



HRZZ

Hrvatska zaklada
za znanost

Glikozilacija serumskog transferina kao faktor u mehanizmu prijenosa željeza - GlyMech

FARMEBS 2019

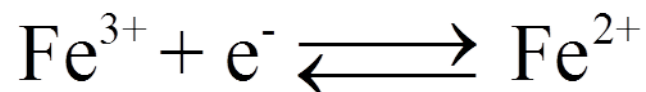
Izlagač: Valentina Borko

Voditelj projekta: doc. dr. sc. Tin Weitner

Šifra projekta: UIP-2017-05-9537

Svojstva željeza

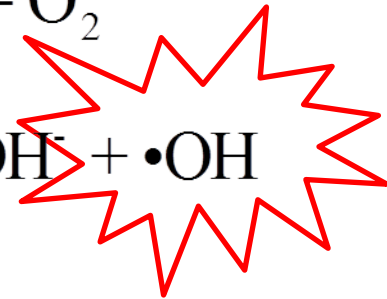
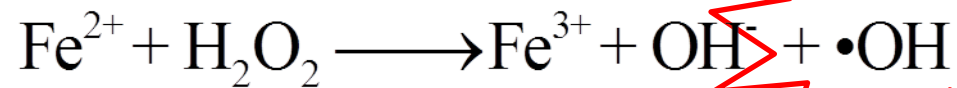
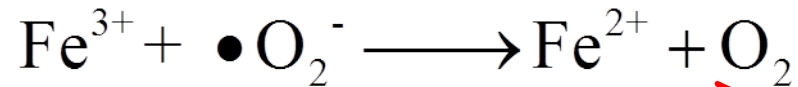
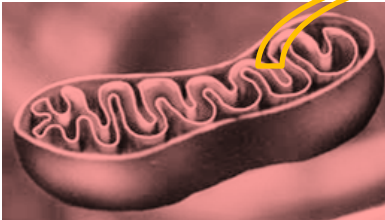
- najzastupljeniji metal u svemiru
- esencijalno je za gotovo sve žive organizme
- veliki broj staničnih redoks reakcija
- širok raspon dostupnih redoks potencijala:



- funkcije: prijenos i pohrana kisika, prijenos elektrona u staničnom metabolizmu

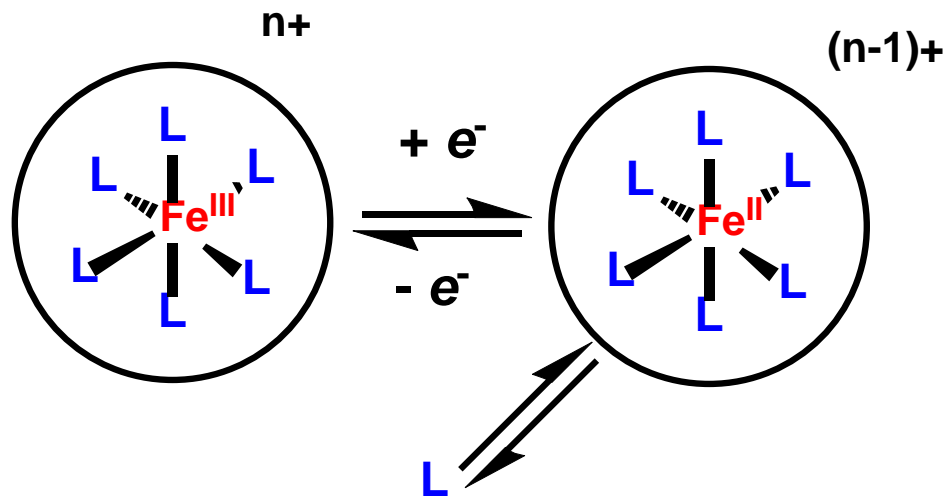
Toksičnost željeza

- kataliza konverzije vodikovog peroksida u slobodne radikale (Haber-Weissov ciklus):

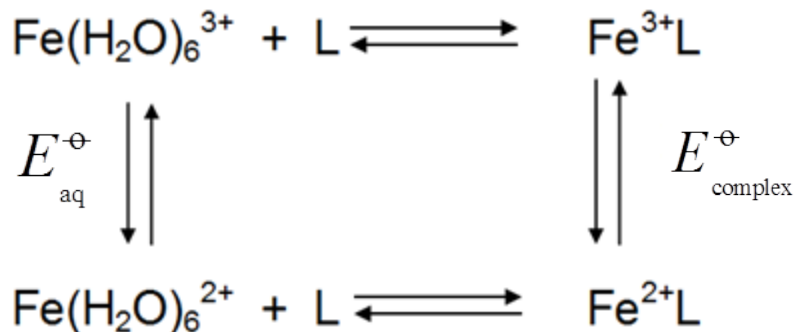


- slobodni radikali oštećuju stanične strukture (membrane, proteine, DNK)
- suvišak željeza dovodi se u vezu s nastankom raka, srčanih oštećenja itd.

