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Edelmetalle/Übergangsmetalle: Kfz-Katalysator verantwortlich für genetische Schäden und Ozonloch?

Reinhold Kiehl

Vortrag zur LifeCom, International Symposium on Life Sciences and Computer Technology,
Heinrich Heine Universität Düsseldorf

***Literatur: F.A.Cotton/G.Wilkinson, Anorganische Chemie, VCH
R.Kiehl, Literatur, Buch und Dateien unter www.rki-i.com
H.Marquardt/S.G.Schäfer, Lehrbuch der Toxikologie, B.I.***

Furth, 23.März 2004

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Beispiele - Metalloenzyme

Einiges zu Zink

Platingruppenmetalle

Schäden am biologischen System Mensch

Zum Ozonloch

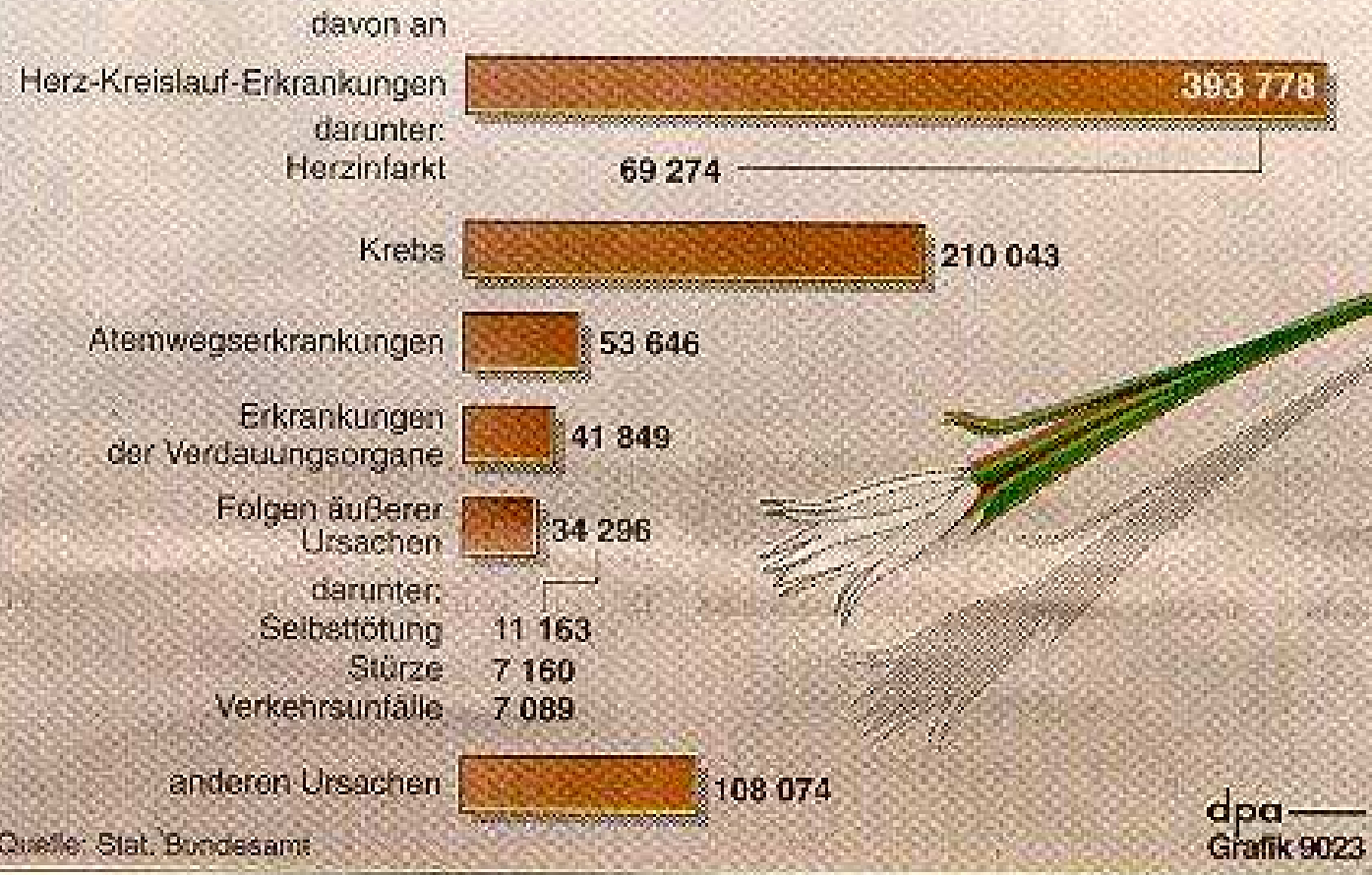
Zusammenfassung



...für Ihren Nachbarn...?

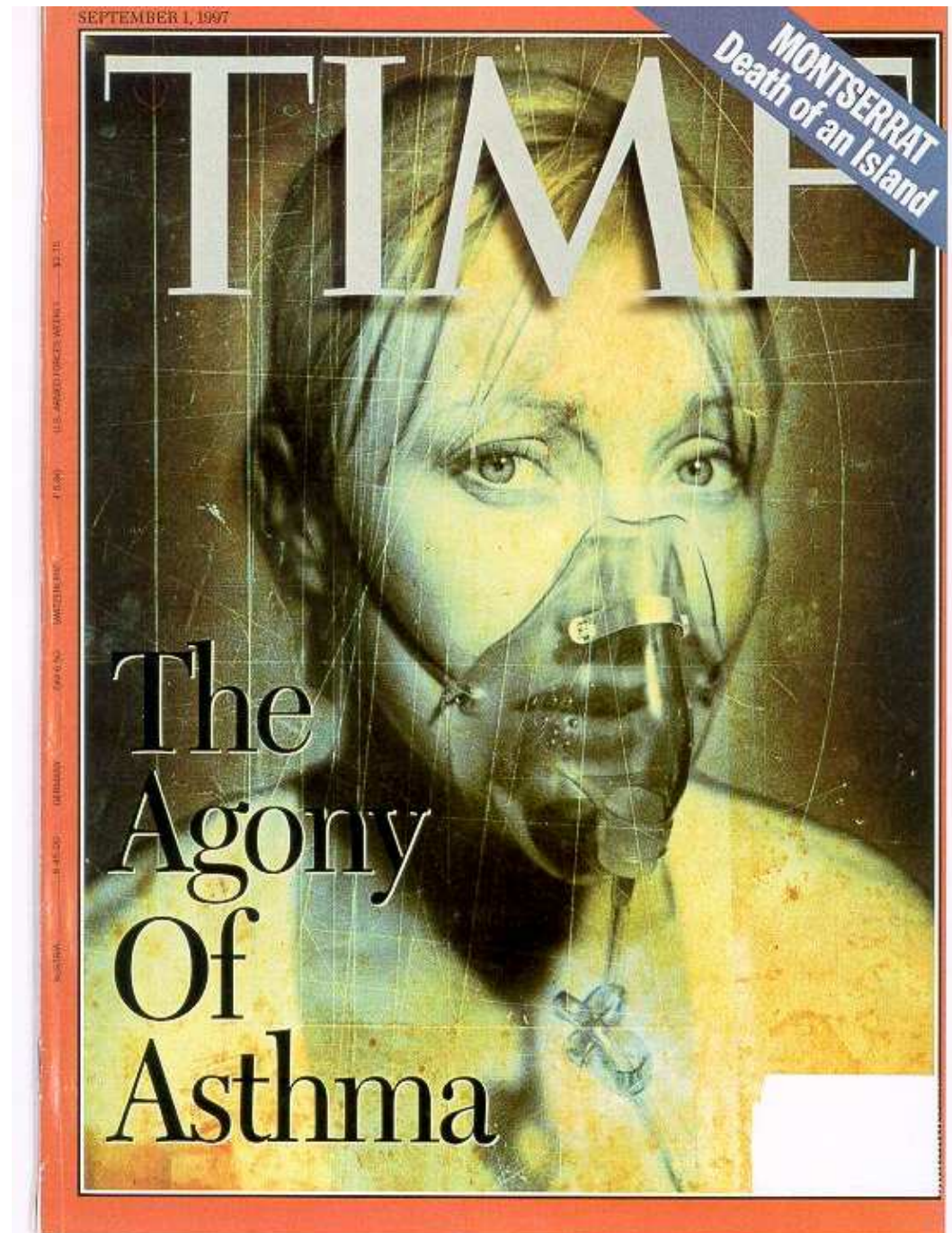
Todesursachen

Im Jahr 2002 starben in Deutschland 841 686 Personen:



Praktisch die Hälfte aller Todesfälle in Deutschland geht auf Erkrankungen des Herz- und Kreislaufsystems zurück.

Schlimmer als der Tod sind für die Betroffenen chronische Erkrankungen wie Asthma...



Unsere Frage lautet:

**Wo liegen die Ursachen für die hohen Erkrankungs-
und in deren Folge der Todesraten?**

und

**Wie können diese zum Wohle der Personen/Patienten
und unseres Gesundheitssystems beseitigt werden?**

Periodensystem der Elemente*

Periode (Außenschale)	Ia	Iia	IIIa	IVa	Va	Via	VIIA		VIII		Ib	IIb	IIIB	IVb	Vb	VIb	VIIb	0
1 s	1 H		essentielle Spurenelemente(-metalle)														1 H	2 He
2 2s2p	3 Li	4 Be											5 B	6 C	7 N	8 O	9 F	10 Ne
3 3s3p	11 Na	12 Mg											13 Al	14 Si	15 P	16 S	17 Cl	18 Ar
4 4s3d 4p	19 K	20 Ca	21 Sc	22 Ti	23 V	24 Cr	25 Mn	26 Fe	27 Co	28 Ni	29 Cu	30 Zn	31 Ga	32 Ge	33 As	34 Se	35 Br	36 Kr
5 5s4d 5p	37 Rb	38 Sr	39 Y	40 Zr	41 Nb	42 Mo	43 Tc	44 Ru	45 Rh	46 Pd	47 Ag	48 Cd	49 In	50 Sn	51 Sb	52 Te	53 I	54 Xe
6 6s (4f) 5d 6p	55 Cs	56 Ba	57* La	72 Hf	73 Ta	74 W	75 Re	76 Os	77 Ir	78 Pt	79 Au	80 Hg	81 Tl	82 Pb	83 Bi	84 Po	85 At	86 Rn

Spurenelementreferenzbereiche im Serum

Eisen	11 - 27	μmol/l
Kupfer	11,8 - 28,3	μmol/l
Zink	10,7 - 20	μmol/l
Mangan	5 - 16	nmol/l
Chrom	0,8 - 8,0	nmol/l
Selen	0,72 - 1,33	μmol/l
Nickel	4 - 48	nmol/l
Kobalt	5 - 102 (?)	nmol/l
Molybdän	2,9 - 12	nmol/l
Silizium	7,1 - 28,5	μmol/l

Quantitative Bestimmung von Spurenelementen

- Flammenatomabsorptionsspektrometrie
- Atomabsorptionsspektrometrie mit Hydridgeneration
- Graphitrohfenatomabsorptionsspektrometrie
- Atomemissionsspektrometrie (ICP-OES, ICP-MS)
- Röntgenfluoreszenzanalyse (RFA)
- Protoneninduzierte Röntgenemission (PIXE)
- Atomfluoreszenzspektrometrie
- Neutronenaktivierungsanalyse
- Molekülabsorptionsspektrometrie
- Gaschromatografie
- mikrobiologische Methoden
- elektrochemische Methoden

Periodensystem der Elemente*

Periode (Außenschale)	Ia	Iia	IIIa	IVa	Va	Via	VIIa		VIII		Ib	IIb	IIIB	IVb	Vb	VIb	VIIb	0
1 s	1 H		Edelmetalle														1 H	2 He
2 2s2p	3 Li	4 Be											5 B	6 C	7 N	8 O	9 F	10 Ne
3 3s3p	11 Na	12 Mg											13 Al	14 Si	15 P	16 S	17 Cl	18 Ar
4 4s3d 4p	19 K	20 Ca	21 Sc	22 Ti	23 V	24 Cr	25 Mn	26 Fe	27 Co	28 Ni	29 Cu	30 Zn	31 Ga	32 Ge	33 As	34 Se	35 Br	36 Kr
5 5s4d 5p	37 Rb	38 Sr	39 Y	40 Zr	41 Nb	42 Mo	43 Tc	44 Ru	45 Rh	46 Pd	47 Ag	48 Cd	49 In	50 Sn	51 Sb	52 Te	53 I	54 Xe
6 6s (4f) 5d 6p	55 Cs	56 Ba	57* La	72 Hf	73 Ta	74 W	75 Re	76 Os	77 Ir	78 Pt	79 Au	80 Hg	81 Tl	82 Pb	83 Bi	84 Po	85 At	86 Rn

Periodensystem der Elemente*

Periode (Außenschale)	Ia	Iia	IIIa	IVa	Va	Via	VIIA		VIII		Ib	IIb	IIIB	IVb	Vb	VIb	VIIb	0
1 s	1 H		für Hauterkrankungen, Asthma, Leukämie,... besonders wichtig														1 H	2 He
2 2s2p	3 Li	4 Be											5 B	6 C	7 N	8 O	9 F	10 Ne
3 3s3p	11 Na	12 Mg											13 Al	14 Si	15 P	16 S	17 Cl	18 Ar
4 4s3d 4p	19 K	20 Ca	21 Sc	22 Ti	23 V	24 Cr	25 Mn	26 Fe	27 Co	28 Ni	29 Cu	30 Zn	31 Ga	32 Ge	33 As	34 Se	35 Br	36 Kr
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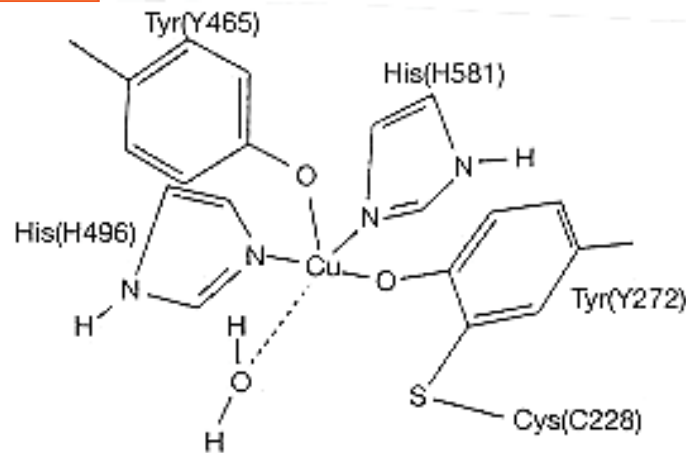
Die Funktion der Metalle beruht auf deren Oxidations- und Reduktionsverhalten - auf Elektronenverschiebungen

Element	Funktion, essentielle Wirkung	Mangelerkrankungen	Zufuhr mg/d
Lithium	Reproduktion, Wachstum, Serotoninmetabolismus	?	
Fluor	Zahnstruktur, Knochen	Wachstumsverringern, Karies, Knochendeformation	1,5–4
Silizium	Kalzifizierung, Herz-Kreislauf, Atherosklerose	Wachstumsstörungen, Lipidmetabolismus, Knochendeformation	
Vanadium	Hemmung der Cholesterinsynthese	Wachstumsverminderung, Lipidmetabolismus, Reproduktionsstörungen	
Chrom	Insulinverstärkung, Glukosetoleranzfaktor	mangelnde Glukosetoleranz, erhöhte Serumlipide	0,05–0,2
Mangan	Metabolismus von Mukopolysacchariden, Superoxiddismutase	Wachstumsstörungen, Knochendeformation, Anämie, Antioxidantienstatus	2,5–5,0
Eisen	O ₂ - und e ⁻ -Transport, Antioxidantienstatus	Wachstumsverringern, Anämie	10 (m), 18 (f)
Kobalt	Vitamin-B ₁₂ -Bestandteil	Anämie, Vitamin-B ₁₂ -Mangel	0,005–0,01 (0,003–0,01)
Nickel	Eisen-/Zinkresorption, Hb-Synthese, renale Kalziumexkretion	Wachstumsverringern	0,003–0,01
Kupfer	Antioxidantienstatus, Elastinvernetzung	Anämie, erhöhtes Serumcholesterin, Knochenbildung	2,0–3,0
Zink	Enzyme in Energiestoffwechsel, Antioxidantienstatus, Transkription	Wachstumsstörungen, Hypogonadismus, Hautläsionen, Immunabwehr, Haarausfall, Wundheilung	15
Arsen	?	Wachstumsstörungen, Herzerkrankungen, Harnsäure, Blutbild, Triglyzeride, Reproduktionsfähigkeit	0,02–0,13
Selen	Glutathionperoxidase, Selenoprotein P, 5'-Deiodinase	Antioxidantienstatus, Kardiomyopathien, Schilddrüsenunterfunktion	0,05–0,2
Molybdän	Xanthinoxidase, Sulfitoxidase	Wachstumsstörungen	?
Zinn	?	Wachstumsstörungen	?
Iod	Schilddrüsenhormone	Struma, Kretinismus	0,15
Blei	?	?	?

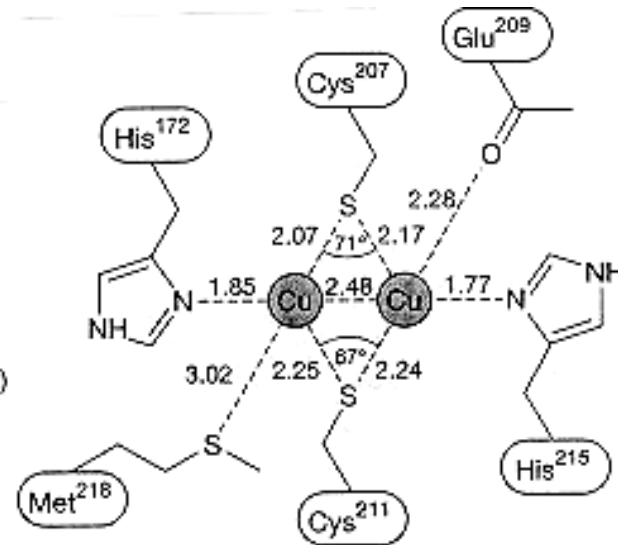
Metalloenzyme

Alkoholdehydrogenase	Ni
Aldehydoxidase	Cu, Mn
Alkalische Phosphatase	Mn, Zn
Carboanhydrase	Zn
Metalloproteasen	Ca, Zn
Carbopeptidase A	Ca, Fe, Mn, Ni, Zn
Carbopeptidase B	Ca, Zn
Cytochrom C – Oxidase	Mg, Ca, Cu
Typ 1 Jodthyronin-5'-Dejodase	Se
Glutathionperoxidase	Se
Laktatdehydrogenase	Ni
Malatdehydrogenase	Ni
Succinatdehydrogenase	Fe
Superoxiddismutase	Mn, Cu, Zn
Tyrosinase	Cu
Urikase	Cu
Xanthinoxidase	Cu

Beispiele

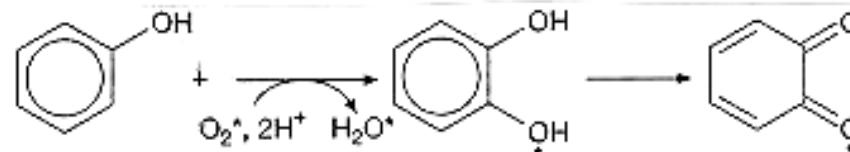


Type-2 copper active site in galactose oxidase from *Dactylium dendroides*. (Reproduced with permission from Whittaker et al. (1996).)

