



Dpto. Bioquímica y Biología Molecular I
Facultad de Biología
Universidad Complutense de Madrid



Group **BIOMIL**

BIOphysics of **M**embranes and
Interfaces (**L**ipid-protein)

<http://www.bbm1.ucm.es/~biomil>

The role of surfactant in lung homeostasis and disease



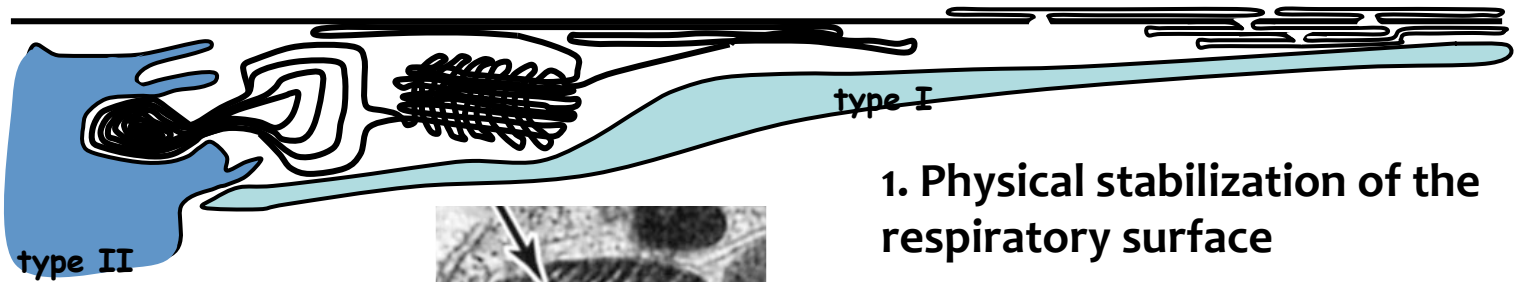
Jesús Pérez-Gil



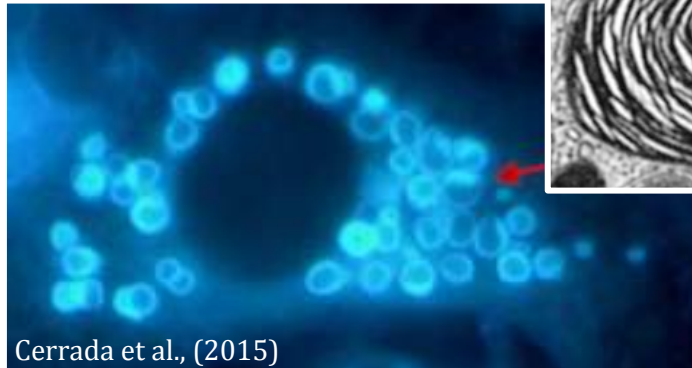
SmartNanoTox

Smart Tools for Gauging Nano Hazards

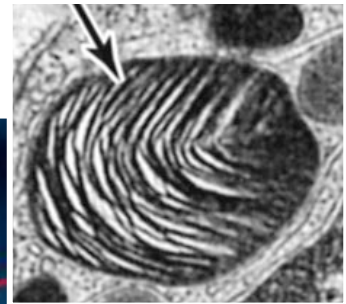
PULMONARY SURFACTANT



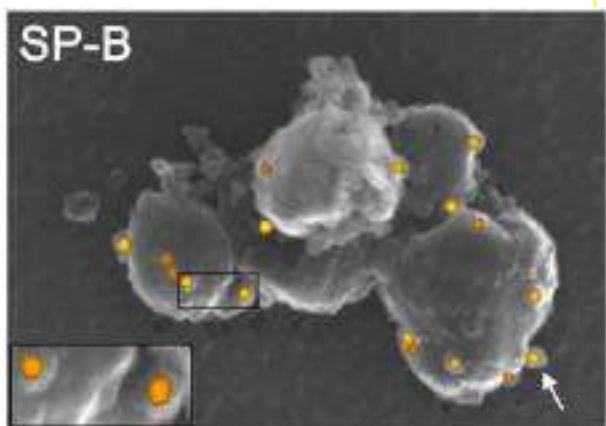
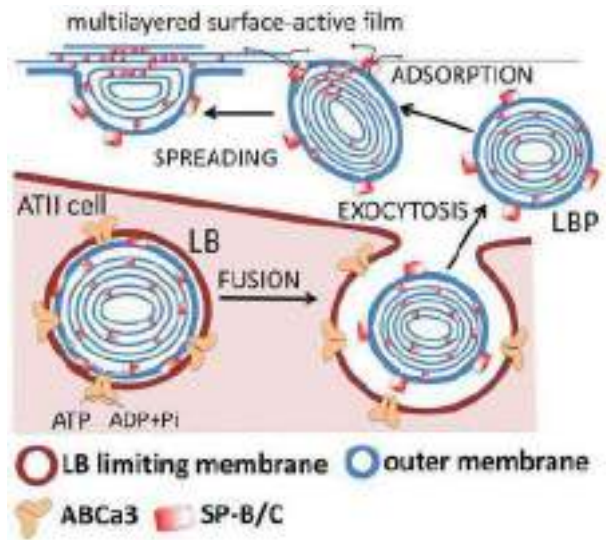
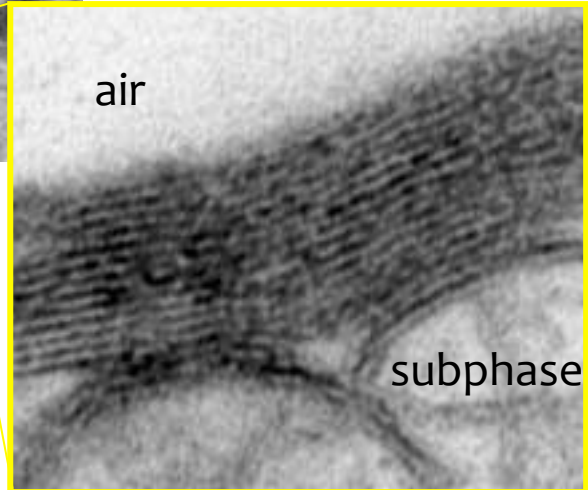
- 1. Physical stabilization of the respiratory surface
- 2. Participate in innate defence mechanisms (non-inflammatory pathways)



Cerrada et al., (2015)
Biophys. J. 109, 2295-23



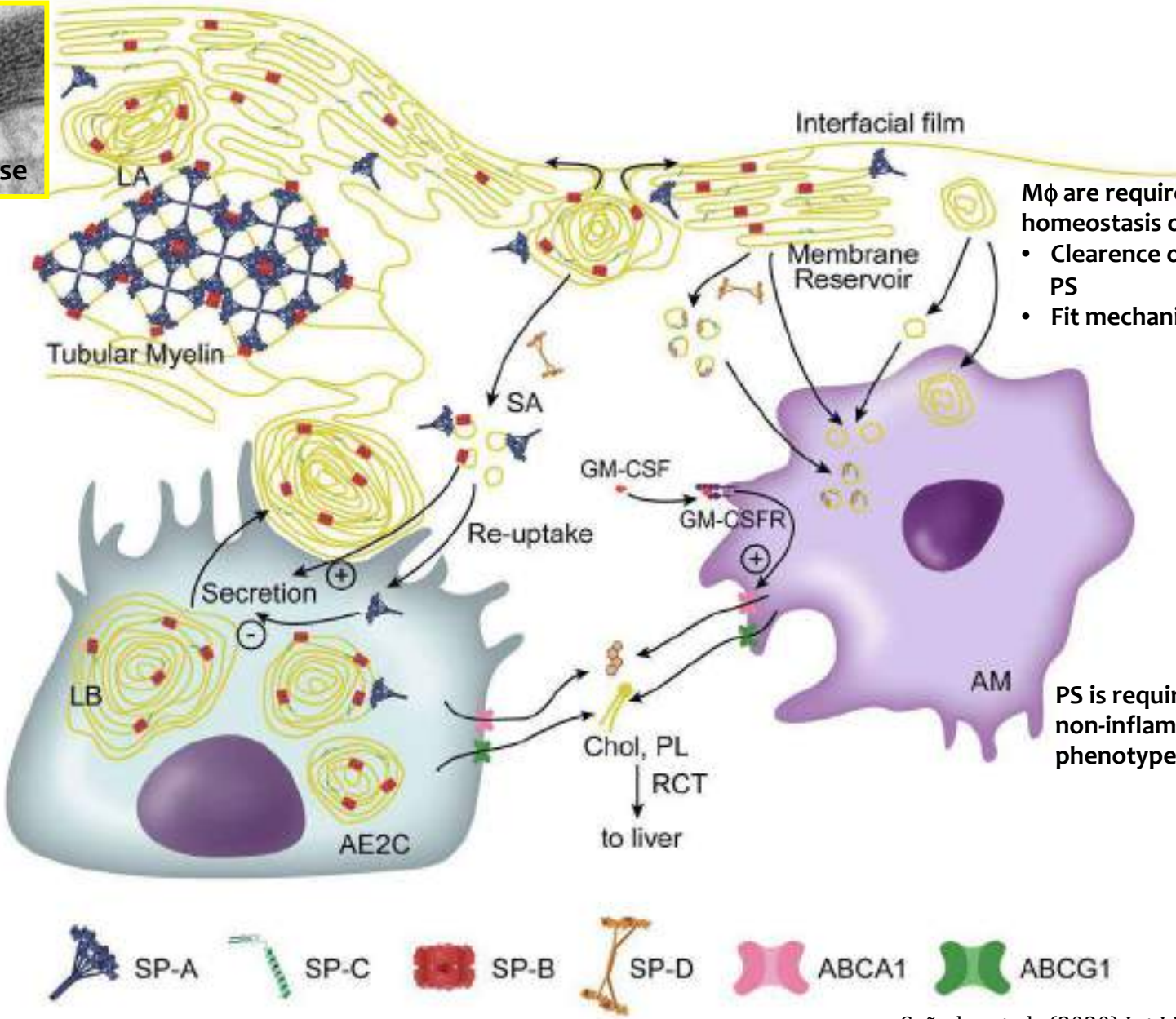
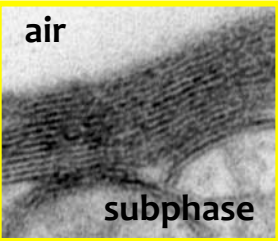
interfacial surface active film



