development process and to avail pharmaceutical company-ventus drug candidates to academicians who wish to explore novel strategies for preventing and treating malaria, the Medicines for Malaria Venture developed the Malaria Box. To assist in this effort, and to reduce the expenses required for drug development, we tested the 80 most potent compounds from the Malaria Box for their bilayer-perturbing effects, as sensed by a membrane-spanning channel, as a proxy for a generic membrane protein. Specifically, we used a gramicidin-based stopped-flow fluorescence assay to probe whether the compounds altered lipid bilayer properties at the concentrations where they are used to inhibit/kill the malaria parasite. We predicted that membrane-active compounds are expected to be ubiquitous modifiers of membrane protein conformational changes, meaning that they are predicted to be toxic (above some threshold concentration). Among the compounds tested, four altered membrane properties (p<0.05), and one of them MMV007384 was a potent bilayer-perturbing compound that should be used with caution, if at all. This compound was indeed known to be toxic in cell-based screens, suggesting that one can use the gramicidin-based fluorescence test to test for cell toxicity.

**424-Pos  Board B204**

**Predicting Drug Toxicity: Early Detection of Likely Failures in Drug Development**

R. Lea Sanford, Wesley Chao, Jeanne ChiaraValli-Giganti, Antonio Luzzi, J. Fraser Glickman, Olaf S. Andersen.

Biophysics and Physiology, Weill Cornell Medical College, New York, NY, USA, High Throughput Screening Resource Center, Rockefeller University, New York, USA.

It remains a challenge to predict whether or not a new drug candidate will have undesirable side-effects in the clinic. Many biologically active molecules, including drugs and drug-leads, are amphiphiles that partition into lipid bilayers, which may alter bilayer physical properties, thereby modulating membrane protein function. Such bilayer-modifying molecules may be promiscuous modifiers of membrane protein function, raising the possibility that they have off-target effects. Thus, it may be possible to predict whether a compound will have important off-target effects based on quantitative studies on the compound’s bilayer-modifying potential. We developed an assay to quantify the bilayer-modifying potential of large numbers of compounds. Using a gramicidin-based fluorescence assay (GBFA), which reports how a compound alters the gramicidin monomer<dimer equilibrium, we have shown that many drug and drug-leads alter lipid bilayer properties at the concentrations where these compounds become promiscuous modifiers of membrane protein function. Such indiscriminate modifiers of membrane protein function are likely to have off target effects; we pursued this question in a study on a library of compounds that had been tested for cytotoxicity in “high-content” screening assays that quantified cellular ATP levels, nuclear morphology, nuclear membrane integrity, and apoptosis in immortalized liver, lung, and neuronal cell lines. We tested 134 compounds (40 non-toxic, 40 moderately toxic, and 54 highly toxic) using the GBFA (the library was “blinded” until the results of the GBFA were known) and found that the GBFA predicts cellular toxicity, with the Area Under The Curve of the Receiver-Operating Characteristic being 0.84. These results further support a mechanism by which amphiphiles exert their toxicity, namely by altering lipid bilayer physical properties and that such an in vitro measurement could be used as a warning sign for off-target biological effects in drug discovery efforts.

**425-Pos  Board B205**

**Understanding the Function of the Cyclic Anti fungal Lipopeptide Fengycin using All-Atom Mm Simulation**

Sreyoshi Sur, Alan Crossfield.

Chemistry, University of Rochester, Rochester, NY, USA, Biophysics and Biochemistry, University of Rochester, Rochester, NY, USA.

Fengycin is one of a class of cyclic lipopeptides synthesized by the bacterial genus Bacillus. Many bacteria synthesize similar cyclic peptides, some of which have anti fungal or even antibacterial properties, so studying how they interact with membranes is a promising path for drug development. Previously, we ran a series of coarse-grained molecular dynamics simulation studies using MARTINI force field exploring the interactions of fengycin with models for bacterial and fungal membranes. The results suggested that the peptide’s ability to aggregate and deform the membrane depended on the nature of the surrounding lipid headgroups, and that these interactions might be the origins of its selectivity. However, coarse-grained models by definition lack atomic-level resolution, and all-atom simulations are needed to confirm and expand on these results. First, we developed parameters for several unusual chemical moieties found in fengycin, such as the cyclization between the C-terminus and a tyrosine side chain, as well as the amide linkage between Glu and β-hydroxy palmitic acid. We validated these parameters via simulations of isolated and clustered fengycin molecules in water, as well as simulations of it bound to two membrane compositions: POPC (to model mammalian or fungal membranes) and 2:1 POPE:POPG (to model bacterial membranes). The analysis of these simulation will reveal more details of the interactions between fengycin and membranes.

