



New Insights on the Interaction of Flavonoids with Biomimetic Membranes

Michael Rappolt

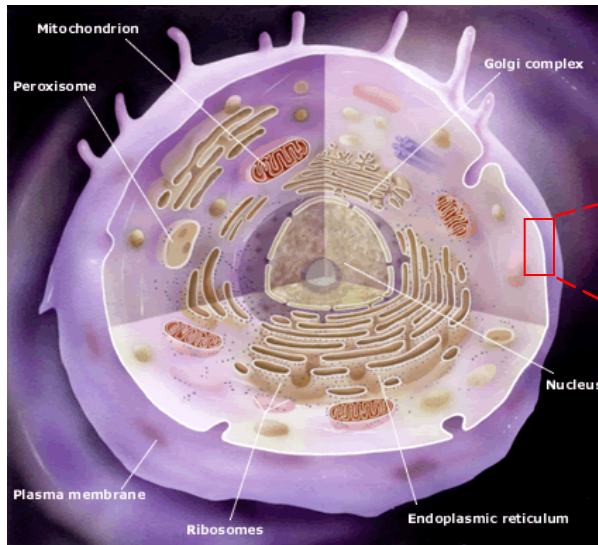
Neutrons and Food Conference, University of Lund, Sweden

02. June 2016

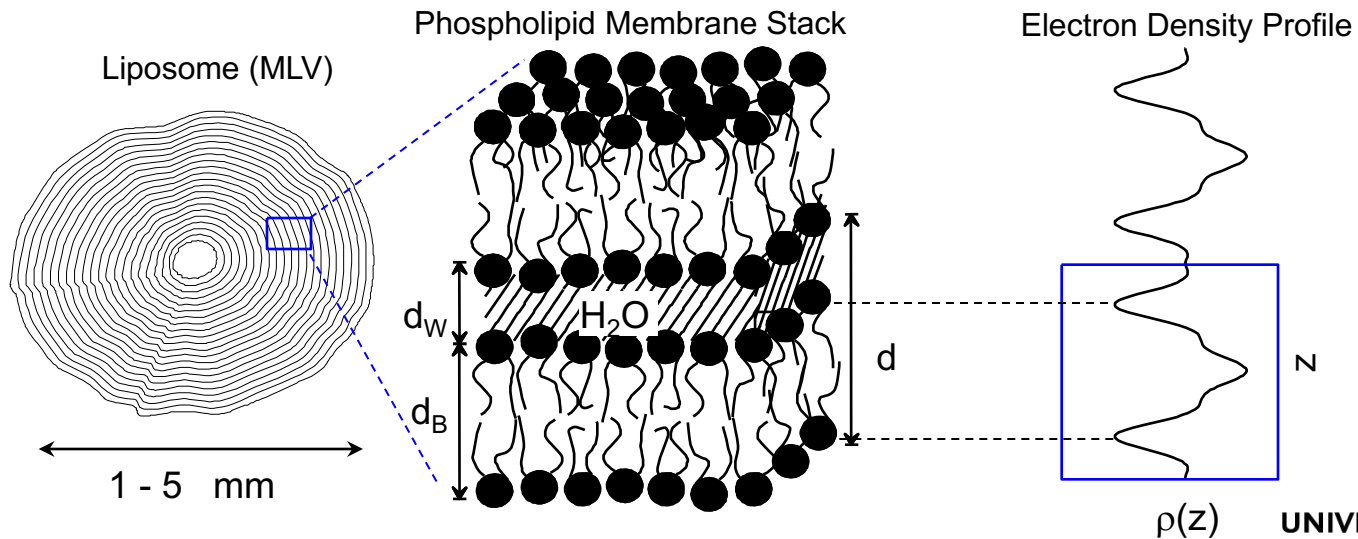
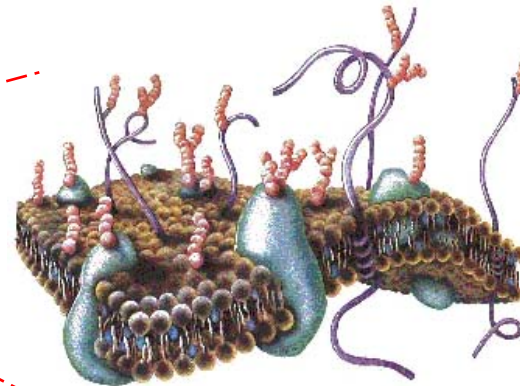
Overview

- ❖ Playing with “Poor” Diffraction Data
- ❖ Global Analysis of Lipid Bilayer Structure
- ❖ Flavonoids’ Interaction with Biomimetic Membranes
- ❖ Flavonoids’ Protective Properties in Mitochondrial Stress
- ❖ Outlook: Combining Structural & Simulation Data

From Cells to Vesicles

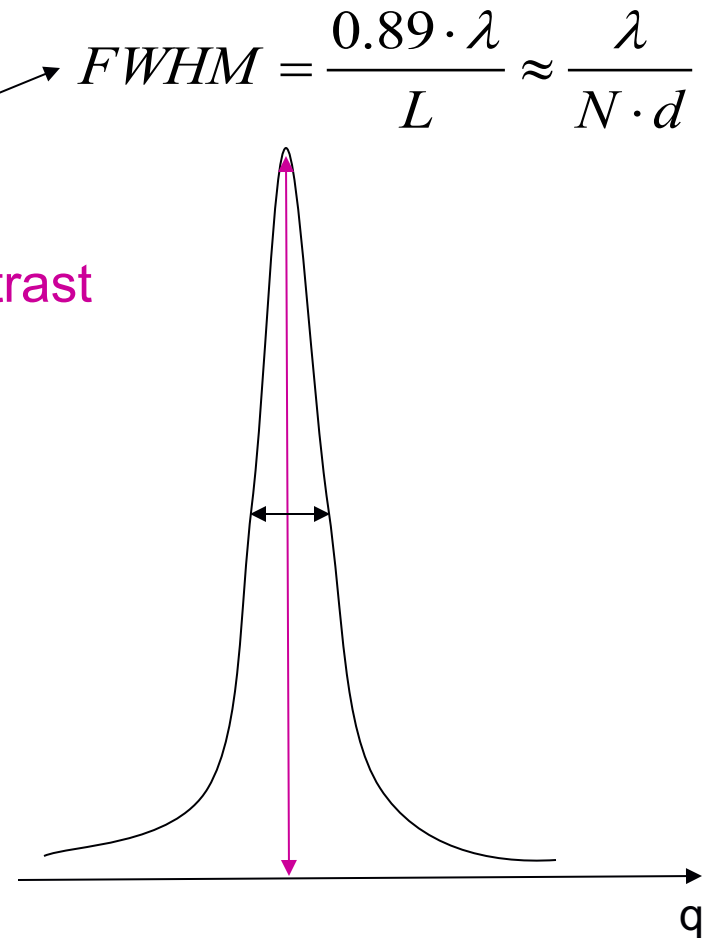


Life bases on Biomembranes



The Information Given in Diffraction Peak

- Position: d -spacing
- Width: crystallite size
- Height: electron density contrast
- Shape: disorder type



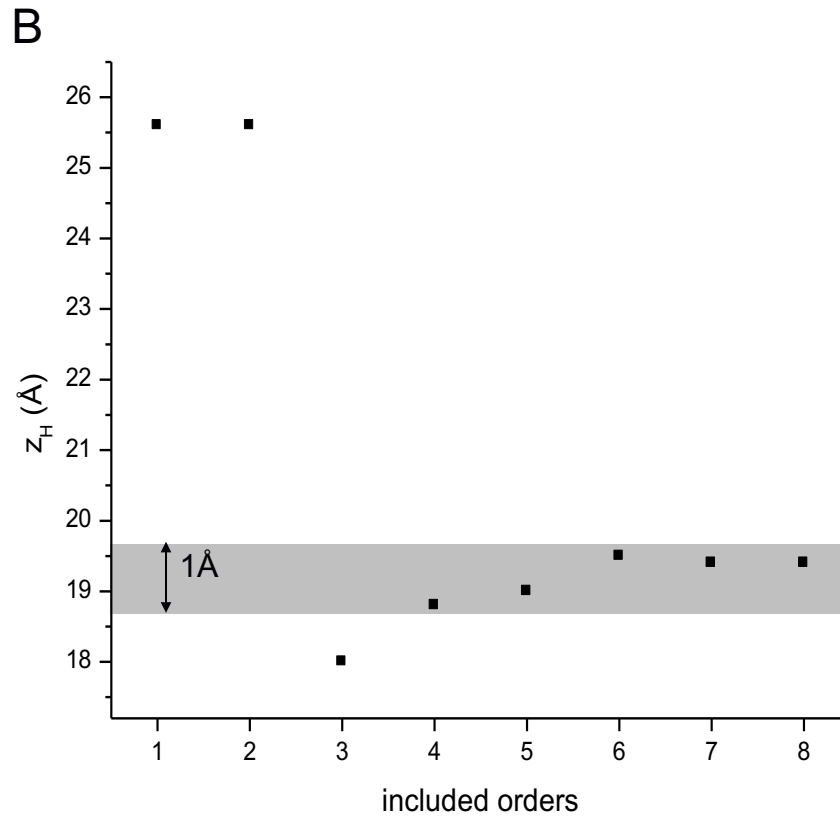
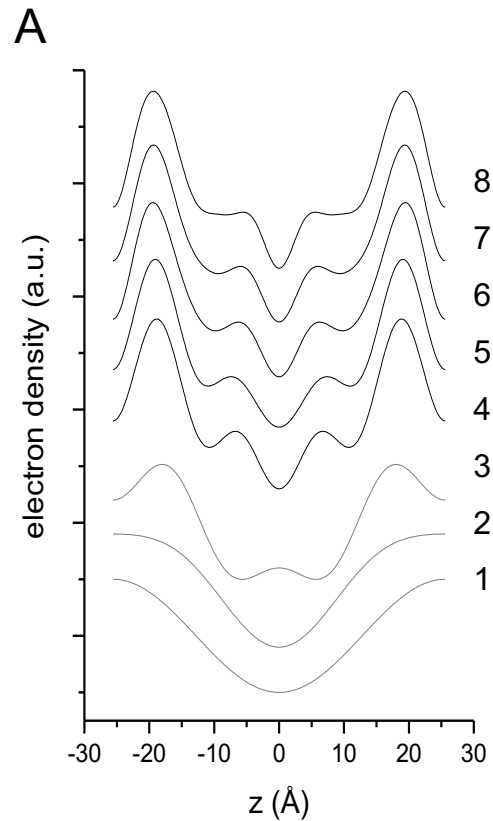
The Information Given in Diffraction Peak

