

Northern Nanotech  
Copenhagen, September 23-25, 2008

# NanoFOOD

- Antimicrobial peptides, fibrils, and  
biological response

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iNANO and inSPIN

[www.nanofood.dk](http://www.nanofood.dk)

# Nanotechnology in Food industry

## FOOD FLAVOURS

- ENHANCEMENT
- SAFETY

## NANO-SENSORS

- PACKAGE TRACKING
- CONTAMINATION CONTROL

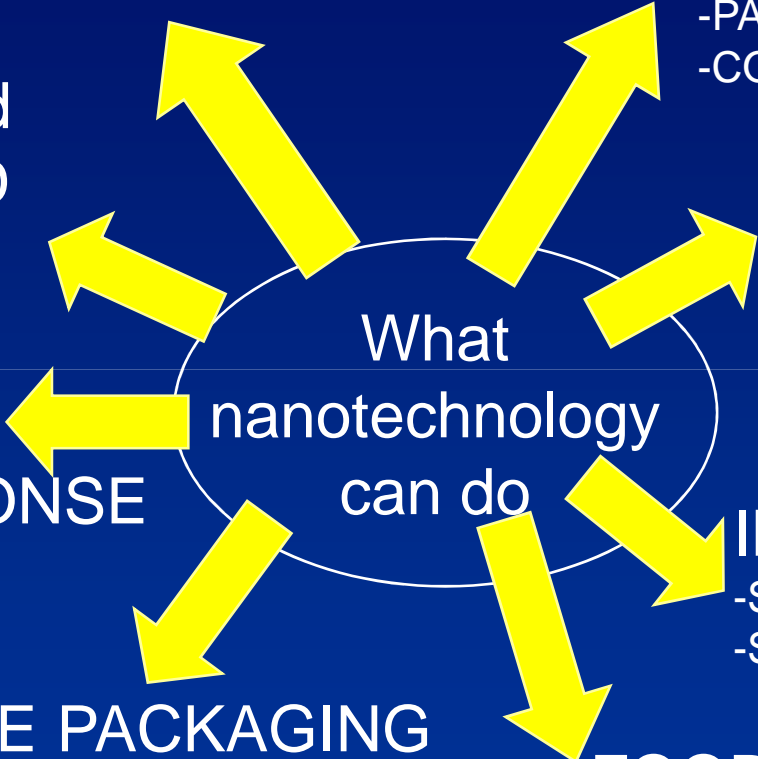
## DELIVERY and CONTROLLED RELEASE

- NEUTRACEUTICALS

## SMART NANOMATERIALS

- RESPONSIVE TO ENVIRONMENT

What nanotechnology can do



## FOOD RESPONSE

- NUTRIOMICS

## IMPROVED PACKAGING

- STABLE TO UV LIGHT
- STRONGER BUT LIGHTER

## SUSTANABLE PACKAGING

- ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY MATERIALS
- GREEN MANUFACTURING

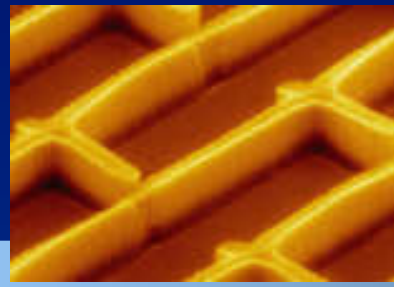
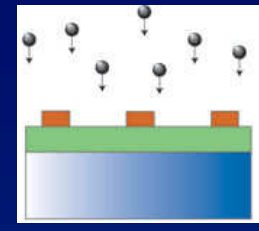
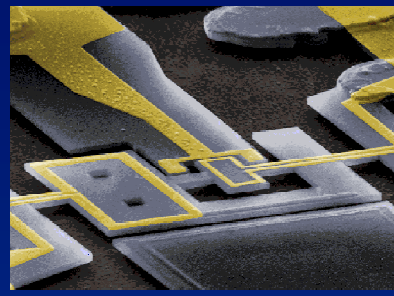
## FOOD SAFETY

- ANTI-BACTERIAL MATERIALS/COATINGS
- INFORMATION TRACKING

mm

# Nano approach

## litography



top-down

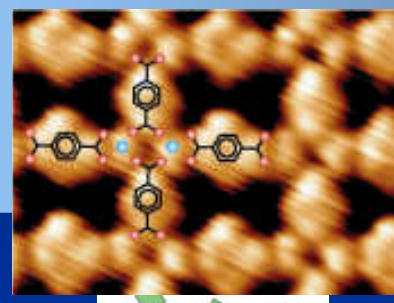
$\mu\text{m}$

# NANOTECHNOLOGY

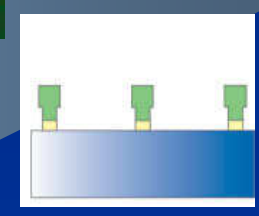
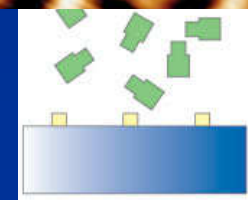


nm

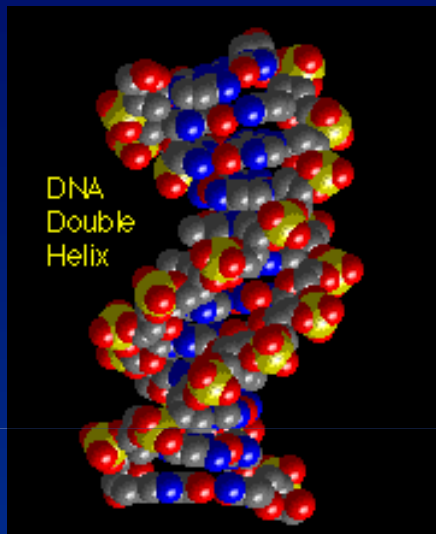
## Self assembly



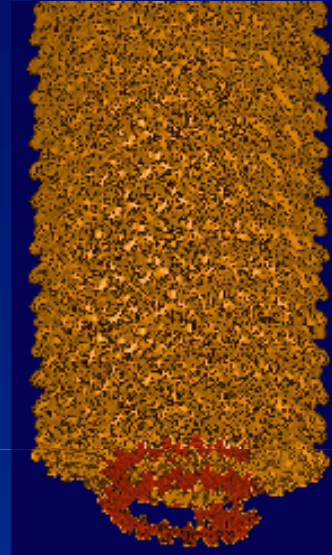
bottom-up



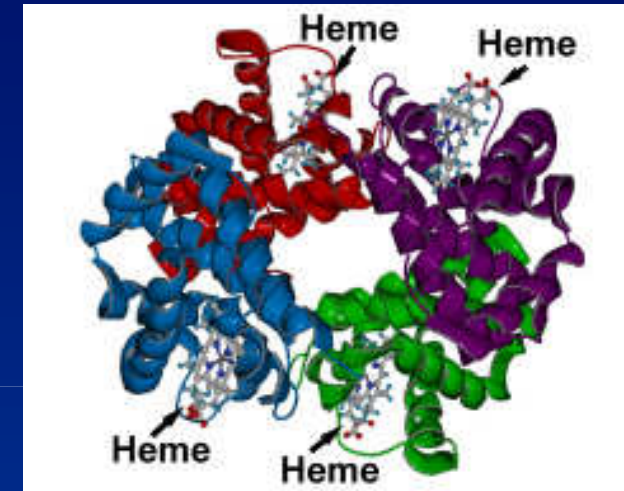
# Nano: Inspiration from Nature



DNA



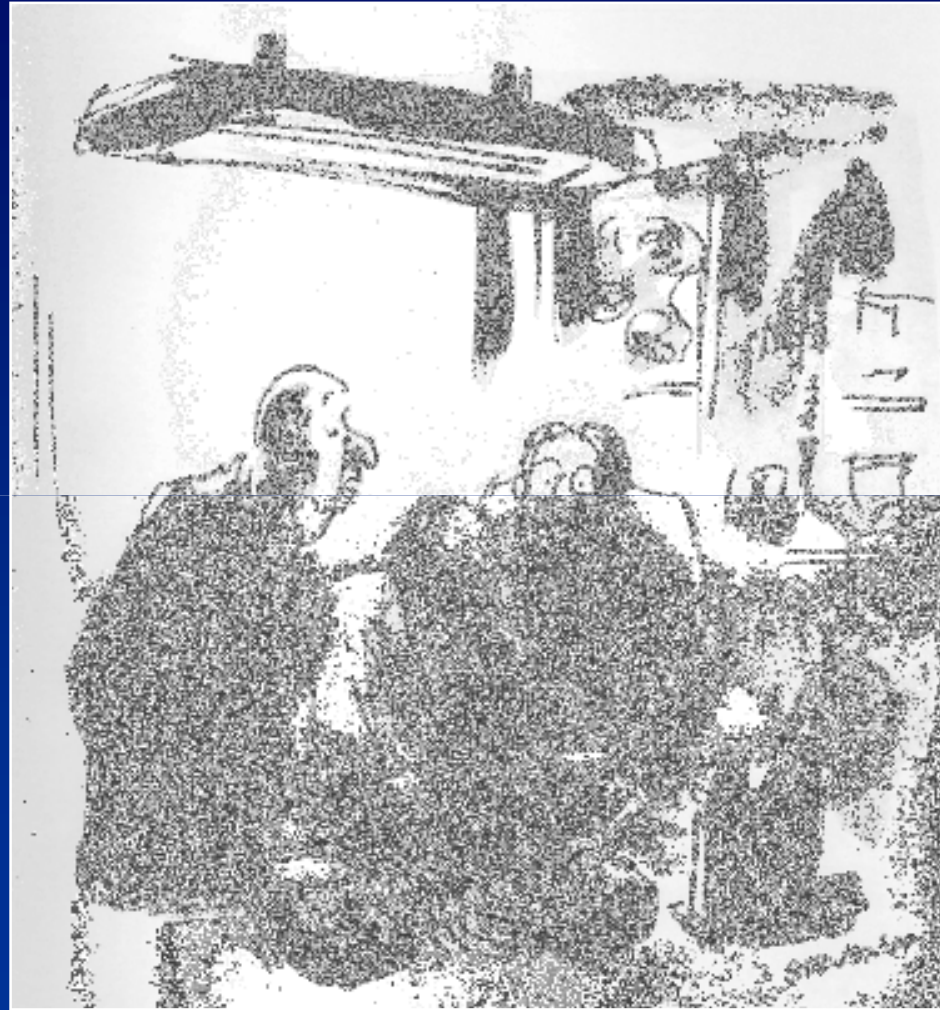
virus



protein

- Non-covalent interactions:  
reversible, selective and oriented binding
- Assembly: recognition of „self“ and error correction

# Inspiration from nature requires strong tools?



*"If you can see it with that, it ain't nano."*

# What can methods such as NMR spectroscopy offer in relation to (nano)food science?

Structure/function relationships  
Structure-based drug/ingredient design  
Biomarkers – biological response

Molecular structure

Dynamics

Interactions

Systems biology (e.g., metabolites)

Images

# Four examples

A. Antibiotic resistance - Antimicrobial peptides

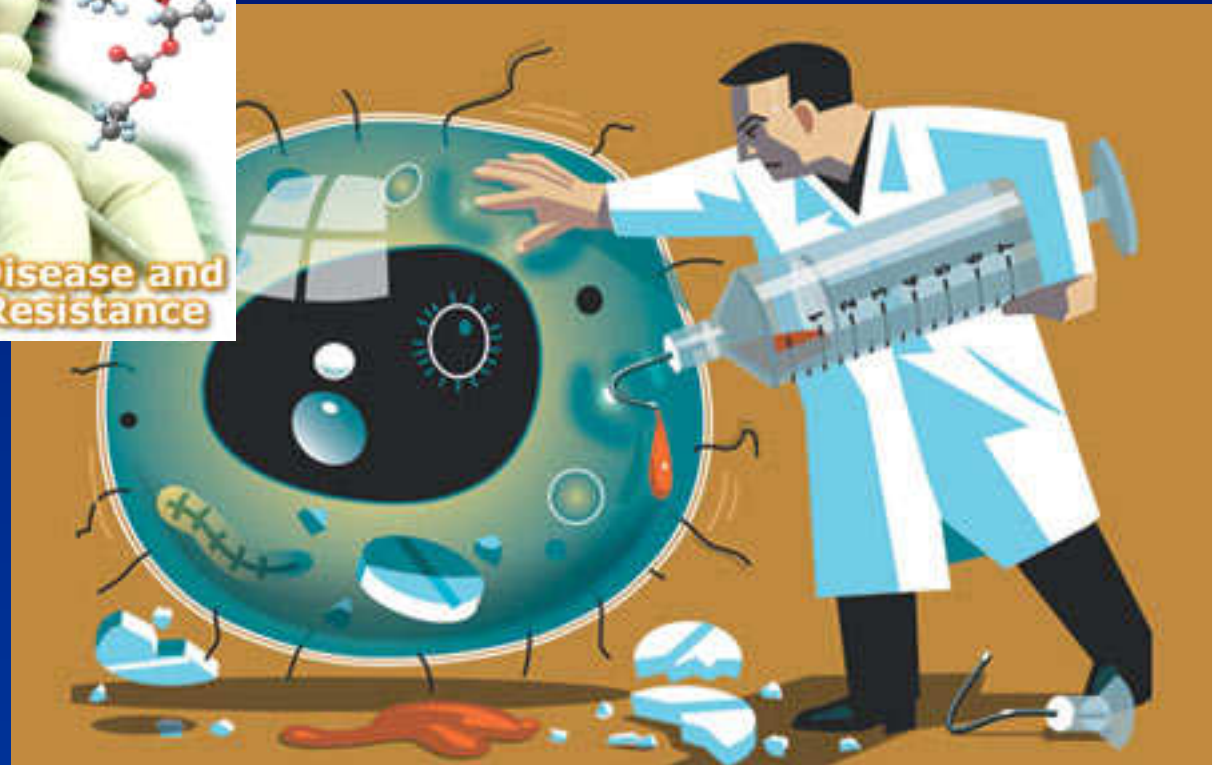
B. Biofilm formation - Protein fibrillation

C. Food response - NMR metabolomics

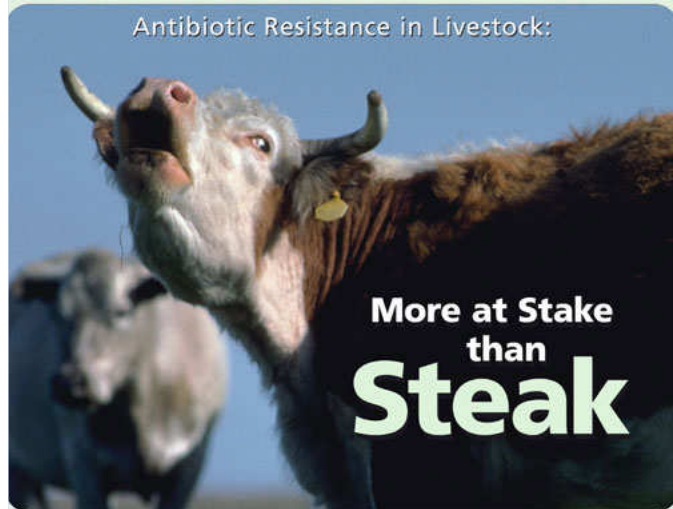
D. NMR for everyone - Development of low-field NMR for industrial applications

# Small molecule antibiotic resistance

– a major problem with relation to food production and food preservation



Antibiotic Resistance in Livestock:





# Antimicrobial Peptides

Increased interest due to growing bacterial resistance to small molecule antibiotics

Around 14 AMP's currently in drug development (2006) and expected to rise

Owe their activity to either immune modulation or direct killing through membrane disruption

Are an important part of the host-defense mechanism in living organisms

Nisin – so far the only FDA approved AMP



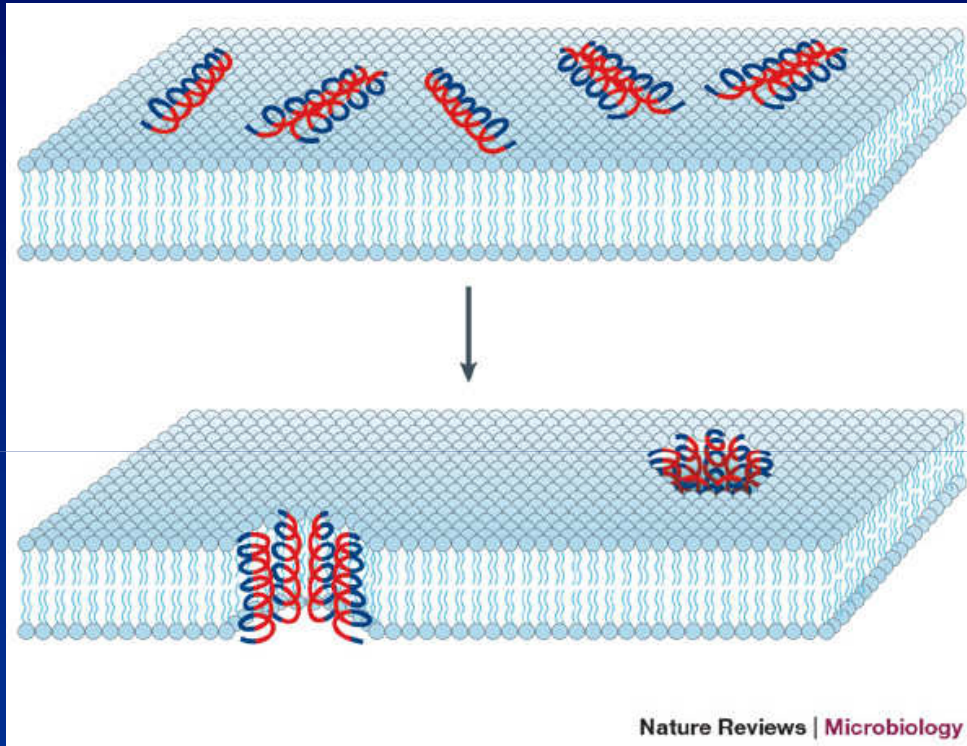
Alamethicin - fungi



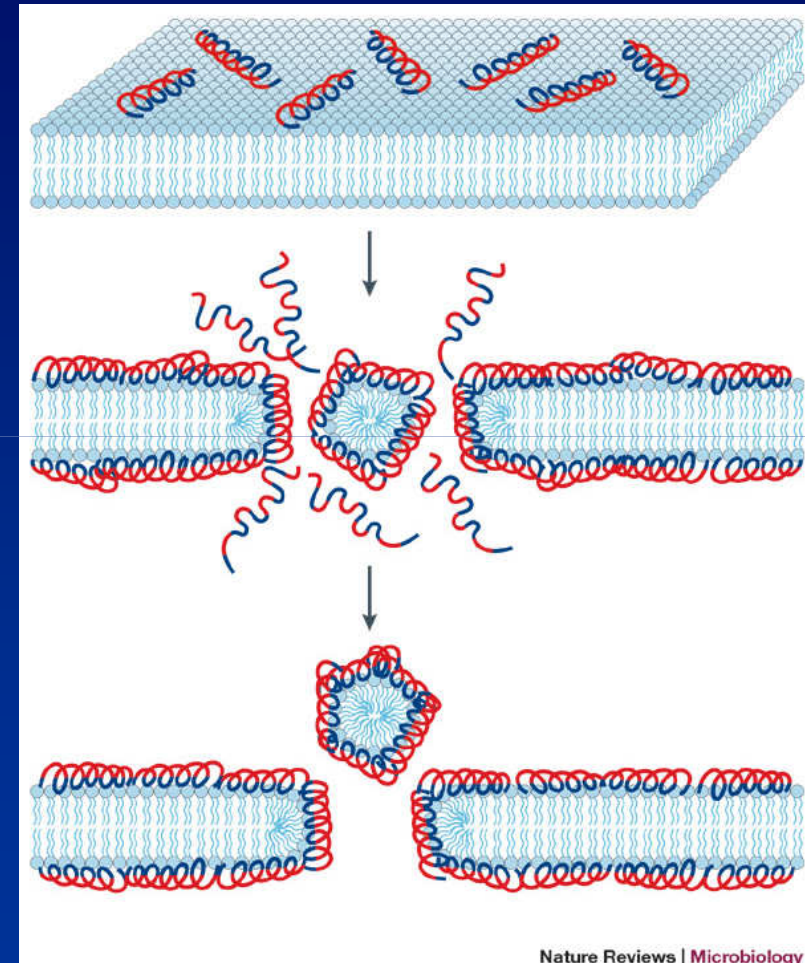
Novicidin - sheep

# Antimicrobial Peptides

– mechanism of action?

