

PROJECT ADMINISTRATION DATA SHEET

ORIGINAL  REVISION NO. \_\_\_\_\_

Project No. G-33-A08 ~~XXX~~ GTRI/GIT DATE 4/29/83

Project Director: Nai-Teng Yu <sup>pit</sup> School/Lab Chemistry

Sponsor: DHHS/PHS/NATIONAL EYE INSTITUTE

Type Agreement: Grant No. 2 R01 EY01746-08

Award Period: From 5/01/83 To 04/30/84 (Performance) 07/31/84 (Reports)

Sponsor Amount: Total Estimated: \$ 80,917 Funded: \$ 80,917

Cost Sharing Amount: \$ 5,821 Cost Sharing No: G-33-349

Title: Comparative Raman Studies of Human and Animal Lenses

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA OCA Contact Frank Huff

1) Sponsor Technical Contact:  
Henry N. Fukui, Ph.D.  
Extramural Program Director  
Cataract Program  
National Eye Institute

2) Sponsor Admin/Contractual Matters:  
Garry R. Sanders  
Grants Management Specialist  
Extramural Services Branch  
National Eye Institute  
(301) 496-5884

Defense Priority Rating: NA

Military Security Classification: NA  
(or) Company/Industrial Proprietary: \_\_\_\_\_

RESTRICTIONS

See Attached NIH Supplemental Information Sheet for Additional Requirements:

Travel: Foreign travel must have prior approval - Contact OCA in each case. Domestic travel requires sponsor approval where total will exceed greater of \$500 or 125% of approved proposal budget category.

Equipment: Title vests with \_\_\_\_\_

COMMENTS:

Continuation of G-33-A07



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SPONSORED PROJECT TERMINATION/CLOSEOUT SHEET

Date April 25, 1985

Project No. G-33-A08

School/~~Dept~~ Chemistry

Includes Subproject No.(s) N/A

Project Director(s) Nai-Teng Yu GTRC / ~~GTR~~

Sponsor DHHS/PHS/National Eye Institute

Title Comparative Raman Studies of Human and Animal Lenses

Effective Completion Date: 4/30/84 (Performance) 7/31/84 (Reports)

Grant/Contract Closeout Actions Remaining:

NOTE: Annual report submitted as part of  
Renewal Application for G-33-A09

- None
- Final Invoice or Final Fiscal Report- already submitted
- Closing Documents
- Final Report of Inventions
- Govt. Property Inventory & Related Certificate
- Classified Material Certificate
- Other \_\_\_\_\_

Continues Project No. G-33-A07 Continued by Project No. G-33-A09

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<b>SECTION IV PROGRESS REPORT SUMMARY</b>		GRANT NUMBER EY01746-09	
PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR OR PROGRAM DIRECTOR Yu, Nai-Teng		PERIOD COVERED BY THIS REPORT	
NAME OF ORGANIZATION Georgia Institute of Technology		FROM 05/01/83	THROUGH 02/20/84
TITLE (Repeat title shown in item 1 on first page) Comparative Raman Studies of Human and Animal Lenses			

(SEE INSTRUCTIONS)

- Publications:
1. Yu, N.-T., Bando, M. and Kuck, J. F. R., Jr. (1983)  
"Metabolic Production of a Blue-Green Fluorophor in Lenses of Dark-adapted Mice and Its Increase with Age" Invest. Ophthalmol Vis Sci 24, 1157-1161.
  2. Bando, M., Yu, N.-T. and Kuck, J. F. R., Jr. (1984)  
"Fluorophors and Chromophores from Rat Lens Crystallins in UV with Hydroxykynurenine" Invest. Ophthalmol Vis Sci (in press).

Two copies each are provided with this application.

Progress Report:

1. General scientific goals of the project during the budget year: no change.
2. Concise description of the progress:

(a) We have taken a major step in the instrumental development for an automated Raman/fluorescence microprobe surface scanning system. The modified Zeiss Universal microscope has been coupled to a Spex 1870 spectrometer. Laser can be focused to less than 2 micrometer spots into cataractous lens specimen viewed under a video camera; microscope has digital-controlled X-Y stage. The Raman/fluorescence light is detected by a PAR model 1420 intensified photodiode array multichannel image detector, which is controlled by an IBM PC microcomputer. Two documents are attached: one describes the nature of the problem and the proposed solution and the other reports the accomplishments we have made in the development of the automated Raman/fluorescence microprobe system. Mr. Fred Thompson has played a major role and will continue the task until its completion. We expect to perform preliminary tests soon and hope to start collection of Raman/fluorescence profile data during the next grant period.

(b) We have investigated the effect of long wave UV light (in vivo) on the sulfhydryl profiles along the visual axis of mouse lenses. As shown in Fig. 1, we have identified the maximum effect occurring near the centers of both anterior and posterior cortex. The most interesting finding is that the effect on the posterior side is even slightly greater than that on the anterior side despite the fact that UV light enters the anterior side first before it strikes the posterior portion. Furthermore, the effect near the center of lens nucleus is very small or insignificant. Since the UV effect on the pre-existing lens crystallin in the nucleus is negligible, we conclude that the effect observed in both anterior and posterior cortex is probably caused by altered protein synthesis as a result of UV action on lens epithelium. Isoelectric-focusing analysis of control and UV-irradiated mouse lenses is now in progress.

(c) We have made non-invasive quantitative measurement of disulfide bonds by laser Raman optical dissection technique. We have obtained a series of disulfide profiles along the visual and equatorial axes of mouse lenses ranging in age from 26 days to 8 months. Two groups of cataract-resistant mice were employed: one group raised in a room with normal lighting conditions and the other under continuous near UV exposure. The bell-shaped profiles were obtained with maxima near the center of the lens nucleus.

