

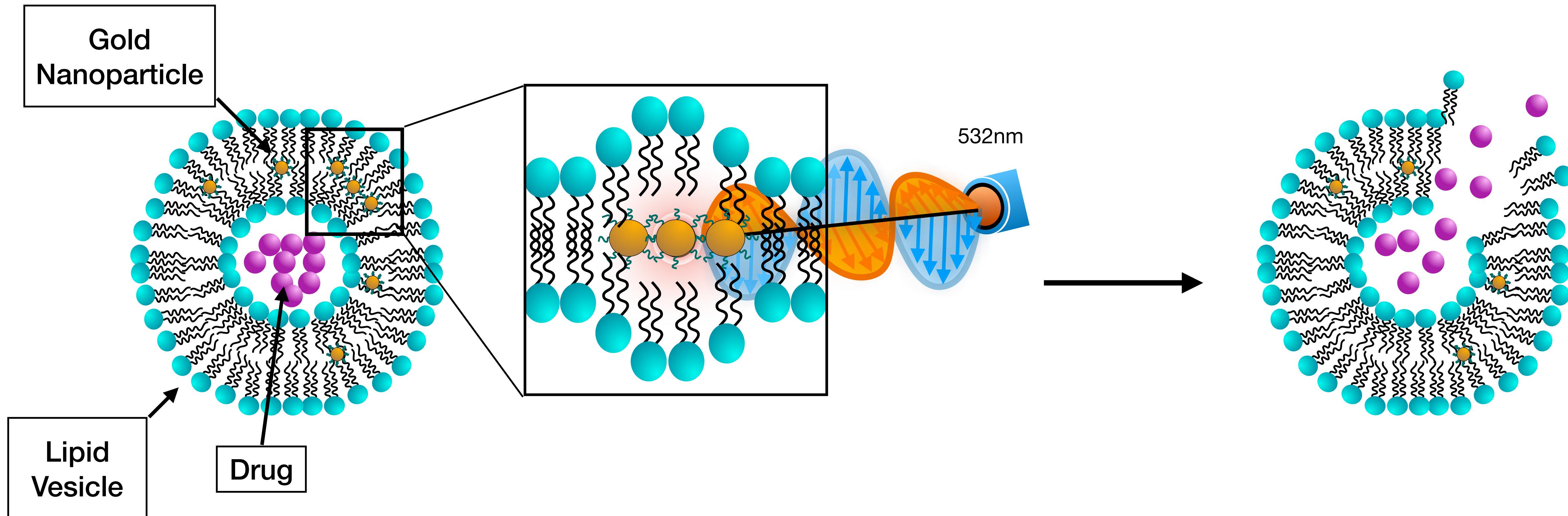
Membrane Consortium Update

2/7/23

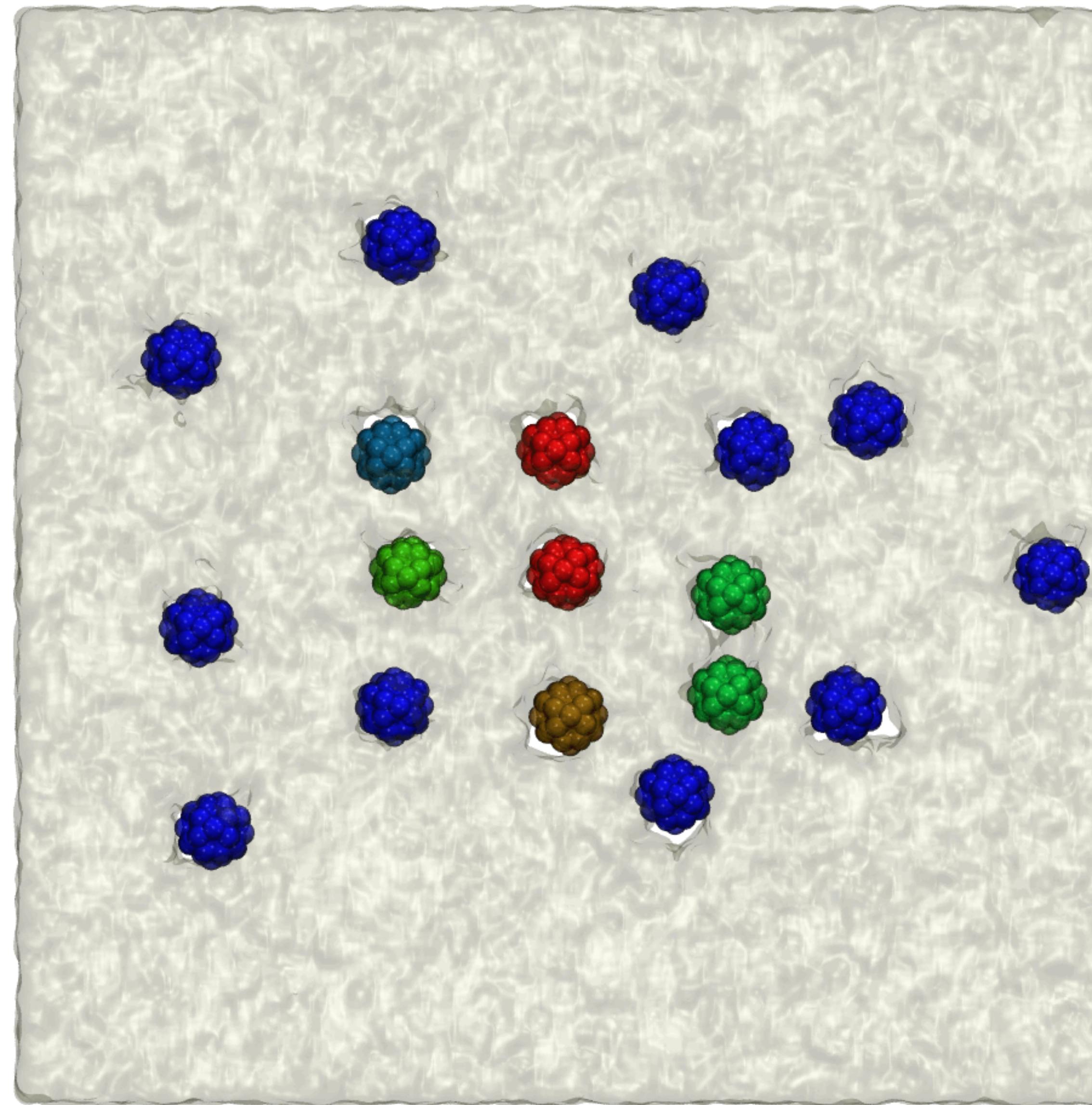
Jahmal Ennis

Irradiating gold nanoparticles in vesicles causes release of vesicle contents

