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# Unravelling denaturation, temperature and cosolvent-driven chiroptical switching in peptide self-assembly with switchable piezoelectric responses†

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Herein, we explore the intricate pathway complexity, focusing on the dynamic interplay between kinetic and thermodynamic states, during the supramolecular self-assembly of peptides. We uncover a multiresponsive chiroptical switching phenomenon influenced by temperature, denaturation and content of cosolvent in peptide self-assembly through pathway complexity (kinetic vs. thermodynamic state). Particularly noteworthy is the observation of chiroptical switching during the denaturation process, marking an unprecedented phenomenon in the literature. Furthermore, the variation in cosolvent contents produces notable chiroptical switching effects, emphasizing their infrequent incidence. Such chiroptical switching yields switchable piezoresponsive peptide-based nanomaterials, demonstrating the potential for dynamic control over material properties. In essence, our work pioneers the ability to control piezoresponsive behavior by transforming nanostructures from kinetic to thermodynamic states through pathway complexity. This approach provides new insights and opportunities for tailoring material properties in self-assembled systems.

Received 27th July 2024  
Accepted 8th September 2024

DOI: 10.1039/d4sc05016a

rsc.li/chemical-science

## Introduction

Supramolecular assemblies with chiral helical structures, such as the double helix of DNA, the triple helix of collagen, and the  $\alpha$ -helix of protein, are widely found in living systems and intimately associated with several biological processes.<sup>1</sup> Aside from improving our understanding of the role of chirality in biological contexts,<sup>2</sup> the helical chirality of nanoscale architectures in polymer and supramolecular self-assembly systems is crucial for expanding their application<sup>3</sup> in chiral recognition,<sup>4</sup> chiroptical switches,<sup>5</sup> asymmetric catalysis,<sup>6</sup> and optoelectronics.<sup>7</sup> Normal physiological processes are quickly disrupted if aberrant transitions of chiral structures take place. For instance, some oncogenes are readily activated and cancer is caused by the structural alteration of DNA from the normal right-handed

helix (B-DNA) to the aberrant left-handed helix (Z-DNA).<sup>8</sup> Similarly, protein chain conformational disorder or chiral inversion may affect cellular processes and increase the likelihood of certain illnesses, such as Parkinson's and Alzheimer's diseases.<sup>9</sup> Supramolecular chirality refers to the formation of chiral helical structures in supramolecular assemblies through various non-covalent interactions.<sup>4a,10,11</sup> Controlling the helical sense or reversing the macroscopic chirality of nanostructures during self-assembly is a significant challenge.<sup>4a,5b,12</sup> However, these inversions have been achieved by modifying the chiral structures of amphiphiles,<sup>13</sup> adjusting the sequence of the constituents, applying various external stimuli and altering self-assembly pathways.<sup>14–22</sup> Supramolecular chirality inversion or switching enables dynamic modulation of material properties, offering a versatile approach to tune functionalities like optical activities, mechanical behaviors, and electronic properties. It enhances adaptability in responsive materials and enables reversible changes in biological interactions and sensing capabilities. Therefore, it is crucial to master the control of supramolecular chirality for precise tuning of material properties, which continues to pose significant challenges in controlling the helical direction or even reversing macroscopic chirality. In this regard, altering self-assembly pathways in the aspect of kinetic vs. thermodynamic control, which is termed pathway complexity, would be a great option to alter supramolecular chirality by precisely tuning the supramolecular self-

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† Electronic supplementary information (ESI) available. See DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1039/d4sc05016a>

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assembly behavior.<sup>23</sup> However, over the past decade, researchers have advanced the field of controlled supramolecular self-assembly in terms of pathway complexity with various  $\pi$ -systems.<sup>11c,23-25</sup> However, controlling the self-assembly process of peptide systems under the guidance of pathway complexity remains a less explored area of research.<sup>25g-j</sup> In this context, short peptide systems equipped with a  $\pi$ -chromophoric unit can serve as optimal molecular components for self-assembly, where nanostructures and functionality can be modulated by varying the external stimulus by engaging various non-covalent interactions. Furthermore, by adjusting various external factors under the guidance of pathway complexity, these non-covalent interactions can be modulated to observe their impact on the chiroptical behavior. Peptides, known for their high biocompatibility, have the potential to mimic natural piezoelectric systems such as collagen and proteins. However, the study of the structure–property relationship of such peptide systems is rare in the literature.<sup>26</sup> In this context, peptide systems provide an environmentally friendly method for producing piezoelectric devices that boast superior flexibility, durability, and responsiveness to mechanical stimuli.<sup>27</sup> We envision that a multi-stimuli-responsive small peptide can be self-assembled in a controlled manner to unlock its potential in organic mechanonanodevices.

