

# Materials with Biological Recognition (continued)

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**TODAY:**

Using materials to mimic cell-cell contacts  
start new section: inorganic biomaterials

**READING:**

CELL ADHESION / MECH. PROPS OF SUBSTRATES  
ENZYMATIC RECOGNITION OF BIOMATERIALS  
IMMOBILIZED PROTEINS

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**ANNOUNCEMENTS:** NO CLASS NEXT TUES., 4/11

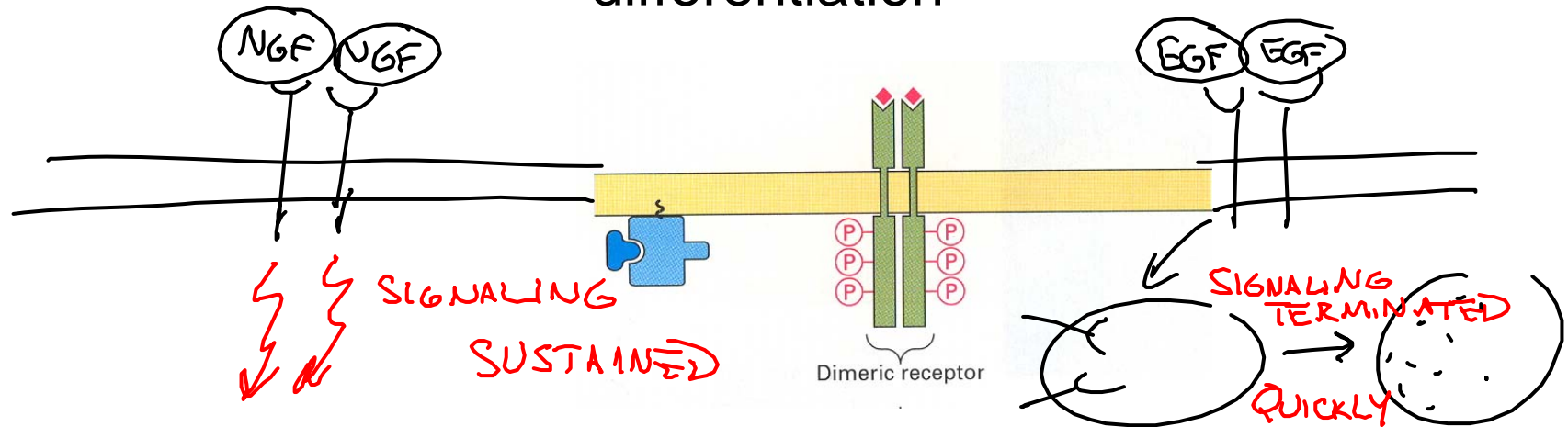
PS POSTED THIS AFTERNOON, DUE NEXT THURS.

# Changes in signaling achieved by cytokine immobilization on surfaces

Image and figure text removed due to copyright reasons.

Please see: Figure 1 in Ito, Y. "Tissue Engineering by Immobilized Growth Factors." *Materials Science and Engineering C6* (1998): 267-274.

# Surface immobilization can induce new function in cytokines: case of tethered EGF-triggered neuronal cell differentiation



## PC12 cell line:

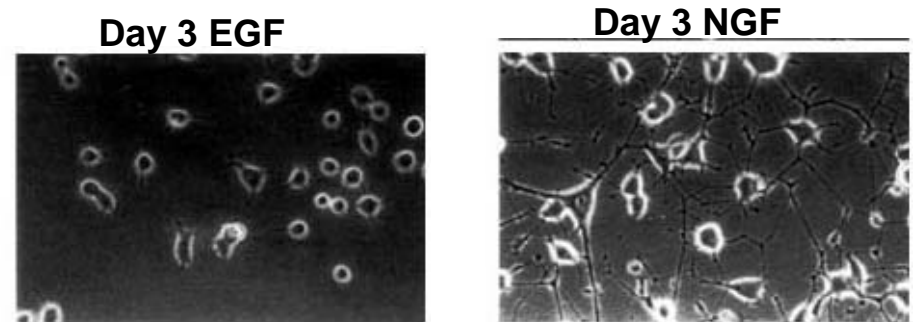
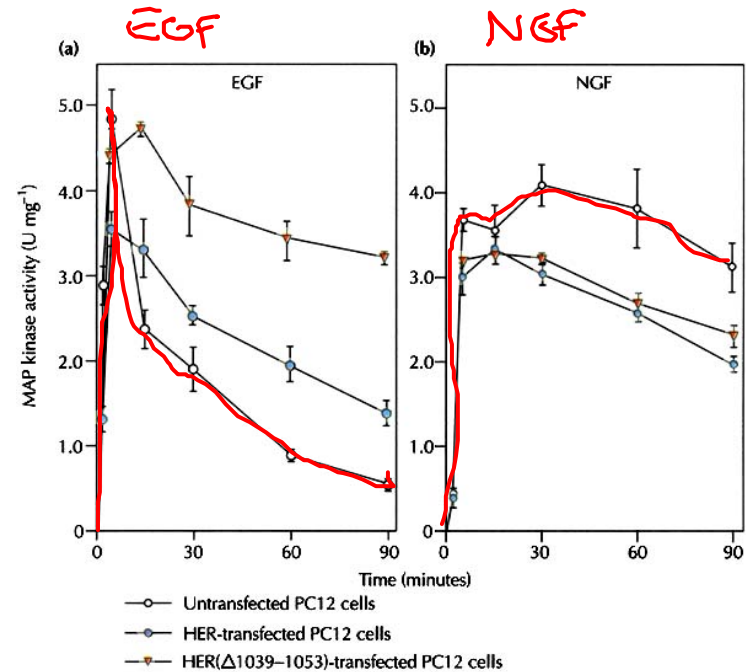
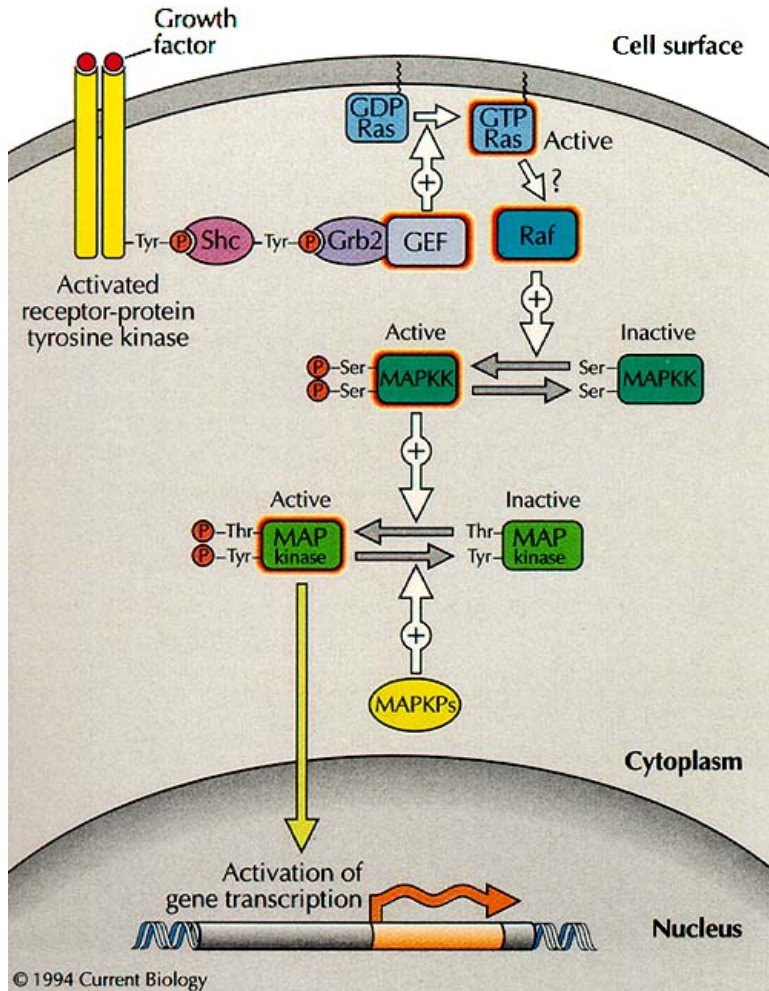
- induced to differentiate and extend axons under stimulation of **NGF** (nerve growth factor)

- induced to proliferate by **EGF**

Signal doesn't trigger internalization of receptor; thus signal lasts longer and triggers differentiation

