

Single glycans shape viscoelastic properties of a mucin-inspired peptide hydrogel

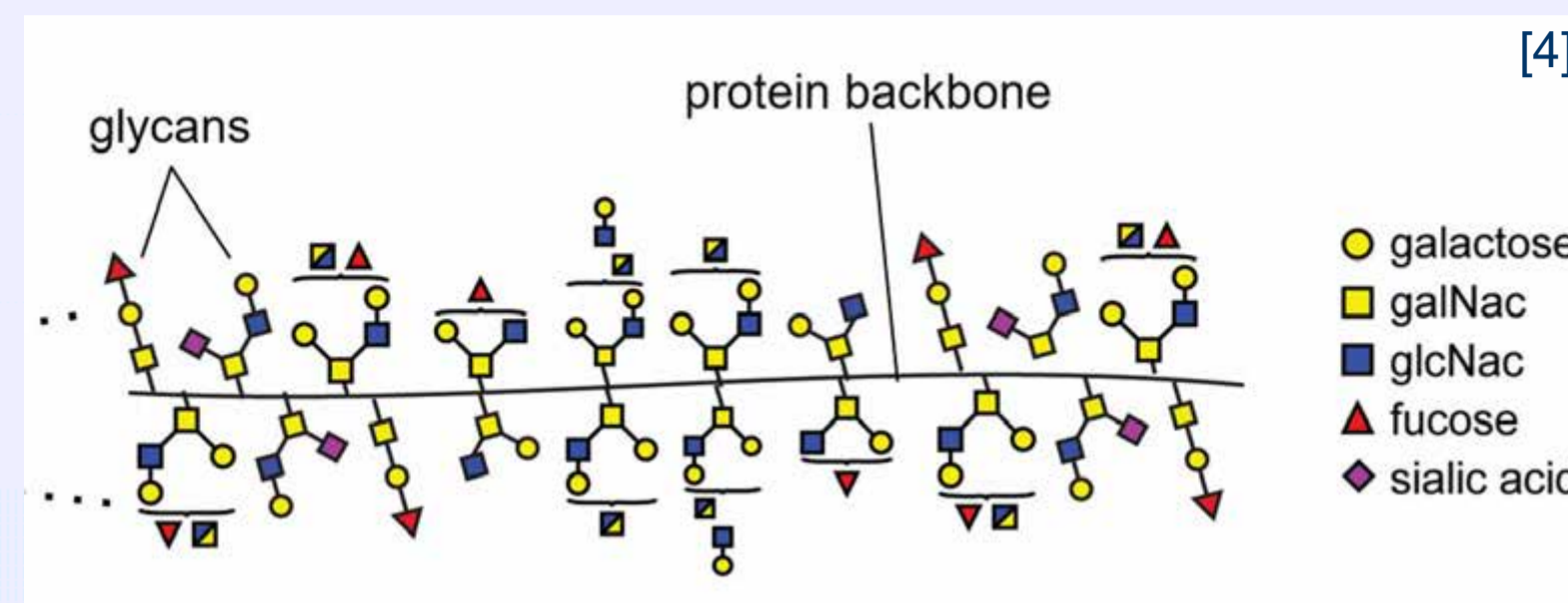
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Introduction

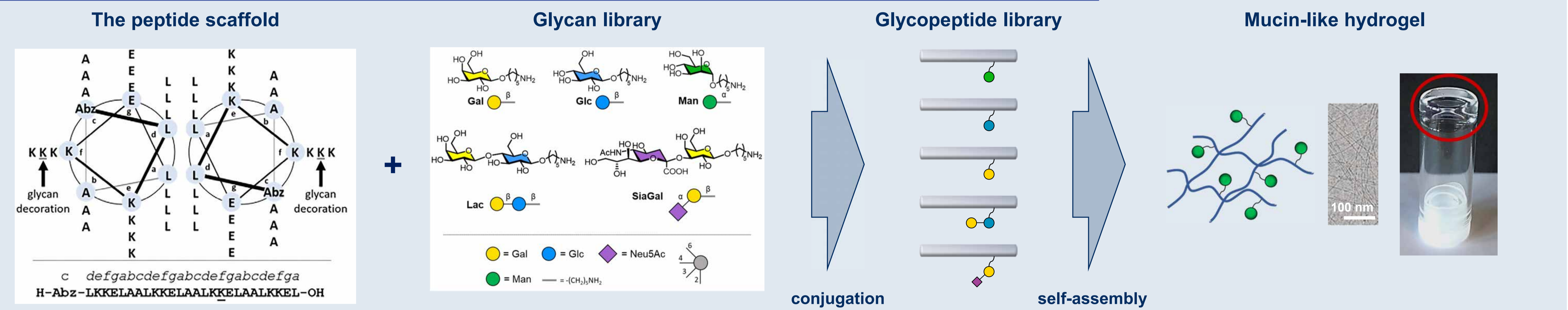
The main component of mucus are mucins, highly glycosylated proteins.^[1] Building relevant experimental models for mucins is hindered by their vast size, glycan content and structural complexity.^[2] Biologic mucus samples differ strongly depending on the donor.^[3]



