

NRC-CNRC

From *Discovery*
to *Innovation...*

Looking at the biomembrane structure through the optics of neutron diffraction

Norbert Kučerka

NRC - Canadian Neutron Beam Centre at Chalk River



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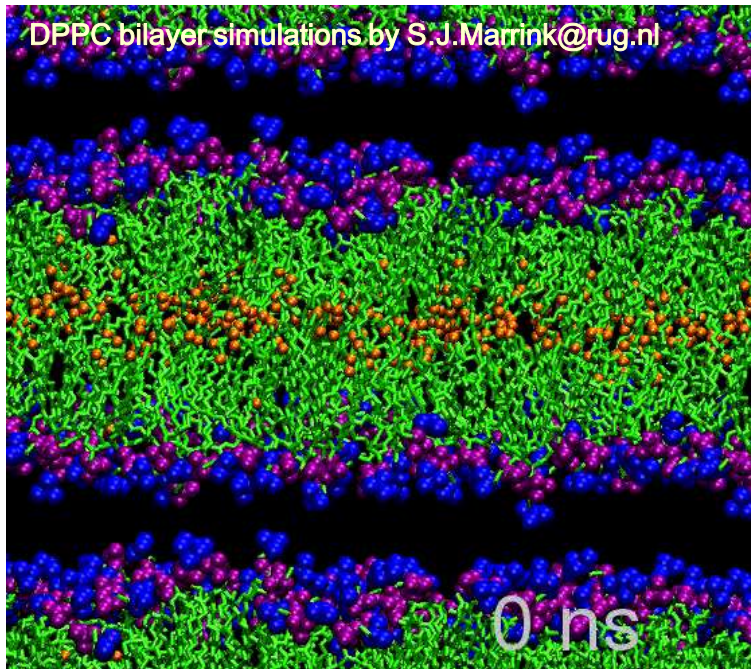
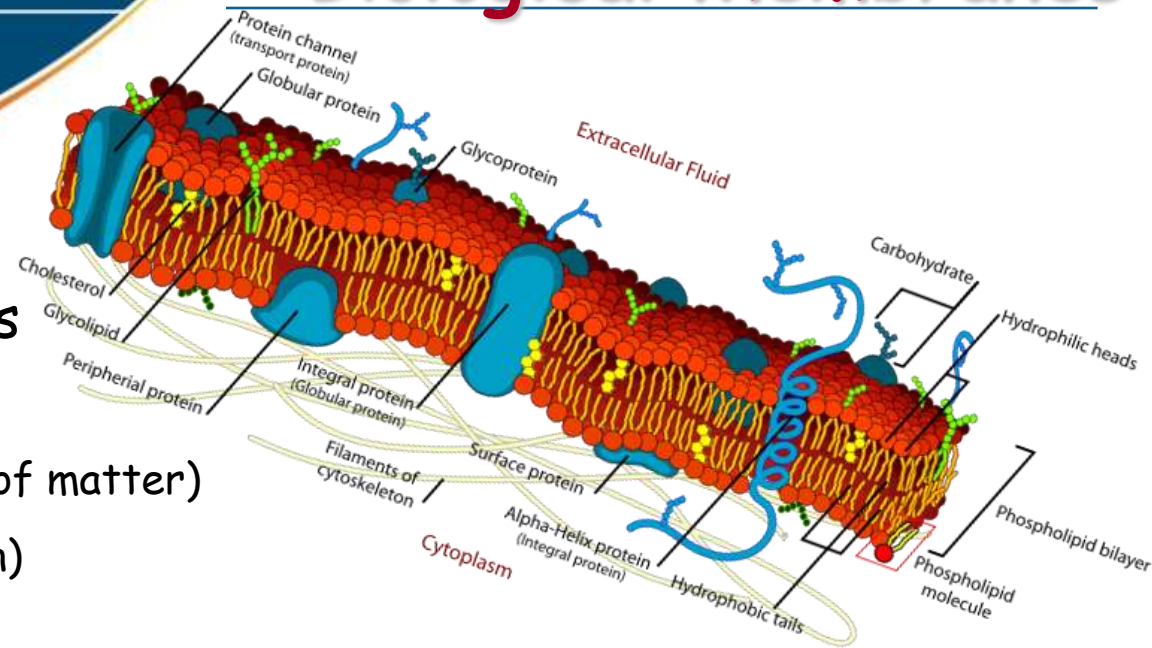
Outline

- **Object: Biological Membranes**
- **Method: Small-Angle Neutron Diffraction**
- **Theory: Bragg's Law**
Rocking Curve
Phase Determination
- **Application: Lipid Bilayers Structure**
Water Distribution in LPS Bilayers
Cholesterol Distribution in PUFA Bilayers

Biological Membranes

Biological membrane delivers

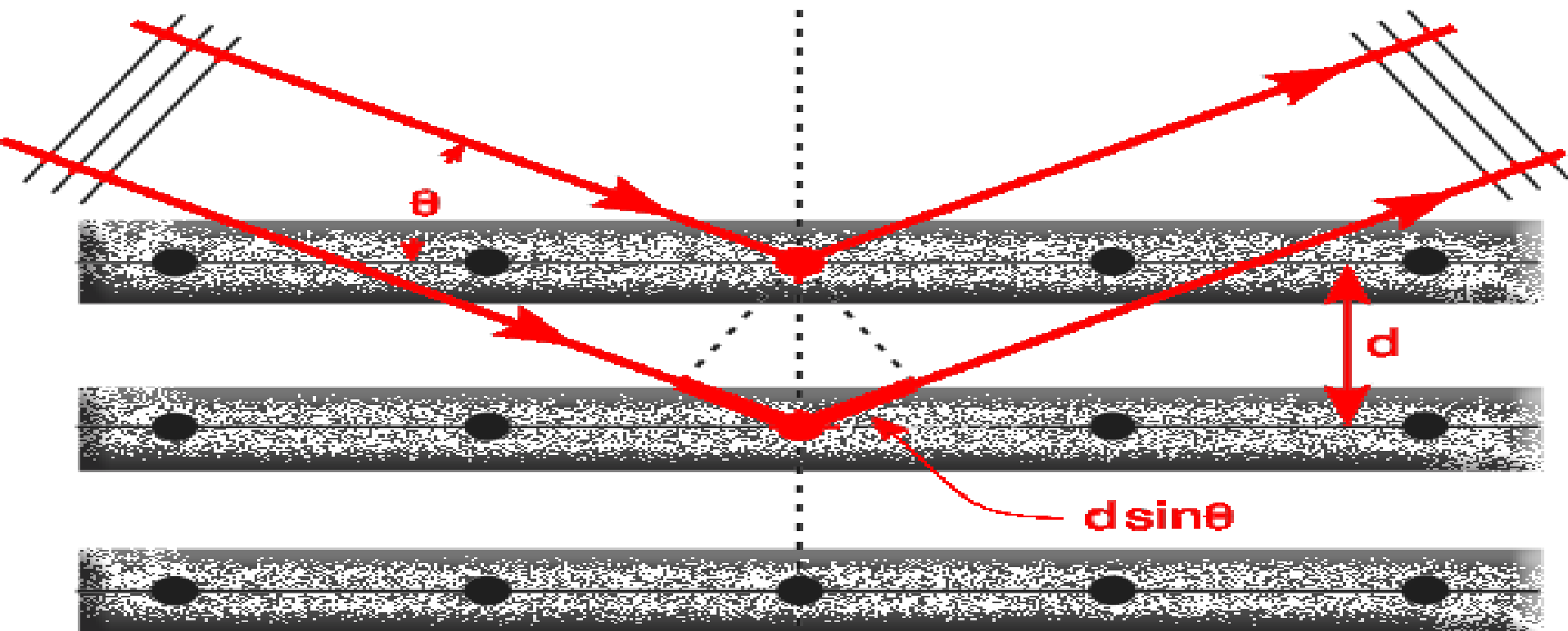
- Protection (separates cell)
- Selective permeability (transport of matter)
- Signaling (transport of information)

