

Scaling Up Hydration

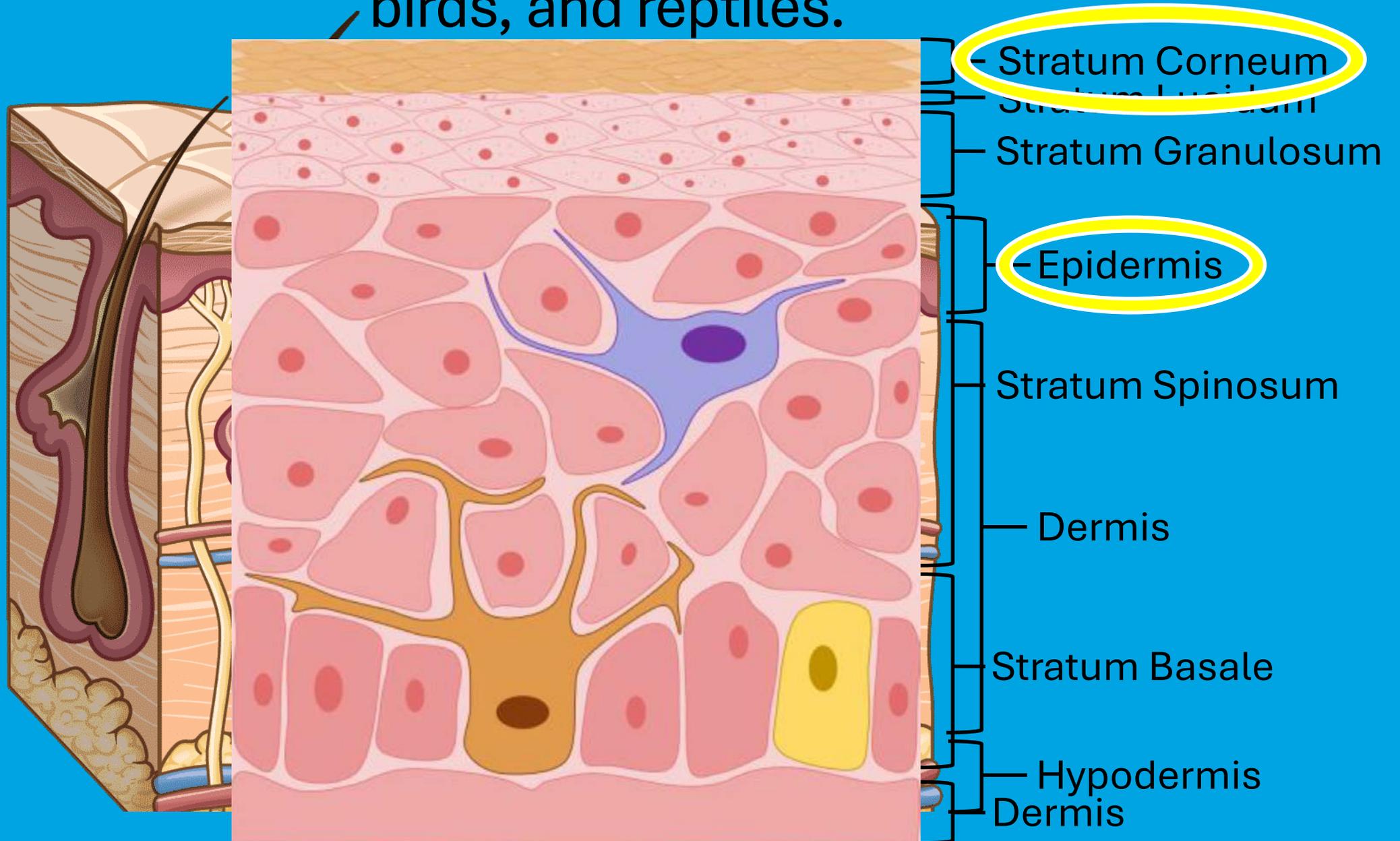
Water and lipid interactions in the stratum corneum of the American Alligator (*Alligator mississippiensis*)

Maxwell T. Stoll

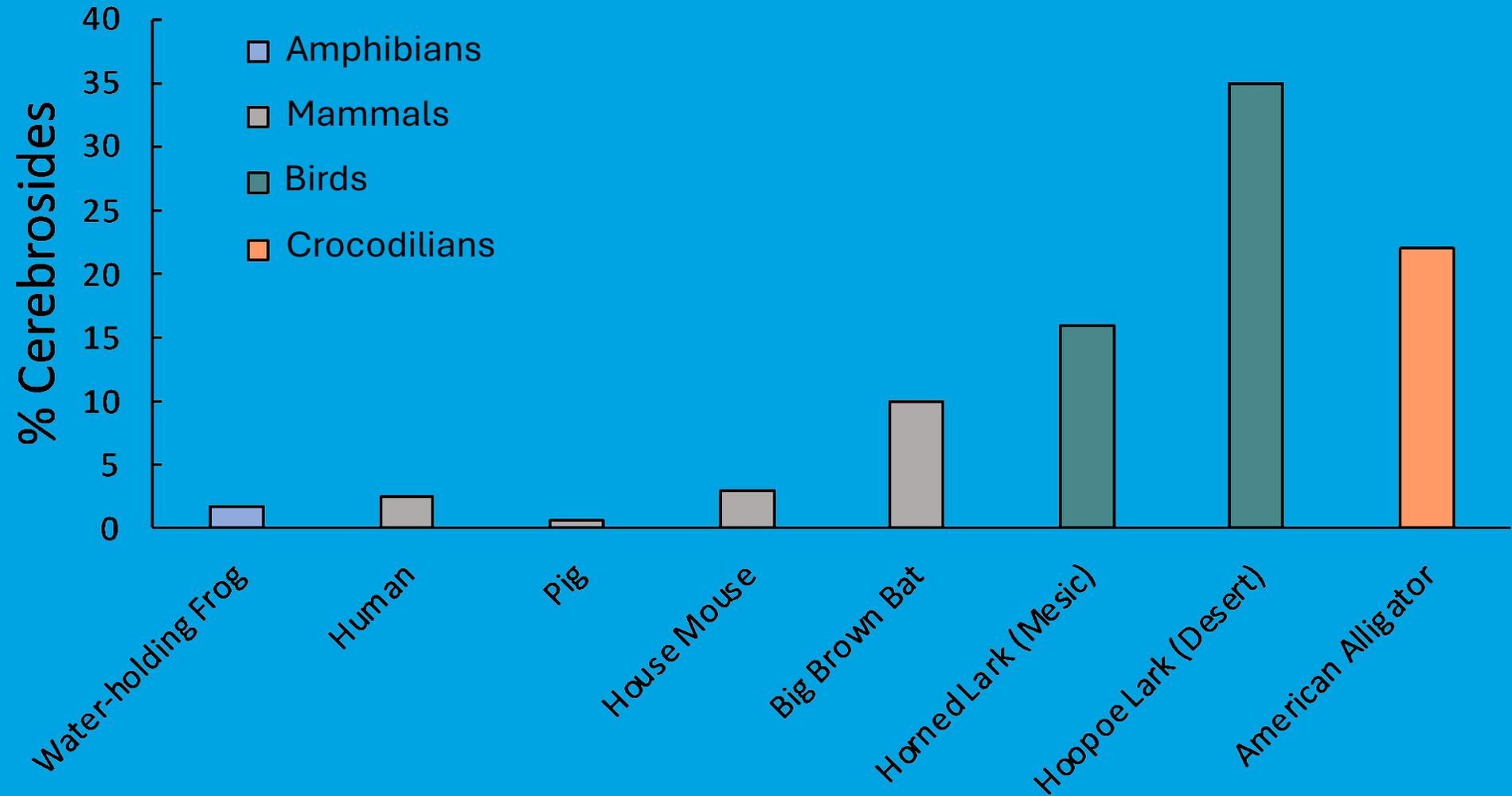
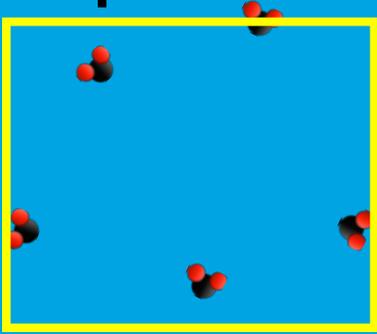
University of Southern Indiana, Department of Biology



