

# Recombinant biomaterials are they worth the trouble?

Niels Geysmans,<sup>1</sup> Nieve Marien,<sup>1</sup> Sander Driesen,<sup>1,2</sup> Katrien Derkoningen,<sup>1</sup> Ken Princen,<sup>1</sup>

Wanda Guedens,<sup>1</sup> Peter Adriaensens,<sup>1,3</sup> Geert-Jan Graulus<sup>1</sup>

FACULTY  
OF SCIENCES

► UHASSELT

<sup>1</sup> Biomolecule Design Group, Institute of Materials Research (imo-imomec), Hasselt University

<sup>2</sup> Advanced Functional Polymers Group, Institute of Materials Research (imo-imomec), Hasselt University

<sup>3</sup> Analytical and Circular Chemistry, Institute of Materials Research (imo-imomec), Hasselt University

## Context

Proteins play a crucial role in the field of biomaterials due to their inherent biocompatibility, bioactivity, and ability to interact with biological systems. However, the biological origin of these materials also raises questions about the risk of disease transfer or other ethical considerations. As a result, recombinant proteins are often proposed as a workaround. However, designing and expressing recombinant proteins is not straightforward and requires a good understanding of the necessary steps to translate a gene of interest into purified proteins that can be used as biomaterials. The numerous interdependent experimental parameters make this field challenging for biomaterials scientists new to recombinant proteins. Are these materials worth the trouble?

