

基于微流控技术的纳米无机生物材料制备： 原理及其研究进展

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摘要: 无机纳米颗粒在生物医学领域展现出广阔的应用和发展前景, 其生物医学功能和理化性质受到颗粒尺寸和形貌的显著影响。但对于传统的间歇式合成方法, 无机纳米颗粒批次间的高度可重复性合成仍存在较大挑战。相比之下, 微流控技术为无机纳米颗粒的高度可控性和可重复性合成提供了一种先进方法。同时, 微流控技术能够实现快速传质和传热, 并且具有反应体积小、能耗低等优势, 使其成为纳米无机生物材料合成的理想途径。本文对微流控技术在纳米无机生物材料制备领域中的研究和应用进展进行了综述。首先概述了微流控装置中的流体特征和混合机制; 接着进一步介绍了 5 种经典的微流控装置的微通道结构特征和相应的流体混合特点, 并系统总结了不同类型微流控装置在无机纳米颗粒合成和表面改性中的应用; 最后简要描述了微流控技术在纳米无机生物材料的合成和应用中所面临的挑战以及未来发展的潜在机遇。

关键词: 纳米颗粒; 微流控; 微反应器; 无机生物材料; 综述

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Microfluidic Technology Based Synthesis of Inorganic Nano-biomaterials: Principles and Progress

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Abstract: Inorganic nanoparticles have demonstrated significant applications in biomedicine field, whose biomedical functions and physicochemical properties are greatly influenced by their size and morphology. However, it still remains challenging to achieve high batch-to-batch reproducibility in the synthesis of inorganic nanoparticles with traditional batch synthesis methods. Meanwhile, microfluidic technology offers an advanced strategy that provides high controllability and repeatability for the synthesis of inorganic nanoparticles. Additionally, it facilitates rapid mass and heat transfer, while offering the advantages of small reaction volumes and low energy consumption, rendering it an

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ideal approach for the synthesis of inorganic nano-biomaterials. This article reviews the research and application progress of microfluidic technology in preparation of inorganic nano-biomaterials. Firstly, flow regimes and principles of mixing in the microfluidic devices are introduced. Subsequently, structural features and fluid mixing efficiency of five widely studied and applied microfluidic devices are presented. Importantly, applications of these microfluidic devices in synthesis and surface modification of inorganic nanoparticles are comprehensively summarized. Finally, this article briefly outlines challenges and potential opportunities for future developments in microfluidic-based synthesis and application of inorganic nano-biomaterials.

Key words: nanoparticle; microfluidics; microreactor; inorganic biomaterial; review

无机纳米颗粒由于其大比表面积、可调节的形貌和结构、易于表面修饰以及独特的光学和磁性特性,在生物成像、药物递送等生物医学领域发挥着重要作用^[1-3]。值得注意的是,纳米颗粒的理化性质受到其尺寸和形貌的显著影响^[4-5]。在传统的间歇式合成过程中,反应物混合不充分以及反应过程中热传递不稳定都会导致生成非均质和多分散的纳米颗粒^[6]。

微流控技术能够在微米或亚毫米级的通道中实现对微量液体($10^{-18} \sim 10^{-9}$ L)的处理和操控^[7-8]。与传统合成方法相比,微流控技术的传热和传质效率更高,并且具有选择性高、反应体积小、能耗低等优势^[9-10]。同时,微流控技术能够精确调节多种工艺参数,包括流速、停留时间、温度等,以高度可控的方式合成纳米颗粒,从而调控纳米颗粒尺寸、形貌、孔隙率等结构特征,减小合成批次间的差异性^[11-13]。因此,微流控技术为生物无机纳米颗粒提供了一种高效稳定且经济效益好的可控制备方法,能够在精确控制纳米颗粒尺寸的同时,调控颗粒表面形貌和微观结构,从而满足不同生物医学应用需求。

本文对基于微流控技术的纳米无机生物材料制备原理和研究进展进行了综述。首先阐述了微流控装置中的流体混合机制,然后介绍了 5 种典型微流控装置的结构特点、流体特征及其在生物无机纳米颗粒制备中的应用。最后,简要讨论了基于微流控技术的生物无机纳米颗粒合成所面临的挑战和未来发展的潜在机遇。

1 微流控装置中的流体流动和传质

1.1 微流控装置中的流体状态

流体状态可以分为层流和湍流(图 1(a))。当混合流体以平行路径流动时为层流,此时流体中的传质主要通过两相接触面上的扩散进行。当流体受到不规则扰动时,其不同方向上持续混合,形成湍流。与层流相比,湍流展现出更加复杂的流体特征,

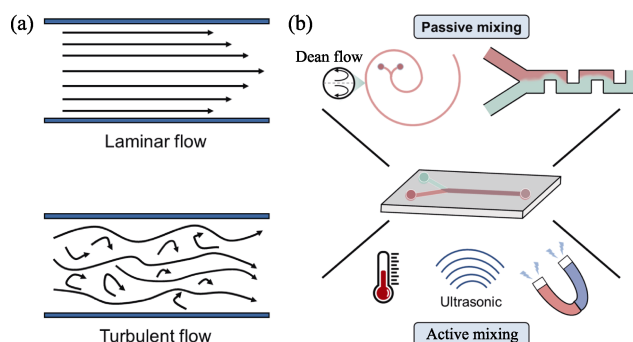


图 1 微流控装置中的流体状态及流体混合策略

Fig. 1 Flow patterns and fluid mixing strategies in microfluidic devices

(a) Diagram of laminar flow and turbulent flow in a microchannel; (b) Schematic diagram of active and passive mixing strategies in microfluidic device

