

Bioinspired self-healing luminescent lanthanide bipyridinedicarboxamide complexes

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INTRODUCTION & AIM

Polymers with photoluminescent centers in their structure and self-healing properties are of great interest in the field of bioimaging and could be artificial analogs to green fluorescent protein (GFP) as jellyfish demonstrate intrinsic photoluminescence along with self-healing of their organs [1-2].

Polymer metal complexes (PMCs) based on europium(III) and terbium(III)-containing polysiloxanes could be artificial analogs to GFP due to their excellent luminescent and self-healing properties.

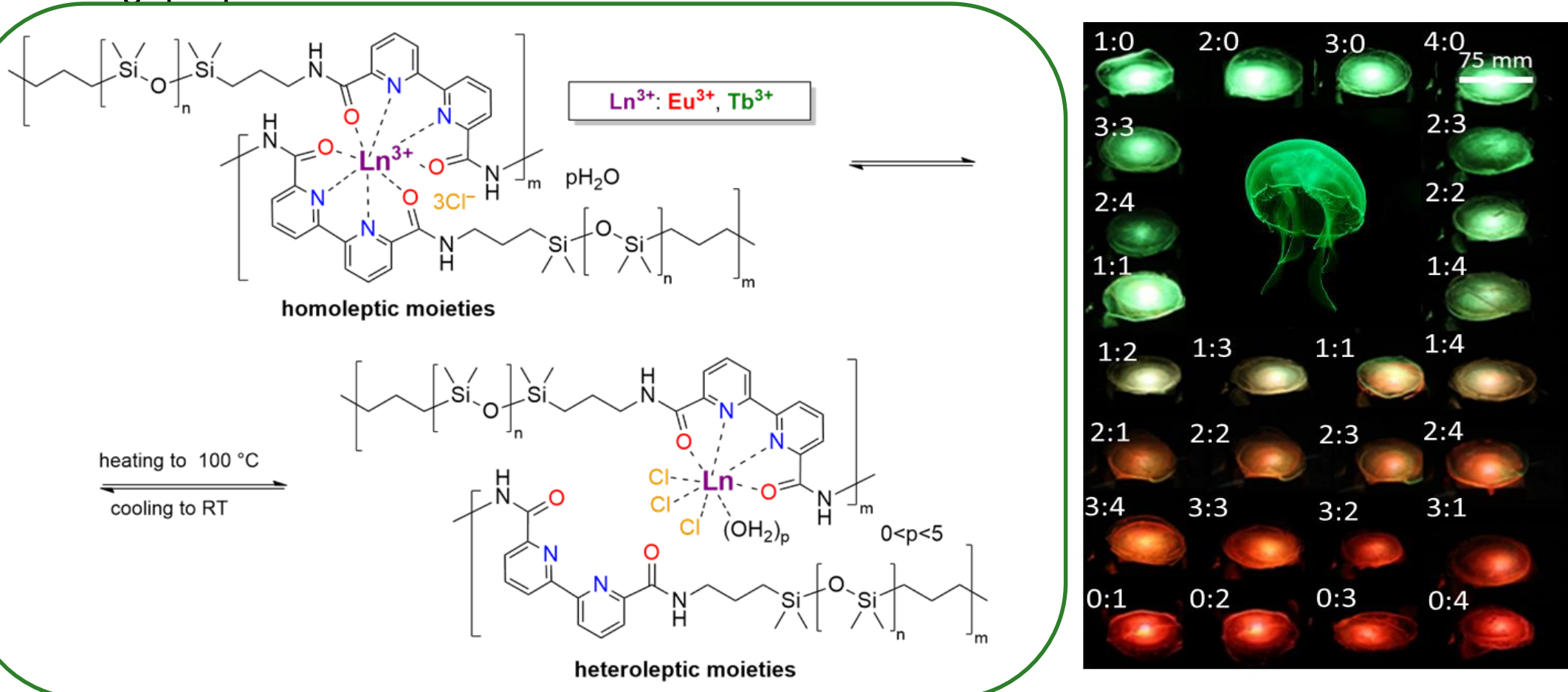


Figure 1 – Suggested self-healing mechanism of Ln-Bipy-PDMS (left) and optical image of stacked Ln-Bipy-PDMS with different type of lanthanide (right) (insert shows optical image of jellyfish)

In addition, low-molecular complexes [Tb(BDCA)₂(H₂O)]Cl₃ and [Eu(BDCA)₂(H₂O)]Cl₃ could be used as fillers for other bioinert polymer matrixes like polyethylene glycol (PEG) and used in bioimaging and ect.

