

Chemical Design of Functional Protein-Based Assemblies and Materials

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Chemistry and Biochemistry

DOE (DE-SC0003844)

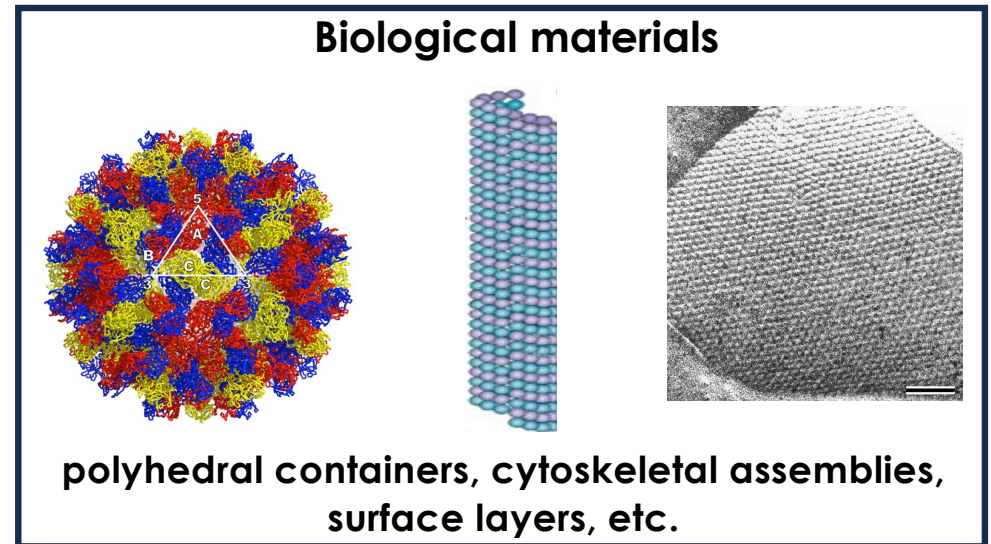
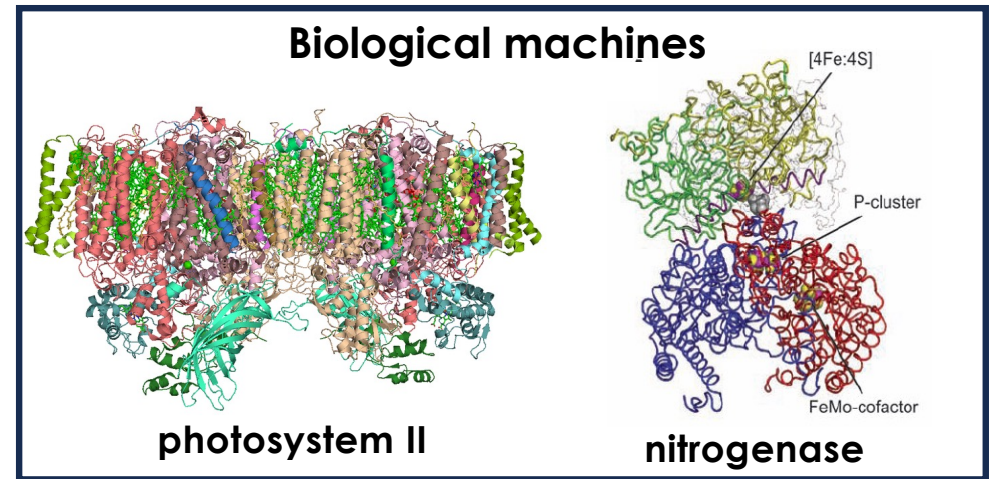
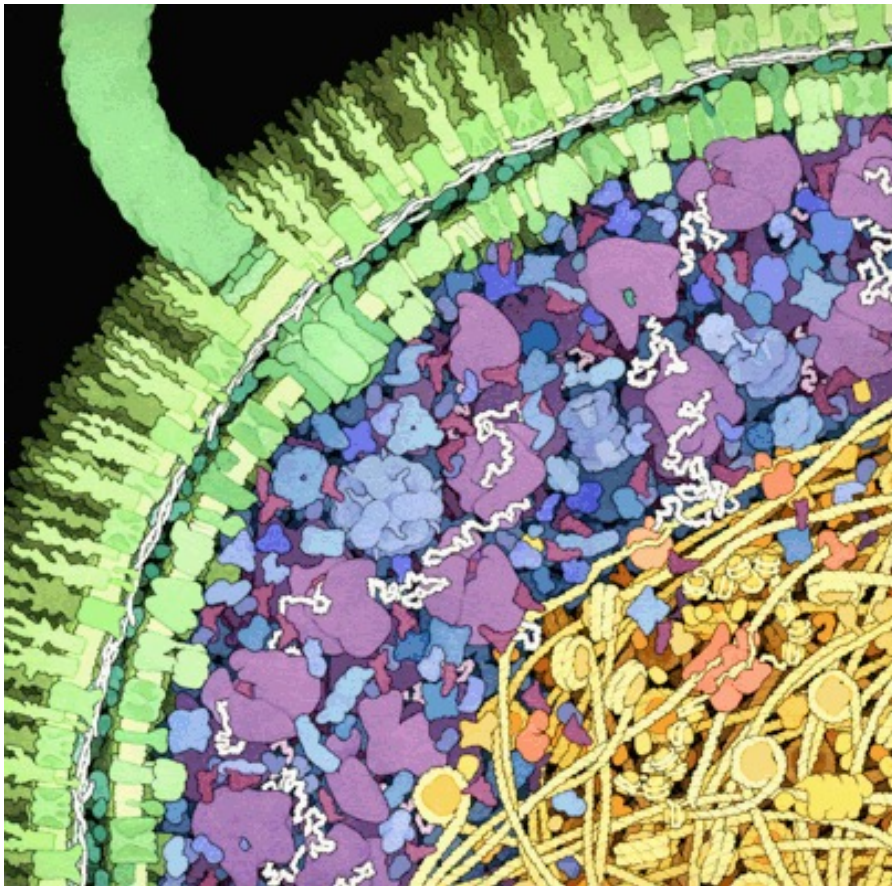


