

# Biological Applications of Perturbed Angular Correlations of $\gamma$ -Ray Spectroscopy

IS448: “Pb(II) and Hg(II) binding to de novo designed proteins studied by  $^{204}\text{mPb}$ - and  $^{199\text{m}}\text{Hg}$ -Perturbed Angular Correlation of gamma rays (PAC) spectroscopy: clues to heavy metal toxicity”

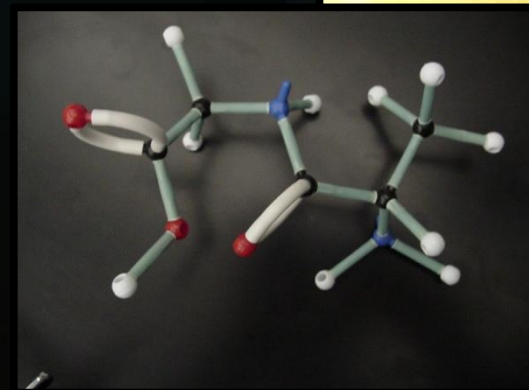
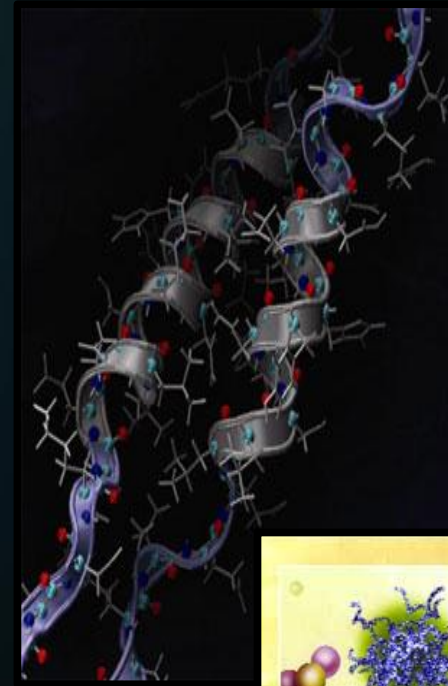


Monika Stachura  
University of Copenhagen



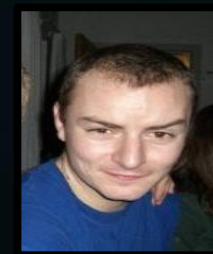
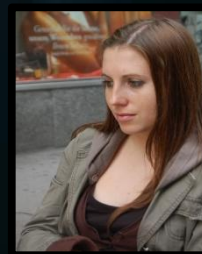
# Table of contents:

