

# The Effects of High Intensity X-ray Laser Pulses in MHz-XPCS Measurements of Protein Solution Dynamics



Stockholm  
University

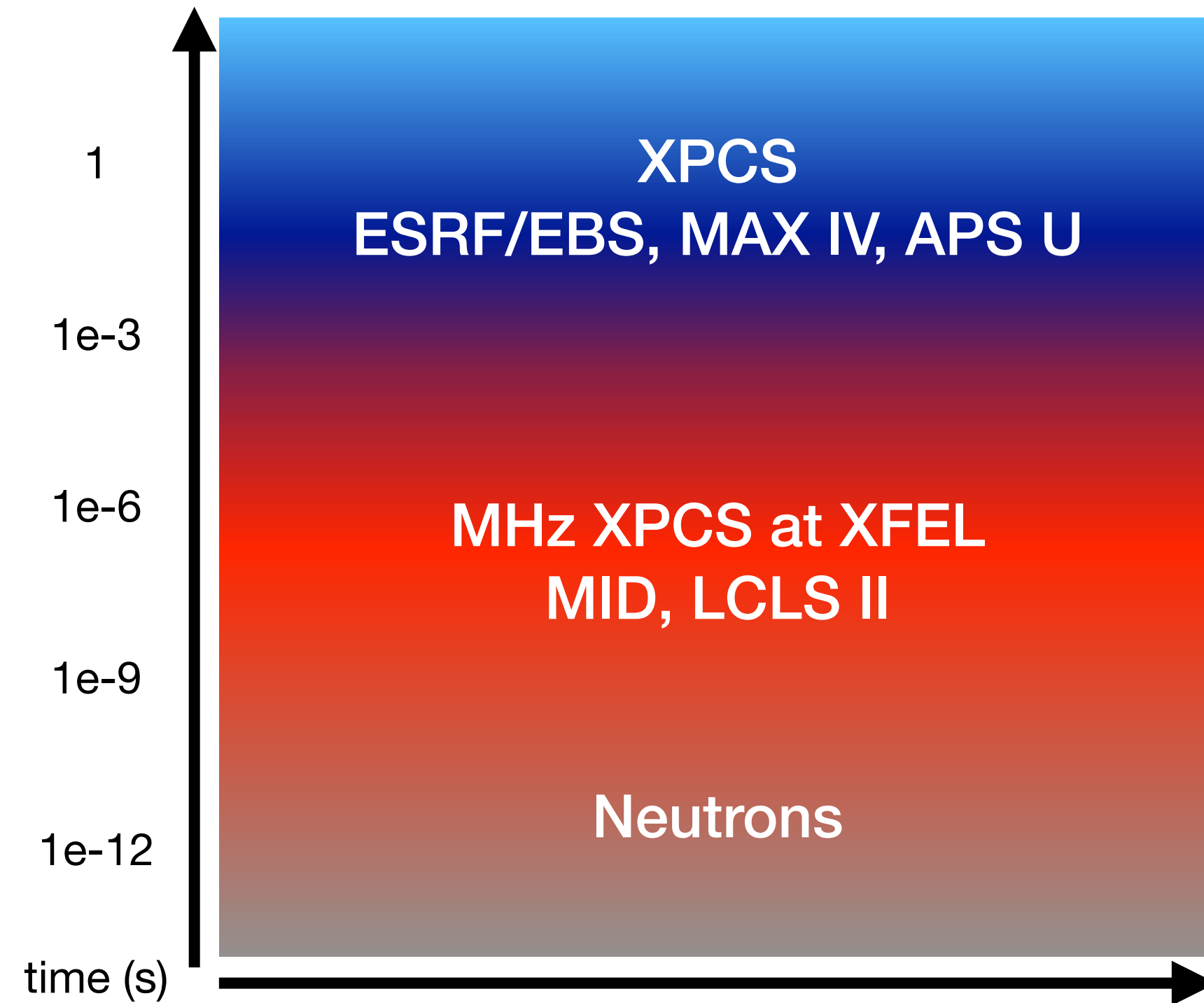


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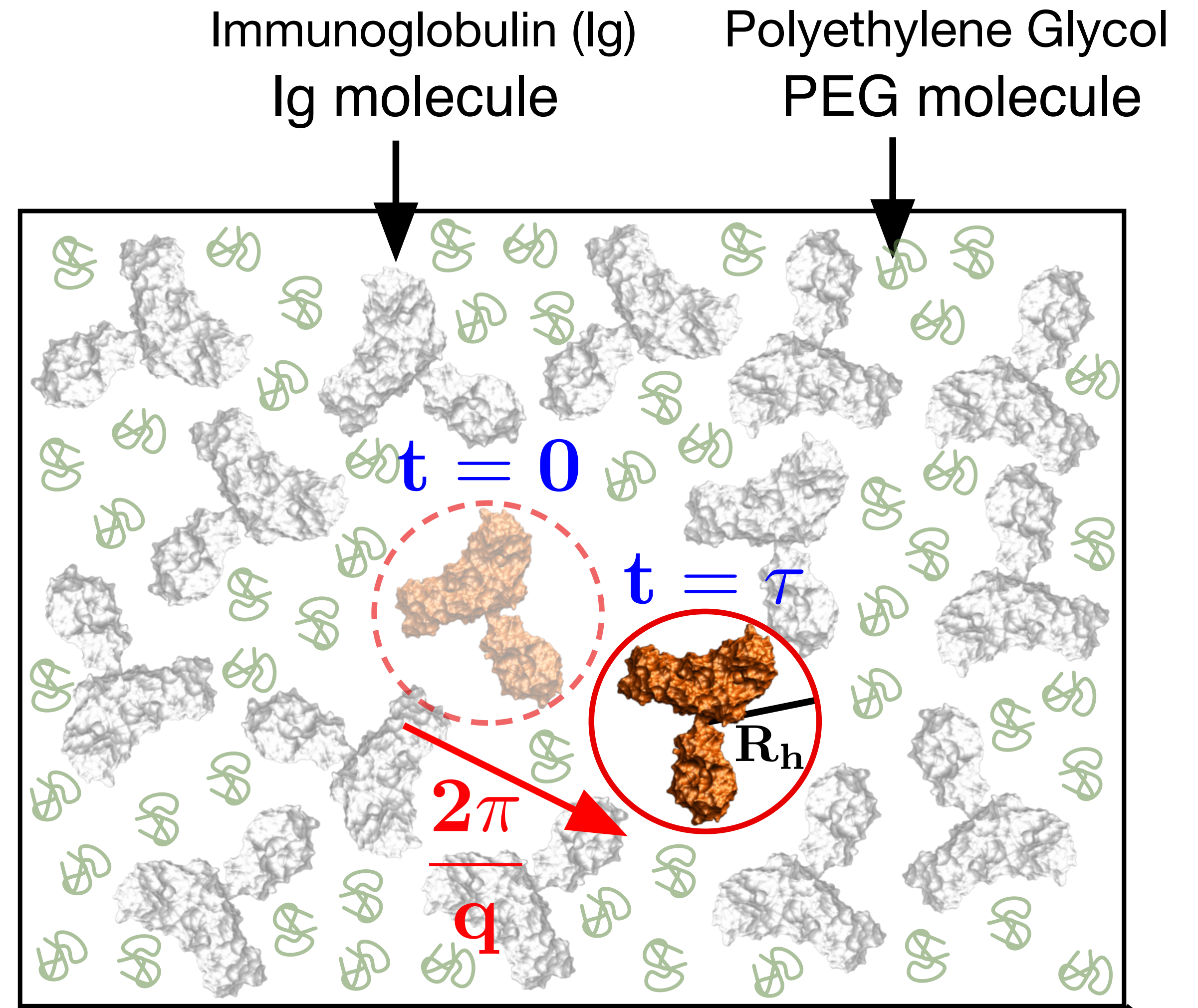
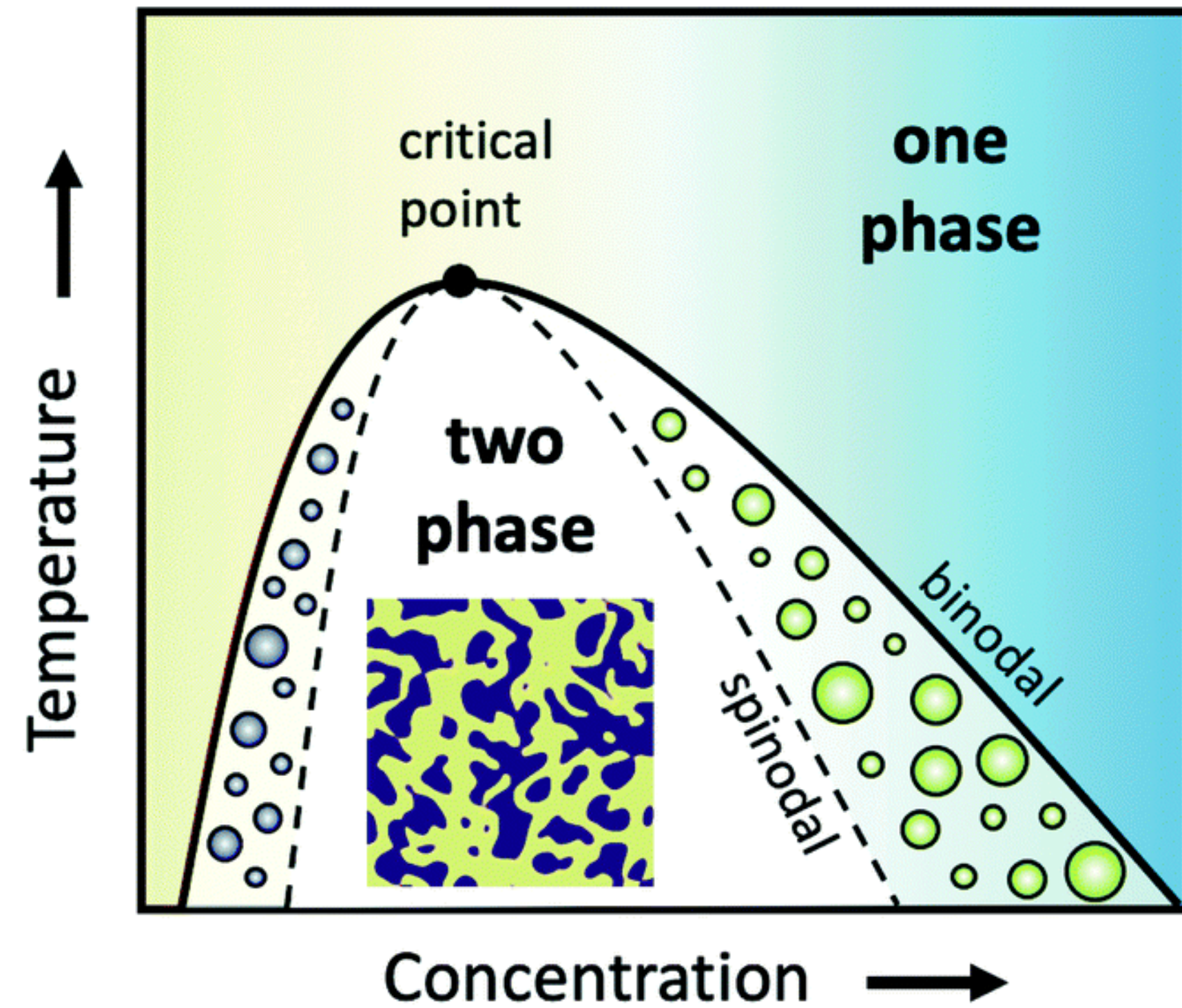
# Time Scales Of Protein Diffusion