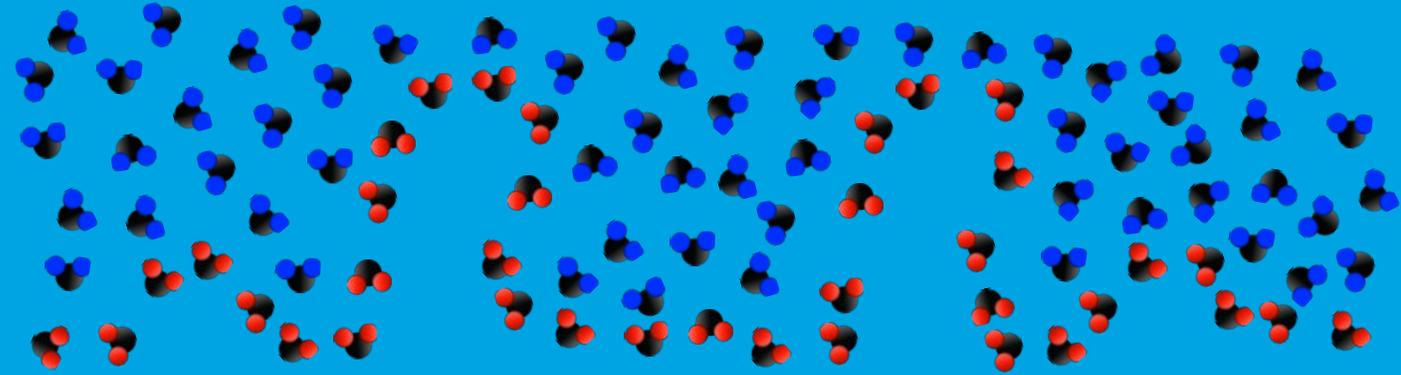
The stratum corneum is a characteristic feature of mammals, birds, and reptiles.



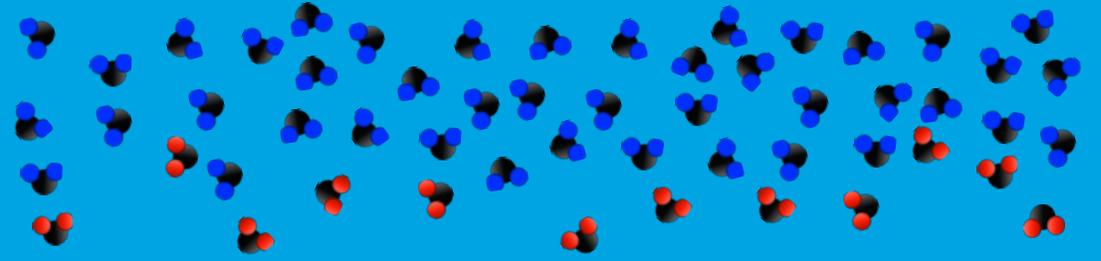
Birds and Alligators are unique in that they both contain a lipid called a cerebroside in their stratum corneum.



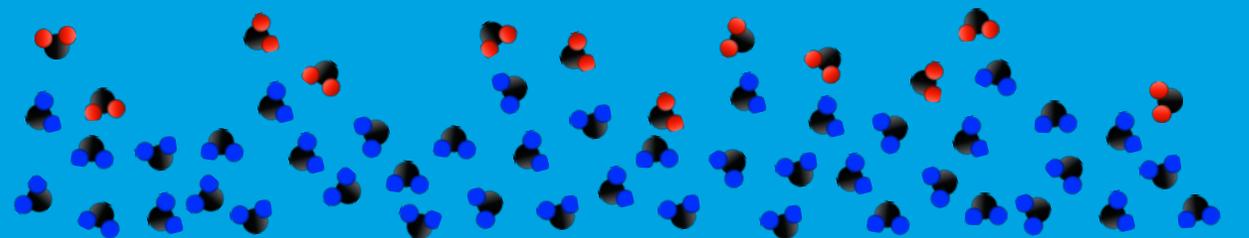
Cerebrosides in bird stratum corneum bind with water molecules outside of lipid layers.



Lipid tails are more ordered with hydration



In animals without
cerebrosides (e.g.
Mammals), water is
disordered and
permeates lipid layers.



Research Questions

- **What effect does water have on the molecular interactions in the American Alligator stratum corneum?**
- **Do cerebrosides in alligators work similarly to those in birds?**

Methods



Hinge Region



Exposed to 0%,
75% & 100%
H₂O RH at 33°C
for 1 day.