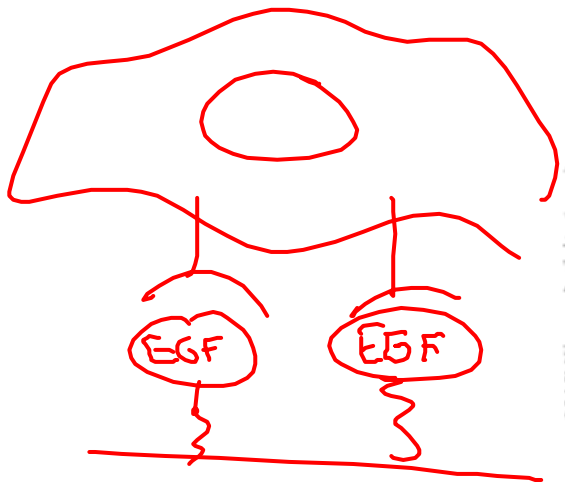
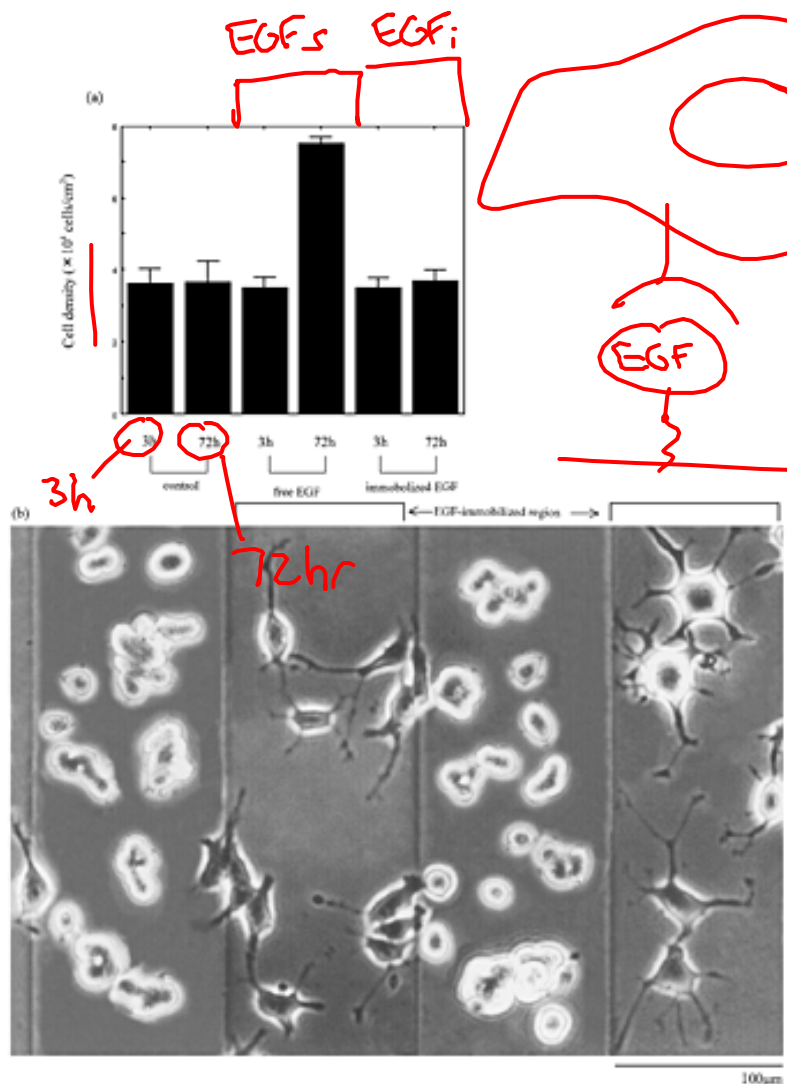
Signal triggers internalization of receptor; short signal triggers proliferation

# NGF vs. EGF signaling in PC12 neuronal cells

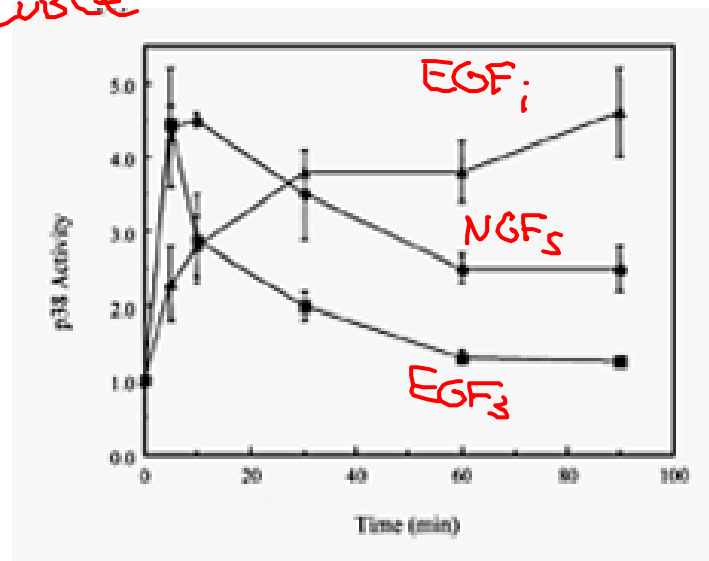
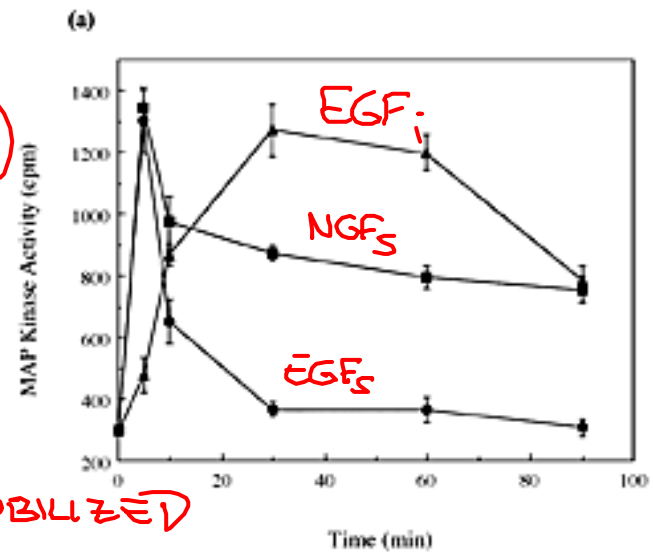


(Traverse et al. 1994)

# Changing the biological activity of cytokines by surface immobilization:

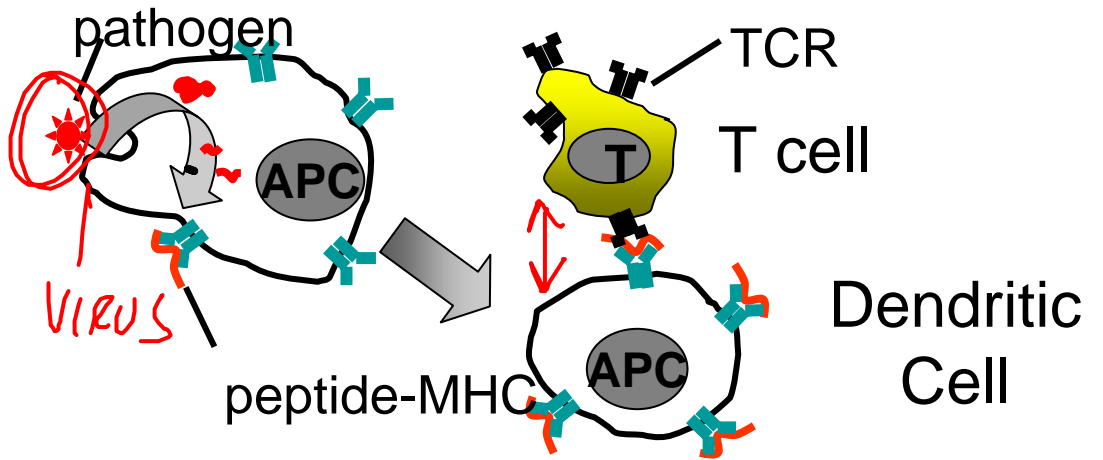
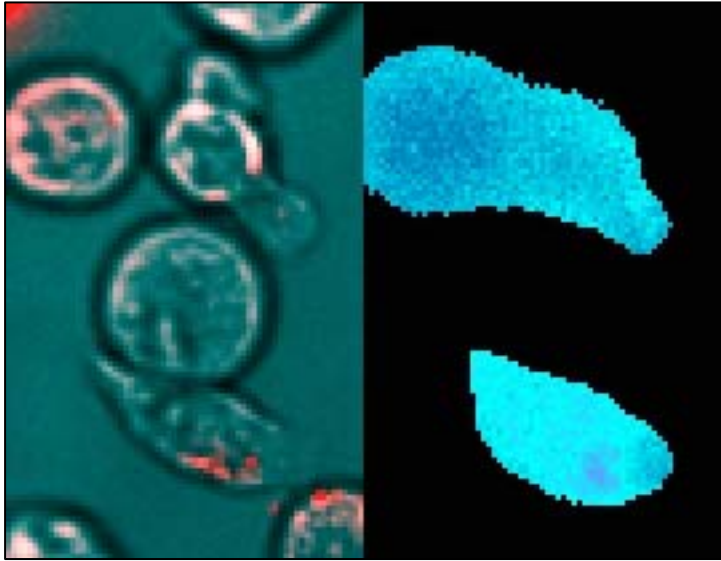


