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# Optical spectroscopy and biosensors for investigation of biomolecules and their interactions

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#### Non-SPR Optical Biosensors with Direct Detection Format

# Content

- Portable SPR biosensors with cell phone readout
- Grating coupler
- Whispering gallery modes sensing,
- Reflectometric interference spectroscopy RIFS
- Mach Zehnder interferometry-based sensors,
- Surface-enhanced diffraction, scattering, ISCAT.

#### Portable SPR Biosensors with Direct Readout Format







#### **Grating-Coupled SPR**



- Detection of exosomes secreted by mesenchymal stem cells.
- Interrogation of sub populations carrying CD81 and lipid binding domains recognized by Annexin V and Cholera toxin B chain
- Step towards ovarian cancer diagnostics by the analysis of blood plasma.



Agnes Reiner, Nicolas Guillermo Ferrer, Priyamvada Venugopalan, Ruenn Chai Lai, Saikiam Lim and Jakub Dostalek, Magnetic nanoparticleenhanced surface plasmon resonance biosensor for extracellular vesicle analysis, Analyst, 2017, 142, 3913-3921.







#### **Grating-Coupled SPR Biosensor**

Grating coupled SPR allows for design of compact sensors. Exploited in the analysis of whole plasma samples with the help of antifouling brush polymer architecture



c) SPR kinetics  $\lambda_{SPR}(t)$ b) Reflectivity spectra R(λ) PBS Gold grating PBS 1.4 2.4x10<sup>4</sup> SPR signal δλ<sub>SPR</sub>/S [μRIU] Pristine polymer brushes PBS Functionalized polymer brushes 1.2 Reflectivity R [a.u.] 2.2x10<sup>4</sup>  $\lambda_{SPR}$ 2M NaCl 2M NaCl 2M NaCl 1.0 0.8 Thrombin Thrombin Thrombin 1.0x10<sup>3</sup> 0.6 -5 nM 15 nM 10 nM 0.4 PBS 5.0x10<sup>2</sup> -0.2 654 PBS PBS 656 PBS 0.0 0.0 50 100 150 660 680 700 720 0 580 600 620 640 740 Time t [min] Wavelength  $\lambda$  [nm]

Daria Kotlarek, Mariia Vorobii, Wojciech Ogieglo, Cesar Rodriguez-Emmenegger, Wolfgang Knoll, Jakub Dostálek, Compact grating-coupled plasmonic biosensor for the analysis of thrombin in human blood plasma, 2019, ACS Sensors, 4, 8, 2109-2116.







Wavelength (nm)

**Cell Phone Readout for SPR Biosensor** 

Using cell phone optics holds Sample holder potential to lift of (arguably) high price of optical systems. Filter holder for calibration Polarizer Smartphone Diffraction holder substrate Sample holder (ii) (iii) (i) 45 nm -41 nm 10.01 1.4 x: 10.0 µm grating Au G Filter grating Au after adsorption of BSA θ 1.2 holder (iv) Profile 1 1.0 0.02 Reflectivity 1.5cm Diffraction Polarizer E 0.00substrate Aperture 0.02 Camera Phone LED 0.4 -0.04 0.2 0.9cm x [um] 0.0 450 500 550 600 650

Jinling Zhang, Imran Khan, Zhang Qingwen, Xiaohu Liu, Jakub Dostalek, Bo Liedberg, Yi Wang, Lipopolysaccharides detection on a grating-coupled surface plasmon resonance smartphone biosensor, Biosensors and Bioelectronics, 2018, 99, 312-317.







# Diffraction-Coupled SPR with Spectral Dispersive Element



•10.1007/s00216-010-4067-z

Ultimate simplicity achieved by combining SPR detection and dispersive element on one diffraction grating structure.

O. Telezhnikova, J. Dostálek, J. Homola: Method For Spectroscopy Of Surface Plasmons In Surface Plasmon Resonance Sensors And An Element For The Use Of Thereof, CZ299489, US7973933, CA2598118, CN101175989, JP4999707.