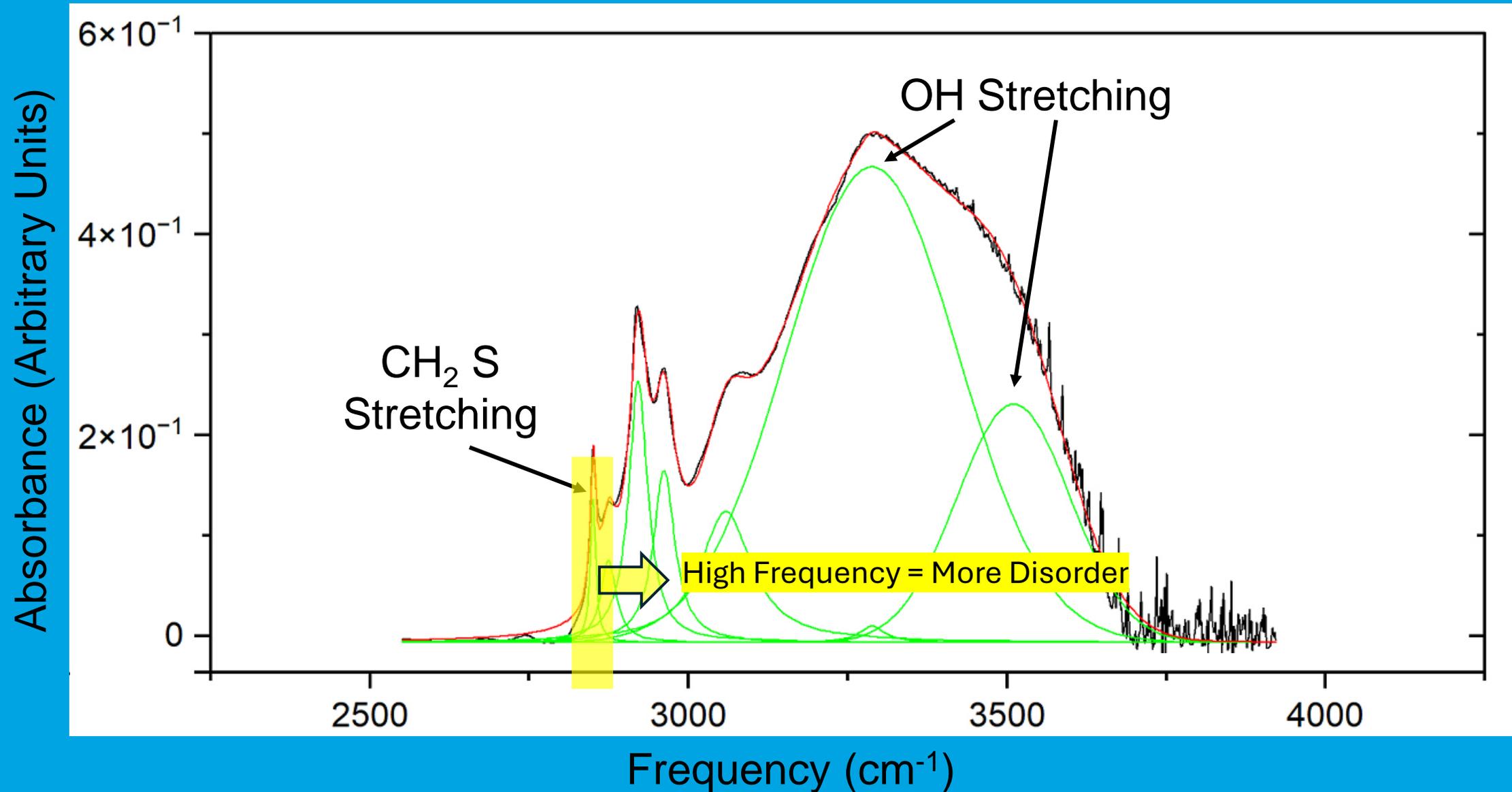
Freeze Dried to
remove excess
H₂O



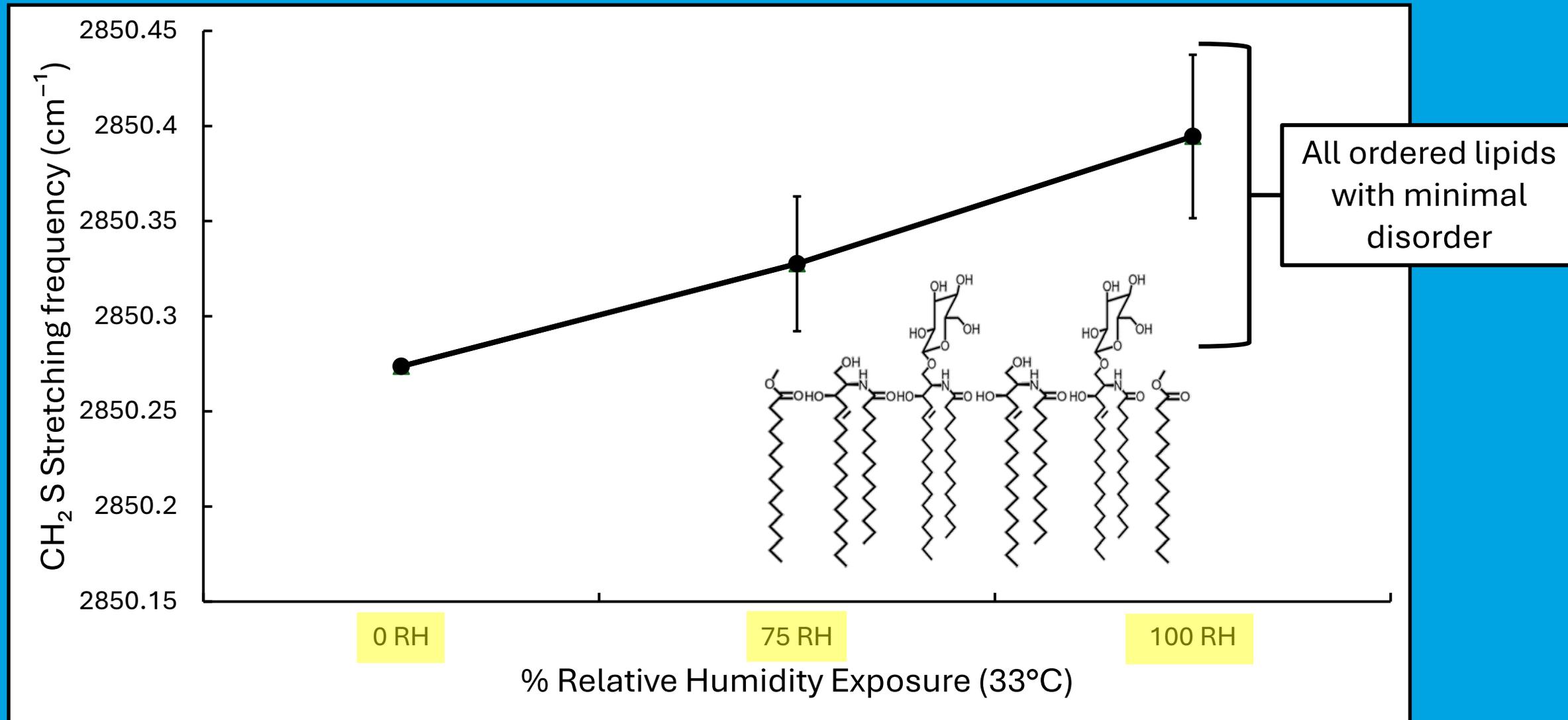
IR Spectral
analysis