## Contact information

📞 +32 11 26 82 67



✉️ @ggraulus.bsky.social

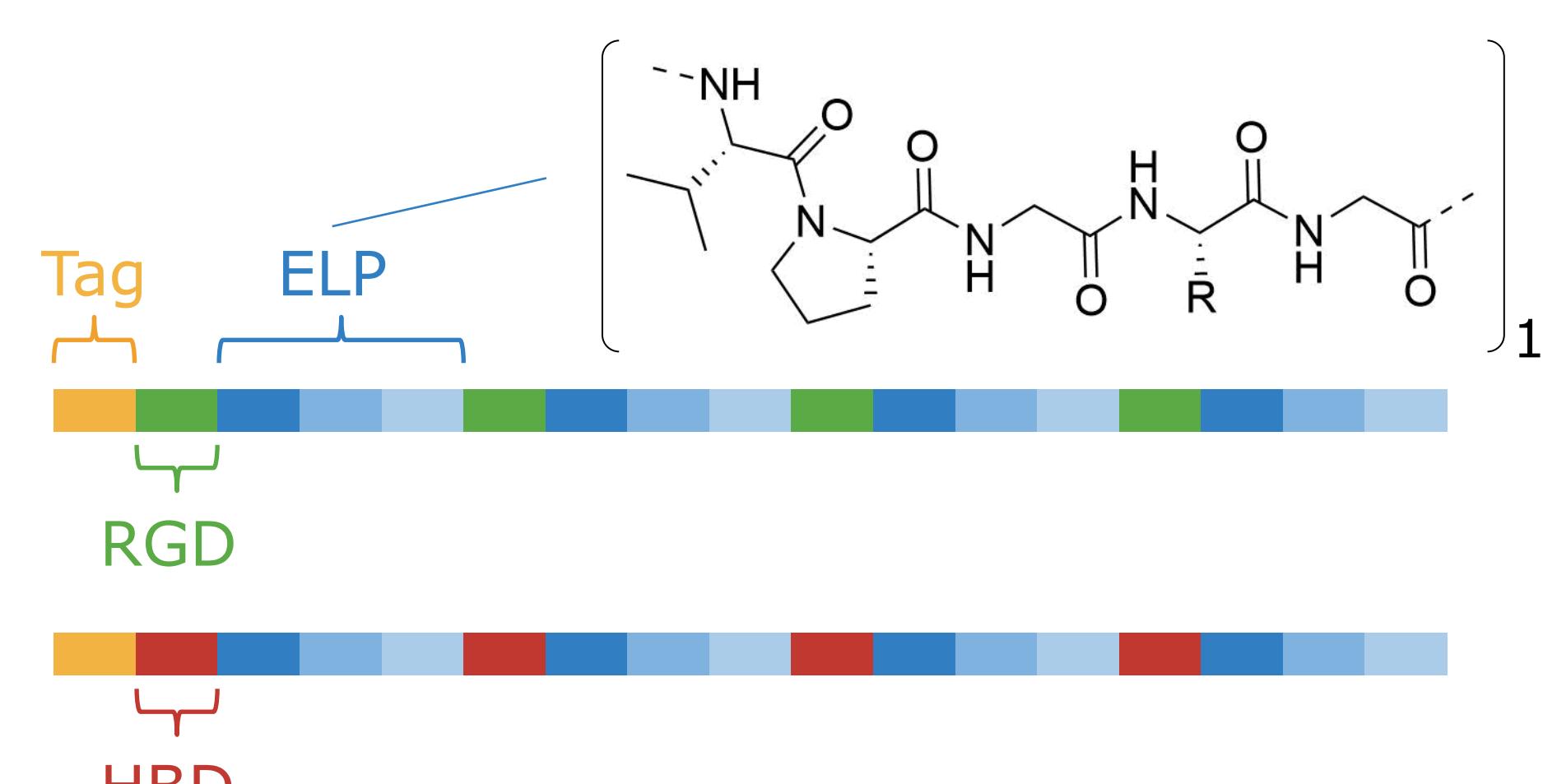
✉️ geertjan.graulus@uhasselt.be

🌐 www.uhasselt.be/BDG

## Gene construction

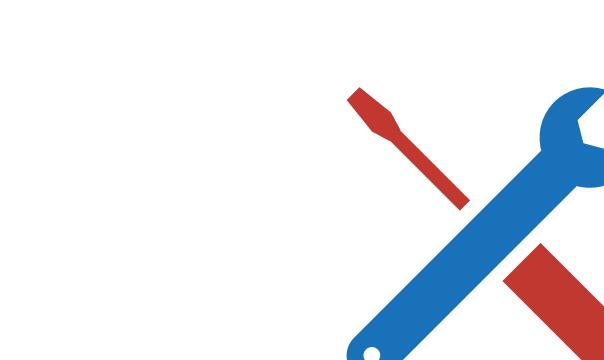
Heart針 Heparin-binding domains (HBD) for improved tissue integration