*i* = IMMOBILIZED  
*s* = SOLUBLE



# Materials that mimic cell-cell contacts

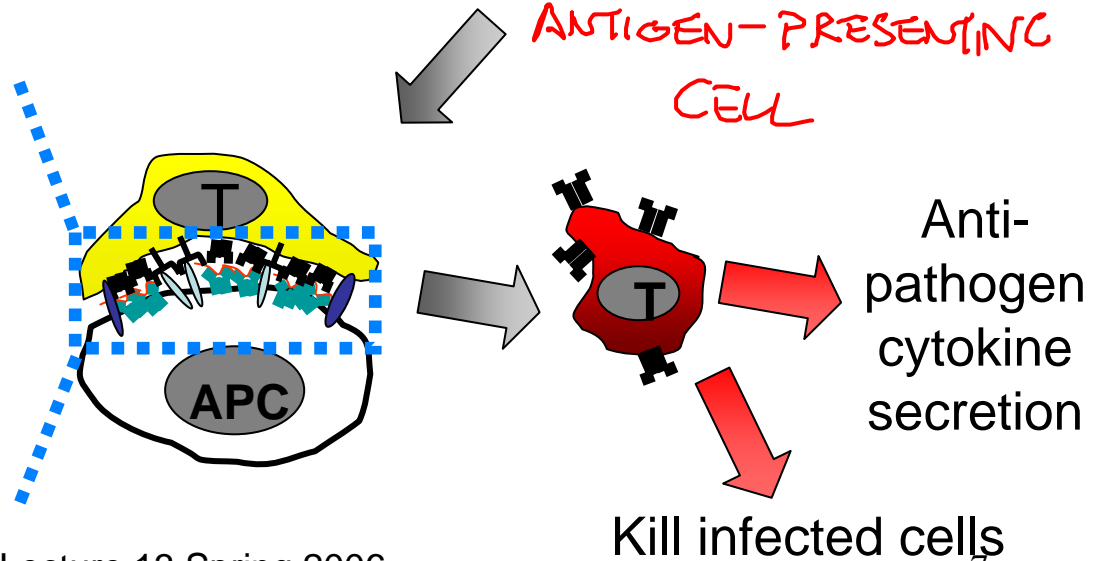
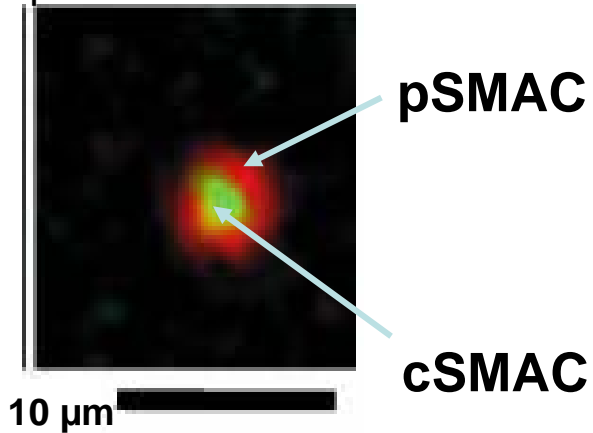
# Physiology of the immune response: cellular level



ANTIGEN-PRESENTING CELL

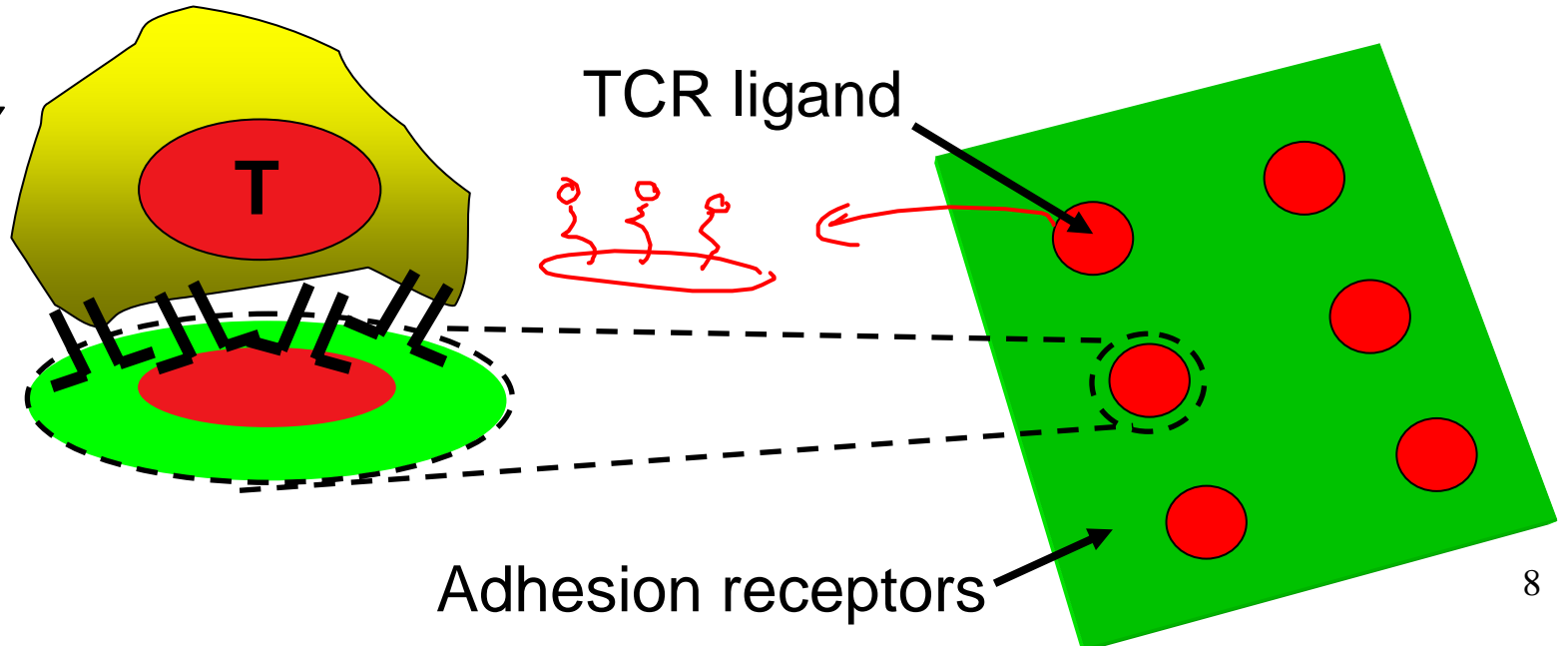
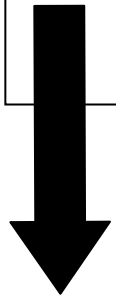
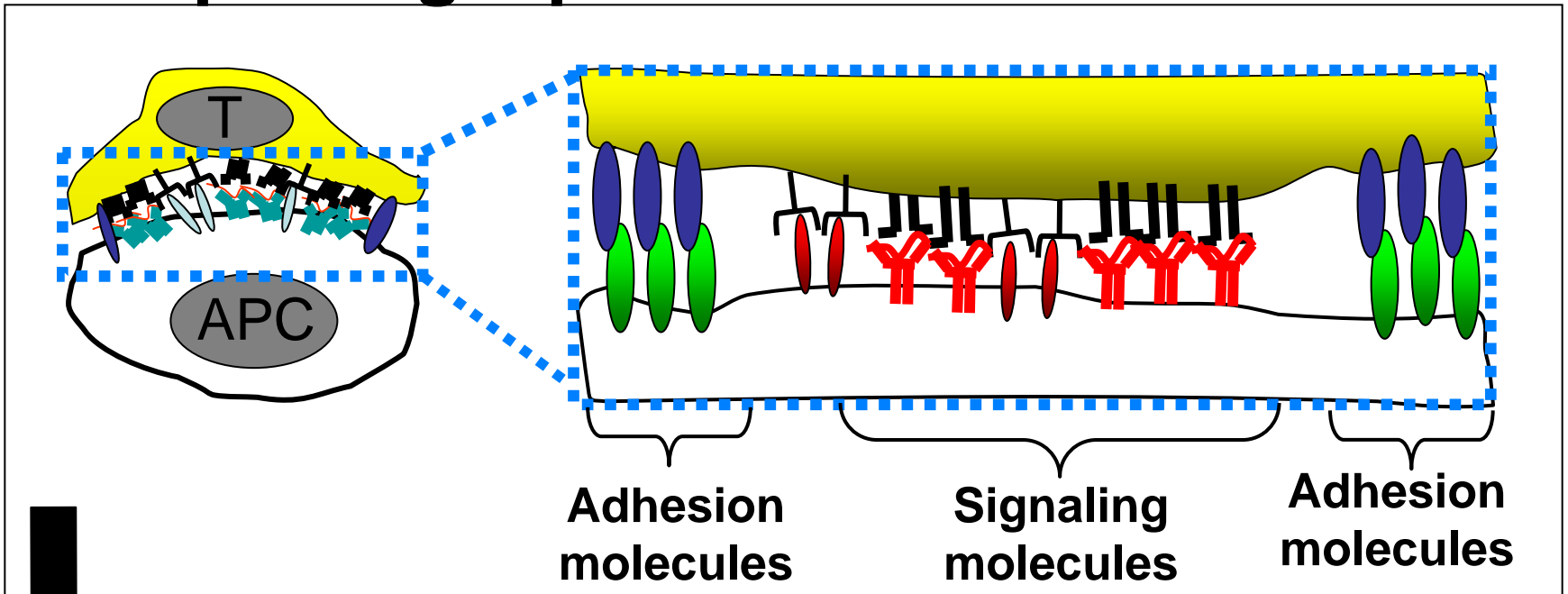
## Immunological synapse (IS)

'Supramolecular activation clusters'