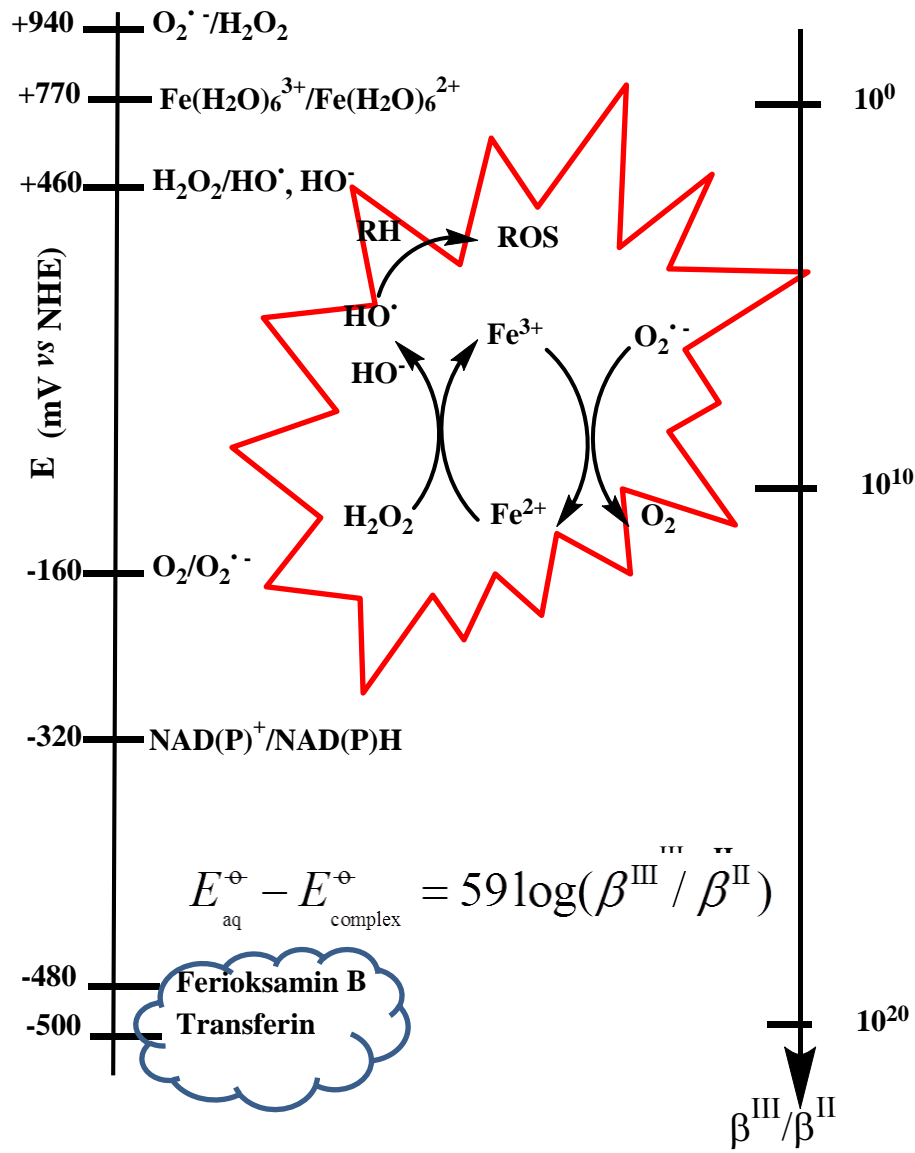
Koordinacijska kemija železa



- redoks potencial para Fe(III/II) značajno ovisi o vrsti liganda
- stabilnost kompleksa i redoks potencial međusobno su povezani
- selektivnost kelatora za Fe(III) raste smanjenjem redoks potencijala



$$E_{\text{aq}}^{\ominus} - E_{\text{complex}}^{\ominus} = 59 \log(\beta^{\text{III}} / \beta^{\text{II}})$$