其流体动力学模拟和数学建模也更加复杂^[14-15]。

混合过程中不同的流体状态取决于流体黏性力和惯性力的相对大小,可通过雷诺数(Reynolds Number, Re)进行计算和评定^[14]:

$$Re = \frac{\rho u D_h}{\mu} \quad (1)$$

式中, ρ 是流体密度, μ 是流体的动态黏度, u 是平均流体速度, D_h 是混合器通道的水力直径(受微反应器通道的设计及其几何形状影响)。

一般认为,当 $Re < \sim 2000$ 时,流体的流动状态为层流;当 $Re > \sim 2000$ 时,流体的流动状态为湍流^[16-17]。由于微流控装置的通道尺寸通常在微米范围内,流体尺寸较小,对应公式(1)中较低的 D_h ,此时 Re 较小(< 100),流体状态为层流^[10]。

1.2 微流控装置中的流体混合

纳米沉淀技术是一种被广泛应用于小分子药物纳米颗粒或多组分纳米药物载体的自下而上的制备工艺^[18-19]。在利用纳米沉淀工艺制备颗粒的过程中,需要通过两种或多种可混溶液体的快速混合来创造局部过饱和条件,从而促进后续的成核和颗粒生长。在此过程中,微流控装置的尺寸和设计、前驱体之间的混合效率或混合时间都对所制备的无机纳米

颗粒的理化性质有着重要影响^[20-22]。一般来说,较高的混合效率或较短的混合时间有助于制备粒径更小、尺寸更均一的纳米颗粒^[23-24]。此外,流体的混合模式及混合效率对于微反应器中的快速化学反应至关重要。不同的混合模式和混合效率会对微反应器中化学反应的选择性、纳米颗粒的初始成核环境产生显著影响,进而影响合成颗粒的形貌和尺寸^[25]。

然而,在传统的微流控装置中,单纯依赖扩散进行的流体混合效率低,无法满足无机纳米材料在生物医学应用中的需求^[26]。对此,目前已开发出多种微流控装置,按照增强混合的方式主要分为主动式和被动式两类(图 1(b))。其中,主动式微流控装置主要通过施加外部能量源(如声场、磁场和热场等)来改善流体的混合效率;而被动式微流控装置中的混合效率和流体操纵则依赖于通道的几何形状(如挡板和弯曲通道等)或内在的流体动力^[27-28]。

2 微流控装置在纳米无机生物材料中的应用

2.1 T形微流控装置

T形微通道中的流体随 Re 的差异展现出不同的形态。当 Re 较低时,黏性力相较于惯性力占据主导地位,两相流体在混合后呈现层流状态,流体的混

合主要通过分子扩散进行,混合效率低^[29]。随着 Re 的增大,流体在汇合后产生涡流,展现出更高的混合效率^[30]。此外,微通道进样口也会对流体的混合产生影响。Asano 等^[25]发现,改变微流控装置的进样口会对反应的选择性以及结果产生重要影响(图 2(a)),因此要综合考虑混合效率和微流控装置进样口,以提高微流控技术在快速化学反应中的性能和灵活性。目前,研究者们已开发出多种结构来改善T形微通道中的混合效率和反应性能。例如,在微通道内添加扩散板或障碍物^[31-32],使用椭圆阵列孔结构的混合通道^[33],以及采用扭曲的混合通道^[34]等。

T形微流控装置在多种纳米颗粒的制备中展现出显著优势。Schemberg 等^[35]基于T形微流控装置,分别利用连续流和分段流合成了羧甲基葡聚糖(Carboxymethyl Dextran, CMD)或葡聚糖 D70 包覆的超顺磁性氧化铁纳米颗粒(Superparamagnetic Iron Oxide Nanoparticle, SPION)(图 2(b))。与分段流相比,连续流能够制备尺寸更小、稳定性更高的 SPION,并且以 CMD 作为涂层材料所制备的 SPION 表现出更优异的人血小板标记效率。Zhan 等^[36]使用T型微流控装置,通过共沉淀技术组装了血红蛋白与层状双氢氧化物纳米片。结果表明,所制备的层状双氢氧化物纳米片能够对血红蛋白发挥良好的保护作用,与传统的共沉淀制备方法相比,利用微流控技

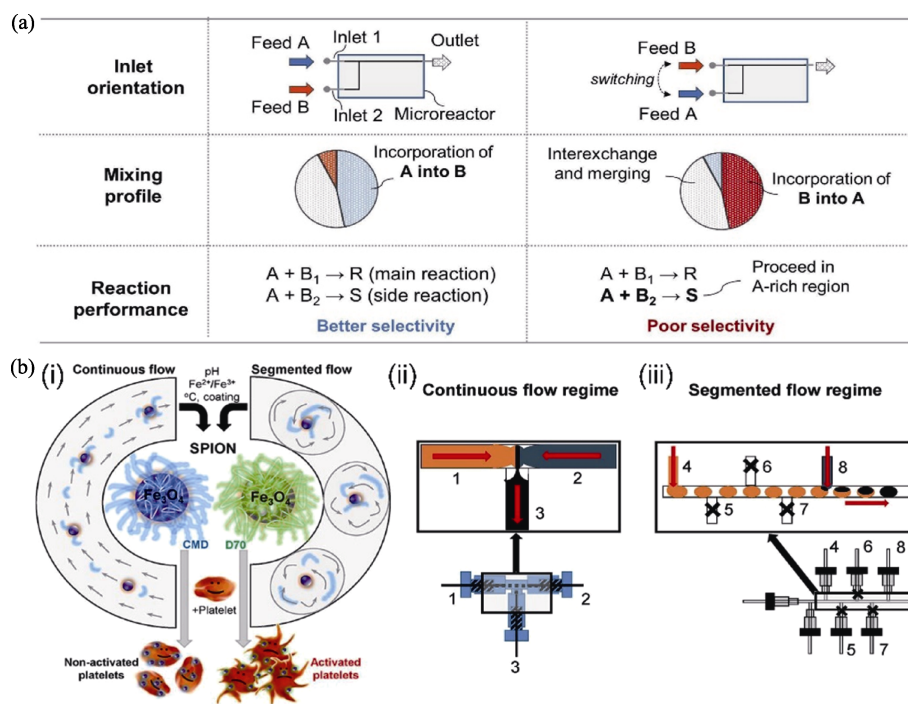


图2 T形微流控装置中的流体混合及其在无机纳米生物材料制备中的应用^[25, 35]

