Complex fluids with mobile charge-regulating macro-ions

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Abstract – We generalize the concept of charge regulation of ionic solutions, and apply it to complex fluids with mobile macro-ions having internal non-electrostatic degrees of freedom. The suggested framework provides a convenient tool for investigating systems where mobile macro-ions can self-regulate their charge (e.g., proteins). We show that even within a simplified charge-regulation model, the charge dissociation equilibrium results in different and notable properties. Consequences of the charge regulation include a positional dependence of the effective charge of the macro-ions, a non-monotonic dependence of the effective Debye screening length on the concentration of the monovalent salt, a modification of the electric double-layer structure, and buffering by the macro-ions of the background electrolyte.

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Introduction. – Charge regulation (CR) is a mechanism introduced in the 1970s [1] to explain charged colloidal systems, and is related to association/dissociation of mobile ions to/from macromolecular surfaces modelled as external bounding surfaces. CR leads to a rather complex self-consistent relation between the electrostatic surface-potential and surface-charge density. This relation depends on the salt concentration, pH, system geometry and other details of the association/dissociation process [2–5]. For example, we have recently shown [4] that the CR boundary condition is inherently a separate boundary condition as compared with the constant potential and constant charge ones. It yields a disjoining pressure between two charge surfaces with a unique scaling, which does not reduce to the constant charge or constant potential cases.

In particular, it leads to different scaling behavior of the osmotic pressure. The CR can be modelled either by the chemical association/dissociation equilibrium of surface binding sites (law of mass action) [6–9], or equivalently, via a surface free-energy approach [10–16].

The CR process is widely recognized to be an essential process influencing the stability of electrostatic double layers, inter-surface electrostatic forces [17,18], and the dissociation of amino acids and related protein-protein interactions [19–21]. In addition, the CR affects the stability of proteinaceous viral shells [22], adsorption of polyelectrolyte and the behavior of polyelectrolyte brushes [23–27], as well as the interactions between charged membranes [28–30].

In this letter, we focus on the interplay between charge regulation of mobile macro-ions and the corresponding screening properties in a bathing solution of monovalent salt, see fig. 1. This differs from the standard framework of CR processes, where the dissociable moieties are confined to fixed bounding macromolecular surfaces, while the intervening ionic solution is assumed to be fully dissociated. Attempts in this direction were only made so far within the cell model approximation [31,32], but these do not fully capture the collective effects of the macro-ions.

Our formulation allows a straightforward generalization of the conceptual framework, as applicable to complex fluids composed of annealed colloidal particles dispersed in electrolyte solutions. The new framework broadly shows anomalous screening, significantly modifies the double-layer structure and can exhibit buffering, i.e., the macro-ion charge adjusts in such a way that the behavior of the system becomes independent of the salt concentration. Among others, our results can have important consequences on the structure and function of nano-particles.
or proteins in enzyme nano-reactors in situations when their charge groups are dissociable.

**Model.**—Consider an ionic aqueous solution composed of a 1:1 monovalent salt with bulk concentration $n_b$ and mobile, originally neutral, CR macro-ions of bulk concentration $p_b$. One can consider several charging models of the macro-ions. These models describe a CR process that is governed by an additional free-energy contribution, taking into account the internal degrees of freedom of the macro-ion. Once the macro-ions are immersed in the solution they may adsorb or release small ions, thus changing the amount of “free” ions in the solution.

On a mean-field level, the grand-canonical free energy can be written as a sum of the electrostatic energy of the three ionic species in solution (monovalent cations/anions and macro-ions) and their entropy of mixing [5] assuming a dilute solution,

$$F = \int_V d^3r \left( -\frac{e^2}{8\pi} \nabla^2 \psi - \sum_{i=\pm} e_i n_i \psi + p g(\phi, \psi) \right) + k_B T \sum_{i=\pm} \left[ n_i \ln \left( n_i e^{a_i^3} \right) - n_i \right] - \sum_{i=\pm} \mu_i n_i$$

$$+ k_B T \left[ p \ln \left( p a_p^3 \right) - p \right] - \mu_p p, \quad (1)$$

where $\epsilon$ is the solution dielectric constant, $k_B T$ is the thermal energy, $\psi(r)$, $n_{\pm}(r)$ and $p(r)$ are, respectively, the local mean-field electrostatic potential, and the number concentration (per unit volume) of the three charge species. The monovalent cations and anions are characterized by their charge $e_{\pm} = \pm e$ ($e$ is the unit electron charge), size $a$ and chemical potential $\mu_{\pm}$. The subscript $p$ stands for the macro-ion degrees of freedom, so that the macro-ion size (radius) is $a_p$ and their chemical potential is $\mu_p$. For simplicity, we set $a_p = a$, where $a$ is the single microscopic length-scale entering the model.