Aim

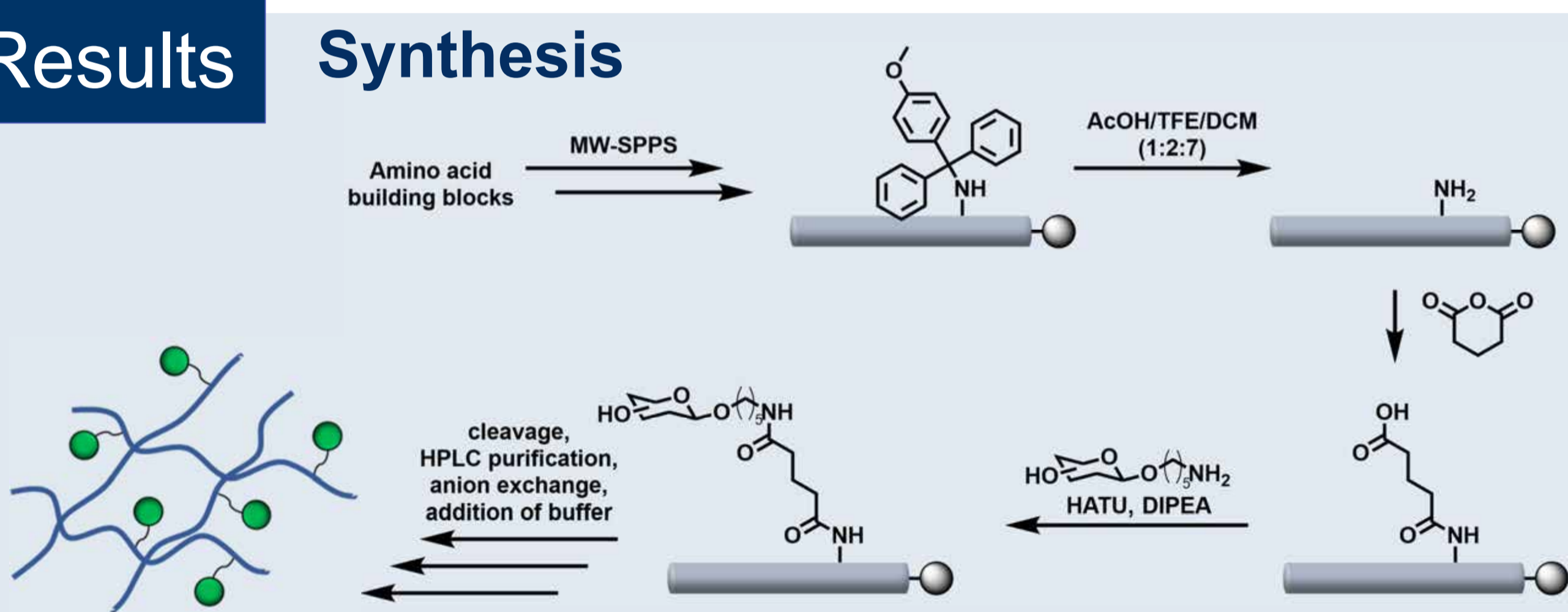
- Establish a simple and straightforward model for some key properties of mucus
- Systematically study the effect of glycan decoration on structure and viscoelastic properties
- Establish structure-property relations
- Identify key features for interactions with pathogens