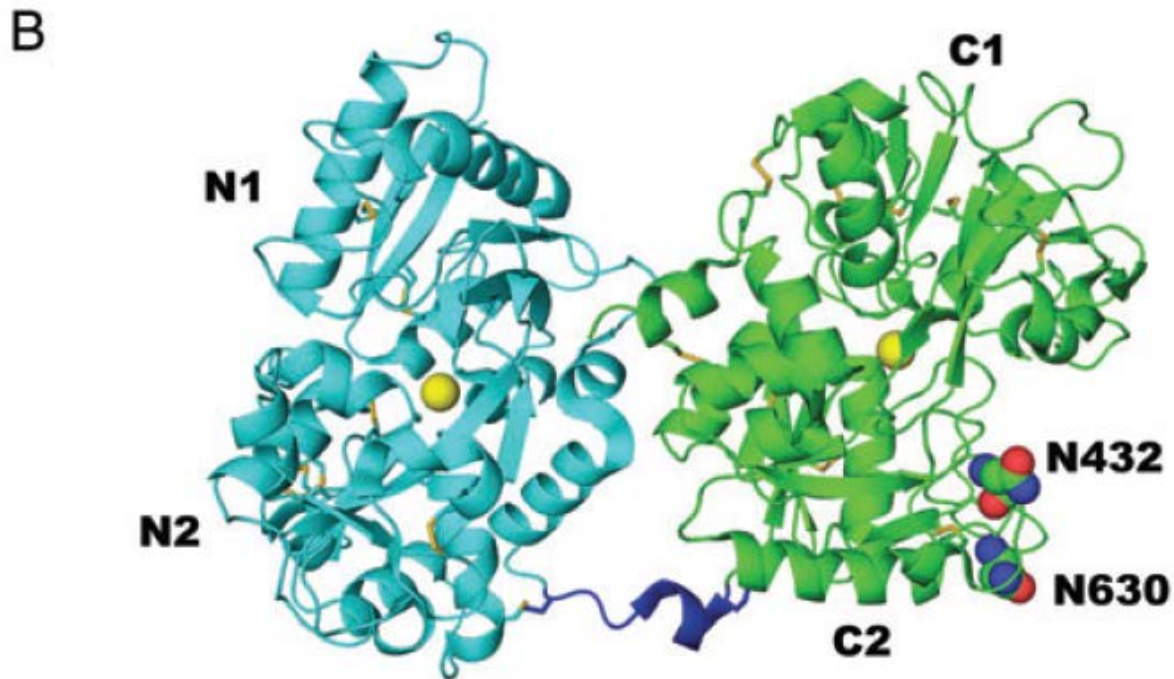
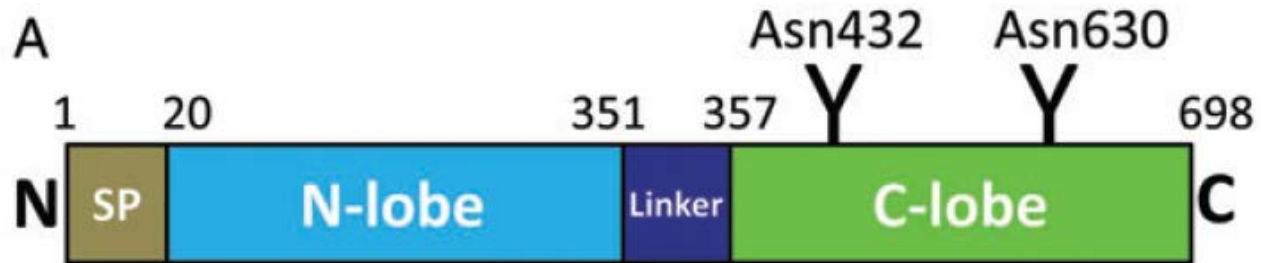


- kontrola redoks potencijala omogućuje:
 - sprečavanje nastanka reaktivnih specija
 - selektivnost za Fe(III) odnosno Fe(II)
 - kontrolu stabilnosti kompleksa
 - kontrolu kinetike izmjene liganda
 - kontrolu osjetljivosti redoks 'prekidača'