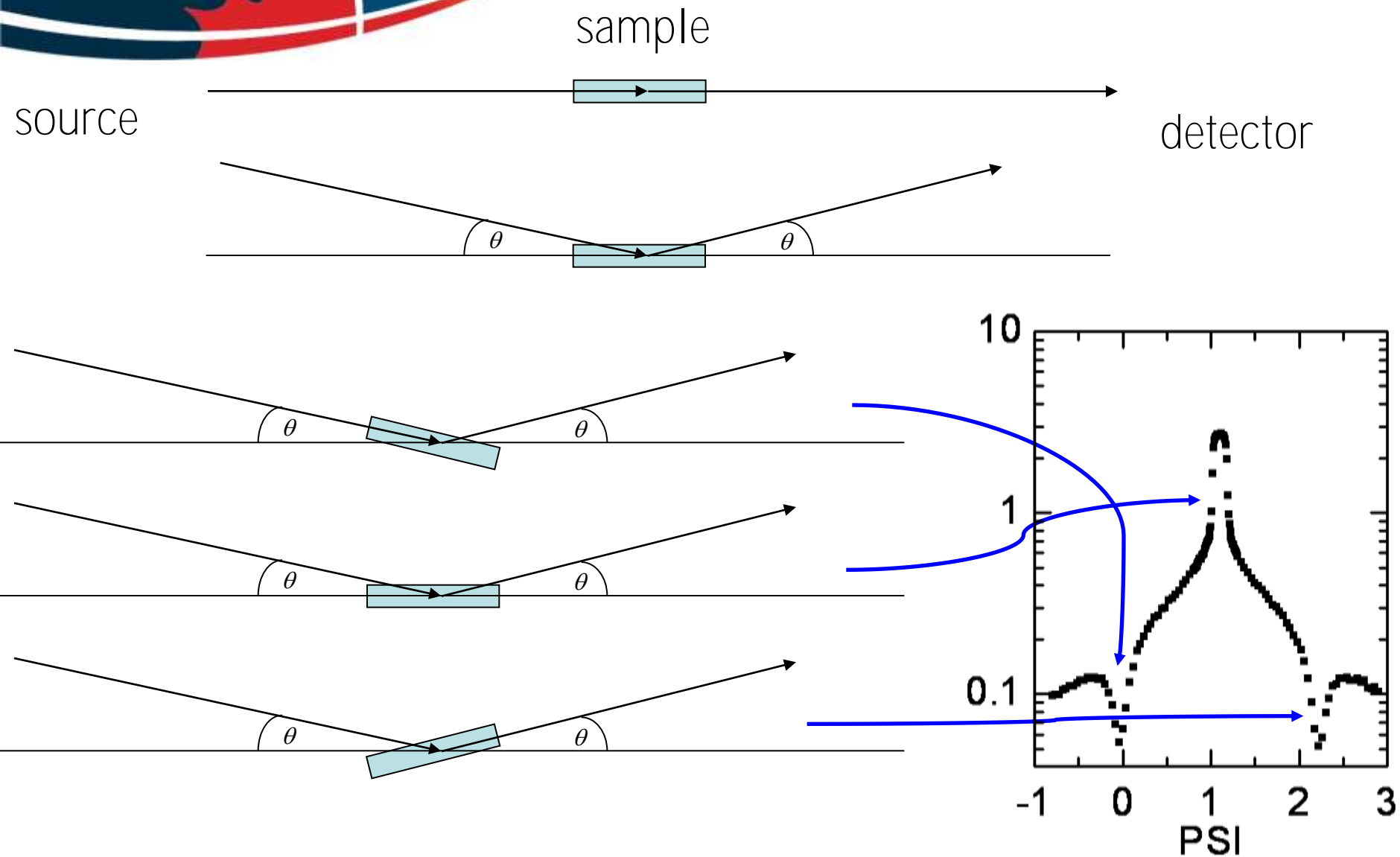


- Active functions are mainly provided by proteins
- Passive functions are determined by the structure of a lipid matrix
- Lipid matrix is a 2D liquid, where lipids and proteins diffuse almost freely

The two planes will scatter in phase if the path difference ' $2d\sin(\theta)$ ' is a whole number of wavelengths ' $n\lambda$ ':

