

Synthesis of alkyne-functionalized cellulose for attachment of (bio)molecules *via* click reaction

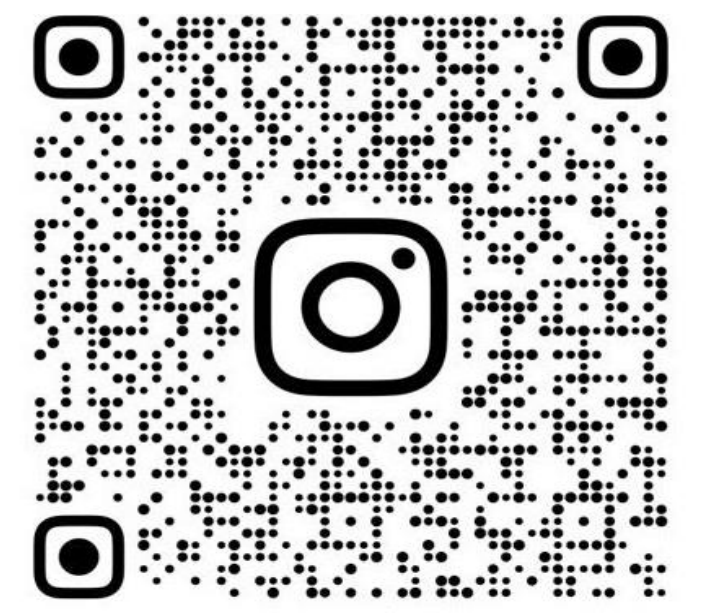
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1. INTRODUCTION

Cellulose is among the most abundant natural polymers and has distinct properties that make it unique, including:

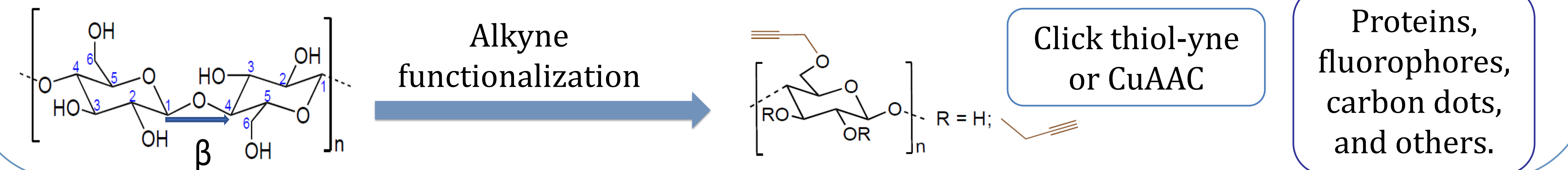
- ✓ Low extraction cost;
- ✓ Renewable sourcing;
- ✓ Biocompatibility;
- ✓ Biodegradability.

Chemical functionalization can broaden its applications.

Propargylation enhances compatibility with various click reactions, such as CuAAC and thiol-yne.

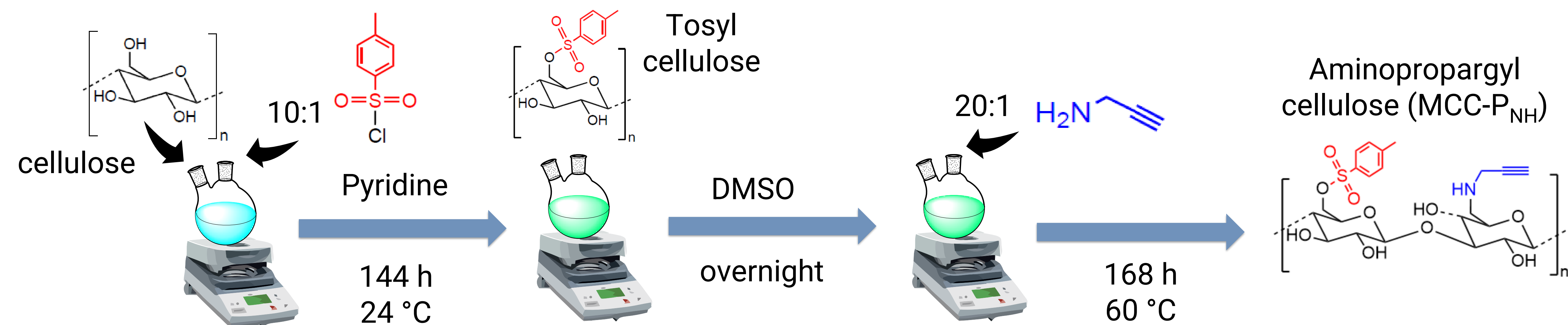
Proteins, fluorophores, carbon dots, and others.

