

December 02-04, 2013 Hampton Inn Tropicana, Las Vegas, NV, USA

Biosensor to probe fibrous/not fibrous polypeptides

U.L. Fulco

Department of Biophysics and Pharmacology, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Norte, Brazil

The focus of this work is on the numerical investigation of the charge transport properties of the *de novo*-designed *alpha3* polypeptide, a 21-residue with three repeats of the seven-residue sequence Leu-Glu-Thr-Leu-Ala-Lys-Ala, as well as its variants (the so-called 5Q-*alpha3* and 7Q-*alpha3* peptides), all of them probed by gene engineering. The theoretical model makes use of a tight-binding Hamiltonian within the density functional theory approach.

We investigate if the biased alpha3 polypeptide and its variants can be identified by charge transport measurements through current-voltage (IxV) curves, as a pattern to characterize their fibrous assemblies. We found that, from their IxV profiles, the alpha3 peptide, that has the most fibrous assemblies, shows the smaller current saturation; the *5Q-alpha3* variant, which forms fibrous assemblies more attenuated than those of the alpha3 peptide, has a current saturation higher than alpha3, but smaller than *7Q-alpha3*; finally, the *7Q-alpha3* variant does not form fibrils and shows the highest current saturation, suggesting that charge transport in peptides can turn to be a useful tool for the development of biosensors to probe the onset of amyloidosis-like diseases. We hope that this biomedical application of the charge transport in proteins and polypeptides should stimulate experimental and engineering technological development.

Biography

U.L. Fulco is a Ph.D. student at the Department of Biophysics, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Norte, in Natal-RN, Brazil. The focus of his Ph.D. thesis is in the field of NanoBiotechnology, mainly with the investigation of charge transport in polypeptides and the development of biosensor devices.

umbertofulco@gmail.com