Fig. 2 Fluid mixing in T-shaped microfluidic device and its application in synthesis of inorganic nano-biomaterials^[25, 35]
(a) Influence of inlet orientation on the mixing profile and reaction selectivity^[25]; (b) Schematic diagrams of SPION synthesis and labeling of human platelets (i), continuous flow (ii), and segmented flow (iii) used in the synthesis of SPION^[35]

术制备的生物复合材料展现出更优异的稳定性和生物活性。

2.2 螺旋微流控装置

在螺旋微通道中,由于存在曲率,离心力和径向压力梯度不平衡,从而在流体中形成两个反向旋转的涡流,即迪恩(Dean)流^[37-38],实现了两个相邻液相的快速、高效混合^[39-40]。螺旋微流控装置一般采用平面或立体(微通道不在同一平面内)的形状结构^[41]。平面螺旋微反应器通常使用光刻技术制造,在合成不同结构和形貌的二氧化硅纳米材料中广泛应用。Nie 等^[42]通过软光刻技术制造了具有五层螺旋结构的微流控装置。该装置不仅能够合成亚微米空心二氧化硅球(smHSS)(图 3(a))^[42]以及长径比可调的介孔二氧化硅纳米纤维(MSNF)(图 3(b))^[43],还能将蛋白质、荧光染料、量子点和磁性纳米颗粒等功能性材料负载到 smHSS 和 MSNF 中,合成的二氧化硅材料在药物递送、染料吸附和细胞成像等领域展现出潜在的应用价值。在随后的研究中,该团队使用由三个圆弧组成的小型化平面螺旋微反应器合成了具有多级海绵状孔结构的中空球形二氧化硅(图 3(c)),通过加入磁性纳米颗粒、量子点、银纳米颗粒,分别实现了具有磁性、荧光特性和催化性能的二氧化硅核壳纳米颗粒的一步合成^[44]。此外,如图 3(d)所示,该微流控装置还能制备三角形银纳米

片(tAg)并将其涂覆在 SiO₂ 表面,合成具有三角形核壳结构的纳米颗粒(tAg@SiO₂)^[45]。与近球形纳米颗粒(sAg@SiO₂)相比, tAg@SiO₂ 显示出更高的细胞内化效率。

与平面螺旋微流控装置相比,基于立体螺旋结构的微流控装置的传热和传质效率更高^[46]。与平面螺旋结构微通道中的流体混合不同,立体螺旋结构微通道中的流体混合不仅沿微通道的长度方向进行,还会沿径向方向发生^[47]。Schmidt 等^[48]开发了一种基于光诱导的螺旋管式微流控装置,实现了甘露糖工程化的超小金纳米粒子(Mannosylated Ultrasmall Gold Nanoparticles, 1-Man-UAuNPs)的稳定、高度可重复合成(图 4(a))。该过程通过紫外线促进溶剂(水或酒精)分解产生羟基自由基和溶剂化电子所需的还原物质。此外,该装置还能够直接纯化功能化的 UAuNPs,并回收未反应的配体。Kim 等^[49]开发了一种用于 CuInS₂/ZnS 核壳结构量子点合成的新型螺柱-螺母式立体螺旋微流控装置。该装置采用不锈钢材料,通过车床加工工艺制造而成,具有可扩展性强、易于清洗以及兼容性广泛的特点(图 4(b))。

此外,基于立体螺旋结构的微流控装置因其独特的几何形状和优异的传热、传质效率,能够在水浴或油浴条件下满足不同反应所需的温度要求,已应用于合成载药材料,如金属有机框架

