

Recombinant DNA strategy used to make spider silk block copolymers

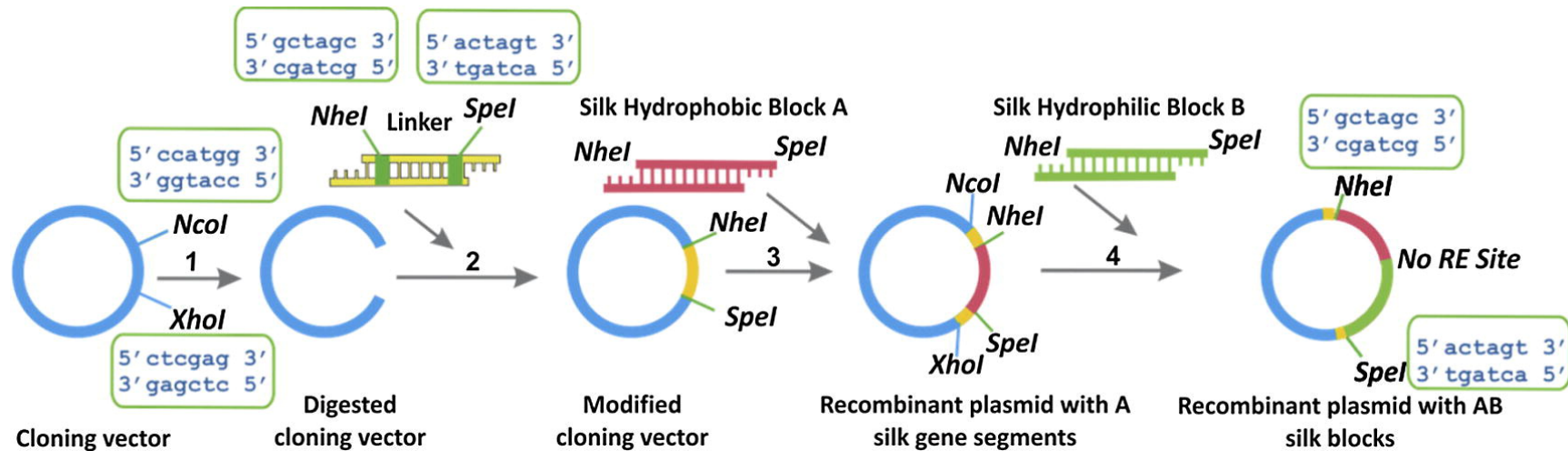


Fig.1 Schematic representation of the recombinant DNA strategy used to make spider silk block copolymers for the study. The A block consisted of one polyalanine/polyglycine repeat (GAGAAAAGGAG) responsible for β -sheet formation. The B block was composed of four GGX repeats, separated by the GSQGSGR sequence. *NcoI*, *NheI*, *SpeI*, *XhoI* are restriction enzymes (RE). A box above/below a specific RE indicates an oligonucleotide sequence recognized by this RE. pet30a(+) plasmid is in blue, cloning linker is in yellow, silk hydrophobic block A is in magenta, and silk hydrophilic block B is in green. Steps are the following: (1) digestion, (2) ligation of a linker, (3) ligation of A block, (4) ligation of B block.

Integrated experimental – modeling approach in action.

