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Short Communication

A Biological Membrane's Transmembrane Helices

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ABSTRACT

The two primary phases of detergent membranolytic activity detergent molecule partitioning in the membrane and 2 membrane solubilization are carefully examined. The interactions of sodium cholate (NaC) and sodium deoxycholate (NaDC), two bile salt compounds, with biological phospholipid model membranes are studied. The membranolytic activity of bile salts is studied as a function of hydrophobicity, ionic strength, temperature, membrane phase characteristics, membrane surface charge, and lipid acyl chain composition. The figures are based on calorimetric calculations (ITC, isothermal titration calorimetry). A thermodynamic model is provided that takes electrostatic interactions into account and is used to calculate the partition coefficient as well as derive the entire set of thermodynamic parameters. While a range of two-hybrid techniques are available to test the interaction of soluble proteins, similar approaches for measuring membrane protein interactions are far less developed. We provide a two-hybrid method for studying membrane protein heterodimerization in the inner membrane of Escherichia coli. The approach relies on two LexA DNA binding domains with differing DNA binding specificities repressing the activation of a reporter gene. Repression of galactosidase production is described through heterodimeric interaction when connected to transmembrane domains.

Keywords: Molecule cellular; Membrane; Model membranes

Introduction

In biology, certain protein-protein interactions are vital not only in the creation of a stable quaternary structure, but also in transitory interactions like signal transmission and gene expression regulation. Despite the availability of whole genomes for some species, understanding the activities of many gene products necessitates the identification of relationships among the encoded proteins. In recent years, a range of ways to studying such interactions have been created, including the invention of the two-hybrid system in yeast. While the two-hybrid technique for soluble proteins is well known, assessing the interaction of integral membrane proteins is more challenging, and viable approaches have just recently developed. The gall bladder secretes bile into the gut, which is a secretory and excretory fluid. Bile, a complex fluid including water, inorganic chemicals, and a variety of organic molecules, is produced by adults in amounts ranging from 0.4 to 0.8 litres per day. Lipids and bilirubin, as well as various cholesterol and derivatives thereof, were identified in the final fraction. Berzelius, Freiherrn von GorupBesanez, and Menzies published the first accurate data on the composition of bile many years ago. Bile extract was the initial source for isolating bile salts. The digesting character of bile fluid, as well as its function as an excretory fluid, are the two primary physiological activities of bile in vertebrates. The phospholipid content in bile is relatively high. Its component is primarily phosphatidylcholine (PC), and in the presence of bile salts, mixed systems, such as mixed vesicles and mixed micelles, are generated, depending on the lipid to detergent ratio. The microdomains in the mixed micelles were able to solubilize cholesterol, according to the study. The fact that the mixed micelle association decreases the monomeric activity of bile salts and so limits the solubilization and hence degradation and membranolytic action of the epithelial cells' apical membrane is an essential factor in the production of mixed micelles.

An overview of the plasmids that were created

Cells were extracted with NaOH as described in detail in, and chimeric proteins were linked with the membrane. After extraction, the pellet was resuspended in SDS sample buffer, including stably linked membrane proteins. The proteins in the supernatant fraction, which included cytoplasmic, periplasmic, and peripheral membrane proteins, were precipitated with 10% trichloroacetic acid before being resuspended in SDS sample buffer. For Western analysis, proteins were separated on 10% SDS-gels and blotted on nitrocellulose membranes. Anti-MBP antibodies (New England Biolabs) were used in Western analysis, and nitro blue tetrazolium/5-bromo-4-chloro-3-indolyl phosphate was used to produce blots with goat anti-rabbit alkaline phosphatase-conjugated antibody (BioRad) and nitro blue tetrazolium/5-bromo-4-chloro-3-indolyl phosphate. Standard procedures for molecular cloning were used, as described in. New England Biolabs provided all of the PCR and cloning enzymes as well as the plasmids. PCR was used to amplify

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the N-terminal section (residues 1–87) of the WT lexA gene from E. coli (21) with a NdeI site at the 5-end and a SacI site at the 3-end. The plasmid pLEX was created by ligating the restriction-digested PCR fragment to the NdeI/SacI restriction-digested plasmid pMal-p2. PCR was used to amplify a fragment from the plasmid pccGpA (8) that carried the TM region of GpA C-terminally fused to the maltose-binding protein (MBP) domain and an XbaI site at the 3-end of the fragment. The fragment was ligated into the SacI/XbaI digested plasmid after digestion with SacI and XbaI. Standard procedures for molecular cloning were used, as described in. New England Biolabs provided all of the PCR and cloning enzymes as well as the plasmids. PCR was used to amplify the N-terminal section (residues 1–87) of the WT lexA gene from E. coli (21) with a NdeI site at the 5-end and a SacI site at the 3-end. The plasmid pLEX was created by ligating the restriction-digested PCR fragment to the NdeI/SacI restriction-digested plasmid pMal-p2. PCR was used to amplify a fragment from the plasmid pccGpA (8) that carried the TM region of GpA C-terminally fused to the maltose-binding protein (MBP) domain and an XbaI site at the 3-end of the fragment. The fragment was ligated into the SacI/XbaI digested plasmid after digestion with SacI and XbaI.

Discussion

Wild type (WT) and mutant glycophorin A (GpA) TM helices were linked to DNA sequence specificity, and the promoter/operator sequence had one particular binding site for each. The interaction of two independently expressed chimaeras in the membrane suppresses the production of galactosidase, a reporter gene. The capacity of the method to quantify either homo- or heterodimerization of single TM helices was examined, as well as the accurate membrane insertion of the chimeric proteins. The interactions between WT and mutant glycophorin A TM helices were evaluated using GALLEX. This approach revealed that the WT TM domain interacts to some extent with the other TM helices studied, as well as the discovery of a robustly heterodimerizing pair of glycophorin A mutants.

Conclusion

Wild type (WT) and mutant glycophorin A (GpA) TM helices were linked to DNA sequence specificity, and the promoter/operator sequence had one particular binding site for each. The interaction of two independently expressed chimaeras in the membrane suppresses the production of galactosidase, a reporter gene. The capacity of the method to quantify either homo- or heterodimerization of single TM helices was examined, as well as the accurate membrane insertion of the chimeric proteins. The interactions between WT and mutant glycophorin A TM helices were evaluated using GALLEX. This approach revealed that the WT TM domain interacts to some extent with the other TM helices studied, as well as the discovery of a robustly heterodimerizing pair of glycophorin A mutants.