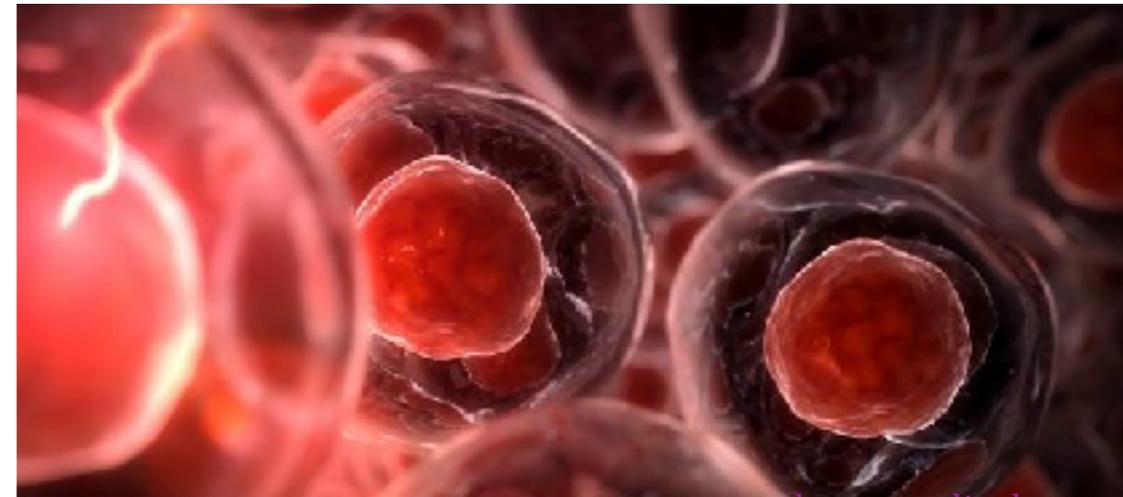


# Characterization of intracellular water investigated with terahertz spectroscopy

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Graduate School of Agriculture, Kyoto University



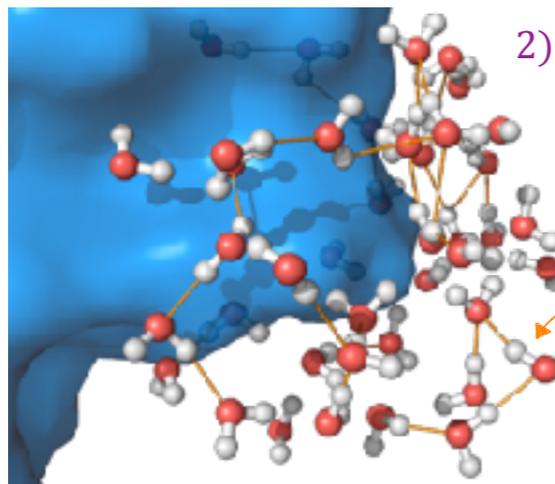
[www.polygonmedical.com](http://www.polygonmedical.com)

# 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 ones<sup>1)</sup>

< Hydration to biomolecules >

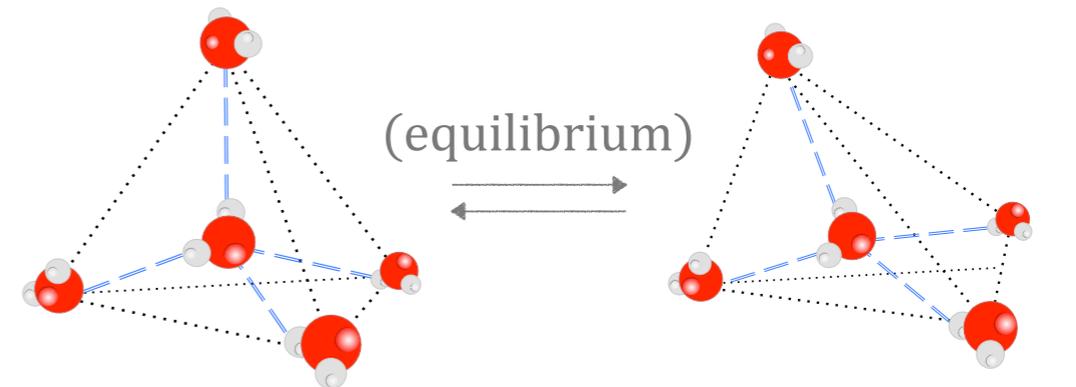


Dynamically retarded water (= stable)

Hydration water

→ activates biological functions<sup>2)</sup>

< Reaction field >



Low-density liquid  
(LDL:  $\sim 0.91 \text{g/cm}^3$ )

High-density liquid  
(HDL:  $\sim 1.18 \text{g/cm}^3$ )

Hydrogen-bond (HB) network

→ affects reactivities and metabolisms<sup>3)</sup>



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

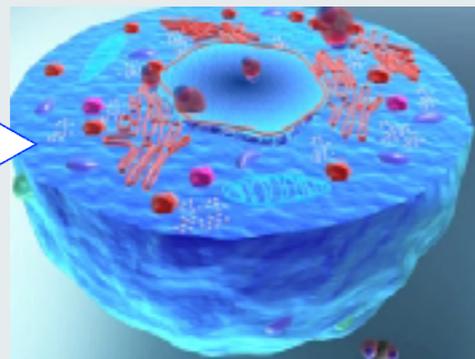
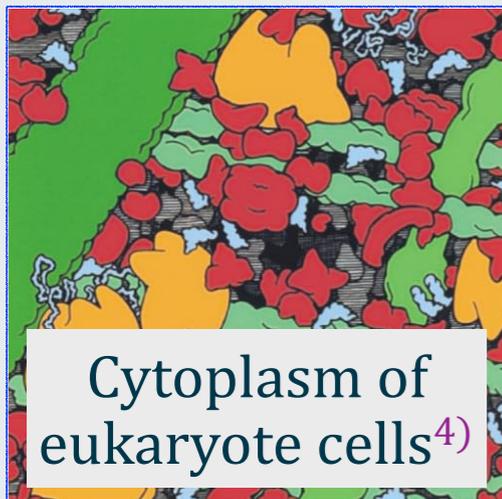
1) R. Damadian, Science, 171, 1151, (1971).

