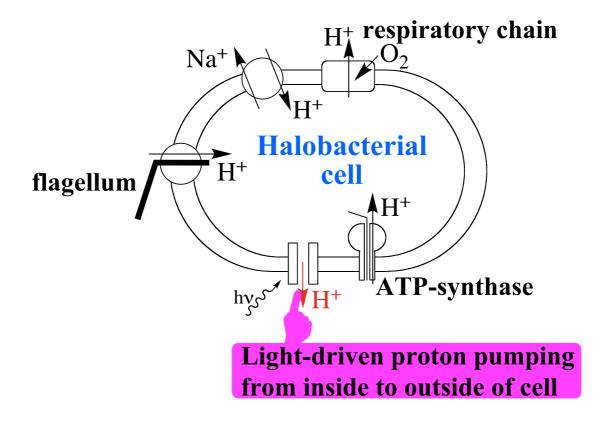
Physics of Solar Energy Conversion in Halobacteria by Photoinduced Proton Pumping

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Photoinduced translocation of H⁺
from cytoplasmatic channel with pH > 10
to extracellular channel with pH < 3.5

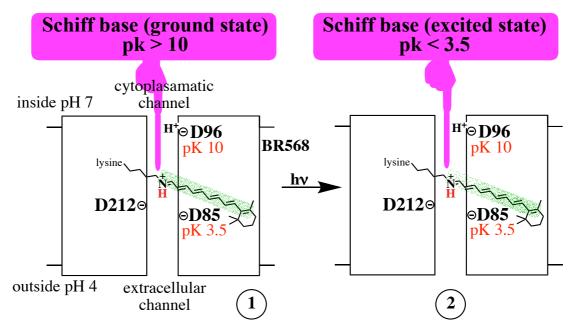
Traditional model:

How can this happen?

• translocation of H⁺ from cytoplamatic channel to extracellular channel by conformational change of protein corresponding to step from 7 (stage L550) to 8 (stage M412)

Present model:

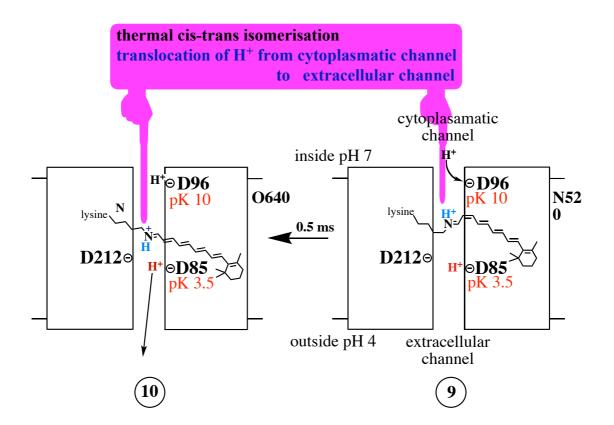
- initial steps from 1 to 3: photoinduced π-electron shift away from N and thus deprotonation of Schiff base leaving H⁺ in extracellular channel
- translocation of H⁺ from cytoplamatic channel to extracellular channel by thermal cis-trans isomerisation (step from 9 to 10)



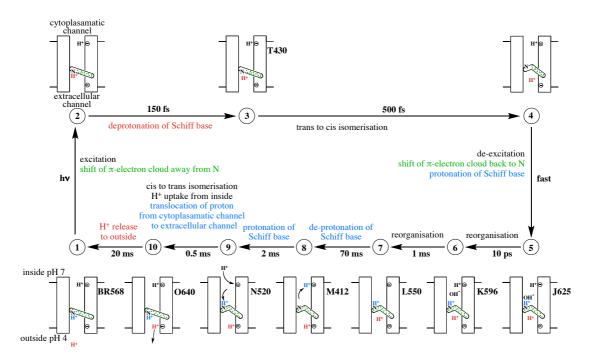
Coulomb field (4·10⁹ V/m, from D212 and D85)

shifting π -electron cloud away from N:

bonding of NH⁺ weakened by 0.5 eV \longrightarrow Δ pK = -8.3 (exp: 3.5 - 10 = -6.5)



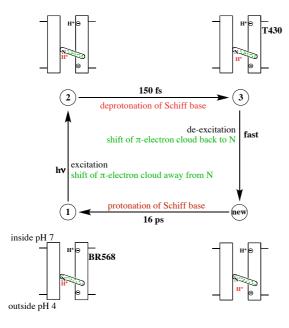
Presented model: Synopsis



Present model supported by mutant

R + N

in which trans-form of chomophore is blocked:



- photoinduced release of H⁺ into extracellular channel as in wild-type
- recombination slow (16ps)

Traditional model:

• U. Haupts, J. Tittor, D. Oesterhelt Biochemistry <u>36</u>, 2 (1997)

Present model:

- H. Kuhn, C. Kuhn Chem. Phys. Lett. <u>253</u>, 61 (1996)
- H.Kuhn, H.-D. Försterling, D.
 WaldeckPrinciples of Physical Chemistry
 2nd Ed., Wiley 2008

Femto-second spectroscopy:

- J. Dober, W. Zinth, W. Kaiser, D. Oesterhelt Chem. Phys. Lett. <u>144</u>, 215 (1988)
- J. Herbst, K. Heyne, R. Diller Science <u>217</u>, 822 (2002)

Mutant with chromophore blocked in trans-form:

• A. Aharoni, I. Weiner, M. Ottolenghi, M. Sheves J. Biol. Chem. 275, 21010 (2000)