$$n\lambda = 2d\sin(\theta)$$

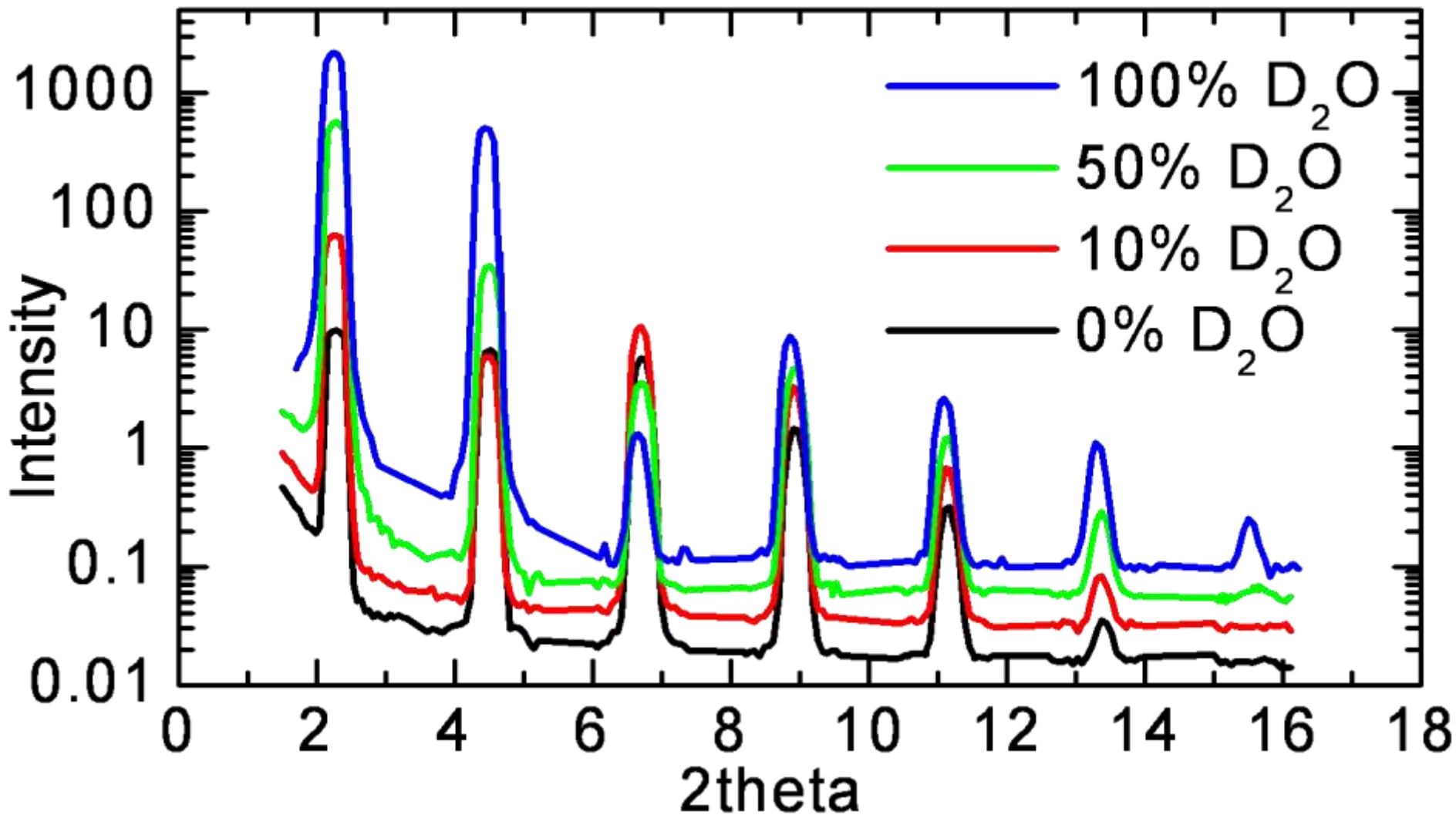




Diffraction Curve

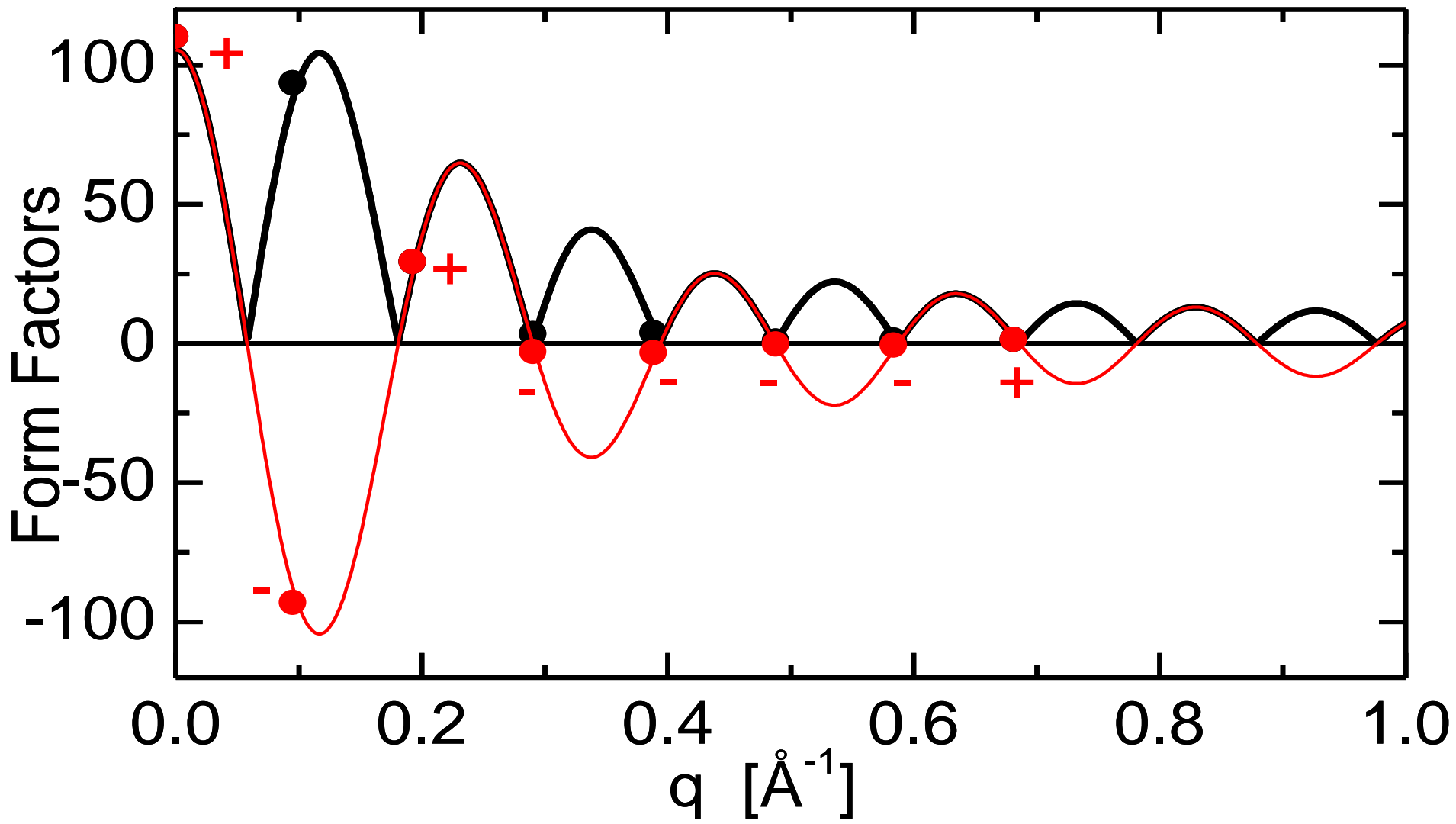
$$I(q) \sim F^2(q)$$

$$F(q) \sim FT(\rho(z))$$

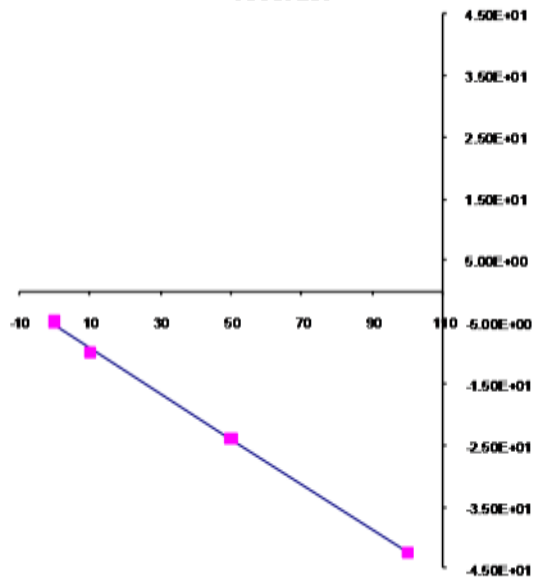


$$\rho(z) \sim FT(F(q))$$

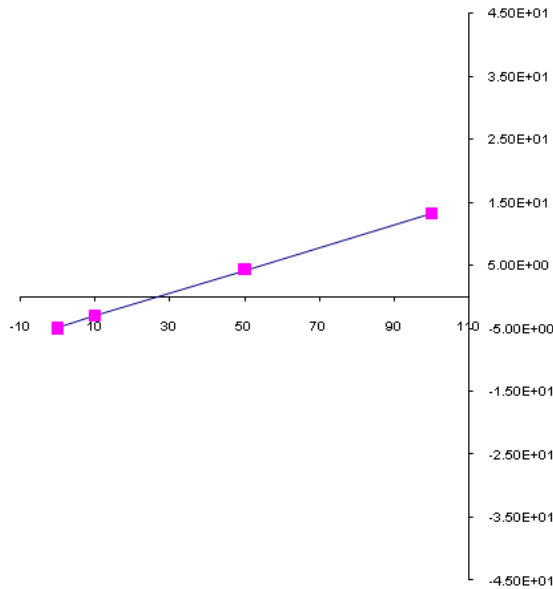
$$|F(q)| \sim \sqrt{I(q)}$$



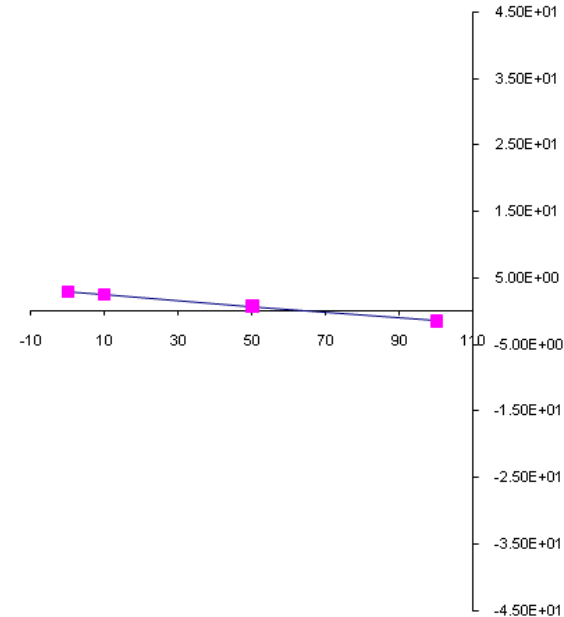
1st order



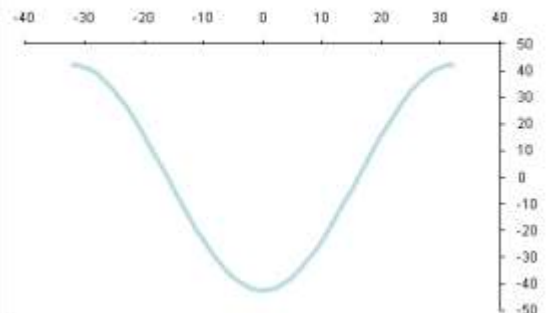
2nd order