Length and time scales:  
 $\tau_0(q) = 1/D_0 q^2 \Rightarrow \tau_0(1\text{nm}^{-1}) \sim 1 \mu\text{s}$

molecule	measured context	$D_0$ diffusion coefficient ( $\mu\text{m}^2/\text{s}$ )
H <sub>2</sub> O	water	2000
H <sub>2</sub> O	nucleus of chicken erythrocyte	200
H <sup>+</sup> (from H <sub>3</sub> O <sup>+</sup> to H <sub>2</sub> O)	water	7000
O <sub>2</sub>	water	2000
CO <sub>2</sub>	water	2000
tRNA ( $\approx 20$ kDa)	water	100
protein ( $\approx 30$ kDa GFP)	water	100
protein ( $\approx 30$ kDa GFP)	eukaryotic cell (CHO) cytoplasm	30
protein ( $\approx 30$ kDa GFP)	rat liver mitochondria	30
protein (NLS-EGFP)	cytoplasm of <i>D. melanogaster</i> embryo	20
protein ( $\approx 30$ kDa)	<i>E. coli</i> cytoplasm	7-8
protein ( $\approx 40$ kDa)	<i>E. coli</i> cytoplasm	2-4
protein ( $\approx 70-250$ kDa)	<i>E. coli</i> cytoplasm	0.4-2
protein ( $\approx 140$ kDa Tar-YFP)	<i>E. coli</i> membrane	0.2
protein ( $\approx 70$ kDa LacY-YFP)	<i>E. coli</i> membrane	0.03
fluorescent dye (carboxy-fluorescein)	<i>A. thaliana</i> cell wall	30
fluorescent dye (carboxy-fluorescein)	<i>A. thaliana</i> mature root epidermis	3
transcription factor (LacI)	movement along DNA (1D, <i>in vitro</i> )	0.04 ( $4 \times 10^5 \text{ bp}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$ )
morphogen (bicoid-GFP)	cytoplasm of <i>D. melanogaster</i> embryo	7
morphogen (wingless)	wing imaginal disk of <i>D. melanogaster</i>	0.05
mRNA	HeLa nucleus	0.03-0.10
mRNA	various localizations and sizes	0.005-1
ribosome	<i>E. coli</i>	0.04

# Antibody Solutions



$$T = 25^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\text{concentration} \approx 250 \text{ mg/mL}$$

$$R_h = 5.5 \text{ nm}$$

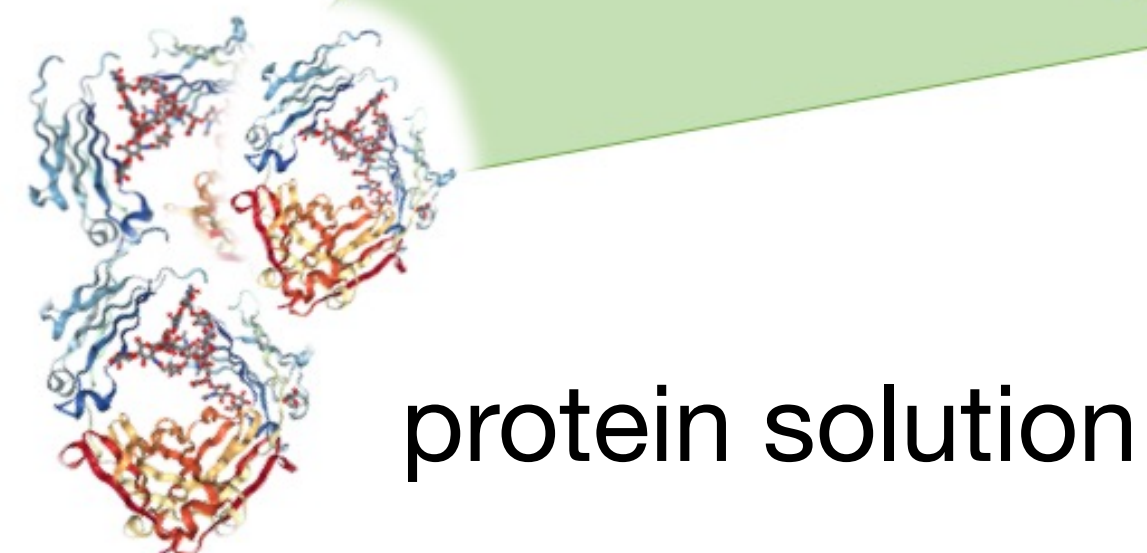
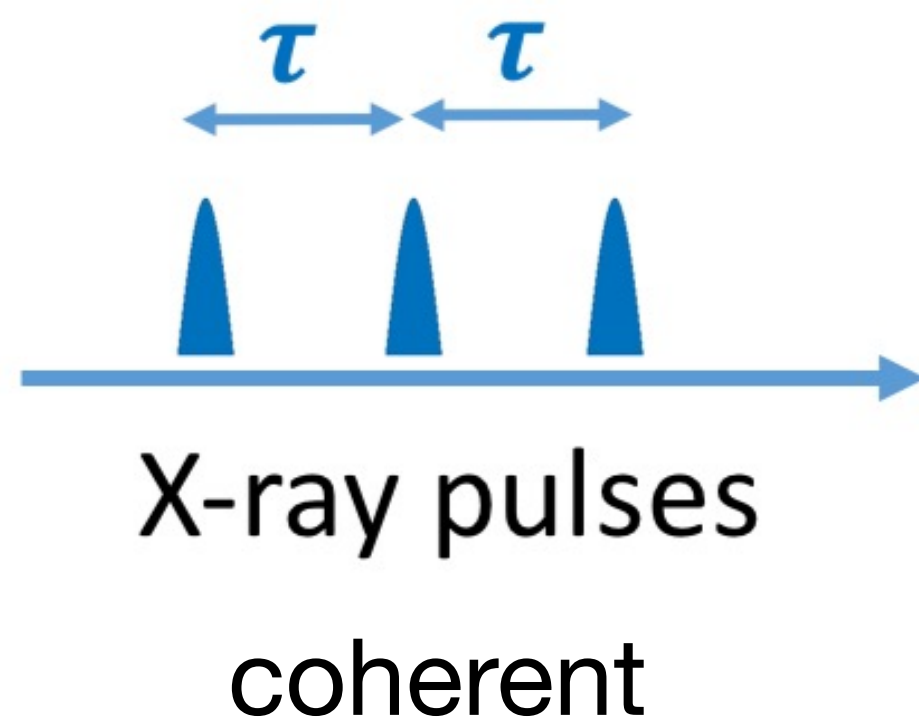
$$\tau \approx 1 - 10 \mu\text{s}$$

# MHz X-Ray Photon Correlation Spectroscopy

(sequential) XPCS

$$g_2(q, \tau) = \frac{\langle I(q, t)I(q, t + \tau) \rangle_t}{\langle I(q, t) \rangle_t^2}$$

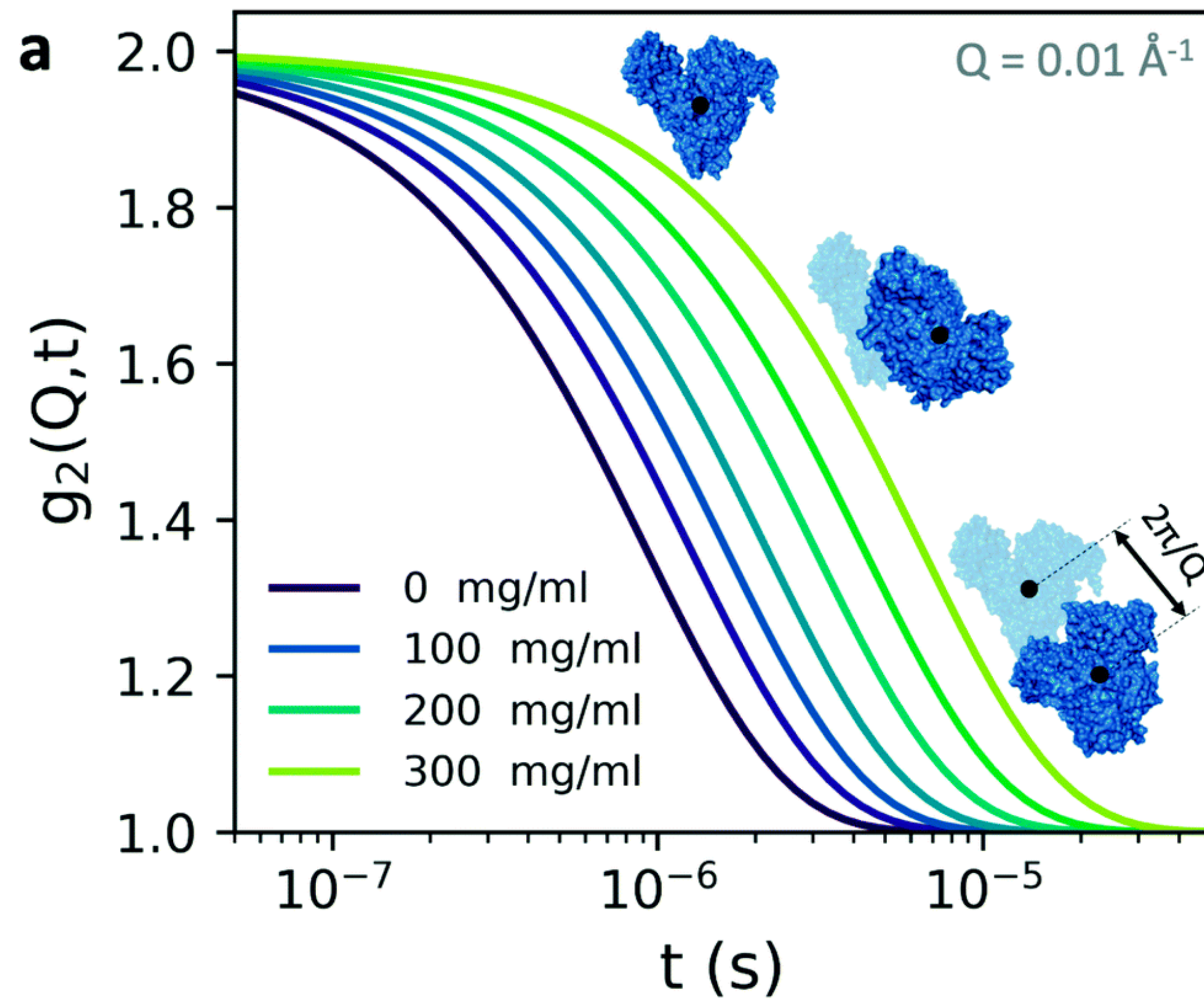
Intensity auto-correlation functions



XFEL Freq. (MHz)	temporal resolution $\tau$ (ns)
4.5	220
2.2	440
1.1	880
...	...