Tool: A self-assembling peptide hydrogel scaffold for glycan-presentation



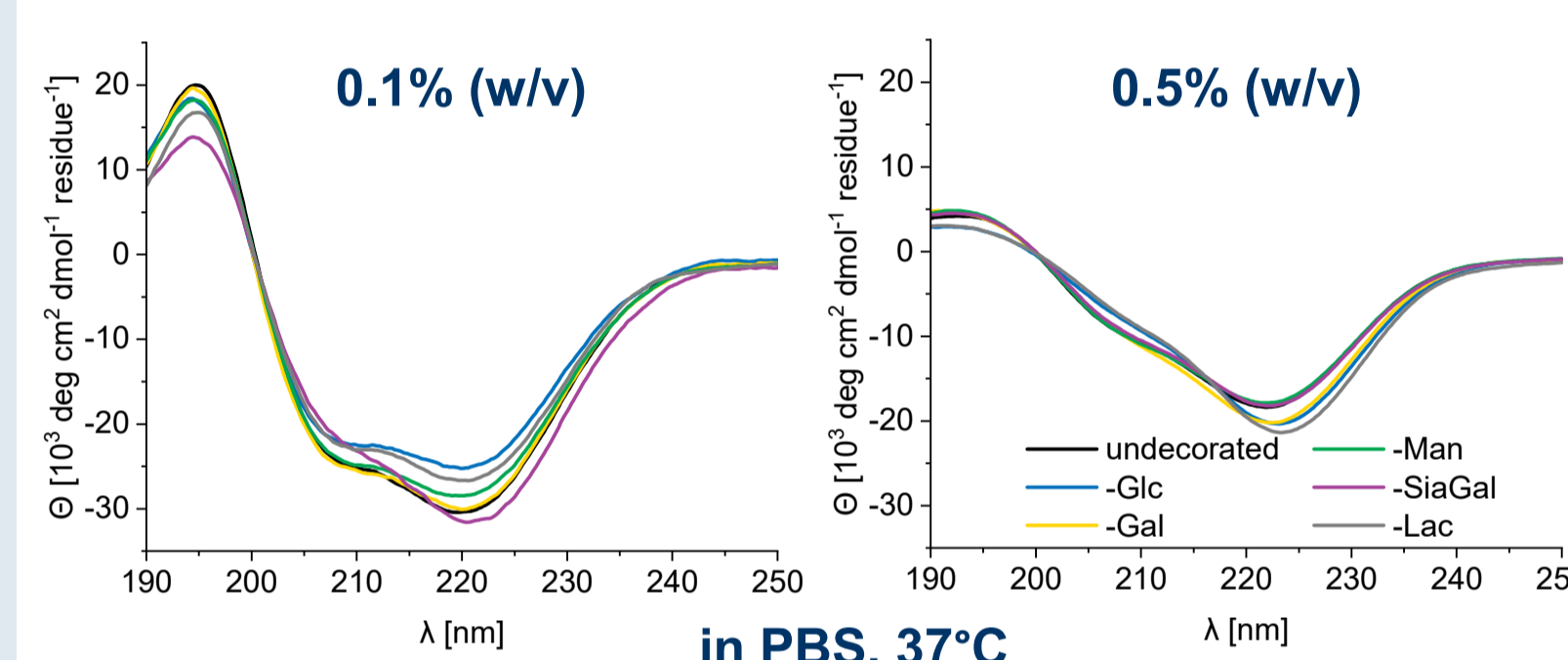
Results

Synthesis

