



Plasmonic-Based Platforms to Provide Multiple Functionalities from Molecular Sensing to Imaging Diagnosis and Cancer Therapy

Simion Astilean,

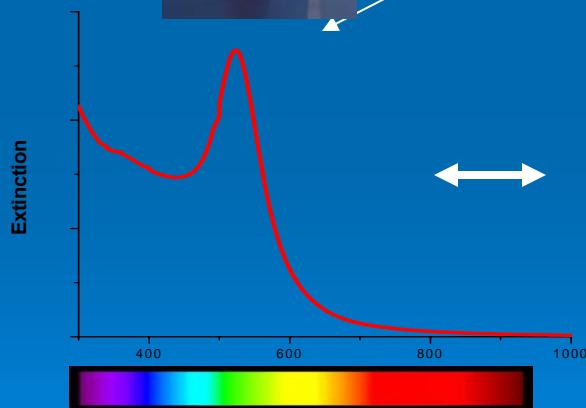
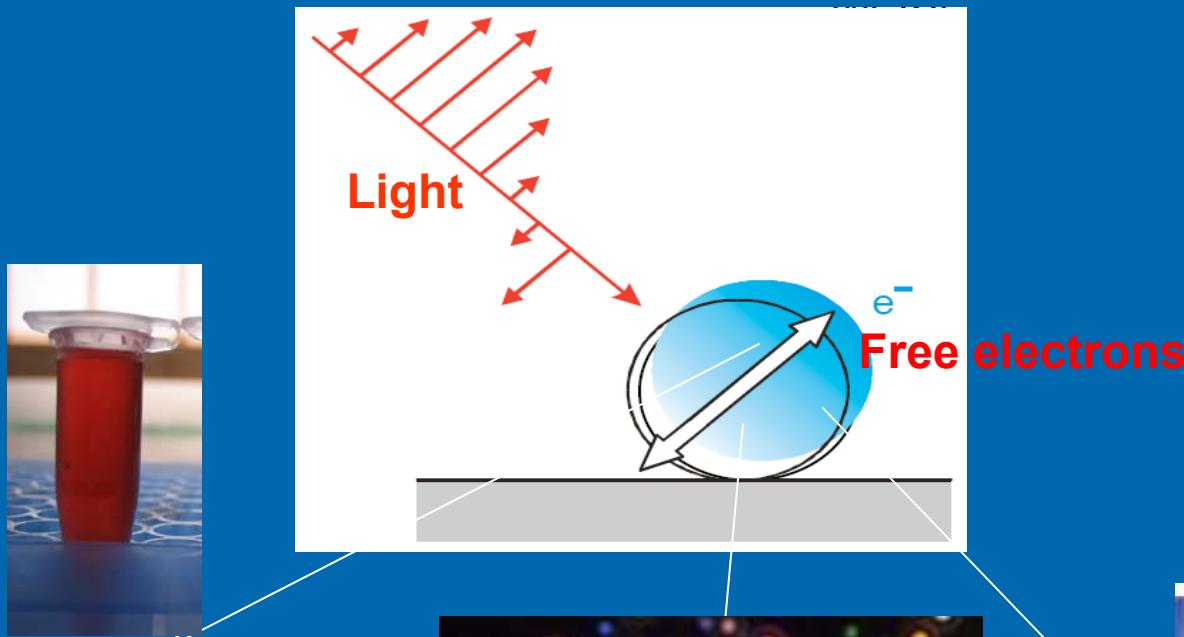
Cosmin Farcau, Monica Potara, Sanda Boca-Farcau, Ana Gabudean, Monica Focsan, Timea Simon, Cosmin Leordean, Dana Maniu, Monica Baia,

Nanobiophotonics and Laser Microspectroscopy Center,
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Babes-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca

Outline

- 1. Surface plasmon resonance
- 2. Fabrication and functionalization of plasmonic and plasmonic-based hybrid nanostructures using inexpensive, flexible and massively parallel methods.
- 4. Applications in sensing via plasmon-enhanced spectroscopies: SERS & MEF, SERS & LSPR; SERS & SEIRA
- 3. Proof of concept for performing cell imaging / targeting / cancer therapy by combined photo-thermal / photo-dynamic effects
- 4. Conclusions

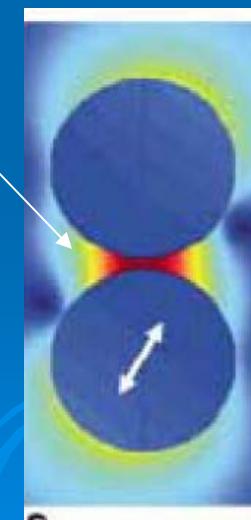
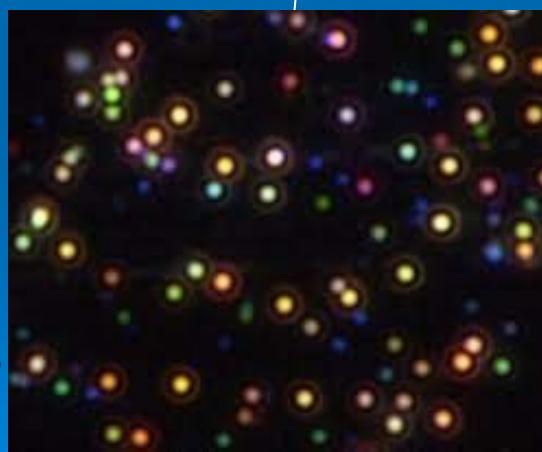
Surface Plasmon Resonances



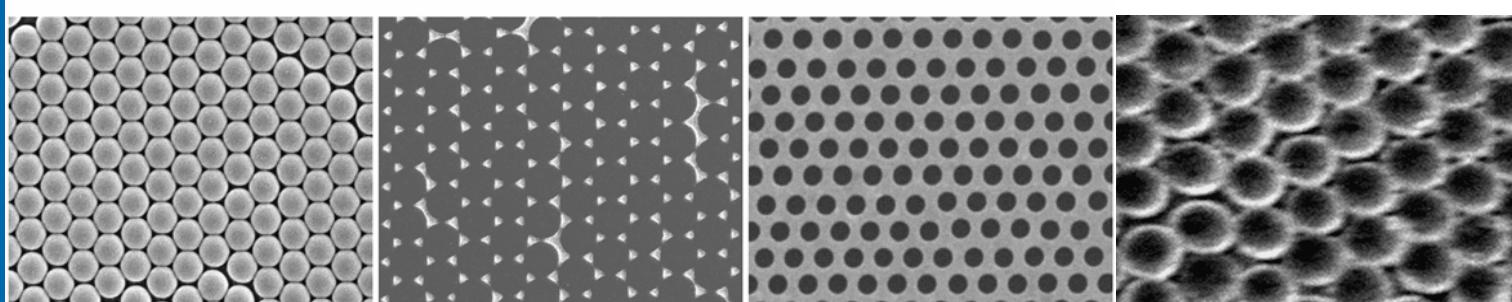
Resonant Light Absorption
extinction coefficient of $\sim 10^{11} \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-1}$

