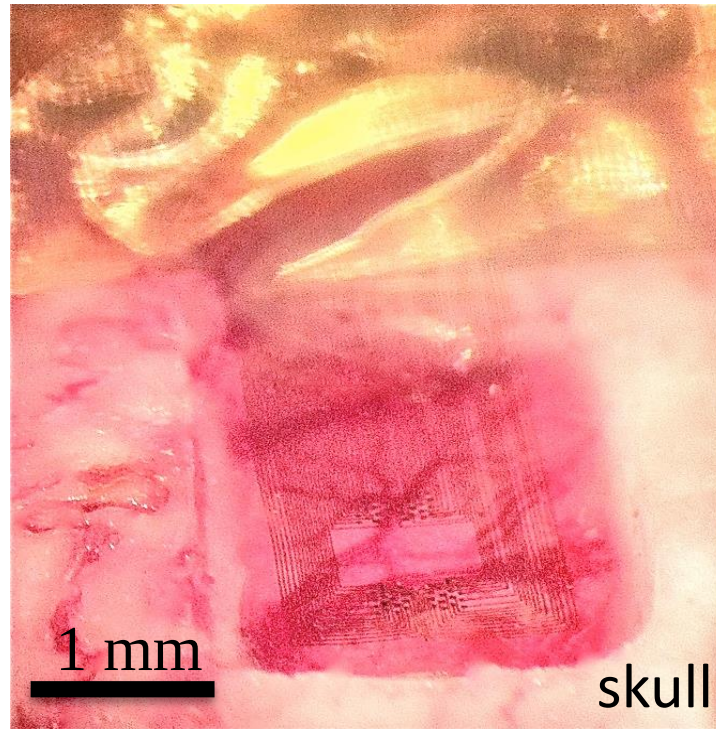


New Materials and Devices for Interfacing with the Brain



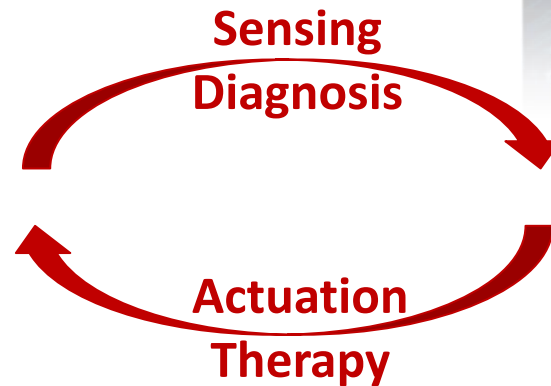
George Malliaras

Electrical Engineering Division, University of Cambridge

Bioelectronics: Coupling biology and electronics

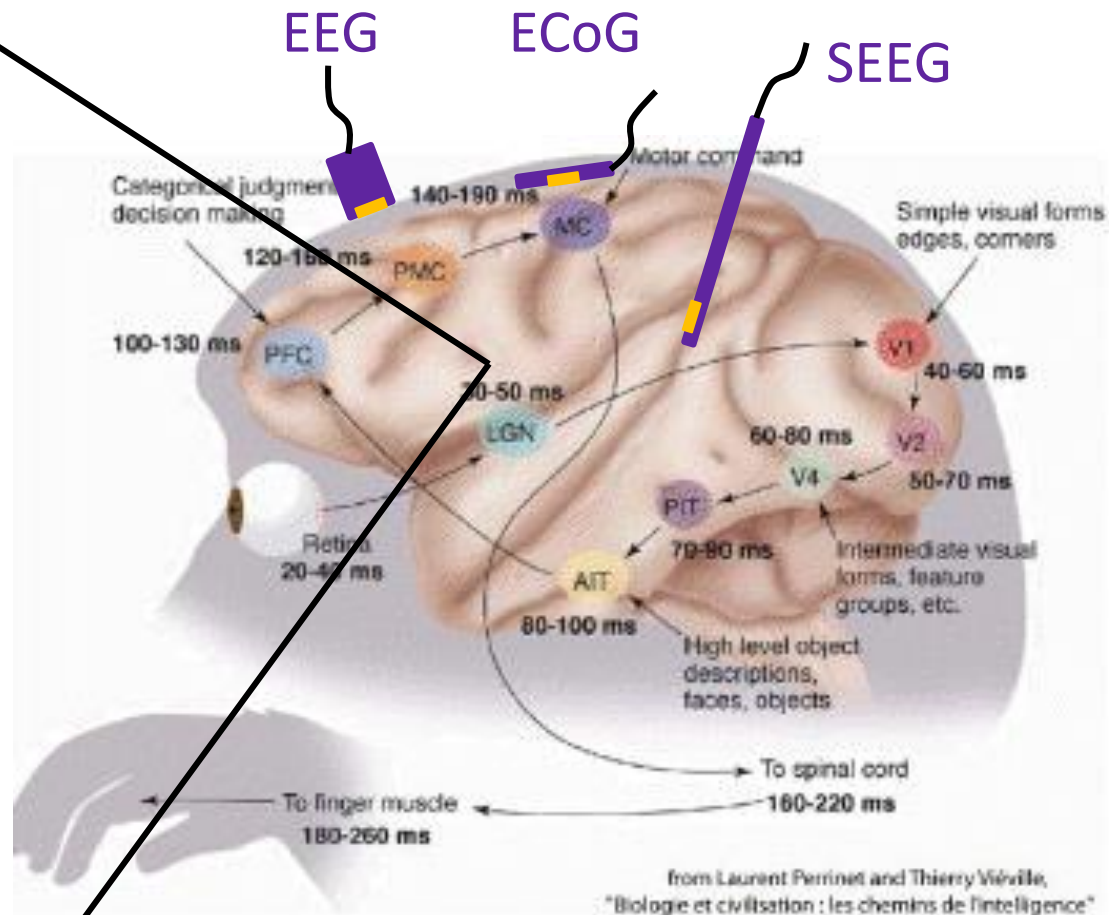
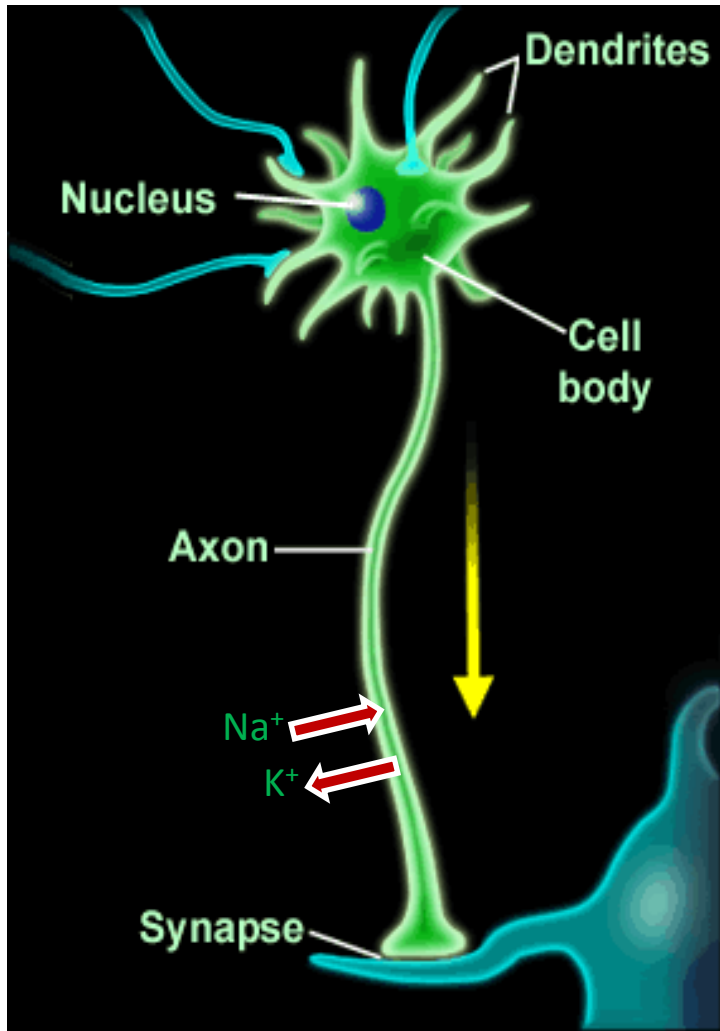