- Introduction
- HAH1
- Metallothionein (MT)
- In vivo experiments
- Summary



# Group members

## University of Copenhagen - LIFE



## University of Copenhagen - Chemistry

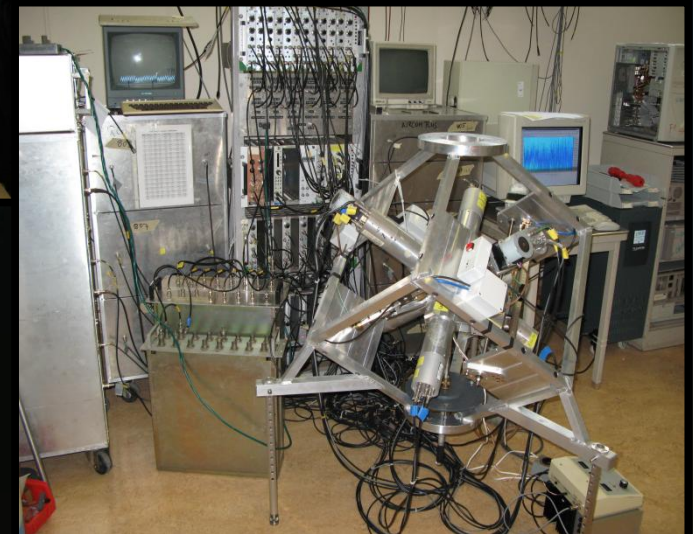


## University of Michigan

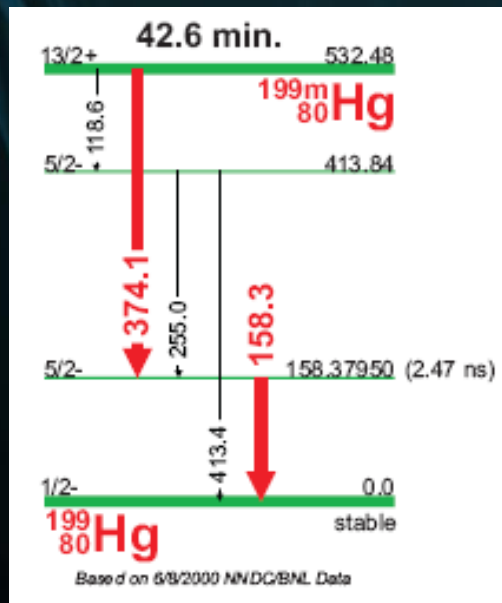




# A word about our work..



# 199mHg



Half life: 42,6min

Decay properties: IT mode

γ-γ cascade: 374 keV

158 keV

Half-live of the intermediate state: 2.3 ns