# Preparation of Diffraction Grating Structures



Nestor G. Quilis, Mederic Lequeux, Pryiamvada Venugopalan, Imran Khan, Souhir Boujday, Wolfgang Knoll, Marc Lamy de la Chapelle, Jakub Dostalek, Tunable laser interference lithography preparation of plasmonic nanoparticle arrays tailored for SERS, Nanoscale, 2018, 10, 10268-10276

#### **Grating Coupler**







# **Grating Coupler**



- One of original concepts competing with SPR and also referred as to optical waveguide lightmode spectroscopy (OWLS).
- Angular modulation-based direct detection of molecular binding events. Comparable performance as SPR biosensors.

D. Clerc and W. Lukosz, Integrated optical output grating coupler as refractometer and (bio-)chemical sensor, Sensors and Actuators B, 11, (1998) 461-465.







### **Colorimetric Photonic Crystal**





- Dielectric photonic crystal structure acting as a waveguide.
- Wavelength interrogation of resonant coupling detuning.



Brian Cunningham, Bo Lin, Jean Qiu, Peter Li, Jane Pepper, Brenda Hugh, <u>A plastic colorimetric resonant optical biosensor for multiparallel</u> <u>detection of label-free biochemical interactions</u>, Sensors and Actuators B: Chemical, 2002, 85/3, 219-226.







### **Colorimetric Photonic Crystal**



Brian Cunningham, Bo Lin, Jean Qiu, Peter Li, Jane Pepper, Brenda Hugh, <u>A plastic</u> colorimetric resonant optical biosensor for <u>multiparallel detection of label-free</u> <u>biochemical interactions</u>, Sensors and Actuators B: Chemical, 2002, 85/3, 219-226.



Dustin Gallegos, Kenneth D Long, Hojeong Yu, Peter P Clark, Yixiao Lin, Sherine George, Pabitra Nath, Brian T Cunningham, Lab on a Chip, 2013, 13/11, 2124-2132.

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#### **Whispering Gallery Modes**





# **Ring Resonators**

Optical micro-resonators that exhibit a large Q-factor and small modal volume V (large Q/V) - highest sensitivity for label-free detection of molecules. Single-molecule detection capability is prospected.









### **Q-factor and Figure of Merit - FOM**

 Q-factor: the ratio of the initial energy stored in the resonator to the energy lost in one cycle of oscillation. Can reach 10<sup>6</sup>.

$$Q = f / \Delta f = \lambda_{res} / \Delta \lambda$$

Figure of merit: the ratio refractive index sensitvity and resonance width. Can reach 1-10<sup>3</sup>.

$$FOM = S_b / \Delta \lambda = (d\lambda_{res} / d\lambda) / \Delta \lambda$$



A. Bozdogan, S. Hageneder, J. Dostalek, Plasmonic biosensors relying on biomolecular conformational changes: Case of odorant binding proteins, <u>Methods in Enzymology</u>, Elsevier (2020), ISSN 0076-6879.

#### Reflectometric Interference Spectroscopy - RIFS





# Reflectometric Interference Spectroscpopy (RIfS)



AK Gauglitz webpage

- Fabry-Perot interference on thin dielectric film.
- Very simple chips that do not require structuring to couple light to waveguide resonances. Arguably lower accuracy.









# **Bio-Layer Interferometry - BLI**



https://www.sartorius.com/en/applications/life-science-research/label-freedetection/bli-technology

- RIfS implemented to fiber optics probes and commercialized by Fortebio, sold as OCTET.
- Used in conjunction with microtiter plates for sequential biomolecular interaction studies.



#### Integration to needles, originally pursued (and dropped) by BIAcore for SPR fiber optic probes.

Seo, D.; Paek, S.-H.; Oh, S.; Seo, S.; Paek, S.-H. A human serumbased enzyme-free continuous glucose monitoring technique using a needle-type bio-layer interference sensor. Sensors 2016, 16, 1581. 19







# **Imaging of Microarrays**







 1λ–imaging reflectometric interferometry (iRlf) derived from RlfS.

Argument of advantage with respect to SPR based on the absence of the sensitivity to bulk refractive index and temperature drift.