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

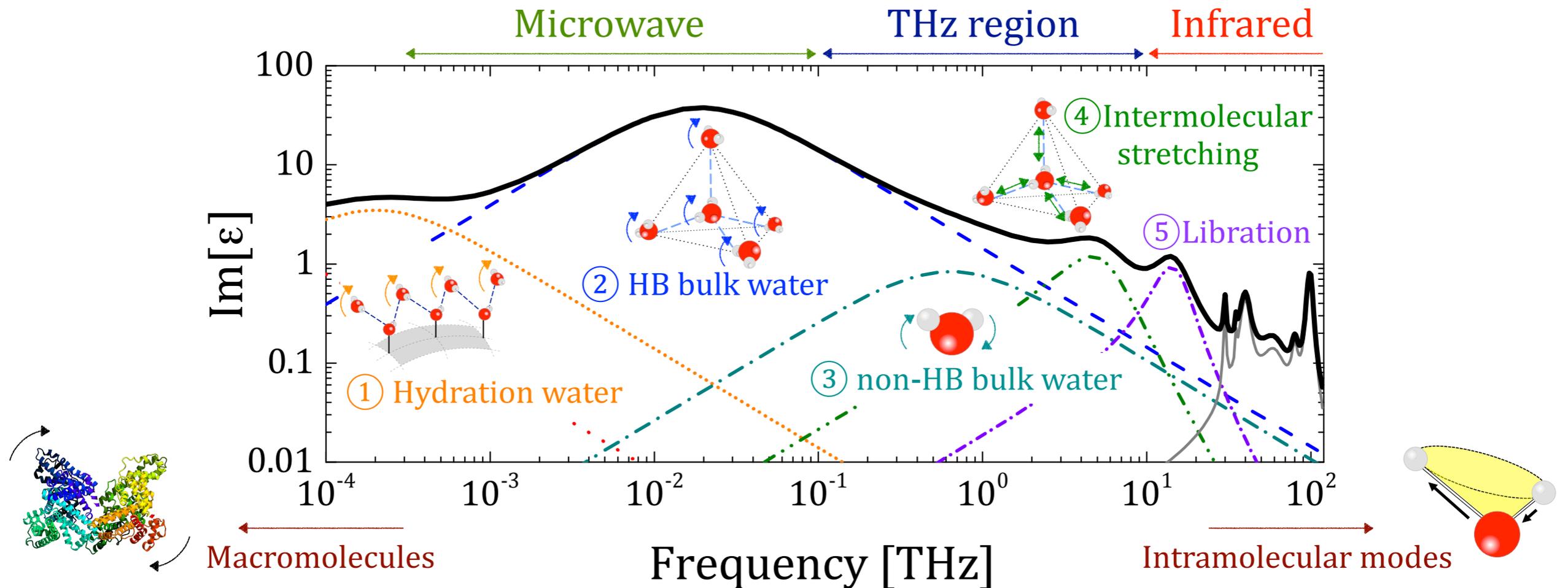
(2) 1THz ↔ 300μm in wavelength

☞ Fluctuation of the water HBs  
= HB dynamics directly observed

☞ Scattering by cell components  
= negligibly small

# THz spectroscopy

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



→ Contribution of macromolecules ( $< 300\text{mg/ml}$ ) = **negligibly small**<sup>7)</sup>

☞ Reduction in the bulk water relaxation = (1) hydration state

☞ non-HB water & intermolecular modes = (2) HB structure

5) C. Cametti et al., J. Phys. Chem. B 115, 7144, (2011).

6) H. Yada et al., Chem. Phys. Lett. 464, 166, (2008).

7) K. Shiraga et al., Biophys. J. (in press).

# Exploration of cellular water

< Objective >

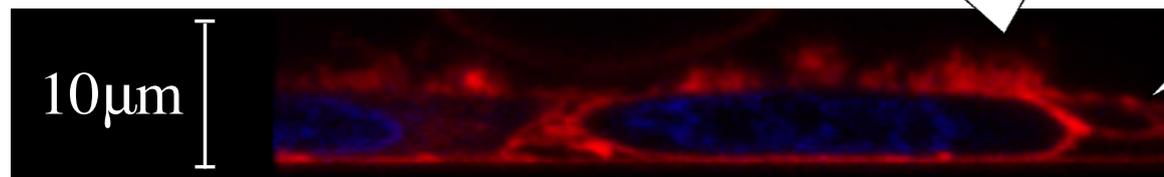
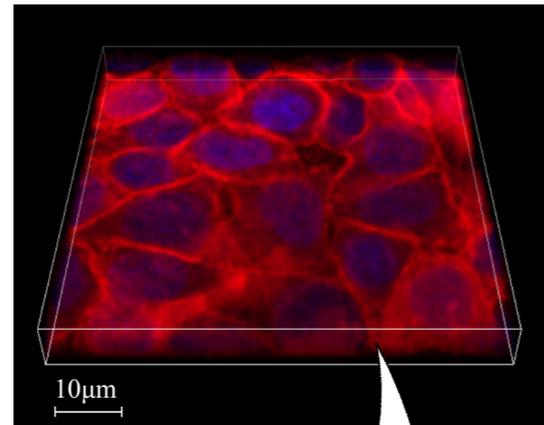
Evaluation of the “hydration state” and “HB structure” in intact cells based on the dielectric responses in the THz region

Sample cell: HeLa (human cervical cancer)