Resonant Light Scattering
 $\sim 10^6$ dye fluorophores

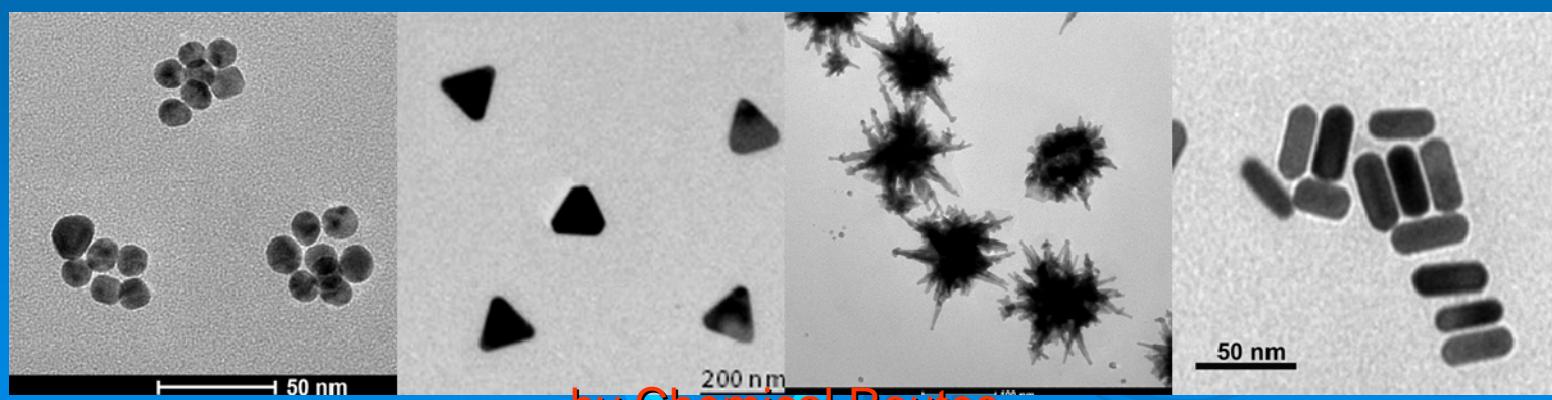
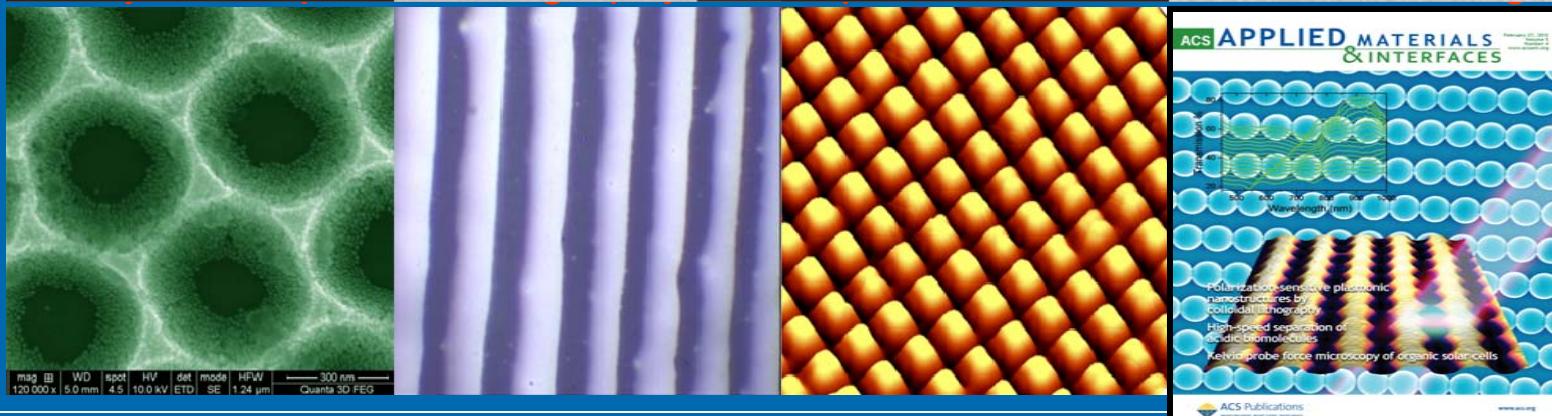
Enhanced Optical Field
 $\sim 10^{3-5}$ times



Plasmonic nanostructures fabricated in our laboratory



by Nanosphere Lithography & Templated-Assisted Self-Assembling

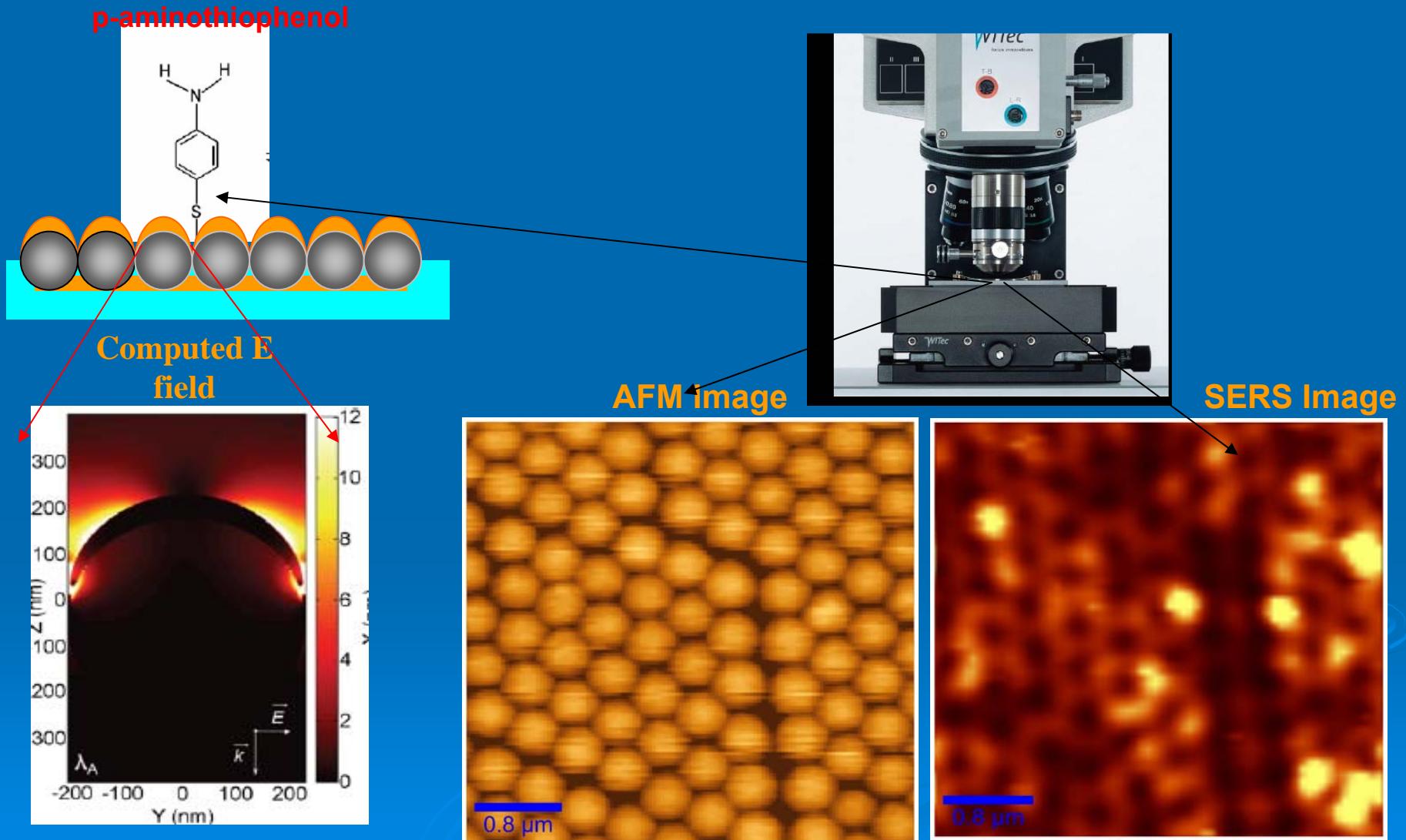


by Chemical Routes

Selected applications



Mapping the “electromagnetic enhancement” of SERS signal on metal-coated colloidal crystal

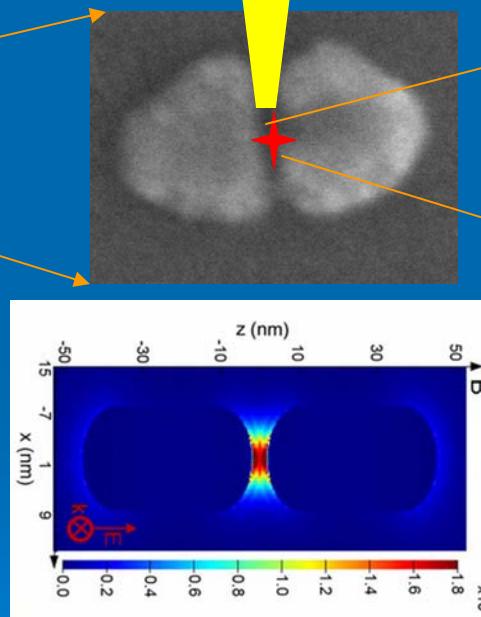
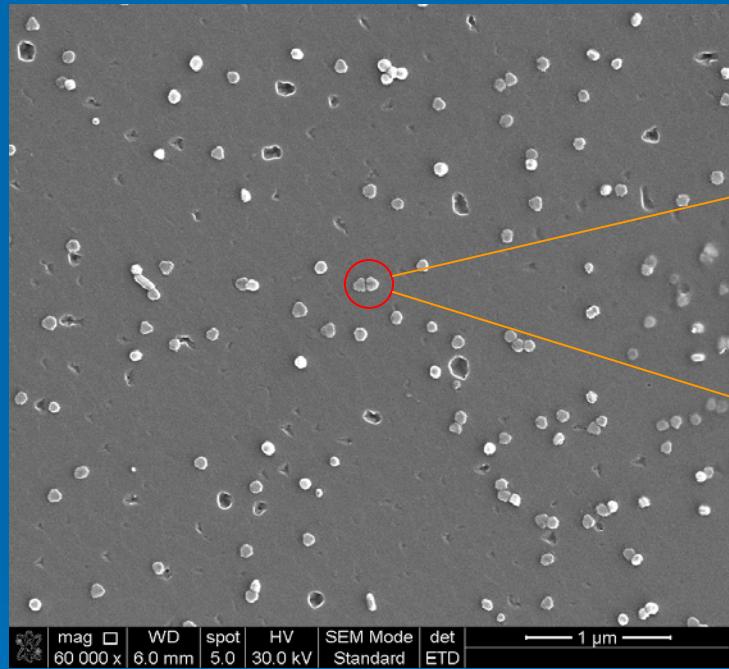


