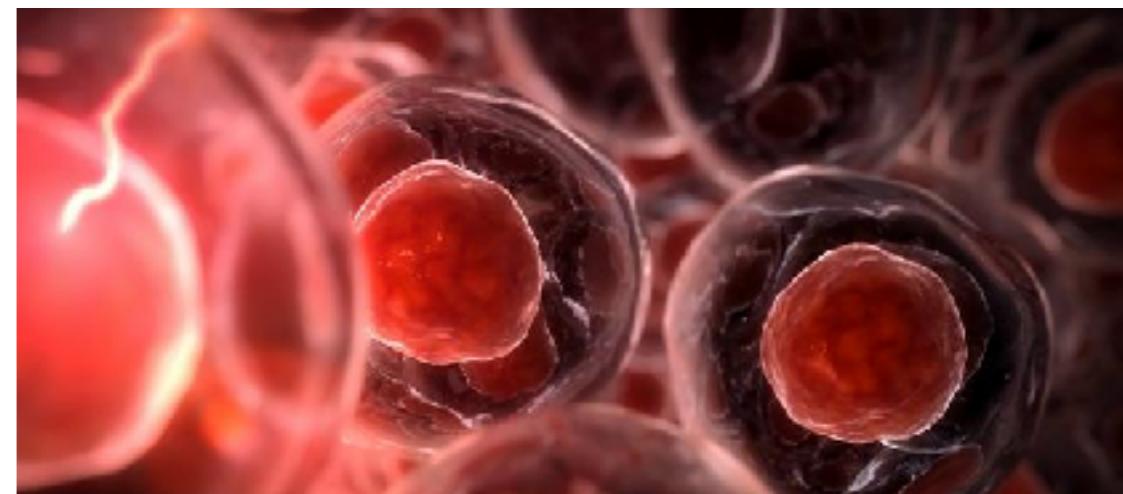


Characterization of intracellular water investigated with terahertz spectroscopy

○K. Shiraga and Y. Ogawa

Laboratory of Bio-Sensing Engineering
Graduate School of Agriculture, Kyoto University



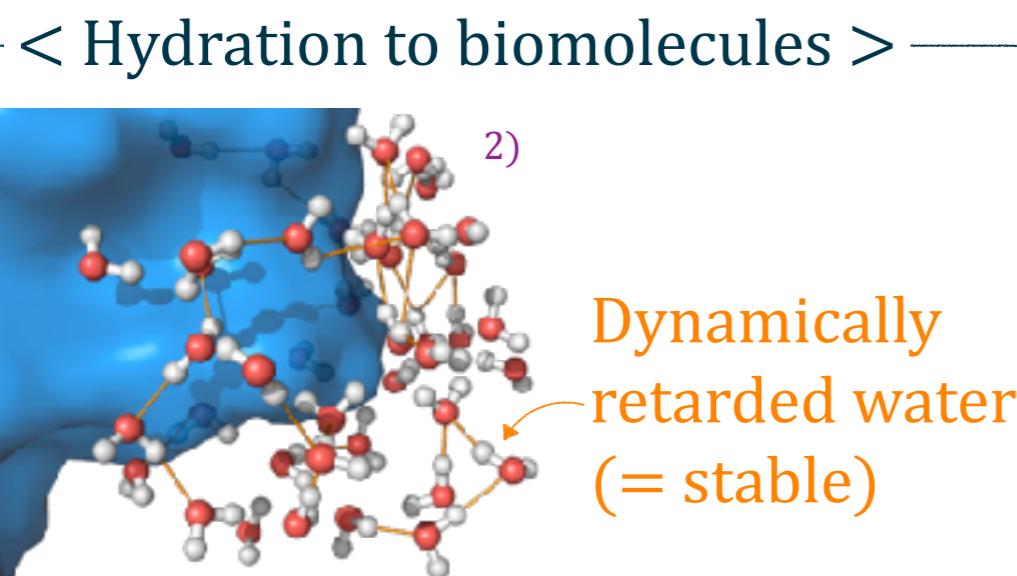
www.polygonmedical.com

Motivation

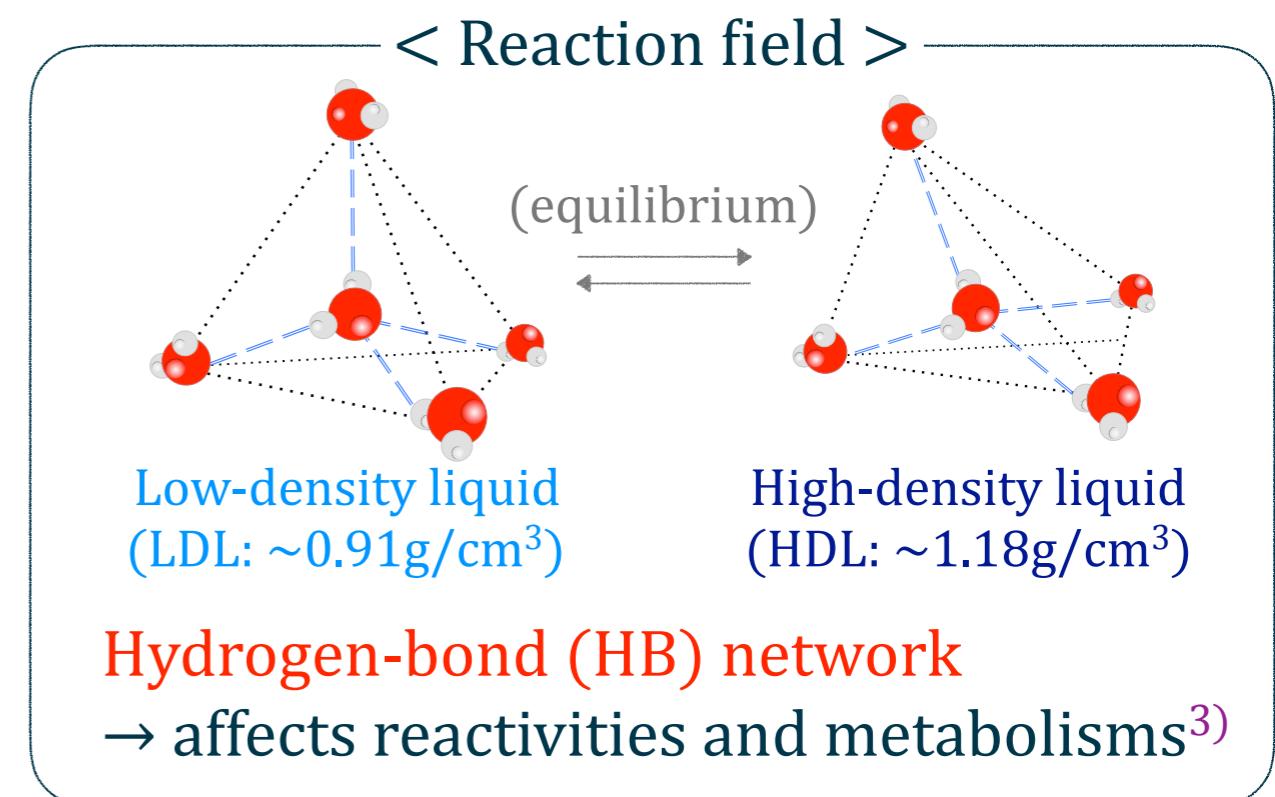
Water as a “matrix of life”

Water is essential for the function of biomolecules

→ Water behaviors in malignant tissues are different from those in healthy ones¹⁾



