Video abstract

Atmospheric nanoparticles affect vascular function based on a 3D human vascularized organotypic chip

Yan Li,^{†ab} Yang Wu,^{†a} Yan Liu,^a Qi-Hong Deng,^e Michael Mak,^{*b} and Xu Yang,^{*c}

^aKey Laboratory for Deep Processing of Major Grain and Oil (The Chinese Ministry of Education), College of Food Science and Engineering, Wuhan Polytechnic University, Wuhan 430023, P.R. China.

^bDepartment of Biomedical Engineering, School of Engineering & Applied Science, Yale University, New Haven 06520, USA.

^cLab of Environmental Biomedicine, School of Life Sciences, Central China Normal University, Wuhan 430079, P.R. China.

^dDepartment of Building Science, Tsinghua University, Beijing 100084, P.R. China.

^eXiangYa School of Public Health, Central South University, Changsha 410083, P.R. China.

⁺ These authors contributed equally

*Correspondence to: X. Yang, School of Life Sciences, Central China Normal University, No.152 Luo-Yu Road, Wuhan 430079, PR. China.

*Correspondence to: M. Mak, Department of Biomedical Engineering, School of Engineering & Applied Science, Yale University, 55 Prospect Street, New Haven, CT 06511, USA.

Email addresses: yanxgu@mail.ccnu.edu.cn (X. Yang), michael.mak@yale.edu (M. Mak).

Video 1:

A perfusable 3D human microvessels network was constructed in a microfluidic device. The 3D vessel-like architecture exhibited intact vascular tight junctions by immunostaining of Zonula occludens-1 (ZO-1).

Video 2:

A confocal microscope camera was used to capture the real-time intravascular movement of the melamine resin-microparticle (MRM). With the aid of microfluidic flow, the microfluidic chip provides the dynamic power that enables the MRM to flow through the 3D human vascualtures. This perfusion capability of the 3D-vessel-chip mimics circulation in a real human vessel. This dynamic 3D-vessel model makes it possible to administer particles in a 3D human vasculature.