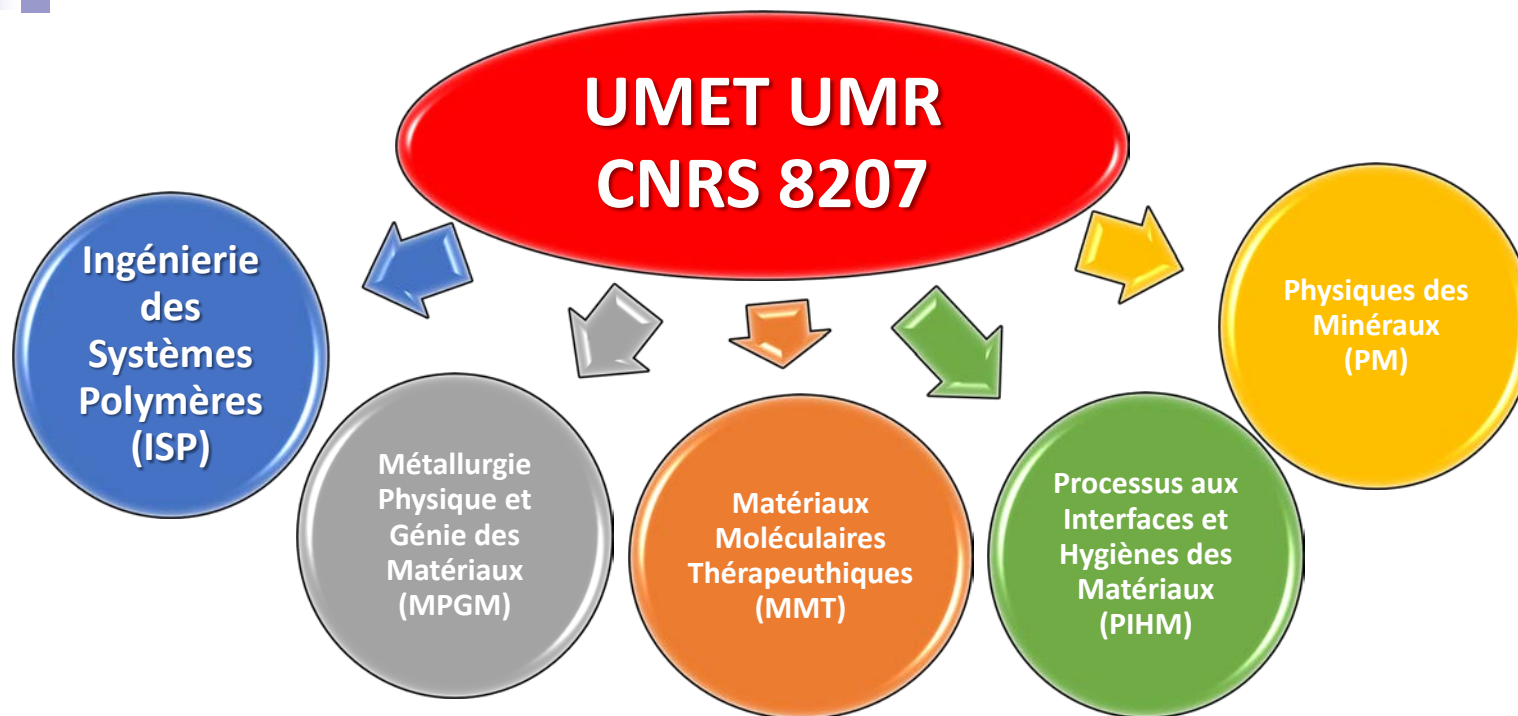


Chimie supramoléculaire au service des matériaux polymères multistimulables & Conception de matériaux bioinspirés

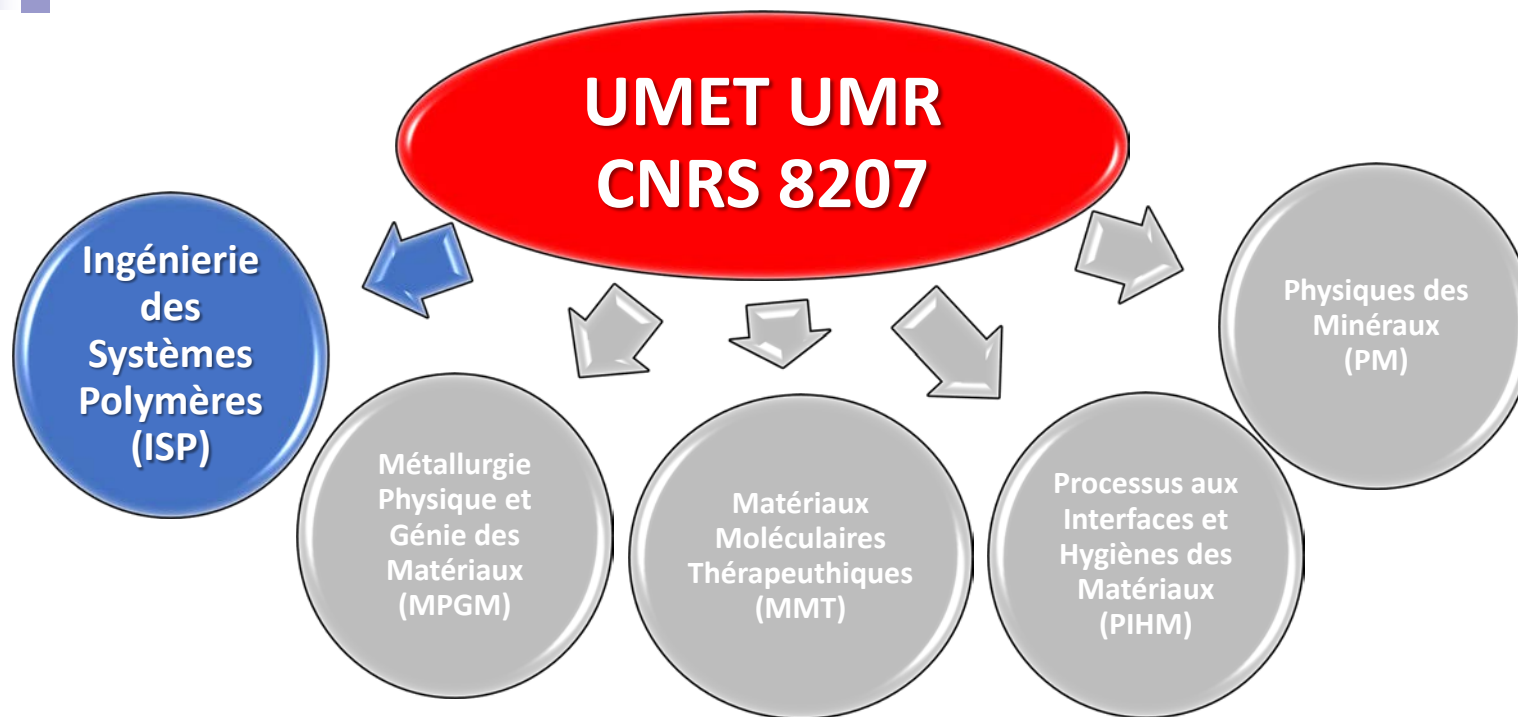
David Fournier, J. Lyskawa, A. Malfait, P. Woisel