Hydration water
→ activates biological functions²⁾



“Hydration state” and “HB structure” may reflect “personality” of the cell

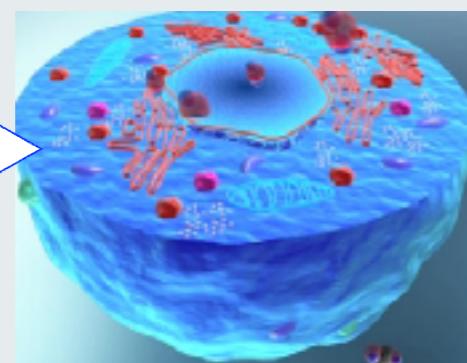
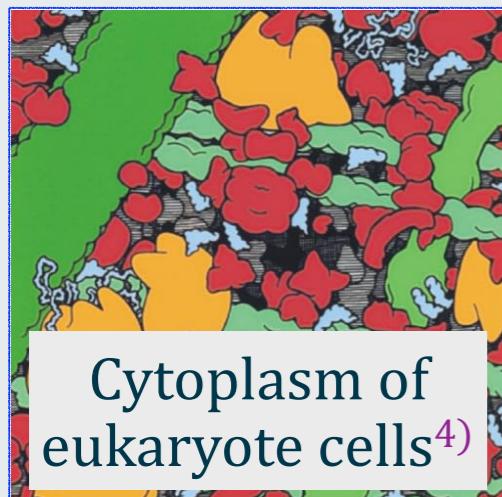
1) R. Damadian, Science, 171, 1151, (1971).

2) J. T. King & K. J. Kubarych, JACS 134, 18705, (2012).

3) P. M. Wiggins, Cell. Biol. Int. 20, 429, (1996).

Mysterious cellular water

Characteristics of intracellular water are mostly unexplored



< Difficulty in probing cellular water >

- ① Diverse and heterogeneous cell components
- ② Discriminating intra- and extracellular water
→ i.e. H/D substitution or freezing
- 👉 Water in “intact” cells: completely veiled

👉 Terahertz (THz) spectroscopy to reveal intracellular water

(1) 1THz ↔ 1ps in time

(2) 1THz ↔ 300μm in wavelength

👉 Fluctuation of the water HBs

👉 Scattering by cell components

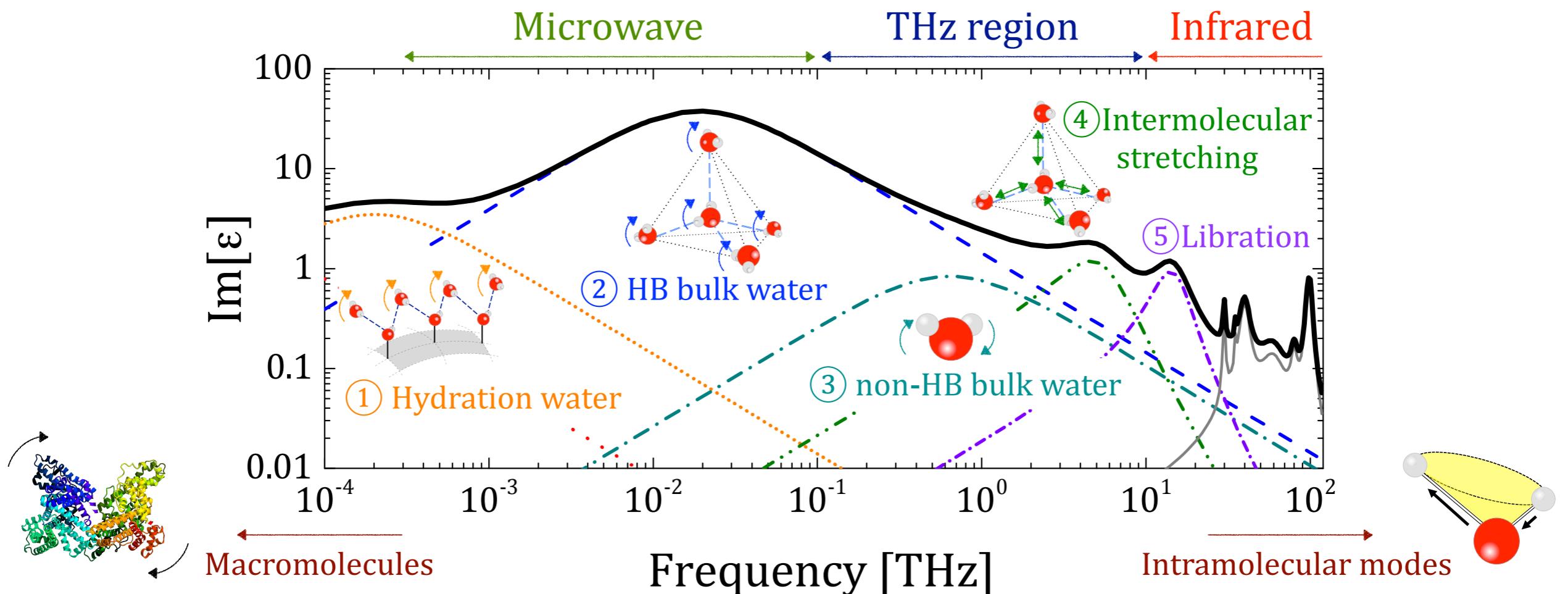
= HB dynamics directly observed

= negligibly small

Motivation

THz spectroscopy

→ Imaginary part $\text{Im}[\epsilon]$ of protein aqueous solution^{5,6)}



→ Contribution of macromolecules (< 300mg/ml) = negligibly small⁷⁾

- 👉 Reduction in the bulk water relaxation = (1) hydration state
- 👉 non-HB water & intermolecular modes = (2) HB structure