C Farcau and S Astilean, J. Phys. Chem. C, 114, 11717–11722 (2010)

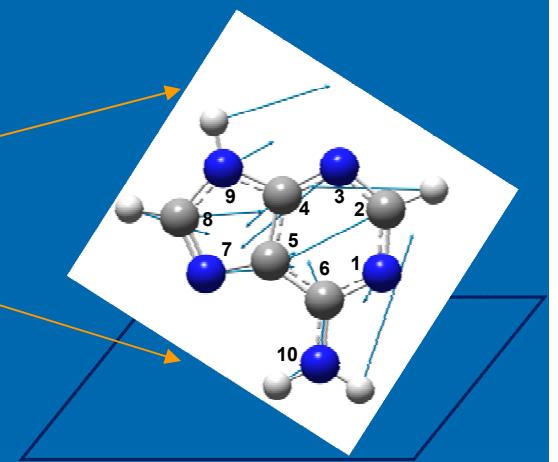
C. Farcau, M. Gilioan, E. Vinteler, and S. Astilean, Appl. Phys. B 106:849–856 (2012)

Single-molecule detection via SERS

Chitosan-entrapped plasmonic nanoparticles

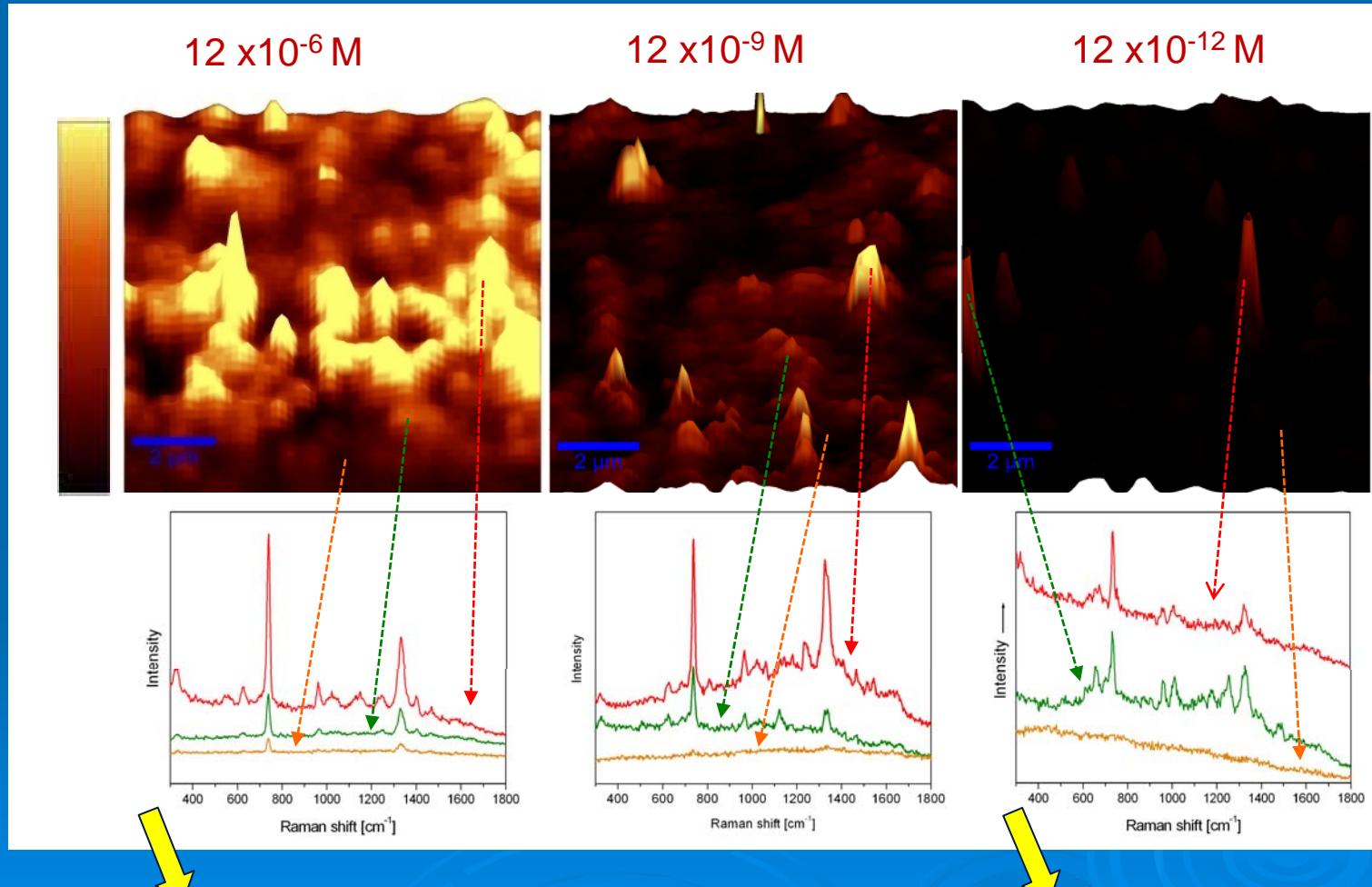


SERS spectrum of analyte molecule

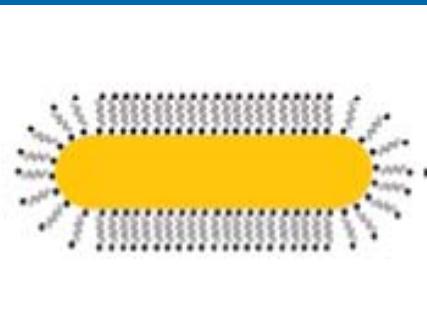


Potara Monica, Baia Monica, Farcau Cosmin, Simion Astilean, Nanotechnology, Vol: 23 (5) Paper no 055501 (2012)
(highlighted at <http://iopscience.iop.org/0957-4484/labtalk-article/48366>)

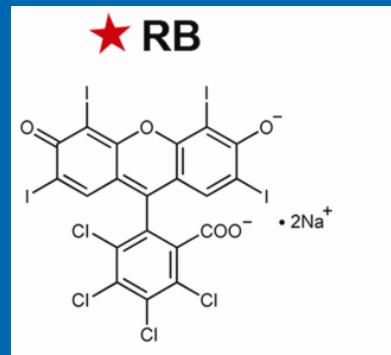
Single-molecule (adenine) SERS Imaging



Gold Nanorods Performing as Multi-Modal Enhancers via MEF, SERS / SERRS

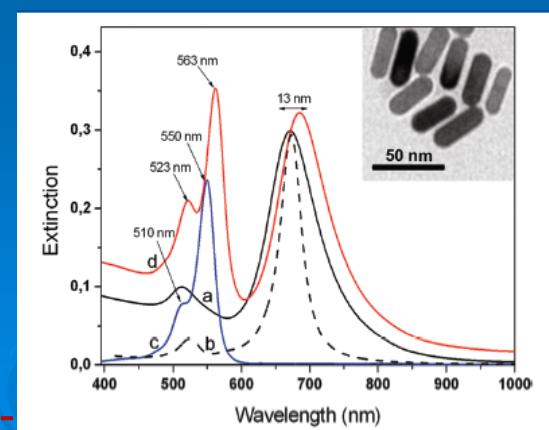
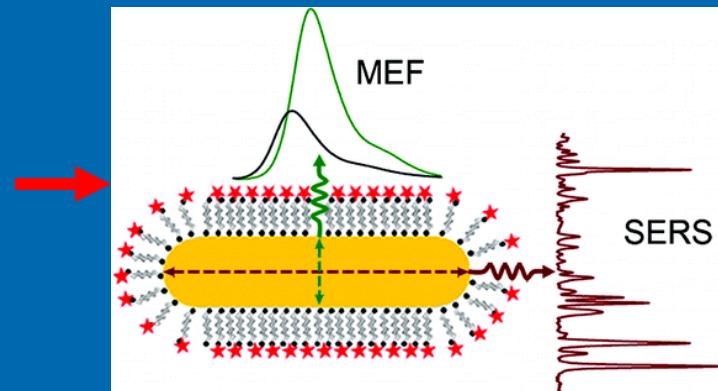