# 204mPb

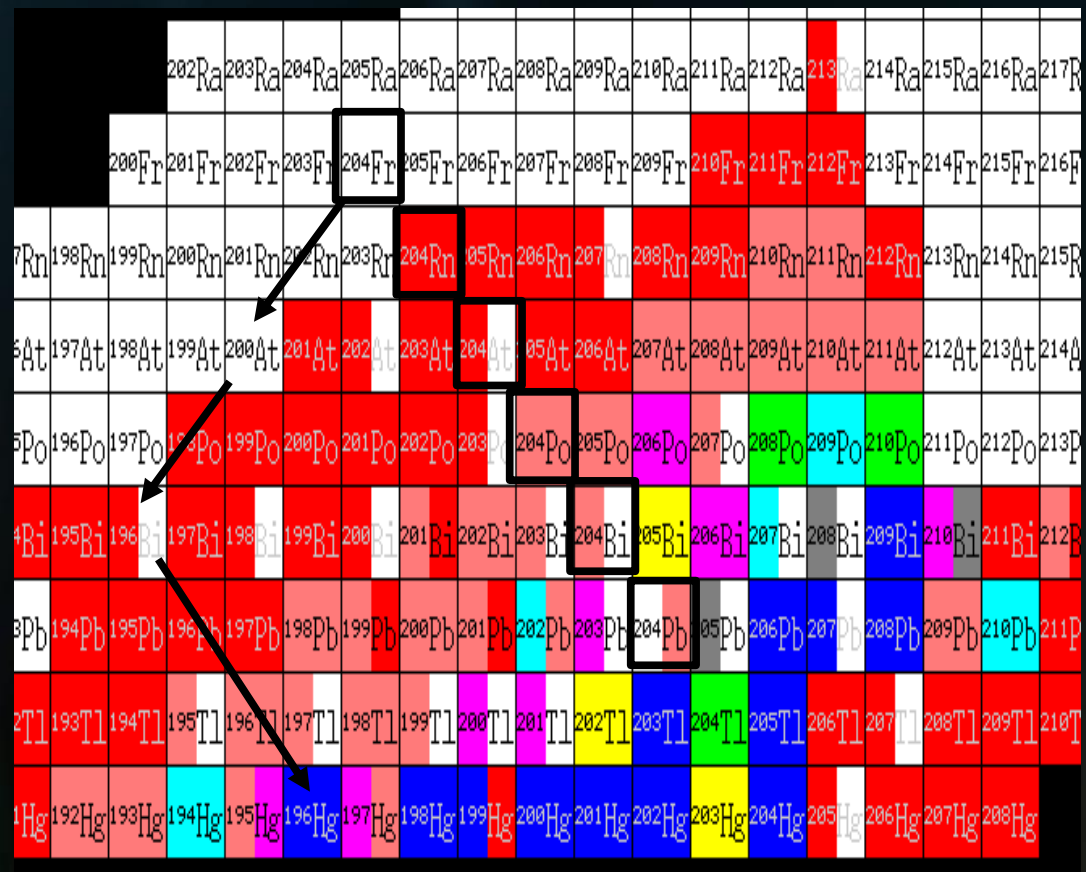
Half life: 67,2min

Decay properties: IT mode

γ-γ cascade: 912 keV

375 keV

Half-live of the intermediate state: 265 ns





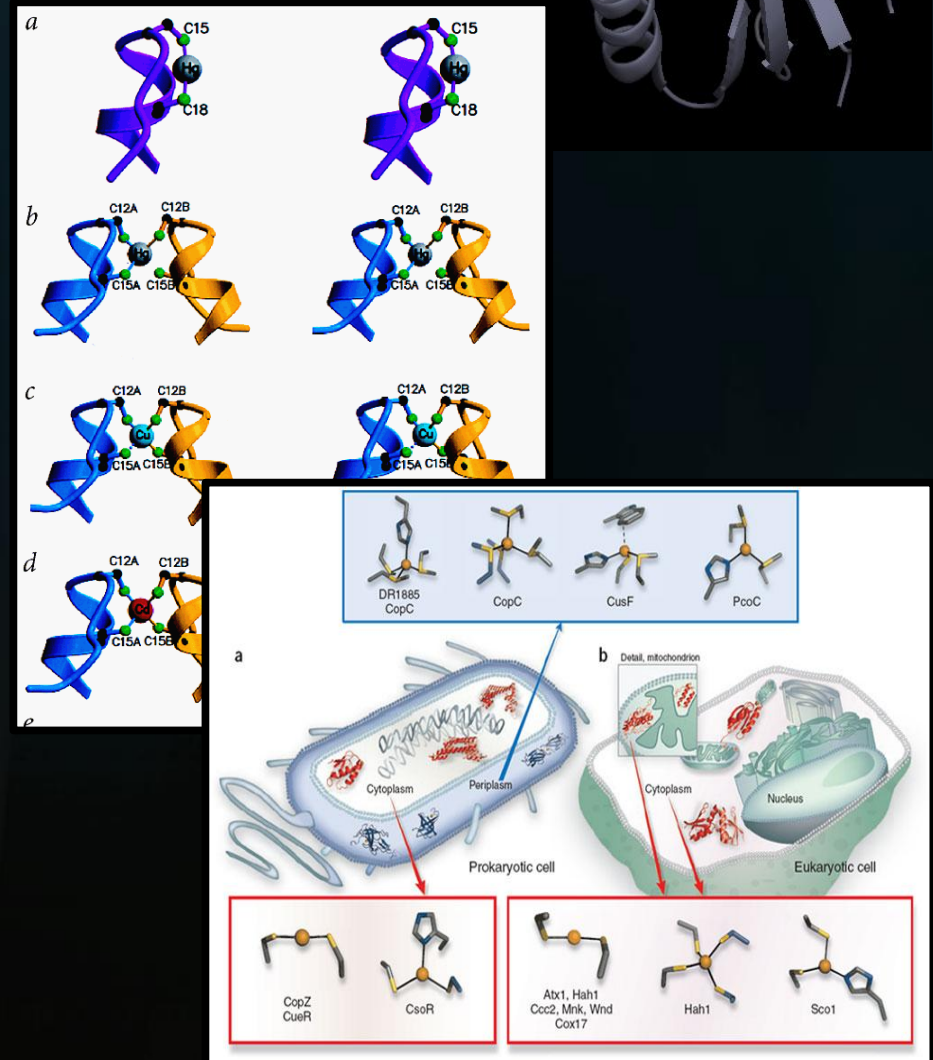
# HAH1

- Metallochaperone protein implicated in Cu(I) delivery to the Menkes and Wilson disease proteins
- metal binding domain characterized by a conserved MXCXXC motif in the connecting loop between the first  $\beta$ -sheet and the first  $\alpha$ -helix