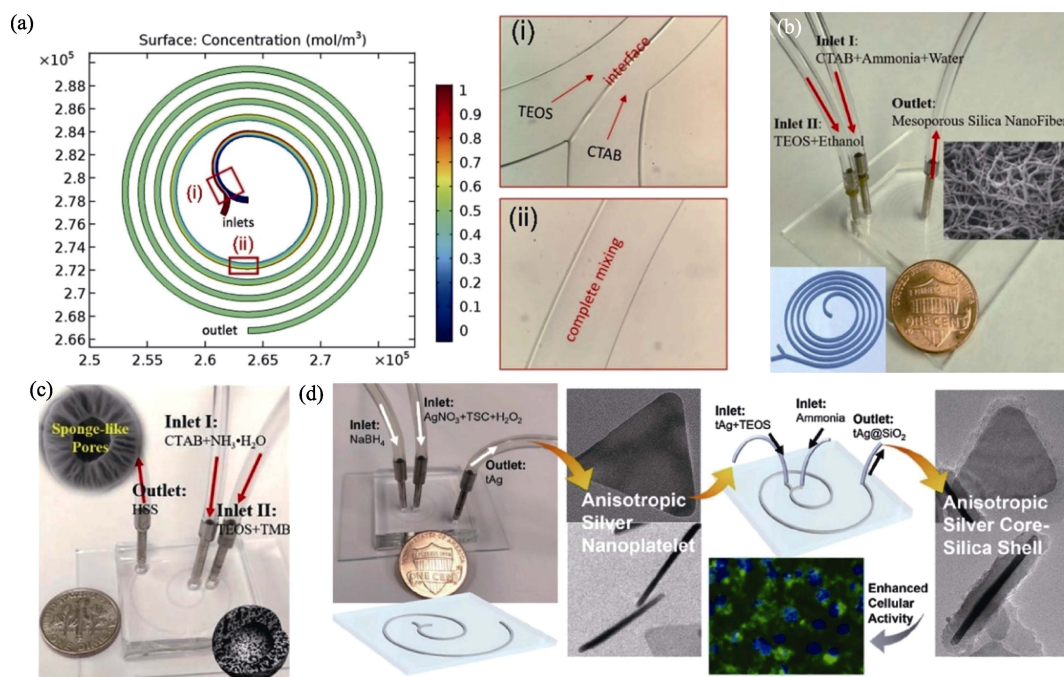


图 3 平面螺旋微流控装置在无机纳米生物材料制备中的应用^[42-45]

Fig. 3 Application of planar spiral microfluidic devices in the preparation of inorganic nano-biomaterials^[42-45]

- (a) Simulated and experimental results of mixing in spiral microchannel utilized in the microfluidic synthesis of smHSS^[42]; (b) Spiral microreactor used for the preparation of MSNF^[43]; (c) Spiral microreactor with three arcs and generation of spherical hollow SiO₂ with hierarchical sponge-like porous structure^[44]; (d) Schematic diagram showing the synthesis of triangular core-shell tAg@SiO₂ with spiral microreactor^[45]

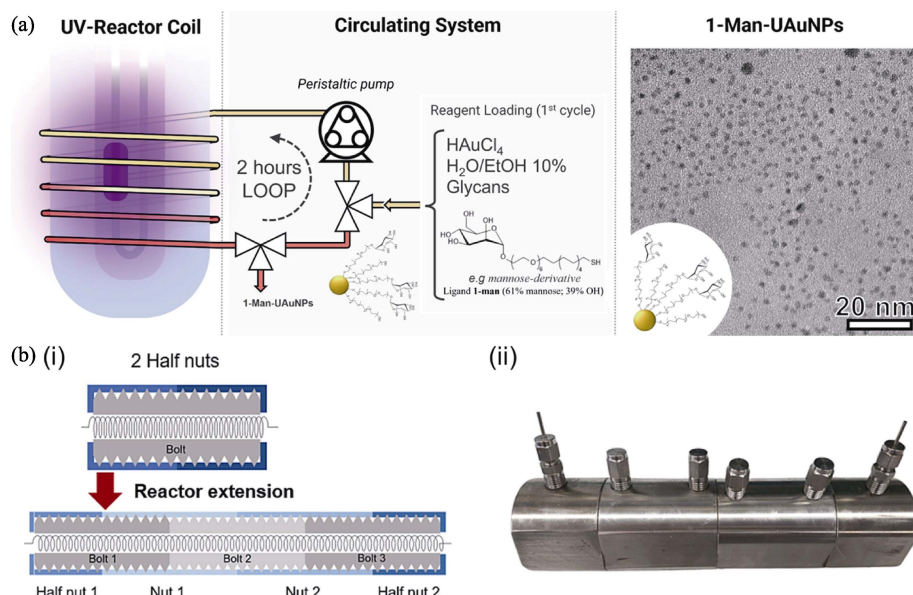


图4 立体螺旋微流控装置在无机纳米生物材料制备中的应用^[48-49]

Fig. 4 Application of three-dimensional helical microfluidic devices in the preparation of inorganic nano-biomaterials^[48-49]
(a) Schematic diagram for the synthesis of 1-Man-UAuNPs (left) and their TEM image (right)^[48]; (b) Schematic diagram (i) and photograph (ii) of the bolt-nut microfluidic device made of stainless steel^[49]

(Metal-organic Framework, MOF)的核壳纳米颗粒(MOFs@SiO₂)^[50]、Fe@Fe₃O₄核壳纳米颗粒^[51]、Ag纳米颗粒^[52-53]、单分散二氧化硅纳米颗粒^[41]等无机纳米生物材料。

2.3 分段流微流控装置

在典型的分段流微流控装置中,多种液相试剂通过进样口引入微通道,随后流体被惰性相分隔为纳升级液段,并以规则的间距在微通道内分段流动,为材料合成提供了良好的反应隔离条件^[54-55]。分段液滴/液段的体积能够通过改变流速比和通道尺寸实现精确控制,同时,合成反应的时间也能通过停留时间进行调控^[56]。分段流微流控装置内的流体混合以对流和再循环为主,由此提供了更高的传质效率^[57-58]。一般来说,形成分段流的惰性相可以是气体或液体,分别形成气-液或液-液两种不同的分段流微流体。

分段流微流控装置在多种MOF材料的合成中都展现出良好的应用效果^[47, 59-60]。Zhang等^[61]使用液-液分段流微反应器,以硅油作为惰性相,采取两步微流控乳化策略,将Fe³⁺、内消旋四(4-羧基苯基)卟啉(Meso-tetra(4-carboxyphenyl)porphine, TCPP)以及奥沙利铂前药整合在一个MOF系统中(命名为FeTPt),并使用癌细胞膜(Cancer Cell Membrane, CCM)对FeTPt进行功能化(FeTPt@CCM)(图5(a))。功能化后的纳米颗粒在肿瘤部位展现出良好的靶向积累能力,能够实现铁死亡、光动力治疗以及Pt药物化疗的协同治疗效果。Bagi等^[62]使用液-液分

