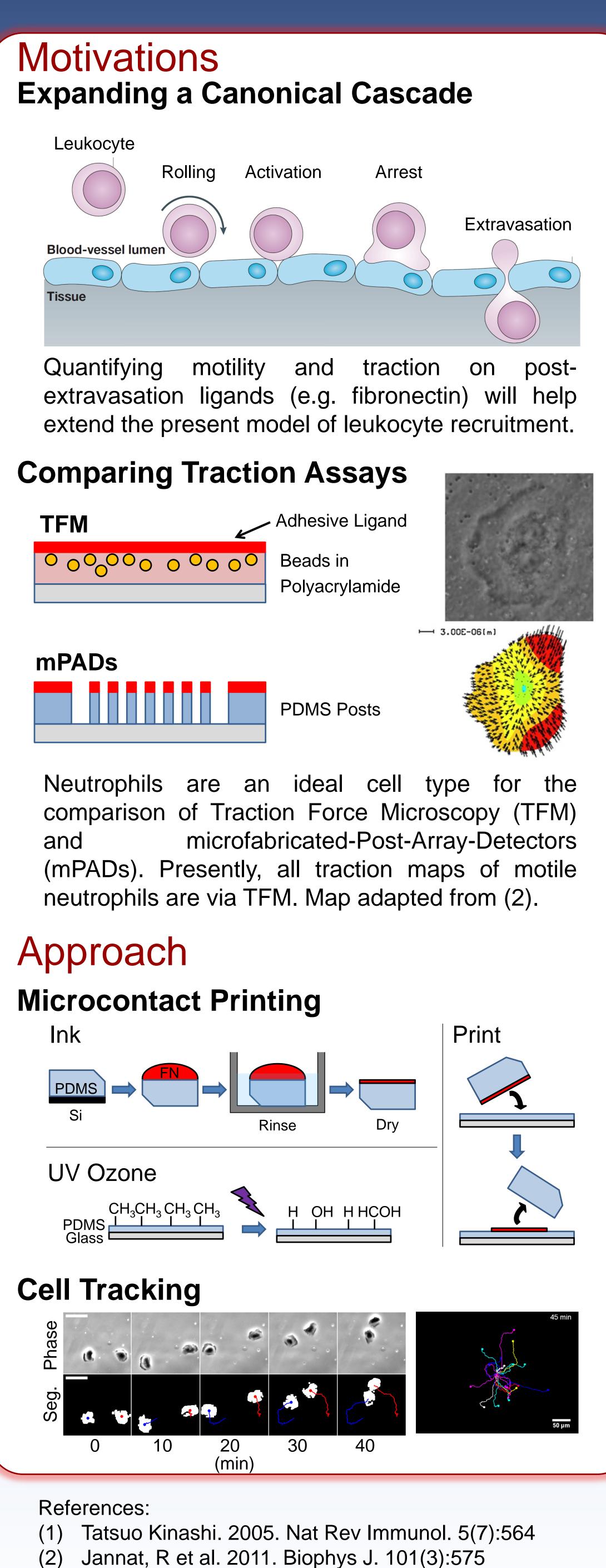
# Human Neutrophil Haptokinesis and Chemokinesis on Microcontact Printed Fibronectin Steven J. Henry\* and Daniel A. Hammer, Ph.D. Bioengineering, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA 19104, \*sjhenry@seas.upenn.edu



