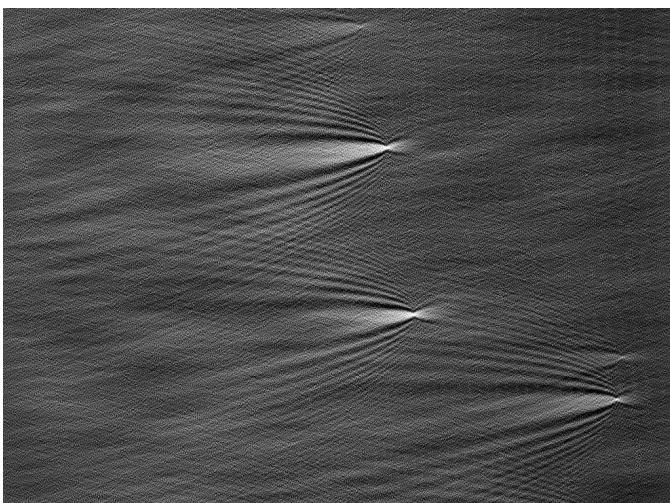
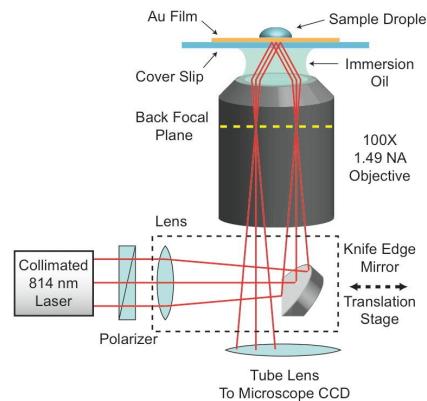
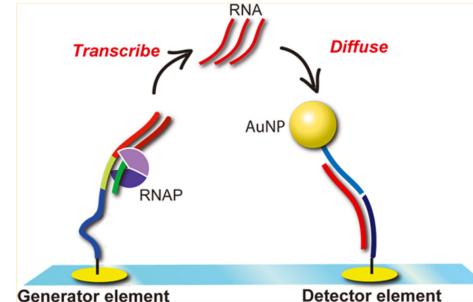


# Single Nanoparticle Biosensing with Surface Plasmon Resonance Imaging

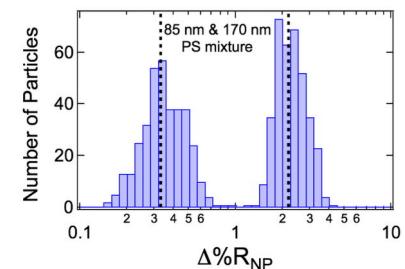
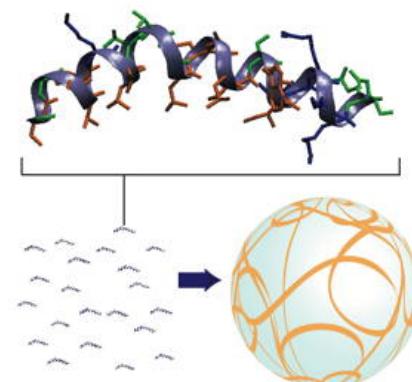
## Single Nanoparticle SPRI



## Surface Enzyme Chemistries



## Bioaffinity Uptake into Single Nanoparticles



Robert M. Corn  
UCI Department of Chemistry



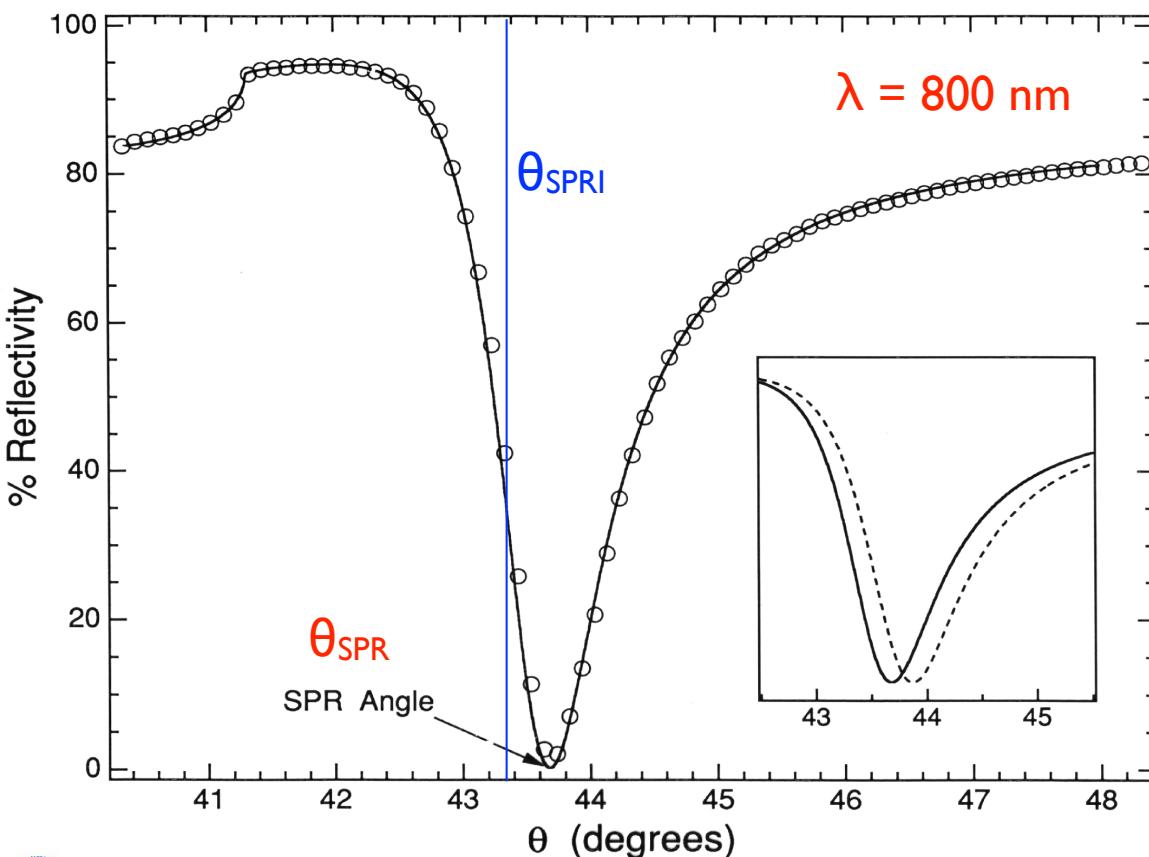
UCIrvine  
University of California, Irvine

# A quick note on Surface Plasmon Polaritons and SPRI

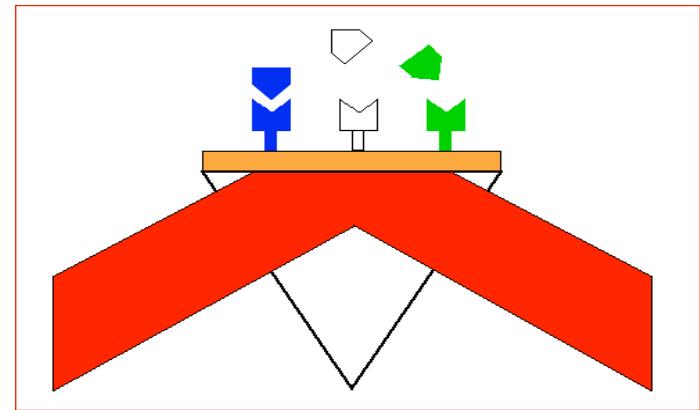
Surface plasmon polaritons (SPPs) are localized propagating electromagnetic waves that can be created on a thin gold film (45 nm) attached to a prism surface.

## Surface Plasmon Resonance (SPR)

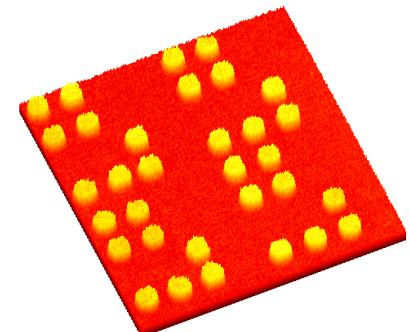
Changes in the resonant SPR angle ( $\theta_{\text{SPR}}$ ) can be used to study adsorption onto the gold surface.



## NIR SPR Imaging (SPRI)

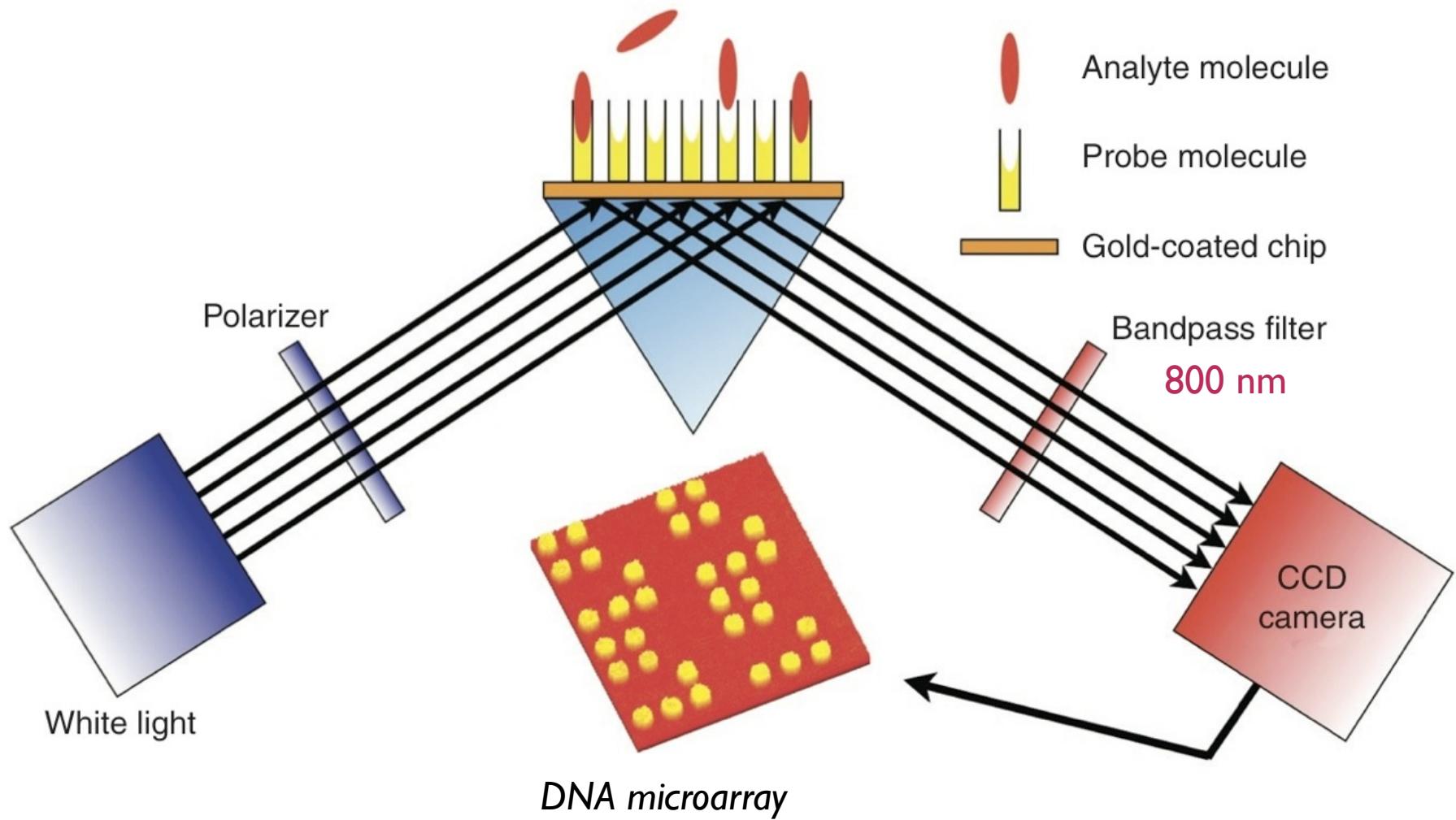


SPR imaging (SPRI) measures the change in reflectivity from a surface at the  $\theta_{\text{SPRI}}$  upon adsorption.



JM Brockman, AG Frutos, BP Nelson and RM Corn, Analytical Chem., 71 3928-3934 (1999).

# NIR Surface Plasmon Resonance Imaging (SPRI)



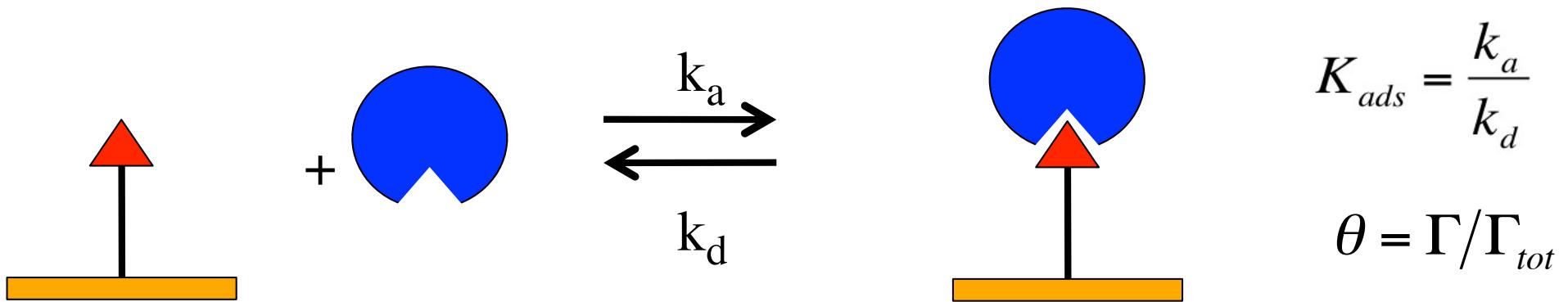
*Multiplexed Refractive Index Surface Bioaffinity Sensing*



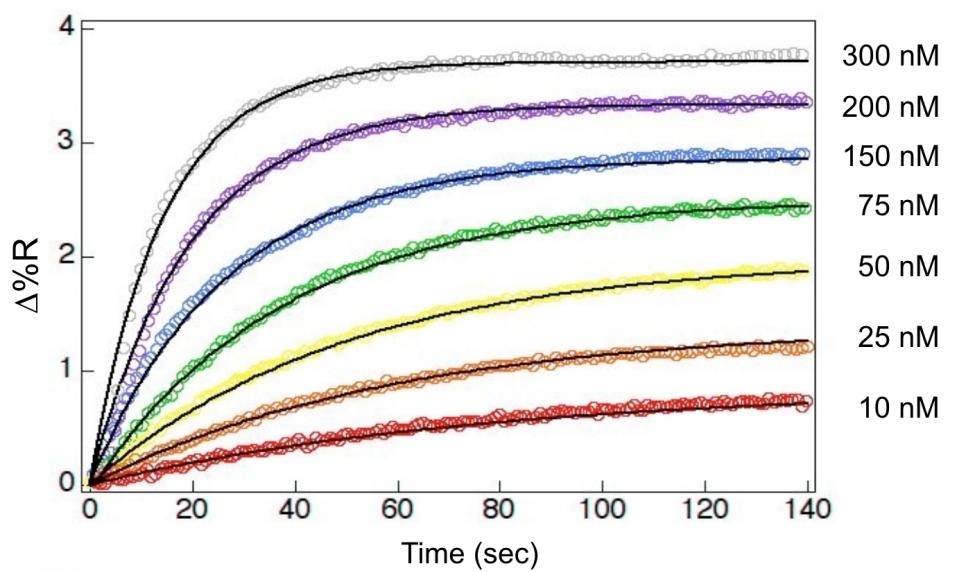
B. Rothenäusler and W. Knoll, *Nature* **332**, 615-617 (1988).

JM Brockman, AG Frutos, BP Nelson and RM Corn, *Analytical Chem.*, **71** 3928-3934 (1999).

# Langmuir Surface Adsorption Kinetics



*S protein - S peptide*



Concentration

$$\theta(t) = \theta^{eq} \left( 1 - \exp(-(k_a C + k_d)t) \right)$$

$$k_a = 1.9 \times 10^5 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$$

$$k_d = 1.1 \times 10^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$$

$$K_{ads} = 1.7 \times 10^7 \text{ M}^{-1}$$



Greta Wegner

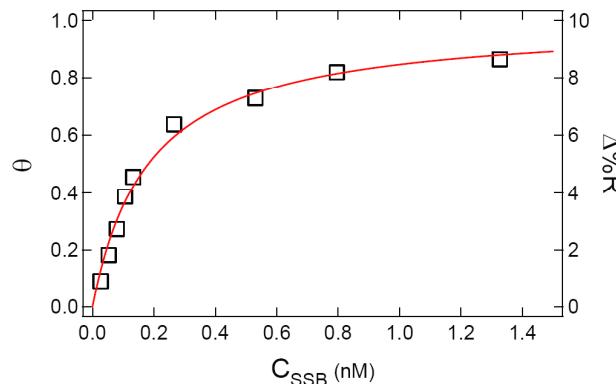


G. J. Wegner et al. Analytical Chem., 76 5667-5684 (2004).

# Langmuir Surface Adsorption Numbers: Femtomolar Detection

Stoichiometry:  $1\text{fM} \times 10\mu\text{L} = 10^{-20}\text{moles} = 6000\text{ molecules}$

$$K_{ads} = \frac{k_a}{k_d} = \frac{\theta^{eq}}{C(1 - \theta^{eq})}$$



Dr. Yulin Chen

$$\theta^{eq} = \Gamma / \Gamma_{tot} \approx K_{ads} C = (10^9 M^{-1})(10^{-15} M) = 10^{-6}$$

$$\Gamma^{tot} \approx 10^{12} \text{molecules cm}^{-2}$$



$$A = 100 \mu\text{m} \times 100 \mu\text{m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma A &\approx (10^6 \text{molecules cm}^{-2})(10^{-4} \text{cm}^2) \\ &= 100 \text{ molecules} \end{aligned}$$

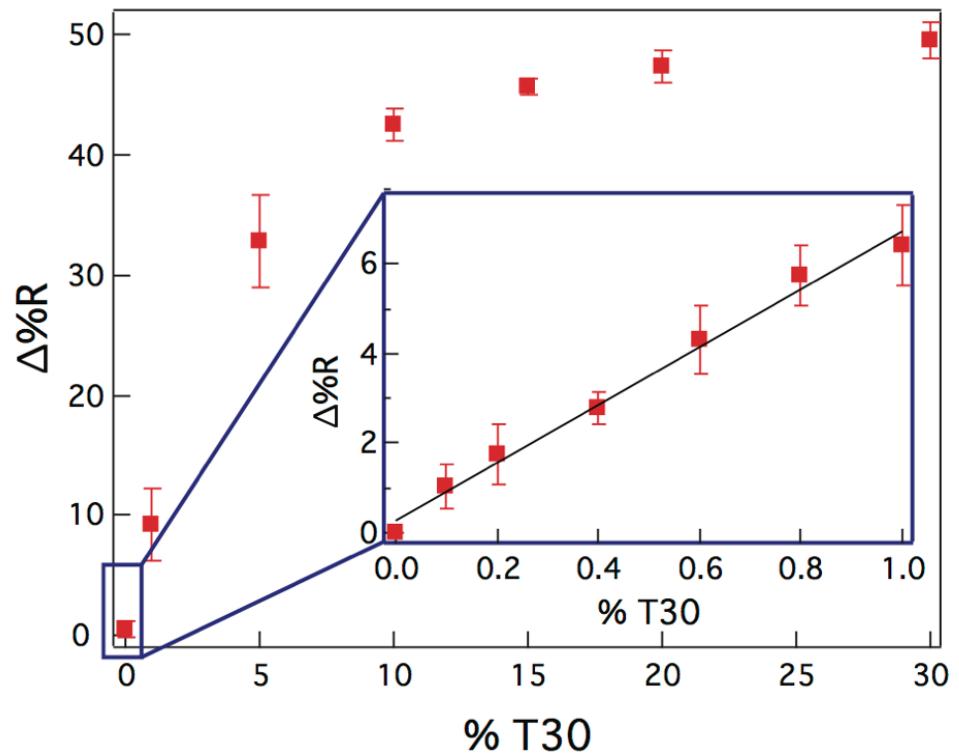
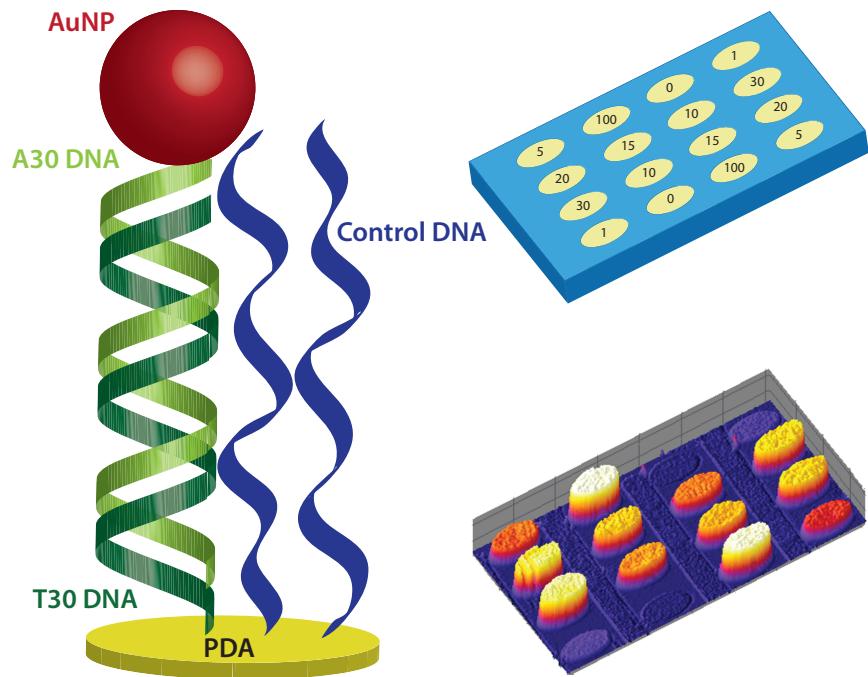


