

# Stimulus responsive and self-assembled materials

Luisa De Cola

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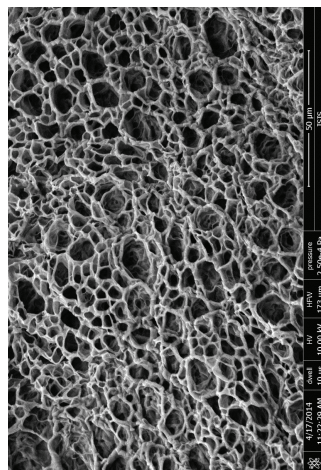
University of Strasbourg, France and Karlsruhe Institute of  
Technology, Germany

# Outline

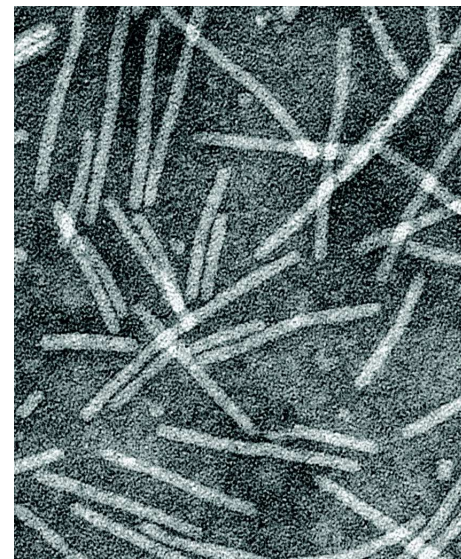
## Breakable Nanocontainers



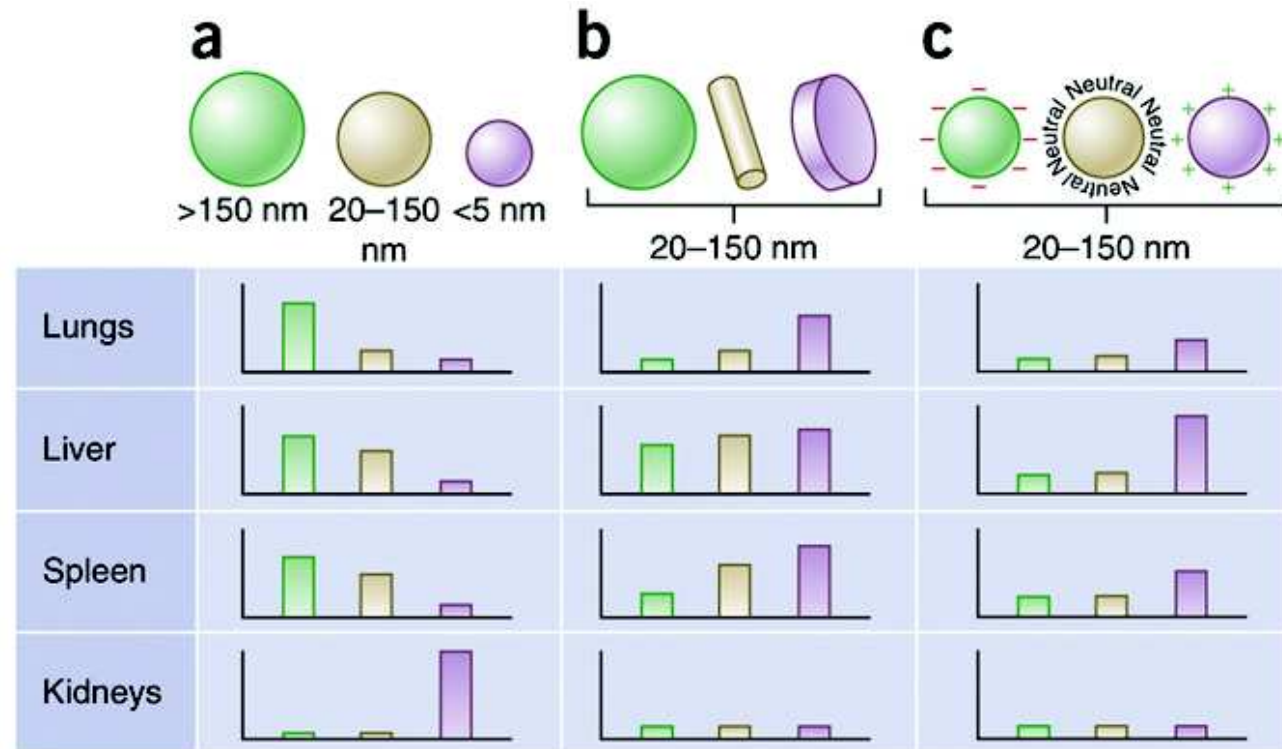
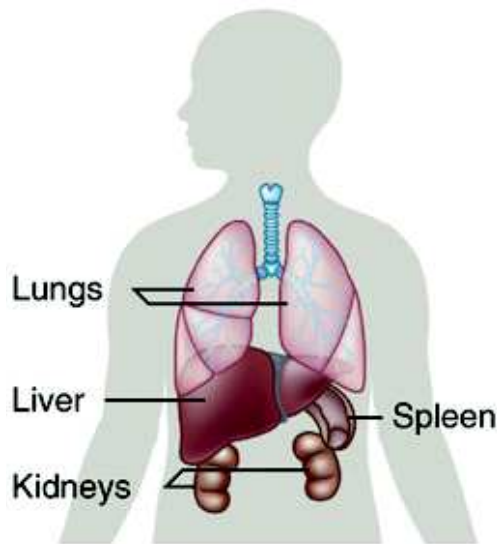
## Hybrid hydrogels



## Assembling virus like particles



# Nano is important in medicine



# What can we do to eliminate the nanoparticle?

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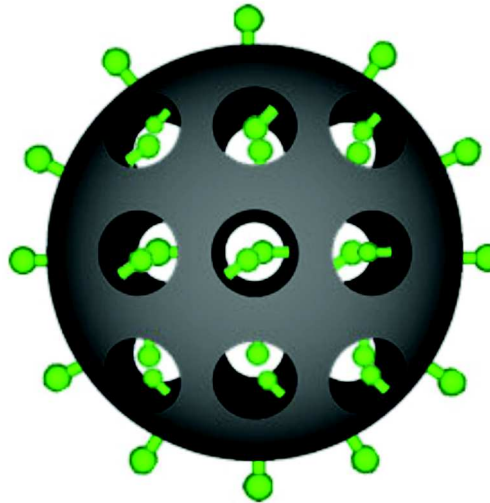


# Mesoporous Silica Nanoparticles (MSNs)

A promising platform for controlled drug delivery

Controlable sizes  
and shapes

Tunable pore sizes



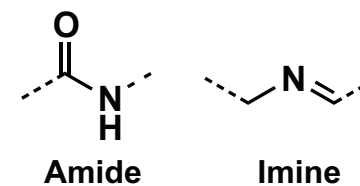
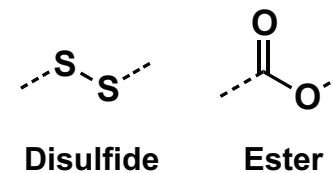
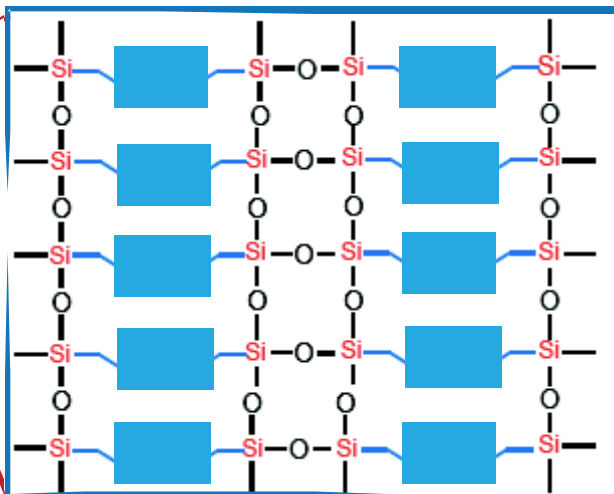
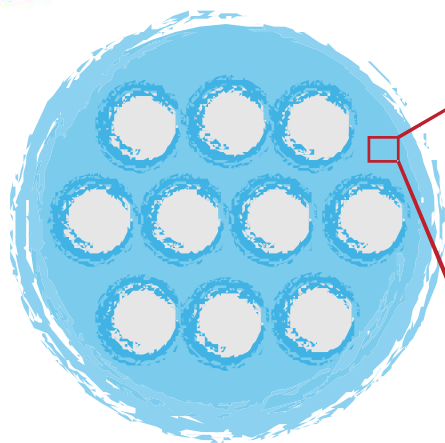
Easy  
functionalization of  
pores and/or  
particle surface

Possible loading  
of molecules

Biocompatibility

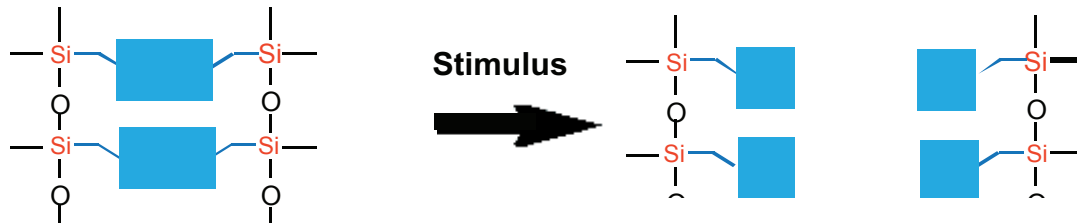
**Incomplete elimination and bioaccumulation issues hinder a faster clinical translation as nano-medical tools**

# Breakable porous silica

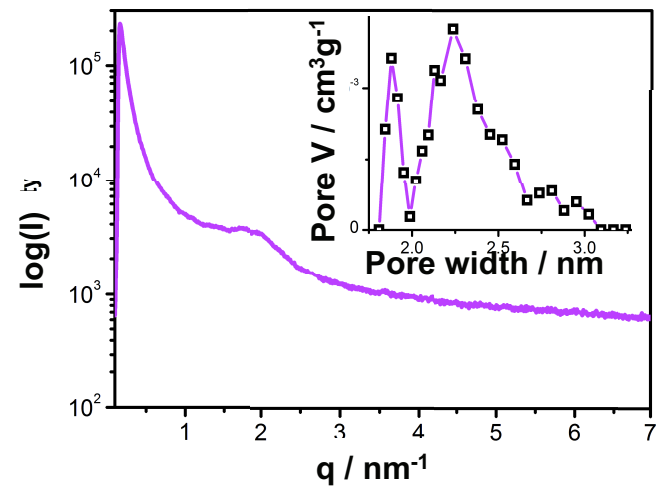
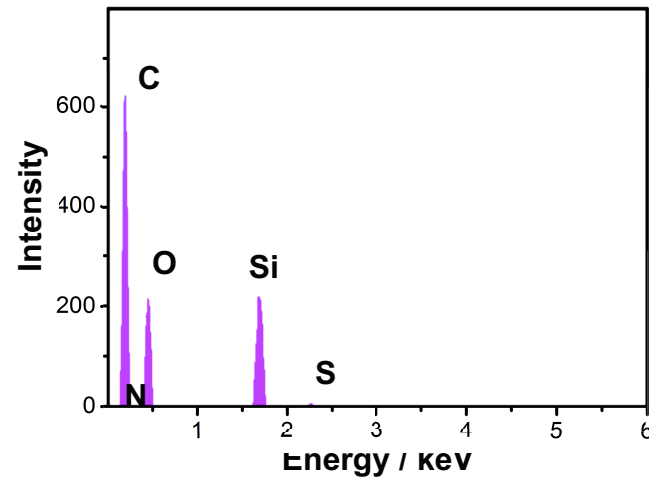
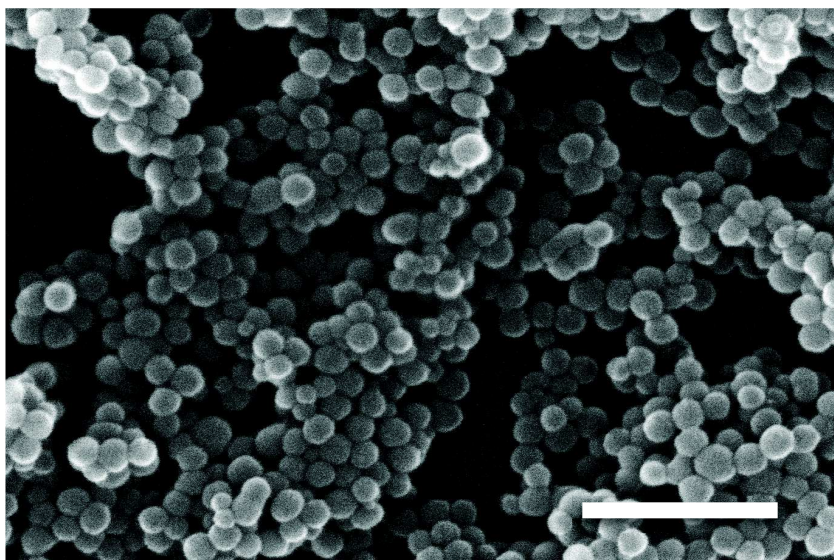
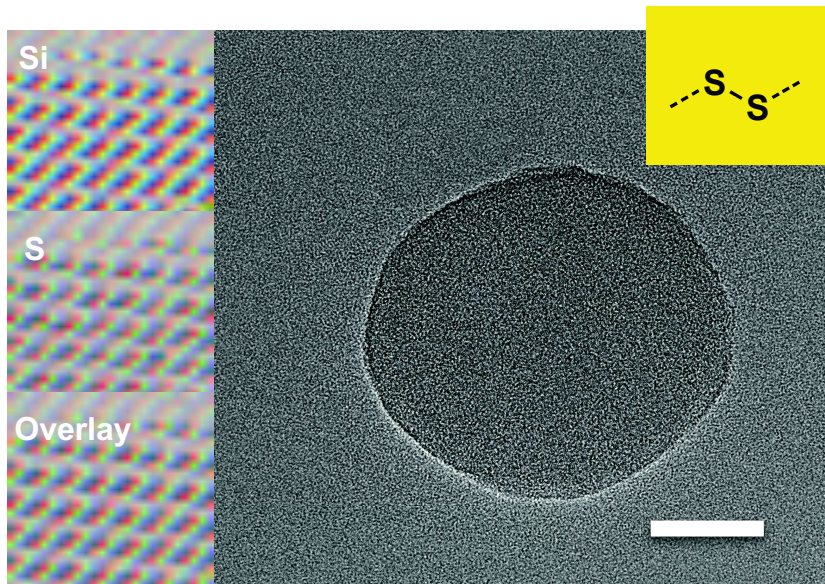


For peptides (enzymatically cleavable)

*Chem. Eu. J.* **2016**, *22*, 3697

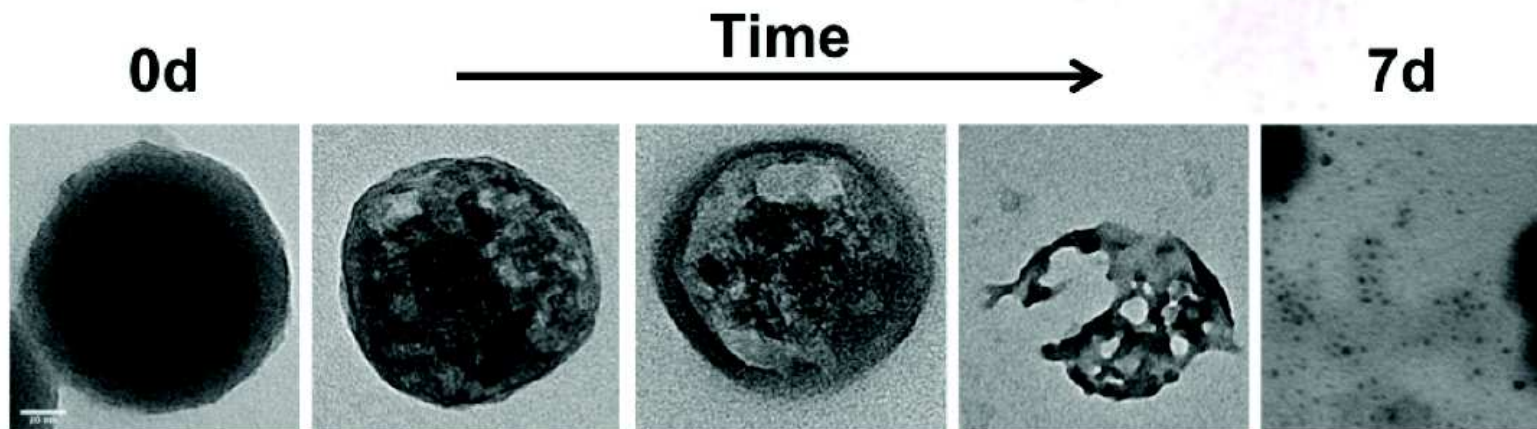


# Big particles and characterization



*Nanoscale*, 2016, 8, 7240-7247

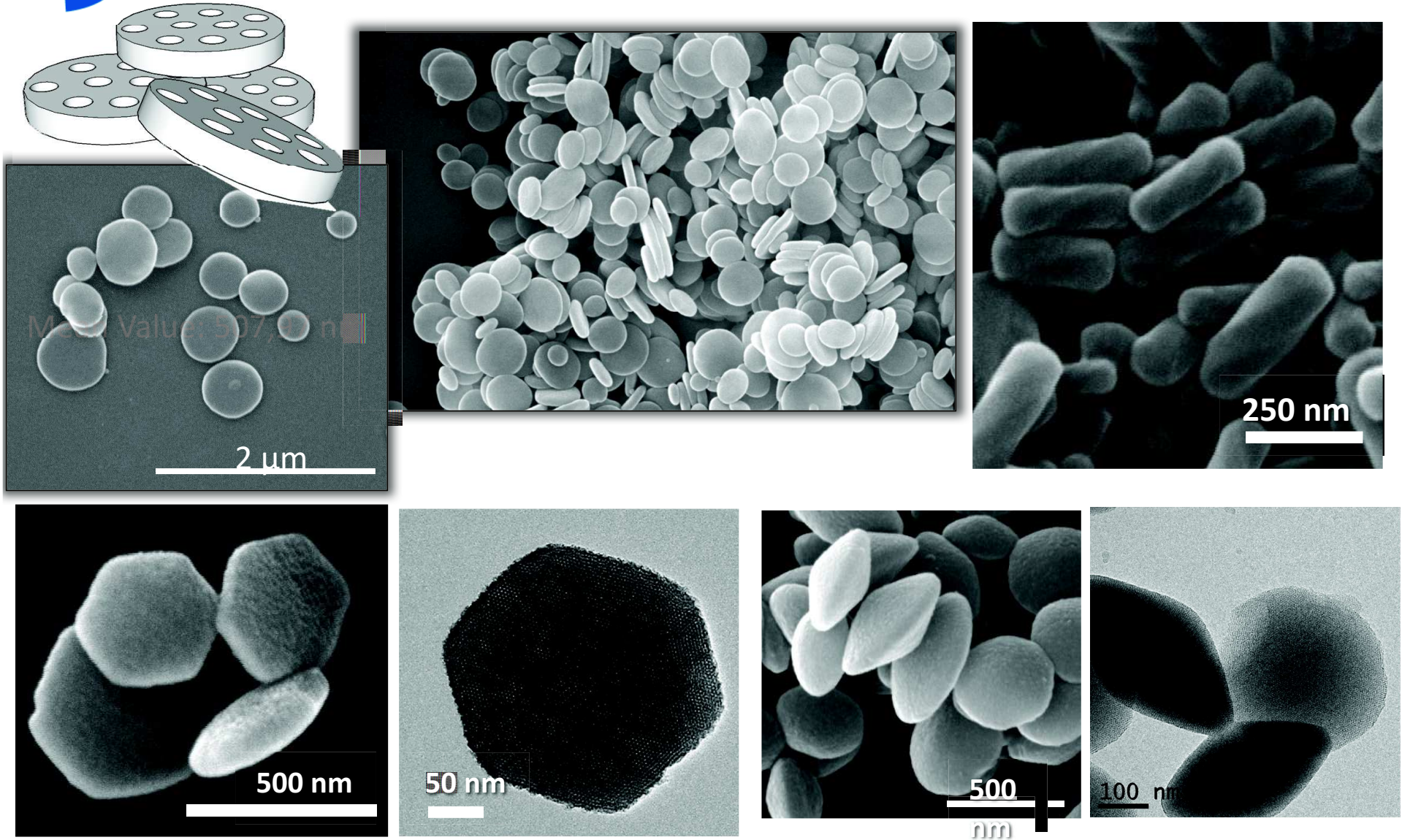
# Breakable porous containers



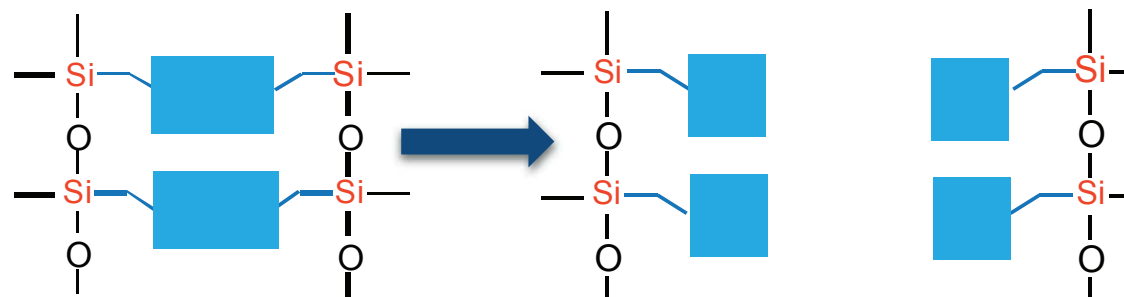
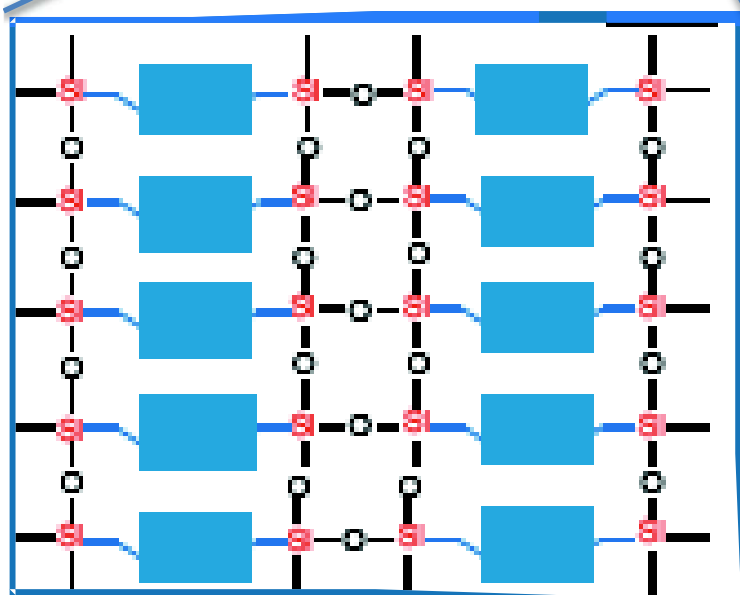
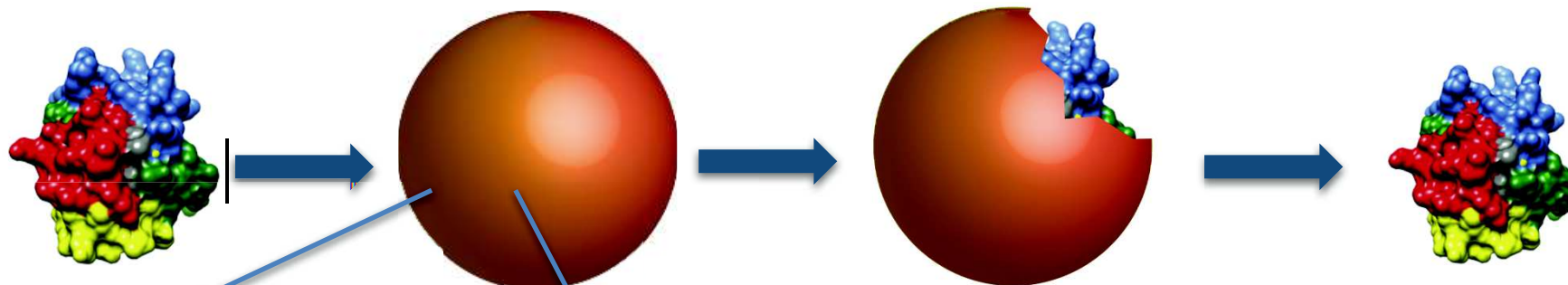
L. Maggini et al. *Nanoscale*, 2016, 8, 7240-7247



# Changing morphology



# Breakable Shell



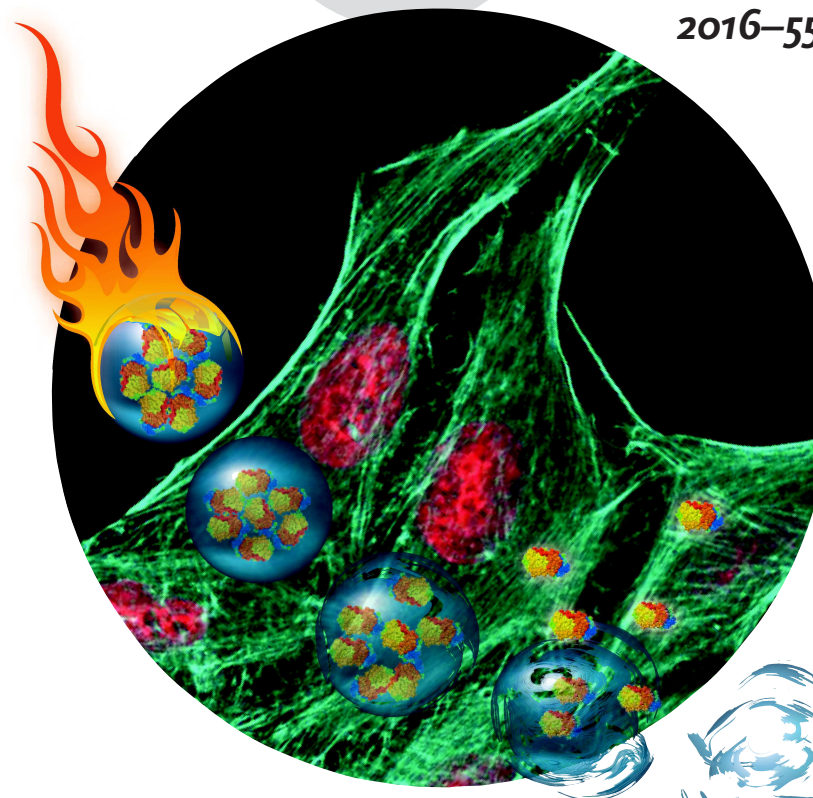
And many others...

