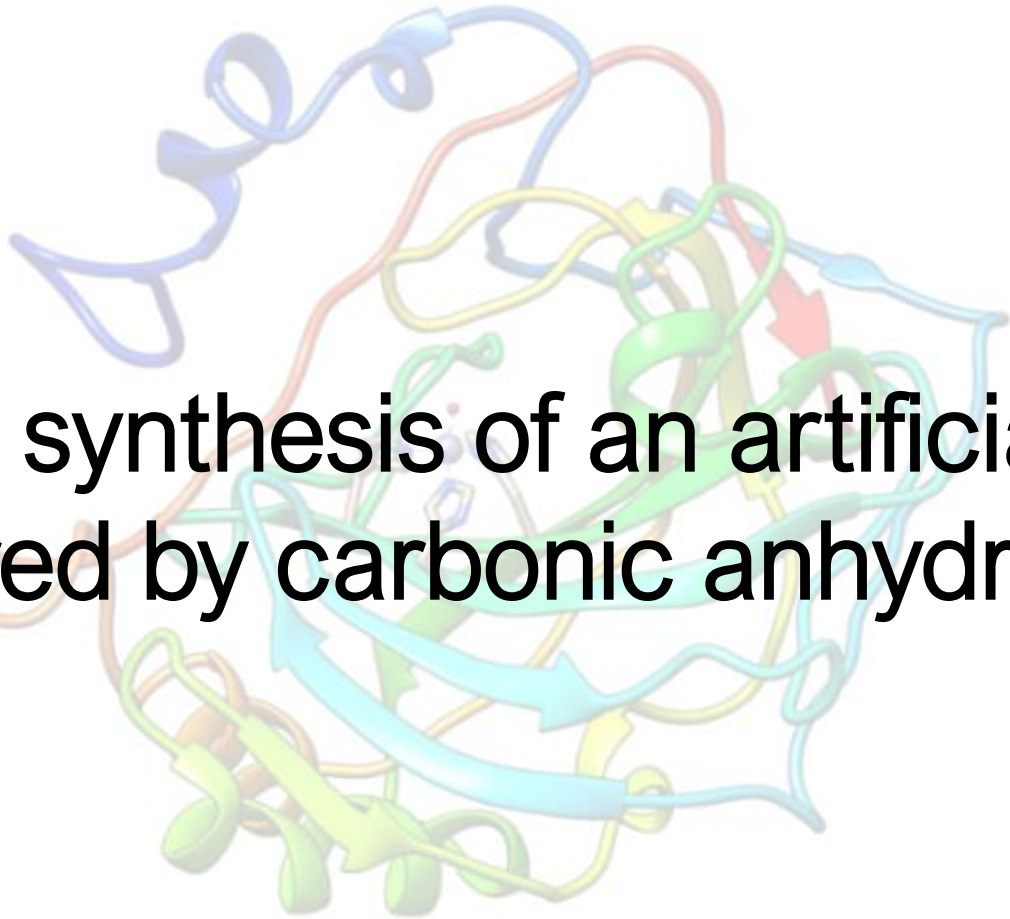




Design and synthesis of an artificial catalyst inspired by carbonic anhydrase

Carbon Capture, Utilization and Storage - CCUS



Global warming :

- A global temperature rise prevision of 1.5 °C between 2021 and 2040
- Excessive anthropogenic greenhouse gases (GHG)
- **CO₂ contributes to 72% of GHG**
- Urgent need to reduce atmospheric CO₂ rate



CCUS : **Capture** & Utilization (new chemicals including fuels) or storage (underground & offshore)