EFRC: Center for the Science of
Synthesis across Scales

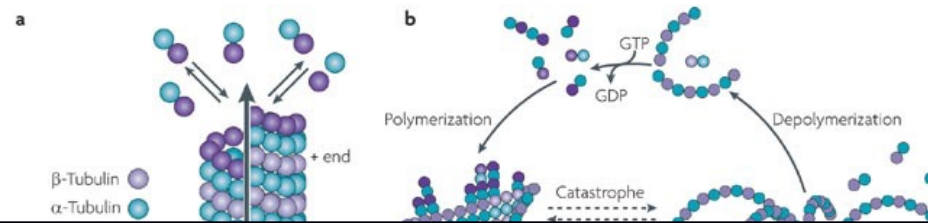
DOE (DE-SC0019288)

Dr. Arvind Kini
Dr. Mike Markowitz
Dr. Aura Gimm

Life's complexity is largely driven by supramolecular protein assemblies



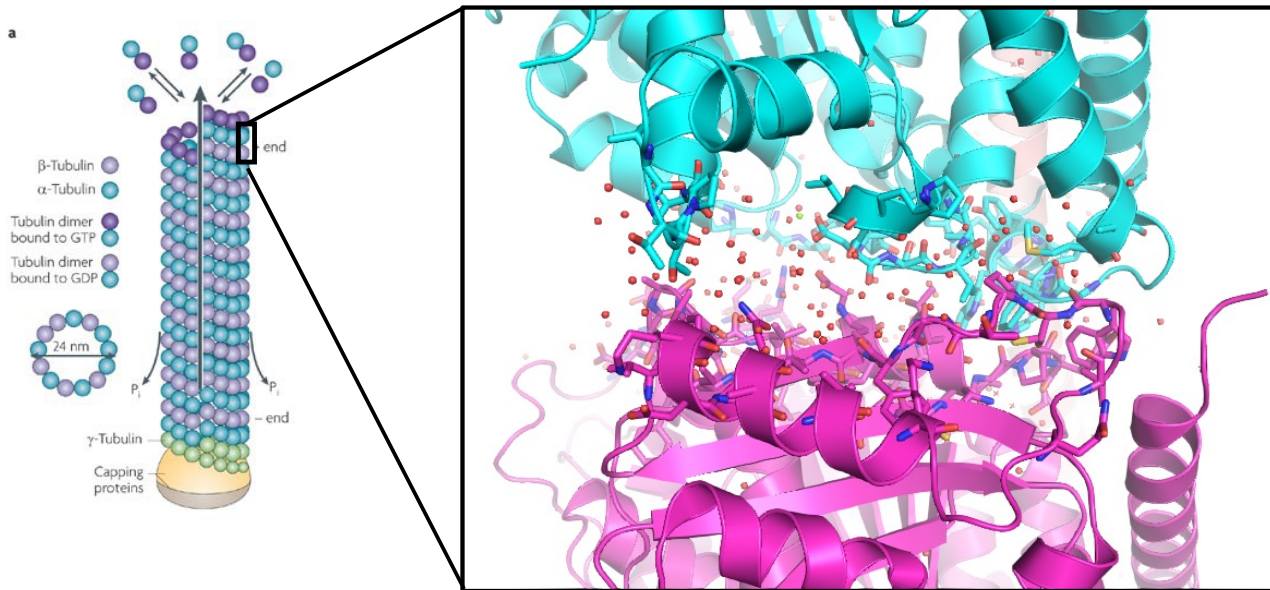
Crystalline, yet responsive and flexible



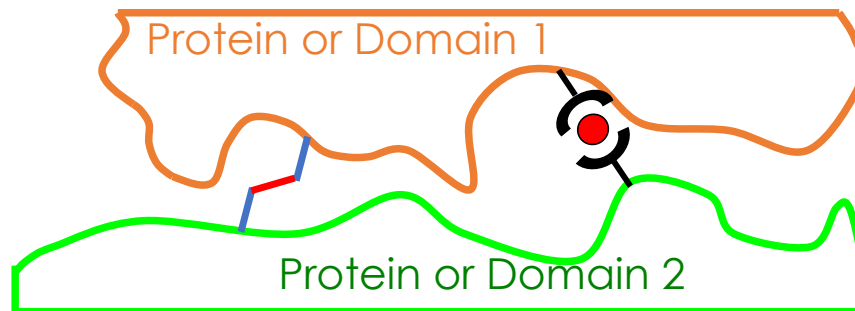
Question: Can we design artificial protein assemblies that combine the structural coherence of crystalline materials with the responsive and adaptive behavior of biological/polymeric systems?

- A better understanding of natural design principles of adaptive biomolecular materials
- New structures and properties unencumbered by cellular/evolutionary constraints