Y. Chen et al., *Langmuir*, **25** 5054-5060 (2009).

# Nanoparticle-Enhanced SPRI Detection of Surface DNA

*polydopamine + amino-functionalized ssDNA*

$$\Gamma_{max} = 10^{12} \text{ molecules cm}^{-2}$$



*0.1% ssDNA Detection in mixed ssDNA monolayers*

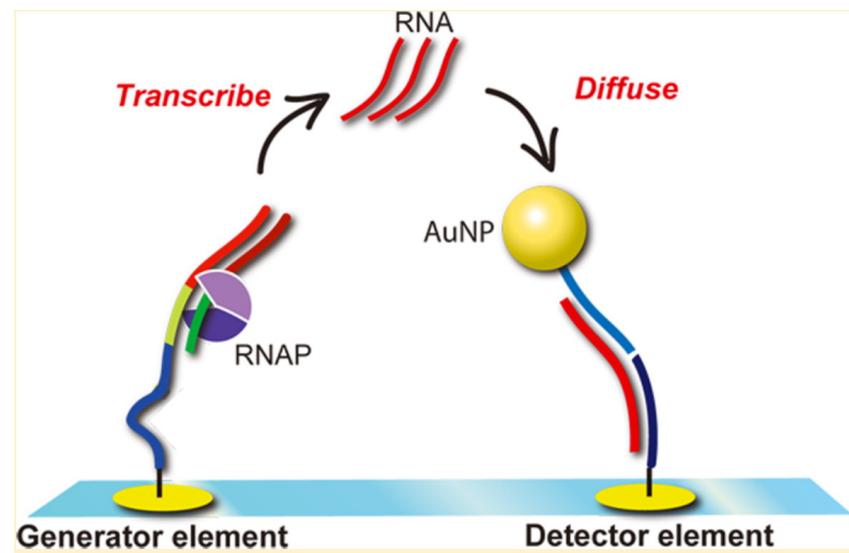
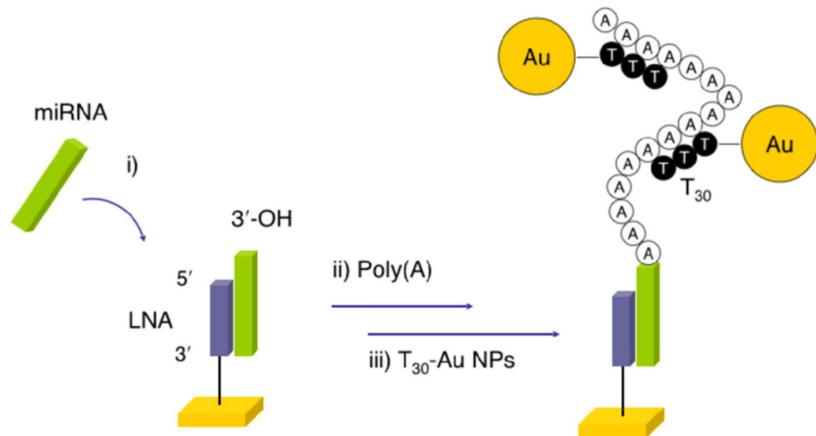
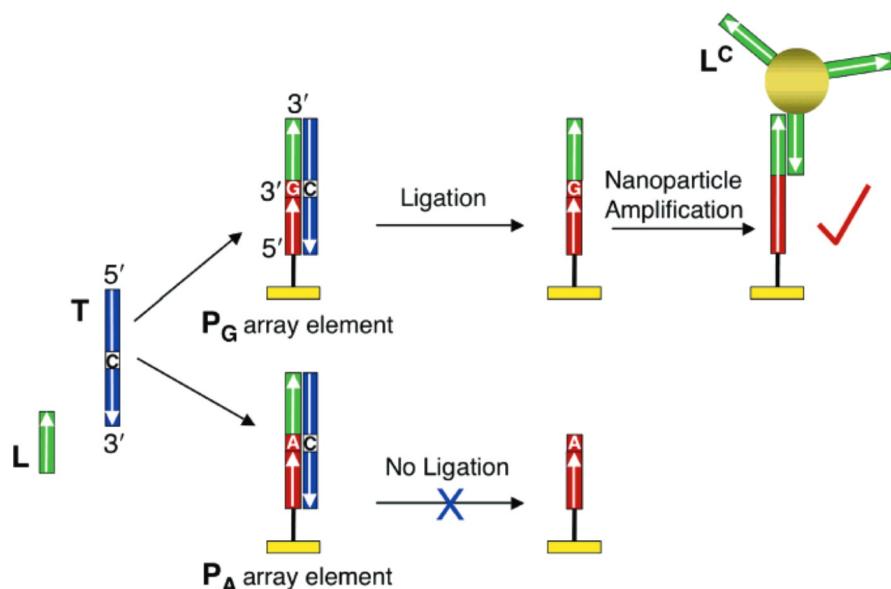
Jennifer Wood Fasoli

J. Wood et al., *Langmuir*, **29**, 10868-10873 (2013).



# SPRI Measurements of Surface Enzyme Chemistries

- Surface Ligation Chemistry
- Surface Nuclease Chemistry
- Surface Polymerase Chemistry
- Surface DNazyme Chemistry

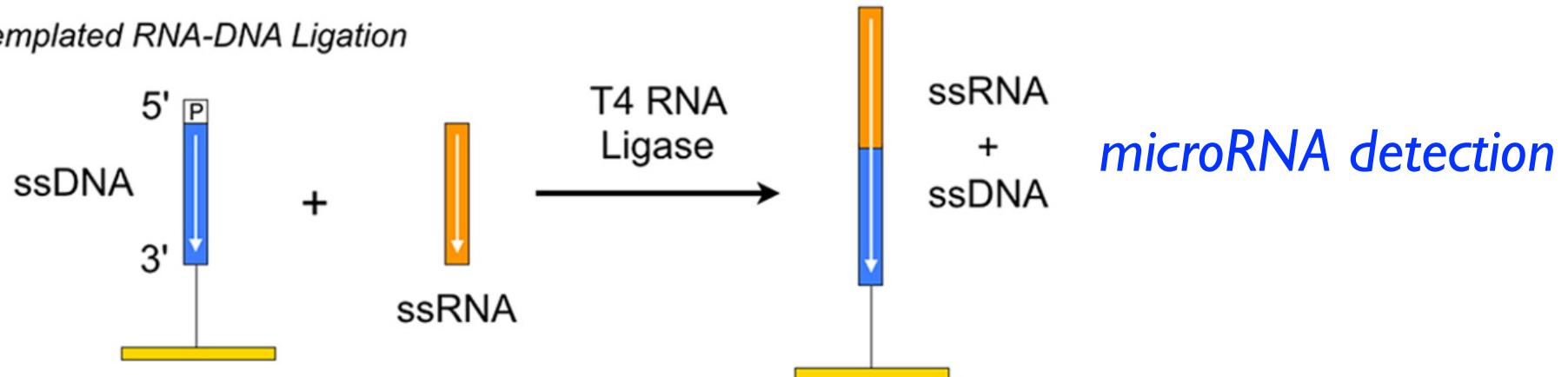


Surface Enzyme Chemistry + Nanoparticle-Enhanced SPRI  
Enhanced Detection

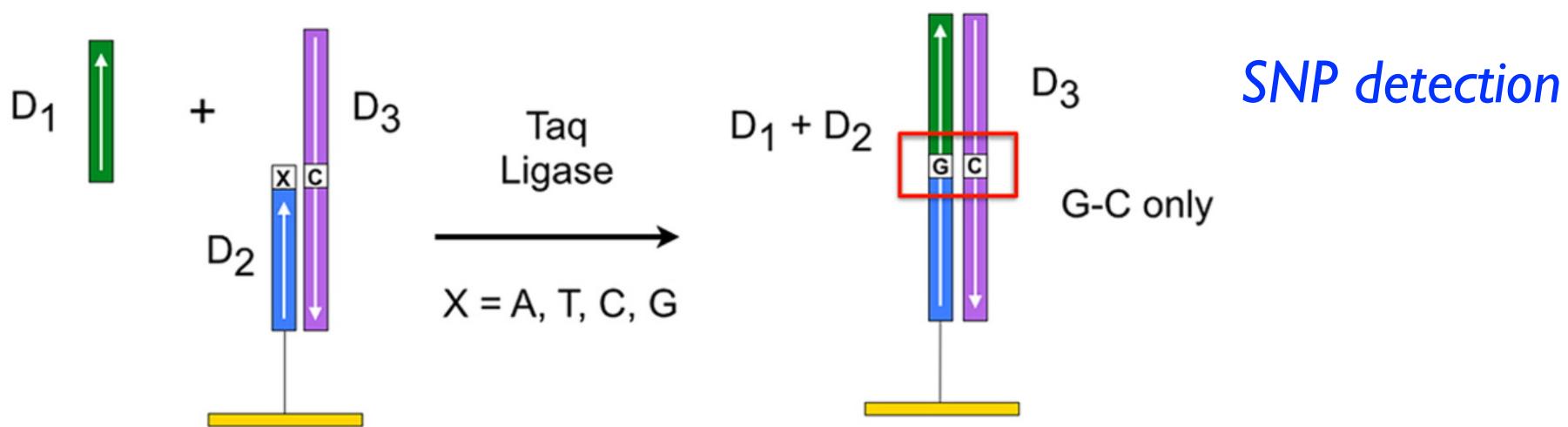


# Surface Ligation Chemistries

## a) Untemplated RNA-DNA Ligation



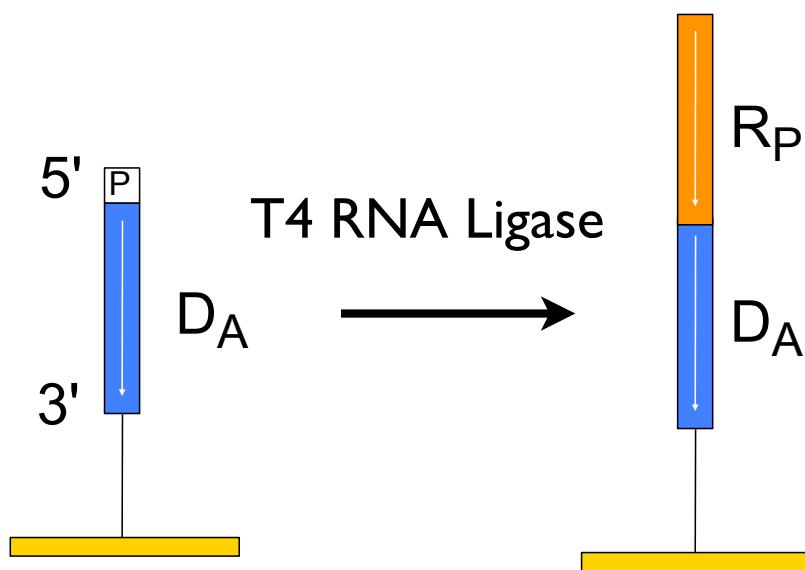
## b) Temptated DNA-DNA Ligation



# Surface Attachment Chemistry: Enzymatic Ligation of ssRNA to ssDNA

T4 RNA Ligase: No template required.

Previously used to make RNA Aptamer arrays:



Ting Nico Hu Seefeld

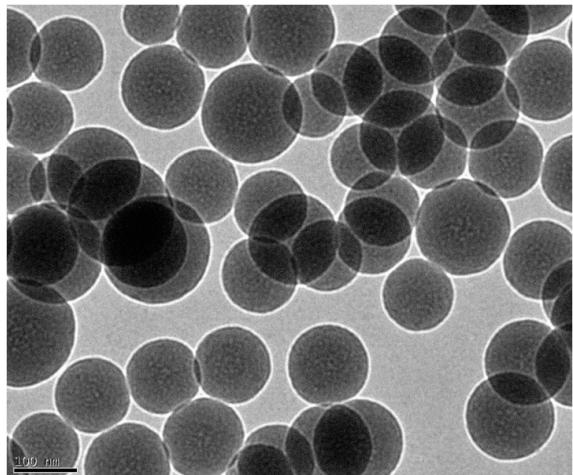
Surface Enzyme Chemistries:  
*Attachment, Amplification, Selectivity*



T. H. Seefeld et al., *Langmuir*, **27** 6534-6540 (2011).

# DNA-Functionalized Nanoparticles

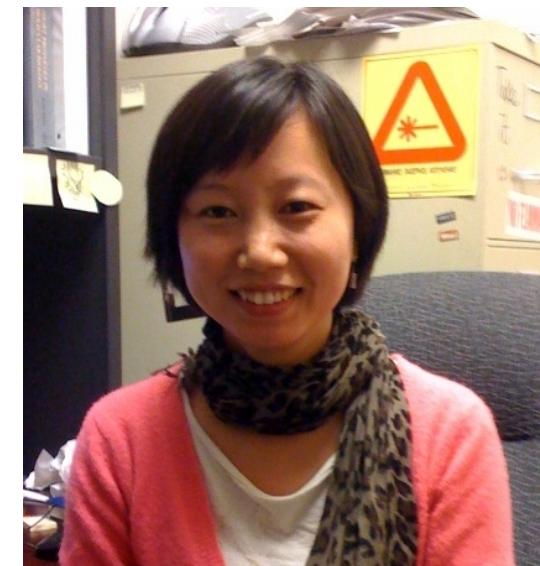
100 nm silica nanoparticles (SiNPs)



TEM

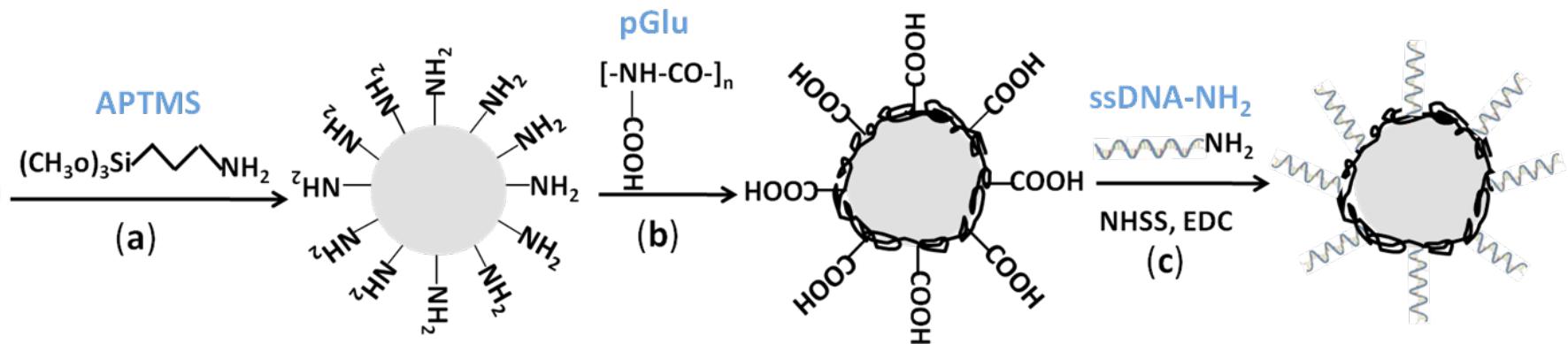
DNA-functionalized:

- Silica Nanoparticles
- Gold Nanoparticles
- Polystyrene Nanoparticles
- Magnetite Nanoparticles



Dr. WenJuan Zhou

pGlu DNA Attachment Chemistry on Silica Nanoparticles (SiNPs)

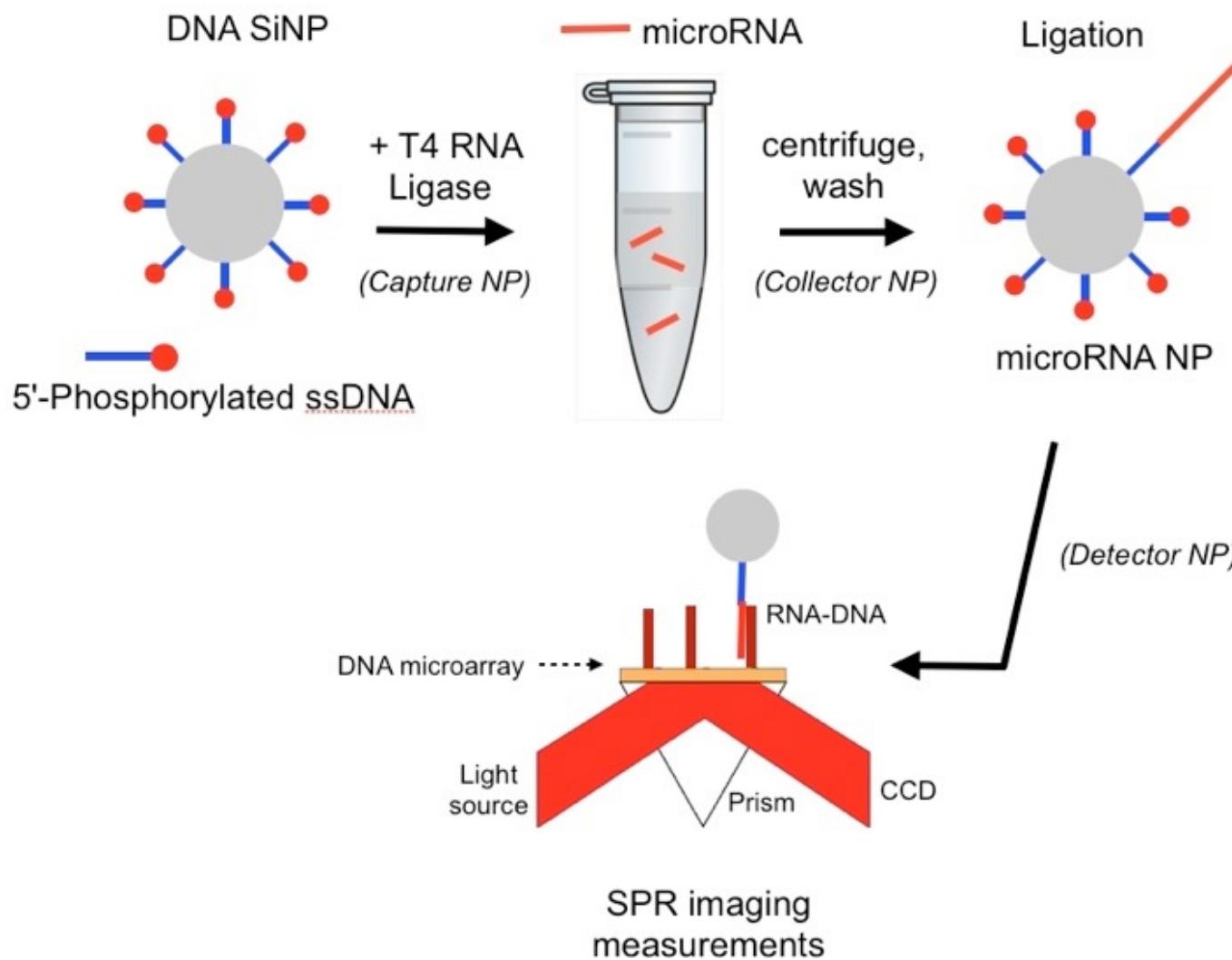


W.J. Zhou et al., Analytical Chemistry, **83** 3897-3902 (2011).



# Surface Enzyme Chemistry + Nanoparticle-Enhanced SPRI

- MicroRNA Detection with Enzymatic Nanoparticles: Ligation Capture



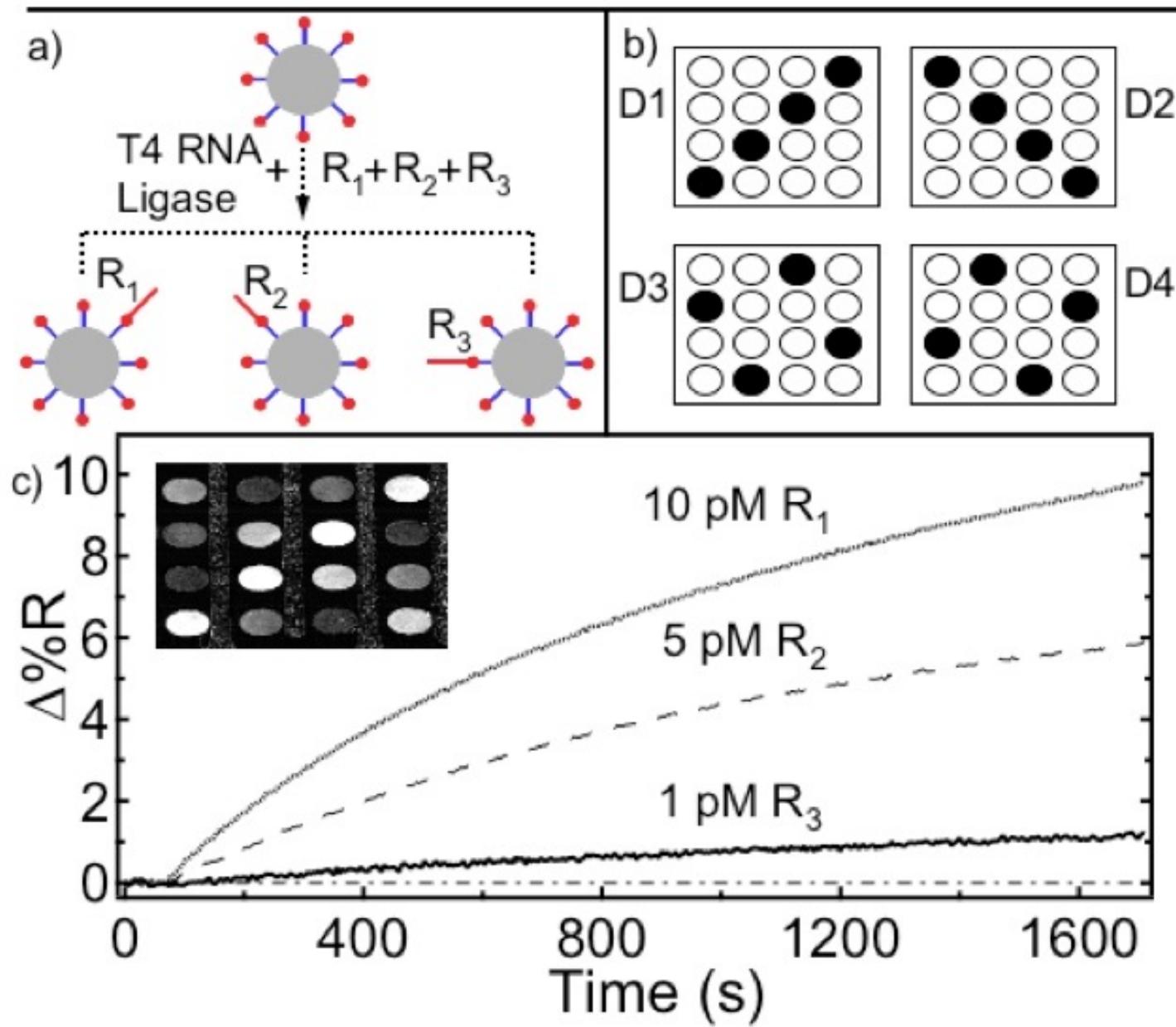
Dr.Yulin Chen



Dr.WenJuan Zhou

T4 RNA Ligation  
for miRNA capture

# MicroRNA Detection with Enzymatic Ligation Capture Nanoparticles

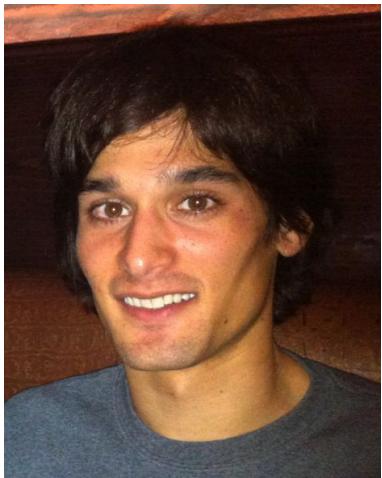
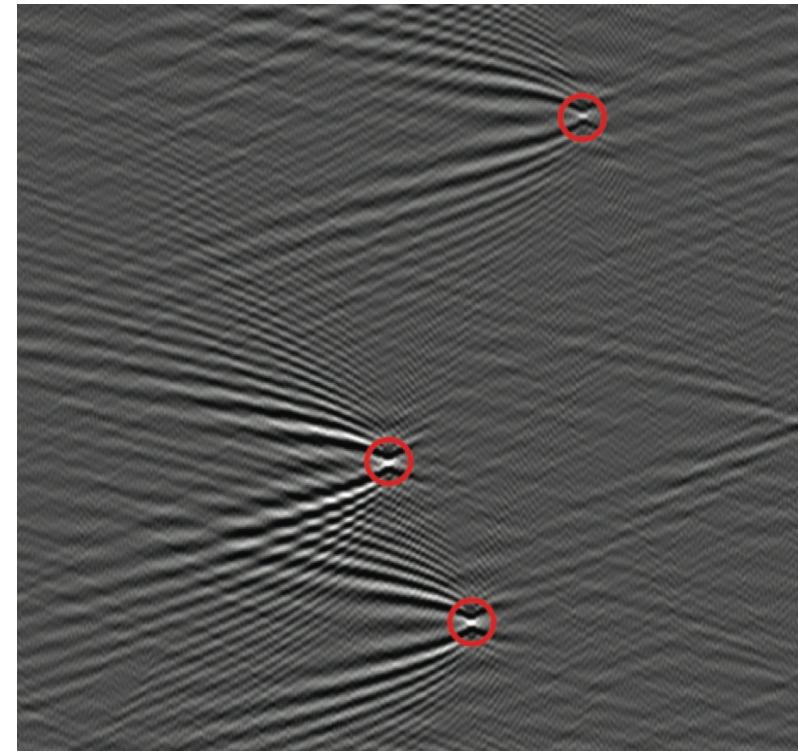


W.J. Zhou et al., *Analytical Chemistry*, **83** 3897-3902 (2011).