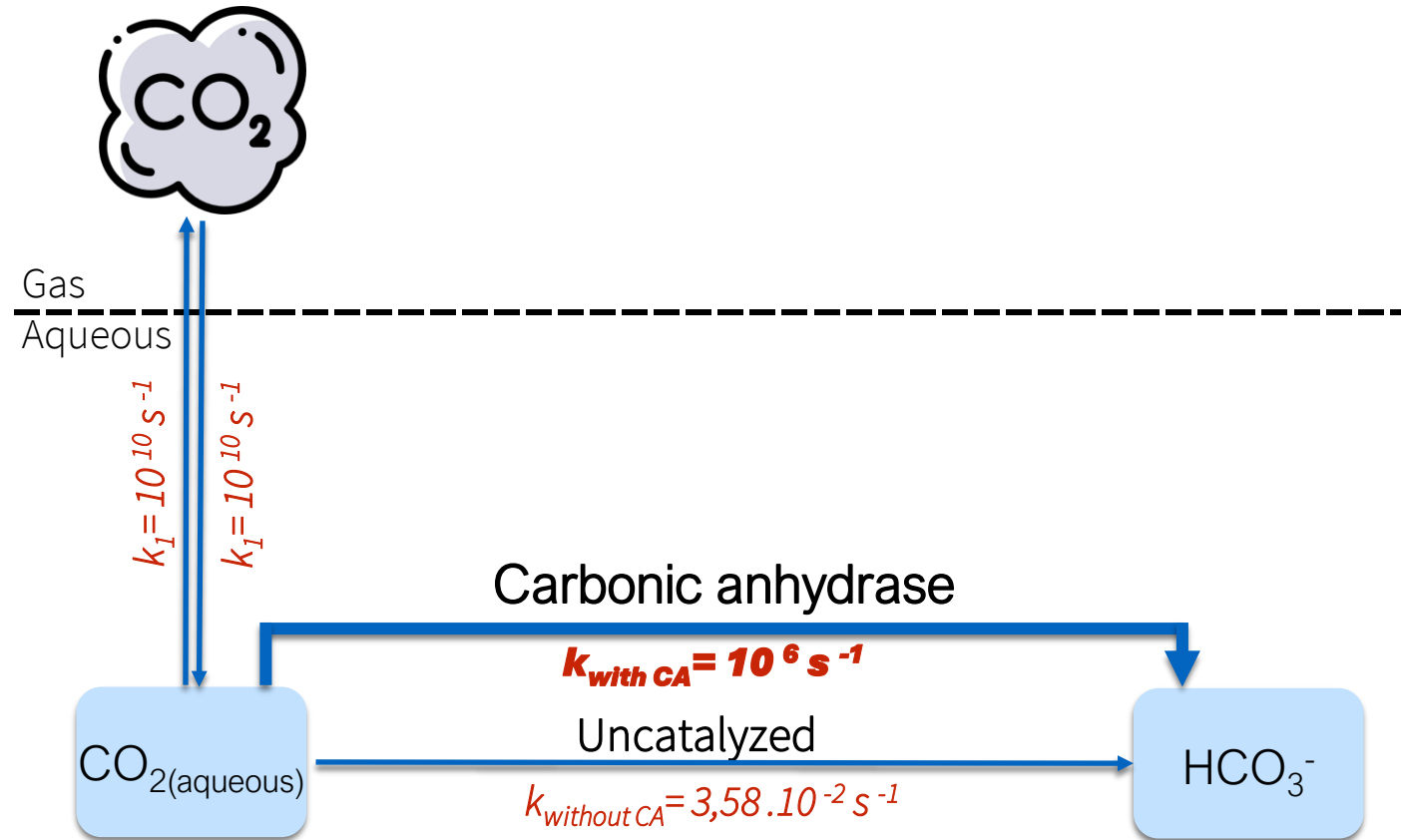
Chemical absorption



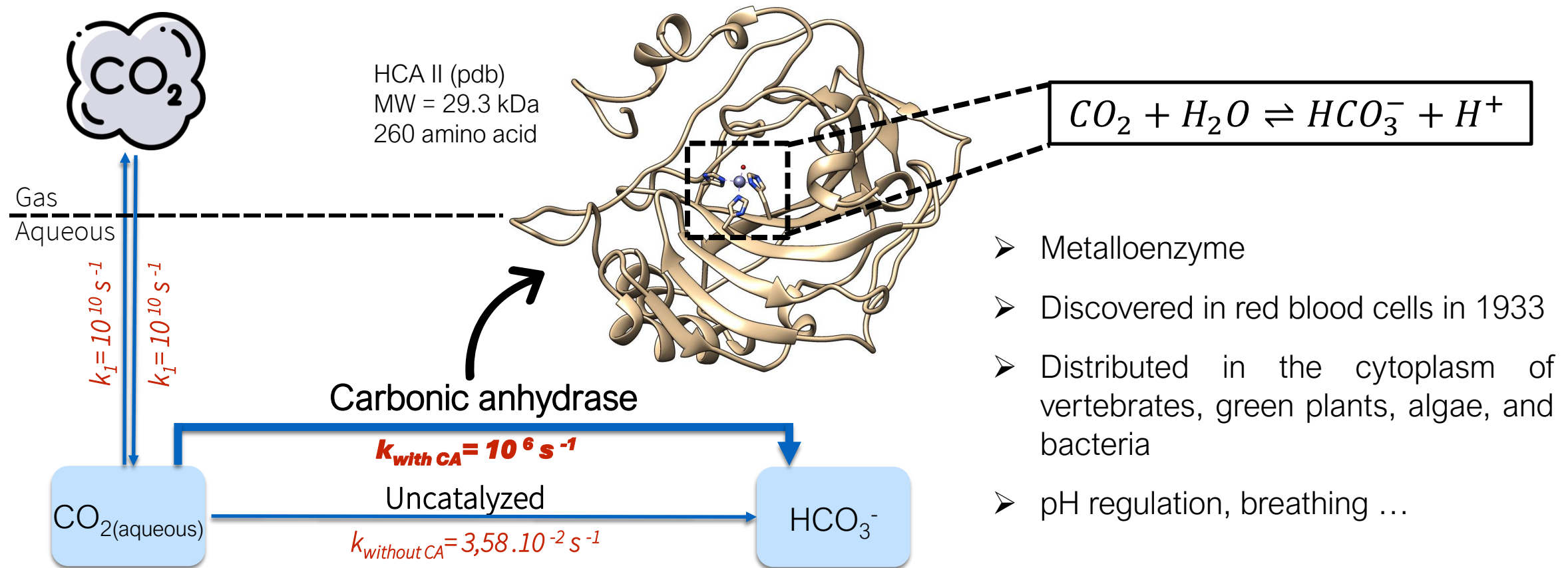
*Biocatalysts – **enzymes** – to reduce energy consumption*

