


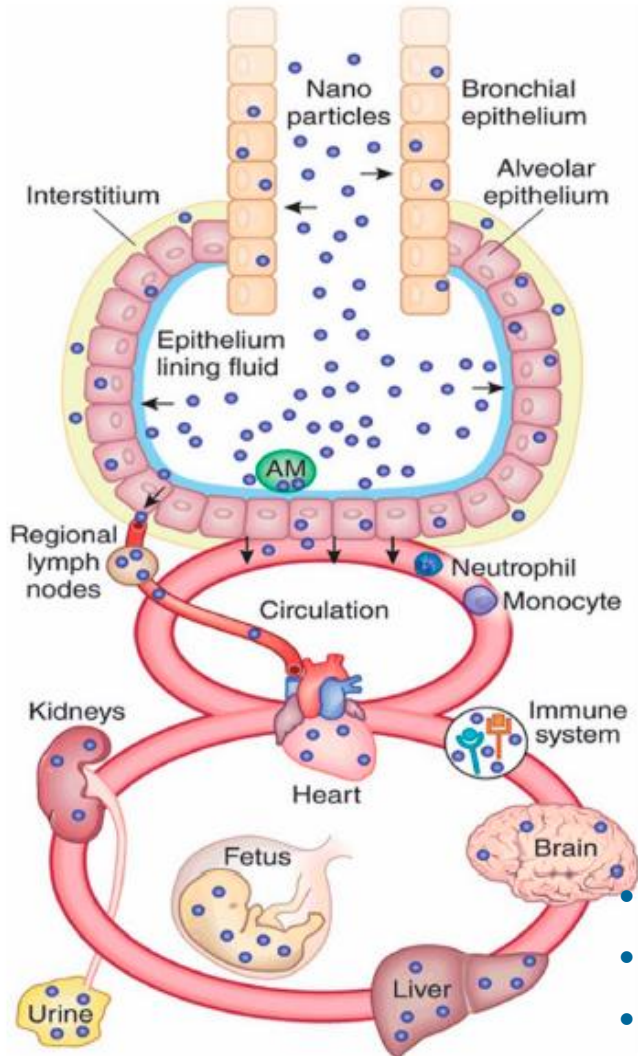
FastNanoTox:

Fast nanotoxicity test using a multifunctional microfluidic systems on gut microbiota and algae