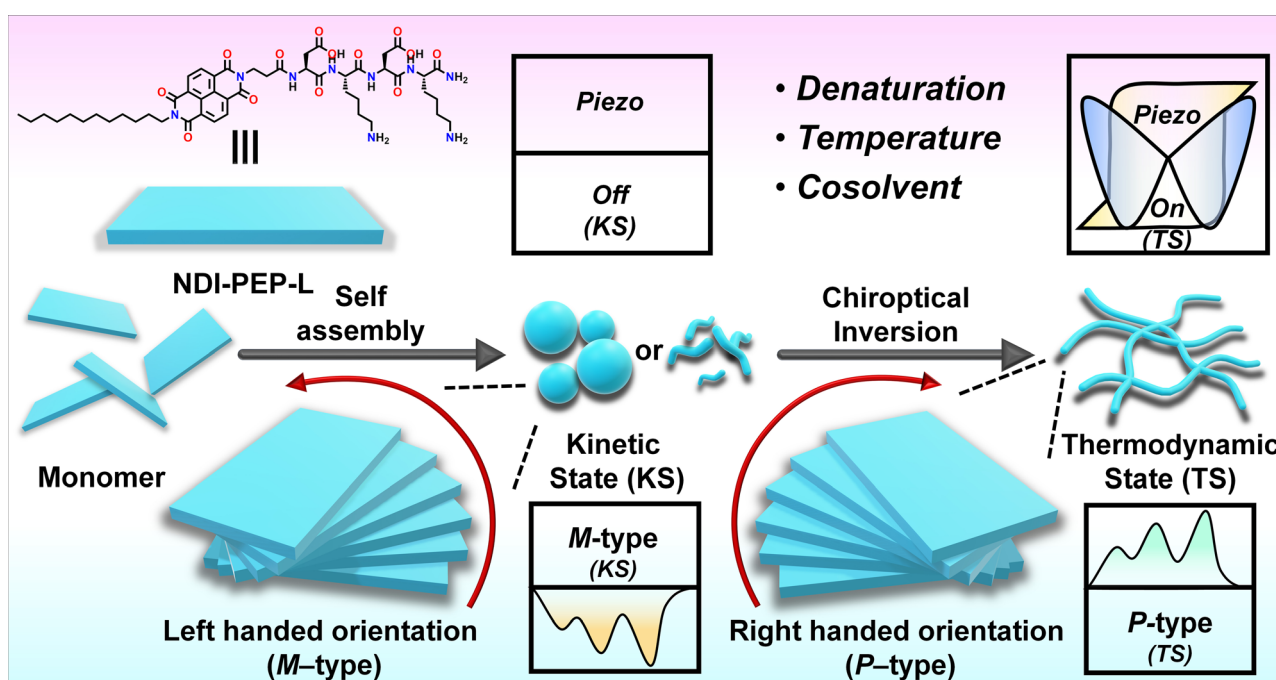
Herein, we demonstrate that tetrapeptides appended with naphthalene diimide self-assembled into irregular nanostructures exhibiting a strong circular dichroism (CD) signal, indicative of a specific helical orientation (M-/P-type) associated with kinetically controlled states (KS-I in 100% H<sub>2</sub>O and KS-II in 20% DMSO/H<sub>2</sub>O). Upon cooling from elevated temperatures to room temperature (RT), a supramolecular chirality switching

(P-/M-type) occurred, resulting in the formation of entangled long nanofibers, representing a thermodynamically controlled state (TS) (Scheme 1). Surprisingly, denaturation studies also revealed a supramolecular chirality switching at RT rather than disassembly, even in the presence of over 80% of a good solvent; such an observation has yet to be documented. Furthermore, cosolvent induced studies showed that up to a threshold content of the cosolvent (up to 50%), the system maintained a kinetically controlled state (KS) at RT. In contrast, beyond this threshold, the system directly transitioned into a thermodynamically controlled state (TS) without passing through a kinetic state, which was a rare observation in our view. Finally, we demonstrate the switchable piezoelectric behavior of self-assembled nanostructures achieved through pathway complexity, which to the best of our knowledge is a scarce observation.<sup>26a</sup>

## Results and discussion

### Self-assembly studies of NDI-PEP-L

NDI-PEP-L and NDI-PEP-D were synthesized by employing the solid phase peptide synthesis method following Fmoc chemistry (the detailed synthesis method is discussed in the ESI†). The self-assembly behavior of both peptides has been investigated by using various spectroscopic and microscopic techniques. The appearance of two sharp absorption bands at 362 nm and 383 nm ( $I_{383} > I_{362}$ ) corresponding to the  $\pi$ - $\pi^*$  transition in UV-vis spectrum of NDI-PEP-L in DMSO indicated the monomeric state (Fig. 1a).<sup>28</sup> However, a significant reduction and reversal of the band intensity ( $I_{383} < I_{362}$ ) in H<sub>2</sub>O suggested that the self-assembly occurred through strong  $\pi$ - $\pi$



Scheme 1 Schematic representation of chiroptical switching through pathway complexity (kinetic state vs. thermodynamic state) in peptide self-assembly influenced by denaturation, temperature and cosolvent and their impact on switchable piezoelectric responses.



