

# FluidFM to access the interactions between gaz/liquid and biological interfaces

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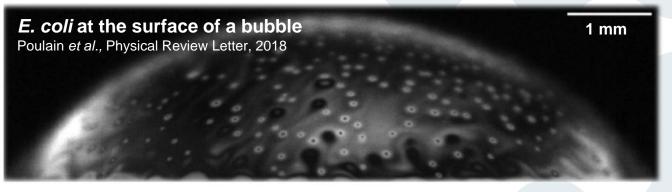


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## Understand and control the interactions bubbles-microorganisms

<u>Challenges</u>: ubiquitous interactions, essential for microorganisms, involved in many processes, for example in the field of process engineering or biotechnology



Understand and modulate these interactions to control the processes in which they are involved

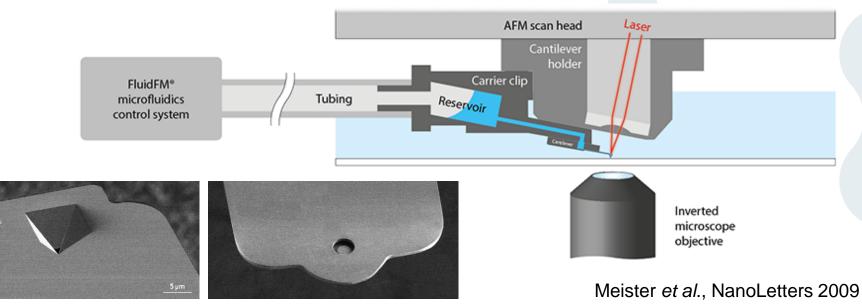
New tools to measure the interactions with bubbles

Develop strategies to functionalize bubbles

## FluidFM technology

#### Technological challenges:

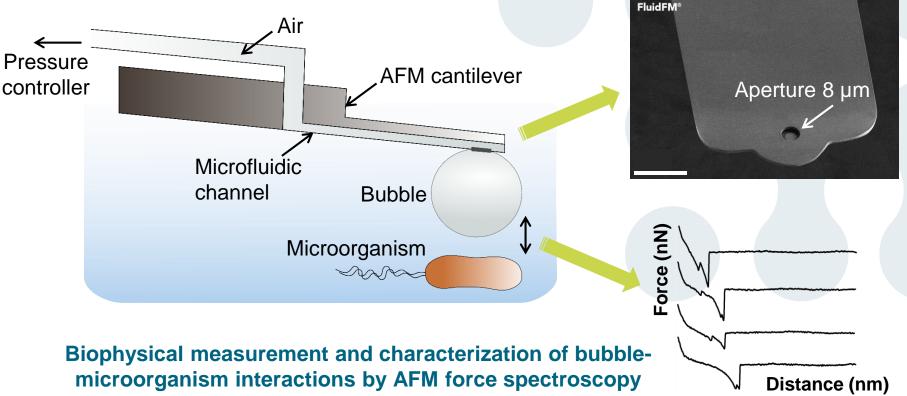
- Produce stable microbubbles (gas dissolution)
- Functionalize bubbles with surfactants
- Measure their interactions with living microorganisms at the molecular level



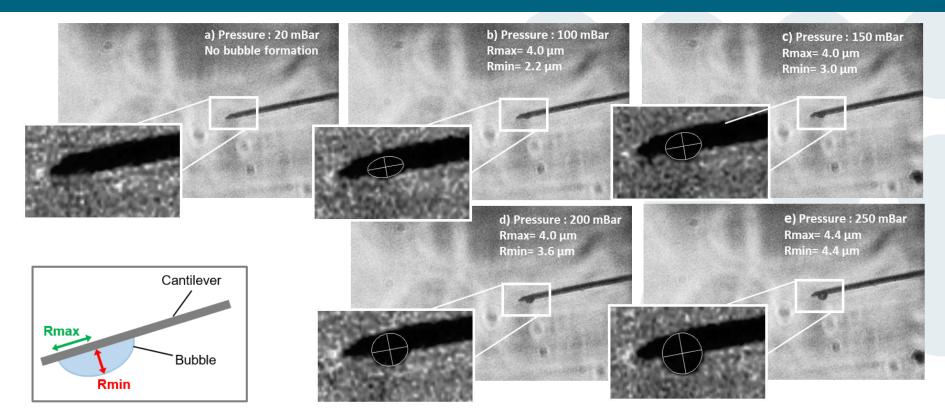
Powerful tool used in various applications: cell adhesion, nano-injection of cells, lithography, patch-clamp, 3D printing... FluidFM technology

