# **Analytical Chemistry**

#### **Annual Research Review**

# (1) Molecular Sensors Based on Biological Signal Transduction

A Bioluminescent Probe for Protein-Protein Interactions

A general method was developed for monitoring protein interactions in mammalian cells based on protein splicing. As a bioluminescent probe, N- and C-terminal fragments of firefly luciferase were linked to peptide fragments of DnaE. To test the applicability of the probe, an insulin-induced interaction between IRS-1 and its target of SH2 domain was demonstrated. Luciferase activity served to monitor the protein interaction in an insulin dose-dependent manner. This provides a convenient method to study protein interactions in live cells.

A-10) Anal. Chem., 73, 2516-2521 (2001)

#### A Fluorescent Probe for Protein-Protein Interactions

An improved detection system was developed that allows an easy in vivo screening and selection of two interacting proteins in bacteria. DnaE was used for intracellular reconstitution of the split-enhanced green fluorescent protein (EGFP). Efficiency of fluorophore formation was examined with different split-EGFP types, among which EGFP dissected at the position between 157 and 158 showed a strongest fluorescence intensity upon interactions. A time required for EGFP formation was 4 h. This improvement permits versatile designs of screening procedures based upon protein interactions.

A-1) Anal. Chem., 73, 5866-5874 (2001)

#### An Environment-Sensitive Fluorescent Probe

A new method was demonstrated for imaging conformational changes of proteins in living cells using a new synthetic environment-sensitive fluorescent probe, bisarsenical nile red analogue, bis-EDT adduct (BarNile-EDT<sub>2</sub>). This fluorescent probe was attached to recombinant proteins containing four cysteine residues at i, i+1, i+4, and i+5 positions of an  $\alpha$ -helix. The high sensitivity of the fluorophore to its environment enabled monitoring of the conformational changes of the proteins in live cells as changes in its fluorescence intensity.

A-6) Anal. Chem., 73, 2920-2928 (2001)

# (2) Chemical Sensing Based on Chemically Modified STM Tips

Hydrogen Bond Recognition of Ether Oxygens

Gold STM tips modified with self-assembled monolayer were used for the observation of mono- and diether monolayers physisorbed onto the graphite surface. The ether oxygens gave dark lines in STM images when they were observed with unmodified thiophenol-modified tips. In contrast, they appeared as bright lines with tips modified with 4-mercaptobenzoic acid, allowing the selective recognition of the ether oxygens. These changes in image contrast appear to result from electron-tunneling facilitation by hydrogen bond interactions between the ether oxygens and the carboxy group of 4-mercaptobenzoic acid on the tips.

A-13) Phys. Chem. Chem. Phys., 3, 1867-1869 (2001)

## Orientation-Sensitive Observation of Ether Oxygens

Diether monolayers adsorbed onto graphite surface were observed with STM using tips chemically modified with 4-mercaptobenzoic acid. Pairs of bright lines corresponding to the ether oxygens were observed with the modified tips. In addition, the ether oxygens pointing upwards were observed brighter than those pointing downwards. These results can be explained by the difference in the strength of the hydrogen bond interaction, and indicate that chemically modified STM tips can reveal the orientation of the chemical species.

A-4) Surface Sci., 490, L579-L584 (2001)

## Discrimination of Porphyrin Centers

Gold STM tips chemically modified with 4-mercaptopyridine (4MP) were found capable of discriminating zinc(II) porphyrin (Por-Zn) from nickel(II) complexes (Por-Ni) in the mixed monolayers of these compounds. The porphyrin centers observed with 4MP-modified tips exhibited bright spots. The centers of Por-Zn were brighter than those of Por-Ni. The changes in the contrasts of porphyrin centers were explained by facilitated electron tunneling due to metal-coordination interactions between porphyrin centers and the pyridyl group of 4MP on the tip.