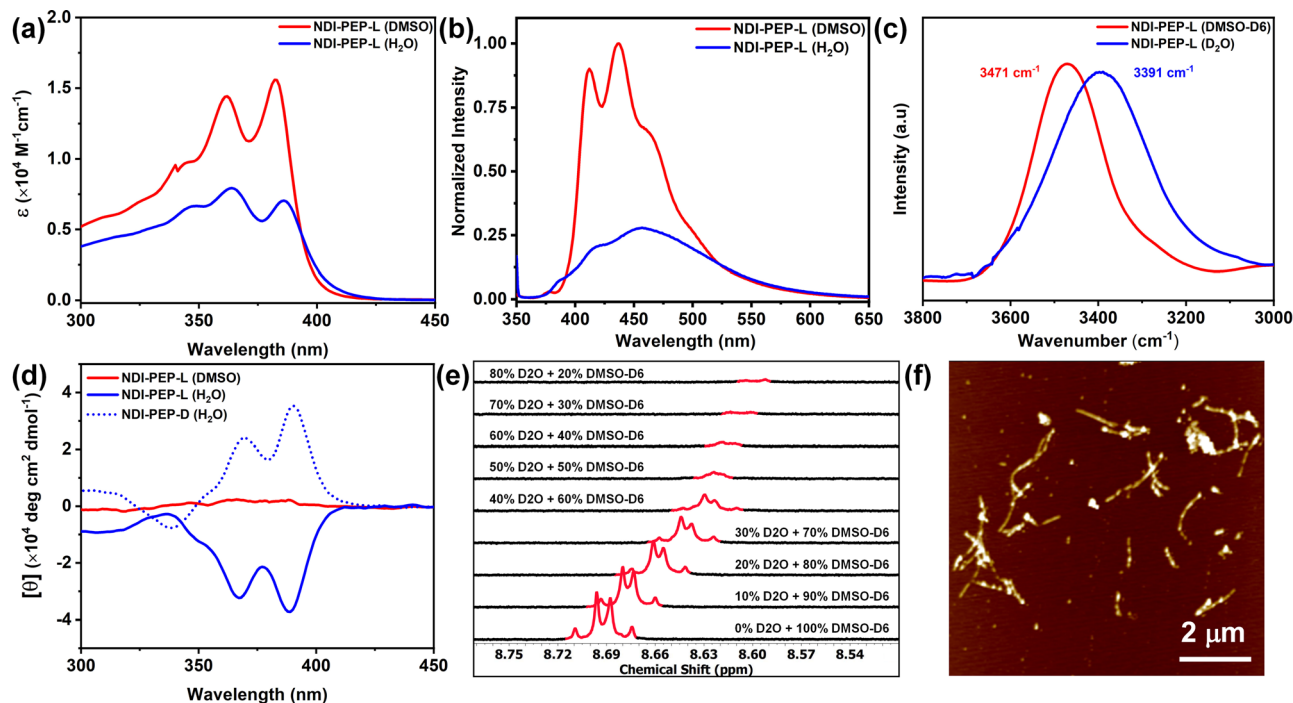


Fig. 1 Solvent-dependent (a) UV-vis spectra; (b) PL spectra; (c) FTIR spectra in the N–H stretching region of NDI-PEP-L; (d) CD spectra of NDI-PEP-L and NDI-PEP-D; (e)  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  spectra of NDI-PEP-L (in the region of aromatic protons) at different % of  $\text{D}_2\text{O}$ ; (f) AFM image of NDI-PEP-L in  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . [C = 0.01 mM for UV-vis, PL, CD, and AFM and C = 1 mM for FTIR and NMR studies].

interactions (Fig. 1a).<sup>28b,29</sup> Photoluminescence (PL) analysis at an excitation wavelength of 360 nm of NDI-PEP-L revealed a decrease in emission intensity in  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  compared to the monomeric state in DMSO, indicating aggregation-caused quenching (ACQ) along with a broad emission band at 456 nm attributed to strong  $\pi$ - $\pi$  interactions (Fig. 1b). A marked upfield shift and significant broadening of the aromatic protons in  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  spectra, upon increasing the amount of  $\text{D}_2\text{O}$  (Fig. 1e), further demonstrated the strong  $\pi$ - $\pi$  interactions.<sup>11c</sup> This phenomenon was further supported by temperature-dependent  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  studies ( $\text{DMSO-D}_6/\text{D}_2\text{O} = 1:1$ ), where an upfield shift of the naphthalene ring protons was observed upon cooling from 363 K to 293 K (Fig. S9†).<sup>30</sup> H-bonding interactions in the self-assembled state of NDI-PEP-L, were indicated by the solvent-dependent FTIR spectra where a prominent peak at  $3471\text{ cm}^{-1}$  in  $\text{DMSO-D}_6$ , suggesting the free N–H stretching of the amide group in the monomeric state (Fig. 1c). However, a significant shift to a lower stretching frequency (at  $3391\text{ cm}^{-1}$ ) in  $\text{D}_2\text{O}$ ,<sup>25h</sup> suggesting strong intermolecular H-bonding interactions. This observation was further corroborated by the notable shift in the amide C=O stretching bands (amide I region), transitioning from the monomeric state ( $1688$  and  $1663\text{ cm}^{-1}$ ) to the self-assembled state ( $1669$  and  $1622\text{ cm}^{-1}$ , respectively) as shown in Fig. S10.† These phenomena demonstrated that the formation of self-assembly in aqueous media occurred through synergistic effects of strong  $\pi$ - $\pi$  stacking and H-bonding. Importantly, the NDI chromophore and the aliphatic long chain also play a crucial role in the self-assembly process through hydrophobic interactions. Given the tetrapeptide motif in NDI-PEP-L, our interest

was piqued regarding secondary structure formation during peptide self-assembly. The far UV circular dichroism (CD) studies unveiled a distinct band at 217 nm (Fig. S11†), indicating the formation of a  $\beta$ -sheet rich structure.<sup>11e,d</sup> The FT-IR spectrum of NDI-PEP-L revealed two intense peaks at  $1622$  and  $1669\text{ cm}^{-1}$  in the amide-I region, suggesting an intermolecular parallel  $\beta$ -sheet arrangement.<sup>31,11c</sup> Intriguingly, in the UV region, significant negative Cotton effects at 387 and 366 nm corresponding to the NDI chromophore were observed in the CD spectra of NDI-PEP-L in  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  whereas, no CD signal was found in DMSO (Fig. 1d), which is characteristic of the monomeric state. The monosignated CD signal observed in the UV region may be due to induced circular dichroism (ICD) that might have originated from highly asymmetric interactions caused by off-resonance coupling of transition dipoles.<sup>32</sup> Furthermore, we studied the linear dichroism (LD) of NDI-PEP-L which revealed an insignificant signal (Fig. S12†), demonstrating the transfer of molecular chirality from the peptide backbone to the supramolecular chirality (macroscopic chirality) during the assembly process.<sup>10e</sup> The negative Cotton effect demonstrated the left-handed (M-type) helical organization of NDI chromophores.<sup>7e,33</sup> To further validate this observation, CD spectrum of the NDI-PEP-D isomer, an enantiomer of NDI-PEP-L, was recorded under similar condition, showing a positive CD signal (P-type, right-handed helical organization), which was the exact mirror image of the NDI-PEP-L CD signal (Fig. 1d). To gain insight into the morphology of NDI-PEP-L, we performed atomic force microscopy (AFM), which exhibited the formation of short nanorod like small aggregates (Fig. 1f). Additionally, the dynamic light scattering (DLS) study revealed



a broad particle size distribution, corroborating the formation of anisotropic nanostructures (Fig. S13†).<sup>34</sup>

### Temperature-induced chirality switching

To further investigate the mechanistic details of the self-assembly behavior of **NDI-PEP-L**, variable temperature (VT) UV-vis spectroscopic measurement was performed, where no monomeric state was found in H<sub>2</sub>O at 363 K (Fig. S14a†), indicating incomplete disassembly even at high temperature. This was further supported by VT-CD where a significant CD signal was noticed at high temperature (Fig. S14b†). These studies suggested the formation of strong aggregates in H<sub>2</sub>O, facilitated by strong intermolecular interactions. Short nanorod structures that were observed in H<sub>2</sub>O also remained unchanged even upon exposure to heating and subsequent cooling (Fig. S15†). Since reaching the monomeric state was found to be difficult even at high temperature in a poor solvent (H<sub>2</sub>O), a ‘good and poor solvent’ strategy was employed to achieve the monomeric state at elevated temperatures.<sup>35</sup> In this regard, we used 20% DMSO in H<sub>2</sub>O where the UV-vis spectral behavior was almost similar to that in 100% H<sub>2</sub>O (Fig. S16a†) at RT, indicating no change in the internal order of the chromophores. Upon heating a 0.01 mM solution of **NDI-PEP-L** in 20% DMSO/H<sub>2</sub>O at 363 K, a distinct change in both spectral intensity and sharpness was observed, resembling the spectral behavior characteristic of the monomeric state (Fig. S17†). The cooling curve (363 to 298 K, at 1 K min<sup>-1</sup>) exhibited a non-sigmoidal transition, indicating cooperative supramolecular polymerization (Fig. 2a and b).<sup>11c,28b</sup> The cooling curves at different concentrations (Fig. 2b and S18,† ST1) were analyzed by fitting the data in the nucleation-elongation model,<sup>36</sup> yielding the following parameters: enthalpy ( $\Delta H$ ) = -81.89 kJ mol<sup>-1</sup>, entropy ( $\Delta S$ ) = -140.1 J mol<sup>-1</sup> K<sup>-1</sup>, elongation temperature ( $T_e$ ) = 349 K (for  $C$  = 0.01 mM), Gibbs free energy ( $\Delta G$ ) = -40.23 kJ mol<sup>-1</sup> and degree of