Our main goal is to synthesize an alkyne derivative to expand cellulose modifications *via* click reactions.

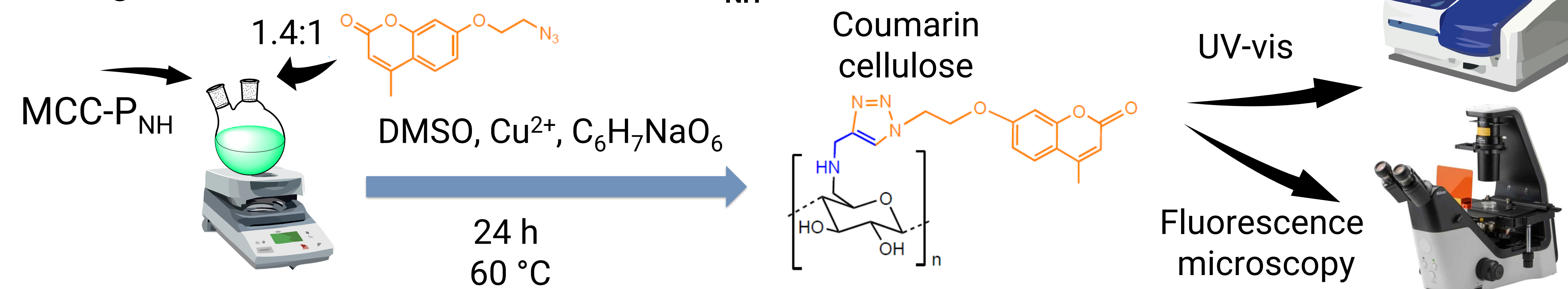


2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

I. Alkyne-functionalization of cellulose (MCC-P_{NH})

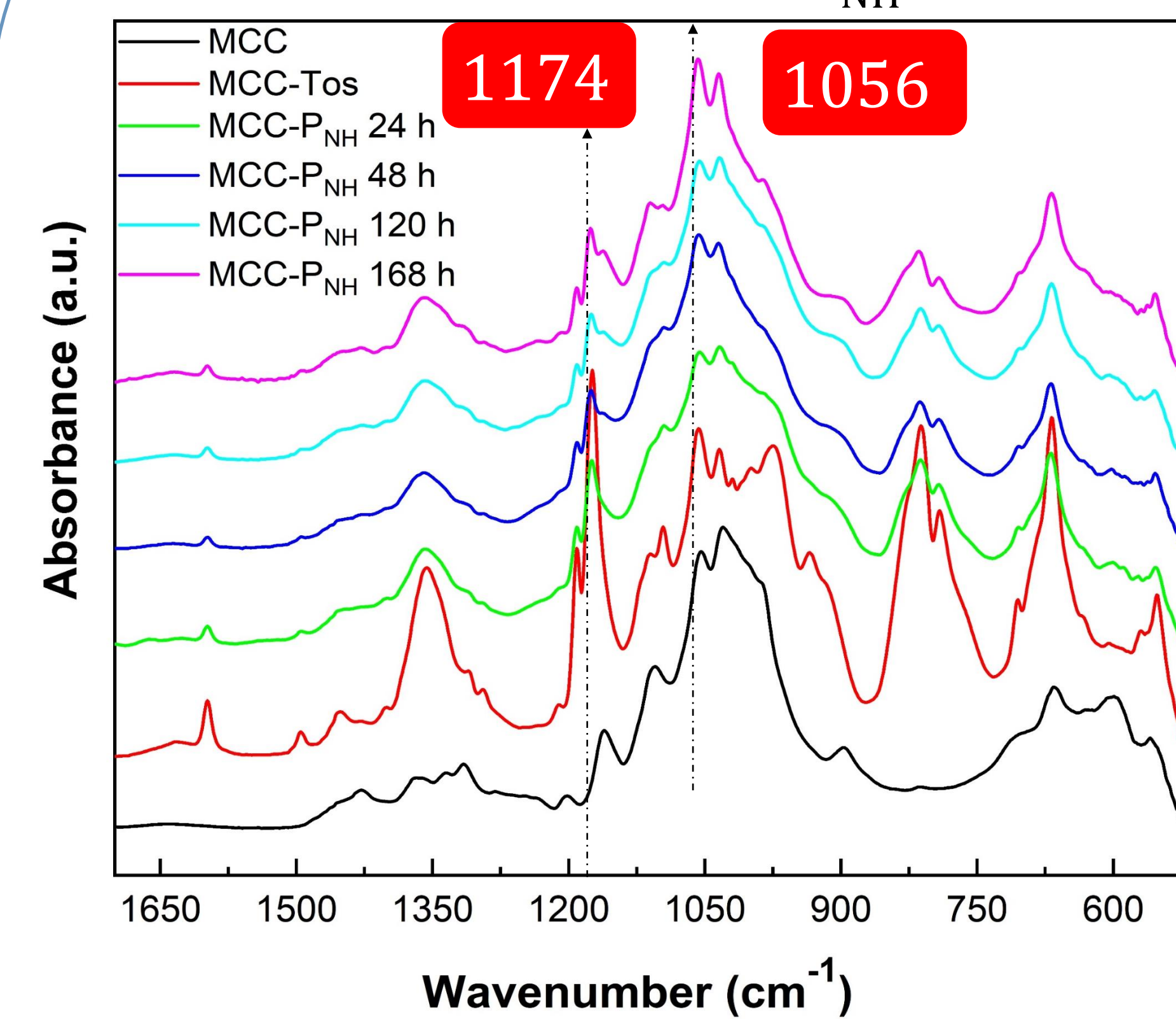


II. Grafting of an azide-coumarin onto MCC-P_{NH}



3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

