

## Minimalistic Tryptophan-Based Supramolecular Hydrogel as a Versatile Catalytic Scaffold.

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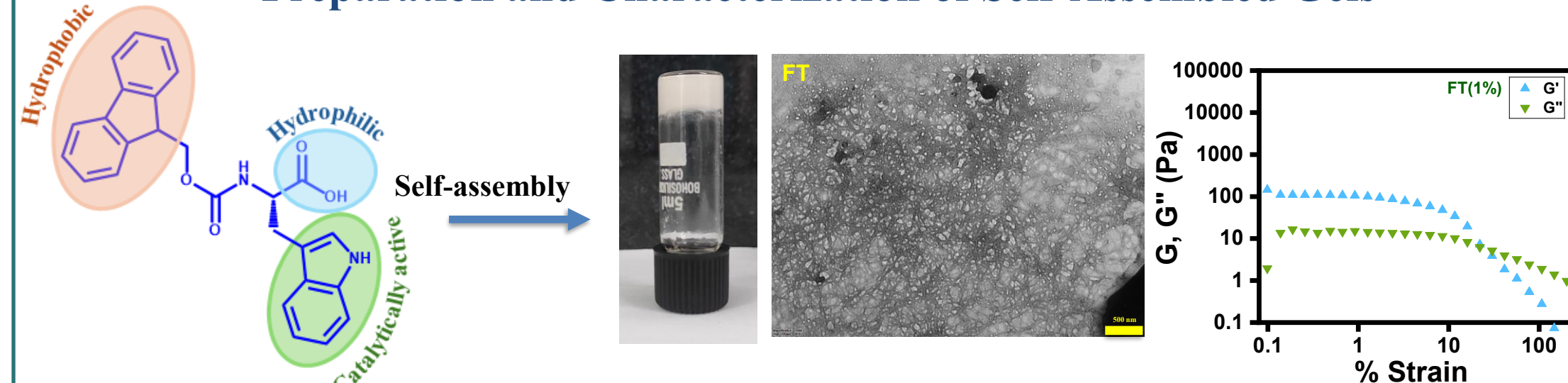
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### Introduction

