

Catalytic reactions in nano- micro- compartments: How to build a bio-synthetic lego?

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Basel 2019

Challenges for today's medicine



To produce very sensitive compounds for diagnostic (contrast agents, fluorescent dyes, magnetic probes)



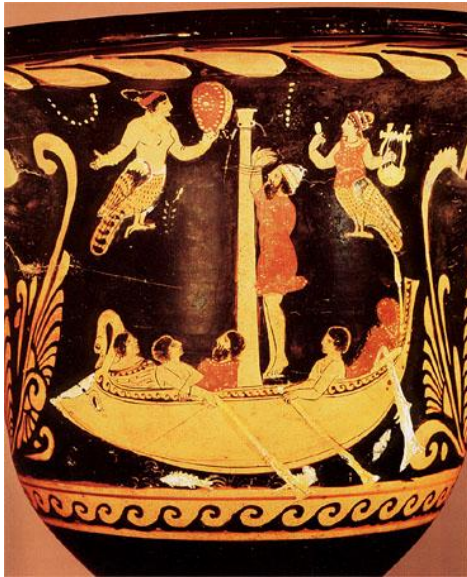
To produce new biological active compounds/systems with an improved activity to decrease doses.



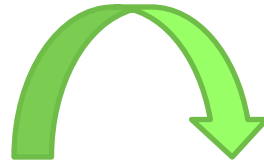
- To find global solutions for an increased population
- Optimum treatment conditions for each individual



Hybrid systems?



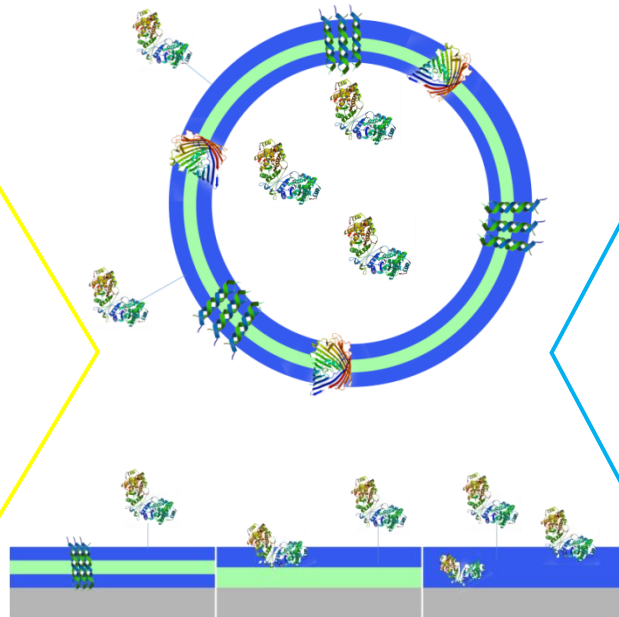
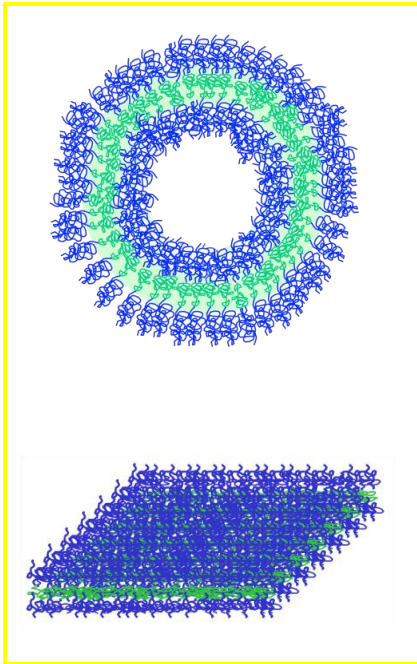
Art objects-
Greek period



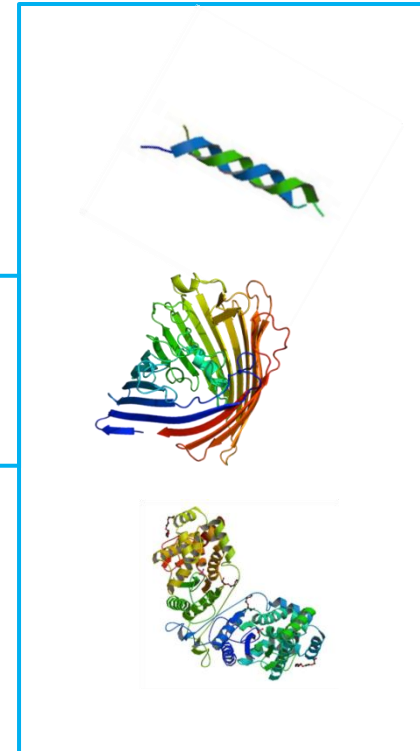
Hybrid cars

Hybrid systems

Synthetic assemblies



Biomolecules

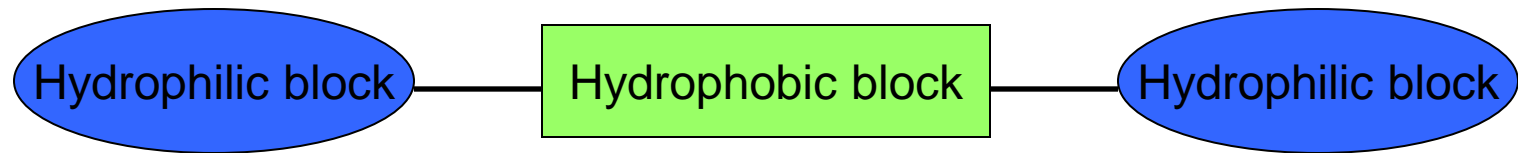


➤ Catalytic compartments, active surfaces, mimics of cells, biosensors, etc

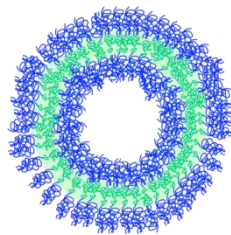
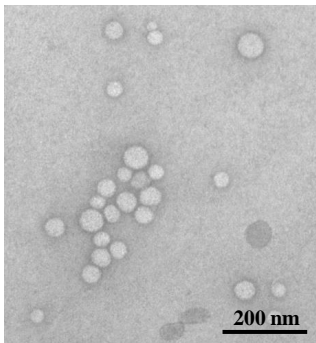
M. Garni, S. Thamboo, C. Schenkenberger, C.G. Palivan, *BBA- Biomembranes*, 2017

S. Rigo, C. Chun, L. Maurizzi, X. Zhang, J. Xu, C.G. Palivan, *Advanced Science*, 2018

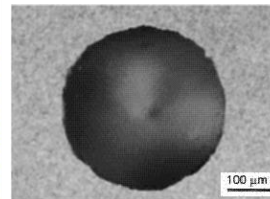
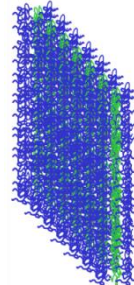
Self-assembly of amphiphilic copolymers



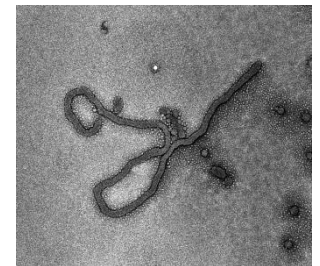
Self-assembly



Polymersomes/GUVs (20 nm – 1 μm)



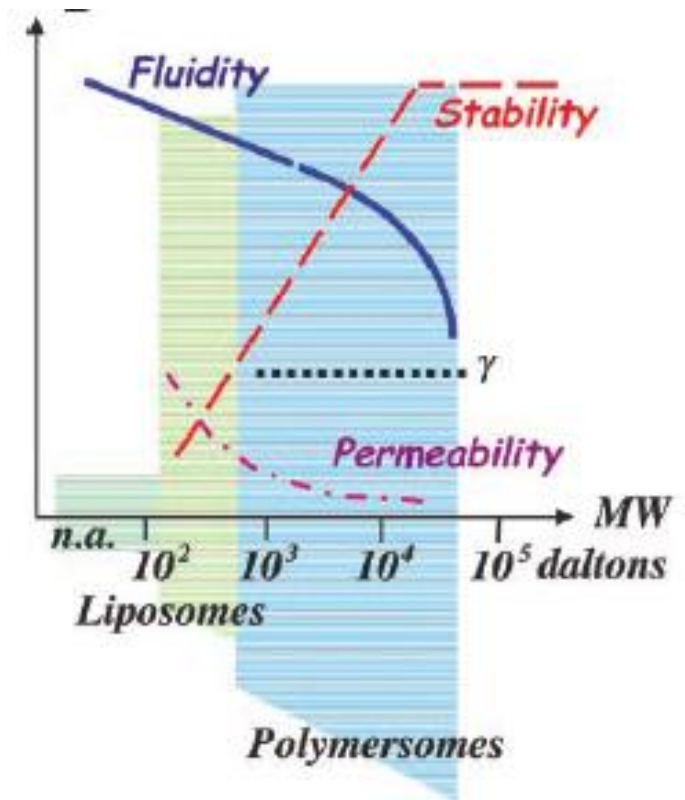
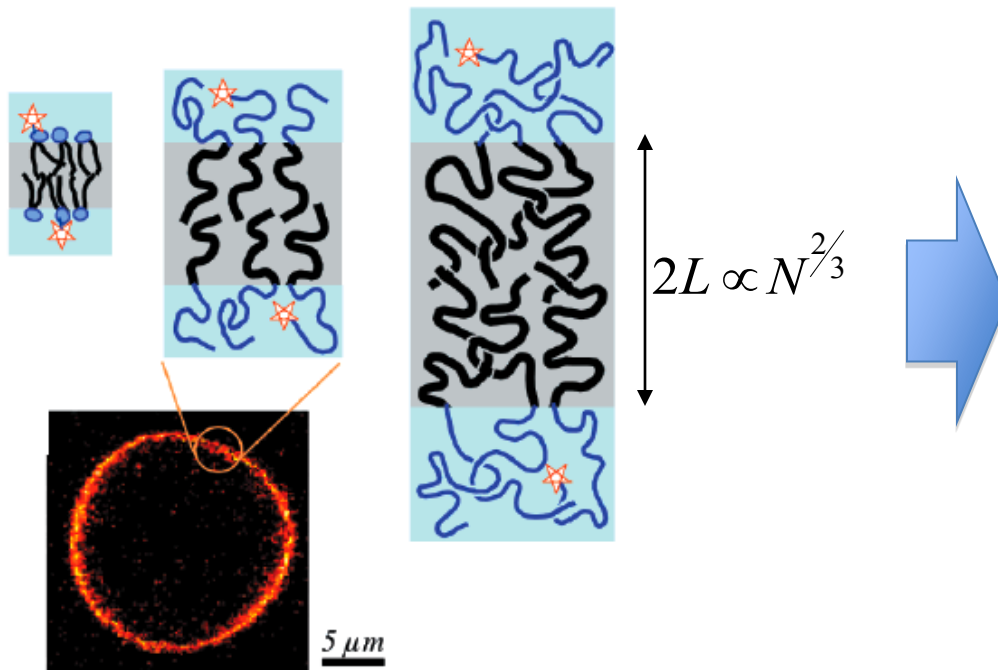
„Free- standing“
membranes