Univ. Prof. Dipl.-Ing. Dr. Peter Ertl
Faculty of Technical Chemistry

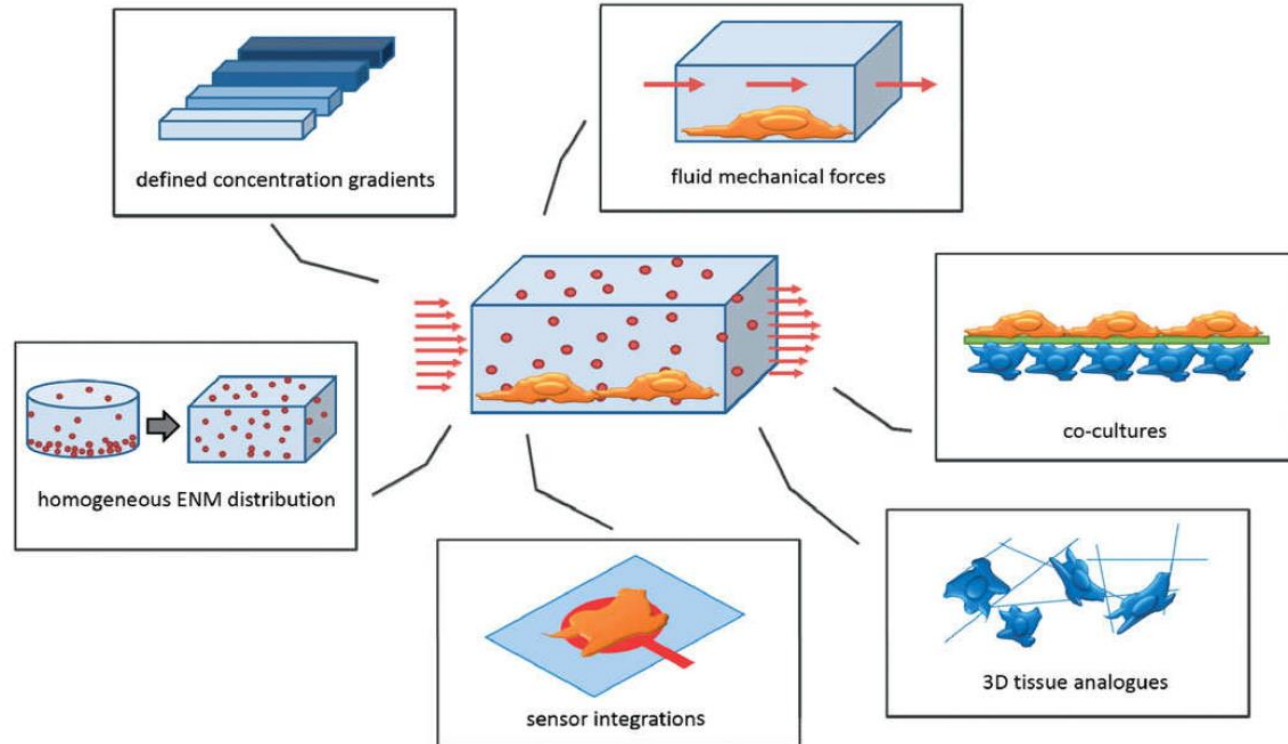
Nanotoxicology



Kreyling et al, Nat. Biotechnol, 2010.

- Lung main entry route for 1-100 nm
- Rapid translocation and distribution
- Can enter cell membranes
- Pose risk to viability of cells

Benefits of chip-based Nanotox



Mahto et al, Biomicrofluidics, 2010.

What about the
microbiome?

Technological goal



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WIEN



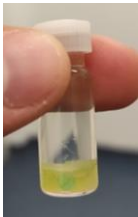
microfluidics

biosensing

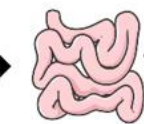
manufacturability

The combination of 3D **bioprinting** of algae biofilms and gut bacteria with **inkjet printing** of optical sensors inside a single **microfluidic** device for cost effect and rapid nanotoxicity screening.

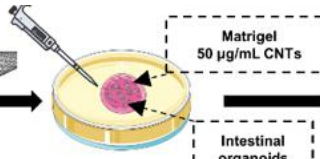
Scientific goal



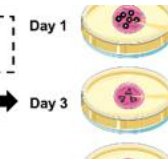
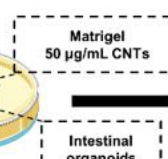
6-week male
C57BL/6N mouse



Extract
intestinal crypts



Construct 3D intestinal
organoids culture systems



Treated with CNTs



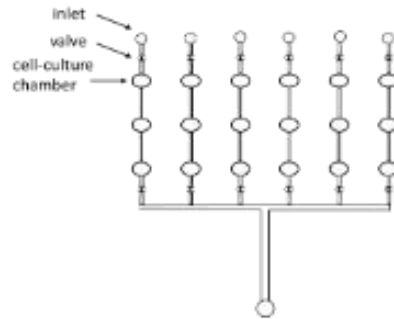
Day 1
Day 3
Day 5



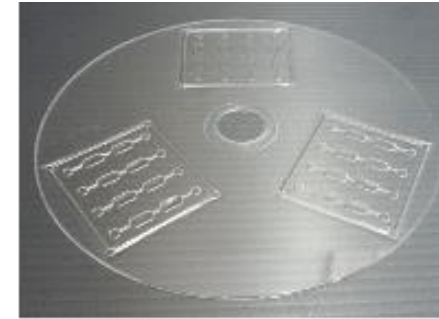
Test
Biochemical indexes

RRR

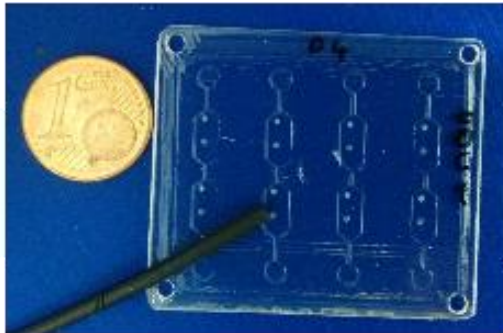
The project aim to obtain a fundamental understanding of the toxic effects of engineered nanomaterials on the intestinal flora and aquatic organisms.



1. Design Study



2. Rapid prototyping



3. Poof-of-concept



4. Final chip

Müller, B.; *Sensors and Actuators B: Chemical* **2021**, 334, 129664. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.snb.2021.129664>.