$$\tilde{\rho}(z) = \sum_{h=1}^{h \max} \alpha_h F_h \cos\left(\frac{2\pi z}{d}\right)$$

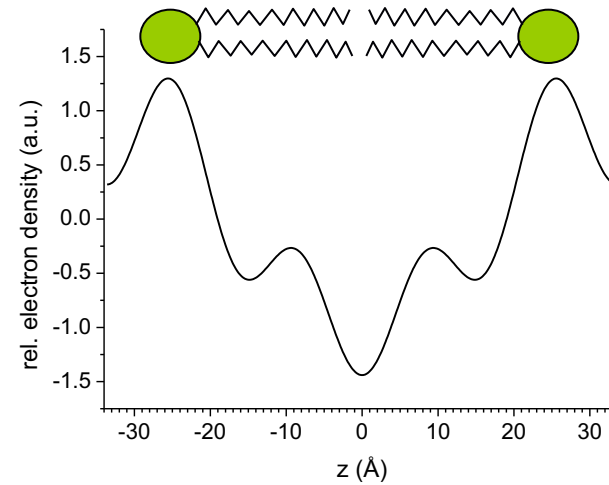
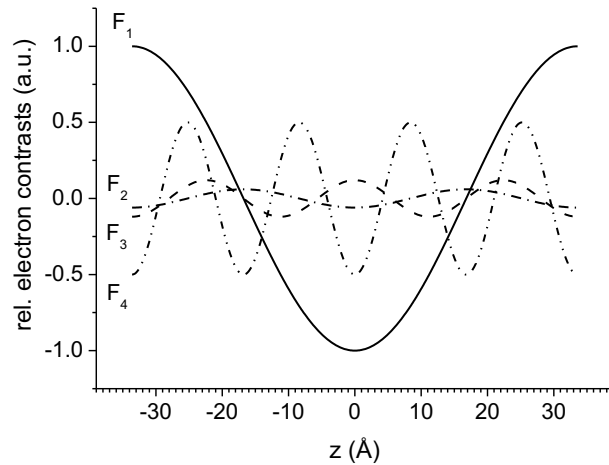
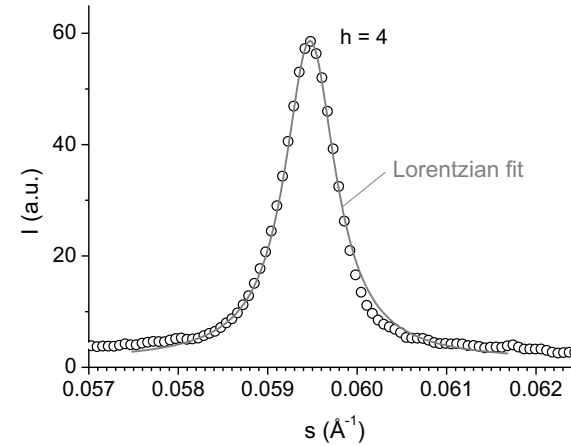
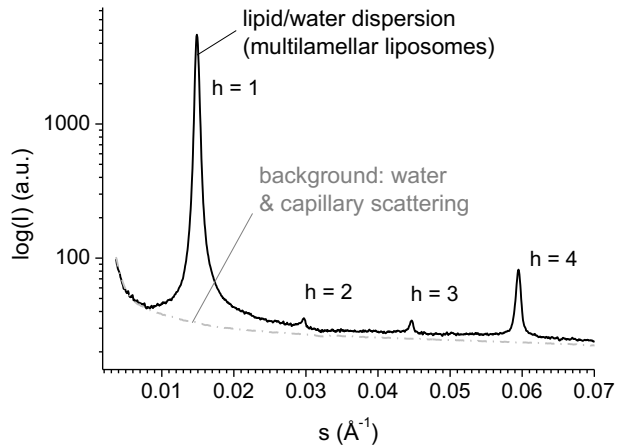
What do I need?

- 1.) 4 diffraction peaks
- 2.) The correct phase combination: - - + -

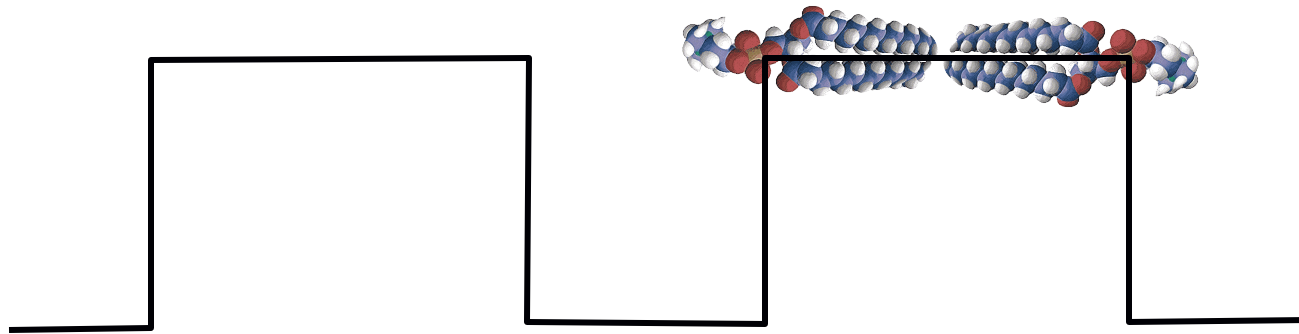
Why are Four Diffraction Orders Enough?



Electron Density Profile Determination



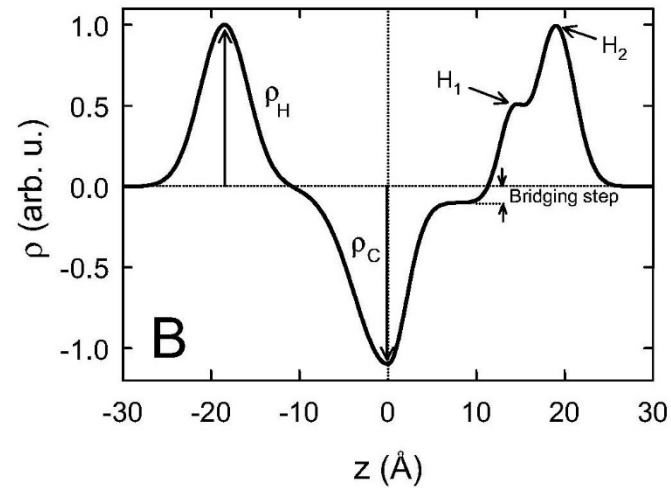
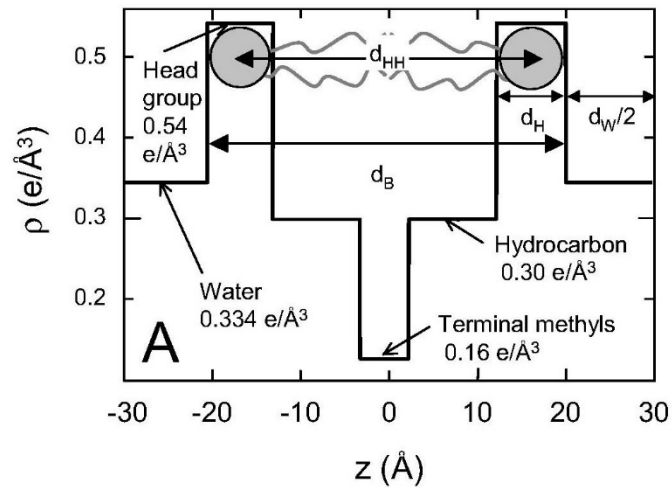
Bilayer Models: Vittorio Luzzati's Idea



