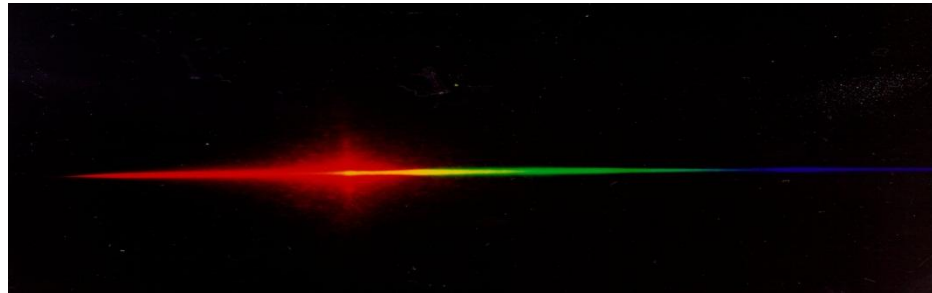


Challenges and Opportunities at the Interface of Nanotechnology and Biomedicine

P.N.Prasad



“Lighting the Way to Technology through Innovation”

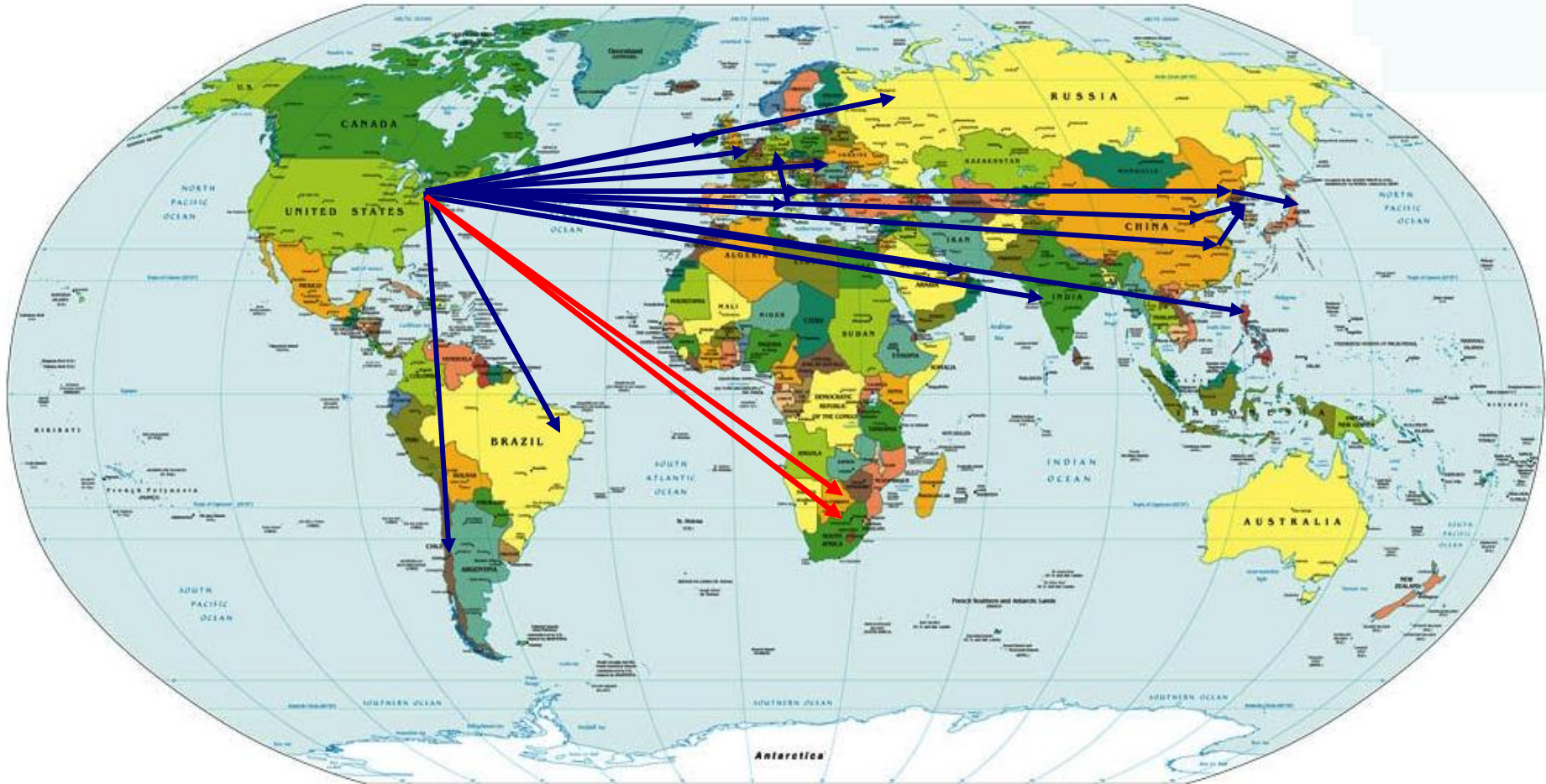
The Institute for Lasers, Photonics and Biophotonics

- ❖ **Multidisciplinary Frontier Research in Lasers, Photonics and Biophotonics**
- ❖ **Extensive Research Facility (\$26 million)**
- ❖ **Education and Training Funded by NSF**
- ❖ **Industrial Collaboration : Co-development, Industrial training, advanced testing**
- ❖ **Technology Transfer : 7 spin off companies (*LPT, ACIS, Hybrid Technologies, NanoBiotix, Nanoaxis, Hangzhou Mingyue Laser Optoelectronics Co and Solexant Inc.*)**
- ❖ **International collaboration : Joint research, Student exchange, Joint workshop**

Major Thrust Areas:

- **Advanced Nanomaterials with multifunctionalization**
- **Metamaterials**
- **Nanophotonics, Nanomagnetism, Nanomedicine**
- **Nonlinear optics, Multi-photon processes**
- **Solar energy, portable energy generation**
- **Multimodal diagnostics and imaging, Light-activated therapy**

ILPB Global Collaboration Network



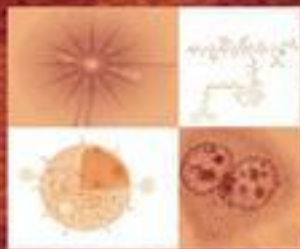
Germany
Ireland
Poland
Serbia
Romania
Russia

Italy
France
Thailand
India
Philippines

Japan
Sweden
Singapore
China
Korea

South Africa
Zimbabwe

INTRODUCTION TO
BIOPHOTONICS



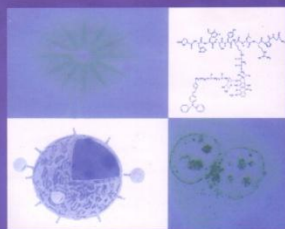
PARAS N. PRASAD

INTRODUCTION TO BIOPHOTONICS

生物光子学导论

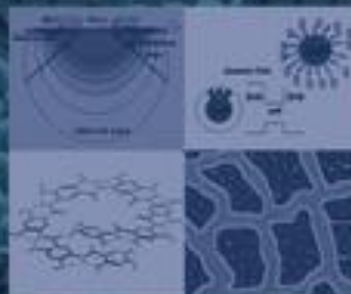
PARAS N. PRASAD 著

何赛灵 等 译



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NANOPHOTONICS



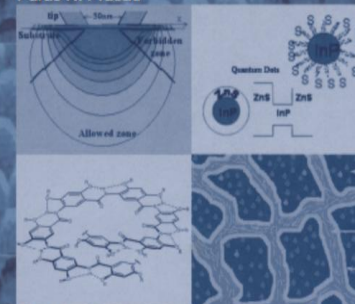
PARAS N. PRASAD

Nanophotonics

纳米光子学

[美] 帕拉斯·N·普拉萨德 著
张镇西 等译

Paras N. Prasad



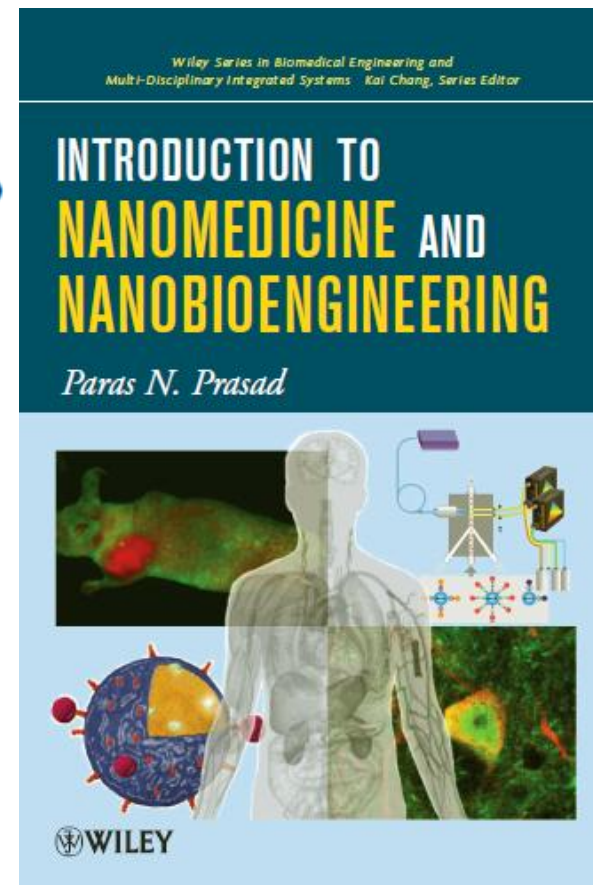
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CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION
2. THE HUMAN BODY
3. NANOCARRIERS
4. NANO CHEMISTRY OF NANOCARRIERS
5. MULTIFUNCTIONALITIES FOR DIAGNOSTICS AND THERAPY
6. CROSSING THE BIOLOGICAL BARRIERS
7. BIOTARGETING
8. MULTIMODAL BIOMEDICAL IMAGING
9. BIOSENSING
10. HIGH THROUGHPUT MULTIPLEXED DIAGNOSTICS
11. NANOPHARMACOTHERAPY
12. THE HUMAN CIRCULATORY SYSTEM AND THERANOSTICS
13. NANOTECHNOLOGY FOR CANCER
14. GENE THERAPY
15. NANOTECHNOLOGY FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES
16. REJUVENATION THERAPY
17. STEM CELL BIOTECHNOLOGY
18. TISSUE ENGINEERING
19. NANODERMATOLOGY AND NANOCOSMETICS
20. NANODENTISTRY
21. NANOTOXICITY

“...The first comprehensive and authoritative introduction to Nanomedicine and Nanobioengineering...”

Each chapter ends with highlights and exercises





Aging



Obesity



Genetic Disorders



Infectious Diseases

Current and Future Health Care Challenges



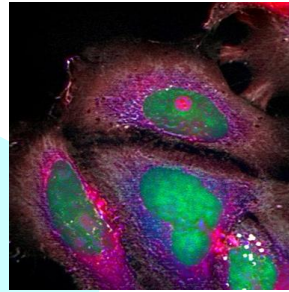
Cancer



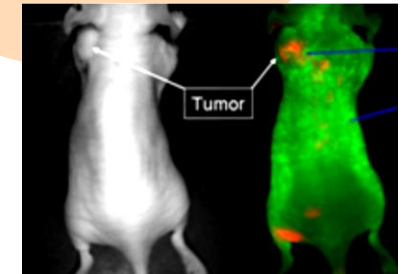
Addictions

Nanomedicine – New Era in Personalized Medicine

In Vitro
Diagnostics

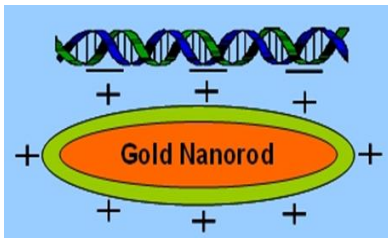


In Vivo
Diagnostics

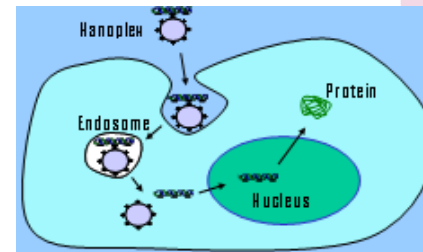


NANOMEDICINE
Applications

Nanotherapeutics
drug/gene delivery



Theranostics:
'see, treat and see'



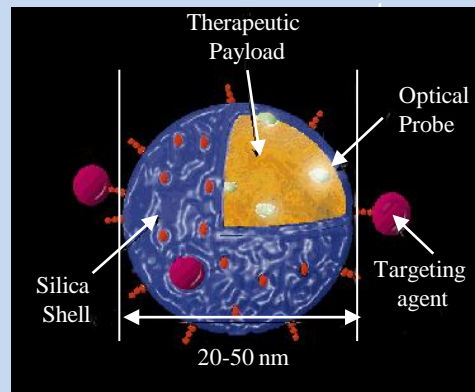
NANOMEDICINE

Yesterday's imagination



James Cameron's
"Fantastic Voyage"
(1966)

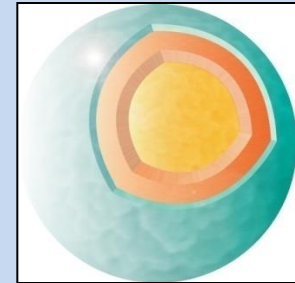
Today's reality



ILPB Nanoclinics

*Patented in 2003, licensed to
Nanobiotix (Paris) in 2004*

Tomorrow's patient care



nanoXRay

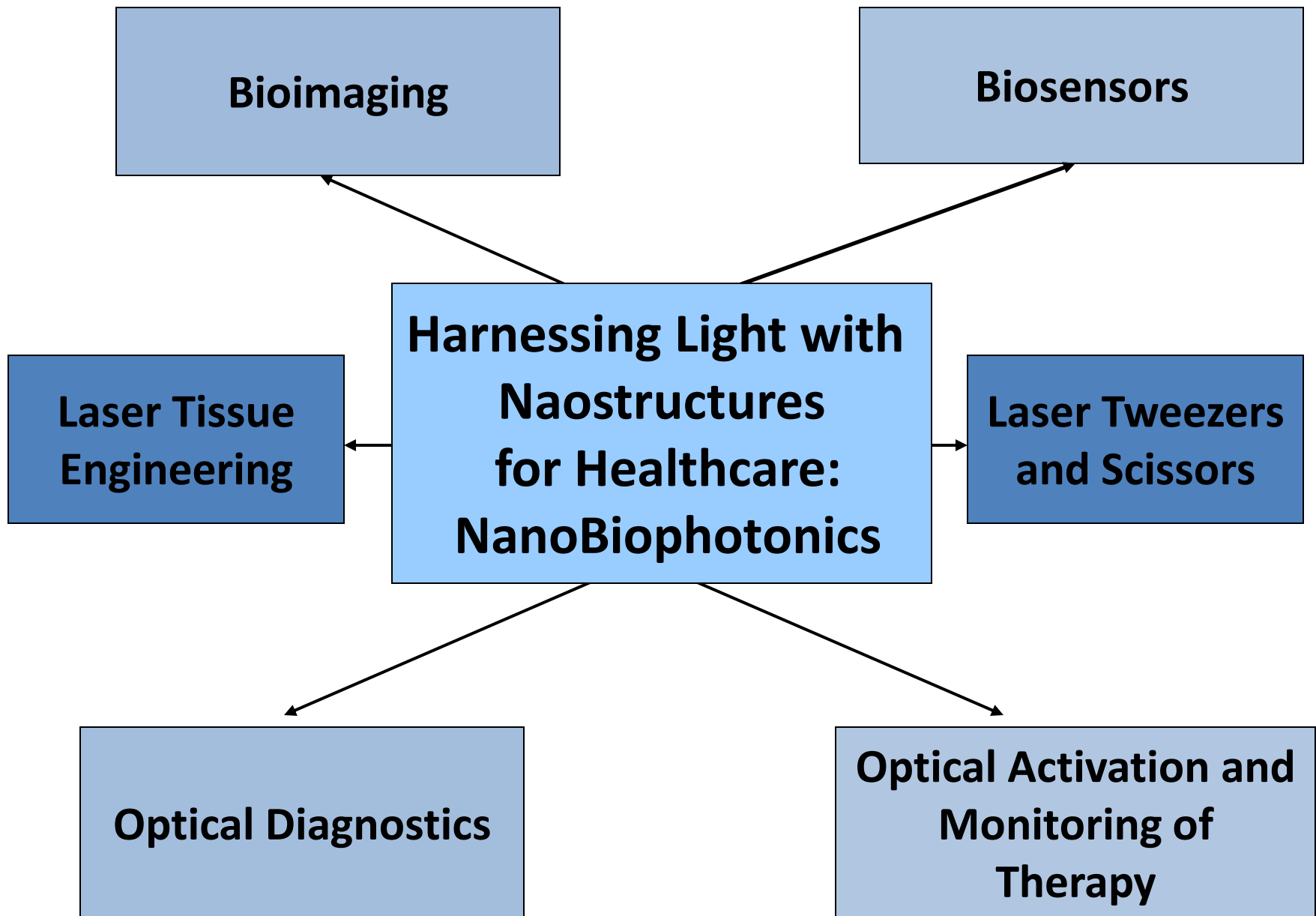


Paris, (France)

<http://www.nanobiotix.com/>

Clinical trial in 2011

Biophotonics and Nanomedicine



BIOPHOTONICS AND NANOMEDICINE

An Interdisciplinary Field

Chemistry

Multiscale modeling guided synthesis of Functional Materials and nanoscale building blocks; Surface modification

Basic Sciences

Physics

Manipulation of optical, electronic, magnetic and thermal properties at nanoscale; Multifunctionality

Biology

Understanding of Biological Processes; Biocompatibility; Targeting; Bioelimination

Engineering

Micro/nano Integration

Hardware & Software Control

Biotechnology Bioinformatics

Diagnostics

In-vitro and *in-vivo*; Microarray technology

Pharmacology

Disease Modeling; Pharmacokinetics and Pharmacodynamics

Medicine

Therapy

Chemotherapy; Photodynamic Therapy; Gene Therapy

Toxicity

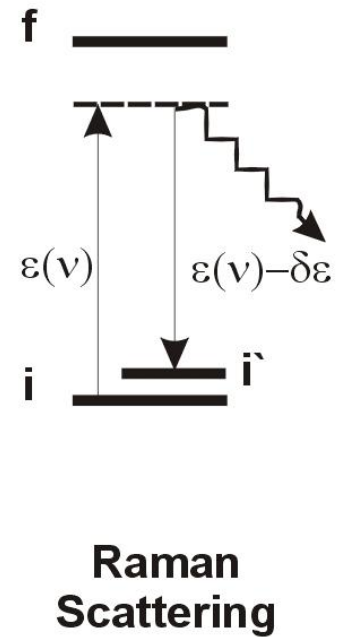
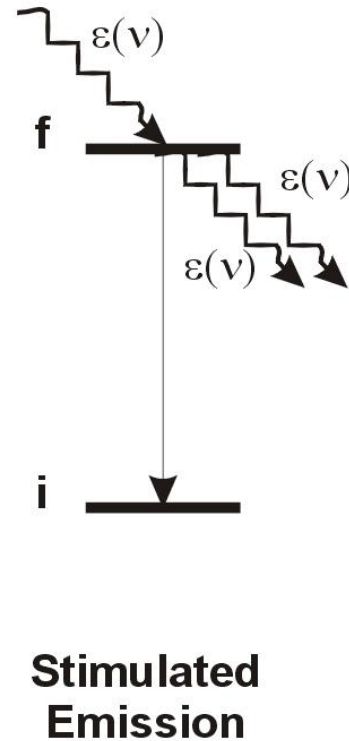
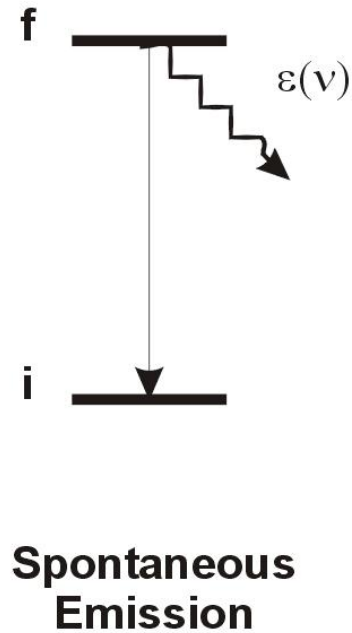
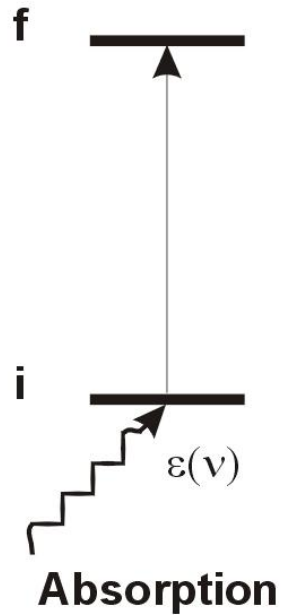
Chemical toxicity; Cellular, tissue and organ toxicities; Immune response