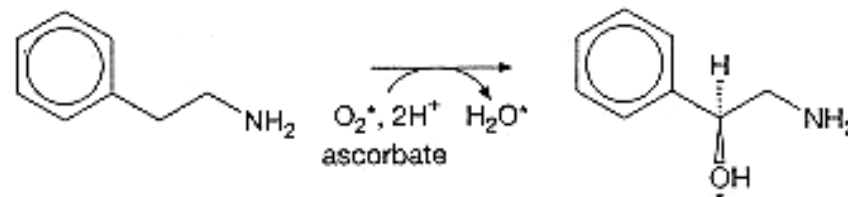


Schematic drawing of the binuclear Cu_2 site in Cytochrome c oxidase. (Reproduced with permission from Wilmans et al. (1995).)

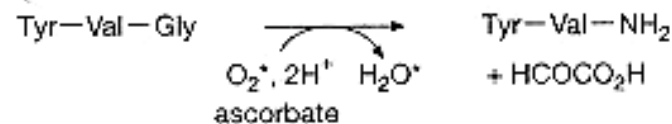
Tyrosinase
(fungi)



Dopamine β -hydroxylase
(adrenal, brain)

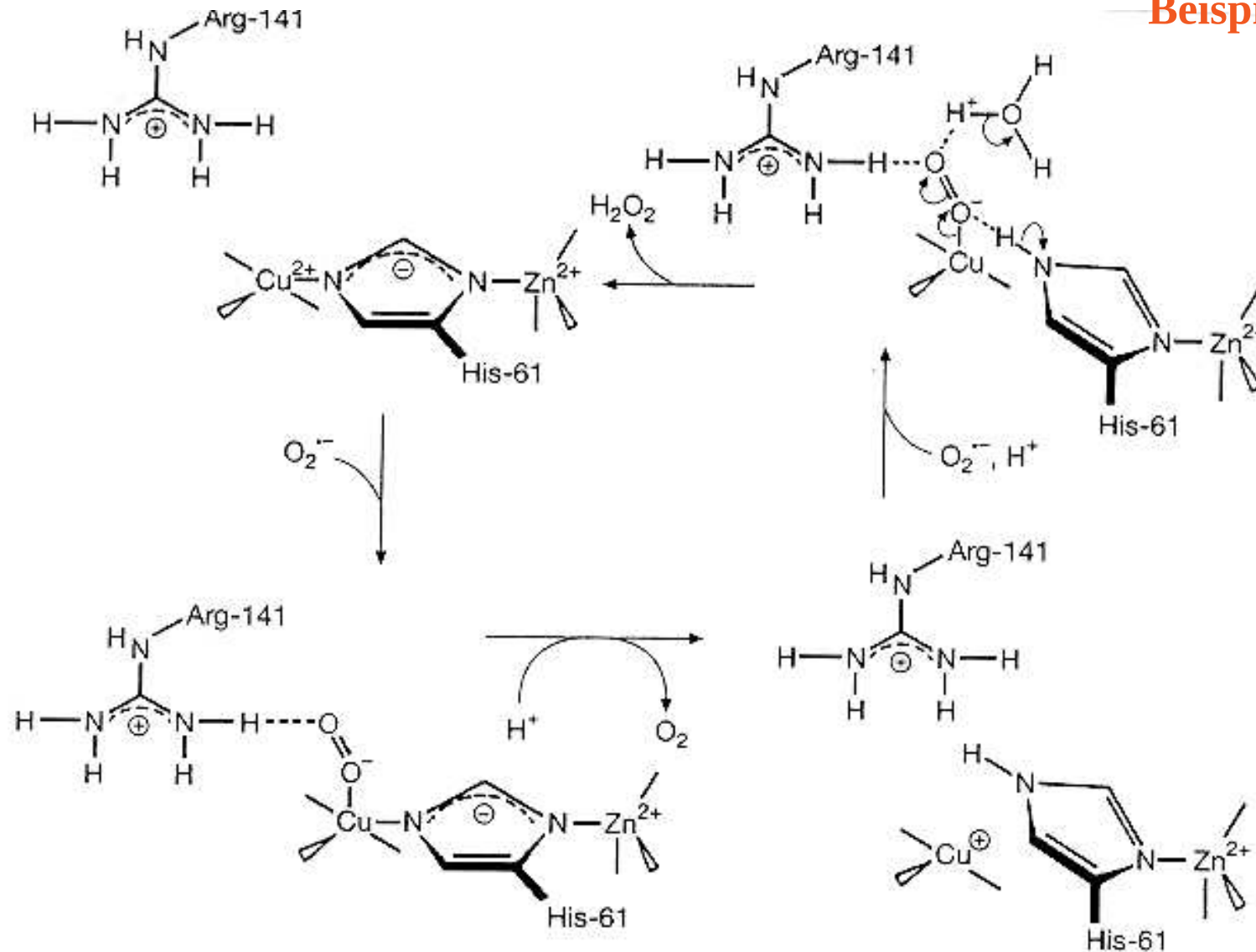


Peptidyl α -amidase
(brain, heart)



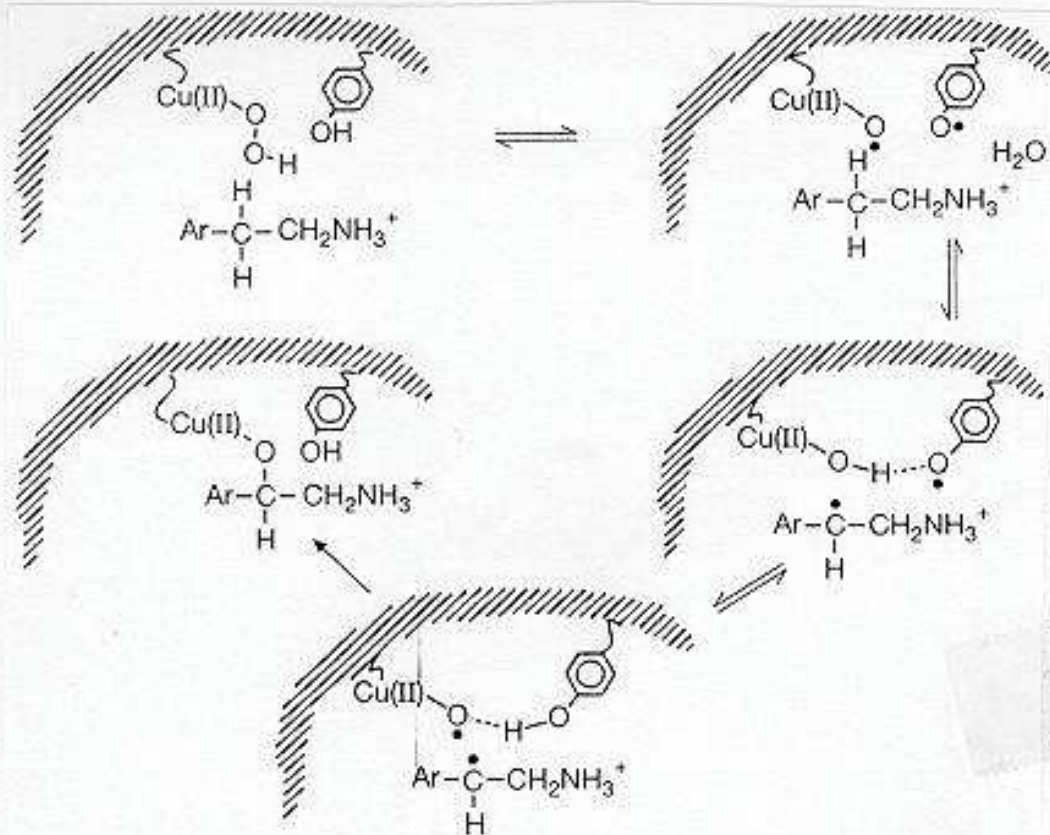
Reactions catalysed by copper monooxygenases. (Reproduced with permission from Blackburn (1993).)

Beispiel

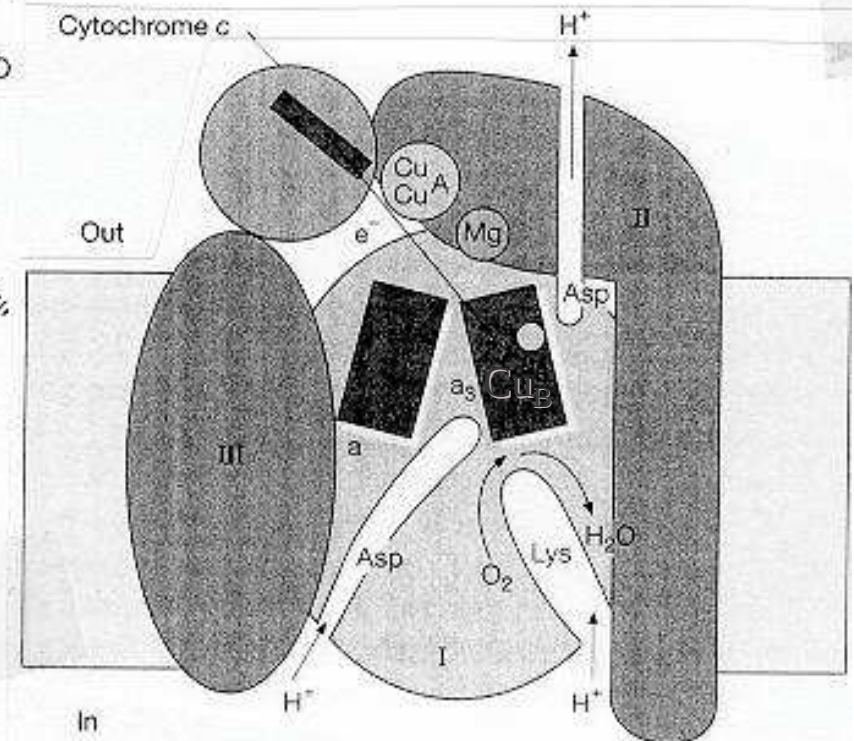


Scheme of the catalytic cycle of Cu,Zn-SOD. (Reproduced with permission from Gärtner and Weser (1986).)

Beispiele:



Mechanistic scheme for dopamine β-hydroxylase. Cu²⁺-O[•] has been generated by cleavage from copper hydroperoxide and acts as hydroxylating agent. (Reproduced with permission from Tian et al. (1994).)



Schematic presentation of subunits I-III of cytochrome-c oxidase. (Adapted from Gennis & Ferguson-Miller (1996).)

Zink

Essentielle Wirkung:

Metalloproteasen, Carboanhydrase, Carbopeptidase, alkalische Phosphatase, Glutamatdehydrogenase, Nukleosidphosphorylase, Superoxiddismutase

Mangelsymptome:

Wachstumsretardierung, Geschmacksstörungen,
Wundheilungsstörungen, Dermatiden, Exantheme, Immun-
funktionsstörungen

Nahrungsquellen :

Leber, Schellfisch, Hering, Weizenkleie

Medikamente:

Zinkadipat, Zinkorotat, Zinksulfat, Zinkoxid,
Zinkcaprylat, Zinkstearat, Zinkphosphate

