



Influence of different polymer belts on lipid properties in nanodiscs characterized by CW EPR spectroscopy

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ABSTRACT

With this study we aim at comparing the well-known lipid membrane model system of liposomes and polymer-encapsulated nanodiscs regarding their lipid properties. Using differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) and continuous-wave electron paramagnetic resonance (CW EPR) spectroscopy, we characterize the temperature-dependent lipid behavior within 1,2-dimyristoyl-*sn*-glycero-3-phosphocholine (DMPC) liposomes and nanodiscs made from such liposomes by application of various polymers based on styrene-*co*-maleic acid (SMA), diisobutylene-*alt*-maleic acid (DIBMA), and styrene-*co*-maleic amide sulfobetaine (SMA-SB), a new SMA-derived copolymer containing sulfobetaine side chains. By incorporating a spin label doxyl moiety into the lipid bilayer in position 16 or 5 we were able to study the micropolarity as well as rotational restrictions onto the lipids in the apolar bilayer center and the chain region adjacent to the carbonyl groups, respectively. Our results suggest that all polymers broaden the main melting transition of DMPC, change the water accessibility within the lipid bilayer, and exhibit additional constraints onto the lipids. Independent of the used polymer, the rotational mobility of both spin-labeled lipids decreased with DIBMA exerting less restraints probably due to its aliphatic side chains. Our findings imply that the choice of the solubilizing polymer has to be considered an important step to form lipid nanodiscs which should be included into research of lipid membranes and membrane proteins in the future.

1. Introduction

Researchers have access to a variety of model membrane systems for lipid and protein studies [1–4]. One rather new model system consists of polymer-encapsulated nanodiscs, which are also called native nanodiscs or simply polymer/lipid particles. Some polymers such as poly-(styrene-*co*-maleic acid) (SMA) [1,5] or poly-(diisobutylene-*alt*-maleic acid) (DIBMA) [6] are able to directly solubilize membrane lipids from liposomes or even cell lysates [1,2,4,7]. However, research in this field is clearly application-driven, whereas fundamental differences between

nanodiscs and liposomes or among nanodiscs made from different polymers are understood only in part. Most efforts aim towards improving the solubilizing properties of existing polymers [8–12], synthesizing new, more efficient or more gentle polymers [13–15], or facilitating the study of membrane proteins [5,16]. Initial fundamental research has been performed on the influence of the polymer on lipid properties, revealing e.g., a strong impact of SMA on the melting temperature of 1,2-dimyristoyl-*sn*-glycero-3-phosphocholine (DMPC) [6,17]. Moreover, in a previous study, we could verify that the specific structure of the respective polymer affects its interaction pattern with

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small guest molecules (in the case at hand, nitroxide radicals), a finding which can be translated to lipid molecules [13]. This aspect highlights the question of how the polymer interacts with different parts of the lipids such as the headgroup, the interfacial carbonyl/glycerol region, and the apolar acyl chains, all of which is not fully understood up to now (see e.g. references [18–21]).

In this work, we employ two spin-labeled lipids (see Scheme 1A) combined with continuous-wave electron paramagnetic resonance (CW EPR) spectroscopy to obtain insights into nanoscopic lipid properties in DMPC liposomes and polymer-encapsulated nanodiscs containing a lipid-bilayer core composed of DMPC that is surrounded by SMA, DIBMA, or poly-(styrene-co-maleic amide sulfobetaine) (SMA-SB) (for polymer structures see Scheme 1B). The application of CW EPR spectroscopy in lipid research is well established for liposomes and other membrane model systems [22,23]. Hence, here it will be used to obtain information on the polarity, rotational mobility, and lipid ordering in nanodiscs. The nanoscopic view offered by CW EPR is complemented by dynamic light scattering (DLS), transmission electron microscopy (TEM), and differential scanning calorimetry (DSC). Finally, combination of temperature-dependent CW EPR measurements with DSC provides a broad view on lipid properties and is a promising combination of methods to yield valuable information for future nanodisc research.

