Gelatin-based hydrogels through homobifunctional triazolinediones targeting tyrosine residues

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Synthesis of cross-linking agents

Synthesis of TAD 1



Scheme S1. Synthetic scheme for the synthesis of TAD 1 and 2.

The methodologies for the synthesis of TAD **1** and **2** were adapted from the procedures reported by Culbertson and McGrath [1]. The procedure by Mallakpour and co-worker was used for the oxidation of urazoles **3** and **4** [2].

Diethyl 4,13-*dioxo*-2,3,5,12,14,15-*hexaazahexadecane*-1,16-*dioate* (7). Ethylcarbazate 6 (2.08 g, 20 mmol) was dissolved in 100 mL of dry toluene, under nitrogen atmosphere. The solution was cooled to 0°C, then 1,6-diisocyanate hexane 5 (1.68g, 10 mmol), in 10 ml of dry toluene, was added over a period of 10 min. The mixture was rinsed to r.t. and stirred for 30 min, then refluxed for 3 h. After cooling to r.t., the product was recovered by filtration, washed with cold toluene, and dried at 80°C overnight (3.5 g, 94%). The physical and spectroscopic data corresponded to those reported in the literature [1].

Diethyl 2,2'-[*methylenebis*(4,1-*phenyleneiminocarbonyl*)]*dihydrazinecarboxylate* (9). Ethylcarbazate 6 (2.08 g, 20 mmol) was dissolved in 100 mL of dry toluene, under nitrogen atmosphere. The solution was cooled to 0°C, then 1,1'- methylenebis(4-isocyanatobenzene) 8 (2.5g, 10 mmol), in 10 ml of dry toluene, was added over a period of 10 min. The mixture was rinsed to r.t. and stirred for 30 min, then refluxed for 3 h. After cooling to r.t., the product was recovered by filtration, washed with cold toluene, and dried at 80°C overnight (4.4 g, 96%). The physical and spectroscopic data corresponded to those reported in the literature [1].

1,6-Hexanebisurazole di-sodium salt (**3**). **7** (1.89 g, 5 mmol) and NaOEt (0.85 g, 12.5 mmol) were added to EtOH (20 mL), under nitrogen atmosphere. The reaction mixture was then heated for 24h. After 1h a clear orange solution was formed and after few hours a yellowish solid start to precipitate. The residue was collected by filtration and dried overnight at 80°C under vacuum (10 torr) affording **3** (1.6 g, 98%). The physical and spectroscopic data corresponded to those reported in the literature [1].

4,4'-[methylenebis(4,1-phenylene)]bis(1,2,4-triazolidine-3,5-dione) (4). 9 (4 g, 8.7 mmol) in KOHaq (25 mL, 4 M) was heated at 100 °C for 5 h. The mixture was then cooled with an ice bath and acidified with concentrated HCl (37%) until pH \approx 1. The residue was collected by filtration and dried overnight at 80°C under vacuum (10 torr) (2.75 g, 86%). The physical and spectroscopic data corresponded to those reported in the literature [1].

4,4'-hexane-1,6-diylbis(3H-1,2,4-triazole-3,5(4H)-dione) (1) and 4,4'-[methylenebis(4,1-phenylene)]bis(3H-1,2,4-triazole-3,5(4H)-dione) (2). Urazole (1 mmol) was grinded into a mortar with NaHSO₄ · H₂O (8 equiv) and SiO₂ (400 mg, 70 - 200 μ m). Water (200 μ l) was added to the fine powder obtained, and the resulting mixture was stirred for 5 min. CH₂Cl₂ (25 mL) was then added and the suspension was cooled to 0 °C and kept in the dark for the whole reaction time. Every 30 min NaNO₂ (2 equiv) was added to the reaction mixture (8 eq. overall). The inorganic salts were removed by filtration and the solvent was removed under reduced pressure affording 1 and 2 in a pure form (210 mg, 75% for 1; 217 mg, 60% for 2). The physical and spectroscopic data corresponded to those reported in the literature [2].



Figure S2. 1H NMR of urazole 4.



Figure S3. ATR-FTIR of urazole 3.



Figure S4. ATR-FTIR of urazole 4.



Figure S5. Representative SEM images for sample Gel_TAD1 e Gel_TAD2 at different TAD/tyrosine ratios. All the images were collected at the same magnification and scale bar is 50 nm.

References

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