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Sitosterol and glucosylceramide cooperative transversal and lateral uneven distribution in plant membranes

V. Rondelli¹✉, A. Koutsoubas²✉, J. Pršić³, E. Deboever^{4,5,6}, J. M. Crowet⁷, L. Lins⁴ & M. Deleu⁴✉

The properties of biomembranes depend on the presence, local structure and relative distribution assumed by the thousands of components it is made of. As for animal cells, plant membranes have been demonstrated to be organized in subdomains with different persistence lengths and times. In plant cells, sitosterol has been demonstrated to confer to phospholipid membranes a more ordered structure while among lipids, glycosphingolipids are claimed to form rafts where they tightly pack with sterols. Glucosylceramides are glycosphingolipids involved in plant signalling and are essential for viability of cells and whole plant. The glucosylceramide-sitosterol structural coupling within PLPC membranes is here investigated by Langmuir films, *in silico* simulations and neutron reflectometry, unveiling that a strong direct interaction between the two molecules exists and governs their lateral and transversal distribution within membrane leaflets. The understanding of the driving forces governing specific molecules clustering and segregation in subdomains, such as glucosylceramide and sitosterol, have an impact on the mechanical properties of biomembranes and could reflect in the other membrane molecules partitioning and activity.

Plasma membrane is a complex functional object, whose different activities depend on the presence of local structure assumed by the thousands of components it is made of. Not only the presence of specific molecules plays a role for membrane functions, but also their localization within the membrane. As for animal cells, plant membranes have been demonstrated to be organized in subdomains with different persistence lengths and times^{1–4}. Both the lateral and cross distributions of proteins and lipids concur in finely tuning the structure and functionality of membrane domains and their ability to respond to external stimuli. Lipids, essential for membrane structuring, are also key molecules for cell physiology. Within the membrane, they can laterally segregate and self-assemble in micro- and nanodomains, promoting protein aggregation and the formation of molecular functional platforms⁵. An example are the so called ‘rafts’, membrane domains with a low degree of fluidity, typically enriched in sterols and sphingolipids, whose structure changes in space and time as a response to external events. They form dynamic signalling complexes generating cascade events to regulate cellular processes, eventually, but not forcibly, involving proteins^{6–11}. In plant cells, sterols enrich the plasma membrane¹². While animal and fungal membranes contain one major sterol class each, cholesterol and ergosterol, respectively, plant membranes contain a variety of sterols, such as stigmasterol, sitosterol and campesterol for the most abundant¹³. Plant sitosterol has been demonstrated to confer to phospholipid membranes a more ordered structure, similarly to the well characterized cholesterol in animal membranes^{14–16}. Among plant sphingolipids, glucosylceramides (GluCer), consisting of a glucose head-group bound to a ceramide backbone, are involved in signalling and are essential for viability of cells and whole plant^{17,18}. Molecular dynamics simulations¹⁹ showed

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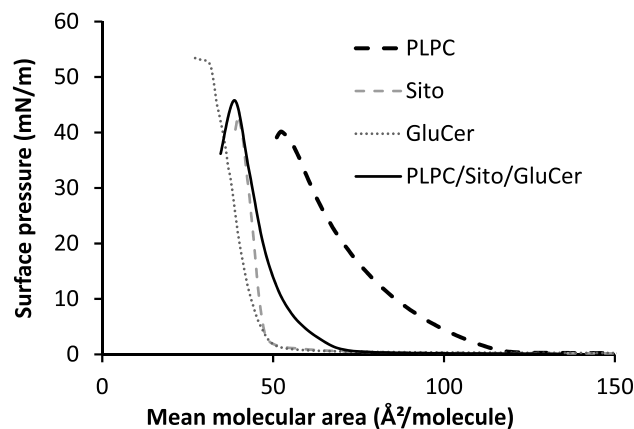


Figure 1. Surface pressure–area (Π – A) compression isotherms, at the air–water interface, of monolayers of pure PLPC, sitosterol (Sito), and glucosylceramide (GluCer), and of their ternary mixture (60/20/20 molar ratio) recorded at 25 °C with a Tris HCl subphase at pH 7.4. Triplicate experiments using independent preparations yielded similar results.

that in a dilinoleoylphosphocholine (DLPC) membrane, clusters of GluCer and sitosterol form, indicating the tendency of these molecules to aggregate in domains separated from unsaturated phospholipids. Moreover, it has been shown that model membranes mimicking plant plasma membranes are less temperature sensitive than those of animals, suggesting that components like sitosterol and glucosylcerebrosides are produced in order to extend the temperature range in which membrane-associated biological processes can take place².

Not only the lateral distribution of components is crucial for membrane structure and functionality, but also their distribution in the two leaflets facing the inner cell space or the outer environment. Membrane asymmetry is a key feature for cells. While for animal cells, it is well characterized, it was not widely experimentally addressed for plant membrane^{20–22}. Asymmetry quantification is an hard task to achieve, but for *Avena sativa*, it has been suggested that 65% of phospholipids are found in the inner leaflet, while 70% of the total content of sterols and GluCer reside in the outer one²³. The quantification of asymmetry in membrane domains is an even harder goal to be achieved, mainly because of the difficulty to isolate rafts with detergents without generating artefacts, or without the use of membrane-intercalating dyes impacting membrane properties. However, it is of great importance since the understanding of their organization will contribute to deciphering their role in cell physiology²⁴. The investigation of different kinds of plant membrane structures have been profitably achieved by the application of radiation scattering techniques on natural and model systems, in particular to investigate mitochondrial membranes and to unveil the effect of sterols on membrane structure^{25–31}.

