



# **Nanostructured Bioactive Polymeric Layers for Trapping DNA and Proteins**

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# Contents

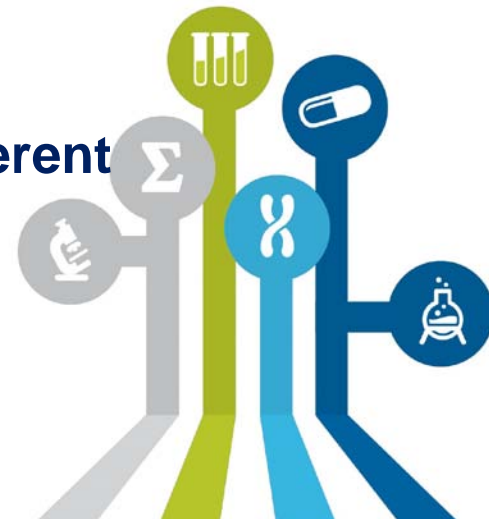
## Introduction

- Goal and approach
- Concept of sensing
- What is bioactive copolymer? and concept the polymer preparation

## Results:

- **Cationic copolymer and its nanostructured layer**
- Mechanism of a nanocavity formation**
- Mechanism of DNA trapping**
- Anionic copolymer and types of supports**
- What is BL conducting film?**
- Nanostructured layers of anionic polymer over different substrates**
- AFM study of protein trapping**

## Summary



# Introduction



*Bio***MACROMOLECULES** sensing as



**electrical  
signal**

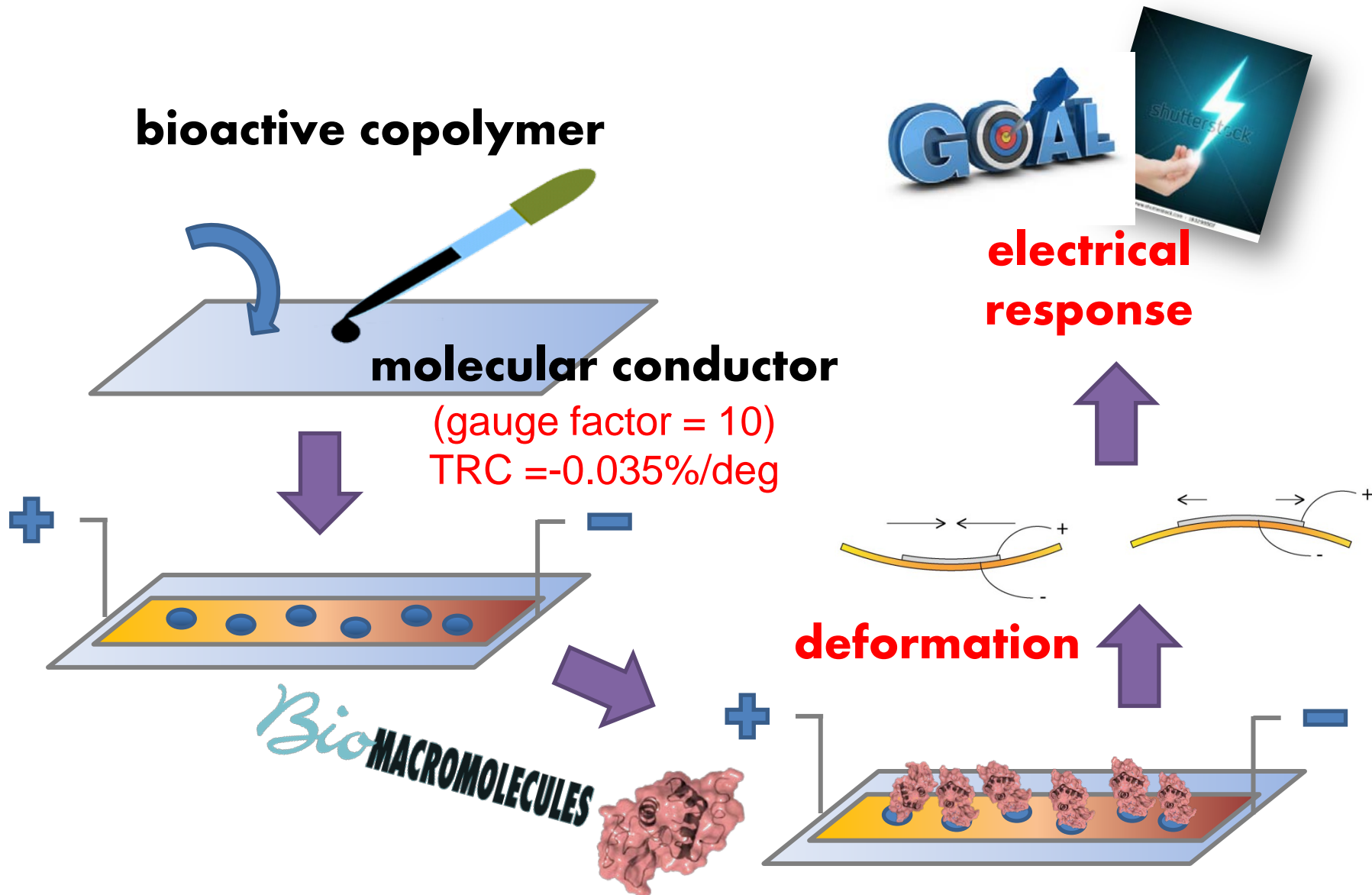
# Introduction

## ➤ approach:

Engineering the nano-structured layer of bioactive polymer over highly piezoresistive conductive layers