**UCIrvine**  
University of California, Irvine

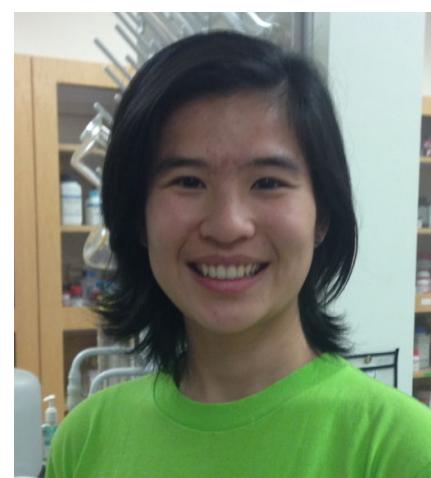
# Single Nanoparticle SPRI Microscopy



Dr. Aaron Halpern



Adam Maley



Millie Fung

Robert M. Corn  
UC Irvine

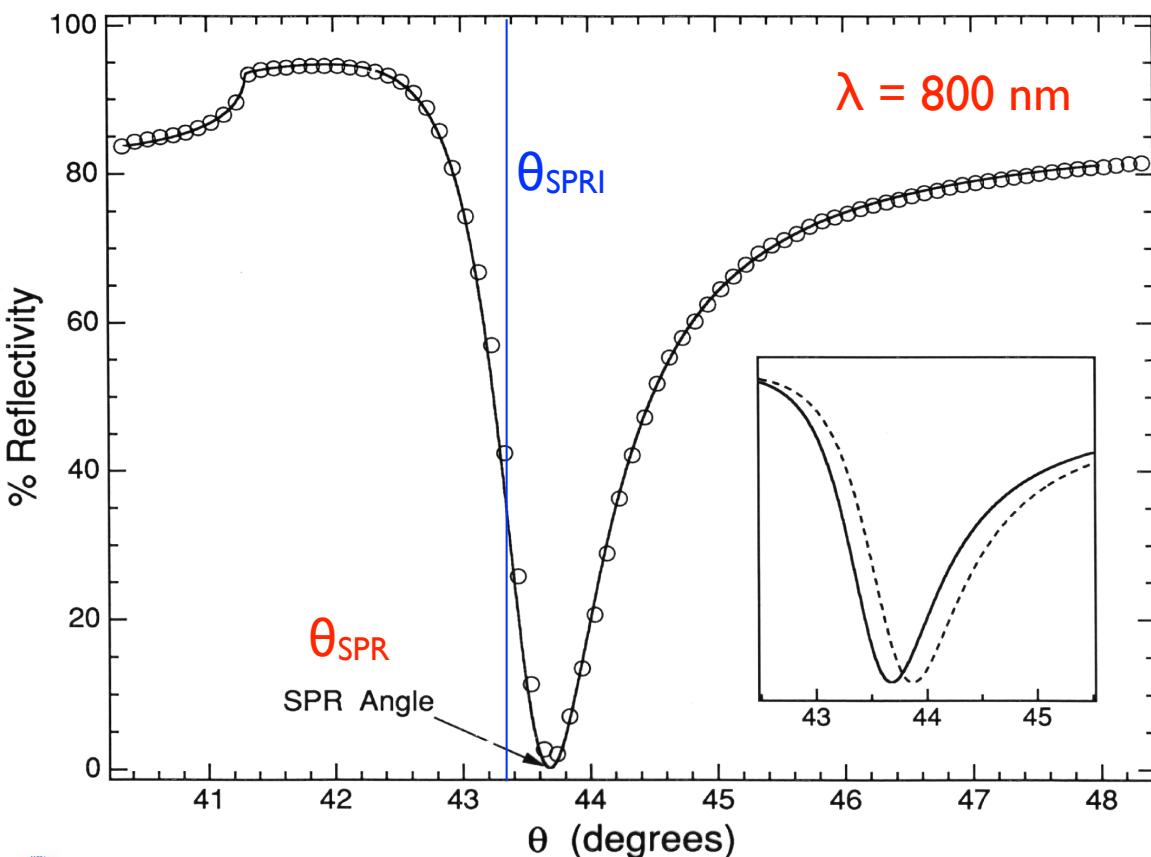


# A quick note on Surface Plasmon Polaritons and SPRI

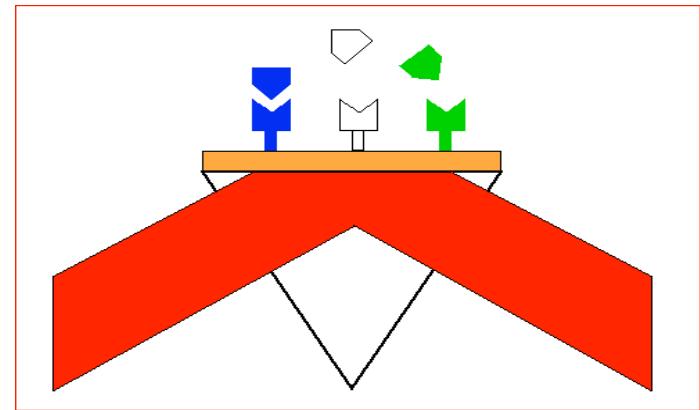
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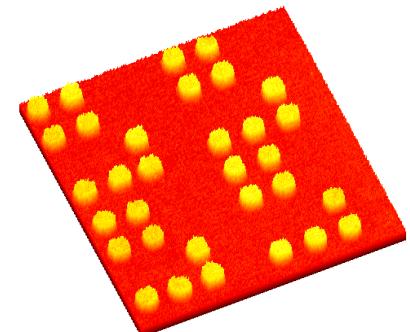
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## NIR SPR Imaging (SPRI)

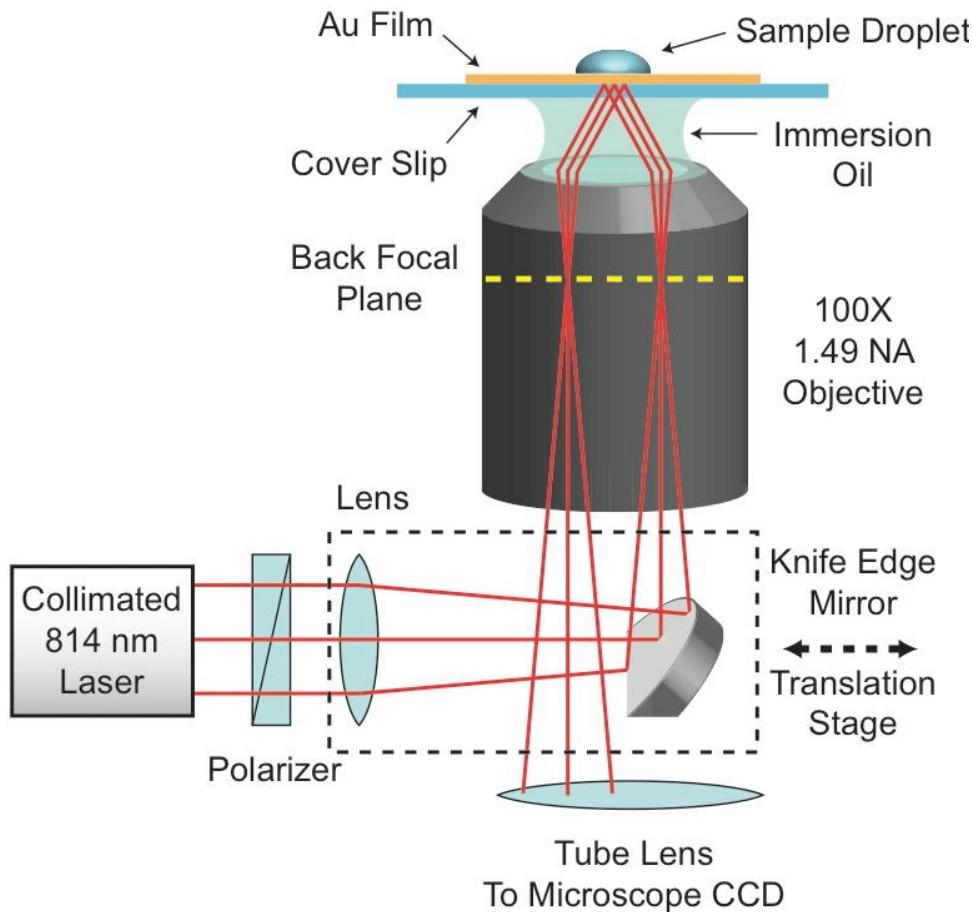


SPR imaging (SPRI) measures the change in reflectivity from a surface at the  $\theta_{\text{SPRI}}$  upon adsorption.

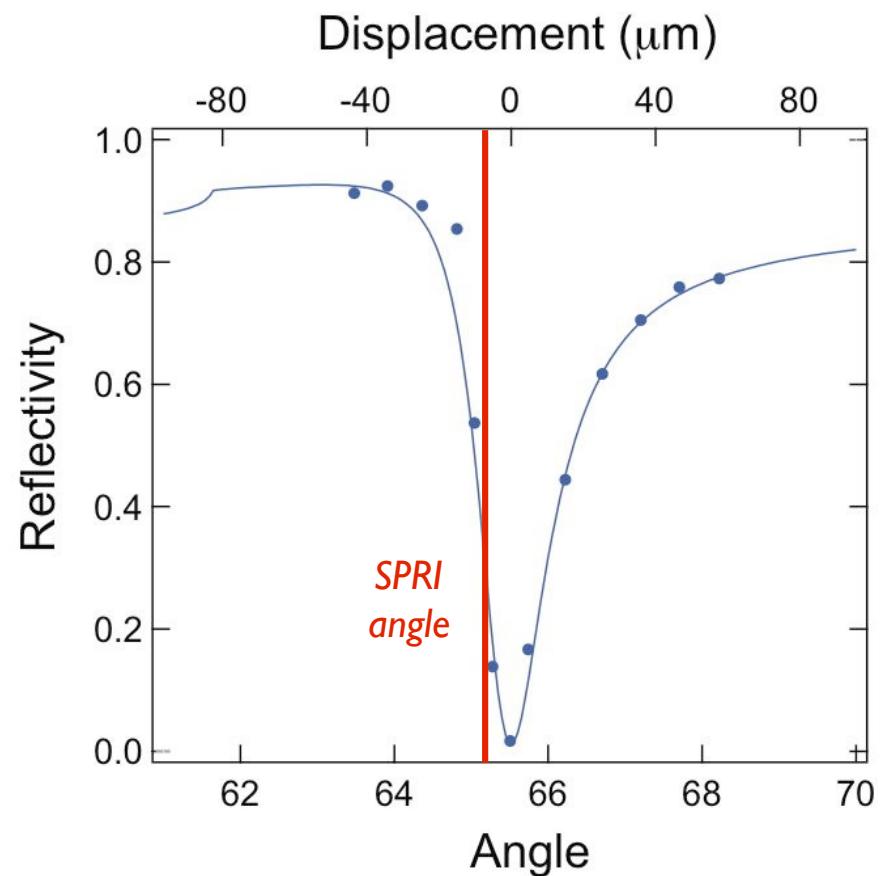


JM Brockman, AG Frutos, BP Nelson and RM Corn, Analytical Chem., 71 3928-3934 (1999).

# Near Infrared TIR SPR microscope: 814 nm



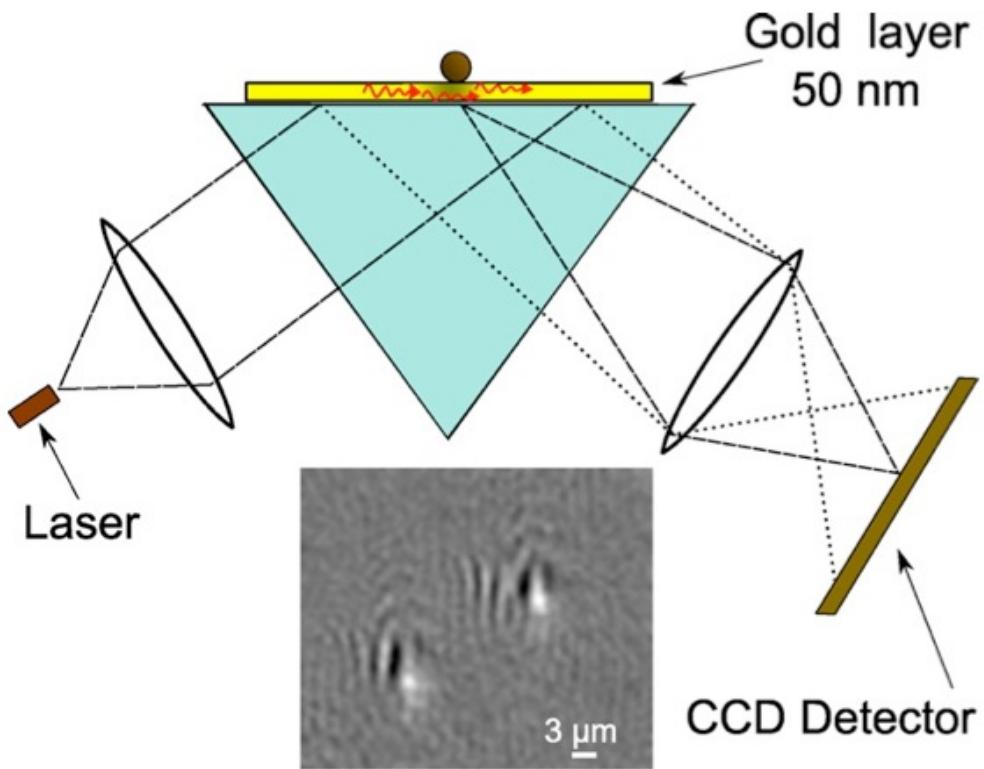
100x Objective  
N.A. = 1.49  
90  $\mu\text{m} \times 70 \mu\text{m}$  FOV



Control angle of incidence  
by varying  $d$

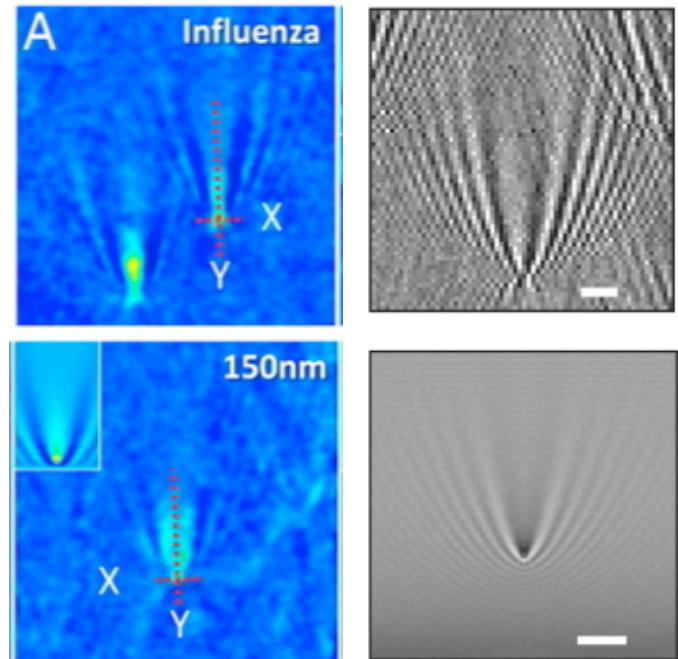
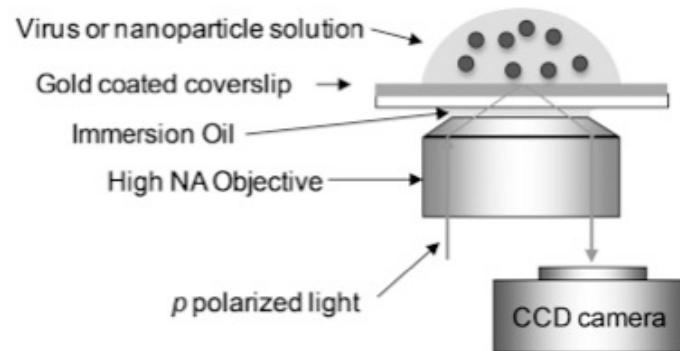


# SPR microscopy of nanoparticles



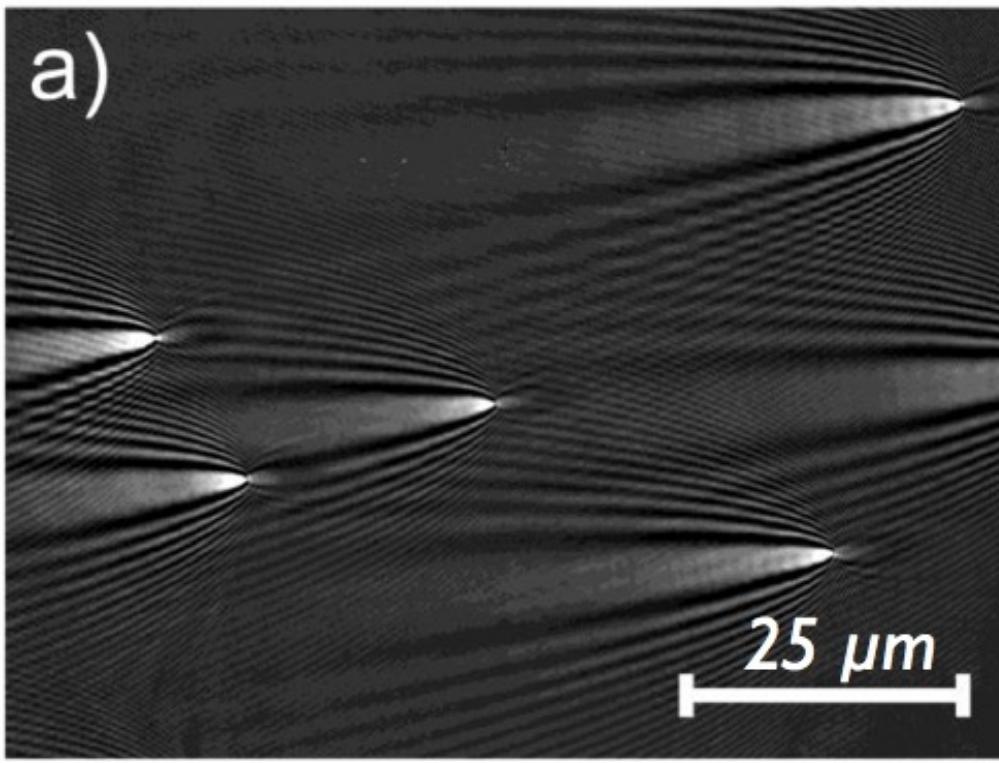
Viruses and polystyrene NPs (40-200 nm)

A. Zybin et al.,  
Plasmonics **5**, 31–35 (2010).  
Sens. Actuators B, **151** 281–290 (2010).

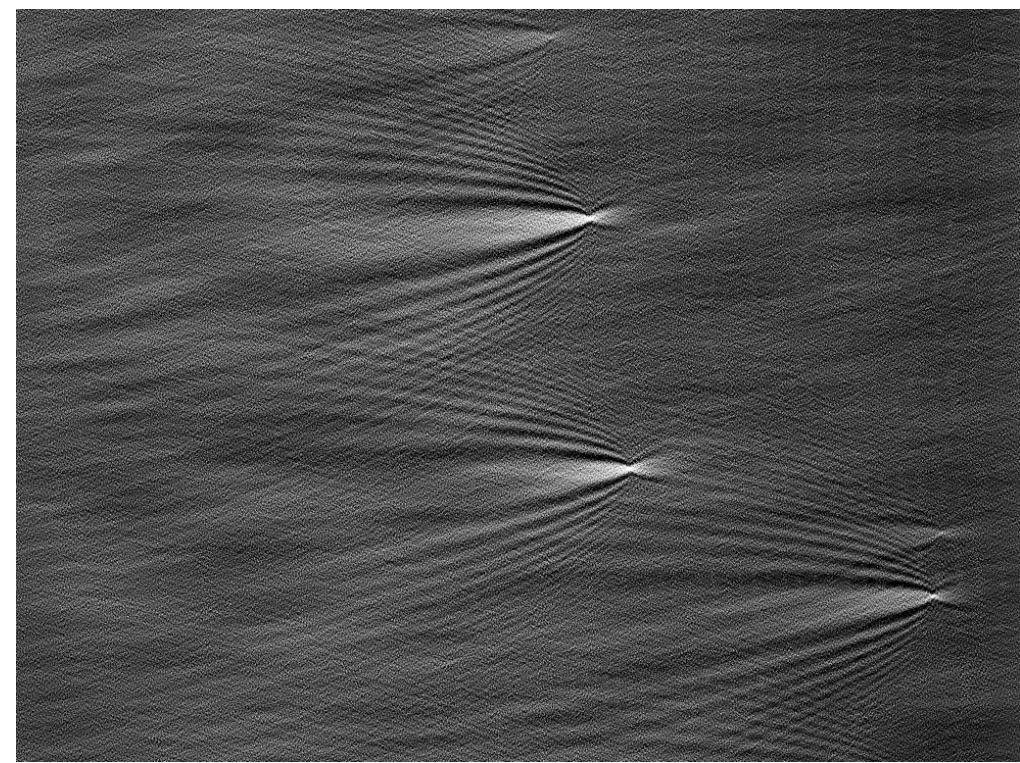


Silica NP      80 nm Pt NP  
N. Tao et al.,  
Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. **107**, 16028–16032 (2010).  
Nature Nanotech. **134** 668–672 (2012).

## Near Infrared TIR SPRI microscope data:



200 nm polystyrene NPs

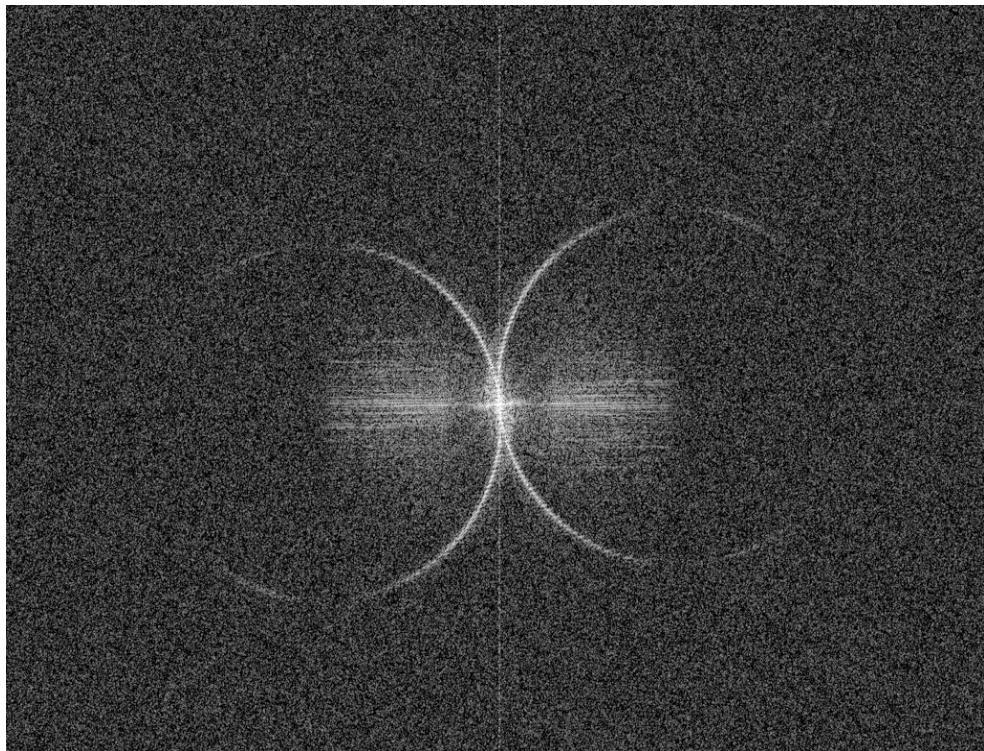


40 nm gold NPs

90 μm x 70 μm FOV  
814 nm SPP excitation



# 40 nm Gold Nanoparticles



2D FFT of CCD image

2D diffraction pattern of the surface plasmon polaritons off of the nanoparticle results in circles in the FFT of the image.

