

Remediation of Heavy Metal Ions Using Ferritin Immobilized in Swellable Organically Modified Silica

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Background & Significance

The demand for clean and safe water has increased by 600% in the last 100 years. Sources of pollution are mainly caused by anthropogenic (human) activity like farming and mining. Heavy metals present a significant cause for concern in water sources due to their involvement in several health concerns. Current water treatment methods often involve the formation of by-products or require pretreatment before heavy metal removal. Protein immobilization presents a new method for water purification that is selective for metal ions and doesn't generate additional pollutants.

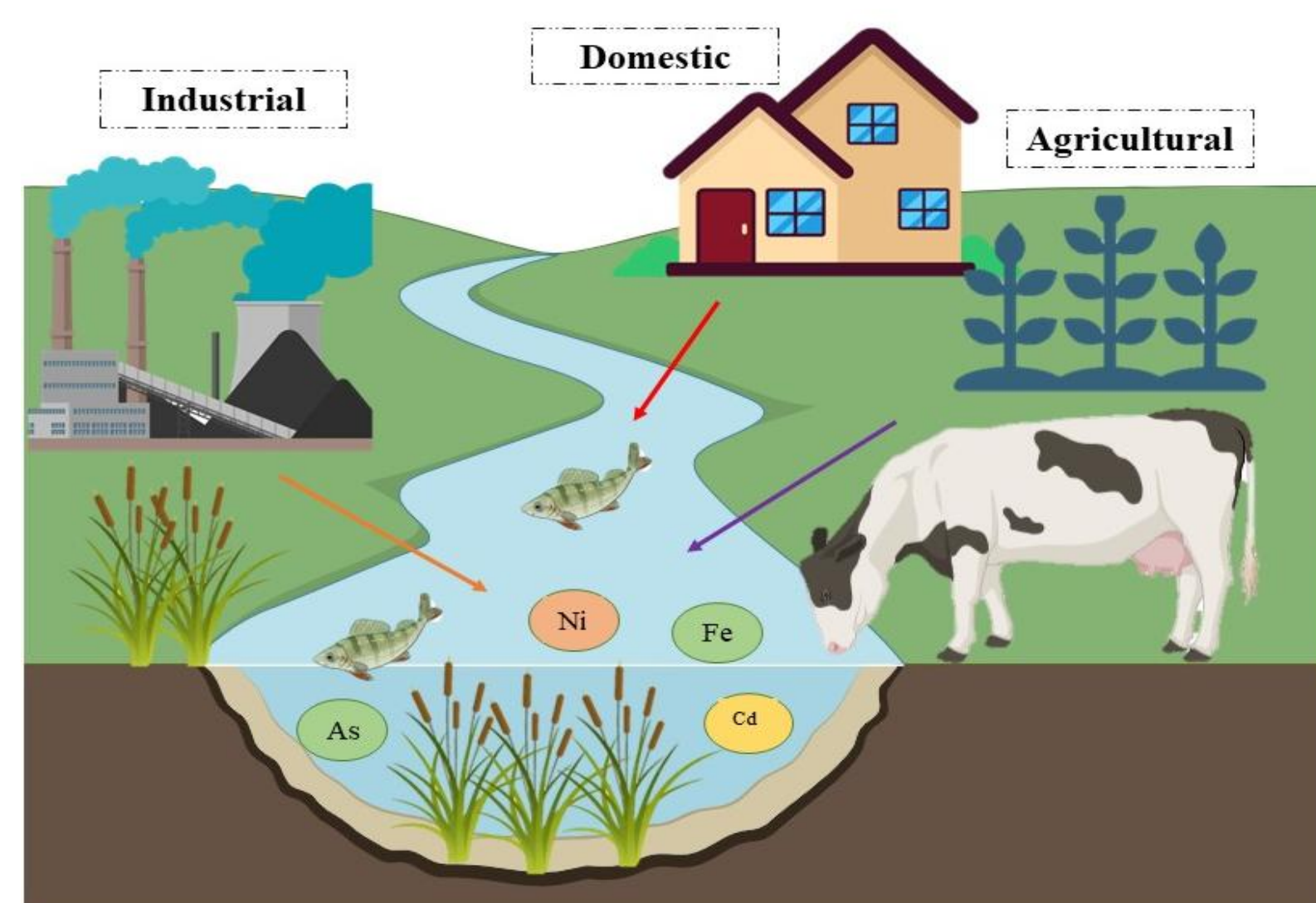


Fig. 1: Anthropogenic sources of metals.

