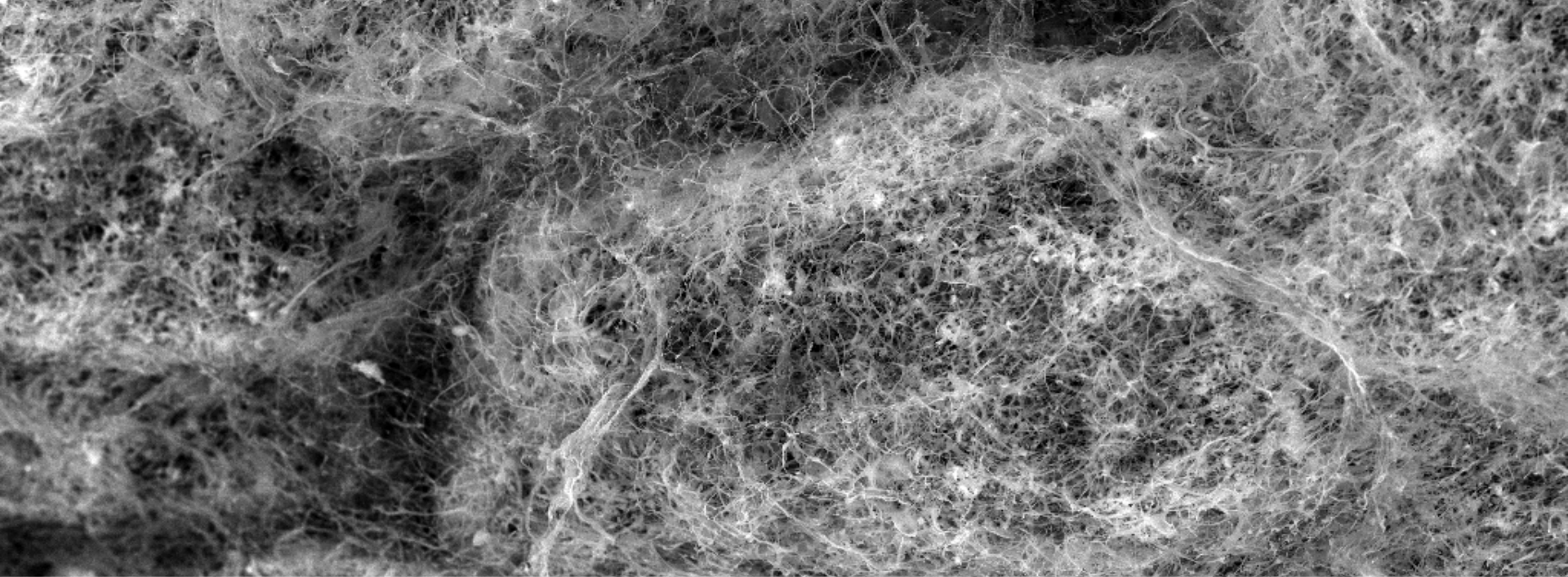


Mechanistic Insights and Therapeutic Applications from Mucosal Barrier Functions



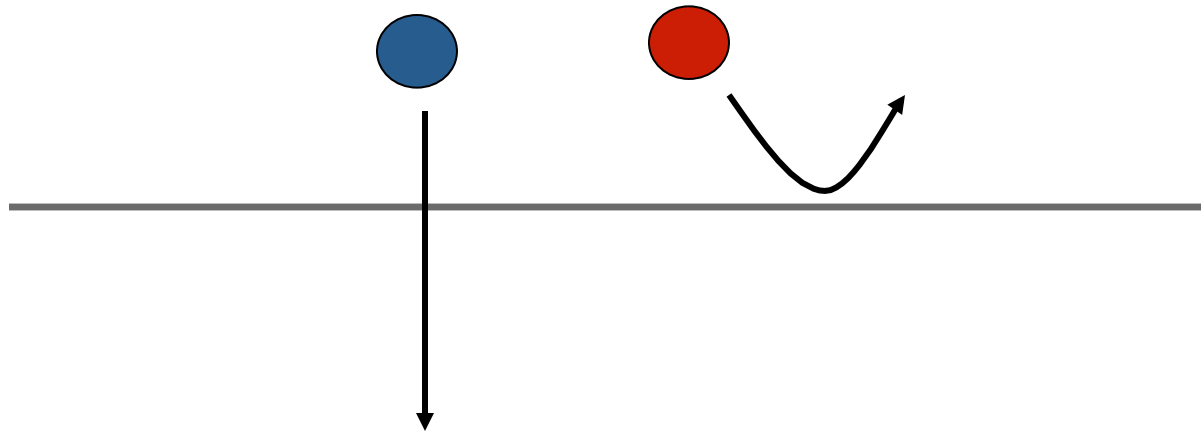
2017 MIT Japan Conference
19th Annual Symposium for
Japanese Industry
Katharina Ribbeck
January 27, 2017

MIT **BE**
BIOLOGICAL ENGINEERING

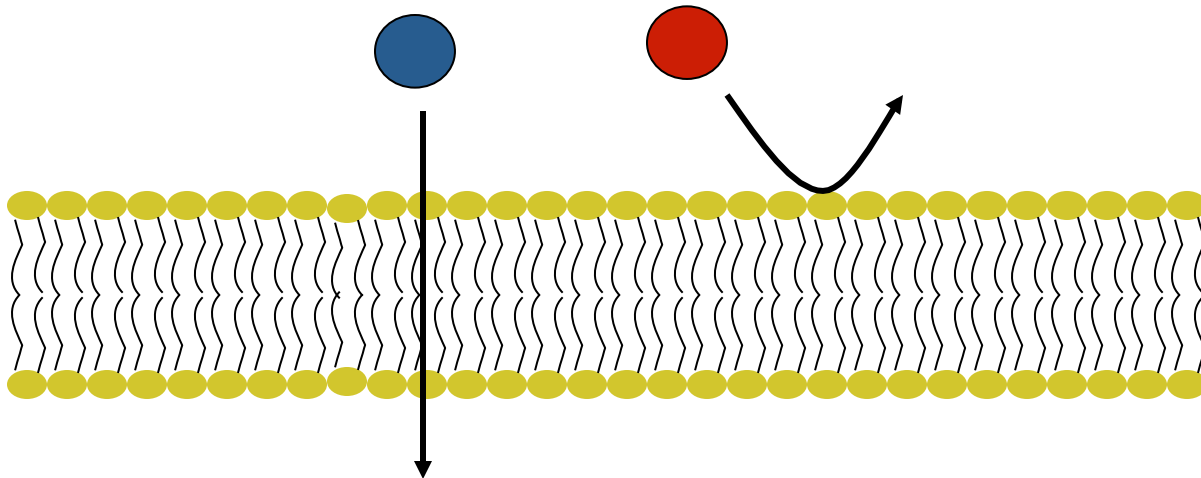
MIT **CEHS** 

rLe
AT MIT

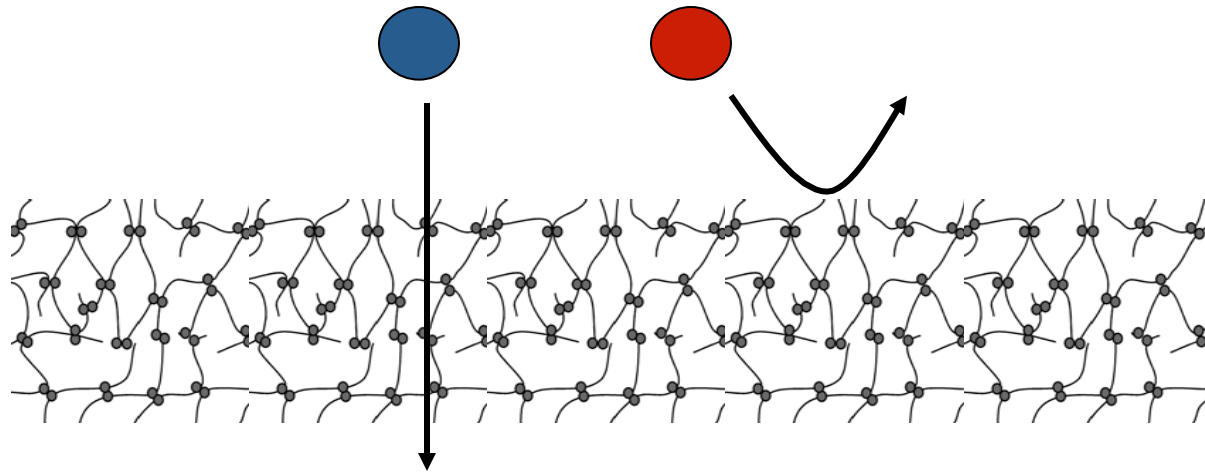
Biology depends on selective barriers

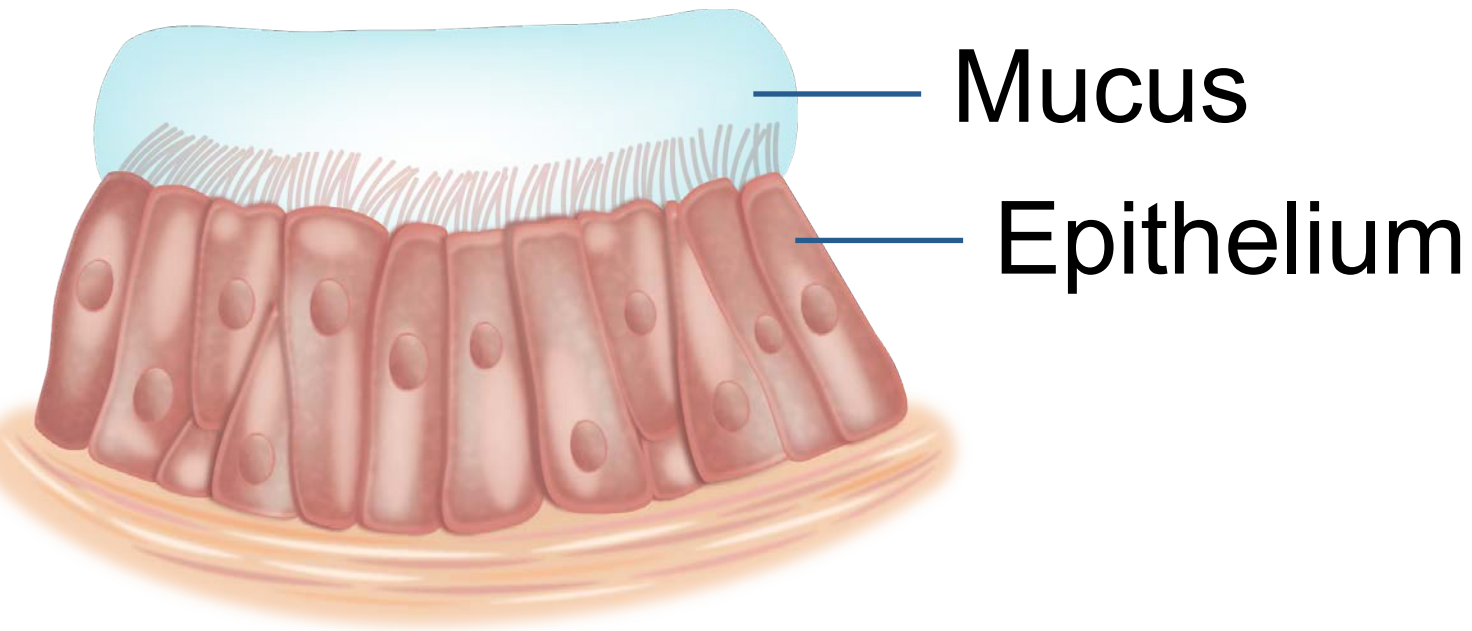


Membranes as biological filters

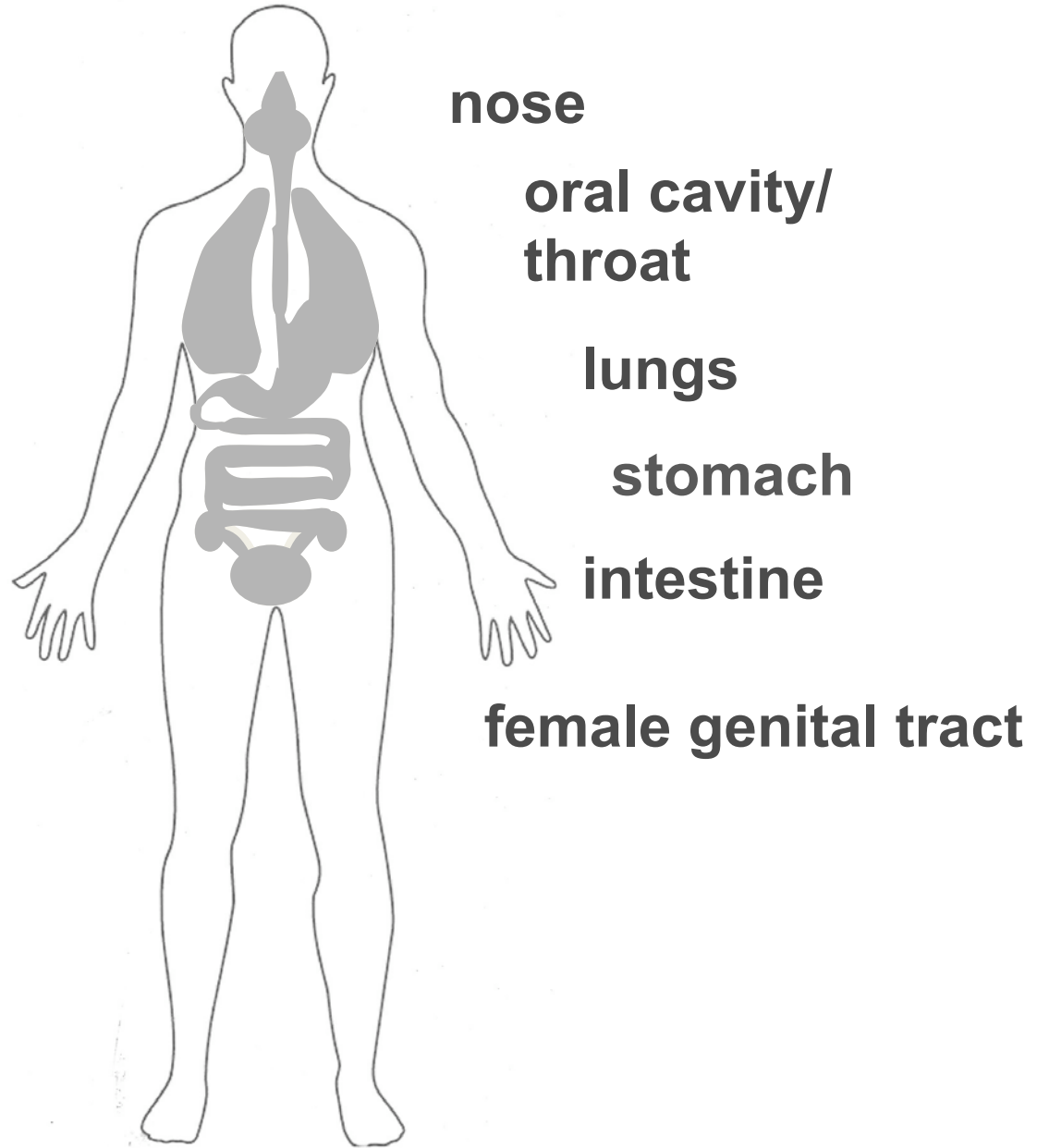


Hydrogels as biological filters



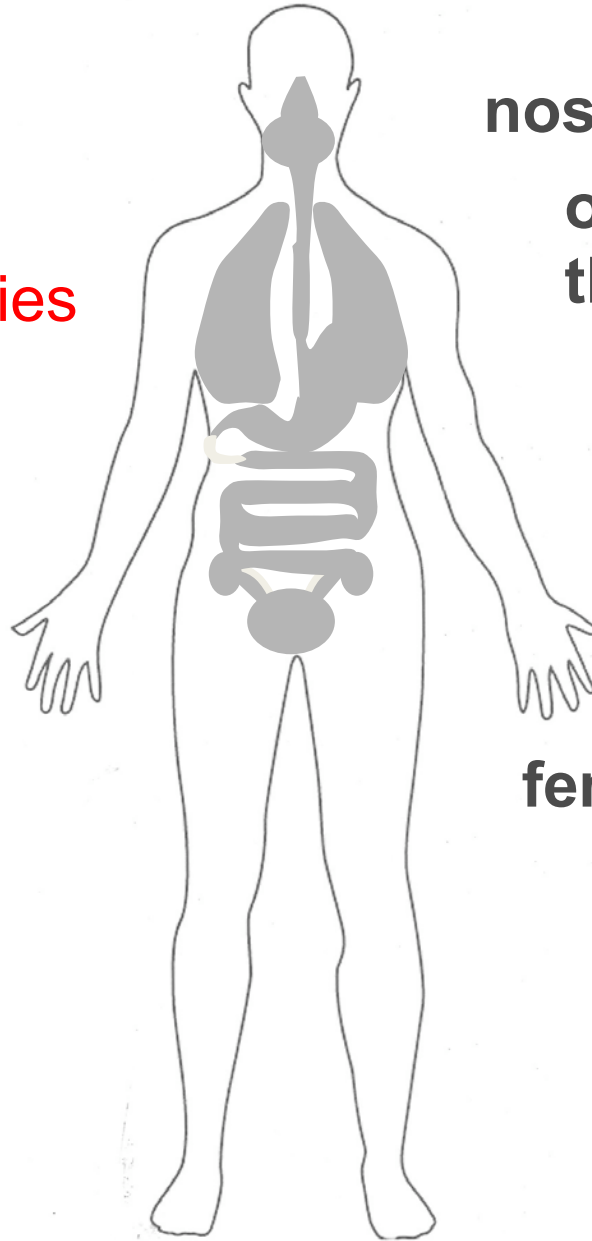


Mucus has many different functions



Mucus has many different functions

Viral Infections
Respiratory Allergies
Cystic Fibrosis
Gastric Ulcers
IDS, IBD
Diabetes
Obesity
Infertility