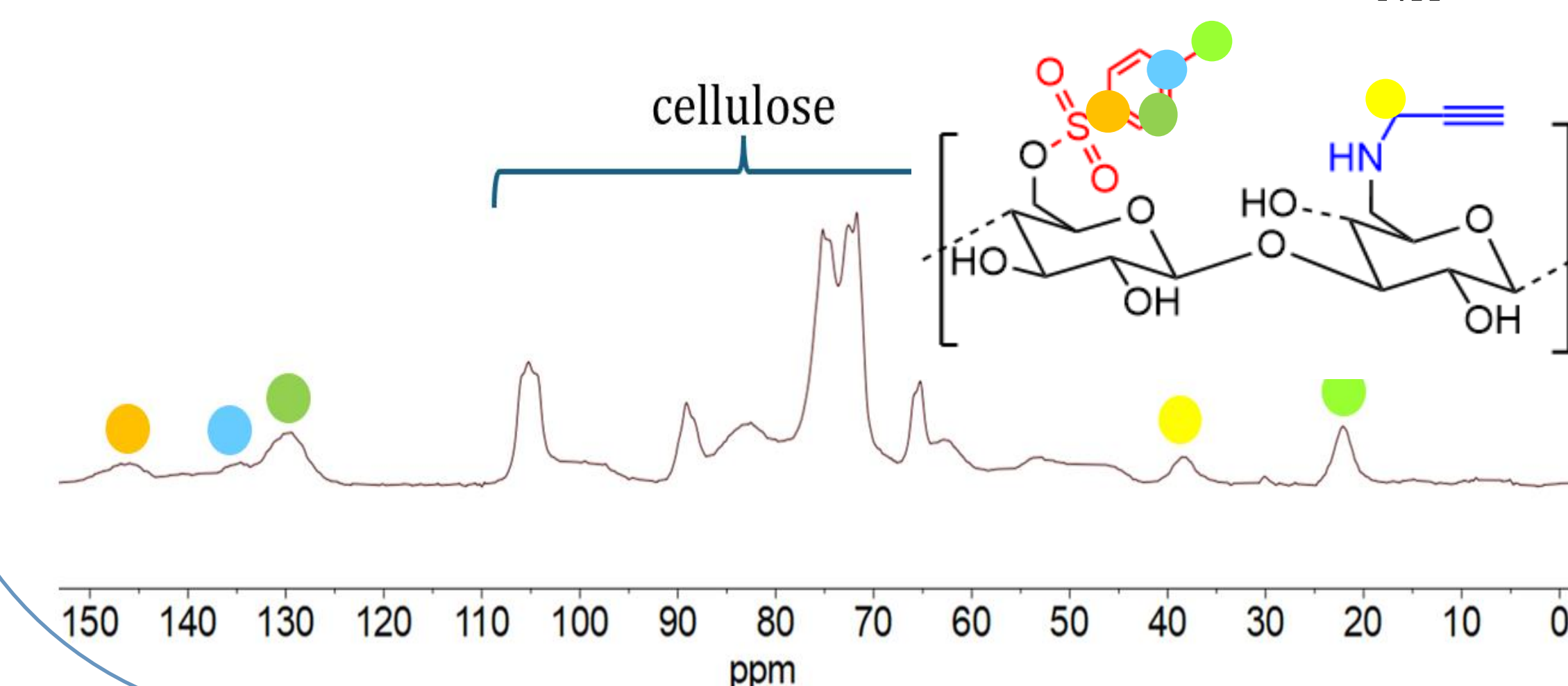
Fig 1 – ATR-FTIR spectra of MCC, MCC-Tos, and MCC-P_{NH}



1st – Optimization of tosylation reaction:
✓ *D*Stos = 1.80 under heterogeneous conditions;

2nd – Alkyne functionalization:
✓ Substitution of tosyl groups by aminopropargyl with a decrease of around 61% in tosyl groups (Fig 1);
✓ ¹³C-NMR showed a signal at δ 40 ppm from the C-NH bond (Fig. 2).