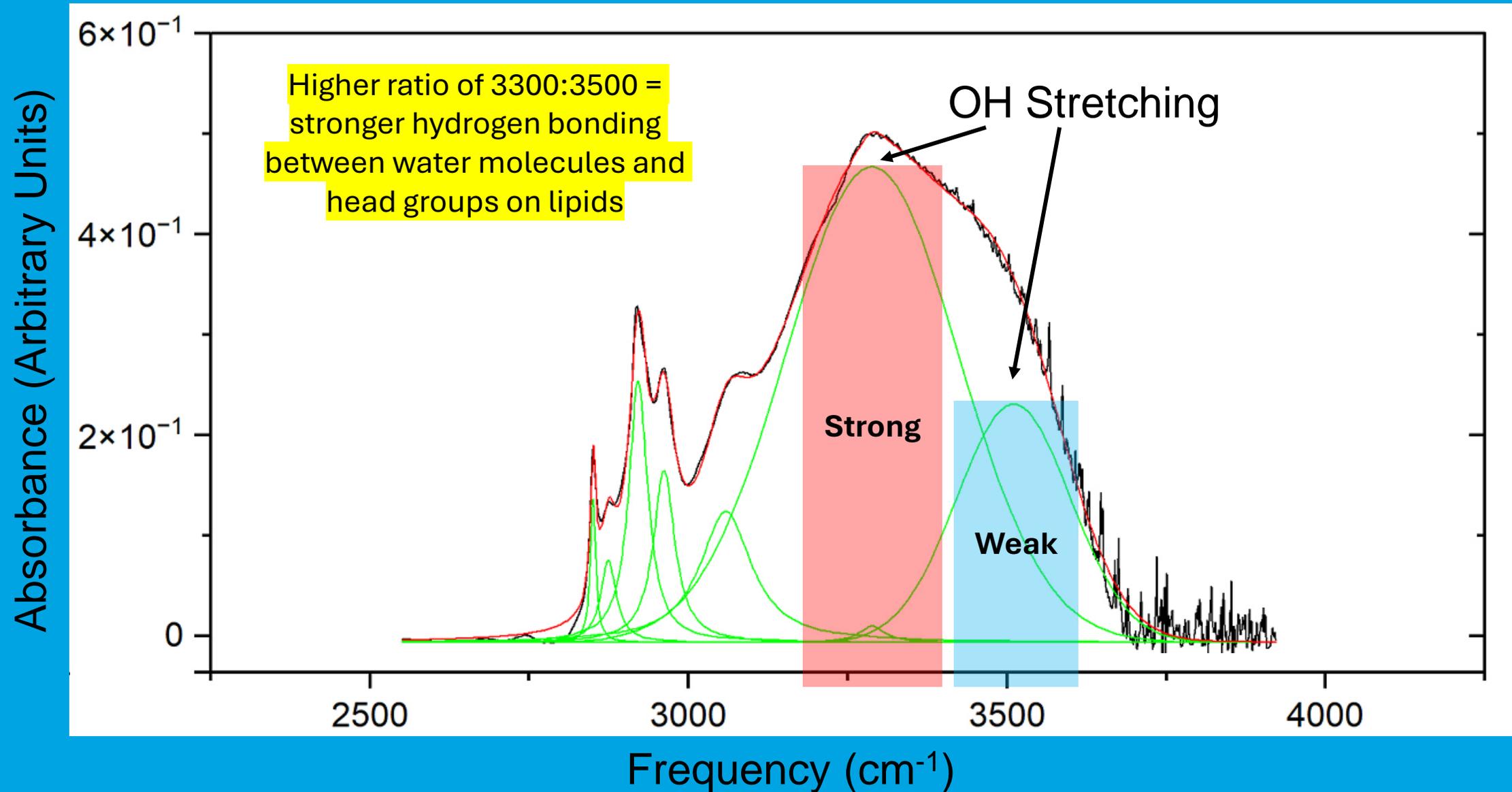
The frequency of the CH₂ stretching peak at ~2850 cm⁻¹ is indicative of the lipid state