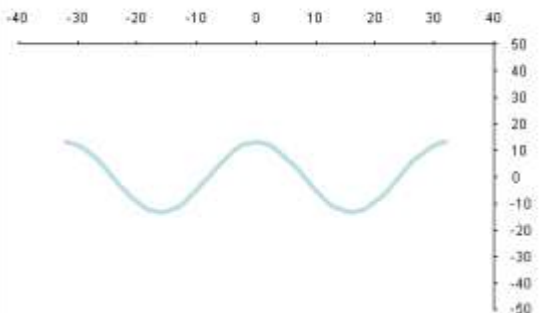
3rd order



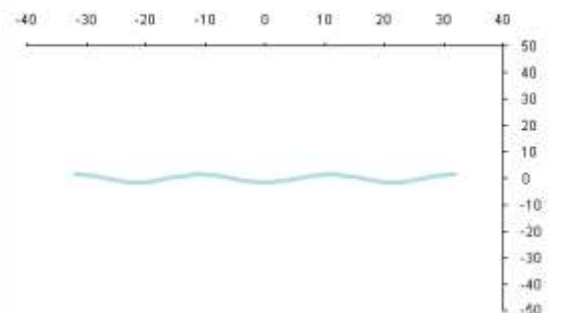
100% D₂O



100% D₂O

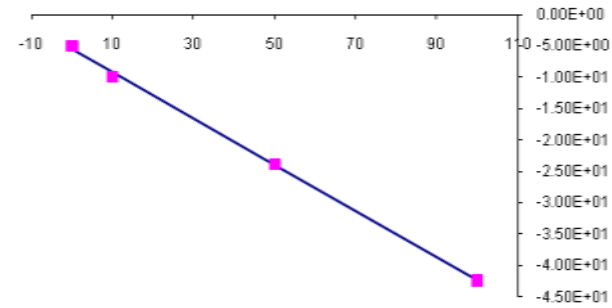


100% D₂O

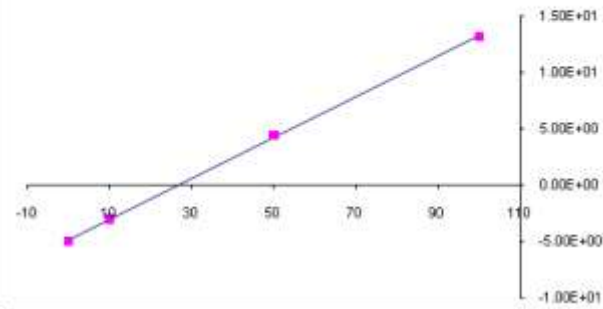


Phase Determination

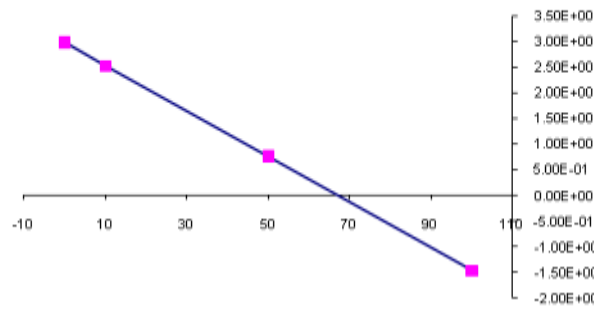
1st order



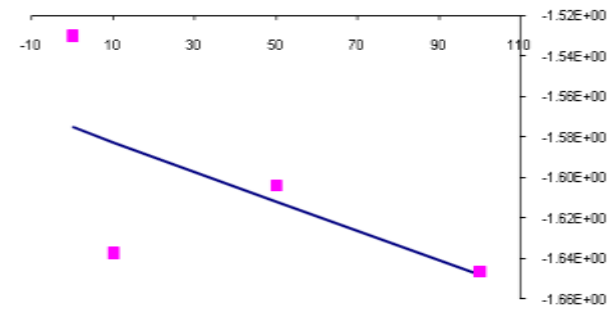
2nd order



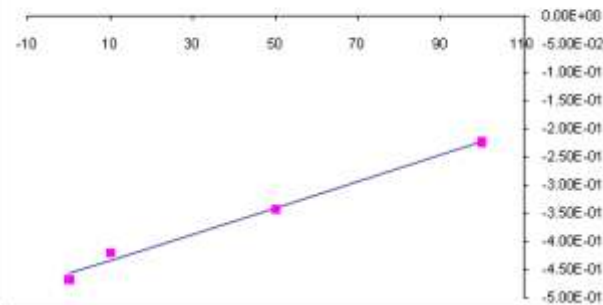
3rd order



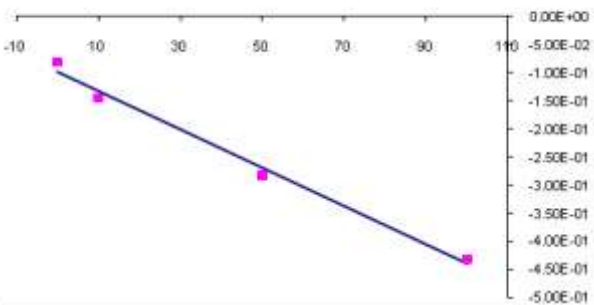