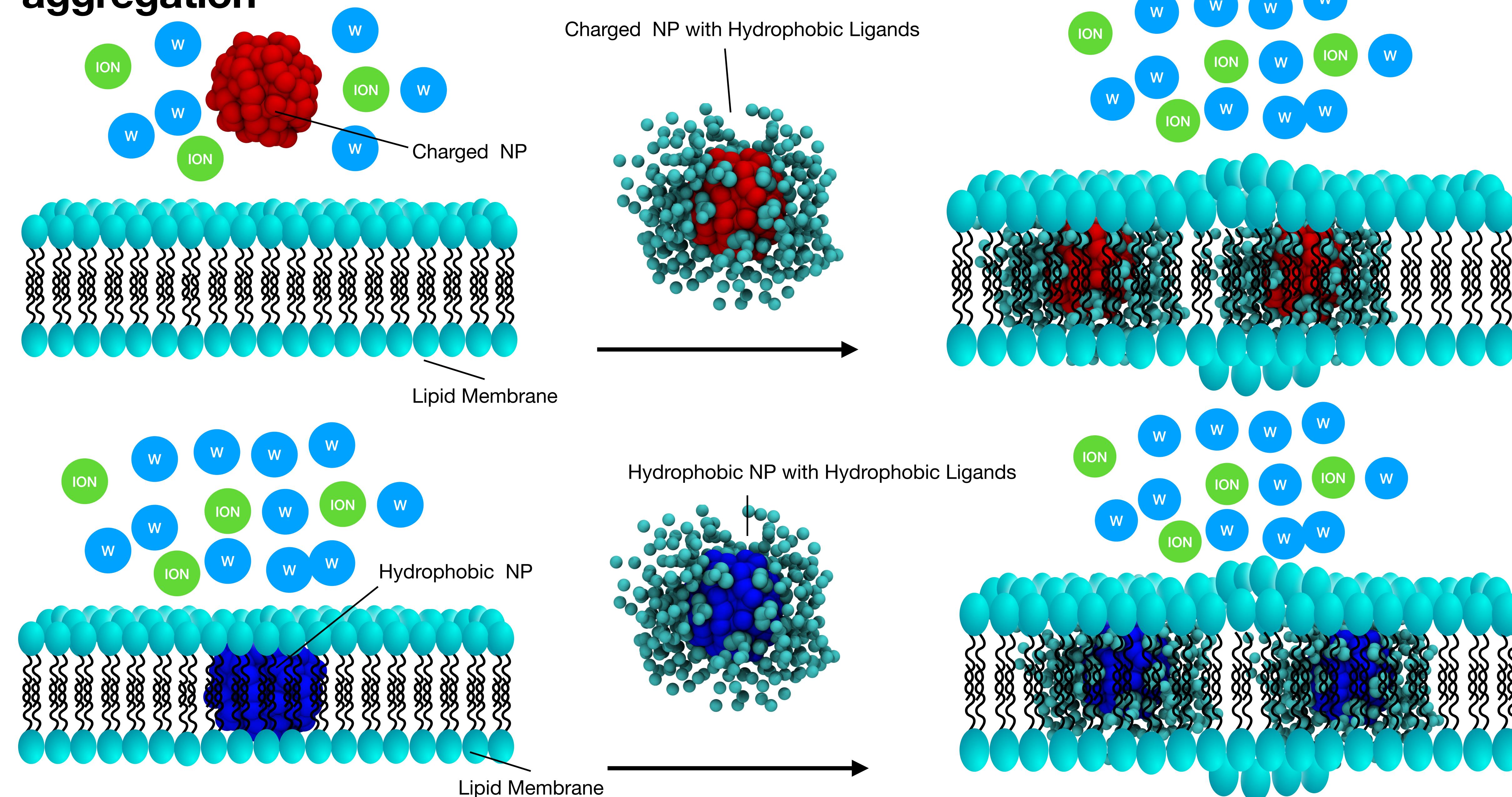
Targeted Drug Delivery



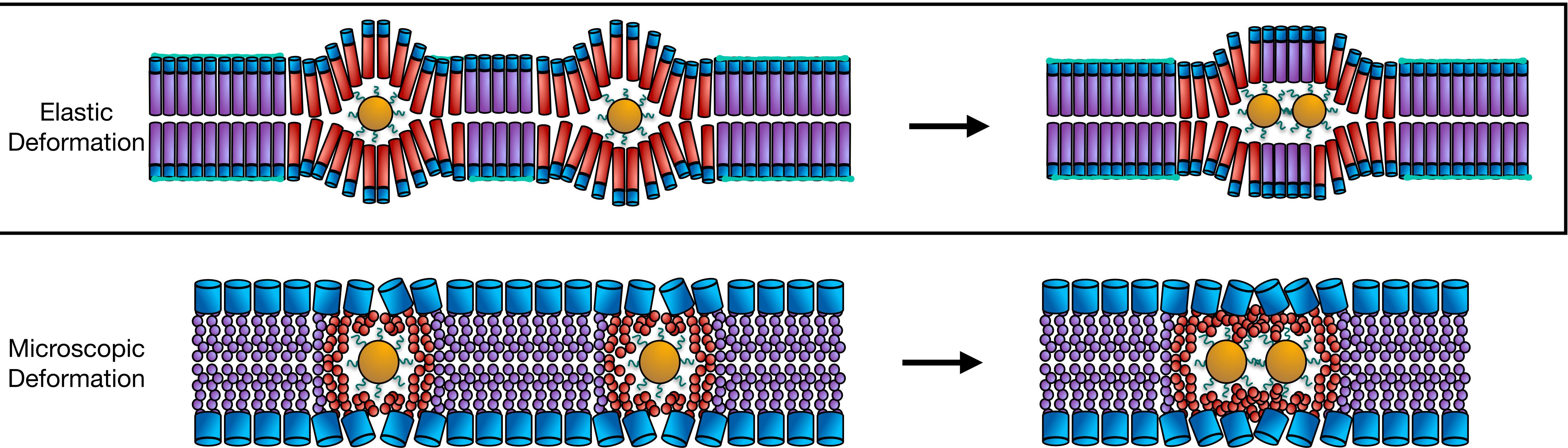
Gold nanoparticles aggregation may interfere with the rupture mechanism



