

Combinatorial solid phase peptide synthesis of peptides on glass slides and thermographic investigation on CO₂-binding affinity

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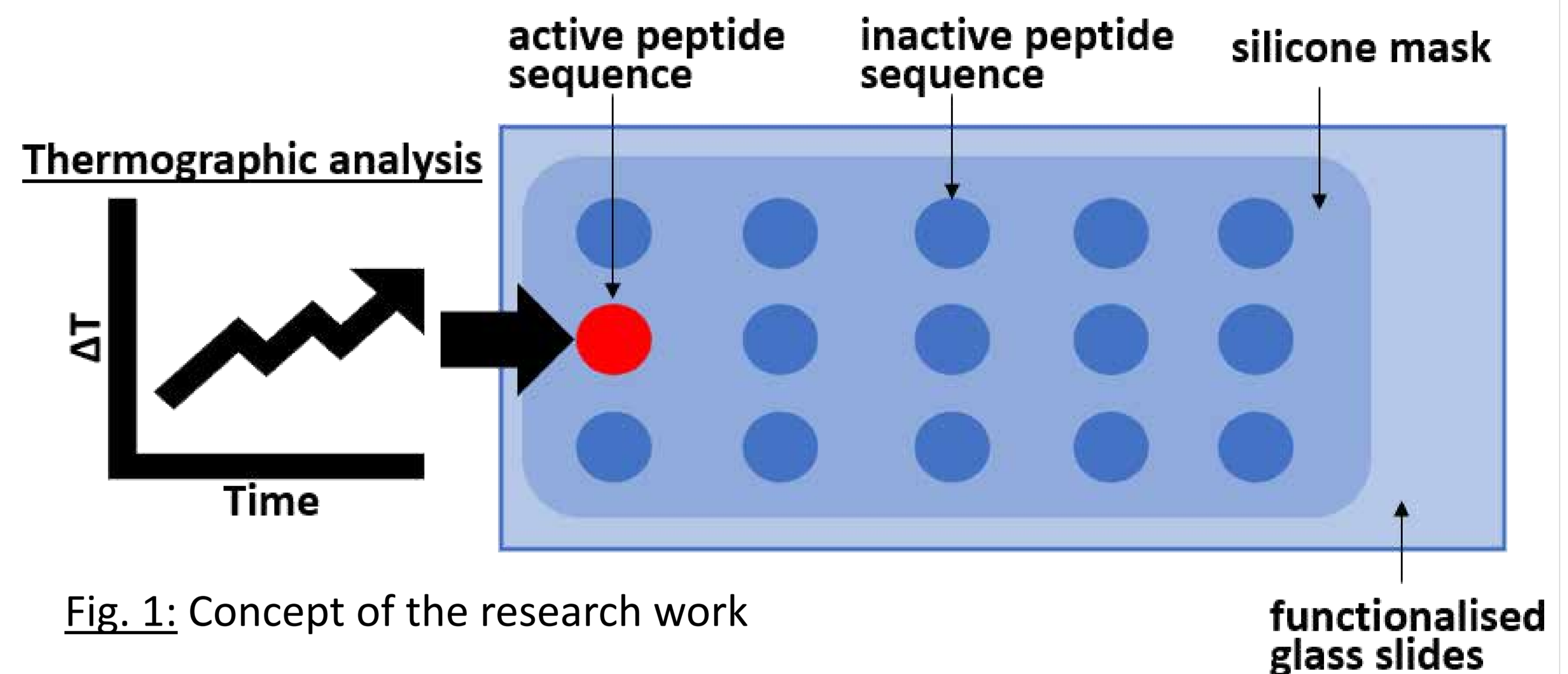
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Abstract:

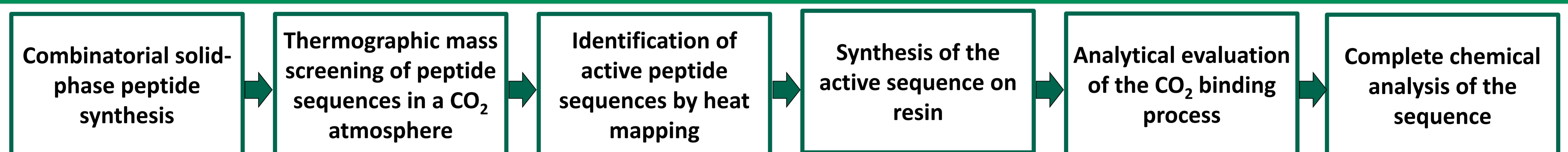
In this research peptide arrays, synthesized with combinatorial solid-phase peptide synthesis (SPPS), have been used to detect CO₂ binding in an artificial CO₂ atmosphere by the technique of thermographic measurements using a high-resolution infrared thermographic camera. Thereby, endo- or exothermic reaction heat release can be detected in mk range indicating successful CO₂ binding to possible active peptides.

