
Use of *Macrolampis* sp2 firefly Luciferase to detect heavy metal toxicity

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Abstract

Heavy metals such as Pb, Hg and Cd cause severe impacts on the environment, however their biodisponibility is not easy assessed. Previously we showed that firefly luciferase can be used as a *light off* biosensor for heavy metals, and recently we showed that they can be harnessed to ratiometrically detect presence of heavy metals upon changes of intensities in the green and red regions of the spectrum. Therefore, we investigated the *in vivo* effects of heavy metals using recombinant bioluminescent bacteria carrying the luciferase gene of *Macrolampis* luciferase. We immobilized the transformed *E. coli* expressing *Macrolampis* sp2. luciferase in an agarose matrix in an ELISA plate. The heavy metals (ZnSO₄, LiSO₄, NiSO₄, CdSO₄, PbCl₂ and HgCl₂) were added to the plate wells at the final concentration 1 mM and the plate was incubated for 12 hours at room temperature. The bioluminescence was imaged using a CCD camera and the bioluminescence spectra recorded using an ATTO spectrofluorimeter. The results showed that at the concentration of 1 mM, PbCl₂ decreased the luminescent activity to ~15%, whereas ZnSO₄, LiSO₄, NiSO₄ inhibited the light emission up to 60%, 55% and 63% respectively. CdSO₄ and HgCl₂ displayed the largest effects, completely inhibiting the cell luminescence at 1mM concentration. A dose/effect curve showed that HgCl₂, displayed a P50 of 25 μM, and all concentrations between 0,05 and 1 mM completely inhibited luminescence activity, whereas CdSO₄ showed a P50 of 100 μM. The tetrazolium cell viability assay (TTC), confirmed the death of bacterial cells when exposed to heavy metals, correlating well with the luminescence results. Although, under these conditions we could not observe considerable differences in the *in vivo* bioluminescence spectrum of the cells we are investigating the effect of metals on bioluminescence spectrum at different exposure times.

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