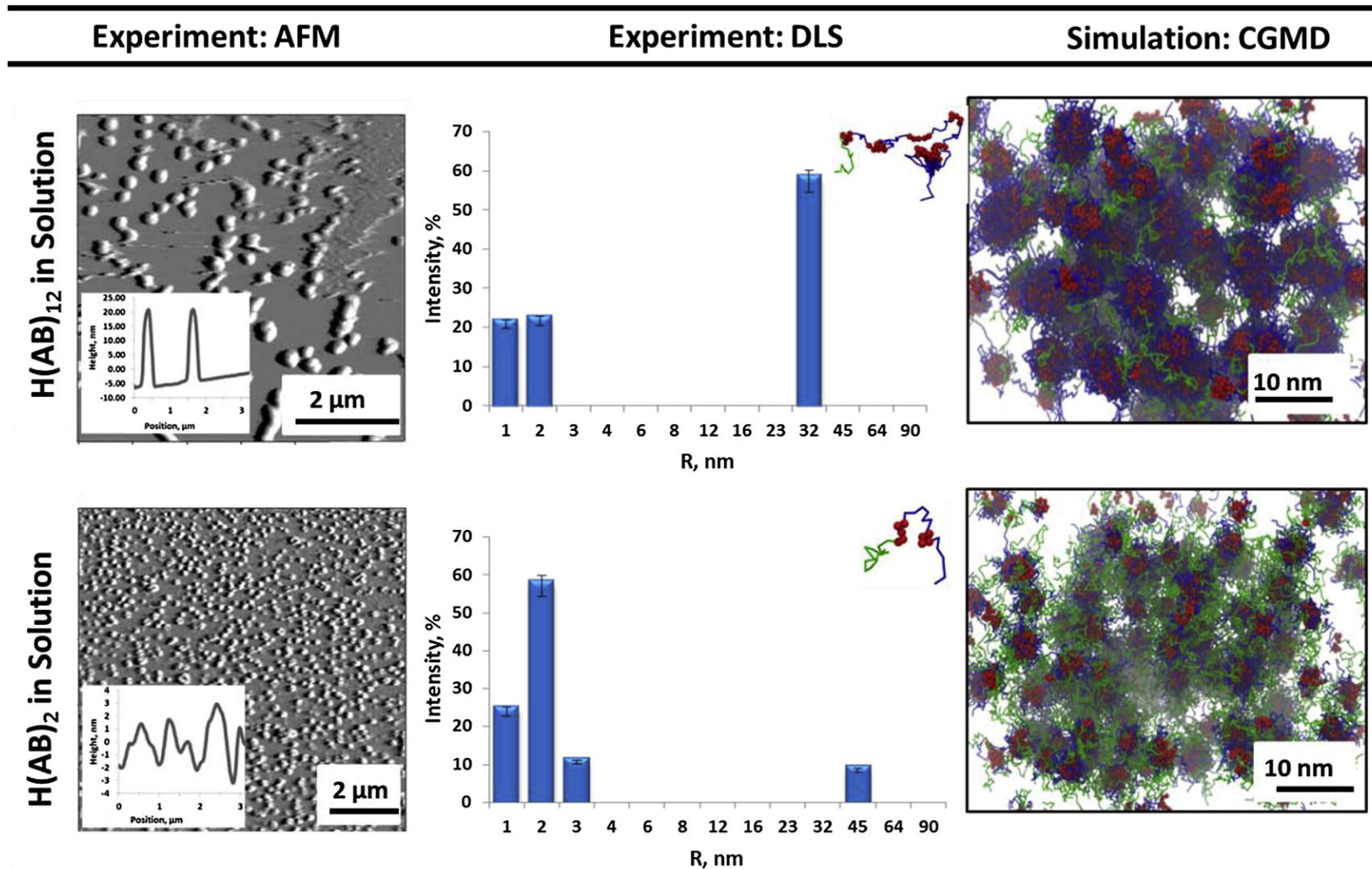


Fig.2. Comparison among AFM, DLS, and coarse-grained molecular dynamic (CGMD) simulation results on aggregate morphologies of H(AB)₁₂ and H(AB)₂ recombinant spider silk block copolymers in aqueous solution. Experimental panel (AFM and DLS) depicts that H(AB)₁₂ formed larger micelles with an average diameter of 32 nm ± 5 nm and H(AB)₂ self-assembled into smaller micelles with an average diameter of 2 nm ± 0.5 nm. For both types of spider silk block copolymers, micelles were observed at concentration of 0.25 mg/ml in aqueous media. The simulation results (simulation panel) depicts formation of the small spherical aggregates in the case of H(AB)₂ and large spherical aggregates in the case of H(AB)₁₂.