2D Helmholtz Equation  
for wave propagation

$$(\nabla^2 + k_{sp}^2)u(x, y) = 0$$

$$(-\omega_x^2 + -\omega_y^2 + k_{sp}^2)u(\omega_x, \omega_y) = 0$$

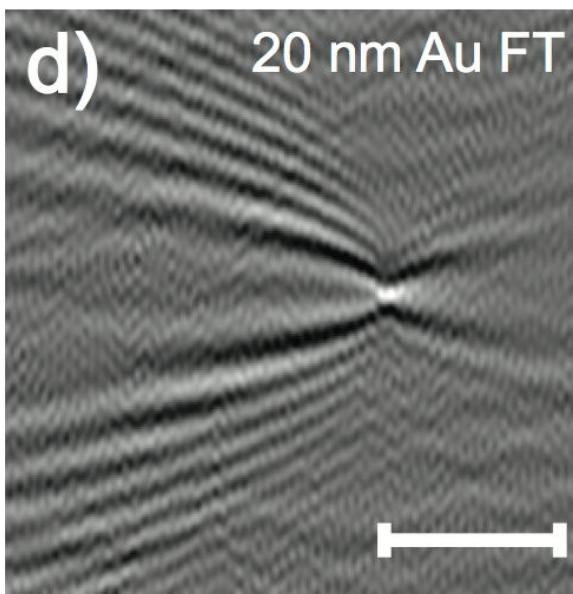
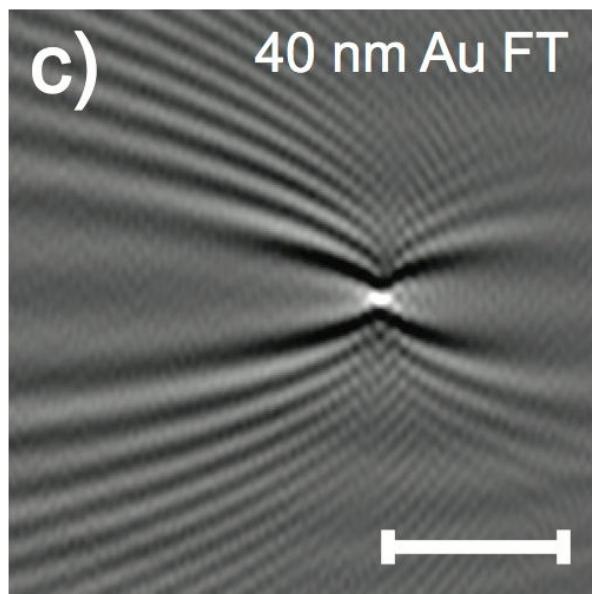
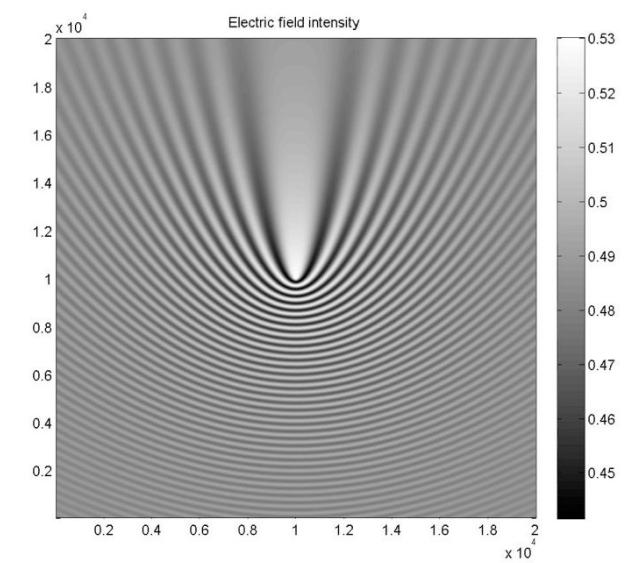
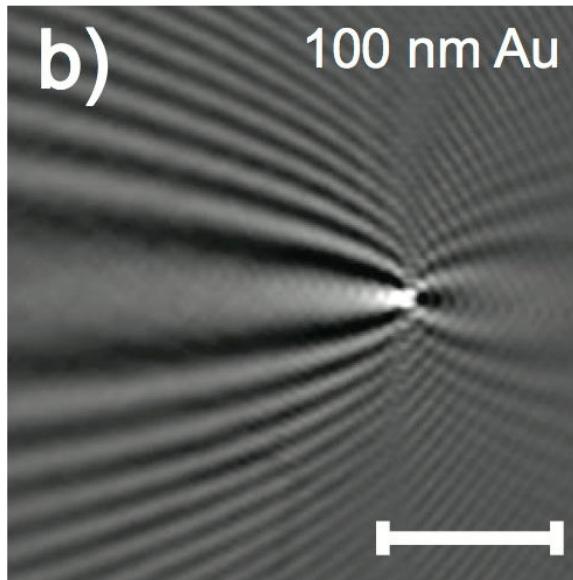
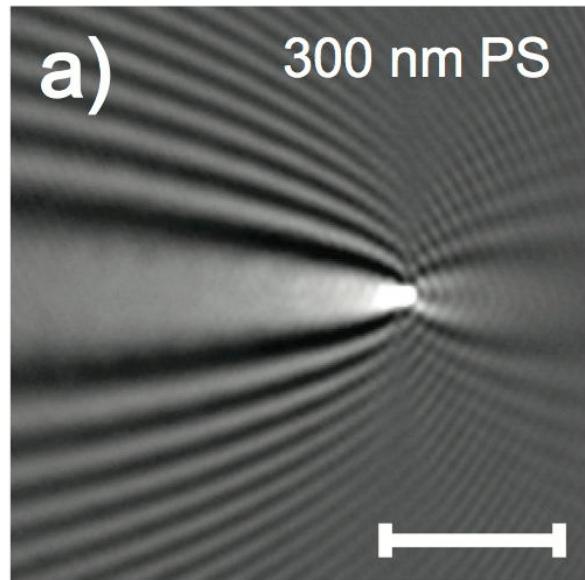
Fourier Transform

$$\omega_x^2 + \omega_y^2 = k_{sp}^2$$

Resonance Condition



# Near Infrared TIR SPR microscope: 814 nm SPP diffraction



Calculations from Prof. D. Kim  
at Yonsei University

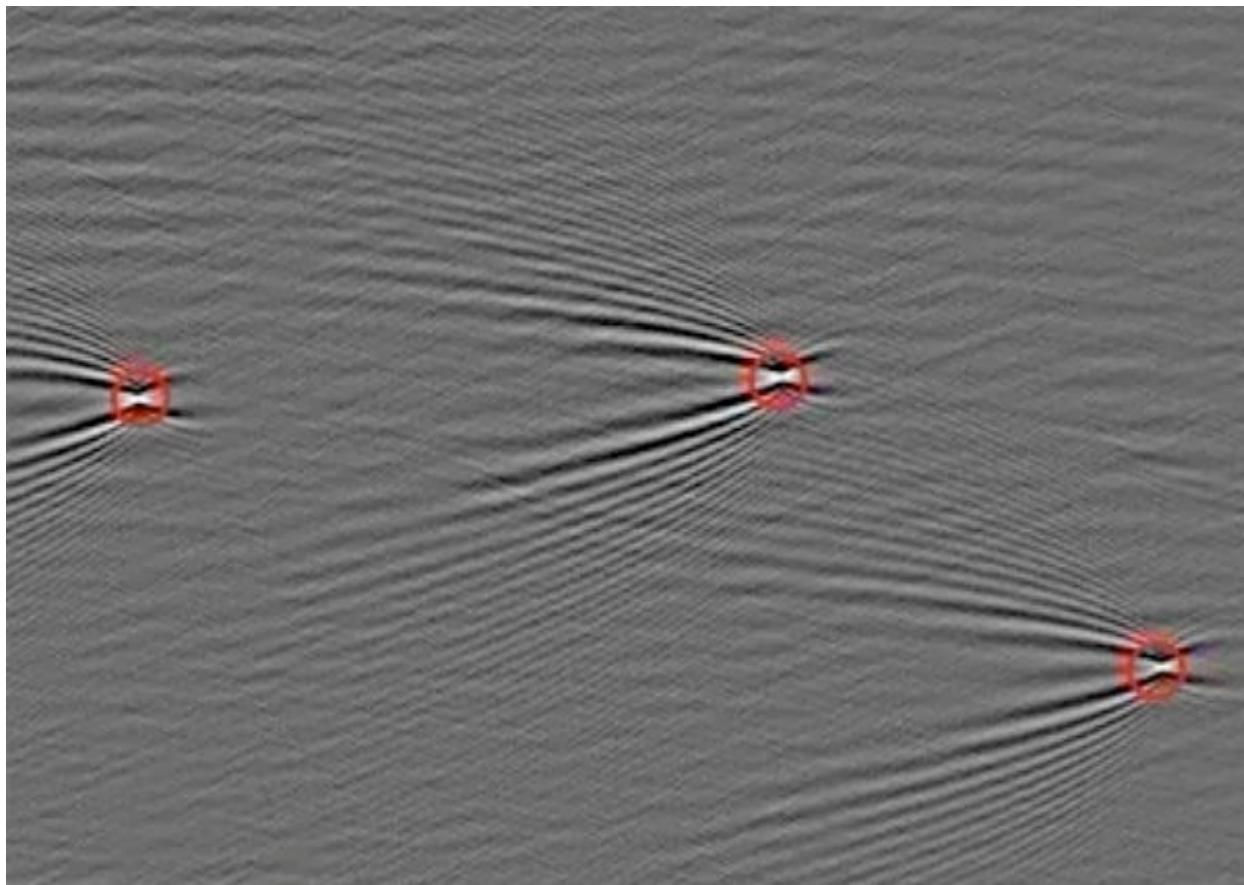
All particles have similar  
functional form

Tail periodicity due to SP  
propagation length at 814 nm

Difference Image in Aqueous Solution  
3 sec integration time



# Bioaffinity Adsorption of 40 nm DNA-modified Au Nanoparticles



A 3 second frame image from a 1 pM solution with three Au NPs

100% complementary surface

Initial solution: 3  $\mu\text{L}$

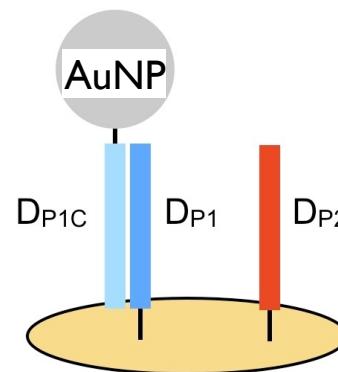
Add 3  $\mu\text{L}$  of AuNPs

Record SPR images  
every 3 seconds

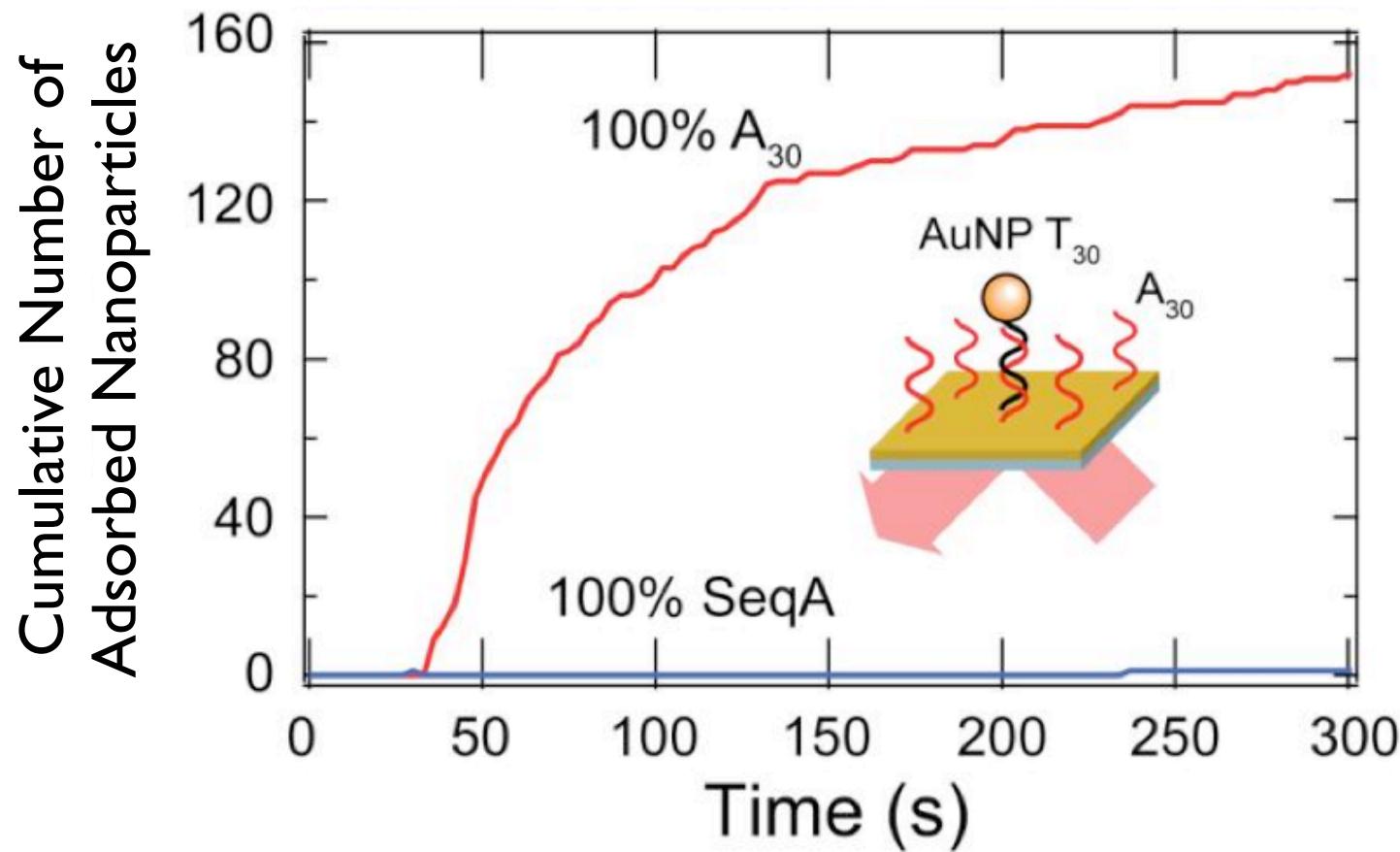
Create difference  
image movie

Count NPs in each  
frame

Create Adsorption  
Kinetics Plot



# Bioaffinity Adsorption of 40 nm DNA-modified Au Nanoparticles



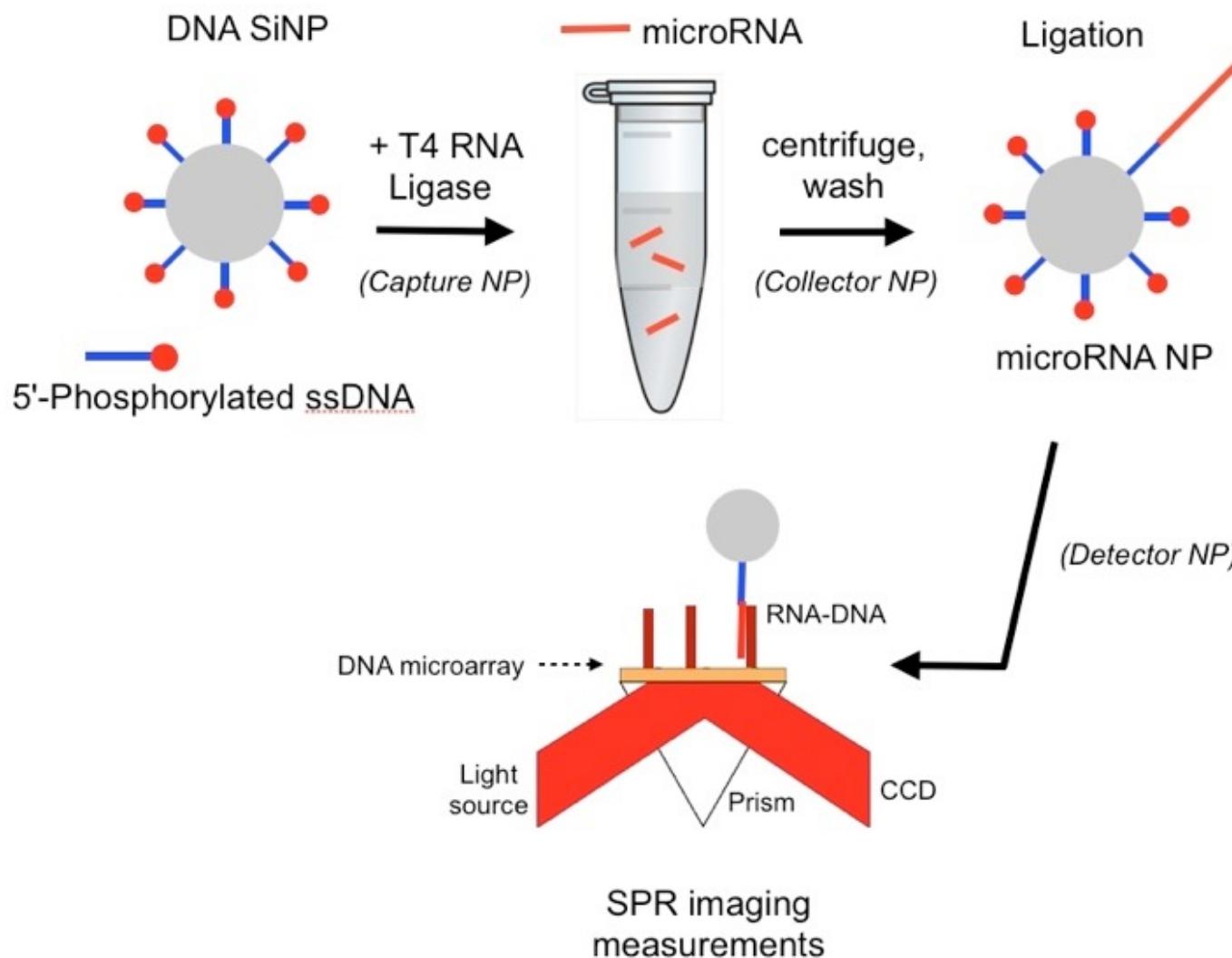
1 pM solution of 40 nm DNA-modified AuNPs

Noncomplementary DNA-modified surface shows negligible nanoparticle binding



# Surface Enzyme Chemistry + Nanoparticle-Enhanced SPRI

- MicroRNA Detection with Enzymatic Nanoparticles: Ligation Capture



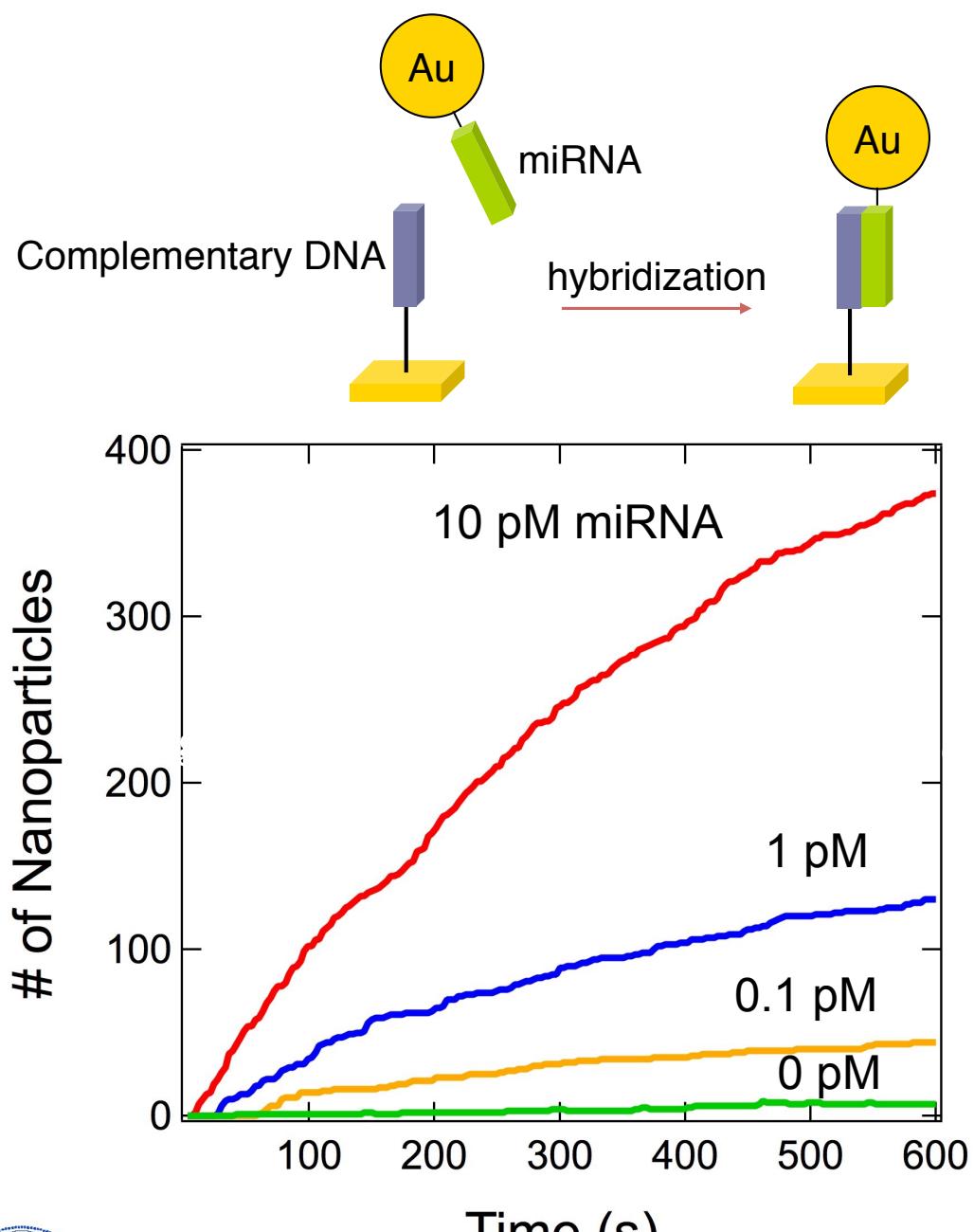
Dr.Yulin Chen



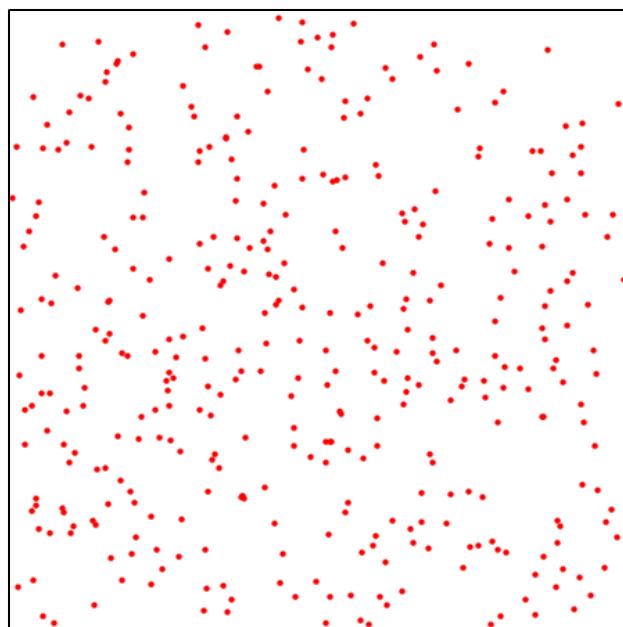
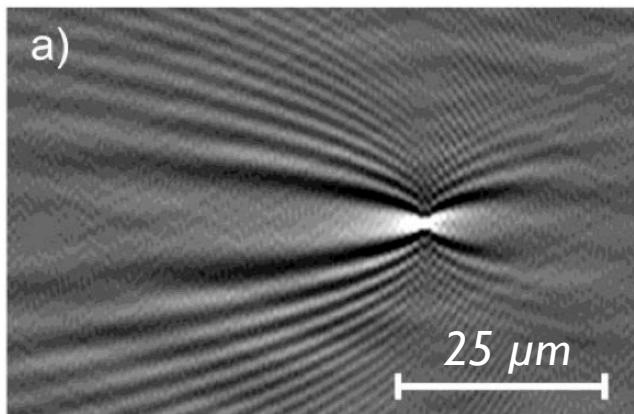
Dr.WenJuan Zhou