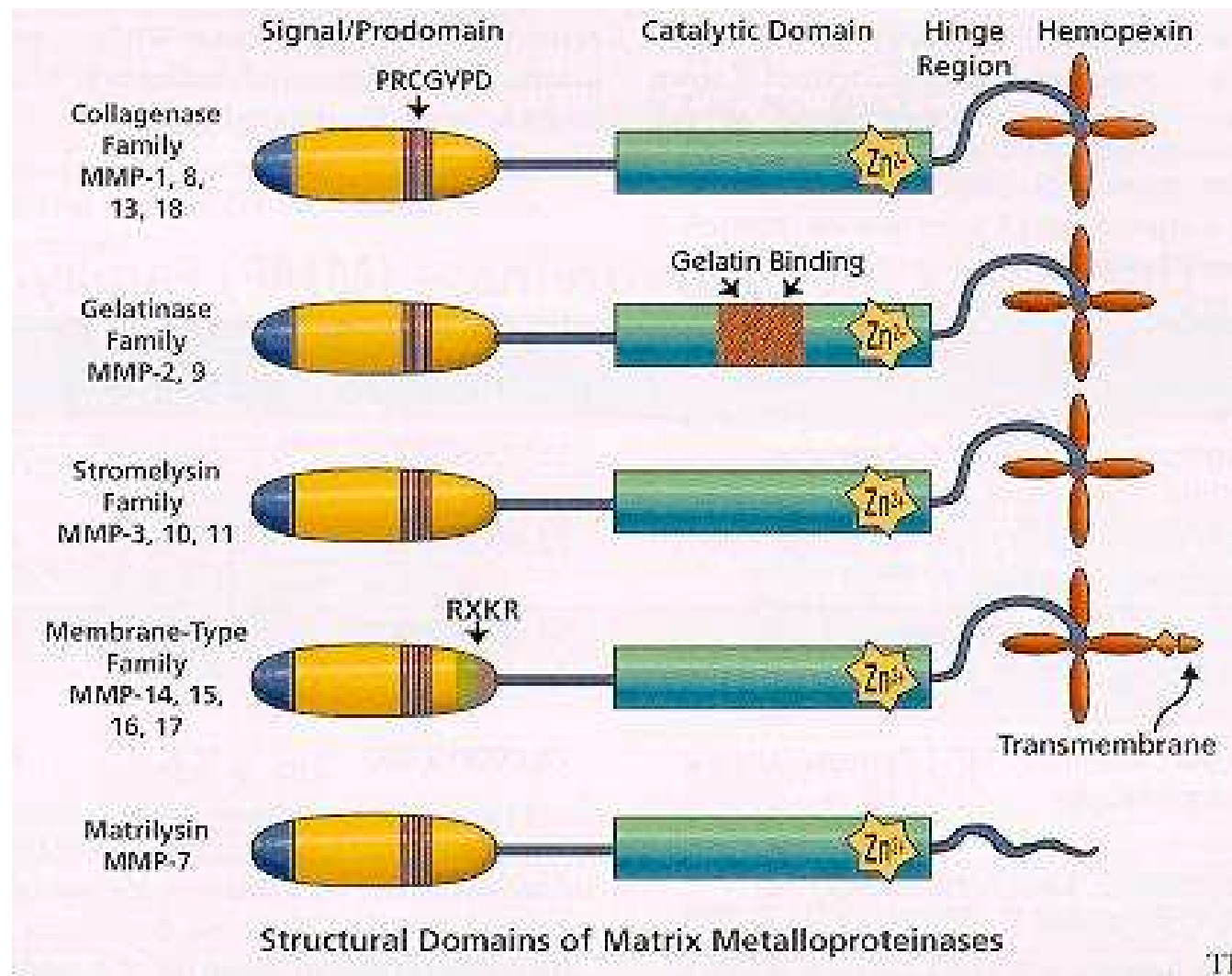


Bild 2a: Aktivierung einer Zink-Protease durch Hg^{2+}

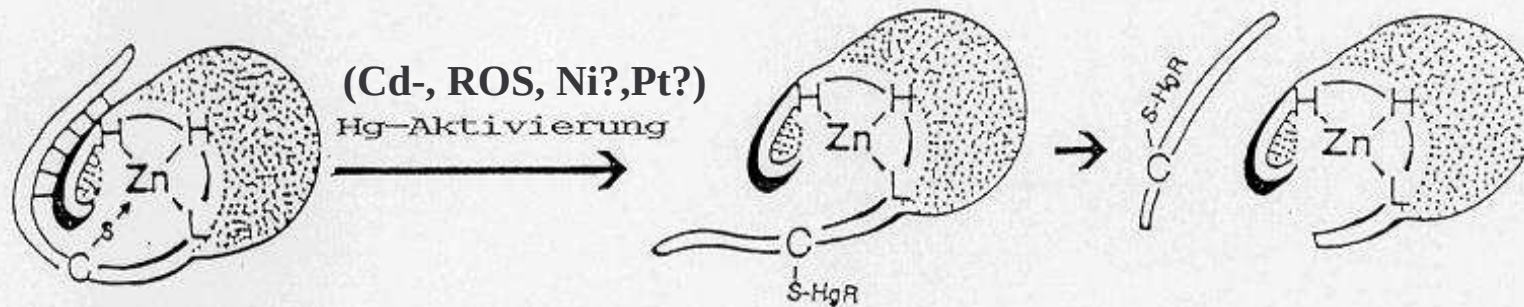


Bild 2b: Störung der Struktur einer metallbildenden Fingerdomäne durch Hg^{2+}

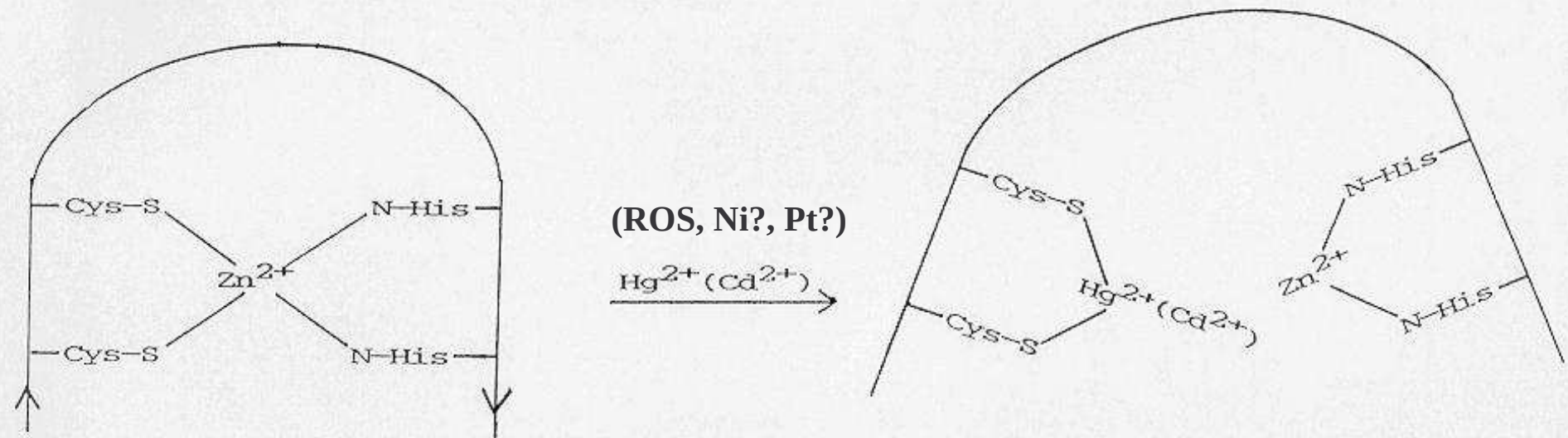
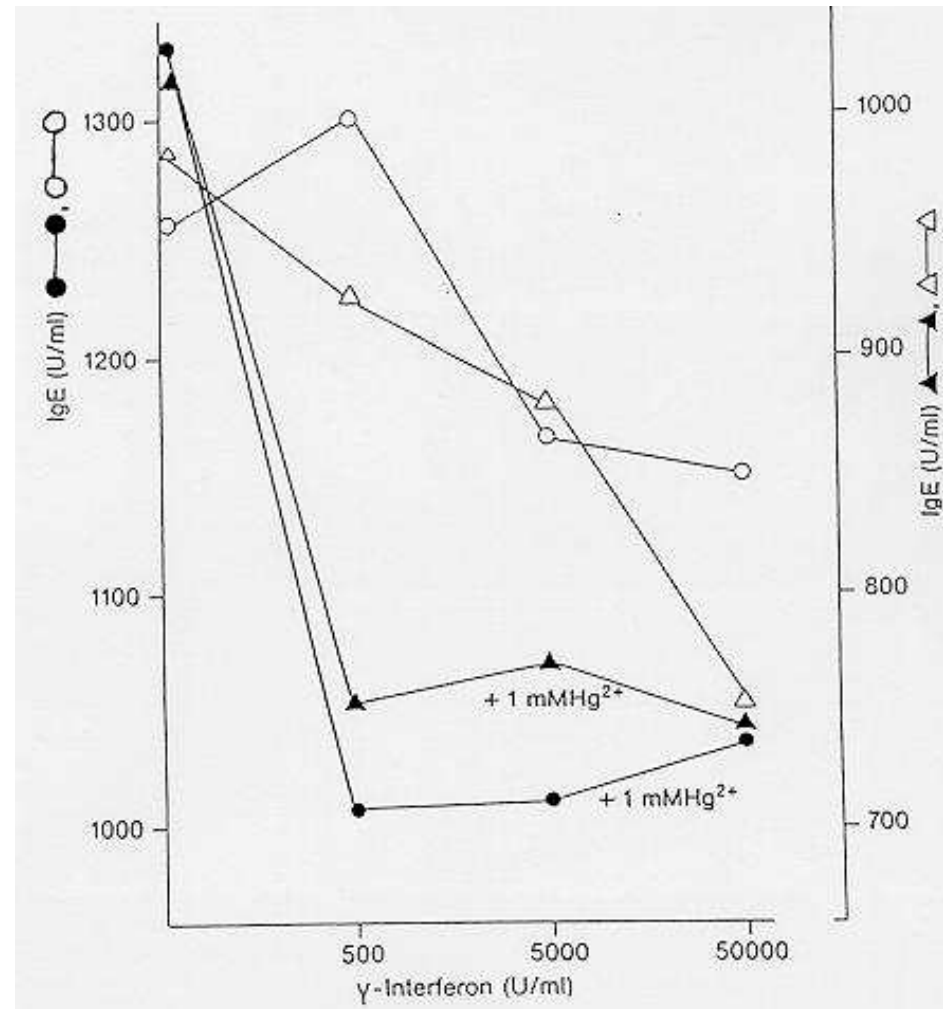


Table 2. Me-proteases and lactoferrin in heparin-plasma of circulating blood and affected skin areas
of three atopic eczema patients

Atopic eczema patients	collagenase, ng/ ml	gelatinase, ng/ ml	lactoferrin, ng/ml
1. circulating	44,1	323	74,9
1. affected skin	130,7	2599	429,1
2. circulating	48,9	486	137,1
2. affected skin	140	1260	501,2
3. circulating	8,2	288	85,9
3. affected skin	65,3	653	287,3

Änderungen des Streßprotein IgE (ImmunglobulinE)-Levels durch Hg und gIFN in Atopischen Ekzem(Neurodermitis)-Patienten: Vollblut-Messungen



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B-cell

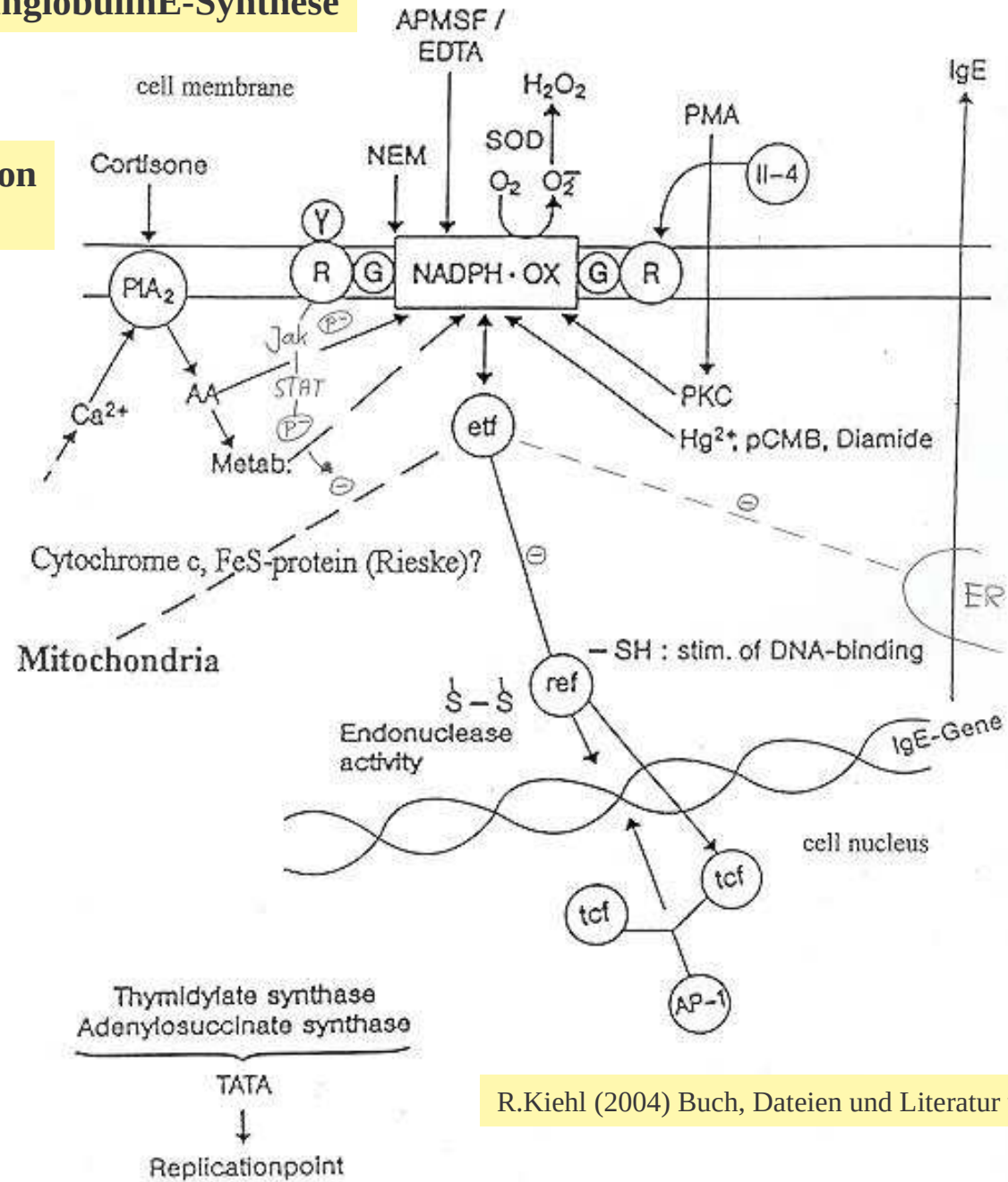
Regulation der ImmunglobulinE-Synthese

durch

Y = gammaInterferon
Il-4 = Interleukin 4

und

Schwermetalle:

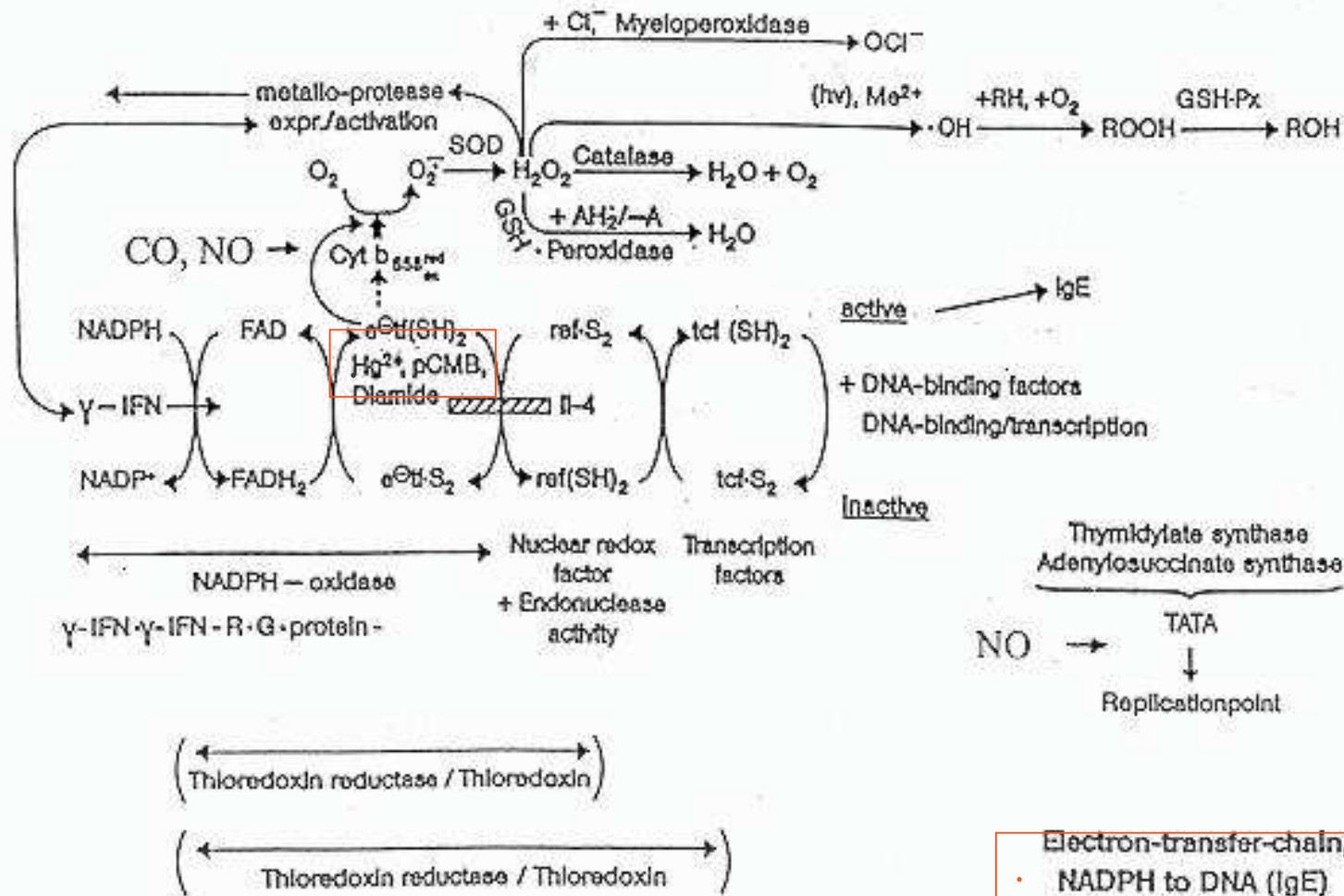


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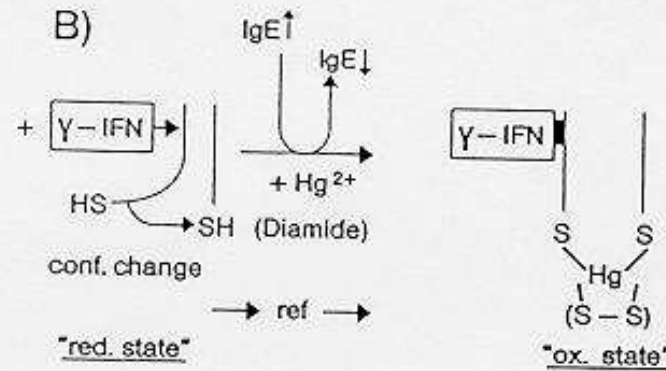
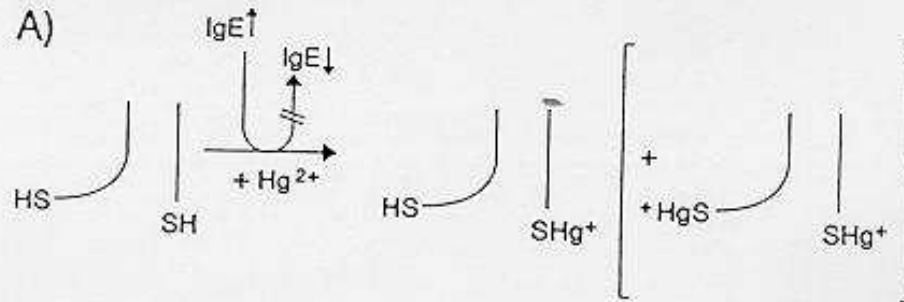
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Disturbance of the dithiol/disulfide-balance, shift of the redox potential by (incl.):
 Cd^{2+} , Hg^{2+} , Diamide, Aldehyde, Anhydride, Isocyanate, Isothiocyanate, $\text{HSO}_3^-/\text{SO}_2$,
 N_3^- , O_2^- , NO, O_3 .

CO, NO (CO_2 , NO_2): Reaction also with the NADPH-Oxidase (DNA).



Electron-transfer-factor (etf)



Endonuclease

H^+ , cations, anions

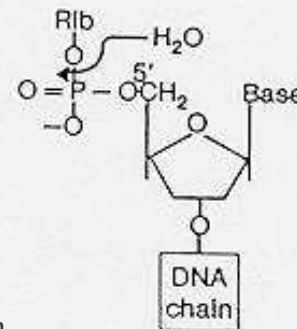
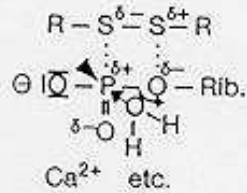
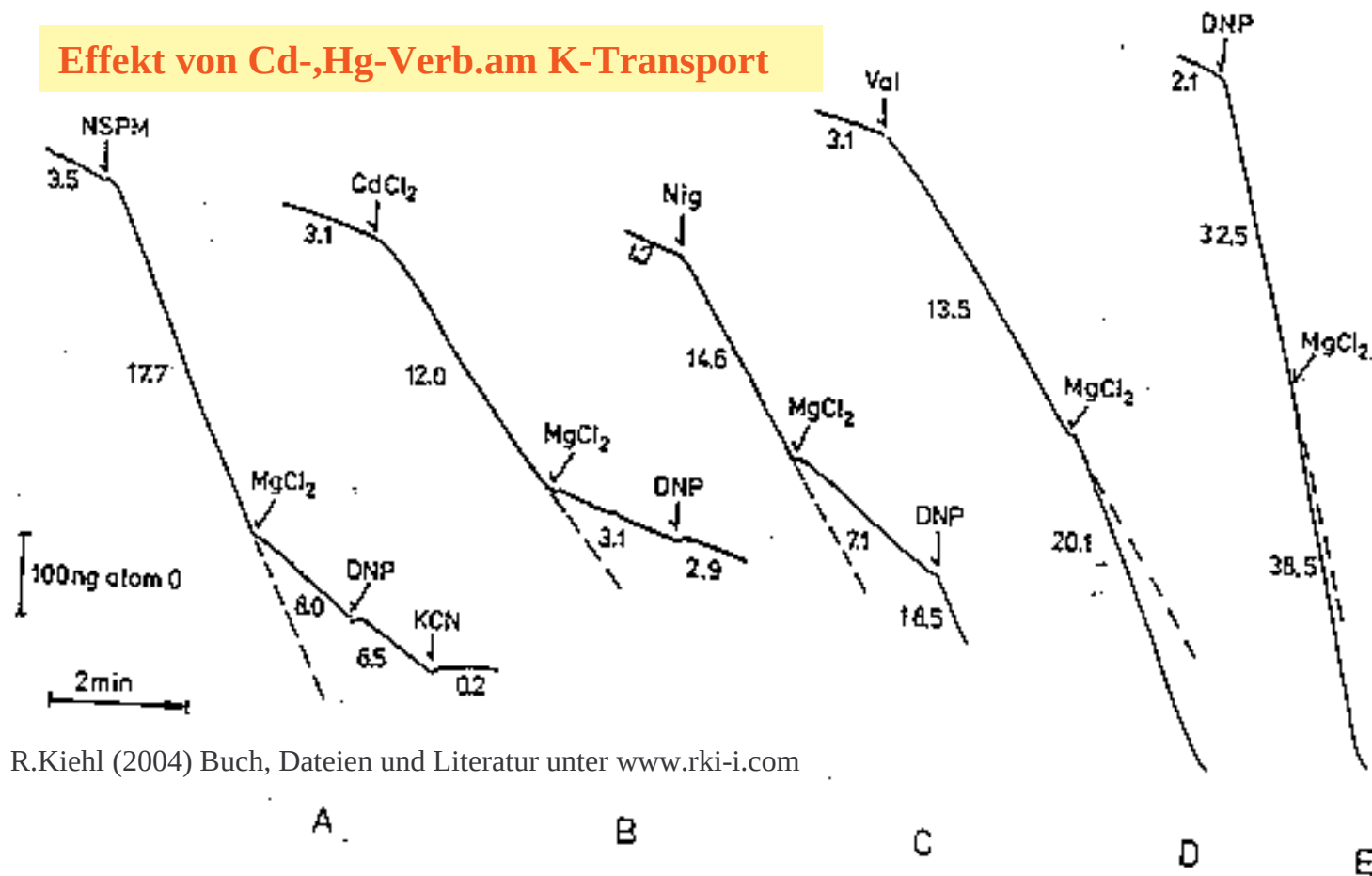
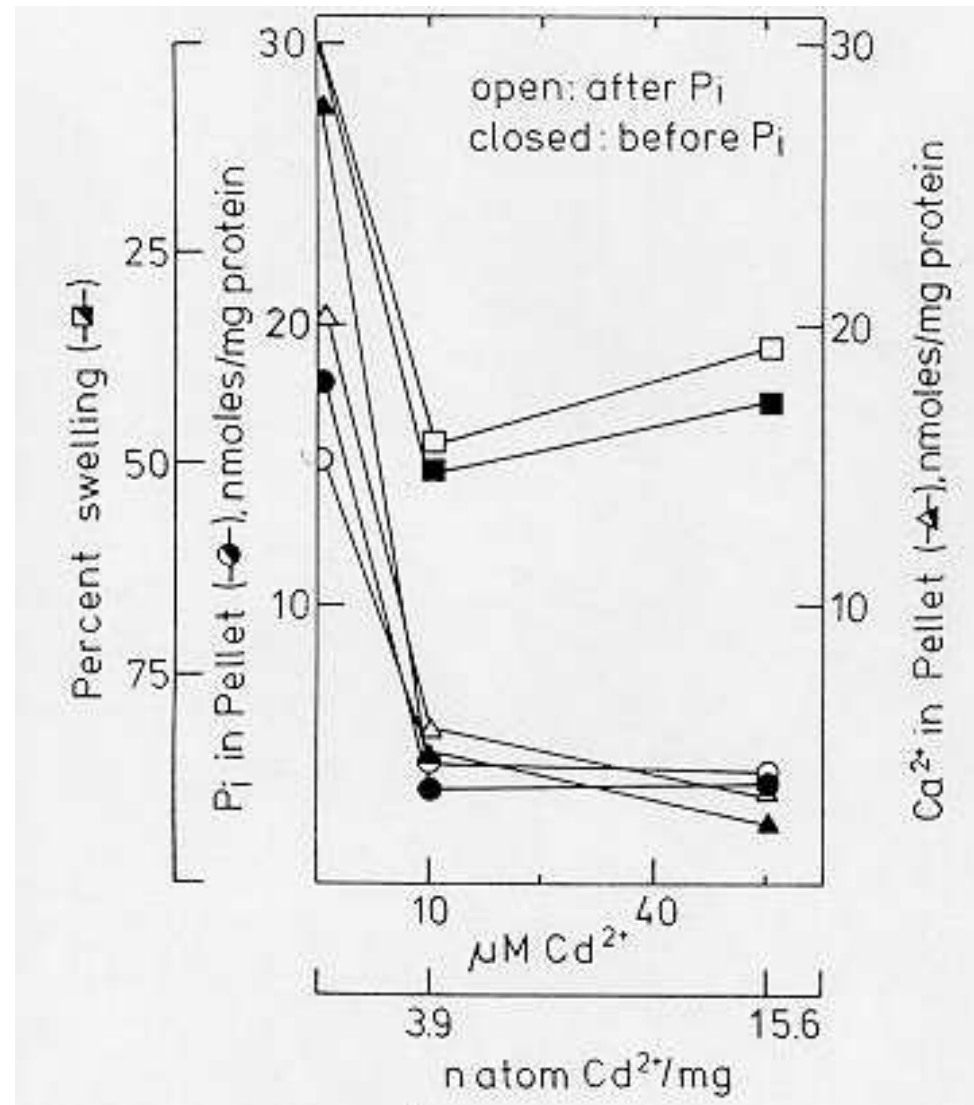


Fig. 1. Effect of various uncouplers on the coupled respiration of rat liver mitochondria. The lines represent the output from the oxygen electrode. The numbers on the lines are respiration rates.