Unité des Matériaux Et Transformations (UMET) :

- ✓ 73 chercheurs permanents (MCF, Pr, CR, DR)
- ✓ 40 ITA-BIATSS
- ✓ 60 doctorants & 13 post-doctorants



Axes de recherche de l'équipe ISP :

- ✓ Réaction et résistance au feu des matériaux
- ✓ Mécanique des systèmes macromoléculaires complexes → cf communication orale de S. Barrau
- ✓ ***Systèmes Polymères Fonctionnels :***



Matériaux polymères hybrides & textiles actifs à usage technique et médical

→ cf poster S.Degoutin

B. Martel



Polymères et matériaux auto-assemblés (multi) stimulables
Biomatériaux polymères (multi)fonctionnels

P. Woisel

Compétences de notre groupe de recherche

Création en 2010 (1Pr, 2MCF, 1IgE)



P. Woisel



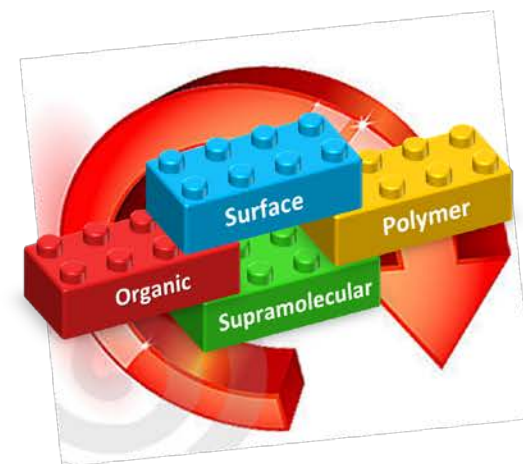
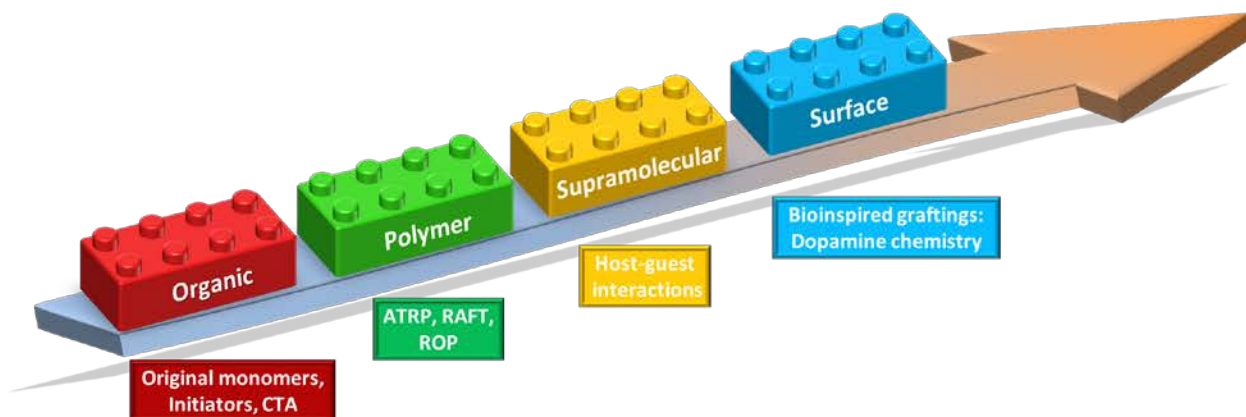
J. Lyskawa



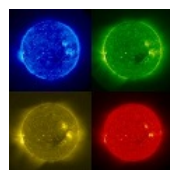
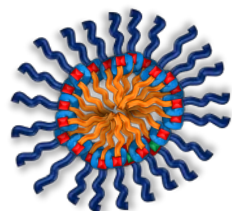
D. Fournier



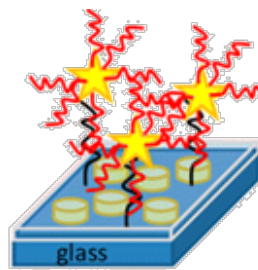
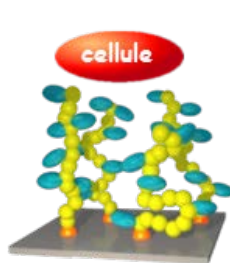
A. Malfait



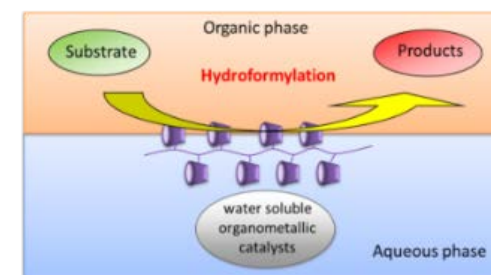
Multi-stimuli responsive
« colourful » macromolecular assemblies



Smart (bio)surfaces
based on dopamine chemistry

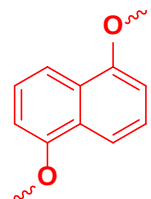


Smart polymeric nanoreactors
for aqueous catalysis



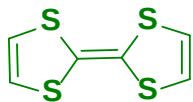
Chimie supramoléculaire pour des matériaux polymères multistimulables

Outils de la reconnaissance moléculaire hôte-invité :