T4 RNA Ligation  
for miRNA capture

# Single NP Detection of miRNA-146a\*



## Single NP adsorption event

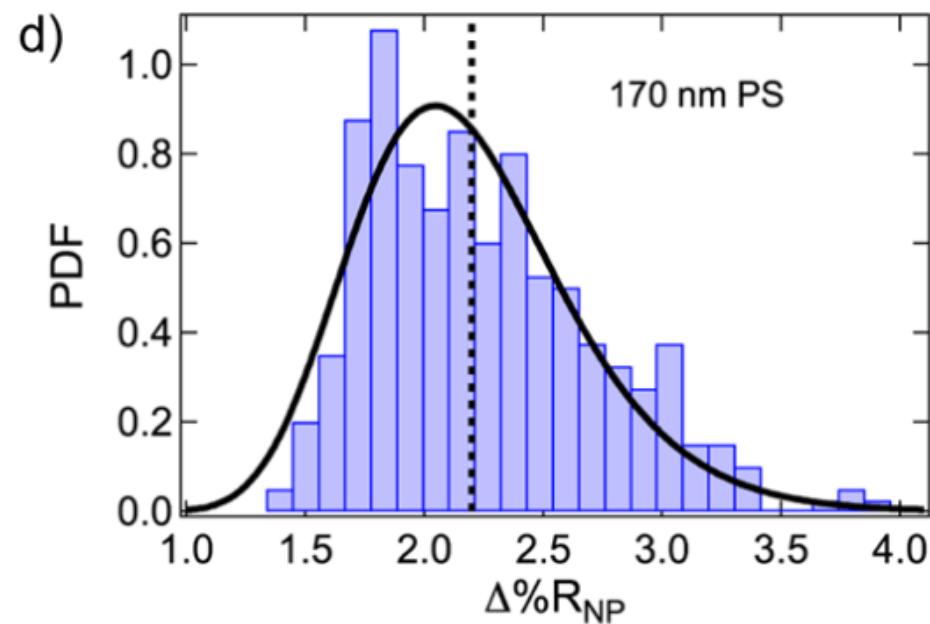
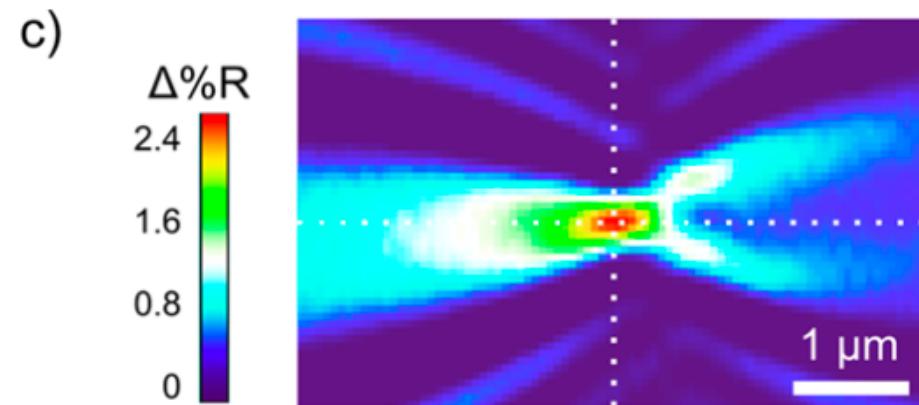
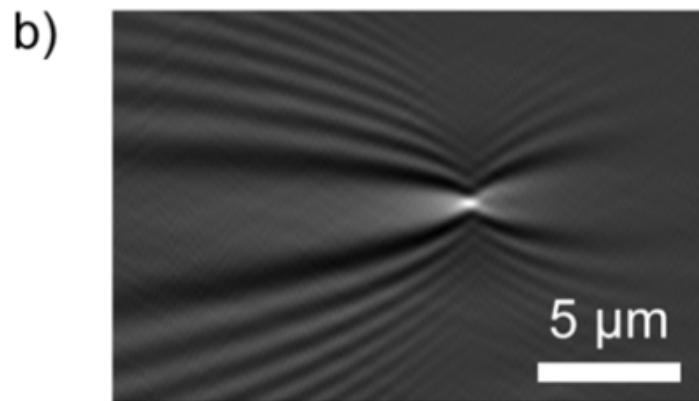
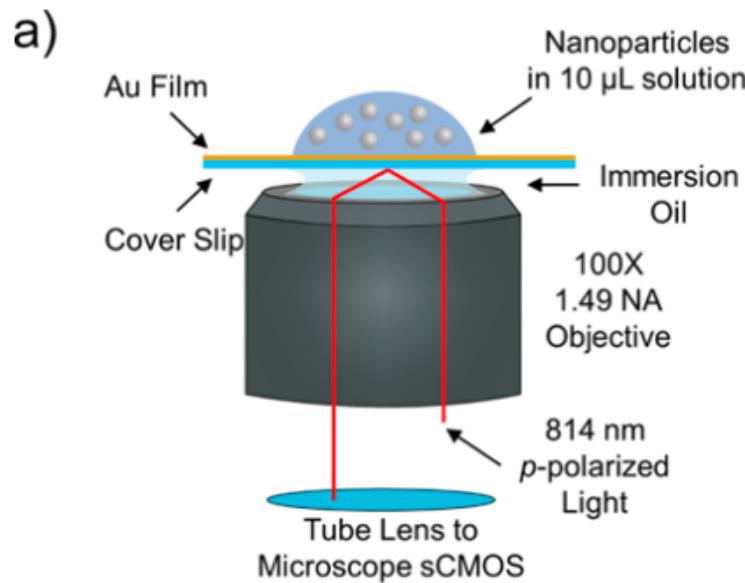


NP adsorption map (10 pM)

\* UGAGAACUGAAUUCAUAGGC



# Single Nanoparticle Distribution Measurements



$\Delta\%$ R<sub>NP</sub>      "Single Nanoparticle  
SPRI Reflectivity Change"

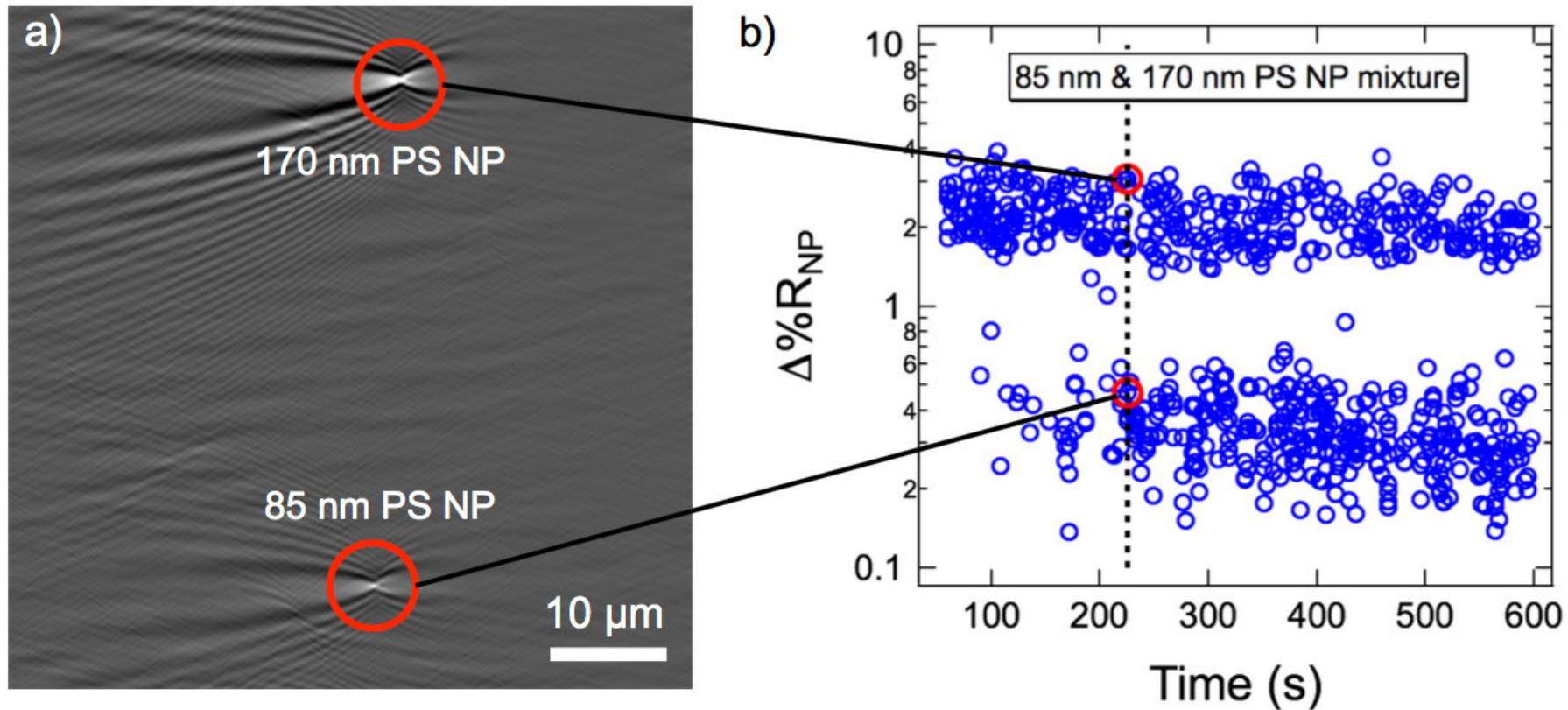
A.M. Maley, G.J. Lu, M.G. Shapiro and R.M. Corn, ACS Nano, **11** 7447-7456 (2017).



UCIrvine  
University of California, Irvine

# Single Nanoparticle Distribution Measurements

1:1 Mixture of 85 nm and 170 nm PS nanoparticles

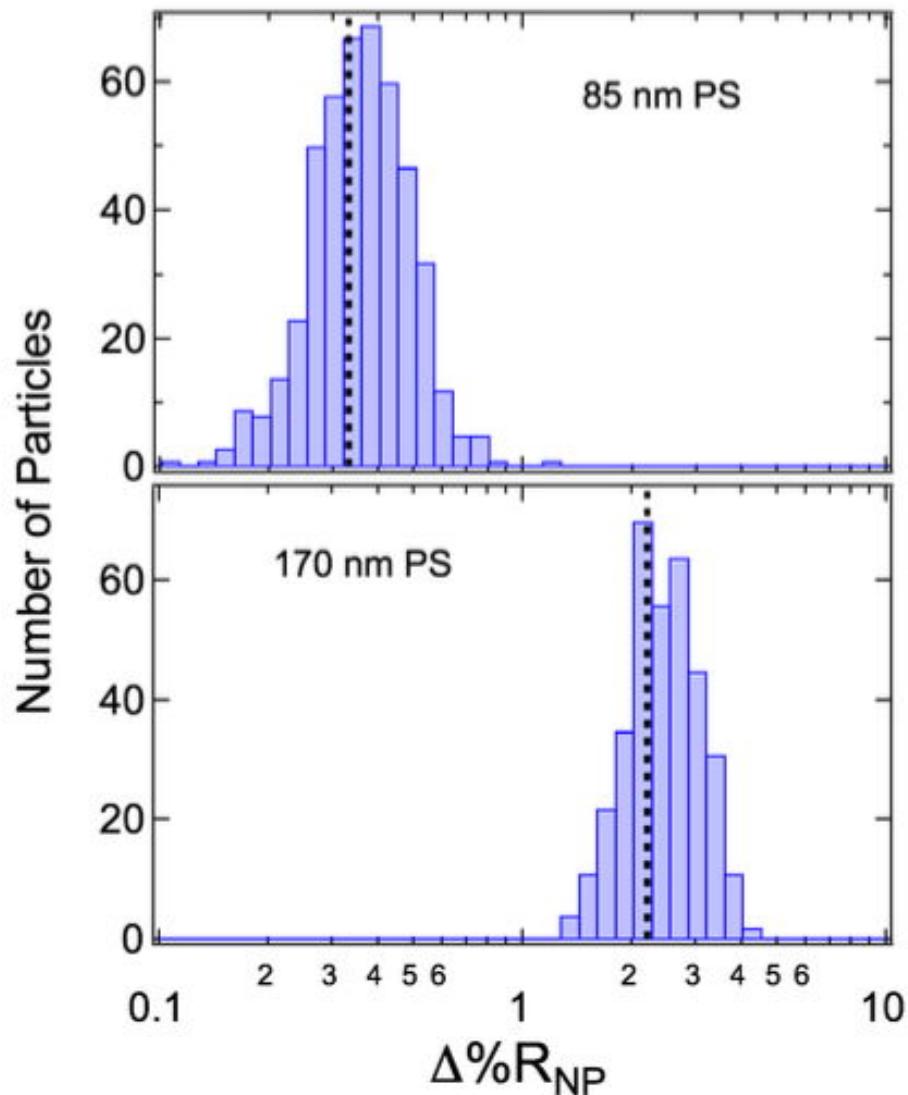


Irreversible electrostatic adsorption of carboxy-modified PS NPs onto an amino-terminated alkanethiol monolayer (MUAM).

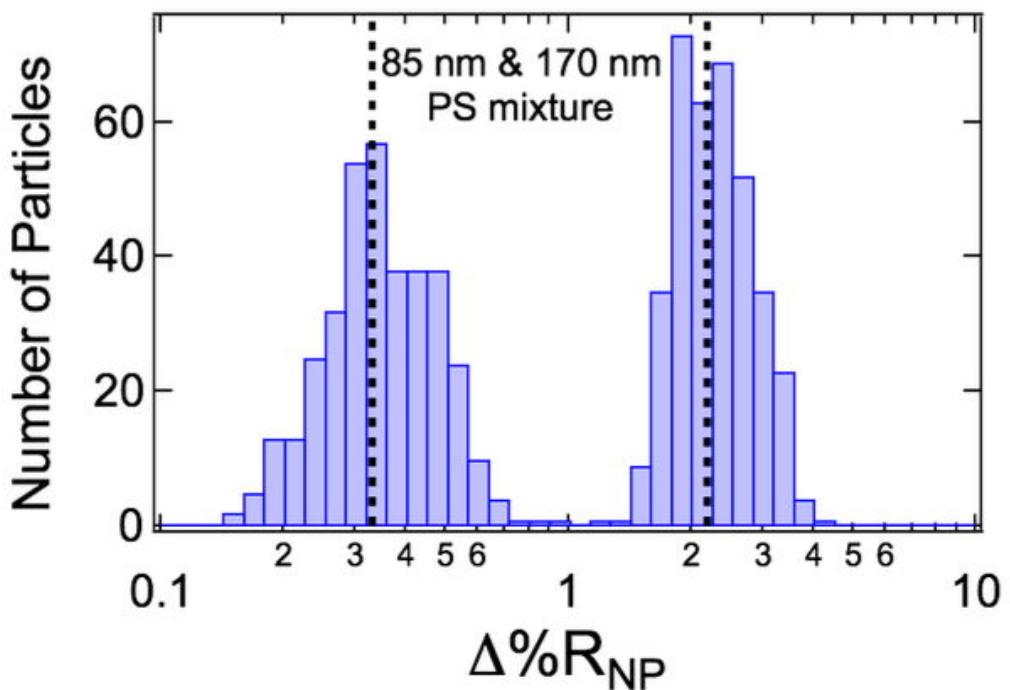
A.M. Maley, G.J. Lu, M.G. Shapiro and R.M. Corn, ACS Nano, **11** 7447-7456 (2017).



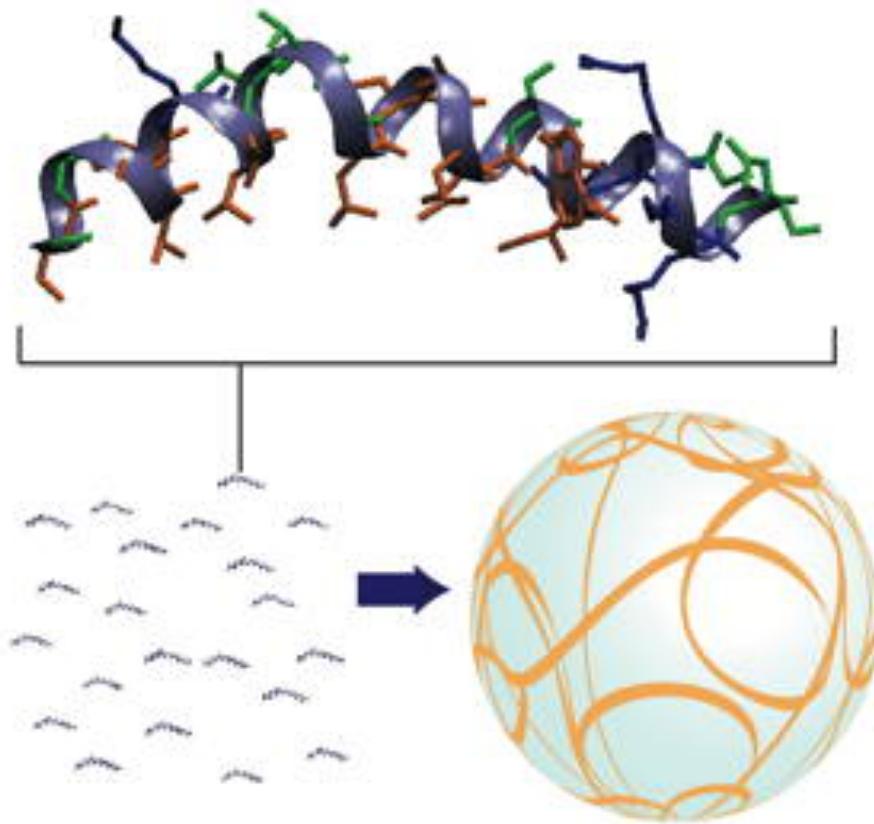
# Single Nanoparticle Distribution Measurements



*Mixture of Two Polystyrene NPs*

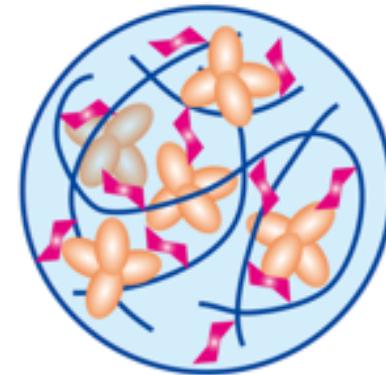


# Bioaffinity Uptake in Nanoparticles



Melittin peptide uptake into hydrogel nanoparticles (HNP) for drug delivery

Noncovalent bioaffinity interactions can also be used to absorb biomolecules (peptides, proteins, metabolites) into porous hydrogel, silica and liposomal nanoparticles.



ConA and mannose (HNPs)

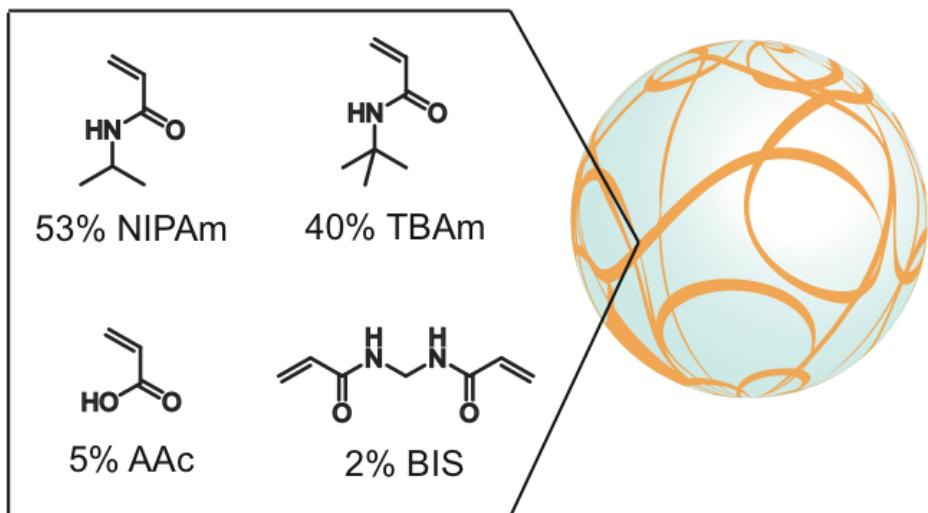


Melittin: GIGAVLKVLTTGLPALISWIKRKRQQ

# NIPAm-based Hydrogel Nanoparticles

220 nm HNPs

a.



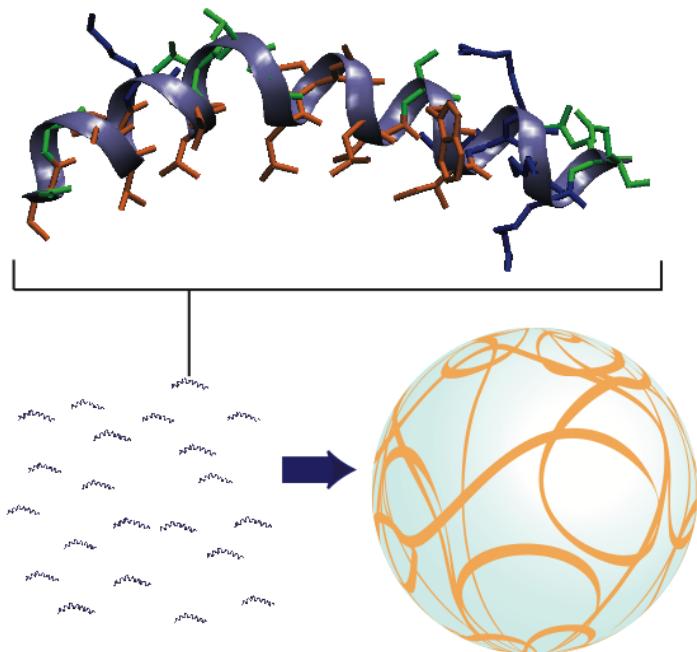
220 nm diameter (from DLS)

1.24 E09 Mol.Wt. (from MALS)

approx. 65% solvent (PBS) by volume

Melittin

b.