4th order



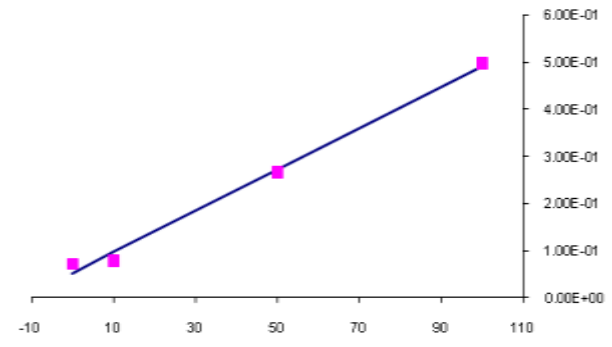
5th order



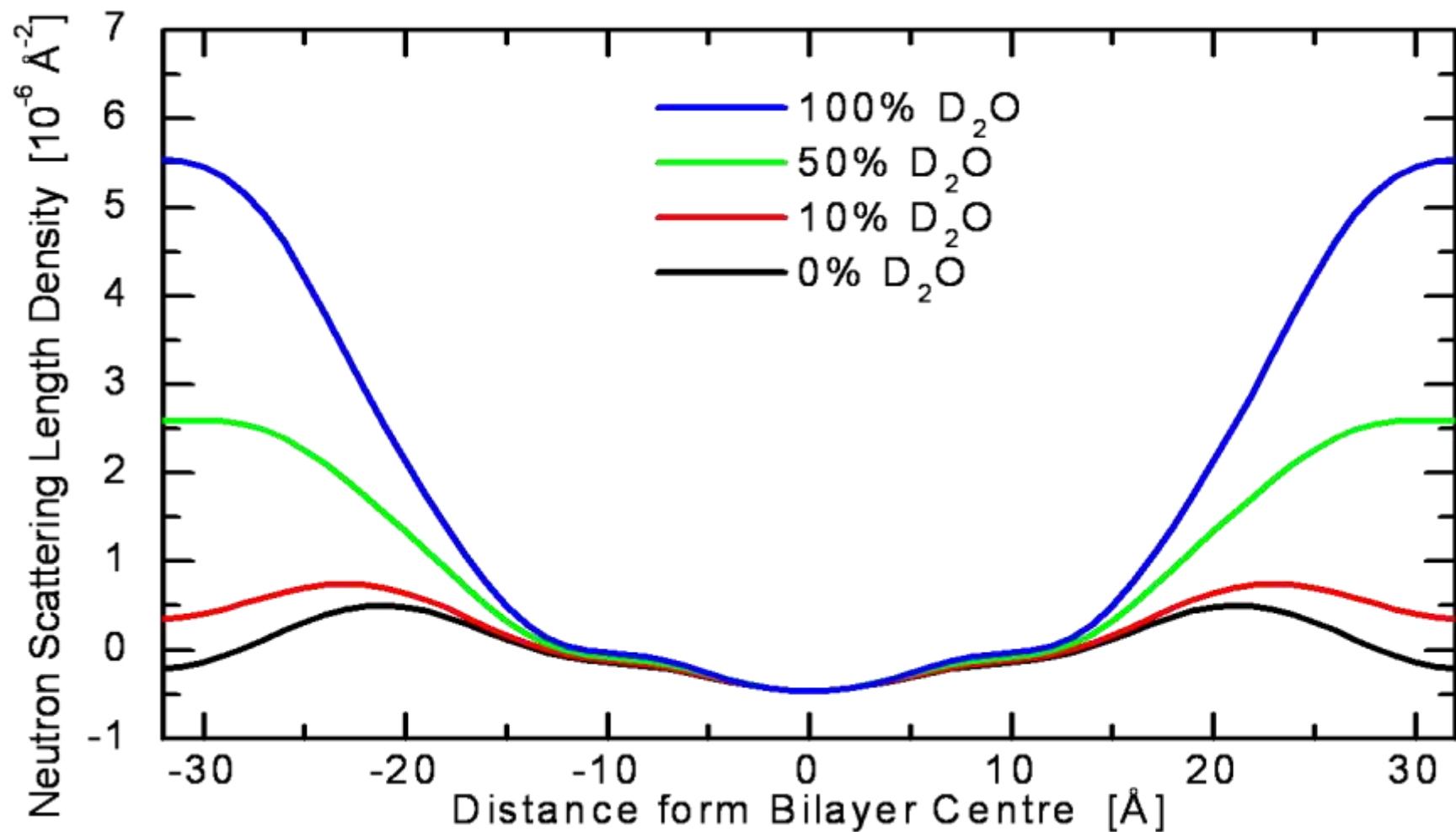
6th order



7th order

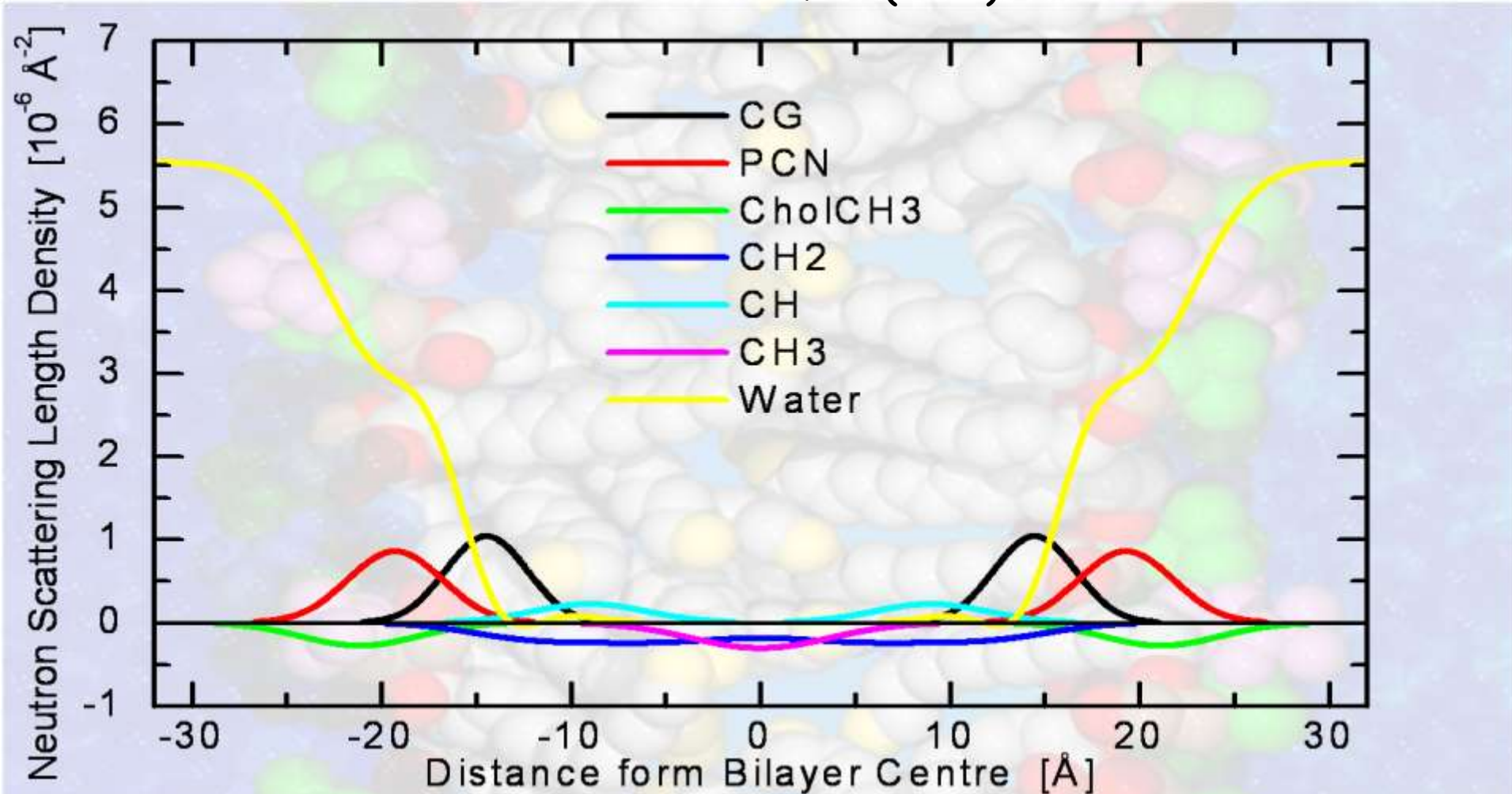


$$\Delta\rho(z) = \frac{1}{D} F_0 + \frac{2}{D} \sum_{h=1} F_h \cos\left(\frac{2\pi h z}{D}\right)$$



Bilayer Structure

NSLD profiles could be decomposed into structural groups using an appropriate Scattering Density Profile (SDP) model.