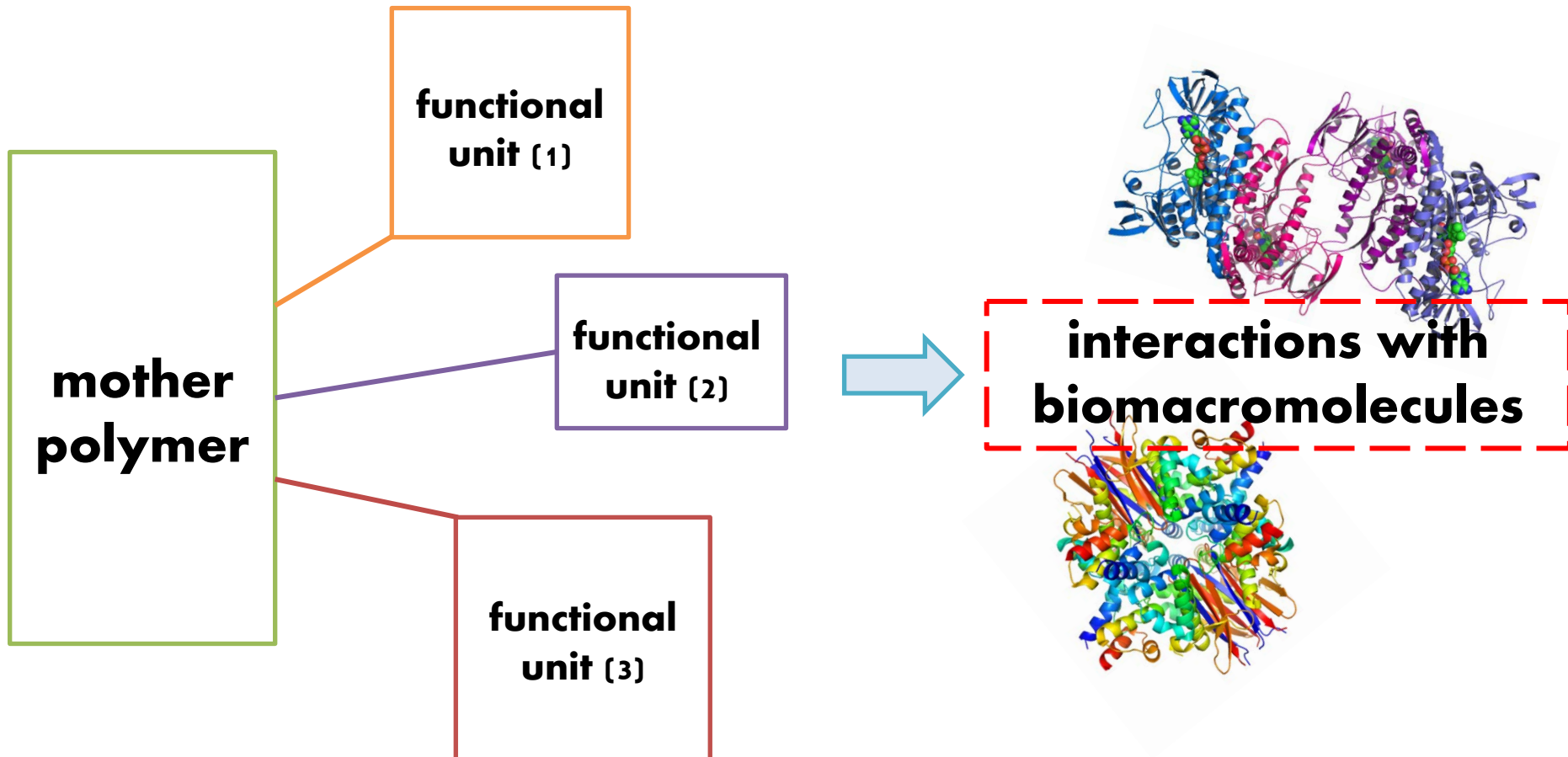


# Concept of sensing

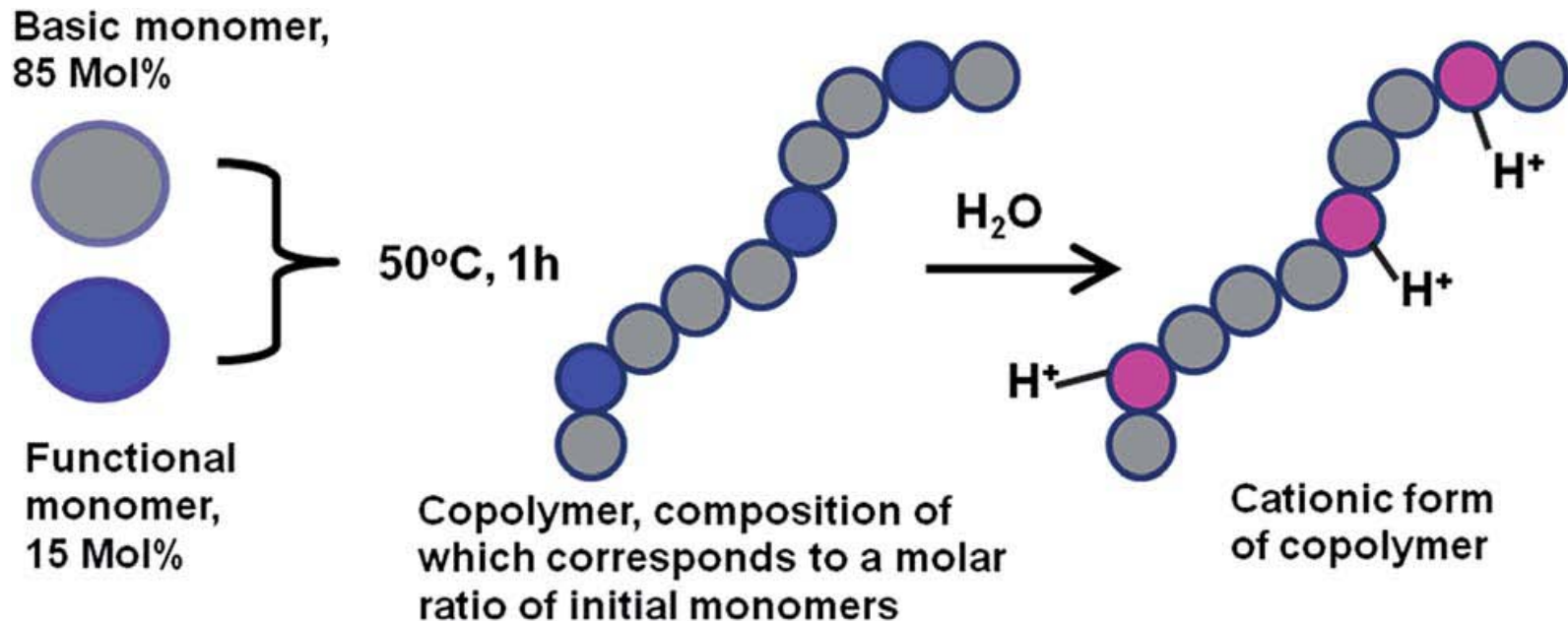


# What is bioactive polymer?

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# Concept of preparing cationic (anionic) polymers with desired DNA (protein) trapping properties

