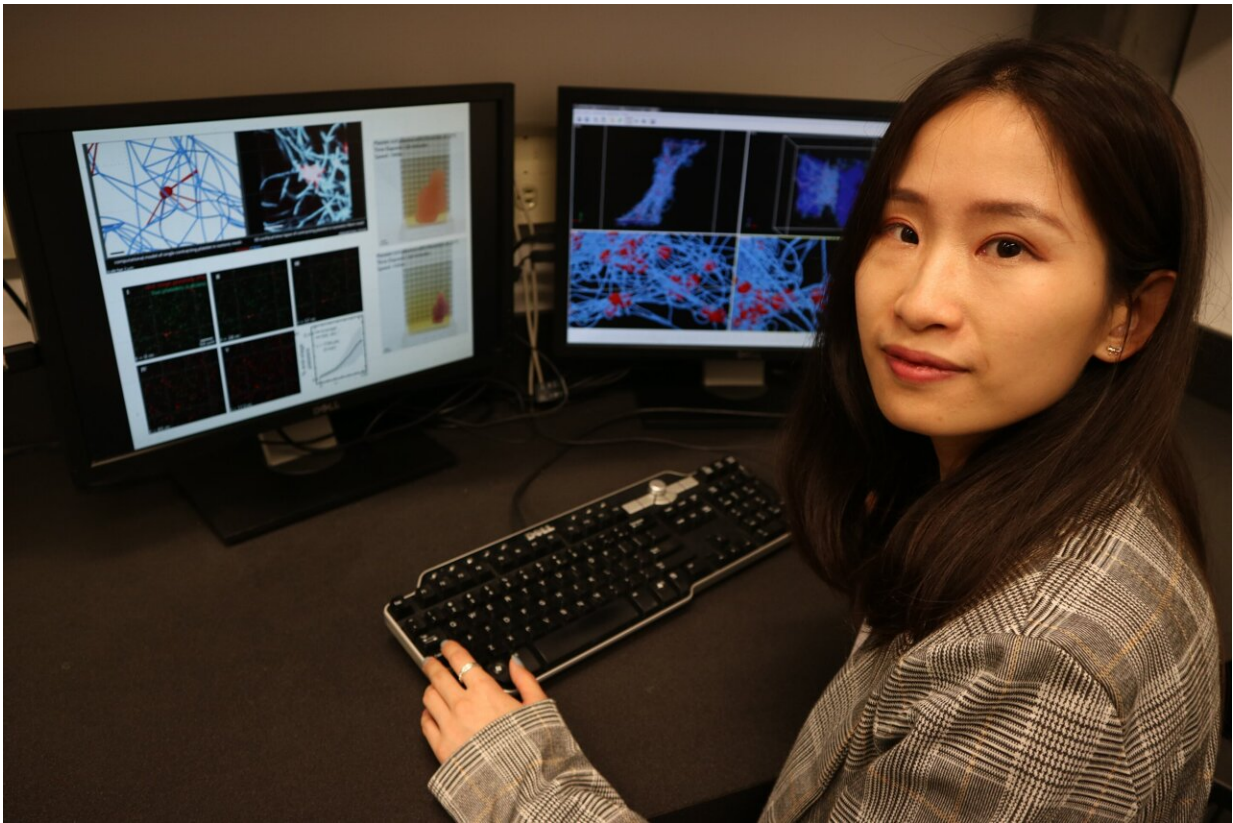


A breakthrough in the physics of blood clotting

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First author Yueyi Sun inside Georgia Tech's Complex Fluids Modeling and Simulation lab, where she compares the experimental and simulated platelet-driven fibrin clot contraction process. Credit: Alexander Alexeev, Georgia Tech

Heart attacks and strokes—the leading causes of death in human

beings—are fundamentally blood clots of the heart and brain. Better understanding how the blood-clotting process works and how to accelerate or slow down clotting, depending on the medical need, could save lives.

New research by the Georgia Institute of Technology and Emory University published in the journal *Biomaterials* sheds new light on the mechanics and physics of blood clotting through modeling the dynamics at play during a still poorly understood phase of blood clotting called clot contraction.