Effekt von Cd-,Hg-Verb.am K-Transport



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Der Effekt von Picrylacetat (PA), Picrate und Cadmium an den Aktivitäten von Submitochondrialen Partikeln (SMP, Schallpartikeln aus Mitochondrien = Inverse Partikel)

SMP-activity after 2 min. incubation		PA, 40 μ M %	PA, 40 μ M + BSA/%	picrate 40 μ M/%	Cd ²⁺ 25 μ M
Δ pH (ACMA)	Succ	500-1200 ^{a)}	-	no effect	10
	ATP	150	-	no effect	150
$\Delta\Psi$ (OX-VI)	Succ	10	-	50	50
	ATP	15	-	60	100
ATP-P _i -exchange		10	35	35	100
ATPase		70 ^{b)}	82	120 ^{c)}	100
rev. e ⁻ ($\pm$ DTE)		5	22	82	100
Succ to O ₂		146	100	146	15
NADH to O ₂		50	35	120	100
Succ-Transh. (rot)		71	87	68	15
ATP-Transh. (rot)		63	72	87	100

a) the absolute value is similar to the value obtained with ATP

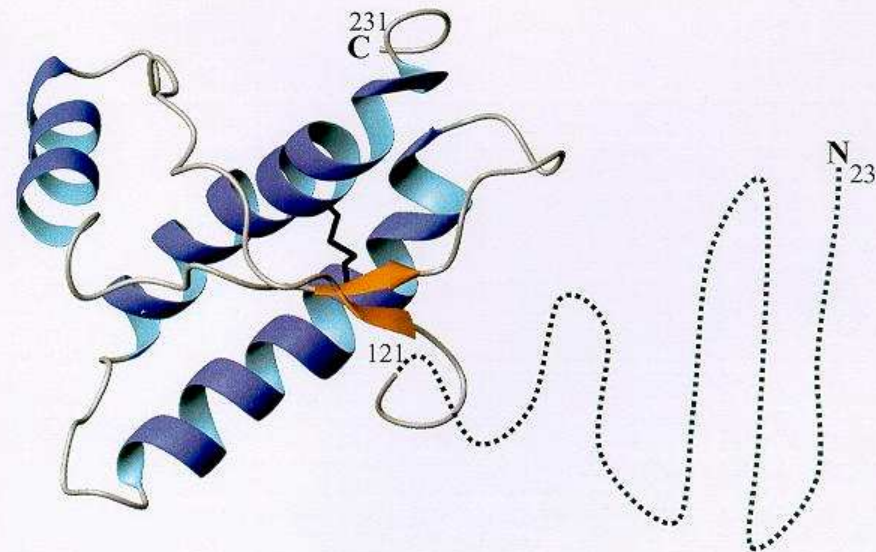
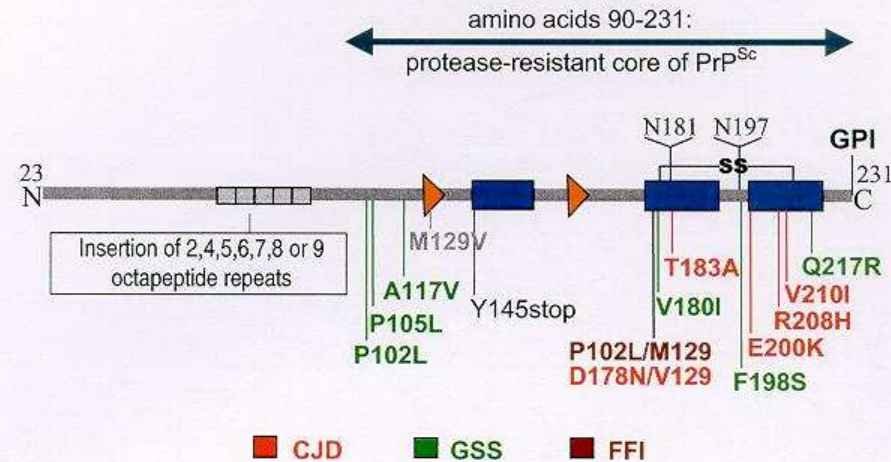
b) 50 % ATPase at 160 μ M PA

c) max. ATPase (155 %) at 160 μ M picrate

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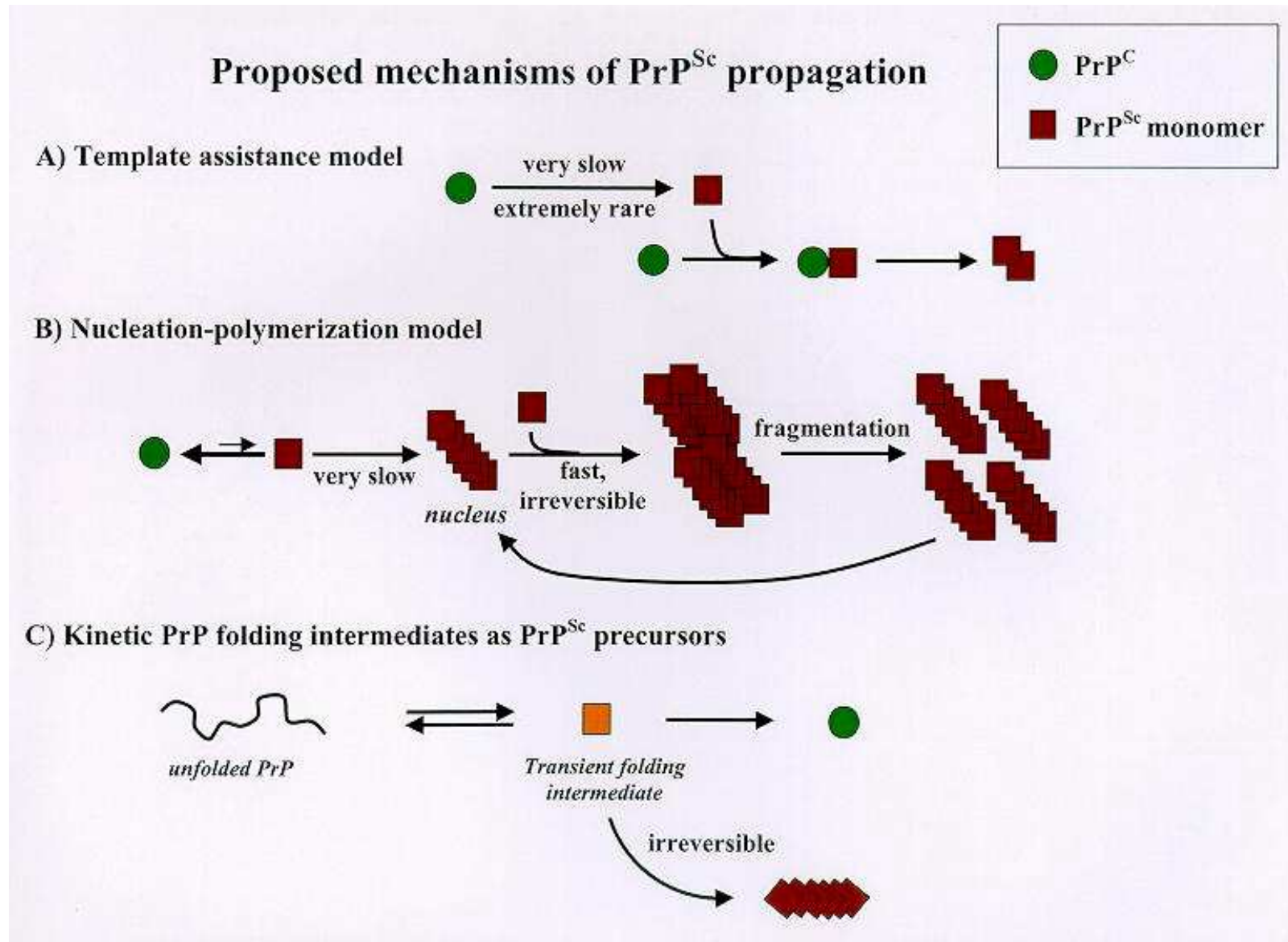
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Location of mutations in the human prion protein that are linked with inherited human TSEs



Von K. Wüthrich, Zürich

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Tab. 2: Übersicht über die zur Zeit klinisch eingesetzten Komplexbildner bei Metallintoxikationen oder Kontaminationen mit radioaktiven Actiniden.

Metall	Komplexbildner	Anwendung bei Menschen
Aluminium	Deferoxamin	ja
Arsen	BAL, DMSA, DMPS	ja
Blei	DMSA, D-Penicillamin (bei niedriger Belastung)	ja
Cadmium	BAL, DDTC	nicht endgültig geklärt
Kupfer	D-Penicillamin, TRIEN	ja
Nickel (als $\text{Ni}(\text{CO})_4$)	DDTC	ja
Plutonium (Americum)	DTPA	ja
Thallium	Eisen(III)hexacyanoferrat (Berliner Blau)	ja
Quecksilber	DMSA, DMPS	ja

Abkürzungen:

BAL – British Anti-Lewisit (2,3-Dimercapto-1-propanol)
 DDTC – Na-Diethyldithiocarbamat
 DMPS – Na-2,3-Dimercaptopropan-1-Sulfonat
 DMSA – Meso-2,3-Dimercaptosuccinat
 DTPA – Diethylentriaminpentaessigsäure
 TRIEN – Triethylentetraminhydrochlorid

Tab. 16: Platinmetalle.

Element	chem. Symbol	Ord- nungs- zahl	Atomge- wicht	bevorzugte Wertigkeit in Verbindungen
Ruthenium	Ru	44	101,07	+ 2, + 3, + 4, + 6, + 8
Rhodium	Rh	45	102,95	+ 1, + 3
Palladium	Pd	46	106,4	+ 2, + 4
Osmium	Os	76	190,2	+ 2, + 3, + 4, + 6, + 8
Iridium	Ir	77	192,2	+ 1, + 3, + 4
Platin	Pt	78	195,09	+ 2, + 4

Das Oxidations- Reduktionsverhalten der Metalle, die Möglichkeit Elektronenverschiebungen zu katalysieren, ist das generelle Prinzip ihres Wirkmechanismus (R.Kiehl, Dateien unter www.rki-i.com

Tab. 17: Toxizität einiger Verbindungen von Platinmetallen.

Verbindung	Spezies	toxikologische Parameter (mg Metall/kg KG)		
Ruthenium-trichlorid	Ratte	LD ₅₀	360	i. p.
Rhodium-trichlorid	Ratte	LD ₅₀	138	i. p.
	Ratte	LD ₅₀	98	i. v.
Palladium-dichlorid	Maus	LD ₅₀	62	i. p.
	Kaninchen	LD _{Lo}	11	i. v.
Platindichlorid	Kaninchen	LD _{Lo}	17	i. v.
Dichlorodiamminoplatin	Ratte	LD ₅₀	8	i. p.

Aus dieser Tatsache resultiert ihre hohe Toxizität (gezeigt an den LD-Werten)

Tab. 18: MAK-Werte für Platinmetalle und deren Verbindungen.

Substanz	MAK-Wert
Rhodium (metallhaltiger Staub)	0,1 mg Rh/m ³
Rhodiumverbindungen	0,001 mg Rh/m ³
Osmium(VIII)-oxid (OsO ₄)	0,002 mg/m ³
Platin (metallhaltiger Staub)	1,0 mg Pt/m ³
Platinverbindungen	0,002 mg Pt/m ³

Tumorpromotion in verschiedenen Organen

Haut

Experimentelle Modelle

Mäuse sind für Tumorinduktion in der Haut besonders empfindlich. Als Initiatoren kommen meistens polycyclische aromatische Kohlenwasserstoffe wie das Dimethylbenzanthrazen oder das Methylcholanthren, aber auch andere Kanzerogene (Tab. 5) zur Anwendung. Sie werden meist auf die Haut gepinselt, können aber auch systemisch appliziert werden. So erzeugt bereits eine einzige Injektion von Cisplatin oder Urethan initiierte Zellen in der Haut, aus denen durch anschließende Promotionsbehandlung Papillome entstehen können. In vielen Hauttumoren (Karzinomen und Papillomen) sind Ha-ras-Gene nachgewiesen worden, die durch Punktmutation aktiviert sind. Je nach verwendetem Kanzerogen sind die Kodons 61 oder 12 betroffen (Tab. 5). Die Art der Mutation ist charakteristisch für den verwendeten Initiator. Normale Haut in der Umgebung der Papillome zeigt diese Mutation nicht. Offenbar lösen Initiatoren in einigen Basalzellen während der Initiation diese Punktmutationen aus, die den Zellen im Rahmen der Promotion einen Wachstums- oder Selektionsvorteil verschaffen.

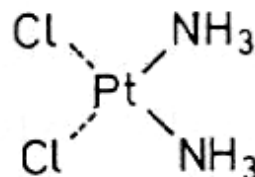
Die Promotionsphase wird nach einer Ruheperiode von etwa einer Woche begonnen, in der sich die Haut von den unmittelbaren Wirkungen des Kanzerogens erholen kann. Die Promotoren werden wiederum lokal auf die Haut aufgebracht.

Einer der effizientesten Promotoren ist das 12-O-Tetradecanoylphorbol-13-acetat (TPA). Als erste Wirkung läßt sich eine deutliche Reizung und Hyperplasie der Haut feststellen, nach 5 bis 7 Wochen erscheinen die ersten gutartigen Papillome.

Tab. 5: Initiatoren in der Mäusehaut.

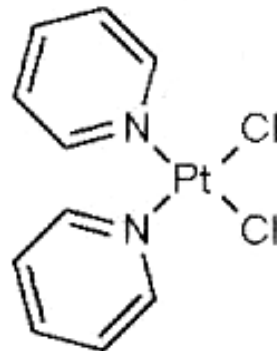
Initiator	ras-Mutation	
	betroffenes Kodon	Mutation
Dimethylbenzanthrazen	61	A ⇒ T
Methylcholanthren	61/13	A ⇒ T/G ⇒ T
Methylnitrosoguanidin	12	G ⇒ A
Ethylnitrosoharnstoff	12	G ⇒ A
Urethan	61	A ⇒ T
Cisplatin	61	A ⇒ T
UV-Licht	61	C ⇒ A/A ⇒ T

Cisplatin.