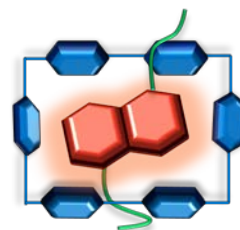
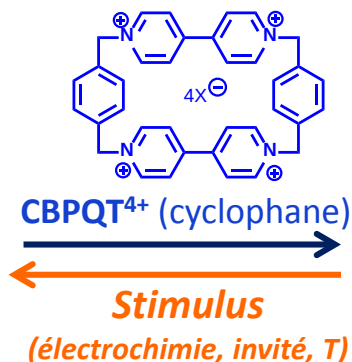


1,5-dihydroxynaphtalène
(Napht)

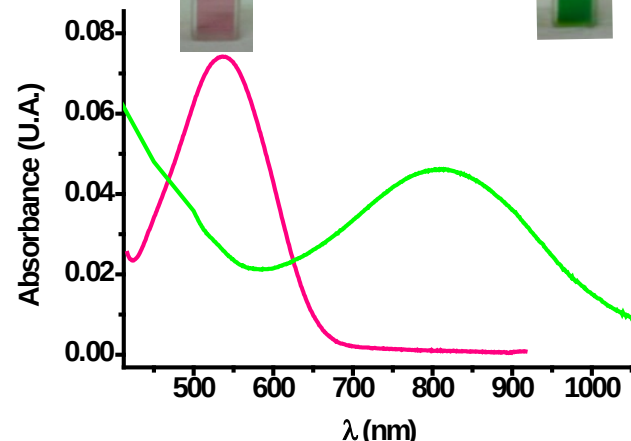
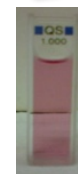
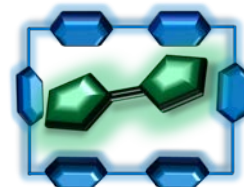
ou



Tétrathiafulvalène
(TTF)



ou



Interactions donneur-accepteur colorées

Avantages :

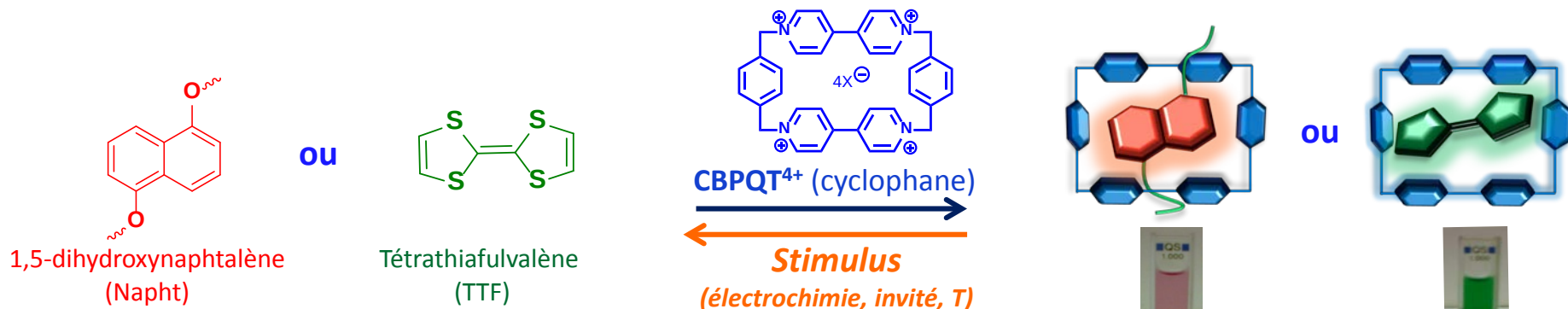
- ✓ Différents stimuli applicables
- ✓ Travail en milieux aqueux et organique
- ✓ Visualisation directe de la complexation

CBPQT = Cyclobis(paraquat-*p*-phénylène)

RAFT = Reversible Addition Fragmentation chain Transfer

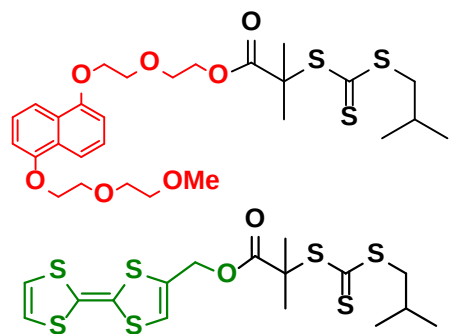
Chimie supramoléculaire pour des matériaux polymères multistimulables

Outils de la reconnaissance moléculaire hôte-invité :

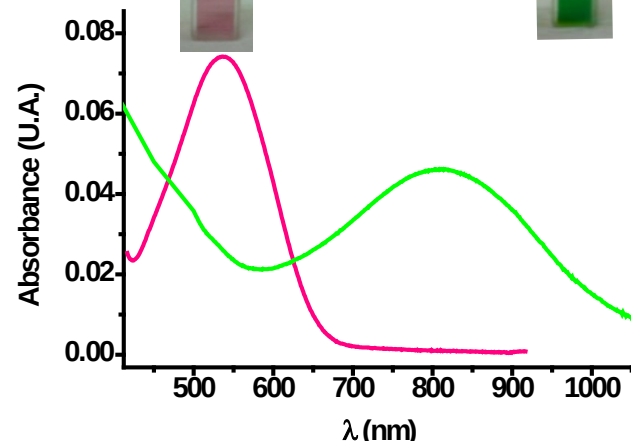
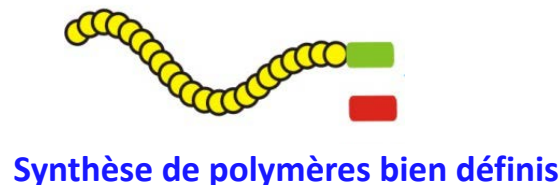


Avantages :

- ✓ Différents stimuli applicables
- ✓ Travail en milieux aqueux et organique
- ✓ Visualisation directe de la complexation
- ✓ Modification chimique aisée des invités (agents de transfert) :



Polymérisations RAFT



Interactions donneur-accepteur colorées

CBPQT = Cyclobis(paraquat-*p*-phénylène)