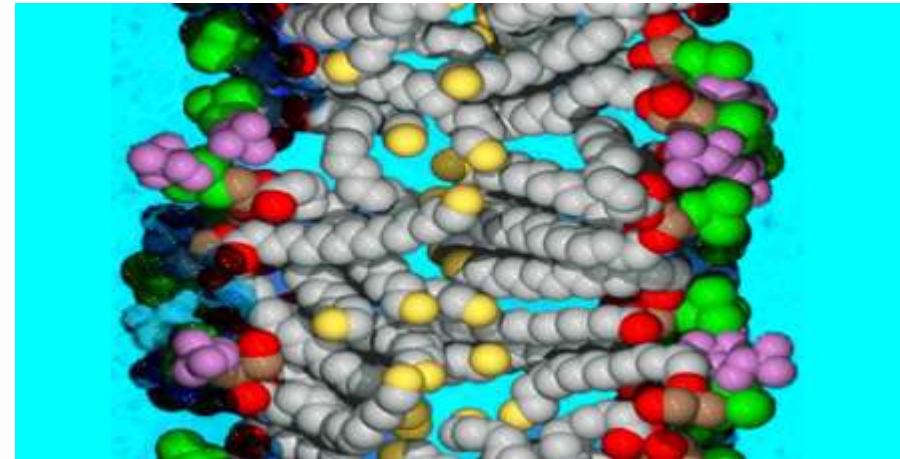
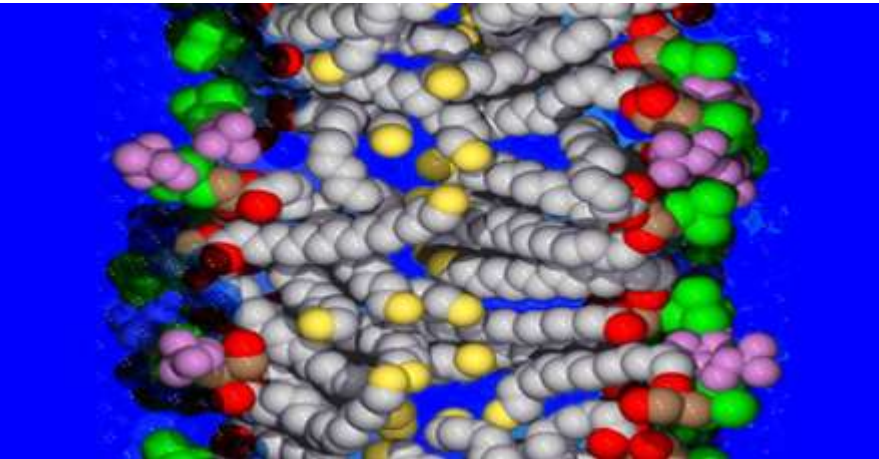


Water Distribution

The difference profiles of contrast varied SDPs provide distributions of bilayer/water probability.

$$\rho_1(z) = \rho_{W1}P_W(z) + \rho_B P_B(z)$$

$$\rho_2(z) = \rho_{W2}P_W(z) + \rho_B P_B(z)$$

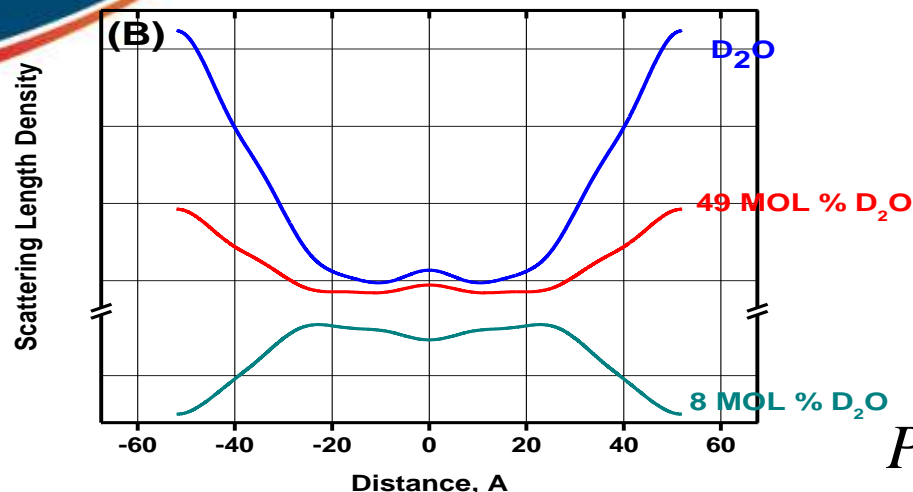


$$\rho_1(z) - \rho_2(z) = (\rho_{W1} - \rho_{W2})P_W(z)$$

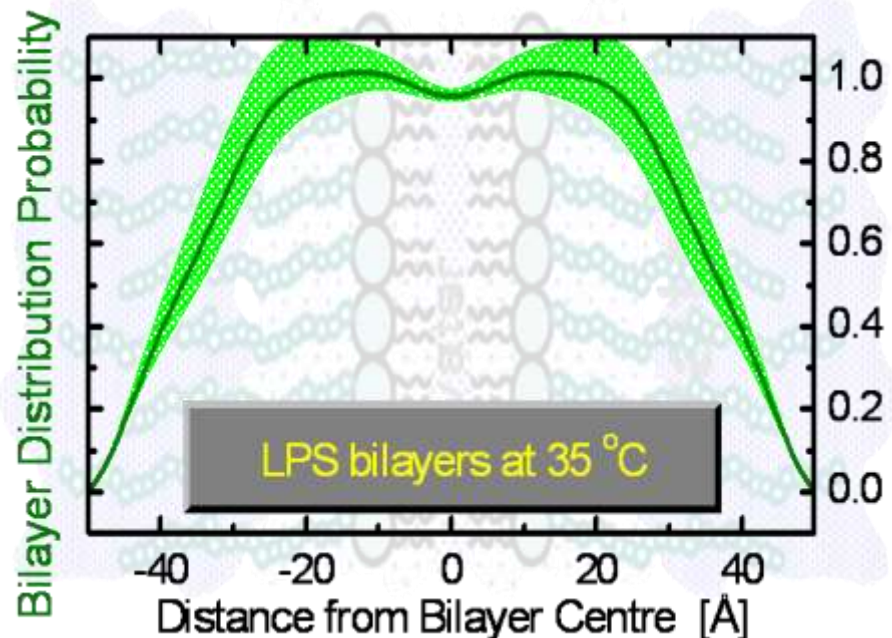
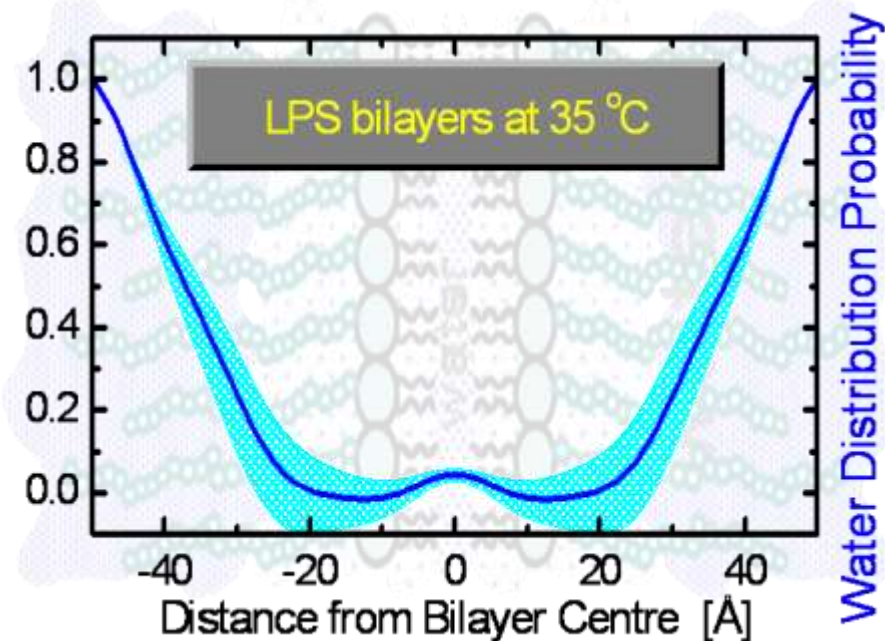