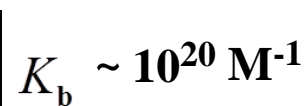
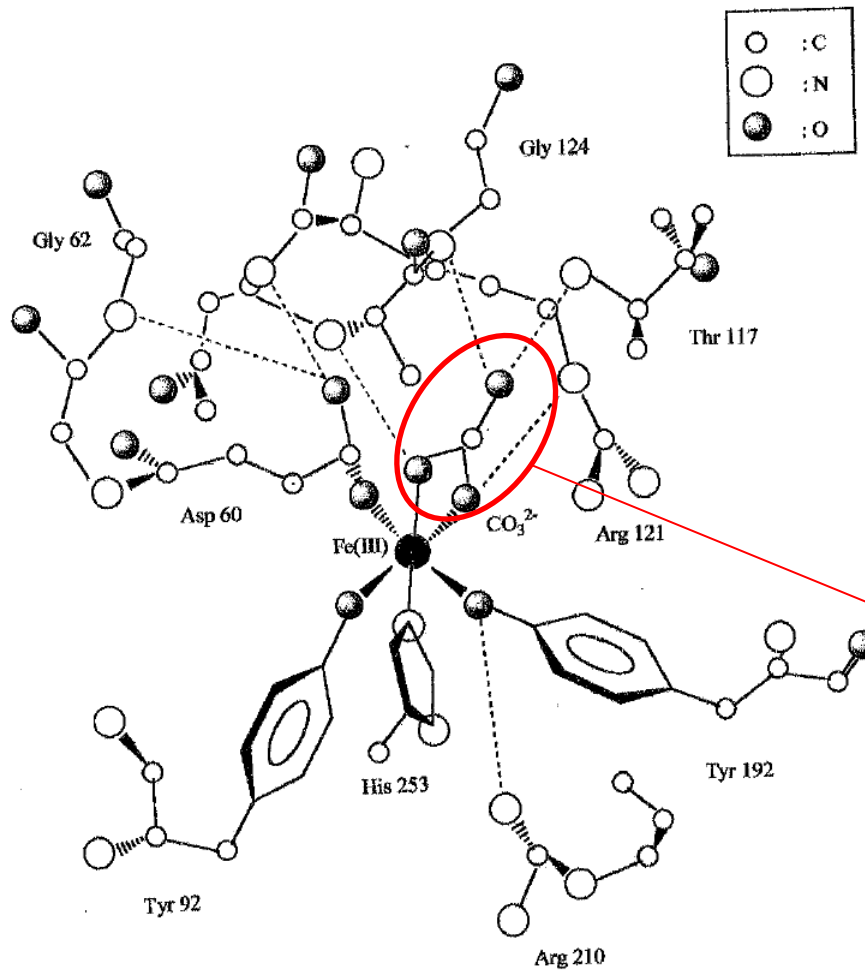
Transferin

- glikoprotein mase oko 80 kDa
- sintetizira se u jetri
- normalna razina u serumu 25-45 $\mu\text{mol} / \text{L}$
- svaka molekula transferina veže do dva iona Fe^{3+}
- 95% serumskog željeza vezano je u transferinu
- u zdravih pojedinaca željezom je zasićeno 30% transferina – efikasan puferski sustav