RAFT = Reversible Addition Fragmentation chain Transfer

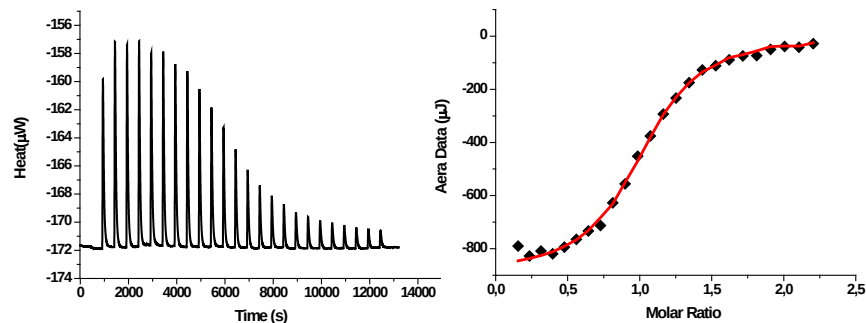
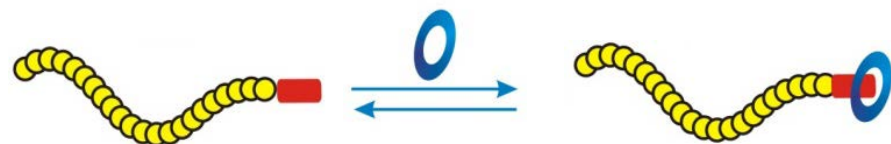
Chimie supramoléculaire pour des matériaux polymères multistimulables

Constantes d'association et stoechiométrie des complexes :



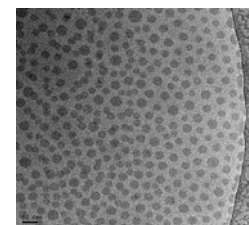
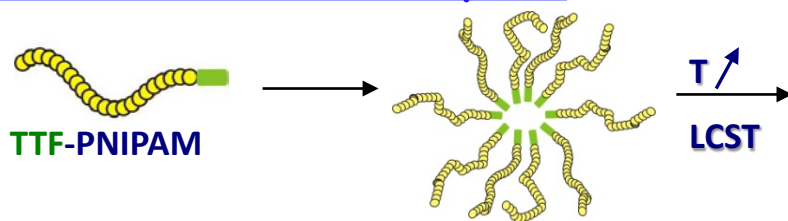
Appareil Nano ITC

ITC = Titration Calorimétrie Isotherme



Complexe	Mn (g/mol)	Ka (M ⁻¹) /H ₂ O	n
CBPQT / Napht-PNIPAM	14 900	1,2 .10 ⁵	0.9
CBPQT / TTF-PNIPAM	9700	7,4.10 ⁵	1.1
CBPQT / TTF-PDMAc	10 000	2,8.10 ⁵	1.1

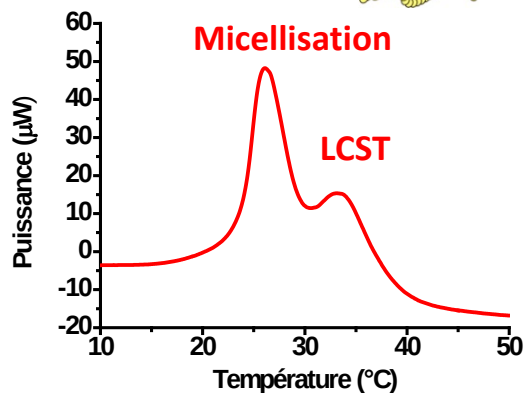
Auto-association en milieu aqueux :



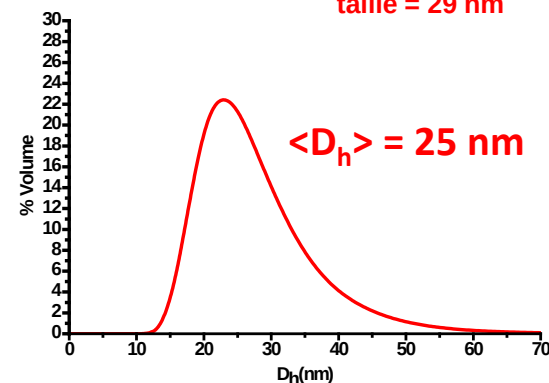
Cryo-TEM
taille = 29 nm



NanoDSC

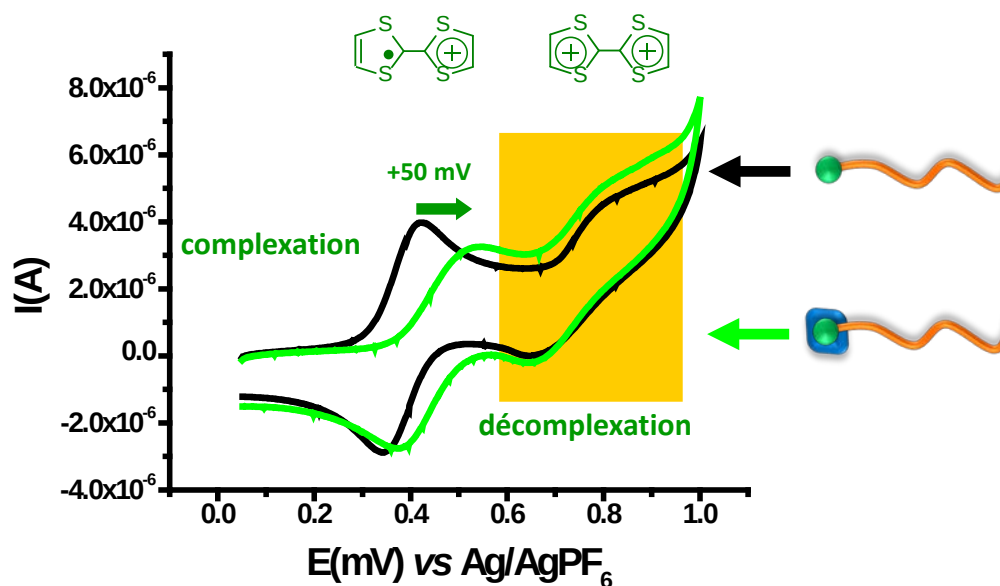
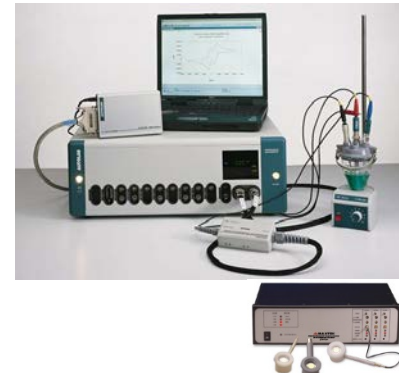
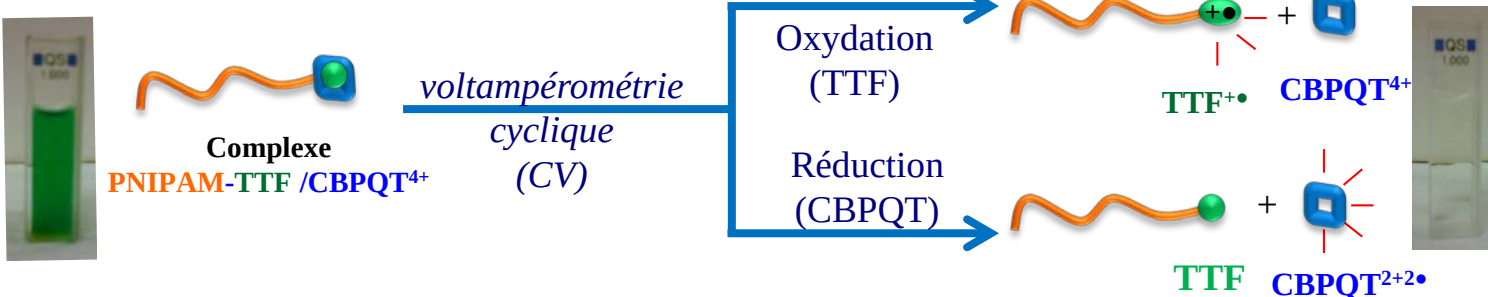