2. Materials and methods

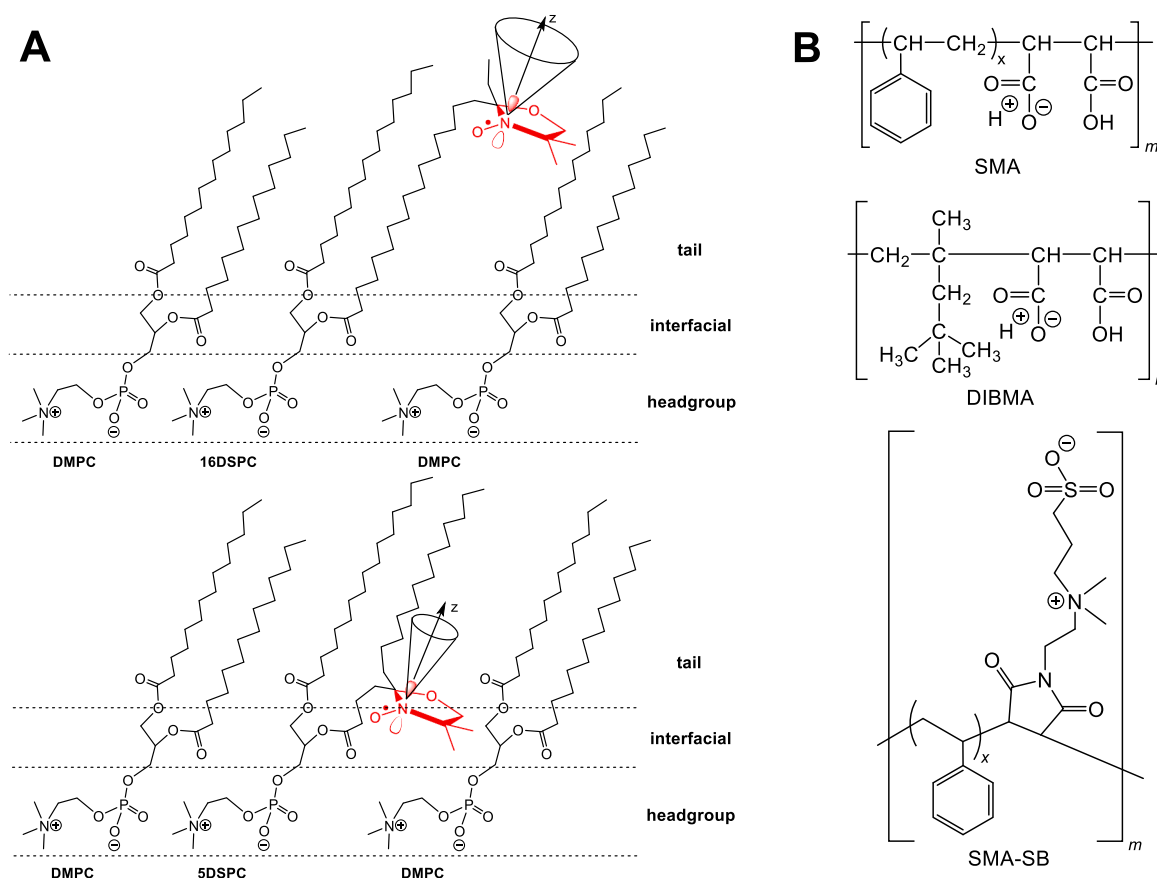
2.1. Materials

The three polymers poly-(styrene-co-maleic acid) (SMA 2.2:1

hydrolyzed from styrene/maleic anhydride (Xiran SZ30010)), poly-(diisobutylene-*alt*-maleic acid) (DIBMA) and poly-(styrene-co-maleic amide sulfobetaine) (SMA-SB) were synthesized as described elsewhere [13]. HPLC-grade chloroform as well as buffer salts were purchased from Carl Roth (Karlsruhe, Germany, Tris buffer salt >99.3% and NaCl >99.7%). The buffer solution was prepared with Millipore MilliQ water with a specific resistance of $\rho = 18.2 \text{ M}\Omega \text{ cm}$. 1,2-Dimyristoyl-*sn*-glycero-3-phosphocholine (DMPC) was obtained from Genzyme Pharmaceuticals (Cambridge, MA, USA). 1-palmitoyl-2-stearoyl-(5-doxyl)-*sn*-glycero-3-phosphocholine (5DSPC) and 1-palmitoyl-2-stearoyl-(16-doxyl)-*sn*-glycero-3-phosphocholine (16DSPC) were purchased from Avanti Polar Lipids (Alabaster, AL, USA).