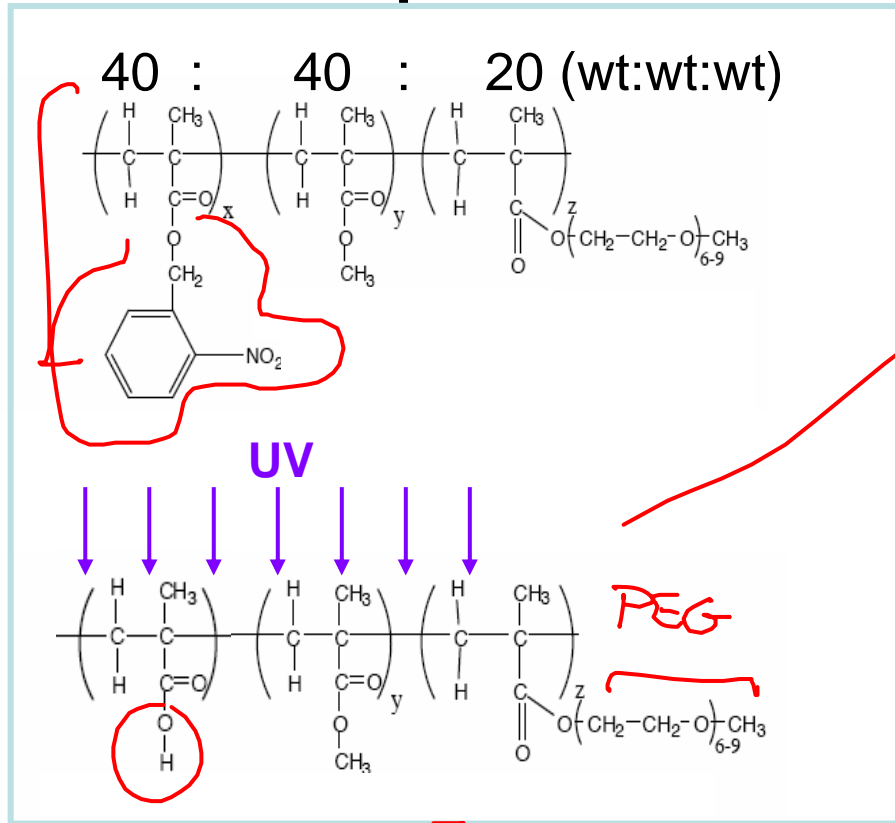
Lecture 13 Spring 2006

# Replacing a partner cell with a surface:

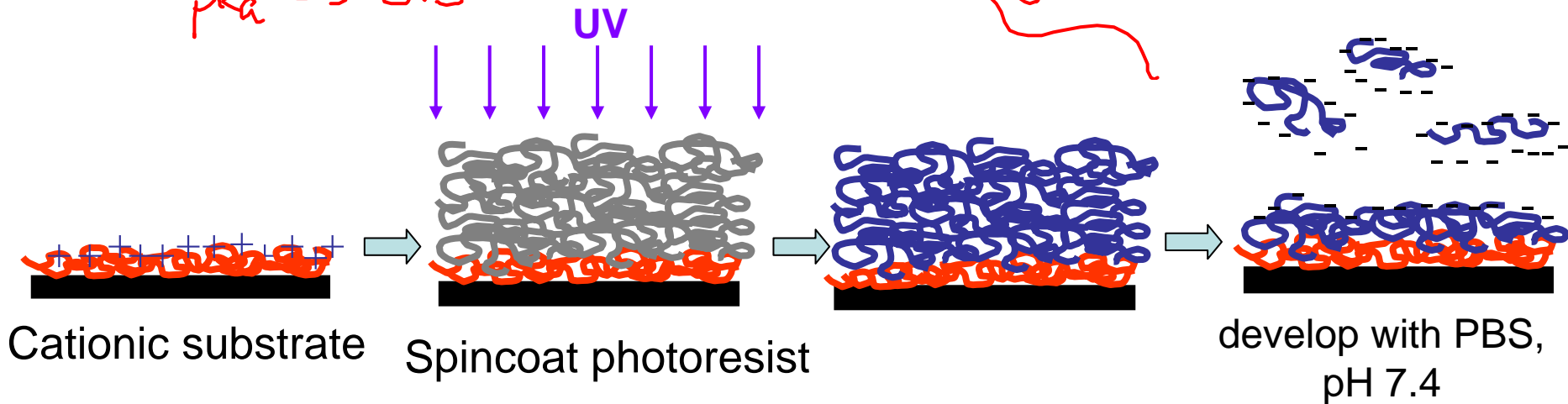
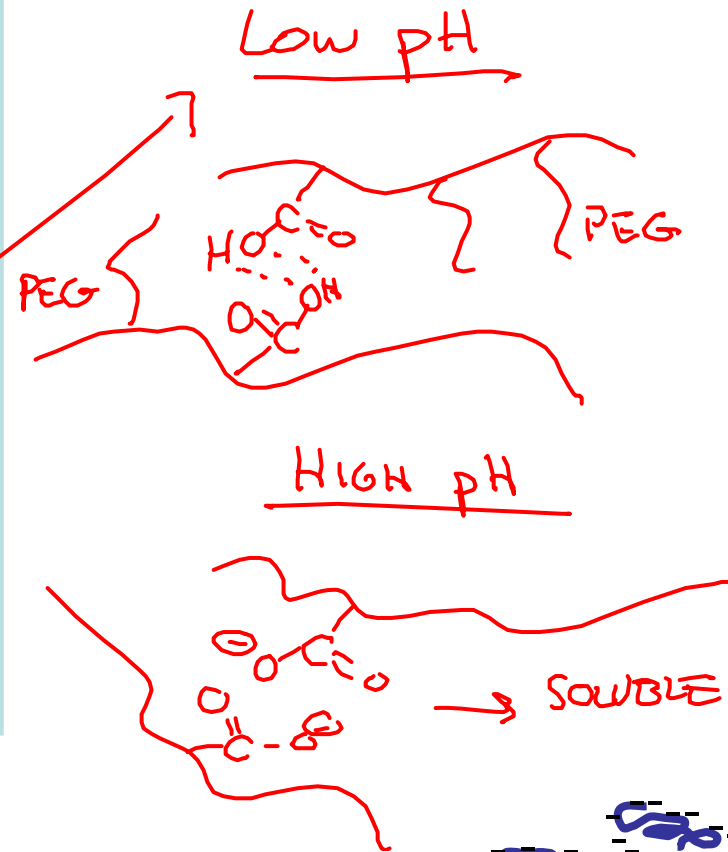




# PNMP photoresist



$pK_a = 5-6.5$



## Methylene blue staining of patterned surface:

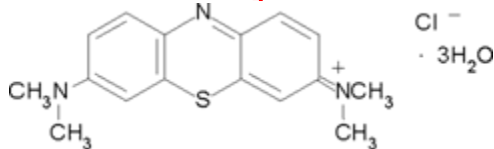
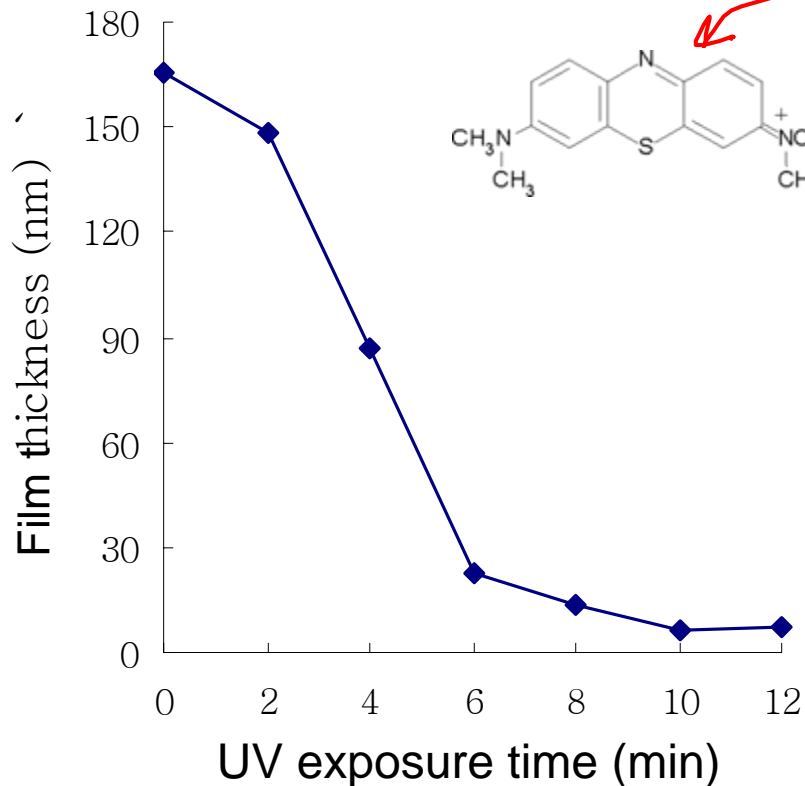
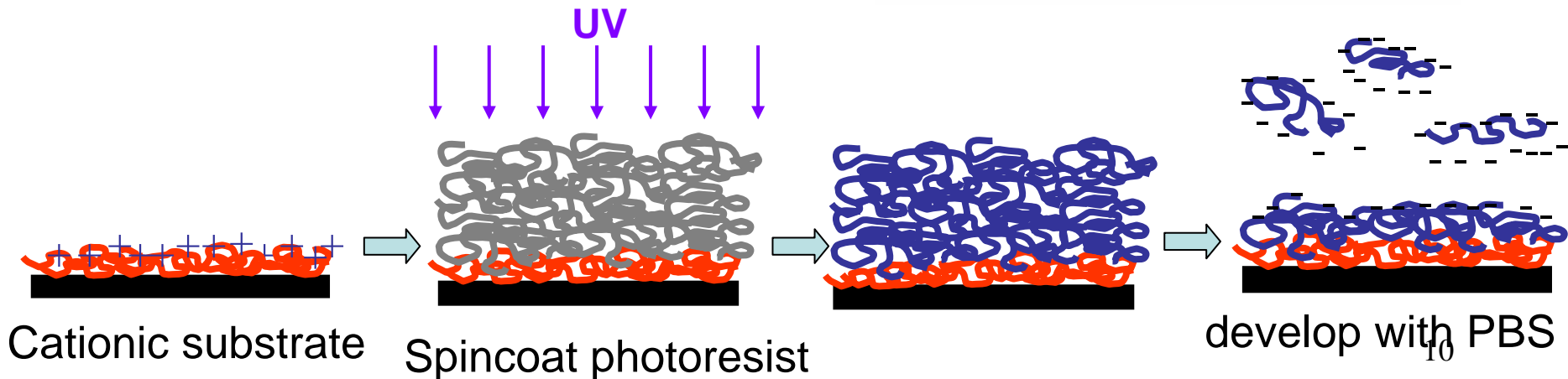
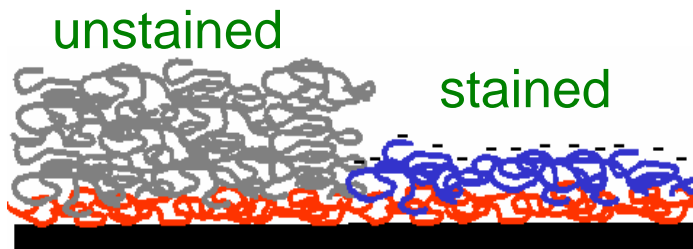
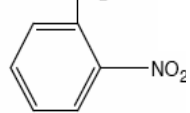
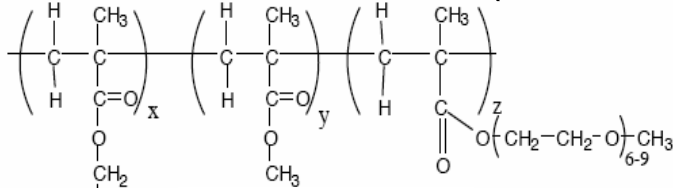


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Please see: Doh, J., and D. J. Irvine. *Journal of the American Chemical Society* 126, no. 30 (2004): 9170-9171.