Fig 2 – CP/MAS ¹³C-NMR spectra of MCC-P_{NH}



4. CONCLUSIONS

- This research enables the creation of high-value materials from a renewable polymer such as cellulose;
- MCC-P_{NH} + click chemistry = developing eco-friendly materials such as protein/enzyme bioconjugates, composites, and other advanced materials.

Fig 3 – UV-vis spectra for a solution of azide-coumarin and for MCC-P_{NH}/azide-coumarin.

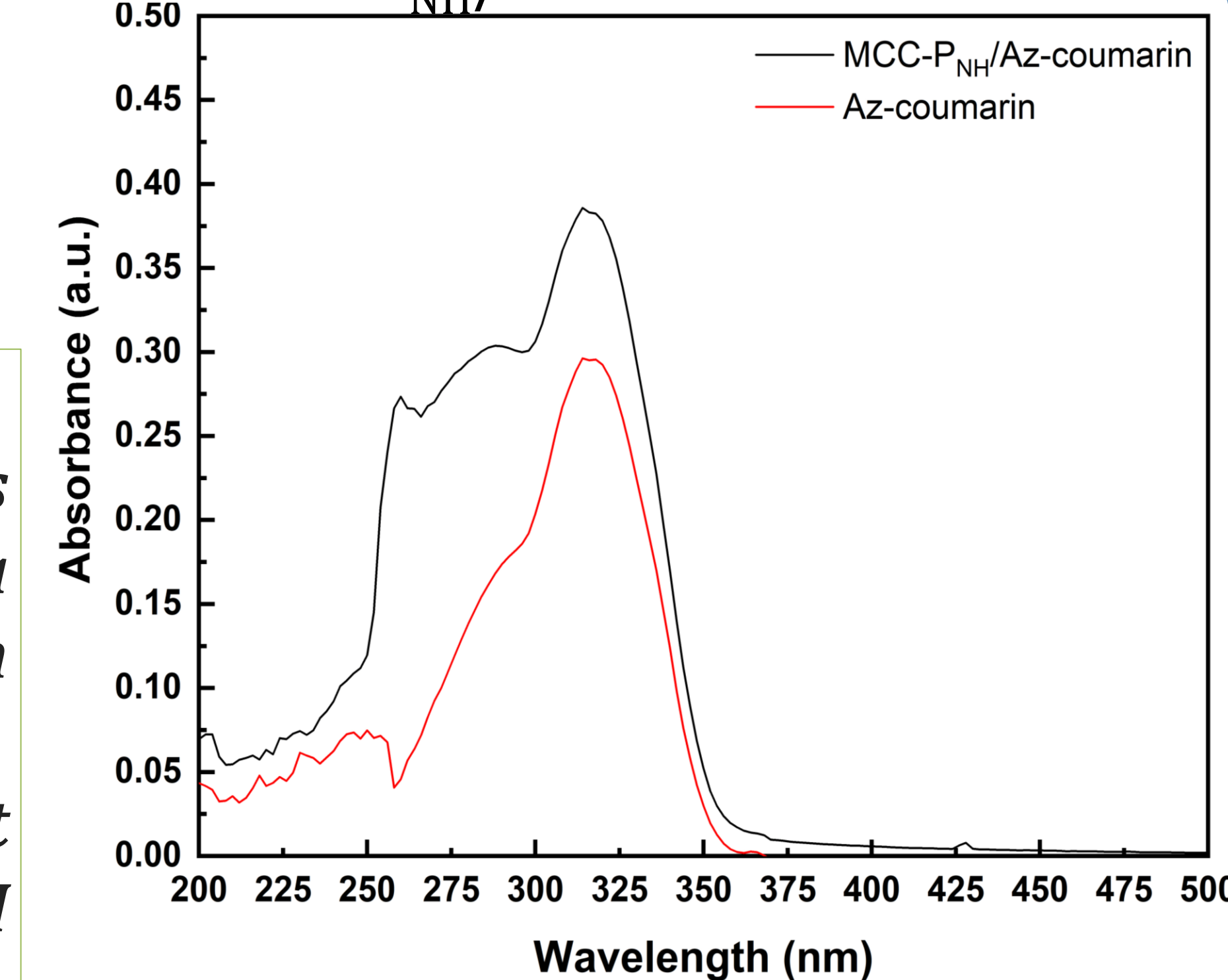
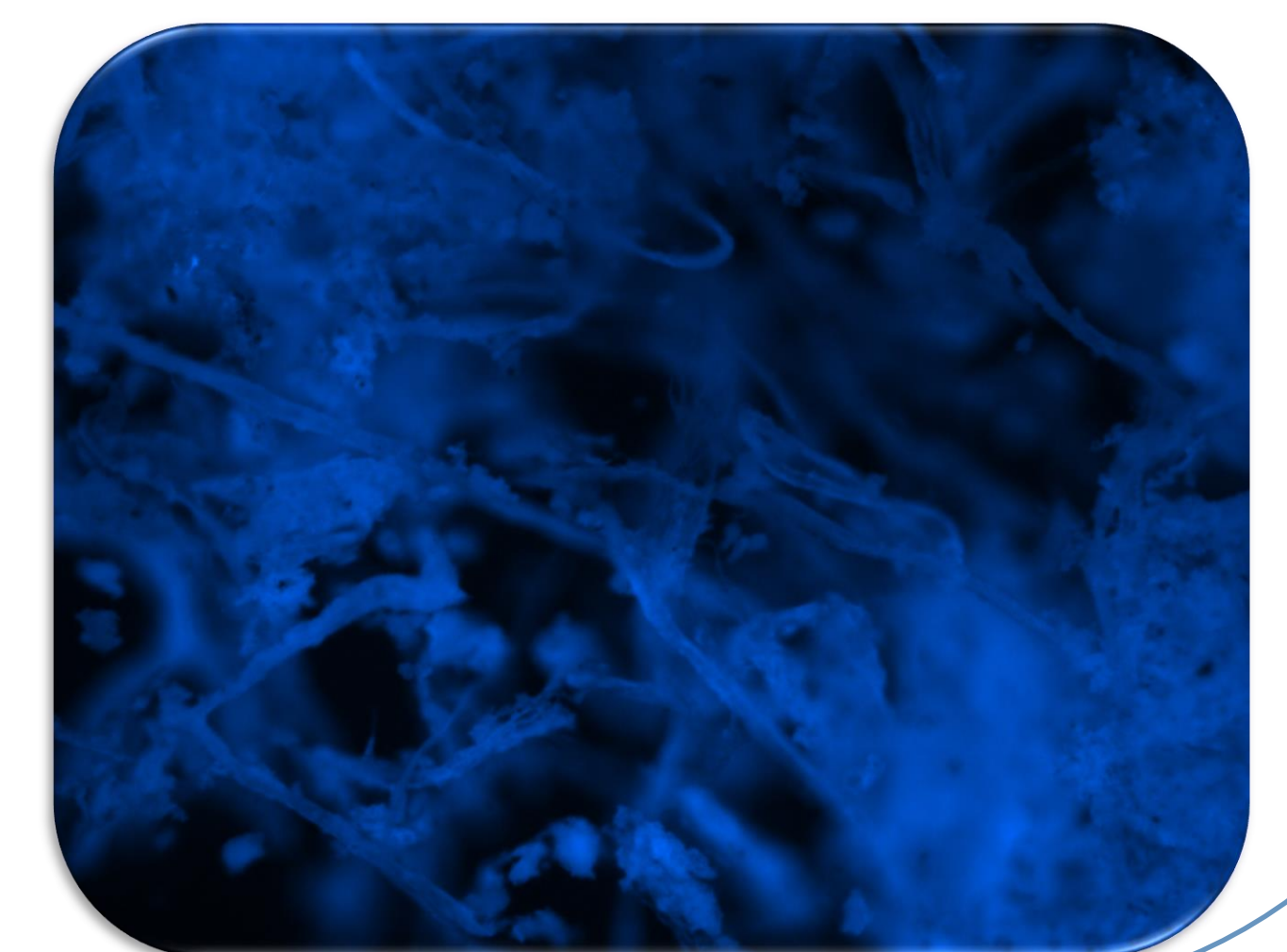


Fig 4 – Fluorescence microscopy image of MCC-P_{NH}/azide-coumarin.



3rd – Attachment of a coumarin:
✓ *D*S_{PNH} = 0.21 (Fig. 3);
✓ uniform distribution of the azide dye throughout the fibers (Fig. 4)

5. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS



For more information



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