Natural protein-protein interfaces are highly complex

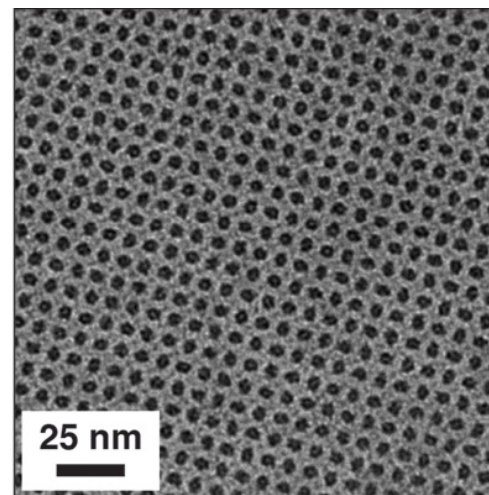
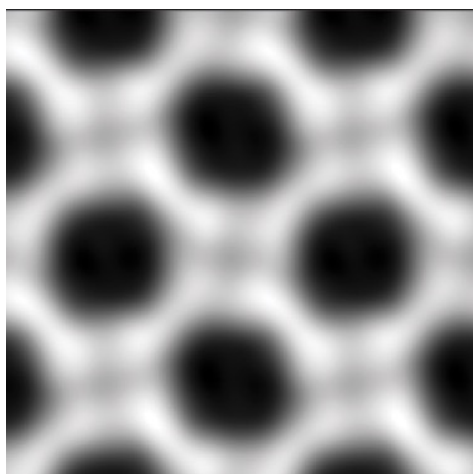
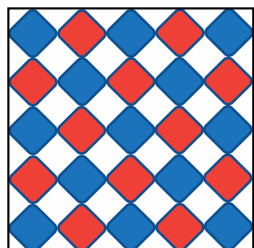
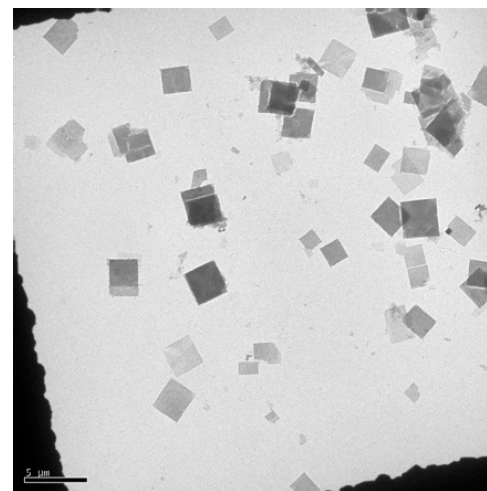
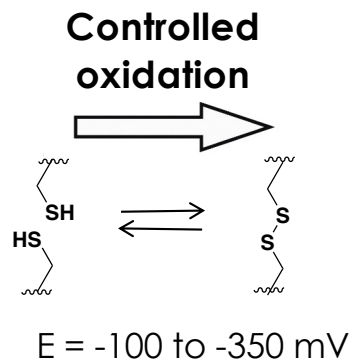
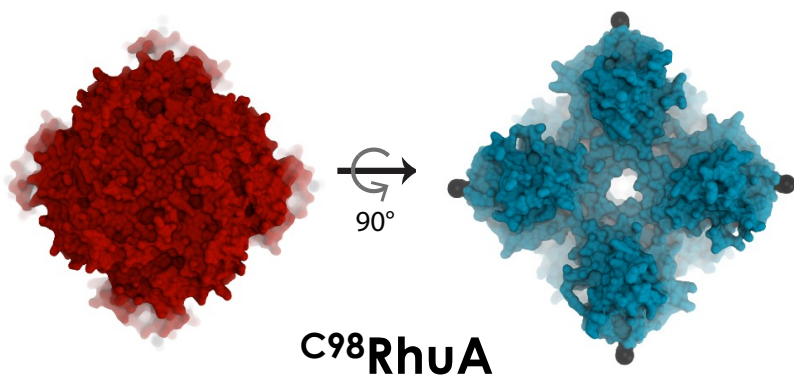


Chemically controlled protein-protein interactions



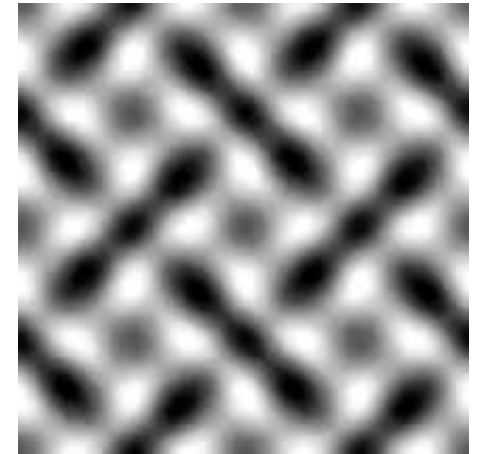
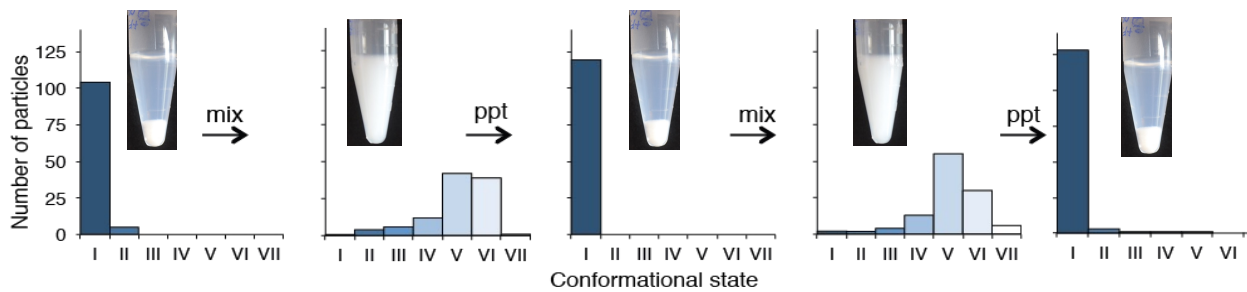
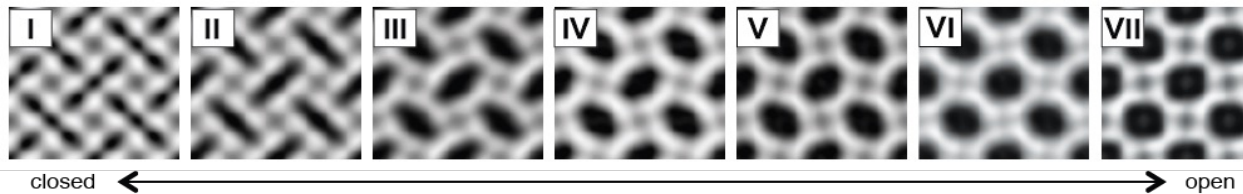
- strength + directionality
- reversibility + inherent chemical control
- flexibility (due to nature of bonds and small footprint).