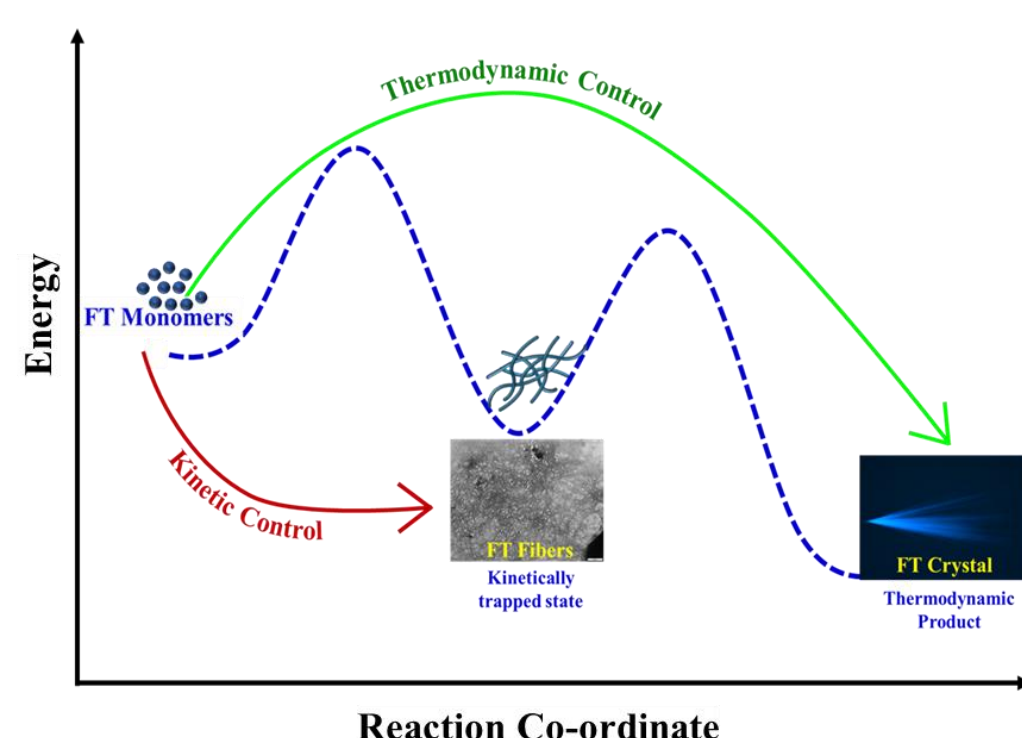
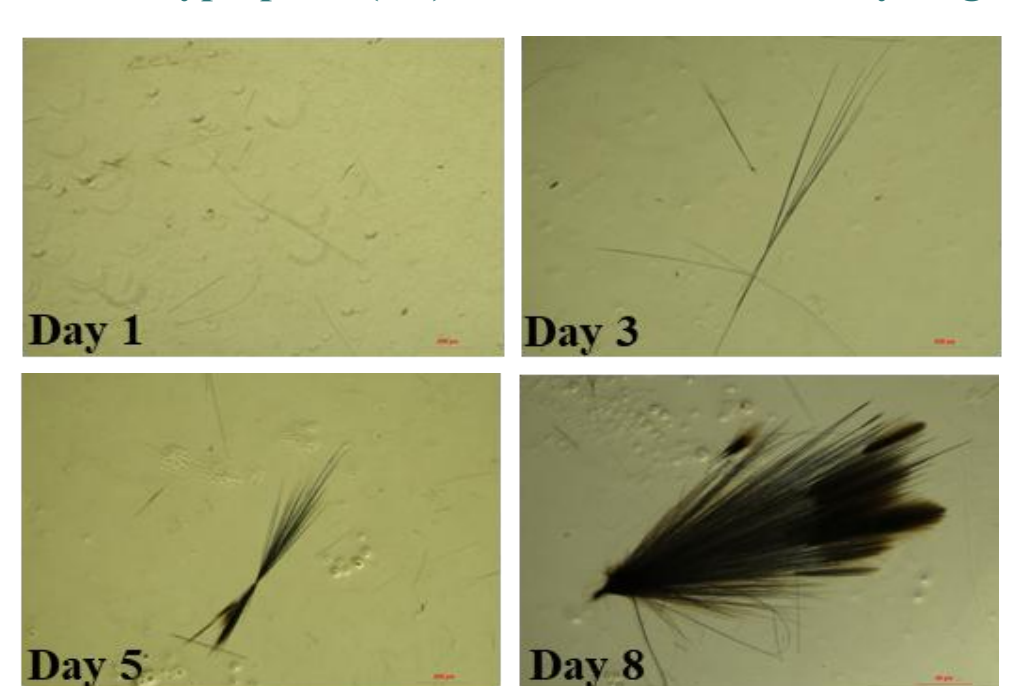
- Amino acids, believed to be among the earliest biomolecules, are essential to biological systems where they govern structural organization, metabolism, and signaling.<sup>1</sup> Beyond protein synthesis, amino acids exhibit the ability to self-assemble into ordered supramolecular structures through diverse noncovalent interactions.<sup>2</sup>
- Compared to peptide-based gels, the functional and catalytic potential of single amino acid hydrogels remains largely unexplored, despite their ease of design and relevance to prebiotic chemistry.<sup>3</sup> Supramolecular hydrogels create confined, heterogeneous microenvironments that enhance substrate binding, diffusion, and reaction selectivity. Their reversible assembly and capacity for chemical or nanomaterial integration enable stimuli-responsive, recyclable, and multifunctional catalytic platforms.<sup>4</sup>
- Incorporation of functional moieties or nanomaterials (e.g., GO, GQDs, metal nanoparticles) can significantly improve catalytic performance by increasing active-site density and promoting electron transfer. Additionally, the semisolid nature of these hydrogels enables straightforward recovery and reuse, supporting sustainable and economical catalytic operation.<sup>5</sup>