E.A. Prasetyanto, A. Bertucci, D. Septiadi,  
R. Corradini, P. Castro-Hartmann, L. De Cola  
*Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2016**, 55, 3323–3327



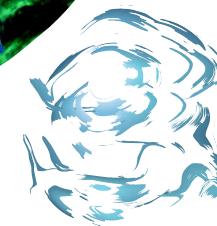
Eko Prasetyanto

*Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.*  
2016, 55, 3323–3327

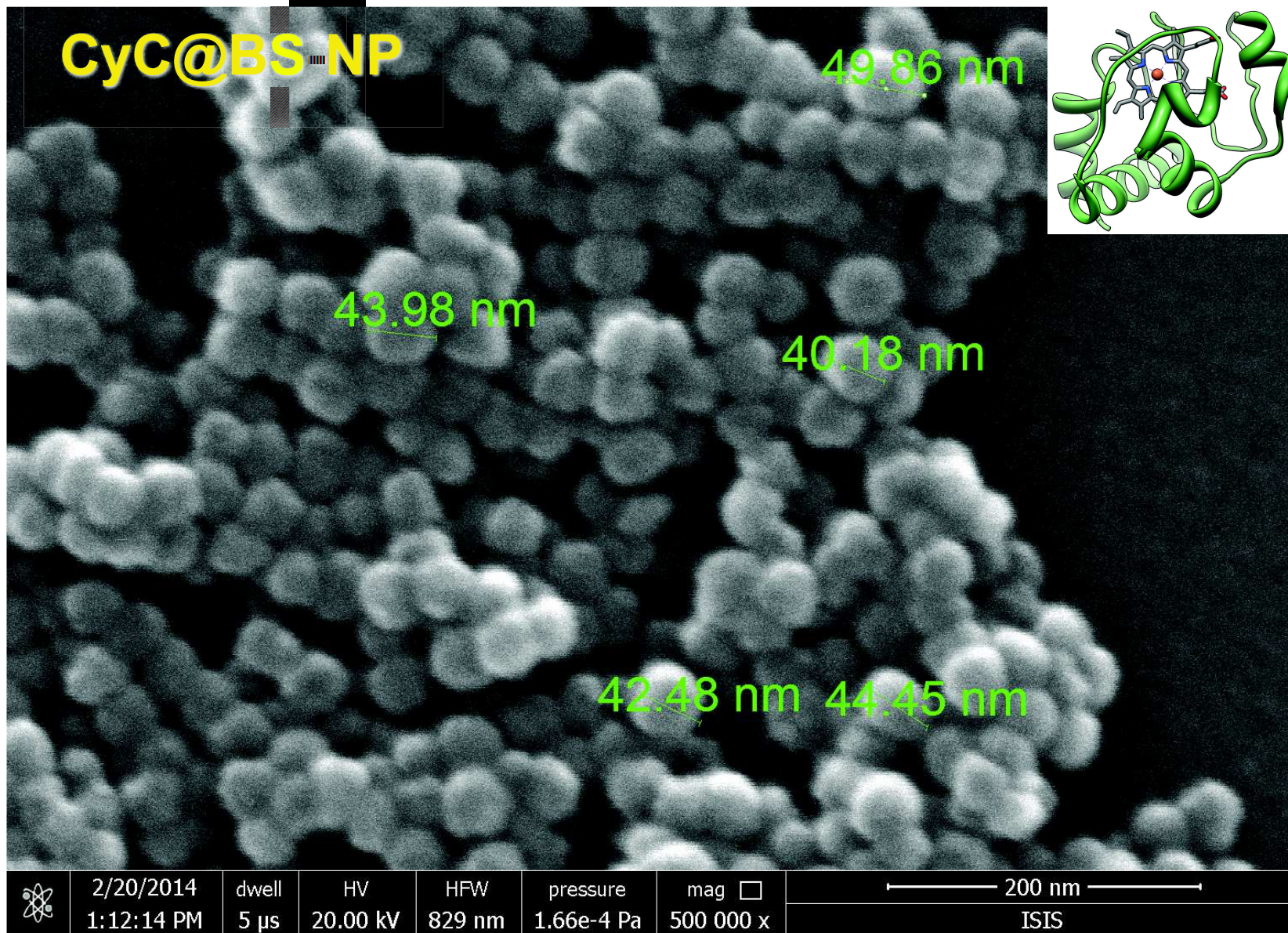


### *A breakable shell ...*

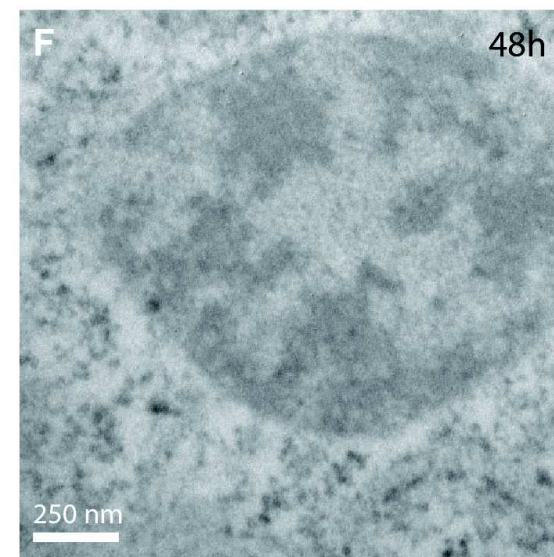
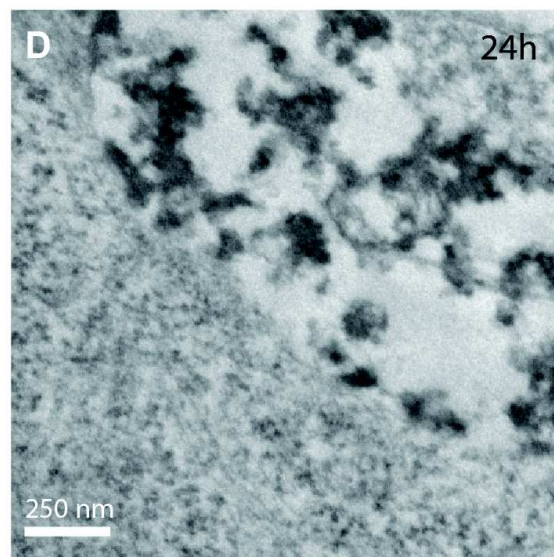
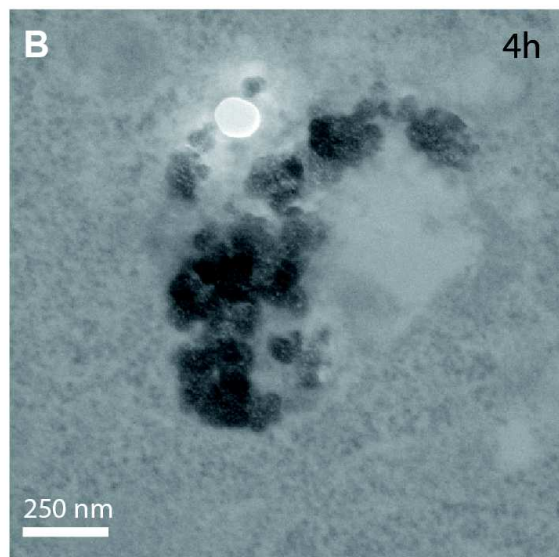
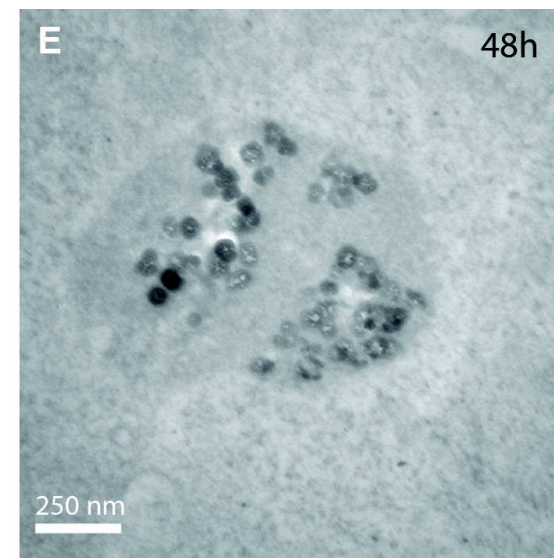
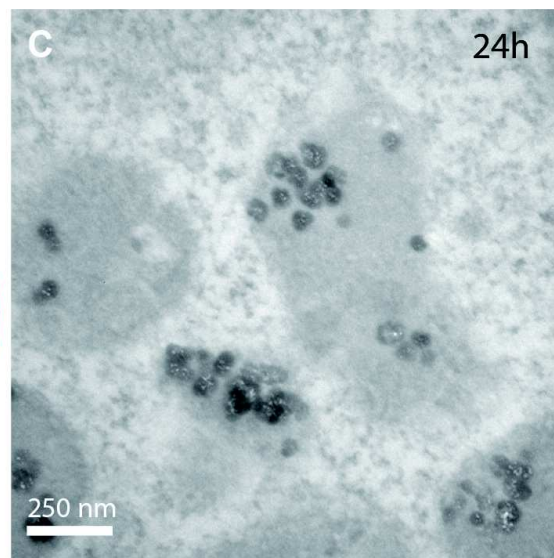
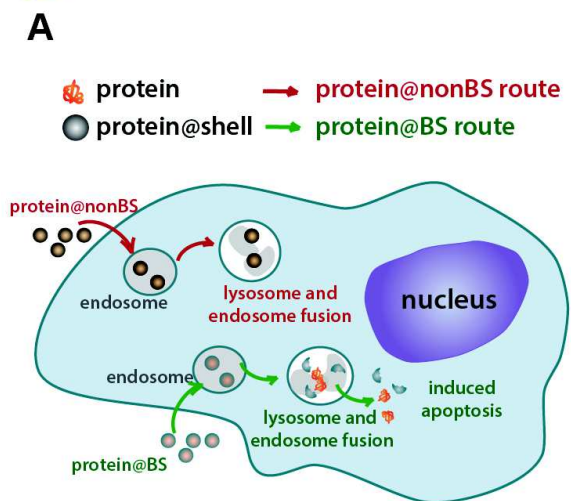
... for the encapsulation of proteins allows their delivery into cells and subsequent release. In their Communication on page 3323 ff., L. De Cola, E. A. Prasetyanto et al. describe the construction of a breakable shell comprising silica units that are held together by disulfide bridges. Once the encapsulated proteins are internalized in cells, reduction of the disulfide groups results in disintegration of the shells and release of the proteins, which retain their activity throughout the process.



# Breakable Shell

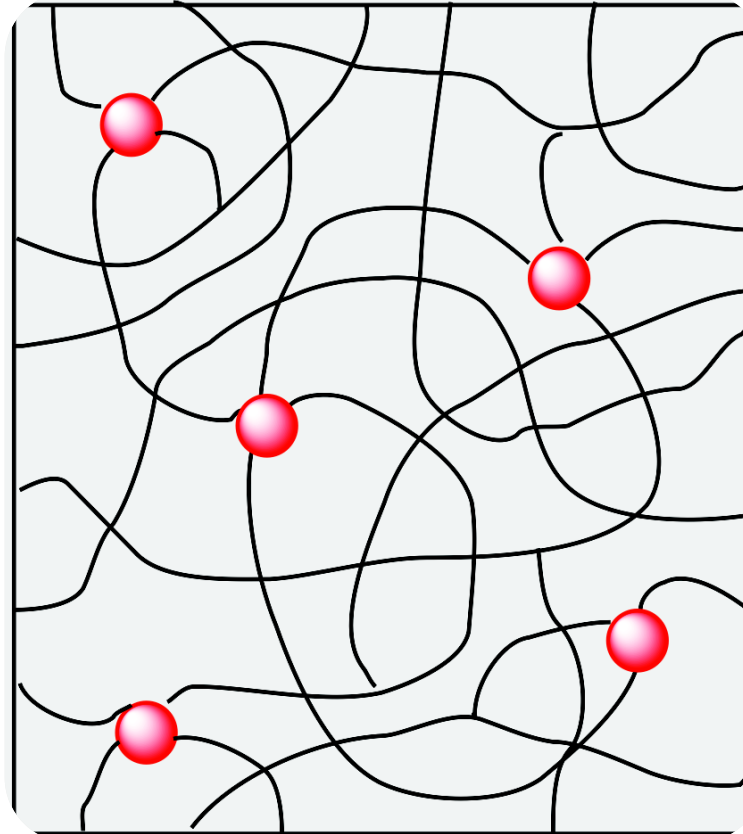


# In Vitro Breakability



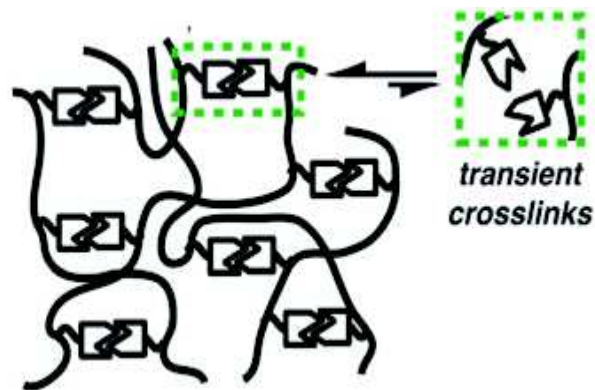
# Nanoparticles as components for hydrogels

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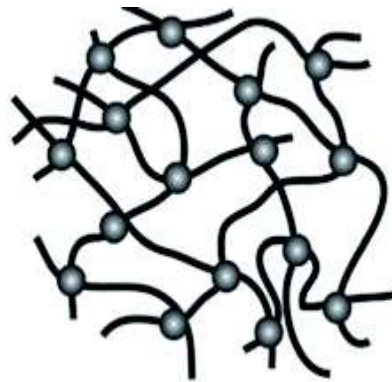


# Hydrogels

Physical cross-linking



Chemical cross-linking



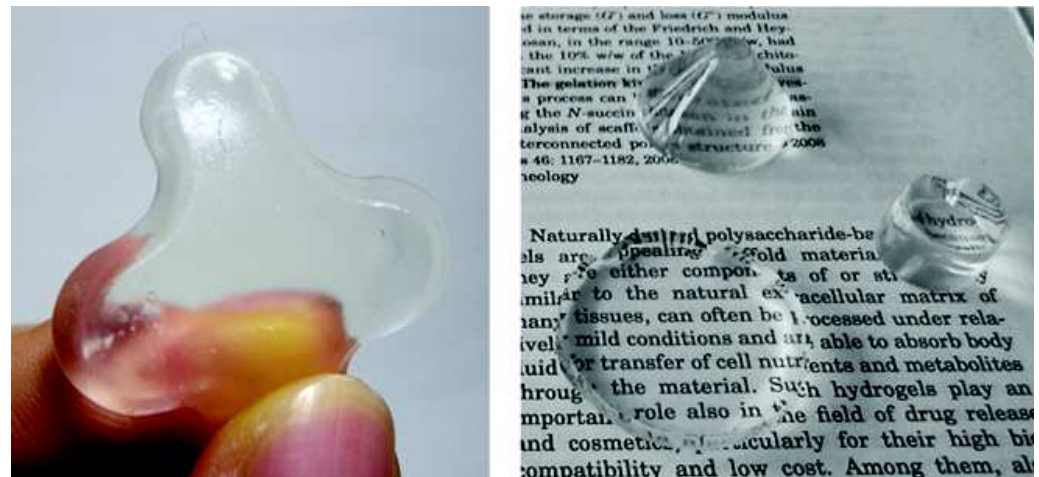
3D networks composed of cross-linked hydrophilic polymer chains

from *Chem. Soc. Rev.*, 2012, 41, 6195

hydrophilic character

biocompatibility

any shape and size



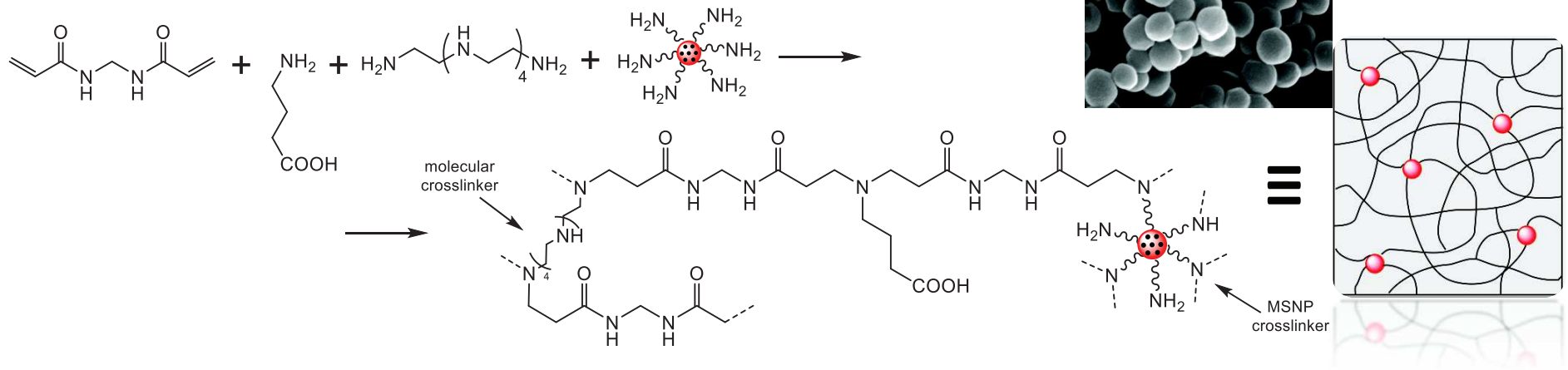
adapted from *Nature*, 2010, 463, 339-343  
and *Carbohydrate Polymers*, 2015, 125, 103-112

O. Wichterle, D. Lím, *Nature*, 1960, 185, 117

F. Lim, A. M. Sun, *Science*, 1980, 210, 908

# Synthesis of MSN-hydrogels

Poly(amino amide)-based hydrogels:



Reaction that proceed in water  
At body temperature  
Very fast and quantitative  
No catalyst or external factors

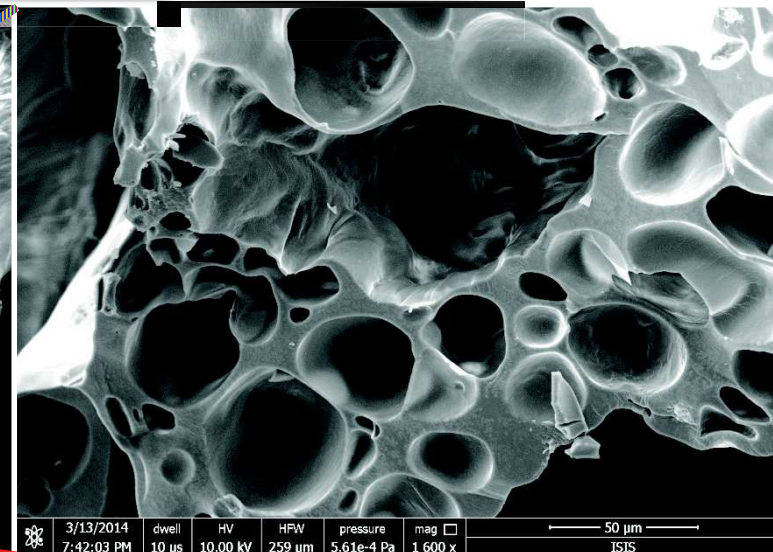
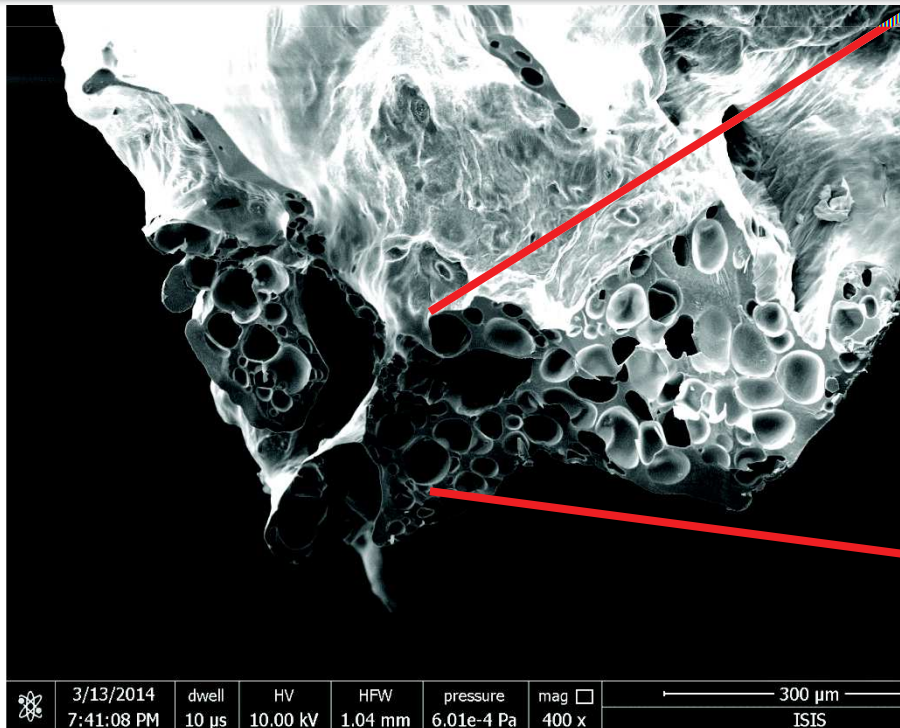


# MSN-hydrogel

- ✓ Reversible swelling/collapsing behavior
- ✓ % H<sub>2</sub>O = 93% (weighting method)
- ✓ Self-healing ability even after 15 days
- ✓ Very elastic thanks to the presence of MSNs

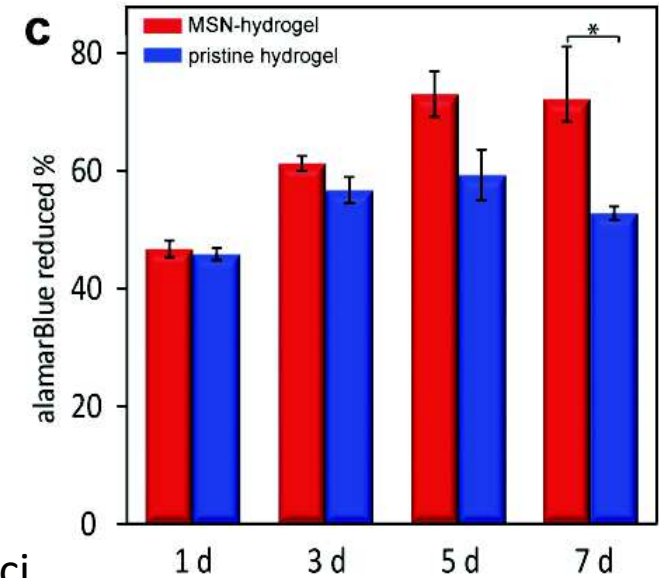
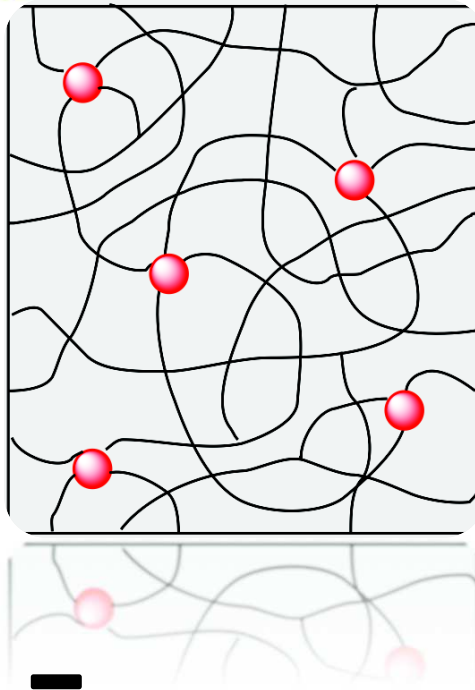


*inverse test tube method*



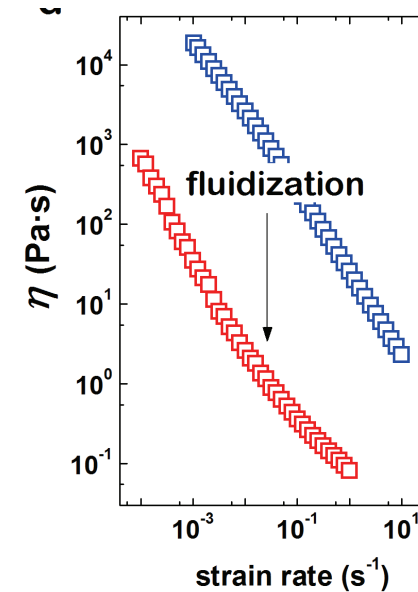
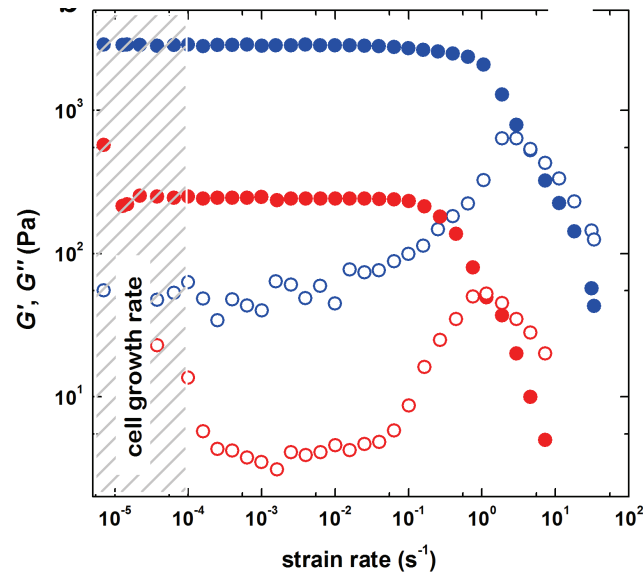
Size of the pores ranging from 30 to 80 μm