Carbonic anhydrase as a promising candidate

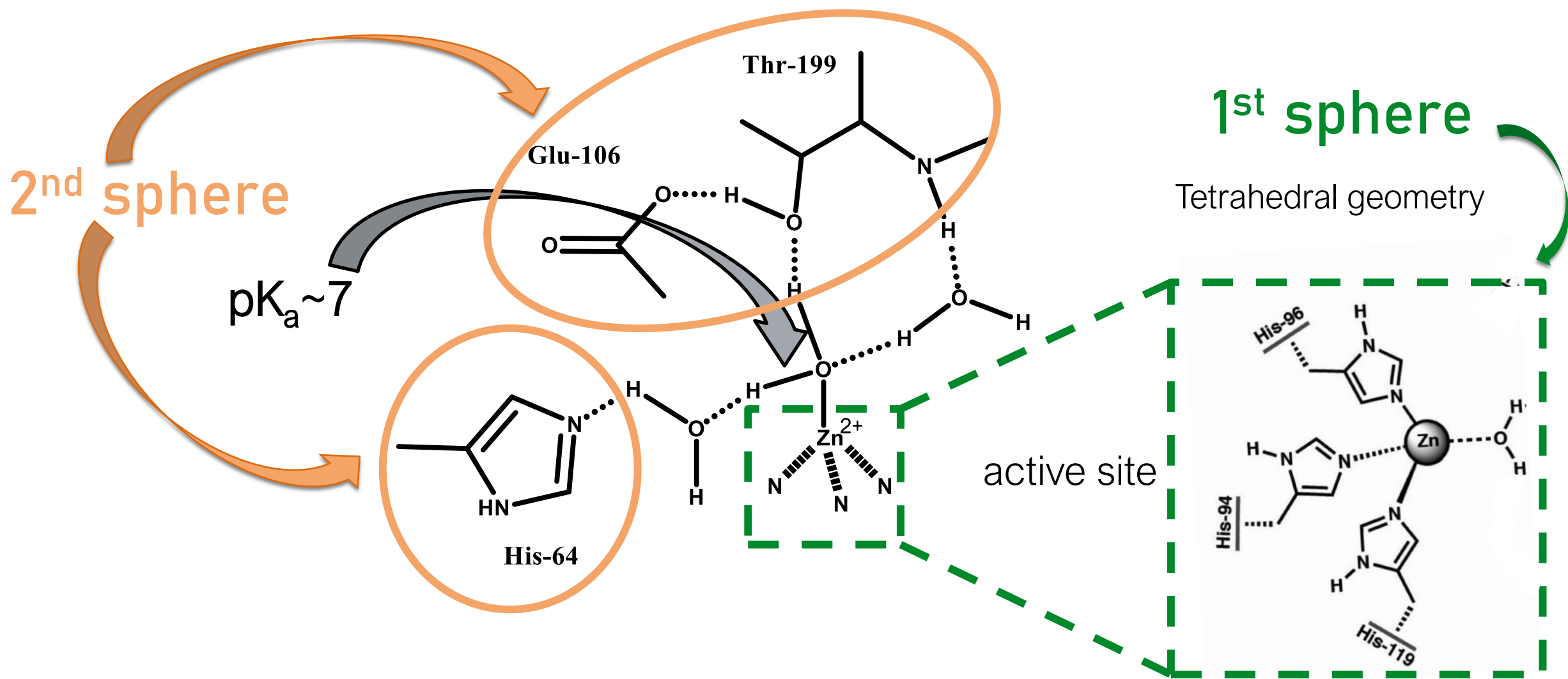
CO₂ dissolution and hydration



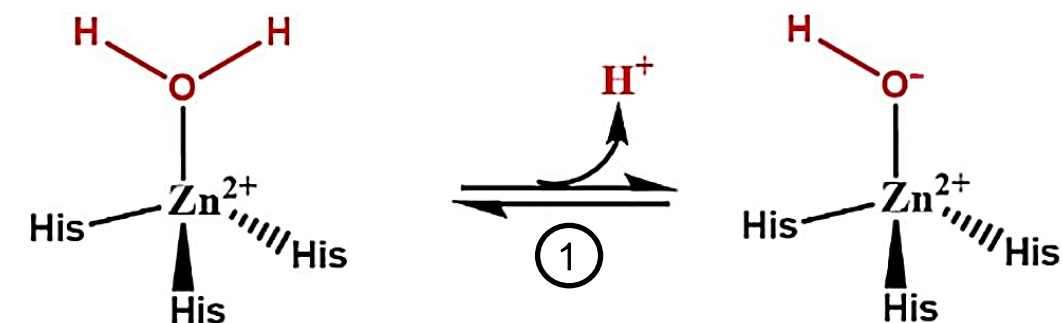
CO₂ dissolution and hydration



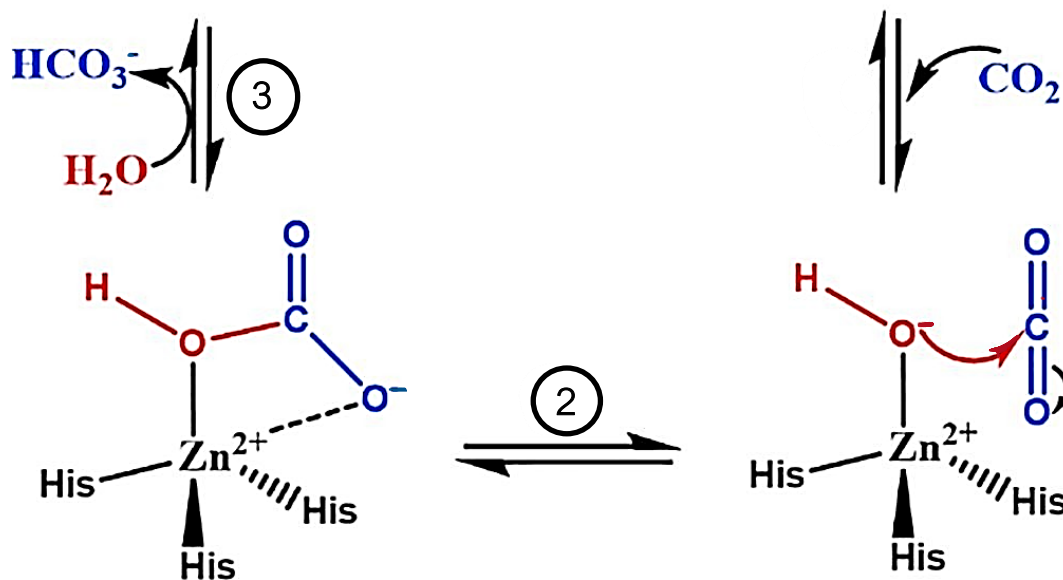
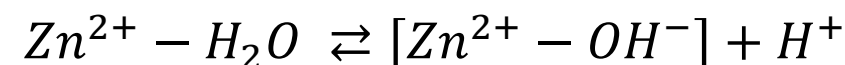
Active site environment of CA



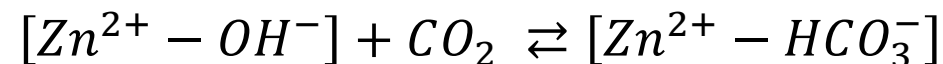
Catalytic mechanism



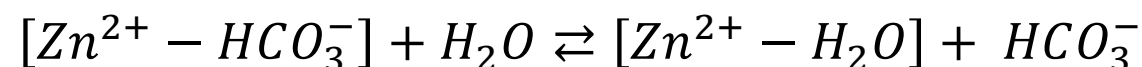
1) Deprotonation



2) Nucleophilic addition



3) Substitution



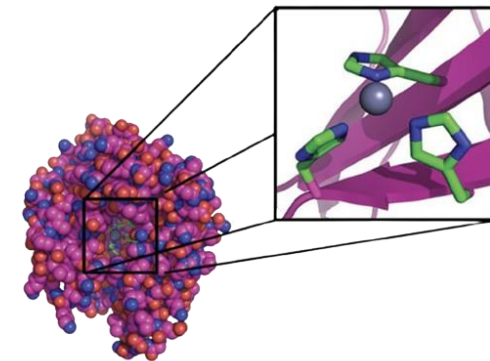
Context and objective

Context :

Carbonic anhydrase for CO₂ capture in industrial research

Drawback : thermal stability → loss of enzyme activity

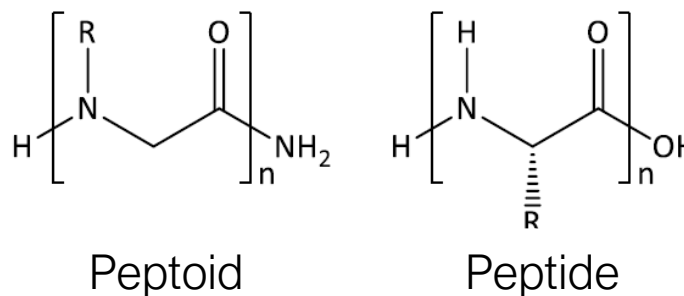
→ *New cost-effective materials with simple preparation conditions, high substrate affinity ...*



Objective :

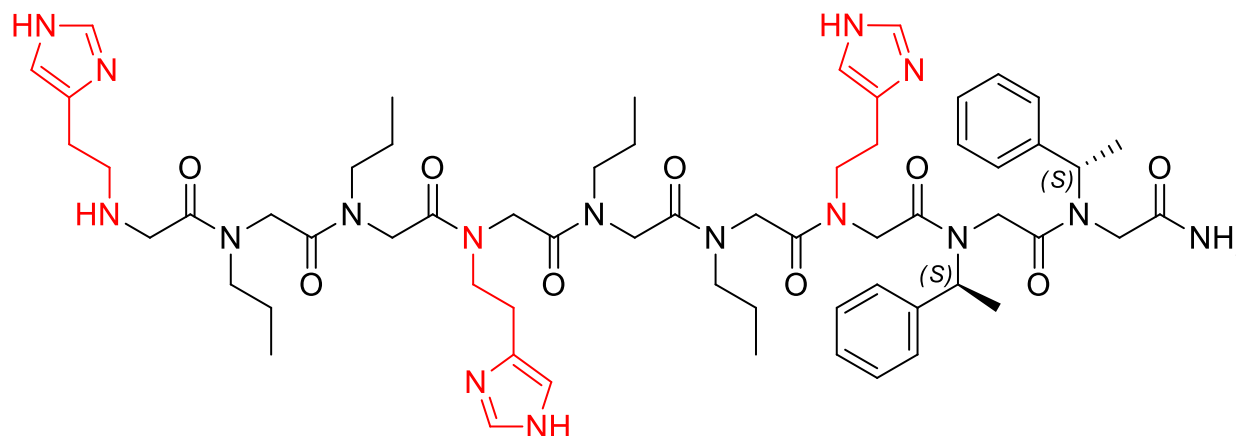
Design and synthesis of a peptoid-based artificial catalyst inspired by carbonic anhydrase

