



Influence of the NaIO₄ Concentration on the Gelation and the Adhesive Strength of Pyrocatechol/Pyrogallol Containing Gelatin Hydrogels

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The presence of catechol groups in hydrogels, either grafted to the constituting polymers or added in the gel formulation allow to increase the adhesion strength of such hydrogels. In this investigation, we add pyrocatechol (1,2-benzenediol) and pyrogallol (1,2,3-benzenetriol) in gelatin solution to form hydrogels using sodium periodate as an oxidant with the aim to induce interactions between pyrocatechol/pyrogallol and the gelatin chains. The gelation kinetics of the hydrogels as well as their adhesion strength and toughness are evaluated as a function of the concentration in NaIO₄ for a constant concentration-10 mM-in pyrocatechol/pyrogallol. It came out that the addition of pyrogallol to gelatin (10% w/v) did not improve the adhesion strength on stainless steel when compared to a pristine gelatin gel. As an interesting finding, the addition of pyrocatechol to gelatin allowed for a major improvement of the adhesive strength between two stainless steel plates and allowed to stabilize the gel up to 50°C. However, the pyrogallol modified gelatin gels displayed no thermal stabilization compared to pristine gelatin. The major differences between pyrocatechol and pyrogallol modified gels are explained on the basis of the electrophilicity of the oxidized polyphenols. In addition, the self-healing behavior of the gelatin based gels was investigated as a function of their composition.

Keywords: adhesion, gelatin, catechol, pyrogallol, sodium periodate, biomimetic gels

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INTRODUCTION

In the last years tissue adhesives and glues (Duarte et al., 2012) have attracted major attention because they potentially allow to overcome the intrinsic drawbacks of sutures, namely damage on the neighboring tissues, foreign body reaction, aesthetic reasons and so on. Tissue adhesives have gained much interest during that time because they allow to overcome most of the drawbacks displayed by sutures (Rahimnejad and Zhong, 2017). Inspired by the adhesion mechanism used by living organisms like mussels (Lee et al., 2011) and sandcastle worms, it became a major research topic to modify polymers with catechol groups not only to increase the adhesion to solid substrates but also to increase their cohesion.

Among many examples, nitrodopamine modified 4 arm PEG was mixed with a solution containing Fe³⁺ cations to reach an Fe/nitrodopamine ratio equal to 3 in order to induce gelation through metal coordination. The obtained gel displayed a self-healing behavior and

could be degraded at will through UV illumination to cleave the nitro group (Shafiq et al., 2012). The same 4 arm PEG modified with dopamine and mixed with collagen and hydroxyapatite displayed better adhesion performance under wet conditions than cyanoacrylates (Feng et al., 2017).

Gelatin taking grafted catecholamines was already used as a surgical glue (Fan et al., 2016) and was also modified with 2,3,4-trihydroxybenzaldehyde to get strong adhesion to various materials like iron, ceramics and pigskin (Han et al., 2020). Other biopolymers have been grafted with catechols with the same aim: chitosan (Ryu et al., 2011), hyaluronic acid (Shin et al., 2015) as well as alginates (Lee et al., 2013; Mateescu et al., 2015).

Pyrogallol was also grafted to chitin fibers in order to produce strongly adhering hydrogels (Oh et al., 2015).

On the other hand, very few studies investigated the influence of the blending, without preliminary covalent crosslinking, of a catechol or a catecholamine to a polymer able to gelate on the adhesion performance of the obtained hydrogels (Chen et al., 2016; Nam et al., 2019). The possibility to obtain good adhesion performance by simple blending a polymer able to simultaneously form hydrogels and able to form covalent crosslinks with catechols/catecholamines in the presence of a strong oxidant (Yang et al., 2014) remains hence to be explored. To that aim, we blended gelatin, containing amino end groups and a few L-Lysine side chains with either pyrocatechol or pyrogallol in the presence of NaIO_4 as an oxidant (at 10, 20 or 30 mM in the presence of 10 mM of either pyrocatechol or pyrogallol), in order to produce strongly adhesive hydrogels and eventually thermally stable gelatin based low-cost hydrogels. The main interest of our investigation was to compare the influence of an additional hydroxyl group on the aromatic ring, when going from pyrocatechol to pyrogallol (**Scheme 1**) on the mechanical and thermal performance of the blended hydrogels. Such blends of gelling agents and crosslinking molecules without chemical grafting could have high potential interest in industry. Pyrocatechol and pyrogallol were oxidized with sodium periodate to produce reactive quinones able to react with nucleophilic amino acid side chains (Faure et al., 2013; Yang

et al., 2014) allowing hence some eventual crosslinks between gelatin chains and pyrocatechol-pyrogallol based aggregates and hence a marked modification of the gel's thermomechanical properties.

In addition, owing to the well-known ability of gelatin to form intermolecular helices (Djabourov et al., 1988) at the origin of the thermally induced gelation and its ability to undergo self-healing (Sharma et al., 2017), we investigated the influence of either pyrocatechol or pyrogallol to modify this property.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Chemicals

All solutions were made from double distilled and deionized water ($\rho = 18.2 \text{ M}\Omega \text{ cm}$, Millipore RO system)).

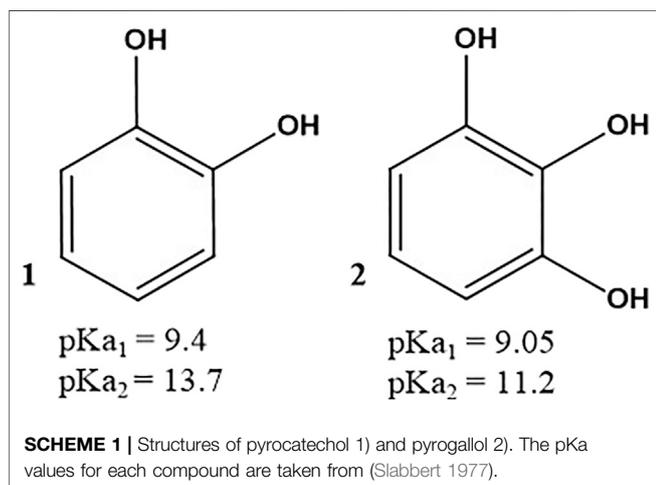
Pyrocatechol (ref. P0381), pyrogallol (C9510), gelatin B (G6650) and sodium periodate (ref. 311448) were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich and used without further purification. The pH of the 50 mM sodium acetate (Merck chemicals) buffer was adjusted to 5.0 using concentrated hydrochloric acid. Pyrocatechol and pyrogallol were dissolved at a concentration of 10 mM in a hot (about 75°C) gelatin solution (10% w/v) as explained in the next paragraph.