### Results & Discussion

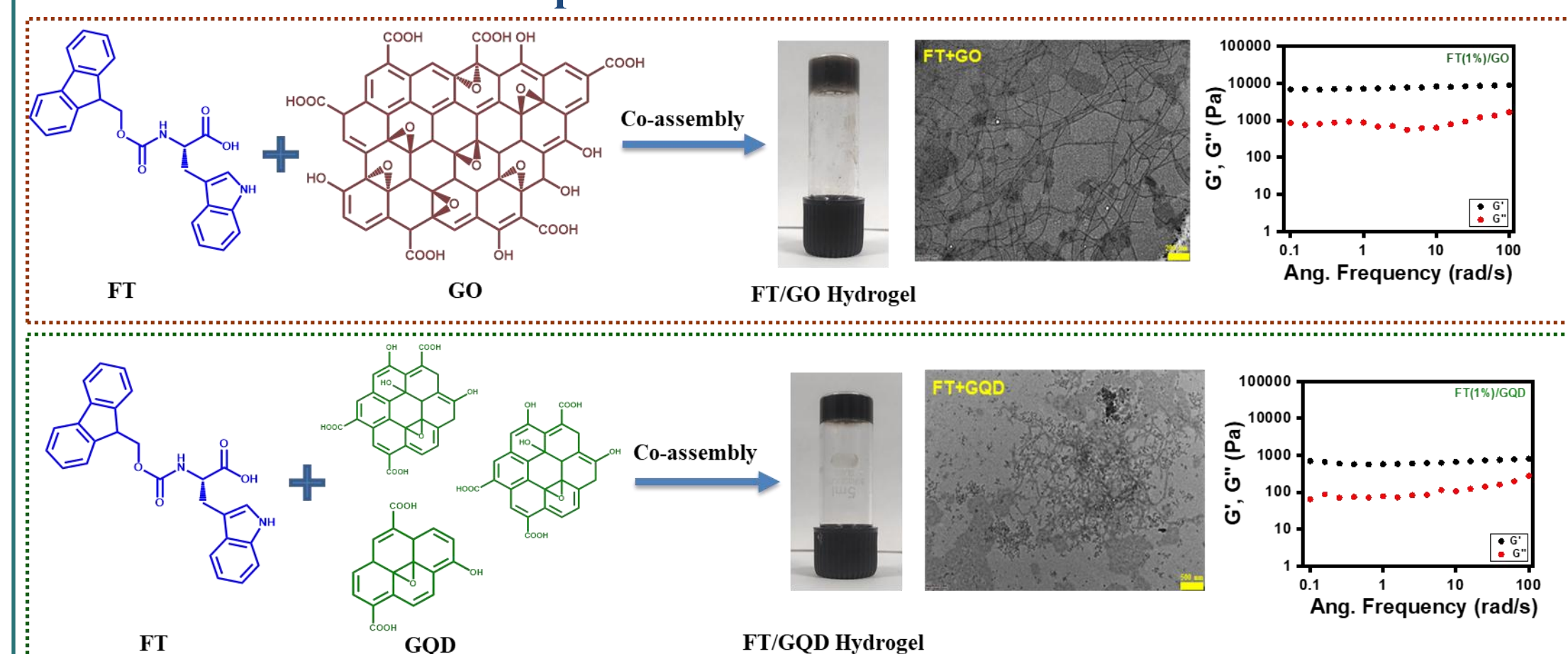
#### Preparation and Characterization of Self-Assembled Gels