secreted lamellar body-like particles

Hobi et al., (2016) BBA 1863, 2124-2134

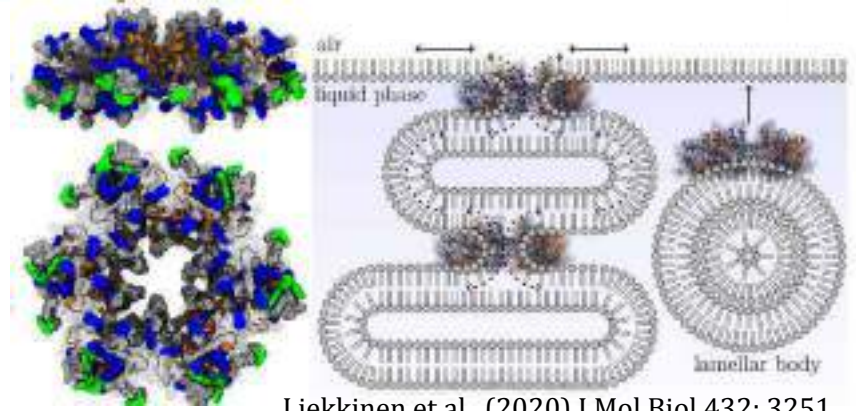
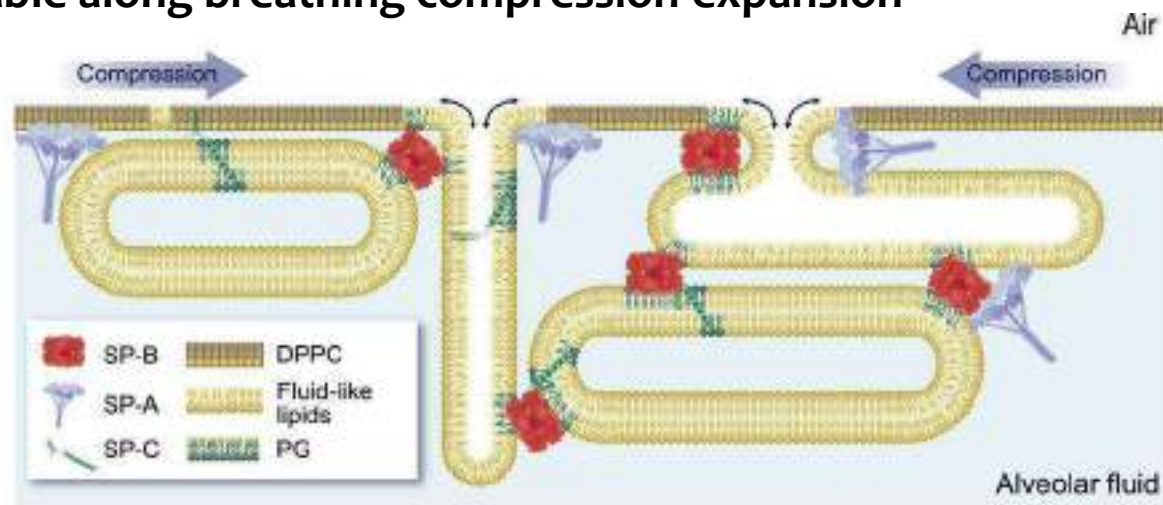
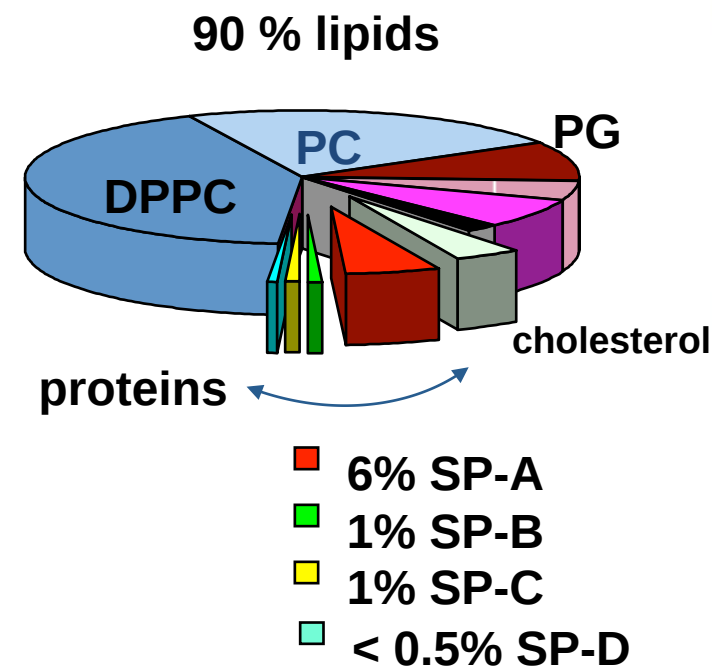
Pulmonary surfactant (PS) is at the center of a crosstalk between the respiratory epithelium and innate immune cells



- Mφ are required for a proper homeostasis of surfactant:
- Clearance of spent/oxidized PS
 - Fit mechanical needs of Chol



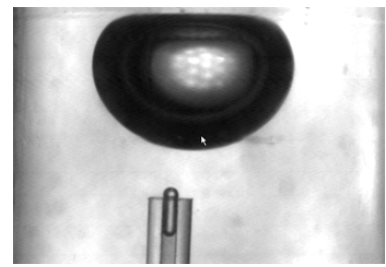
PS large aggregates (LAs) contain the most surface-active fractions, competent to form multilayered surface films, stable along breathing compression-expansion cycles



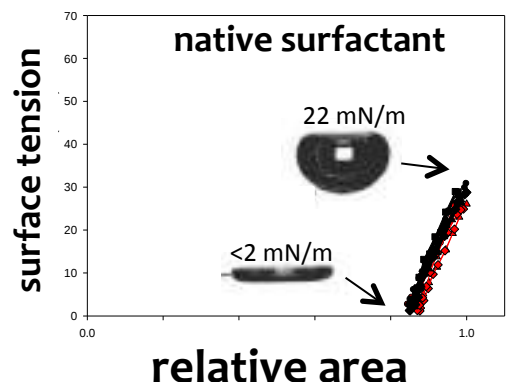
Liekkinen et al., (2020) J Mol Biol 432: 3251