# MSN-hydrogel

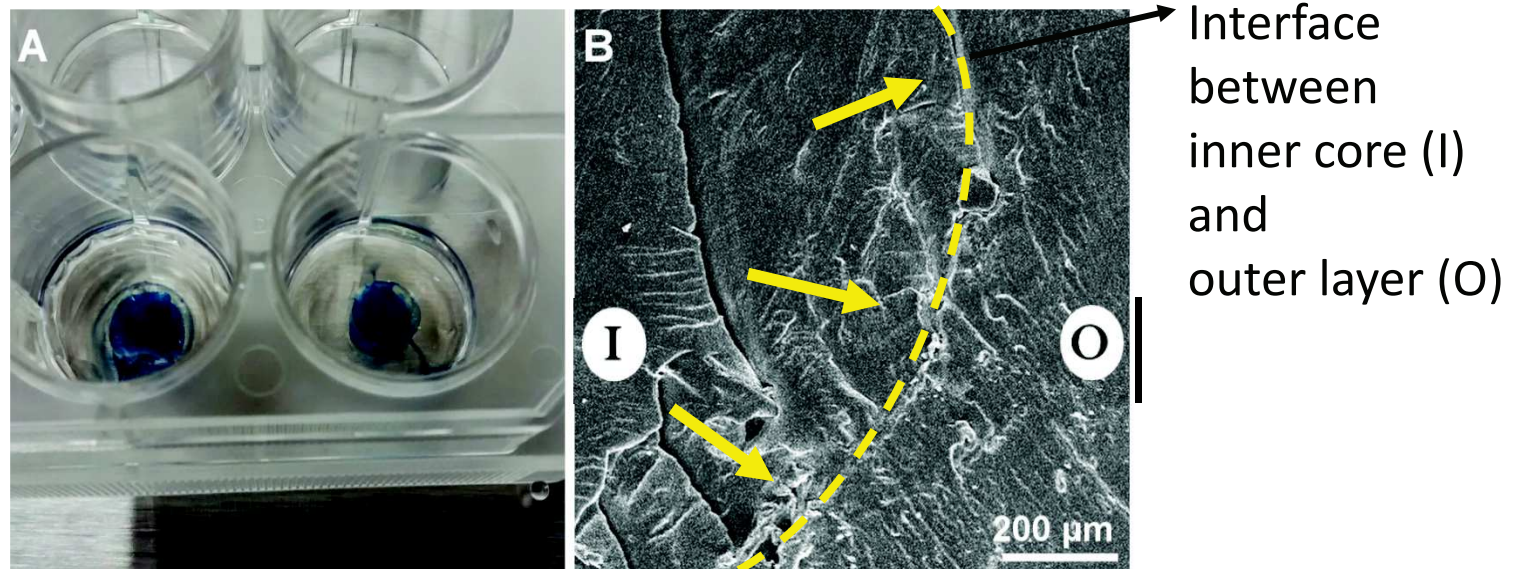
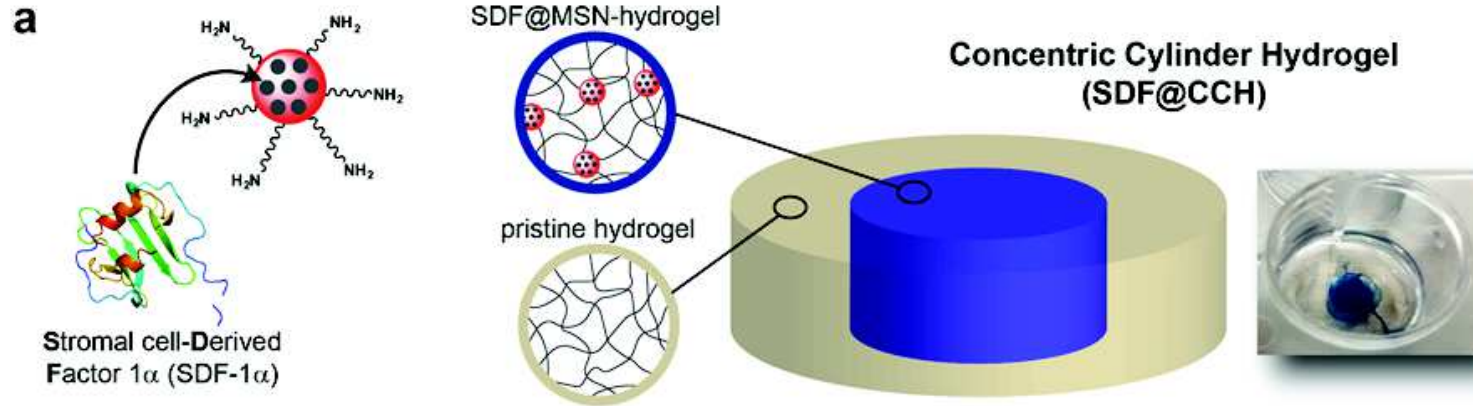


MSN-hydrogel is more deformable and fluid than pristine hydrogel

Rheological characterization performed by I. Lopez-Montero

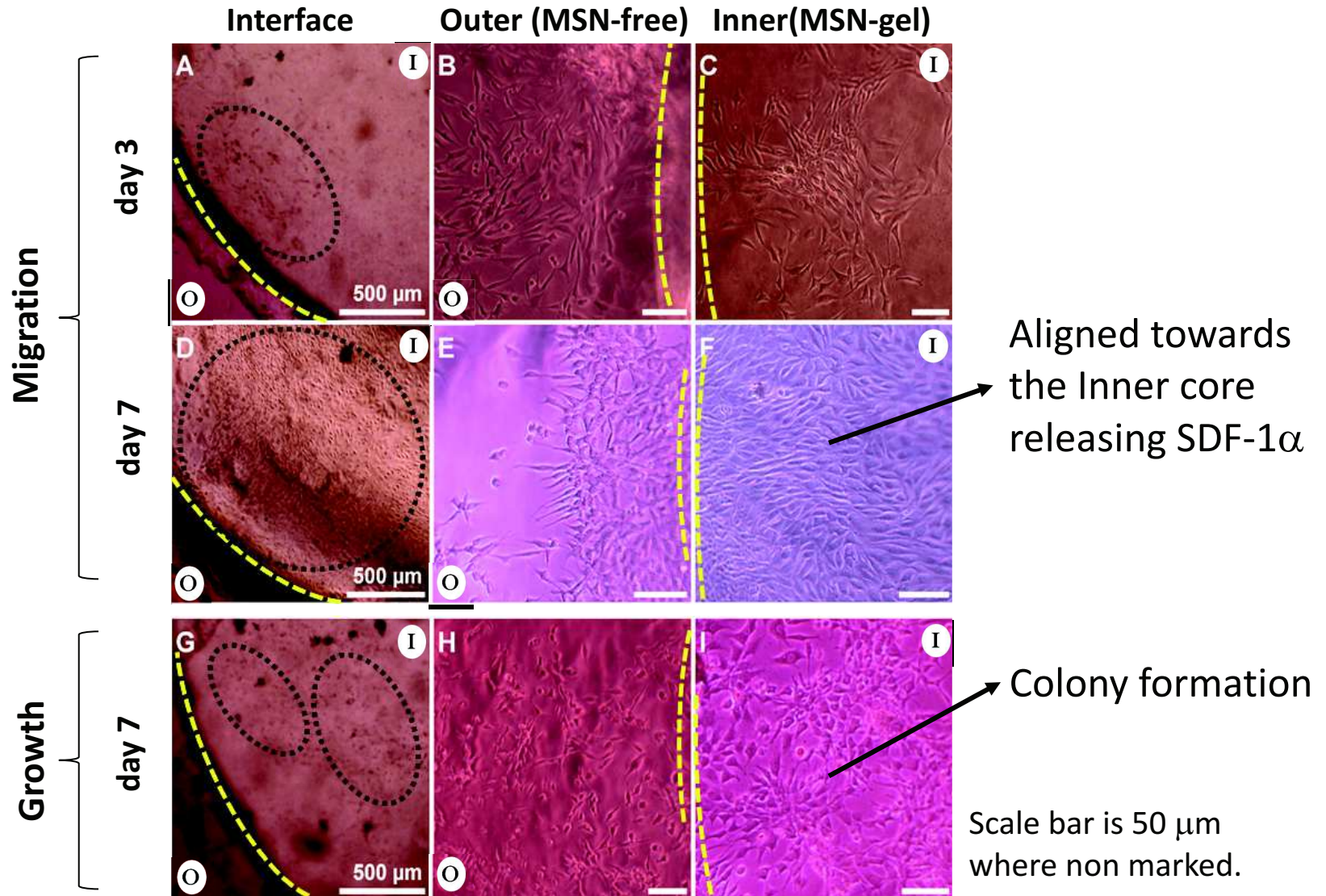


# Concentric Cylinders Hydrogel (CCH)



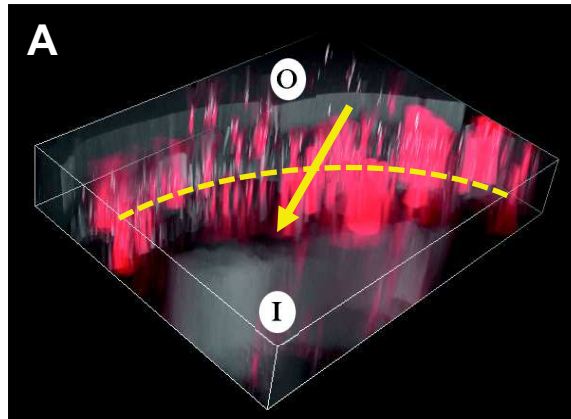
F. Fiorini in collaboration with Dr. E. Tasciotti Methodist Hospital Houston

# Cells migration in CCH

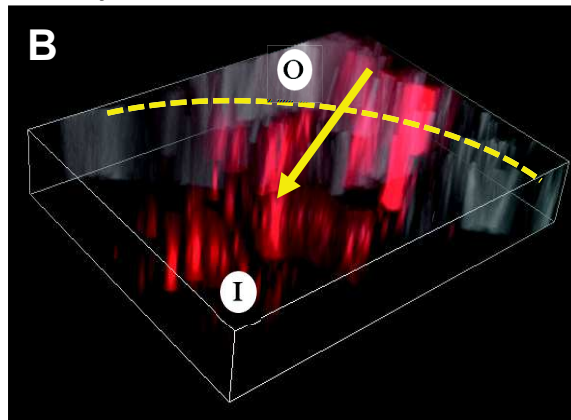


# Cells migration in CCH

day 2

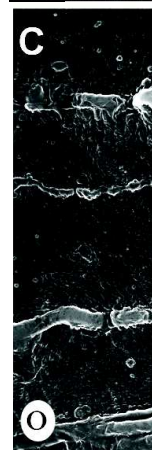
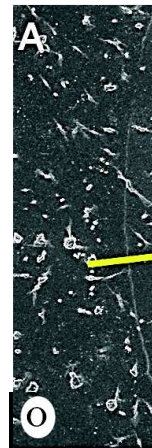


day 5



Width: 700  $\mu\text{m}$ ; Height: 525 $\mu\text{m}$ ; Depth: 102 $\mu\text{m}$

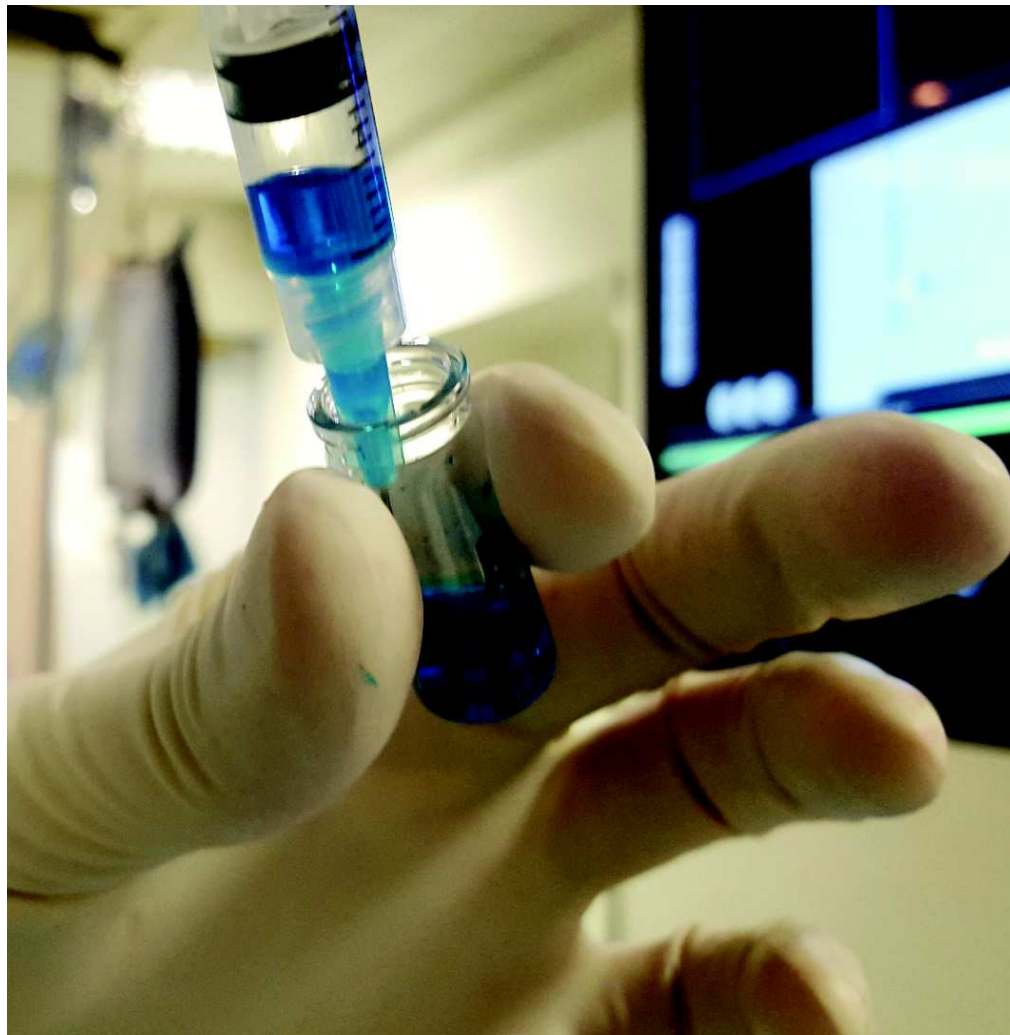
SEM im



F. Fiorini et al. *Small*, 2016, 12, 488

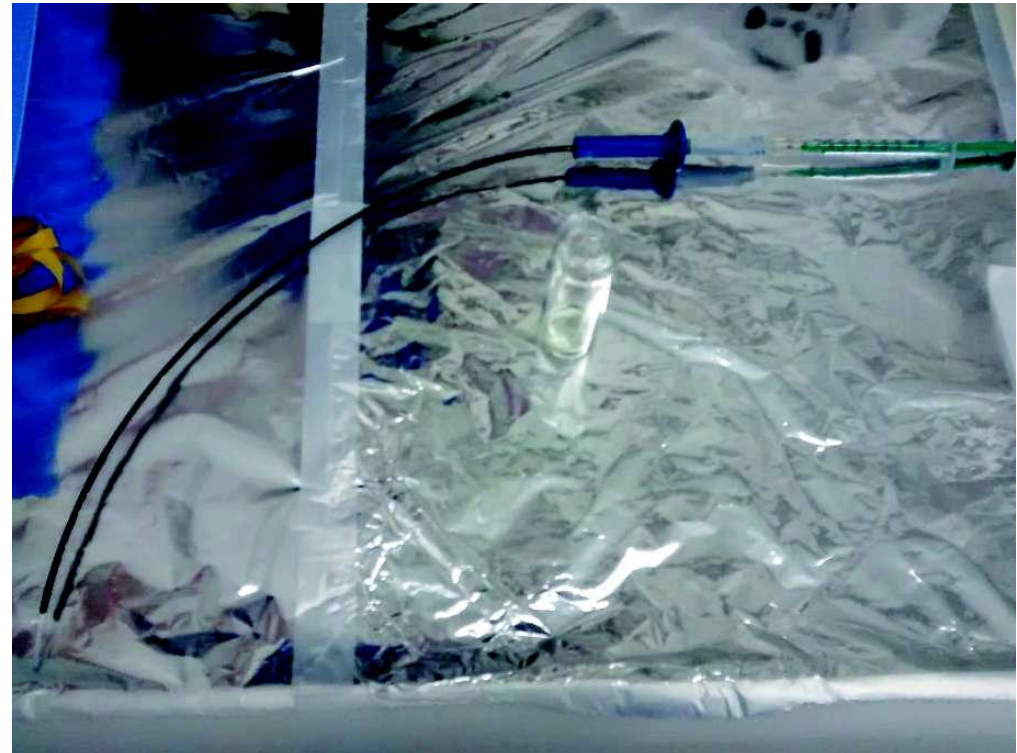
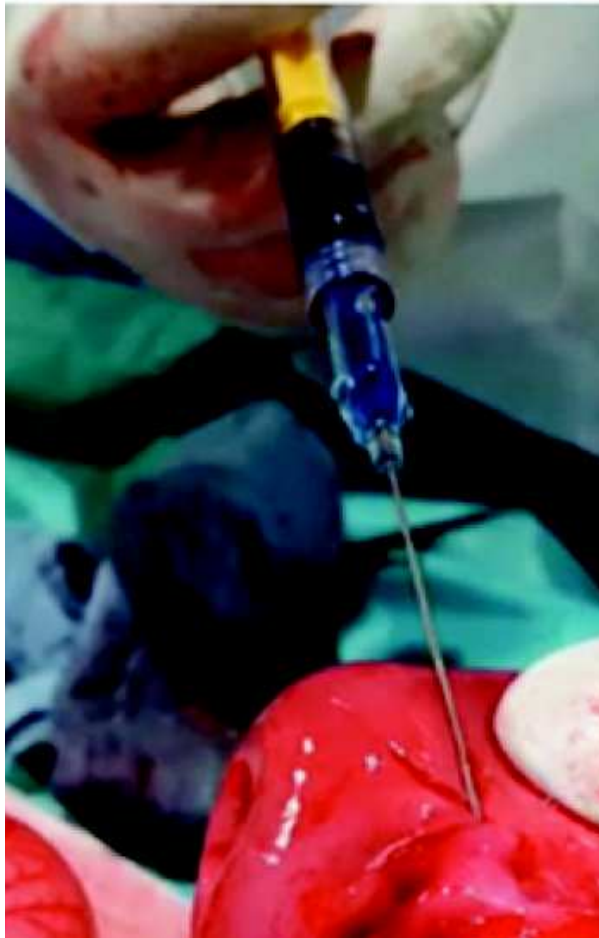
# Injectable through a syringe

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In collaboration with Silvana Perretta group IRCAD, Strasbourg

# Hydrogel in tissue



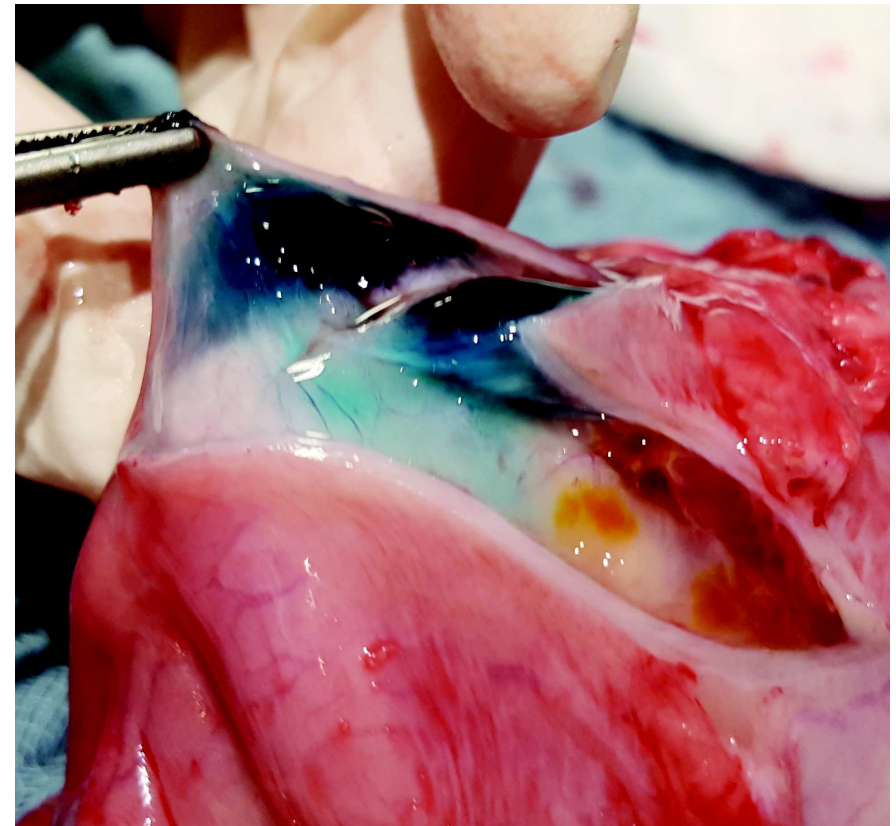
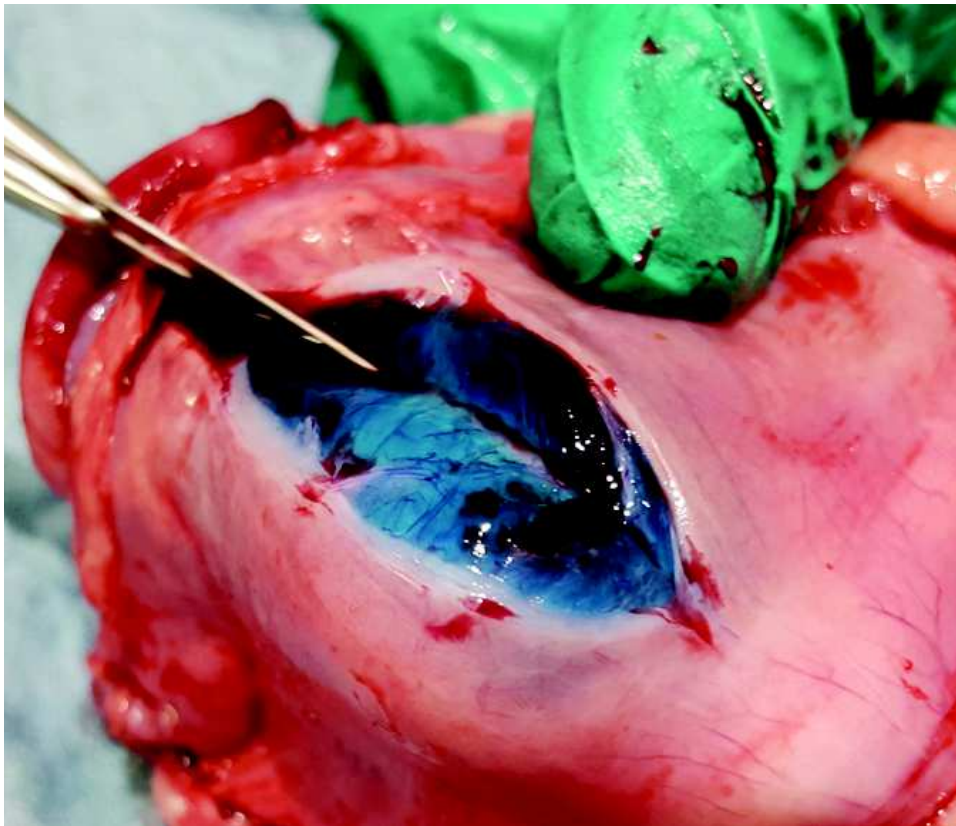
Injection of the pre-hydrogel solution between the mucous and the serous membrane of an explanted pig's stomach.

Federica Fiorini and Pietro Riva

## Hydrogel in tissue

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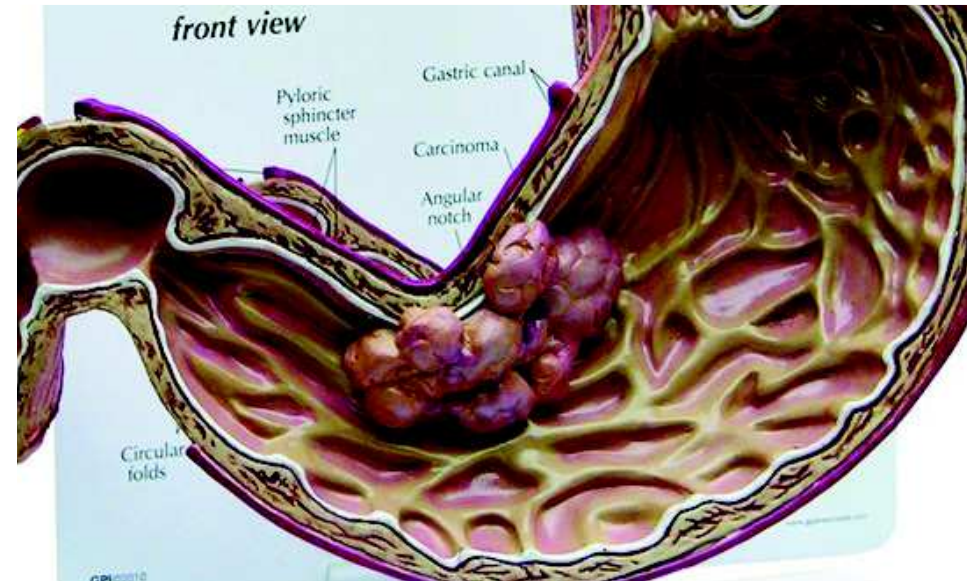
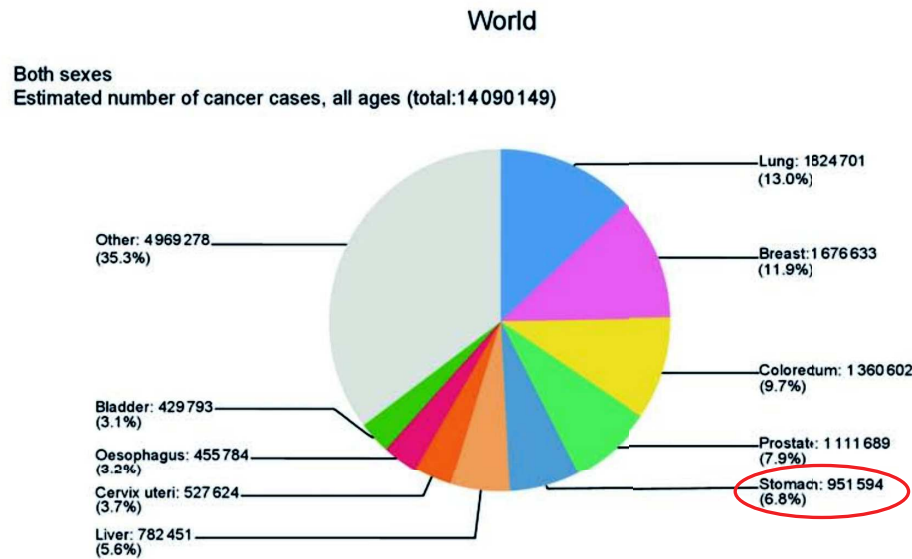
After about 5 minutes the tissue was cut opened, to expose the different layers. The hydrogel was perfectly gelified and integrated with all the anatomic structures



In collaboration with IRCAD and IHU, Dr. Silvana Perretta



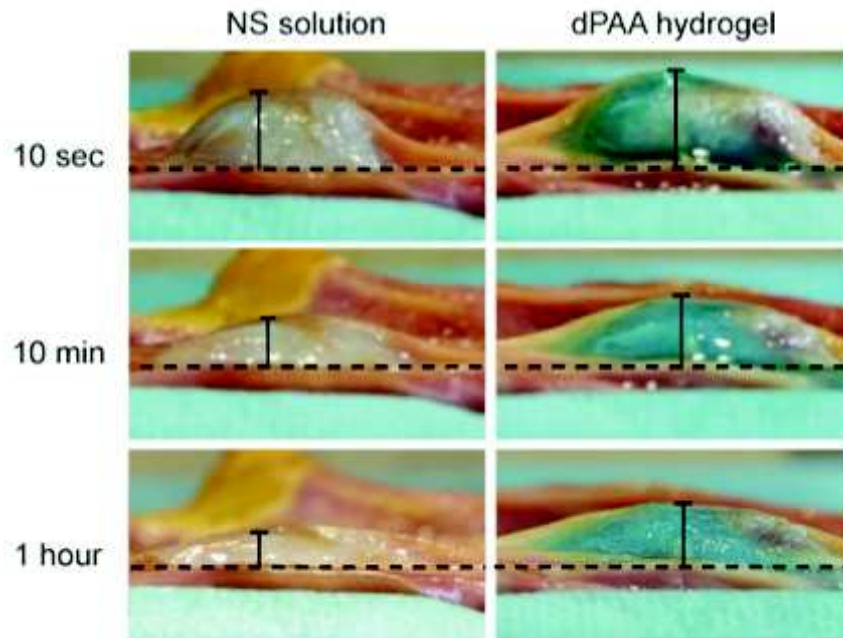
# Hydrogels for Tumor Surgery



Canadian Scientific Journal 2 (2014)  
Comparative survival analysis of patients with stomach cancer after combined surgery

