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On the existence of two states in liquid water: impact on biological and nanoscopic systems

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Abstract: This work reviews several properties of liquid water, including the dielectric constant and the proton-spin lattice relaxation, and draws attention to a bilinear behaviour defining a crossover in the temperature range $50 \pm 10^\circ\text{C}$ between two possible states in liquid water. The existence of these two states in liquid water plays an important role in nanometric and biological systems. For example, the optical properties of metallic (gold and silver) nanoparticles dispersed in water, used as nanoprobe, and the emission properties of CdTe quantum dots (QDs), used for fluorescence bioimaging and tumour targeting, show a singular behaviour in this temperature range. In addition, the structural changes in liquid water may be associated with the behaviour of biological macromolecules in aqueous solutions and in particular with protein denaturation.

Keywords: water; nanotechnology; biotechnology; crossover temperature; proteins.

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Biographical notes: Laura Martinez Maestro started collaborating with PhD before Daniel Jaque obtaining a Bachelor’s degree in Physics from the Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, Madrid, Spain, in 2009. Her undergraduate research was focused in confocal microscopy to study the behaviour of laser written waveguides in LiNb. She obtained a Masters degree in Photonics from Universidad Autónoma de Madrid in 2010 and defended her PhD thesis, entitle, “Quantum dots as luminescent nanothermometers: controlled plasmonic hyperthermia” which was awarded with the ‘cum laude’ remark in the same university five years later. In September 2015, she joined Herz and Johnston groups at the Condensed Matter Physics Department in the University of Oxford as a Postdoctoral Research Assistant to study III–V semiconductor nanowires.

Manuel I. Marqués obtained his BA in Physics at Universidad Complutense de Madrid in 1995 and was awarded with an extraordinary PhD prize in Physics at Universidad Autónoma de Madrid in 2000 under the supervision of Professor Julio A. Gonzalo. He is a Fullbright Fellow at Boston University from 2001 to 2003 where he performed a postdoctoral research in the group of Professor Gene Stanley. In 2003 he was awarded with a Ramón y Cajal appointment at the Universidad Autónoma de Madrid. He is now an Associate Professor in the Material Physics Department. His research interests, mainly focused on phase transitions and light matter interactions, have been awarded with a National Prize of the Cuban Academy of Sciences (2015).

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José García Solé is a Professor of Applied Physics at Universidad Autónoma de Madrid. He obtained an Invited Professor position at the University of Lyon (France) (1993) and was awarded by a Full Professor position (Cátedra “Elena Aizen de Moshinsky”) at the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (1994). Recently, he has been also awarded with a special recognition

by University of Sonora (Hermosillo, México) (November, 2012). His research interest lies on the study of novel optical materials, multifunctional solid state lasers and laser physics. During the last years his research activity has been mostly focused to fluorescence bioimaging and to study new inorganic optical nanocrystals for biomedical applications. He is been co-author of almost 300 peer review papers in international journals and seven books. Among them it does stand out the book “An Introduction to the Optical Spectroscopy of Inorganic Solids” John Wiley & Sons (2005).

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H. Eugene Stanley works in collaboration with students and colleagues attempting to understand puzzles of interdisciplinary science. He has been elected to the U.S. National Academy of Sciences (NAS) and received the 2004 IUPAP Boltzmann Medal. His main current focus understands the anomalous behaviour of liquid water in bulk, nanoconfined, and biological environments. He has also worked on a range of other topics in complex systems, such as