DLS

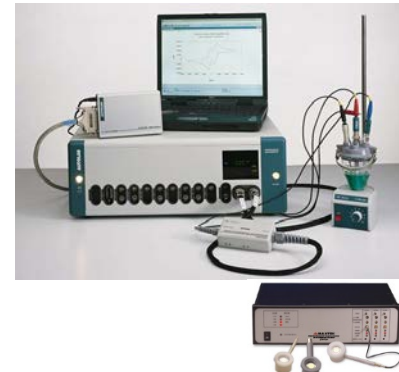
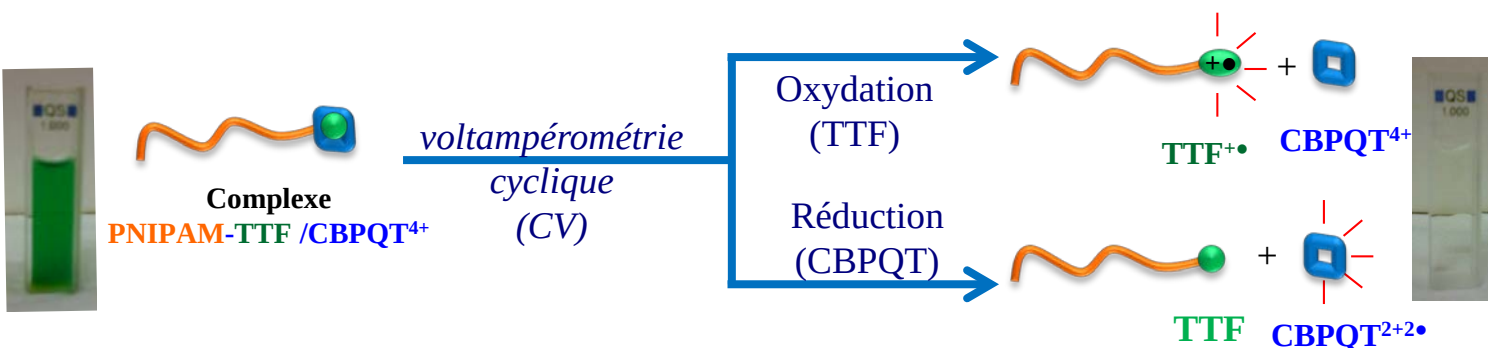


2 transitions de phase endothermiques successives

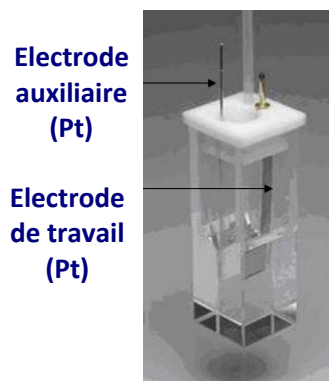
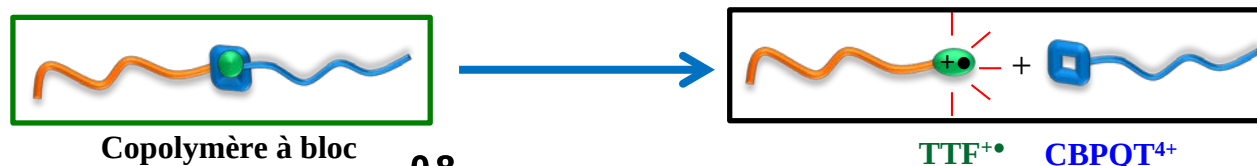
Electrochimie :



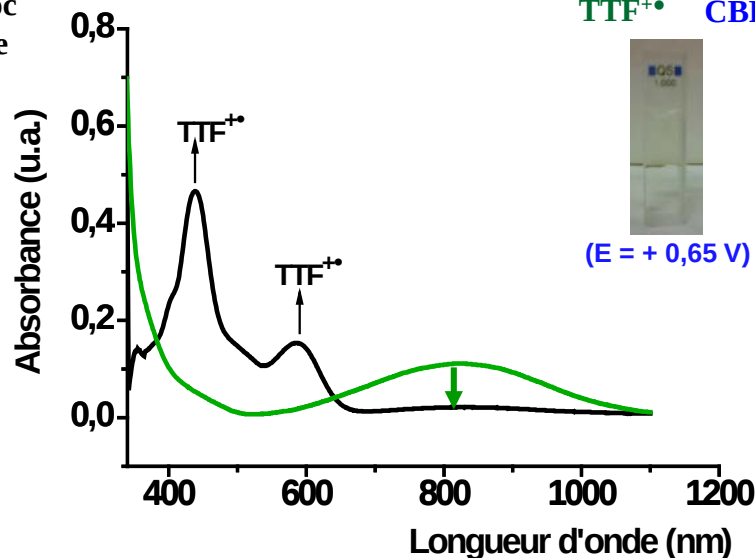
Electrochimie :