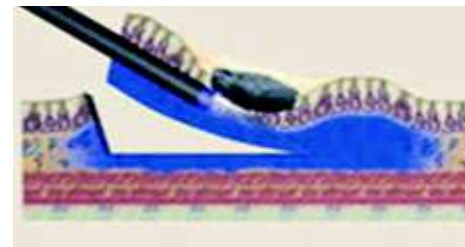
Stomach cancer is the **5th** most common in the world  
and the **3rd** for mortality

# In vivo applications

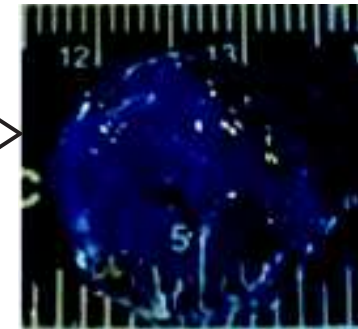


Degradable hydrogels able to release drugs

Biodegradation  
and release



Endoscopic  
Submucosal  
Dissection



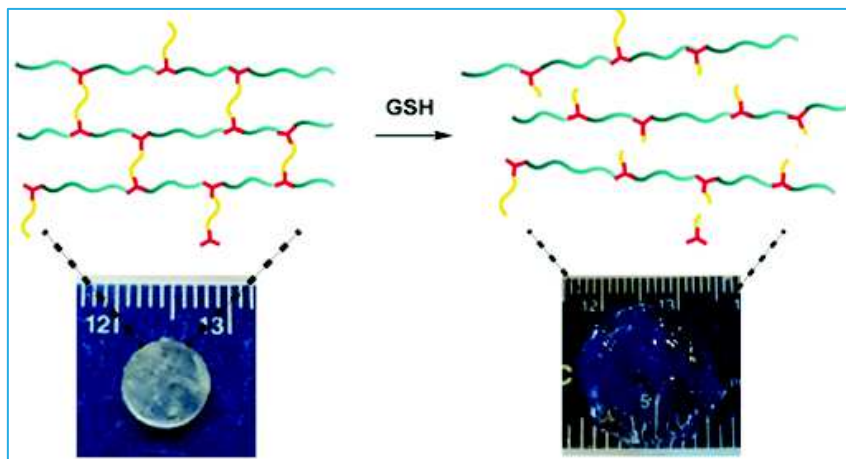
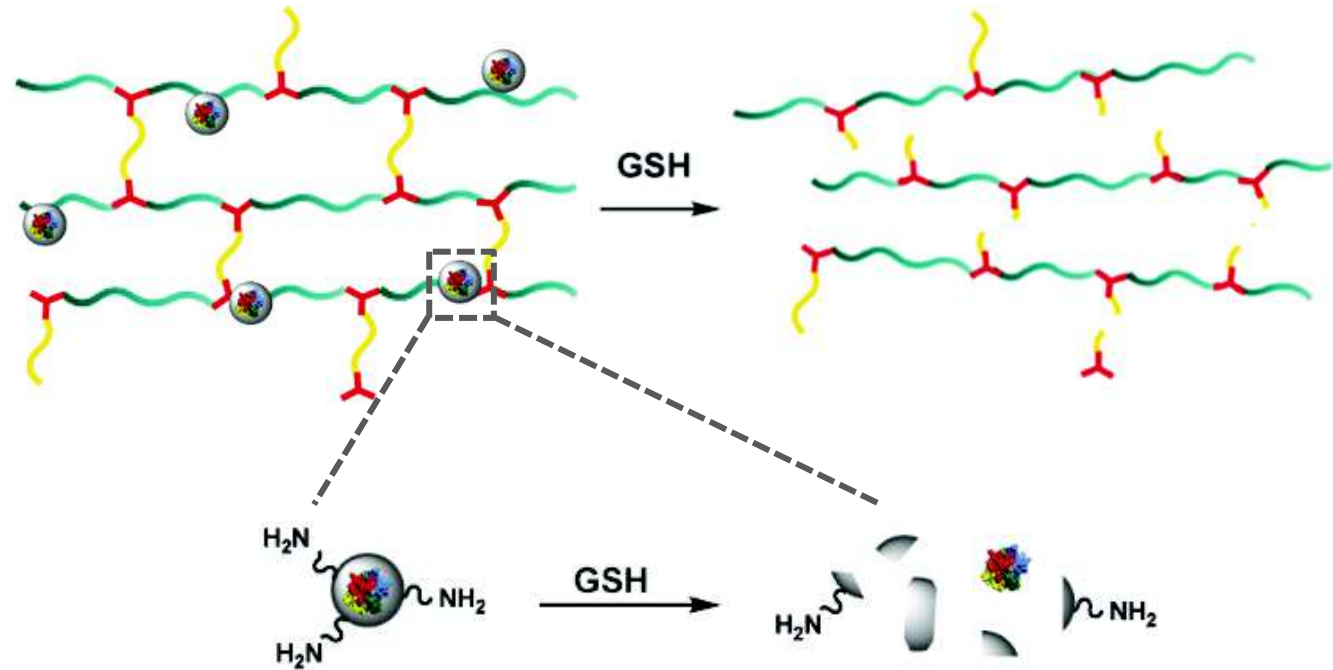
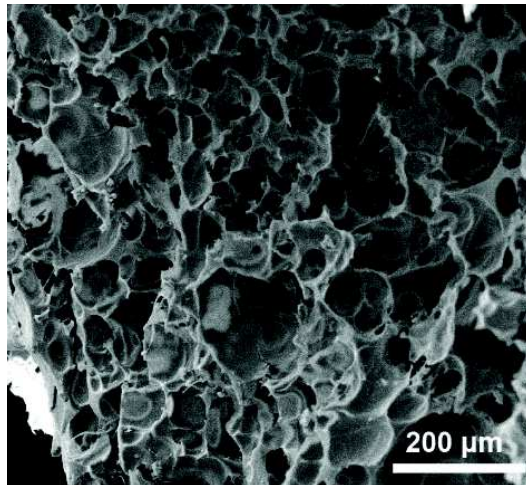
## Submucosal fluid cushion (SFC)

- ✓ Formation of a solid SFC
- ✓ Significant mucosal lifting
- ✓ No change in shape and consistency
- ✓ Long-lasting and reliable SFC



L. De Cola, G. Alonci, F. Fiorini, P. Riva, S. Perretta Int Patent filed January 2017  
Manuscript submitted

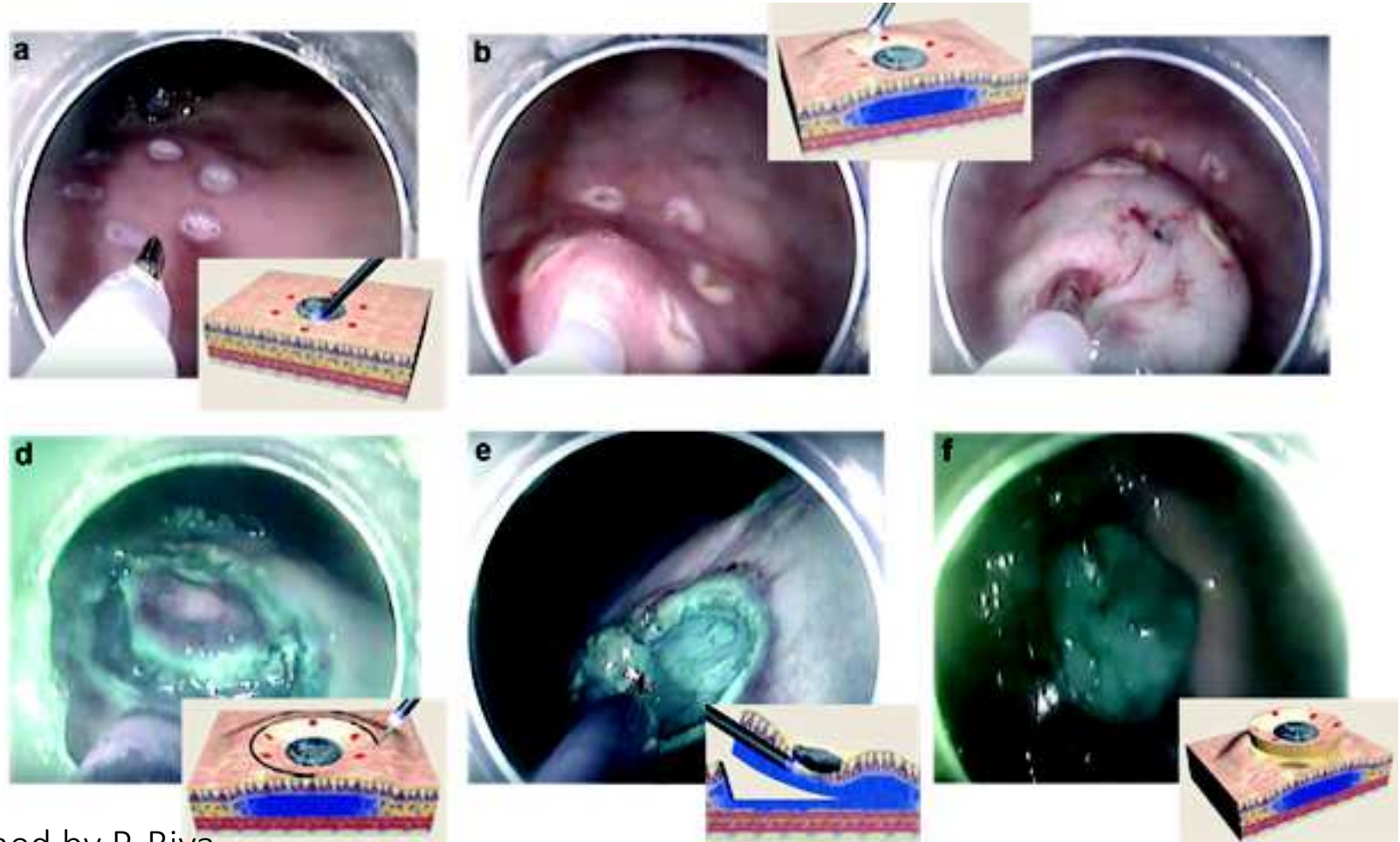
# Degradable hybrid hydrogels



*Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* 2016, 55, 3323

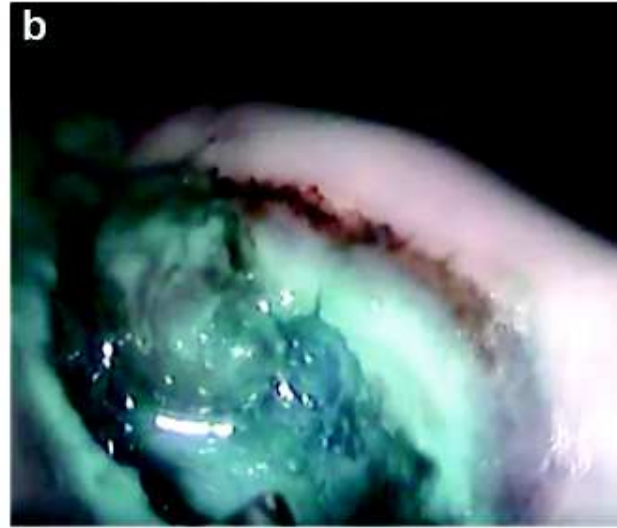
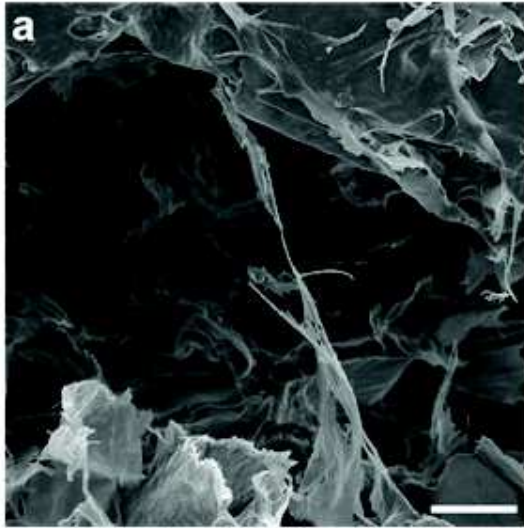
# Endoscopic submucosal dissection *in vivo*

- ✓ Clear and stable mucosal elevation
- ✓ Use of electrocautery tools
- ✓ Protecting layer of hydrogel under the resected mucosa: potential release of antibiotics

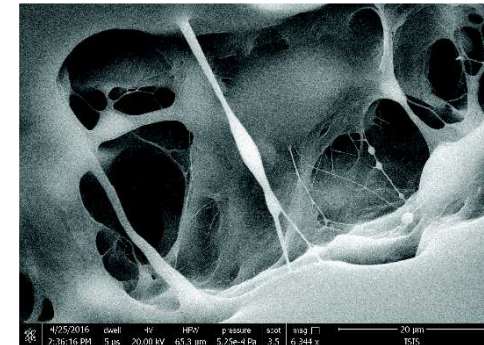
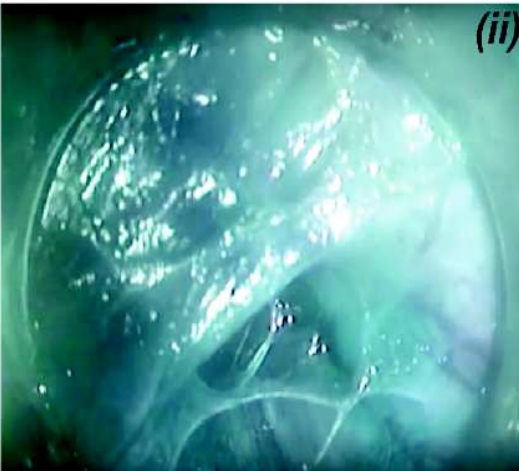
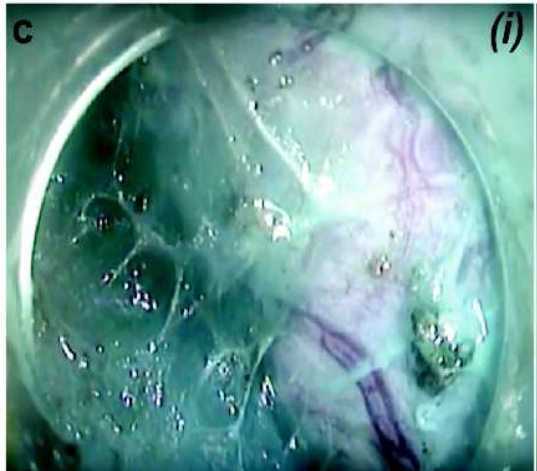
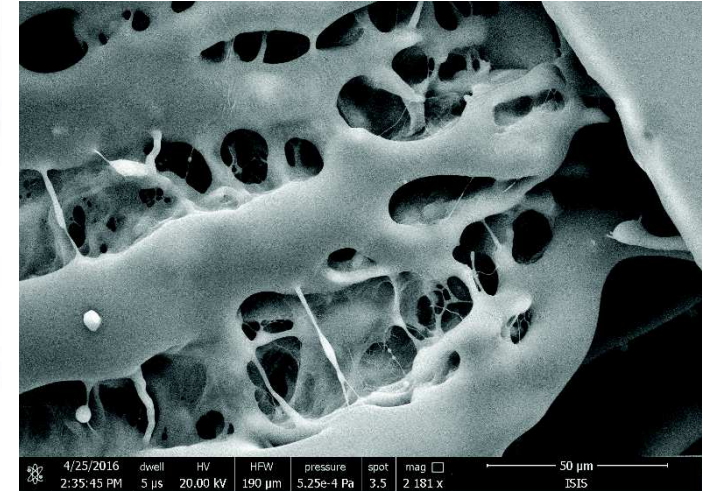


ESD performed by P. Riva

# Injectability and gelation time *in vivo*



Approx 3 min



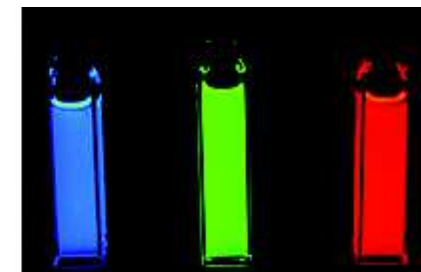
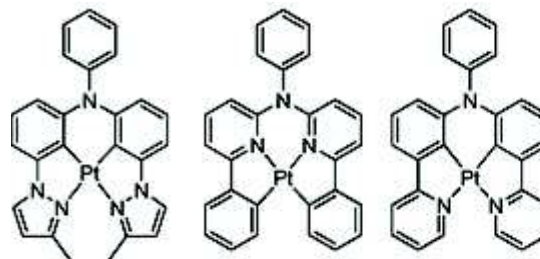
L. De Cola, F. Fiorini, P. Riva, S. Perretta  
Int Patent filed January 2017

# Self-assembled systems

# Self-assembled structures for self-assembling proteins...

# Why platinum(II) complexes?

▶ High emission

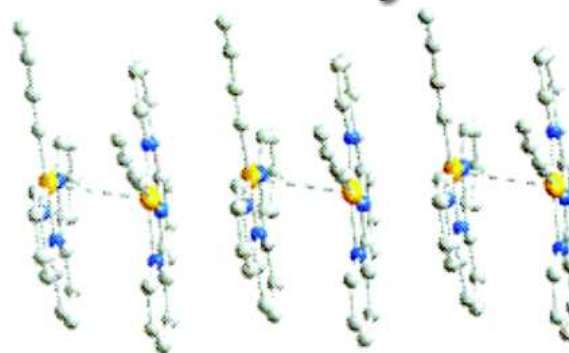


S. Huo *Inorg. Chem.*, 2010, **49**, 5107

▶ Tunable emission color

▶ Chemical and photochemical stability

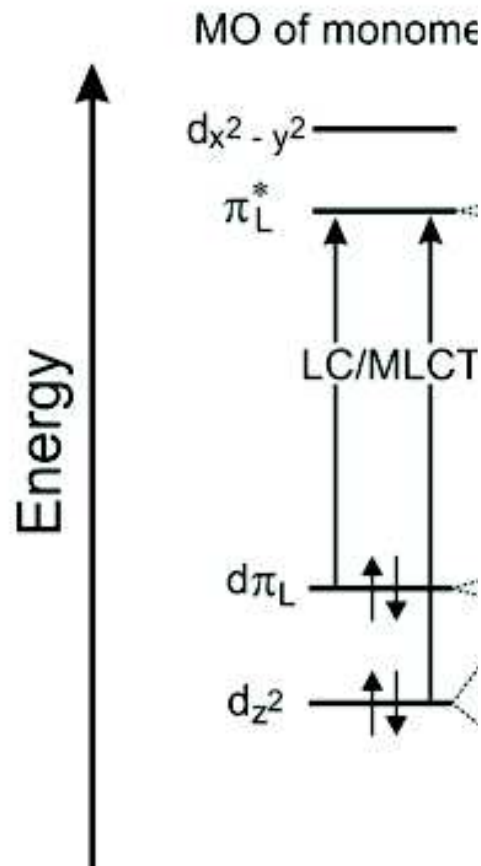
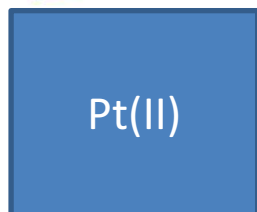
▶ High tendency to stack



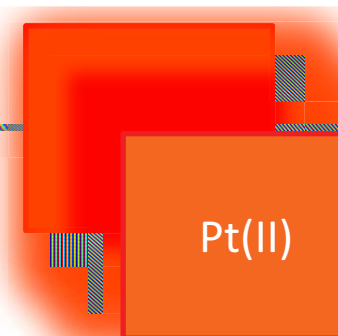
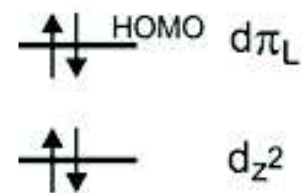
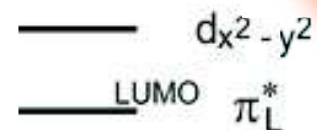
VWW Yam *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2002, **124**, 6506



# Platinum complexes



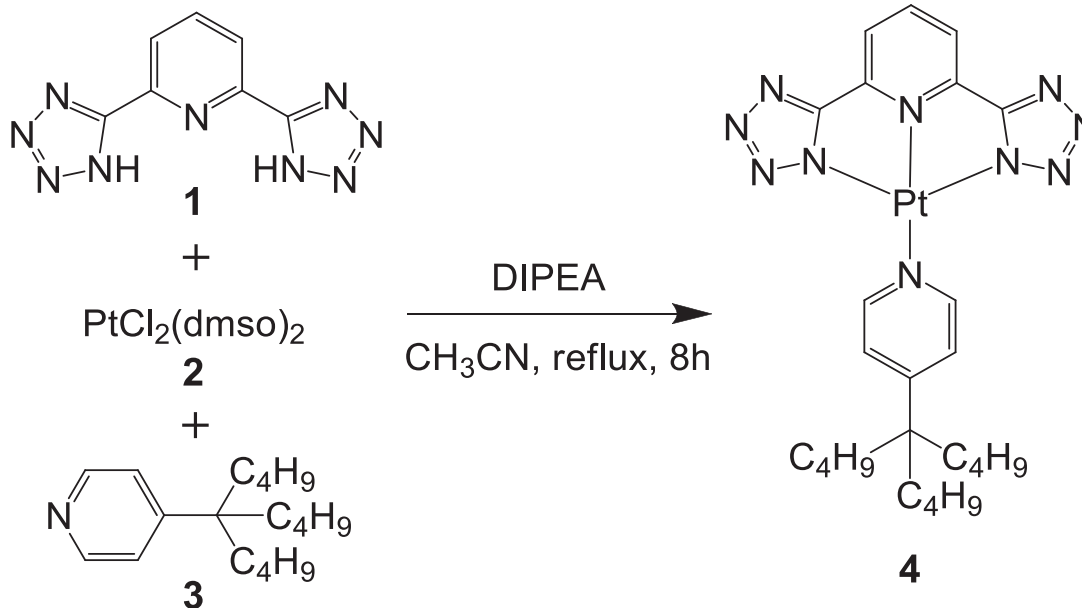
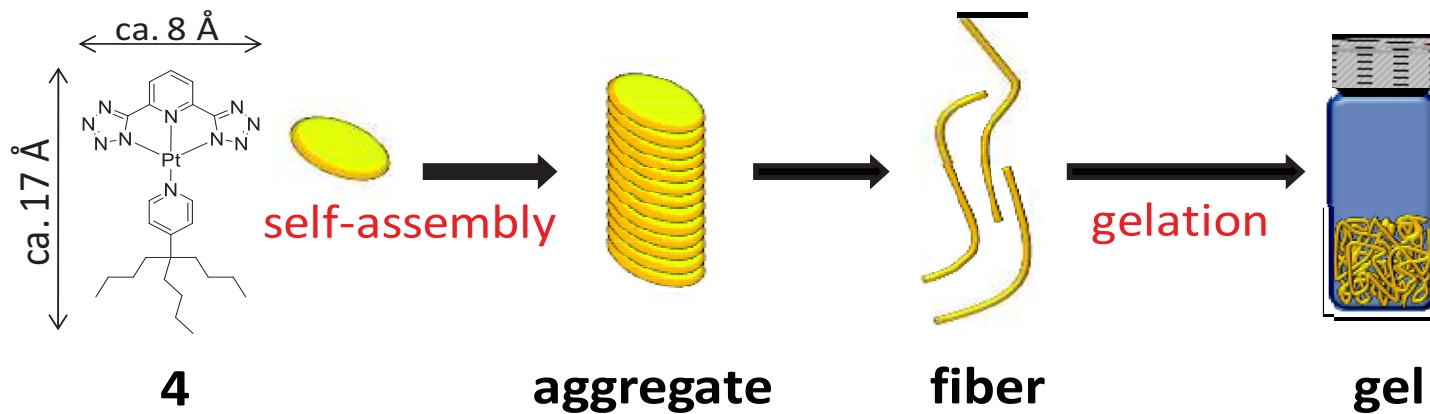
of monomer



changes in the  
excited state nature

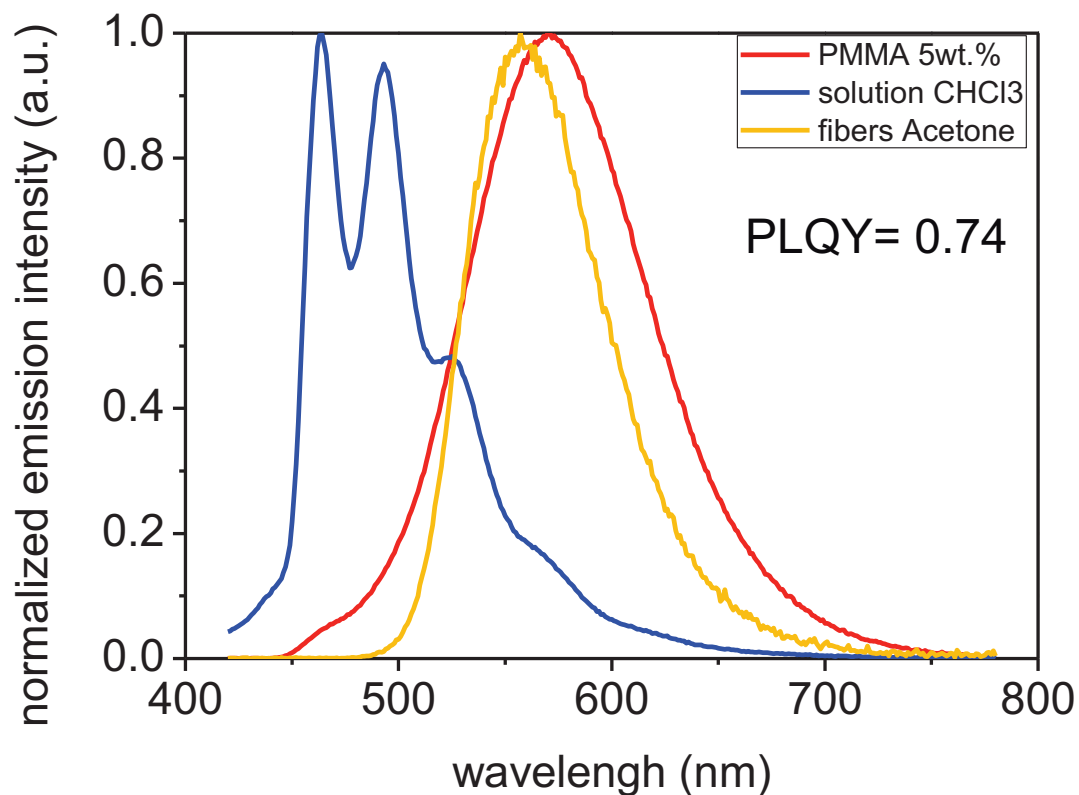
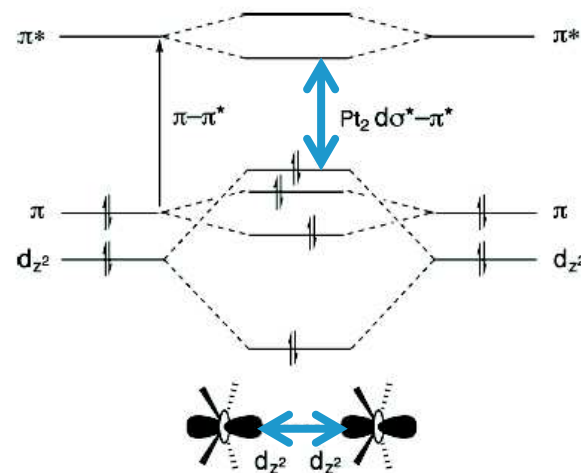
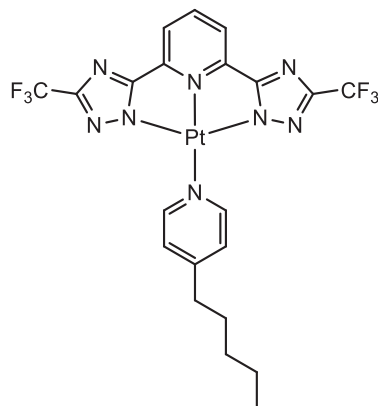
R. Eisenberg, V. Yam,  
G. Williams, ME Thompson  
C.-M. Che, M. Kato,  
D. Bruce, F. Castellano