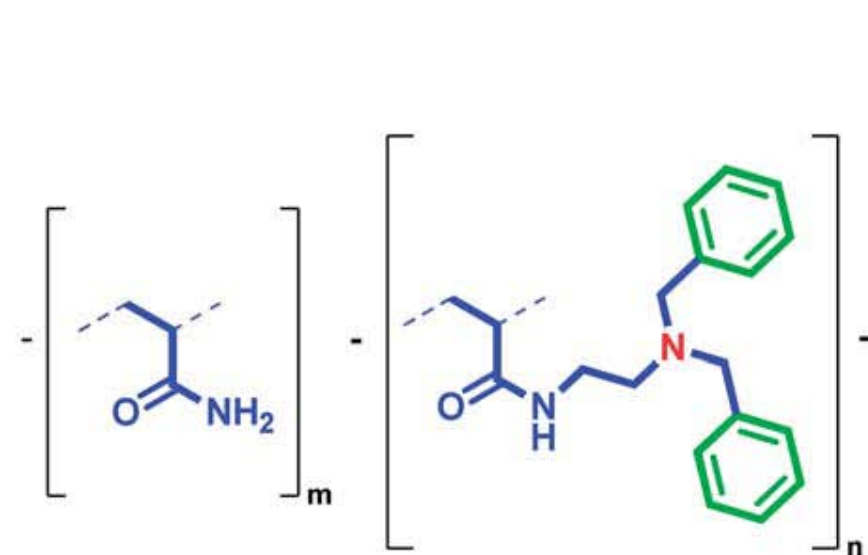


a functional group approach in combination with a free-radical copolymerization process

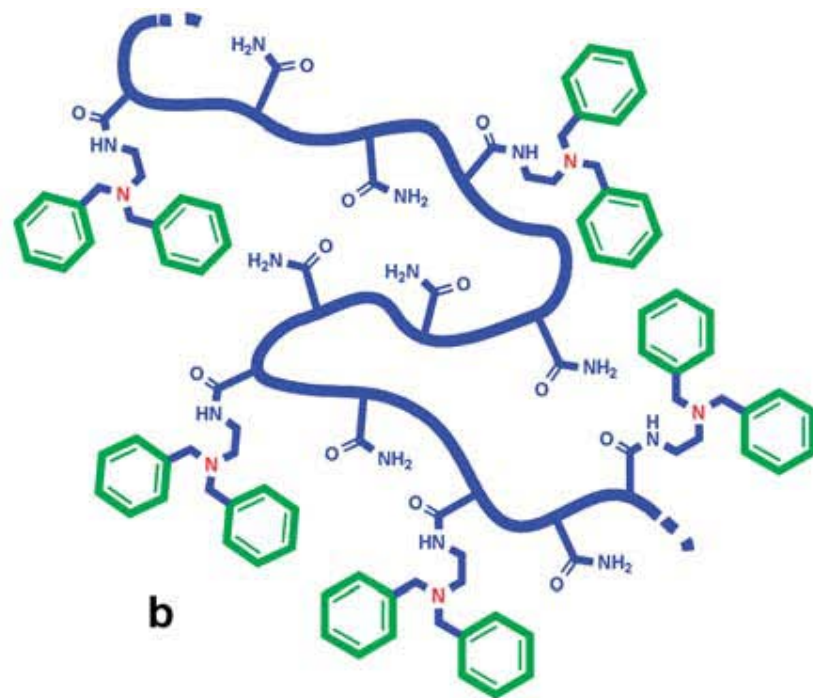


# Results:

## Bioactive cationic copolymer: N-(2-dibenzylamino-ethyl)-acrylamide



$m, n = 0, 1, 2 \dots$

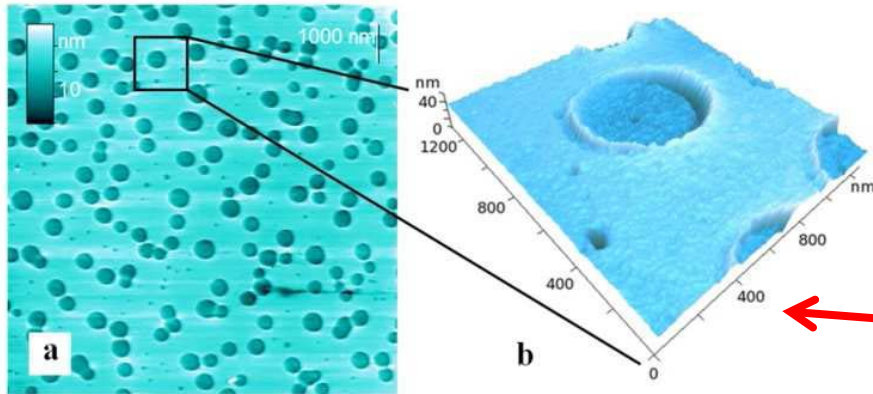


O. V. Sinitsyna, N. K. Davydova, V. N. Sergeev and E. E. Laukhina: "Nanostructured films by the self-assembly of bioactive copolymer." *RSC Adv.* 2014, **4**, 55565

O. V. Sinitsyna, N. K. Davydova, V. N. Sergeev and E. E. Laukhina Towards DNA sensing polymers: interaction between acrylamide/3-(N,Ndimethylaminopropyl)-acrylamide and DNA phagel at various N/P ratios, *RSC Adv.*, 2016, **6**, 58212

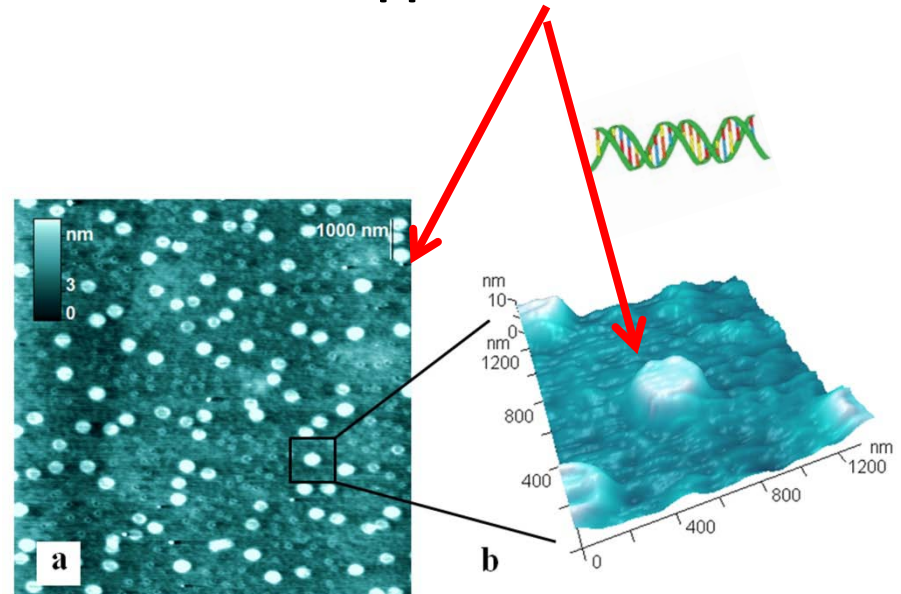


# Results:



The typical AFM images of the surface of the film over a mica crystal:  
original film