Mostly soft
Complex signaling
Dynamic



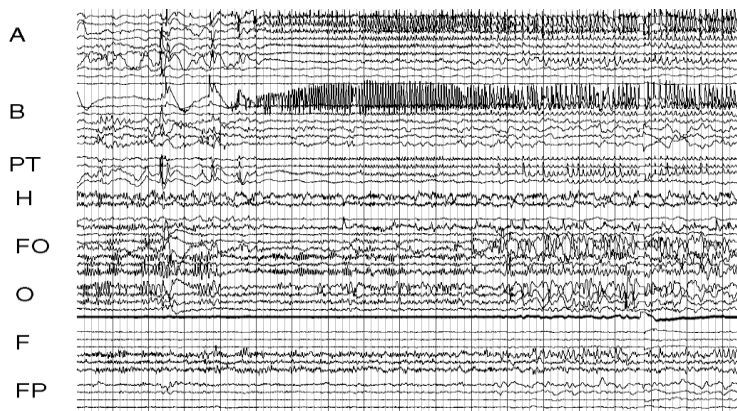
Hard
Electrons/holes
Static

Importance of neural interfacing



Electrical recording for epilepsy monitoring

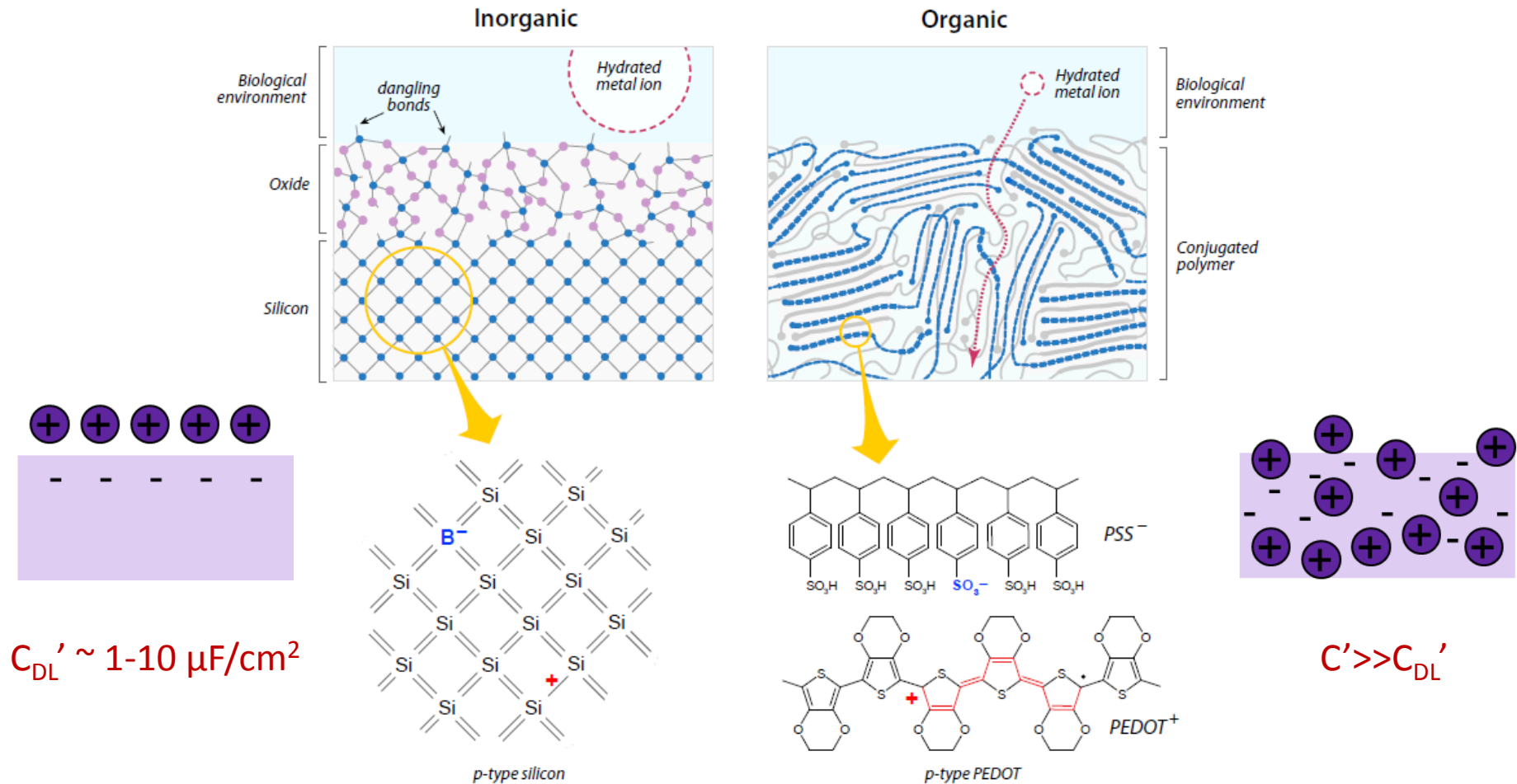
- Affects 1% of world population
- 30% of patients are drug resistant
- Resection surgery is an option



Key challenges:

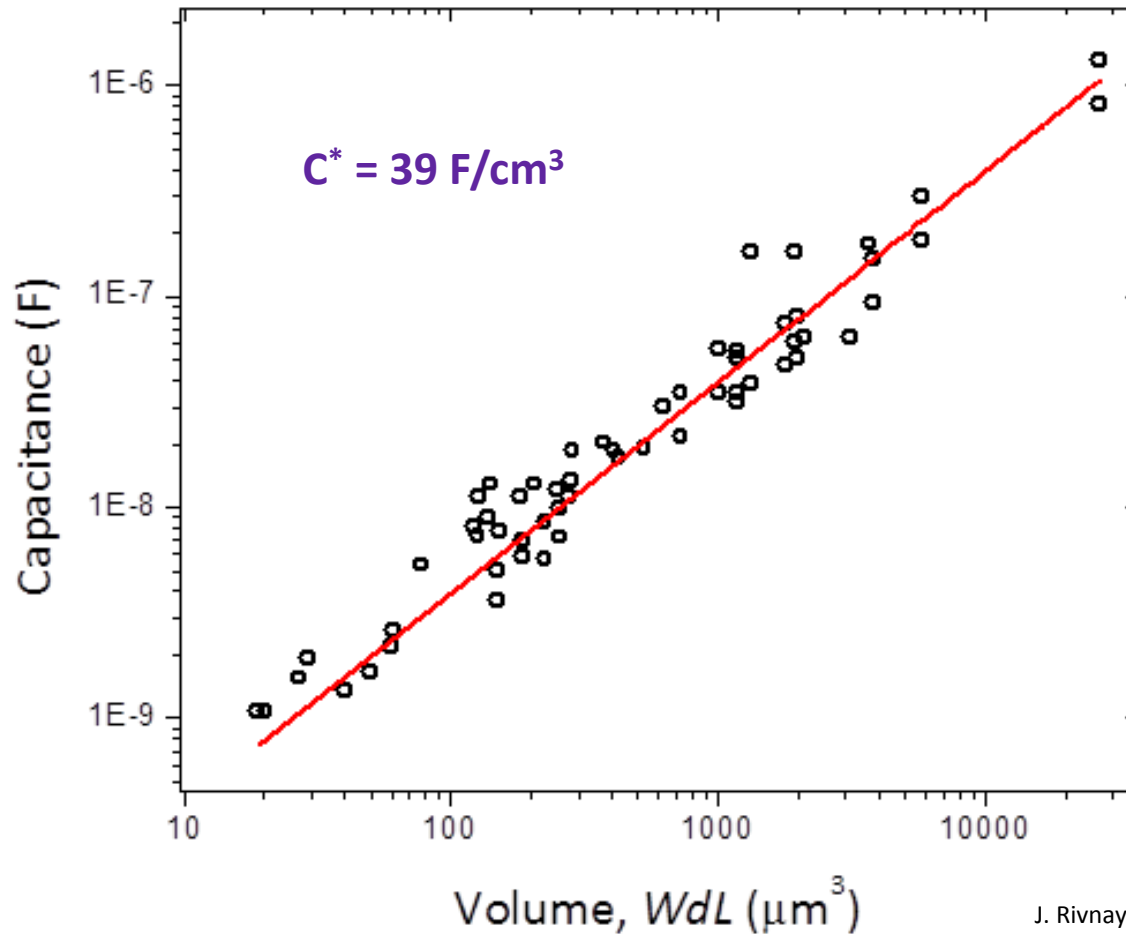
- Improve electrode performance
- Make less invasive recordings

Why organics?