$$d_{B_Luzzati} = \Phi_L d$$

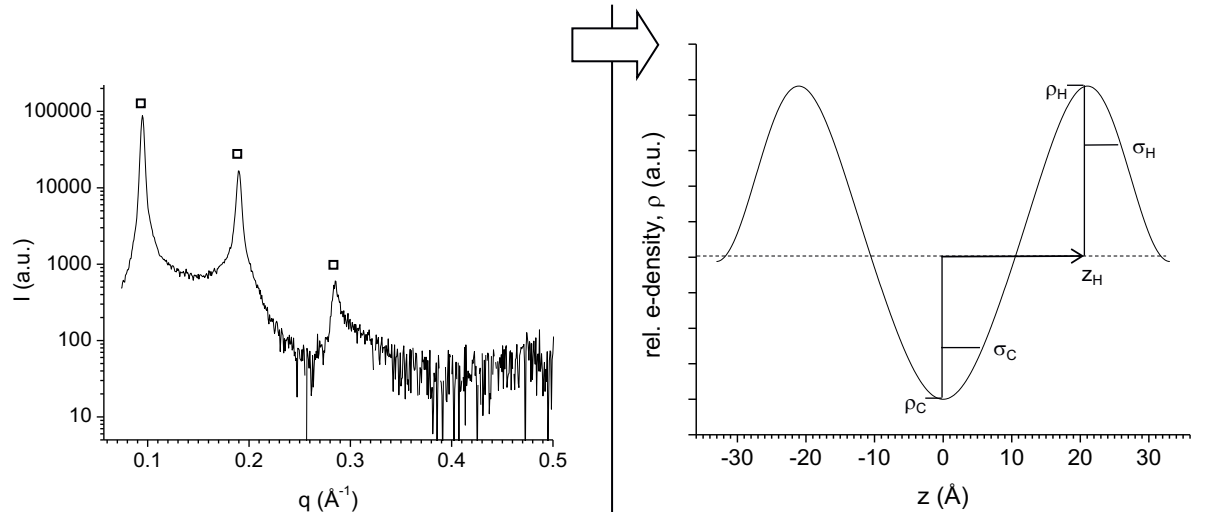
$$\sim d_{HH}$$

Modelling Bilayers: Strips and Gaussians

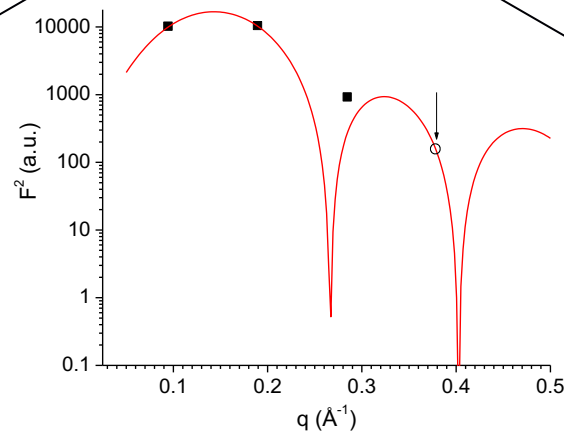


$$|F(q)|^2 = 2\pi [2\sigma_H \exp(-\sigma_H^2 q^2 / 2) \cos(qz_H) - \sigma_C \rho_R \exp(-\sigma_C^2 q^2 / 2)]^2$$

Interpolation of „Poor“ Data

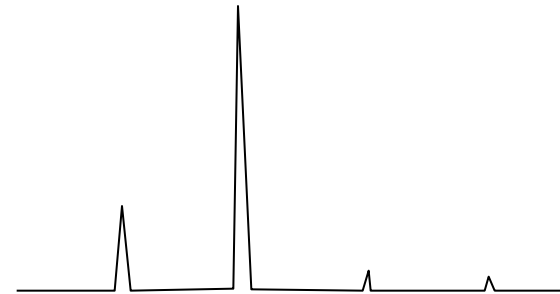
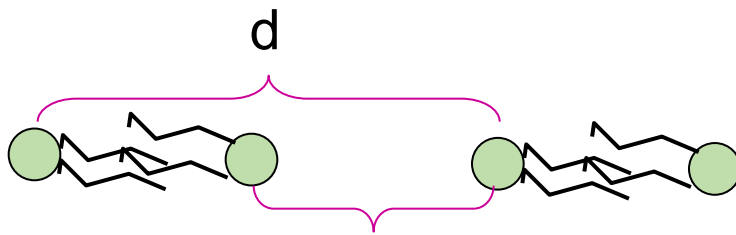
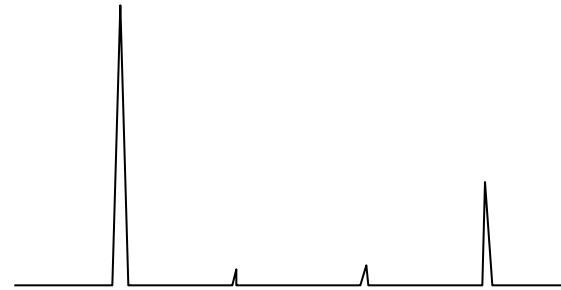
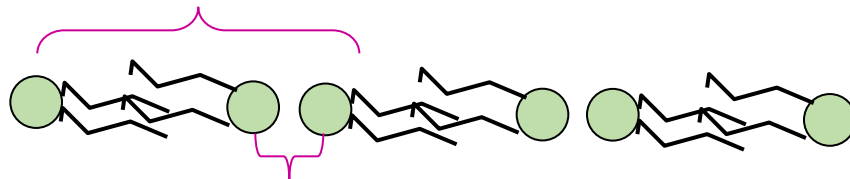
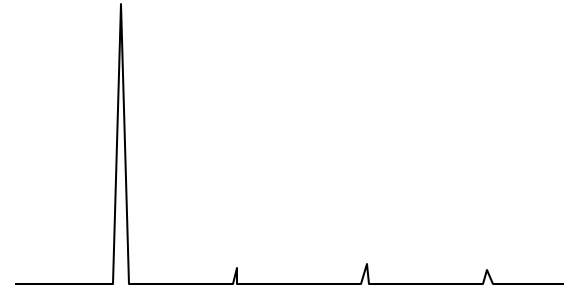
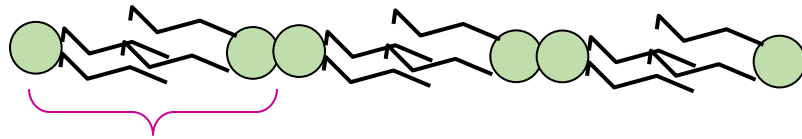


$$\rho(z) = \rho_s + \sum_{h=1}^{h_{\max}} \alpha_h F_h \cos\left(\frac{2\pi h z}{d}\right) \quad (1)$$



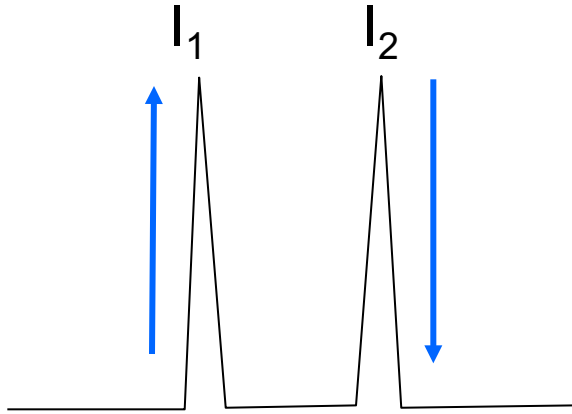
$$F(q)^2 = 2\pi \left[2\sigma_H \exp(-\sigma_H^2 q^2 / 2) \cos(qz_H) - \sigma_C \rho_r \exp(-\sigma_C^2 q^2 / 2) \right]^2 \quad (2)$$

Playing with Contrast

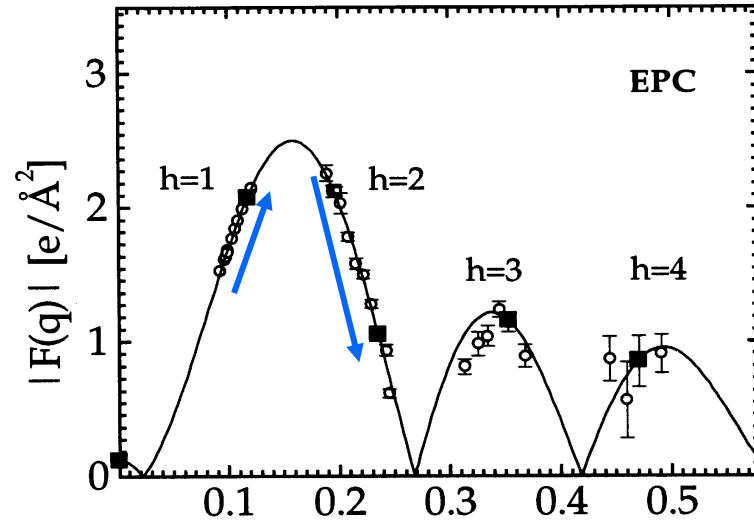


$d/2$

Taking a Look to F1 and F2



Decreasing of Hydration



$$|F(q)|^2 = 2\pi [2\sigma_H \exp(-\sigma_H^2 q^2 / 2) \cos(qz_H) - \sigma_C \rho_R \exp(-\sigma_C^2 q^2 / 2)]^2$$

2 Peak Estimation of Bilayer Thickness

$$z_H = \pm \frac{d}{2\pi} \cdot \arccos\left(\frac{c_1 - \sqrt{8(r_F c_3)^2 + 8(c_2 - r_F c_4) \cdot (r_F c_3) + c_1^2}}{4 r_F c_3}\right) = \Phi_L$$