*Tailor-made sequence-defined
macromolecules as peptidomimetics*

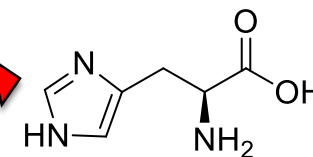
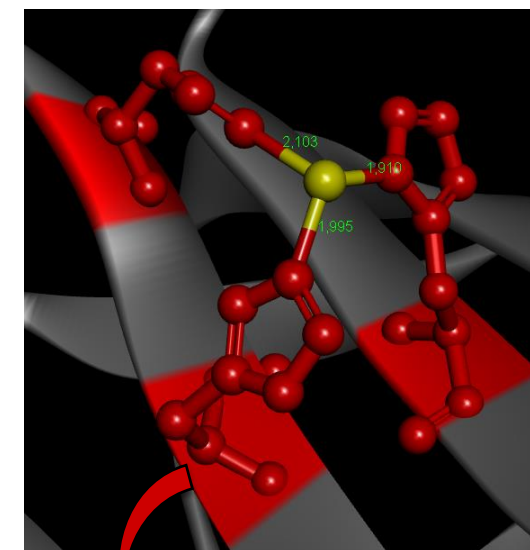
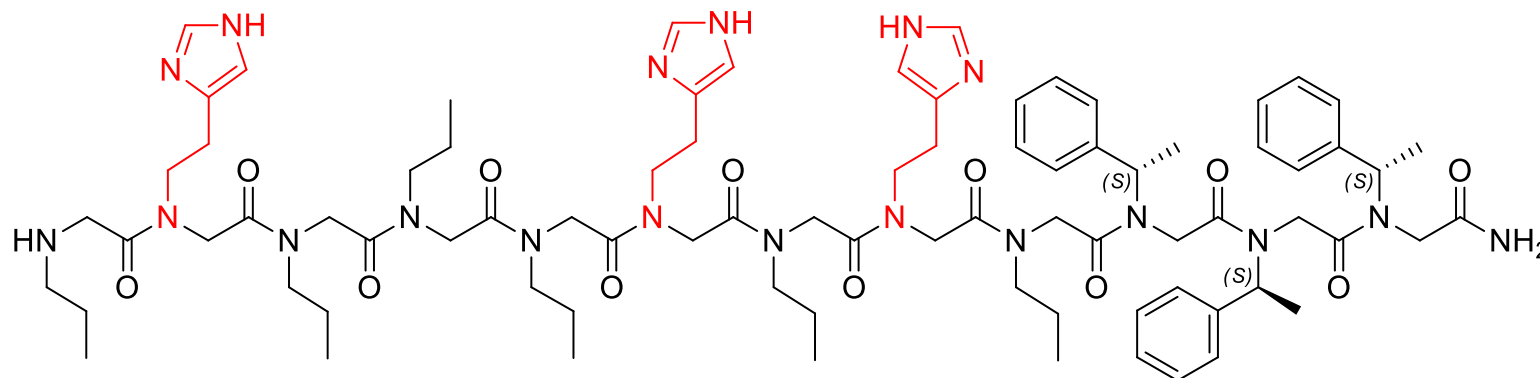


Peptoid design

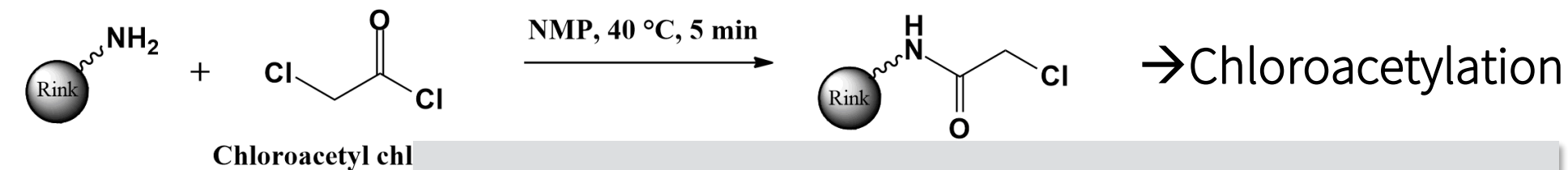
Peptoid A
9 units



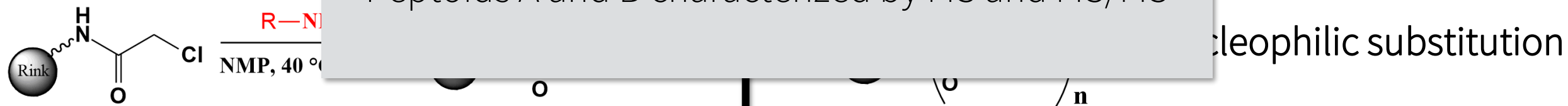
Peptoid B
12 units



Solid phase synthesis



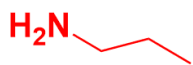
Peptoids A and B characterized by MS and MS/MS



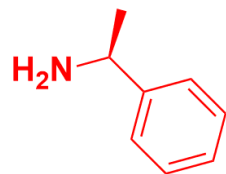
nucleophilic substitution

Targeted sequence and length

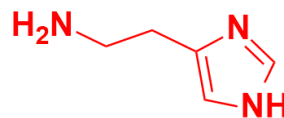
R-NH₂ =



Propylamine



(S)-phenylethylamine

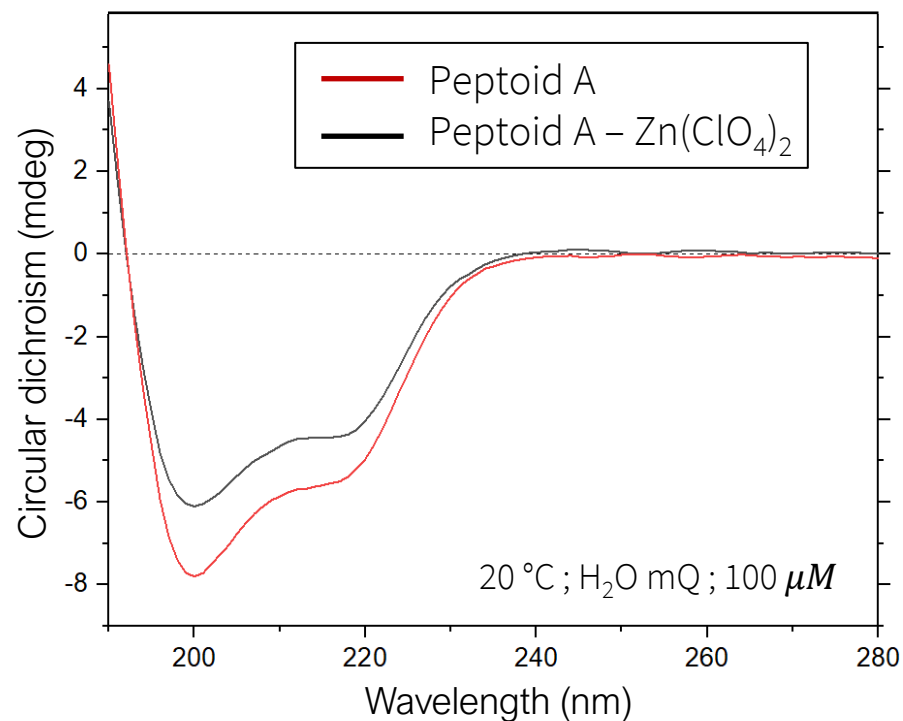


Histamine

Flash chromatography purification (C18)