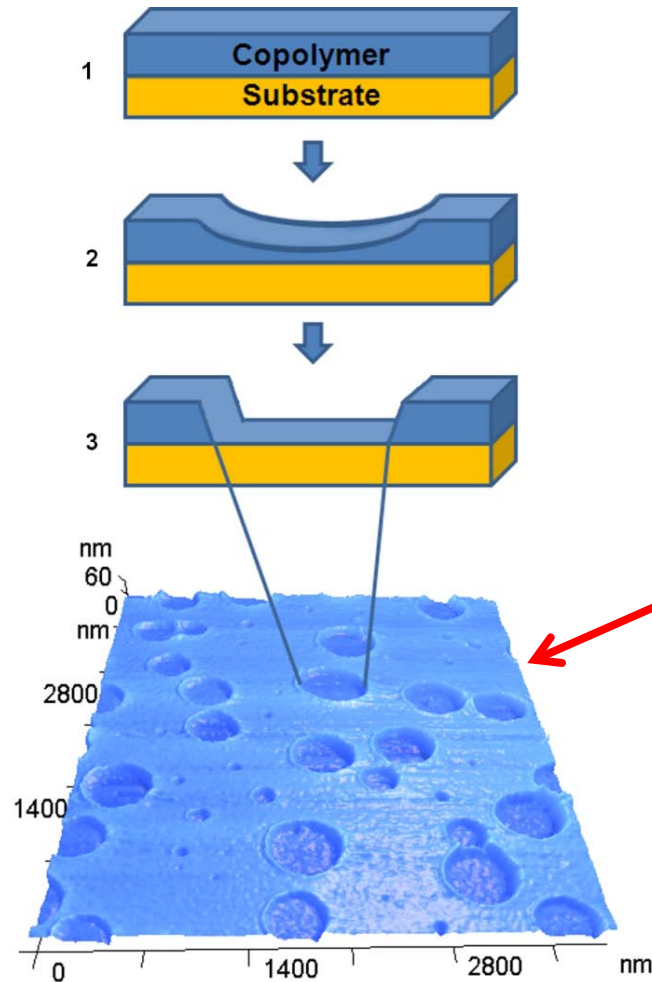
with trapped DNA molecules



0.01 mg/ml water solution of  
 $\lambda$ -phage DNA (Fermentas)

# Results:

## Mechanism of the cavity formation



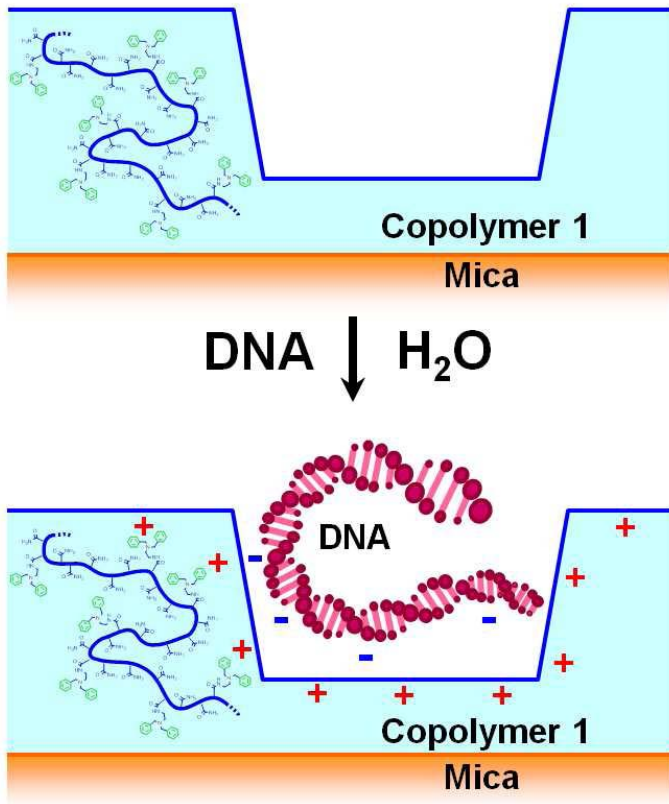
If nucleation of holes is initiated by a spontaneous (spinodal) process

high regularity of cavities will be observed in the AFM image

In this case dispersion forces are at play; this results in the unstable form of a thin film with a very high surface-to-volume ratio which in turn causes the hole to grow

# Results:

## Mechanism of DNA trapping by the nanocavities of the film based on cationic copolymer



1. The film molecules contain tertiary amine groups that are protonated in water solutions.
2. the surface of the film is positively charged when a DNA water solution comes into contact with it.
3. Film is able to trap negative charged DNA molecules using electrostatic interactions.

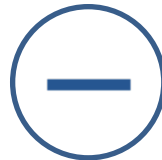
**The cavities are the most  
preferable sites for DNA  
binding !**

**their surface geometry  
provides a greatest number  
of electrostatic interactions !**

# Results:

## Bioactive anionic copolymer

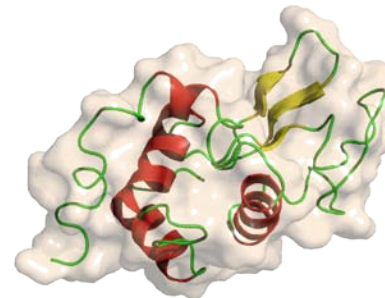
in water solution



$\pi$ - $\pi$  interactions



**positively  
charged  
proteins**



# Results:

## Film preparation

**substrates:**



**gold**



**silica**

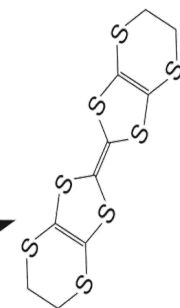
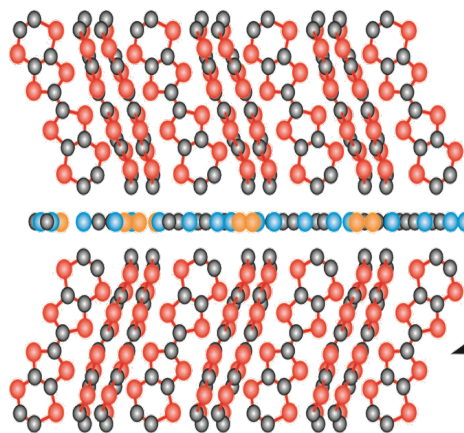