Struktura transferina

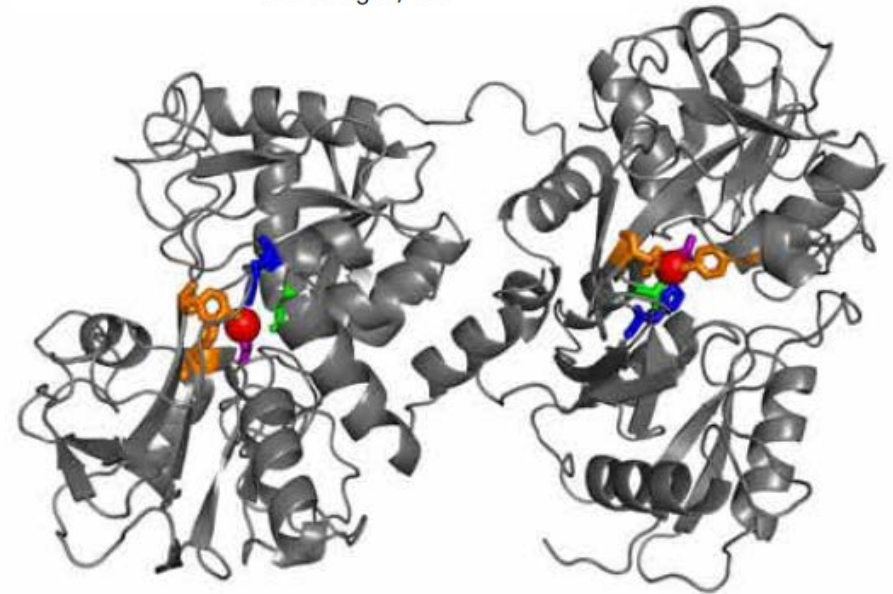
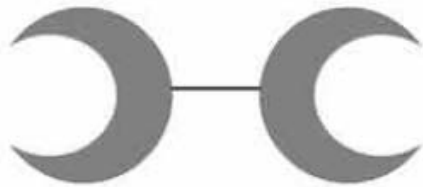
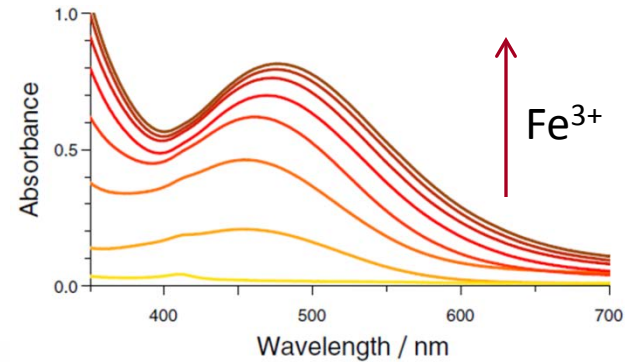
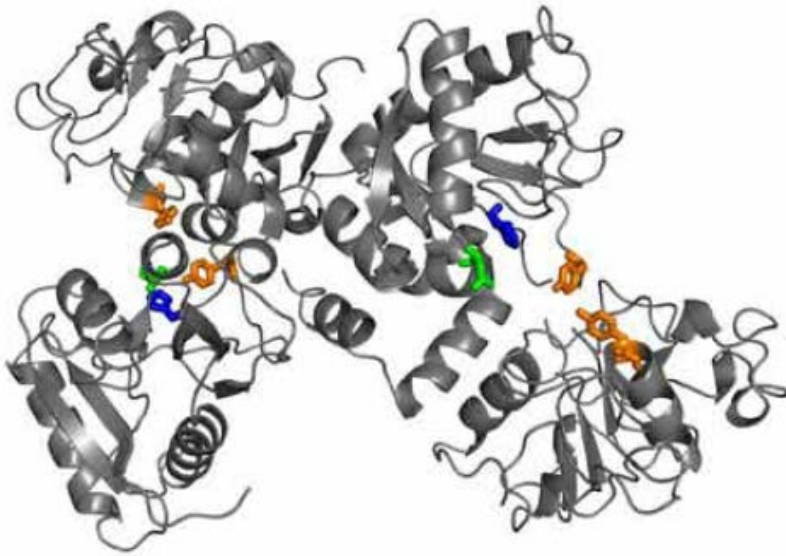


Aktivno mjesto transferina



sinergistički anion

Vežanje železa za transferin



Postotak zasićenja Fe_xTf

$$A_{280} = \epsilon_{a280} \cdot l \cdot c_a + \epsilon_{h280} \cdot l \cdot c_h$$

$$A_{462} = \epsilon_{h462} \cdot l \cdot c_h$$

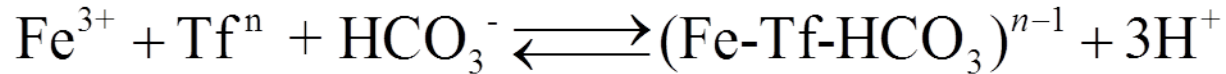
$$\%_{\text{zas}} = c_h / (c_a + c_h)$$

$$\%_{\text{zas}} = (A_{462} \cdot \epsilon_{a280}) / (A_{280} \cdot \epsilon_{h462} - 0.24 \cdot A_{462} \cdot \epsilon_{a280})$$

GlyMech

- promjena u razmjerno velikom glikanskom dijelu transferina - značajan utjecaj na konstantu vezanja željeza i konstantu vezanja na Tf receptor
- promjena glikozilacije transferina - promjena redoks potencijala vezanog željeza
- jedan od ciljeva projekta je pružiti dublje razumijevanje zašto u organizmu dolazi do promjene glikozilacije transferina, osobito tijekom infekcije