温度計 LCST behaviour

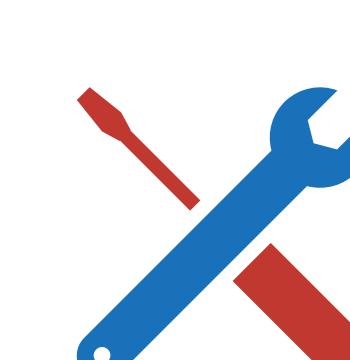


RGD: YAVTGRGDSPASSAA      HBD: GSSSGWQPPRARI

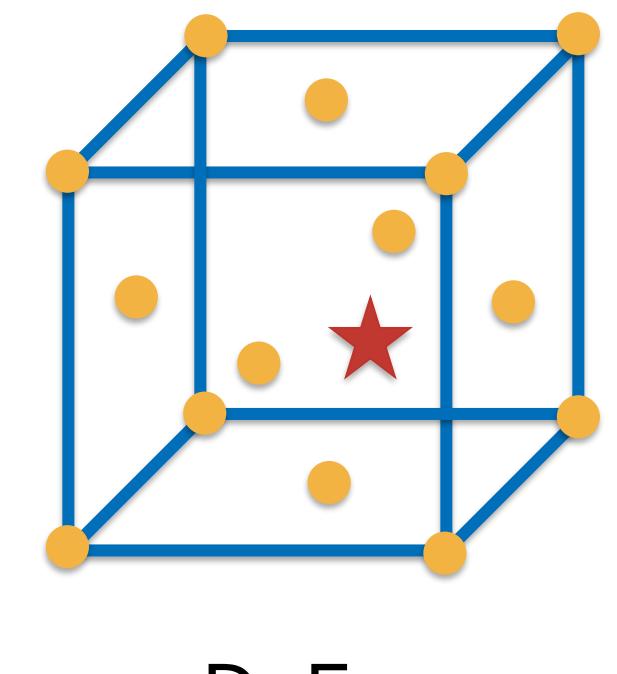
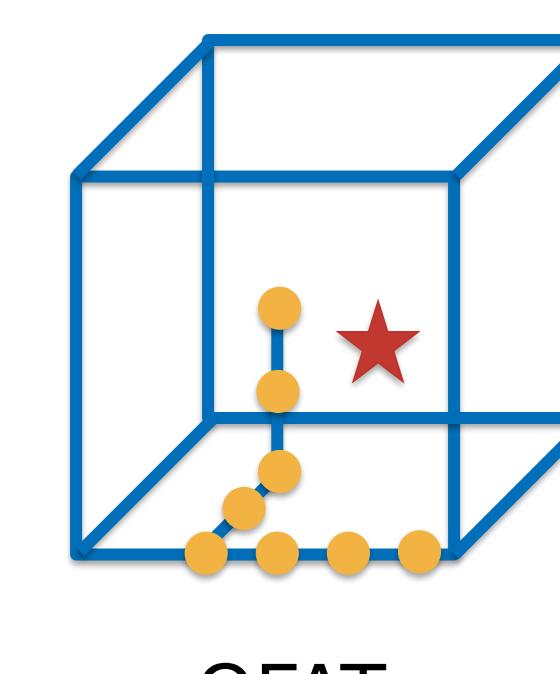
Points of attention  
Repeats  
Codon bias  
Vector selection



Points of attention  
Host cell selection  
Culture conditions  
Protein of interest