# Measuring Protein Dynamics with MHz XPCS

## Correlation Functions



$$g_2(Q, t) = 1 + e^{-2D(Q)Q^2t}$$

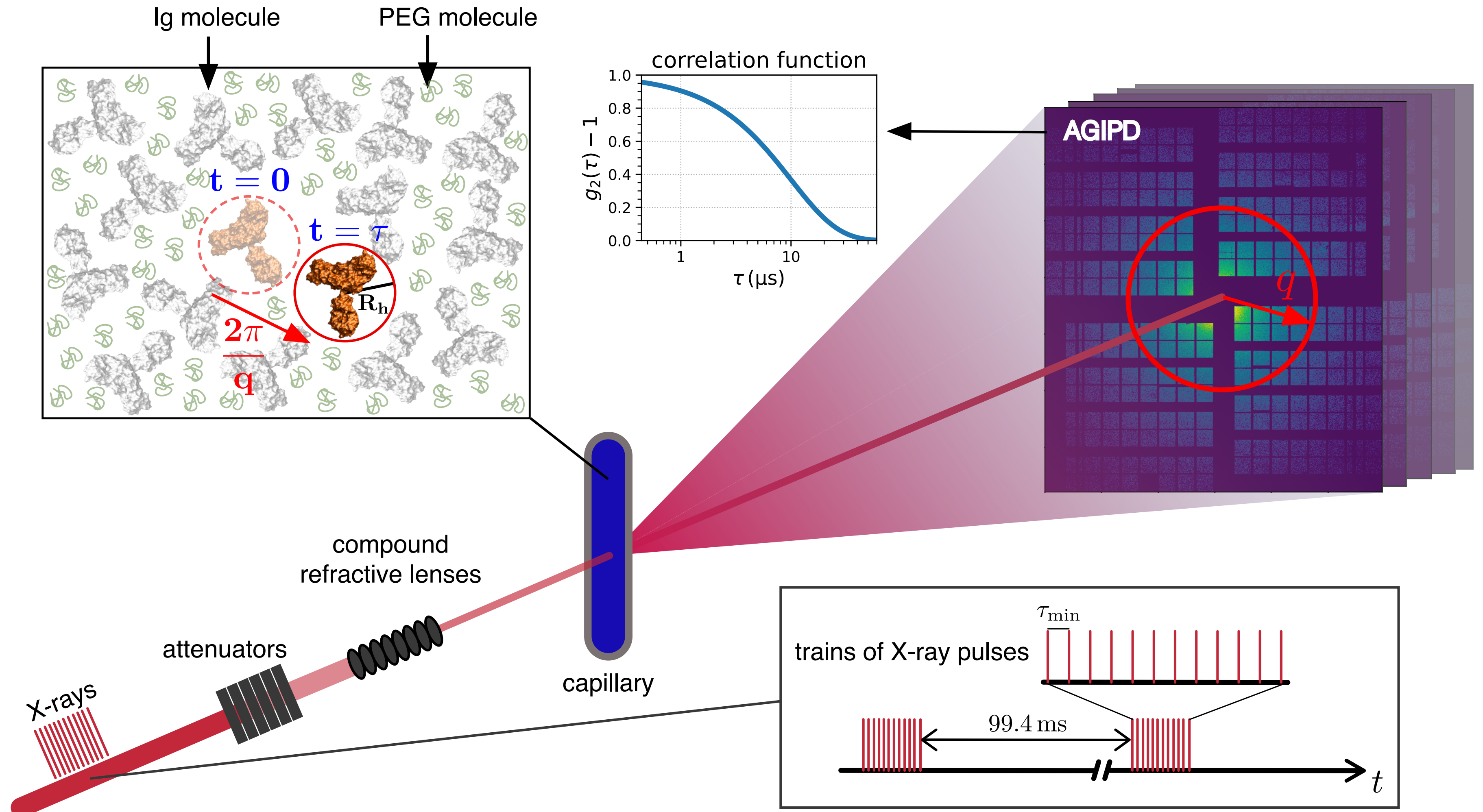
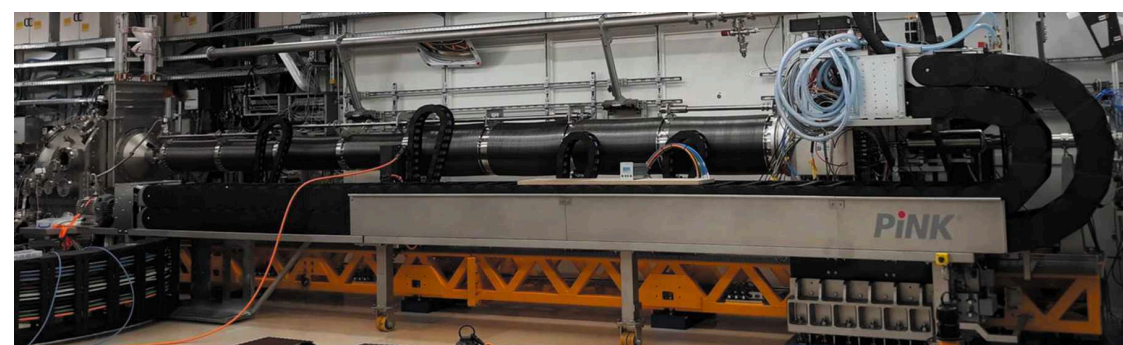
interactions

$$D(q) = \Gamma(q)/q^2 = D_0 \frac{H(q)}{S(q)}$$

# SAXS MHz-XPCS Setup at MID

## Setup Parameters

beam size	10 $\mu$ m x 10 $\mu$ m
attenuation	> 99 %
flux (attenuated)	1e9 photons / pulse
signal	~0.01 to 0.1 photons / pixel
sample detector distance	8m
photon energy	9keV
beam mode	pink beam
data volume	800TB
pulses per train	up to 200