26 residue peptide  
from bee venom

GIGAVLKVLTTGLPALISWIKRKRQQ

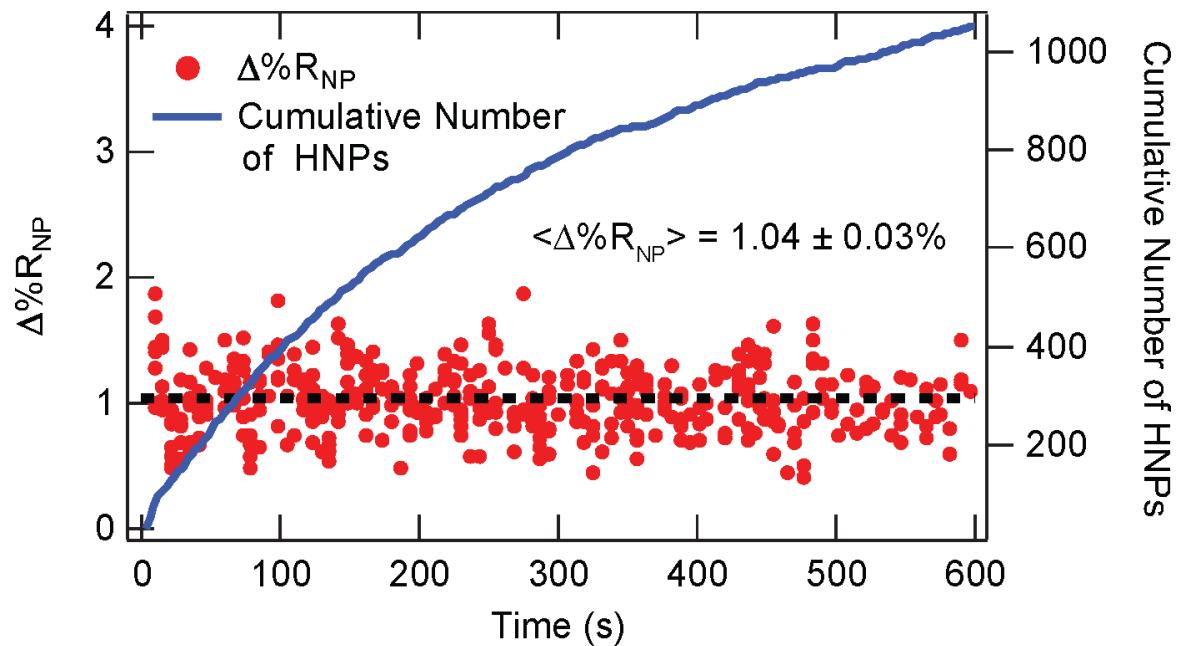
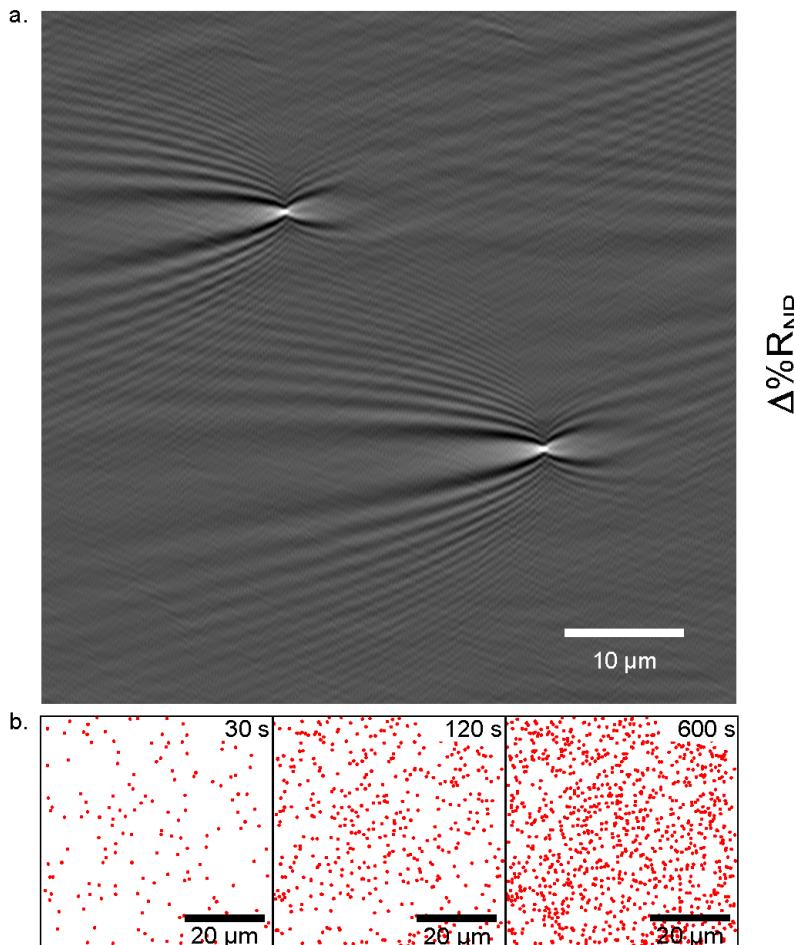


NIPAm: N-isopropylacrylamide

Collaborator: Prof. Ken Shea

UCIrvine  
University of California, Irvine

# Single Nanoparticle SPRI 180 nm Hydrogel NPs



NIPam-based HNPs irreversibly adsorb onto C11-functionalized gold surfaces

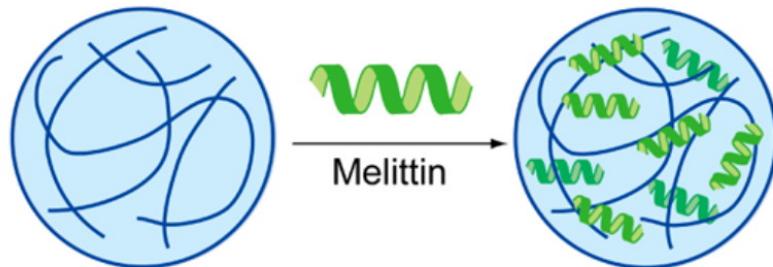
2D maps of HNP adsorption after 30, 120 and 600 seconds

C11: undecanethiol

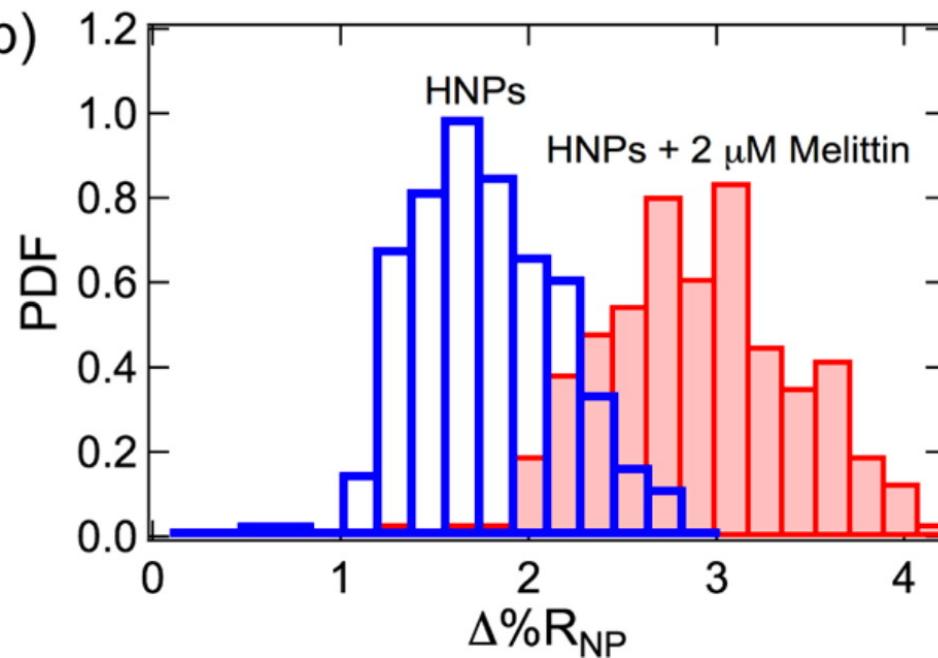


## $\langle \Delta\%R_{NP} \rangle$ for HNPs in the presence of Melittin

a)



b)



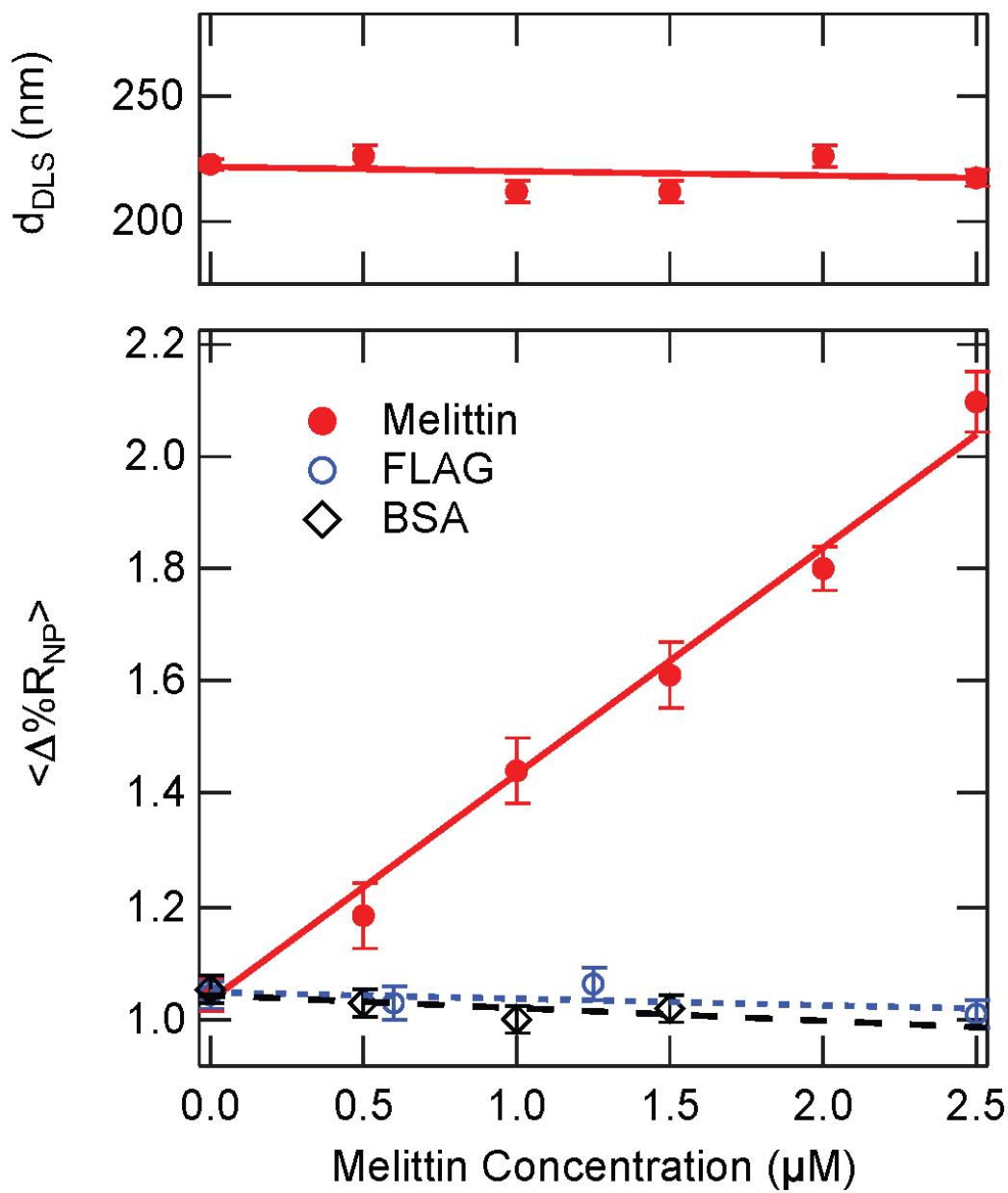
$\langle \Delta\%R_{NP} \rangle$  for the HNPs increases with melittin concentration as the uptake of peptide increases the refractive index of the hydrogel nanoparticle.



Mike Cho



## $\langle \Delta\%R_{NP} \rangle$ for HNPs in the presence of Melittin



$\langle \Delta\%R_{NP} \rangle$  for the HNPs increases with melittin concentration as the uptake of peptide increases the refractive index of the hydrogel nanoparticle.

Fluorescence measurements of the loss of melittin in solution are used to show that a 0.2% increase in  $\langle \Delta\%R_{NP} \rangle$  corresponds to the uptake of 12,500 molecules per HNP on average.

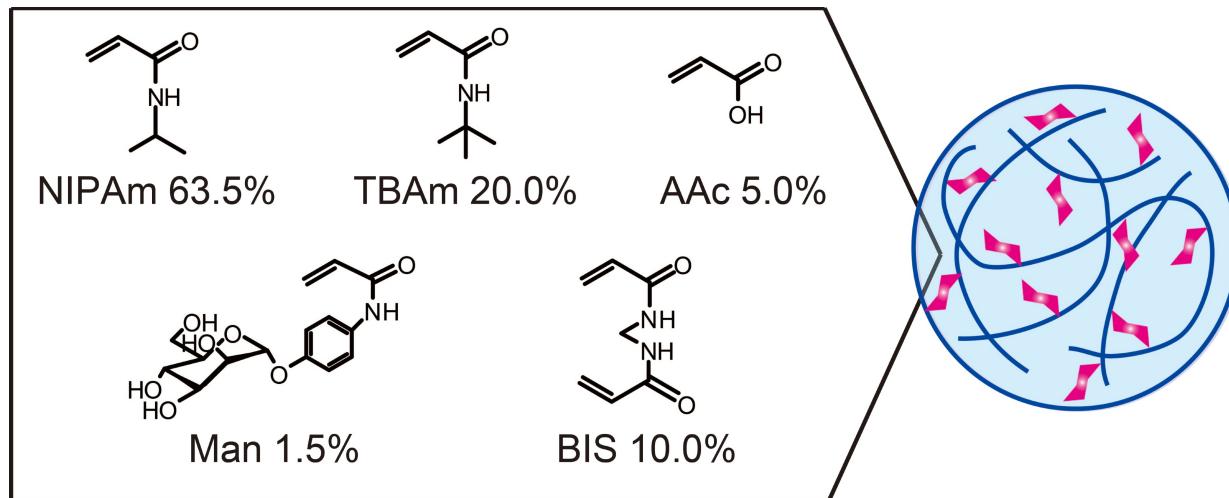


Mike Cho

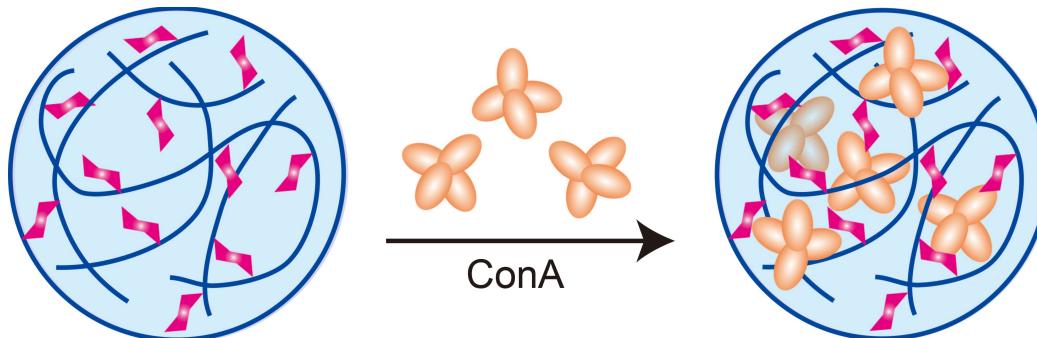


# ConA uptake into HNPs

a)



b)



Yuhei

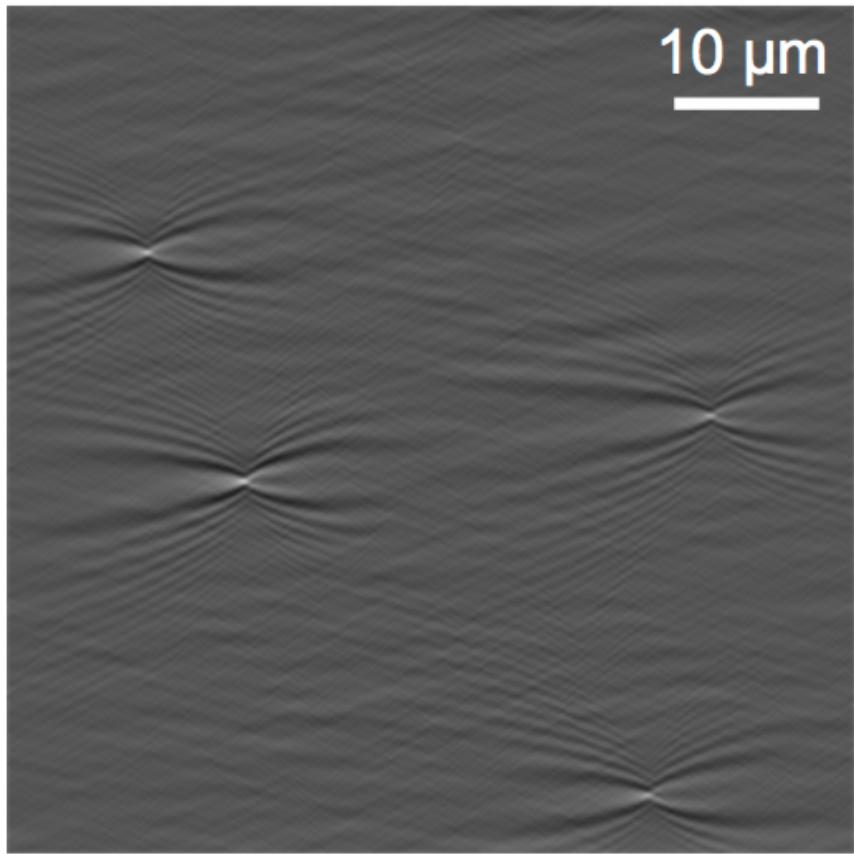
With Yuhei Terada and Prof. Yoshiko Miura (Kyushu Univ.)



A. M. Maley, Yuhei Terada et al., *J. Phys. Chem. C*, **120** 16843-16849 (2016).

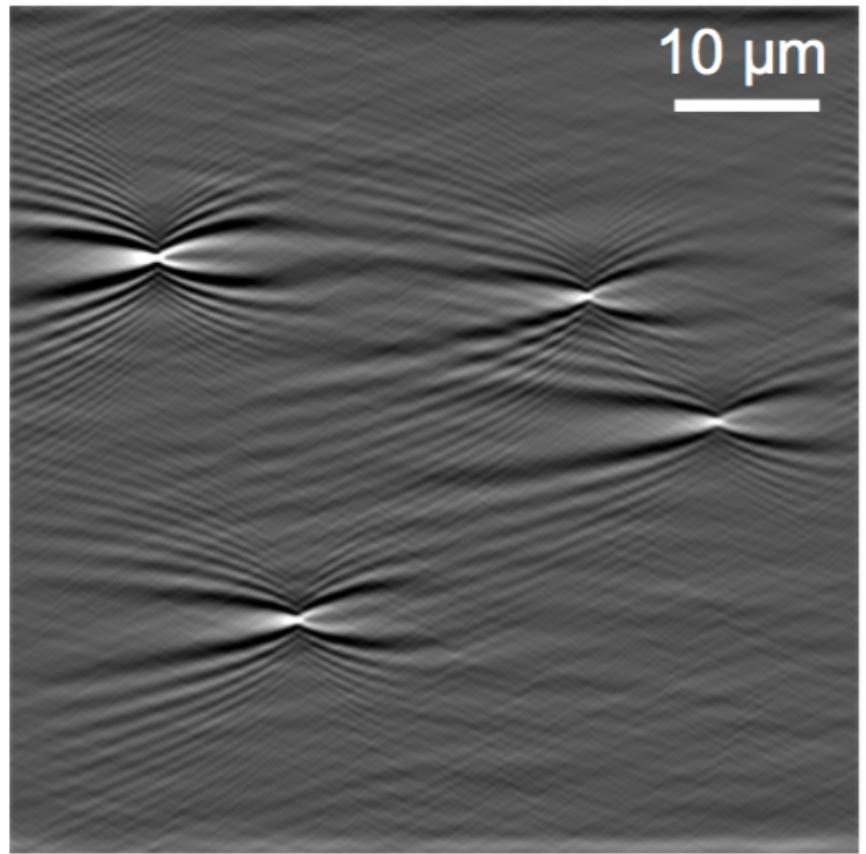
# ConA uptake into HNPs

a)



180 nm mHNPs

b)



180 nm mHNPs + 1 μM ConA

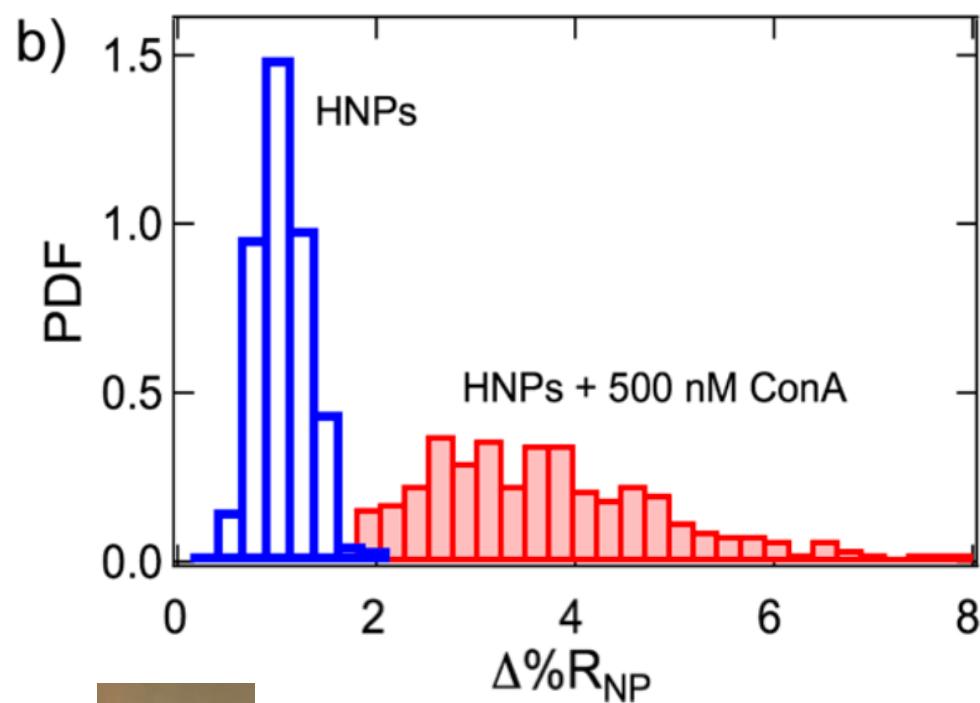
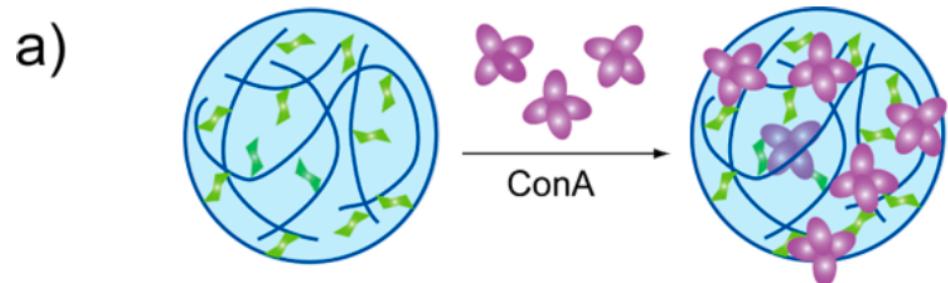
*Significant increase in the single nanoparticle response  
in the presence of ConA.*



A. M. Maley, Yuhei Terada et al., *J. Phys. Chem. C*, **120** 16843-16849 (2016).

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University of California, Irvine

# ConA uptake into HNPs



Adam Maley

Both  $\langle \Delta\%R_{NP} \rangle$  and the distribution width increases with ConA concentration as the uptake of ConA both increases the refractive index of the hydrogel nanoparticle and allows for inter-nanoparticle binding

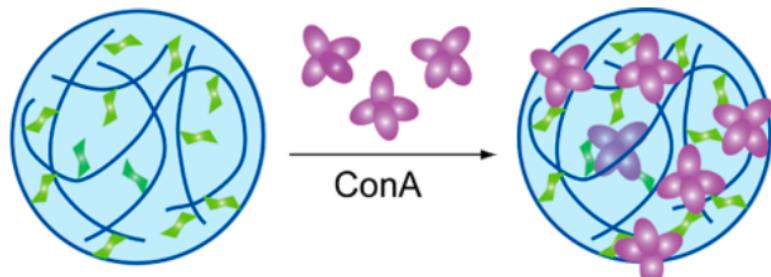
A.M. Maley, G.J. Lu, M.G. Shapiro and R.M. Corn, ACS Nano, 11 7447-7456 (2017).



