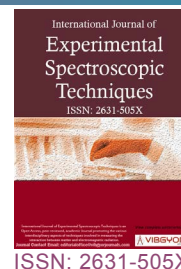


Spectrometric Studies on Sodium Nitroprusside and its Interaction with HSA upon Photoirradiation



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Abstract

Sodium nitroprusside (SNP, $\text{Na}_2[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_5\text{NO}] \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$) has been widely applied clinically as a vasodilator and a drug by releasing NO. In this work, photo-induced NO release from SNP was investigated using electron paramagnetic resonance spectroscopy and the spin trapping shows a characteristic triplet signal of NO free radicals. The dynamic process and mechanism of NO release from SNP upon photoirradiation were further analyzed using time-resolution infrared spectroscopy technology. SNP can bind with human serum albumin (HSA), which was proven by the observation of the blue-shift of the NO vibrational peak. Spectrometric measurement provides method to analyze the photodynamic process of SNP for better understanding of its pharmacological activity and establishes a basis for attempted applications in clinical therapy.

Keywords

Sodium nitroprusside, Nitric oxide donor, Protein, Photodynamic, Spectral analysis

Introduction

Sodium nitroprusside (SNP) is a well-known arterial and venous vasodilator, which has been used in clinical practice to lower blood pressure and other clinical applications for 40 years [1-4]. This prodrug reacts with physiologic sulfhydryl groups to release nitric oxide (NO), causing rapid vasodilation and acutely lowering blood pressure [1]. NO is an important signal molecule and plays a significant role in many physiological and biochemical processes, including signal transmission in the nervous sys-

tem, immune responses, and cell apoptosis [5-7]. SNP is easily decomposed to produce NO; however, it releases NO spontaneously. With the development of photodynamic therapy, photo-controlled NO release has attracted much attention [8,9].

SNP is a water-soluble sodium salt comprised of Fe^{2+} ions complexed with NO and five cyanide anions, it is unstable and possibly produces CN^- during release of NO though photodegradation or reacts with oxyhemoglobin to form methemoglobin and release cyanide anions *in vivo* [1,10]. Despite the

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concerns about the cyanide toxicity [11], SNP has continued to be used in many clinical therapies for its potent and fast-acting vasodilatory properties. Therefore, further research is necessary to investigate the pharmacological properties of SNP to improve its therapeutic effects and reverse its side effects.

In this work, the NO release from SNP solution upon photoirradiation at different wavelengths was measured quantitatively, and the basic method of adjusting NO release with irradiation wavelength was studied. The dynamic process of SNP upon photoirradiation was monitored with time-resolution Fourier-transform infrared (FTIR) spectroscopy, and the mechanism was analyzed using two-dimensional correlation spectroscopy (2D COS) technology. Furthermore, the kinetic interactions between SNP and the human serum albumin (HSA) upon photoirradiation were studied. It provides a new basis for understanding its physicochemical properties, photoinduced biological effects, and potential applications in clinical therapy.

Experimental

Materials and methods

SNP was purchased from Sigma (St. Louis, MO, USA). HSA was purchased from Salarbio (Beijing, China). The spin trapper N-methyl-D-glucamine dithiocarbamate (MGD) was purchased from Dojindo (Kumamoto, Japan). Other chemical reagents and solvents were purchased from local sources.

Electron paramagnetic resonance (EPR) spectra were obtained using a Bruker ESP-500E spectrometer at 9.8 GHz, X band, with 100 Hz field modulation. SNP (5 mM) mixed with 5 mM Fe(MGD)₂ were quantitatively injected into quartz capillaries separately. The samples were illuminated in the cavity of the EPR spectrometer with an Nd:YAG laser at 532 nm (5 to 6 ns of pulse width, 10 Hz of repetition, 10 mJ/pulse). Nanosecond laser pulses for excitation at 355 nm were generated by an Nd³⁺:YAG laser, the excitation energy of each pulse was 3 mJ. The spectra were recorded after appropriate intervals (30, 60, 120, 180, 300 and 600 s). All measurements were performed at room temperature.

Quantitative measurements of released NO upon photo irradiation were conducted by TBR4100 four-channel free radical analyzer (World Precision Instruments, USA) equipped with a wide range NO-selective electrode. The ISO-NOP NO meter (2 mm)

was vertically and directly immersed inside the quartz cuvette containing 10 μM complex solution in 10 mM phosphate buffer at pH 7.4. The NO release profile was constructed by plotting the current versus time. Samples in the quartz cuvette were irradiated by a Xe lamp at the central wavelengths of 254 nm, 420 nm, 470 nm and 550 nm with a band-pass filters. The irradiation power was measured with an optical power meter and was kept constant at 0.2 W/cm².