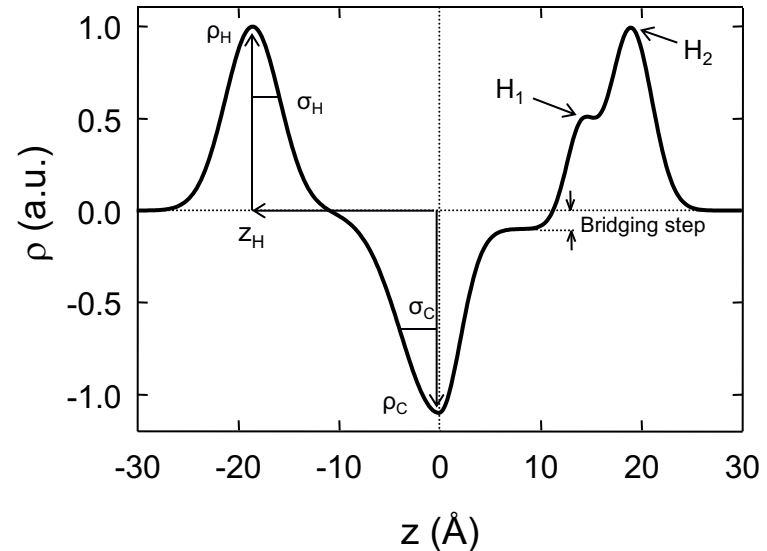
with $r_F = F_1/F_2$

$$c_1 = 2\sigma_H \exp(-2\pi^2 \sigma_H^2/d^2)$$

$$c_2 = -\sigma_C |\rho_r| \exp(-2\pi^2 \sigma_C^2/d^2)$$

$$c_3 = 2\sigma_H \exp(-8\pi^2 \sigma_H^2/d^2)$$

$$c_4 = -\sigma_C |\rho_r| \exp(-8\pi^2 \sigma_C^2/d^2)$$



Some Examples: POPE, POPC and DMPC

Bilayer parameters at full hydration.

	POPE^a (30 ° C)	2-peak method	3-peak method	POPC^b (2° C)	3-peak method	DMPC^c (30 ° C)	2-peak method
z_H (Å)	20.0 ^a	21.3	20.0 (19.8)	20.2	20.8 (20.4)	17.3	19.1
σ_H (Å)	3.4 ^a	3.1 ^d	3.3 (4.1)	3.6	4.8 (4.6)	3.0	3.1 ^d
σ_C (Å)	4.8 ^a	4.4 ^d	8.3 (8.9)	4.8	6.9 (7.3)	4.5	4.4 ^d
$ \rho_r $	1.01 ^a	0.91 ^d	1.01 (1.01)	0.73	1.30 (1.24)	1.13	0.91 ^d

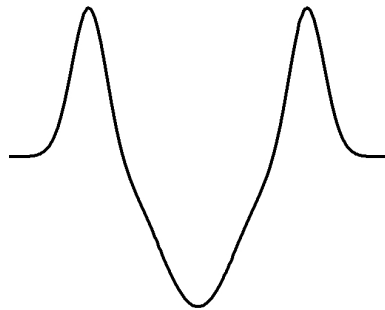
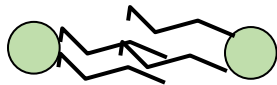
Rappolt, M. (2010):
Bilayer thickness estimations with "poor" diffraction data.
J Appl. Phys. 107, 084701, 1-7

Real and Inverse Space

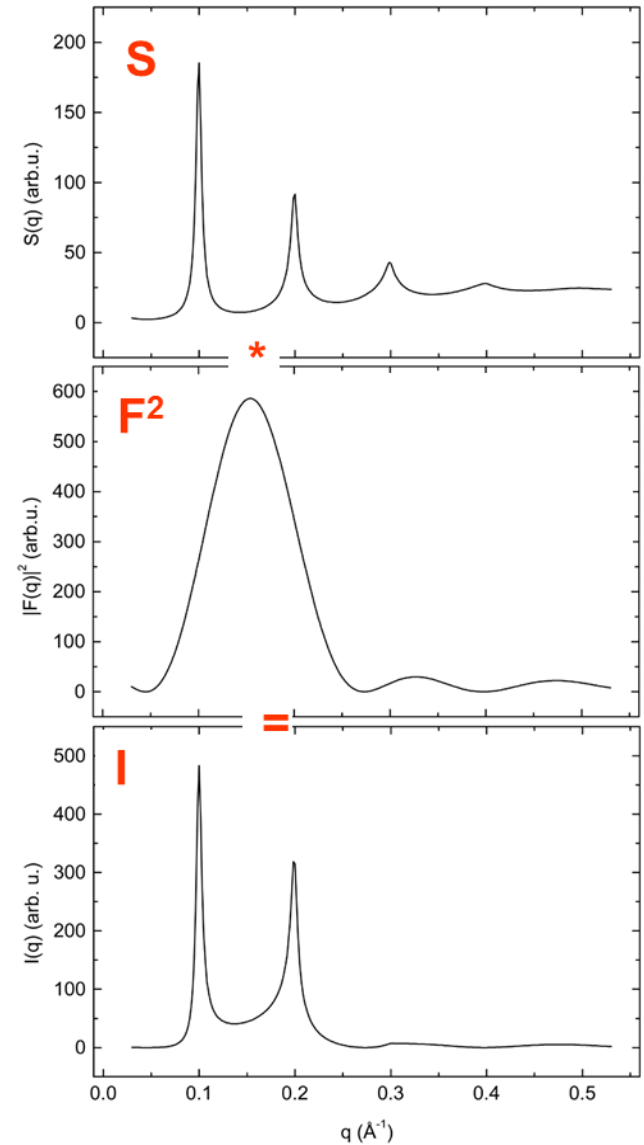
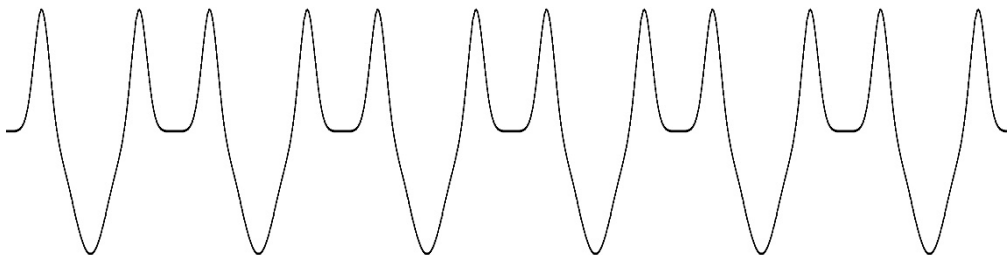
Lattice & its disorder