The only non-standard term in eq. (1), extending in a significant way previous approaches, is the $pg(\phi, \psi)$ term. It depends explicitly on the free energy of a single macro-ion, $g(\phi, \psi)$, accounting for its internal degrees of freedom and evaluated at position $r$ of the macro-ion.

This free-energy approach describes the collective, average CR response of the macro-ions. Therefore, it depends also on their local spatially dependent concentration.

In this sense, our collective description of the CR macro-ions differs significantly from other approaches based on the cell model approximation [31,32], as these latter approaches do not fully capture the collective effect of the macro-ions.

In our CR model as depicted in fig. 1, each macro-ion has a fixed number, $M_p$, of charge groups, contributing a fixed negative charge $-eM_p$. In addition, there are $N_p$ sites that can be either dissociated (neutral) or associated (positively charged by adsorbing a positive monovalent ion from the solution). In its initial state, before the macro-ion is immersed in the solution, $M_p$ of its CR sites are filled with positive ions. After the macro-ion is inserted in the solution, its effective charge on the $N_p$ sites depends on the annealed dissociation fraction $0 \leq \phi \leq 1$, yielding a positive charge $eN_p\phi$. Hence, the total charge on the macro-ion, $e_p$, is given by $e_p \equiv e(N_p\phi - M_p)$.

Using the above model for the annealed charges on the macro-ions, the internal free energy of the CR macro-ions, $g$, corresponds to the Langmuir-Davies isotherm and can be written as

$$g(\phi, \psi) = e_p \psi - (\alpha + \mu_+) N_p \phi$$

$$+ k_B T N_p \left( \phi \ln \phi + (1 - \phi) \ln(1 - \phi) \right). \quad (2)$$

The above introduced $\alpha$ parameter can be regarded as the chemical potential change for the dissociation process

$$A + B^+ \rightleftharpoons AB^+, \quad (3)$$

where $AB^+$ is the dissociable moiety and $B^+$ is the dissociated monovalent cation (see fig. 1)

$^1$This CR model is nothing but two uncorrelated CR processes, $A_1 + B_1^+ \rightleftharpoons A_1 B_1^+$ and $A_2 + B_2^+ \rightleftharpoons A_2 B_2^+$, with very strong anion adsorption (see eq. (19) of ref. [5]).
We further assume that \( N_p = 2M_p \), implying that the charge on the macro-ion varies symmetrically around zero charge, \( e_p = e\varepsilon_p(2\phi - 1) \), with \(-e\varepsilon_p \leq e_p \leq e\varepsilon_p \) and \( z_p = M_p = N_p/2 \) being the maximal valency. This choice of a symmetric charge distribution on the colloid particle is chosen for convenience, but can be easily extended to models with different numbers of dissociation sites and/or fixed charges [12].

Taking the variation of the free energy, eq. (1), with respect to the densities, \( n_\pm \) and \( p \), we obtain the corresponding Euler-Lagrange (EL) equations describing the thermodynamic equilibrium

\[
\pm e\psi + k_BT\ln(n_\pm a^3) - \mu_\pm = 0,
\]

\[
g(\phi, \psi) + k_BT\ln(p a^3) - \mu_p = 0,
\]

while the variation with respect to \( \phi \) yields an EL equation in the form

\[
k_BT\ln \left( \frac{\phi}{1 - \phi} \right) + e\psi - \alpha - \mu_+ = 0,
\]

which is the standard Langmuir-Davies isotherm for the dissociation degree \( \phi \). Finally, the EL equation for \( \psi \) results in a modified Poisson-Boltzmann (PB) equation of the form

\[
-\frac{e}{4\pi} \nabla^2 \psi = e(n_+ - n_-) + p \frac{\partial g(\phi, \psi)}{\partial \psi}
\]