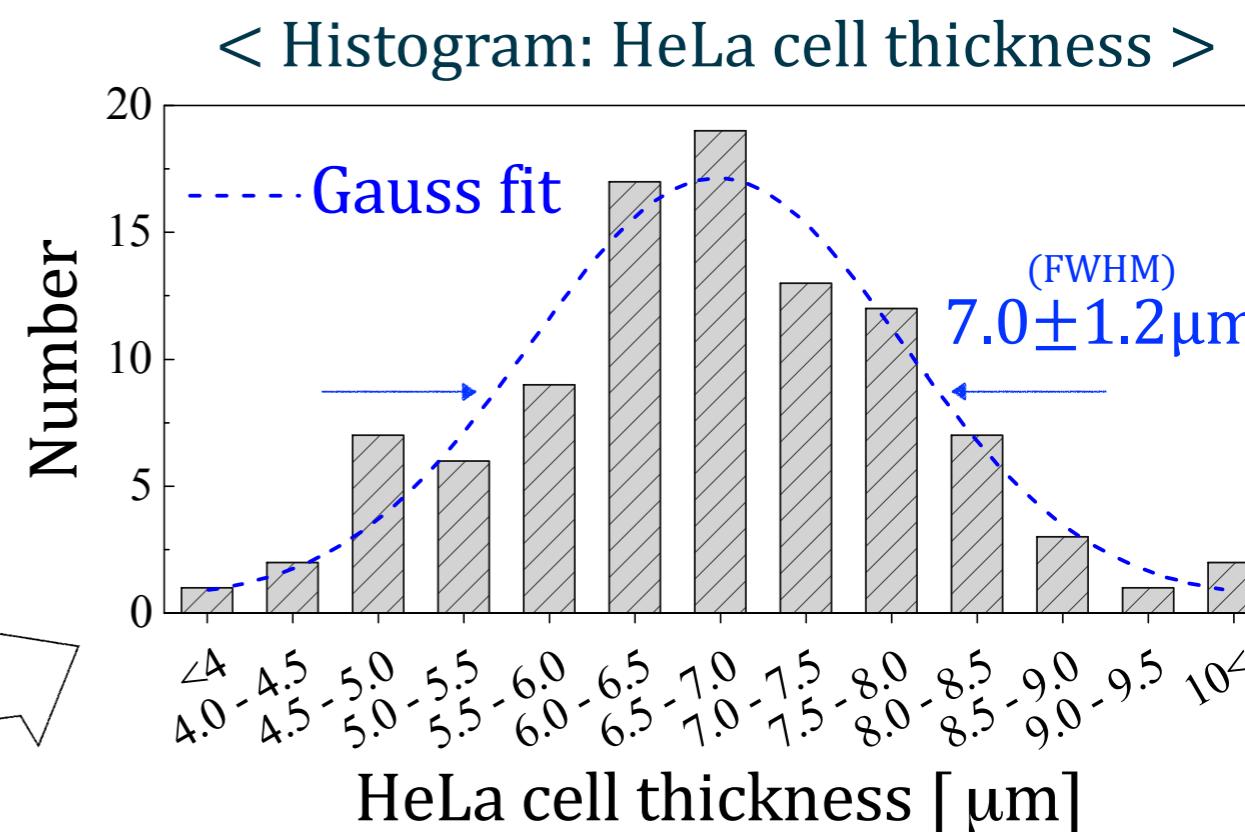
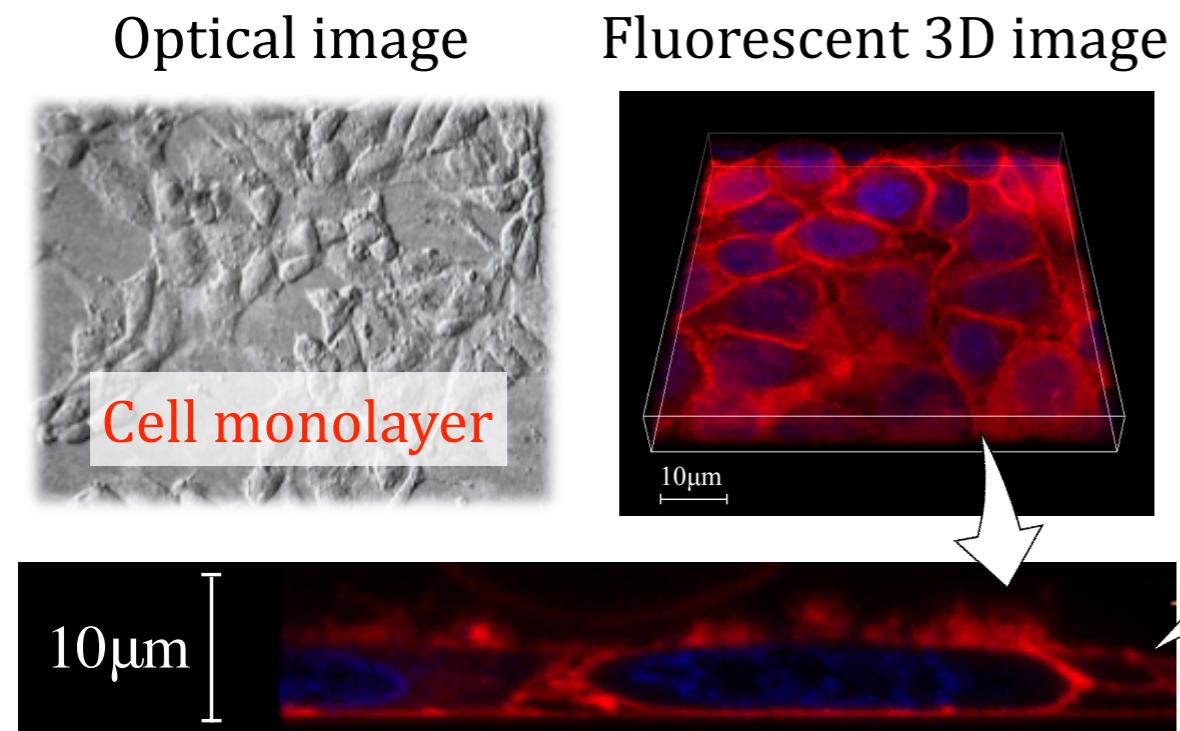
Objective

Exploration of cellular water

< Objective >

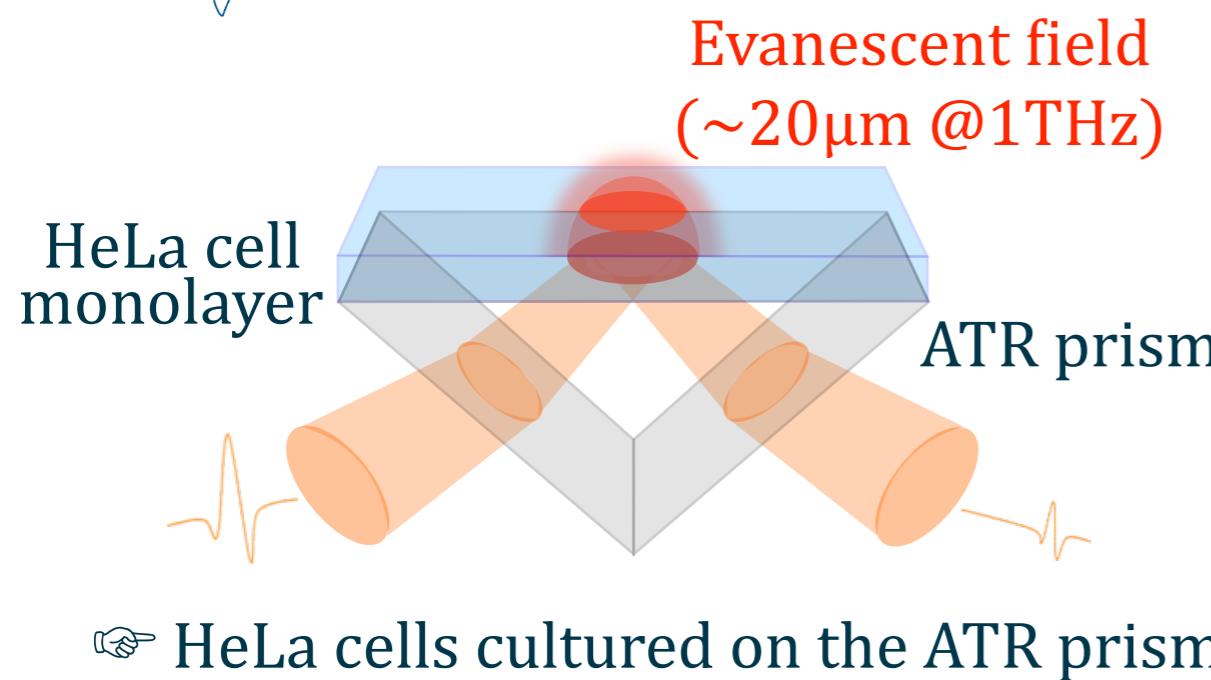
Evaluation of the “hydration state” and “HB structure” in intact cells based on the dielectric responses in the THz region

Sample cell: HeLa (human cervical cancer)