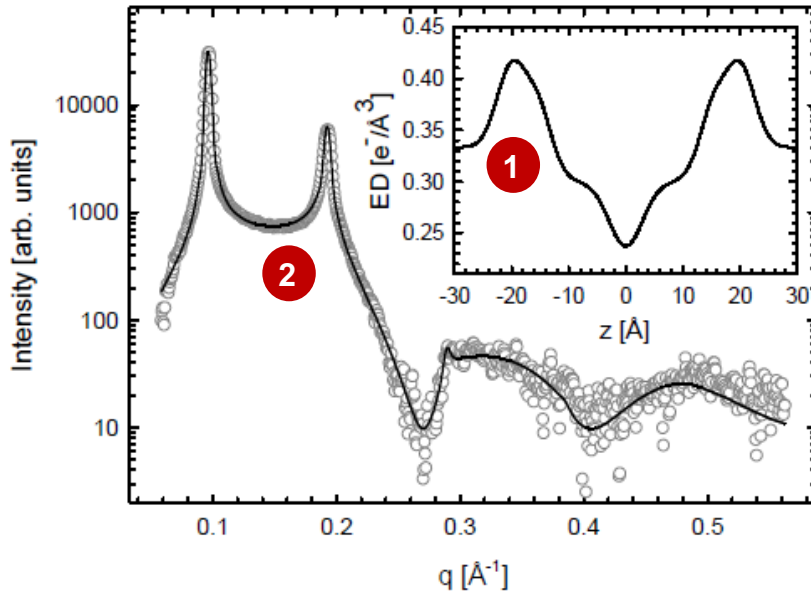
⊗



Motif
=
Crystal

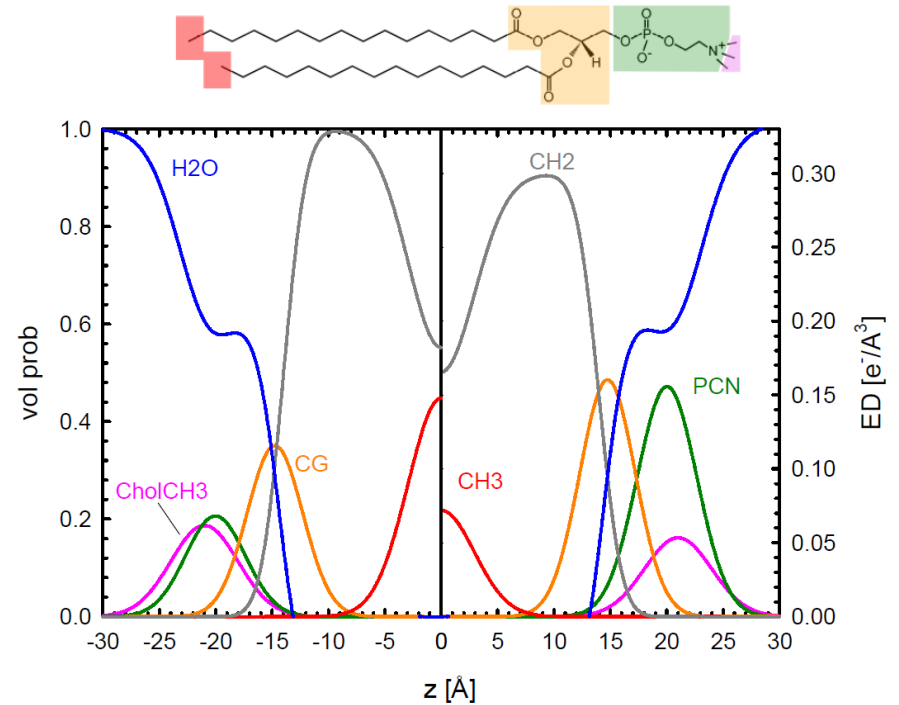


The Global Model for Fluid Lamellar Phases



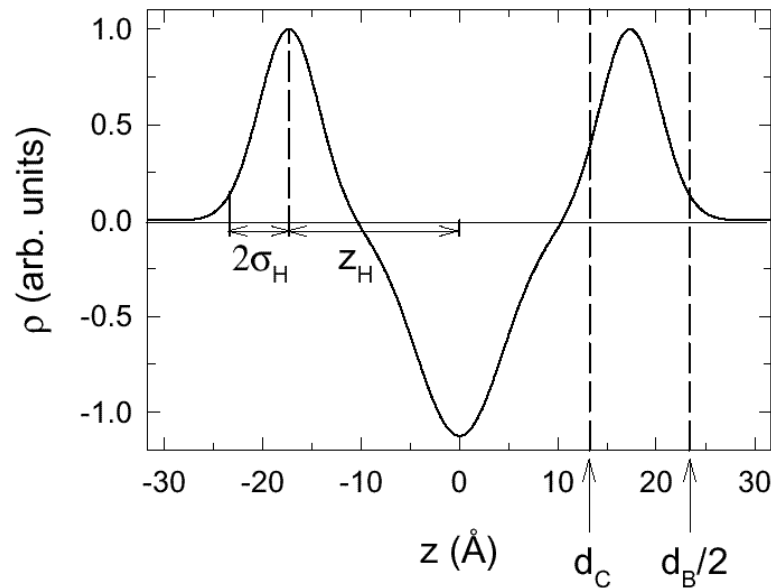
G. Pabst, M. Rappolt, H. Amenitsch and P. Laggner **2000** *Phys. Rev. E* 62, 4000

M. Rappolt, P. Laggner, and G. Pabst, *Recent Res. Devel.* **2004** Biophys. 3, 363



Heftberger, P. et al. (**2013**): *J. Appl. Cryst.*,

What Do You Get?