Hydrogel Preparation

In an 80 ml Teqler laboratory flask, 20 ml of buffer solution was added. The flask was closed and heated to 75°C . It was slowly sprinkled with 2.5 g of gelatin and 2.5 ml of the desired mother solution of either pyrocatechol or pyrogallol (at 100 mM). Finally, to start the oxidation process, 2.5 ml of NaIO_4 solution was added. The mother solution of NaIO_4 was prepared at a 10-fold higher concentration than the final concentration, which was of either 10, 20, or 30 mM, corresponding to an oxidant/catechol molar ratio equal to 1, 2 or 3 respectively. After homogenization with a magnetic stirrer (450 rpm), 0.6 ml of the mixture for adhesive strength and twice 0.8 ml of mixture for the gelation kinetics and for monitoring of self-healing was deposited on a polished (SiC) and ethanol cleaned stainless steel plate. The temperature of this plate was fixed at $(25.0 \pm 0.1)^\circ\text{C}$ by means of a Peltier element. The deposition of the pre-gel mixture on the lower stainless steel plate corresponds to the beginning of the gelation process.

Swelling Experiments

The hydrogels prepared according to the previously described procedure and, stored in small polystyrene Petri dishes, were subjected to swelling experiments which could be divided into three separate parts lasting for 24 h each. At the end of each part, the average rates of mass gain was measured, with a minimum of three independent hydrogels per experimental condition. Firstly, hydrogels were immersed in a sodium acetate buffer at pH 5. Secondly, the hydrogels were dried at room temperature on stainless steel plates (in order to prevent excessive shrinkage of the hydrogels). Finally, the hydrogels were again immersed in the buffer. During this step, monitoring of the swelling kinetics was undertaken.



Qualitative Characterization of Self-Healing

The hydrogels prepared in the presence of 30 mM sodium periodate were cut in half and put again immediately in contact with each other while maintaining a pressure of 1 min at the level of the cut. Only slight self-healing of the catechol hydrogel was observed. The gluing operation was repeated and the hydrogels were left as they were in a Petri dish for 1 h, then after re-gluing for 24 h.

Characterization Methods

All rheological experiments were performed with a Kinexus Ultra rheometer (Malvern, United Kingdom) fitted with a 50 N range dynamometer. The gelation kinetics and self-healing measurements were performed in the cone-plate geometry with an upper cone 4 cm in diameter and an angle of 174°. The distance between the apex of the cone and the lower plater was fixed at 150 μm . The adhesion strength experiments were performed in a plate-plate geometry with an upper plate disk 2.0 cm in diameter. All the plates and disks were in stainless steel and were cleaned with soap, hot distilled water and ethanol before each experiment. The gelation kinetics were performed at a constant frequency of 1 Hz, at a constant strain of 1% and at a constant temperature of 25°C. The gelation kinetics was followed during 3 h, data acquisition being performed every 30 s. In certain cases, after completion of the gelation kinetics, a temperature sweep experiment was performed at the same frequency and strain from an initial temperature of 25°C to a final temperature of 50°C at a heating rate of 1.0°C.min⁻¹.

The adhesion strength measurements were performed after 3 h of gelation in the plate-plate geometry, the gap between the lower and the upper plate being fixed at 1.0 mm. A constant compressive force of 1 N was applied during 1 s before retraction of the upper plate at a constant speed of 100 $\mu\text{m s}^{-1}$. The force was measured every 10 ms up to a separation at which the force was constant and equal to zero corresponding to a complete rupture. A photograph of both plates was then taken to estimate if the rupture was of adhesive (the gel being removed from one of the plates) or cohesive (gel parts being adherent on both plates) nature. The adhesive strength was obtained by dividing the maximal force obtained in such experiments by the area of the upper plate of the rheometer, namely 3.14 cm² neglecting its roughness. The specific energy of the rupture of the adhesive contact, taking into account the contribution of adhesion and the internal cohesion of the gels was calculated by integrating the area under the peeling curves after transformation of the time into a plate to plate distance (the peeling rate was constant and equal to 100 $\mu\text{m s}^{-1}$) and normalizing by the area of the upper plate.

In situ self-healing experiments were performed at a constant temperature of 25°C with a constant frequency of 1 Hz. Strain was applied over a range from 10 to 600% depending on the responses of the hydrogel, subject of the experiment. The final applied strain corresponded to the state where the storage modulus became equal to zero. The hydrogel was solicited 3 h after the deposition between the plate and cone, then every hour (eight times in all). Hence 1 h was left between two experiments to allow for self-healing.

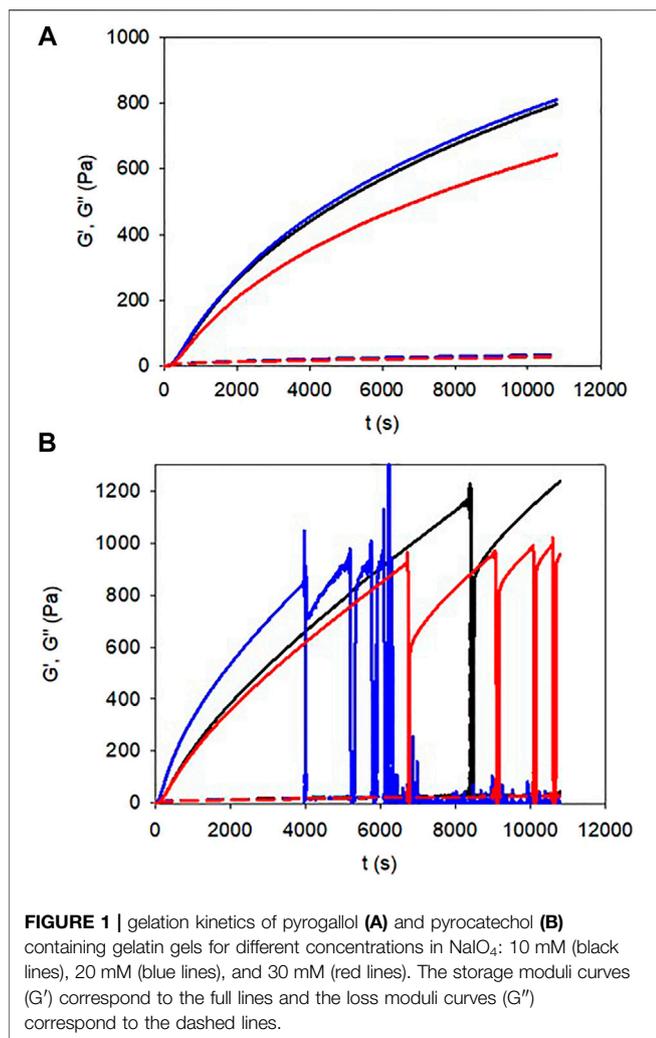
The morphology and the roughness of the gelatin + NaIO₄ (30 mM), the gelatin + pyrocatechol + NaIO₄ (30 mM) and the gelatin + pyrogallol + NaIO₄ (30 mM) gels films deposited on glass slides were analyzed by recording topography images in the Intermittent Contact Mode by using a BioScope Catalyst AFM (Bruker Inc., Santa Barbara, United States). The scan assist fluid method was used. The roughness of all the gels was then calculated with the Gwyddion software. The average roughness of the films was determined on image sizes 5 × 5 μm^2 in order to see if eventual roughness differences could explain differences in the adhesive behavior of the gels.