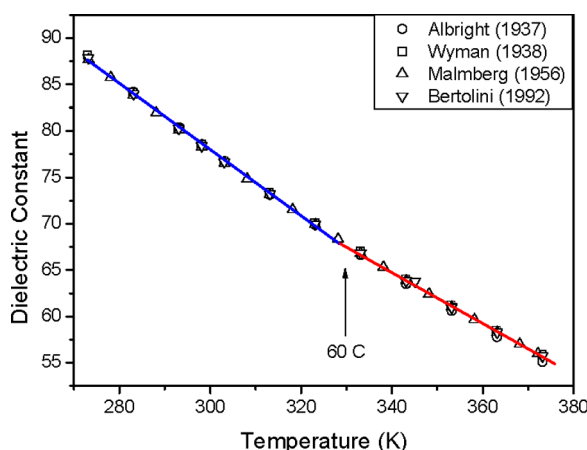
quantifying correlations among the constituents of the Alzheimer brain and quantifying fluctuations in noncoding and coding DNA sequences, and interbeat intervals of the healthy and diseased heart. His publications, all available online at <http://polymer.bu.edu/hes/> have received more than 80,000 ISI Web of Science citations and more than 120,000 citations in Google Scholar. His ISI Hirsch index is currently $h = 128$. He has served as thesis advisor to 114 PhD candidates at MIT and Boston University.

1 Introduction

The physical and chemical properties of liquid water have been extensively studied for over 100 years using a variety of experimental methods ranging from classical macroscopic techniques, such as the dielectric constant and specific heat, to those that allow additional microscopic information to be obtained, such as X-ray diffraction, Raman spectroscopy, and nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) spectroscopy. Despite these efforts, the structure of liquid water is still not fully understood. Many models [1–4], have been proposed, including some that had fallen out of use and were then rediscovered, but all of them assume that liquid water is a hydrogen-bonded structure with non-structured features.

It was recently shown that the temperature dependence of the dielectric constant ϵ_d at 0.1 MPa displays a bilinear behaviour in the 0–100°C temperature range, with a crossover temperature T^* of approximately 60°C [5–9]. Figure 1 shows this behaviour of dielectric constant ϵ_d as extracted from four different experimental data in the 0–100°C temperature range. These data were obtained over a long period of time. Note that the transition between the two behaviours close to 60°C is clear but not well-delimited.

Figure 1 Temperature dependence of the dielectric constant at 0.1 MPa in the temperature range 25–90°C (see online version for colours)



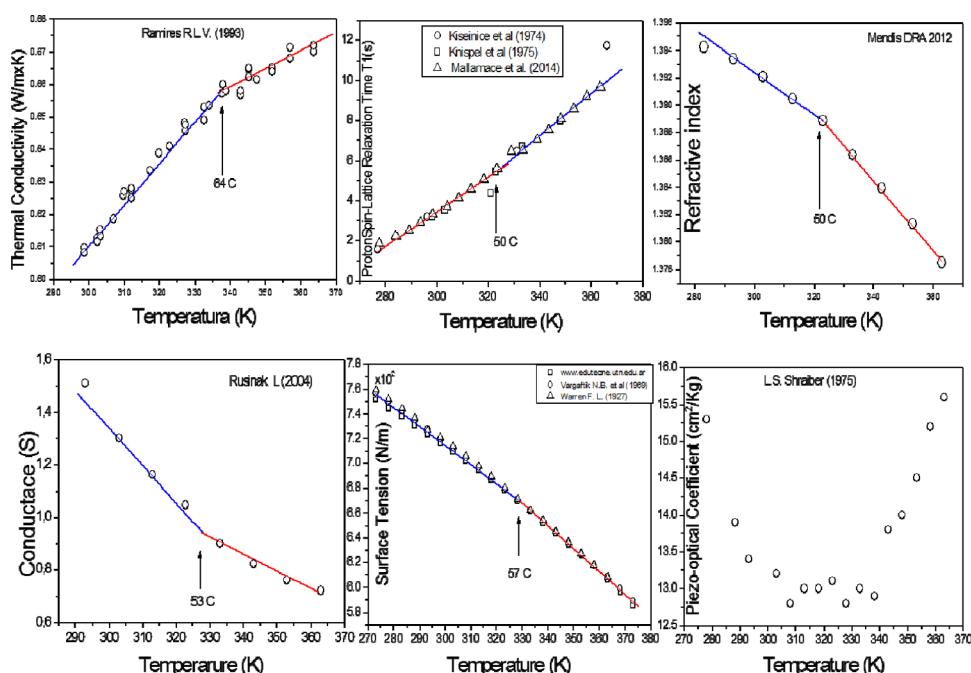
Assuming that a Curie-Weiss law holds for water in this temperature range, the dipole moment of liquid water μ was determined for both temperature intervals [10]. Thus, we find in the low-temperature range 0–60°C a value of $\mu_1 \approx 2.3$ Ds, which is close to

