

Impact of Fluorinated Amino Acids on Artificial Protein Block Copolymers of Two Self-assembling Domains

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1 Abstract

The requirement for smart protein-derived biomaterials to change in macromolecular structure in response to external stimuli necessitates the design of controllable modes of self-assembly. The recent advances in unnatural amino acid incorporation enables the integration of chemical diversity into such proteins, further expanding the level of control and materials properties. In particular, fluorinated amino acids have been employed in protein design to improve stability against heat and chemical denaturants. Here, we describe our progress towards fabricating fluorinated protein block polymers and examining the impact of fluorination on the physico-chemical properties of the biomaterials. Specifically, we have incorporated *para*-fluorophenylalanine and trifluoroleucine into three block polymers that consist of a β -spiral elatin-mimetic protein (E) and an α -helical coiled-coil region of cartilage-oligomeric matrix protein (C). These proteins, synthesized as the block sequences – EC, CE, and ECE – are chosen for their distinct structures, functions, and modes of self-assembly. We demonstrate successful incorporation of the non-natural amino acids as well as characterization emphasizing their structural and functional distinction relative to the non-fluorinated constructs.

4 Protein Block Polymers

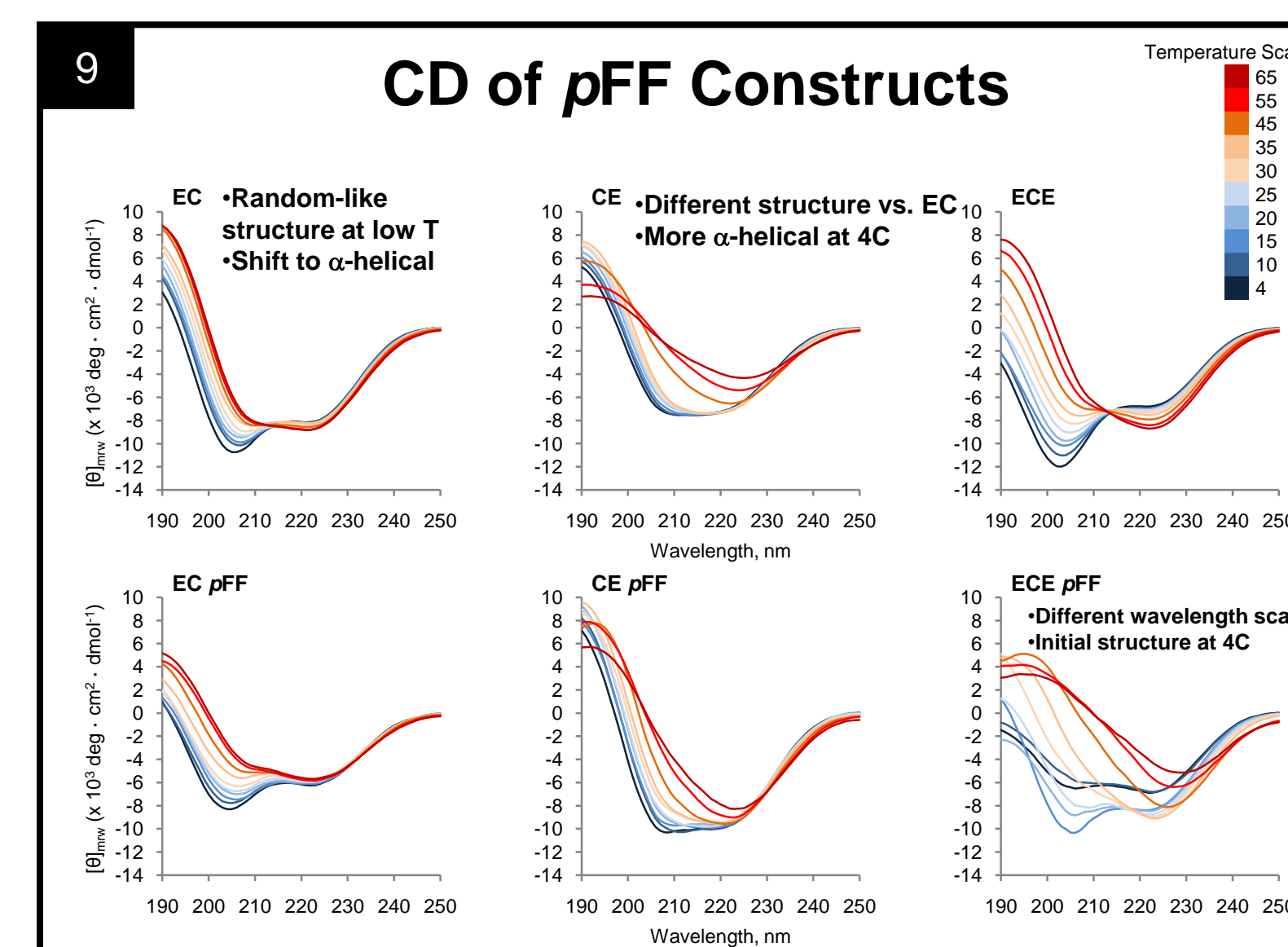
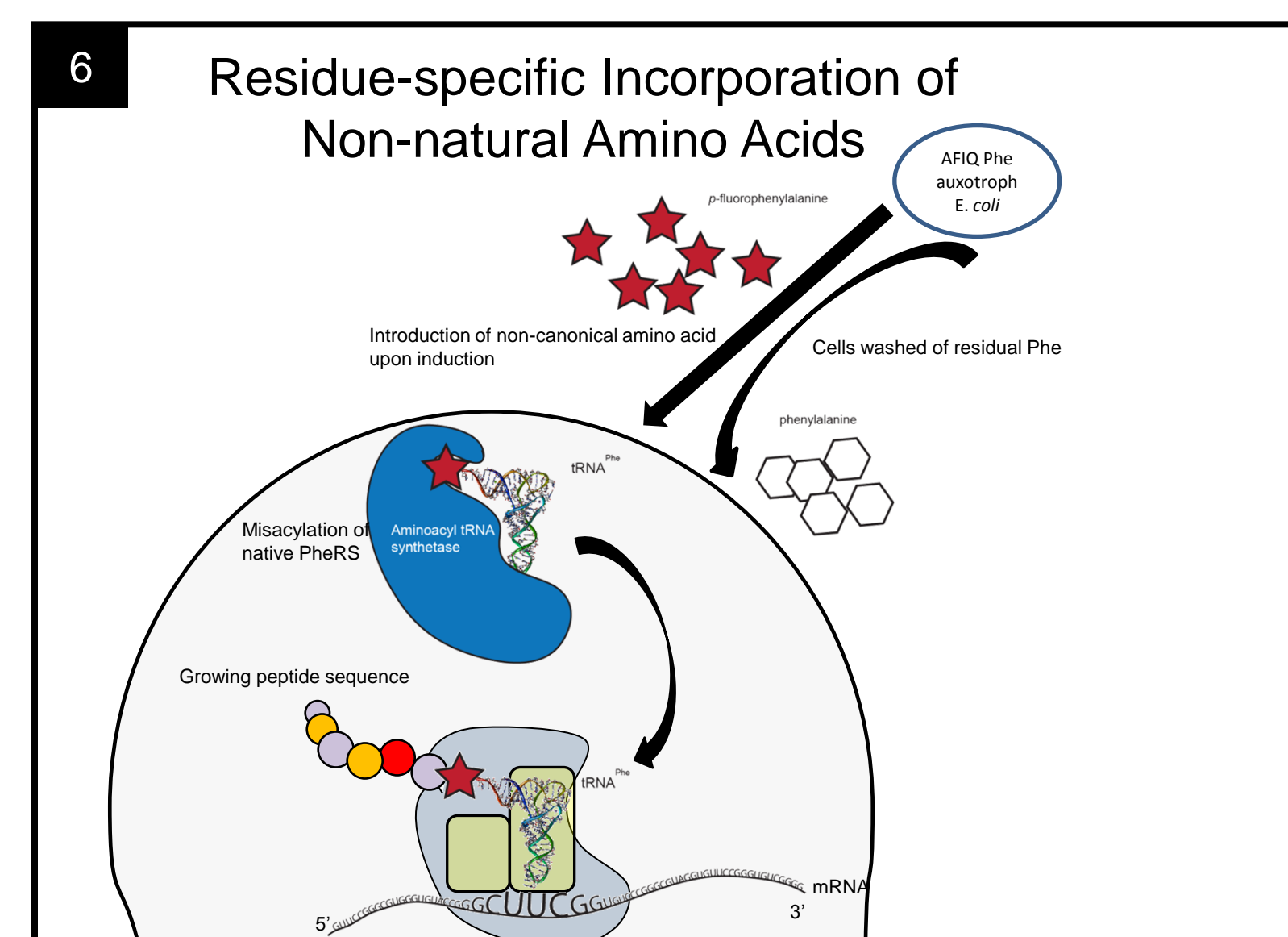
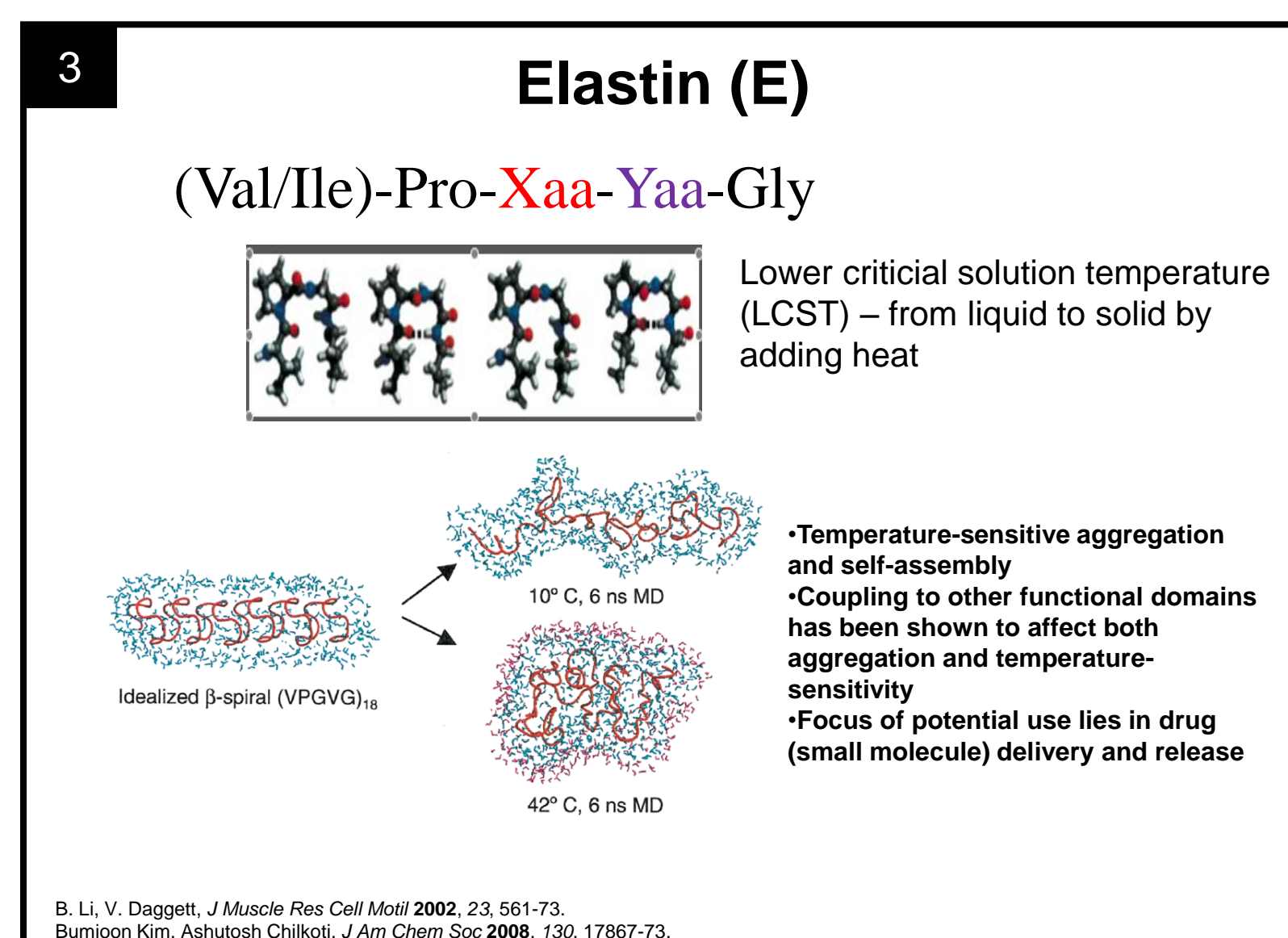