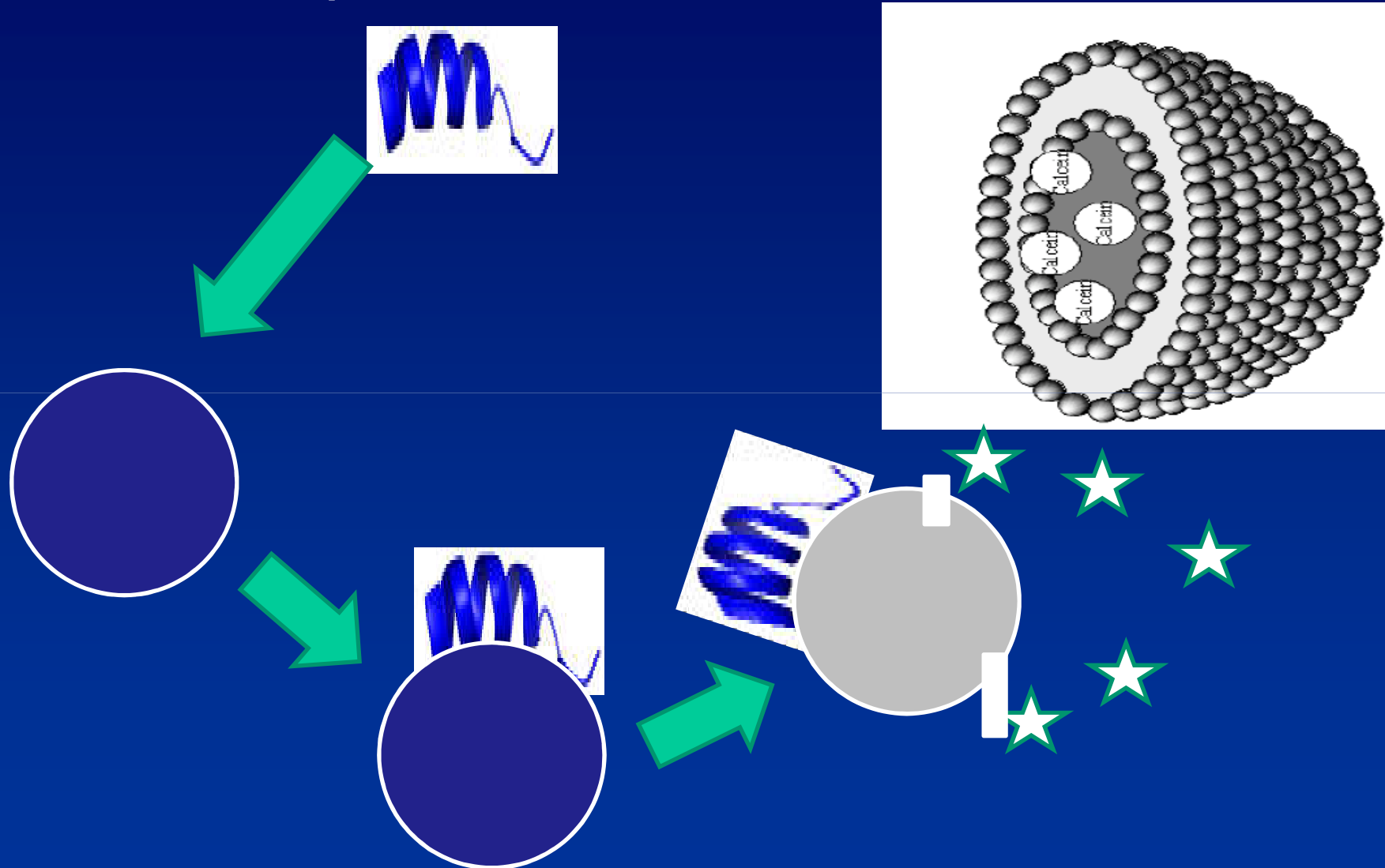


- Barrel-stave
- Worm hole
- Carpet

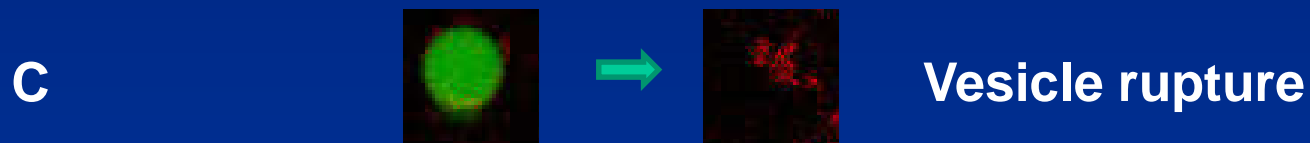
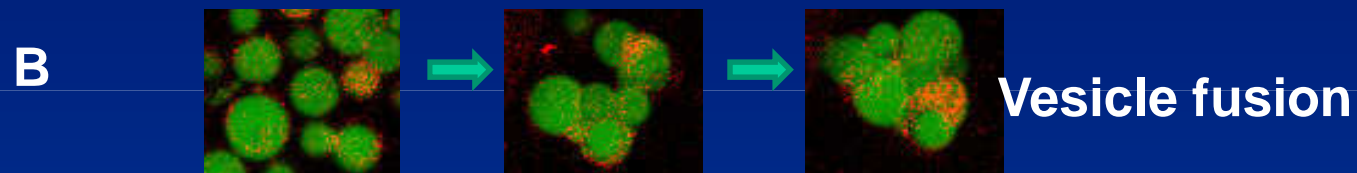
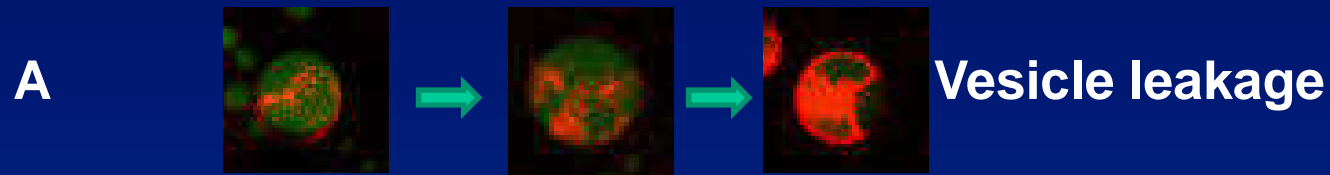


# Action and perturbed action of novicidin

- optical detection with calcein



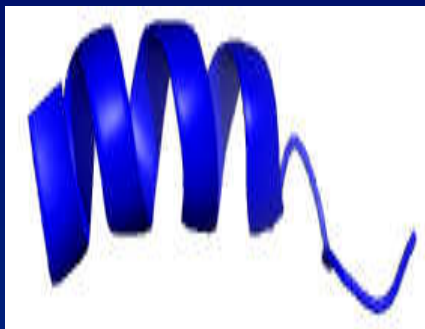
# Action and perturbed action of novicidin - optical detection with calcein



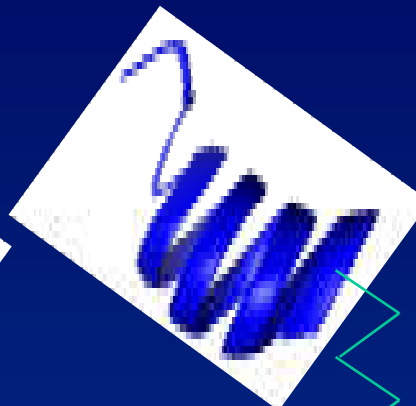
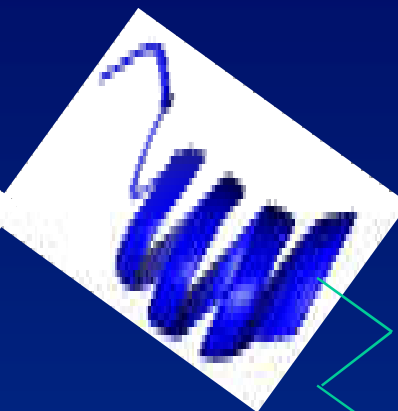
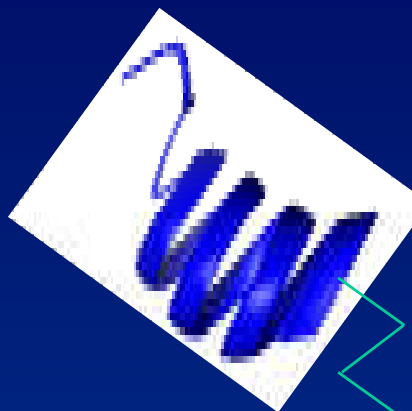
 Water soluble probe

 lipid soluble probe

# Different action by chemically modified novicidin



Novicidin Wt



Novicidin C8

Novicidin C12

Novicidin C16

Vesicle Leakage		
Sample	DOPC vesicles	100 DOPC Vesicles
Novicidin	+	+++
NovicidinC8	-	-
NovicidinC12	-	-
NovicidinC16	+	+++

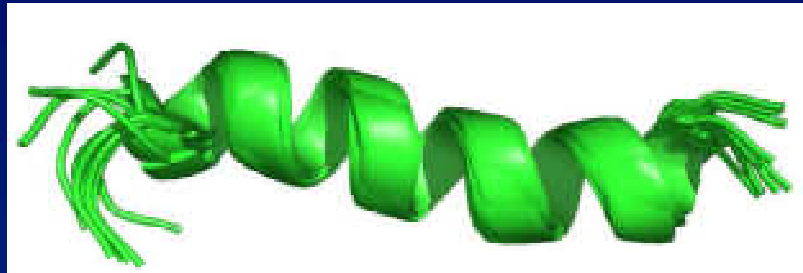
Vesicle Fusion		
Sample	DOPC vesicles	100 DOPC Vesicles
Novicidin	+	+++
NovicidinC8	-	-
NovicidinC12	++	+
NovicidinC16	+++	+++

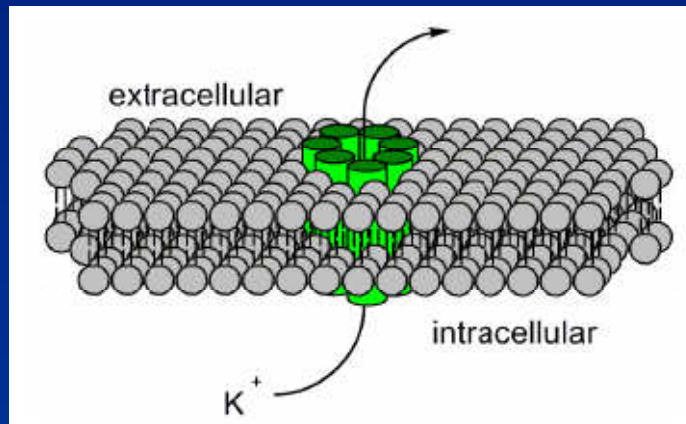
Vesicle rupture		
Sample	DOPC vesicles	100 DOPC Vesicles
Novicidin	++	+
NovicidinC8	+++	++
NovicidinC12	+++	+++
NovicidinC16	++	-

# Alamethicin – a structural basis for antimicrobial peptides

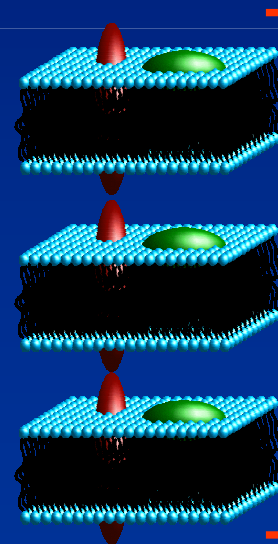
Liquid-state NMR



Solid-state NMR

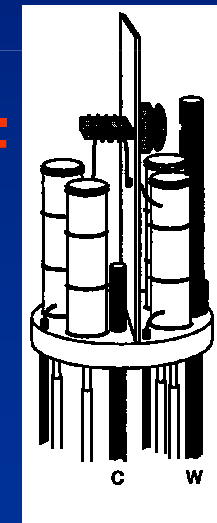
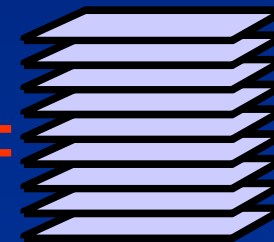


Proposed channel structure



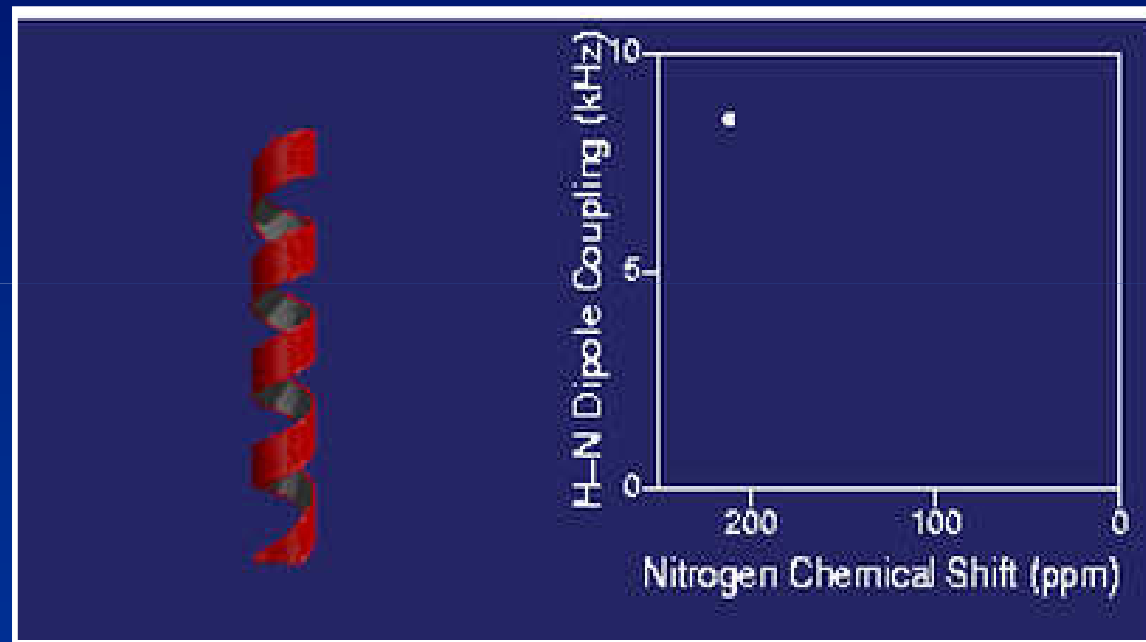
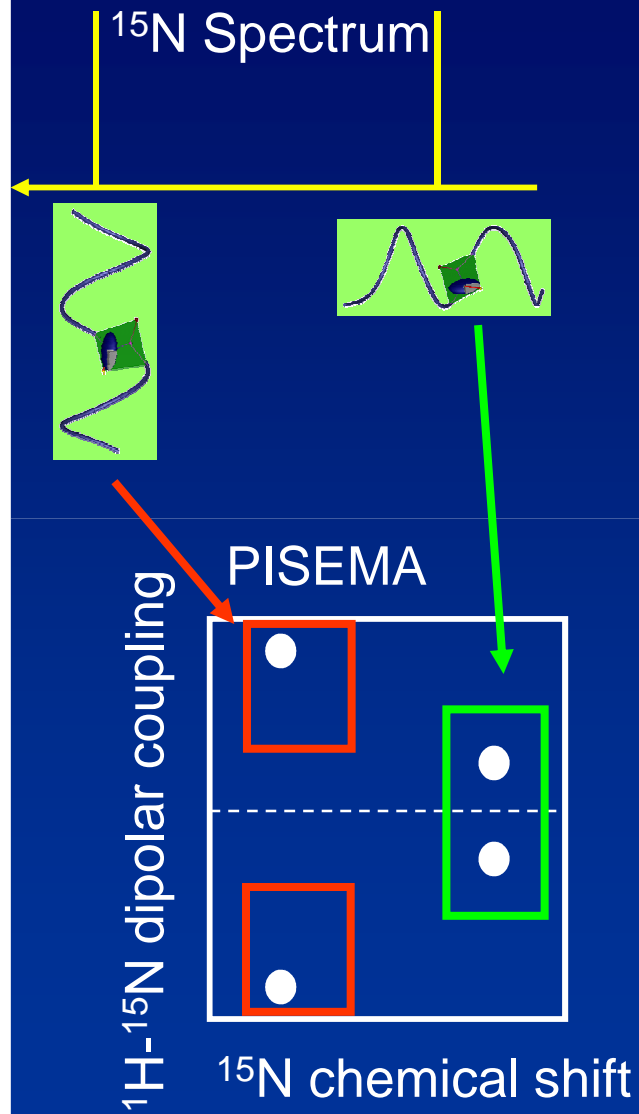
Protein in lipid bilayer

Stacked glass plates



Flatcoil  
Probe

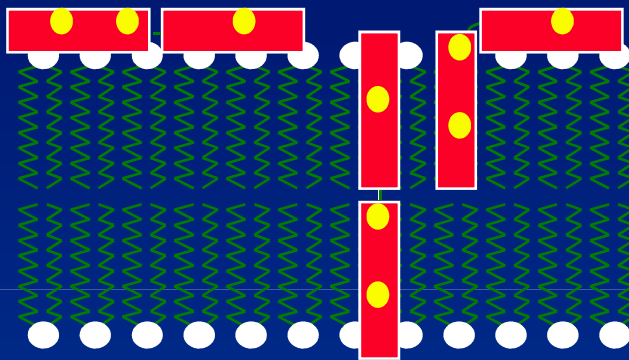
# Conformation by solid-state NMR



# The alamethicin ionophore

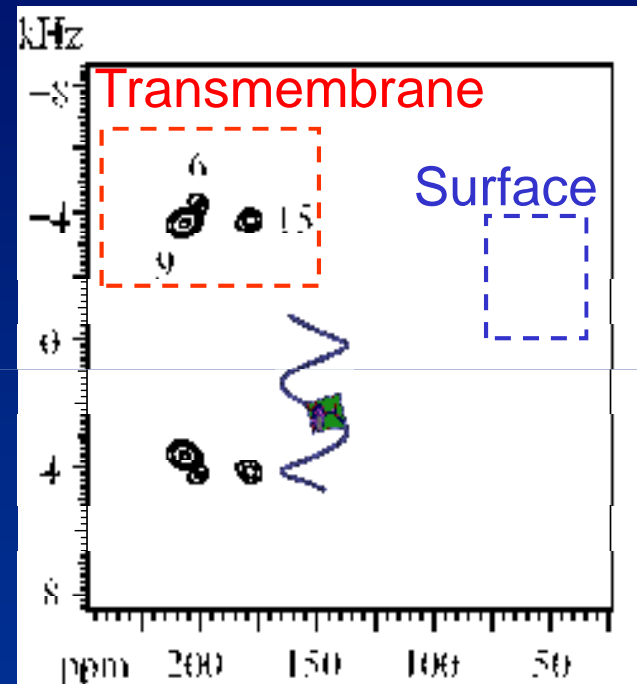
## - by solid-state NMR

Conformation?