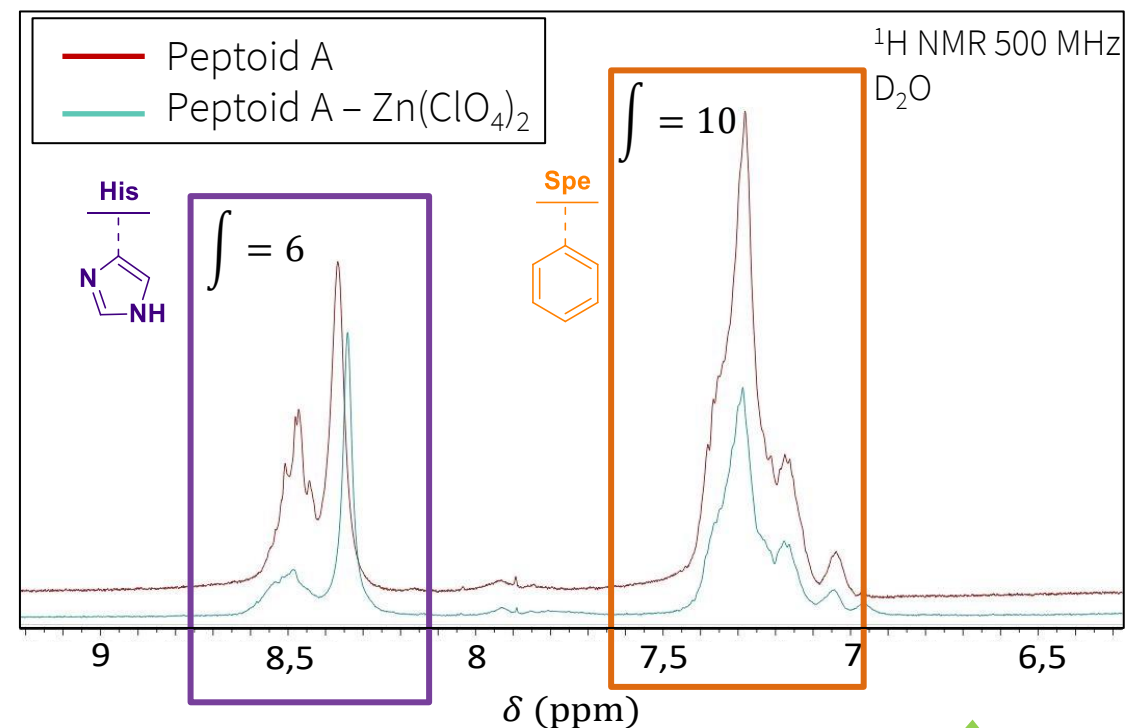
Complexation in solution

Circular dichroism



Interaction between Zn^{2+} and peptoid

^1H NMR



Specific interaction to imidazole groups

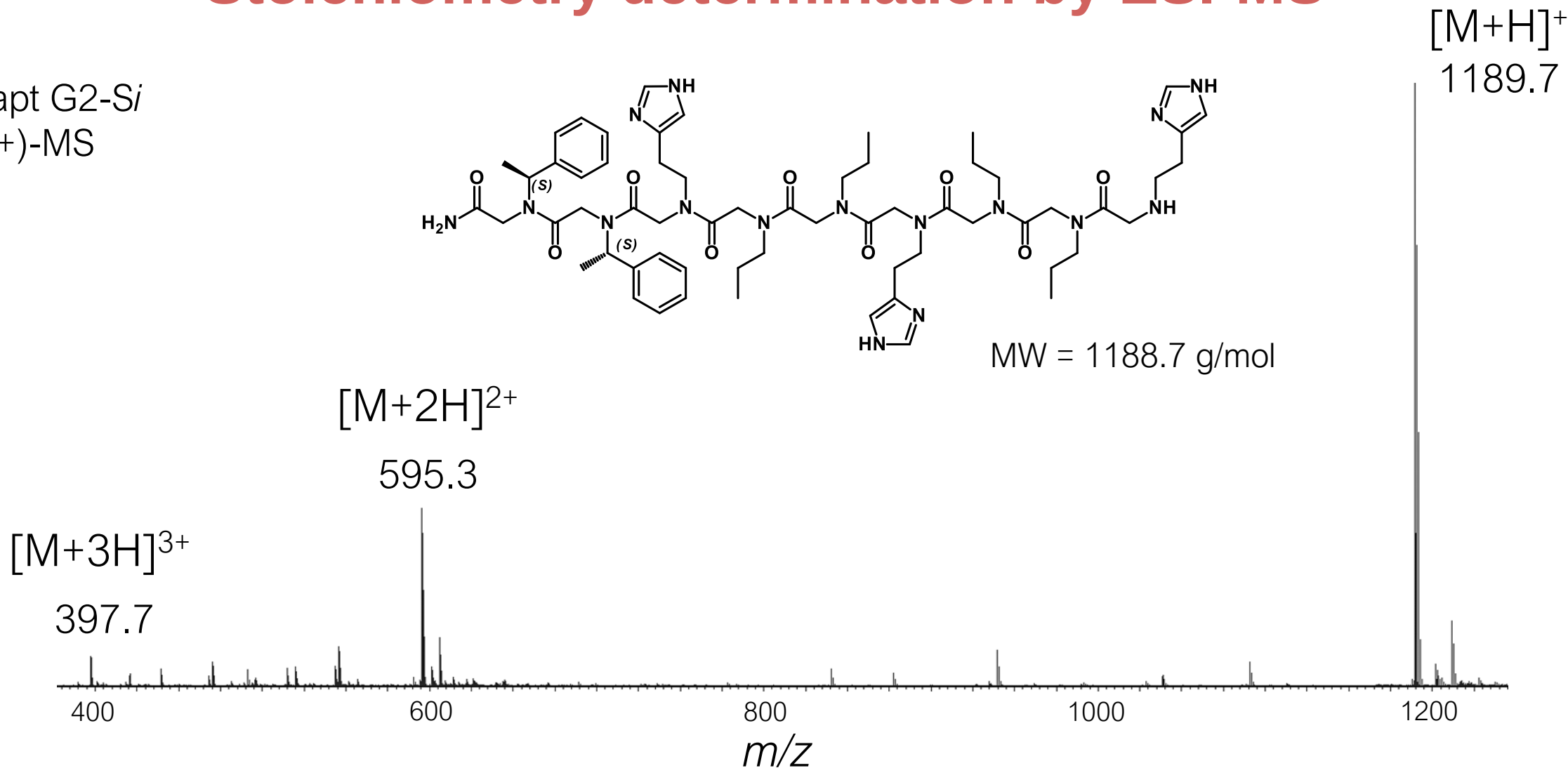
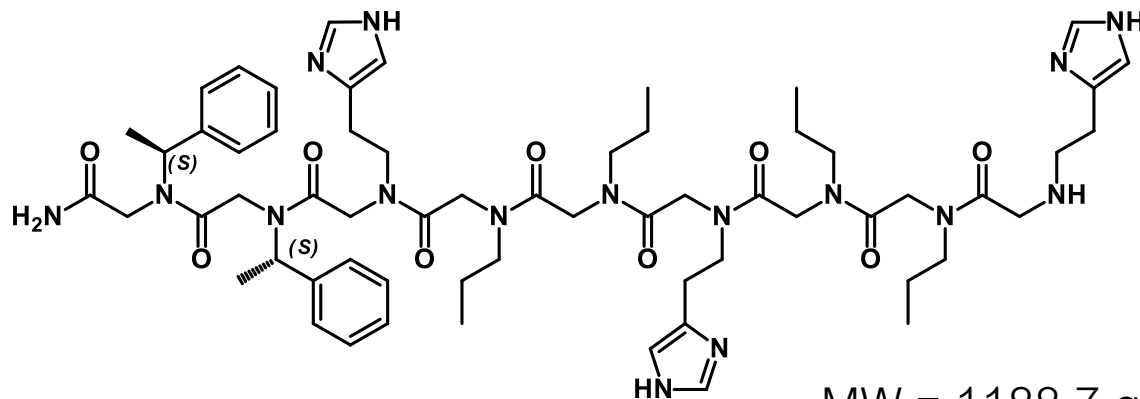
CD & NMR