2.2. Preparation of polymer solutions and polymer/lipid samples

Polymer solutions were prepared as described in [13]. An appropriate amount of each polymer was dissolved in saline Tris buffer (50 mM Tris, 300 mM NaCl, pH 7.4 in Millipore MilliQ water) to yield mass concentrations of 25 mg/mL (SMA and DIBMA) or 15 mg/mL (SMA-SB) at room temperature followed by heating combined with ultrasonication for 30 min at 70 °C. After cooling down, all three polymer stock solutions were stable for at least two weeks if stored at room temperature. DMPC nanodiscs were prepared as follows: DMPC with added spin label lipid (5DSPC or 16DSPC, 2 mol% of DMPC) was dissolved in chloroform. The solvent was evaporated in a gentle stream of nitrogen to yield a thin dry lipid layer. Tris buffer was added, and the concentration of DMPC was adjusted to somewhat above 1 mM. The lipids were allowed to suspend at 40 °C during ultrasonication of the sample for at least 10 min. The



Scheme 1. (A) Structures of 1-palmitoyl-2-stearoyl-(5-doxyl)-*sn*-glycero-3-phosphocholine (5DSPC) and 1-palmitoyl-2-stearoyl-(16-doxyl)-*sn*-glycero-3-phosphocholine (16DSPC) incorporated into a DMPC lipid environment. The rotational mobility for the doxyl unit is represented for both 5DSPC and 16DSPC by a cone with a main axis that is parallel to the z-axis defined for the molecular frame of the doxyl's nitroxide group. (B) Molecular structure of the applied polymers SMA-SB, SMA (both with $x = 2.2$, $m \approx 8$), and DIBMA (with $n \approx 37$).

resulting liposomes were extruded 35 times through a 100 nm polycarbonate membrane. Afterwards, polymer stock solutions were added to the thus prepared large unilamellar vesicles (LUVs) at a polymer/lipid ratio of 1:5 (mol:mol) and a lipid concentration of 1 mM. The molar mass of SMA-SB was estimated to be 4150 g mol^{-1} according to full conversion in its synthesis from SMA (2700 g mol^{-1}). The molar mass of DIBMA amounts to 8400 g mol^{-1} [10]. The mixtures of polymers and liposomes were then incubated at 30°C for 16 h while shaking.

2.3. Dynamic light scattering (DLS)

Dynamic light scattering (DLS) experiments were conducted on a Litesizer 500 (Anton Paar, Graz, Austria) with a 70 μL Micro Quartz cuvette. The irradiation wavelength was $\lambda = 658 \text{ nm}$, while the detection angle was maintained at 90° (side scattering) at constant temperature of 20°C . Prior to each measurement, the sample was allowed to equilibrate for at least 1 min. The data obtained from DLS measurements were evaluated in the Kalliope software (Anton Paar).

2.4. Transmission electron microscopy (TEM)

TEM samples were prepared by spreading 5 μL of the (polymer-)lipid suspensions (diluted to 20 μM lipid) onto freshly glow discharged grids with carbon support film on copper (Quantifoil Micro Tools, Großlobichau, Germany). After 30–45 s excess suspension was blotted up using filter paper. The grids were washed three times with MilliQ water. 5 μL of 2% aqueous uranyl acetate solution was placed onto the grid and also blotted up after 1 min. After preparation the samples were dried for at least 24 h. All TEM samples were examined with a Zeiss EM 900 transmission electron microscope (Carl Zeiss Microscopy, Jena, Germany).

2.5. Differential scanning calorimetry (DSC)

For DSC, sample preparation was performed as described above using a higher amount of both lipid and polymer (5 mM lipid target concentration in the samples). Prior to all measurements, the samples as well as the reference buffer solution was degassed under vacuum while stirring. DSC measurements were performed using a MicroCal VP-DSC differential scanning calorimeter (MicroCal, Northampton, MA, USA). In all experiments, 5 heating/cooling cycles were measured to assure sample stability and reproducibility from which one representative heating curve (heating rate 60 K h^{-1} between 2 and 70°C) was chosen. Further evaluation of the DSC results involved subtraction of regularly collected buffer/buffer baselines as well as subtraction of offset values, if necessary.

2.6. CW EPR spectroscopy

X-band continuous-wave electron paramagnetic resonance (CW EPR) spectroscopic measurements were performed with the Miniscope MS5000 (magnetech, Freiberg Instruments, Freiberg, Germany) benchtop spectrometer. The connection to the H04 temperature control unit (magnetech) allowed the recording of temperature series. All spectra were measured with the following settings: center field position of 337.5 mT, field sweep width of 10 mT, modulation amplitude of 0.1 mT and a microwave power of 3.63 mW. For sample preparation, 10–15 μL of the sample solution were filled into micropipettes (BLAUBRAND intraMark, Wertheim, Germany) and capped with capillary tube sealant (CRITOSEAL Leica, Wetzlar, Germany). Analysis of the recorded CW EPR spectra is based on simulations using MatLab (R2020b, v. 9.9) in combination with the EasySpin toolbox (v. 6.0.0 dev.26) for EPR spectroscopy [24]. Note that all spectra were simulated with a single component using the model of anisotropic Brownian motion with an axial symmetry and orienting potential (see SI for further information) [21,25].