cooperativity ( $\sigma$ ) =  $2.8 \times 10^{-3}$ . This phenomenon was further supported by CD spectroscopy where a similar Cotton effect was observed in both 100% H<sub>2</sub>O and 20% DMSO in H<sub>2</sub>O, demonstrating a similar organization of the molecules (Fig. S16b†). Temperature-dependent CD spectra revealed the formation of a CD silent monomeric state upon heating at 363 K (Fig. 2c). It's notable that upon cooling from 363 K to 298 K, the CD signal of **NDI-PEP-L** reversed, suggesting supramolecular chirality switching from the M-type to P-type (from left-handed to right-handed; Fig. 2c) helical assembly. This temperature-assisted stereomutation process was further validated with the stereoisomer, **NDI-PEP-D**. A positive CD signal was observed for a 0.01 mM solution of **NDI-PEP-D** in 20% DMSO/H<sub>2</sub>O at RT, which inverted upon heating and subsequent cooling process (Fig. 2d). No such chirality switching (except intensity) was found in the case of 100% H<sub>2</sub>O after cooling from 363 K. Slow cooling experiments (from 363 to 298 K at 1 K min<sup>-1</sup>) in 20% DMSO/H<sub>2</sub>O monitored by CD spectroscopy (Fig. 2e) exhibited a non-sigmoidal curve (Fig. 2f), suggesting cooperative supramolecular self-assembly, consistent with the findings from the VT-UV-vis studies. This phenomenon demonstrated the prominent role of temperature in supramolecular chirality inversion.<sup>17</sup>

Interestingly, there was no observable difference in the absorption spectra under similar conditions, suggesting a minimal change in the internal ordering of the overall system during the inversion process (Fig. S17†). The initial aggregate at RT exhibiting a negative CD signal is regarded as the kinetic state (in 100% H<sub>2</sub>O as KS-I and 20% DMSO in H<sub>2</sub>O as KS-II), while the second aggregate obtained after the thermal annealing process is recognized as the thermodynamic state (TS).<sup>37</sup> An additional investigation was conducted into the stability of the thermodynamically stable state (TS) through thermal annealing, revealing no disassembly even at elevated temperatures. CD

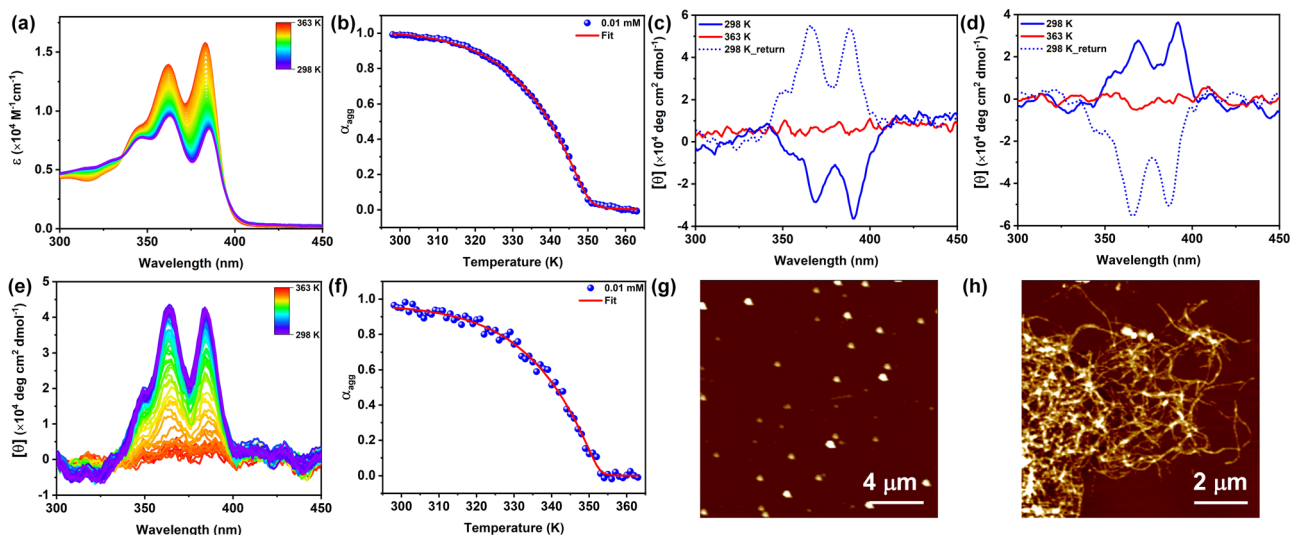


Fig. 2 (a) VT (cooling) UV-vis spectra of **NDI-PEP-L** in H<sub>2</sub>O/DMSO (8 : 2) [ $C$  = 0.01 mM], (b) cooling curve of **NDI-PEP-L** monitored at 383 nm and fitted to the cooperative model [cooling rate = 1 K min<sup>-1</sup>], and temperature-dependent (c) CD spectra of **NDI-PEP-L** and (d) **NDI-PEP-D** in H<sub>2</sub>O : DMSO (8 : 2) [ $C$  = 0.01 mM] indicate disassembly at 363 K and chirality inversion upon cooling back to 298 K. (e) VT (cooling) CD spectra of **NDI-PEP-L** in H<sub>2</sub>O/DMSO (8 : 2) [ $C$  = 0.01 mM], (f) corresponding cooling curve fitted to the cooperative model [cooling rate = 1 K min<sup>-1</sup>], and AFM images of **NDI-PEP-L** (g) at RT (KS-II) and (h) after cooling (TS) in H<sub>2</sub>O : DMSO (8 : 2).