•<u>10.1177/2211068216657512</u>

#### **Mach Zehnder Interferometry**







#### **Rib Waveguide Structure**



Rib dielectric structure can be designed to serve as a single mode waveguide, for sufficiently small height

•10.1177/2211068216657512







# Mach Zehnder Interferometer (MZI)



https://doi.org/10.1088/0957-4484/14/8/312

- MZI can be implemented by using integrated optical waveguide structure.
- Phase shift between the reference and measuring (sensor) arm is detected due to the affinity binding events.





#### Interference

Optical phenomenon arising from (coherent) superimposing of amplitudes of two spatially overlapping waves. When changing a phase  $\phi$  of one of the waves, intensity is varied.



 $\Delta \varphi = k_0 nd - a$  minute changes in refractive index shifts the phase and alters the intensity  $u(x,t) \propto \sin(k_0 nx - \omega t)$ 

Exploited in (arguably) most sensitive optical measurements: Frequency stabilized lasers for metrology, microscopy with phase contrast, narrow optical filters,...







#### **Imaging of Microarrays**



Example of measured signal and reconstruction of the phase shift due to the protein monolayer growth and bulk refractive index changes.







# **Multiplexing MZI**



10.1109/JPHOT.2013.2251873

In general, integrated optics holds potential for highly multiplex measurements through chips with many parallel waveguides.







# **Increasing Sensitivity**



- The phase shift is proportional to the length of the sensor arm section, where the interaction occurs.
- Increasing the length by using of spiralshaped waveguide structures has been investigated







# **Ring Resonators**

Related to MZI, where ring structure enables to cycle light through the sensing arm and accumulate the phase shift.







Analytica Chimica Acta Volume 620, Issues 1–2, 14 July 2008, Pages 8–26

#### **Scattering-Based Detection**







# Surface Plasmon-Enhanced Scattering



10.1021/acs.analchem.6b03798

Enhanced intensity of weak scattered signal by probing with intense surface plasmon field







# Surface Plasmon-Enhanced Scattering



<sup>10.1021/</sup>acs.analchem.6b03798

Demonstrated to provide superior limit of detection with respect to classical SPR biosensor approach when used for readout of sandwich troponin assay.







# **Direct Detection of Scattering**



https://doi.org/10.1039/C1CS15143F

Dark field microscopy enables rather easily observing individual plasmonic nanoparticles.







# ISCAT – Interferometric Scattering Microscopy



10.1021/acs.nanolett.9b01822







# Scattering by Miniature Dielectric Particle



Rayleigh scattering:

$$\sigma_{\rm sca} = \frac{8}{3}\pi^2 |\alpha|^2 (\lambda_m)^{-4}$$

Polarizibility of (dielectric) particle

$$\alpha = 3\epsilon_{\rm m} V \left( \frac{\epsilon_{\rm p} - \epsilon_{\rm m}}{\epsilon_{\rm p} + 2\epsilon_{\rm m}} \right)$$

- $\mathcal{E}_p$  Permittivity of particle
- $\mathcal{E}_m$  Permittivity of surrounding medium

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Interferometric\_scattering\_microscopy







# Scattering-based Observation of Virus Particles



- Direct label-free observation of time dependent rotation of attached virus.
- Release of DNA cargo from the virus.

Figure 2 Illustration of a SV40 virus bound to ganglioside (GM1)tagged lipids in an artificial lipid bilayer (b,i). An iSCAT image of single SV40 virions attached to a lipid bilayer on a coverslip (b,ii), adapted from ref 22. Illustration of a bacteriophage showing head and tail geometry (c,i). A trajectory from the head of a single bacteriophage whereas its tail is adsorbed to the surface (c,ii). Following stimulation, the DNA content of the capsid head is ejected over time (c,iii), as determined through the diminishing iSCAT contrast. Adapted from ref 44.

Kukura, P.; Ewers, H.; Müller, C.; Renn, A.; Helenius, A.; Sandoghdar, V. Highspeed nanoscopic tracking of the position and orientation of a single virus. Nat. Methods 2009, 6, 923–927.







# Scattering by Individual Protein Molecules





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