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Arsenic trioxide induces structural perturbation of hen egg white lysozyme towards oligomers formation**Satish Kumar and Neelakant Varma**

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Arsenic trioxide is one of the most common metallic pollutants entering the food chain both by human activities and nature. Its introduction to living organism and accumulation is known to manifest several metabolic and hormonal disorders; however its role in protein misfolding and aggregation followed by neurodegenerative disorders is not fully elucidated. In the present study by employing several biophysical techniques, we reveal the aggregation mechanism of Hen Egg White Lysozyme (HEWL) in presence of Arsenic Trioxide (As_2O_3) at physiological condition and characterized the aggregates. Our ThT fluorescence and scattering data shows that As_2O_3 promote the *in vitro* aggregation of HEWL in concentration dependent manner. Early phase of aggregation was observed to be induced by exposure of hydrophobic surfaces which later reorganized to promote further self-association leading to β sheet structure which was evident by CD spectroscopy. Presence of lower ordered oligomers after two days and higher ordered oligomers along with amorphous aggregates, as evident by AFM after week long incubation, indicate that As_2O_3 drives the self-assembly of lysozyme towards oligomers form. It is now been believed that not the mature fibrils but the transiently formed oligomers are the real culprit of several neurodegenerative disorders. Though we did not observed any mature fibrils in present study, presence of oligomers of Rh ~ 62 nm and ~ 222 nm indicate that heavy metal promotes small and medium sized oligomers which could be potential toxic species of arsenic mediated toxicity. With the fact that several environmental pollutants including heavy metals are continually entering the living organism resulting into various chronic disorders, present study provides a new insight about arsenic driven protein aggregation and toxicity associated with that.

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