Disulfide-directed 2D protein assemblies

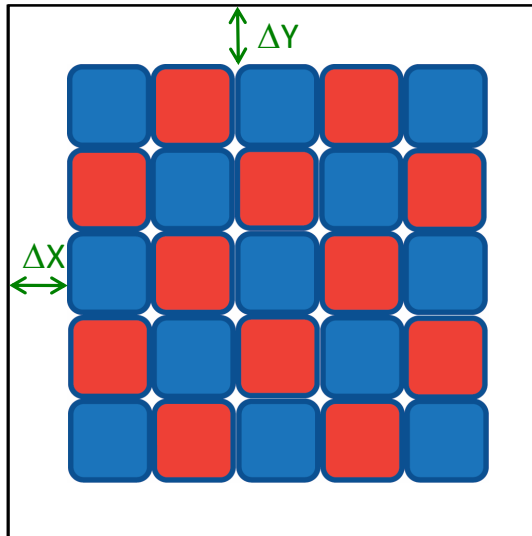


Suzuki, *Nature*, **533**, 369 (2016)

Coherent dynamics of 2D RhuA crystals



Suzuki, *Nature*, **533**, 369 (2016)
Alberstein, *Nat. Chem.* 10, 732 (2018)

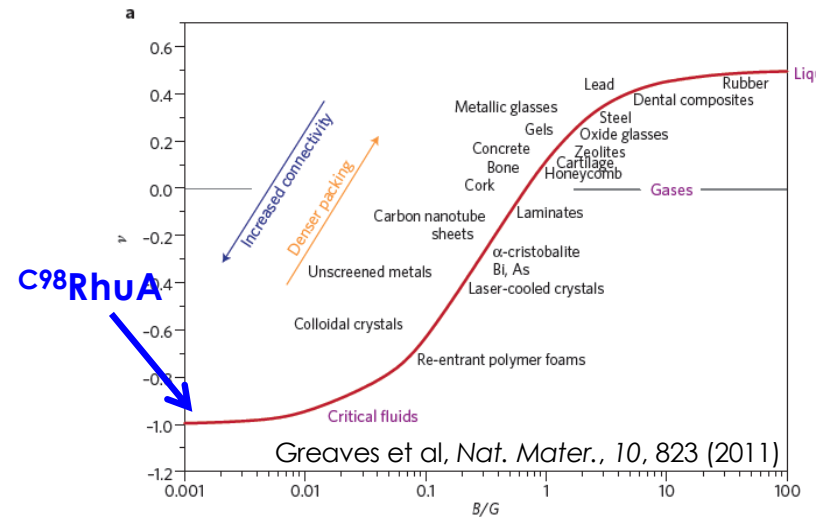


Poisson's ratio:

$$\nu = -\Delta x / \Delta y$$

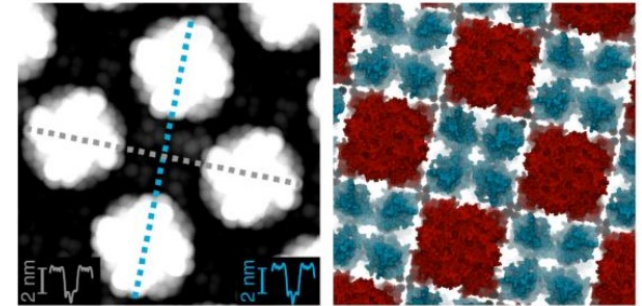
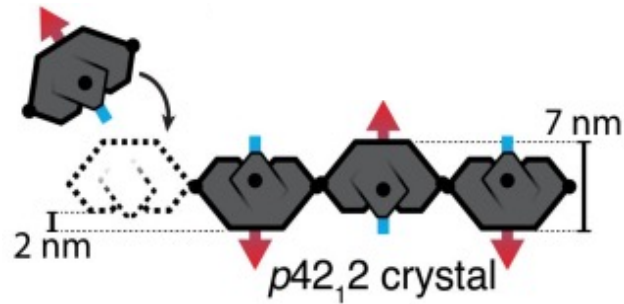
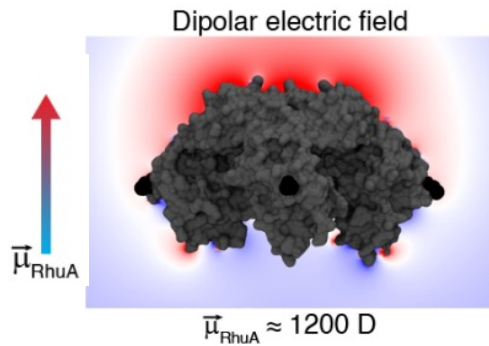
$(-1 < \nu < 0.5)$

$$\nu_{\text{RhuA}} = -1$$

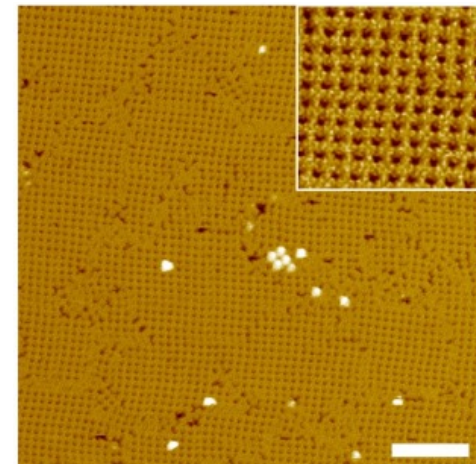
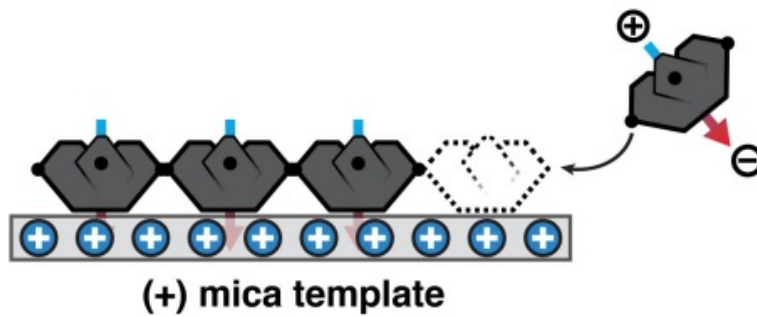