Materials and Methods

Self-healing luminescent silicone rubbers were obtained in two steps (Figure 2). At first stage 2,2'-bipyridine-6,6'-dicarboxamide-co-polydimethylsiloxanes (Bipy-PDMS5000 and Bipy-PDMS25000) were synthesized by a polycondensation reaction between 2,2'-bipyridine-6,6'-dicarboxylic acid dichloride and α,ω -di(3-aminopropyl)dimethylsiloxane polydimethylsiloxanes (APDMS) with a number average molecular weight $M_n = 5000$ and 25000, respectively. Cross-linked silicone materials were obtained by the reaction of complex formation of Bipy-PDMS obtained by and the chloride of the corresponding lanthanide(III) — EuCl₃ and TbCl₃.

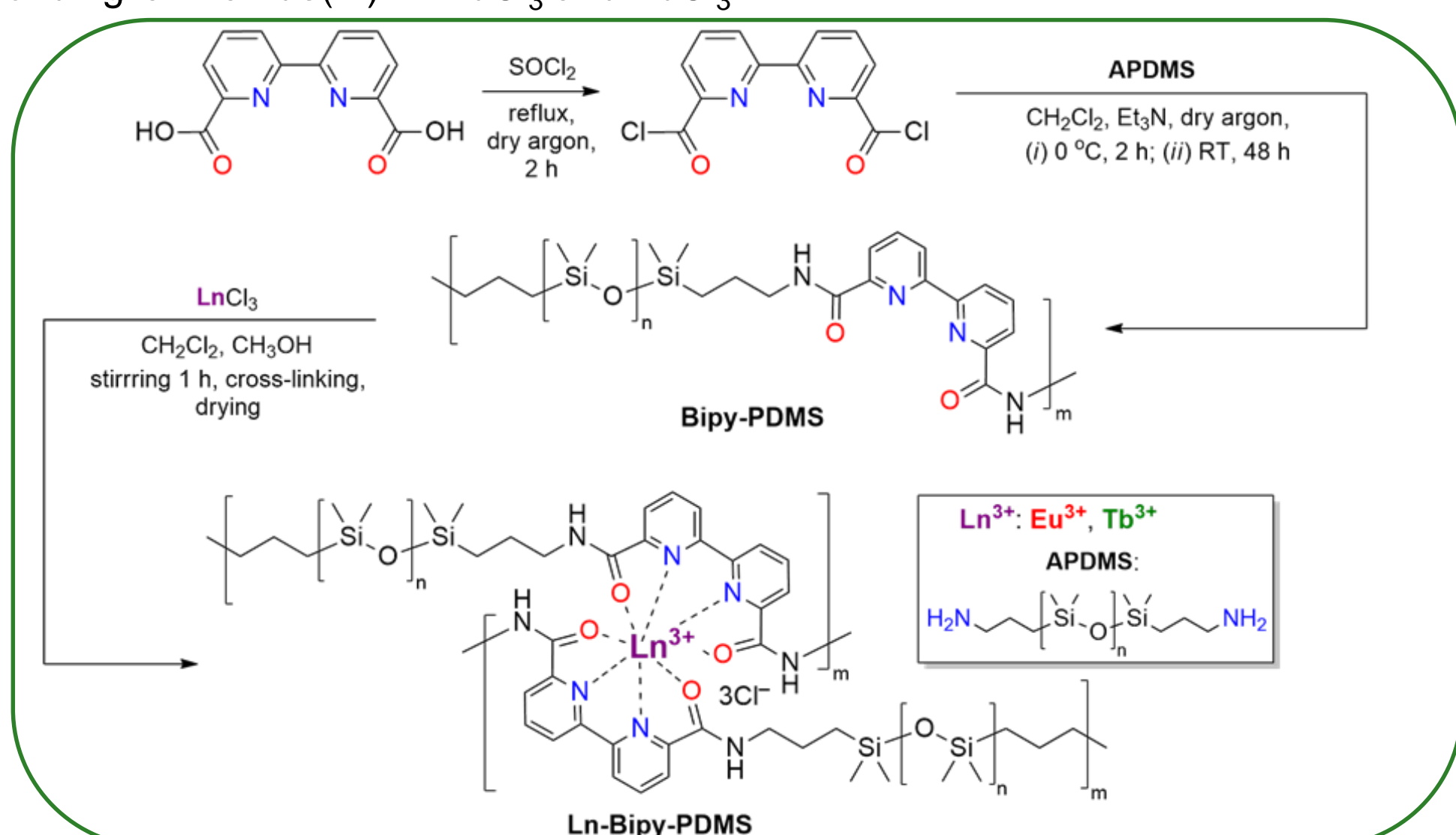


