Lipid wrapping:

From bio & nano interfaces to disease prediction



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The civil war – macrophages attacking alveolar epithelial cell after the exposure to TiO2 nanotubes...







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Why so much of aggression ?



exposure to TiO2 nanotubes ... In reality, they are loosing lipids due to wrapping and wrapped particle diffusion!



How the wrapping is driven ?



In case of metal-oxides: by binding through amines and phosphates ... Non-standard membrane structures appear ... MD



Is it just lipids that are stolen?



Lots of membrane proteins, but others as well ... Obviously interfering with at least coagulation cascade...



How do they get relocated across the epithelium ?



Wrapping makes epithelium porous. Even some self-assembled wormholes can be seen ... **STED**



What happens at higher doses?



under review in reposited on ADVANCED MATERIALS & bioRxiv

CFM, STED, SEM, HIM

Large bio-nano-composite structures start to form on the surface of epithelial cells.



It seems like a defence mechanism...

surface structures and cell survival following a 2 day incubation with various nanomaterial



XZ CFM, TEM, dark-field scattering microscopy

Different nanomaterials harm epithelial cells differently. Unfortunately, some nanomaterials triggers strong chronic inflammation in vivo.



What are the mode of action?



3D STED, transcriptomics

Nanomaterial is uptaken. Lipid synthesis is triggered. Actin is rearranged. Nanomaterial is excreted.









3D STED, HIM

Nano-bio-composites contain lots of lipids, actin and other proteins...



Time-lapse / 3D STED, transcriptomics

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Nanomaterial cycles between different type of lung cells ...



Can we employ new knowledge to predict diseases?





Simplified model is converted into an assay with measurable rates in vitro



The measured rates are used to model in vivo time courses and to estimate the type of inflammation by positioning the nanomaterial in a sorter cube.



By identifying complex mode of action, *in vitro* probing and time evolution prediction type of inflammation is predicted (at least) for metal-oxide nanomaterial.

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