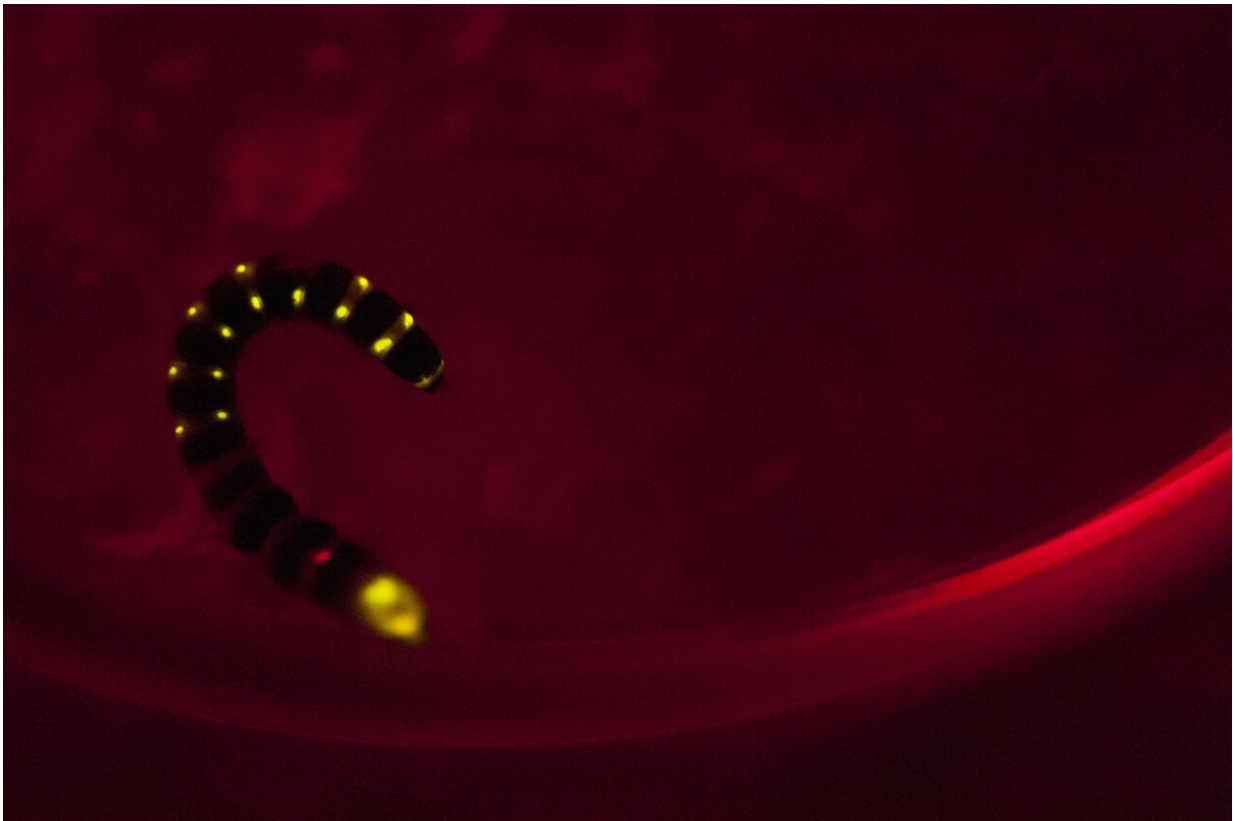


# Researchers show how railroad worms produce red light

September 20 2019, by André Julião

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Differences in the molecular structures explain the different colors of this bioluminescence in different species. This discovery has the potential for new biotechnological applications, such as the imaging of muscles, blood and hemoglobin-rich tissue. Credit: Léo Ramos Chaves/Revista Pesquisa FAPESP

A research group comprising Brazilian and Japanese scientists has

discovered how luciferase produced by the railroad worm *Phrixothrix hirtus* emits red light. Luciferase is an enzyme that catalyzes the oxidation of luciferin in fireflies, producing oxyluciferin and enabling fireflies to emit light. Differences in the molecular structures explain the different colors of this bioluminescence in different species.

This discovery has the potential for new biotechnological applications, such as the imaging of muscles, blood and hemoglobin-rich tissue.