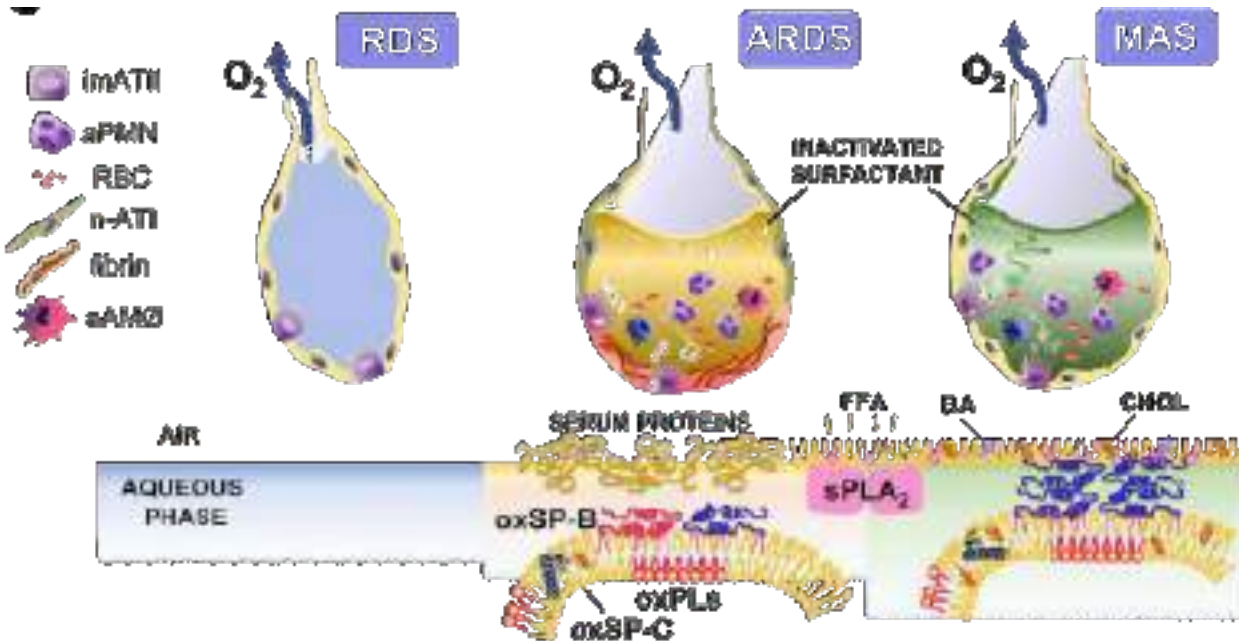
FUNCTIONAL ASSAYS

CAPTIVE BUBBLE SURFACTOMETER



DYNAMIC
COMPRESSION-EXPANSION





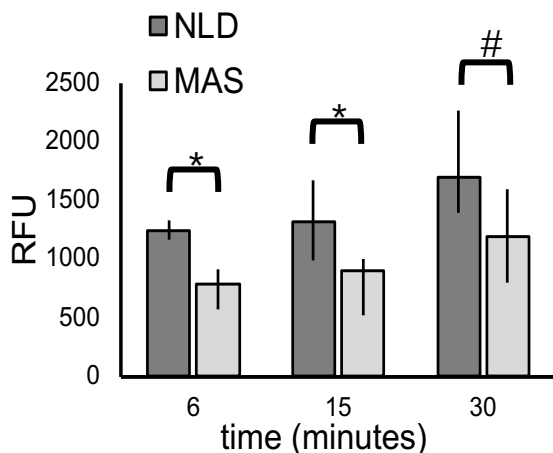
Inflammation and lung injury impairs surfactant performance

Surfactant from bronchoalveolar lavage of babies with no lung disease (**NLD**) or with *meconium aspiration syndrome* (**MAS**)

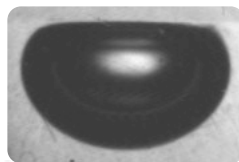
Autilio et al., (2020) Am J Respir Cell Mol Biol (doi: 10.1165/rcmb.2019-04130C)



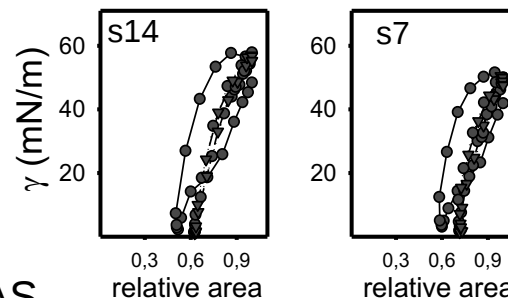
SAT
(surfactant adsorption test)



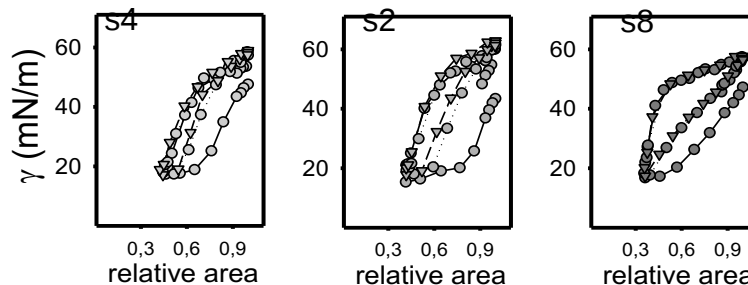
CBS



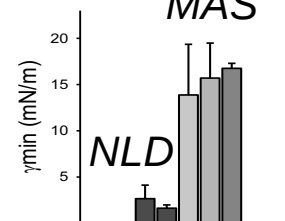
NLD



MAS

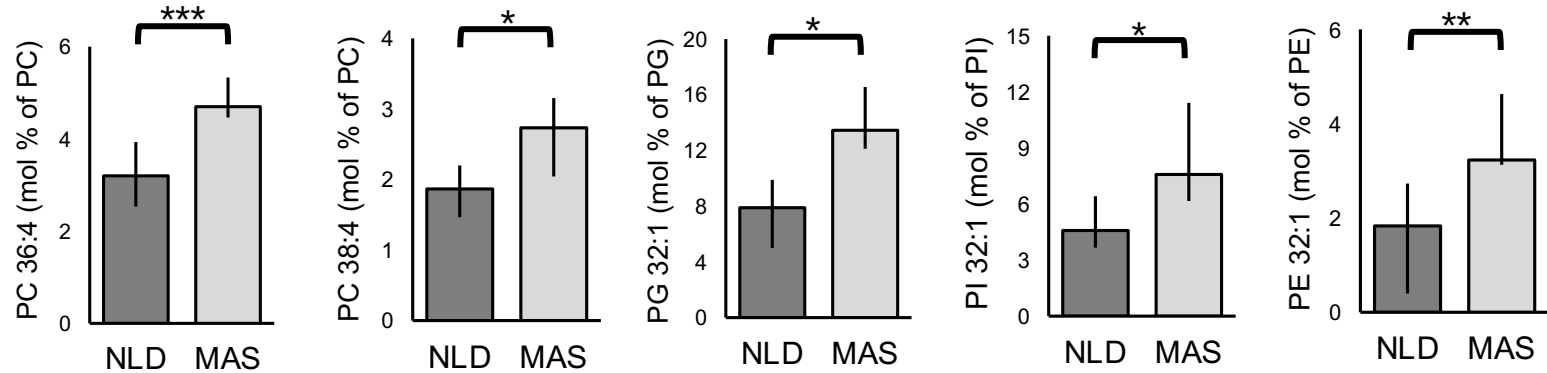


MAS

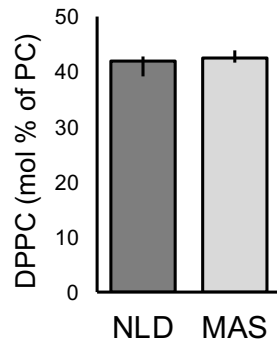


Compositional changes support impairment of surfactant performance in babies with MAS