nose

**oral cavity/
throat**

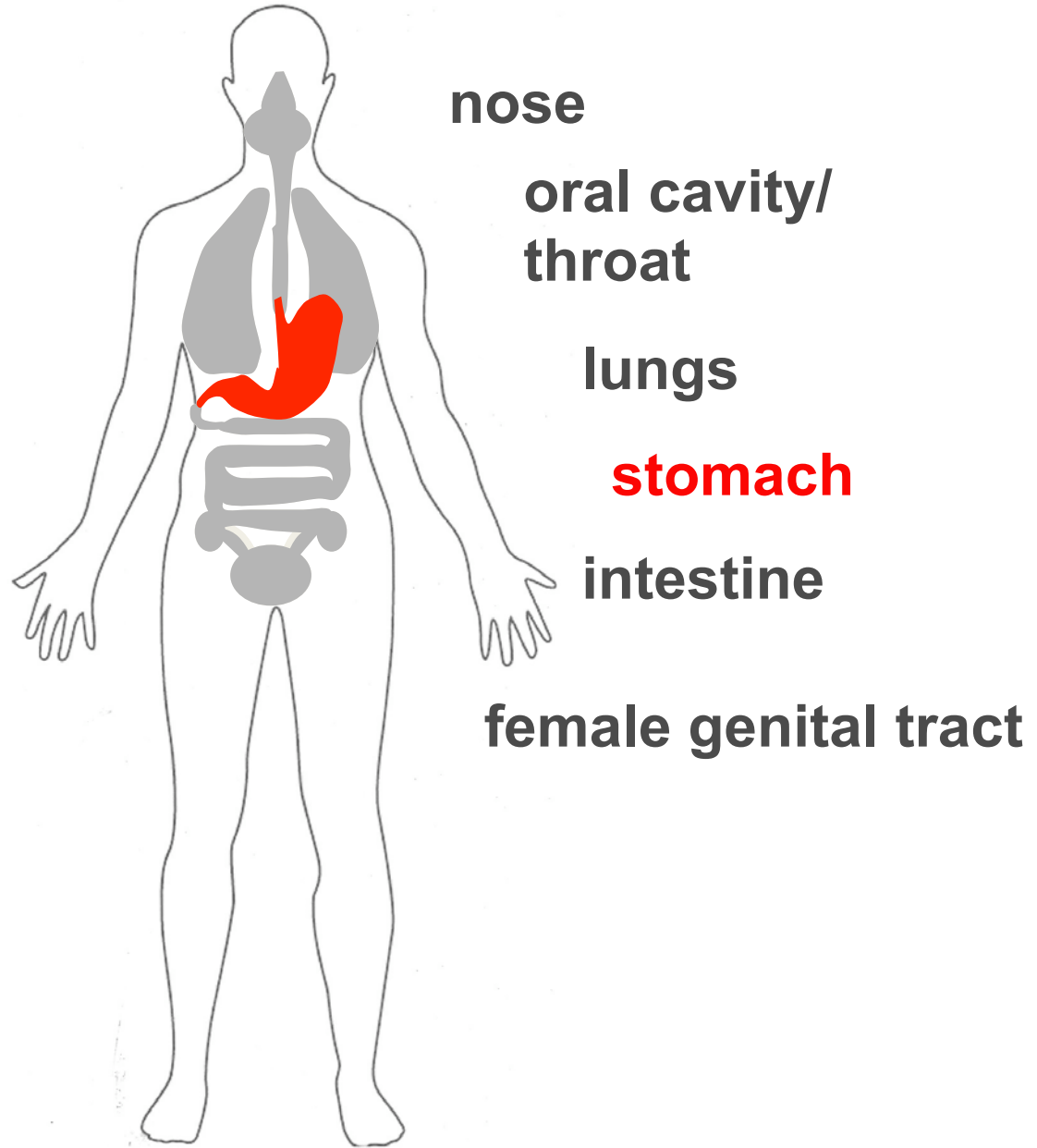
lungs

stomach

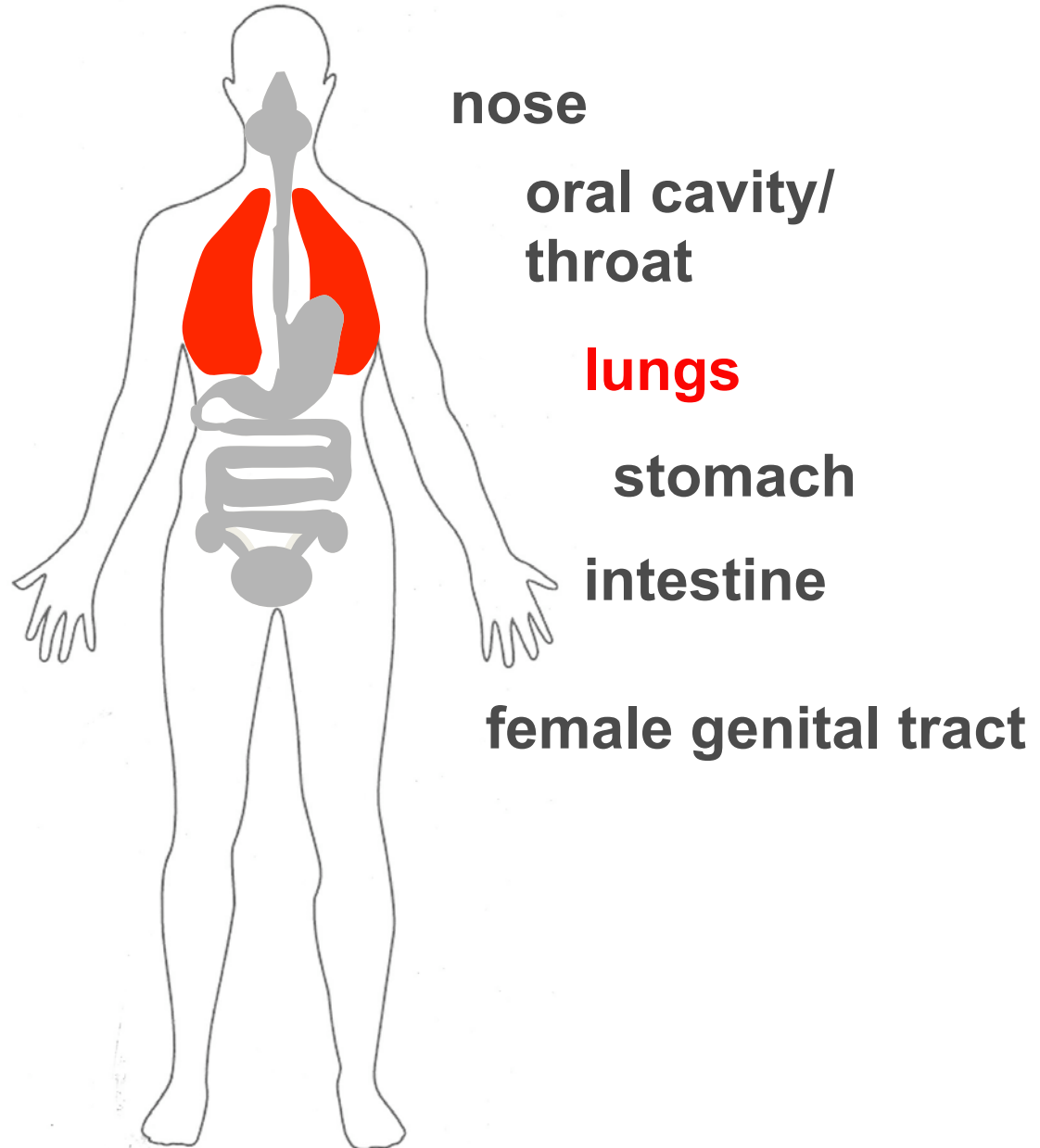
intestine

female genital tract

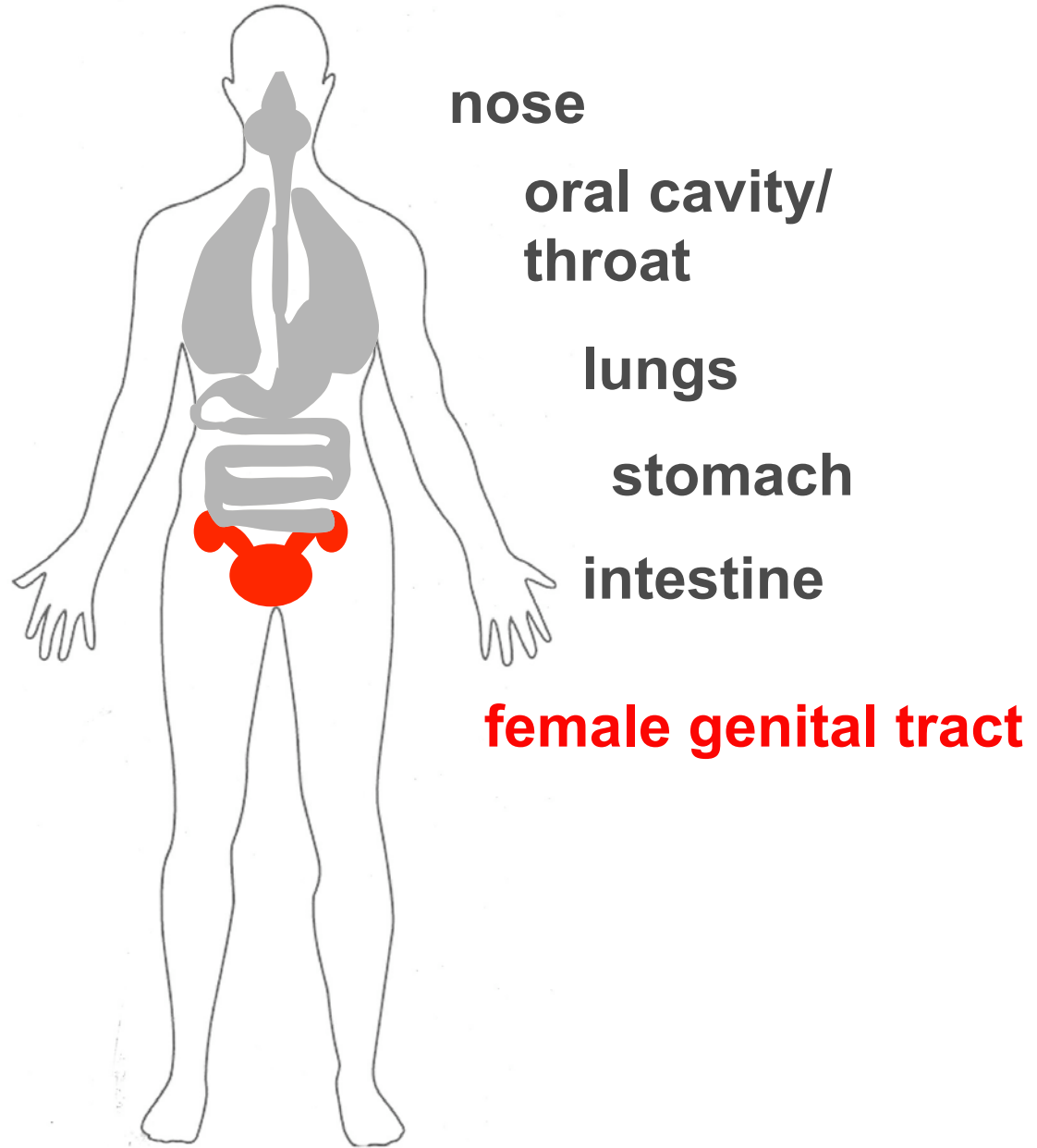
Mucus has many different functions



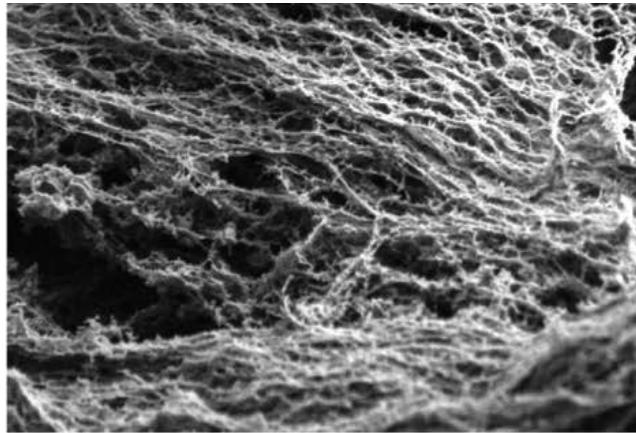
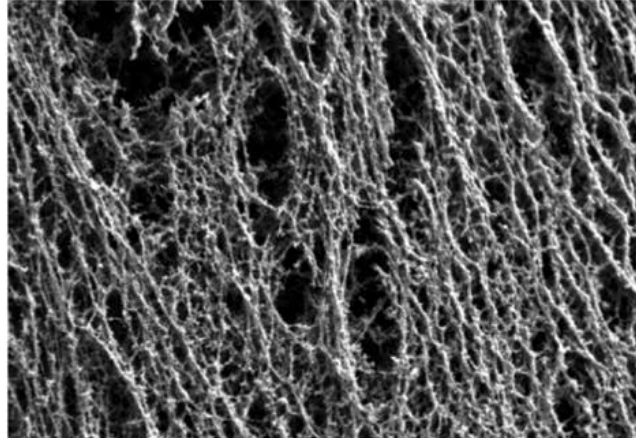
Mucus has many different functions



Mucus has many different functions

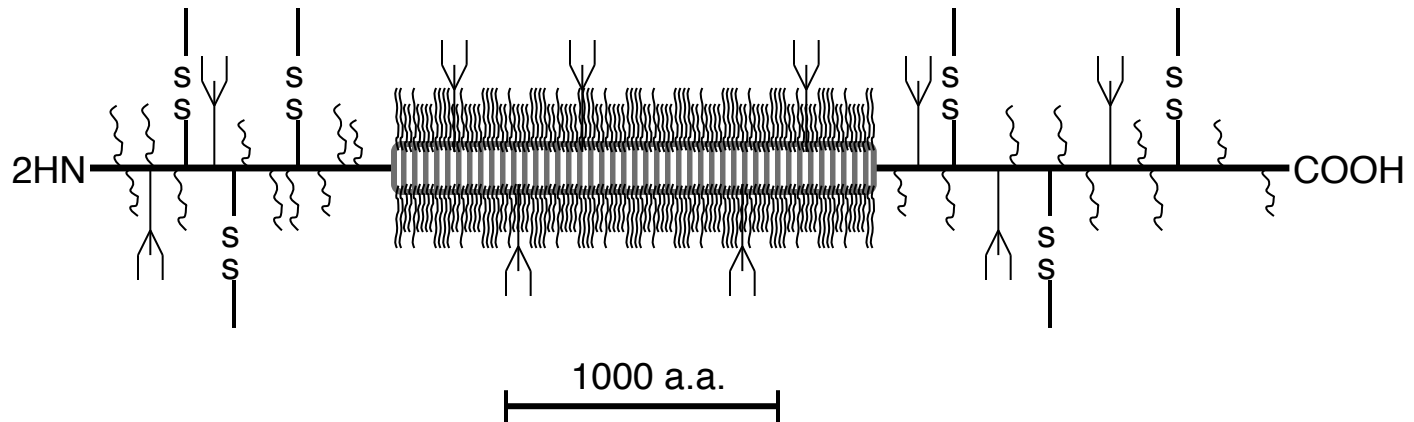





Secreted mucins form complex meshworks



Ultrastructure of human cervical mucus

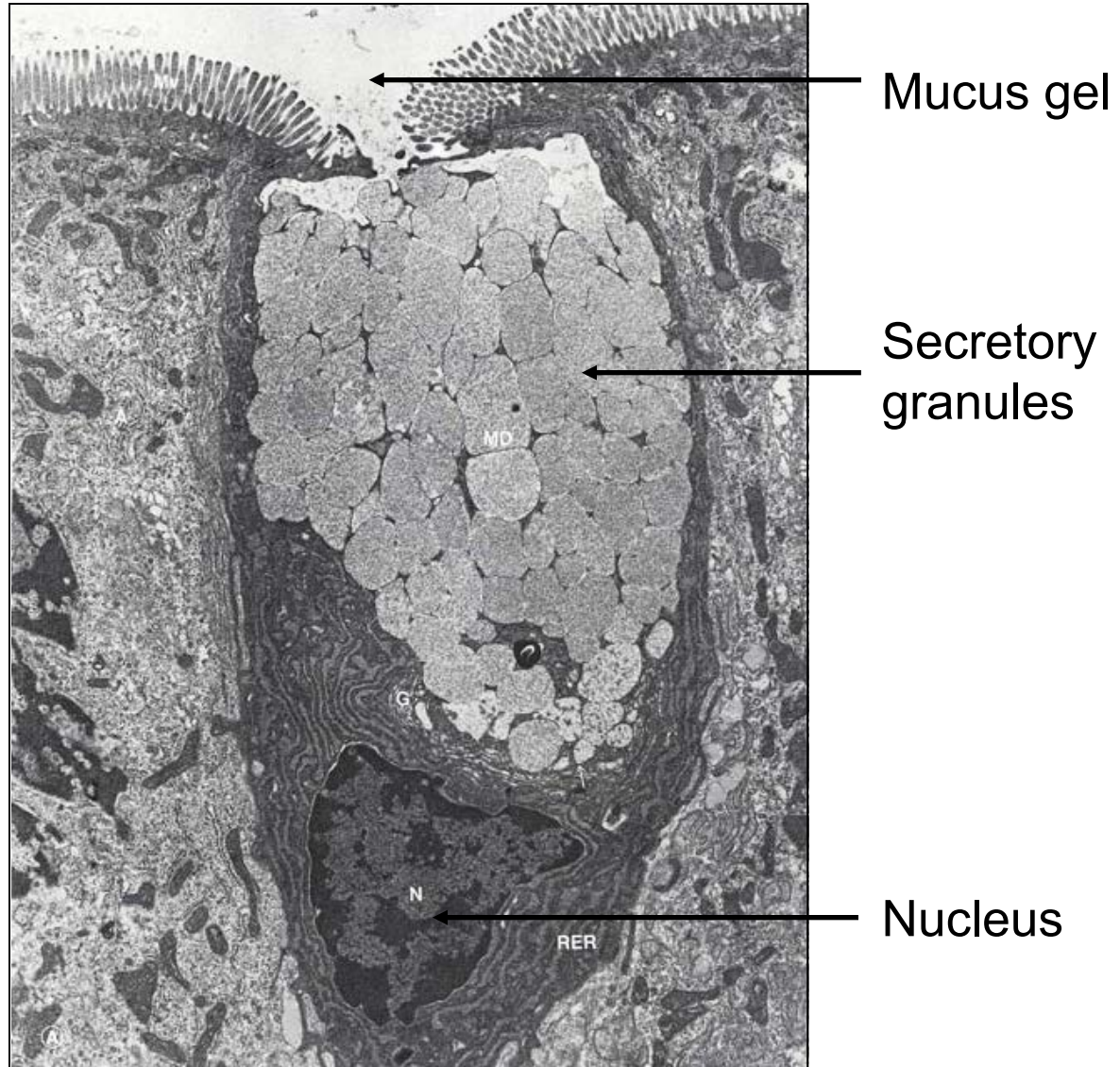
Mucin polymer



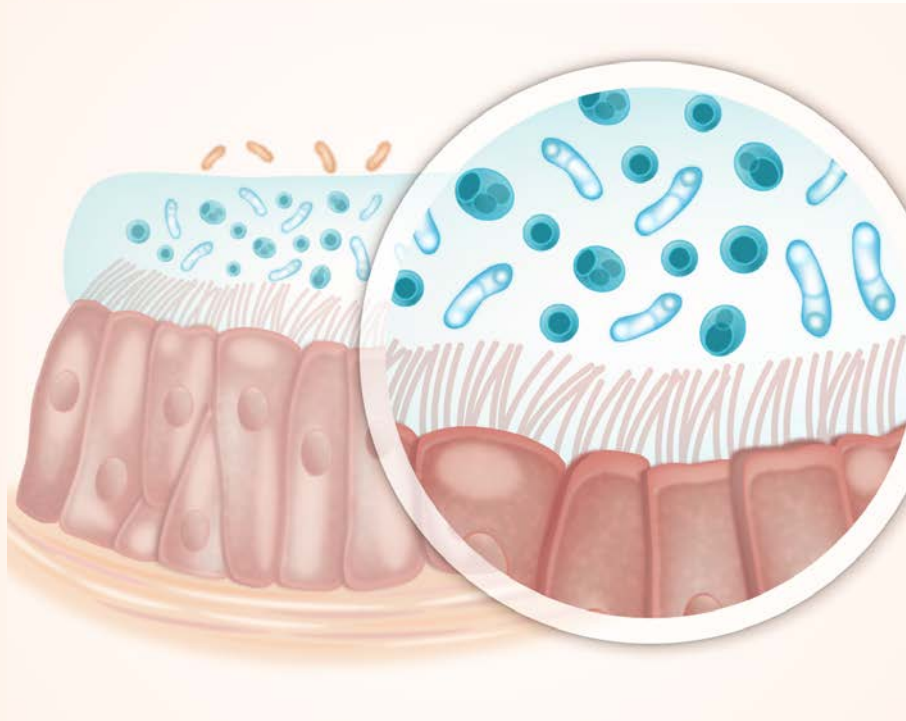
- SS— Disulfide bridges
-  Glycosylated
-  O-linked Oligosaccharides
-  N-linked Oligosaccharides