UV-vis spectra of hot (about 75°C, to avoid gelation) and freshly prepared pyrogallol + NaIO₄, gelatin + Pyrogallol + NaIO₄, pyrocatechol + NaIO₄ and gelatin + pyrocatechol + NaIO₄ solutions were measured with a double beam mc² spectrophotometer (Safas, Monaco) in quartz cuvettes. The reference cuvette contained the sodium acetate buffer with the corresponding concentration in NaIO₄.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The gelation kinetics of the gelatin + pyrocatechol + NaIO₄ and of the gelatin + pyrogallol + NaIO₄ hydrogels, in the presence of variable concentrations of the oxidants, but at constant concentration of pyrocatechol or pyrogallol (10 mM) where investigated at 25°C by means of rheometry (**Figure 1**). Some experiments were also performed with gelatin (at the same concentration + NaIO₄ (**Supplementary Figure S1**)). All these experiments allowed to determine the gelation time (when the storage modulus G' becomes larger than the loss modulus G'') and the storage modulus of the hydrogels after a given time gelation time at 25°C. It first appears that the gelation kinetics (performed at a constant frequency of 1 Hz and a constant strain of 1%) of the gelatin + pyrogallol + NaIO₄ system are continuous curves (**Figure 1A**) whereas some marked discontinuities (during which G' tends transiently to zero) are observed for the gelatin + pyrocatechol + NaIO₄ systems (**Figure 1B**). This observation is also made when the gelation kinetics is performed at a higher strain up to 100% but at the same frequency of 1 Hz (**Figure 2** in the Supporting Information). Nevertheless, the discontinuities observed during the monitoring of the gelation of the gelatin + pyrocatechol + NaIO₄ systems, more frequent for higher concentrations in NaIO₄, are not due to a permanent slippage of the hydrogels on the stainless steel plate: they constitute only transient events before restoration of the storage and loss moduli (**Figure 1B**). We will use our further data to try to explain this observation made for the gelatin + pyrocatechol + NaIO₄ hydrogels.

It appears that the storage moduli reached for the gelatin + pyrocatechol + NaIO₄ hydrogels, 1,000 ± 100 Pa, are significantly higher than those reached for the gelatin + NaIO₄ and gelatin + pyrogallol + NaIO₄ hydrogels, 750 ± 100 Pa, after 3 h of gelation. Note that in all cases the final storage modulus after 3 h of gelation slightly decreased for the highest concentration in NaIO₄ reflecting a probable influence of the strong oxidant on gelatin itself. Similarly, for all the investigated hydrogels, the



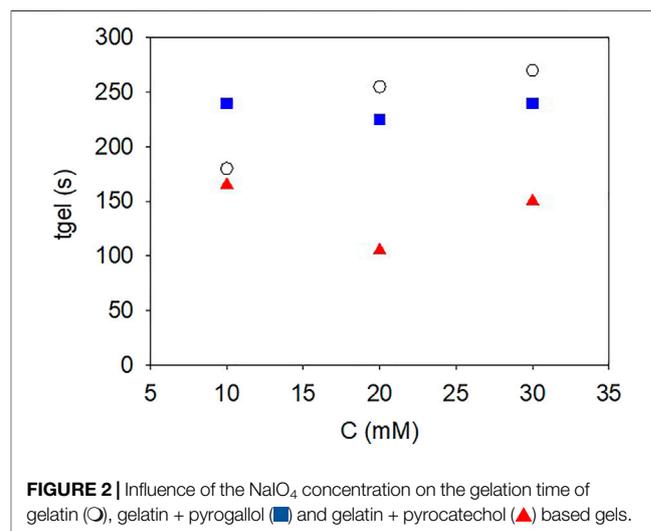
storage and loss moduli did not reach a steady state value after 3 h, reflecting the non-equilibrium state of the investigated hydrogels in agreement with the acquired knowledge (Harrington and Rao, 1970). Note that we did not investigate gelation durations longer than 3 h which would have required the use of a solvent trap to minimize the influence of water evaporation on the measured results. Concerning the gelation time, it appears that the addition of pyrogallol to gelatin did not modify significantly the gelation time for NaIO₄ concentrations between 10 and 30 mM (Figure 2). However, the gelation time decreased markedly when 10 mM pyrocatechol was added to gelatin (Figure 2), suggesting a change in the interactions between gelatin chains favouring their faster association to get a percolation threshold.

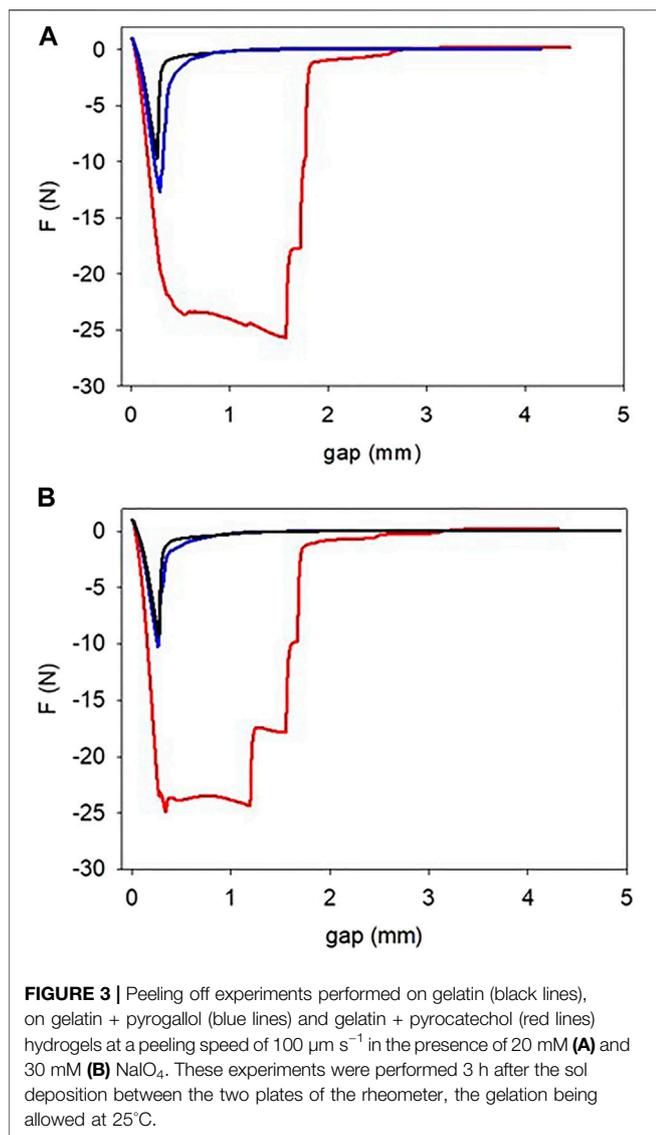
The strong influence of pyrocatechol on the mechanical properties of the gelatin based hydrogels was evidenced during peeling experiments performed after 3 h of gelation (in the presence of NaIO₄ at 10, 20, or 30 mM) and at a peeling rate of 100 μm s⁻¹ (Figure 3). The maximal force at rupture (Figure 4A) as well as the area under the peeling curve (Figure 4B), proportional to the total work of rupture,

