

Phosphate's electrical signature helps detect important cellular events

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Phosphate's Electrical Signature Helps Detect Peptide Phosphorylation

Single-molecule detection of protein post-translational modifications can help study cellular events and has unique applications

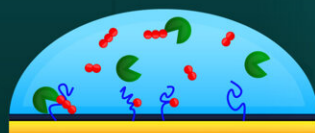
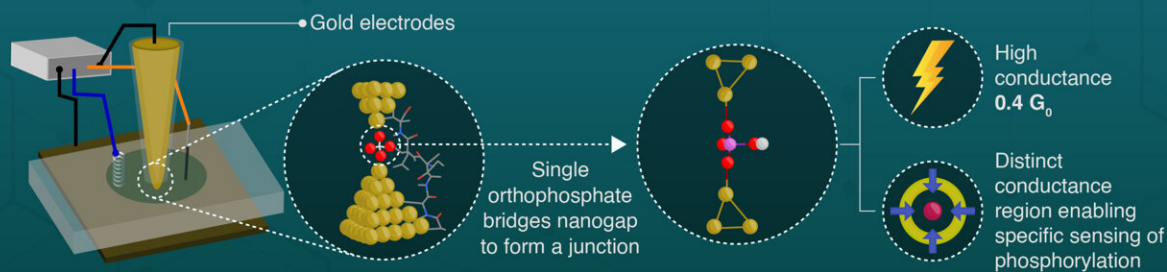


However, these assays need to be very selective in order to be accurate, and are hence difficult to develop



Single-molecule detection of peptide phosphorylation using phosphate's electrical signature

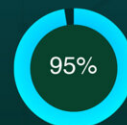
Scanning tunneling microscope break-junction



Single molecule phosphorylation assay tracked *in situ* with



Specificity



Accuracy

This novel protein phosphorylation detection assay can facilitate development of pharmaceuticals and medical diagnostics

Unique Electrical Signature of Phosphate for Specific Single-Molecule Detection of Peptide Phosphorylation

Harashima et al. (2022) | *Journal of the American Chemical Society* | 10.1021/jacs.2c05787



Graphical abstract. Credit: Tokyo Tech

Each day, millions of biological processes occur in our body at a cellular level. Studying these processes can help us learn more about how cells function, a field that has continued to intrigue researchers. Recently, however, there has been a new player in this field. A new analytical method—single-molecule detection—has gained momentum due to its success in observing specific, biologically relevant molecules and the processes associated with them.

Scientists have tried ways to use single-molecule detection assays to study proteins and their post-translational modifications (PTMs). PTMs are enzymatic changes observed after [protein synthesis](#), wherein [functional groups](#) are added to the [amino acids](#) in the protein, enabling it to perform a specific function.

The study of PTMs can help us understand cell signaling and the origin of several diseases. However, assays aiming to do so have to be highly selective and specific to that protein. Given the lack of sensitivity of current techniques, obtaining single-molecule PTM measurements is challenging.

Recently, researchers at Tokyo Institute of Technology (Tokyo Tech) have found an "electrifying" way to overcome these limitations. In their recent breakthrough, published in the *Journal of the American Chemical Society*, a team of scientists led by Associate Professor Tomoaki Nishino from Tokyo Tech reported the single-molecule detection of phosphorylation in peptides—short amino acid chains—and the formation of an orthophosphate junction with the help of electronic signatures.

Dr. Nishino explains, "We chose peptide phosphorylation, an archetypal and biologically relevant PTM, for our detection studies. The aim was to develop a tool that could detect even the slightest alteration in the chemical structure of amino acids."

To start with, the team studied the [electronic properties](#) of phosphorylated peptides using their inorganic analog, orthophosphoric acid (H_3PO_4). They prepared a phosphate solution (PO_4^{3-}) and subjected it to a [scanning tunneling microscope](#) (STM)-assisted break-junction (BJ) technique. When the current was passed between two gold STM electrodes, an orthophosphate group was found to bridge the nanogap between the electrodes by forming a stable junction due to the interaction of its negatively charged oxygen atoms with the gold. It was this junction and its signature that drove further experiments.

The single-orthophosphate junction was found to possess a high conductance of $0.4 G_0$ and distinct electronic properties, the latter of which enabled this procedure to be highly specific and accurately sense the PTM in question (i.e., phosphorylation). To further test their technique, the team carried out in situ single-molecule phosphorylation assays, where they were able to differentiate between phosphorylated and non-phosphorylated peptides with 95% accuracy and 91% specificity.

The method demonstrated in this study provides an unforeseen perspective into the world of PTMs in proteins. This [novel technique](#) will also open up new avenues for the use of single-molecule detection of PTMs in clinical diagnosis and pharmaceutical applications.

"There is a strong connection between [protein](#) phosphorylation and the pathogenesis of a wide range of diseases. Our method will allow scientists to detangle how phosphorylation regulates the cellular events that lead to the origin of a disease and thereby aid in the development of

treatments," concludes Dr. Nishino.

More information: Takanori Harashima et al, Unique Electrical Signature of Phosphate for Specific Single-Molecule Detection of Peptide Phosphorylation, *Journal of the American Chemical Society* (2022). [DOI: 10.1021/jacs.2c05787](https://doi.org/10.1021/jacs.2c05787)

Provided by Tokyo Institute of Technology

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