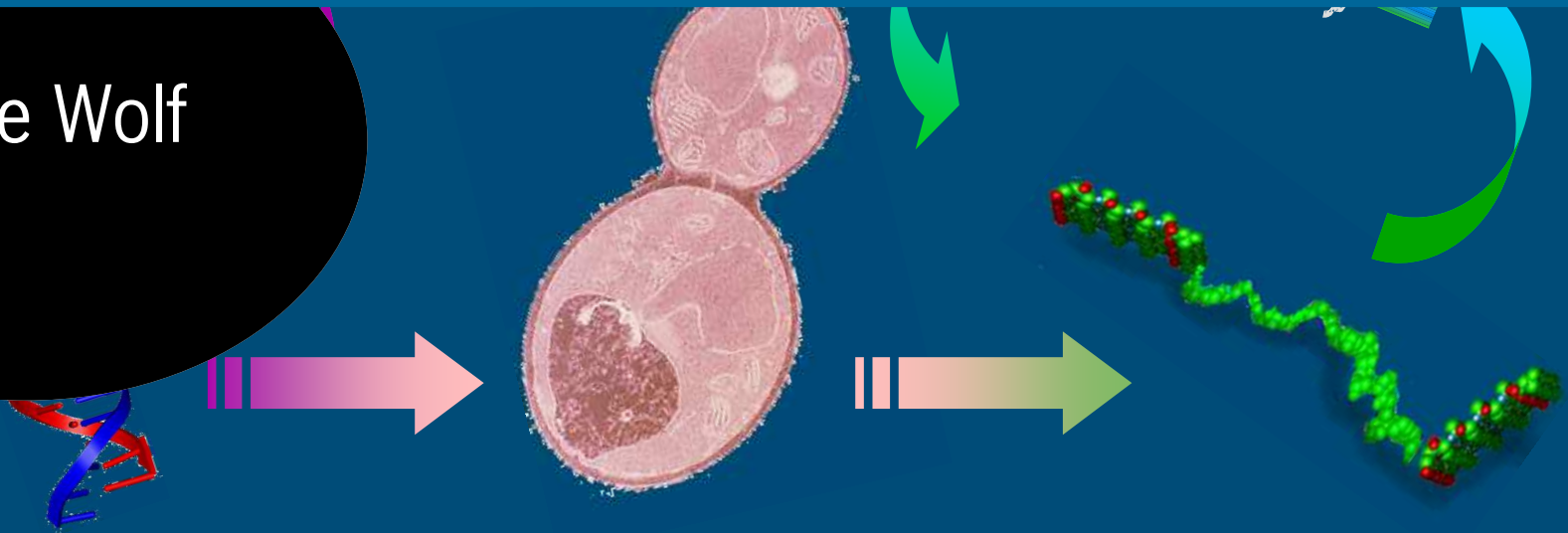


# Digital polyelectrolytes

A swindlers pastime or a musical experience?

Frits de Wolf

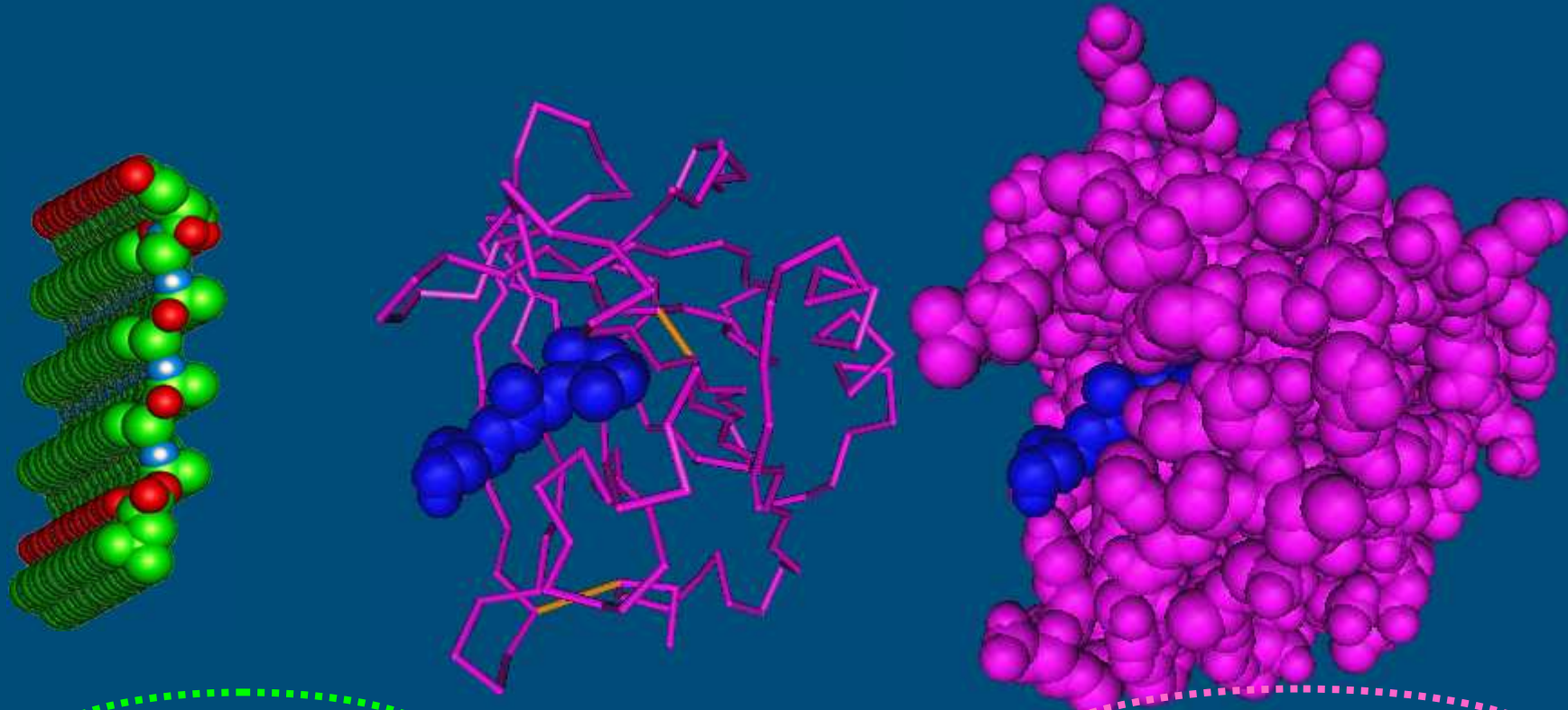


# Traditional polymers

- Distribution of molecular weights & block lengths
- Random monomer sequence
- Usually not chiral
- Poor biocompatibility
- Environmental concerns (solvents, chemicals, biodegradability)



# Living cells can make sequential polymers



mRNA being translated



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# Building blocks from nature

- collagen (gelatin = modified collagen)
- silk fibroin
- elastin
- keratin
- mussel adhesive proteins, fibronectin
- fibrin
- tubulin
- actin, myosin



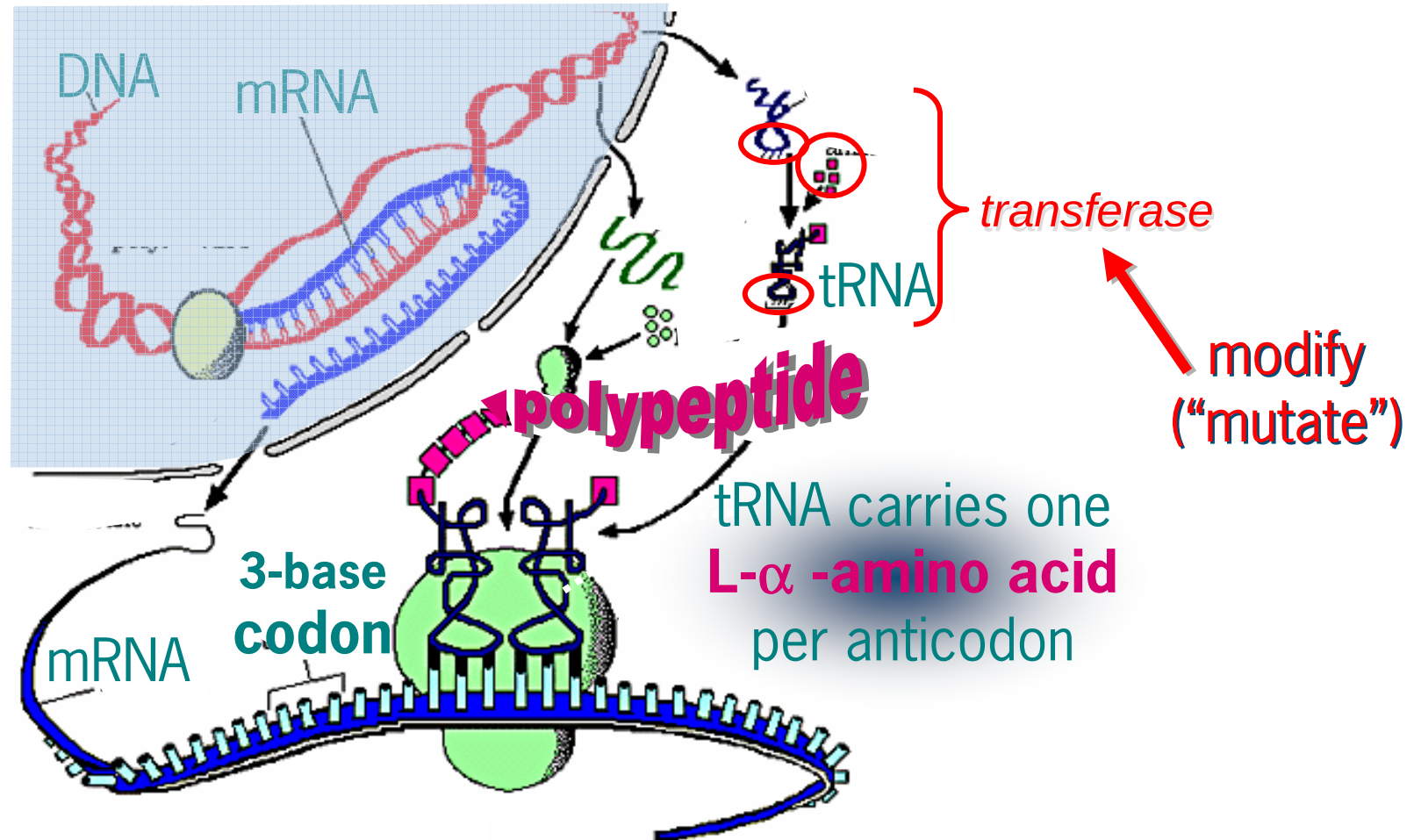
# Monomers for designer blocks

## 20 Different natural $\alpha$ -amino acids

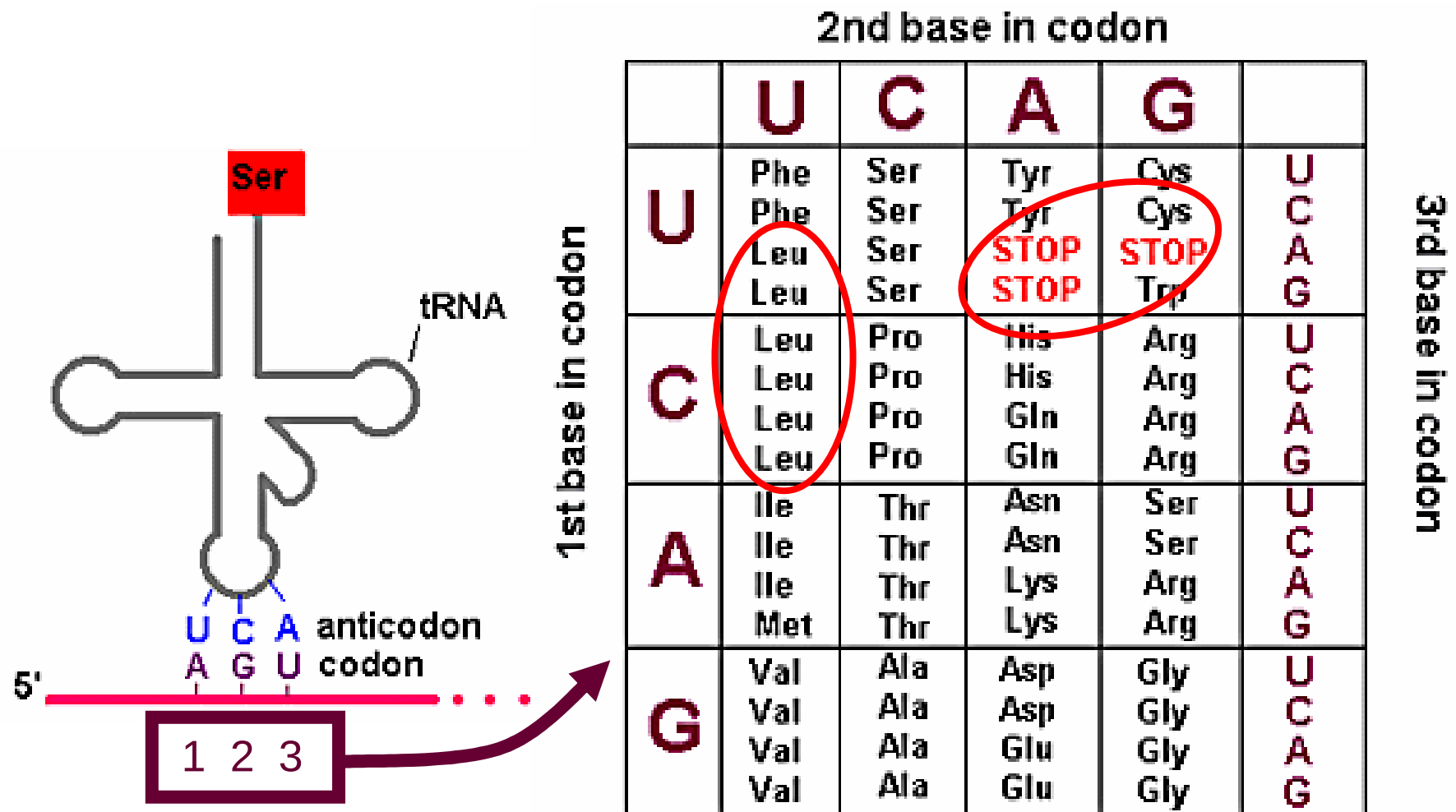
- size
- polarity
- hydrophobicity
- hydrophobicity
- aliphatic side chains (branched / not branched)
- aromatic side groups



# Insertion of non-natural monomers



# Insertion of non-natural monomers





# Biosynthesis of protein polymers





# Protein polymers: application areas

- Surgical materials (yarns, glues, fillers)
- Drug carrier materials
- Tissue engineering scaffolds
- (Bio)separation resins
- Laboratory materials
- Smart coatings
- Strong fibers



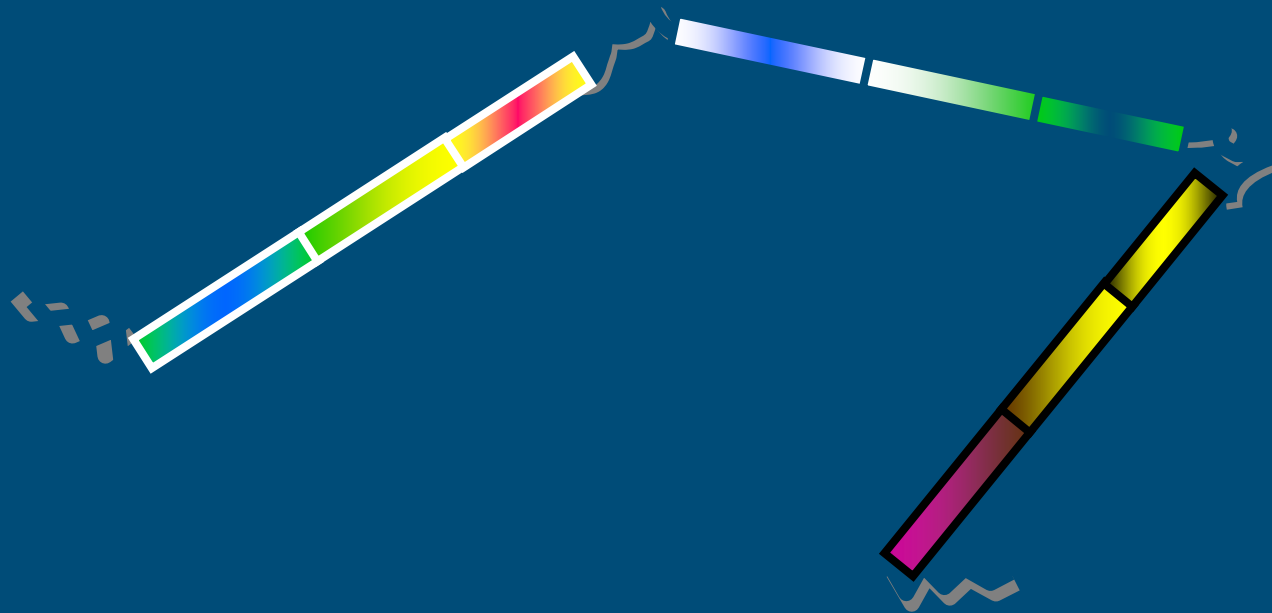
# Protein polymers are like music ...