Fmoc-Tryptophan (FT) FT Hydrogel



#### Preparation of Co-Assembled Gels



### References

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### Acknowledgements

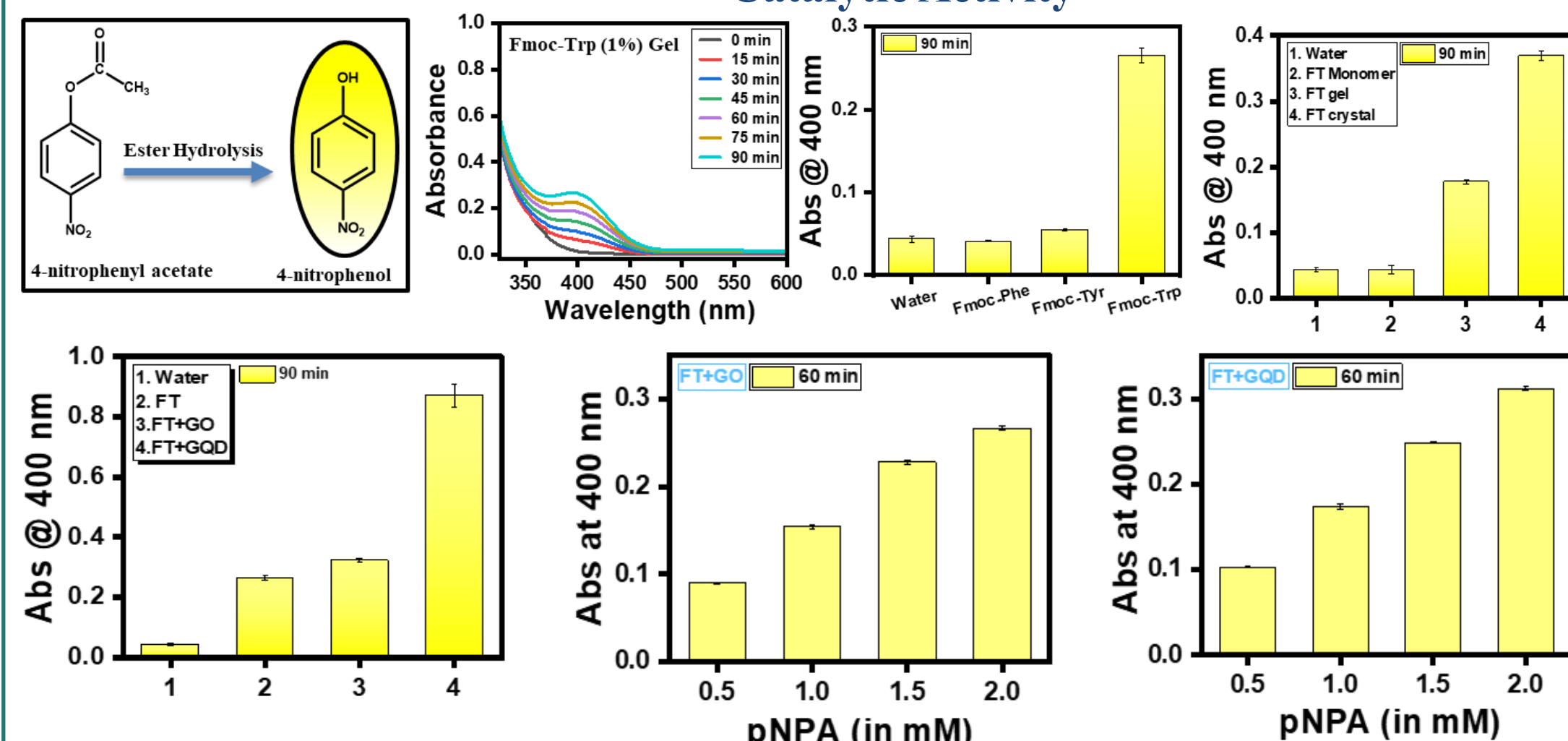


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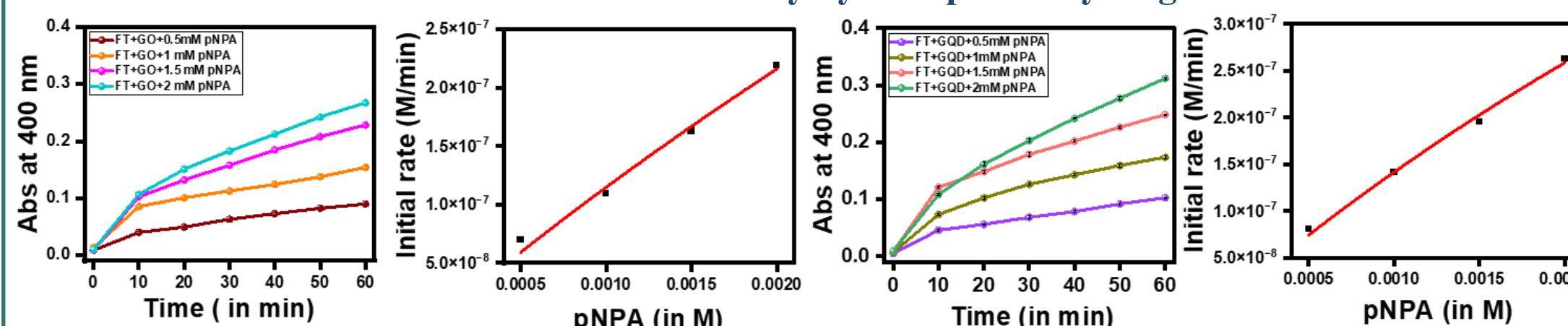


