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Perspective

Multifunction Applications of Protein-Based Self-Healing Hydrogels: In Biomedical Innovations

Seong Yoon*

Department of Chemical Engineering, Pohang University of Science and Technology, Pohang, Republic of Korea

DESCRIPTION

In the area of biomedical engineering, the development of innovative materials has become essential in addressing the challenges associated with traditional drug delivery systems. The emergence of protein-based self-healing hydrogels represents an innovative advancement with transformative potential. This article aims to provide a comprehensive perspective on the application of these hydrogels in prolonged antimicrobial drug delivery, exploring the difficulties of their composition, self-healing mechanism, and the synergistic antimicrobial activity that distinguishes them in the area of biomedicine.

Proteins, serving as the fundamental building blocks of life, have been strategically control to form the backbone of the self-healing hydrogel. The selection of proteins is a critical aspect, considering factors such as biocompatibility, stability, and responsiveness to environmental stimuli. Researchers have explored a diverse range of proteins, each contributing unique attributes to the hydrogel matrix. This careful selection not only ensures compatibility with the human body but also plays a vital role in organizing the self-healing mechanism.

The self-healing nature of these hydrogels is a testament to their adaptability and resilience. This essential property allows them to autonomously repair damage, thereby extending their functional lifespan. The mechanism typically involves the dynamic rearrangement of polymer chains in response to external stimuli, such as changes in pH, temperature, or the presence of specific ions. This resilience not only enhances the durability of the hydrogel but also provides a sustained and controlled release platform for antimicrobial drugs.

The fundamental highlight of protein-based self-healing hydrogels lies in their ability to collectively enhance antimicrobial activity. The incorporation of specific antimicrobial agents, often customized to target particular pathogens, creates a potent combination with the hydrogel matrix. This synergy is achieved through a careful balance between the hydrogel's structural properties and the pharmacokinetics of the incorporated drugs. The sustained release of antimicrobial agents ensures a prolonged and consistent presence in the local environment, mitigating the risk of microbial resistance development.

The adaptive nature of the hydrogel matrix adds another layer of complexity to this technology. As environmental conditions fluctuate, the hydrogel modulates its structure to optimize drug release. This adaptive behavior not only ensures sustained antimicrobial activity but also minimizes potential side effects, presenting a more targeted and efficient therapeutic approach.

Beyond the area of antimicrobial drug delivery, the applications of protein-based self-healing hydrogels extend to various facets of biomedicine. Researchers are exploring their potential in wound healing, tissue engineering, and regenerative medicine. The inherent biocompatibility and adaptability of these hydrogels make them potential targets for addressing diverse biomedical challenges.

However, despite the immense potential, challenges remain on the path to extensive selection. Issues such as scalability, cost-effectiveness, and long-term biocompatibility need to be addressed to ensure the seamless integration of this technology into clinical practice. Future research directions may focus on refining the synthesis processes, optimizing drug loading capacities, and expanding the scope of applications to make these hydrogels more accessible and adaptable.

In conclusion, the advent of protein-based self-healing hydrogels signifies a transformative change in drug delivery systems, particularly in the context of prolonged antimicrobial activity. The synergy between the hydrogel matrix and antimicrobial

Correspondence to: Seong Yoon, Department of Chemical Engineering, Pohang University of Science and Technology, Pohang, Republic of Korea, E-mail: seongyoo@gmail.com

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drugs offers a complicated approach to address the limitations of conventional drug delivery. As research progresses, the integration of these hydrogels into clinical practice holds the potential to redefine therapeutic strategies, leading in an era of safer, more efficient, and sustained antimicrobial solutions in the area of biomedicine.