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Brain Matter Mesh

The development of flexible electronics means that it's now possible to combine them with natural biological materials for studies in living animals (*in vivo*). However difficulties remain with delivering these electronics to internal sites of interest, such as the brain. Researchers have now come up with a simple technique where an electronic mesh is injected into biological materials. A flexible mesh is held within a small needle – less than one tenth of a millimetre in diameter – and when ejected by a syringe, the mesh is able to unfold (pictured) and mould itself to a surface. This procedure has been recently demonstrated in the brain of a living mouse – the mesh was injected with controlled delivery, integrating itself with brain matter and coming into contact with **neurons** (<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Neuron>), thus forming a **neuron-nanoelectronic** interface for the *in vivo* monitoring of brain activity. Future engineering and biomedical research will benefit from this pioneering method.

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