3. Results

3.1. Preparation of nanodiscs

The general formation of nanodiscs was confirmed with the aid of DLS and TEM, as exemplarily shown in Figs. S1 and S2. From DLS, it is evident that the liposomes were solubilized almost completely yielding SMALPs and SMA-SBLPs in the size range of $9.4 \pm 2.5 \text{ nm}$ and DIBMALPs of $16.6 \pm 9.8 \text{ nm}$. After addition of polymer to the liposomes and incubation, all suspensions appeared clear. SMA and SMA-SB were more efficient in solubilizing DMPC than DIBMA. In samples containing DIBMA-based lipid particles (DIBMALPs), a small fraction of non-solubilized liposomes remained. Interestingly, if applying the same polymer/lipid ratio for all three polymers, DIBMALPs clearly exhibit larger hydrodynamic diameters compared with SMALPs and SMA-SBLPs, which is in accordance with literature reports [6]. In protein research, DIBMALPs with increased hydrodynamic diameter may be useful in solubilizing large protein complexes. TEM observations support the DLS-derived findings. The presence of nanodiscs in each measured sample was confirmed and, in addition, the diameters of the detected nanodiscs correspond in their magnitude to the hydrodynamic diameters determined by DLS (see Fig. S1).

3.2. Temperature-dependent measurements of lipid properties in nanodiscs

Temperature-dependent CW EPR spectroscopic (Fig. 1) and differential scanning calorimetric measurements (DSC, Fig. 2, top) of all lipid samples were performed as described above, and we first discuss the DSC data. The DSC trace of the DMPC liposomes was similar to that reported in the literature [26]. While all three polymers had a strong effect on the DSC baseline, no thermotropic transitions as reflected in DSC peaks were observed for polymer-only samples, that is, in the absence of lipid (see Fig. S3). From the results shown in Fig. 2A and B (top), it can be concluded that the lipid main transition broadens when polymer is added, as expected from the resulting decrease in the size of the cooperative unit [6]. In addition, it is evident that all three polymers had an effect on the main transition temperature T_m of DMPC: T_m was decreased in SMALPs and DIBMALPs, whereas SMA-SB led to a slight increase in T_m .

3.3. EPR-spectroscopic results

The thermodynamic observations on the phase behavior of DMPC-based model membrane systems was complemented by a nanoscopic view gathered through CW EPR spectroscopy. To this end, we focused on the two spin-labeled lipids 16DSPC and 5DSPC, which allow characterizing the membrane center in the acyl chain region and the region close to the polar headgroup, respectively [22,27–29]. Note, that the spectra of all systems containing 5DSPC showed increased baseline noise, that is decreased signal intensity (compare Fig. 1 and Figs. S4 and S5), due to increased immobilization of the doxyl group corresponding to its position within the membrane when compared to 16DSPC spectra. Based on the position of the doxyl-unit along the fatty acid chain, temperature-dependent changes in the LUVs as well as nanodiscs were found through different simulation parameters (see Fig. 1 and Figs. S4 and S5).

The line shapes of the respective CW EPR spectra reflect the dynamics of the spin label. Three equally spaced sharp lines of similar intensity are associated with an unrestricted reorientational motion of the nitroxide. Upon increasing the spatial restriction on the mobility of the doxyl unit, the similarity of these three lines vanishes, while the apparent hyperfine splitting $a_{\text{iso,app}}$ increases (further described in the Discussion section and SI), and the line width of the recorded spectral features rises. The CW EPR spectra become more anisotropic with (i) decreasing temperature for LUVs as well as nanodiscs and (ii) from the

