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Nanotechnologies — Assessment of protein secondary structure during an interaction with nanomaterials using ultraviolet circular dichroism

Nanotechnologies — Évaluation de la structure secondaire des protéines durant une interaction avec des nanomatériaux à l'aide du dichroïsme circulaire ultraviolet

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Foreword

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This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 229, *Nanotechnologies*.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Introduction

Nano-objects and their aggregates and agglomerates (NOAA) are currently produced in large mass quantities globally and used in a variety of applications. However, there is concern about their interaction with biological systems, including proteins, which could lead to reversible or irreversible alterations in their secondary structure. The latter could affect the functionality and conformation of protein, which in turn might affect the overall bio-reactivity of the proteins. The monitoring of the occurrence of such alterations could thus provide important information on the interaction of NOAAs with biological systems.

The process of folding of polypeptides in biological media produces the secondary structure of proteins which determines their bioactivity. The important features of this structure include hydrogen bonds between the amine hydrogen and carbonyl oxygen atoms in the peptide backbone and disulfide bonds between two cysteine residues.

The protein secondary structure could be affected by exposing it to certain metallic ions and bioactive compounds. Furthermore, it is also influenced by different buffer ionic strength, pH values, and temperature[1]. Alterations in the functionality and conformation of proteins can be attributed to reorganization (so-called misfolding) and changes of the overall molecular dimension that accompany the folding process. Some diseases, such as amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), Alzheimer's and Parkinson's, are a consequence of misfolded proteins[2].

There are several standard techniques for determining the molecular structures/conformations and folding process of proteins and upon their interaction with NOAAs. These include high-field nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR), Fourier-transform infrared (FT-IR), Raman spectroscopy and ultraviolet circular dichroism (UV-CD) spectroscopies[3][4][5][6]. In addition, a novel technique synchrotron radiation circular dichroism (SRCD) spectroscopy is a sensitive method to provide information on protein secondary structures and folding[7].

Nanotechnologies — Assessment of protein secondary structure during an interaction with nanomaterials using ultraviolet circular dichroism

1 Scope

This document specifies measurement protocols and test conditions to determine alterations to protein secondary structure induced by their interaction with nanomaterials using ultraviolet circular dichroism (UV-CD) spectroscopy.

This document does not apply to the characterization of conformational changes of disordered proteins.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO/TS 80004-1, *Nanotechnologies — Vocabulary — Part 1: Core terms*

ISO/TS 80004-2, *Nanotechnologies — Vocabulary — Part 2: Nano-objects*

ISO/TS 80004-4, *Nanotechnologies — Vocabulary — Part 4: Nanostructured materials*

ISO/TS 80004-6, *Nanotechnologies — Vocabulary — Part 6: Nano-object characterization*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO/TS 80004-1, ISO/TS 80004-2, ISO/TS 80004-4, ISO/TS 80004-6 and the following apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

— ISO Online browsing platform: available at https://www.iso.org/obp

— IEC Electropedia: available at http://www.electropedia.org/

3.1
nanoparticle
NP
nano-object with all external dimensions in the nanoscale where the lengths of the longest and the shortest axes of the nano-object do not differ significantly

Note 1 to entry: If the dimensions differ significantly (typically by more than three times), terms such as “nanofibre” or “nanoplate” may be preferred to the term “nanoparticle”.

[SOURCE: ISO/TS 80004-2:2015, 4.4]

3.2
nanomaterial
material with any external dimension in the nanoscale or having internal structure or surface structure in the nanoscale

Note 1 to entry: This generic term is inclusive of nano-object and nanostructured material.