Nano-fibrillar assemblies of H(AB)₁₂ block copolymer after spinning

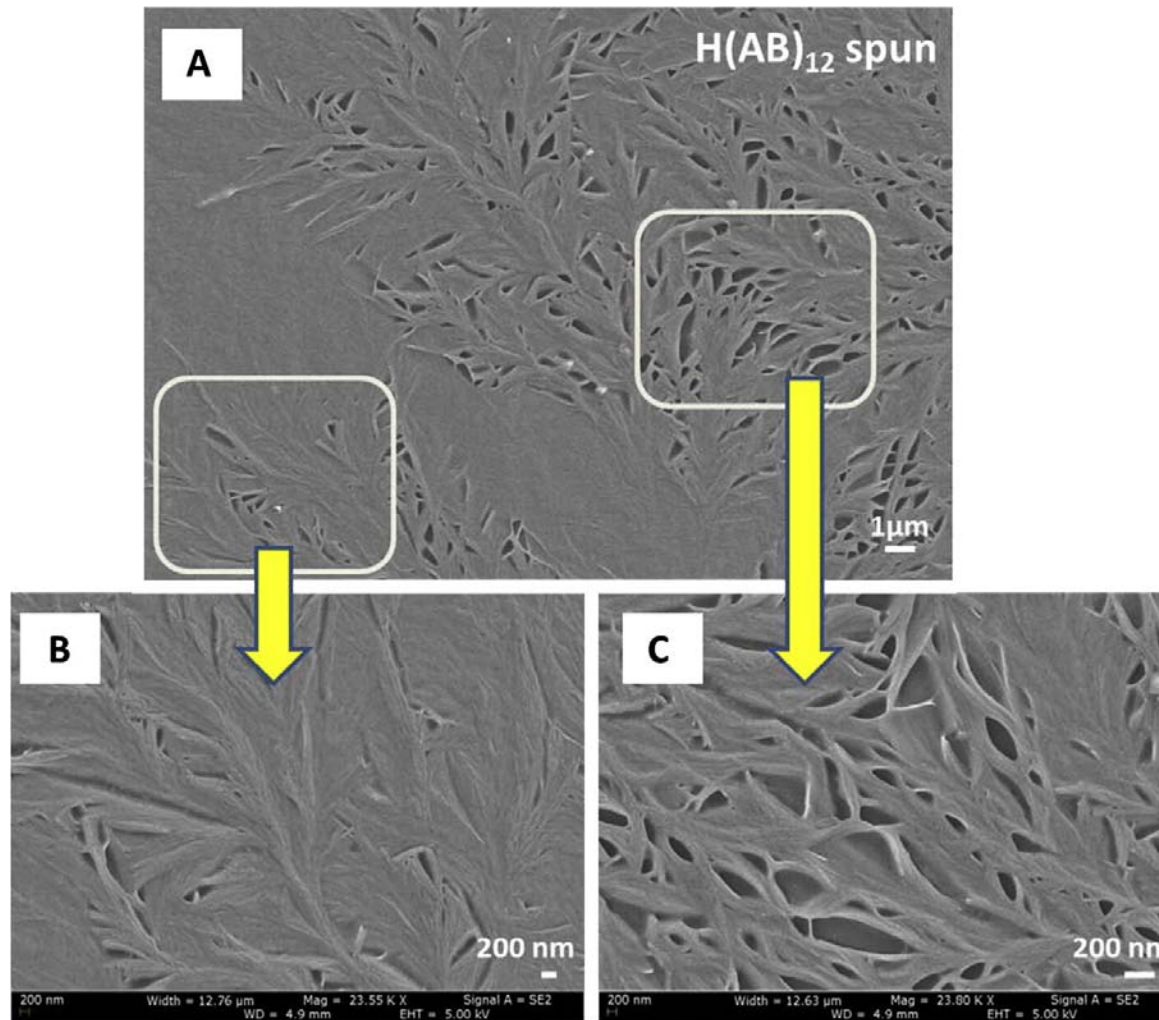


Fig.5. (A) SEM spun H(AB)₁₂ at 20% w/v. (B, C) Nano-fibrillar assemblies were observed for spun H(AB)₁₂ film. H(AB)₁₂ film was washed with water, air dried, and imaged at 5 kV. The film is composed of densely-packed and loosely-packed regions of interwoven nano-fibrils.