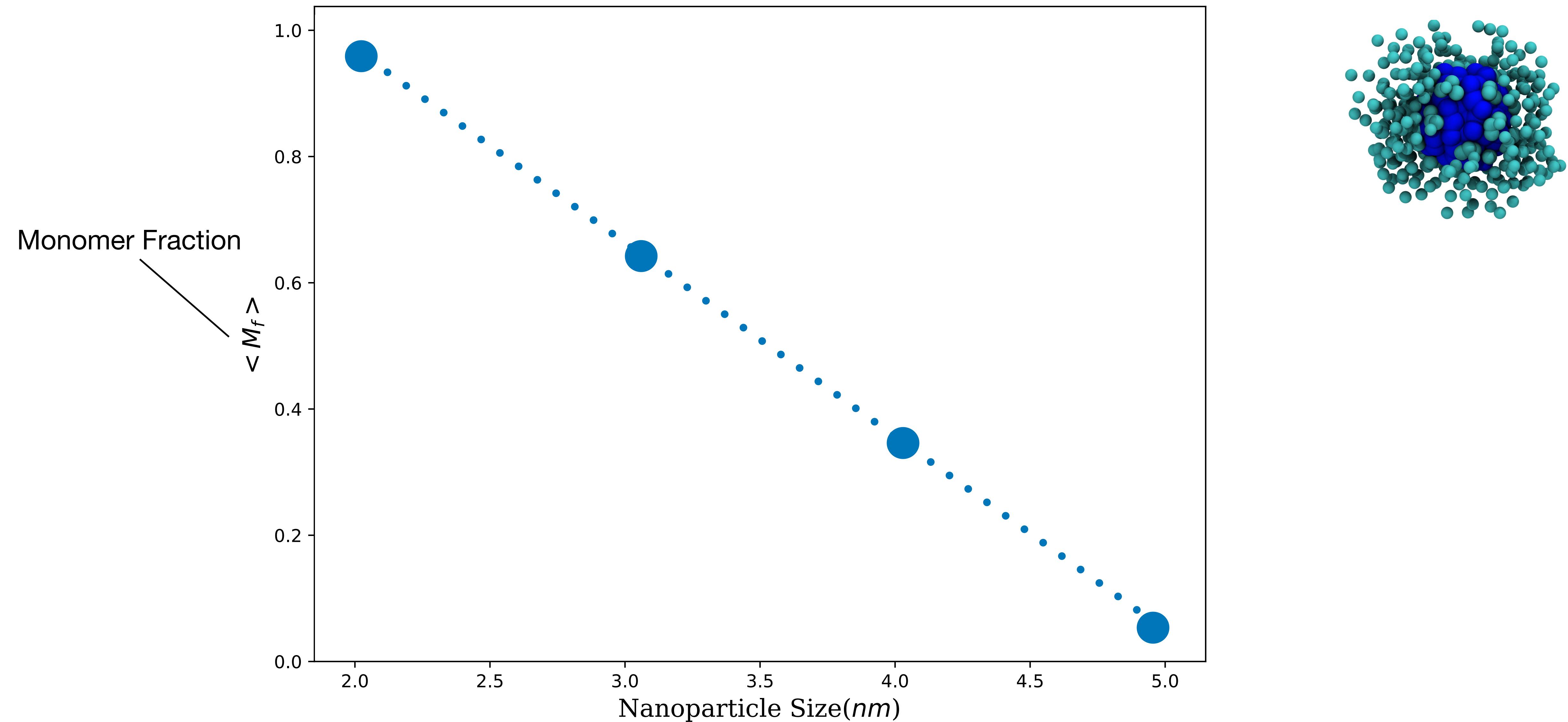
Using hydrophobic nanoparticles to understand non-charged contributions to aggregation



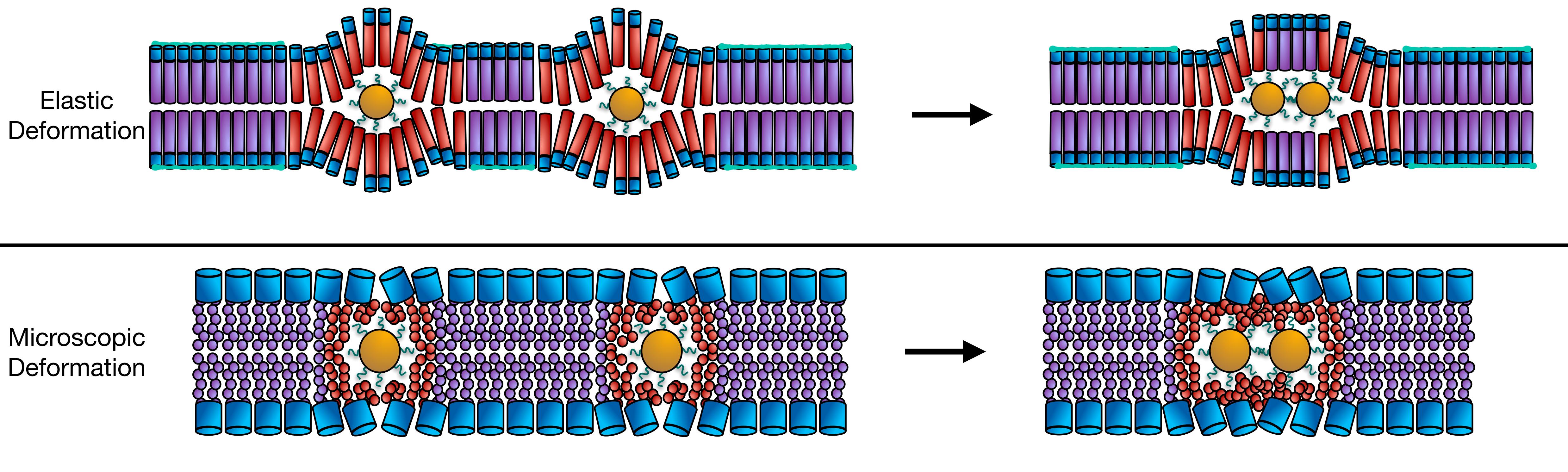
What is the primary mechanism of GNP aggregation?