Određivanje konstante ravnoteže

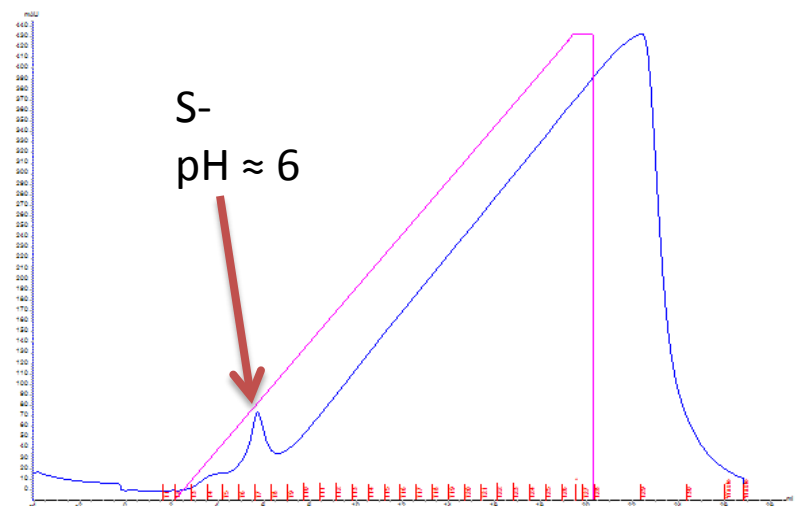
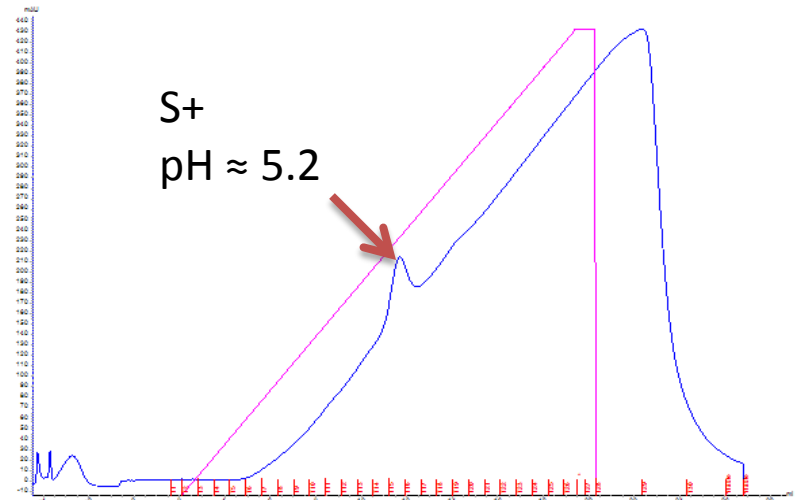
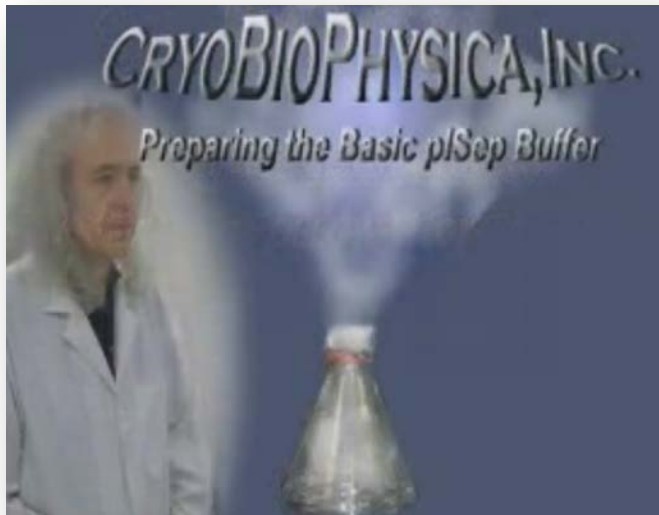


$$K_{a1} = \frac{[(\text{Fe-Tf-HCO}_3)^{n-1}][\text{H}^+]^3}{[\text{Fe}^{3+}][\text{Tf}^n][\text{HCO}_3^-]}$$

- izniman afinitet vezanja transferina na Fe^{3+}
- kompetitivna reakcija Fe_xTf s EDTA
- ovisi o pH – potrebno dobro puferiranje
- konstantna ionska jakost - stalna konc. KCl
- posredno određivanje $[\text{Fe}^{3+}]$
- apoTf i Fe_xTf preko A_{462} i A_{280}
- vezanje željeza djelomično gasi fluorescenciju apoTf

pH gradient - kromatofokusiranje

- uklanjanje sijalinske kis. $\Delta pI \approx 0.1$ po ostatku
- dobar puf. kapacitet
- biološki puferi
- razdvajanje glikoformi



Literatura

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Zahvaljujem Vam na pozornosti!