Proline-14 kink?

Multimerization?



1

5

10

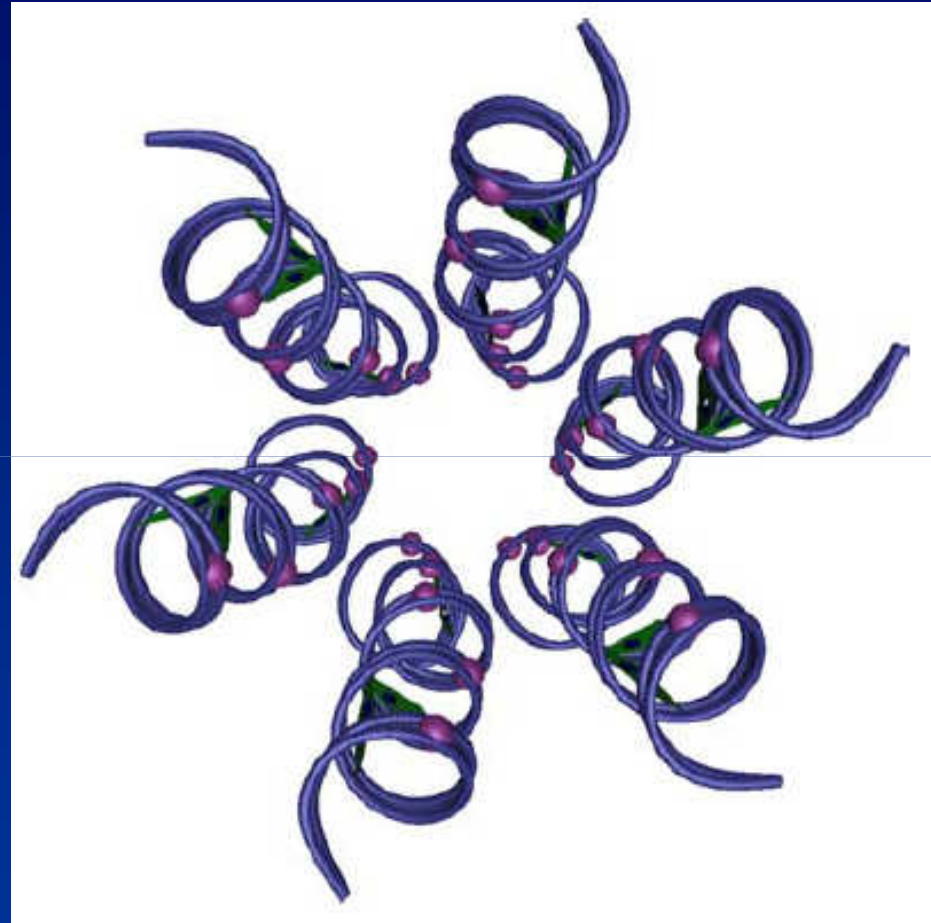
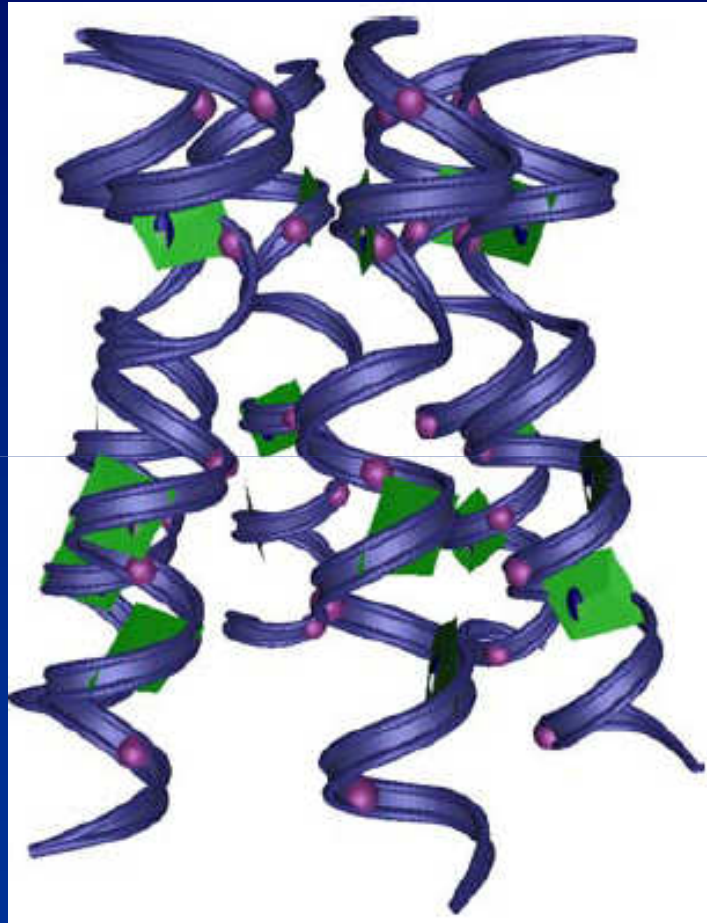
15

20

*Ac-Aib-Pro-Aib-Ala-Aib-Ala-Gln-Aib-Val-Aib-Gly-Leu-Aib-Pro-Val-Aib-Aib-Glu-Gln-Phol*

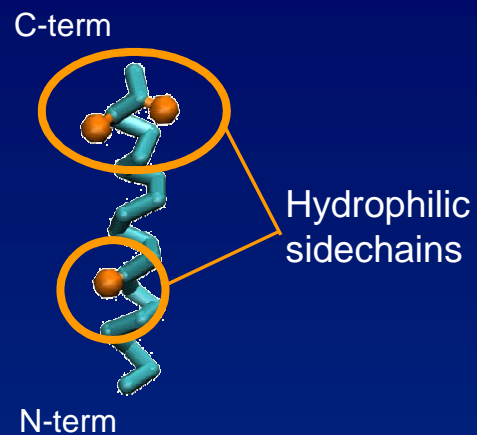


# Alamethicin – membrane conformation

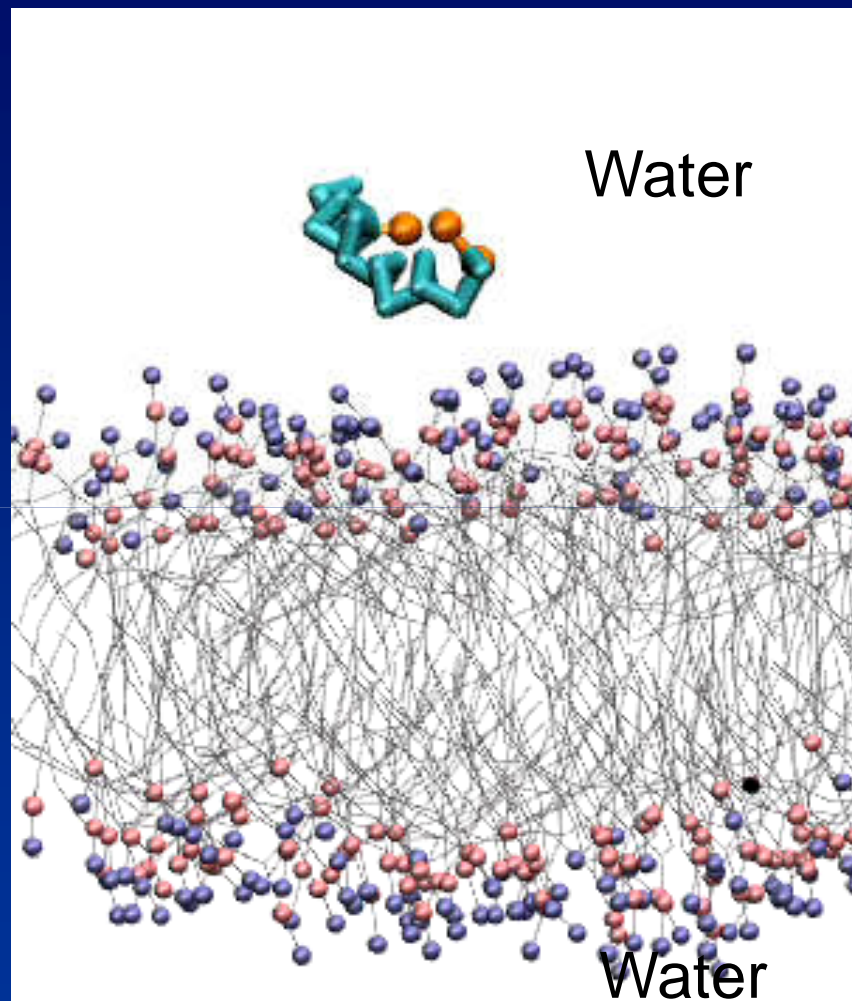
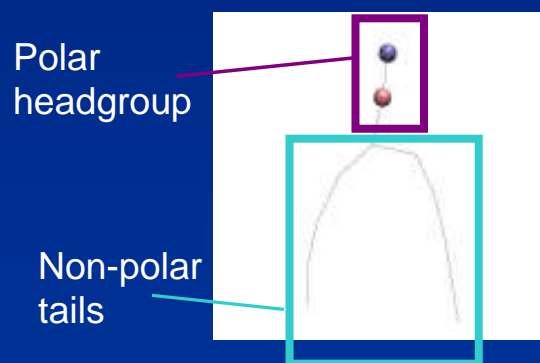


# Establishment of contact

## Alamethicin



## Lipid



7ns

# Penetration of the membrane

## Alamethicin

C-term



Hydrophilic sidechains

N-term

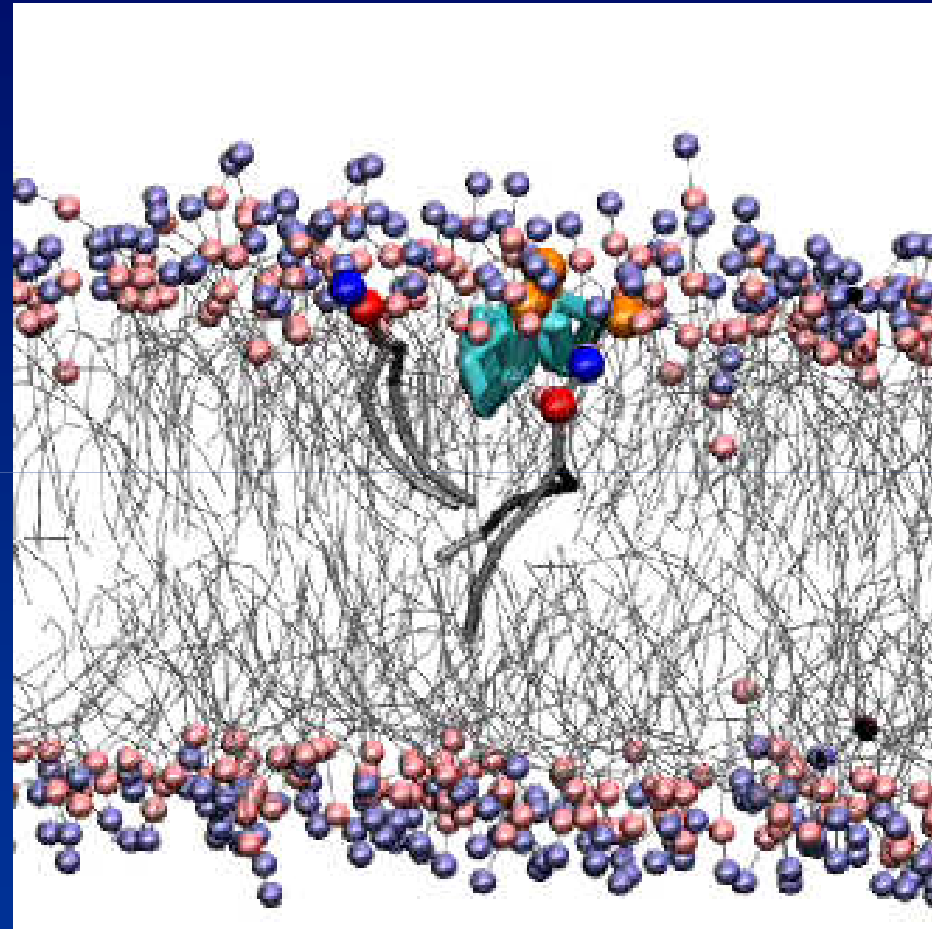


## Lipid

Polar headgroup



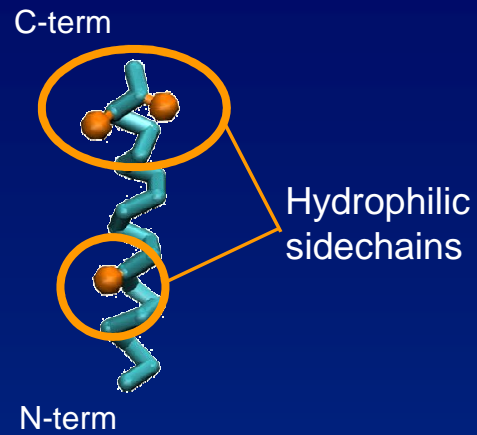
Non-polar tails



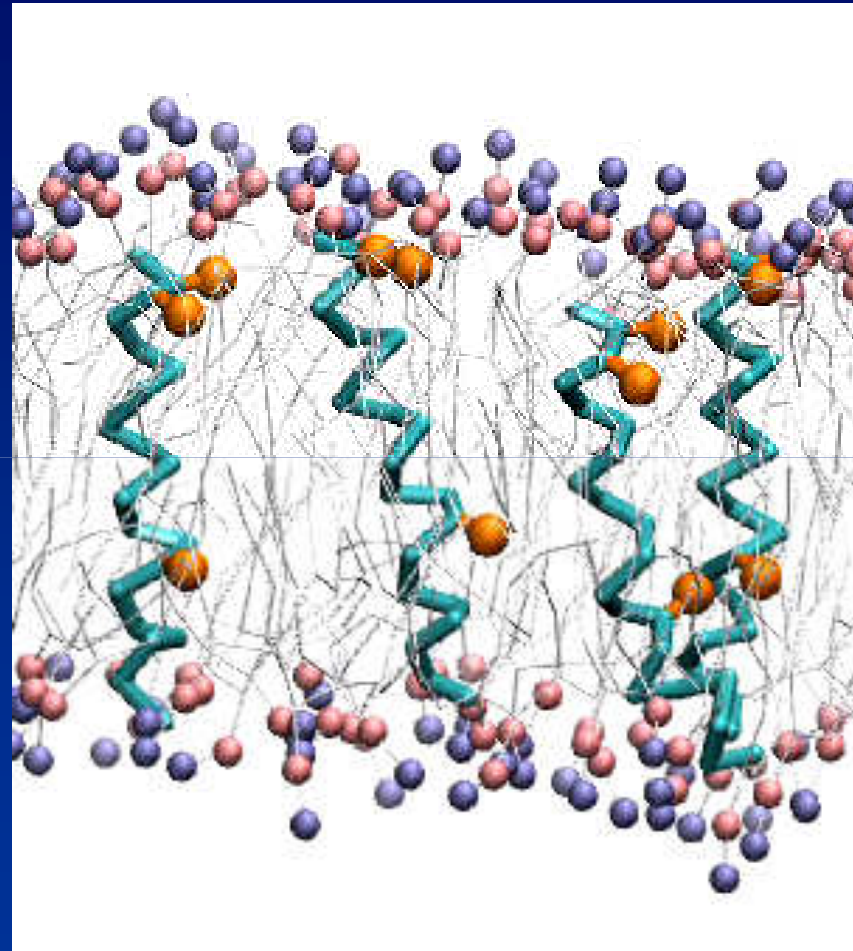
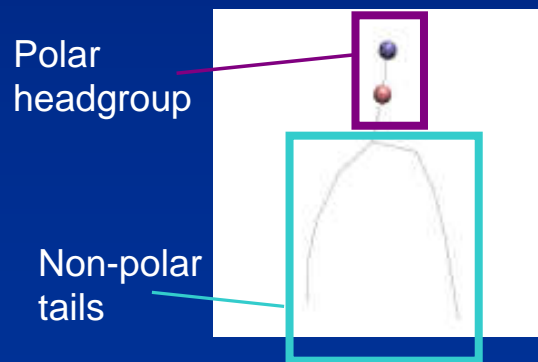
20ns

