

Interaction of metallothionein with CdTe

Název: quantum dots studied by electrochemistry

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World Environment Day
5 June

Reg.č.projektu: CZ.1.07/2.3.00/20.0148

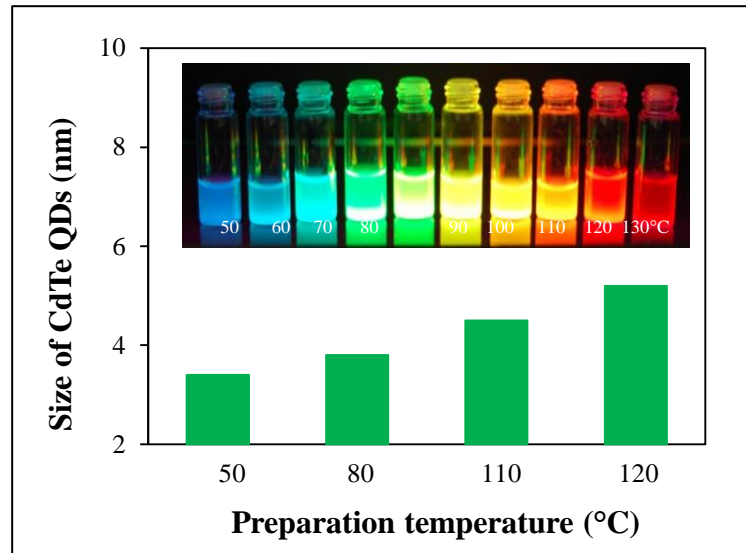
Název projektu: Mezinárodní spolupráce v oblasti "in vivo" zobrazovacích technik



Quantum dots



- single crystals with nanometers in diameter (2 – 10 nm)
- excellent optical properties (high photoluminescence quantum yield, strong photostability, wide absorption yield coupled with narrow emission, fluorescent and semiconductor properties)
- sizes and shapes - control by temperature, duration and type of ligand molecules applied during the synthetic processes
- the applications: chemistry, chemical biology and biomedicine, gene technology, tumour biology investigation, and fluorescent labelling of cellular proteins



Metallothioneins



- small cysteine-rich proteins
- able to bind up to 20 monovalent and up to 7 divalent heavy metal ions
- tertiary structure of metallothionein - two domains easily form cysteine clusters to bind metal ions
- function of MTs: - the regulation of zinc homeostasis
 - cells detoxification from heavy metals
 - protection of cells to oxidative stress

Aim



- interaction between MT2A and different size of MSA-capped CdTe QDs

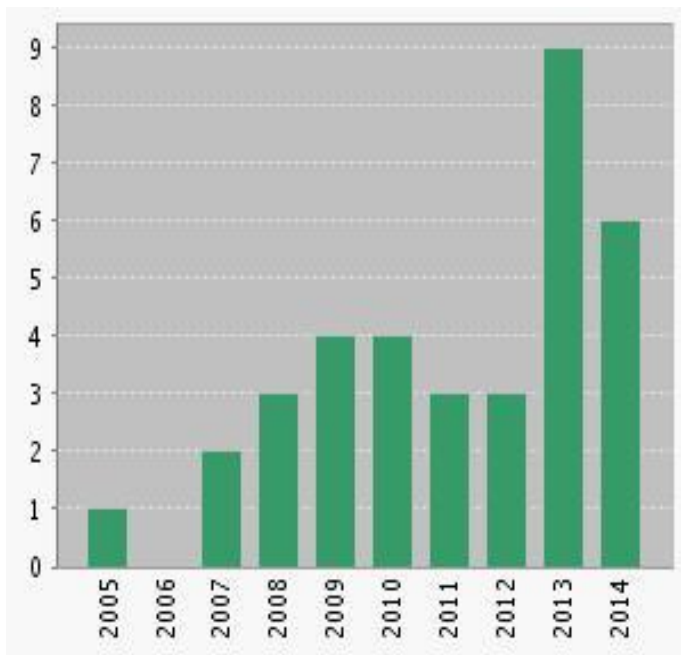
Background

Huang et al. (2011) - various capped CdS quantum dots (mercaptoethanol , l-cysteine and glutathione, found various affinity to the proteins (bovine serum albumin and lysozyme ; GSH-capped CdS QDs - the weakest interaction with BSA and LZY, MPA-capped CdS QDs the strongest.

