



Extracellular vesicles from microalgae: biophysical/biomechanical characterisation





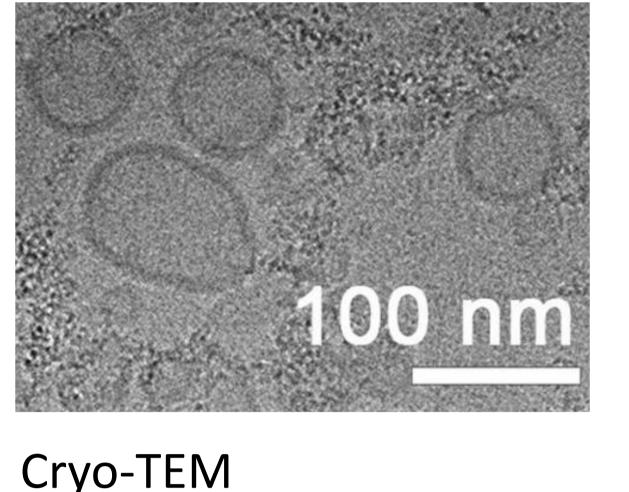
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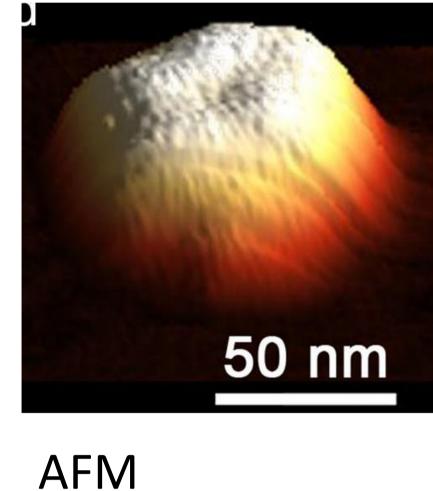
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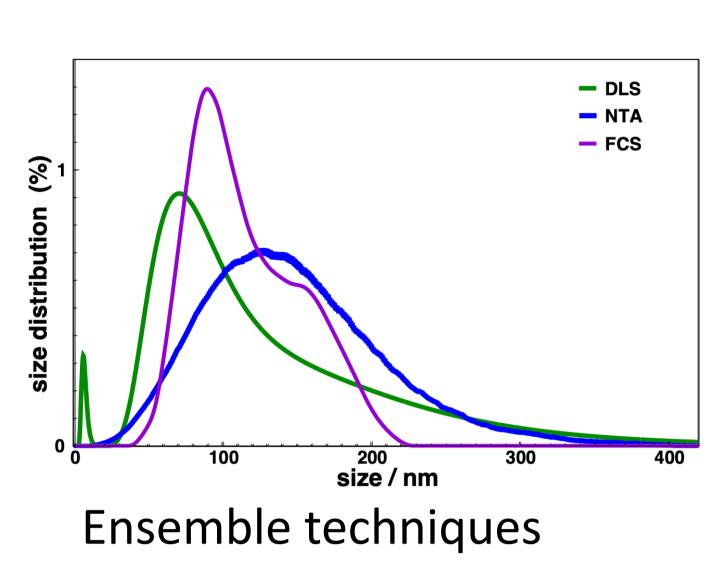


We recently identified nanoalgosomes (NA), that are small EVs secreted by microalgae, a sustainable natural source [Picciotto et al. Biomaterials Science 2021; Adamo et al. JEV 2021]. The study was led mainly on microalgae strain Tetraselmis chuii, but the multitechnique approach is exploitable on EVs from other strains and provides the means for a comprehensive structural characterization of EVs, which is expected to be crucial in the design of engineered vesicles to be employed in different fields of life science.