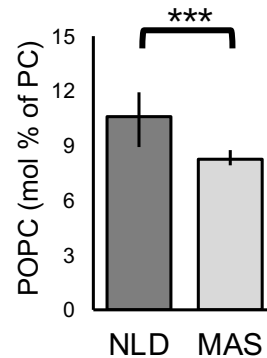
↑ polyunsaturated PL



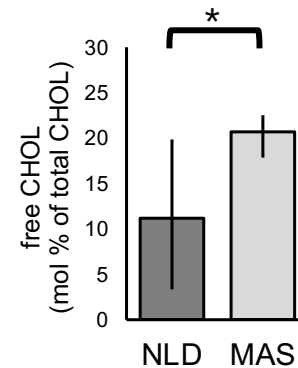
= DPPC



↓ monounsaturated PL



↑ cholesterol

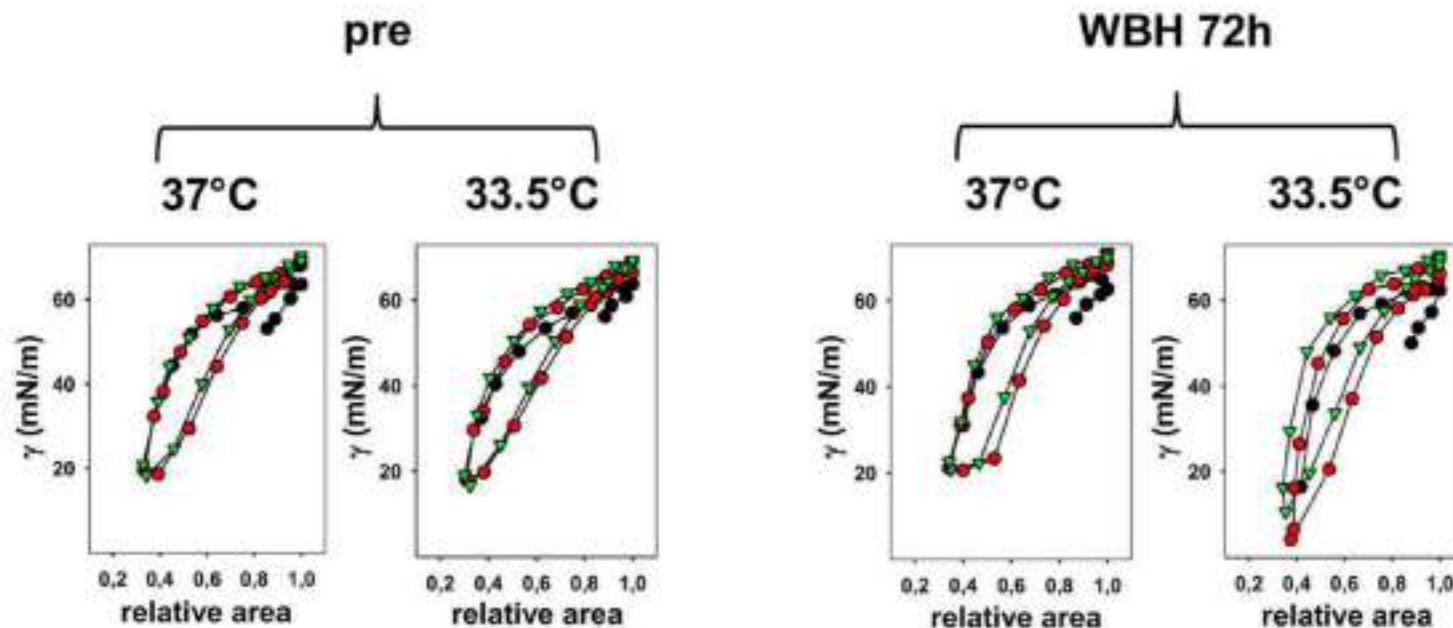


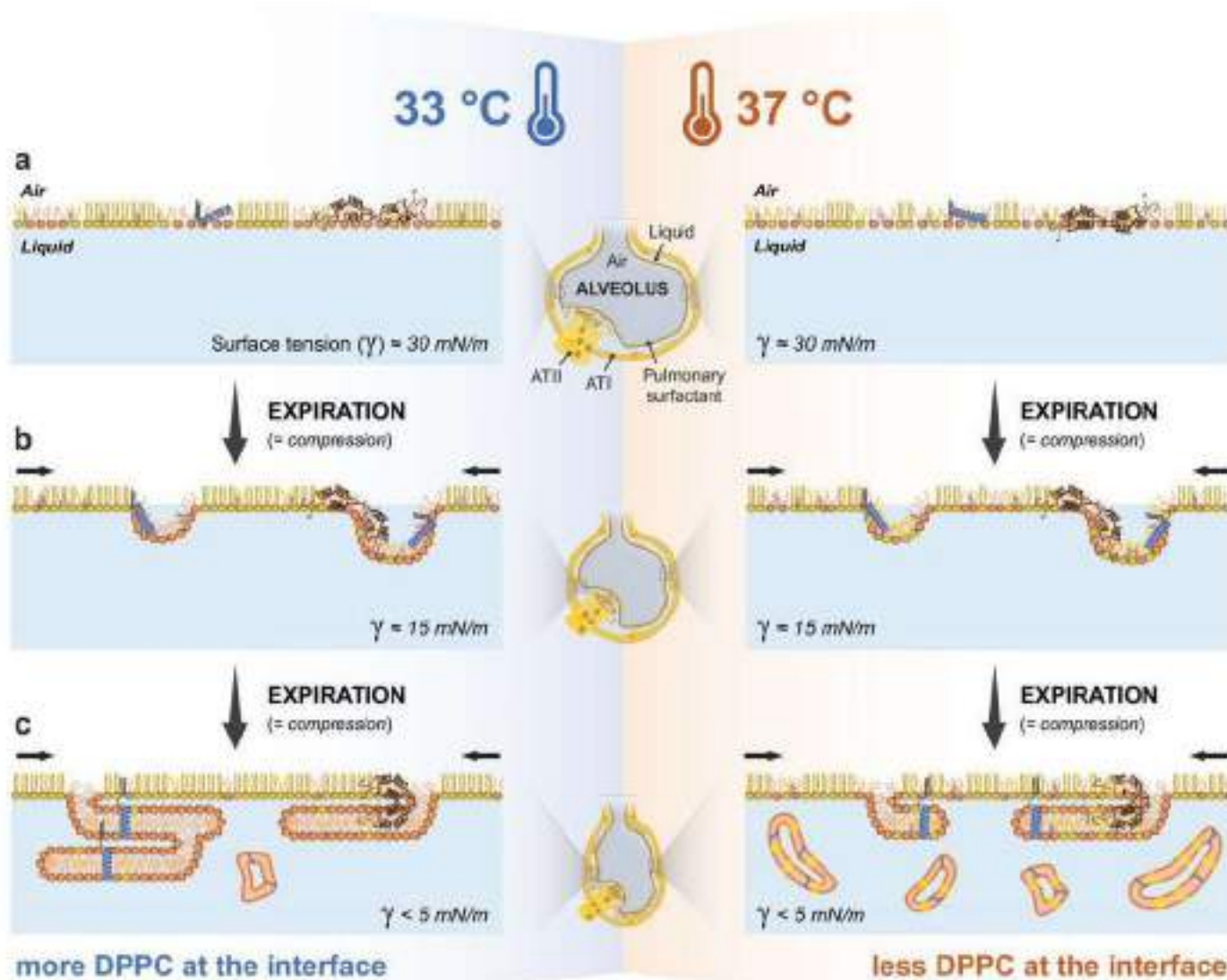
RESEARCH ARTICLE

Controlled hypothermia may improve surfactant function in asphyxiated neonates with or without meconium aspiration syndrome

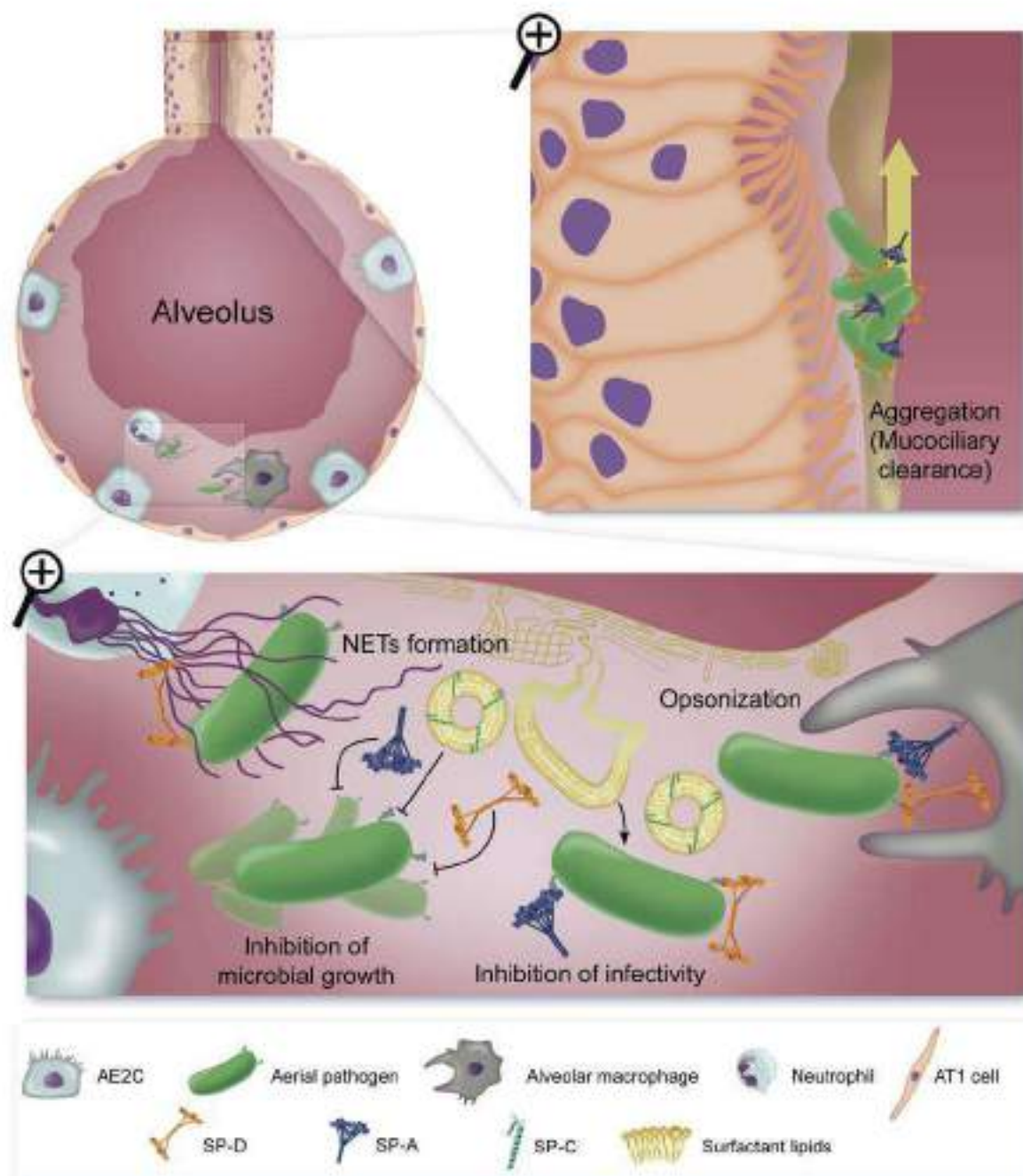
Chiara Autilio^{1,2}, Mercedes Echaide¹, Daniele De Luca^{2*}, Jesús Pérez-Gil^{2,3*}

