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Radiolysis of concentrated myoglobin by accelerated ions

Q. RAFFY¹, N. LUDWIG¹, C. GALINDO¹, P. PEAUPARDIN¹, A. DANVIN¹, A. ARNONE¹, T. KUSUMOTO², S. KODAIRA², D. MULLER³, R. BARILLON¹

¹IPHC, Université de Strasbourg, 23 rue du Lœss, 67037 Strasbourg Cedex, France

²Natl Inst Quantum & Radiol Sci & Technol, Inage Ku, 4-9-1 Anagawa, Chiba 2638555, Japan

³ICube, UMR 7357, 23 Rue du Loess, 67037 Strasbourg Cedex, France

Email: Quentin.raffy@iphc.cnrs.fr

In order to better describe the biological effects of ionizing radiation, understanding the mechanisms of radiolysis at the molecular scale is a key step. Proteins are by far the most abundant biomolecules in the cell, yet very few studies describe their radiolysis by accelerated ions. The aim of our team is therefore to develop a systematic study of these effects on protein biomolecules, from amino acids to whole proteins, and with various ions, energies and dose-rates.

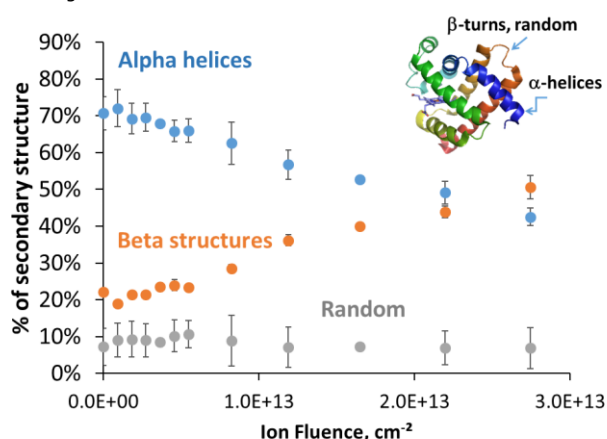


Figure 1 Evolution of the secondary structure of myoglobin under irradiation by 2 MeV protons, as a function of cumulative ion fluence. Error bars were determined with a duplicate of irradiation experiments.

In this work, myoglobin, a small heme-protein, was irradiated by accelerated ions of a few MeV energies, in highly concentrated native gels, 20 % w/w, similar to protein content in the cell. The impact of ions on its secondary structure was followed by mean of infrared spectroscopy, showing reproducible and organized change in its conformation, from alpha helices to mostly beta-structures (cf. Figure 1). UV-Visible spectra were also recorded under irradiation, and the combination of the data allowed identifying the formation of a significant quantity of carbon monoxide under irradiation.

The results obtained with low-energy protons will be presented and compared to helium and carbon ions, and the possible source for carbon monoxide will be discussed.