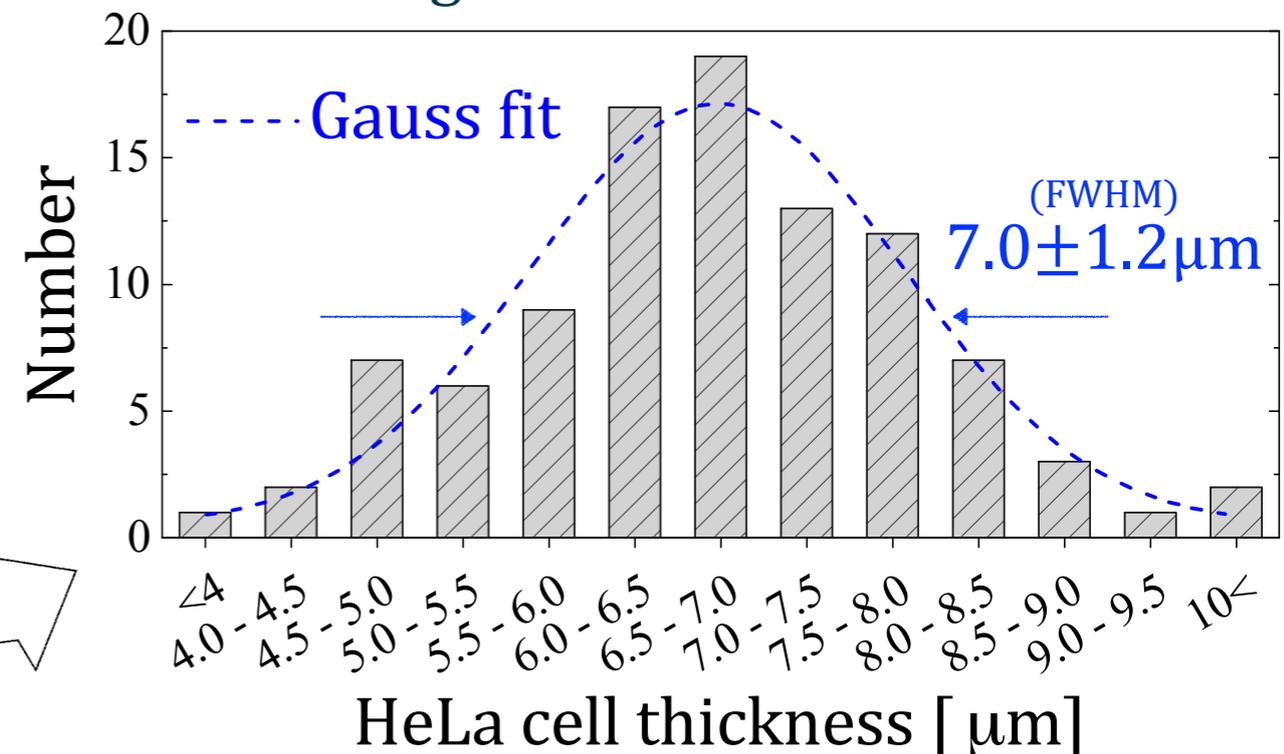
Optical image



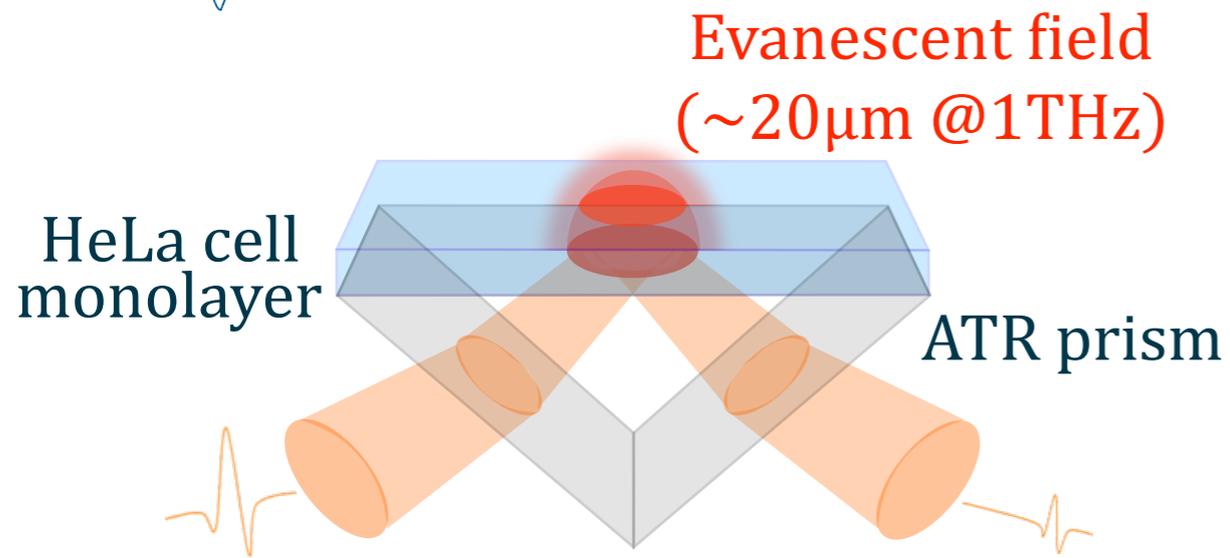
Fluorescent 3D image



< Histogram: HeLa cell thickness >

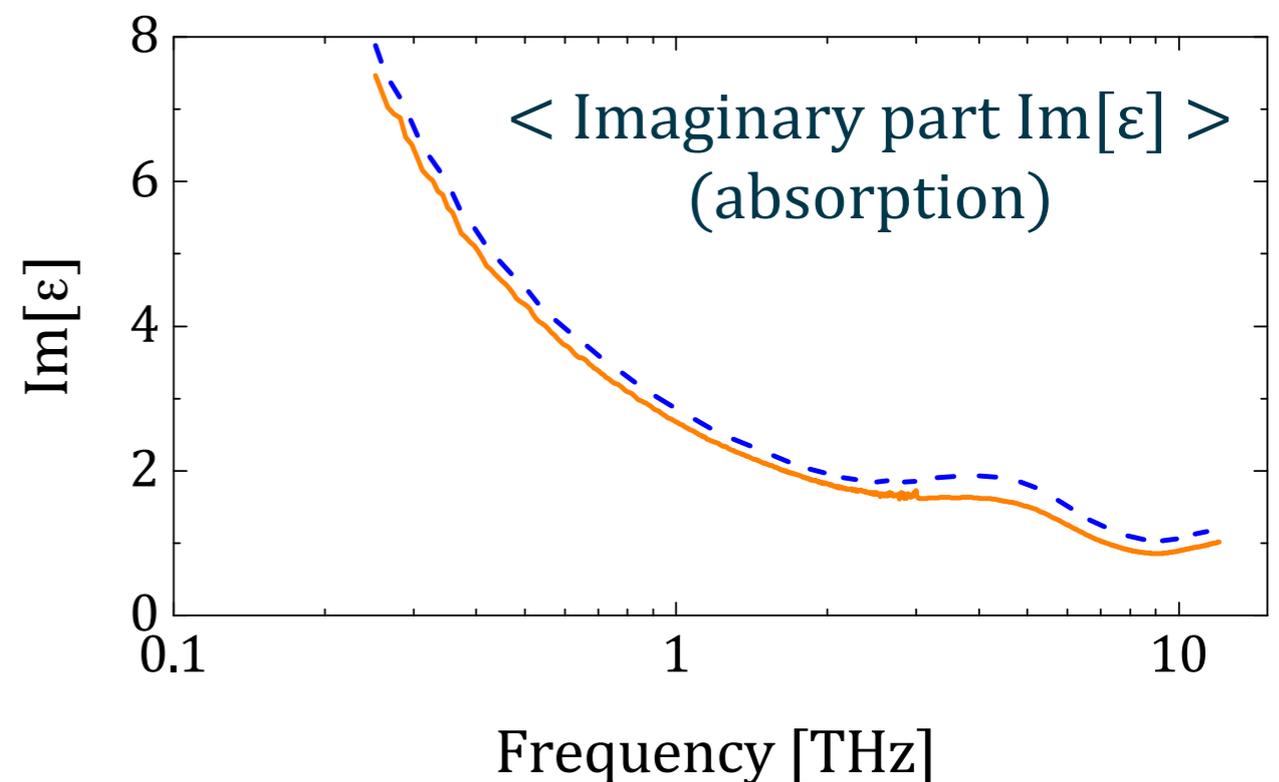
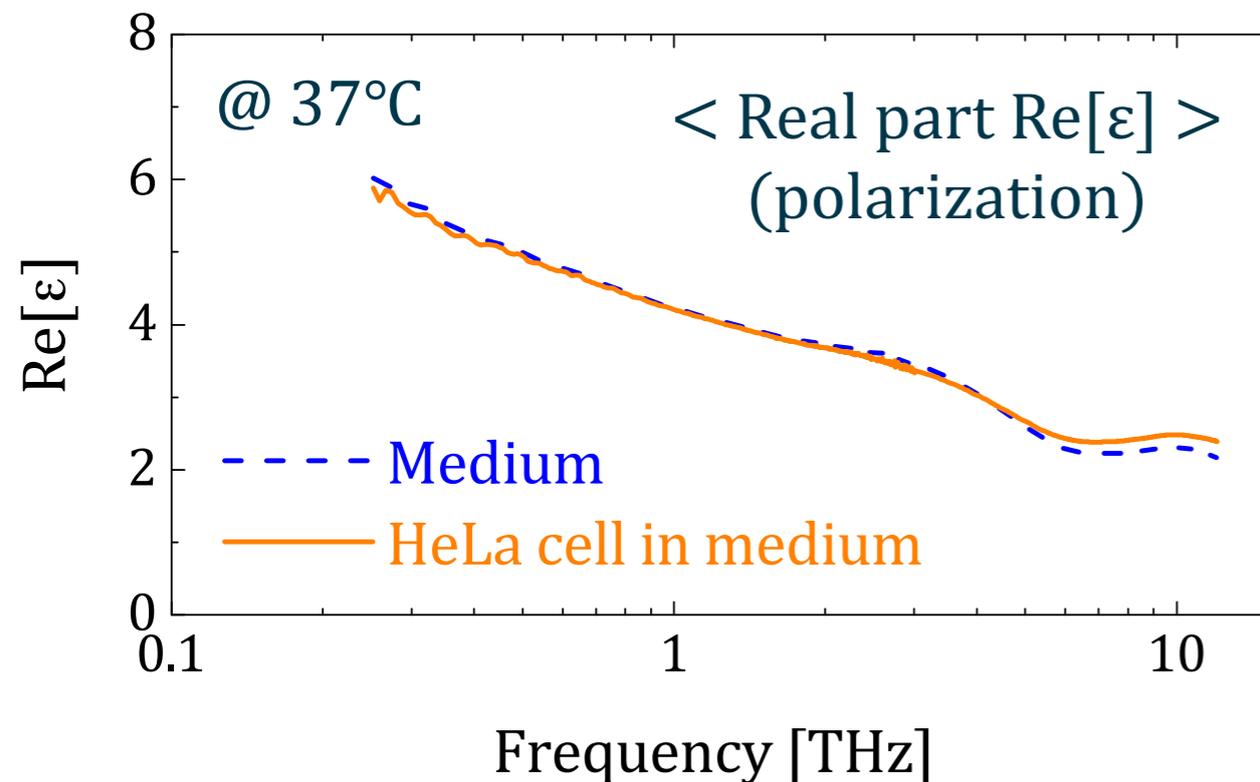