\[
= e \left( n_b^+ e^{-\beta e\psi} - n_b^- e^{\beta e\psi} \right) - z_p p_b e^{\beta_+ e\psi} \left[ \frac{1 + e^{-2\Lambda(\psi)}}{1 + e^{-2\Lambda(0)}} \right]^{z_p} \tanh \Lambda(\psi),
\]

where \( \beta = 1/(k_BT) \) and \( \Lambda(\psi) \equiv \beta(e\psi - (\mu_+ + \alpha))/2 \). The right-hand side of the above equation is equal to the total charge density, \( \rho(\psi) \), and the second equality is obtained by using eqs. (3) and (4). We have also defined the bulk densities of the cations/anions and macro-ions as \( n_b^\pm \equiv \exp(\beta\mu_\pm)/a^3 \) and \( p_b \equiv \exp(\beta(\mu_p - g(\psi = 0)))/a^3 \), respectively. We remark that electroneutrality is enforced by requiring that the integral over all charges (mobile and fixed) is zero.

In the general case represented by eq. (5), the charge of the macro-ion, \( e_p \), can be written as

\[
e_p(r) = \frac{\partial g(\phi, \psi)}{\partial \psi},
\]

where the charge \( e_p \) depends explicitly on \( \phi \) and \( \psi \) and implicitly on the position \( r \). This charge can either be negative or positive, varying in the range \(-e\varepsilon_p \leq e_p \leq e\varepsilon_p \). We note that eq. (5) reduces to the standard PB equation in the limit where the free energy \( g \) has only a purely electrostatic origin, which depends on \( \psi \) but is independent of \( \phi \). This is written as \( g(\psi) = e_p \psi \), where \( e_p = e\varepsilon_p \) is the effective macro-ion charge and \( z_p \) is its valency. Note that the charge density depends only on the product \( e_p p_b \).

The total charge density, \( \rho \), in the right-hand side of eq. (5) is related to the pressure through the first integral of the modified PB equation, eq. (5), and can be cast as (see ref. [33] for further details)

\[
\rho(\psi) = -\frac{\partial P_0(\psi)}{\partial \psi},
\]

Here, \( P_0(\psi) \) is the MF entropic contribution to the pressure (van 't Hoff ideal pressure) of all mobile species in the solution, given by \( P_0(\psi) = k_BT[n_+(\psi) + n_-(\psi) + p(\psi)] \), or explicitly as

\[
P_0(\psi) = k_BT n_b \left[ q e^{-\beta_+ e\psi} + e^{\beta_+ e\psi} + p_b \left( \frac{1 + e^{-2\Lambda(\psi)}}{1 + e^{-2\Lambda(0)}} \right) e^{\beta_+ e\psi} \right],
\]

with \( q \equiv n_b^-/n_b \) defined as the charging parameter. For systems with a planar symmetry, the pressure can be written [5,33,34] as the sum of the Maxwell stress and \( P_0 \),

\[
P = -\frac{e}{8\pi} \psi^2(z) + P_0(z).
\]

Charge regulation and screening. – In the bulk \( \psi = 0 \) with \( \Lambda_b = \Lambda(\psi = 0) \), and the electroneutrality condition is written in the form

\[
e \left( n_b^+ - n_b^- \right) + p_b \left. \frac{\partial g(\phi, \psi)}{\partial \psi} \right|_{\psi = 0, \phi = \phi_b} = 0.
\]

The bulk number concentration of macro-ions is \( p_b \) and that of the anions is defined to be \( n_b^- = n_b \). The number concentration of the cations, \( n_b^+ \), is obtained by solving the electroneutrality condition of eq. (9). It is instructive to consider two sub-cases: i) \( n_b^- \geq n_b \) and, ii) \( n_b^- < n_b \). The former (latter) corresponds for macro-ions that are positively (negatively) charged in the bulk, and the number concentration of cations (anions) comes from two sources: an \( n_b \) (\( n_b^+ \)) amount coming from the monovalent salt, and a contribution \( n_b^- - n_b > 0 \) (\( n_b - n_b^+ > 0 \)) originating from the dissociation process of the macro-ions.