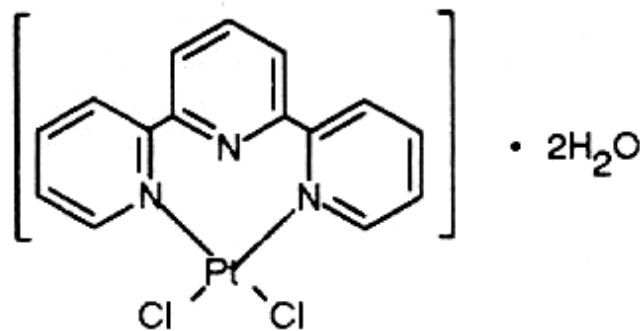


Internat. Freiname für den cytostat. wirksamen Platin-Komplex *cis*-Diammindichloroplatin(II), $\text{Cl}_2\text{H}_6\text{N}_2\text{Pt}$, MG. 300,1; s. a. Platin-Verbindungen. – *E* cisplatin – *F* cisplatine – *I* = *S* cisplatino

Lit.: Adv. Pharmacol. Chemother. **16**, 273–294 (1979) ■ IARC Monogr. **26**, 154–161 (1981) ■ Kirk-Othmer (3.) **18**, 257 ■ Prestayko et al., Cisplatin, New York: Academic Press 1980 ■ Science **218**, 1075–1082 (1982) ■ Ullmann (5.) **A5**, 21–23. – [Z 2843.90]



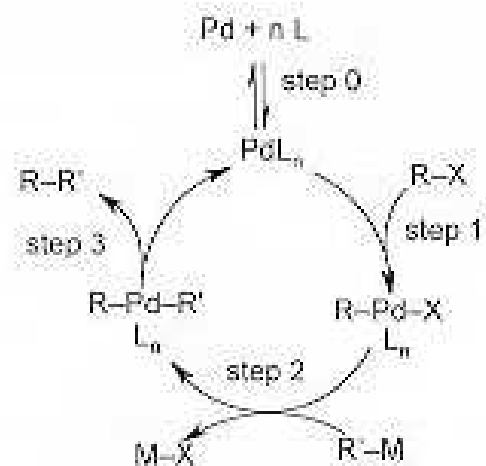
40,003-3



28,809-8

Cis-bis-(pyridin)-platin(II)-chlorid

Platin(II)-(2,2'-6',2''-terpyridin)-chlorid Dihydrat

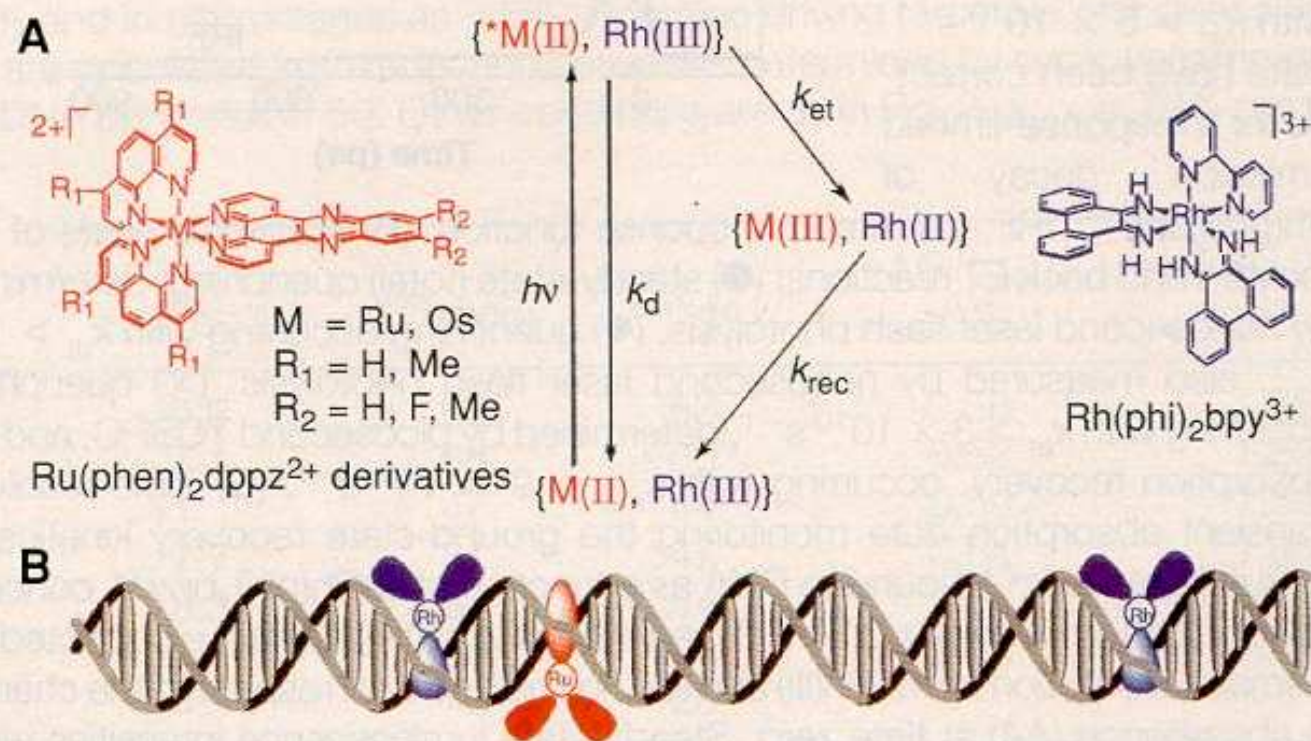


X: I, Br, Cl, OTf, OSO₂R, SOR, SR, -N₃⁺, OP(O)R₂
 M: -BR₂, -SnR₃, -ZnR, -SiR₂OH, -AlR₂,
 -ZrR₃, -Cu, -MgR, -Li, -MnX, -HgR, -CdR

Scheme 1.

General mechanism of the palladium catalyzed cross-coupling reactions

Fig. 1. (A) Intercalating donors ($M = \text{Ru}, \text{Os}$) and acceptor Rh(III) and the ET cycle. Photoexcitation of $M(\text{II})$ forms the excited state $^*M(\text{II})$, which can radiatively decay (k_d) or can be quenched by ET with Rh(III) (k_{et}) to form $M(\text{III})\text{-Rh(II)}$ and then recombine (k_{rec}). Photoinduced ET may yield either $\text{Rh(II)}(\text{phi})_2\text{bpy}$ or $\text{Rh(III)}(\text{phi})(\text{phi}^-)\text{bpy}$, both symbolized as Rh(II) . **(B)** Ru and Rh bound to DNA at typical ratios used in these experiments; the donor-acceptor distances shown correspond to 17 and 85 Å.



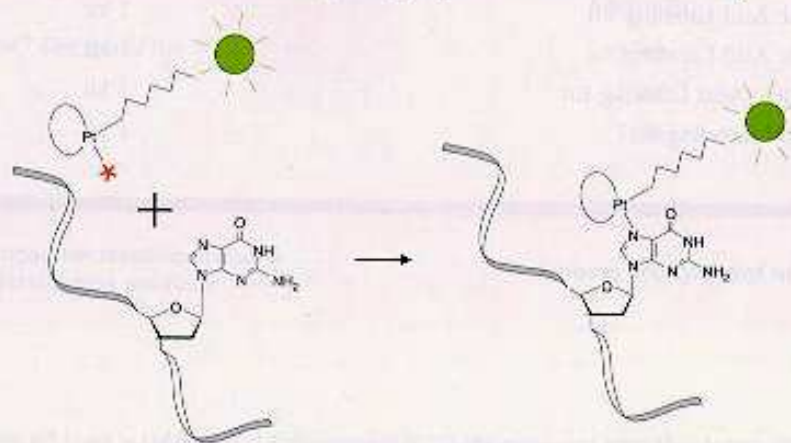
Direct Labeling Without Enzymes

Description:

Ulysis™ Nucleic Acid Labeling Kits directly label nucleic acids without the need for enzymatic incorporation of modified nucleotides, providing the fastest, easiest chemistry for labeling DNA or RNA. A derivative of cis-platin, the Universal Linkage System (ULS) reagent forms an extremely stable coordination complex with the N-7 position of guanine (and to a lesser extent, adenine) bases in DNA, RNA, PNA, and oligonucleotides (Figure 1). The labeling reaction requires only 15 minutes, and separation of the labeled nucleic acids from the unreacted ULS reagent can be accomplished through the use of a standard spin-column procedure. Fluorescently labeled probes can be used in a hybridization applications including RNA and DNA *in situ* hybridization (FISH), comparative genomic hybridization (CGH) and microarray analysis. The Ulysis™ Nucleic Acid Labeling Kits offer:

- 15-minute staining of DNA or RNA
- Enzymatic-free label incorporation
- A choice of fluorescent dyes

Figure 1 - Direct labeling using Ulysis™ Nucleic Acid Labeling Kits



The ULS reagent in the Ulysis® Nucleic Acid Labeling Kits reacts with the N-7 position of guanine residues (and adenine residues), providing a stable linkage between the nucleic acid and the fluorescent label.

Kiehl@rki-i.com

Rutheniumrot (red): Redoxindikator, histolog. Färbemittel u. zur Untersuchung von Textilfasern – u.a. Inhibitor des K[Ca]/H⁺-Antiportes in Mitochondrien (R.Kiehl, Habilschrift, Literatur und Dateien unter www.rki-i.com)

F.A.Cotton/G.Wilkinson:

Anorg.Chemie für Fortgeschrittene, VCH S.938: 22 Die Elemente der zweiten und dritten Übergangsreihe

...solche Lösungen kristallisieren, so entsteht Rutheniumrot, [Ru₃O₂(NH₃)₁₄]Cl₂ • 4 H₂O. Dies enthält ein im wesentlichen lineares, dreikerniges Ion mit Sauerstoff-Brücken zwischen den Metallatomen, mit Ru-O = 185 pm und Ru-N = 213 pm [20b].



Dieser Strukturtyp wurde für das Ethylendiamin-Derivat [(NH₃)₅RuORu(en)₂ORu(NH₃)₅]Cl₆ röntgenographisch bestätigt. Da sich eine durchschnittliche Oxidationsstufe von 3^{1/3} ergibt, müssen die Metallatome in unterschiedlichen, formalen **Oxidationsstufen** vorliegen. Der Diamagnetismus kann wie bei den [M₂OX₁₀-Ionen der Ru-O-Ru- π -Bindung zugeschrieben werden. Das obige Ion kann in saurer Lösung durch Luft, Fe³⁺ oder Ce⁴⁺ zu einem braunen paramagnetischen Ion der gleichen Konstitution, jedoch der Ladung + 7 oxidiert werden.....

Review: Possible explanation for the different trends of asthma and allergy in east and west Germany, H.E.Wichmann, GSF, München, Clin.and Exp.Allergy, 1996, Vol.26, p.621-623

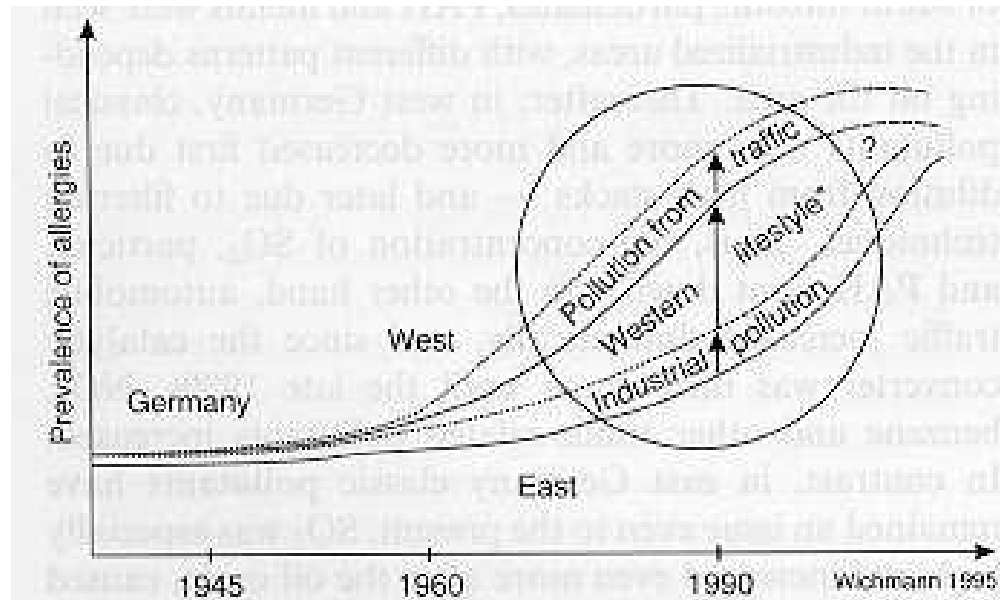


Fig. 1. Prevalence of allergies in east and west Germany by year of birth. Proposed hypothesis: the east-west difference is mainly due to different lifestyles. Additional influences are industrial pollutants, primarily in the east, and pollution from traffic, mainly in the west. As lifestyles in the East become more similar to those in the West, there may be a steep increase in allergies in the coming years. ---, Exposed to pollution from traffic (West) or industrial pollution (East) during early childhood. —, Controls. * Better insulation of houses, more pets, more carpeting, greater spectrum of allergens: food, travelling.

Trabi



Nicht Ruß

Der Ost-Trabant besitzt (besaß) einen 2-Takt-OTTO-Motor, der mit einem Gemisch aus Benzin und Diesel gefahren wird (wurde)! Er wird deshalb auch als **Rußschleuder** bezeichnet...

sondern
eindeutig der

Katalysator

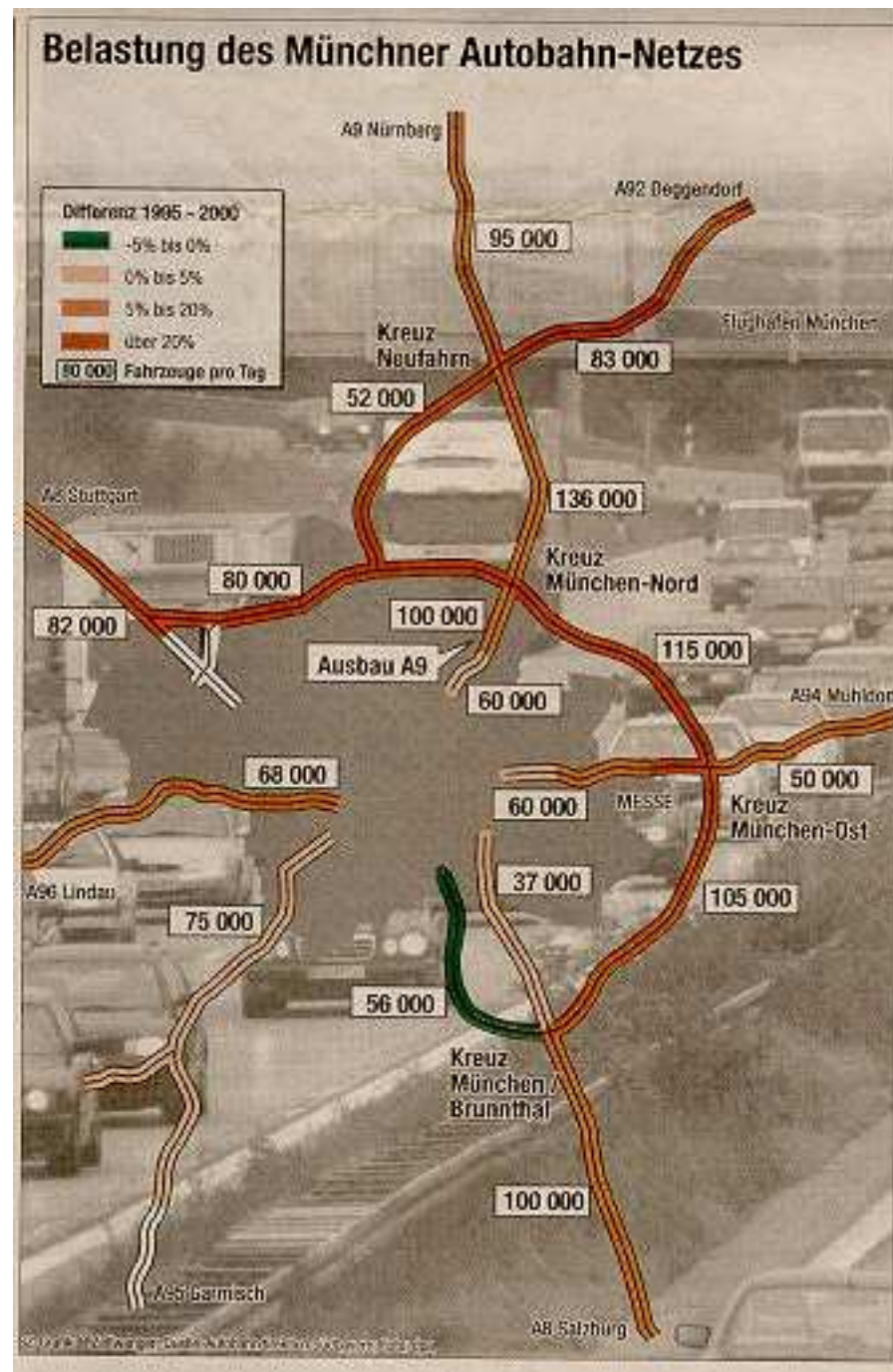
ist verantwortlich
für steigende

Asthma-
Erkrankungsraten

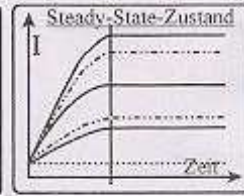
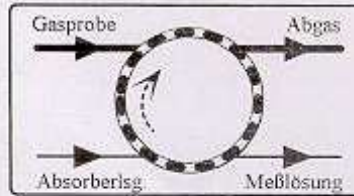
Mit seiner Ablösung durch westliche Cat-Cars in den 90er Jahren stiegen die **Asthma-** Erkrankungsraten in den Ostblockländern rapide an.....



2001



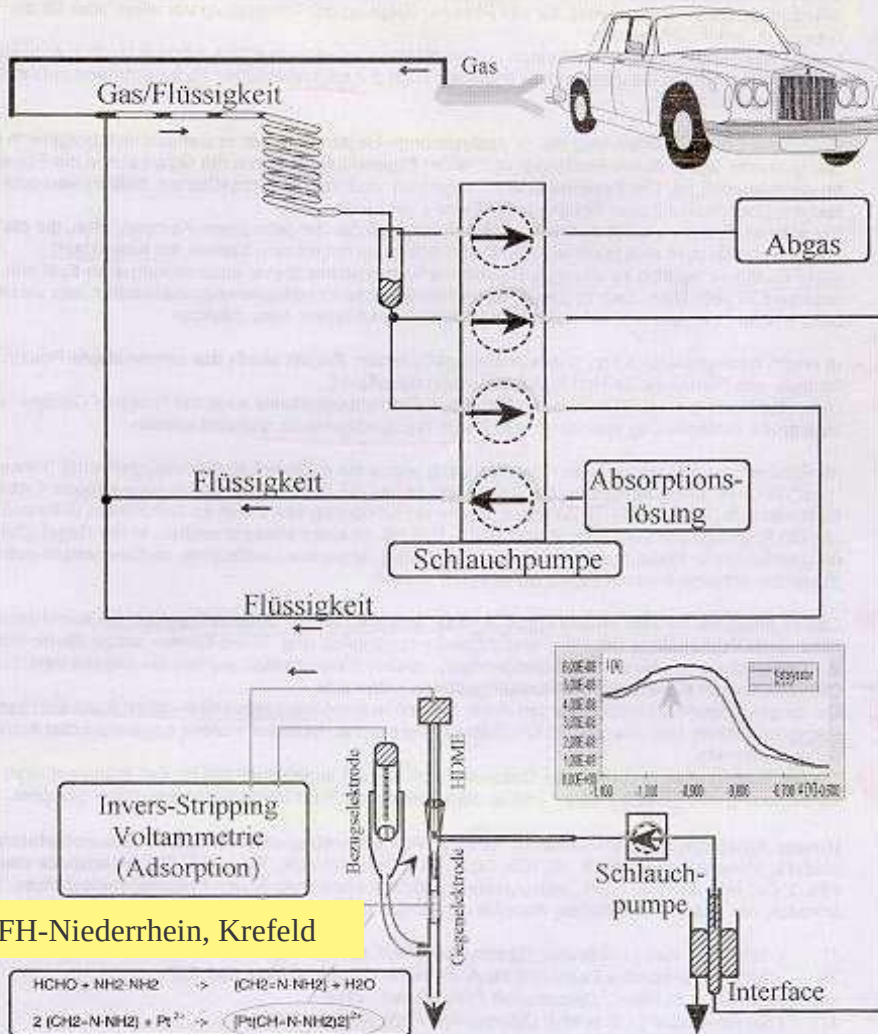
CFA-System zur Platinbestimmung



$1 \text{ m}^3 \text{ Gas} / \text{h} / \text{m}^3$
 $1,6 \text{ ng Pt} / \text{m}^3$
 $\downarrow \times 10^3$
 $1 \text{ dm}^3 \text{ Fl.} \hat{=} 1 \text{ L}$
 $(600-700 \text{ ml})$
 $1 \text{ L} \hat{=} 2 \times 10^{-12} \text{ g Pt}$

$$\frac{v(\text{gas})}{v(\text{fl})} = \frac{1400}{1}$$

$$\text{NWG} = 1,6 \text{ ng Pt/m}^3$$



J.Schramm, FH-Niederrhein, Krefeld

Die direkte Einatmung durch Fußgänger, eingeschlossen Schwangere und Kleinkinder erklärt die steigenden Erkrankungs-raten!