# Assembly of the ion-channel

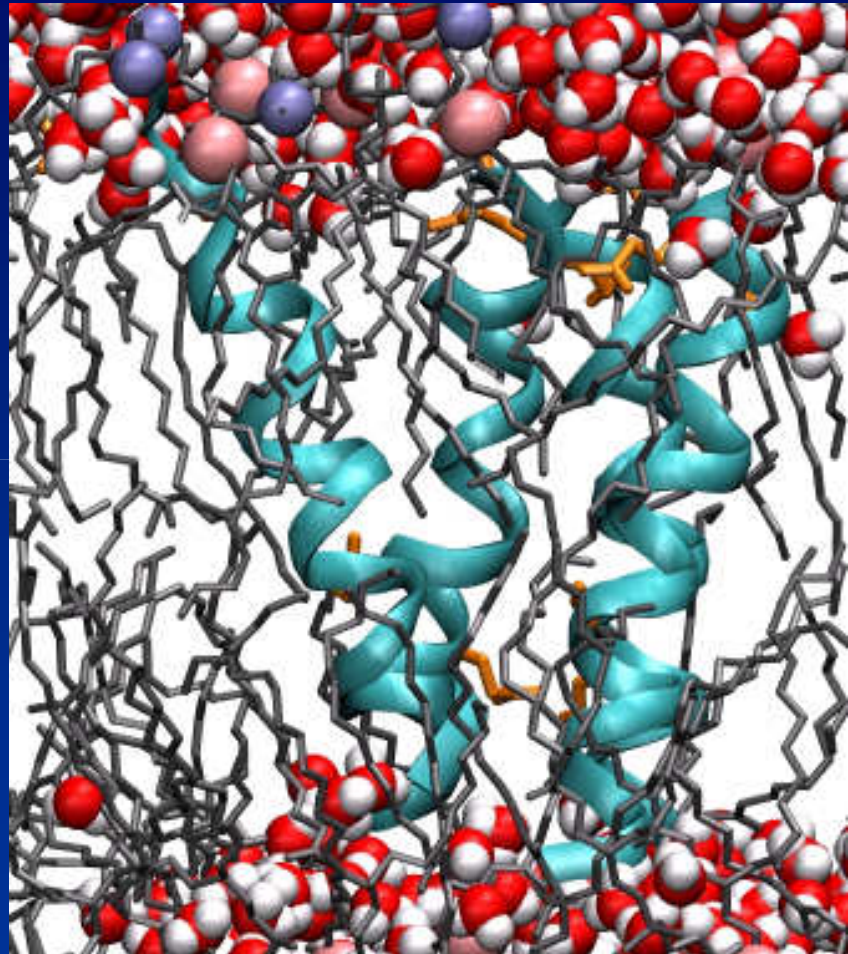
## Alamethicin



## Lipid

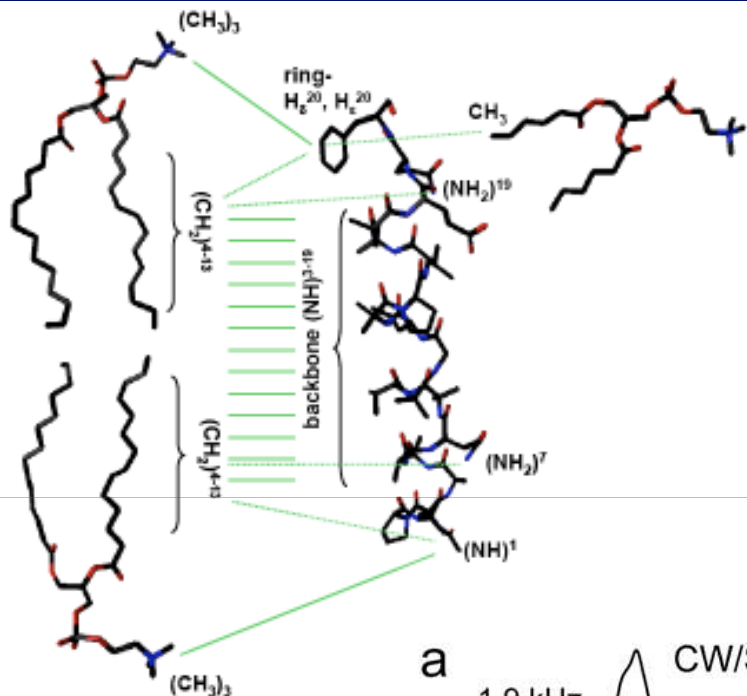


# Lysing of the cell membrane



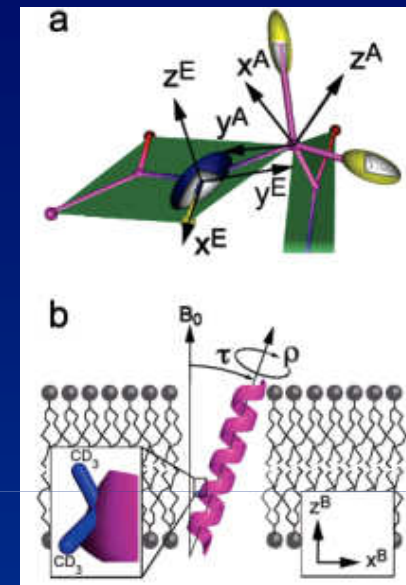
8ns

# Exploring experimentally the details of flexible ion channels in lipid bilayers

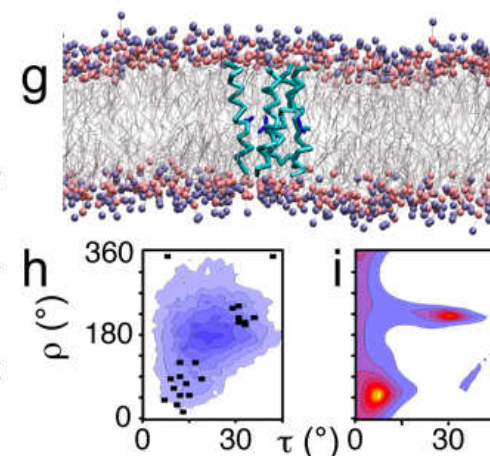
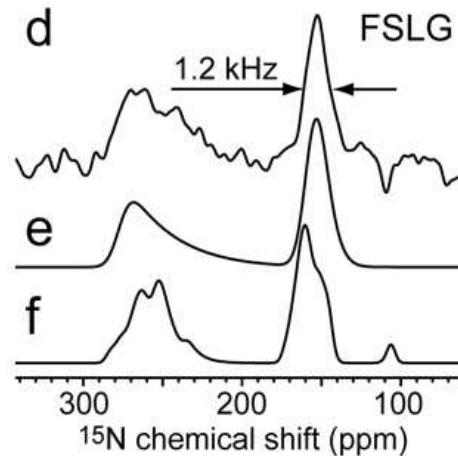
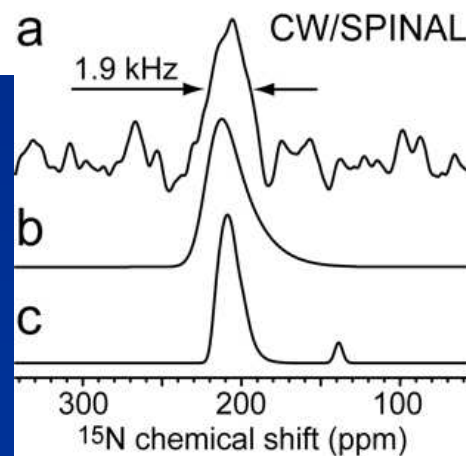


Lipid-protein Interactions -and the water channel

Dynamics of sidechains

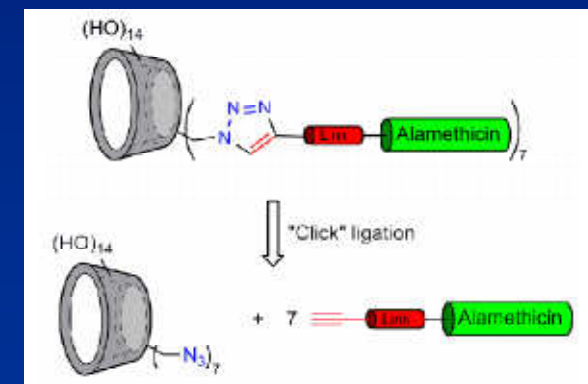
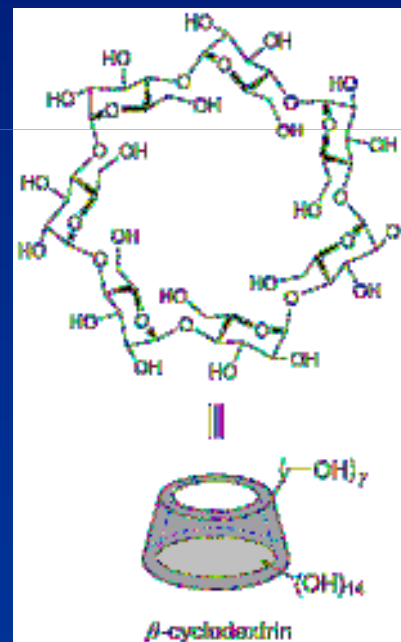
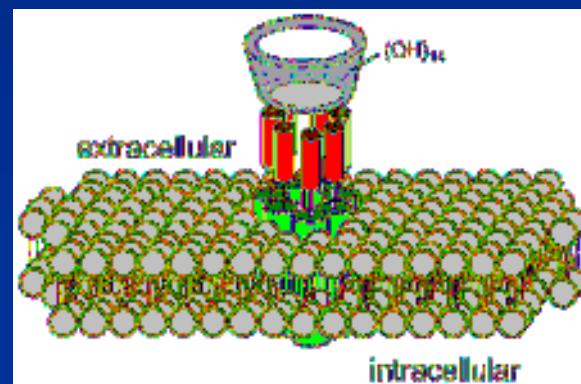
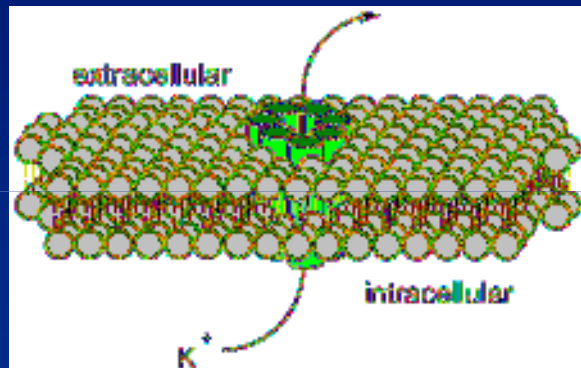
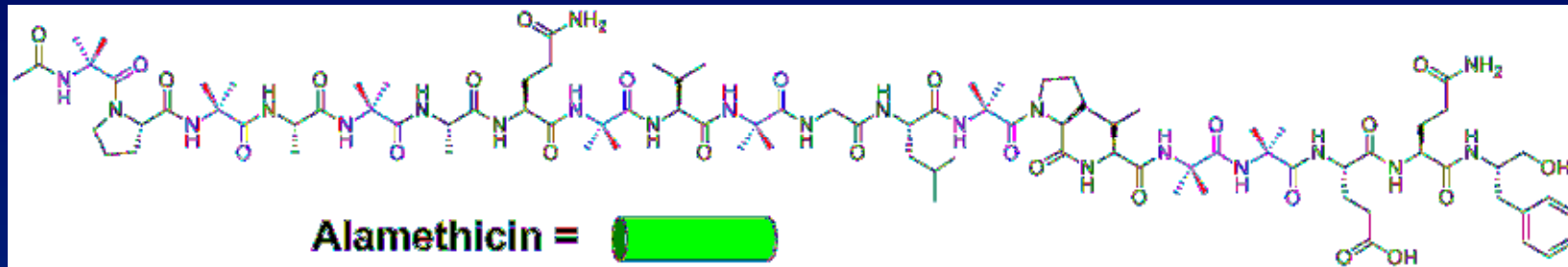


The effect of Proteins Dynamics and Mosaic spread



# Nanoscience to control antimicrobial activity

## Artificial ion channels



# Four examples

A. Antibiotic resistance - Antimicrobial peptides

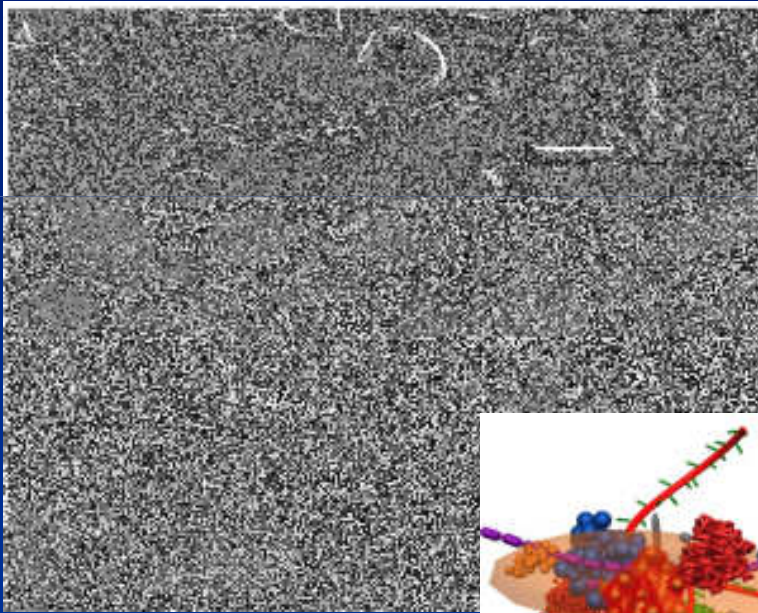
B. Biofilm formation - Protein fibrillation

C. Food response - NMR metabolomics

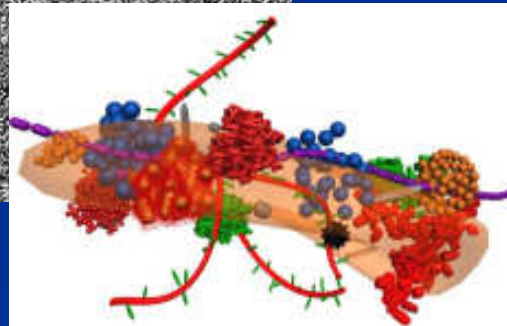
D. NMR for everyone - Development of low-field NMR for industrial applications



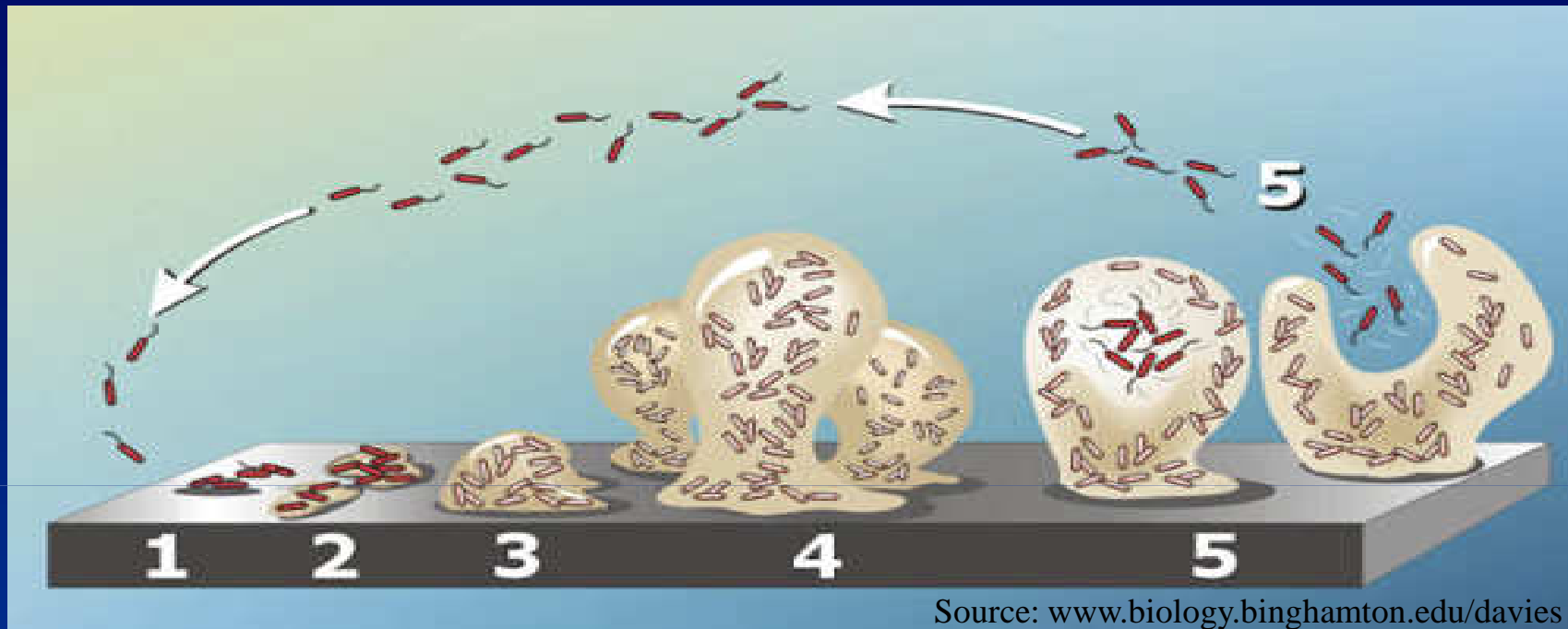
# Why is this relevant for FOOD?