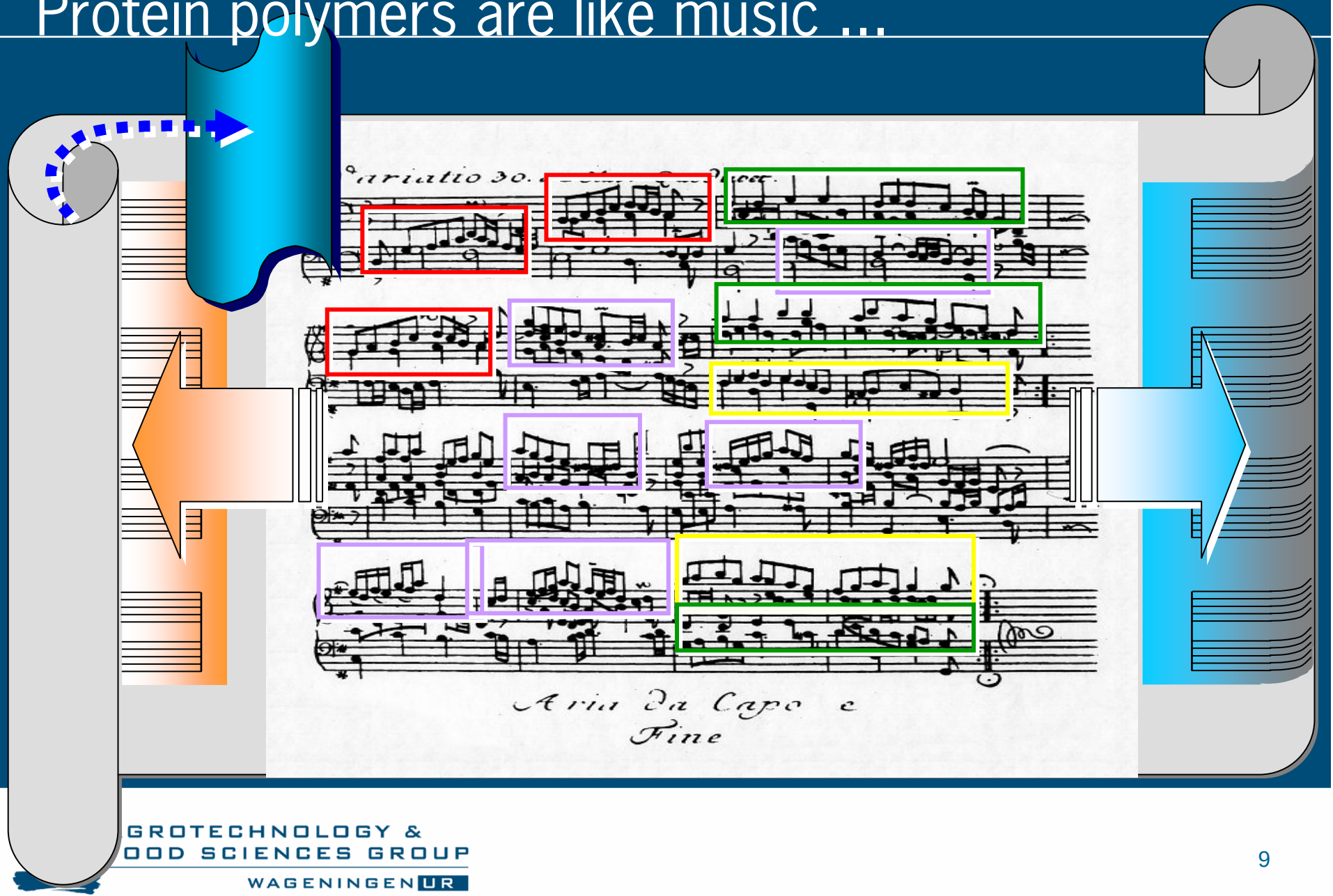
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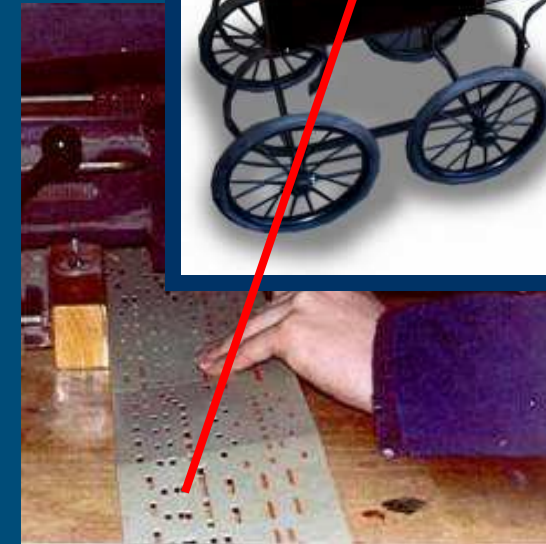
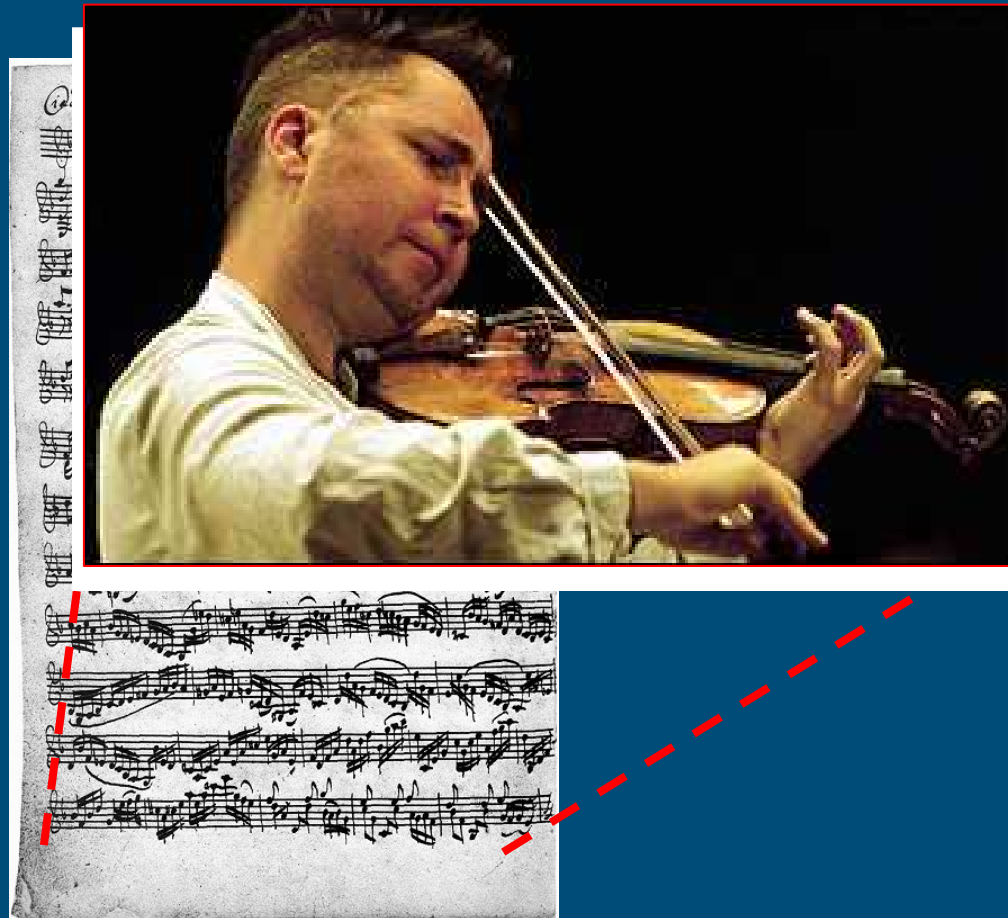
# Protein polymers are like music ...



# Protein polymers are like music ...



# Protein polymers are like music ...



# Biosynthesis of protein polymers

- 1 to 15 g / L in production medium
- entirely intact
- no unintended glycosylation
- Easy purification (precipitation & filtration)
- > 99 % pure
- purified batches of 0.1-200 g

MALDI-TOF

Mass (kDa)



# DNA templates for protein polymers

combine into one block copolymer!

isolation resulting in one DNA template  
natural DNA template  
synthesis of novel designer DNA template



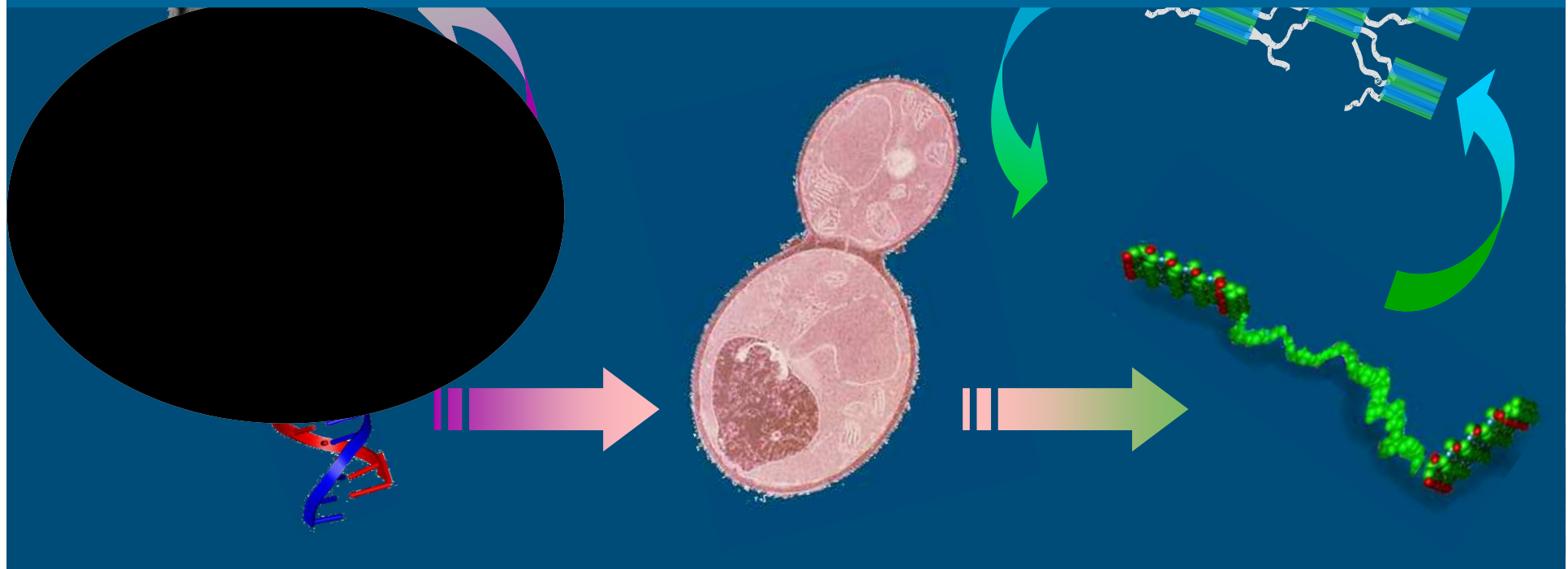
... encoding the desired polypeptide building blocks  
... encoding the entire polypeptide...

combine into one block copolymer!



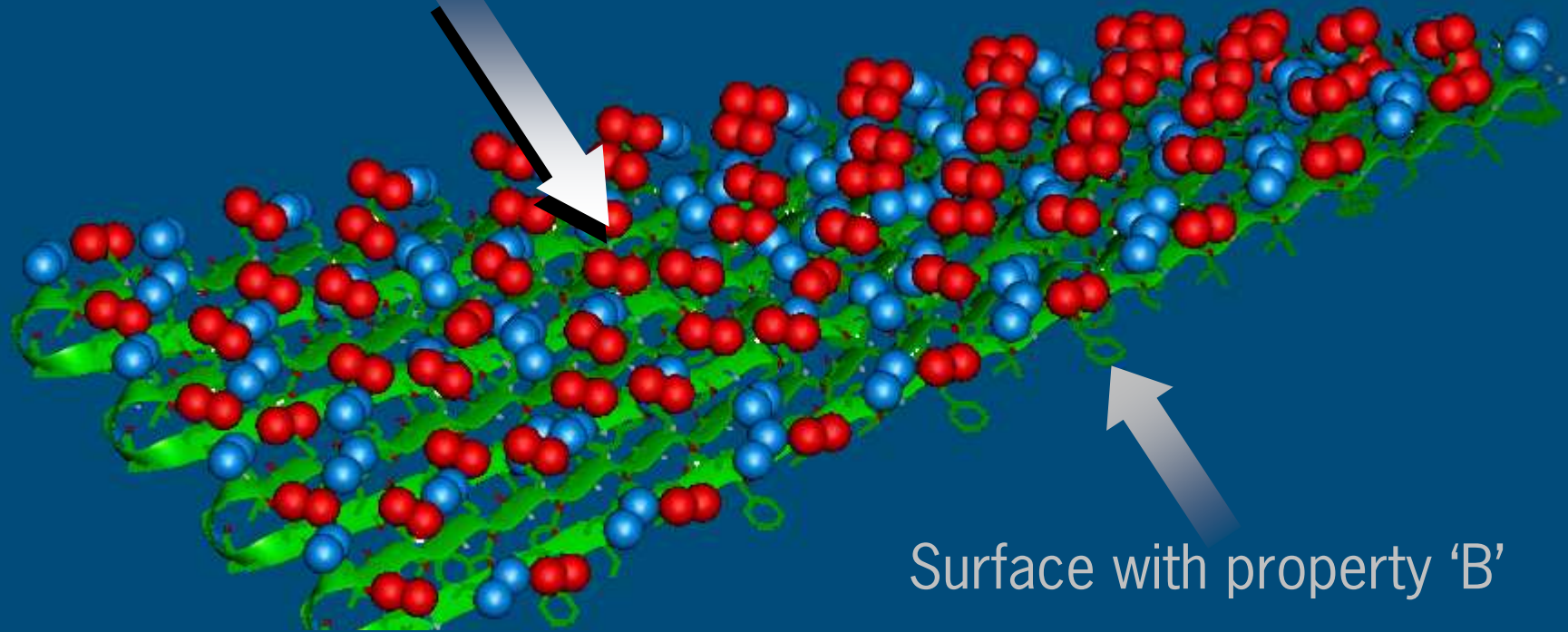


# Some structure / function modules used in protein polymers .....



# Charged surface-active protein polymers

Surface with net neutral mixture of charges

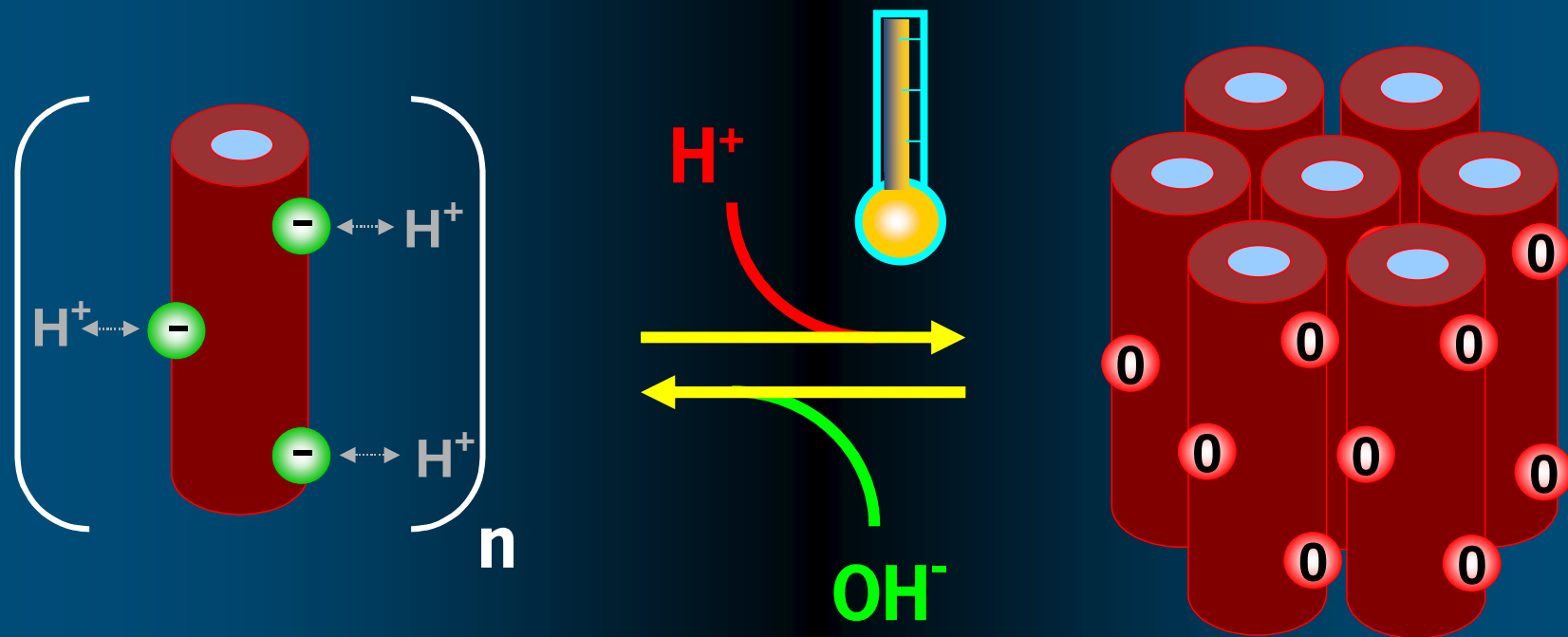


Surface with property 'B'