Mixed conductivity leads to novel/state-of-the-art devices

Volumetric ion transport in PEDOT:PSS



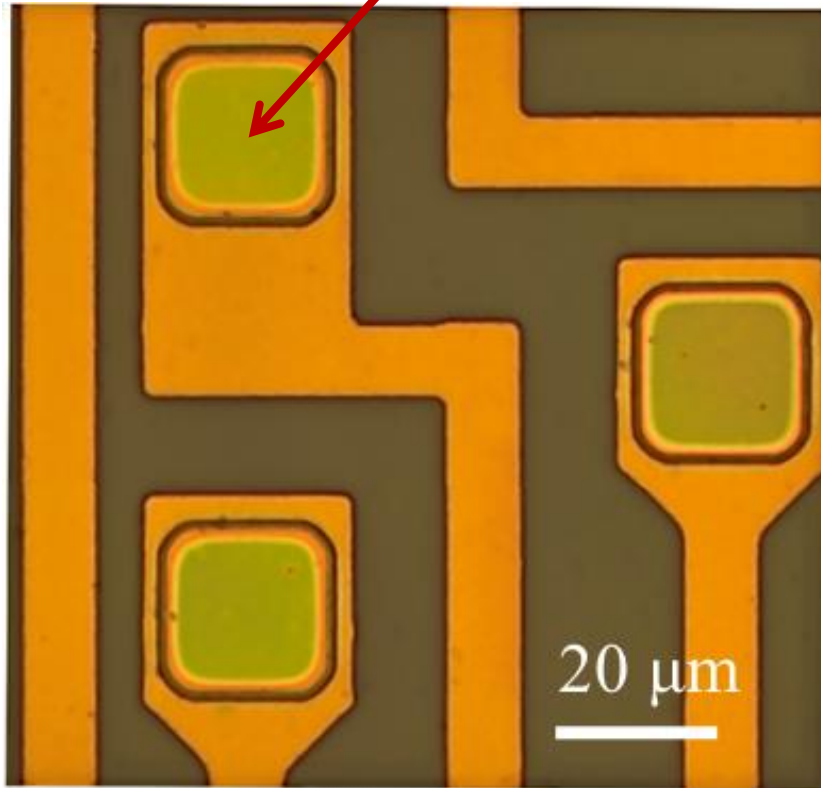
For $d=130 \text{ nm}$:
 $C' \sim 500 \mu\text{F/cm}^2$

100× larger than
double layer capacitance

J. Rivnay, P. Leleux, M. Ferro, M. Sessolo, A. Williamson, D.A. Koutsouras, D. Khodagholy, M. Ramuz, X. Strakosas, R.M. Owens, C. Benar, J.-M. Badier, C. Bernard, and G.G. Malliaras, *Science Advances* 1, e1400251 (2015).

Ultra-conformable PEDOT:PSS microelectrodes

PEDOT:PSS

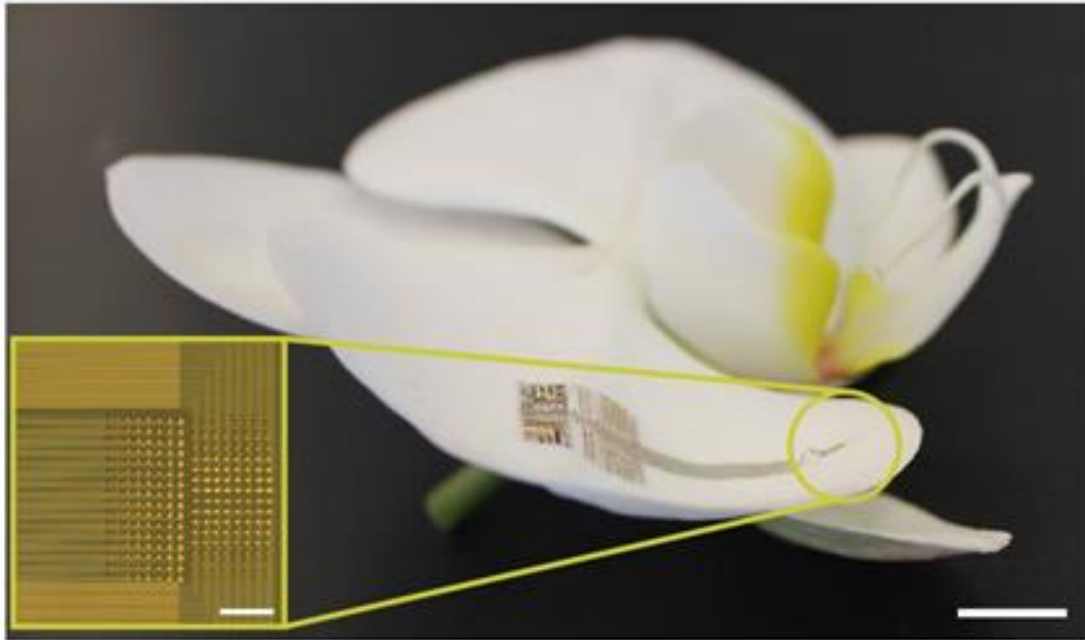


Parylene C – 4 μm thick

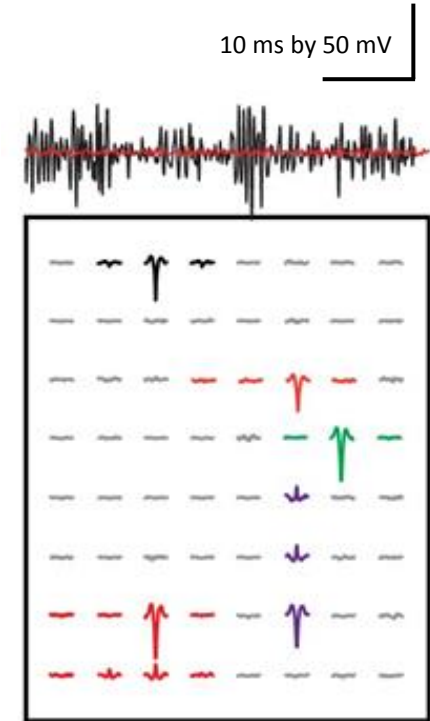


D. Khodagholy, T. Doublet, M. Gurfinkel, P. Quilichini, E. Ismailova, P. Leleux, T. Herve, S. Sanaur, C. Bernard, and G.G. Malliaras, *Adv. Mater.* 36, H268 (2011).

Recordings of single neurons from brain surface



256 electrodes, $10 \times 10 \mu\text{m}^2$ with $30 \mu\text{m}$ inter-electrode spacing

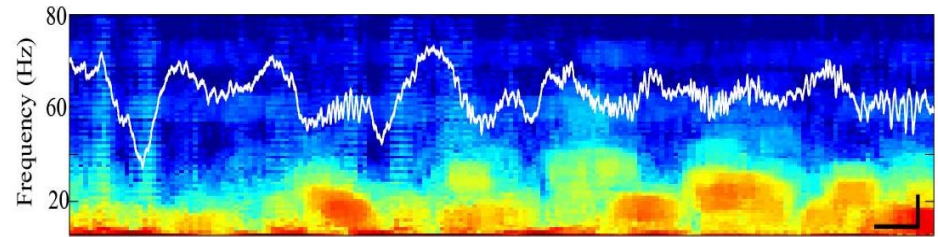
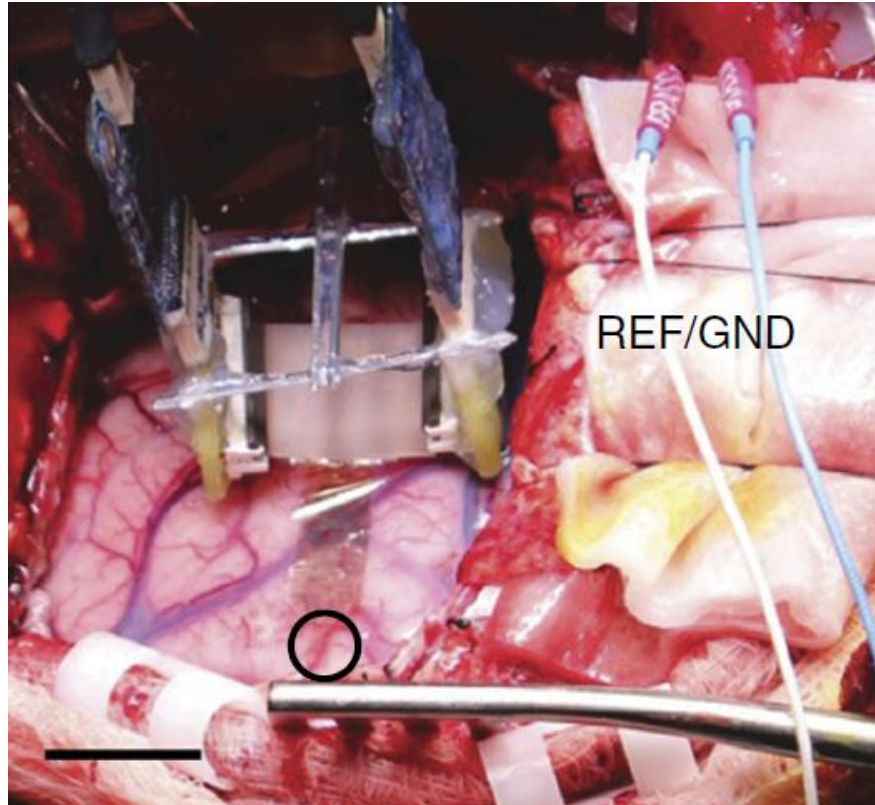


Electrocorticography in rats

w/ Dion Khodagholy, György Buzsáki (NYU)

D. Khodagholy, J.N. Gelinas, T. Thesen, W. Doyle, O. Devinsky, G.G. Malliaras and G. Buzsáki, *Nature Neurosci.* 18, 310 (2015).

