Impinging jet technique as an effective tool for measuring and quantification of cell adhesion on graphene-based materials

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Study of the cell adhesion is important in many biological and biotechnical processes, especially for biosensors, where cell adhesion play a crucial role in final efficiency. Recently much attention has been focused on the research of cell adhesion of cancer mammalian cells in pharmaceutic and biomaterials industry, especially in connection with graphenebased nanomaterials. This study was focused on measuring of cell detachment kinetics from graphene and graphene oxide (GO) surfaces using stagnation point flow in impinging jet apparatus. It was found, that cell detachment process induced by force (9,4) nN has a three-step character on graphene substrate and twostep character with evident elongation of time on GO surface. This study conclusively demonstrates that hydrophilic functional groups in GO are potent HeLa cell adhesion enhancers. Additionally, it was observed that cells with smaller spread area on graphene surface are detached later than larger cells. According to the results, the impinging jet method is a powerful technique for studying cellular detachment mechanism and adhesion strength and could be useful for studying interactions between cells and graphenebased materials.[1]

References

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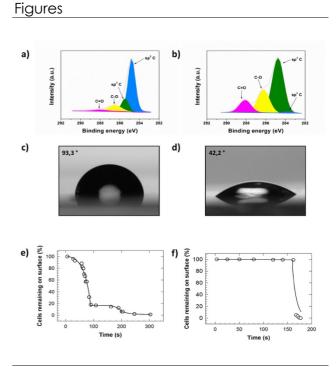


Figure 1: Measured and fitted high resolution C 1s XPS spectra of graphene (a) and GO (b); sessile drop contact angle of wetting for water on graphene (c) and GO (d); impinging jet detachment kinetics of HeLa cells on graphene (e) and GO (f) surfaces.[1]