**Specific interaction
between imidazoles
and Zn^{2+}**

Several characterization techniques needed to understand how the metal complexes form

Stoichiometry determination by ESI-MS

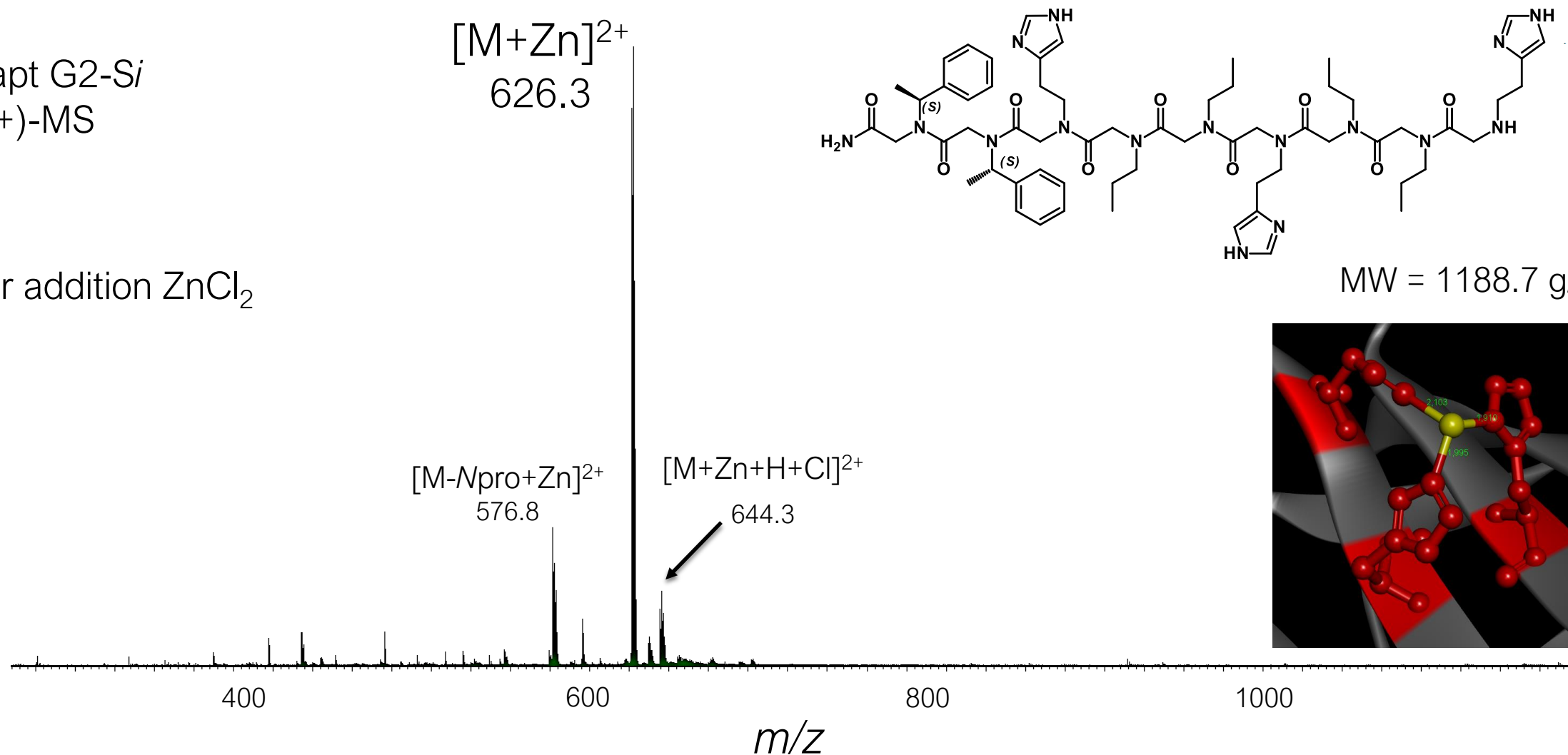
Synapt G2-Si
ESI(+)-MS
H₂O



Stoichiometry determination by ESI-MS

Synapt G2-Si
ESI(+)-MS
H₂O

After addition ZnCl₂



CD & NMR

Specific interaction
between imidazoles
and Zn^{2+}

MS

1:1 complexes
[peptoid+ Zn^{2+}]

CD & NMR

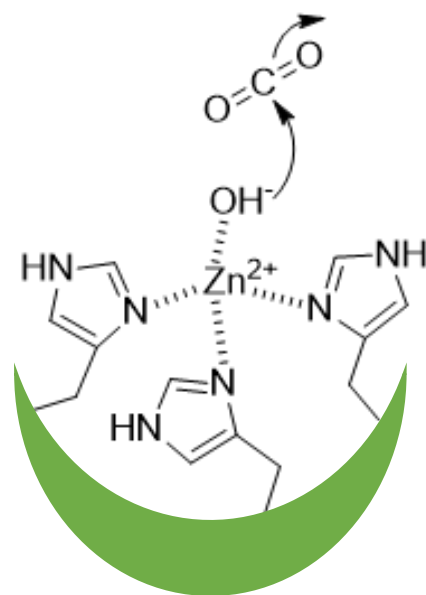
Specific interaction
between imidazoles
and Zn^{2+}

MS

1:1 complexes
 $[\text{peptoid} + \text{Zn}]^{2+}$

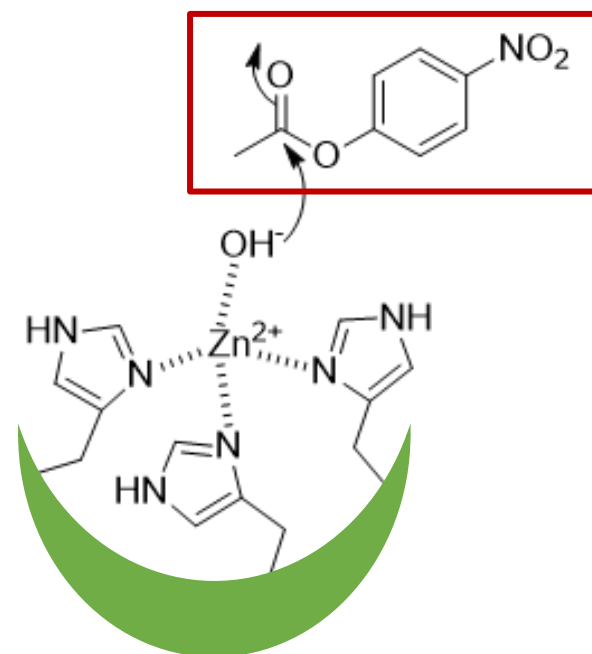
Catalytic activity

4-Nitrophenyl acetate (4-NPA)