Translation to the clinic



500 ms by 500 mV



20 ms by 40 mV

Intraoperative recordings in human

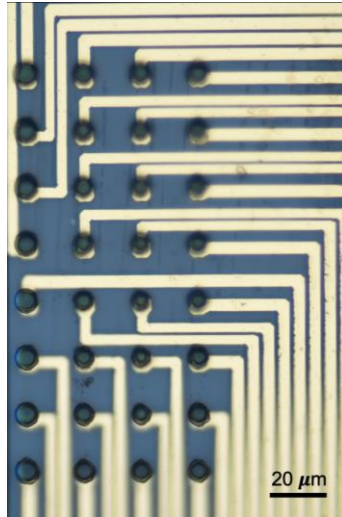
w/ Dion Khodagholy, György Buzsáki (NYU)

D. Khodagholy, J.N. Gelinas, T. Thesen, W. Doyle, O. Devinsky, G.G. Malliaras and G. Buzsáki, *Nature Neurosci.* 18, 310 (2015).

Latest version – for chronic use in human

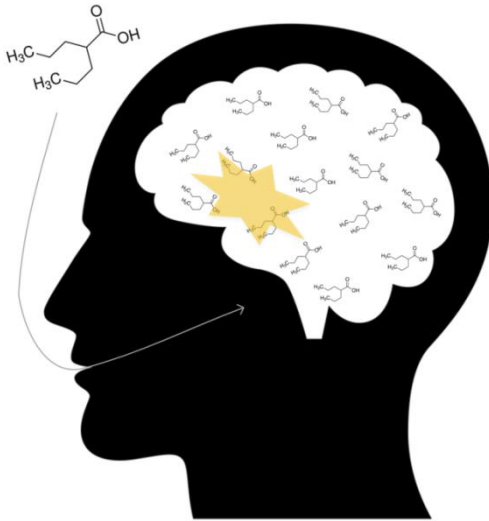
$7 \times 7 \mu\text{m}^2$ sites

$20 \mu\text{m}$ pitch



Options for treating epilepsy

Antiepileptic drugs



- Drug resistance
- Side effects

Resective surgery



- Not always possible

Local drug delivery

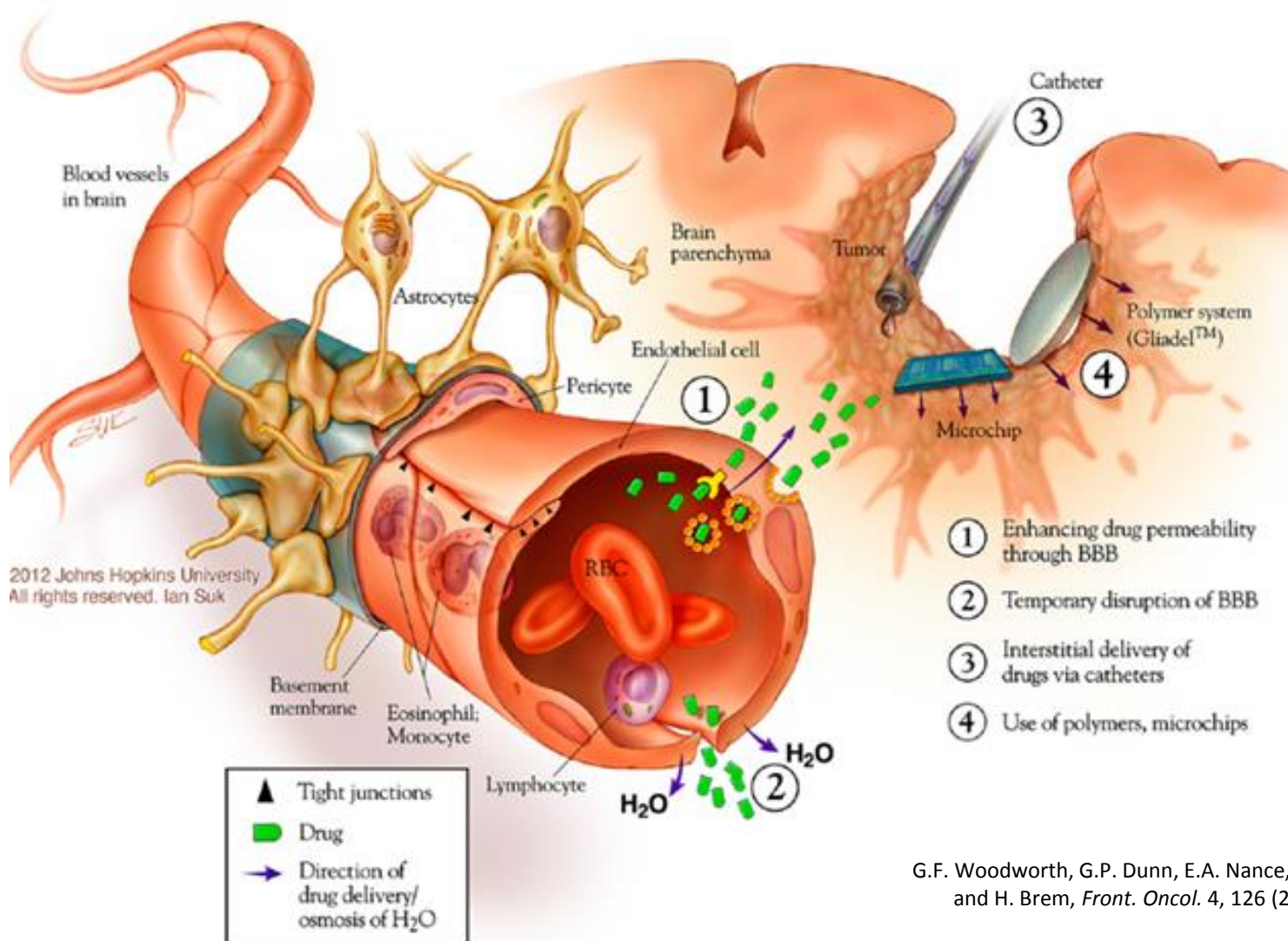


- Where needed
- When needed



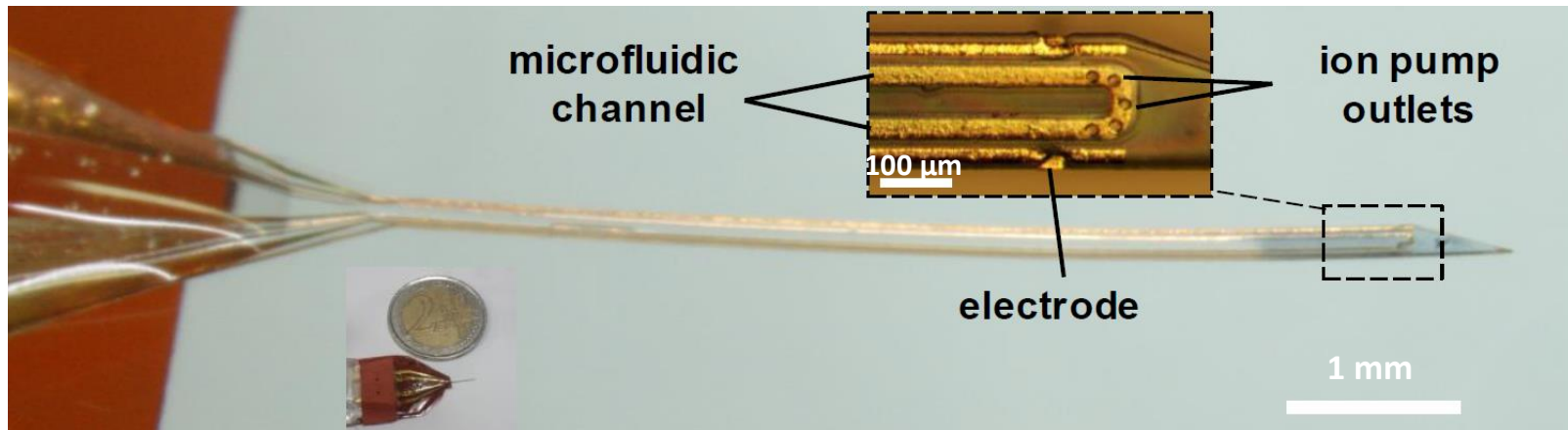
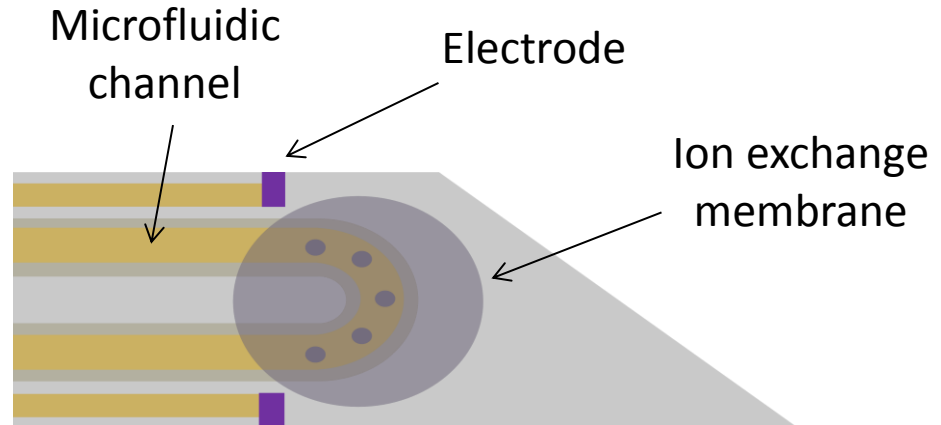
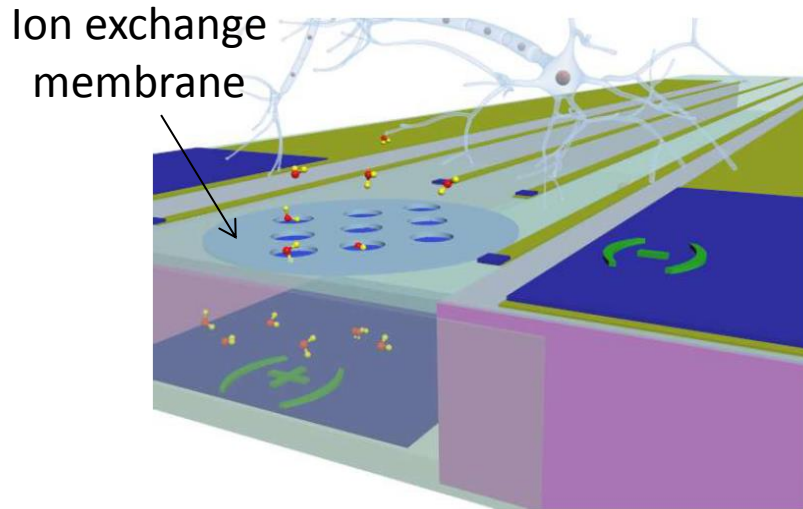
Seizure focus