spectroscopy indicated a slight reduction in the CD signal at high temperatures, which returned to its original position upon cooling to RT (Fig. S19<sup>†</sup>), suggesting a highly stable aggregated state. In order to gain further insight into the morphological analysis of two different aggregate systems, AFM analysis was carried out under both conditions. KS-II showed the formation of spherical nanoparticles at RT which transformed into highly crosslinked nanofibers (TS) after thermal annealing followed by cooling (Fig. 2g and h). The formation of these nanostructures was confirmed by DLS analysis, which showed a uniform particle size distribution and faster correlation decay kinetics, indicating a smaller, isotropic nanostructure compared to KS I. In the case of TS, a much larger size distribution and slower correlation function decay kinetics supported the formation of higher-order nanostructures (Fig. S20<sup>†</sup>).<sup>33</sup> Thermal annealing of **NDI-PEP-L** solution in 20% DMSO/H<sub>2</sub>O leads to dissociation of the kinetic assembly into monomers and subsequent cooling drives the one directional ordered arrangement of these small peptides into a nanofibrillar structure. The dynamic nature of the non-covalent interactions displayed this kinetic modulation, which regulates the supramolecular chirality through stepwise organization into a thermodynamic aggregate.<sup>10e</sup> The melting curve of the aggregate (KS-II) as determined from UV-vis and CD spectroscopic studies, was found to differ from the cooling curve having higher elongation temperature (Fig. S21 and S22<sup>†</sup>). The presence of hysteresis with a higher melting point in the heating curve indicated that the system was under kinetic control (Fig. S21b<sup>†</sup>).<sup>38</sup> Time-dependent CD spectroscopy indicated the absence of chirality inversion over time in both pure H<sub>2</sub>O and a 20% DMSO/H<sub>2</sub>O mixture, implying the formation of stable kinetic states with substantial energy barriers hindering the transition to the TS at RT (Fig. S23<sup>†</sup>). The inability to shift from KS-I to TS and the capacity to transition from KS-II to TS upon thermal annealing suggested the significant influence of DMSO (cosolvent) and temperature on the chirality switching process. DMSO has the capacity to disrupt H-bonding, thereby leading to significant conformational changes in such assemblies.<sup>10e</sup> Temperature also plays a crucial role in adjusting the strength of noncovalent interactions like H-bonding and van der Waals forces, which are fundamental in governing the self-assembly behavior of supramolecular

systems. By modifying the thermal energy of the system, temperature impacts the kinetic energy of molecules, resulting in alterations in the geometry, orientation, and intensity of noncovalent interactions. Consequently, this temperature-induced adjustment can trigger a reorganization of the building blocks, facilitating the formation of highly stable specific supramolecular structures.<sup>17</sup>

### Denaturation-induced chirality switching

The mechanistic understanding of the self-assembly process was clearly elucidated from the cooling curve analysis in the presence of 20% DMSO. As in 100% H<sub>2</sub>O, we could not reach the monomeric state even at elevated temperature we were curious to investigate the self-assembly mechanism from KS-I (in 100% H<sub>2</sub>O) at RT by the denaturation method using UV-vis and CD spectroscopy. The introduction of a monomeric solution of **NDI-PEP-L** (0.01 mM in DMSO) into the aqueous solution of KS-I resulted in an increase in the absorption intensity of the NDI chromophoric unit. But surprisingly, it failed to reach the monomeric state even after reaching ~83% of the DMSO solvent in the mixture, as evidenced by the spectral characteristics (Fig. 3a). NDI absorption spectra that are highly sensitive towards  $\pi$ - $\pi$  stacking interaction can be recognized from the intensity ratio of the peaks at 383 and 363 nm. Throughout the denaturation process, a ratio of absorption peaks ( $I_{383}/I_{363}$ ) lower than 1 was observed (whereas greater than 1 for the monomeric state), indicating the stable aggregated state of **NDI-PEP-L** (Fig. 3a).<sup>28,29</sup> The denaturation study was further investigated with CD spectroscopy under similar conditions. In the initial phase of the denaturation process, a decrease in the intensity of the CD signal was noticed, eventually approaching zero. Intriguingly, upon further increase in the content of cosolvent (DMSO), the CD signal was found to reverse (from a negative CD signal to a positive CD signal), accompanied by an increase in the intensity up to ~78%. The intensity of the CD signal reached a maximum with a saturation point at ~78% (Fig. 3b). To confirm, we further checked the UV-vis spectrum of the final solution obtained after the denaturation study in CD spectroscopy which revealed similar spectral behavior to the UV-vis spectrum obtained before the denaturation study, indicating the presence of the aggregated state (Fig. S24<sup>†</sup>) even in

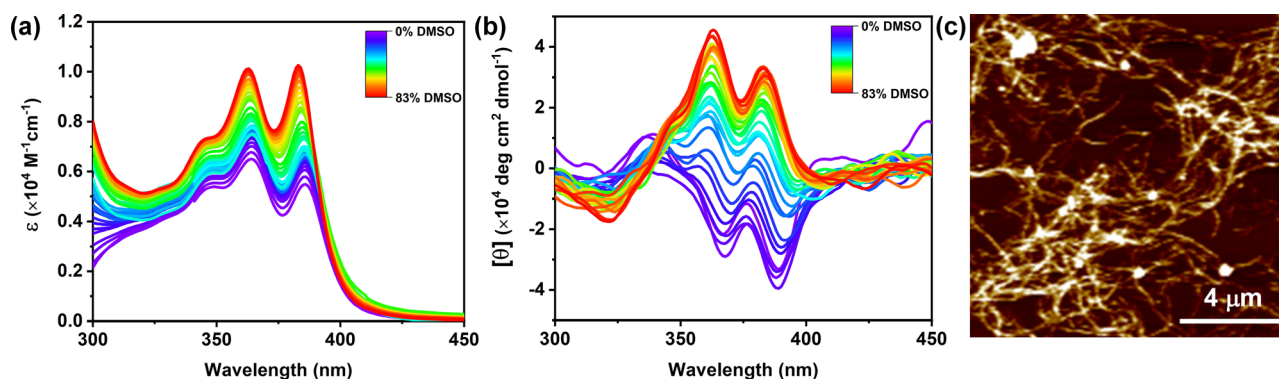


Fig. 3 (a) UV-vis spectra and (b) CD spectra of **NDI-PEP-L** during the denaturation process starting from 100% H<sub>2</sub>O [ $C = 0.01$  mM], and (c) AFM analysis after the completion of the denaturation process showing a highly crosslinked nanofibrous structure [ $C = 0.01$  mM].