Controlling the in-plane patterning of RhuA molecules

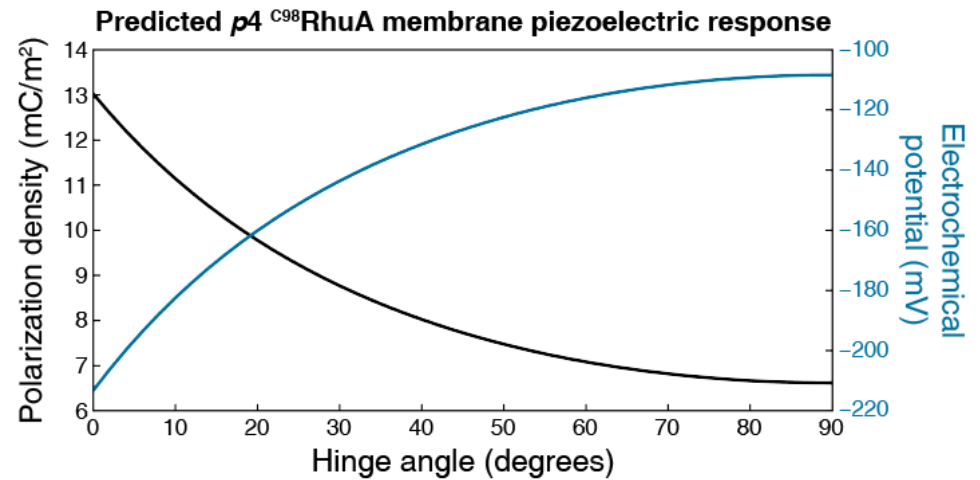
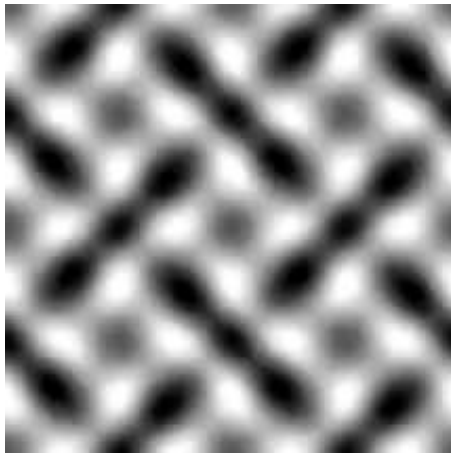
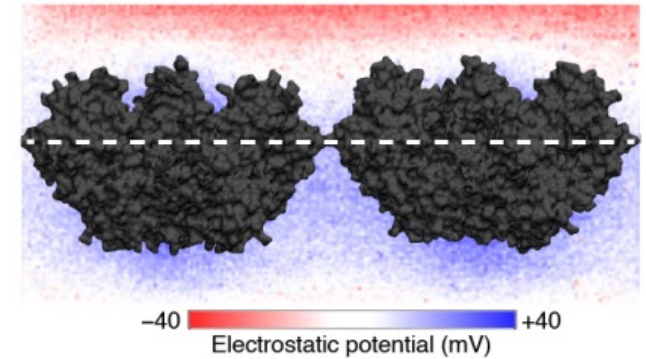
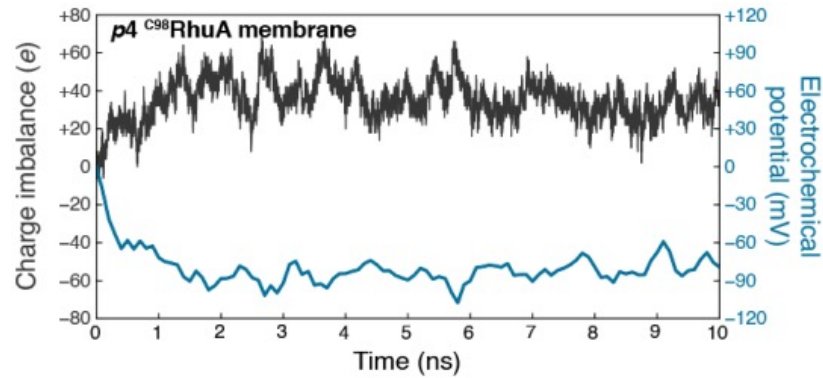
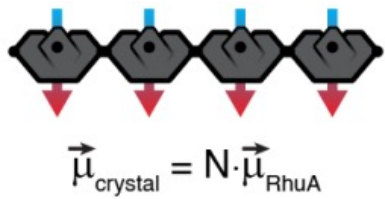
In bulk solution:



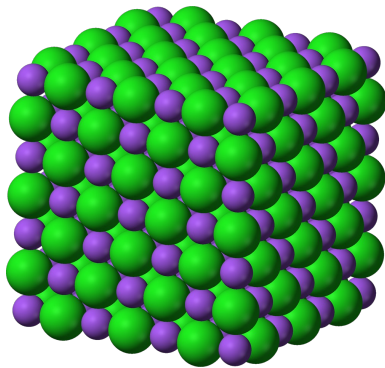
On solid substrates:



Predicted piezoelectric properties of templated RhuA crystals

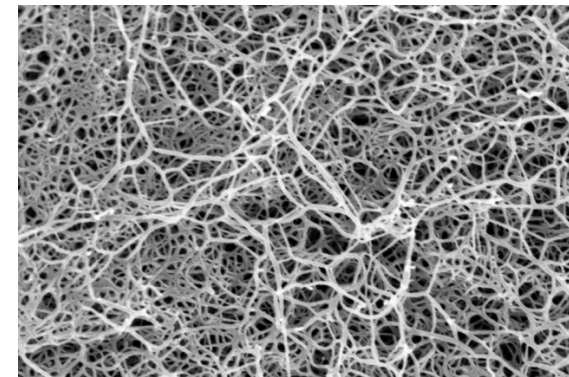


Pushing dynamism of crystalline materials into 3D



Crystalline materials:

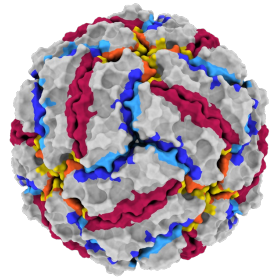
- High Structural Order and Strength
- Low Flexibility/Responsiveness



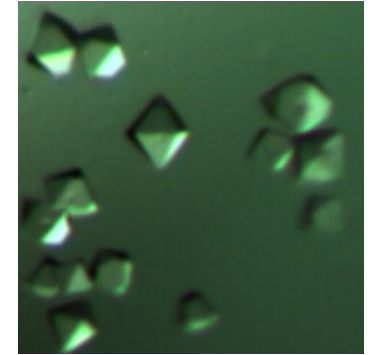
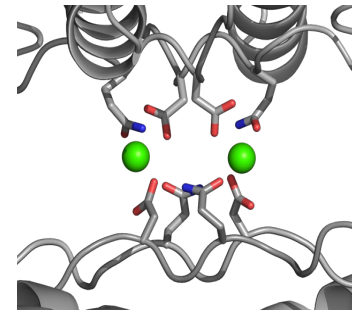
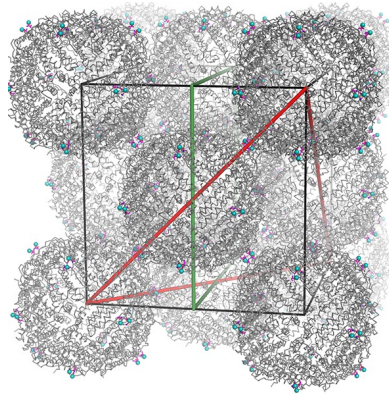
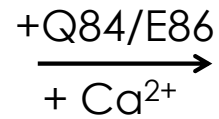
Soft, polymeric materials:

- High flexibility and adaptiveness
- Low structural order/coherence/ strength

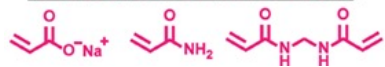
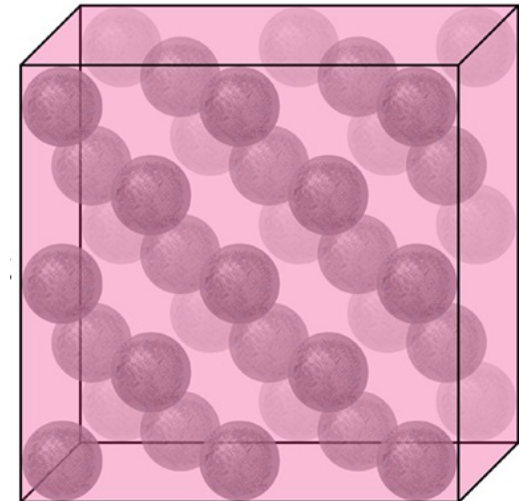
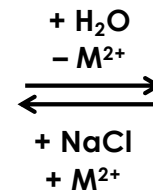
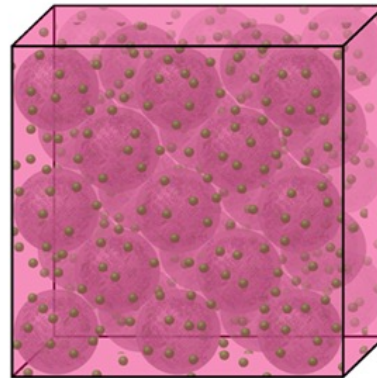
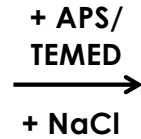
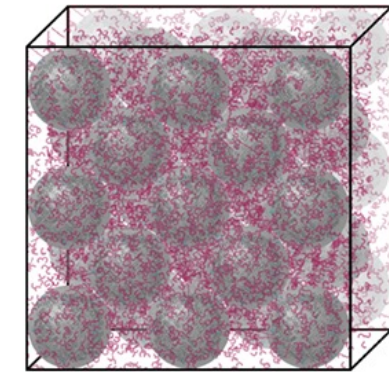
Polymer-Integrated Protein Crystals (PIX)



Ferritin
(432 symmetry)



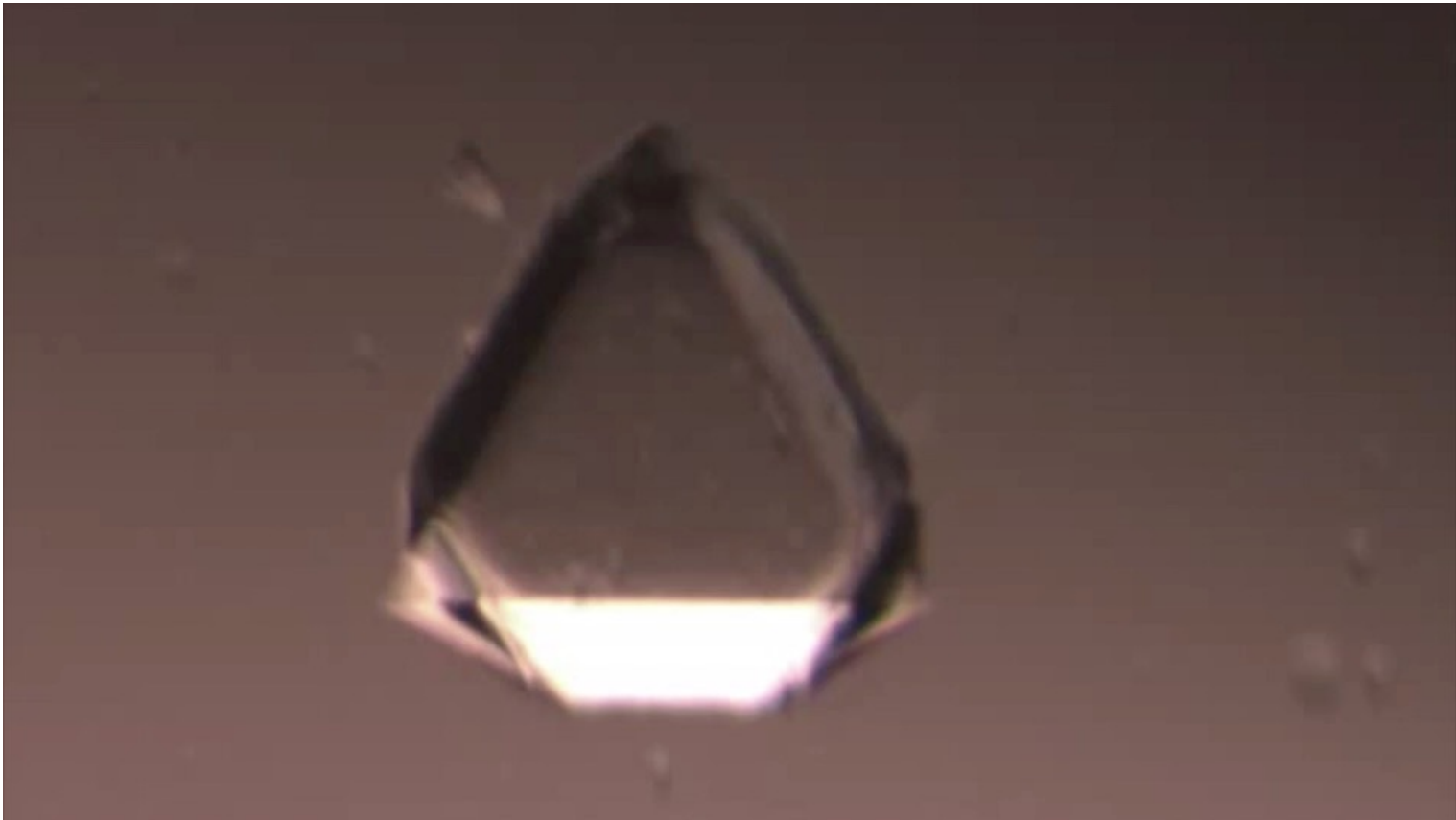
fcc crystals (~2 GPa)



