

March 19, 2008  
Three Way Meeting,  
Argonne National Laboratory

**Skydeck (Sears Tower)**  
**Adult:\$12.95**



# Dynamical Single Molecular Observations of Functional Membrane Proteins

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**New!?**

Photo From The Hancock Observatory

Adult: \$12.00 (16/March/2008) **It's profitable!!**



## History of Single Molecular World:

T. Hirschfeld, Applied Optics (1975)  
Optical microscopic observation of single small molecules.

A. Ashkin, Phys. Rev. Lett. (1978)  
Trapping of Atoms by Resonance Radiation Pressure.

S. Asakura et al., J. Mol. Biol. (1980)  
Dark-field Light Microscopic Study of the Flexibility of F-actin Complexes.

G. Binnig et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. (1982)  
Surface Studies by Scanning Tunneling Microscopy

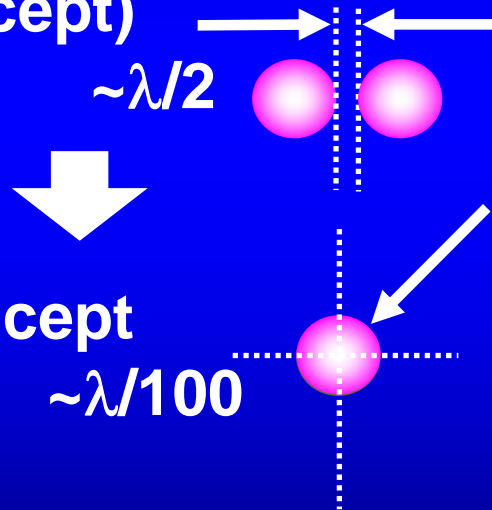
J. A. Spudich et al., Nature (1983)  
Movement of Myosin-coated Fluorescent beads on actin cables in vitro.

T. Yanagida et al., Nature (1984)  
Direct observation of Motion of Single F-actin filaments in the Presence of Myosin.

Y. C. Sasaki et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. (2001)  
Picometre-scale Dynamical X-ray Imaging of Single DNA molecules

# Positioning Accuracy of Individual Molecules ? from visible light to x-rays

(1) Visible light  
( $\lambda=300\text{nm}-800\text{nm}$ )  
Optical Diffraction limit  
(imaging concept)



Tracking concept  
 $\sim\lambda/100$

Nanometer-scale Dynamics

We utilize the tracking concept  
in the x-ray regions.

(2) X-ray ( $\lambda=1\text{nm}-0.01\text{nm}$ )

Tracking  $\sim\lambda/100$

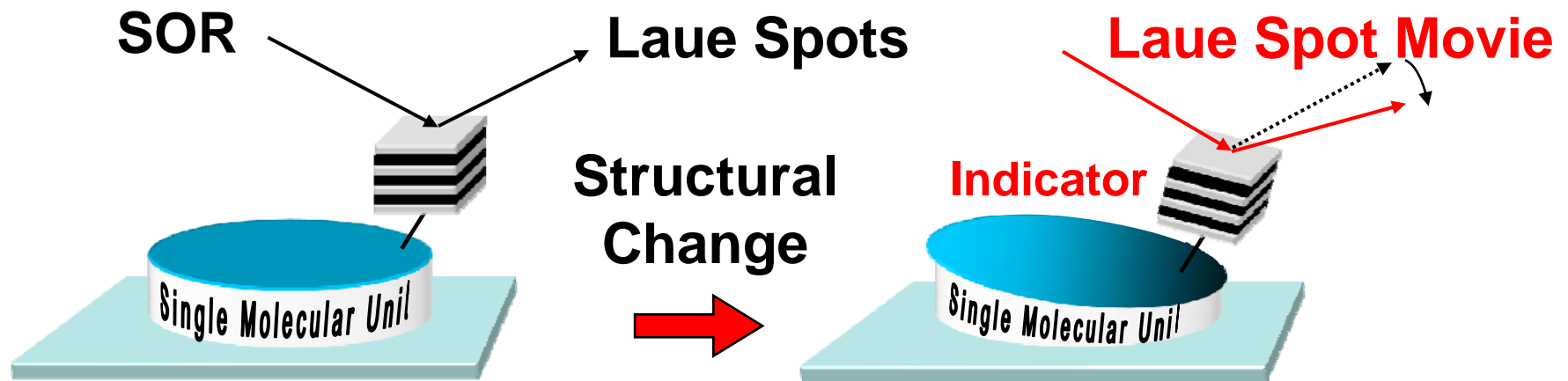
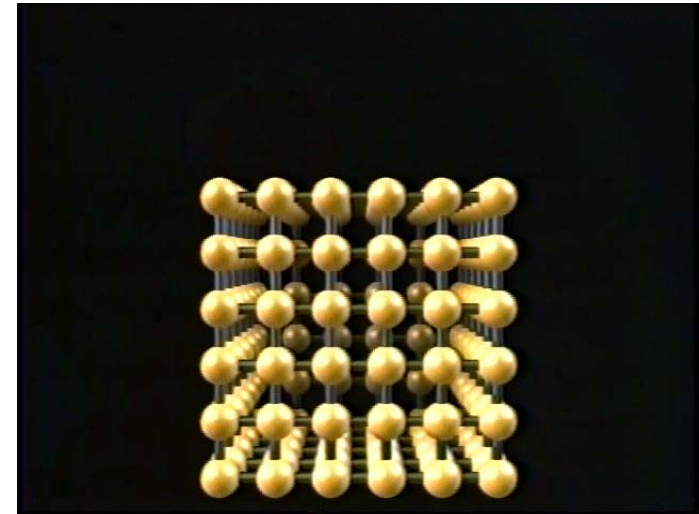
Picometer-scale Dynamics

# Principle: Diffracted X-ray Tracking (DXT)

DXT monitors x-ray diffraction from the individual nanocrystal, which is linked to the individual single protein molecule in bio-systems.

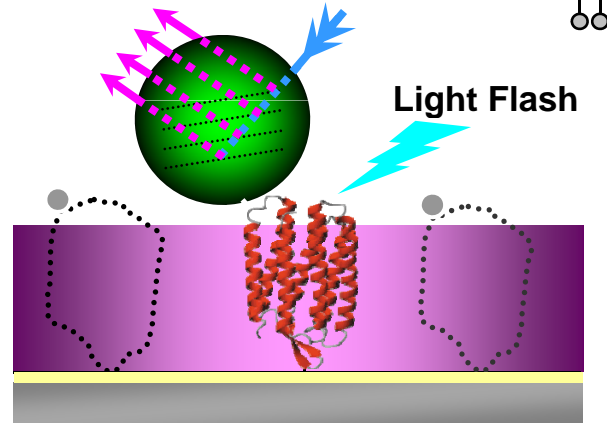
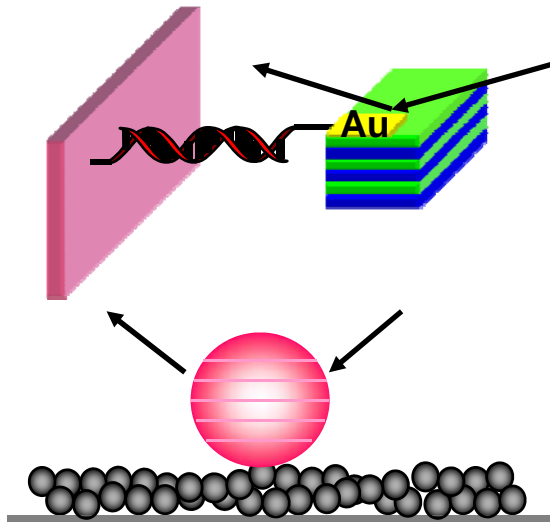
## Features:

- (1) High Accuracy ( $\sim$ pm = nm/1000)
- (2) Time-resolved Information ( from ms to  $\mu$ s)
- (3) *In vivo* Measurement
- (4) Independent Information from Chemical Conditions

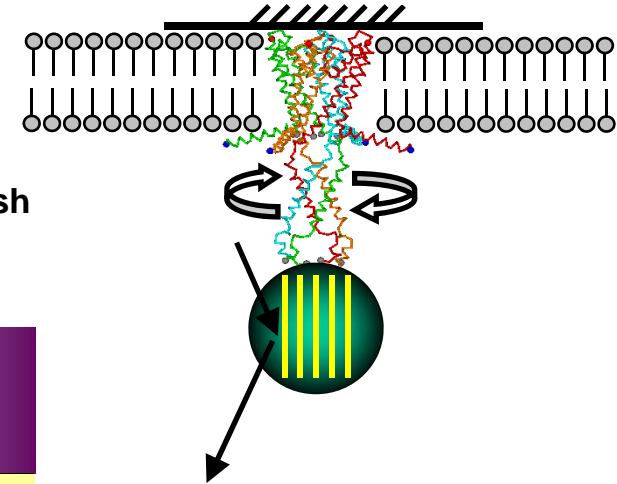


We assumed that motions of a specific site in individual proteins are equal to the observed orientations of nanocrystals.