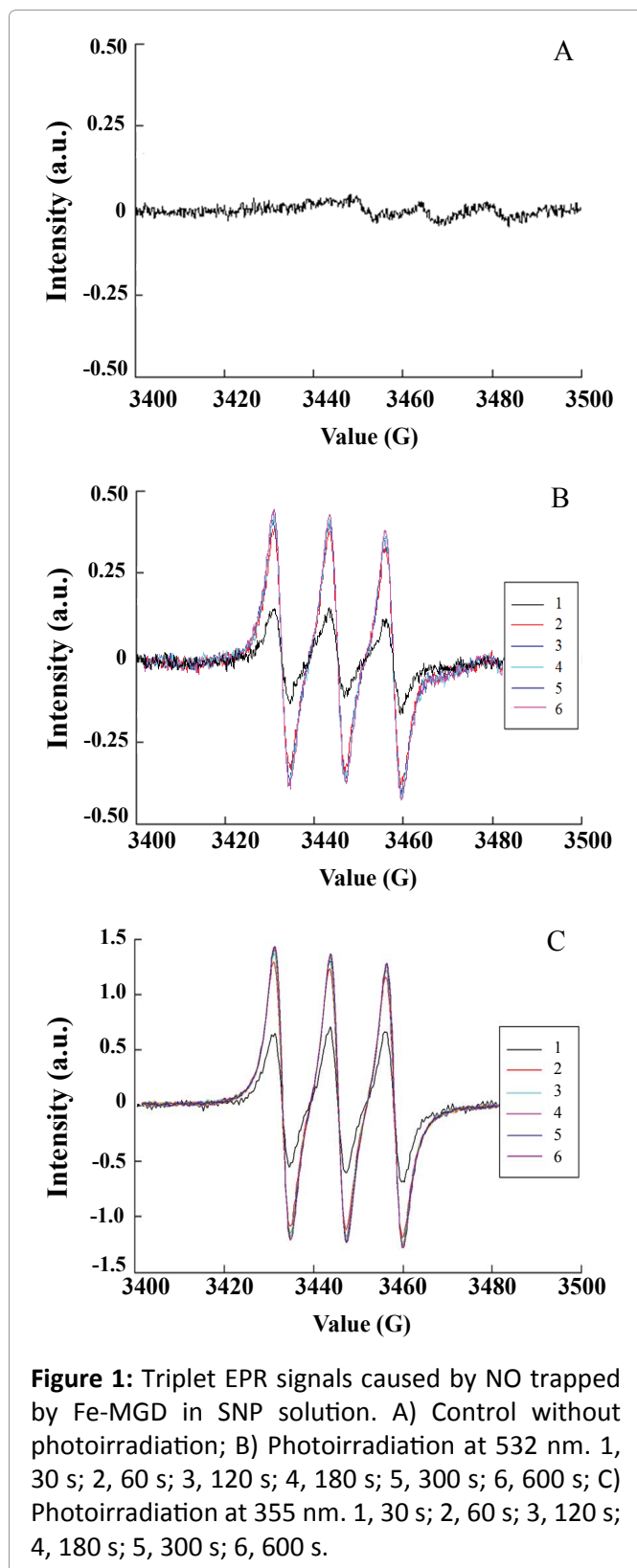
IR spectra were recorded on an IS50R FTIR spectrometer (Thermo Electron) ranging from 2200 to 1800 cm⁻¹ at 1-cm⁻¹ resolution. The photoreaction kinetics was monitored by the evolution of the IR spectrum as a function of the irradiation time. The SNP was dissolved in water or water/dimethyl sulfoxide (1:5) mixture solution at appropriate concentrations, the sample solutions filled an IR cell composed of two CaF₂ windows of 25 mm diameter and 2 mm thickness that were separated by an "O"-shaped Teflon™ spacer of 50 μm thickness. The samples were irradiated using fiber optics connected to a Xe lamp with 420-nm band-pass filters. The serial data collections were recorded in 30 min, and the scan interval is 40 s.