Acrylate/acrylamide

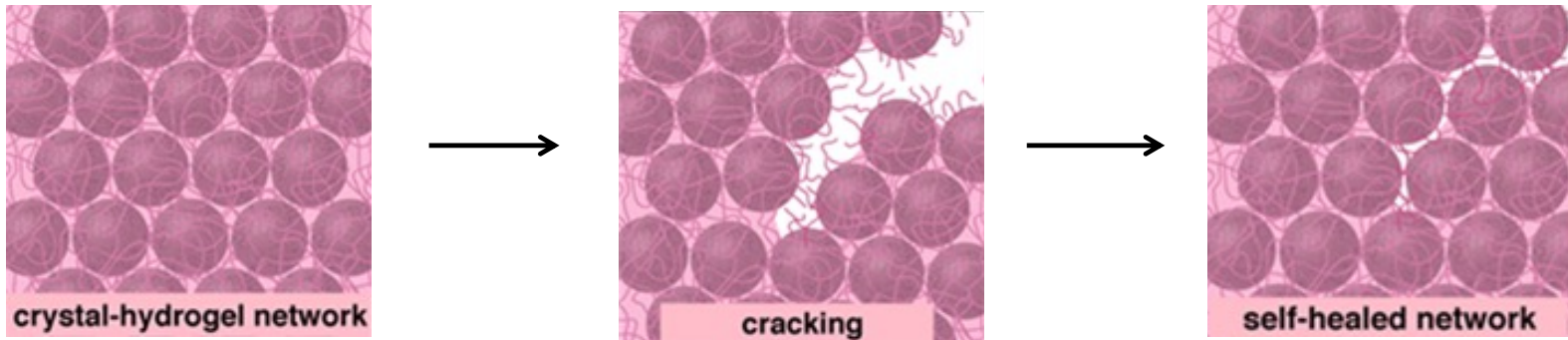
Zhang *et al.*, *Nature*, 557, 86 (2018)

Reversible expansion and contraction of PIX

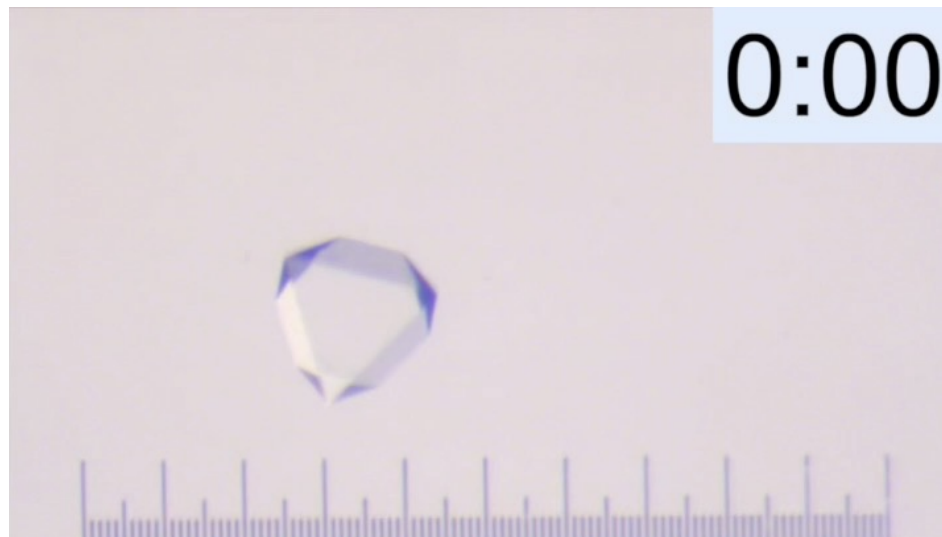


Zhang *et al.*, *Nature*, 557, 86 (2018)