Nanotheranostics

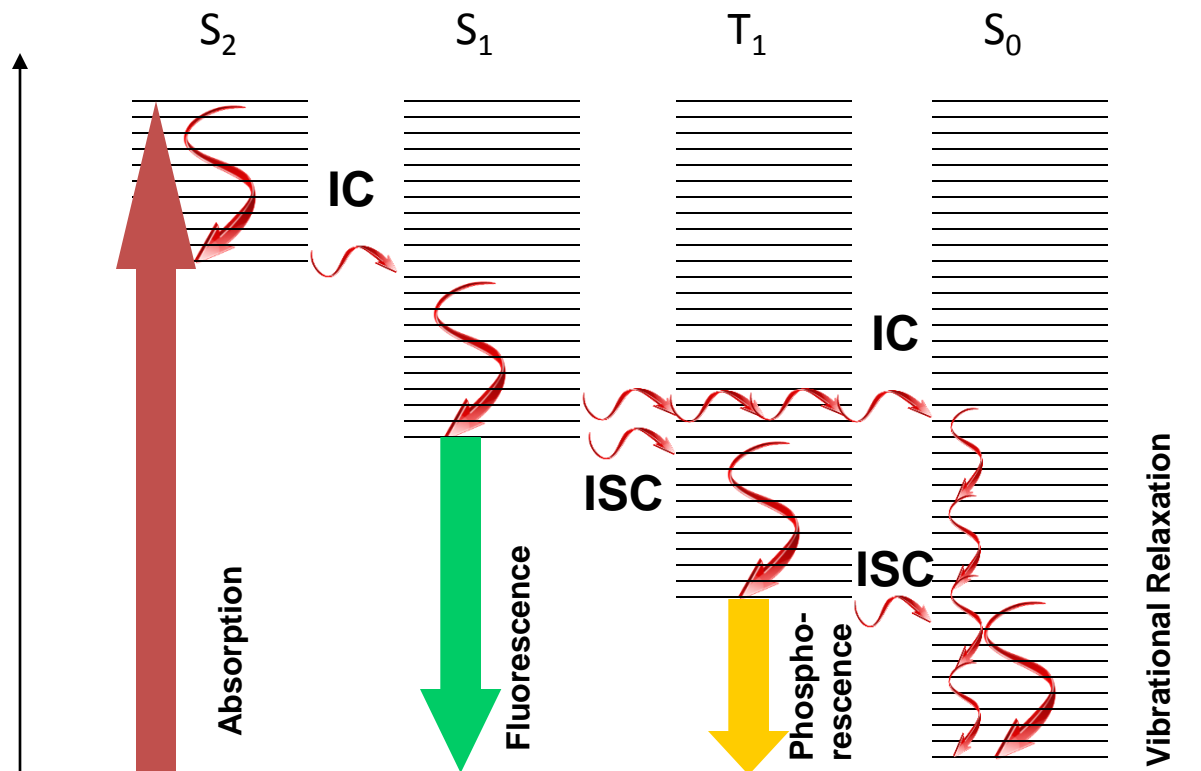
Combined Diagnostics and Therapy; See, treat and see

LIGHT – MATTER INTERACTIONS FOR BIOPHOTONICS

Linear Light-Matter Interactions

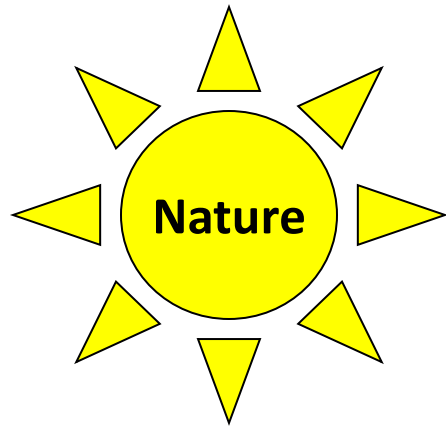


The Jablonski Diagram Describing Possible Fates of Excitation



Non-radiative Processes: Energy dissipation through vibrational relaxations

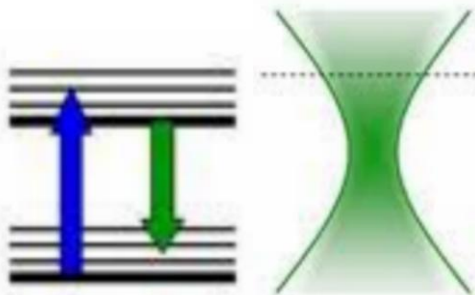
Light activation



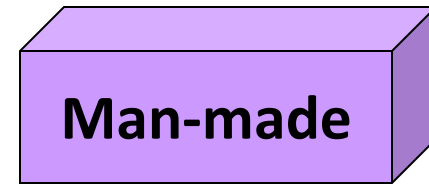
Incoherent



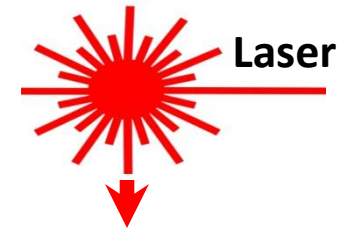
One-photon processes



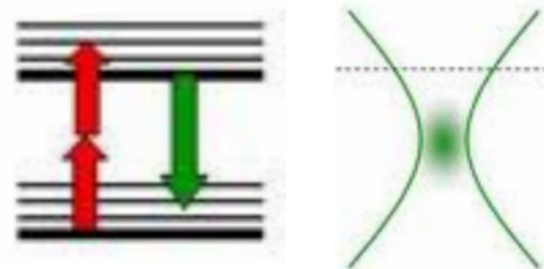
VS



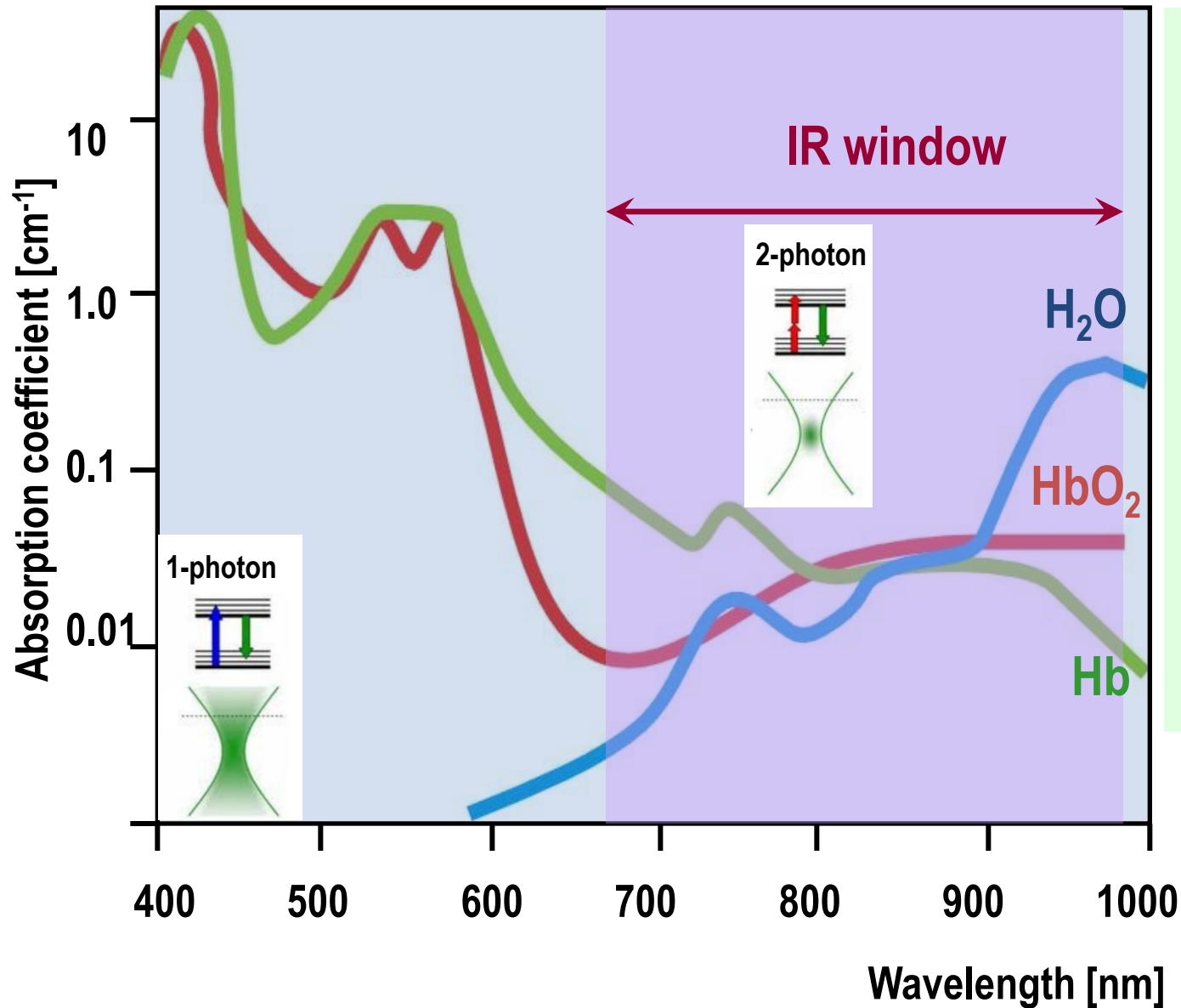
Coherent, intense, ultrashort pulses



Multi-photon processes

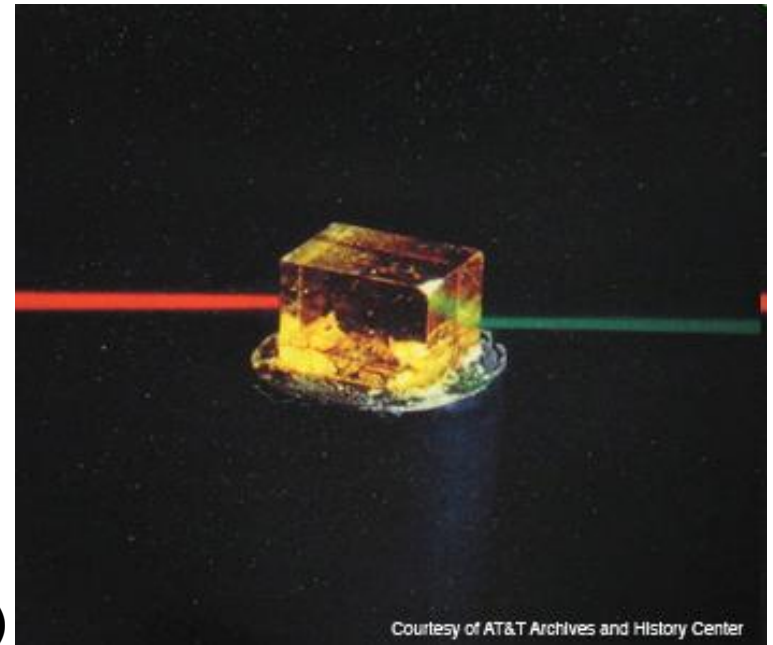
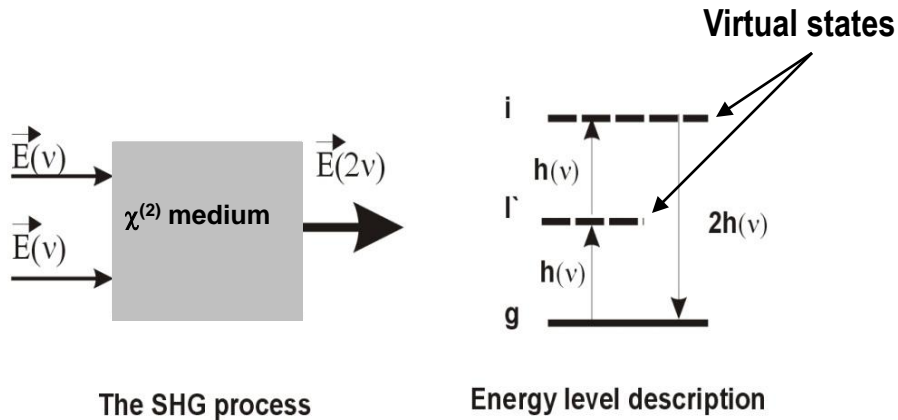
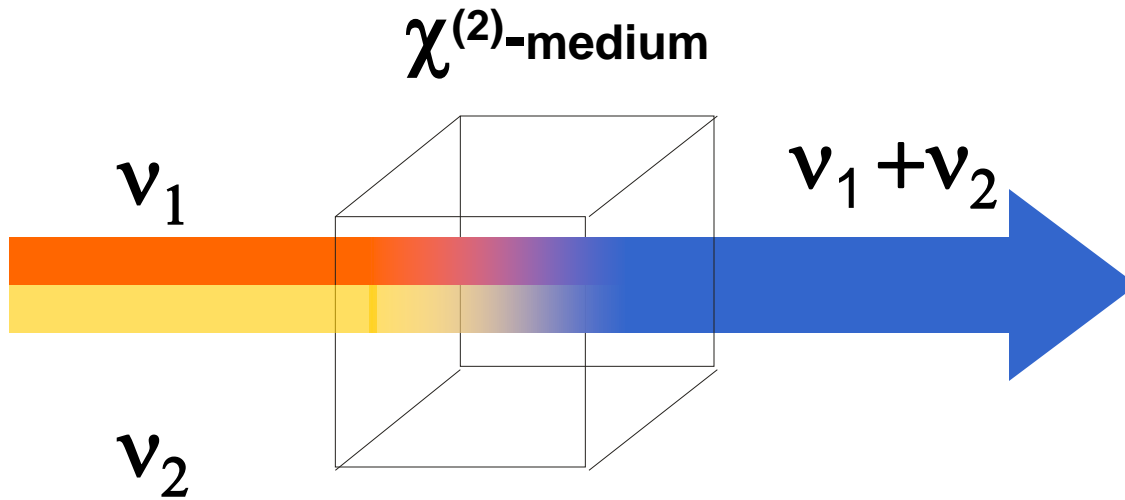


Two-Photon Versus One-Photon Bioimaging



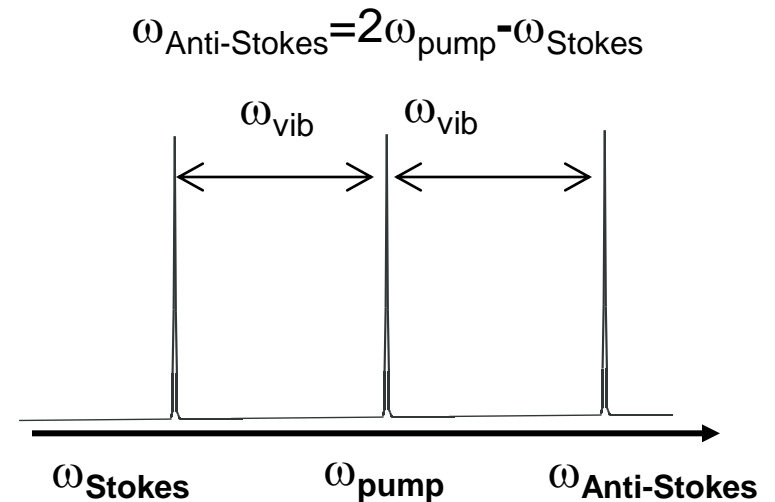
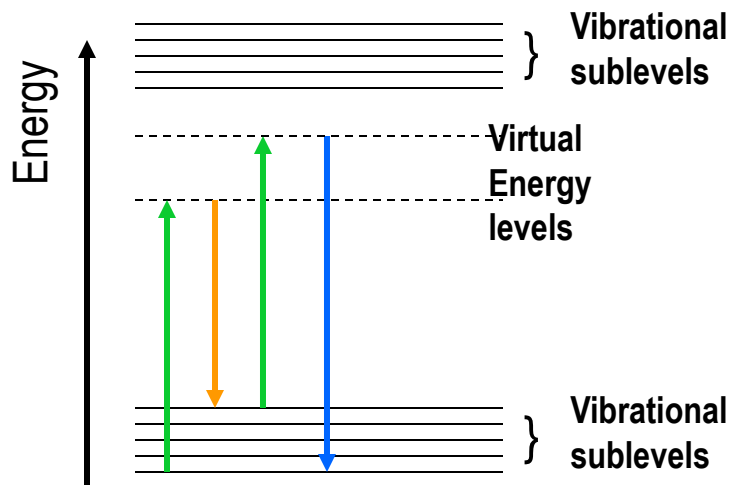
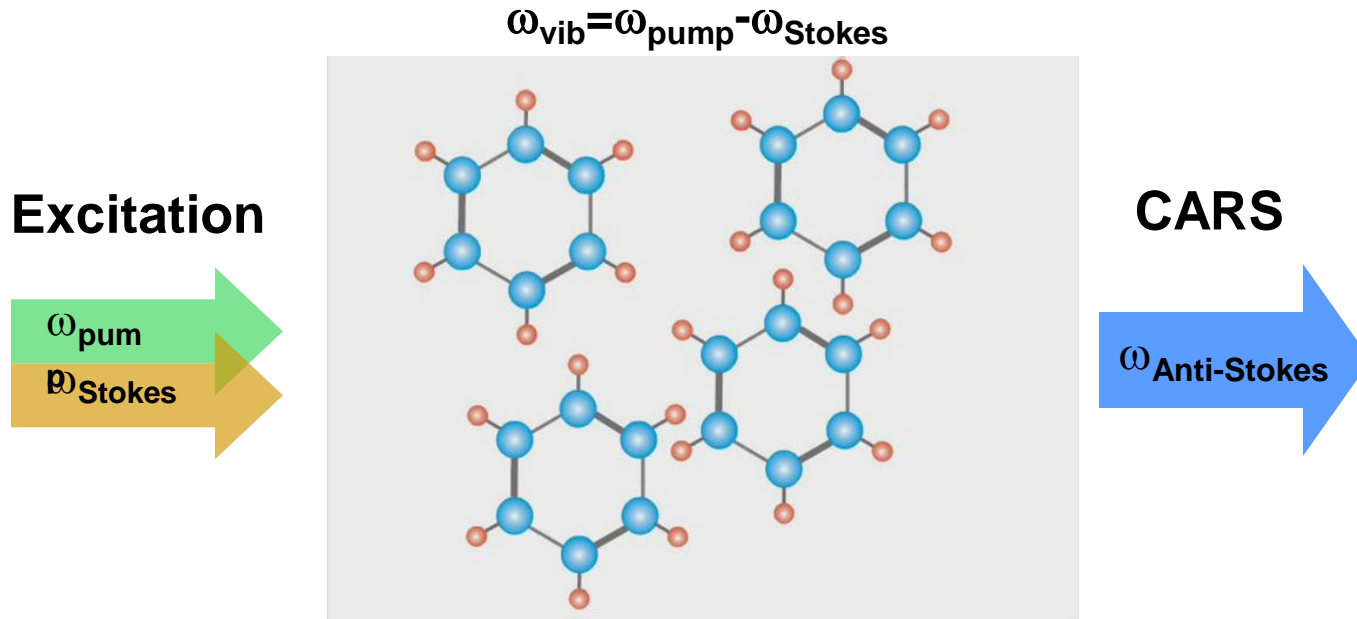
- Low Autofluorescence
- Low Photodamage
- High Tissue Penetration
- 3-D Imaging
- Localized Excitation and Imaging

Frequency Conversion



Probes symmetry breaking (cell membrane)

Coherent Anti-Stokes Raman Scattering



Spontaneous Raman & CARS

Raman

- **Low intensity of signal distributed in 4π spatial angle; therefore not efficient for imaging**
- **Raman Intensity is linearly depends on molecular concentration; therefore microspectrometry useful for quantitative characterization of local concentration of biomolecules**

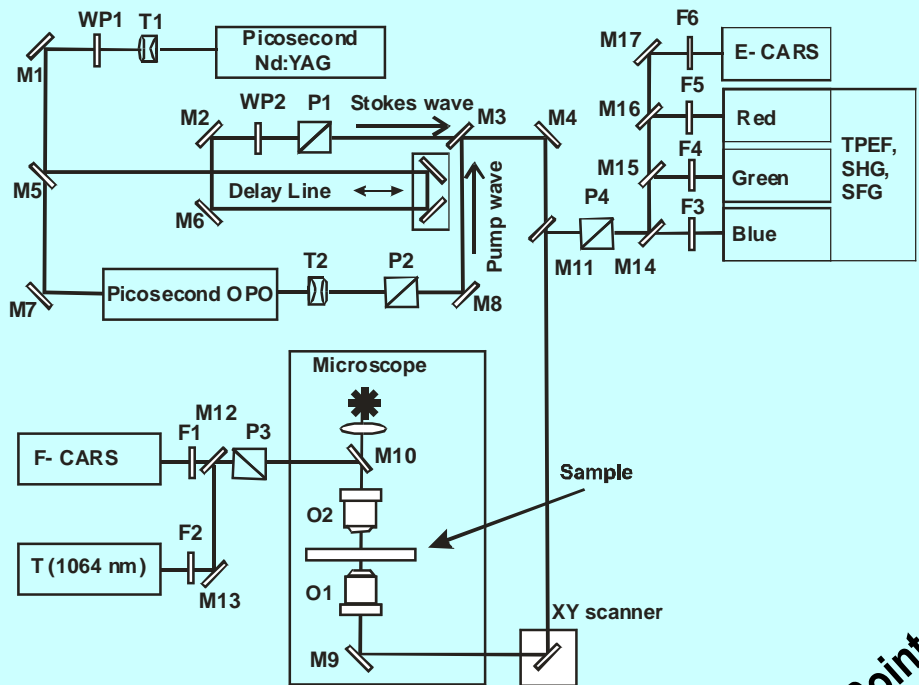
CARS

- **High intensity coherent and directional process with accumulation of signal; therefore suitable for imaging**
- **Non-linear intensity dependence provides high 3D resolution**

