

Engineering light-controlled proteins

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Mark Gomelsky, a professor in the UW Department of Molecular Biology, is senior writer of a paper that appeared in the Early Edition of the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*. He has engineered proteins that can be activated by near-infrared light as a way to control biological activities in deep tissues of small mammals. Credit: UW Photo

(Phys.org) —A University of Wyoming professor has engineered proteins that can be activated by near-infrared light as a way to control biological activities in deep tissues of small mammals.

Currently, such proteins will be used as research tools to better understand the biology of diseases and the biology of organismal development, says Mark Gomelsky, a professor in the UW Department of Molecular Biology. With advances in cell engineering, he expects these proteins to aid in fighting cancer, heart disease and other illnesses.

"Near-infrared light penetrates through the tissues of animals and humans to the depth of several centimeters. We're designing proteins whose activities will respond to such light," Gomelsky says. "Mammalian cells that are genetically engineered to make such proteins can be controlled by light even in deep animal tissues. We want to design a tool set of light-activated proteins with different capabilities to enable researchers to control diverse biological processes.

"Light may seem a strange way to control cellular activities. However, if orthodox thinking is put aside, light is an ideal drug."

That is because light acts specifically and activates only its engineered target without interfering with mammalian physiology, making it nontoxic, Gomelsky says. Light also offers spatial and temporal precision that no chemical can achieve.

Gomelsky is a senior writer of a paper, titled "Engineering Adenylate Cyclases Regulated by Near-Infrared Window Light," that appeared in the June 30 Early Edition of the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences (PNAS)*. The journal is one of the world's most prestigious multidisciplinary scientific serials, with coverage spanning the biological, physical and social sciences. This is the second time Gomelsky's research has been published in PNAS.

"This study is a proof of principle that we can engineer near-infrared, light-activated proteins," he says.

Studying the Near-Infrared

Gomelsky's research team constructed a near-infrared, light-activated adenylate cyclases, an enzyme that regulates various processes in mammals—from sleep and memory to heart rhythms and tumor cell proliferation.

In previous research, Gomelsky characterized a blue-light activated adenylyl cyclase, which has since been used to study signaling processes in flies and roundworms. Because of the superior properties of the [near-infrared light](#), the engineered near-infrared version can be used in mice and rats, animal models that are much more informative for human biology.

Blue light, like most other light in the visible spectrum, penetrates through mammalian tissue very poorly. This contrasts with red light and, especially, light at the border with near-infrared. To demonstrate the effectiveness of red light, Gomelsky pressed a laser pointer against his thumb. Red light made interior tissue easily visible. When he used a blue laser pointer, interior tissue was not visible.

To test how their engineered protein works in animals, Gomelsky collaborated with two University of Pennsylvania researchers who placed the proteins in the neurons that control body movements of roundworms. When researchers exposed the worms to red light, the animals increased their body-bending frequency, as was expected. When researchers turned the light off, the worms quickly returned to normal movements.

"This was not a fancy application," Gomelsky says. "But it was important to demonstrate that the research tool that we engineered, tested and optimized in bacteria, works in animals."

Potential future applications

When invited to speculate about potential future applications of the near-infrared proteins, Gomelsky gets excited.

"Medicine is undergoing a drastic change. It's moving from exclusively chemistry-based medicine, that uses small chemical as drugs, toward protein- and cell-based medicine," Gomelsky says. "In recent years,

there has been tremendous progress in our ability to engineer cells to perform specific functions. For instance, to recognize and kill tumor cells, or to repair damaged organs."

Currently, one of the big problems with engineered cells is that they cannot be controlled once they are deployed in a patient, Gomelsky says. So, if some engineered cells misbehave, there is no easy way to correct that.

"We want to build, into these cells, a turn-off switch that can be remotely activated," he says. "By using this switch, it would be possible to bring the mischievous cell to order or to destroy them."

Caspase is the name of one of the proteins that Gomelsky's laboratory students are trying to make light-responsive. This protein can induce death. A built-in, light-sensitive caspase could allow physicians to kill mischievous engineered cells in the body of a patient if these cells were to wander into wrong tissues. Such proteins also could be made into an anti-cancer weapon.

"Chemotherapy, one of the most common ways to treat cancer, is like carpet bombing," Gomelsky says, offering an example. While chemotherapy kills many tumor cells, it does not kill all of them and the collateral damage is enormous. "From carpet bombing, we are moving to smart weapons like engineered cells that can recognize and kill [tumor cells](#). What these cells lack is the remote control to adjust their behavior after they have been deployed. We hope that near-infrared [light](#) can be used for this purpose, much like it currently is used to turn on TV sets or to unlock car doors."

UW assistance

Most of the paper's other writers are from UW. These include the

paper's lead writer, Min-Hyung Ryu, a recent UW doctoral student in molecular biology, who currently is a postdoctoral fellow in synthetic biology at Massachusetts Institute of Technology; In-Hye Kang, a former UW research assistant in molecular biology; Anna Lyuksyutova, a UW research professor in molecular biology; Jessica Siltberg-Liberles, a former UW bioinformatician who is now an assistant professor at Florida International University; and Tricia Jensen, a recent UW [molecular biology](#) graduate admitted to the WWAMI medical education program.

Other contributors include David Raizen, an assistant professor of neurology; and Matthew Nelson, a post-doctoral fellow, both from the University of Pennsylvania.

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A patent for the method of engineering near-infrared protein was filed with UW's Office of Research and Product Development, Gomelsky says.

"At this point, our tool has mostly scientific value, but not yet a commercial value," he says.

More information: Min-Hyung Ryu, In-Hye Kang, Mathew D. Nelson, Tricia M. Jensen, Anna I. Lyuksyutova, Jessica Siltberg-Liberles, David M. Raizen, and Mark Gomelsky. "Engineering adenylate

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