$$d_B = 2 (z_H + 2\sigma_H)$$

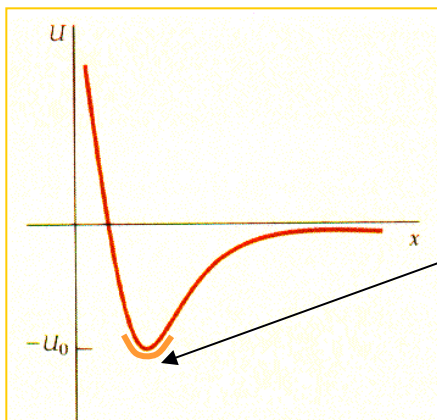
$$d_W = d - d_B$$

$$d_C = d_B/2 - d_H$$

$$d_C = z_H - 4.1 \text{ \AA}$$

$$A = (V_L + V_H)/d_C$$

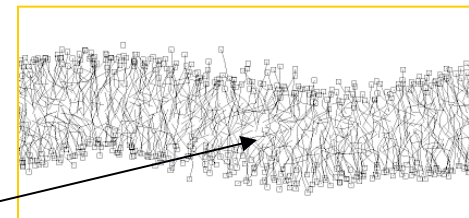
Geometrical method



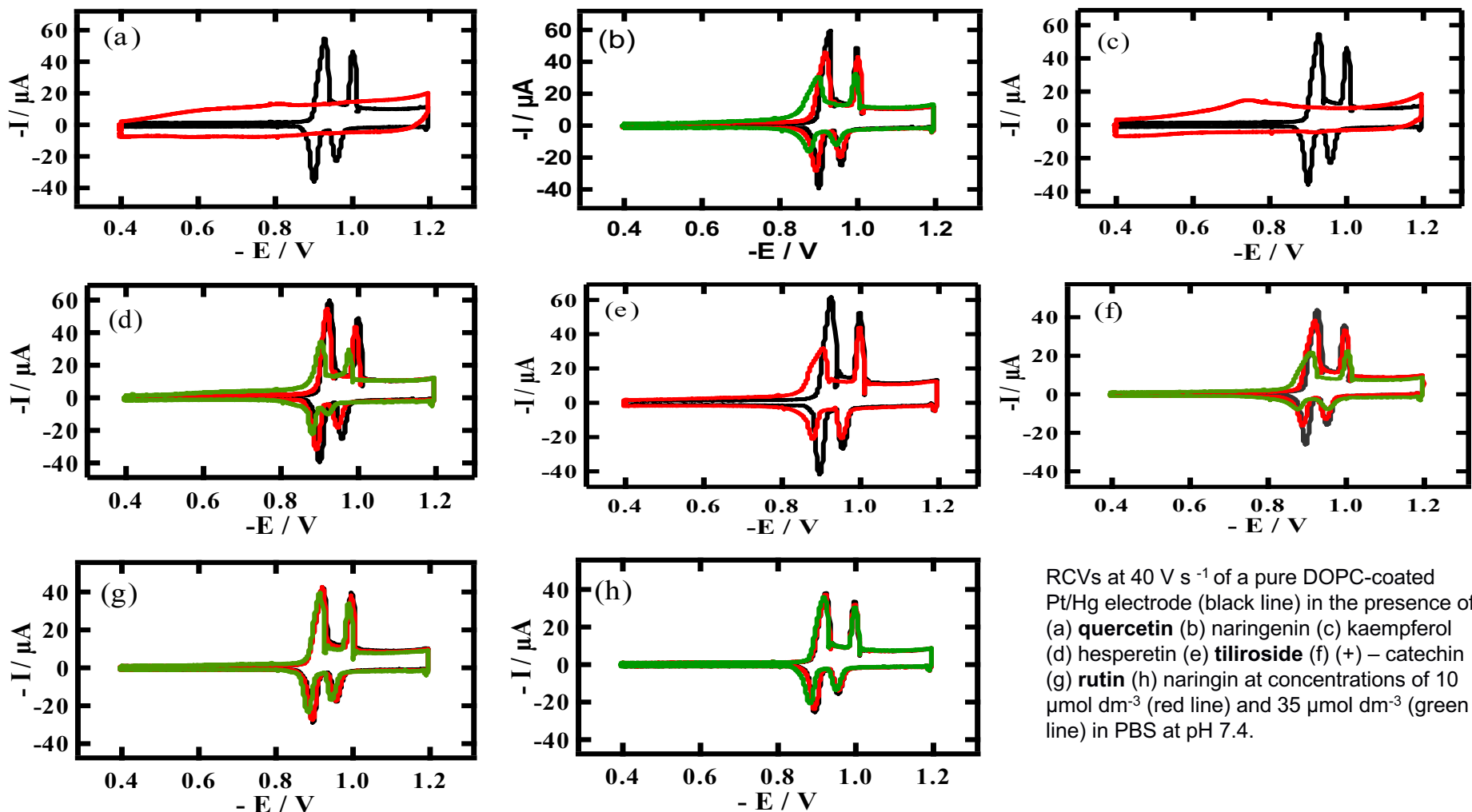
$$\eta \propto 1/\sqrt{(B K_c)}$$

B: bulk compression modulus

K_c : bilayer bending modulus



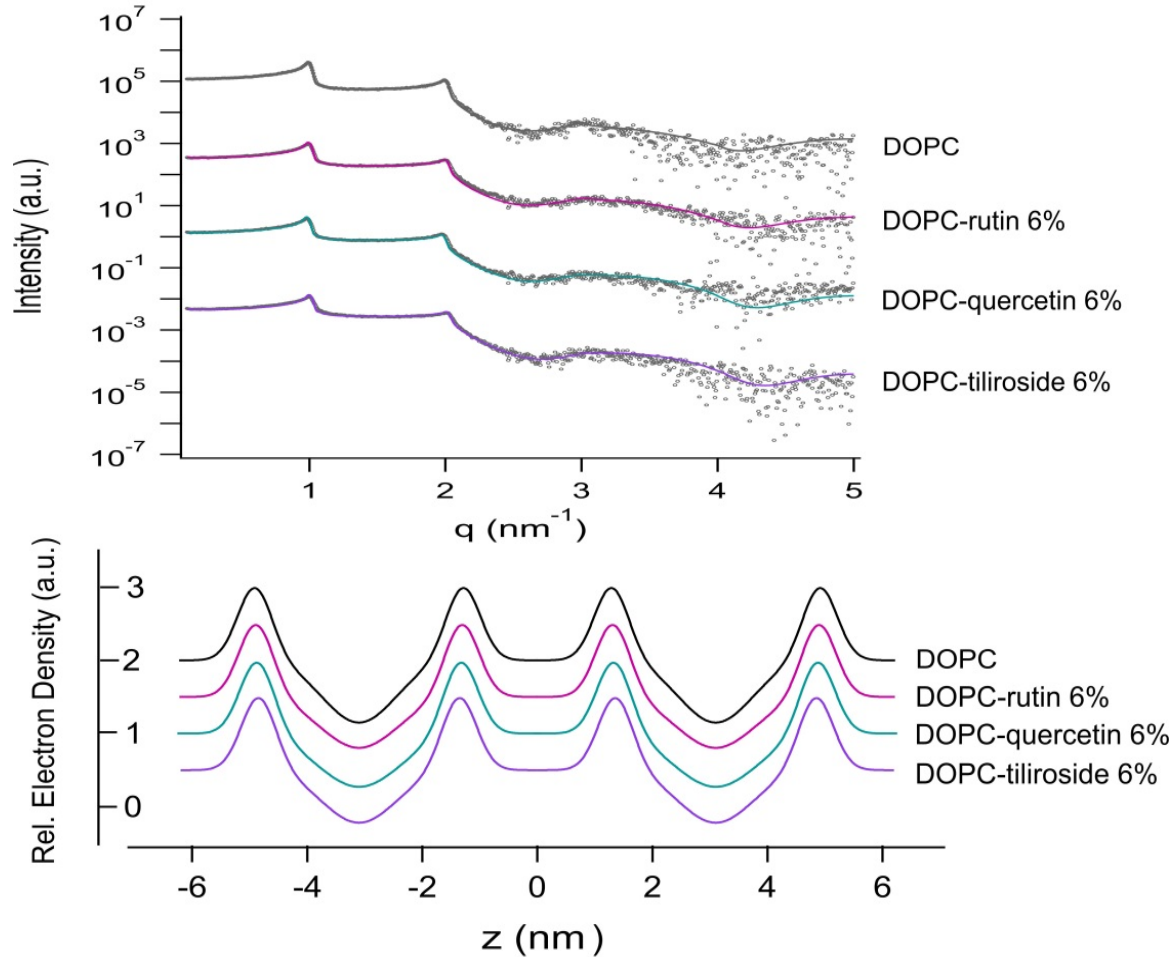
Experimental Insights into Flavonoid-Biomembrane Interactions (Didem Sanver & Andrew Nelson)



RCVs at 40 V s^{-1} of a pure DOPC-coated Pt/Hg electrode (black line) in the presence of (a) **quercetin** (b) naringenin (c) kaempferol (d) hesperetin (e) **tiliroside** (f) (+) – catechin (g) **rutin** (h) naringin at concentrations of $10 \mu\text{mol dm}^{-3}$ (red line) and $35 \mu\text{mol dm}^{-3}$ (green line) in PBS at pH 7.4.

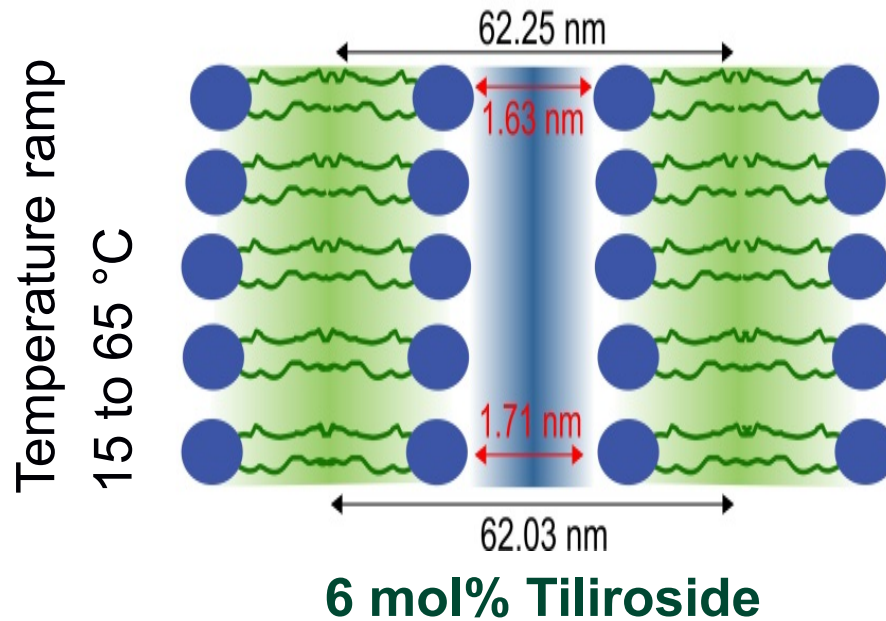


Structural data on pure DOPC MLVs and DOPC with 6% of flavonoids

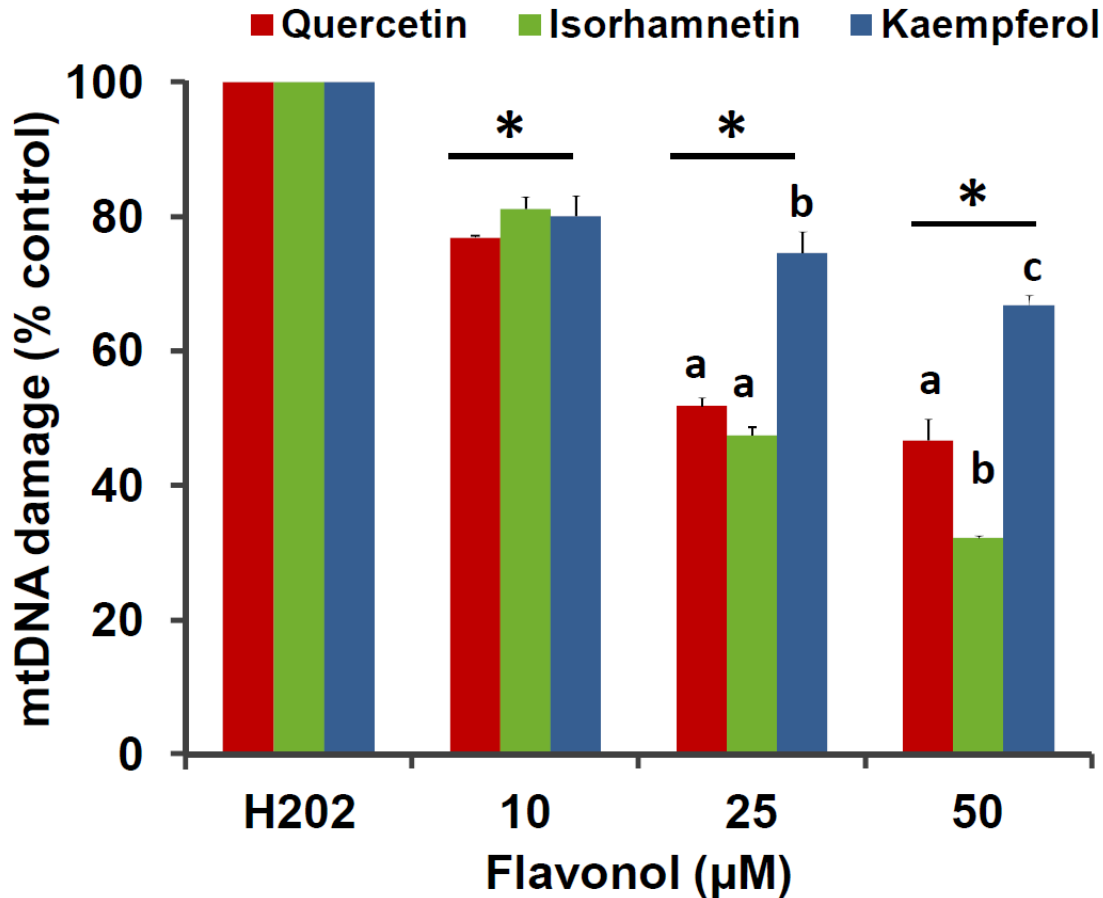


Structural data on pure DOPC MLVs and DOPC with 6% of flavonoids (II)

	DOPC	DOPC/Rutin	DOPC/Quercitin	DOPC/Tiliroside
d (Å)	62.48	62.39	63.13	62.03
d _{HH} (Å)	36.2	35.7	35.4	34.8
d _w (Å)	26.3	26.6	27.8	27.7
σ (Å)	5.3	6.1	6.5	6.6



Flavonoids' Protective Properties in Mitochondrial Stress (Christine Bosch)