Figure 2 – Scheme of Ln-Bipy-PDMS synthesis

[Eu(BDCA)₂(H₂O)]Cl₃ and [Tb(BDCA)₂(H₂O)]Cl₃ were synthesized at room temperature from *N*⁶,*N*^{6'}-diisopropyl-2,2'-bipyridine-6,6'-dicarboxamide (BDCA) and anhydrous europium(III) and terbium(III) chlorides using the dichloromethane and methanol (Figure 3).

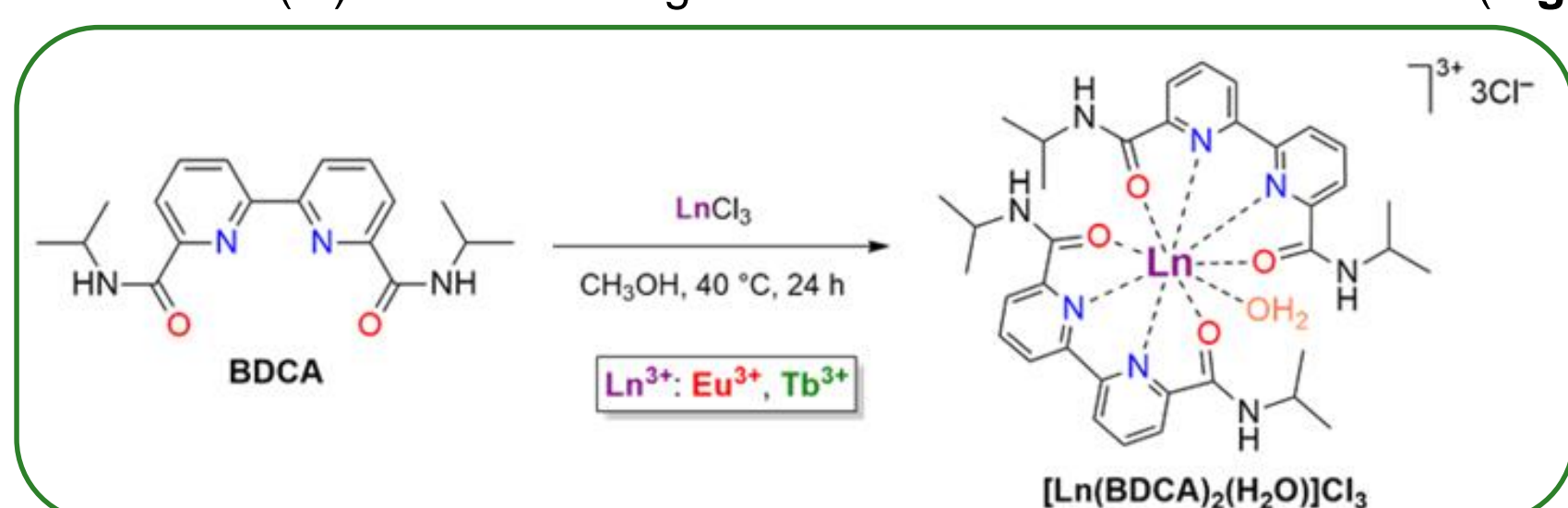


Figure 3 – Scheme of [Eu(BDCA)₂(H₂O)]Cl₃ and [Tb(BDCA)₂(H₂O)]Cl₃ synthesis

RESULTS & DISCUSSION

PMCs have relatively high strength characteristics tensile strength σ and Young's modulus E and reach values of 1.6 and 3.6 MPa, respectively. At the same time, relative elongation at break ϵ values reach 185–255%. Self-healing efficiency (η) exceed 85% within 48 hours (2 days) at 100°C.