Gold nanorod



Rose Bengal

(Photosensitizer
with low fluorescence
quantum yield of 0.02)



Metal-Enhanced Fluorescence

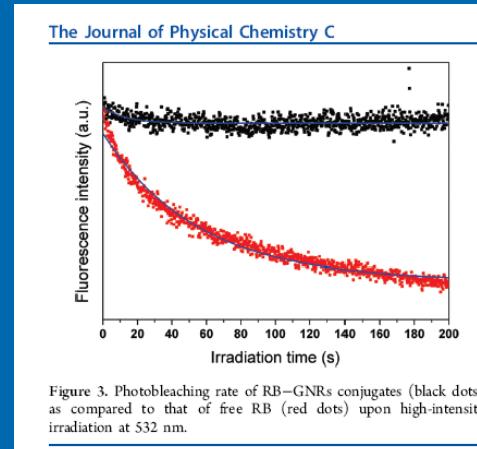
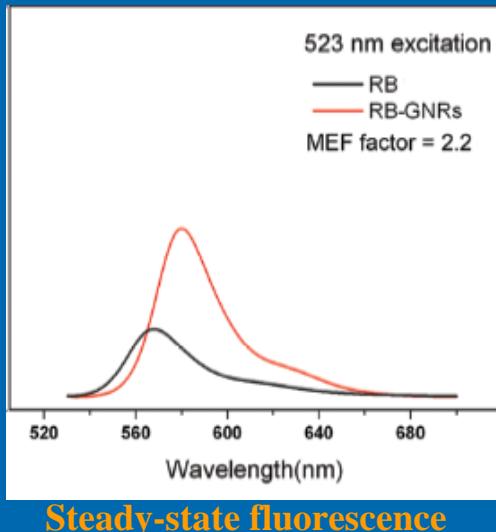


Figure 3. Photobleaching rate of RB-GNRs conjugates (black dots) as compared to that of free RB (red dots) upon high-intensity irradiation at 532 nm.

Photobleaching

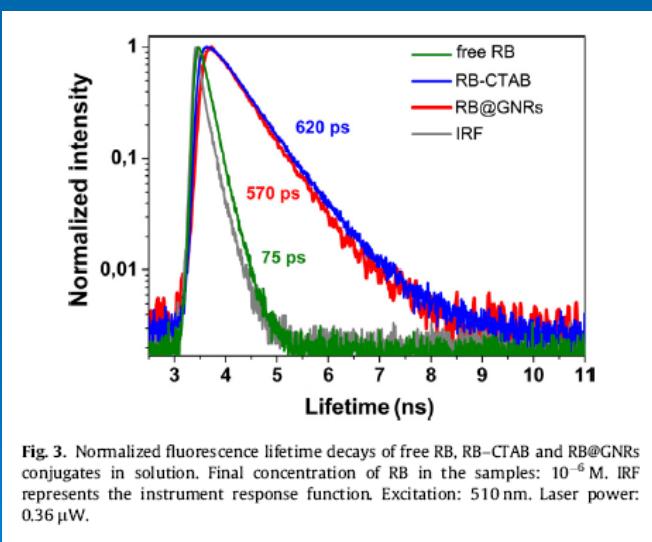
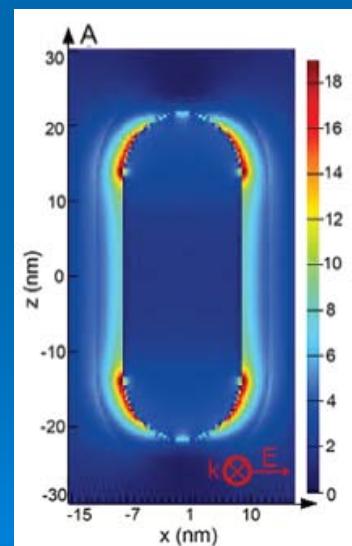


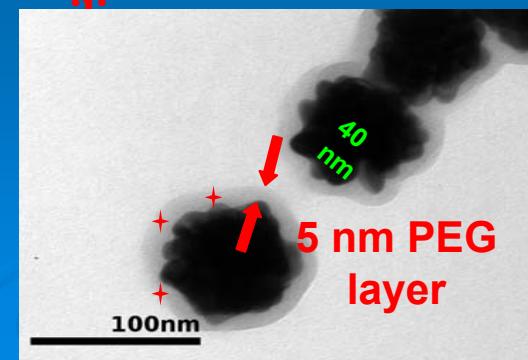
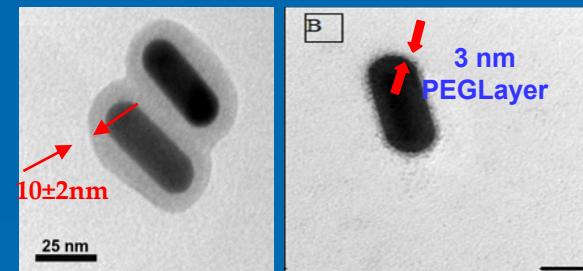
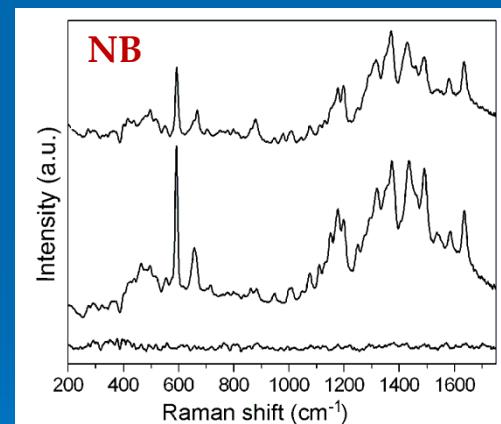
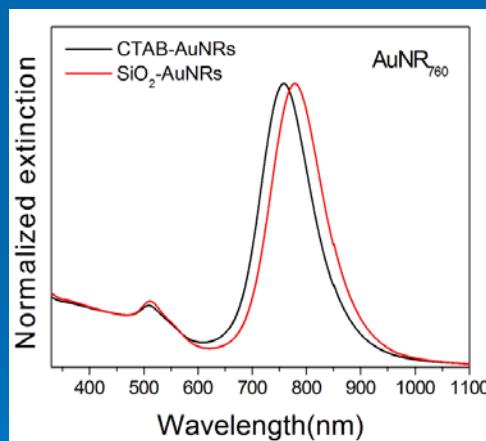
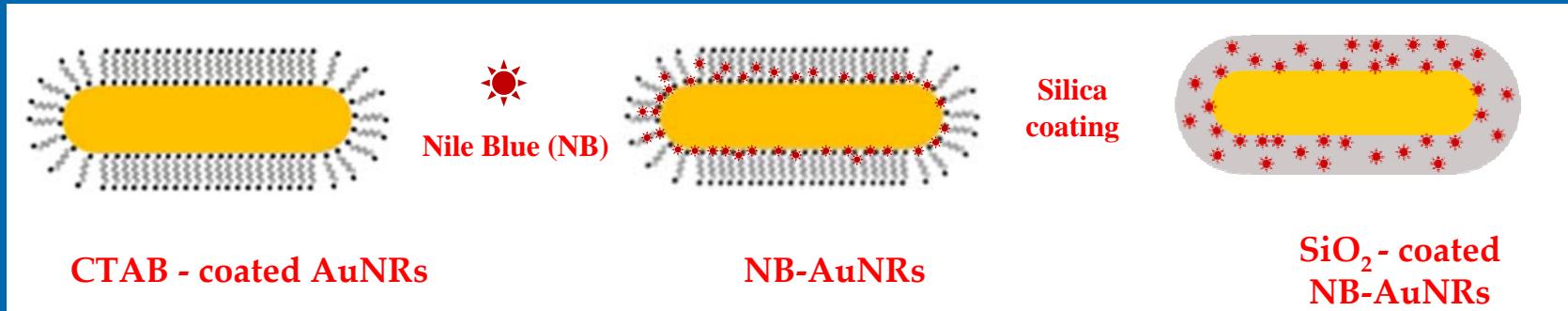
Fig. 3. Normalized fluorescence lifetime decays of free RB, RB-CTAB and RB@GNRs conjugates in solution. Final concentration of RB in the samples: 10^{-6} M. IRF represents the instrument response function. Excitation: 510 nm. Laser power: 0.36 μ W.