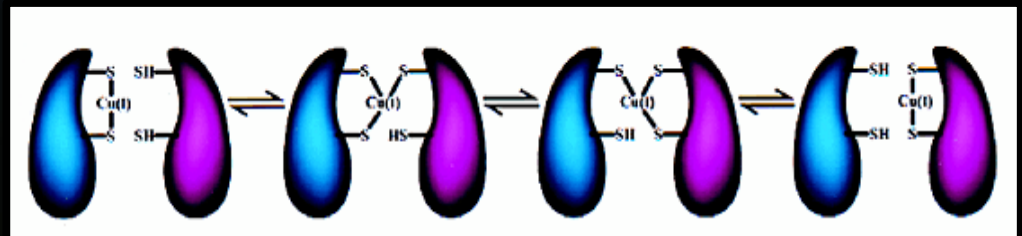
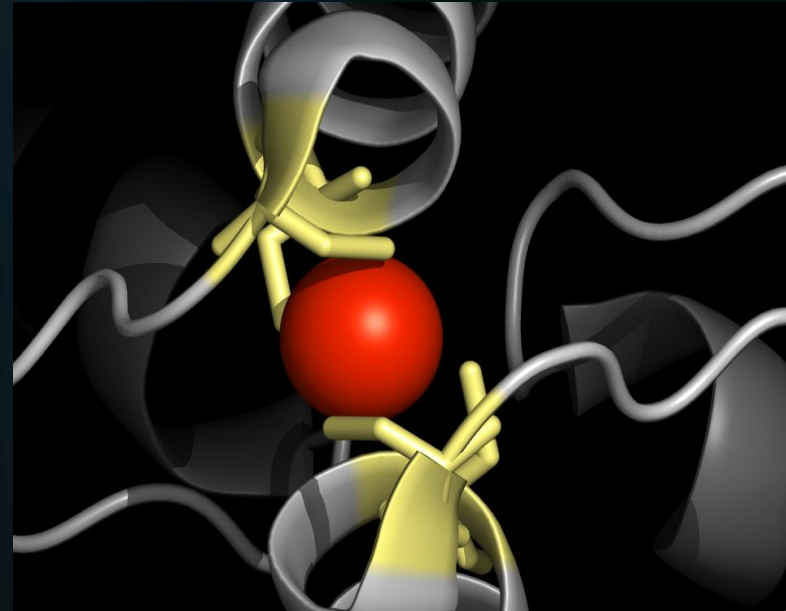
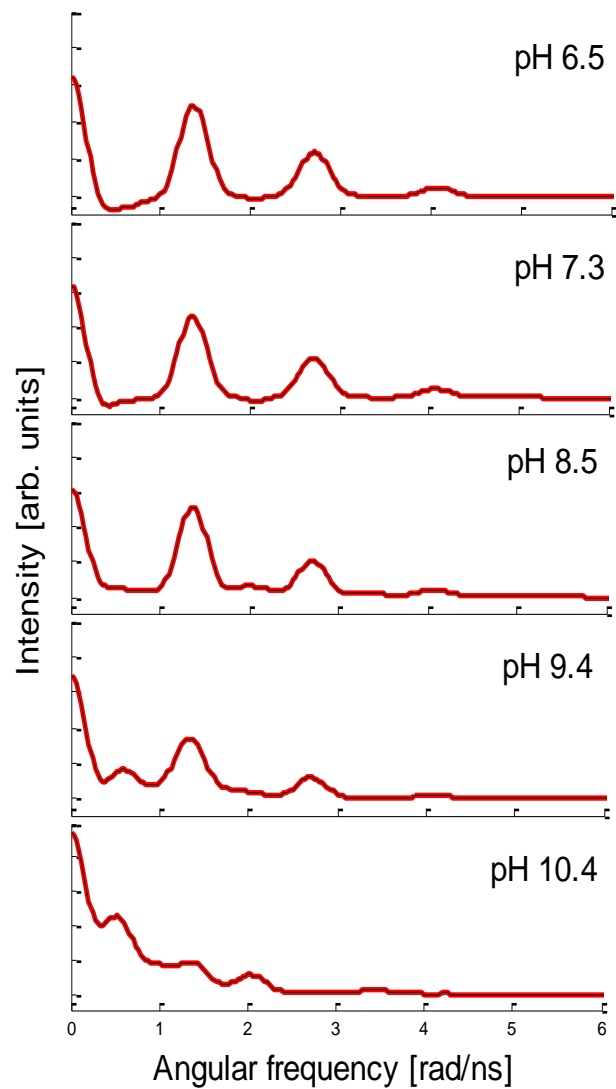
Crystal structure of HAH1 determined in the presence of Cu(I), Hg(II), and Cd(II) by O'Halloran et al. In 2000 (Nature, 2001)

Atx1 - HAH1's counterpart in yeast

Ccc2 - the yeast homologue for Menkes and Wilson proteins



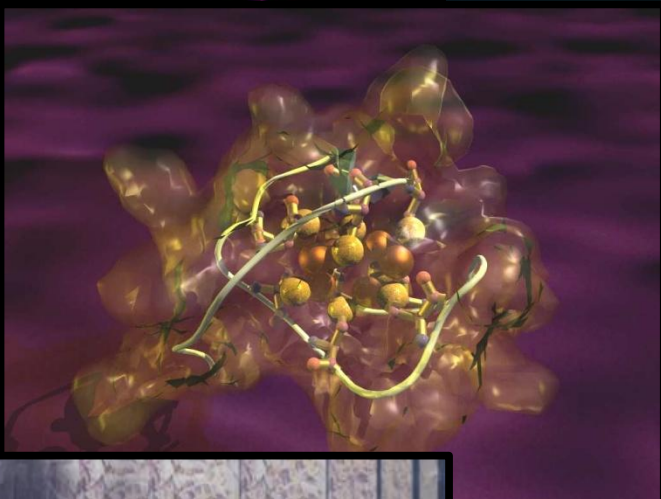
# HAH1



Wernimont AK et al. Nature Structural Biology 7, 766 - 771 (2000)