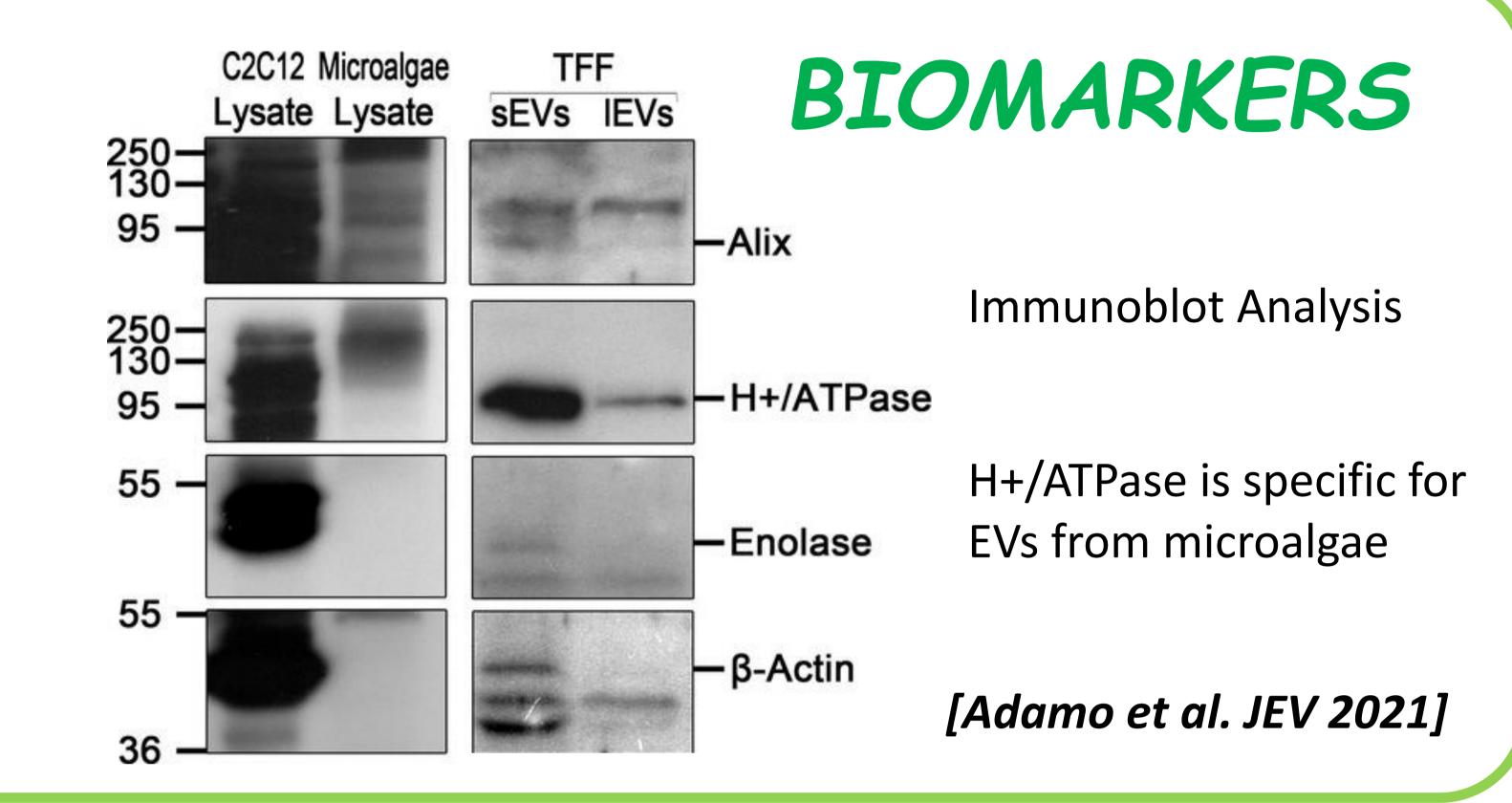
Biophysical and biochemical characterisation











SIZE AND MORPHOLOGY

Membrane topology **Functionalisation strategies** O NH₂ Different chemical species on the membrane APTES APTES Different functionalisation strategies Atomic Force Microscopy (AFM) Quantitative on going... Imaging (JPK) No drag force Mechanical features **Biocompatible Anchor** glass for Membrane (BAM) subpopulations? Force curve BIOMECHANICS

NA on APTES/glutaraldehyde NA on APTES/cPBA NA on APTES/cPBA NA on APTES/cPBA 122 ± 6 nm; Ø = 74 ± 14 nm; 6.7 = 2.5 vesicles/frame Ql in PBS NA on APTES/glutaraldehyde NA on APTES/glutaraldehyde NA on APTES/glutaraldehyde Stiffness NA on APTES/glutaraldehyde NA on APTES/glutaraldehyde NA on APTES/glutaraldehyde Topography mask Merge

CONCLUSIONS

- > Functionalisation to bind glycans allows to fix more vesicles: higher sensitivity in detection
- ➤ Mechanical study makes EVs detection more precise and could be useful to identify EVs subpopulations with different membrane properties

Acknowledgements

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