1 Introduction / Objectives

- Biocatalysts such as RubisCO play an important role in the conversion of CO₂ into organic molecules. Certain amino acids are crucial for CO₂ fixation in the binding site of carboxylases/oxygenases [1].
- To investigate this process, we performed a combinatorial peptide array synthesis of peptides on functionalized glass slides, followed by screening for CO₂-binding-affinity of the peptide library with an infrared camera in a CO₂ containing environment (see Figure 1).

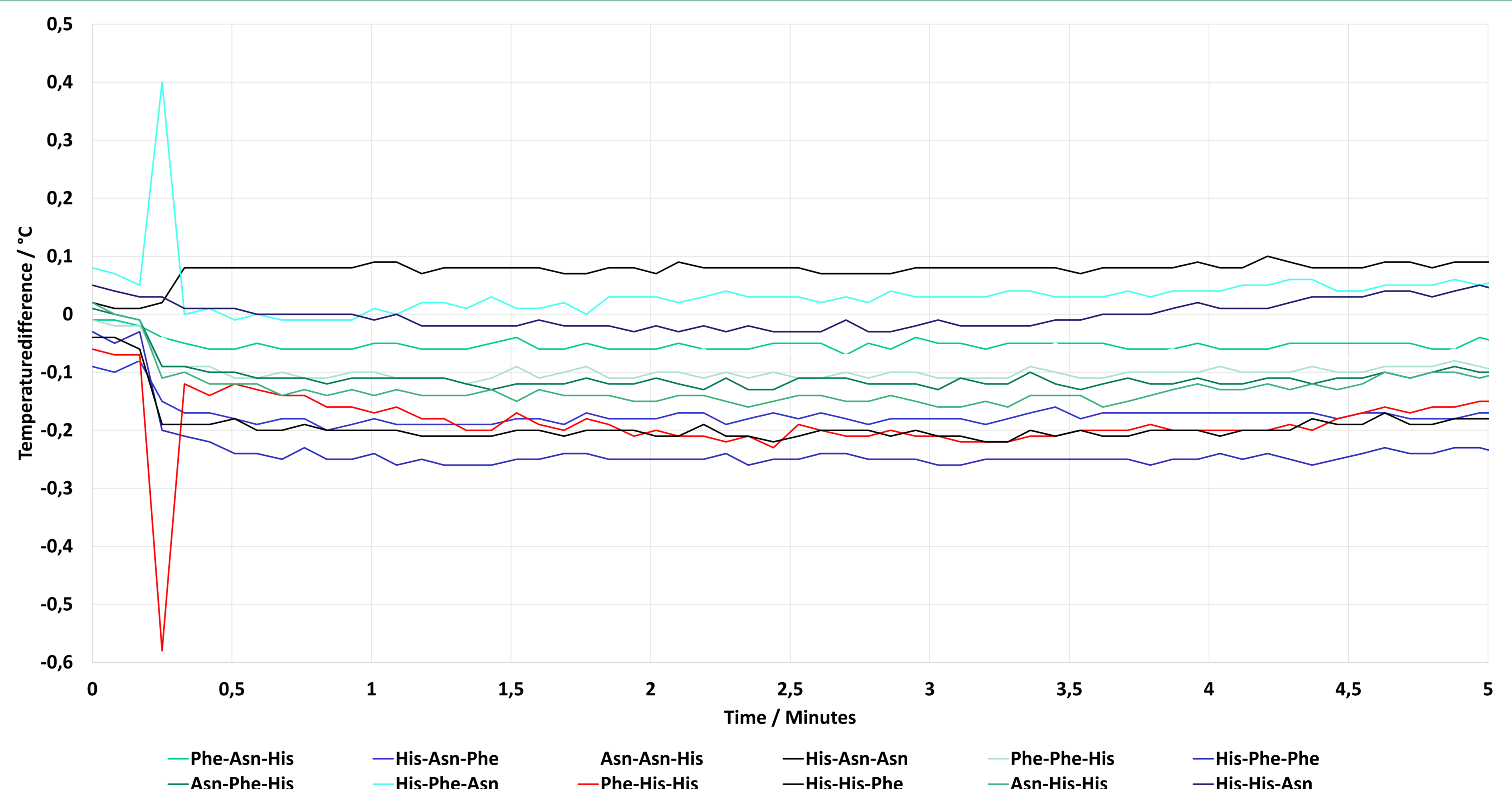


2 Methods



3 Results

- The temperature abnormality in the His-Phe-Asn sequence was reproducible.
- The temperature abnormality in the Phe-His-His sequence was not reproducible.



4 Outlook

- We are currently in the process of transferring the synthesis of the potential HIT sequence to resin beads.
- Gaining higher amounts of peptides for the evaluation of the CO₂ binding process.
- Technical applications of the sequence are to be tested.

5 Literature

- [1] Stoffel, G. M. M., Saez, D. A., DeMirici, H., Vögeli, B., Rao, Y., Zarzycki, J., Yoshikuni, Y., Wakatsuki, S., Vöhringer-Martinez, E., & Erb, T. J. (2019). Four amino acids define the CO₂ binding pocket of enoyl-CoA carboxylases/reductases. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, 116(28), 13964–13969. <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1901471116>