# THz-ATR spectroscopy

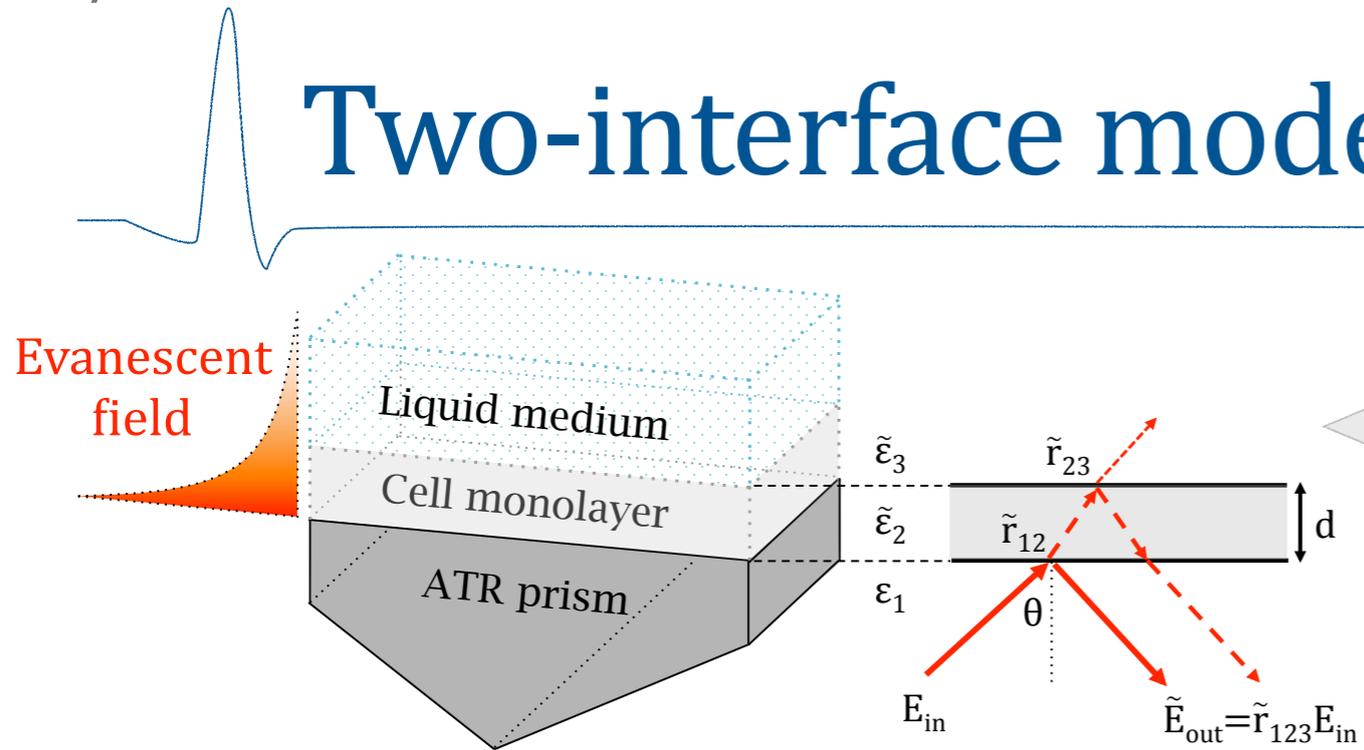


HeLa cells cultured on the ATR prism

- 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  $\tilde{\epsilon}(\omega)$



