

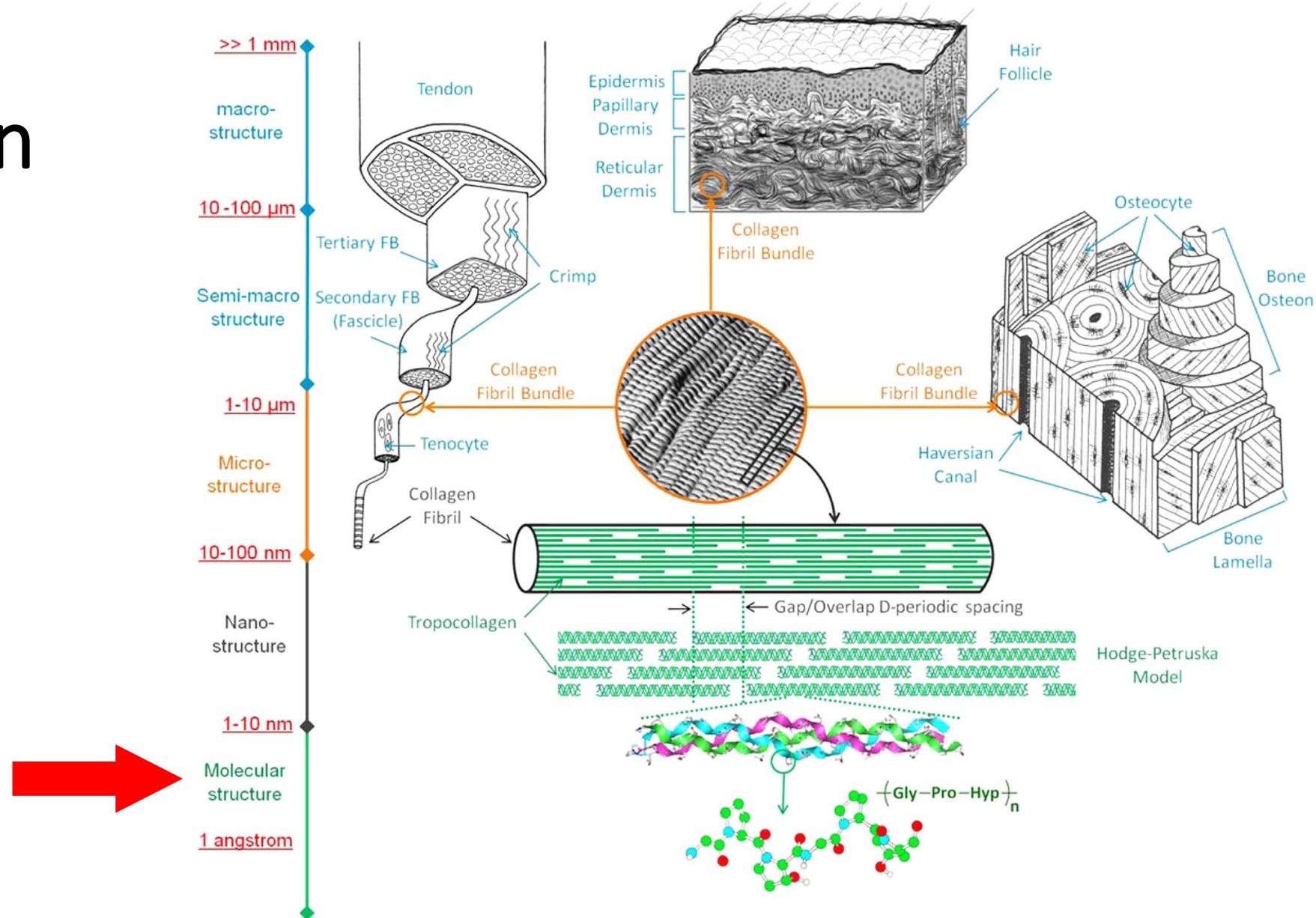
# Collagen Crosslinking Mechanisms

Yi (Ethan) Zhang

New Zealand Leather and Shoe Research Association (LASRA)

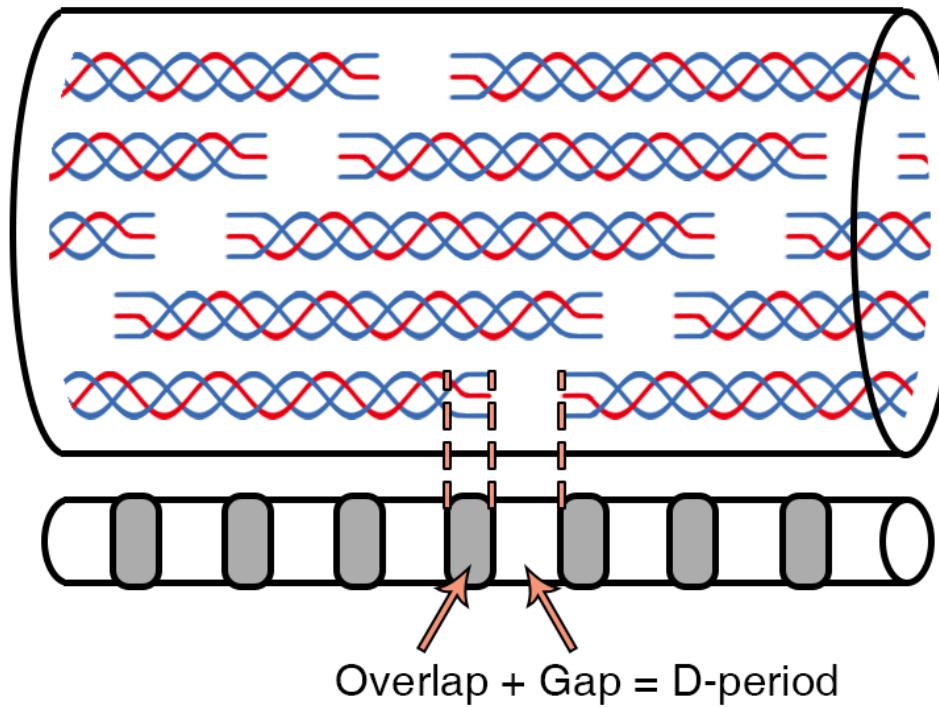


# Collagen



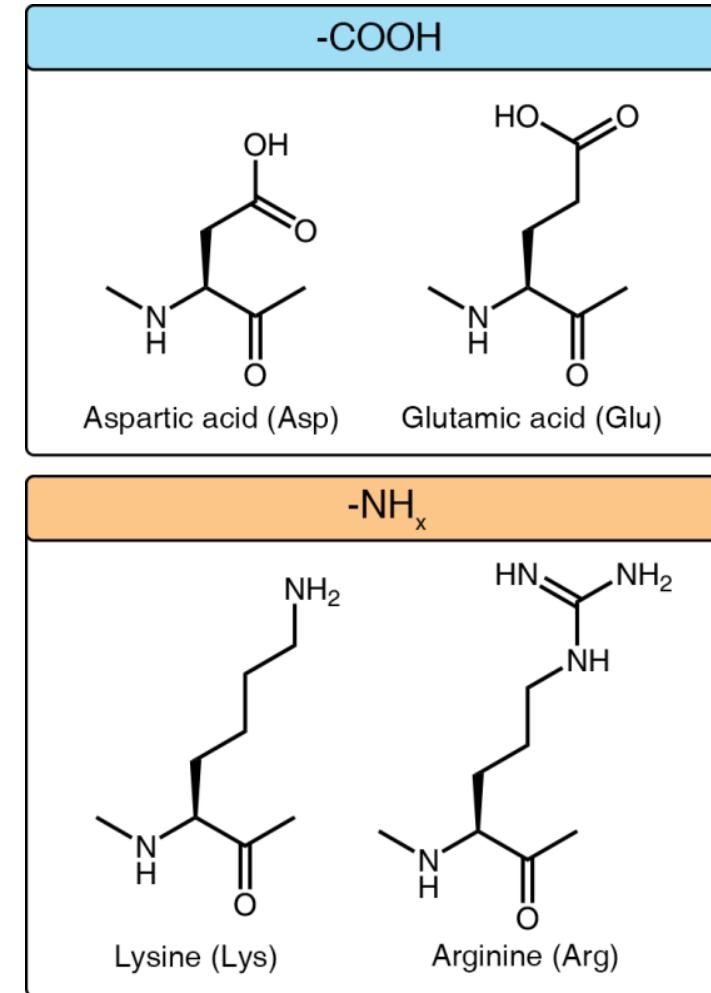
Fang, M., Goldstein, E.L., Turner, A.S., Les, C.M., Orr, B.G., Fisher, G.J., Welch, K.B., Rothman, E.D. and Banaszak Holl, M.M., 2012. Type I collagen D-spacing in fibril bundles of dermis, tendon, and bone: bridging between nano- and micro-level tissue hierarchy. *ACS nano*, 6(11), pp.9503-9514.

# Intermolecular Structure



# Amino Acid Side Chains

- -COOH
- -NH<sub>2</sub>
- -OH



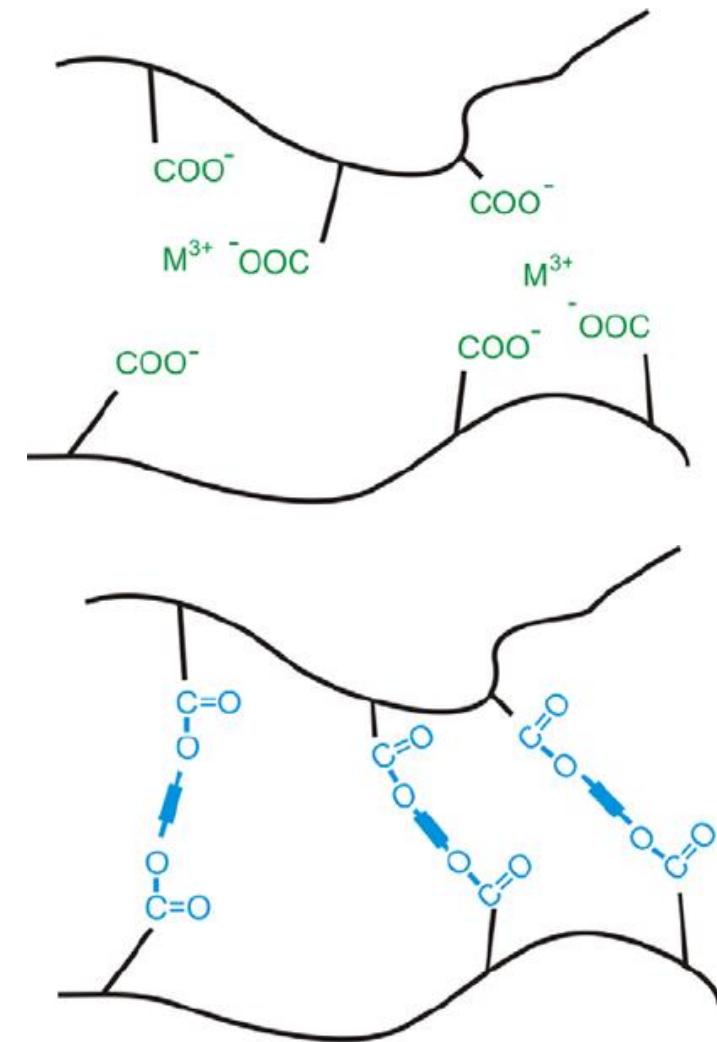
# Types of Crosslinking

By bonding types:

- Covalent
- Electrostatic
- Hydrogen bond
- Van der Waals

By species involved:

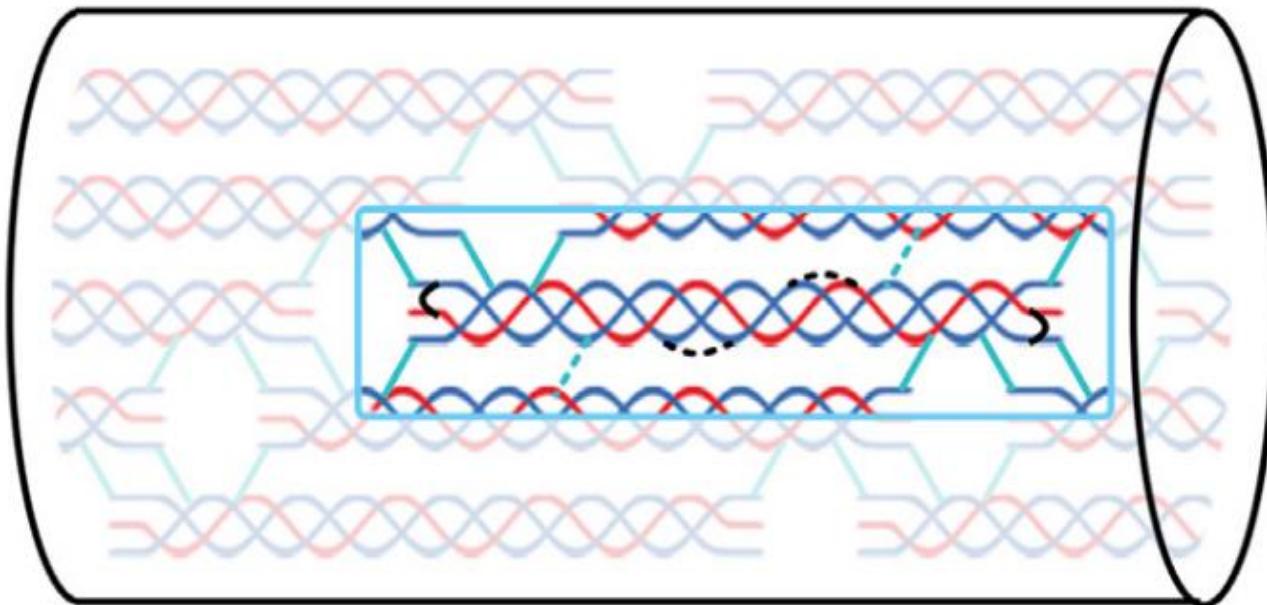
- Inorganic
- Organic
- Zero-linker



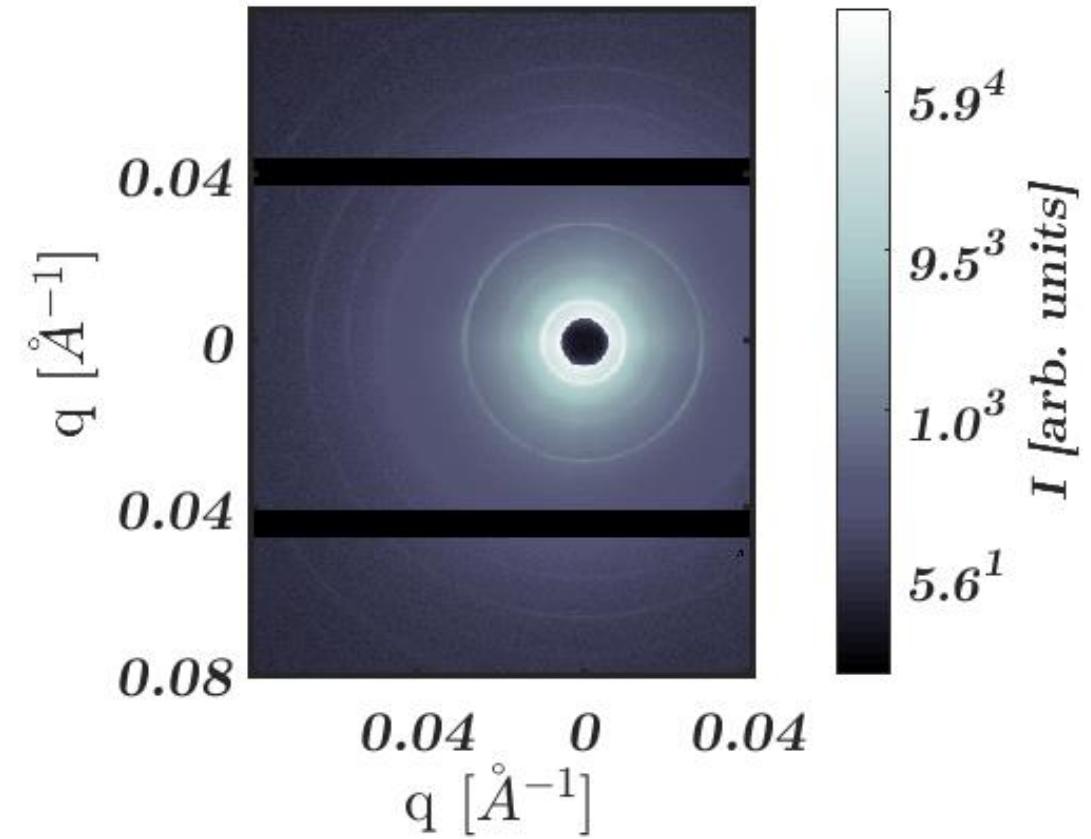
# Types of Crosslinking

By binding sites:

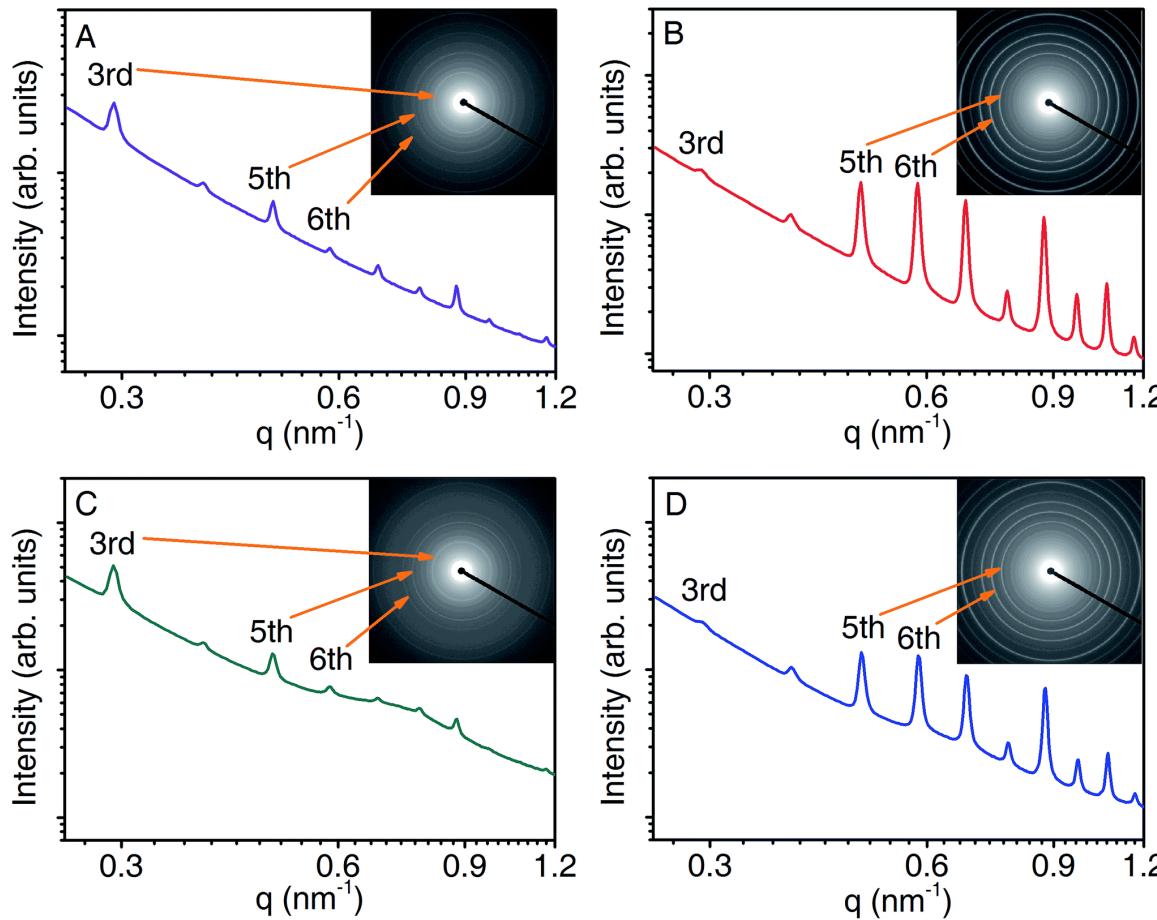
- Intra / Intermolecular
- Telopeptidyl / Helical



# Synchrotron X-ray Scattering



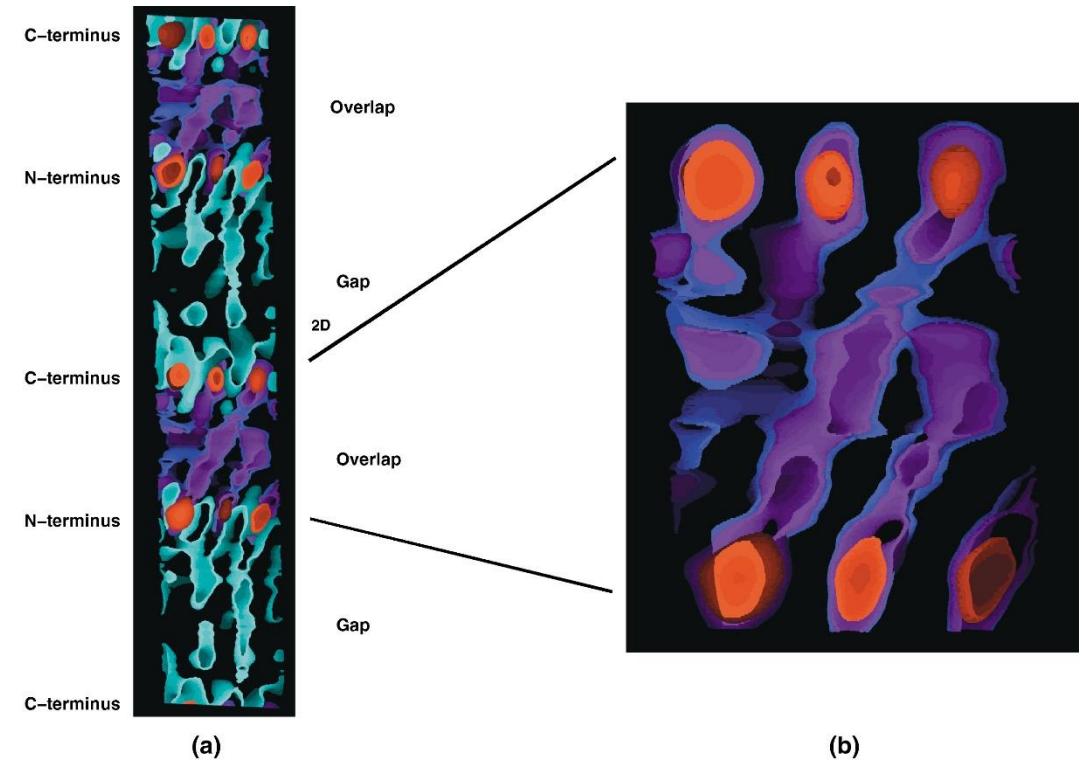
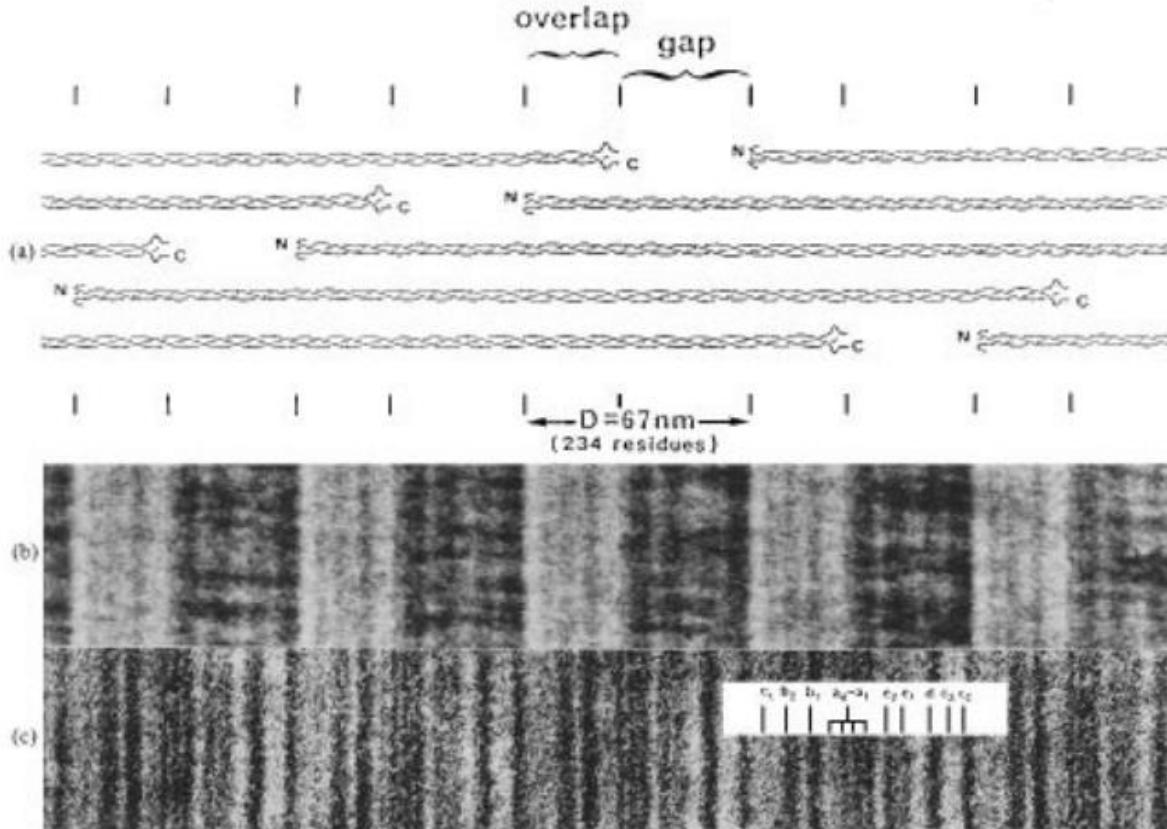
# Diffraction Peaks



## Peak information:

- Position (D-period)
- Intensity (electron density)

# Electron Density Contrast

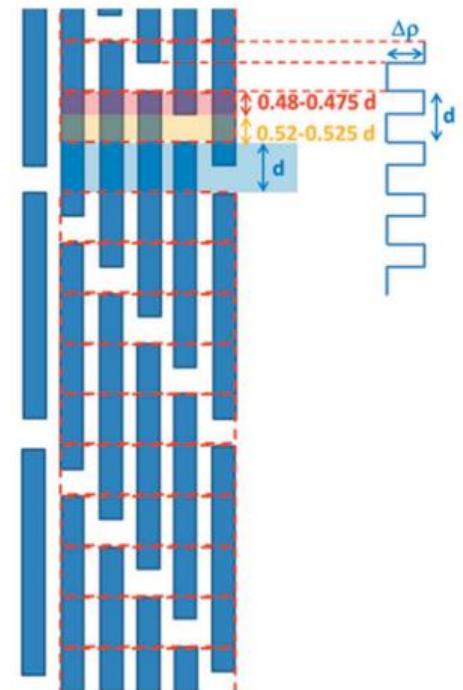
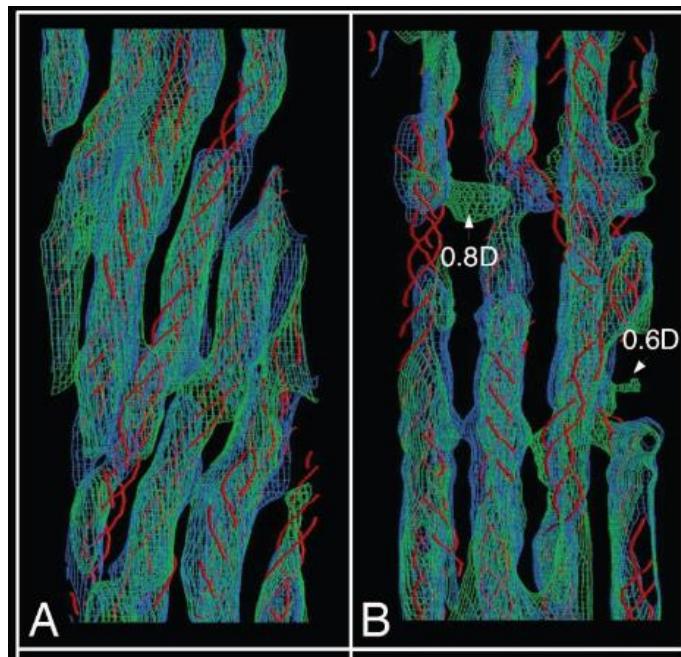


Kadler, K.E., Holmes, D.F., Trotter, J.A. and Chapman, J.A., 1996. Collagen fibril formation. *Biochemical Journal*, 316(1), pp.1-11.  
Orgel, J.P., Miller, A., Irving, T.C., Fischetti, R.F., Hammersley, A.P. and Wess, T.J., 2001. The *in situ* supermolecular structure of type I collagen. *Structure*, 9(11), pp.1061-1069.

# Data Analysis

Efficiency and Accuracy:

- Detailed molecular modelling
- Rough modelling
- Overall peak analysis  
(Odd/even order peaks,  
representative peaks)



(a)

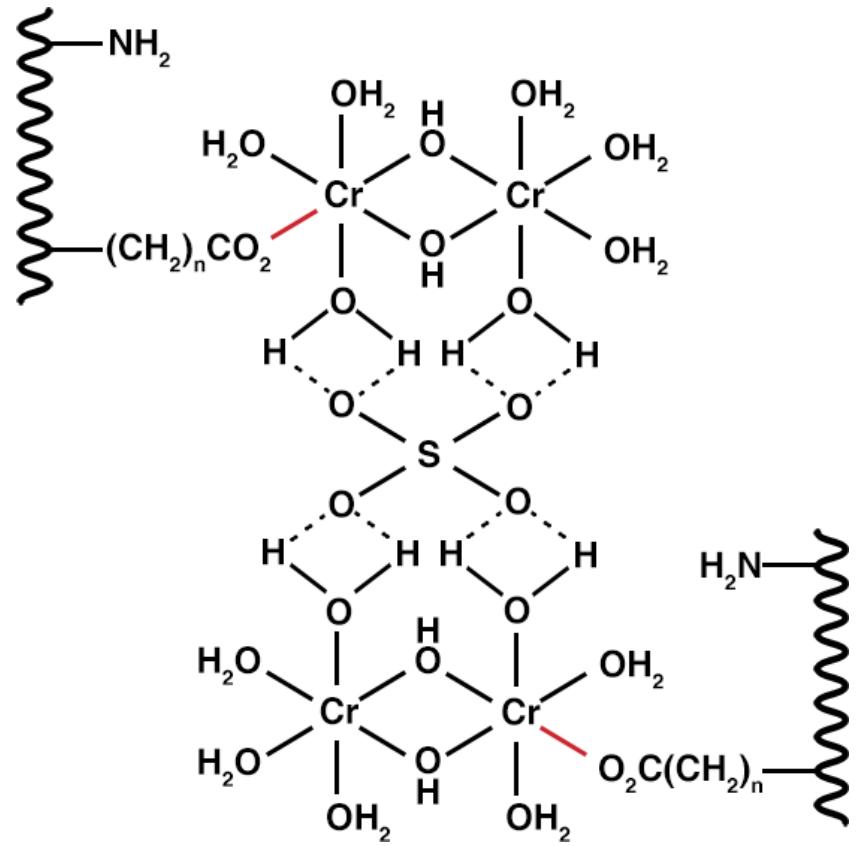
Orgel, J.P., Irving, T.C., Miller, A. and Wess, T.J., 2006. Microfibrillar structure of type I collagen in situ. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 103(24), pp.9001-9005.

Giannini, C., De Caro, L., Terzi, A., Fusaro, L., Altamura, D., Diaz, A., Lassandro, R., Boccafoschi, F. and Bunk, O., 2021. Decellularized pericardium tissues at increasing glucose, galactose and ribose concentrations and at different time points studied using scanning X-ray microscopy. *IUCrJ*, 8(4), pp.621-632.

# Crosslinking (Binding) Mechanisms

- Cr(III), Zr(IV)
- GA (dialdehydes), EDC, Oxazolidine, THPS
- Vegetable tannins

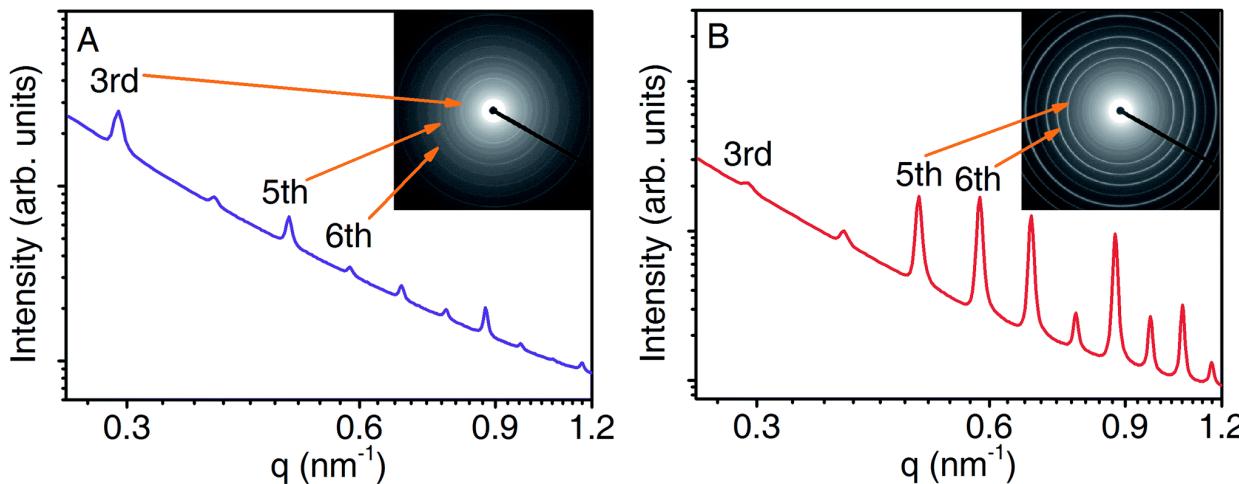
# Chromium (III)



Proposed mechanism:

- $-\text{COO}-\text{Cr}$  (covalent)
- $\text{SO}_4^{2-}$  bridge

# Chromium (III)



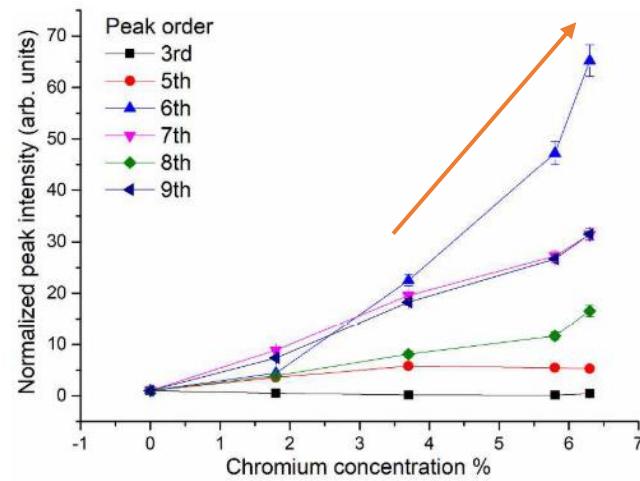
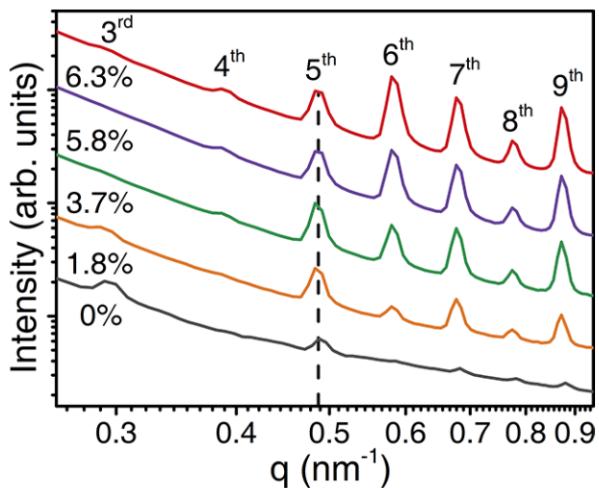
Peak intensity changes:

- 3<sup>rd</sup> decreases, 5<sup>th</sup> onwards increases
- R(5/3): 0.22 for pickled, ~5 for wet blue

Mechanism:

- Site-specific binding

# Chromium (III): Concentration



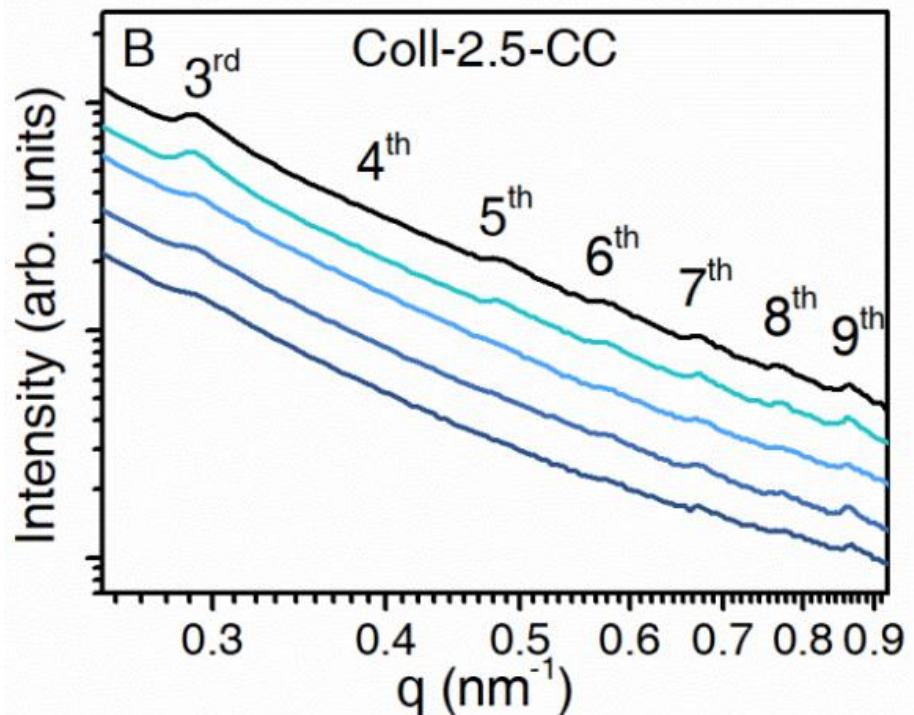
Peak intensity changes:

- Overall (especially 6<sup>th</sup>) increase above certain concentration

Mechanism:

- Covalent binding occurs first, electrostatic binding when adding excess

# Chromium (III): Anion



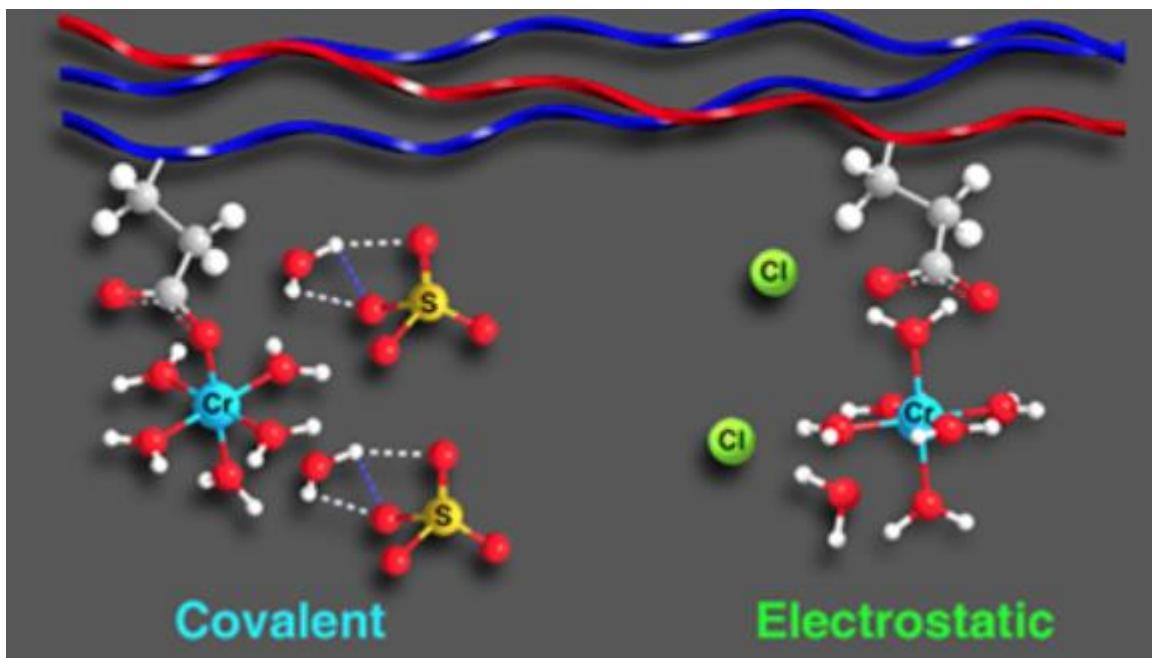
Peak intensity changes:

- $\text{SO}_4^{2-}$  leads to intensity changes,  $\text{Cl}^-$  does not
- Weakened peaks

Mechanism:

- Both occurs in the matrix
- Priority regulated by anions

# Chromium (III): Anion



Peak intensity changes:

- $\text{SO}_4^{2-}$  leads to intensity changes,  $\text{Cl}^-$  does not
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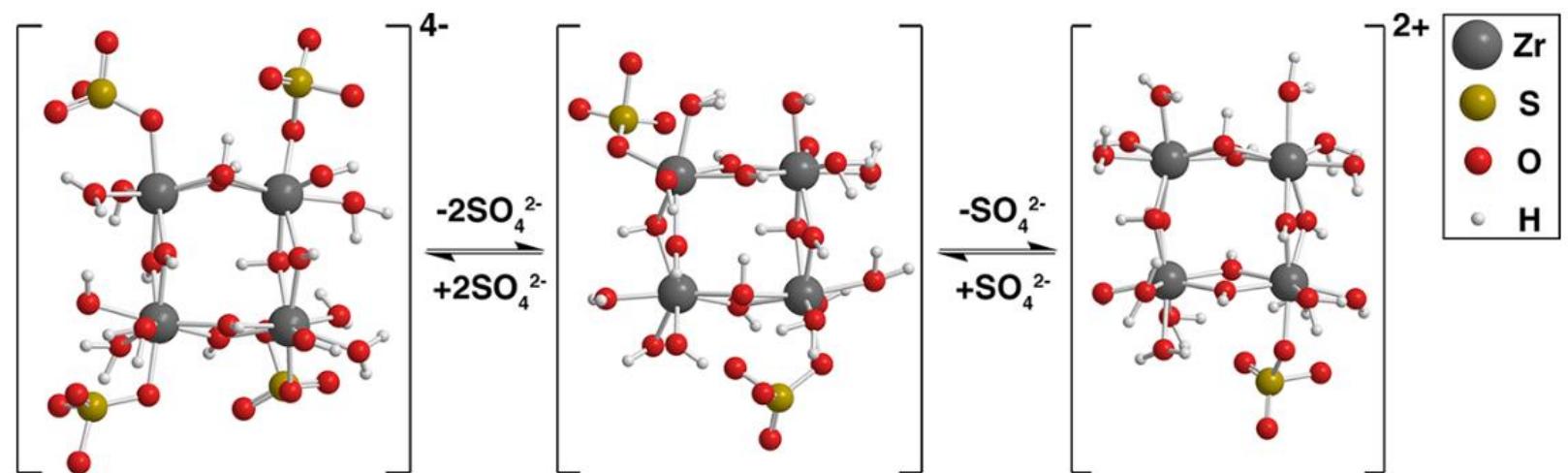
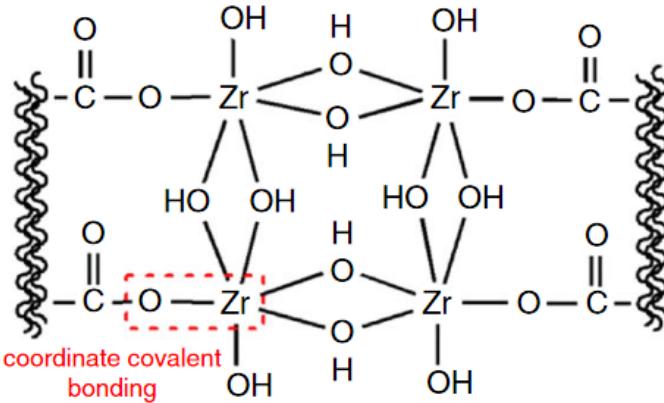
Mechanism:

- Both occurs in the matrix
- Priority regulated by anions

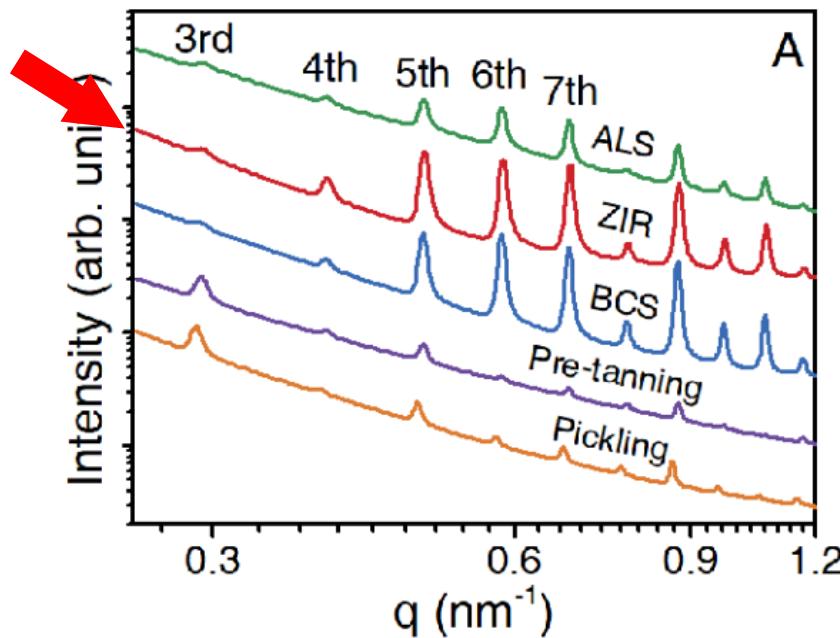
# Zirconium (IV)

Proposed mechanism:

- Mixed binding mechanisms



# Zirconium (IV)



Peak intensity changes:

- Strong peaks, 3<sup>rd</sup> decreases, 4<sup>th</sup> onward increases
- R(5/3): ~5 for Zr(IV) tanned

Mechanism:

- Site-specific binding dominates, similar to Cr(III)

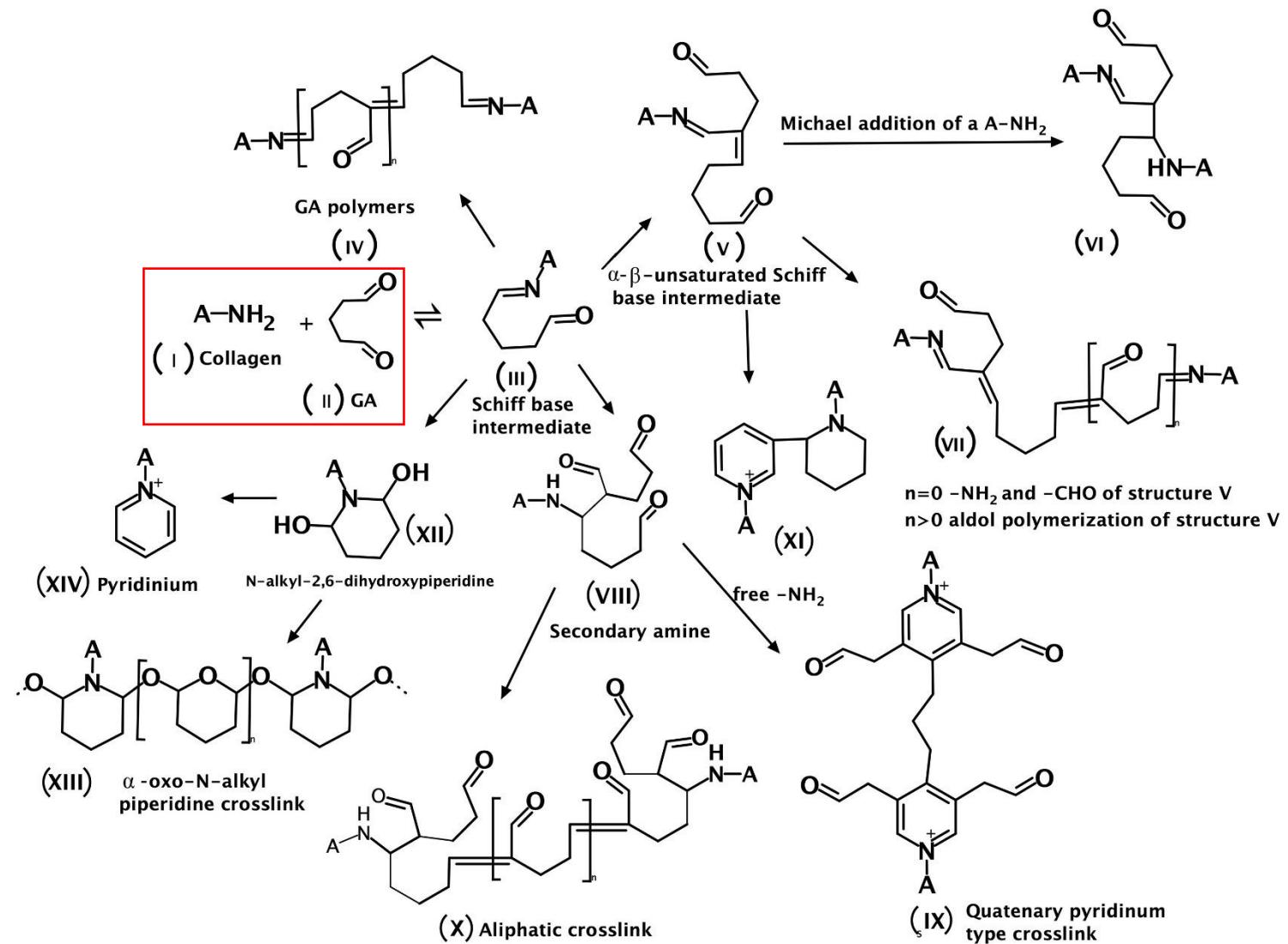
# Crosslinking (Binding) Mechanisms

- Cr(III), Zr(IV)
- **GA (dialdehydes), EDC, Oxazolidine, THPS**
- Vegetable tannins

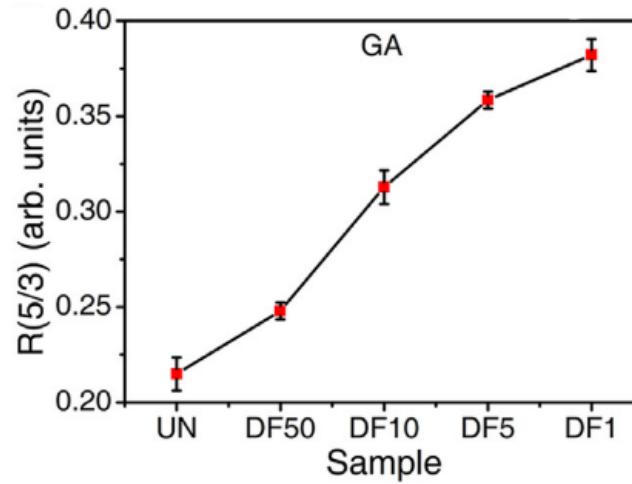
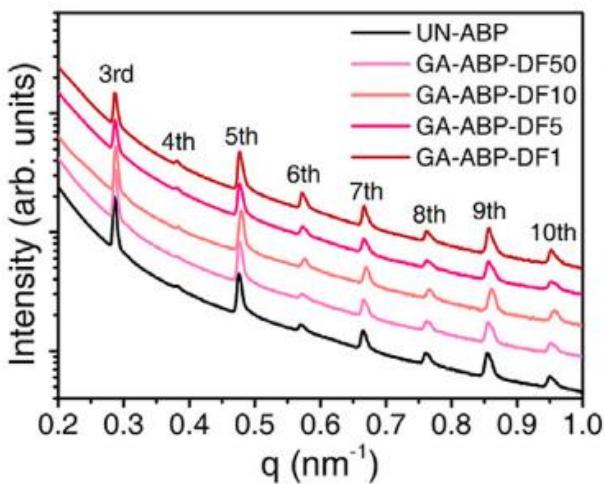
# Glutaraldehyde

## Proposed mechanism:

- Many routes
  - Potentially polymerise



# Glutaraldehyde



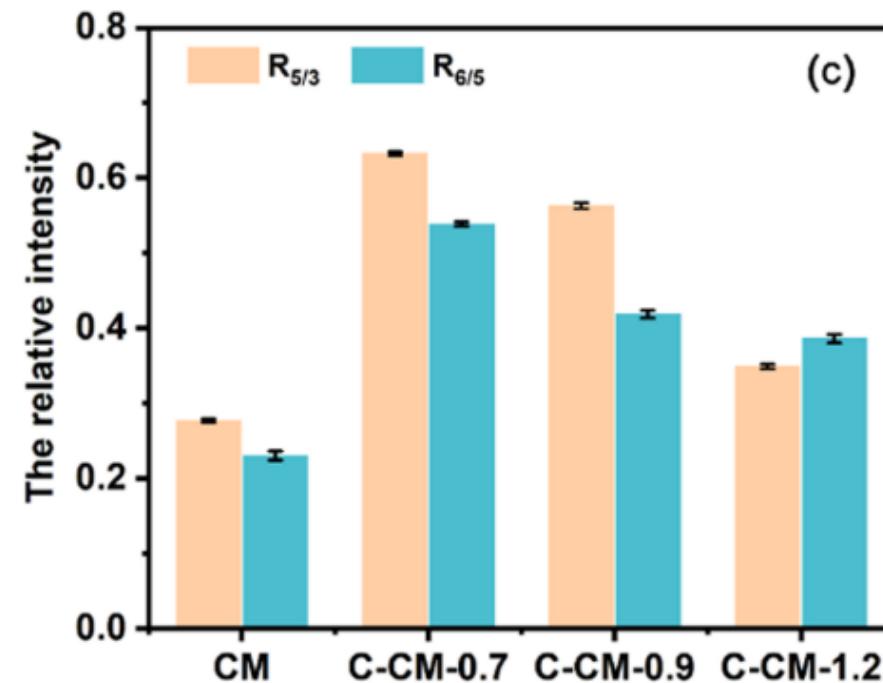
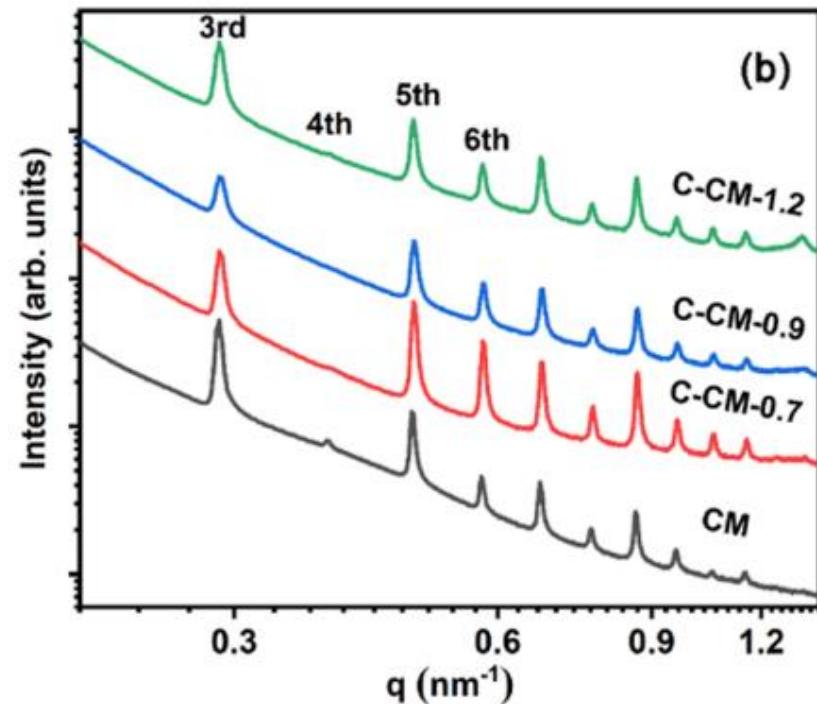
Peak intensity changes:

- Minor changes (all concentrations)
- $R(5/3)$ : from 0.22 to 0.38

Mechanism:

- Site-specific binding

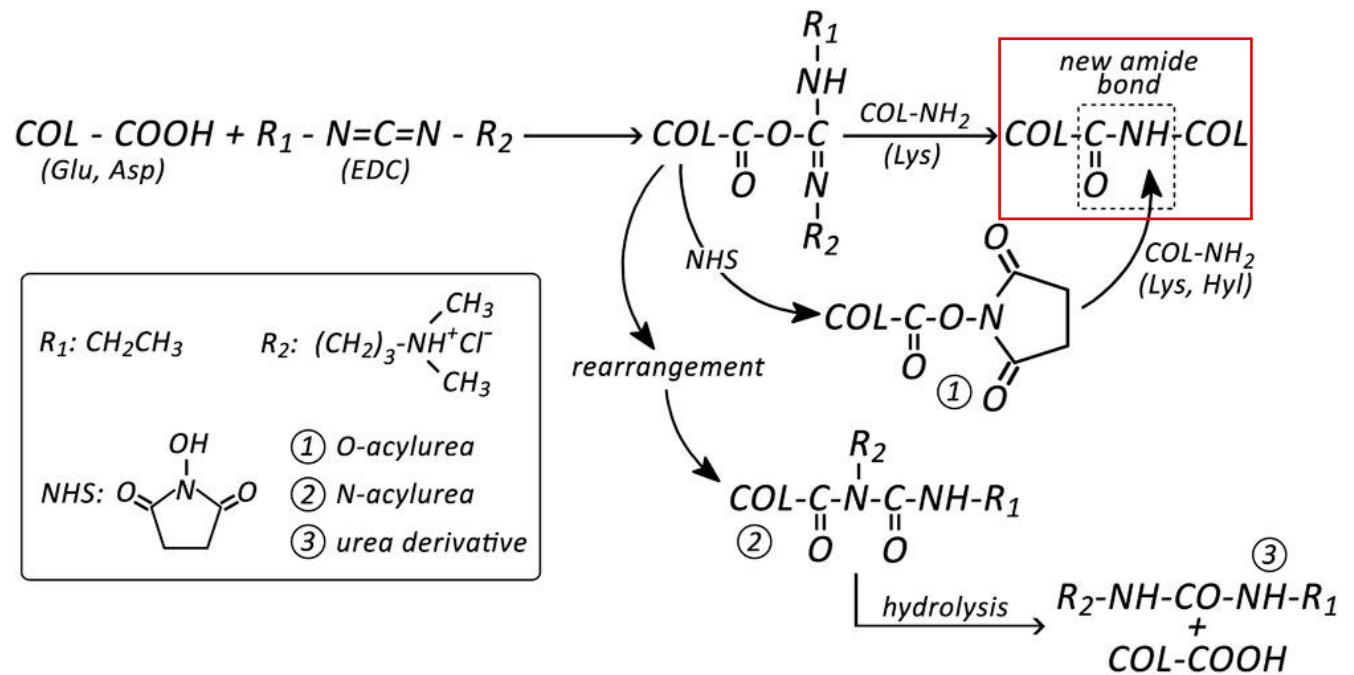
# Dialdehydes



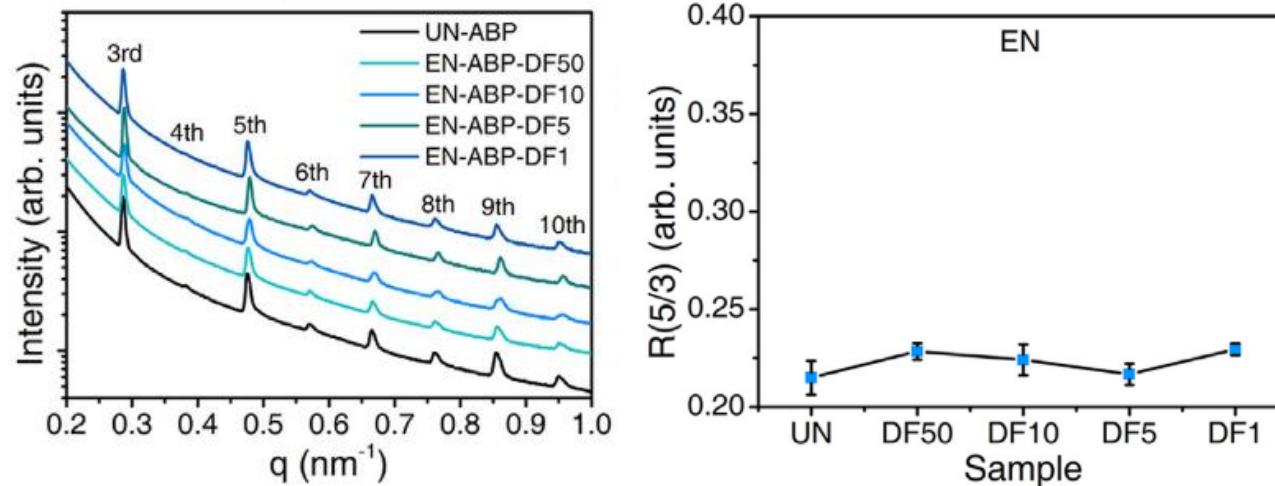
# EDC

Proposed mechanism:

- Peptide bonds (Zero-linker)



# EDC



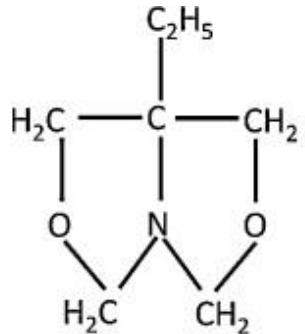
Peak intensity changes:

- Zero-linker
- $R(5/3)$ : unchanged

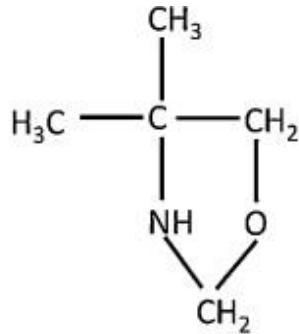
Mechanism:

- Triggering the crosslinking

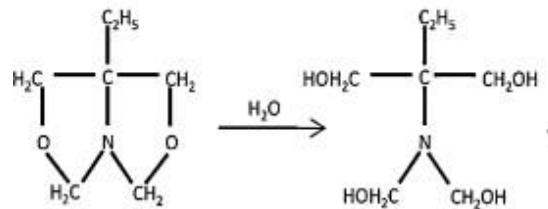
# Oxazolidine



a. Bicyclic oxazolidine



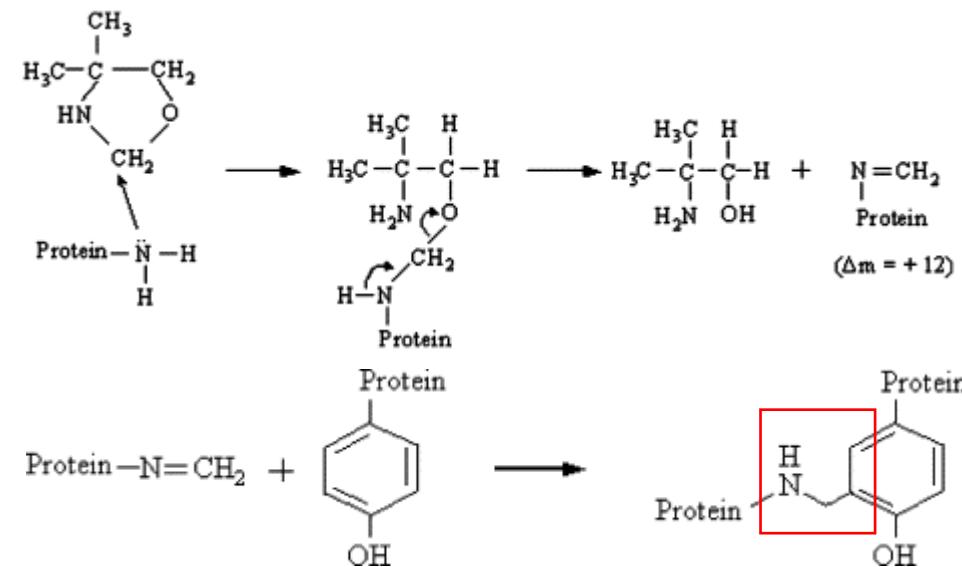
b. Monocyclic oxazolidine



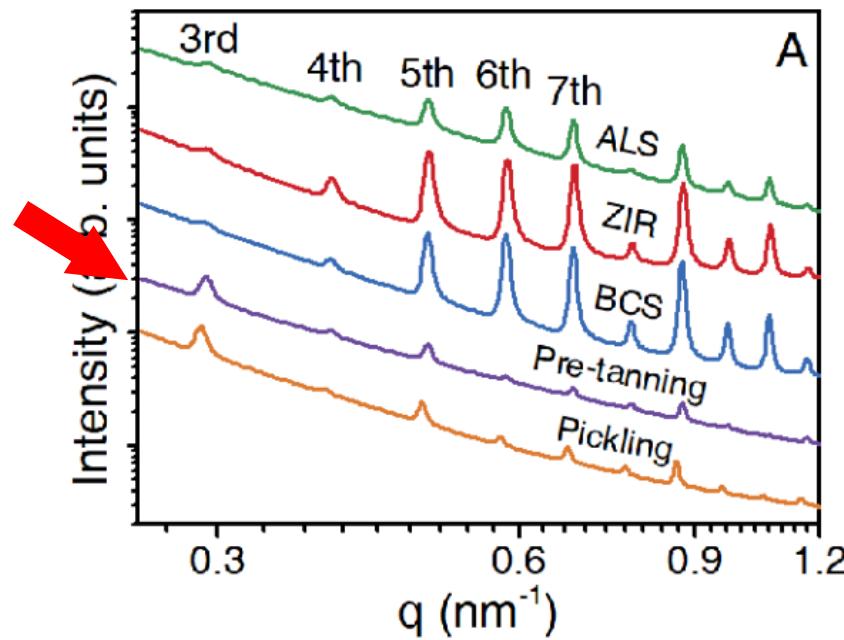
c. Possible oxazolidine - collagen interaction

## Proposed mechanism:

- Covalent linkage with  $-NH_2$  groups
- Triggering or involving



# Oxazolidine



Peak intensity changes:

- Minor changes (2% offer)
- $R(5/3)$  remains at 0.22

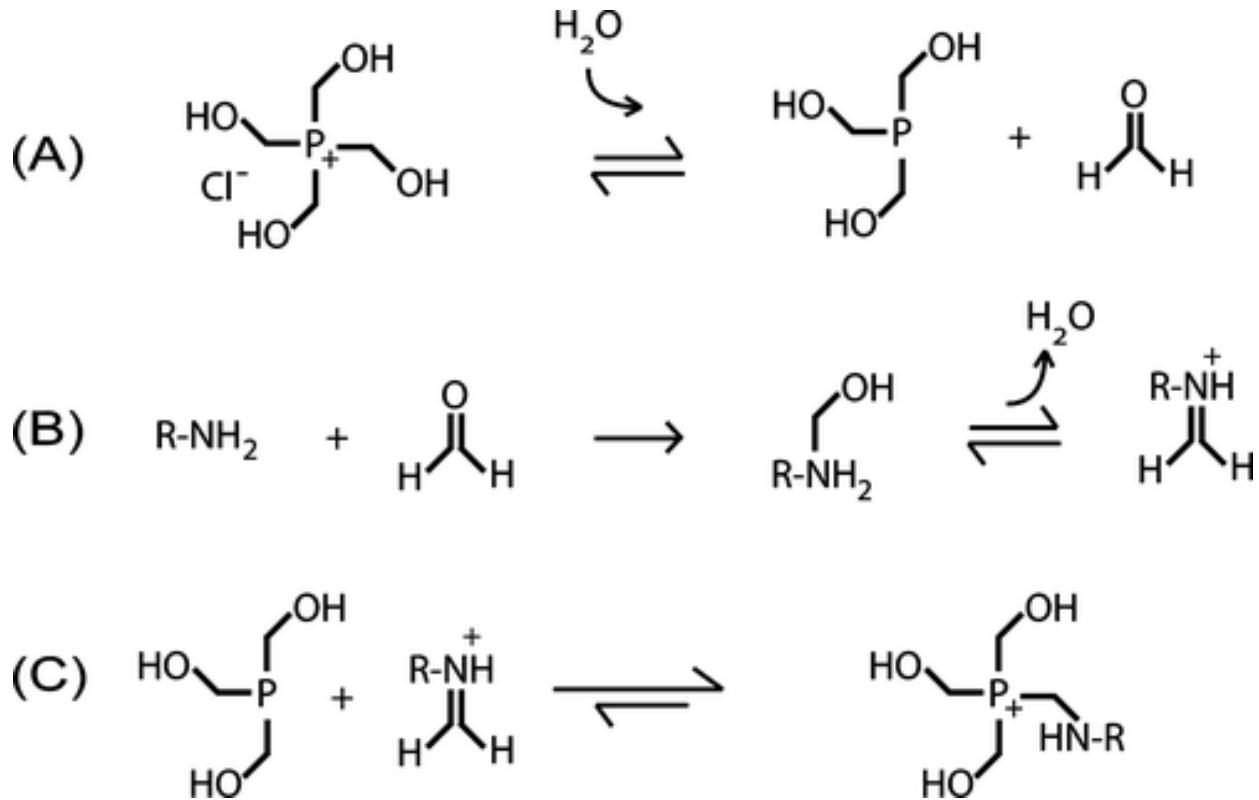
Mechanism:

- Triggering the crosslinking, similar to EDC

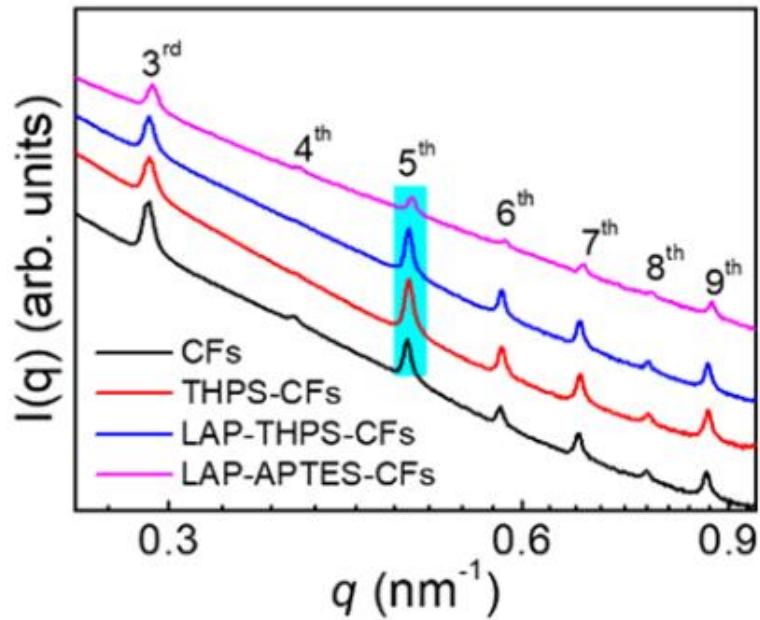
# THPS

Proposed Mechanism:

- Covalent linkage with  $-NH_2$  groups



# THPS

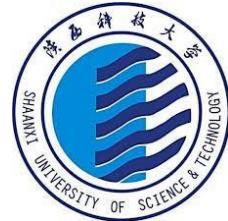


Peak intensity changes:

- Consistent changes to a moderate extent
- $R(5/3)$ : from 0.22 to 0.47

Mechanism:

- Site-specific binding, similar to GA



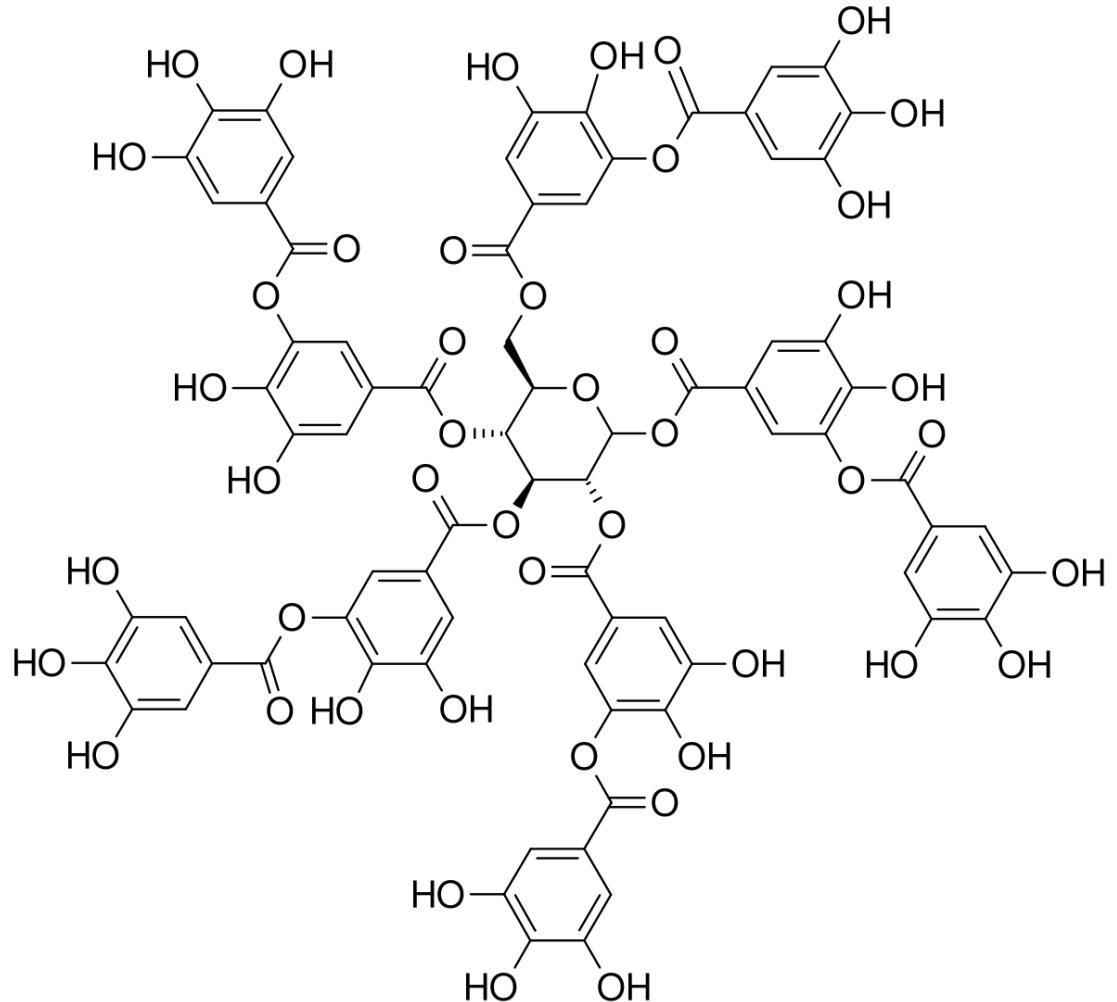
# Crosslinking (Binding) Mechanisms

- Cr(III), Zr(IV)
- GA (dialdehydes), EDC, Oxazolidine, THPS
- **Vegetable tannins**

# Vegetable Tannins

Proposed mechanism:

- Hydrogen bonding



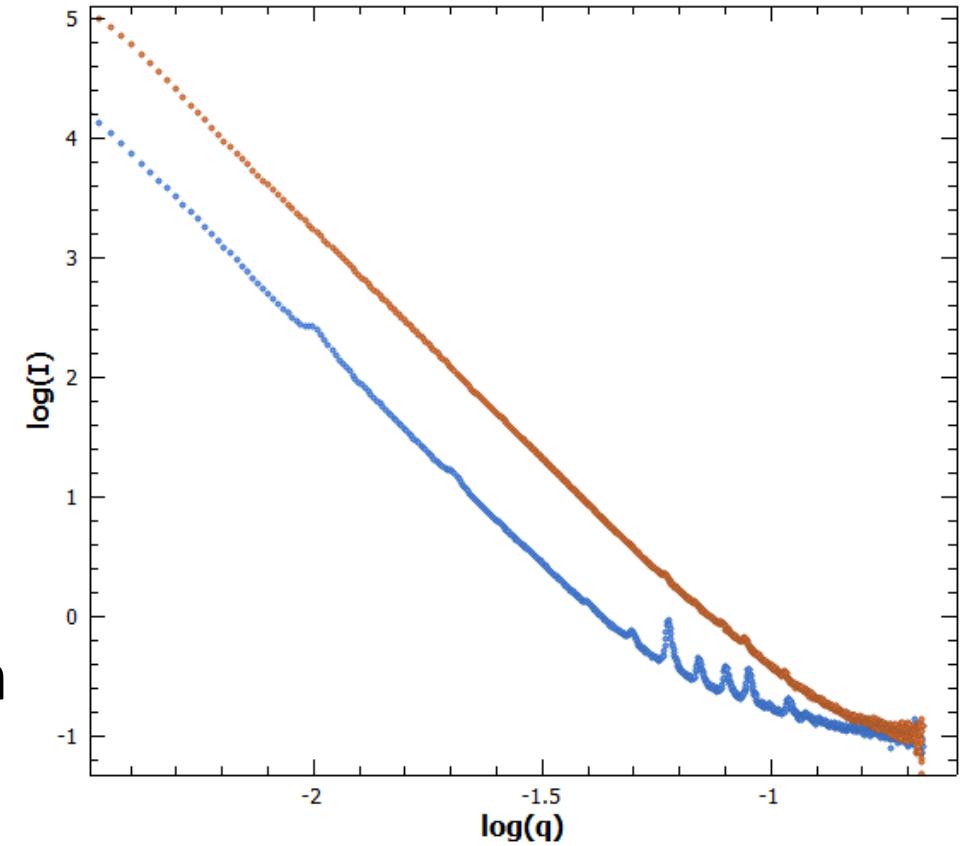
# Vegetable Tannins

Peak intensity changes:

- Background enhanced, peak weakened
- R(5/3): largely indifferent from uncrosslinked

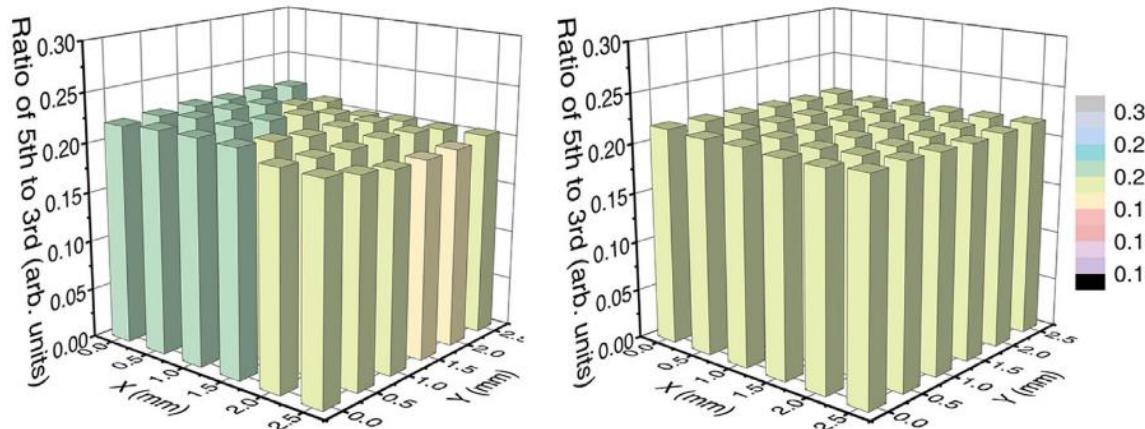
Mechanism:

- Unspecific binding, similar to Cr(III) when electrostatic binding dominates



# Summary

- Molecular level insights without interference from unbound species
- Microscale mapping for uniformity



- Other ratios (such as R(6/5)) representing hydration levels, which relate closely to thermal properties

# Acknowledgement



Thanks for listening!