The interactions of SNP with HSA were studied by fluorescence spectroscopy. The fluorescence intensities were measured at an excitation wavelength of 280 nm, and the fluorescence emission was recorded from 300 to 500 nm. A series of complex solutions (3 mM) were added to HSA solutions (5 μM) to attain a final volume of 2 mL. The binding constant (K_b) was obtained from the Scatchard equation from a Scatchard plot of r/C_f versus r , where r is the $C_b/[HSA]$ value, C_f and C_b are the concentration of free and binding complex, respectively [12]. Fluorescent spectra were recorded on a Hitachi-4500 fluorescence spectrometer. After HSA (1.0×10^{-3} M) and SNP (1.0×10^{-3} M) were mixed, IR cells were filled with the solution, and then the FTIR spectra were measured after appropriate intervals.

Results and Discussion

Photo-controlled NO release

The photoinduced NO release from SNP was analyzed using EPR spectra and spin trapping using Fe(MGD)₂, which is the reliable methods for detecting NO in real time at its generation site [13,14]. Figure 1 shows the characteristic triplet signal with a hyperfine splitting constant (hfsc) value of $a_N = 12.78$ G and a g factor of $g = 2.039$, which is



consistent with published values for NO-Fe²⁺-MGD adduct [15,16]. No obvious signal was observed in the dark, as shown in Figure 1A. Large amounts of free-radical molecules were generated from SNP with photoirradiation at 355 nm and 535 nm. The intensity of produced free radicals increased quickly and reached a maximum after 60 s (Figure 1B and

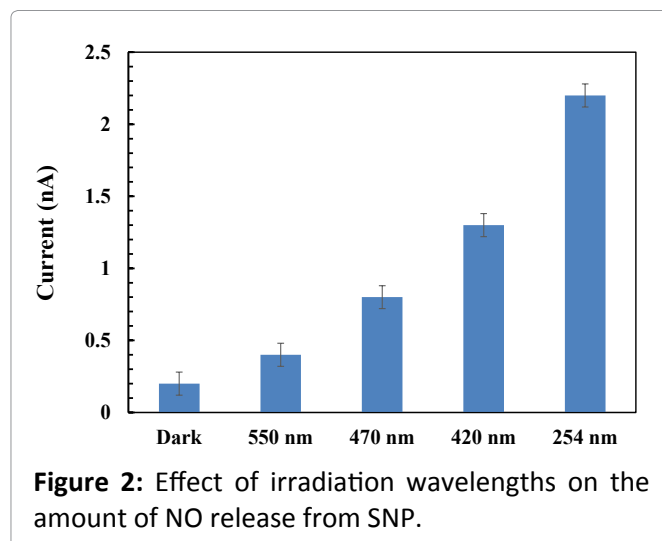


Figure 1C), the trapped free radicals can stably exist for over 10 mins. Furthermore, the signal intensity of released NO increased obviously as the irradiated wavelength changed from 532 nm to 355 nm.

Real-time NO release upon photo-irradiation was measured with the free radical analyzer using a NO-selective electrode. As shown in Figure 2, the amount of released NO from SNP increased at the photoexcitation of 550 nm, 470 nm, 420 nm and 254 nm, respectively. The NO release increased as the irradiated wavelength moving from visible region to UV region, which is consistent with the change of absorption spectra for SNP. The max absorption peak for SNP is in the UV region and the absorption peak declines gradually in visible region. Therefore, the NO release could be controlled by adjusting the irradiation wavelength, it provides a basis for further applications in photochemistry and photobiology.

FTIR spectral studies

The photoinduced decomposition of SNP was further monitored by IR spectra. The change of FTIR spectrum for SNP in water and dimethyl sulfoxide mixture solution before and after photoirradiation are shown in Figure 3. Two new peaks around 2080 cm⁻¹ and 2058 cm⁻¹ were observed. Detailed electronic structure and possible dissociation process for SNP were analyzed, it decomposed and released NO and cyanides [17]. After the solutions of SNP were irradiated at room temperature for 20 min, there is an obvious decrease in the vibrational peak of NO and CN groups in SNP molecules (Figure 4A and 4C), which is consistent with that of Figure 3. This indicated the dissociation of SNP. Two new peaks (2080.5 cm⁻¹ and 2058.3 cm⁻¹) increased gradually, which possibly