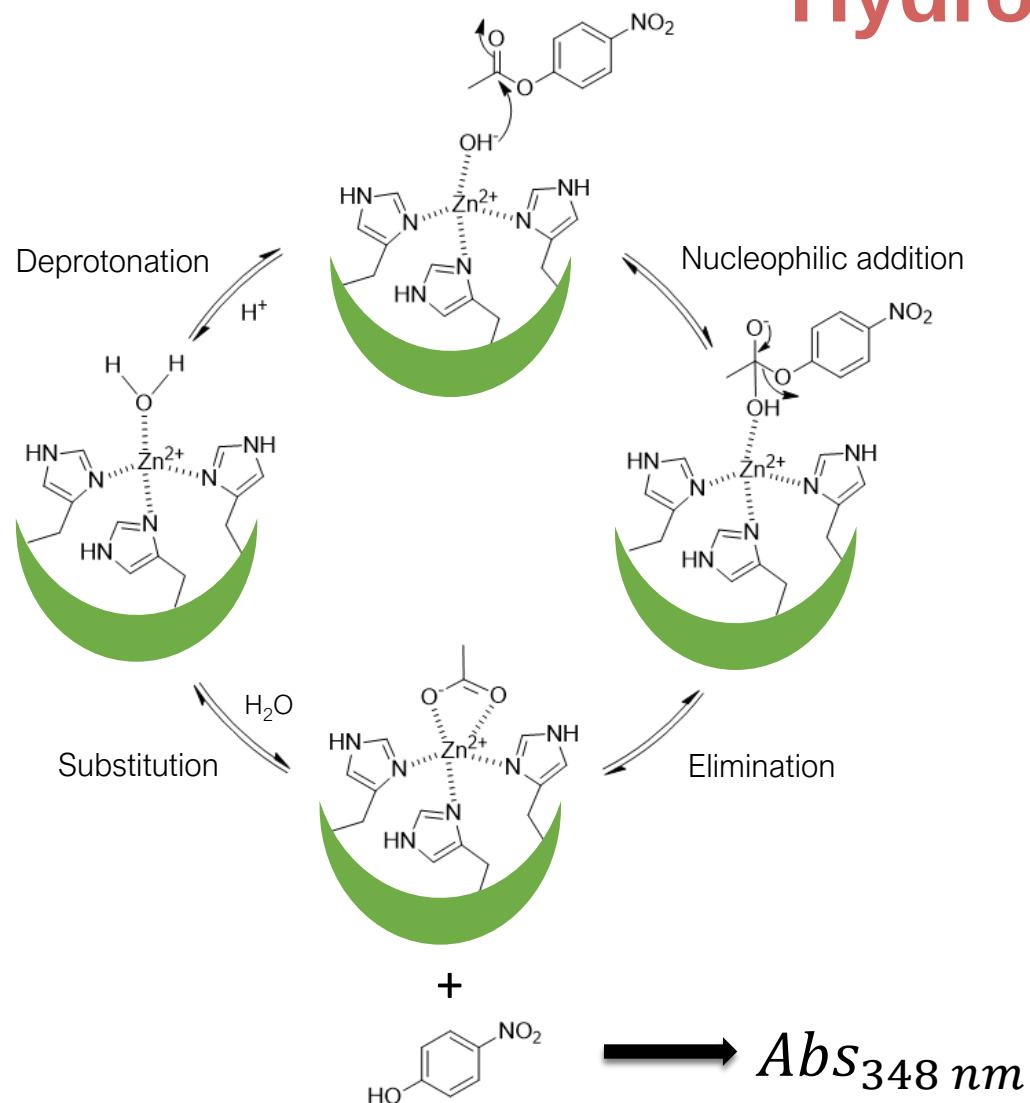
CO₂ Hydration

vs



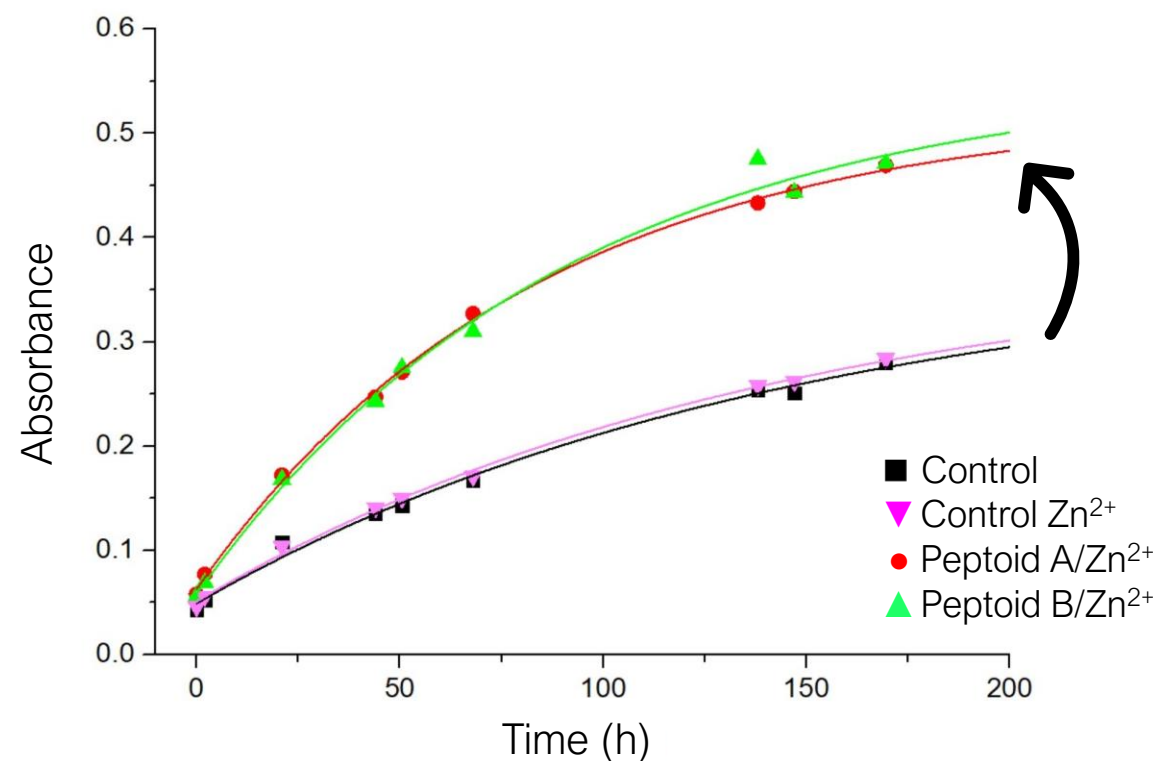
Ester Hydrolysis

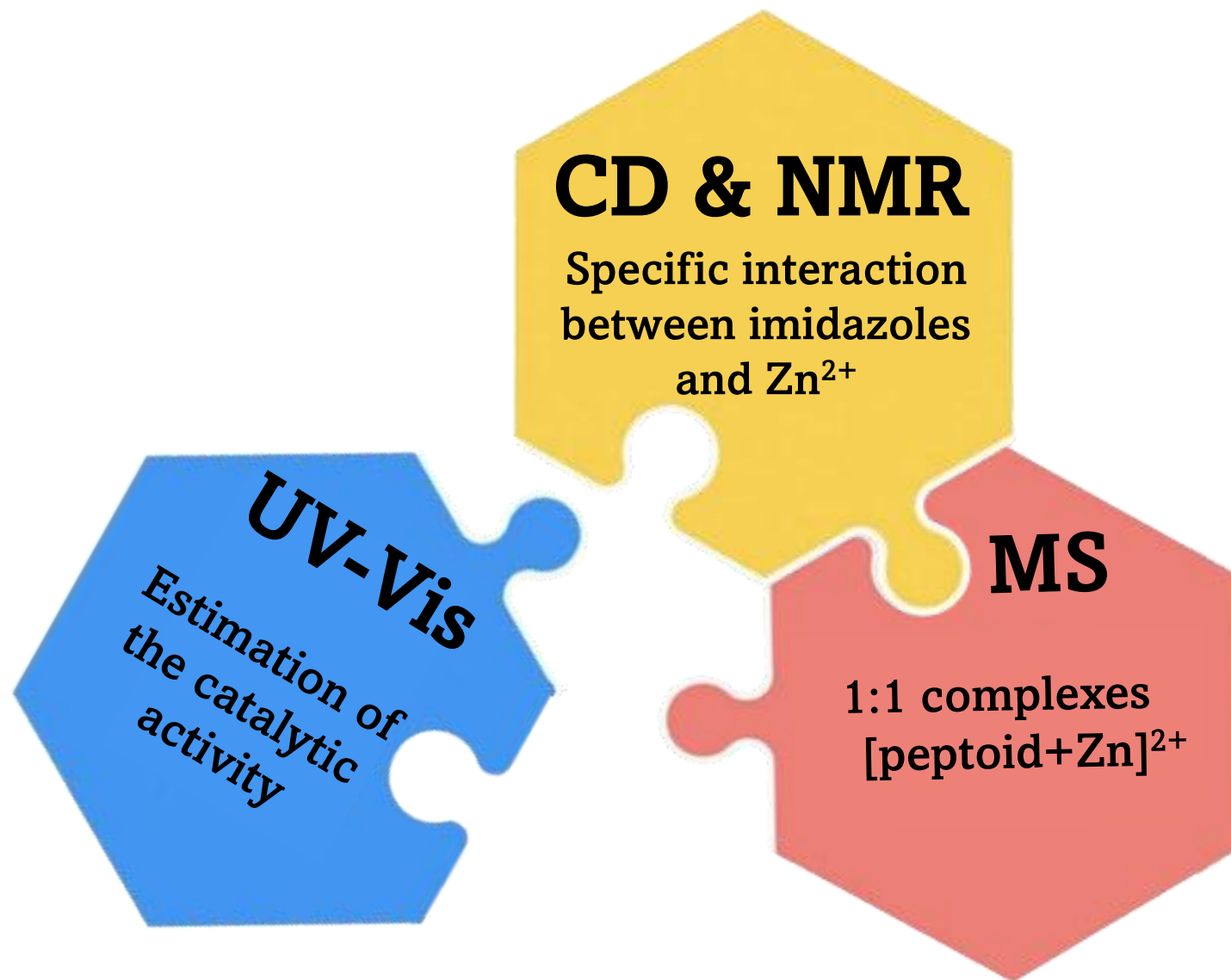
Hydrolysis of 4-NPA

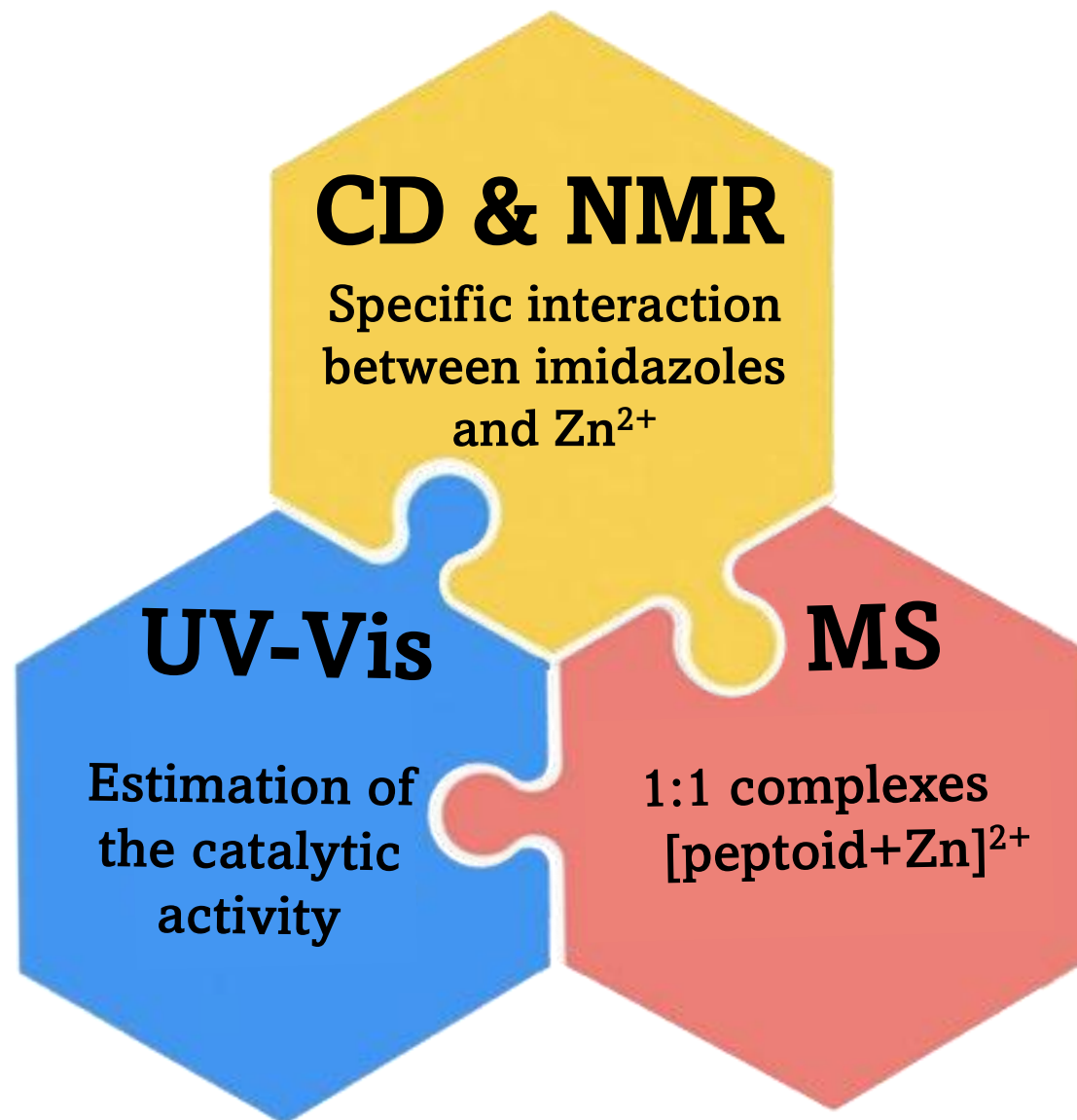


Reaction conditions :

- Substrate = 4-NPA (10^{-3} M)
- Peptoid/ $\text{Zn}(\text{ClO}_4)_2$ (10^{-4} M)
- 35°C ; H_2O (2 % acetone) ; pH = 4



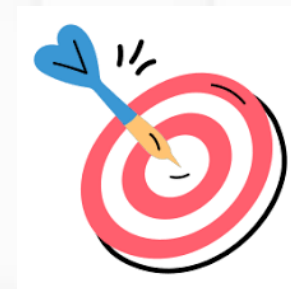




Conclusions and outlook

Key results :

- Formation of 1:1 complexes (peptoid/ Zn^{2+})
- Specific complexation between Zn^{2+} and imidazole groups
- The hydrolysis of 4-NPA is faster in the presence of complexes



How to improve?

- Hydrolysis of 4-NPA under different conditions (pH, counter anion, temperature,...)
- Evaluation of different metal ions (Cu^{2+} , Ni^{2+} , Co^{2+})
- Elaboration of a protocol for CO_2 hydration



Thank you 



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Thank you for your attention