the value for ice. We also calculate, in the temperature interval 60–100°C, a value of $\mu_2 \approx 1.8$ Ds, which is comparable to that reported for the vapour phase [10]. This suggests that there are of two states in bulk liquid water that differ in the amount of their dipole moment. Unfortunately, a correlation between the dipole moment and the microscopic structure of these two states has not yet been determined.

2 The crossover temperature

In this work we inspect the existing literature to investigate the temperature dependence of a variety of other physical properties of water, including thermal conductivity (TC) [11], proton spin-lattice relaxation time (T_1) [12–14], refractive index (RI) [15], conductivity (C) [16], surface tension (ST) [16–19], and the piezo-optical coefficient (POC) [20]. Figure 2 shows the temperature dependence of all these parameters in the 0–100°C interval. With the exception of POCs, we observe a bilinear dependence defining a crossover temperature T^* ($64 \pm 5^\circ\text{C}$ for TC, $50 \pm 5^\circ\text{C}$ for T_1 , $50 \pm 5^\circ\text{C}$ for RI, $53 \pm 5^\circ\text{C}$ for C , and $57 \pm 5^\circ\text{C}$ for ST). Despite the uncertainty in determining T^* , these results confirm that in the 0–100°C range liquid water presents a crossover temperature in many of its properties close to 50°C.

Figure 2 Temperature dependence of thermal conductivity, proton spin-lattice relaxation time, refractive index, conductivity, surface tension and piezo-optical coefficient at 0.1 MPa in the temperature range 0–100°C (see online version for colours)



The temperature dependence of POC in the 0–40°C range deviates from the usual behaviour of liquids by showing a downward trend, but above 65°C this trend disappears and the behaviour becomes that of typical liquids.

Other properties of liquid water also show variations in this temperature range. It was recently reported that the thermal expansion coefficient (TEC) presents a crossover temperature at $42 \pm 5^\circ\text{C}$ [14,21] and, at the same temperature, the isothermal compressibility shows a minimum [21]. Note that the speed of sound in liquid water, which is correlated with the TEC, also presents a maximum at approximately 60°C [22]. These results confirm the existence of a crossover in the behaviour of water that is probably related to the presence of two different liquid states with a temperature shift lying in a broad range between approximately 40°C and 60°C .

3 Nanoscopic systems

Regardless the origin of this crossover, it is clear that it plays an important role in nanomedicine, which uses different types of biologically compatible nanoparticles in, e.g., imaging and therapeutics. The biocompatibility of these nanoprobe or nanoagents is based on their stability in physiological fluids, mostly in water. Because this crossover occurs in the $20\text{--}60^\circ\text{C}$ physiological temperature range, it strongly influences the properties of the nanoparticles currently used for biomedical purpose.

It has recently been found that the optical and structural properties of metallic (gold and silver) metal nanoparticles (MNPs) dispersed in water, which are commonly used as fluorescent nanoprobe and photothermal nanoagents, change significantly above $50\text{--}60^\circ\text{C}$ [10] owing to nanoparticle aggregation. The increase in MNP size can be measured by the peak wavelength position of the extinction peak associated with their longitudinal surface plasmon resonances. This behaviour has been tentatively ascribed to a subtle structural transformation in liquid water caused by a slight change in the mechanical or electric constants [23].

This result implies that the water transformation may have important implications for other nanoparticles, such as the semiconductor quantum dots (QDs) used in fluorescence bio imaging and tumour targeting. The optical properties of QDs are very sensitive to small changes in their environment, and their characteristic small size and behaviour in surface coatings make them highly stable colloidal nanosensors that can function as probes that signal structural changes in water. In particular, the peak position of QD luminescence is a hypersensitive parameter capable of detecting environment induced changes in the QD size or in the QD-medium coupling.