# Highly Luminescent Pt(II) Complexes in the solid state



C. A. Strassert, et al. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.*, **2011**, *50*, 946 - 950

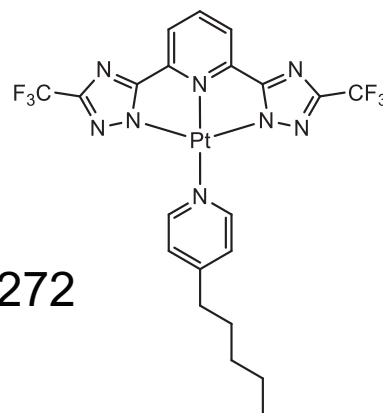
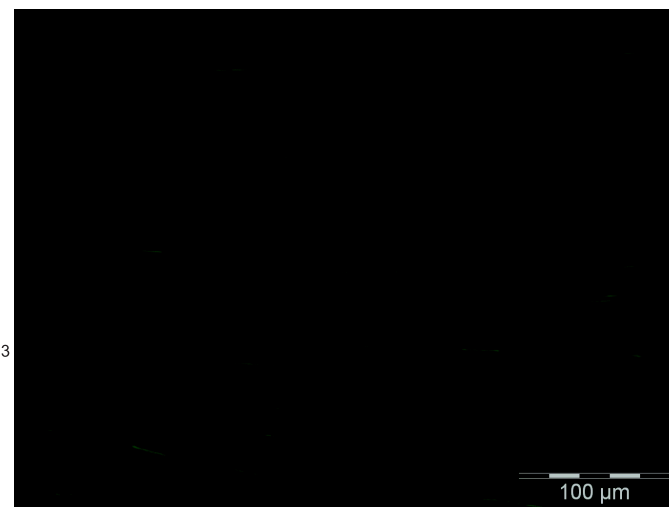
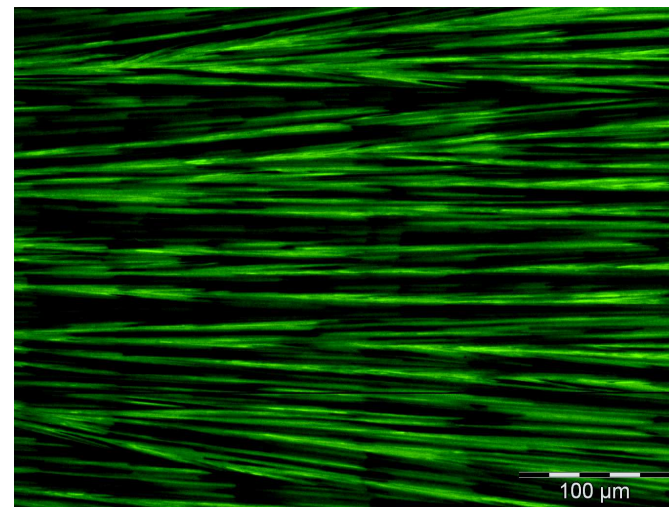
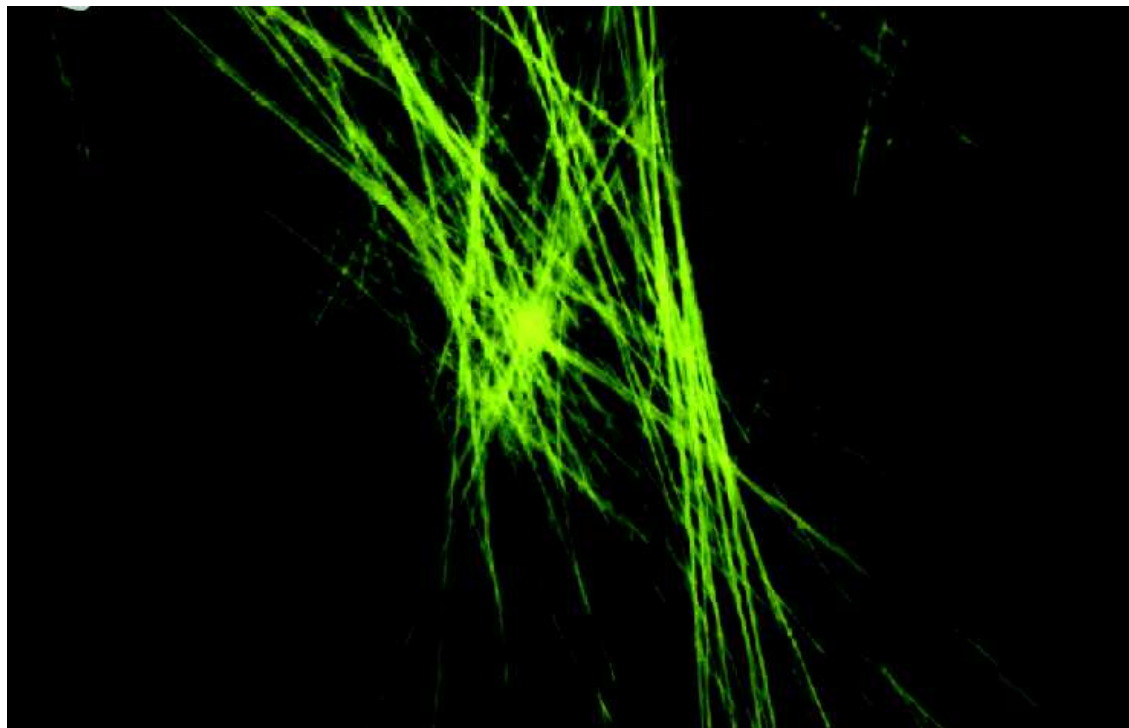
# Photophysical characterization of the aggregates



Control of the degree of Pt...Pt

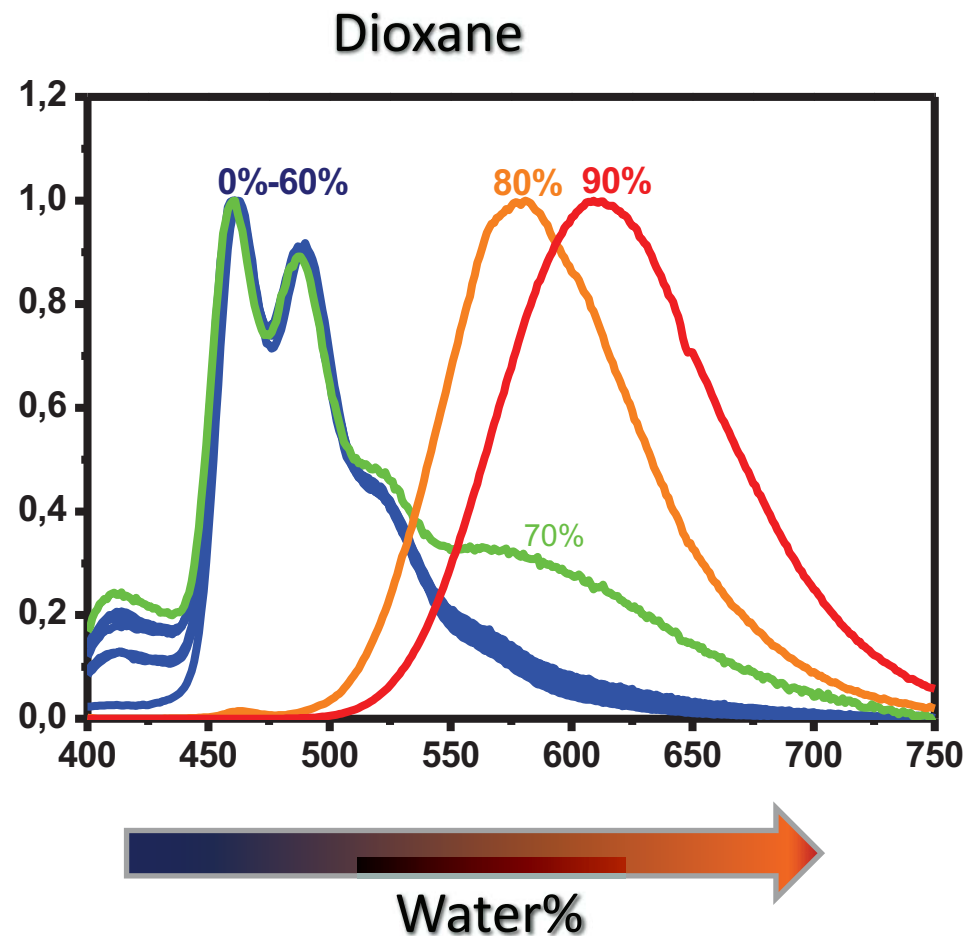
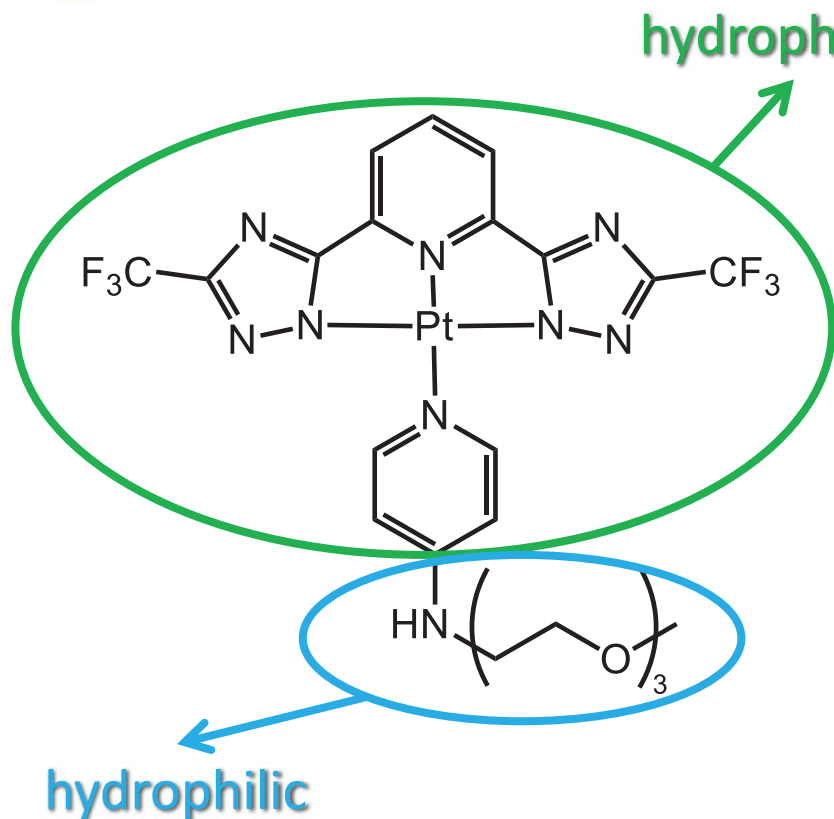
*Chem. Commun.*, **2014**, *50*, 6461

# Polarized emission



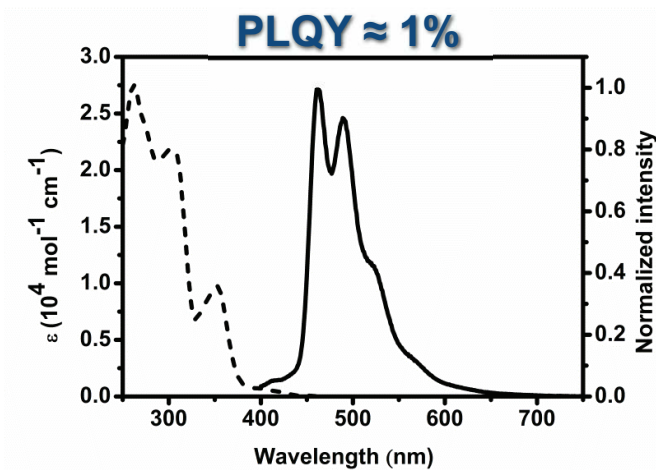
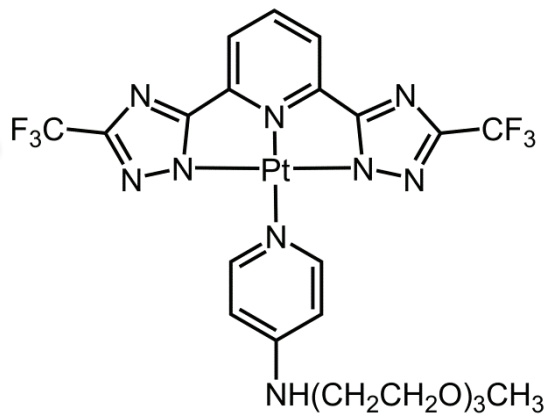
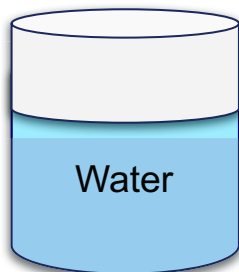
M. Mauro, L. De Cola et al.  
Chem. Commun. **2014**, 50, 7269-7272

# Changing aggregation with solvent



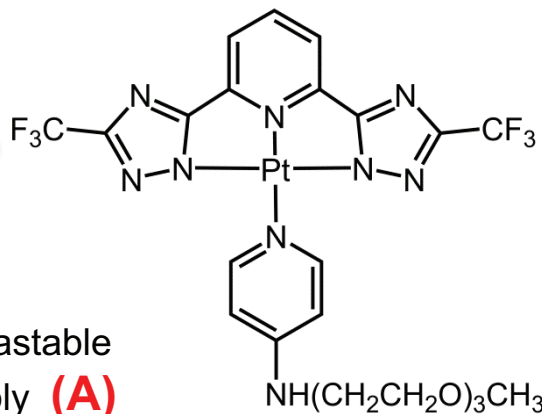
# Self-assembly of Pt(II) complexes

dioxane solution of molecularly dissolved complex (M)

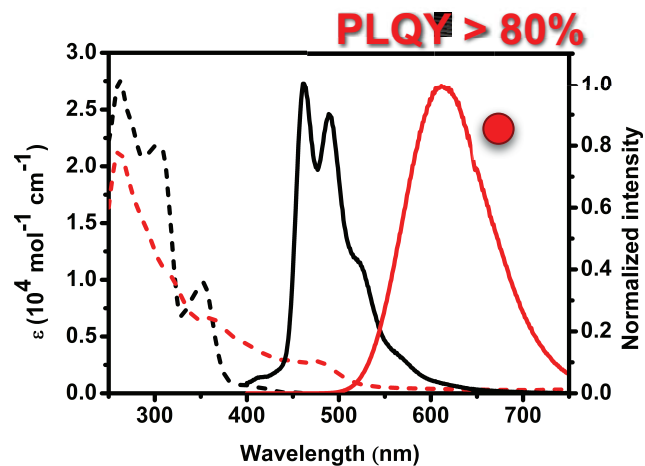
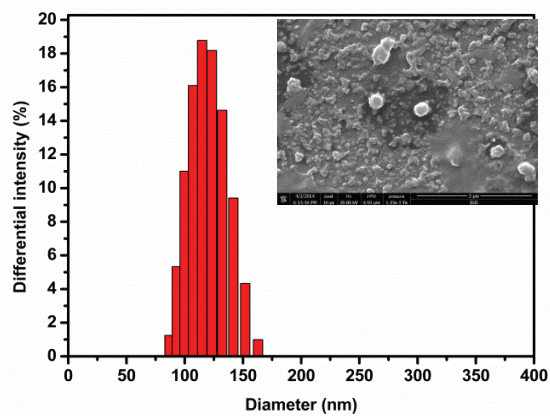
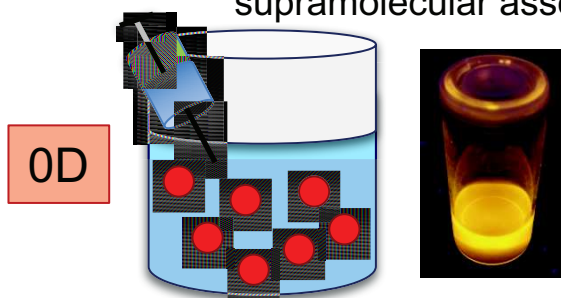


# Self-assembly of Pt(II) complexes

dioxane solution of molecularly dissolved complex (M)

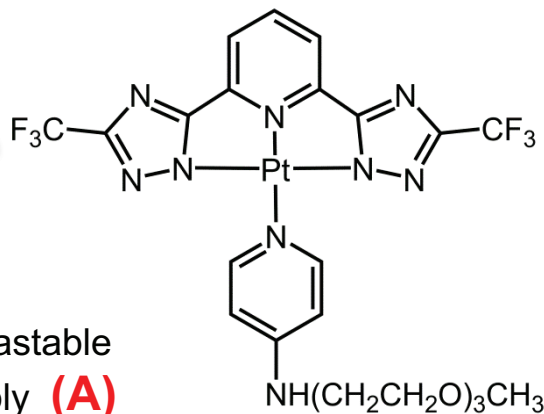


Kinetically-trapped metastable supramolecular assembly (A)



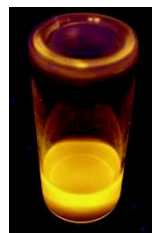
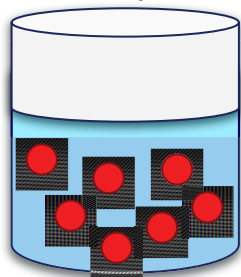
# Self-assembly of Pt(II) complexes

dioxane solution of molecularly dissolved complex (M)

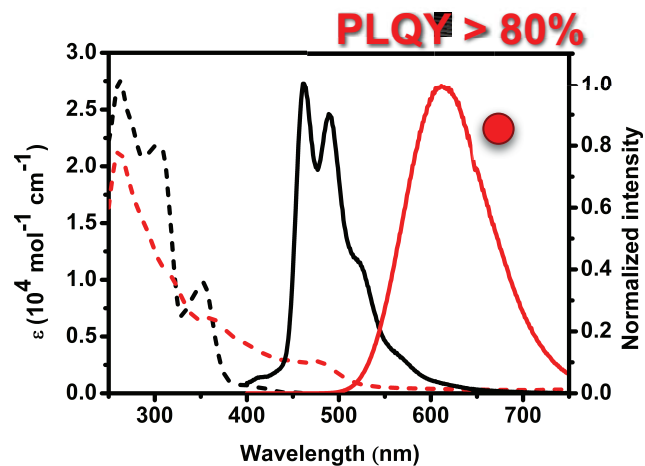
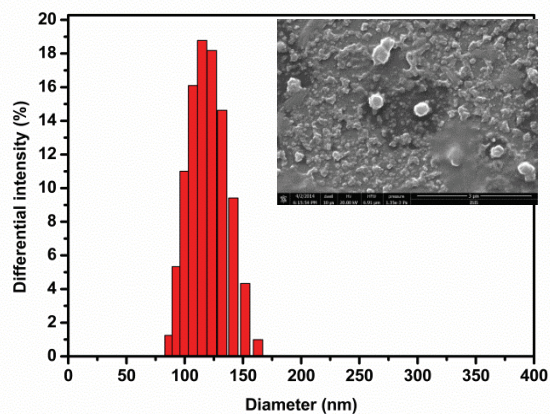
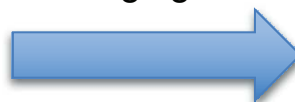


Kinetically-trapped metastable supramolecular assembly (A)

OD



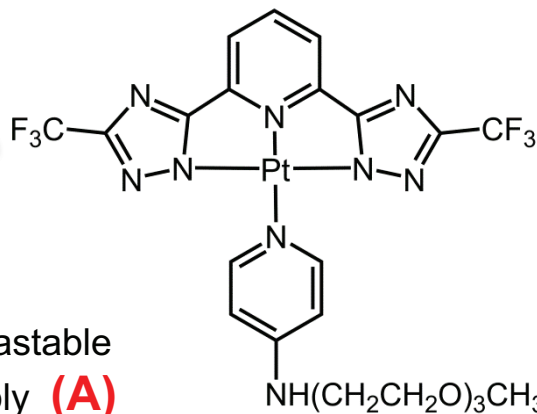
aging





# Self-assembly of Pt(II) complexes

dioxane solution of molecularly dissolved complex (M)

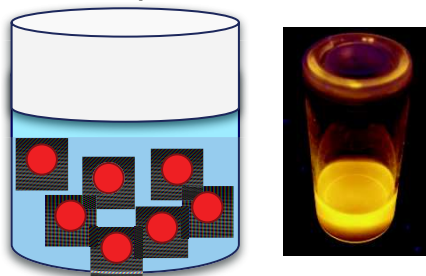


Dioxane:water mixture, time

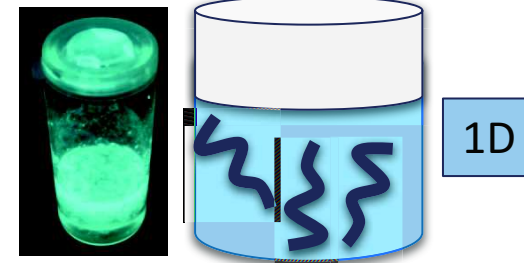
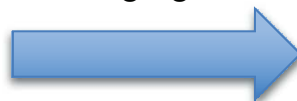
Kinetically-trapped metastable supramolecular assembly (A)

Thermodynamically stable supramolecular assembly (C)

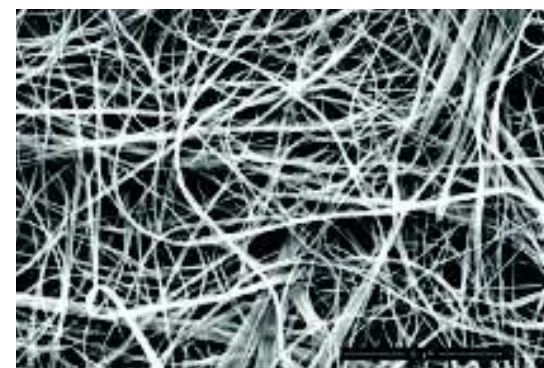
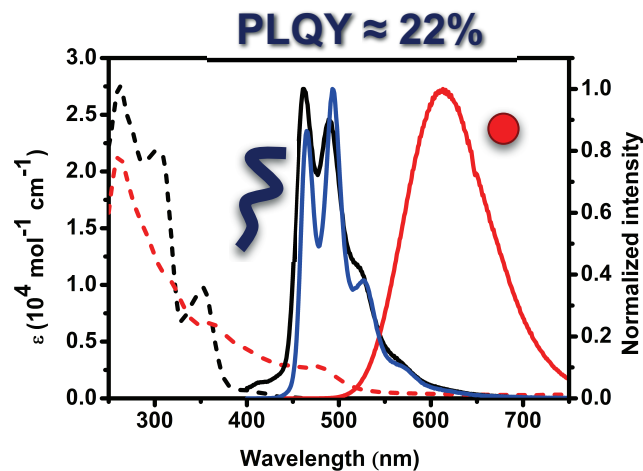
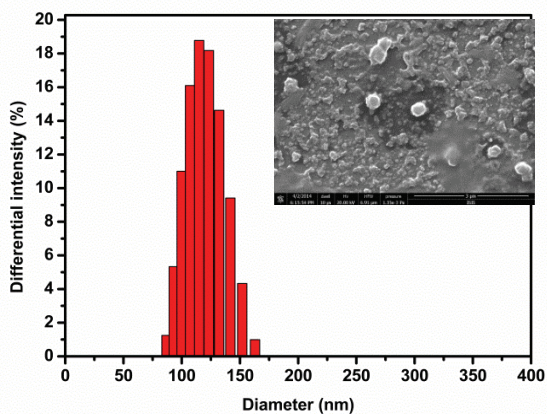
0D