Industry: Bacterial-biofilm  
E.Coli, Salmonella  
Curli stabilizes biofilm



# Biofilms – more than just bacteria

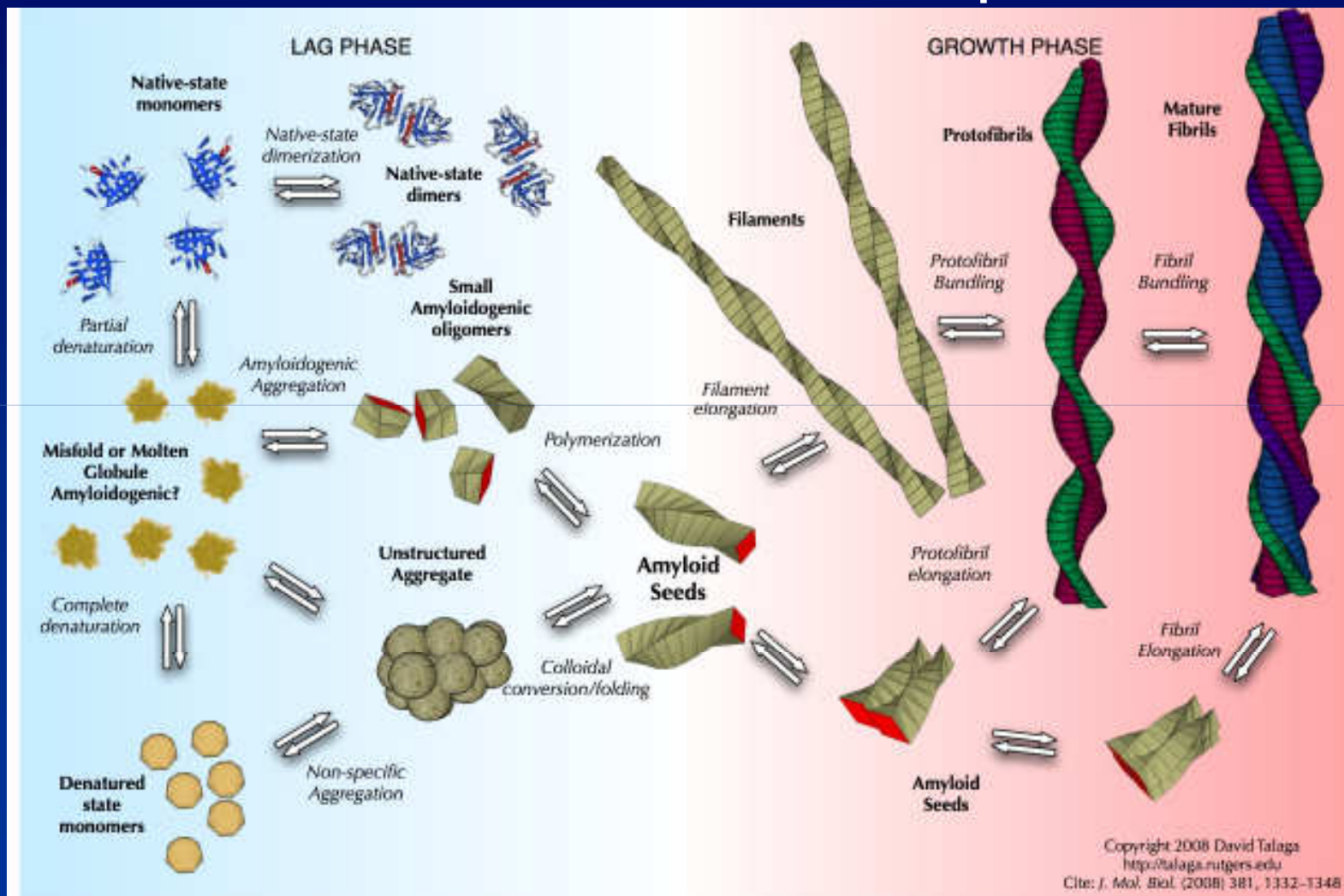


Source: [www.biology.binghamton.edu/davies](http://www.biology.binghamton.edu/davies)

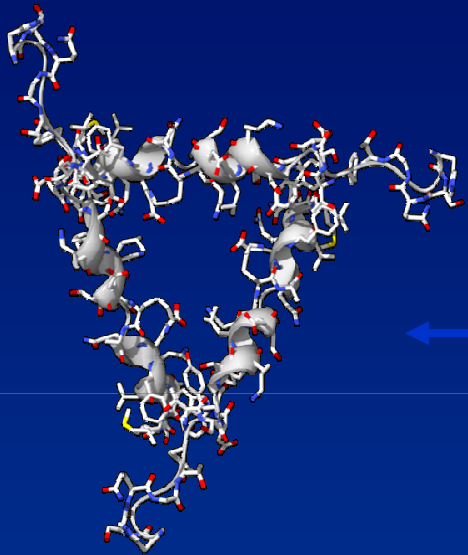
- Bacteria
- Polysaccharides
- Proteins
- Extracellular DNA

**SOLUTIONS:**  
Antifouling surfaces  
Biofilm hindring substrates

# Fibril formation – can it be measured? - can it be prevented?



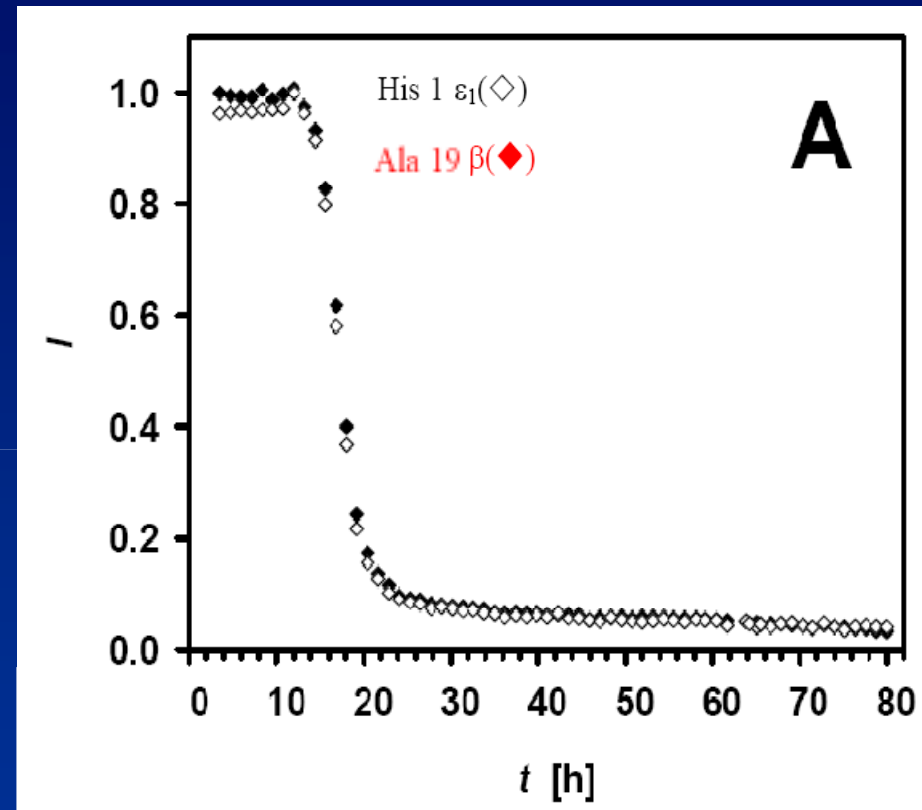
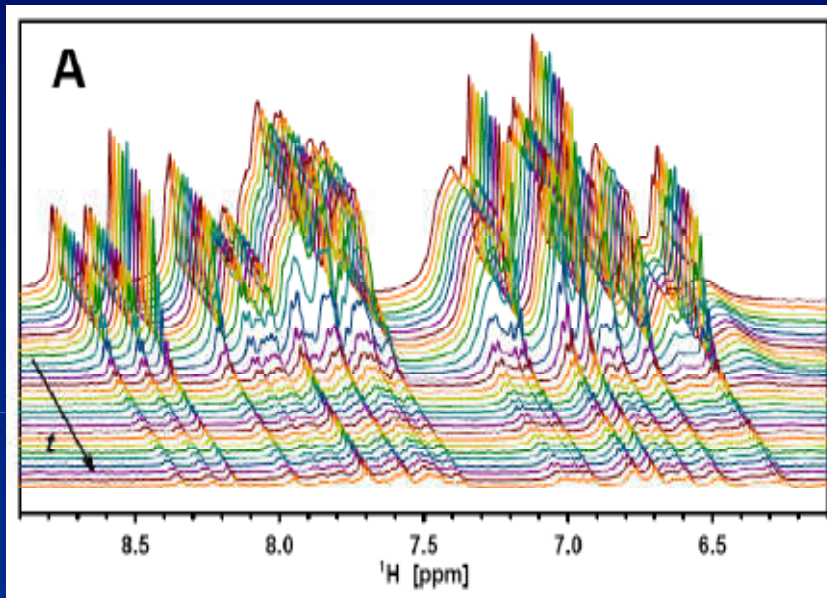
# Glucagon: a peptide hormon



**Fibrillar polymorphism incarnate**

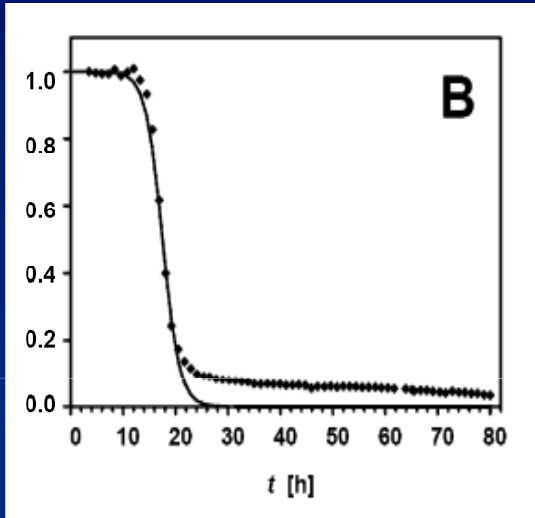
# $^1\text{H}$ NMR

What does the signal disappearance tell us?



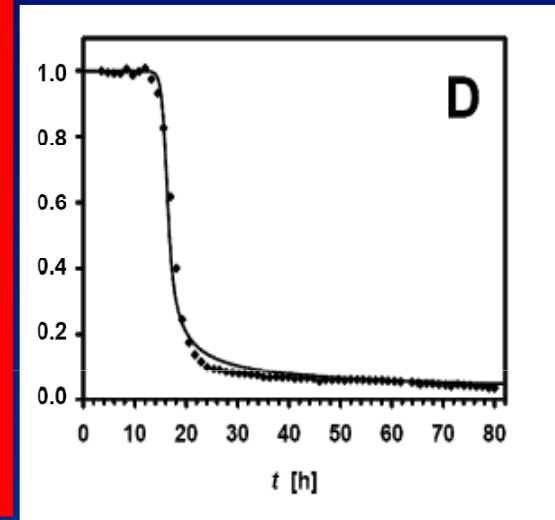
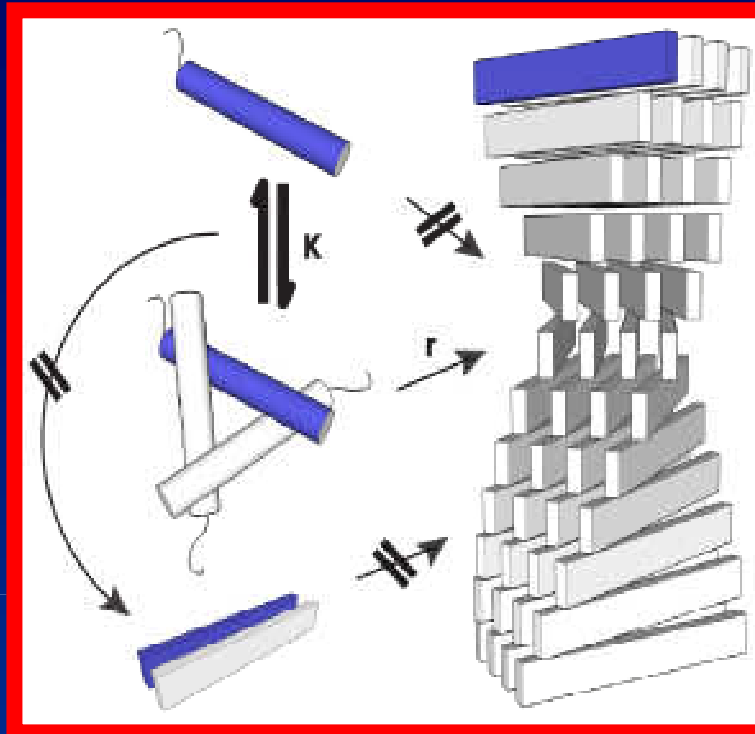
# $^1\text{H}$ NMR

The fibrils are generated from  $\alpha$ -helical trimers!

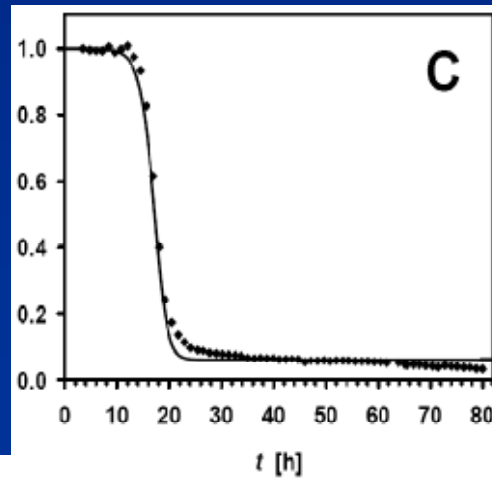


Monomer fibrillation

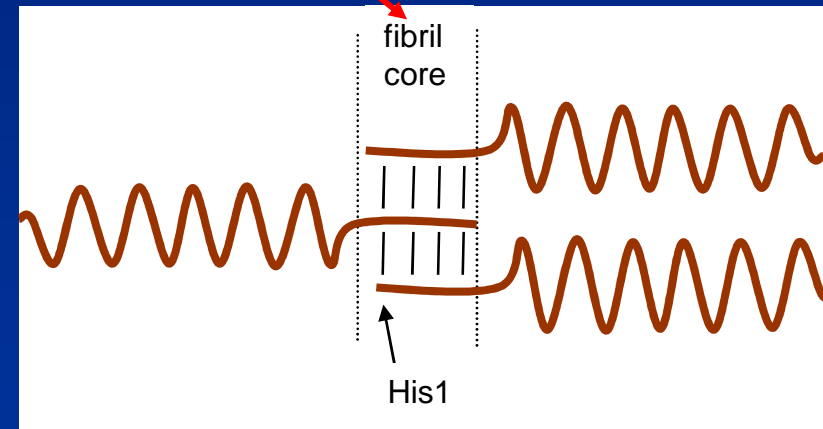
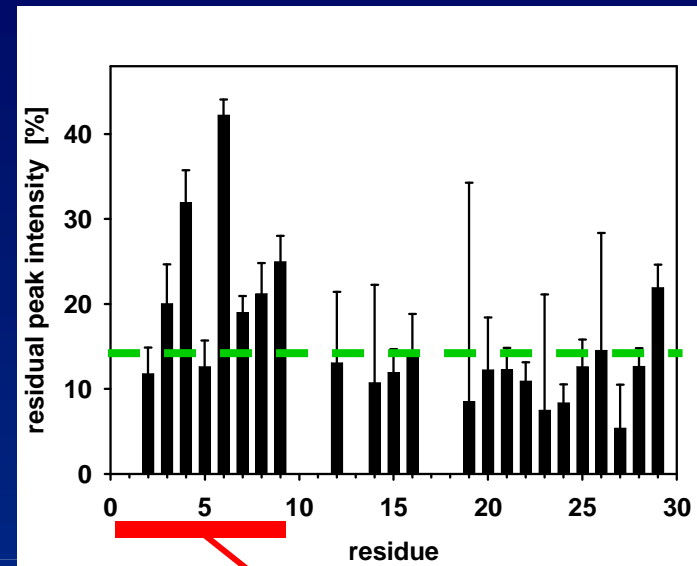
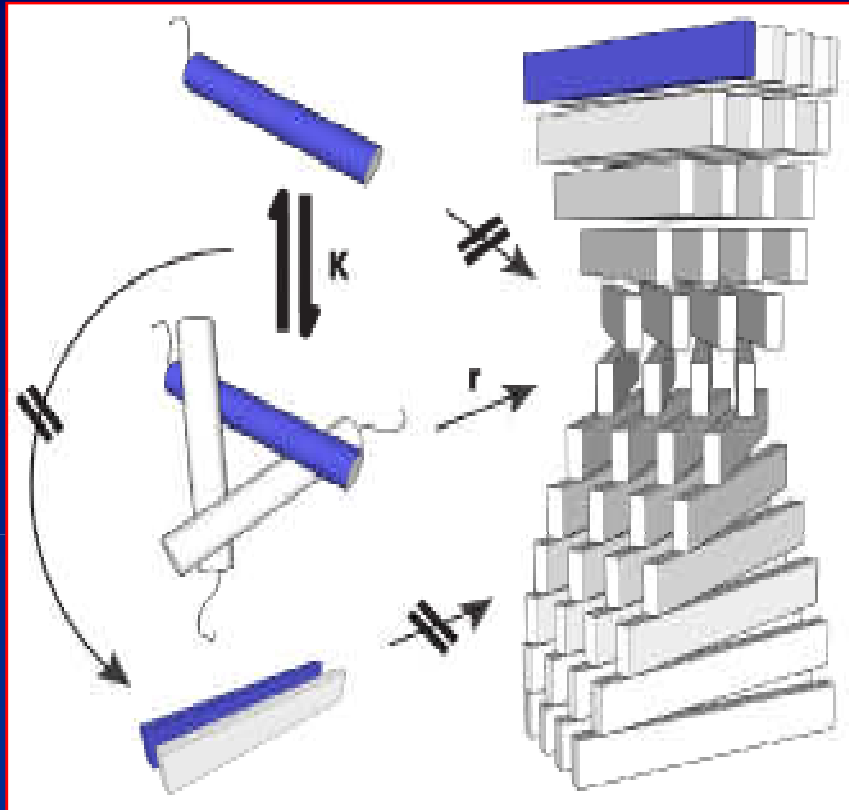
Monomer fibrillation with backtransfer



Trimer fibrillation in equilibrium with monomer-trimer exchange



Trimers with loose N-terminals makes the fibrils:  
H/D exchange tells something about its role in the fibril core