In this context, the understanding of the driving forces governing the direct or indirect aggregation and segregation of specific molecules, such as GluCer and sitosterol, in subdomains, needs further investigation³². Specific molecular couplings, indeed, besides impacting the mechanical properties of the membrane portions in which they reside, could modulate the partitioning of other molecules, such as proteins or other lipids, found within the same membrane portion.

To unveil these aspects, we focused on the sitosterol–GluCer pair and we investigated their structural coupling within palmitoyl-2-linoleoyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine (PLPC) membrane by complementary biophysical techniques. Surface pressure–area Langmuir curves on pure and mixed lipid monolayers aimed at investigating specific interactions among components in the mixture; molecular dynamics simulations shed light on the tendency of the three molecules to partition laterally within the membrane; neutron reflectometry helped in quantifying the spontaneous distribution of components within the two leaflets of single supported membranes. Our results indicate that a direct interaction between GluCer and sitosterol exists and governs their lateral and transversal distribution within PLPC membrane leaflets.

Results and discussion

Lipid packing: langmuir films at the air/water interface. Surface pressure (Π)–molecular area (A) compression isotherms were recorded to measure the surface pressure after the single components and their mixture were separately spread on a Tris HCl subphase at pH 7.4 and 25 °C. Analysis of the compression isotherms of mixed monolayer gives information about the mutual lateral packing of its components. Within a mixed monolayer, if the two components are immiscible (or ideally miscible), the area occupied by the mixed film will be the sum of the areas of the separated components (obeying the additivity rule³³). Any deviation from the additivity rule can be attributed to a specific interaction between the components^{33,34}.

In Fig. 1, the compression isotherm of the ternary mixture PLPC/sitosterol/GluCer (60/20/20 molar ratio) is compared to the ones of the pure lipid components. At a surface pressure of 30 mN/m, presumed to be the one prevailing within biological membranes³⁵, the mean molecular area of the mixed monolayer with a plant plasma membrane biomimetic composition (PLPC/sitosterol/GluCer, 60/20/20 molar ratio) ($43.4 \pm 0.7 \text{ \AA}^2/\text{molecule}$), is 10 \AA^2 less than the theoretical value ($A_{123} = 53.2 \pm 1.0 \text{ \AA}^2$) calculated from the additivity rule based on the mean

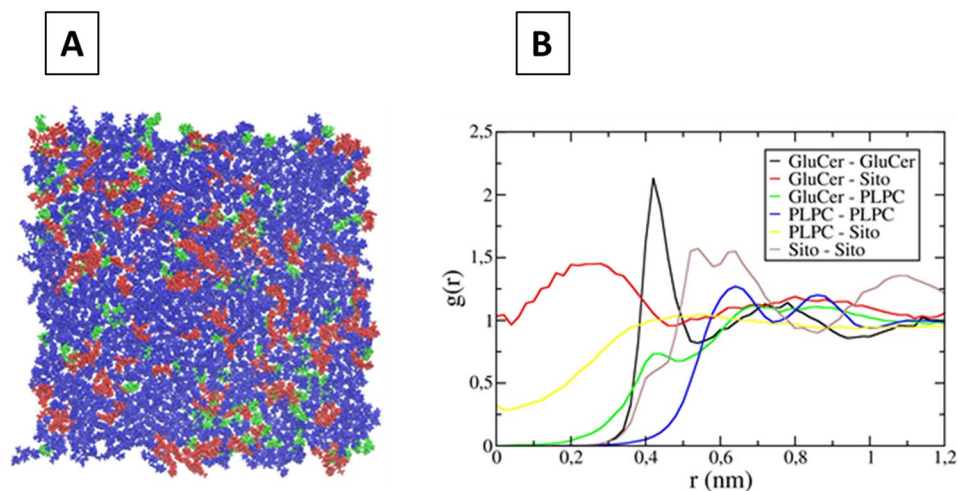


Figure 2. Molecular dynamics simulations on PLPC/sitosterol/GluCer (60/20/20) bilayer. Blue: PLPC, green: sitosterol (Sito) and red: GluCer. (A) Top view of the bilayer at the end of the simulation; (B) radial distribution of the different lipids in the membrane plane. It represents the probability density ($g(r)$) to find a lipid species (the second name of the legend) at a certain distance (r) of a defined lipid species (the first name of the legend) along the trajectory.

molecular of pure components (see material and methods). It suggests a specific attractive interaction between the components^{33,36,37} giving rise to a condensing effect of their organization at the air–water interface.

Sterols like cholesterol are known to induce the condensation of acyl chains of low-melting lipids. A template mechanism in which the sterol planar nucleus maximizes its contact with the flexible acyl chains in order to produce a large number of close hydrophobic contacts and tight packing, is strongly preferred against the umbrella hypothesis in which acyl chains and cholesterol become more tightly packed because they share limited space under phospholipid headgroups^{38,39}. In presence of low-melting kinked phospholipids, cholesterol is also suggested to be pushed away from these lipids and pulled towards high-melting ones like sphingolipids³⁹. This push–pull mechanism is proposed to be an active mechanism for the formation of lipid rafts enriched in sterol and sphingolipids.

To get further insight into the lateral organization of our plant membrane models, we first used molecular dynamics simulations.