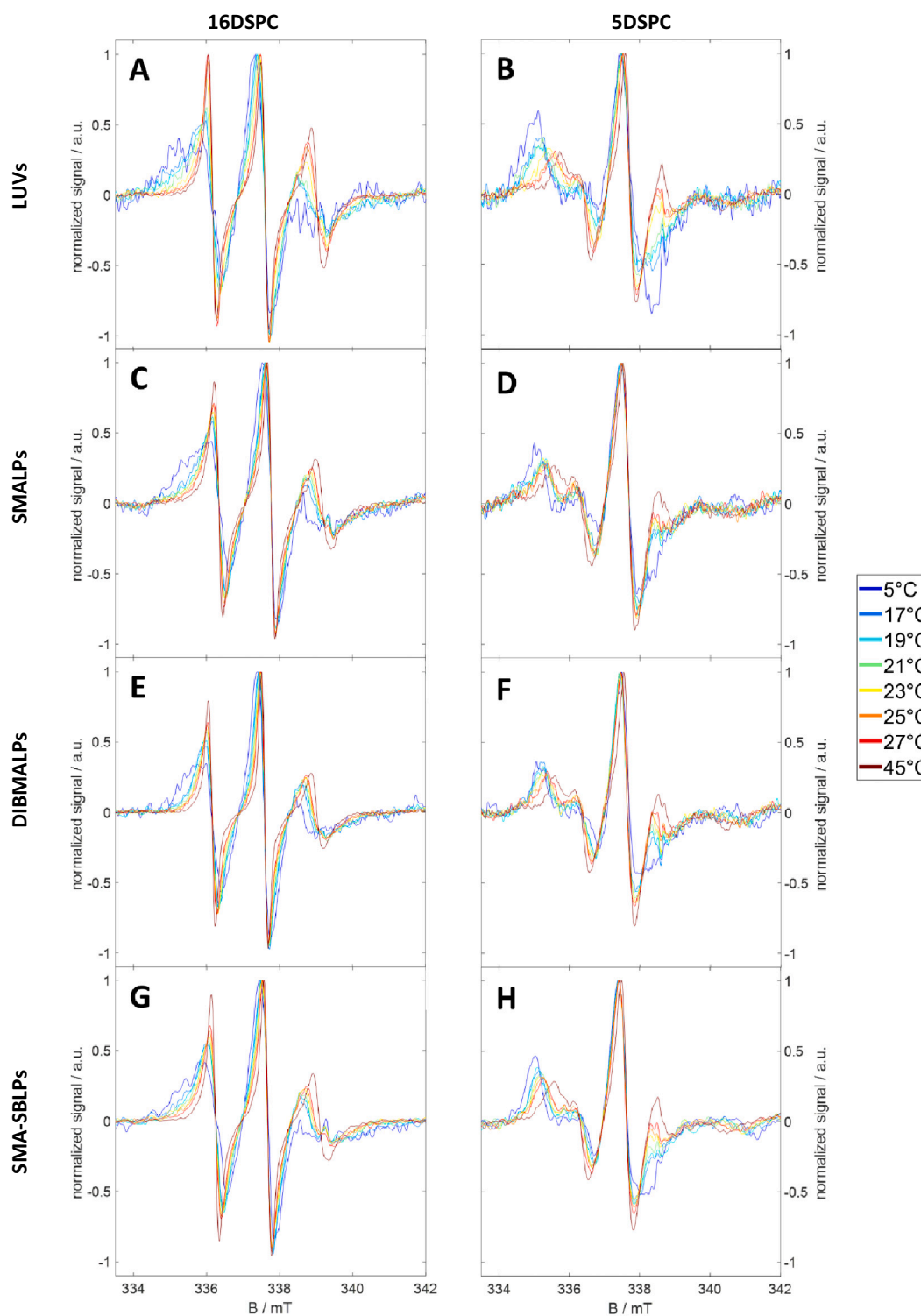


Fig. 1. Temperature-dependent CW EPR spectra of 16DSPC (left column) and 5DSPC (right column) incorporated in DMPC LUVs or several polymer-encapsulated nanodiscs; (A/B) LUVs; (C/D) SMALPs; (E/F) DIBMALPs; (G/H) SMA-SBLPs. Here, all spectra are normalized to their maximal intensity (for spectra without normalization see Figs. S4/S5).

position of the doxyl label along the acyl chain: 5DSPC spectra are more anisotropic than 16DSPC spectra. The doxyl unit of 16DSPC is positioned at the end of the acyl chains as compared with 5DSPC that is close to the carbonyl region in the bilayer. Hence, 16DSPC shows higher reorientational mobility and, therefore, more isotropic spectra in all tested DMPC model membrane systems. Note that the CW EPR spectra of LUVs feature more isotropic peaks than those of the three nanodisc

systems [18–21]. A superficial, visual comparison of SMALPs, DIBMALPs, and SMA-SBLPs seems to indicate that the differences in the line shapes of the spin labels are insignificant.

Therefore, we performed spectral simulations using the model of anisotropic Brownian motion with axial symmetry (see SI for further information). Two important parameters that derive from this approach are (i) the rotational correlation time τ_c and (ii) the segmental order