MUC2
MUC5AC
MUC5B
MUC6

Histology of a Goblet cell



Mucus forms a major ecological niche for the human microbiota

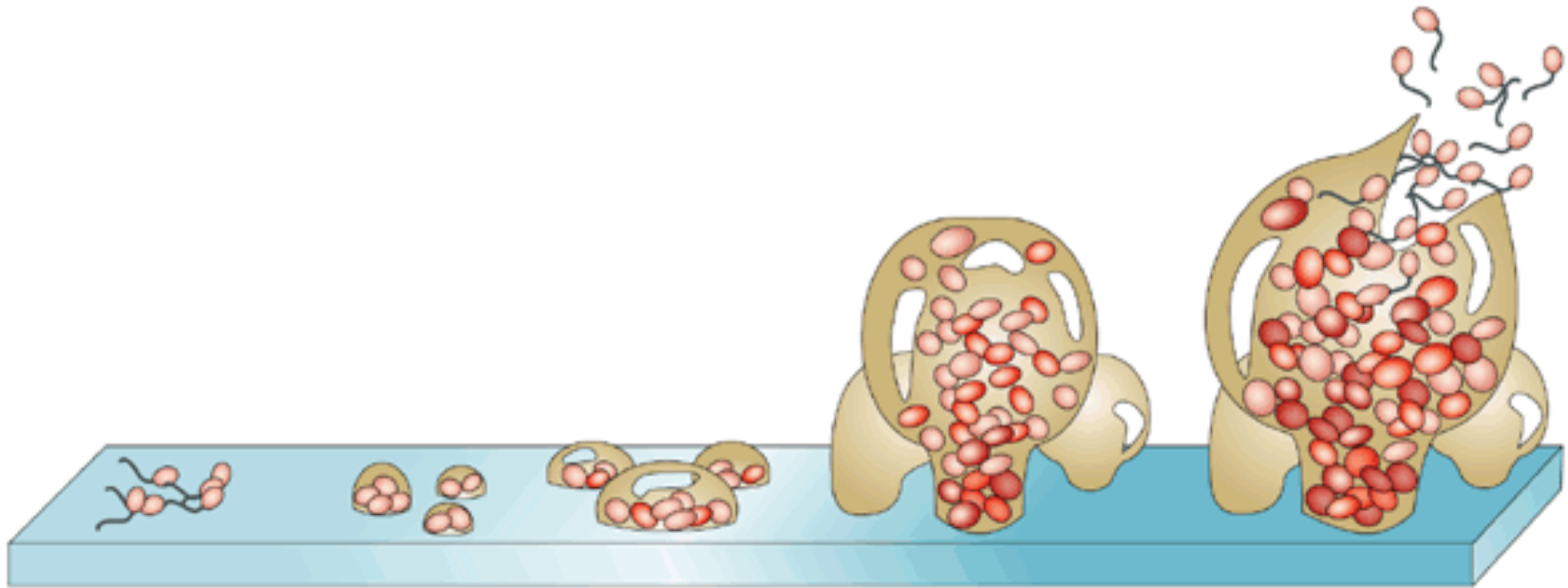


A principle arena for
microbe-host interactions

Mucus is a barrier, but
harbors many bacteria

Except in disease,
pathogenic biofilms do not
form in mucus

Biofilms - a beneficial lifestyle for microbes

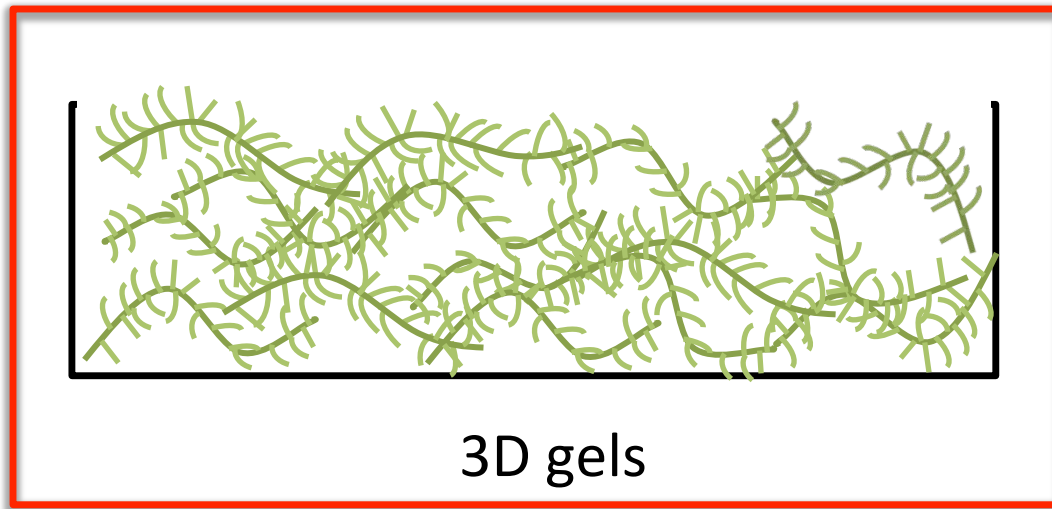


- Resistance to antibiotics/biocides
- Resistance to clearance (phagocytosis/mechanical stress)
- Synchronized toxin production
- Adapt to harsh environments through division of labor

Assaying microbial behavior in 3D mucin gels



2D coating

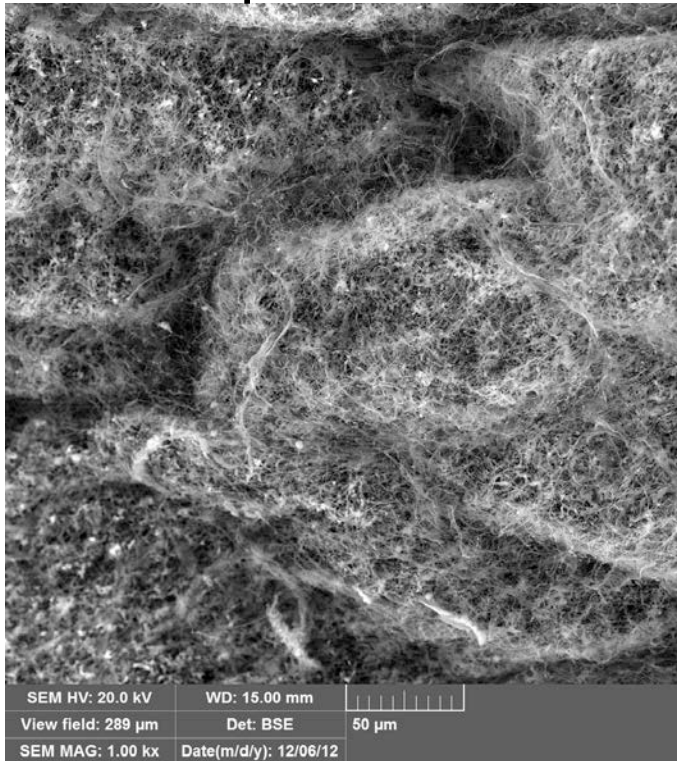


3D gels

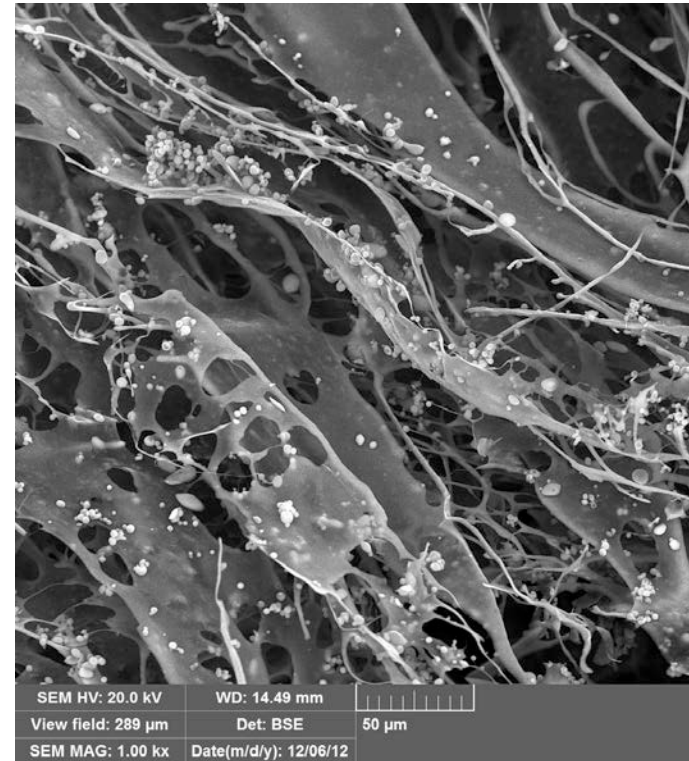
MUC5AC

Native purification of mucins is crucial for their functionality

Native purified mucins



Industrial mucins



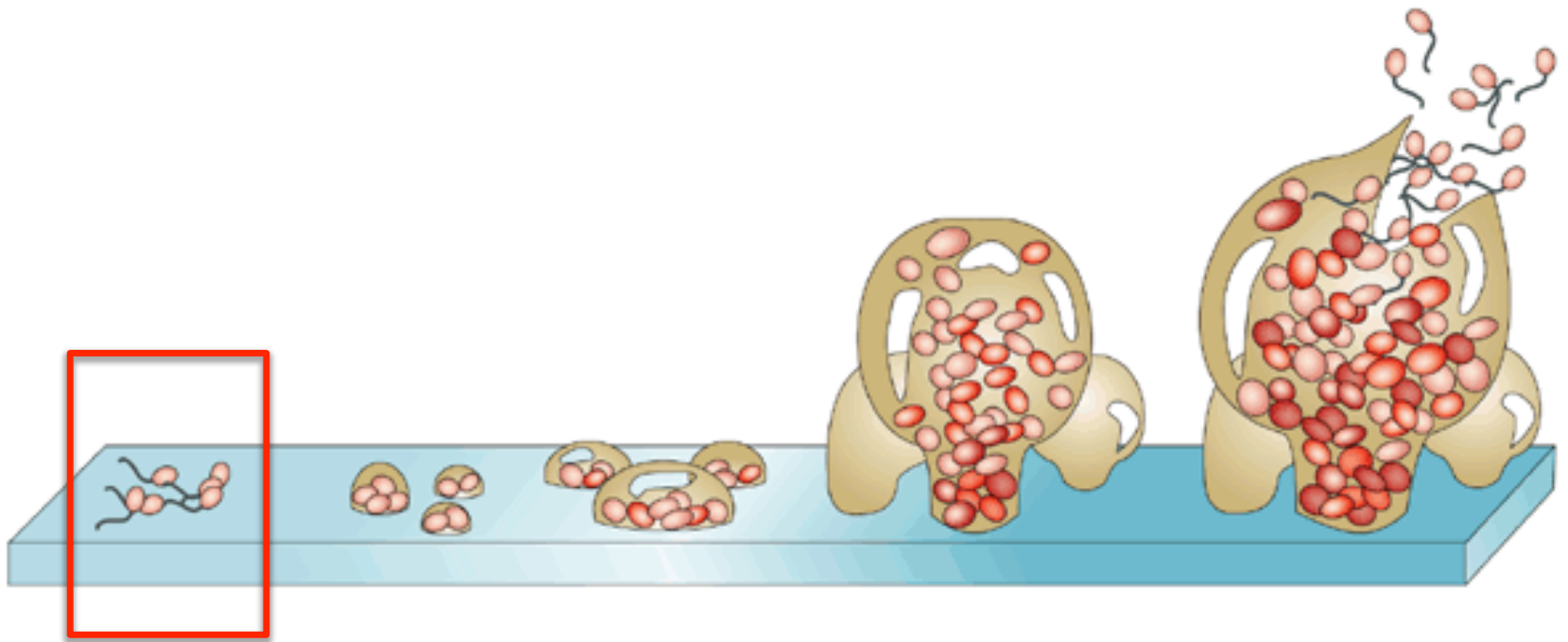
Model organism

***Pseudomonas aeruginosa* PAO1**

- Gram-negative, rod-shaped, motile
 - Polar flagella
- Opportunistic pathogen
 - Important in hospital acquired infections and immuno-compromised individuals, especially cystic fibrosis
- Forms biofilms implicated in chronic infections (CF)



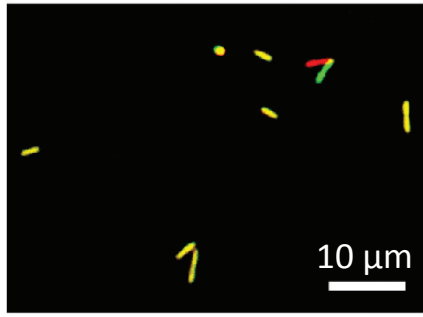
Pseudomonas aeruginosa



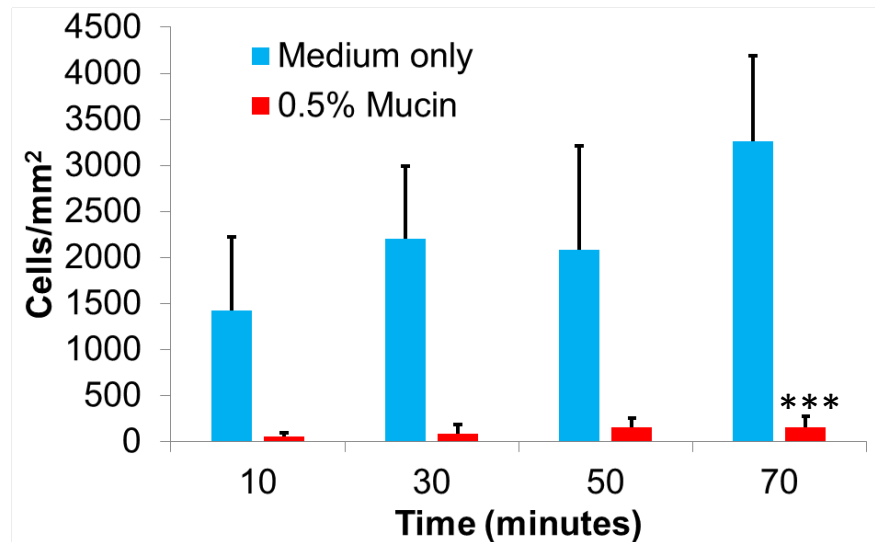
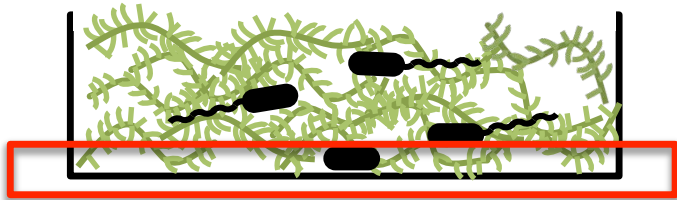
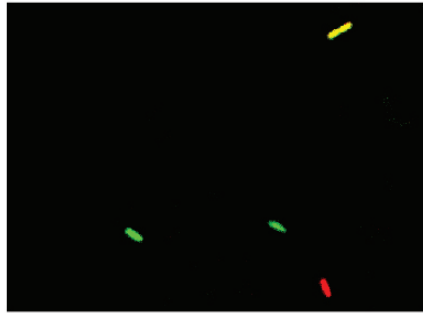
Mucins reduce bacterial adhesion

10 min

Medium only

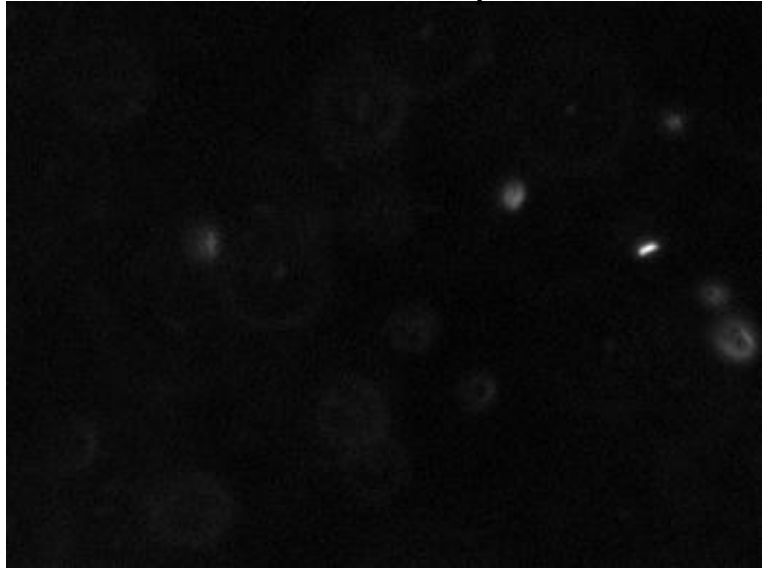


+Mucins

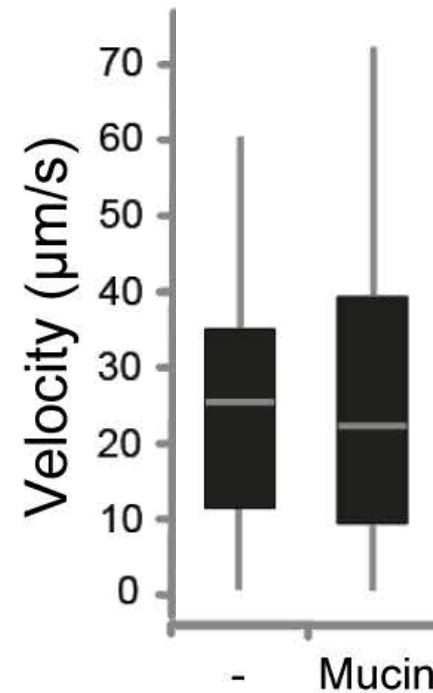
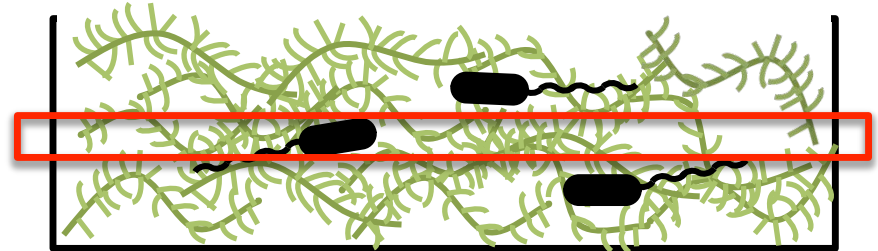
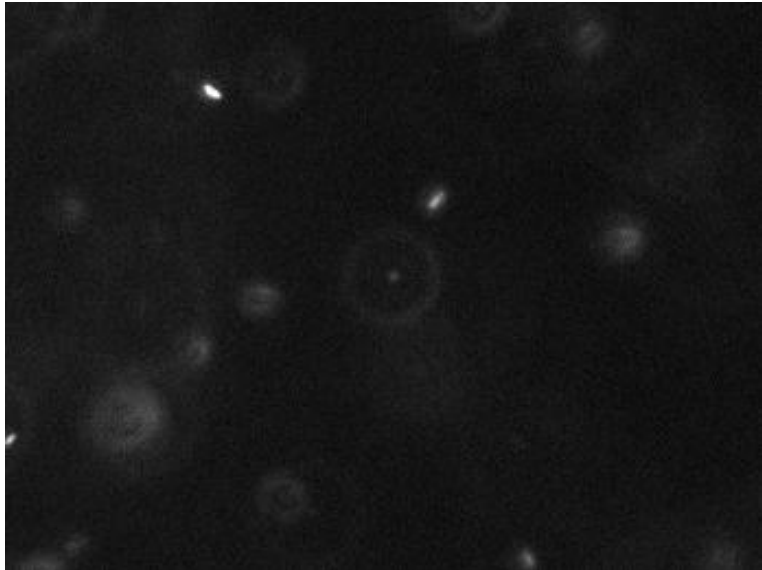


Are cells trapped in mucins?

