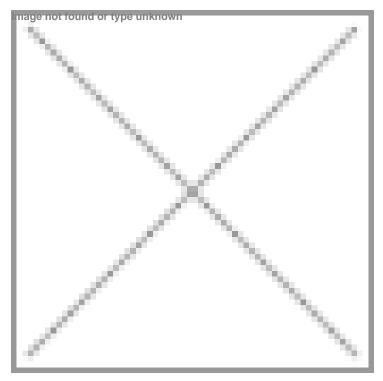


IASST fabricates 2D protein monolayer to help study diseases like Amyloidosis

22 November 2023 | News

Amyloidosis disease occurs because of the misfolding and agglomeration of lysozyme molecules



Scientists from the Institute of Advanced Study in Science and Technology, Guwahati (IASST), an autonomous institute of North-East India under the Department of Science and Technology (DST), have fabricated a 2D protein monolayer by assembling lysozyme molecules, a model protein in studying diseases like Amyloidosis.

Amyloidosis is a rare disease that occurs when a protein called amyloid builds up in organs. This amyloid build-up can affect the working of organs like heart, kidneys, liver, spleen, nervous system and digestive tract.

Lysozyme, a protein present in mucosal secretions and a principal component of airway fluid can be regarded as a model protein in studying diseases like Amyloidosis which ultimately leads to multi-organ dysfunction.

The research group used the 2D protein monolayer to understand the behaviour of lysozyme molecules at air-water as well as at air-solid interface with the help of a technique called Langmuir-Blodgett (LB) technique. The physical properties of lysozyme molecules at air-water interface were investigated under the variation of surface pressure and subphase pH conditions in the study.