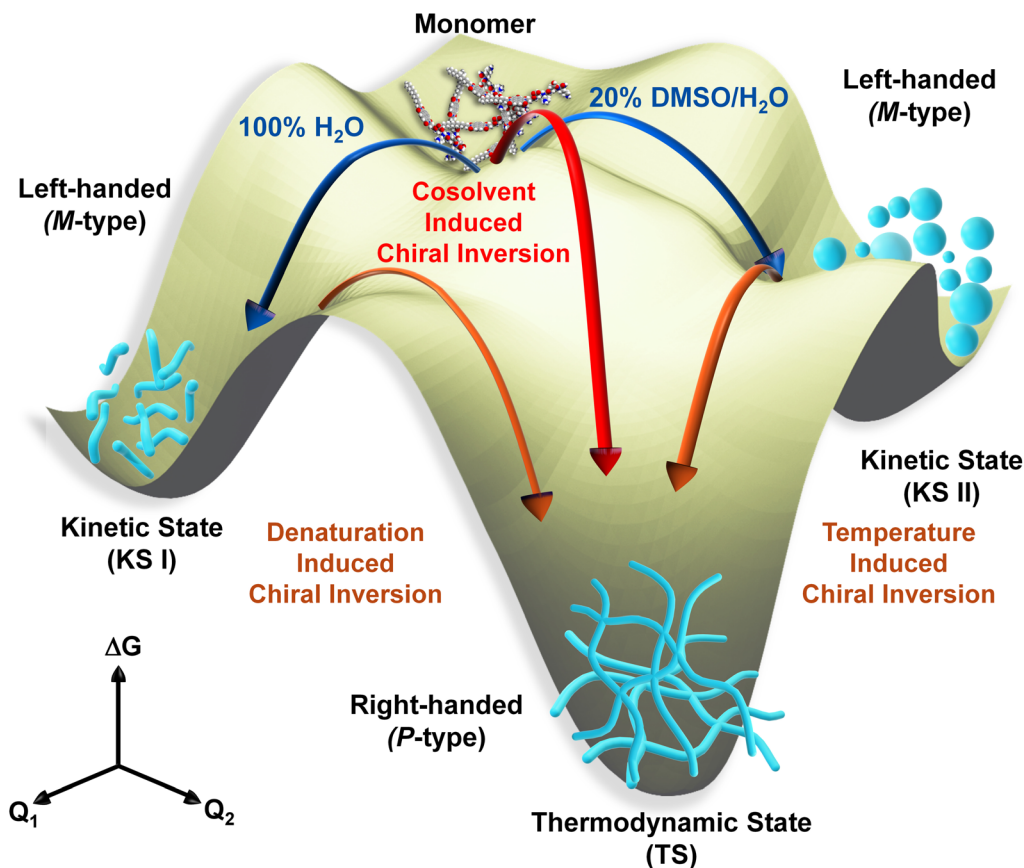


Fig. 4 Qualitative energy surface diagram of the NDI-PEP-L system under different aggregated conditions with different nanostructures in kinetic states (KS-I and KS-II) and the thermodynamic state (TS). Both KS-I and KS-II formed short nanorods and nanoparticles, respectively, with M-type helical orientations which further transformed into TS under different conditions, resulting in the formation of an entangled nanofibrous morphology having P-type helical orientations.

the presence of high cosolvent (DMSO) contents. Thus, the overall denaturation analysis indicated the transformation of the kinetic product (KS-I) to the thermodynamic product (TS), rather than the disassembled state. This chiral switching occurred through a non-chiral aggregated state where the CD signal was almost zero, revealing nanoparticle structures, as confirmed by AFM studies (Fig. S25<sup>†</sup>). This supramolecular chirality inversion was further validated with the enantiomer (NDI-PEP-D), where the positive CD signal inverted into a negative signal, indicating the change in the helical conformation from P- to M-type (Fig. S26<sup>†</sup>). To the best of our knowledge this kind of denaturation induced supramolecular chirality inversion has yet to be demonstrated. Additionally, to further validate this phenomenon, a fresh 0.01 mM NDI-PEP-L solution was prepared in 80% DMSO/H<sub>2</sub>O, which showed monomeric spectral characteristics, as evident from UV-vis and CD spectroscopic analysis (no Cotton effect; Fig. S27<sup>†</sup>). Therefore, it is evident that a slow change in the solvent polarity induces dynamicity in the system, which aided in rearranging the noncovalent interactions and the assembly into a thermodynamically favorable state. However, the direct sample preparation method yielded a monomeric state, as expected, owing to the presence of a high amount of good solvent (cosolvent) in the system. First, the kinetically controlled self-assembly (KS-I) is

formed through a rapid aggregation process with an M-type structure, which is stable enough and requires energy to transform into the thermodynamically controlled self-assembled state (TS). In this context, it is feasible to supply the required energy for the transformation, either by heating or through a slow relaxation process, which involves adding a good solvent to the system. The morphological analysis for these two aggregated states was performed through AFM which revealed short nanorod structures in 100% H<sub>2</sub>O as the kinetic product (KS-I), which further evolved into cross-linked nanofibrillar architectures (TS) upon completion of the denaturation process (~83% DMSO/H<sub>2</sub>O) (Fig. 1d and 3c). These studies suggested the considerably higher stability of the TS even in the presence of a substantial quantity of a good solvent in the system. This nanostructural and conformational transition during denaturation, which involved a change from kinetic to thermodynamic states, further demonstrated the pathway complexity, as observed in previous temperature-studies. These above phenomena associated with intricate pathway complexity were represented in a qualitative energy surface diagram (Fig. 4).