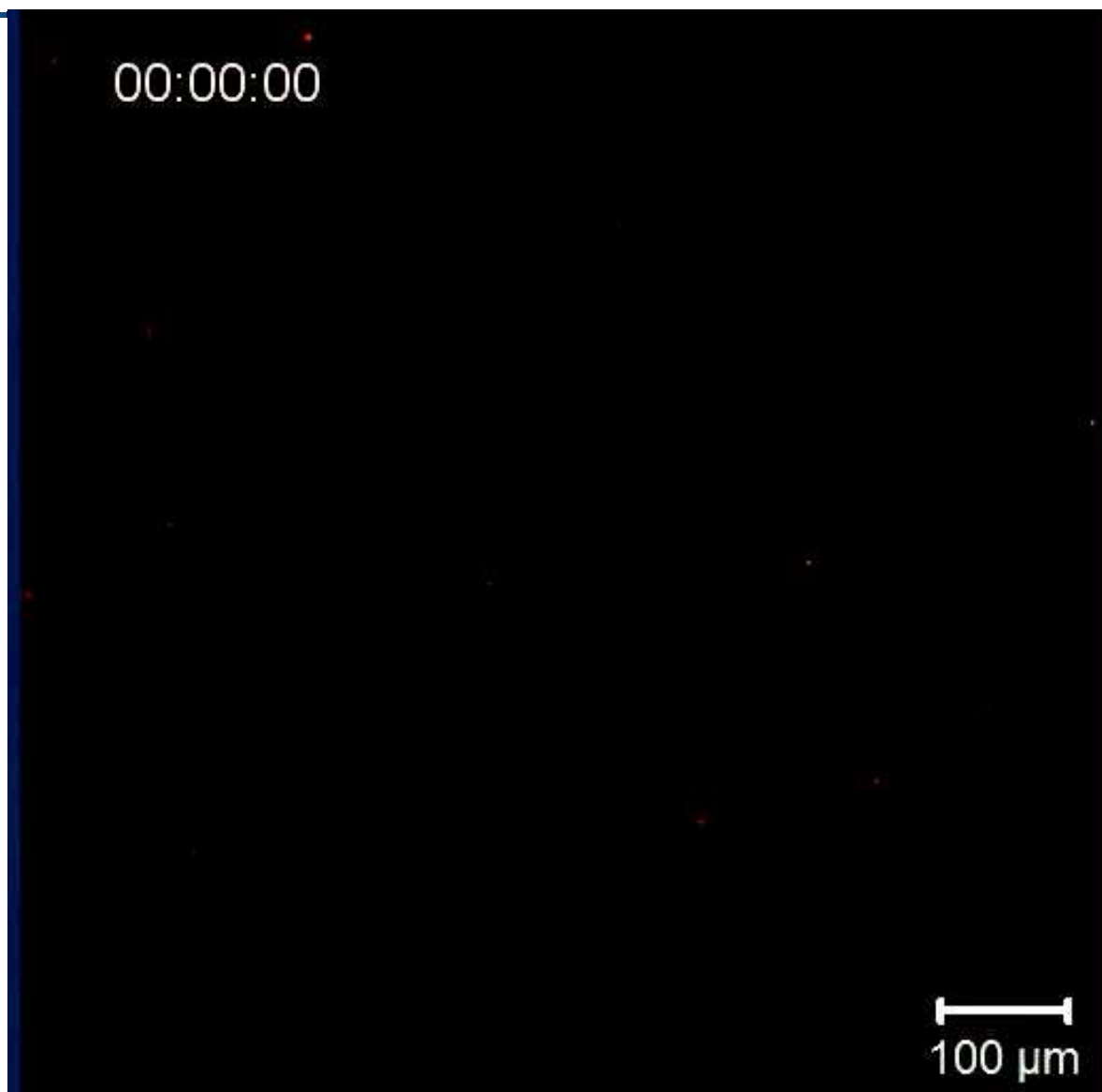
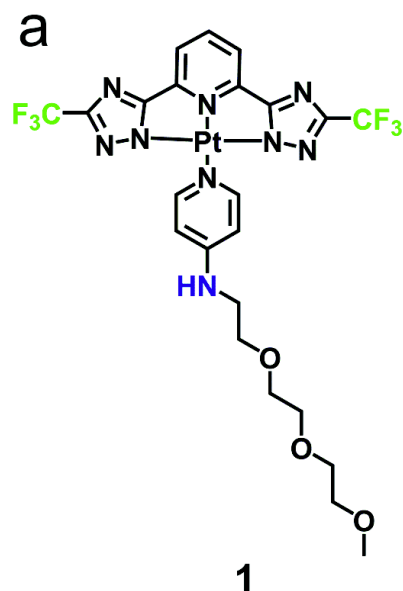
aging



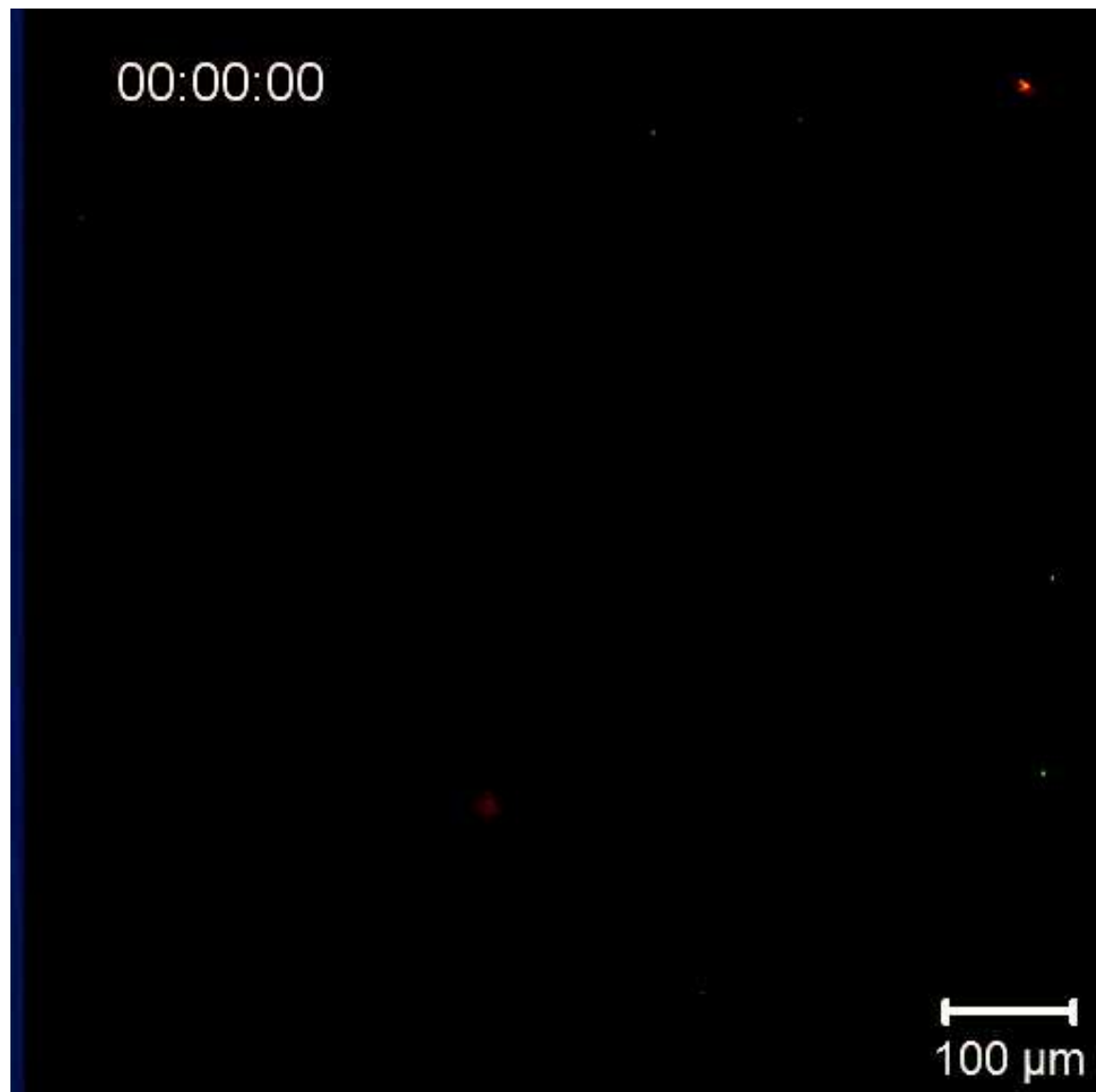
1D



83% H<sub>2</sub>O/17% Dioxane

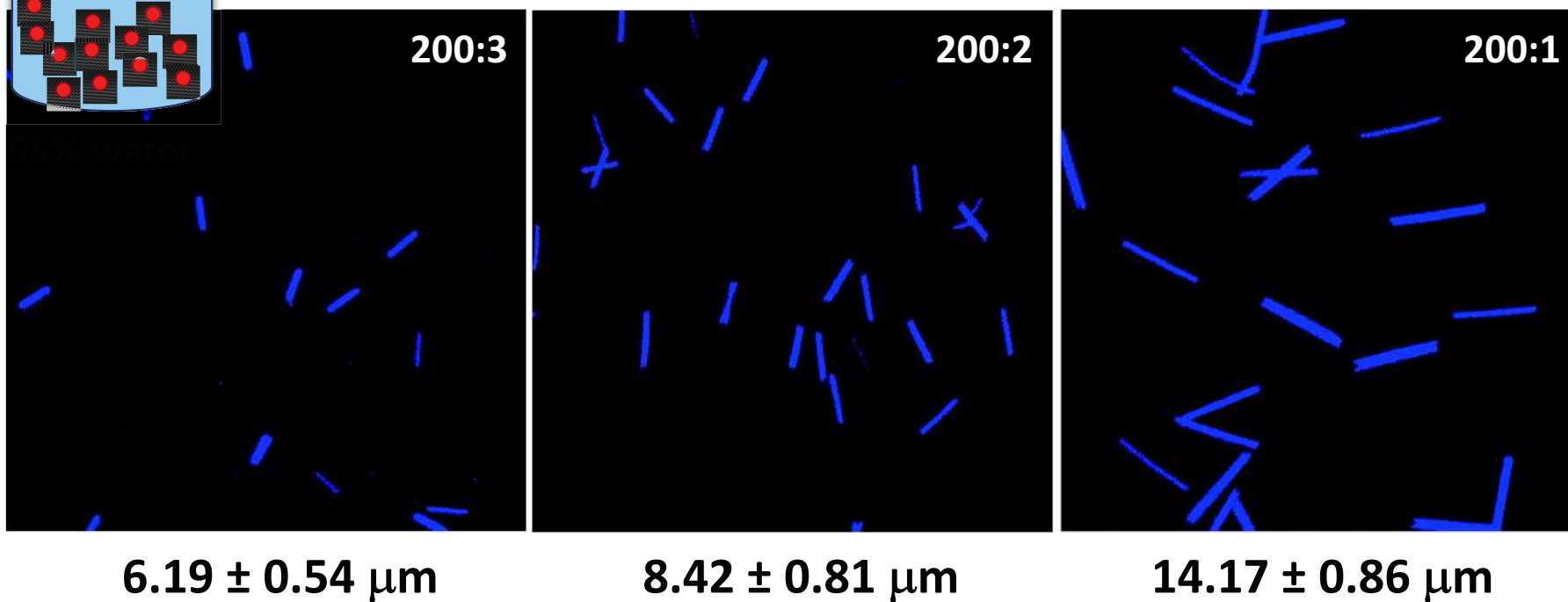
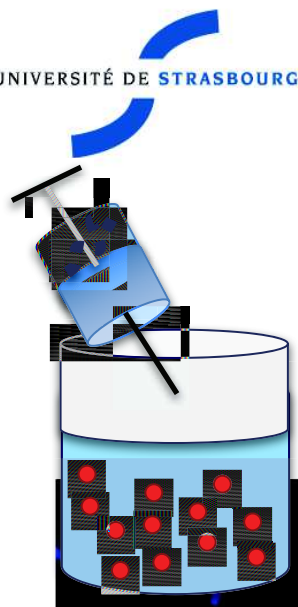


# 75% H<sub>2</sub>O/25% Dioxane



A. Aliprandi, M. Mauro, L. De Cola *Nature Chemistry* **2016**, 8, 10

# Uniform growth of the assemblies



# nature chemistry

JANUARY 2016 VOL 8 NO 1  
[www.nature.com/naturechemistry](http://www.nature.com/naturechemistry)

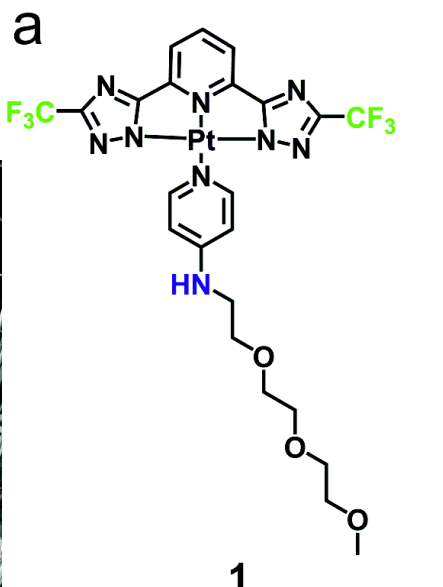
**Making light of  
self-assembly pathways**

**MULTIVALENCY**  
Sugar-coated fullerenes fight infection

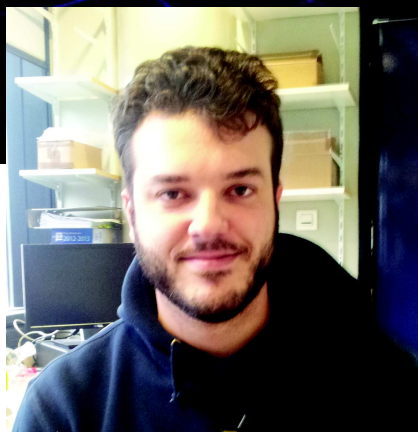
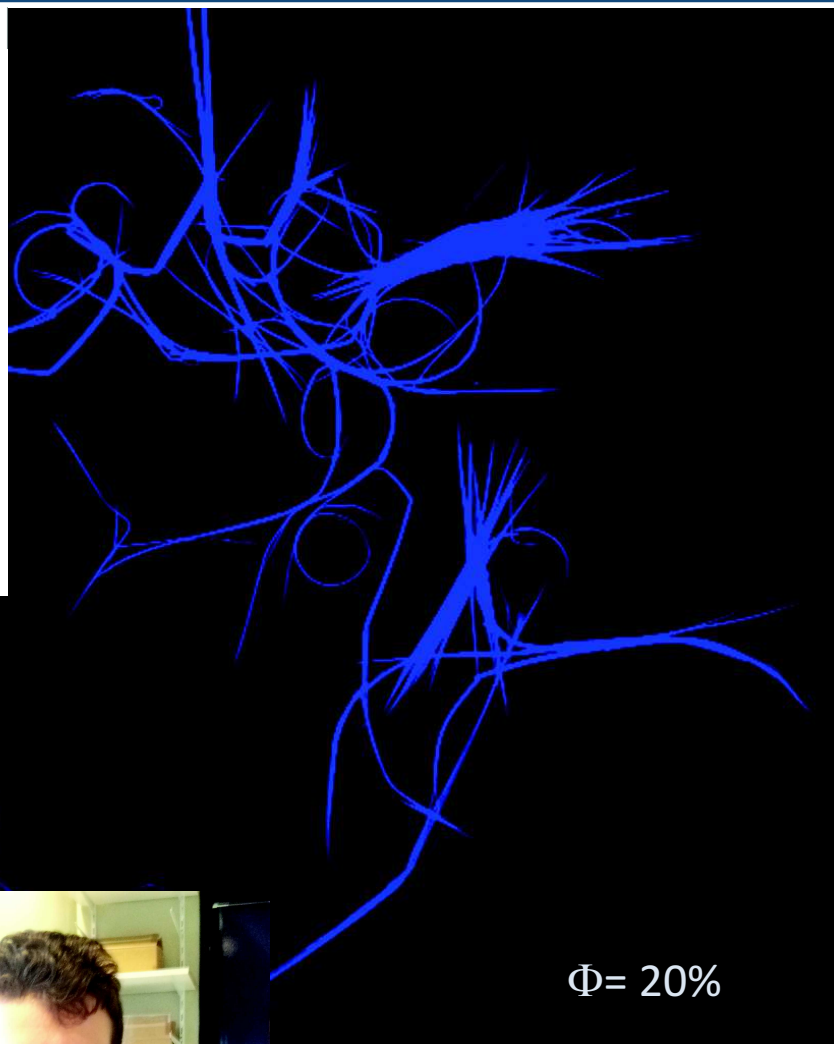
**NICKEL CATALYSIS**  
Activating amides

**SUPRAMOLECULAR GELS**  
Metal-organic cages branch out

# Morphology of the aggregates



6/12/2013 3:51:44 AM HV 10.00 kV HFW 345 μm pressure 2.33e-4 Pa WD 10.3 mm mag 1 200 x



Alessandro Aliprandi

# Mechanocromic behavior

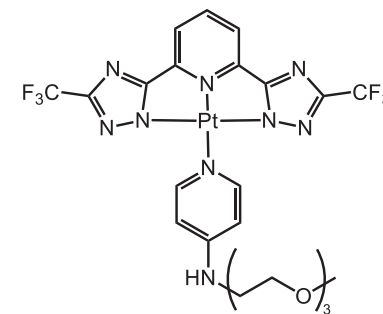
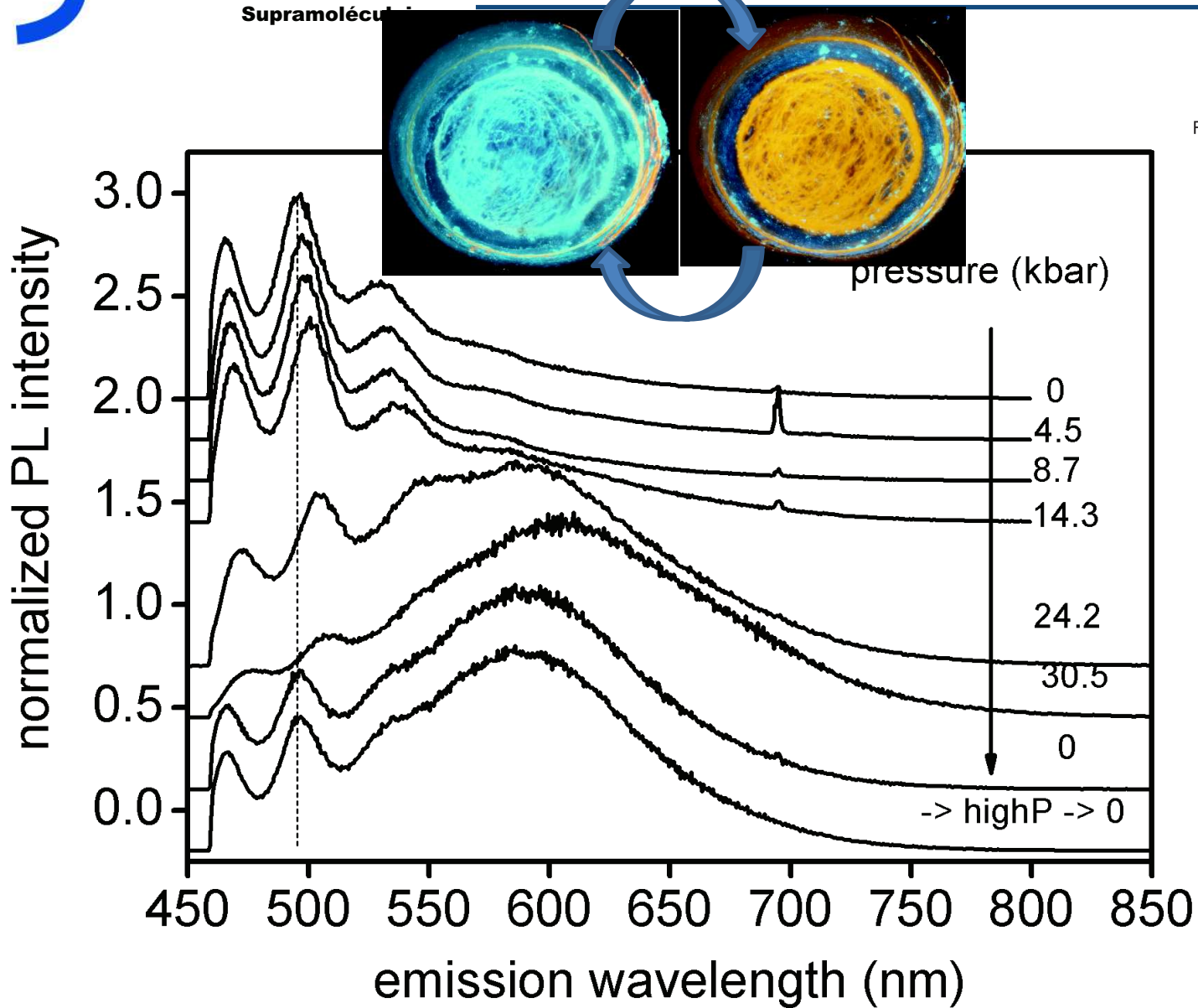


# Reversibility of the mechanocromism





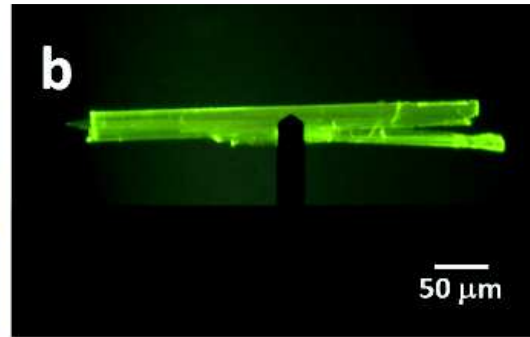
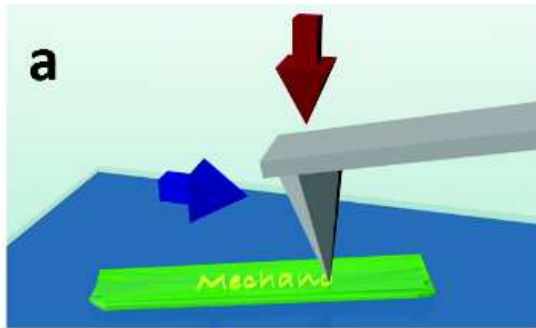
# Pressure dependent emission



In collaboration with Prof. M. Kappes, Dr. S. Lebedkin, KIT, Germany

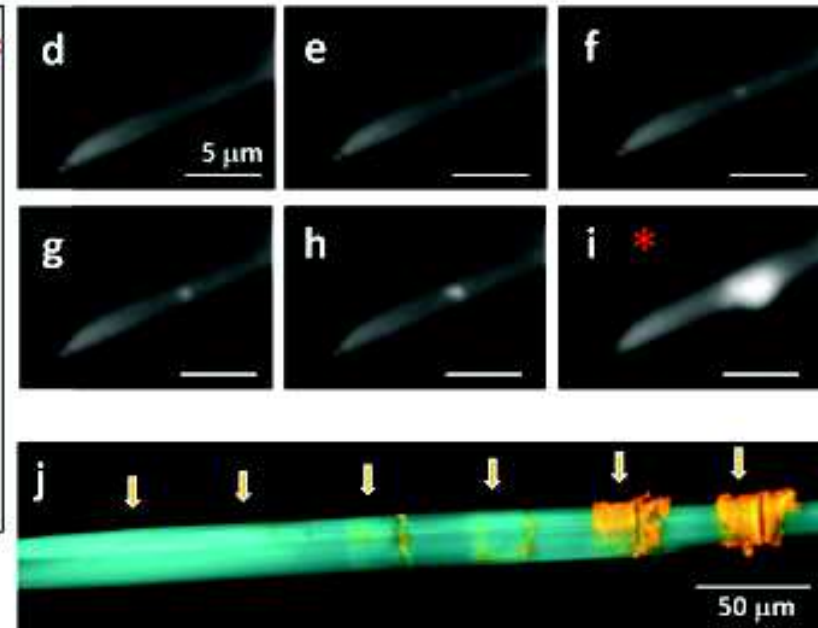
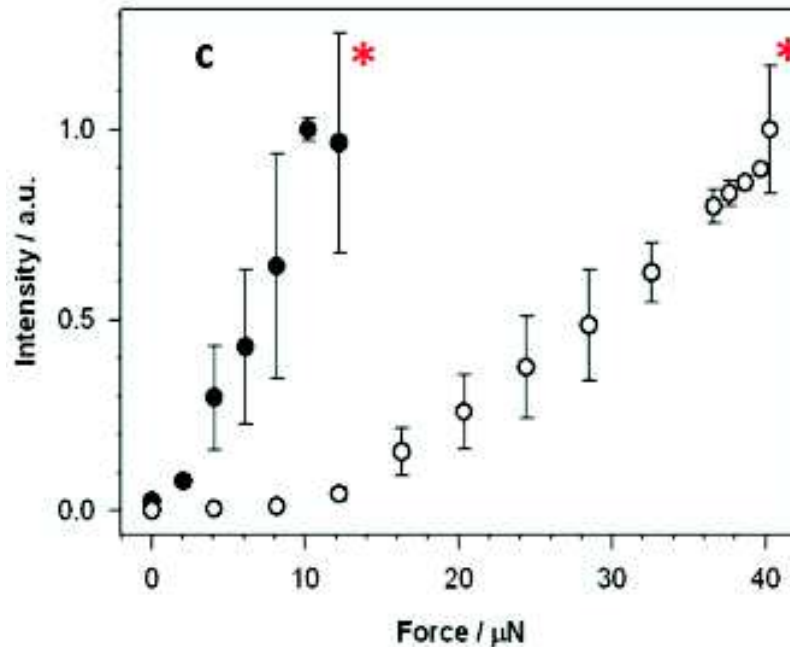
What happen at the nanoscale?