"Blood clotting is actually a physics-based phenomenon that must occur to stem bleeding after an injury," said Wilbur A. Lam, W. Paul Bowers Research Chair in the Department of Pediatrics and the Wallace H. Coulter Department of Biomedical Engineering at Georgia Tech and Emory. "The biology is known. The biochemistry is known. But how this ultimately translates into physics is an untapped area."

And that's a problem, argues Lam and his research colleagues, since blood clotting is ultimately about "how good of a seal can the body make on this damaged blood vessel to stop bleeding, or when this goes wrong, how does the body accidentally make clots in our heart vessels or in our brain?"

How blood clotting works

The workhorses to stem bleeding are platelets—tiny 2-micrometer cells in the blood in charge of making the initial plug. The clot that forms is called fibrin, which acts as a glue scaffold that the platelets attach to and pull against. Blood clot contraction arises when these platelets interact with the fibrin scaffold. To demonstrate the contraction, researchers embedded a 3-millimeter Jell-O mold of a LEGO figure with millions of platelets and fibrin to recreate a simplified version of a blood clot.

"What we don't know is, 'How does that work?' 'What's the timing of it so all these cells work together—do they all pull at the same time?' Those are the fundamental questions that we worked together to answer," Lam said.

Lam's lab collaborated with Georgia Tech's Complex Fluids Modeling and Simulation group headed by Alexander Alexeev, professor and Anderer Faculty Fellow in the George W. Woodruff School of Mechanical Engineering, to create a computational model of a contracting clot. The model incorporates fibrin fibers forming a three-dimensional network and distributed platelets that can extend filopodia, or the tentacle-like structures that extend from cells so they can attach to specific surfaces, to pull the nearby fibers.



Two skin abrasions (cuts) healing thanks to blood clotting, a physics-based phenomenon that must occur to stem bleeding after an injury. Credit: Georgia Tech

Model shows platelets dramatically reducing clot volume

When the researchers simulated a clot where a large group of platelets was activated at the same time, the tiny cells could only reach nearby fibrins because the platelets can extend filopodia that are rather short, less than 6 micrometers. "But in a trauma, some platelets contract first. They shrink the clot so the other platelets will see more fibrins nearby, and it effectively increases the clot force," Alexeev explained. Due to the asynchronous [platelet](#) activity, the force enhancement can be as high as 70%, leading to a 90% decrease of the clot volume.

"The simulations showed that the platelets work best when they're not in total sync with each other," Lam said. "These platelets are actually pulling at different times and by doing that they're increasing the efficiency (of the clot)."

This phenomenon, dubbed by the team asynchronous mechanical amplification, is most pronounced "when we have the right concentration of the platelets corresponding to that of healthy patients," Alexeev said.

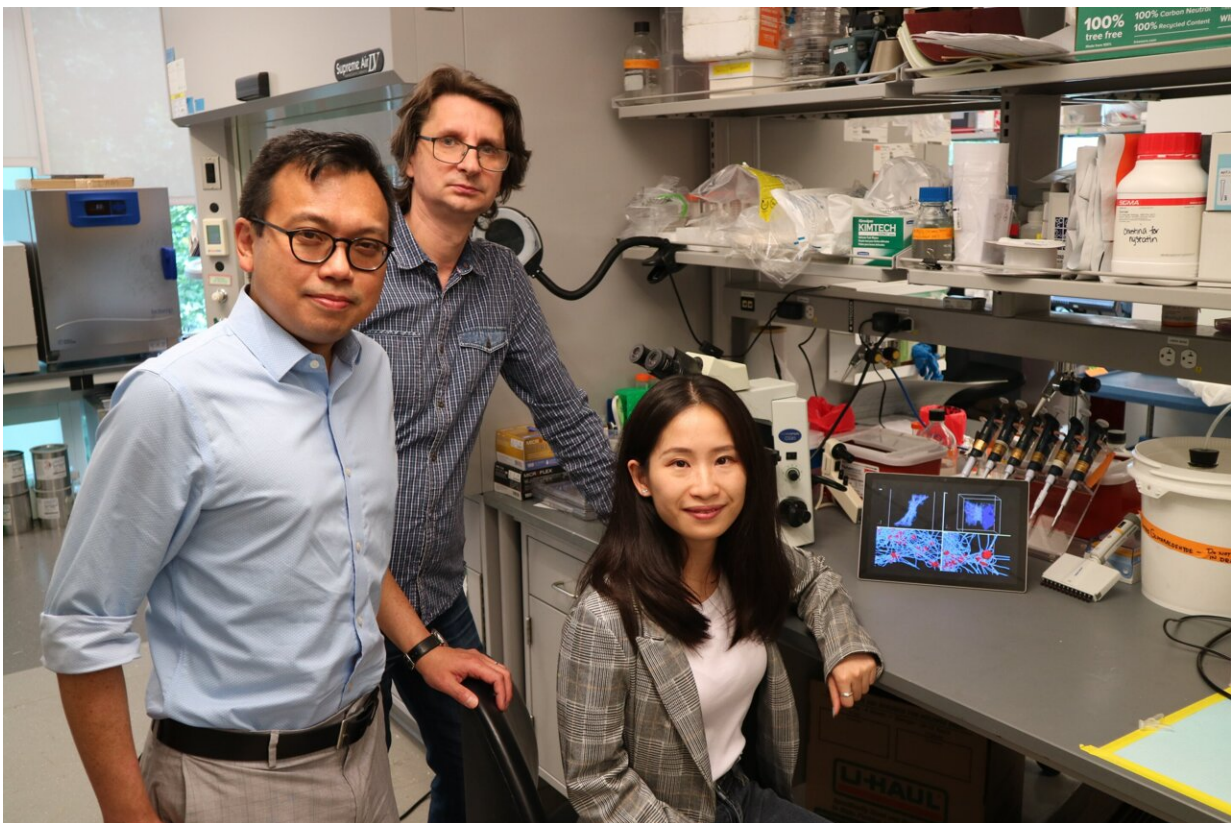
Research could lead to better ways to treat clotting, bleeding issues