Drug delivery past the blood-brain barrier

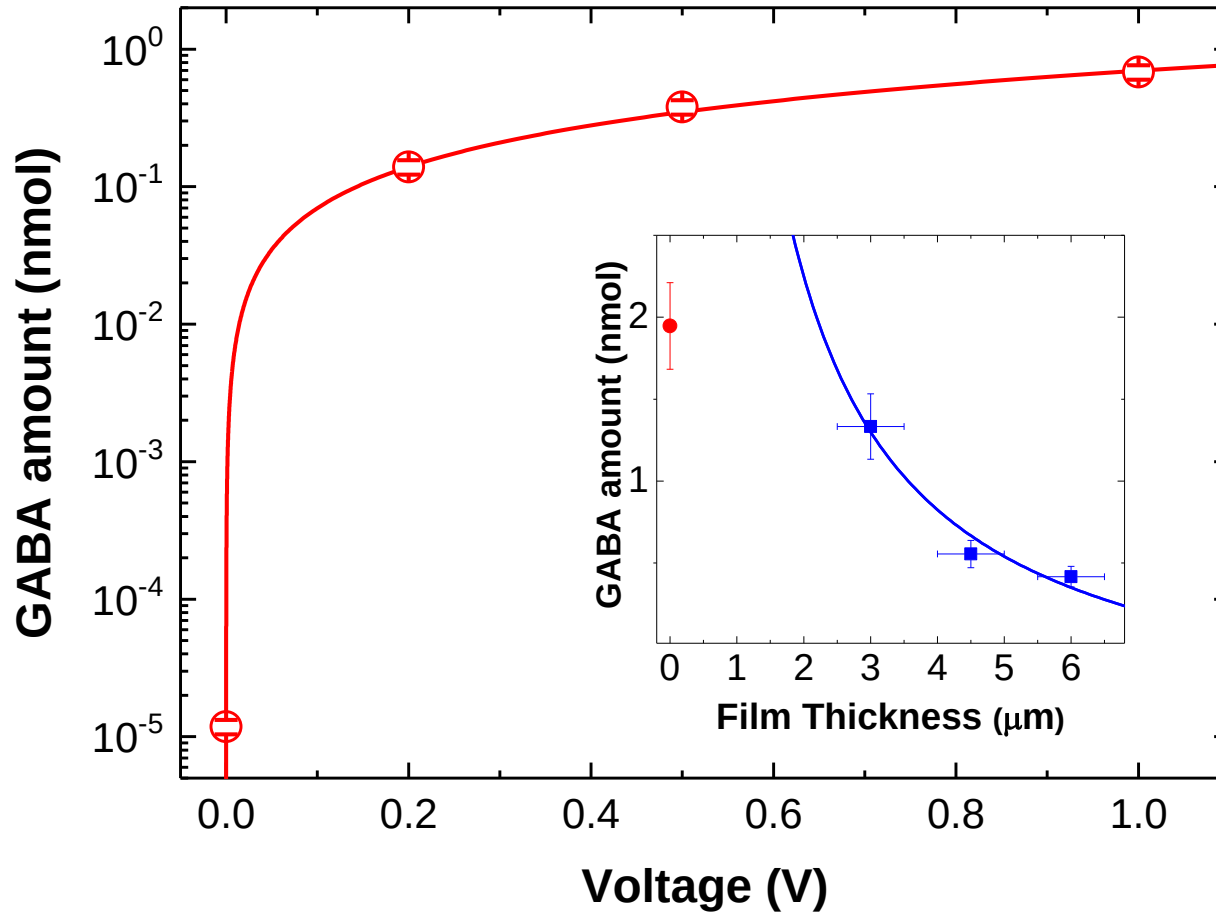


G.F. Woodworth, G.P. Dunn, E.A. Nance, J. Hanes, and H. Brem, *Front. Oncol.* 4, 126 (2014).

Electrophoretic drug delivery device



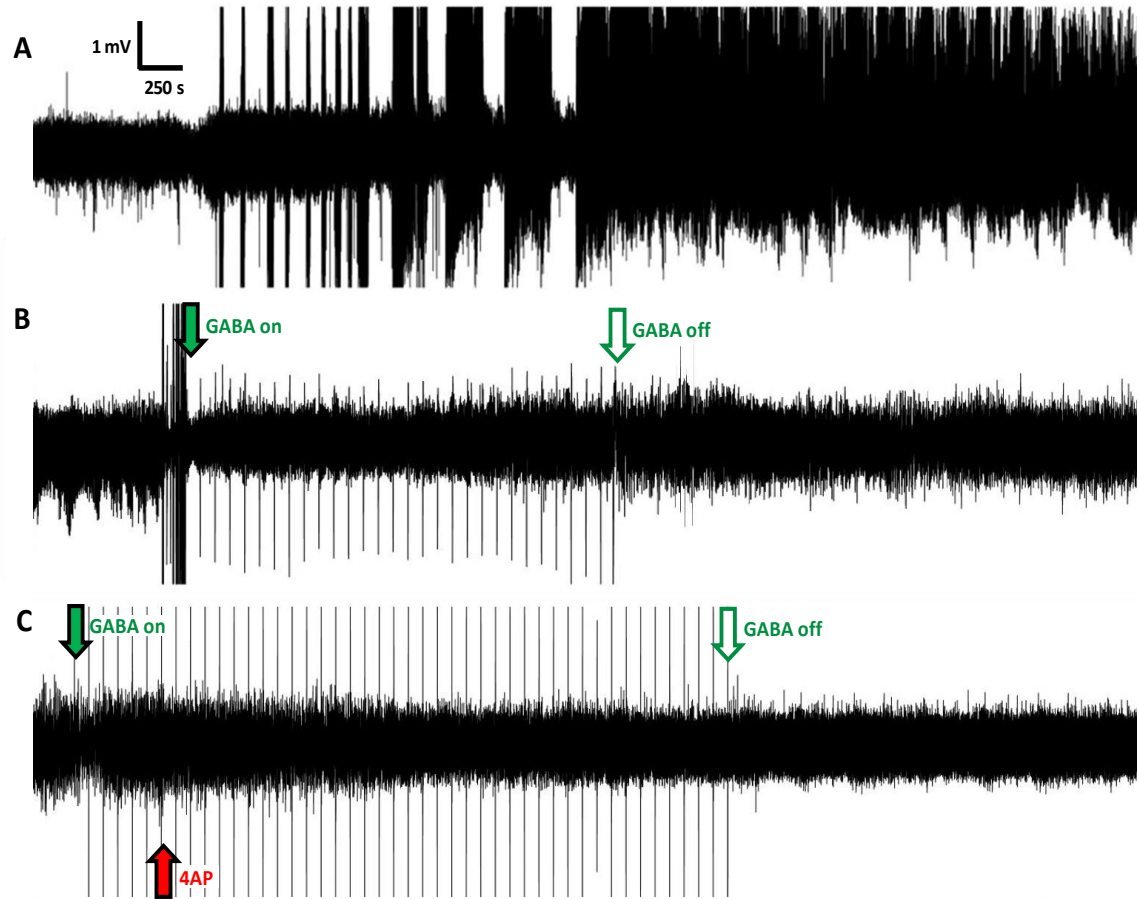
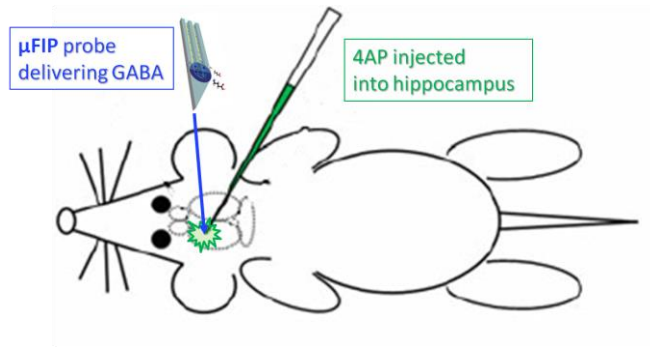
GABA delivery in vitro