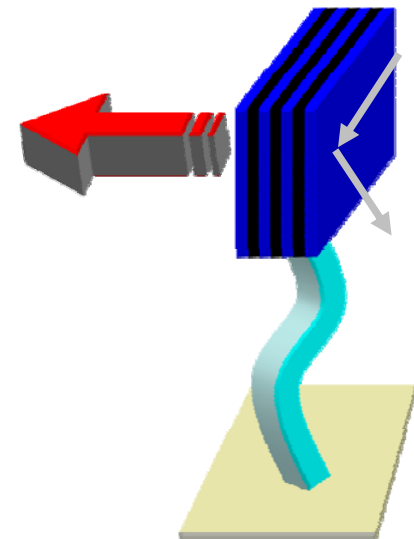
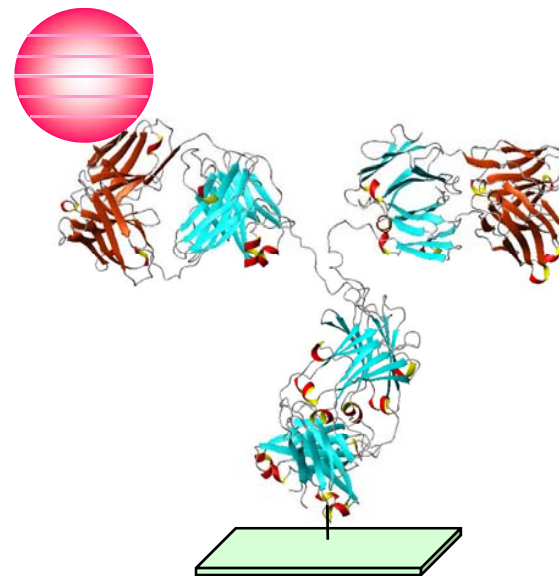
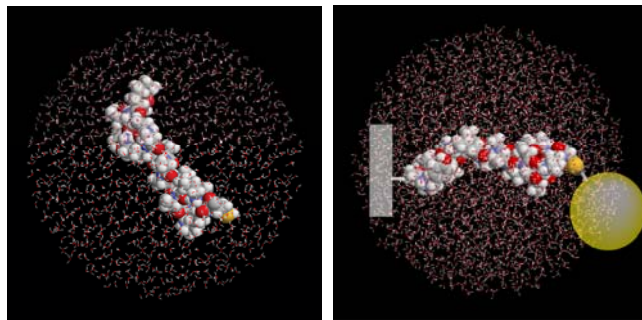
# Experimental Samples:



Moving Distance → below 0.1 nm



X-ray Radiation Pressure



Replica Exchange Molecular Dynamics Simulation

# Experiment: Potassium Channel (KcsA)

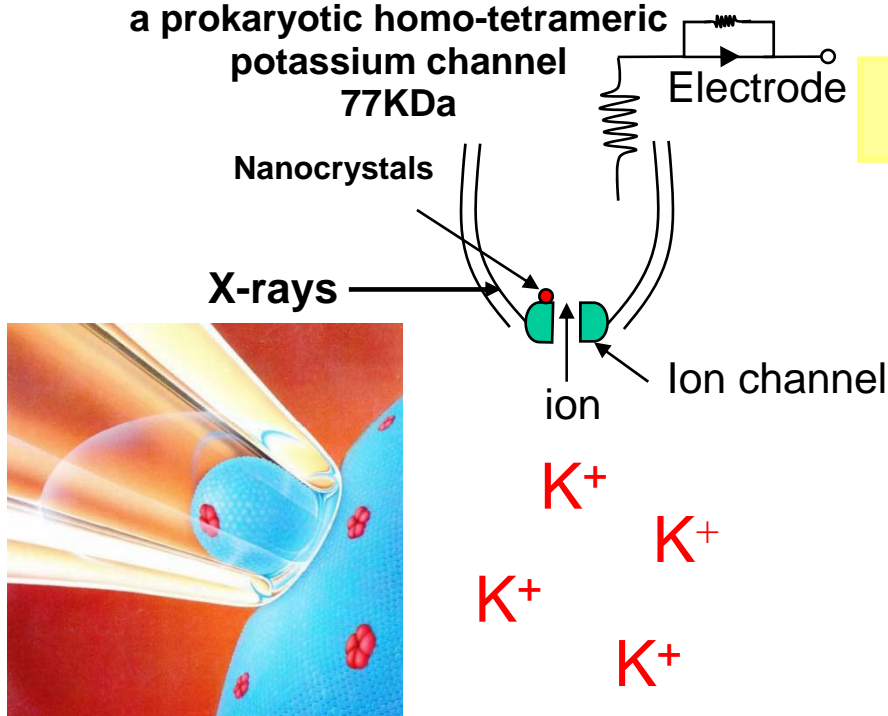
H. Shimizu, M. Iwamoto, F. Inoue, T. Konno, Y.C. Sasaki, S. Oiki: *Cell* 132, 67 (2008)