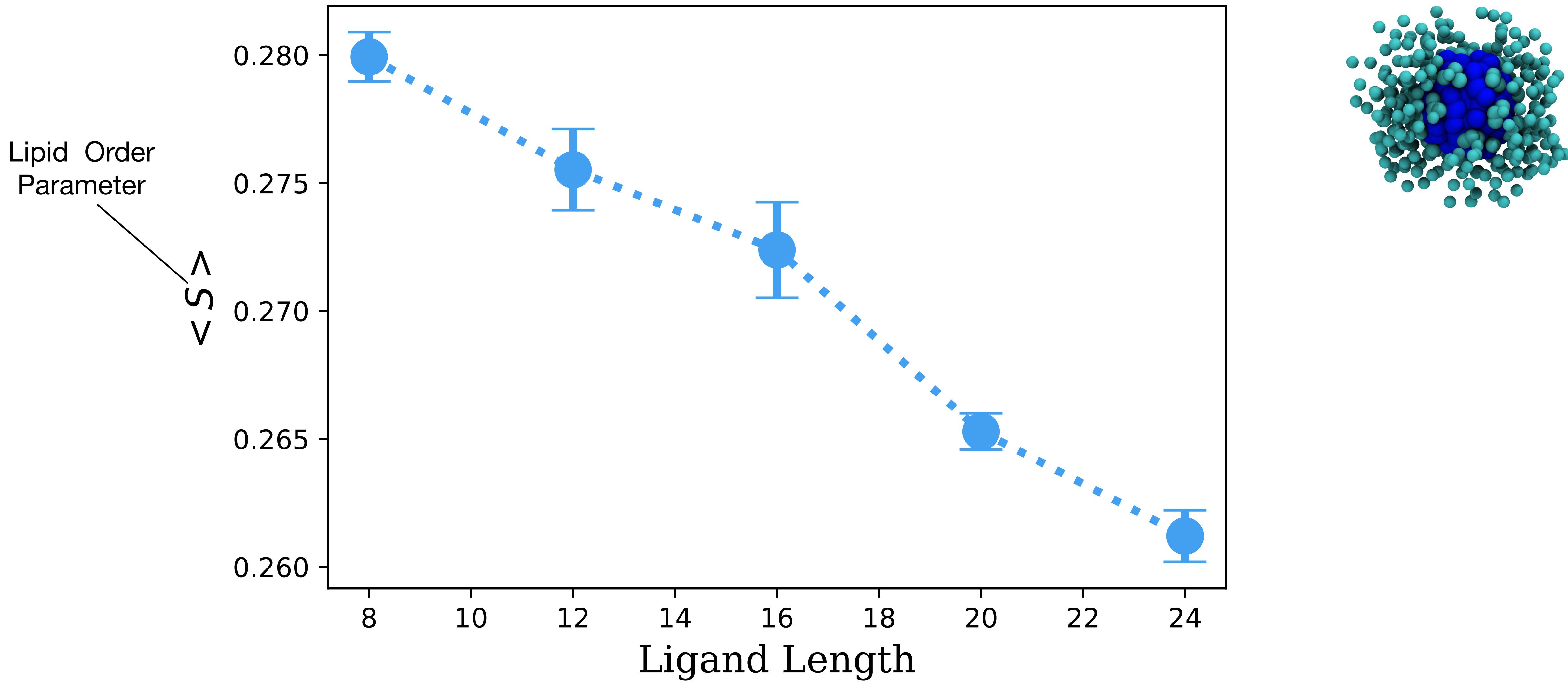
Monomer fraction does not show correlation with nanoparticle size



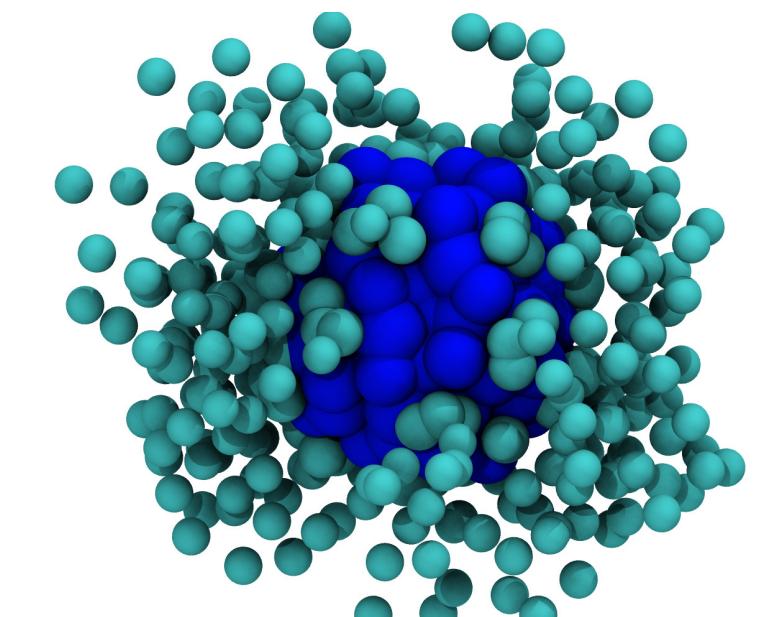
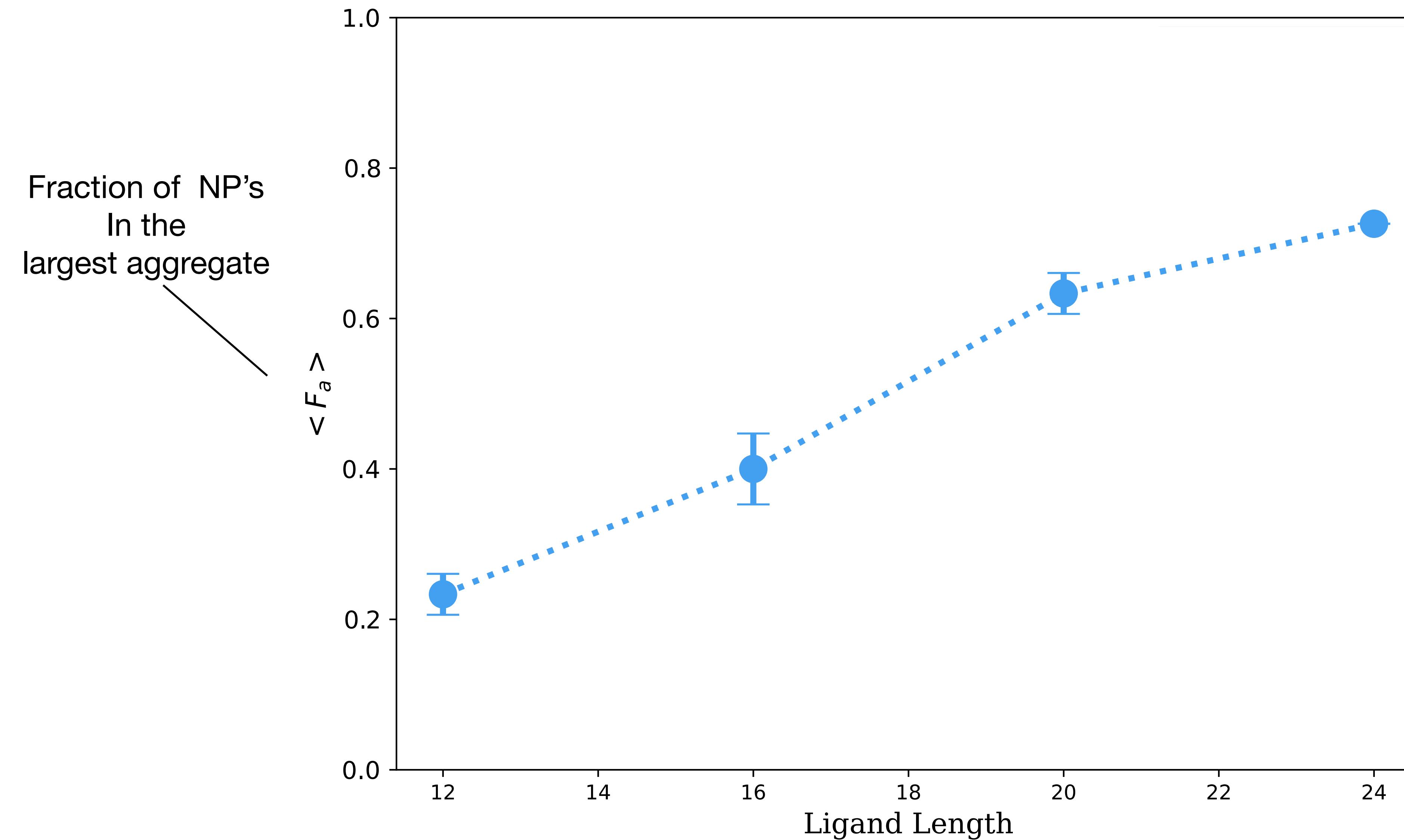
Which Mechanism Causes Aggregation?



