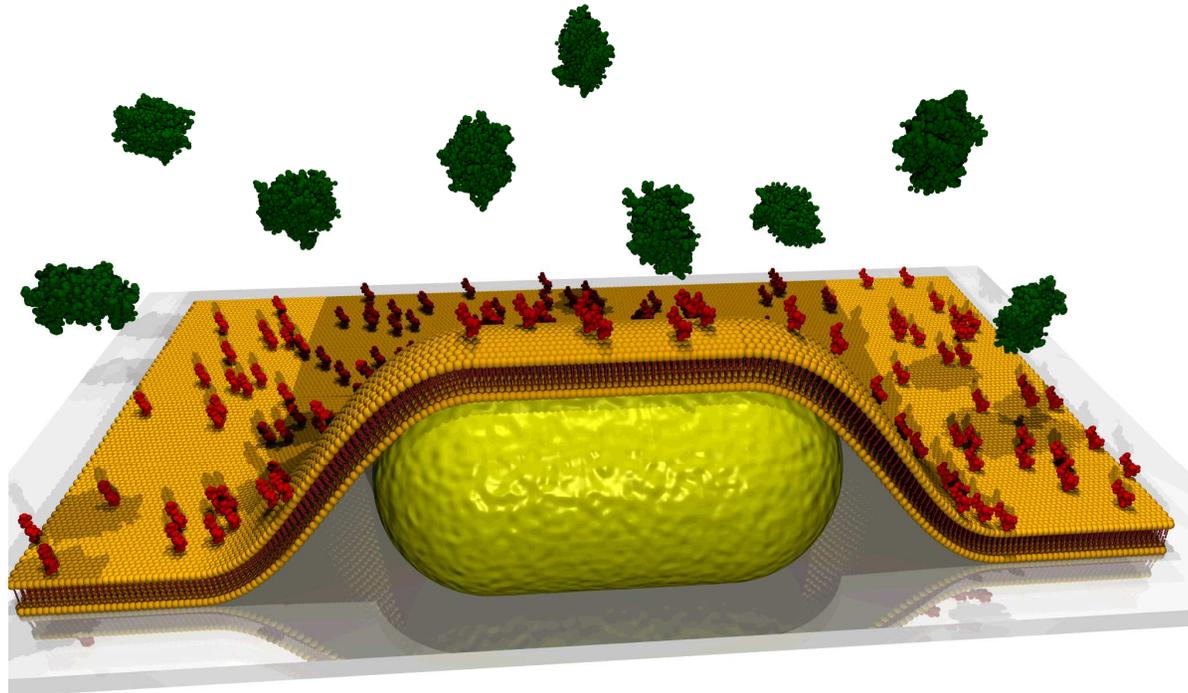


Single Plasmonic Nanoparticles as Biosensors

Plasmonic nanostructures for applications in the life sciences



Jan Becker, Carsten Sönnichsen



Single Plasmonic Nanoparticles as Biosensors

- Sensing properties of plasmonic particles
- Darkfield-microscopy (fastSPS)
- Protein-membrane interaction
- Improvement of Sensors

Optical Properties Depend on:

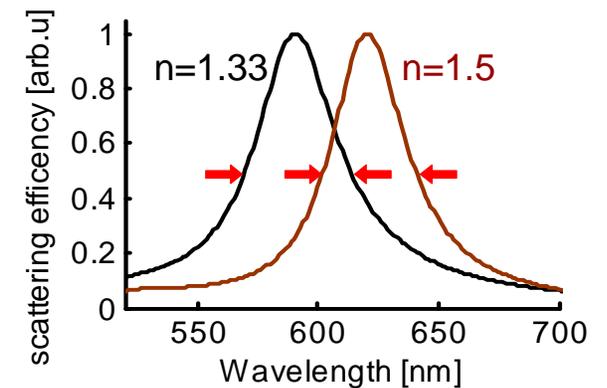
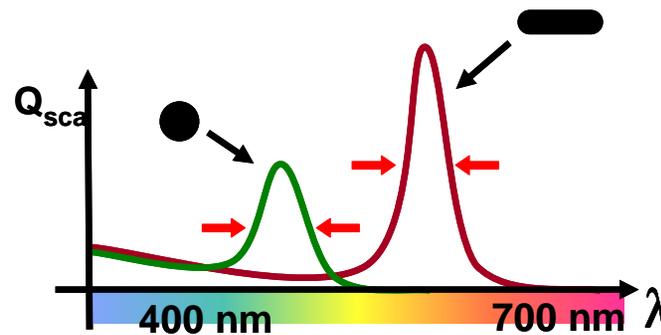
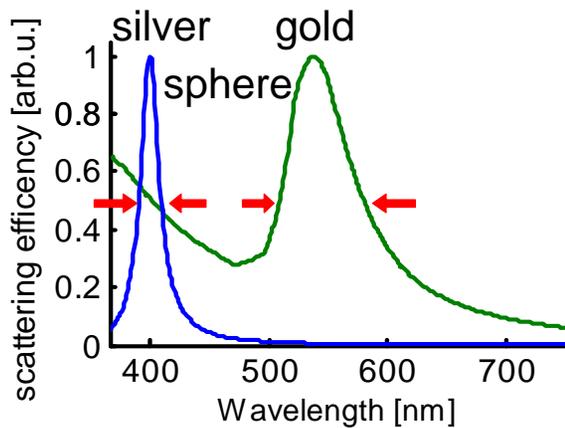


- Resonance Position
- Linewidth (FWHM)

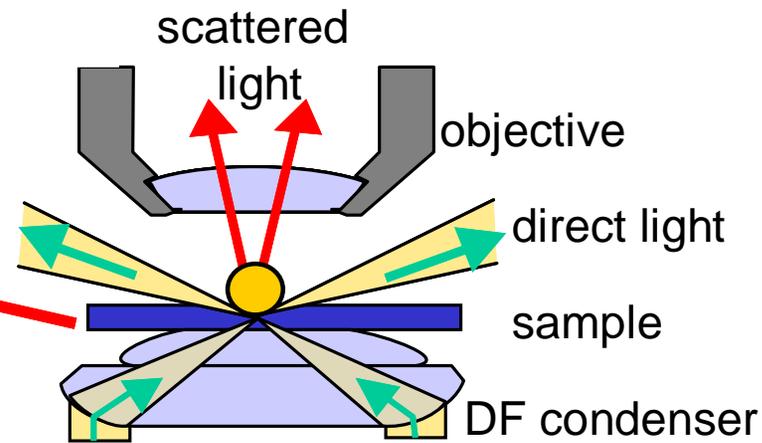
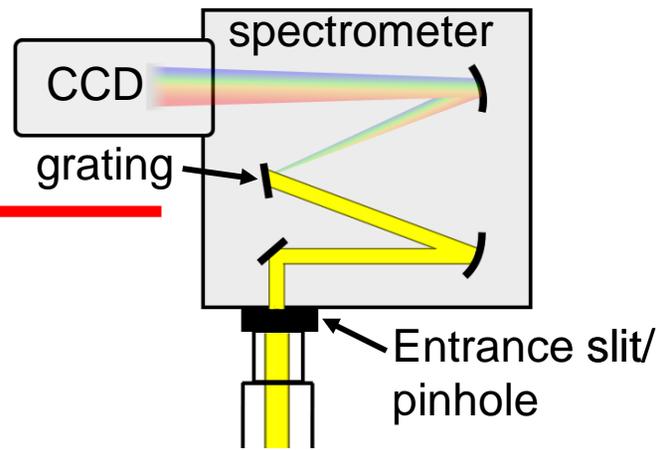
Material