**Organic bi layer  
conducting film**

# What is BL conducting film?

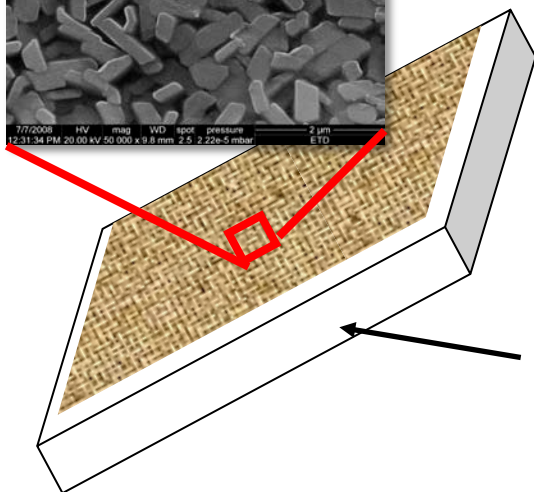
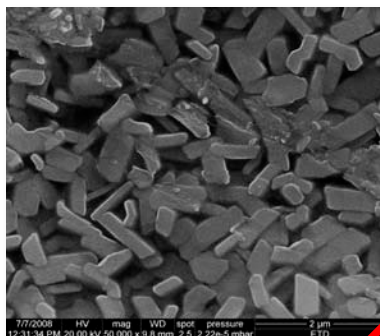


molecular conductor\*



BEDT-TTF

The layer of a  
**BEDT-TTF**-based  
organic molecular  
conductor

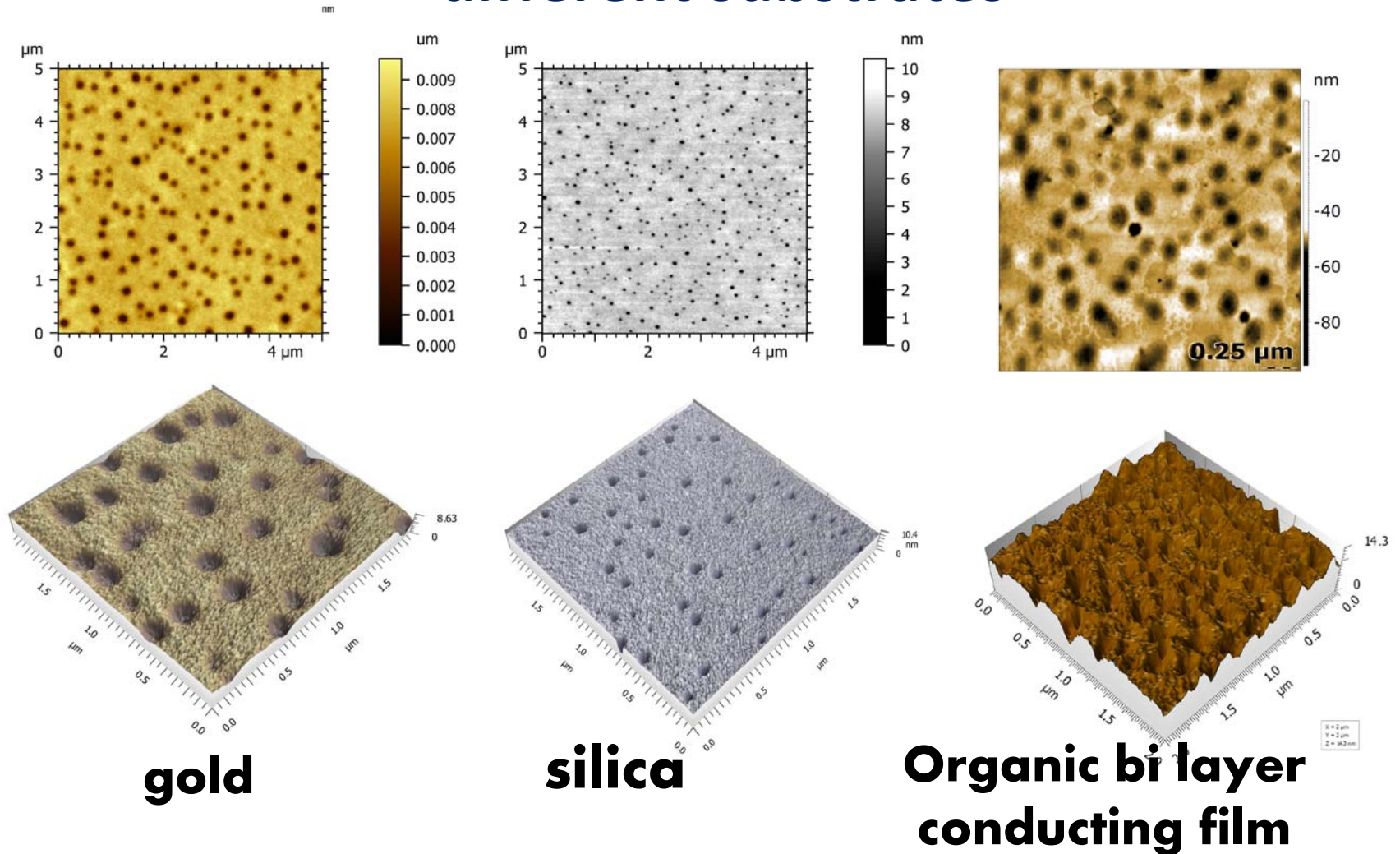


Polycarbonates  
film (5-30  $\mu\text{m}$ )