Fluorescence lifetime



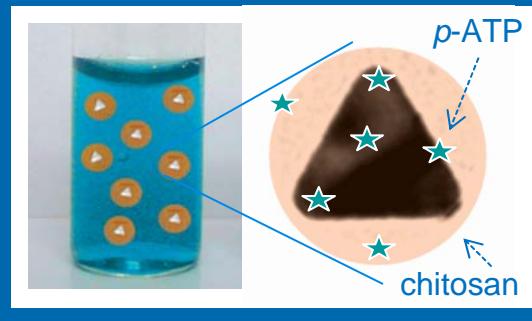
FDTD simulation

Detoxification of gold nanorods and SERS tagging

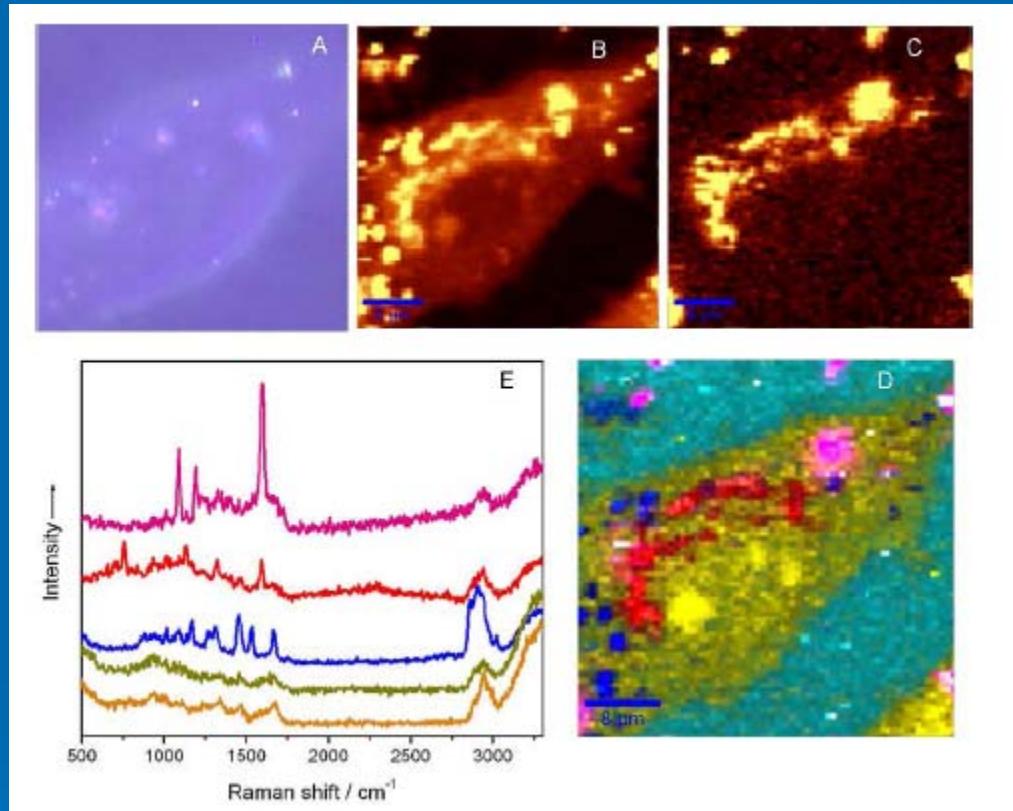


1. S. C. Boca, S. Astilean, Nanotechnology 21, 235601 (2010)
2. A. Gabudean, S. Astilean, Nanotechnology 23 (2012) 485706

Raman and SERS imaging of human lung carcinoma cell A549



p-ATP labeled chitosan-coated triangular silver nanoparticles



Mitochondria –blue

Cell body –dark yellow

SERS nanotags – red and
pink

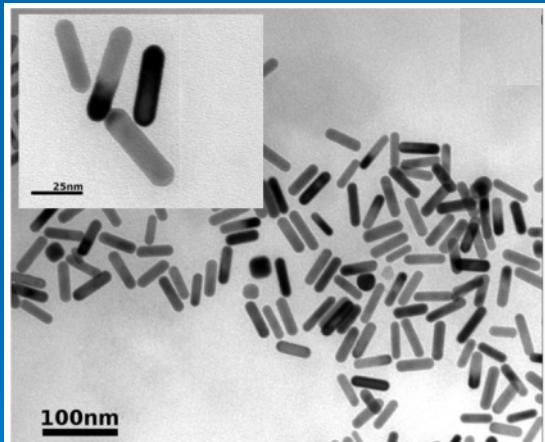
Nucleoli –yellow

Plasmon mediated photothermal therapy

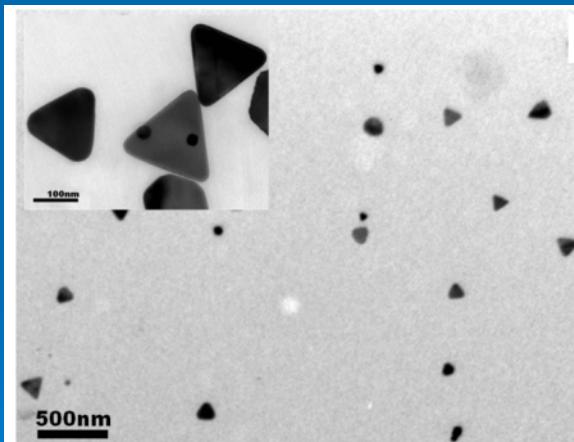
Cell types used in our experiments:

- Human Embryonic Kidney (healthy)
- Human Lung Cancer Cells (tumoral)