Swellable Organically Modified Silica (SOMS)

- SOMS is an organosilica material consisting of interconnected organosilicate nanoparticles
- SOMS expands upon adsorption of nonpolar solvents
- Can adsorb proteins and maintain their functional activity

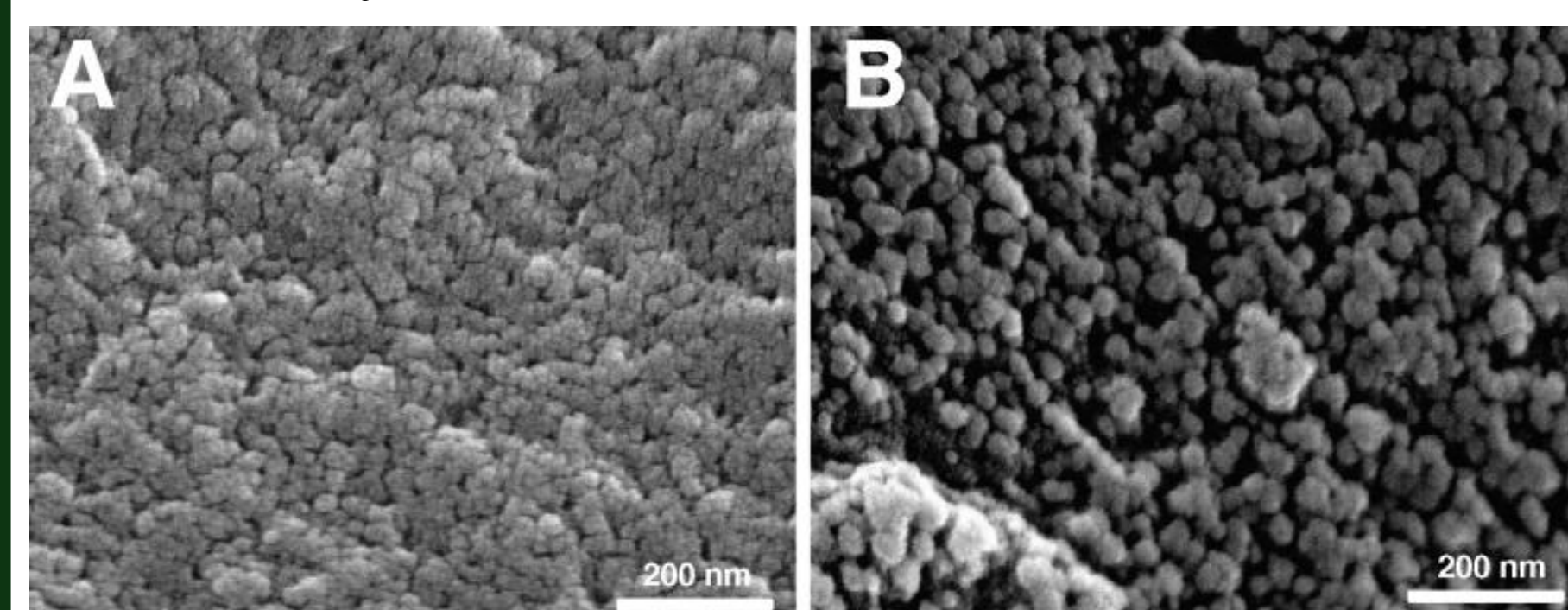


Fig. 2: A) Unswollen SOMS, B) Swollen SOMS

Ferritin Structure & Function

- Ferritin is an iron storage protein
- Structure forms a dodecahedron cage
- Entry of Fe^{2+} into ferritin is directed by facilitated diffusion; doesn't require a conformational change