Spectro-électrochimie :

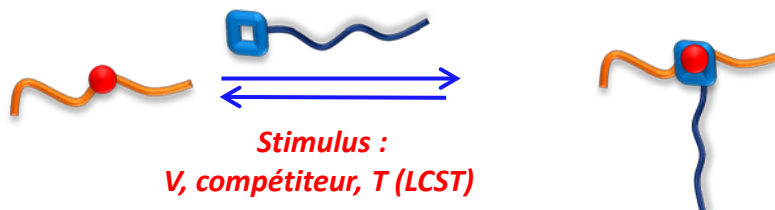


Cellule de spectro-électrochimie adaptée pour le spectromètre UV-Vis

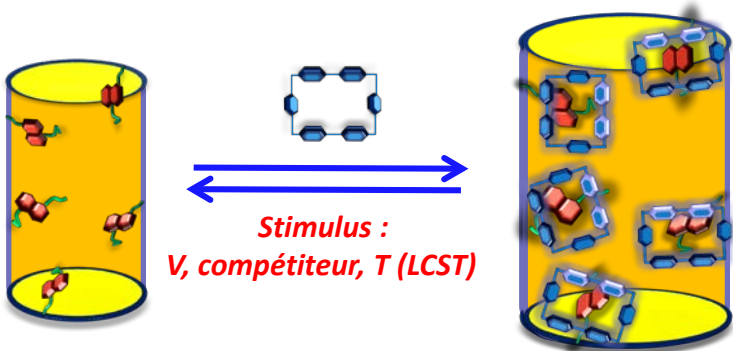


Vers des systèmes plus complexes :

➤ Architecture en Y-shape multi-stimulables

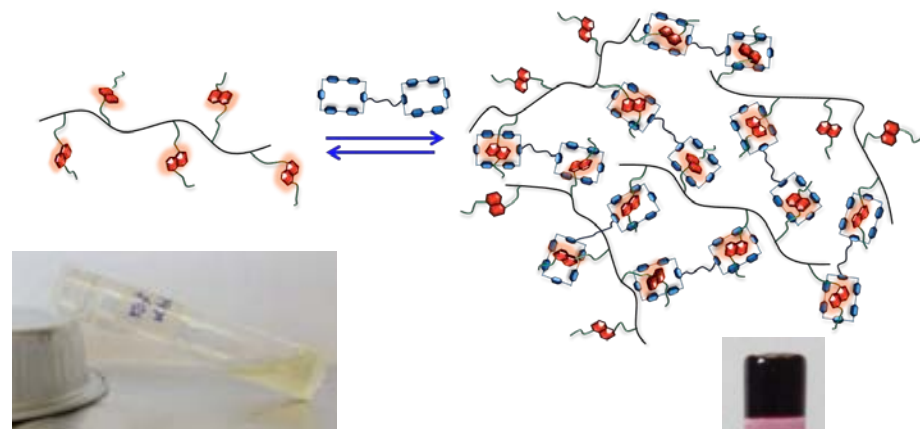
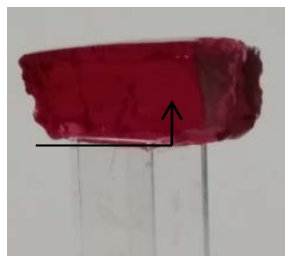
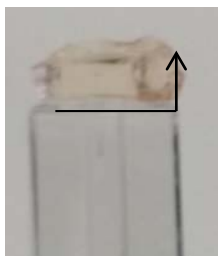


➤ Hydrogels supramoléculaires réticulés



1.2x0.5 cm

2.8x1.3 cm



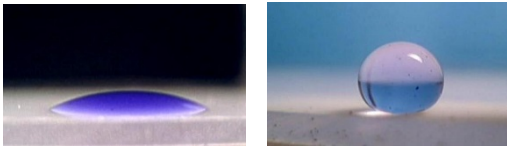
Di-CBPQT = agent réticulant



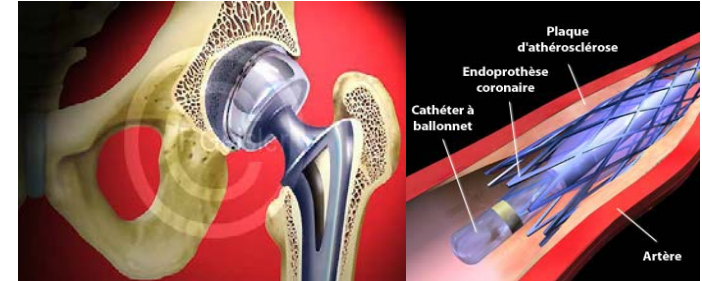
Fonctionnalisations bioinspirées de (bio)matériaux

Modifier les propriétés physico-chimiques de surface

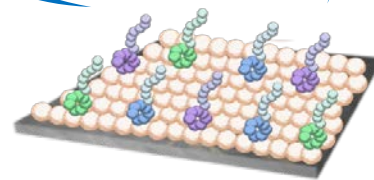
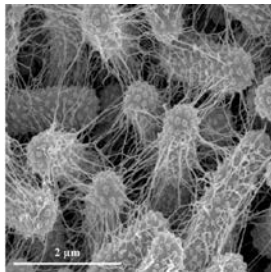
➤ Hydrophile / Hydrophobe



➤ Bio-intégration de prothèses

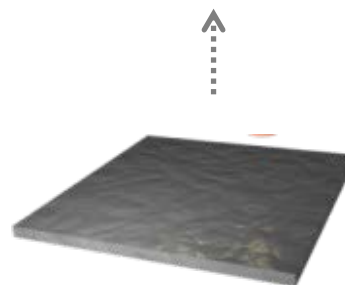
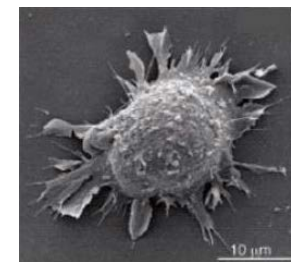