段流的合成方法成功制备了高结晶度的单分散MOF-808纳米颗粒,并优化了工艺参数。与传统的间歇反应器相比,分段流微流控装置的产率更高,溶剂用量及成本更低。

分段流微流控装置在量子点的可控、快速合成中也得到了广泛的应用^[63-65]。一方面,分段流内的轴对称再循环混合模式有利于降低量子点的尺寸分散性;另一方面,通过集成在线表征等功能模块,能够实现量子点的原位表征以及实验条件的快速筛选和优化。Abdel-Latif等^[66]基于气-液分段流微流控装置开发了一款用于室温阴离子交换反应的无机钙钛矿量子点的自动化微流控系统QDExer。除了微流控装置,该平台还集成了三端口光谱、液段长度及速度监测模块,这有助于揭示前驱体含量、配体含量、卤化盐的种类和浓度对钙钛矿量子点合成的影响(图5(b))。进一步地,Epps等^[67]基于机器学习和液-液分段流微流控装置集成开发的“机器化学家”可用于自动化定制合成具有特定发光性能的无机钙钛矿量子点,并自动优化合成参数(图5(c))。该反应体系在没有任何先验条件的情况下,能够在30 h内利用小于210 mL的反应溶液获得11种特定性能的量子点,大大降低了材料研发和合成所需的时间及成本。

此外,分段流微流控装置能够实现纳米颗粒的高通量制备,相较于传统合成方法展现出了更高的合成效率和更低的生产成本,为纳米生物材料的工业化、大批量生产提供了新的选择。Jiang等^[68]开发

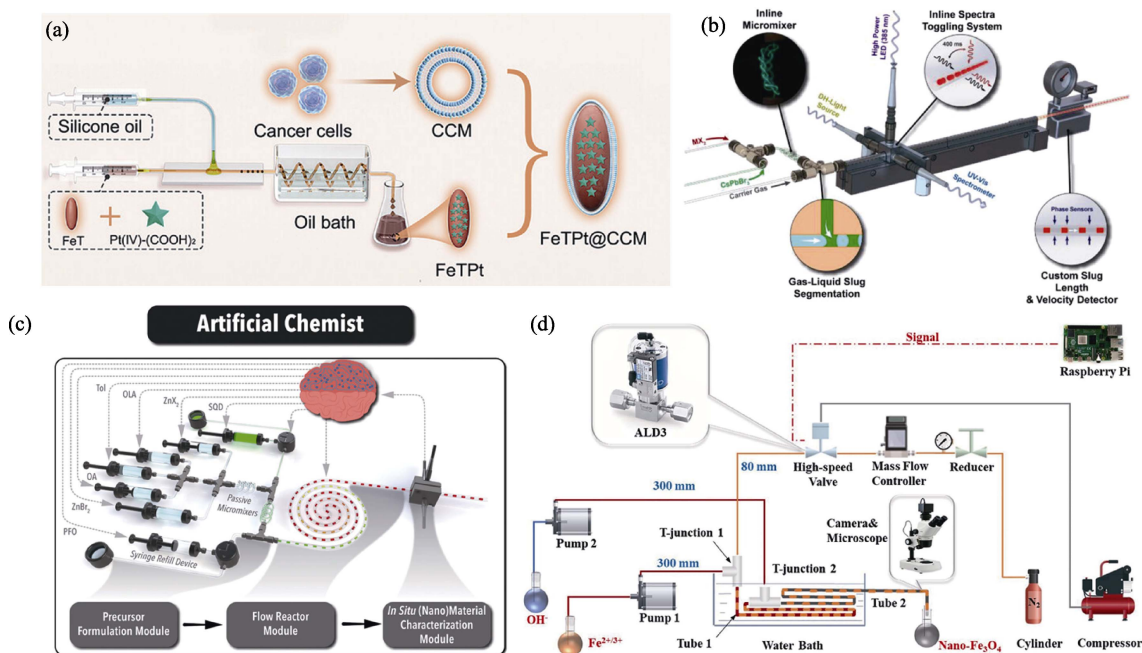


图 5 分段流微流控系统在无机纳米生物材料制备中的应用^[61, 66-68]

Fig. 5 Application of segmented flow microfluidic systems in the preparation of inorganic nano-biomaterials^[61, 66-68]

- (a) Schematic diagram showing the segmented flow microfluidic preparation of FeTPt, and the generation of FeTPt@CCM via CCM coating^[61]; (b) Schematic illustration of the modular automated microfluidic platform based on gas-liquid segmented flow^[66]; (c) Schematic of the self-driving "Artificial Chemist" for autonomous synthetic path discovery and optimization of colloidal quantum dots^[67]; (d) Schematic of the gas-liquid segmented flow based microfluidic device for high-throughput and continuous synthesis of nano-Fe₃O₄^[68]

了能够高通量合成纳米 Fe₃O₄ 颗粒的分段流微流控装置(图 5(d)), 配备的高速阀门通过调节工作频率实现了对分段流长度的精确控制, 并对液段中反应物的混合效率产生影响。该高通量合成平台与间歇反应器、填充床反应器以及微滴反应器相比, 可更加快速、节能地合成纳米 Fe₃O₄ 颗粒。

2.4 聚焦流微流控装置

一般来说, 聚焦流微流控装置可以按照聚焦方向分为 2D 聚焦流和 3D 聚焦流^[69]。2D 聚焦流微流控装置中的流体聚焦均发生在水平方向, 而 3D 聚焦流能够在 z 轴方向产生额外的垂直聚焦。相比于 2D 聚焦流, 3D 聚焦流可以更有效地克服纳米生物材料制备过程中微通道壁上颗粒的沉积, 避免了潜在微通道堵塞问题^[70]。