Barbante C. et al, Environ.Sci.Technol.2001,35,835-839. Greenland Snow Evidence of Large Scale Atmospheric Contamination for Platinum, Palladium, and Rhodium:

... The fact that such an increase is observed far away from populated areas at a high altitude location indicates there is now a large scale contamination of the troposphere of the Northern Hemisphere for Platinum Group Metals (PGMs)...

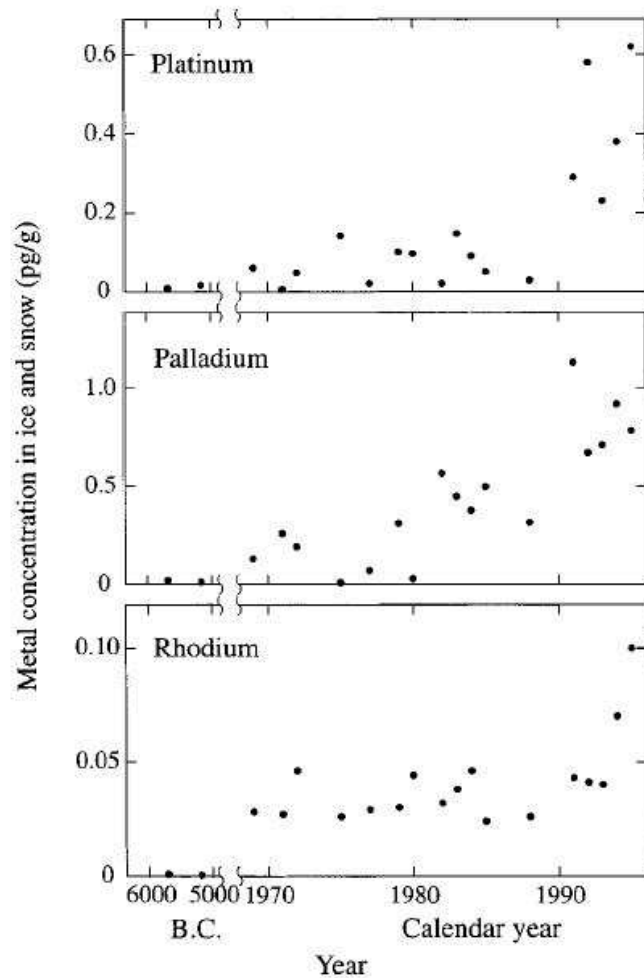


FIGURE 1. Changes in Pt, Pd, and Rh concentrations in central Greenland ice and snow as a function of the age.

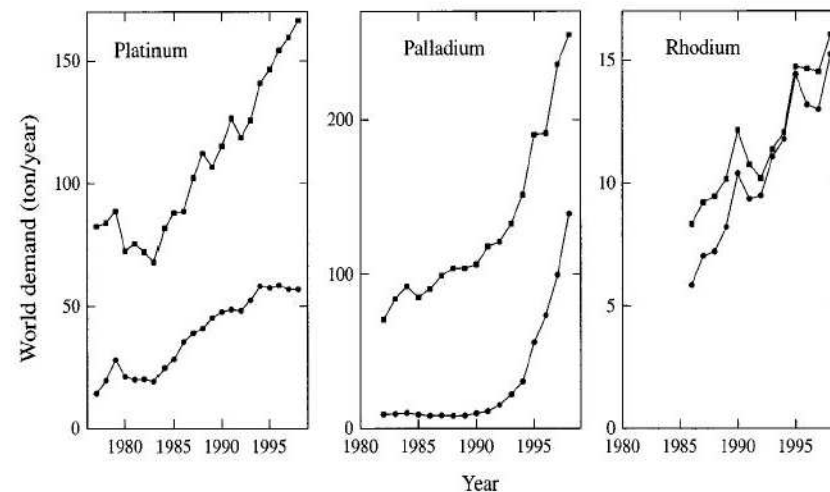


FIGURE 2. Changes in world demand for Pt, Pd, and Rh (from ref 7). Squares: total demand. Circles: demand for automobile catalytic converters.

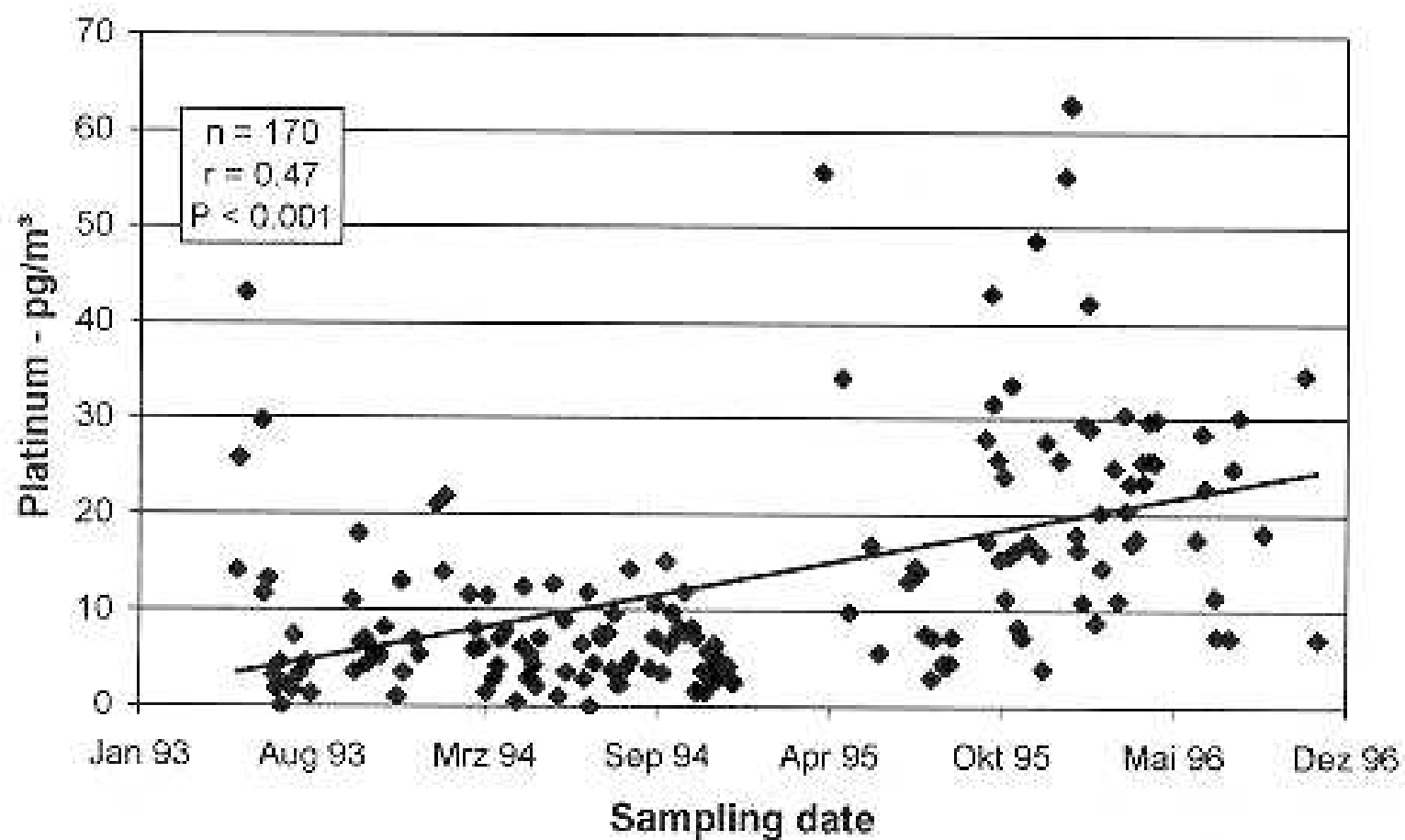


Fig. 1. Airborne platinum concentrations in Munich city buses and tramways during regular rides.

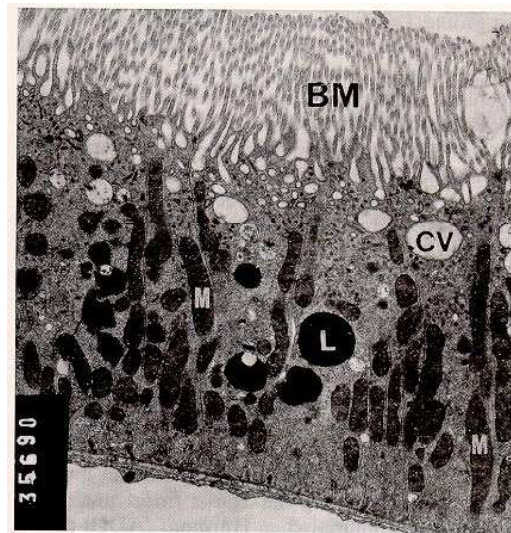


Abb. 5: Transmissionselektronenmikroskopische Aufnahme der Tubuluszellen einer Rattenniere.
MC = Mikrokrater; N = Zellkern; CV = Cytoplasmatische Vesikel; BM = Bürstensaummikrovilli; CI = Cilia; L = Lysosomen; M = Mitochondrien (X 9320).

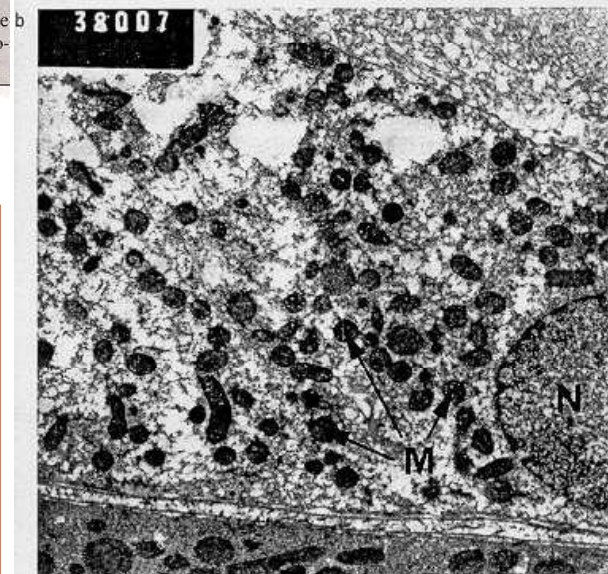
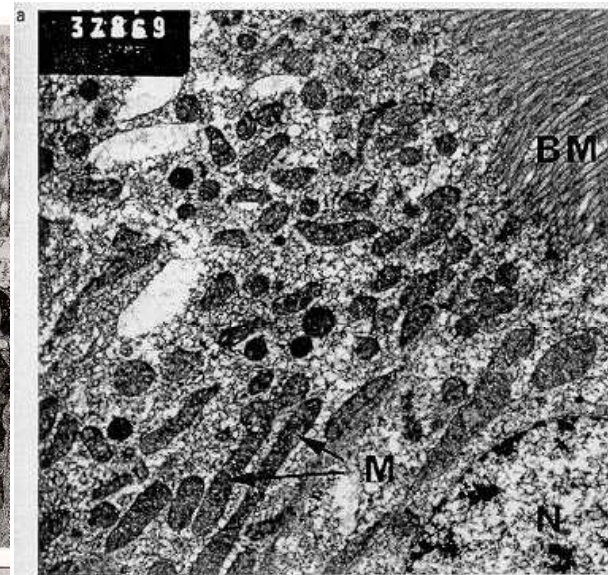


Abb. 11: Transmissionselektronenmikroskopische Aufnahme vom S3-Segment des proximalen Tubulus nach Behandlung von Ratten mit Cisplatin.
a) Kontrolle; b) 3 Tage nach der Behandlung von Ratten (5 mg/kg, i. p.) treten starke Veränderungen der Mitochondrien (kugelförmige) ein. BM = Bürstensaum; M = Mitochondrien; N = Zellkern (X 16300).

Transmissionselektronenmikroskopische Aufnahme der Tubuluszellen einer Rattenniere.

Vor und nach Behandlung der Ratten mit Cis-Platin:

Es treten starke Veränderungen der Mitochondrien (länglich zu kugelförmig) ein

Cadmium and mercury nephrotoxicity, J.K.Nicholson et al., Nature 304, 1983

Despite increasing attempts to control environmental pollution, changes in the distribution and bioavailability of toxic metals like mercury and cadmium are still occurring. Apart from natural processes, other contributory factors include the gradual spread of industrialization, the use of sewage sludge as a fertilizer and the acidification of Northern Hemisphere ground-water. Animals (including man and domestic varieties) can accumulate harmful concentrations of toxic metals¹⁻⁵. We therefore looked for damage to the kidneys in seabirds contaminated with mercury and cadmium and made comparisons with kidneys from three other groups of animals: seabirds from an uncontaminated colony, metal-dosed birds and metal-dosed mice. We report here that, comparing all these groups of animals, individuals with comparatively high levels of metals had nephrotoxic lesions of a similar type and severity. Moreover, the metal concentrations at which damage began and at which biochemical changes could be detected were below those presently considered as relatively safe for humans by the World Health Organization.

Previous studies have shown that many animals accumulate high concentrations of toxic metals¹⁻⁵. Some animals are polluted with metals from anthropogenic sources, while others

Die selben Ergebnisse ergeben sich durch Behandlung mit anderen Schwermetallen, wie Cd, Hg, usw.

Comparison of kidney pathology in metal-dosed mice and starlings with that of two species of St Kilda seabirds					
Range of kidney metal concentrations (mg per kg dry wt)	Metal-dosed animals				St Kilda seabirds (Fulmar petrel and Manx shearwater) [Cd] = 60-480 [Hg] = 3-62 n = 9
	A ₂ G mice		Starlings		
	[Cd] = 110-260 n = 12	[Hg] = 70-160 n = 4	[Cd] = 95-240 n = 7	[Hg] = 25-60 n = 5	
Renal corpuscles					
Podocyte vacuolation	++	+	++	++	++
Mesangial matrix proliferation	++	+	+	+	+
Endothelial cell swelling/proliferation	++	—	—	—	—
Proximal tubule					
Cell necrosis	+++	+++	+++	+++	++
Nuclear pyknosis	+++	++	++	++	++
Mitochondrial swelling	+++	+++	+++	+++	++
Tubulorrhexis	+	+	++	+	—
Regenerative activity*	+++	++	+	+	+
Hydropic changes in distal tubules	+	++	+	+	+
Cortical inflammation (chronic)	++	+	++	+	—
Cellular debris in distal nephron lumen	+++	+++	+++	+++	++

For the St Kilda seabirds (the Fulmar petrel, *Fulmaris glacialis*, and the Manx shearwater, *Puffinus puffinus*), n = 9 refers to a previous study⁷; for EM observations, n = 3 for each species. In the case of the A₂G mice and starlings, 10-13 subcutaneous injections of 0.14 μ mol (mice) and 0.28 μ mol (starlings) Cd²⁺ or Hg²⁺ were given in 0.1 and 0.2 ml of saline at 3-day intervals. Three days were allowed to elapse after final dosing before the animals were killed. — Indicates no detectable abnormality; +, slight abnormality; ++, moderate changes; +++, severe changes. Although Hg and Cd had broadly similar effects on the kidney, it is probable that Cd is the more important environmental hazard as its half life in tissues is greater than that of Hg.

* Assessed subjectively from numbers of partially undifferentiated cells present.

Die Metalle akkumulieren im Atmungsstrakt, der Haut (Ni), den Nieren, den Mitochondrien, hier greifen Sie in den K-Haushalt ein...