**Membrane Structure I**

**426-Pos  Board B206**

**Scattering from Laterally Heterogeneous Vesicles: An Analytical Form Factor for Multiple Domains**

Frederick A. Heberle, Vincius N.P. Anghel, John Katsaras, John F. Nagle.

1Biology and Soft Matter Division, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, TN, USA, 2Chalk River Laboratories, Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd, Chalk River, ON, Canada, 3Department of Physics and Astronomy, The University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN, USA.

It is widely accepted that lateral heterogeneity in the plasma membrane (PM) plays a role in signaling, transport, and the pathogenesis of some viruses and bacteria. In many cases, the size and connectivity of "raft" domains is crucial for understanding their genesis and mode of action, yet detailed knowledge is still lacking. For example, the observation of ~10 nm diameter rafts in the PM of unstimulated cells, as well as in multicomponent lipid-only model membranes, has led to several theories explaining nanodomain stability, including microemulsions, critical fluctuations, the presence of line active molecules, or competing interactions (e.g., line tension and bending energy). Unique among biophysical tools, small-angle neutron scattering can in principle give detailed information about the size, shape and spatial arrangement of domains. We present a general theory for scattering from laterally heterogeneous vesicles, including form factors for vesicles containing an arbitrary number of domains. These form factors are then applied to the analysis of neutron scattering data from phase-separated vesicles, with an emphasis on distinguishing the size and spatial arrangement of domains. We discuss important experimental considerations, including the use of contrast matching to highlight different structural features.

**427-Pos  Board B207**

**Experimental Assessment of Tilt-Dependent Thermal Fluctuations in Lipid Bilayers**

Michael S. Jahnin, Kiyotaka Akabori, John F. Nagle.

Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh, PA, USA.

For length scales shorter than several membrane thicknesses, many molecular dynamics simulations of single component lipid bilayers have reported significant deviations in the measured height-height fluctuation spectrum compared to predictions from the Helfrich free energy. Recently, others have pointed out that this model depends on molecular tilt and that have been shown to be consistent with the aforementioned deviations. We present the first experimental support for a tilt-dependent theory for biomembrane mechanics. X-ray scattering from a liquid crystalline stack of oriented fluid phase lipid bilayers was collected and compared to the predictions of tilt-dependent and tilt-independent membrane models. Both tilt-dependent and -independent models satisfactorily fit the X-ray data dominated by in-plane correlation lengths much greater than membrane thickness (>10Å), but only a tilt-dependent model accounts for X-ray data primarily attributable to shorter length correlations. By fitting the measured X-ray scattering intensity, both the bending modulus Kc = 8.3 ± 0.6 x 20 J and the tilt modulus Kt = 95 ± 7 mN/m were determined for DOPC lipid bilayers at 30°C. Our experimental results support the enrichment of the classic Helfrich continuum model to include molecular tilt. Since the size of many biomembrane related molecules is similar to tilt-dependent length scales, the tilt modulus may be highly sensitive to various membrane-biomolecule interactions.

**428-Pos  Board B208**

**Structural Effects of Urea and Tmo on Lipid Bilayers**

Sergio S. Funari, Joana Valerio.

HASYLAB, Hamburg, Germany.

Lipid bilayers can display a wide range of morphologies and are simple models for the cell membrane, that not only defines the cell limits but also provides a matrix for anchoring a variety of substances, e.g. membrane proteins, glycolipids, etc., that play an essential role in the cell. Recently, we have been studying the structural effects of synthetic quinones on lipid model membranes, in order to investigate their contribution to morphologies possibly involved in the electron transfer process. Summarizing, we...
can say that the insertion of these synthetic additives lower the temperature of the structural phase transitions by 3°C in many cases because the formation of cubic phases at low temperatures, e.g., 30°C, which corresponds to an increase of the lipid matrix surface curvature. The scattering patterns of the cubic phases are clearly identifiable, despite their intrinsic low resolution. In some cases, micellar cubic phases were observed.