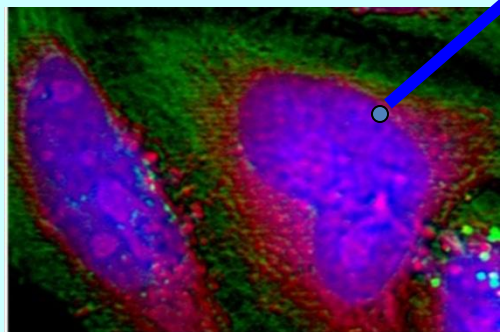
**MULTIPLYED BIOPHOTONICS
IMAGING PLATFORM**

ILPB Multiplex Biophotonics Platform

Multimodal Nonlinear Imaging Setup

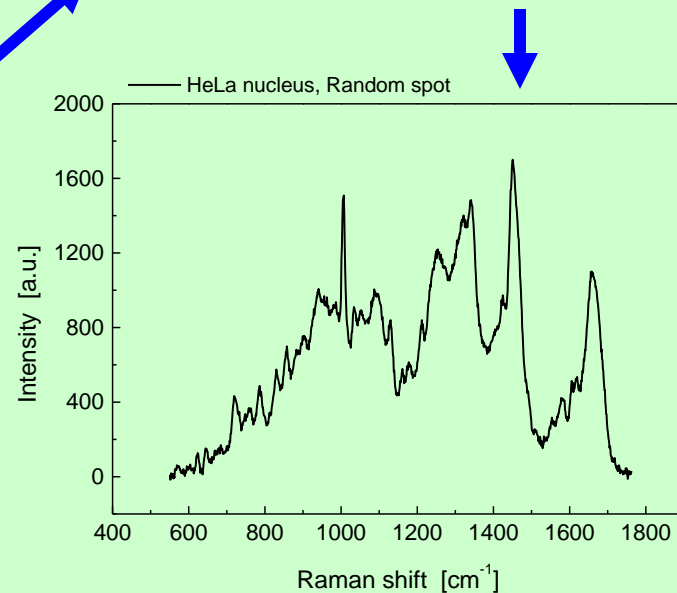
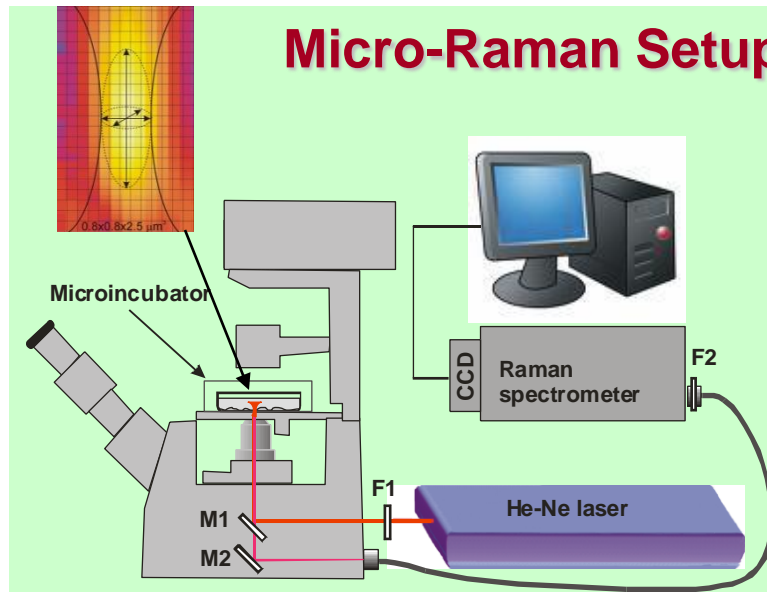


**CARS,
2-photon,
SHG,
SFG**



Point of interest

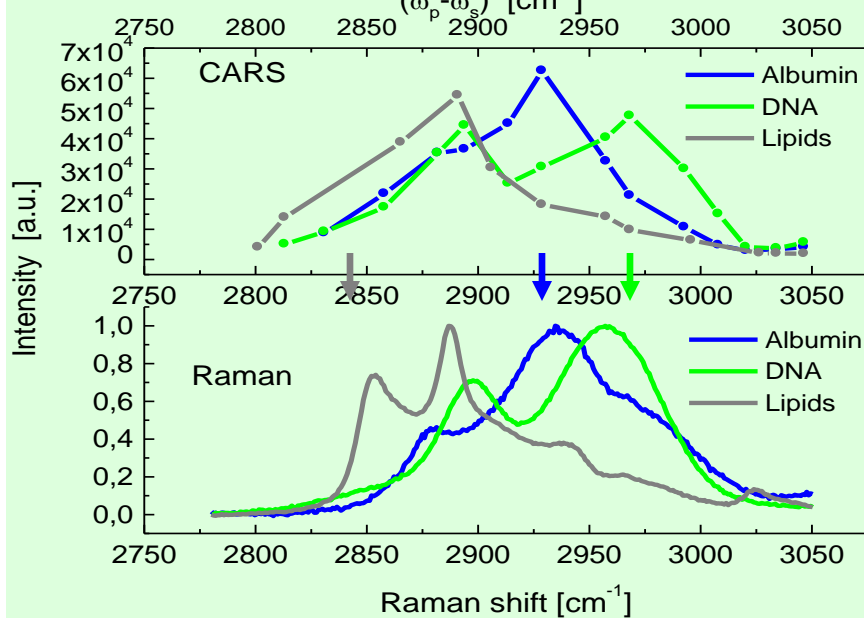
Micro-Raman Setup



Multimodal CARS/TPEF Imaging

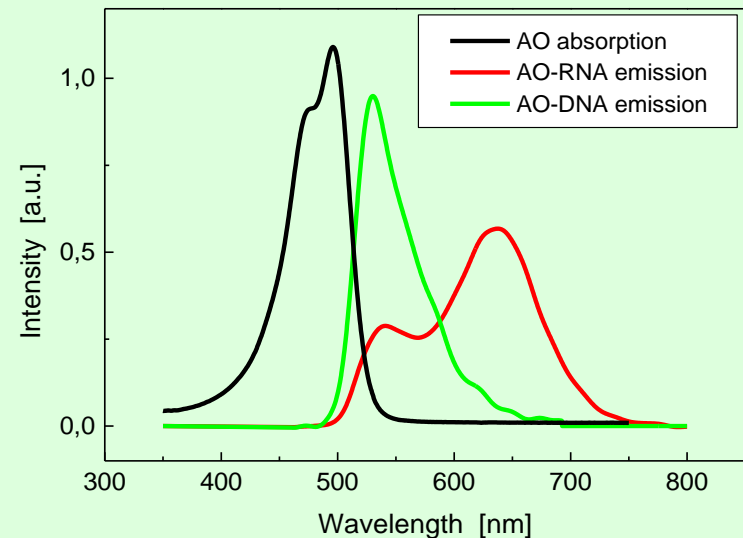
CARS Imaging is one of the most promising techniques to observe cellular bio-molecular composition and to investigate its dynamics

Raman and CARS Spectroscopy of Proteins, DNA and Lipids (2800-3000 cm^{-1})

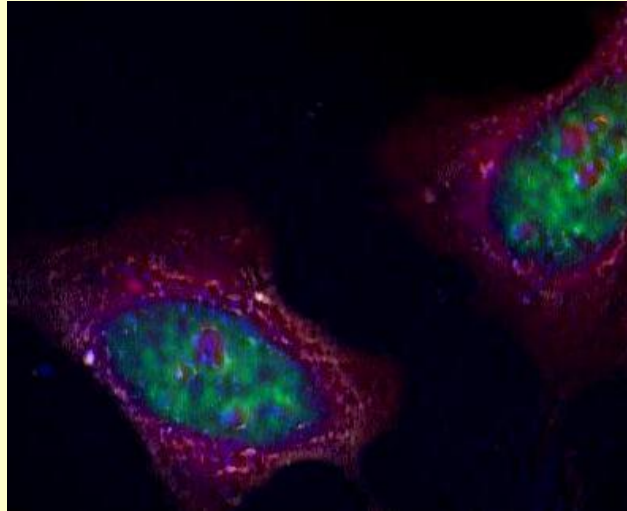


2840, 2930 and 2970 cm^{-1}

Two-photon excited fluorescence (TPEF) spectroscopy of DNA and RNA labeled with Acridine Orange



Structural Changes in apoptotic HeLa cells



30 min of treatment

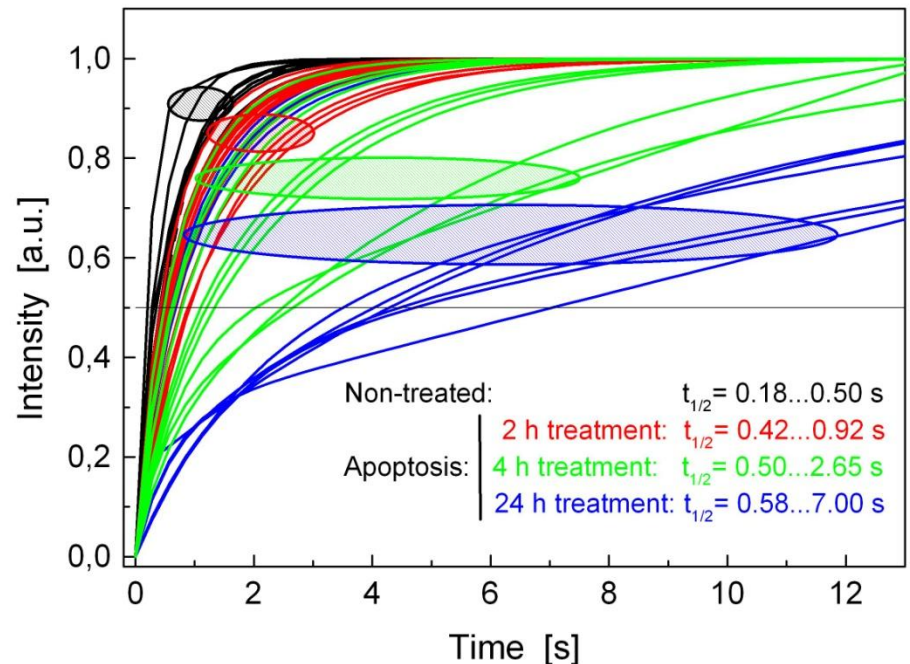


24 h of treatment

Cover page PNAS, 107, 29 (2010)

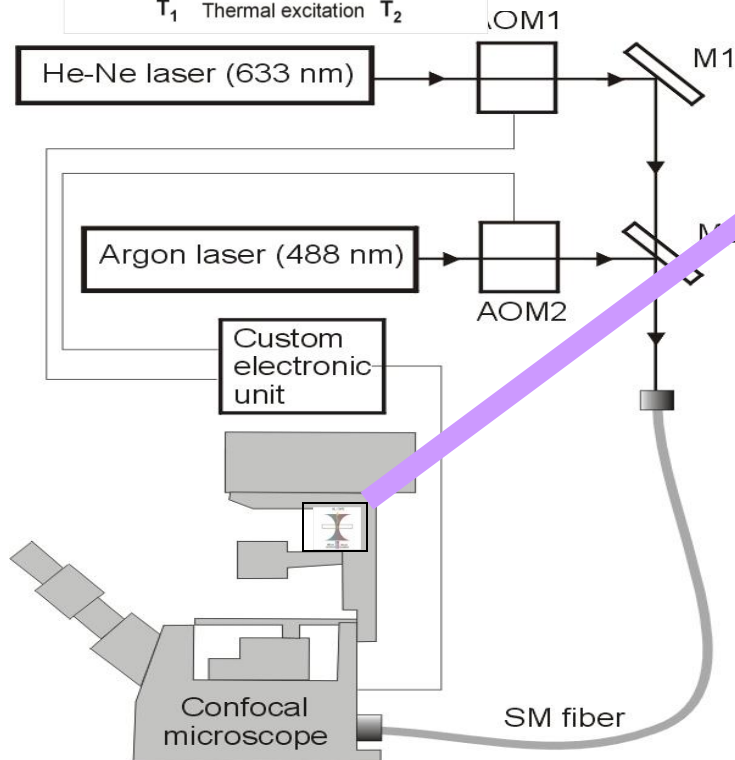
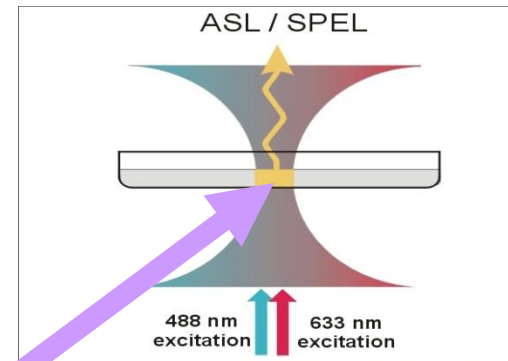
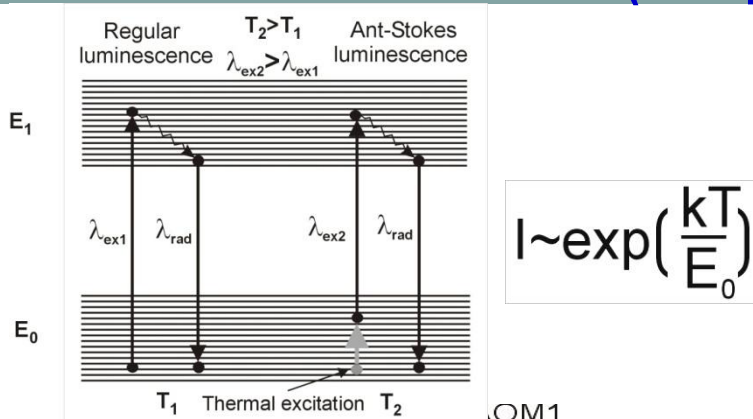
Multimodal CARS/TPEF imaging
DNA/RNA/Proteins/Lipids

GFP Fluorescence Recovery after
Photobleaching (FRAP)

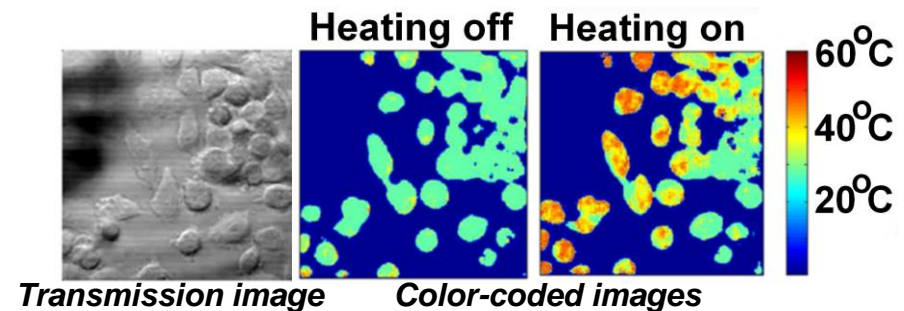
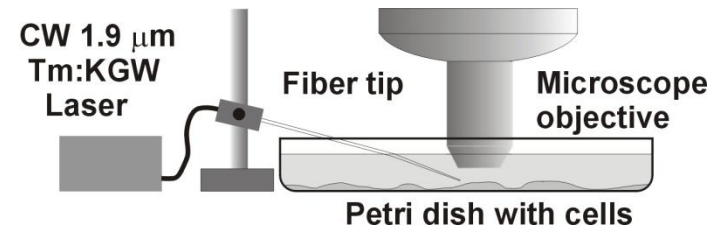


A. Pliss, A. Kuzmin, A. Kachynski and P. Prasad, *Proceedings of National Academy of Sciences of the USA*, 107(29) 12771 (2010).

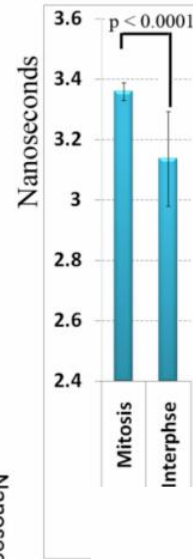
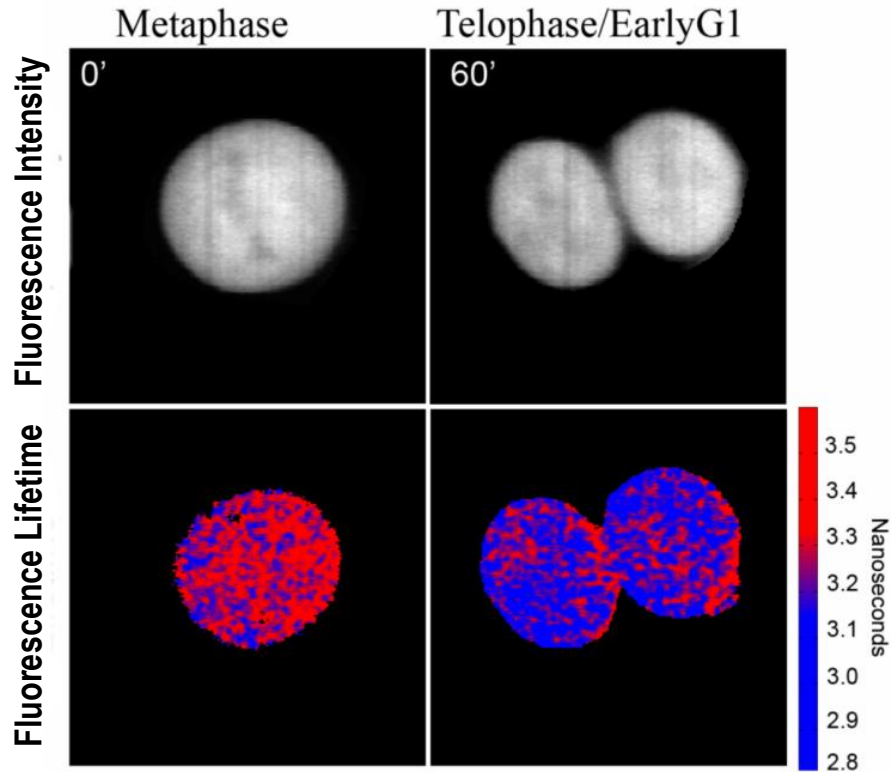
Anti-Stokes Fluorescence Confocal Microscopy (Temperature Mapping)



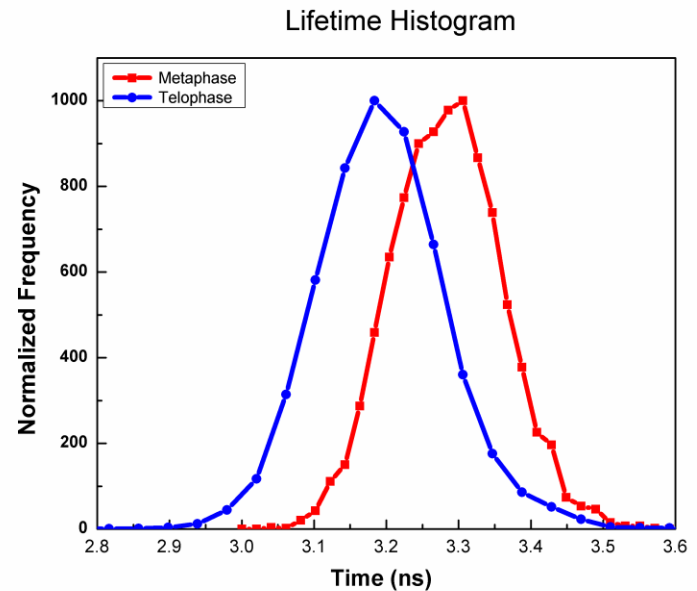
Experimental setup for heating live cells under microscope objective



Fluorescence lifetime Imaging



Fluorescence Lifetime of tdTomato Fluorescent Protein in HeLa cells shortens during cell division



CARS, TPEF, SHG/SFG

**Multi-dimensional
Biophotonic Imaging/Sensing**

FRET, FRAP, FLIM

ASFI, Raman



$I = f(x,y,z)$
Spatial

$I = f(t)$
Dynamics

$I = f(\lambda)$
Spectral

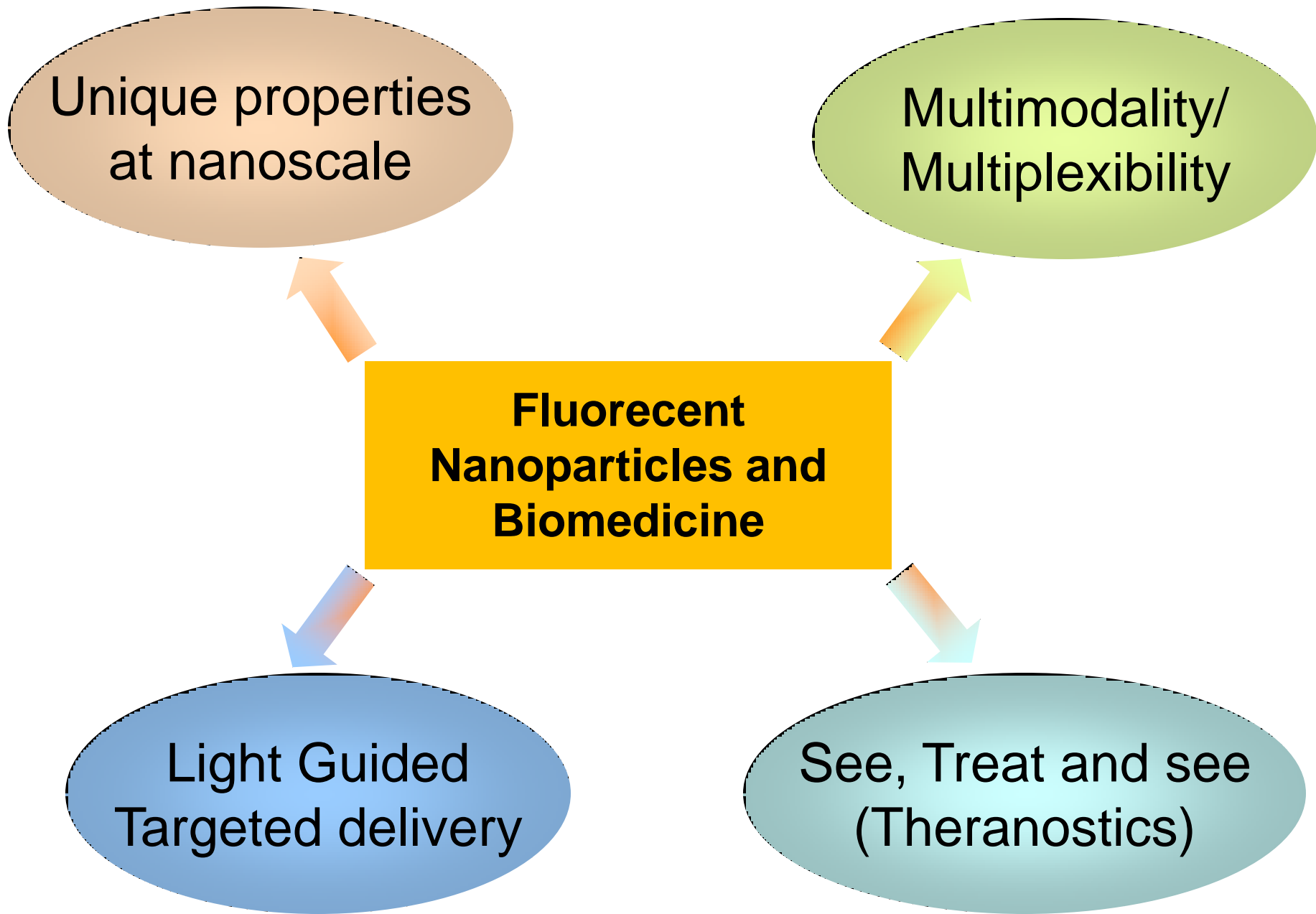
$I = f(T)$
Temperature



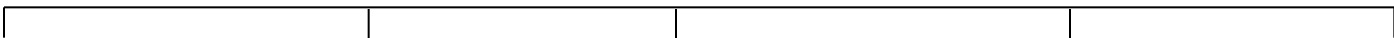
Concentration (λ, x, y, z, t, T)