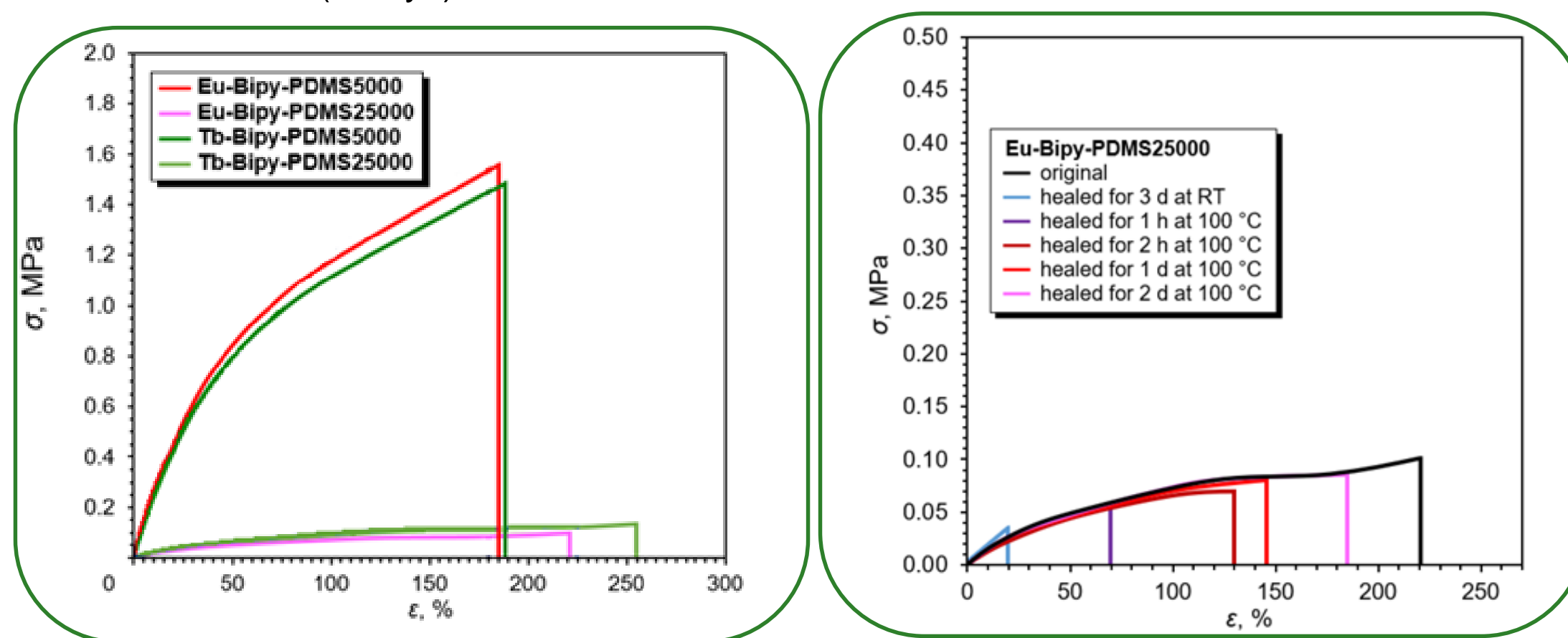


Figure 4 – Stress–strain curves of PMCs (left) and of self-healed Eu-Bipy-PDMS25000 at 100°C (right). Stretching speed 40 mm·min⁻¹. Sample form according to ISO 37 type 3

Under UV excitation ($\lambda_{ex}=340$ nm) PMCs, [Tb(BDCA)₂(H₂O)]Cl₃ and [Eu(BDCA)₂(H₂O)]Cl₃ demonstrate bright photoluminescence of Eu³⁺ and Tb³⁺ ions characteristic spectral lines in the red and green region of the spectrum (Figure 5).

