Probing membrane asymmetry of ABC polymersomes†

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We report the sensitivity of the membrane asymmetry of ABC (PEO-b-PCL-b-PMOXA) polymersomes towards the end-group modification of a shorter C block. While a non-modified ABC polymer formed polymersomes with the A block outside and the C block inside, a mixture of ABC and ABC-biotin formed polymersomes with the C block outside.

Polymersomes have received considerable attention due to their diverse applications, including drug delivery and artificial nanoreactors.1–5 Typically, polymersomes have a symmetric membrane because they are formed by AB6–10 or ABA12 block copolymers, where A is a soluble block and B is a non-soluble block. Polymersomes assembled from ABC block copolymers, where the A and C blocks are soluble, have an asymmetric membrane with a longer soluble block forming the outer surface, and a shorter one forming the inner surface of the polymersomes.3 Such membrane asymmetry offers several advantages for the design of sophisticated structures. First of all, membrane asymmetry is an important step towards mimicking natural asymmetric cell membranes,13,14 and ABC membranes have been shown to be beneficial for the directed insertion of transmembrane proteins.15,16 Depending on the nature of the A and C blocks, asymmetry can result in different properties of the inner and outer surface of polymersomes. For example, one of the two hydrophilic blocks can be charged, thus resulting in an asymmetric membrane carrying a charge only on one side of the membrane, which consequently leads to different affinity to proteins and enhancement of drug delivery.17–21 In addition, an asymmetric membrane can carry different functional groups on the inner and outer surfaces11 for subsequent selective modifications of either side of the membrane.

The asymmetry of ABC membranes is a consequence of the packing parameter22 (i.e., geometric shape occupied by polymer chains) and incompatibility of the two soluble blocks.11,15,23,24 It is believed that the packing parameter plays a predominant role in the formation of membrane asymmetry, and even blocks of the same nature but different lengths segregate on different sides of the membrane.25 The packing parameter is very sensitive to slight changes in the block ratio caused by the variation of hydrophilicity/hydrophobicity under external stimuli or chemical modification. For example, structures assembled from stimulus-responsive polymers may undergo order–order transitions (e.g., polymersome-to-worm, polymersome-to-micelle) upon the change of temperature26–33 or pH34–36 in the presence of enzymes,37 by host–guest recognition38 or in the presence of a cross-linking agent,19 etc. Moreover, even the modification of only end-groups already induces morphological transitions.40–42 Thus, one might expect that the packing parameter of ABC molecules, and therefore the molecule orientation within the polymersome membrane, may be affected by end-group modification. To test this hypothesis, in the present study we probe the sensitivity of the membrane asymmetry of ABC polymersomes towards the end-group modification of a shorter hydrophilic block located inside.

As a model system, we chose polymersomes formed by poly(ethylene oxide)-block-polycaprolactone-block-poly(2-methyl-2-oxazoline) (PEO45-b-PCL110-b-PMOXA4 = ABC) in an aqueous solution.11 These polymersomes have an asymmetric membrane with a longer A (PEO) block located outside and a shorter C block (PMOXA) located inside, which was proven by two independent methods. These ABC polymersomes stayed intact during at least 6 months of storage at room temperature. To increase the length of the C block by its end-group modification, a biotin moiety was attached to the ABC-N3 (PEO45-b-PCL110-b-PMOXA4-N3) polymer resulting in ABC-biotin. As a control, we synthesized biotin-ABC (biotin-PEO45-b-PCL103-b-PMOXA3). ABC polymers were

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The synthesized ABC-biotin polymers were blended with ABC at different ratios (1, 5, and 10 w/w%) prior to aqueous self-assembly using the film rehydration method at 62 °C. The final polymer concentration after self-assembly was 2 mg mL⁻¹. The presence of biotinylated polymers did not affect the formation of polymersomes (Fig. S2, ESI†).

To detect biotin on the outer surface of polymersomes, aqueous solutions of polymersomes and Cy5-labeled streptavidin (Cy5-SA) were mixed at 20 °C prior to fluorescence correlation spectroscopy (FCS) experiments and laser scanning microscopy (LSM) imaging. The final Cy5-SA concentration was 0.05 mg mL⁻¹, and the final polymer concentration was 1 mg mL⁻¹. This corresponds to ~1000-fold excess of biotin over Cy5-SA in the case of 1% of ABC-biotin. Such excess was chosen to ensure the efficient binding of Cy5-SA to avoid background noise in the LSM images caused by Cy5-SA in solution. In addition, the latter ratio was optimal, because the higher Cy5-SA concentration led to its aggregation, and the lower concentration of polymersomes resulted in an insufficient number of events detected during FCS measurements.