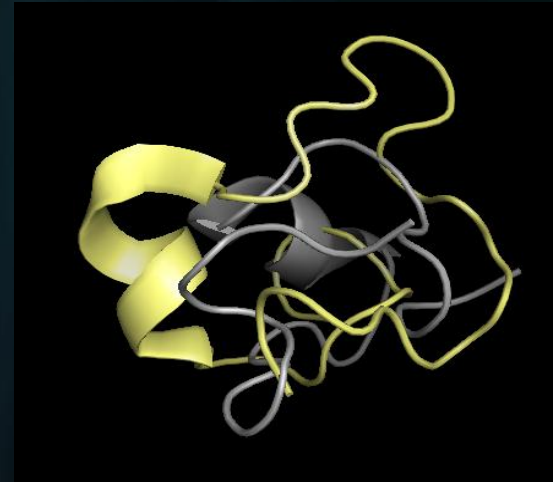
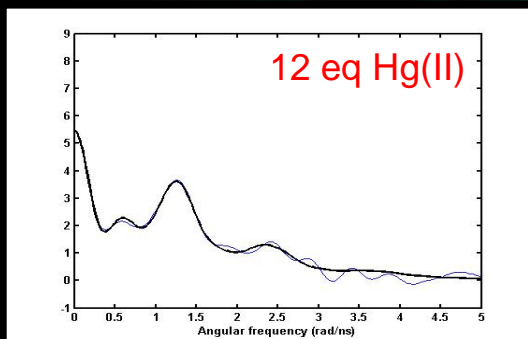
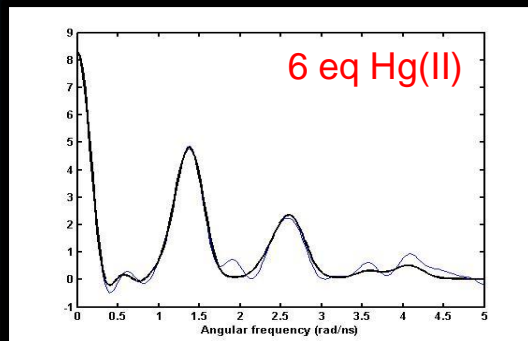
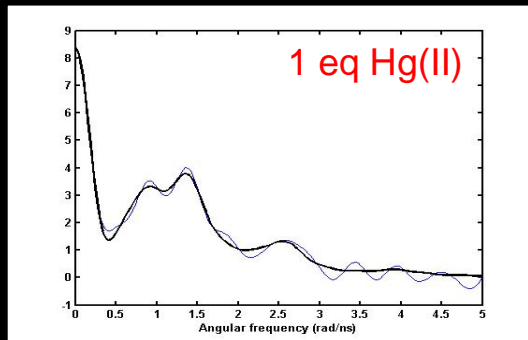
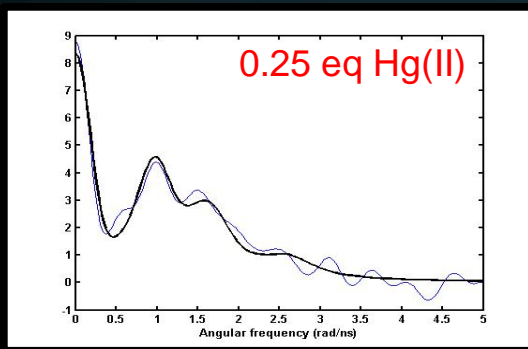
# Metallothionein

- MTs are proteins of extremely high metal and sulfur content
- They play essential role in controlling the concentrations of the free ions of Cd and Zn and in neutralising the harmful influences of exposure to toxic elements such as Cd and Hg
- MT was discovered in 1957 and it is still the only biological compound known to naturally contain Cd. Nevertheless, Cd is only one of several optional metallic components in MT, the others are Zn and Cu
- MTs are most abundant in liver, kidneys and pancreas