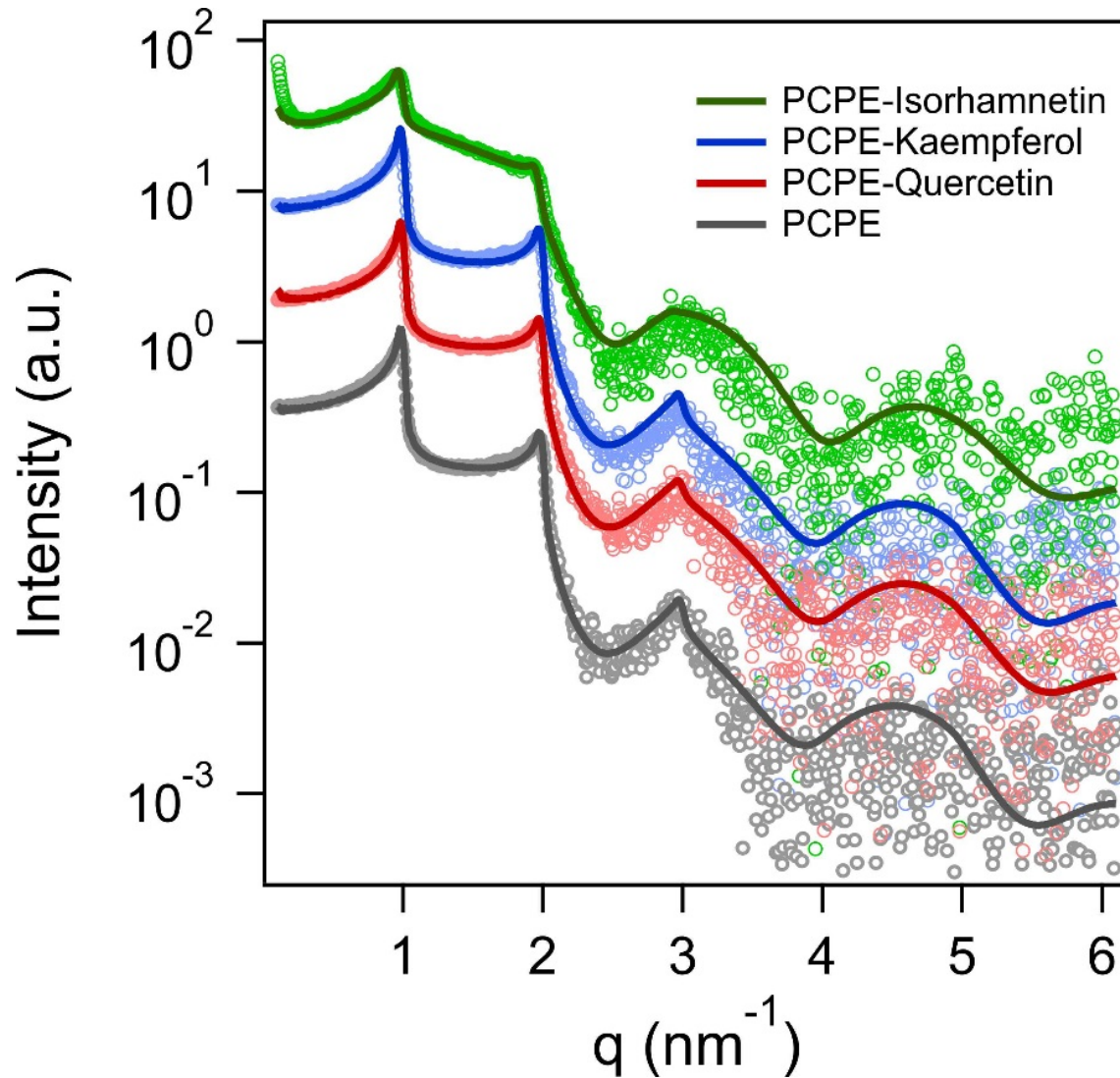
All flavonols markedly **attenuated the hydrogen peroxide induced mtDNA damage** in skin fibroblast cells after a pre-incubation period of 24 hours at concentrations of 10μM or higher.

At 25 and 50μM, **isorhamnetin and quercetin further reduced mtDNA damage to 47-52% and 32-47%**, respectively, whereas kaempferol showed a maximal reduction to 67% mtDNA damage.

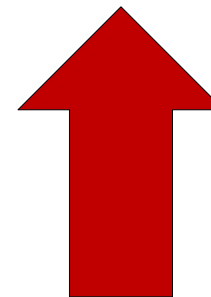
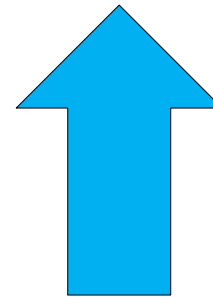
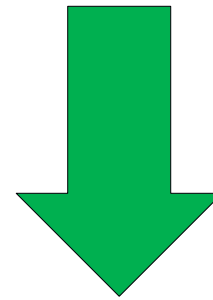
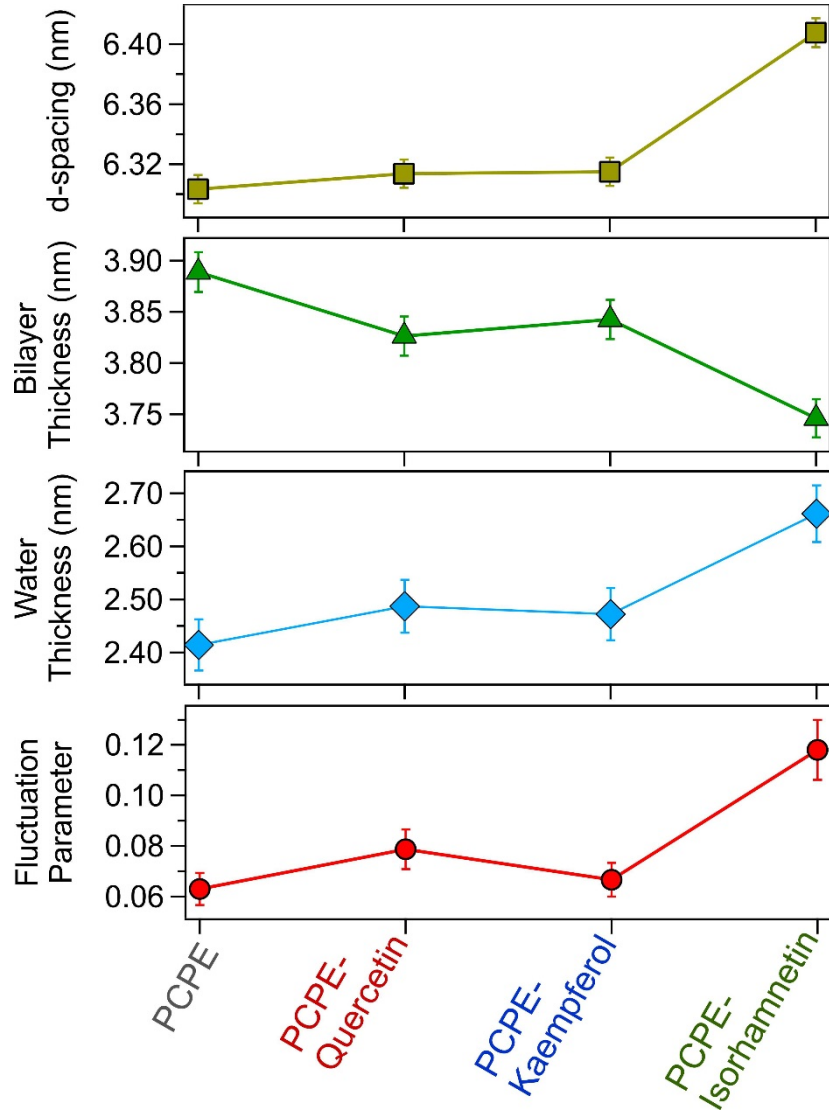
Inhibition of H₂O₂ generation by isorhamnetin was much stronger compared to quercetin and kaempferol.