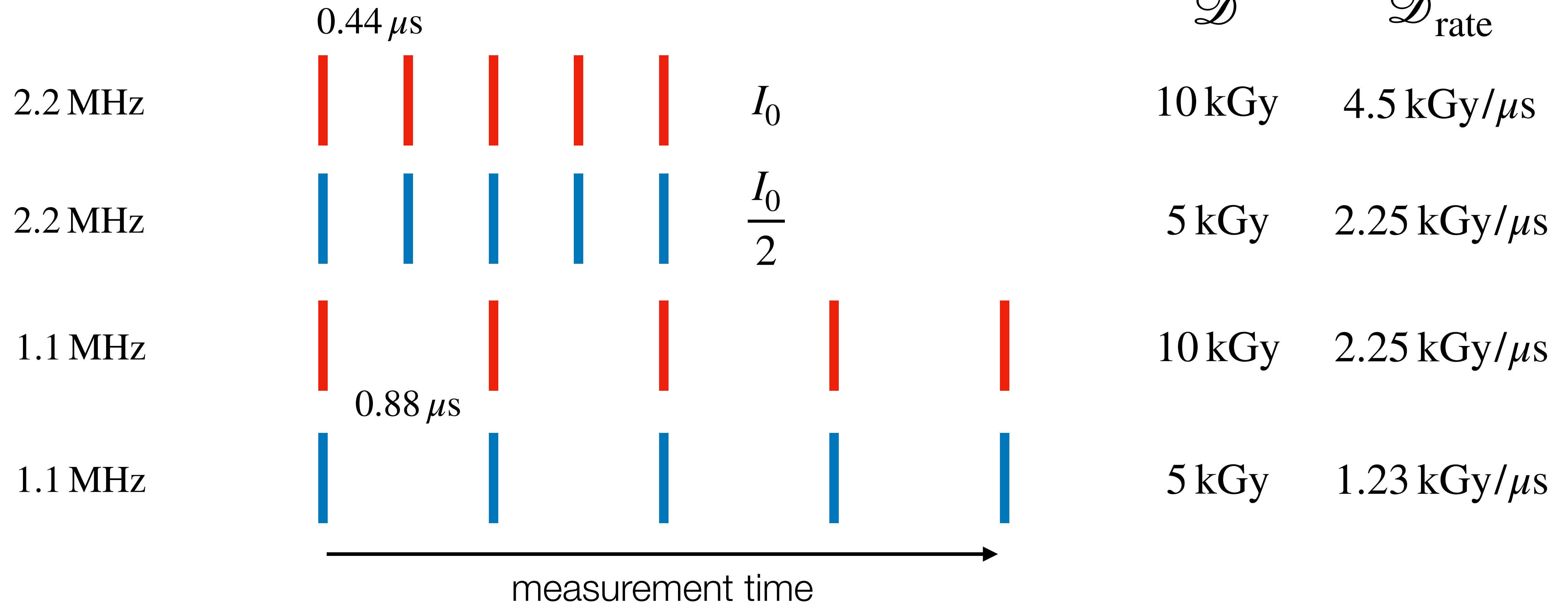
# Dose and Dose Rate

## MHz-XPCS with a pulsed source

Dose: 1kGy - 1kJ/kg  
 Dose rate: 1kGyMHz - 1kGy/ $\mu$ s

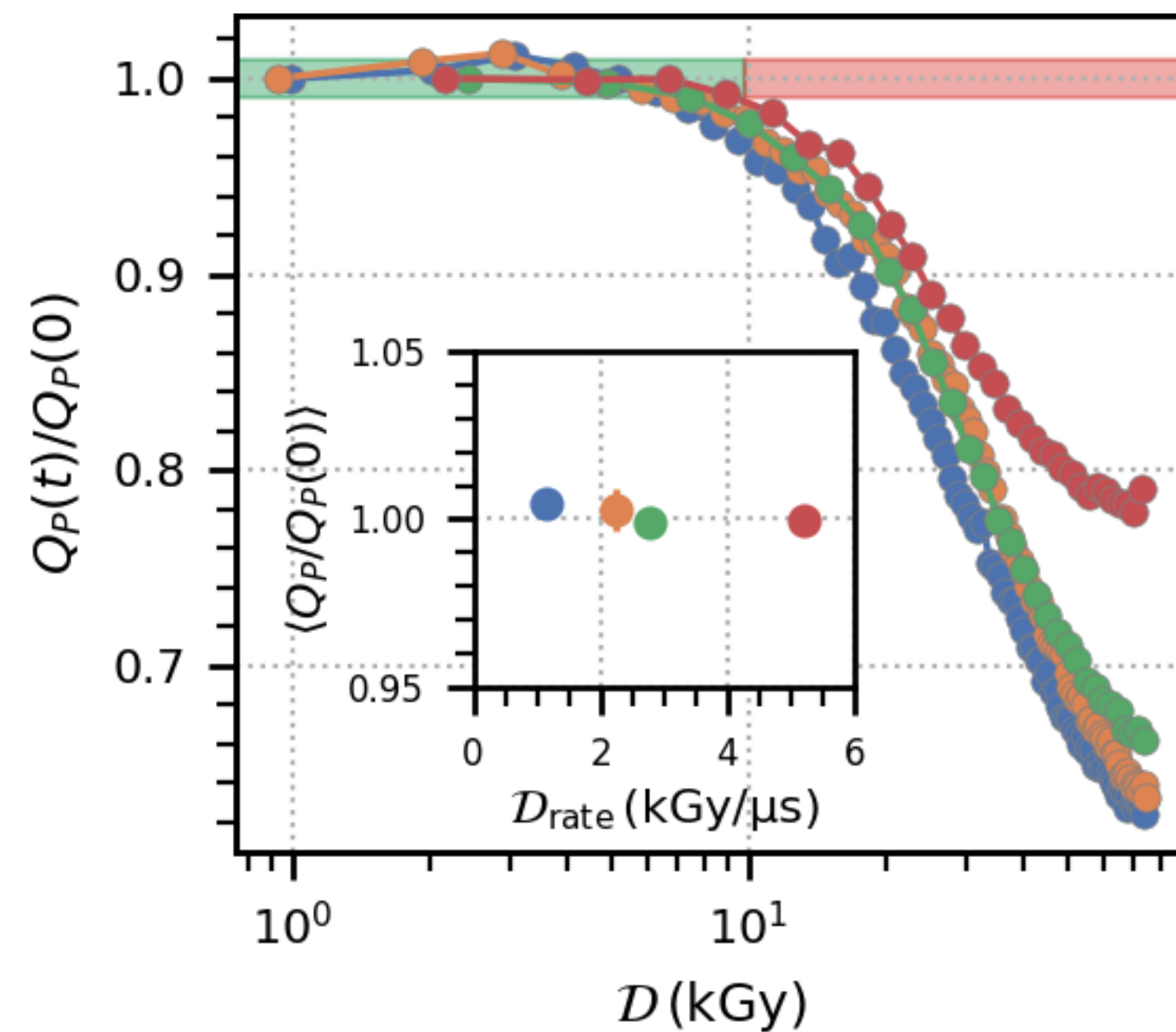
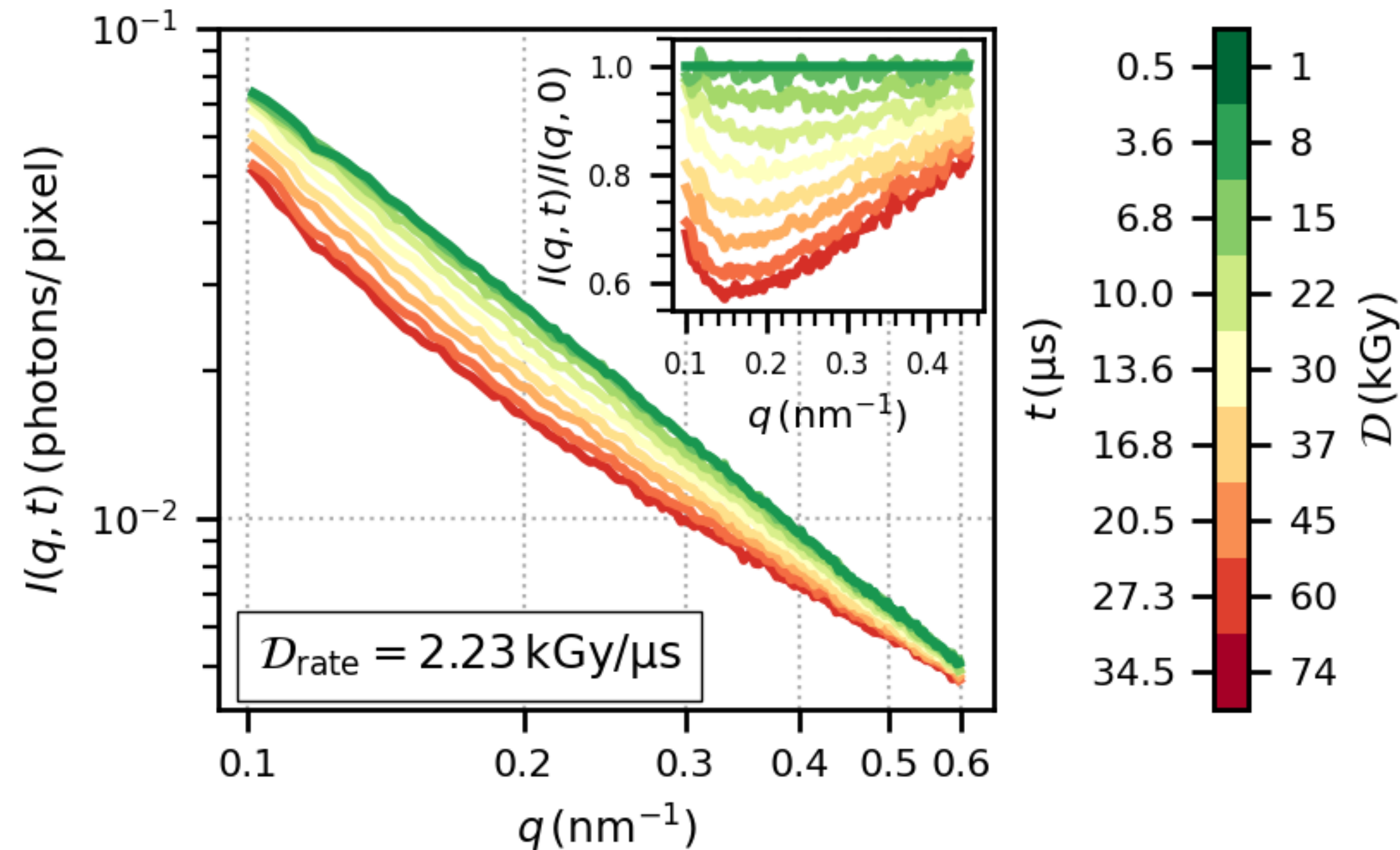
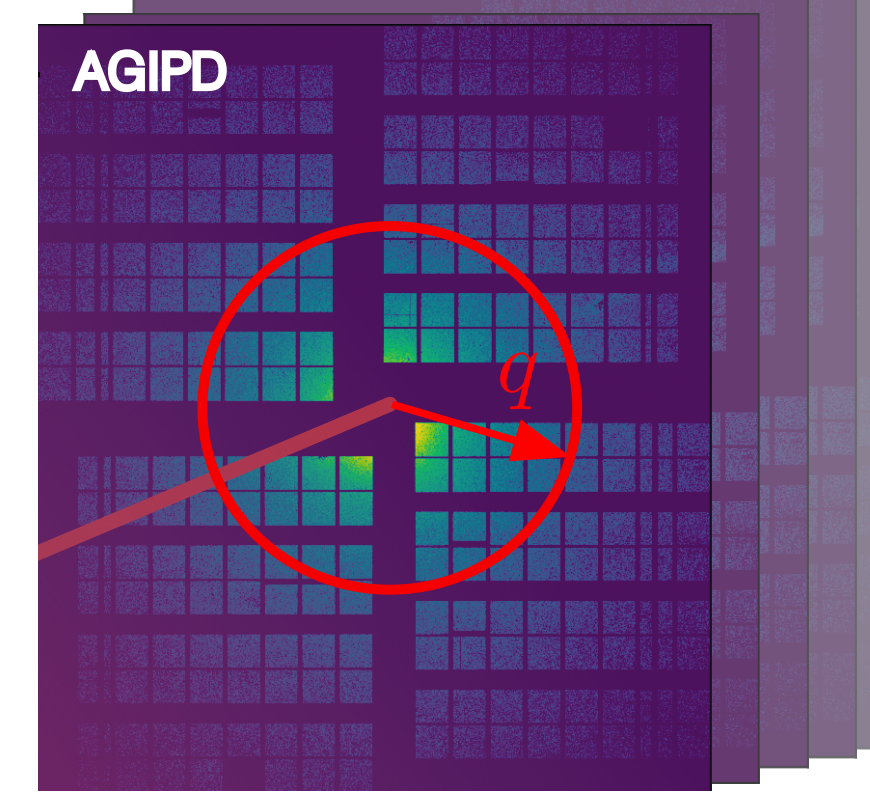
**dose**  
 $\mathcal{D}$

**dose rate**  
 $\mathcal{D}_{\text{rate}}$



# Structural Changes

## Azimuthally Integrated Intensity



**Porod invariant** 
$$Q_P(t) = \int_{q_{\min}}^{q_{\max}} q^2 I(q, t) dq$$



# Time Resolved Dynamics

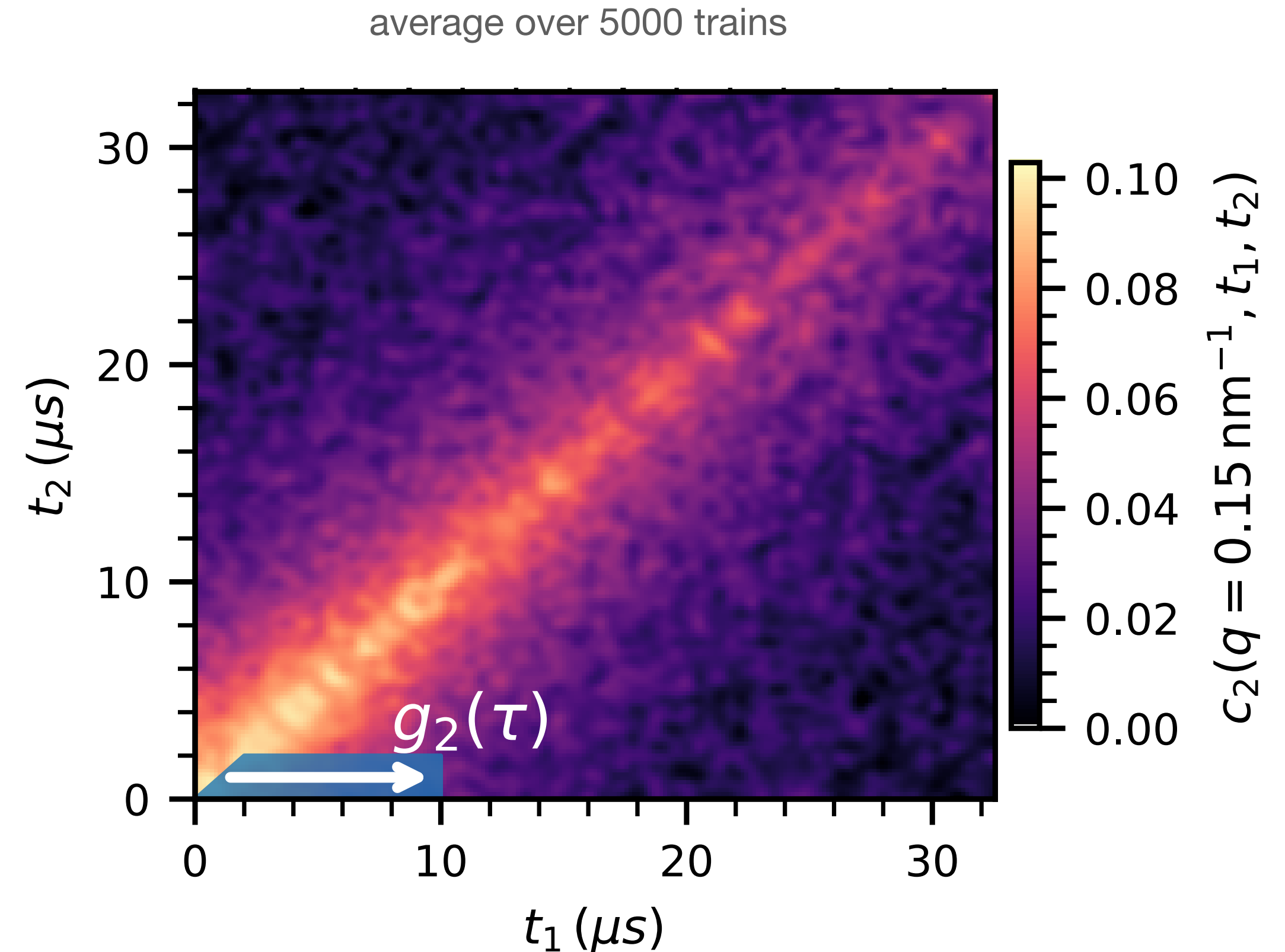
## Two-Time Correlation Functions

$$g_2(q, \tau) = \frac{\langle I(q, t)I(q, t + \tau) \rangle_t}{\langle I(q, t) \rangle_t^2}$$