Lipid lateral organization: computer simulations. Molecular dynamics simulations performed on PLPC/sitosterol/GluCer (60/20/20) bilayer show clearly the formation of GluCer/sitosterol clusters within a PLPC matrix (Fig. 2A). According to the radial distribution data, sitosterol is preferentially localized within these clusters (Fig. 2B).

Our results show that half of the GluCer are in interaction with other GluCer and that around 40% of the sitosterol molecules are in interaction with GluCer (see Figures S1 and S2).

Our simulations are in agreement with those of Emami et al.¹⁹ showing a clustering of GluCer and sitosterol when the molar ratio of GluCer is equal or higher than 15.5%, and is thus not in favour of the hypothesis reported by Varela et al.⁴⁰ saying that GluCer has a low tendency to associate with sterol-enriched domains.

The preferential interaction between GluCer and sitosterol is confirmed by the interaction energy calculation using the docking method Hypermatrix (Fig. 3) showing a higher negative interaction energy for the sitosterol–GluCer couple than for sitosterol–sitosterol and sitosterol–PLPC.

Cross-sectional structure: neutron reflectometry. *PLPC/sitosterol/GluCer.* After silicon characterization and membrane deposition, we measured reflectometry from the plant model membrane composed by PLPC/sitosterol/GluCer in 60/20/20 molar proportion. Reflectometry has been collected from the system at room temperature in three contrast solvents: H₂O, D₂O and a mixture of the two with contrast $4 \times 10^{-6} \text{ \AA}^{-2}$ (4-match water, 4 MW).

Worthnoting in the present experiments, for the first time a single membrane containing both sterols and glycosphingolipids has been successfully deposited by the easy to handle technique of fusion of vesicles and has been characterized by neutron reflection.

An initial data analysis was performed using a model-free approach⁴¹. The estimated overall layer thickness (D_{max}) was found to be equal to 65 Å. D_{max} also includes the native ≈ 10 Å silicon oxide layer on the substrate. The simulated annealing minimization led to an estimation of solvent volume fraction and SLD profiles near the silicon surface (see figures in SI). The general characteristic silicon oxide (≈ 10 Å) / thin water layer (≈ 5 Å) / lipid head (≈ 10 Å) / lipid tail (≈ 30 Å) / lipid head (≈ 10 Å) structure is reflected in the SLD profiles.

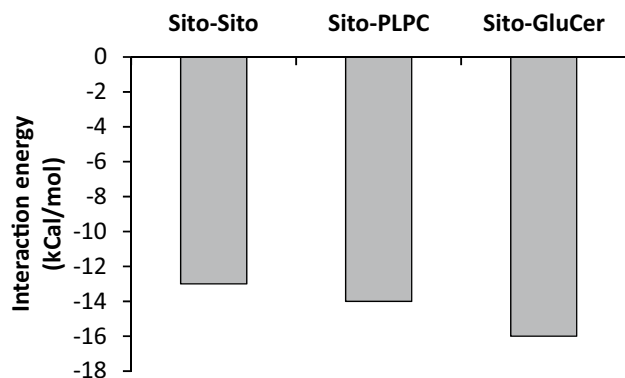


Figure 3. Interaction energy (Kcal/mol) between lipid molecules calculated from docking calculations (Hypermatrix).

By a closer inspection of the obtained profiles, in all PLPC/sitosterol/GluCer bilayer measurements, an asymmetry between the lower and upper leaflet is evident, that registers both as a relatively higher solvent content and SLD of the membrane leaflet closer to the substrate (Fig. 4).

Given the complexity of the system under study, the model-free analysis provides un-biased information about the actual SLD profiles, that may be complemented by a model-based data refinement using MOTOFIT software^{42,43} version for Igor 6, giving further insight concerning the structural parameters of the different layers. Data, best fits and derived SLD profiles are represented in Fig. 5A, B, while the common parameters used for contemporary fit are reported in Fig. 5C.

Data analysis indicates that the deposited membrane coverage was almost perfect although the presence of glycolipids, with a packing parameter $P < 1$, in the membrane and generally speaking the presence of several components may affect the coverage rate^{44,45}.

The interlayer roughness was found to be low, between 2 and 3 Å and a 4 Å thick water layer between the membrane and the silicon block was detected. As in the model-free approach, the membrane is found to be asymmetric. In the model-free approach, where no assumptions are made about the layer structure, a hint about the asymmetry is obtained, and is reflected both in the layer SLD and solvent penetration. The model-based analysis with MOTOFIT^{42,43}, possibly more realistic, indicates instead that the asymmetry is mainly due to differences in the SLD and not in the two leaflets hydration.

In particular, data analysis reveals that, in the planar system formed after fusion, sitosterol assumes an asymmetric distribution between the two leaflets. Actually, it was found to reside into the inner leaflet of the membrane (in proximity of silicon), where the contrast reaches a value of $-0.28 \times 10^{-6} \text{ \AA}^{-2}$ significantly higher than that of the bare lipid chains ($-0.41 \times 10^{-6} \text{ \AA}^{-2}$), being the contrast of sitosterol $0.27 \times 10^{-6} \text{ \AA}^{-2}$.

This uneven distribution of sterols in ceramide-based lipid membranes appears to be in good agreement with previous results on GM1 and cholesterol-containing lipid membranes⁴⁵. The difference between the two systems is quantitative because while in presence of GM1 cholesterol assumes a partial asymmetry (80% is found in the layer opposite to that of GM1, while the remaining 20% reside in the same membrane leaflet of GM1), here the asymmetry is total: all the sitosterol is found to reside within the inner layer of the plant mimic membrane.