**Final goal: Simultaneous Observations of Single Molecule**

Expected Open and Close-state

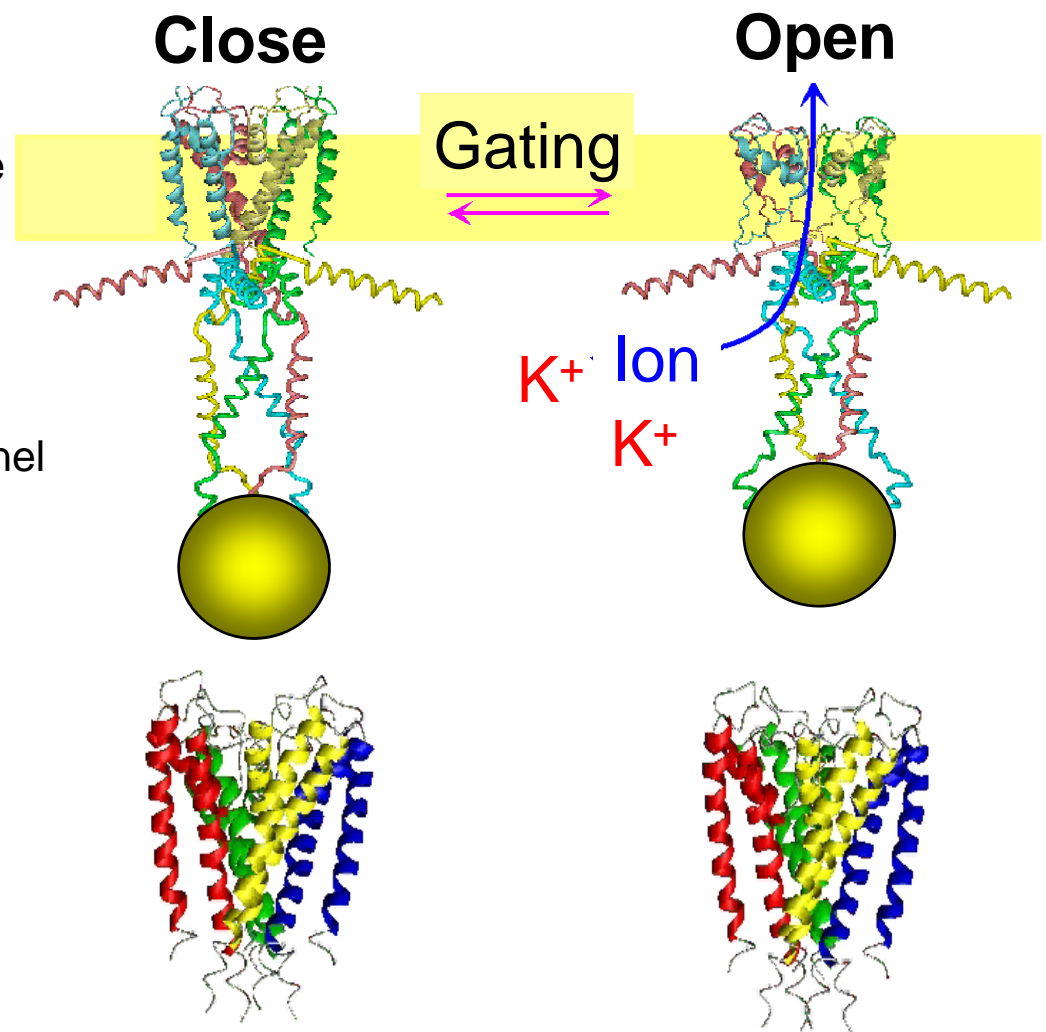
Structures of KcsA,

a prokaryotic homo-tetrameric potassium channel 77KDa



Close

Open

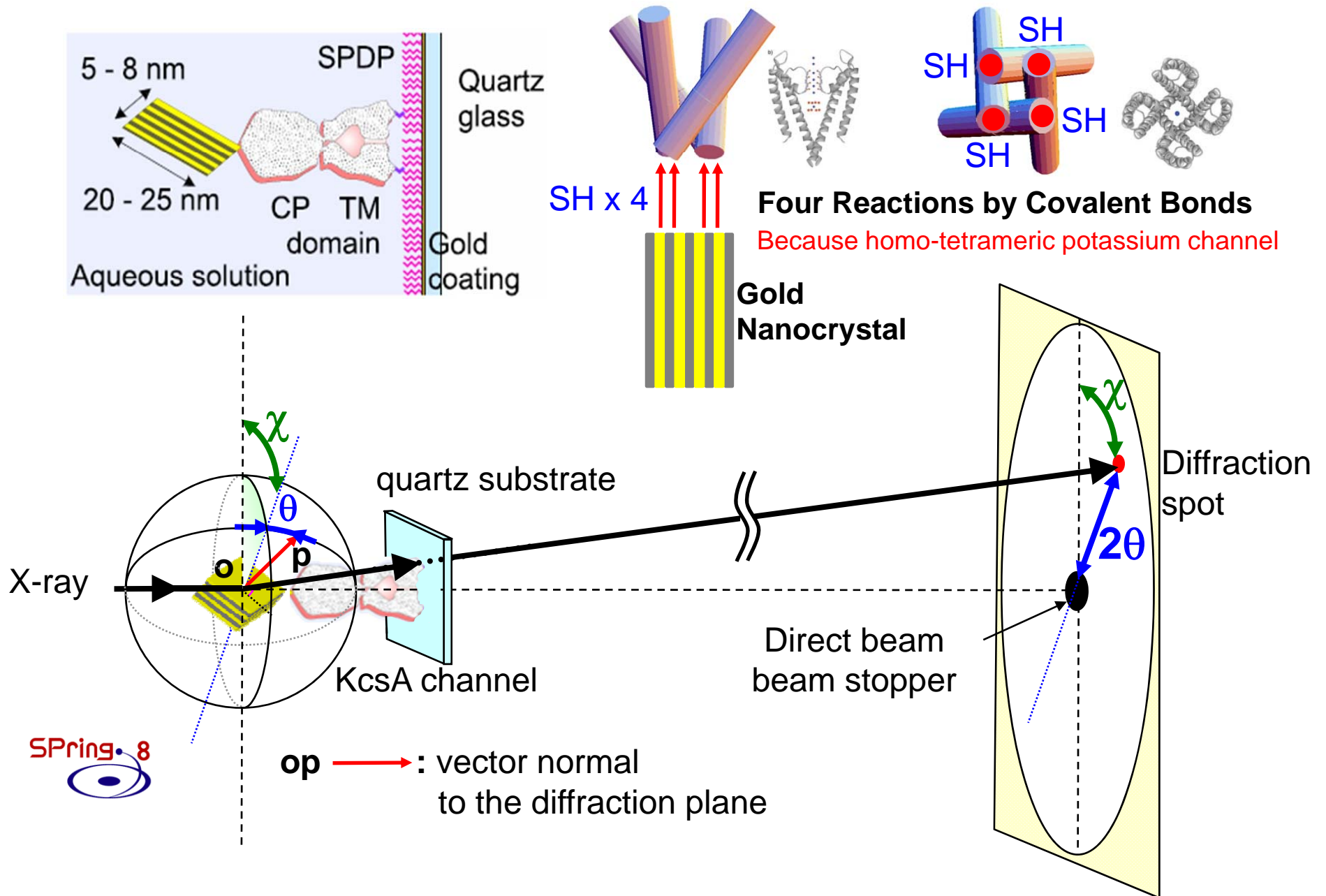


The patch clamp technique:

1991 Nobel Prize  
(Prof. E.Neher and Prof.B.Sakmann)

2003 Nobel Prize (Prof, R. Mackinnon)

# Arrangements of Adsorbed KcsA and DXT



# How to make artificial nanocrystal?

(many offered commercially nanocrystals are not perfectly crystallized.)

## (1) (quasi) One-dimensional nanocrystal

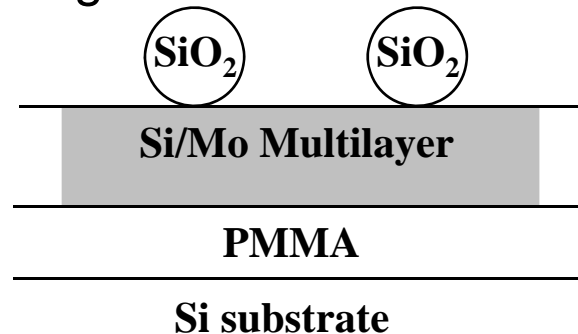
**Gold nanocrystal** (diameter:20-30nm)

The gold nanocrystals is fabricated by epitaxial-growth on NaCl(100) surface at 790 °C for 10 min.

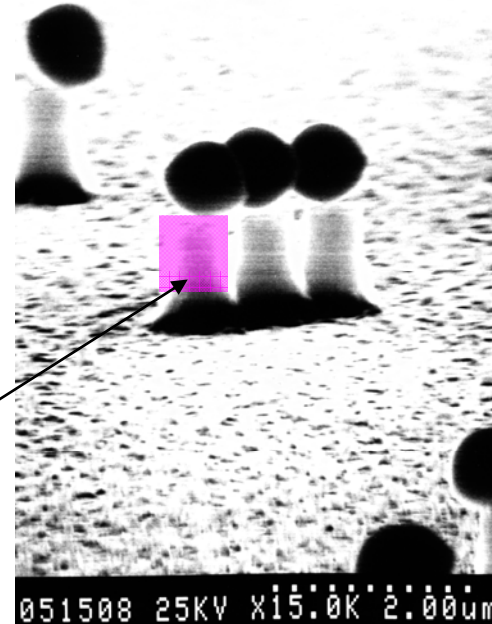
## (2) One-dimensional nanocrystal

**Nanoparticles of Si/Mo multi-layer** (diameter: 40-80nm)

The artificial crystals is fabricated by a sequential process using silicon dioxide beads and the reactive ion etching processes.