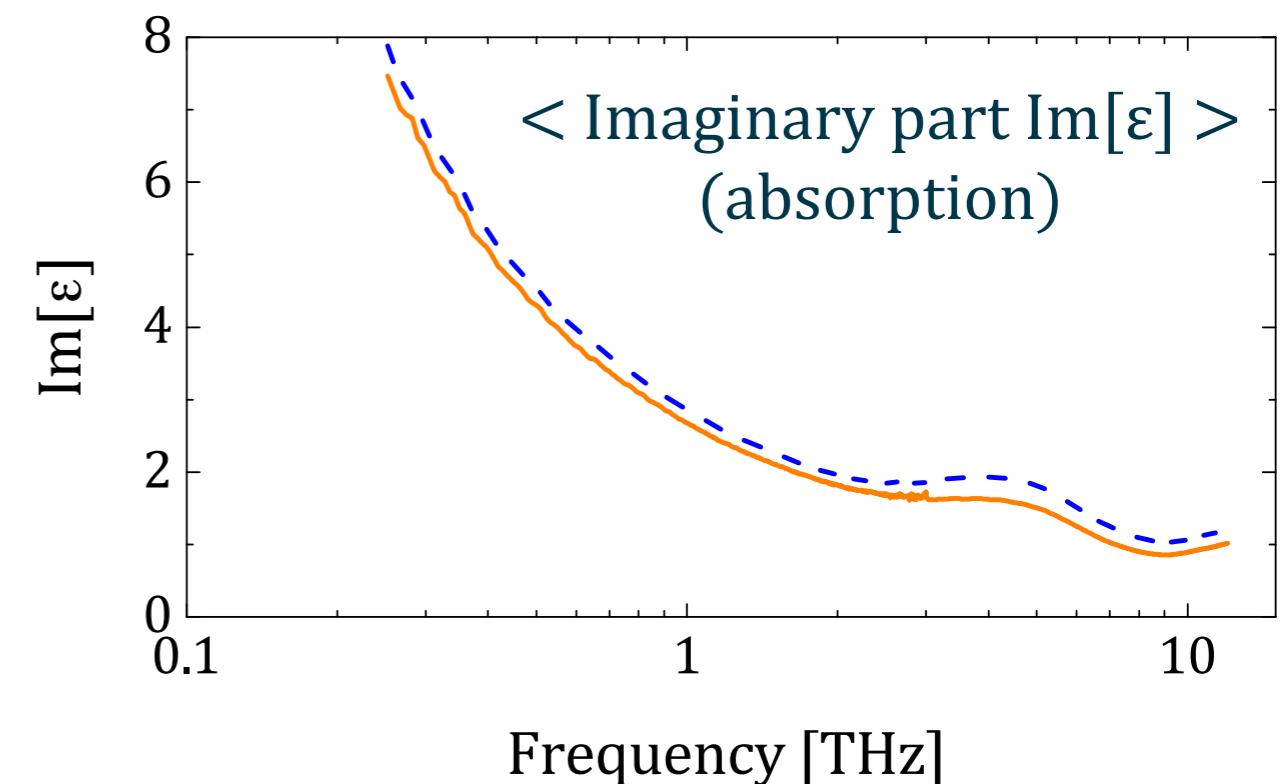
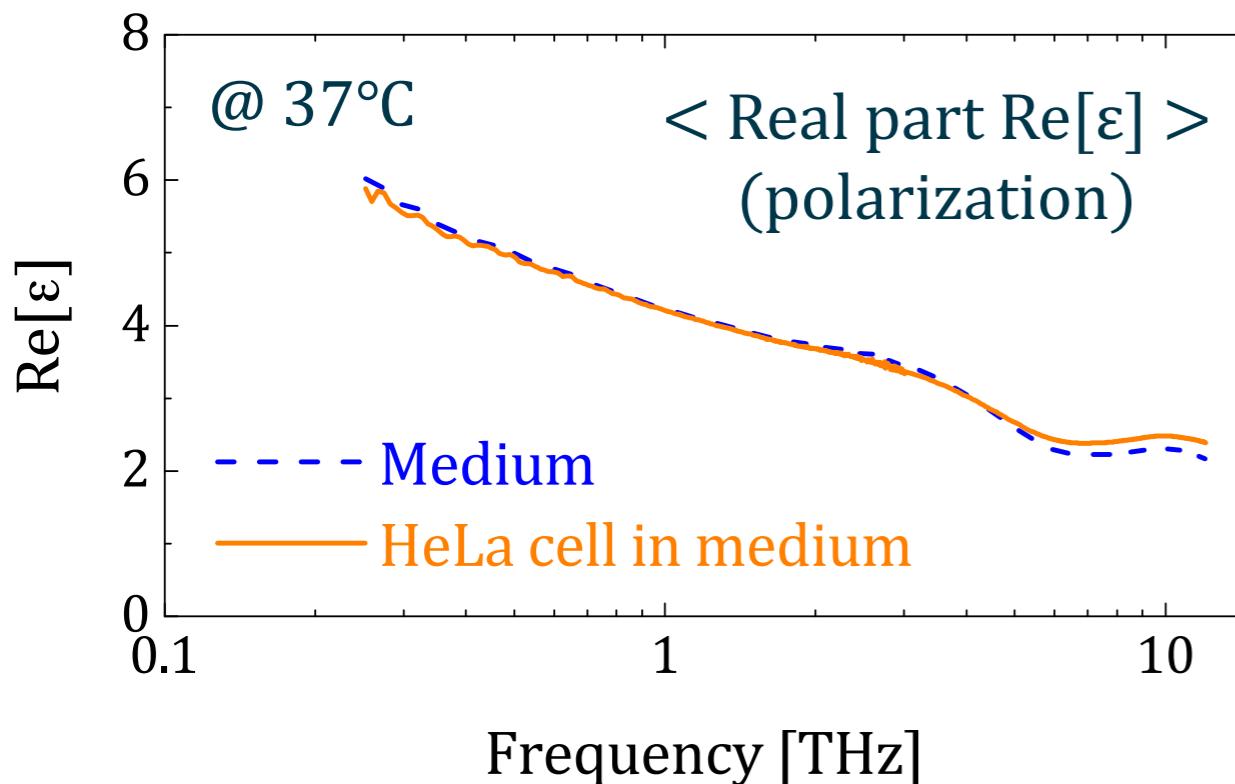


Experimental

THz-ATR spectroscopy

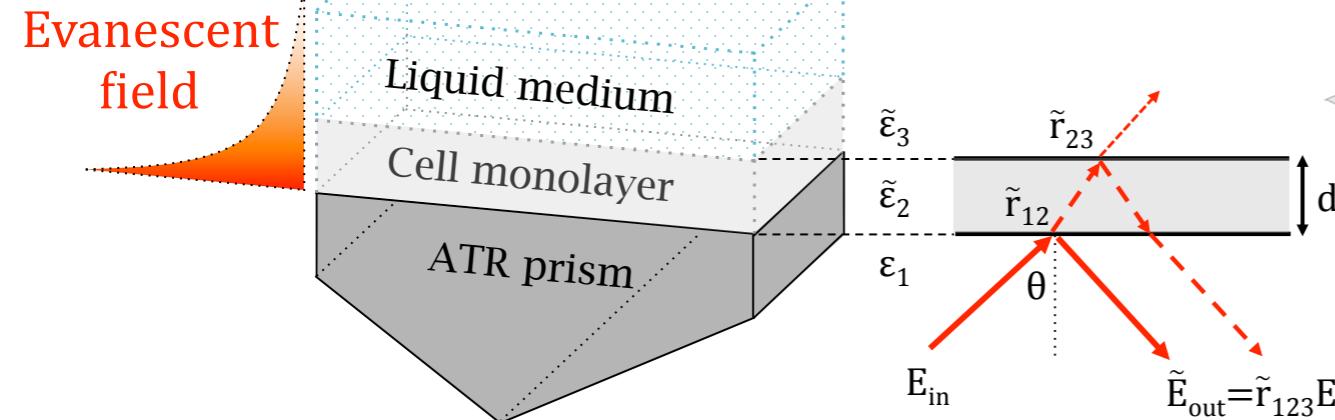


- ① THz time-domain ATR spectroscopy
 - 0.25–3 THz
 - Directly determine $\tilde{\epsilon}(\omega)$
- ② Fourier transform ATR spectroscopy
 - 3–12 THz
 - KK transform to determine $\tilde{\epsilon}(\omega)$