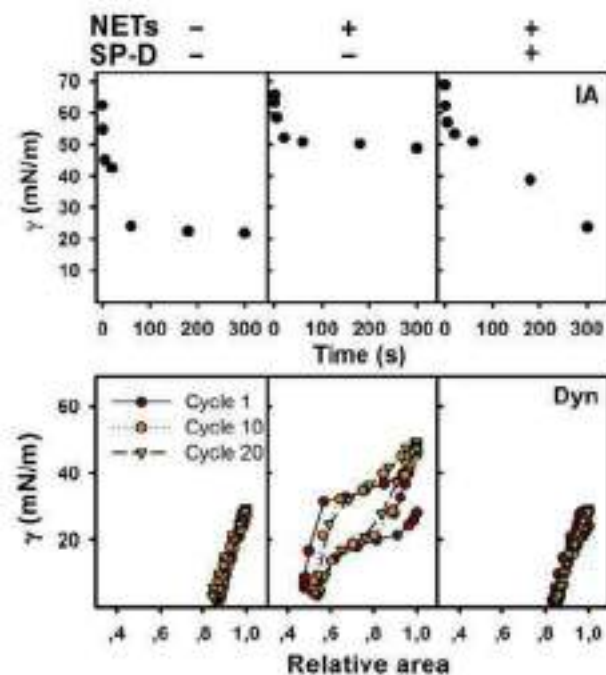
1 Department of Biochemistry, Faculty of Biology and Research Institute Hospital 12 de Octubre, Complutense University, Madrid, Spain, **2** Laboratory of Clinical Molecular Biology, Department of Laboratory Medicine, "A. Gemelli" University Hospital, Catholic University of the Sacred Heart, Rome, Italy, **3** Division of Pediatrics and Neonatal Critical Care, "A. Bécclère" Medical Center, South Paris University Hospitals, AP-HP, Paris, France





Pulmonary surfactant (PS) is at the first line of innate defence in the lung





ARTICLE

<https://doi.org/10.1038/s42003-019-0662-5>

OPEN

SP-D attenuates LPS-induced formation of human neutrophil extracellular traps (NETs), protecting pulmonary surfactant inactivation by NETs

Raquel Arroyo^{1,2,3}, Meraj Alam Khan^{1,4}, Mercedes Echaide^{1,2}, Jesús Pérez-Gil^{1,2*} & Nades Palaniyar^{3,4*}

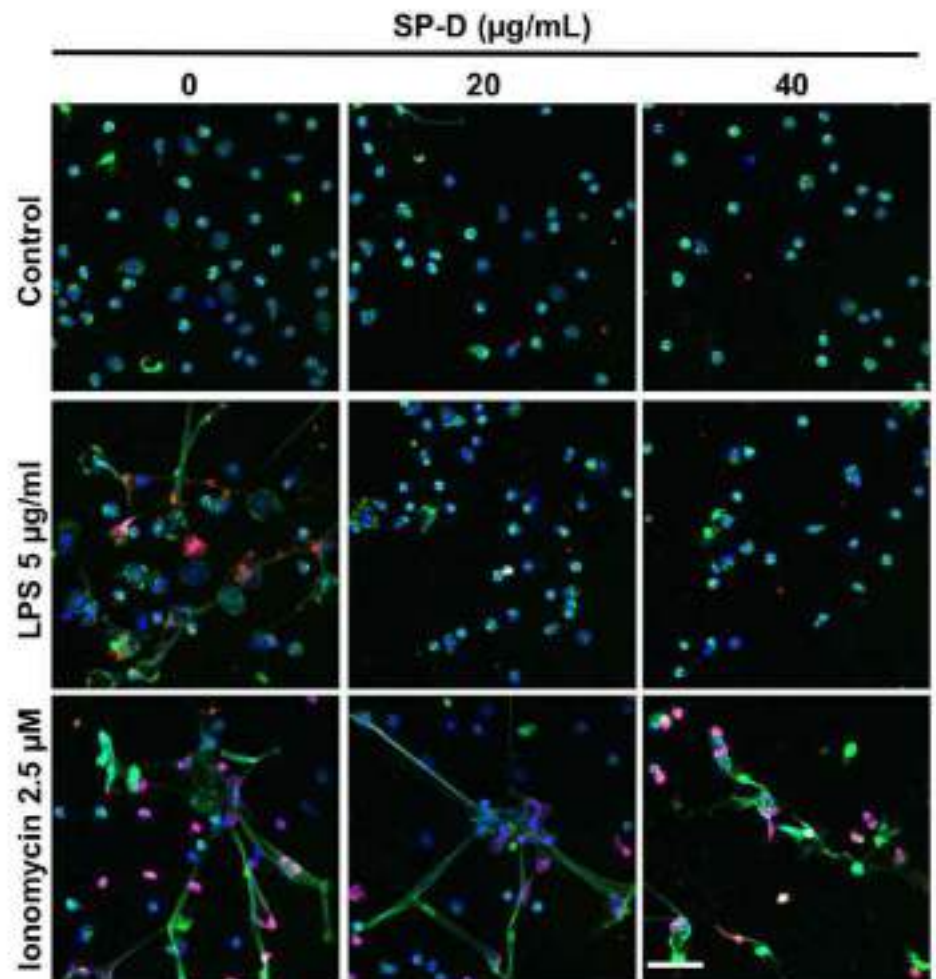
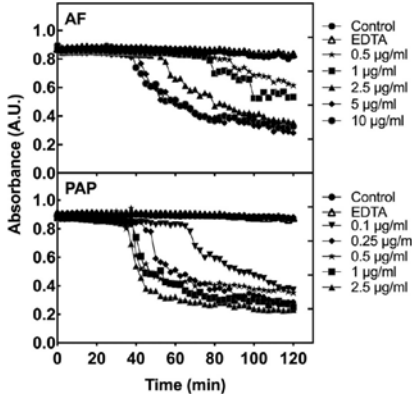
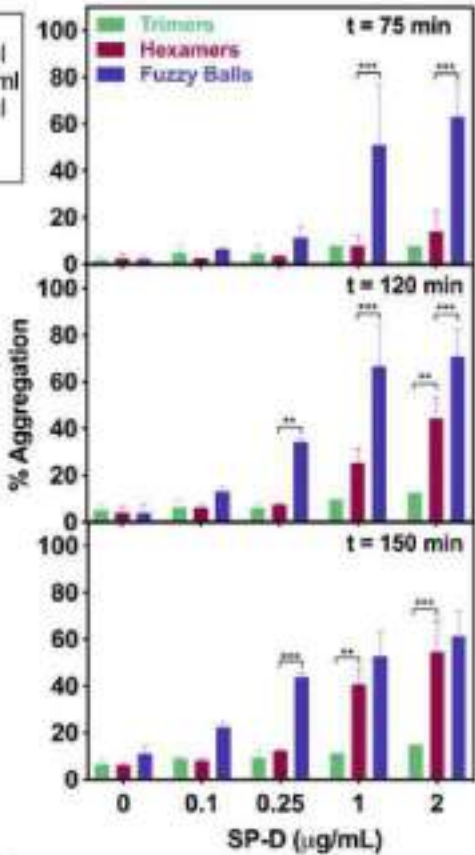
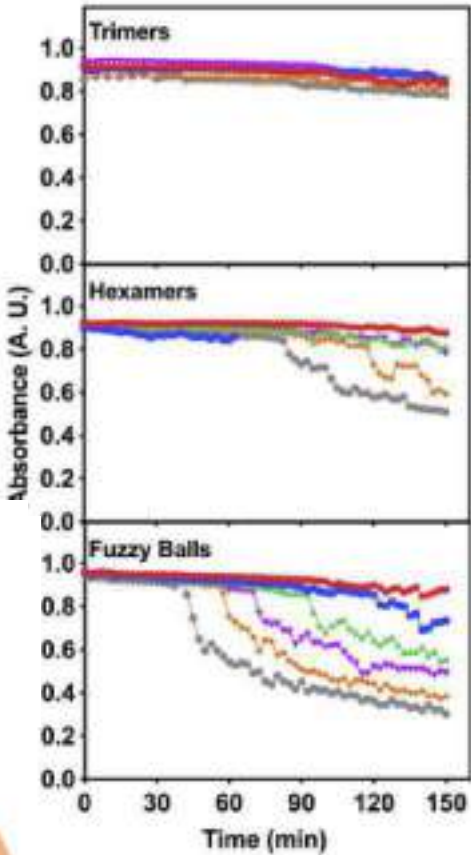
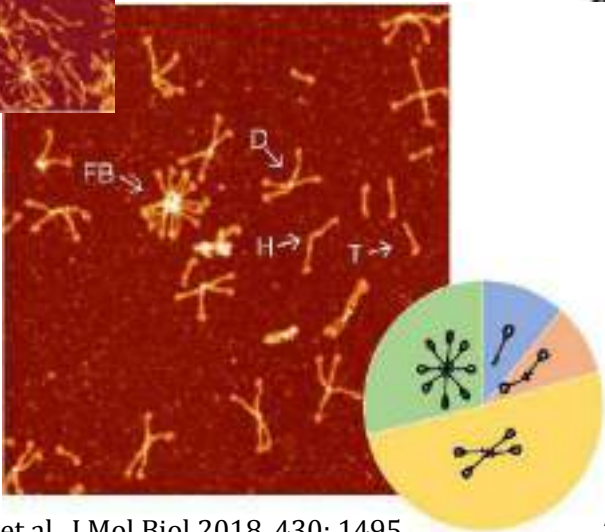
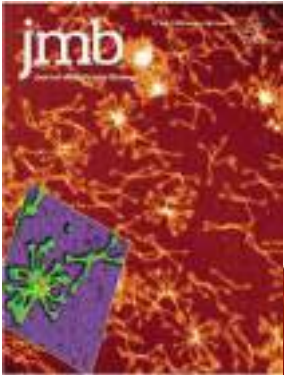