increased markedly for the gelatin + pyrocatechol + NaIO₄ hydrogels when compared to the gelatin + pyrogallol + NaIO₄ and gelatin + NaIO₄ hydrogels. In addition, the gelatin + NaIO₄ and the gelatin + pyrogallol + NaIO₄ hydrogels presented a single minimum in the peeling curves in contrast to the gelatin + pyrocatechol + NaIO₄ systems for which multiple rupture events were present on the peeling curves (Figure 3, red curves). All these observations imply that the addition of pyrocatechol to gelatin hydrogels improves markedly either the adhesion of the hydrogel to stainless steel and/or the cohesion of the hydrogel. Observation of the system (*see Supplementary Figure S3*) after the end of the peeling tests showed that in the case of the gelatin + pyrogallol + NaIO₄ systems, the rupture was either adhesive (one of the steel plates being uncovered) or intermediate whereas for the gelatin + pyrocatechol + NaIO₄ systems the rupture mode turned from adhesive to cohesive for NaIO₄ concentrations higher than 20 mM after 3 h of gelation (Figure 4B).

As expected from the experimental data displayed in Figure 3, both the adhesion strength (Figure 4A) and the total energy (Figure 4B) required to rupture the bonds were markedly higher when the gelatin gel was complemented with 10 mM pyrocatechol. This marked increase in adhesion strength in the presence of pyrocatechol cannot be attributed to morphology or roughness changes because the roughness of all the investigated gels appears similar as found by AFM imaging (Supplementary Figure 4; Supplementary Table S1) the roughness of the steel plates being identical in all cases and conditioned by the polishing step (about 10 μm).

The obtained adhesion strength obtained in the present optimal case, namely for the gelatin + pyrocatechol + NaIO₄ 30 mM gels (after 3 h of ageing between the gel preparation and the peeling tests) are compared to data from the literature where polymers have been modified with catechols to get robust and underwater adhesive hydrogels in Table 1. It appears that the hydrogels developed in this research, in which the catechol and the gelatin were blended without chemical modification of the polymer prior to gelation, are





comparable to other investigated systems. To our opinion, this is a major contribution of the present investigation. Concerning the specific energy to rupture the gel or the gel/steel adhesion, the value obtained herein for the pyrocatechol containing gels in the presence of 30 mM NaIO_4 (100 ± 20) $\text{J}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}$, are significantly higher than those obtained between glass and a poly (hydroethylmethacrylate) hydrogel modified with various fractions of catechols at the same retraction velocity as herein, namely $100 \mu\text{m s}^{-1}$ (Wu et al., 2016).

The addition of pyrocatechol to gelatin and further oxidation with NaIO_4 had also the consequence to improve the thermal stability of the obtained hydrogel with respect to its gelatin + NaIO_4 and gelatin + pyrogallol + NaIO_4 counterparts (Figure 5). Indeed, during a temperature scan performed at $1^\circ\text{C}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$ the gelatin + pyrocatechol + NaIO_4 30 mM hydrogel remained stable up to 50°C whereas the gelatin + NaIO_4 30 mM and gelatin + pyrogallol + NaIO_4 30 mM hydrogels underwent the gel to sol transition at around $30\text{--}32^\circ\text{C}$ (Figure 5A) as expected for gelatin

gels (Djabourov et al., 1988). When plotted in the form of G''/G' vs. temperature (Figure 5B), it appears however that the addition of pyrogallol + NaIO_4 to gelatin allows for a small, about $3\text{--}4^\circ\text{C}$, thermal stabilization.

Hence, both the adhesion tests and the temperature scans suggest that the oxidation of pyrogallol in gelatin gels has no influence on the thermomechanical properties of the obtained hydrogels whereas the oxidation of pyrocatechol (at the same concentration of 10 mM) has a marked influence in reinforcing and stabilizing the gel from a thermal point of view.

The swelling kinetics of the hydrogels (all oxidized in the presence of 30 mM NaIO_4) after drying and rehydration in the sodium acetate buffer are displayed on a double logarithmic scale in Figure 6. Note that the swelling ratio of the gelatin + pyrocatechol + 30 mM NaIO_4 gels was systematically lower than that of the other investigated gels and was initially slightly lower than 1. This behavior was reproducible over