A-14) Anal. Chem., 73, 878-883 (2001)

# 分析化学研究室

## 研究レビュー

# (1) 細胞内情報伝達過程を検出するセンサー

蛋白質間相互作用検出のための生物発光プローブ

自己触媒的蛋白質組み継ぎ反応(プロテインスプライシング)を利用した新規蛋白質間相互作用検出法を開発した.スプリットした生物発光蛋白質(firefly luciferase)に,スプライシング蛋白質(DnaE)のN末及びC末を連結しプローブ分子とした.インシュリン情報伝達下流で相互作用する蛋白質 IRS-1 と SH2 ドメイン各々にプローブ分子を連結し細胞内に発現させた.インシュリン刺激により IRS-1 と SH2 ドメインが相互作用しスプライシング反応が進行した.その結果細胞内に luciferaseが形成され,インシュリン依存的に発光強度が増大することがわかった.

A-10) Anal. Chem., 73, 2516-2521 (2001)

### 蛋白質間相互作用検出のための蛍光プローブ

緑色蛍光蛋白質とプロテインスプライシング反応を用いた蛋白質問相互作用検出プローブの感度と検出時間の改善を行った.スプライシングを起こす蛋白質として DnaE を用いた.GFP の切断位置を N 末から 157 番目と158番目のアミノ酸間に変更し, DnaE に連結した.その結果,従来法に較べ感度は 100 倍以上に向上し,測定時間も3時間で充分であることがわかった.バクテリアを利用して,相互作用する蛋白質のスクリーニング系に応用可能であることを示した.

A-1) Anal. Chem., 73, 5866-5874 (2001)

#### 蛋白質構造変化を可視化する蛍光プローブ

環境感受性蛍光プローブ(nile red)の類縁体に2つのヒ素原子を導入した Bisarsenical nile red analogue, bis-EDT adduct (BarNile-EDT<sub>2</sub>)を合成した. BarNile-EDT<sub>2</sub>は, ヘリックスのi, i+1, i+4, i+5の位置にシステインを導入した標的蛋白質に特異的に結合し,蛍光強度が増大することを明らかにした. BarNile-EDT<sub>2</sub>は細胞外に添加すると細胞内に取り込まれ標的蛋白質にラベルされることを示した. 標的蛋白質の構造変化にともない,蛍光強度変化が観測できることがわかった.

A-6) Anal. Chem., 73, 2920-2928 (2001)

# (2) 化学修飾探針に基づく走査型プローブ顕微鏡を用

# いた化学センシング

#### 化学修飾探針による水素結合の識別

化学的に修飾した探針を用いて分子内にエーテル酸素を含む分子を STM により観察した.未修飾,および水素結合性の官能基を持たないチオフェノールにより修飾した探針を用いて試料分子を観察すると,エーテル酸素原子は暗〈観察された.一方,4-メルカプト安息香酸修飾探針を用いて観察した STM 像は,エーテル酸素のみが選択的に明る〈観察された.これは試料のエーテル酸素と探針上の 4-メルカプト安息香酸のカルボキシル基との間の水素結合によりトンネル電流が促進されたためであると考えられる.

A-13) Phys. Chem. Chem. Phys., **3**, 1867-1869 (2001)

## 化学修飾探針による官能基配向性の識別

配向の異なる 2 つのエーテル酸素を含むジエーテルを,4-mercaptobenzoic acid で修飾した金探針を用いて STM により観察した.化学修飾探針を用いた STM 像は,エーテル酸素原子のみが明るく,さらに一方のエーテル酸素原子の方が他方より明るかった.これは,ジエーテルが基板に吸着した際に,配向の異なる 2 つのエーテル酸素原子の一方が探針側,他方が基板側を向くように吸着したため,前者が探針上の分子と後者よりもより強い水素結合を形成し,STM 像に反映されたと考えられる.この結果は,官能基の位置およびその配向に関する情報が得られることを示している.

A-4) Surface Sci., 490, L579-L584 (2001)

## 化学修飾探針による金属錯体の金属部位の識別

Porphyrin Zn 錯体・Ni 錯体の混合単分子膜を,ピリジニル基を持つ 4-mercaptopyridine で修飾した金探針を用いて測定した. 化学修飾探針を用いた STM 像では,未修飾の金探針による測定では観察されなかった porphyrin の中心金属部に contrast の違いが観察された.この contrast の違いは,探針に修飾した官能基と中心金属との配位結合の強さ,即ち Zn・Ni 錯体の中心金属の axial 位に対する錯形成定数の相違によるものであると考えられる.