In this study, we shifted our attention to the influence of small molecules such as urea and TMAO. It is accepted that they have antagonistic effects on the fluidity of lipid membranes. In red blood cells, urea slightly increases the gel-phase domain, but this effect is counteracted by TMAO. We intended to determine how these organic solutes affect the structure of a lipid membrane and determine their contribution to the possible curvature induced on them. We could see a change on the temperature of phase transitions and the formation of induced phases or structures.

**429-Pos Board B209**

**DPPC Monolayers Exhibit an Additional Phase Transition at High Surface Pressure**  
Chen Shen, Jorge B. de la Serna, Bernd Struth, Beate Klösgen
1Dept. Physics, Chemistry and Pharmacy, University of Southern Denmark, Odense, Denmark; 2KFKBBM, University of Southern Denmark, Odense, Denmark; 3Weatherall Institute of Molecular Medicine, University of Oxford, Oxford, United Kingdom; 4Deutsches Elektronen-Synchrotron, Hamburg, Germany.

Pulmonary surfactant forms a monolayer at the air/aqueous interface within the lung. During the breath process, the surface pressure (∆) periodically varies from ~40mN/m up to ~70mN/m. The film is mechanically stable during this rapid and reversible expansion. Pulmonary surfactant consists of ~90% of lipid with 10% integrated proteins. Among its lipid compounds, dipalmitoylphosphatidylcholine (DPPC) dominates (~45wt%). DPPC is the only known lipid that can be compressed to very high surface pressure (~70mN/m) before its monolayer collapses. Most probably, this feature contributes to the mechanical stability of the alveoli monolayer. Still, to the best of our knowledge, some details of the compression isotherm presented here and the related structures of the DPPC monolayer were not studied so far.

The liquid-expanded/liquid-condensed phase transition of the DPPC monolayer at ~10mN/m is well known. Here, we report a second phase transition at elevated surface pressure (~50mN/m). The lateral structure of the monolayer at selected states (8mN/m, 20mN/m, 30mN/m, 40mN/m, 50mN/m, 60mN/m, 70mN/m; covering the whole pressure range of the isotherm) was investigated by grazing incidence X-ray diffraction (GIXD). The results report on the 2D packing lattice and on the inter-chain distance. Moreover, the tilt angle of the palmitoyl chains was calculated combining the lattice parameters and the geometrical boundary conditions. The course of the inter-chain distance versus surface pressure exhibits two regimes, separated by the phase transition.

**430-Pos Board B210**

**High Resolution Structure of the Ripple Phase of DMPC Bilayers**  
Kiyotaka Akabori, John F. Nagle
1Physics, Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh, PA, USA.

We have obtained the most detailed ripple phase structure of dimerystoylphosphatidylcholine (DMPC) bilayers by taking synchrotron low and wide angle x-ray scattering (LAXS and WAXS) from highly aligned multilamellar samples. Our LAXS data have 52 measured reflections from which a two-dimensional electron density map was obtained at higher resolution than previously reported. The features are sharper allowing better estimates for the modulated distance versus surface pressure exhibits two regimes, separated by the phase transition.

**431-Pos Board B211**

**Cation Effects on Zwitterionic Lipid Multilayers**  
Merrell A. Johnson, Soenke Seifert, Horia I. Petrache
1Physics, IUPUI, Indianapolis, IN, USA; 2X-ray Science Division, Argonne National Laboratory, Argonne, IL, USA.

Lipid multilayers are found inside eukaryotic cells, as for example in the structure of the Golgi apparatus and around neurons forming myelin sheets. In laboratory, lipid multilayers form even in the absence of proteins. This is due to attractive van der Waals (vdW) forces that are strong enough to balance repulsive forces. In the current model of interbilayer interactions there are three contributions to intermembrane repulsion: electrostatics, bilayer shape fluctuations, and hydration. In this study, we use small-angle x-ray scattering, dynamic light scattering, and theory to describe how these forces change in the presence of monovalent ions solution, in particular in the case of lithium ions for which the effects are significantly different than for sodium and potassium.