# Writing on self-assembled ribbons



Dr. Damiano Genovese  
(KIT)

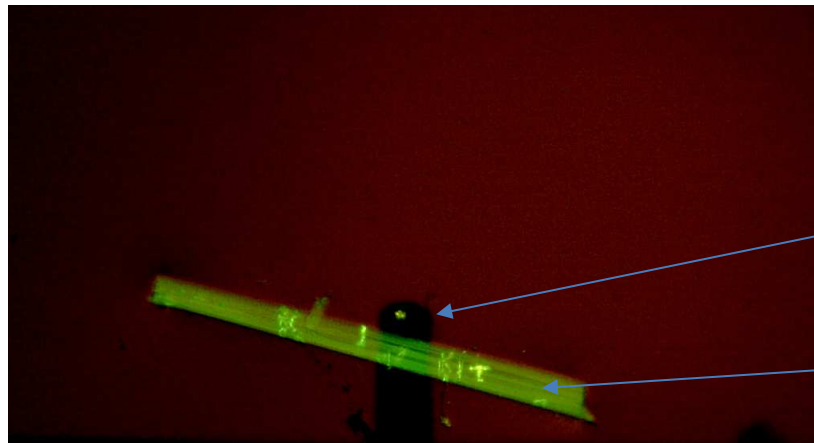
Dr. Michael Hirtz, Karlsruhe Institute of Technology (KIT)



# Writing at Nanoscale

We use an AFM tip to write information in the nanoscale on a micrometer sized mechanochromic support

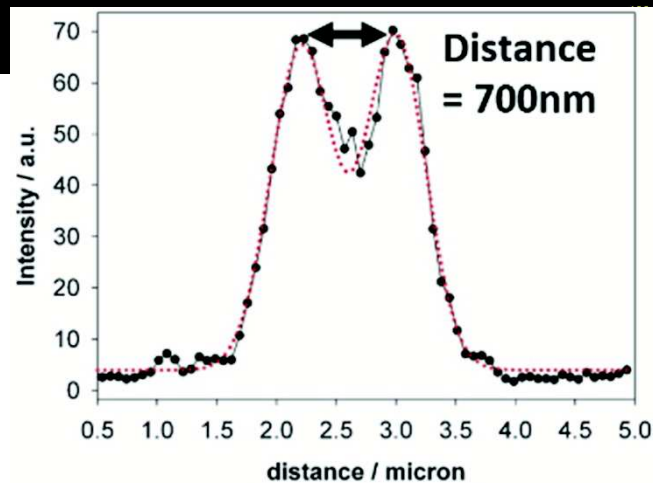
Michael Hirsch and Damiano Genovese



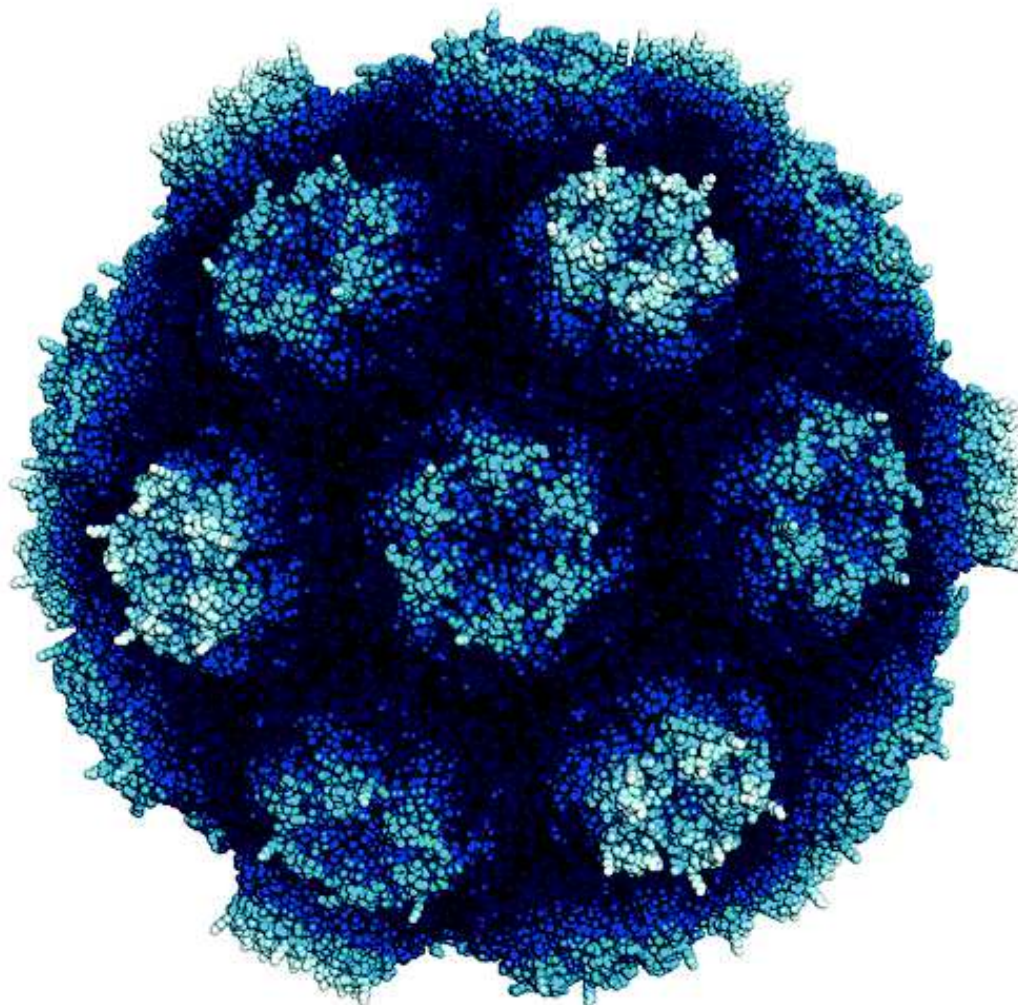
Cantilever and tip

Written ribbon

the tip is kept under constant force, in contact mode

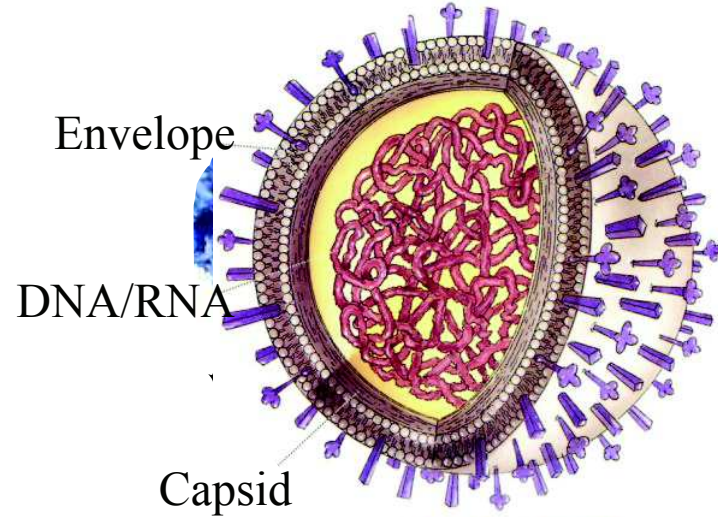


10  $\mu\text{m}$

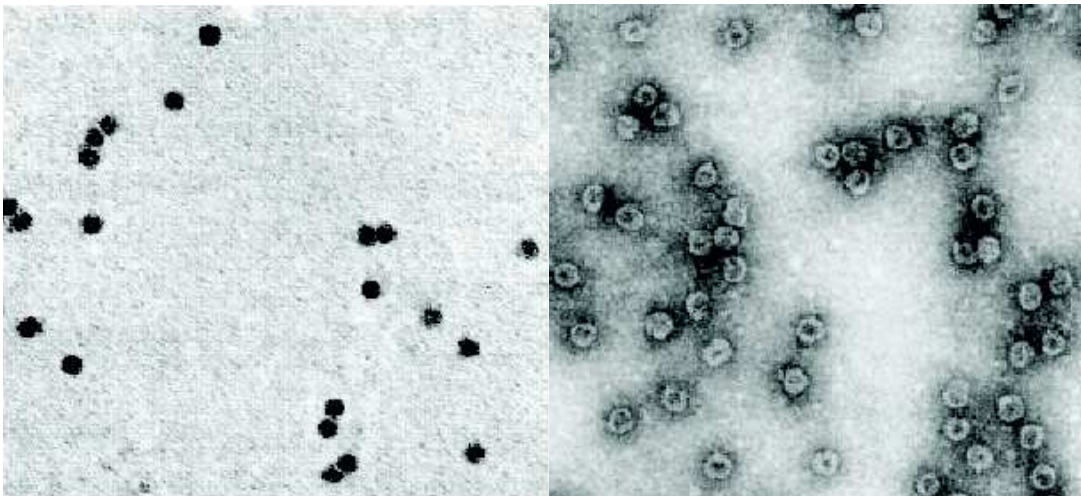


# Virus: an introduction

## Outer Proteins

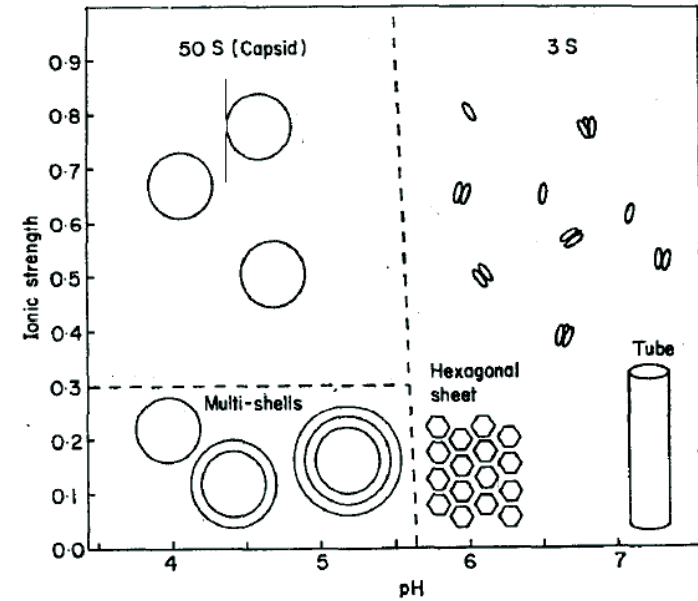


## Mineralization *via* encapsulation



Douglas, T.; Young, M., *Nature* **1998**, *393*, 152-155.

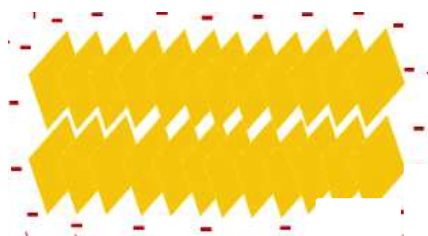
## Shape control by pH and I



Adolph, K. W.; Butler, P. J. G.,  
*J. Mol. Biol.* **1974**, *88*, 327-341.

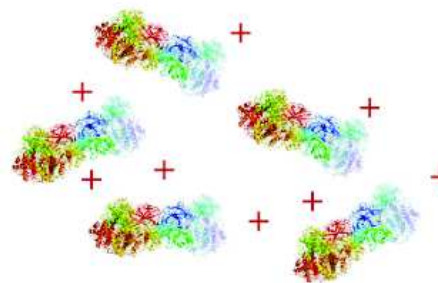
# Reassembling of Proteins...

Can we induce a change in the shape with a self-assembled template?  
Can we create highly luminescent virus like particles by self-assembly?  
What will be the biological implication of the new “virus”?

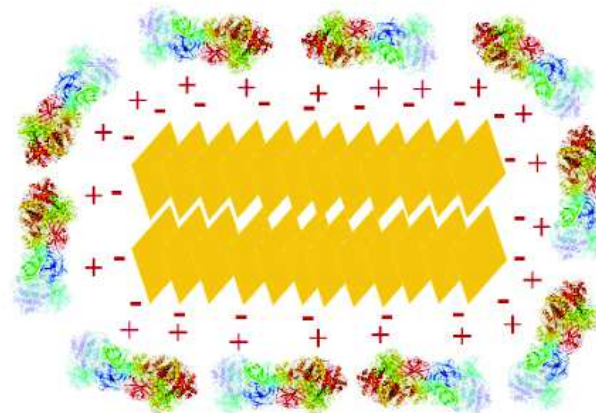
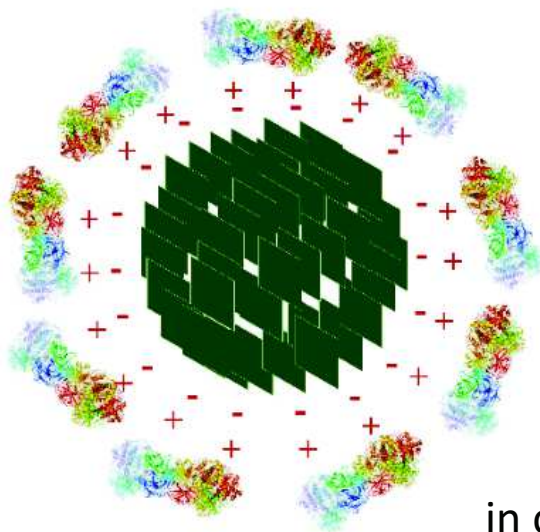


Self-assembled Pt(II) complexes

+

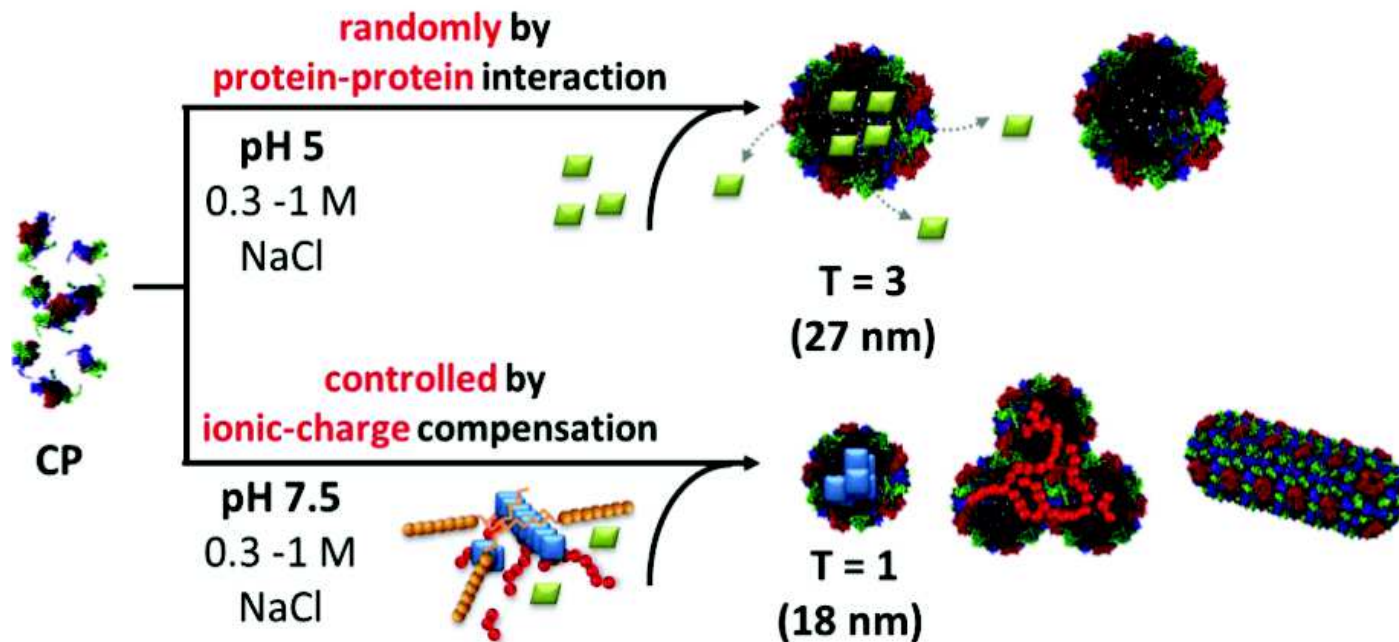
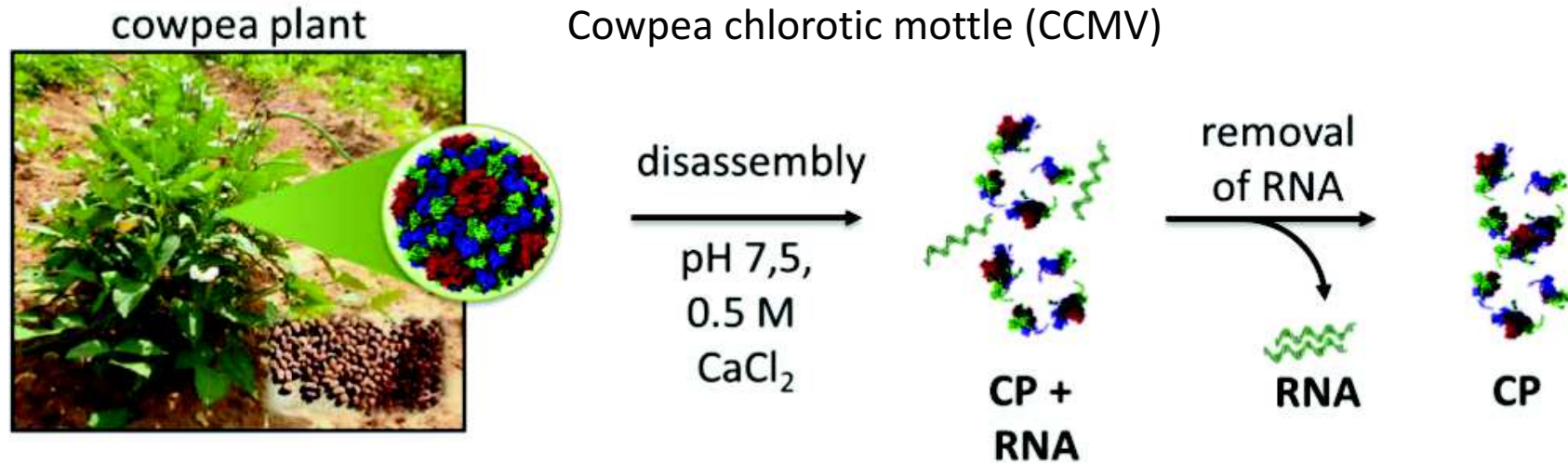


Coat proteins



in collaboration with J. Cornelissen, University of Twente

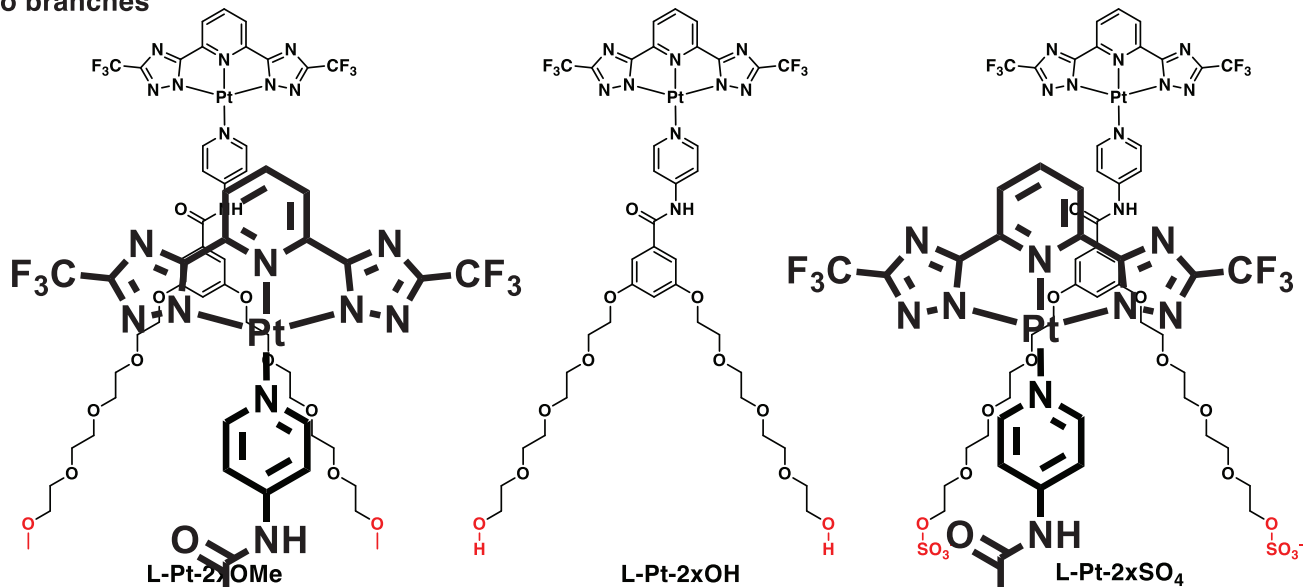
## Disassembly of native CCMV into RNA and CPs



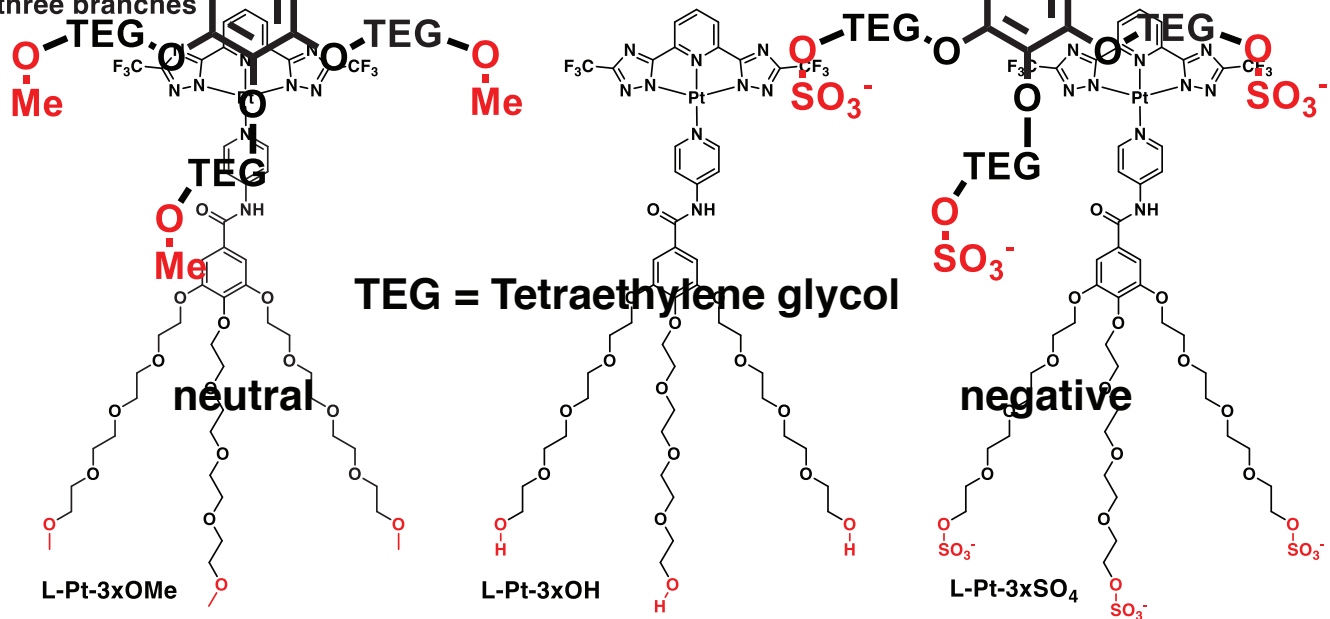


# Pt(II) amphiphiles

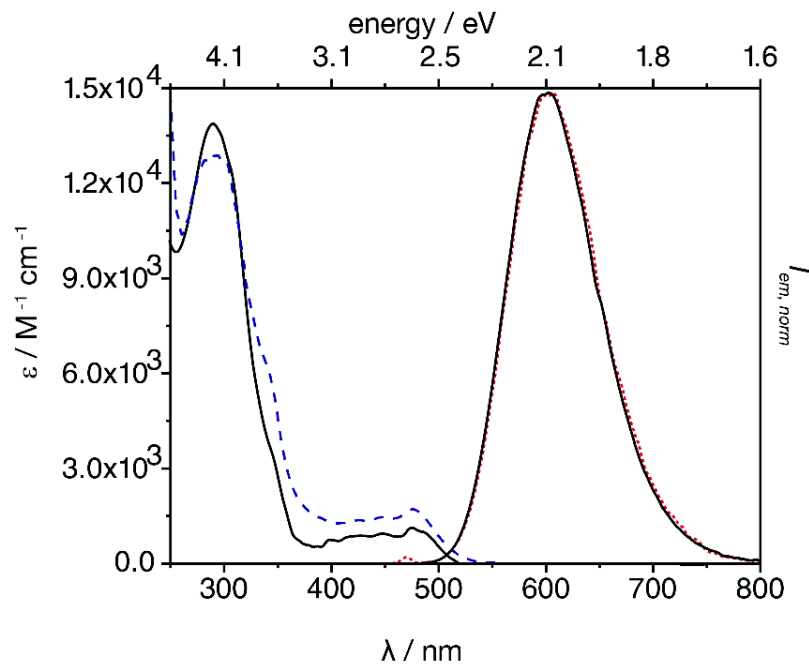
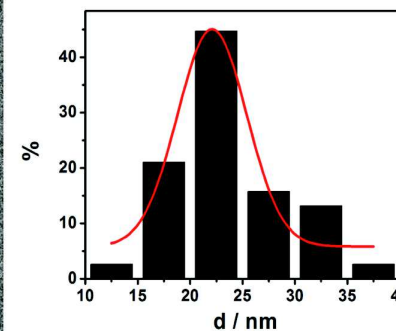
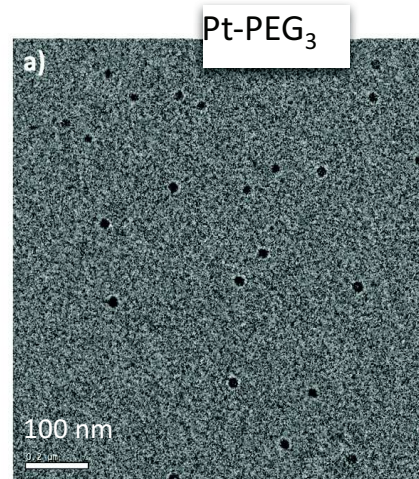
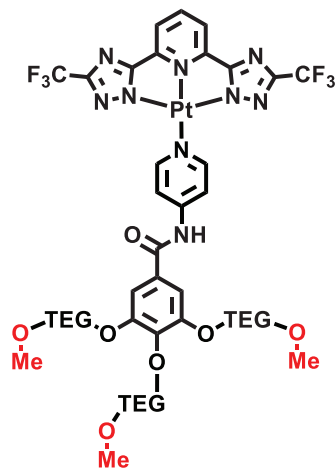
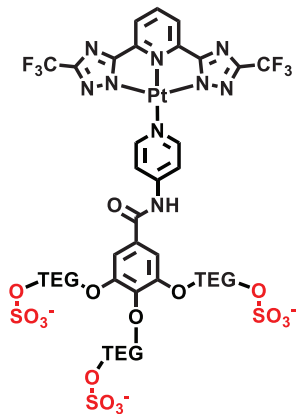
two branches



three branches



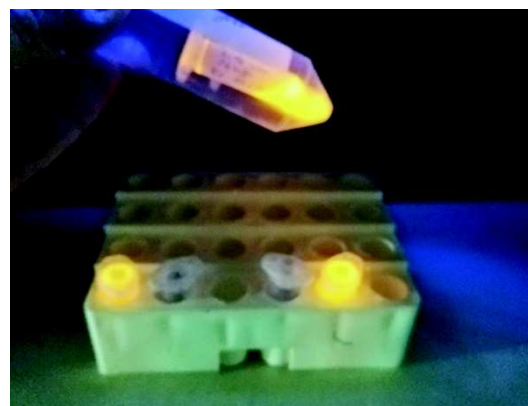
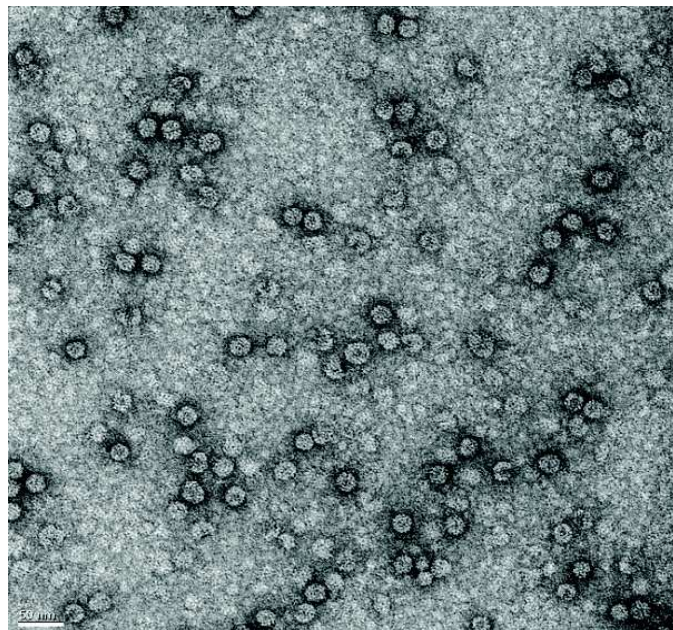
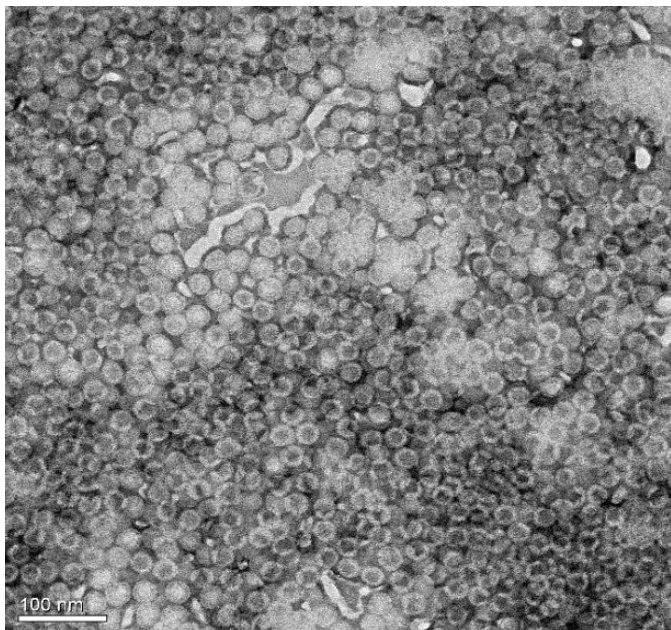
# Photophysical properties of the complexes