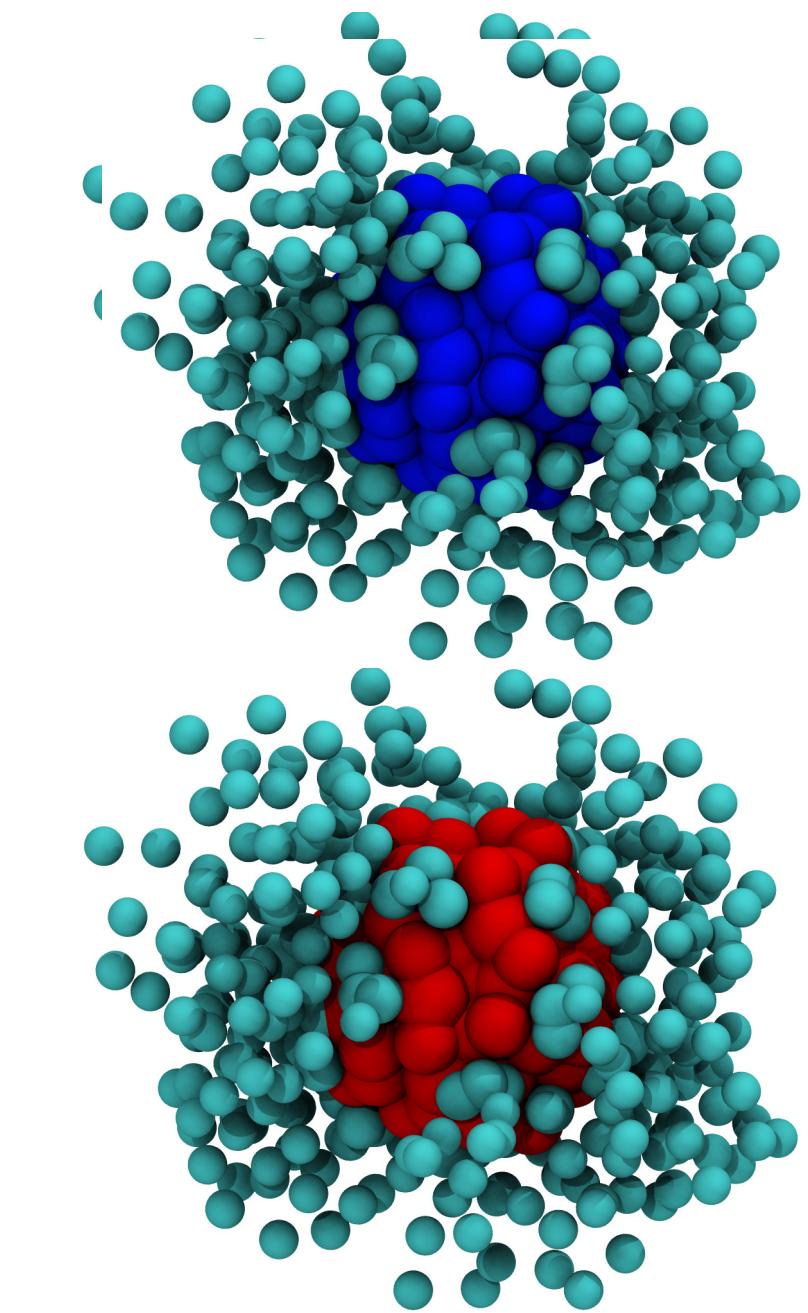
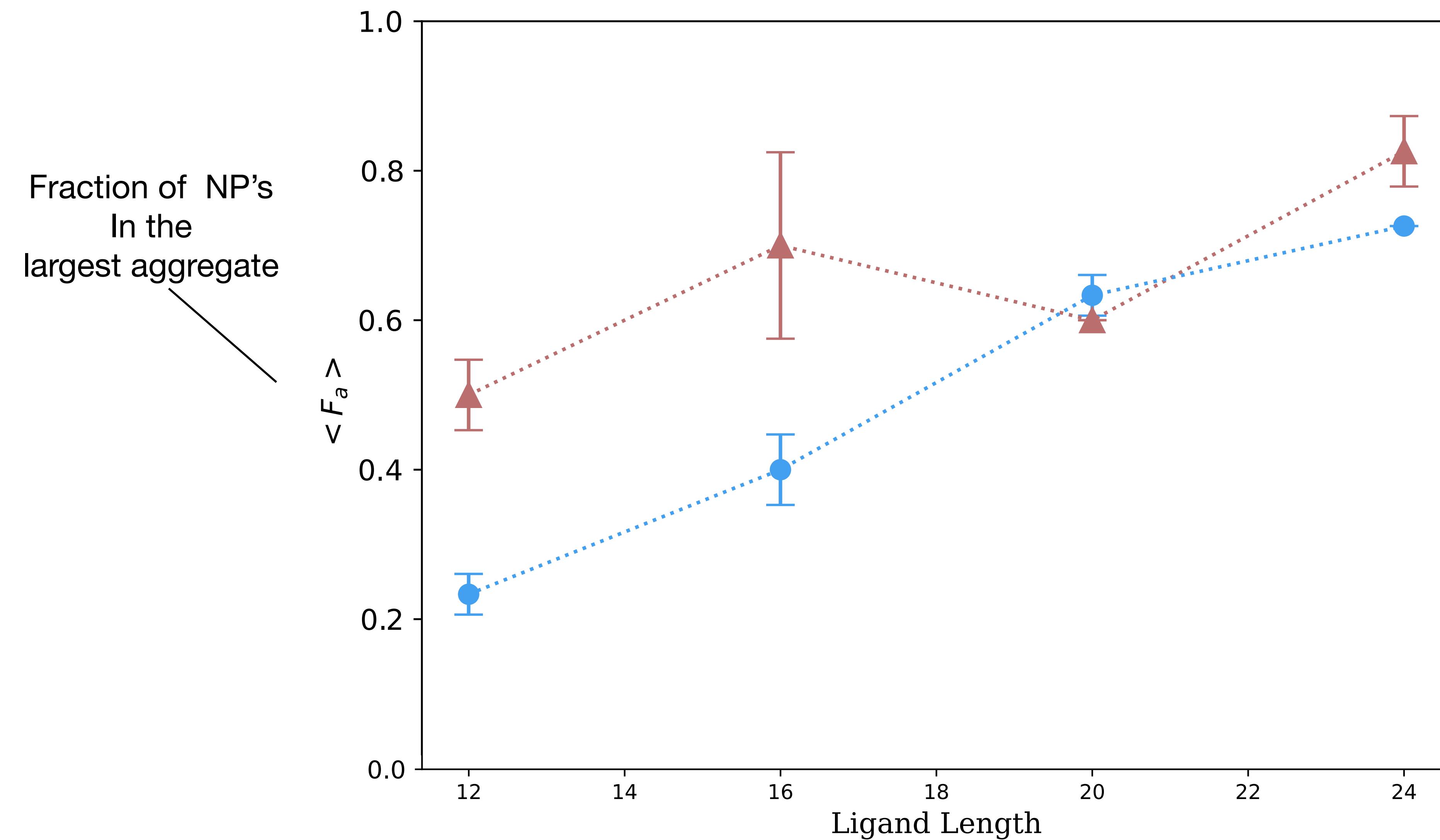
Lipid order decrease monotonically with ligand length