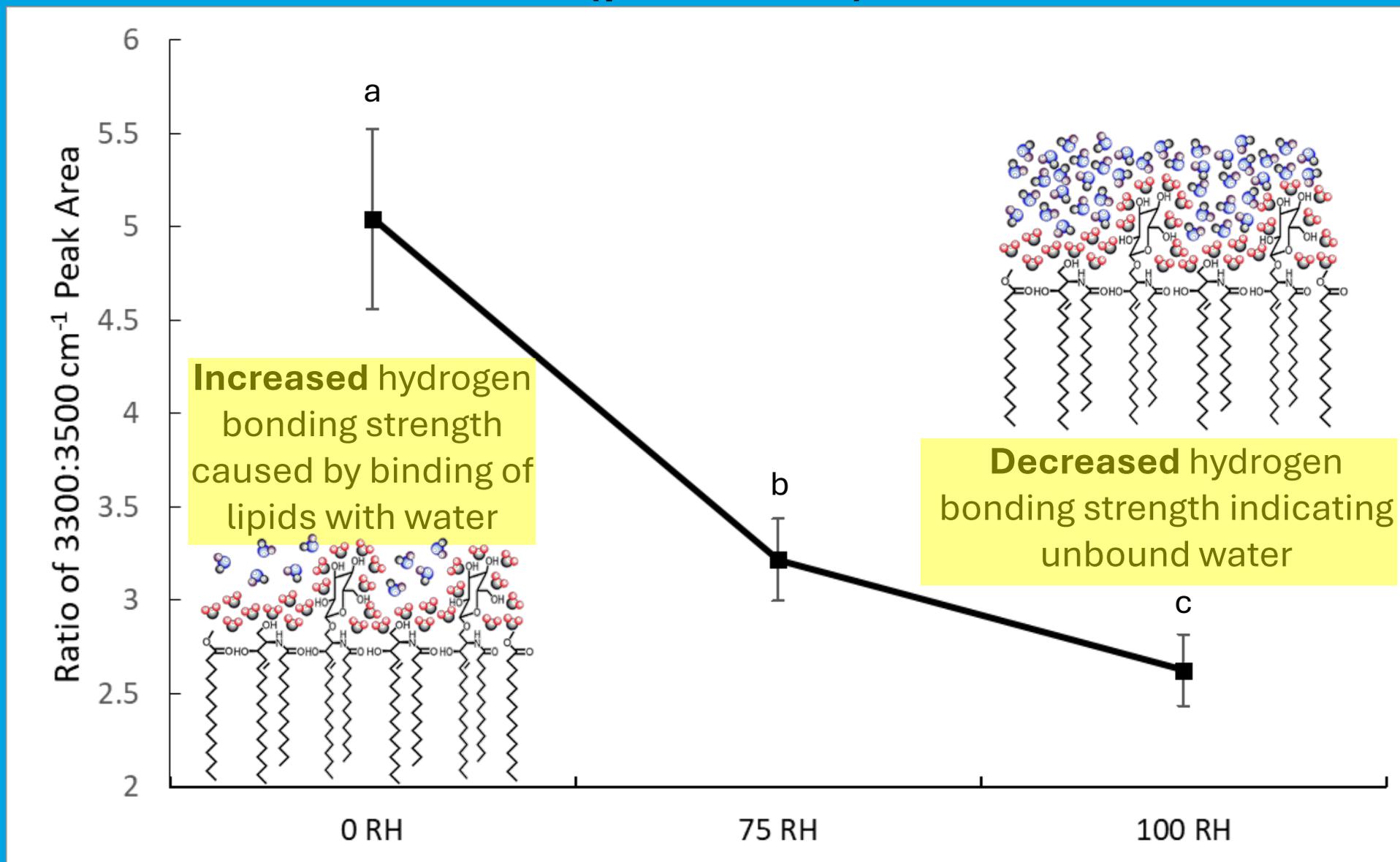
No significant shift to a higher frequency in the CH₂ S stretching peak, indicating no disordering following hydration (p=0.081)



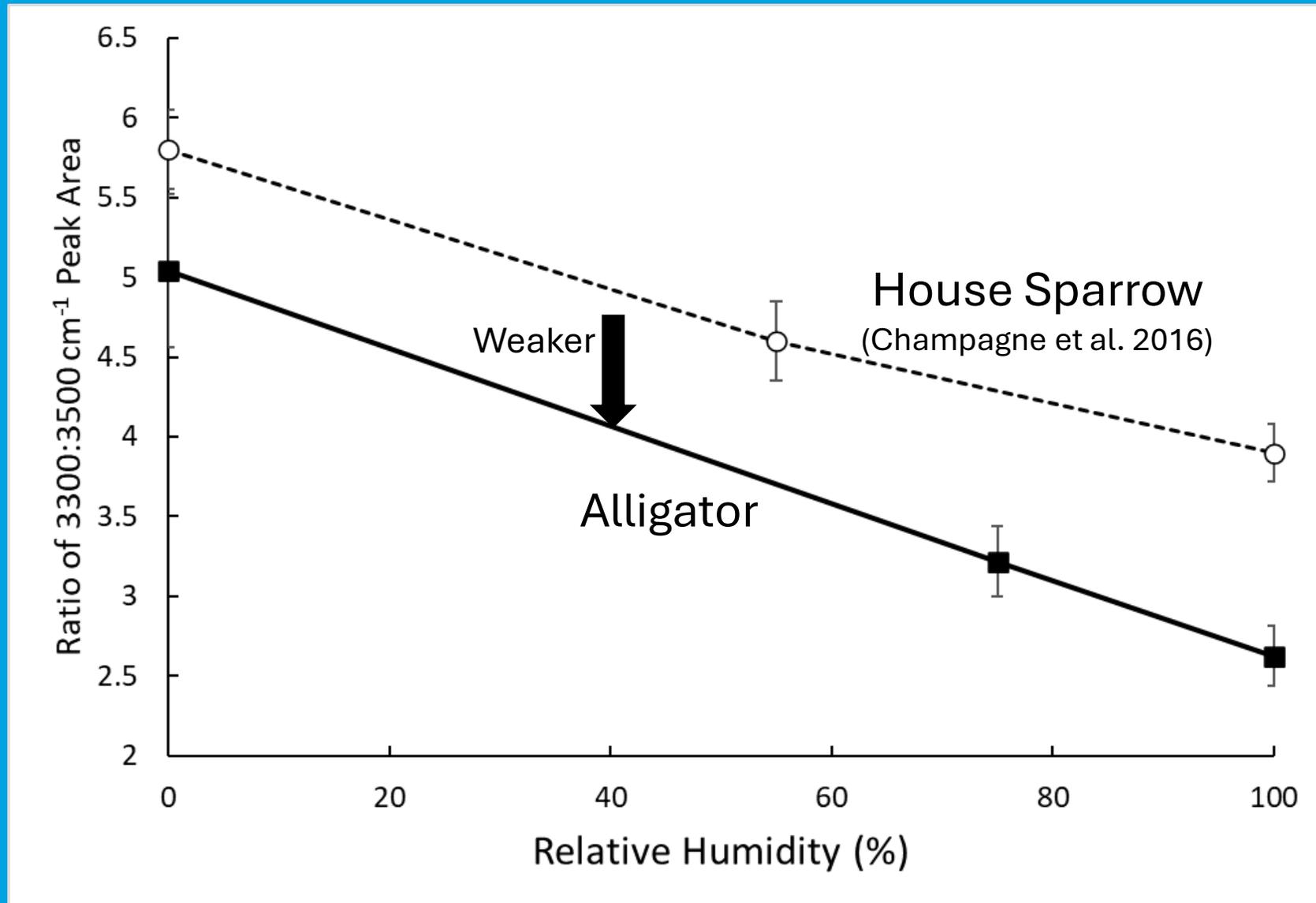
The areas of OH stretching at 3300 and 3500 cm^{-1} indicate the strength of hydrogen bonding.