The findings could open medical options for people with clotting issues, said Lam, who treats young patients with blood disorders as a pediatric hematologist in the Aflac Cancer and Blood Disorders Center at

Children's Healthcare of Atlanta.

"If we know why this happens, then we have a whole new potential avenue of treatments for diseases of [blood clotting](#)," he said, emphasizing that heart attacks and strokes occur when this biophysical process goes wrong.

Lam explained that fine tuning the contraction process to make it faster or more robust could help patients who are bleeding from a car accident or, in the case of a [heart attack](#), make the clotting less intense and slow it down.



(L to R) Researchers Wilbur Lam, Alexander Alexeev, and Yueyi Sun hope their findings open medical options for people with clotting issues. Credit: Reginald Tran, Georgia Tech

"Understanding the physics of this clot contraction could potentially lead to new ways to treat bleeding problems and clotting problems."

Alexeev added that their research also could lead to new biomaterials such as a new type of Band-Aid that could help augment the clotting process.

First author and Georgia Tech Ph.D. candidate Yueyi Sun noted the simplicity of the model and the fact that the simulations allowed the team to understand how the platelets work together to contract the fibrin clot as they would in the body.

"When we started to include the heterogeneous activation, suddenly it gave us the correct volume contraction," she said. "Allowing the platelets to have some time delay so one can use what the previous ones did as a better starting point was really neat to see. I think our model can potentially be used to provide guidelines for designing novel active biological and synthetic materials."

Sun agreed with her research colleagues that this phenomenon might occur in other aspects of nature. For example, multiple asynchronous actuators can fold a large net more effectively to enhance packaging efficiency without the need of incorporating additional actuators.

"It theoretically could be an engineered principle," Lam said. "For a wound to shrink more, maybe we don't have the chemical reactions occur at the same time—maybe we have different chemical reactions occur at different times. You gain better efficiency and contraction when one allows half or all of the platelets to do the work together."

Building on the research, Sun hopes to examine more closely how a

single platelet force converts or is transmitted to the clot force, and how much force is needed to hold two sides of a graph together from a thickness and width standpoint. Sun also intends to include red blood cells in their model since they account for 40% of all blood and play a role in defining the clot size.

"If your red [blood](#) cells are too easily trapped in your clot, then you are more likely to have a large [clot](#), which causes a thrombosis issue," she explained.

More information: Yueyi Sun et al, Platelet heterogeneity enhances blood clot volumetric contraction: An example of asynchronomechanical amplification, *Biomaterials* (2021). [DOI: 10.1016/j.biomaterials.2021.120828](#)

Provided by Georgia Institute of Technology

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