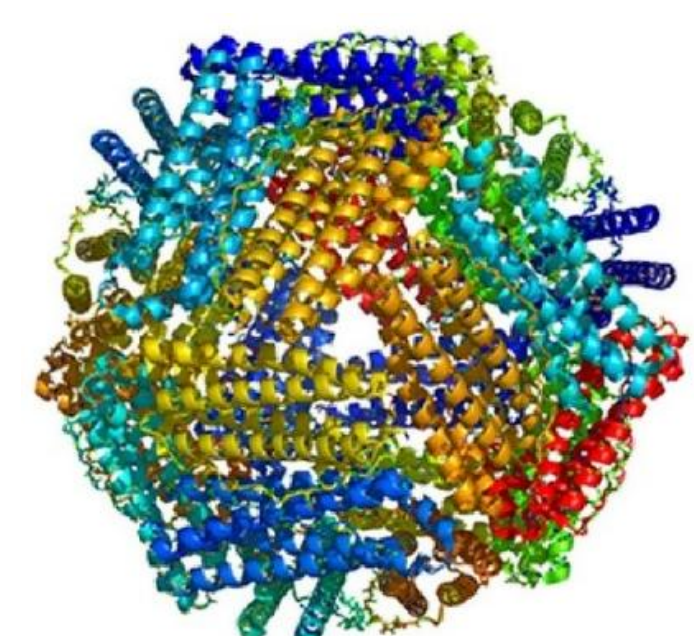
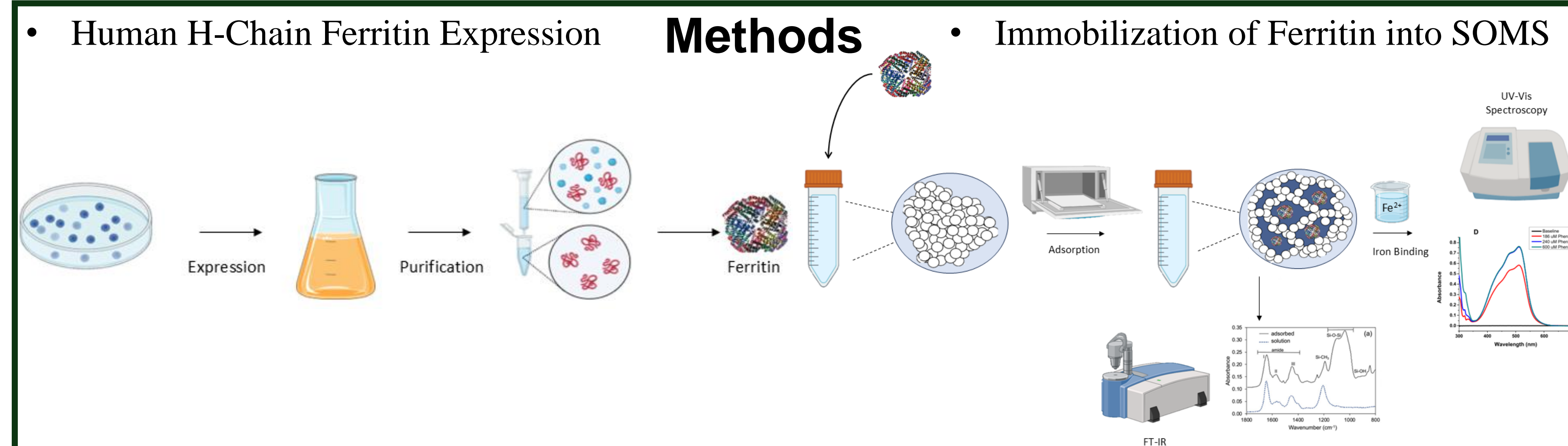


Fig. 3: Structure of ferritin.

Research Question & Goals

Is ferritin immobilized in SOMS able to bind Fe^{2+} ?

- Expression and purification of human H-chain ferritin
- Using UV-Vis spectroscopy, measure adsorption of ferritin into SOMS.
- FT-IR to detect structural changes in ferritin upon adsorption.
- Add iron solutions to immobilized ferritin and measure with UV-Vis with EDTA, an iron chelator
- FT-IR to detect structural changes in ferritin when bound to iron



