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Synthesis of peptidomimetics using Diaryl-B^{2,3} amino acids for the preparation of smart materials

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Introduction

α-Amino acids are at the basis of the living world, being the building blocks of peptides and proteins. The advantages of α-peptides, *i.e.* versatility, biocompatibility and ease of preparation, make them the perfect candidates in different applications, for example biology and pharmaceutical science. However, they show some drawbacks mainly due to their protease sensitivity. To overcome this limitation, non-standard amino acids are inserted in peptide sequences to produce peptidomimetics, molecules with the same biological activity of the natural peptides but with enhanced proteolytic and conformational stability.^[1] In addition, the ability of peptides or amino acids alone to self-assemble and self-organize, allows their use in wide and variable applications, from nanomedicine to electrochemistry and catalysis, as well as bioelectronic materials.^[2]

Peptide synthesis

Synthesis of unnatural fluorine-substituted B^{2,3}-diarylamino acid

Stereoselective Mannich-like reaction^[3]





$\beta^{2,3}$ -Syn Diaryl AA

This B-amino acid triggers the formation of different bioinspired architectures, depending on the peptide sequence in which it is inserted. So far, different nanomaterials such as nanotubes,^[4] supramolecular conductive ropes,^[5] and cationic nanospheres,^[6] were obtained and characterized.



Conductive rope





Applications and future work

- Self-assembly studies.
- Study of the relationship between self-assembly and electrochemical activity.
- Development of electrically responsive peptides able to prevent bacterial contamination on implants.
- Controlled release of drugs and antimicrobials by electrostimulation.

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Antimicrobia

compounds

2

10

2

2

2.

10

Antimicrobia

peptides