Plasmonic cell transfection using micropyramids

NABIHA SAKLAYEN, Sébastien Courvoisier¹, Jun Chen, Jean-Pierre Wolf¹, Eric Mazur

MAZUR GROUP DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS AND SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING AND APPLIED SCIENCES HARVARD UNIVERSITY

¹ UNIVERSITY OF GENEVA, SWITZERLAND

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Outline

Motivation

Design and Fabrication

Cavitation Bubbles

Poration

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Wordle.com, Wikipedia.com

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020207410 ONEL CHEMICAL-BASET ELECTROPORATION NANOPARTICLES TRANSFECTION

Wordle.com

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Optotransfection has many benefits



D. Stevenson, B. Agate, et al. OPTICS EXPRESS 2006.



J. Baumgart et al. Journal of Laser Micro/Nanoengineering Vol. 4, No. 2, 2009

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Can we scale-up?

Can we retain the benefits of optotransfection, while targeting many more cells at once?

Surface plasmons for transfection

Can we retain the benefits of optotransfection, while targeting many more cells at once?

... by manipulating the effects of *localized surface plasmon resonances (LSPRs)*

Surface plasmons for transfection

Can we retain the benefits of optotransfection, while targeting many more cells at once?

... by manipulating the effects of *localized surface plasmon resonances (LSPRs)*

Form 'hotspots' of evanescent enhancement



collective electron density oscillations found in noble metal nanostructures

Camden et al., Accounts of Chemical Research 2008

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Surface plasmons for transfection

Goal: to transfect 100,000 cells per minute using a plasmonic susbtrate



Camden et al., Accounts of Chemical Research 2008

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Substrate Design



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Experimental Design

Plasmonic Substrate Strong enhancement at top of each pyramid

Fs laser 76 fs, 250kHz

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Experimental Design

Plasmonic Substrate Adherent cells

Fs laser 76 fs, 250kHz

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Simulations to optimize parameters



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Simulations to optimize parameters



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High-precision fabrication



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High-precision fabrication





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High-precision fabrication



E-Beam lithography

Anisotropic etching

Gold deposition

Template-stripping

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High-precision nanostructures

10 µm

EHT = 4.00 kV WD = 6.5 mm

Signal A = SE2 Photo No. = 1594 Date :21 Jun 2013 Time :14:50:49



High-precision nanostructures

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Width = 21.94 µm Mag = 13.76 K X EHT = 4.00 kV WD = 8.1 mm

Sample ID = _____

Signal A = SE2

High-precision nanostructures

l µm

Width = 18.43 µm <u>Mag =</u> 16.37 K X EHT = 4.00 kV VVD = 4.2 mm

Sample ID =

Signal A = SE2

Characterization of nanostructures

Surface-Enhanced Raman Spectroscopy

Atomic Force Microscopy

Near-field Scanning Optical Microscopy

Second Harmonic Generation

2-Photon Fluorescence

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Plasmonic Substrate

> Fs laser 76 fs, 250kHz

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Microbubble formation

beam spot ~ $5\mu m^2$

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What happens to micropyramid postbubble?



Microbubble formation

beam spot ~ $5\mu m^2$

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Plasmonic

Substrate

Cavitation

bubble

Fs laser

76 fs, 250kHz



major damage on pyramid

beam spot ~ $5\mu m^2$

Cavitation bubble

Plasmonic Substrate

> Fs laser 76 fs, 250kHz

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Laser exposure: 1s Power: 0.25mW Spot size: 5µm² Rep. rate:250 kHz Pulse duration: 76 fs

2 µm



Power increases

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Cavitation bubble dynamics



Session PTue: JUN CHEN Optimizing plasmonic transfection using nanostructured substrates Paper 8972-53 Time: 6:00 PM - 8:00 PM

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Photonics West 2014

東支京官家蒙蒙

Outline

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Experimental Procedure

Fabricate Au pyramid substrates

Culture cells on substrates

Porate cells

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Cell-pyramid adhesion



HeLa S3 cells seeded on pyramid plasmonic substrate

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Experimental Setup



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Laser exposure: 1s Power: 0.25mW Spot size: 5µm² Rep. rate:250 kHz



Before laser exposure

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Laser exposure: 1s Power: 0.25mW Spot size: 5µm² Rep. rate:250 kHz



Before laser exposure



After laser exposure

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Laser exposure: 1s Power: 0.25mW Spot size: 5µm² Rep. rate:250 kHz



Before laser exposure



After laser exposure



APG-2 Fluorescence

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Laser exposure: 1s Power: 0.25mW Spot size: 5µm² Rep. rate:250 kHz



Before laser exposure



After laser exposure

APG-2 Fluorescence

0



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Need to explore membrane-plasmon dynamics



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Designed and fabricated a plasmonic substrate with high near-field enhancement

Cavitation (micro)bubbles damage substrate

Plasma membrane changes the cavitation bubble dynamics

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Future Outlook

Understand membrane-plasmon dynamics

Explore laser parameters

Increase efficiency of poration

Perform transfection

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Funding- NSF, MRSEC, AAUW

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Thank you for your attention

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