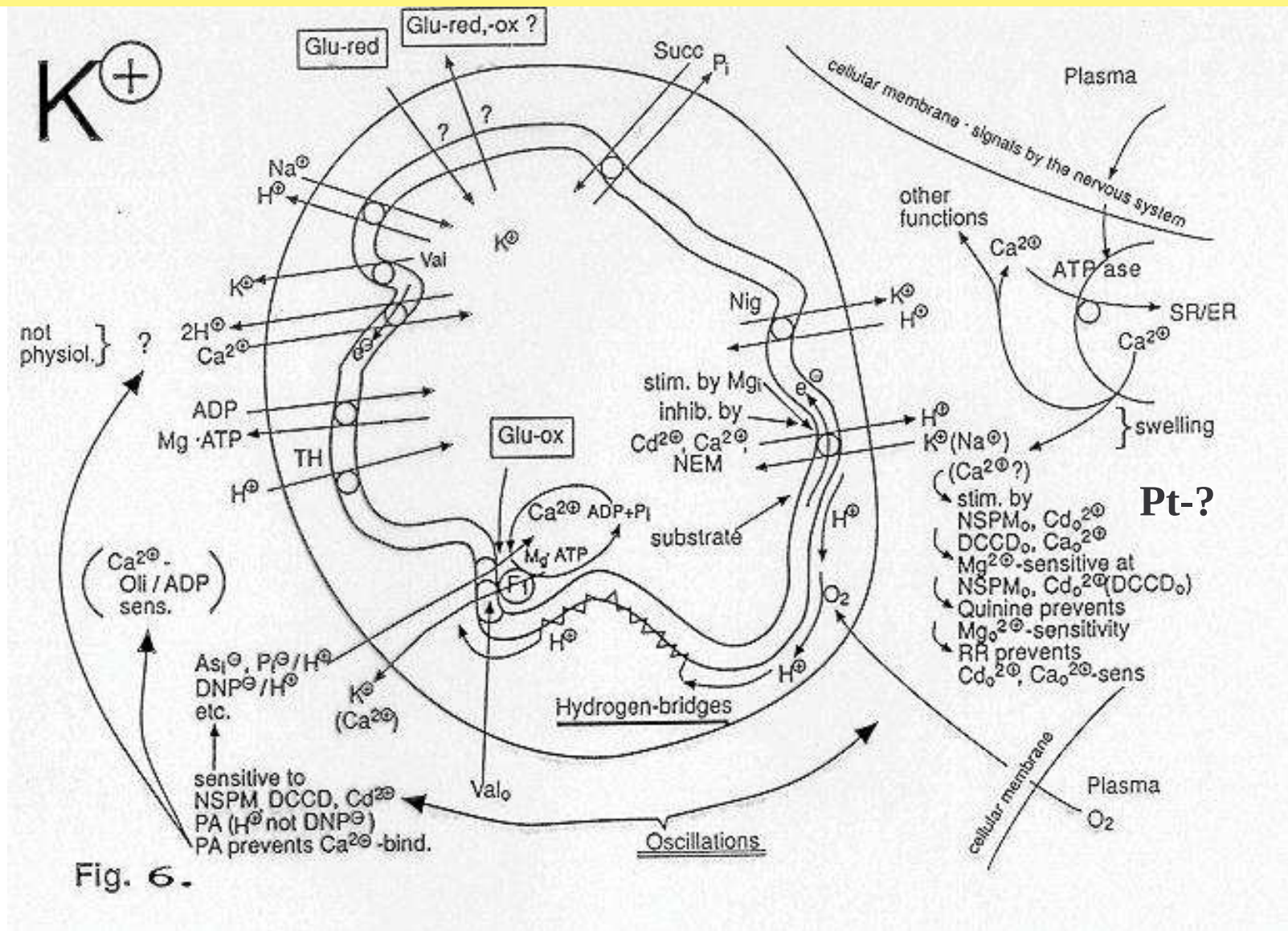
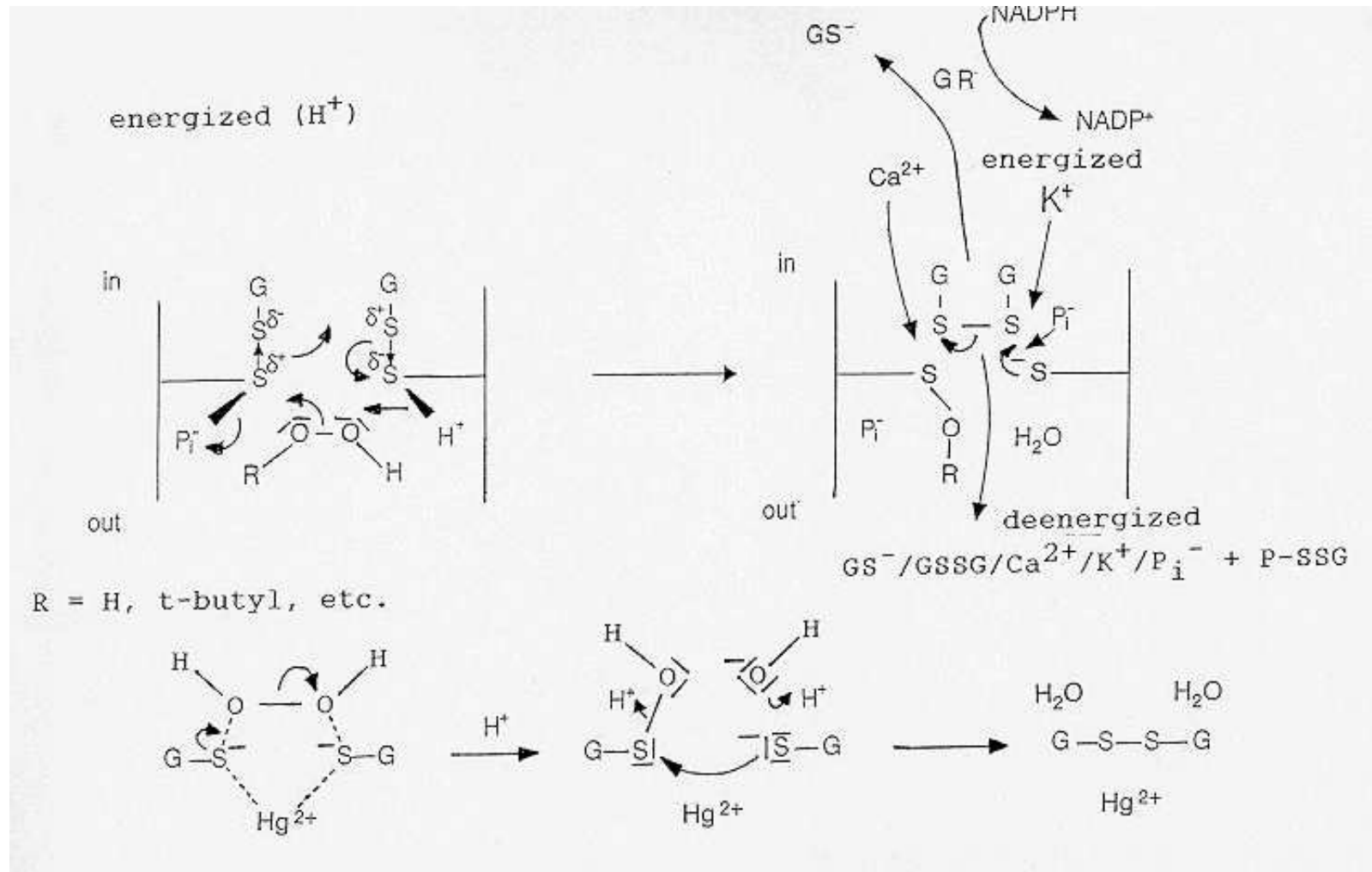
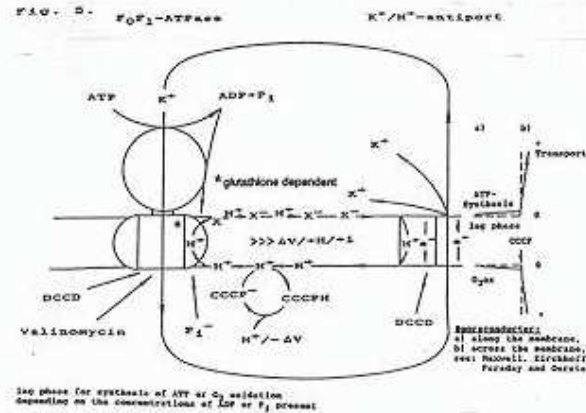


Fig. 6.

Hg katalysiert z.B. den Abbau von Peroxiden an der Mitochondrien-Membran mit deren Veränderung:



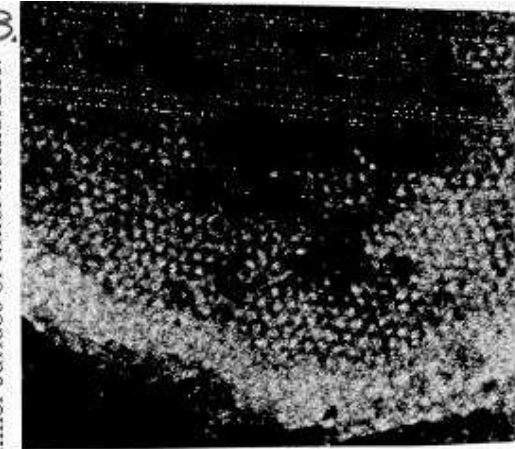
Im Endeffekt wird u.a. die Filtrationsleistung der Nieren gestört...



D. E. Smith



Inner surface of inner membrane.

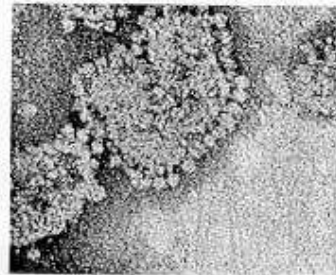


Electron micrographs of inner-membrane spheres on cristae, following negative-contrast staining. In this procedure the ruptured mitochondria are mixed with phosphotungstate solution, dried, and examined under the electron microscope. Because the phosphotungstate is electron-opaque, it surrounds the membrane structure, outlining its profile. **A. of SMP, C.**

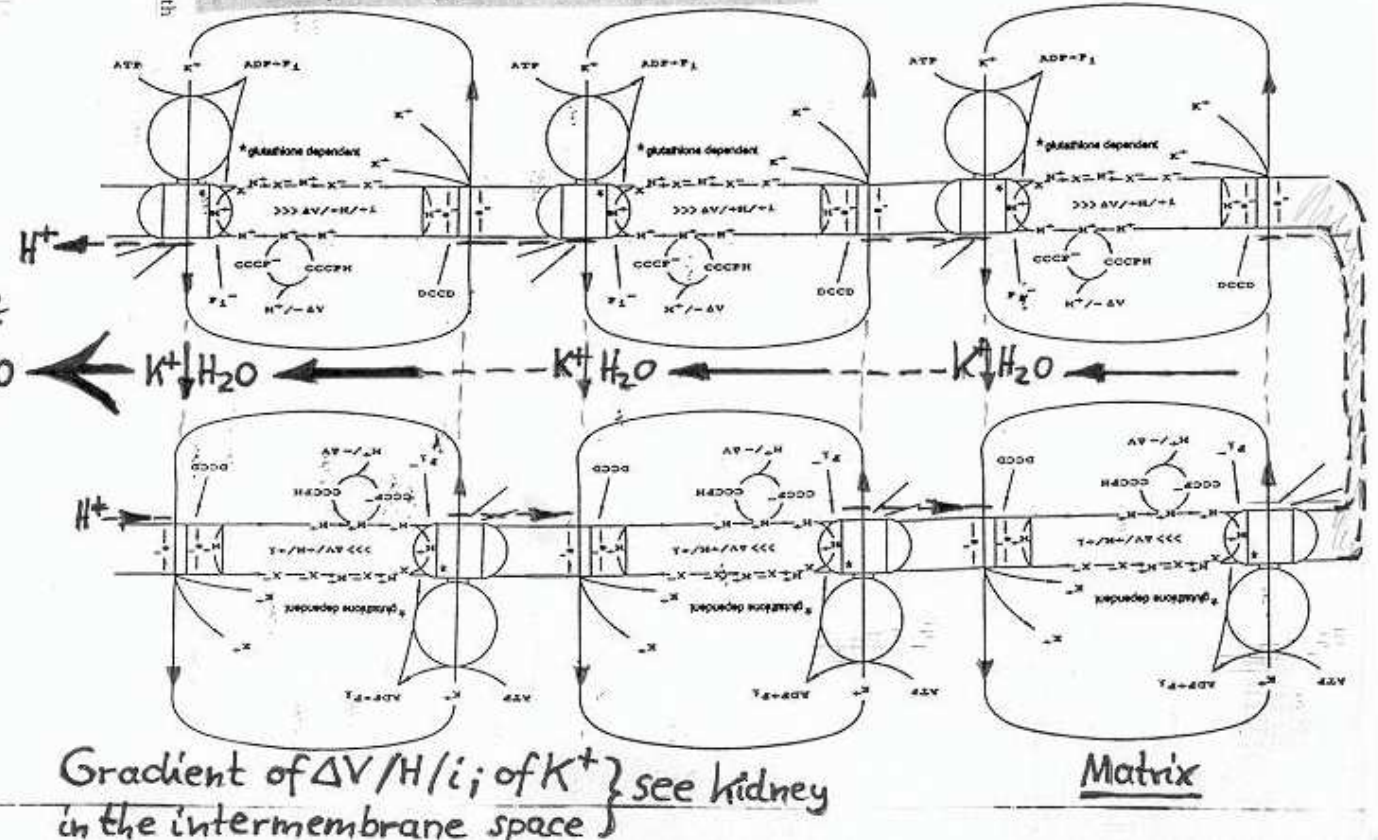
Edge-on profile of a crista in blowfly flight muscle.

B.

Intermembrane space



C) SMP



Unsere Antwort...



Natürliche Zusammensetzung trockener Luft

	Vol.-%	Gew.-%
Stickstoff	78,10	75,51
Sauerstoff	20,93	23,01
Argon	0,9325	1,286
Kohlendioxid	0,03	0,04
Neon	0,0018	0,0012
Helium	0,0005	0,00007
Krypton	0,0001	0,0003
Wasserstoff	0,00005	0,000004
Xenon	0,000009	0,00004

Die Luft, die Atmosphäre, enthält alles, was ein Chemiker für eine experimentelle (Radikal-)Chemie benötigt, inkl. der Schwermetallkatalysatoren, UV-Licht...

Häufige Komponenten verunreinigter Luft

Gasf. anorg. Stoffe: Wasser (H_2O)

Schwefeldioxid (SO_2), Schwefelwasserstoff (H_2S), Stickstoffdioxid (NO_2), Stickstoffmonoxid (NO)

Ammoniak (NH_3), Siliciumtetrafluorid (SiF_4), Kohlenmonoxid (CO), Ozon (O_3)

einfache org. Stoffe:

Aldehyde (z.B. Formaldehyd, Acetaldehyd, Acrolein), Ester (z.B. Butylacetat, Amylacetat), Kohlen (z.B. Benzol), Ketone (z.B. Aceton, Cyclohexanon), Phenole, Kresole

Mineralsäuren:

Salzsäure (HCl), Fluorwasserstoff (HF), Salpetersäure (HNO_3), Schwefelsäure (H_2SO_4)

geruchsintensive Stoffe und Stoffgemische:

Mercaptane, Amine

Polycyclische Kohlenwasserstoffe:

Benzo[a]pyren

partikelförmige Stoffe u. Stoffgemische:

Ruß, Flugasche, Zementstaub, Abbrände (**Metalloxyd**-Rauche, +**Hg, Ni**, etc)

Stäube mit angereicherten Komponenten (z.B. **Blei, Arsen, Cadmium, Chrom, Mangan**, adsorbier faserförmige Stäube (Asbest), Zigarettenrauch (**Cd**), Kraftfahrzeugabgase: +**Pt, Pd, Rh**

Über LA, USA: Warneke C, Gouw JA, LabPlus int.Nov 2003, 8 (PTR-MS, GC=Proton-transfer-reaction mass spectrometry, GC):

LA: Acetone in correlation with CO, toluene, benzene, methanol, acetonitrile, acetaldehyde, benzen, toluene, styrene, C8- and C9-aromatics: VOCs, car exhausts (plus propanole, xylene, ethylbenzene, benzaldehyde, methyltoluene, propylbenzene, ethyltoluene, tmb)

C.Barbante et al,

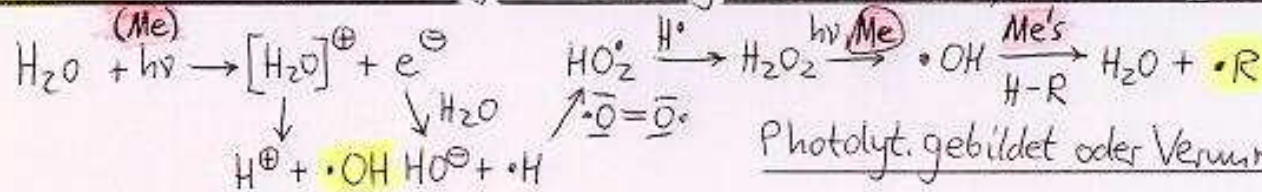
Environm.Sci.Technol.2001.35,p.835 (ICP-MS, Inductively coupled plasma sector field mass pectrometry)/Chem.in Britain2001: **Pt, Pd, Rh = out of catalytic converters**

Prim, RG et al, Science 2001,0,May :The dominating oxidizing chemical in the atmosphere: **$-OH^*$** , destroys most air pollutants, and gases involved in ozone depletion and the greenhouse effect:

Wrong! Not with the catalytic metals and UV-Light present.....

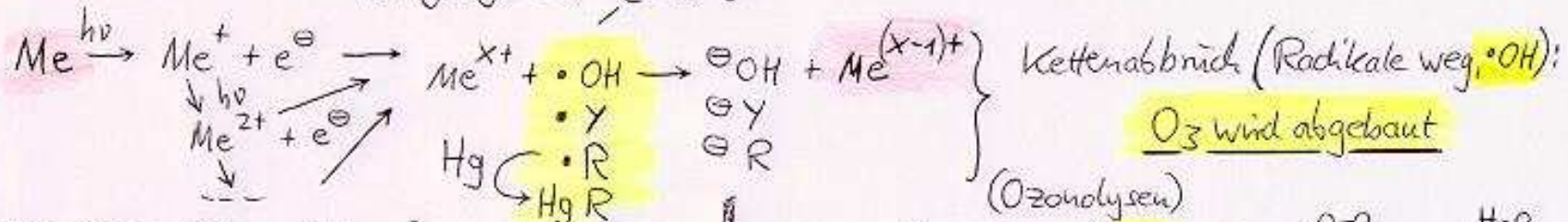
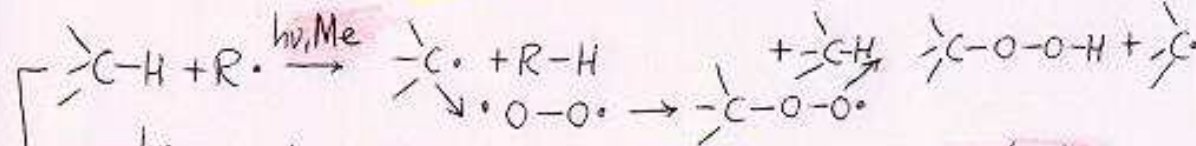
R.Kiehl

Ozon wird schneller abgebaut als gebildet (Aerosol)/UV-Licht, Metalle (Atmosphäre)



Photolyt. gebildet oder Verunreinigungen (Metalle, usw.)

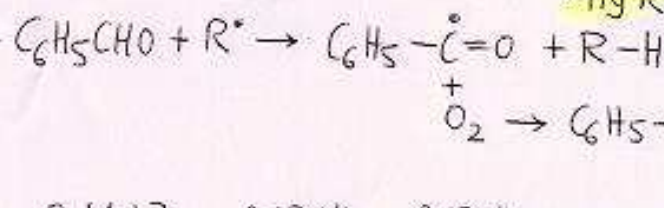
- Cd, Hg, Ni, Pd, Pt, Rh -
usw.



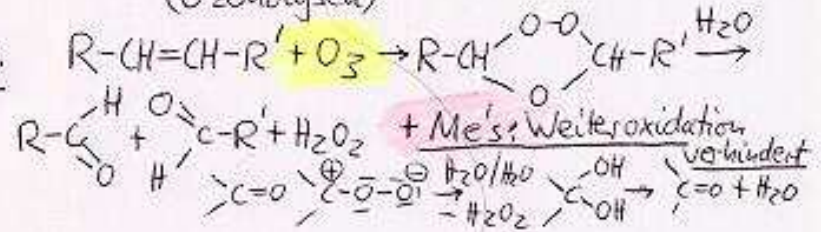
Kettenabbruch (Radikale weg, $\cdot\text{OH}$):

O₃ wird abgebaut

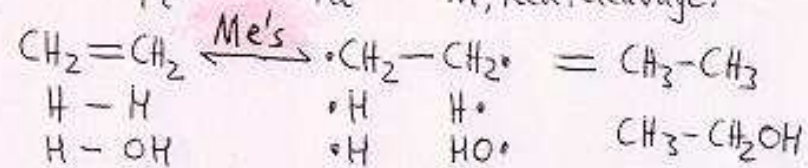
(Ozonolyse)



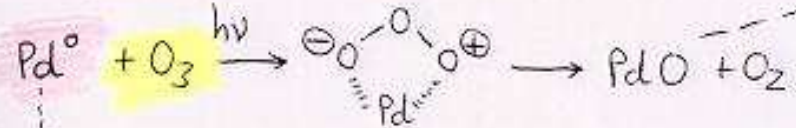
usw.