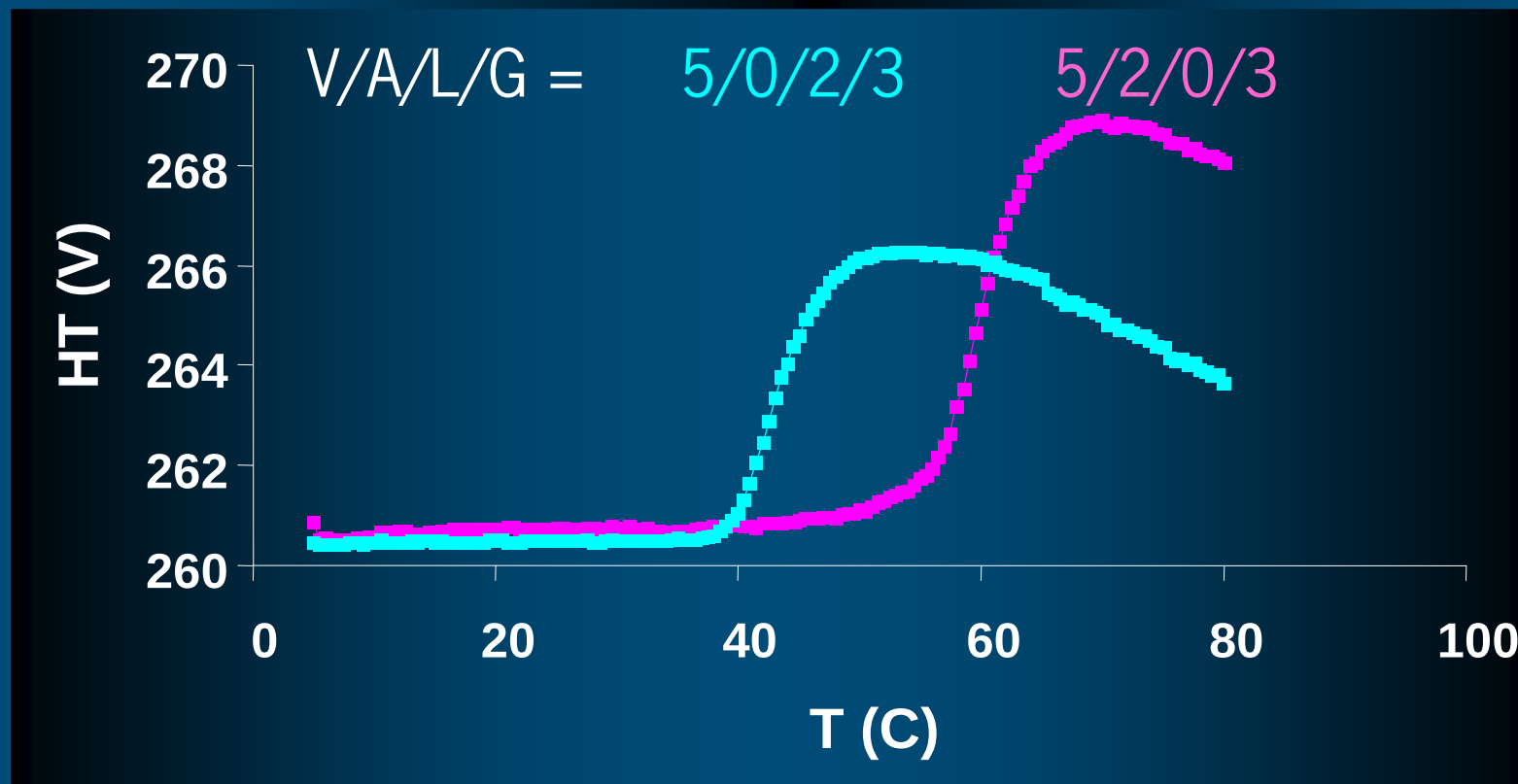
# Elastin-like protein polymers: LCST

Val-Pro-Gly-Xaa-Gly repeats, stimulus responsive



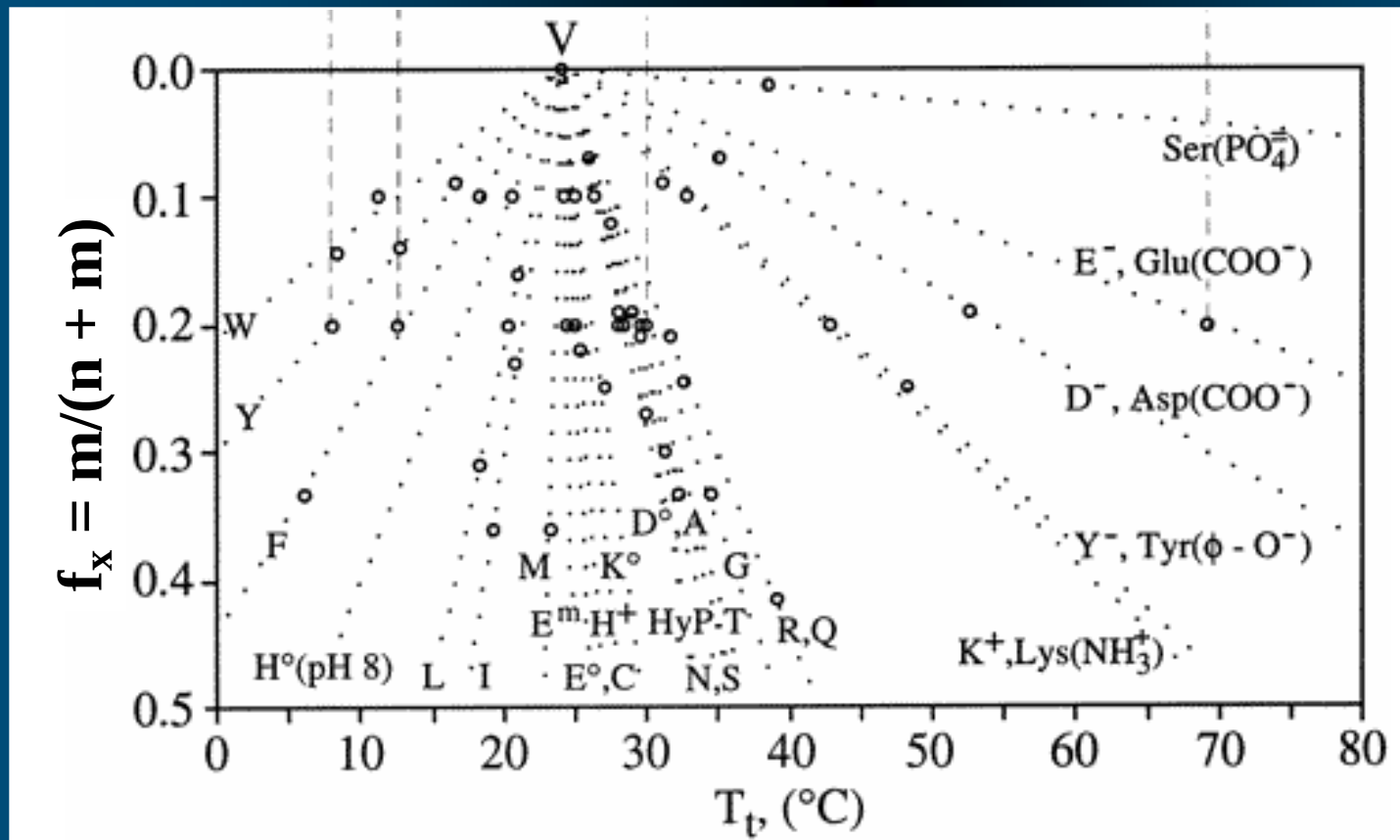
# Elastin-like protein polymers: LCST

Turbidity measurements with two different polymers  
(450 amino acids, i.e. about 35 kDa)



# Elastin-like protein polymers: LCST

Many different polymers:  $[(\text{VPGVG})_n (\text{VPGXG})_m]$

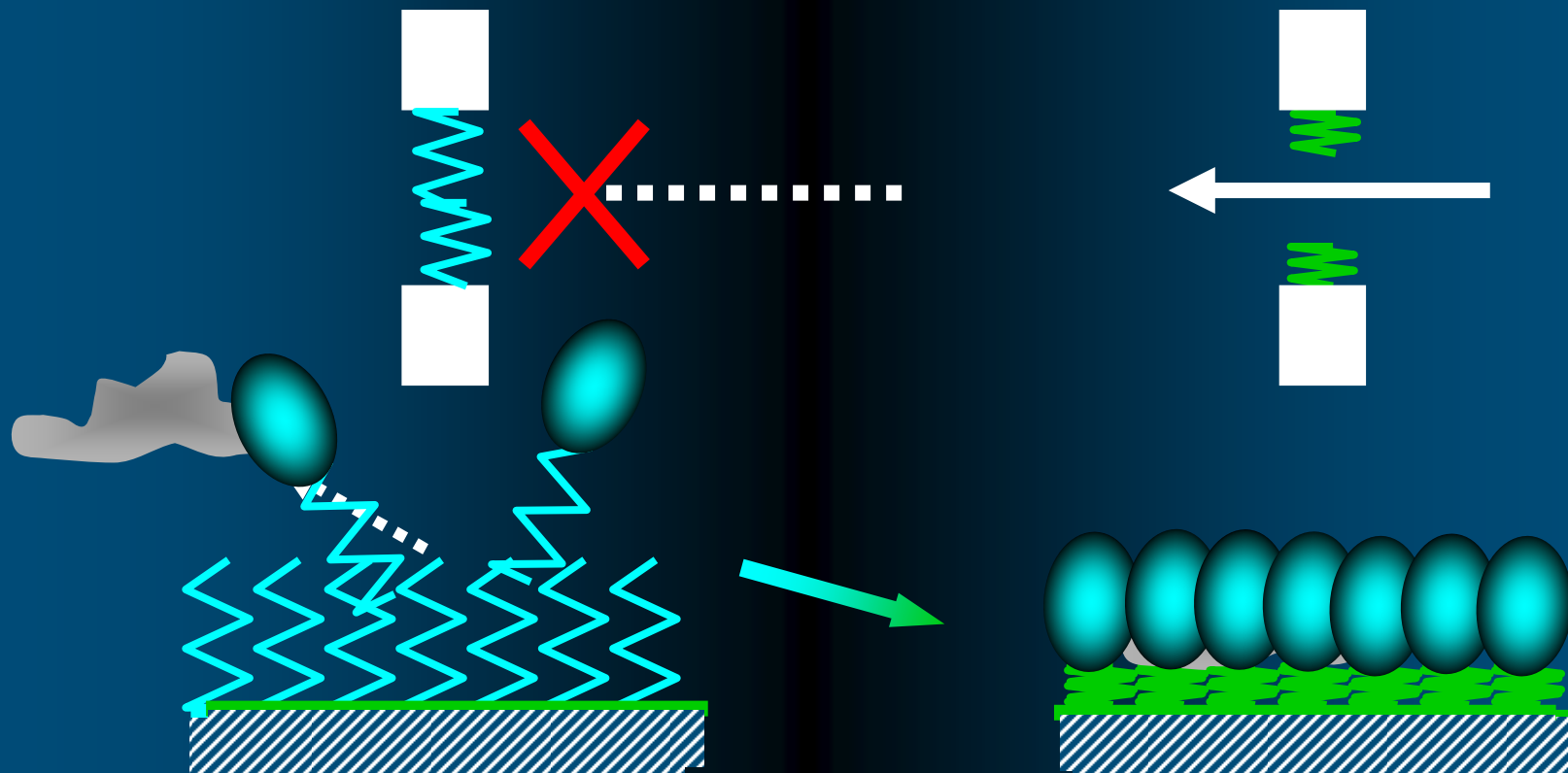


(from Dan W. Urry (1997)  
*J. Phys. Chem. B*, 101 (51): pp. 11007 -11028)



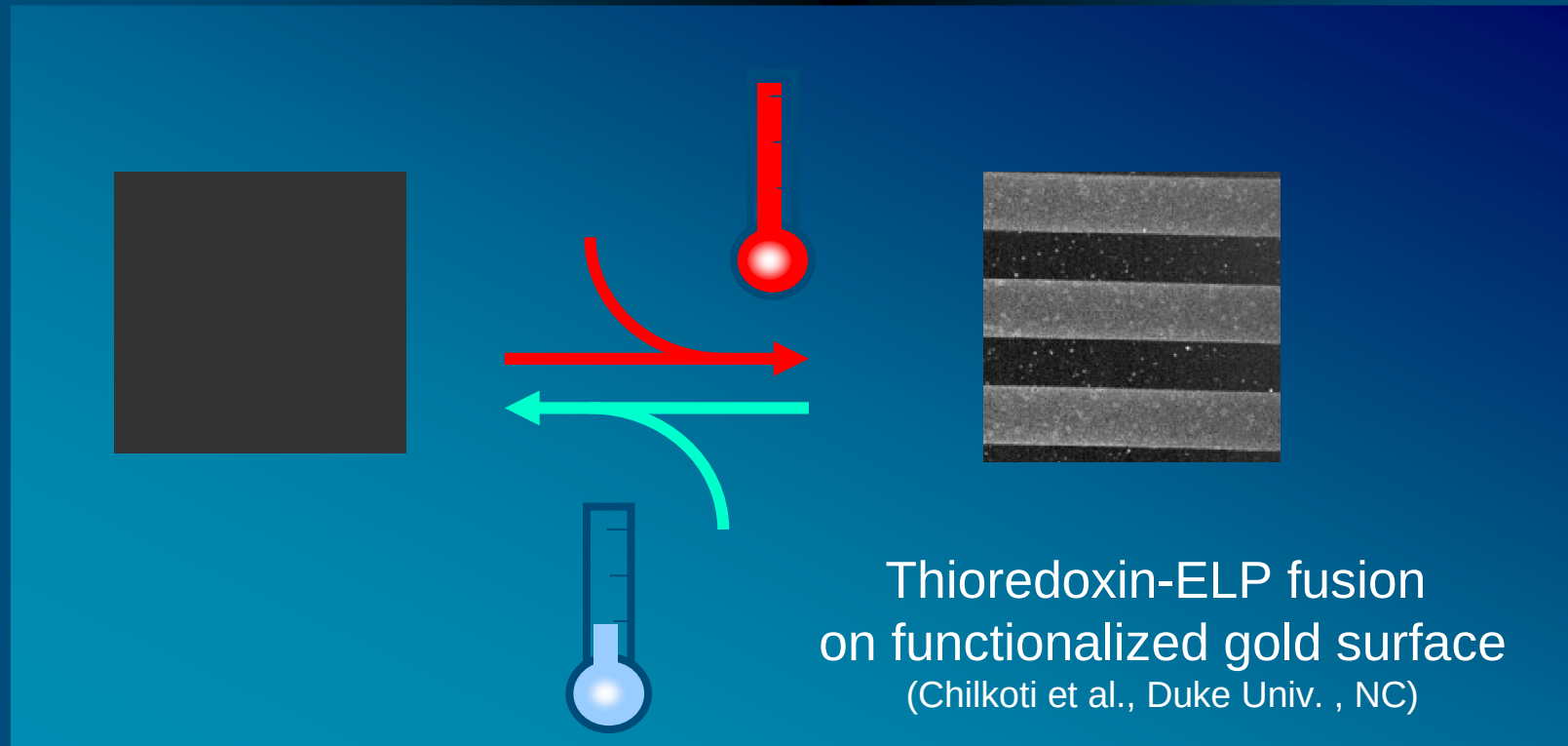
# Elastin-like protein polymers: use of LCST