The ratio of 3300:3500 decreases as water is added ($p < 0.001$)

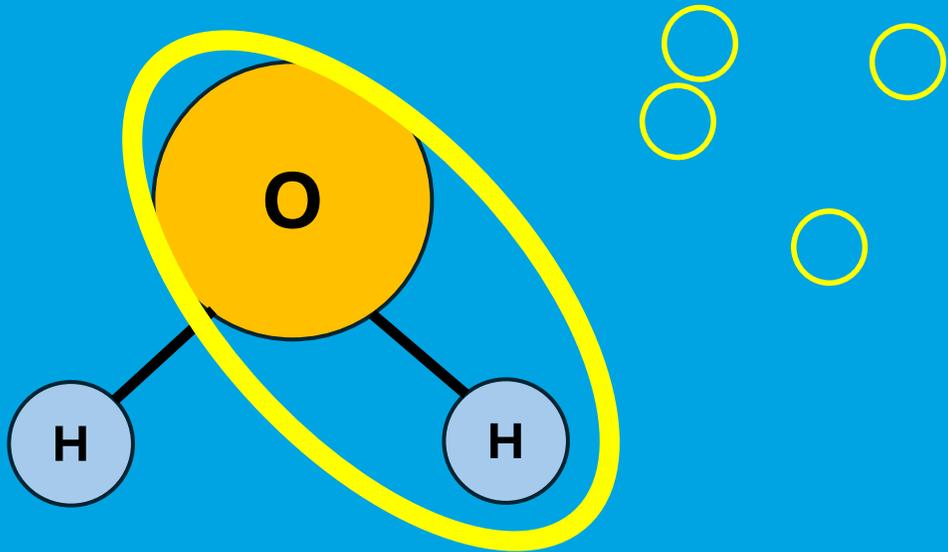


Water in alligator skin has weaker H-bonding than in birds, but shows similar changes with hydration



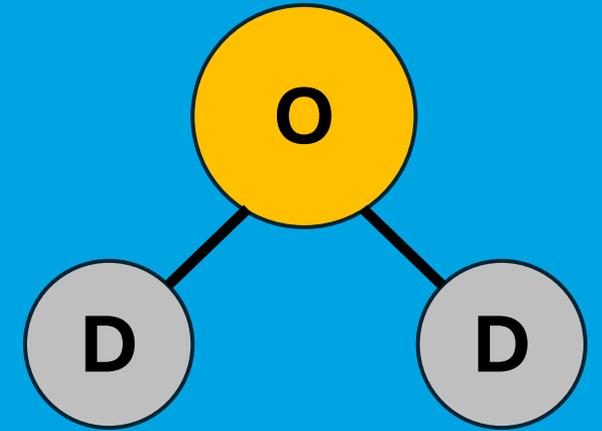
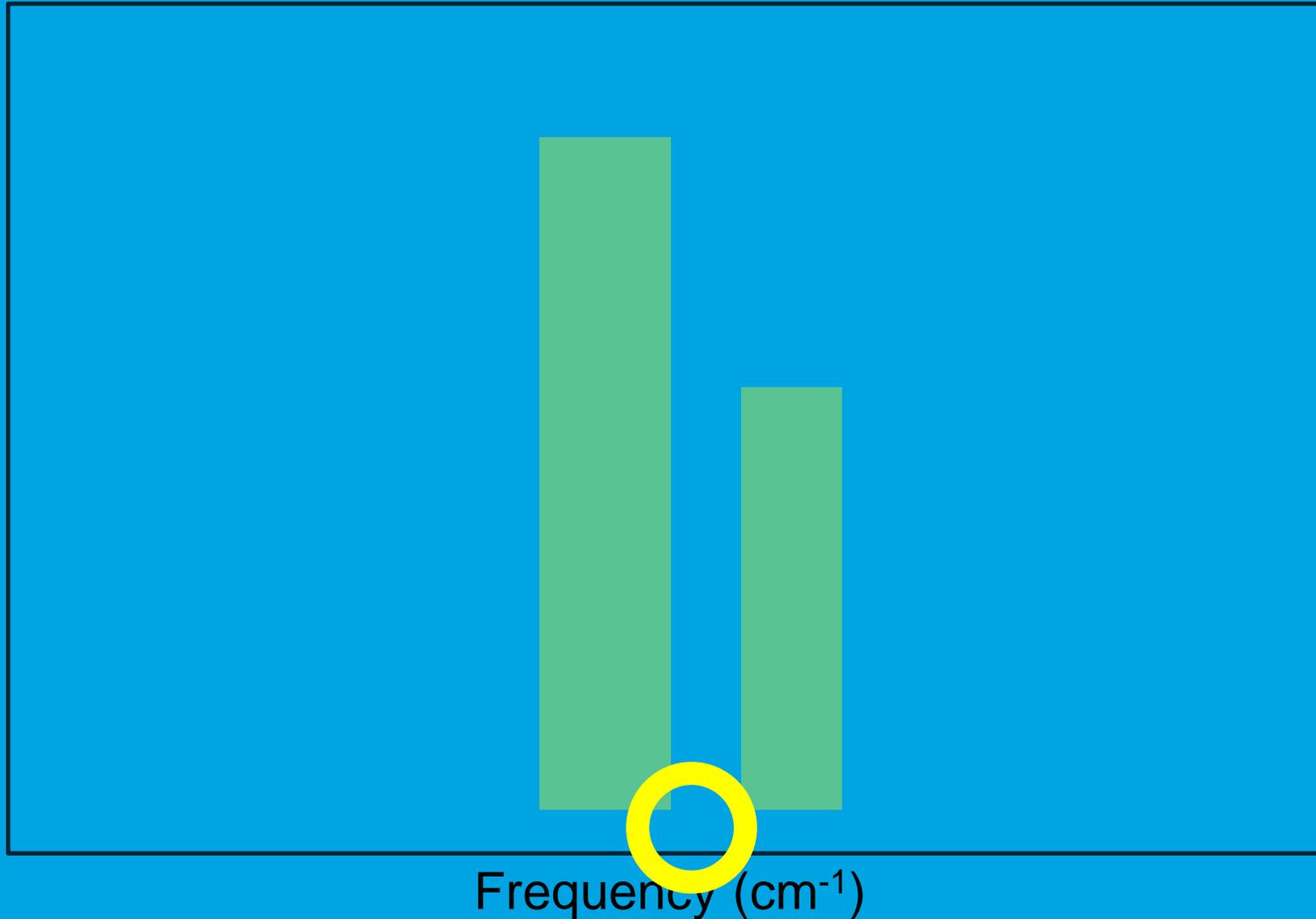
Hold up, wait a minute....