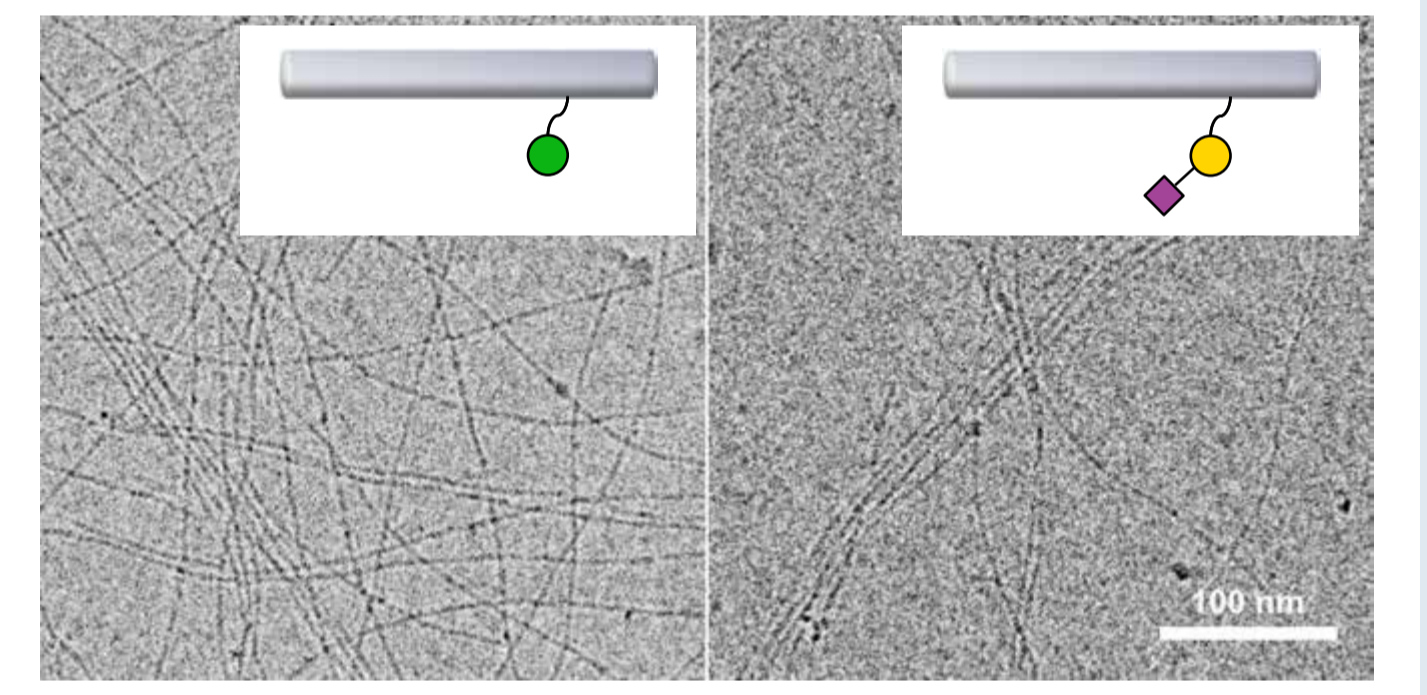


Structural properties

Circular dichroism



Cryo-TEM

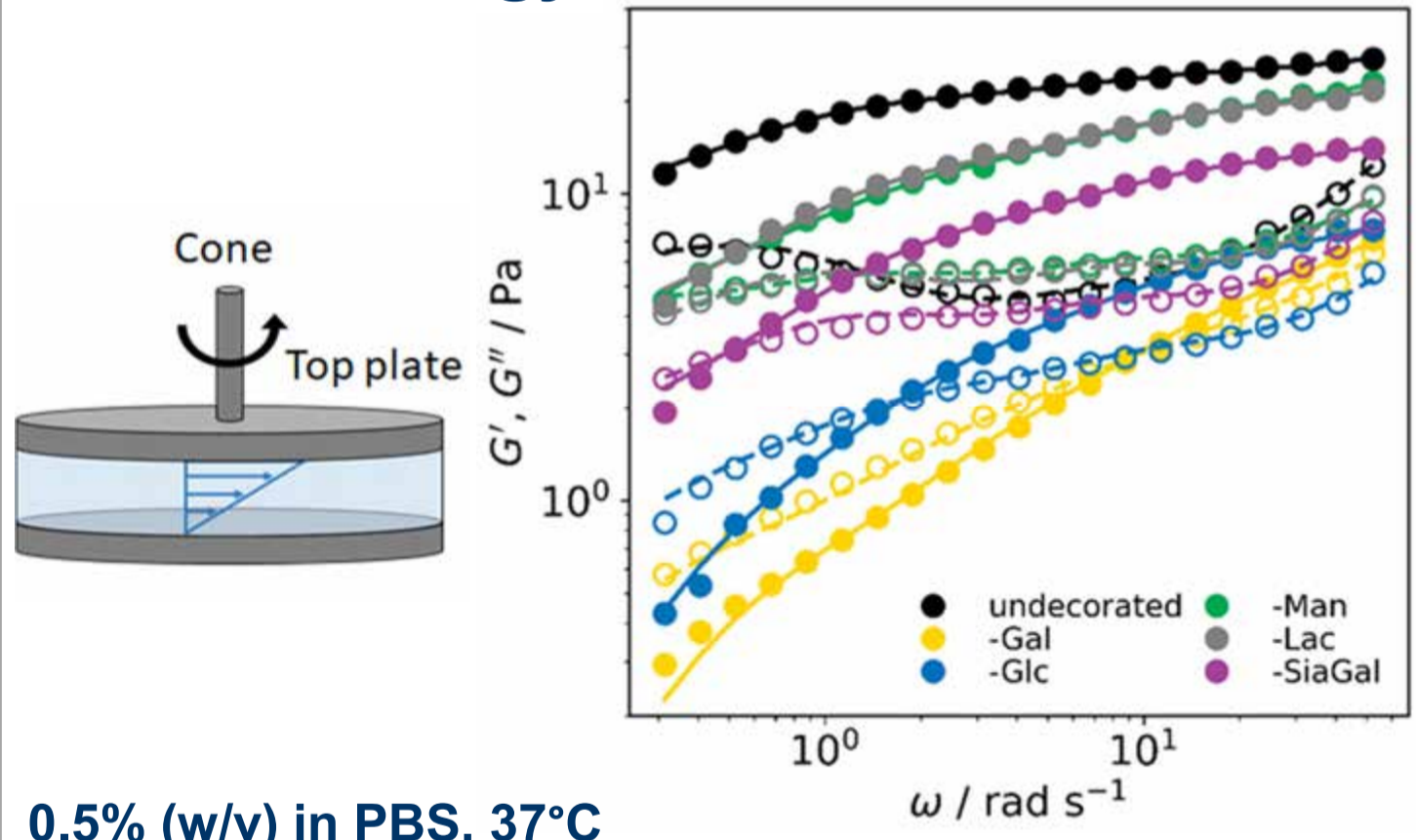