Probe Location Time Temperature

NANOEMITTERS FOR BIOMEDICINE



Multifunctionality of Nanostructures



<u><i>Optical</i></u>	<u><i>Magnetic</i></u>	<u><i>Thermal</i></u>	<u><i>Radioactive</i></u>	<u><i>Biological</i></u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Imaging• Sensing• Light-activated therapy	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• MRI• Sensing• Magnetic separation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Thermal mapping• Thermal activation• Photothermal activation• Magnetic therapy	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Radio imaging• PET• Neutron capture therapy	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Targeting• Enzymatic release

Challenges for Fluorescent Nanoparticles

- **High One- or Two- photon Excitation Efficiency (Absorption Cross-section)**
- **High Emission Efficiency (Quantum yield)**
- **Photostability**
- **Emission in the Near IR spectral range for imaging of deep tissues/ *in vivo* imaging**
- **Multifunctionality**
- **Dispersability in Aqueous Medium with No Significant Reduction of Emission Efficiency**
- **High Cellular Uptake for Cellular Imaging**
- **Biocompatibility and Biodegradability**
- **Nontoxicity**

Manipulation of local relaxation

Nanocontrol of intramolecular relaxation pathways



Nanocontrol of excitation dynamics



Nanoscopic control of phonon dynamics

**Control of phonon density of states to
manipulate intermolecular dynamics**

Nanoscale electronic energy transfer

**Exciton transfer and fluorescence
resonance energy transfer (FRET)**

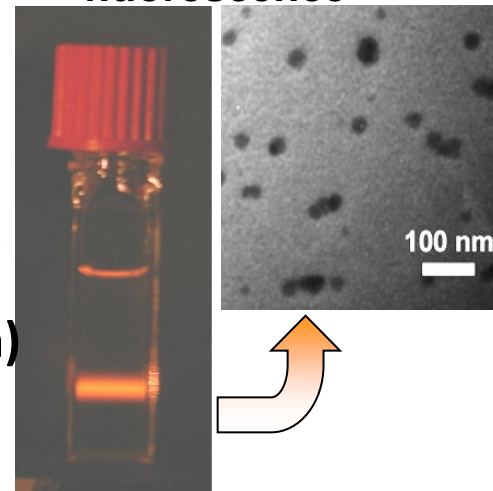
Two-photon excitable aggregation enhanced nanoemitters

Weak two-photon fluorescence

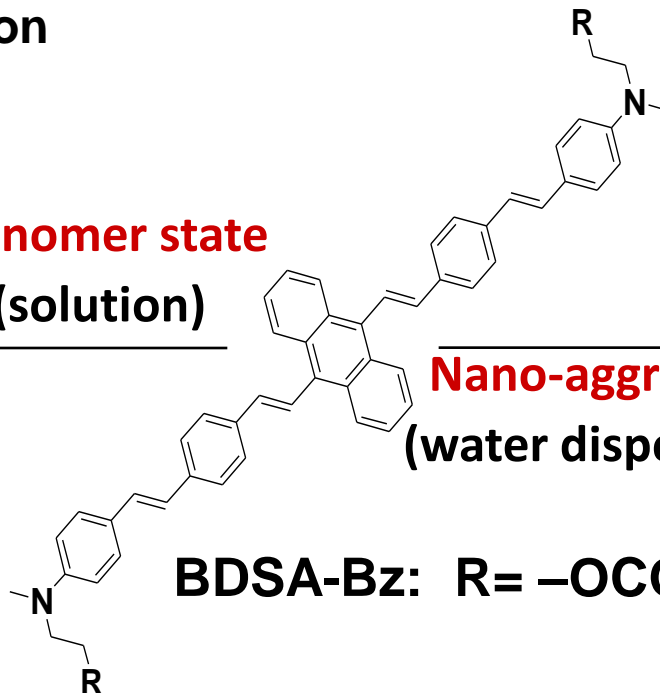


monomer state
(solution)

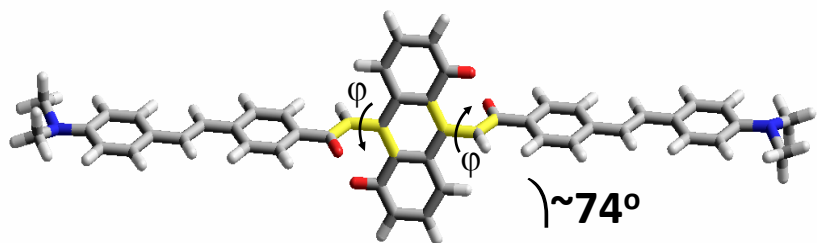
Enhanced two-photon fluorescence



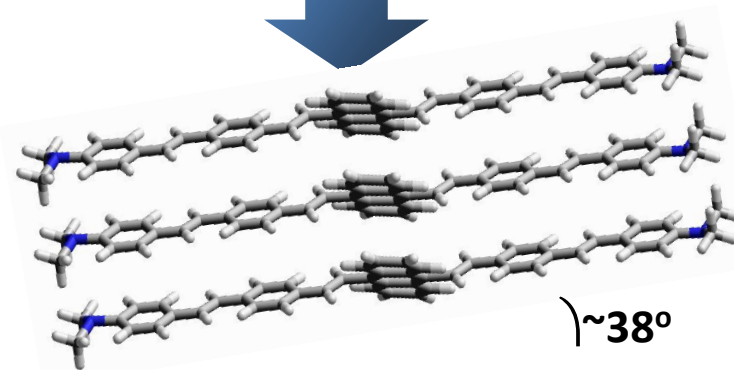
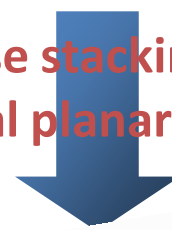
Nano-aggregate
(water dispersion)



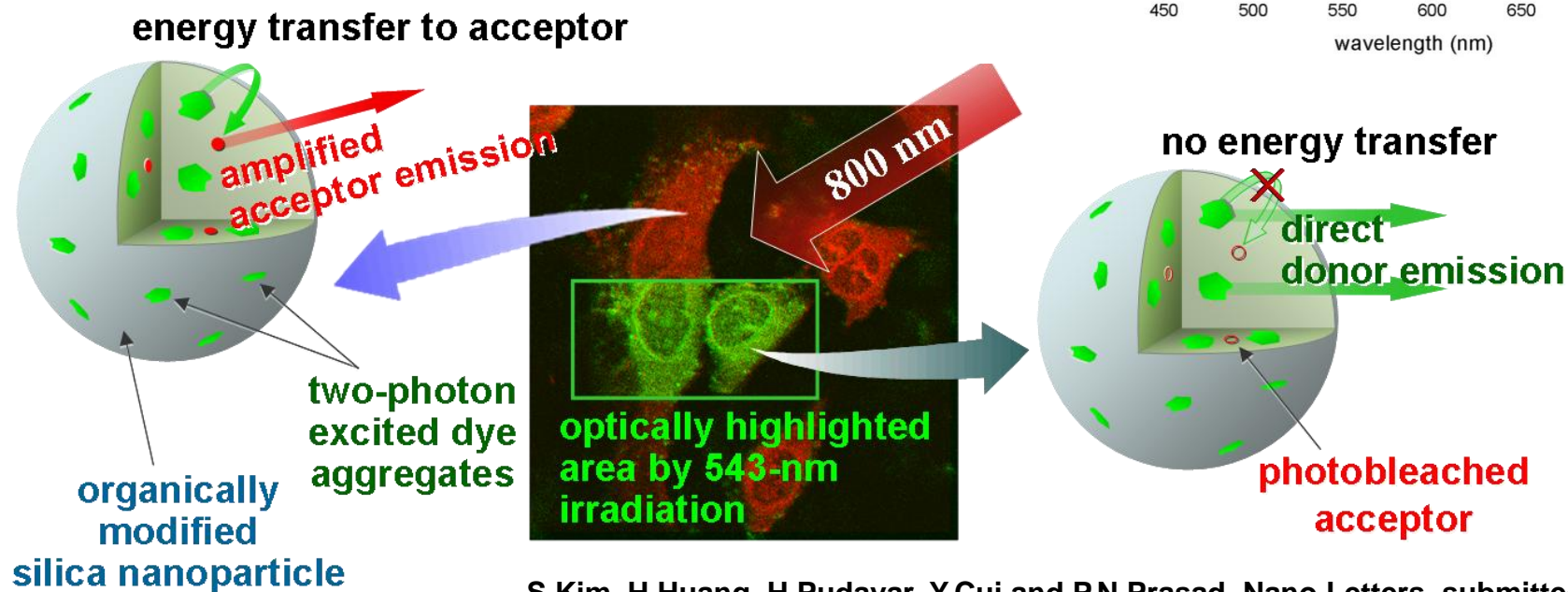
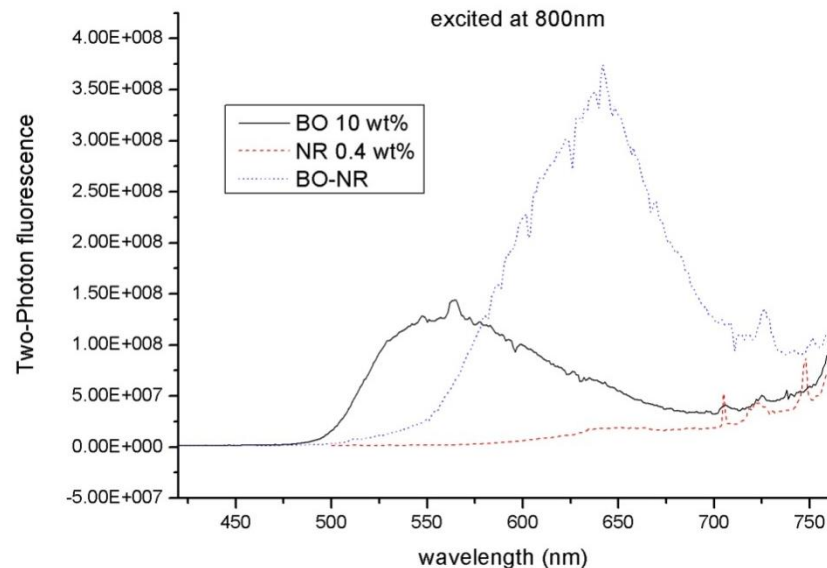
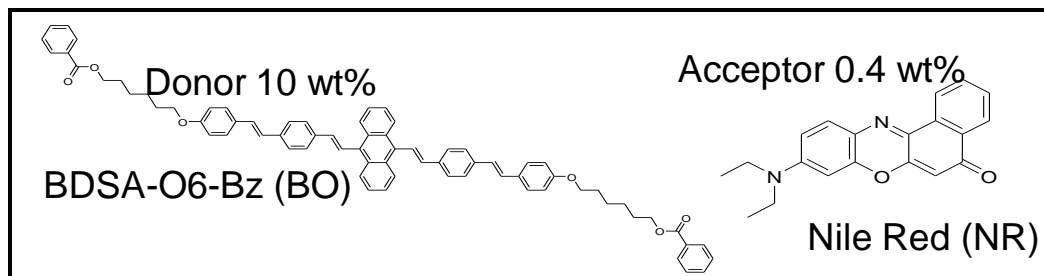
distortion by
internal steric hindrance



loose stacking by
partial planarization



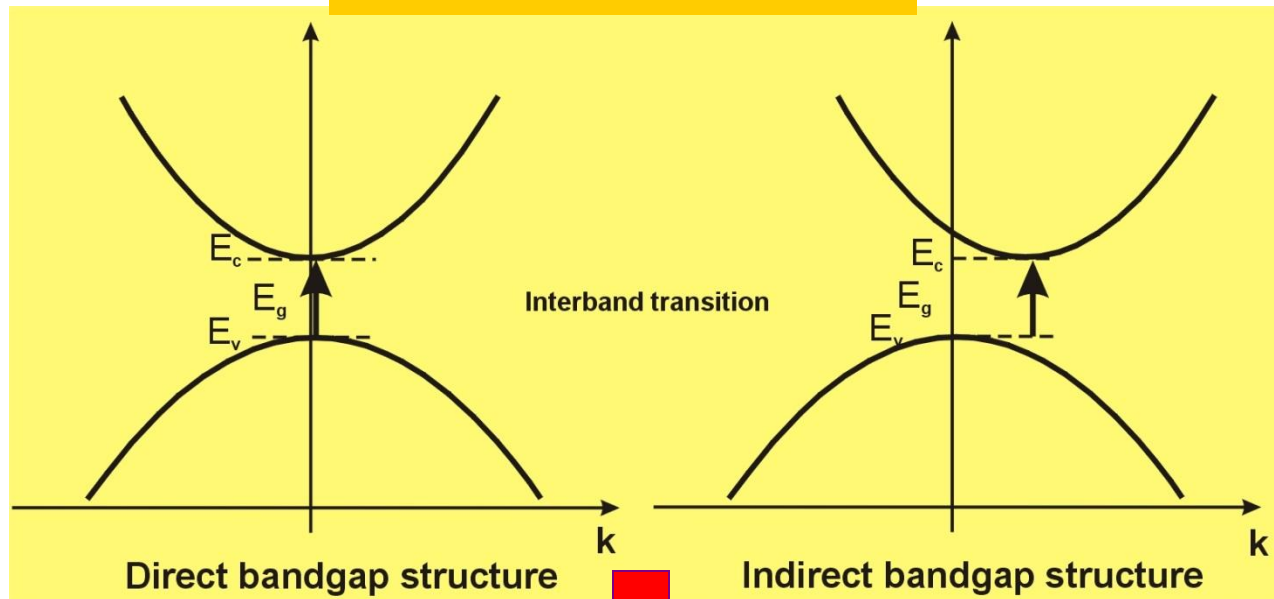
Optical highlighting of cells using FRET based nanoprobe



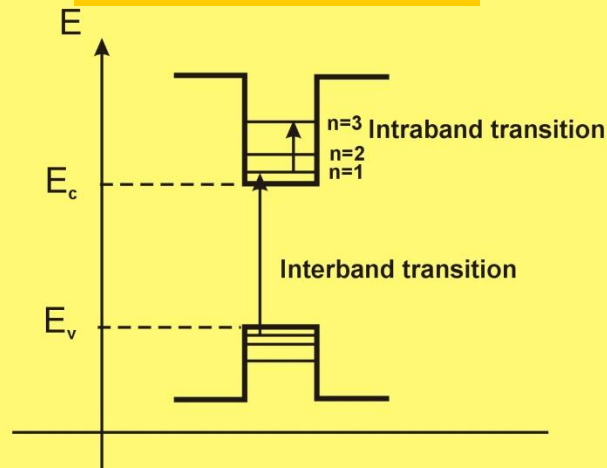
S.Kim, H.Huang, H.Pudavar, Y.Cui and P.N.Prasad, Nano Letters, submitted

Quantum-Confined Structures

Bulk Semiconductors



Quantum Dots



Quantum Dots/Rods: New generation Diagnostic probes

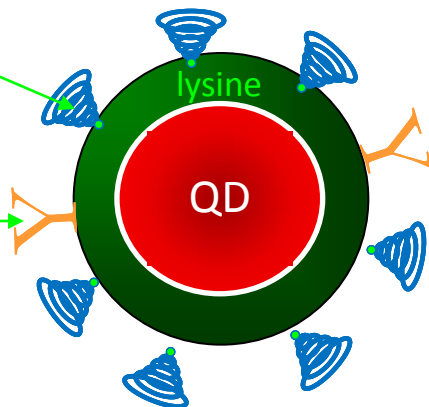
- Semiconductor nanoparticles with unique, tunable optical properties
- Highly photostable
- Narrow, symmetric emission spectra
- Ease of bioconjugation
- Ability for multiplexed analysis

Applications

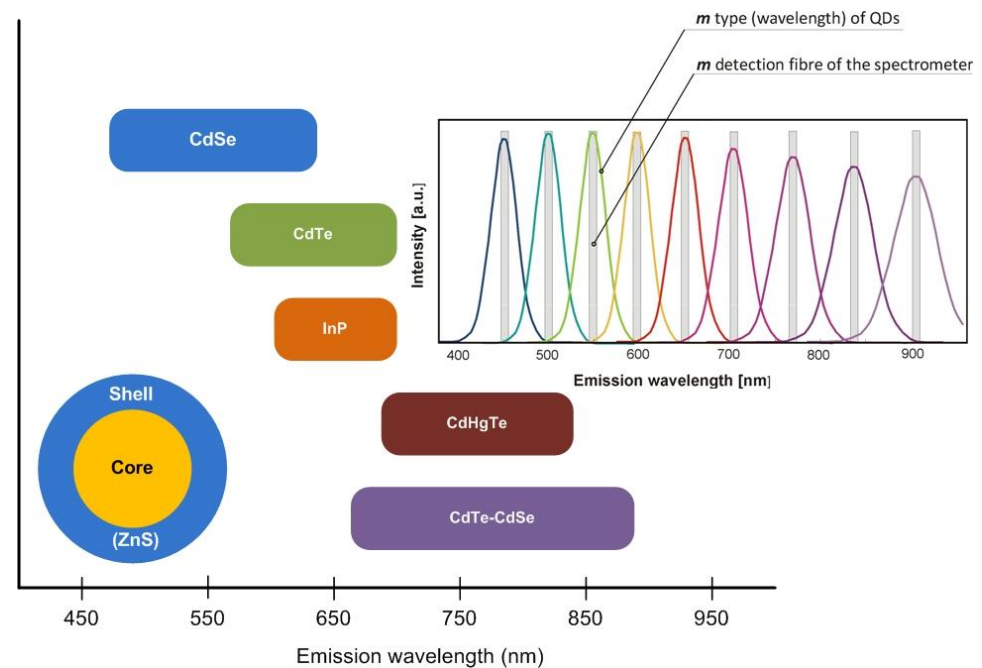
- In vitro Imaging
- In-vitro Diagnostics
- Targeted Drug delivery
- Theranostics

PEG for enhanced colloidal stability

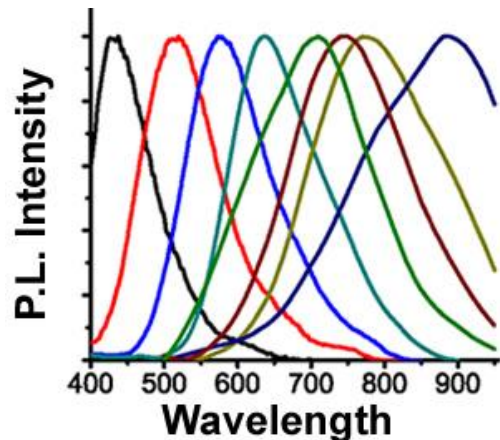
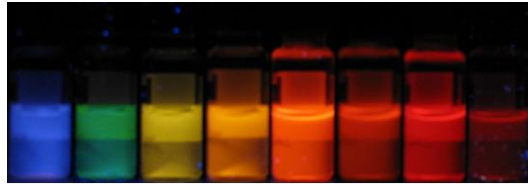
Antibody for biorecognition



Size and composition tunable emission

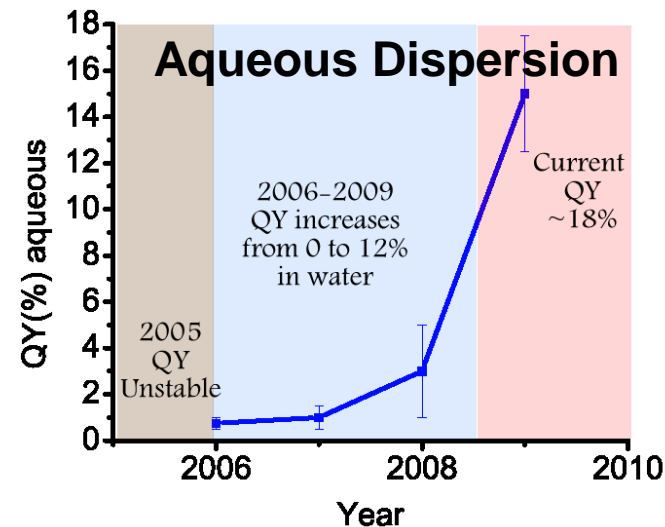
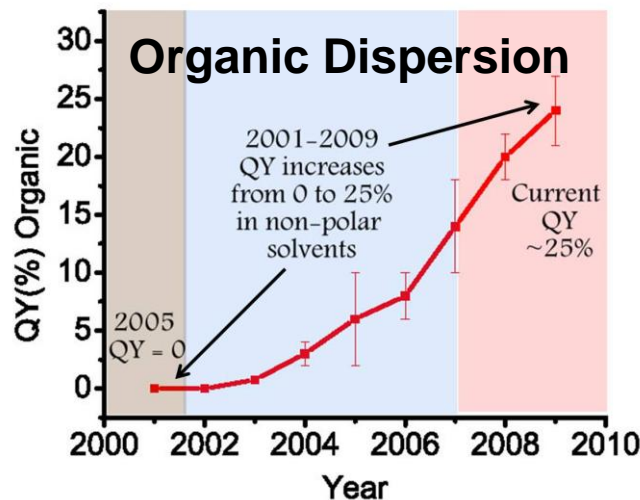
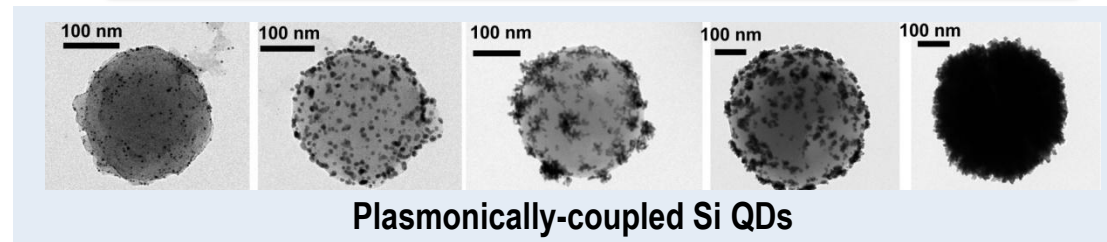


NanoSi is Highly luminescent, while the bulk form is not



Our contribution:

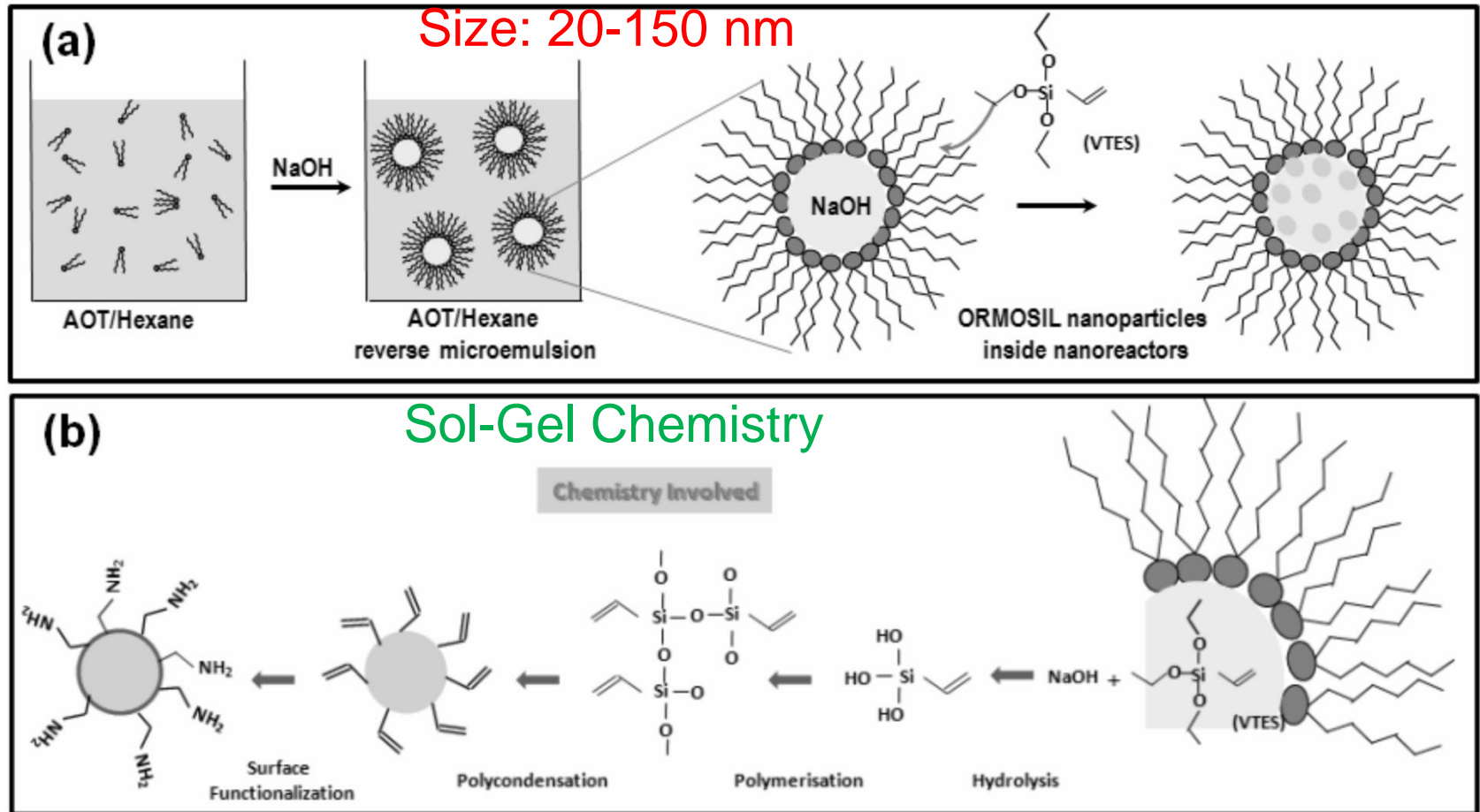
- Unique proprietary synthesis method
- PL spanning the visible spectrum
- Steadily increasing QY
- Flexible surface modification and encapsulation
- Plasmonically-coupled Si QDs



NANOCHEMISTRY FOR NANOEMITTERS

Nanochemistry :Synthesis of nanoparticle

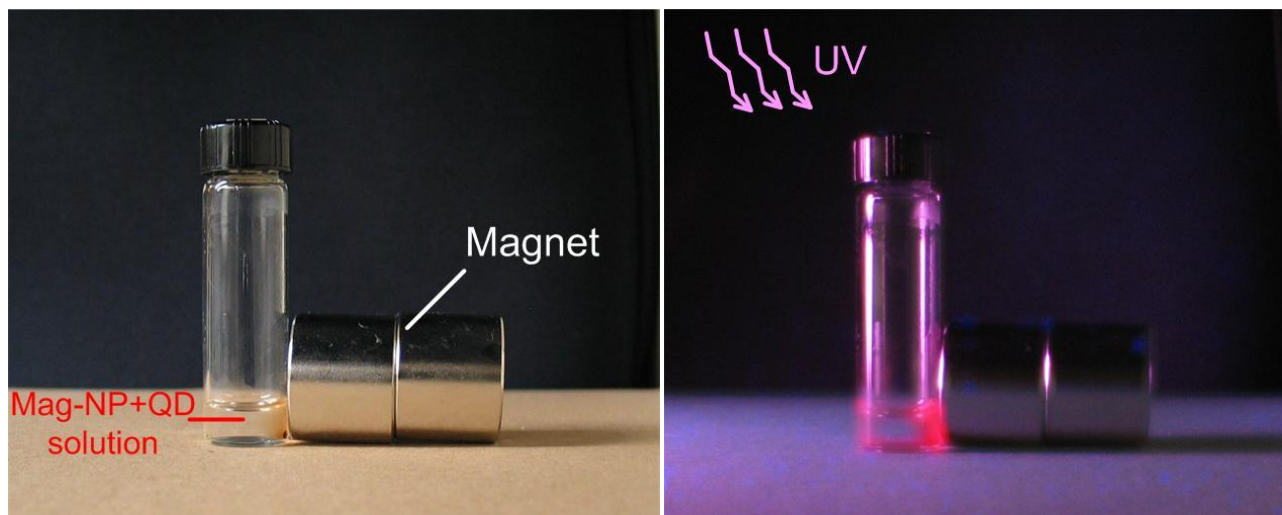
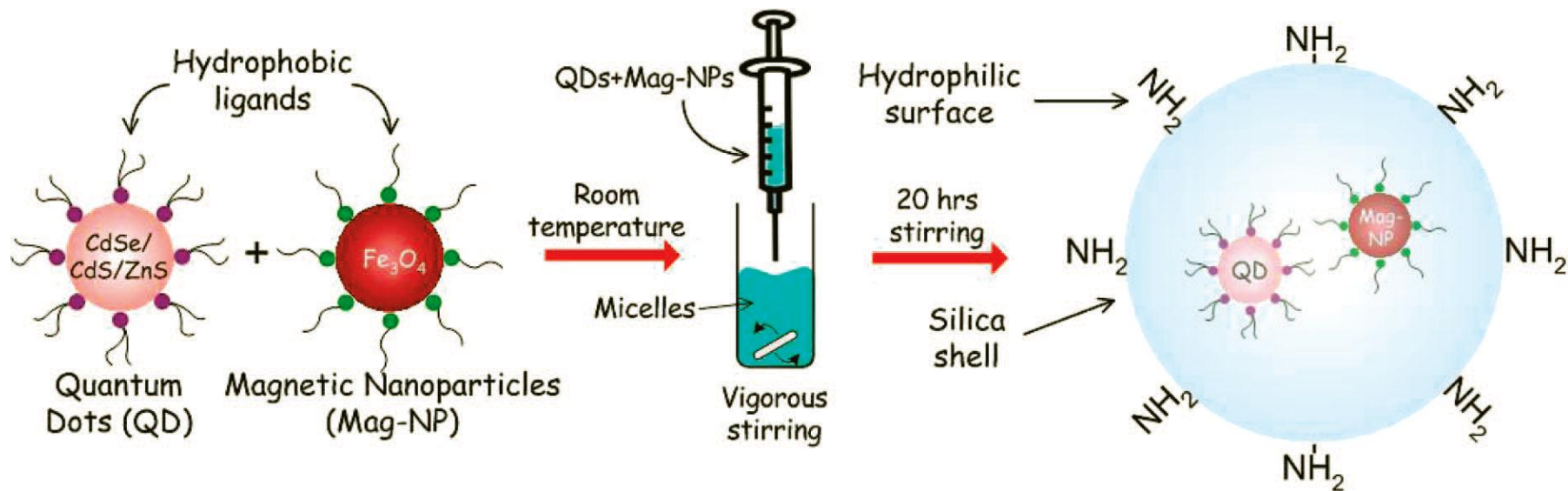
Organically Modified Silica (ORMOSIL) nanoparticles



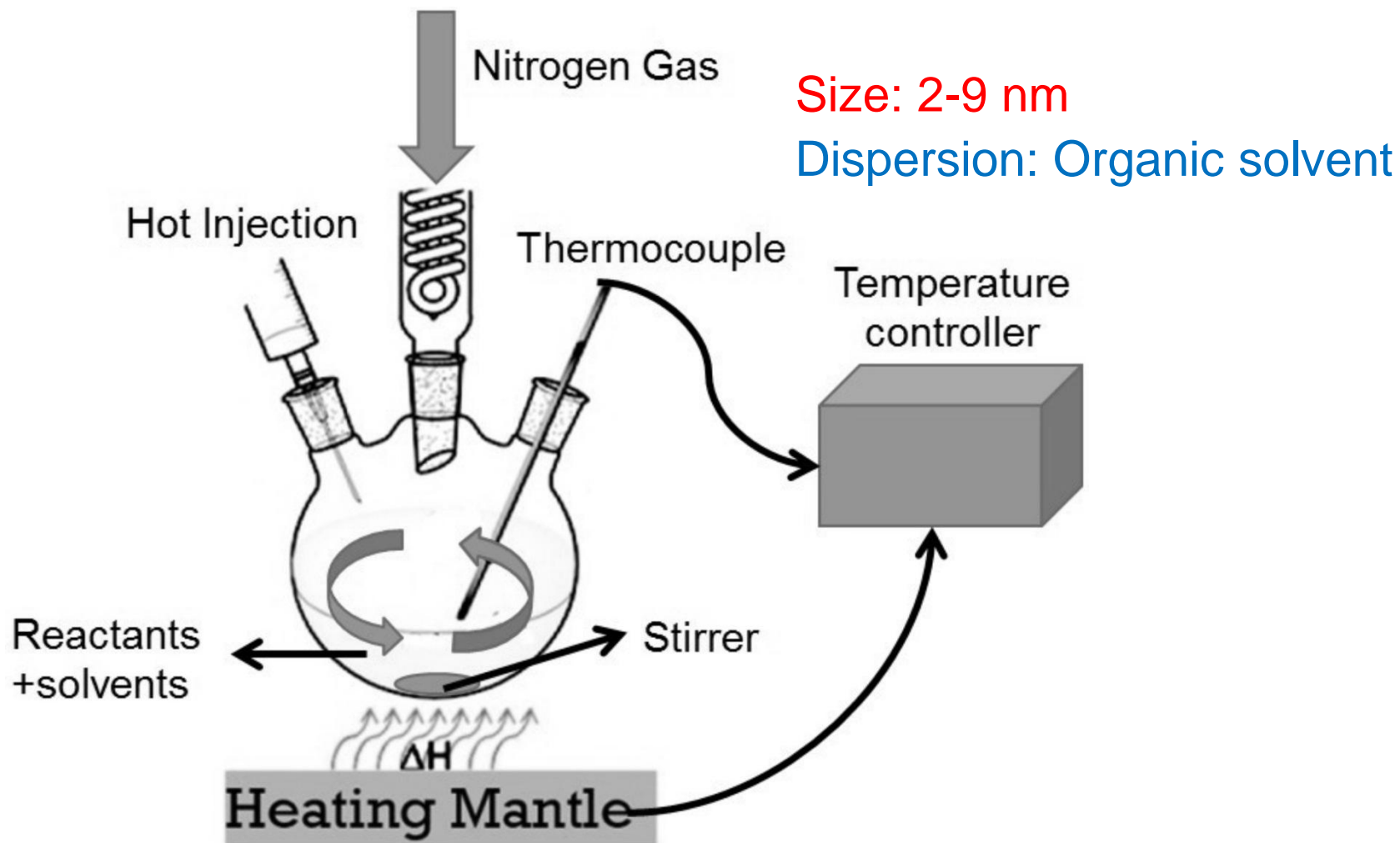
(a) Schematic presentation of synthesis of ORMOSIL nanoparticles using AOT/Hexane reverse microemulsion system

(b) Involved chemistry

Multimodal (two imaging modalities) ORMOSIL nanoparticle



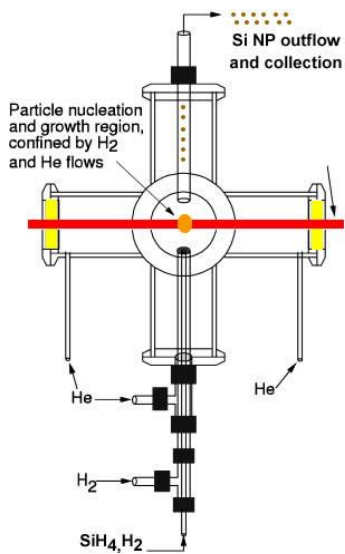
Hot Colloidal Synthesis of Semiconductor Nanocrystals



Gas Phase Synthesis of Silicon (Si) Nanocrystals

(Combination of Bottom Up and Top Down Approaches)

— Bottom-up →

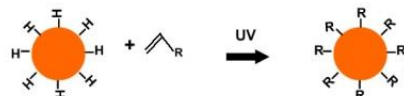
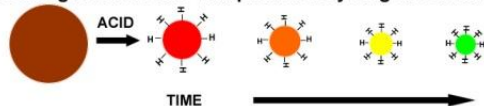


(b) etching

Top-down

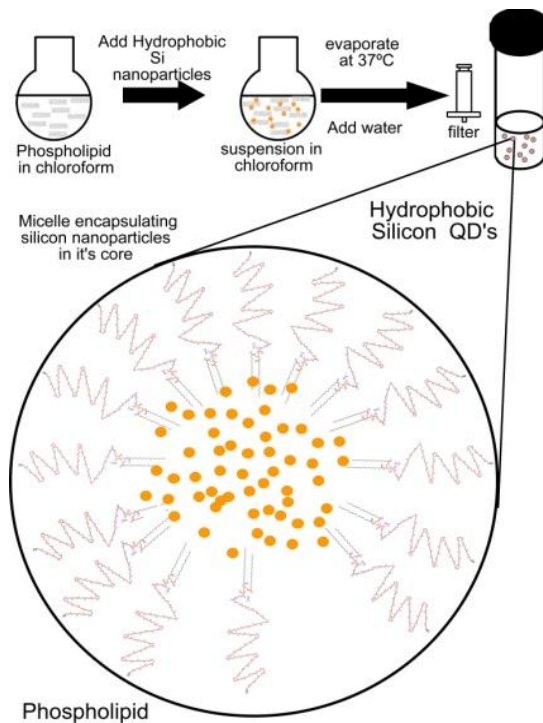


Etching reduces size and provides Hydrogen termination



Hydrosilylation reaction allows substitution of silicon into alkene bonds to create organic terminated silicon QD

(c) hydrosilylation



(d) micelle encapsulation

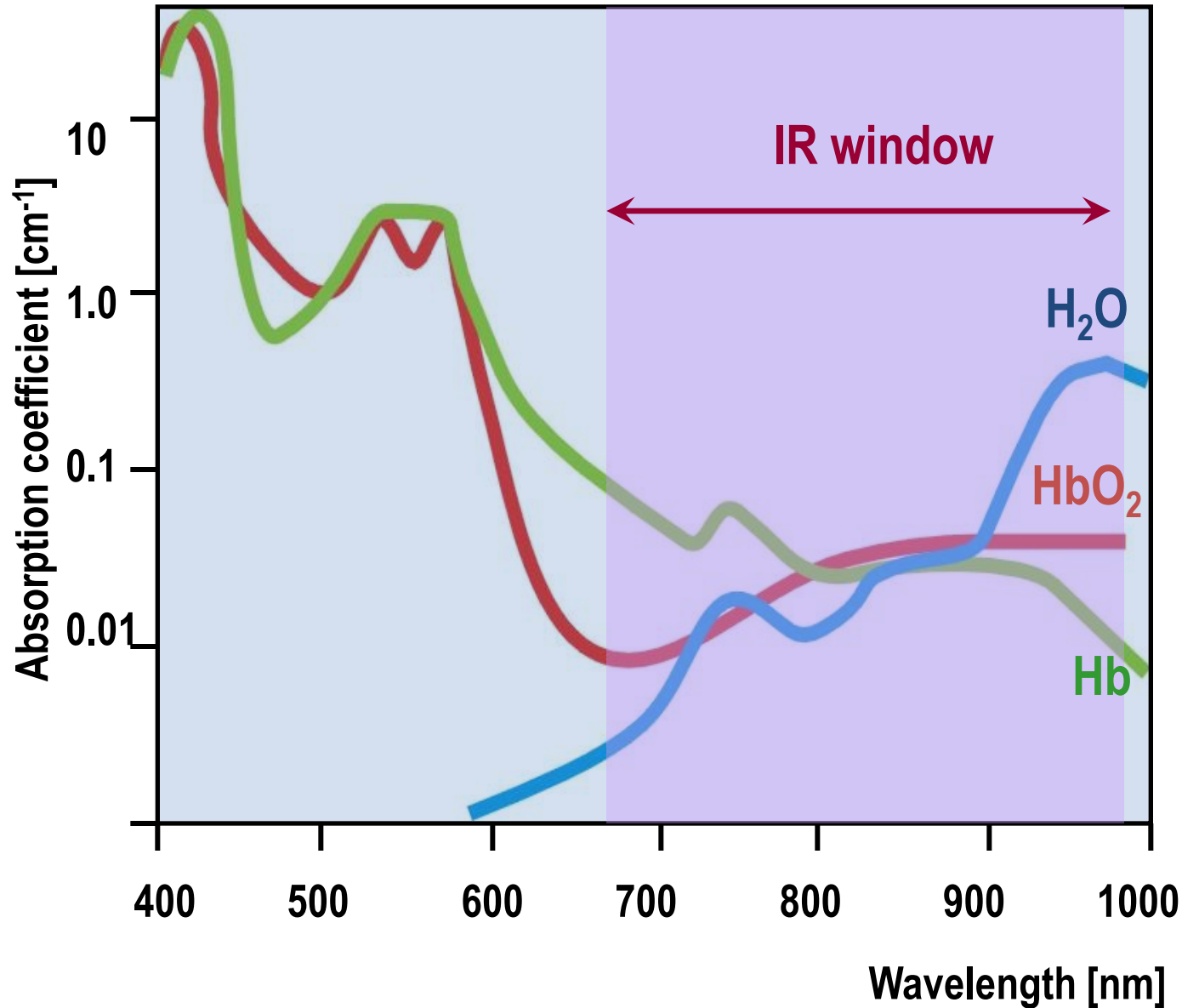
Size: 4-9 nm

Dispersion: Organic solvents

— Surface modifications → Aqueous

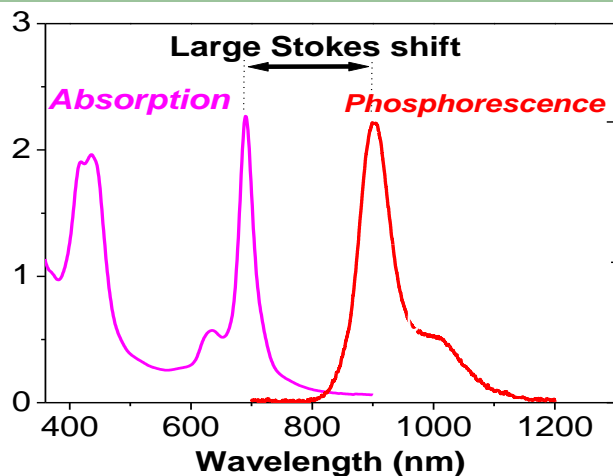
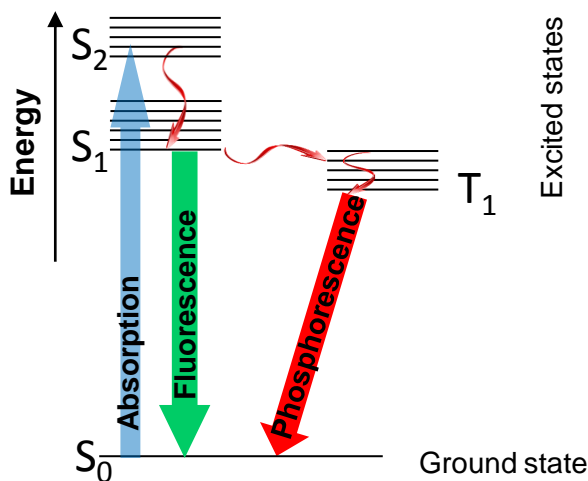
NEAR IR NANOEMITTERS