Figure 3(a) shows the temperature variation of the emission wavelength peak for CdTe QDs (with an average diameter of approximately 1 nm) dispersed in water. The insert in Figure 3(a) shows the size distribution of these QDs nanoparticles. The blue points correspond to data recorded during the heating cycle, and the red dots to data recorded during the cooling cycle. Note that

- the emission peak shifts to red as the temperature increases and there is a bilinear dependence with a crossover temperature at approximately 50°C
- we see the same bilinear relationship in the heating and cooling cycles, which indicates that the CdTe QDs do not aggregate during the thermal cycles, and that this effect must be correlated to the temperature at which the optical measurements are made.

Figure 3 Temperature dependence of the emission peak wavelength in CdTe QDs. (a) Average QD size: 1.2 nm. (b) Average QD size: 4 nm. The inset in both figures corresponds to the size distribution (see online version for colours)

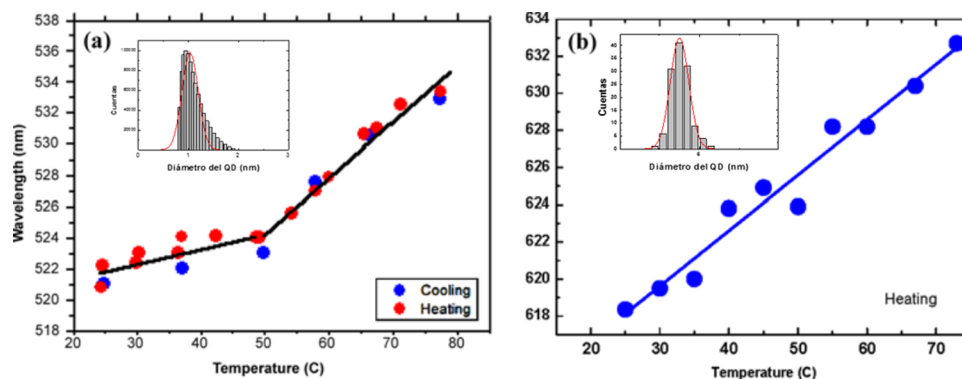


Figure 3(b) shows the temperature variation in the emission wavelength peak but for larger QDs (with an average diameter of approximate 4 nm) also dispersed in water. Here the temperature dependence is linear and the bilinear behaviour occurs only in ultra-small QDs.

The bilinear response observed for the ultra-small CdTe QDs has been attributed to an effect related to the coating agent, which modifies the lattice expansion and contraction caused by surface tension [24]. Note that

- when the size of the CdTe QDs is approximately 1 nm, over 90% of the Cd and Te atoms are located on the surface and most of the excitons responsible for the emission are surface excitons (note also that for CdSe the Bohr exciton radius is approximately 5 nm), and the hyper-sensitivity of these ultra-small dots is related to the liquid characteristics in which they are dispersed
- the approximate crossover temperature 50°C is close to the inflexion recently observed for the TEC of bulk liquid water ($42 \pm 5^\circ\text{C}$) and also to the crossover temperature T^* detected in the dielectric constant and in the other properties of liquid water in the 0–100°C range mentioned above.

Thus the luminescence of small CdTe QDs nanoparticles could be used as sensors to probe the structure of liquid water as function of temperature in the 0–100°C interval.

4 Biological systems

This raises the question of whether temperature-driven structural changes in water affect biological macromolecules in aqueous solutions and in particular in proteins, which are the vital functional biological units in living cells. In a recent study by Mallamace et al. [14], the NMR signals of

- bulk liquid water
- water confined on the surface of a protein (lysozyme) were compared.

It was found that the temperature stability range of the protein is confined to the reversible interval 45–65°C. In addition, Raman scattering measurements, obtained using multivariate curve resolution (Raman-MCR) have been used to explore the hydrophobic hydration of linear alcohols from methanol to heptanol [25]. The authors conclude that below 60°C the hydration shells have a hydrophobic-enhanced water structure with a greater tetrahedral order and fewer weak hydrogen bonds than the surrounding bulk water. This configuration disappears above 60°C and is replaced by a structure with weaker bonds. These findings support the existence of two different hydration shells in liquid water with a crossover temperature of $\approx 60^\circ\text{C}$.