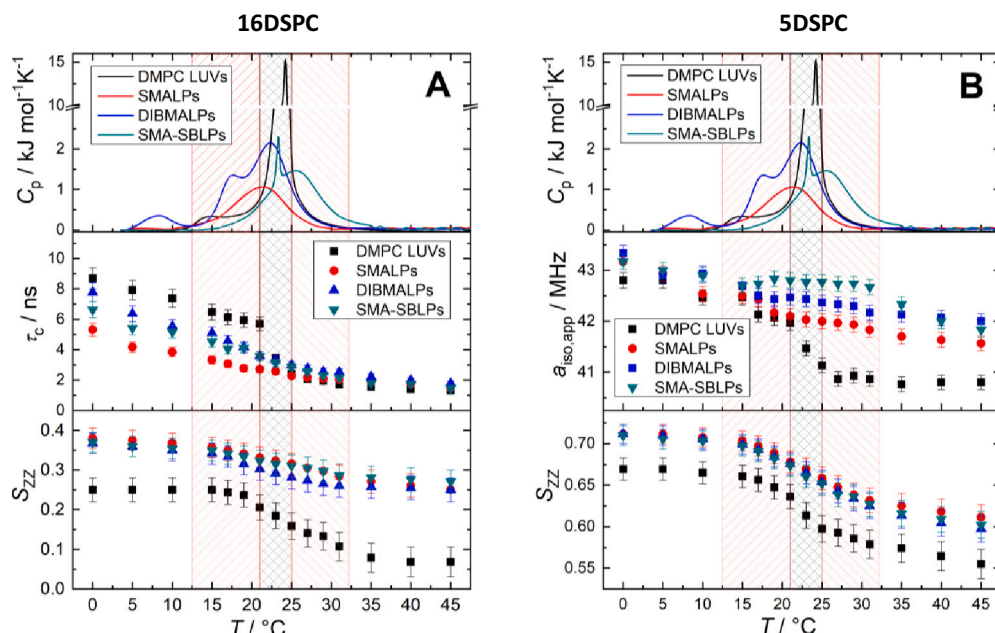


Fig. 2. Comparison of the DSC thermograms of DMPC LUVs, SMALPs, DIBMALPs, and SMA-SBLPs with best-fit simulation parameters extracted from CW EPR measurements using (A) 16DSPC and (B) 5DSPC. Shown are the temperature dependencies of the rotational correlation time τ_c , the mean apparent isotropic hyperfine coupling value $a_{\text{iso,app}}$, and the nitroxide order parameter S_{zz} .

parameter S_{zz} for the doxyl unit. The respective values for both parameters at temperatures below (15 °C), around (23 °C), and above (35 °C) the main phase transition temperature T_m of DMPC are summarized in Tables 1 and 2.

The rotational correlation time τ_c is derived from the diffusion tensor elements $D_{\parallel}$ (motion around the unique axis of the NO-group) and $D_{\perp}$ (perpendicular to unique axis) as $\tau_c = \frac{1}{6\sqrt{D_{\parallel}^2 + D_{\perp}^2}}$ and is a simplified measure of the rotational mobility of the doxyl unit. As described above, changes in the spectral line shape reveal fastest motion for 16DSPC inside LUVs. The τ_c -values for the three nanodisc system are similar to but slightly higher than for LUVs above T_m , indicating a more restricted mobility of the nitroxide. The segmental order parameter S_{zz} correlates with the semi-cone angle β via $S_{zz} = \frac{1}{2}(3\cos^2\beta - 1)$ [22]. The semi-cone angle confines the wobbling motion of the respective observable segment based on the position of the doxyl-unit along the acyl chain of the lipid. A rigid crystal structure of the membrane would be described by the maximum value of $S_{zz} = 1$, whereas a state of maximum disorder would be characterized by its lowest value of $S_{zz} = 0$ [21]. The closer the doxyl unit is situated towards the headgroup region of the lipid bilayer, the larger the order parameter. When comparing LUVs and nanodiscs, SMALPs, DIBMALPs, and SMA-SBLPs yielded a higher order parameter than polymer-free liposomes. This effect was more pronounced for the 16DSPC spin label probing the center of the lipid bilayer than for the 5DSPC spin label near the carbonyl region.

Table 1

CW EPR simulation results of 5DSPC spectra in DMPC LUVs and nanodiscs.

5DSPC								
$T/^\circ\text{C}$	LUVs		SMALPs		DIBMALPs		SMA-SBLPs	
	S_{zz}	τ_c/ns	S_{zz}	τ_c/ns	S_{zz}	τ_c/ns	S_{zz}	τ_c/ns
15	0.66	27.7	0.70	21.3	0.70	27.4	0.70	26.6
23	0.61	9.7	0.67	15.1	0.67	16.2	0.66	16.2
35	0.57	5.9	0.63	8.6	0.61	8.3	0.62	7.9

Table 2

CW EPR simulation results of 16DSPC spectra in DMPC LUVs and nanodiscs.