Near IR Nanoemitters for Bioimaging

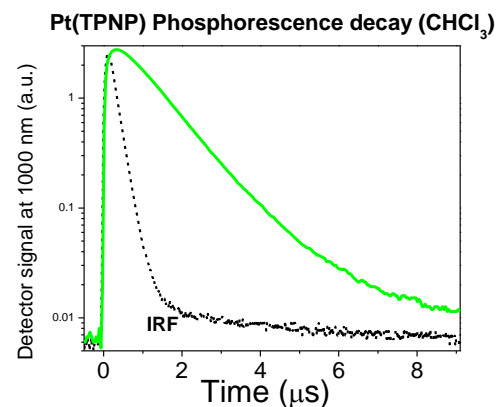


- Low Autofluorescence
- Low Photodamage
- High Tissue Penetration

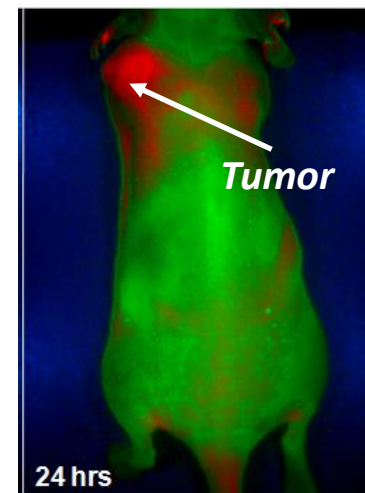
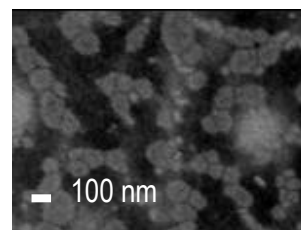
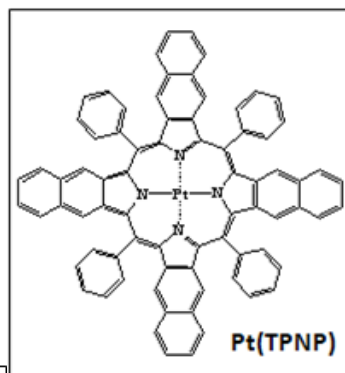
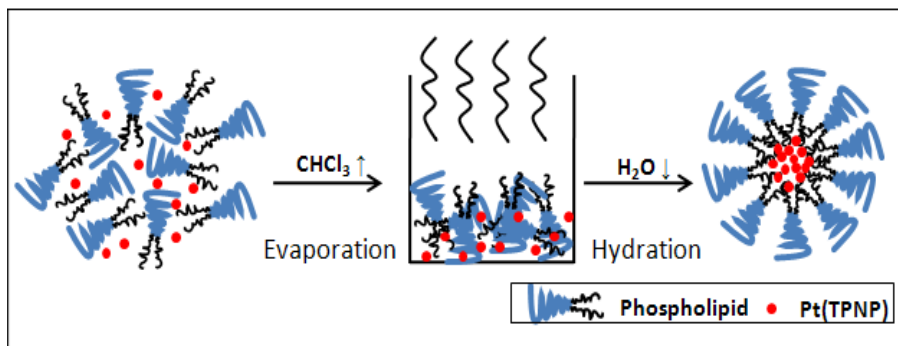
NEAR-INFRARED PHOSPHORESCENCE FOR BIOIMAGING



Possibility of Time-Gated Imaging

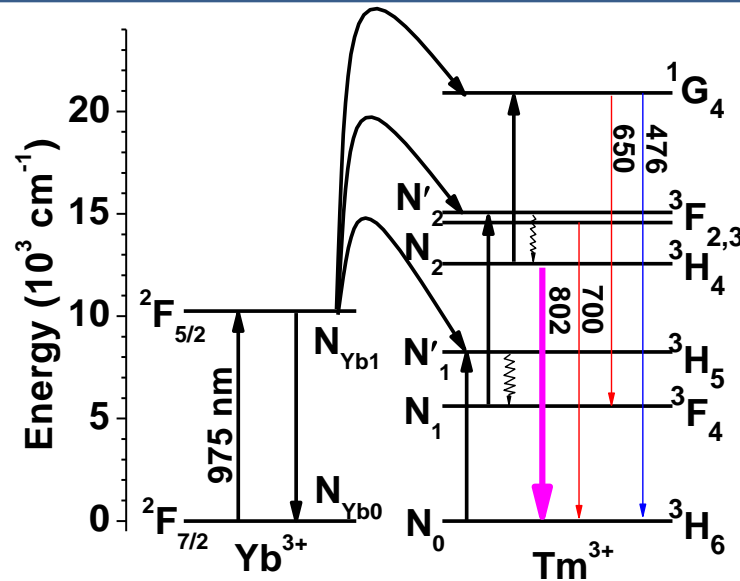
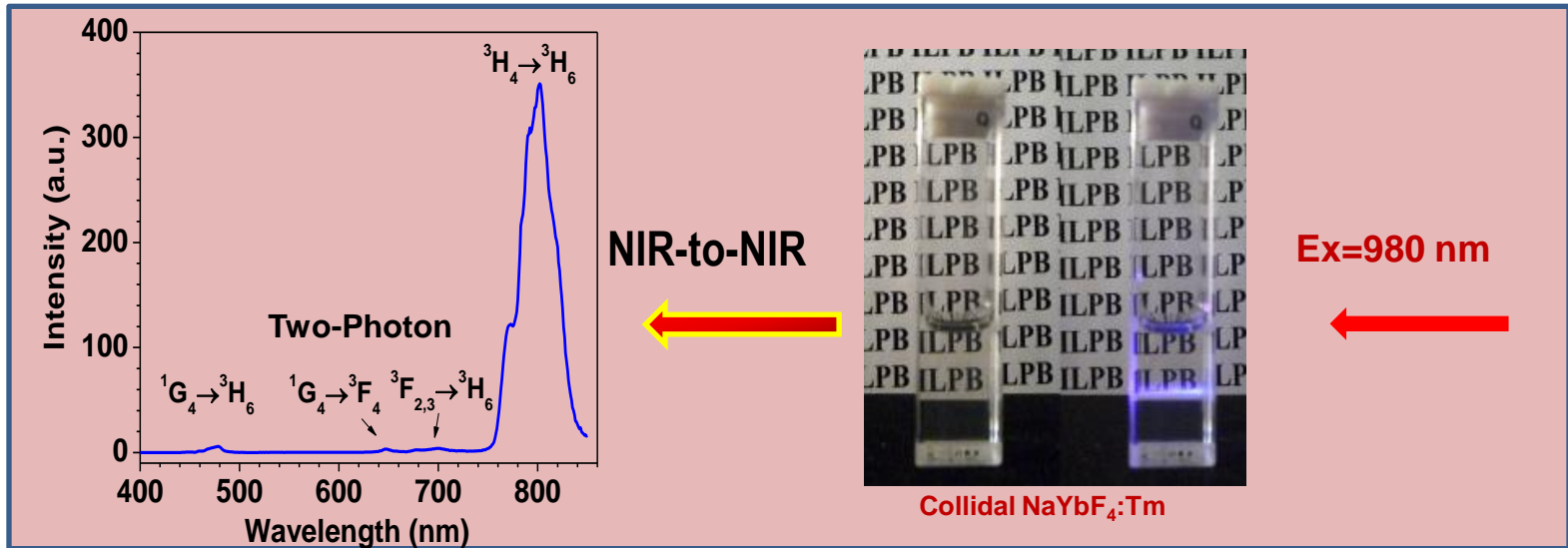


Pt(TPNP) in phospholipid nanomicelles



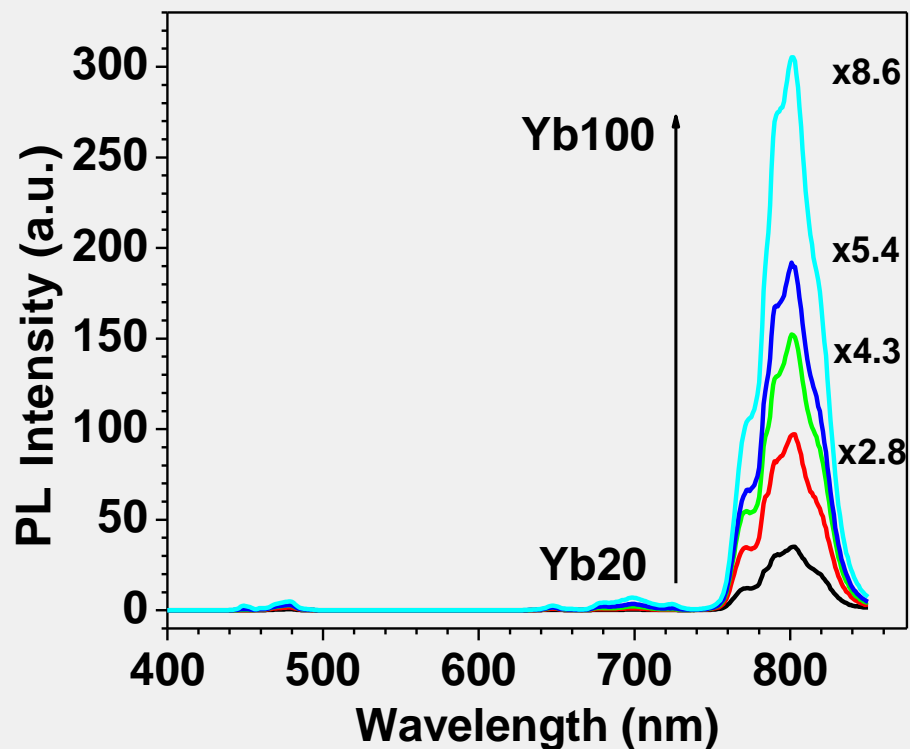
Preferential localization of Pt(TPNP)/DSPE-PEG/PC in tumors

Rare-Earth Doped Upconversion Nanocrystals with NIR-to-NIR Photoluminescence

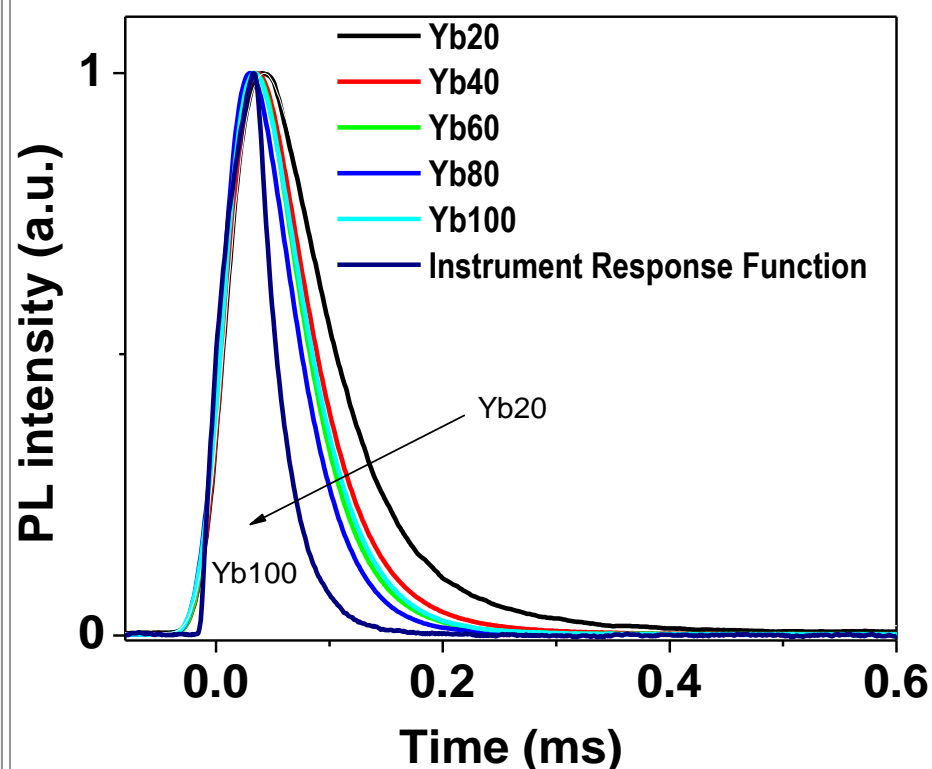


Nanoscale control of energy transfer excitation dynamics

Enhanced NIR-to-NIR upconversion PL in cubic $\text{NaYF}_4:\text{Yb}^{3+}/\text{Tm}^{3+}$ nanocrystals by optimizing Yb^{3+} concentration



Quantum yield is increased by 9 times with the increase of Yb^{3+}



Lifetime of PL of Yb^{3+} at 1050 nm is shortened with the increase of Yb^{3+}

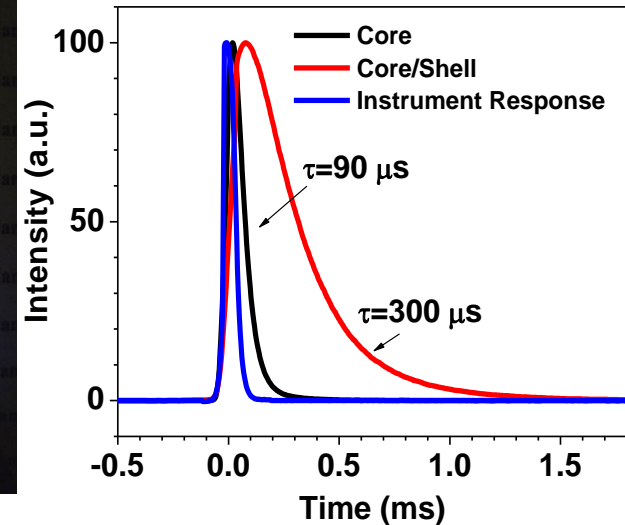
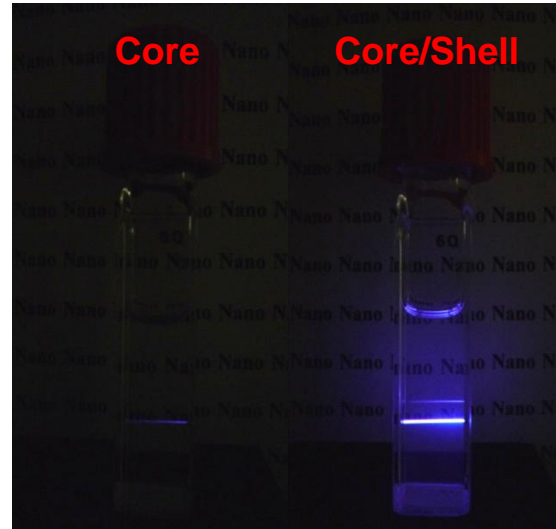
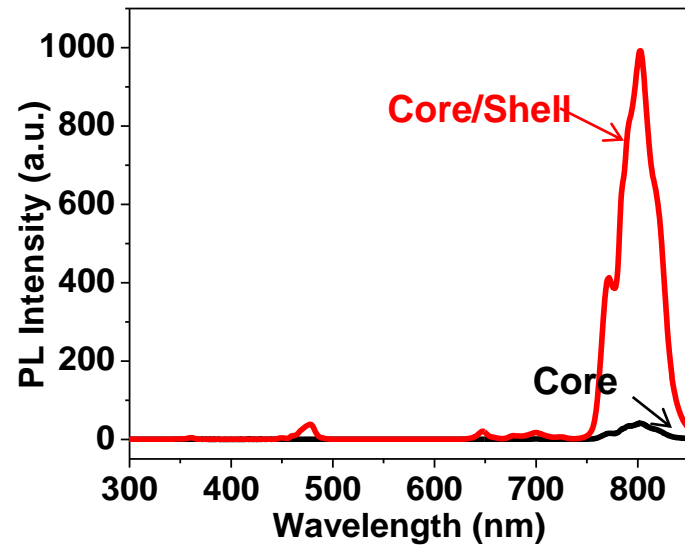
Nanocontrol of surface induced nonradiative processes

Enhancement of NIR-to-NIR upconversion PL in cubic $\text{NaYbF}_4:\text{Tm}^{3+}$ / CaF_2 core/shell nanocrystals

35 Times Enhancement

$\text{Ex}=0.3 \text{ W/cm}^2$

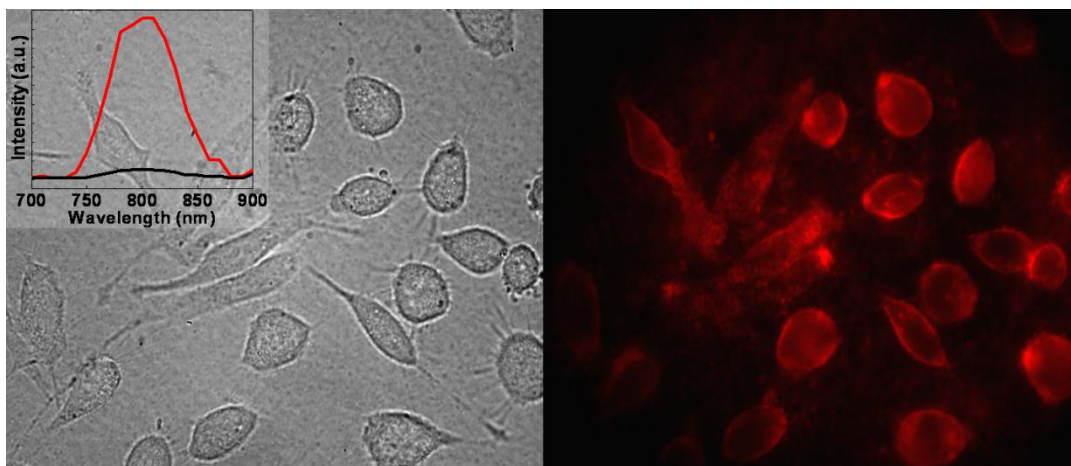
PL Decay at 800 nm



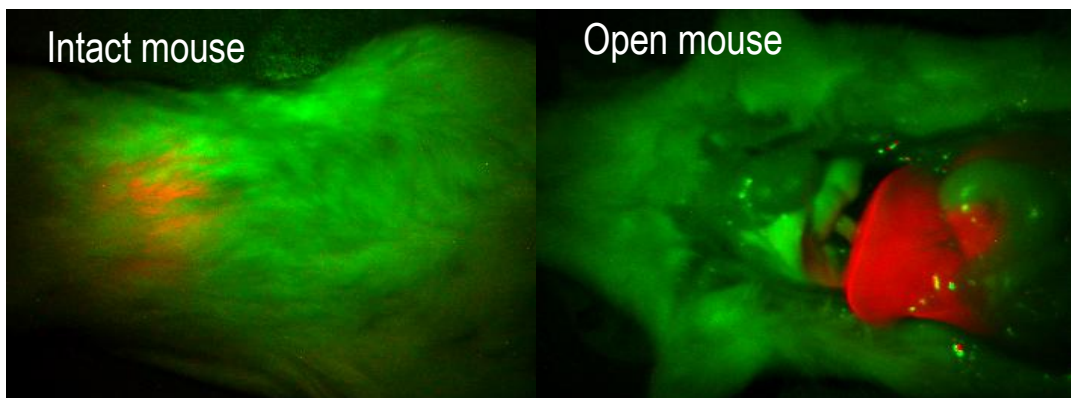
Quantum yield in 30 nm sized cubic core/shell nanoparticles reaches 0.6% (the highest up to date at low power excitation)

In vitro and *In vivo* Bioimaging Using IR to IR Up-Conversion

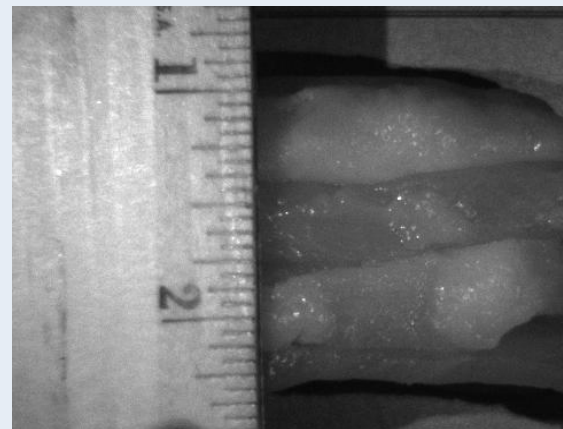
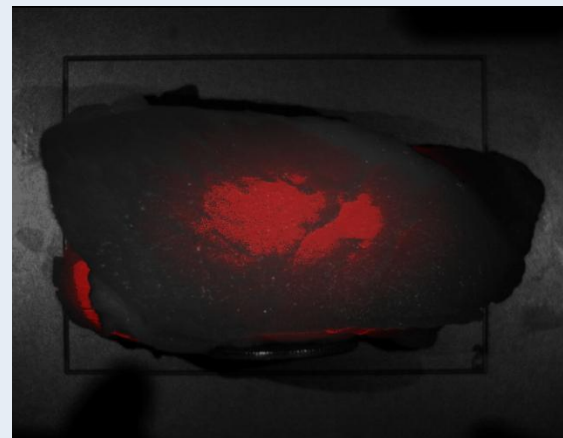
In vitro imaging of Panc 1 cells



In-vivo whole body images of mouse



How deep the IR-to-IR upconversion emission of nanophosphors can be seen through biological tissues?