Experimental

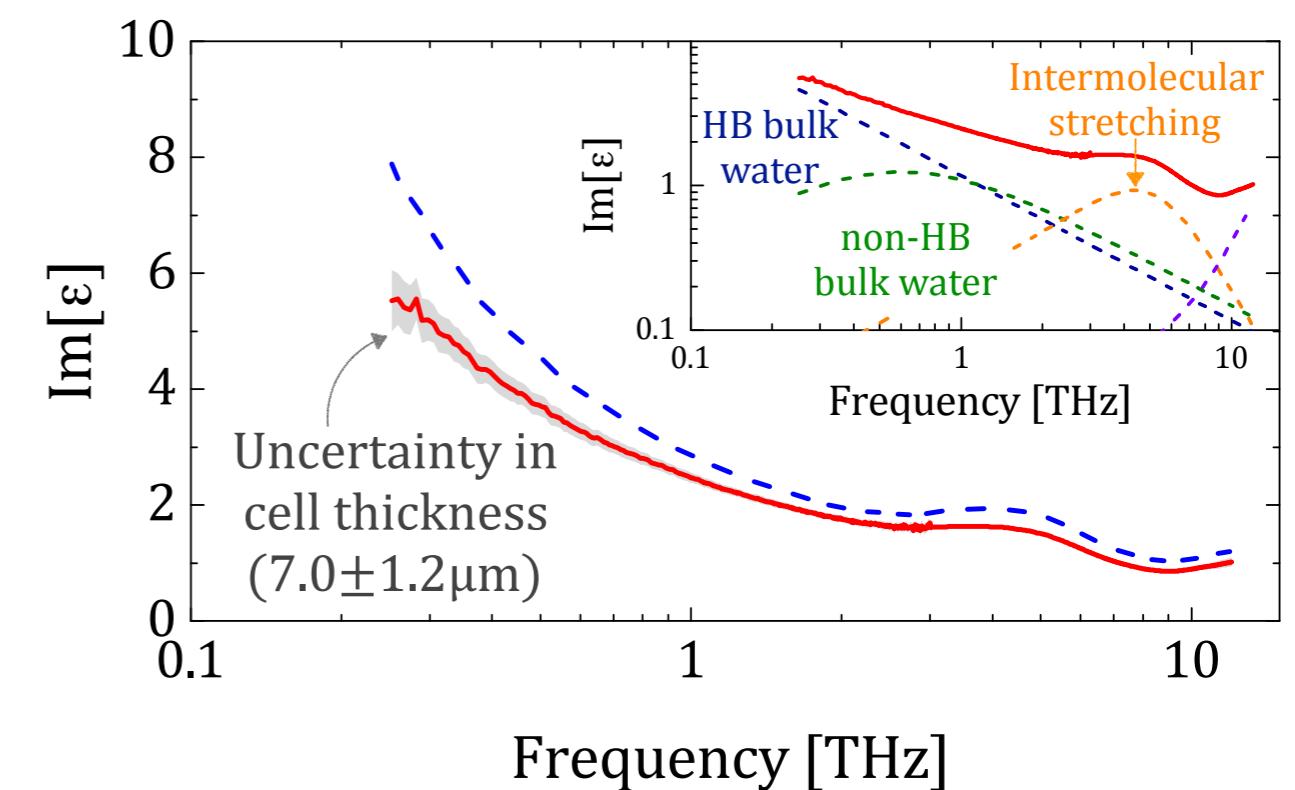
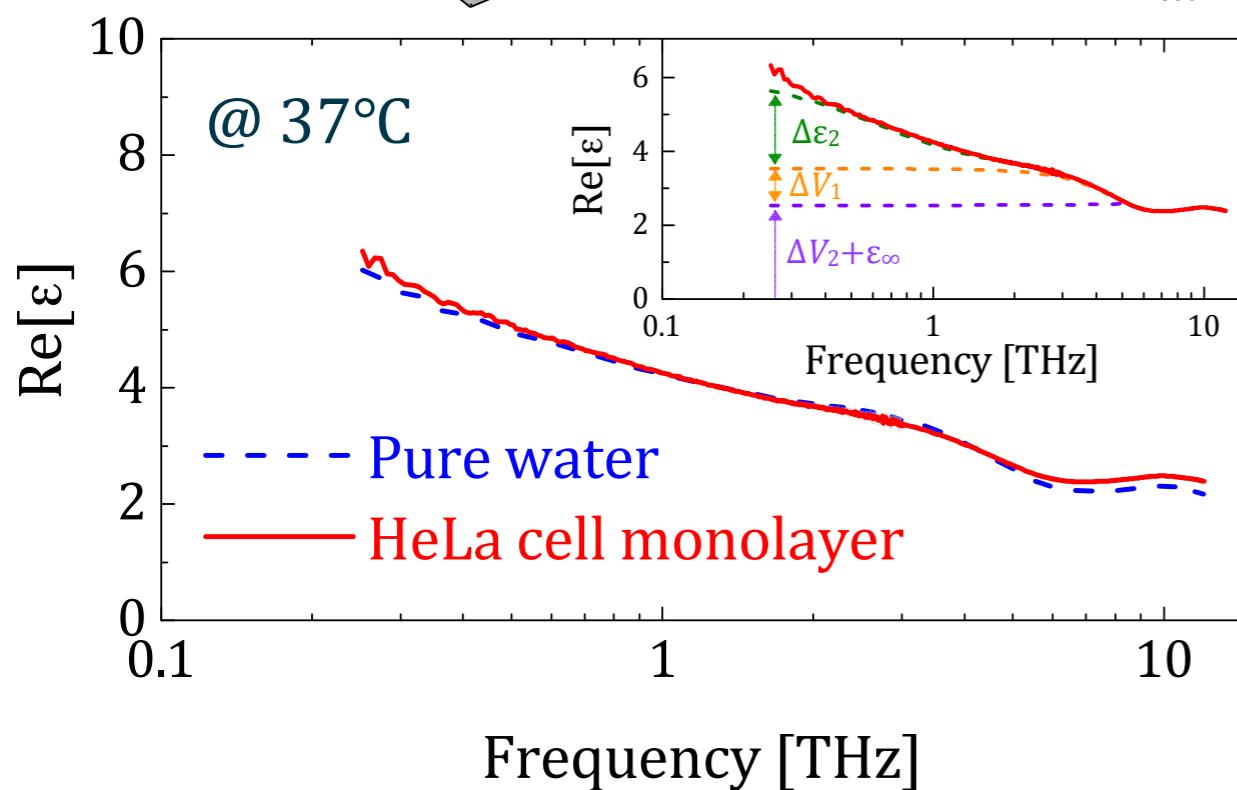
Two-interface model



< Fresnel's equation >

$$\tilde{r}_{123}(\omega) = \frac{\tilde{r}_{12}(\omega) + \tilde{r}_{23}(\omega)\exp[i4\pi d\sqrt{\epsilon_1(\omega)\sin^2\theta - \tilde{\epsilon}_2(\omega)/\lambda}]}{1 + \tilde{r}_{12}(\omega)\tilde{r}_{23}(\omega)\exp[i4\pi d\sqrt{\epsilon_1(\omega)\sin^2\theta - \tilde{\epsilon}_2(\omega)/\lambda}]}$$