Medium only

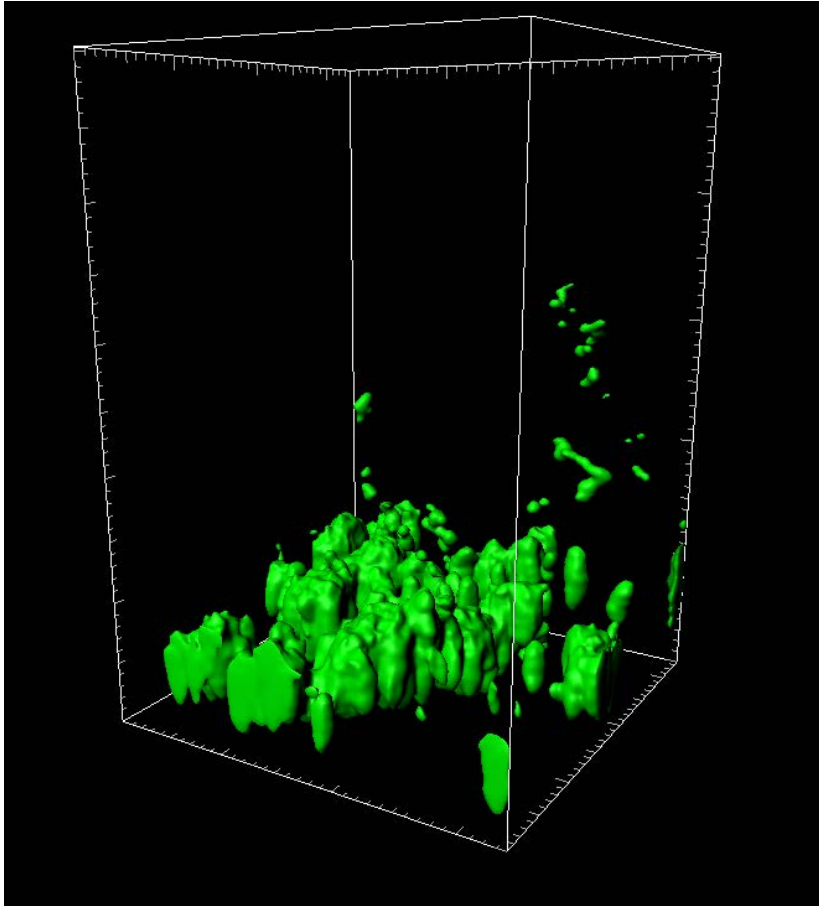


Medium + mucin

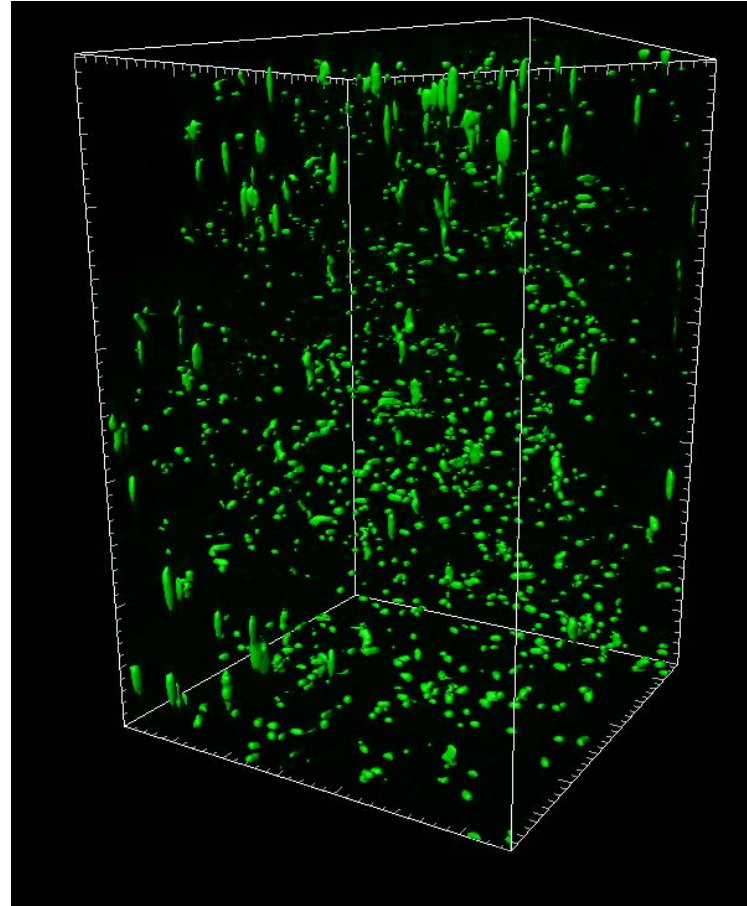


Mucins prevent biofilm formation by *P. aeruginosa*

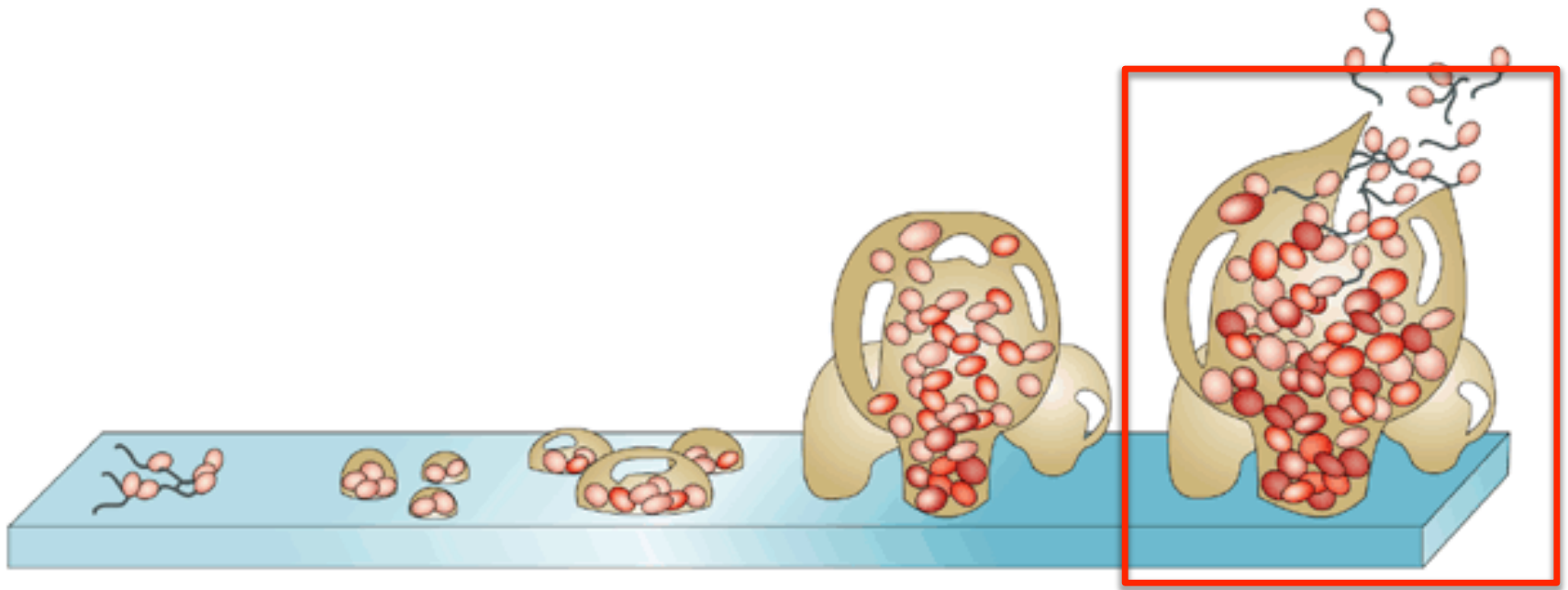
Medium



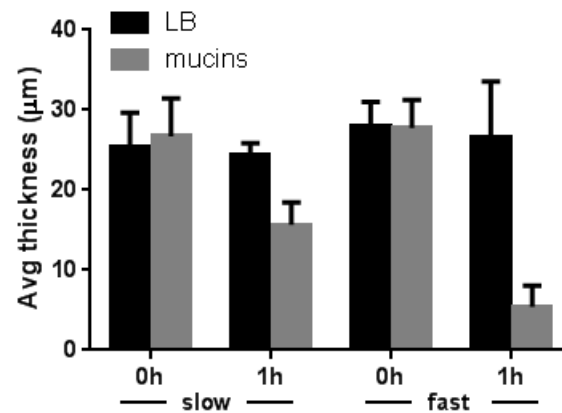
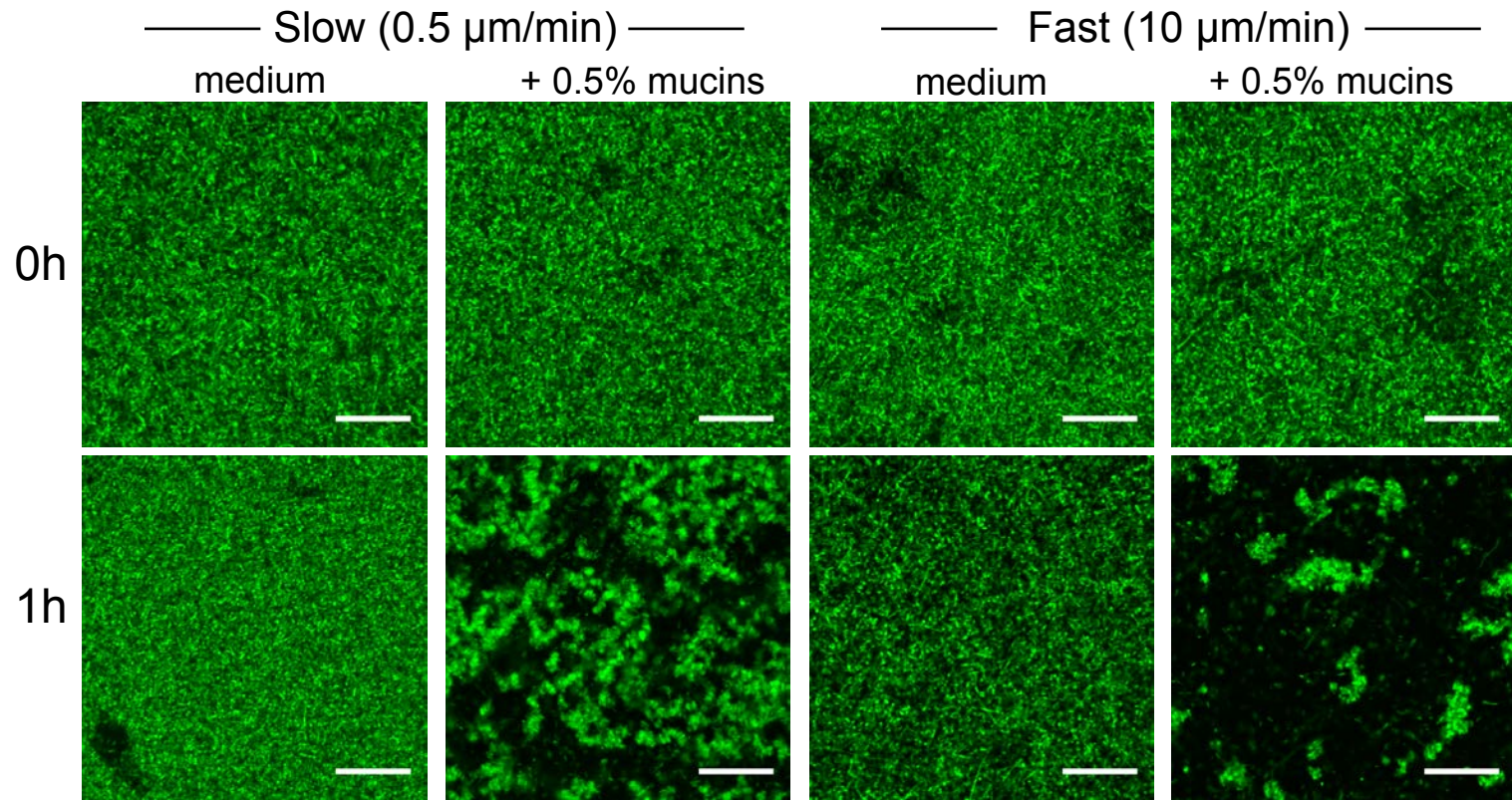
+ 0.5% Mucins (MUC5AC)



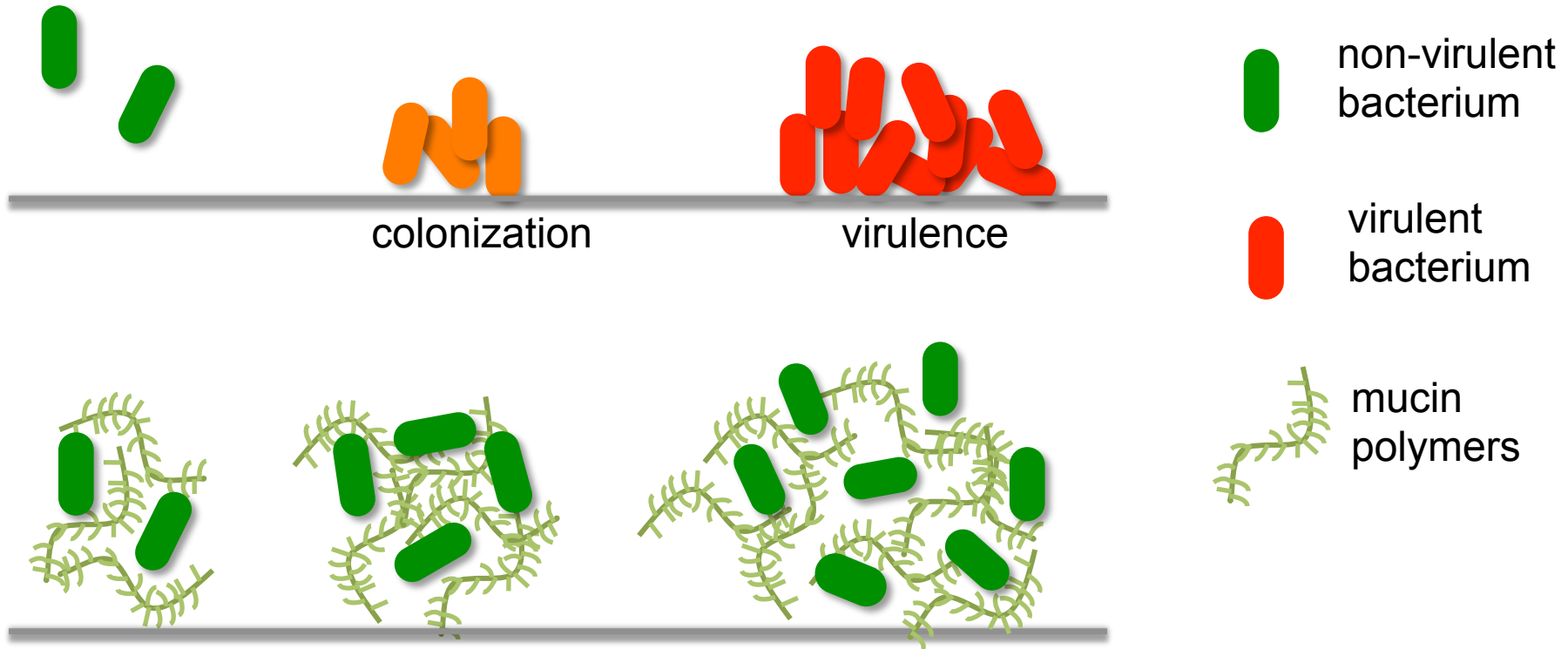
36 h, 37°C



Mucins can disassemble mature biofilms

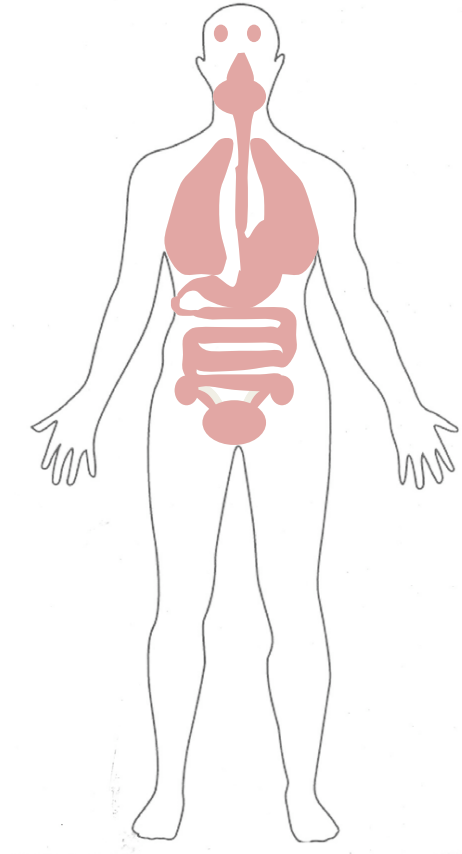


Mucins promote dispersion of microbes



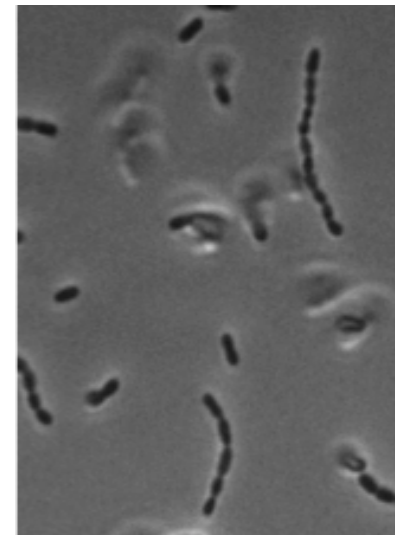
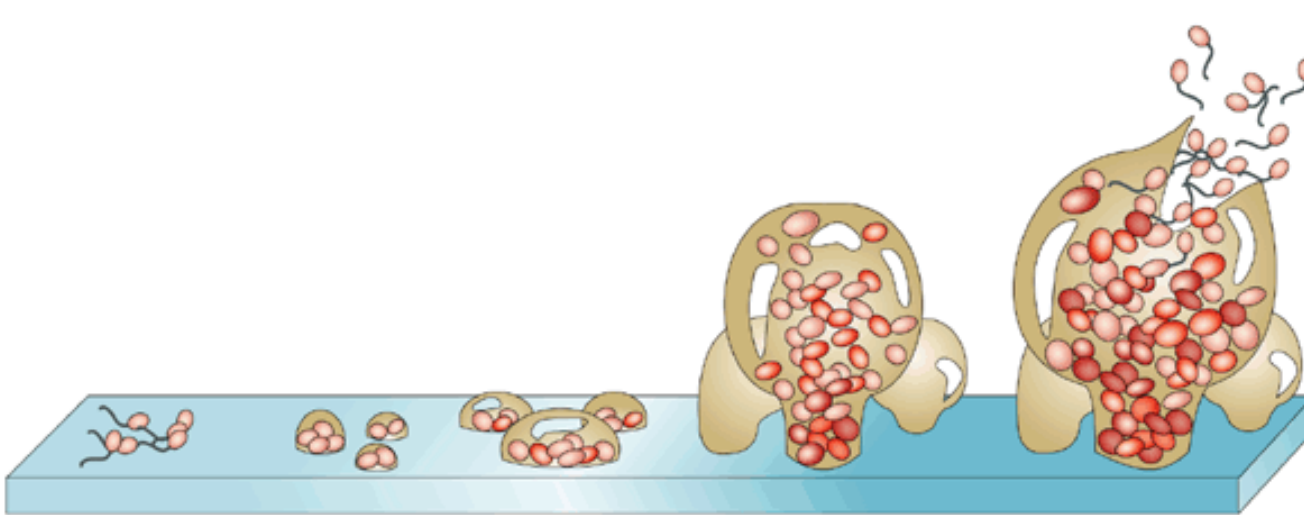
- Block surface adhesion
- Promote cellular dispersion

MUCUS BARRIER



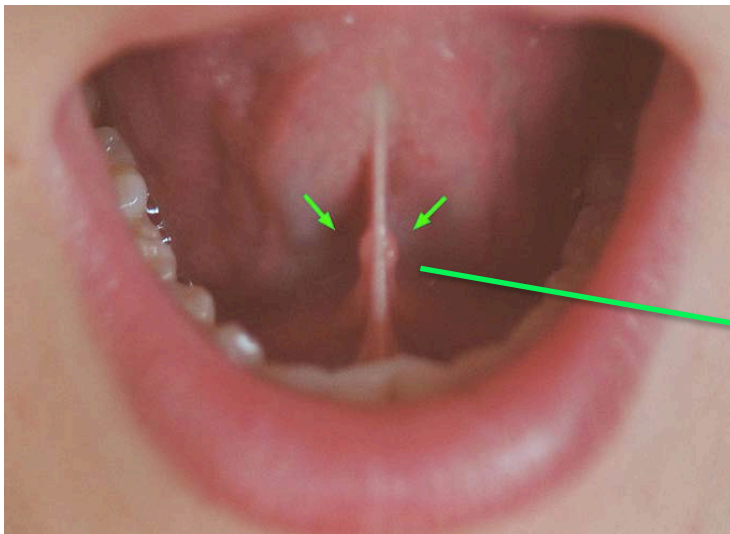
Cavity Formation

- Main culprit: *Streptococcus mutans*
 - Sugar metabolism → glucans → biofilm
 - Lactic acid production
- Biofilm formation = Plaque

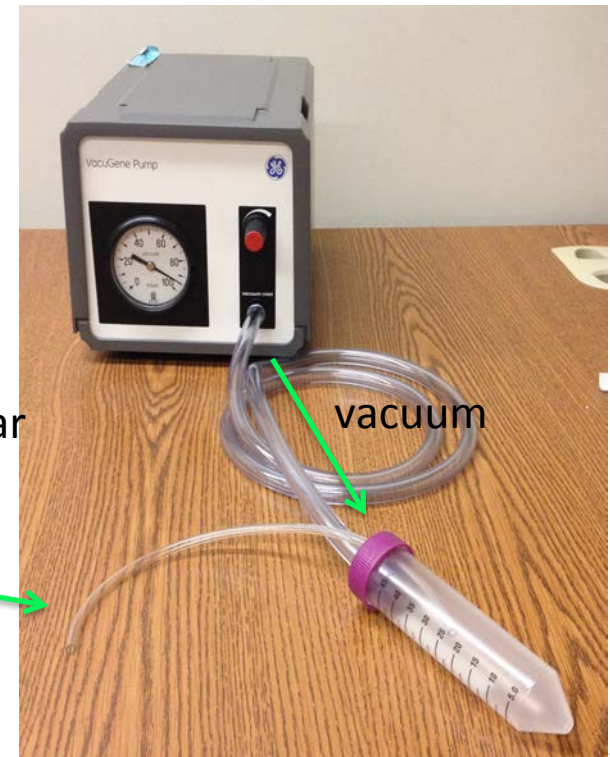


Saliva Collection

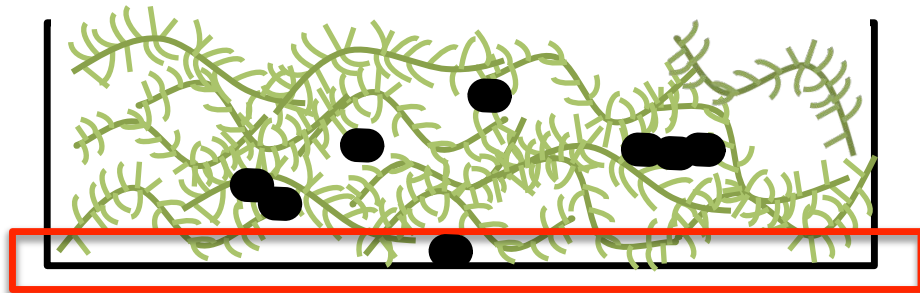
- MUC5B: Found in the mouth and respiratory tract
- Produced in the submandibular and sublingual glands
- Volunteers