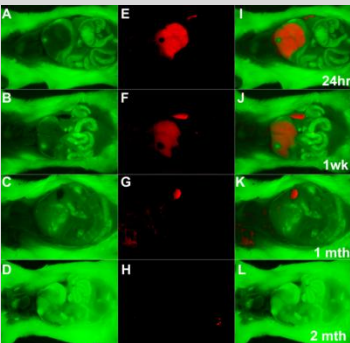
SILICON: Abundant and Non-toxic



Sand is a natural source of silicon,
There is an abundant supply



Light Emission from silicon
is a useful property for healthcare



380mg/kg of silicon injected
intravenously into mice is
processed by the liver

←
It shows no signs of toxicity
and clears after 2 months

Non-toxic by intravenous injection

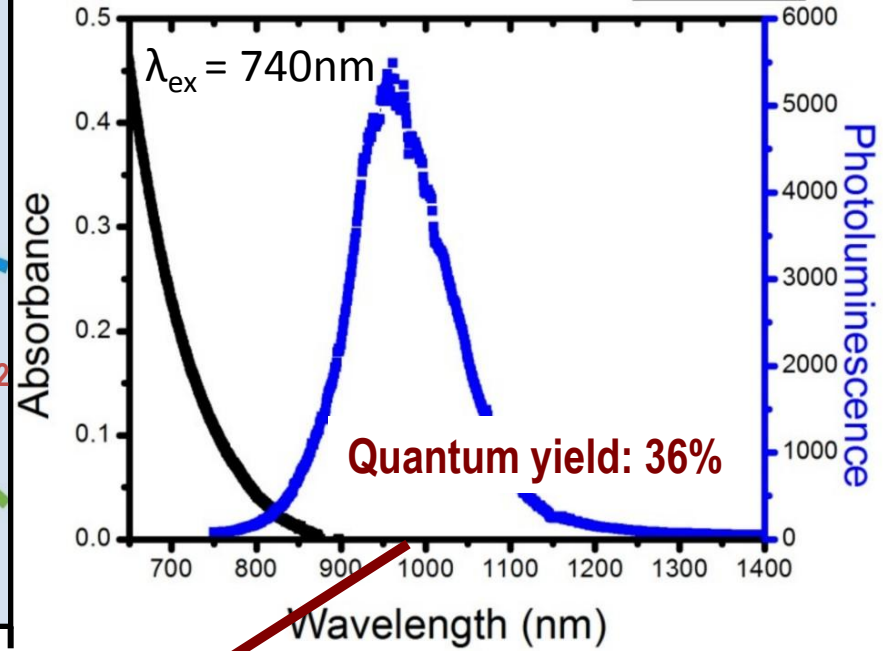
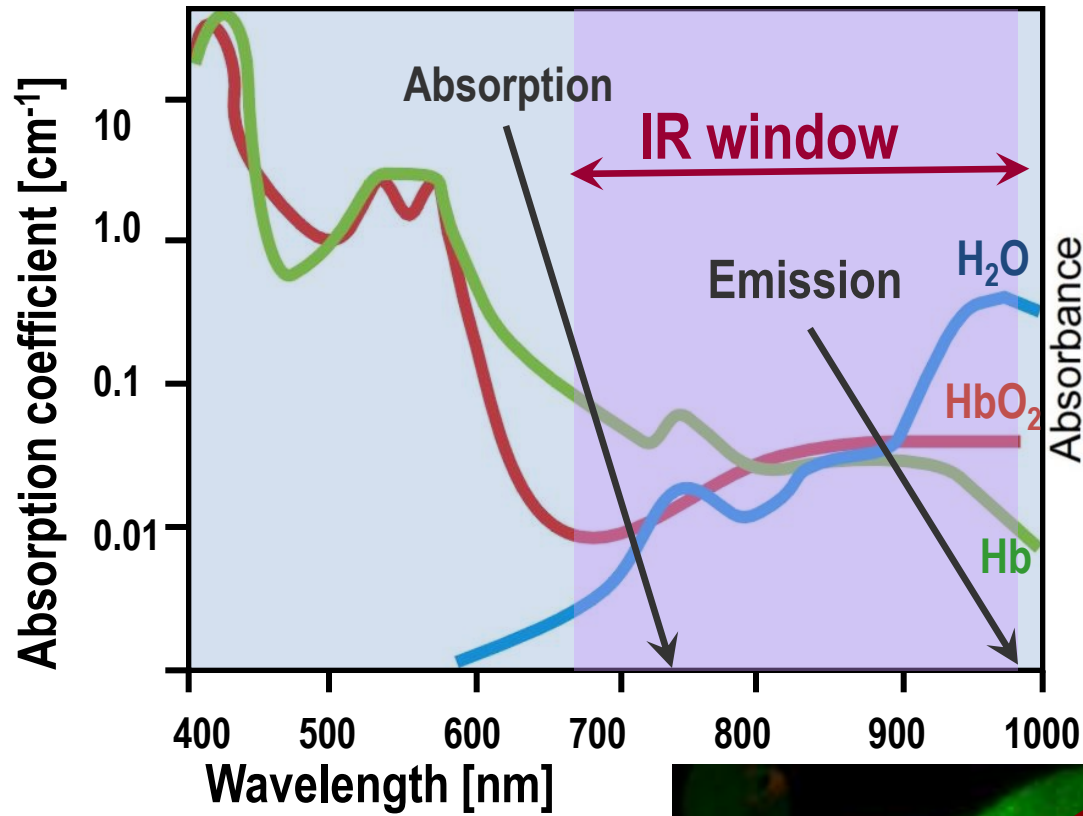
Essential trace element responsible
for bone development

Ability to readily degrade by the
body

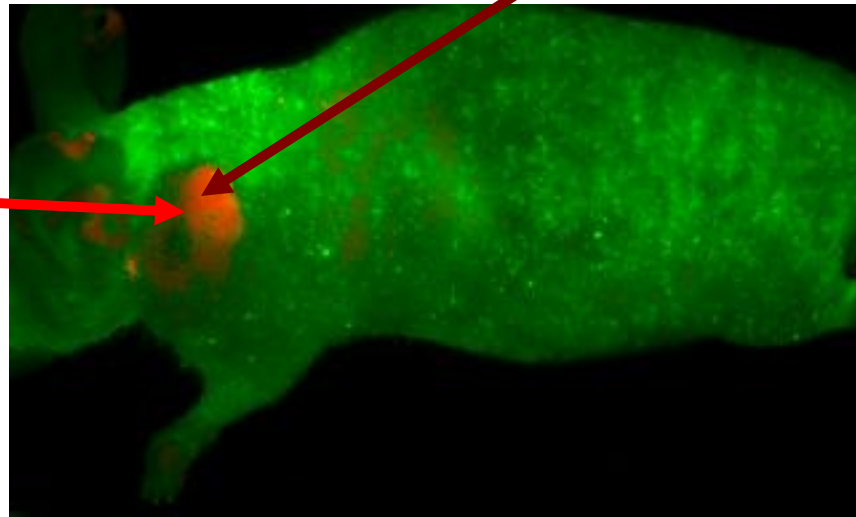


No negative effects on environment,
100% recyclable

Near Infrared Emitting Si Quantum Dots

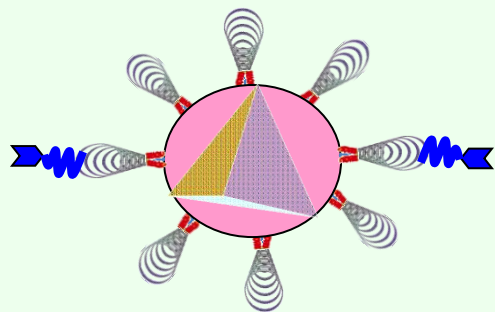


Tumor Targeting



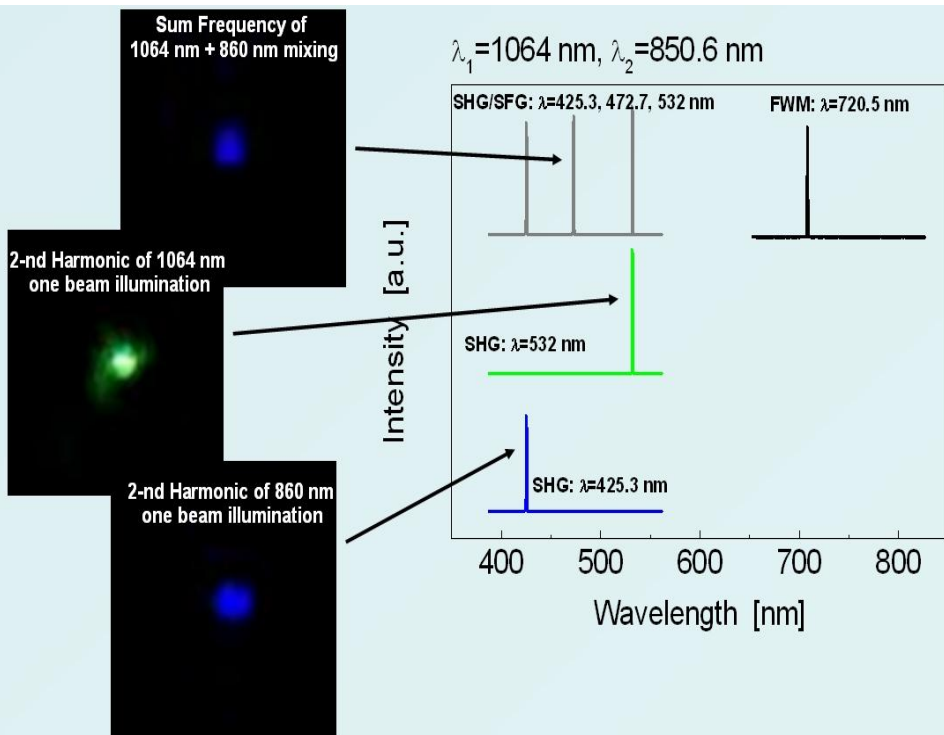
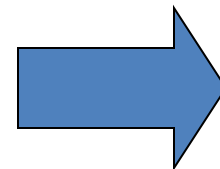
MULTIMODAL IMAGING

ZnO nanoprisms for multimodal nonlinear optical imaging

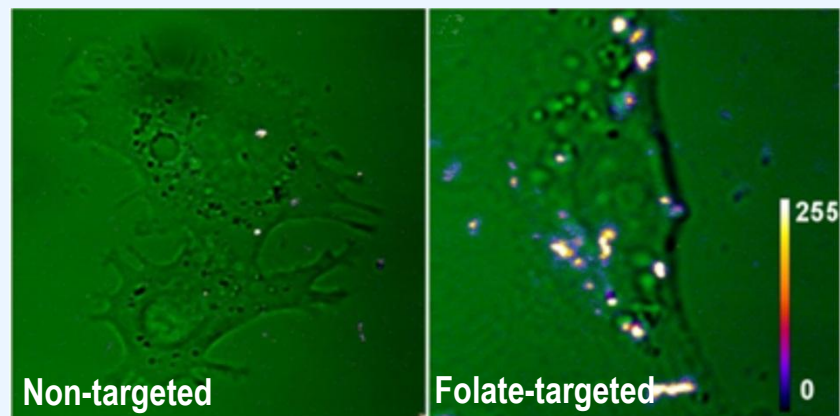


Phospholipid micelle encapsulated and folate targeted

- Wide gap II-VI type semiconductor material
- Hexagonal wurtzite type of structure is a non-centrosymmetric
 - => non-zero 2nd order susceptibility
- Highly biocompatible (UV-blocker in sun-screen gel)

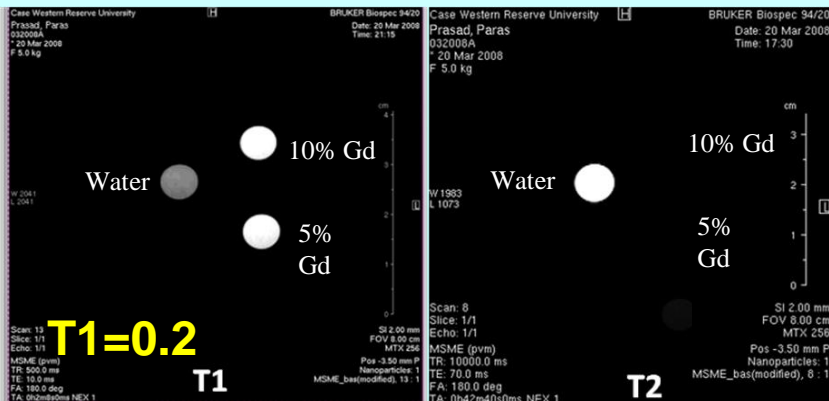
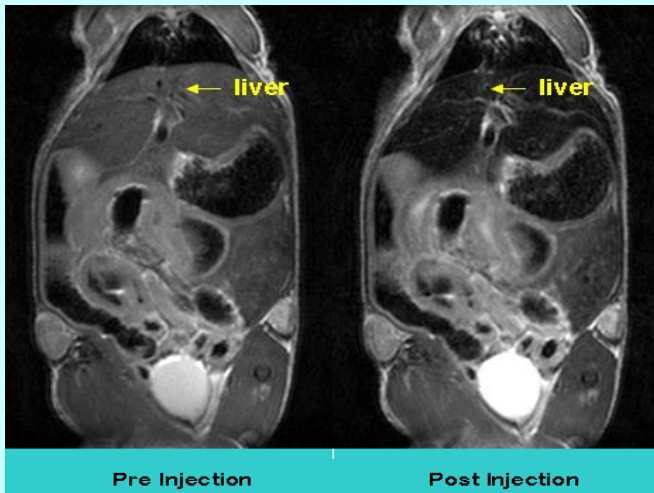


SFG signal recorded from KB cells treated with ZnO nanoparticles



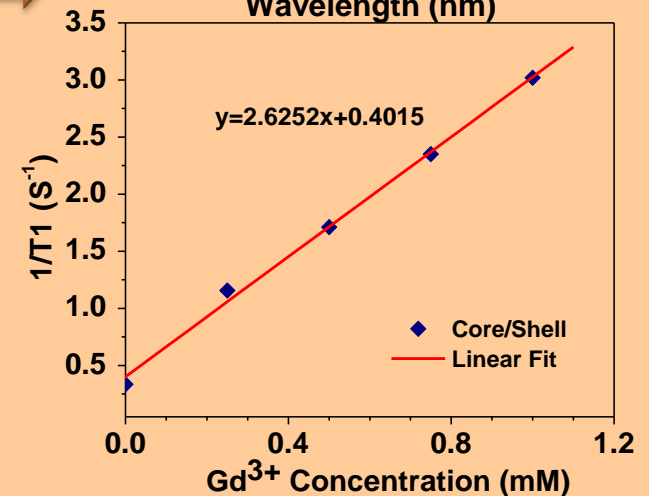
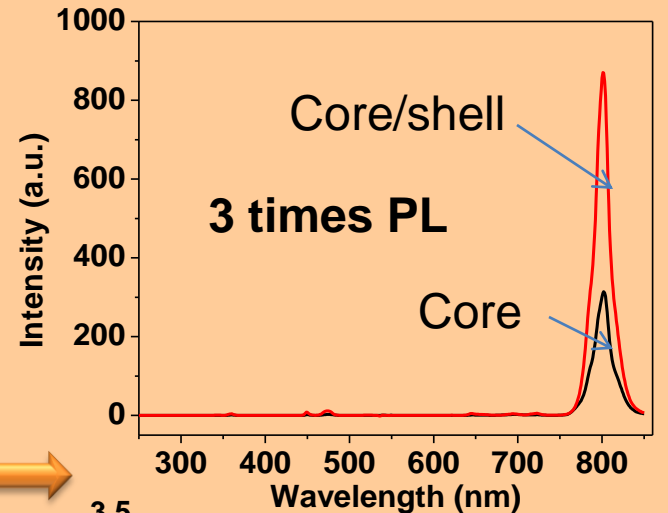
Upconversion Nanocrystals for Optical and MRI bimodal Imaging

Gd-doped $\text{NaYF}_4:\text{Gd}/\text{Yb}/\text{Tm}$ Nanoparticles

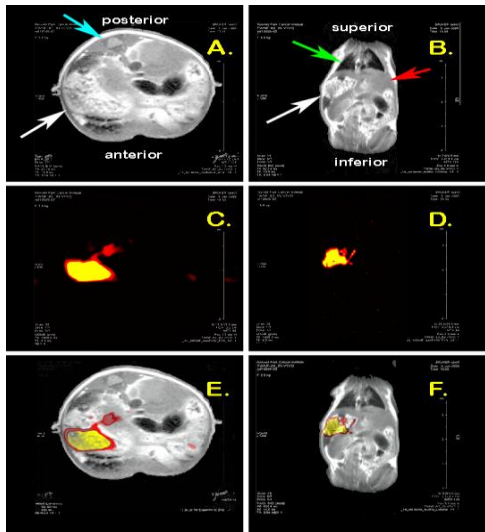


T1 and T2 weighted images of NaYF_4 doped with different concentrations of Gd^{3+}

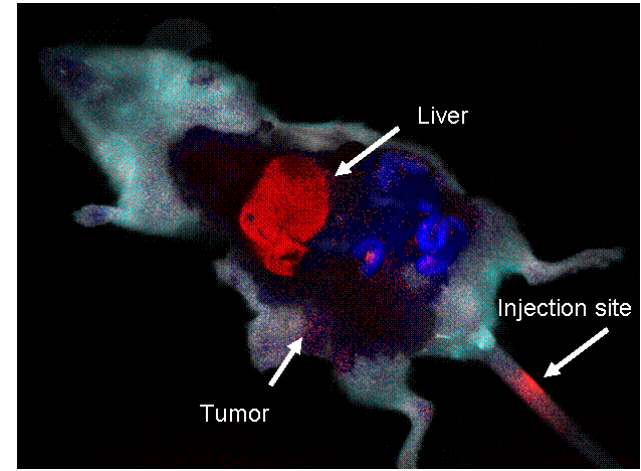
$\text{NaYbF}_4:\text{Yb}/\text{Tm}/\text{NaGdF}_4$ Core/Shell NPs



T1=2.62, 10 times increase

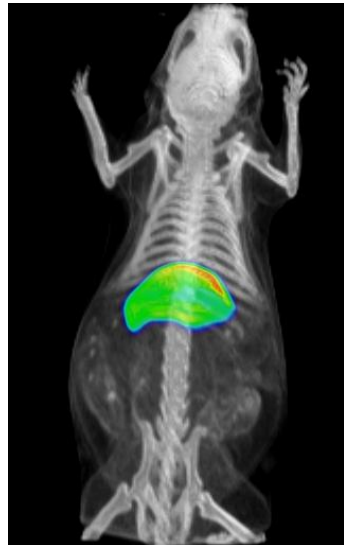


^{19}F -ORMOSIL

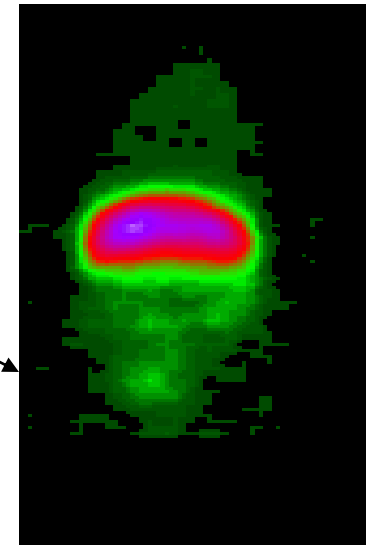


Fluorophore-ORMOSIL

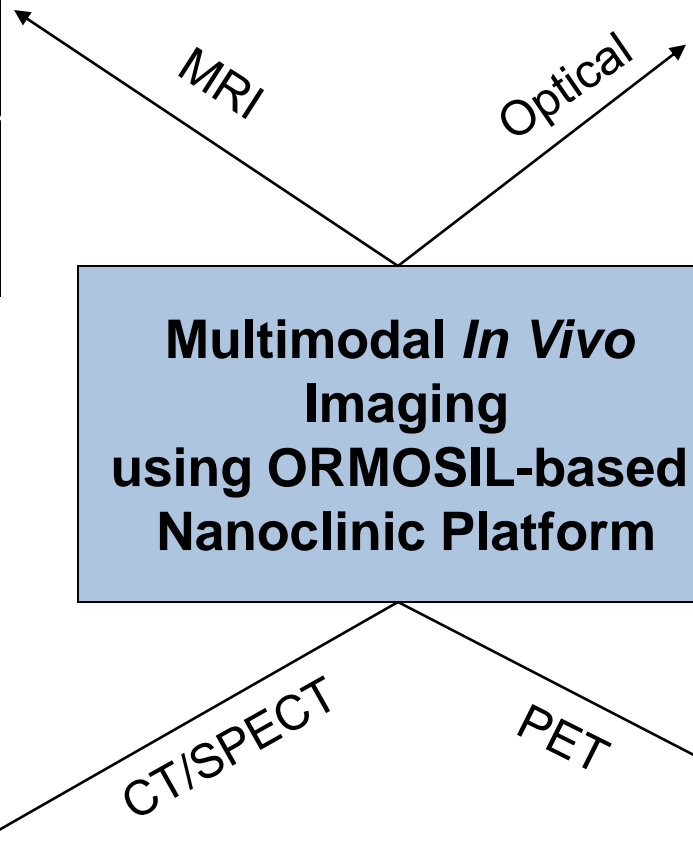
Multimodal *In Vivo* Imaging using ORMOSIL-based Nanoclinic Platform



^{125}I labeled-ORMOSIL



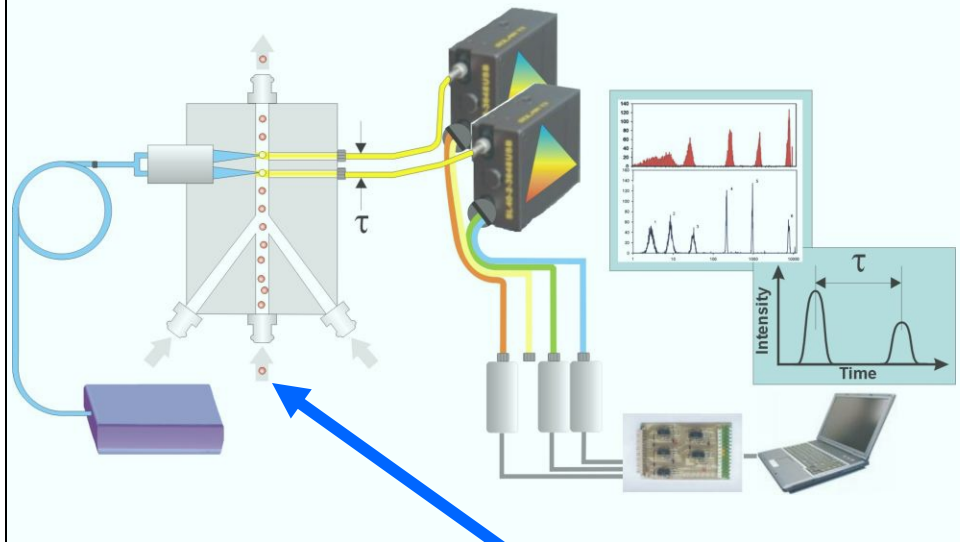
^{124}I labeled-ORMOSIL



HIGH THROUGHPUT FLOW DIAGNOSTICS

High throughput flow diagnostics

Fiber-coupled flow cytometer (ACIS patented technology)