→ ϵ_2 is derived if ϵ_1 , ϵ_3 , θ and d are given⁸⁾



$$\tilde{\epsilon}(\omega) = \frac{\Delta\epsilon_1}{1 + i\omega\tau_1} + \frac{\Delta\epsilon_2}{1 + i\omega\tau_2} + \frac{\Delta V_1 \omega_1^2}{\omega_1^2 - \omega^2 + i\omega\gamma_1} + \frac{\Delta V_2 \omega_2^2}{\omega_2^2 - \omega^2 + i\omega\gamma_2} + \epsilon_{\infty} \quad ^7)$$

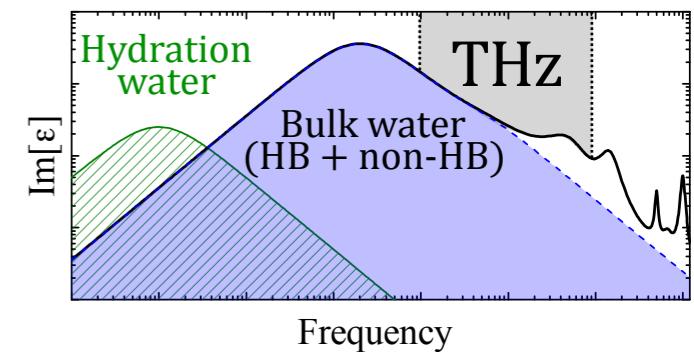
HB bulk water non-HB bulk water Intermolecular stretching Libration

$\Delta\epsilon_i$: Relaxation strength
 τ_i : Relaxation time
 ΔV_i : Vibration strength
 ω_i : Resonant frequency
 γ_i : Damping constant

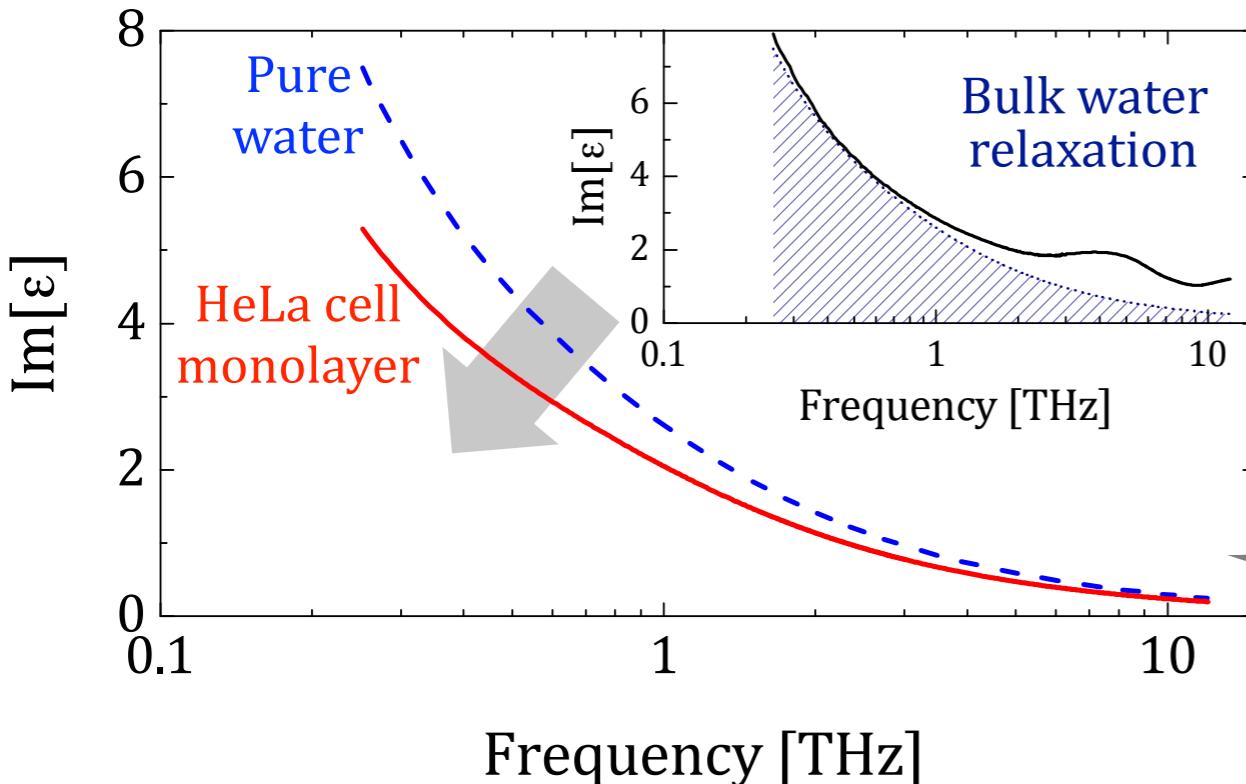
(1) Hydration state

Decrease in the bulk water relaxation

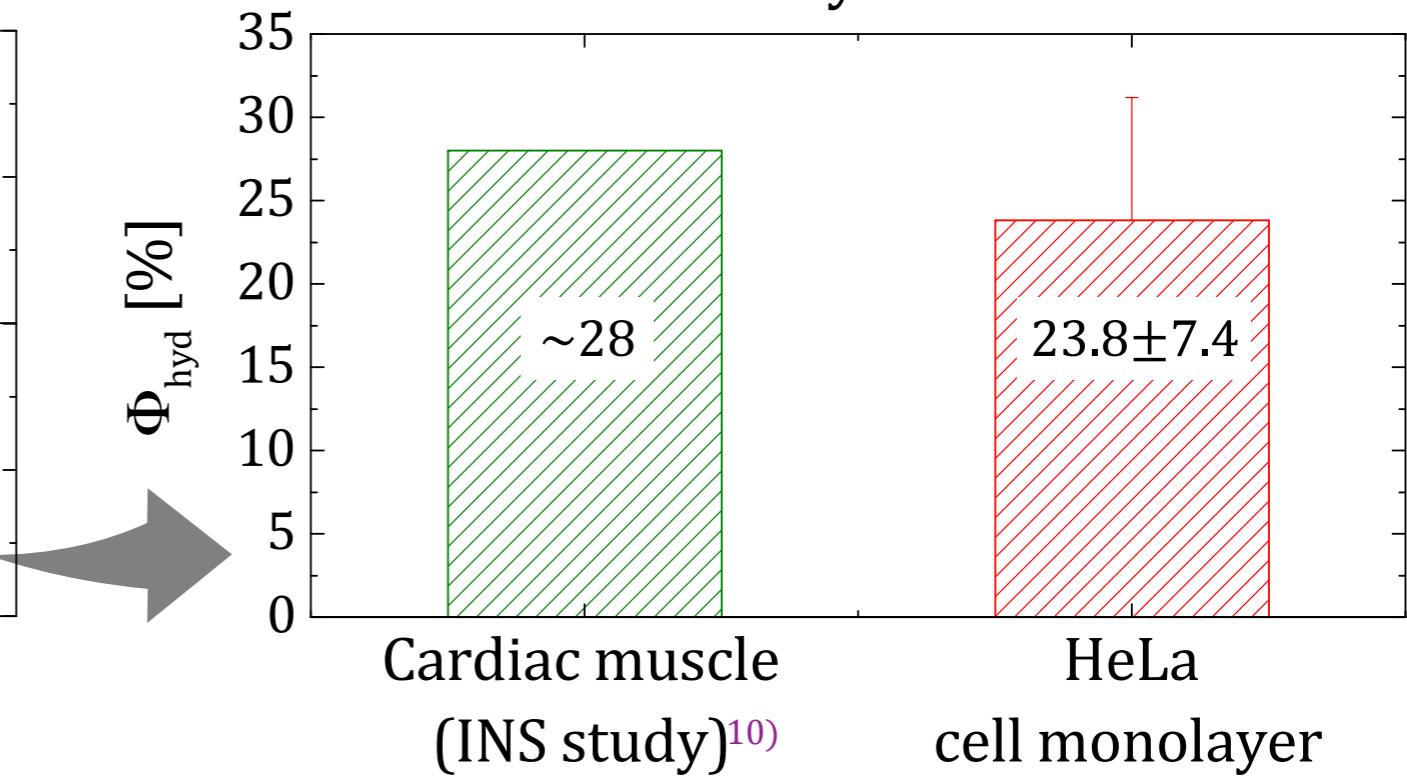
👉 "Bulk water" → "hydration water" transition