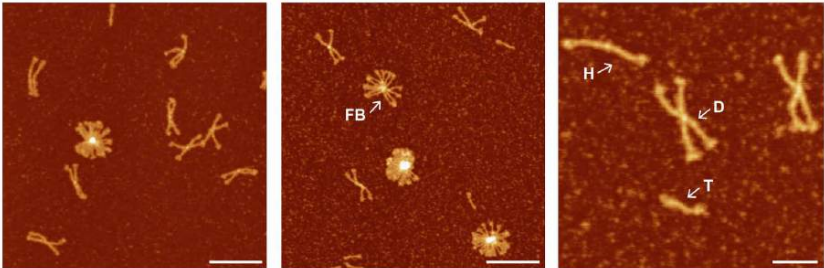
Fig. 3 LPS (O128:B12) induces citrullination of Histone 3 (citH3) during NETosis and SP-D suppresses LPS-induced citH3 formation. Neutrophils were

Agglutination of bacteria depends on the oligomeric state of surfactant protein SP-D



Agglutination of bacteria by human SP-D from amniotic fluid

Arroyo et al. Am J Physiol 2020 (doi:10.1152/ajplung.00007.2020)



Arroyo et al., J Mol Biol 2018, 430: 1495
BBA 2020, 1868: 140436

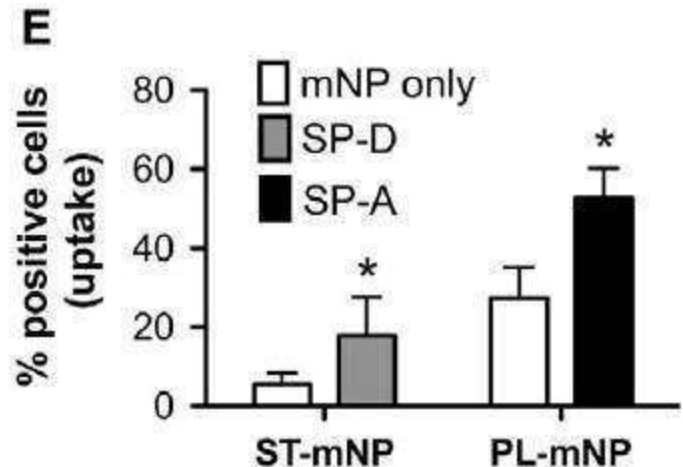
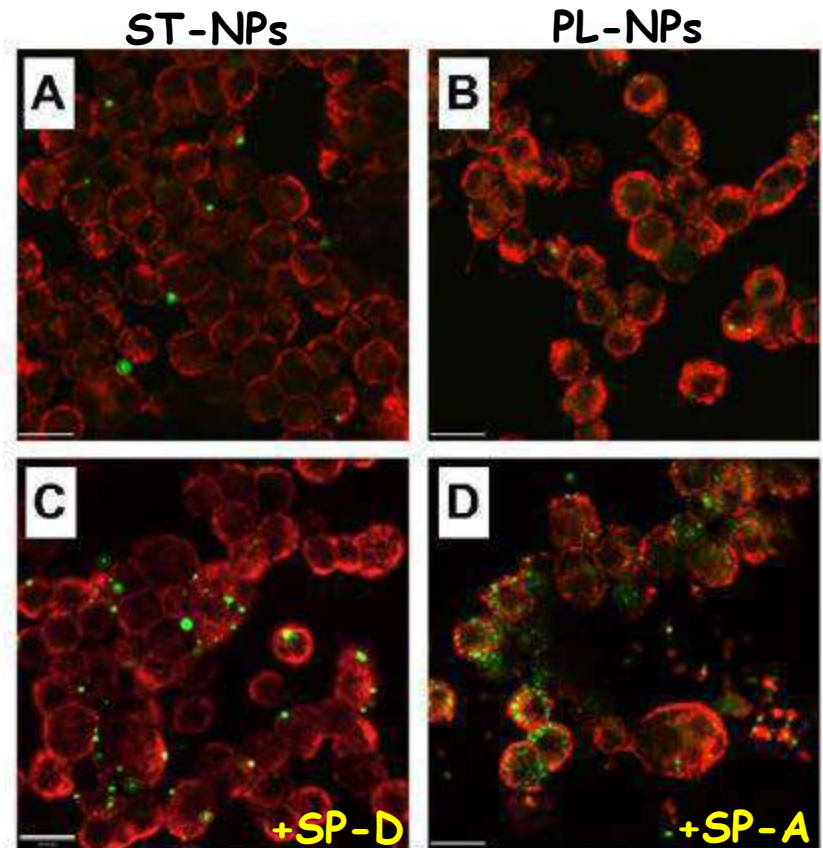
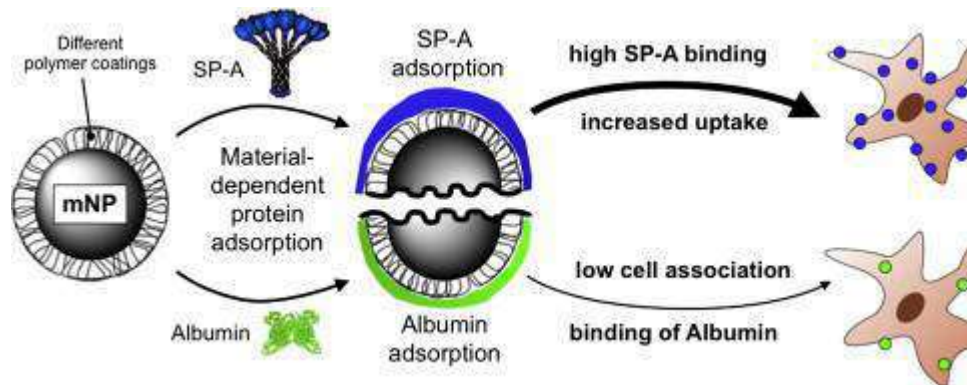
SURFACE-COATING AND SUBSEQUENT PROTEIN-COATING DEFINE NP UPTAKING BY MACROPHAGES



Klaus-Michael Lehr
Saarland Univ.

-protein

+protein



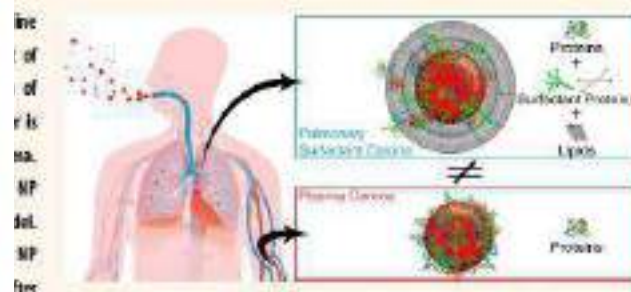
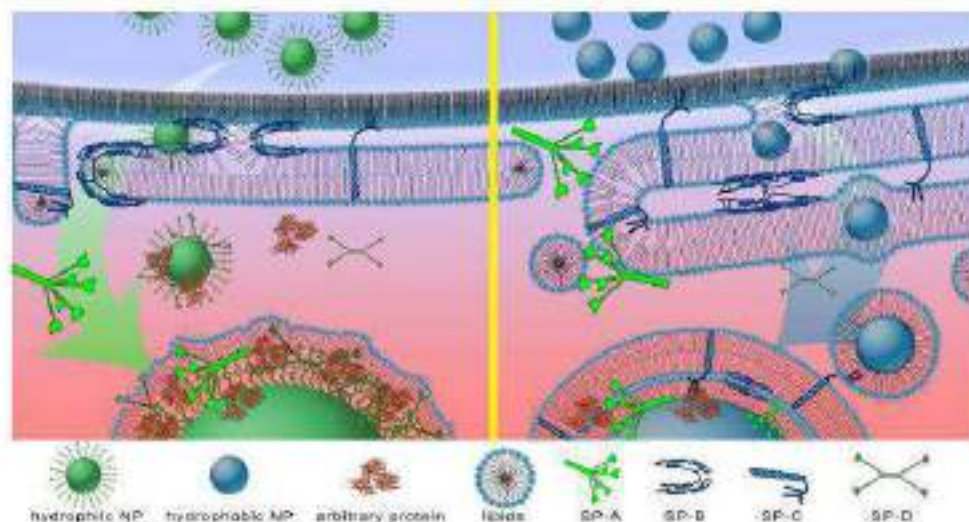


Klaus-Michael Lehr
Saarland Univ.