Expression & Purification of Human H-chain Ferritin

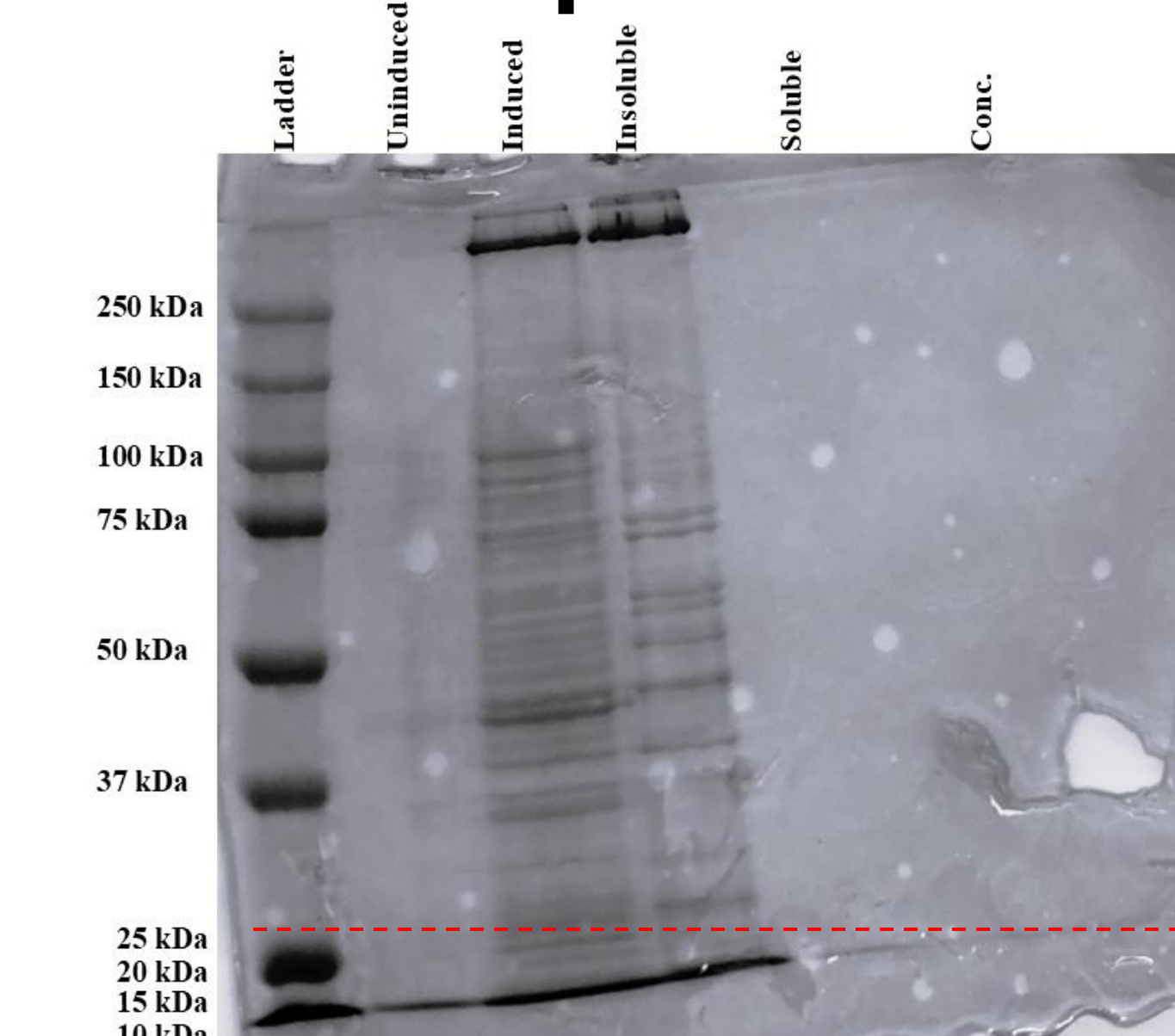


Fig. x: SDS-PAGE gel of human H-chain ferritin expression.

- Expression of human H-chain ferritin shows low yields.
- Large portion of expressed ferritin is in the insoluble fraction.