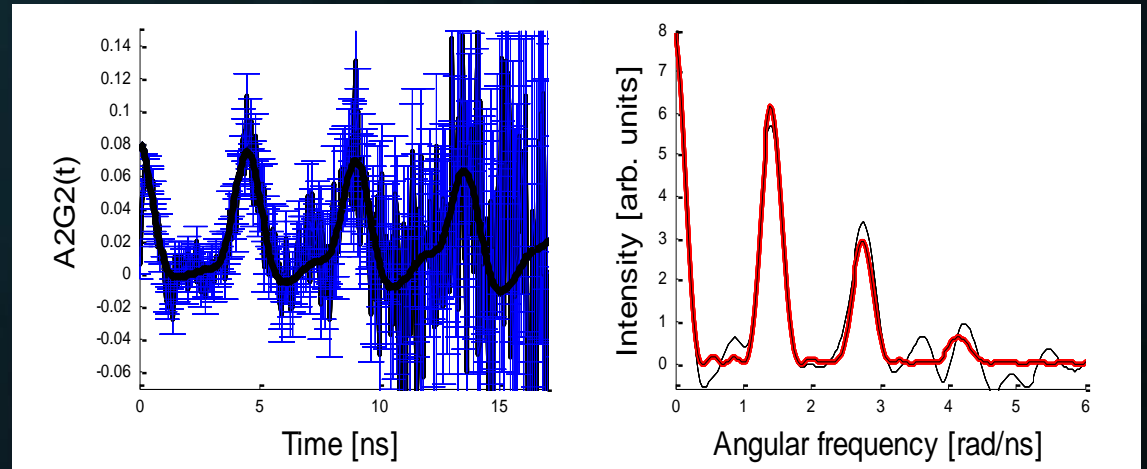




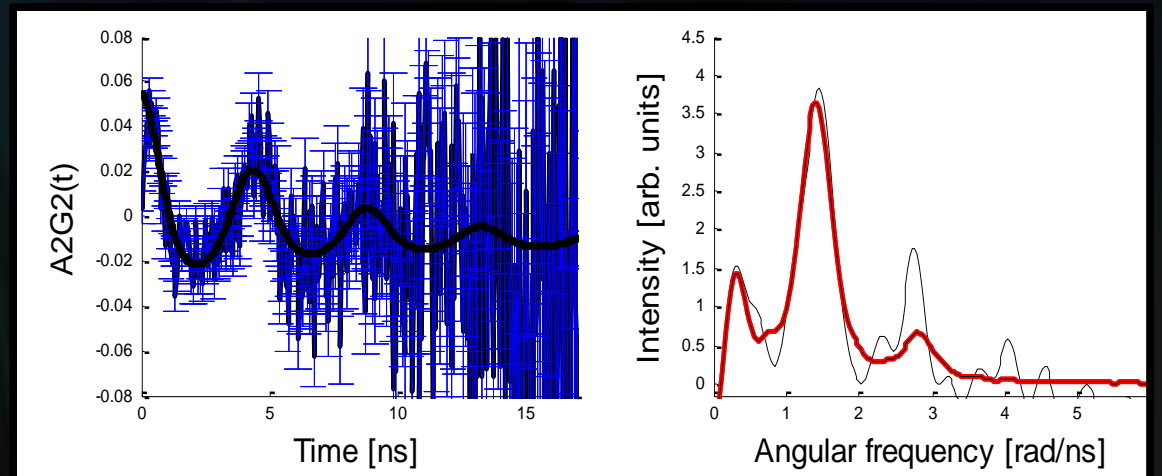
# Metallothionein



# In vivo experiments



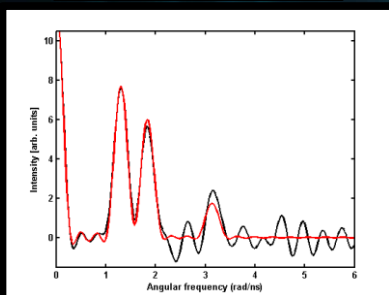
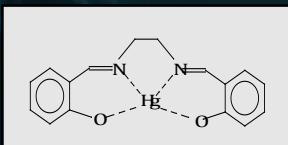
Whole plant with roots (only the collected Hg(II) and water added)