Using the charge density from eq. (7) for \( \psi = 0 \) and the charging parameter, the electroneutrality condition leads directly to a quadratic equation for \( q \). Its solution yields

\[
q(\zeta, \gamma) = \frac{1}{2} \left( 1 - \zeta - \gamma^{-1} \right) + \sqrt{\left( 1 - \zeta - \gamma^{-1} \right)^2 + 4(1 + \zeta)\gamma^{-1}}.
\]

with two new parameters defined as \( \zeta \equiv z_p p_b/n_b \) and \( \gamma \equiv n_b a^2 e^{\beta_0} \). In fig. 2 we present the dependence of \( q \).
on \((\zeta, \gamma)\). This parametrization corresponds to setting the ratio \(n_b/p_b\) fixed, while varying the monovalent salt concentration, \(n_b\). Note that both concentrations, \(n_b\) and \(p_b\), get rescaled by the Boltzmann factor of the dissociation parameter, \(\alpha\). In most physical systems the macro-ions concentration is a few orders of magnitude smaller than the electrolyte concentration, and qualitatively \(\zeta\) ranges between 0.01 and 10, while \(\gamma\) has a much wider range that roughly varies between 0.001 and 1000.

For the realistic case of \(\zeta \ll 1, \gamma^{-1}\), the charging parameter is

\[
q(\zeta, \gamma) \simeq 1 + \frac{1 - \gamma}{1 + \gamma} \zeta. \tag{11}
\]

The vanishing concentration of the macro-ions is obtained when \(q = 1\), and corresponds to salt-only bulk without any macro-ions, \(p_b = 0\). In the other limit of large macro-ion concentration, the system shows a buffering capacity, because the rescaled cation concentration tends to a constant for \(\zeta \gg 1, \gamma^{-1}\)

\[
\gamma q(\zeta, \gamma) \longrightarrow 1 + \frac{2}{\zeta} (1 - \gamma^{-1}). \tag{12}
\]

To the lowest orders, it is independent of the concentration of the ionic species.

For large salt concentrations, \(\gamma \gg 1\) and \(\gamma \gg \zeta\), the macro-ions function as a buffer. For \(\zeta < 1\), the charging parameter is linear in \(\zeta\). Namely, \(q = 1 - \zeta\). However, for \(\zeta \geq 1\), the scaling is \(q \sim \gamma^{-1}\). The buffering action of the macro-ions results in negligible values of \(q\), i.e., almost all the cations are adsorbed onto the macro-ions as \(\zeta \geq 1\), irrespective of the exact value of the high salt concentration, see fig. 2. In the opposite limit of \(\gamma \ll 1\), the lowest-order dependence assumes the form

\[
q(\zeta, \gamma) \longrightarrow (1 + \zeta). \tag{13}
\]

Different amounts of monovalent salt can effectively charge the macro-ion with either sign of the charge, exhibiting charging curves that show a pronounced asymmetry with respect to the uncharged state. The effective charge of the macro-ions in the bulk, \(e_p = \partial f/\partial \psi|_{\psi=0}\), trails the functional dependence of the charging parameter, but shows (inset fig. 2(a)) only a marginal dependence on \(\zeta\) as \(\gamma\) is varied. In the opposite case, a substantial variation in \(e_p\) is seen (inset fig. 2(b)) as a function of \(\zeta\), while \(\gamma\) is held fixed.

The charging equilibrium of the macro-ions can modify the Debye screening length of the electrolyte solution. Expanding the charge density \(\rho(\psi)\) of eq. (7) to linear order in the electrostatic potential \(\psi\), and taking into account the electroneutrality condition in the bulk where \(\psi_b = 0\), yields a modified Debye-Hückel equation with

\[
\lambda_{\text{eff}}^{-2} = -\frac{4\pi}{\varepsilon} \left\{ \frac{\partial \rho(\psi)}{\partial \psi} \right\}_{\psi=0} = \frac{1}{2} \lambda_D^{-2} \left[ 1 + q + \frac{(1-q)^2}{\zeta} \left( \frac{z_p}{2} \frac{1}{\gamma} \right) \right], \tag{14}
\]