## Protein expression

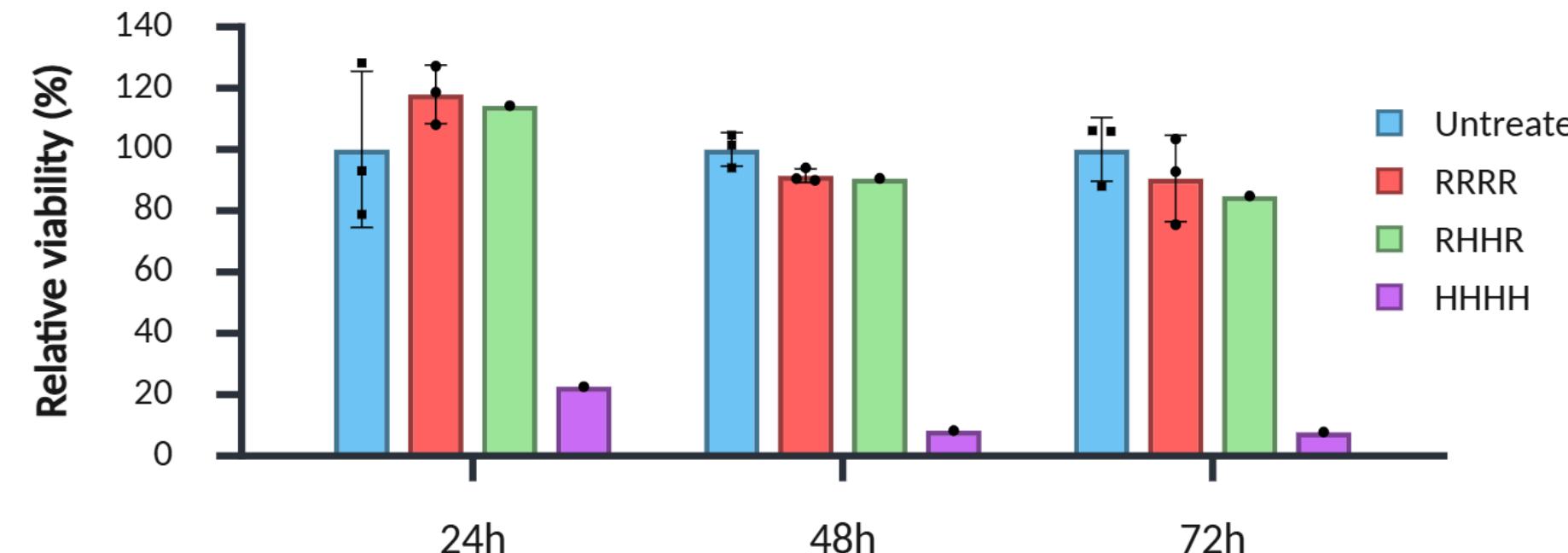


→ Identified ideal expression conditions for each of the constructs

→ 12 fold increase in yields

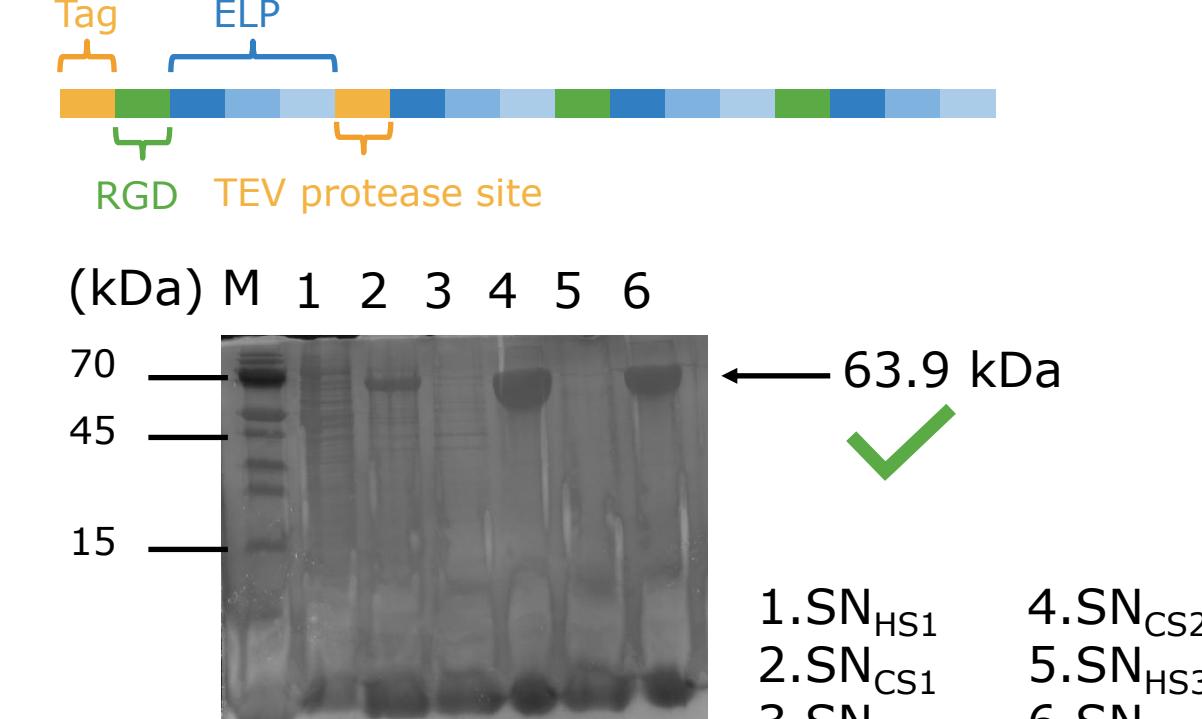
	Strain	Temp (°C)	IPTG (mM)	OD (-)	Yield (mg/l culture)
RRRR	pLysS	32	0.5	0.4	69
RHRR	pLysS	32	0.1	1	72
HHHH	BLR	37	0.4	1	60