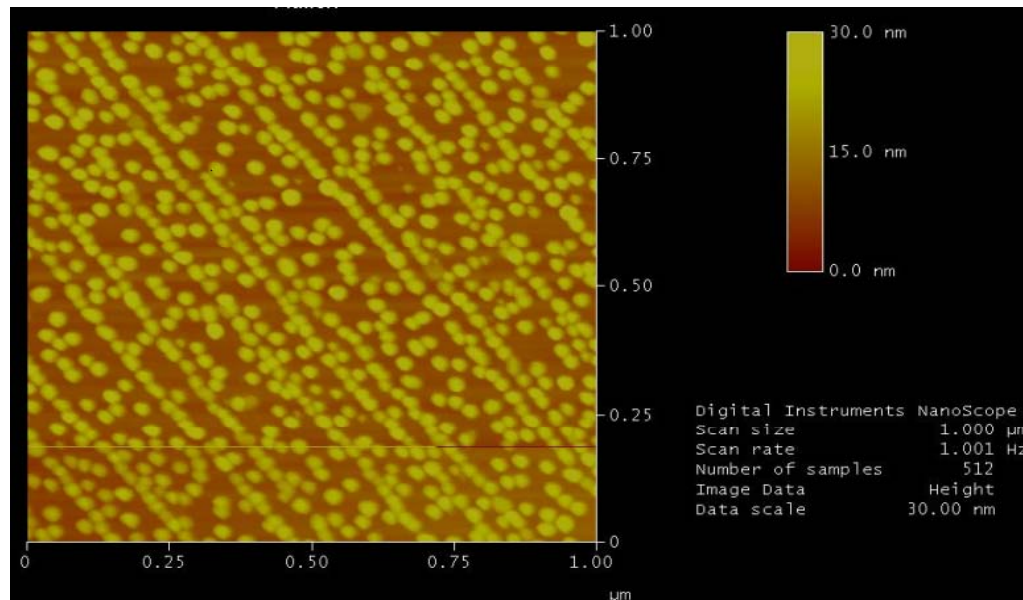
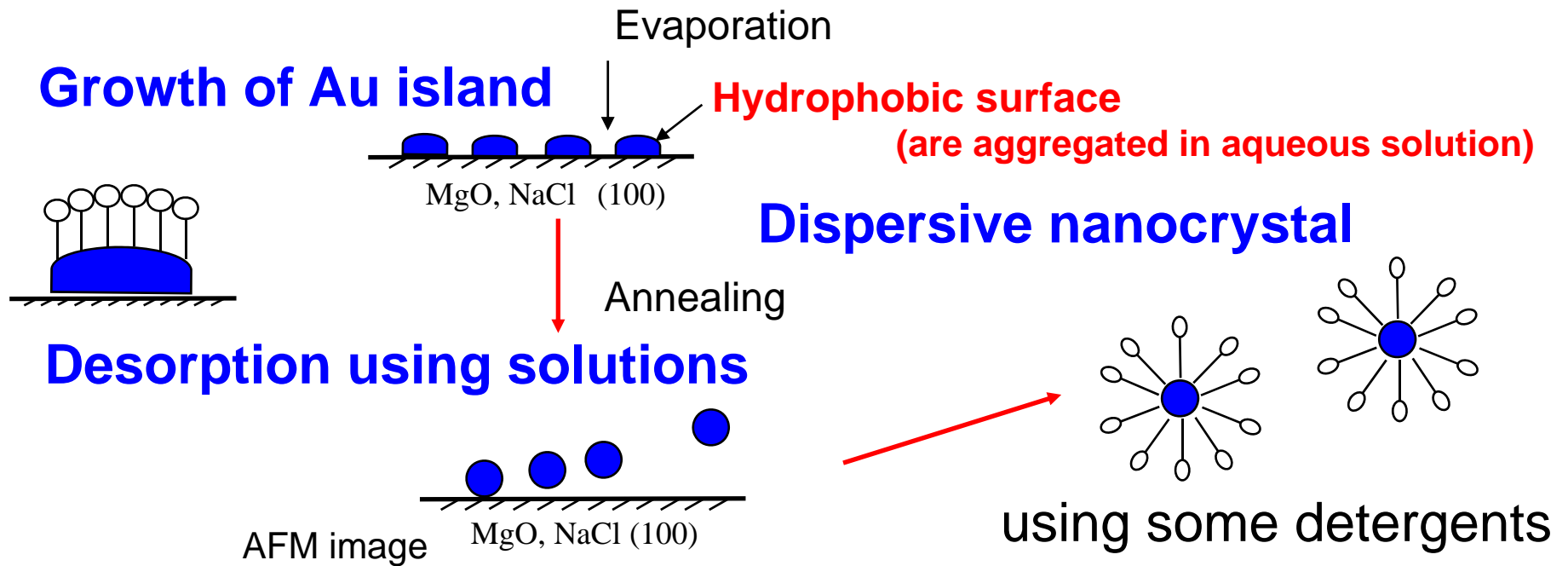


Diameter of SiO<sub>2</sub> beads  
1.0 μm (600nm)  
0.2 μm (50nm)  
0.09 μm (30nm)





# Protocol of Nanocrystal

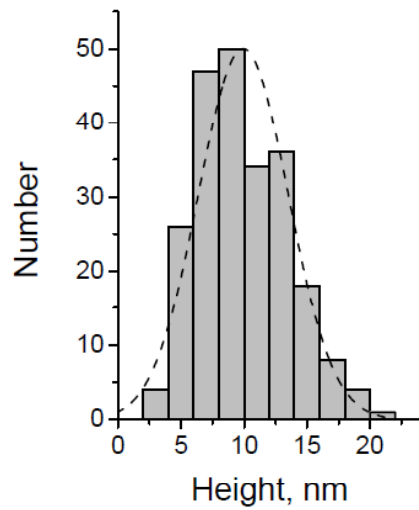
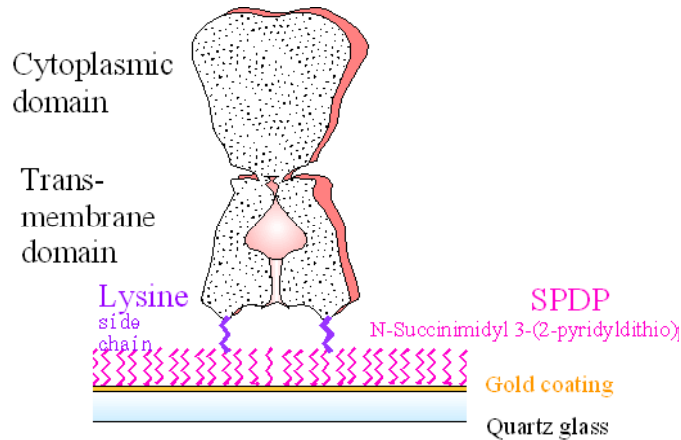


2nm(0.002nm/s)  
NaCl(100)

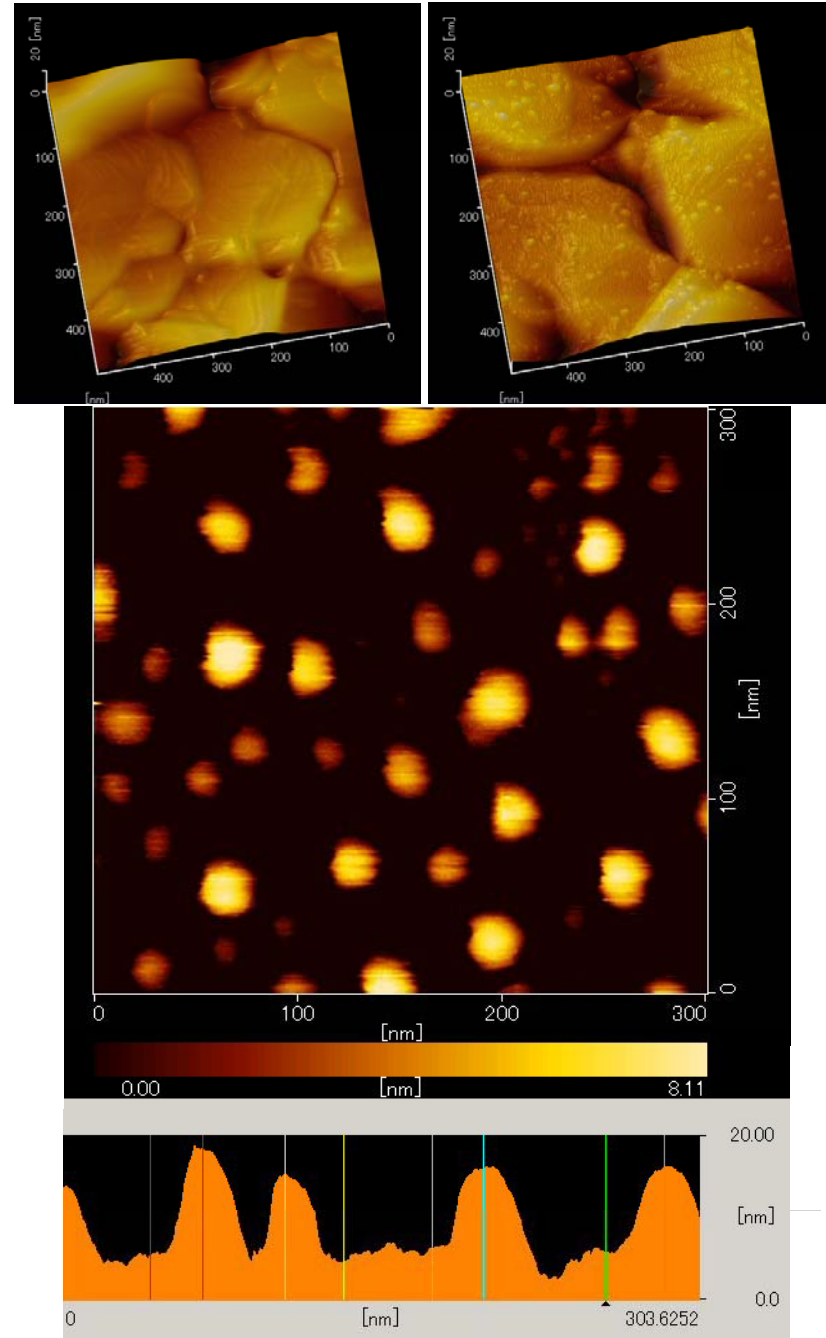
Temperature of substrate:  
375°C

(1 $\mu\text{m}$  x 1 $\mu\text{m}$ )