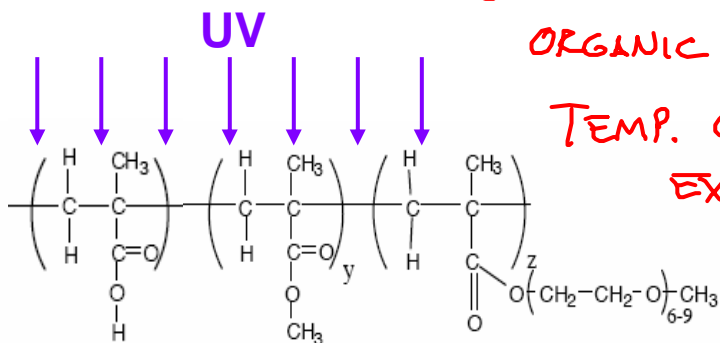
# PNMP photoresist

40 : 40 : 20 (wt:wt:wt)

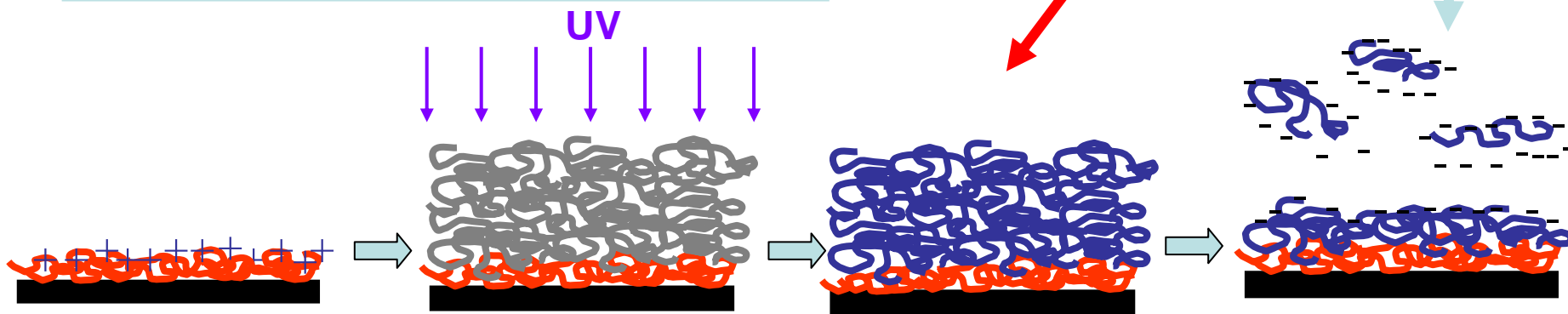
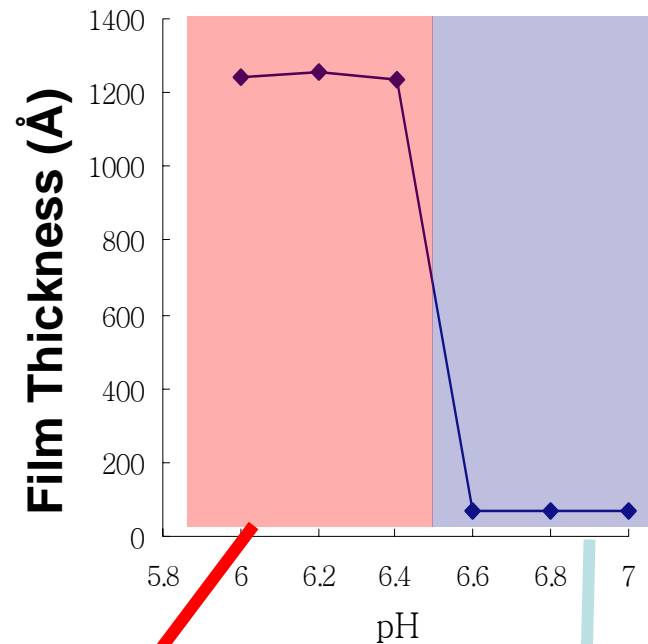


PATTERNING PROTEINS:

① NO DEHYDRATION,  
ORGANIC SOLVENTS,  
TEMP. OR pH  
EXTREMES ...



pH-dependent solubility  
of UV exposed photoresist:



Cationic substrate

Spincoat photoresist

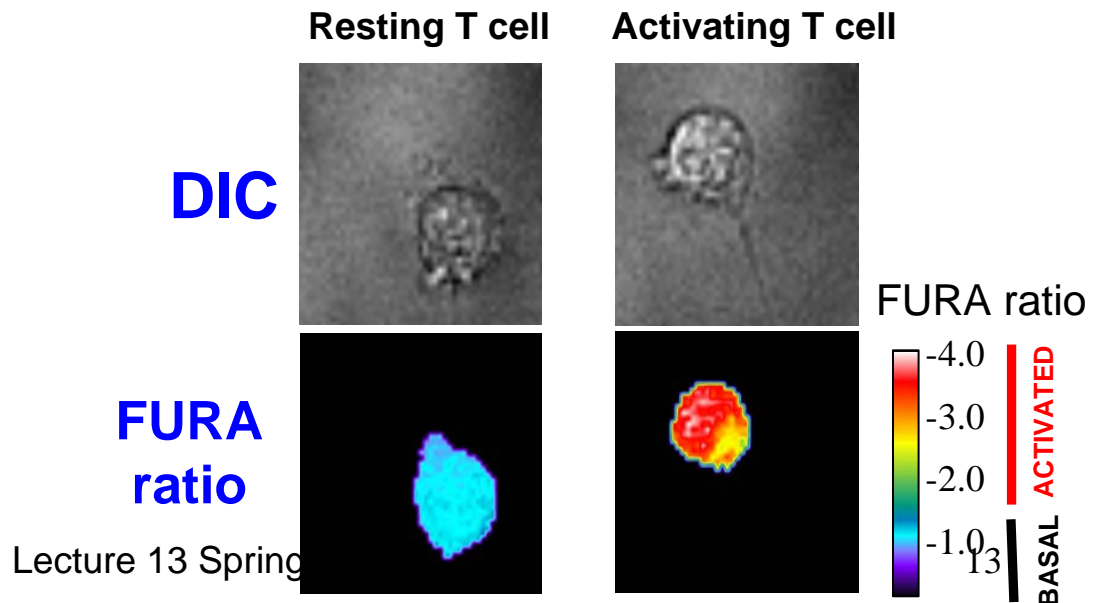
develop with PBS

Images removed due to copyright reasons.  
Please see: Doh, J., and D. J. Irvine. *PNAS* 103, no. 15 (2006): 5700-5705.

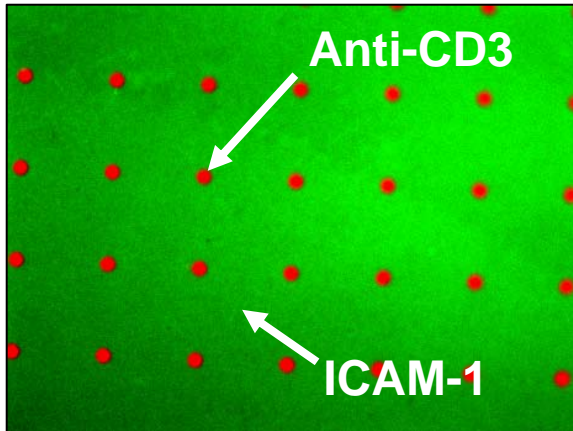
# *In situ* tracking of T Cell Receptor triggering

Image removed due to copyright reasons.  
Please see: Molecular probes web site -  
<http://probes.invitrogen.com/>

Image removed due to copyright reasons.  
Please see: Abraham, and Weiss. *Nat Rev Immunol* 4 (2004): 301-308.



# T cell migration on surfaces modulated by activation signals



Images removed due to copyright reasons.

Please see: Doh, J., and D. J. Irvine. *PNAS* 103, no. 15 (2006): 5700-5705.