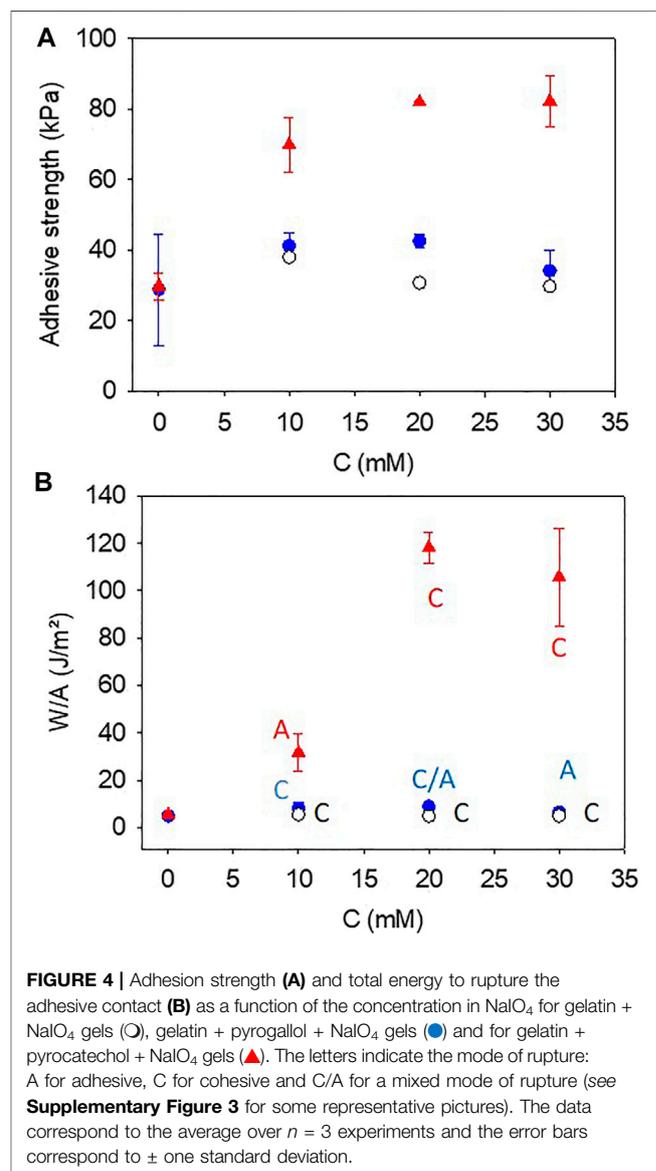


TABLE 1 | Literature survey of the adhesion tests performed on catechol containing hydrogels.

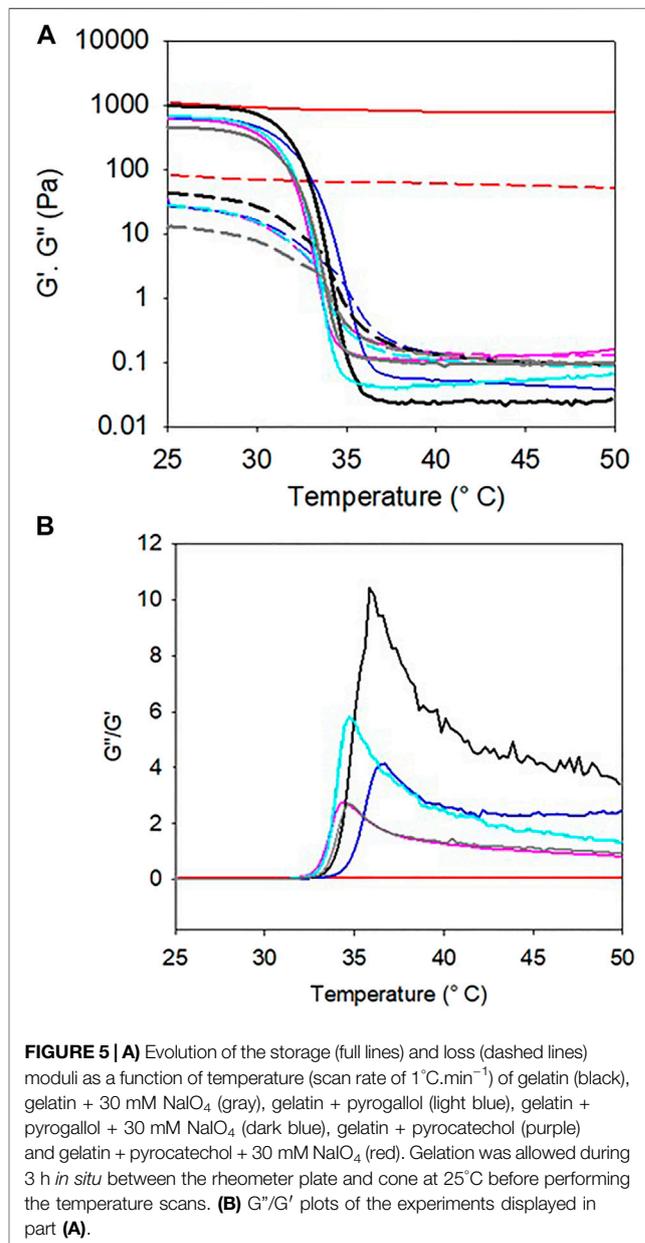
Adhesive material	Substrates	Adhesion strength	Ref
Poly (N-vinylpyrrolidone)+ tannic acid	Glass	3.71 MPa	Nam et al. (2019)
4-Arm PEG (mw = 10^4 g mol ⁻¹) modified with catechol + collagen (0.1% w/v) + hydroxyapatite (2.5% w/v). Crosslinking with 120 mM NaIO ₄	Skin tissue covered with blood	40 kPa	Feng et al. (2017)
4-Arm PEG (150 mg ml ⁻¹ +Laponite (0–2 wt%), NaIO ₄ /dopamine ratio of 0.5	Bovine pericardium	Laponite free gel: 3.5 ± 1.2 kPa Laponite at 2 wt%: 7.9 ± 1.8 kPa	Liu et al. (2014)
Chitin modified with pyrogallol, crosslinked with NaIO ₄	Bovine skin	215 kPa	Oh et al. (2015)
Gelatin modified with 2,3,4-trihydroxybenzaldehyde	PMMA	136.7 ± 1.4 kPa	Han et al. (2020)
	Iron	147.3 ± 6.3 kPa	
	Glass	92.9 ± 7.4 kPa	
	Pig skin	56.5 ± 4.4 kPa	
Gelatin blended with 10 mM pyrocatechol + 30 mM NaIO ₄ , 3 h of gelation	Stainless steel	80 ± 10 kPa	The present investigation

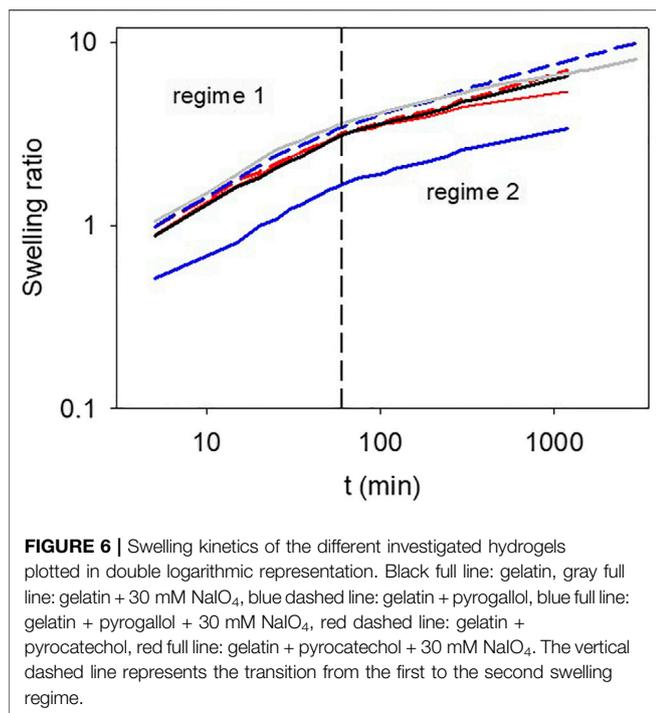
three experiments and may be related to a significant reduction of the elasticity of the pyrogallol containing gels in the presence of higher concentrations in NaIO₄ (see Figure 1).

