


INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

Název: **Metallothionein a jeho vztah k rakovině**
Školitel: **Vojtěch Adam**
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Reg. č. projektu: CZ.1.07/2.4.00/31.0023
Název projektu: Partnerská síť centra excelentního bionanotechnologického výzkumu



Metallothioneins as a new potential tumour marker

Content

I. What are metallothioneins?

II. The biologically important roles of metallothioneins

III. Determination of metallothioneins at patients with a tumour disease

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I. What are metallothioneins?

Metallothioneins = proteins

- Intracellular, low molecular and cysteine-rich proteins with molecular weight from 6 to 10 kDa
- MTs consist of two binding domains – α and β .
- N-terminal part of protein – β -domain; three binding places for divalent ions.
- C-terminal part of protein – α -domain; four binding places for divalent ions.
- The most repeated structure motif: cysteine(C)–serine(S)–cysteine(C).

Content of aminoacids

Aminoacid	Content
C	9
S	8
K	5
G	3
A	2
T	2
N	2
E	2
M	1
P	1
D	1
Q	1
I	1

Aminoacid

(C – cysteine, S – serine, K – lysine, G – glycine, A – alanine, T – threonine, N – asparagine, E – glutamic acid, M – methionine, P – proline, D – aspartic acid, Q – glutamine, I – isoleucine)

● heavy metal ■ thiol group

Adopted from J. Petriova, et al. Atomole voltammetric determination of metallothionein, Electrochim. Acta 51 (2006) 5112-5119.

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Detoxification of heavy metals

(a) Entering of metal ions into a cell.

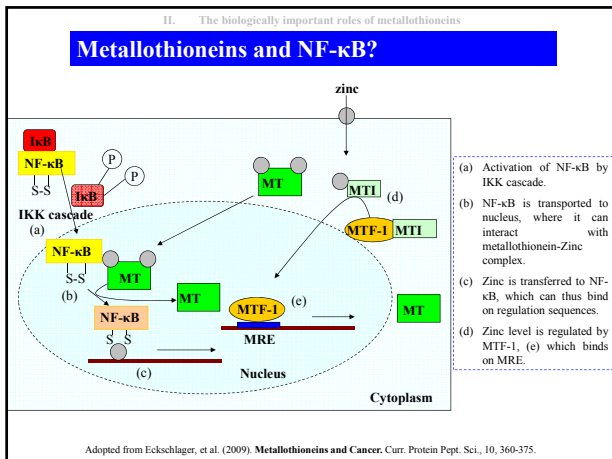
(b) The ions interact with metal synthesis inhibitor (MTI).

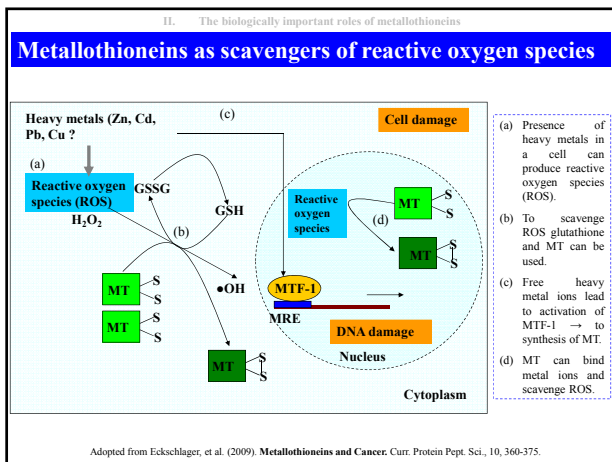
(c) Released metal transcription factor 1 (MTF-1) binds to metal responsive element (MRE).

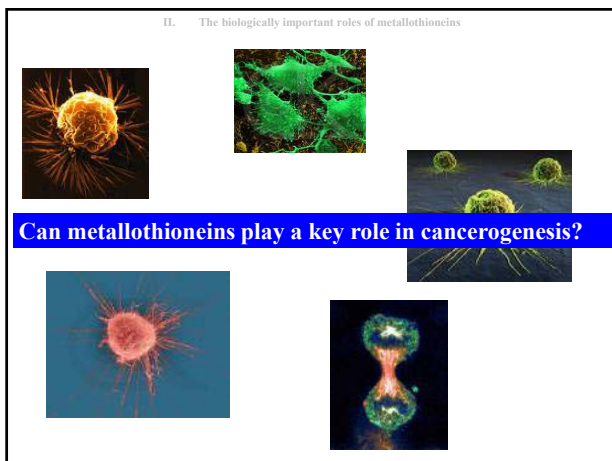
(d) Synthesis of mRNA to translate MT.

(e) MT binds a heavy metal ion, the MT-heavy-metal-ion complex, is transported to kidney or (f) to heavy metal dependent regulation proteins.

Adopted from Eckschlagler, et al. (2009). Metallothioneins and Cancer. Curr. Protein Pept. Sci., 10, 360-375.







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Homogenization of the samples

- Briefly, the sample was kept at 99 °C for 15 min. with occasional stirring, and then cooled to 4 °C. The denatured homogenates were centrifuged at 4 °C, 15 000 g for 30 min. Heat treatment and solvent precipitation effectively denature and remove high molecular weight proteins out from samples; metallothionein belongs to thermo stable proteins.
- The prepared samples are analysed by **Adsorptive Transfer Stripping Technique coupled with Differential Pulse Voltammetry Brdicka Reaction**.