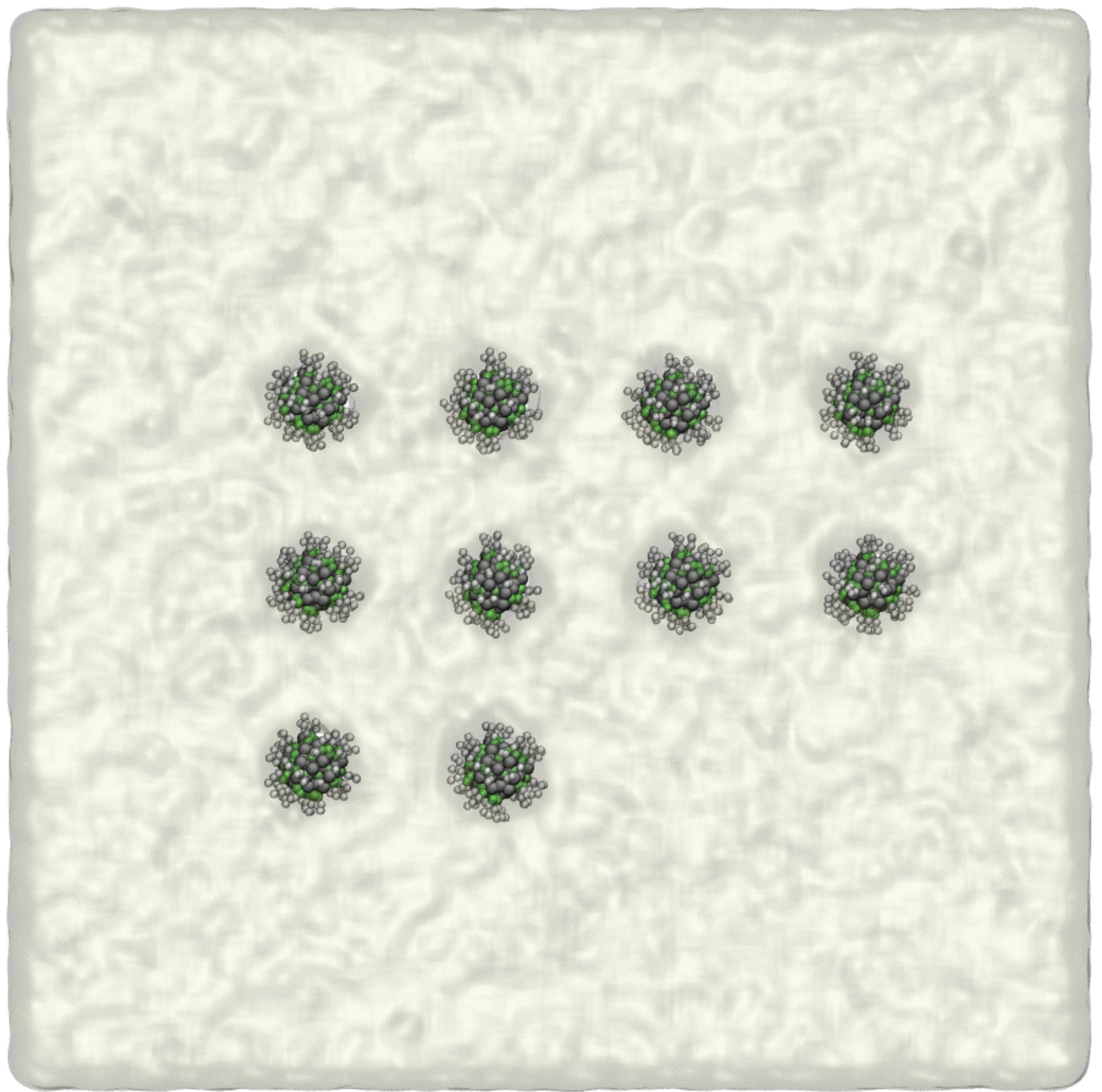


The fraction of nanoparticles in the largest aggregate has a positive monotonic relationship with ligand length