Unfortunately, GluCer distribution through the membrane cannot be quantified, but only guessed, since its contrast with respect to PLPC is too poor and only originated from the polar heads moiety ($2.2 \times 10^{-6} \text{ \AA}^{-2}$ versus $1.93 \times 10^{-6} \text{ \AA}^{-2}$ of PLPC heads). Nonetheless, a higher solvent penetration content was detected in the proximal membrane leaflet (see Fig. 4), the one facing the silicon block, where sitosterol was found to reside. This lower coverage rate, detected as higher leaflet 'solvent penetration' may indicate that GluCer resides as well on that membrane leaflet, together with sitosterol. Indeed, glycosphingolipids, bearing highly hydrated and voluminous polar portions, possibly contribute to the enhancement of the hydration of the membrane leaflet they reside in.

This hypothesis, supported by the literature²³, brings us to assume that GluCer co-localizes with sitosterol within the inner leaflet of the supported membrane. This finding is different from what was already found for the couple cholesterol-GM1, for which the glycolipid demonstrated to localize in the layer opposite to that containing the majority of the sterols⁴⁵.

Independent measurements on several ternary lipid mixtures have been performed, giving the same results, reported in the SI.

PLPC/sitosterol. To check whether the asymmetry we highlighted was deriving from some specific interaction with the silicon support as already described in the literature^{46,47} or truly due to the coupling between sitosterol and GluCer, as already found for cholesterol and GM1 ganglioside^{45,48}, we investigated the same system in a model membrane lacking glycolipids.

As before, after silicon characterization and membrane deposition we measured reflectometry from the bicomponent membrane PLPC/sitosterol 80/20 mol in two contrast solvents: H₂O and D₂O at room temperature.

Again, an initial data analysis was performed using a model-free approach⁴¹ and the estimated overall layer thickness (D_max) was found to be equal to 65 Å in this case as well. The simulated annealing minimization

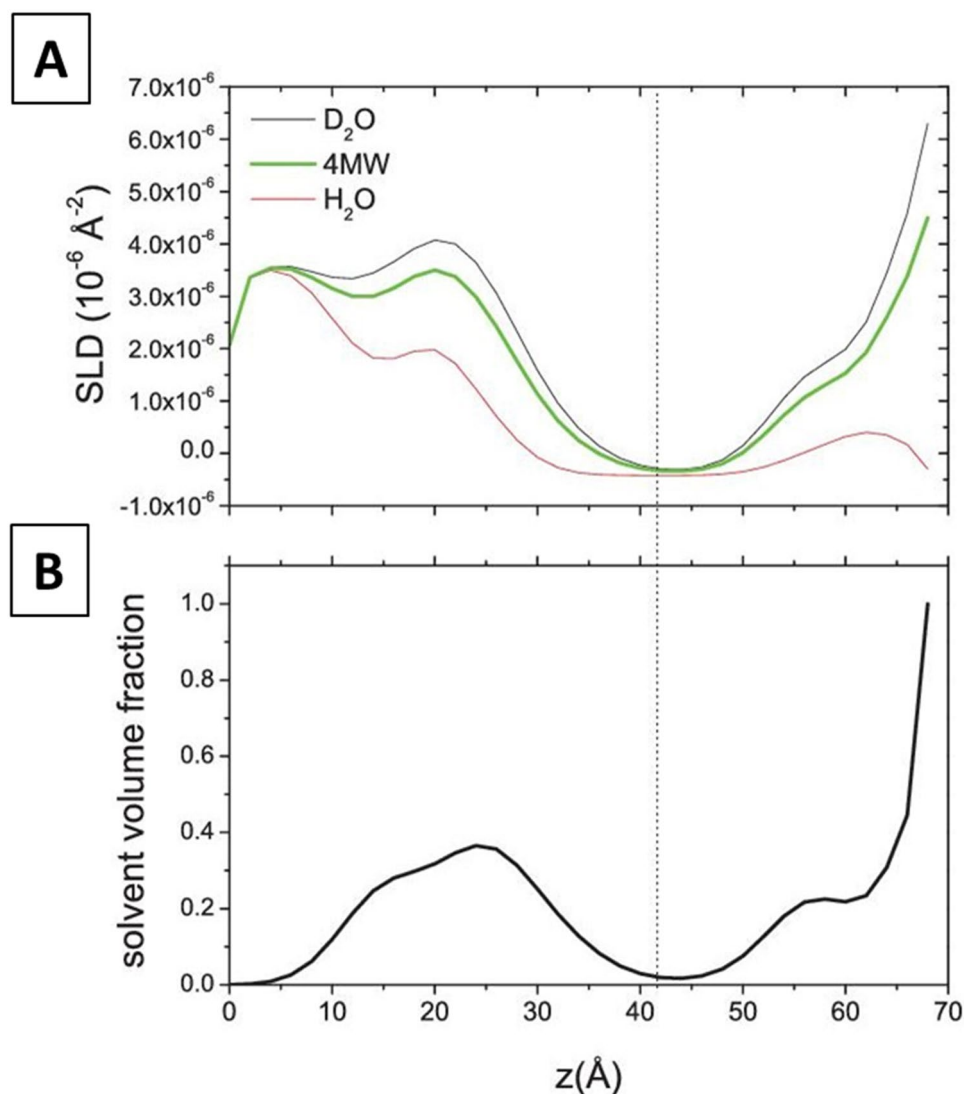


Figure 4. (A) SLD profiles and (B) solvent volume fraction for PLPC/sitosterol/GluCer (60/20/20) membrane obtained with the model-free approach. Dotted line represents the center between upper and lower leaflet headgroup region.

led also here to an estimation of solvent volume fraction and SLD profiles near the silicon surface (see figures in SI). By a closer inspection of the obtained profiles, PLPC/sitosterol bilayer shows a high surface coverage and a symmetric membrane structure (Fig. 6), contrarily to what was observed for the ternary mixture.