Figure 4 (a) Temperature dependence of naturation for the protein FKDP. (b) Temperature dependence of denaturation for the protein hole-alpha-lactalbumin. (c) Temperature dependence of the relative value of the hydration shell density for the protein HEW

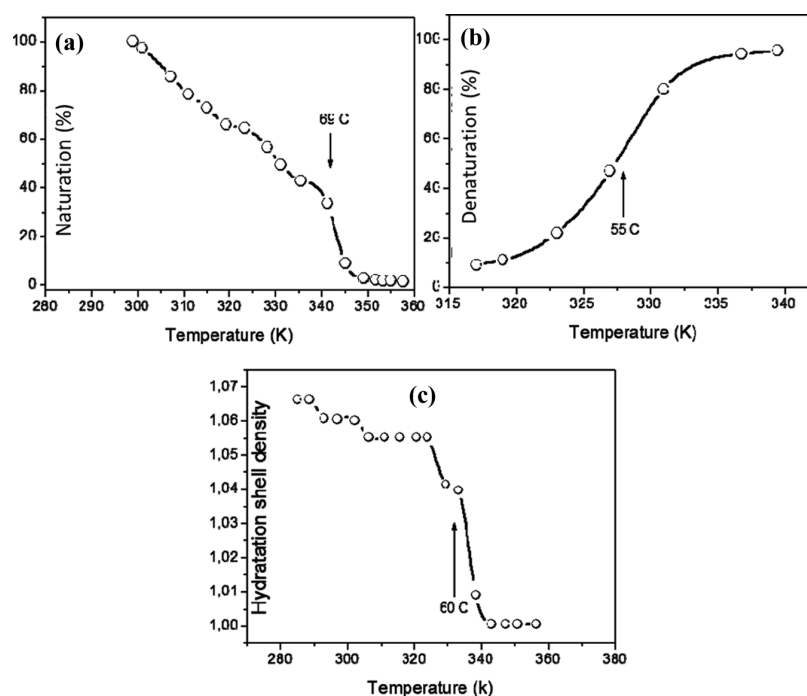


Figure 4 shows the link between the denaturation of proteins and water where the thermal stability of different proteins is measured using different techniques. The data in Figure 4(a) correspond to the stability of the green fluorescent protein (GFP) FKPD-12 measured using the water-bath method [26]. Note that the naturation rate sharply decreases at $\approx 60^\circ\text{C}$. A similar result was found using optical methods, although the protein denaturation takes place at a slightly higher temperature. Figure 4(b) shows the denaturation profile for the hole-alpha-lactalbumin protein, as measured by UV spectroscopy in the 32–72°C temperature range. The maximum denaturation rate occurs at $\approx 55^\circ\text{C}$ and the total denaturation at 67°C [27]. Figure 4(c) shows the temperature-dependence of the relative hydration shell density (HSD) in the HEWL protein, measured using the wide-angle X-ray scattering (WAXS) technique [28]. Note that the onset and middle-point temperatures are located at 47°C and 67°C , respectively, with the highest

HSD destruction rate at $\approx 60^\circ\text{C}$. In all cases the critical temperature of the protein denaturation is very close to the crossover temperature T^* observed in all the properties of liquid water reviewed in this work.

5 Conclusions

In conclusion, a review of the physical properties of water in the $0\text{--}100^\circ\text{C}$ temperature range reveals a bilinear behaviour that defines a crossover temperature at $50 \pm 10^\circ\text{C}$. This observation supports the hypothesis that there are two states of liquid water. We find that these two states play an important role in the thermal and optical properties of nanomedical systems. Finally, our preliminary findings suggest that the structure of liquid water strongly influences the thermal stability of proteins. More in-depth research on the thermal stability of proteins dispersed in liquid water is needed.

Acknowledgements

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