Submandibular
saliva

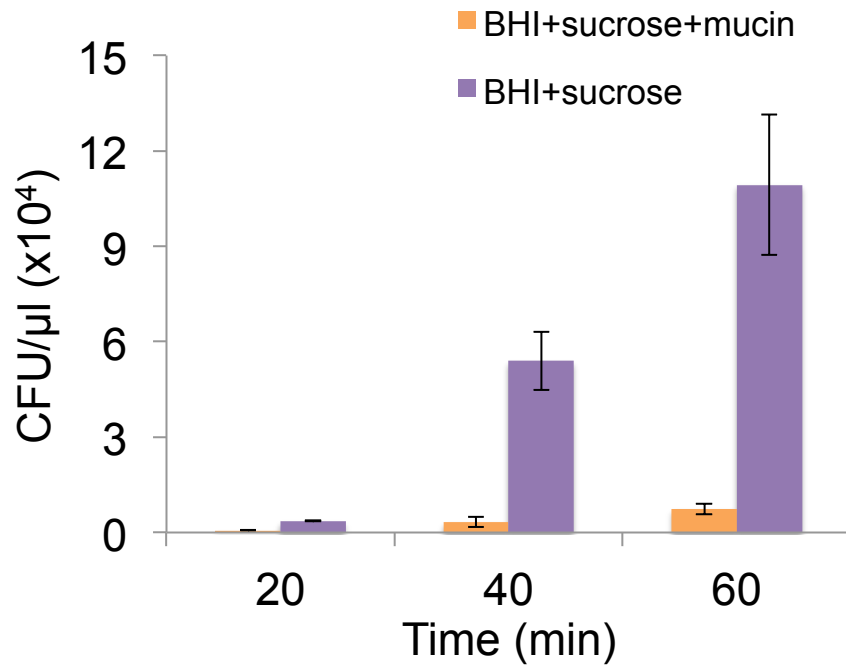


vacuum

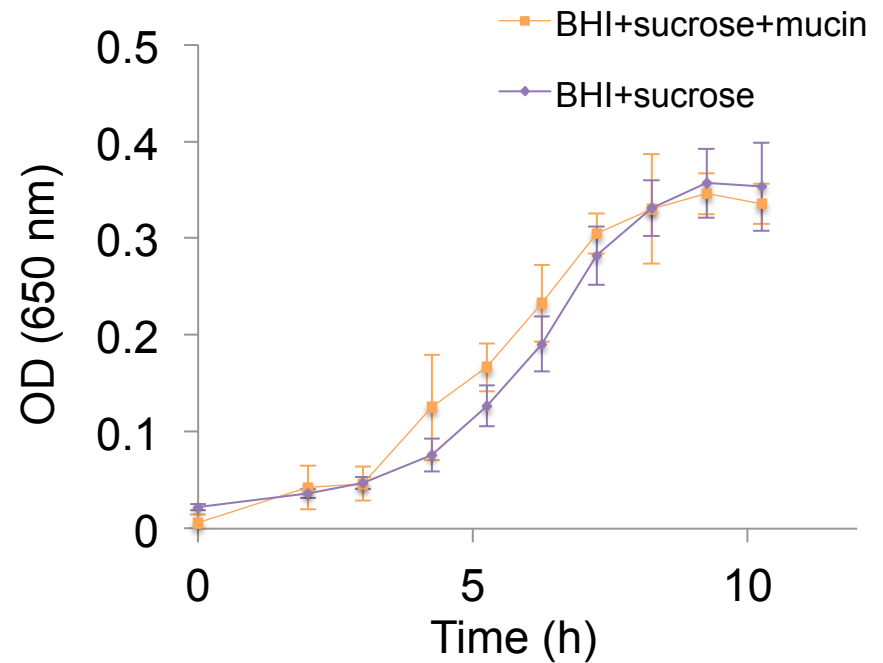


Mucins reduce surface adhesion of *S. mutans*

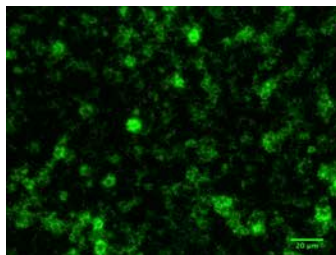
Surface Attachment



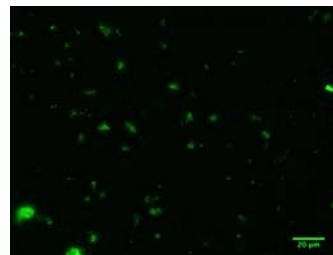
Growth

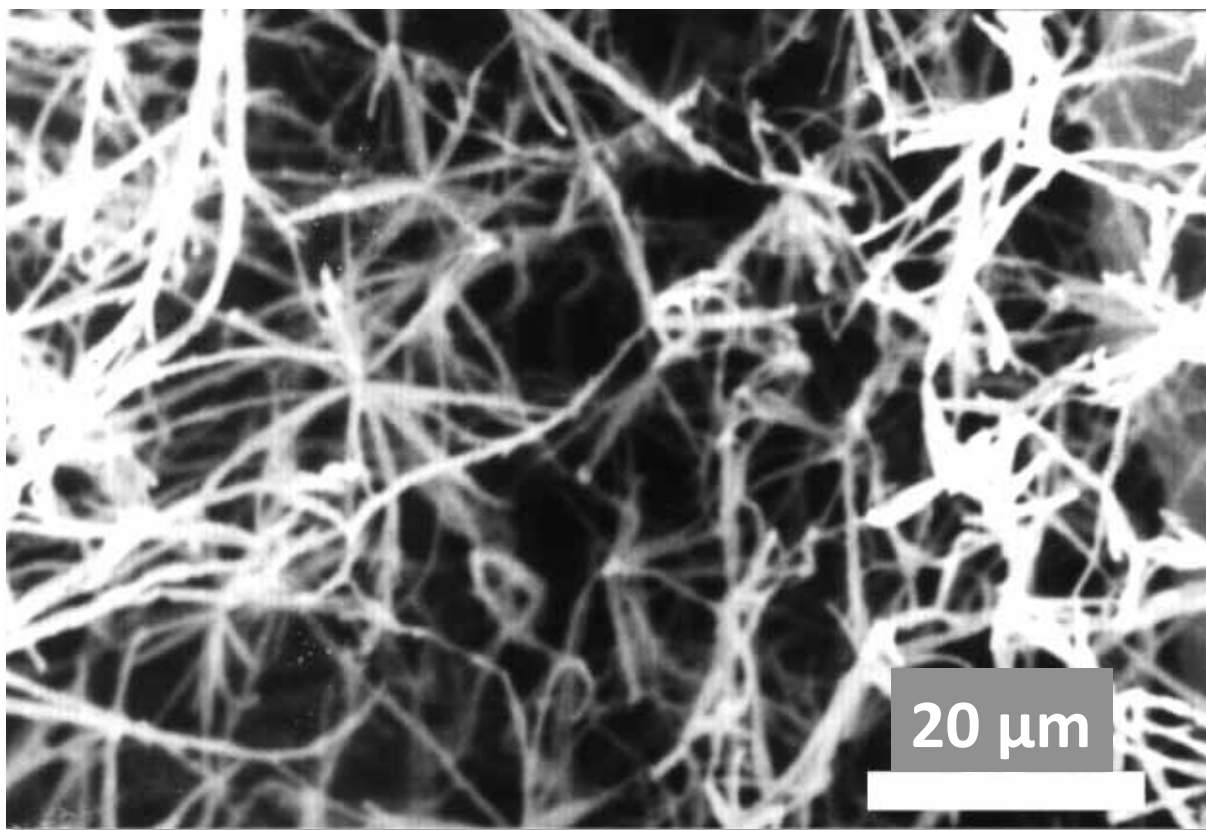
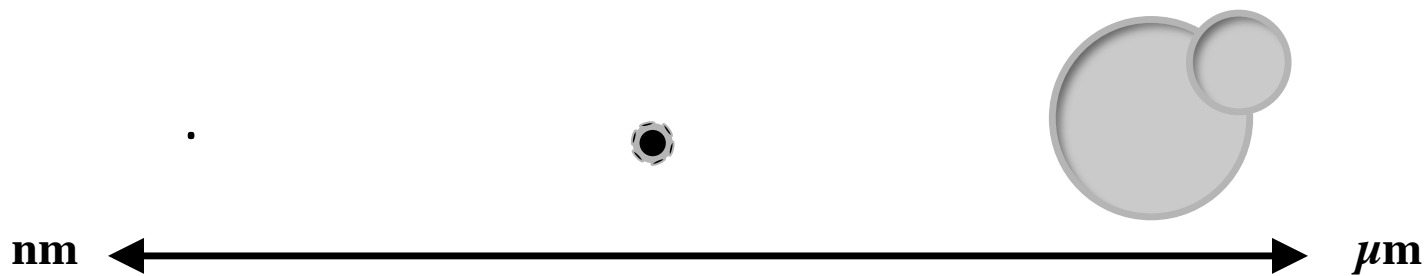


no mucins



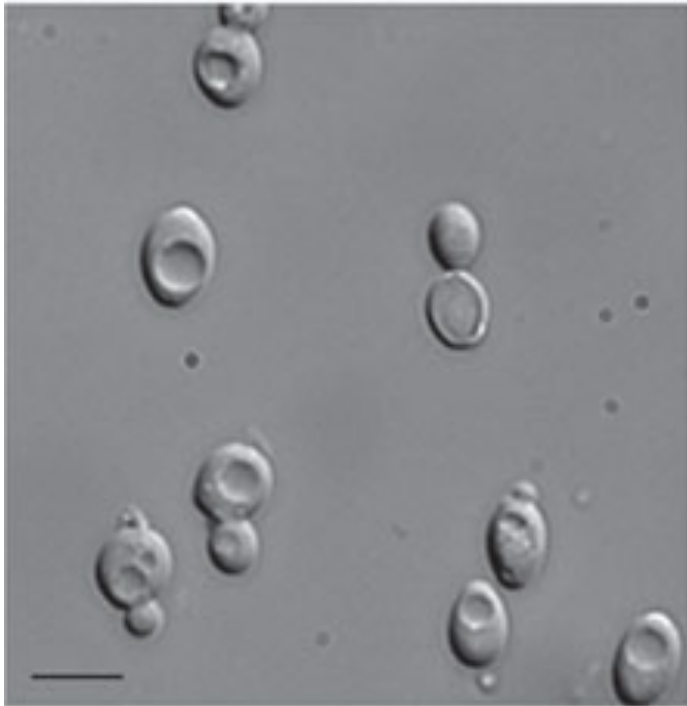
+ mucins



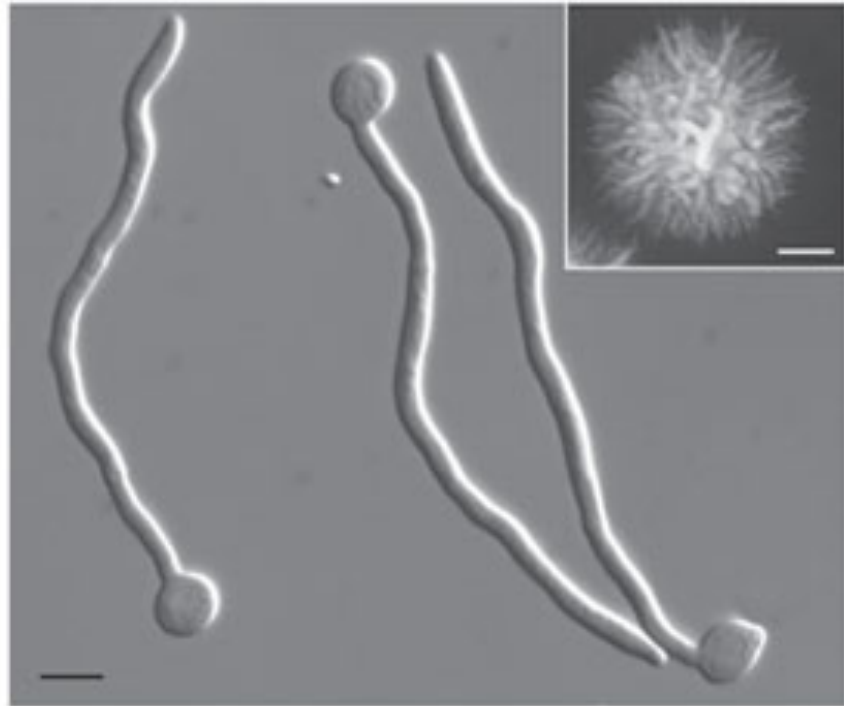


Candida albicans Morphology

Yeast

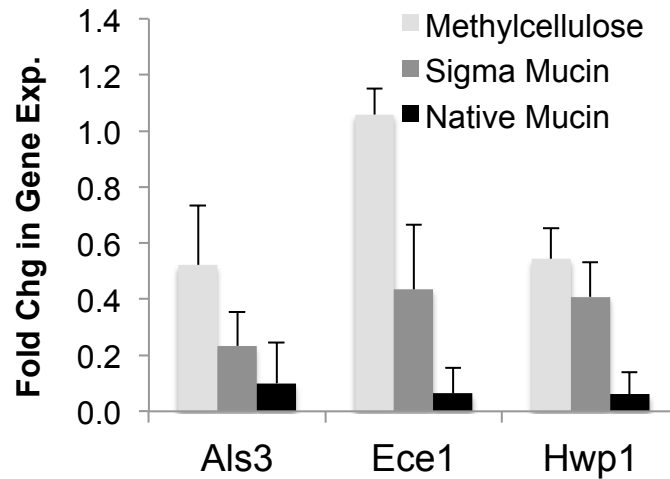
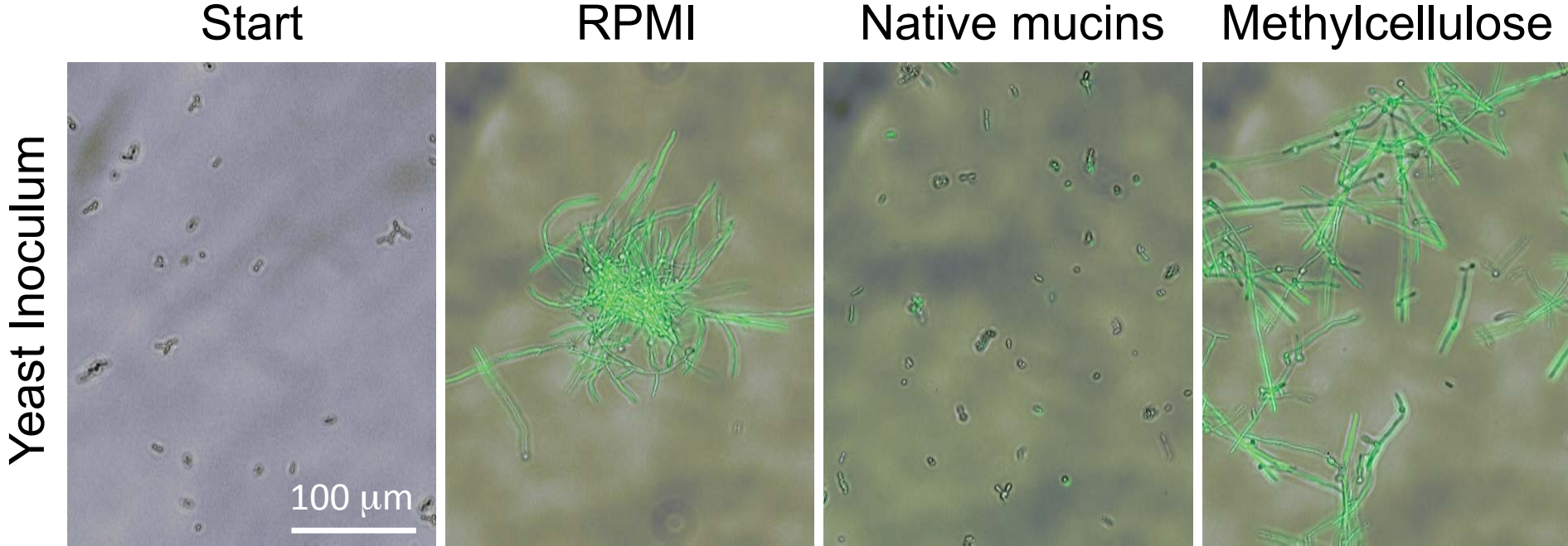


Hyphae



Nature Reviews | **Microbiology**

Mucins suppress the yeast-to-hyphae transition:



Mucins suppress the yeast-to-hyphae transition:

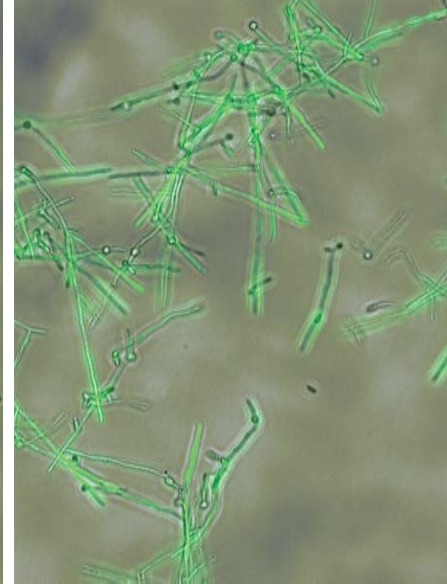
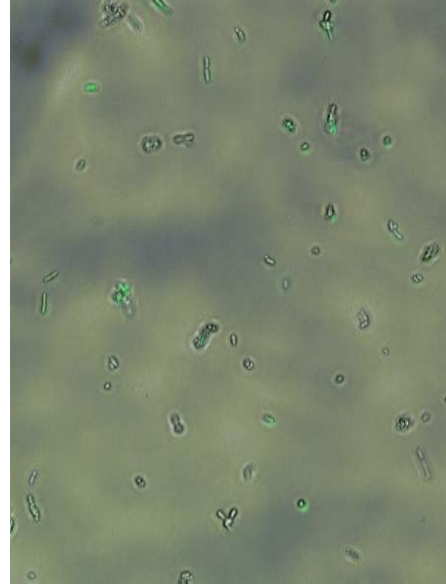
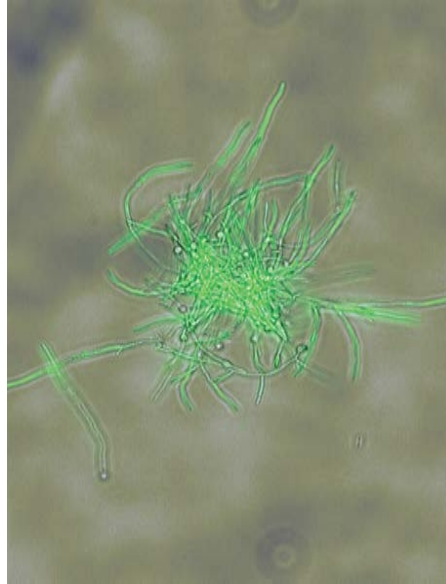
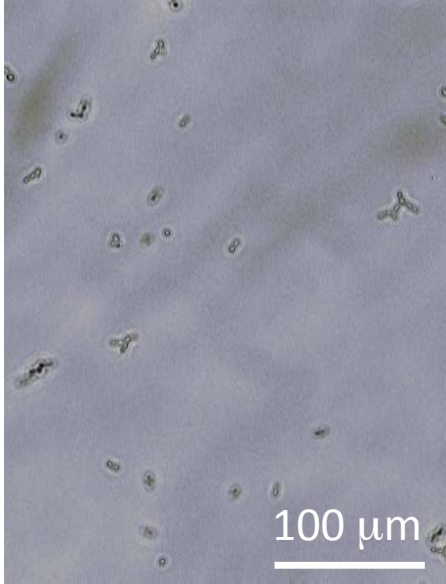
Start

