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First edition
2021-01

Nanotechnologies — Assessment of protein secondary structure during an interaction with nanomaterials using ultraviolet circular dichroism

Nanotechnologies — Évaluation de la structure secondaire des protéines durant une interaction avec des nanomatériaux à l'aide du dichroïsme circulaire ultraviolet



Reference number
ISO/TS 23459:2021(E)

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Published in Switzerland

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Contents

	Page
Foreword	iv
Introduction	v
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms and definitions	1
4 Abbreviated terms	2
5 Nanomaterial protein interactions	2
6 Sample preparation	3
6.1 General.....	3
6.2 Desired properties of the UV-CD quartz cell.....	3
6.3 Preparation of protein solution.....	3
6.4 Instrumental setting condition.....	4
6.5 Recording UV-CD spectra procedure.....	4
6.5.1 General.....	4
6.5.2 Buffer.....	4
6.5.3 Protein sample.....	4
6.5.4 Stability of NP suspension in the protein solution.....	5
6.6 Preparation of protein-NPs conjugated suspension.....	5
6.7 UV-CD spectra measurement.....	5
6.8 Calculation of molar ellipticity.....	6
6.9 Data analysis.....	6
7 Test report	7
Annex A (informative) Typical UV-CD spectra of proteins	8
Annex B (informative) Literature survey on structural changes of NOAA and proteins	9
Annex C (informative) Description of buffers that can be used for protein solubility	15
Annex D (informative) Unit conversions in CD measurements	19
Annex E (informative) Calculating the concentration range of the sample	20
Annex F (informative) Methods for estimation of secondary structures of protein	21
Annex G (informative) Typical data of UV-CD used for estimation of secondary structures of protein	22
Bibliography	23

Foreword

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This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 229, *Nanotechnologies*.

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Introduction

Nano-objects and their aggregates and agglomerates (NOAA) are currently produced in large mass quantities globally and used in a variety of applications. However, there is concern about their interaction with biological systems, including proteins, which could lead to reversible or irreversible alterations in their secondary structure. The latter could affect the functionality and conformation of protein, which in turn might affect the overall bio-reactivity of the proteins. The monitoring of the occurrence of such alterations could thus provide important information on the interaction of NOAAs with biological systems.

The process of folding of polypeptides in biological media produces the secondary structure of proteins which determines their bioactivity. The important features of this structure include hydrogen bonds between the amine hydrogen and carbonyl oxygen atoms in the peptide backbone and disulfide bonds between two cysteine residues.

The protein secondary structure could be affected by exposing it to certain metallic ions and bioactive compounds. Furthermore, it is also influenced by different buffer ionic strength, pH values, and temperature^[1]. Alterations in the functionality and conformation of proteins can be attributed to reorganization (so-called misfolding) and changes of the overall molecular dimension that accompany the folding process. Some diseases, such as amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), Alzheimer's and Parkinson's, are a consequence of misfolded proteins^[2].

There are several standard techniques for determining the molecular structures/conformations and folding process of proteins and upon their interaction with NOAAs. These include high-field nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR), Fourier-transform infrared (FT-IR), Raman spectroscopy and ultraviolet circular dichroism (UV-CD) spectroscopies^{[3][4][5][6]}. In addition, a novel technique synchrotron radiation circular dichroism (SRCD) spectroscopy is a sensitive method to provide information on protein secondary structures and folding^[7].