✓ Fibre formation with increasing concentration

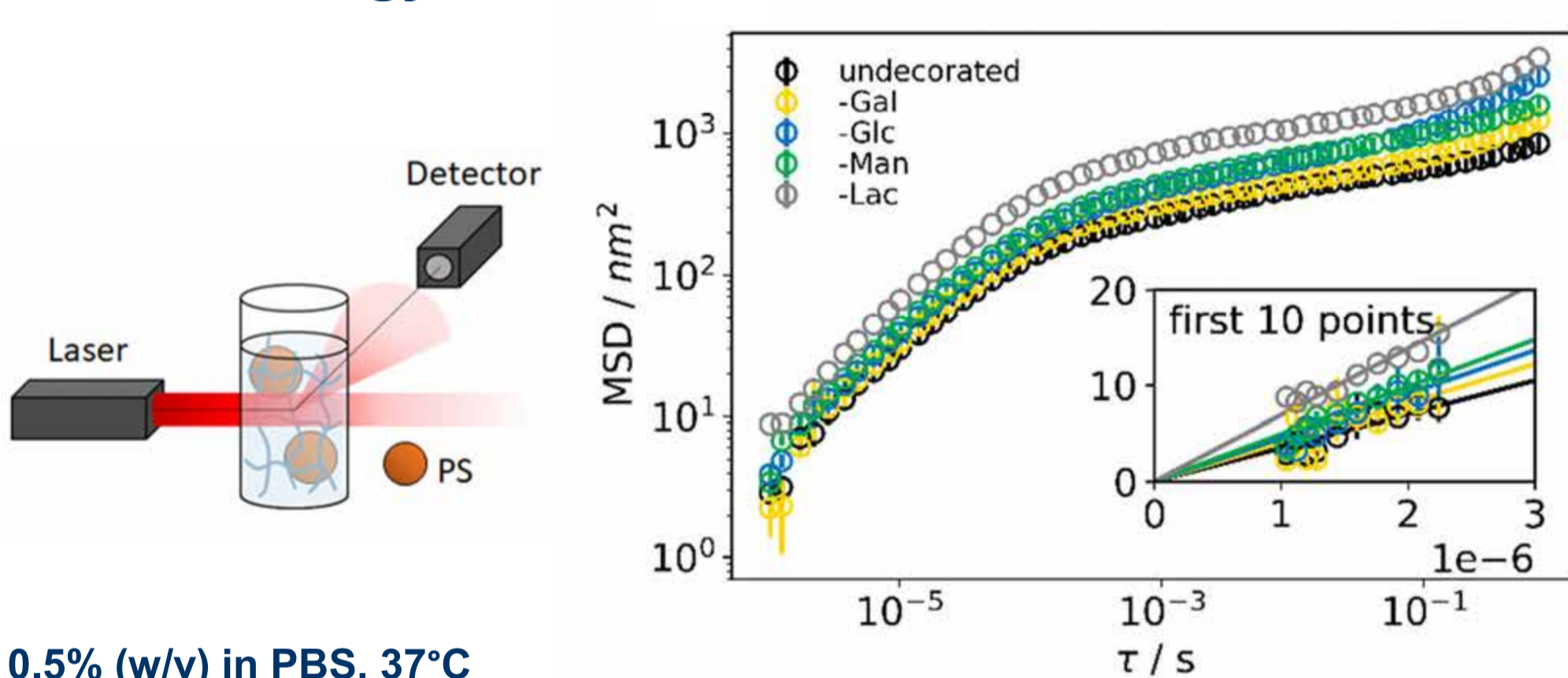
✓ Fibre formation unhindered by glycans

Mechanical properties