Wang et al. (2012) - Similar experiment using CdTe QDs capped with the same way show the same results in general.

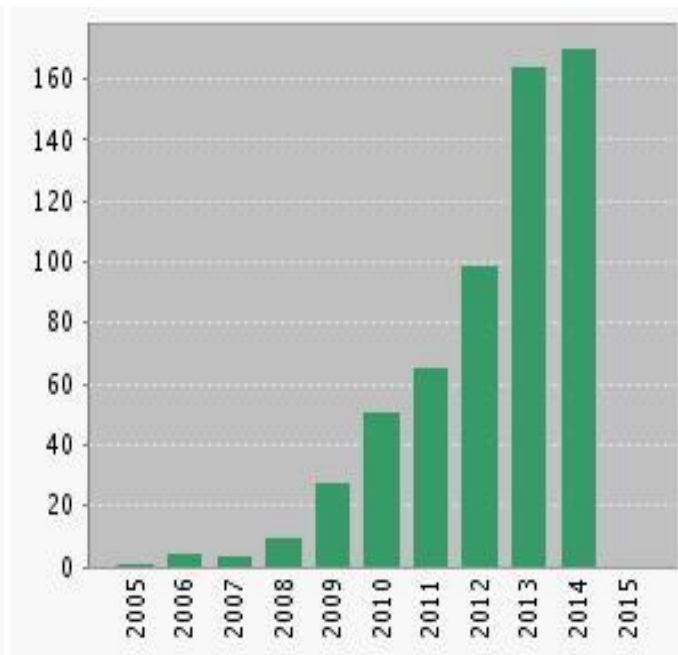
Lu et al. (2011) - description of interaction between CdTe QDs and proteins; interactions have electrostatic attraction nature mainly

