Durham Redox-Active Artificial Molecular Carriers for Ion University Transport Across Cell Membranes



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Introduction & Project Aims

- In biological systems: transmembrane ion transport is facilitated by membrane-embedded ion channels and pumps
- Synthetic transmembrane anion transporters have direct applications in medicinal chemistry as potential cystic fibrosis and cancer treatment
- A vast array of anion transporters have been reported, but none have demonstrated an ability for active transport

Artificial bicarbonate carriers incorporated into leaf and root cell membranes

- Active transport: "uphill" movement of ions from an area of low concentration to an area of high concentration; an entropically unfavorable process that requires a fuel
- To synthesize urea and acyl urea-based chloride ion transporters with a redox-active quinone/hydroquinone motif, capable of facilitating the active transport of chloride ions







Passive Ion Transport Experiments





Scheme 1: Synthesis of urea transporters.

Vesicle Preparation for Ion Monitoring



Figure 3: Passive ion transport experiment for measuring ion transport capability in transmembrane



Figure 1: Preparation of vesicles for transport experiments using POPC and Cholesterol Lipids

Figure 2: single crystal of a urea transporter has also given us insights into its hydrogen bonding properties. The solid-state structure reveals hydrogen bonding interactions between the neighbouring urea and hydroquinone units. 0 200 400 600 800 1000 1200 оннн онн Time (s)

Figure 4: Fluorescence decay of lucigenin caused by the influx of CI⁻ into 200 nm LUVs consisting of 7:3 POPC:cholesterol (0.4 mM lipid concentration in 225 mM NaNO₃), with preincorporated hydroquinones RABCs (**UHQ**₆ & **UHQ**₁₂) and quinones RABCs (**UQ**₆ & **UQ**₁₂) at 5 mol% loading w.r.t. lipid concentrationFluorescence of Lucingenin in HQ Gen 4 vesicles over 15 min. CI- solution was added at 1 min (225 mM NaNO₃ + 1M NaCI, 50 uL).

Summary

A family of urea based ion transporters have been synthesized with suitable binding constant for ion transport across membranes. Preliminary results show using artificial cells (vesicles) have shown that ion transport of CI- ions across membranes happens readily.

1. A. T. Wilson and M. Calvin, J. Am. Chem. Soc, 1953, 77, 5948. 2. T. D. Sharkey, Physiol. Plant., 1988, 73, 146–152. 3. H. P. Kortschak, C. E. Hartt and G. O. Burr, Plant Physiol., 1965, 40, 209– 213.