RPMI

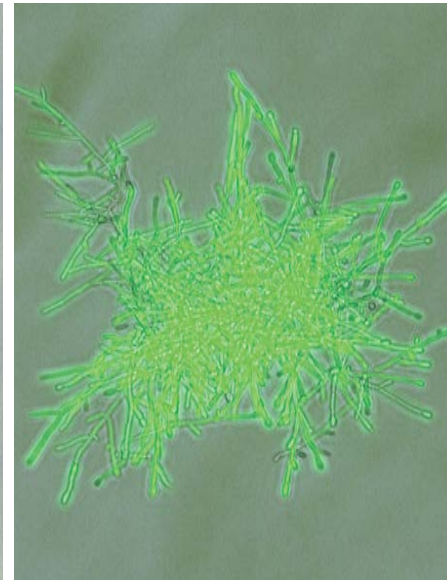
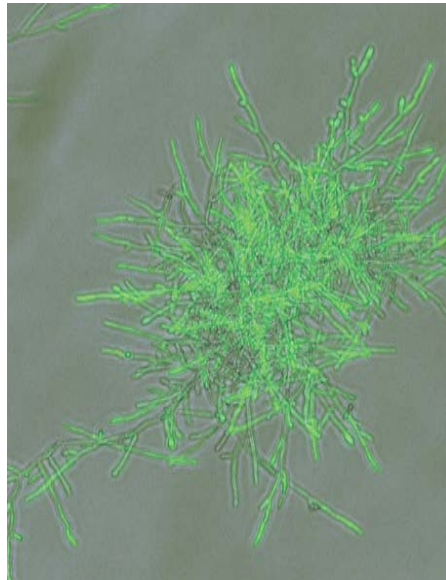
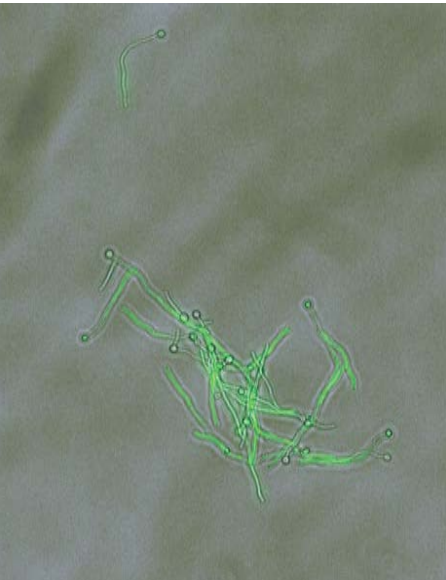
Native mucins

Methylcellulose

Yeast Inoculum



Hyphae Inoculum

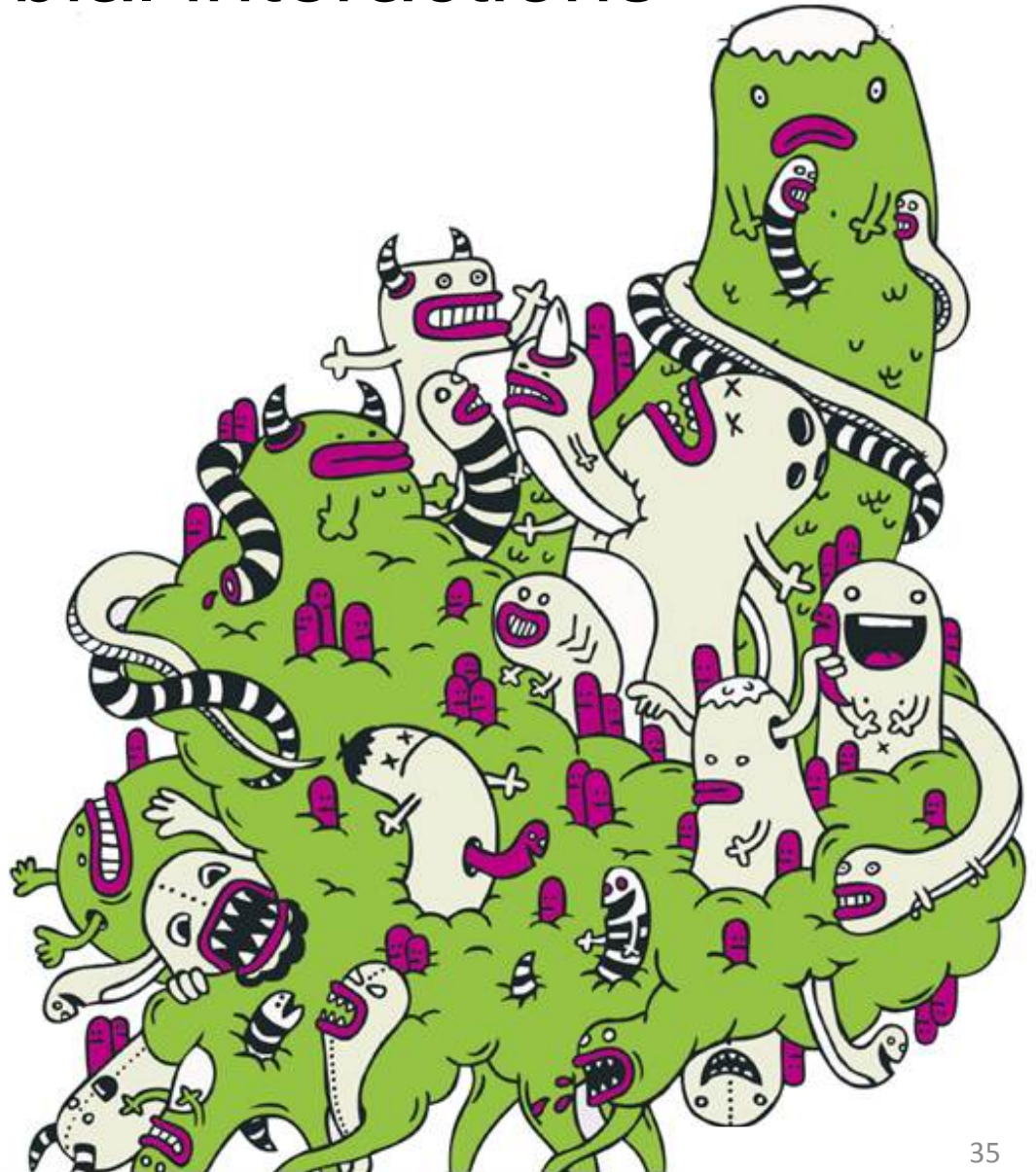


Mucus is location, and battleground, of our microbial interactions

Mucins suppress a range of virulence traits in microbes

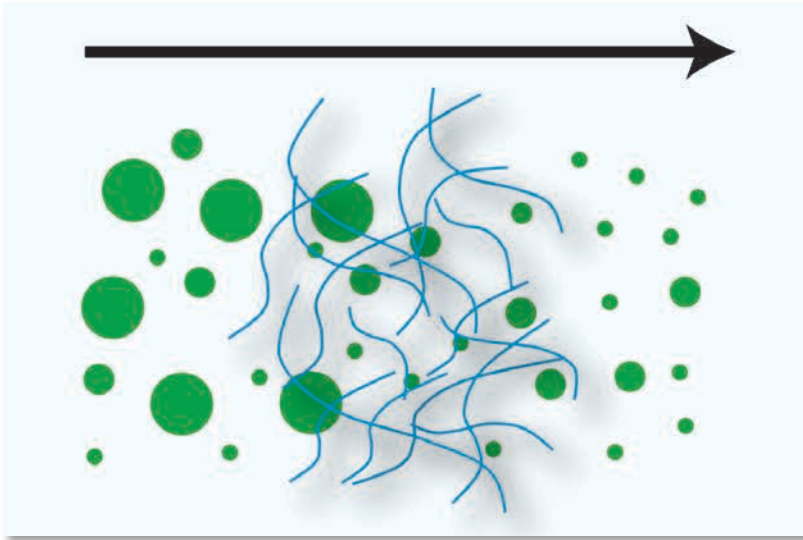
Microbes are “disarmed”, not killed

Drives microbial diversity by decreasing interspecies competition

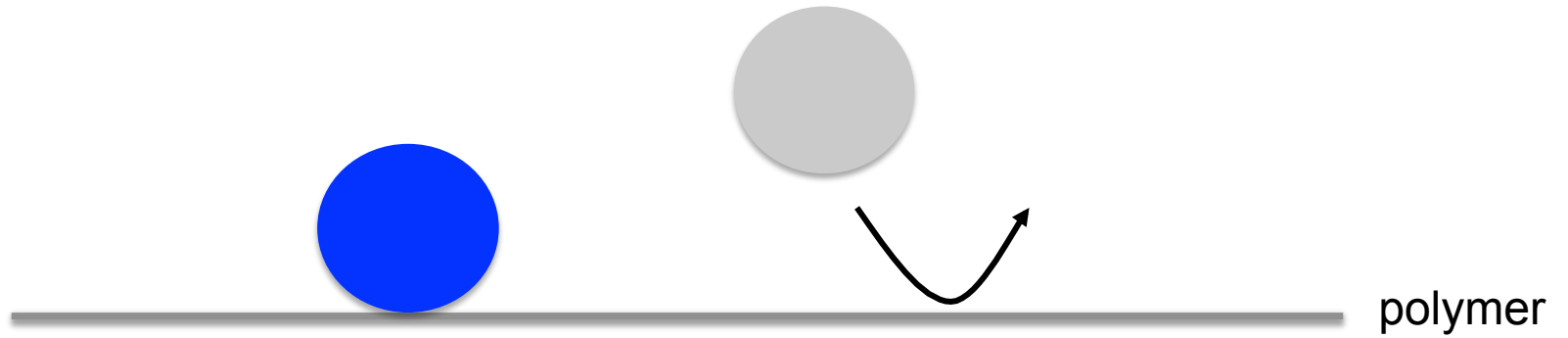


What makes a hydrogel selective?

Pore size



What makes a hydrogel selective?



Nanoparticles with uniform surface chemistry



Which mechanisms determine particle interactions
with mucin polymers?

Which mechanisms determine particle interactions with mucin polymers?

Problems:

Substrates with defined spatial biochemical heterogeneity

Need to quantitate transport of nanoscale probes through mucus

Competition of various substrates in mucus for mucin-binding sites

Peptide nanoprobe to identify mucus selectivity

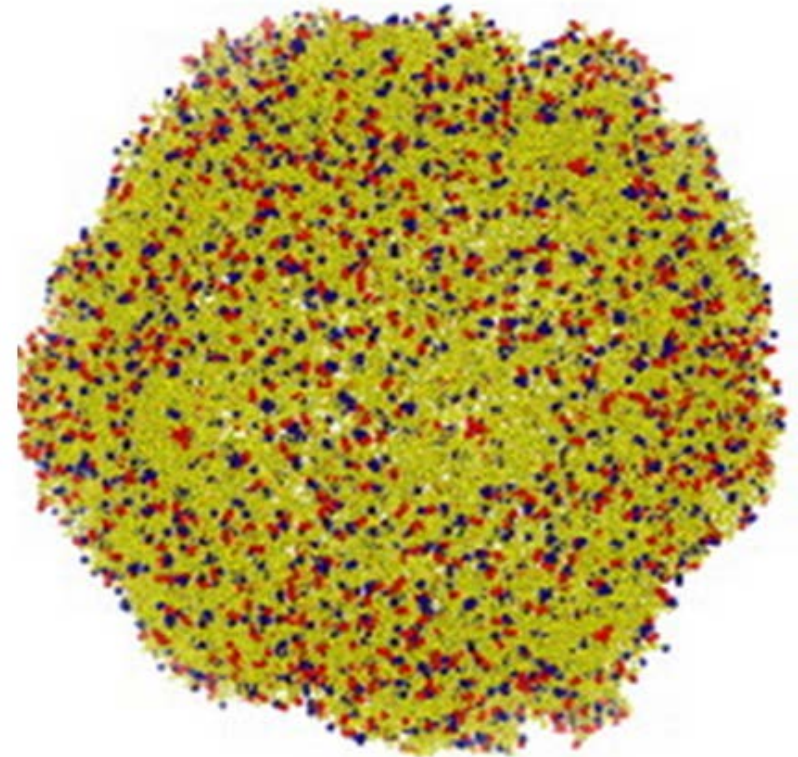
Cationic peptide. Net charge = +8



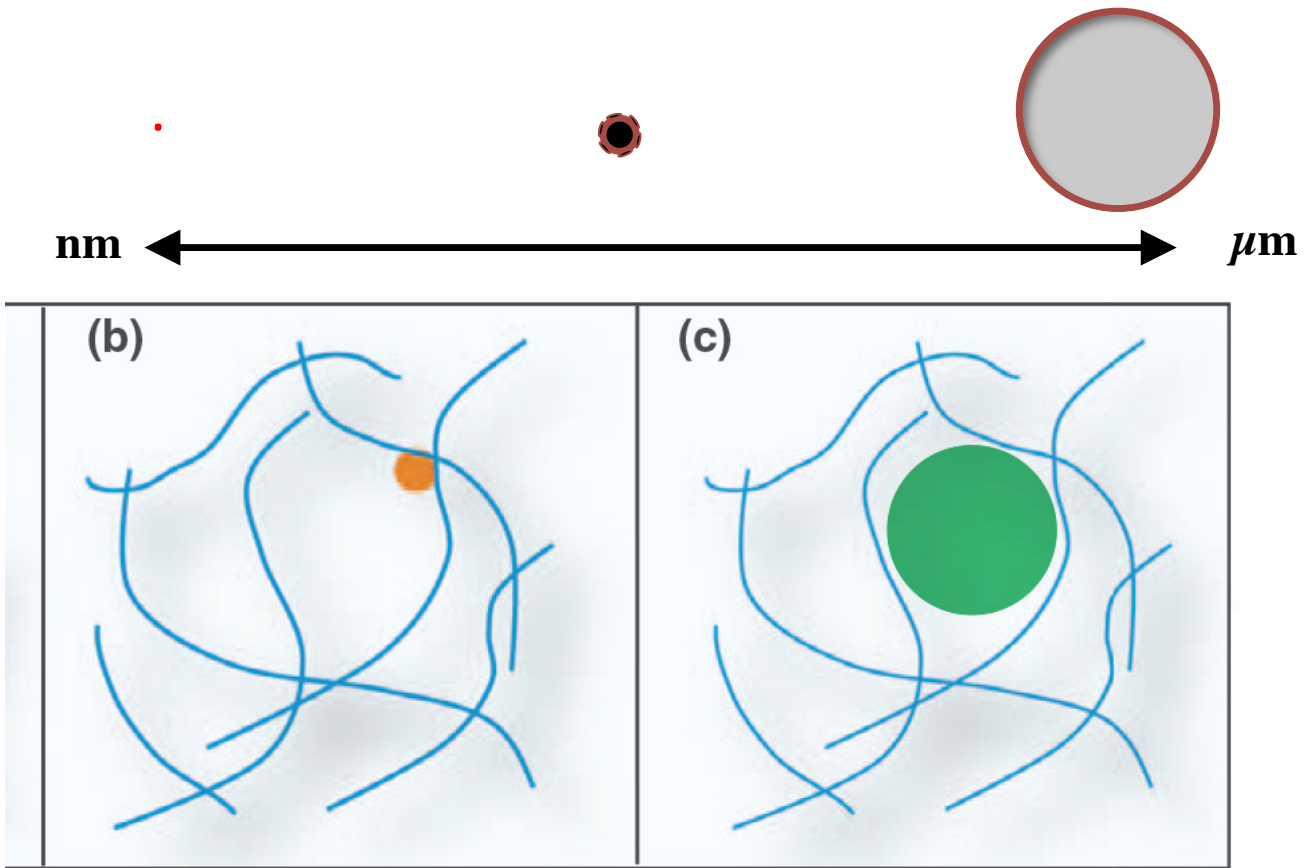
Anionic peptide. Net charge = -12



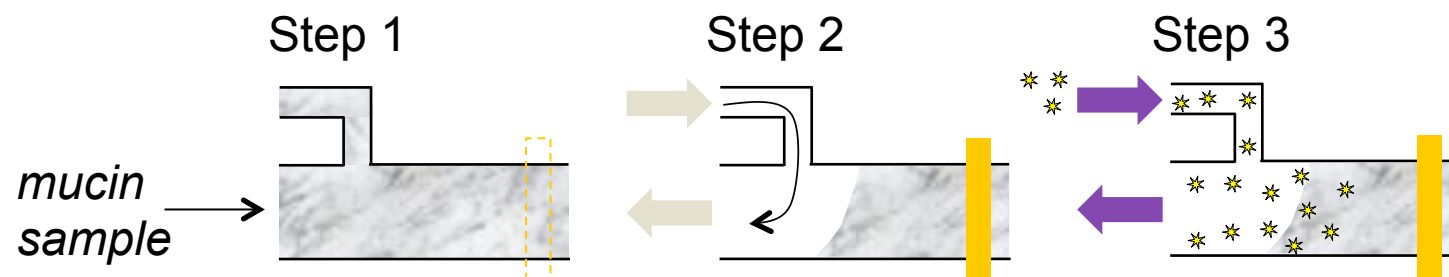
3 nm



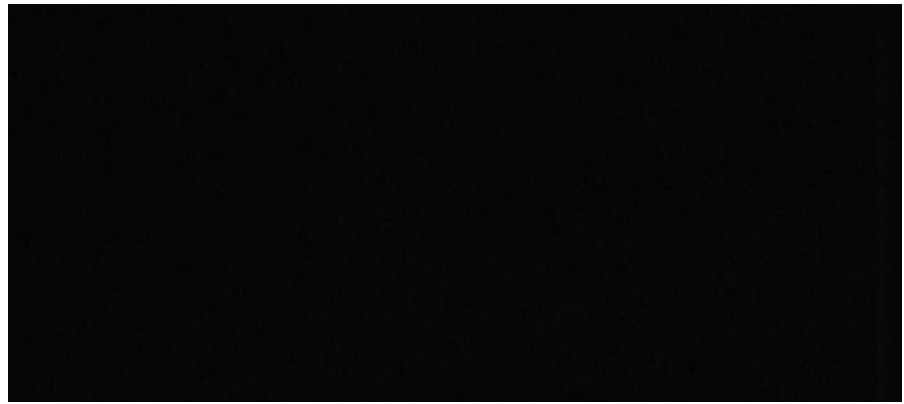
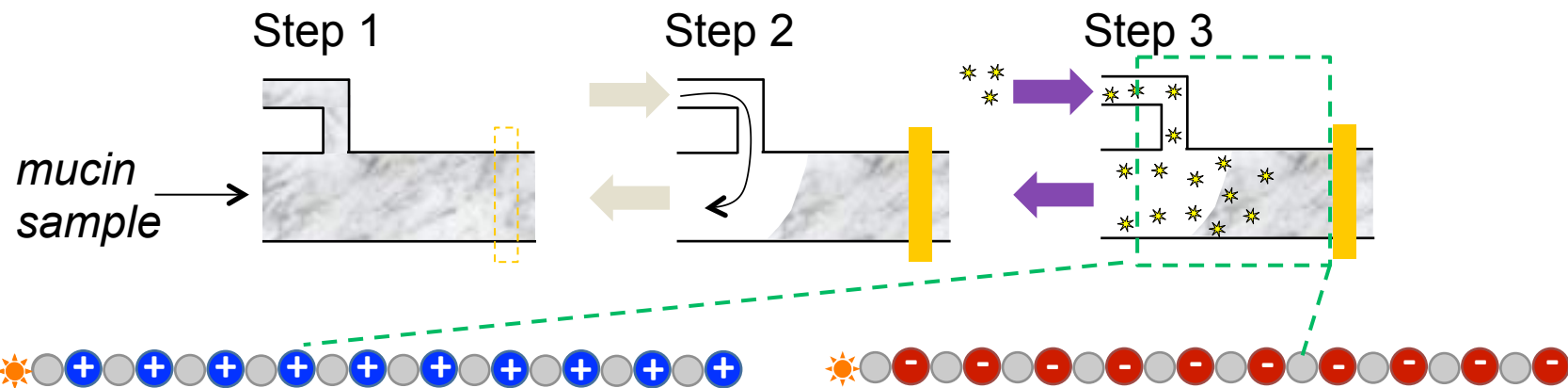
10 nm



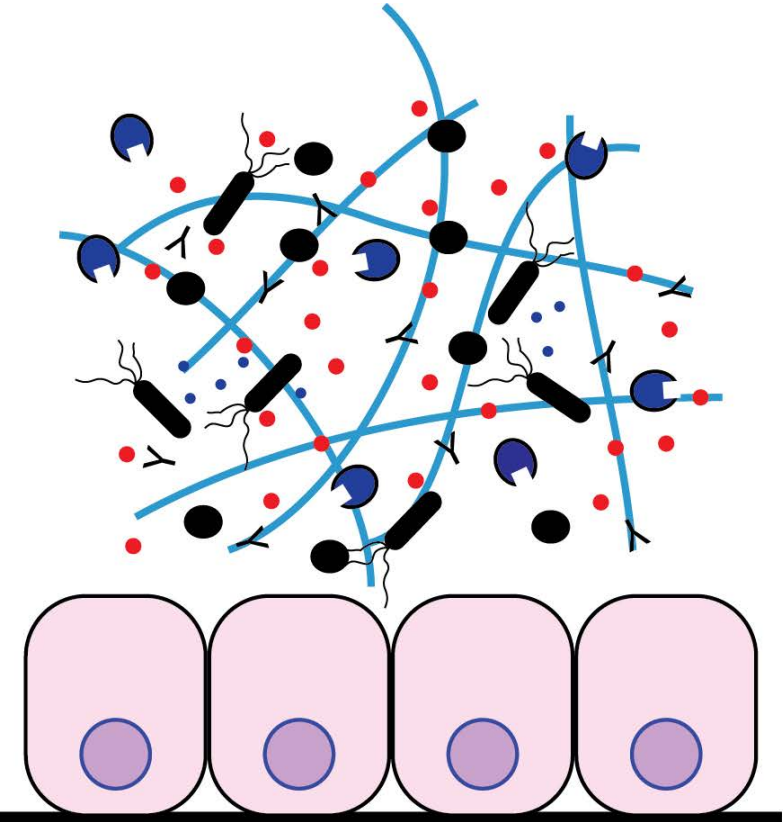
A microfluidic system to measure transport through mucus