**432-Pos Board B212**

**Atmospherically Detailed Lipid Bilayer Models for the Interpretation of Scattering Data**  
Joseph Fogarty, Jianjun Pan, Sagar A. Pandit

Physics, University of South Florida, Tampa, FL, USA.

We present a new atom density profile model (ADP) for extracting lipid bilayer structural characteristics from scattering data. Bilayer models are optimized using a high-dimensional non-linear optimization method to simulate uniaxially compressed lipid multilayers.

Pulmonary surfactant consists of ~90% of lipid with 10% integrated proteins. Among its lipid compounds, dipalmitoylphosphatidylcholine (DPPC) dominates (~45wt%). DPPC is the only known lipid that can be compressed to very high surface pressure (~70mN/m) before its monolayer collapses. Most probably, this feature contributes to the mechanical stability of the alveoli monolayer. Still, to the best of our knowledge, some details of the compression isotherm presented here and the related structures of the DPPC monolayer were not studied so far.

The liquid-expanded/liquid-condensed phase transition of the DPPC monolayer at ~10mN/m is well known. Here, we report a second phase transition at elevated surface pressure (~50mN/m). The lateral structure of the monolayer at selected states (8mN/m, 20mN/m, 30mN/m, 40mN/m, 50mN/m, 60mN/m, 70mN/m; covering the whole pressure range of the isotherm) was investigated by grazing incidence X-ray diffraction (GIXD). The results report on the 2D packing lattice and on the inter-chain distance. Moreover, the tilt angle of the palmitoyl chains was calculated combining the lattice parameters and the geometrical boundary conditions. The course of the inter-chain distance versus surface pressure exhibits two regimes, separated by the phase transition.

**433-Pos Board B213**

**Van der Waals Interactions of Lipid Membranes in Highly Polarizable Solutions**  
Ryan Z. Lybarger, Horia I. Petrache

Department of Physics, Indiana University Purdue University Indianapolis, Indianapolis, IN, USA.

The van der Waals attraction between lipid membranes depends on the polarizability of solute molecules present in the aqueous space between neighboring membranes [1]. It has been shown that zwitterionic molecules (such as common pH buffers) affect van der Waals forces more strongly than monovalent salt ions [2]. Experimentally, changes in van der Waals forces are detected by x-ray scattering measurements of multilamellar lipid vesicles through the sensitivity of lamellar repeat distances to solution polarizabilities. In this respect, a direct determination of solute polarizabilities would lend support to the interpretation of x-ray data. Previously, we used a method to quantify the polarizabilities of zwitterionic pH buffers by combining mass density and index of refraction to calculate a dimensionless solution function, β(c), which gives the polarizability of hydrated solutes as a function of concentration (c). Here we present a similar analysis of TAPS (a zwitterionic buffer) and adenosine triphosphate (ATP). [1] V. Adrian Parsegian. Van der Waals Forces: A handbook for Biologists Chemists, Engineers, and Physicists. Cambridge University Press, 2006. [2] Megan M. Koerner, Luis A. Palacio, Johnnie W. Wright, Kelly S. Schweitzer, Bruce D. Ray, and Horia I. Petrache. Electrodynamic of lipid membrane interactions in the presence of zwitterionic buffers. Biophys. J., 101:362-369, 2011. [3] Krzysztof Szymanski and Horia I. Petrache. Composite polarizability and the construction of an invariant function of refractive and mass density for solutions. J. Chem. Phys., 134(144701):7, 2011.

**434-Pos Board B214**

**Chelating Agent Inducation of Multiphase Coexistence in Lipid Multilayers**  
Michael Weisman, Merrell A. Johnson, Bruce D. Ray, Horia I. Petrache

Physics, Indiana University Purdue University Indianapolis, Indianapolis, IN, USA.

Previous work on lipid interactions has shown that zwitterionic buffers affect the attractive and repulsive forces between bilayers. The equilibrium spacing between lipid multilayers as measured by small angle x-ray scattering is determined by the balance of van der Waals (vdW) electrostatic and fluctuations forces. We will present a series of small angle x-ray scattering experiments...