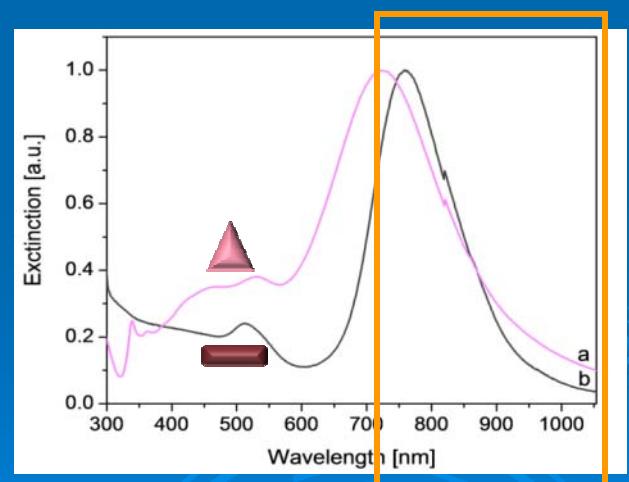
Nanoparticles used in our experiments



length: 50 nm
diameter: 14 nm



edge length: 120 nm
height: 11 nm

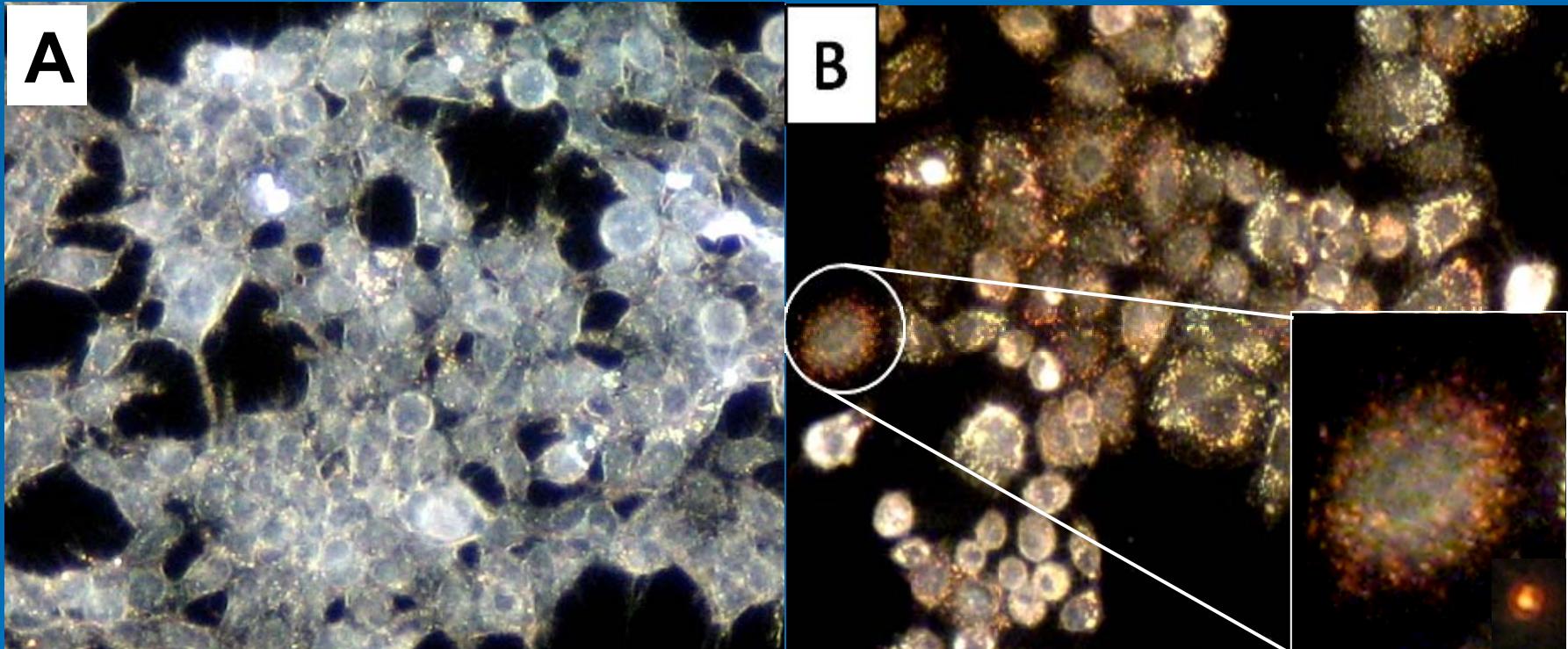


S. C. Boca, S. Astilean **Nanotechnology** 2010, **21**, 235601.

M. Potara, A. M. Gabudean, S. Astilean, J. Mater. Chem. 2011, **21**, 3625.

Biomedical spectral window

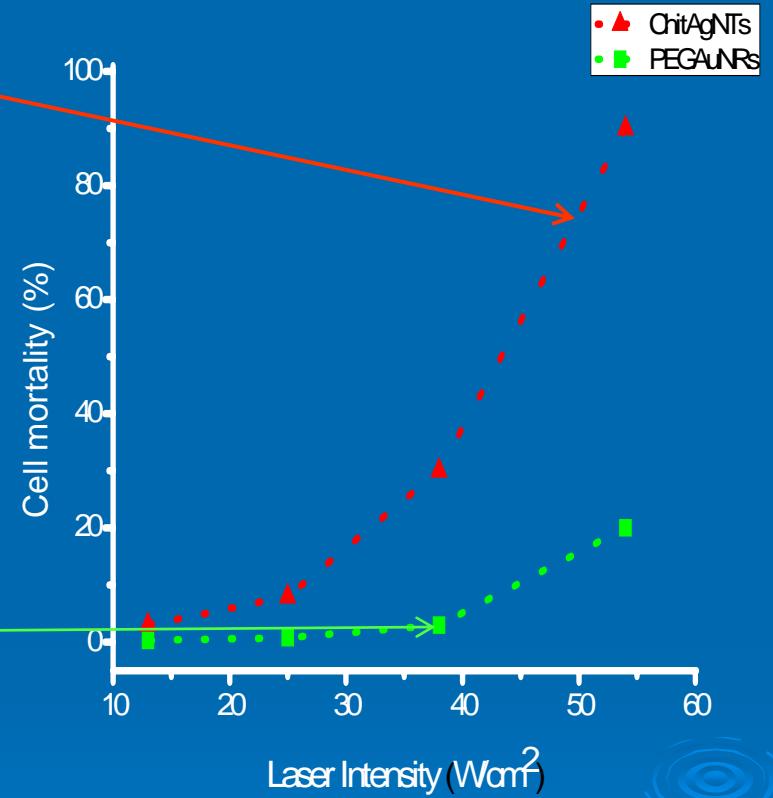
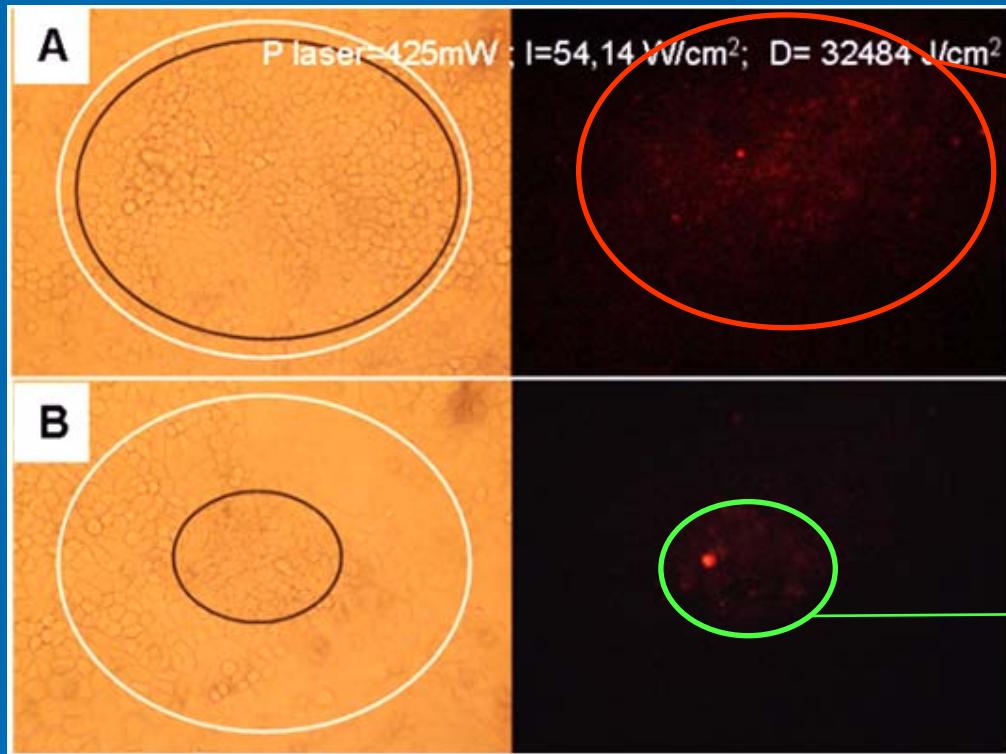
Assesment of nanoparticles uptake by cells (dark field microscopy imaging)



Cells without nanoparticles

Rod shaped gold nanoparticles
inside cells scatter red light

Plasmon mediated photothermal therapy of cancer cells



- ⇒ Cell mortality dependence on laser intensity
- ⇒ higher efficiency of **Chit-AgNTs** than PEG-AuNRs:
 - Density
 - Morphology
 - Silver thermal conductivity

S. C. Boca, M. Potara, A.-M. Gabudean, A. Juhem, P. L. Baldeck, S. Astilean,

Cancer Letters . Vol. 311(2):131-40, (2011 Dec. 8).

Perspective

molecular
pharmaceutics

Article

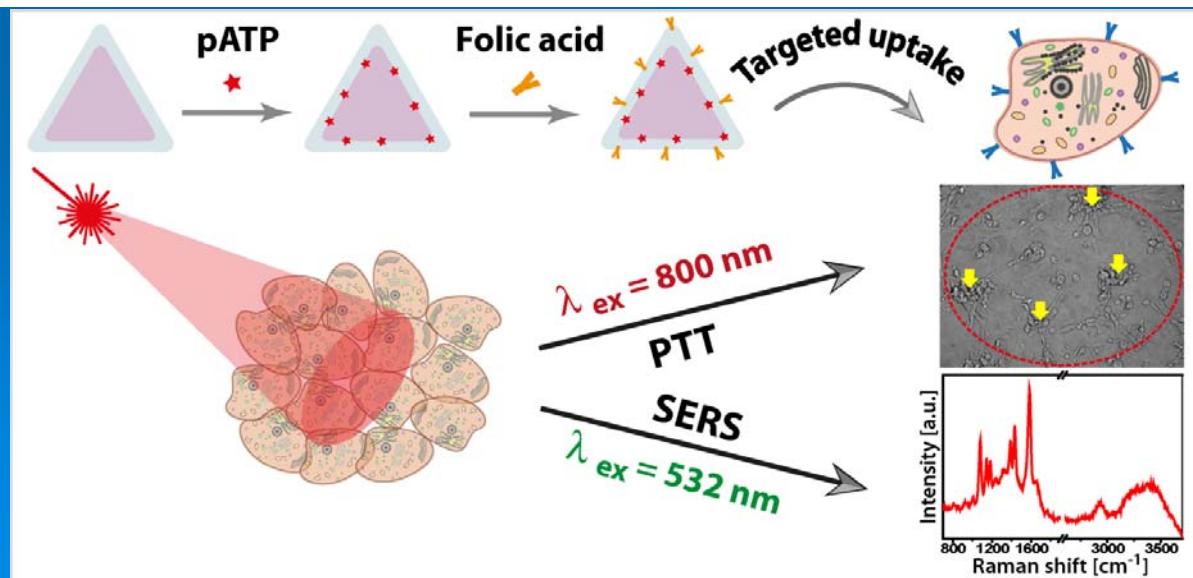
Folic Acid-Conjugated, SERS-Labeled Silver Nanotriangles for Multimodal Detection and Targeted Photothermal Treatment on Human Ovarian Cancer Cells

