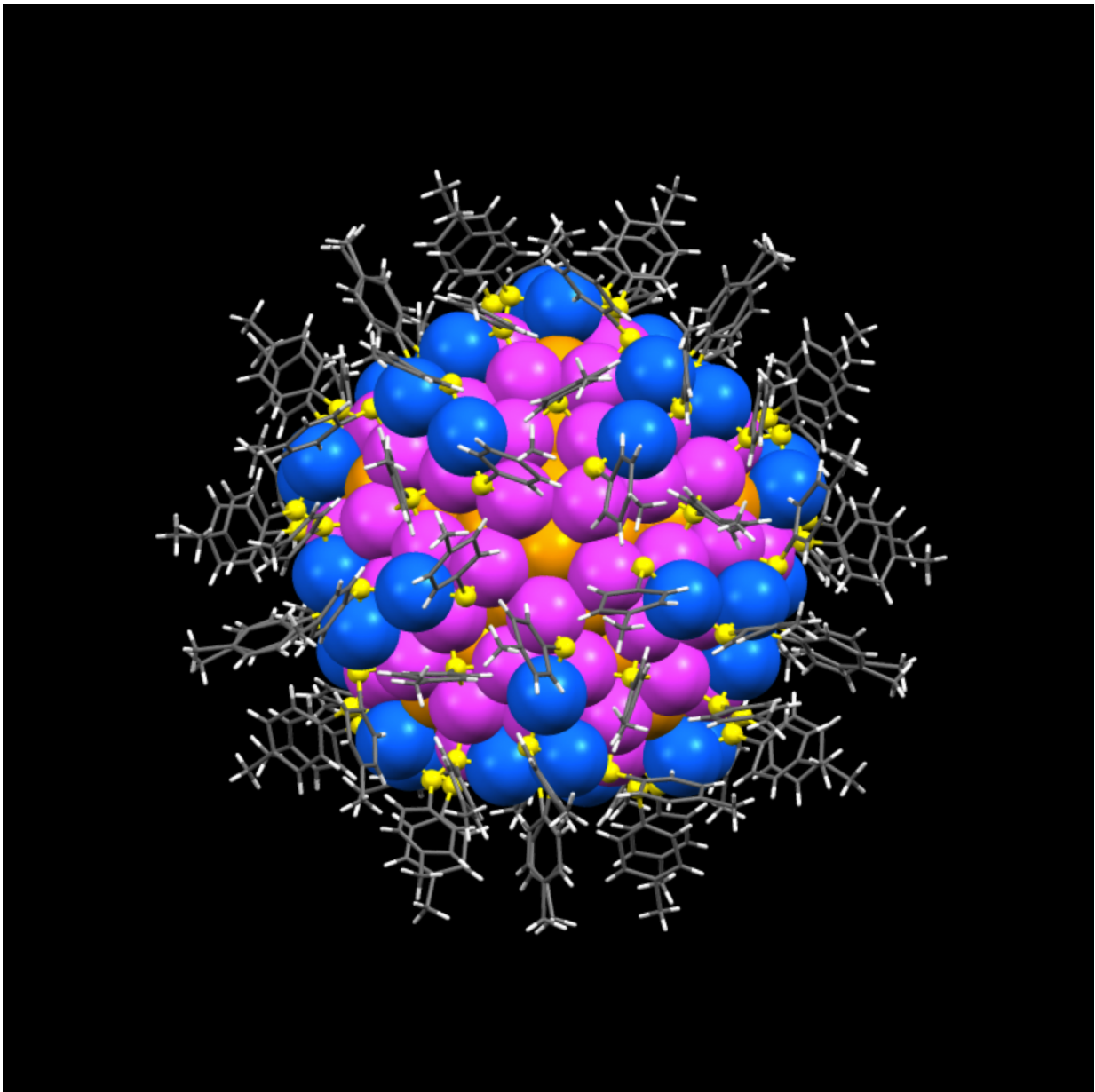


Synthetic nanoparticles achieve the complexity of protein molecules

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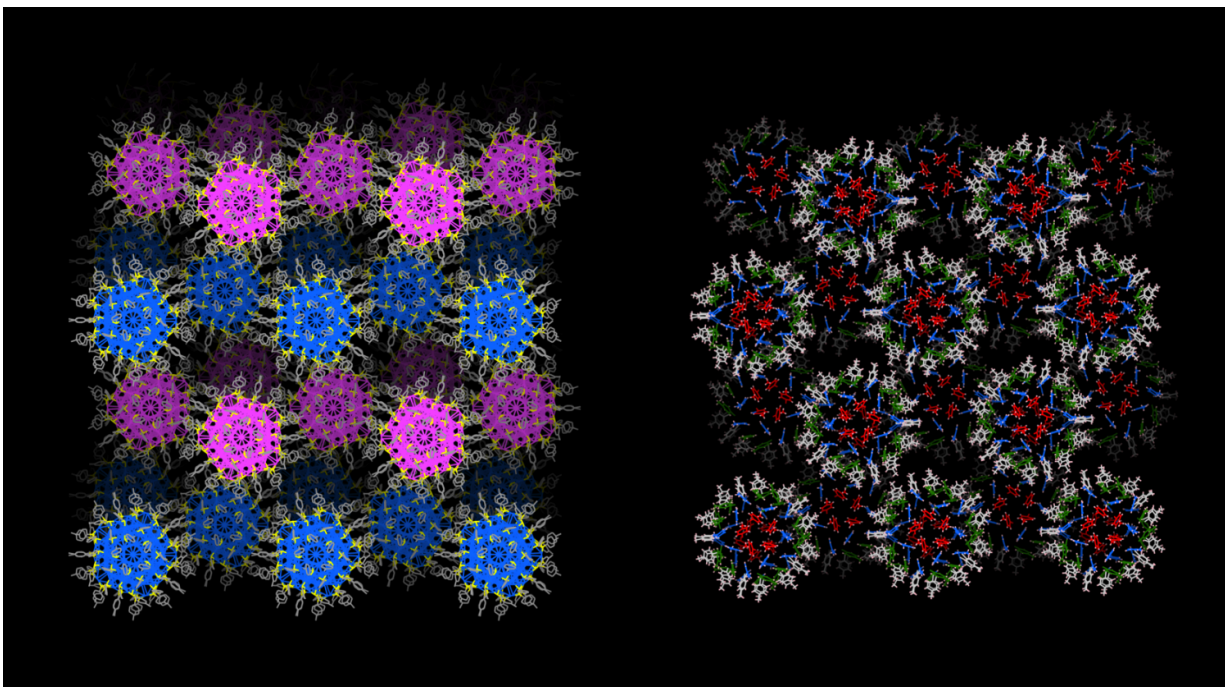
The structure of the largest gold nanoparticle to-date, Au₂₄₆(SR)₈₀, was resolved using x-ray crystallography. Credit: Carnegie Mellon University

Chemists at Carnegie Mellon University have demonstrated that synthetic nanoparticles can achieve the same level of structural complexity, hierarchy and accuracy as their natural counterparts - biomolecules. The study, published in *Science*, also reveals the atomic-level mechanisms behind nanoparticle self-assembly.

The findings from the lab of Chemistry Professor Rongchao Jin provide researchers with an important window into how [nanoparticles](#) form, and will help guide the construction of nanoparticles, including those that can be used in the fabrication of computer chips, creation of new materials, and development of new drugs and drug delivery devices.

"Most people think that nanoparticles are simple things, because they are so small. But when we look at nanoparticles at the atomic level, we found that they are full of wonders," said Jin.

Nanoparticles are typically between 1 and 100 nanometers in size. Particles on the larger end of the nanoscale are harder to create precisely. Jin has been at the forefront of creating precise gold nanoparticles for a decade, first establishing the [structure](#) of an ultra-small Au₂₅ nanocluster and then working on larger and larger ones. In 2015, his lab used X-ray crystallography to establish the structure of an Au₁₃₃ nanoparticle and found that it contained complex, self-organized [patterns](#) that mirrored patterns found in nature.



By resolving the structure of Au₂₄₆, Carnegie Mellon researchers were able to visualize its hierarchical assembly into artificial solid. Credit: Carnegie Mellon University