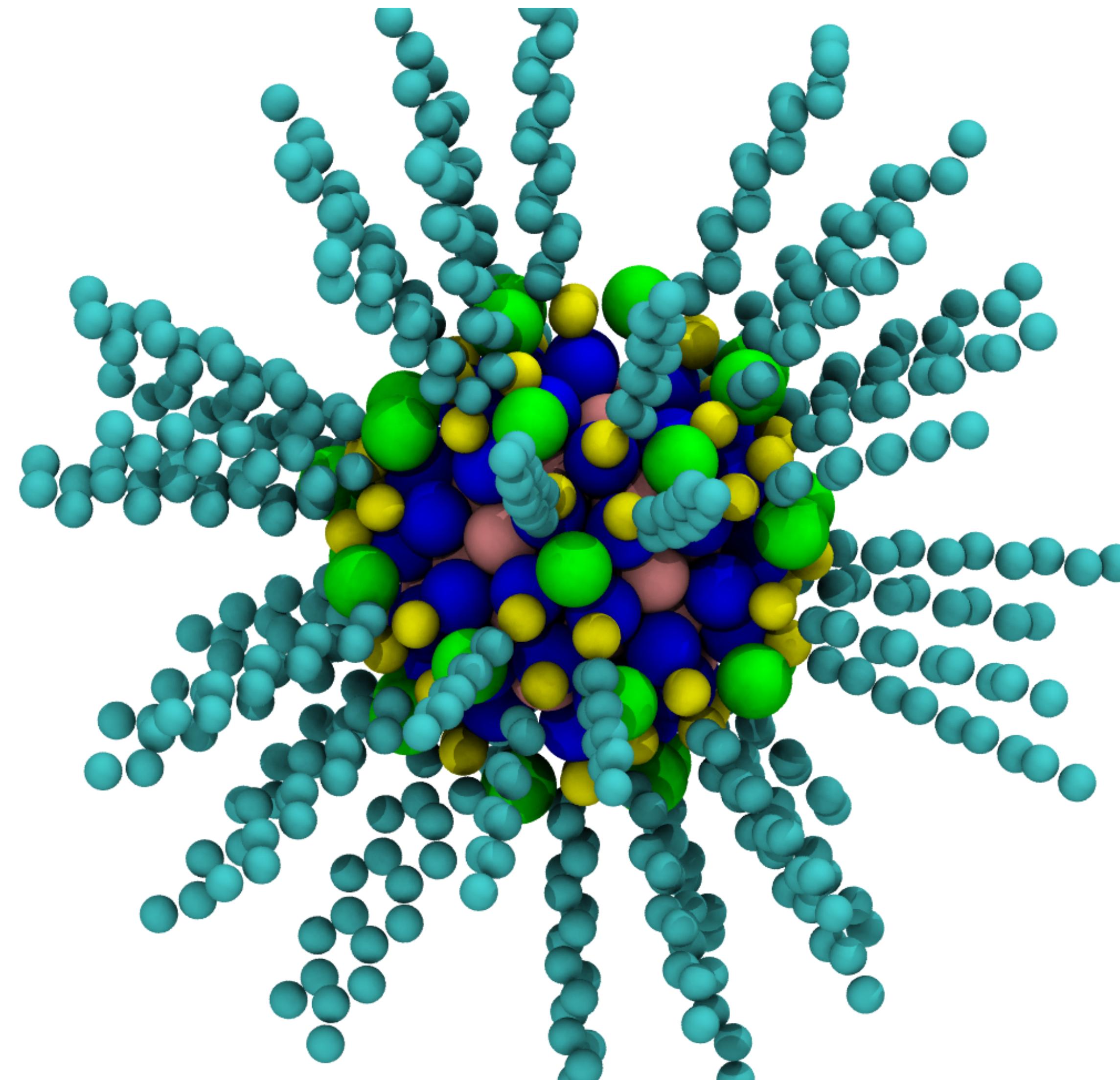


Charged nanoparticles do not show a trend between the fraction of aggregates in the largest aggregate and ligand length

