

ENTHALPY OF INTERPEPTIDE HYDROGEN BONDS IN COLLAGEN

$$\Delta H_{CO...NH} = ?$$

Background: Collagen is the most abundant protein in mammals and a main component of the connective tissue matrix. Triple helical tropocollagen molecules are the main units of collagen. Tropocollagen is composed of repeating tripeptides $-(\text{Gly-X-Y})-$, where $X=\text{Pro}$ in 37,8% and $Y=4\text{-Hyp}$ in 28,8% of cases. The factors of the collagen triple helix stability include interpeptide $\text{N}_1\text{H}_1\cdots\text{C}_2\text{O}_2$ hydrogen bonds, hydrogen bonds of C_1O_1 and C_3O_3 groups with water, hydrophobic and Van der Waals interactions.

Theory

Enthalpy $\Delta H_{\text{H-bond}}$ of H-bonds, formed by $\text{C}=\text{O}$ groups, is linearly dependent upon frequency shift $\Delta\nu_{\text{H-bond}}$ of correspondent stretching vibrations, caused by formation of these bonds [1],

$$\Delta H_{\text{H-bond}} = \Delta\nu_{\text{H-bond}} \cdot 0.205 \text{ kJ-cm/mol} \quad (1)$$

In our previous work [2] it was demonstrated that for C_2O_2 groups $\Delta\nu_{\text{H-bond}} = \nu_{\text{H-bond}}^{\text{hydr}} - \nu_{\text{H-bond}}^{\text{dehydr}} = -37 \pm 5 \text{ cm}^{-1}$

Where

ν_0 is frequency of unperturbed carbonyl vibration

($\nu_0 = 1693 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ for C_2O_2 in poly(Pro-Gly-Pro)) [3]

ν^{hydr} is the observed frequency of C_2O_2 stretching vibrations

for poly(Pro-Gly-Pro) in hydrated state

$\nu^{\text{hydr}} = 1643 \pm 2 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ for C_2O_2 in poly(Pro-Gly-Pro) [3]

$\Delta\nu_{\text{res}} = 13 \pm 0.5 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ is the frequency shift of the carbonyl vibration caused by dynamic resonance interactions of carbonyl transition dipoles [2]

$$\Delta H_{\text{CO...NH}} = 7.6 \pm 1.0 \text{ kJ/mol}$$

Experiment (IR spectroscopy)

Dehydrated collagen structures retain the interpeptide $\text{N}_1\text{-H}_1\cdots\text{O}_2=\text{C}_2$ bond while the helical parameters of dehydrated triple helix differ from the ones observed in a well hydrated state [4].

The enthalpy of $\text{N}_1\text{-H}_1\cdots\text{O}_2=\text{C}_2$ bond in dehydrated state may be calculated by formula (2), where $\Delta\nu_{\text{H-bond}} = \Delta\nu^{\text{hydr}} = \nu_0^{\text{hydr}} - \nu_0^{\text{dehydr}}$

$\nu_0 = 1693 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ is the unperturbed frequency of C_2O_2 -group stretching vibrations (random coil in non-polar solvents) [3]

$\nu^{\text{dehydr}} = 1664 \pm 2 \text{ cm}^{-1}$, it is the observed frequency of C_2O_2 -group stretching vibrations in dehydrated triple helix [3]

Thus $\Delta\nu^{\text{dehydr}} = -28 \pm 2 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ and $\Delta H^{\text{dehydr}} = 5.74 \pm 0.4 \text{ kJ/mol}$

Hydration of the sample leads to down-shift of Amide I band frequency and up-shift of Amide II frequency, caused by conformational reorganization of the triples helix and strengthening of the interpeptide H-bond (Fig.2,3).

$\Delta\nu^{\text{wet-dehydr}} = 9 \pm 1 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ is the frequency shift of Amide I band caused by hydration of the sample, $\Delta H^{\text{wet-dehydr}} = 1.84 \pm 0.2 \text{ kJ/mol}$ is growth of enthalpy of interpeptide H-bond upon hydration

$$|\Delta H_{\text{CO...NH}} = \Delta H^{\text{dehydr}} + \Delta H^{\text{wet-dehydr}} = 7.58 \pm 1.2 \text{ kJ/mol}$$

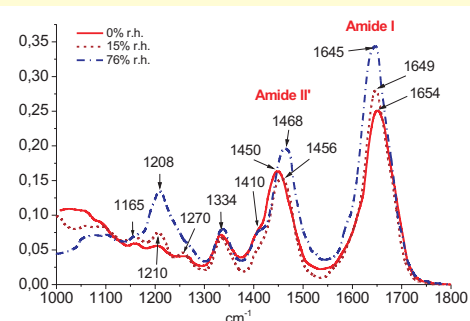


Fig. 2. IR spectrum of deuterated poly(Pro-Gly-Pro) films in dehydrated (0% r.h.) and hydrated (15% r.h., 76% r.h.) states.