We measured aqueous solutions containing only Cy5-SA (reference), ABC polymersomes and Cy5-SA (negative control), ABC + bovine α-lactalbumin (positive control), and ABC + ABC-biotin polymersomes and Cy5-SA. Samples containing only Cy5-SA or ABC polymersomes with Cy5-SA showed similar responses (Fig. 2a, black and green curves). The latter indicates no unspecific binding of Cy5-SA to polymersomes or its penetration inside them. The absence of unspecific binding was also confirmed by the lack of fluorescent polymersomes in the LSM images (Fig. 2b). This non-interactive behavior can be attributed to the protein-repellent nature of both hydrophilic blocks (i.e., PEO and PMOXA).†

Samples containing polymersomes with biotinylated polymers and Cy5-SA exhibited increased diffusion times (Fig. 2a, red and blue curves), which confirmed binding of the protein molecules to such polymersomes. Similar diffusion times were obtained for ABC polymersomes stained with hydrophobic Bodipy 630/650 dye (Fig. S3, ESI†). The percentage of bound Cy5-SA was ~40–60% (Table 1) and did not depend on the amount (1%, 5%, 10%) of ABC-biotin/bovine α-lactalbumin polymers. Longer incubation time (up to 48 h) yielded similar results.

The presented FCS data qualitatively indicated the presence of biotin moieties on the outer surface of polymersomes, but could not be used for quantitative analysis because of the large sizes of polymersomes (Table 1). The typical confocal volume in FCS is ~1 fl, whereas the average volume of polymersomes is ~30 fl (see ESI†). Besides, FCS measurements were complicated by fast sedimentation and aggregation of polymersomes.
As can be seen from Fig. 2a, the autocorrelation curves of the samples with ABC-biotin/biotin-ABC contain some spikes at the diffusion time \(>0.01\) s.

The FCS data were supported by LSM imaging (Fig. 2b–d). Non-biotinylated polymersomes stay non-fluorescent in the presence of Cy5-SA, whereas the membranes of biotinylated polymersomes become fluorescent due to the binding of Cy5-SA. The latter indicates that binding happens only between the ABC-biotin polymers (Fig. 1). Regardless of which factor dominates the “flip” of the C block, the only molecules that undergo such transition should be those containing biotin, i.e., ABC-biotin.

We believe that the geometric factor plays a predominant role, because the counter length of the biotinylated PMOXA block \((\sim 30\ \text{Å}, 1090\ \text{g mol}^{-1})\) was twice as long as that of non-biotinylated PMOXA \((\sim 15\ \text{Å}, 340\ \text{g mol}^{-1})\). Our hypothesis is supported by self-assembly of pure ABC-biotin polymer: while non-modified ABC self-assembles into polymersomes (packing shape is a cylinder, Fig. 2e), pure ABC-biotin forms a mixture of polymersomes and cloud-like aggregates (double-cone packing shape, Fig. 2f and Fig. S4, ESI†). The packing geometry of ABC-biotin chains in I-shaped conformation is most likely intermediate between cylinders and double-cone shape. U-shaped conformation is also possible, but less likely because ABC polymersomes contain predominantly molecules in the I-shaped conformation, and the structures formed by ABC molecules in the U-shaped conformation (e.g., worms) were not thermodynamically stable and transformed into polymersomes. The conformation of ABC-biotin molecules might be investigated by measuring spatial interactions between A (PEO) and C (PMOXA) blocks by 2D nuclear Overhauser effect spectroscopy (NOESY NMR) or Förster resonance energy transfer (FRET). NOESY NMR was not applicable to our system presumably due to the large size of the polymersomes, as we have already tested earlier. FRET experiments imply the presence of two fluorescent dyes, donor and acceptor, on the A and C ends in one ABC-biotin molecule. In this case the final polymer should have a sequence donor-ABC-biotin-acceptor. This would not only be a very demanding synthetic procedure, but more importantly, such molecules might have a completely different orientation in the membrane, as already biotin affects the membrane asymmetry. The amount, conformation (i.e., I- or U-shape), and distribution (i.e., homogenous or domain-forming) of ABC-biotin molecules in the membrane could not be investigated with the conventional LSM or FCS due to their limitations, and thus these issues will be studied further elsewhere.

The experimental data presented here suggest that one should carefully consider the end-group modification of ABC polymers with respect to the membrane asymmetry. To conclude that the presented findings can be regarded as a general rule, other ABC systems of different chemical nature, block lengths, and polymersome size should be systematically investigated. Also, another question which should be addressed next is whether the asymmetry is influenced by \textit{in situ} end-group modification, i.e., when the end-group modification is performed on already assembled polymersomes.

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Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.