< Bulk water relaxation >



< Fraction of hydration water >



$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\epsilon}(\omega) - 1 = & \frac{4\pi(N_w - n_h N_s)\tilde{g}(\omega)}{1 - \tilde{\alpha}_{\text{vib.}}(\omega)\tilde{h}(\omega)/r_w^3} \left\{ \tilde{\alpha}_{\text{vib.}}(\omega) + \frac{\tilde{\alpha}_1(\omega) + \tilde{\alpha}_2(\omega)}{1 - \alpha_w h_w / r_w^3} \right\} \\ & + \frac{4\pi n_h N_s \tilde{g}(\omega)}{1 - \tilde{\alpha}_{\text{vib.}}(\omega)\tilde{h}(\omega)/r_h^3} \tilde{\alpha}_{\text{vib.}}(\omega) \\ & + \frac{4\pi N_s \tilde{g}(\omega)}{1 - \alpha_s \tilde{h}(\omega)/r_s^3} \alpha_s \end{aligned}$$

Onsager's equation⁹⁾

n_h : hydration number

→ Similar with "frozen" muscle tissue¹⁰⁾
(inelastic neutron scattering measurement)

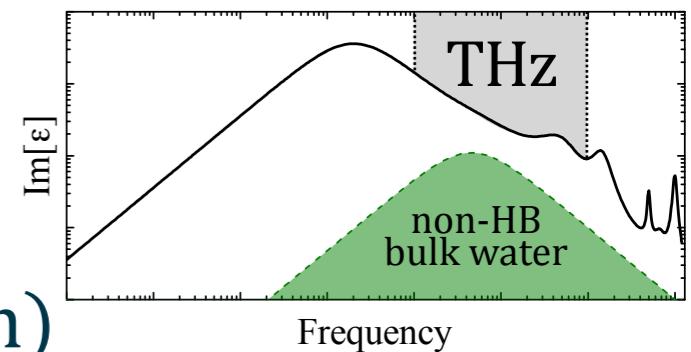
👉 Hydration state in the intact cells

9) K. Shiraga et al., Appl. Phys. Lett. 106, 253701, (2015).
10) R. C. Ford et al., JACS 126, 4682, (2004).