➤ Protection contre les biofilms



Fonctionnalisation de surface

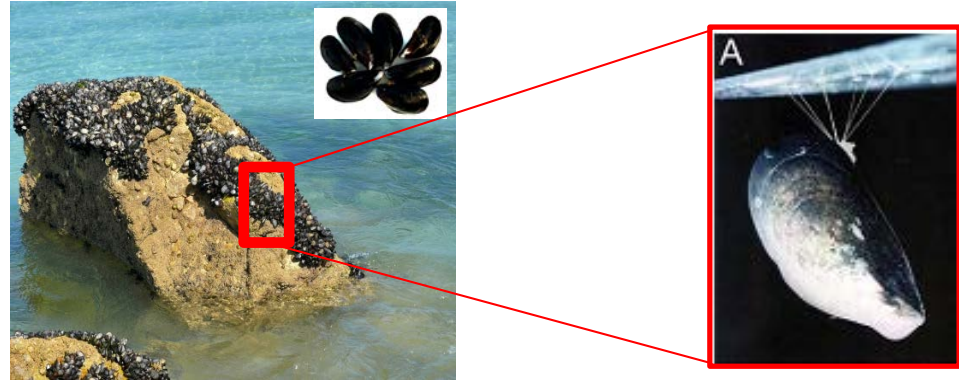
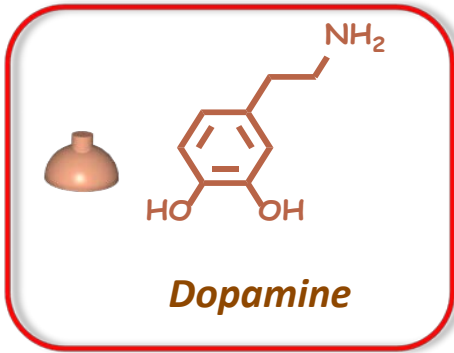
➤ Limiter / Promouvoir l'adhésion cellulaire



Titane

(riche en fonctions hydroxyles)

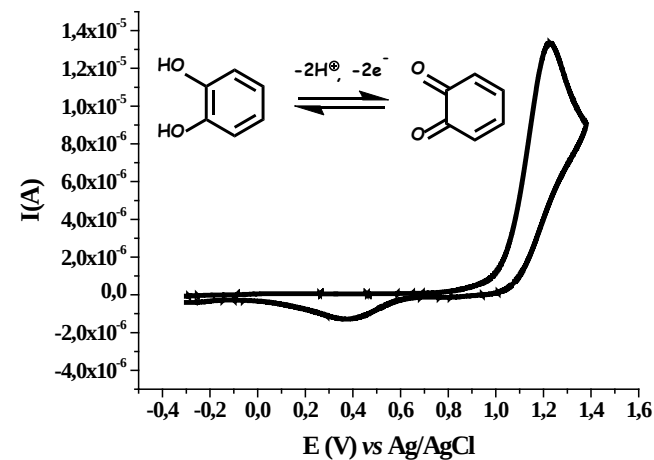
Chimie de la dopamine



Responsable de la forte adhésion des moules sur les rochers (protéines)

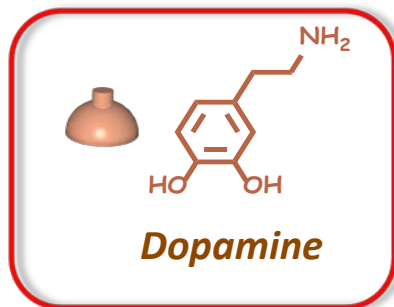
Nombreux avantages :

- ✓ Origine biologique
- ✓ Forte affinité avec le titane
- ✓ Conditions douces (eau, T_{amb})
- ✓ Couches stables en milieux aqueux et turbulents
- ✓ **Sonde électrochimique**
- ✓ Commerciale
- ✓ Facilement fonctionnalisable