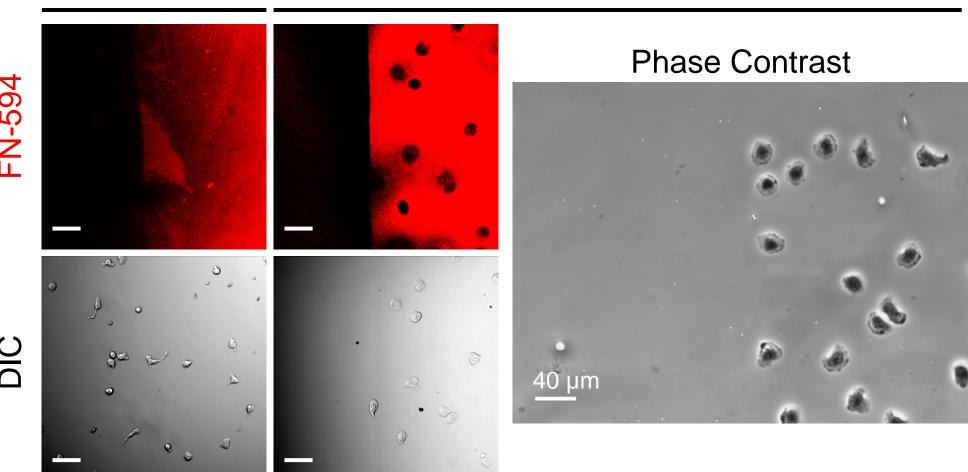
<sup>(3)</sup> Kishimoto, TK et al. 1989. Science. 245(4923):1238