In all cases, however, the swelling kinetics appears bimodal with a change in the swelling regime after about 1 h of contact with the buffer. The transition from the fast-swelling regime to the slow one occurs after a time close to 1 h independent on the investigated gel. The fast-swelling regime is characterized by an exponent close to 0.5 in a double log representation (Figure 7) suggesting that it is related to diffusion of water in the gel. The second swelling regime is characterized by an exponent between 0.18 and 0.3 which is markedly dependent on the presence of pyrogallol or pyrocatechol and the presence of the oxidant. Indeed, in the presence of oxidized pyrocatechol, the exponent of the second swelling regime amounts to 0.18 ± 0.02 whereas it amounts to 0.23 ± 0.04 for the gelatin + pyrogallol + NaIO₄ 30 mM system. This finding suggests, in agreement with the adhesion and thermal stability tests, that the presence of oxidized pyrocatechol markedly modifies the properties of the gelatin based hydrogels. In addition, the presence of NaIO₄ slows down the second swelling regime. We attribute this second slow swelling regime to rearrangement of the gelatin chains (Harrington and Rao, 1970).

Taking all the previous results into account, we make the assumption that the presence of oxidized groups on pyrocatechol allows some chemical reactions with nucleophilic side chains of some amino acids present on gelatin, whereas this is not possible with pyrogallol containing gels even if these molecules also undergo oxidation. Some additional experimental evidence of a different chemical behavior of pyrocatechol towards gelatin compared to pyrogallol towards gelatin (in the presence of NaIO₄) was provided by UV-vis spectroscopy (Figure 8).

It appears that the oxidation of pyrogallol is unaffected by the presence of gelatin (Figure 8) and displays a broad peak at around 420 nm which can be attributed to purpurogallin (Abrash 1977). However, the spectrum of oxidized pyrocatechol is markedly affected by the presence of gelatin with the appearance of a new peak at around 490–500 nm (Figure 8), not present in the pyrocatechol + NaIO₄ solution. These findings are in agreement with the occurrence of a chemical reaction between oxidized pyrocatechol and





gelatin and the absence of a reaction between oxidized pyrogallol and gelatin.

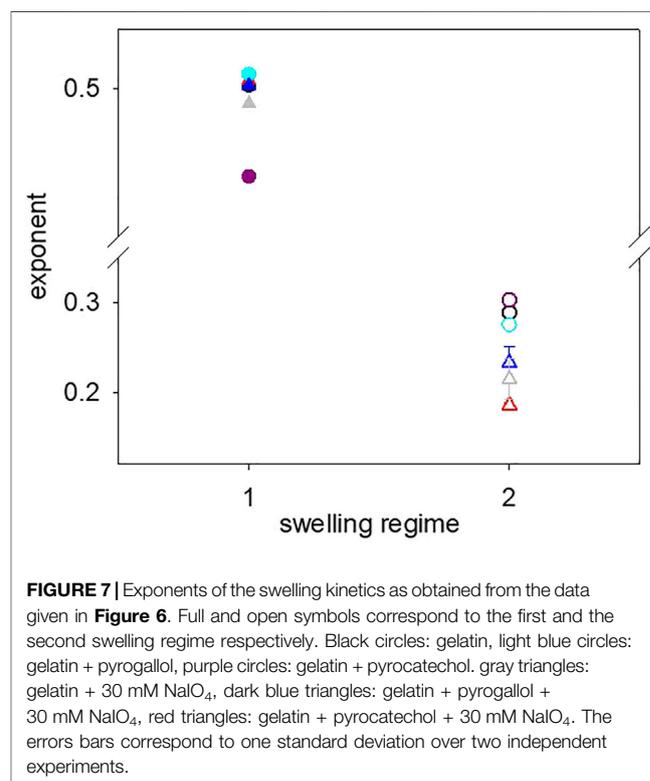
Based on these data, we suggest a different reaction mechanism between pyrogallol and pyrocatechol with the amine groups of gelatin in the presence of a strong oxidant like NaIO₄ (Scheme 2). It appears that oxidized pyrocatechol has electrophilic sites allowing for the addition of amines whereas oxidized pyrogallol does not contain such electrophilic moieties which could explain its neutral influence in the adhesion tests (Figure 4) and in the thermal stability tests (Figure 5). There are also more resonance structures for the amine-pyrocatechol conjugate as for the amine-pyrogallol conjugate highlighting a greater stability of the former one (Scheme 2).

Gelatin based gels are known to display self-healing behaviors which can be modified by adding some additives like ionomers (Sharma et al., 2017), in addition the presence of catechol and crosslink agents like Fe³⁺ cations (Krogsgaard et al., 2014; Krogsgaard et al., 2016; Andersen et al., 2018) and control over pH could modify this interesting material property. One could wonder if the formation of covalent bonds between oxidized pyrocatechol and aggregates thereof could decrease the intrinsic self-healing ability of gelatin. Indeed, self-healing requires a dynamic reformation of bonds, and many covalent bonds (with some exceptions like the bonds formed by Diels-Alder reactions) do not allow for such a reversibility. Some typical self-healing experiments are displayed in Supplementary Figure 5. We checked that after having reached a maximal shear modulus, the event corresponding to $G' \sim 0$ corresponds indeed to the rupture of the gel and not to a rupture at the gel stainless steel interface. Indeed, after having measured $G' \sim 0$ for a shear strain of about 400%, we stopped the experiment and

analyzed the resulting gel: it was still adhering to both stainless-steel plates (Supplementary Figure S6). The maximal storage modulus obtained after waiting 1 h between each shear induced rupture are plotted in Figure 9 as a function of the number of rupture–rebonding cycles. It appears that the additions of NaIO₄ as a strong oxidant to gelatin (10% w/v) hinders its self-healing ability. The same holds true when pyrogallol is added, confirming our previous findings that this molecule does not contribute to enhance the mechanical properties of gelatin based gels. However, the gelatin + pyrocatechol + NaIO₄ 30 mM hydrogels have the same self-healing behavior as unmodified gelatin gels suggesting that the addition of pyrocatechol which is oxidized by NaIO₄ and is subsequently able to react with amino groups present on side chain of gelatin is able to protect gelatin from the degradation by the strong oxidant.