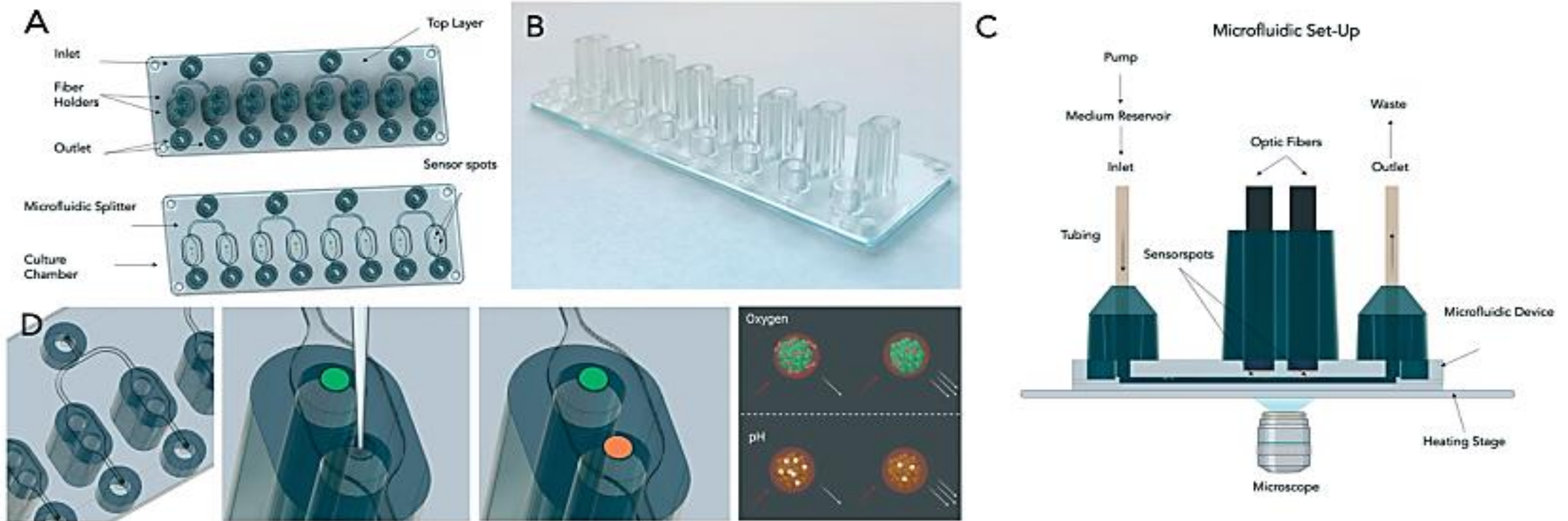
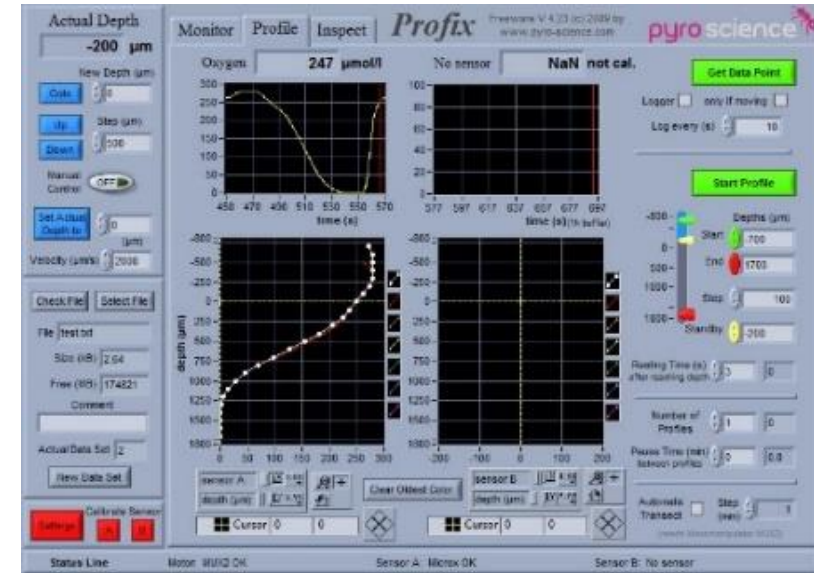
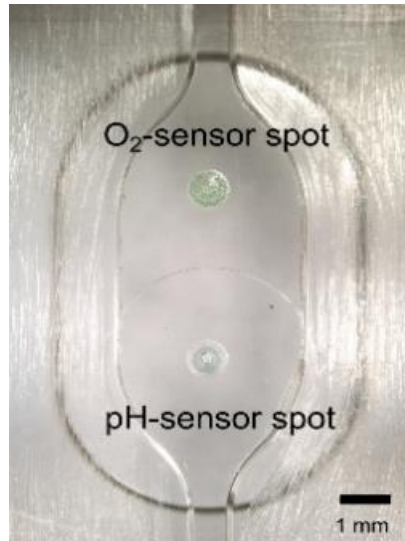
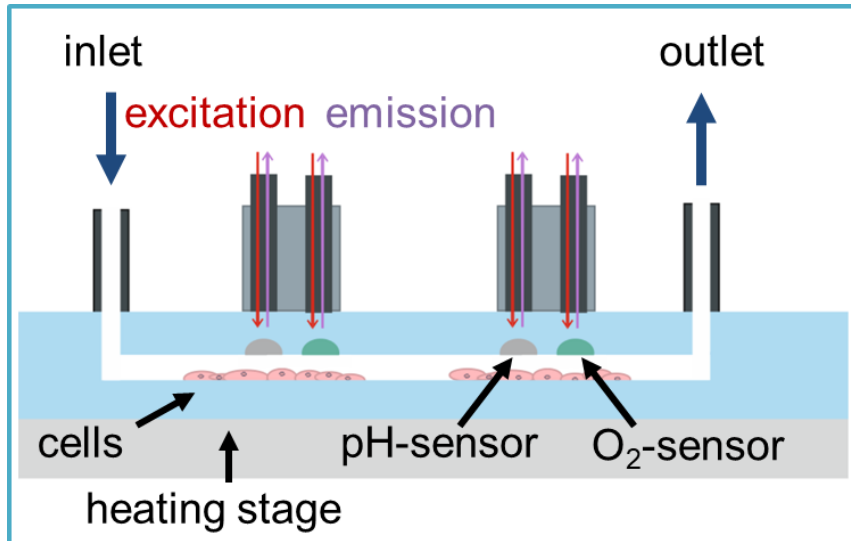