- Hydroxyl (OH) groups are present in various molecules located throughout the stratum corneum.



Deuterated Water (D_2O) produces different peaks in a different location.

Absorbance (Arbitrary Units)

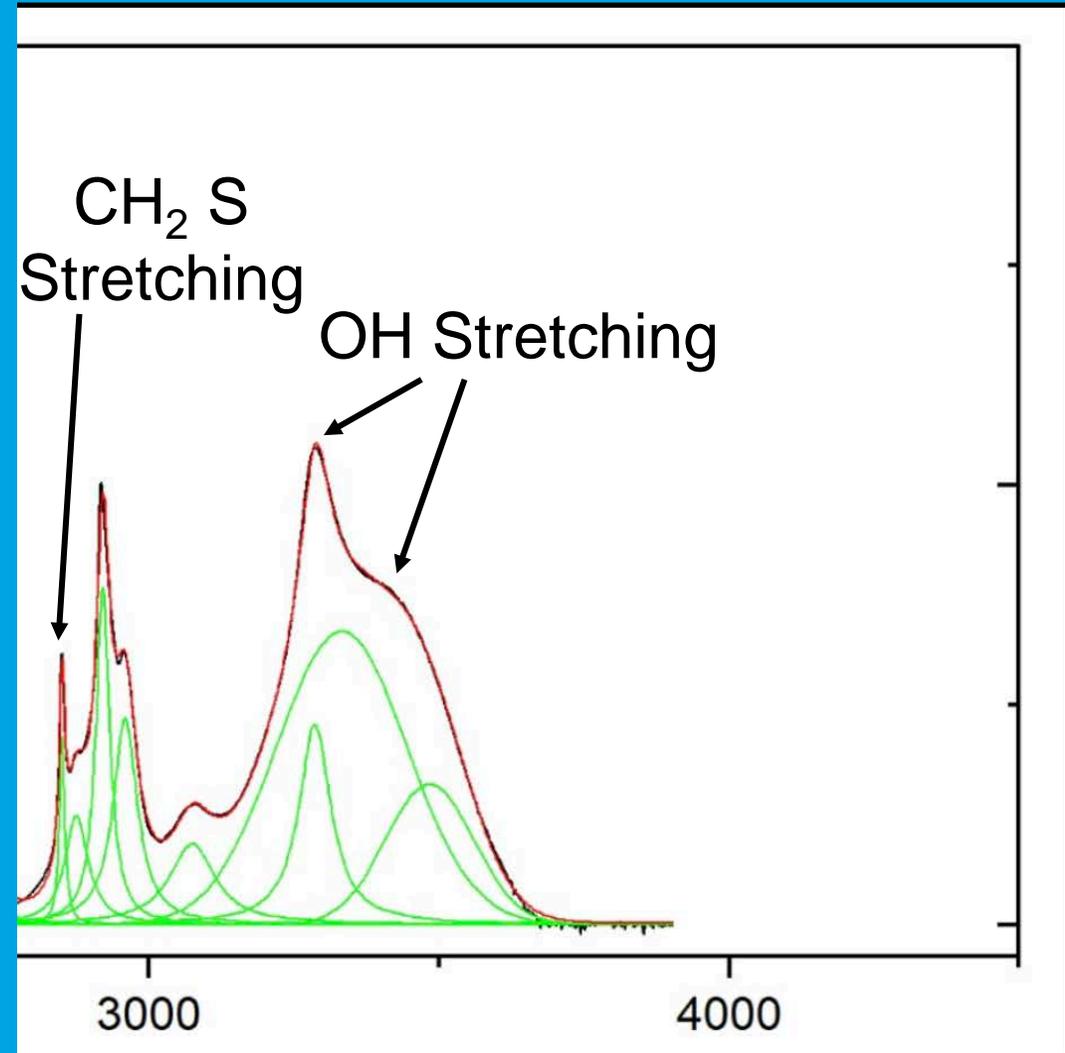


Molar Mass:
20.0276 g/mol



Results of hydration with 100% RH D₂O

Absorbance (Arbitrary Units)