# AFM Images of Adsorbed KcsA

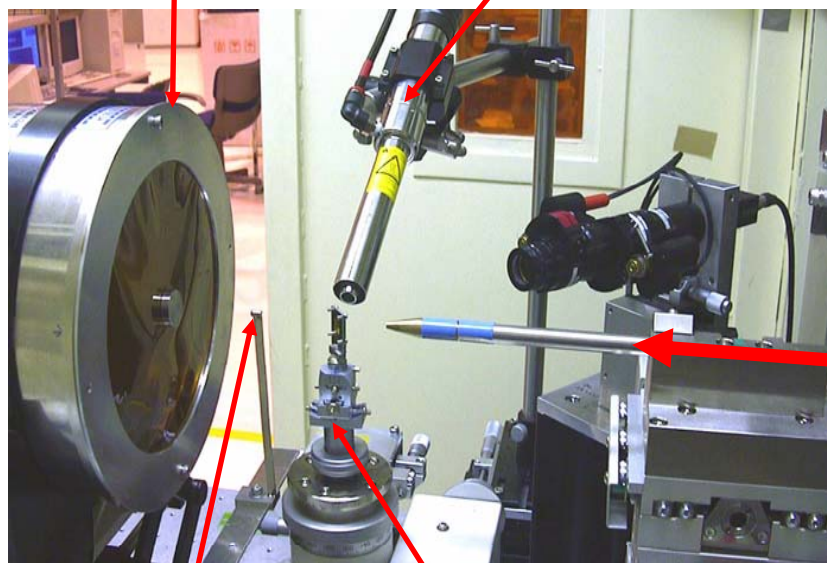


The histogram of the height of KcsA Channel on a flat gold surface.



# Instrumentation:

Image Intensifier Cooling System



Direct Beam Stopper Sample Holder

**BL44B2 (White X-ray Mode)**

at SPring-8 (photon flux =  $10^{15}$  photon/sec/mm<sup>2</sup>)

$\lambda = 1.7 \text{ \AA} (7 \text{ KeV}) - 0.4 \text{ \AA} (30 \text{ KeV})$

Detector: X-ray Image Intensifier (Hamamatsu, V5445P) with CCD

Specimen-Detector Distance: 10cm

Exposure time: **within 1 second**

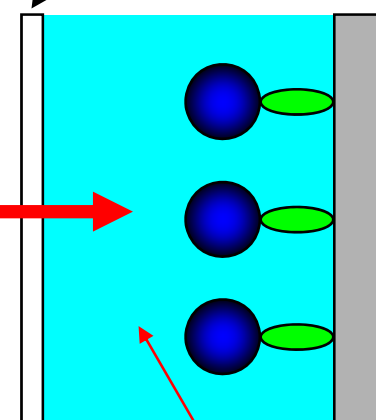
(1-20 msec. x 33)

## Cross-sectional view of the sample in DXT:

Polyimide film (7.5  $\mu\text{m}$ )

quartz (70  $\mu\text{m}$ )

X-ray (SR) ( $\phi \sim 200 \mu\text{m}$ )

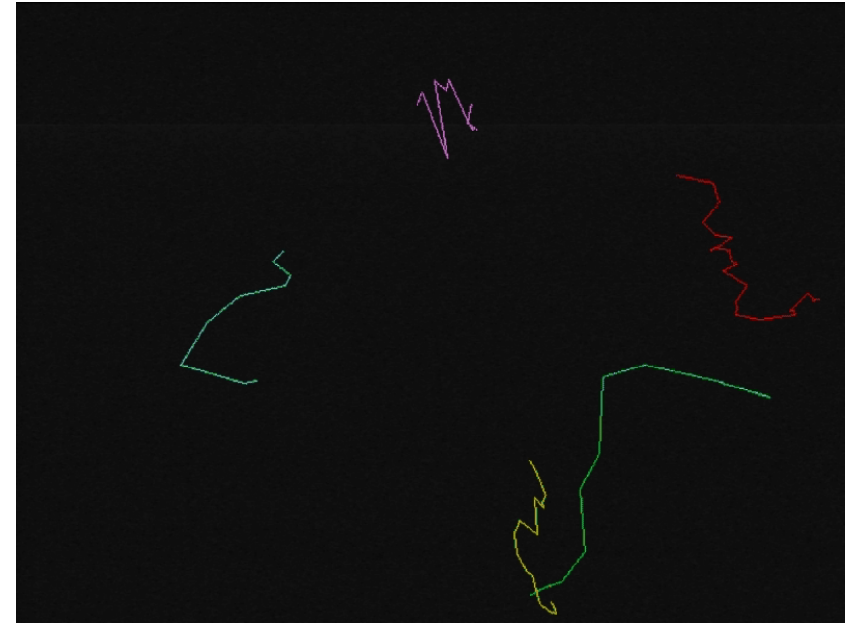
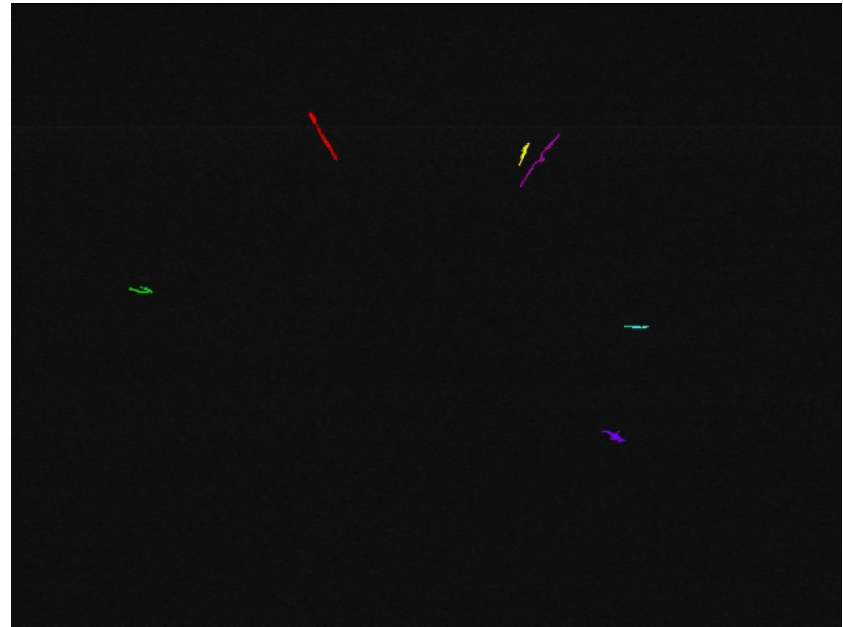
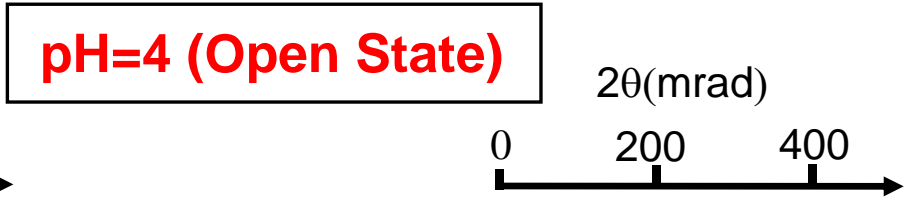
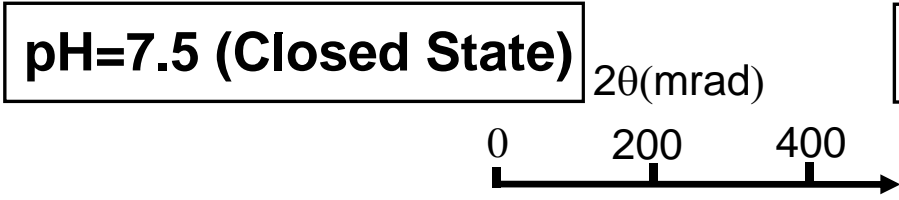
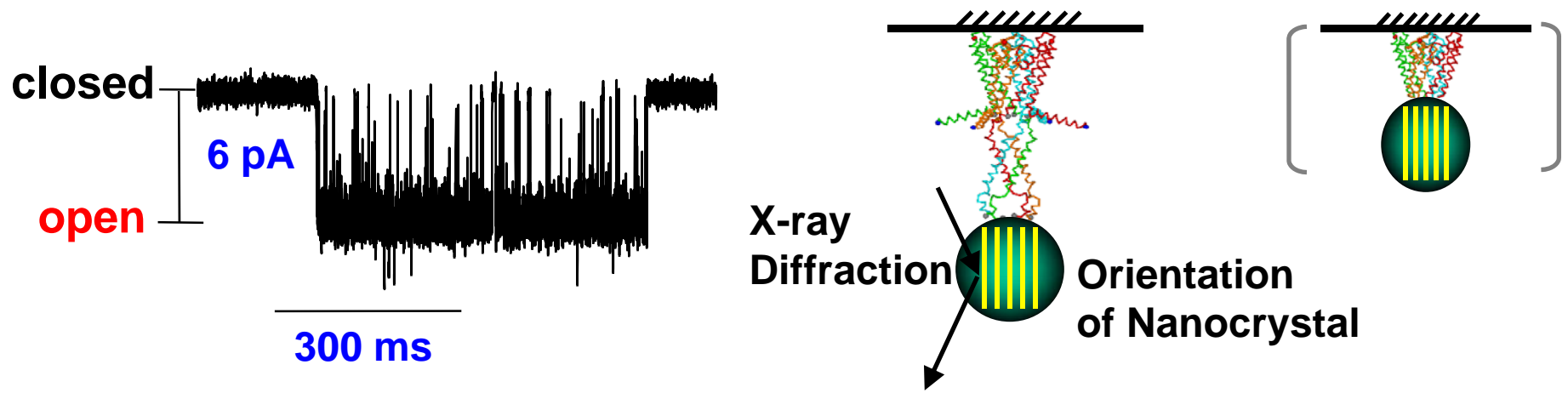