Proteomic and Lipidomic Analysis of Nanoparticle Corona upon Contact with Lung Surfactant Reveals Differences in Protein, but Not Lipid Composition

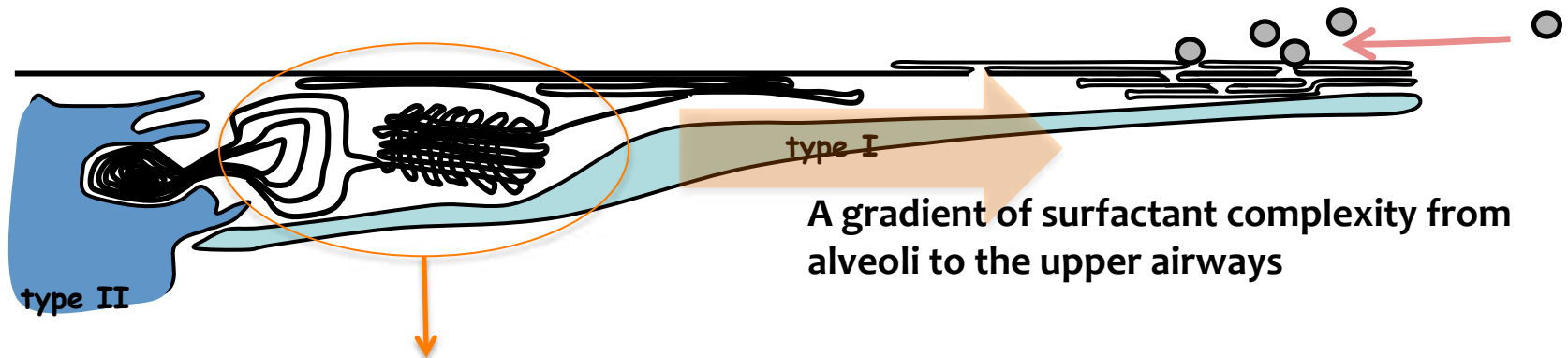
Simon Sebastian Roesch,^{1,*} Stefan Tenzer,⁵ Wiebke Störck,⁵ Alexander Rurainski,¹ Dominik Selzer,¹ Christian Arnold Ruge,¹ Jesus Perez-Gil,² Ulrich Friedrich Schaefer,¹ and Claus-Michael Lehr^{1,*}

¹Department of Pharmacy, Saarland University, 66123 Saarbrücken, Germany, ²IBPS — Helmholtz Institute for Pharmaceutical Research Saarland, Helmholtz Centre for Infection Research, 66123 Saarbrücken, Germany, ³Institute of Immunology, Mainz University, 55131 Mainz, Germany, ⁴Scientific Coesilence GmbH, Saarland University, 66123 Saarbrücken, Germany, and ⁵Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, Faculty of Biology, Complutense University, 28040 Madrid, Spain

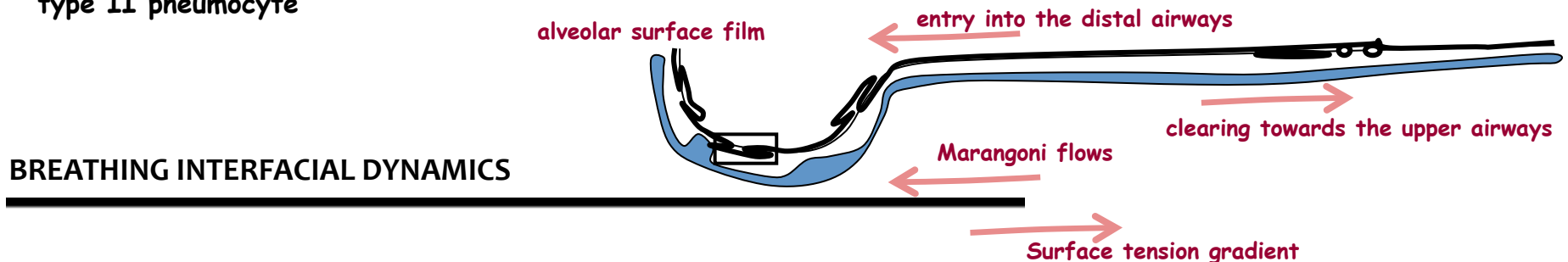
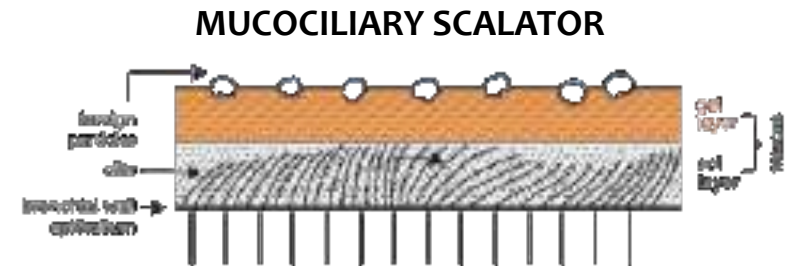
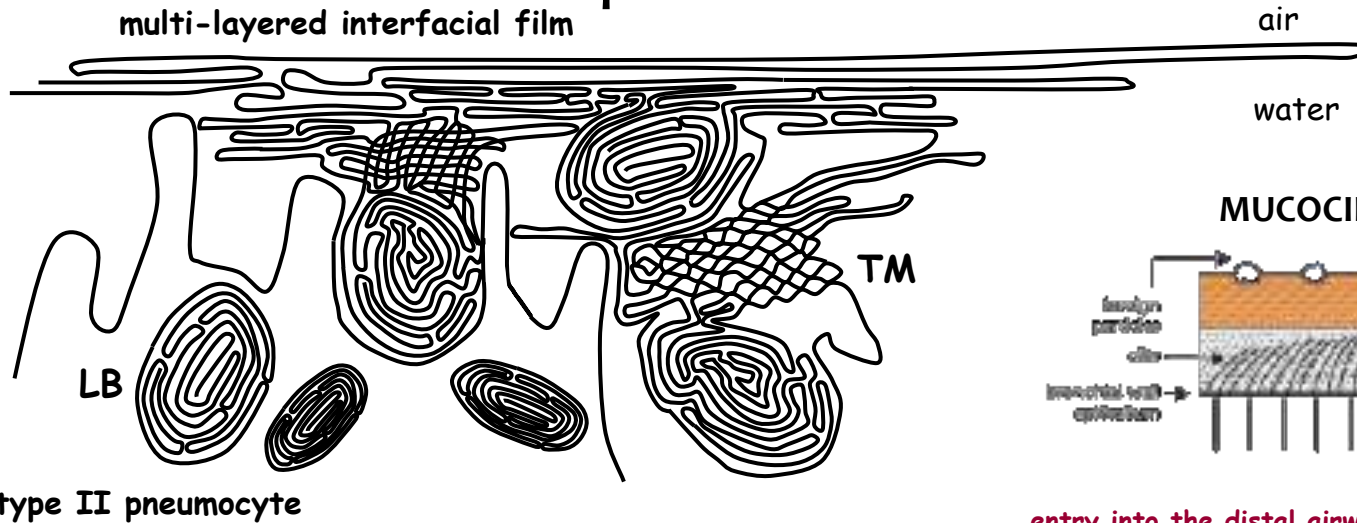


For the proteomic and lipidomic analysis for protein and LC-MS for lipid analysis, we quantitatively determined the composition of the coronas of all investigated NPs regardless of their surface properties, with only one exception: NP displayed a marked difference in the protein corona, consisting of up to 417 proteins between the NP coronas, there was a striking prevalence of molecules with a SP-D, DMBT1. Our data indicate that the selective adsorption of proteins mediates the fate of the NP. On the basis of our lipidomic and proteomic analysis, we provide a detailed set of quantitative data on the composition of the surfactant corona formed upon NP inhalation, which is unique and markedly different to the plasma corona.