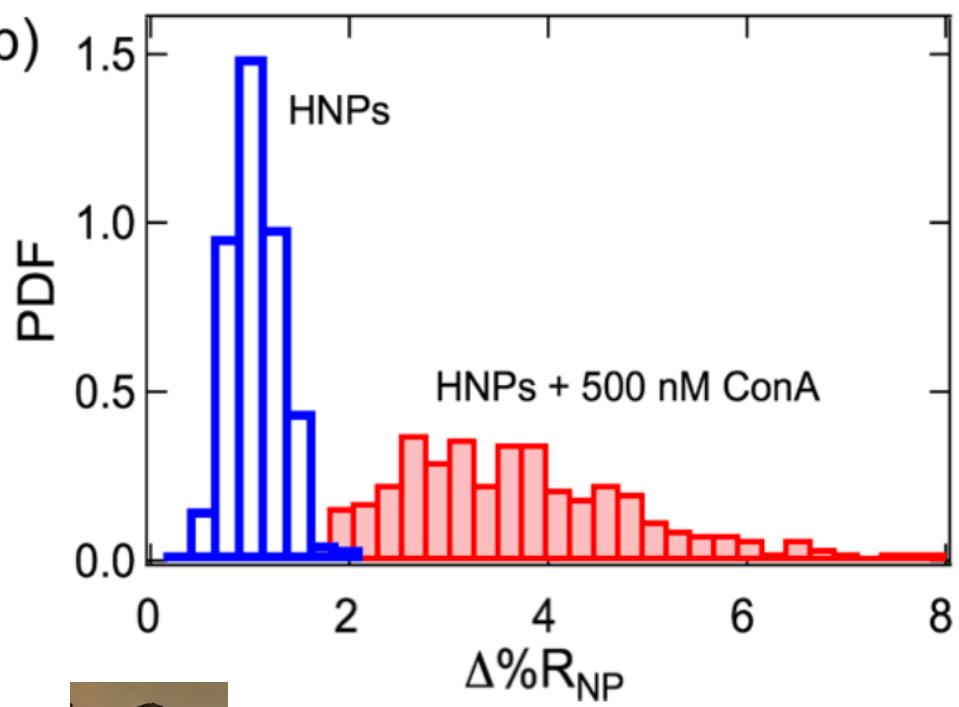
# ConA uptake into HNPs

# Mannose competition

a)

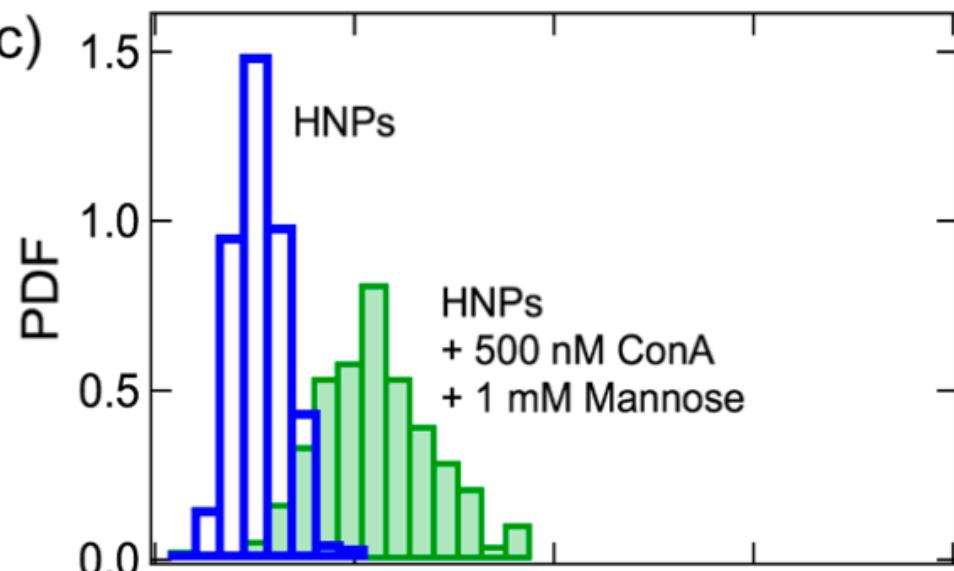


b)

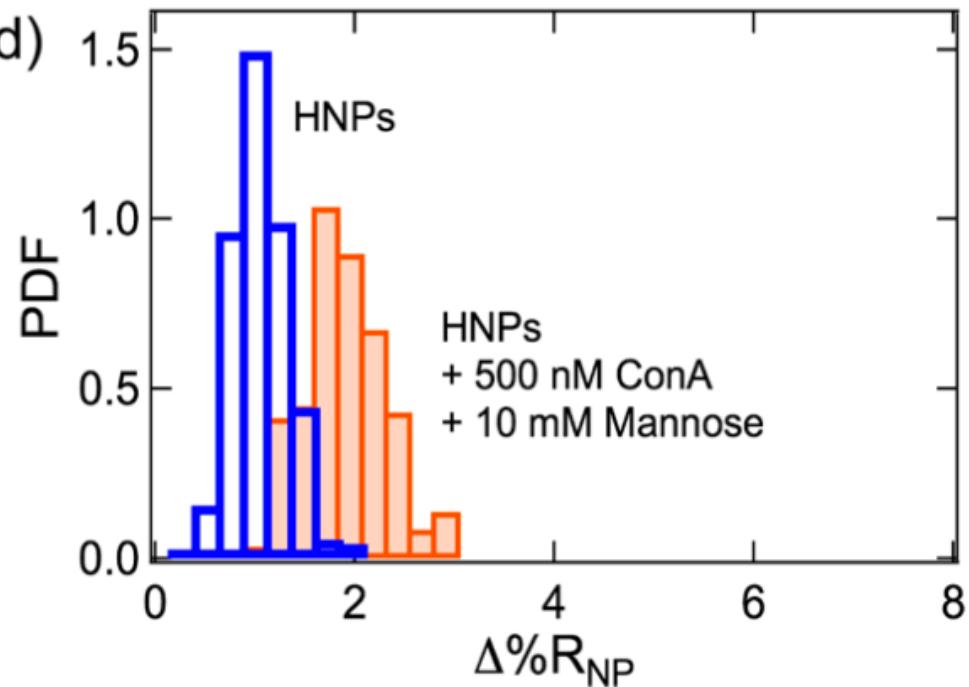


Adam Maley

c)



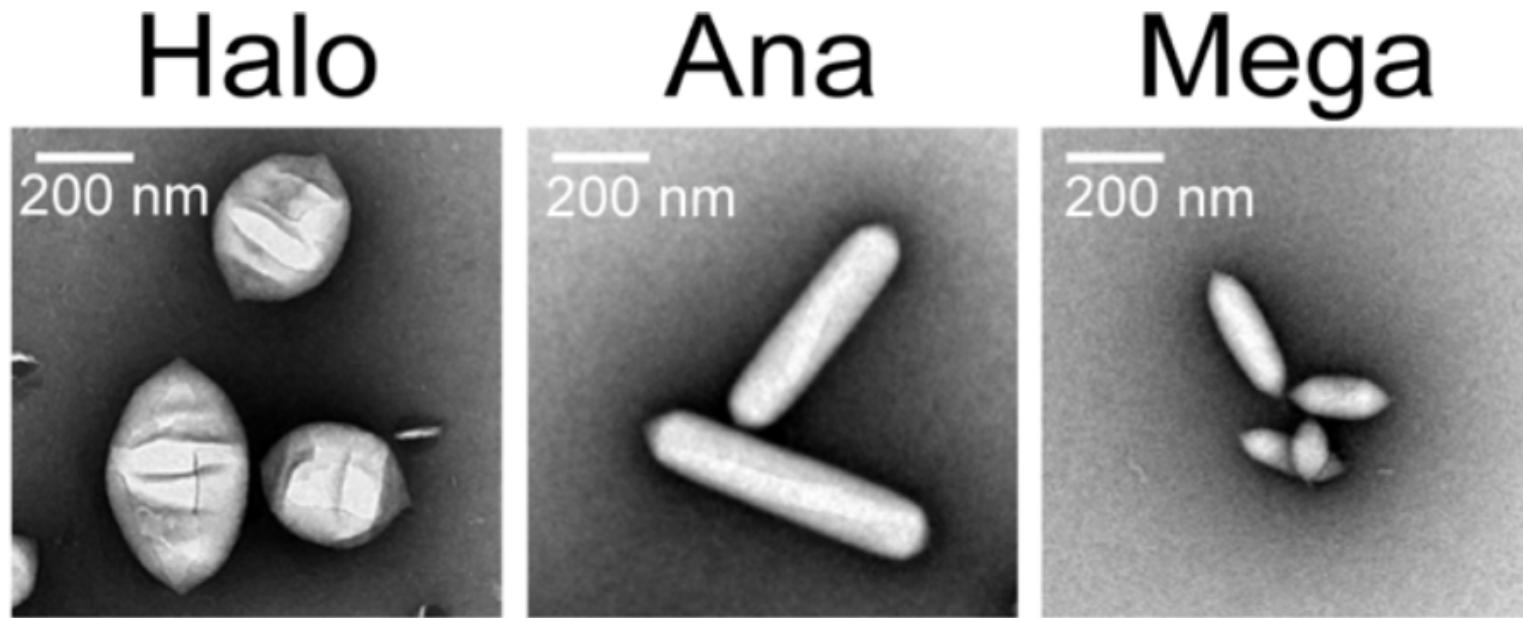
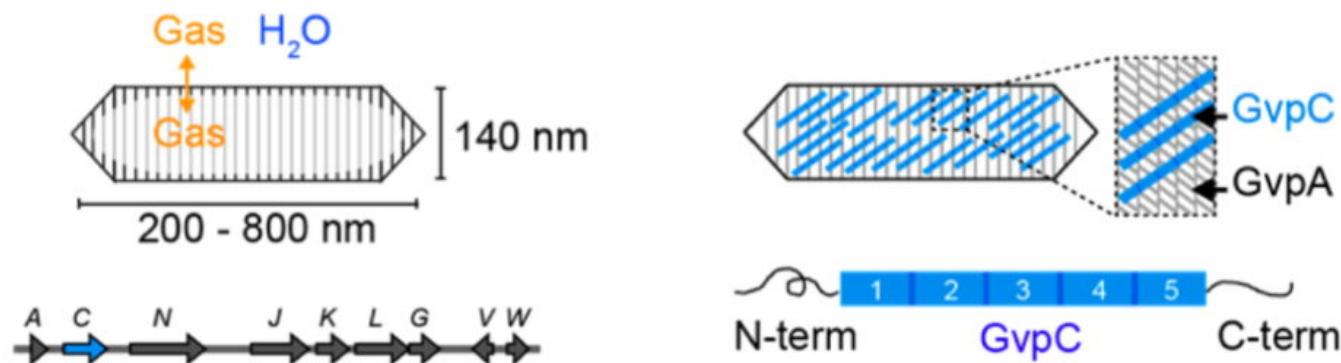
d)



A.M. Maley, G.J. Lu, M.G. Shapiro and R.M. Corn, ACS Nano, 11 7447-7456 (2017).

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# Biogenic Gas-Filled Protein Vesicles

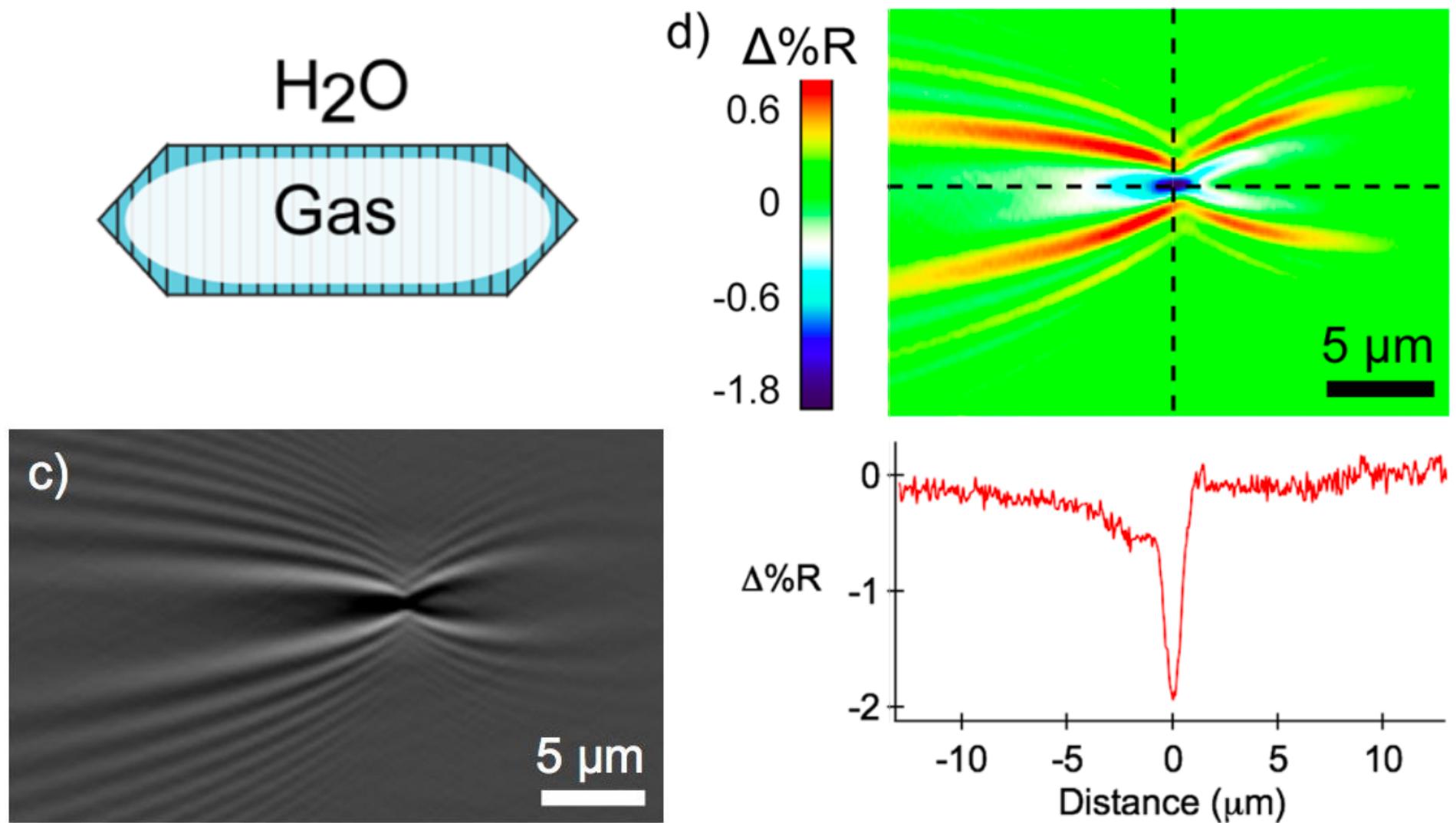


With Prof. Mikhail G. Shapiro, Cal Tech.



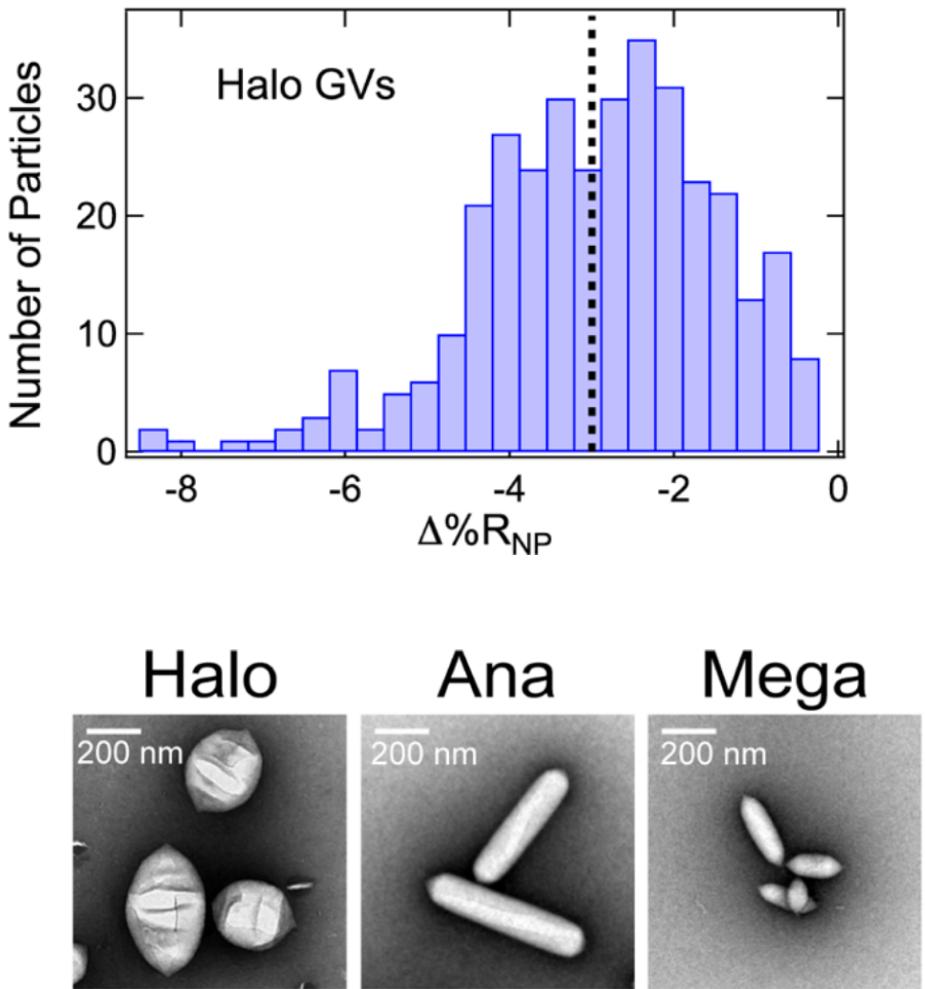
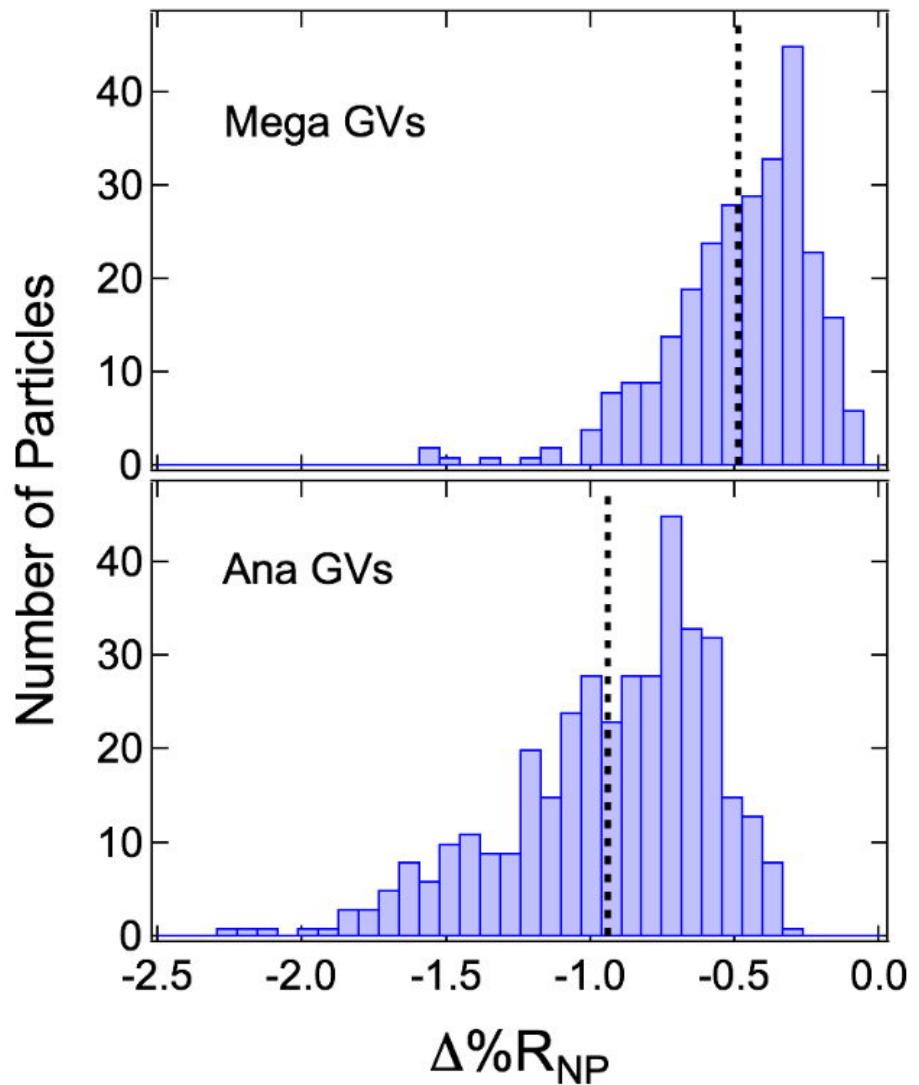
A. Lakshmanan et al., ACS Nano **10**, 7314–7322 (2016).

# Biogenic Gas-Filled Protein Vesicles



A.M. Maley, G.J. Lu, M.G. Shapiro and R.M. Corn, ACS Nano, **11** 7447-7456 (2017).

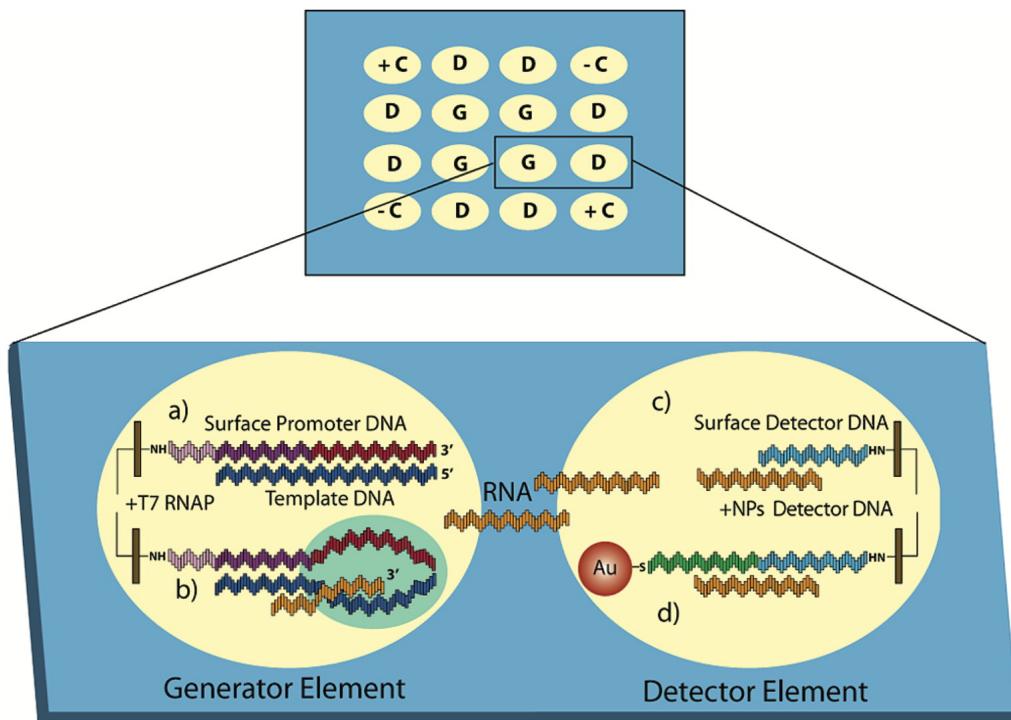
# Biogenic Gas-Filled Protein Vesicles



A.M. Maley, G.J. Lu, M.G. Shapiro and R.M. Corn, ACS Nano, **II** 7447-7456 (2017).