Rh^{0,+1,+3} Pt^{0,+2,+4} Pd^{0,+2,+4} Ni, Red. Cleavage:



Pd(0)
Pt(0)
Rh(0) → Atmosphäre
↓
Boden



Direkter Ozonabbau

Austausch zwischen Boden und Troposphäre

Zusammenfassung:

Die Übergangsmetalle/Edelmetalle sind verantwortlich für

A) - die „üblichen“ Überempfindlichkeitsstörungen: Ekzeme, Dermatiden, Allergien, Asthma

- sonstige **Stoffwechselerkrankungen: Thrombosen, Herz-Kreislauf,....**

- **Leukämien,**

- **Tumoren und Organschädigungen**

- **Suchterscheinungen (Cd-Rauchen)**

sowie für

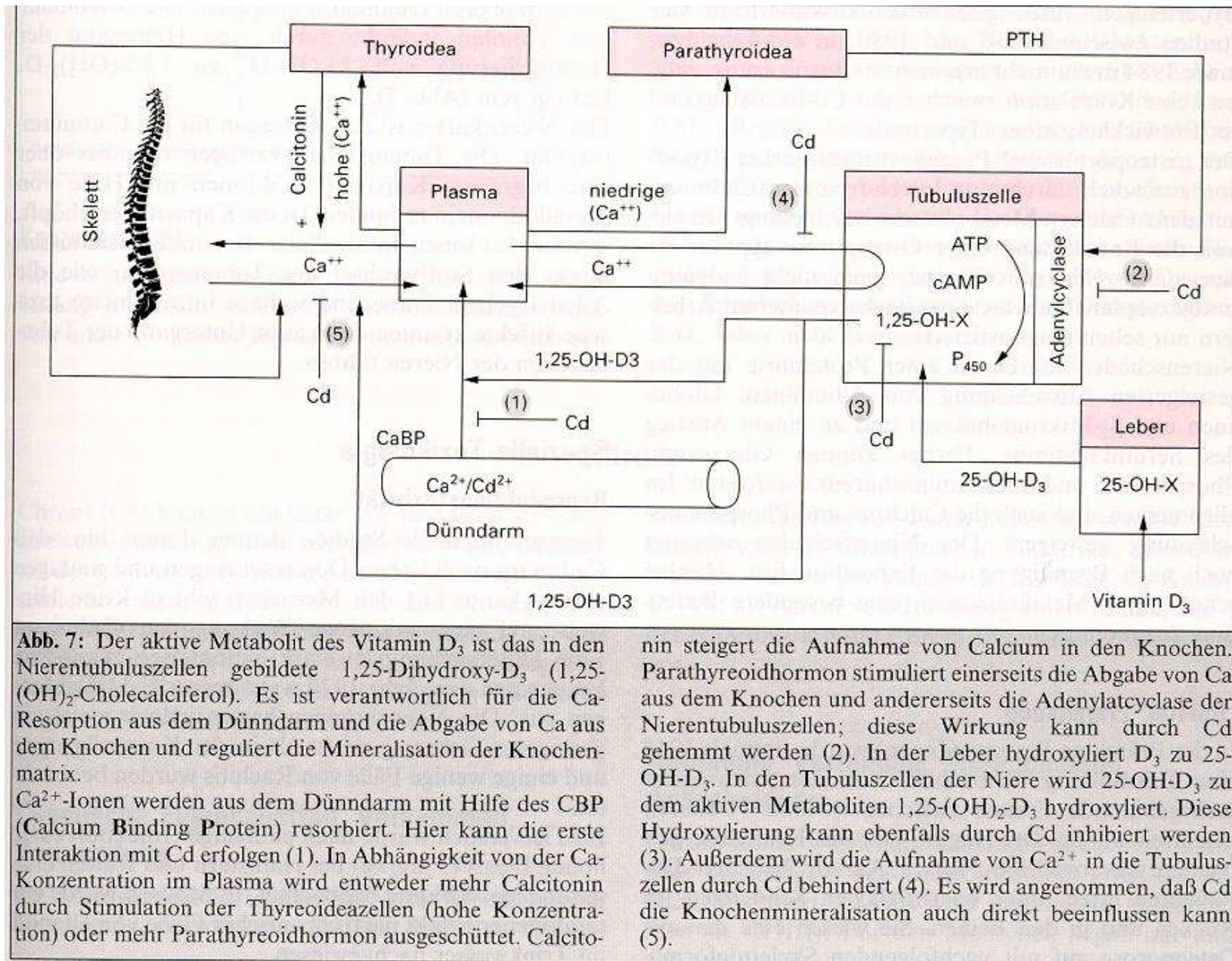
B) - Ozonloch, Treibhauseffekt, Klima-Änderung, Wasserqualität und Waldsterben



„Warum regt sich eigentlich jeder über das Ozonloch auf?“

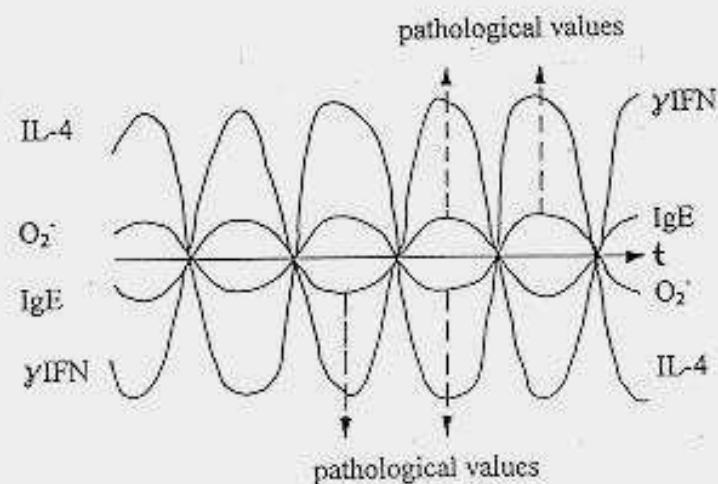


Neurodermitis-Patient: vor und nach Behandlung
mit unseren Methoden



In the summation and the interplay of cyclic processes we are dealing with coupled settings of individual oscillating threshold values.

For instance: Collagenase, γ IFN, IL-4, IgE, O_2^- ...



A) γ IFN $\rightarrow$ e^- -transfer $\rightarrow$ red. State $\rightarrow$ IgE $\uparrow$ ($O_2^- \uparrow$)
 IL-4 $\rightarrow$ e^- -transfer $\rightarrow$ ox. State $\rightarrow$ $O_2^- \uparrow$ (IgE $\uparrow$) (IgG $\uparrow$)
 act. of the defense mechanism

B) At the replication point/TATA-box: upstream synthesis of the stress proteins, incl. IgE

regulation by steroid/receptor (for instance)

-110 X(2) CAAT GC -40 -25 +1
 box box box (-)upstream downstream(+)

stress gene $\rightarrow$ heat shock element (gene) $\rightarrow$ TATA $\rightarrow$ RNA $5' \rightarrow 3'$

enhancement(?)

unspecific IgE:
 - own transcription factors
 - extra RNA-polymerase
 - chromosome?

C) stem B-cell (skin): antigen independent cell-proliferation/expr.
 $\downarrow$ stress (detergent, etc.; complement ad.)
 warning sign: unspec. IgE
 $\downarrow$
 histamine: open capillary tube
 $\downarrow$
 granuloc/macroph $\leftarrow$ C₃-Complement
 $\downarrow$ switch $\leftarrow$ Fc-receptor
 immune competent B-cell: antigen dependent cell-proliferation/expr.
 $\downarrow$
 IgM, IgA, IgG (spec. IgE/autoimmune)

stress protein IgE -
 unspec-spec development/thesis



Karikatur: Mester

Table 1. Statistics from the crystallographic analysis.

Data set	Resolution (Å)	Reflections		Data coverage (%)	R_{sym}^*	MFID†	Phasing power‡
		Measured	Unique				
Native (<i>X. laevis</i>)	2.3	15953	6257	97.0	0.055		
Native (human)	2.6	16069	3559	90.0	0.052		
Thimerosal	3.0	6707	2886	94.8	0.056	0.25	1.9
UO ₂ (OAc) ₂	3.1	6039	2545	93.2	0.078	0.12	1.4
UO ₂ (OAc) ₂ + K ₂ Pt(CN) ₄	3.2	14350	2181	86.9	0.088	0.16	1.8
K ₂ Au(CN) ₄	3.0	4316	2592	86.4	0.024	0.08	0.8

Refinement statistics

	Resolution (Å)	Reflections§	Protein atoms	Water atoms	R_{I}	$R_{\text{free}}^¶$	rmsd#		
							Bonds (Å)	Angles (°)	<i>B</i> factors (Å ²)
<i>X. laevis</i>	7.0–2.3	5423	801	40	0.188	0.253	0.010	1.39	3.1
Human	8.0–2.6	3293	807		0.200	0.276	0.013	1.55	2.7

* $R_{\text{sym}} = \sum_h \sum_i |I_{h,i} - I_h| / \sum_h \sum_i I_{h,i}$ for the intensity (I) of i observations of reflection h . †MFID, mean isomorphous difference = $\sum |F_{\text{PH}} - F_{\text{P}}| / \sum F_{\text{PH}}$, where F_{PH} and F_{P} are the derivative and native structure factors, respectively. ‡Phasing power = $\{[F_{\text{H(C)}}^2 / (F_{\text{PH(C)}} - F_{\text{PH(C)}})^2]\}^{1/2}$. §Reflections with $|F| > 2\sigma$ and $|F| > 1\sigma$ for the data sets from *X. laevis* and humans, respectively. ¶ R factor = $\sum |F_{\text{o}} - F_{\text{c}}| / \sum |F_{\text{o}}|$, where F_{o} and F_{c} are the observed and calculated structure factors, respectively. ¶Free R factor calculated from 10 percent of the data chosen randomly and omitted from simulated annealing refinement from 3000 K. #Root-mean-square deviations from ideal geometry and root-mean-square variation in the B factors of bonded atoms.

Table 1. Diffraction data and refinement statistics for iNOS_{ox} inhibitor complexes and heavy atom derivatives.

Data set*	Res. (Å)†	$R_{\text{sym}}^{\ddagger}$ (%)	$\langle I/\sigma \rangle^{\S}$	Comp. (%)	Res./Ph [¶]	$R_{\text{iso}}^{\ast}$ (%)	$R_{\text{Kraut}}^{\text{con}}/R_{\text{Kraut}}^{\text{iso}}$ (%)	$PP_{\text{iso}}^{\text{iso}}/PP_{\text{ano}}^{\text{iso}}$	Sites ^{††}
<i>Inhibitor complexes</i>									
P2 ₁ 2 ₁ 2 ₁ -IM	2.1 (2.2–2.1)	4.6 (31.8)	28.0 (4.8)	99.7 (100.0)	–	–	–	–	–
P2 ₁ 2 ₁ 2 ₁ -AG	2.3 (2.4–2.3)	6.8 (31.1)	17.8 (3.9)	99.7 (100.0)	–	–	–	–	–
P2 ₁ 3-IM	2.6 (2.7–2.6)	5.9 (31.0)	30.6 (2.9)	98.9 (92.0)	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Heavy atom derivatives</i>									
EMP	2.9 (3.0–2.9)	8.6 (33.5)	14.6 (4.7)	98.2 (96.8)	2.9/2.9	18.4	62/28	1.66/2.73	3
OSM	2.7 (2.8–2.7)	8.3 (32.8)	15.1 (4.7)	100 (99.5)	3.0/3.5	20.3	65/30	1.58/1.95	1
OSM-EMP	2.4 (2.5–2.4)	6.3 (31.2)	19.0 (4.1)	99.2 (99.2)	2.8/3.5	36.5	64/24	1.53/2.14	3
PCMB	2.2 (2.3–2.2)	5.9 (34.1)	12.0 (2.3)	50.1 (53.7)	3.0	14.0	68	1.38	2
B-diHg	3.0 (3.1–3.0)	7.6 (38.0)	19.1 (5.0)	89.0 (86.0)	3.1	25.5	68	1.23	4
diHg-F	3.0 (3.1–3.0)	8.5 (32.5)	18.1 (5.7)	95.5 (97.7)	3.5	38.7	67	0.61	4
EMTS	2.5 (2.6–2.5)	7.2 (32.7)	18.7 (4.2)	100 (100)	3.0	20.5	63	0.97	2
Refined structure	Res. (Å)†	$R_{\text{cryst}}^{\S\S}$	$R_{\text{free}}^{\parallel\parallel}$	Total scatterers	Waters	Total observations	Unique reflections	rmsd ^{¶¶} bonds, angles	
<i>Refinement statistics</i>									
P2 ₁ 2 ₁ 2 ₁ -IM	2.1 (2.2–2.1)	20.5 (29.6)	26.1 (32.5)	2922	255	112,723	25,837	0.007 Å, 1.6°	
P2 ₁ 2 ₁ 2 ₁ -AG	2.3 (2.4–2.3)	20.4 (26.7)	25.1 (25.2)	2873	205	77,851	19,773	0.007 Å, 1.6°	
P2 ₁ 3-IM	2.6 (2.7–2.6)	22.1 (32.3)	25.7 (37.8)	4970	140	226,448	32,117	0.007 Å, 1.5°	

*Inhibitor complexes and heavy atom derivatives. The iNOS_{ox} inhibitor complexes are listed by space group followed by inhibitor, where IM is the imidazole complex and AG is the aminoguanidine complex. PDB codes are 1nos for P2₁2₁2₁-IM, 2nos for P2₁2₁2₁-AG, and 1noc for P2₁3-IM. Derivatives of P2₁2₁2₁-IM: EMP—0.2 mM ethylmercury phosphate 50 mM imidazole/molate (IM/M), 75 mM Na₂SO₃, pH 5.0, 12 hours; OSM—0.3 mM K₂OscCl₆, 25 mM Hepes, pH 7.5, 50 hours; OSM-EMP—0.66 mM K₂OscCl₆, 0.2 mM ethylmercury phosphate, 20 mM tris, pH 10.0, 24 hours; PCMB—1 mM *p*-chloromercuribenzoate, 20 mM tris, pH 10.0, 24 hours; B-diHg—10 μM Baker's dimercurial, 50 mM IM/M, 75 mM Na₂SO₃, pH 5.0, 20 hours; diHg-F—100 μM dimercury fluorescein, 20 mM IM/M, 20 mM Na₂SO₃, pH 7.2, 12 hours; EMTS—cocrySTALLIZATION with 10 mM ethylmercurithiosalicylate. Residues Cys²¹¹ and Cys²²² were the major sites of modification for all compounds, except OSM, which reacted only with Cys²¹¹. †Highest resolution of the data set followed in brackets by the range of resolution in the highest resolution bin for compiling statistics. ‡ $R_{\text{sym}} = \sum_i \sum_j |I_{ij} - \langle I \rangle| / \sum_i \sum_j I_{ij}$, where I_{ij} is the intensity of observation j of reflection i . §Intensity signal-to-noise ratio. ||Completeness of the unique diffraction data. ¶Resolution cutoff used in isomorphous heavy atom phasing followed by cutoff used in anomalous phasing. * $R_{\text{iso}} = \sum_i |F_{\text{ph}}| - |F_{\text{p}}| / \sum_i |F_{\text{p}}|$ for isomorphous derivatives, where F_{ph} and F_{p} are the derivative and native structure factor amplitudes, respectively. ** $R_{\text{con}}^{\text{iso}} = \sum_i |F_{\text{ph}}| \pm |F_{\text{p}}| - |F_{\text{p}}| / \sum_i |F_{\text{ph}}| \pm |F_{\text{p}}|$ for centric reflections of isomorphous derivatives (F_{ph} is the calculated heavy atom structure factor), and $R_{\text{Kraut}}^{\text{ano}} = \sum_i |F_{\text{ph}}| - |F_{\text{p}}| + |F_{\text{ph}}| - |F_{\text{p}}| / \sum_i |F_{\text{ph}}| + |F_{\text{p}}|$ in the case of anomalous scattering. ††Phasing power for isomorphous derivatives ($PP_{\text{iso}}^{\text{iso}} = \langle |F_{\text{ph}}| \rangle / \langle E \rangle$), where E is the residual lack of closure error, and phasing power for anomalous derivatives ($PP_{\text{ano}}^{\text{iso}} = \langle 2|F_{\text{ph}}| \rangle / \langle E \rangle$), where F_{ph} is the calculated anomalous-scattering structure factor. ‡‡Sites refers to the number of heavy or anomalously scattering centers. §§ $R_{\text{cryst}} = \sum_i |F_{\text{obs}}| - |F_{\text{calc}}| / \sum_i |F_{\text{obs}}|$ for all reflections (no σ cutoff), where F_{obs} and F_{calc} are the observed and calculated structure factors, respectively. || R_{free} was calculated against 10% of the reflections removed at random for the orthorhombic data, and 5% removed for the cubic data. ¶¶Root-mean-square deviations (rmsd) from the ideal bond and angle restraints complement excellent stereochemistry and residue packing (40).

	Native	TMLA-1*	UO ₂ (NO ₃) ₂	TMLA-2*	PHMPS*	TERPT*	K ₂ OsCl ₆	Hg(OAc) ₂
Data collection								
Resolution (Å)	3.3	2.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	5.0	5.0	5.0
Reflections								
Total (N)	38086	70683	19460	18734	41827	9470	6530	9287
Unique (N)	14197	28128	12093	11831	13848	4272	3671	4057
Completeness (%)	89.8	87.5	91.5	89.0	96.7	93.0	80.2	86.7
Number of sites		1	5	5	1	1	1	2
$R_{\text{sym}}^{\dagger}$								
Overall	0.087	0.056	0.065	0.132	0.159	0.066	0.059	0.117
Outer shell	0.245	0.158	0.231	0.449	0.581	0.116	0.140	0.272
Phasing (15 – 3.5 Å)								
$R_{\text{iso}}^{\ddagger}$			0.232	0.185	0.372	0.168	0.255	0.210
Phasing power§			1.11	1.03	0.60	0.71	0.80	1.17
Figure of merit	0.506							
Refinement								
Resolution (Å)	20 – 3.3	20 – 2.6						
Protein atoms (N)	2177	2425						
Solvent atoms (N)	0	33						
Reflections								
work (N)	12498	25158						
free (N)	636	1342						
$R_{\text{cryst}}^{\parallel}$	0.215	0.198						
$R_{\text{free}}^{\parallel}$	0.277	0.273						
rms deviations								
Bonds (Å)	0.014	0.016						
Angles (°)	1.7	1.8						

*TMLA, trimethyllead acetate; PHMPS, *p*-hydroxymercuri(II)phenylsulfonate; TERPT, chloro(2,2':6',2''-terpyridine)platinum(II). $\dagger R_{\text{sym}} = \sum_i |I_i - \langle I \rangle| / \sum_i \langle I \rangle$, where I_i is the intensity measurement for reflection i , and $\langle I \rangle$ is the mean intensity calculated for reflection i from replicate data. $\ddagger R_{\text{iso}} = \sum |F_{\text{ph}}| - |F_{\text{p}}| / \sum |F_{\text{p}}|$, where F_{ph} and F_{p} are the derivative and native structure factors, respectively. §Phasing power = $\langle F_{\text{ph}} \rangle / E$ where $\langle F_{\text{ph}} \rangle$ is the root-mean-square heavy-atom structure factor and E is the residual lack of closure error. $\parallel R = \sum |F_o| - |F_c| / \sum |F_o|$, where R_{cryst} and R_{free} are calculated with the working and test reflection sets, respectively. The test set reflections were held aside throughout refinement.