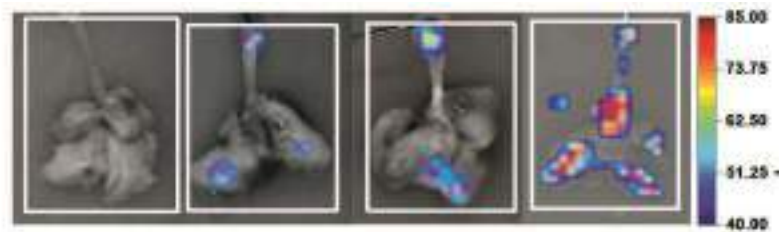
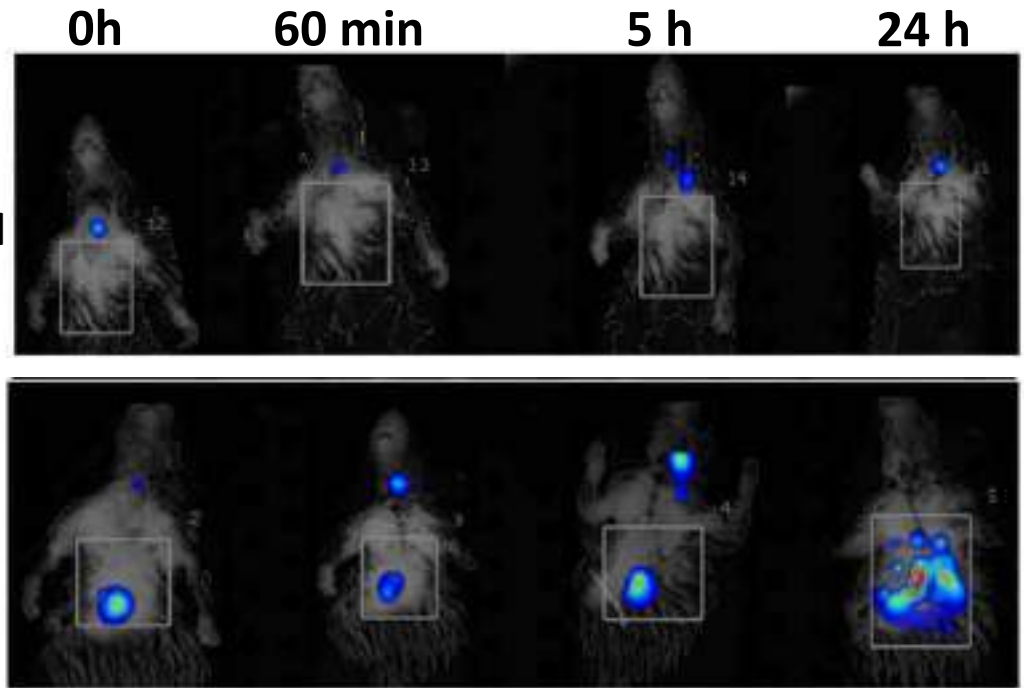
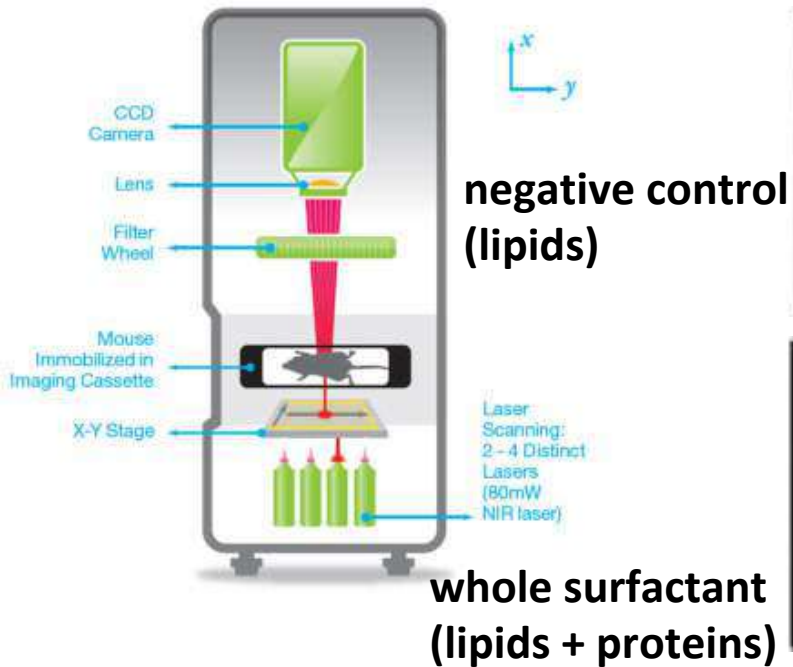
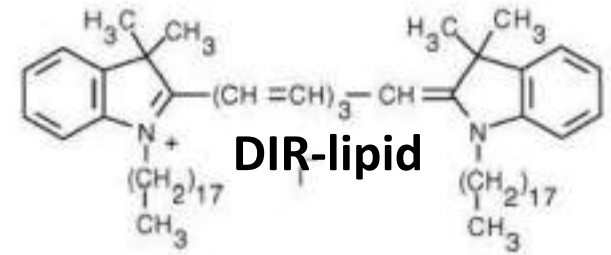
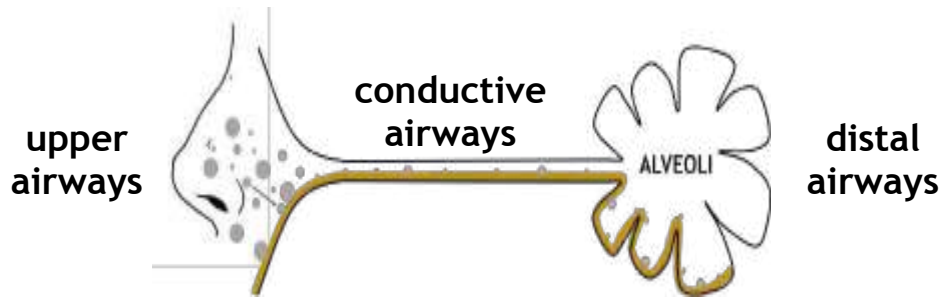
PULMONARY SURFACTANT as a complex body/environment interface



surfactant as a dense (bicontinuous) membrane network at the alveolar spaces
multi-layered interfacial film

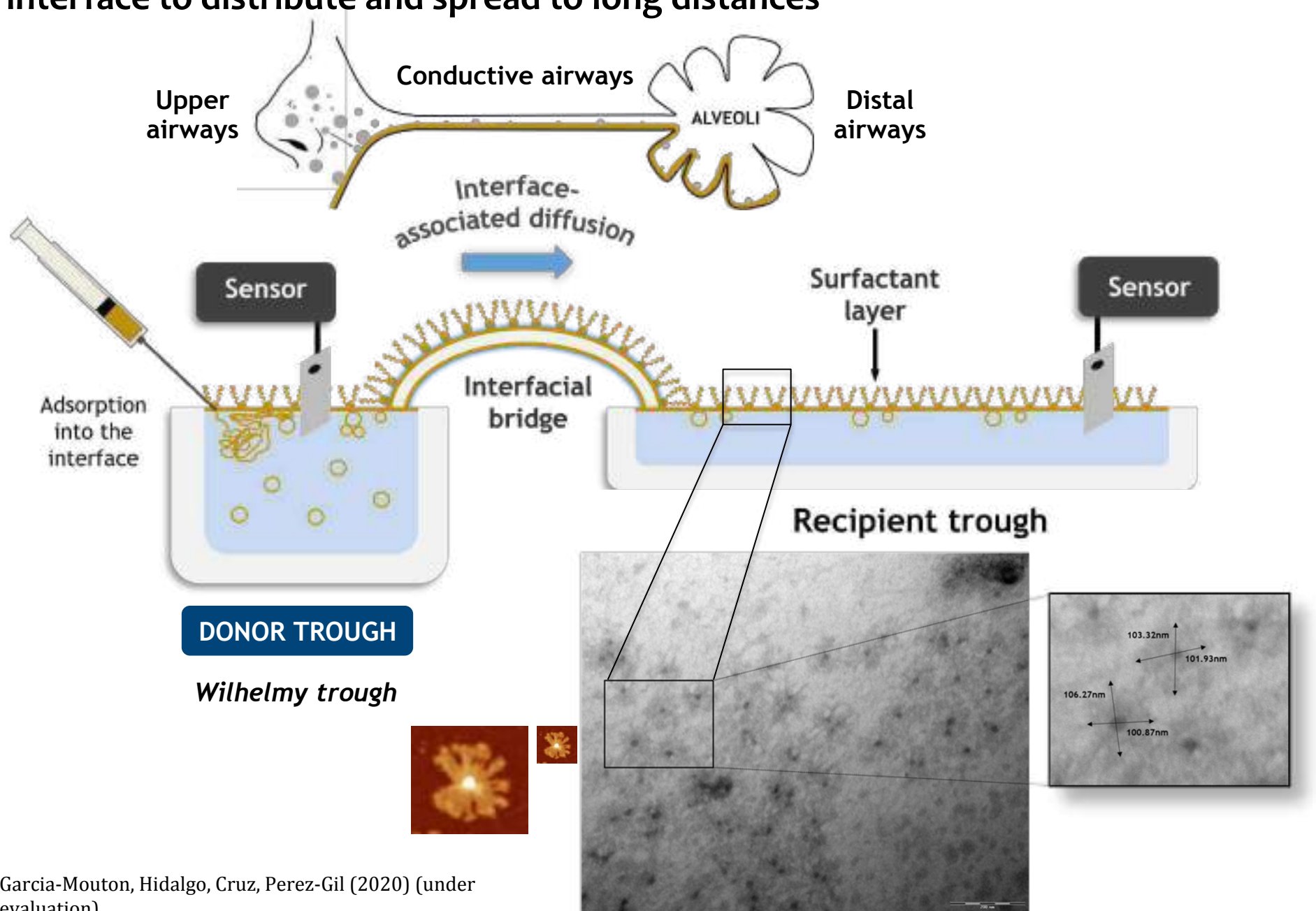


PULMONARY SURFACTANT spreads at the respiratory surface



Pilar Martín
CNIC

SURFACTANT PROTEINS and LIPID-PROTEIN COMPLEXES use the air-liquid interface to distribute and spread to long distances



SUMMARY

- Lipid-protein surfactant complexes form **interconnectated conductive networks** at the whole respiratory surface, which reduces surface tension but also efficiently distributes lipids and proteins (and gases)
- Different elements **in lung surfactant integrate signals between epithelial and innate immune cells** to coordinate affordable physiological responses
- **Inflammation and lung injury disrupts surfactant** composition and structure destabilizing the respiratory surface
- **Lung surfactant networks take part of an innate first line of defense** against pathogens and harmful entities through non-inflammatory pathways
- Surfactant interfacial networks act as conductive structures that facilitate an **efficient distribution of (surface-active, defense) molecules along the whole respiratory surface**. This can be used for enhanced inhaled delivery.



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Antonio Cruz
Mercedes Echaide
Begoña García-Alvarez
Bárbara Olmeda
Lucía García-Ortega
Olga Cañadas
Alejandro Barriga



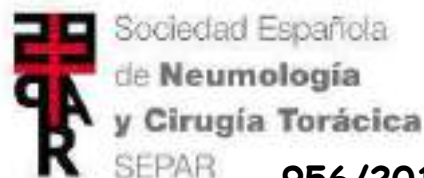
Elena Aranda
Jose Carlos Castillo
Chiara Autilio
Cristina García-Mouton
Alejandro Alonso
Miriam Isasi
Michelle Moran
Nuria Puado



Red NANOBIOSSOMA-CM
Red NANOBIOCARGO-CM



SmartNanoTox
Smart Tools for Gauging Nano Hazards



BIO2012-30733
BIO2015-67930-R
RTI2018-094564-B-I00

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