Intensity auto-correlation functions

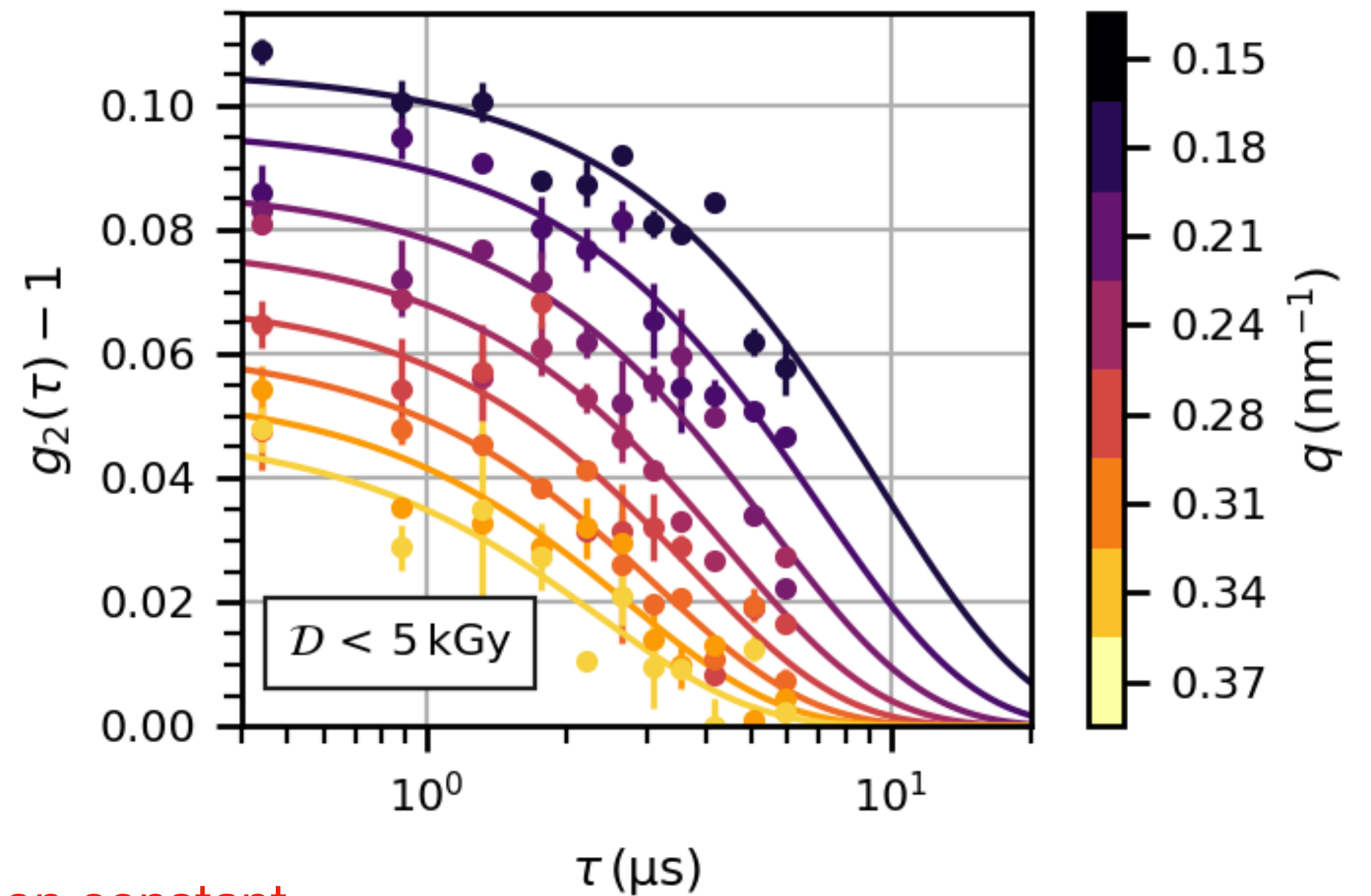
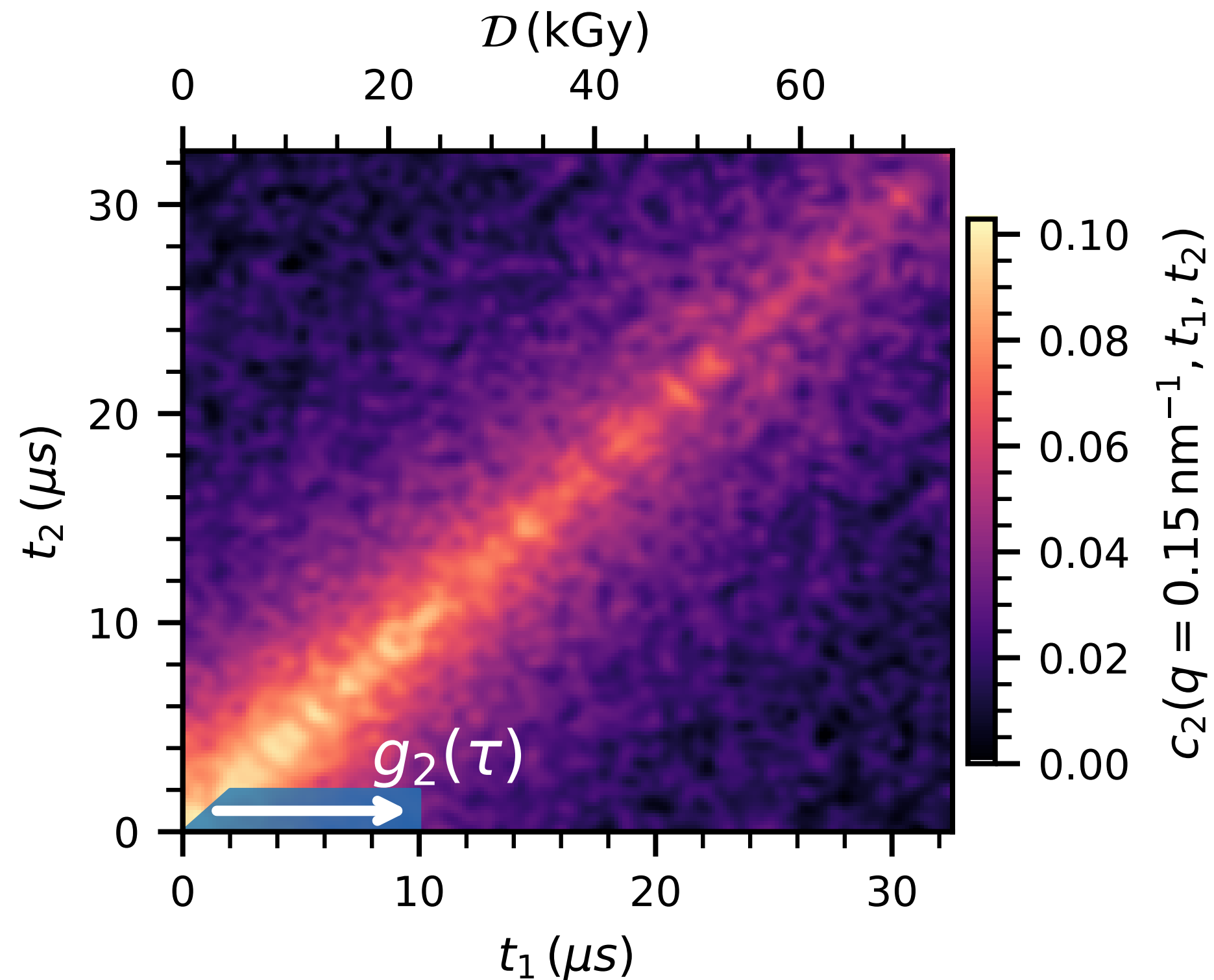
$$c_2(q, t_1, t_2) = \frac{\langle I(q, t_1)I(q, t_2) \rangle}{\langle I(q, t_1) \rangle \langle I(q, t_2) \rangle}$$

two-time correlation function



# Correlation Functions

## Parameter Estimation



average diffusion constant

$$g_2(q, \tau) - 1 = \beta(q) e^{-2(D_0 q^2 \tau)^\alpha}$$

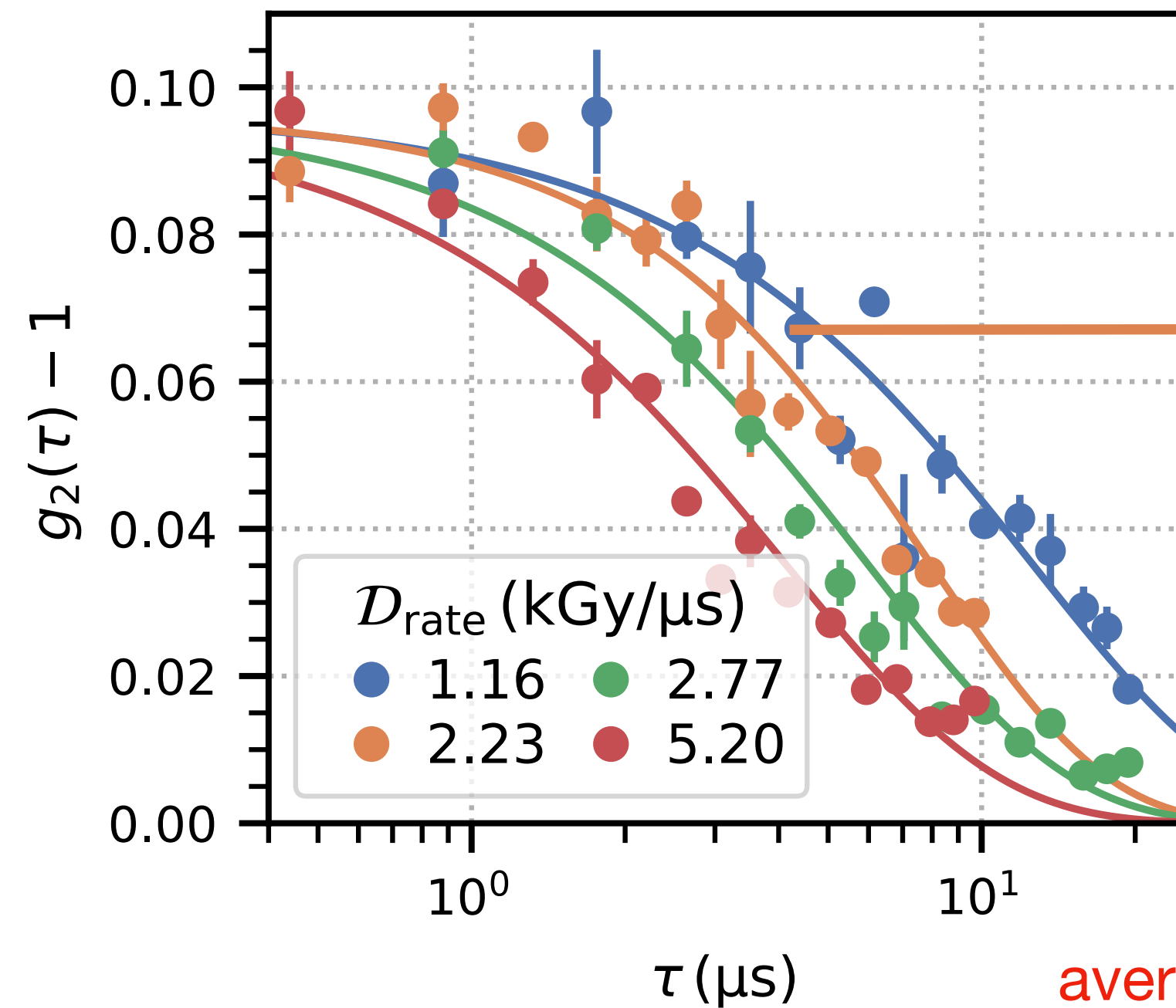
↙ ↖

Kohlrausch-Williams-Watts exponent (KWW)