# T cells self-organize in response to synapse arrays

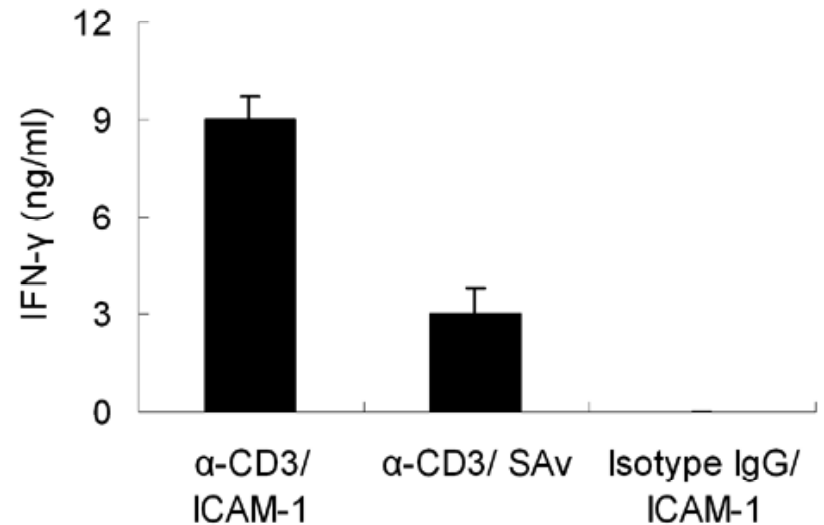
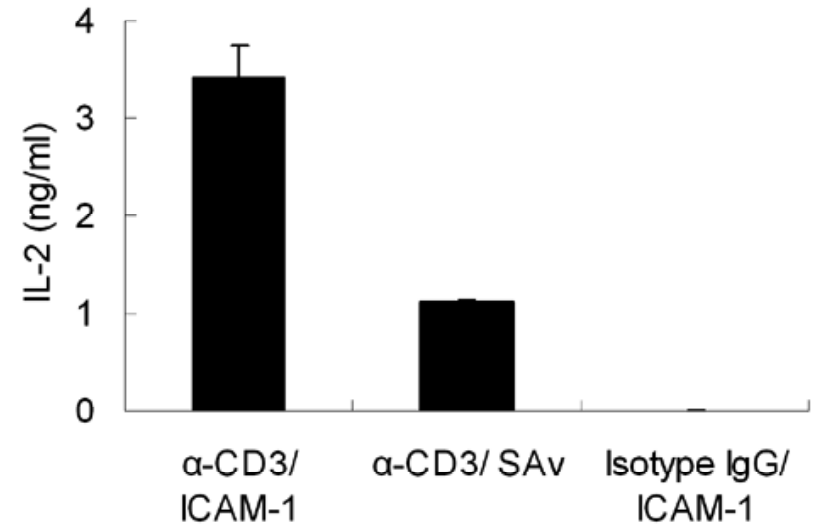
Graph and images removed due to copyright reasons.

Please see: Doh, J., and D. J. Irvine. *PNAS* 103, no. 15 (2006): 5700-5705.

# Do surface-patterned ligands lead to full T cell activation?

Image removed due to copyright reasons.

Please see: Doh, J., and D. J. Irvine. *PNAS* 103, no. 15 (2006): 5700-5705.



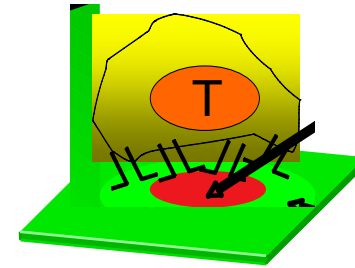


# T cells assemble immunological synapses on 'synapse array' surfaces

Images removed due to copyright reasons.

Please see: Doh, J., and D. J. Irvine. *PNAS* 103, no. 15 (2006): 5700-5705.

# Using protein micropatterned surfaces to direct immune cells:



TCR ligands

Adhesion ligands

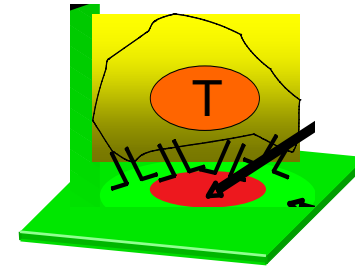
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# Using protein micropatterned surfaces to direct immune cells:



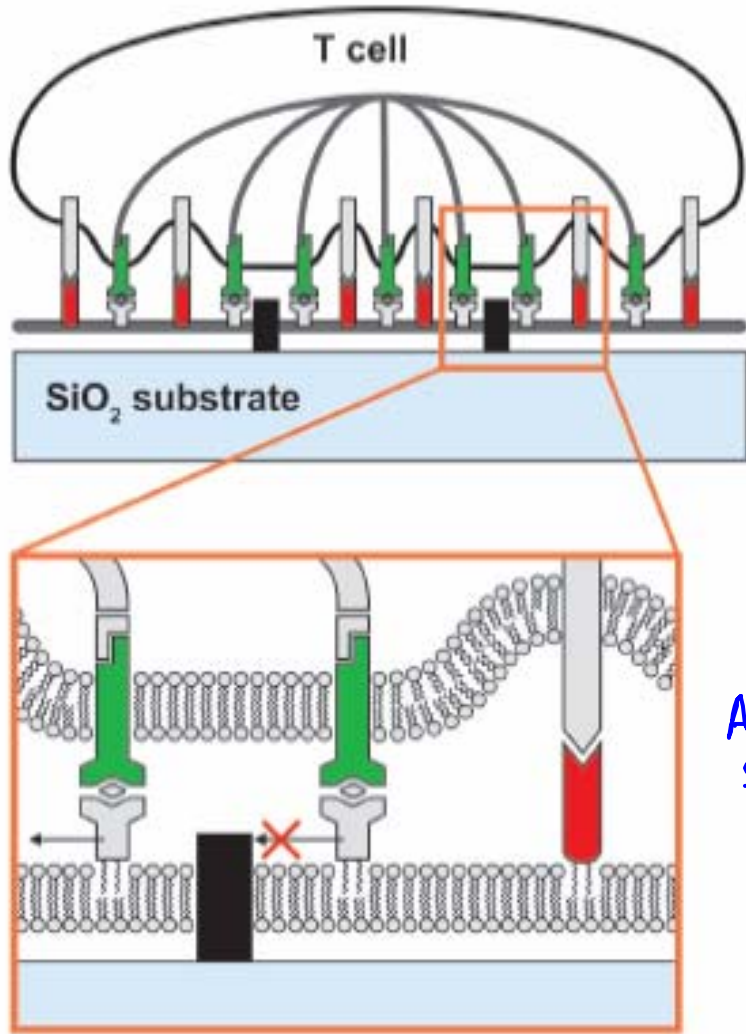
TCR ligands

Adhesion ligands

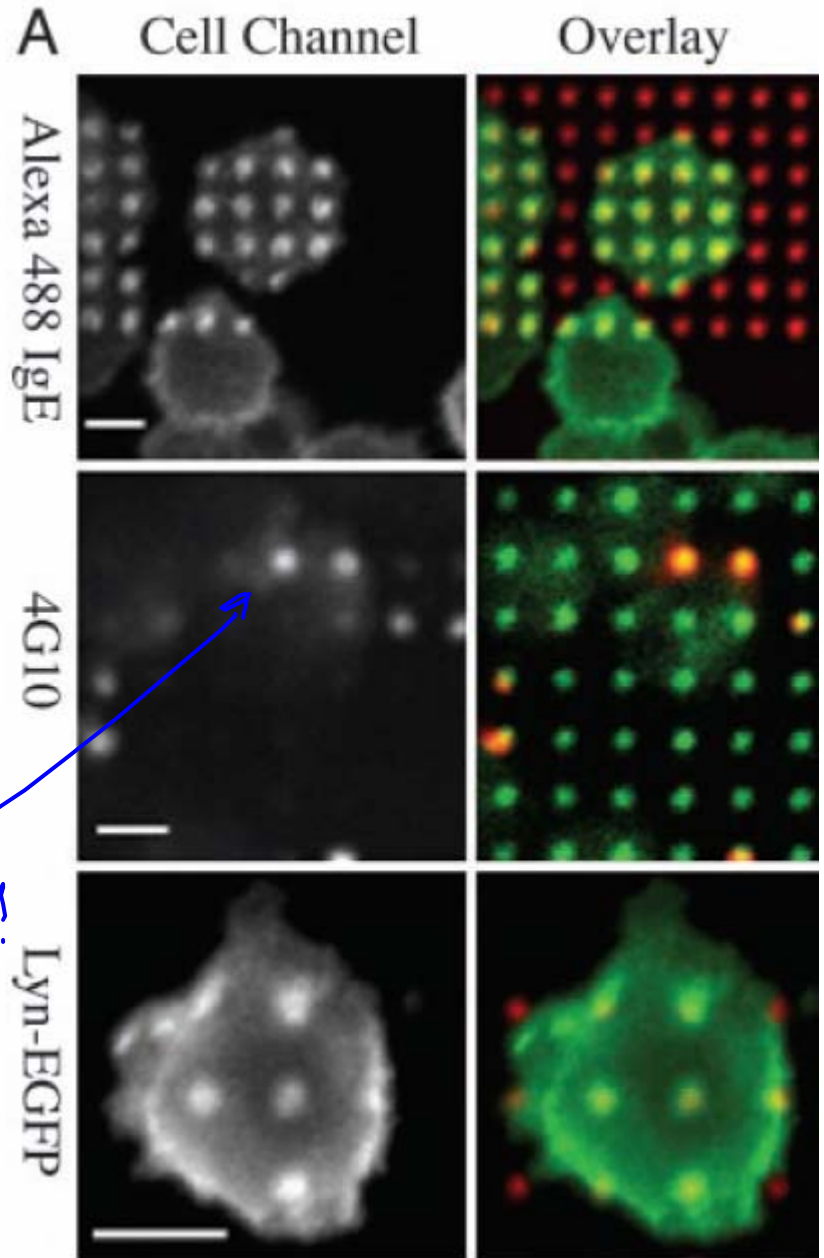
Images removed due to copyright reasons.