聚焦流微流控装置在多孔无机材料的表面改性和药物封装中展现出良好的应用效果。多孔无机材料具有比表面积大、孔径可控、成分可调等独特的物理化学性质, 因而在药物递送等领域得到了广泛应用^[71-72]。表面改性能显著改善多孔无机材料的理化性质(如药物负载能力、生物相容性、刺激响应的敏感性等), 以实现更好的药物治疗效果^[73]。如图 6(a)所示, Yao 等^[74]利用 3D 聚焦流微流控装置, 使用 ¹²⁵I-共轭/精胺修饰的葡聚糖聚合物(¹²⁵I-

Conjugated/Spermine-modified Dextran Polymer, ¹²⁵I-SD) 对负载钴原卟啉 IX 氯化物(Cobalt Protoporphyrin IX, CoPP)的介孔二氧化硅纳米颗粒(CoPP-loaded Mesoporous Silica Nanoparticle, CPMSN)进行封装(命名为 CPMSN@¹²⁵I-SD)。基于微流控装置的纳米沉淀法表面改性后, CPMSN@¹²⁵I-SD 能显著提高间充质干细胞(Mesenchymal Stem Cell, MSC)的摄取效率, 还能引导植入 MSC, 并追踪、维持 MSC 的活性。

本课题组同样通过基于微流控装置的纳米沉淀法成功制备了多药物共递送的核壳纳米复合材料^[75]。如图 6(b)所示, 以精胺改性的缩醛右旋糖酐(Spermine-modified Acetalated Dextran, SAD)作为聚合物涂层, 对沸石咪唑酯骨架 90(Zeolitic Imidazolate Framework-90, ZIF-90)进行表面改性, 得到的核壳纳米复合材料能够同时装载亲水性的阿霉素(Doxorubicin, DOX)以及疏水性的光敏剂 IR780。SAD 外壳能够显著增强 ZIF-90 的 pH 响应敏感性, 并有效防止药物在血液循环中提前释放。此外, SAD 外壳的氨基能够与透明质酸(Hyaluronic Acid, HA)的羧基发生酰胺反应, 实现对颗粒的进一步改性(HA 改性后的纳米颗粒命名为 IR780/DOX@ZIF-DH)。所制备的 IR780/DOX@ZIF-DH 能够特异性识别过表达 CD44 的肿瘤细胞, 实现了药物在

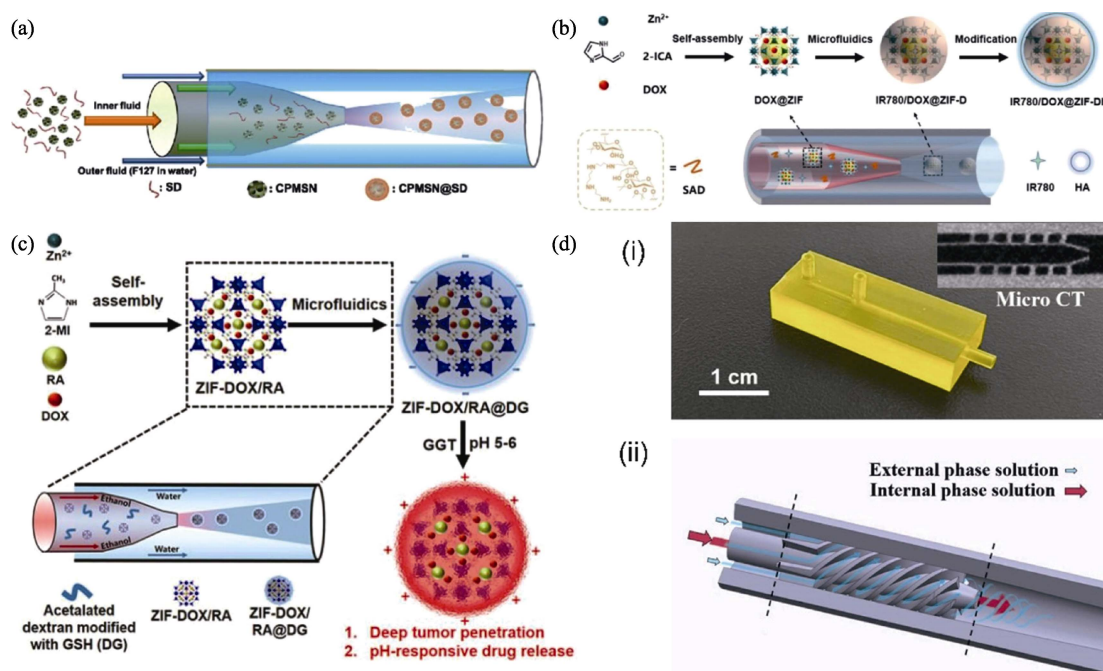


图6 聚焦流微流控装置在无机纳米生物材料制备和表面改性中的应用^[24, 74-76]

Fig. 6 Application of flow-focusing microfluidic devices in the preparation and surface modification of inorganic nano-biomaterials^[24, 74-76]

(a) Schematic illustration of the synthesis of CPMSN@SD using a flow-focusing microfluidic device^[74]; (b) Schematic illustration of the microfluidic synthesis of IR780/DOX@ZIF-DH^[75]; (c) Schematic illustration of the synthesis of pH/enzyme dual-environment responsive ZIF-DOX/RA@DG^[76]; (d) Physical picture of the HBSCF device and micro CT image of the fluid mixing area (i), along with the enlarged cross-sectional view of the core hybrid structure within the HBSCF device (ii)^[24]