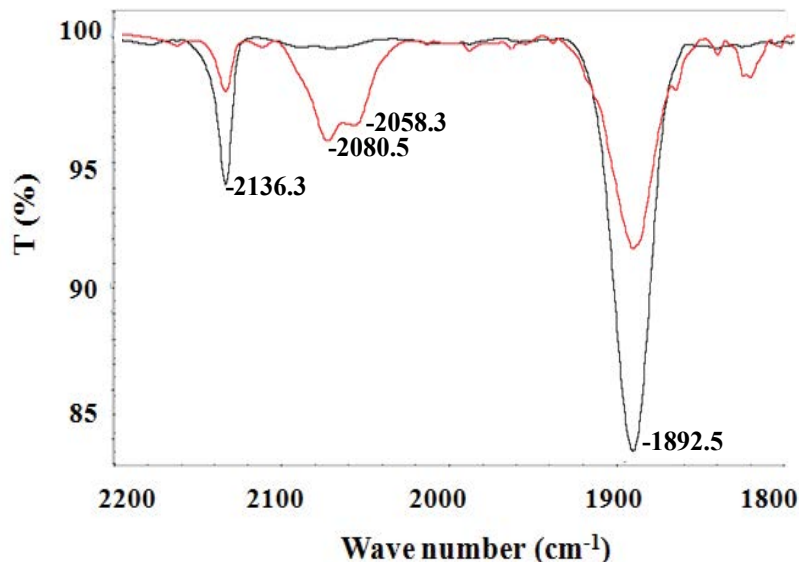


Figure 3: FTIR spectrum of SNP upon photoirradiation in water/dimethyl sulfoxide (1:5) mixture solution (red curve, after 20 min of photoirradiation).

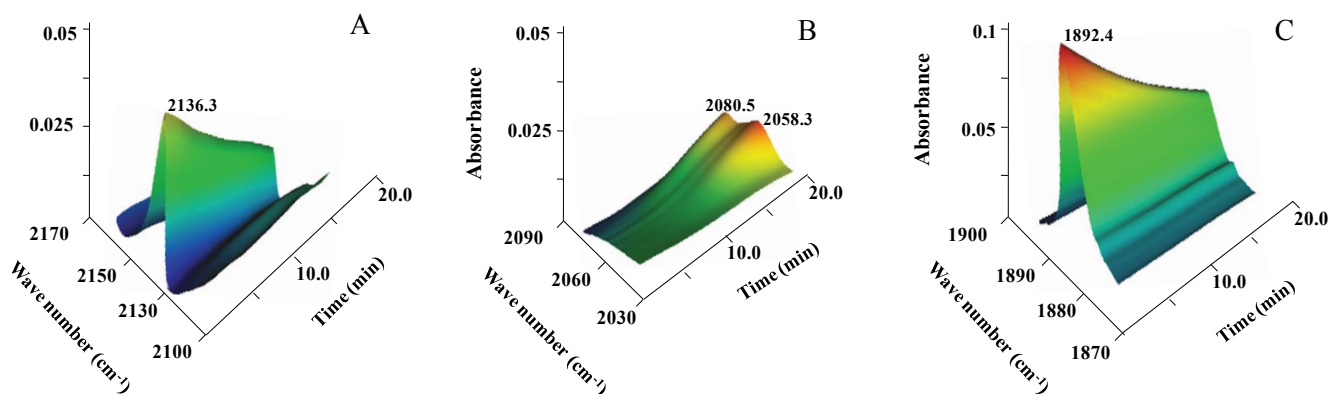


Figure 4: Photoreaction kinetics of SNP monitored via the IR spectra as a function of irradiation time in different vibrational frequency regions. (A) 2100 ~ 2170 cm^{-1} ; (B) 2030 ~ 2090 cm^{-1} ; (C) 1870 ~ 1900 cm^{-1} .

correspond to the vibration of the CN group in the decomposed Fe complex (Figure 4B).

Protein binding properties

The interaction of SNP with proteins is important because it is crucial for biodistribution and underlying pharmacological mechanisms [18,19]. Figure 5A shows the qualitative analysis of SNP bound to HSA, determined by examining the fluorescence spectra. Fluorescence quenching refers to any process that decreases the fluorescence intensity of a fluorophore due to a variety of molecular interactions [20,21]. The intrinsic binding constants (K_b) of SNP were calculated using a modified Scatchard equation [22,23]. The calculated binding constant (K_b) with HSA was $2.3 \times 10^3 \text{ M}^{-1}$, and the calculated average binding-site number was 0.96, close to one.

To further investigate the possible binding mode that occurred to HSA upon addition of the complexes, the IR spectra of HSA mixed with SNP in water were measured. The spectral changes of the SNP mixed with HSA are shown in Figure 5B. The characteristic vibrational spectrum of NO in SNP exhibited an obvious blue-shift from 1935 to 1910 cm^{-1} , and the decrease of the vibrational peak at 1935 cm^{-1} for NO was promoted with photoirradiation. The vibrational frequencies of NO in the protein molecule are related to their surroundings; changes in the NO vibrational frequencies suggest that SNP can bind with HSA, and that HSA was possibly modified with released NO upon photoirradiation.