## Characteristic 2: stimulus responsive



# Elastin-like protein polymers: use of LCST

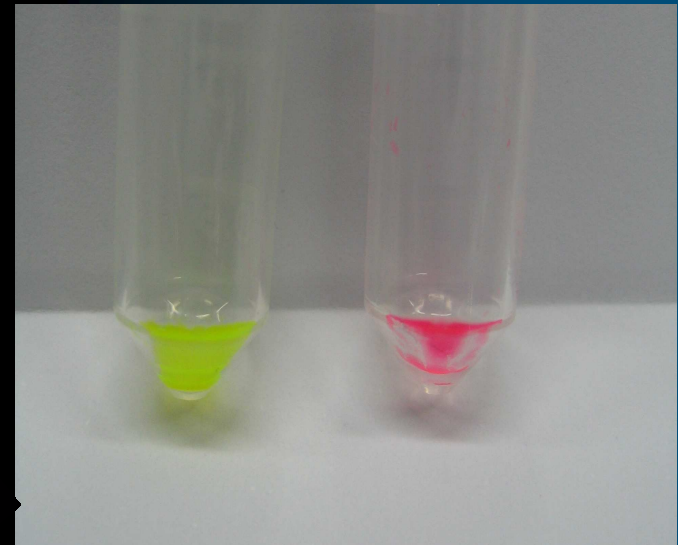
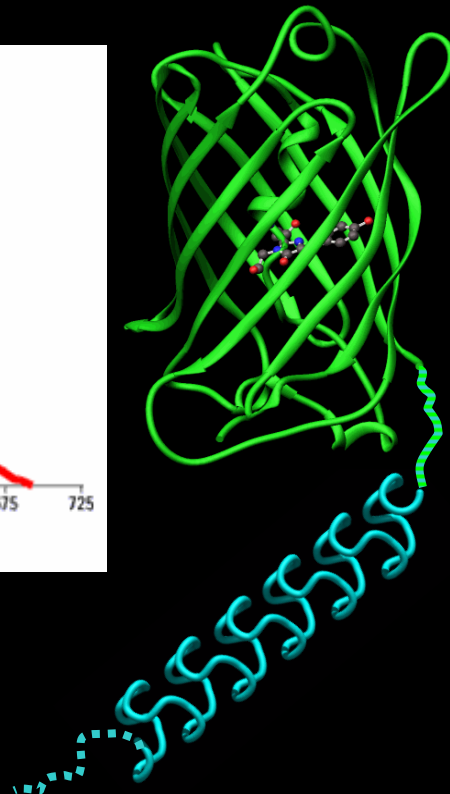
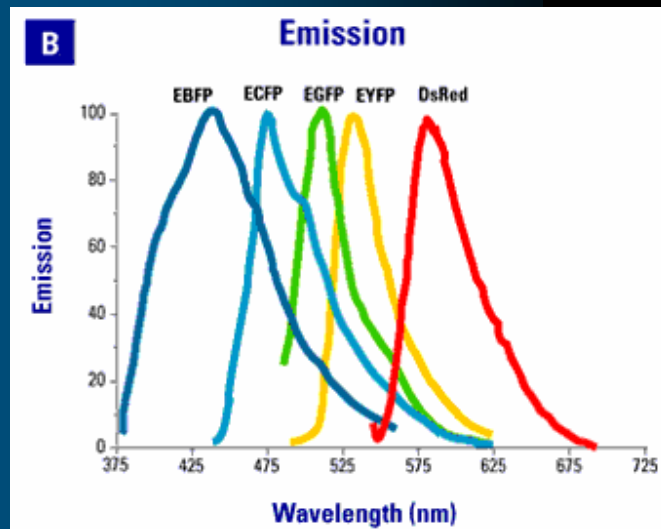
## Characteristic 2: stimulus responsive





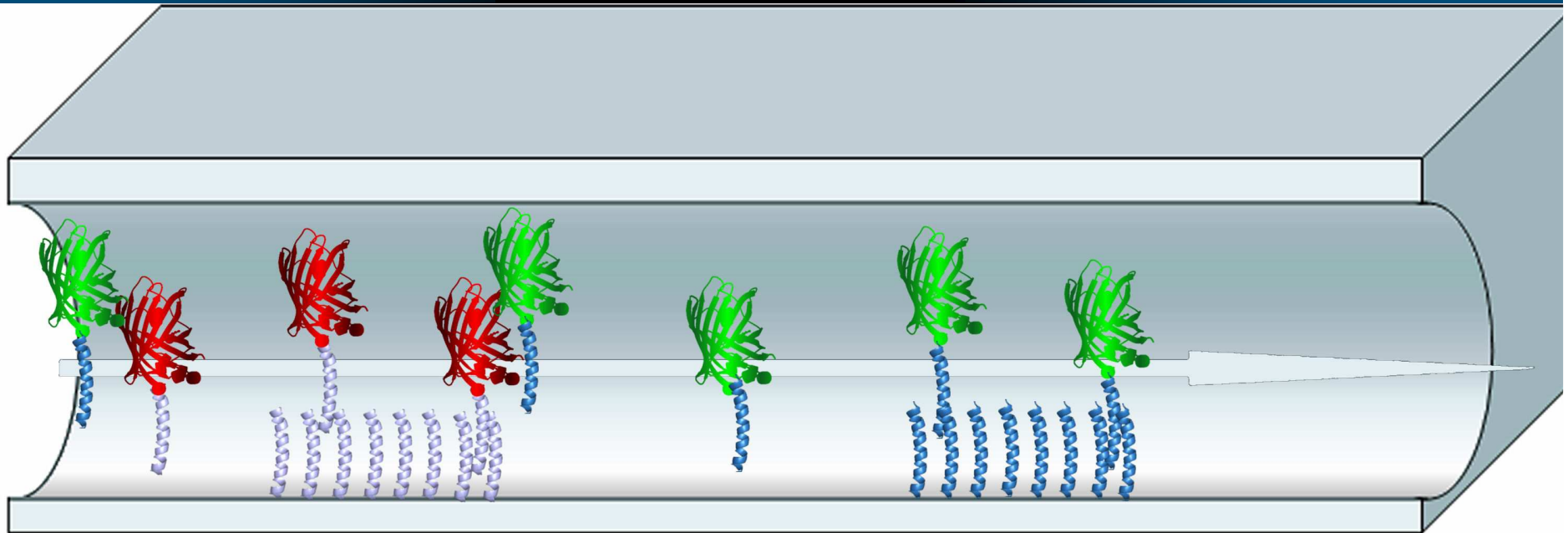
# Elastin-like protein polymers: use of LCST

Block copolymers: elastin-like + fluorescent protein



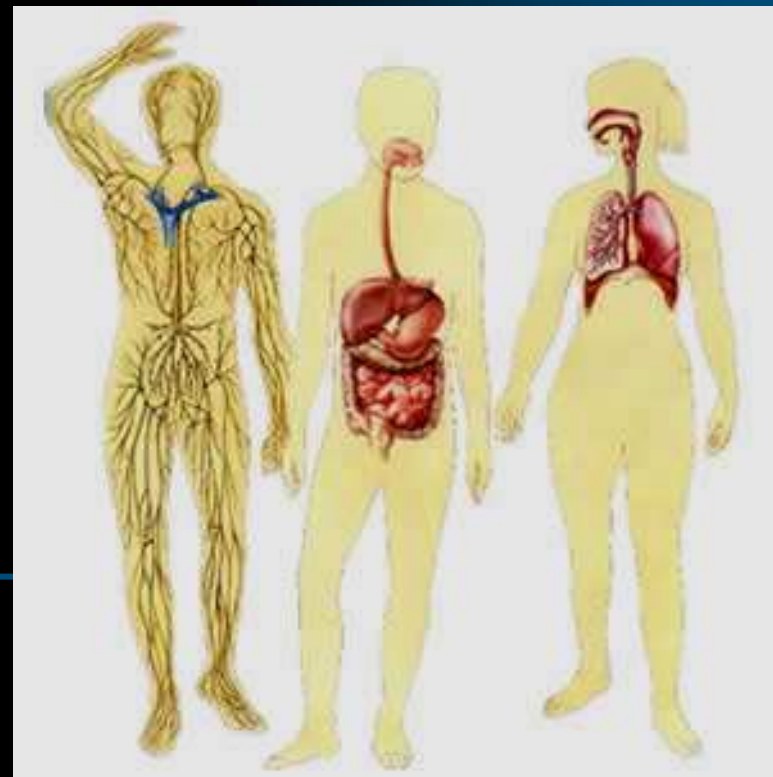
# Elastin-like protein polymers: use of LCST

## Temperature-controlled positional assembly of enzymes



# Collagen-like protein polymers

The most abundant protein in the body



# Collagen-like protein polymers: use



## Biomaterials applications & market

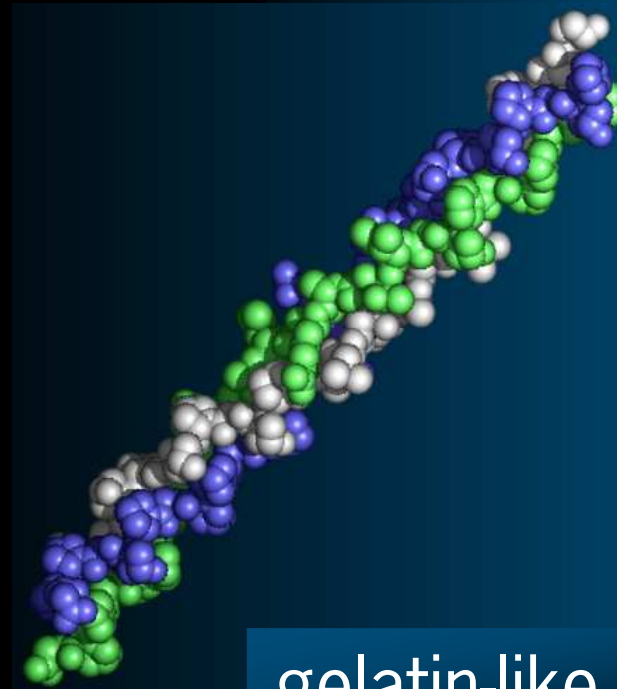
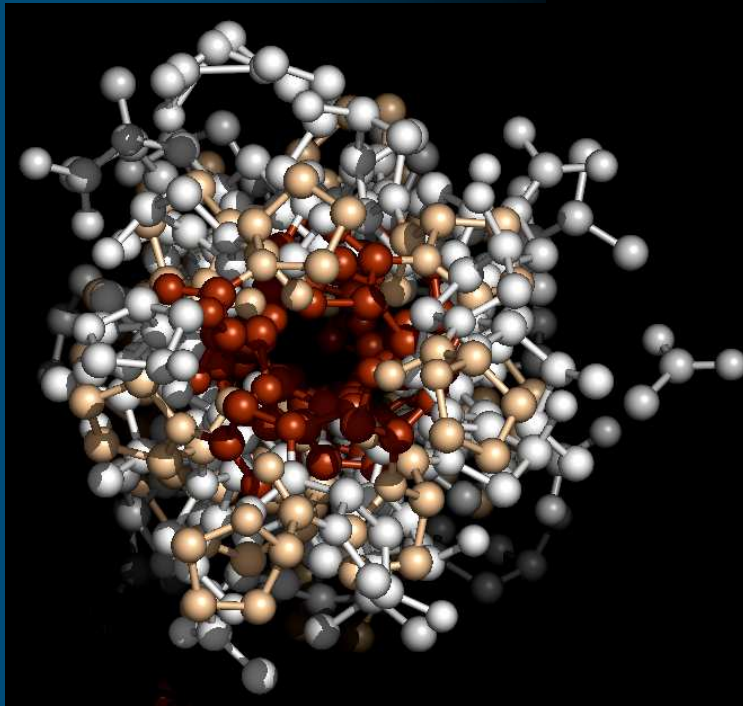
- cosmetic surgery 0.1 G€
  - dental surgery 0.65 G€
  - cardiovascular surgery 8 G€
  - drug delivery 6.3 G€
  - surgical sutures 1.7 G€
  - tissue augmentation & urology 0.1 G€
  - wound care 4 - 5 G€
  - tissue engineering 0.02 G€
- 
- total 35 G€ (raw biomaterials > 1 G€)
  - 5-30 % growth / year
  - *(TE: growth to 80 G€)*





# Collagen-like protein polymers: self-assembly

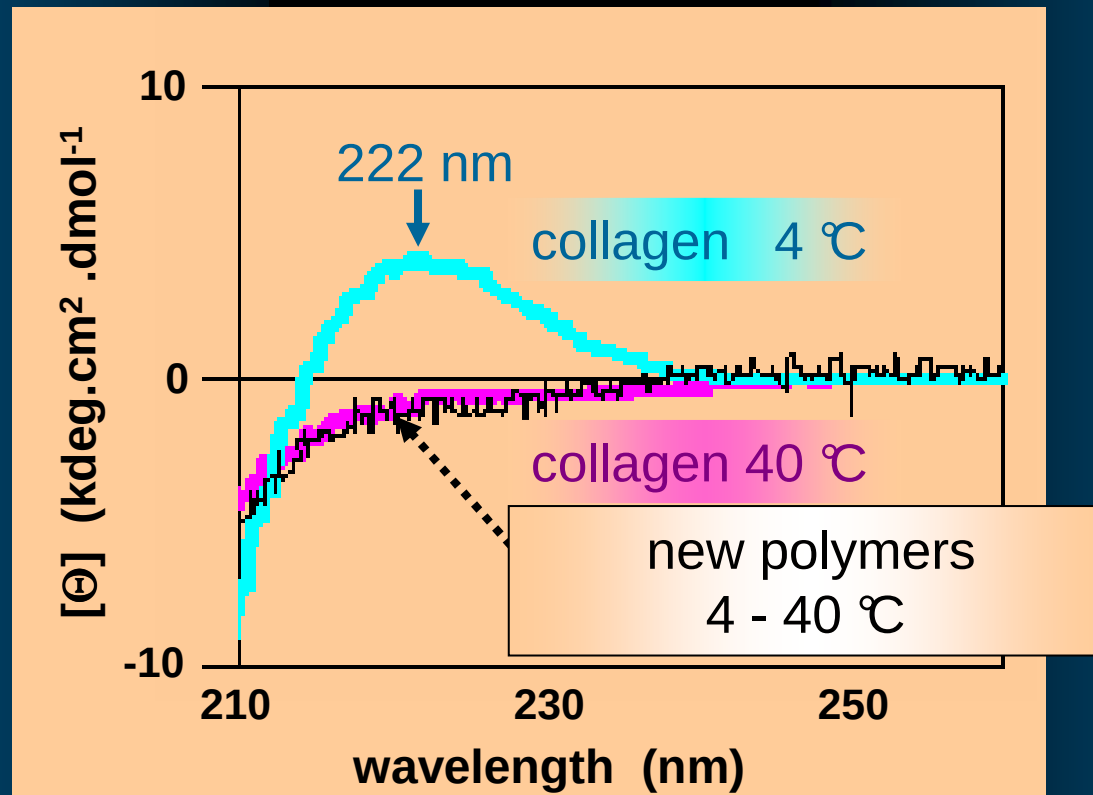
Characteristic: (Gly-X1-X2) repeats, 10 – 67 % Pro  
Pro in X2 modified to Pro-OH → helix stabilization