Figure: *Industrial prototype of the microfluidic chip with integrated sensors. A)* 3D CAD designs of 8-chamber chip, including inlets, fluidic splitter, culture chambers, and outlets. **B)** Photograph of the manufactured biochip. **C)** Overview of the microfluidic set-up. **D)** Illustrating the sensor integration process of the luminescent sensor spots into the top part of the microfluidic device and sensing working principle.

Microfluidic chip with integrated sensors



Light emitted from the FireSting oxygen/pH meter is guided through the optical fibers and excites the oxygen and pH sensors spots located on the upper part of the chamber. The sensor spots generate oxygen and pH concentration-dependent light signals (emission), which are guided back through the optical fibers and detected by the oxygen/pH meter.



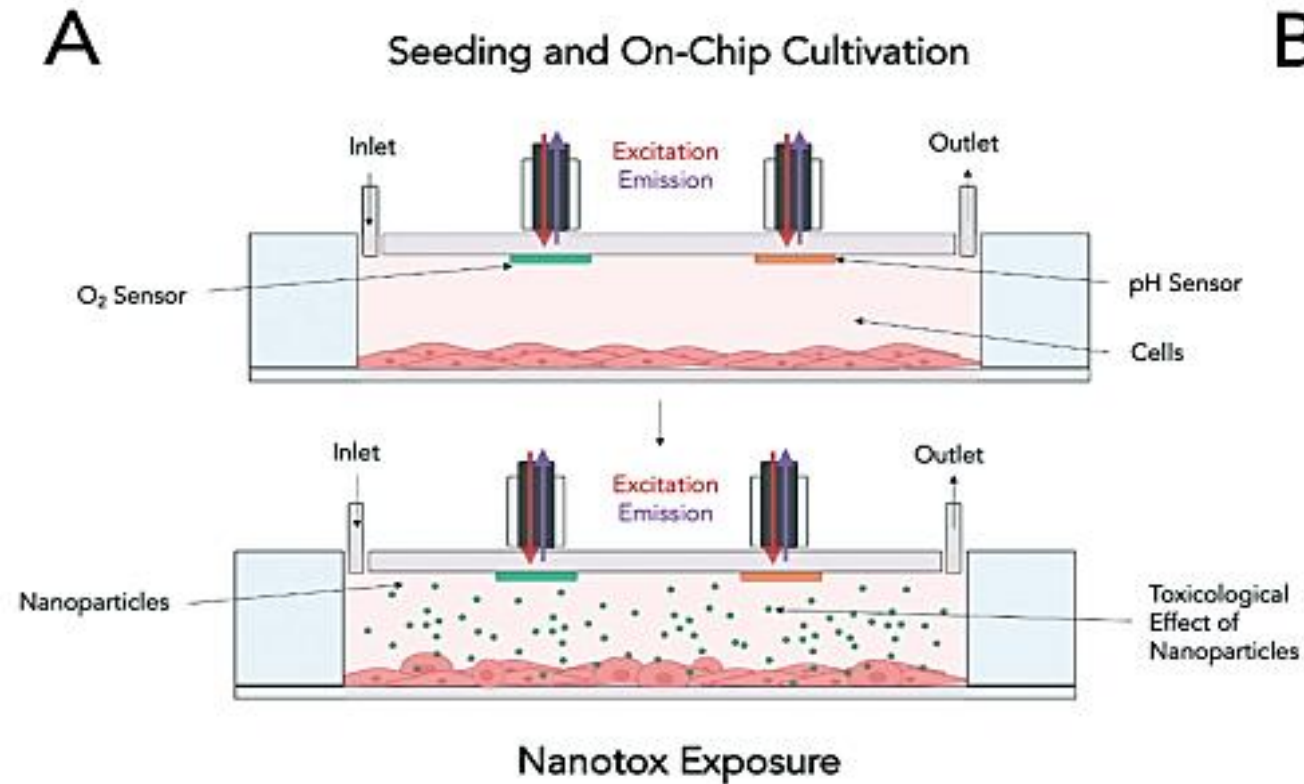


Figure: Set-up and working principle of microfluidic nanotoxicological assessment and on-chip luminescence-based oxygen and pH sensing. **A)** Schematic of microfluidic nanotoxicological assessment. **B) Stop-flow measurements** to detect the decrease in oxygen pressure and pH within few minutes.

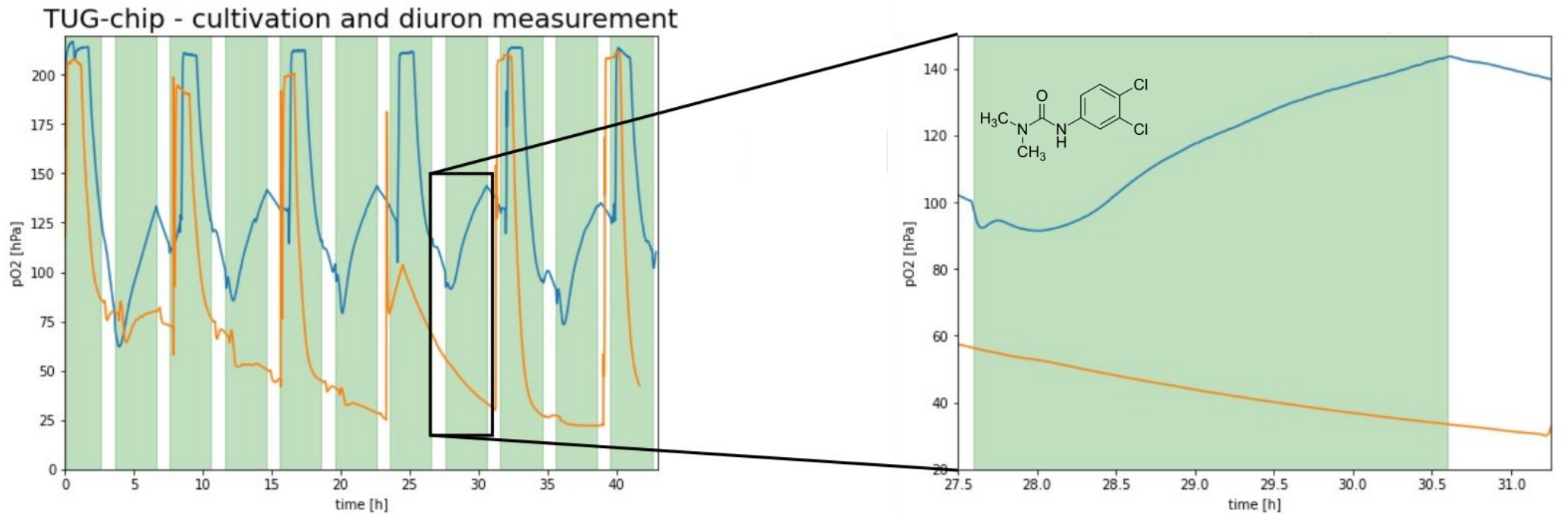


Figure: Oxygen measurement during the cultivation process and diuron treatment (herbicide) of *Chlorella Sorokiniana* in the algae-chip and zoom on a light/dark cycle.