肿瘤部位的精准递送。在肿瘤微环境中,通过 IR780 和 DOX 的 pH 响应释放,实现了化疗和光动力疗法的协同治疗。此外,本课题组还利用 3D 聚焦流微流控装置开发了一种具有双重响应性的纳米载体 (ZIF-DOX/RA@DG)^[76]。该纳米载体能够同时递送核糖核酸酶 A(Ribonuclease A, RA)和 DOX。如图 6(c) 所示,通过基于微流控装置的纳米沉淀技术, ZIF-8 成功被一种含有缩醛和谷胱甘肽的葡聚糖基聚合物(命名为 DG)包覆。DG 涂层不仅在 γ -谷氨酰转肽酶 (γ -Glutamyl Transpeptidase, GGT)吸收介导的胞吞过程中发挥着关键作用,还使 ZIF-DOX/RA@DG 在弱酸性的肿瘤微环境中表现出电荷反转性能。RA 和 DOX 通过电荷反转和胞吞作用被精确递送到肿瘤深部,进而显著增强了材料的抗肿瘤协同治疗效果。

尽管聚焦流微流控装置在无机纳米颗粒的制备和表面改性中展现出显著优势,但是,在提高其流体通量的同时保证流体的快速、充分混合仍然是一个挑战。对此,本课题组通过在传统的 3D 聚焦流微流控装置中安装多个平行螺旋叶片,开发了一种新型螺旋聚焦流(Helical-blade-strengthened Co-flow Focusing, HBSCF)微流控装置^[24]。如图 6(d)所示,该微流控装置使用 3D 打印技术一体化成型制造,有效克服了传统键合方法所引起的通道堵塞和结构

稳定性差等问题,实现了高达 100 mL/min 的流体通量。同时,HBSCF 设备内含独特的螺旋子通道,可数倍增强两相流体的径向混合效率。

2.5 超声增强的微流控装置

与前文通过改变微通道的形状和结构来提升流体混合效率的策略不同,超声增强的微流控装置是通过引入超声,利用超声能量密度高以及穿透性好的特点,来提高微流控装置中的混合和传质效率^[77]。其主要机理是超声空化,即在足够的超声功率下,液体会经历微气泡的产生、生长、振荡和破裂过程^[78-79]。超声空化所带来的能量能够在流体中产生冲击波、微射流以及局部的高温高压,从而显著改善流体的混合性能,并有效防止微通道堵塞^[80-81]。此外,微通道尺寸、超声频率、超声功率、温度以及流速等都会影响超声空化中的流体状态及混合效率^[81-83]。

目前,超声与微流控技术的结合已应用于制备多种无机纳米生物材料。例如,Zhang 等^[84]通过直接将微滴反应器与超声波换能器耦合,开发了一种基于界面反应的超声增强的微滴反应器,在室温下实现了 Ag₂S 量子点的合成(图 7(a))。超声波能够在合成过程中提高微通道中的离子迁移率,从而提升量子点的反应产率。合成的量子点展现出良好的晶体结构和尺寸均一性,为进一步生物成像应用提供

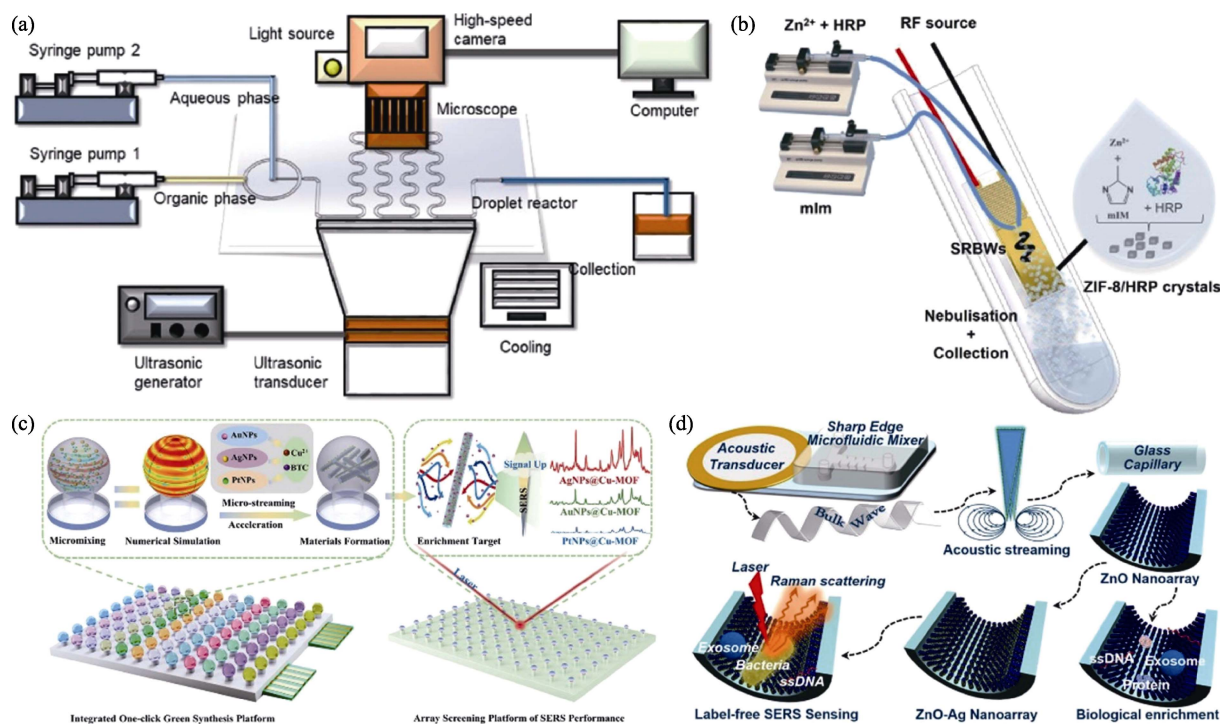


图 7 超声增强的微流控装置在无机纳米生物材料制备和表面改性中的应用^[84-87]