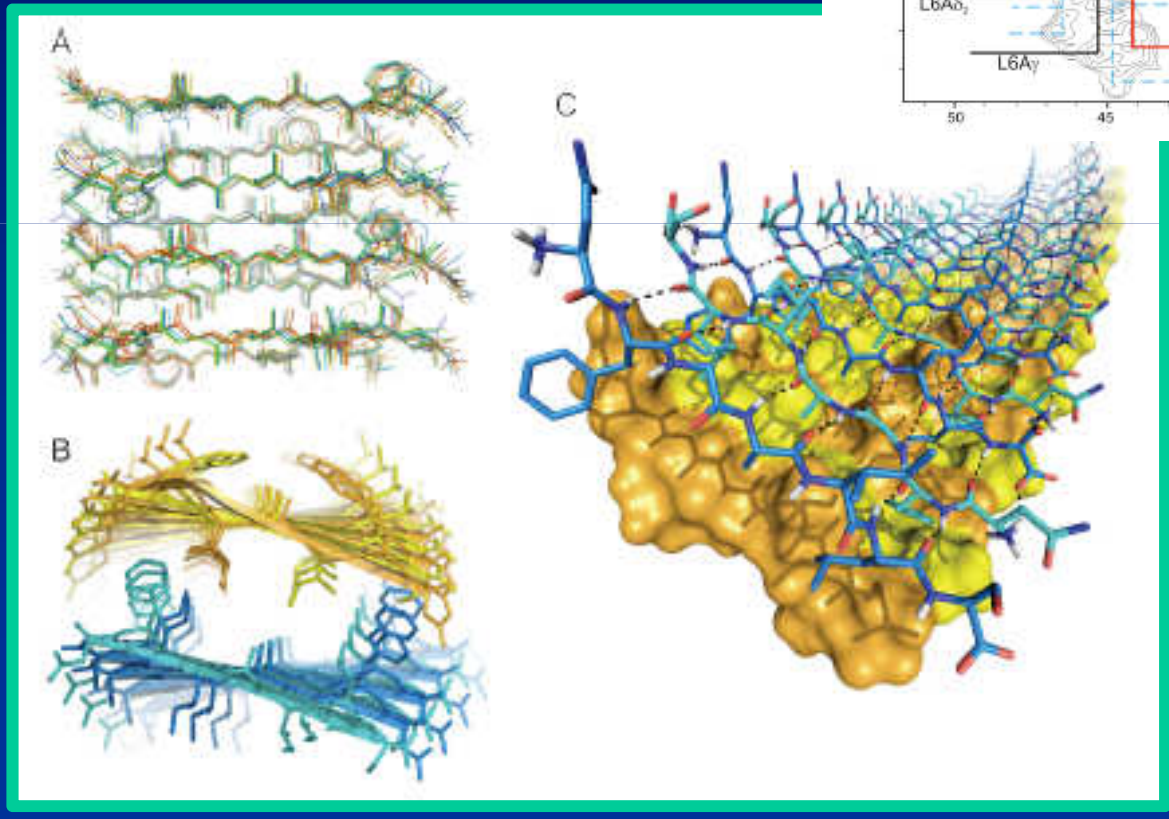
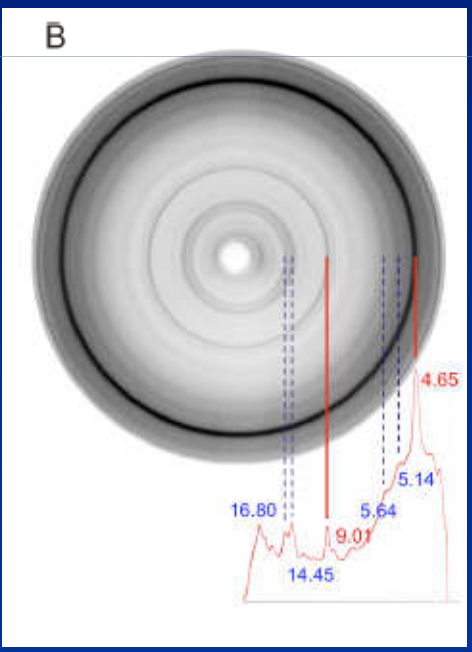
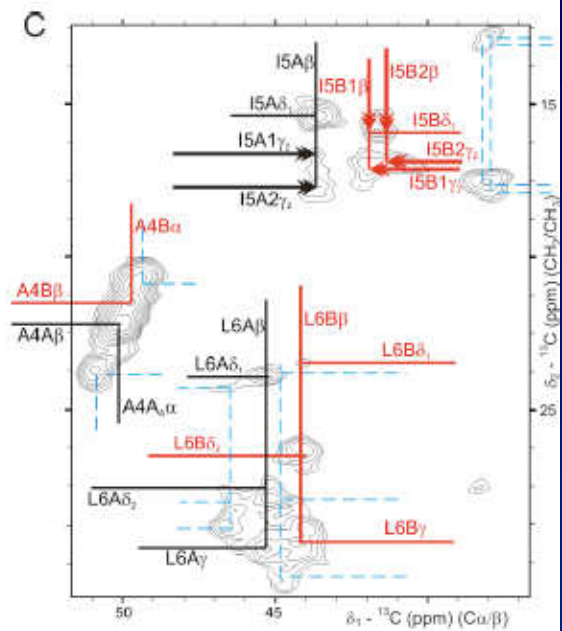
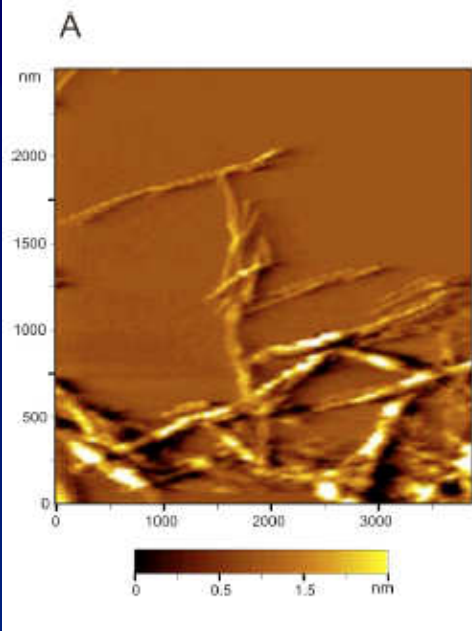


- a) Fibrillate – freeze-dry
- b) Add D buffer – shake 24 h
- c) Resuspension in DMSO

D in core low exchange – D in accessible parts high exchange

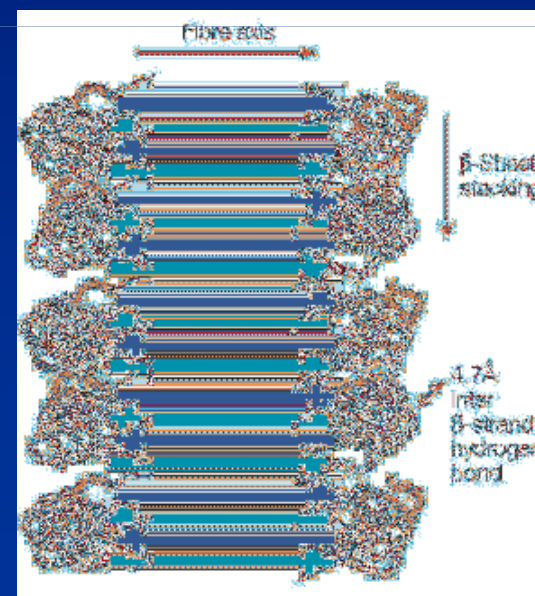
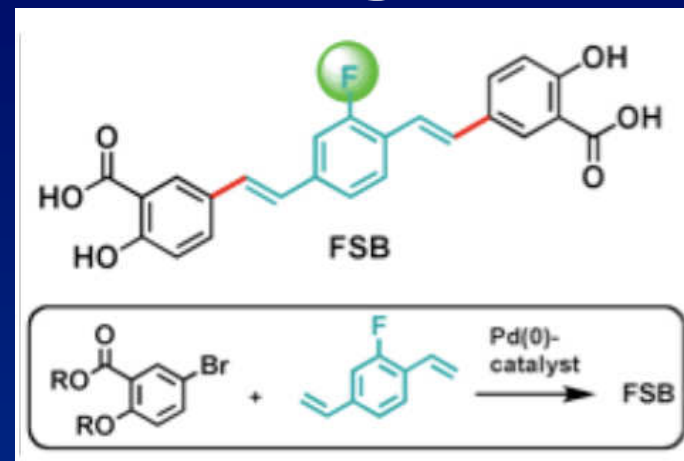
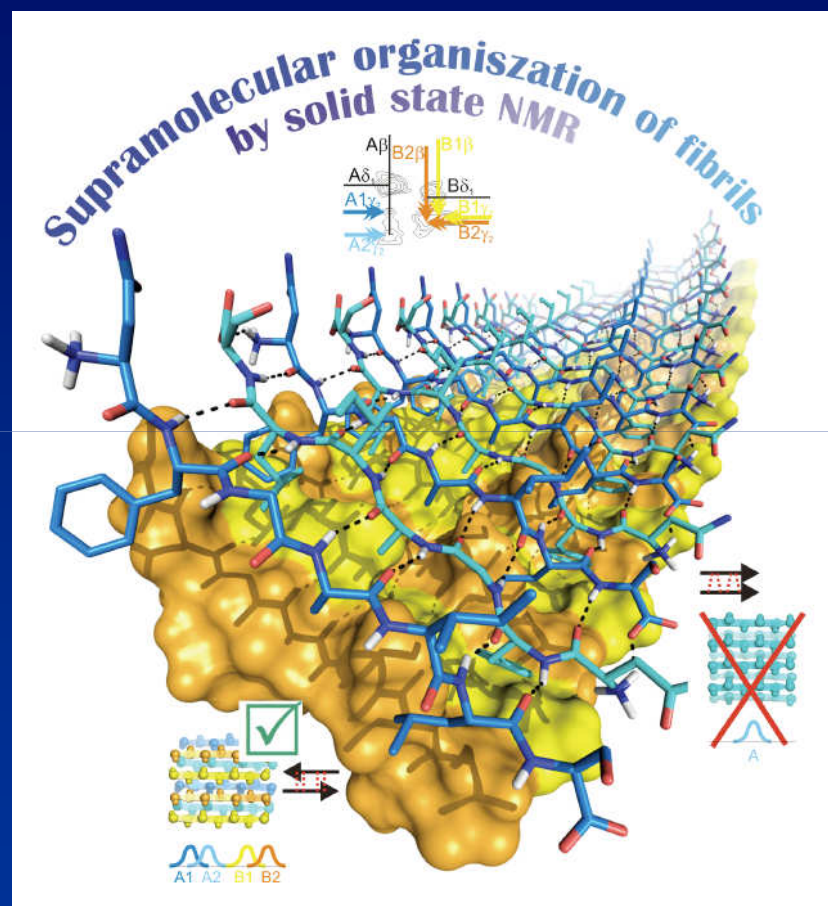
# Fibril structures with 0.5 Å resolution

hIAPP – relevant for diabetes 2

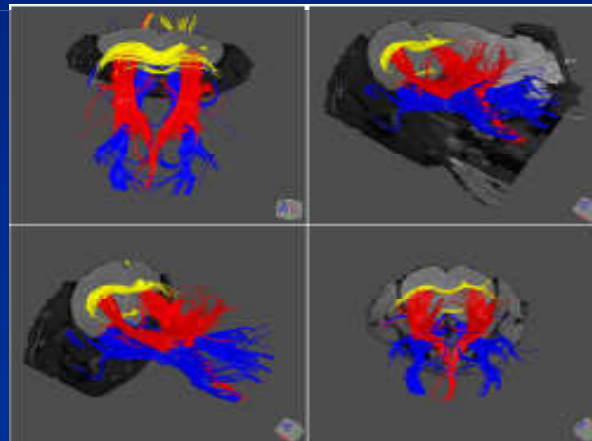
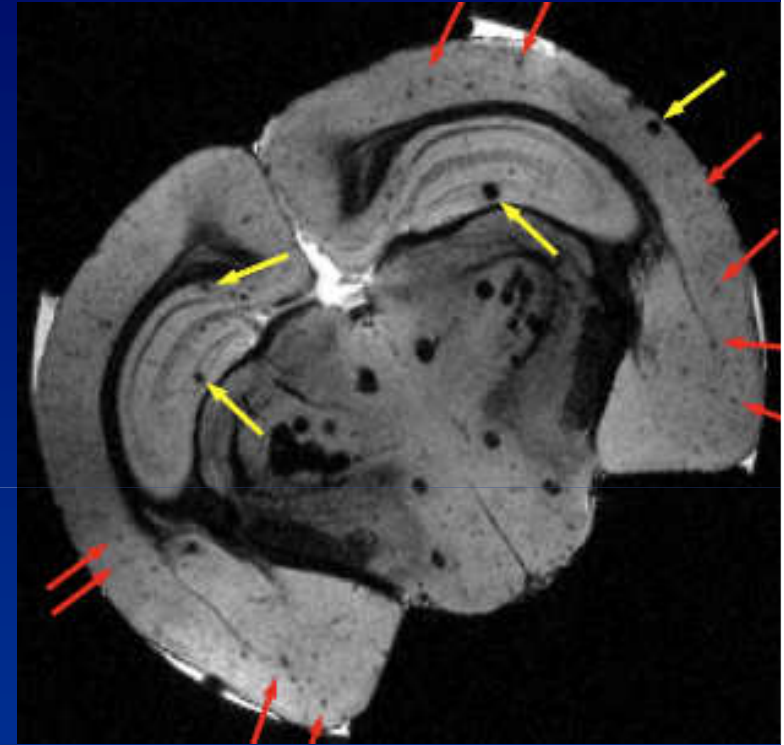




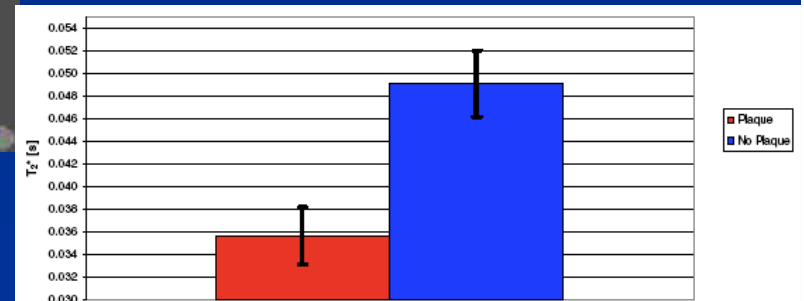
# Fibril structures for rational design of inhibitors & contrast agents!



# MRI on A $\beta$ fibrils in Alzheimer Disease transgenic mice



17 T ultra-high field MRI



# Four examples

A. Antibiotic resistance - Antimicrobial peptides

B. Biofilm formation - Protein fibrillation

C. Food response - NMR metabolomics

D. NMR for everyone - Development of low-field NMR for industrial applications

# Food functionality – nutriomics

## Nanofood functionality

### Compound selection

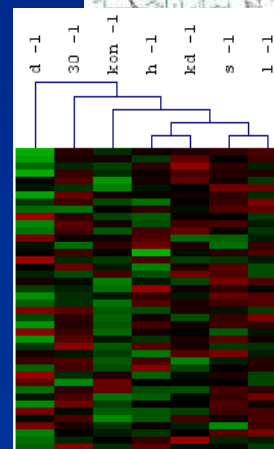
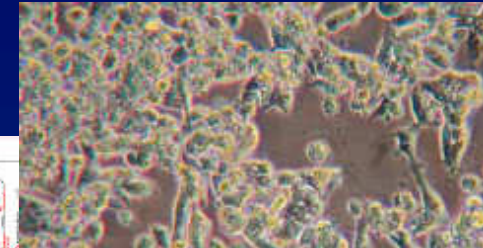
Health food factors  
*Lipids and Fatty acids*  
*Bioactive Milk Proteins*  
*Nano-encapsulated food ingredients*  
**probiotics**

### Food factors applied to model systems

Cell Culture  
*Liver cells*  
*Caco-2 cells*  
**Organ models**  
*In vitro Liver model*  
*In vitro Intestinal model*  
**Whole animal Models**

### Biological response and biomarkers

**Genomics**  
*Chip array analysis*  
**Proteomics**  
*2D gel analysis, Mass spectrometry*  
**Metabolomics**  
*NMR*  
**Comparison with other methods**  
*Conventional "nutrition screening"*



# Probiotic consumption

Dairy products containing probiotic bacteria is a succesful category of functional food

.... probiotics has positive effects on chronic inflammatory diseases such as IBS (Irretable Bowel Syndrome) and IBD's (Inflammatory Bowel Diseases), such as Crohn's disease and ulcerative colitis.

Ex:



Actimel®: *Lactobacillus defensis immunitas* (Danone)



Yakult®: *Lactobacillus defensis shirota*

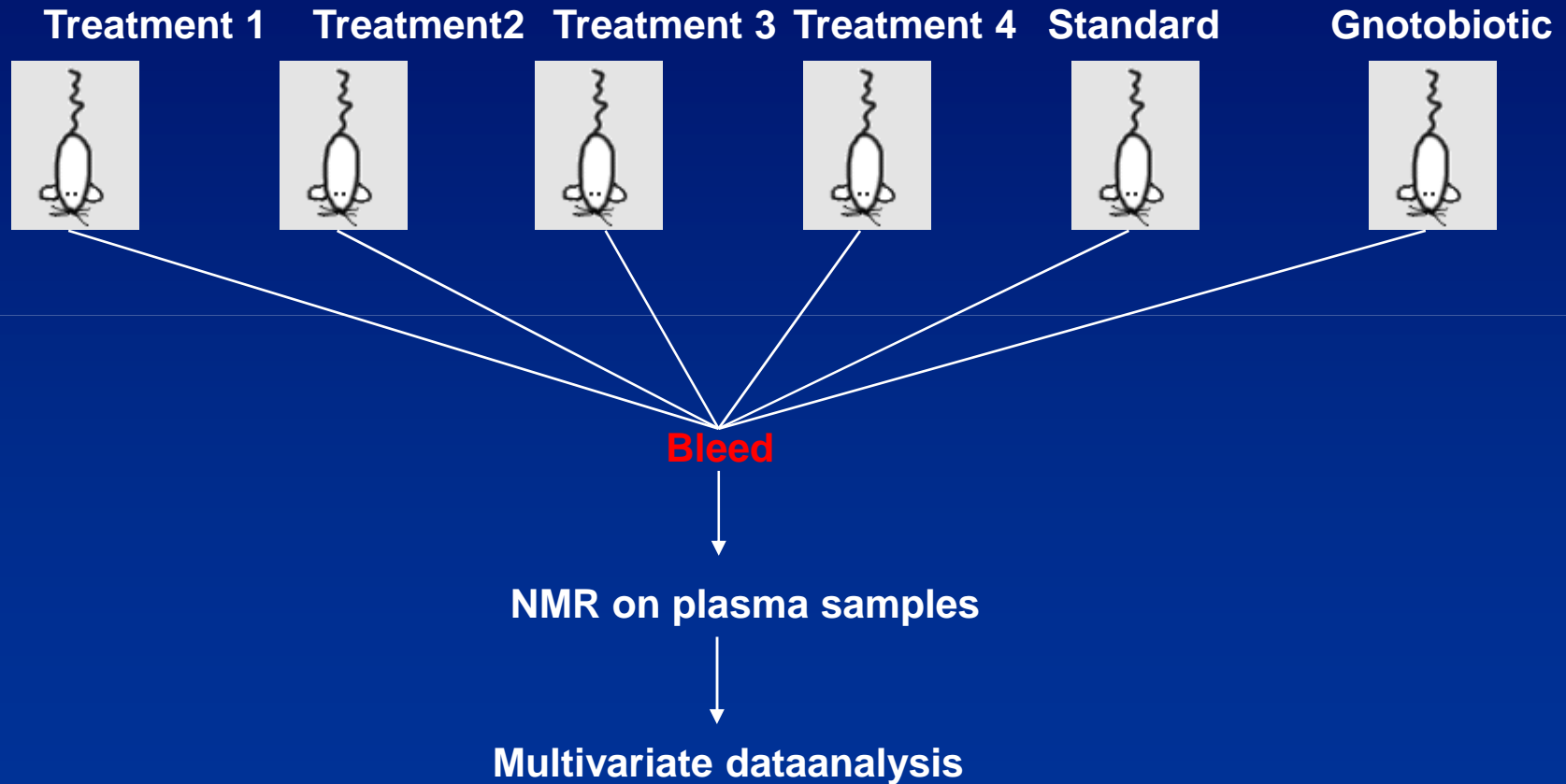


Cultura®: *Lactobacillus casei* (Arla)