## Results

**Exquisite cell-FN interaction** 

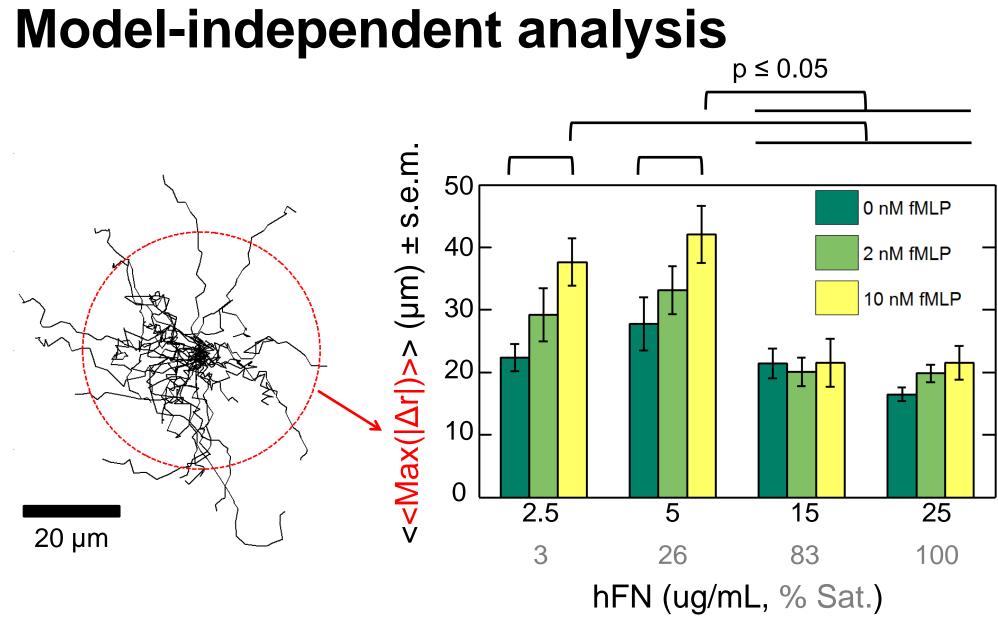
Glass BSA

PDMS F127



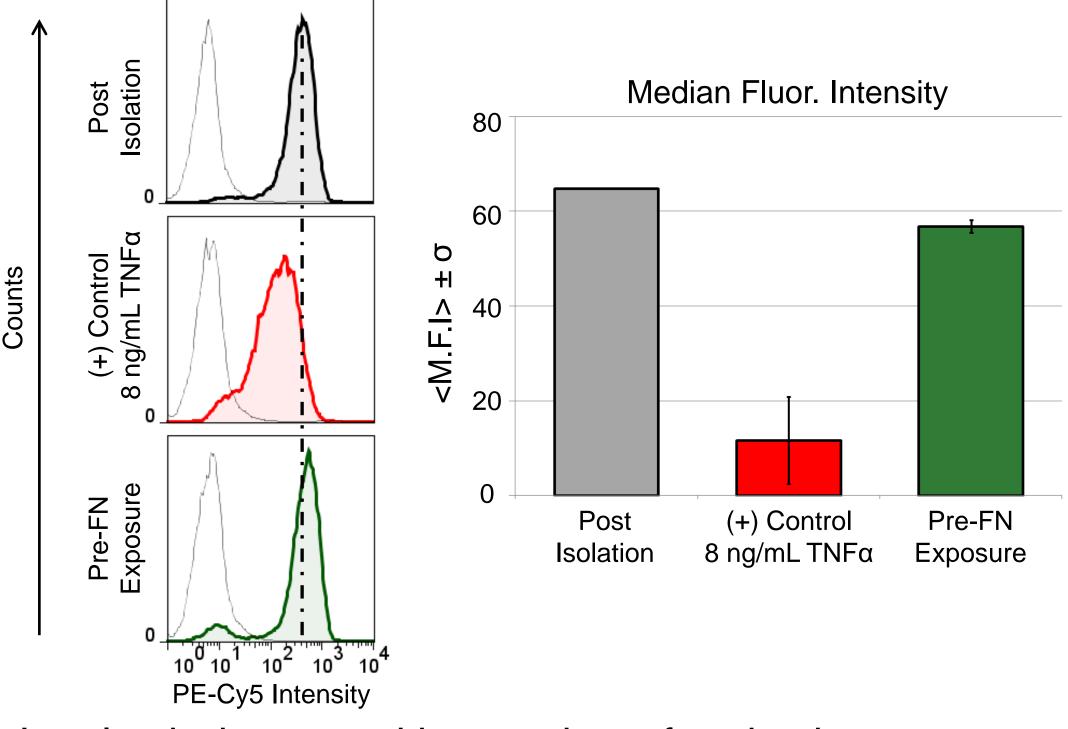
No off-FN adhesion is observed on printed PDMS, blocked with Pluronic F127.

Single donor trajectories. Increasing adhesiveness decreases fMLP potentiation.



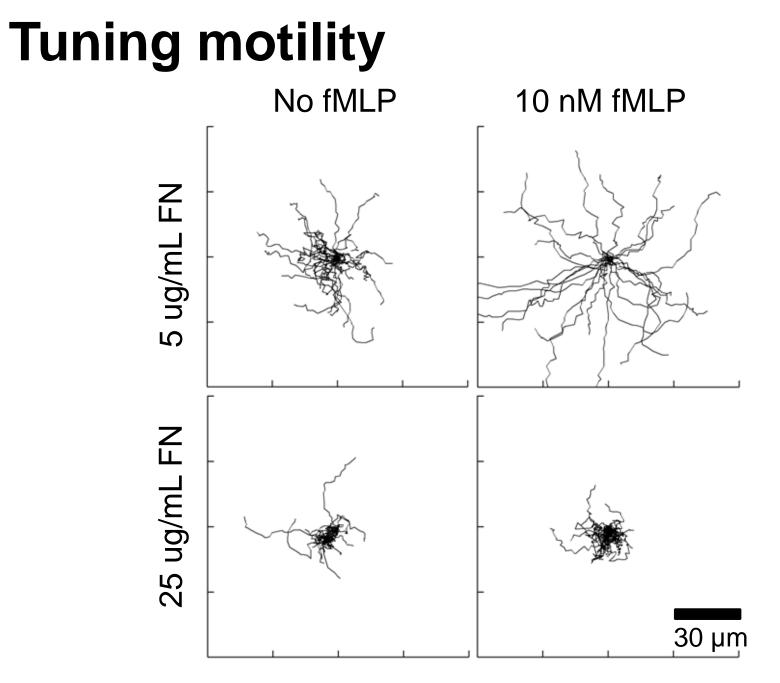
At low adhesiveness, fMLP increases extent of motility, but beyond an adhesive threshold fMLP sensitivity is attenuated.