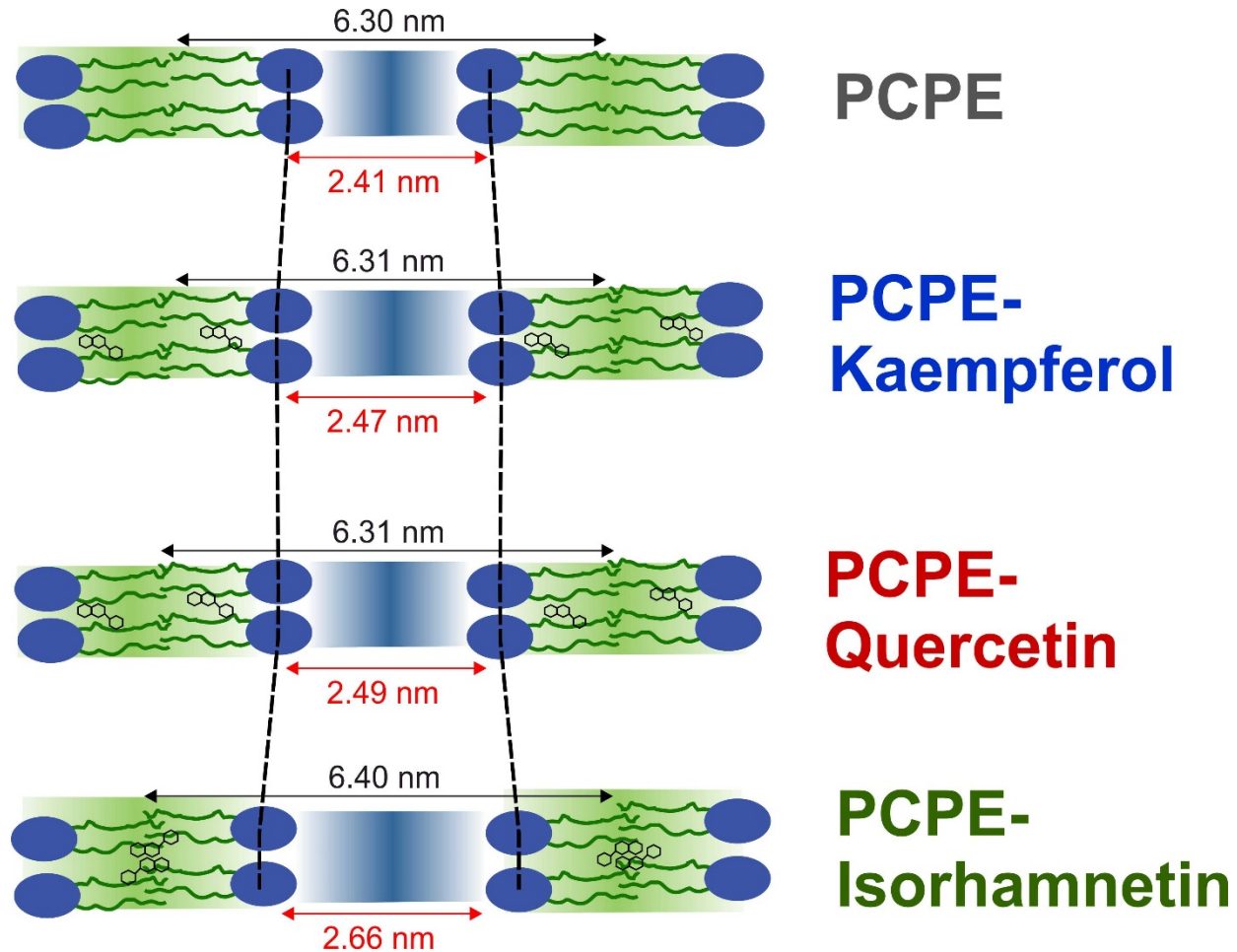
Global Fitting of the Mitochondrial Model Membranes



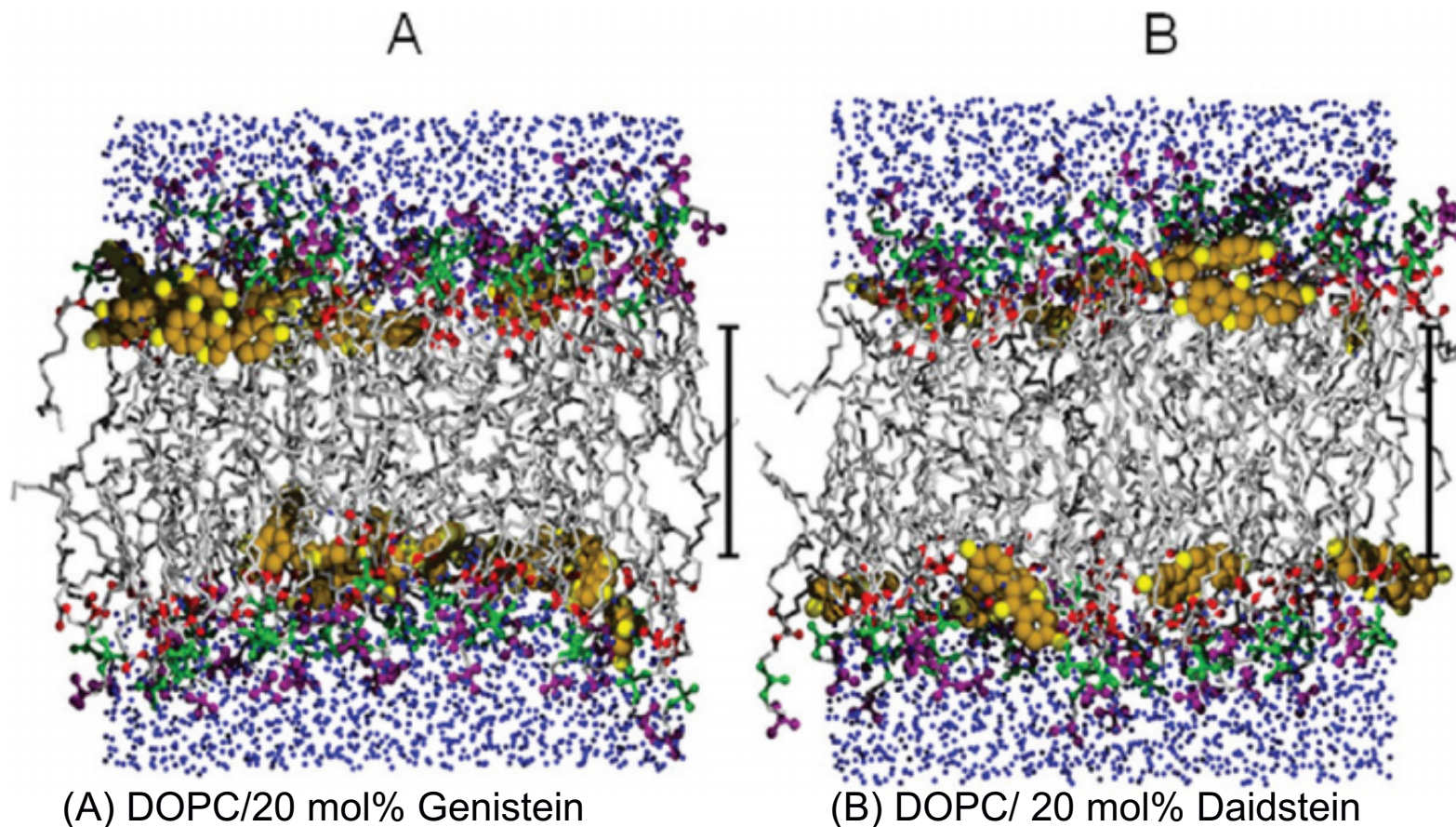
Structural Results on the Structural Influence of Flavonoids



Overview on Membrane Fluidization

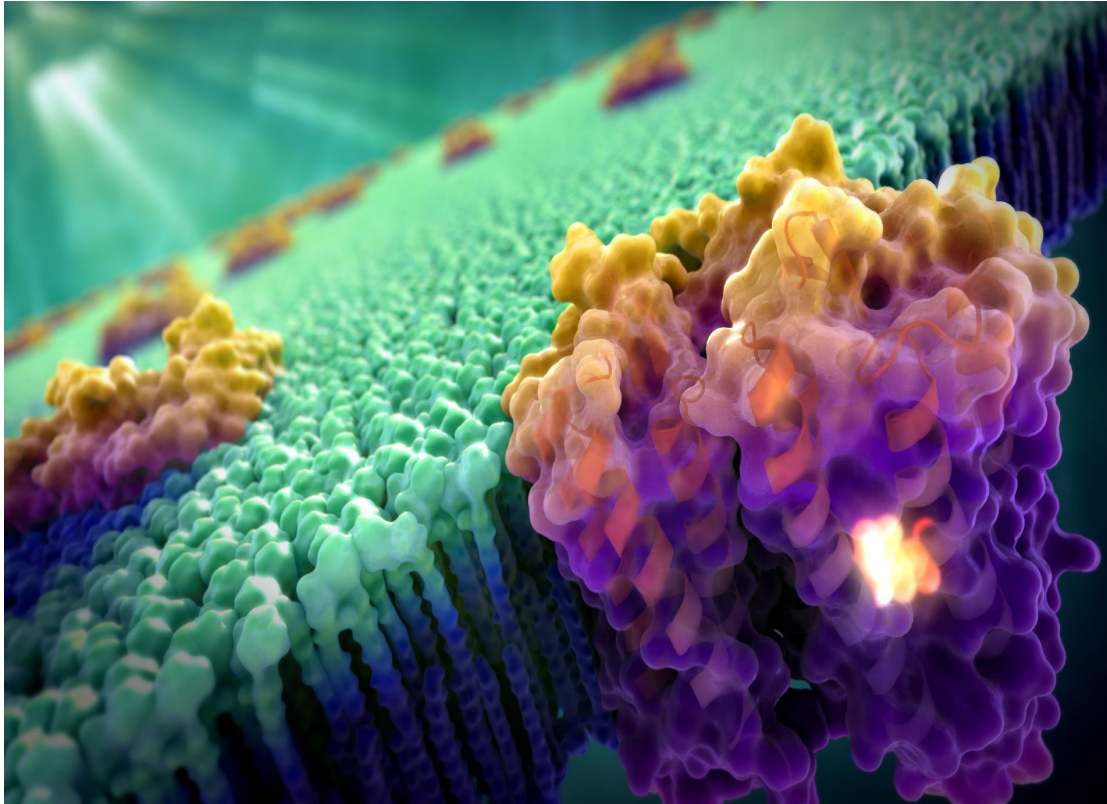


Outlook: Combining Structural & Simulation Data



John Nagle: [dx.doi.org/10.1021/jp211904j](https://doi.org/10.1021/jp211904j) | J. Phys. Chem. B 2012, 116, 3918–3927

Thank You for Your Attention!



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thanks go to:

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University of Leeds, UK*

Andrew Nelson
*School of Chemistry, University of
Leeds, UK*