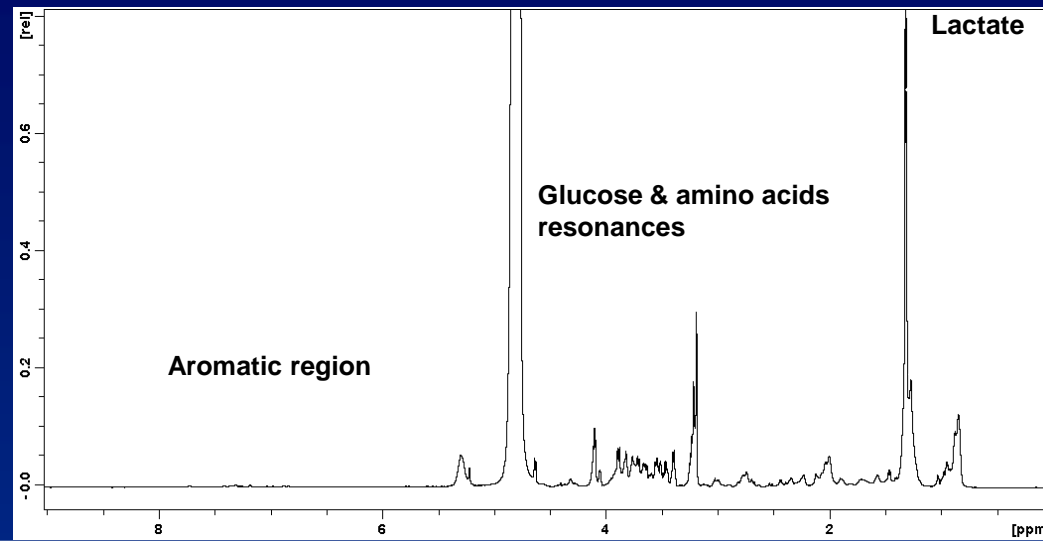
**Estimated retail sales of 1.2 billion Euro annually**

# Experimental setup

6 different treatments for 4 weeks



## Representative 1D CPMG $^1\text{H}$ -NMR spectrum of plasma from mice treated with probiotic bacteria

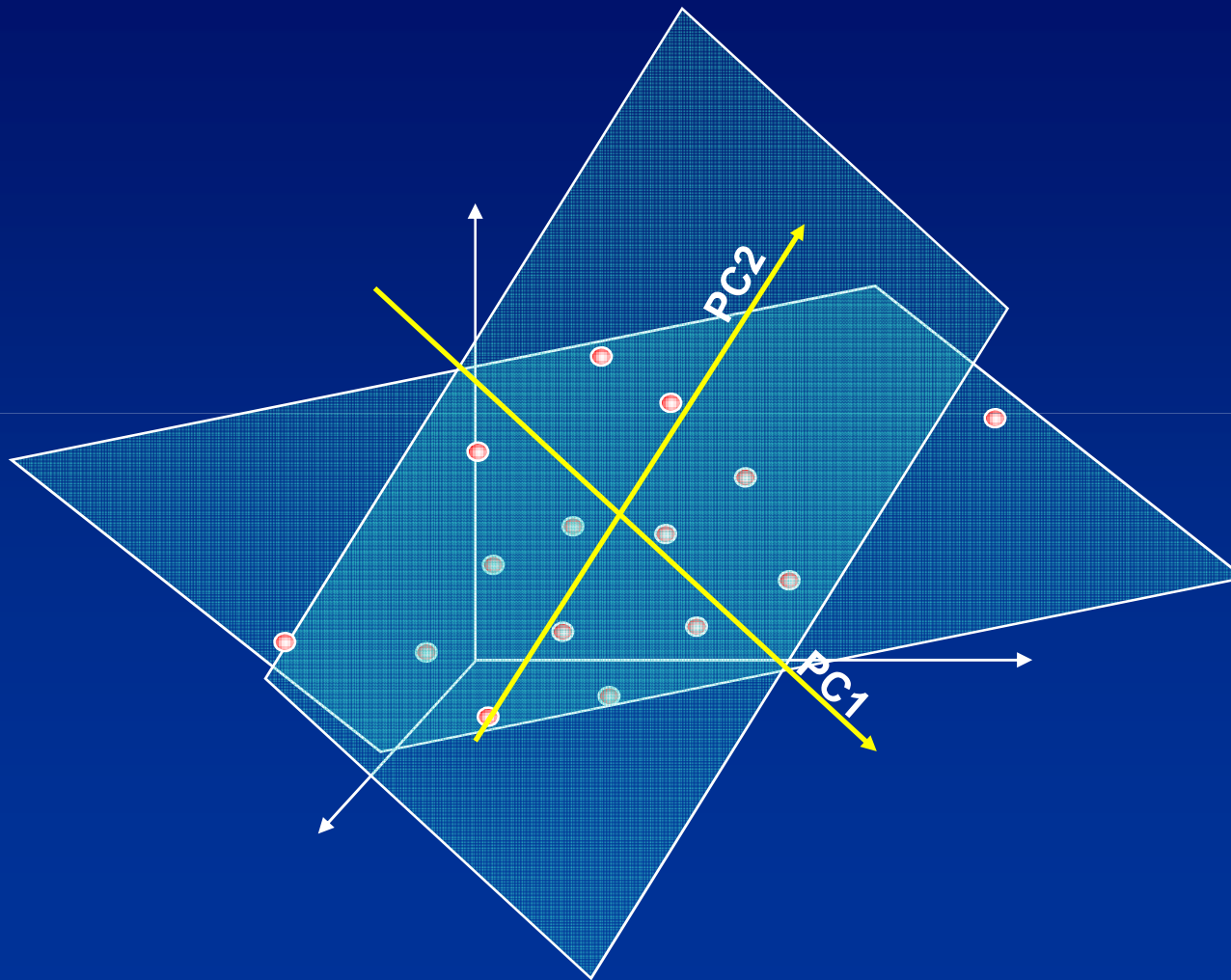


### Processing of NMR data

- Each spectrum divided into bins of 0.01 ppm
- Normalisation of each spectra to total area
- Multivariate dataanalysis
- Assignment of metabolites in combination 2D TOCSY spectrum

# Multivariate dataanalysis (MVA)

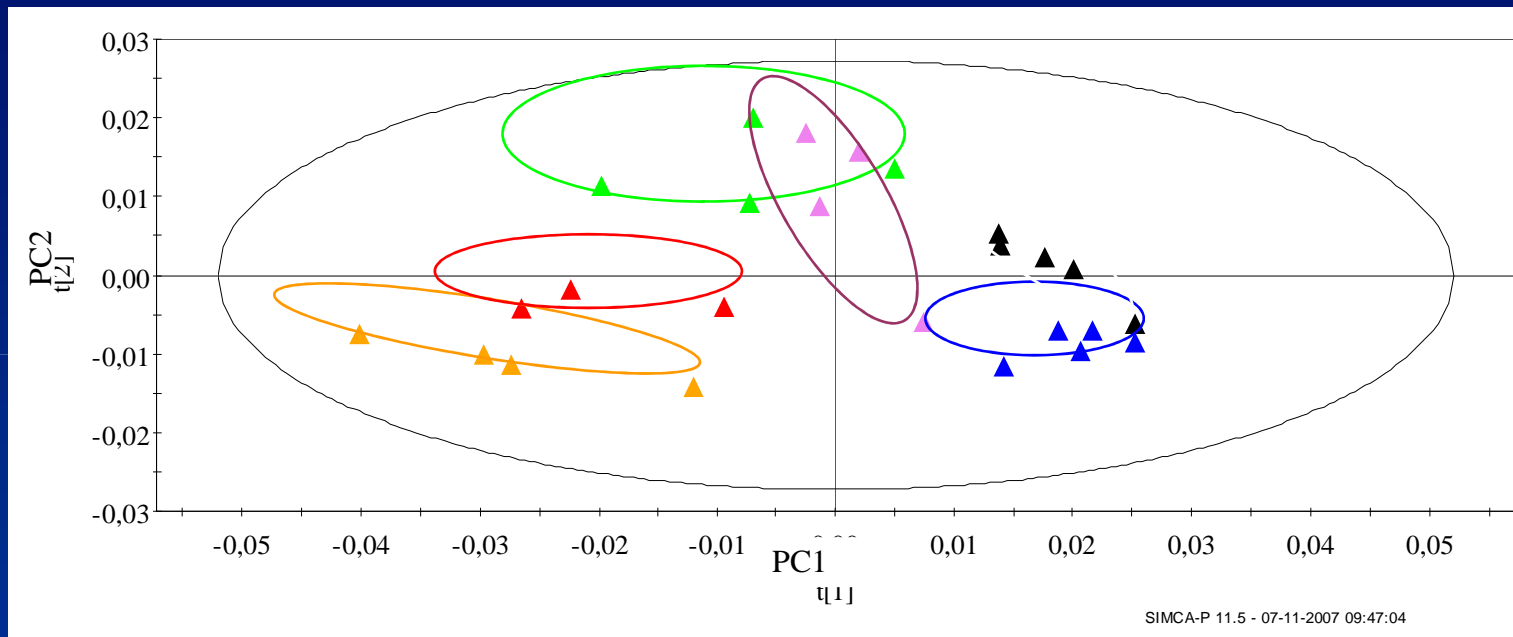
Breaking complicated vast dataset down into easy interpretable data





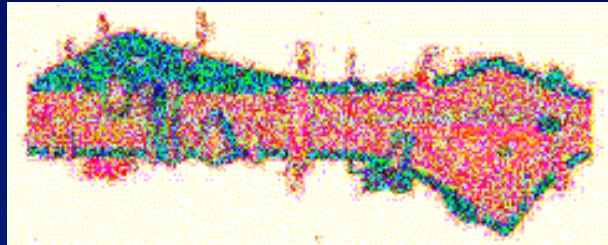
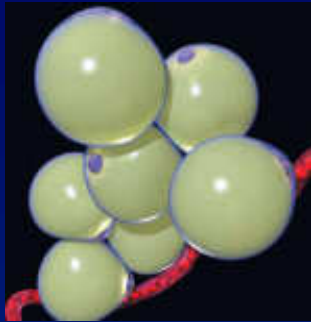
# Principal Component Analysis (PCA)

Unsupervised PCA of <sup>1</sup>H-NMR spectral data from mice submitted to six different treatments over 4 weeks



▲ Treatment 1 ▲ Treatment 2 ▲ Treatment 3 ▲ Treatment 4    Standard ▲ Gnotobiotic

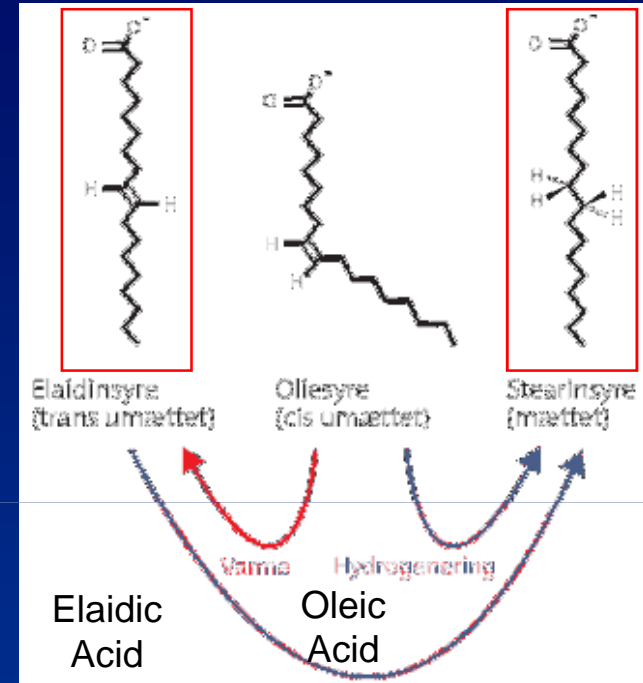
# Fat – at good and bad



Cholesterol

Type Fatty Acid	LDL	HDL	
Mono- and poly unsaturated (Cis)	↓	↑	Good
Saturated	↑	-	Bad
Trans	↑	↓	Worse

Low and High Density Lipoproteins

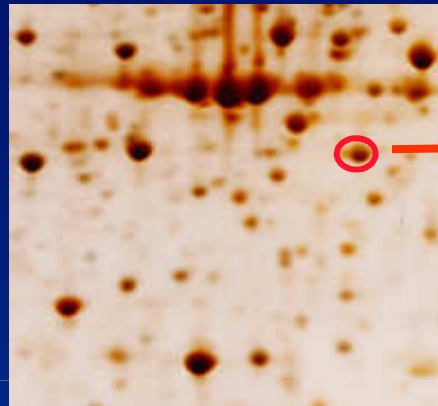


Produkt	Fedt total/g	Mættede/g	Monoumættede/g	Polyumættede/g
Smør	81,4	51,8	23,1	1,8
Stegemargarine, vegetabilsk	82,5	22,1	21,1	22,4
Rapsolie	100	6,4	55,4	33,2
Olivenolie	100	13	67,7	7,6
Vindrukerneolie	100	9,6	18,2	67,8

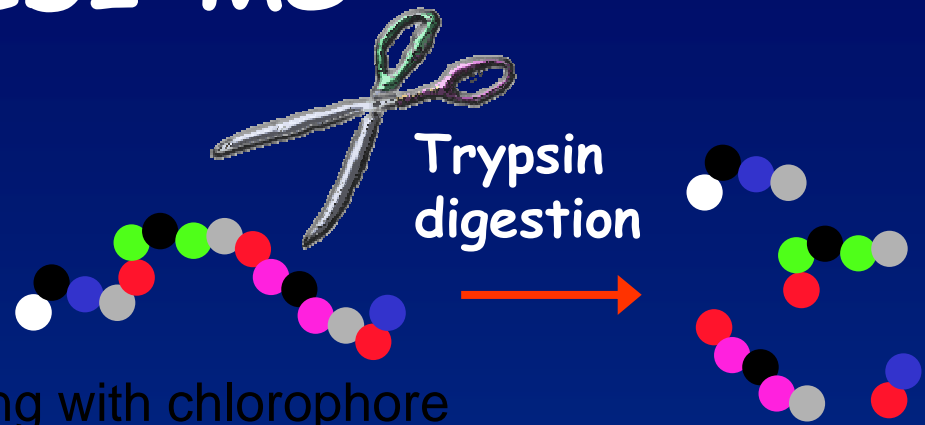
TFA can easily reach more than 20%

Regulation > 2%

# Peptide mass fingerprinting by MALDI-MS



Coloring with chlorophore

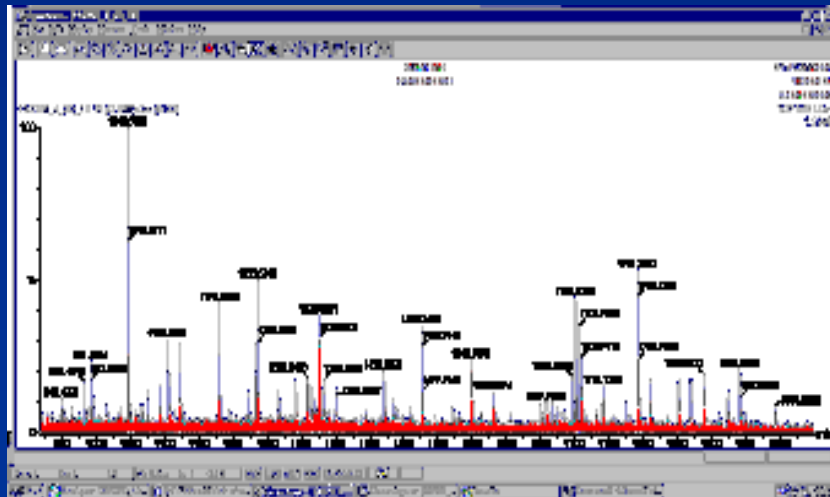


Peptide extraction



Spot MALDI target

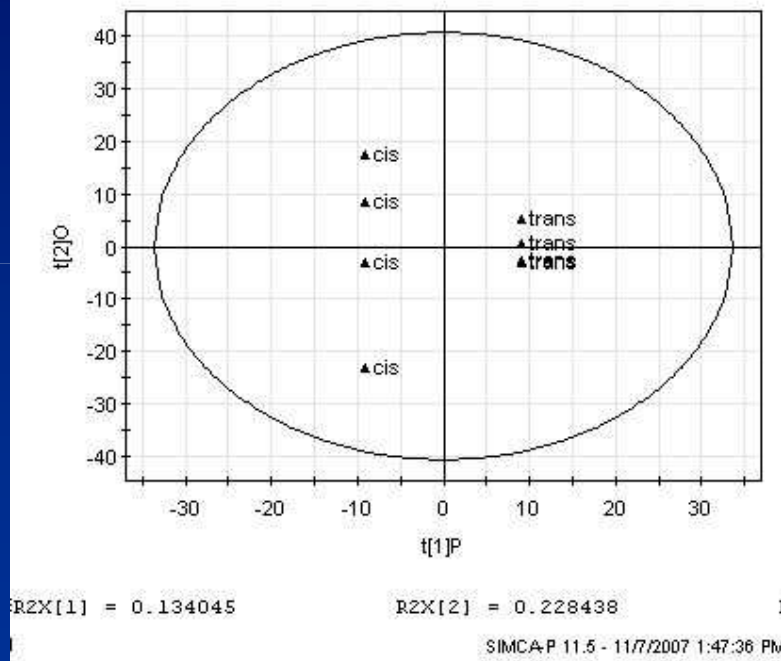
MALDI-MS



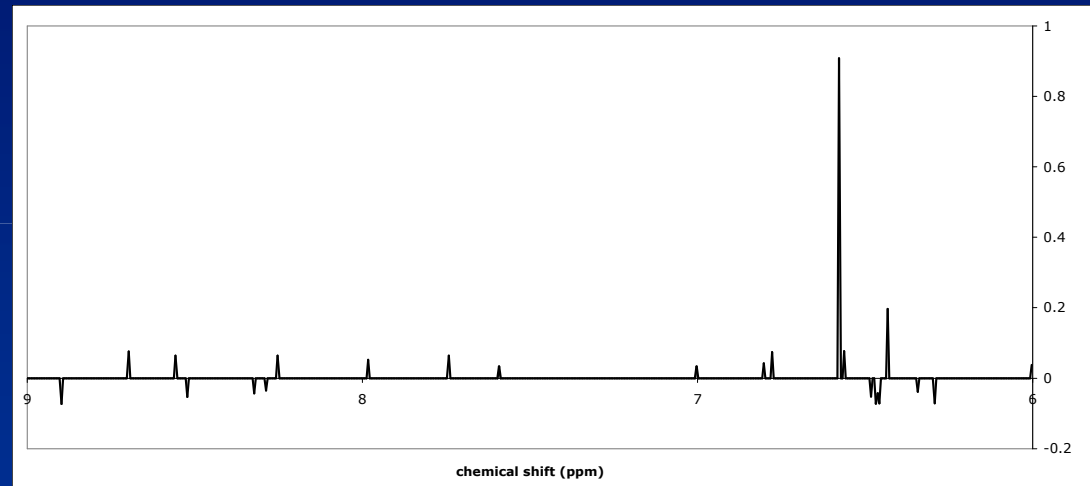
# NMR metabonomics

## *cis vs. trans* fatty acids

### OPLS-DA scores



### OPLS-DA loadings



$$Q^2 = 0.75$$

# Food response: Effect of diets



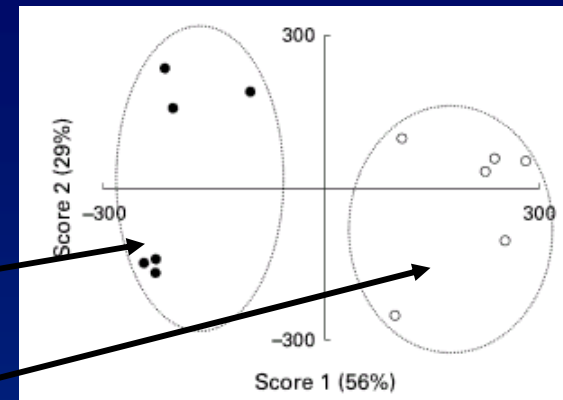
Non-Whole-grain diet

Whole-grain diet

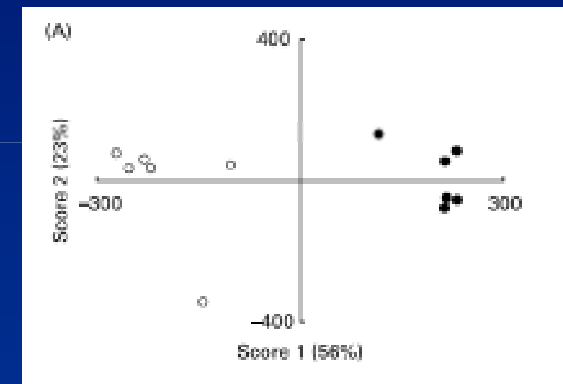
**Table 2.** Summary of the major differences between non-wholegrain diet (NWD) and wholegrain diet (WGD) samples\*