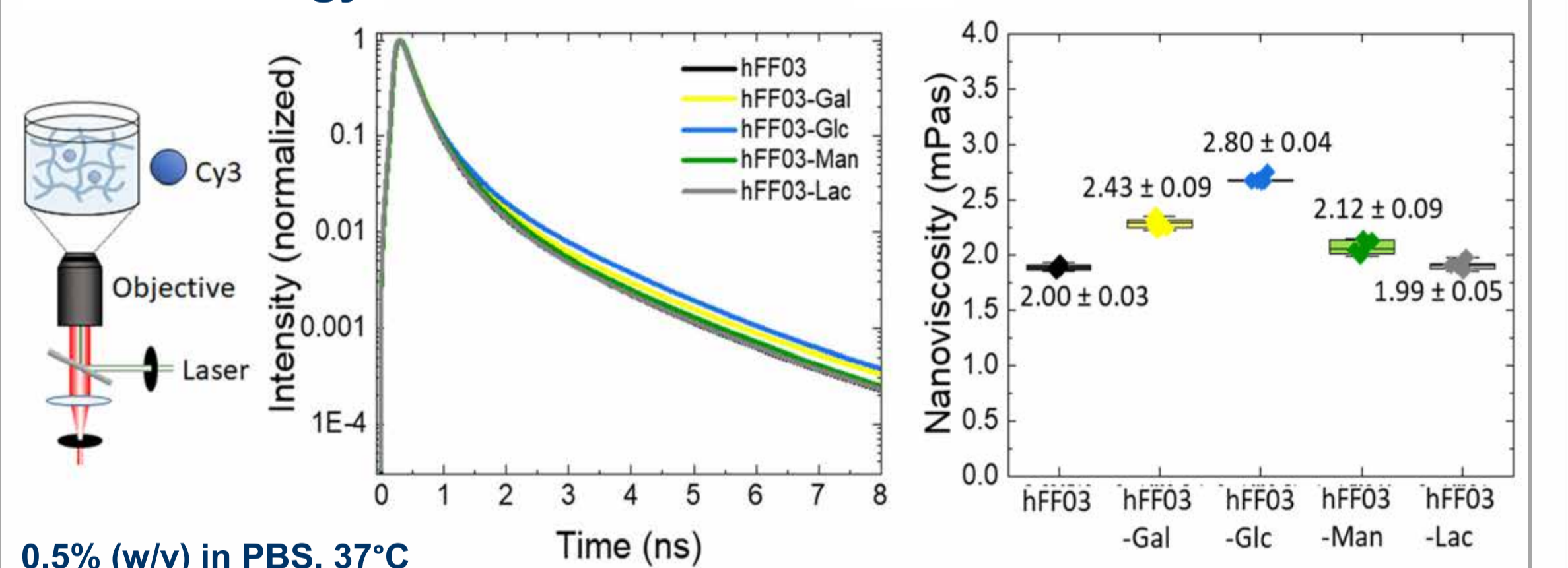
Macrorheology



Microrheology



Nanorheology



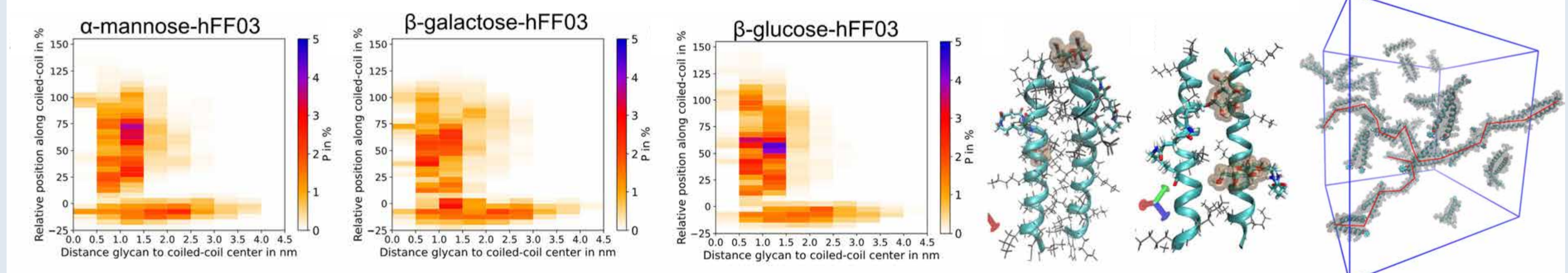
✓ Rheology characterised over three techniques and length scales

✓ Rheology tuneable via glycan modification and pH

✓ Key properties (e.g. mesh size, G') comparable to native mucus^[9]