Topic: metallothionein
Topic: quantum dots



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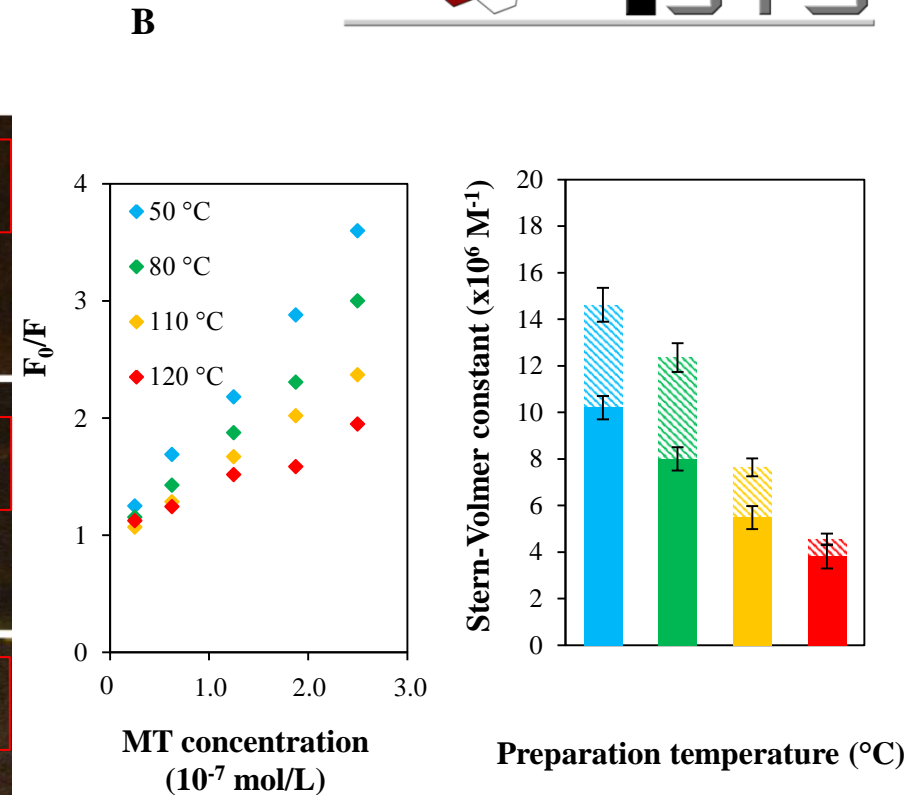
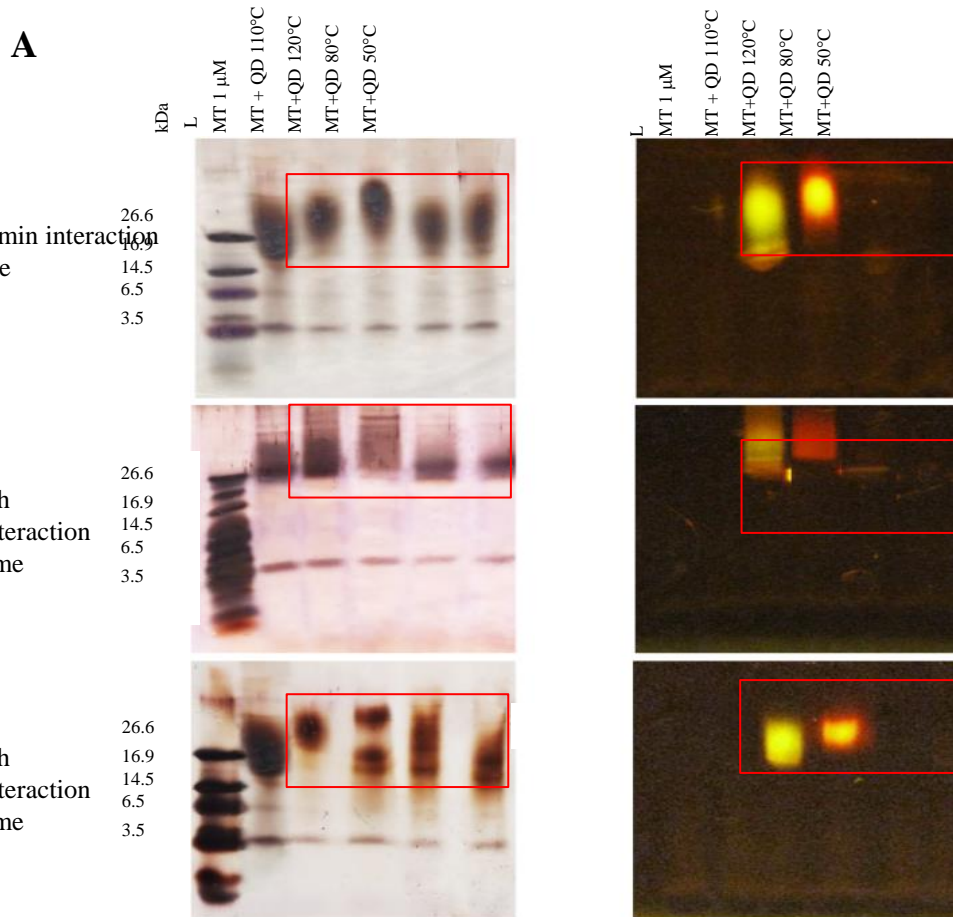
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Interaction MT with QDs



(A) Tris-tricine gel electrophoresis, the interaction of MT (1 μ M) with MSA-capped CdTe QDs (500 μ M), 1:1, interaction time 20 min, 2 and 6 h; used MSA-capped CdTe QDs according to size : 120°C > 80 °C > 110 °C > 50 °C.

(B) Dependence of F_0/F to various concentration of MT (0.05 $\times 10^{-8}$ – 2.50 $\times 10^{-7}$ mol/l) with MSA-capped CdTe QDs (500 μ M), 1:1, interaction time 0 s. The dependence of Stern-Volmer plot of various sized CdTe quenched by metallothionein for two temperatures 25°C and 50°C.