NMR spectral region (ppm)	Assignment†	Plasma‡	Urine‡
approximately 1.2–1.4	(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>n</sub> in fatty acids	↑	–
3.03	N-CH <sub>3</sub> in creatinine/creatine	–	↓
3.25	N-CH <sub>3</sub> in <u>betaine</u>	↑	↑
approximately 3.5–4.5	CH <sub>1</sub> in glucose and amino acids	↓	–
3.90–3.94	CH <sub>2</sub> in betaine	↑	↑
4.06–4.10	N-CH <sub>2</sub> in creatinine	–	↓
5.69–5.81	NH <sub>2</sub> in urea	–	↓
7.54	CH <sub>3</sub> /CH <sub>5</sub> in hippurate	–	↑
7.83	CH <sub>2</sub> /CH <sub>6</sub> in hippurate	–	↑

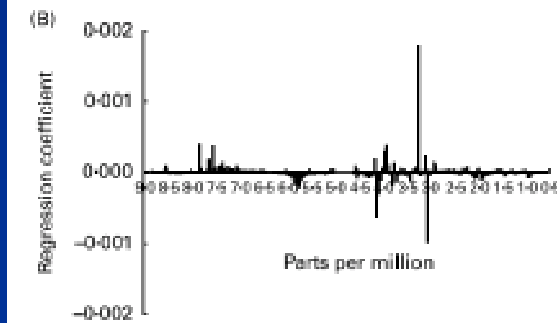
Collaboration with H. Bertram, H. J. Andersen, K.E.B. Knudsen et al, Foulum



PCA



PLS

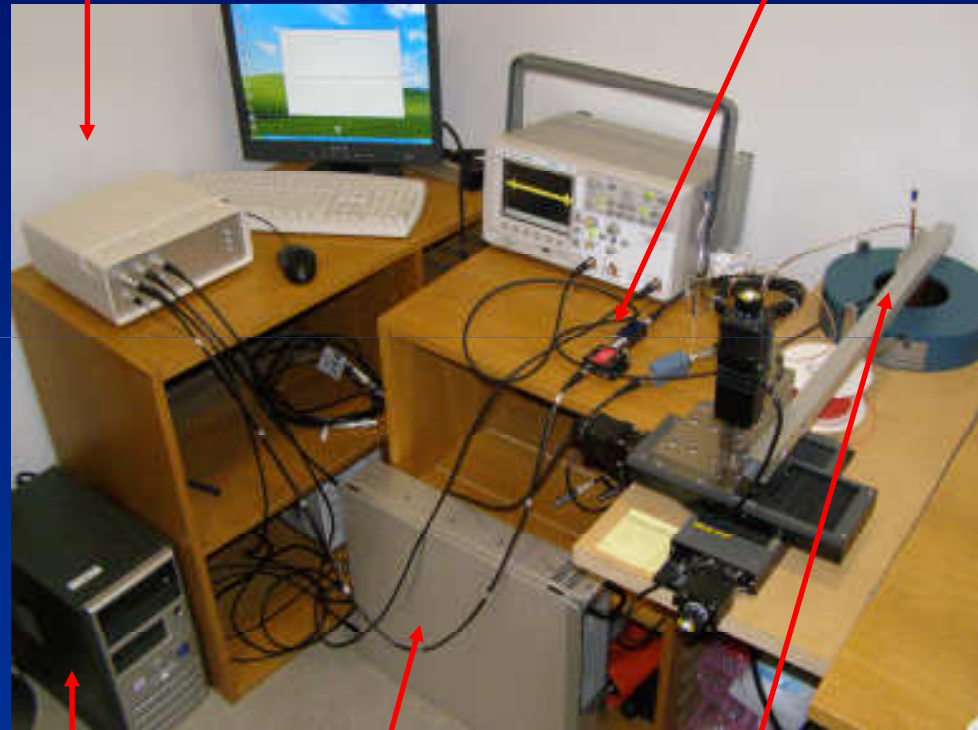


# Low-field, mobile NMR for production control



SpinCore  
RadioProcessor  
0-70MHz

Tx/Rx Switch  
and Preamplifier

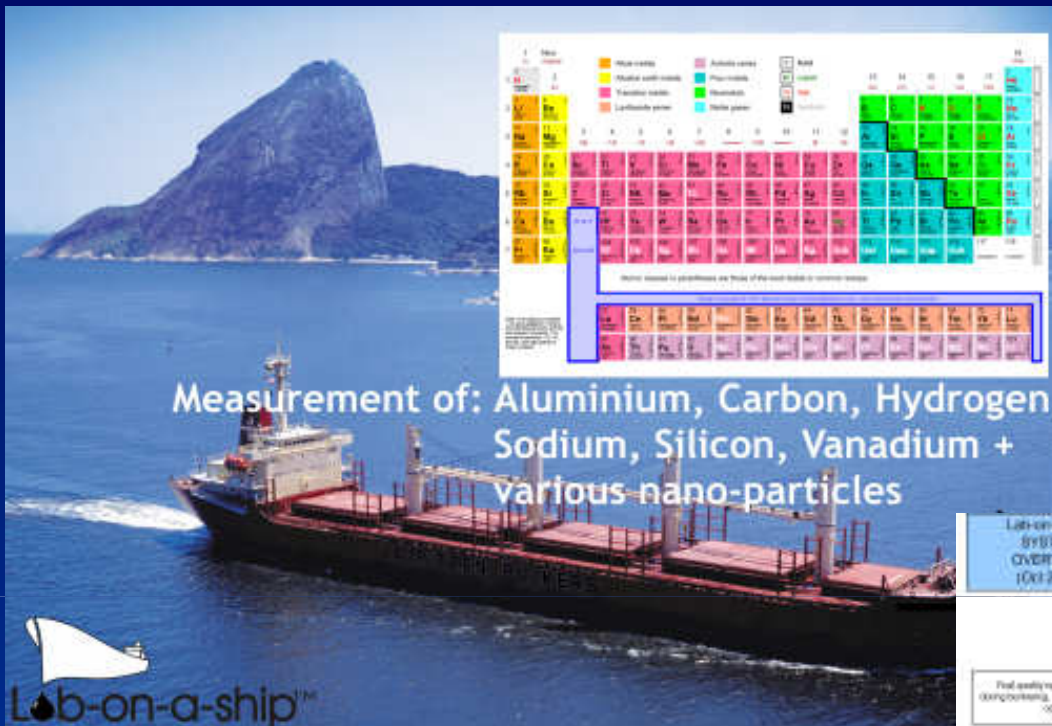


PC  
and  
Software

Power Amplifier  
500W

Permanent Magnet  
 $B_0=0.36T$   
and NMR Probe

# OnBoard NMR Spectroscopy

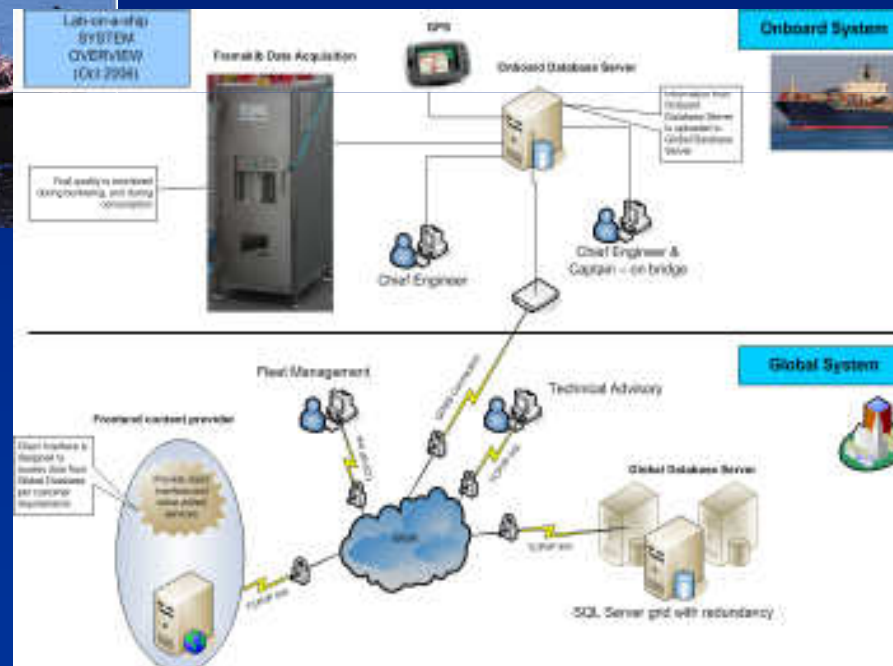


iNANO + NanoNord

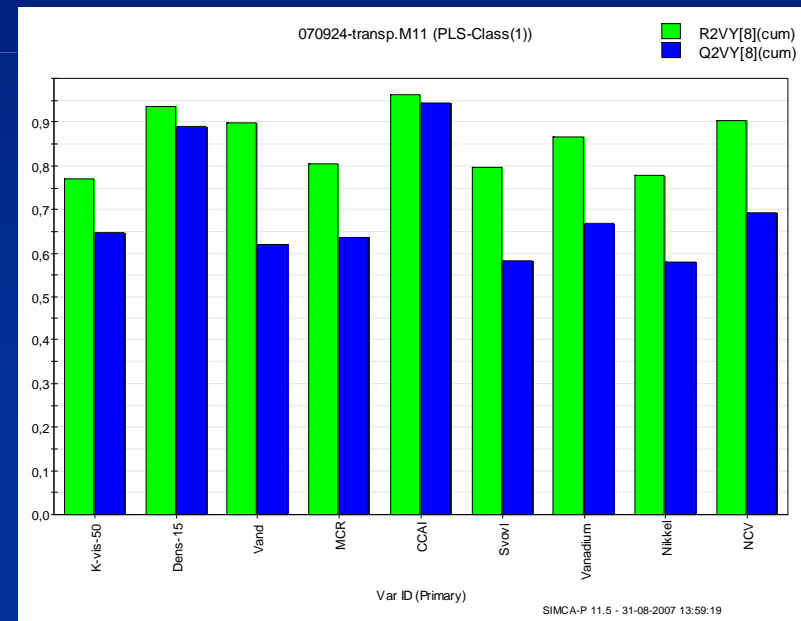
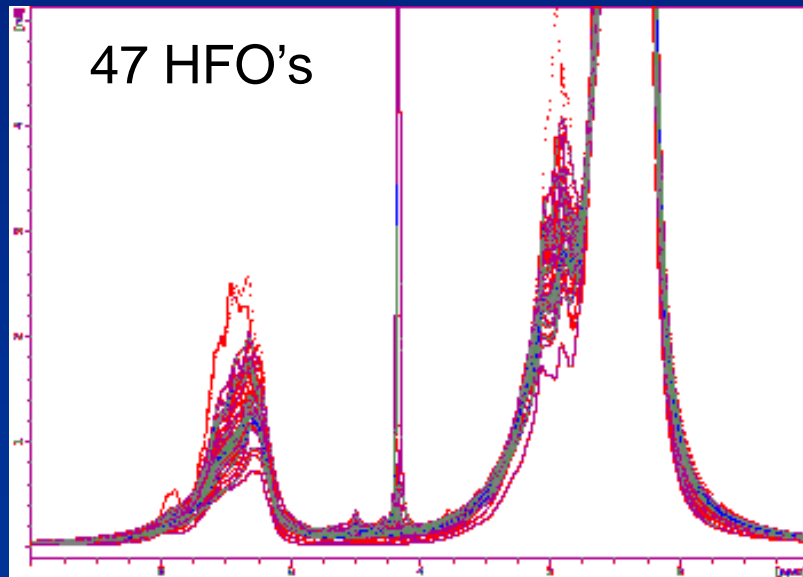
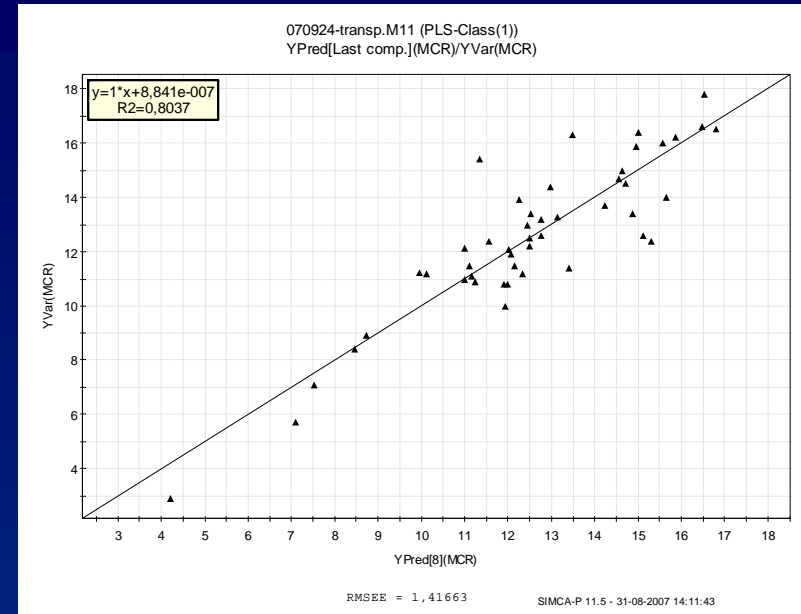
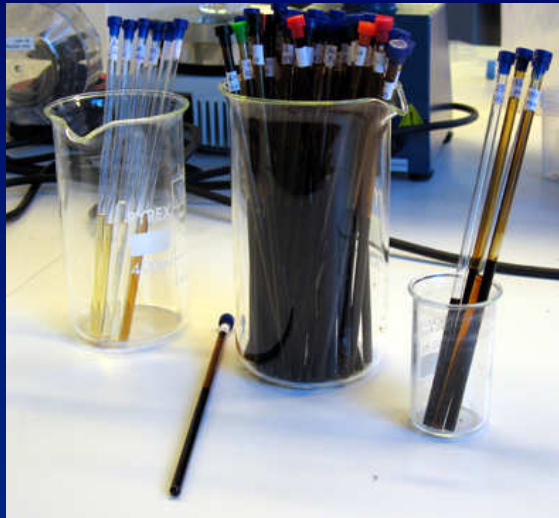


Mobile NMR Spectroscopy:

Development of low-cost NMR Instrument + New measuring methods



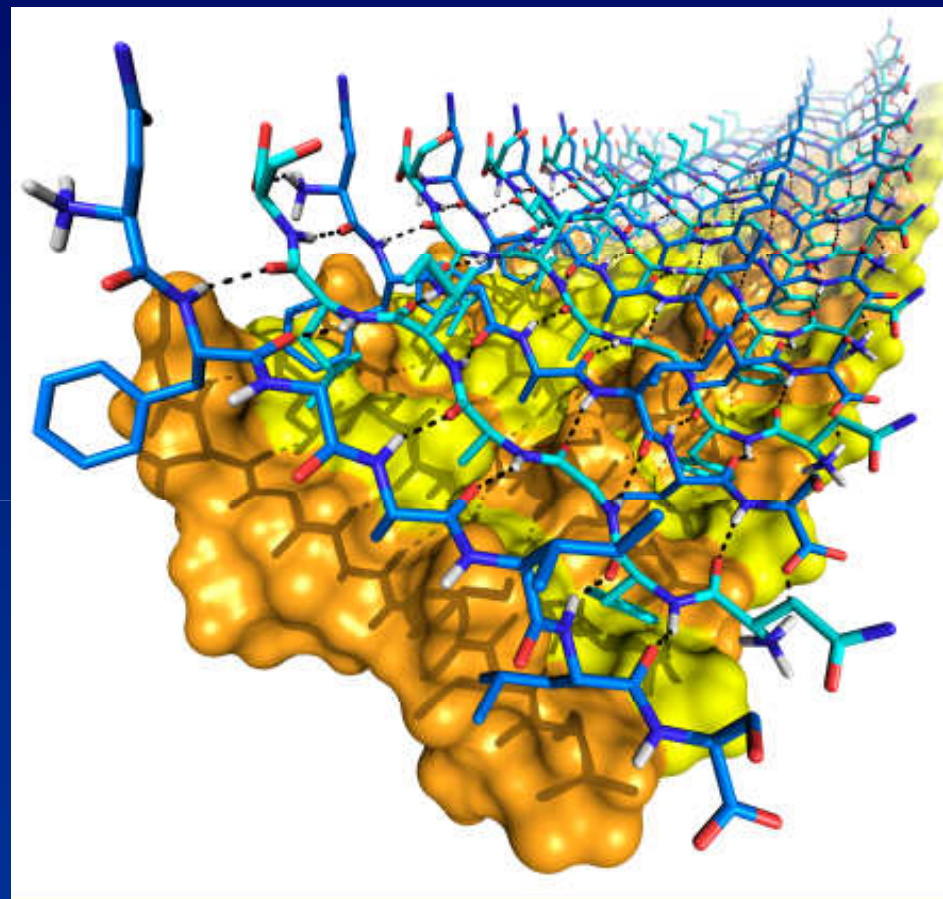
# Oil analysis by PCA and PLS





The Danish National Research Foundation  
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Simon Nielsen  
Hanne Bertram  
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Emad Tajkhorshid, UICU



Thanks for listening

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