Nanotubes (few μm)

Thickness vs properties of polymer membrane

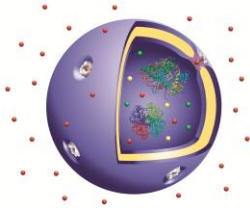
Polymer vesicles (polymersomes):



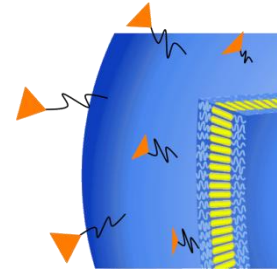
Discher D.E. & Eisenberg A. Science, 2002, 297, 967

Lee J.C.M. et al., Macromolecules 2002, 35, 323

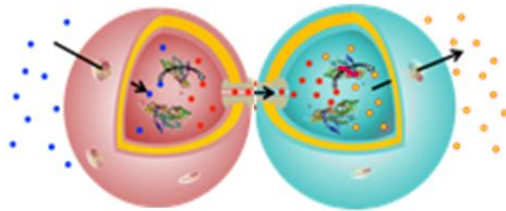
Bio-Synthetic assemblies



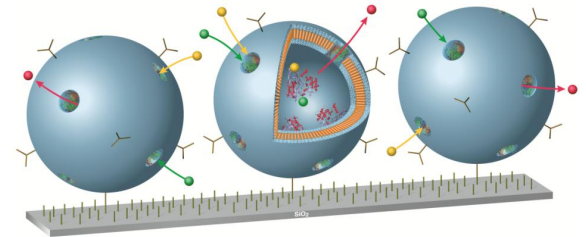
Nanoreactors, Artificial Organelles



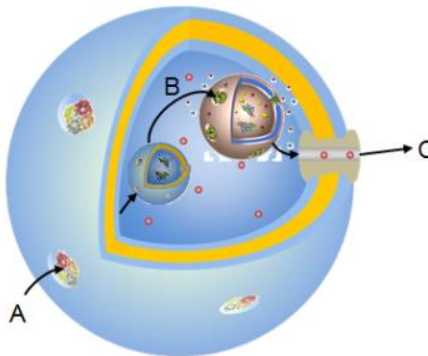
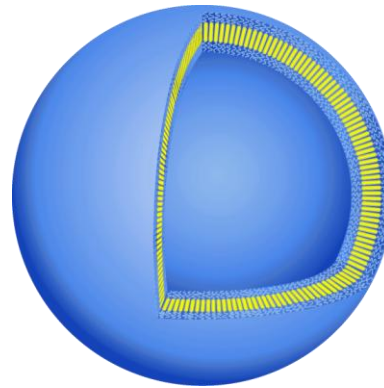
Functionalized carriers



Interconnected Organelles



„Active“ surfaces

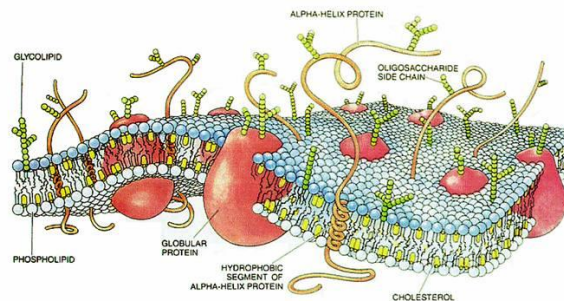


Compartments-in-compartment,
artificial cells

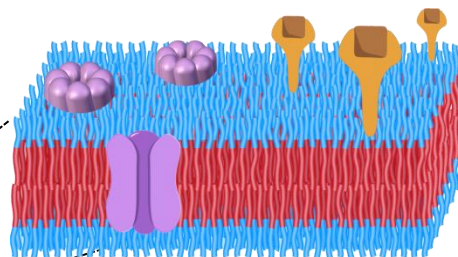
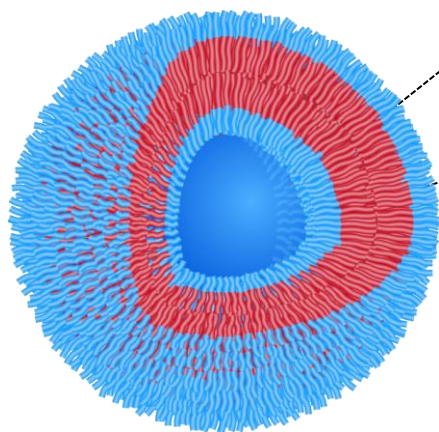
- Catalytic nanocompartments
- Catalytic nanocompartments in tandem
- Artificial organelles
- Artificial organelles with triggered activity

Polymer membranes: mimic of biomembranes

Cell membrane



Synthetic membrane

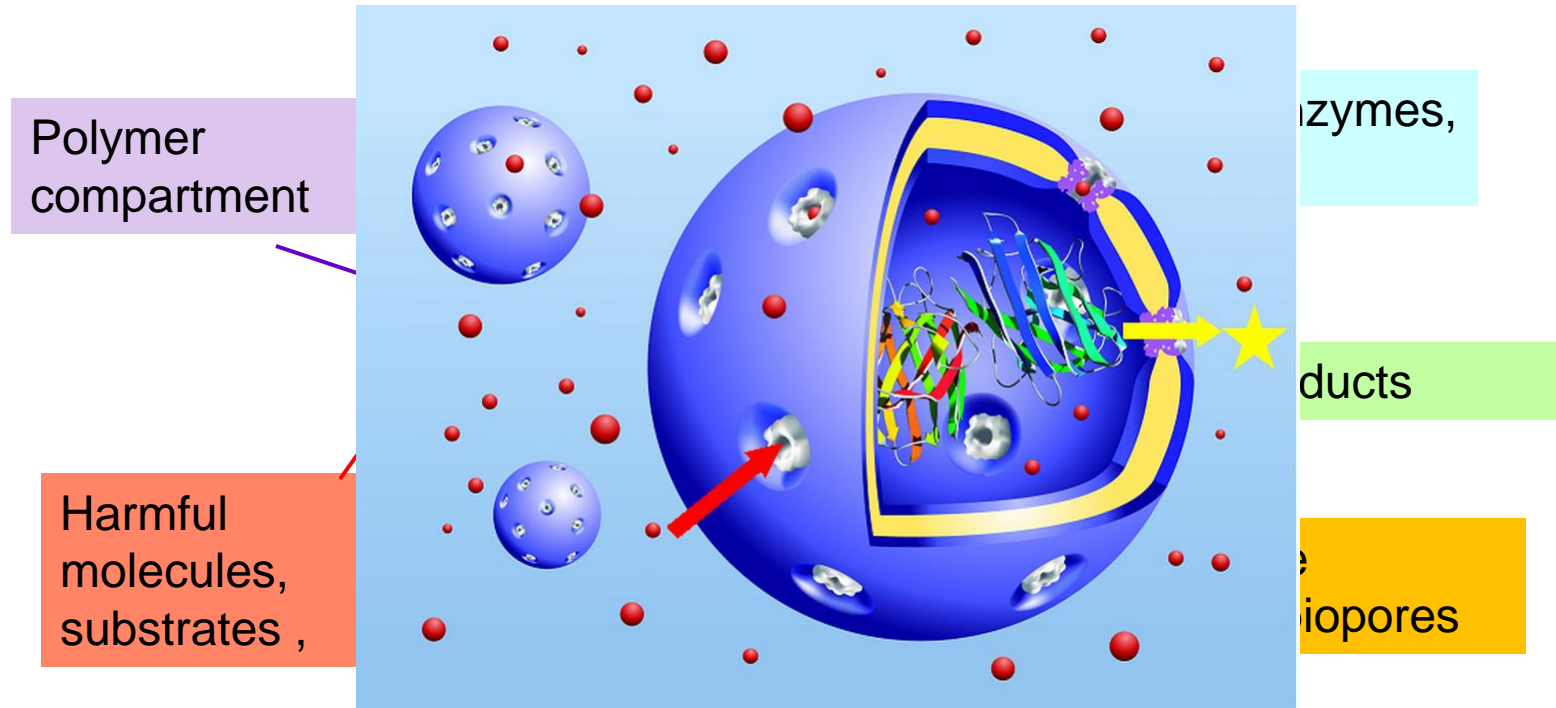


➤ Insertion of biopores
/reconstitution of membrane
proteins

➤ Generation of hybrid membranes

➤ Self-organisation
➤ Targeting
➤ Immobilisation on
solid support

Catalytic nanocompartments: Concept



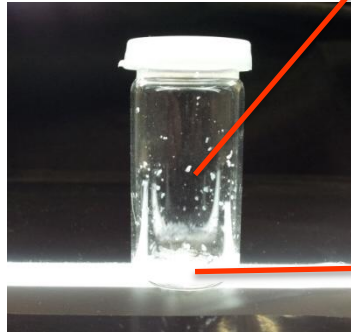
- ✓ full activity of encapsulated enzyme/mimics
- ✓ protection against hostile outside environment
- ✓ activation / deactivation on demand

P. Tanner, S. Egli, V. Balasubramanian, O. Onaca, C. G. Palivan, W. Meier, *FEBS Letter*, **2011**

M. Lomora, G. Gunkel-Grabole, S. Mantri, C. G. Palivan, *Chem. Comm.*, **2017**

A. Belluati, I. Craciun, J. Liu, C.G. Palivan, *Biomacromolecules*, **2018**.

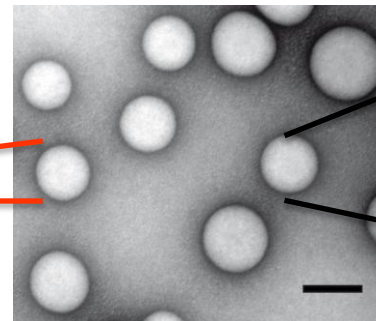
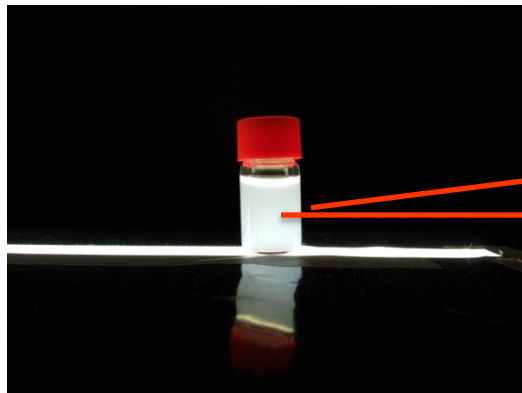
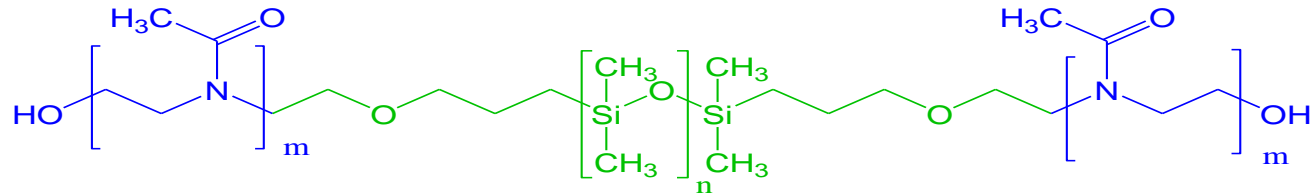
Raw material: amphiphilic block copolymer



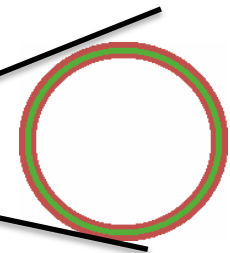
Poly-2-methyl-2-oxazoline

Polydimethylsiloxane

Poly-2-methyl-2-oxazoline

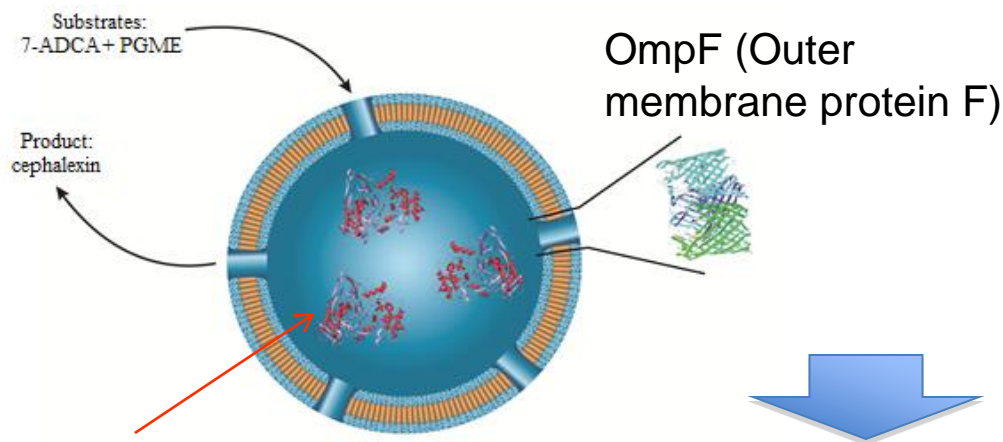


scale bar = 100 nm)

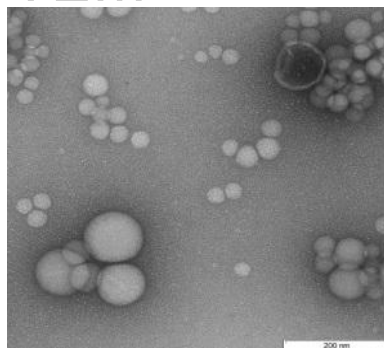


Hollow spheres: polymersomes/GUVs
(50 nm – 1 μm)

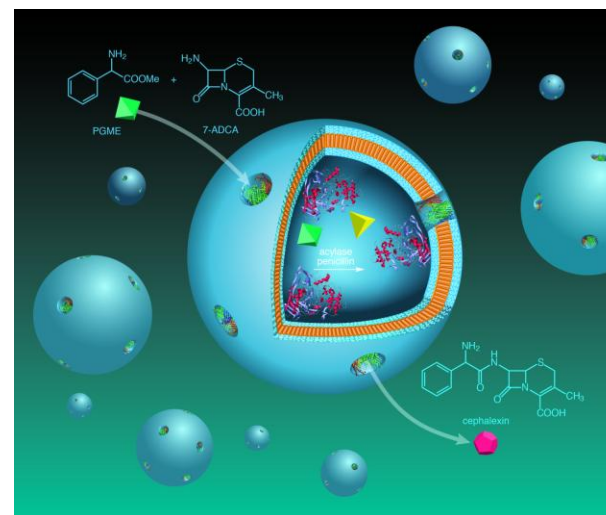
Catalytic nanocompartments: antibiotics production



TEM



scale bar 200 nm



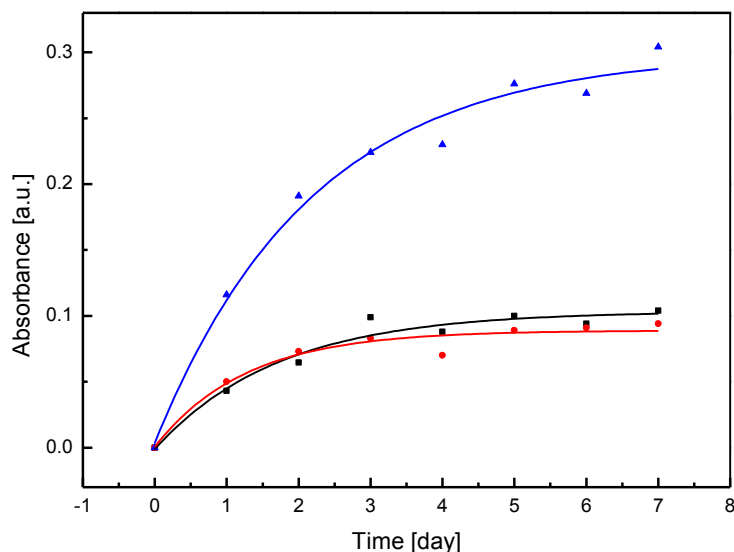
K. Langowska, C.G. Palivan, W. Meier, *Chem. Comm.*, 2013.

K. Langowska, J. Kowal, C. G. Palivan, W. Meier *J. Mater. Chem. B*, 2014.

In situ production of antibiotics

Reaction progress curves for substrates solution with:

- Denatured free enzyme solution (black),
- Non - permeabilized catalytic nanocompartments (red)
- Catalytic nanocompartments (blue).

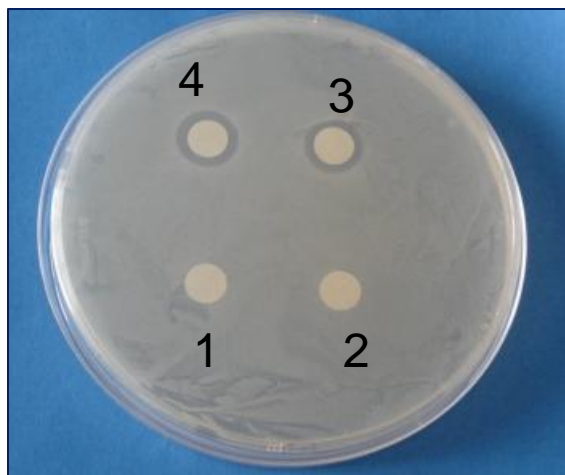


Sample	Yield [%]	Encapsulation efficiency [%]	Cephalexin concentration after 7 days [mM]
Substrates (PGME + 7-ADCA)	7.0	-	3.1
Polymersomes without OmpF	5.3	10.0	2.4
Nanoreactors prepared at room temperature	21.0	11.0	9.7
Nanoreactors prepared at 7 C.	25.5	9.4	11.8

✓ The progress of the cepahlexin formation reaction: continuous production during 7 days.

Antimicrobial activity:

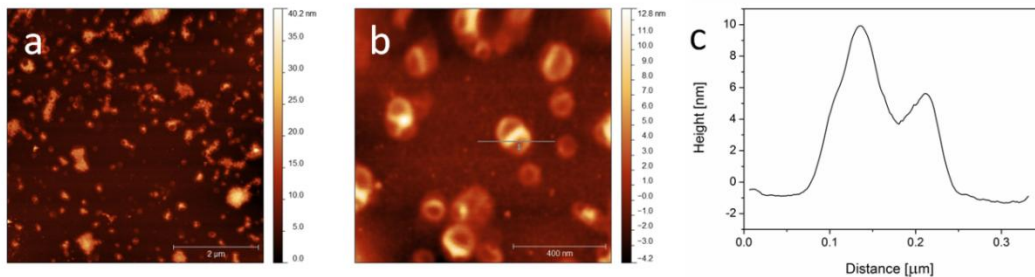
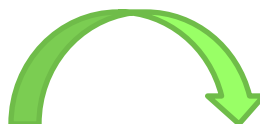
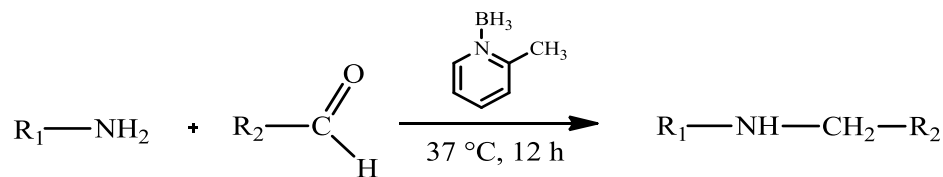
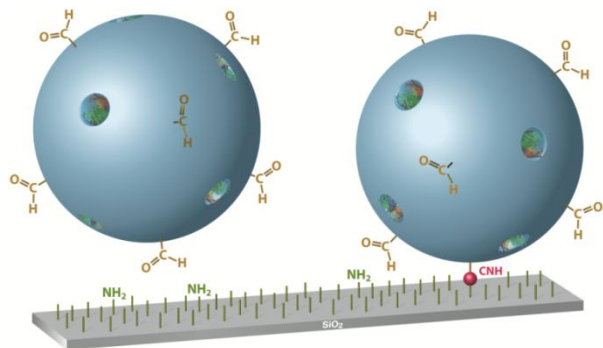
Bacterial growth in the presence of nanoreactors adsorbed on a surface (MHB agar plate inoculated with bacteria).



- 1: Control (empty polymersomes)
- 2: Substrate solution
- 3: Catalytic nanocompartments prepared at RT; after incubation for 24 h at 37 °C.
- 4: Catalytic nanocompartments prepared at 8 °C; after incubation for 24 h at 37 °C.

✓ Zones of inhibition were observed only around catalytic nanocompartments encapsulating enzymes.

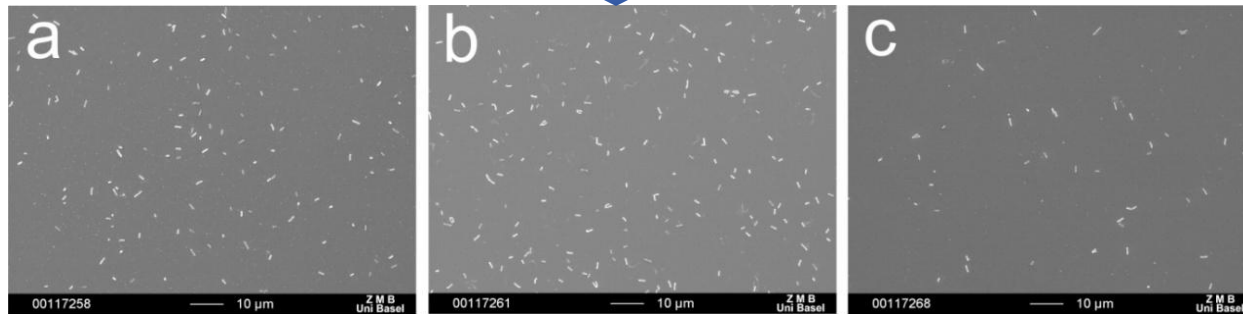
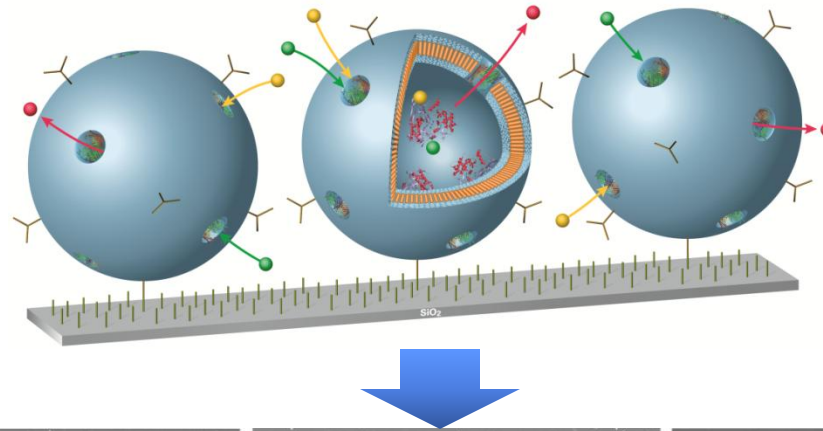
Active surfaces for antibiotics production



AFM height image of polymer catalytic compartments immobilized on an aminated silicon surface. Scale bar (a) 2 μm; scale bar (b) 400 nm.; (c) cross section profiles of (b).

✓ Successful immobilisation of nanoreactors on solid support (morphology preserved).

Antimicrobial activity of active surfaces



SEM images of *E. coli* attached to: a) silanized silicon surface; b) surface with immobilized non-permeable polymersomes encapsulating enzyme; c) surface with immobilized catalytic compartments. Scale bar: 10 µm.

✓ Active surfaces efficiency: Inhibition of bacterial growth up to 7 days.

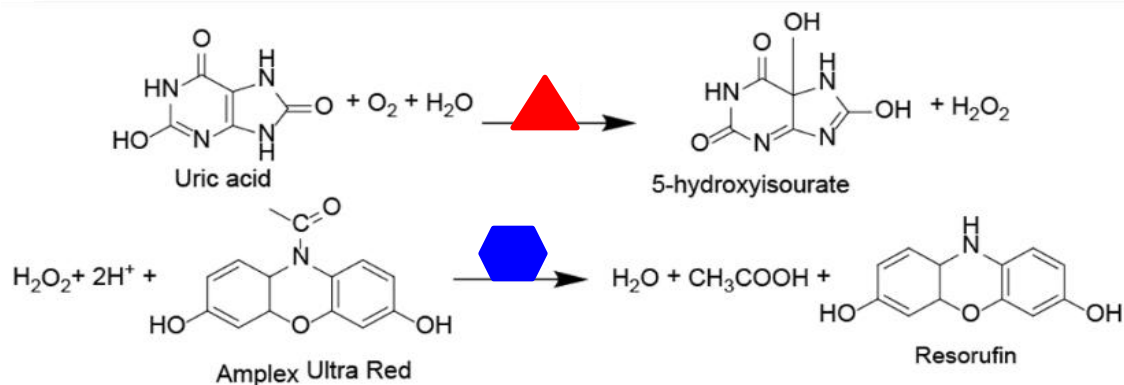
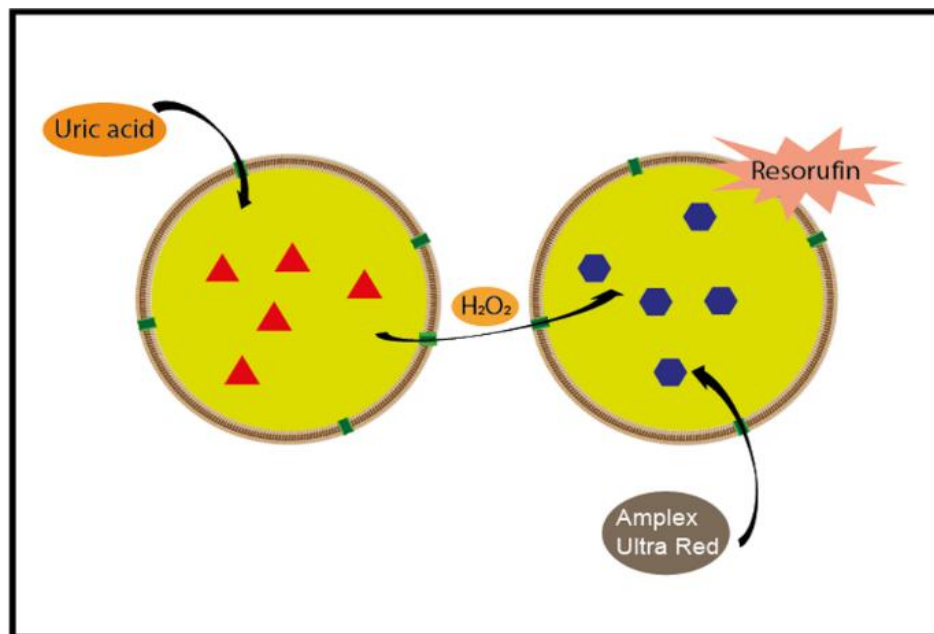
K. Langowska, J. Kowal, C.G. Palivan, W. Meier, J. Chem. Mat. B., **2014**

S. Rigo, C. Chun, L. Maurizzi, X. Zhang, J. Xu, C.G. Palivan, *Advanced Science*, **2018**.

S. Rigo, G. Gunkel-Grabole, W. Meier, C. G. Palivan, *Langmuir*, **2018**.

- Catalytic nanocompartments
- Catalytic nanocompartments in tandem
- Artificial organelles
- Artificial organelles with triggered activity

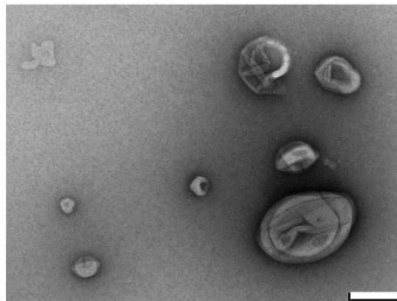
Catalytic nanocompartments in tandem



Catalytic nanocompartments: UOX & HRP

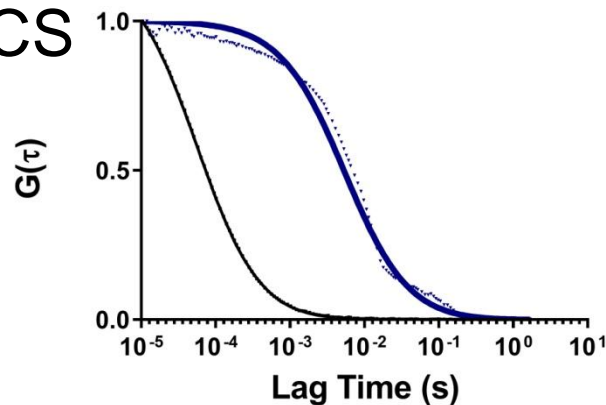
Uricase (UOX) ▲

TEM



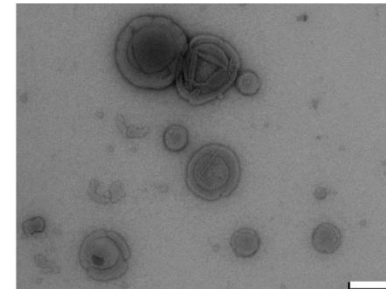
TEM micrograph of UOX-nanocompartments (scale bar: 200 nm)

FCS

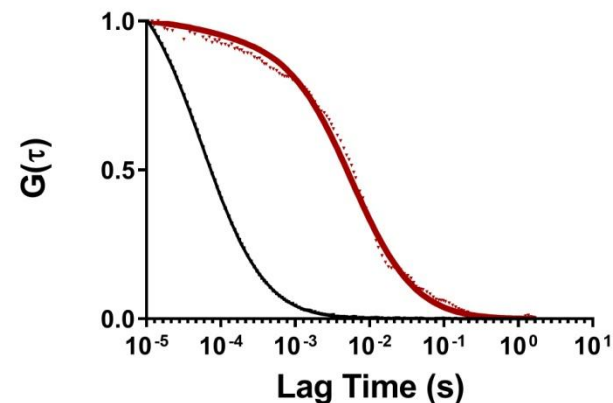


Normalized FCS autocorrelation curve of the dye labeled UOX-loaded nanocompartments and of the free dye.

Horseradish peroxidase (HRP) ▲

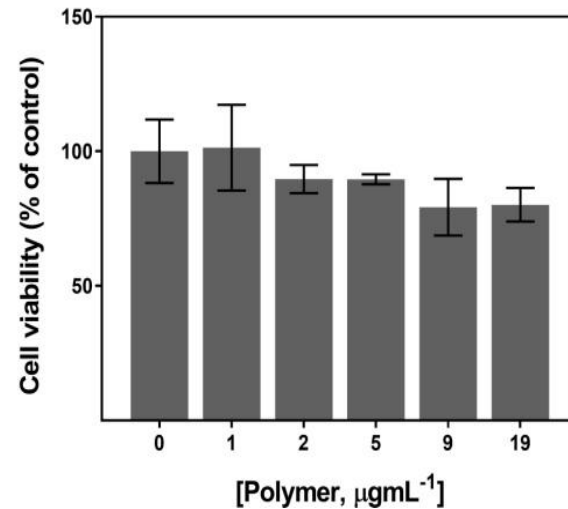
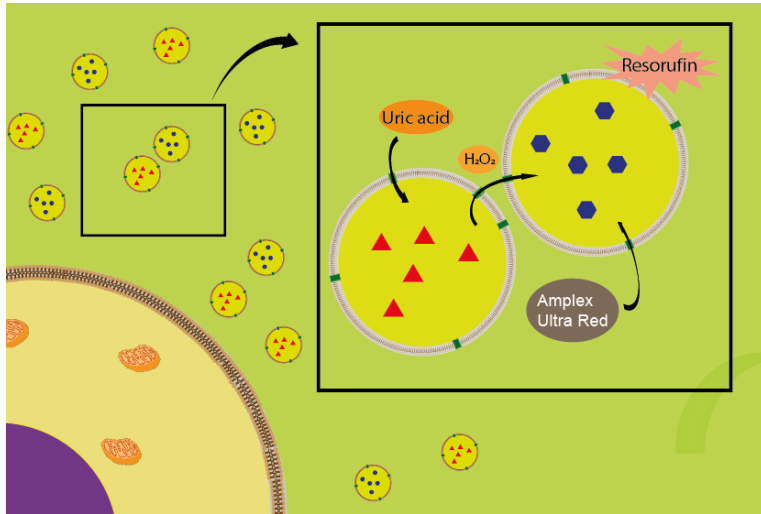


TEM micrograph of HRP-nanocompartments (scale bar: 200 nm)



Normalized FCS autocorrelation curve of the dye labeled HRP-loaded nanocompartments and of the free dye

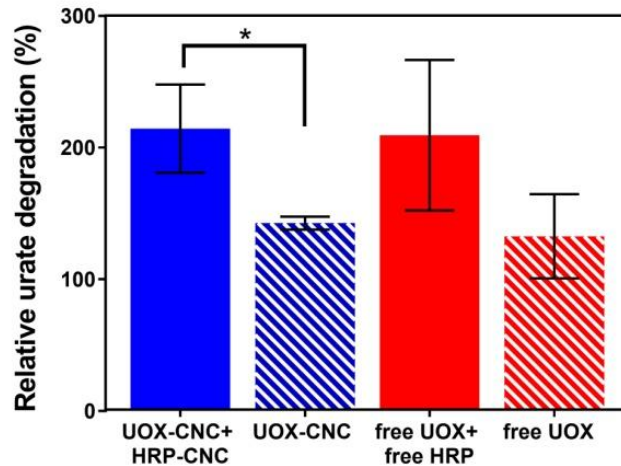
Efficiency of the cascade reaction *in vitro*



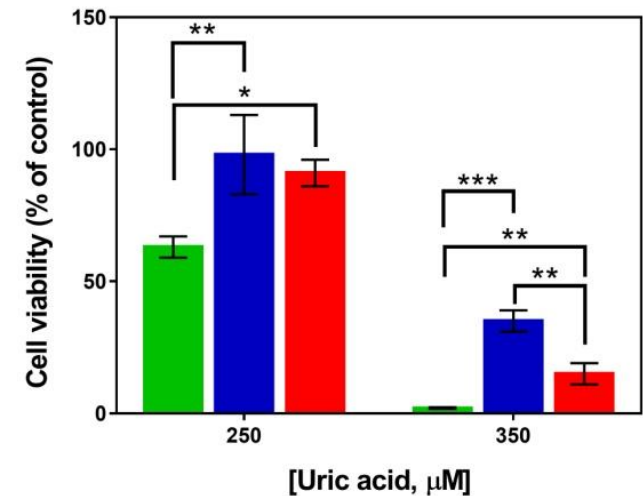
Cell viability of HEK293T cells incubated with catalytic nanocompartments in tandem.

Efficiency of the cascade reaction *in vitro*

blood serum



HEK293T

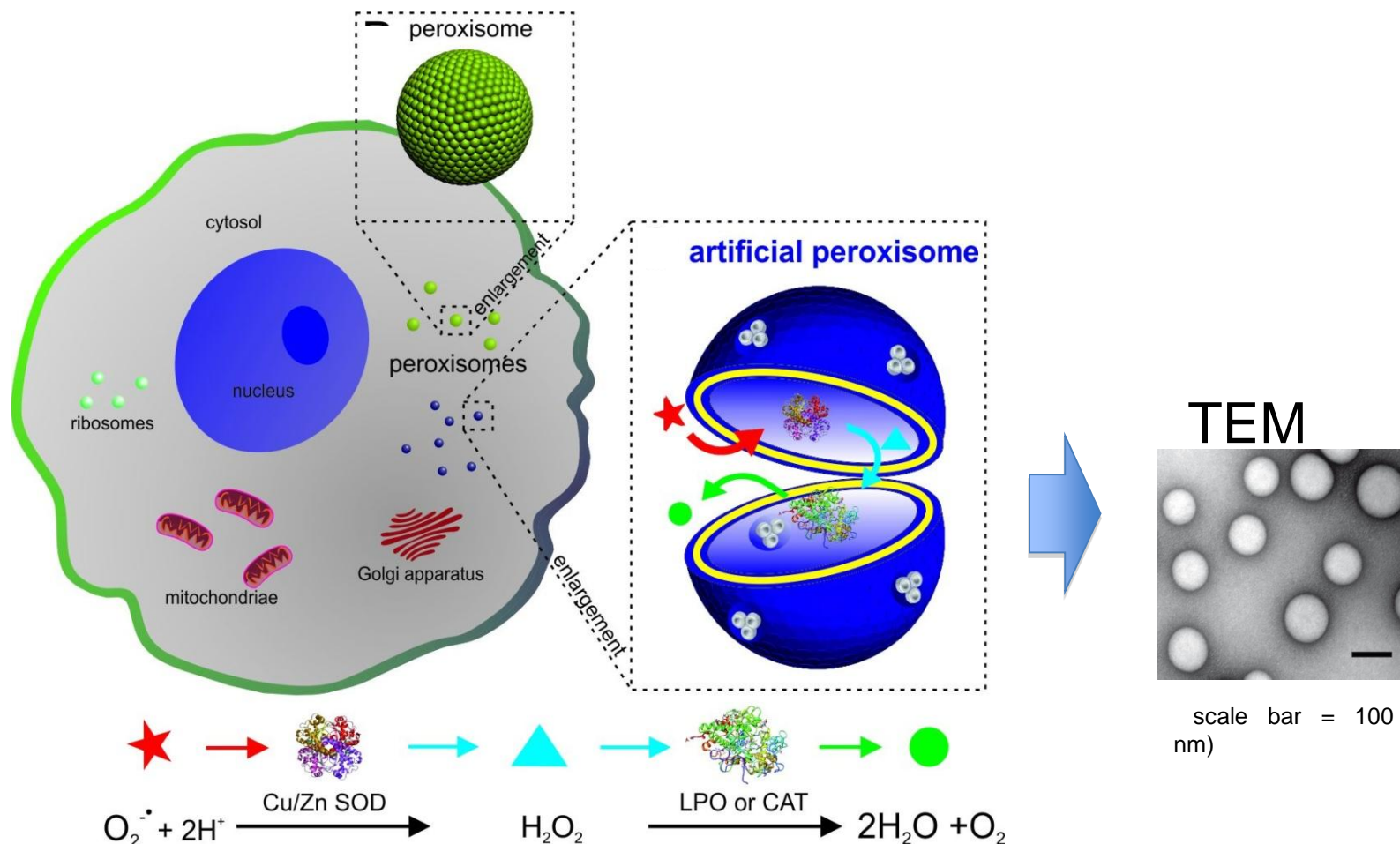


✓ Clearance of uric acid by catalytic nanocompartments in tandem in blood serum.

✓ Detoxifying activity of the cascade reaction inside catalytic nanocompartments in tandem on HEK293T cells (hyperuricemia).

- Catalytic nanocompartments
- Catalytic nanocompartments in tandem
- **Artificial organelles**
- **Artificial organelles with triggered activity**

Artificial peroxisomes - Concept



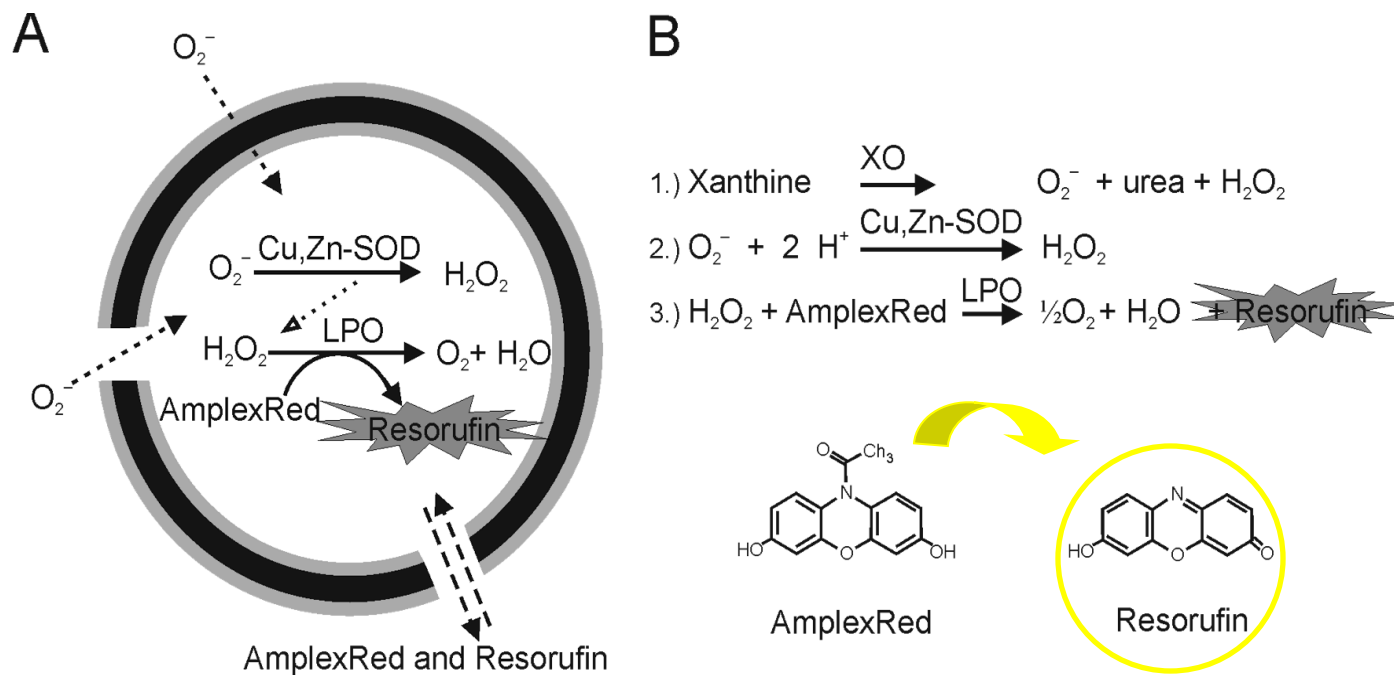
P. Tanner, O. Onaca, V. Balasubramanian, W. Meier, C. G. Palivan, *Chem. Eur. J.*, **2011**

P. Tanner, P. Baumann, R. Enea, O. Onaca, C. Palivan, W. Meier, *Accounts of Chemical Research*, **2011**

C.G. Palivan, R. Goers, A. Najer, X. Zhang, W. Meier, *Chem. Soc. Rev.*, **2016**.

Enzymatic cascade reaction

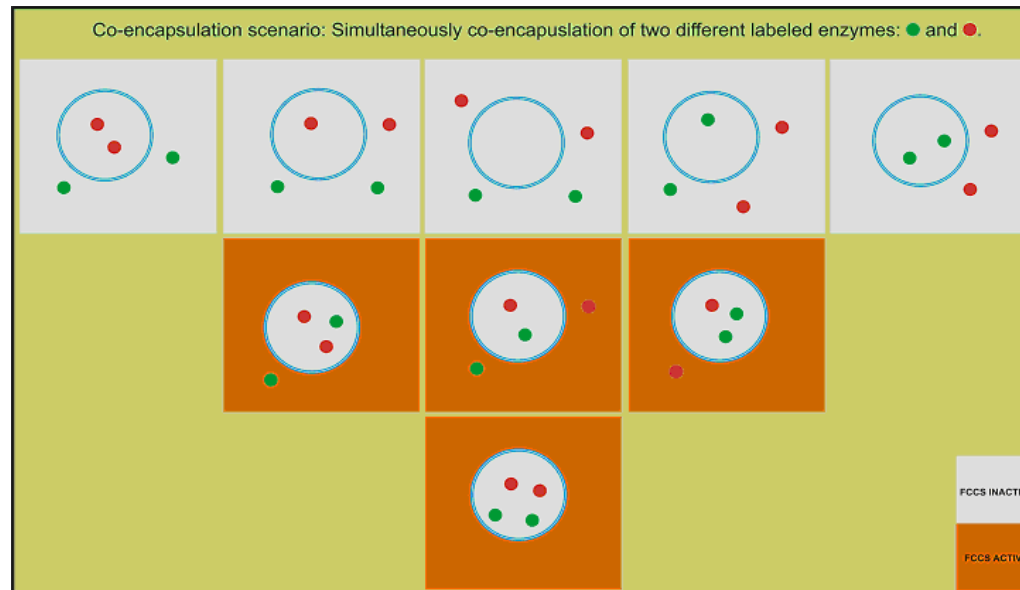
Function: detection and detoxification of reactive oxygen species



Tandem: SOD and Lactoperoxidase/Catalase

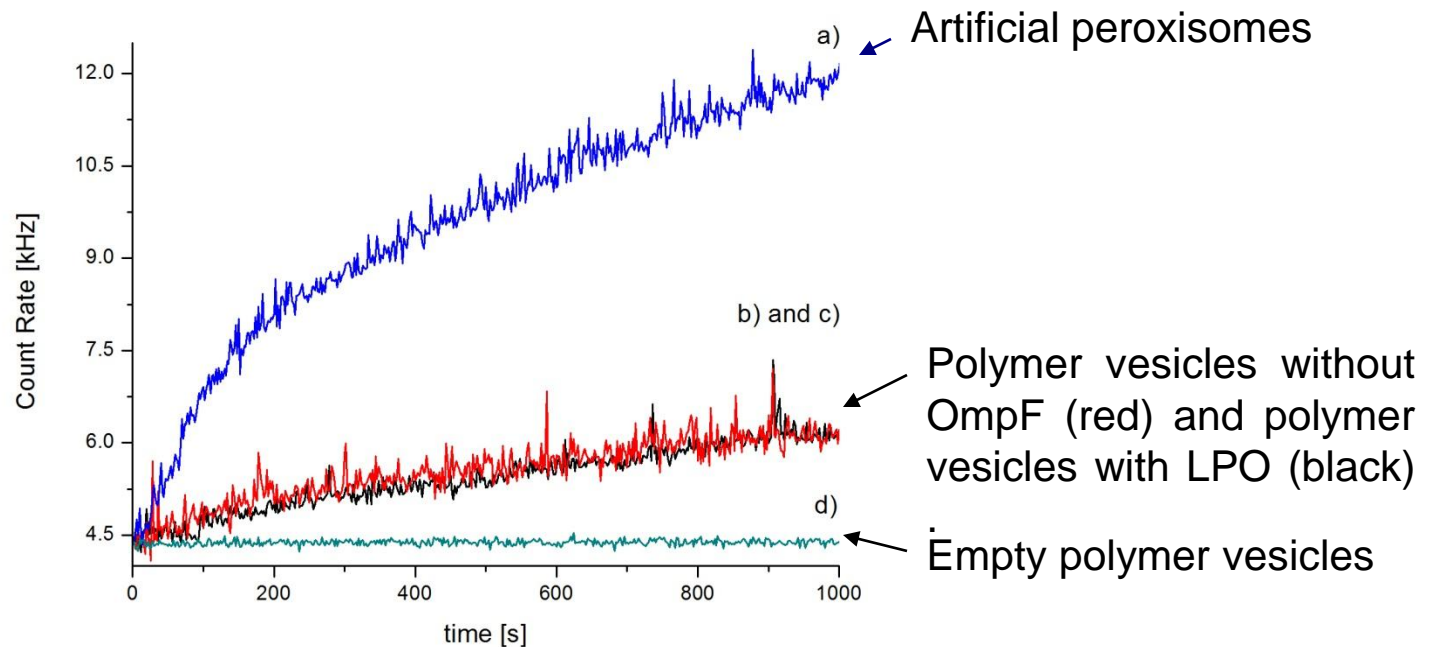
Co-encapsulation: A real challenge

Scenario for a co-existence of nanocompartments populations containing various encapsulated enzymes :



✓ Catalytic nanocompartments with co-encapsulated enzymes: 10-20% of vesicles contain both enzymes inside their cavity.

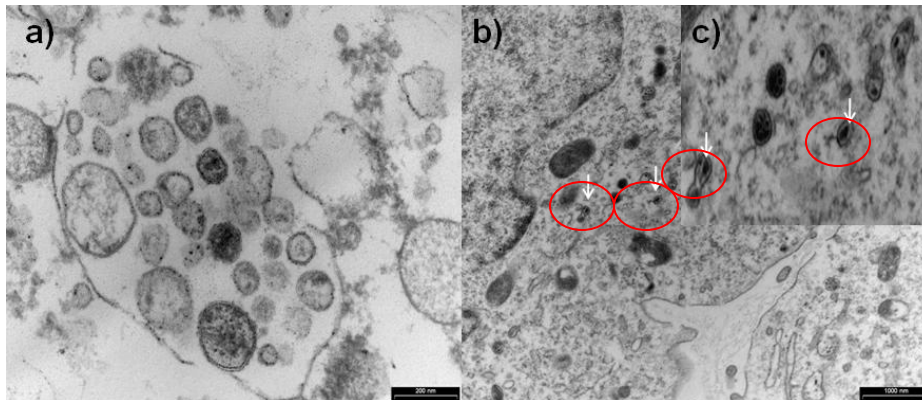
Artificial peroxisomes : activity assay



✓ Artificial peroxisomes: tandem of enzymes detoxify *in situ* both superoxide radicals and H_2O_2 .

Artificial peroxisomes in HeLa cells

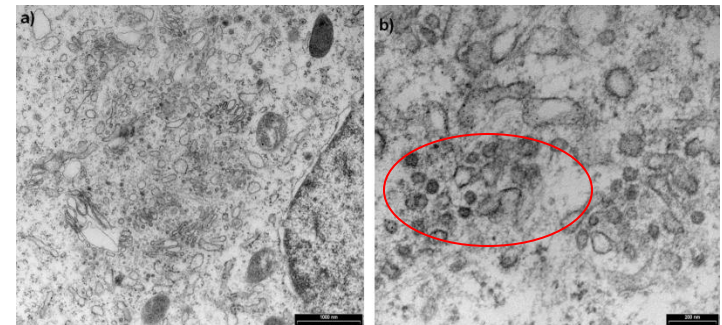
TEM images of HeLa cells incubated for 24 h with SOD-LPO containing peroxisomes:



a) Intracellular area, as an endosome-like compartment; b) Cytoplasm area containing shrunken polymeric vesicles (indicated by arrows); c) Zoom of shrunken polymeric vesicles in the cytoplasm (indicated by arrows).



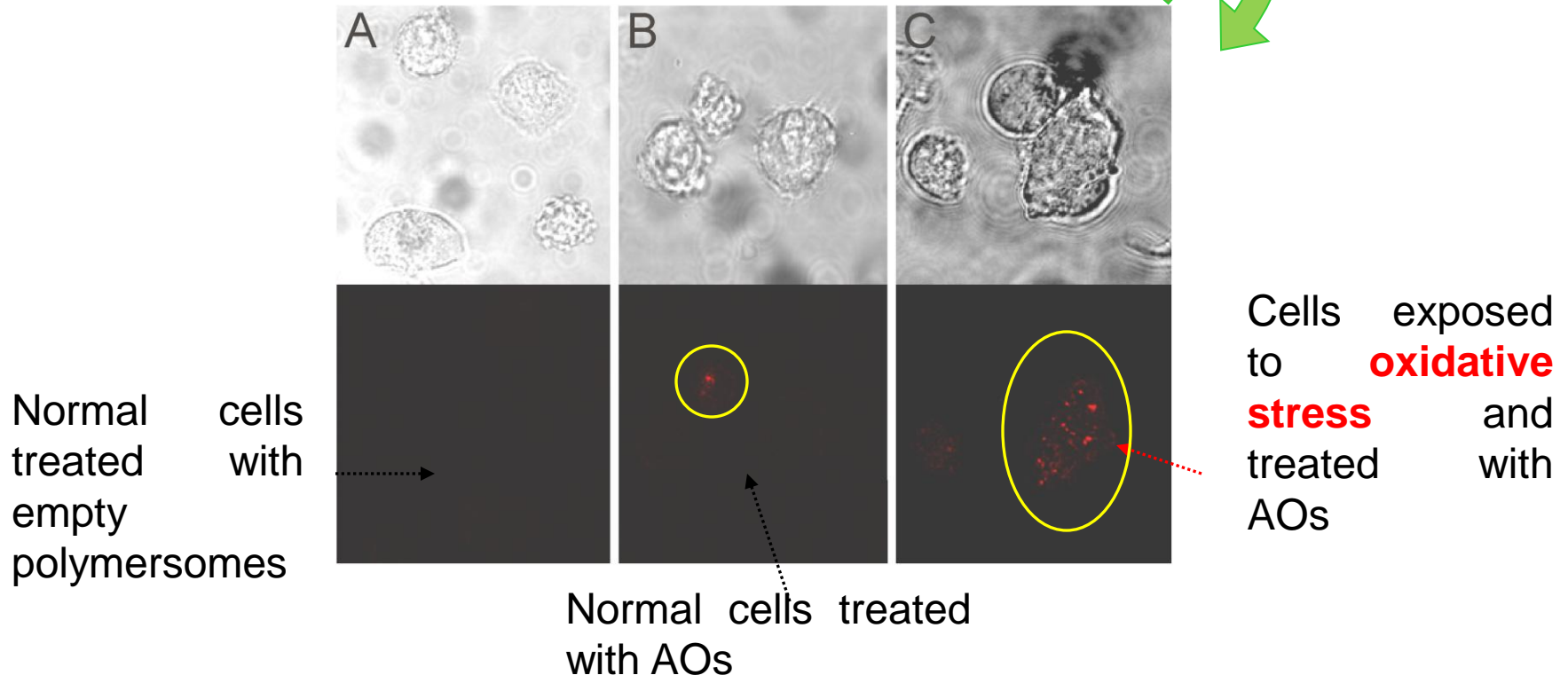
Localisation after 48 hours:



a) Cytoplasm area containing polymeric vesicles; b) Zoom of polymeric vesicles in the cytoplasm.

Artificial peroxisomes

In vitro uptake and activity assay (HeLa cells):



✓ Artificial organelles significantly degrade intracellular harmful radicals inside cells.

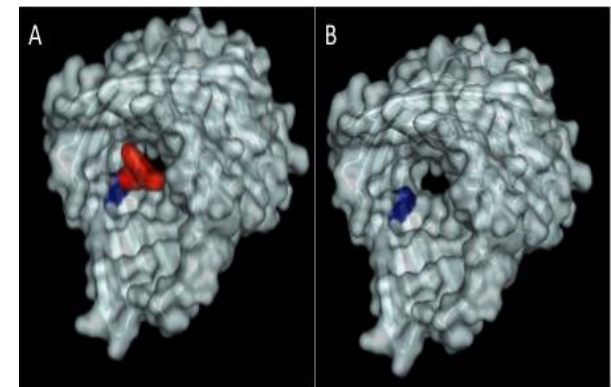
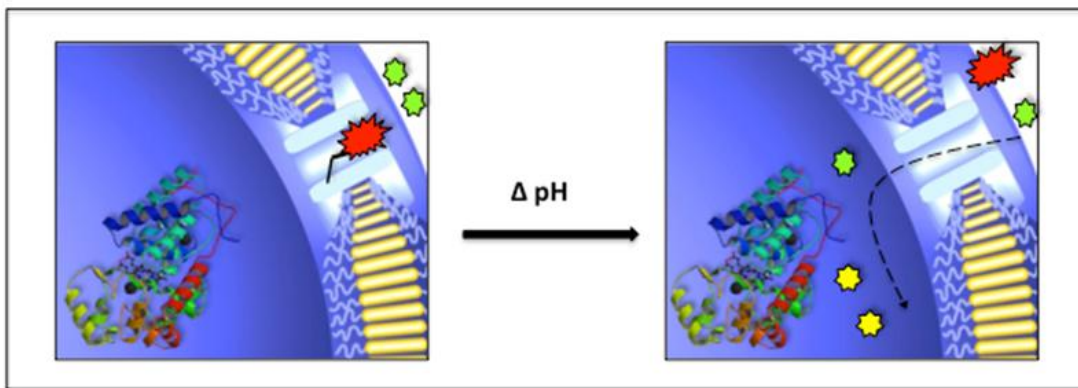
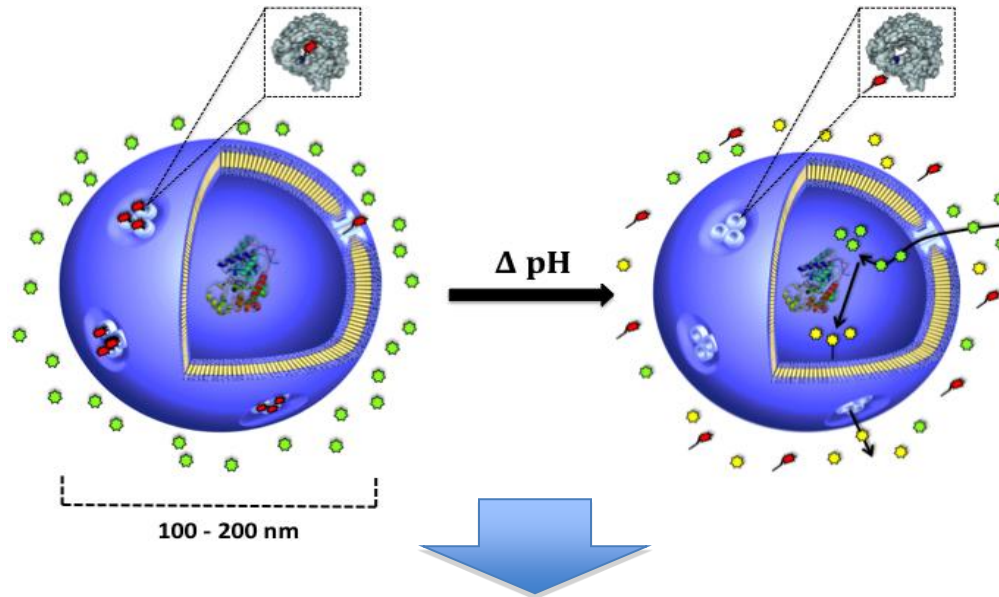
P. Tanner, V. Balasubramanian, C. Palivan, *Nano Letters*, **2013**.

C.G. Palivan, R. Goers, A. Najer, X. Zhang, W. Meier, *Chem. Soc. Rev.*, **2016**

A. Beluatti, I. Craciun, C. E. Meyer, S. Rigo, C.G. Palivan, *Current Opinion in Biotechnology*, **2019**.

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- Catalytic nanocompartments in tandem
- Artificial organelles
- **Artificial organelles with triggered activity**

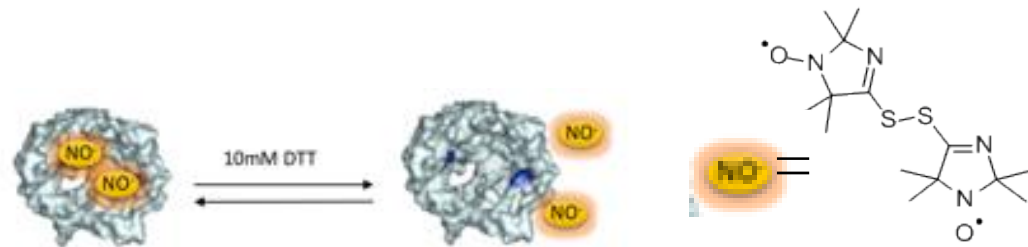
Artificial organelles with triggered activity



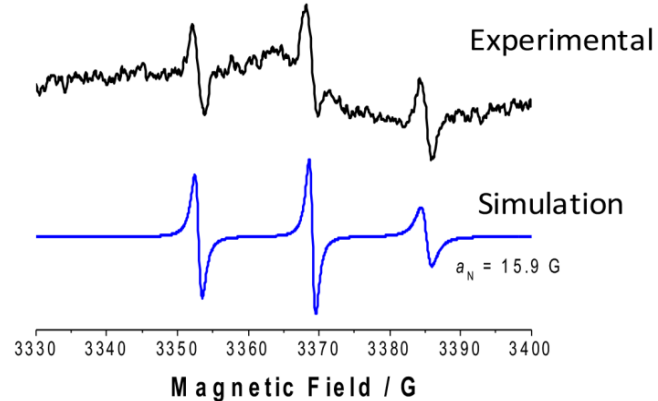
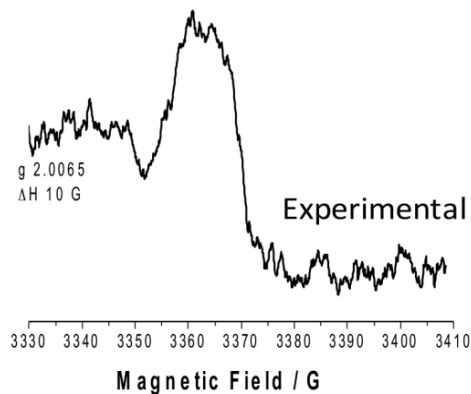
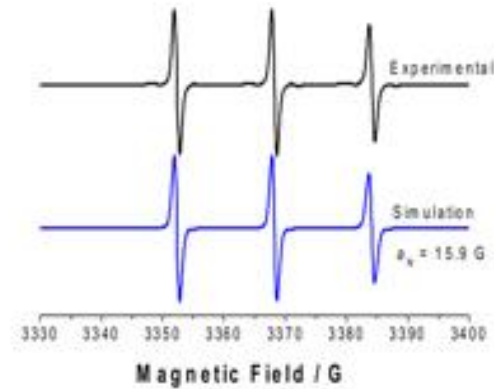
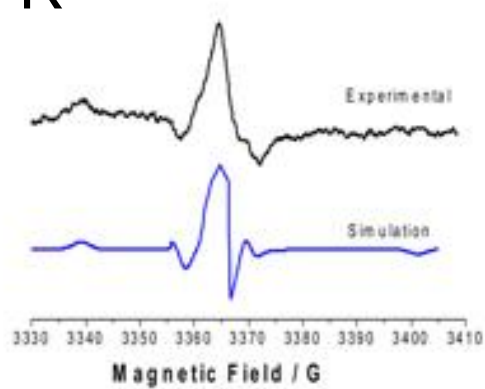
T. Einfalt, R. Goers, A. I.Dinu, A. Najer, M. Spulber, O. Onaca-Fischer, C. G. Palivan, *Nano Letters.*, **2015**.

C. Edlinger, T. Einfalt, M. Spulber, A. Car, W. Meier, C. G. Palivan, *Nano Letters*, **2017**.

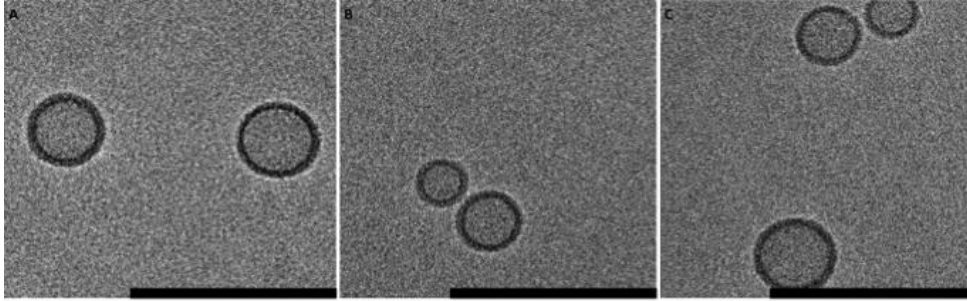
Engineering a «protein gate»



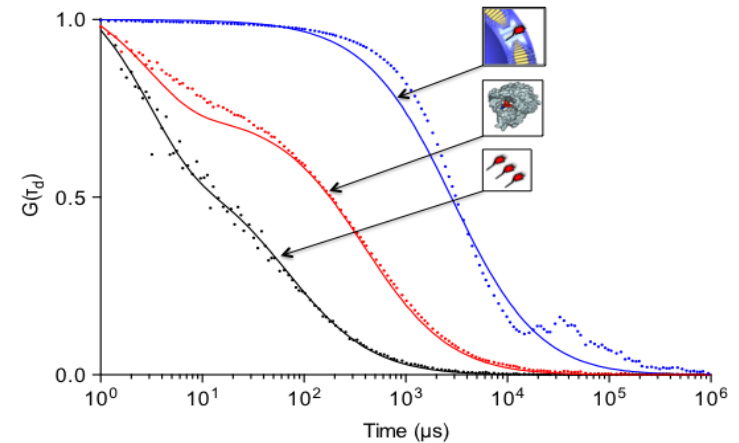
EPR



Artificial organelles with protein „gate“



Cryo-TEM: **A.** Catalytic Nanocompartments without OmpF, **B.** Catalytic Nanocompartments with reconstituted OmpF-WT, and **C.** Catalytic Nanocompartments with reconstituted OmpF-CA-Cy5. Scale bar = 200 nm.



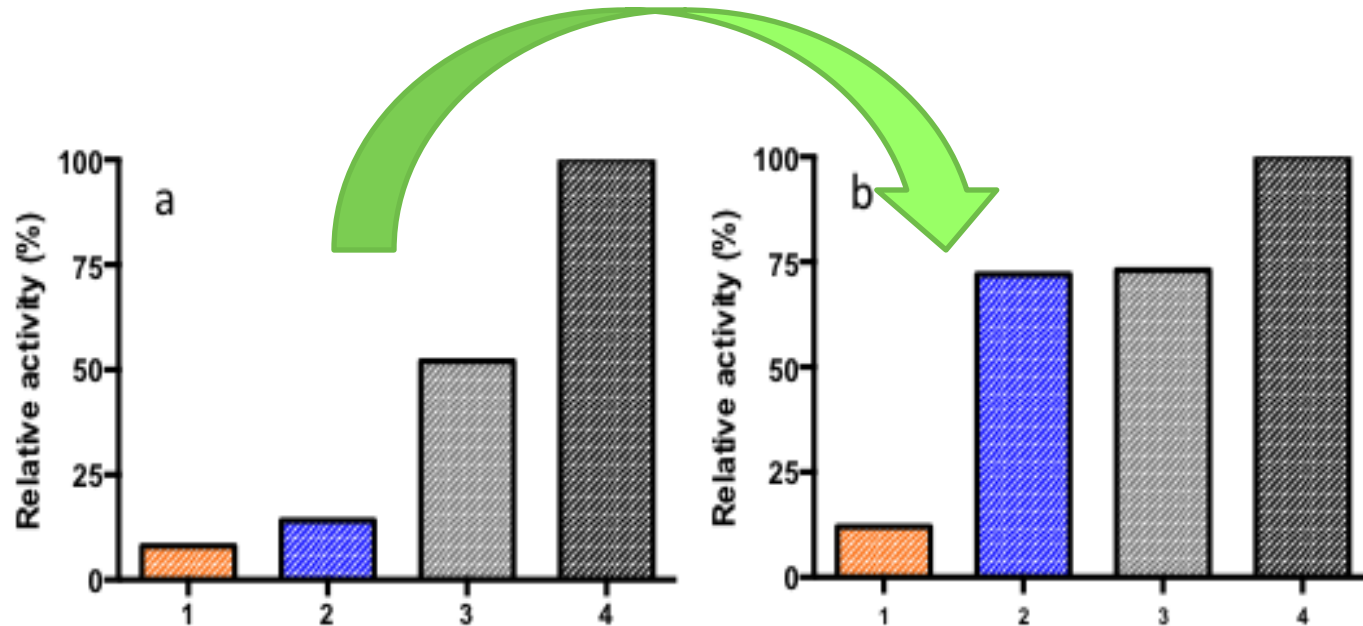
FCS autocorrelation curves of :

- Cy5-hydrazide (Black),
- OmpF-CA-Cy5 (Red)
- OmpF-CA-Cy5 in the membrane of nanocompartments (Blue).

T. Einfalt, R. Goers, A. I.Dinu, A. Najer, M. Spulber, O. Onaca-Fischer, C. G. Palivan, *Nano Letters.*, **2015**.

C. Edlinger, T. Einfalt, M. Spulber, A. Car, W. Meier, C. G. Palivan, *Nano Letters*, **2017**.

Triggered nanoreactors



Amplex red conversion kinetics :at pH 5.5,
at time 0 (a)

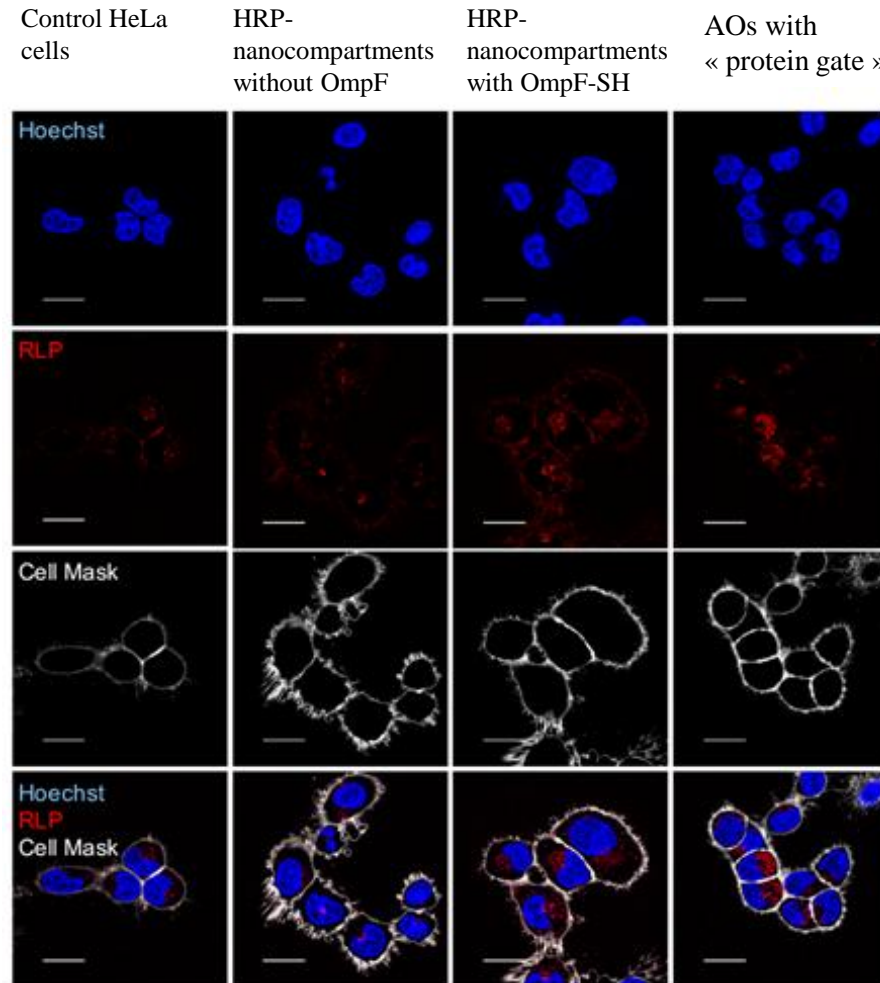
- (1) unpermeabilised nanoreactors (orange)
- (2) OmpF-CA-Cy5 (blue)
- (3) OmpF-CA (grey),
- (4) OmpF-WT (black)

Amplex red conversion kinetics :at pH 5.5,
After 1 hour (B)

- (1) unpermeabilised nanoreactors (orange)
- (2) OmpF-CA-Cy5 (blue)
- (3) OmpF-CA (grey),
- (4) OmpF-WT (black)

Triggered artificial organelles *in vitro*

HeLa cells



Blue: Hoechst 33342 nucleus stain

Cyan: CellMask Deep Red Plasma membrane stain

Red: converted Amplex

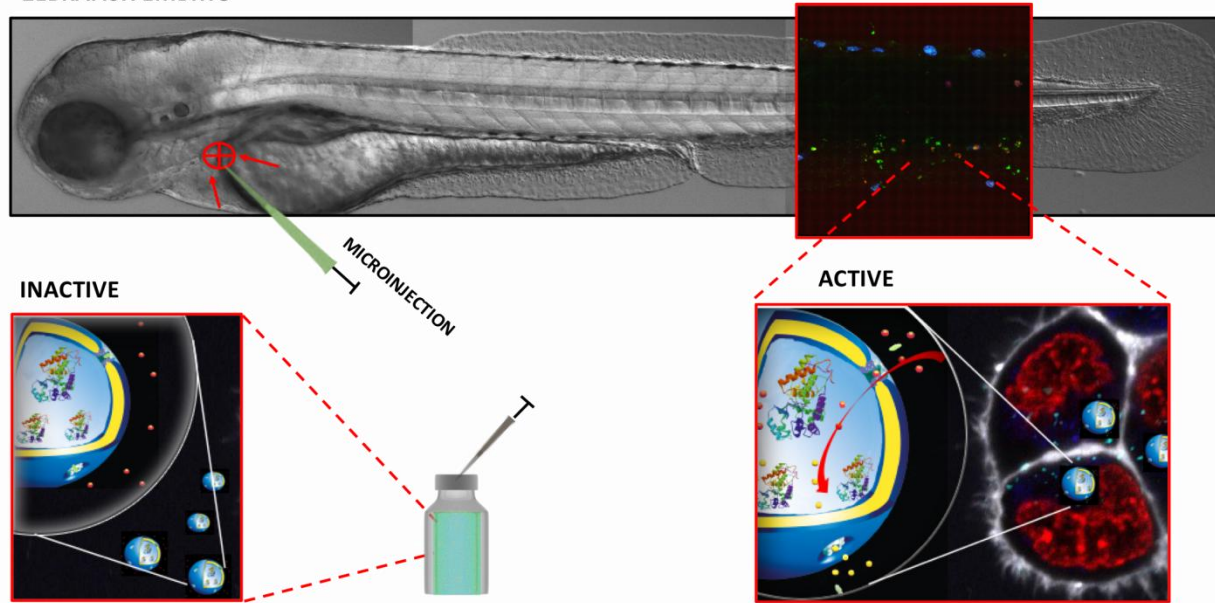
UltraRed product.

Scale bar:
20µm

✓ Artificial organelles are activated *in vitro* by reductive changes.

Artificial Organelles *in vivo*

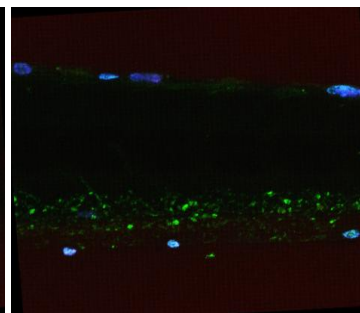
ZEBRAFISH EMBRYO



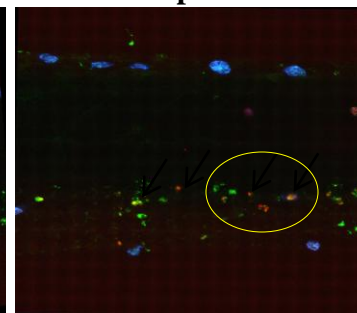
Control ZF embryo



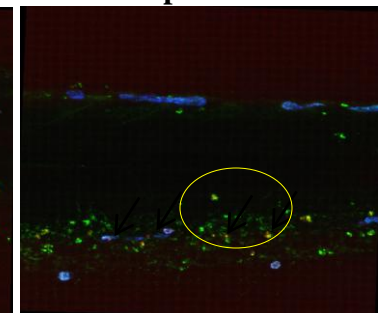
HRP-Atto488
nanocompartments



HRP-Atto488-
nanocompartments with
OmpF-SH

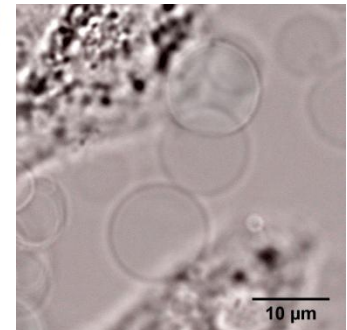
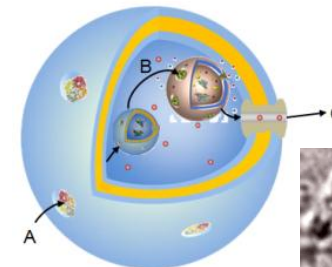
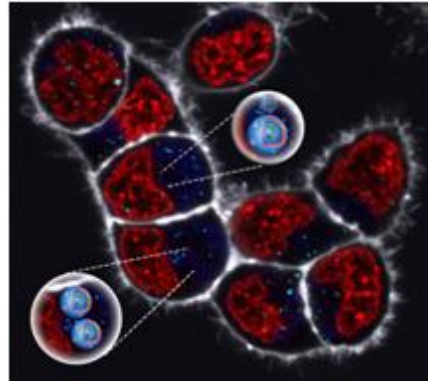
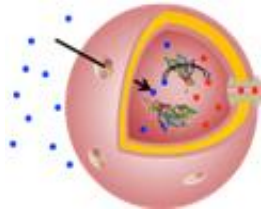


HRP-Atto488
nanocompartments with
OmpF-S-S-CF



✓ Artificial organelles are non-toxic, biocompatible and functional *in vivo* !

Conclusion and outlook



- Cellular implants
- Active surfaces or membranes with complex functionality
- Molecular factories ...

Acknowledgements



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Thank you for your attention

