

Protein-Mediated Nucleation of Nanoparticles In-Situ

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Magnetic nanoparticles with narrow size distribution and large magnetic moment per particle are in high demand in various technologically important areas, from data storage and quantum computing, to magnetocaloric refrigeration and cancer therapy. For most applications, uniform size, controlled shape and well-defined magnetic properties are essential [1].

In living organisms, nucleation and crystallization of biogenic inorganic materials is controlled by diverse biomineralization proteins. Inspired by Nature, biomimetics allows low-temperature fabrication of new magnetic functional nanostructures, using synthetic polymers, viruses, peptides, DNA molecules, proteins and various polymer-based hybrid materials as matrices, scaffolds and templating agents [2-4]. However, the nature of control the protein exerts over the nucleation and growth of a certain mineral phase, its size and shape, is not well understood, because the mechanism a biomimetic process is usually deduced from the post-synthesis analysis of a specimen. While this approach yields important information about the properties of a resulting material, it does not permit dynamic characterization of the biomimetic processes.

Recent advances in *in-situ* Scanning Transmission Electron Microscopy with a fluid cell allow characterization of the protein self-assembly and specific binding in a fully hydrated state [5-7]. We report here on the *in-situ* nucleation of nanoparticles mediated by two acidic bacterial recombinant proteins, Mms6 and MamC. We have visualized micelles of Mms6 and MamC recombinant iron-binding proteins *in-situ* by utilizing the STEM-HAADF contrast enhancement of surface bound iron species. During the *in-situ* reaction, nanoparticles form preferentially on the surface of protein micelles, pointing to the importance of presence of extended protein surface in their formation.

Our results represent a significant step forward in understanding the process of self-organization of the recombinant proteins employed in biomimetic synthesis, specific metal binding of proteins, and their role in the templated nanoparticle nucleation. Our findings are applicable for the *in-situ* characterization of a variety of inorganic-organic interfaces in protein solutions.

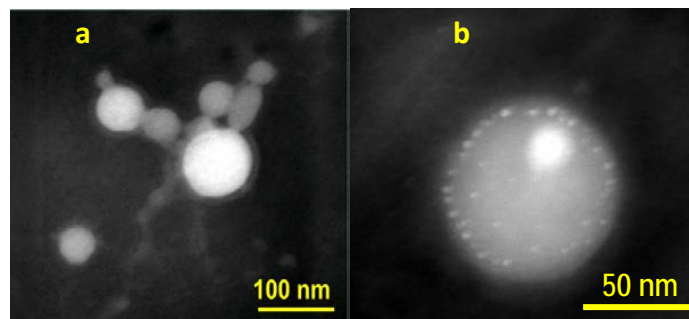


Figure 1. STEM HAADF image of iron-incubated proteinaceous micelles on the functionalized silicon nitride window membrane taken in a fluid flow mode: (a) diffusion of iron into the surrounding liquid results in a “halo” effect; (b) iron oxide nanoparticles form *in-situ* on the surface of the Mms6- micells after delivering the dilute NaOH solution to the fluid cell.

References

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