## FluidFM to produce bubbles and measure interactions with cells

#### Using FluidFM in an original manner



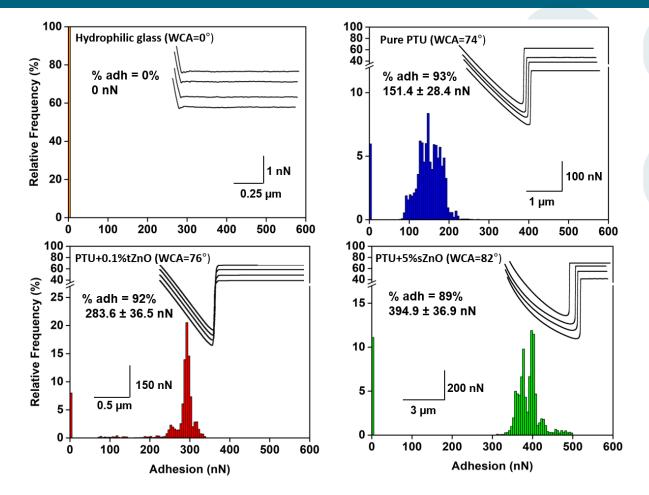
## Fluid FM and bubbles: production of stable microbubbles



The size of the bubble depends on the pressure applied in the microfluidic channel

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### The bubble probe is a highly sensitive hydrophobic probe



#### Interactions with hydrophobic surfaces

Small differences in the water contact angles measured result in high adhesion force differences

⇒ FluidFM probe is a highly sensitive hydrophobic probe

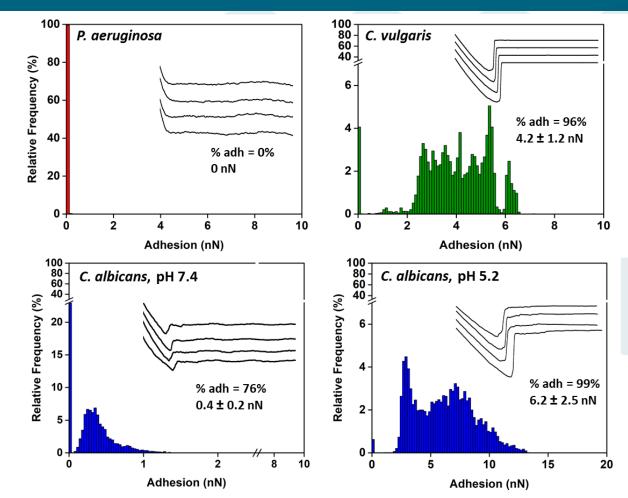
### The bubble probe is a sensitive hydrophobic + electrostatic probe

**Interactions with microbes** 

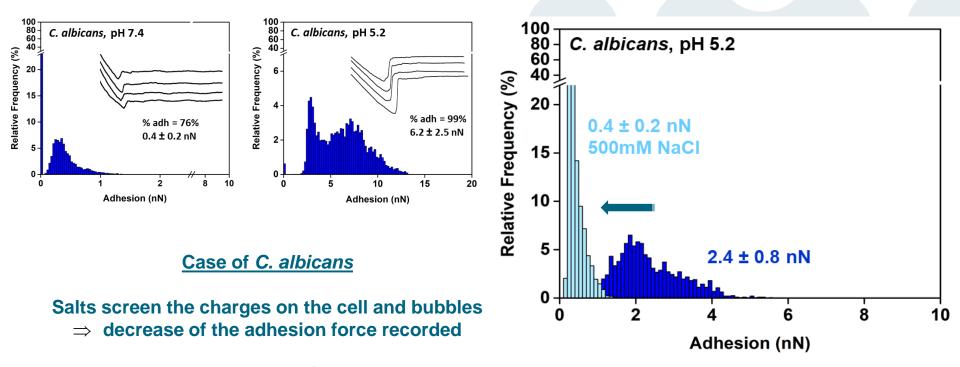
Different microorganisms have different hydrophobic properties that we can measure with the bubble probe.

> In the case of *C. albicans*, experiments performed at different pH give different adhesion values

**Only hydrophobicity?** 

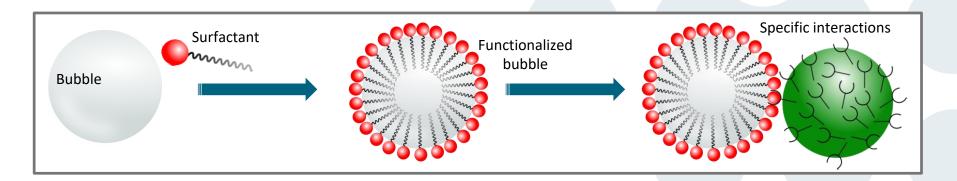


#### The bubble probe is a sensitive hydrophobic + electrostatic probe

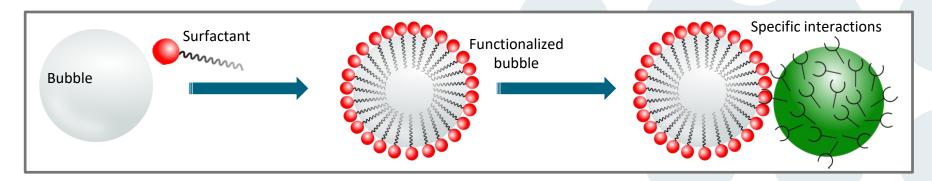


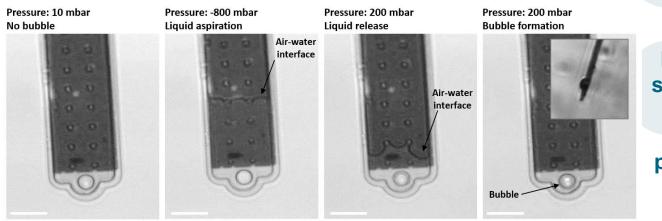
The bubble probe is also a sensitive electrostatic probe