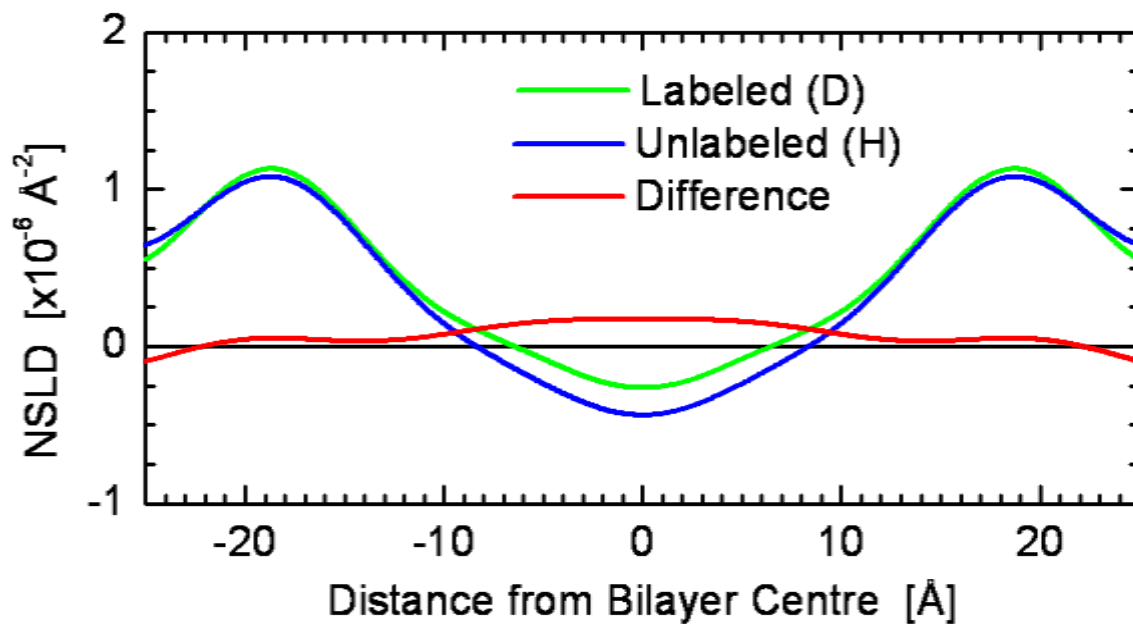
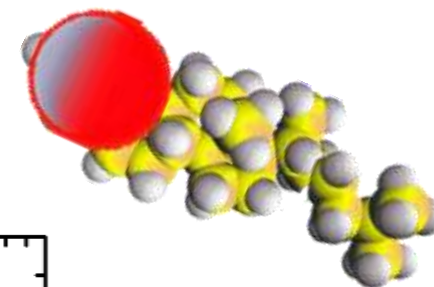
Water Distribution in Bacterial Membrane

$$P_W(z) = \frac{\rho_1(z) - \rho_2(z)}{\rho_{W1} - \rho_{W2}}$$



$$P_B(z) = 1 - P_W(z)$$





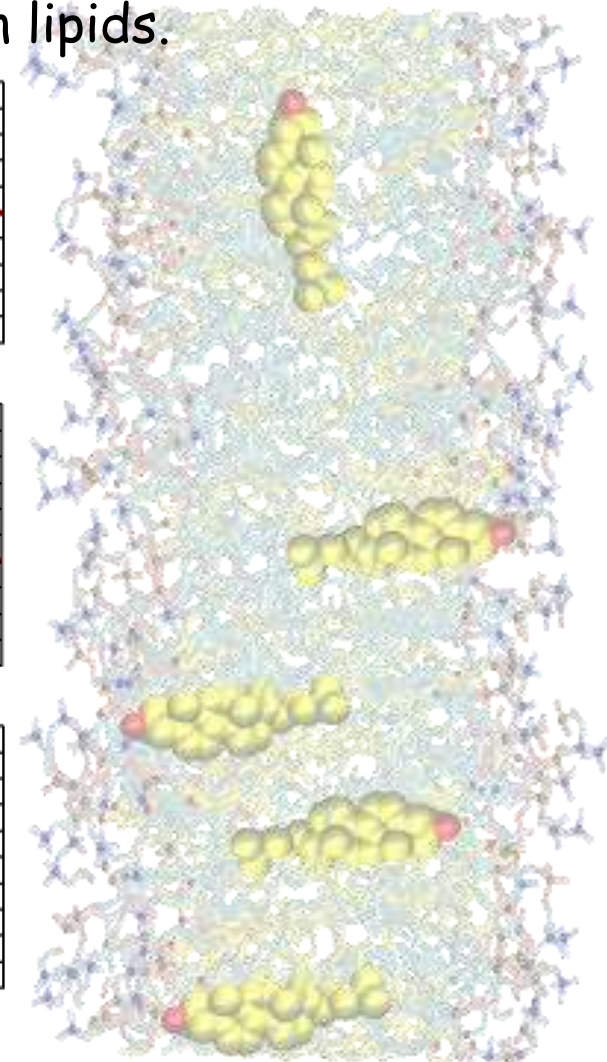
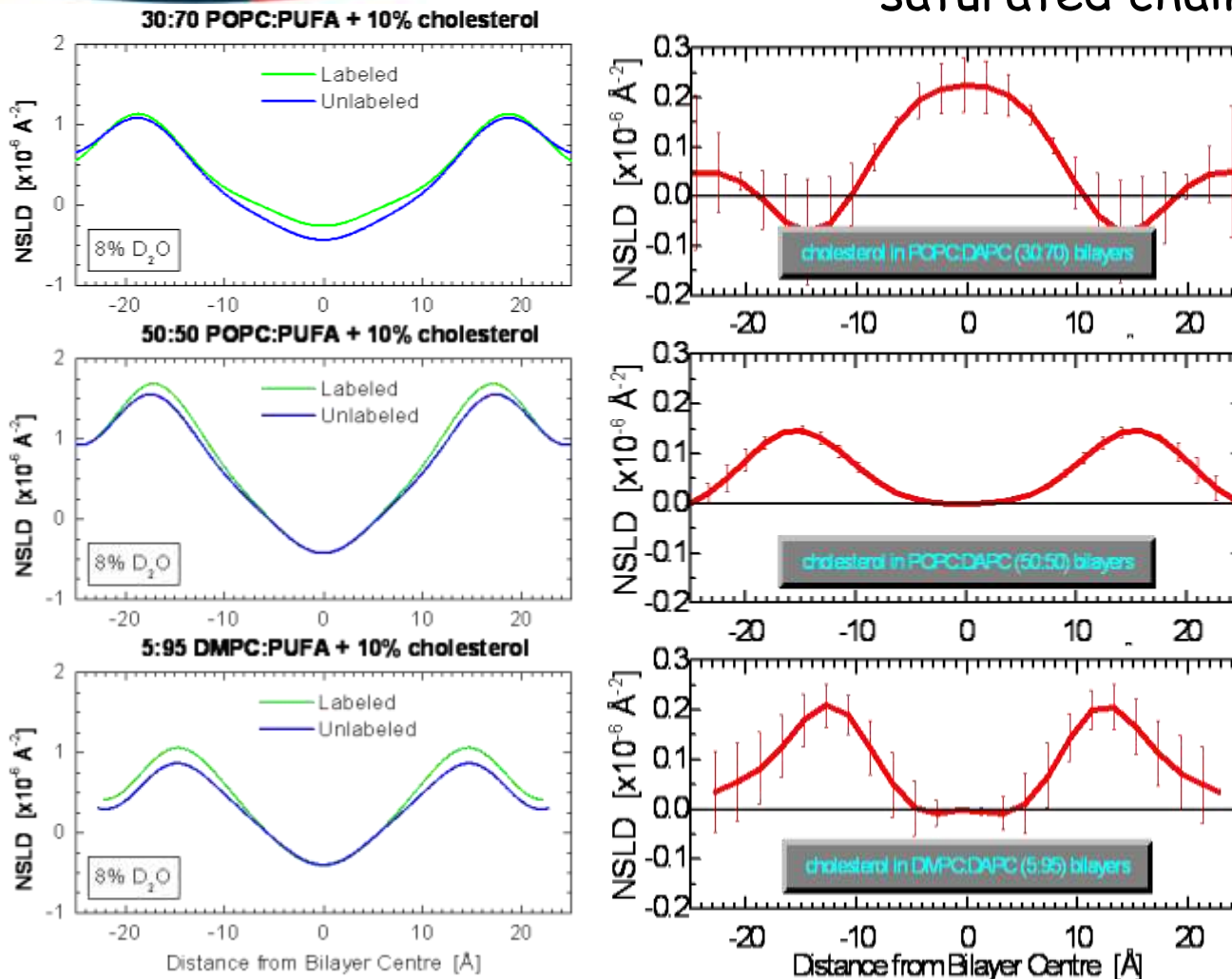
$$\rho_D(z) = \rho_B P_B(z) + \rho_W P_W(z) + \rho_{LD} P_L(z)$$