Ferritin Adsorption into SOMS

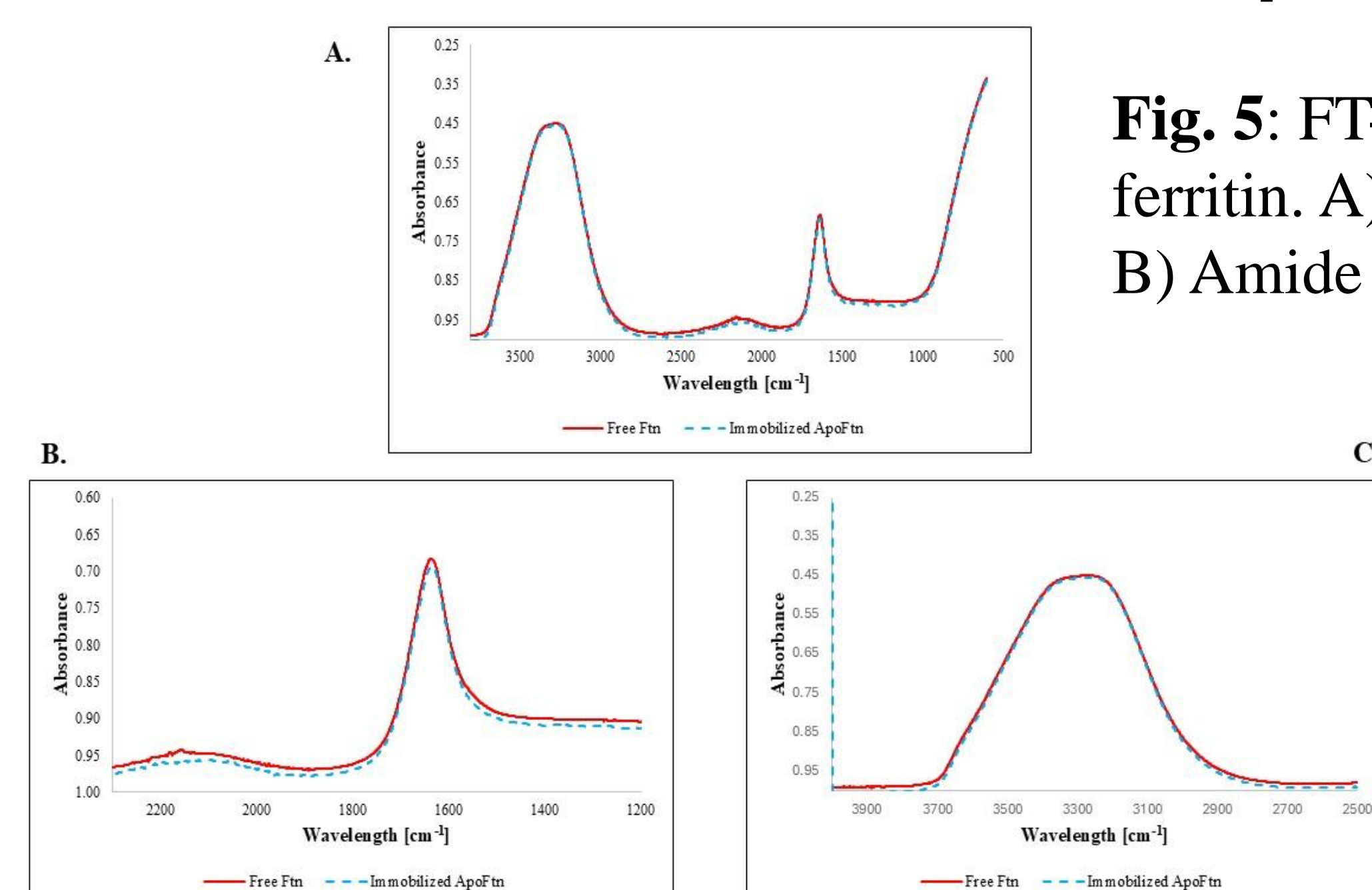


Fig. 5: FT-IR spectra of free ferritin and immobilized ferritin. A) Full spectrum from 4000 cm^{-1} to 500 cm^{-1} . B) Amide region. C) 3900 cm^{-1} to 2500 cm^{-1} .

- No difference in IR spectra between free ferritin and ferritin immobilized in SOMS
- Ferritin was able to adsorb into SOMS

Trial	Amount (mg)	% Protein Adsorption
1	7.994	99.93
2	7.995	99.94
3	7.995	99.94
avg	7.995	99.94

Table 1: Amount of ferritin adsorbed to SOMS from 1 mg/mL stock solution.