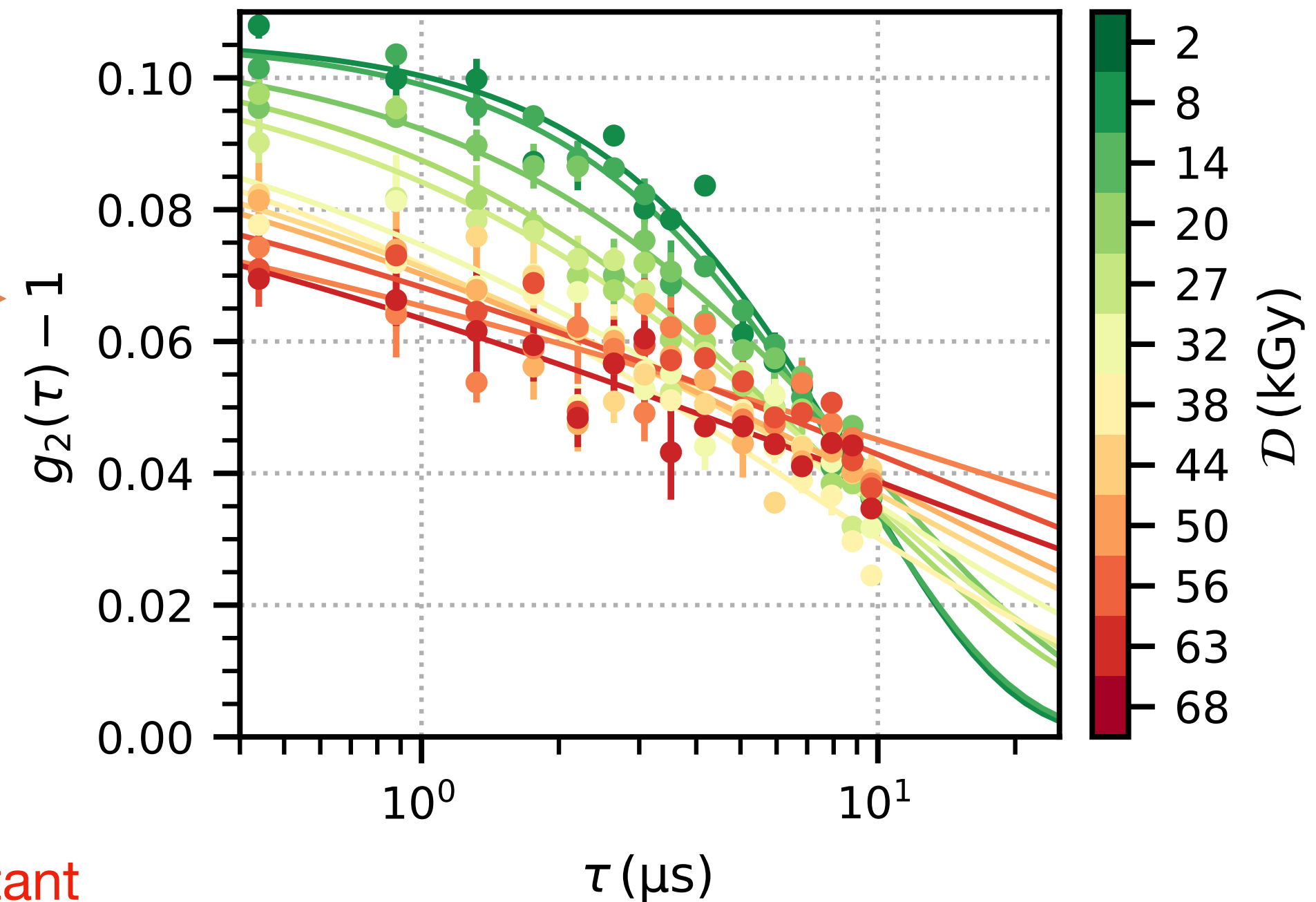
# Understanding Non-Stationary Dynamics

## Correlation Functions of Different Doses and Dose Rates

Dose Rate



Dose



average diffusion constant

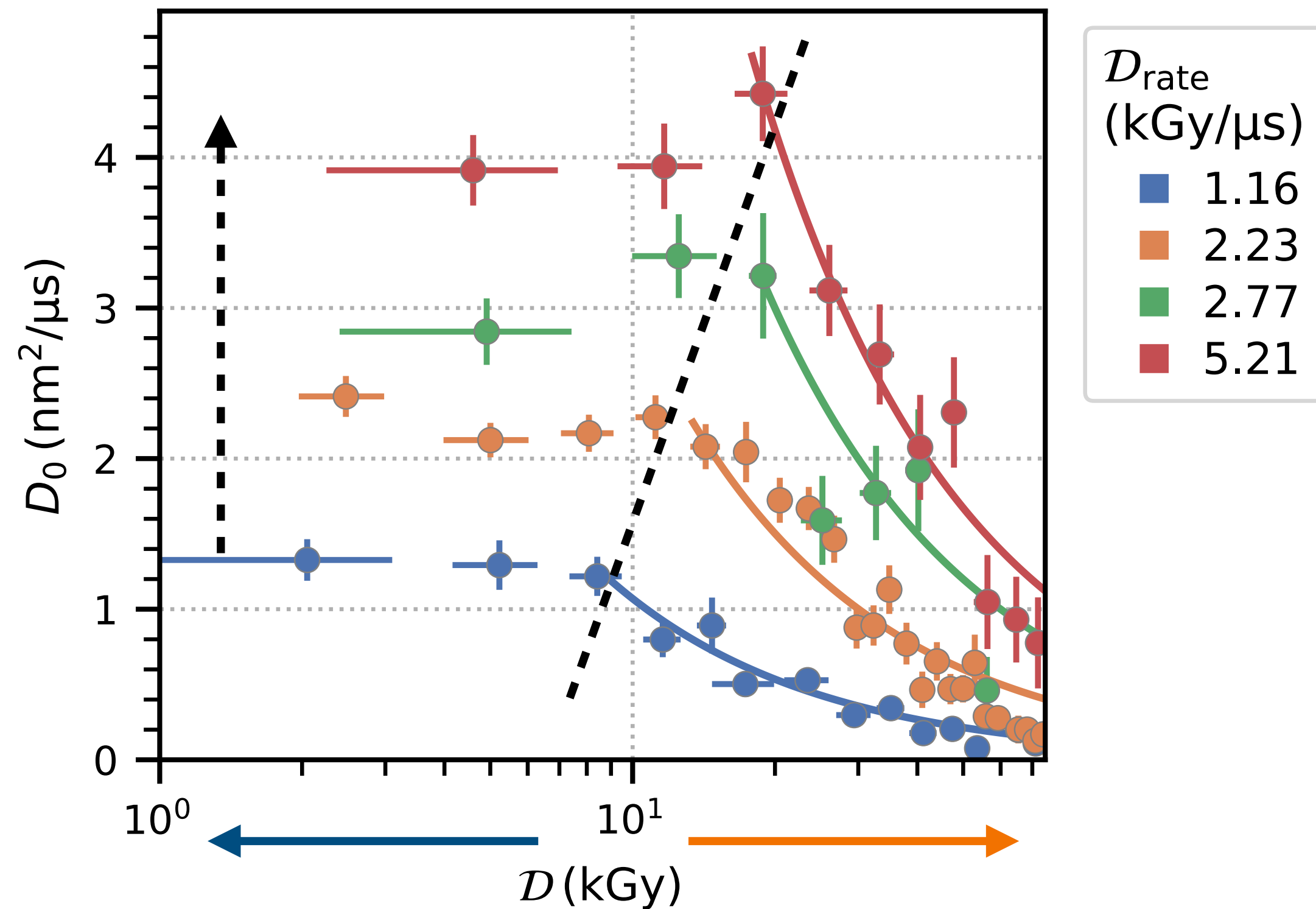
$$g_2(q, \tau) - 1 = \beta(q) e^{-2(D_0 q^2 \tau)^\alpha}$$