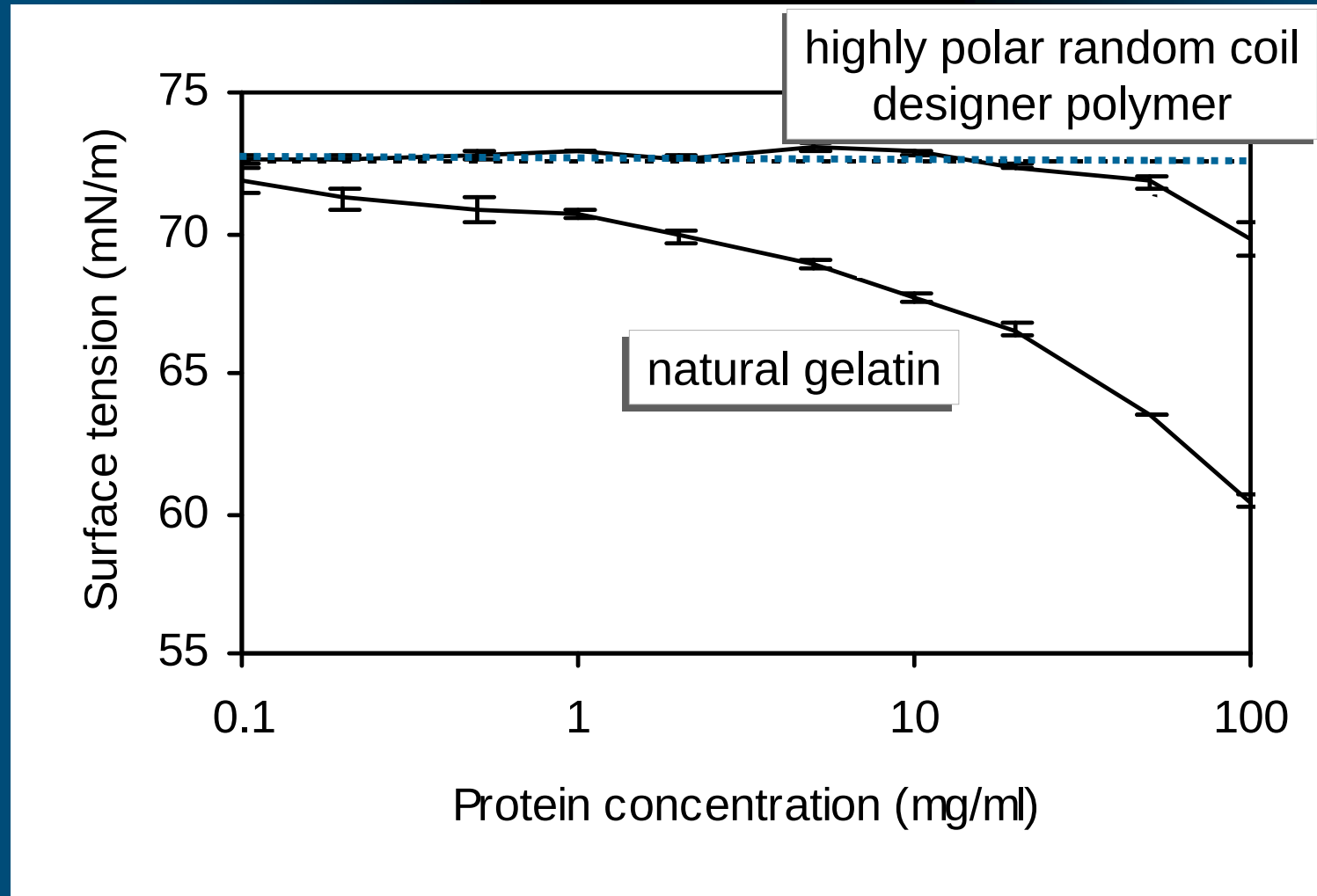
gelatin-like → gels



# Collagen-like p.p.: self assembly suppressed: modified polymers forming no helix

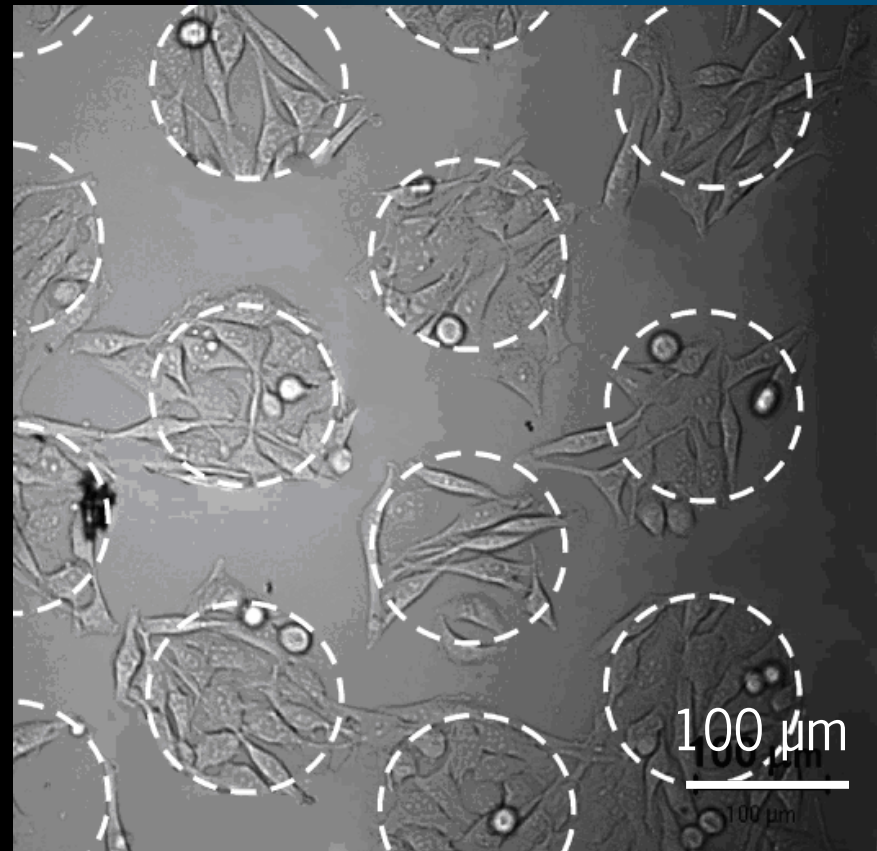
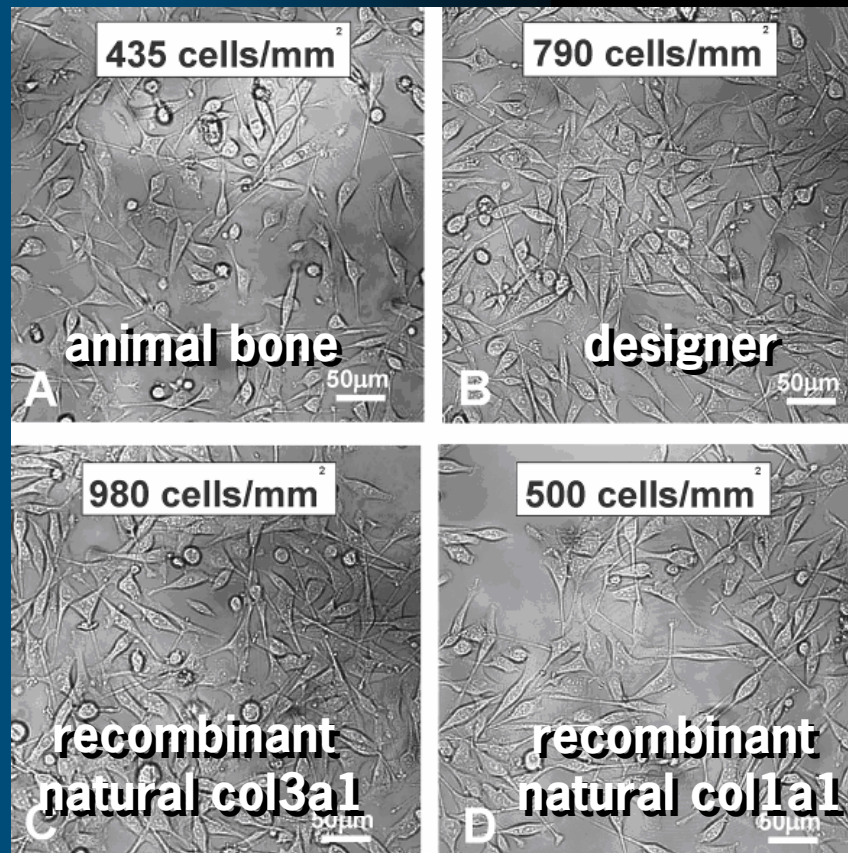


# Collagen-like protein polymers: polarity modified



# Collagen-like protein polymers: cell-binding coils

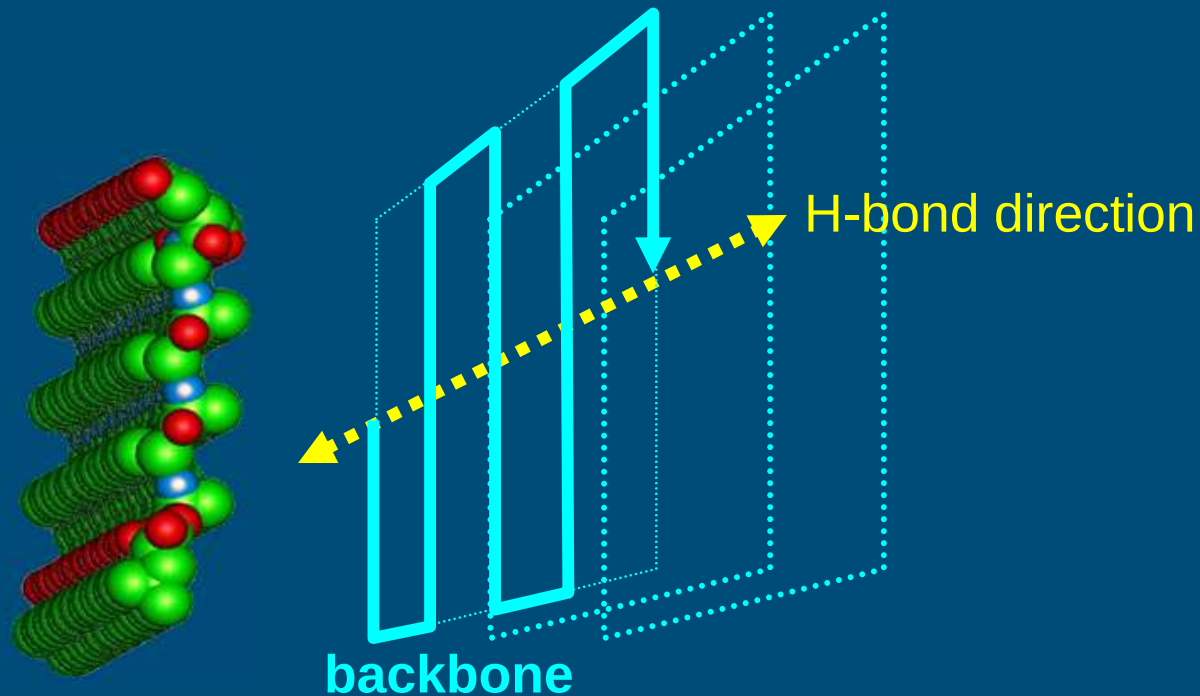
Example: collagen like polymers attracting human cervical carcinoma (HeLa) cells





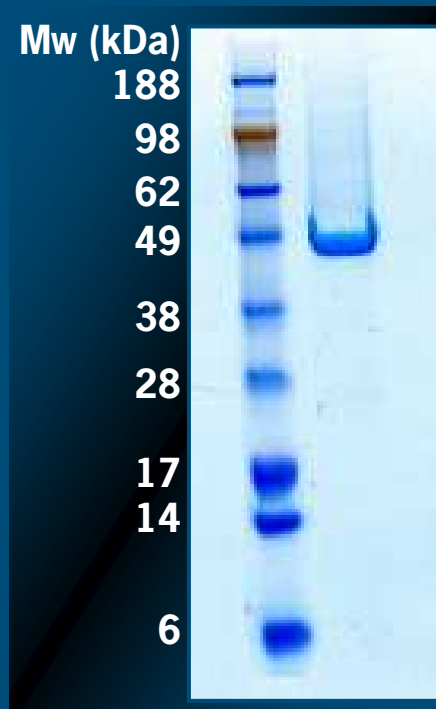
# Silk-like protein polymers: self assembly

Gly-Ala repeats  $\rightarrow$   $\beta$ -sheet stacks possible (e.g. pH-induced)



## Block A: silk-like, polyanionic

Gly-Ala repeats →  $\beta$ -sheet stacks possible

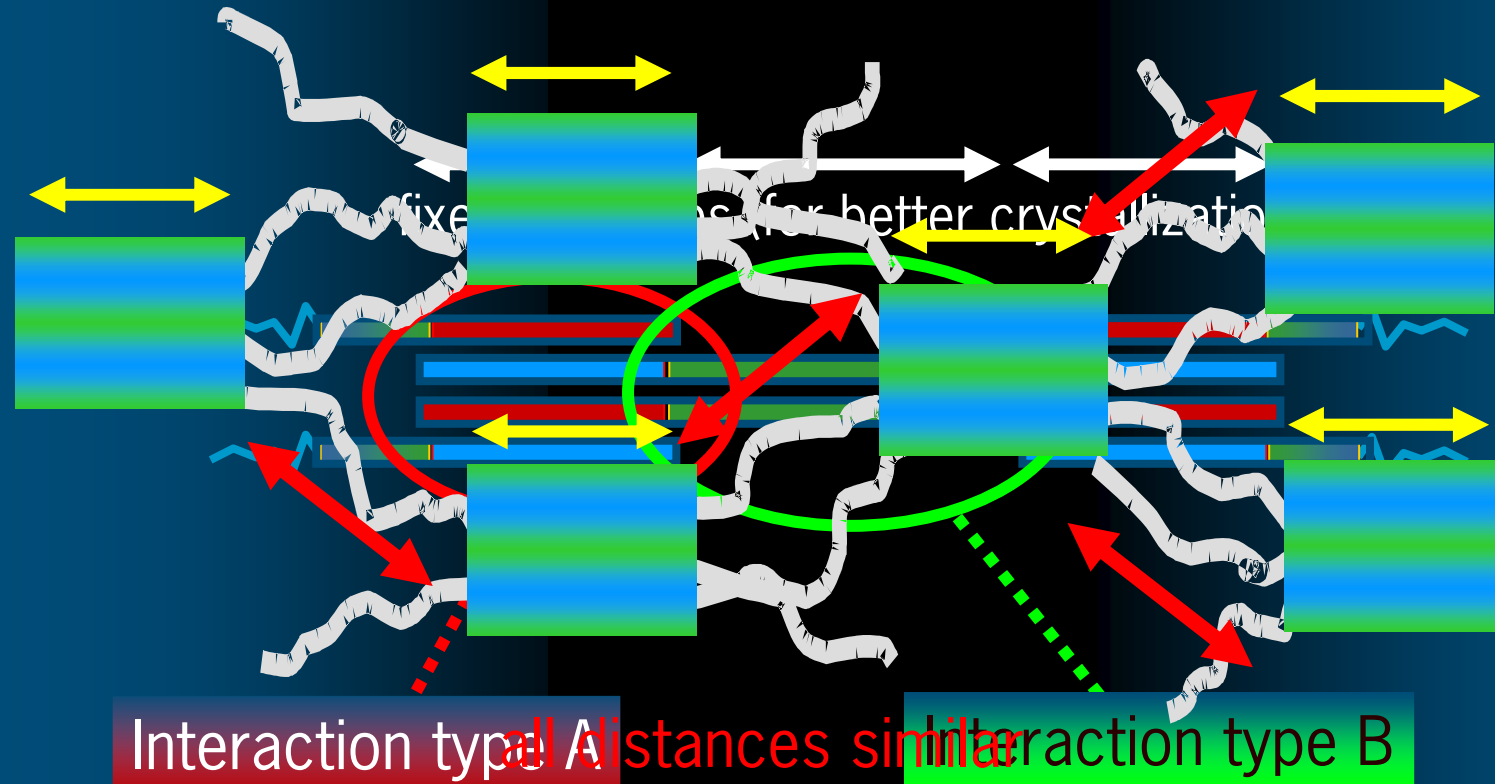


- $((\text{Gly-Ala})_3\text{-Gly-Glu})_n$
- random, extended ~ pH > 5 (CD)
- $\beta$ -sheet, turn at low pH or methanol (FTIR)