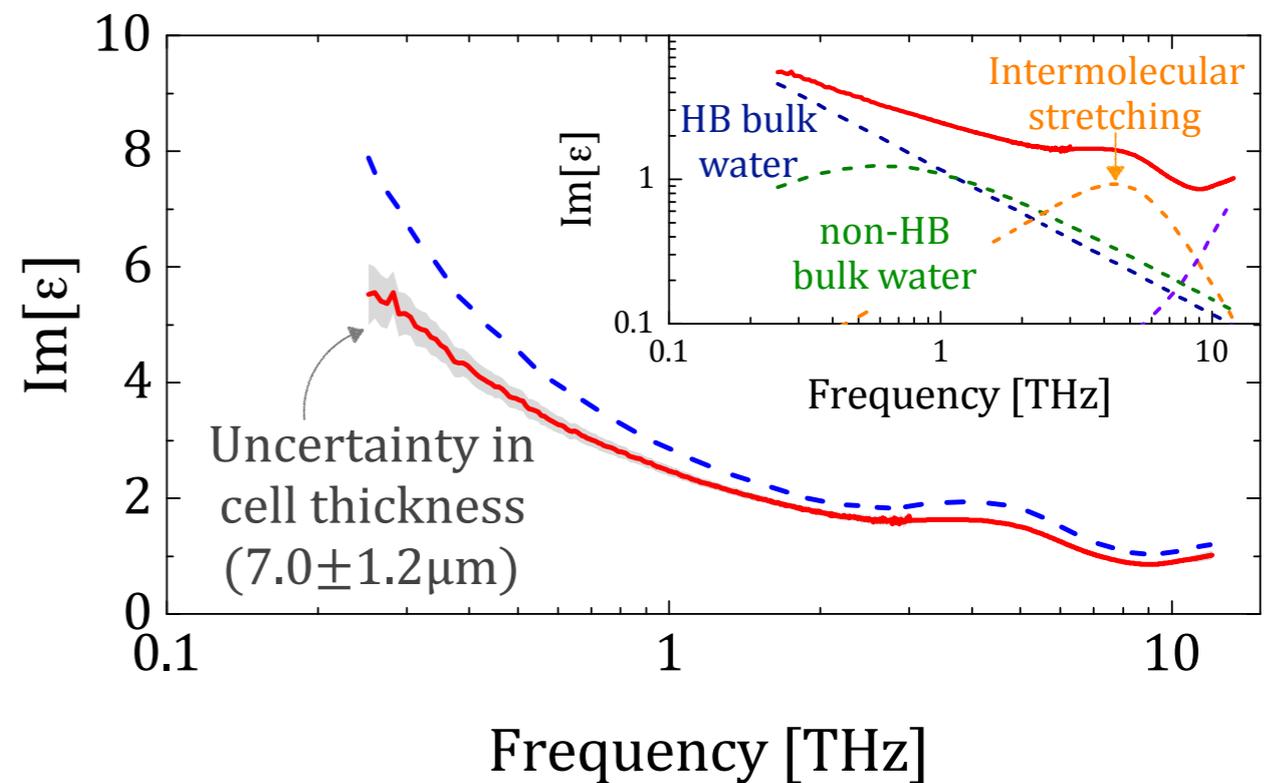
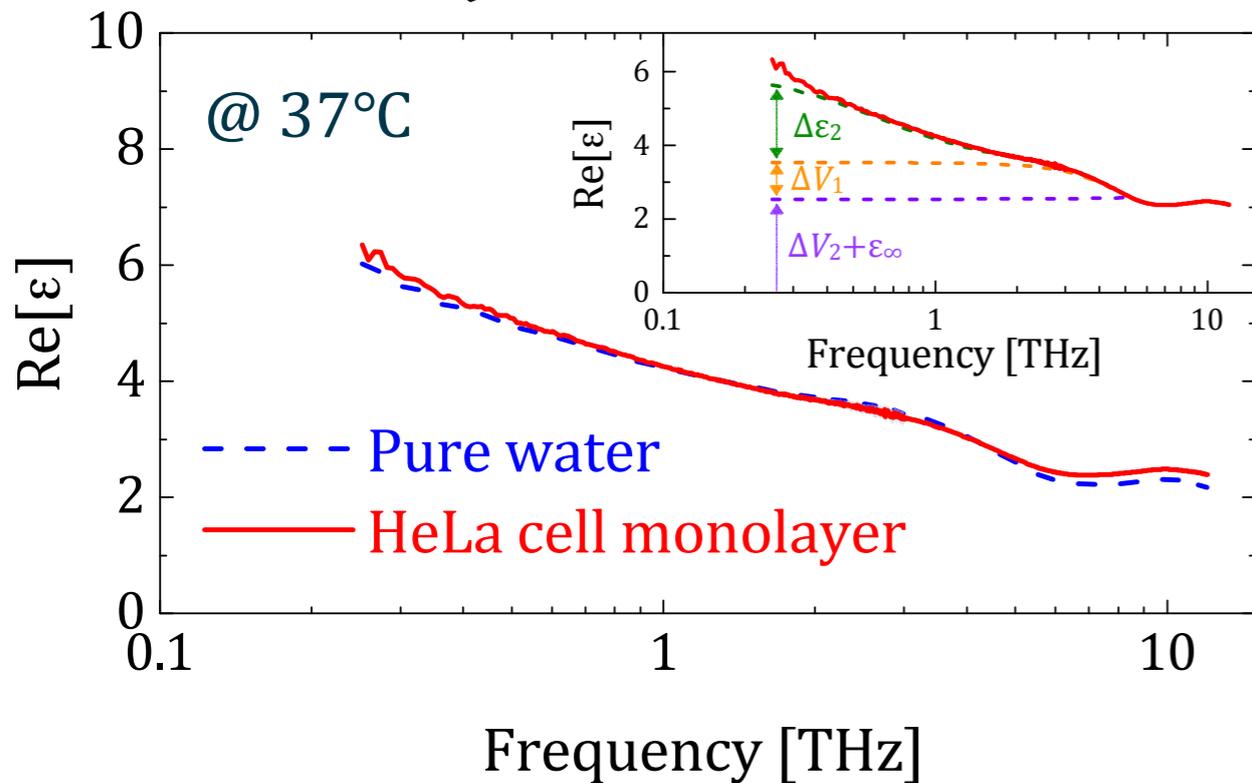
## Two-interface model



< Fresnel's equation >

$$\tilde{r}_{123}(\omega) = \frac{\tilde{r}_{12}(\omega) + \tilde{r}_{23}(\omega) \exp\left[i 4\pi d \sqrt{\epsilon_1(\omega) \sin^2 \theta - \epsilon_2(\omega)} / \lambda\right]}{1 + \tilde{r}_{12}(\omega) \tilde{r}_{23}(\omega) \exp\left[i 4\pi d \sqrt{\epsilon_1(\omega) \sin^2 \theta - \epsilon_2(\omega)} / \lambda\right]}$$

→  $\epsilon_2$  is derived if  $\epsilon_1, \epsilon_3, \theta$  and  $d$  are given<sup>8)</sup>