(d) The lenses of guinea pig between 2 weeks and 4 years of age have been investigated. Although guinea pig is also a rodent, unlike mouse and rat lenses, there is no appreciable formation of disulfide bonds as a result of the normal aging process. Similar to human lens, the rate of -SH decrease is slow and there are no central minima in the -SH profiles.

### 3. Specific objectives for the coming year:

- (a) To complete the development of our automated Raman/fluorescence microprobe digital scanning instrumentation.
- (b) To obtain 2-dimensional Raman/fluorescence -SH and fluorophor profiles of normal and catarctous human lenses.
- (c) To implement an important collaborative research with Dr. Christine Slingsby (Birkbeck College, University of London) involving Raman studies on the reactivities of SH groups in bovine  $\gamma$ -II crystallin. Dr. Slingsby plans to visit my lab. at Georgia Tech to carry out the following experiments:
  - i) The spectrum of bovine  $\gamma$ -II after reduction with dithiothreitol followed by extensive dialysis. This should give a signal at  $2580\text{ cm}^{-1}$  equivalent to seven SH groups/molecule.
  - ii) A spectrum which is the same sample as (i) only having been left for approximately three weeks. This would prove whether or not an internal disulfide has formed.
  - iii) A spectrum of  $\gamma$ -crystallin II isolated under normal conditions yet not pre-treated with dithiothreitol. This would indicate whether or not the molecule had formed mixed disulfides with 2-mercaptoethanol.
  - iv) Spectrums (i), (ii) and (iii) will be compared with one from a sample of  $\gamma$ -II extracted and isolated with no reducing agents in buffers.
  - v) A spectrum of  $\gamma$ -II reacted with 2 or 3 equivalents of glutathione.
  - vi) A spectrum of  $\gamma$ -II reacted with glutathione, then ethyl mercury chloride, then dithiothreitol.
  - vii) A spectrum of "native"  $\beta\text{L}_2$  dimer and a reaggregated dimer.

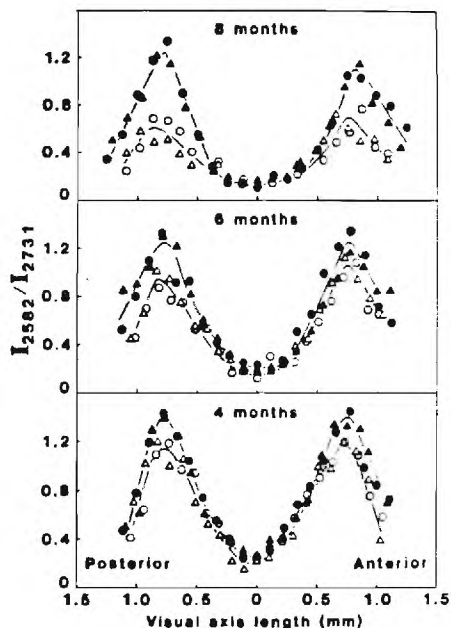


Figure 1

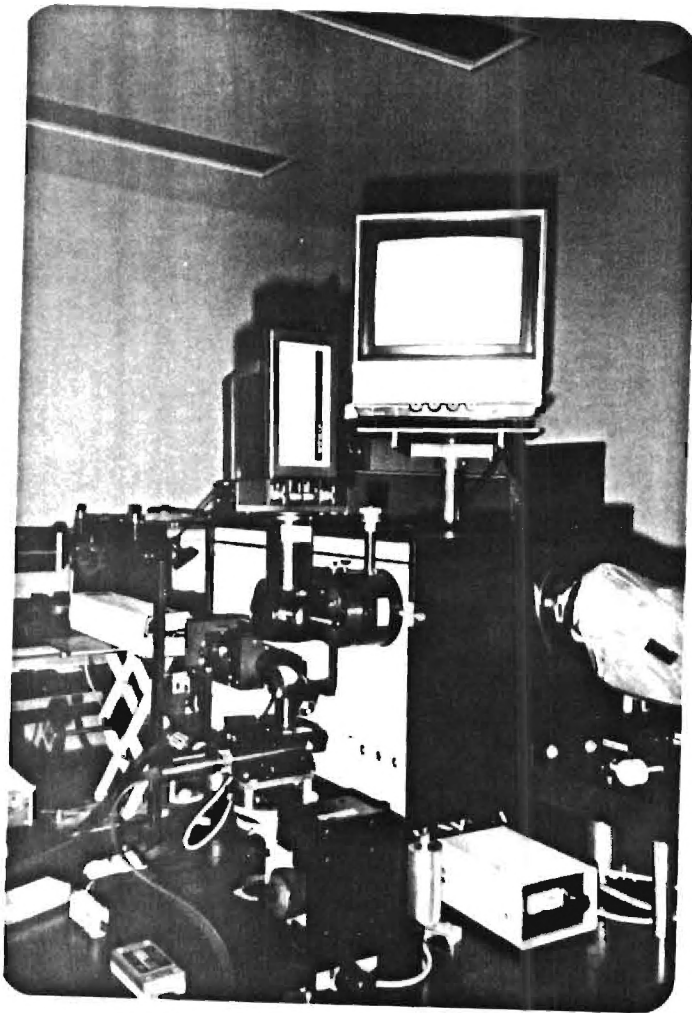


Figure 2  
Automated Digital Scanning  
Raman/Fluorescence Microscope  
System. The IBM PC microcomputer  
is behind the spectrometer.