Interaction MT with QDs

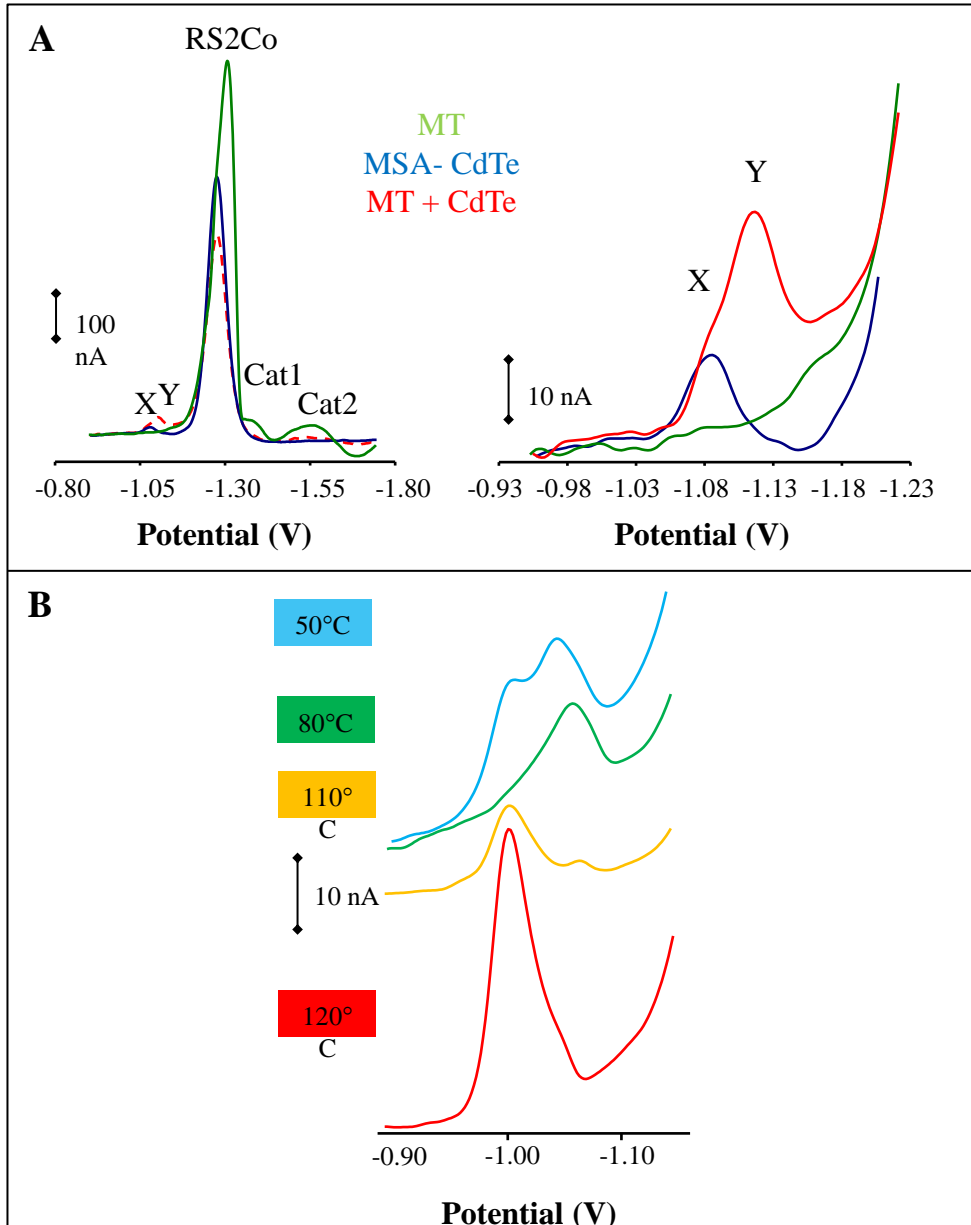


Figure. (A) Voltammograms of MT (green line), 50°C MSA-capped CdTe QDs (blue line) and mixture of MT with 50°C MSA-capped CdTe QDs (red line). Detail of peaks X (-1.08V) and Y (-1.11 V) for MT (green line), 50°C MSA-capped CdTe QDs (blue line) and mixture of MT with MSA-capped CdTe QDs (red line).

(B) Voltammograms of various sized MSA-capped CdTe QDs with MT on HMDE (MT 1mM, 500 μ M MSA-capped CdTe QDs, 1:1).