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

HB bulk water
non-HB bulk water
Intermolecular stretching
Libration

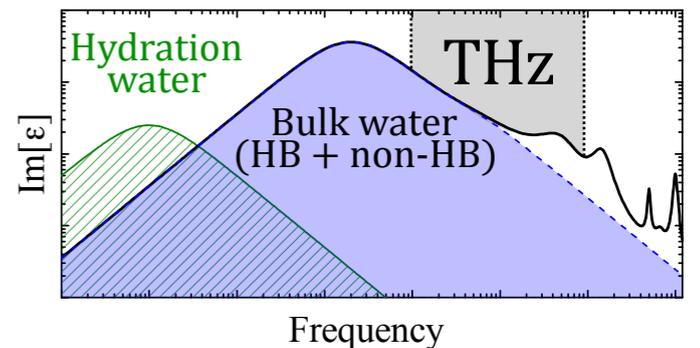
- $\Delta\epsilon_i$  : Relaxation strength
- $\tau_i$  : Relaxation time
- $\Delta V_i$  : Vibration strength
- $\omega_i$  : Resonant frequency
- $\gamma_i$  : Damping constant

8) K. Shiraga et al., J. Infrared Milli. THz Waves. 35, 493, (2014).

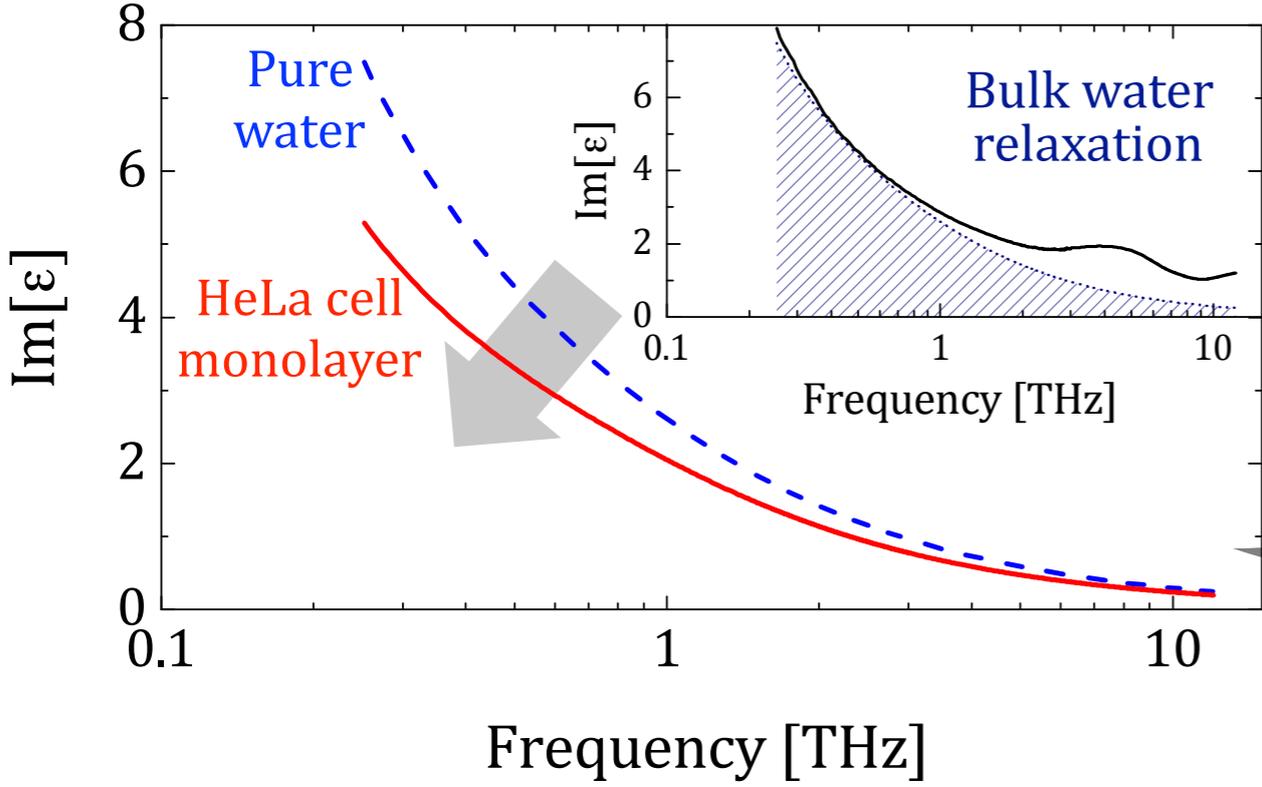
## (1) Hydration state

Decrease in the bulk water relaxation

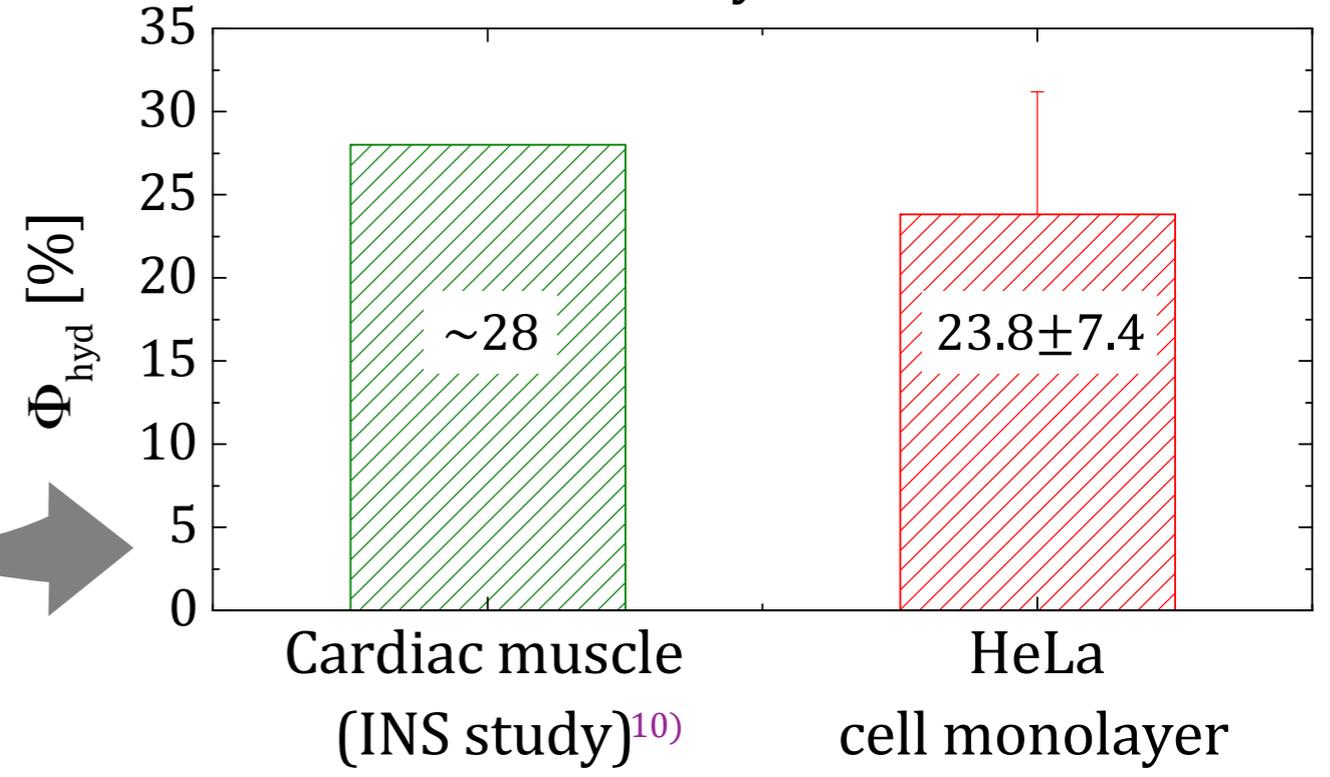
👉 “Bulk water” → “hydration water” transition



