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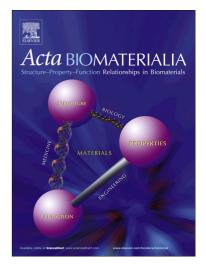
Accepted Date:

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PII:	S1742-7061(17)30214-3
DOI:	http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.actbio.2017.03.041
Reference:	ACTBIO 4809
To appear in:	Acta Biomaterialia
Received Date:	5 December 2016
Revised Date:	13 March 2017

27 March 2017



Please cite this article as: Zhang, H., Park, J., Jiang, Y., Woodrow, K.A., Rational Design of Charged Peptides that Self-Assemble into Robust Nanofibers as Immune-Functional Scaffolds, *Acta Biomaterialia* (2017), doi: http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.actbio.2017.03.041

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ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT

Rational Design of Charged Peptides that Self-Assemble into Robust Nanofibers as Immune-Functional Scaffolds

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Abstract

Self-assembling peptides programed by sequence design to form predefined nanostructures are useful for a variety of biomedical applications. However, assemblies of classic ionic selfcomplementary peptides are unstable in neutral pH, while charged peptide hydrogels have low mechanical strength. Here, we report on the rational design of a self-assembling peptide system with optimized charge distribution and density for bioscaffold development. Our designer peptides employs a sequence pattern that undergoes salt triggered self-assembly into β -sheet rich cationic nanofibers in the full pH range (pH 0 to 14). Our peptides form nanofibrils in physiological condition at a minimum concentration that is significantly lower than has been reported for self-assembly of comparable peptides. The robust fiber-forming ability of our peptides results in the rapid formation of hydrogels in physiological conditions with strong mechanical strength. Moreover, fiber structure is maintained even upon dense conjugation with a model bioactive cargo OVA₂₅₇₋₂₆₄ peptide. Nanofibers carrying OVA₂₅₇₋₂₆₄ significantly enhanced CD8⁺ T cell activation in vitro. Subcutaneous immunization of our peptide fiber vaccine also elicited robust CD8⁺ T cell activation and proliferation in vivo. Our self-assembling peptides are expected to provide a versatile platform to construct diverse biomaterials.

Key Words: self-assembly, peptide, nanofiber, hydrogel, scaffold

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