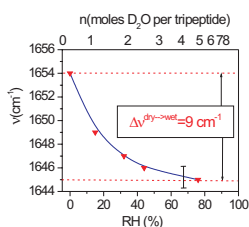


Fig. 3. Frequency of Amide I band at different hydration levels in deuterated poly(Pro-Gly-Pro) film.

Objective: to determine the enthalpy of interpeptide $\text{N}_1\text{H}_1\cdots\text{C}_2\text{O}_2$ hydrogen bonds in collagen and poly(Pro-Gly-Pro).

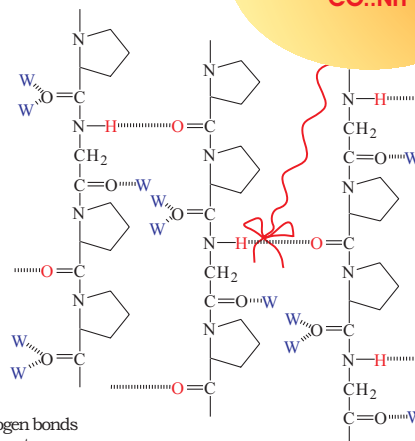


Fig. 1. Hydrogen bonds in collagen structures.

Calculation of enthalpy of interpeptide hydrogen bond $\Delta H_{\text{CO...NH}}$

Poly(Pro-Gly-Pro)	Collagen
Theoretical calculations	Calorimetry+ IR spectroscopy
7.6±1.0 kJ/mol	5.6±1.2 kJ/mol
Experiment (IR spectroscopy)	Calorimetry
7.58±1.2 kJ/mol	6.5±0.4 kJ/mol
Average values	
7.6 ±1.2 kJ/mol	6.0 ±1.2 kJ/mol

Calorimetry+IR spectroscopy

Dehydrated collagen retain the interpeptide $\text{N}_1\text{-H}_1\cdots\text{O}_2=\text{C}_2$ bond [4], enthalpy of $\text{N}_1\text{-H}_1\cdots\text{O}_2=\text{C}_2$ bond in dehydrated collagen ΔH^{dehydr} may be found from the dependence $\Delta H(n)$ of enthalpy of helix-coil transition from the rate of the sample hydration (Fig. 6) obtained in [5]

$$\Delta H^{\text{dehydr}} = 2.93 \pm 0.4 \text{ kJ/mol}$$

As well as in poly(Pro-Gly-Pro), hydration of collagen leads to down-shift of Amide I band frequency and up-shift of Amide II frequency, caused by conformational reorganization of the triples helix and strengthening of the interpeptide H-bond.

$\Delta\nu^{\text{wet-dehydr}} = 13 \pm 1 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ is the frequency shift of Amide I band caused by hydration of the sample $\Delta H^{\text{wet-dehydr}} = 2.67 \pm 0.2 \text{ kJ/mol}$ is the correspondent growth of enthalpy of interpeptide H-bond

$$\Delta H_{\text{CO...NH}} = 5.6 \pm 1.2 \text{ kJ/mol}$$

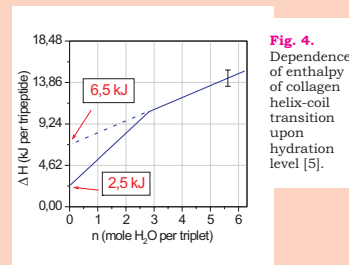


Fig. 4. Dependence of enthalpy of collagen helix-coil transition upon hydration level [5].

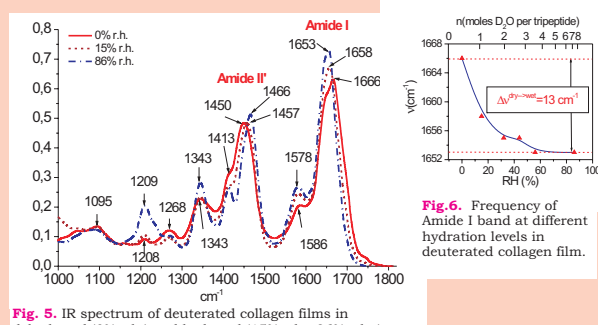


Fig. 5. IR spectrum of deuterated collagen films in dehydrated (0% r.h.) and hydrated (15% r.h., 86% r.h.)

Fig. 6. Frequency of Amide I band at different hydration levels in deuterated collagen film.

Calorimetry

To exclude the impact of bound water into the total enthalpy of collagen helix-coil transition, we have performed extrapolation of the dependence $\Delta H(n)$ to $n=0$ (Fig. 6) and thus obtained the enthalpy of interpeptide H-bond $\Delta H_{\text{CO...NH}} = 6.5 \pm 0.4 \text{ kJ/mol}$

Conclusion: Enthalpy of interpeptide $\text{N}_1\text{H}_1\cdots\text{C}_2\text{O}_2$ hydrogen bond were calculated for poly(Pro-Gly-Pro) and collagen. The results obtained can be used for evaluation of the impacts of energies of interpeptide hydrogen bonds into the total energy of stabilization of native triple helical collagen and poly(Pro-Gly-Pro).

References:

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