Aqueous Solution (7~10  $\mu\text{m}$ )

● : gold nanocrystal

○ : molecule

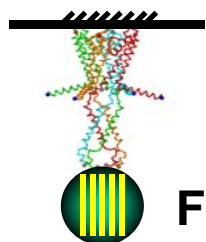
**The important thing:  
The diffraction spots must not overlap in one Laue image to distinguish the observed diffraction spots**



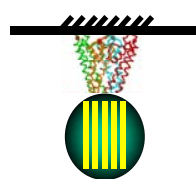
**We conformed the movements using the inhibitor (TBA)**

# Histograms and MSD curves

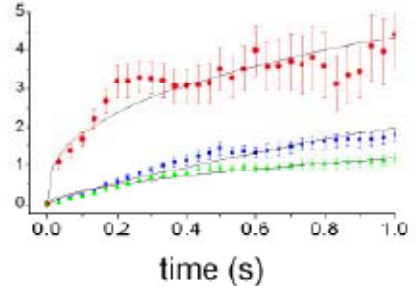
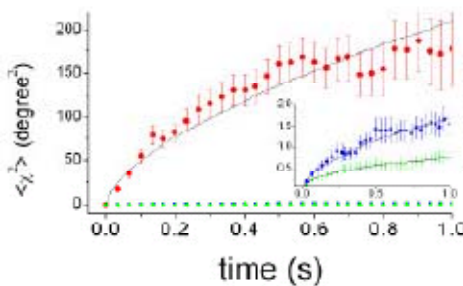
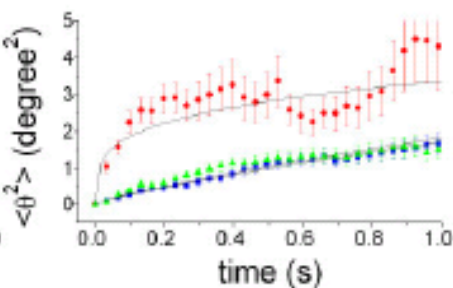
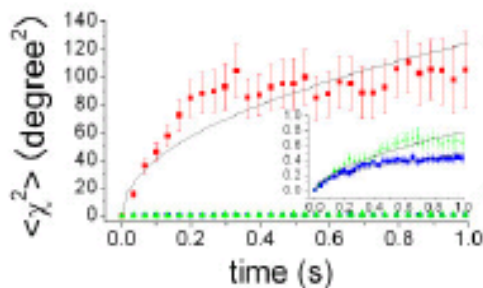
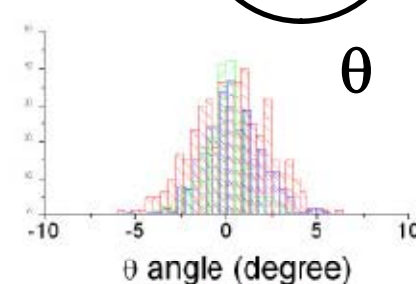
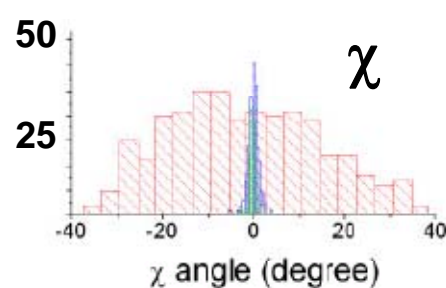
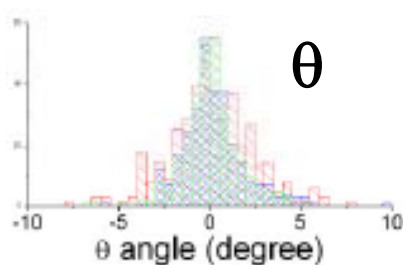
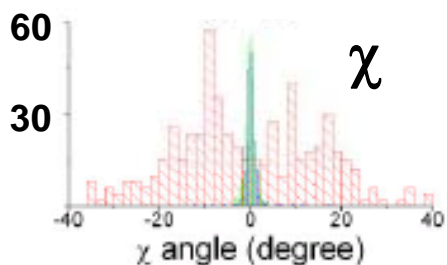
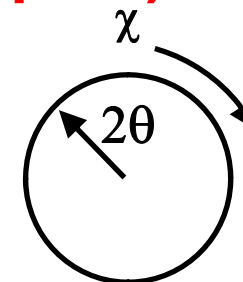
(from 400 spots)



Full length KcsA

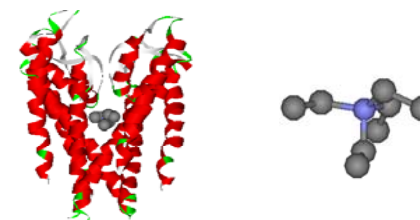


CP domain-deleted KcsA



- : pH=4.0 (gating state)
- : pH=7.5 (closed state)
- : pH=4.0 + TBA (open-locked state)

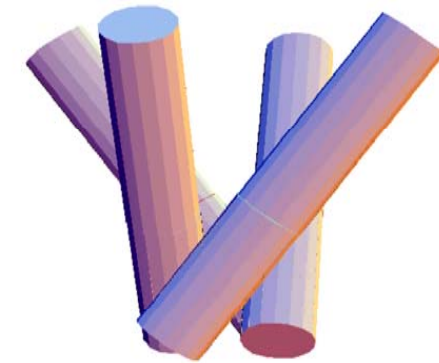
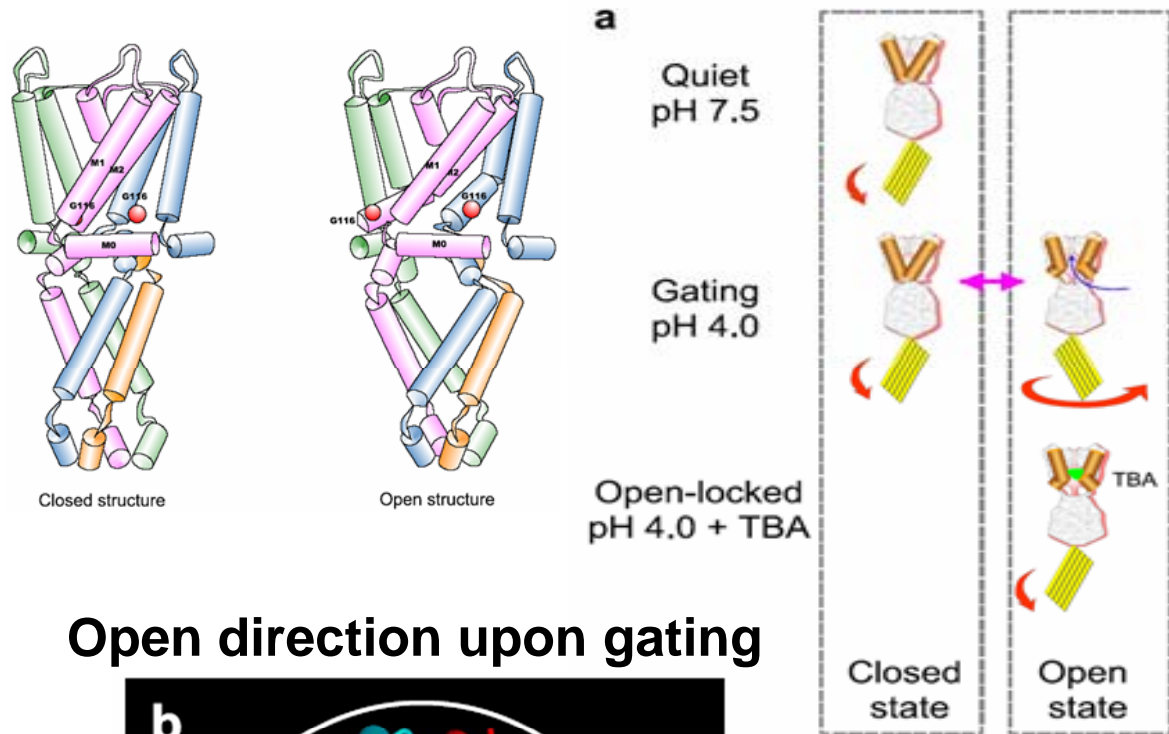
Position of Channel blocker