Self-healing properties of PIX

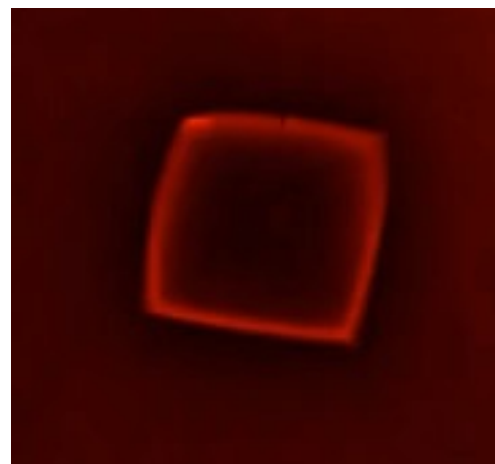
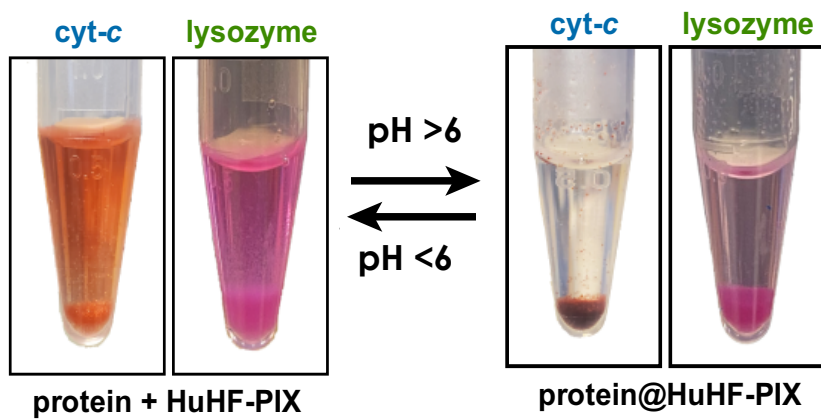
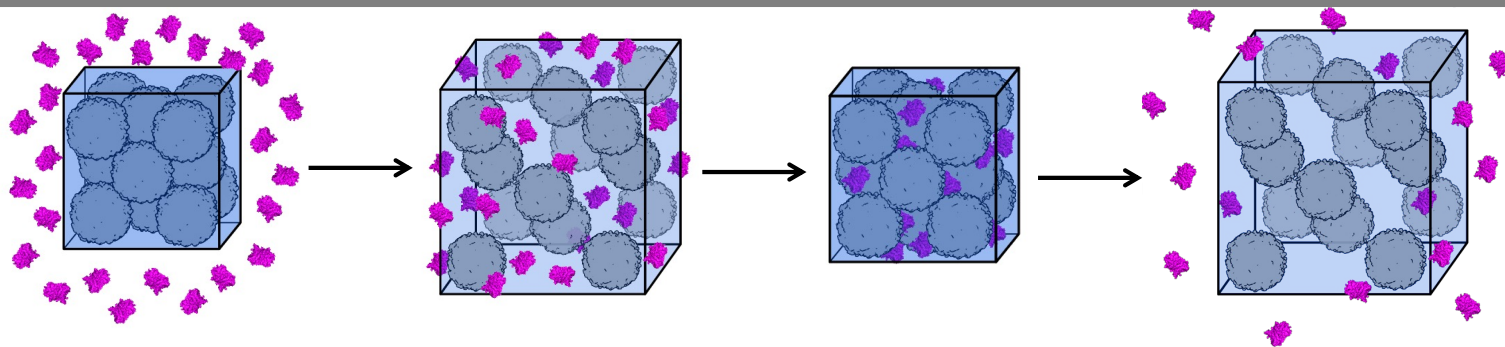


self-healing enabled by loose polymer chains previously associated with protein surfaces

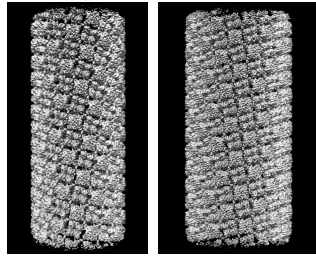


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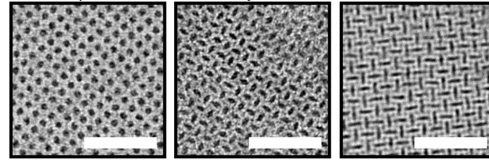
Controlled protein encapsulation/release by PIX



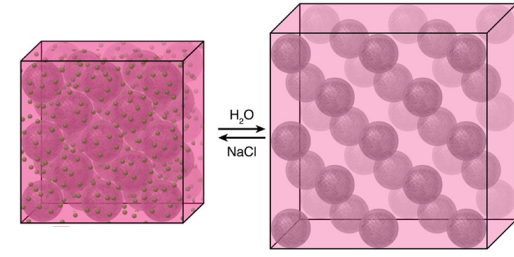
SUMMARY



1D



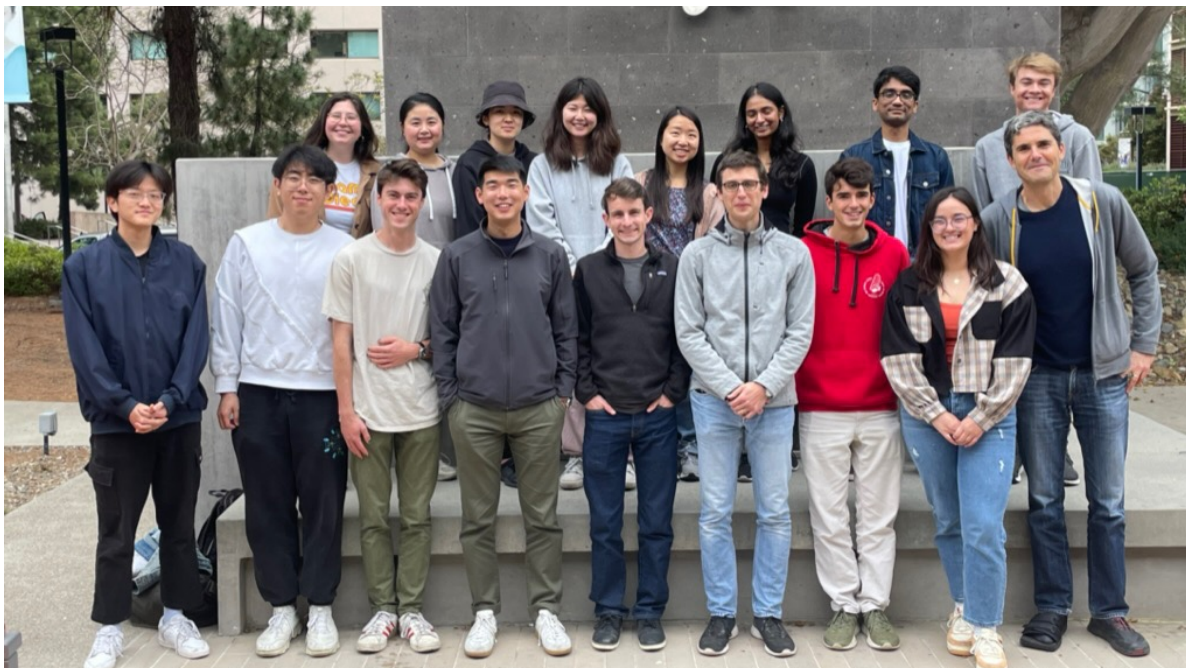
2D



3D

- Simple tools of inorganic/supramolecular/polymer chemistry → complex biological assemblies with emergent properties (e.g., dynamic, responsive, reconfigurable and self-healing) and functions.
- High structural order ≠ no or low structural flexibility (and vice versa).
- Simple design ≠ simple outcome. Unusual emergent properties and functions are sometimes one small modification away.

FUTURE GOAL: To design scalable protein-based materials with desired physical/mechanical properties that can be evolved in living systems



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Jerika
Chiong



Ling Zhang



Yuta Suzuki



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