#### Cosolvent-induced chirality switching

In our investigation into temperature-dependent studies, we observed a significant influence of the cosolvent (DMSO) on



supramolecular chirality switching. Intrigued by this, we delved into understanding how varying amounts of cosolvent affected supramolecular chirality switching (Fig. 4). UV-vis and CD spectra were collected across a range of DMSO percentages, from 0% to 100%. Our findings revealed that **NDI-PEP-L** remained in a stable aggregated state up to a 70% DMSO/H<sub>2</sub>O solvent mixture, as indicated by broad absorption maxima and a lower intensity peak observed at 383 nm (Fig. S28<sup>†</sup>) in UV-vis spectra. CD spectra under similar conditions exhibited negative signals up to 50% DMSO/H<sub>2</sub>O, resembling KS-II observed in 20% DMSO/H<sub>2</sub>O. Interestingly, a complete inversion of the CD signal was observed after reaching 60% DMSO in H<sub>2</sub>O, indicating the direct formation of TS without any KS at RT (Fig. 5a). Further increases in DMSO percentage led to an increase in the CD peak intensity at 70% DMSO/H<sub>2</sub>O, followed by a reduction due to higher cosolvent contents. The CD signal approached zero at 80% DMSO/H<sub>2</sub>O, signifying complete disassembly of the supramolecular polymer. The inversion of supramolecular chirality occurred within the 50% to 60% DMSO/H<sub>2</sub>O solution range, while maintaining the aggregated state throughout the transition process. This transition from the KS to TS occurred

through a non-structurally aggregated state, bypassing a monomeric state at RT. **NDI-PEP-L** formed ill-defined nanoparticles in 50% DMSO/H<sub>2</sub>O (Fig. S29<sup>†</sup>), highlighting a transition through a non-chiral aggregated state lacking proper molecular arrangements. This sensitivity to stereomutation underscores the significance of both the presence and threshold concentration of DMSO (here, 50%) required to directly form a TS at RT. This phenomenon was further validated with the **NDI-PEP-D** isomer, exhibiting similar observations with opposite CD signals (Fig. 5b).

### Switchable piezo-responsive behavior

Self-assembled peptide systems with a directional H-bonded network are especially intriguing because they generate specific dipole moments throughout the nanoarchitecture. The directional dipolar nature within an anisotropic nanostructure prompted us to investigate the material characteristics of this peptide system under the two distinct aggregated conditions. Self-assembled short peptides are increasingly recognized as adaptable components for creating biocompatible mechanical devices with tailored functionalities. Hence, the possible piezoelectric behavior of the self-assembled **NDI-PEP-L** was examined. Piezo force microscopy (PFM) analysis was carried out for KS-I, KS-II and TS. Samples were prepared on a conducting ITO coated glass substrate and followed by the PFM measurement by monitoring the phase and amplitude alteration upon applying an external electrical bias. The vertical piezoresponse of the peptide nanostructure was evaluated using the piezoelectric coefficient ( $d_{33}$ ). No piezoresponse was found upon applying the potential for both KS-I and KS-II (Fig. S30,† 6a and b). Interestingly, the TS of **NDI-PEP-L** exhibited a characteristic butterfly loop opening (amplitude curve) ( $d_{33} = 26.5 \text{ pm V}^{-1}$ ) (Fig. 6c and S31<sup>†</sup>). Simultaneously, a distinct 180° phase change was observed, suggesting a shift in the dipolar orientation of the H-bonded amide linkages in response to the applied external potential (Fig. 6d). The piezoresponsive behavior was further confirmed by analyzing the same with the enantiomer. **NDI-PEP-D** also showed similar response towards external bias in its TS ( $d_{33} = 25.2 \text{ pm V}^{-1}$ ) (Fig. S32 and S33<sup>†</sup>). The obtained difference in the piezoresponse of the three different states (KS-I, KS-II and TS) can be attributed to the short range or lower order multidirectional dipolar orientation of the amide linkage in KS-I and KS-II.<sup>26a</sup> In sharp contrast, it's presumed that the TS featured a long-range, unidirectional arrangement of the H-bonded amide connectivity, leading to the emergence of piezo-responsiveness. The thermal annealing process reorganized the peptide system, resulting in the production of more ordered nanostructures with distinct features. The micrometer-long crosslinked nanofibers with well-oriented dipoles, impart an anisotropic quality and generate spontaneous polarization, which can be manipulated under external bias to realize the piezoelectric response. In this context, the M-type helical packing of **NDI-PEP-L** organized the amide functional groups randomly, causing the formation of nanoparticles with nonuniform dipolar orientations. However, in the TS, the P-type helical packing arranged the dipoles in

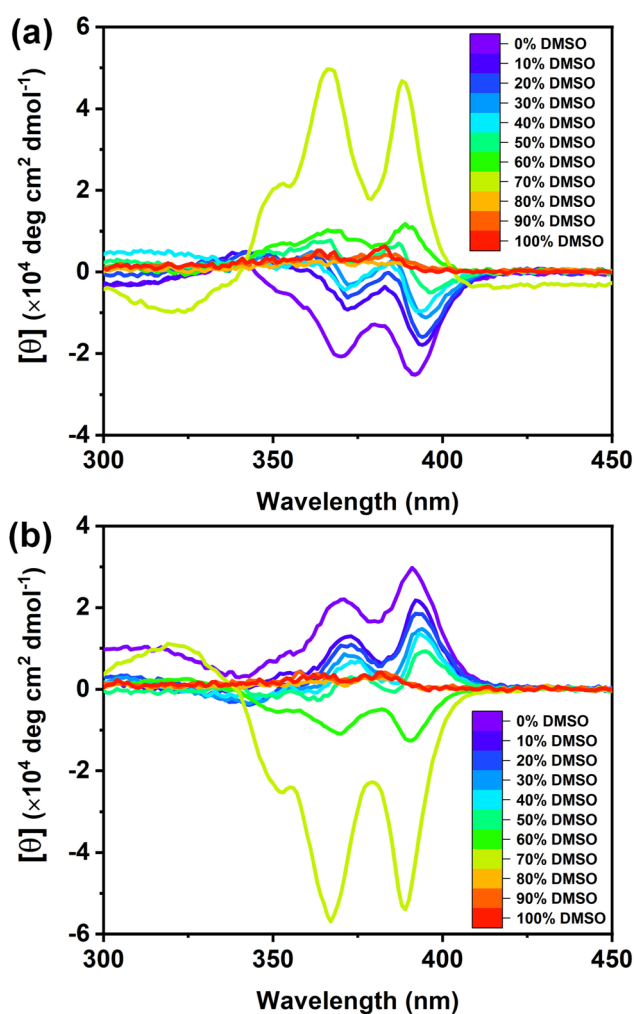


Fig. 5 Cosolvent dependent CD spectra of (a) **NDI-PEP-L** and (b) **NDI-PEP-D** [ $C = 0.01 \text{ mM}$ , RT].