Please see: Doh, J., and D. J. Irvine. PNAS 103, no. 15 (2006): 5700-5705.

# Imparting mobility: patterned supported lipid bilayers



MAST CELLS BIND IgE ACTIVE SIGNALING!



(Mossman et al *Science* **310** 1191-1193 (2005))  
 (Wu et al *PNAS* **101** 13798-13803 (2004))

# Inorganic biomaterials

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<b>Last time:</b>	enzymatic recognition of biomaterials Cytokine signaling from biomaterials
<b>Today:</b>	introduction to biomineralization and biomimetic inorganic/organic composites Interfacial biomineralization
<b>Reading:</b>	<del>Stephen Mann, 'Biomineralization: Principles and Concepts in Bioinorganic Materials Chemistry,' Ch. 3 pp. 24-37, Oxford Univ. Press (2001)</del>
<b>Supplementary Reading:</b>	- <b>HANDBOUTS</b>

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## ANNOUNCEMENTS:

# Inorganic building blocks used by nature

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Please see: <http://ruby.colorado.edu/~smyth/min/minerals.html>

# Inorganic building blocks used by nature

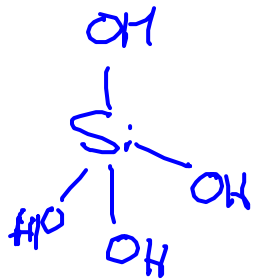
AMORPHOUS SILICA ( $\text{SiO}_2$ )

UNICELLULAR ORGANISMS:  
DIATOMS, RADIOLARIANS  
PLANTS

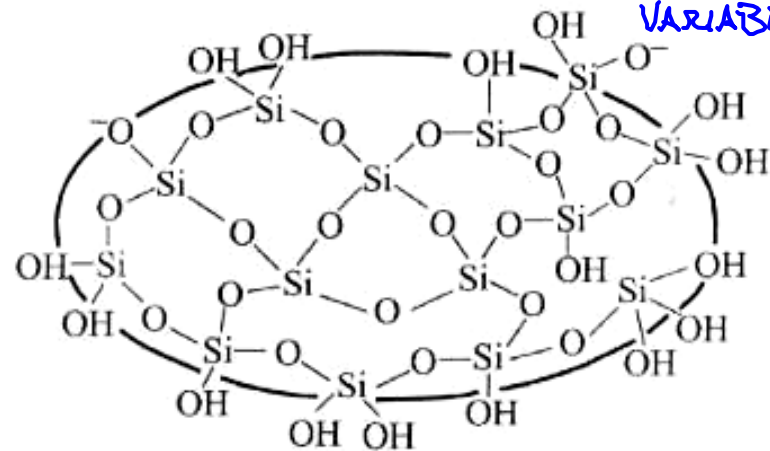
- LACKS FRACTURE / CLEAVAGE PLANES INHERENT IN CRYSTALS ALLOWS TOUGH, COMPLEX SHAPES TO BE SYNTHESIZED

DEGREE OF -OH CONVERSION IS

VARIABLE



$[\text{SA}] > 1 \text{ mM}$



Surface

SILICIC ACID

( $\text{pK}_a = 9.8$ )



# Inorganic building blocks used by nature

HYDROXYAPATITE:

$Ca^{++}$  : OR Sr, Mg, Na, H<sub>2</sub>O

$PO_4^{3-}$  OR: HPO<sub>4</sub>, CO<sub>3</sub>P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub>

OH OR: F, Cl, H<sub>2</sub>O, O

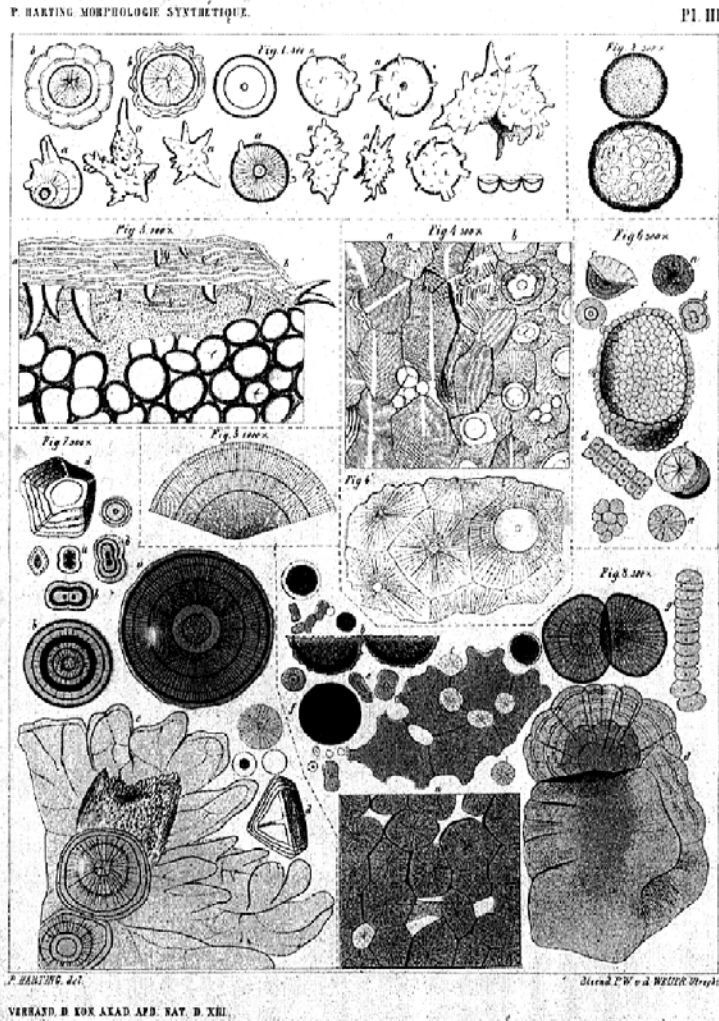
UNIVERSALLY FORMED AS  
A COMPOSITE W/ORGANIC  
MOLECULES (PROTEINS +  
POLYSACCHARIDES) AS  
A COMPONENT OF BONES  
AND TEETH

**Table 2.2** Calcium phosphate biominerals

Mineral	Formula	Organism	Location	Function
Hydroxyapatite	$Ca_{10}(PO_4)_6(OH)_2$	Vertebrates Mammals Fish	Bone Teeth Scales	Endoskeleton Cutting/grinding Protection
Octacalcium phosphate Amorphous	$Ca_8H_2(PO_4)_6$ variable	Vertebrates Chitons Gastropods Bivalves Mammals Mammals	Bone/teeth Teeth Gizzard plates Gills Mitochondria Milk	Precursor phase Precursor phase Crushing Ion store Ion store Ion store

(Mann, 2001)

# Bioceramics: motivation for studying and mimicking biomineralization



WHY SEEK TO MIMIC BIOMINERALIZATION PROCESSES?

## BIOLOGY

- PRECISE CONTROL OF MORPHOLOGY, STRUCTURES, (INCLUDING THOSE THAT DEFY CLASSICAL 230 SPACE GROUPS OF CRYSTALS), CRYSTAL ORIENTATION
- OCCUR AT NEAR-NEUTRAL PH, 37°C, AND 1atm

## LABORATORY METHODS

- OBTAIN ONLY SIMPLE STRUCTURES
- TYPICALLY REQUIRE HIGH TEMP. AND PRESSURES
- RELY ON EXTREME PHs TO FORM CERTAIN STRUCTURES

# Bioceramics: motivation for studying and mimicking biomineralization

## APPLICATIONS:

### BIOMATERIALS:

- REPLICATE TRABECULAR BONE STRUCTURE AND ITS MECH. PROPS → THIS IS STILL EWSAVE
- LOW-COST, REPRODUCIBLE, HIGH-VOLUME BONE GRAFT MATERIALS

### STRUCTURAL MATERIALS:

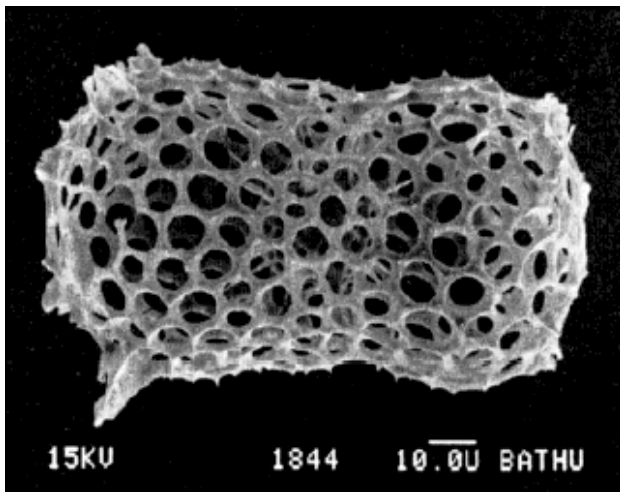
INORGANIC-ORGANIC COMPOSITES HAVE UP TO 3000X GREATER STRENGTHS THAN PURE INORGANIC CRYSTALS

# Complex macro- and microstructures of biological inorganic materials

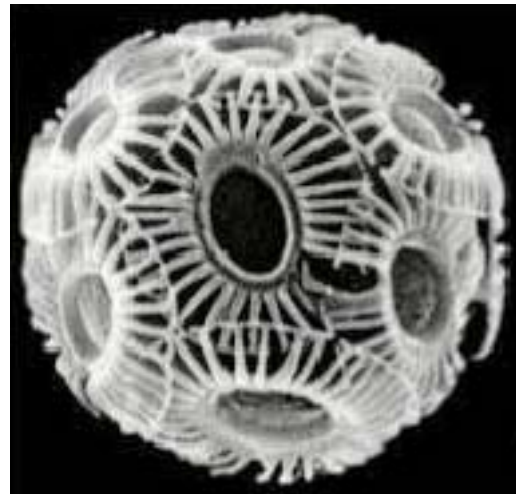
CENTRAL TENETS OF BIOMINERALIZATION!