Shape

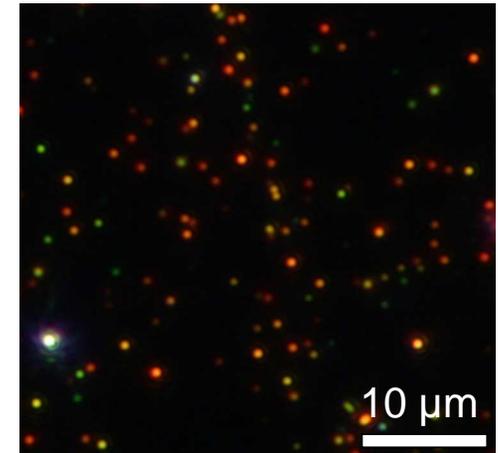
Surrounding refractive index



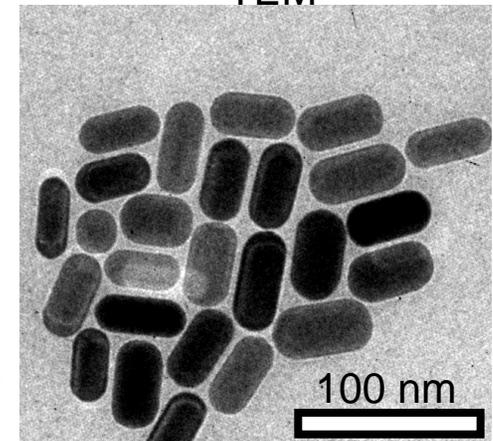
Darkfield Microscopy



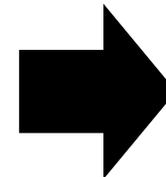
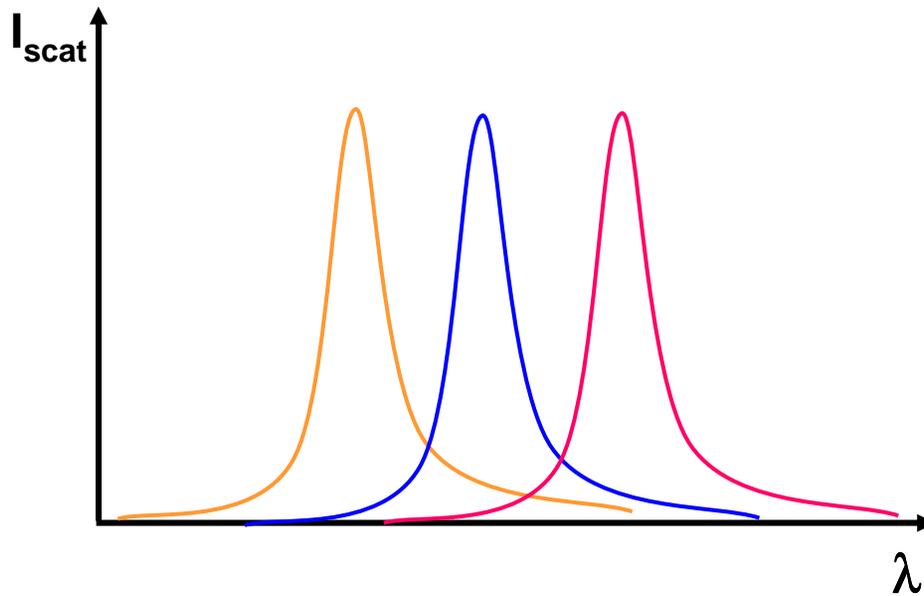
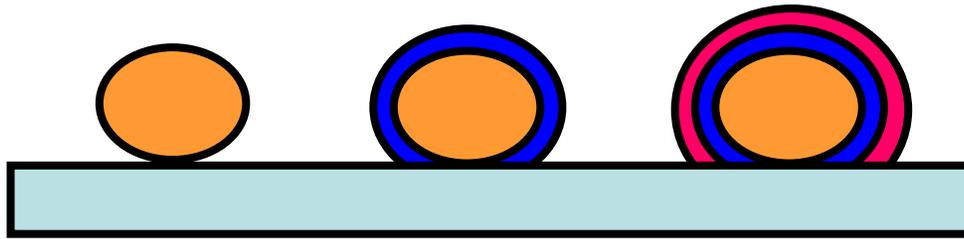
Real color image



TEM

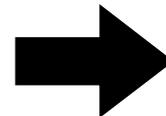


Concept of single particle plasmon sensors



Shift in resonance wavelength

For stochastic process investigation

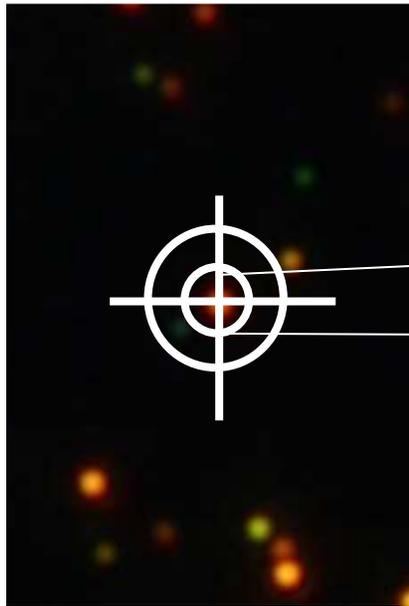


Statistics very important

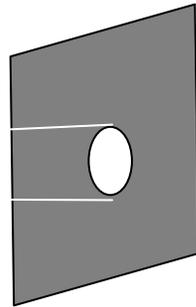
Single Plasmonic Nanoparticles as Biosensors

- Sensing properties of plasmonic particles
- **Darkfield-microscopy (fastSPS)**
- Protein-membrane interaction
- Improvement of Sensors