Fe^{2+} Binding to Immobilized Ferritin

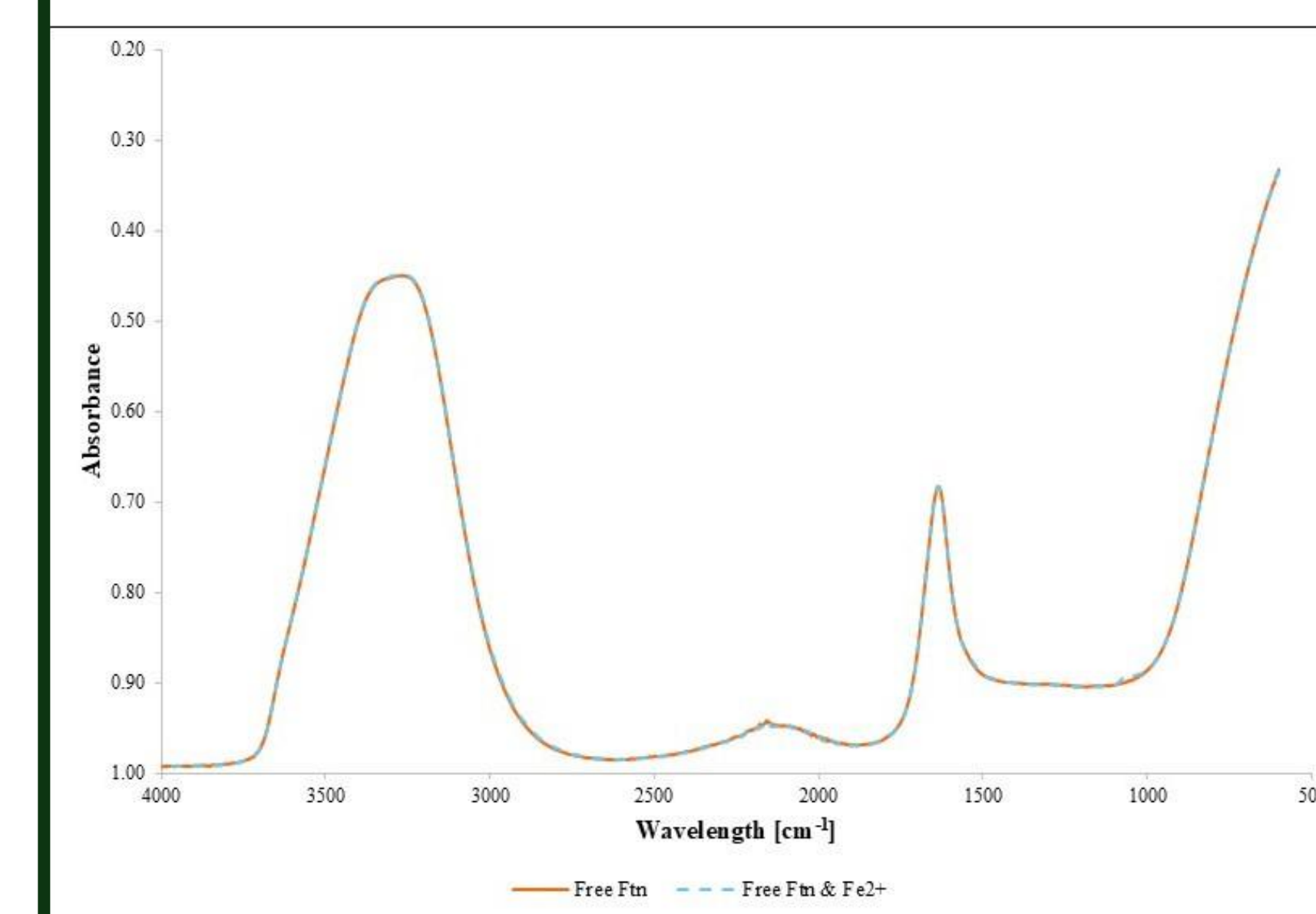


Fig. 6: IR spectra of apoferritin and mineralized ferritin from 4000 cm^{-1} to 500 cm^{-1} .

- No difference in structure between apoferritin (no iron) and mineralized ferritin (bound to iron)
- Immobilized ferritin is unable to bind Fe^{2+}

Trial	Amount (mg)	% Iron Adsorption
1	0.326	3.26
2	-0.4298	0
3	0.182	1.82
avg	0.026	1.69

Table 2: Amount of Fe^{2+} bound by immobilized ferritin.

Conclusions/Limitations

- SOMS can adsorb ferritin despite its large size
- Immobilized ferritin is unable to bind iron, most likely due to the lack of space for iron to enter SOMS pores
- FT-IR detected no structural changes when ferritin is bound to iron and immobilized in SOMS

Future Work

Immobilization of ferritin could be explored with a different material. The pores of SOMS were large enough to encapsulate ferritin, but too small to allow interactions between ferritin and iron. A scaffold with a larger pore size may allow for immobilized ferritin to bind iron.

Acknowledgements

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Works Cited

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