I. Uguz, C.M. Proctor, V.F. Curto, A.-M. Pappa, M.J. Donahue, M. Ferro, R.M. Owens, D. Khodagholy, S. Inal, and G.G. Malliaras, *Adv. Mater.* 29, 1701217 (2017).

Low voltage operation, high ON/OFF ratio

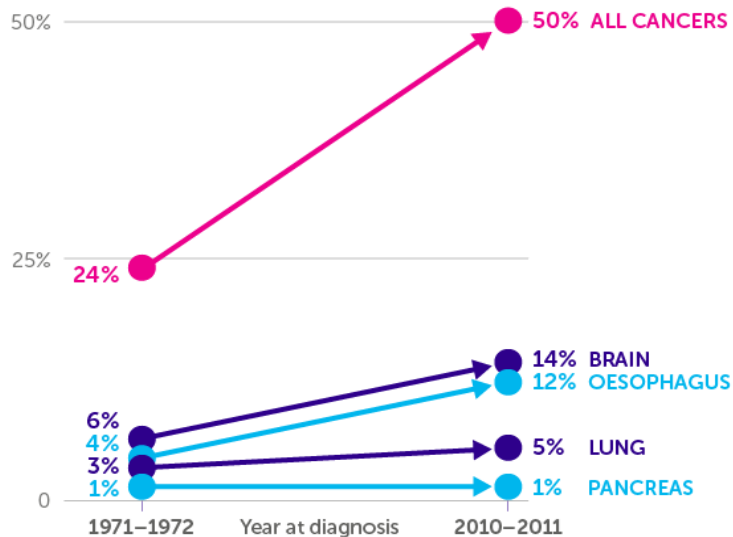
Implantable device stops/prevents seizures



Brain tumours

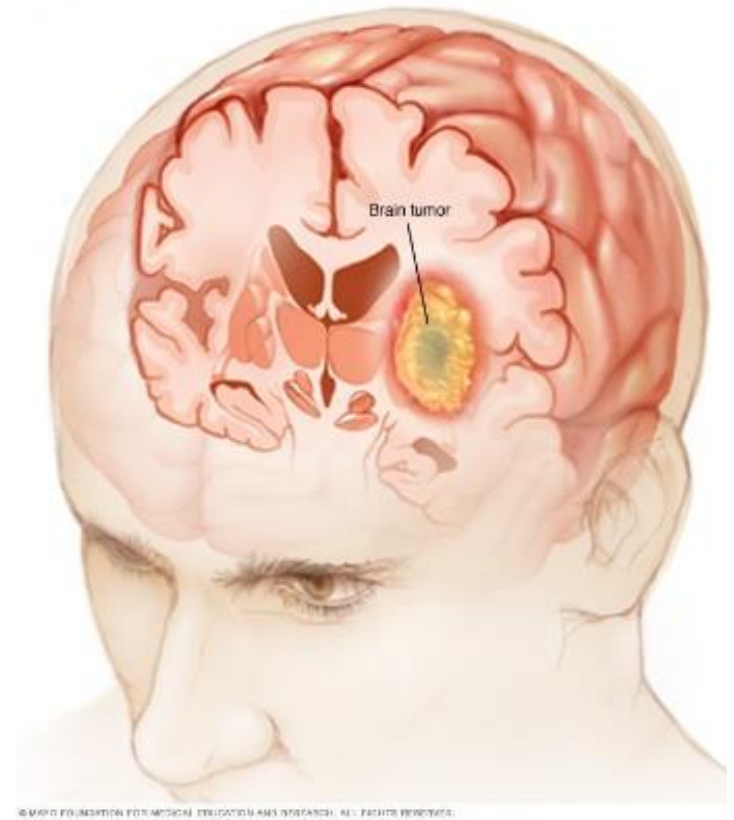
10-YEAR SURVIVAL FOR HARD-TO-TREAT CANCERS

10-YEAR SURVIVAL FOR PATIENTS DIAGNOSED IN 1971–1972
COMPARED TO PATIENTS DIAGNOSED IN 2011–2012



Ten-year net survival for people diagnosed with all cancers (ICD10 C00–C97, excl. C44), brain (ICD10 C71), Lung (ICD10 C33–C34), Oesophageal (ICD10 C15), Pancreatic (ICD10 C25) cancers between 1971–1972 and between 2010–2011. Calculated by the Cancer Survival Group at LSHTM.

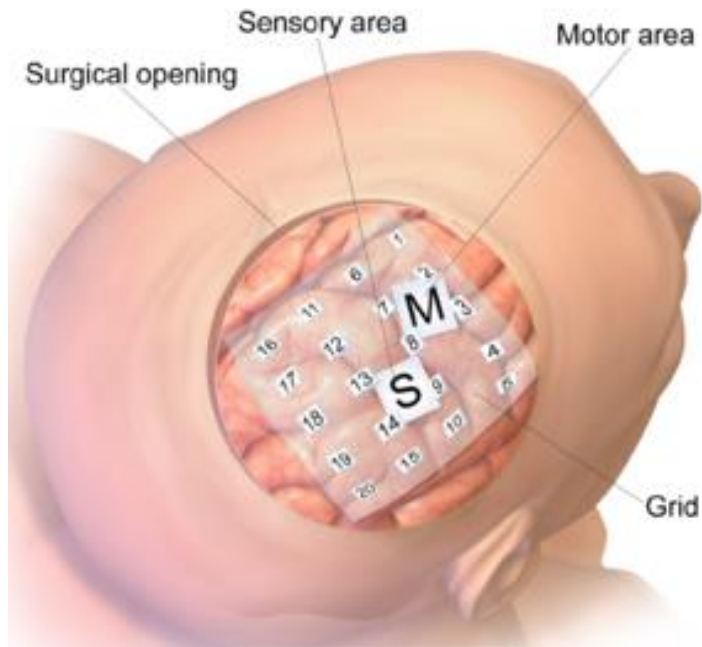
LET'S BEAT CANCER SOONER
cruk.org



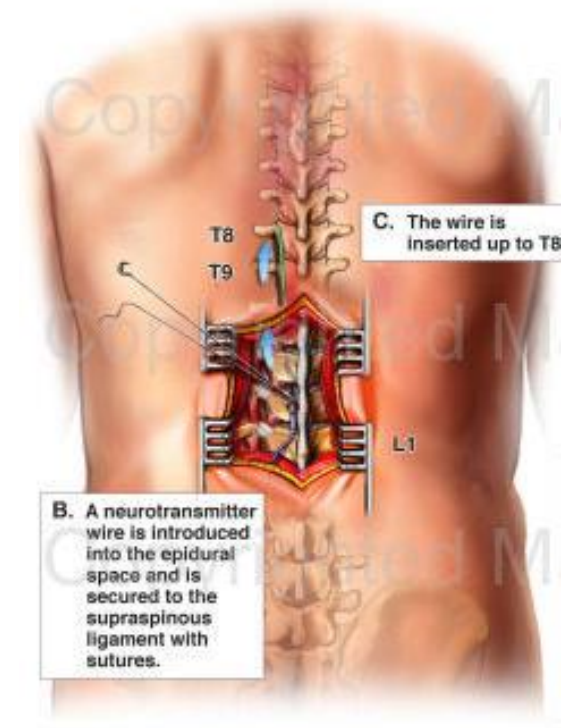
Main challenges: late presentation, bioavailability of drug