CNTs are considered to have carcinogenicity and can cause lung tumors.

Silica NP a versatile tool for the treatment of bacterial infections?

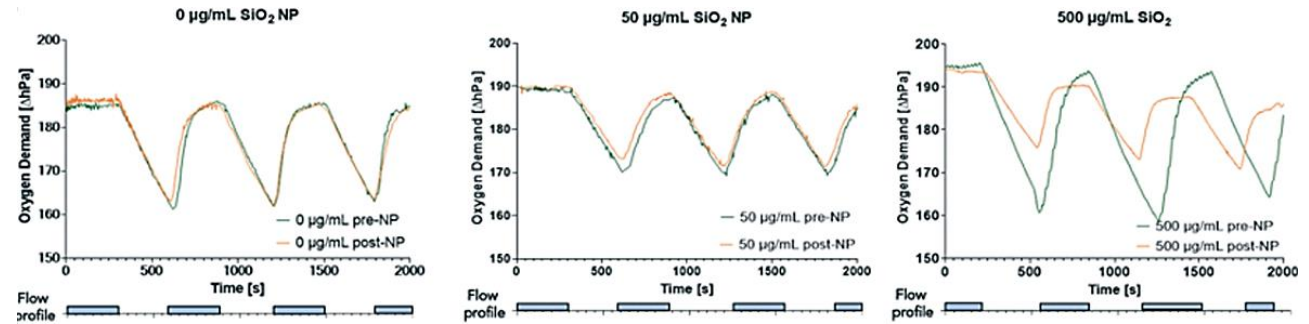
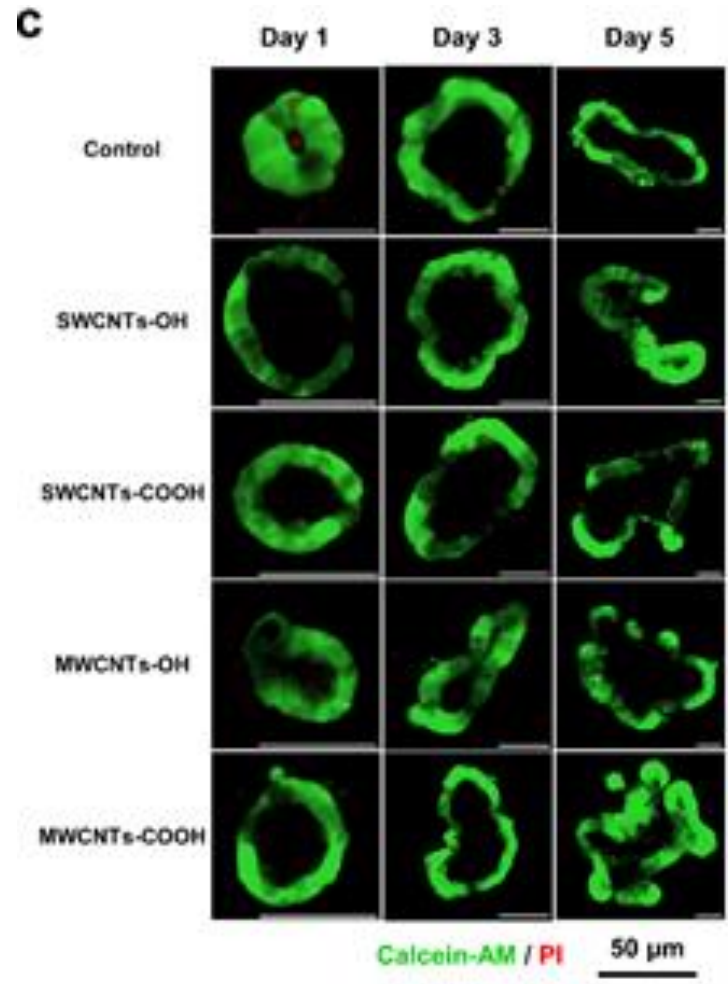


Figure: Oxygen consumption of CaCo-2 cells with increasing nanoparticle concentration in 3 different chambers.