where \(\lambda_{\text{eff}}\) is the effective Debye screening length, \(\lambda_D = (8\pi \ell_B n_0)^{-1/2}\) is the standard Debye screening length for a monovalent salt, \(\ell_B = \beta e^2/\varepsilon\) is the Bjerrum length, and \(q = q(\zeta, \gamma)\) was introduced in eq. (10). Apart from the parameters that define \(q\), the effective screening length depends also on \(z_p\), the macro-ion maximum valency that in physical situations may vary between 1 and 100. Clearly, as the bulk concentration \(p_b\) of the macro-ions vanishes \((q \to 1\) for \(\zeta \to 0\)), the effective Debye length approaches from below the standard one, \(\lambda_{\text{eff}} \to \lambda_D\). Note that the effective Debye length, which is the natural electrostatic length-scale, gives a limit of validity for the theory,
of γ screening length of the salt diverges, \( \pi \ell \) \( \gamma \) of the macro-ions, for different values of \( \gamma \) (defined as the ratio between macro-ion and salt concentrations). The effective screening length \( \lambda \) increases solely due to the CR mechanism of the macro-ions. Notably, the macro-ions enhance the screening of \( \gamma \), while the full lines correspond to the pure salt case with \( \pi \ell \). For \( \gamma = 1 \), the maximal macro-ion valency is set to \( \zeta = z_p \), and then decays towards the standard Debye length, \( \lambda_D \).

The effective Debye length \( \lambda_{eff} \) is always below \( \lambda_D \), resulting in a more pronounced screening.

\[
\lambda_{eff} \sim (8\pi\ell a^{-3}e^{-3a})^{-1/2}, \quad \text{as a function of } \gamma \text{.}
\]

\( a \) < \( \lambda_{eff} \), because \( \lambda_{eff} \) is a bulk averaged quantity that cannot be smaller than the microscopic length-scale, \( a \).

We note that for \( \gamma \rightarrow 0 \), where the standard Debye screening length of the salt diverges, \( \lambda_D \sim n_b^{1/2} \), the effective screening length \( \lambda_{eff} \), on the other hand, converges to a finite value that depends on the rescaled concentration of the macro-ions, \( \gamma \zeta = z_p a B \), is equivalent to screening for non-symmetric 1:1 electrolytes. Notably, the macro-ions enhance the screening effect, leading to a screening macro-ion length, \( \lambda_{eff} \), that is always below the corresponding Debye length, \( \lambda_D \), as is shown in fig. 3.

Charge regulation and the structure of the electric double layer. – While the screening length quantifies the mobile charge distribution far from external charge sources, the vicinal partitioning of the ions needs to be calculated from the full PB equation, eq. (5). As a typical example, we assume a charged planar wall located at \( z = 0 \), that carries a fixed surface-charge density \( \sigma > 0 \), so that all the quantities depend only on the normal coordinate \( z \) (see fig. 1).

The first integral of the extended PB equation, eq. (5) yields the Grahame equation [5,34], with the surface potential \( \psi(z=0) = \psi_s \), and its derivative \( \beta \psi' |_{z=0} = -2/\ell_{GC} \), where \( \ell_{GC} = e/(2\pi\ell a |\pi|) \) is the Gouy-Chapman length, and \( \ell_B = \beta e^2/\epsilon \) has been defined above as the Bjerrum length. Then, an explicit solution of the PB equation is obtained by performing a second integration, yielding the relation, \( z = z(\psi) \),

\[
z = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{8\pi}} \int_{\psi_s}^{\psi(z)} \frac{d\psi}{\sqrt{P_0(\psi) - P_0(\psi=0)}},
\]
dissociable macro-ions. For charge is partitioned between the monovalent salt and the external fixed surface. This illustrates how the screening of external fixed surface charge is actually screened by the dissociated salt ions. Near the surface but beyond the vicinal region of thickness larger than the macro-ion size, the double layer is progressively governed by the local dissociation equilibrium of the macro-ions. At increasingly larger distances from the charged surface, the mean potential is small enough so that the linearization of the PB equation is permissible. Then, the mobile charge distribution is characterized by the effective screening length, \( \lambda_{\text{eff}} \), as discussed above. Hence, the screening of external fixed charges in the presence of dissociable macro-ions is an adjustable variable, in contrast to the standard PB model. This screening depends both on the monovalent salt ions of fixed valency as well as on the chargeable macro-ions of a variable valency.