Water/Buffer solution 10<sup>-5</sup> M

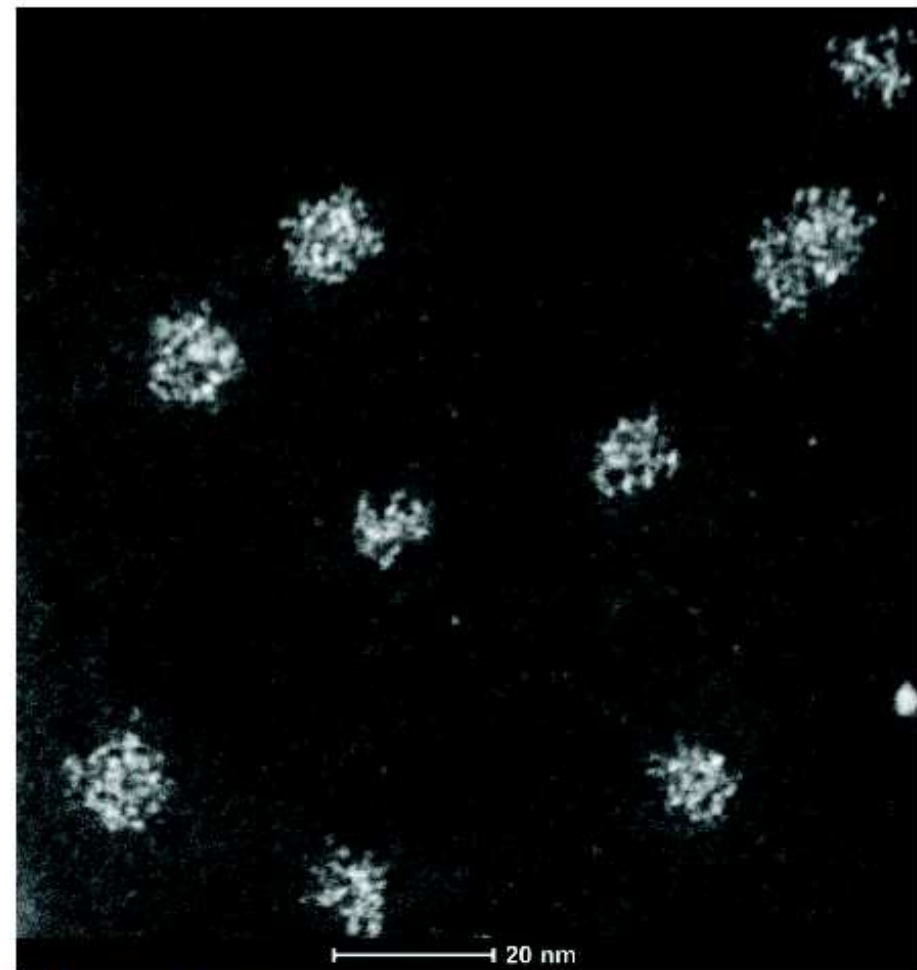
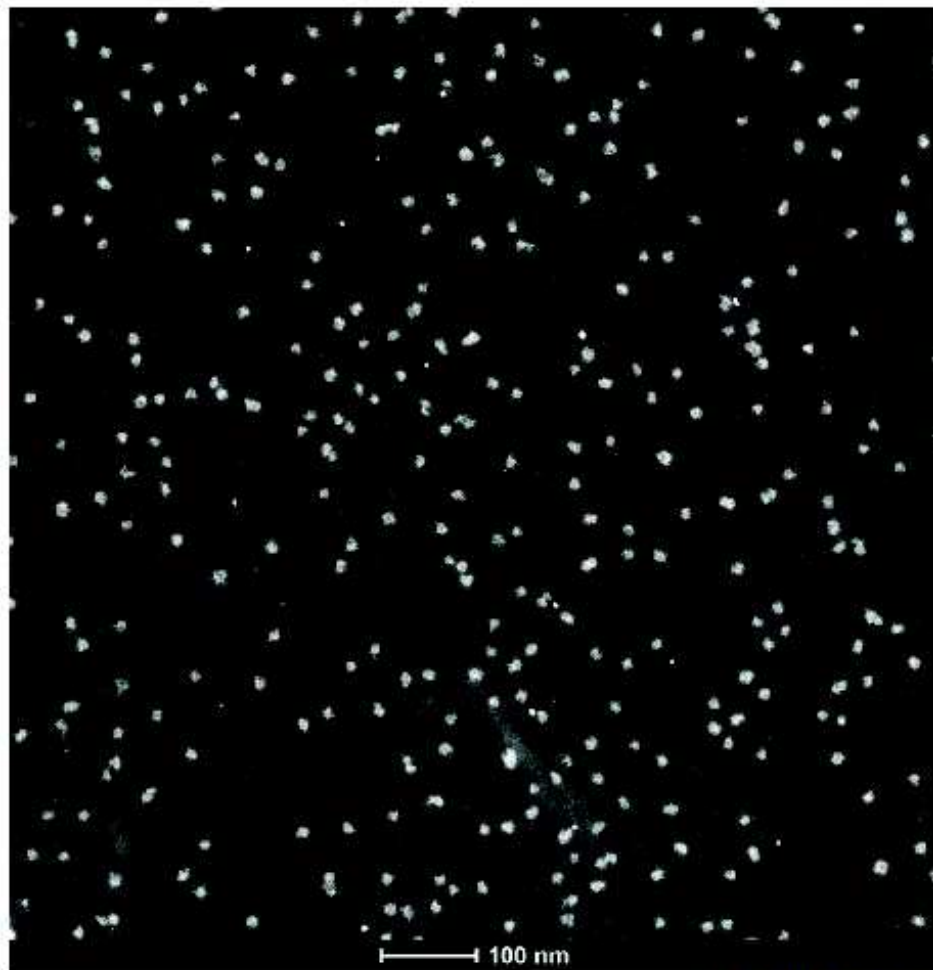
<sup>3</sup>MMLCT based emission

# Virus-Like Particles Formation



S. Sinn et al.  
*J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2018**, *140*, 2355-2362

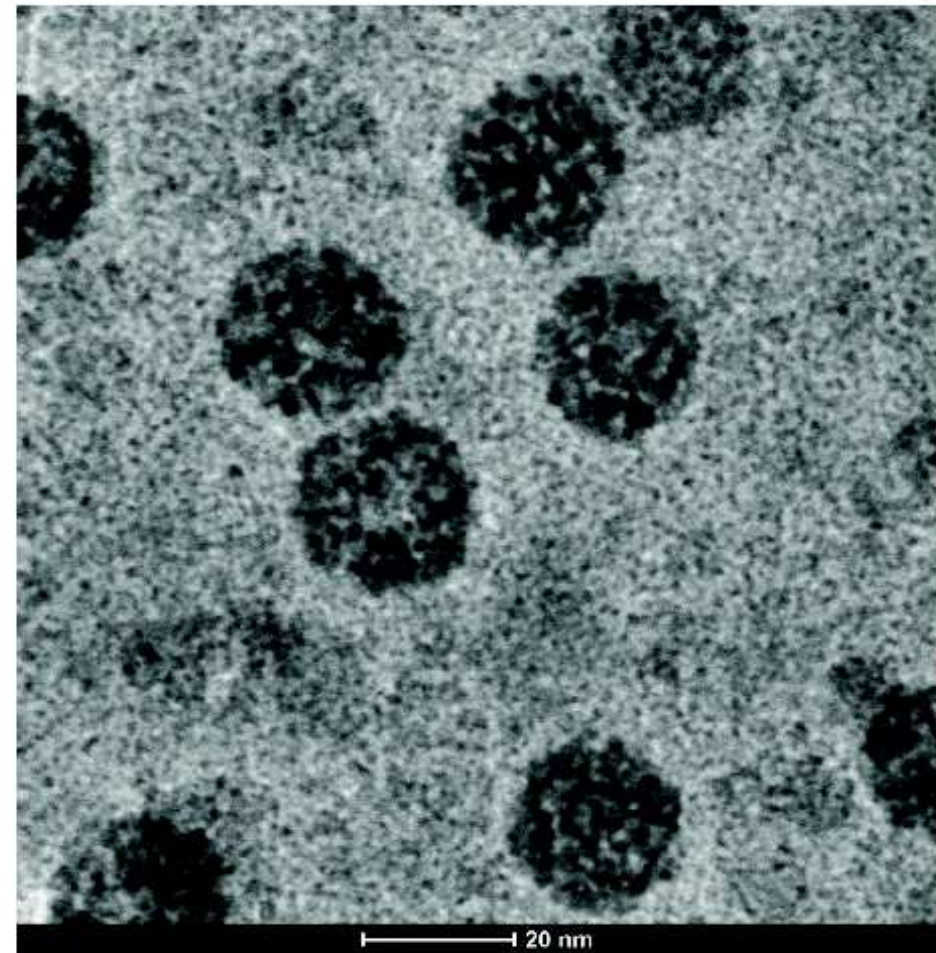
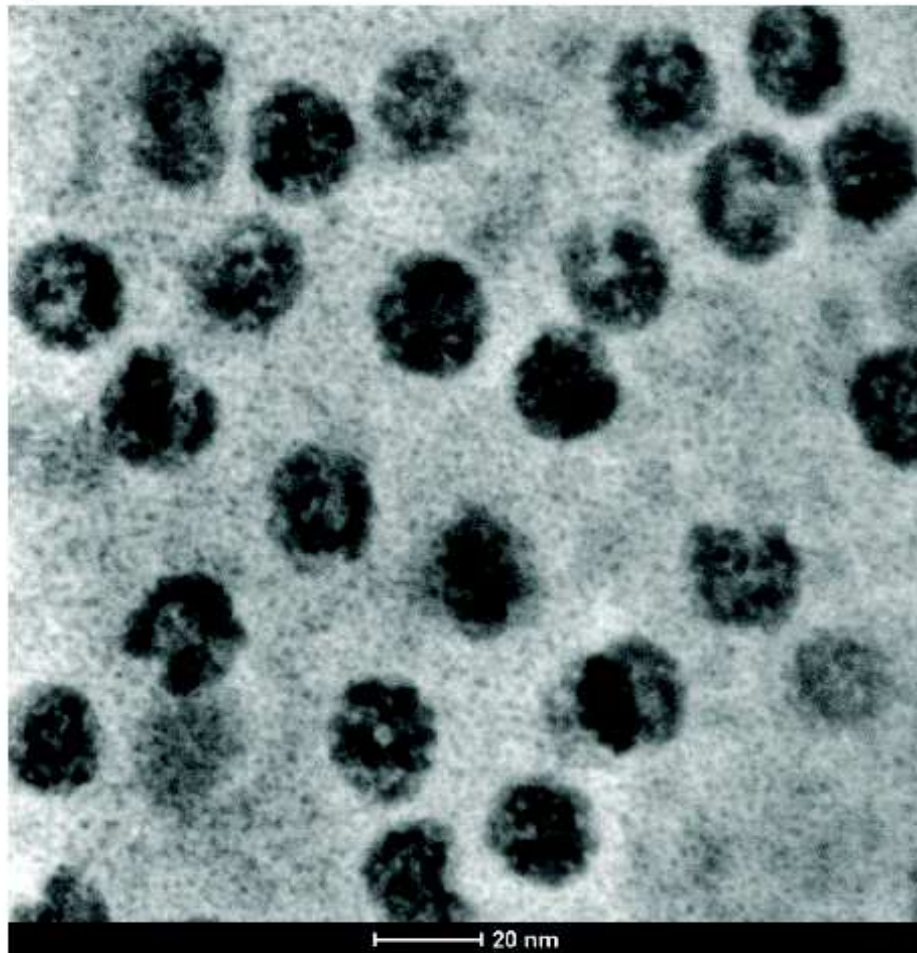
# Capsid-Pt-Cp-C2-1 unstained



HAADF-STEM imaging

Dr. C. Kuebel

# Capsid-Pt-Cp-C2-1 stained

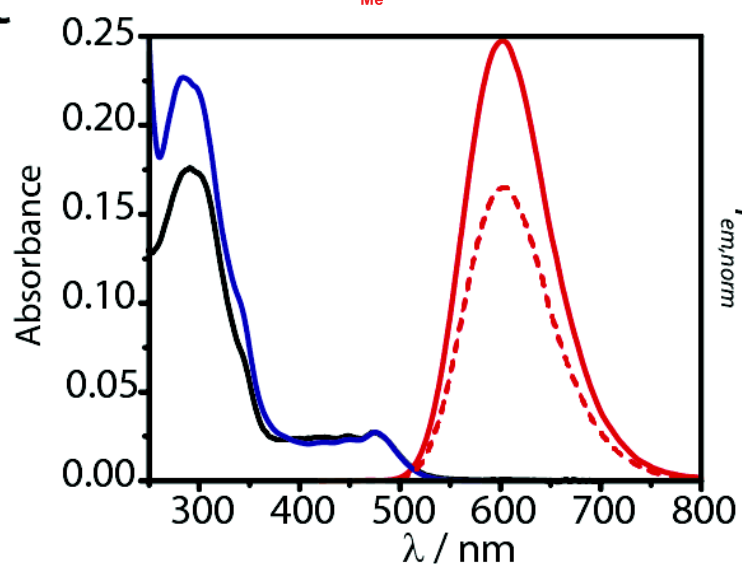
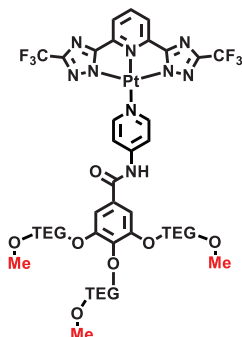


HAADF-STEM imaging

Dr. C. Kuebel

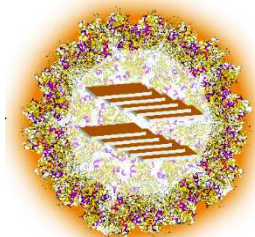
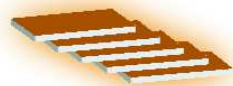
# Photophysics of the VLP

VLP@neutral



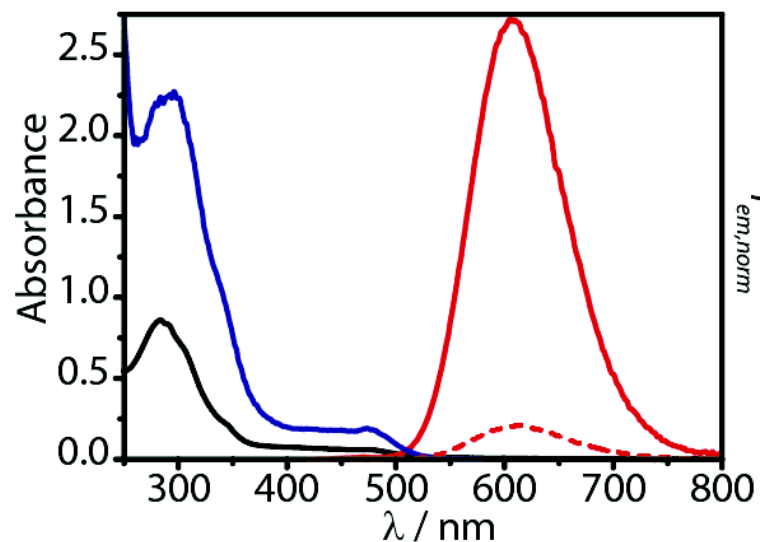
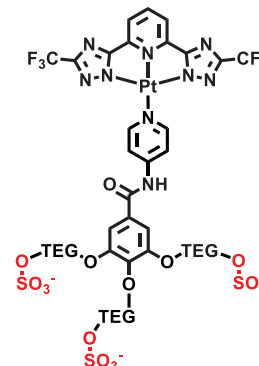
$\phi_{\text{complex}} = 36\%$

$\phi_{\text{VLP}} = 55\%$



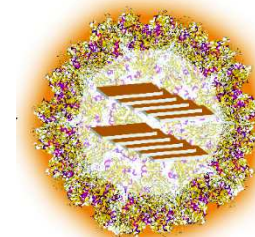
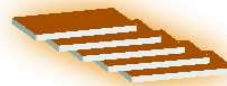
EF = 1.5

VLP@negative



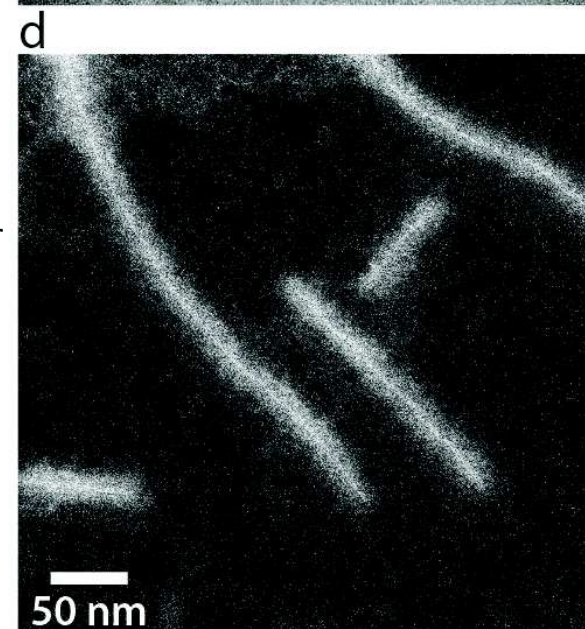
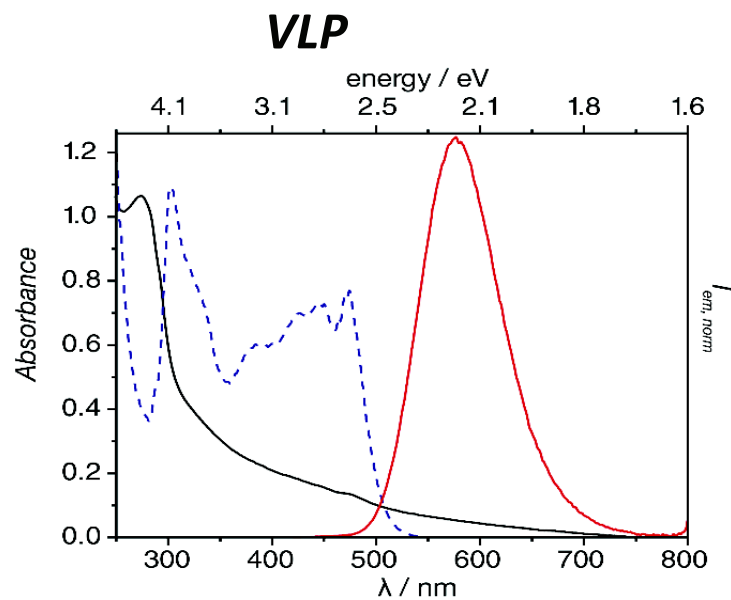
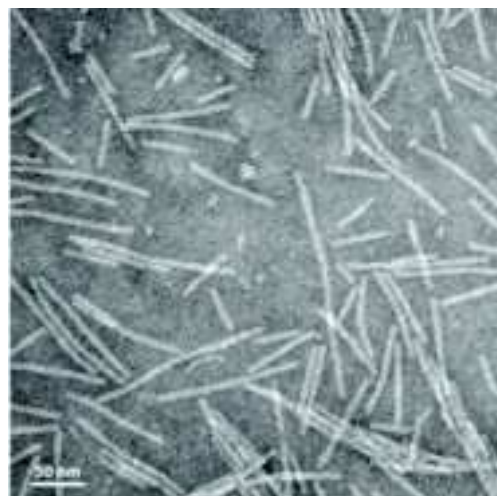
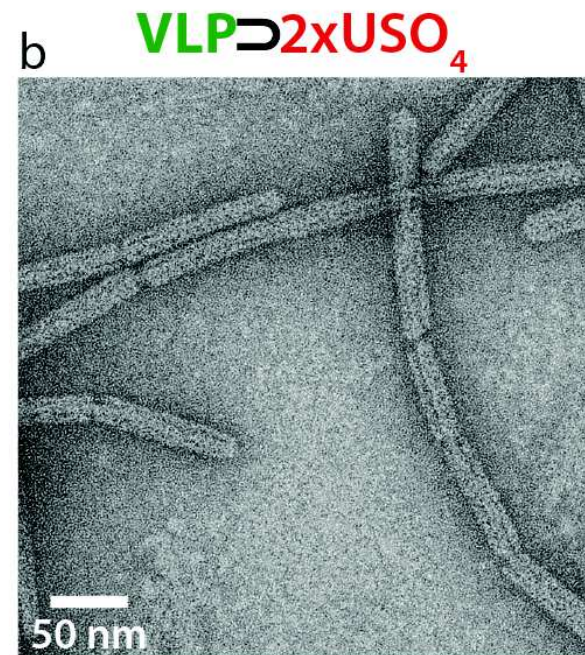
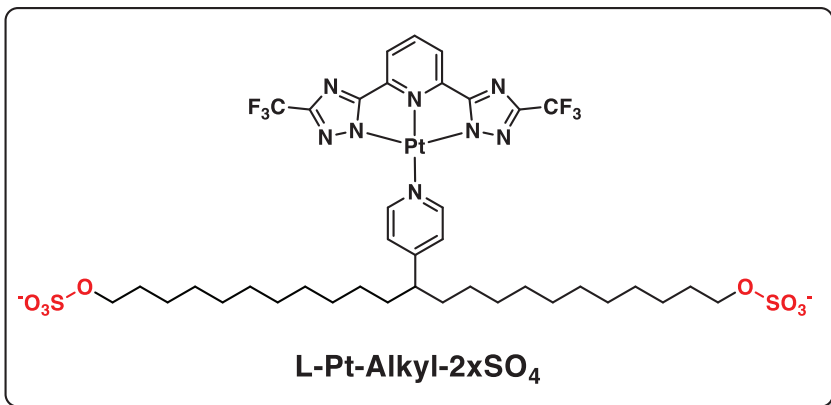
$\phi_{\text{complex}} = 4\%$

$\phi_{\text{VLP}} = 52\%$



EF = 13

# Shape Change Induced by the template



S. Sinn et al.

*J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2018**, *140*, 2355-2362

$\phi_{VLP} = 23\%$

# Schematic pathways

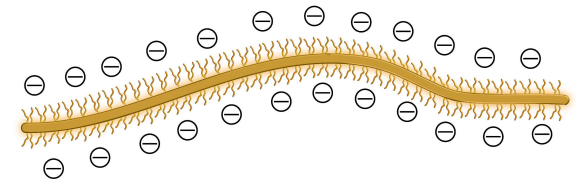
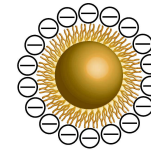
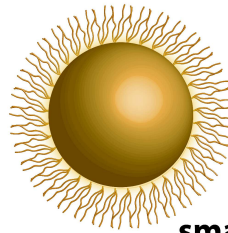
*self assembly*

**luminescent  
Pt(II) assemblies**

Pt-3xTOMe

Pt-3xTSO<sub>4</sub>

Pt-2xUSO<sub>4</sub>



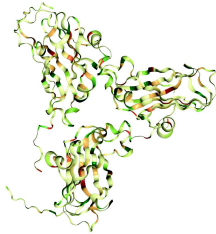
**small assemblies**

**negatively  
charged cargo**

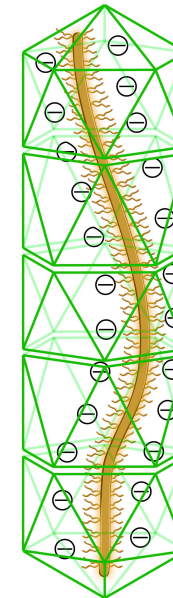
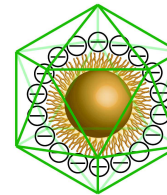
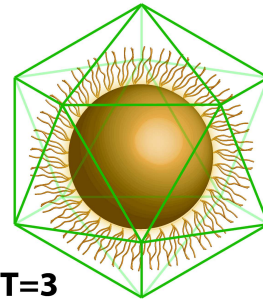
**large assemblies**

*self assembly with  
CCMV coat proteins*

**electric  
neutral cargo**



*protein shell*



**luminescent  
virus-like particles**

**T=3**

**T=1**

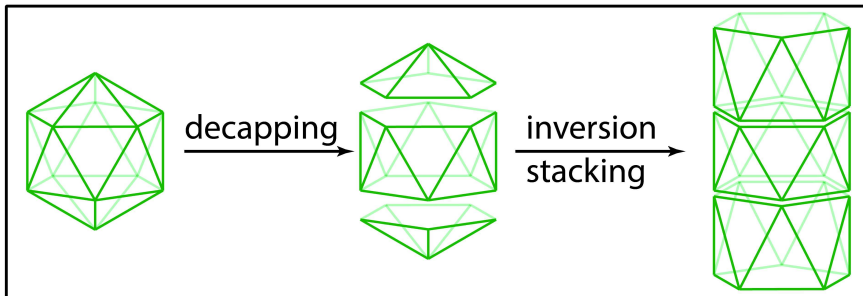
**VLP** 3xTOMe

**VLP** 3xTSO<sub>4</sub>

icosahedral  
protein shell

tubular  
protein shell

**VLP** 2xUSO<sub>4</sub>





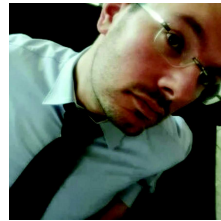
# Who is in the lab doing the work....



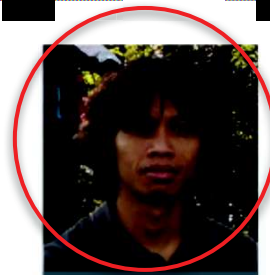
Dr. Leana Travaglini



Dr. Frank Biedermann



Dr. Simone Silvestrini



Dr. Eko Prasetyanto



Dr. Brian Dimarco



Dr. Charles Lochenie



Pierre Picchetti



Stephan Sinn



Serena Carrara



Etienne Piantanida



John Lawrence  
Zachariah Ddungu



Mike Dentinger



Remi Rouquette



Giuseppe Alonci



Mariel Ruiz-Kubli



Alessandro Aliprandi

Federica Fiorini

Prof. J. Cornelissen Twente

Profs. S. Perretta, J.

Marescaux



Prof. T. Baumert, Dr. E.  
Robinet

Prof. Ferrari and Dr. Tasciotti  
Houston Methodist Hospital  
USA



INSTITUT DE CHIRURGIE  
GUIDÉE PAR L'IMAGE



# Financial support



TU Dresden Dresden	MPI Colloids and Interfaces Potsdam	<b>Associated Partners</b>	Uni Heidelberg Bioquant and Institute of Physical Chemistry	Munich Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences
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L'Oreal



MaGIC

спасибо  
dziękuję  
obrigado  
danke  
thank you  
mercí  
ngiyabonga  
teşekkür ederim  
gracias  
moichakkeram  
go raibh maith agat  
takk  
dakujem  
merci  
arigato  
grazie  
ευχαριστώ  
dank je  
sukriya  
kop khun krap  
grazie  
terima kasih  
감사합니다  
hvala  
maunuru  
sagolun  
bedankt