Conventional Method to Measure Single-Particle Spectra



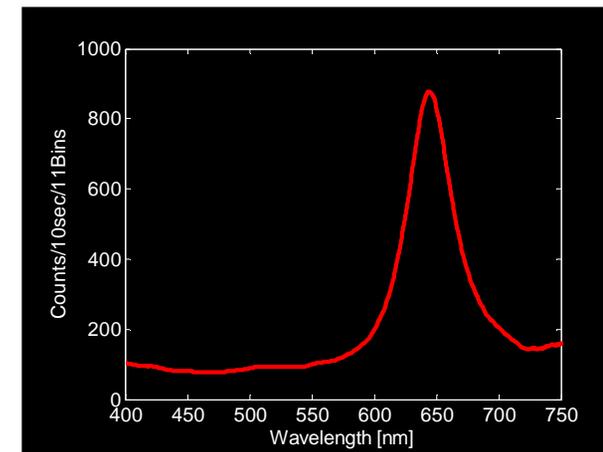
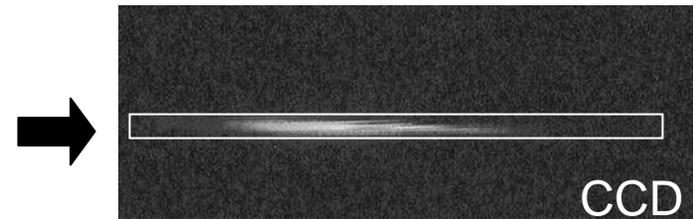
Select one particle



Disperse light

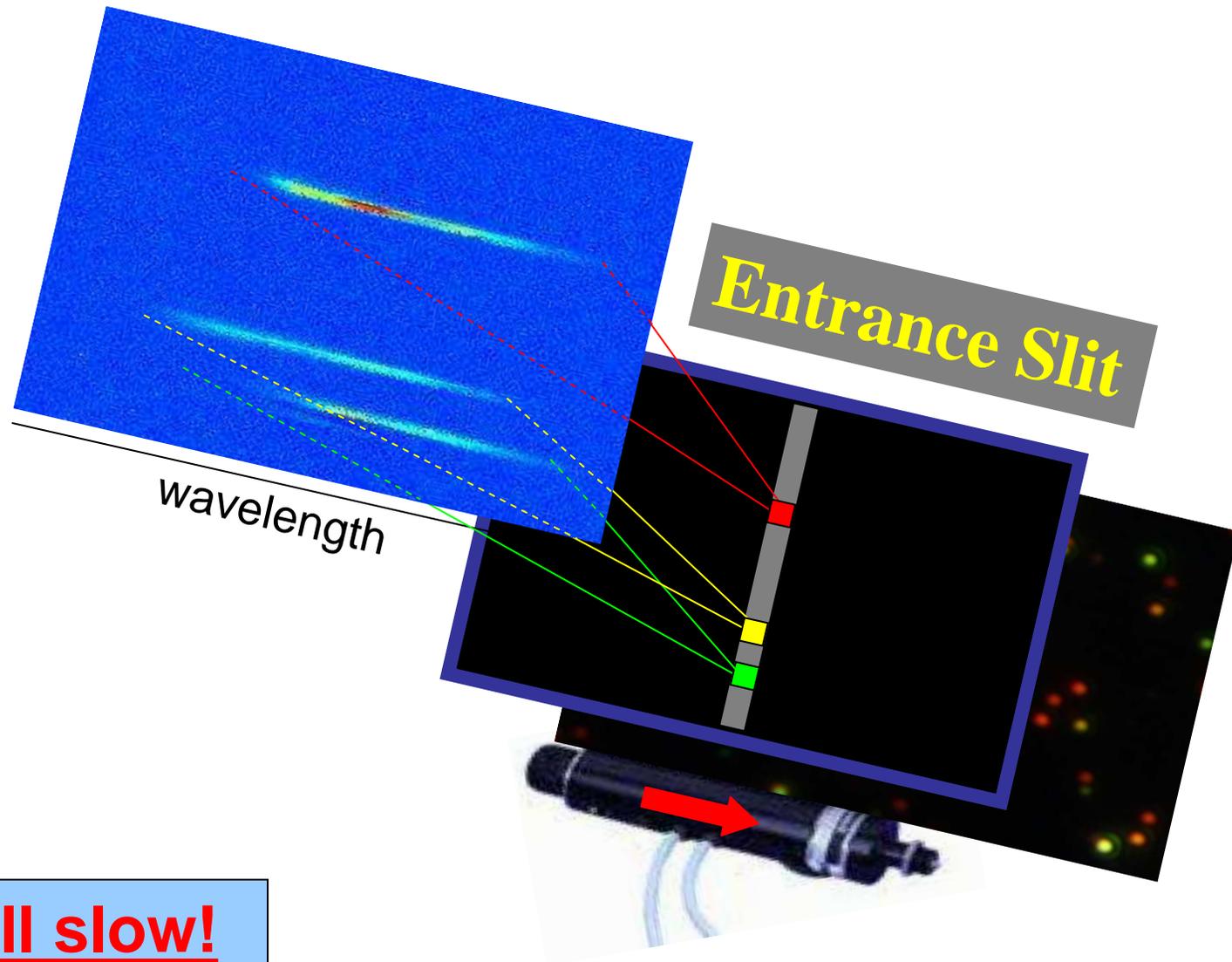


Capture the spectrum



serial process → very slow!