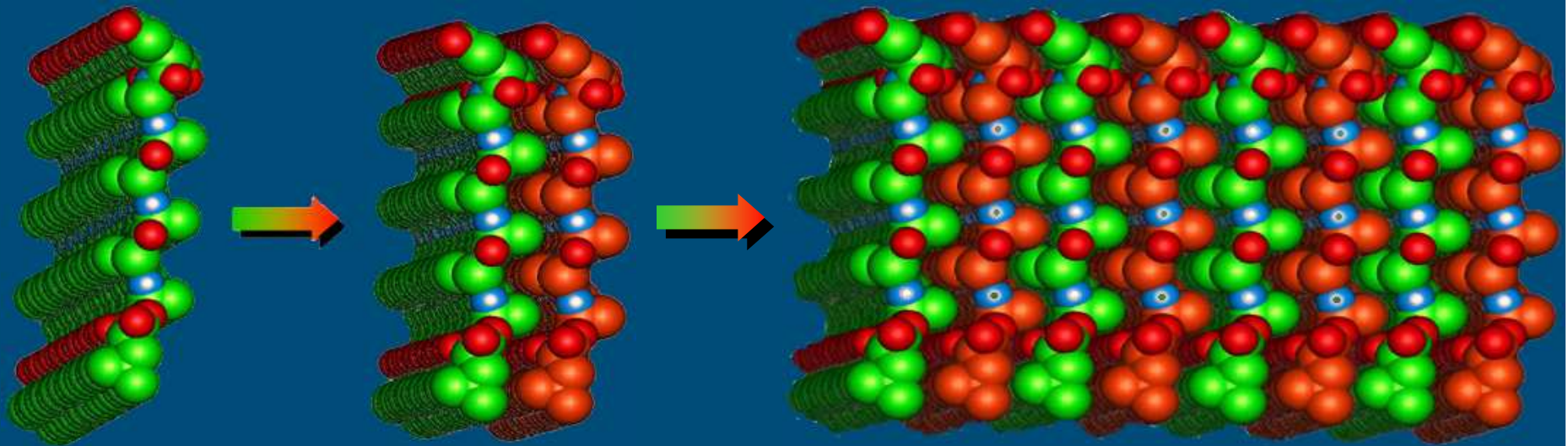
# Multiblock protein polymers

## Nanostructured materials



Block A: silk-like

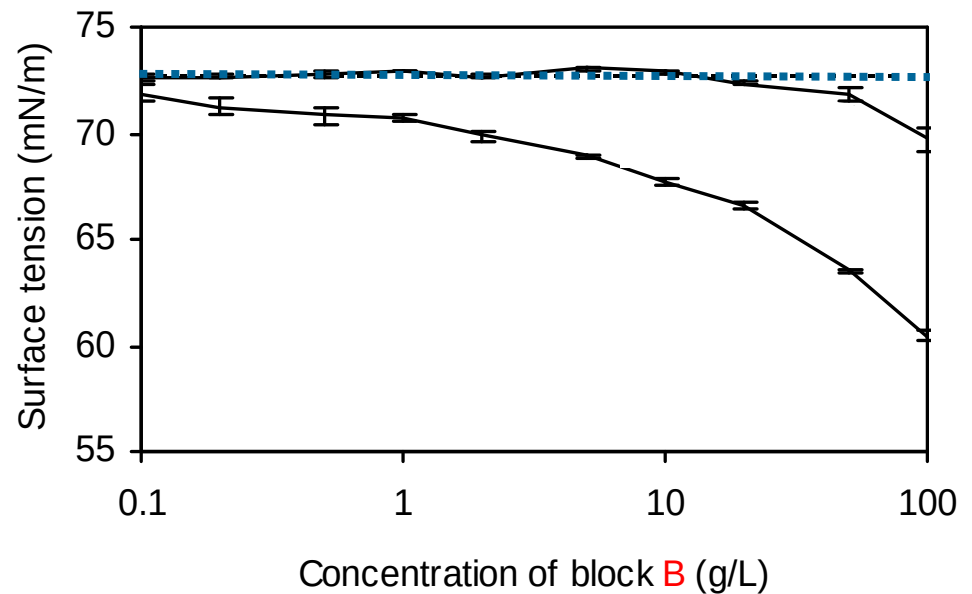
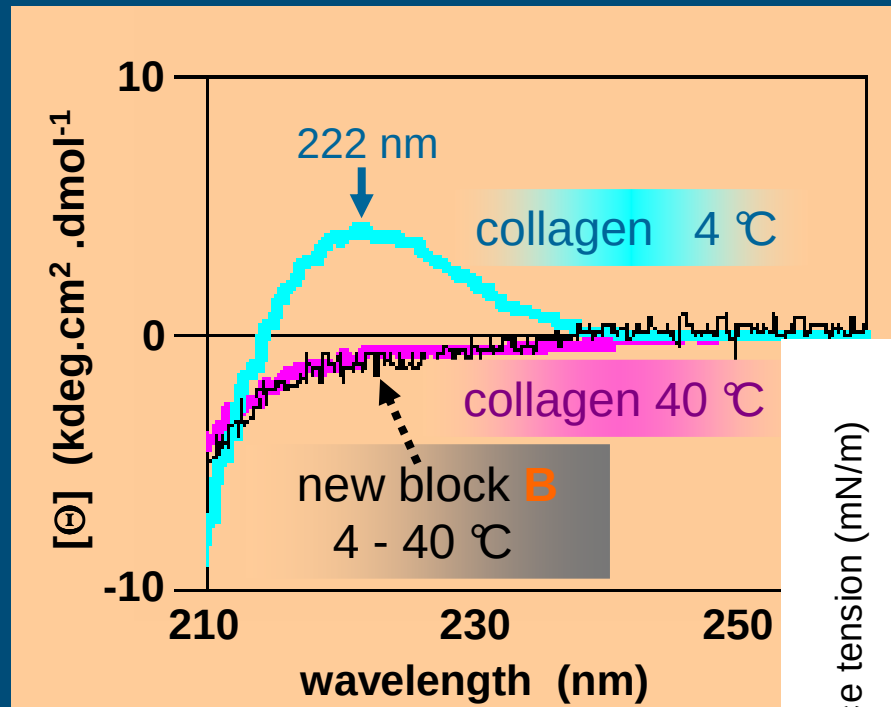
Gly-Ala repeats  $\rightarrow$   $\beta$ -sheet stacks possible



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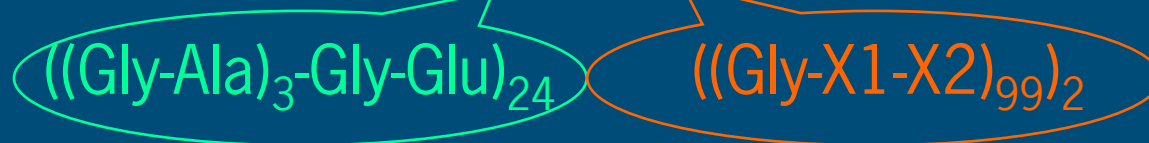
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## Block **B**: collagen-like, but non-helical, polar



# Triblock protein polymers

■ ABBA (silk-coll.-coll.-silk)



GAGAGAGE---//---GAGE-GAGAPGEPGNP-----//-----GNQGPAGE-GAGAGAGE-//GAGAGE



■ BAAB (coll.-silk-silk-coll.)

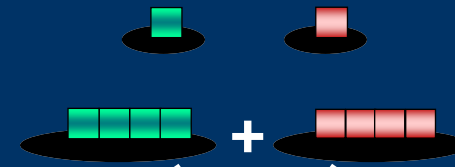
■ ~200 amino acids per block:

■ total ~800 amino acids, i.e. 66 kDa

# Construction of triblock DNA templates

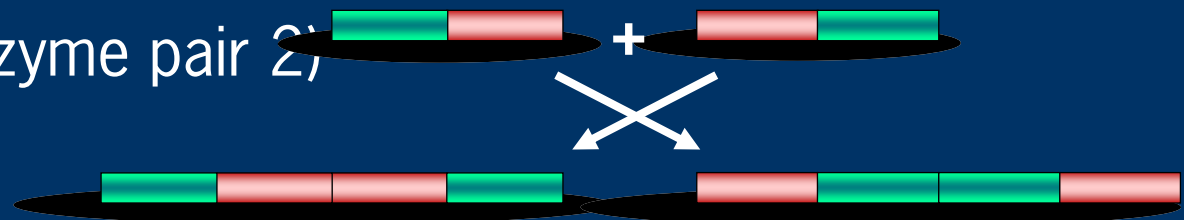
- Block elongation

(DNA-processing enzyme pair 1)



- Block combination

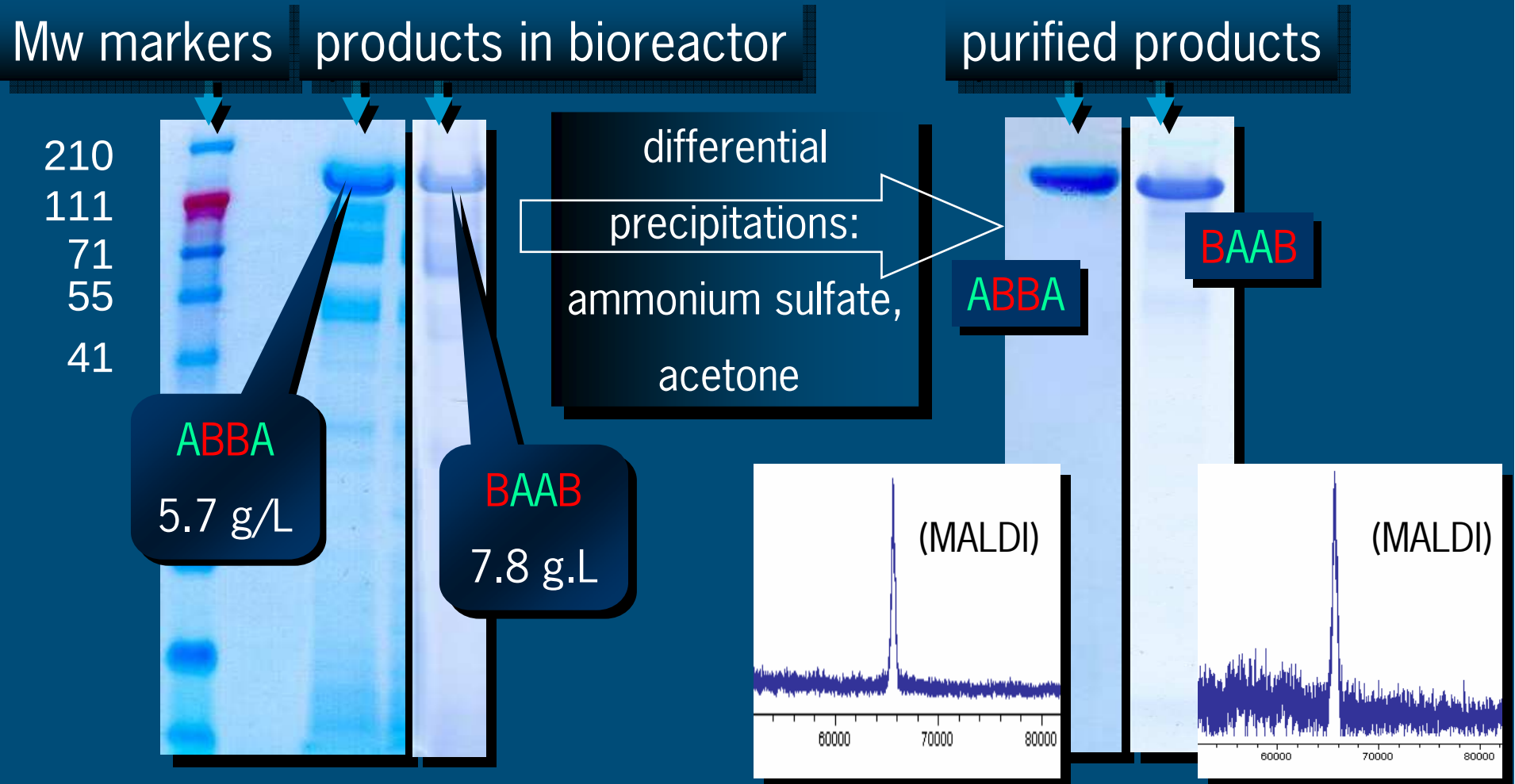
(DNA-processing enzyme pair 2)



- One DNA template (one gene) → one protein !



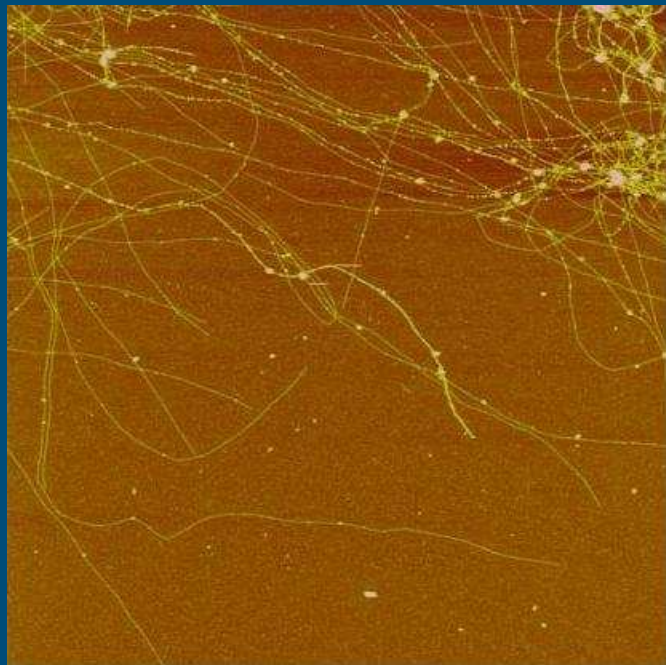
# Production of triblock protein polymers in yeast



# Long fibers formed upon charge neutralization

BAAB

(coll.-silk-silk-coll.)

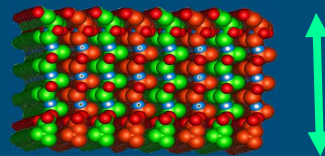


← 5 μm →

AFM

(silica support)

fibril height:  
2 nm



ABBA

(silk-coll.-coll.-silk)



← 5 μm →



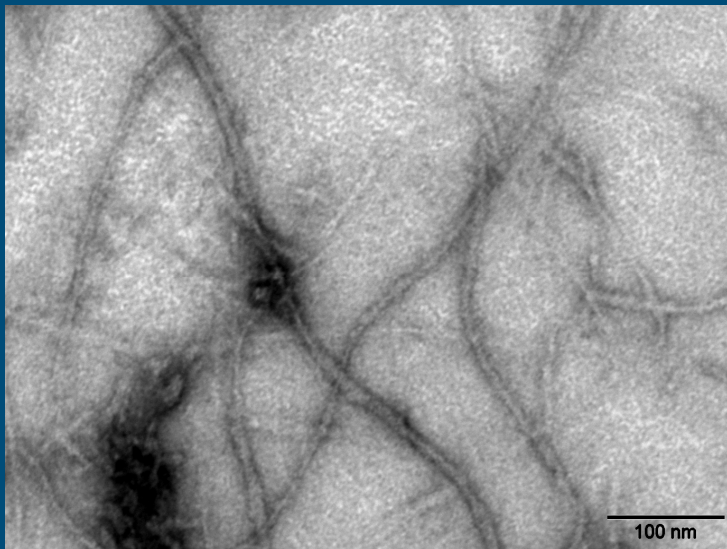
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# Long fibers formed upon charge neutralization

BAAB

(coll.-silk-silk-coll.)