Sanda Boca-Farcau, Monica Potara, Timea Simon, Aurelie Juhem, Patrice Baldeck, and Simion Astilean

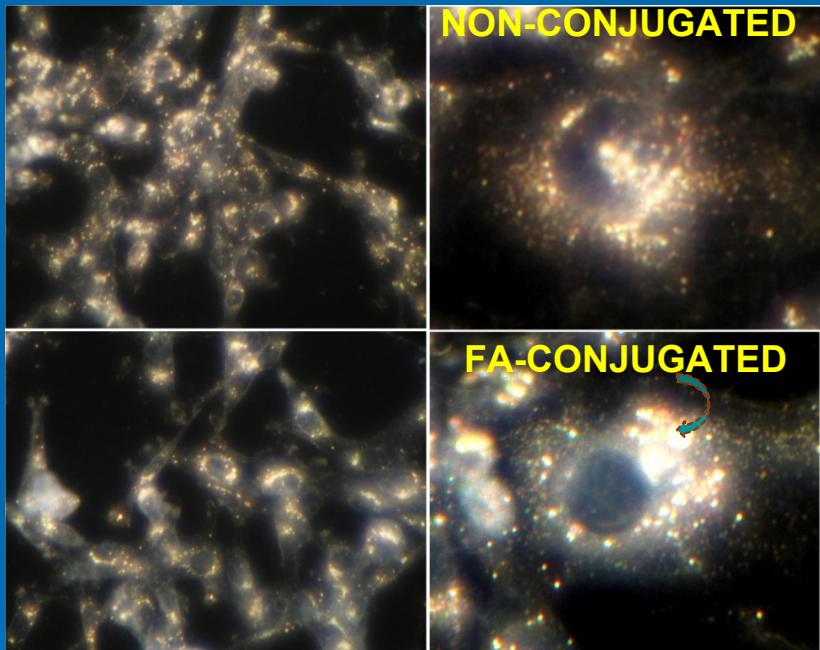
Mol. Pharmaceutics, Just Accepted Manuscript • Publication Date (Web): 04 Dec 2013

Downloaded from <http://pubs.acs.org> on December 4, 2013

Just Accepted

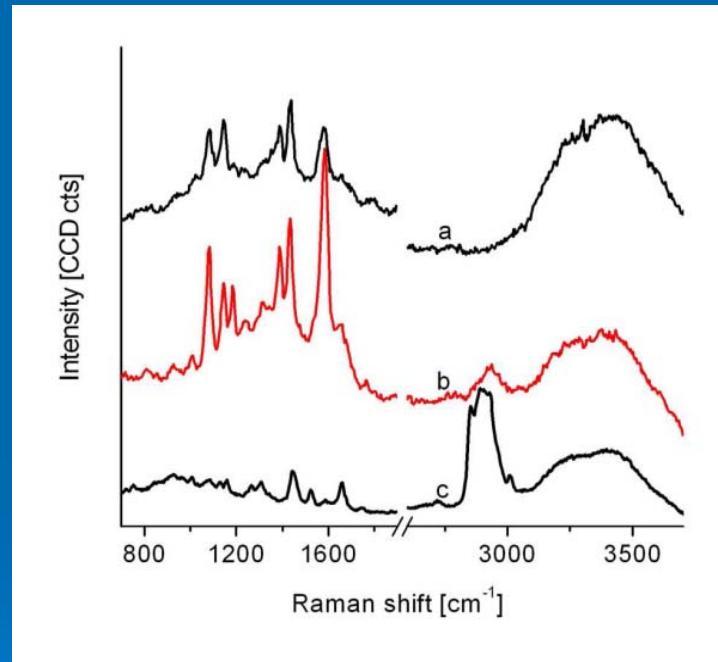


Nanoparticles can be detected inside cells by
Dark field microscopy imaging



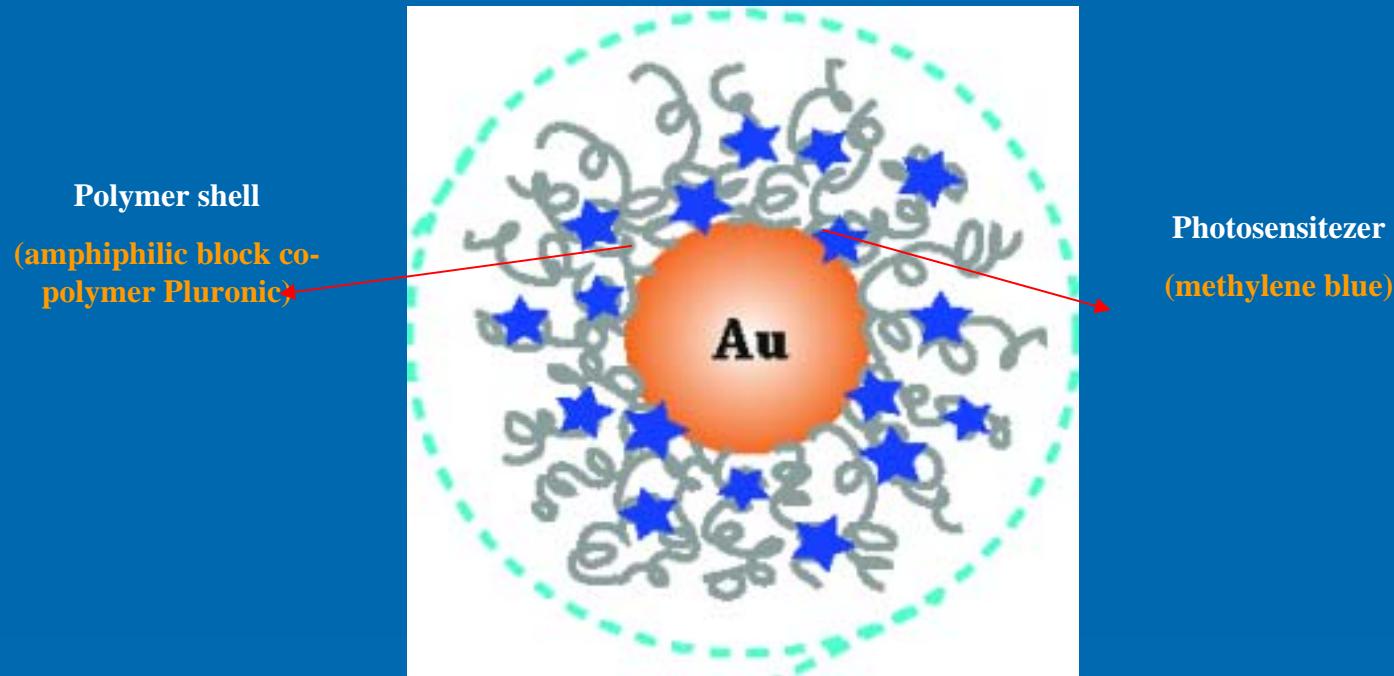
=> folic acid-pATP-Chit-AgNTs nanoparticles
are **better internalized** and **specifically localized** inside cells than non-conjugated nanoparticles.