➤ ORGANIC MOLECULES REGULATE NUCLEATION, GROWTH, MORPHOLOGY, AND ASSEMBLY OF INORGANIC MATLS

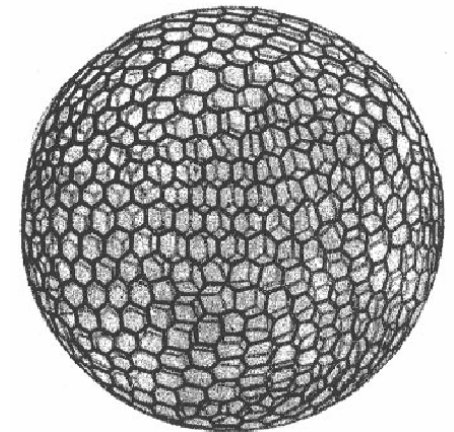
➤ OFTEN EMPLOY MOLECULAR RECOGNITION AT ORGANIC-INORGANIC INTERFACES TO CONTROL SYNTHESIS



Radiolarian: Microskeleton of amorphous silica



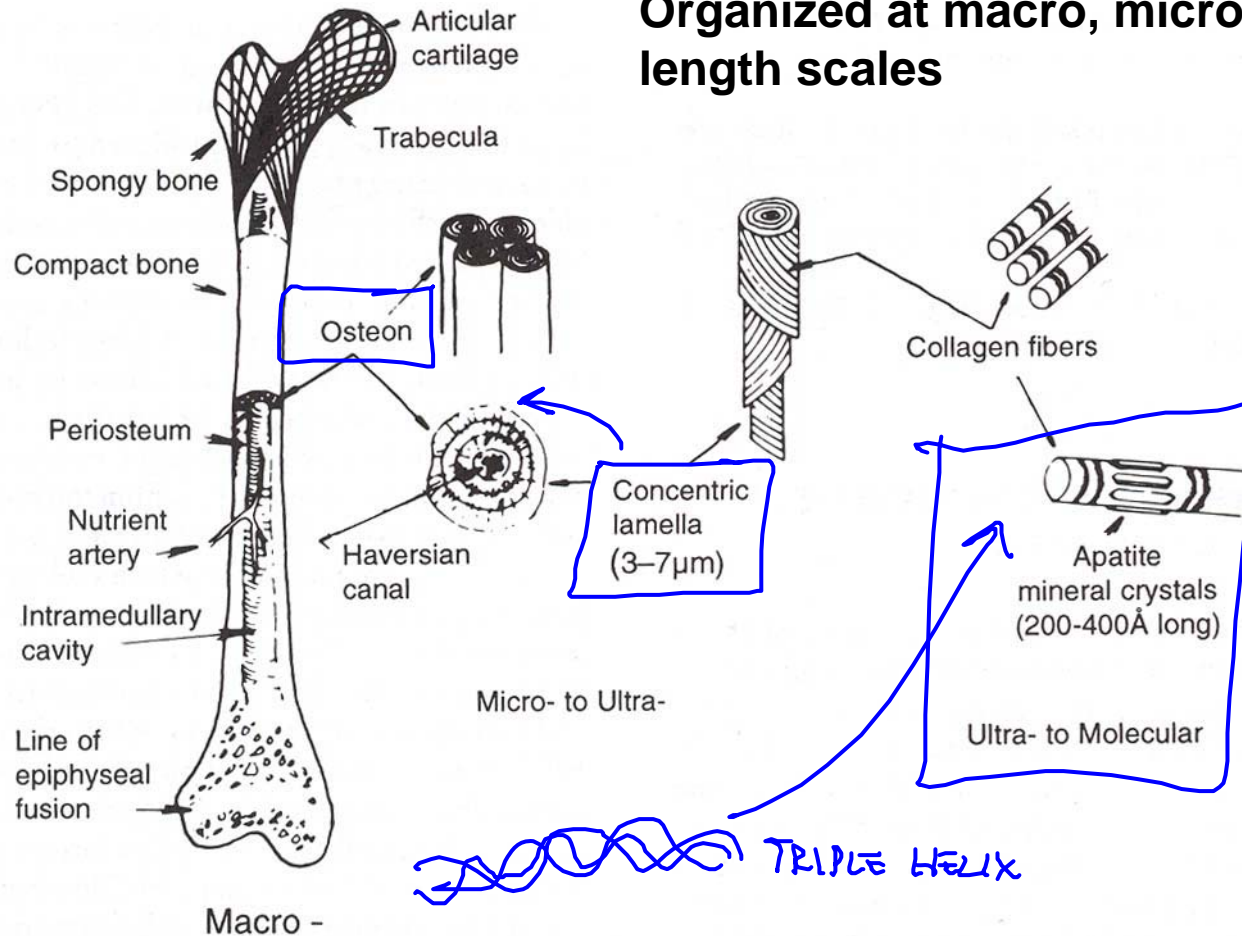
Coccolith:  $\text{CaCO}_3$  microskeleton



*A. hexagona*: Microskeleton of amorphous silica

# Complex macro- and microstructures of biological inorganic materials

Organized at macro, micro, meso, nano length scales



**FIG. 1.** Hierarchical levels of structural organization in a human long femur. (Adapted with permission from J. B. Park, *Biomaterials: An Introduction*, Plenum Publ., 1979, p. 105.)

# Paradigms in biomineralization

# Further Reading

1. Voet & Voet. in *Biochemistry*.
2. Paredes, N., Rodriguez, G. A. & Puiggali, J. Synthesis and characterization of a family of biodegradable poly(ester amide)s derived from glycine. *Journal of Polymer Science, Part A: Polymer Chemistry* **36**, 1271-1282 (1998).
3. Fan, Y., Kobayashi, M. & Kise, H. Synthesis and biodegradability of new polyesteramides containing peptide linkages. *Polymer Journal* **32**, 817-822 (2000).
4. O, S. C. & Birkinshaw, C. Hydrolysis of poly (n-butylcyanoacrylate) nanoparticles using esterase. *Polymer Degradation and Stability* **78**, 7-15 (2002).
5. Ekblom, P. & Timpl, R. Cell-to-cell contact and extracellular matrix. A multifaceted approach emerging. *Curr Opin Cell Biol* **8**, 599-601 (1996).
6. Chapman, H. A. Plasminogen activators, integrins, and the coordinated regulation of cell adhesion and migration. *Curr Opin Cell Biol* **9**, 714-24 (1997).
7. Mann, B. K., Gobin, A. S., Tsai, A. T., Schmedlen, R. H. & West, J. L. Smooth muscle cell growth in photopolymerized hydrogels with cell adhesive and proteolytically degradable domains: synthetic ECM analogs for tissue engineering. *Biomaterials* **22**, 3045-51 (2001).
8. West, J. L. & Hubbell, J. A. Polymeric biomaterials with degradation sites for proteases involved in cell migration. *Macromolecules* **32**, 241-244 (1999).
9. Gobin, A. S. & West, J. L. Cell migration through defined, synthetic ECM analogs. *Faseb J* **16**, 751-3 (2002).
10. Sperinde, J. J. & Griffith, L. G. Control and prediction of gelation kinetics in enzymatically cross-linked poly(ethylene glycol) hydrogels. *Macromolecules* **33**, 5476-5480 (2000).
11. Sperinde, J. J. & Griffith, L. G. Synthesis and characterization of enzymatically-cross-linked poly(ethylene glycol) hydrogels. *Macromolecules* **30**, 5255-5264 (1997).
12. Zhang, Z. Y., Shum, P., Yates, M., Messersmith, P. B. & Thompson, D. H. Formation of fibrinogen-based hydrogels using phototriggerable diplasmalogen liposomes. *Bioconjug Chem* **13**, 640-6 (2002).
13. Sanborn, T. J., Messersmith, P. B. & Barron, A. E. In situ crosslinking of a biomimetic peptide-PEG hydrogel via thermally triggered activation of factor XIII. *Biomaterials* **23**, 2703-10 (2002).
14. Collier, J. H. et al. Thermally and photochemically triggered self-assembly of peptide hydrogels. *J Am Chem Soc* **123**, 9463-4 (2001).
15. Collier, J. H. & Messersmith, P. B. Enzymatic modification of self-assembled peptide structures with tissue transglutaminase. *Bioconjug Chem* **14**, 748-55 (2003).
16. Schense, J. C., Bloch, J., Aebischer, P. & Hubbell, J. A. Enzymatic incorporation of bioactive peptides into fibrin matrices enhances neurite extension. *Nat Biotechnol* **18**, 415-9 (2000).
17. Ito, Y. Tissue engineering by immobilized growth factors. *Materials Science and Engineering C* **6**, 267-274 (1998).
18. Ito, Y. Regulation of cell functions by micropattern-immobilized biosignal molecules. *Nanotechnology* **9**, 200-204 (1998).
19. Kuhl, P. R. & Griffith-Cima, L. G. Tethered epidermal growth factor as a paradigm for growth factor-induced stimulation from the solid phase. *Nat Med* **2**, 1022-7 (1996).
20. Chen, G. & Ito, Y. Gradient micropattern immobilization of EGF to investigate the effect of artificial juxtacrine stimulation. *Biomaterials* **22**, 2453-7 (2001).
21. Ito, Y. Surface micropatterning to regulate cell functions. *Biomaterials* **20**, 2333-42 (1999).