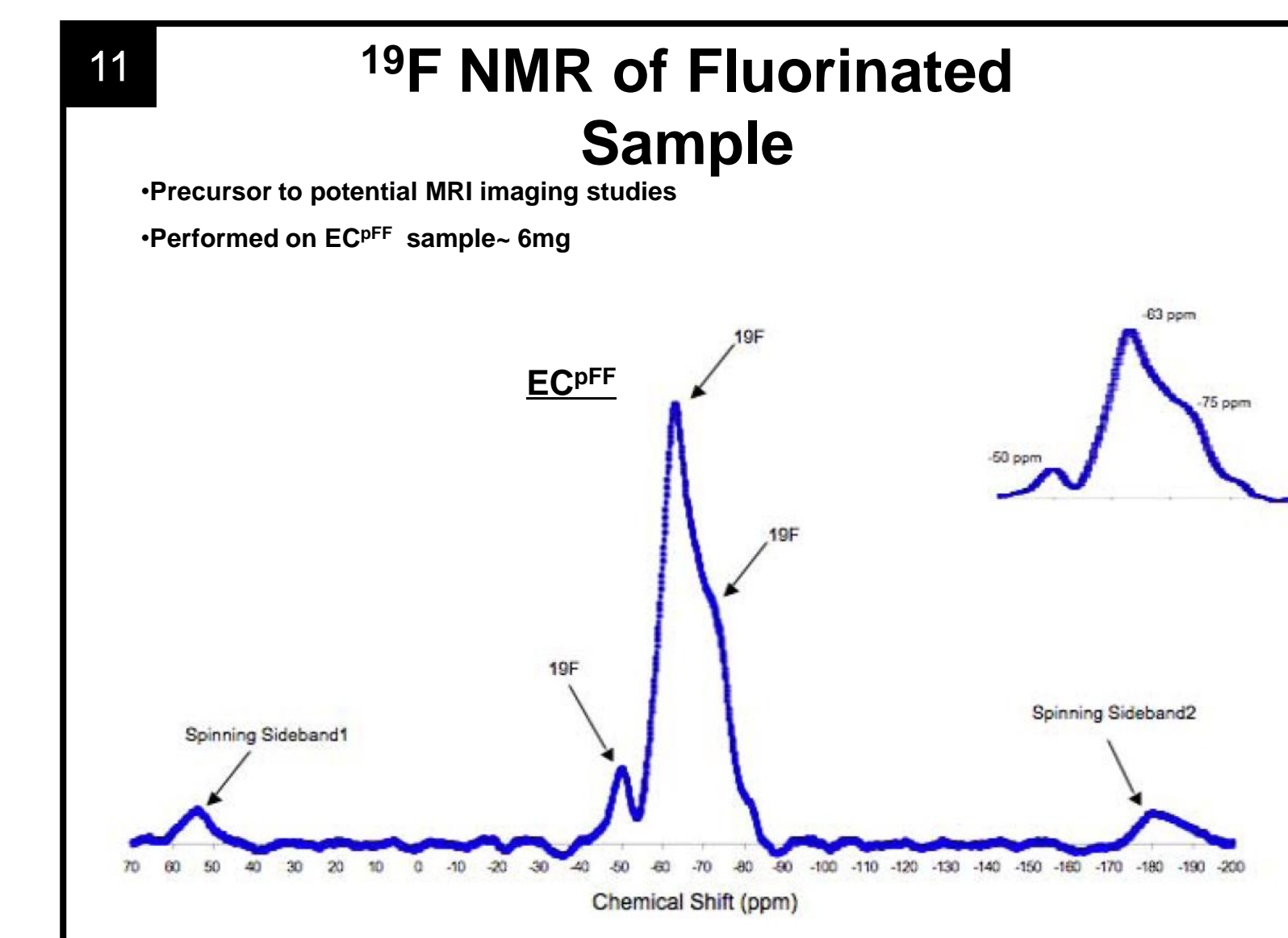
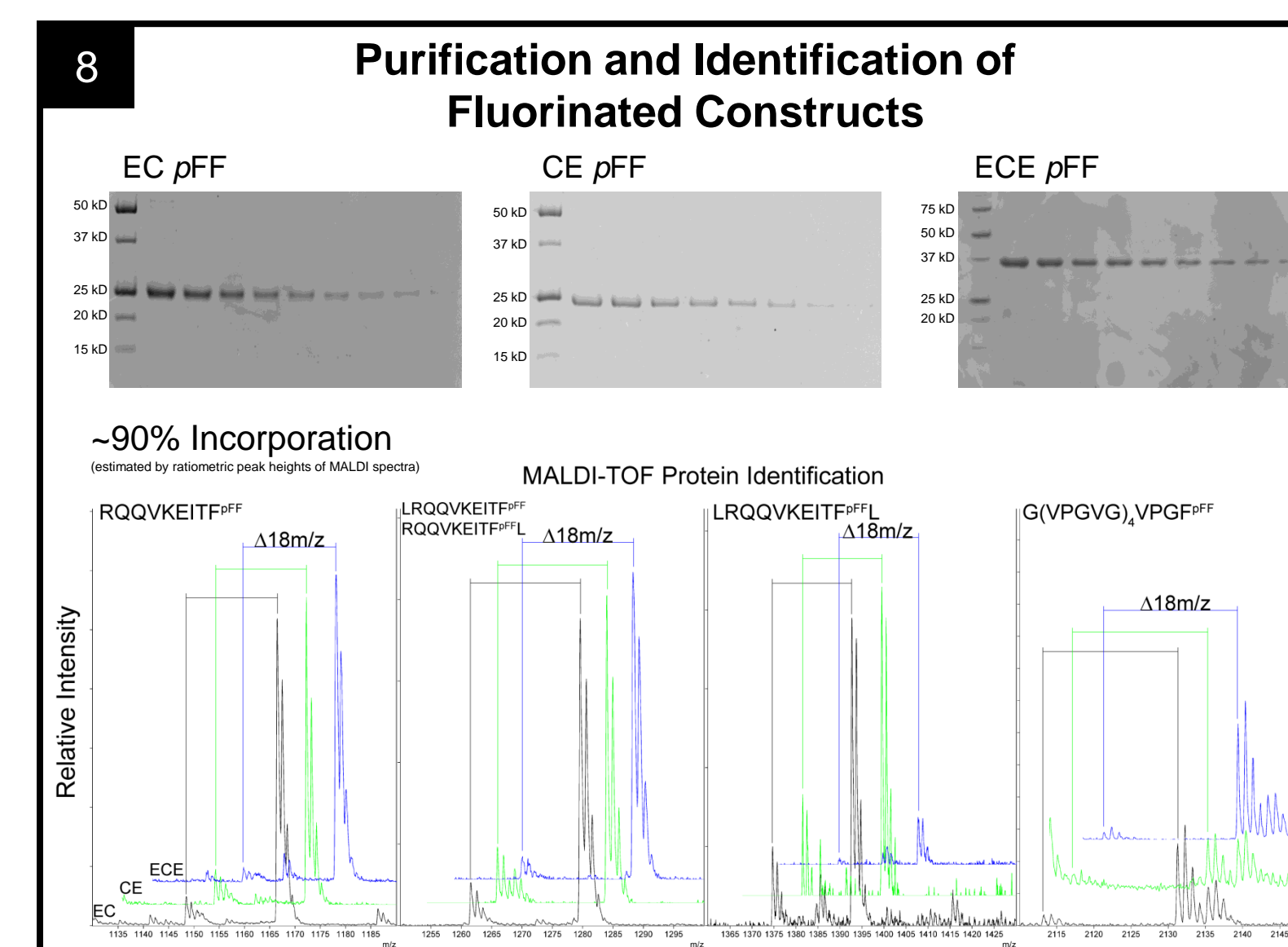
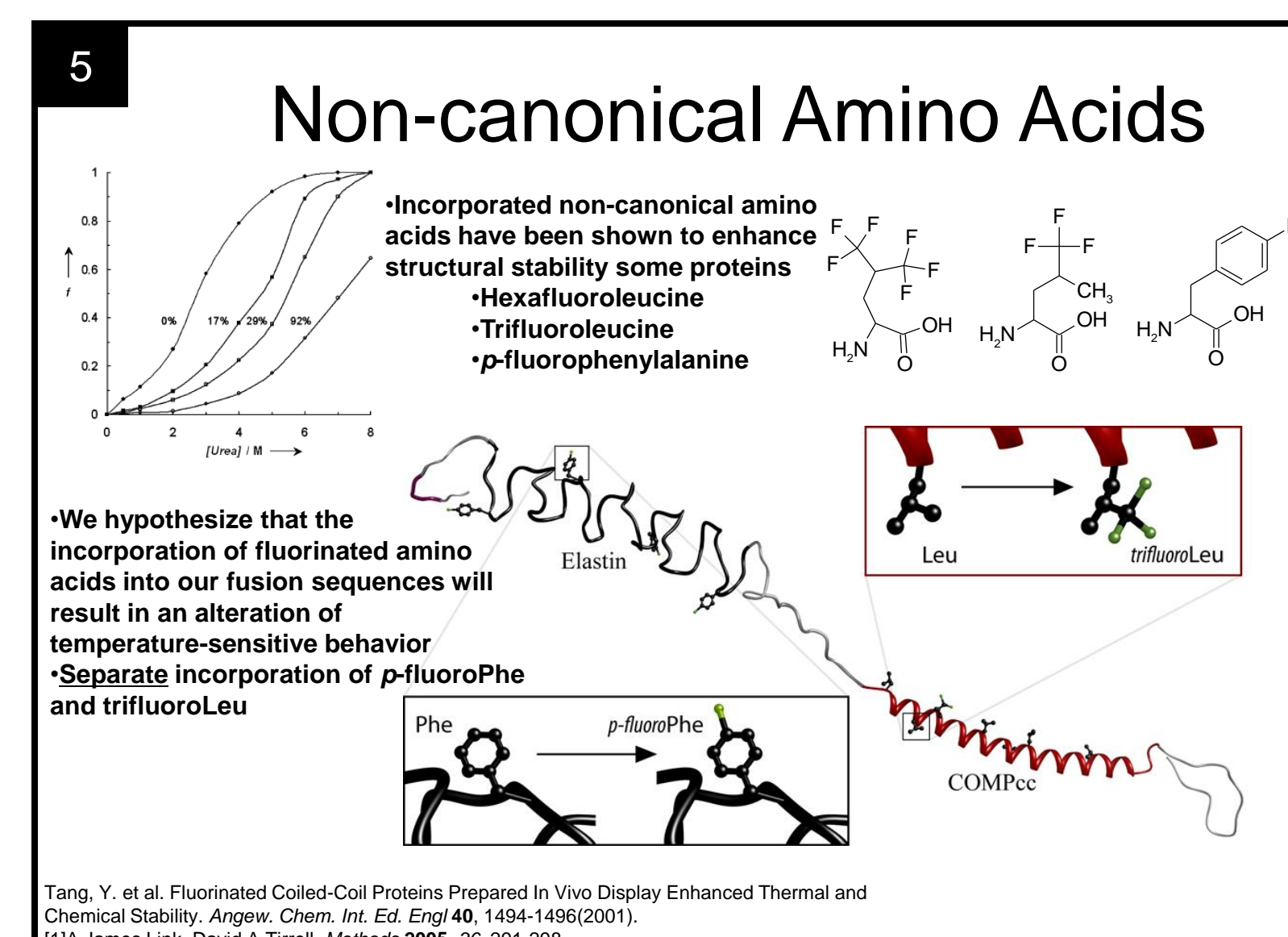
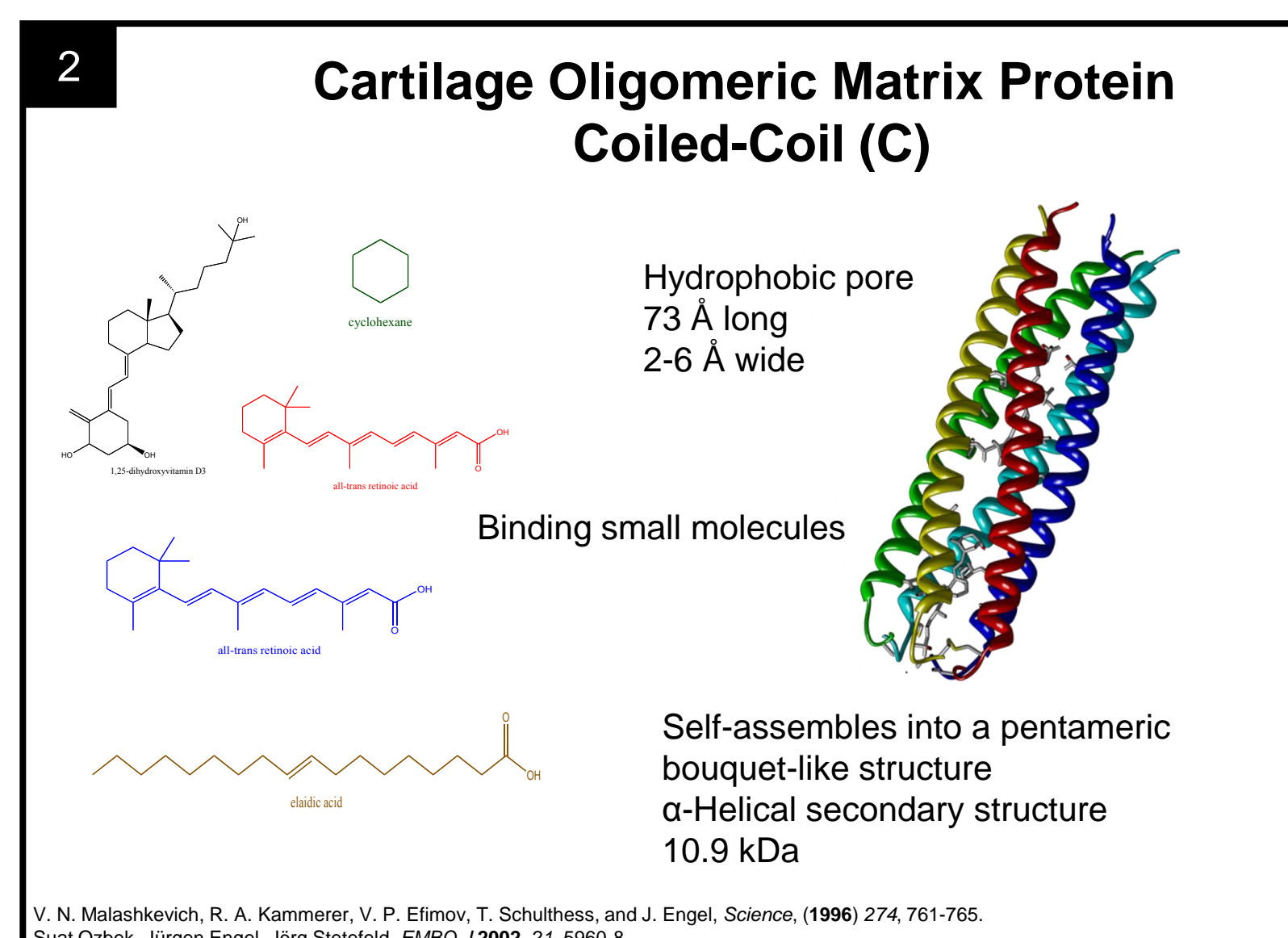
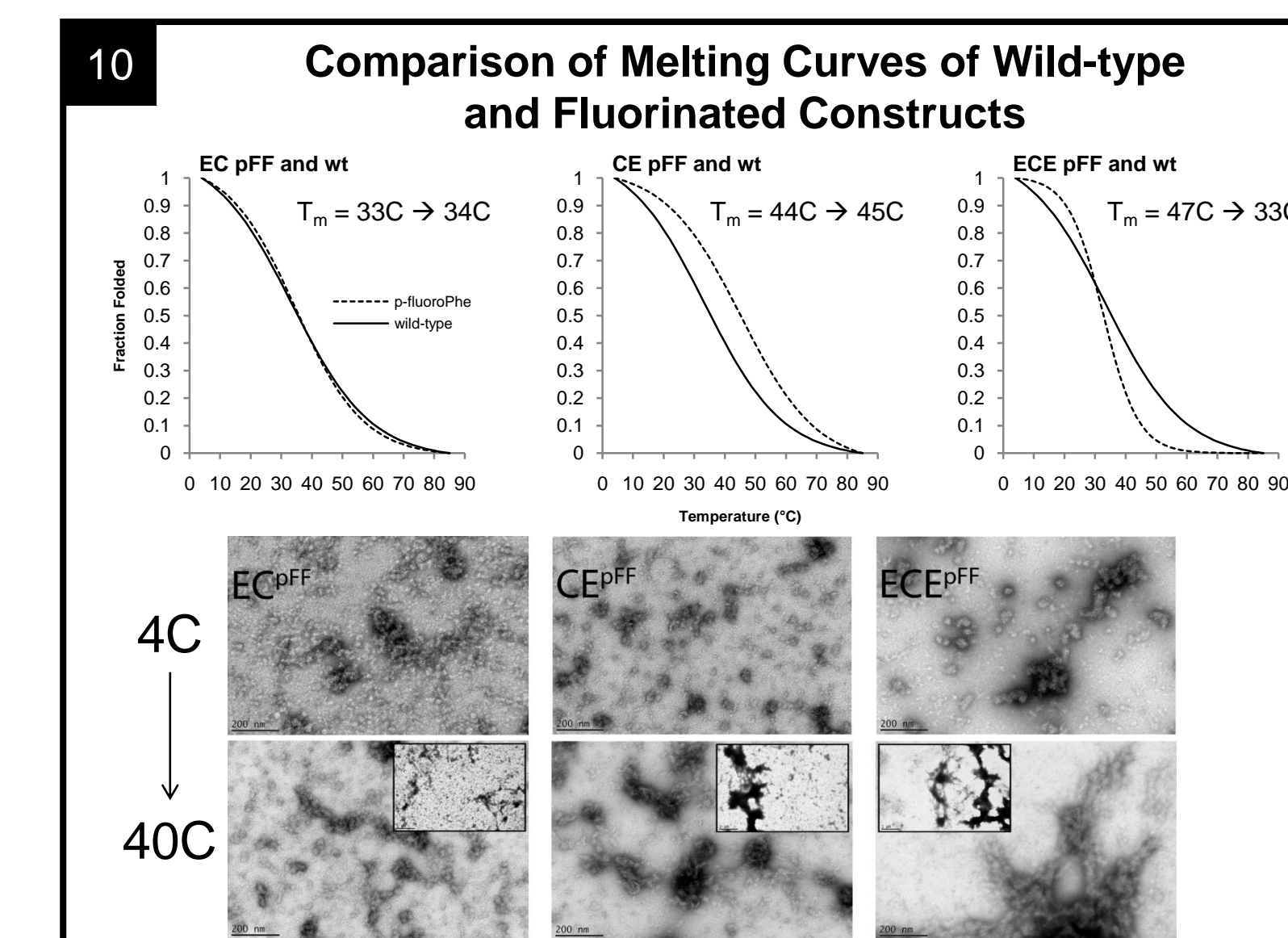
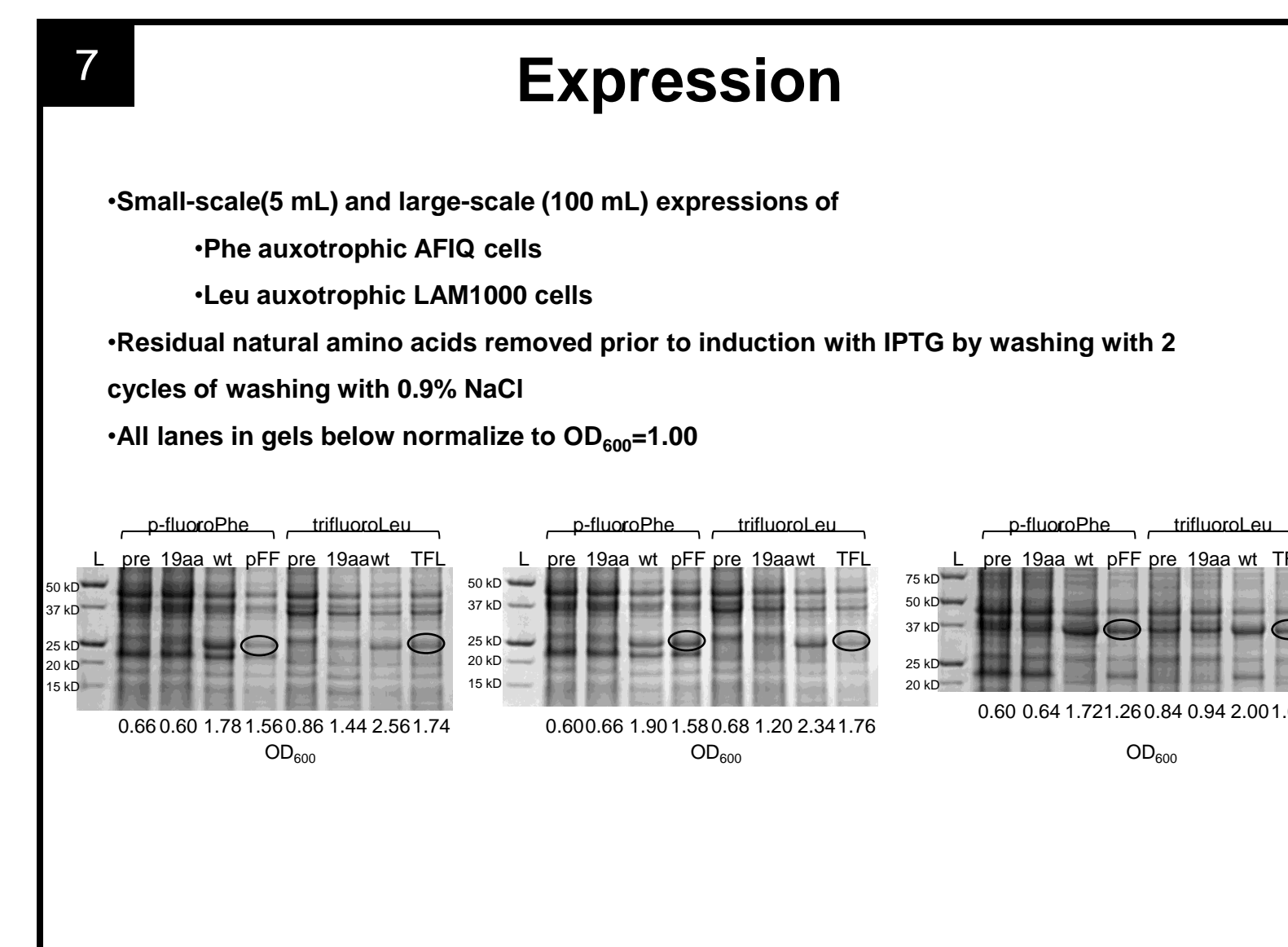
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MRGSH₆GSKPIAASA–Elastin–LEGSELA(AT)₆AACG–COMPcc–LQA(AT)₆AVDKPIAASA–Elastin–LEGSGTGAKL

Elastin = [(VPGVG)₂VPGFG(VPGVG)]₃VP

COMPcc = DLAPQMLRELQETNAALQDVRELLRQVKEITFLKNTVMESDASG



12 Conclusions & Future Work

- Successful incorporation of pFF into elastin/COMPcc fusions
- Difference in melting curves apparent in fluorinated constructs
- Increase in CE cooperativity, demonstrating a dependence on block orientation when comparing fluorinated proteins
- Increase in ECE cooperativity but decrease in T_m, suggesting an accelerated hydrophobic effect
- Microscopy studies of protein solutions to investigate supramolecular assembly structures

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