Nanoparticles can be detected inside cells by
SERS spectroscopy



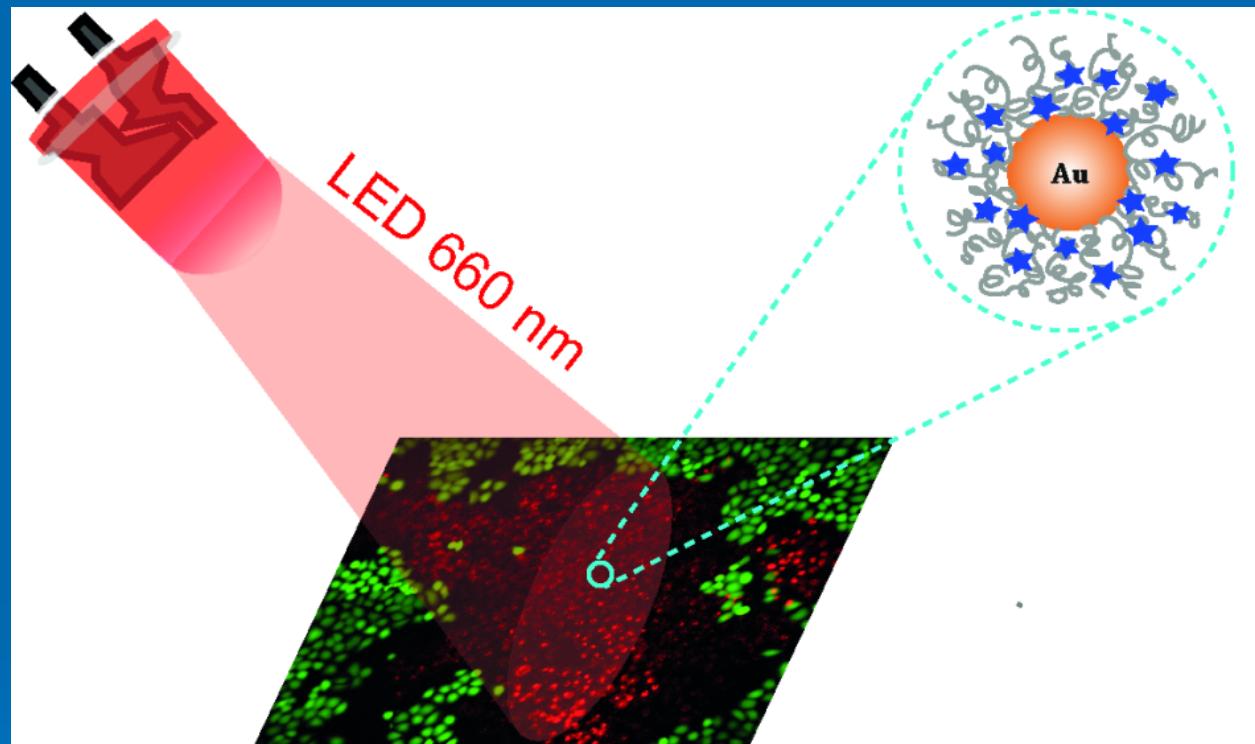
=> SERS spectrum of Raman-labeled, folic acid-conjugated chit-AgNTs inside living cells (red) presents the characteristic peaks of pATP reporter molecule

Plasmon-assisted photodynamic therapy (PDT)

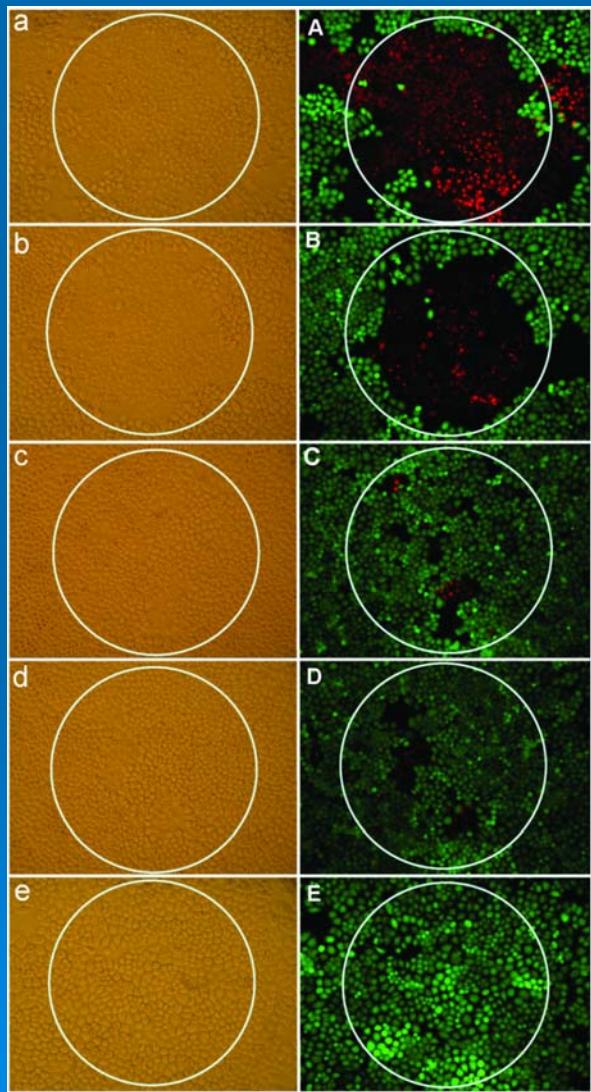


- synergistic treatment by combination plasmonic hyperthermia with PDT
- plasmonic nanoparticles *reduce the photobleaching rate of photosensitizer*
- increase the triplet yield of photosensitizer, *enhancing singlet oxygen generation*
- polymer shell protects the photosensitizer from *enzymatic reduction*

LED-activated methylene blue-loaded Pluronic-nanogold hybrids (Au-PF127-MB)



Fluorescence microscopy illustrating the destruction of human lung carcinoma cells (HTB 177) loaded with Au-PF127-MB upon irradiation with LED.



780 mW/cm²

640 mW/cm²

520 mW/cm²

425 mW/cm²

780 mW/cm²
(control sample)

Acknowledgement

Financial support:

1. Babes-Bolyai University
2. Project CEEX 71 /2006 (ANCS)
3. Project IDEI 407 / 2007 (CNCSIS)
4. Project IDEI COMPLEXE 129/ 2008 (CNCSIS)
5. Project IDEI COMPLEXE 312 / 2008 (CNCSIS)

Collaboration:

Prof Octavian Popescu and collab., Molecular Biology Center, Cluj-Napoca, Romania

Dr Patrice L. Baldeck and collab., Laboratoire de Spectrométrie Physique, Grenoble

Prof Marc Lamy de la Chapelle and collab., CSPBAT, Université Paris 13, France

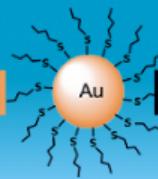
Nanobiophotonics Group



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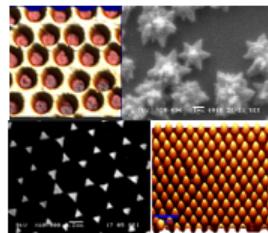
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Welcome.

The Center for Nanobiophotonics And Laser Microspectroscopy develops an interdisciplinary research focused on the fabrication and biofunctionalization of noble metal, semiconductor and polymer nanoparticles and hybrid nanostructures that perform novel function in nanophotonics and plasmonics with the aim of enabling novel spectroscopic and plasmonic-oriented applications. Noble-metal nanostructures (Ag, Au) exhibit strong interaction with the visible light due to the excitation of collective electron oscillations (localized surface plasmons) and, on the other hand, can bind specifically to many biological entities (biomolecules, proteins, cells, bacteria).



Currently we study the interactions between nanostructures and biological entities with standard optical spectroscopy (uv-visible, Raman, fluorescence) and advanced methods based on scanning confocal Raman microscopy, surface-enhanced Raman spectroscopy (SERS), surface-enhanced IR absorption (SEIRA), confocal reflectivity and fluorescence, localized surface plasmon resonances (LSPR), dark-field microscopy in combination with Atomic Force Microscopy AFM.

We offer technical characterization of materials by Raman, fluorescence, and reflectivity with high performance instrumentation based on confocal Raman microscope (Alpha 300, three excitation wavelengths at 532 nm, 633 nm and 785 nm, detection between 100 - 3500 wavenumbers and lateral resolution better than ~ 250 nm) which is integrated with an atomic force microscope (AFM) of high spatial resolution and different operation modes. For more details concerning our infrastructure visit our [Laboratory](#) section. We are able to characterize, identify and image non-destructively chemical components and their molecular structure existing in heterogeneous materials, thin inorganic films, polymers, semiconductors, glasses, etc. in nanotechnology, life science, geology, pharmaceutical and food industry.

Additionally, we provide a large variety of nanostructured substrates (highly organized, regular arrays of noble-metal nanoparticles and films) with distinct optical properties and bio-chemical functionalities to operate as optical probe in bio- and chemical-sensing platform in the field of molecular biology, medicine and environment monitoring.