#### L-selectin as activation marker

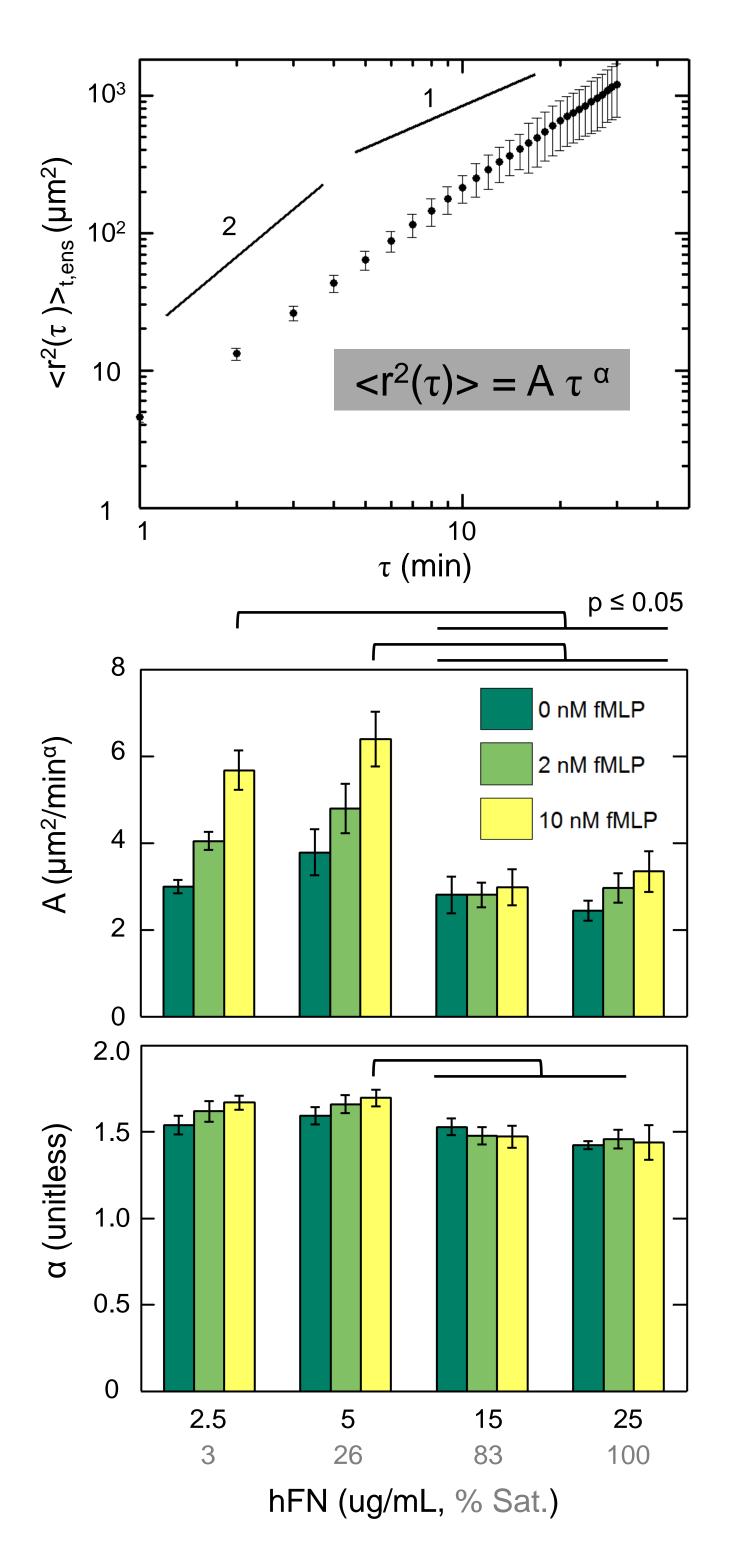


L-selectin is a sensitive marker of activation state (3). An active phenotype is **not** found before FN stimulation suggesting activation is FN-induced via an outside-in pathway.

Applying a power-law model preserves trend revealed previously. Across all conditions tested, initial motility (30 min) is superdiffusive ( $\alpha \sim 1.5$ ).