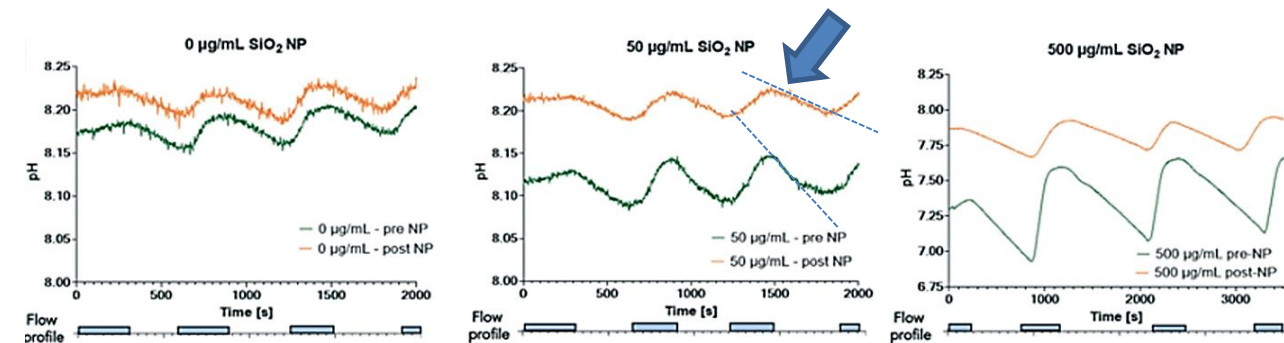
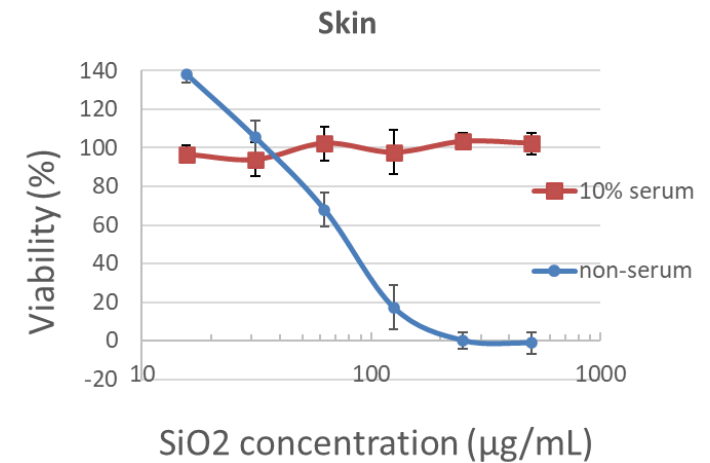
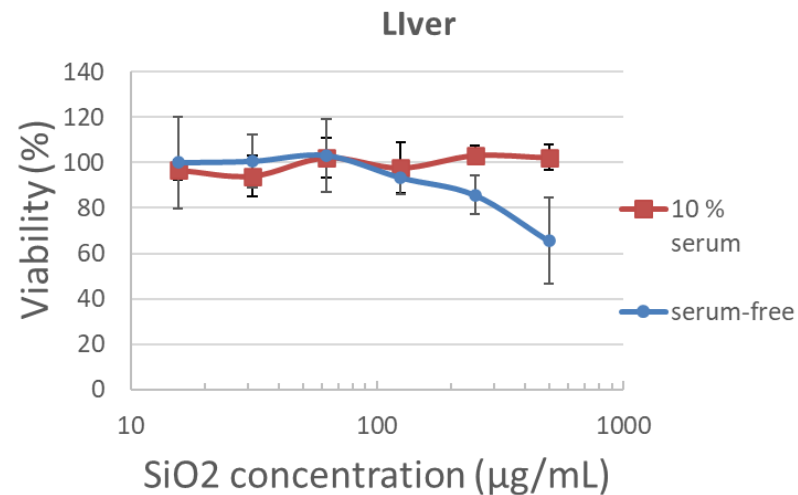
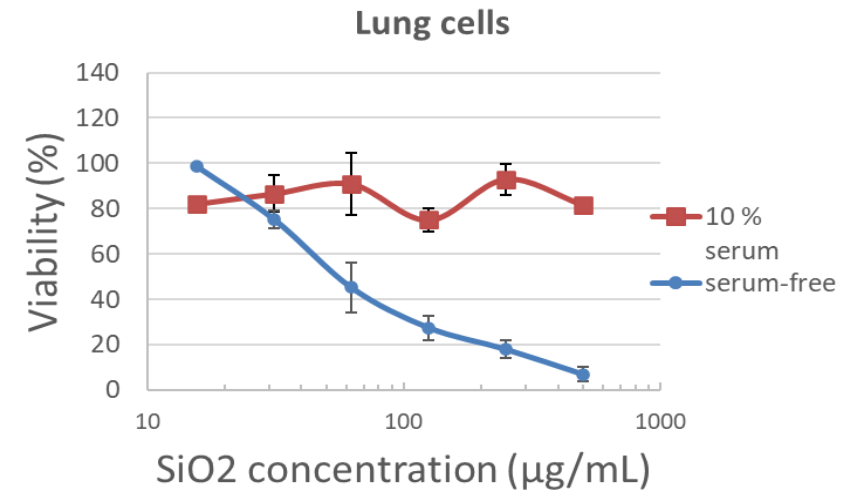
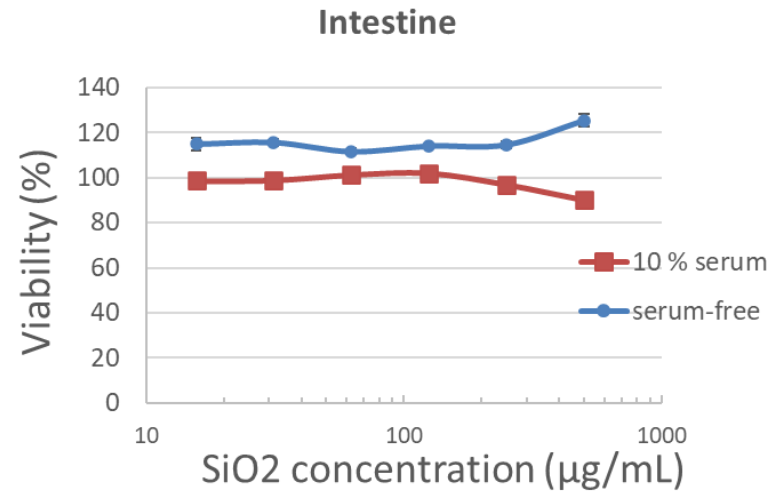
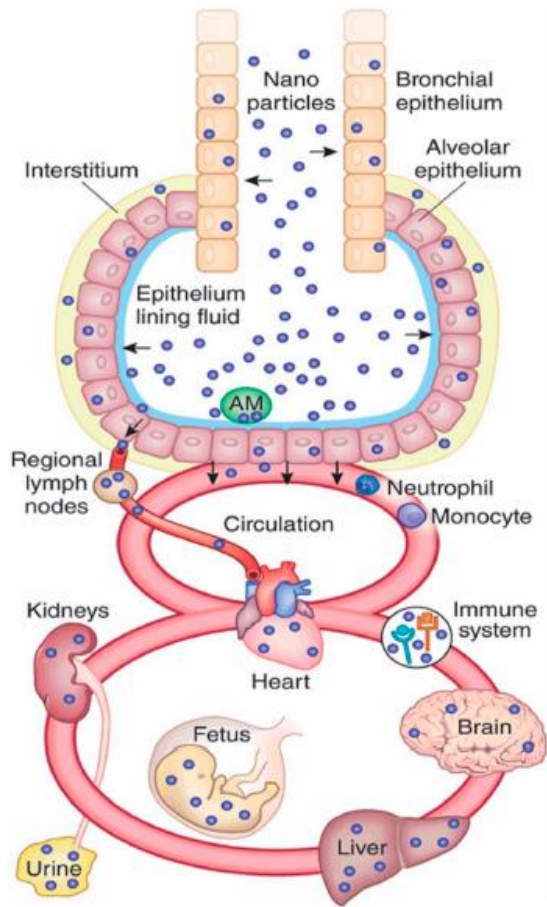


Figure: Extracellular acidification of CaCo-2 cells with increasing nanoparticle concentration in 3 different chambers.

Toxicity of SiO_2 in different cells



BNN contact: Andreas FALK

Role of BNN / BNN contribution:

- supported the initiation of the AT-China-funding scheme (2013-onwards) → next call (9th), expected early 2023 (ICT).
- BNN - not involved as beneficiary
- identified and procured partners

www.tugraz.at/institute/acfc/research/chemical-sensor-and-biosensors/projects/fastnanotox