III. Determination of metallothioneins at patients with a tumour disease

Brdicka reaction

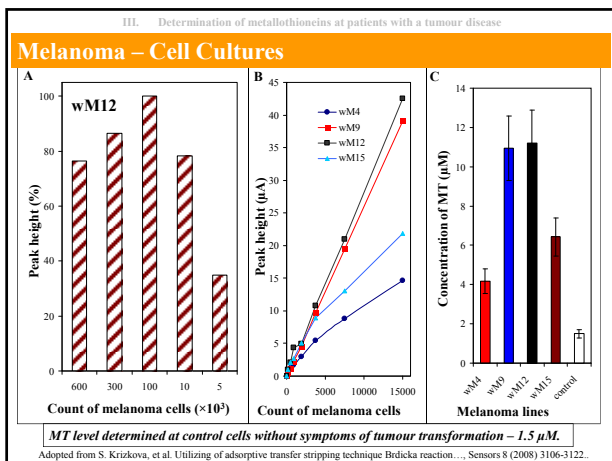
- Brdicka reaction – the hydrogen evolution from supporting electrolyte containing 1 mM $\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_6\text{Cl}_3$ and 1 M ammonia buffer ($\text{NH}_3(\text{aq}) + \text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$, pH = 9.6) in the presence of peptides and/or proteins containing thiol group.
- limit of quantification: **50 pM** (1 fmol MT in 5 μl).

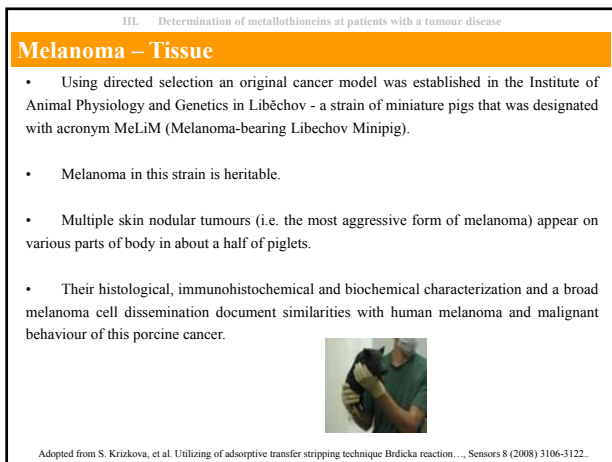
Scheme of Brdicka reaction

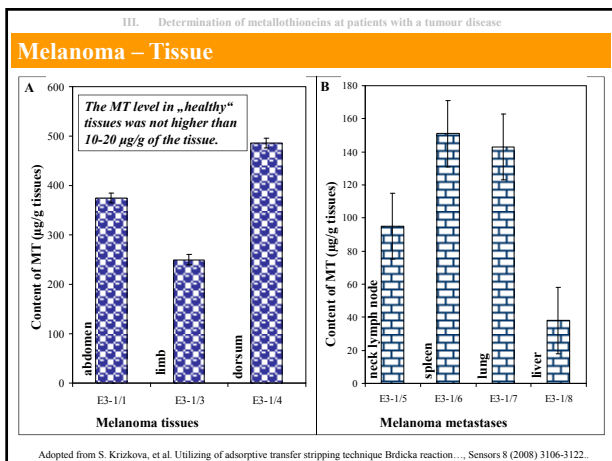
$$\begin{aligned}
 &[\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_6]^{3+} \xrightarrow{+e^-} [\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_6]^{2+} \\
 &[\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_6]^{2+} \xrightarrow{+2e^-} \text{Co}^0 \\
 &+ \text{R}(\text{SH})_2 \xrightarrow{+2e^-} \text{RS}_2\text{Co} + 2\text{H}^+ + 2e^- \rightarrow \text{H}_2 \\
 &+ 2\text{H}^+ \xrightarrow{+2e^-} \text{R}(\text{S}^-)_2 + \text{Co}^0
 \end{aligned}$$

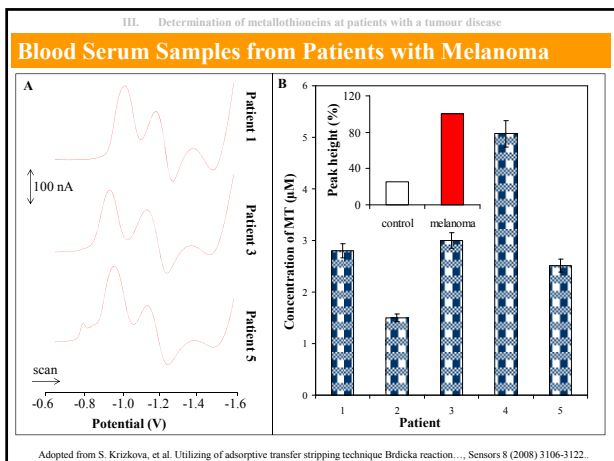
Signals of Cat1 a Cat2 correspond to the reduction of hydrogen at the mercury electrode. Another signal, which is appeared at the potential about -1.0 V, relates with the reduction of the RS_2Co complex. In addition the signal called Co_1 could result from reduction of $[\text{Co}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]^{2+}$.

Adapted from J. Petřilová, et al. Atomole voltammetric determination of metallothionein, *Electrochim. Acta* 51 (2006) 5112-5119.









esf evropský sociální fond v ČR EVROPSKÁ UNIE INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

Thank you very much

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