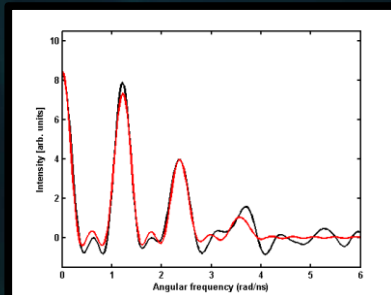
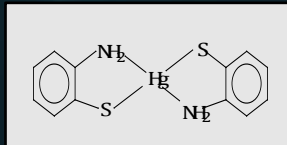
Only leaves (only the collected Hg(II) and water added)

# Model complexes

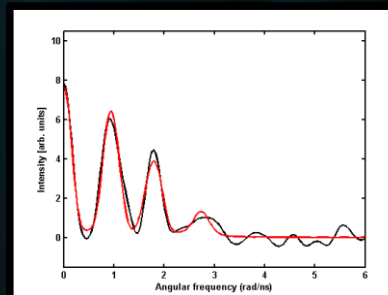
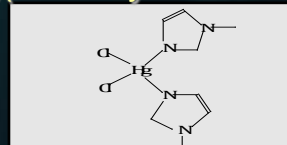
**Hg(salen)**



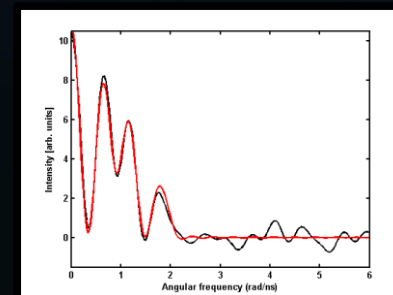
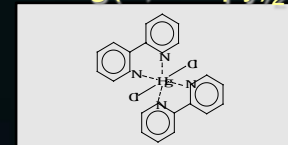
**Hg(2-mercaptoanilin)<sub>2</sub>**



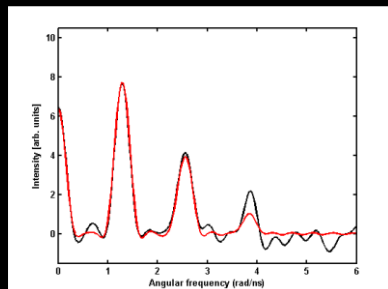
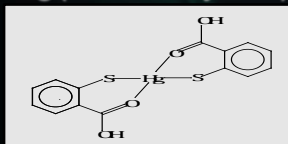
**Hg(1-methylimidazole)<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>**



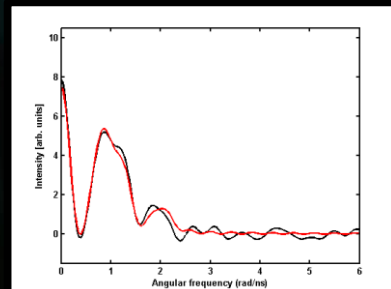
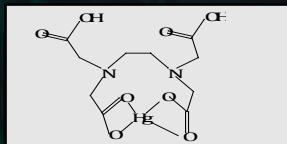
**Hg(2,2'-bipy)<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>**



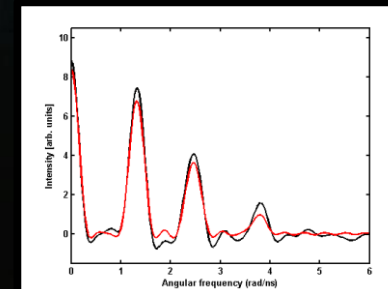
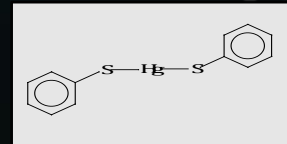
**Hg(thiosalicylate)<sub>2</sub>**



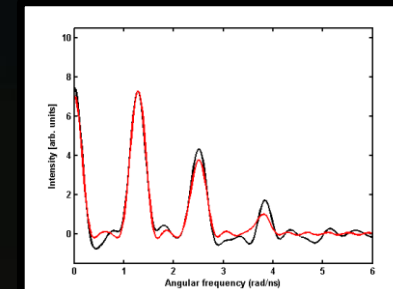
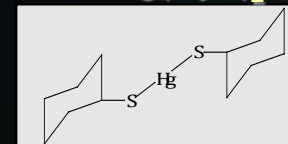
**Hg(edta)**