Implants often require highly invasive surgery

Electrocorticography



Spinal Cord Stimulation

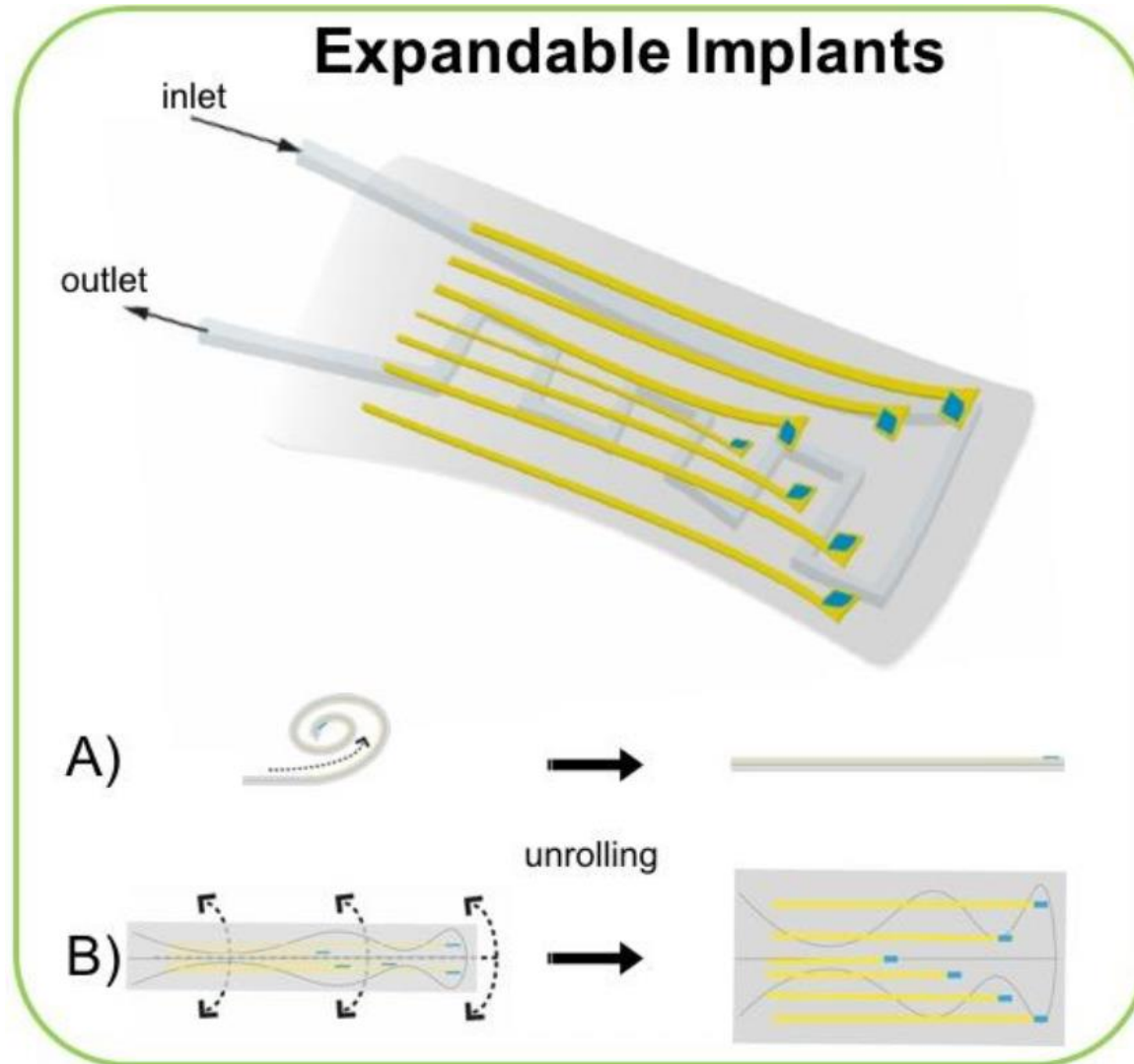


Pneumatically-activated soft robotics

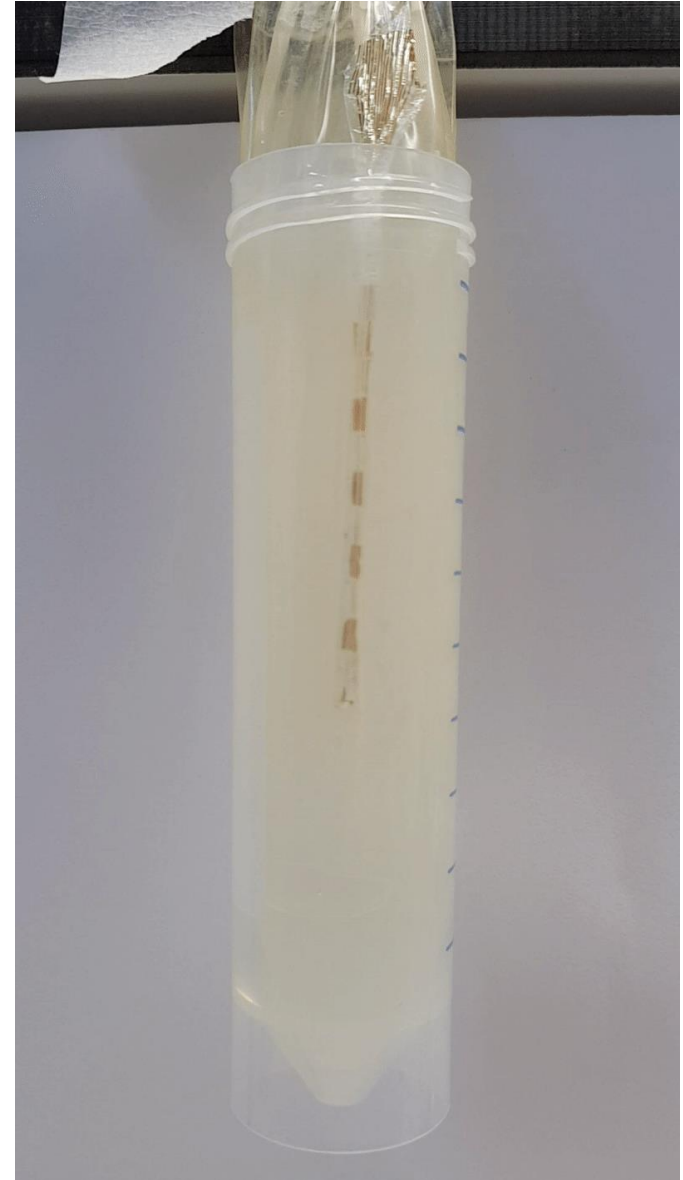
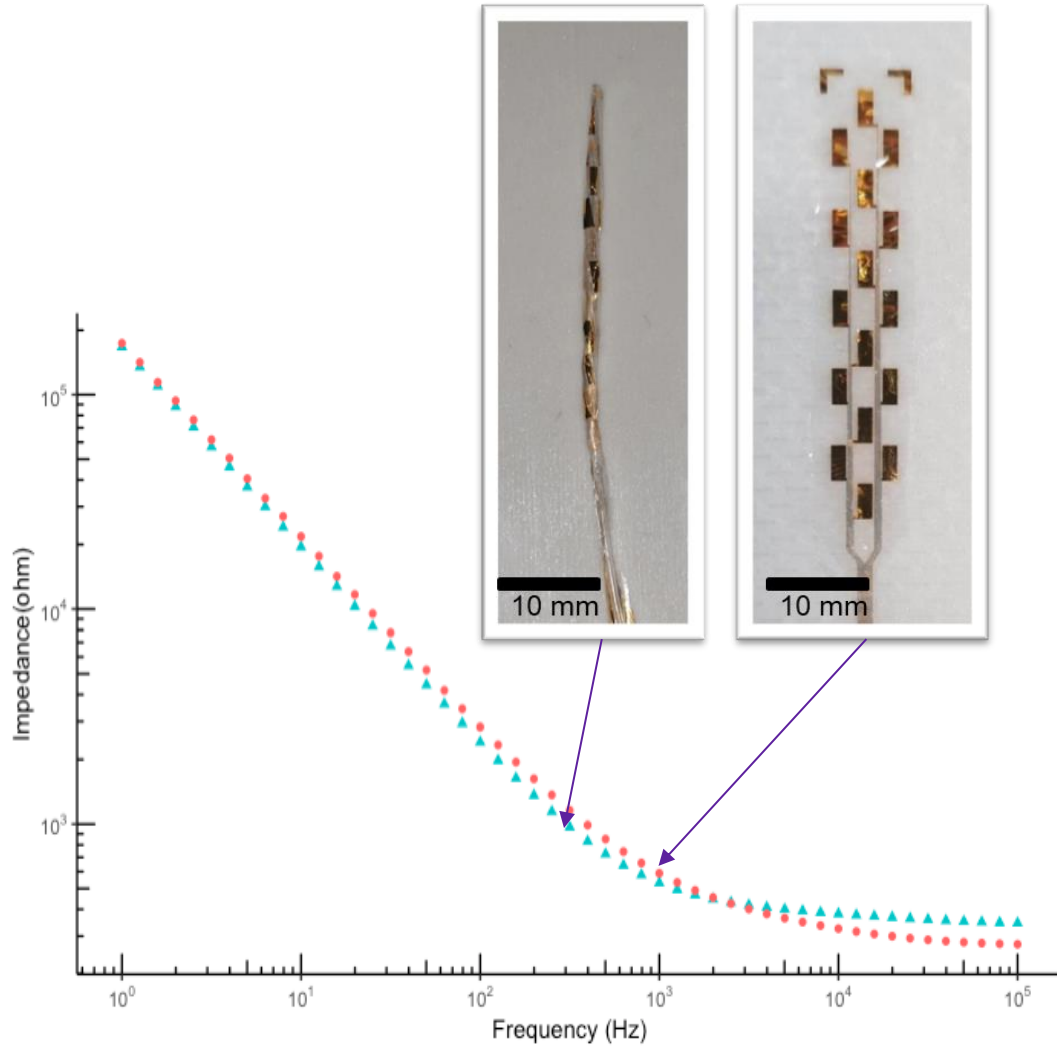