< Bulk water relaxation >



< Fraction of hydration water >



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

**Onsager's equation<sup>9)</sup>**

**n<sub>h</sub>: hydration number**

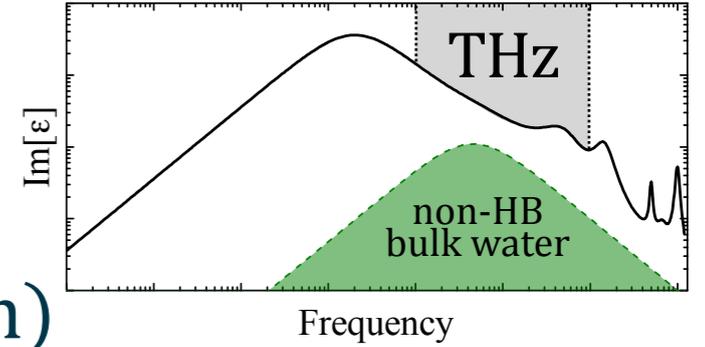
→ Similar with “frozen” muscle tissue<sup>10)</sup> (inelastic neutron scattering measurement)

👉 Hydration state in the intact cells

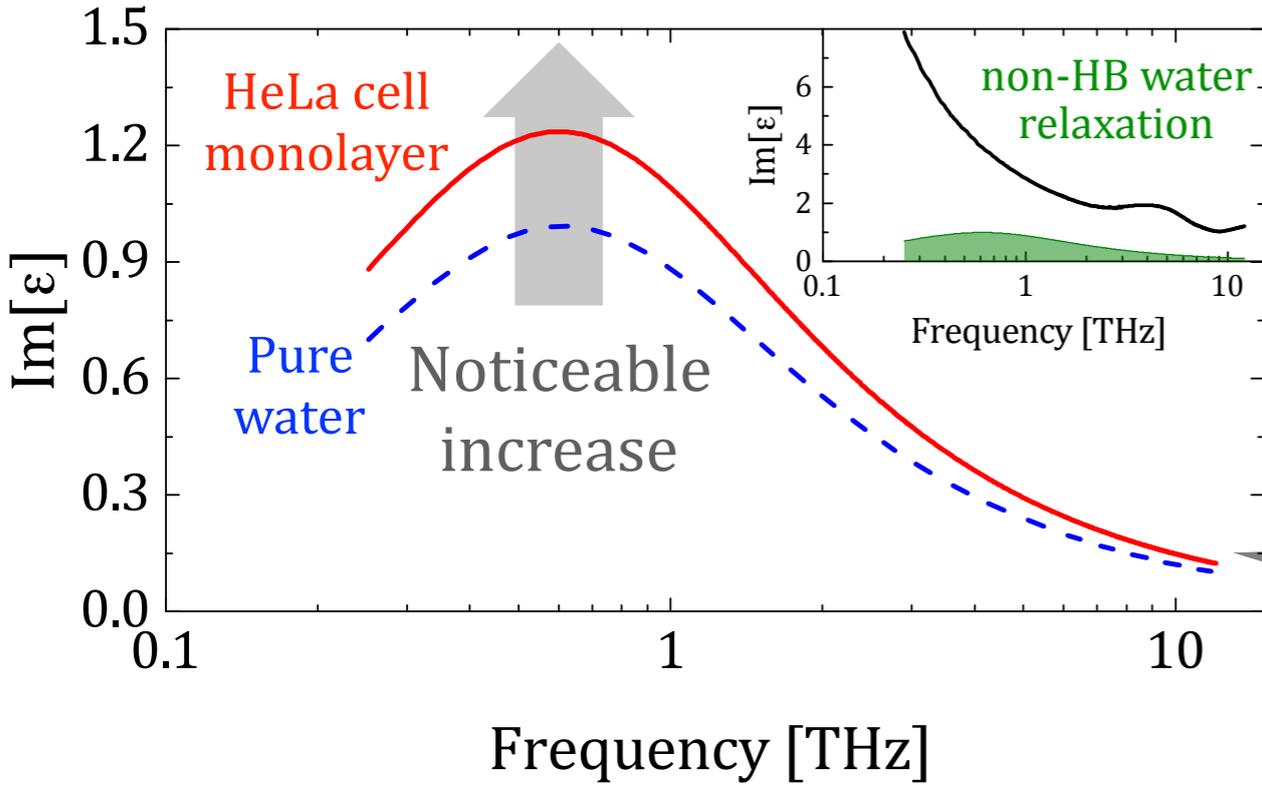
9) K. Shiraga et al., Appl. Phys. Lett. 106, 253701, (2015).  
10) R. C. Ford et al., JACS 126, 4682, (2004).

