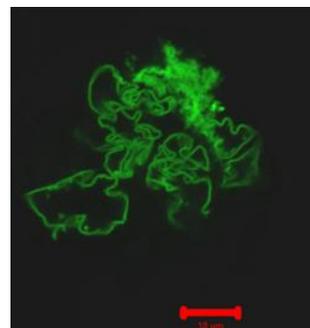


## McGowan Institute for Regenerative Medicine Collaborators Create Nanofibers Using Unprecedented New Method

Researchers from Carnegie Mellon University (CMU) and the University of Pittsburgh have developed a novel method for creating self-assembled protein/polymer nanostructures that are reminiscent of fibers found in living cells. The work offers a promising new way to fabricate materials for drug delivery and tissue engineering applications. The findings were published in a recent issue of *Angewandte Chemie International Edition*.



McGowan Institute for Regenerative Medicine affiliated faculty members [Anna C. Balazs, PhD](#), Distinguished Professor of Chemical Engineering and Robert v. d. Luft Professor at Pitt's Swanson School of Engineering, and [Krzysztof Matyjaszewski, PhD](#), the J.C. Warner Professor of Natural Sciences and University Professor of Chemistry in CMU's Mellon College of Science, were co-authors of the paper.

“We have demonstrated that, by adding flexible linkers to protein molecules, we can form completely new types of aggregates. These aggregates can act as a structural material to which you can attach different payloads, such as drugs. In nature, this protein isn't close to being a structural material,” said Tomasz Kowalewski, PhD, Professor of Chemistry in CMU's Mellon College of Science.

The building blocks of the fibers are a few modified green fluorescent protein (GFP) molecules linked together using a process called click chemistry. An ordinary GFP molecule does not normally bind with other GFP molecules to form fibers. But when CMU graduate student Saadyah Averick, working under the guidance of Dr. Matyjaszewski, modified the GFP molecules and attached PEO-dialkyne linkers to them, they noticed something strange — the GFP molecules appeared to self-assemble into long fibers. Importantly, the fibers disassembled after being exposed to sound waves, and then reassembled within a few days. Systems that exhibit this type of reversible fibrous self-assembly have been long sought by scientists for use in applications such as tissue engineering, drug delivery, nanoreactors, and imaging.

“This was purely curiosity-driven and serendipity-driven work,” Dr. Kowalewski said. “But where controlled polymerization and organic chemistry meet biology, interesting things can happen.”

The research team observed the fibers using confocal light microscopy, confirmed their assembly using dynamic light scattering, and studied their morphology using atomic force microscopy



(AFM). They also observed that the fibers were fluorescent, indicating that the GFP molecules retained their 3-D structure while linked together.

To determine what processes were driving the self-assembly, Drs. Matyjaszewski and Kowalewski turned to Pitt's Dr. Balazs, who ran a computer simulation of the GFP molecules' self-assembly process using a technique called dissipative particle dynamics, a type of coarse-grained molecular dynamics method. The simulation confirmed the modified GFP's tendency to form fibers and revealed that the self-assembly process was driven by the interaction of hydrophobic patches on the surfaces of individual GFP molecules. In addition, Dr. Balazs's simulated fibers closely corresponded with what Dr. Kowalewski observed using AFM imaging.

"Our protein-polymer system gives us an atomically precise, very well-defined nanoscale building object onto which we can attach different handles in very precisely defined positions. It can be used in a way that wasn't ever intended by biology," Dr. Kowalewski said.

Illustration: Scientists have created nanofibers by linking modified green fluorescent protein molecules (pictured above). The nanofibers may one day be used to develop new materials for drug delivery and tissue engineering applications. –Carnegie Mellon University.

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[Abstract](#) (Cooperative, reversible self-assembly of covalently pre-linked proteins into giant fibrous structures. Saadyah Averick, Orsolya Karácsony, Jacob Mohin, Dr. Xin Yong, Nicholas M. Moellers, Bradley F. Woodman, Prof. Weipu Zhu, Prof. Ryan A. Mehl, Prof. Anna C. Balazs, Prof. Tomasz Kowalewski, and Prof. Krzysztof Matyjaszewski. *Angewandte Chemie International Edition*; Volume 53, Issue 31, pages 8050–8055, July 28, 2014.)

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