From: R.F. Shepherd, F. Ilievski, W. Choi, S.A. Morin, A.A. Stokes, A.D. Mazzeo, X. Chen, M. Wang, and G.M. Whitesides, *PNAS* 108, 20400 (2011).

Combining bioelectronics with soft robotics

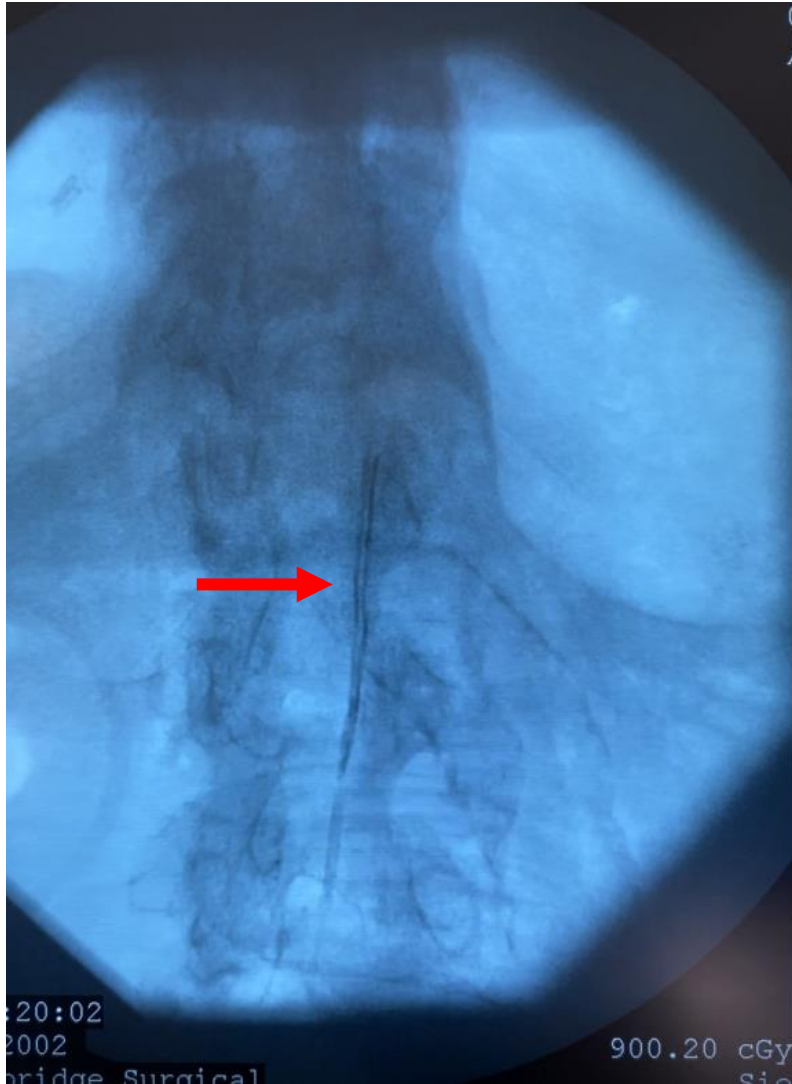


Dynamic control of device shape



Deployment in cadavers

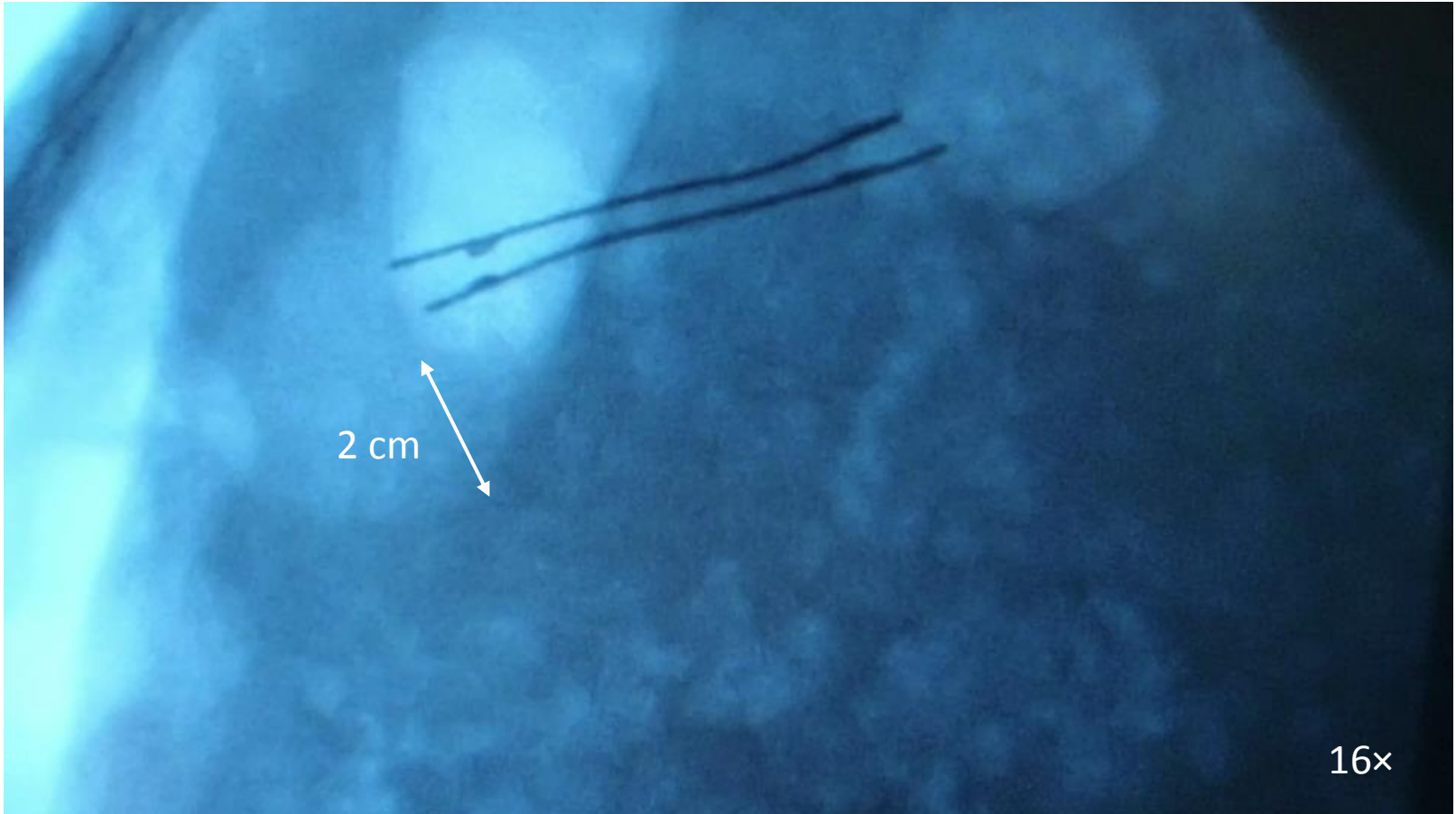
Rolled



Unrolled



Deploying implant on the brain



Conclusions

- **Implantable electronics hold considerable promise for understanding the brain and addressing its pathologies.**
- **Conducting polymer microgrids record single neurons without penetrating the brain. They are used in the clinic.**
- **Electrophoretic devices can deliver the drug without the solvent, with excellent spatiotemporal resolution. They stop/prevent seizures in an animal model.**
- **Microfluidics allow expandable implants that minimise invasiveness of surgery.**

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