The Scanning Method

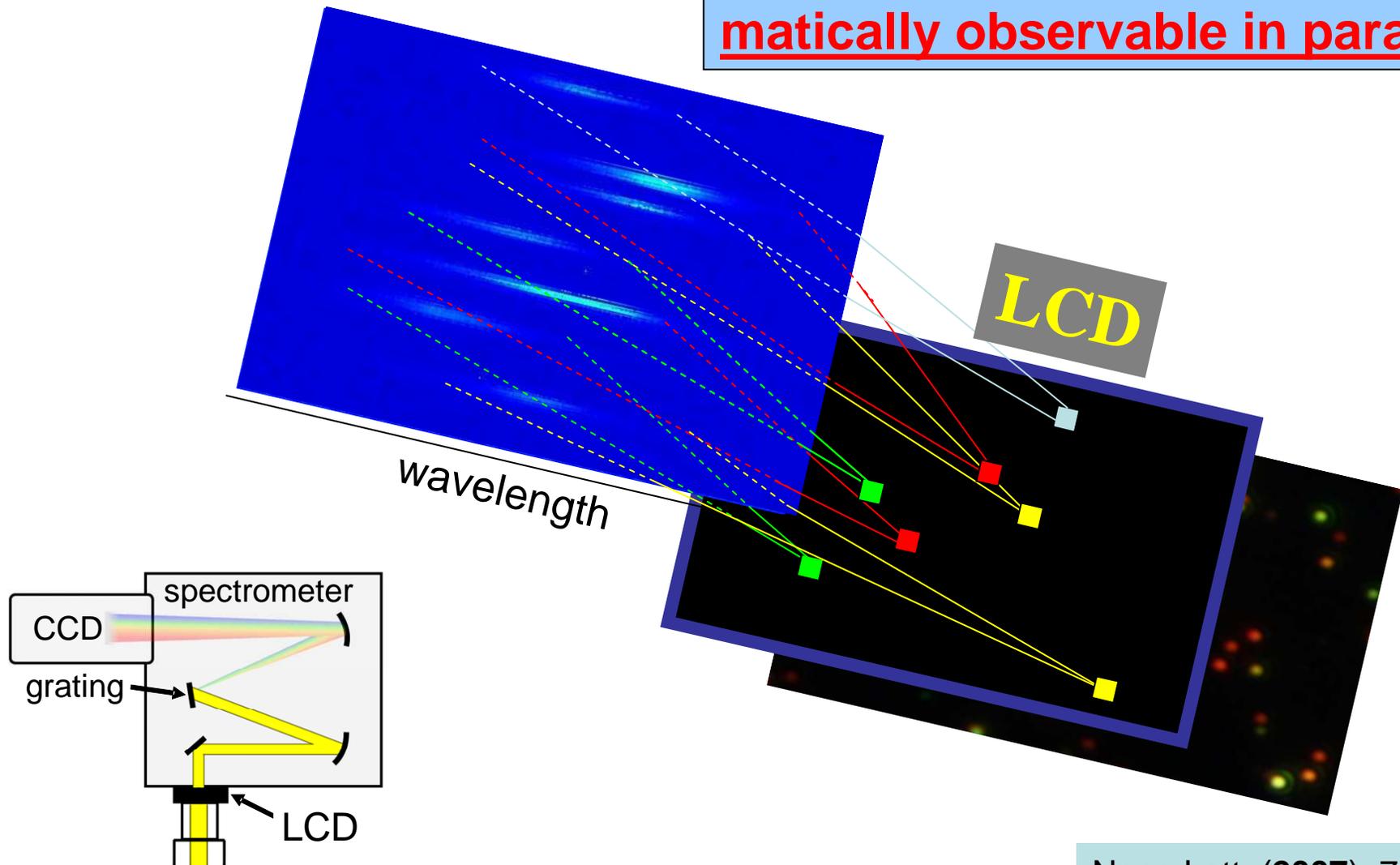


→ still slow!

The fastSPS Method

fastSPS: fast Single Particle Spectroscopy

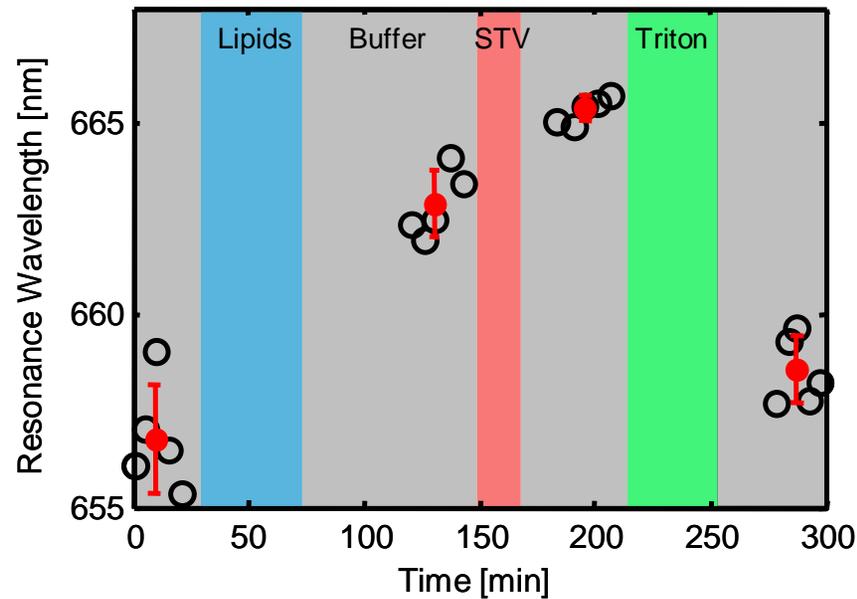
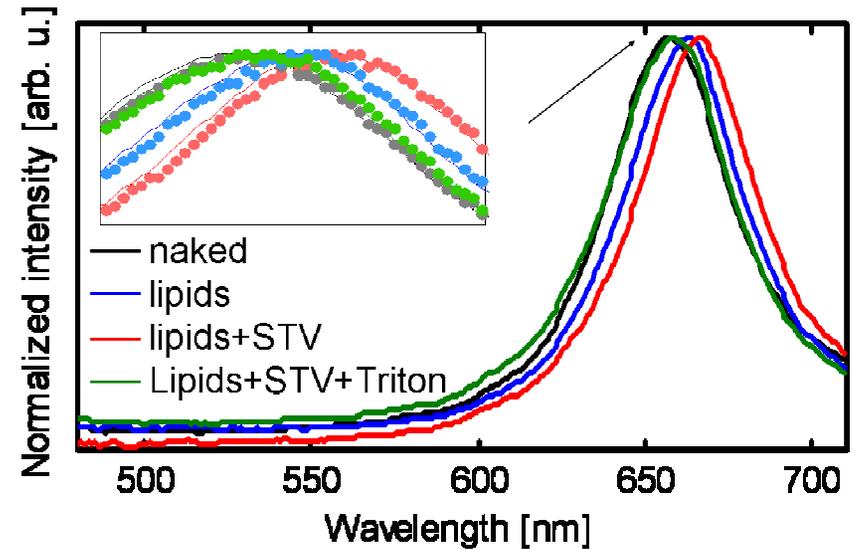
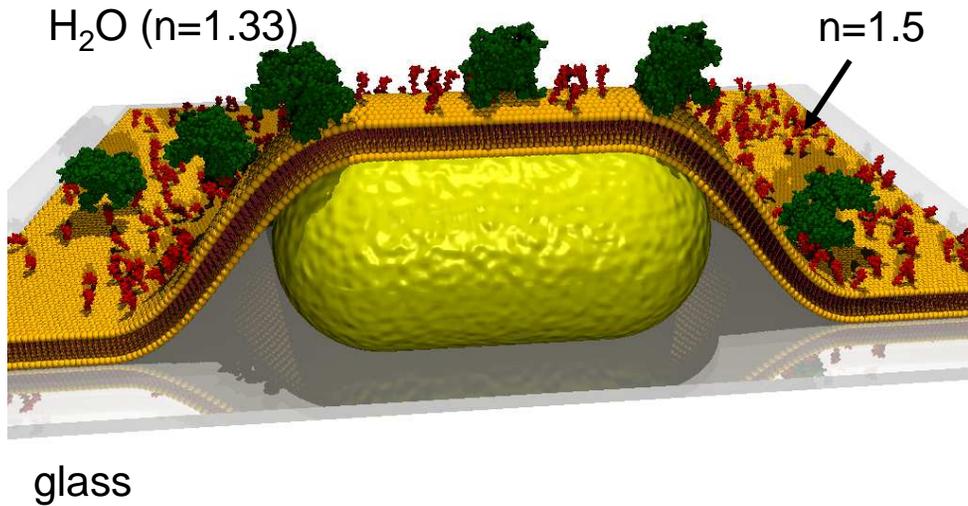
→ many particles auto-
atically observable in parallel