Interaction MT with QDs

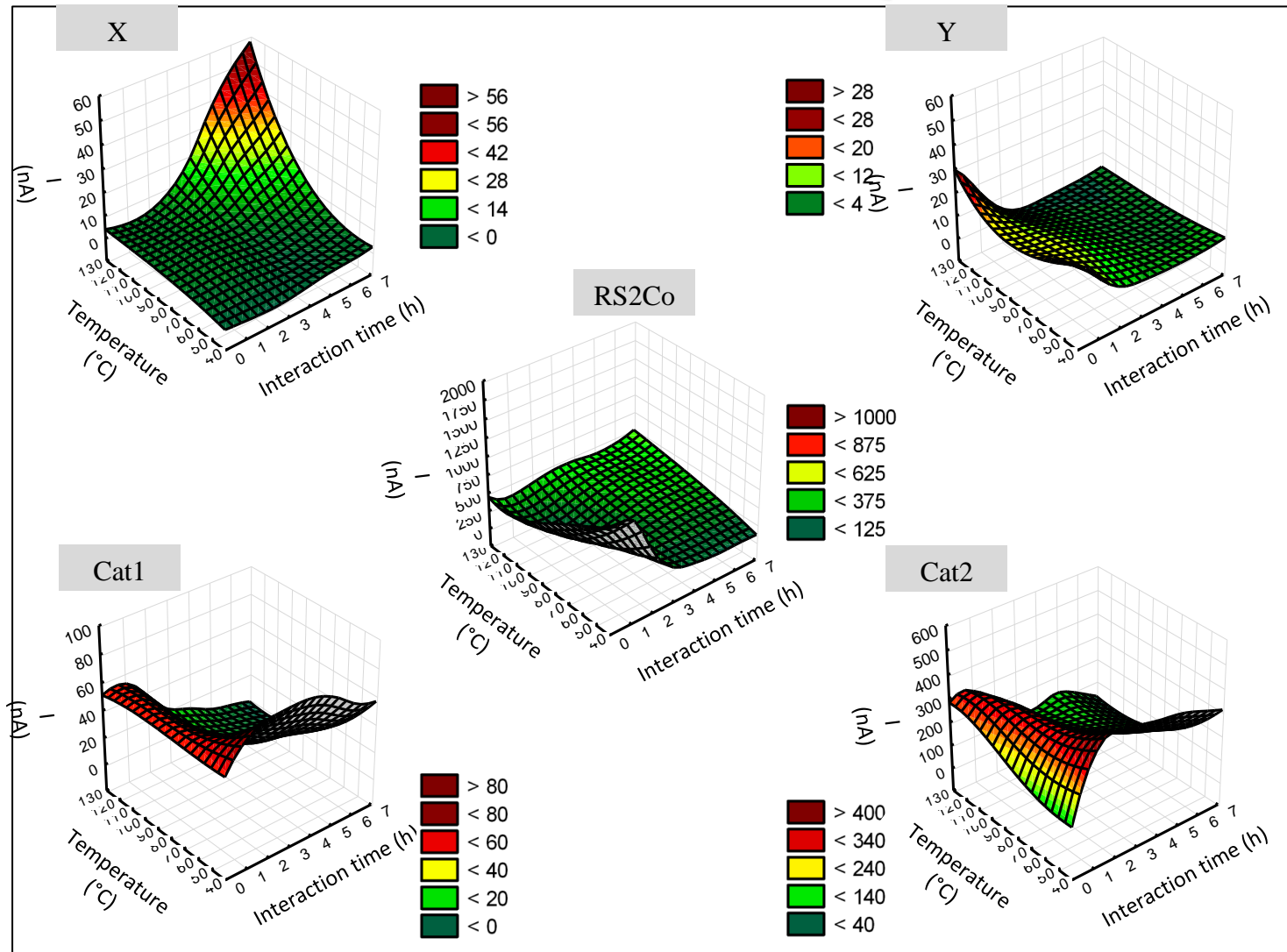


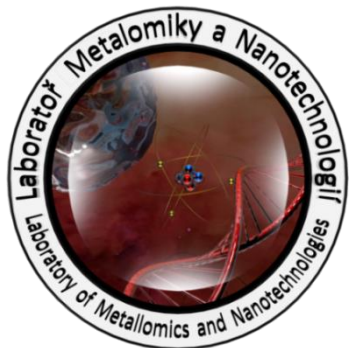
Figure. Dependence of individual peaks height (X, Y, RS2Co, Cat1 and Cat2) on temperature and interaction time. Experiments were done in Brdicka electrolyte. Interaction time 0 s - 360 min.

Conclusion



- our study showed that QDs size had a strong influence to interaction between QDs and MT and the smallest QDs had the highest affinity to MT;
- study of MT and MSA-capped CdTe QDs showed that MT and MSA-capped CdTe QDs doesn't create stable stable complex but some interaction between components is evident;
- because of MT is able to create tetra-hexamers and accordance to correlation between sizes of MT (MT-mers) and applied QDs, probably it could be concluded that structural effects are critical for creation of interaction between MT and MSA-capped CdTe QDs;
- result confirms that not only electrostatic but structural effects are important for interaction of proteins and QDs.

Thank you for your attention!



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