$$\rho_H(z) = \rho_B P_B(z) + \rho_W P_W(z) + \rho_{LH} P_L(z)$$

$$\rho_D(z) - \rho_H(z) = (\rho_{LD} - \rho_{LH}) P_L(z)$$

Cholesterol in PUFAs

Cholesterol can be made to change its orientation in model membranes by changing the ratio of PUFA to saturated chain lipids.

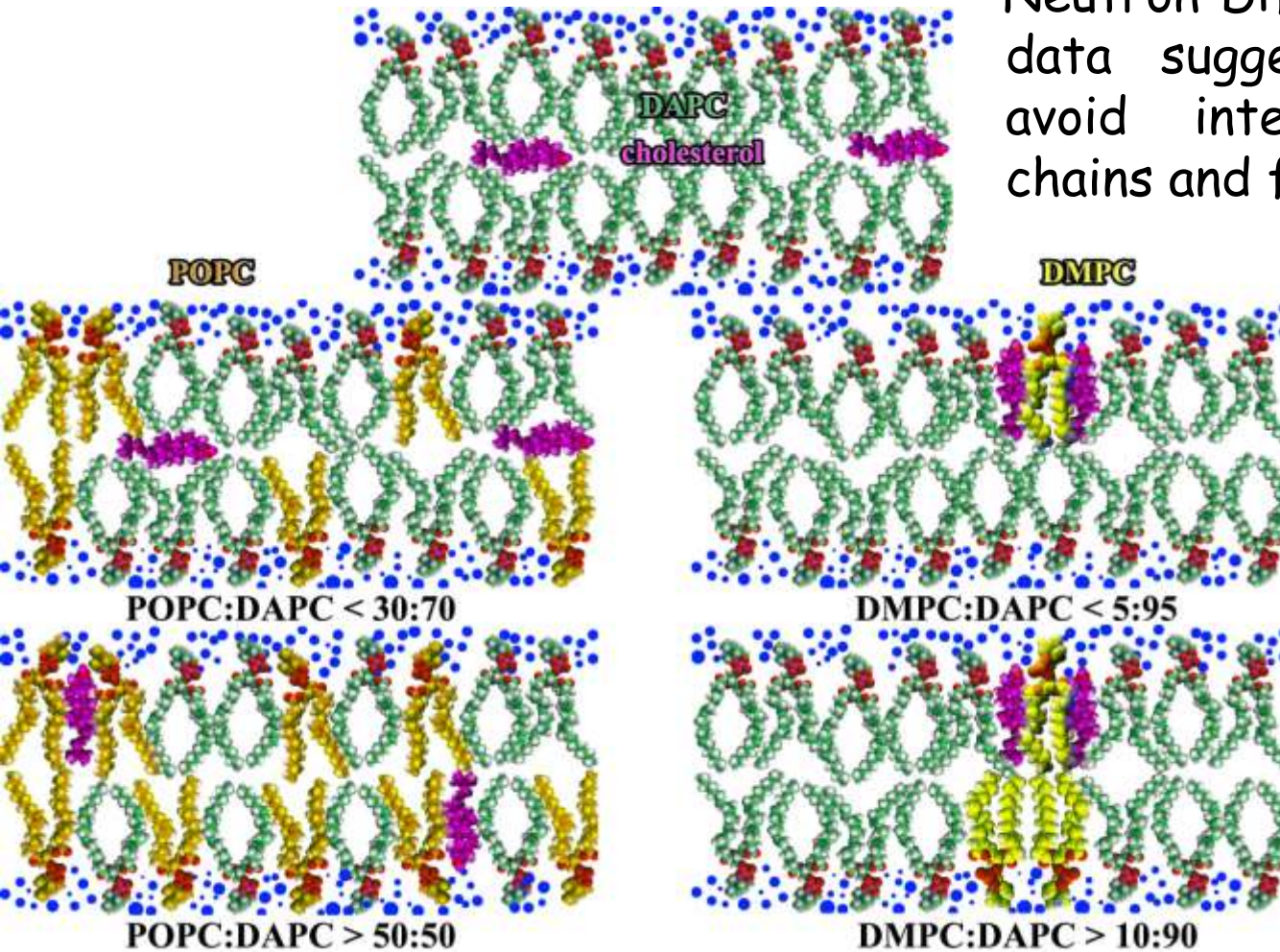


Domains driven by lipids

In addition to convincingly demonstrating cholesterol's aversion to the disordered PUFA chains,

Neutron Diffraction experimental data suggest that DMPC also avoid interacting with PUFA chains and form domains,

i.e.: domain formation is driven by the aversion that certain lipids have for each other.



Summary

- Small-Angle Neutron Diffraction is a valuable tool for structural biophysics
- Contrast variation provides water distribution profiles
- Specific labeling enhances resolution of determined structures

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Collaborators

- Neutron Diffraction at CNBC, Chalk River, ON
 - John Katsaras
 - Mu-Ping Nieh
 - Thad Harroun
 - Thomas Abraham
- LPS extraction (University of Guelph, ON)
 - Erzsebet Papp-Szabo
 - Sarah Schooling
- MD simulations
 - Jonathan Sachs (U of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN)
 - Siewert-Jan Marrink (U of Groningen, Netherlands)



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