Single Plasmonic Nanoparticles as Biosensors

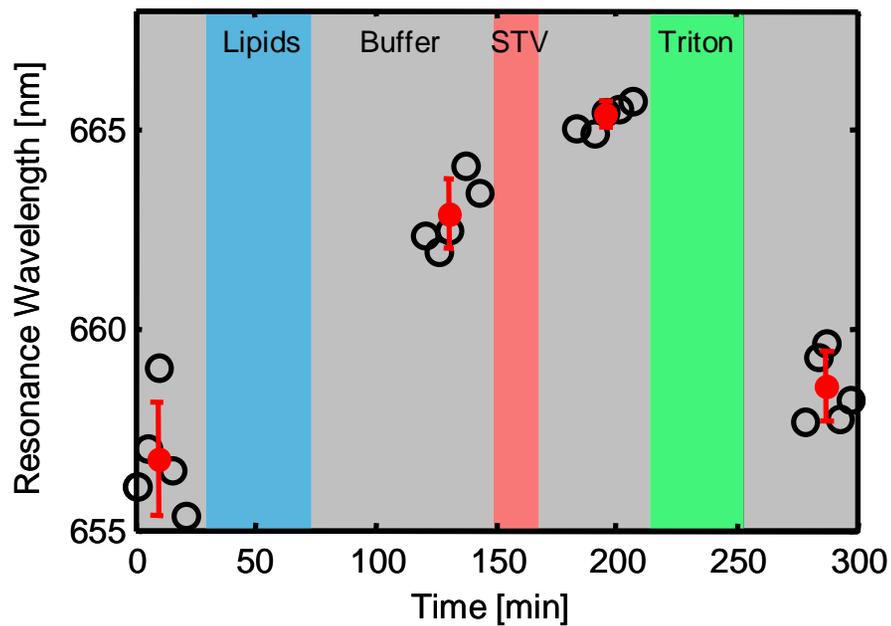
- Sensing properties of plasmonic particles
- Darkfield-microscopy (fastSPS)
- **Protein-membrane interaction**
- Improvement of Sensors

Au rods as Biosensor for Protein Binding

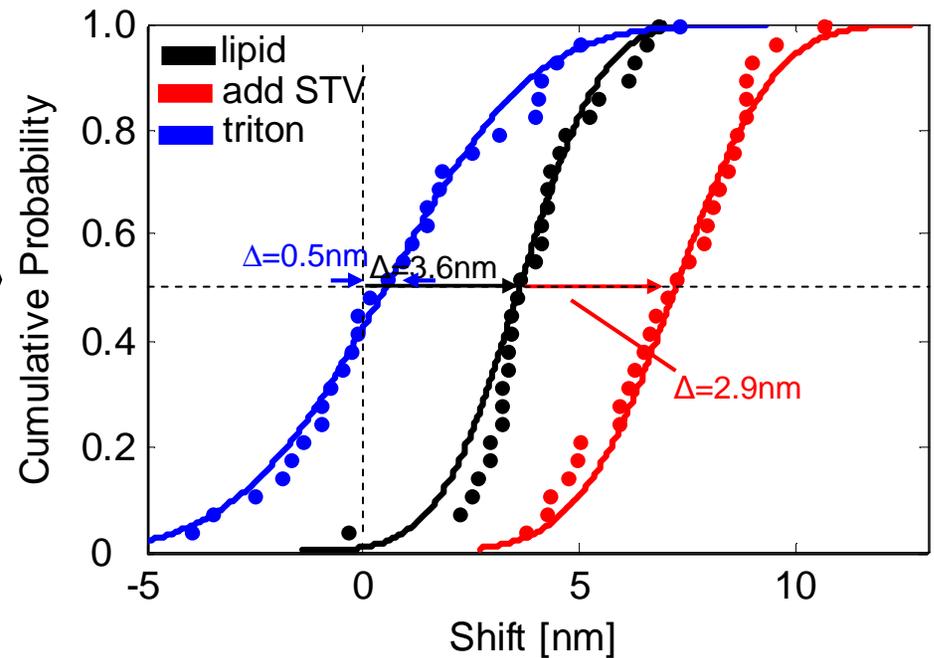


FastSPS gives statistics with only one experiment

Single particle spectra:



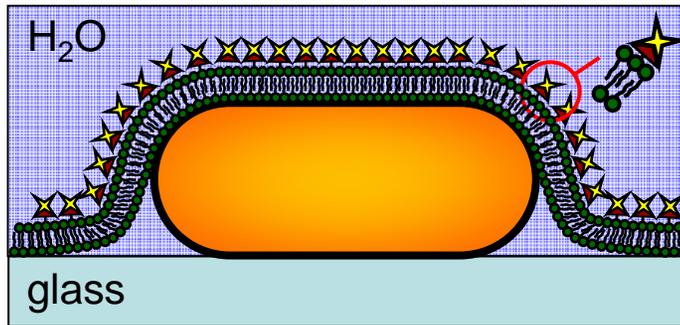
Statistics on 29 particles



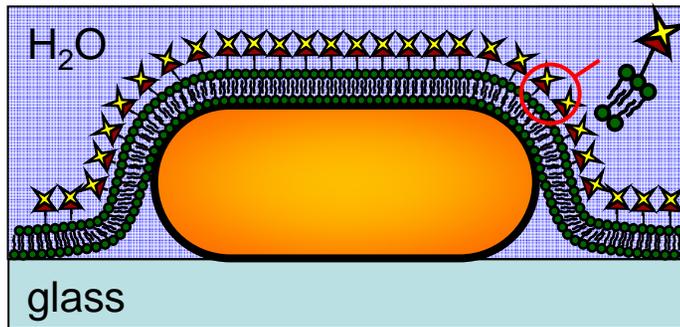
Sensitive detection of small spacer length

Shift due to streptavidin binding:

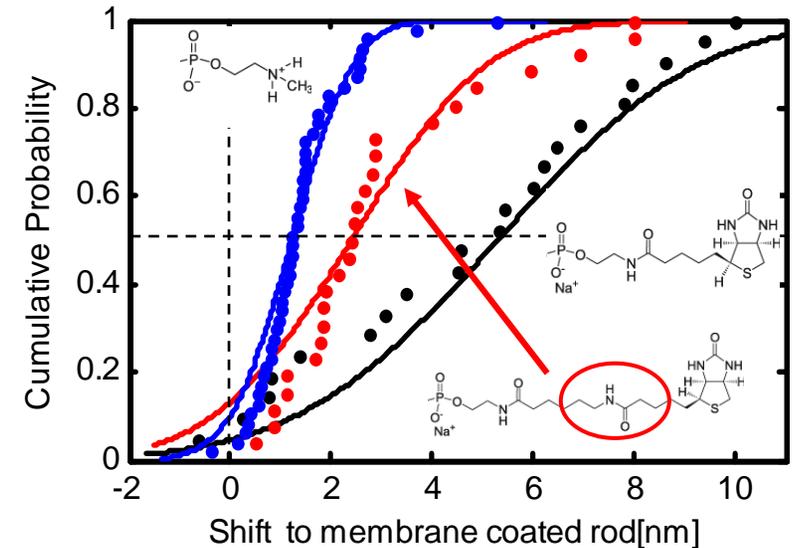
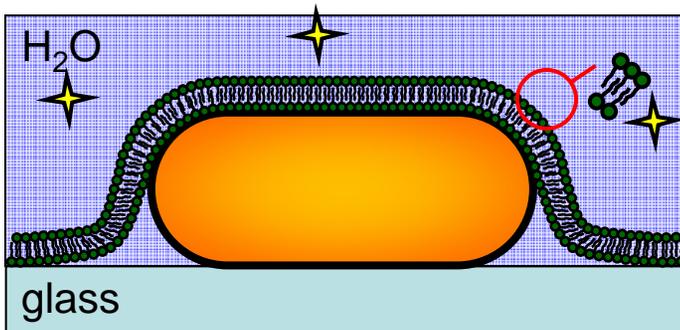
Incl. biotin:
 $\Delta = 5.3 \pm 0.7 \text{ nm}$



