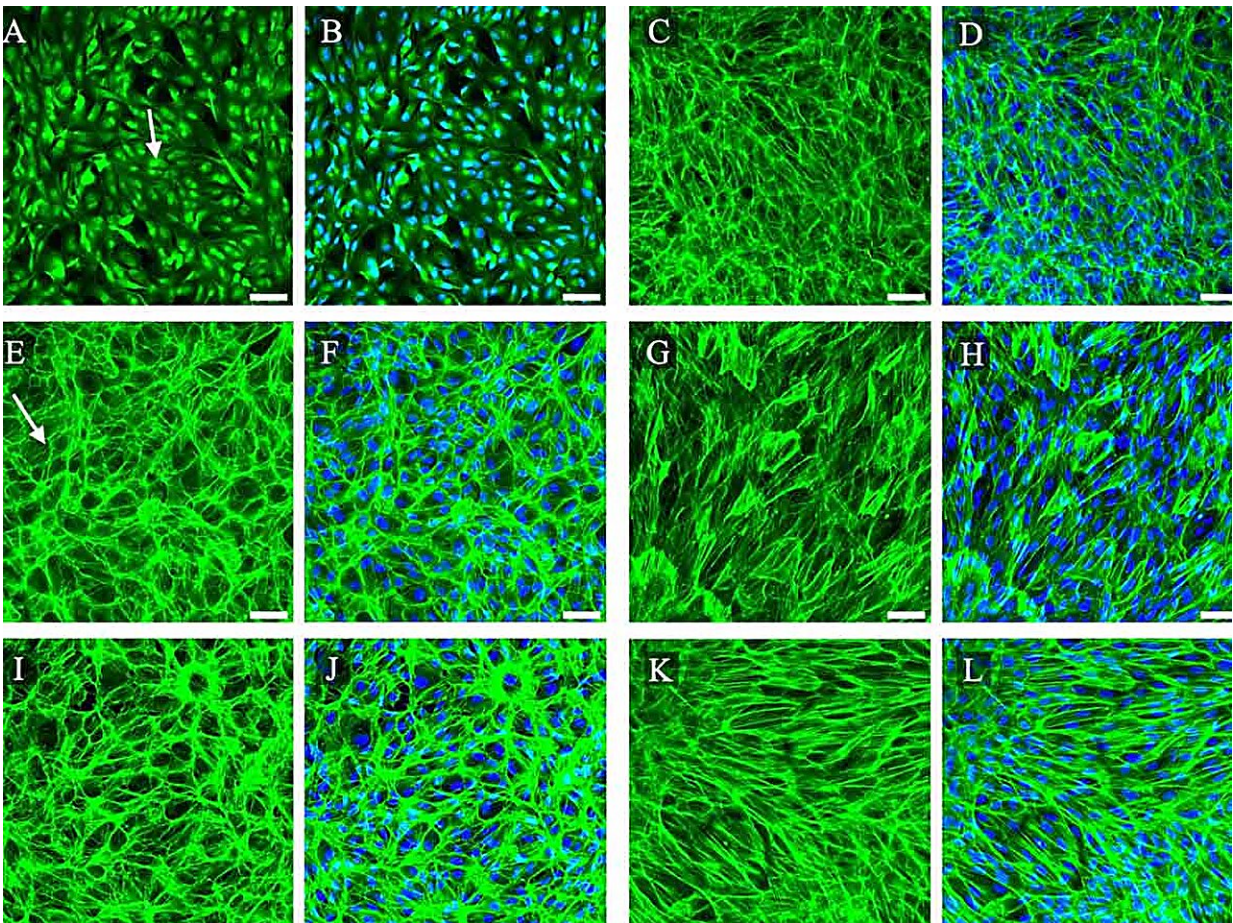


From hagfish to membrane: Modeling age-related macular degeneration

September 13 2023, by Sydney Dahle



Bruch's membrane is being modeled on a Transwell, which is made of plastic (row 1) compared to hagfish slime proteins (row 2) which are smooth and nonporous. Hagfish slime proteins are the better option for in vitro models. Credit: American Chemical Society

Researchers at Utah State University have successfully demonstrated that hagfish slime proteins can accurately replicate membranes in the human eye.

Professor Elizabeth Vargis and her team study a condition called age-related macular degeneration that causes damage to the retina, making it difficult to see. They study in vitro models (models developed in a laboratory setting) of Bruch's membrane, a layer in the retina of the eye, to compare the natural aging process to the effects of AMD. They have published their research in [*ACS Biomaterials Science & Engineering*](#).

"By using these models, scientists can better understand the role of Bruch's membrane in the development of age-related eye diseases," Vargis said. "This research provides an affordable and widely available option."

Studying the connection between an aging Bruch's membrane and deterioration caused by AMD is challenging in live subjects due to the slow progression of the disease and the complexity of isolating specific layers of the retina. Creating an in vitro model of Bruch's membrane that mimics both its healthy and aged states help researchers understand the relationship between [physical changes](#) via aging and AMD. The ideal model should be smooth, nonporous and capable of supporting [cell growth](#). It should also replicate the changes that occur with age in thickness, stiffness and permeability.



Collaboration with USU Professor Justin Jones determined that hagfish slime proteins are the best choice for replicating Bruch's membrane while still maintaining desirable properties. Credit: Matt Jensen/Utah State University

Previous models of Bruch's membrane have captured some of its properties but not all. The most common [model](#) is a plastic membrane called a Transwell, which supports cell culture in the retina but is much thicker and stiffer than the natural membrane and cannot easily replicate changes from aging. Other models partially represent Bruch's membrane but are difficult to produce and/or lack certain crucial aspects required to study AMD.

In previous work with USU Biology Professor Justin Jones, researchers manipulated [spider silk proteins](#) to replicate Bruch's membrane, but

challenges in isolating proteins and limited adjustability led to the exploration of other materials. Collaboration with Jones determined that hagfish slime proteins are the best choice for replicating Bruch's membrane while still maintaining desirable properties. Vargis and her team were able to properly grow retinal cells on hagfish slime proteins and prove that the [protein](#)'s behavior changes as the [membrane](#) mimic stages of aging and disease.

More information: Emilee Rickabaugh et al, Engineering a Biomimetic In Vitro Model of Bruch's Membrane Using Hagfish Slime Intermediate Filament Proteins, *ACS Biomaterials Science & Engineering* (2023). [DOI: 10.1021/acsbiomaterials.3c00411](https://doi.org/10.1021/acsbiomaterials.3c00411)

Provided by Utah State University

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