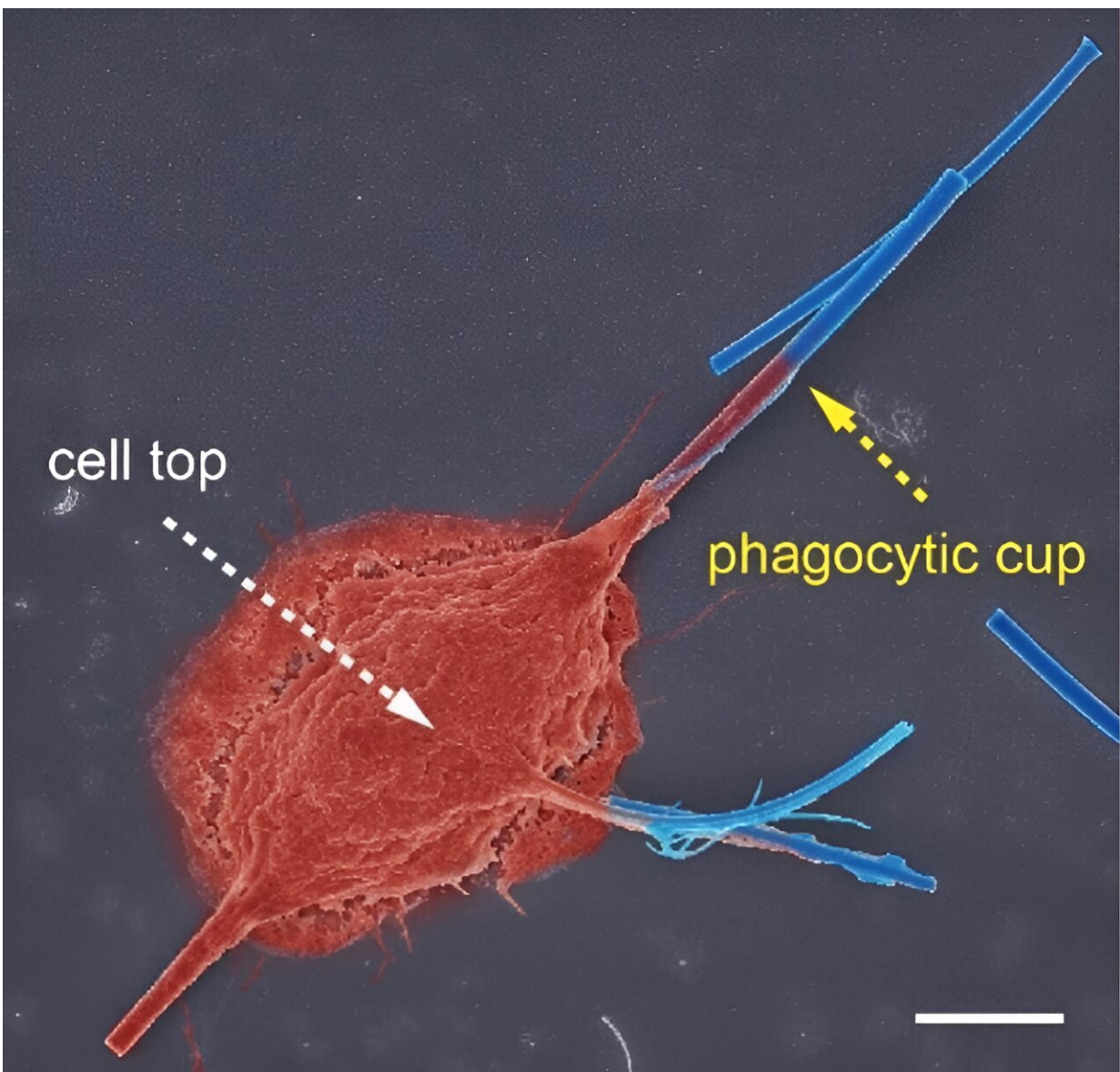


Size and shape of inhaled asbestos nanofibers may be exclusively responsible for pulmonary fibrosis

January 5 2024



Pseudo-colored scanning electron microscopy image: phagocytosis by a macrophage (red) of glass nanofibers (blue) after 12 h of frustrated phagocytosis; scale bar, 5 μm . Credit: *Nature Nanotechnology* (2024). DOI: 10.1038/s41565-023-01575-0

The pathogenic potential of inhaling the inert fibrous nanomaterials used in thermal insulation (such as asbestos or fiberglass) is actually connected not to their chemical composition, but instead to their geometrical characteristics and size. The reason for this is the inability of the macrophages naturally present in pulmonary alveolar tissue to eliminate foreign bodies that are too large.

This finding was revealed in study conducted on glass nanofibers by a French-Chinese team including a CNRS chemist. The research was [published](#) on 3 January 2024 in the journal *Nature Nanotechnology*.

The study was initially conducted in vitro with electrochemical nanosensors. When confronted with inert nanofibers more than 15 microns in length, the cells in the lung are unable to distend enough to entirely encapsulate them within their "digestive" vesicle. This results in leaked [secretions](#) that are very harmful to the alveolar walls, which this study detected, characterized, and quantified for the first time.

An experiment on rats subsequently showed that regular unprotected inhalation of similar inert fibrous nanomaterials, whatever they may be, causes repeated pulmonary lesions that can eventually lead to the development of fibroma.

This discovery poses a challenge for the use of inert nanofiber felts in construction, which had heretofore been deemed to be less harmful than

the asbestos it replaced, but that in reality could present the same [health risks](#) for those handling it.

More information: Yu-Ting Qi et al, Nanosensor detection of reactive oxygen and nitrogen species leakage in frustrated phagocytosis of nanofibres, *Nature Nanotechnology* (2024). [DOI: 10.1038/s41565-023-01575-0](#)

Provided by CNRS

Citation: Size and shape of inhaled asbestos nanofibers may be exclusively responsible for pulmonary fibrosis (2024, January 5) retrieved 27 April 2024 from <https://phys.org/news/2024-01-size-inhaled-asbestos-nanofibers-exclusively.html>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.