A more detailed insight of the layer structure was obtained by data analysis with software MOTOFIT^{42,43}. Best fits, derived SLD profiles and the fitting parameters obtained are reported in Fig. 7.

Data analysis indicates that membrane coverage was very high (97%), the interlayer roughness was found to be between 3 and 4 Å and a 6 Å thick water layer between the membrane and the silicon block was found.

In this system, a full membrane symmetry was found. Sterol symmetry in phospholipid membranes is not surprising, as already described with cholesterol^{45,49}.

This result supports the hypothesis that sitosterol asymmetry observed in the ternary mixture is due to the presence of GluCer.

Our results as a whole suggest that a structural coupling between sitosterol and GluCer occurs, and is reflected in the two molecules lateral and transverse distribution within the PLPC matrix. A similar strong coupling was already demonstrated to exist between the two plasma membrane components cholesterol and GM1 ganglioside⁴⁸.

The coupling of the raft-forming sterols and glycosphingolipids, as sitosterol and GluCer, is of wide interest, being potentially related to lipid raft, and therefore plant membrane functionality.

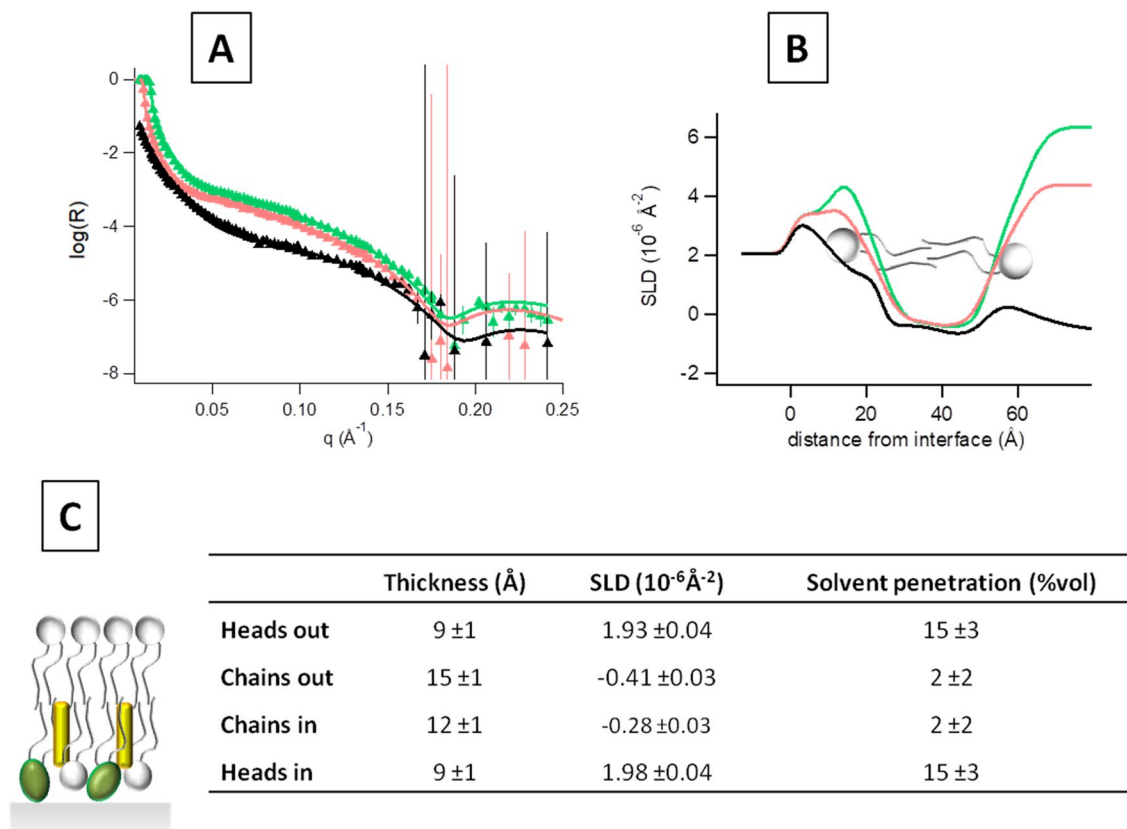


Figure 5. (A) Reflectivity curves of the supported PLPC/sitosterol/GluCer (60/20/20) membrane investigated in D₂O (green), H₂O (black) and 4 MW (pink) at room temperature. Symbols are the experimental point, lines the best fits, from which the SLD profiles showed in panel (B) are obtained with the software MOTOFIT^{42,43}. (C) Common structural parameters used to contemporary fit the curves relative to the PLPC/sitosterol/GluCer membrane in the three contrast solvents. Errors on the single values have been determined from the fit quality through the χ^2 value.