↙ ↘

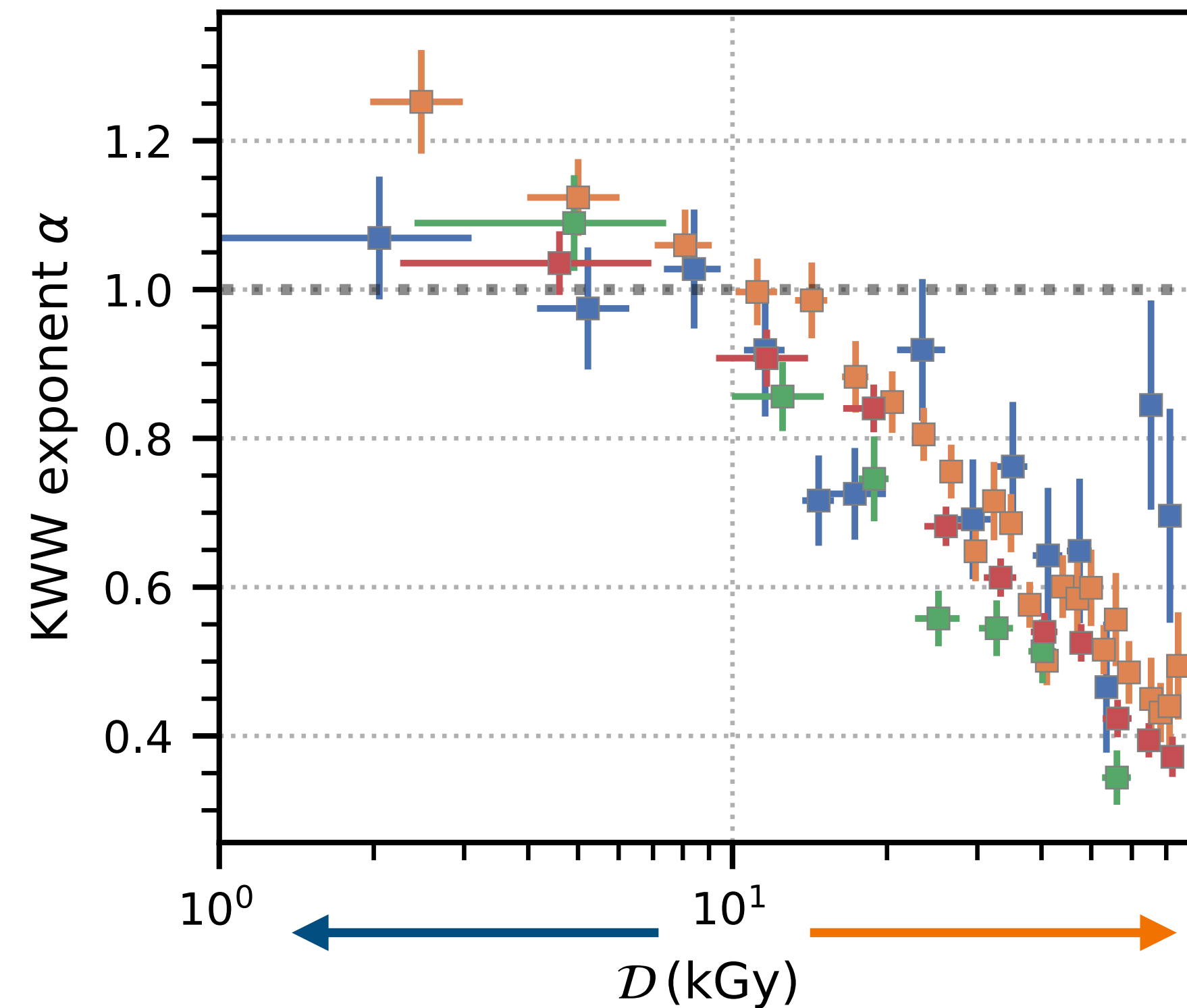
Kohlrausch-Williams-Watts exponent (KWW)

# Dynamic Parameters

## Diffusion Coefficient $D_0$



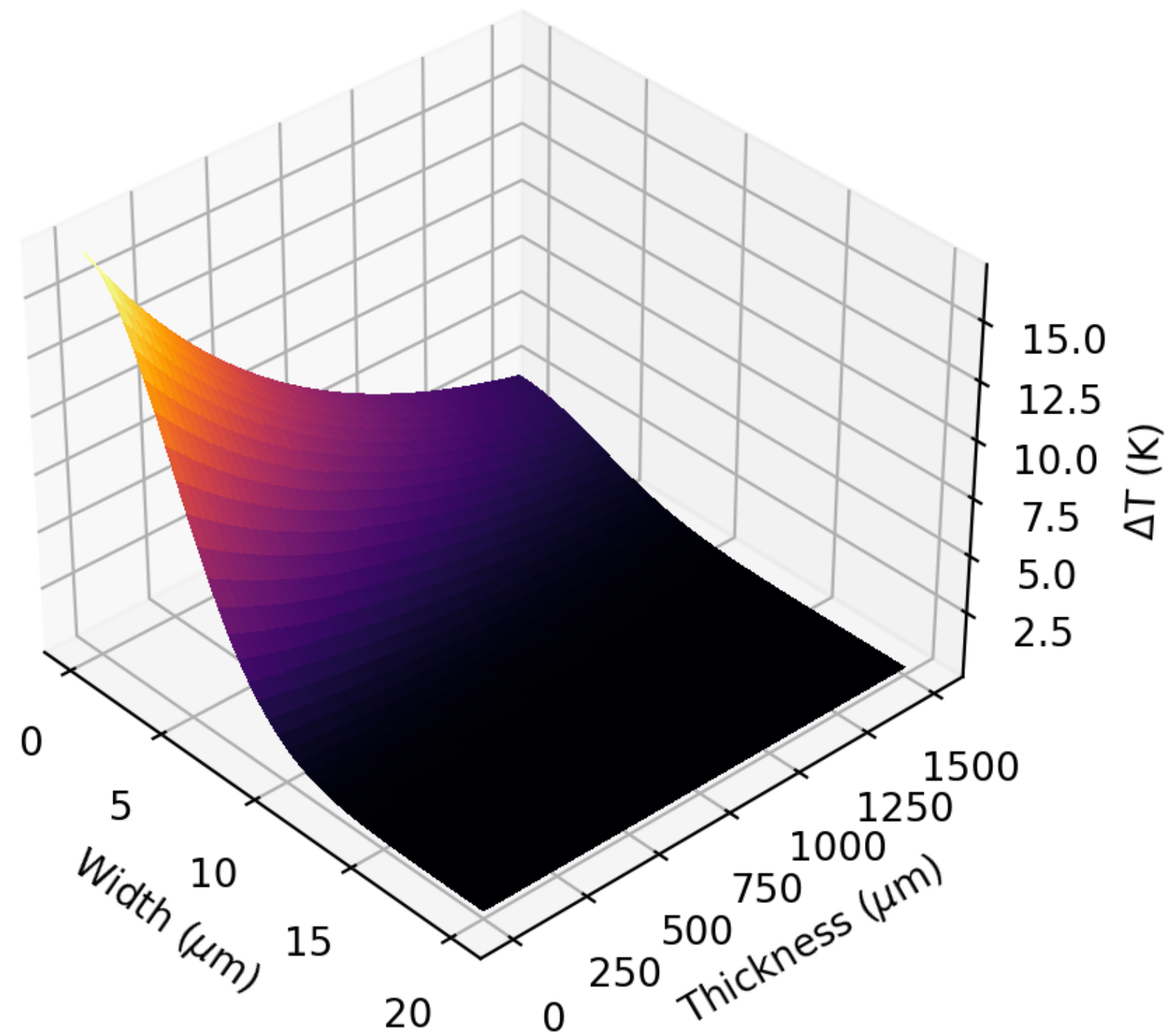
## KWW exponent $\alpha$



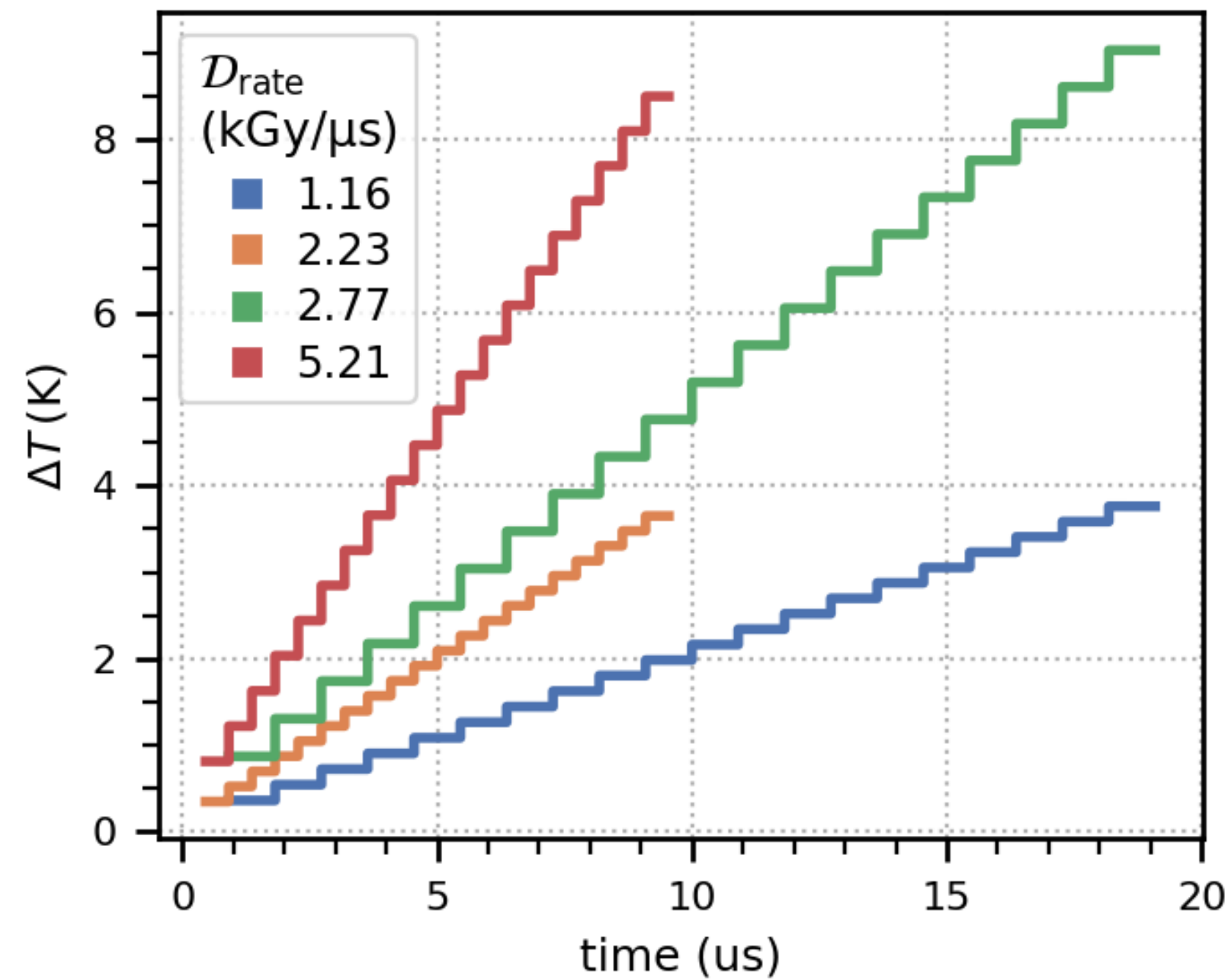
- **aggregation:** decreasing  $D_0$  and increasing heterogeneity ( $\alpha < 1$ ).
- **dose rate dependence:**  $D_0$  increases with dose rate simple exponential behavior ( $\alpha \approx 1$ ).