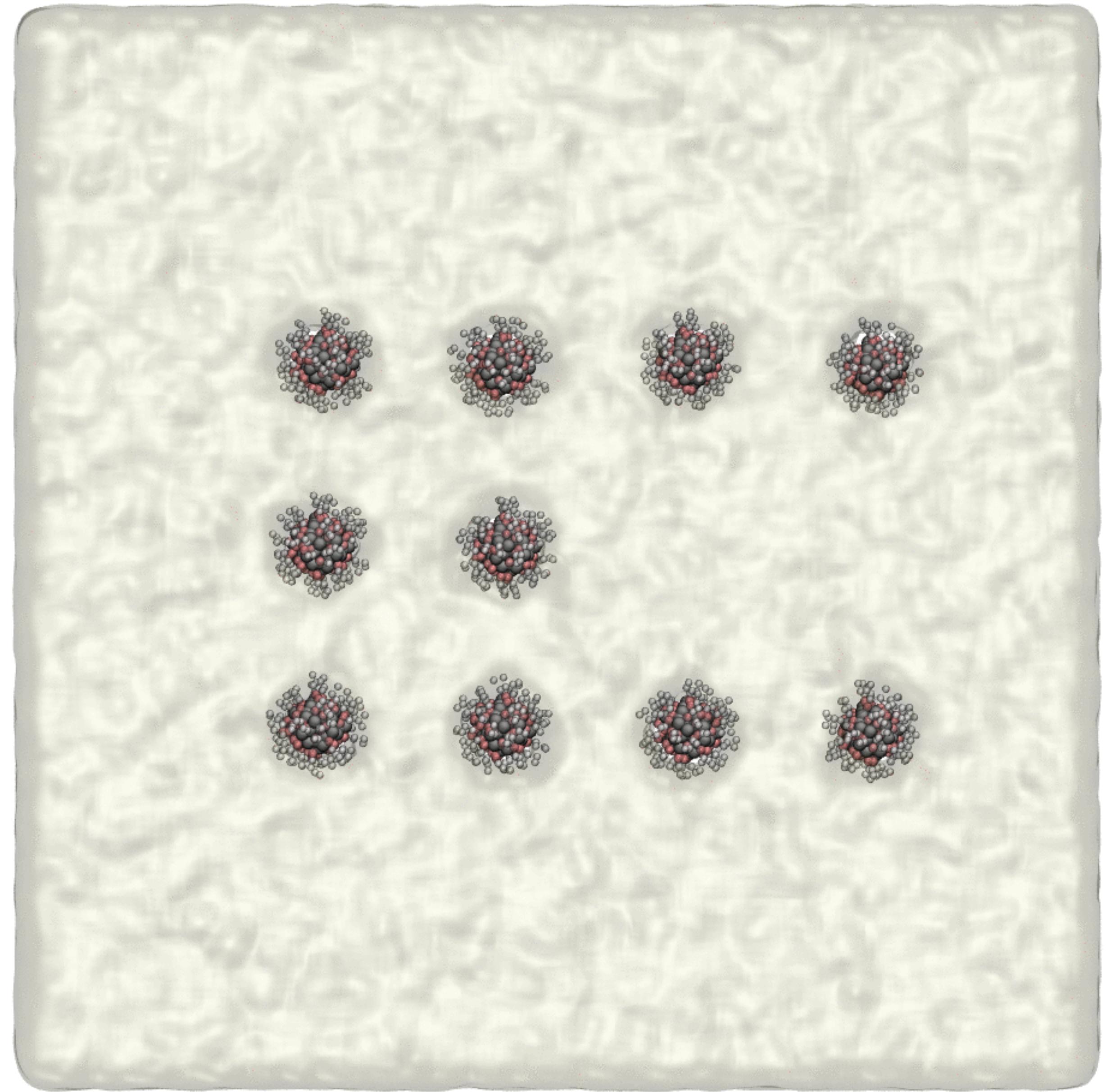




How does aggregation depend on nanoparticle charge?

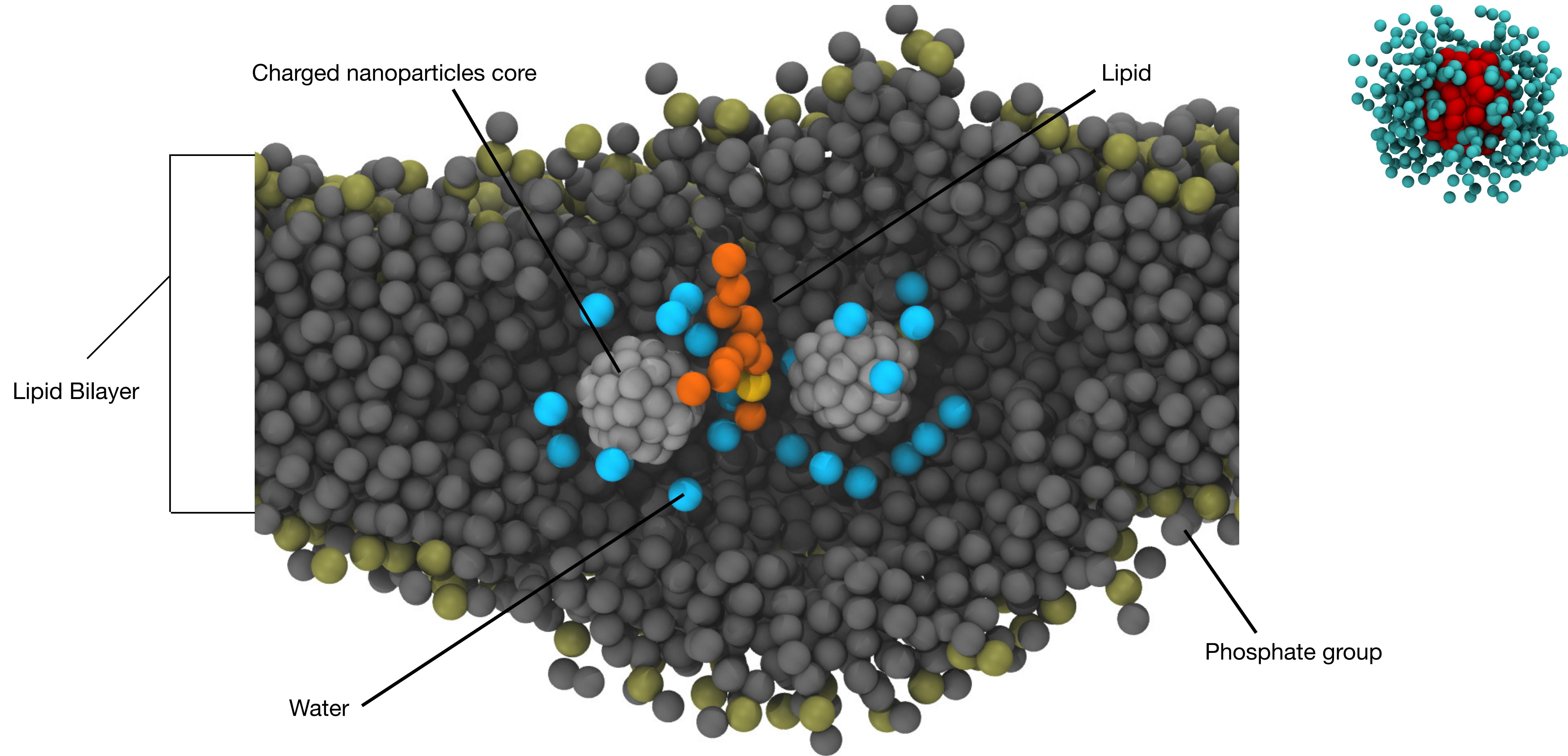


- Pink = Gold Core
- Blue = Gold Surface
- Green = Gold Connector
- Yellow = Sulfur
- Cyan = Ligand



**How does nanoparticle aggregation
depend on nanoparticle charge?**

Lipids tilt and insert between nanoparticle interface



Question motivating my next steps

- How does the amount of solvent-accessible surface area affect nanoparticle aggregation?
- How does lipid tilt depend on distance from the nanoparticle?
- Do charged lipids interact with the nanoparticle surface more than neutral lipids?
- How does lipid length affect interactions with charged nanoparticles?
- How does nanoparticle aggregation affect ligand order?

Currently working on Solvent-Accessible Surface Area Calculations