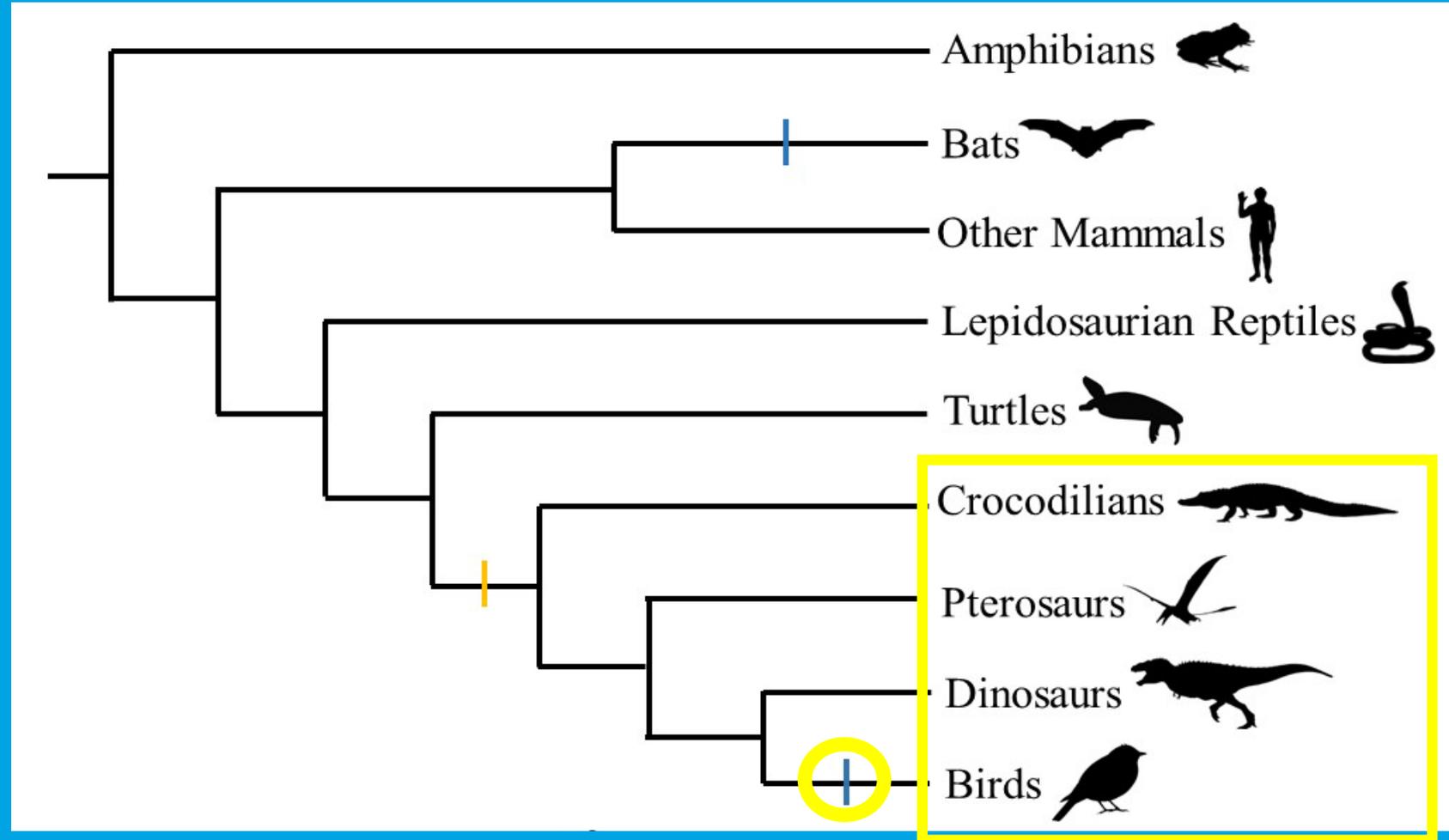


Frequency (cm⁻¹)

Conclusions

Cerebrosides:

- Work similarly (With some differences) in birds and alligators
- Bind with water molecules
- Sequester water outside lipid layers
- Suggests similar function among Archosaurs
- Facilitate movement, flight, and water conservation



Collaborators



Dr. Alex Champagne



Frank Robb



Elissa Tam

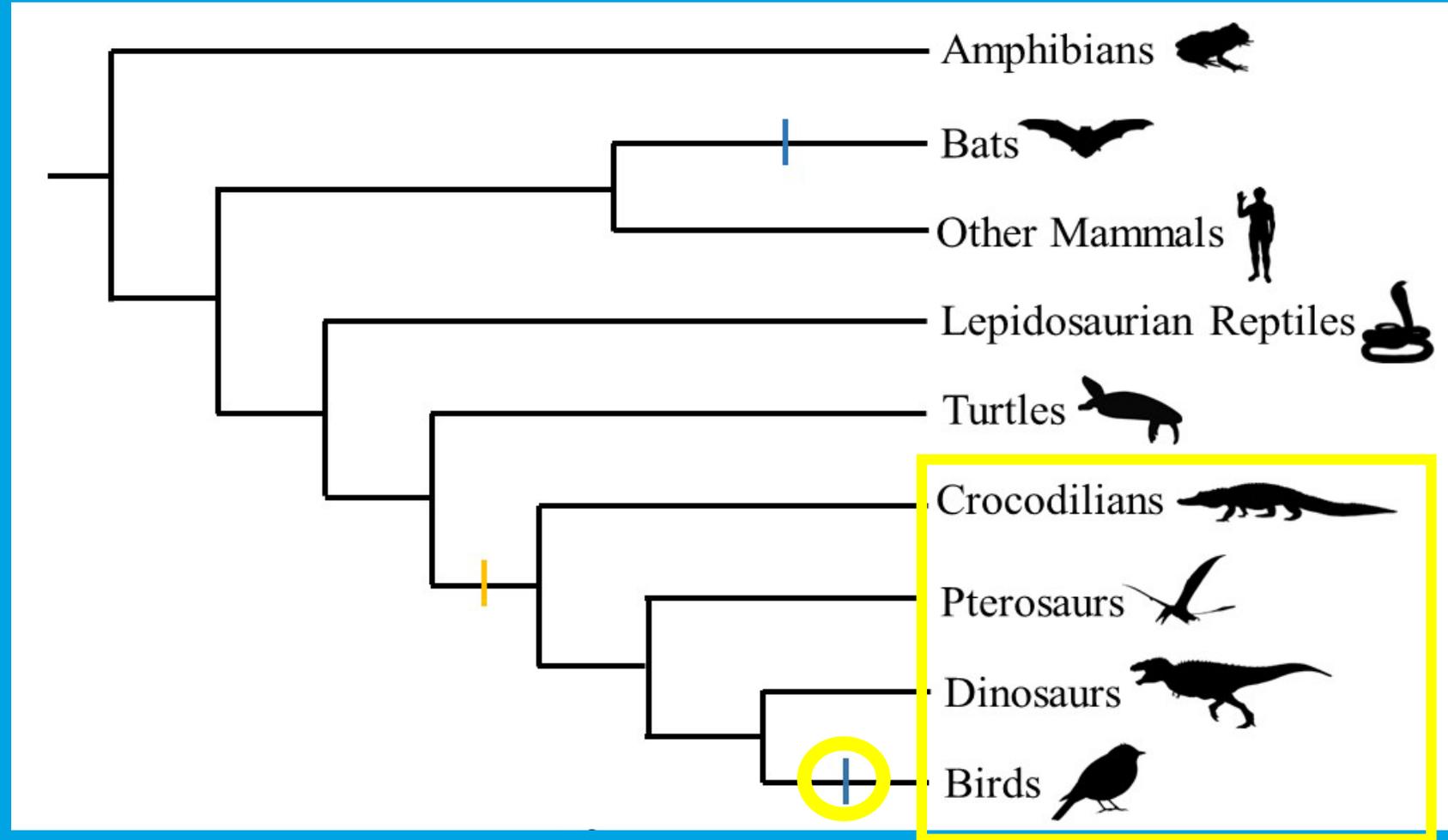


Dr. Heather Allen

Questions?

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Hydration with D₂O indicated no change in CH₂ S Stretching frequency.