A microfluidic system to measure transport through mucus

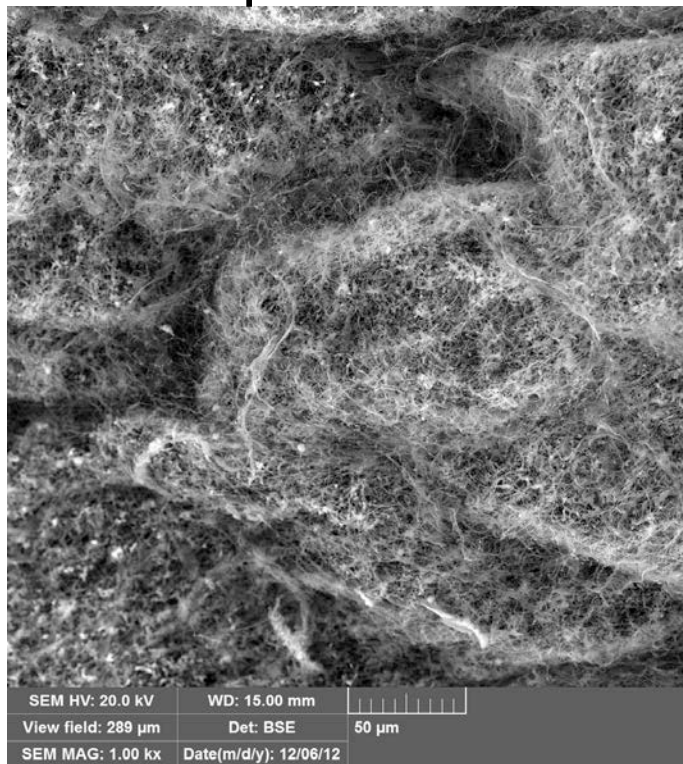


Native mucus

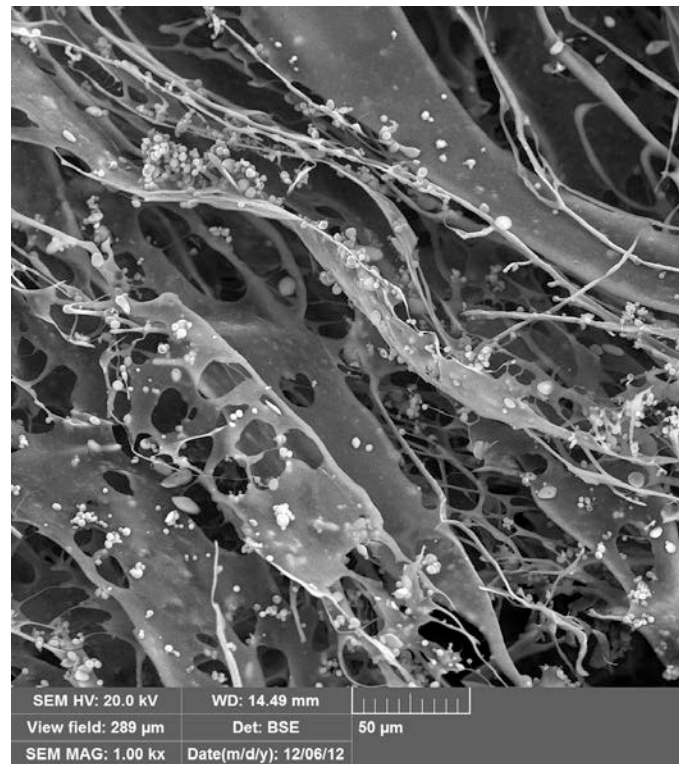


Native purification of mucins is crucial for their functionality

Native purified mucins



Industrial mucins

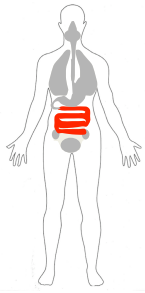


Mucin polymers govern the permeability properties of native mucus

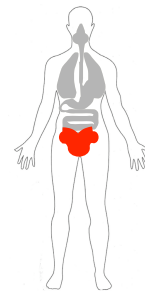
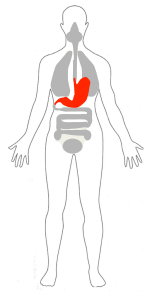
Analyte: 

Analyte: 

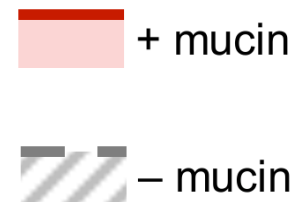
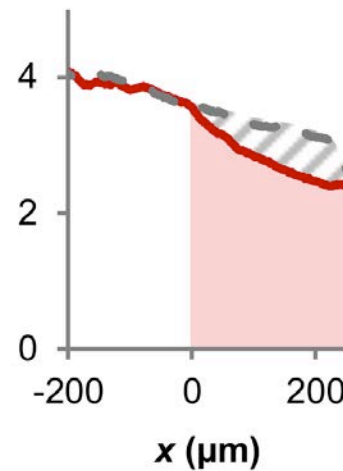
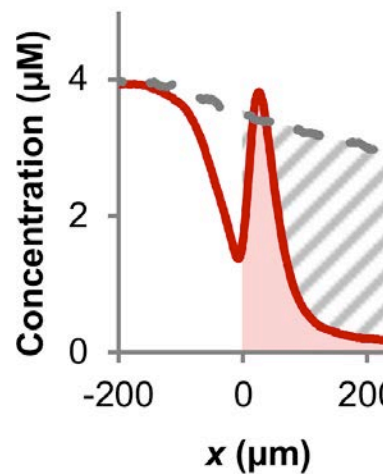
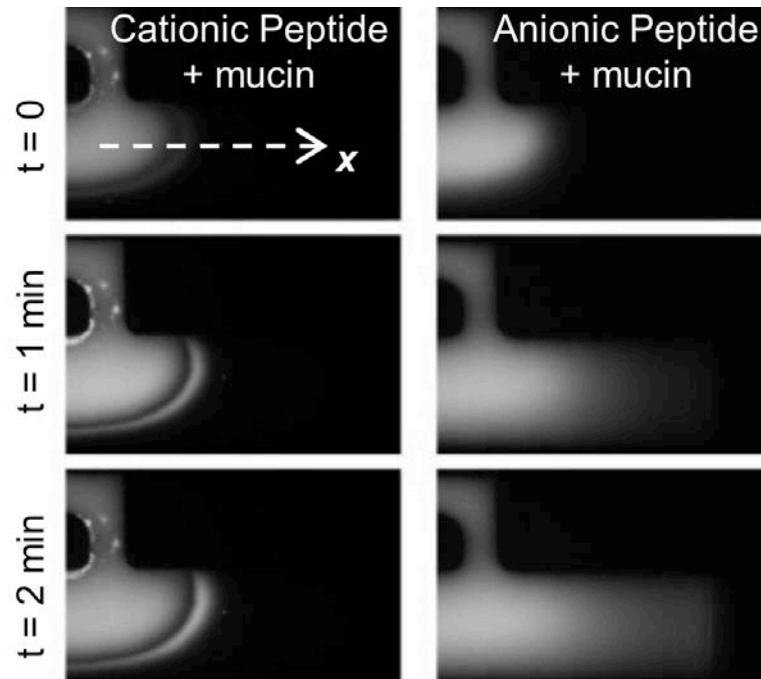
Native Mucus



Intestine



Mucins form a charge-selective permeability barrier even to very small peptides



Peptide nanoprobe to identify selection criteria for transport through mucus

Cationic peptide. Net charge = +8

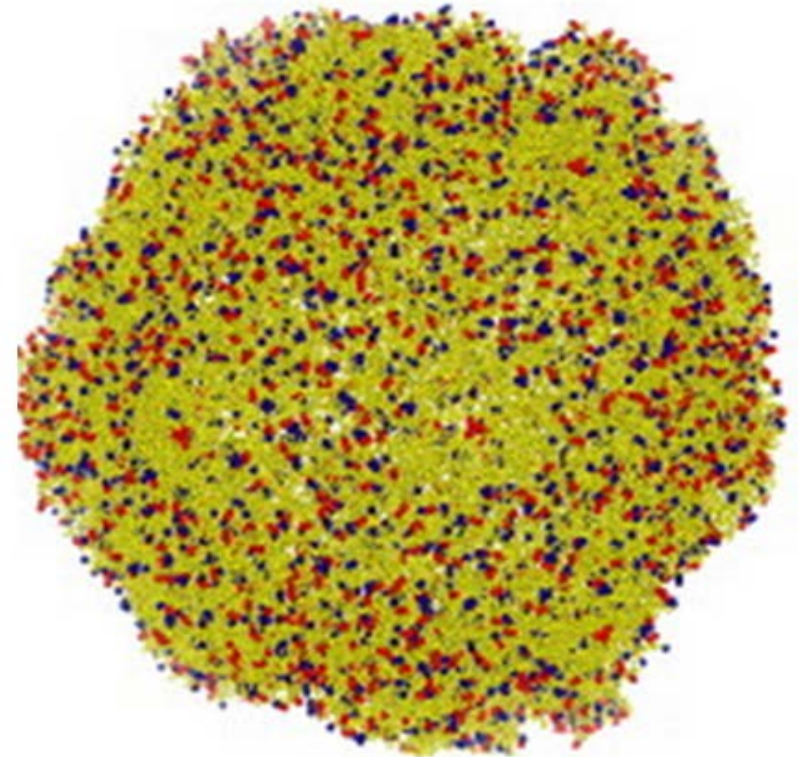


Anionic peptide. Net charge = -12



Same net charge, different spatial distribution:

Block peptide. Net charge = -2



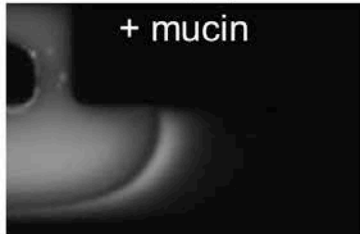
10 nm

3 nm

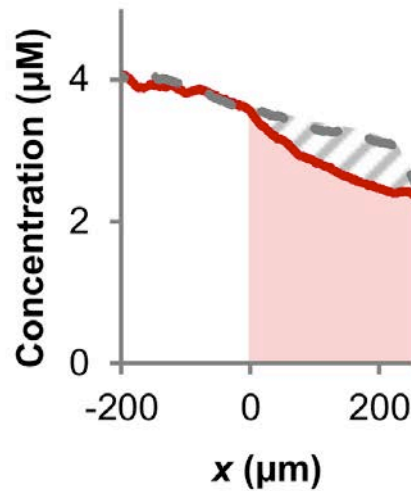
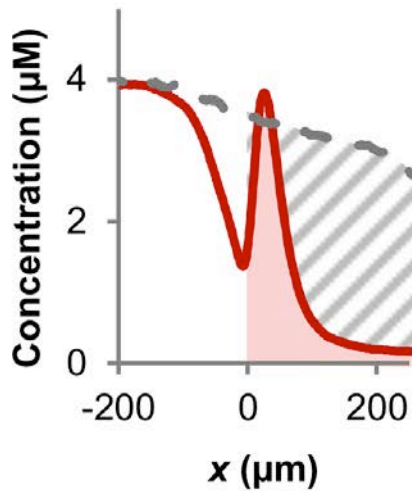
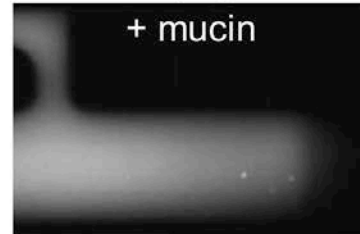
?





Cationic peptide



Anionic peptide



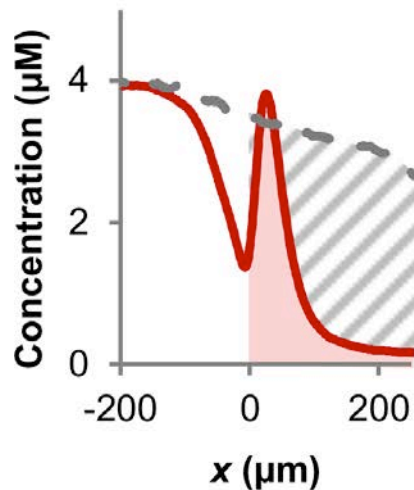
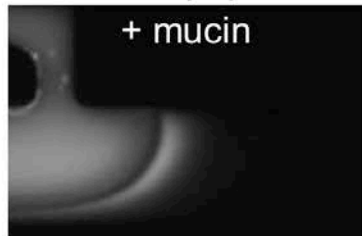
 + mucin

 - mucin

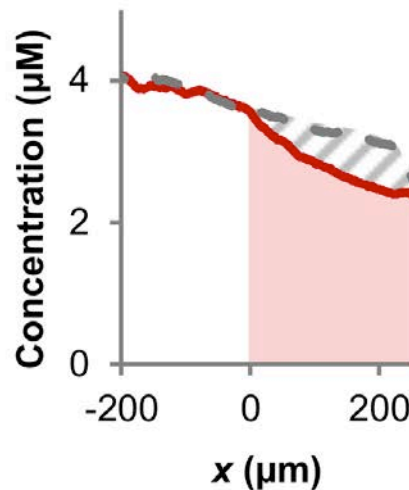
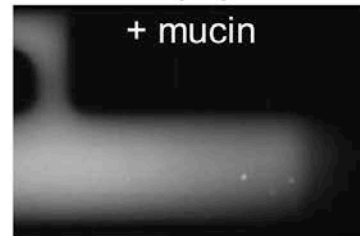
A combination of negative and positive surface charge results in enhanced peptide transport



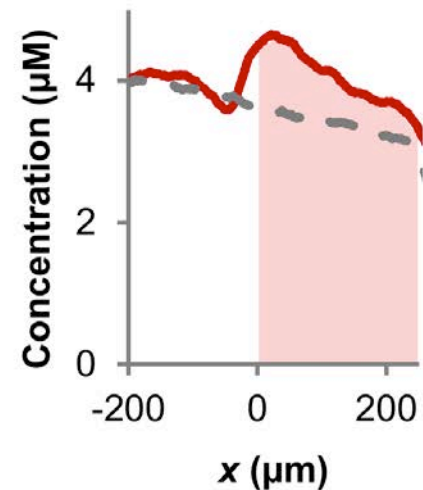
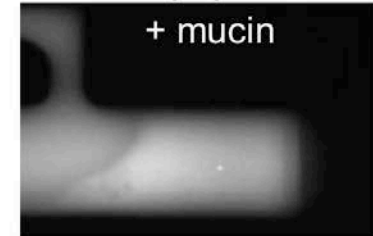
Cationic peptide





Anionic peptide



Block peptide



 + mucin

 - mucin

Peptide nanoprobe to identify selection criteria for transport through mucus

Cationic peptide. Net charge = +8



Anionic peptide. Net charge = -12

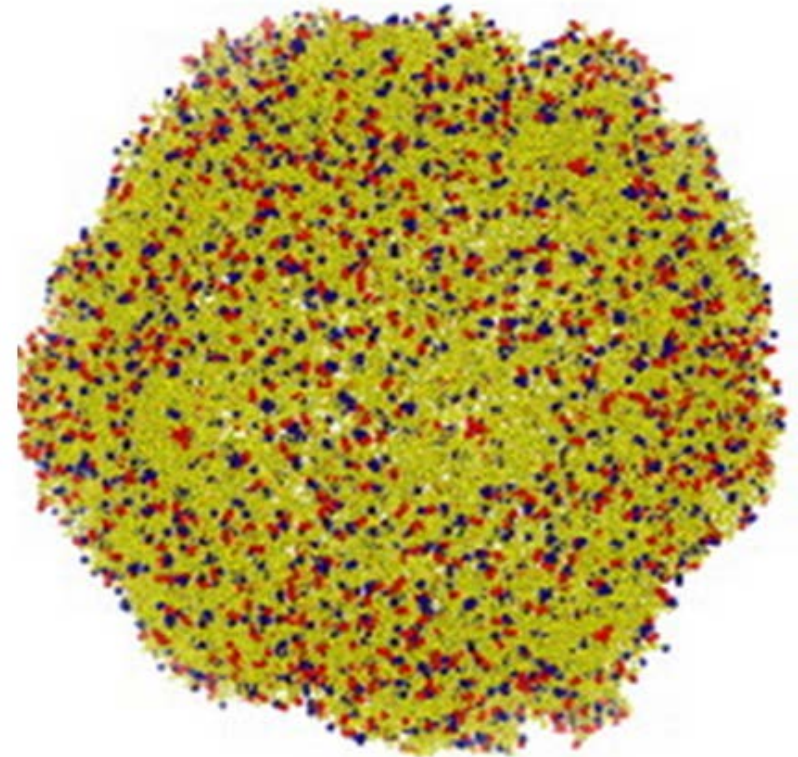


Same net charge, different spatial distribution:

Block peptide. Net charge = -2



Alternate peptide. Net charge = -2



10 nm

Preterm birth

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NATURE | NEWS

Pre-term births on the rise

But simple measures could cut the mortality rate of premature babies in poorer countries.

[Eugenie Samuel Reich](#)

02 May 2012

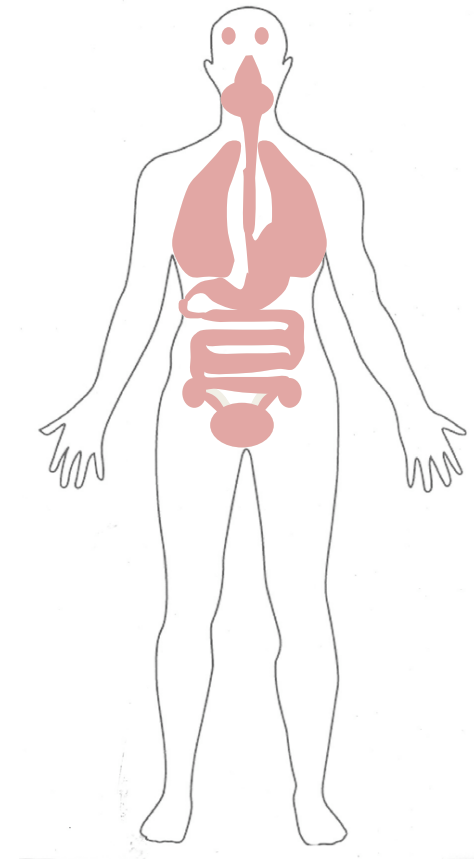
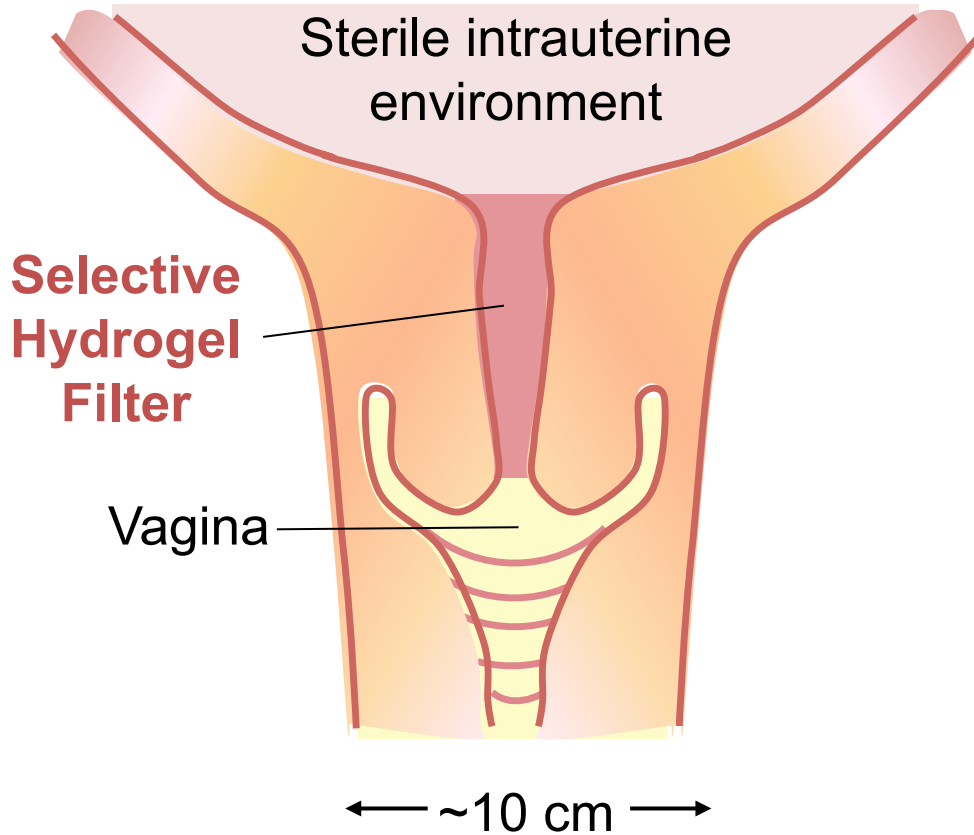