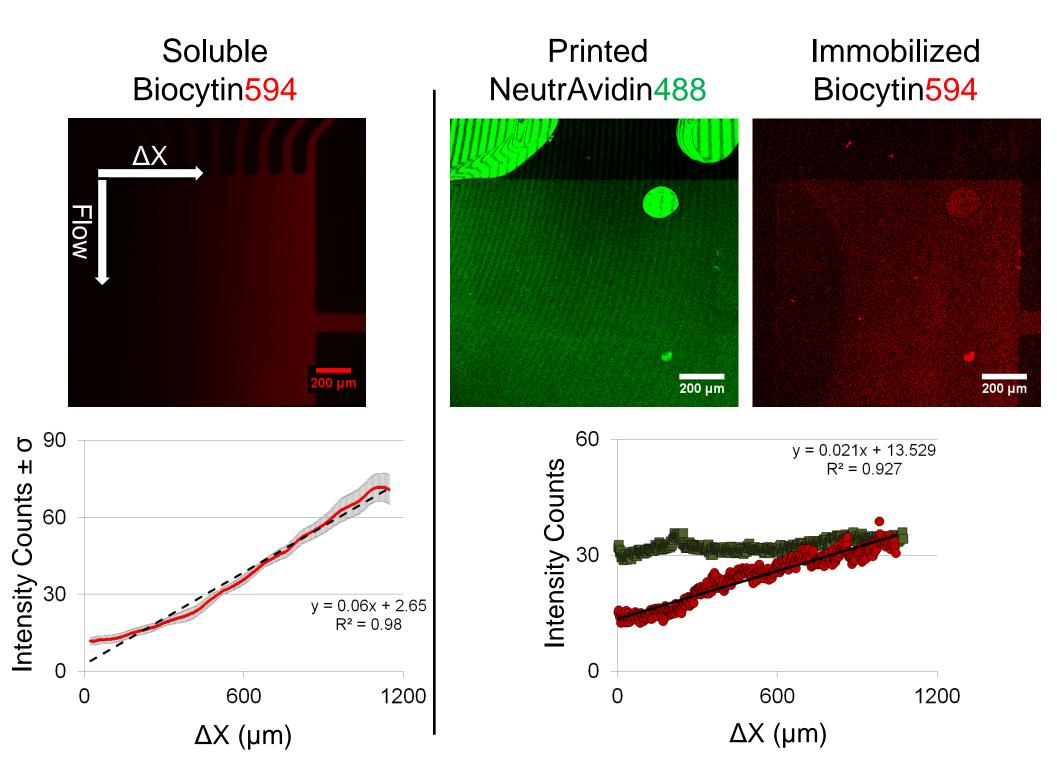
### **Superdiffusive motility**



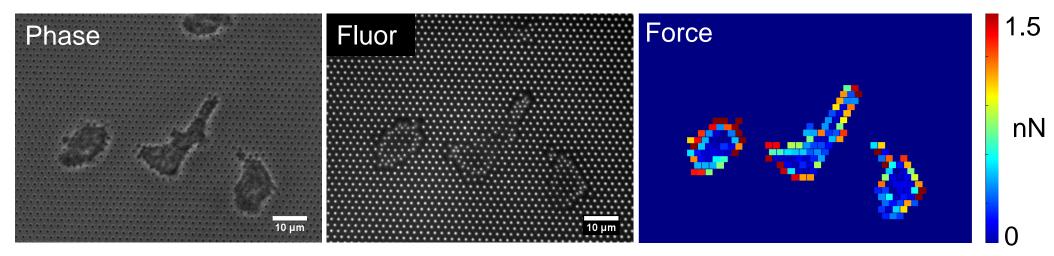
## Summary

## **Future Directions**

#### Immobilizing adhesive gradients







## Acknowledgements



 fMLP potentiates human neutrophil motility on µCP FN (chemokinesis)

• Quantified baseline motility metrics on functionalized half-spaces

• FN haptokinesis is not result of pre-FN activated phenotype suggesting model of outside-in activation

 Adhesiveness alone can potentiate motility suggesting haptotactic potential of FN

#### **Traction Mapping via mPADs**

• Gratitude is expressed to Christopher S. Chen, PhD for sharing  $\mu$ CP and mPADs expertise. • Work on gradient immobilization is collaborative endeavor with Neha P. Kamat.

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