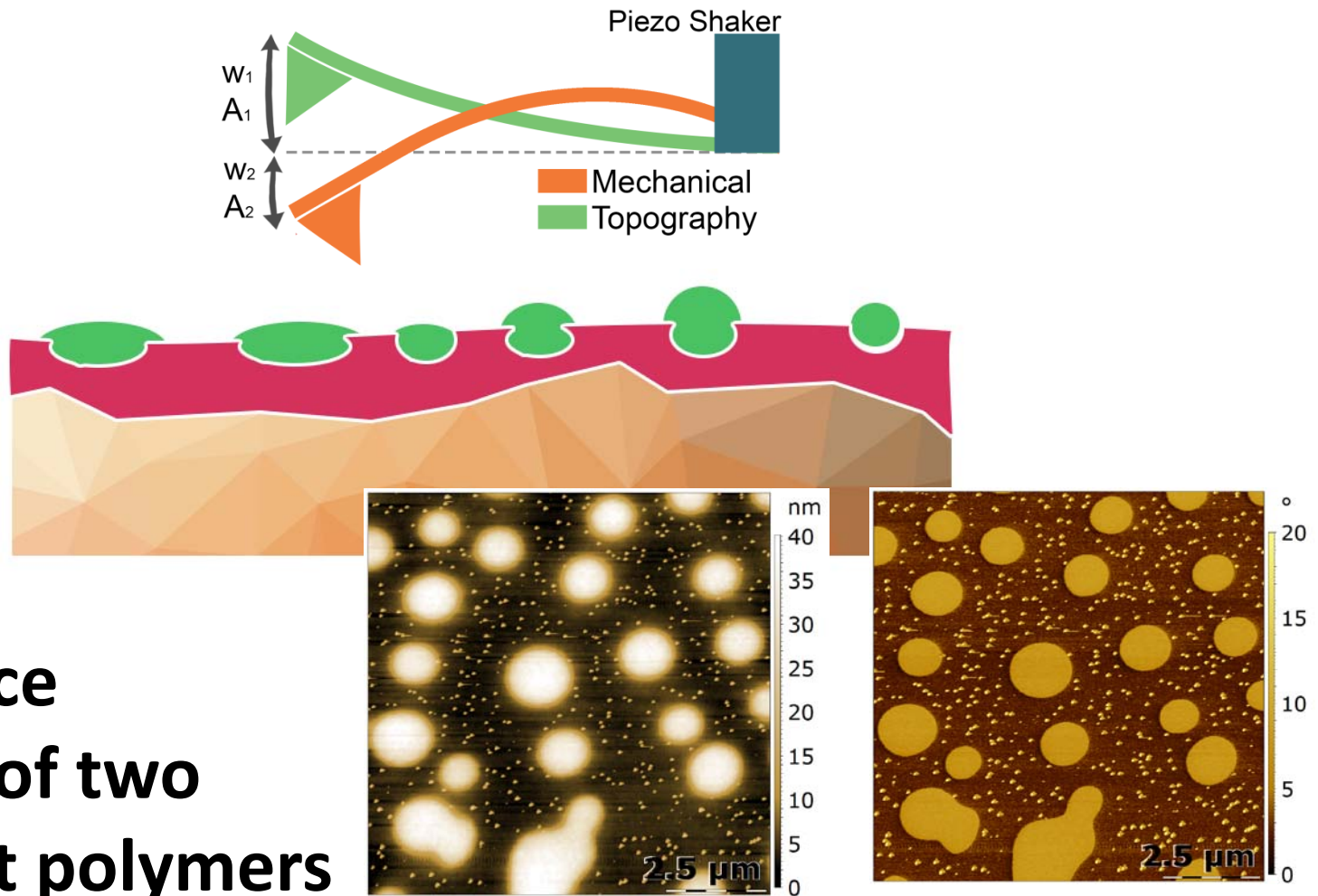


# Results:

## AFM images of the anionic polymer over different substrates



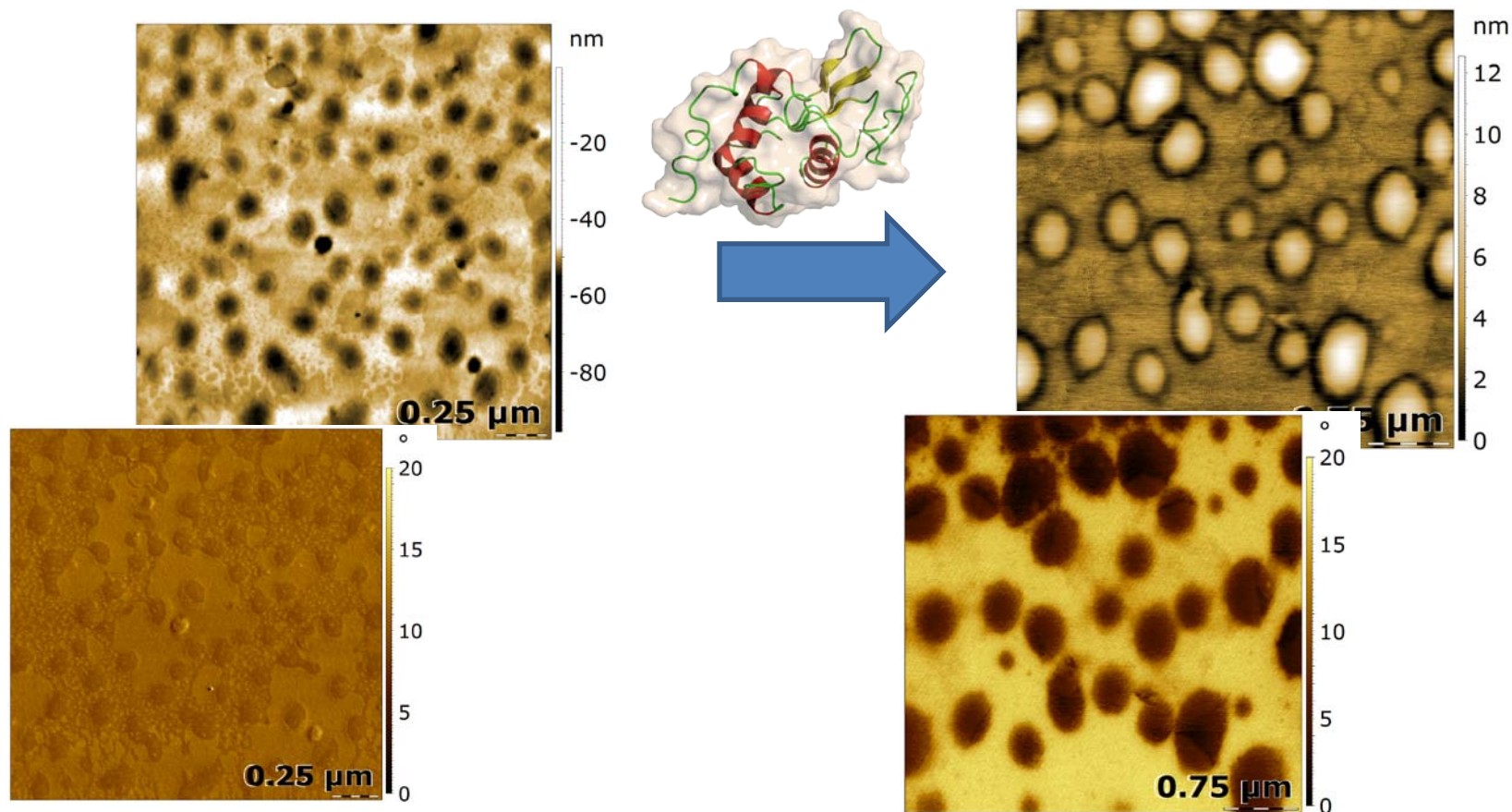
# Bimodal frequency-modulated atomic force microscopy