# The Effect of X-Ray Induced Heating

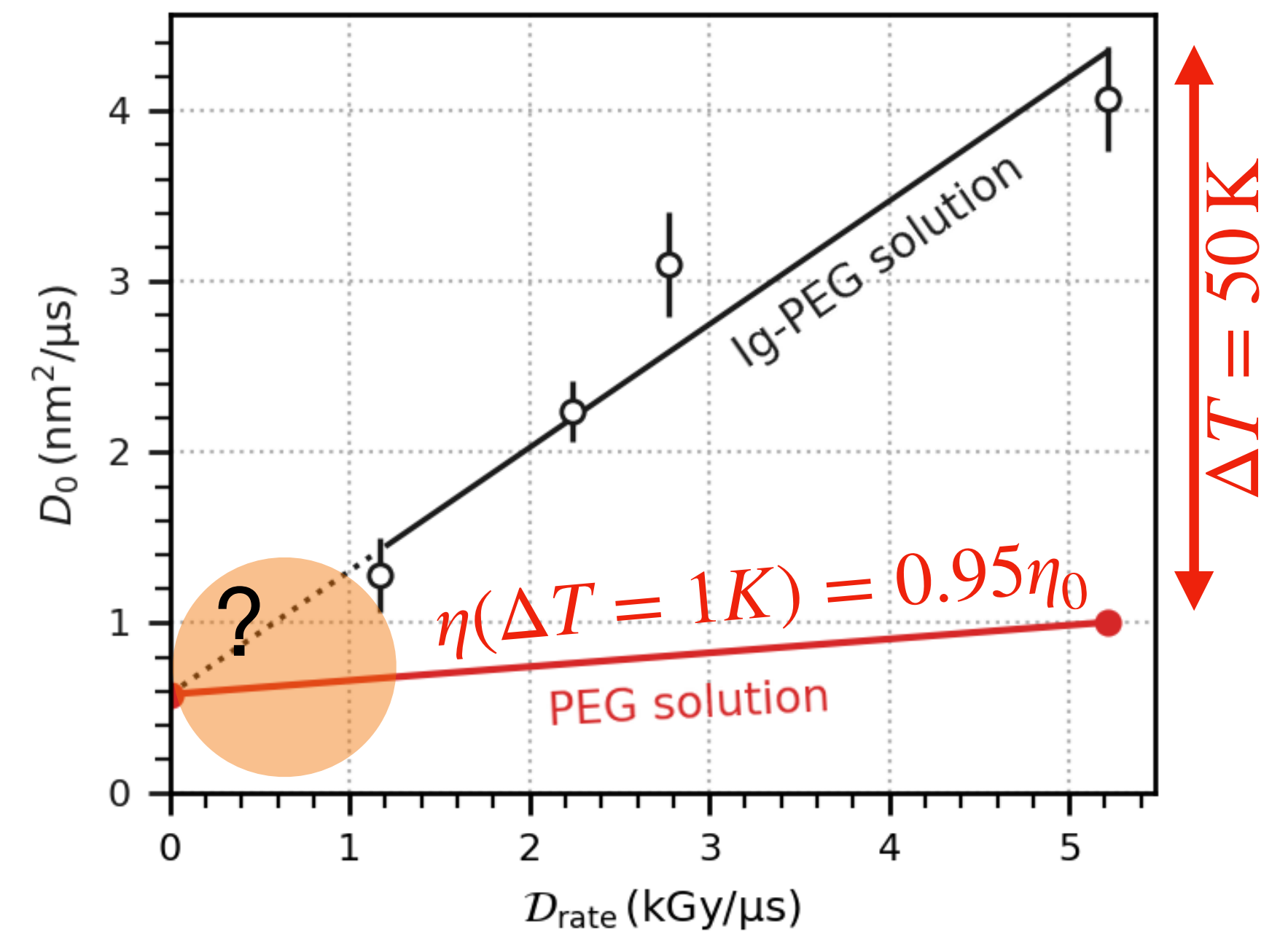
temperature profile after 20 pulses



average temperature increase

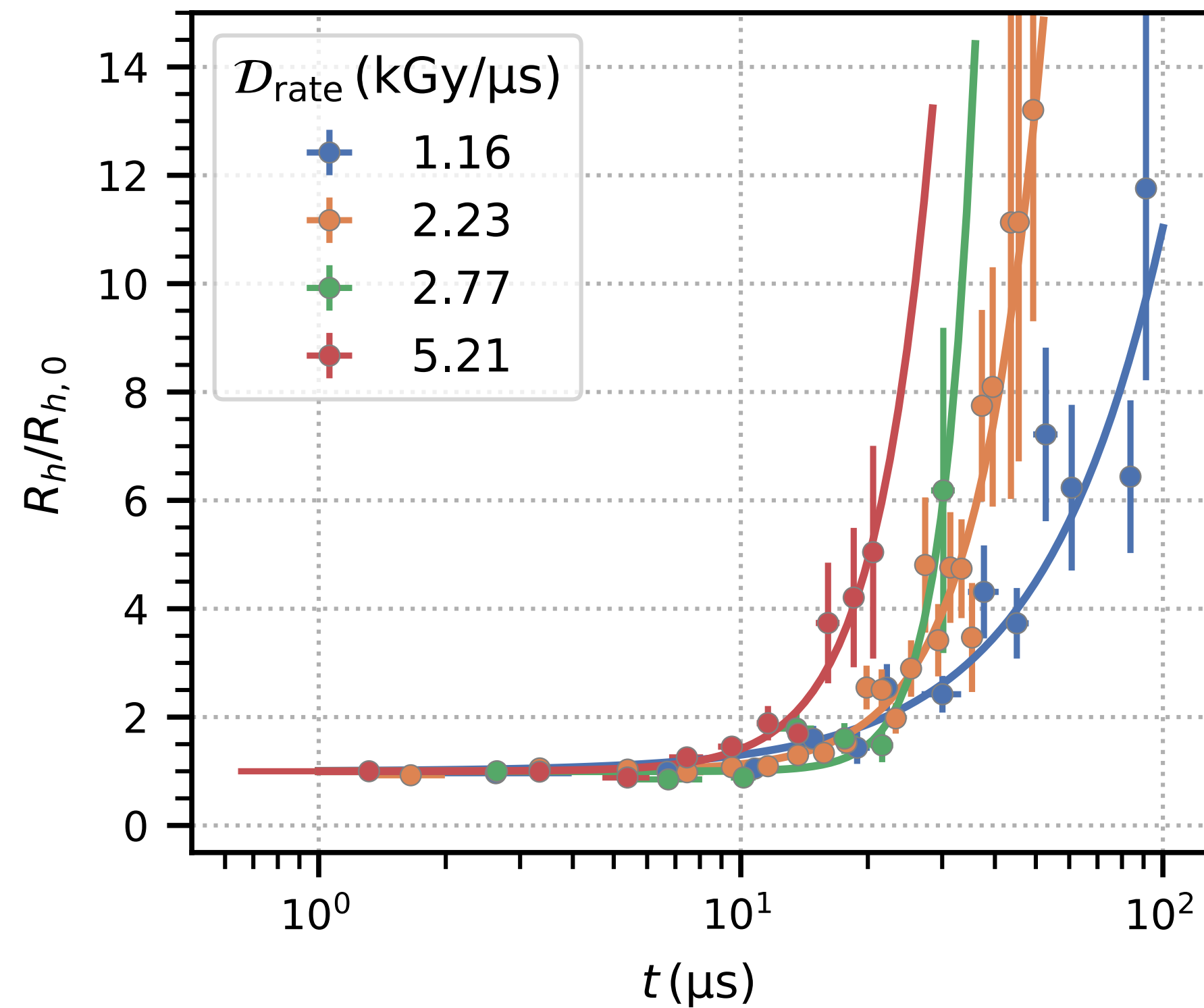


dose rate dependence of  $D_0$

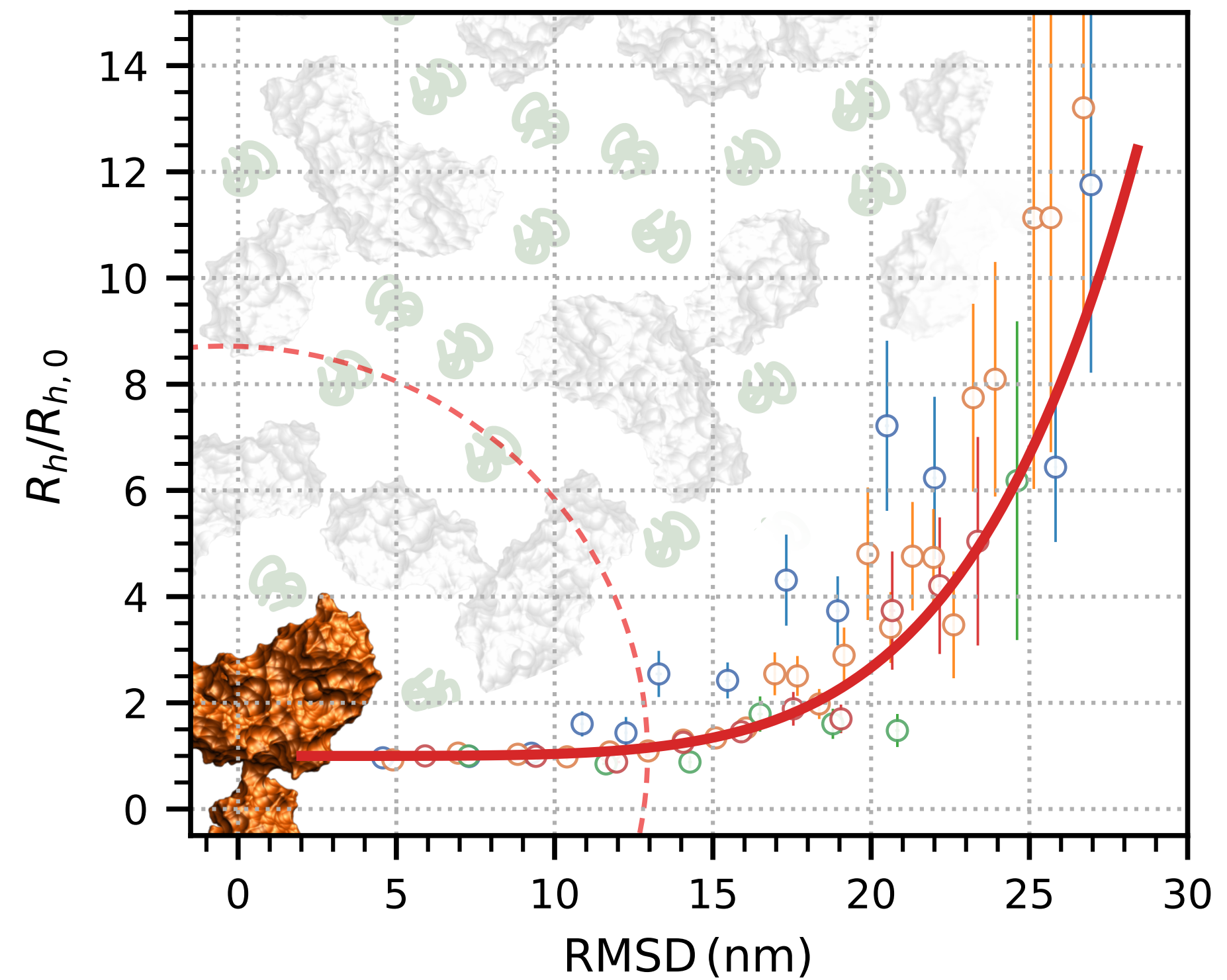


$$D_0 = \frac{k_B T}{6\pi\eta(T)R_h}$$

# Correlation Before Aggregation



$$R_h = \frac{k_B T}{6\pi\eta D_0}$$



number of collisions before aggregation

$$N = \frac{\text{RMSD}^2}{\text{mean free path}^2} \approx 15$$

# MHz XPCS With Antibody Solutions

## First Step: The Effect of Dose and Dose Rate

- We demonstrated the feasibility of MHz-XPCS with IgG-PEG solutions.
- Distinguish between X-ray induced aggregation and speed-up.
- Dose rate dependence implies X-ray induced dynamics beyond heating.
  
- MHz-XPCS at XFEL would benefit from higher degree of longitudinal coherence (monochromator, seeding), faster repetition rates (4.5 MHz), longer trains (more pulses), and smaller pixels.

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**Thank You.**

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