A panel of young adults born with cleft lip and/or palate from a range of backgrounds will be recruited to help oversee Cleft@18-20 and work with a larger group to help with plans for the interviews and the development of the support tool.

The research study 'Improving outcomes by addressing variation in unmet needs at transition to adult care for young people born with cleft lip and palate – Cleft@18-20' has been awarded funding of £1,978,946.79 by NIHR. The five-year project, led by Professor Yvonne Wren, will begin in April 2024.

'Artificial tongue' detects and inactivates common mouth bacteria

Researchers reporting in *ACS Applied Materials & Interfaces* have designed a chemical sensor array, or 'artificial tongue', that distinguishes dental bacteria and can inactivate them.[1]

When bacteria are suspected as the agent behind dental disease, such as cavities or periodontitis, the first step is to identify the source. Traditional detection and identification methods can involve culturing or looking for specific DNA markers belonging to different species using sophisticated equipment. So, Na Lu, Zisheng Tang and coworkers wanted to investigate a simple and less expensive alternative: sensor arrays known as electronic or artificial tongues. Previously developed artificial tongues have detected and measured several types of bacteria, similar to how a real tongue can taste multiple flavours at once. And the researchers wanted to add in the capability of reducing the effects of, or inactivating, the identified dental bacteria.

The researchers turned to a nanoscopic particle that mimics natural enzymes, called a nanozyme, and made them from iron oxide particles coated in DNA strands. When hydrogen peroxide and a colourless indicator were added in solution, the presence of nanozymes caused the indicator to turn bright blue. However, bacteria that adhered to the DNA decreased the nanozyme's reactivity, reducing the amount of blue colour produced. The researchers coated nanozymes with different DNA strands so that each type of bacteria could be linked to a unique change in colour signals. To test the DNA-nanozyme system, as an artificial tongue, the researchers created samples of 11 different dental bacteria species. The sensor array was able to identify all the bacteria in artificial saliva samples. Then, using the DNA-encoded nanozyme sensor array, the researchers were able to distinguish whether a dental plaque sample came from a healthy volunteer or from a person with cavities.

In addition, the DNA-encoded nanozyme sensor array had antibacterial effects on the dental bacteria species tested. Compared to controls without the nanozymes, three typical bacterial species were inactivated in solutions containing the nanozyme system. Scanning electronic microscopic images suggest to the researchers that the nanozyme system destroyed the bacteria membranes. They suggest that this sensor system could also be used in the future to diagnose and treat bacterial dental diseases.

References

1. Zhang L, Qi Z, Yang Y, Lu N, Tang Z. Enhanced 'electronic tongue' for dental bacterial discrimination and elimination based on a DNA-encoded nanozyme sensor array. *ACS Appl Mater Interfaces* 2024; **16:** 11228–11238.