100 nm ↔

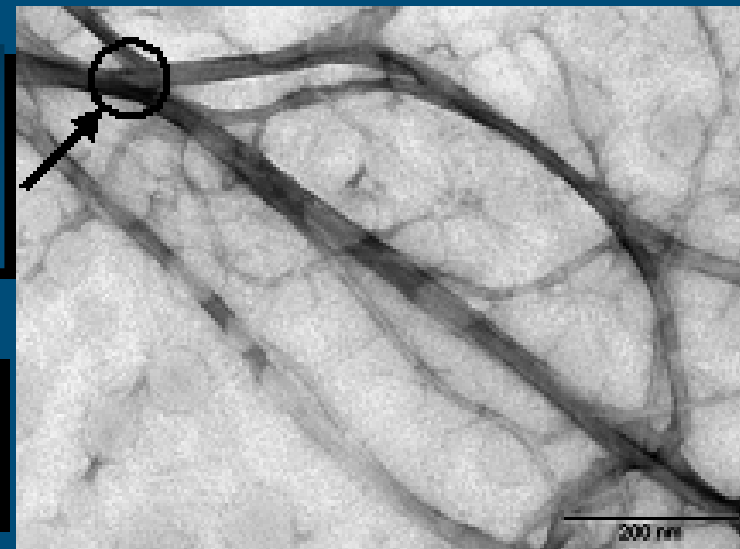
TEM

(neg. stain)

5 - 10 nm  
wide fibrils

ABBA

(silk-coll.-coll.-silk)



100 nm ↔



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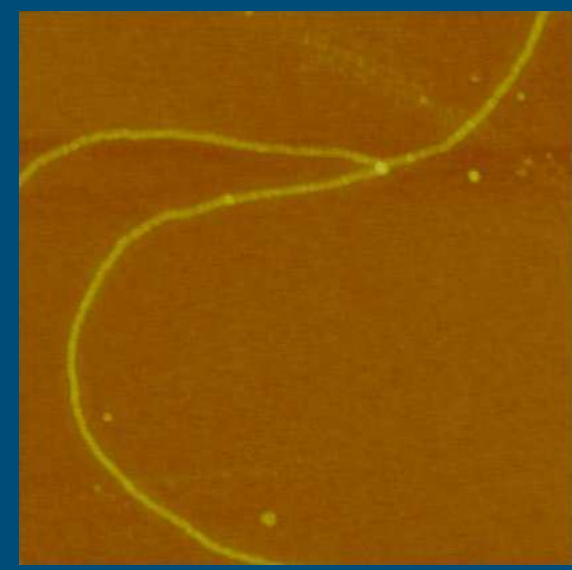
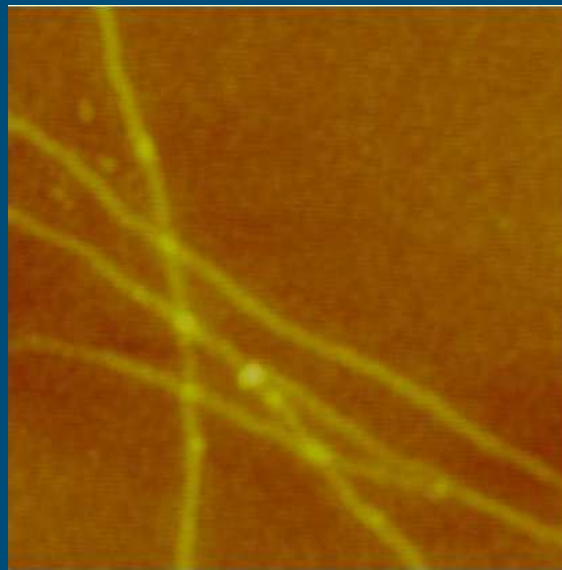
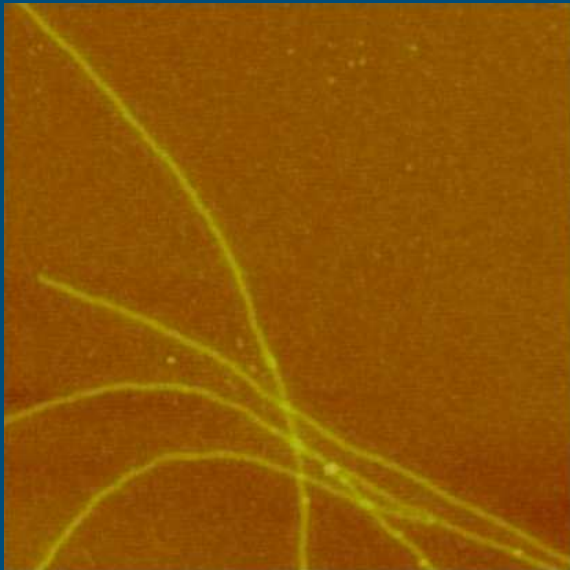


# Long fibers formed upon charge neutralization

AFM on

BAAB + ABBA mixtures

(coll.-silk-silk-coll. + silk-coll.-coll.-silk)



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# Construction of polymer-encoding genes

DNA segment with custom-designed sequence, encoding a polypeptide:

$X_1-X_2-\dots-X_{n-1}-X_n$

Design of gene  
(coding for polypeptide)

Intended functional properties  
(Application)

Molecular models /  
physical chemistry

Design of polypeptide  
5-100 kDa  
(c.f. chem synthesis:  
< 5 kDa !)

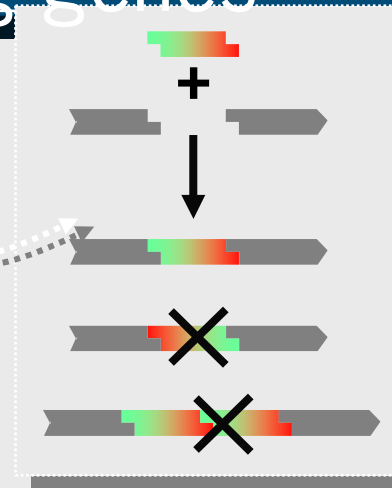


# Construction of polymer-encoding genes

DNA segment with custom-designed sequence, encoding a polypeptide:

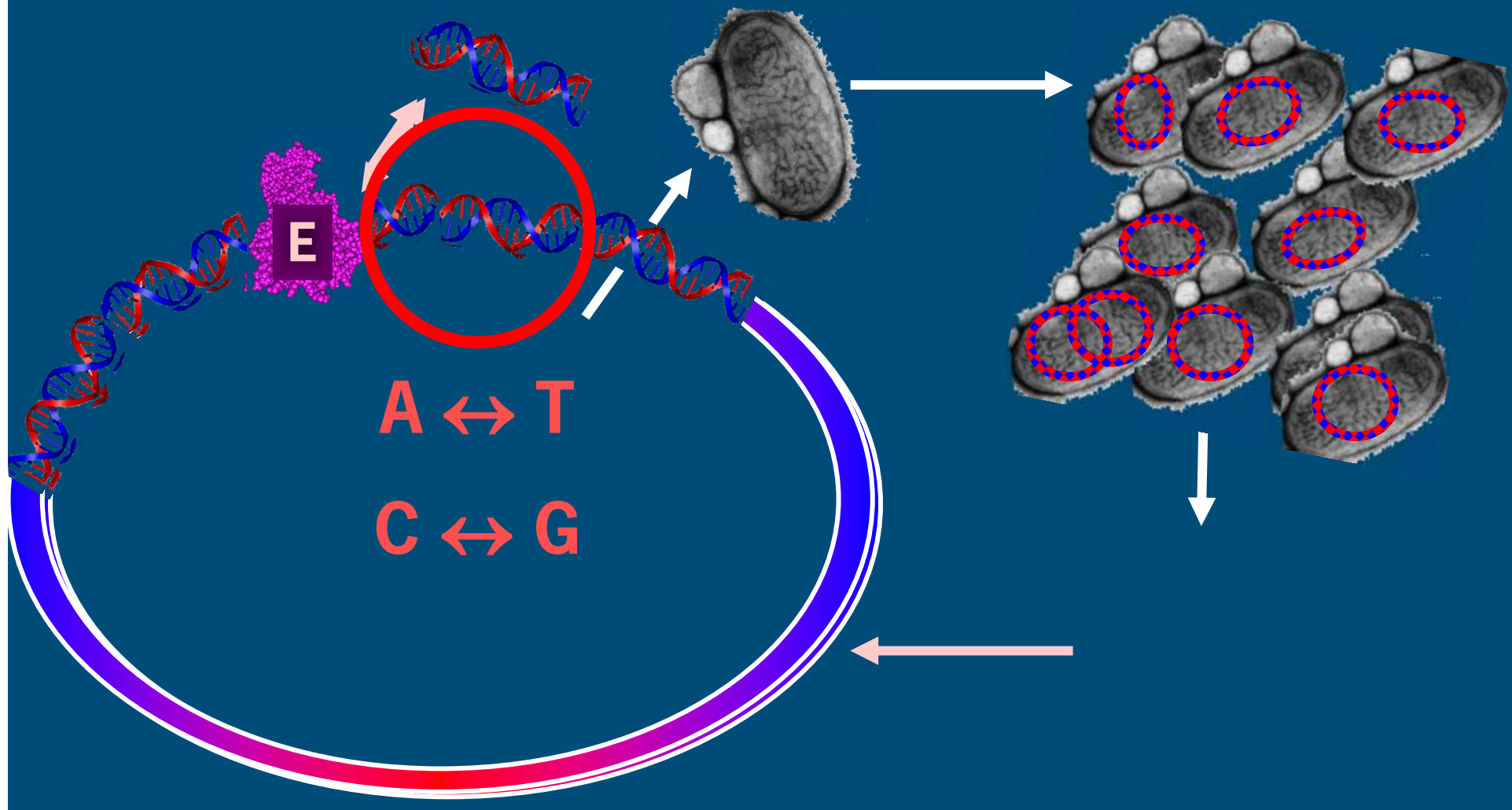
$X_1-X_2-\dots-X_{n-1}-X_n$

$(\text{---})_n$





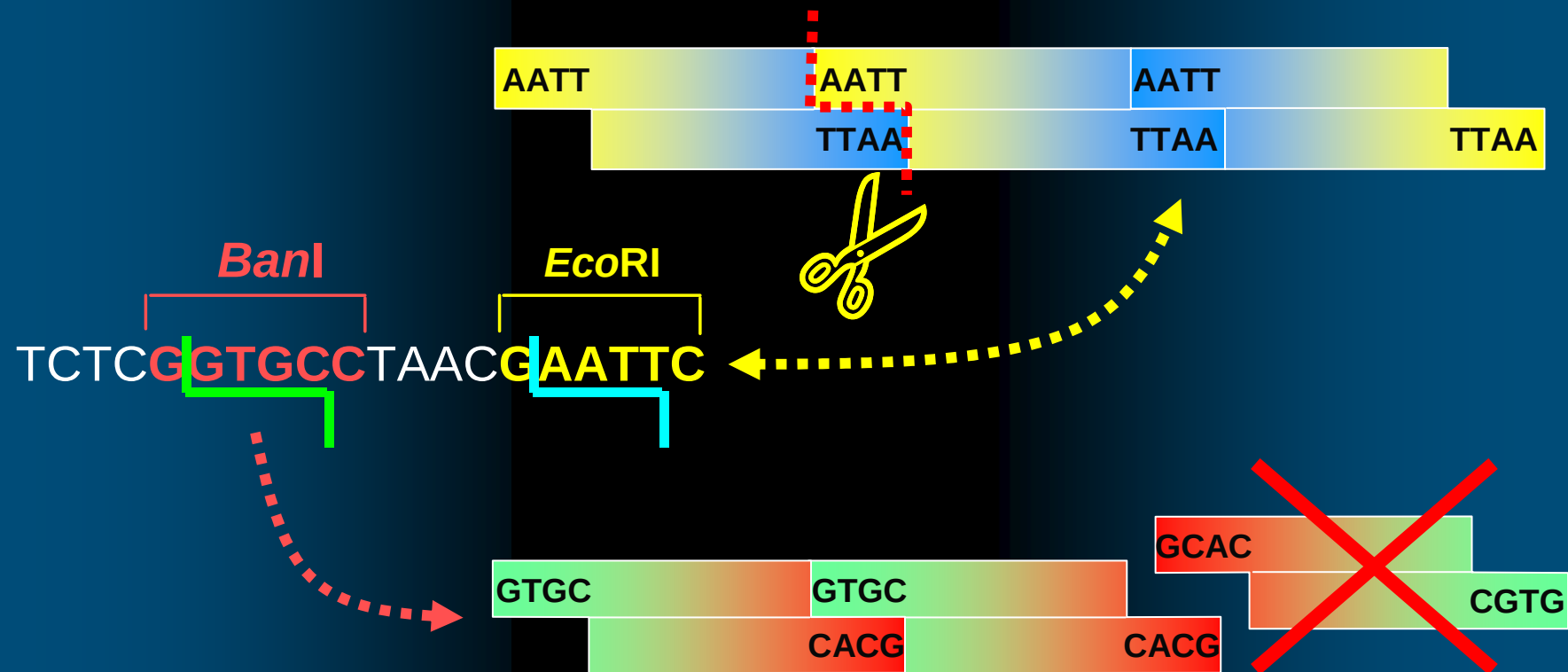
# DNA templates for protein polymers





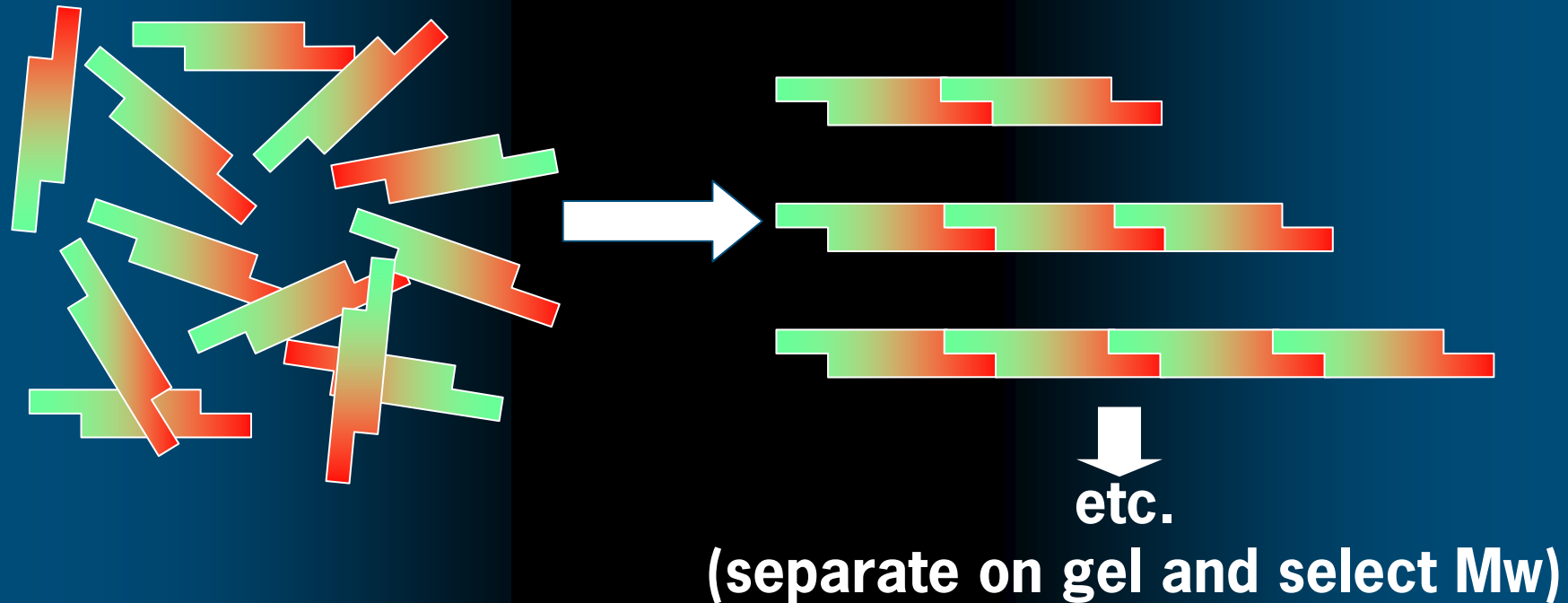
# Construction of polymer-encoding genes

## Directional polymerization of gene segments



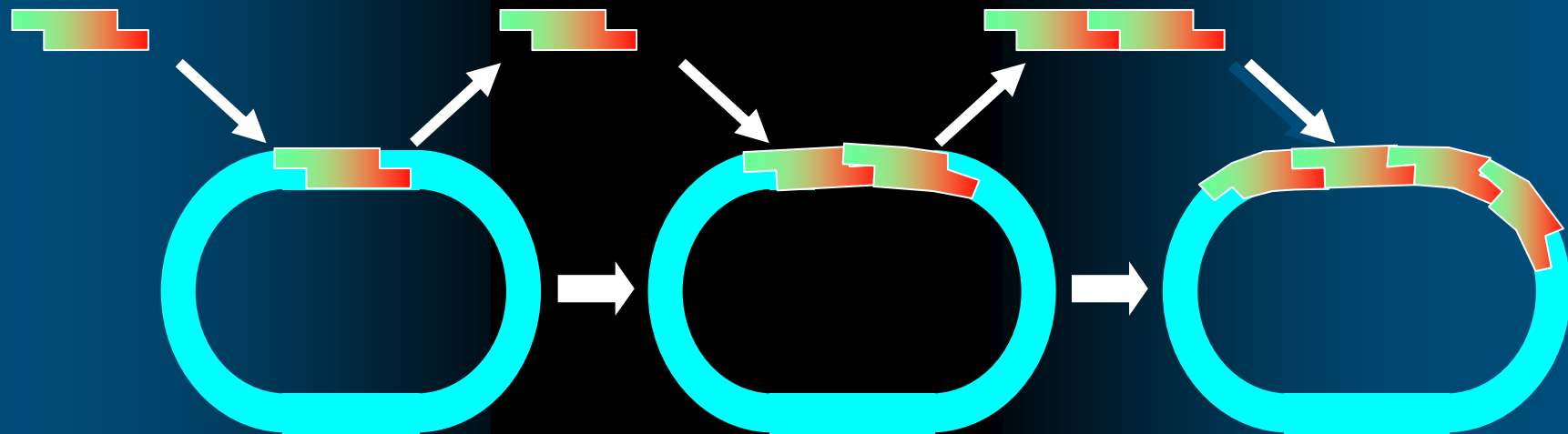
# Construction of polymer-encoding genes