# Surface Polymerase Chemistries: RNA Polymerase Amplification

## Dual Element Methodology

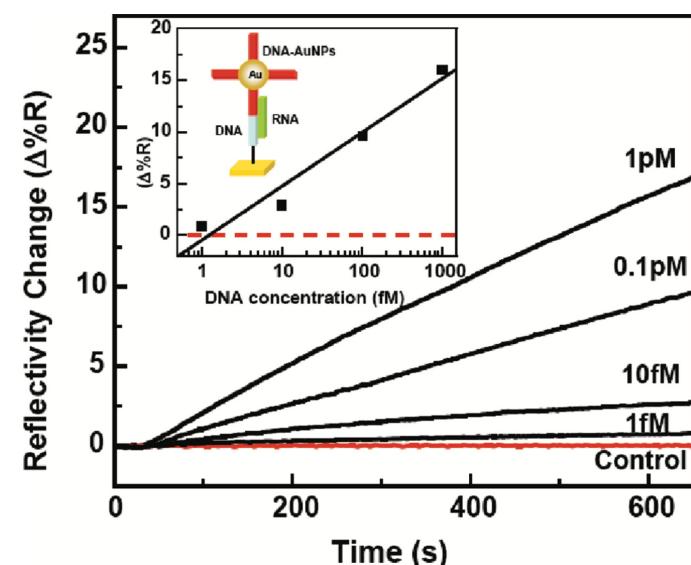
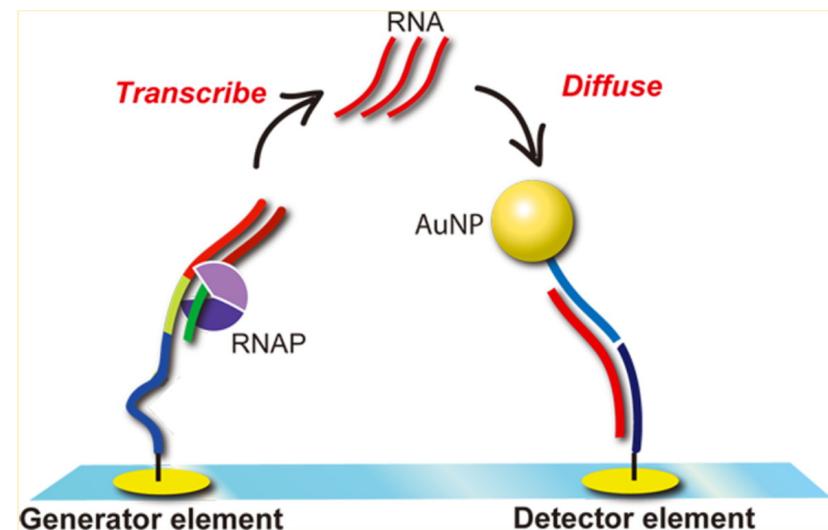


1 fM ssDNA detection

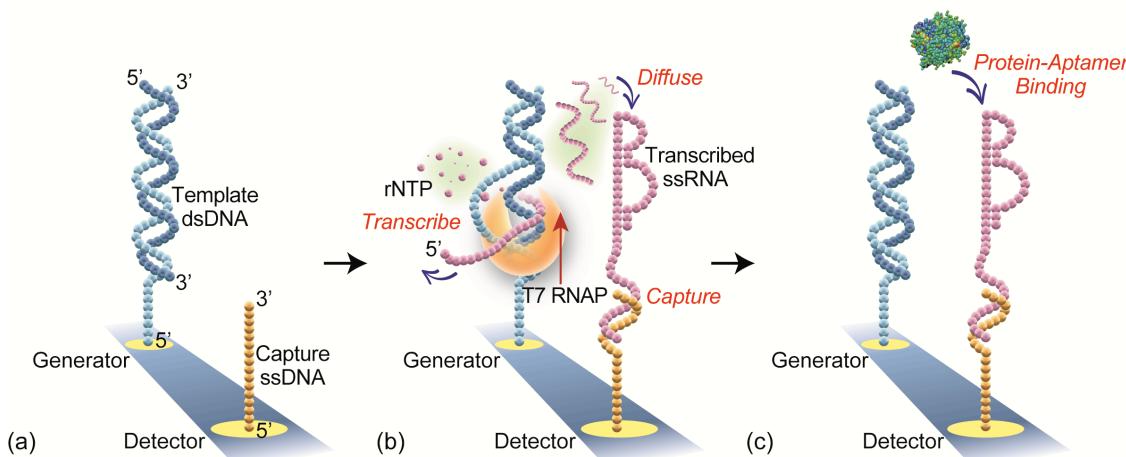


Iuliana Sendroiu

I. Sendroiu et al., J. Am. Chem. Soc., 133 4271-4273 (2011)



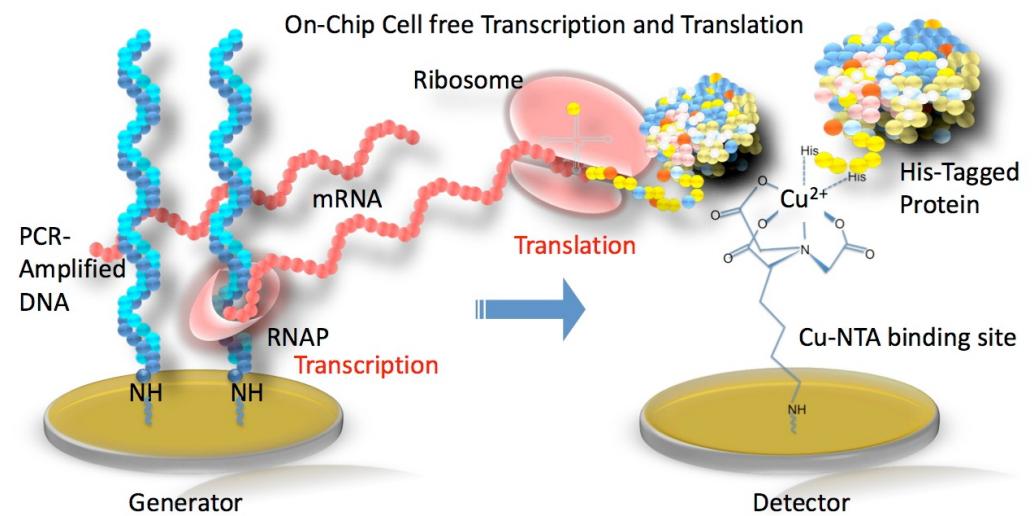
# On-Chip Templated Biosynthesis of RNA and Protein Microarrays



## On-Chip Synthesis of RNA aptamer microarrays



## On-Chip Synthesis of Protein microarrays



Y. Chen, et al., *Langmuir*, **28** 8281-8285 (2012).

T. H. Seefeld et al., *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **134** 12358-12361 (2012).

# The Key Ingredient: Great Group Members and Collaborators!!!



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Millie Fung  
Brandon Matthews  
Kellen Kartub  
Gerald Manuel  
Anna Plett  
Mike Cho  
Jennifer Fasoli  
Aaron Halpern  
Megan Szyndler  
Nico Hu  
Yulin Chen  
Yuhei Terada (Kyushu)

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Dr. Gabriel Loget  
Dr. Mana Toma  
Dr. WenJuan Zhou  
Dr. Lifang Niu  
Dr. Iuliana Sendroiu  
Dr. Lida Gifford  
Dr. Alastair Wark  
Dr. Hye Jin Lee

Funding: NIH  
NSF  
UC-CRCC

WenJuan



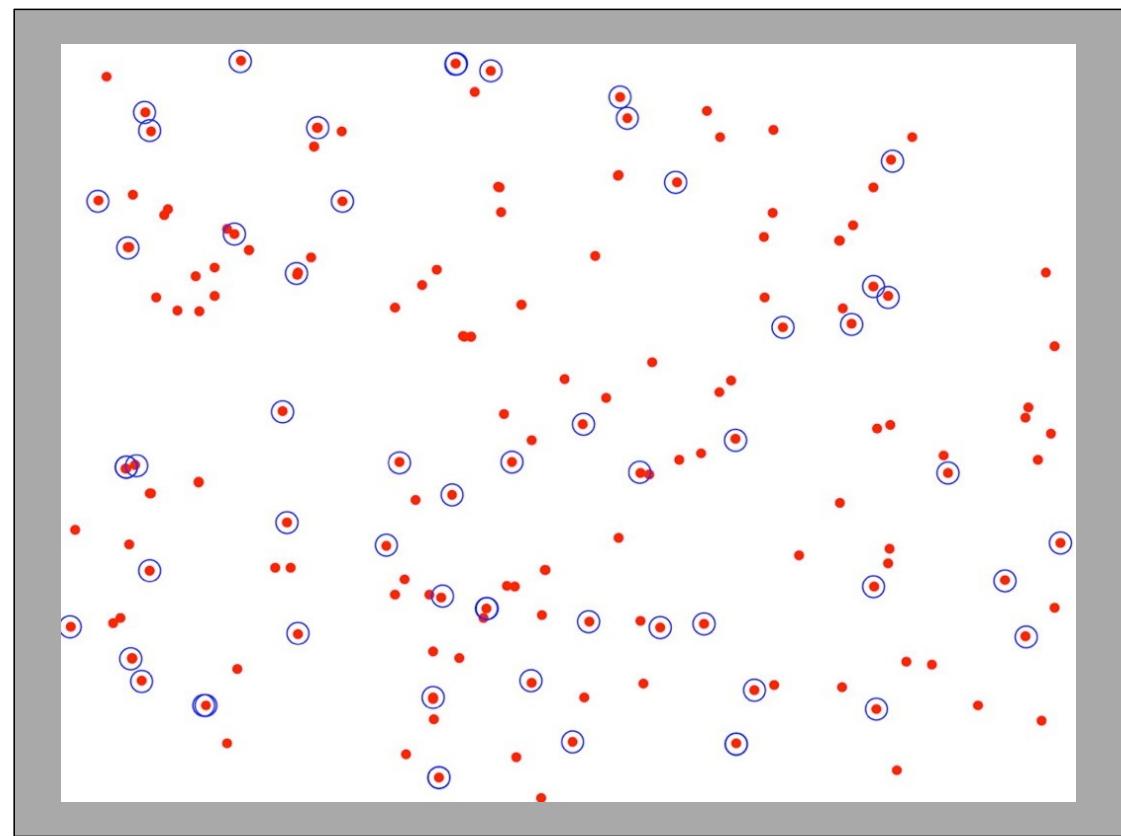
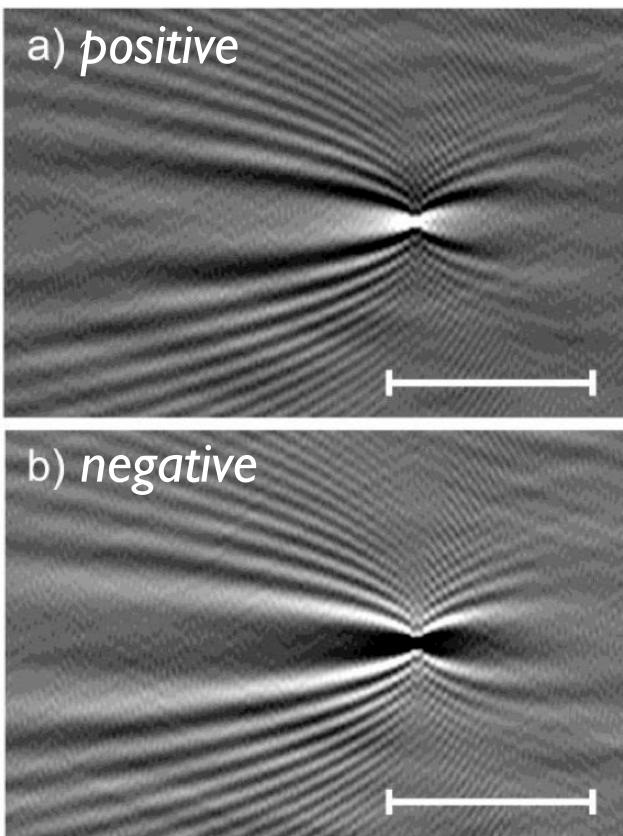
Prof. Mikhail Shapiro (Cal Tech)  
Prof. Yoshiko Miura (Kyushu)  
Prof. Ken Shea (UCI)  
Prof. Reg Penner (UCI)  
Prof. Andrej Luptak (UCI)  
Prof. Donghyun Kim (Yonsei)



# DNA nanoparticle adsorption onto single DNA sequences

How much adsorption of 40 nm DNA-modified Au Nanoparticles do we see onto DNA-modified surfaces with only a small number of binding sites?

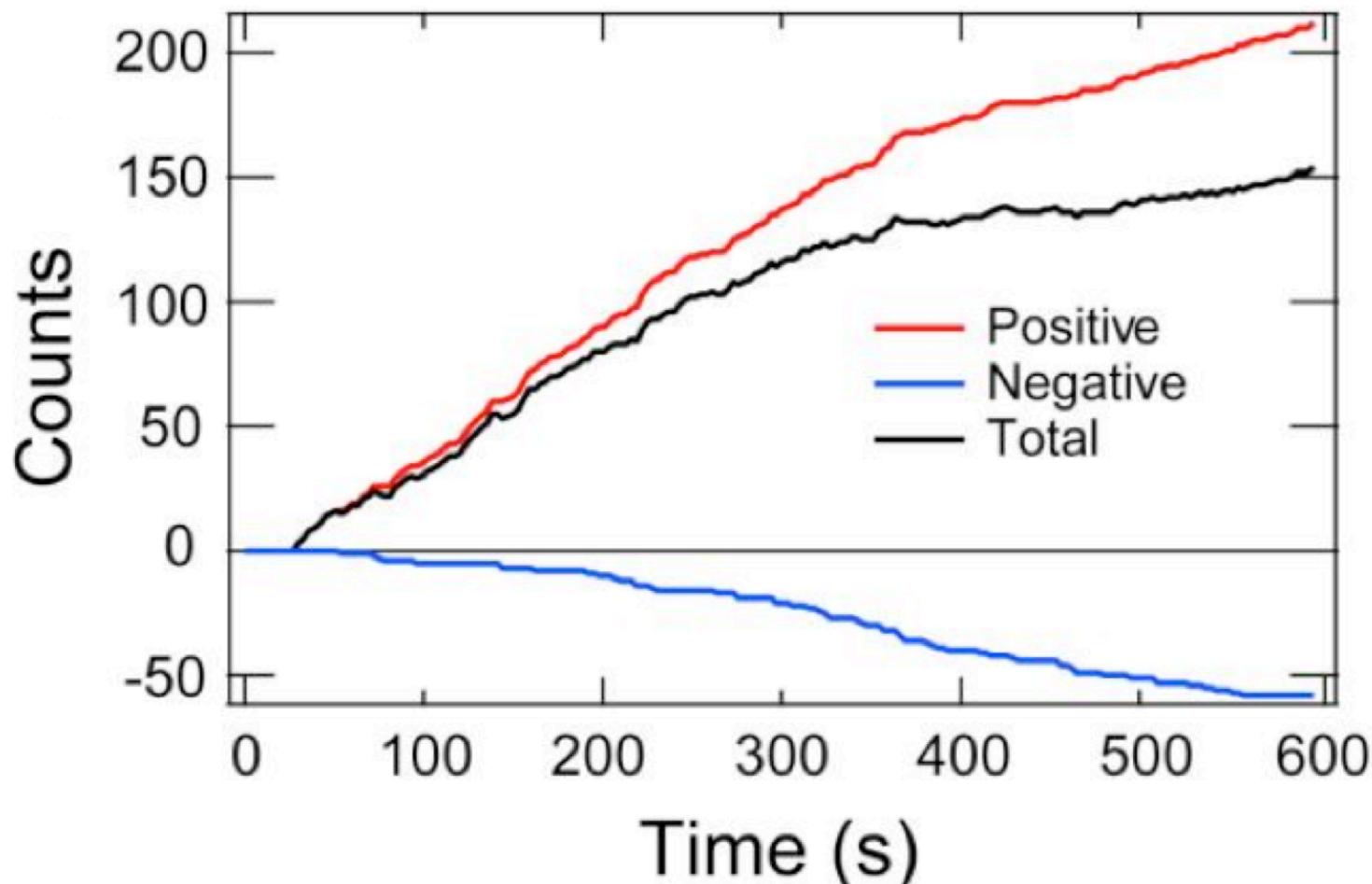
*two component complementary/non-complementary monolayer*



# DNA nanoparticle adsorption onto single DNA sequences

How much adsorption of 40 nm DNA-modified Au Nanoparticles do we see onto DNA-modified surfaces with only a small number of binding sites?

two component complementary/non-complementary monolayer



0.01% complementary monolayer



# Biogenic Gas-Filled Protein Vesicles

$$\text{PDF} = \frac{1}{\Delta\%R_{\text{NP}}\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left[-\frac{(\ln(\Delta\%R_{\text{NP}}) - \mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right]$$

*lognormal distribution function*

$$g = \frac{m_3}{s^3} = \frac{\frac{1}{n}\sum (\Delta\%R_{\text{NP}} - \langle\Delta\%R_{\text{NP}}\rangle)^3}{s^3}$$

*skewness*

ACS Nano

Article

**Table 1.** Hydrodynamic Size Measurements from DLS for Polystyrene and Hydrogel Nanoparticles and Statistics from Single-Nanoparticle SPRI Measurements for Polystyrene and Hydrogel Nanoparticles and Gas Vesicles

nanoparticle	diameter (nm)	standard deviation (nm)	$\langle\Delta\%R_{\text{NP}}\rangle$	standard deviation (s)	95% CI	skewness (g)	$\mu^a$	$\sigma^b$	no. of NPs
PS (A)	85	25	0.34	0.10	0.01	0.59	-1.13	0.31	354
PS (B)	170	40	2.19	0.48	0.05	0.68	0.76	0.21	365
HNP	271	55	1.67	0.43	0.05	0.60	0.48	0.27	324
HNP + 2 $\mu\text{M}$ melittin	272	65	2.79	0.52	0.08	0.02	1.01	0.20	172
HNP	272	50	0.90	0.27	0.03	0.55	-0.15	0.31	289
HNP + 500 nM ConA	357	75	3.6	1.3	0.2	0.79	1.22	0.37	307
HNP + 500 nM ConA + 1 mM Man	338	65	2.04	0.60	0.07	0.05	0.66	0.36	270
HNP + 500 nM ConA + 10 mM Man	320	55	1.74	0.41	0.05	0.30	0.53	0.24	241
Mega GV	— <sup>c</sup>	—	-0.49	0.26	0.03	-1.28	-0.84	0.52	274
Ana GV	—	—	-1.07	0.44	0.04	-1.53	-0.0083	0.38	395
Halo GV	—	—	-3.0	1.5	0.2	-0.74	0.95	0.58	345

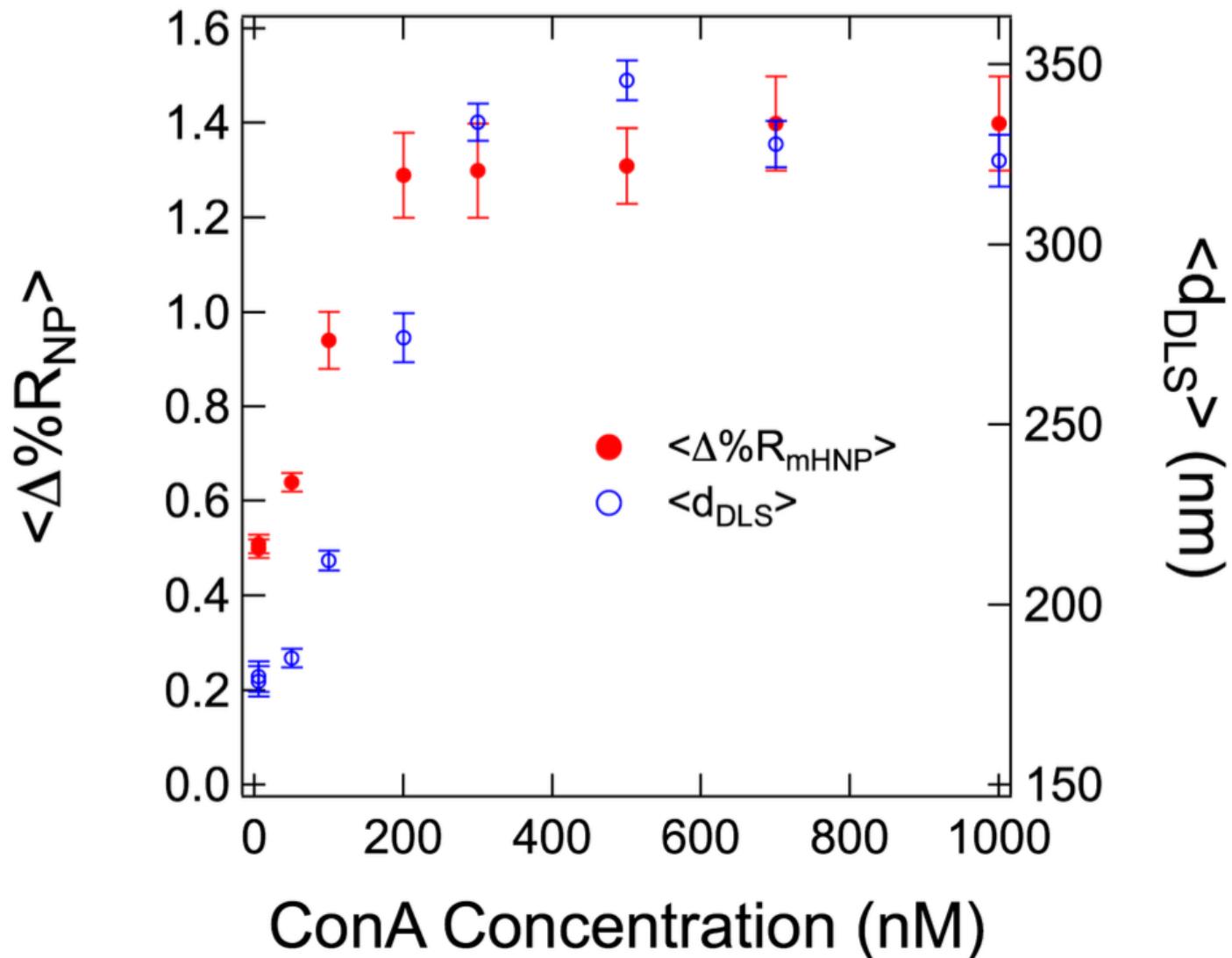
<sup>a</sup>Log-normal PDF location parameter. <sup>b</sup>Log-normal PDF scale parameter. <sup>c</sup>Size measurements for GVs are reported in Table 2.



A.M. Maley, G.J. Lu, M.G. Shapiro and R.M. Corn, ACS Nano, 11 7447-7456 (2017).

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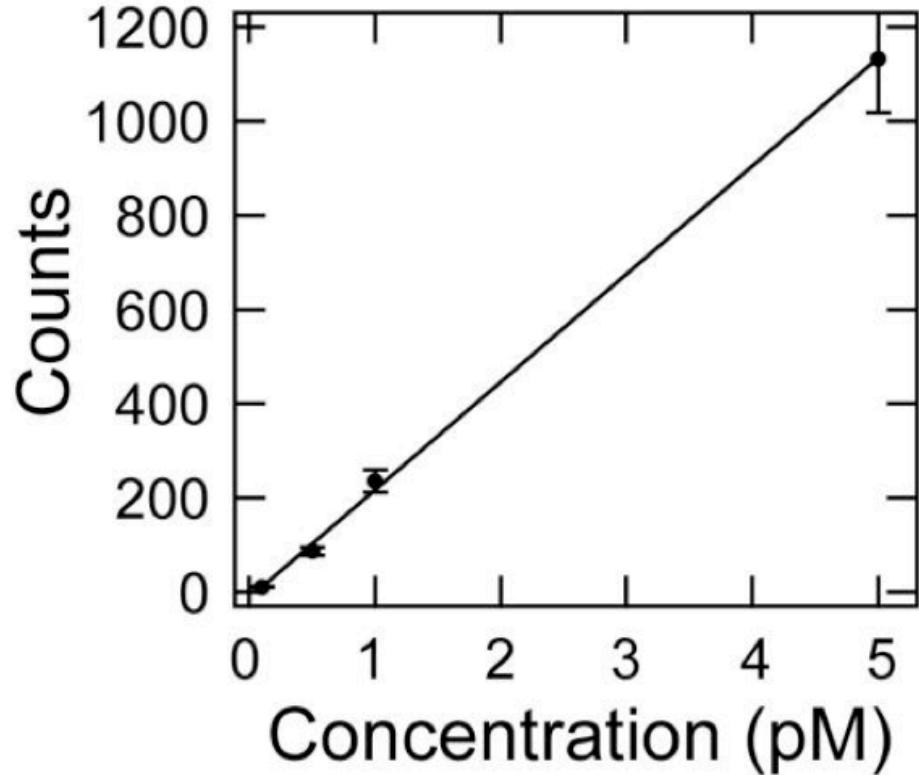
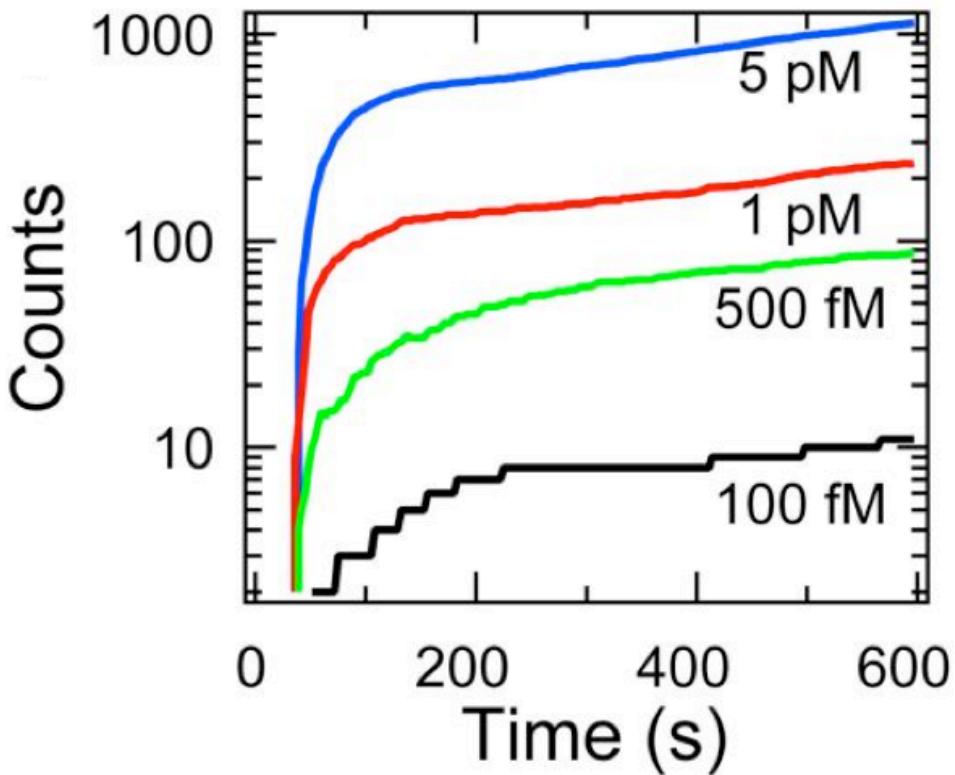
# *ConA uptake into HNPs*



Average single nanoparticle response and  
DLS hydrodynamic diameter



# Bioaffinity Adsorption of 40 nm DNA-modified Au Nanoparticles



*The number of binding events scale with Au NP concentration*