# Results:

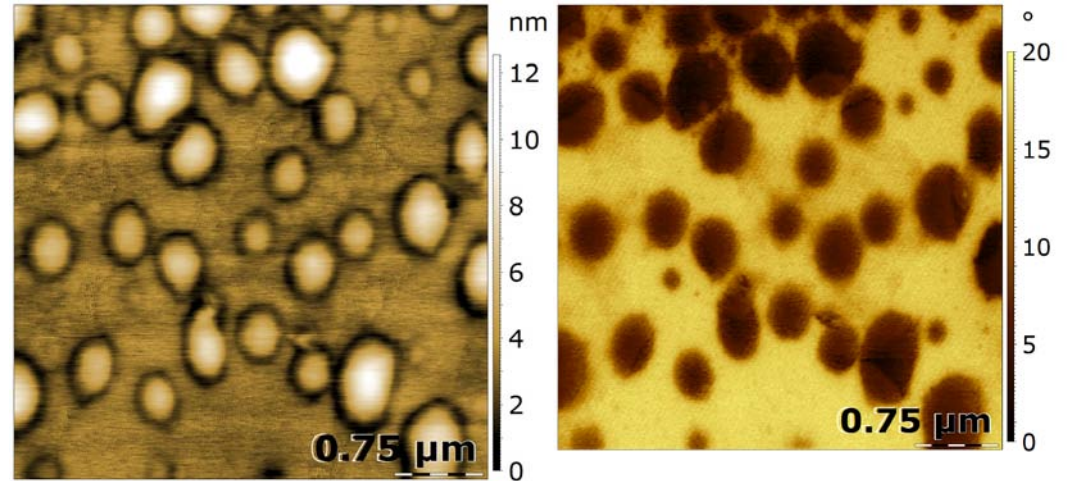
## Trapping myoglobin by anionic polymer



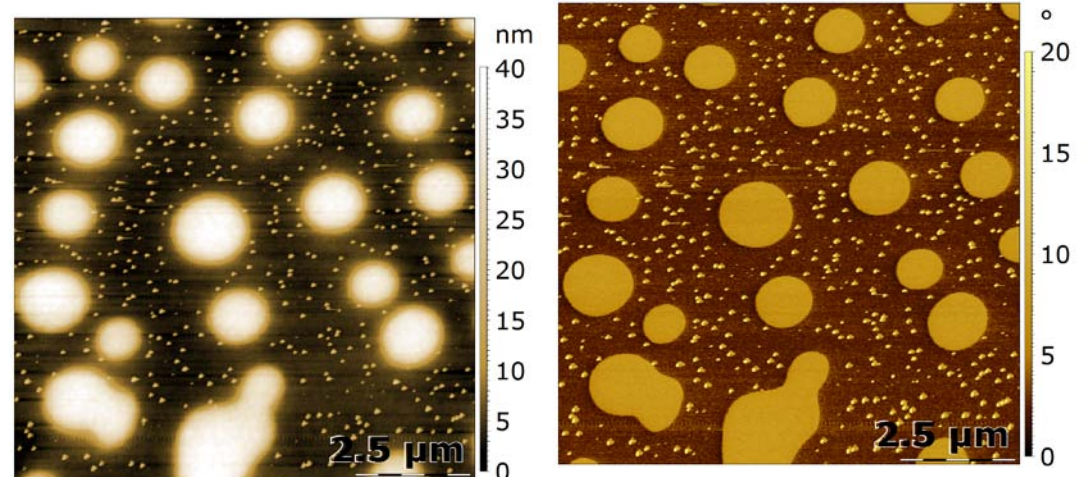


# Results:

Protein fitted film sample  
 $E(\text{protein}) / E(\text{polymer}) = 10$

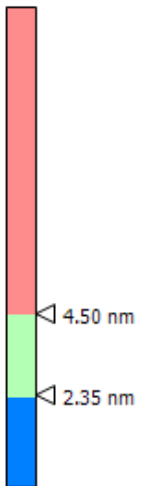
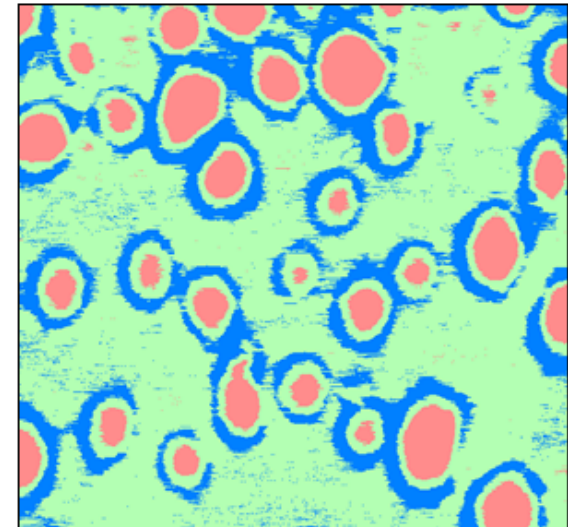
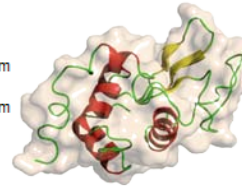
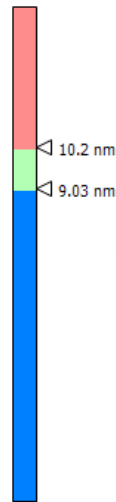
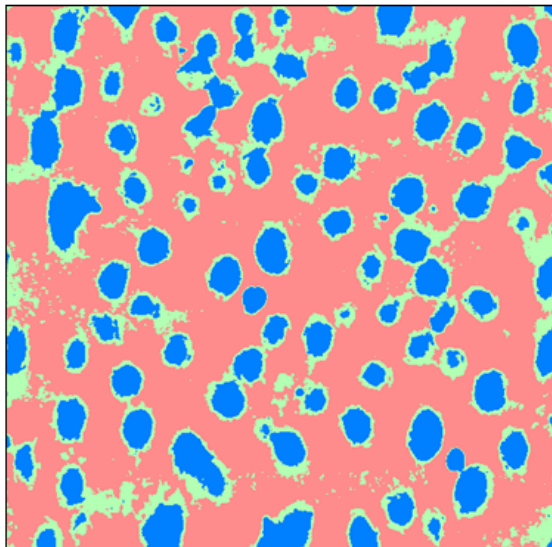