## Directional polymerization of gene segments



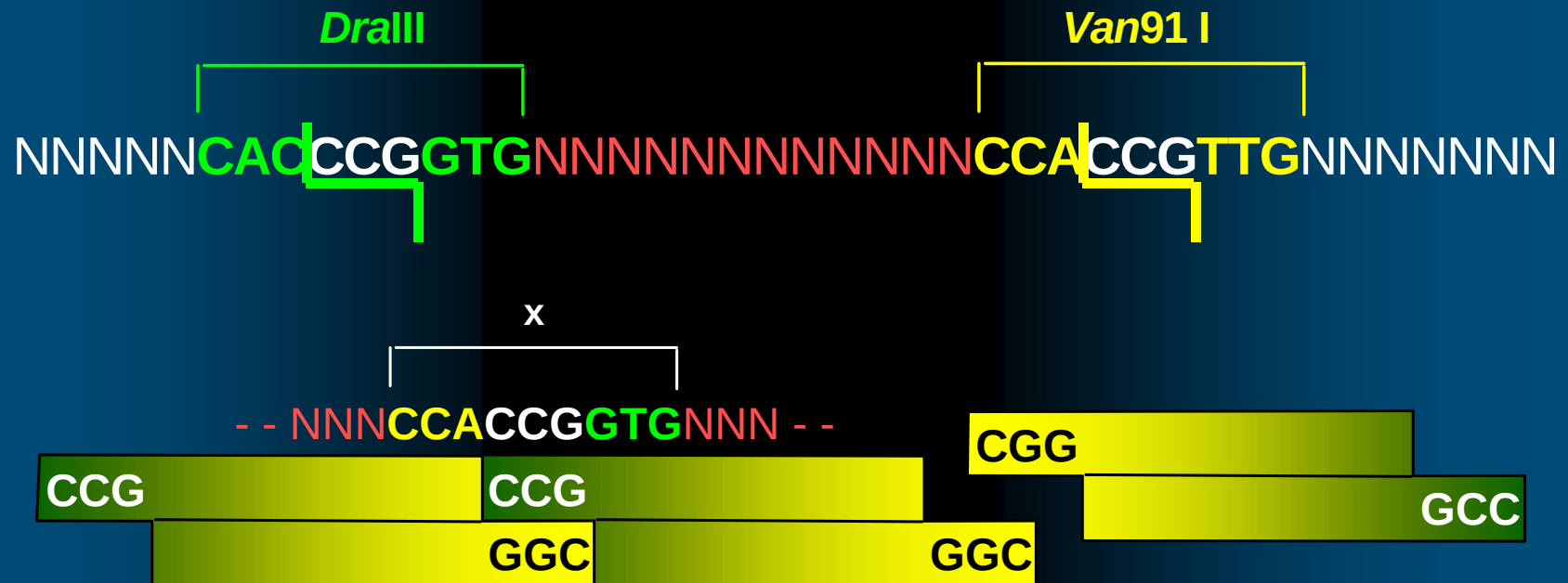
# Construction of polymer-encoding genes

## Recursive directional ligation



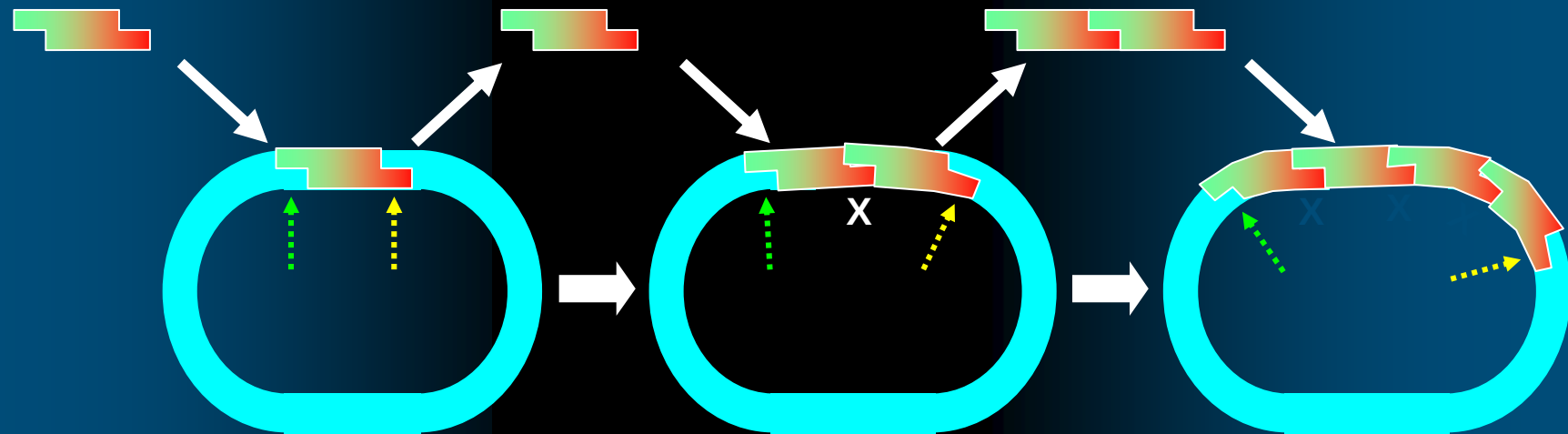
# Construction of polymer-encoding genes

## Recursive directional ligation



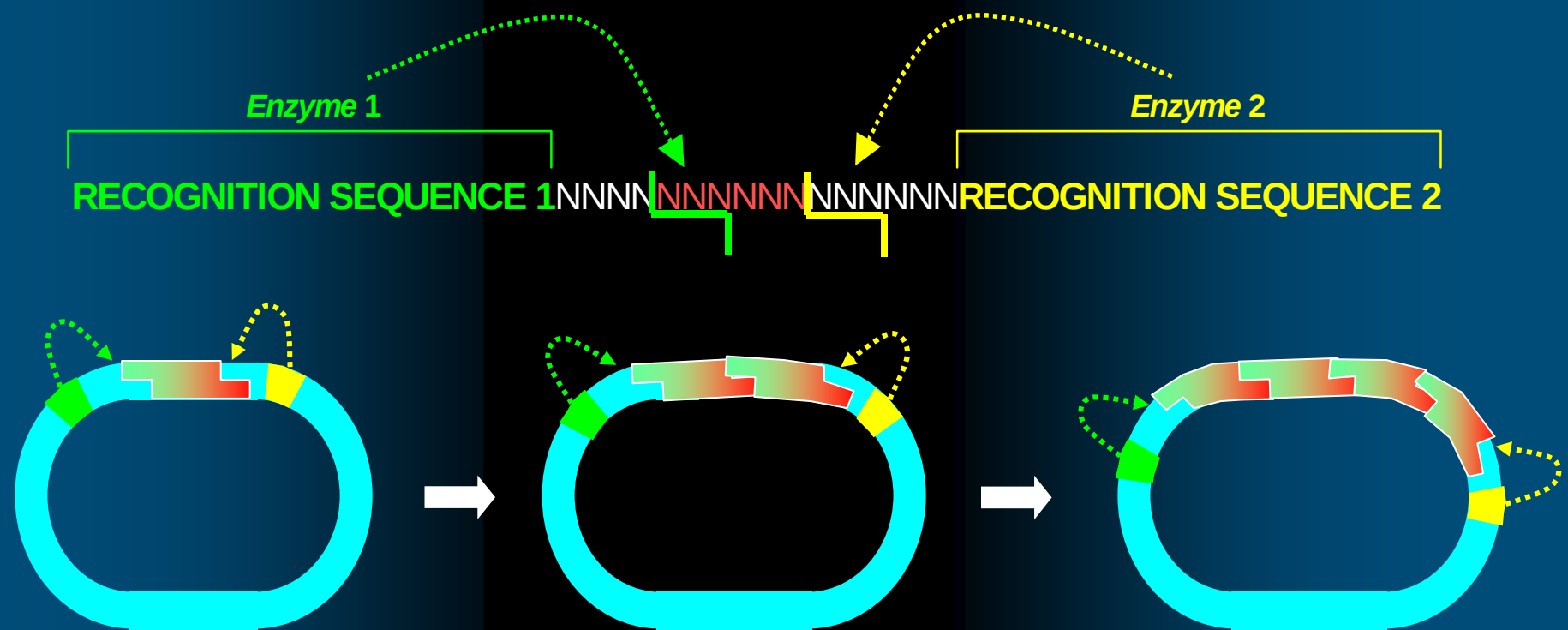
# Construction of polymer-encoding genes

## Recursive directional ligation



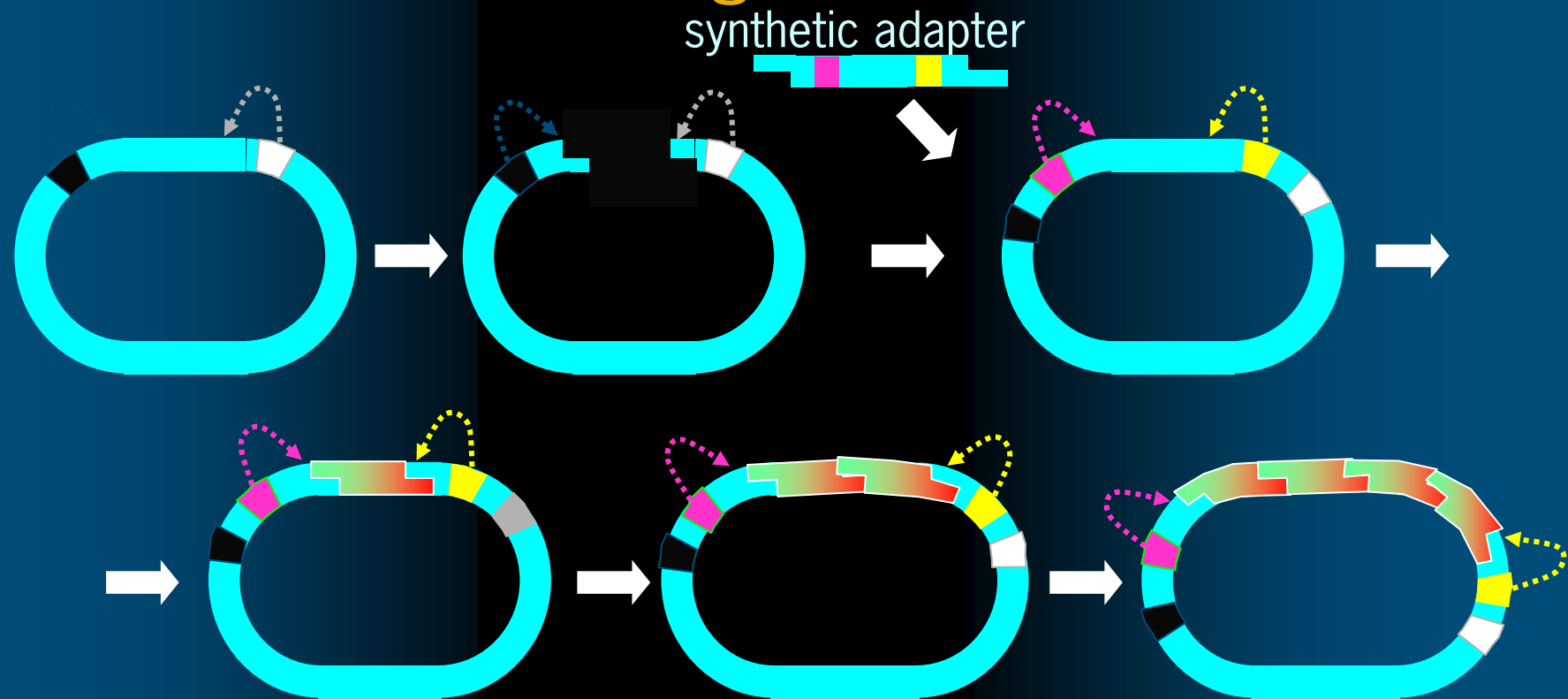
# Construction of polymer-encoding genes

## Recursive directional ligation



# Construction of polymer-encoding genes

## Recursive directional ligation





# Construction of polymer-encoding genes

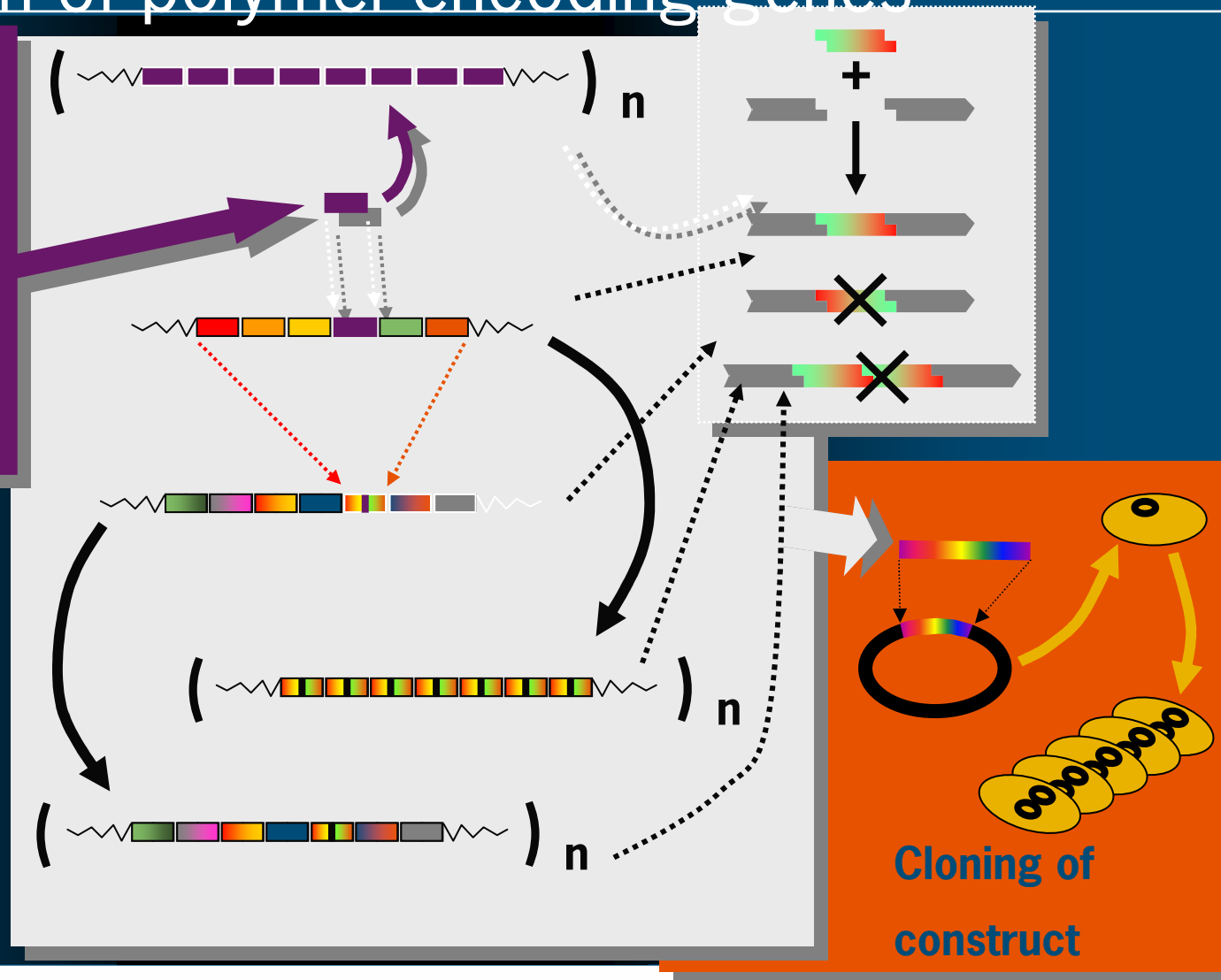
## Recursive directional ligation



# Construction of polymer-encoding genes

DNA segment with custom-designed sequence, encoding a polypeptide:

$X_1-X_2-\dots-X_{n-1}-X_n$



# Protein polymer biosynthesis





# (Thank you for your attention)



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