

The sticky science of underwater adhesives

17 April 2019, by Brandie Jefferson



chemical engineering. "This unique property makes Mfp suitable for many applications, from underwater repair to biomedical glues. With further engineering, an Mfp glue could be used to heal wounds, or maybe even to replace sutures."

Zhang has received a \$502,034 grant from the Office of Naval Research to improve on their initial success, microbially produced underwater adhesives that are stronger than those created naturally by mussels.

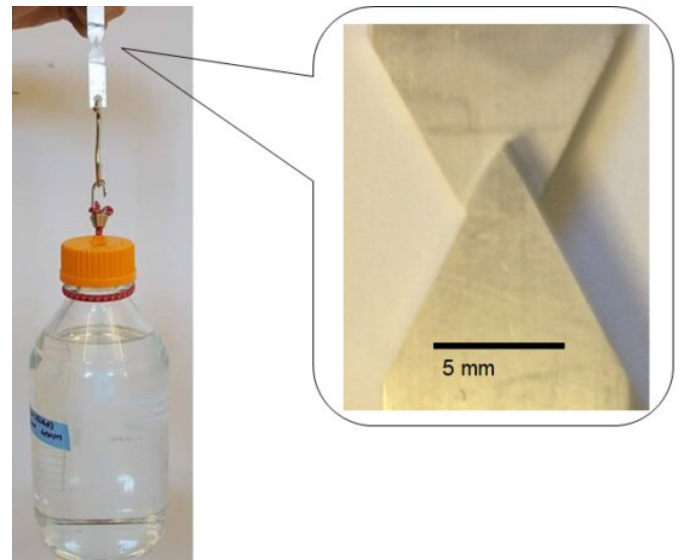
The adhesive protein of mussels are the model for a new, synthetic adhesive developed by McKelvey School of Engineering's Fuzhong Zhang. Created by engineered microbes and modeled after the substance that mussels use to stick to submerged surfaces, this adhesive will also work under water. Credit: Zhang lab

Mussels stick to rocks on the seafloor, to aquatic plants, and—to the consternation of boaters—they can hitch rides fastened to seafaring vessels no matter their composition: metals, rubber, glass, wood and more.

But today's bothersome bivalves may help researchers to develop a new means to mend a wound.

Scientists at the McKelvey School of Engineering at Washington University in St. Louis have replicated the mussel's sticky protein and are now working to improve it for everyday use. The strong, underwater adhesive could have many applications, it could even help to fix the very boats now vexed by the mollusks.

"Most synthetic glues do not work on wet surfaces, but [mussel foot proteins](#) (Mfp) can adhere to surfaces even underwater," said Fuzhong Zhang, associate professor of energy, environmental &



This image shows the strength of a new, synthetic adhesive developed by Zhang. Created by engineered microbes and modeled after the substance that mussels use to stick to submerged surfaces, this adhesive will also work under water. Credit: Zhang lab

Research in the Zhang lab focus on engineering microbes to produce renewable materials and chemicals with desired properties, a field called synthetic biology. An example of his team's work includes engineering bacteria that produced synthetic spider silk as strong and tough as natural spider silk fibers. For adhesive proteins, in research published in late 2018, his team demonstrated that

synthetic proteins made by engineered bacteria can be even more adhesive than natural Mfps when used underwater.

The power of synthetic biology is that researchers can fine tune the property of protein materials by manipulating their genetic codes. "We can change one parameter each time," Zhang said. For instance, the length of a chain of Mfp5. "If with an increase of one parameter, we see adhesion becomes better and better, then we can say, 'OK, this parameter is able to increase adhesion,'" he said.

It turns out, that is exactly what the team has found: when the Mfp [protein](#) chain was made longer, its underwater adhesion was stronger than that with natural chain length.

This approach could allow them to explore many unknown mechanisms that control underwater adhesion, parameter-by-parameter. "Understanding the mechanism by synthesis has the potential to lead to additional enhancements in [adhesion](#), or improve other glue properties." Zhang said. "In general, we're trying to understand the mechanism using [synthetic biology](#) by producing and testing the materials."

More information: Eugene Kim et al. Microbially Synthesized Repeats of Mussel Foot Protein Display Enhanced Underwater Adhesion, *ACS Applied Materials & Interfaces* (2018). [DOI: 10.1021/acsami.8b14890](#)

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