**Hg(PhS)<sub>2</sub>**



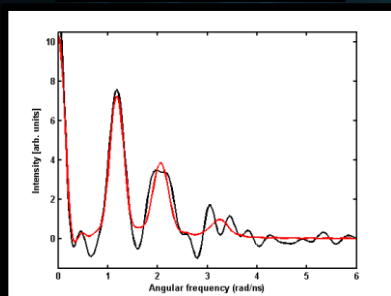
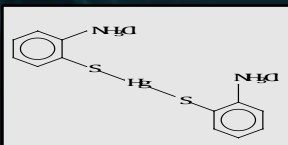
**Hg(CyS)<sub>2</sub>**



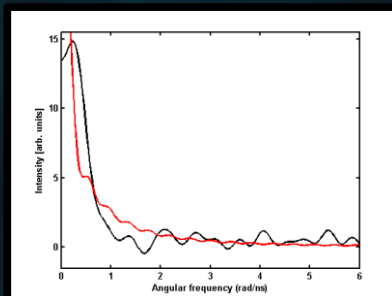
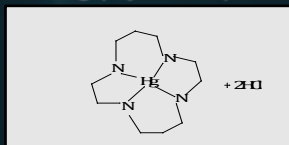


# Model complexes

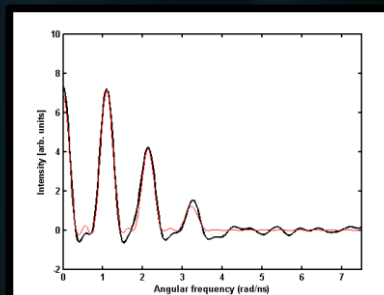
Hg(2-mercaptoanilin).2HCl



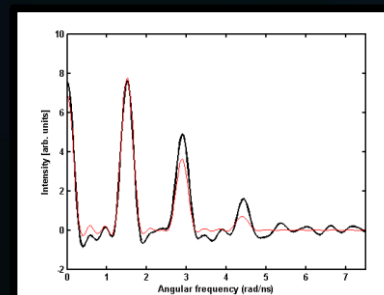
Hg(cyclam).2HCl



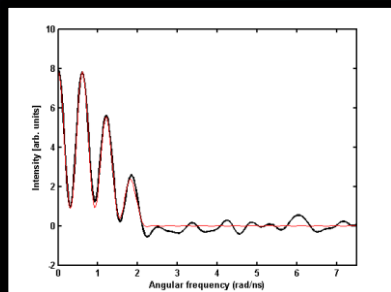
Hg(benzoato)<sub>2</sub>



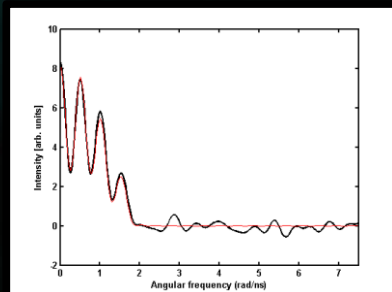
Hg(benzamido)<sub>2</sub>



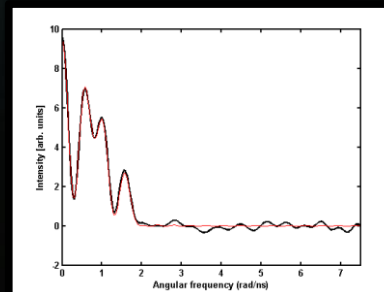
Hg(Et<sub>2</sub>NCS<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>



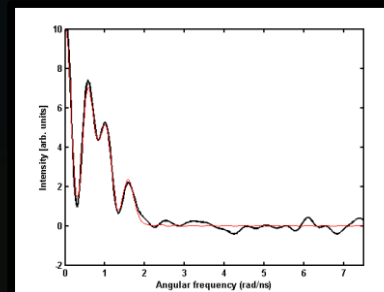
rac-Hg(troegersbase)<sub>2</sub>Br<sub>2</sub>



(+)-Hg(troegersbase)<sub>2</sub>Br<sub>2</sub>



(-)-Hg(troegersbase)<sub>2</sub>Br<sub>2</sub>



# Acknowledgements



- Karl Johnston
- The ISOLDE collaboration
- The European Union sixth framework through RII3-EURONS, contract no. 506065
- Danish Research Council for Nature and Universe
- And many more...



"Particles, particles, particles."

*Thank you*