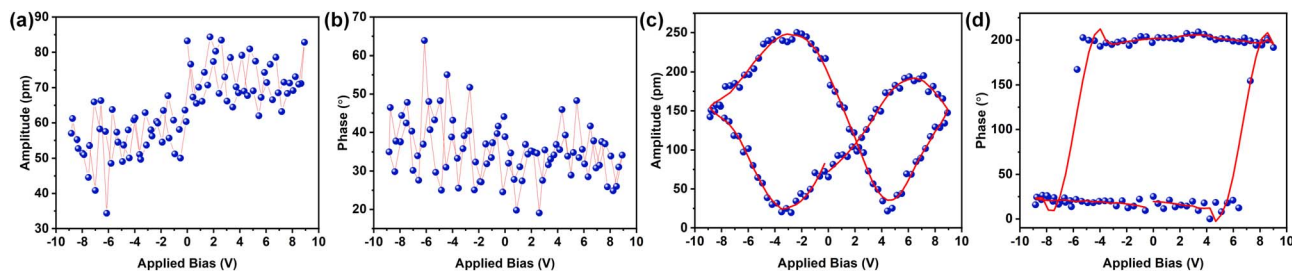


Fig. 6 PFM (a) amplitude voltage butterfly loop (off state) and (b) phase voltage hysteresis loop (off state) obtained for NDI-PEP-L in the kinetically aggregated state (KS II). PFM (c) amplitude voltage butterfly loop (off state) and (d) phase voltage hysteresis loop (off state) obtained for NDI-PEP-L in the thermodynamically aggregated state (TS).

a much more regular pattern, resulting in a consistent dipolar orientation of the amide bonds throughout the fibrillar nanostructure. This phenomenon further illustrates the pivotal influence of specific packing arrangements in constructing self-assembled nanostructures with tunable piezoelectric properties. Although there may not be a direct link between chirality and piezoelectric characteristics, the different nanostructures generated from the KS and TS through pathway complexity are pivotal in driving the observed switchable piezoelectric responses. In our view, the occurrence of switchable piezoresponsive behavior influenced by pathway complexity is a rare and noteworthy phenomenon.<sup>26a</sup>

## Conclusion

In summary, our study unveiled the multi-responsive chiroptical switching in peptide self-assembly and switchable piezoelectric responses through pathway complexity. We synthesized a tetrapeptide appended with naphthalene diimide, **NDI-PEP-L** (*L*-isomer), which self-assembled into kinetically controlled (KS-I) short nanorod structures with an M-type (left-handed) chromophoric organization in H<sub>2</sub>O. However, in the presence of a good solvent (cosolvent), specifically 20% DMSO in H<sub>2</sub>O, this peptide formed irregular nanoparticles with a similar M-type chromophoric organization, representing another kinetically controlled state (KS-II). Cooling experiments using UV-vis spectroscopy exhibited a cooperative self-assembly mechanism, resulting in the formation of long entangled nanofibers, a thermodynamically stable state (TS). Intriguingly, CD spectroscopy during cooling demonstrated a chiroptical switching from a M-type (left-handed) to a P-type (right-handed) helically organized state, although similar UV-vis spectra were noticed after cooling. Denaturation studies further revealed a surprising observation where a chiroptical switching from a KS (M-type for the *L*-isomer) to a TS (P-type for the *L*-isomer) happened rather than a disassembled state even though the system contained over 80% of good solvent (DMSO). This observation represents a novel contribution to the existing literature. Subsequent CD studies, varying the cosolvent (DMSO) content in the aqueous medium, showed that beyond a critical cosolvent content (>50% DMSO), the peptide directly transitioned into a TS (P-type for the *L*-isomer) at RT, bypassing the kinetic state – also a rare phenomenon in the literature. This unique chiroptical behavior

was further supported by similar observations with the enantiomer (*D*-isomer, **NDI-PEP-D**), which exhibited mirror-image CD signals. This chiroptical switching facilitated the creation of switchable piezoresponsive behavior in peptide-based nanomaterials, highlighting dynamic control over material properties. Essentially, our work pioneered dynamic piezoresponsive control in peptide-based nanomaterials through pathway complexity, opening new avenues for tuning material properties in self-assembled states. Overall, mastery over competing kinetic and thermodynamic pathways offers a route to design adjustable nanostructures with precise dimensions and shapes, pivotal for optimized interactions with biological systems and diverse applications across biomedicine and materials science.

## Data availability

The data supporting the findings of this study, including experimental protocols, characterization details, and supplementary figures, have been provided in the ESI.†

## Author contributions

G. G. designed the concept of this work. A. R. and T. N. D. performed major experiments and data analysis. G. G. assisted in the data analysis. A. R., T. N. D., T. K. M., and G. G. were involved in the writing and editing of the manuscript. All authors contributed to the preparation of the manuscript.

## Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

## Acknowledgements

A. R. acknowledges CeNS and DST INSPIRE for the fellowship (DST/INSPIRE/03/2023/002028). T. N. D. acknowledges JNCASR for the fellowship. T. K. M. gratefully acknowledges the Science and Engineering Research Board (SERB), Department of Science and Technology (DST) (Projects SPR/2021/000592) and JNCASR for financial support. The SAMat research facility, Sheikh Saqr Laboratory (SSL) and Sheikh Saqr senior fellowship are also gratefully acknowledged. G. G. thanks the Ramanujan Fellowship (file no. RJF/2022/000002), SERB, Government of India and





CeNS (Project no.: CeNSitize-3-GG) for the funding support. A. R. and G. G. also thank the Central Research Facilities of CeNS.

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