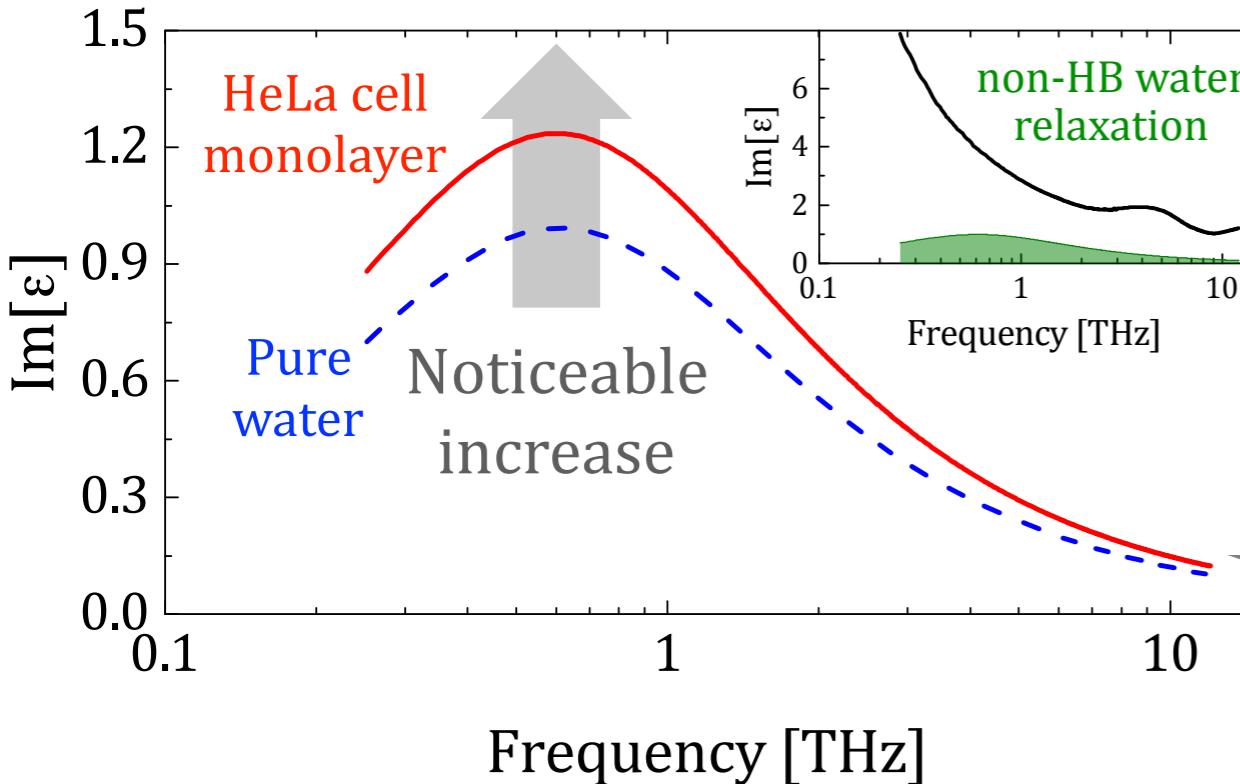
(2) HB structure

Individual relaxation of non-HB bulk water

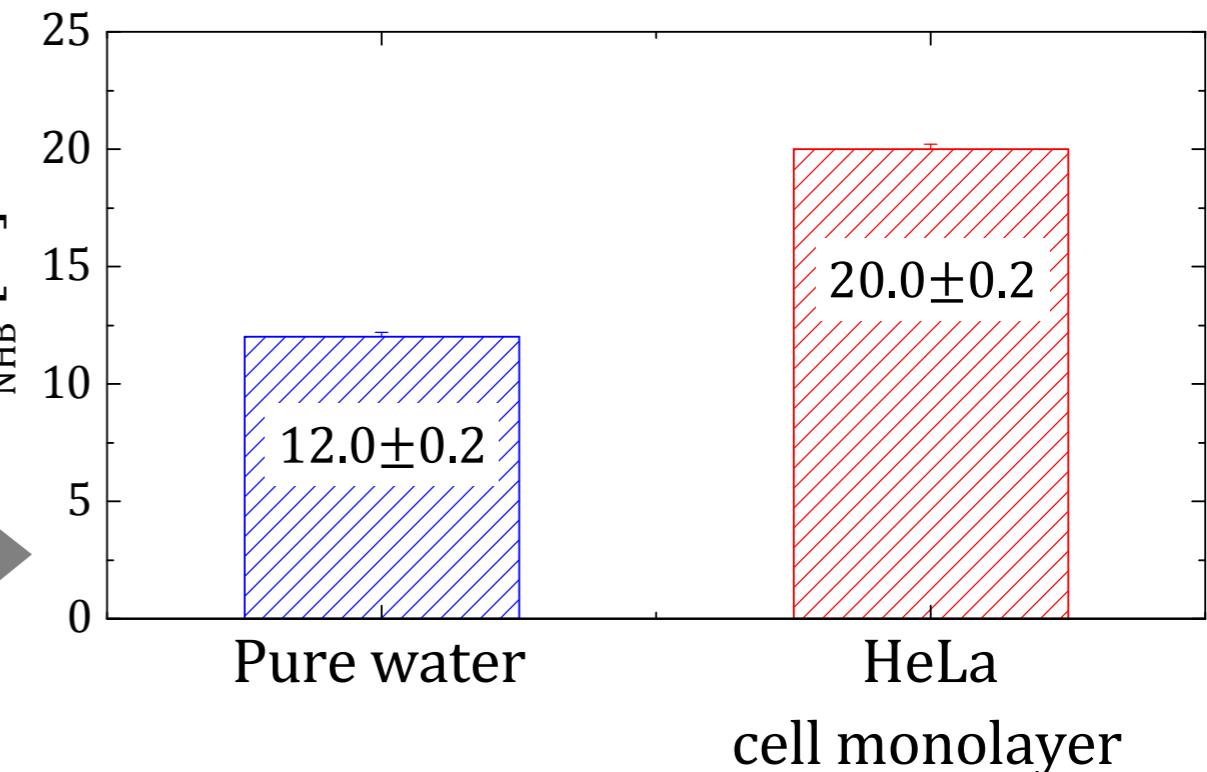
👉 freed from the HB network (i.e. HB fragmentation)



< non-HB bulk water relaxation >



< Fraction of non-HB bulk water >



→ Fraction of non-HB water (Φ_{NHB});¹¹⁾

$$\Phi_{\text{NHB}} = \frac{(\text{non-HB water amount})}{(\text{Bulk water amount})} = \frac{\frac{\Delta\epsilon_2}{g_{\text{NHB}}}}{\frac{\Delta\epsilon_1}{g_{\text{HB}}} + \frac{\Delta\epsilon_2}{g_{\text{NHB}}}}$$

$g_{\text{HB(NHB)}}$: Kirkwood correlation factor of HB (NHB) water

→ HeLa intracellular water;
greater amount of non-HB water

👉 "destructured" HB network

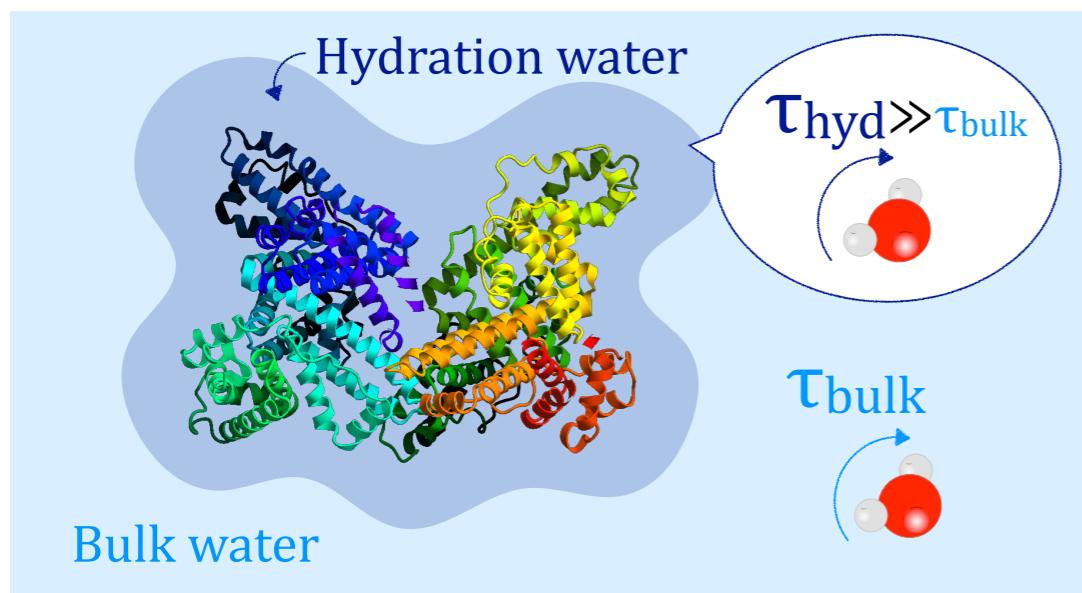
Discussion

HeLa intracellular water

Two different characteristics of water were found in HeLa cells:

(1) Hydration state

- Hydration water amounts to ~24%;
 (= reorientationally retarded water)
- Dynamically “stabilized”

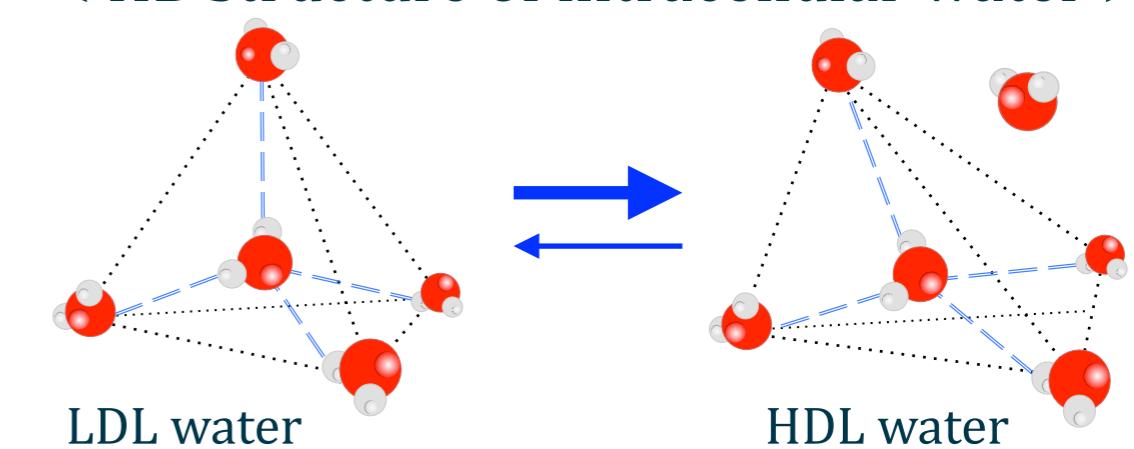


- The rest ~75% behaves as bulk water

(2) HB structure

- Increase in the non-HB bulk water
 - More heterogeneous HB structure
(result not shown in this presentation)
- Structurally “disordered”

< HB structure of intracellular water >



- The fraction of HDL water increases

Conclusion

- Dielectric responses in the THz region (0.25–12 THz);
→ “Hydration state” and “HB *destructuring*” in intact cells
👉 ~24% of intracellular water is classified as hydration water
👉 Population of HDL-like water is increased in the cell interior



THz spectroscopy: new tool to access intracellular water

- Relationship between intracellular water and cell activity is unexplored
→ Reveal “biological importance” of intracellular water

Acknowledgement

We are grateful to Mr. Motoki Imamura and Akiyoshi Irisawa (Advantest Corporation, Japan), and Professor Koichiro Tanaka and Dr. Tomoko Tanaka (Kyoto University, Japan) for their technical supports. This work was supported by Grant-in-Aid for JSPS Research Fellow 26295 and by Industry-Academia Collaborative R&D from Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST).