

Assemblages supramoléculaires pour le domaine biomédical

M2 Pharmacotechnie et Biopharmacie

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IGPS, UMR CNRS 8612 – Equipe Physique Pharmaceutique

Objectifs

- Identifier les **systèmes supramoléculaires**
- Appréhender les mécanismes qui sous-tendent **l'auto-assemblage**
- Considérer l'intérêt des assemblages supramoléculaires pour **le domaine biomédical**
- Etudier des **exemples** et proposer **des applications**

Déroulement de la séance

Introduction : l'échelle supramoléculaire

I] Assemblages supramoléculaires: de quoi parle-t-on ?

II] Systèmes supramoléculaires: *an overview*

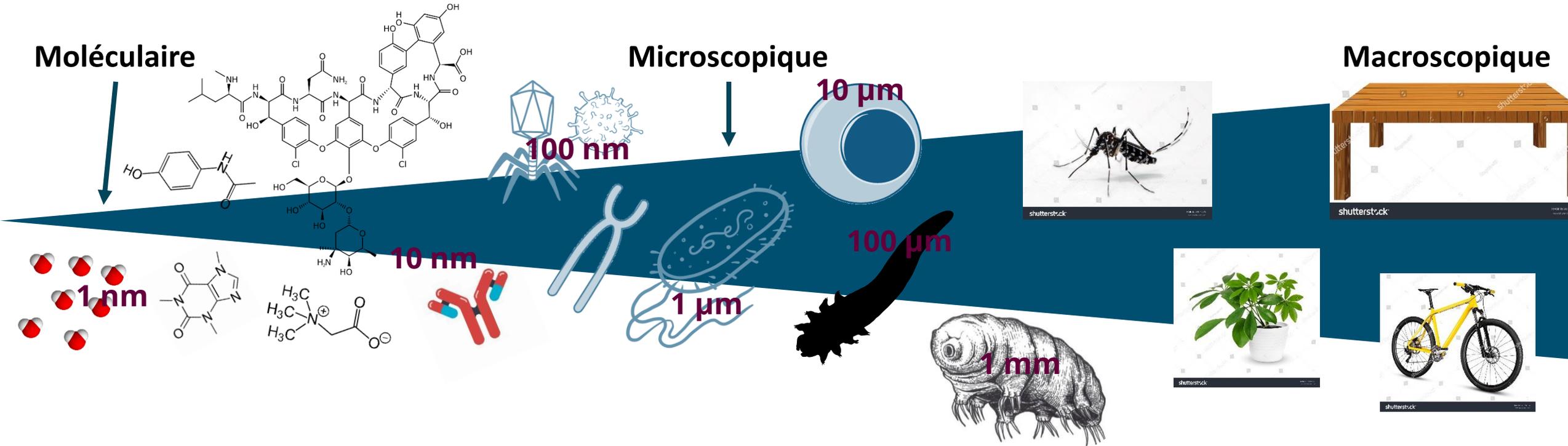
Travail en groupes sur des exemples

III] Vers les applications pour le domaine biomédical

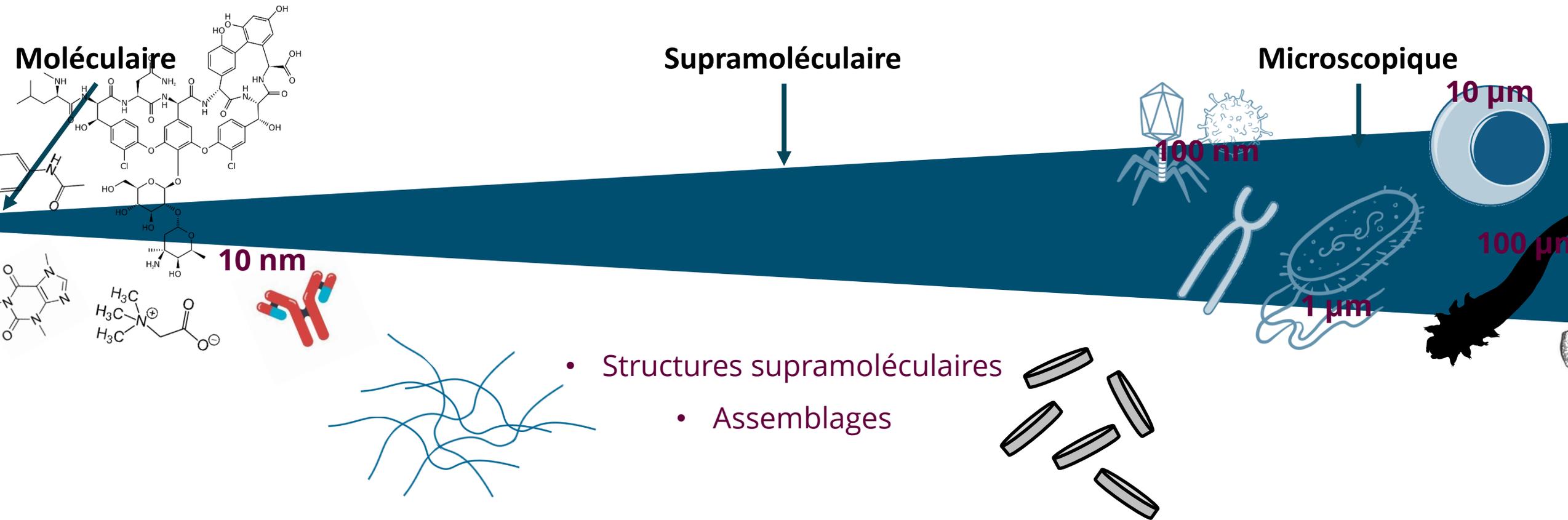
Conclusion

Introduction : l'échelle supramoléculaire ?

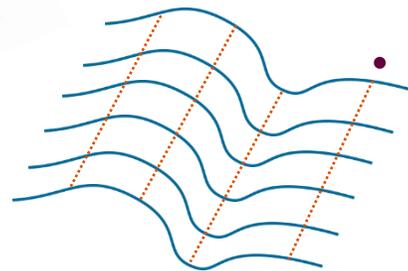
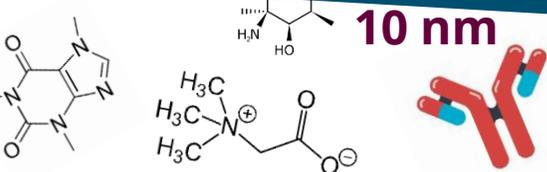
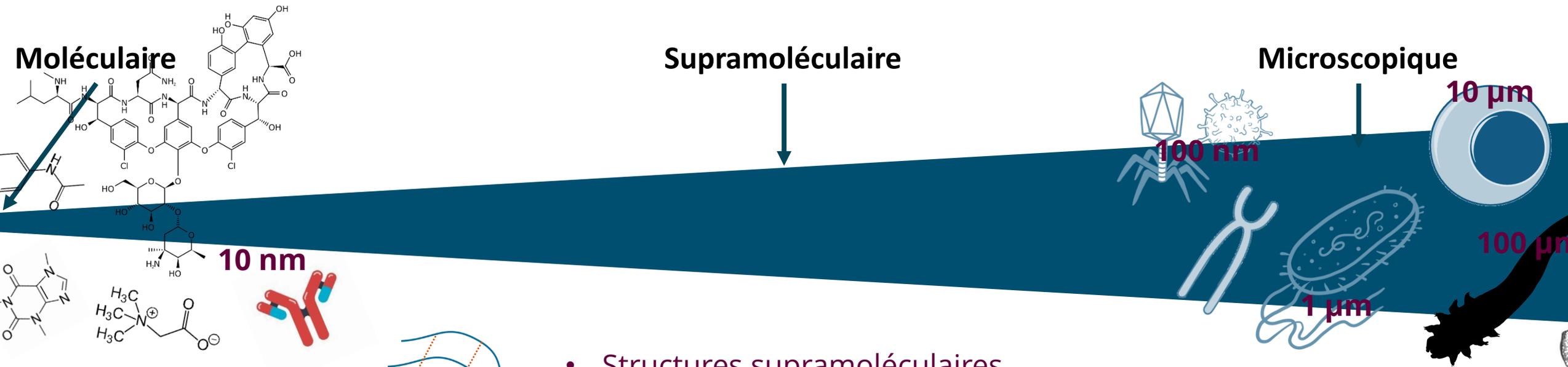
Introduction : l'échelle supramoléculaire ?



Introduction : l'échelle supramoléculaire ?

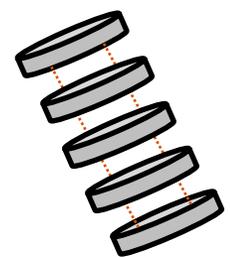


Introduction : l'échelle supramoléculaire ?



Macromolécules

- Structures supramoléculaires
 - Assemblages
 - Structure quaternaire
- Liaisons intermoléculaires

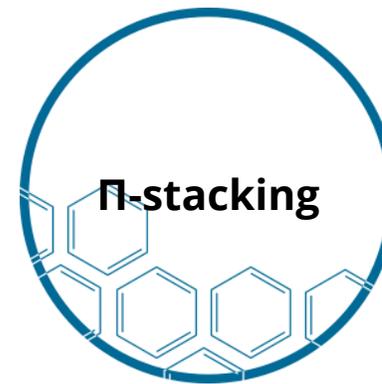
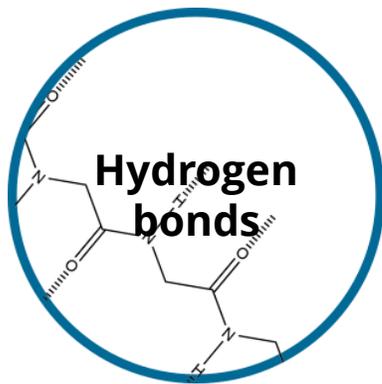
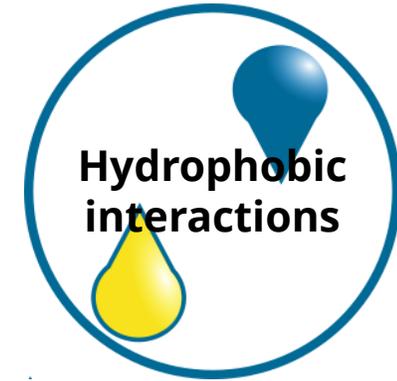
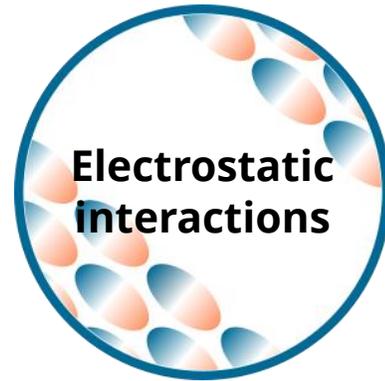


Petites molécules (LMWG)

Introduction : l'échelle supramoléculaire ?

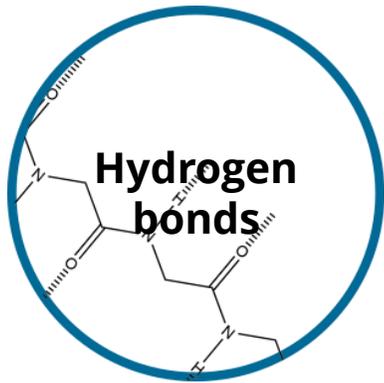
Interactions supramoléculaires

= Interactions faibles \neq liaisons covalentes

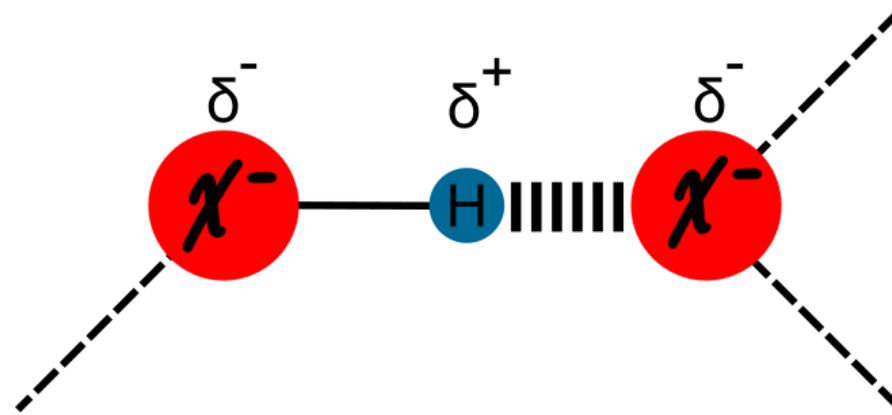


Introduction : l'échelle supramoléculaire ?

Interactions supramoléculaires



Liaisons hydrogène



Liaison **très directive**,

Régulière (longueur, angles)

⇒ structures très organisées

Ex: structure secondaire des protéines

Groupes chimiques donneurs :
alcools, phénols, acides
carboxyliques, amides, amines ...

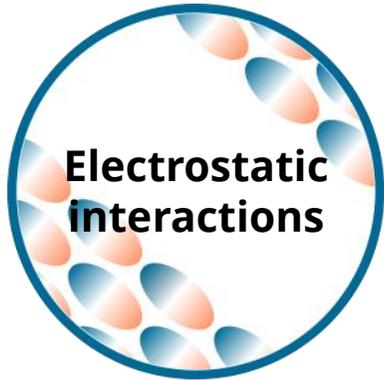
Groupes chimiques accepteurs :
acides carboxyliques, amides,
urées, uréthanes ...

Energie d'interaction comprise entre la liaison covalente et les interactions électrostatiques

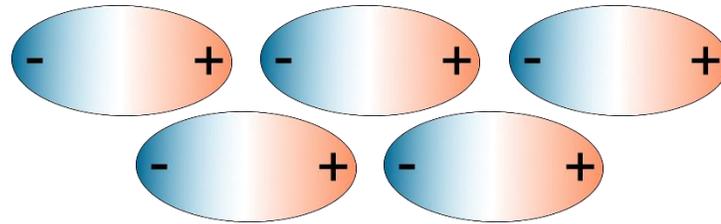
Sensible à la **température**, au **pH**, à la **solvatation**

Introduction : l'échelle supramoléculaire ?

Interactions supramoléculaires



Interactions électrostatiques/ioniques



- Zwitterions

- Nano-objets (+) / Nano-objets (-)

- Domaine (+) / domaine (-)

Force de Van der Waals Keesom

Energie d'interaction plus faible, moins directive, facilement écrantée

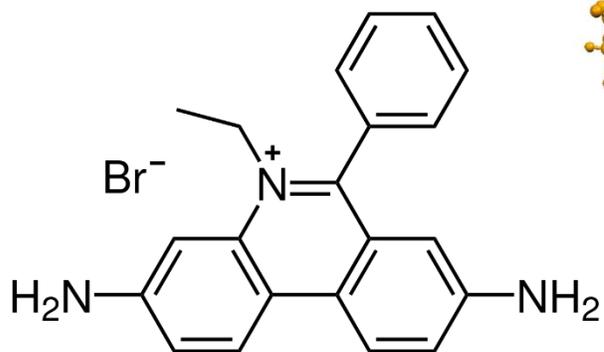
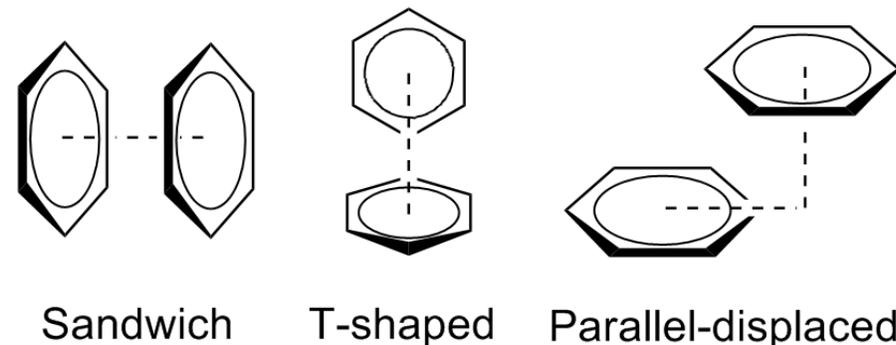
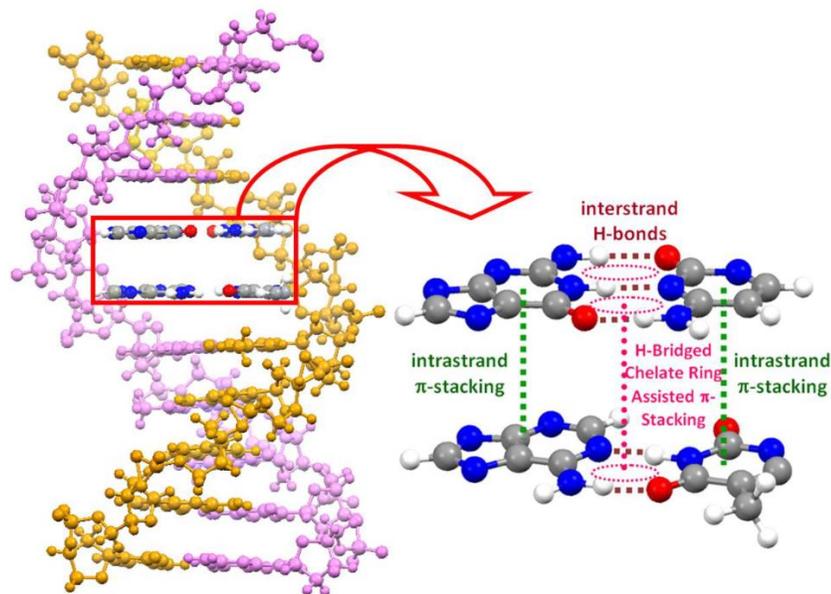
Sensible aux **ions**, au **pH**, aux **métaux**

Introduction : l'échelle supramoléculaire ?

Interactions supramoléculaires



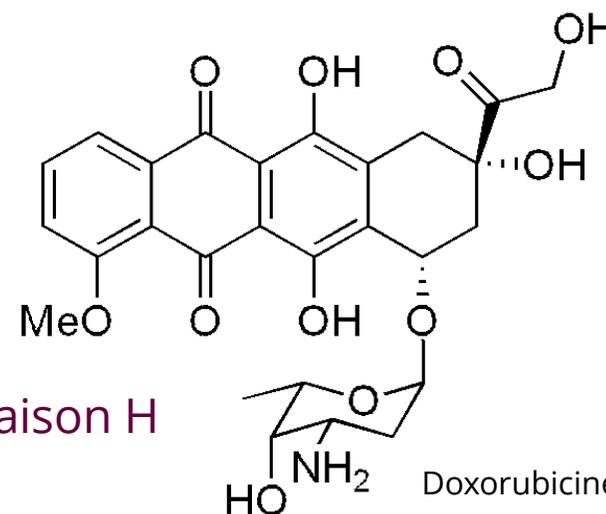
π -stacking « empilements pi »



Bromure d'éthidium

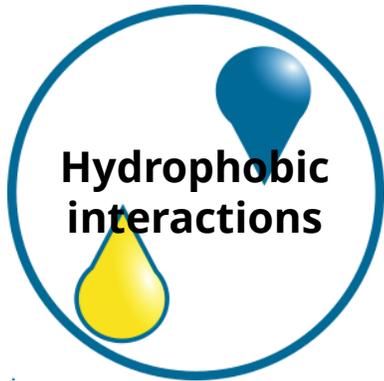
Energie d'interaction du même ordre que la liaison H

Site de liaison pour les **intercalateurs**



Introduction : l'échelle supramoléculaire ?

Interactions supramoléculaires

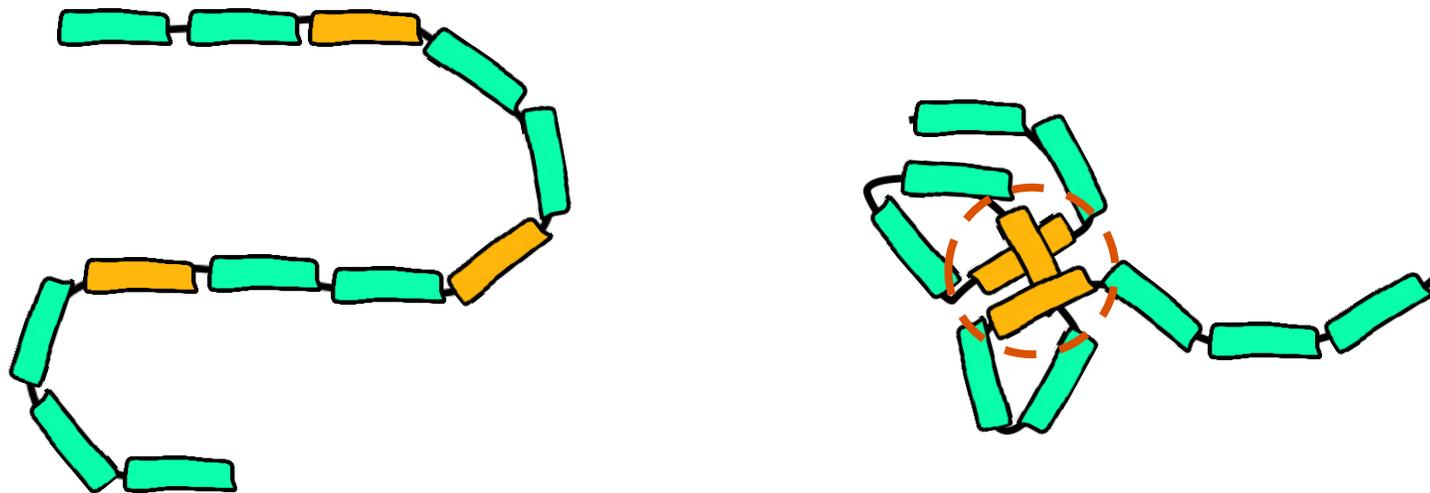


Interactions hydrophobes – Effet hydrophobe

Effet considéré dans les milieux biologiques

Milieu aqueux = solvant polaire protique

Minimisation spontanée de l'énergie libre



Equilibre Hydrophobie/Hydrophilie

Systemes amphiphiles

Ex: Repliement des protéines – Structure tertiaire

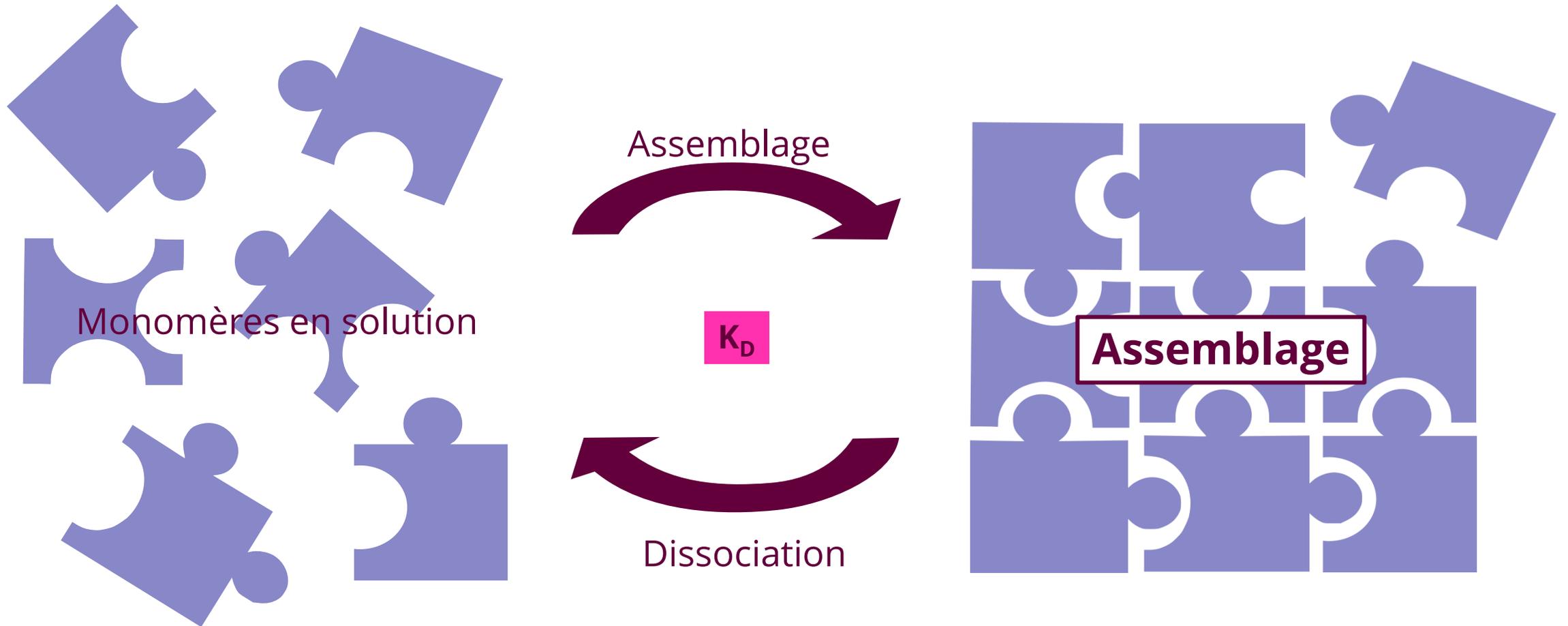
I] Assemblages supramoléculaires

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« Assembly » = Structure produced by putting together its parts

I] Assemblages supramoléculaires

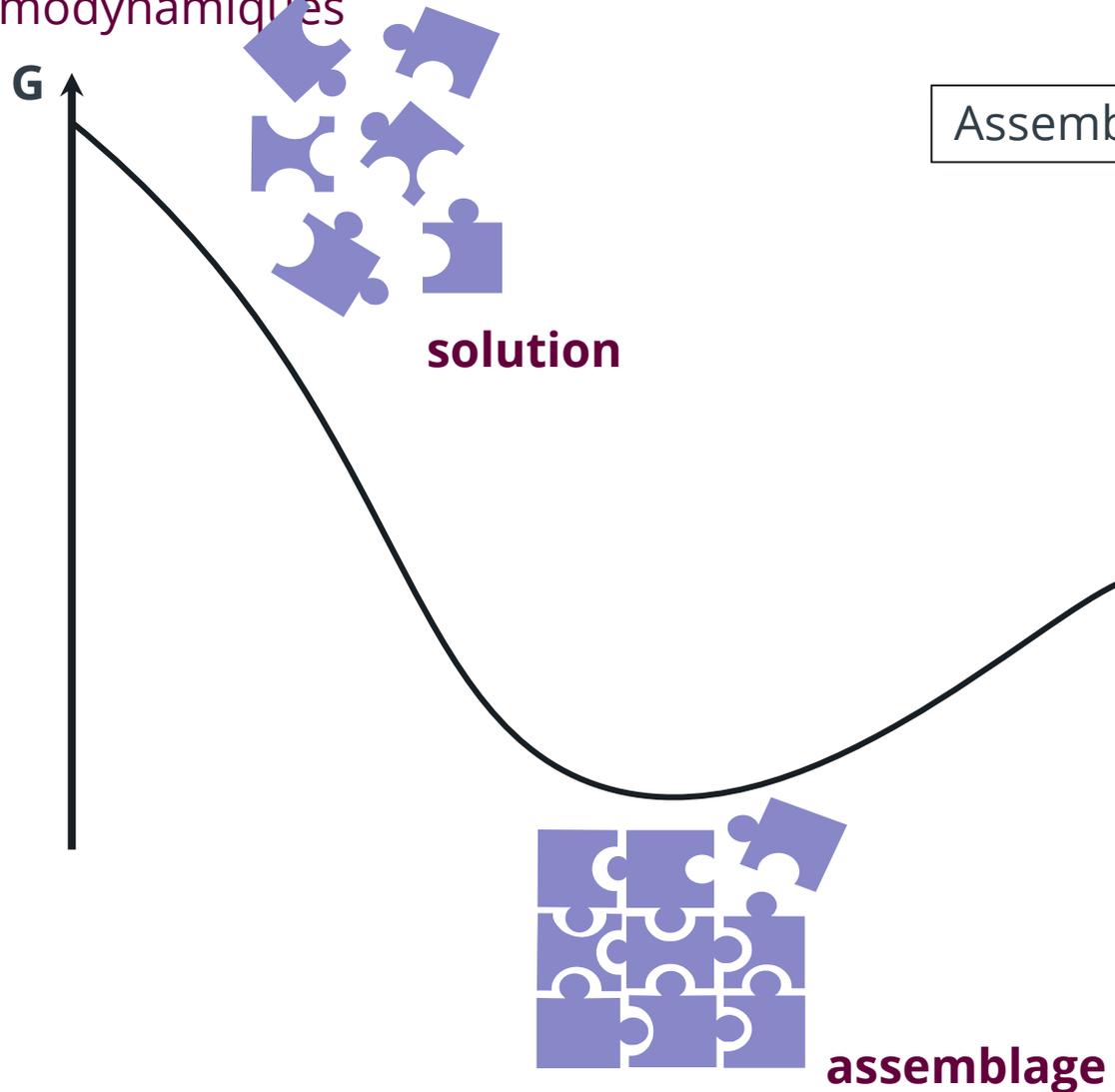


Auto-assemblage (« self-assembly ») = 1 seul composé dans la structure

Co-assemblage (« coassembly ») ≥ 2 composés dans la structure

I] Assemblages supramoléculaires

I.1) Aspects thermodynamiques



Assemblage thermodynamiquement favorable ?

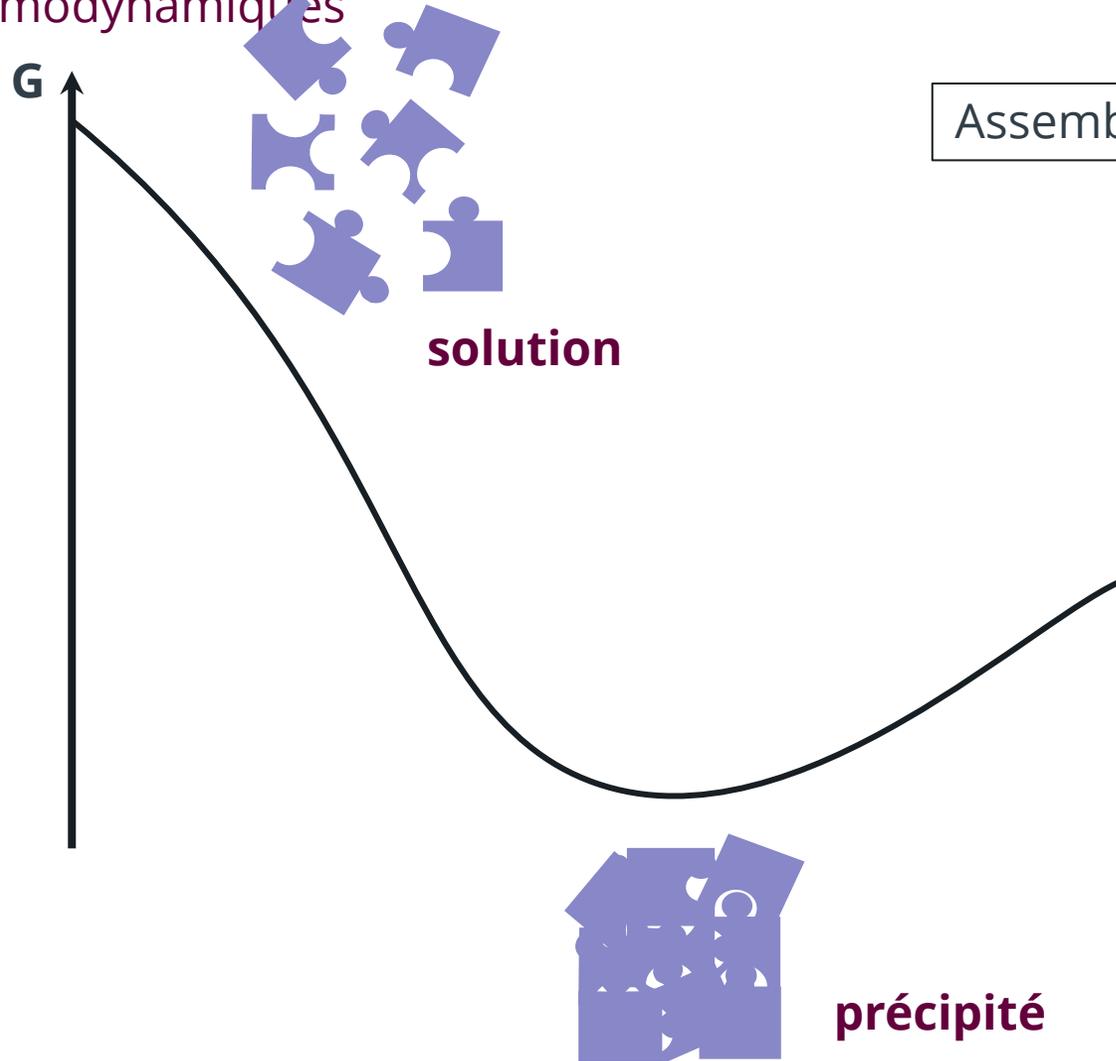
Impossible car:

Placement spécifique

Orientation spécifique

I] Assemblages supramoléculaires

I.1) Aspects thermodynamiques



Assemblage thermodynamiquement favorable ?

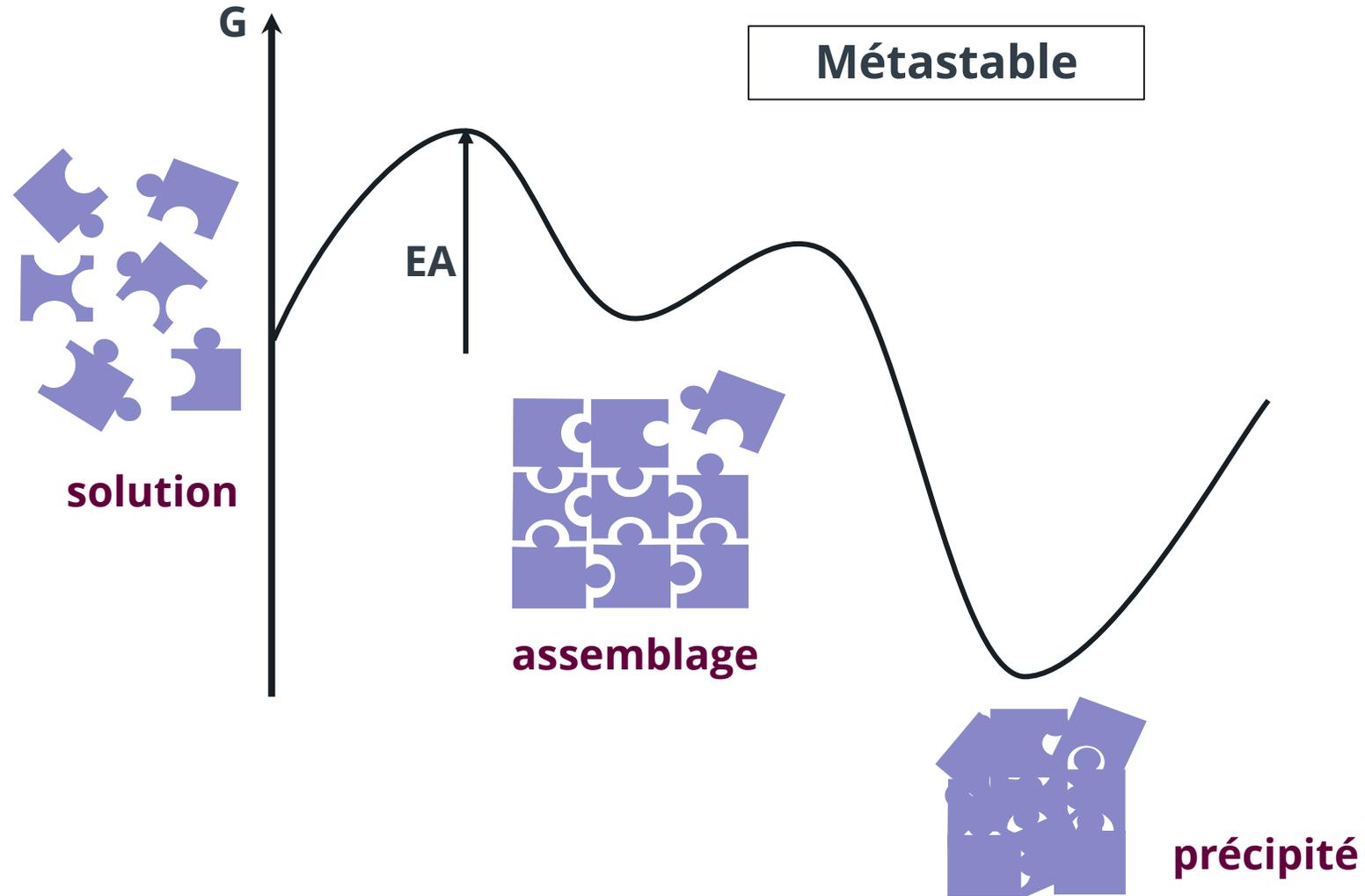
Impossible car:

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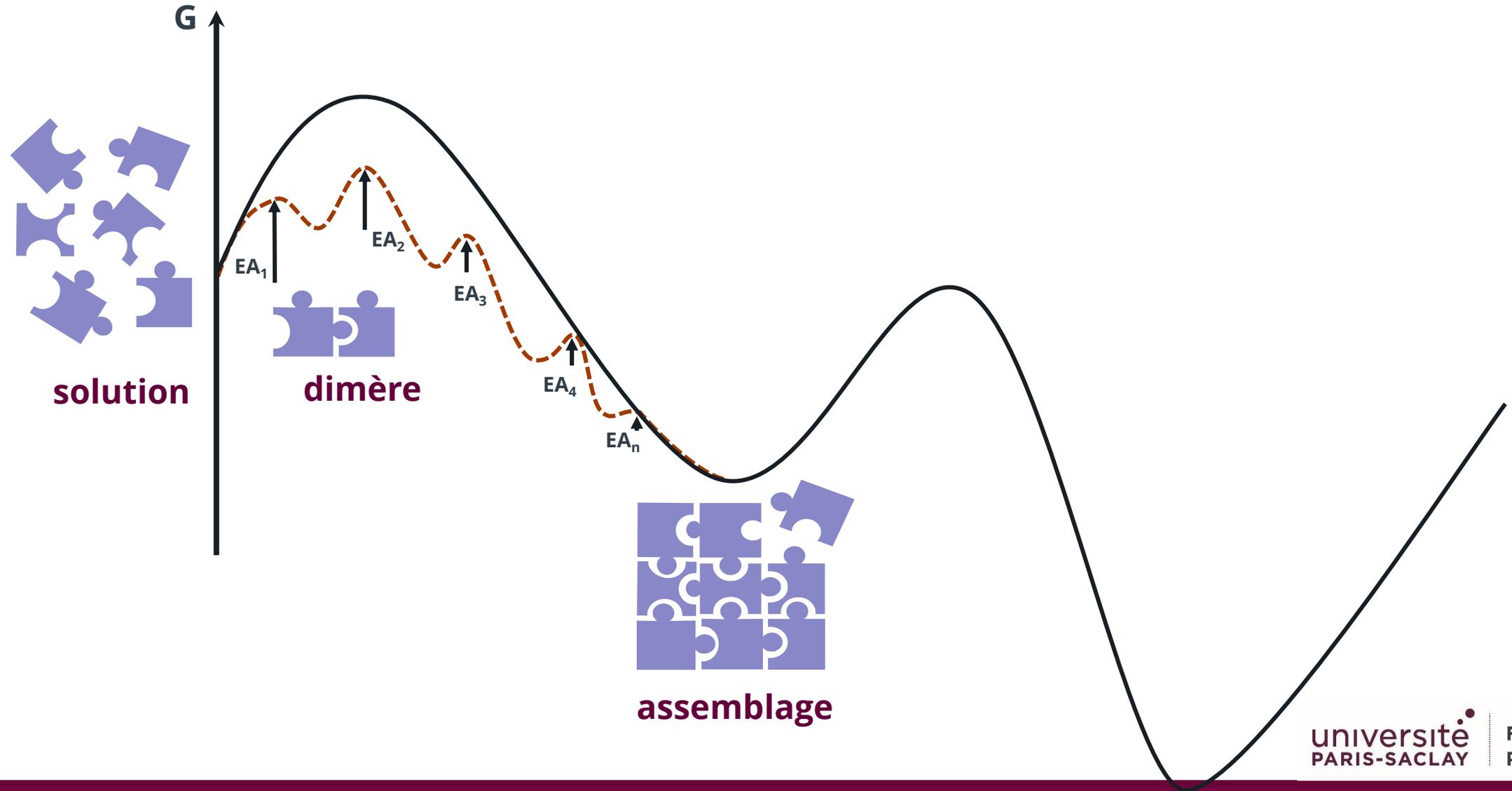
I] Assemblages supramoléculaires

I.1) Aspects thermodynamiques



I] Assemblages supramoléculaires

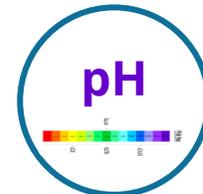
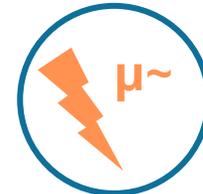
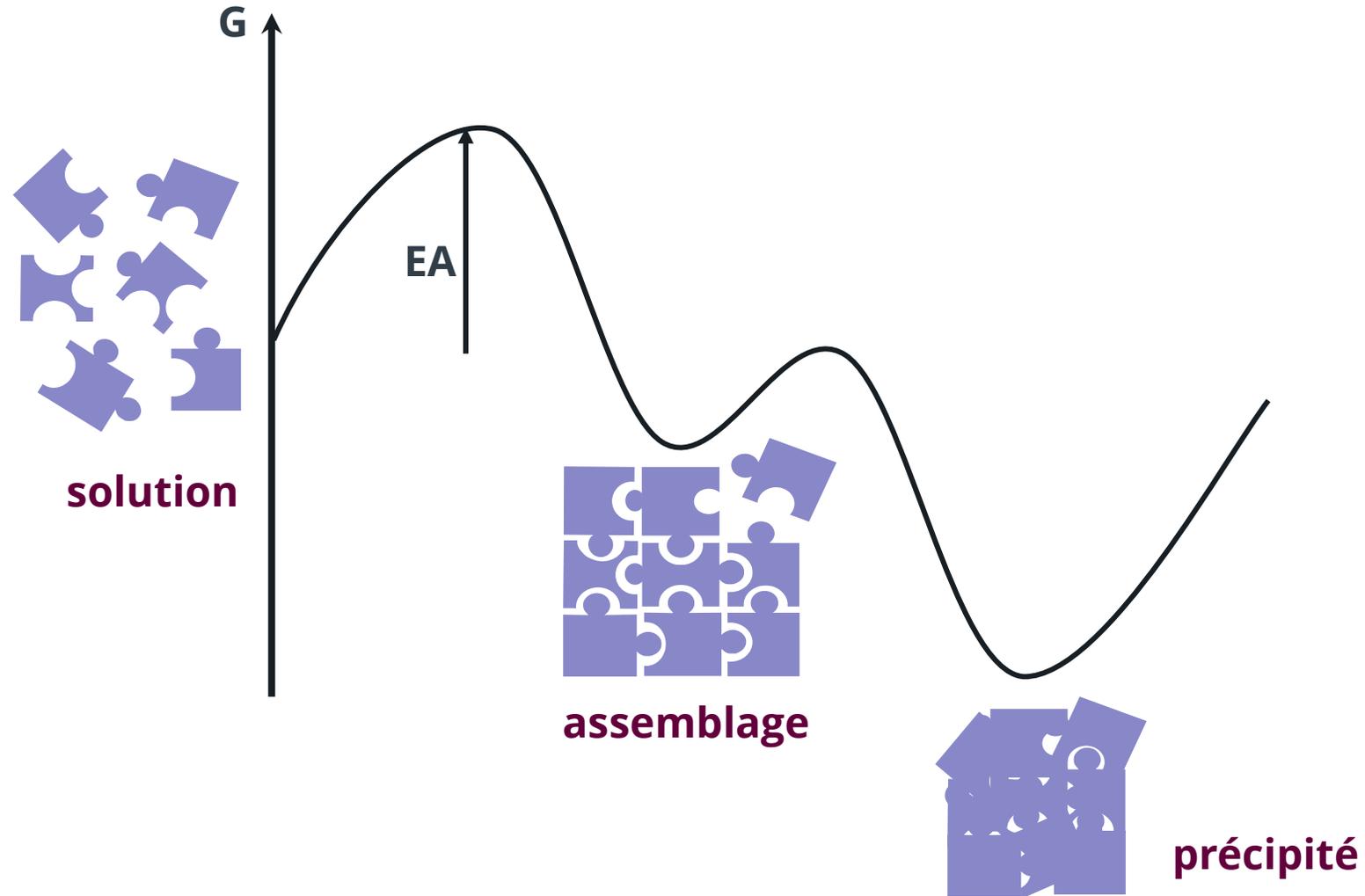
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I] Assemblages supramoléculaires

I.1) Aspects thermodynamiques

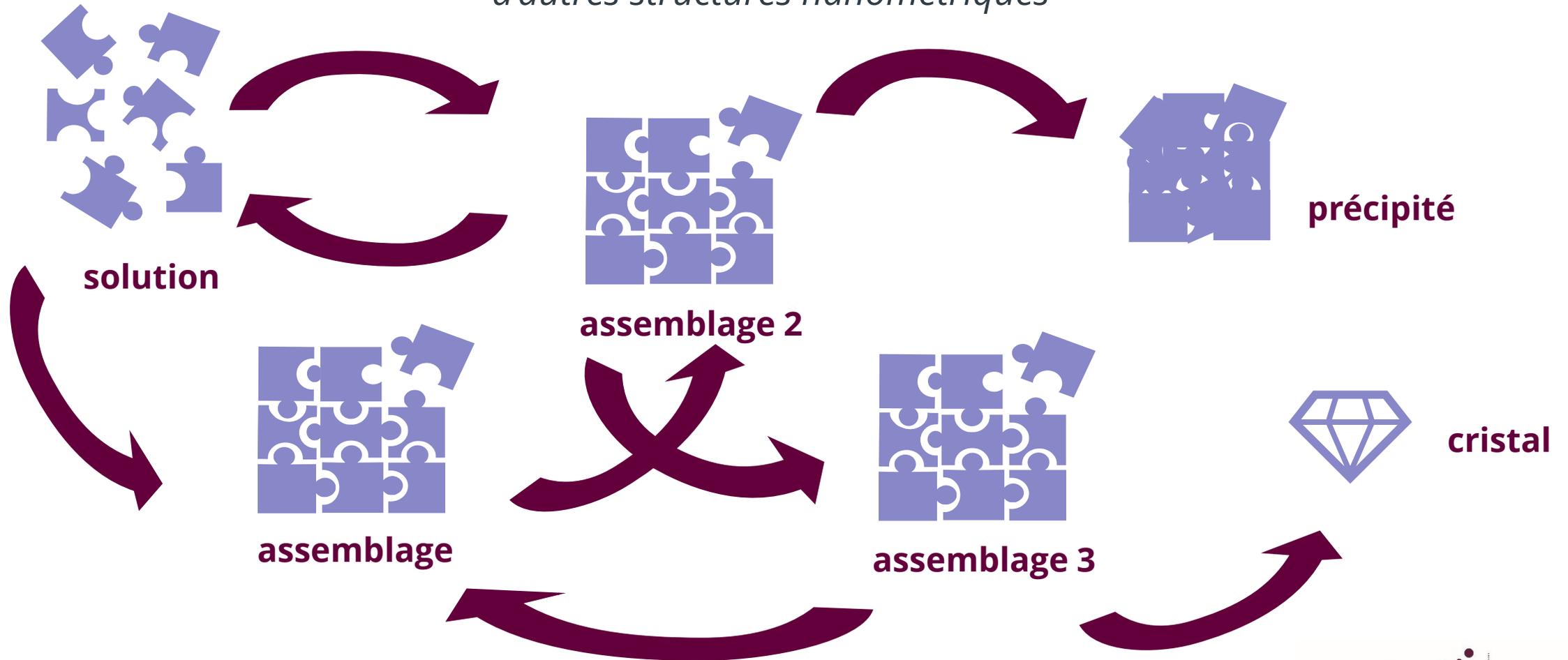
Nécessite un apport d'énergie !



I] Assemblages supramoléculaires

I.1) Aspects thermodynamiques

*D'autres états d'énergie peuvent exister
= d'autres structures nanométriques*



Équilibres thermo-dynamiques réversibles, ou non

I] Assemblages supramoléculaires

I.1) Aspects thermodynamiques

Ex: petite molécule

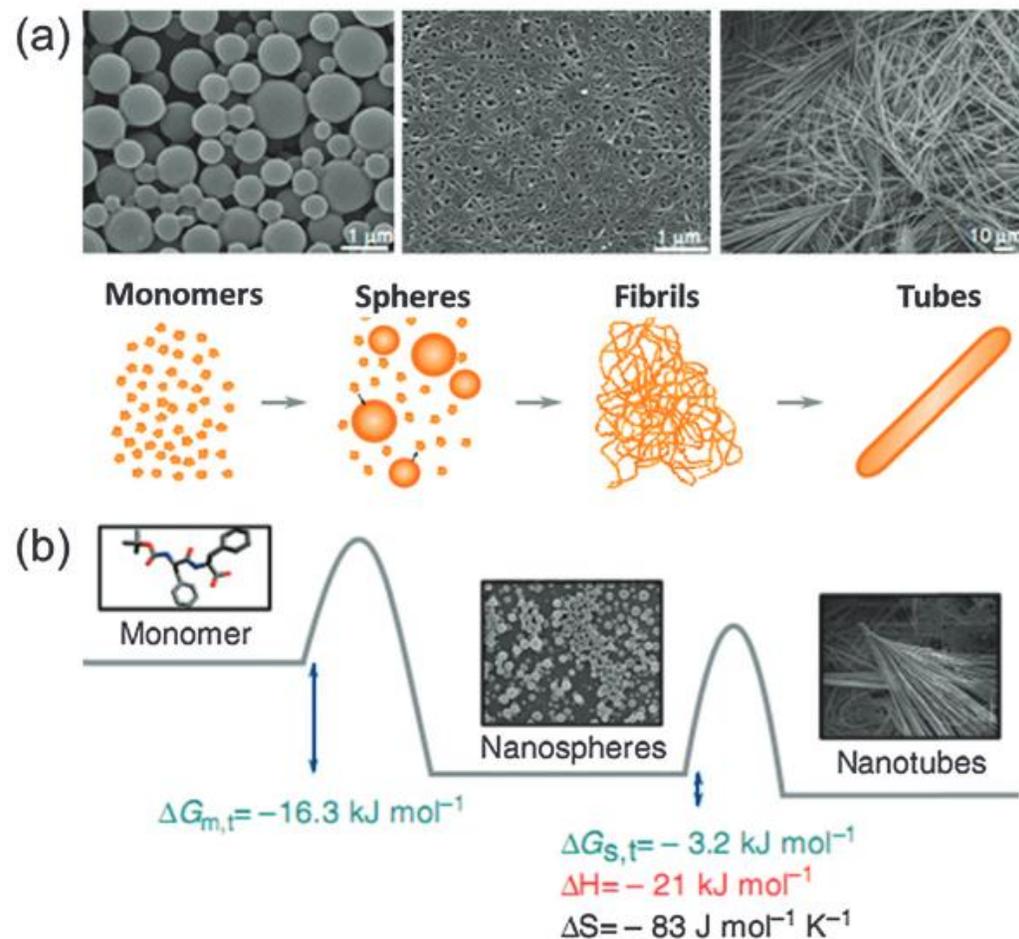
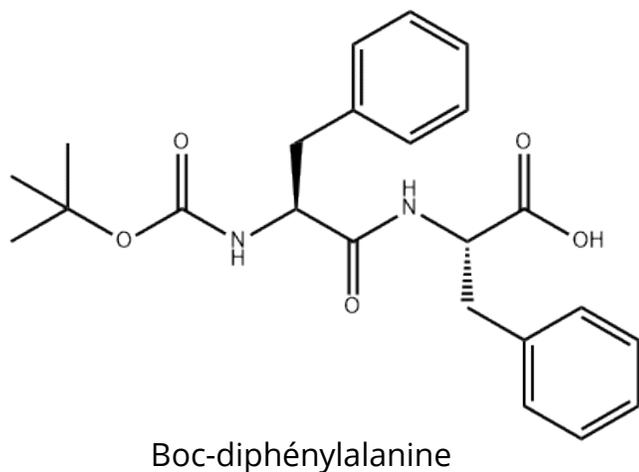
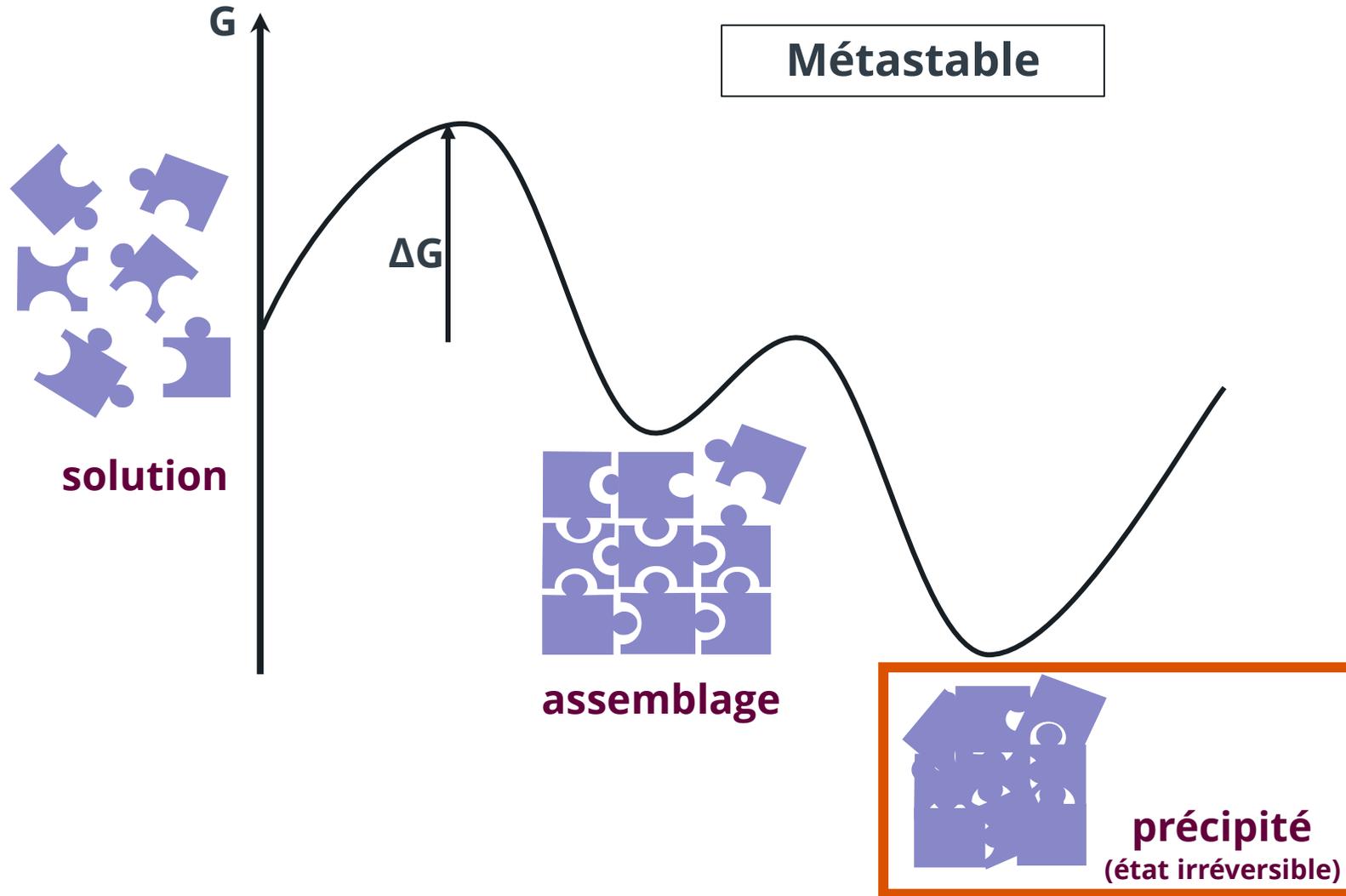


Fig. 2 (a) SEM images and schematic depiction of structural transitions and (b) free energy changes during the phase transition observed in the Boc-FF system.

I] Assemblages supramoléculaires

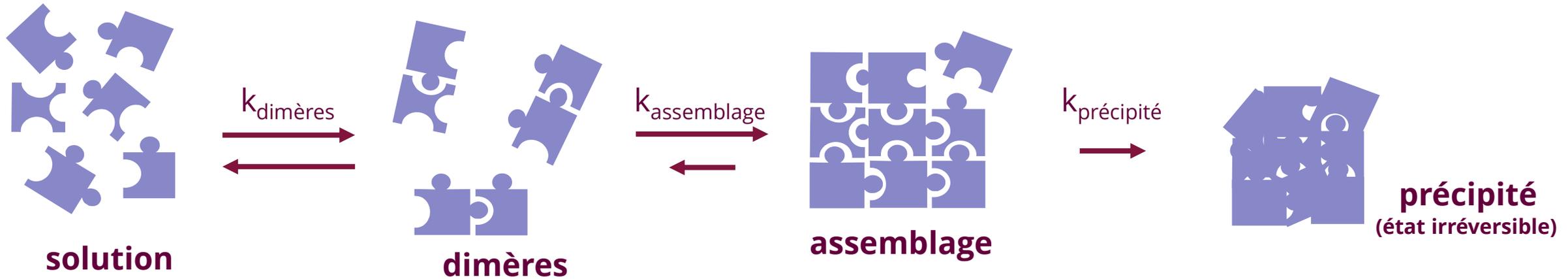
I.2)



=> Aspects cinétiques

I] Assemblages supramoléculaires

I.2) Aspects cinétiques



Etat cinétiquement piégé

I] Assemblages supramoléculaires

I.2) Aspects cinétiques

Assemblages supramoléculaires = Assemblages dynamiques

Exemple de l'actine

- Protéine bi-globulaire
- Rôle dans la structure cellulaire
- Rôle dans la motilité cellulaire

Ex: Contraction musculaire, Mitose, Macrophages

I] Assemblages supramoléculaires

I.2) Aspects cinétiques

Assemblages supramoléculaires = Assemblages dynamiques

Vidéo sur l'assemblage de l'actine :

<https://youtu.be/gDb8ENGOrvw?t=91>

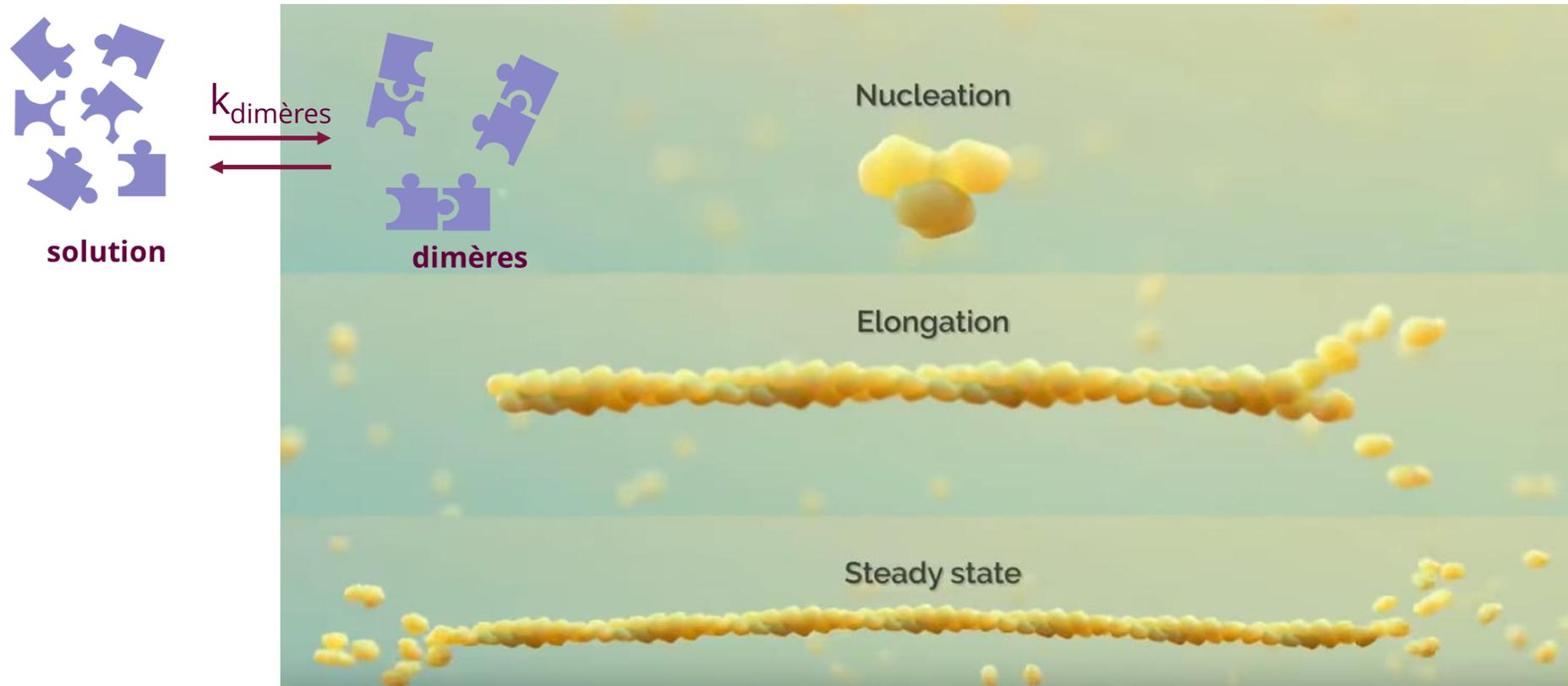


<https://www.youtube.com/@scixart>

I] Assemblages supramoléculaires

I.2) Aspects cinétiques

Assemblages supramoléculaires = Assemblages dynamiques

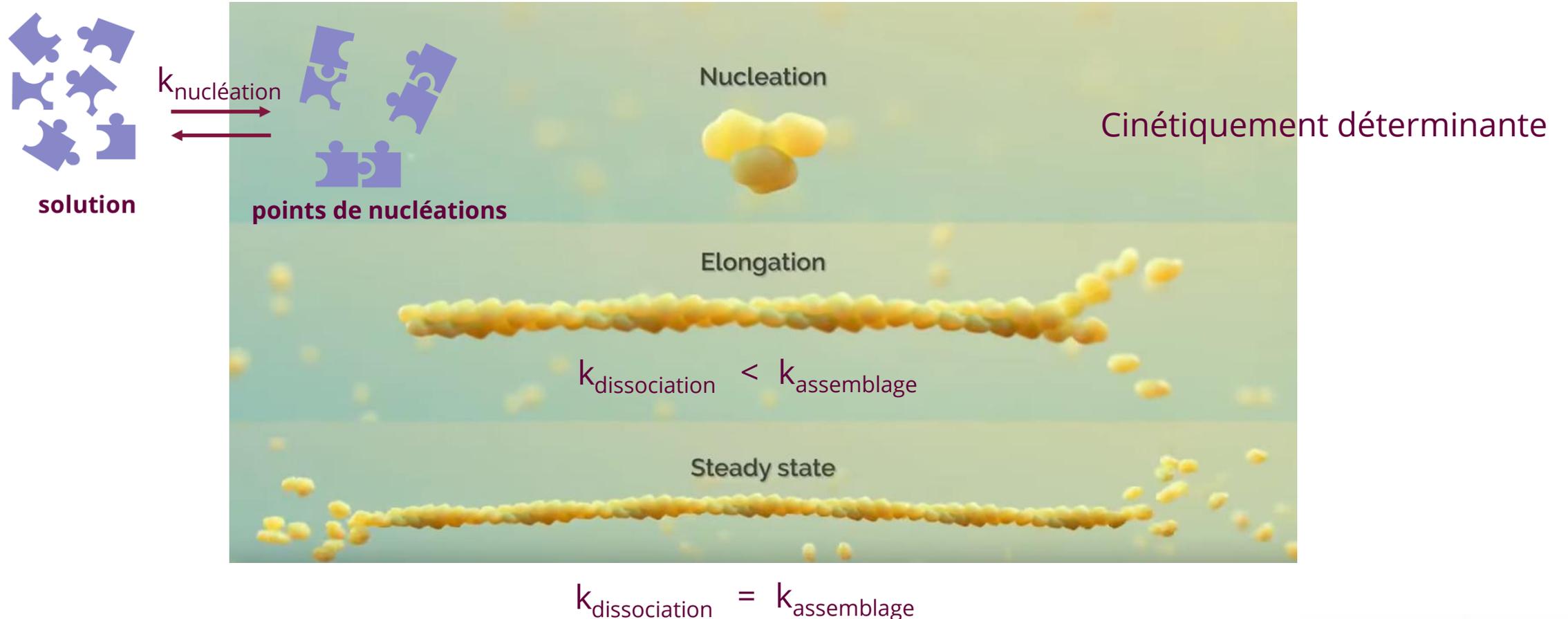


<https://youtu.be/gDb8ENGOrvw?t=91> sur l'actine

I] Assemblages supramoléculaires

I.2) Aspects cinétiques

Assemblages supramoléculaires = Assemblages dynamiques

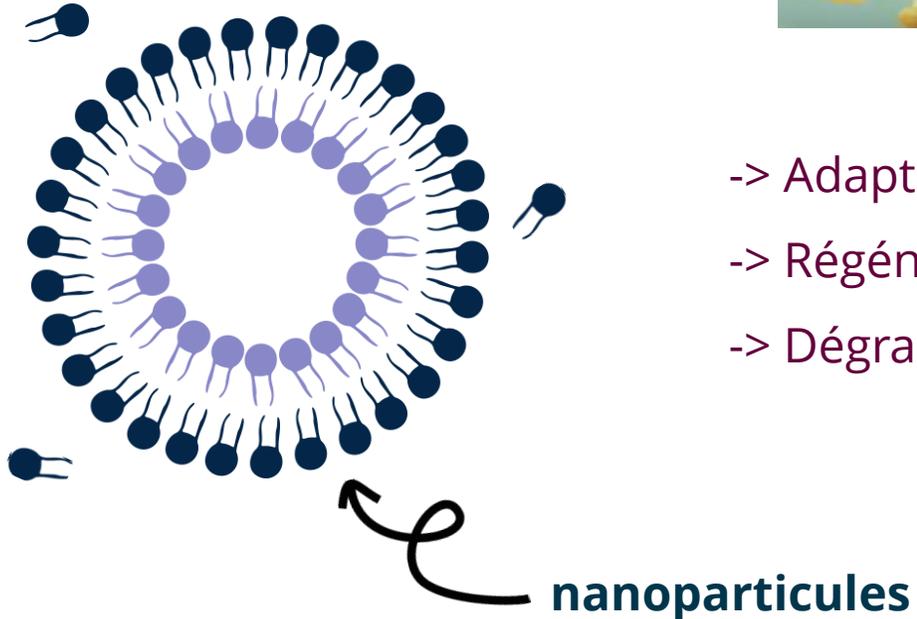


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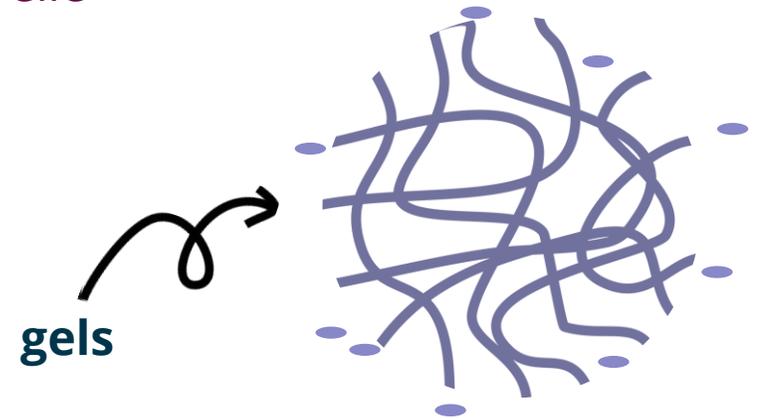
I] Assemblages supramoléculaires

I.2) Aspects cinétiques

Assemblages supramoléculaires = Assemblages dynamiques



- > Adaptabilité spatiale et temporelle
- > Régénération
- > Dégradabilité



Nouveaux objets supramoléculaires pour le domaine biomédical

I] Assemblages supramoléculaires

I.3) Conclusion

K_D constante **thermodynamique**

État métastable

$k_{\text{assemblage}}$ et $k_{\text{dissociation}}$ constantes **cinétiques**

État cinétiquement piégé

auto-assemblage
co-assemblage

dégradation

interactions supramoléculaire

équilibre dynamique

nucléation

II] Systèmes supramoléculaires: *an overview*

Biosourcé

Bio-inspiré

Biocompatible

Biosourcé

« *Bio-based* » = fabriqué à partir de matières d'origine biologique

=> utiliser directement des systèmes existant dans la nature

Bio-inspiré

« *Bio-inspired* » = biomimétique, imitation technique des processus mis en œuvre par la nature.

=> synthétiser des systèmes fonctionnant de manière similaire à ceux existant dans la nature

Biocompatible

« *Biocompatible* » = qui est toléré par l'organisme

=> point de vue de l'application finale, utilisation possible en contact avec le vivant

II] Systèmes supramoléculaires: *an overview*

Introduction : Exemples dans le vivant

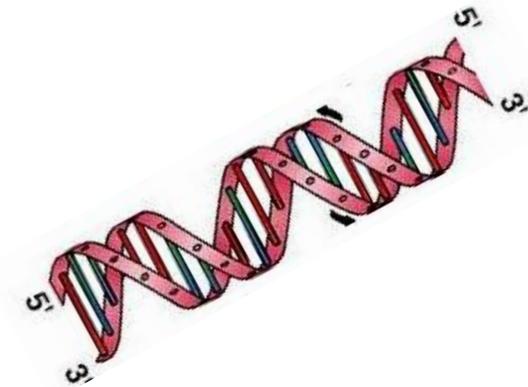
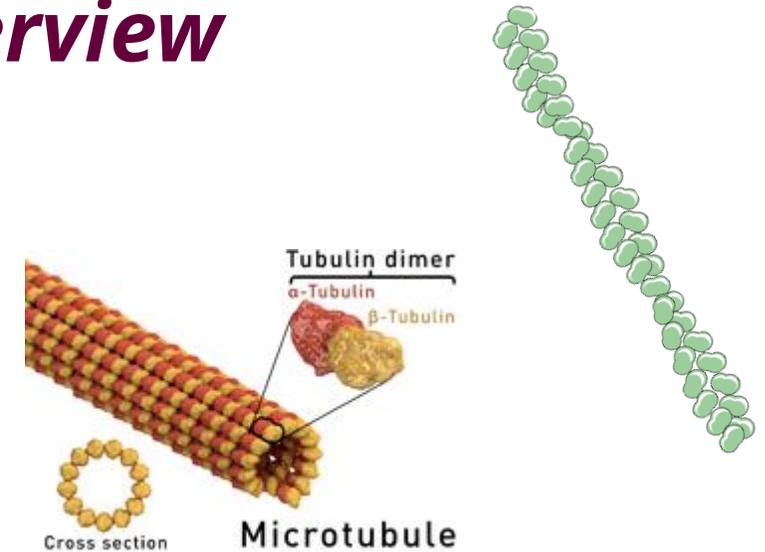
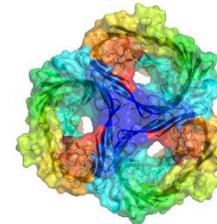
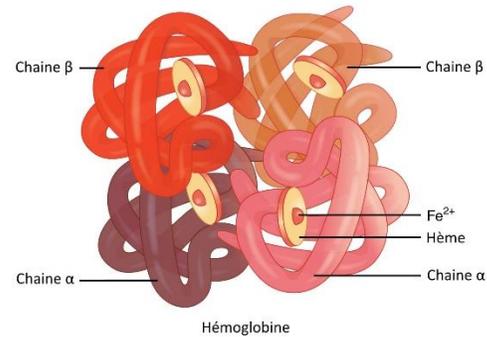
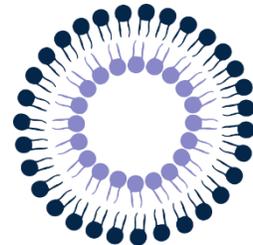
Actine et Micro-tubules

Protéines à sous unités

Vésicules lipidiques

Acides nucléiques (ADN, ARN, ...)

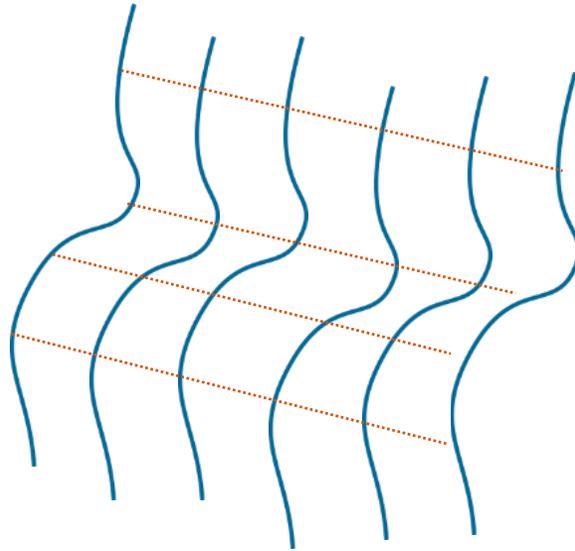
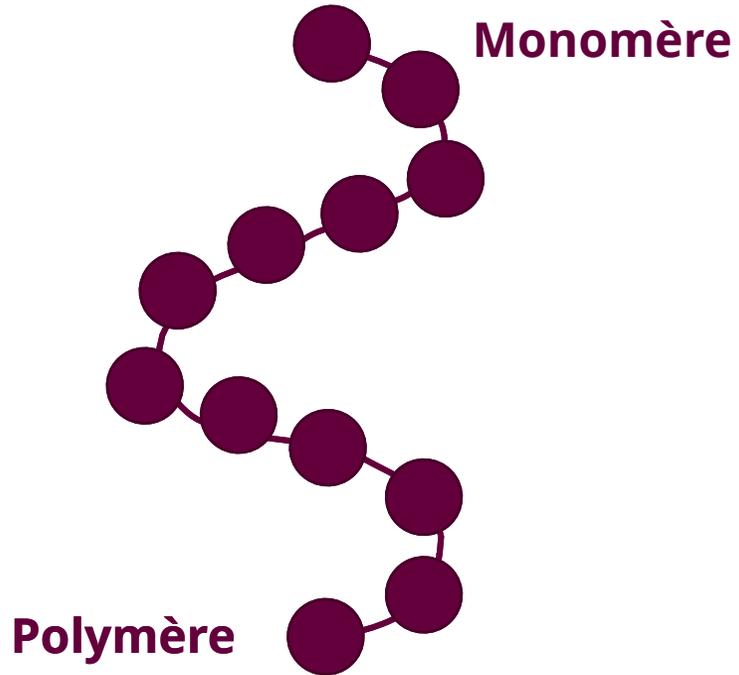
Ligand-récepteur



Grandes familles de systèmes supramoléculaires issus de la recherche en nanotechnologies biomédicales

II] Systèmes supramoléculaires: *an overview*

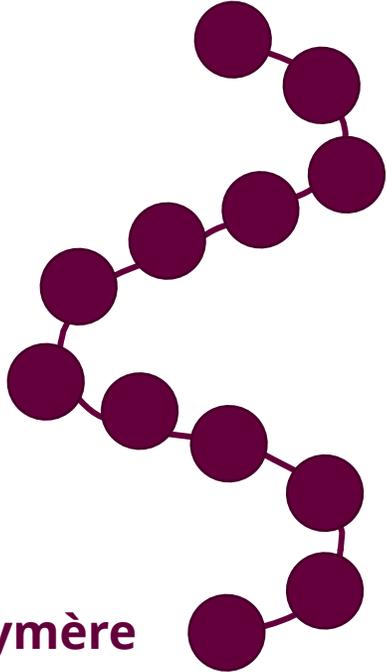
II.1) Polymères (*RAPPEL*)



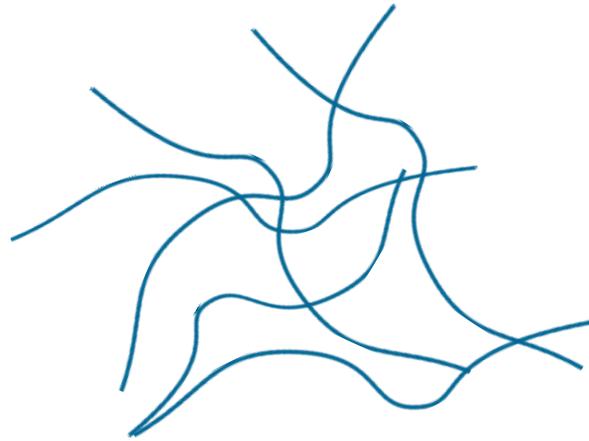
II] Systèmes supramoléculaires: *an overview*

II.1) Polymères (**RAPPEL**)

Agir sur les propriétés des polymères

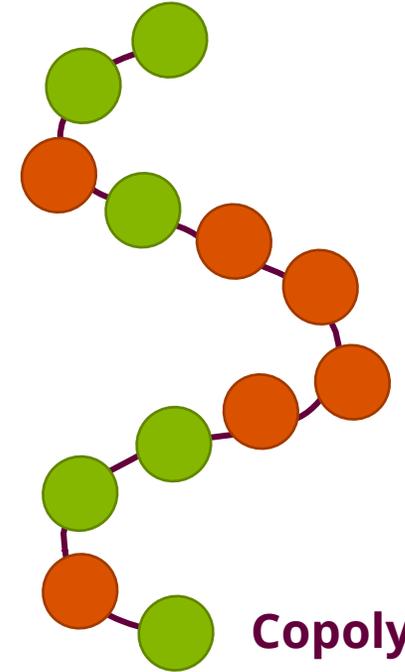


Polymère



Polymères enchevêtrés

Agir sur leur fonctionnalisation



Copolymère

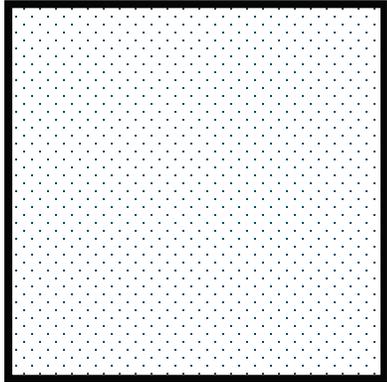
Agir sur leur composition

=> Modifier les interactions dominantes et donc les nano-structures

II] Systèmes supramoléculaires: *an overview*

II.2) Milieux colloïdaux et gels de colloïdes

Colloïde = Suspension colloïdale



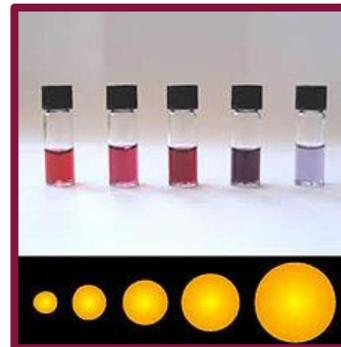
IUPAC definition of "colloidal"

« The term refers to a state of subdivision, implying that the molecules or polymolecular particles dispersed in a medium have at least in one direction a dimension roughly between 1 nm and 1 μm , or that in a system discontinuities are found at distances of that order »

Suspension de particules dont la taille est comprise entre 1nm et 1 μm
=> on est bien à l'échelle supramoléculaire

Particules:

Métalliques (Au, Ag, Cu...) , inorganiques (SiO_2 ...), polymères, biomolécules

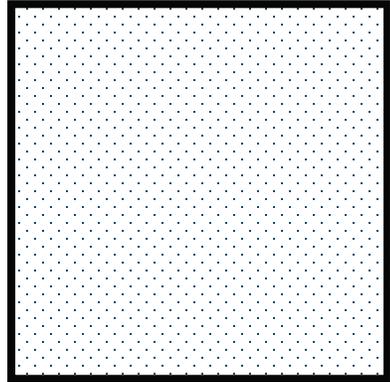


II] Systèmes supramoléculaires: *an overview*

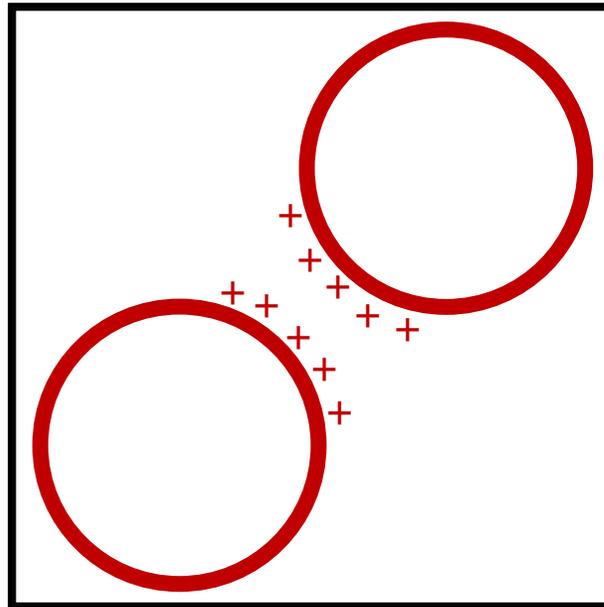
II.2) Milieux colloïdaux et gels de colloïdes

Colloïde = Suspension colloïdale

Stabilité colloïdale

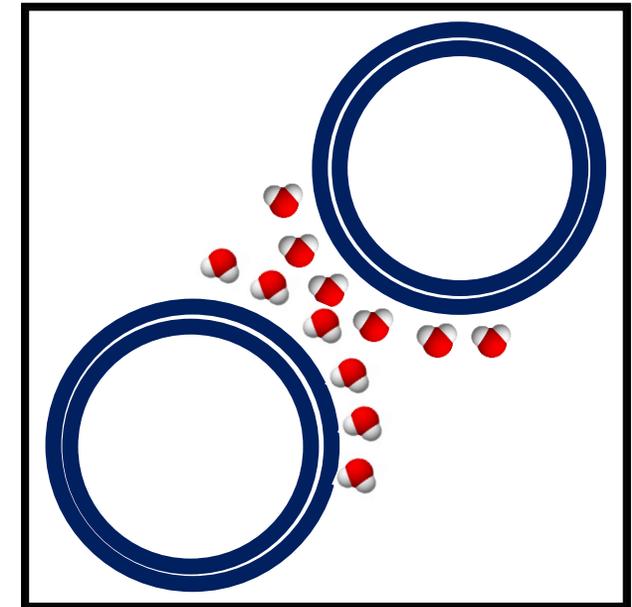


Electrostatique



Charge de surface
Potentiel Zeta (ζ)

Stérique

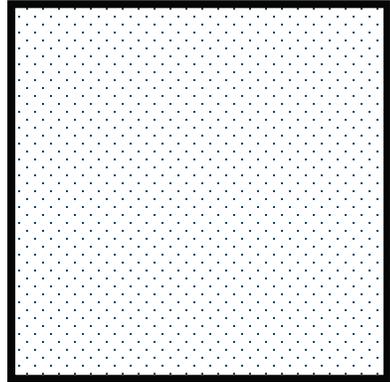


Hydrophilie
Adsorption

II] Systèmes supramoléculaires: *an overview*

II.2) Milieux colloïdaux et gels de colloïdes

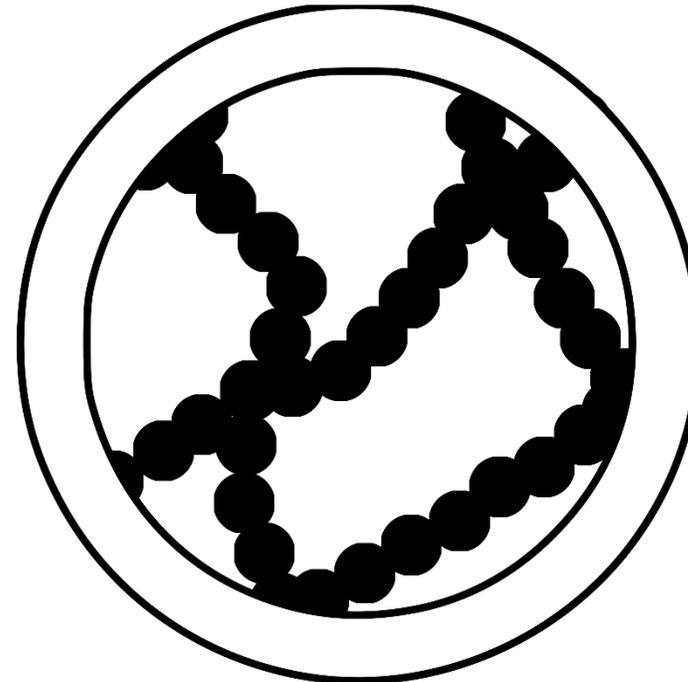
Colloïde = Suspension colloïdale



Stabilité colloïdale +++



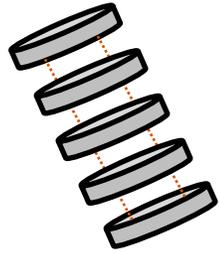
Gels de colloïdes



II] Systèmes supramoléculaires: *an overview*

II.3) *Low Molecular Weight Gelators* (LMWG)

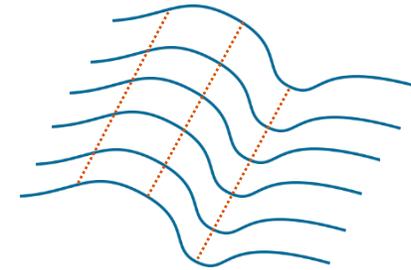
= Gélifiants de bas poids moléculaire



Petites molécules



< 3000 Da <



Macromolécules

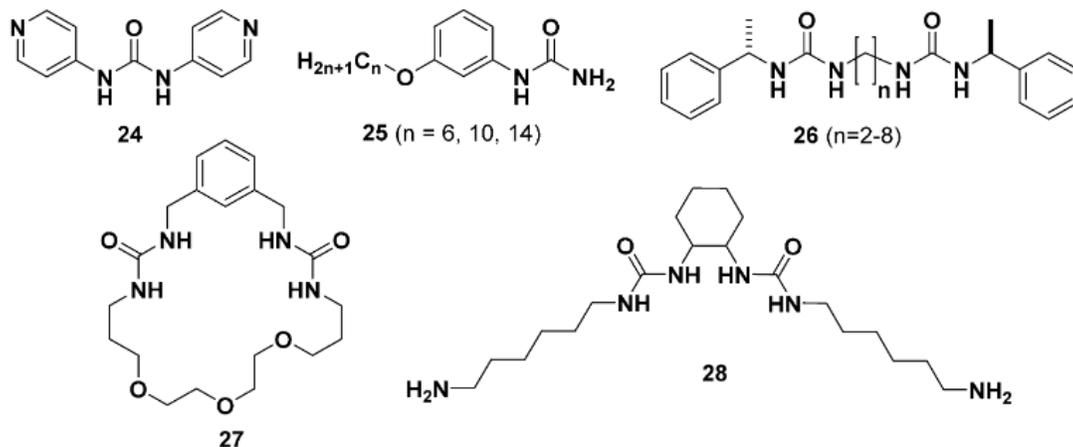
Sérendipité

II] Systèmes supramoléculaires: *an overview*

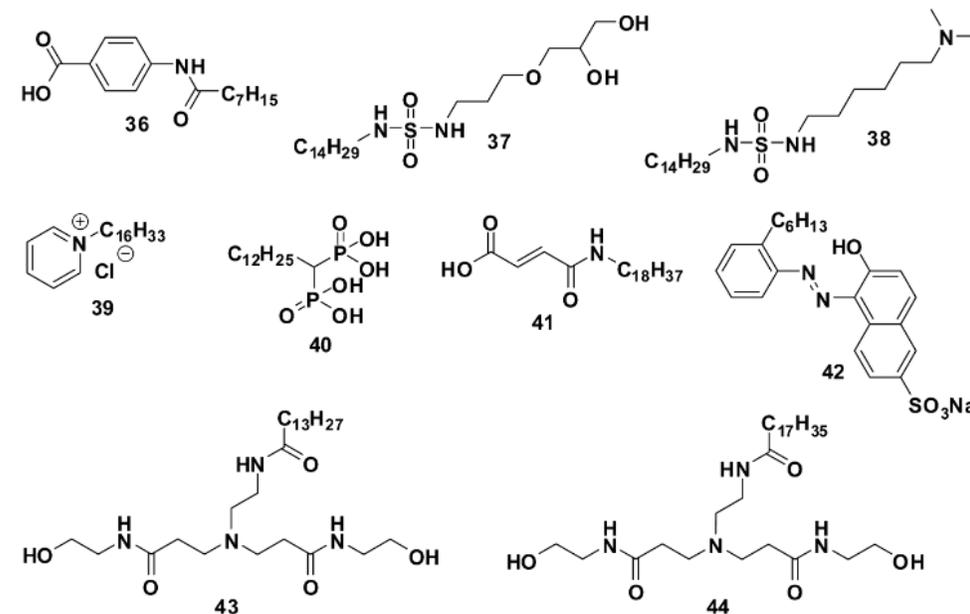
II.3) Low Molecular Weight Gelators (LMWG)

Exemples :

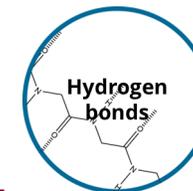
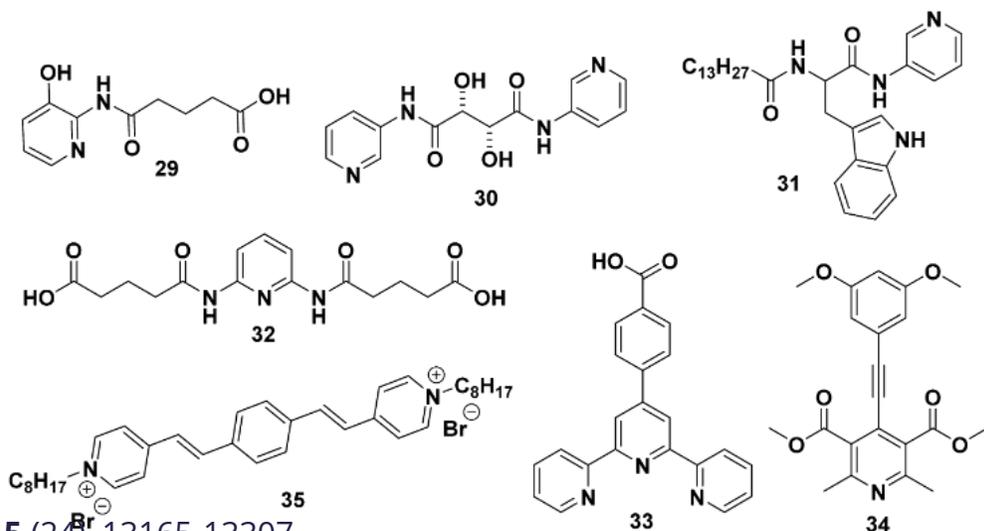
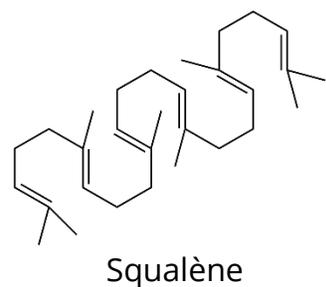
Scheme 8. Representative Molecular Structures of Urea-Containing Hydrogelators



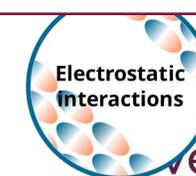
Scheme 10. Alkyl-Chain-Containing Hydrogelators



Scheme 9. Representative Molecular Structures of Pyridine-Containing Hydrogelators



Design rationnel ?



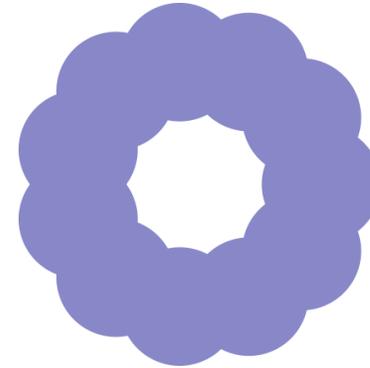
II] Systèmes supramoléculaires: *an overview*

II.4) Systèmes *host-guest*

Inspiré des systèmes protéine-ligand



Guest molecule

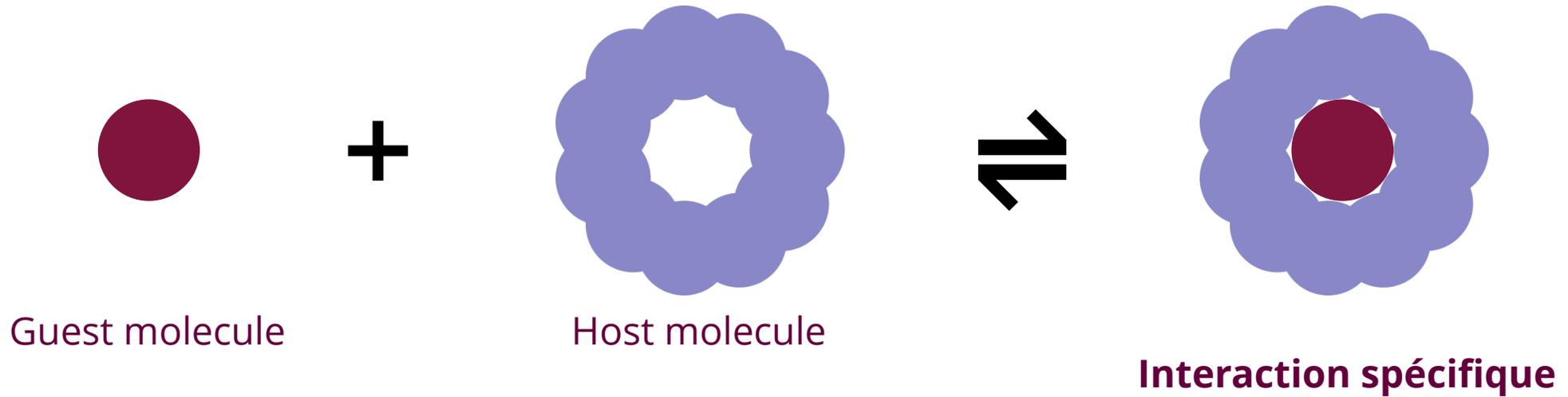


Host molecule

II] Systèmes supramoléculaires: *an overview*

II.4) Systèmes *host-guest*

Inspiré des systèmes protéine-ligand

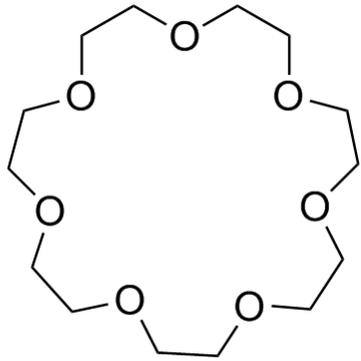


II] Systèmes supramoléculaires: *an overview*

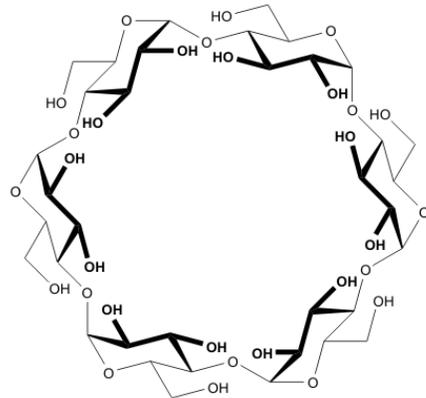
II.4) Systèmes *host-guest*

Inspiré des systèmes protéine-ligand

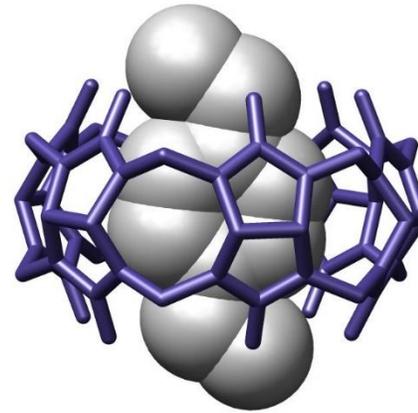
Exemple: éther couronne, cyclodextrine et cucurbiturils



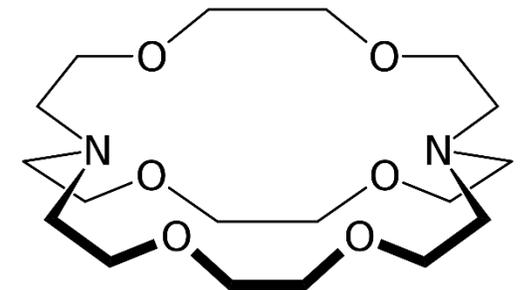
Ether couronne



Cyclodextrine



Host-guest complex with a p-xylylenediammonium bound within a cucurbituril



Cucurbiturile

II] Systèmes supramoléculaires: *an overview*

II.4) Systèmes *host-guest*

Inspiré des systèmes protéine-ligand

Drug delivery systems

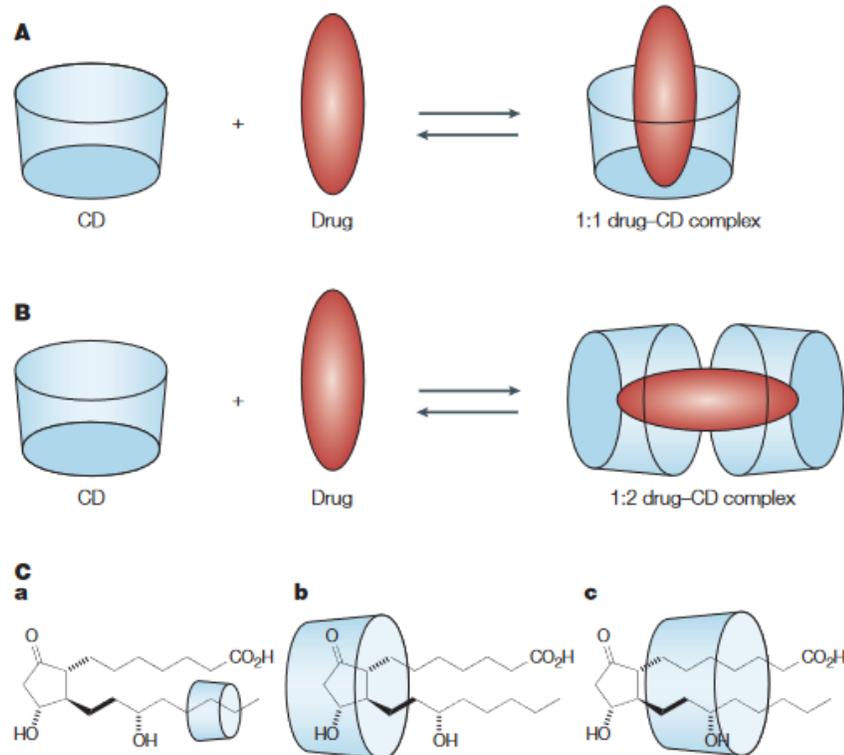
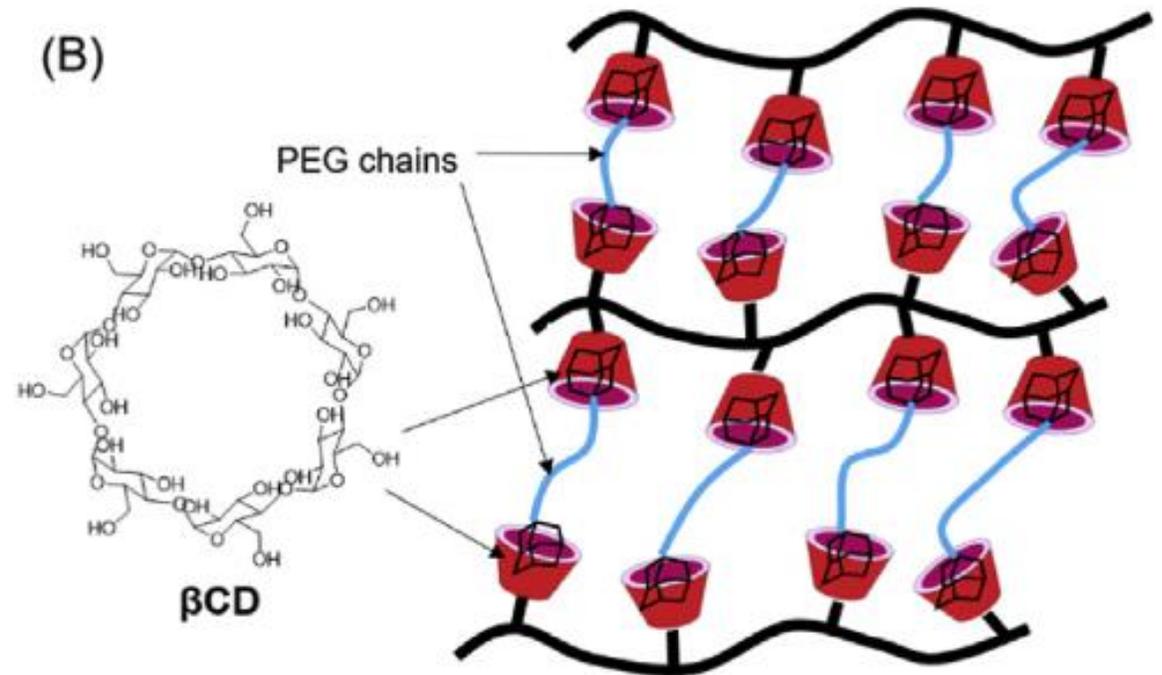


Figure 3 | Schematic illustration of the association of free cyclodextrin (CD) and drug to form drug-CD complexes. **A** | 1:1 drug-CD complex. **B** | 1:2 drug-CD complex. **C** | Proposed models of inclusion complexes between prostaglandin E₂ and (a) α -CD, (b) β -CD and (c) γ -CD.

Selective physical reticulation



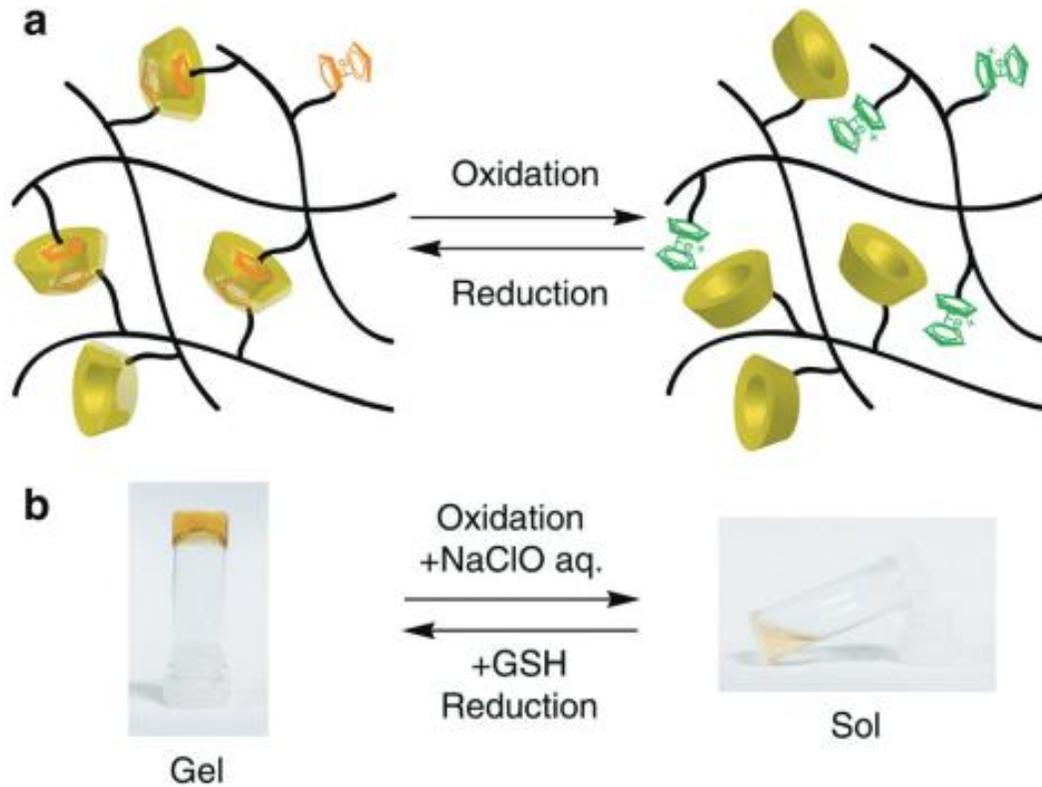
Réticulation par interaction host/guest entre cyclodextrine et adamantane

II] Systèmes supramoléculaires: *an overview*

II.4) Systèmes *host-guest*

Inspiré des systèmes protéine-ligand

Matériaux « intelligents »



Réticulation par reconnaissance *host-guest*

= gel



Modification de la structure « *guest* »



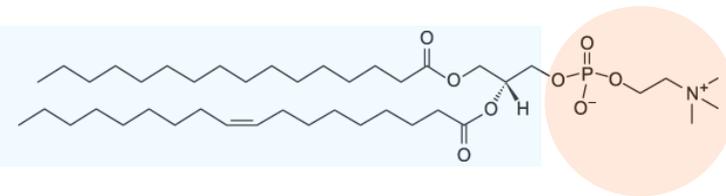
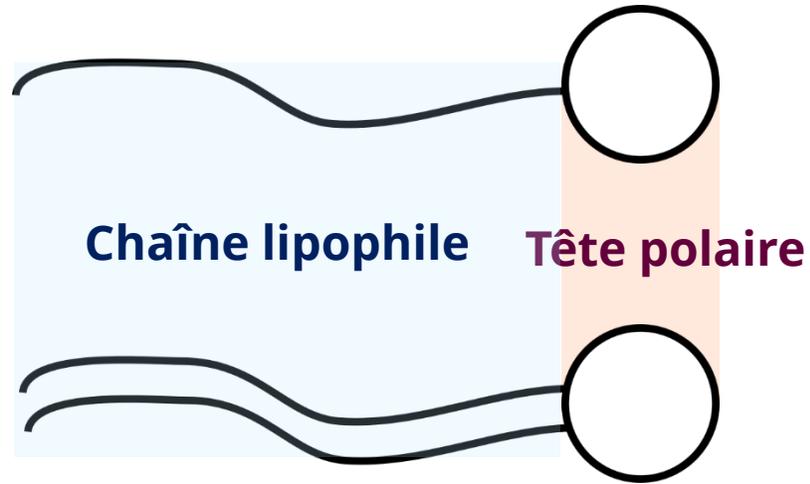
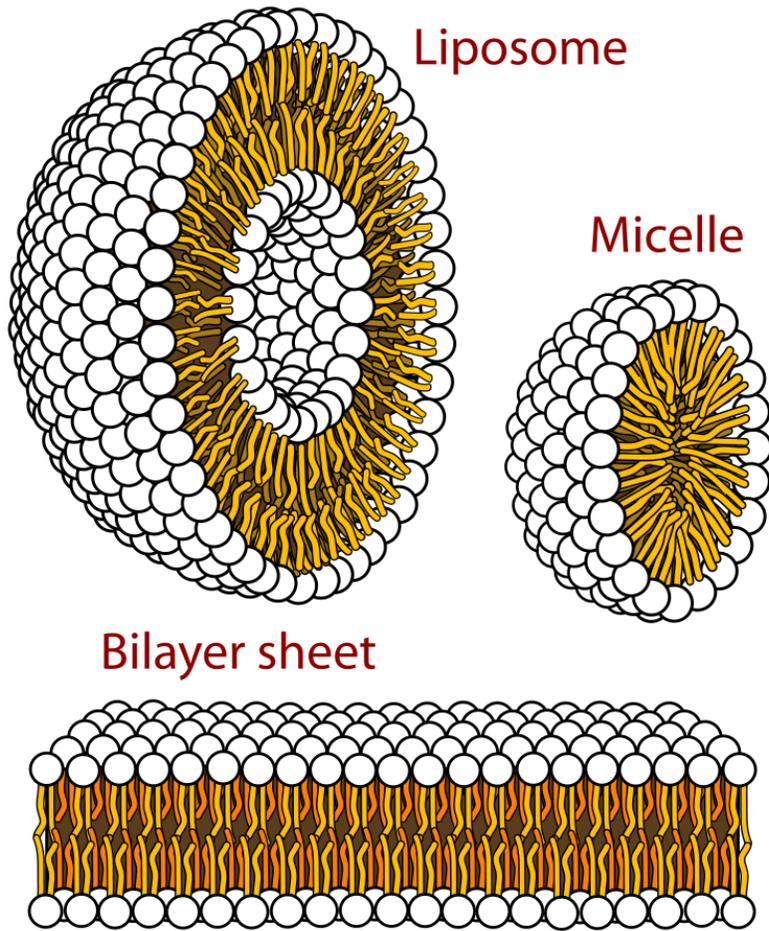
Dissociation



Déstructuration du gel = solution

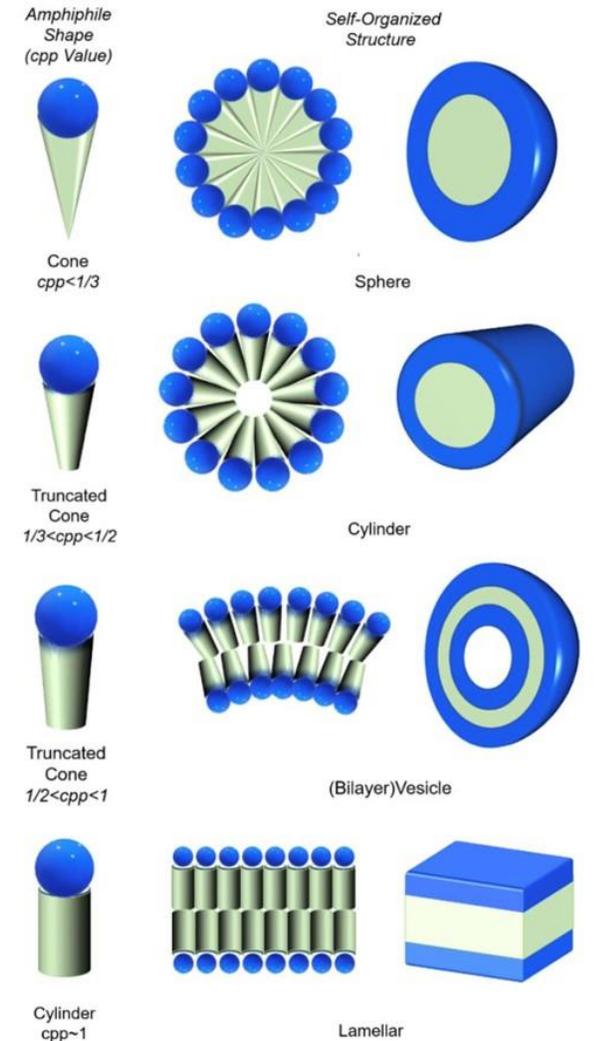
II] Systèmes supramoléculaires: *an overview*

II.5) Particules lipidiques



Exemple : phospholipide

Agir sur la charge de surface



Agir le volume stérique

II] Systèmes supramoléculaires: *an overview*

II.6 Programmer l'assemblage supramoléculaire

Jusqu'à présent on a joué **sur la stabilité de l'état d'assemblage** qui nous intéressait:

Affinité intermoléculaires

K_D des Host-Guest

Equilibre
hydrophile/hydrophobe

Repliement des
polymères

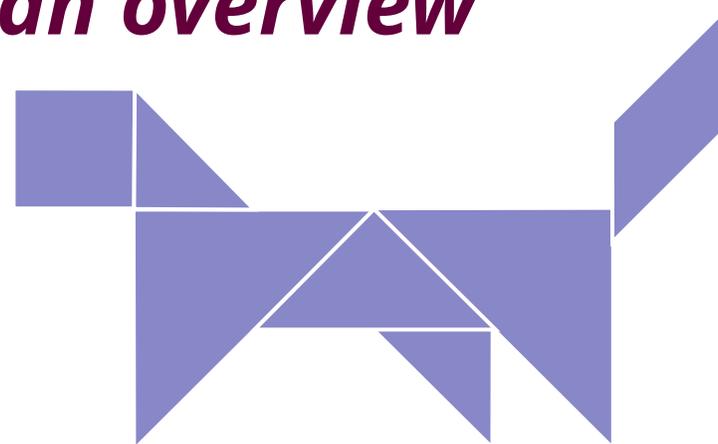
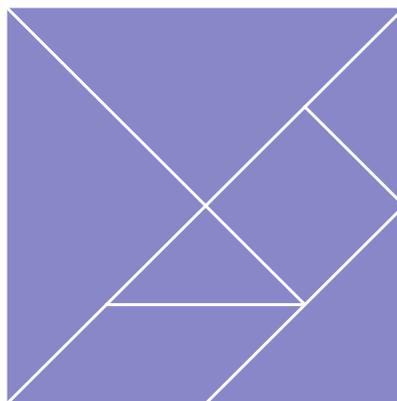
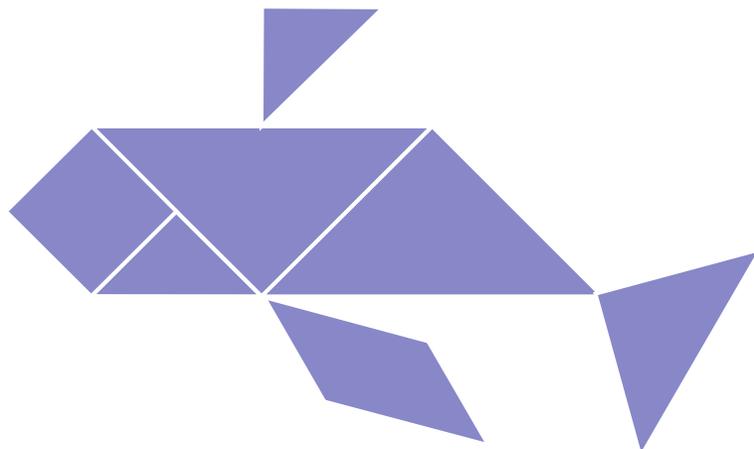
Stabilité interfaciale

Colloïdes et
particules lipidiques

Grâce à ça on peut déjà prédire *a priori* les structures formées

II] Systèmes supramoléculaires: *an overview*

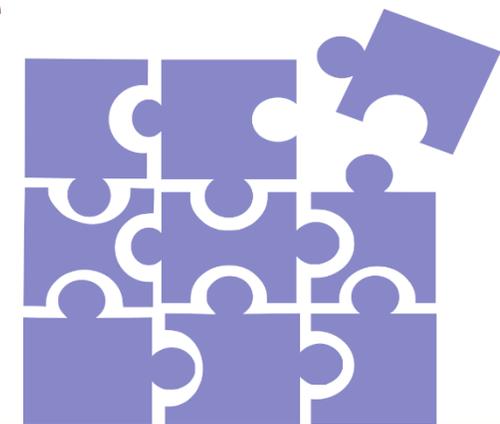
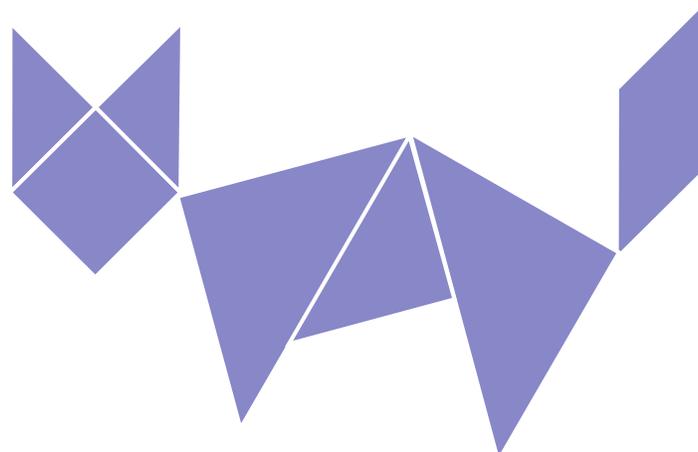
II.6 Programmer l'assemblage supramoléculaire



Tangram

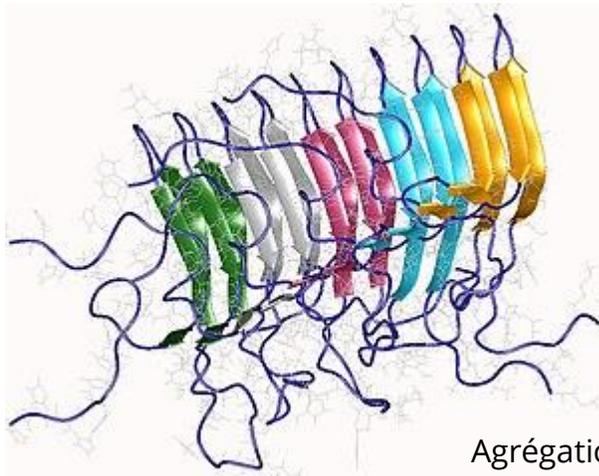
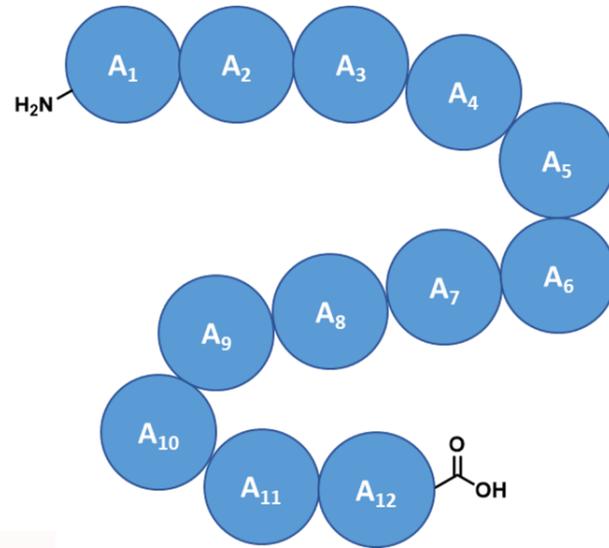
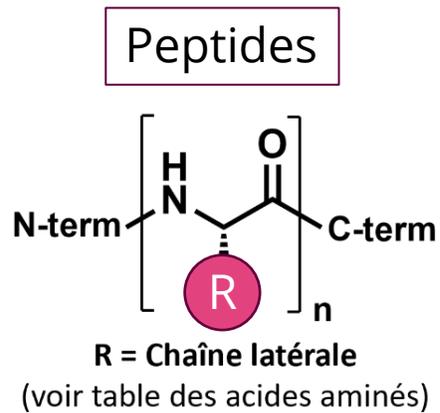


Puzzle



II] Systèmes supramoléculaires: *an overview*

II.6a) Programmer l'assemblage: les peptides



Agrégation amyloïde

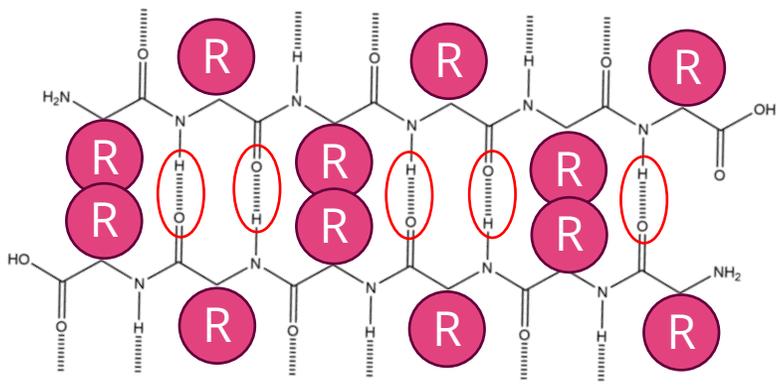
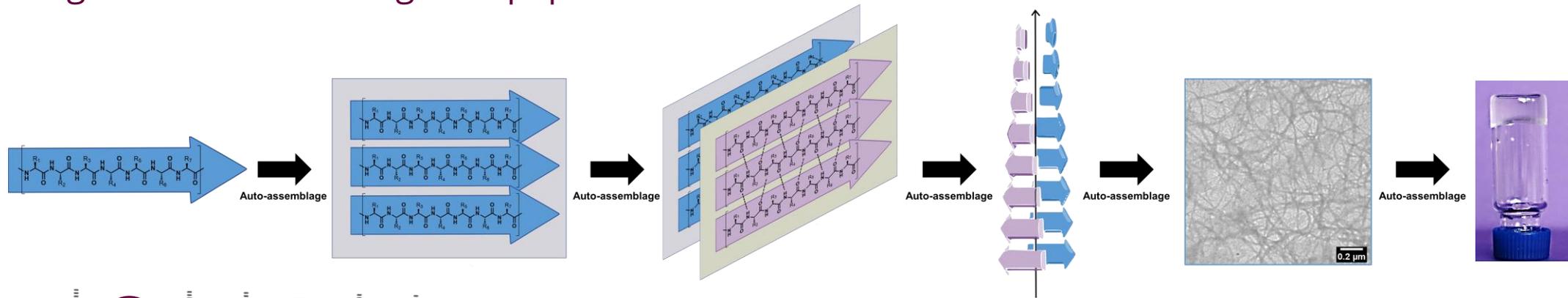
Bio-inspiration

Amino acids	
<p>Nonpolar aliphatic amino acids</p> <p><chem>NCC(=O)O</chem> <chem>NC(C)C(=O)O</chem> <chem>C1CCNC1C(=O)O</chem></p> <p>Glycine (Gly, G) Alanine (Ala, A) Proline (Pro, P)</p> <p><chem>CC(C)C(N)C(=O)O</chem> <chem>CC(C)C(C)C(N)C(=O)O</chem> <chem>CC(C)C(C)C(N)C(=O)O</chem></p> <p>Valine (Val, V) Leucine (Leu, L) Isoleucine (Ile, I)</p> <p><chem>CSCC(C)C(N)C(=O)O</chem></p> <p>Methionine (Met, M)</p>	<p>Aromatic amino acids</p> <p><chem>N[C@@H](Cc1ccccc1)C(=O)O</chem> <chem>N[C@@H](Cc1ccc(O)cc1)C(=O)O</chem></p> <p>Phenylalanine (Phe, F) Tyrosine (Tyr, Y)</p> <p><chem>N[C@@H](Cc1c[nH]c2ccccc12)C(=O)O</chem></p> <p>Tryptophan (Trp, W)</p>
<p>Polar aliphatic amino acids</p> <p><chem>N[C@@H](CS)C(=O)O</chem> <chem>N[C@@H](CO)C(=O)O</chem> <chem>N[C@@H](C(C)O)C(=O)O</chem> <chem>N[C@@H](C(=O)N)C(=O)O</chem> <chem>N[C@@H](CCC(N)=O)C(=O)O</chem></p> <p>Cysteine (Cys, C) Serine (Ser, S) Threonine (Thr, T) Asparagine (Asp, B) Glutamine (Gln, Q)</p>	
<p>Basic amino acids</p> <p><chem>N[C@@H](Cc1c[nH]cn1)C(=O)O</chem> <chem>N[C@@H](CCCNC(N)=N)C(=O)O</chem> <chem>N[C@@H](CCCC[NH2+])C(=O)O</chem></p> <p>Histidine (His, H) Arginine (Arg, R) Lysine (Lys, K)</p>	<p>Acidic amino acids</p> <p><chem>N[C@@H](C(=O)O)C(=O)O</chem> <chem>N[C@@H](CCC(=O)O)C(=O)O</chem></p> <p>Aspartic acid (Asp, D) Glutamic acid (Glu, E)</p>

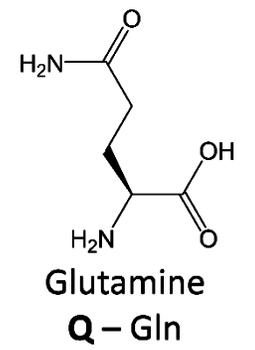
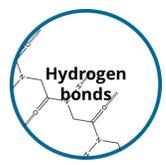
Structure et classification des acides aminés protéinogènes

II] Systèmes supramoléculaires: *an overview*

II.6a) Programmer l'assemblage: les peptides

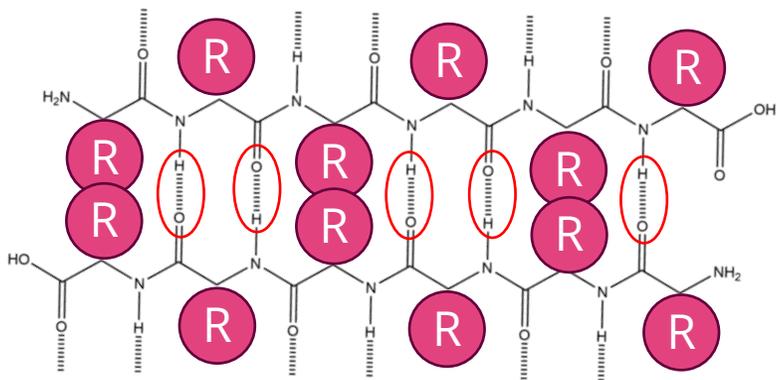
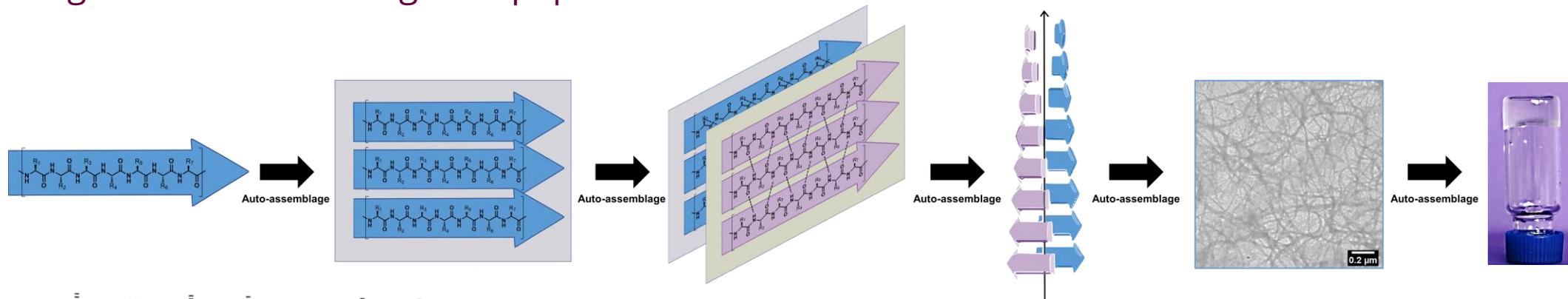


Famille P₁₁ : avec des glutamines = liaisons hydrogènes



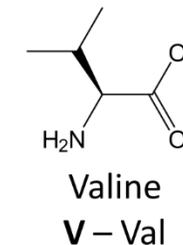
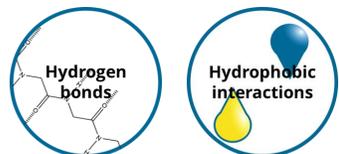
II] Systèmes supramoléculaires: *an overview*

II.6a) Programmer l'assemblage: les peptides



Famille P₁₁ : avec des glutamines = liaisons hydrogènes

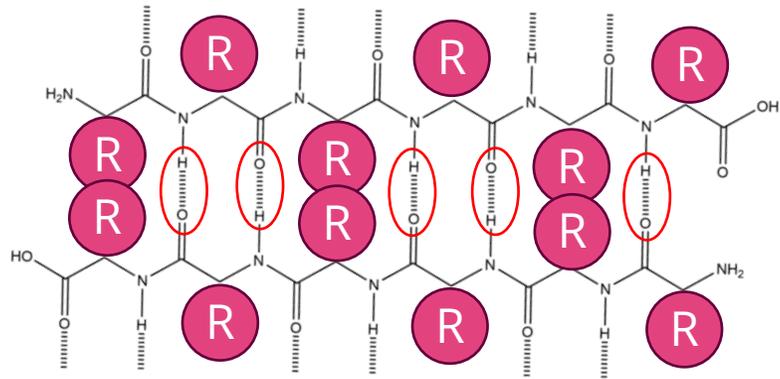
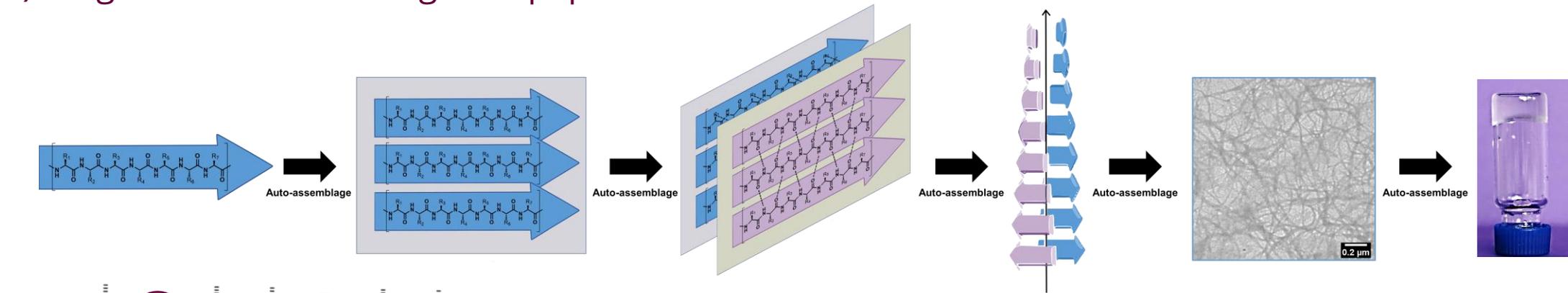
Famille MAX1 : avec une structure repliée



Structure schématisée du repliement de MAX1 et MAX8

II] Systèmes supramoléculaires: *an overview*

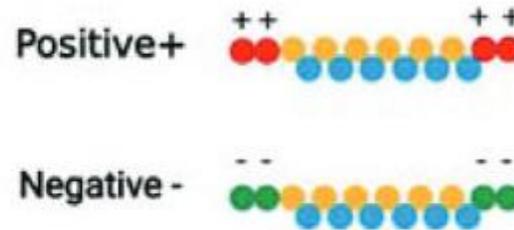
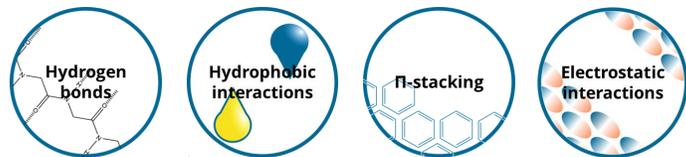
II.6a) Programmer l'assemblage: les peptides



Famille P₁₁ : avec des glutamines = liaisons hydrogènes

Famille MAX1 : avec une structure repliée

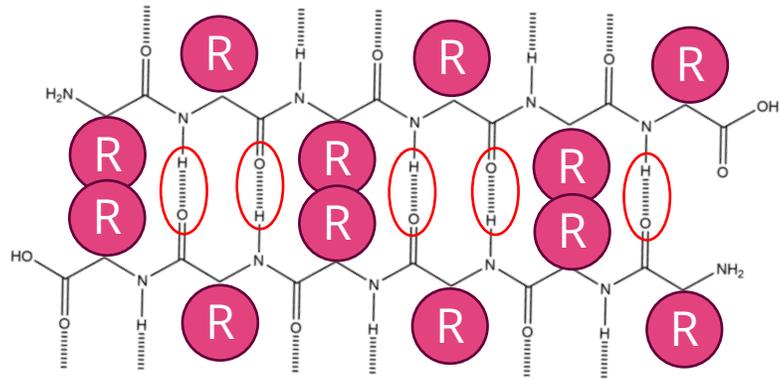
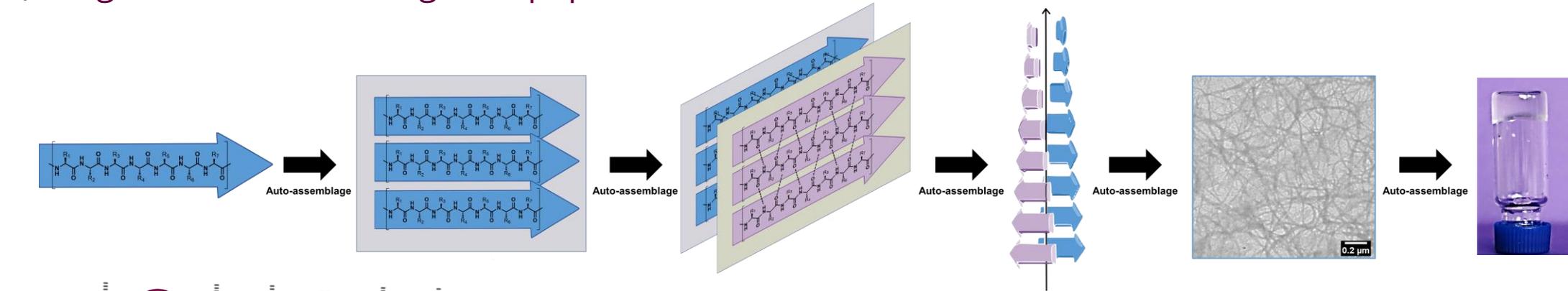
Famille Multidomain Peptides (MDP)



Structure schématisée de multidomain peptides

II] Systèmes supramoléculaires: *an overview*

II.6a) Programmer l'assemblage: les peptides

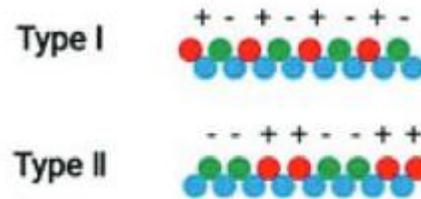
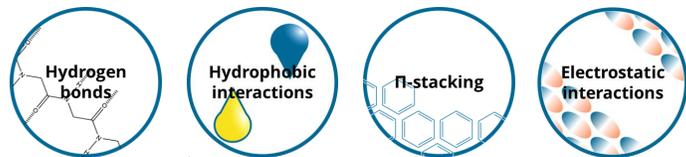


Famille P₁₁ : avec des glutamines = liaisons hydrogènes

Famille MAX1 : avec une structure repliée

Famille Multidomain Peptides (MDP)

Famille Peptides amphipathiques

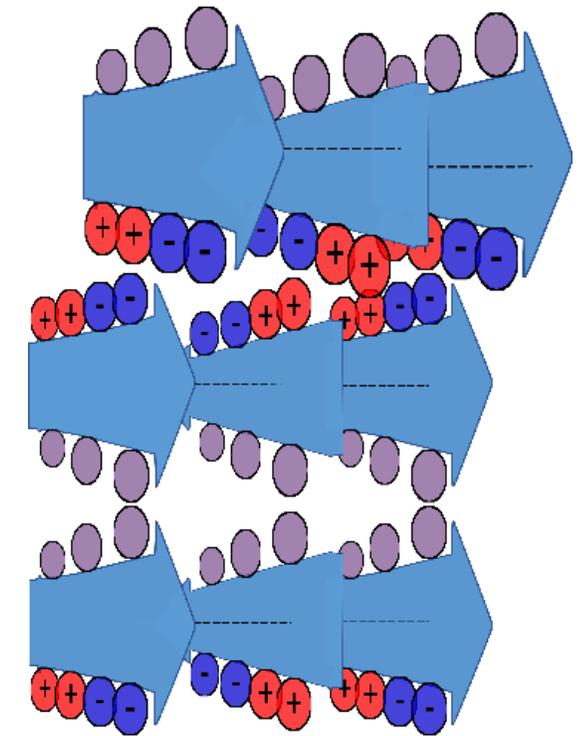
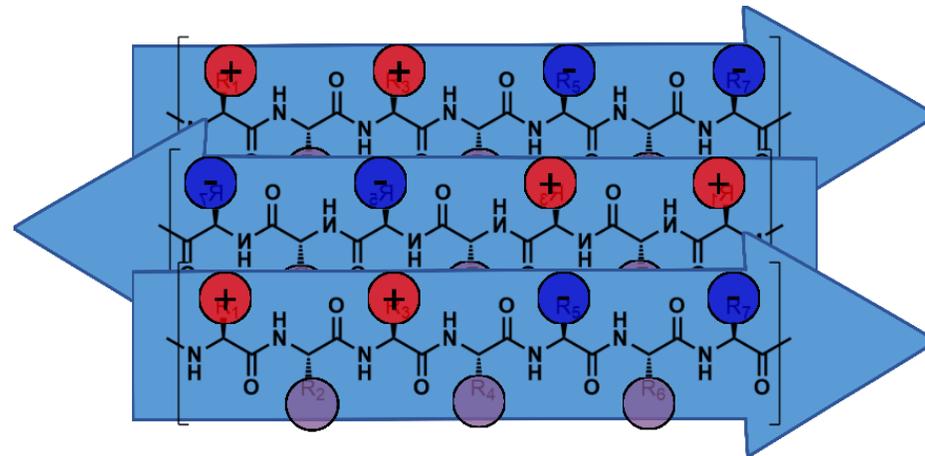
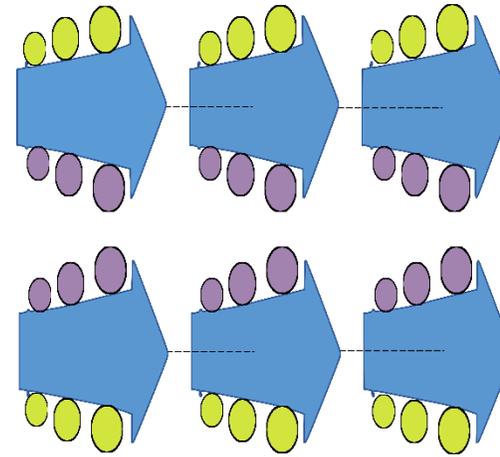
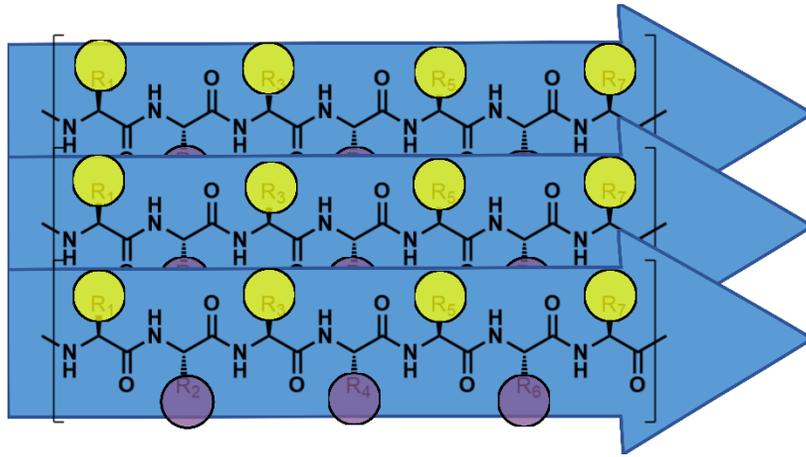


II] Systèmes supramoléculaires: *an overview*

II.6a) Programmer l'assemblage: les peptides

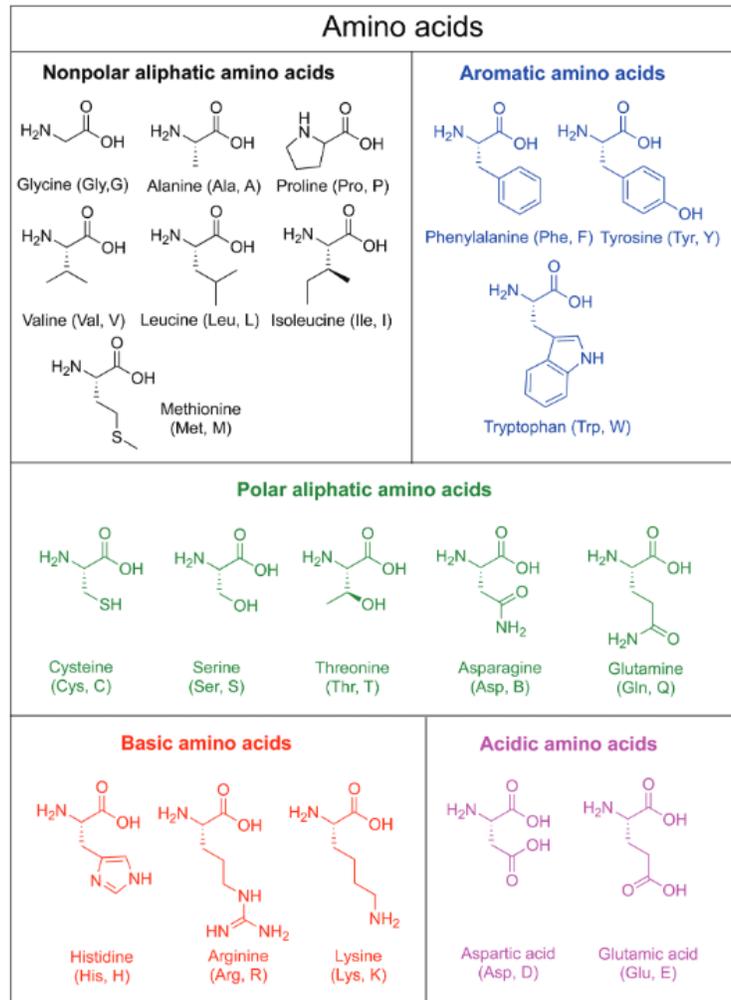
Famille Peptides amphipathiques

Alternance a.a. hydrophile et a.a. hydrophobe



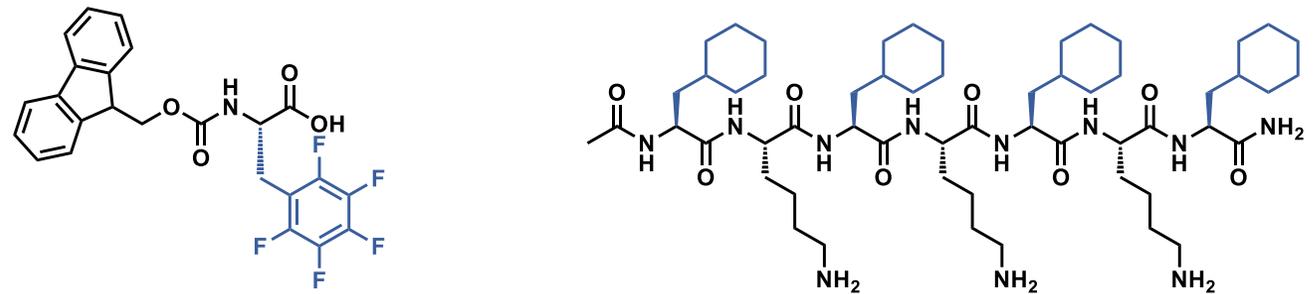
II] Systèmes supramoléculaires: *an overview*

II.6a) Programmer l'assemblage: les peptides



=> 20^N possibilités, un peu moins qui s'auto-assemblent

...Mais d'autres acides aminés non-naturels



Et d'autres types de peptides inspirés du collagène, la laminine, la fibroïne, etc...

Ex: Forment des matériaux hydrogels similaires à l'ECM

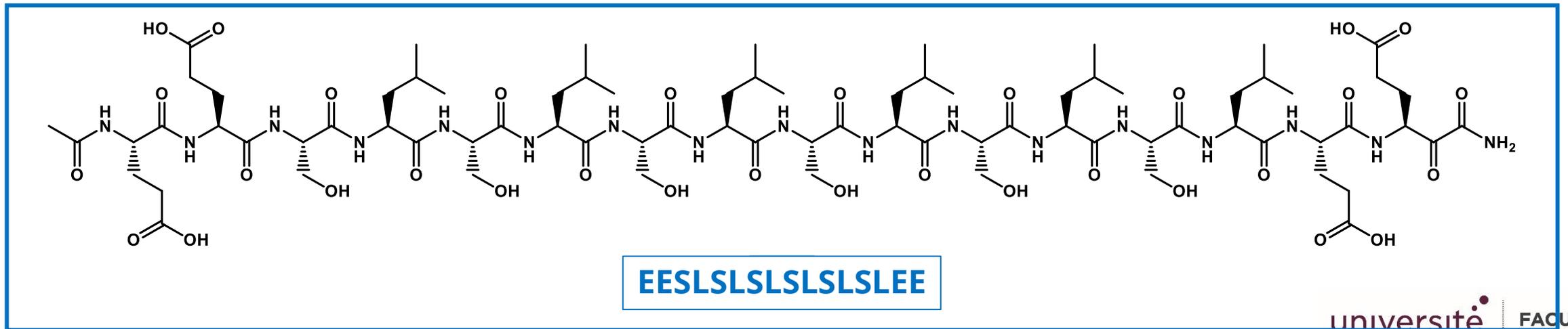
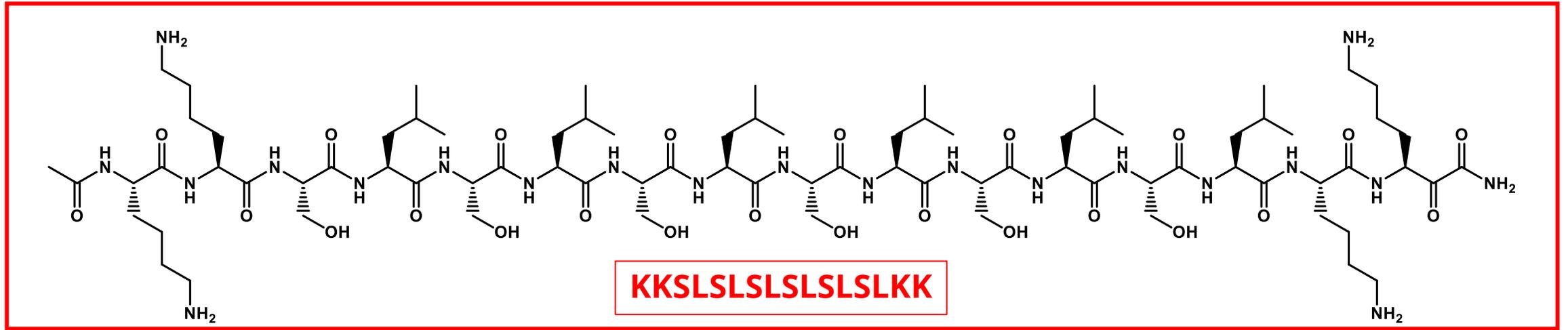
Structure et classification des acides aminés protéinogènes

II] Systèmes supramoléculaires: *an overview*

II.6a) Programmer l'assemblage: les peptides

-> Un exemple : Hydrogel de peptides pour l'impression 3D

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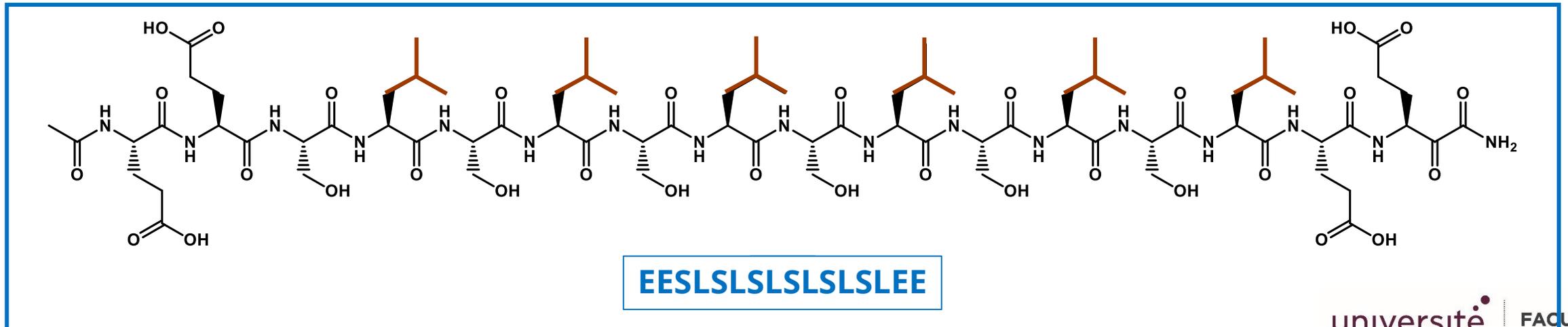
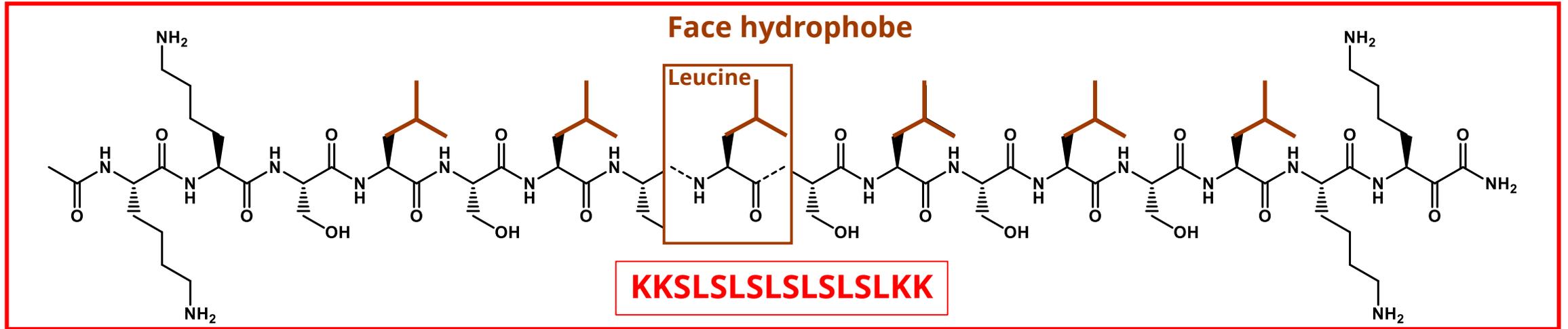


II] Systèmes supramoléculaires: *an overview*

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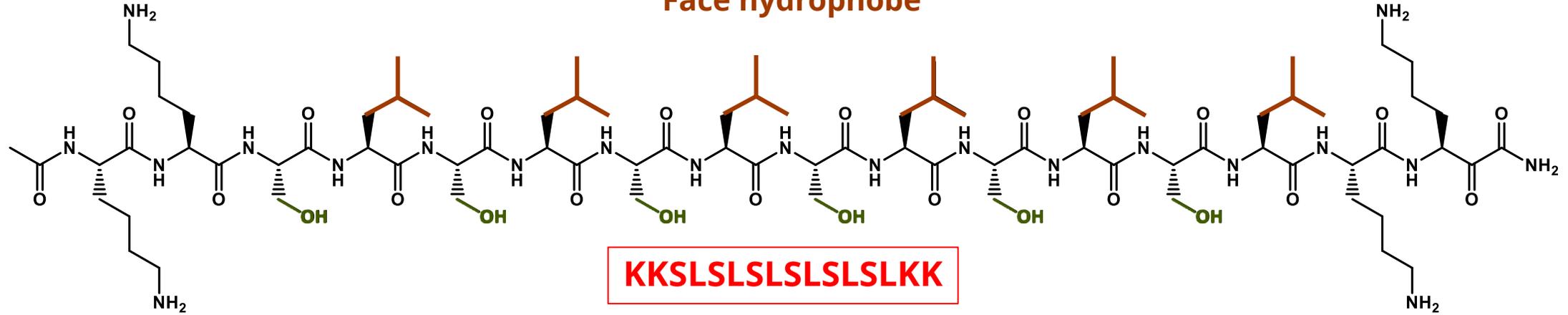
II] Systèmes supramoléculaires: *an overview*

II.6a) Programmer l'assemblage: les peptides

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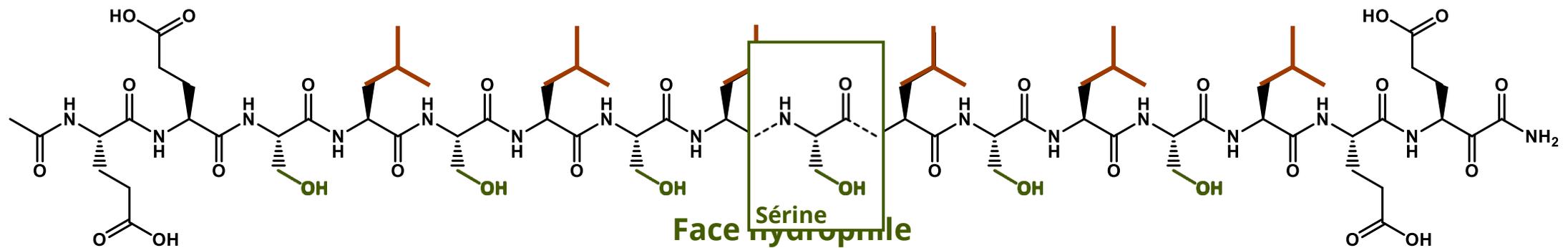
Farsheed *et al.*, *Adv. Mater.* **2023**, 35, 2210378

Face hydrophobe



KKSLSLSLSLSLKK

Face hydrophile



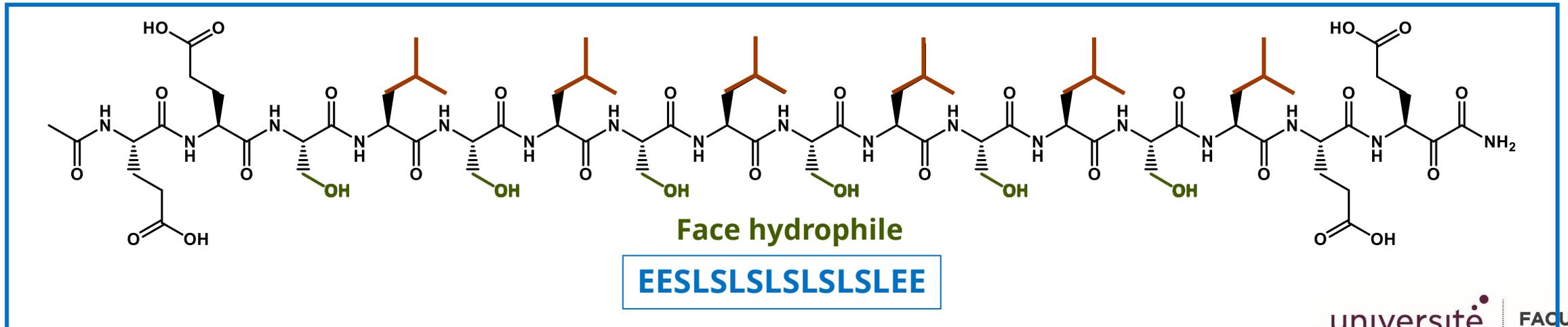
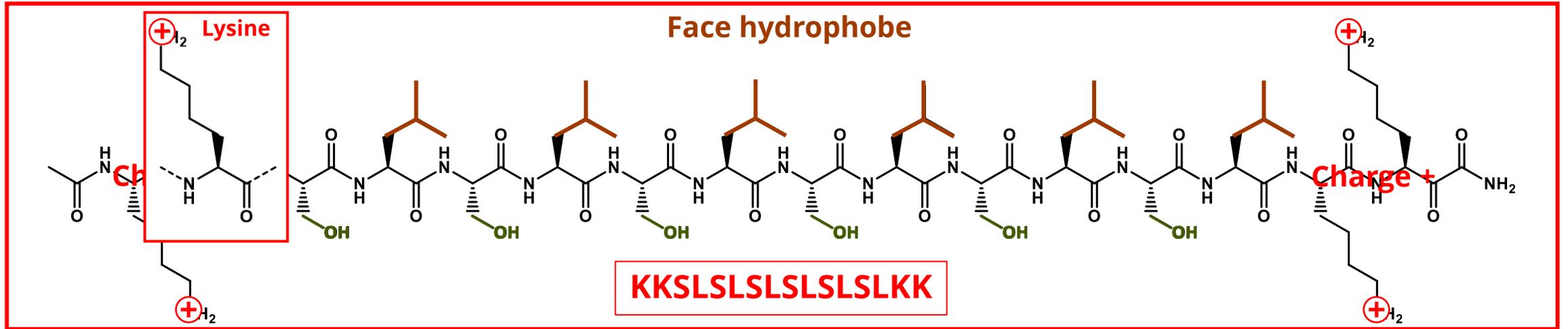
EESLSLSLSLSLEE

II] Systèmes supramoléculaires: *an overview*

II.6a) Programmer l'assemblage: les peptides

-> Un exemple : Hydrogel de peptides pour l'impression 3D

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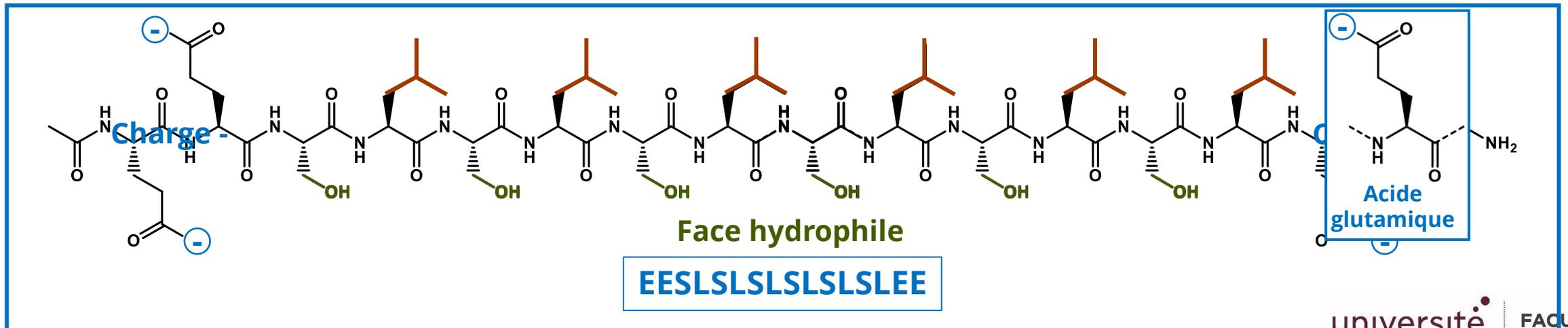
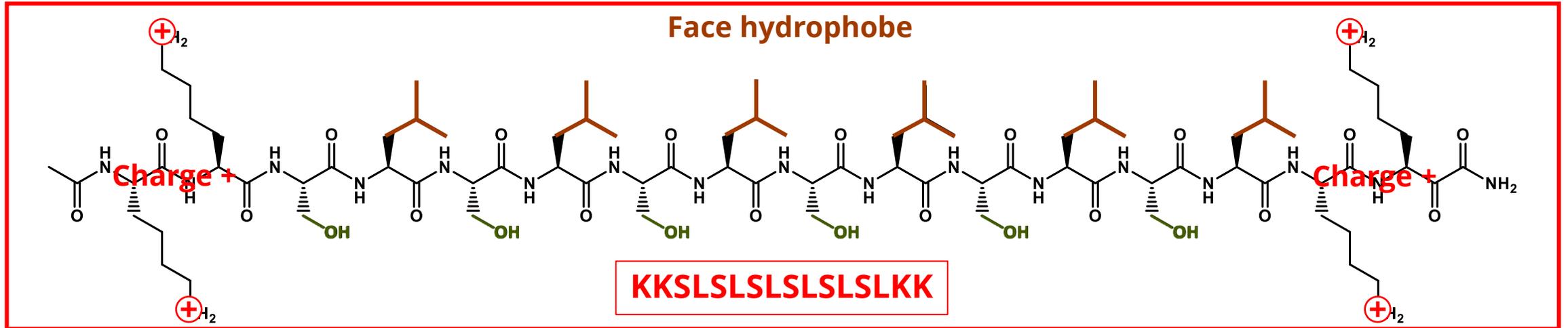


II] Systèmes supramoléculaires: *an overview*

II.6a) Programmer l'assemblage: les peptides

-> Un exemple : Hydrogel de peptides pour l'impression 3D

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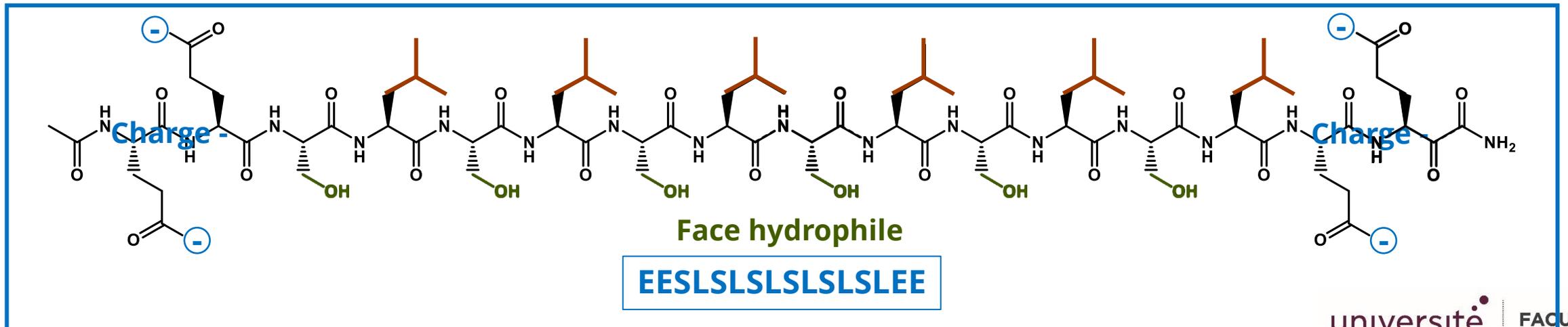
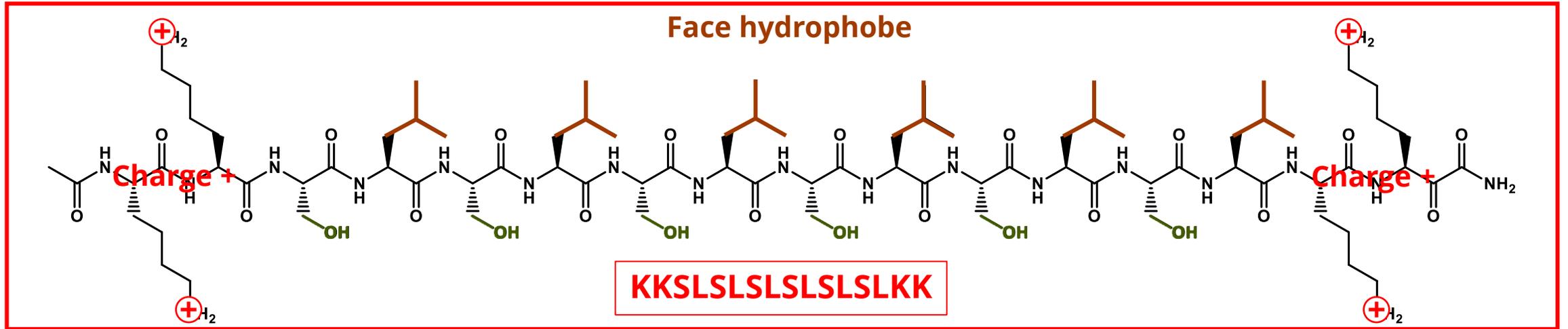


II] Systèmes supramoléculaires: *an overview*

II.6a) Programmer l'assemblage: les peptides

-> Un exemple : Hydrogel de peptides pour l'impression 3D

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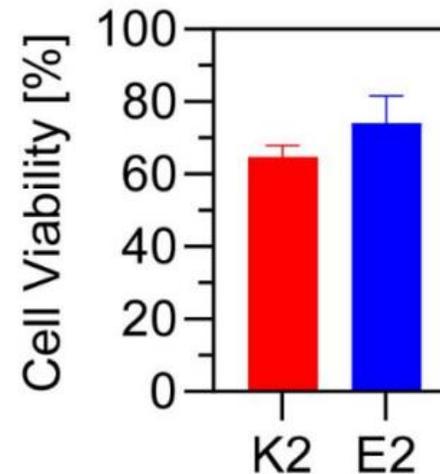
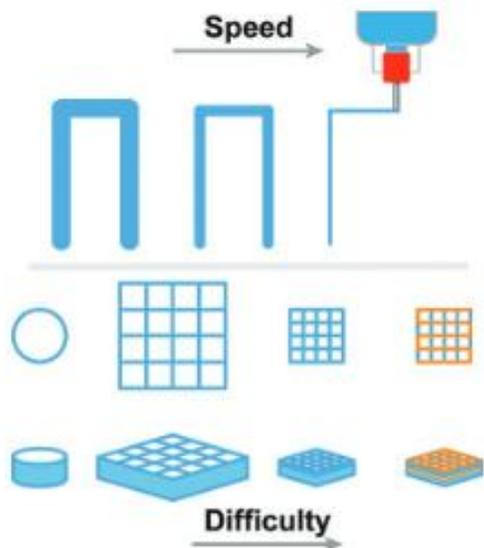
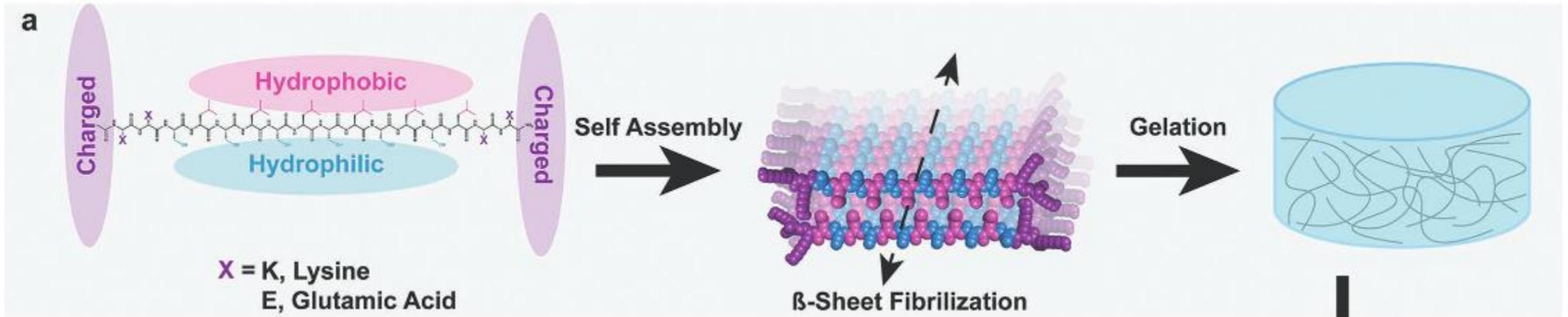


II] Systèmes supramoléculaires: *an overview*

II.6a) Programmer l'assemblage: les peptides

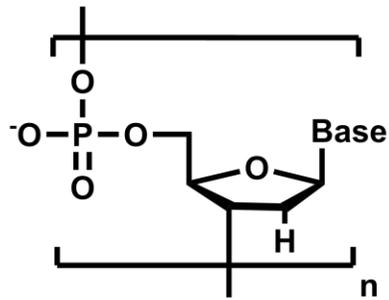
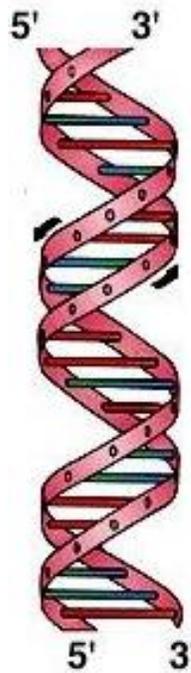
-> Un exemple : Hydrogel de peptides pour l'impression 3D

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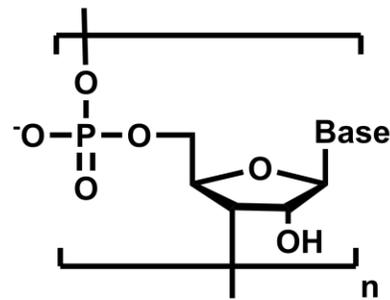


II] Systèmes supramoléculaires: *an overview*

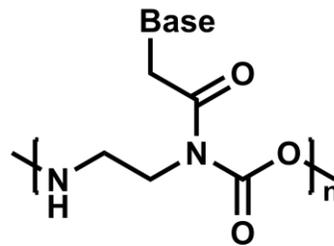
II.6b) Programmer l'assemblage: acides nucléiques



ADN



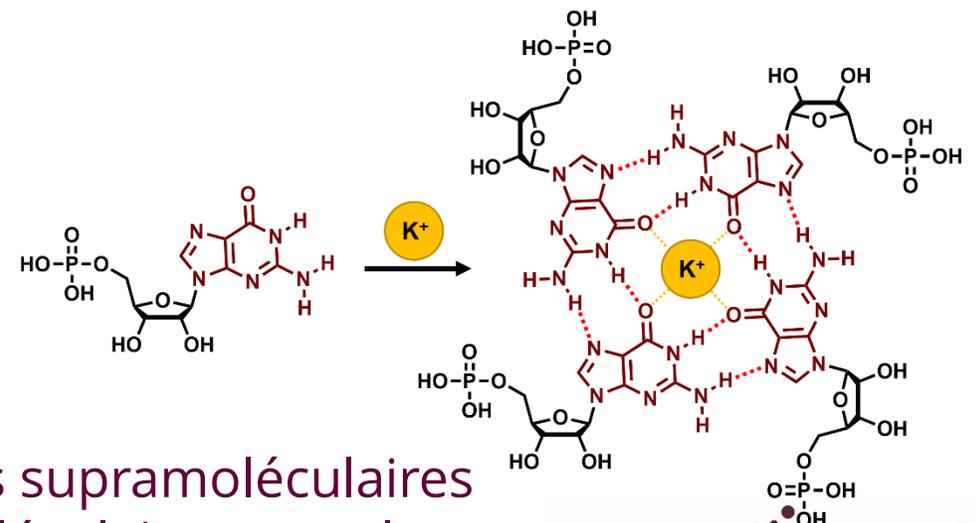
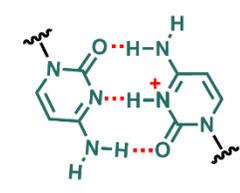
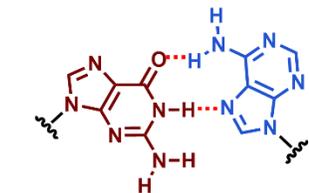
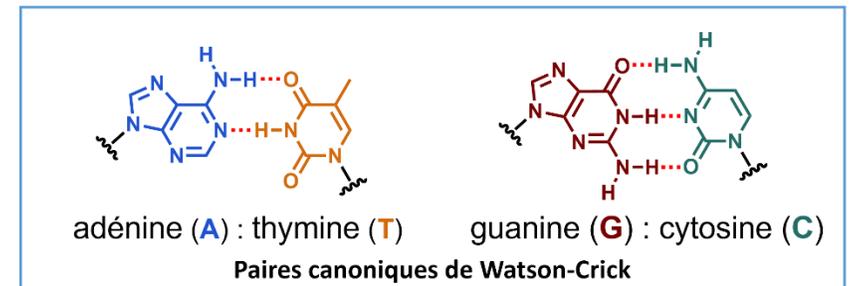
ARN



aegPNA

Bases nucléiques:

Adénine	Guanine	Cytosine	Thymine	Uracile
Purines		Pyrimidines		



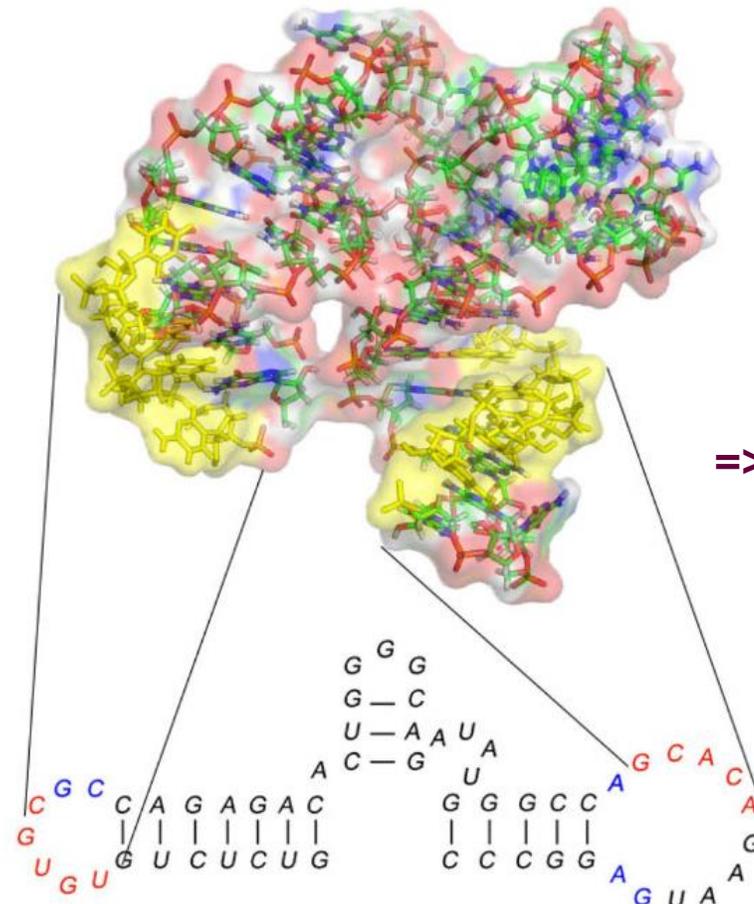
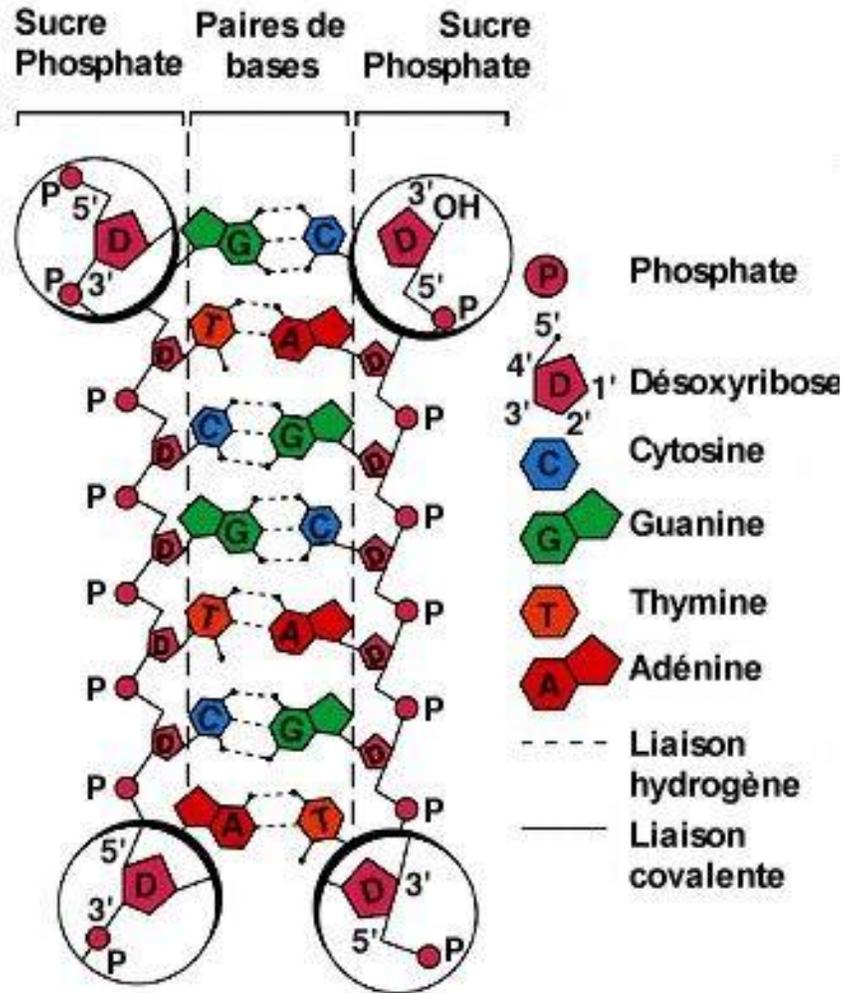
❖ Existence d'interactions complémentaires spécifiques

❖ Capacité d'interactions supramoléculaires et structures supramoléculaires complexes

II] Systèmes supramoléculaires: *an overview*

II.6b) Programmer l'assemblage: acides nucléiques

5'-CAGCACGACACUAGCAGUCAGUGUCAGACUGCAIACAGCACGACACUAGCAGU
CAGUGUCAGACUGCAIACAGCACGACACUAGCAGUCAGUGUCAGACUGCAIA-3'



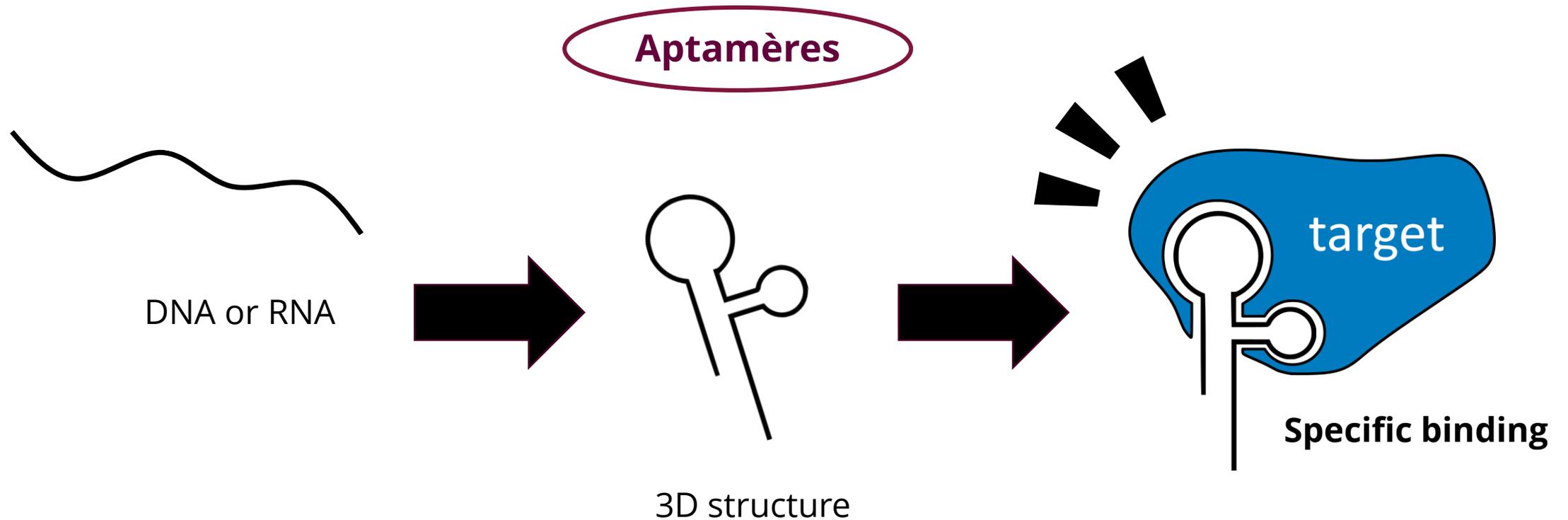
=> Structure spécifique
(un peu plus dure à prévoir)

Structure secondaire proposée et structure tertiaire générée par modélisation moléculaire

II] Systèmes supramoléculaires: *an overview*

II.6b) Programmer l'assemblage: acides nucléiques

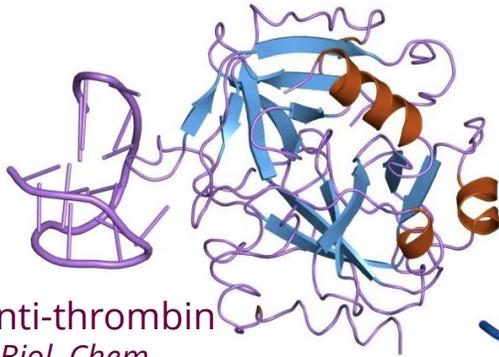
=> Systèmes aptamères



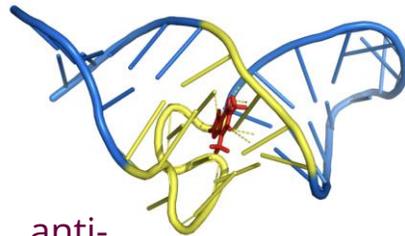
II] Systèmes supramoléculaires: *an overview*

II.6b) Programmer l'assemblage: acides nucléiques

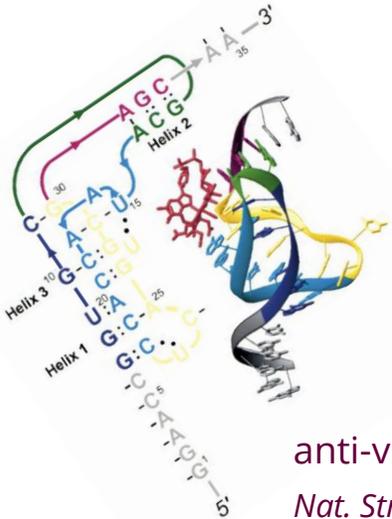
=> Systèmes aptamères



anti-thrombin
J. Biol. Chem.
1993



anti-theophylline
Science **1994**



anti-vitamin B12
Nat. Struct. Biol.
2000



Proteins and peptides

Sugars

Ions

Small molecules

> Spécificité

> Affinité (K_D)

II] Systèmes supramoléculaires: *an overview*

II.6b) Programmer l'assemblage: acides nucléiques

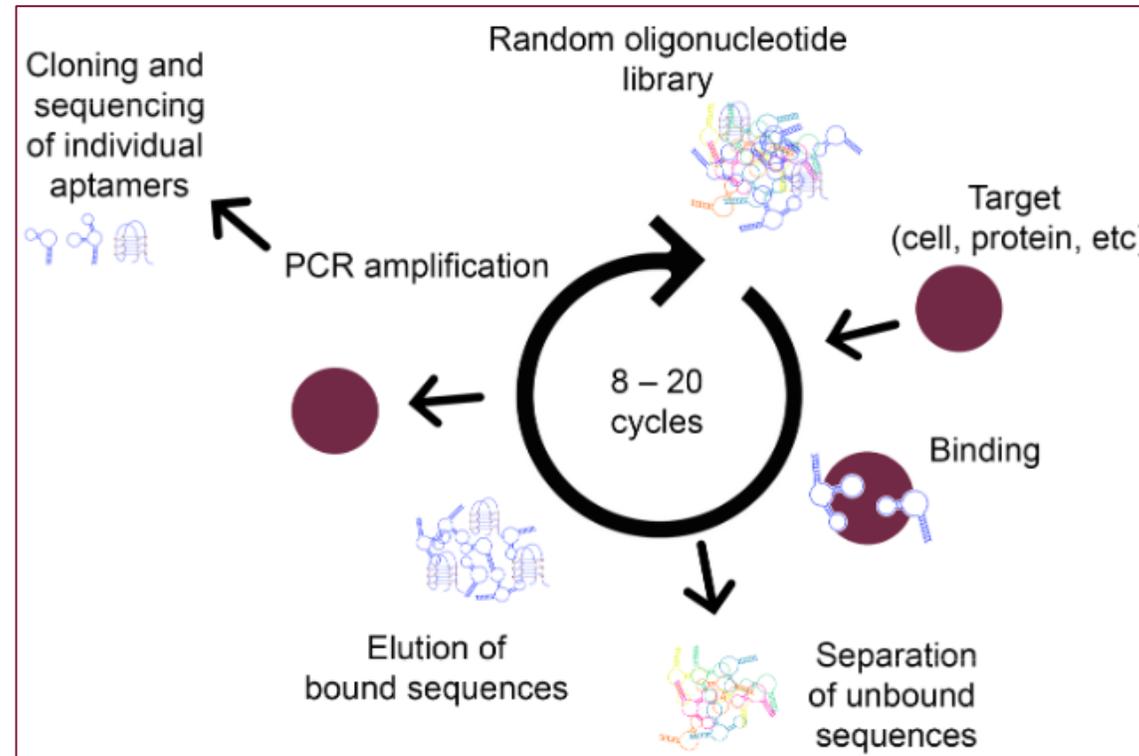
=> Systèmes aptamères

Processus de génération :

Bottom-up vs Top-down

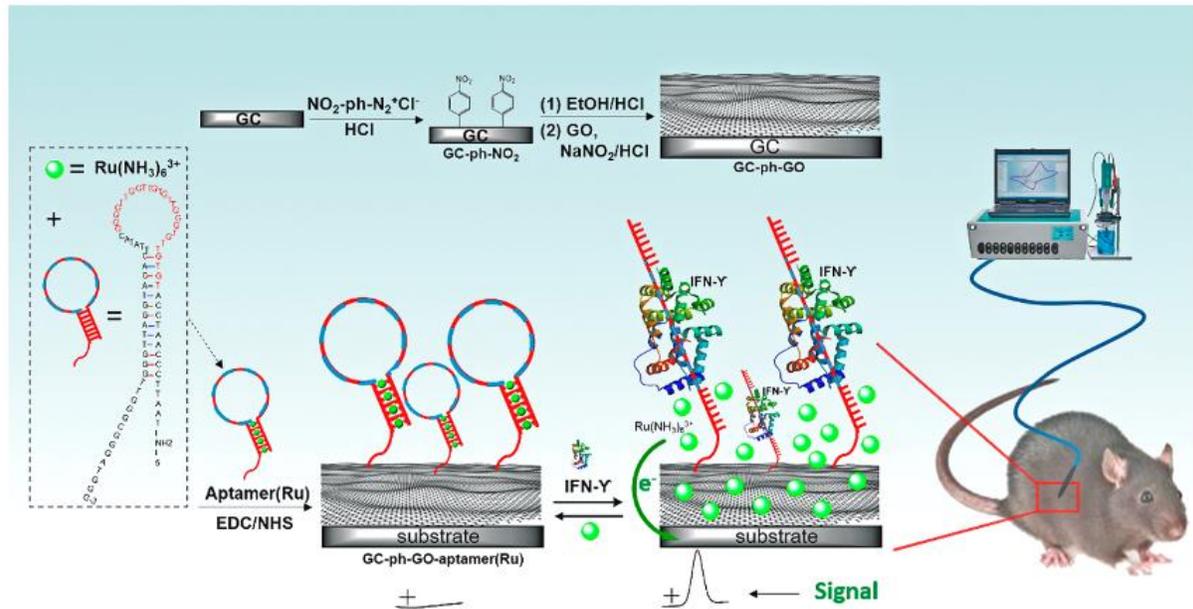
SELEX

Systematic Evolution of Ligands by Exponential Enrichment



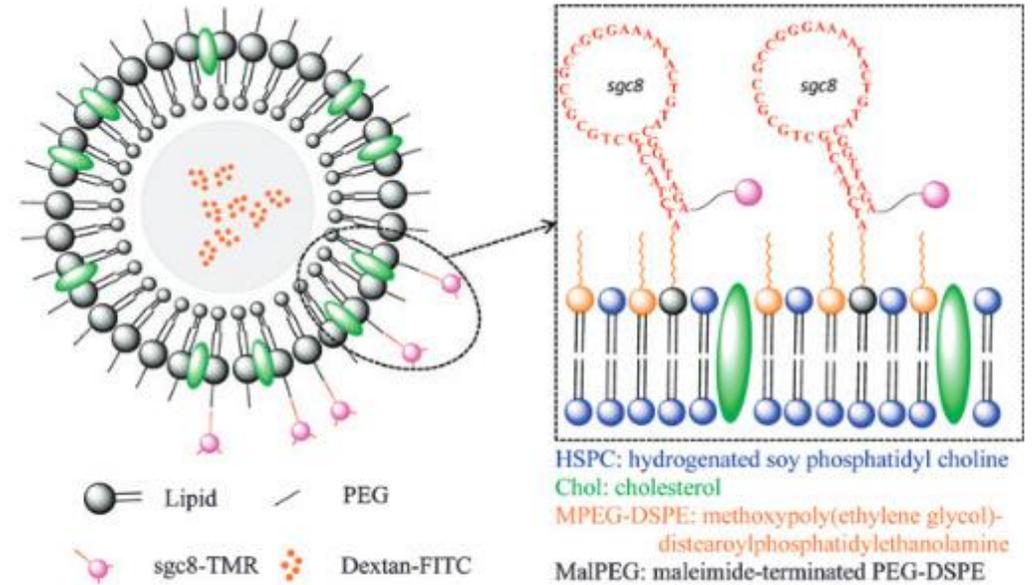
II] Systèmes supramoléculaires: *an overview*

II.6b) Programmer l'assemblage: acides nucléiques



Cao *et al.* *ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces* **2018**, 10, 33078–33087

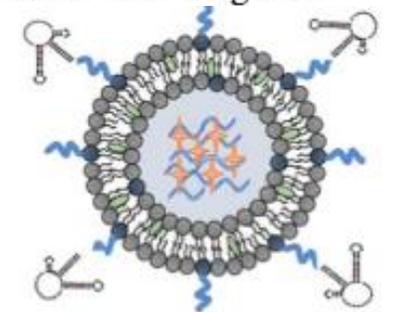
Détection



Scheme 1 Multifunctional liposome nanostructure for targeted delivery.

Kang *et al.*, *Chem. Commun.* **2010**, 46, 249–251

Alshaer *et al.*, *J. Control. Release* **2018**, 271, 98–106

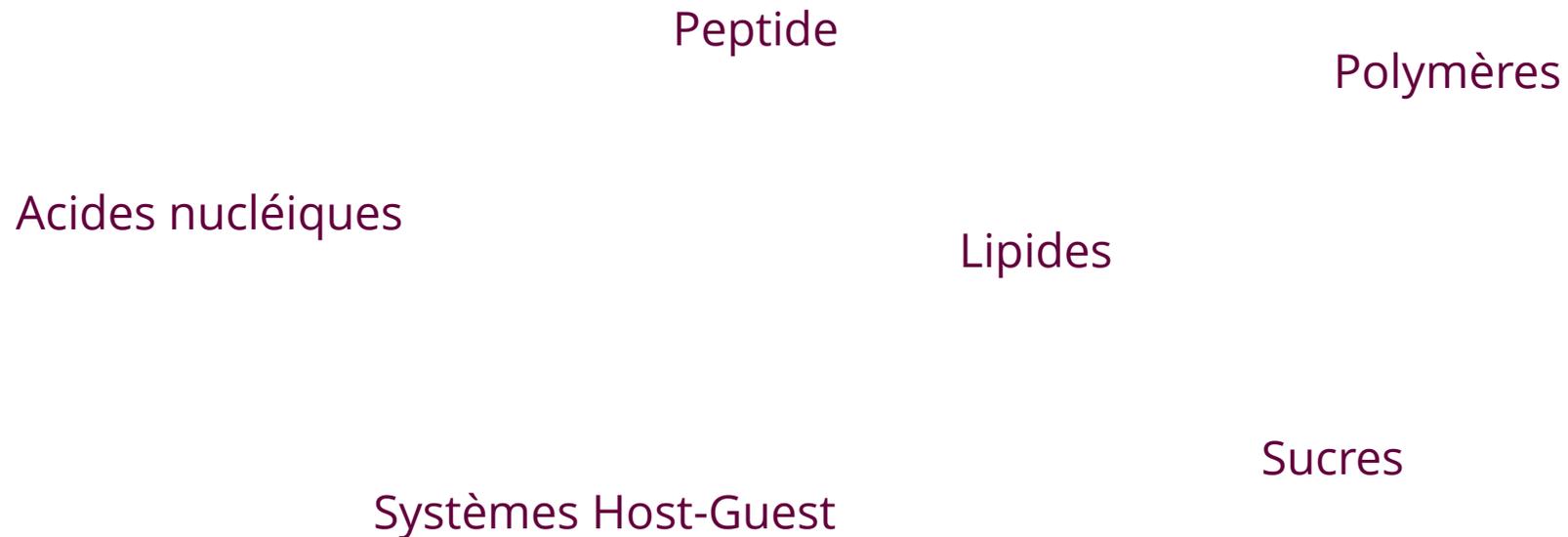


siRNA/prot \subset lip-Apt1

II] Systèmes supramoléculaires: *an overview*

II.6b) Programmer l'assemblage: systèmes hybrides

Systèmes hybrides = association covalente de molécules de classes diverses

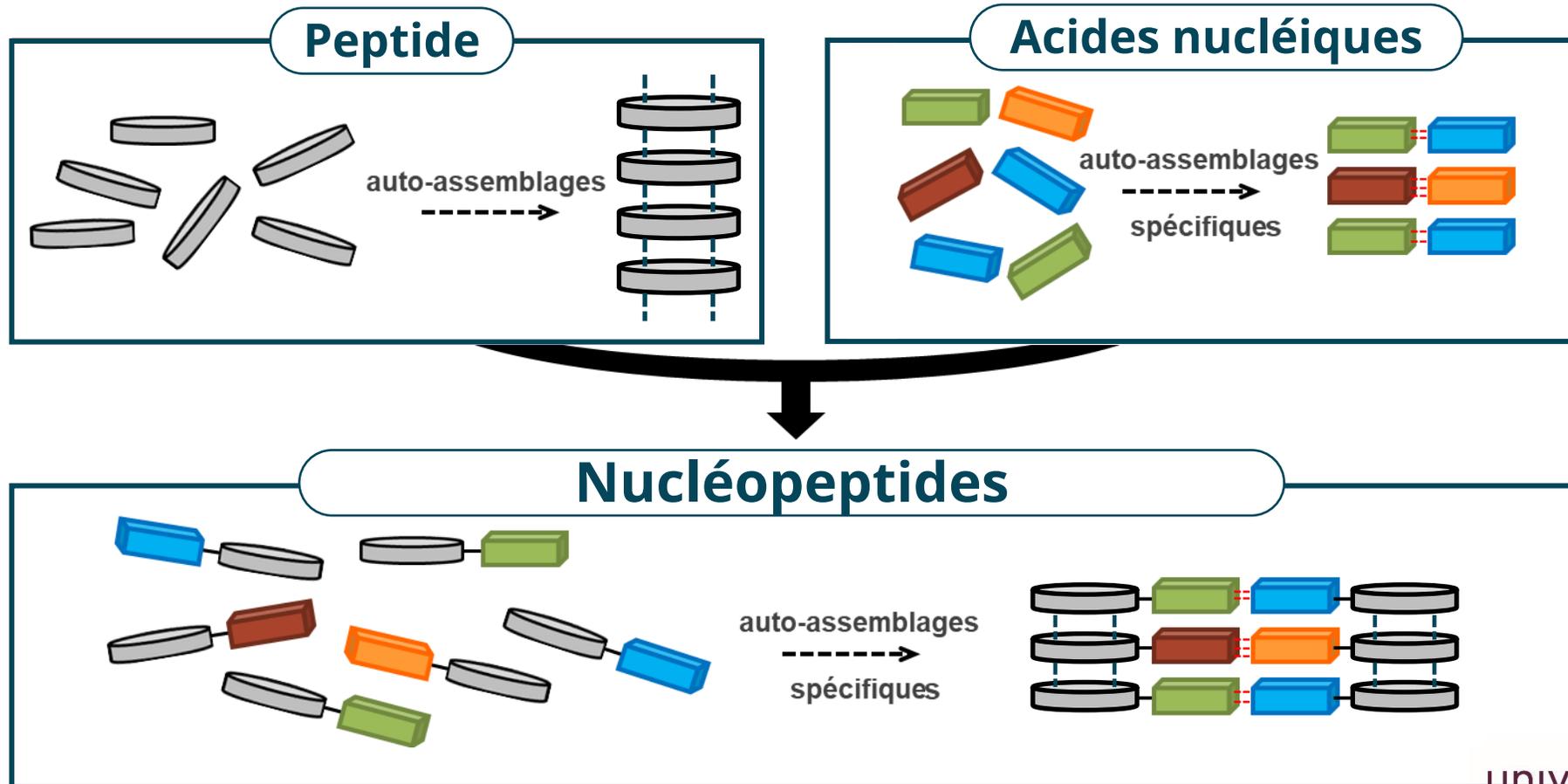


II] Systèmes supramoléculaires: *an overview*

II.6b) Programmer l'assemblage: systèmes hybrides

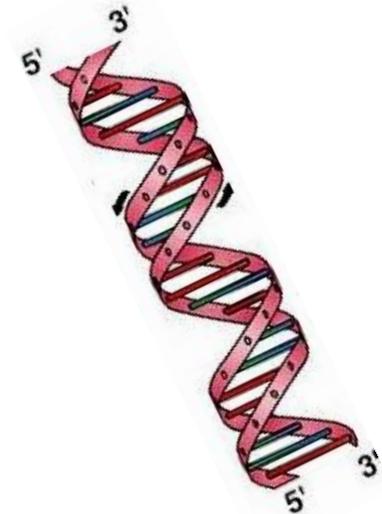
Systèmes hybrides = association covalente de molécules de classes diverses

Exemple : Nucléo-peptides

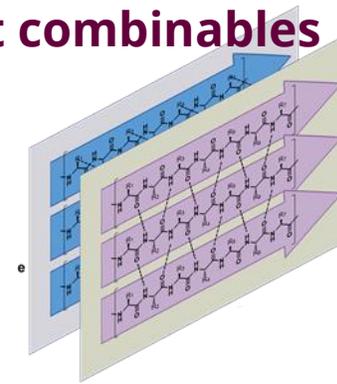
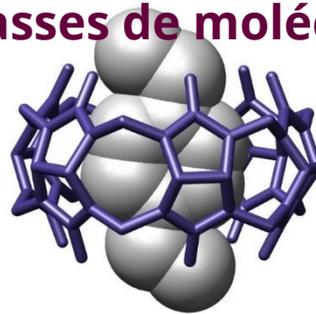
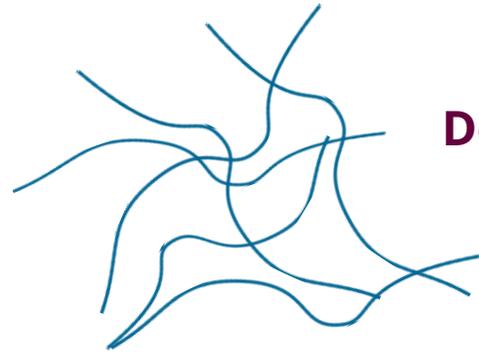


II] Systèmes supramoléculaires: *an overview*

II.7) Conclusion



De nombreuses classes de molécules disponibles et combinables



Différentes propriétés, possibilité de les moduler en modifiant la structure primaire

Affinité intermoléculaires

Equilibre hydrophile/hydrophobe

Stabilité interfaciale

Répartition des charges

Programmation spécifique

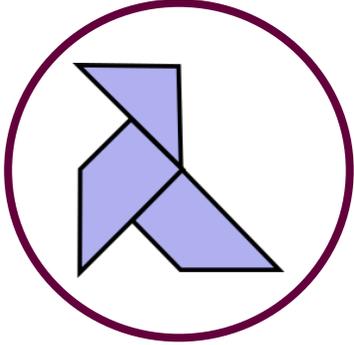
et avantages pour des applications différentes

III] Vers les applications

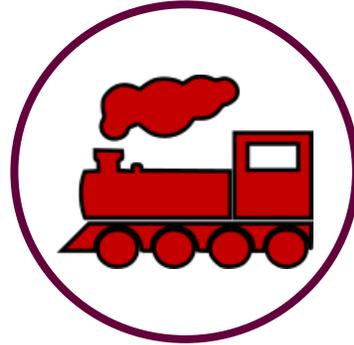
III] Vers les applications

III.1) Exemples particuliers

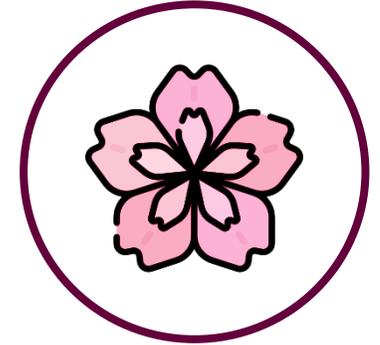
ADN origami



ADN Nanotrains et aptamère



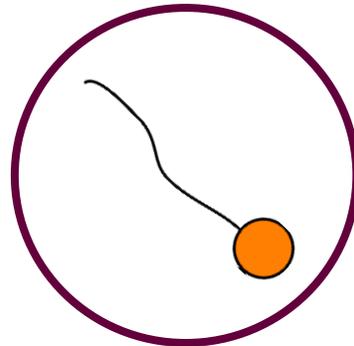
ADN Nanoflowers



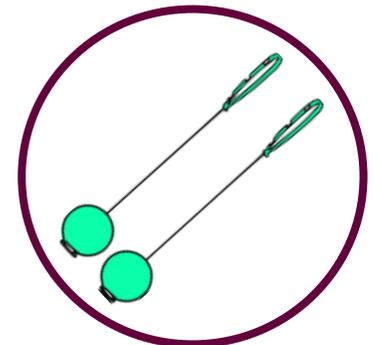
Responsive peptides



Peptides amphiphiles



Bola-amphiphiles



III] Vers les applications

III.1) Exemples particuliers

1-5 slides = 5-10 minutes

Définir le sujet en identifiant les classes de molécules impliquées, les interactions supramoléculaires impliquées

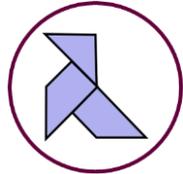
Présenter l'exemple en particulier décrit dans l'article

Imaginer ou décrire une application possible dans le domaine biomédical

Objectif : Présenter à vos camarades des exemples particuliers d'assemblages supramoléculaires

III] Vers les applications

III.1) Exemples particuliers



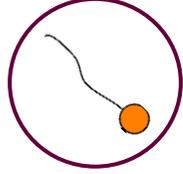
ADN origami



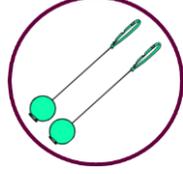
ADN Nanotrains



ADN Nanoflowers



Peptides amphiphiles



Bola-amphiphiles



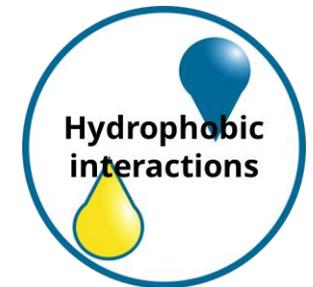
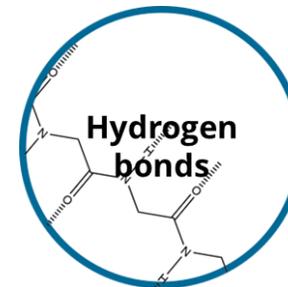
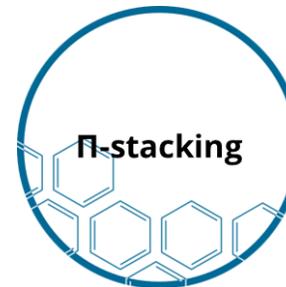
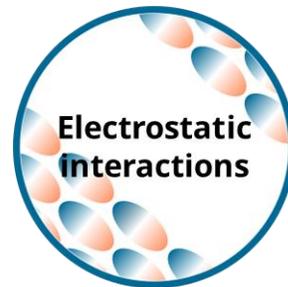
Responsive peptides

Définir le sujet

Identifier les classes de molécules impliquées, les interactions supramoléculaires impliquées

Présenter l'exemple en particulier décrit dans l'article

Imaginer ou décrire une application possible dans le domaine biomédical



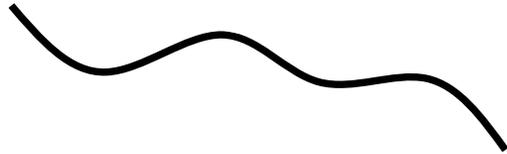
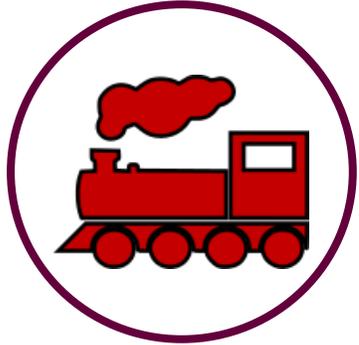
Images issues d'articles scientifiques avec leur source, svp

III] Vers les applications

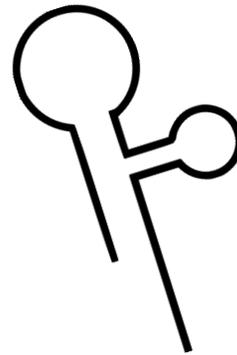
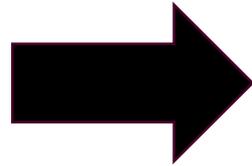
ADN Nanotrains
et aptamère

Self-assembled, aptamer-tethered DNA nanotrains for targeted transport of molecular drugs in cancer theranostics

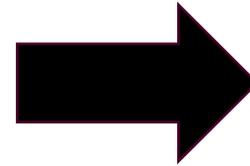
Zhu *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.*, 2013, **110** (20), 7998–8003



ADN ou ARN



3D structure

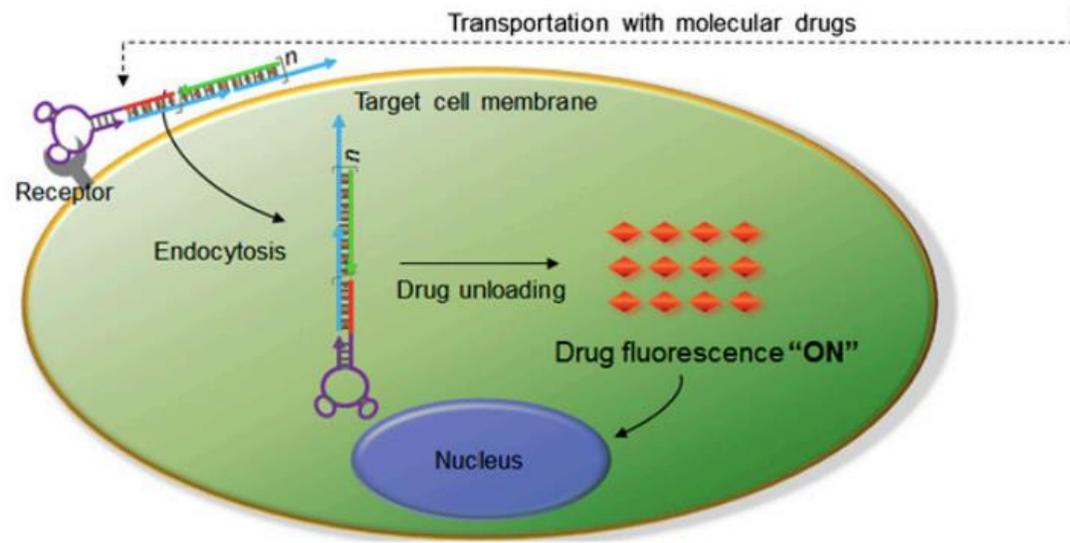
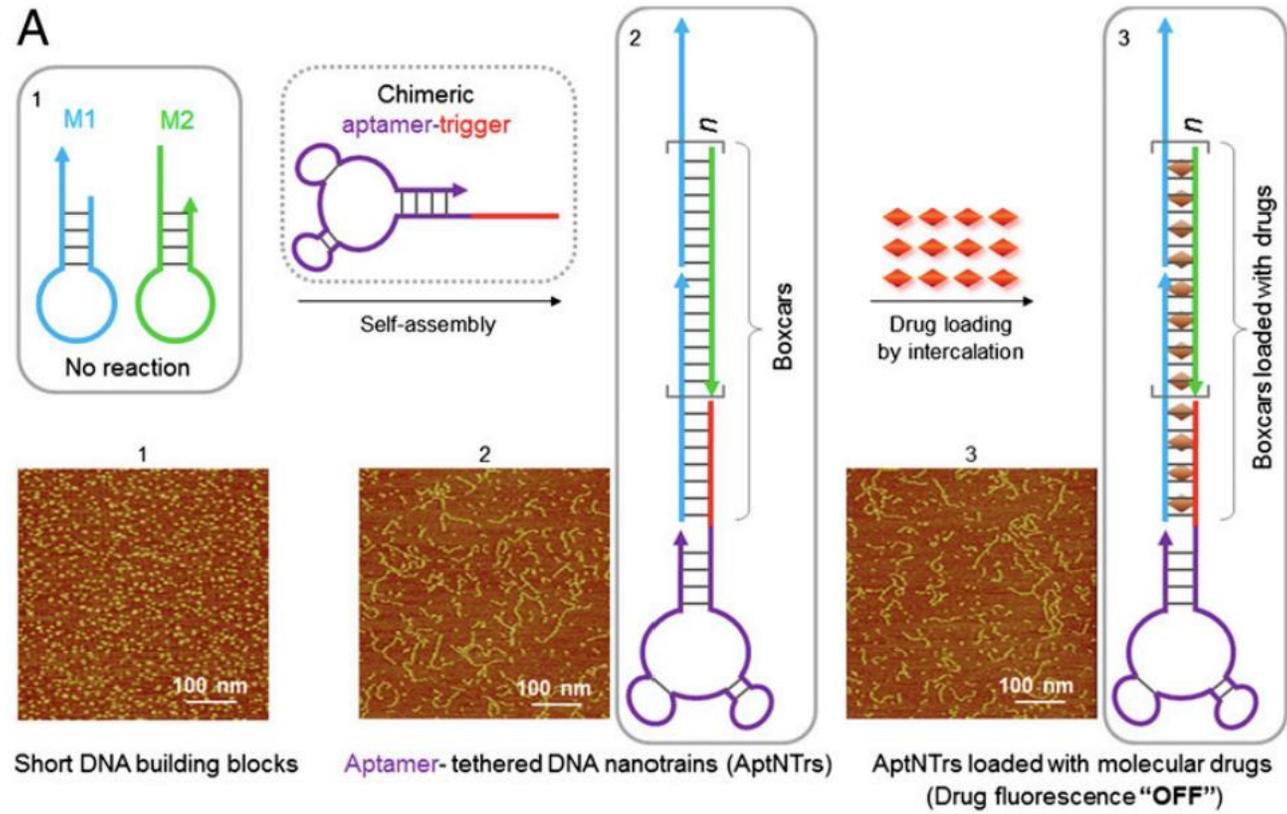
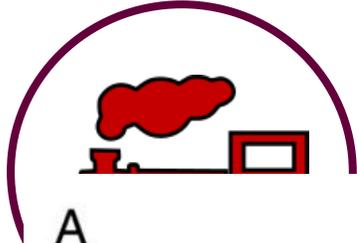


III] Vers les applications

ADN Nanotrains
et aptamère

Self-assembled, aptamer-tethered DNA nanotrains for targeted transport of molecular drugs in cancer theranostics

Zhu *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.*, 2013, **110** (20), 7998–8003

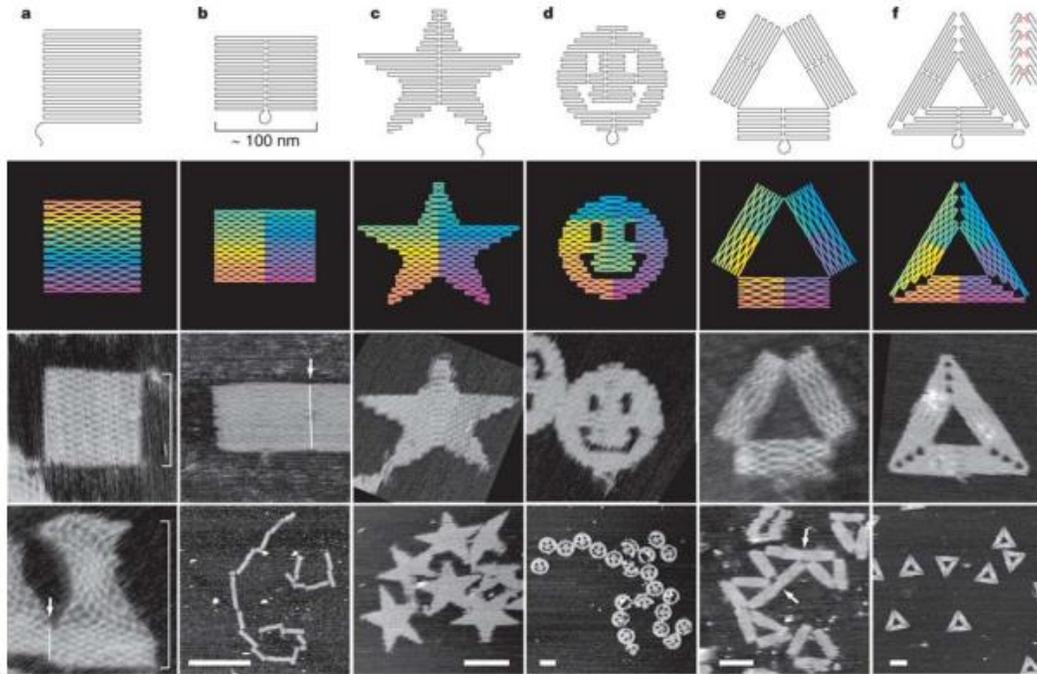
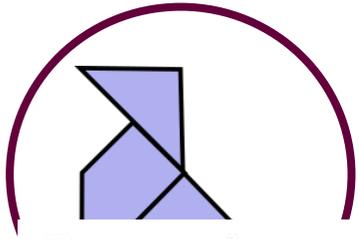


III] Vers les applications

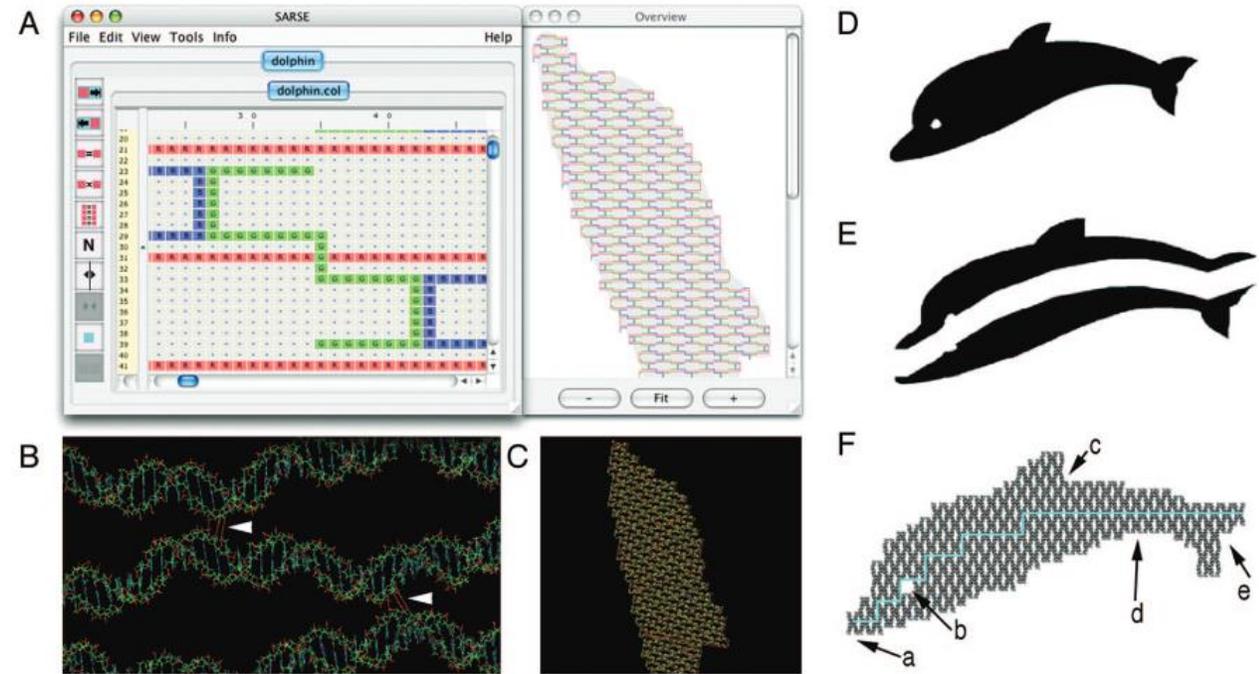
ADN origami

Self-assembly of a nanoscale DNA box with a controllable lid

Andersen *et al.*, *Nature*, 2009, **459**, 73-76



Rothmund *et al.*, *Nature*, 2006, **440**, 297-302

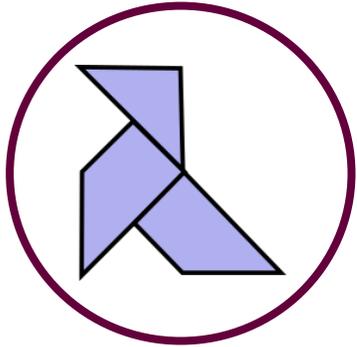


Andersen *et al.*, *ACS Nano*, 2008, **2** (6), 1213-1218

Precise assembly conditions

III] Vers les applications

ADN origami



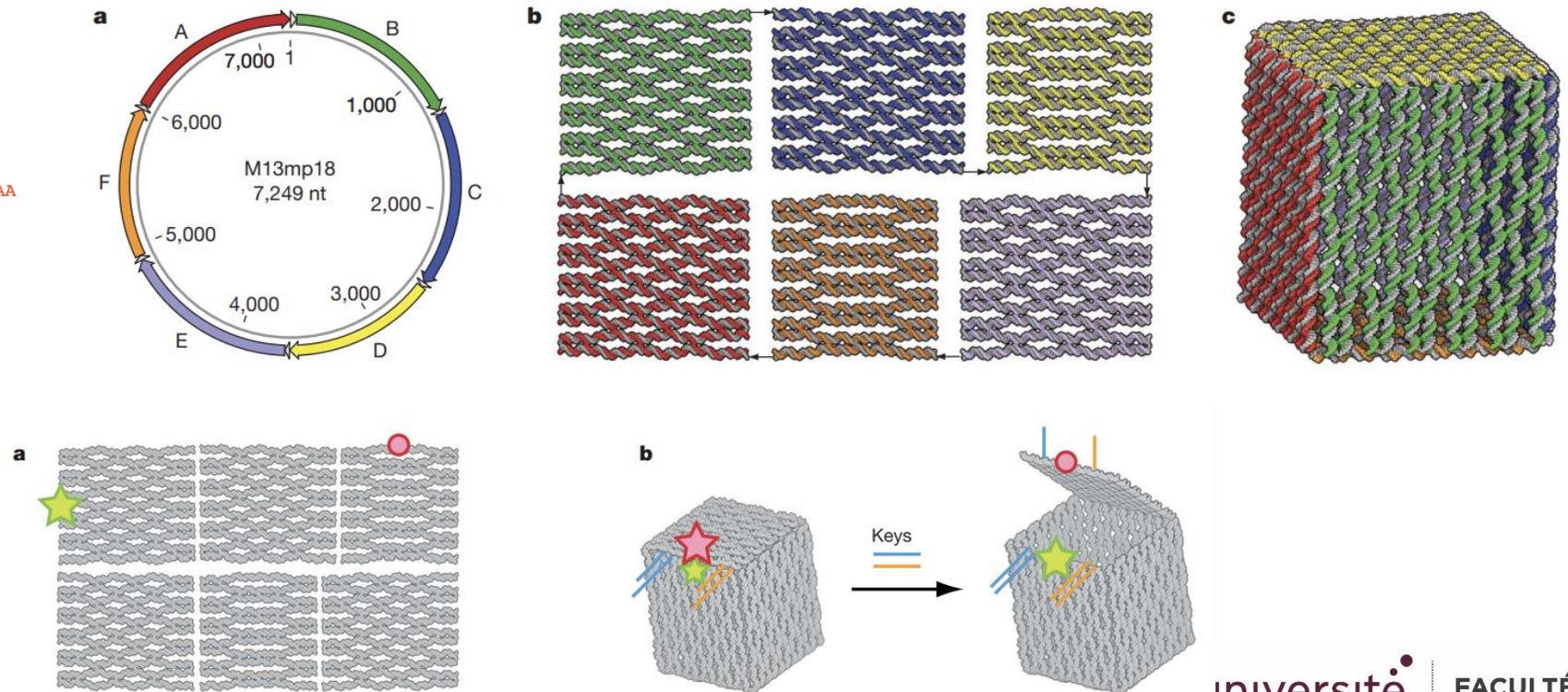
Face A

A-13, 118
 A-17, 14
 A-17, 46
 A-17, 78
 A-23, 31
 A-23, 63
 A-23, 95
 A-37, 14
 A-37, 46
 A-37, 78
 A-37, 110
 A-43, 31
 A-43, 63
 A-43, 95
 A-57, 14
 A-57, 46
 A-57, 78
 A-57, 110
 A-63, 31
 A-63, 63

ATACAGTAACAGTACCTTAACGTCAGATGAATTTTTTGAGTAA
 ATTACCTGTTTTGGATTACTTCTGAAATAATCCT
 CAAAATCGACCTACCATATCAAAATCCTGATT
 GGATTGCGCCAGAAATAAGAAATTAACCACCA
 GGGTTAGACGCAGAGGCGAATTATTCATTTCA
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 GATTGTTTTTTGATTAGAGCCGTCATGCCTAAC
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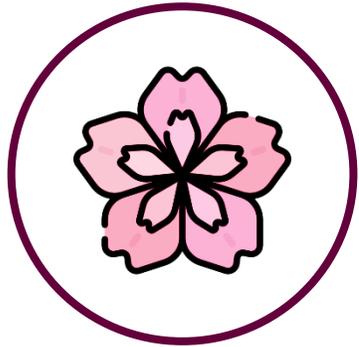
Self-assembly of a nanoscale DNA box with a controllable lid

Andersen *et al.*, *Nature*, 2009, **459**, 73-76



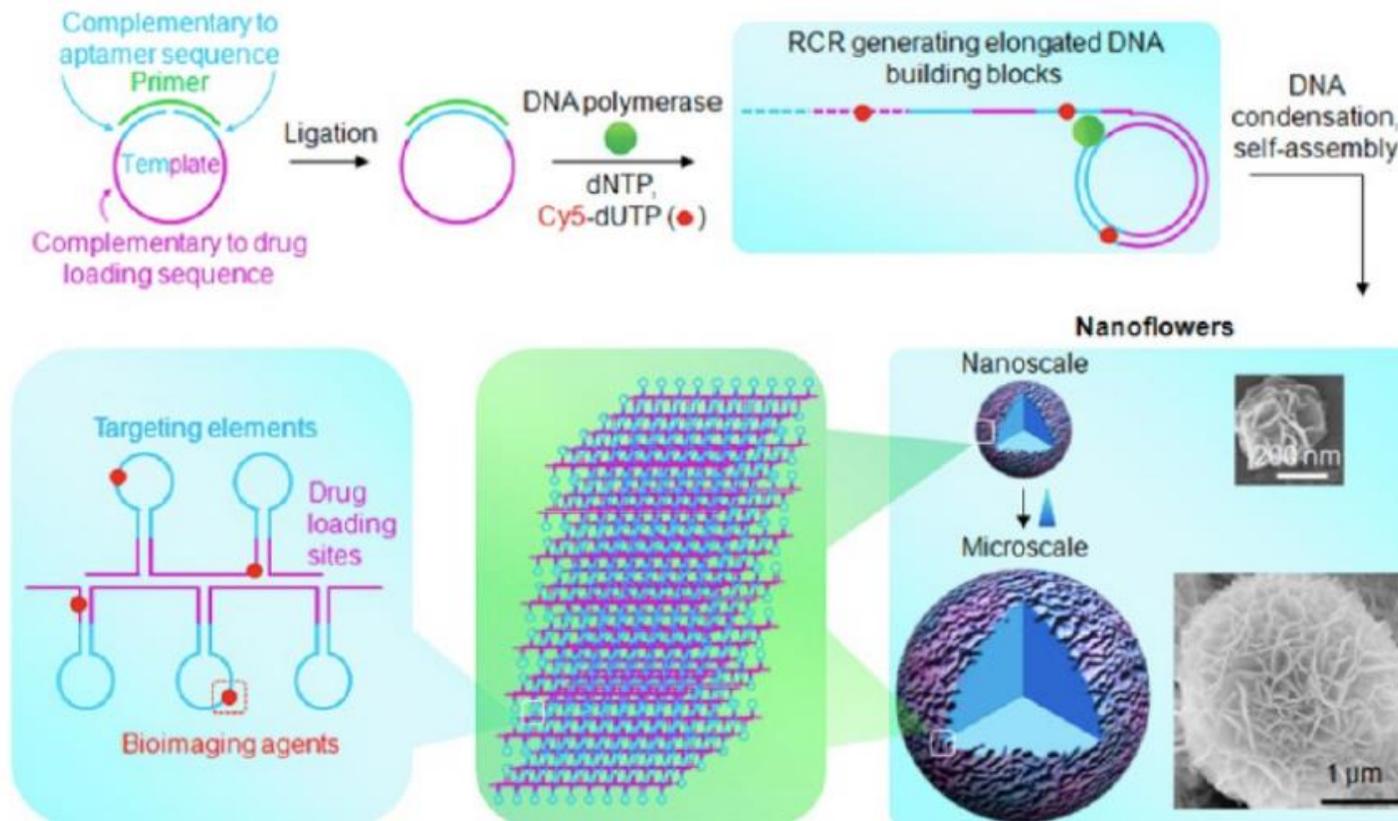
III] Vers les applications

ADN Nanoflowers



Noncanonical Self-Assembly of Multifunctional DNA Nanoflowers for Biomedical Applications