In the current study, they sought to find out the mechanisms that caused these patterns to form. The researchers, led by graduate student Chenjie Zeng, established the structure of Au₂₄₆, one of the largest and most complex nanoparticles created by scientists to-date and the largest gold nanoparticle to have its structure determined by X-ray crystallography. Au₂₄₆ turned out to be an ideal candidate for deciphering the complex rules of self-assembly because it contains an ideal number of atoms and surface ligands and is about the same size and weight as a protein molecule.

Analysis of Au₂₄₆'s structure revealed that the particles had much more in common with biomolecules than size. They found that the ligands in

the nanoparticles self-assembled into rotational and parallel patterns that are strikingly similar to the patterns found in proteins' secondary structure. This could indicate that nanoparticles of this size could easily interact with biological systems, providing new avenues for drug discovery.

The researchers also found that Au₂₄₆ particles form by following two rules. First, they maximize the interactions between atoms, a mechanism that had been theorized but not yet seen. Second the nanoparticles match symmetric surface patterns, a mechanism that had not been considered previously. The matching, which is similar to puzzle pieces coming together, shows that the components of the particle can recognize each other by their patterns and spontaneously assemble into the highly ordered structure of a nanoparticle.

"Self-assembly is an important way of construction in the nanoworld. Understanding the rules of self-assembly is critical to designing and building up complex nanoparticles with a wide-range of functionalities," said Zeng, the study's lead author.

In future studies, Jin hopes to push the crystallization limits of nanoparticles even farther to larger and larger particles. He also plans to explore the particles' electronic and catalytic power.

More information: Chenjie Zeng et al, Emergence of hierarchical structural complexities in nanoparticles and their assembly, *Science* (2016). [DOI: 10.1126/science.aak9750](https://doi.org/10.1126/science.aak9750)

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