Conclusion

Assessing the cross and lateral distribution of the molecules within cell membrane is a difficult task, especially with non-invasive techniques, but it is of fundamental interest for the understanding, and eventual manipulation, of cell functionality at the molecular level.

Here we exploited in silico and experimental techniques to investigate the sitosterol-GluCer coupling within PLPC membranes, enriching plant membrane rafts.

The complementary biophysical approaches used allowed to demonstrate that a strong direct interaction between sitosterol and GluCer exists within plant model membranes and governs their lateral and cross distribution in membrane leaflets. Indeed, sitosterol and GluCer are found to laterally co-segregate within the PLPC matrix, and to co-localize in the same membrane leaflet, finally found to be fully asymmetric concerning their distribution.

The importance of this finding is enriched by the fact that none of the used technique is invasive for the system such as the use of fluorophores or other ionizing radiations may be, even if our approach required the use of simplified systems. However, part of our studies have been performed on monolayer systems, while the presence of an opposite layer could affect the components lateral distribution, as in real membranes the presence of other molecular components or transient situations occurring at membrane surface may affect molecular distributions. Future investigation will lead to study more complex membrane models, where other molecules, as proteins, will be embedded, in order to unveil the processes governing cross and lateral components distribution within the membrane at the molecular level, reflecting in membrane structural and dynamical properties.

Materials and methods

Materials. Palmitoyl-2-linoleoyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine (PLPC), sitosterol and D-glucosyl- β -1,1'-N-palmitoyl-D-erythro-sphingosine (d18:1/16:0) (Glucosylceramide or GluCer) were purchased from Avanti Polar Lipids and used without further purification.

Vesicles preparation. PLPC/sitosterol 80/20 mol and PLPC/sitosterol/GluCer 60/20/20 mol mixed system have been obtained by mixing the correct amounts of each component dissolved in organic solvent, then dry

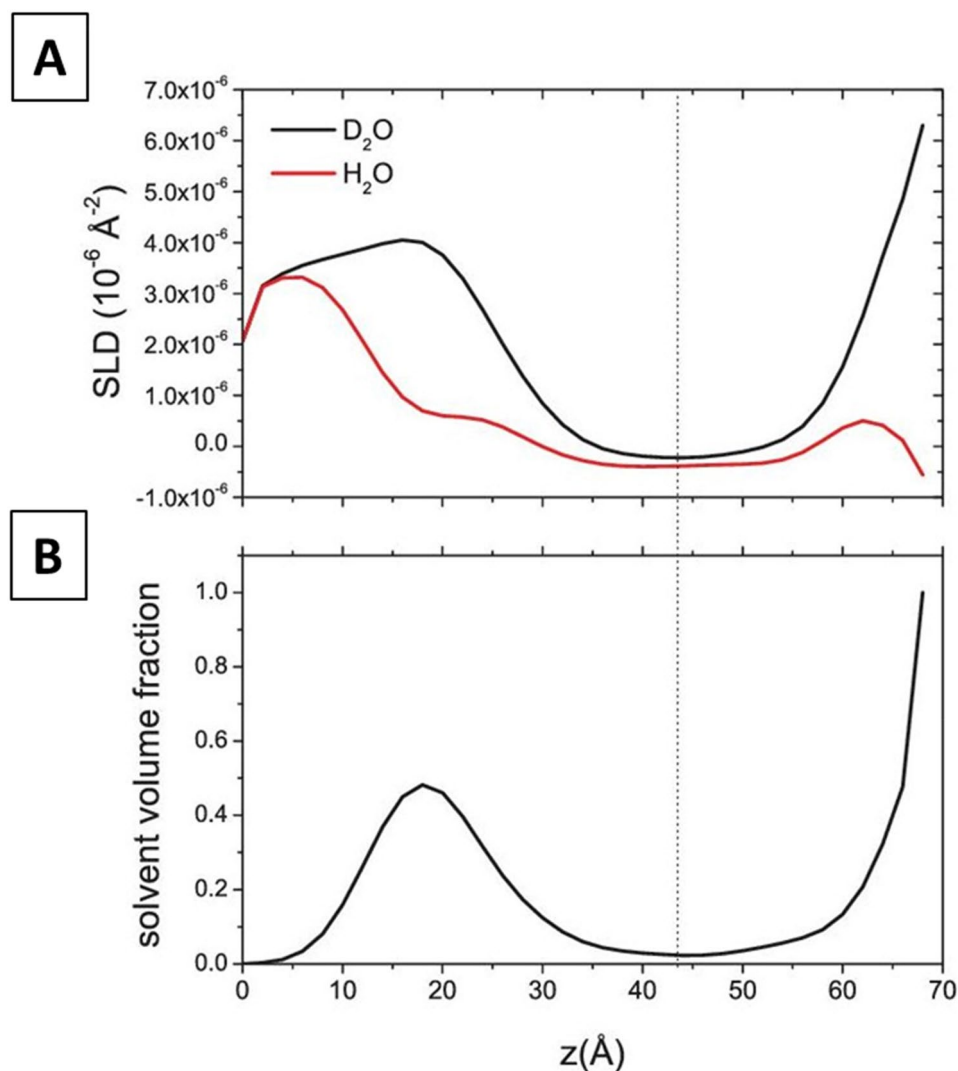


Figure 6. (A) SLD profiles and (B) solvent volume fraction for PLPC/sitosterol (80/20) membrane obtained with the model-free approach. Dotted line represents the center between upper and lower leaflet headgroup region.

films have been formed on a ball-shaped glass flask, finally hydrated to the 0.5 mg/mL concentration in NaCl 150 mM water and extruded through filters with a porosity of 80 nm to obtain monolamellar vesicles.