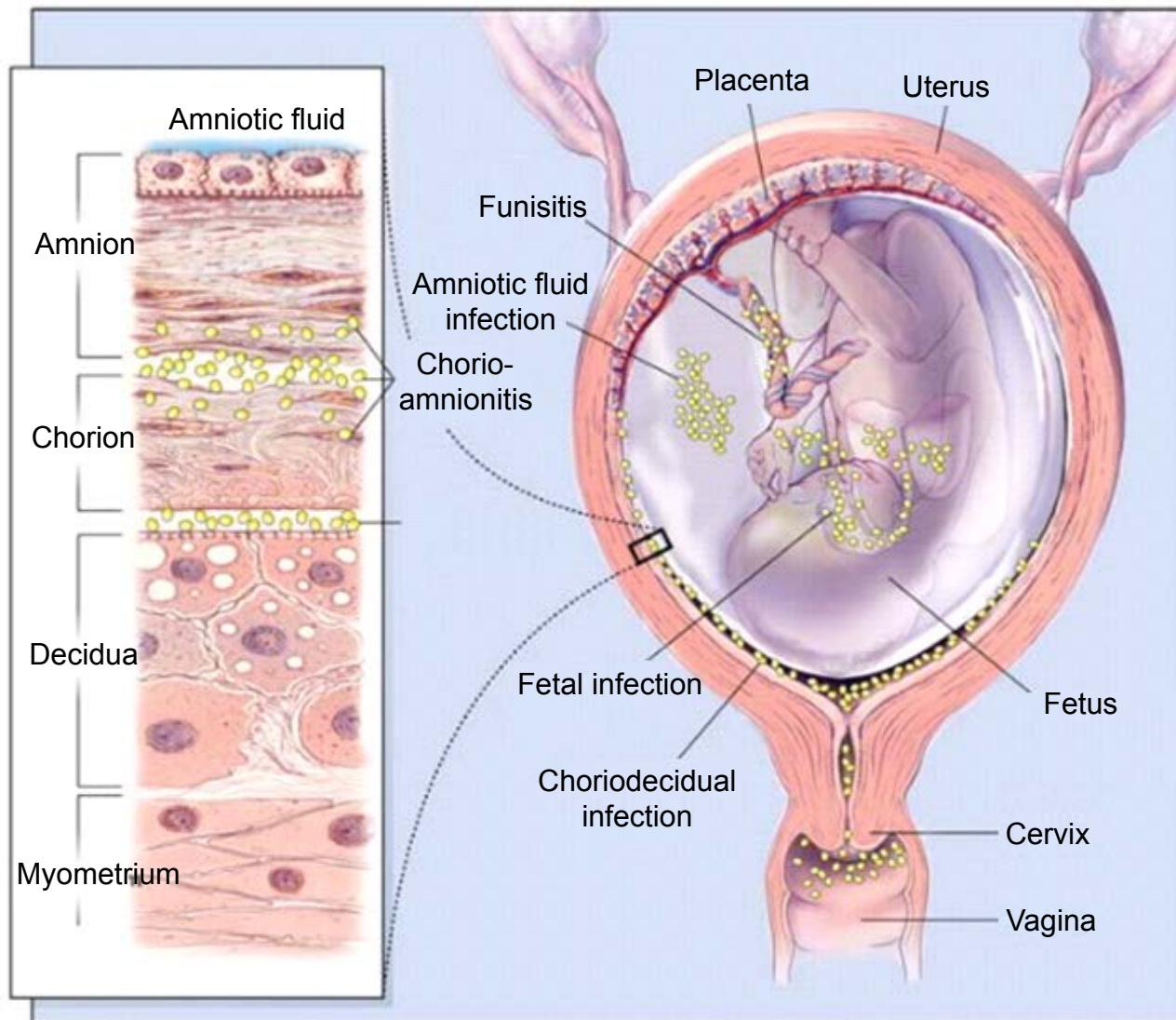
Little Shemeririwe is just one of an increasing number of babies being born prematurely.

Affects ~12% of pregnancies, often leading to infant death and illness

Theory:

uterine infection caused by ascension of vaginal bacteria





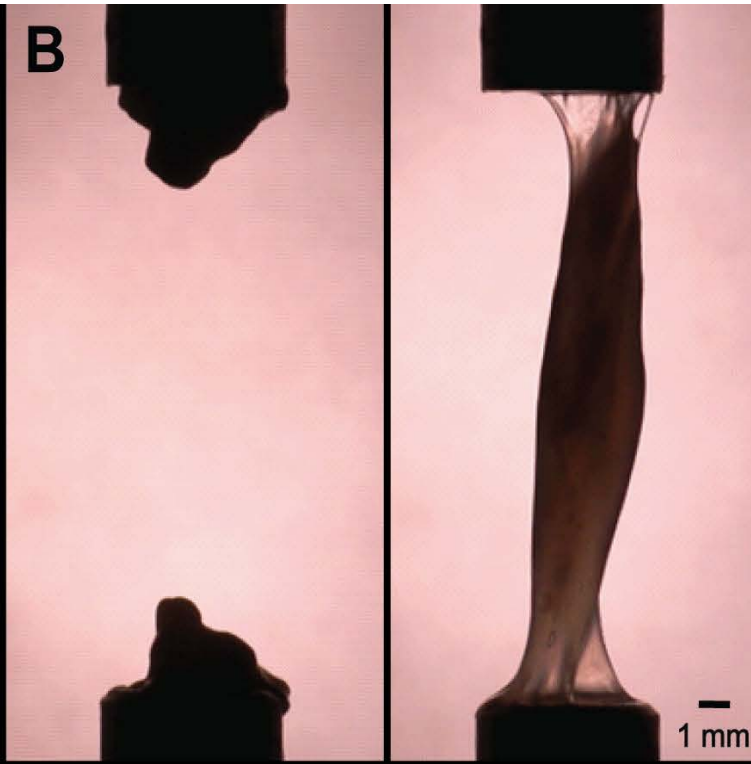
Measure mechanical properties of cervical mucus: Capillary Breakup Extensional Rheometer (CaBER)



Preterm birth:

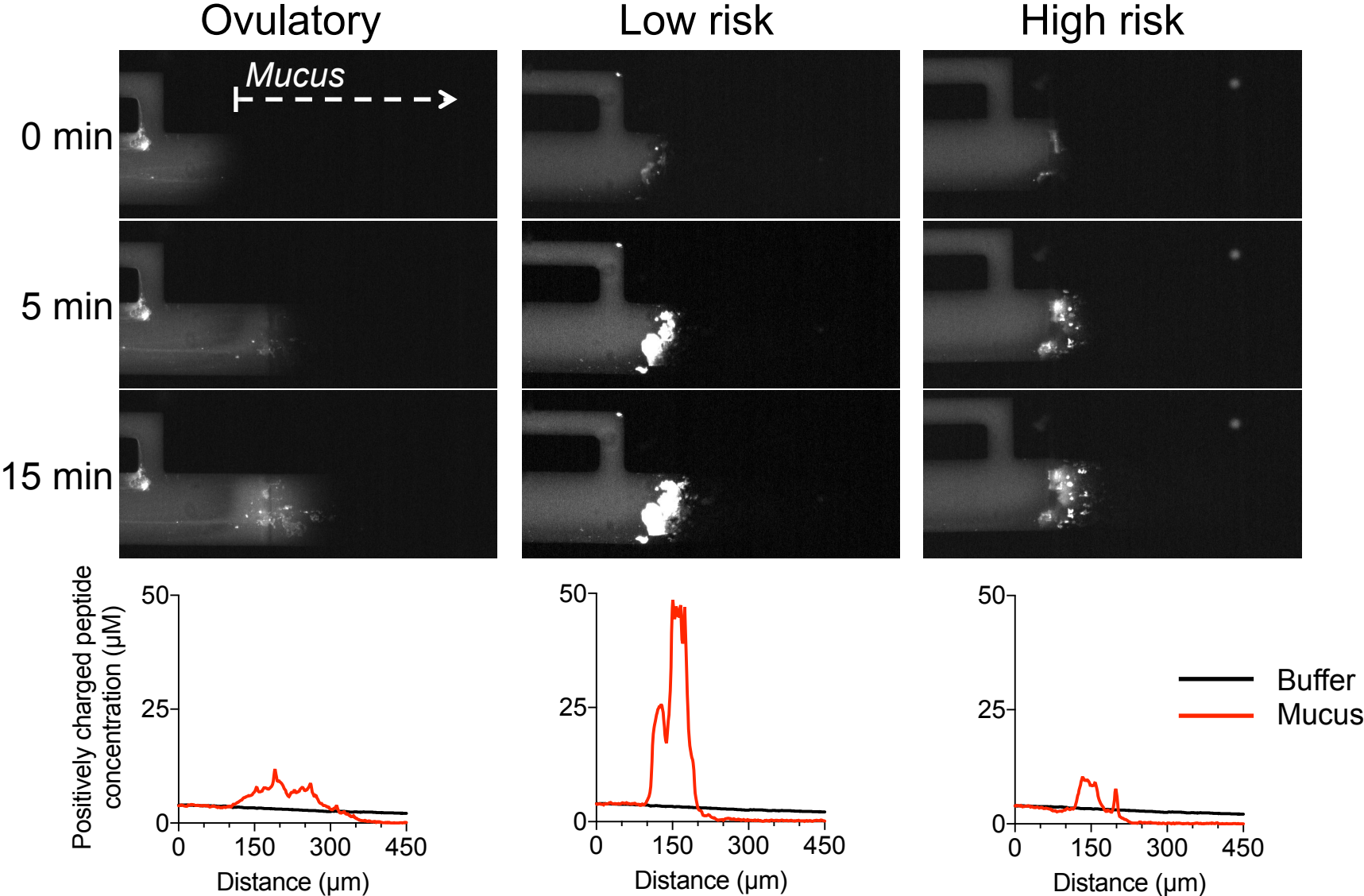
low risk

high risk

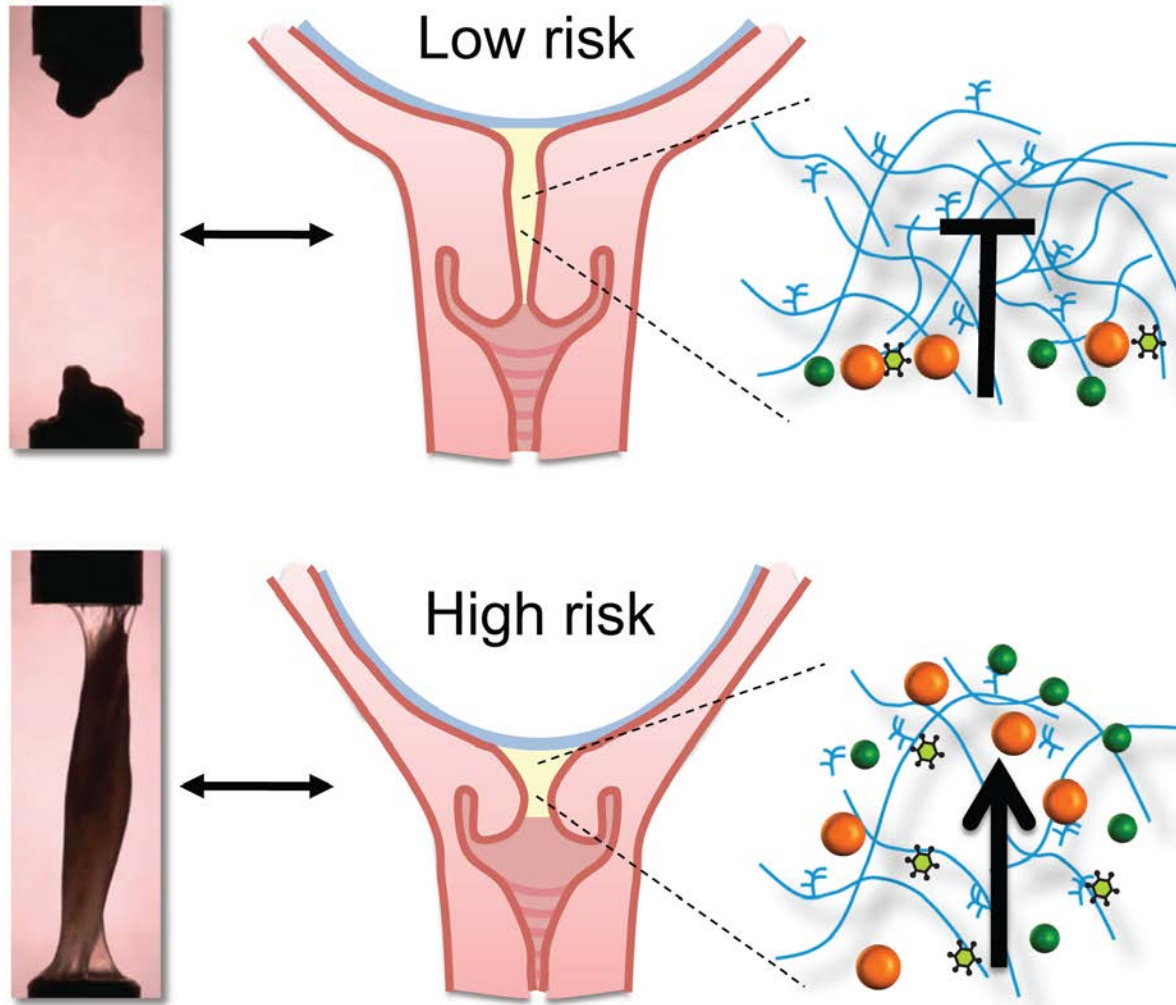


Cervical mucus permeability stratifies risk for preterm birth

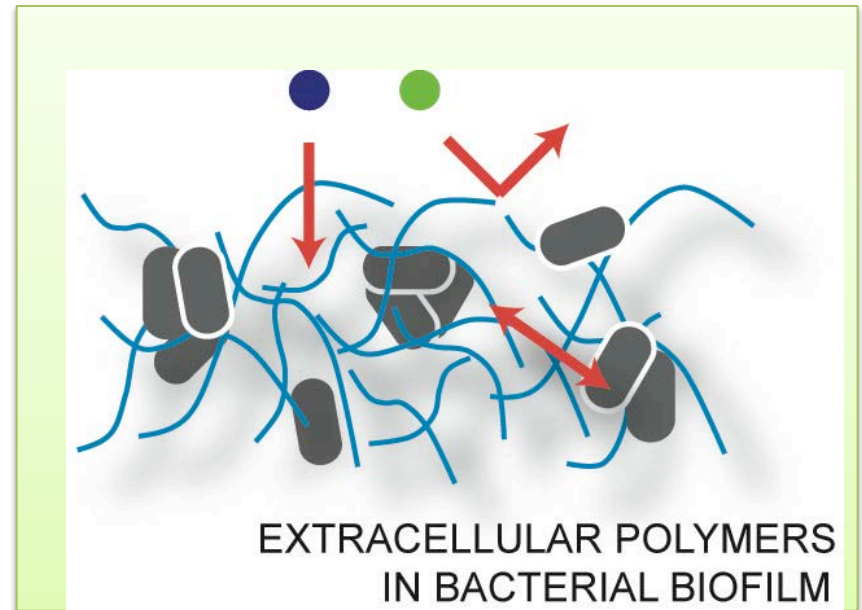
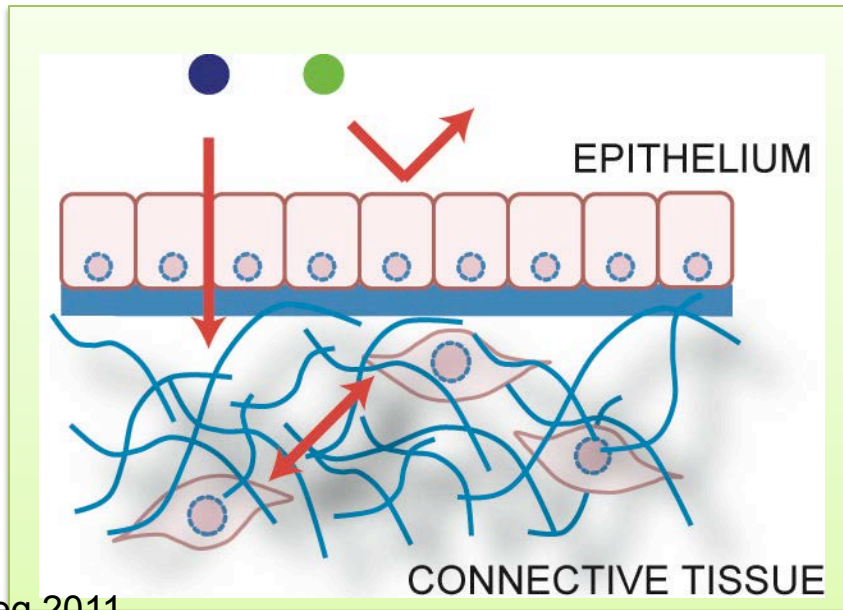
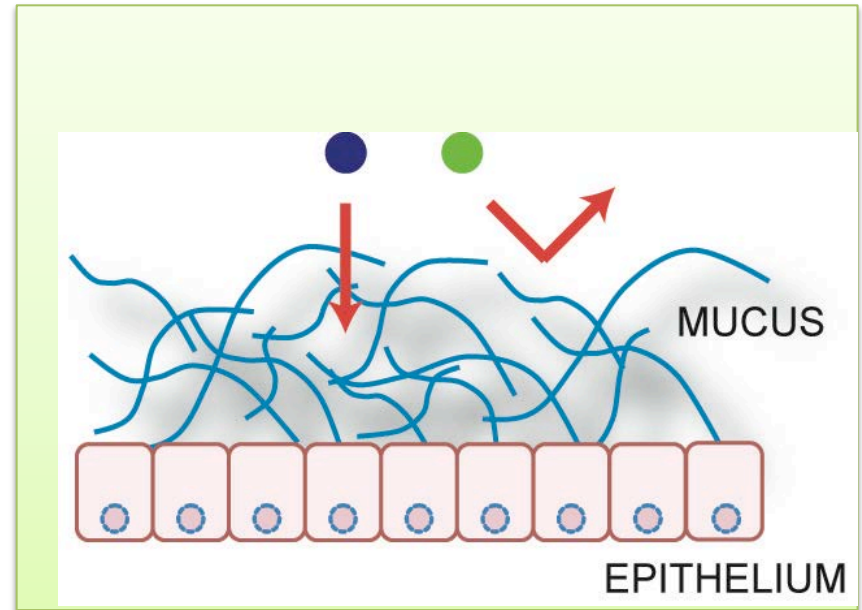
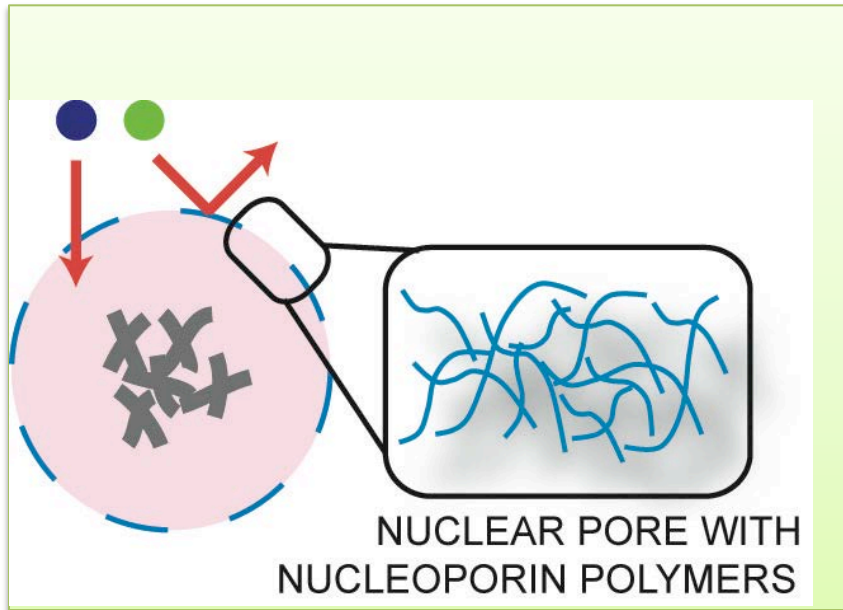
Preterm birth:



Biophysical properties of cervical mucus stratify risk for preterm birth



Hydrogels are an integral part of biology



Funding

BURROUGHS
WELLCOME
FUND 
Investigator Award
Preterm Birth
Initiative



CAREER Award



R01EB017755



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DESHPANDE CENTER
FOR TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATION



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