A-14) Anal. Chem., 73, 878-883 (2001)

#### A. Original Papers

- 1) T. Ozawa, M. Takeuchi, A. Kaihara, M. Sato and Y. Umezawa: "Protein Splicing-Based Reconstitution of Split Green Fluorescent Protein for Monitoring Protein-Protein Interactions in Bacteria: Improved Sensitivity and Reduced Screening Time", *Anal. Chem.*, **73**, 5866-5874 (2001).
- 2) K. Sasaki, T. Ozawa and Y. Umezawa: "A Screening Method for Antagonists that Inhibit the Binding of Calmodulin to a Target Peptide Using Surface Plasmon Resonance", *Anal. Chim. Acta*, **447**, 63-74 (2001).
- 3) H. Radecka, K. Tohda, Y. Umezawa: "Optimum Concentration of Anionic Sites in Lipophilic Macrocyclic Pentaamine-Based Liquid Membranes for Potentiometric Responses to Anionic Analytes", *Anal. Sci.*, **17**, 1221-1224 (2001).
- 4) T. Nishino, P. Bühlmann, T. Ito and Y. Umezawa: "Scanning Tunneling Microscopy with Chemically Modified Tips: Orientation-Sensitive Observation of Ether Oxygens", *Surface Sci.*, **490**, L579-L584 (2001).
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- 7) K. Tohda, T. Higuchi, D. Dragoe and Y. Umezawa: "Threshold Ionic Site Concentrations Required for Nernstian Potentiometric Responses of Neutral Ionophore-Incorporated Ion-Selective Liquid Membranes", *Anal. Sci.*, **17**, 833-839 (2001).
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- 9) K. Tohda, D. Dragoe, M. Shibata and Y. Umezawa: "Studies on the Matched Potential Method for Determining the Selectivity Coefficients of Ion-Selective Electrodes Based on Neutral Ionophores: Experimental and Theoretical Verification", *Anal. Sci.*, **17**, 733-743 (2001).
- 10) T. Ozawa, A. Kaihara, M. Sato, K. Tachihara and Y. Umezawa: "Split Luciferase as an Optical Probe for Detecting Protein—Protein Interactions in Mammalian Cells Based on Protein Splicing", *Anal. Chem.*, **73**, 2516-2521 (2001).
- 11) (Y. Itoh), (Y. Ueda), A. Hirano, M. Sugawara, K. Tohda, (H. Akaiwa) and Y. Umezawa: "Potentiometric Responses of Polymeric Liquid Membranes Based on Hydrophobic Chelating Agents to Metal Ions", *Anal. Sci.*, **17**, 621-627 (2001).
- 12) S. Aketani, (R. Teshima), Y. Umezawa and (J. Sawada): "Correlation between Cytosolic Calcium Concentration and Degranulation in RBL-2H3 Cells in the Presence of Various Concentrations of Antigen-Specific IgEs", *Immunology Lett.*, **75**, 185-189 (2001).\*
- T. Nishino, P. Bühlmann, T. Ito and Y. Umezawa: "Discrimination of Functional Groups with Scanning Tunneling Microscopy Using Chemically Modified Tips: Recognition of Ether Oxygens through Hydrogen Bond Interactions", *Phys. Chem. Chem. Phys.*, **3**, 1867-1869 (2001).
- 14) T. Ohshiro, T. Ito, P. Bühlmann and Y. Umezawa: "Scanning Tunneling Microscopy with Chemically Modified Tips: Discrimination of Porphyrin Centers Based on Metal Coordination and Hydrogen Bond Interactions", *Anal. Chem.*, **73**, 878-883 (2001).

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#### **B.** Reviews

- 1) T. Ozawa and Y. Umezawa: "Detection of Protein–Protein Interactions in Vivo Based on Protein Splicing", *Curr. Opin. Chem. Biol.*, **5**, 578-583 (2001).
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#### D. Books

- 1) 梅澤喜夫: 「液膜」界面ハンドブック, 第 1 編第 2 章第 2 節, 岩澤康裕, 梅澤喜夫, 澤田嗣郎, 辻井薫 監修, エヌ·ティー·エス (2001).
- 2) 小澤岳昌: 「共焦点レーザ走査型蛍光顕微鏡」界面ハンドブック,第1編第2章第5節,岩澤康裕,梅澤喜夫, 澤田嗣郎,辻井薫 監修, エヌ・ティー・エス (2001).
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