## Development of supramolecular hydrogels from cyclodipeptide consisting of unnatural amino acids and tuning their property through co-assembly approach

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Cyclodipeptides (CDPs) exhibit a variety of biological activities and resistance to enzymatic hydrolysis<sup>1</sup> unlike their linear-dipeptide counterparts as well as self-assembling ability to form hydrogels<sup>2</sup>. The notable ability of CDPs to self-assemble would emerge from their structural rigidity and well-defined intermolecular hydrogen bonding patterns. Furthermore, the self-assembly of peptides containing unnatural  $\alpha,\alpha$ -disubstituted  $\alpha$ -amino acids  $(\alpha,\alpha AAs)$  remains unexplored despite their potentials to provide chemical diversity and allow for the modulation of supramolecular structures<sup>3</sup>.

In this study, we investigated the self-assembling propensity of three new CDPs (cyclo-mFG, cyclo-mFL, cyclo-mFF) consisting of  $\alpha$ -methyl-L-phenylalanine (mF) as an  $\alpha$ ,  $\alpha$ AA as shown in Fig. 1. We found that cyclo-mFL exhibit hydrogel formation ability. Moreover, we disclosed that co-assembly of cyclo-mFL with its non-methyl counterpart (cyclo-FL), which is also a hydrogelator<sup>4</sup>, allows for the modulation of the rheological property of the resultant supramolecular hydrogels by varying the molar ratios (cyclo-mFL/cyclo-FL).

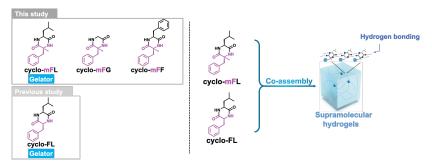


Fig. 1 Chemical structures of CDPs and schematic for the co-assembly behavior of cyclomFL and cyclo-FL to form hydrogels.

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