Incl. spacer
 $\Delta = 2.4 \pm 0.4 \text{ nm}$



No biotin
 $\Delta = 1.2 \pm 0.1 \text{ nm}$



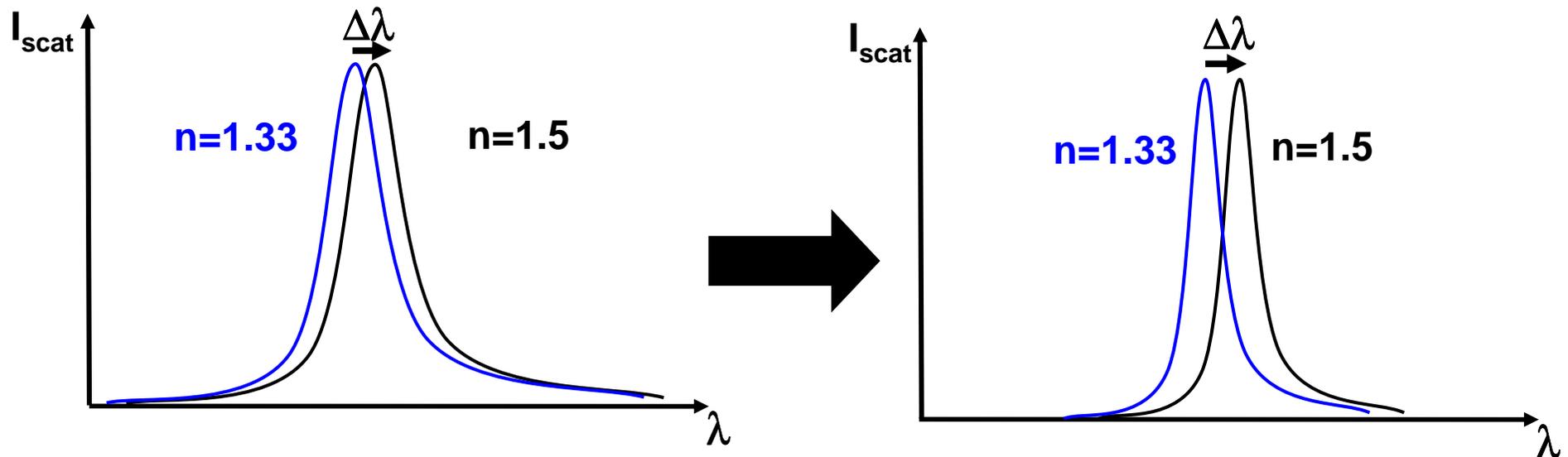
➤ smaller shift with longer spacer

➤ Membrane suppresses nonspecific interactions

Single Plasmonic Nanoparticles as Biosensors

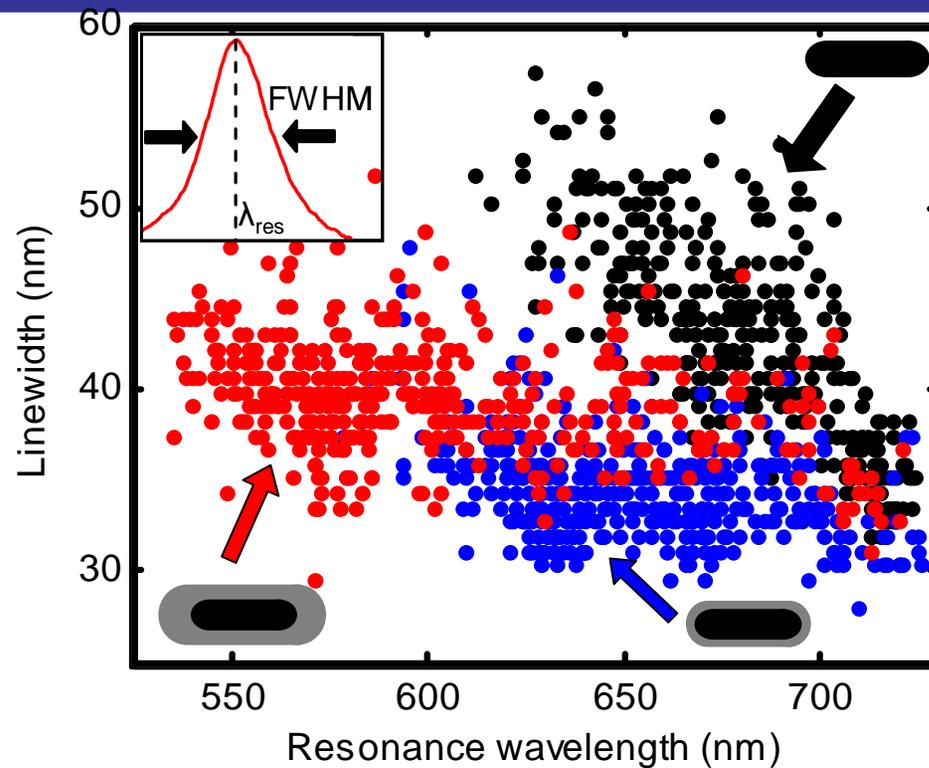
- Sensing properties of plasmonic particles
- Darkfield-microscopy (fastSPS)
- Protein-membrane interaction
- **Improvement of Sensors**
 - Reduction of Single Particle Linewidth
 - Increasing Plasmon Sensitivity