**Fig. 5:** (Color online) (a) The macro-ion effective charge, \( e_p = \partial g / \partial \psi \), in units of \( z_p \), as a function of the rescaled distance \( z / \lambda_D \). (b) The macro-ion number concentration \( p \), as a function of the rescaled distance, \( z / \lambda_D \). The used parameters are: \( \zeta = 2, \Xi = 1 \) (dotted green line), \( \zeta = 2, \Xi = 5 \) (full black line), \( \zeta = 4, \Xi = 1 \) (dashed blue line), and \( \zeta = 4, \Xi = 5 \) (dash-dotted red line), and \( \gamma = 0.5, z_p = 10 \).

where \( P_0 \) is given by eq. (8), and we assumed that the bulk solution corresponds to the vanishing electrostatic potential, \( \psi = 0 \). In terms of rescaled (dimensionless) parameters, the above integral yields \( z / \lambda_D \) as a function of the reduced potential, \( \beta e \psi \), with \( \zeta, \gamma, z_p \) and \( \Xi = \lambda_D / \ell_{\text{GC}} \) as adjustable parameters.

The spatial profiles of the ionic densities, \( cn_+ (z) \), \( -cn_- (z) \) and \( e_p (z) p(z) \) are plotted in fig. 4. These densities illustrate how the screening of external fixed surface charge is partitioned between the monovalent salt and the dissociable macro-ions. For \( \zeta \to 0 \) (no macro-ions), one recovers the standard double-layer description, but as \( \zeta \) increases, the most substantial contribution to the screening of the surface charge is progressively undertaken by the macro-ions. This leads to a much less pronounced spatial variation in the monovalent salt concentration, until most of the surface charge is actually screened by the dissociated cations and the remaining negatively charged macro-ions.

We note that even if the dissociation of the macro-ions in the bulk is not complete, the macro-ions release more cations into the solution when they are in the vicinity of the charged surface. This is clearly seen in fig. 5 from the dependence of the macro-ion effective charge, \( e_p \), on the spatial position. Within the electric double layer, as the macro-ions approach the charged surface, the dissociation fraction will increase (fig. 5(a)) together with an increase in the macro-ion concentration (fig. 5(b)).

The structure of the double layer with dissociable macro-ions only partially depends on the redistribution of the salt ions. Near the surface but beyond the vicinal region of thickness larger than the macro-ion size, the double layer is progressively governed by the local dissociation equilibrium of the macro-ions. At increasingly larger distances from the charged surface, the mean potential is small enough so that the linearization of the PB equation is permissible. Then, the mobile charge distribution is characterized by the effective screening length, \( \lambda_{\text{eff}} \), as discussed above. Hence, the screening of external fixed charges in the presence of dissociable macro-ions is an adjustable variable, in contrast to the standard PB model. This screening depends both on the monovalent salt ions of fixed valency as well as on the chargeable macro-ions of a variable valency.

**Conclusions.** – The properties of charged-regulating macro-ions, as introduced in the present work, are of great relevance to a variety of complex fluids and colloidal solutions, where the macro-ion component contains dissociable moieties. For example, solutions of proteins, with dissociable amino acids, or charged nano-particles with dissociable surface groups, can exhibit features that are not shared by more common ionic solutions, where all ionic species have fixed valencies.

In this letter, we suggest a new framework to treat mobile macro-ions in an electrolyte solution. With the use of an augmented free energy that generalizes the commonly used PB free energy in a simple, although conceptual, manner we were able to obtain quite distinguished features even within the MF approximation. The self-regulation of the macro-ions effective charge changes the charge distribution close to charged macro-molecules, broadly exhibits non-monotonic screening length and may serve as a buffer for the small ions in the solution. This features plays an important role towards a consistent rationalization and prediction of various assembly processes.

Our novel results were obtained using a simplified charge regulation model. We believe that the use of our framework for more elaborated charge regulation processes and other refinements will shed new light on the properties of complex solutions consisting of both CR macro-ions and simple salts. For example, it would be useful to investigate the charge regulation of mobile macro-ions consisting of several separate dissociable sites or even sites that compete for charge association/dissociation reactions. Such processes can exhibit many unexpected features in the charging equilibrium and require further elucidation.

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