## Preliminary biocompatibility

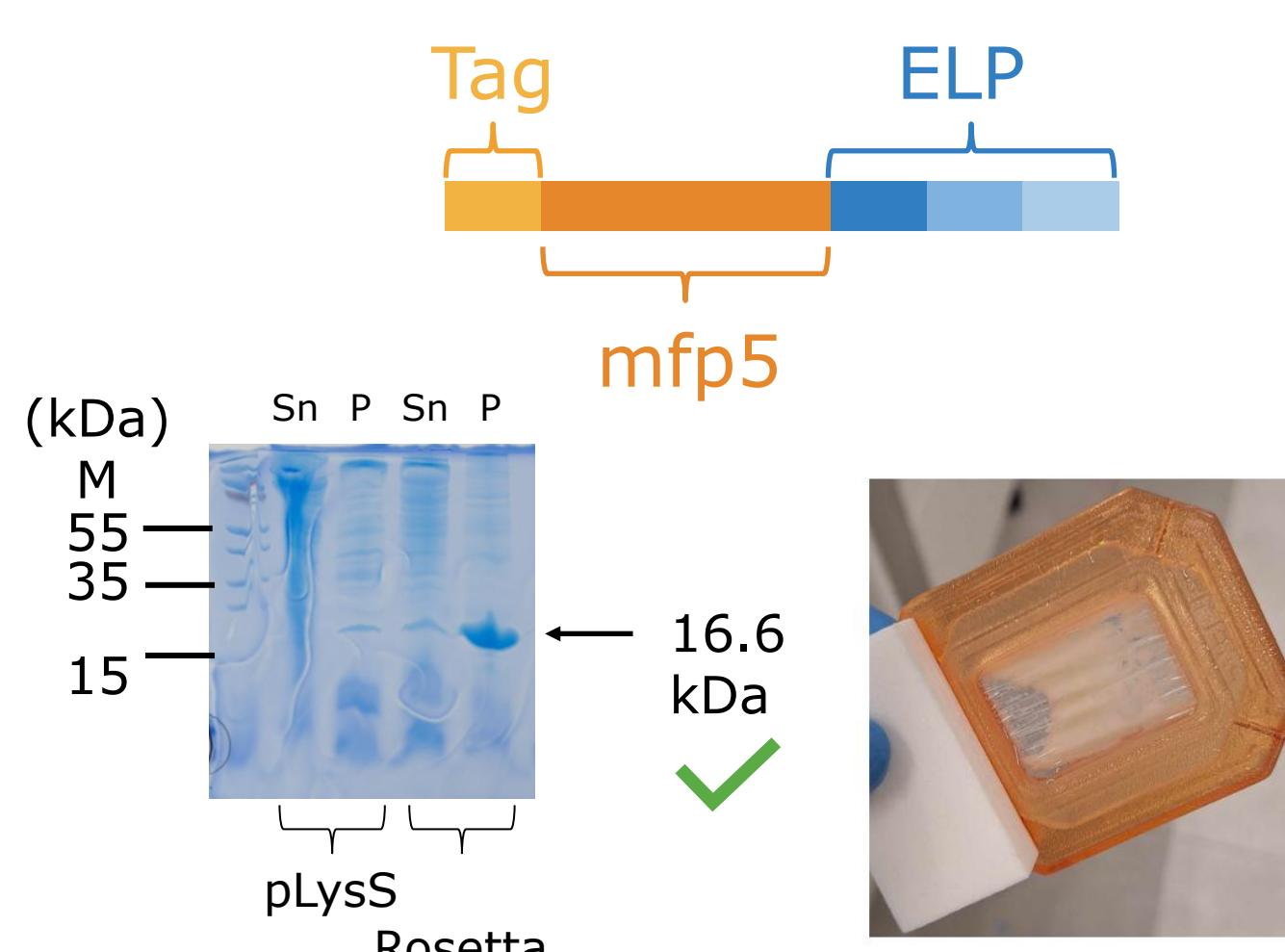


## Translation of 'ideal' conditions to other ELPs

### a) MMP-responsive ELPs



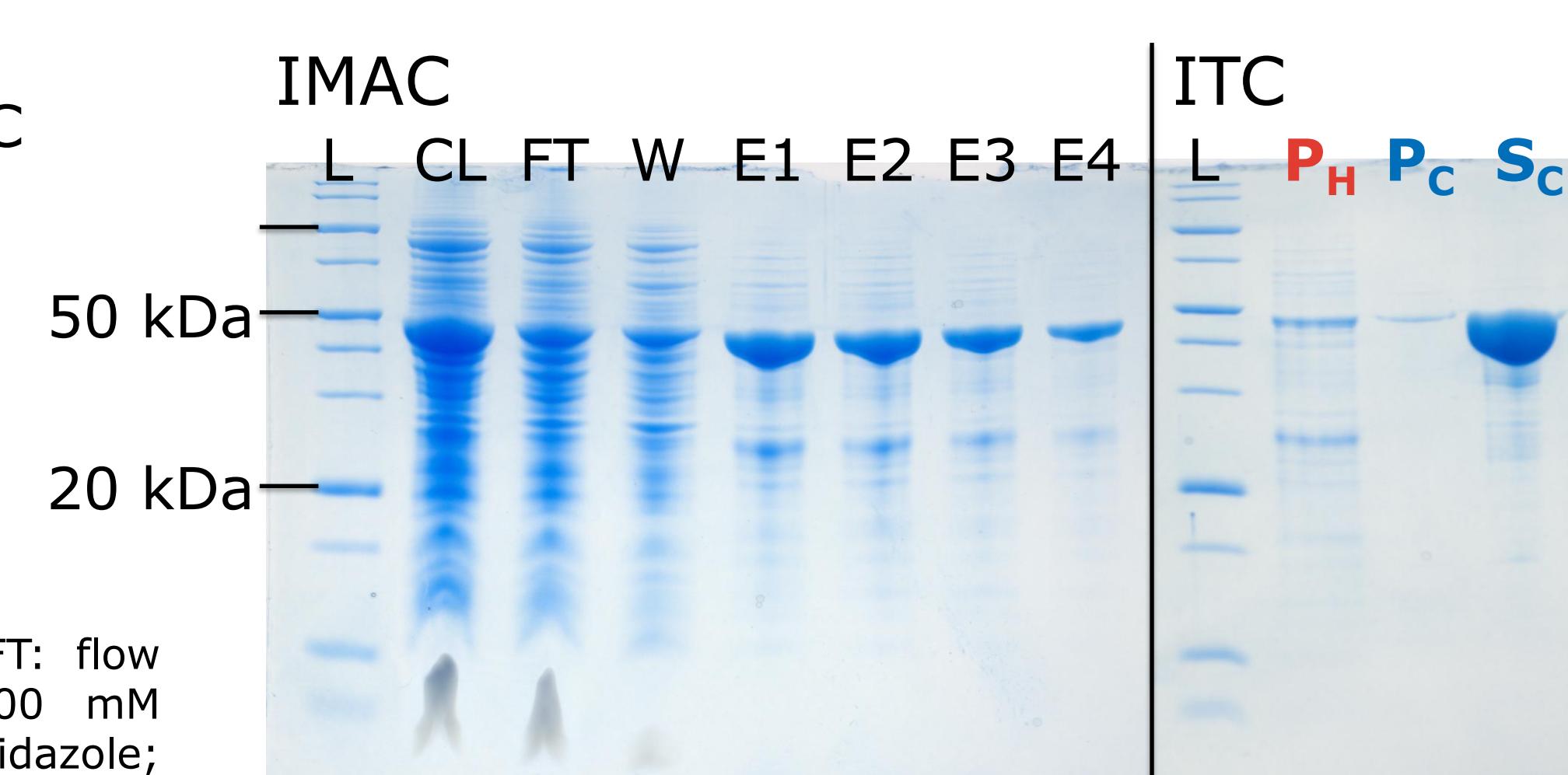
### b) Adhesive ELPs



## Moving forward

ITC outperforms IMAC  
• More cost-effective  
• Higher recovery

L: ladder; CL: cell lysate; FT: flow through; W: wash; E1: 100 mM imidazole; E2-E3: 250 mM imidazole; E4: 400 mM imidazole; P<sub>H</sub>: pellet hot spin; P<sub>C</sub>: pellet cold spin; S<sub>C</sub>: supernatant cold spin;



## Protein purification

## Conclusions

Recombinant DNA technology allows unparalleled control over a biomaterial's structure and properties. They are definitely **worth the effort**.



functional



modular



defined



degradable



ethical

## Funding information

Our research is supported by the Research Foundation Flanders (FWO, projects 1SB1220N, 1S19025N, 1133325N and 11P4M24N) and by the special research fund of Hasselt University (BOF-UHasselt, projects R-13370 and R-15146).

fwO

► UHASSELT