Conclusions

Sodium nitroprusside (SNP) is one of the most effective vasodilators and has been widely applied

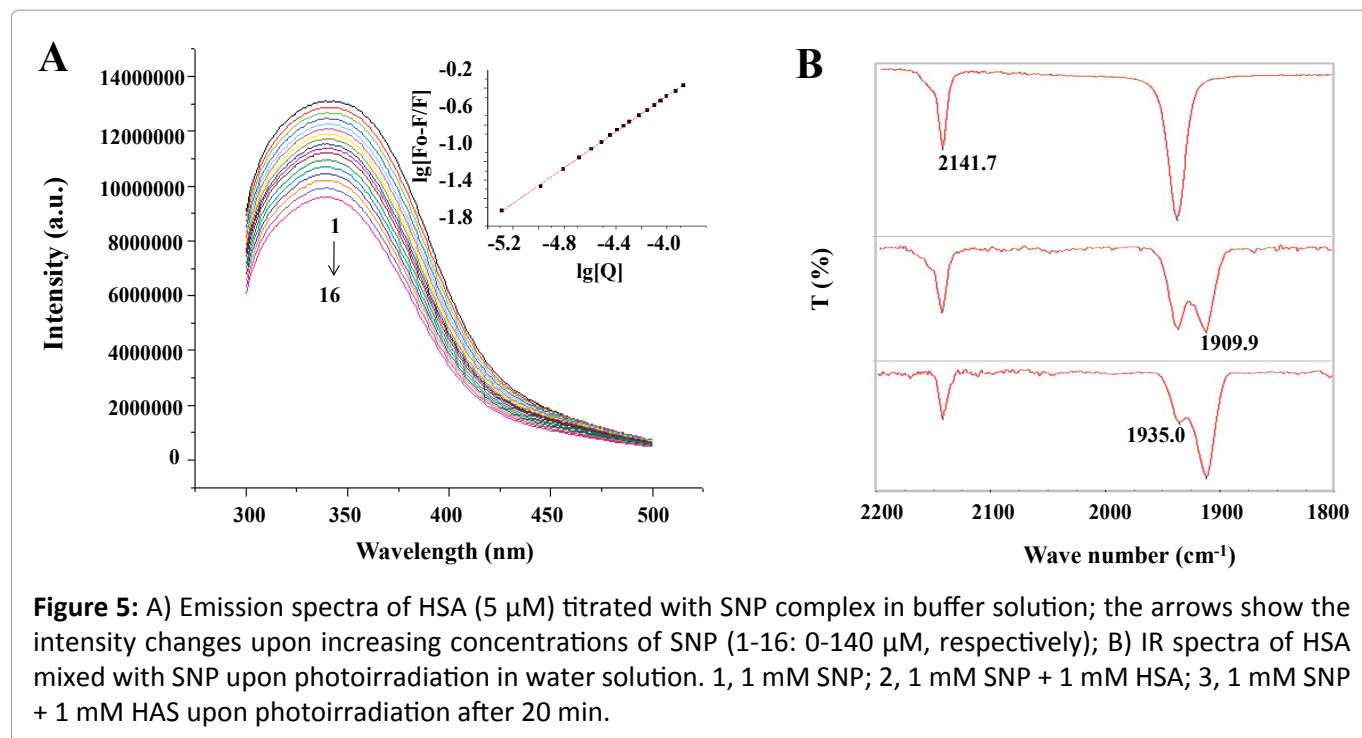


Figure 5: A) Emission spectra of HSA (5 μM) titrated with SNP complex in buffer solution; the arrows show the intensity changes upon increasing concentrations of SNP (1-16: 0-140 μM , respectively); B) IR spectra of HSA mixed with SNP upon photoirradiation in water solution. 1, 1 mM SNP; 2, 1 mM SNP + 1 mM HSA; 3, 1 mM SNP + 1 mM HAS upon photoirradiation after 20 min.

in clinical therapy. We investigated the dynamic process of SNP upon photoirradiation, which provided the foundation for attempted applications in clinical therapy. The photo-controlled NO release from SNP was proved using EPR spectroscopy, and a simple method to control NO release quantitatively with photoirradiation at different wavelengths in aqueous solutions was developed. Combined with the time-resolved IR spectral measurements, the mechanisms for dissociation of NO were clarified. Moreover, SNP can bind with HSA and is possibly modified by released NO upon photoirradiation, the spectroscopic studies provided better understanding for the pharmacological activities and potential applications of SNP.

Competing Interests

All of the authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Acknowledgments

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