### Results & Discussion

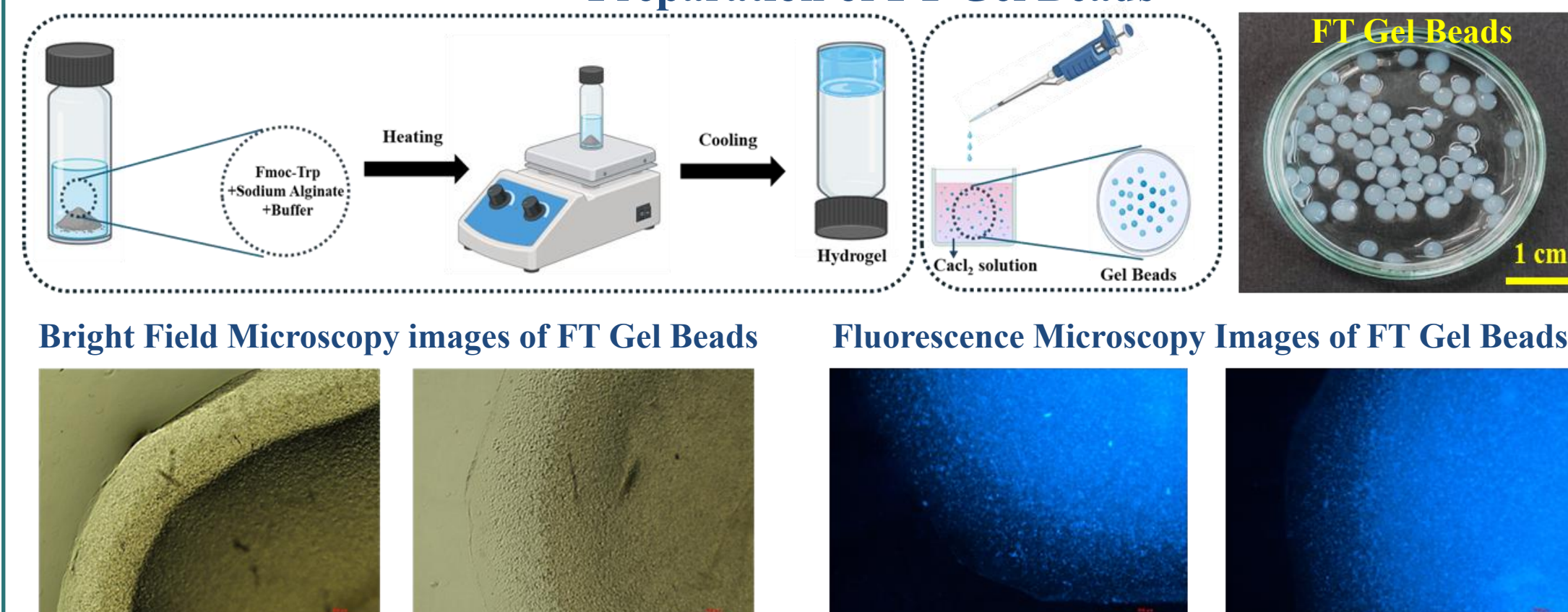
#### Catalytic Activity



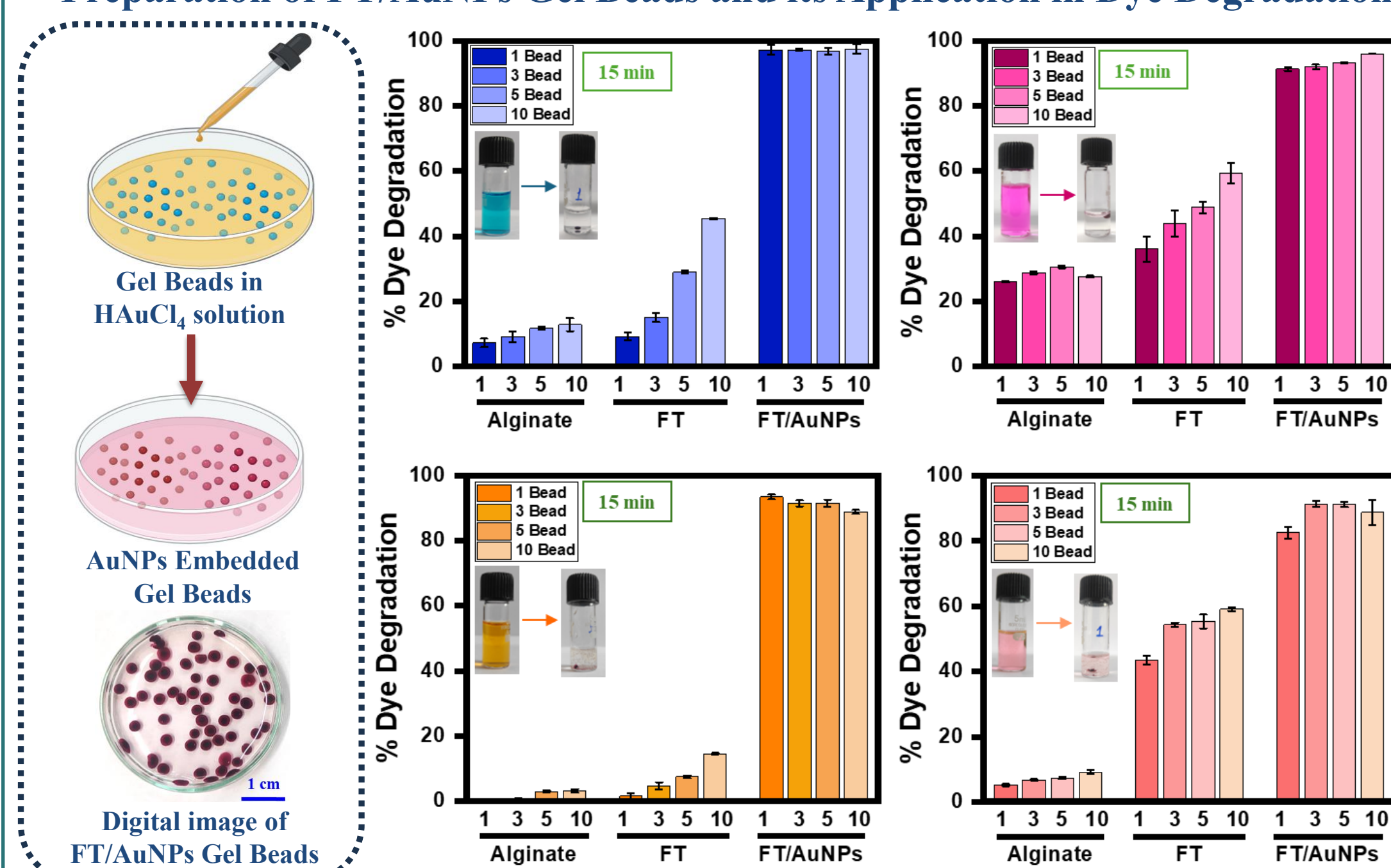
#### Esterase Activity by Composite Hydrogels



#### Preparation of FT Gel Beads



#### Preparation of FT/AuNPs Gel Beads and its Application in Dye Degradation



### Summary

- A minimalistic supramolecular hydrogel derived from the single amino acid Fmoc-Tryptophan (FT) exhibited intrinsic catalytic activity toward ester hydrolysis.
- The semicrystalline, thermodynamically stable FT phase showed higher catalytic efficiency than the kinetically trapped gel and monomeric state, highlighting the role of molecular packing in catalysis. Hybridization of the FT network with nanomaterials such as graphene oxide and graphene quantum dots enhanced mechanical integrity and catalytic output, with the FT/GQD system showing enzyme-like catalytic efficiency and recyclability.
- To facilitate practical deployment, FT-based catalytic systems were incorporated into alginate core-shell beads, improving handling and reuse while preserving catalytic functionality.
- These findings demonstrate that single amino acid-based supramolecular hydrogels and their nanocomposites represent a promising class of tunable, reusable, and sustainable catalytic soft materials for both synthetic chemistry and environmental remediation.