#### **Modulate these interactions: bubble surface functionalization**



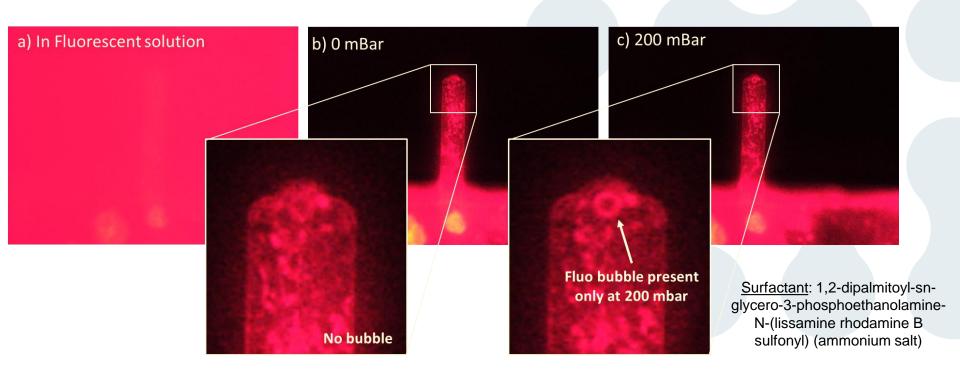
#### **Modulate these interactions: bubble surface functionalization**





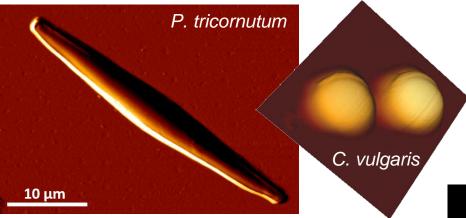
Possibility to aspirate surfactants and release them locally in a new liquid environment to produce functionalized bubbles

#### **Production of functionalized microbubbles**



Functionalization of the surface of bubbles produced by FluidFM  $\Rightarrow$  Possibility to control their interactions with cells

## **Practical application: microalgae interaction with bubbles**

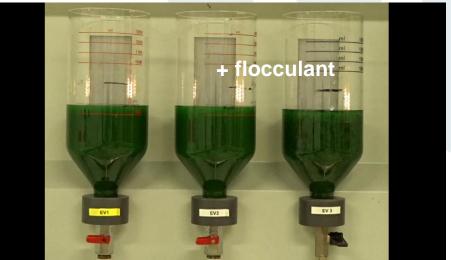


- FLOTATION: cell capture by air bubbles
- rising in the microalgal suspension
- Cheap and non-damaging technique
- Challenging for microalgae, often need prior flocculation

Formosa-Dague *et al.*, Algal Res, 2018 / Besson *et al.*, Water Res, 2019 / Vergnes *et al.*, ACS Sustain Chem Eng, 2019

 Microalgae have great potential for food, feed, pharmaceutical and biofuels applications

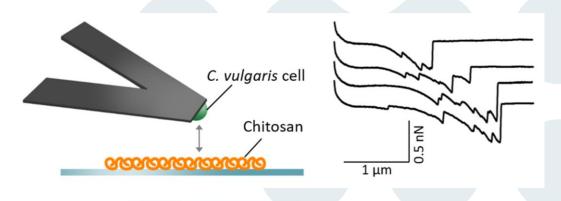
Their use is economically unviable because notably of the harvesting costs

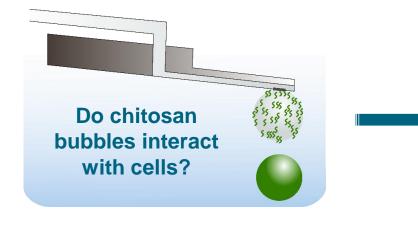


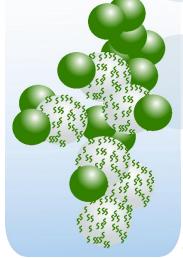
#### **Practical application:** microalgae flotation chitosan

#### Chitosan, a natural flocculant, interacts specifically with the cell wall of *C. vulgaris*

Demir et al., ACS Applied Bio Materials, 2020





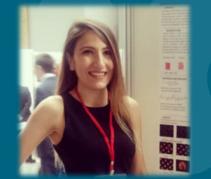


Development of a cost-effective flotation process

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## Thank you for your attention!







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