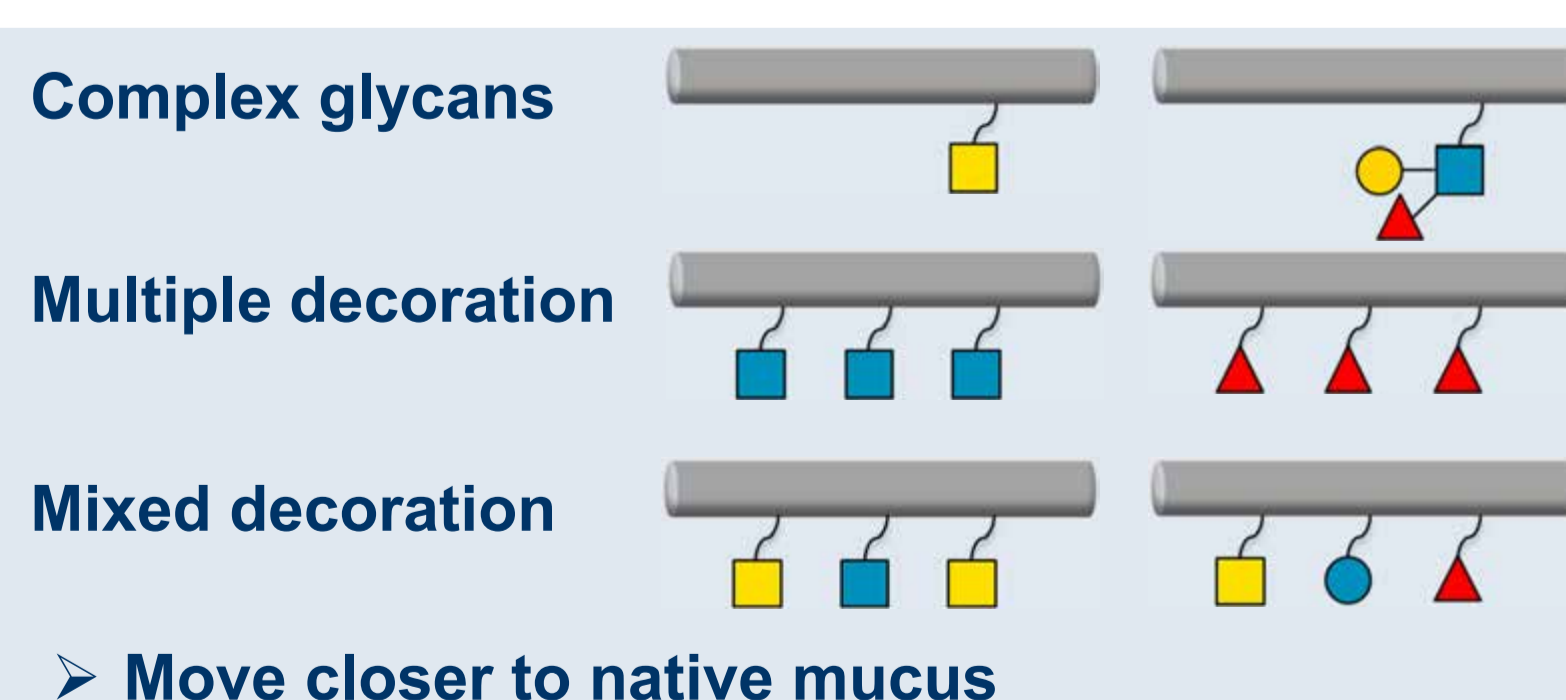
Understanding the differences

- ✓ Hydrogel structure formation robust regardless of glycan
- ✓ Differences in viscoelastic behaviour depending on the glycan
- ✓ MD suggests importance of dynamic processes and the linker



Outlook

Library expansion

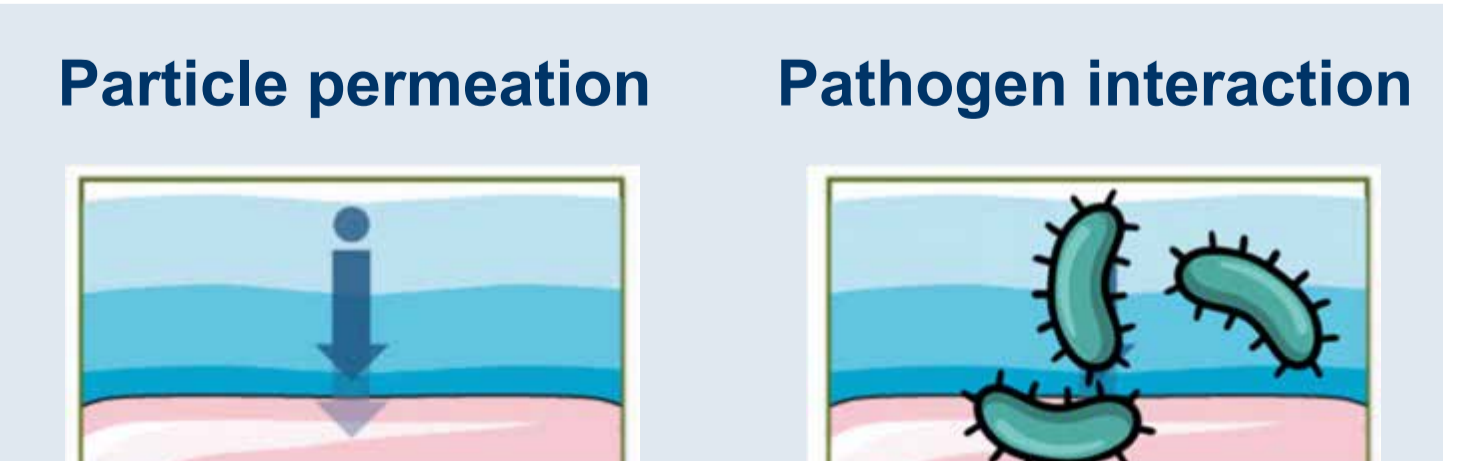


Determine the influence of the linker

➢ "Long" vs "short"

Interactions with surroundings

➢ Identify key features for interactions with pathogens



References:

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