16DSPC								
$T/^\circ\text{C}$	LUVs		SMALPs		DIBMALPs		SMA-SBLPs	
	S_{zz}	τ_c/ns	S_{zz}	τ_c/ns	S_{zz}	τ_c/ns	S_{zz}	τ_c/ns
15	0.25	6.5	0.36	3.3	0.34	5.1	0.35	4.5
23	0.18	3.4	0.32	2.6	0.29	3.3	0.32	3.1
35	0.07	1.6	0.27	1.9	0.26	2.2	0.28	1.8

4. Discussion

As shown in the results, we are able to correlate the temperature-dependent lipid characteristics detected by CW EPR with thermodynamic information obtained by DSC measurements. This enables us to get insight into the fundamentals of polymer/lipid interactions in nanodiscs which is much needed in this field of research. The successful preparation of DMPC nanodiscs with all three polymers is verified by DLS and TEM. In addition, DSC reveals that in all samples the lipid properties change as expected: (i) the main transition of DMPC broadens because of a decrease in the size of the cooperative unit reflecting a smaller particle size, and (ii) a small effect on T_m of DMPC is observed for all polymers. At the polymer/lipid ratio studied here, no drastic decrease in T_m was observed, as is the case for SMALPs made from the more hydrophobic copolymer SMA(3:1) [6]. In case of SMA-SB, a very small fraction of remaining liposomes was detected in the DSC traces as a sharp peak on top of the broad main transition, that, however, were not observed in DLS measurements (see Fig. 2A and B, top).

On the basis of the CW EPR results, a direct comparison of 16DSPC and 5DSPC for the same model membrane system yields a higher reorientational mobility for the doxyl unit placed at the end of the acyl chain (16DSPC), as highlighted in Scheme 1, leading to more isotropic spectra corresponding to decreased rotational correlation times τ_c (compare Fig. 2A and Fig. S6B). Note that the temperature range across which τ_c changes correlates with the broadness of the respective main transition peak determined by DSC. All three nanodisc systems exhibit a decreasing rotational mobility of both spin probes above T_m , as

concluded from both τ_c and S_{zz} . Moreover, in a previous study of Stepien et al. focusing on nanodiscs encircled by membrane scaffold protein (MSP) [22], a more anisotropic motion of the doxyl unit was found through the diffusion tilt angle β in S_{zz} (discussed below). This trend was rationalized by the increased pressure exerted by the protein belt on the encircled lipid-bilayer patch. A similar effect found for the polymers studied here is depicted in Fig. 3 [18–21]. For spin-labeled lipids, β plays a crucial role as it significantly influences the shape of the CW EPR spectra [25] as well as the proportions for the diffusion tensor elements $D_{||}$ and $D_{\perp}$. 16DSPC possesses a smaller diffusion tilt angle in all three nanodiscs, which correlates with a more anisotropic motion of the respective doxyl unit.

Another feature already observed with MSP nanodiscs [22] is the change in the polarity profile, which can be characterized with the hyperfine coupling tensor A [30]. Its diagonal values are further used to calculate the apparent isotropic hyperfine coupling value $a_{iso,app}$ (as described in the SI) to analyze the hydrophobicity in the local environment of the doxyl unit throughout the complete temperature series. Note that especially the measurements below T_m do not represent isotropic CW EPR spectra, emphasizing the “apparent” character of the a_{iso} values. In all DMPC nanodiscs, compared with LUVs, the water accessibility to the polar headgroup is significantly increased (schematically shown in Fig. 3), reflected in a higher hyperfine coupling value in the liquid-crystalline phase (Fig. 2B), whereas a hydrophobic barrier is formed in the center of the bilayer (see Fig. S6A) below T_m . Moreover, this water accessibility varies between the three different polymers SMA, DIBMA, and SMA-SB, as reflected in different interaction patterns between them and DMPC. This is particularly obvious in the case of SMA, which, as already shown in our previous study with small nitroxide radicals as guest molecules [13], induces a significant drop in the isotropic g -value for 16DSPC (see Fig. S7A). Note that the observation of a hydrophobic barrier in the center of MSP-based nanodiscs cannot be applied in general to all polymer-encapsulated systems as shown by the behavior of $a_{iso,app}$ for 16DSPC (see Fig. S6A), again indicating that the type of polymer affects the polarity profile of the membrane itself.

For n DSPC spin-labels (with $n = 5, 16$ in our study), S_{zz} reports only on the respective segment of the hydrocarbon chain to which the nitroxide fragment is attached. Thus, it is a segmental order parameter and does not reflect the order of the whole chain. The closer the doxyl unit is located to the polar headgroup of the lipid, the more tightly

packed are their respective segments in the fatty acid chains (see Scheme 1). The decrease of S_{zz} with increasing temperature correlates with the phase behavior determined via DSC independent from the respective model membrane system. Note that all tested nanodisc systems lead to an increase in the order parameter compared with DMPC liposomes. This effect is least pronounced for DIBMALPs (but still of the same magnitude as both SMALPs and SMA-SBLPs) [20], which form larger nanodiscs and, consequently, contain a lower percentage of lipid molecules that are in vicinity to the polymer rim. Moreover, DIBMA displays weaker interactions with the attached spin probe, thus leading to a reduced change in S_{zz} [21].