Zhu *et al.*, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2013, **135**, 16438-16445



III] Vers les applications

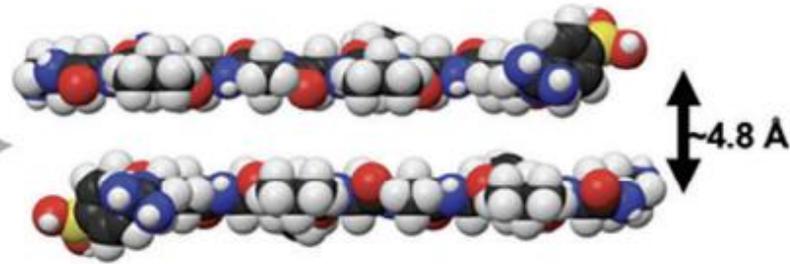
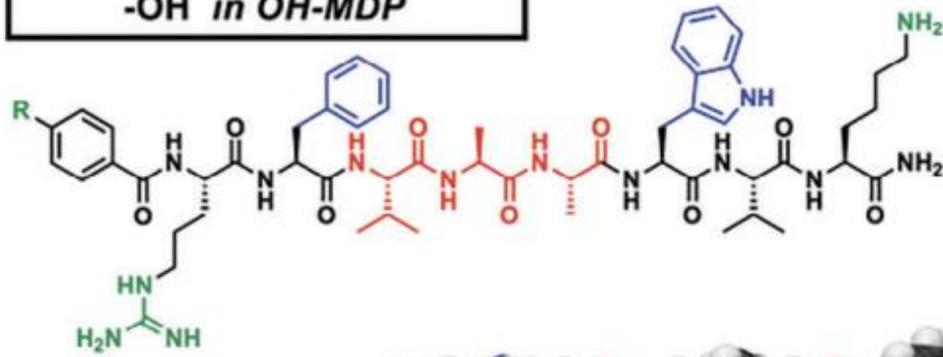
Responsive peptides

Glucose-Triggered Gelation of Supramolecular Peptide Nanocoils with Glucose-Binding Motifs



Yu et al., *Adv. Mater.* 2023, 2311498

R =
 -B(OH)₂ in PBA-MDP
 -COOH in COOH-MDP
 -OH in OH-MDP



Antiparallel Dimer

Amino acids	
<p>Nonpolar aliphatic amino acids</p> <p>Glycine (Gly, G)</p> <p>Alanine (Ala, A)</p> <p>Valine (Val, V)</p> <p>Leucine (Leu, L)</p> <p>Isoleucine (Ile, I)</p> <p>Methionine (Met, M)</p>	<p>Aromatic amino acids</p> <p>Proline (Pro, P)</p> <p>Phenylalanine (Phe, F)</p> <p>Tyrosine (Tyr, Y)</p> <p>Tryptophan (Trp, W)</p>
<p>Polar aliphatic amino acids</p> <p>Cysteine (Cys, C)</p> <p>Serine (Ser, S)</p> <p>Threonine (Thr, T)</p> <p>Asparagine (Asp, B)</p> <p>Glutamine (Gln, Q)</p>	
<p>Basic amino acids</p> <p>Histidine (His, H)</p> <p>Arginine (Arg, R)</p> <p>Lysine (Lys, K)</p>	<p>Acidic amino acids</p> <p>Aspartic acid (Asp, D)</p> <p>Glutamic acid (Glu, E)</p>

Jorsh et al., *J. Sens. Sens. Syst.* 2016, 5, 229-235

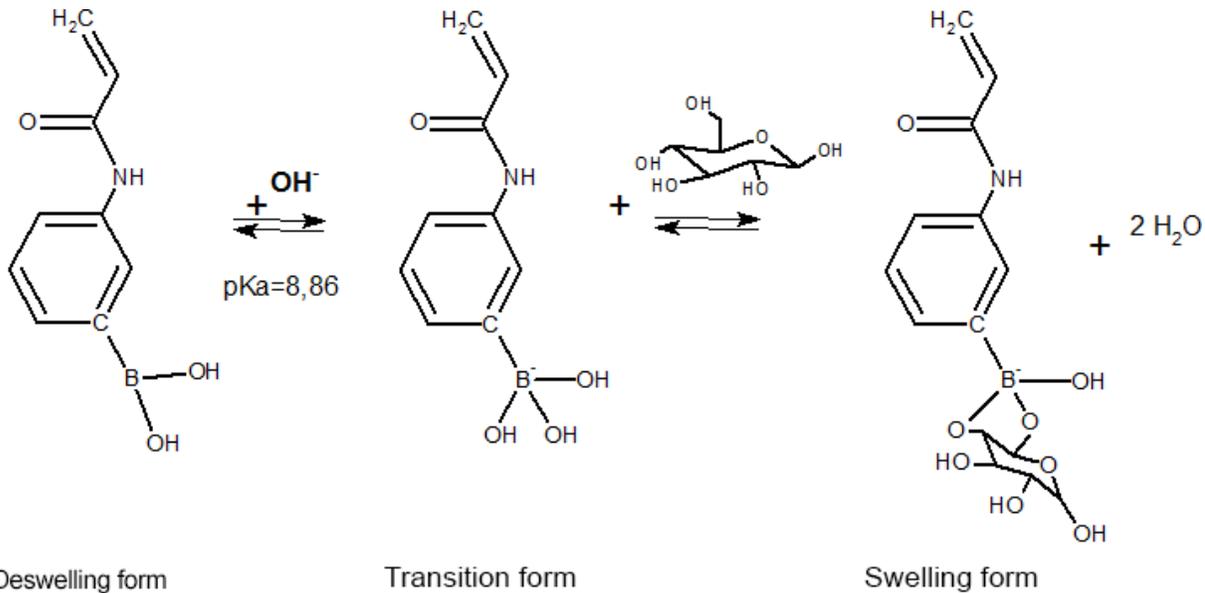
Structure et classification des acides aminés protéinogènes

III] Vers les applications

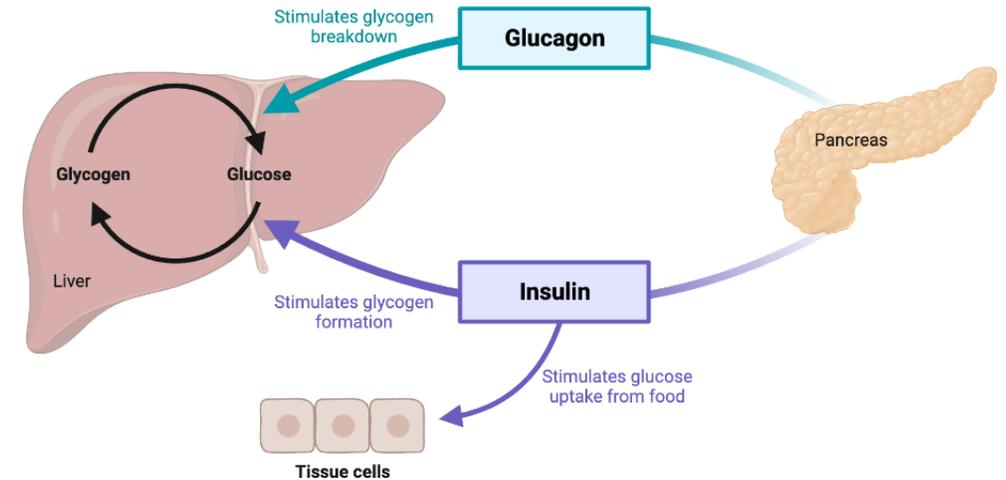
Responsive peptides

Glucose-Triggered Gelation of Supramolecular Peptide Nanocoils with Glucose-Binding Motifs

Yu *et al.*, *Adv. Mater.* 2023, 2311498



Functions of Insulin and Glucagon

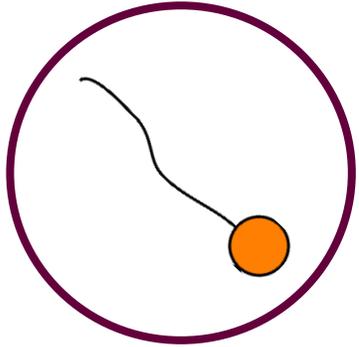


III] Vers les applications

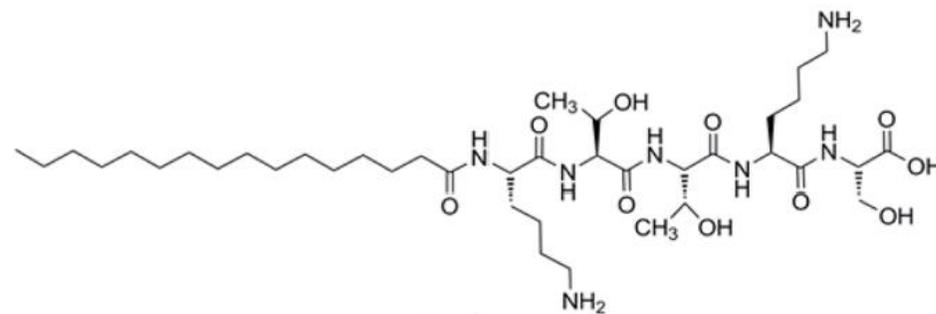
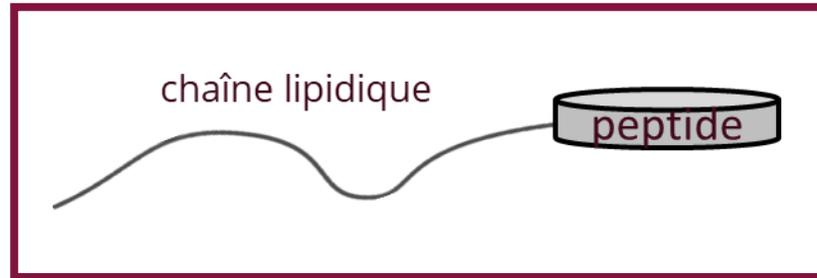
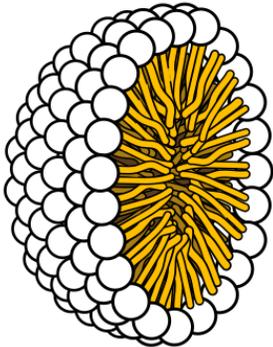
Peptides amphiphiles

Collagen Stimulating Effect of Peptide Amphiphile C16-KTTKS on Human Fibroblasts

Jones *et al.*, *Mol. Pharmaceutics*, 2013, **10**, 1063-1069

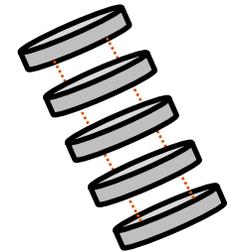


Micelle



Hydrophobic Palmitoyl C₁₆ side chain

Hydrophilic Lys-Thr-Thr-Lys-Ser residues

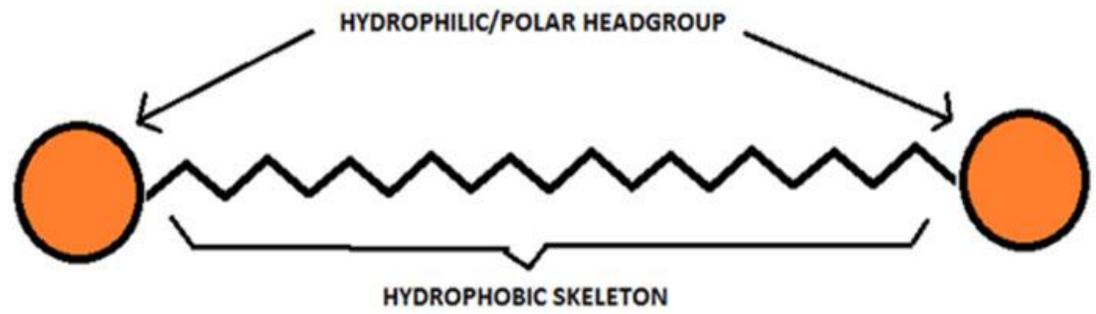
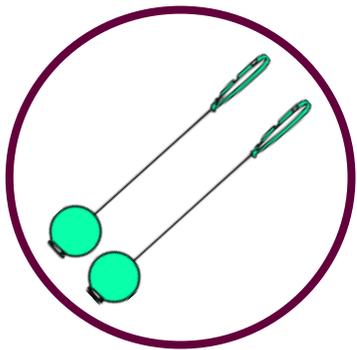


III] Vers les applications

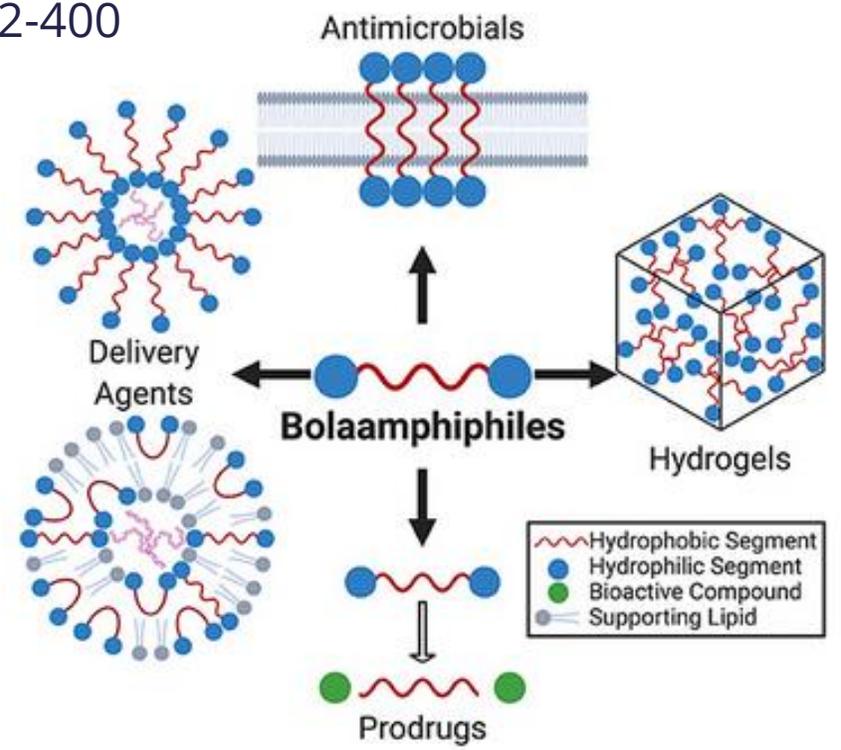
Bola-amphiphiles

Lactose-ornithine bolaamphiphiles for efficient gene delivery in vitro

Jain et al., *Int. J. Pharm.*, 2012, **423**, 392-400



Structure générale des bola-amphiphiles



Applications possibles pour les bola-amphiphiles

Hughes et al., *Front. Chem.*, 2021, **Vol 8**, 2020

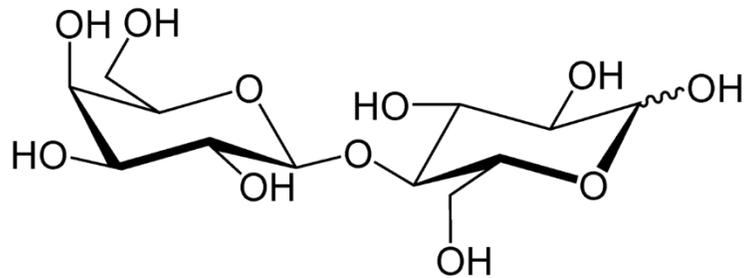
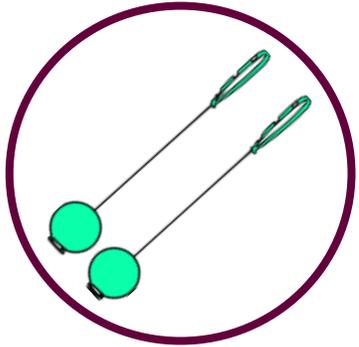
Fariya et al., *Adv. Pharm. Bull.*, 2014, **4** (Suppl 2), 483-491

III] Vers les applications

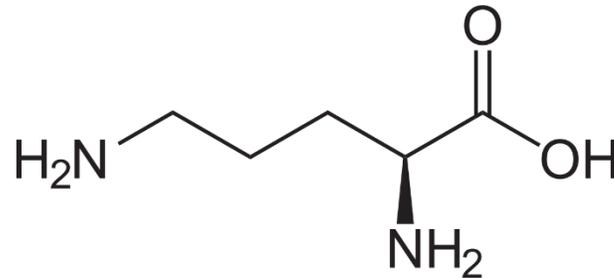
Bola-amphiphiles

Lactose-ornithine bolaamphiphiles for efficient gene delivery in vitro

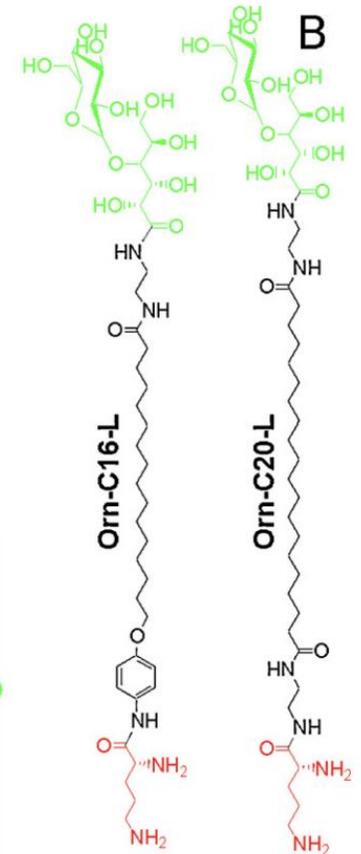
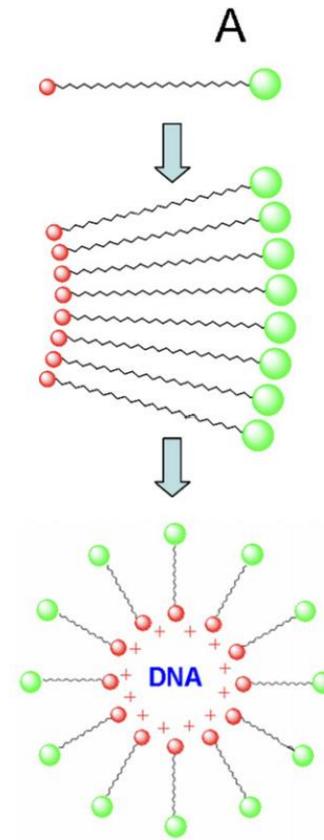
Jain et al., *Int. J. Pharm.*, 2012, **423**, 392-400



Structure moléculaire du lactose



Structure moléculaire de l'ornithine



III] Vers les applications

III.2) Propriétés et critères pour des applications biomédicales

Biosourcé

Bio-inspiré

Biocompatible

III] Vers les applications

III.2) Propriétés et critères pour des applications biomédicales

Biocompatible

Toxicité

Immunogénéicité

Dégradabilité/Métabolisation

III] Vers les applications

III.2) Propriétés et critères pour des applications biomédicales

Biocompatible

Toxicité

Immunogénéicité

Dégradabilité/Métabolisation

Matériaux

Auto-réparation (self healing)

Seringabilité/Thixotropie

Thermorégénération

Responsiveness

Nanotechnologies

Furtivité

Ciblage

Pharmacocinétique

Avantages inhérents aux systèmes supramoléculaires

III] Vers les applications

Gels, nanogels,
émulsions



Ingénierie tissulaire

Régénération osseuse,
organes ou tissus

Culture cellulaire

Substrat, matrice 3D, culture, différenciation

Gels antibactériens

Pansements actifs

Nanoparticules



Délivrance d'agents thérapeutiques

Transport, stockage, libération contrôlée

Biocapteurs

Diagnostic et théranostique

III] Vers les applications

Gels, nanogels,
émulsions



Ingénierie tissulaire

Régénération osseuse,
organes ou tissus

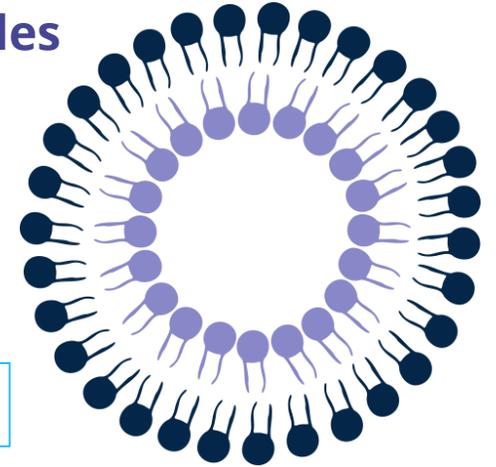
Culture cellulaire

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Gels antibactériens

Pansements actifs

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Délivrance d'agents thérapeutiques

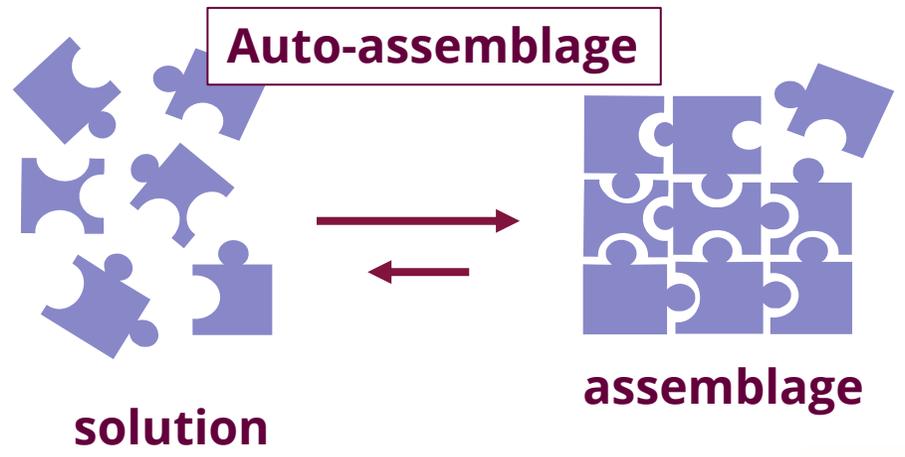
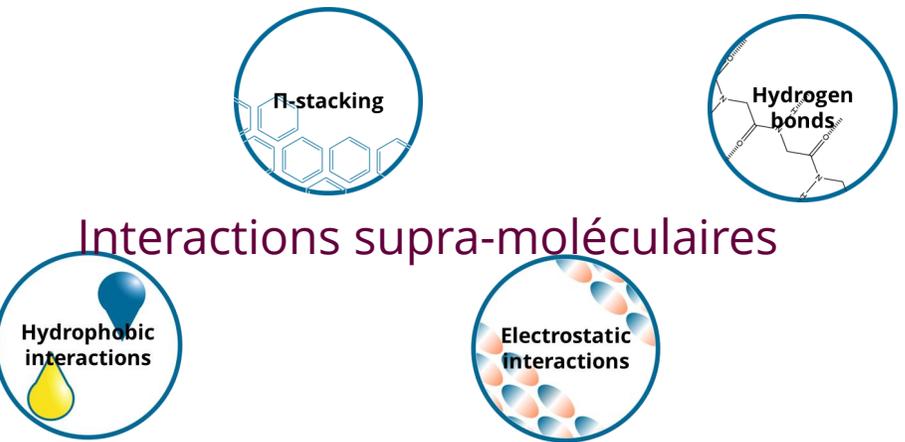
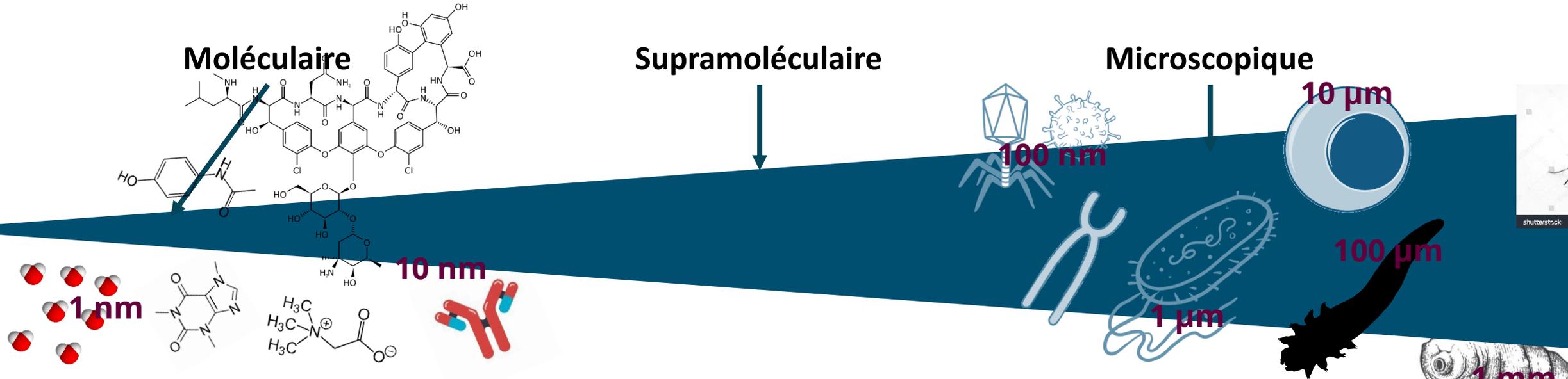
Transport, stockage, libération contrôlée

Biocapteurs

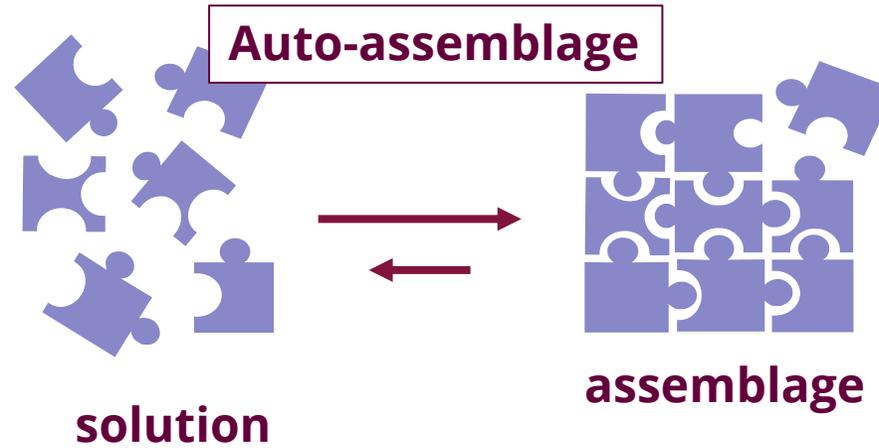
Diagnostic et théranostique

« Smart materials »

Conclusion

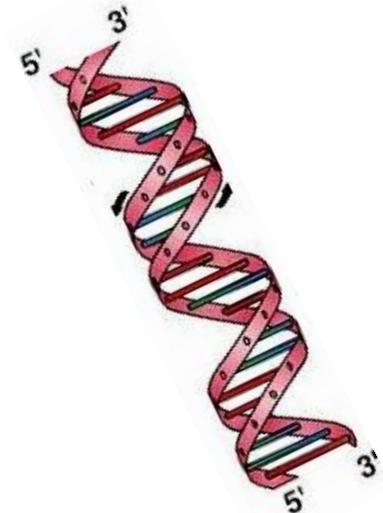
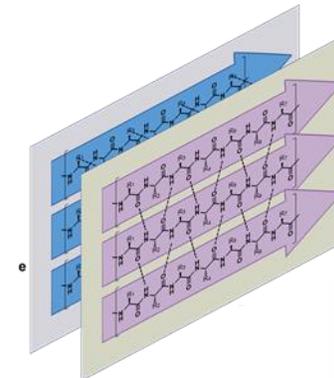
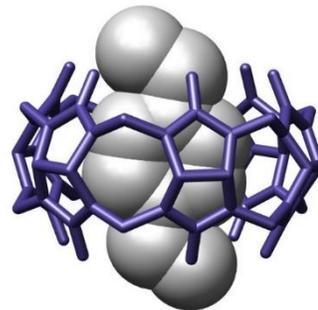
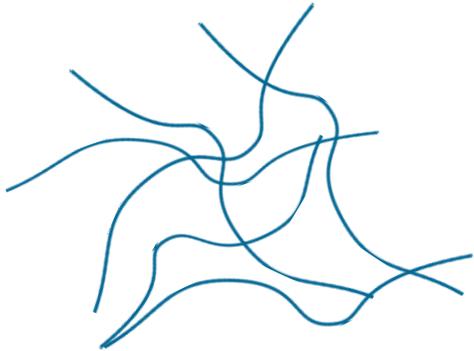
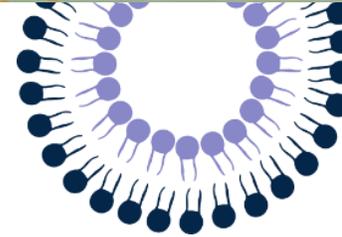
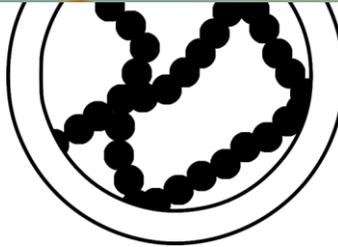


Conclusion

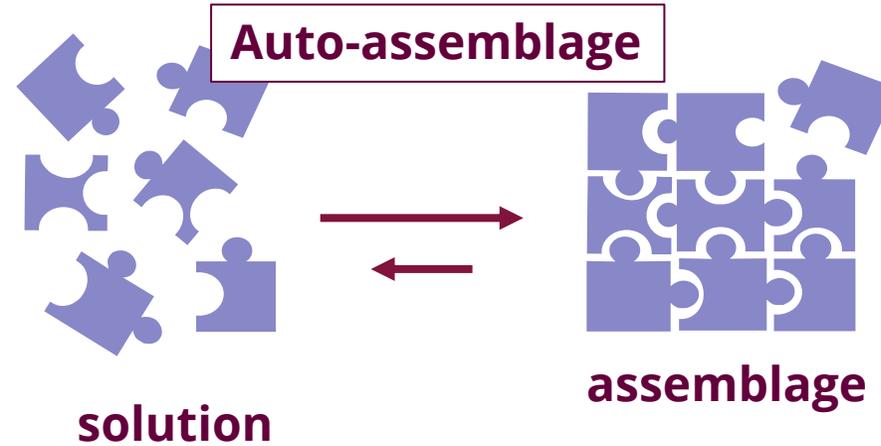


Métastable
(thermodynamiquement)

Cinétiquement piégée



Conclusion



Métastable
(thermodynamiquement)

Cinétiquement piégée



S'inspirer du vivant...

Mais créer des systèmes synthétiques au **design rationnel**
aux **propriétés sur-mesure**

adaptées aux applications recherchée

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Jean-Marie Lehn Nobel prize

<https://www.nobelprize.org/prizes/chemistry/1987/lehn/speech/>