TBA (tetrabutylammonium)

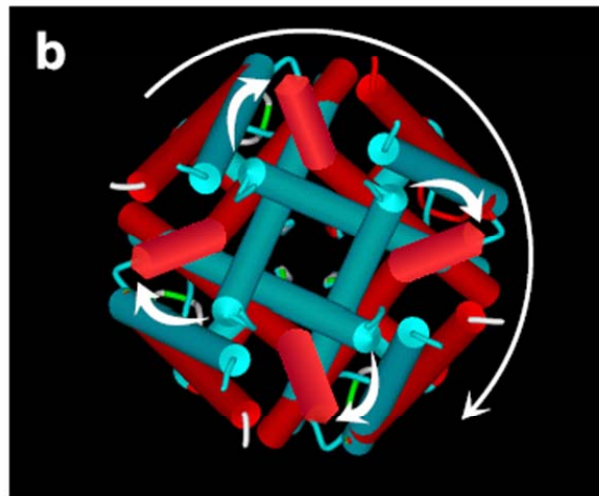
# Twisting motions upon gating of KcsA

Transmembrane domain of KcsA

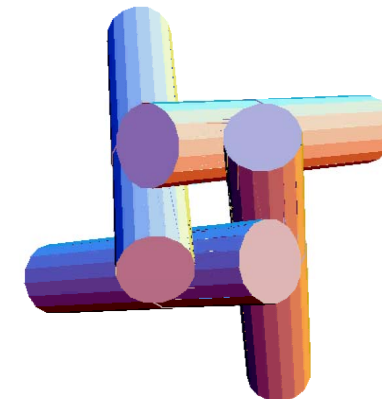


from side view

Open direction upon gating



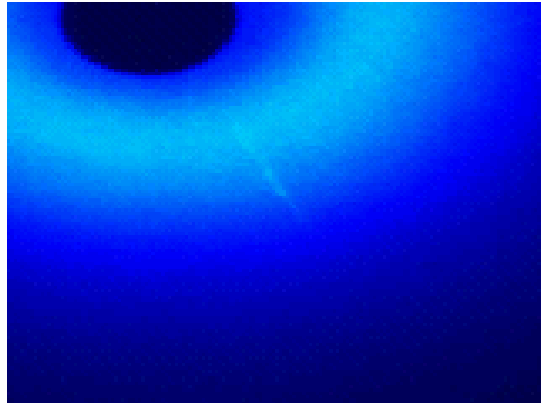
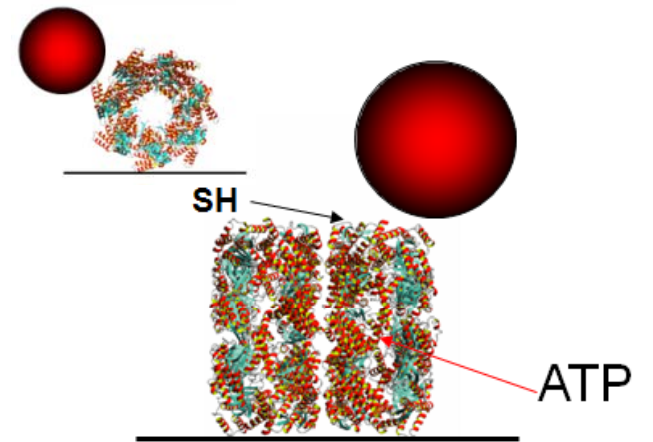
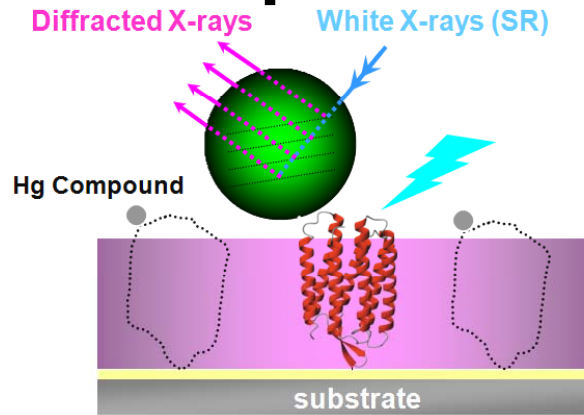
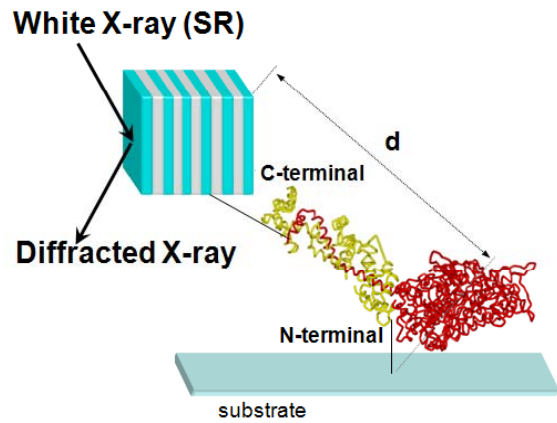
— closed  
— opened



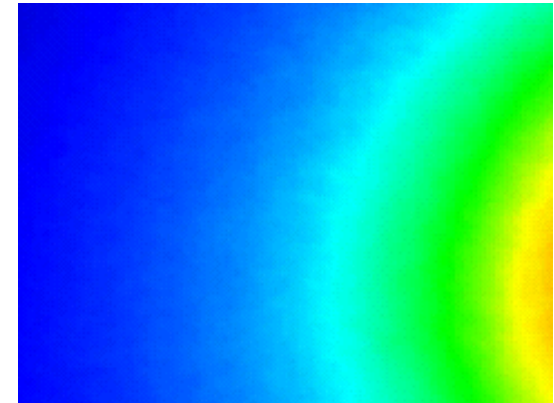
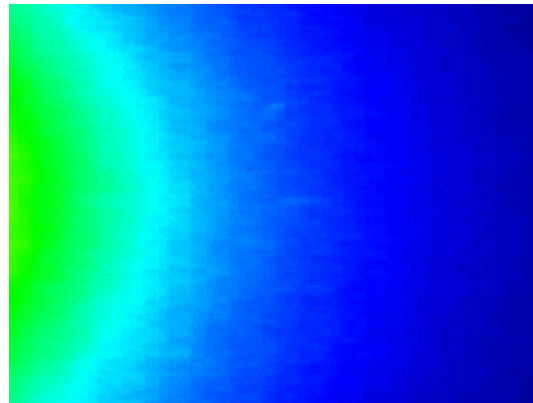
from CP domain side

View from CP domain (intracellular side)

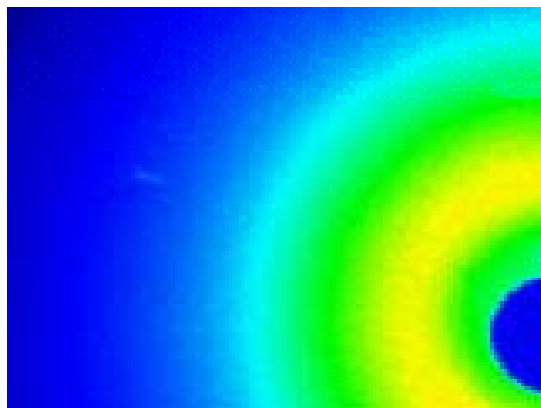
# Other Experimental Samples:



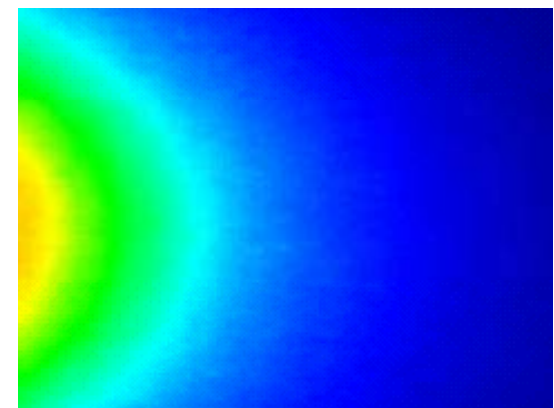
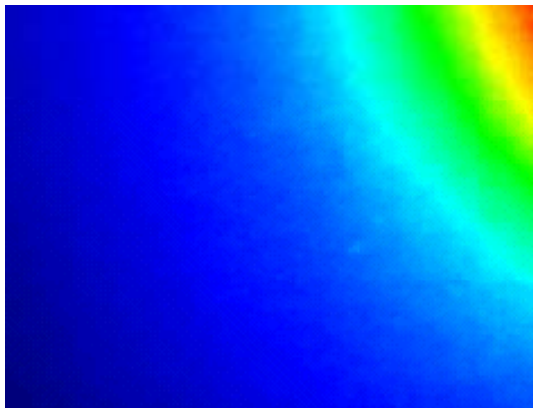
Mg-ATP(2mM)



Without ATP(2mM)



Ca-ATP(2mM)



With ATP(2mM)

# Next targets for DXT:

Still Photographs  
(from crystal data)



**Real-time Movie  
From Single Molecules**

(1) Simultaneous observations  
of single molecule  
(KcsA or KvAP)

**NanoProbe (XFEL)**

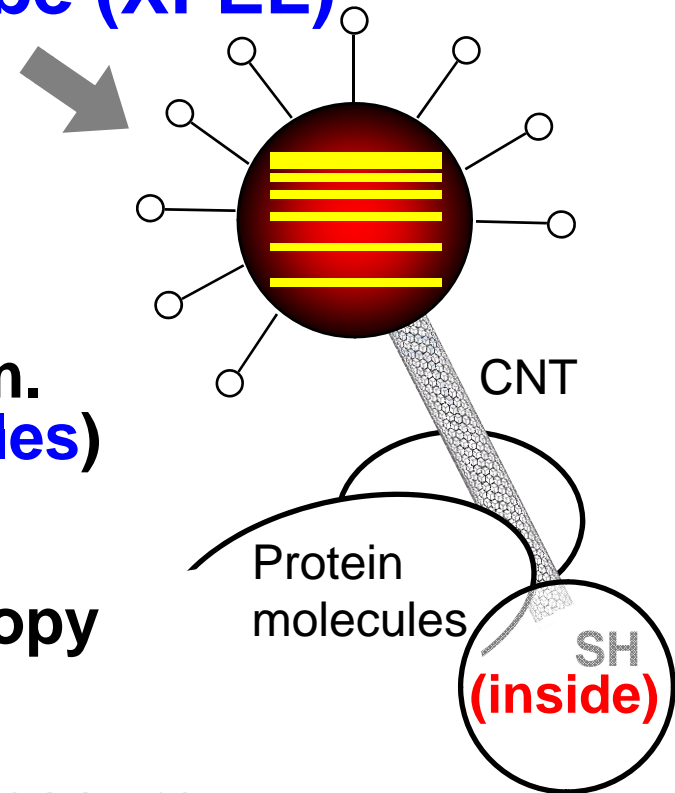
(2) *In vivo* observations

(3) High speed observations ( $\sim\mu\text{s}$ )  
using modified fast CCD.

(4) DXT using monochromatic beam.  
(We need **multi-d-space nanoparticles**)

(5) Application to Electron microscopy  
(EBSP or EBSD).

(6) Application of X-ray radiation pressure  
force to new microscope.

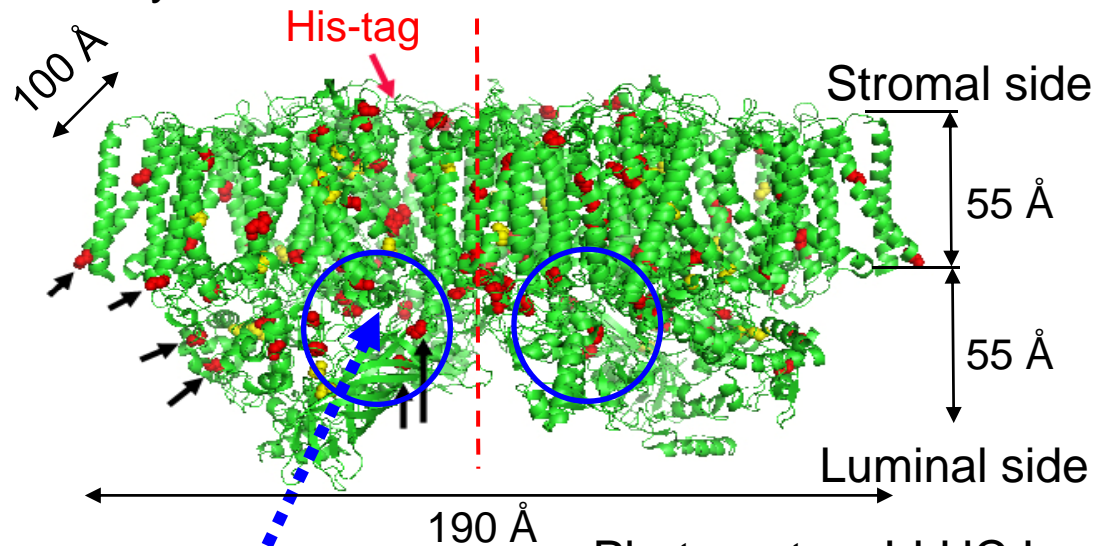


$$2d\sin\theta = n\lambda$$

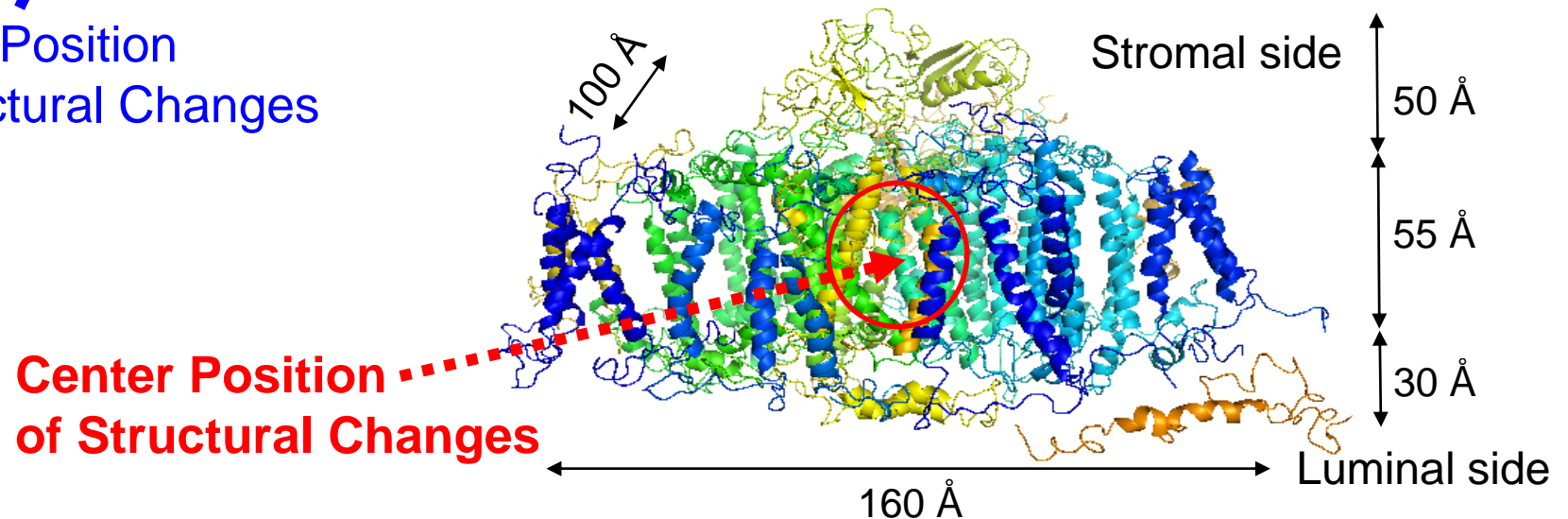


# Next Observation (1): ( Photosystem I , Photosystem II )

Photosystem II **dimmer** structure



Photosystem I-LHC I supercomplex structure (**monomer**)



# A Special Thanks To:

SPring-8/JASRI Bio-soft Materials Group

N. Yagi

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M. Oiki

K. Shimizu

M. Iwamoto

Teikyo University (Bio-engineering Center)

N. Ohishi

Nara Institute of Science and Technology (NAIST)

M. Kataoka

University College London (London Centre for Nanotechnology)

I. Robinson



**If you will try to measure DXT, I present you my gold nanocrystals !**