## (2) HB structure

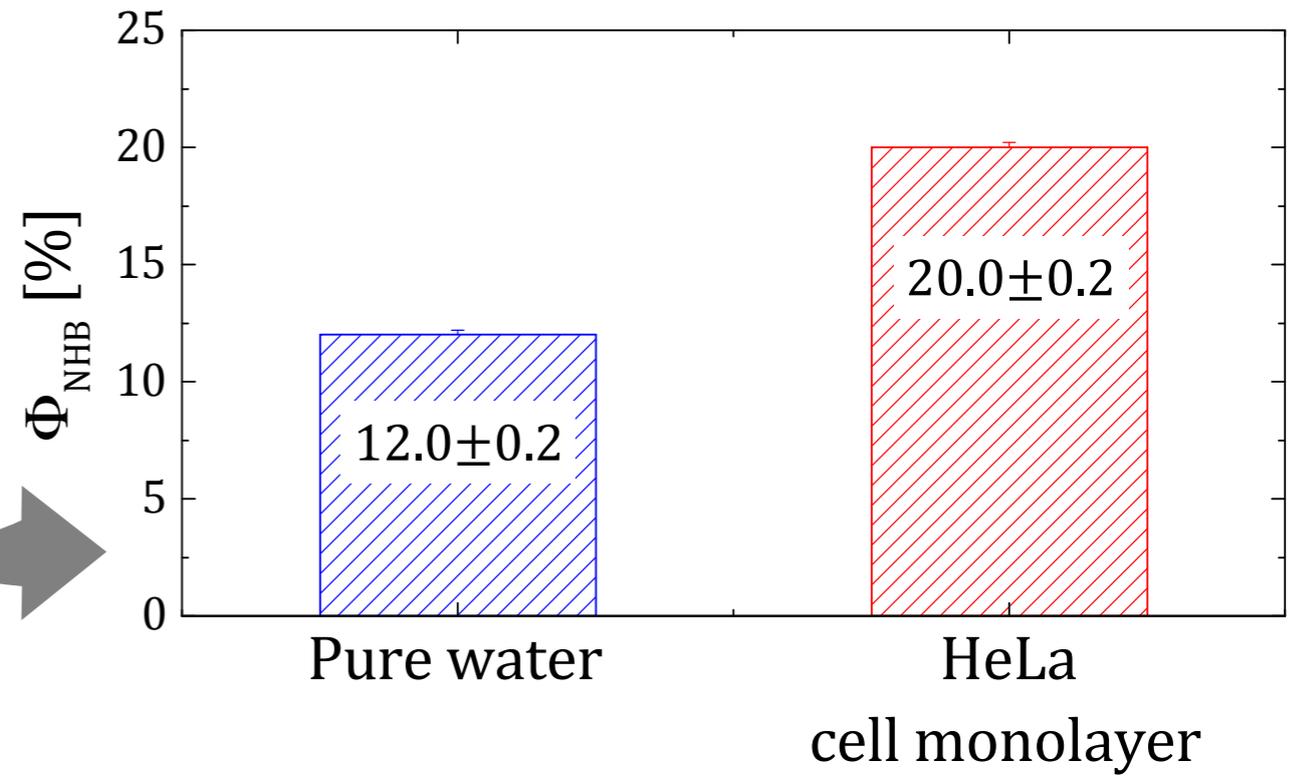
Individual relaxation of non-HB bulk water  
 freed from the HB network (i.e. HB fragmentation)



< non-HB bulk water relaxation >



< Fraction of non-HB bulk water >



→ Fraction of non-HB water ( $\Phi_{\text{NHB}}$ );<sup>11)</sup>

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

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

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

→ *"destructured" HB network*

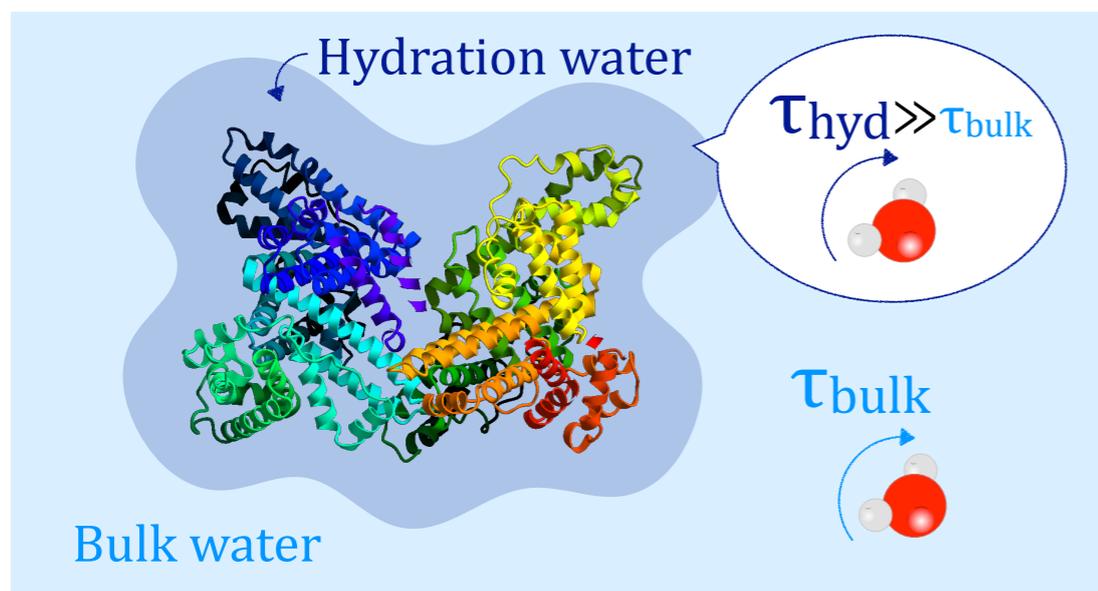
# HeLa intracellular water

Two different characteristics of water were found in HeLa cells:

## (1) Hydration state

- Hydration water amounts to  $\sim 24\%$ ;  
(= reorientationally retarded water)

→ Dynamically “stabilized”



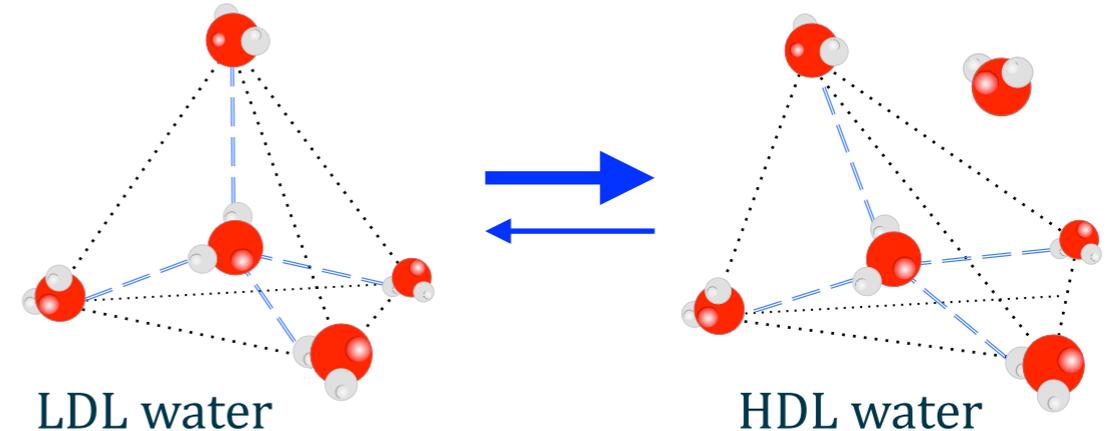
- The rest  $\sim 75\%$  behaves as bulk water

## (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

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

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