5. Conclusions

In this work, we analyzed CW EPR spectra of 16DSPC and 5DSPC incorporated in DMPC nanodiscs and compared them to both spin-labeled lipids in liposomes. We found that:

- all polymers induced broadening of the DMPC main transition while maintaining a similar T_m ,
- with all polymers, the water accessibility of the near-headgroup region and the center of the membrane changed,
- the segmental order parameter was increased in all studied nanodisc systems compared with LUVs, and
- S_{zz} of DMPC in DIBMALPs appeared to be slightly less affected than with both other polymers probably due to DIBMA not bearing phenyl groups.

All of these observations are schematically summarized in Fig. 3. They indicate that the polymers exhibit different influences on the polar and apolar lipid regions, which should be considered when preparing polymer-solubilized lipids for protein studies or other in vitro investigations involving lipidic model membranes. CW EPR has long been known to be a valuable method to obtain insights into the ordering, rotational mobility, and water accessibility of lipids in large vesicles and we here show that it can even help understand slight differences in the local nanodisc structure induced by varying the applied polymer for encapsulation. While DSC measurements indicate a rather small macroscopic impact of the polymers on the lipids, several effects exerted by the different polymers on the level of the lipid molecules were

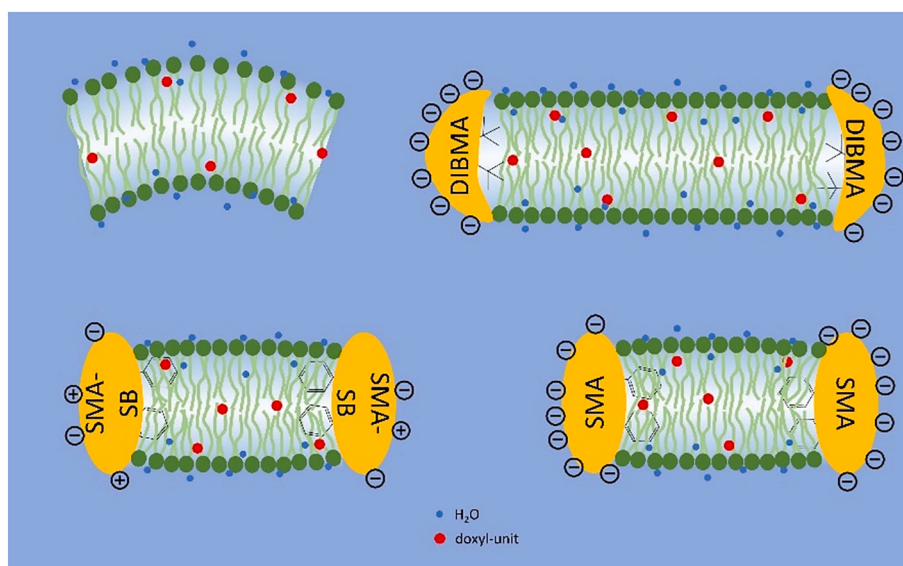


Fig. 3. Schematic comparison of the local structures in DMPC liposomes (upper left-hand side) and the three nanodisc systems SMALPs, DIBMALPs, and SMA-SBLPs. The location of the doxyl units is highlighted as red dots as well as the respective side groups of the polymer chain that reach inside the lipid bilayer system. Differences in water penetration of all bilayer systems are indicated by exemplary water molecules (blue dots).

observed with CW EPR spectroscopy, which allows characterization of heterogeneity in lipid mobility and local structuring.

Author contributions

M.H., J.E., F.S., C.V., S.K., and D.H. conceived and planned research; M.H. and M.D. prepared samples; M.H., J.E., and F.S. performed experiments; M.H., J.E., F.S., and D.H. analyzed data; J.E. and F.S. carried out spectral simulations; M.H., J.E., F.S., and D.H. wrote the publication.

Declaration of competing interest

The authors declare no competing financial interest.

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Appendix A. Supplementary data

The Supporting Information is available online. (Nanodisc characterization with DLS/TEM, DSC of pure polymers, CW EPR simulation routine, comparison of simulated and measured spectra, further simulation results). Supplementary data to this article can be found online at doi:<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bbmem.2021.183681>.

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