Fig. 7 Application of ultrasound-enhanced microfluidic devices in the preparation and surface modification of inorganic nano-biomaterials^[84-87]

(a) Schematic diagram of ultrasound-enhanced microdroplet reaction system for the synthesis of Ag_2S quantum dots^[84]; (b) Schematic illustration of the microfluidic device employed for the simultaneous synthesis of ZIF-8 and encapsulation of HRP^[85]; (c) Schematic illustration of the one-click green and integrated platform incorporating ultrasound-enhanced droplet arrays synthesis system and high-throughput screening system via Raman performance^[86]; (d) Schematic diagram showing the construction of ZnO-Ag nanoarray inside of confined capillary microchannel as multifunctional biological enrichment and sensing platform^[87]

了有力支持。在另一项研究中, Massahud 等^[85]将高频声波与微流控技术结合, 开发了一款微流体雾化平台, 实现了 ZIF-8/辣根过氧化物酶(Horseradish Peroxidase, HRP)生物复合材料的快速、一步制备。如图 7(b)所示, 反应前体溶液能够在声波作用下迅速混合并雾化, 形成微米级气溶胶液滴, 在驱动 ZIF-8 结晶的同时实现 HRP 的封装。通过该方法封装的 HRP 展现出更高的酶活性和稳定性。

超声增强的微流控技术也为无机纳米生物材料的高通量合成和筛选提供了新的策略。Fan 等^[86]将超声与高通量液滴阵列相结合, 开发了一键式绿色合成平台, 实现了多种贵金属纳米粒子(MNPs, 包括 AuNPs、AgNPs 和 PtNPs)在 Cu 基金属有机框架(Cu-based Metal-organic Framework, Cu-MOF)中的封装(图 7(c))。超声单元促进了液滴阵列系统中多组分的快速混合, 并显著增强了 Cu-MOF 对 MNPs 的封装效果。此外, 平台中集成的表面增强拉曼散射高通量阵列筛选平台可以准确有效地评估 MNPs@Cu-MOF 的拉曼增强性能, 从而实现对制备的复合纳米颗粒经济高效的性能评估和高通量筛选。

此外, 声波作为一种机械波, 能够有效地将微

粒驱动至声压节点或反节点, 从而实现纳米颗粒的图案化、定制化合成。如图 7(d)所示, Hao 等^[87]将声换能器与具有尖锐边缘的微流控装置集成, 采用接种和生长两步法, 在微通道内成功实现了 ZnO 纳米棒阵列的图案化合成。具有 ZnO 纳米阵列涂层的玻璃毛细管可以快速有效地捕获和富集尺寸从几纳米到几百纳米的生物分子。进一步地, 本课题组将 Ag 纳米粒子沉积到 ZnO 纳米阵列上, 得到的 ZnO-Ag 毛细管装置能够作为表面增强拉曼光谱(Surface-enhanced Raman Spectroscopy, SERS)生物传感器, 实现对外泌体、DNA 和大肠杆菌的传感分析。

3 总结与展望

微流控技术为无机纳米生物材料提供了一种高效稳定的合成方法, 通过控制合成工艺参数, 能够精确调控无机纳米材料的理化性质, 从而促进无机纳米材料在药物递送、生物成像以及细胞追踪等领域的应用。本文总结了微流控装置中的流体状态和混合特点, 系统综述了多种微流控装置在无机纳米生物材料合成和表面改性中的应用进展, 并介绍了不同微流控装置的流体特征及工作原理。

微流控技术作为一种功能强大的材料制备手段,在无机纳米生物材料的产业化进程中展现出良好的应用前景。相较于传统的间歇式合成方法,微流控系统所具备的高传质、传热效率能够缩短材料合成所需的时间,并有望实现更多新型无机纳米生物材料的纳米工程化开发。此外,微流控技术独特的放大生产过程显著缩短了从实验室制备到工业生产的转化时间,有效加速了无机纳米生物材料的研发和生产进度。近年来,自动化和人工智能技术的不断发展为微流控技术的产业化应用提供了新的发展机遇。微流控装置的小型化以及流动合成特点使其能够较容易地整合到自动化平台或模块中,进一步配合在线表征和机器学习等技术,可实时检测和分析纳米粒子的理化性质,并对工艺参数进行快速迭代和优化,有望更加快速、高效、节能地合成及开发材料。

然而,目前微流控系统在工业生产中的可控性有待进一步提升。为了更精确地调控纳米生物材料合成过程,需要进一步明确不同微流控装置中的流体状态和混合传质模式,从流体动力学、化学、材料学等不同学科角度出发,研究微通道尺寸、形状、入口方向以及所添加的特殊结构或外场对流体混合的影响。此外,微流控系统在工业化、高通量生产中的稳定性也需要进一步提高。一方面,当并行排列多个微流控装置以增大合成通量时,需要考虑不均匀的压力梯度以及通道之间的相互作用,以确保流体在不同微通道中均匀分布;另一方面,通过增加流速实现高通量合成的策略对微流控装置的耐压能力、制造工艺以及短时间内的混合性能提出了更高的要求。此外,合成过程中的微通道堵塞问题同样不容忽视。

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