An article published in *Scientific Reports* describes the study, which was conducted by researchers at the Federal University of São Carlos (UFSCar) in São Paulo State, the National Bioscience Laboratory (LNBio) attached to Brazil's National Energy and Materials Research Center (CNPEM), and the University of Electro-Communications in Tokyo, Japan.

The Brazilian team used cloned railroad worm [luciferase](#), which naturally emits [red light](#) and mutants of the enzyme together with a larger analog of luciferin synthesized by the Japanese team.

"This novel combination of luciferase with a luciferin analog not only revealed the larger size of the cavity in the luciferase but also produced far-red [light](#) more efficiently and is ideal for biomedical applications involving imaging of cells and tissues that preferably absorb [blue-green light](#), such as mammalian cells," Vadim Viviani, a professor at UFSCar (Sorocaba campus) and principal investigator for the study, said.

In a previous study, the group led by Viviani showed that luciferase from fireflies, which are close relatives of railroad worms, changed the color of the light they emitted from green to red in a [test tube](#) in response to a change in the acidity of the medium or the presence of heavy metals.

The group did not yet know how red light was produced naturally by

railroad worm luciferase, however, and has now shown how the phenomenon occurs in this species of beetle. Vanessa Rezende Bevilaqua, the first author of the article, participated in the research for her Ph.D.

*P. hirtus* is native to the Americas and is one of the few animals known to emit red light as well as green-yellow light, which is more common. During the larval stage, *P. hirtus* has several green "lanterns" on its back, and a red one on its head. The latter helps the beetle find its way in the dark. The light sources on its back serve to frighten predators.

When males of the species become adults, they lose the red lantern but keep the two green ones. Adult females keep them all.

"We've now shown that yellow-green luciferases have a smaller cavity at the [active site](#) where luciferin binds and is oxidized to oxyluciferin," Viviani said. "The luciferin is compressed into a more rigid environment, leading to electrostatic repulsion between the two molecules [the energized oxyluciferin and the walls of the luciferase active site], releasing light that contains more energy, and is therefore green or yellow."

In the case of the red luciferase produced by the head, the active site cavity is larger, there are more water molecules present, and the environment is less rigid, leading to a reduction in the electrostatic repulsion between the luciferin and the walls of the luciferase active site. This is why the light emitted, which contains less energy, is red.

## **Bioimaging**

To investigate the interactions that lead to the emission of red light, researchers have learned over the past few decades to clone various luciferases by using genetic engineering tools to modify some amino

acids.

The Japanese group, led by Takashi Hirano at the University of Electro-Communications, synthesized red light-emitting luciferin analogs, which were tested by Bevilaqua with the firefly and railroad worm luciferases cloned and modified by the Brazilian research group.

Some of these modified luciferins had a larger structure than the others, and these larger luciferins interacted best with railroad worm luciferase, emitting far-red light more efficiently, whereas they did not interact efficiently with the green or yellow luciferases.

"The luciferases that catalyze green and yellow light have a small cavity, and therefore don't bind well to the large-structure luciferin analogs, which have very little luminescent activity," Viviani said. "On the other hand, these large analogs interact well with luciferases that catalyze red light. We deduced from this that railroad worm luciferase has a large active site cavity capable of binding to the analogs."

Having achieved this result, the researchers began testing new combinations of luciferins with modified railroad worm luciferase, eventually creating a more intense red light than that produced by *P. hirtus*. They believe that the combinations could be used in biomedical research.

"The [luciferin](#) analogs synthesized by the Japanese group aren't the first to be created, but offer the advantage of having more luminescent activity and a red-shifted light spectrum when they're combined specifically with luciferase from *P. hirtus*. The commercially available analogs are less efficient, albeit more red-shifted," Viviani said.

Initially, the idea is that this discovery could be used to enhance the visualization of biochemical and cellular processes in mammalian

substances that do not absorb red light, such as blood cells and muscle tissue.

"When these substances are examined with conventional luciferase that emits green, yellow or blue light, it's impossible to see biochemical and pathological processes clearly, because pigments such as hemoglobin and myoglobin absorb most of the light in these parts of the chromatic spectrum," Viviani said.

**More information:** V. R. Bevilaqua et al, Phrixotrix luciferase and 6'-aminoluciferins reveal a larger luciferin phenolate binding site and provide novel far-red combinations for bioimaging purposes, *Scientific Reports* (2019). [DOI: 10.1038/s41598-019-44534-3](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-019-44534-3)

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