DISCUSSION

The aim of this investigation was to improve the adhesive behavior of gelatin without covalent modification of the polymer with adhesion and internal cohesion promoting molecules like catechols but by simply blending gelatin with such molecules. As possible candidates we compared 1,2-benzenediol (pyrocatechol) and 1,2,3-benzenetriol (pyrogallol) added at a constant concentration of 10 mM in a gelatin suspension at 10% (w/v). The gelation process was induced after addition of NaIO₄ to reach an oxidant/pyrocatechol or



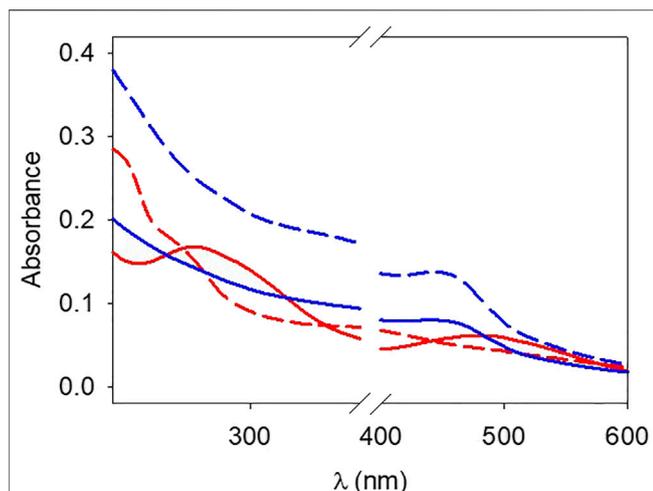
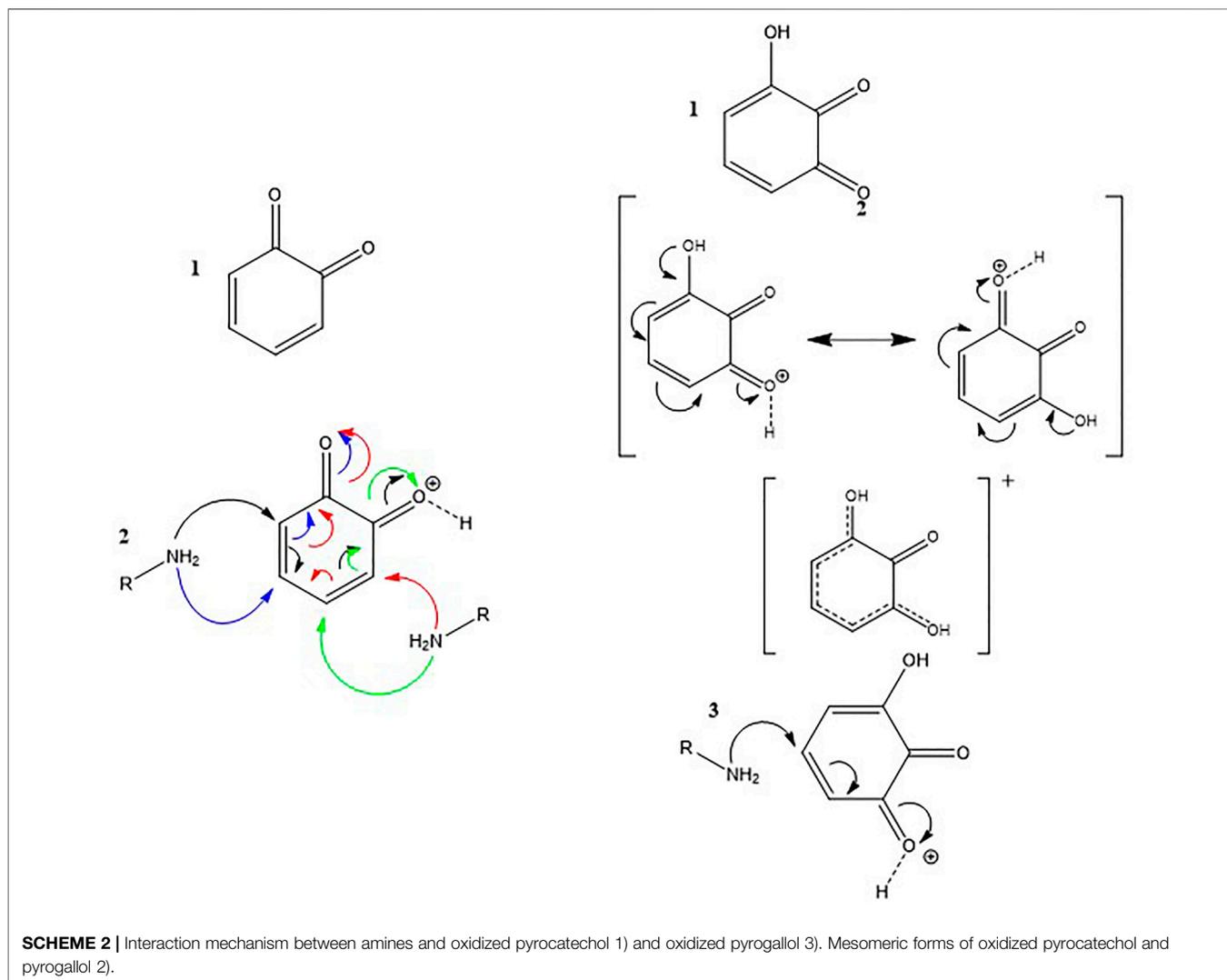
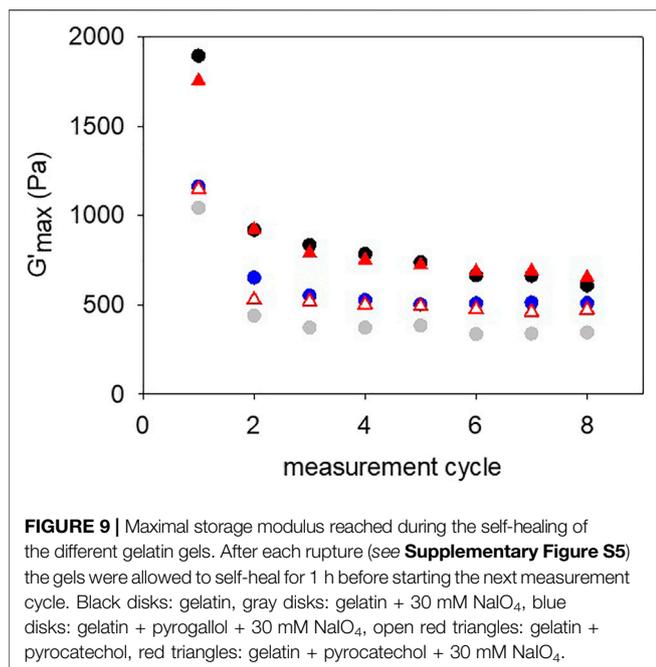