Reference  
sample of two  
different polymers:  
 $E(\text{brown}) / E(\text{yellow}) = 10$



# Results:

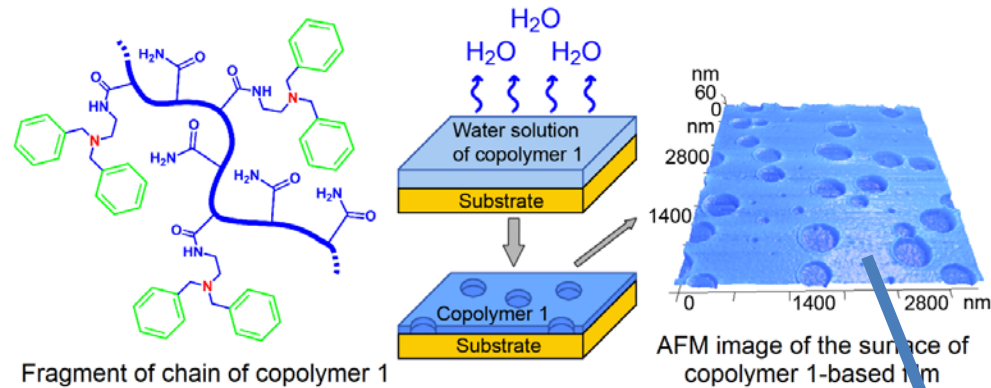
## Trapping myoglobin by anionic polymer



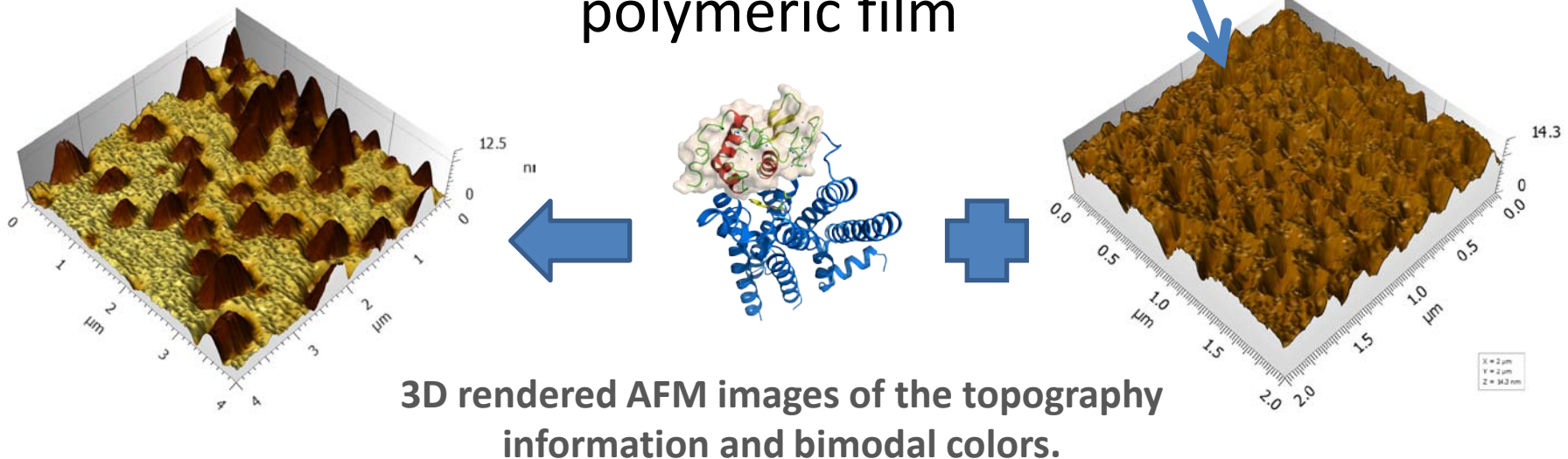
Mean depth of cavities 8,7 nm  
Cavities represent 20% of surface

Mean height of proteins 7,8 nm  
Filled cavities represent 12,5% of surface

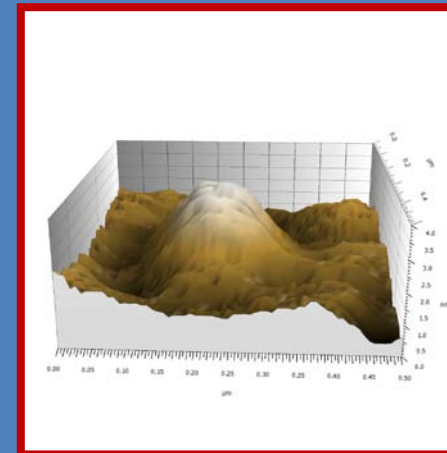
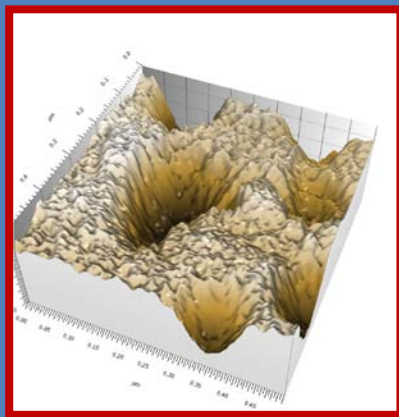
# BioMACROMOLECULES sensing



## Myoglobin nanotrapping by nanostructured polymeric film



**We have developed nanoprocessing procedure for the preparation of nanostructured layers of bioactive polymers for trapping biomacromolecules at nano scale.**







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