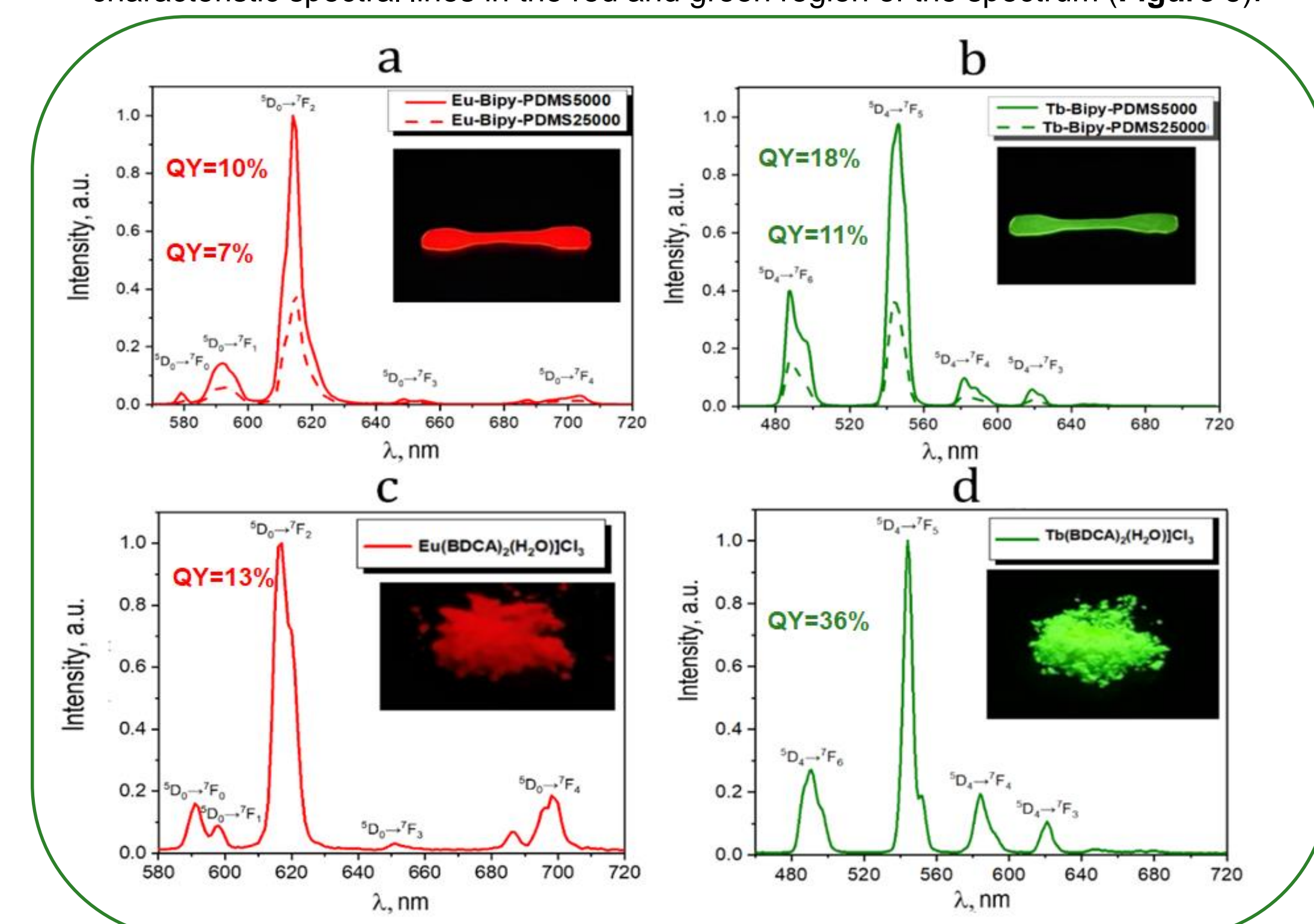


Figure 5 – Normalized on maximum PL spectra at an excitation wavelength of 340 nm of Eu-Bipy-PDMS (a), Tb-Bipy-PDMS (b), [Eu(BDCA)₂(H₂O)]Cl₃ (c) and [Tb(BDCA)₂(H₂O)]Cl₃ (d). The insets show various possible optical transitions and optical images of Ln-Bipy-PDMS films and low molecular weight model complexes. QY – quantum yield value

CONCLUSION

In this work self-healing luminescent Eu-Bipy-PDMS and Tb-Bipy-PDMS ($M_n = 5000$ and 25000) were synthesized along with their low-molecular weight analogous [3-4]. Obtained PMSs shows self-healing efficiency 85%. Tb-Bipy-PDMS shows PL in green spectral region with QY value up to 18% which allows them to be artificial analogous to GFP of jellyfish. In addition, obtained Tb(BDCA)₂(H₂O)]Cl₃ and [Eu(BDCA)₂(H₂O)]Cl₃ demonstrate QY values of 36% and 13% and could find application in bioimaging and photoluminescent probes [5].

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