FIGURE 8 | UV-vis spectra of hot (about 75 °C) pyrocatechol + NaIO₄ (red dashed line), pyrocatechol + NaIO₄ + gelatin (red full line), pyrogallol + NaIO₄ (blue dashed line) and pyrogallol + NaIO₄ + gelatin (blue full line) solutions.

oxidant/pyrogallol ratio between 1 and 3 and subsequently reducing the temperature to 25°C. Overall we found that the addition of pyrogallol had no significant contribution to the adhesive behavior of gelatin in opposition to the marked influence of pyrocatechol which allowed to produce gels with a maximal adhesive strength of (80 ± 10) kPa and a total energy before rupture of (100 ± 20) J.m⁻² after 3 h of adhesion and an oxidant/pyrocatechol ratio of 3. The adhesive properties increased markedly upon an increase in the NaIO₄/pyrocatechol ratio after a constant gelation time. We compared these optimal adhesion data with those obtained with catechol modified polymers (**Table 1**) and found them of the same order of magnitude but with the advantage that gel preparation was performed in a one pot manner by just blending pyrocatechol with gelatin and subsequent oxidation. Interestingly, the adhesive strength of the gelatin + pyrocatechol gel in wet conditions is comparable to the adhesive strength obtained with cyanoacrylate on pig skin, namely 108 kPa (Feng et al., 2017). Note however that we cannot directly compare our results with the one obtained by





Feng et al. because of the different nature of the adhesion substrate. Nevertheless, our results are encouraging and suggest to test the influence of different polyphenols blended with gelatin or other polymers able to undergo gelation and to simultaneously carry nucleophilic groups able to react with quinones in order to crosslink the gel. It should also be noted that in the case of gelatin + pyrocatechol gels, the rupture of the gel after 3 h of gelation was of cohesive nature, offering some further possibilities to reinforce the gel for instance upon the addition of inorganic fillers. Interestingly the gelatin + pyrocatechol gels turned also to remain stable up to 50°C offering the possibility to test their toxicity against cells put in contact with them as well as the possibility to be tested *in vivo*.

The self-healing behavior of gelatin gels, a well known property of such materials (Sharma et al., 2017) was partially reduced in the presence of NaIO₄ as a strong oxidant able by itself to oxidize some amino acid side chains like hydroxyproline and hence to modify the properties of gelatin. The presence of pyrogallol in the gel was not able to restore the initial behavior of the pristine gel in opposition to the addition of pyrocatechol which allowed a full restoration of the self-healing behavior even after oxidation with NaIO₄ (**Figure 9**).

On an experimental basis we found that the addition of pyrocatechol to gelatin + NaIO₄ mixture allowed for a change of the absorption spectrum when compared to that of the pyrocatechol + NaIO₄ solution. This was in total opposition to the result obtained with pyrogallol where the addition of gelatin to pyrogallol + NaIO₄ solution did not produce a change in the peaks present in the optical absorption spectrum (**Figure 8**). These data, consistent with the influence of pyrocatechol on the thermomechanical properties of gelatin based hydrogels, strongly suggest the

possibility for oxidized pyrocatechol to undergo a chemical reaction, namely an addition with amino groups in gelatin. Such a reaction is much more difficult with oxidized pyrogallol which electrophilicity is much lower than that of oxidized pyrocatechol as suggested in **Scheme 2**.

As an additional observation in this study was the appearance of transient instabilities during the gelation of gelatin + pyrocatechol + NaIO₄ mixtures (**Supplementary Figures 1, 1B**). We believe that these instabilities are related to the formation of strong but brittle interactions between the gels and the steel substrates but which are able to self-heal with the consequence of a further increase in the storage modulus. Since pyrogallol has no influence of the mechanical behavior of these hydrogels and seems not to interact specifically with gelatin it does not induce such instabilities (**Figure 1A**).

Since NaIO₄ may induce adverse cellular and tissue response, we will replace it by hydrogen peroxide in future studies aiming to test the gelatin based adhesive developed in this study which allowed to demonstrate the importance of pyrocatechol in the design of strongly adhesive hydrogels prepared in a one step process.

CONCLUSION

In this investigation, the influence of the addition of pyrocatechol or pyrogallol (both at 10 mM) on the thermomechanical properties of gelatin gels (10% w/v) was investigated after oxidation with NaIO₄ at various NaIO₄/pyrogallol or NaIO₄/pyrocatechol ratios. It was demonstrated that the adhesion of pyrocatechol carrying two adjacent hydroxyl groups on the benzene ring allowed to improve markedly the adhesive properties of the hydrogel whereas the addition of pyrogallol, carrying three adjacent hydroxyl groups on the benzene ring did not contribute at all to the adhesive properties of the gelatin based hydrogels with respect to gelatin + NaIO₄. In addition, the pyrocatechol containing hydrogels displayed improved thermal stability in comparison to the gelatin and gelatin + pyrogallol hydrogels (all being put in the presence of 30 mM NaIO₄). The probable occurrence of chemical crosslinks between gelatin and pyrocatechol in the presence of NaIO₄ was illustrated by UV-vis spectroscopy but also by a slower swelling regime of the gels after an initial and solvent diffusion limited regime common to all the investigated gels.

The major interest of this work was to highlight the possibility to obtain strongly adhesive gelatin based hydrogels by blending the targeted molecule with gelatin without preliminary chemical grafting. However, this approach is not extensible to all polyphenols as shown here in the case of pyrogallol which displayed no influence at all on the thermomechanical properties of the gelatin based hydrogels. A future goal will be to target other polyphenols able to react with gelatin, 1,2-dihydroxyphenols being the more likely molecules and to reinforce its mechanical-cohesive and adhesive properties. For practical

applications as biological glues, it will also be mandatory to select experimental conditions able to produce strongly adhesive gels in a time duration much shorter than 3 h. In addition, the influence of metallic cations like Fe^{3+} on the adhesive properties of the same hydrogels should be compared to the influence of NaIO_4 .

DATA AVAILABILITY STATEMENT

The original contributions presented in the study are included in the article/**Supplementary Material**, further inquiries can be directed to the corresponding authors.

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AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

FB and YA performed the experiments. FB and VB designed the experiments. YA and VB contributed to the interpretation and the paper writing. All authors contributed to the article and approved the submitted version.

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

The Supplementary Material for this article can be found online at: <https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fmats.2021.671451/full#supplementary-material>

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Conflict of Interest: The authors declare that the research was conducted in the absence of any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest.

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