Vesicles deposition for single membrane preparation. After silicon characterization, supported bilayers have been formed by the vesicle fusion technique⁴³: vesicles of the desired composition have been injected in the NR measuring cell at room temperature. After 45 min for incubation and bilayer deposition the excess vesicles have been removed by gentle solvent exchange.

Langmuir films. Surface pressure (Π) – molecular area (A) compression isotherms were recorded using an automated LB system (KSV Minitrough [width, 75 mm; area, 24.225 mm²], KSV Instruments, Helsinki, Finland) with a platinum Wilhelmy plate to measure the surface pressure. Lipids (PLPC, sitosterol, glucosylceramide) were dissolved in chloroform/methanol (2:1, v/v). Pure solutions as well as their ternary mixture (PLPC/sitosterol/GluCer (60/20/20)) were prepared to a final concentration of 1 mM. A volume of 20–30 μ L was spread on the Tris HCl subphase at pH 7.4 and 25 °C. After waiting for 15 min for solvent evaporation and spreading of the molecules, the monolayer was compressed by two barriers approaching symmetrically at a rate of 10 mm/min. The surface pressure was measured during the entire compression. The variation coefficient of at least two independent experiments did not exceed 5%.

The additivity rule was applied according to the following equation to calculate the theoretical value of the mean lipid molecular area in the ternary mixture PLPC/sitosterol/GluCer (60/20/20):

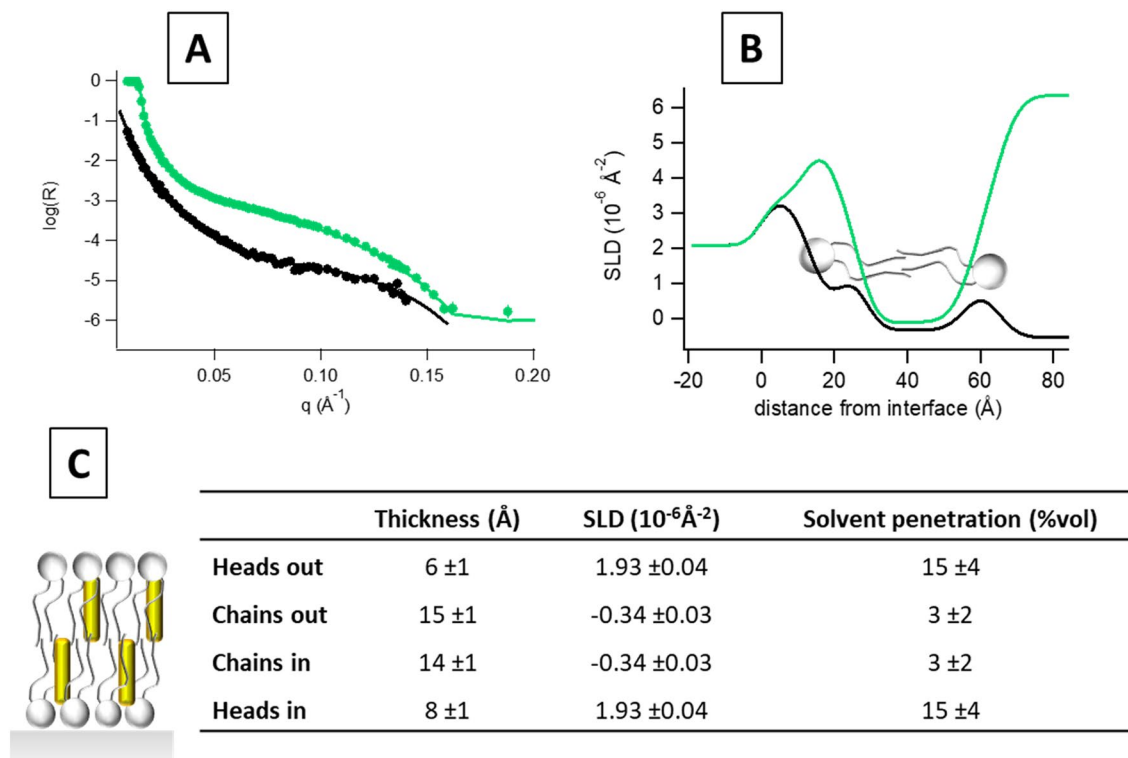


Figure 7. (A) reflectivity curves of the supported PLPC/sitosterol (80/20) membrane investigated in D₂O (green) and H₂O (black) at room temperature are shown. Symbols are the experimental points, lines the best fits from which the SLD profiles shown in panel (B) have been obtained with the software MOTOFIT^{42,43}. (C) Common structural parameters used to contemporary fit the curves relative to the PLPC/sitosterol (80/20) in H₂O and D₂O at room temperature. Errors on the single values have been determined from the fit quality through the χ^2 value.

$$A_{123} = X_1A_1 + X_2A_2 + X_3A_3$$

where X is the molar fraction and the subscripts 1, 2, 3 and 123 refer to the pure components 1, 2 and 3, and to their ternary mixture, respectively.