Sensor Improvement

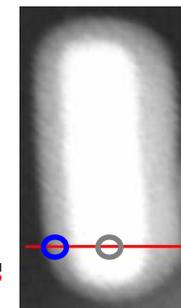
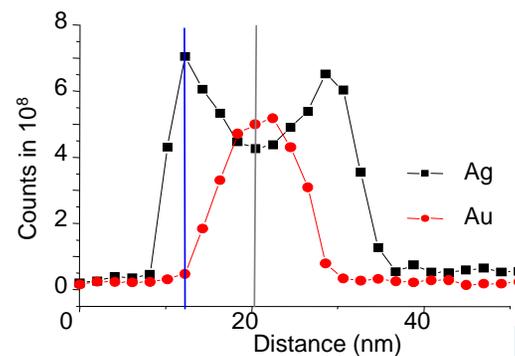
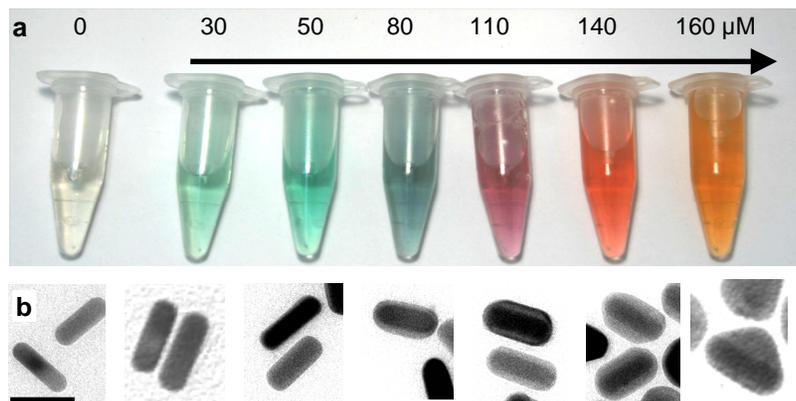


- Reduction of single particle linewidth increases resolution

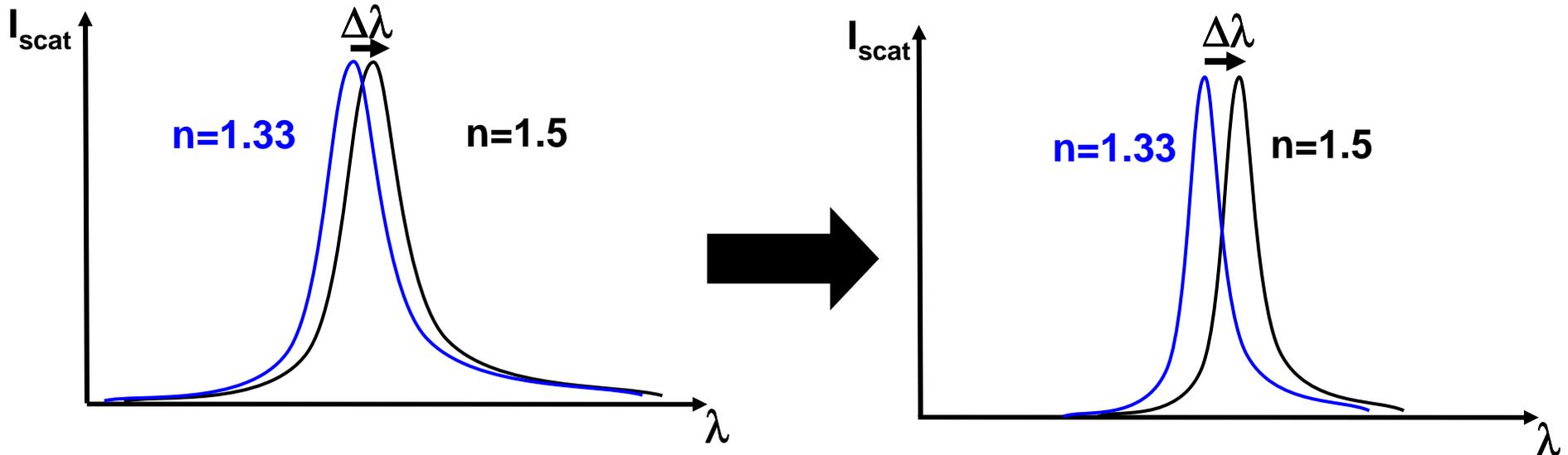
Ag Coating Reduces Single Particle Linewidth