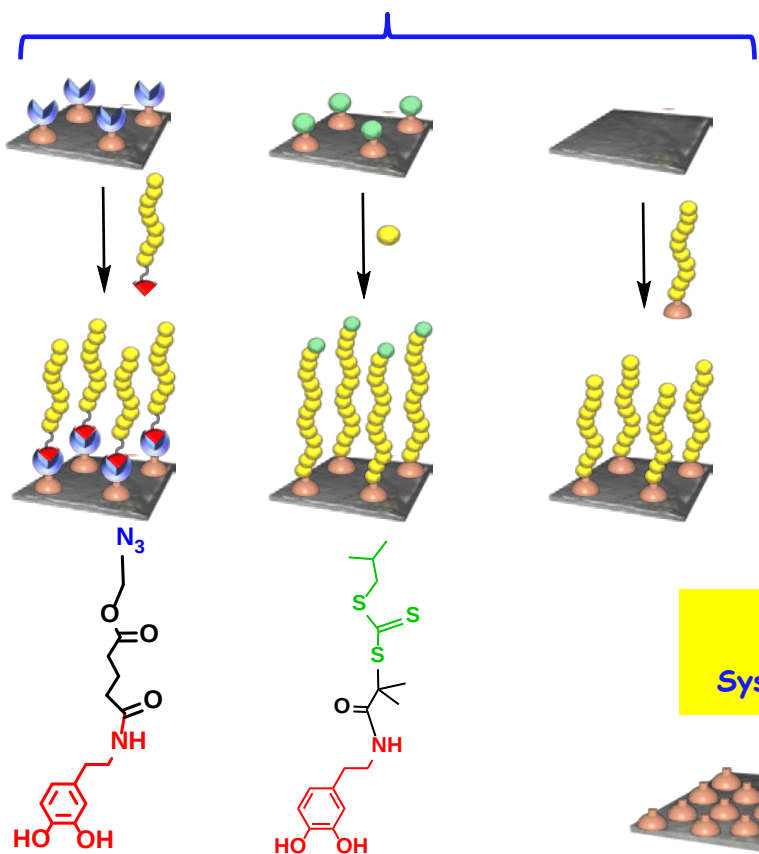


Fonctionnalisations bioinspirées de (bio)matériaux

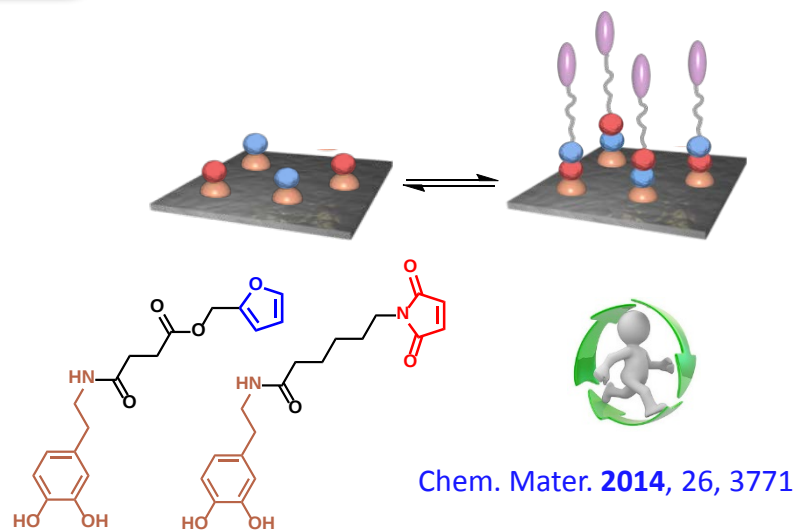
Chimie de la dopamine



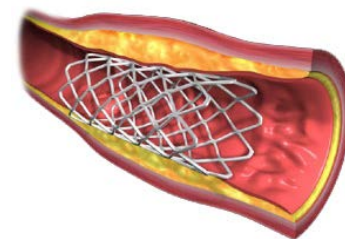
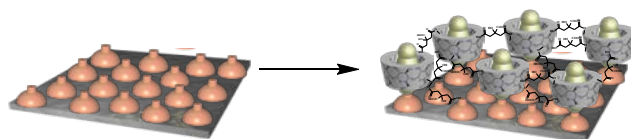
Greffage de (macro)molécules fonctionnalisées



Plateformes recyclables thermo-stimulables



Application stent Système à libération de médicaments

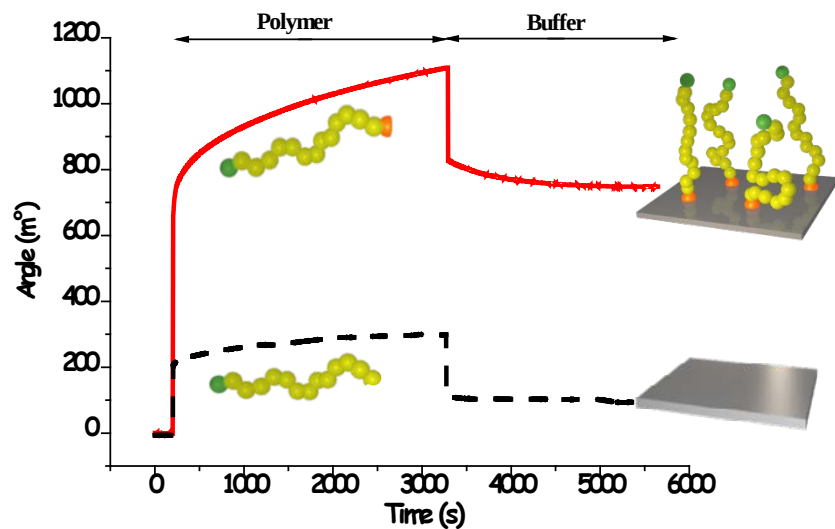
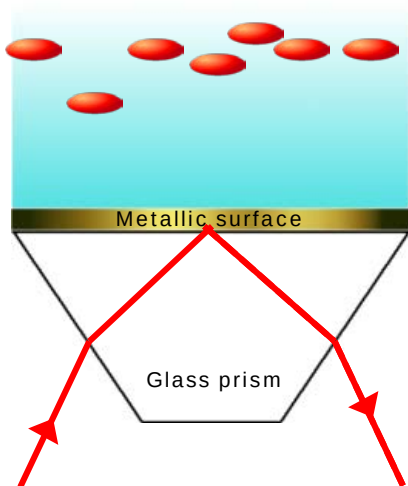


Langmuir **2010**, 26, 15920
Macromolecules **2011**, 44, 5883

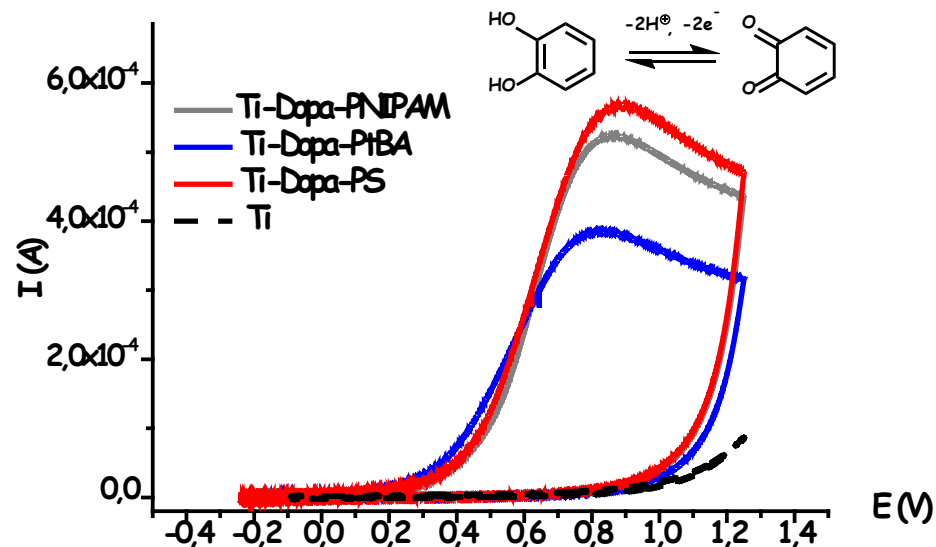
ACS Appl Mater Inter **2014**, 6, 3575
ACS Appl Mater Inter **2015**, asap (doi: 10.1021/acsami.5b02402)

Chimie de la dopamine

Surface Plasmon Resonance (SPR)



Electrochimie



Taux de recouvrement : $\sim 10^{14}$ - 10^{15} molécules/cm²

Autres caractérisations :

- XPS
- Angle de contact
- AFM
- IR, ...

Remerciements

Laboratoire :



L. Sambe



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W. Laure



K. Belal



F. Coumes



B. Couturaud

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-Saint-Gobain)



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(Pr, Glasgow)



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UPMC)



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(Pr, UPMC)



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(MCF, UPMC)



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(Pr, CERMAV)



R. Hoogenboom
(Pr, Gent)

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ANR JCJC DECIMAL (2014-2017)