Molecular dynamics. PLPC/sitosterol 80/20 mol and PLPC/sitosterol/GluCer 60/20/20 mol mixed system (1020 lipids) have been studied by molecular dynamics (MD). All simulations have been performed with the CHARMM36 force field⁵⁰. Membrane systems have been generated by using the CHARMM-GUI membrane builder^{51–54} and the box filled with TIP3P water⁵⁵ with a water/lipid ratio of 50 and a KCl concentration of 150 mM. All the systems studied were equilibrated by using the six steps equilibration proposed by the CHARMM-GUI membrane builder; a minimization by steepest descent for 1,000 steps, two NVT and four NPT simulations with increasing length and time step and decreasing restraints force constants on lipids phosphate positions and dihedrals. Temperature and pressure were coupled at 295 K and 1 bar respectively using the weak coupling Berendsen algorithm with $\tau_T = 1$ ps and $\tau_P = 5$ ps⁵⁶. Pressure was coupled semiisotropically. The production simulations were then carried out for 1000 ns and as triplicate for the PLPC/sitosterol/GluCer system and for 50 ns for the PLPC/Sitosterol system. Periodic boundary conditions (PBC) are used with a 2 fs time step. Temperature was maintained by using the Nosé-Hoover method^{57,58} and pressure by using the Parrinello-Rahman barostat⁵⁹ with a compressibility of 4.5×10^{-5} (1/bar). Electrostatic interactions were treated by using the particle mesh Ewald (PME) method⁶⁰. The van der Waals interaction was switched off from 1 to 1.2 nm by the force-based switching function⁶¹. Hydrogen bonds lengths were maintained with the LINCS algorithm⁶². Trajectories were performed and analyzed with GROMACS 2020.3 tools⁶³. 3D structures were analyzed with both PYMOL (Schrödinger2010) and VMD⁶⁴ softwares. Radial distribution functions have been computed for the last 400 ns of the trajectories with the PLPC phosphate, ceramide first carbon and sitosterol oxygen. A value of 1 means a uniform distribution. At distance lower than 0.3 nm, values tend to 0 because lipids cannot interpenetrate except for sterols with GluCer and to a lesser extent with PLPC, meaning that sterols are located beneath the first lipid species.

Hypermatrix. Hypermatrix is a simple docking method described in^{65,66}. Like it was recently done for saponins⁶⁷ and amphiphilic azobenzenes⁶⁸, it was used to calculate the paired interaction between sitosterol and PLPC or GluCer. Sitosterol is fixed at a central position of the system and oriented at the hydrophobic/hydrophilic interface and the interacting molecule (PLPC or GluCer), also oriented at the lipid/water interface, is

positioned around the central molecule by rotations and translations (more than 10^7 positions tested). For each position, an interaction energy is calculated, based on an empirical forcefield⁶⁹. The most stable assembly is the one having the lowest energy value.

Neutron reflectometry. Neutron reflection measurements have been performed on the MARIA beamline⁷⁰ operated by Jülich Centre for Neutron Science at Heinz Maier-Leibnitz Zentrum in Garching (Germany), using custom temperature-regulated liquid cells⁷¹. The measurements were performed using two wavelengths, 10 Å for the low- q region and 5 Å for the high- q region up to 0.25 \AA^{-1} , with 10% wavelength spread. Details about the instrumental setup and the technique are reported in⁷². The technique allows to access the structural properties of stratified interfaces in the cross direction. The technique is well suited to investigate the cross structuring of planar biomembranes deposited at interfaces such as in our case at the solid/liquid interface (silicon support and water)^{73–75} and it consists in sending a grazing beam to the sample and in collecting the reflected intensity as a function of q_z , the momentum transfer normal to the interface, where $q_z = 4\lambda \sin\alpha/2$, with α angle of beam incidence and λ incoming beam wavelength.

Reflectivity has been measured from the silicon supports and from the samples in different water solutions (H_2O and D_2O and eventually 4 MW, a mix of H_2O and D_2O with Scattering Length Density, SLD, $4 \times 10^{-6} \text{ \AA}^{-2}$). In neutron reflectometry experiments, indeed, the systems under investigation are generally studied in different $\text{H}_2\text{O}/\text{D}_2\text{O}$ mixtures to selectively enhance or lower the contrast (i.e. visibility) of different portions of the system, to determine the hydration of the layers, which contrast varies according to the solvent used. Co-refinement of multiple contrast reflectivity data leads to an overall decrease in the ambiguity of the fits and helps in obtaining sub-nanometer information about the out of plane membrane structure. An initial analysis of the neutron reflectivity results for both systems of PLPC/sitosterol 80/20 mol and PLPC/sitosterol/GluCer 60/20/20 mol on silicon was performed using a recently introduced model-free approach⁴¹ where no assumptions concerning the structure of the interfacial layer are made. The first step consists of estimating the overall layer thickness (D_{max}) by performing an IndirectFourier Transform of the reflectivity data. Subsequently a simulated annealing minimization of the discrepancy between the theoretical calculated reflectivity and experimental data for multiple solvent contrasts led to an estimation of solvent volume fraction and SLD profiles near the silicon surface.

This unbiased indication from the model-free fitting approach was further explored and quantified using a more traditional model-based data fitting procedure using the program MOTOFIT^{42,43}, by performing aco-refinement of the data collected in different contrast solutions: the fit of the curves was simultaneous and the values reported in the C) panels of Figs. 5 and 7 correspond to the fit parameters giving the best fit of the curves obtained in the three different contrasts, shown in panels A) of Figs. 5 and 7.

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Competing interests

The authors declare no competing interests.

Additional information

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