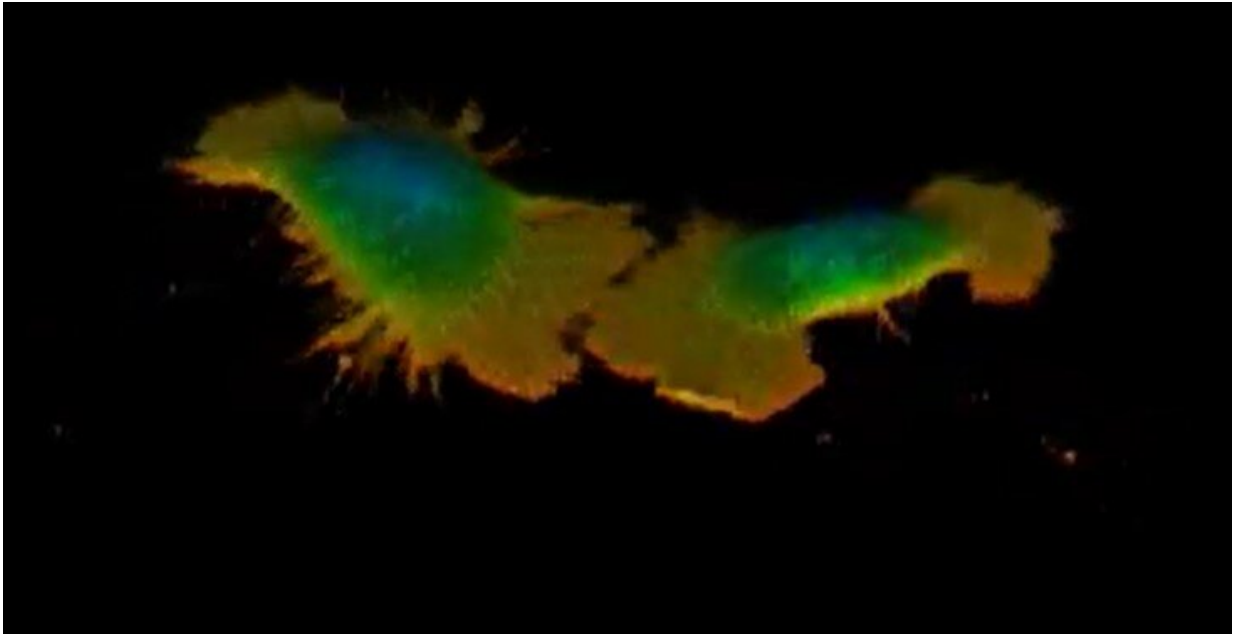


How cells zip through the stickiest mucus

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Credit: Johns Hopkins University

A team led by Johns Hopkins University engineers figured out how and why human cells move much faster through thick mucus than thinner varieties. People sick with certain diseases, including asthma and COVID-19, secrete mucus that is 2,000 times thicker than normal. Cells have fin-like "ruffles" that help them sense viscosity and know when to change shape to power through the thickest mucus, they found. The findings were published today in *Nature Physics*.

The findings could inform and inspire new treatment for mucus-related diseases, including chronic lung diseases and mucinous cancer—the deadliest subtype for lung and ovarian cancer.

Engineers discovered that certain cells don't just passively experience the fluid that surrounds them, they use "ruffles"—cell membranes that wave up and down—to probe the fluid and adapt to its viscosity. Previously, ruffles were considered useless appendages. But the fin-like ruffles propel [cells](#) through [thick mucus](#), helping them to swim faster in the thick stuff than more watery fluids. The research team included members from the University of Toronto and Vanderbilt University.

More information: Jian Liu, Membrane ruffling is a mechanosensor of extracellular fluid viscosity, *Nature Physics* (2022). [DOI: 10.1038/s41567-022-01676-y](#).
www.nature.com/articles/s41567-022-01676-y

Provided by Johns Hopkins University

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