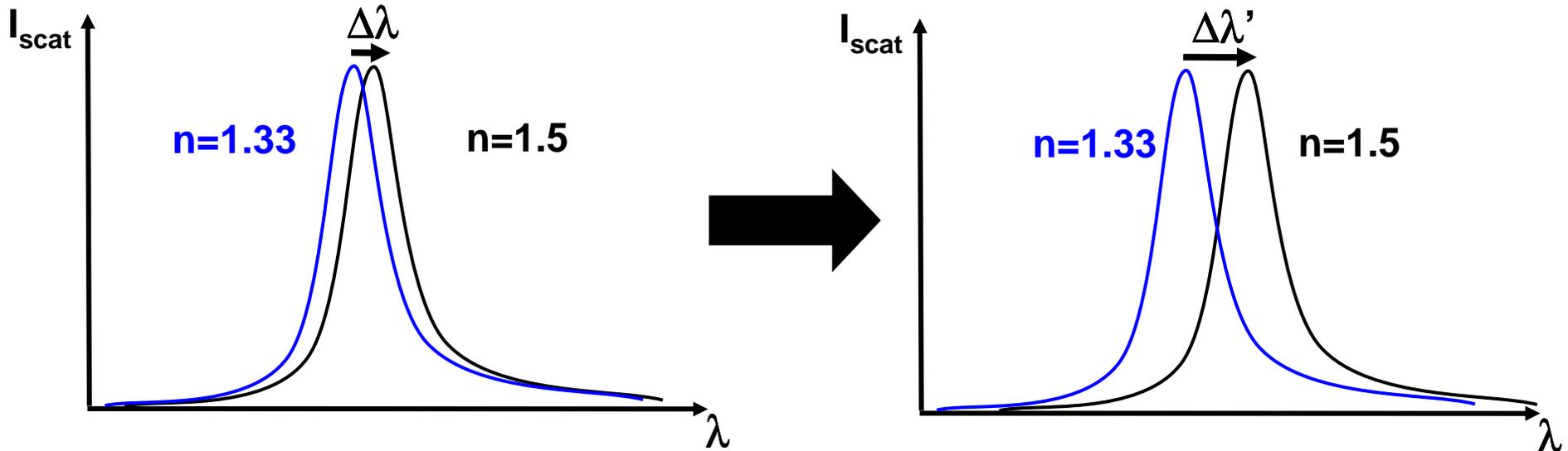
Particle Characterization



Sensor Improvement

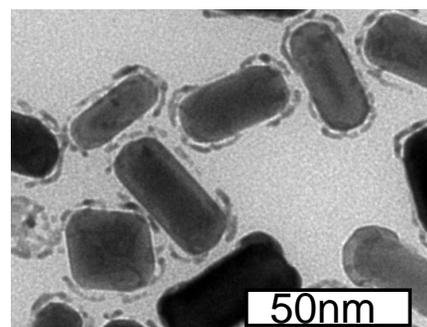
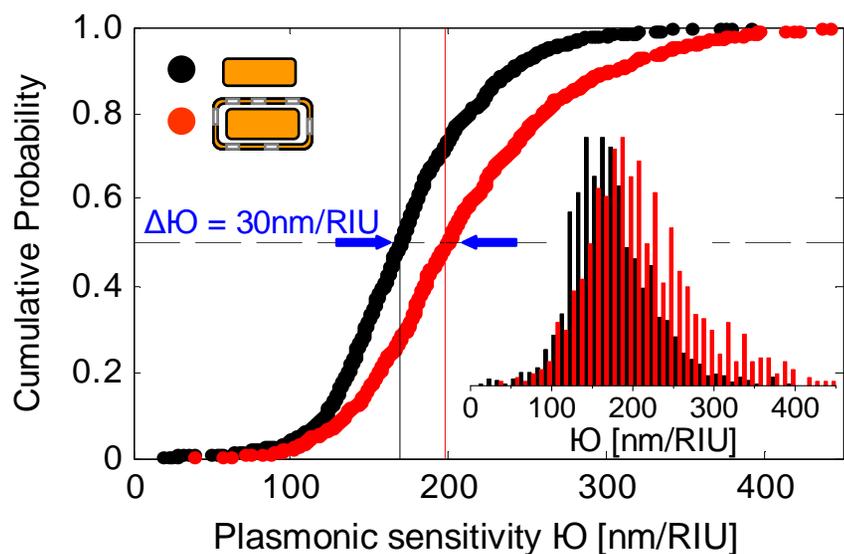
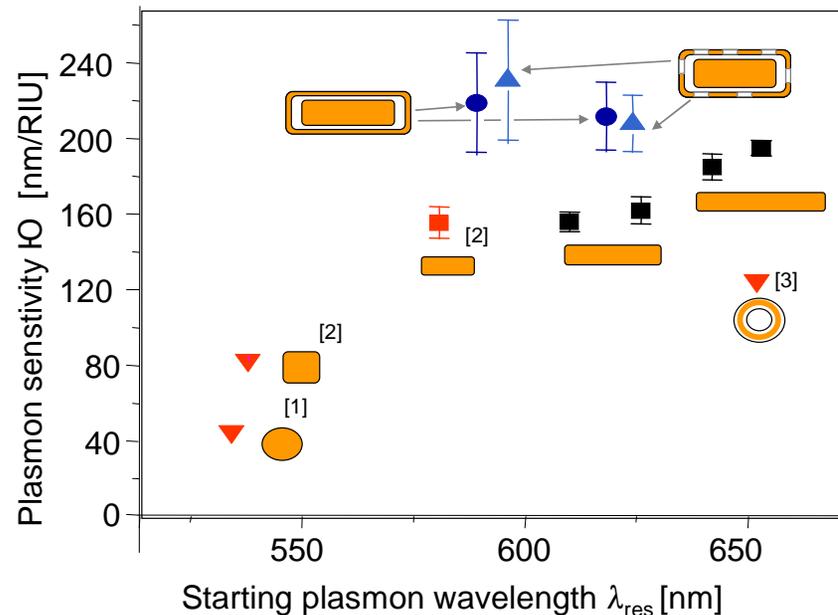
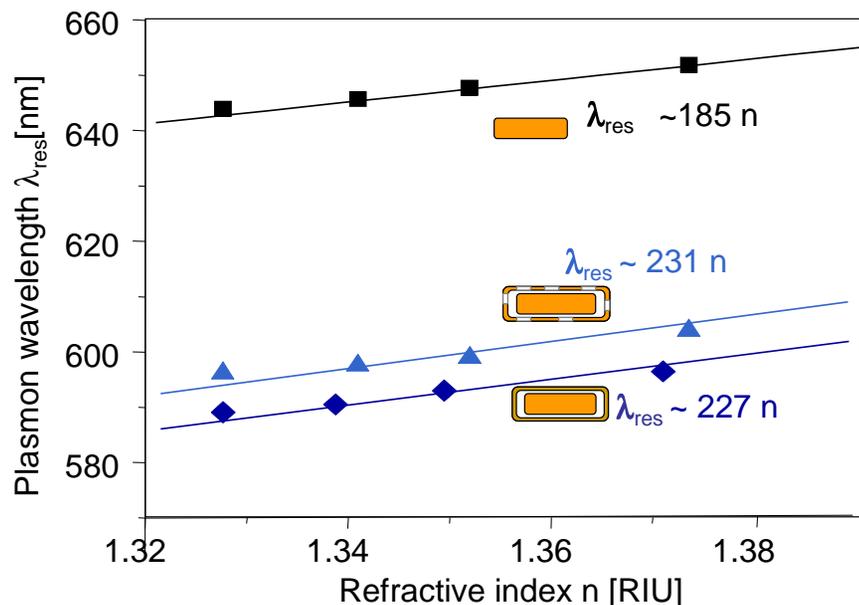


➤ Reduction of single particle linewidth increases resolution



➤ Increased plasmon sensitivity results in larger wavelength shifts

Gold Nanorattles Show Improved Sensitivity

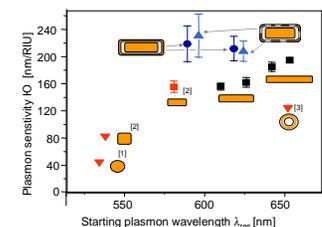
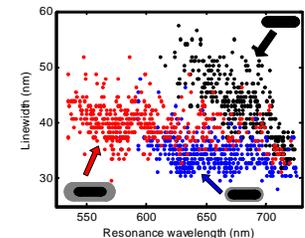
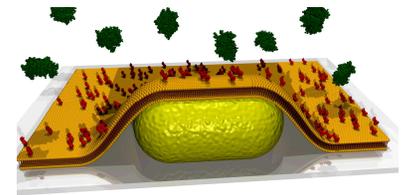
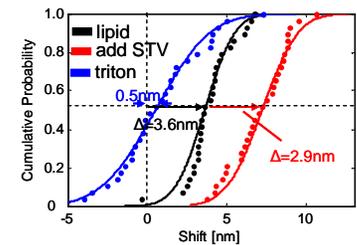
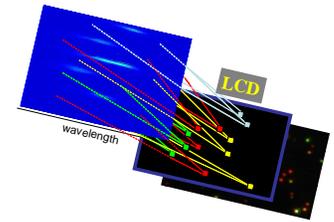


JACS, submitted

- [1] Raschke *et al.* Nano Lett. (2003), 3, 935
- [2] Chen *et al.* Langmuir (2008), 24, 5233
- [3] Raschke *et al.* Nano Lett. (2004), 4, 1853

Conclusions

- fastSPS allows continuous observation of many (up to 30) nano-particles in parallel
- Membrane and protein binding can be detected by shift in resonance wavelength of single nanorods
- Simple functionalizability of membranes (many different headgroups available)
 - ➔ ideal characterization tool for biomolecules
- Ag coating of Au rods reduces the single particle linewidth (at same resonance wavelength)
- Gold Nanorattles show improved sensitivity on changes in refractive index



Acknowledgement



nanobiotechnology
INSTITUTE FOR
PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY group

Carsten Sönnichsen

More information:
www.nano-bio-tech.de

I. Ament



L. Carbone



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Y. Khalavka



S. Pierrat



C. Rosman



O. Schubert



I. Zins



Collaborators

Andreas Janshoff, Cristina Baciú

Financial Support



Carl-Zeiss-Foundation

SCHOTT

Deutsche
Forschungsgemeinschaft
DFG