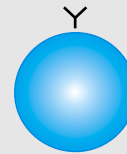
Microbead assay



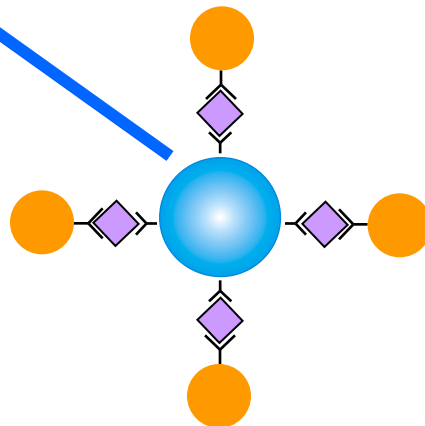
Quantum Dot color coded antibodies



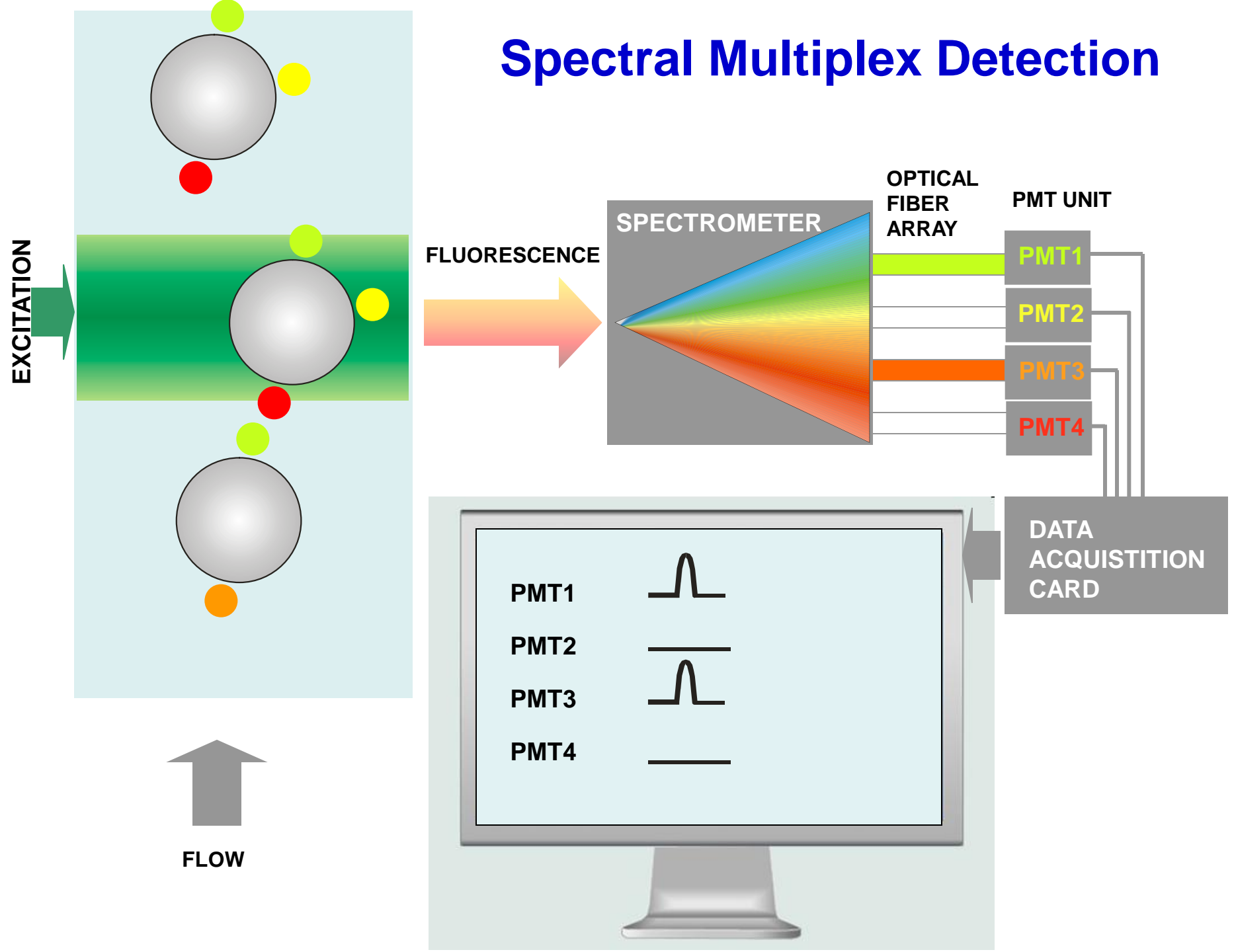
Analytes (disease expression of soluble protein in blood/saliva)



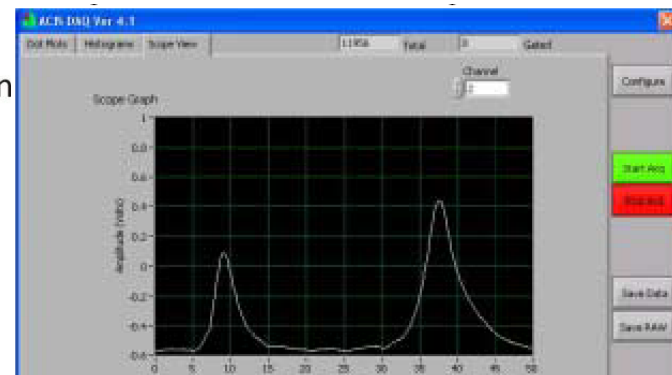
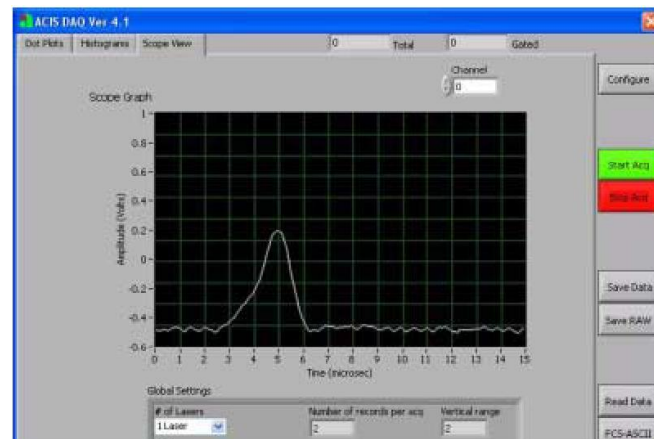
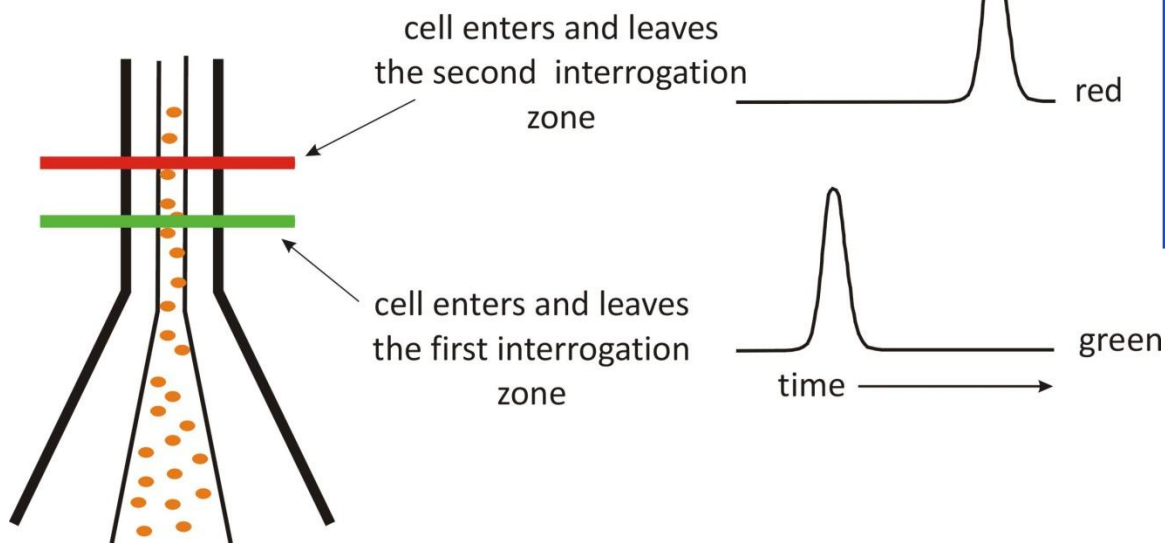
Polystyrene beads conjugated capture antibodies



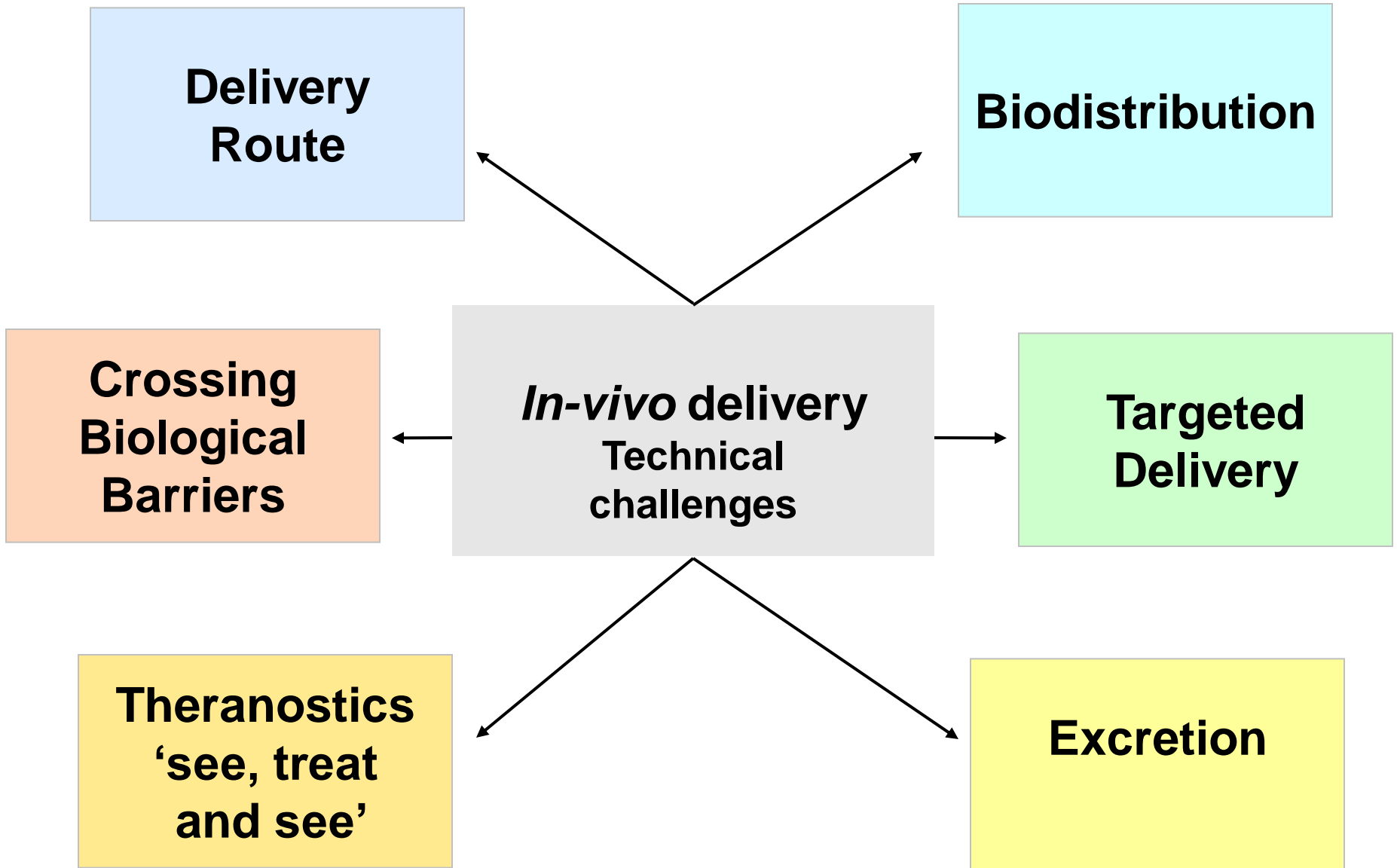
Spectral Multiplex Detection



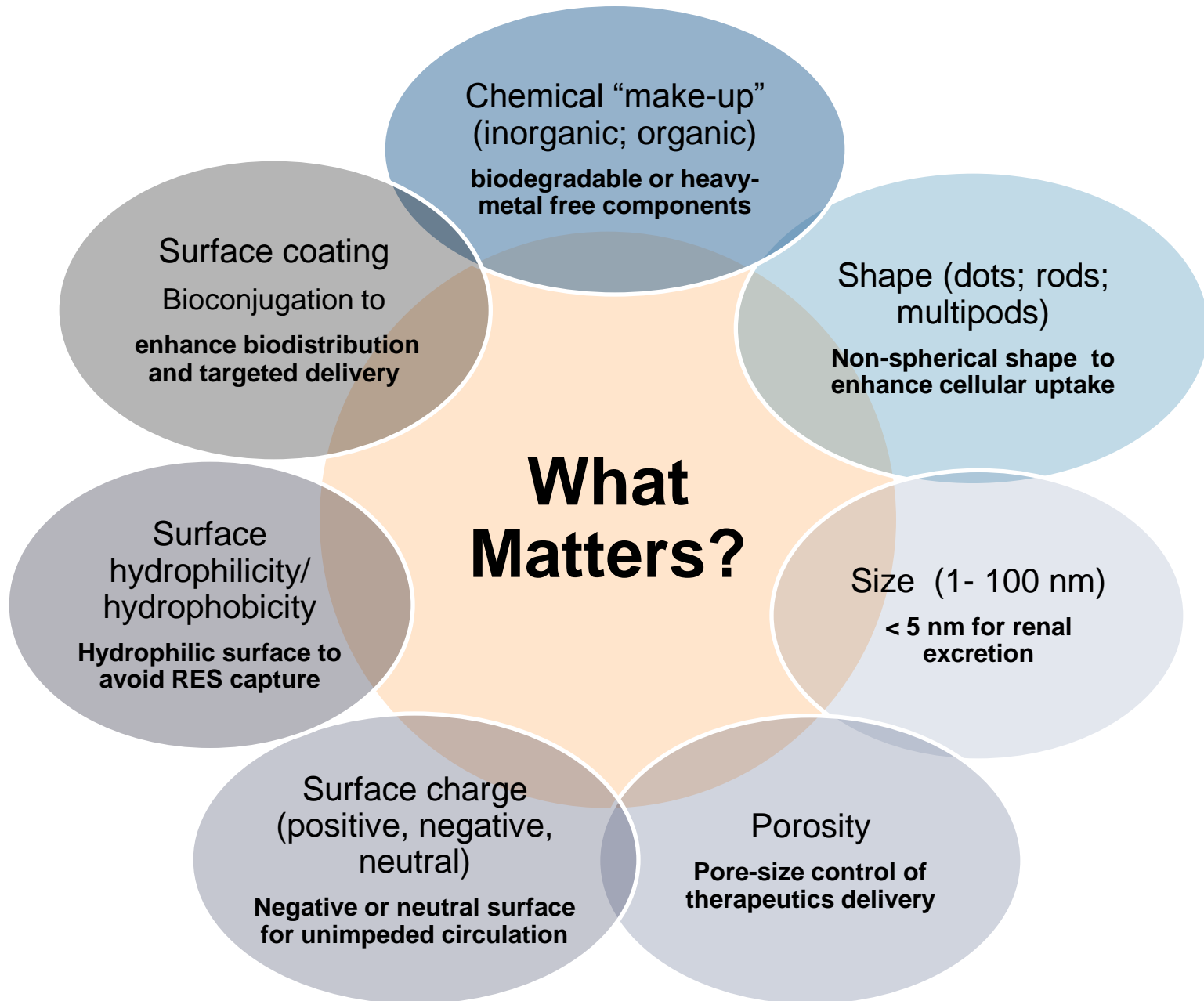
Time Multiplex Detection



IN VIVO DELIVERY

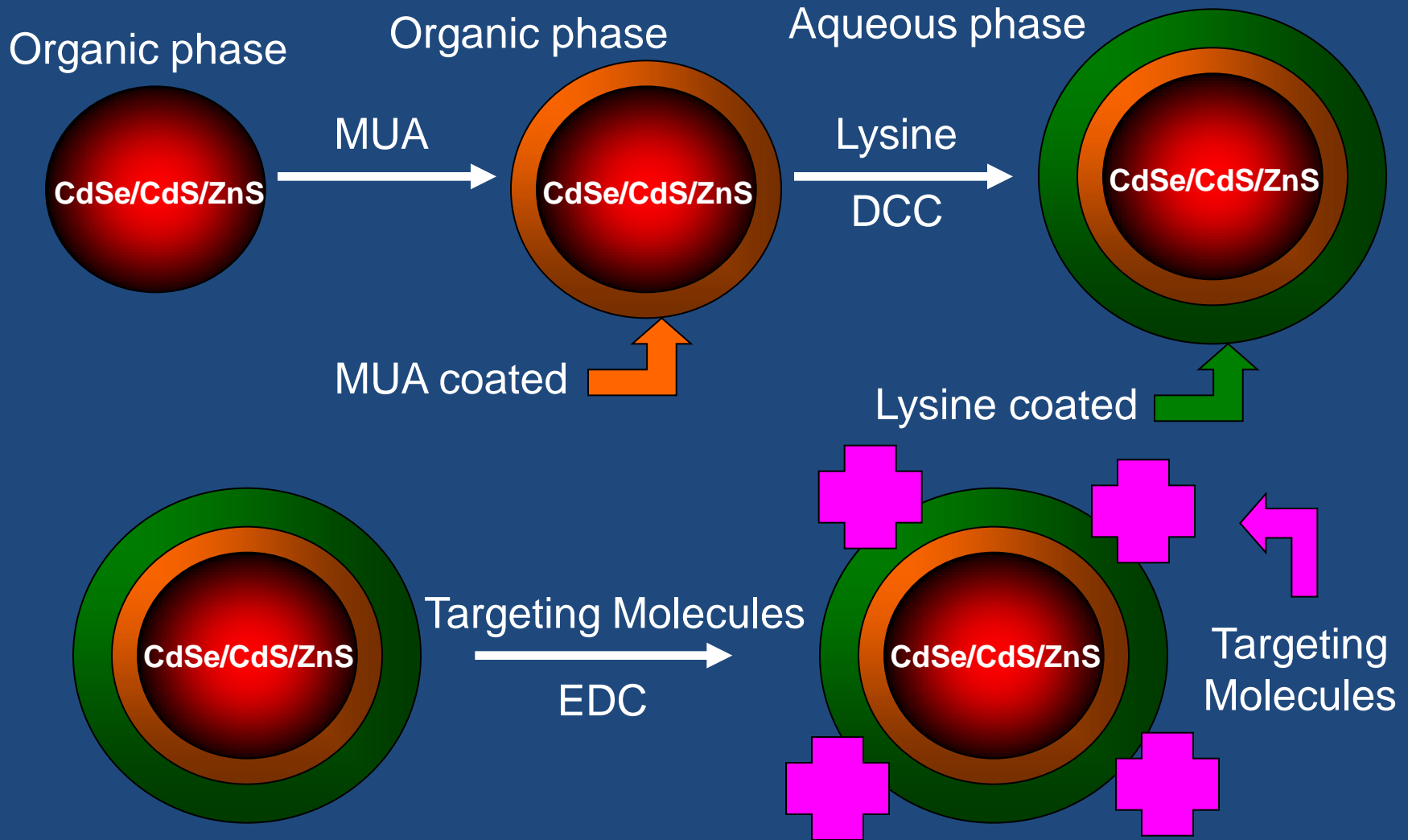


Tailoring of Nanoparticle Platform

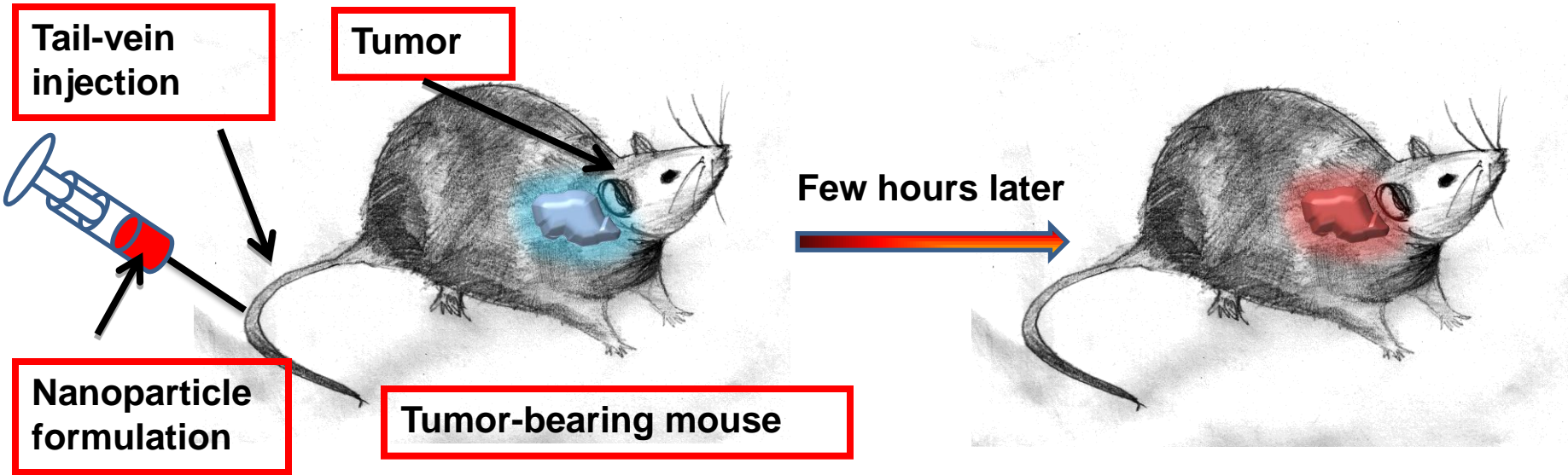


Surface functionalization of nanoparticles

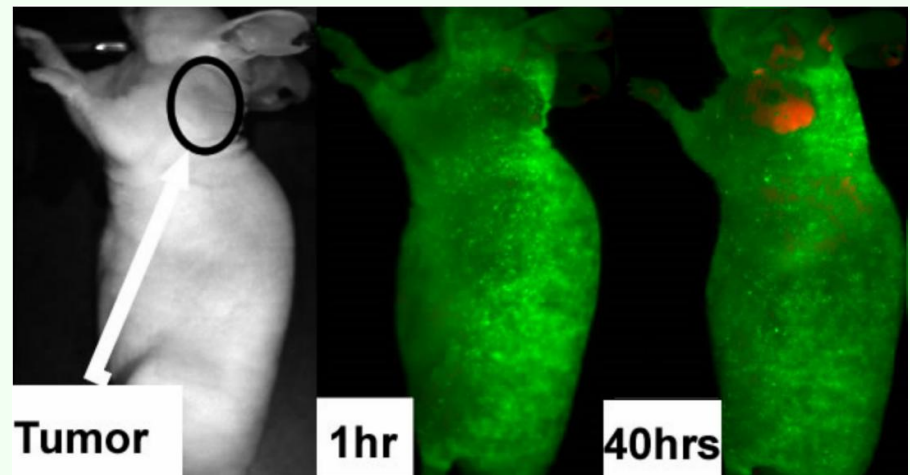
Bioconjugation of Q-dot



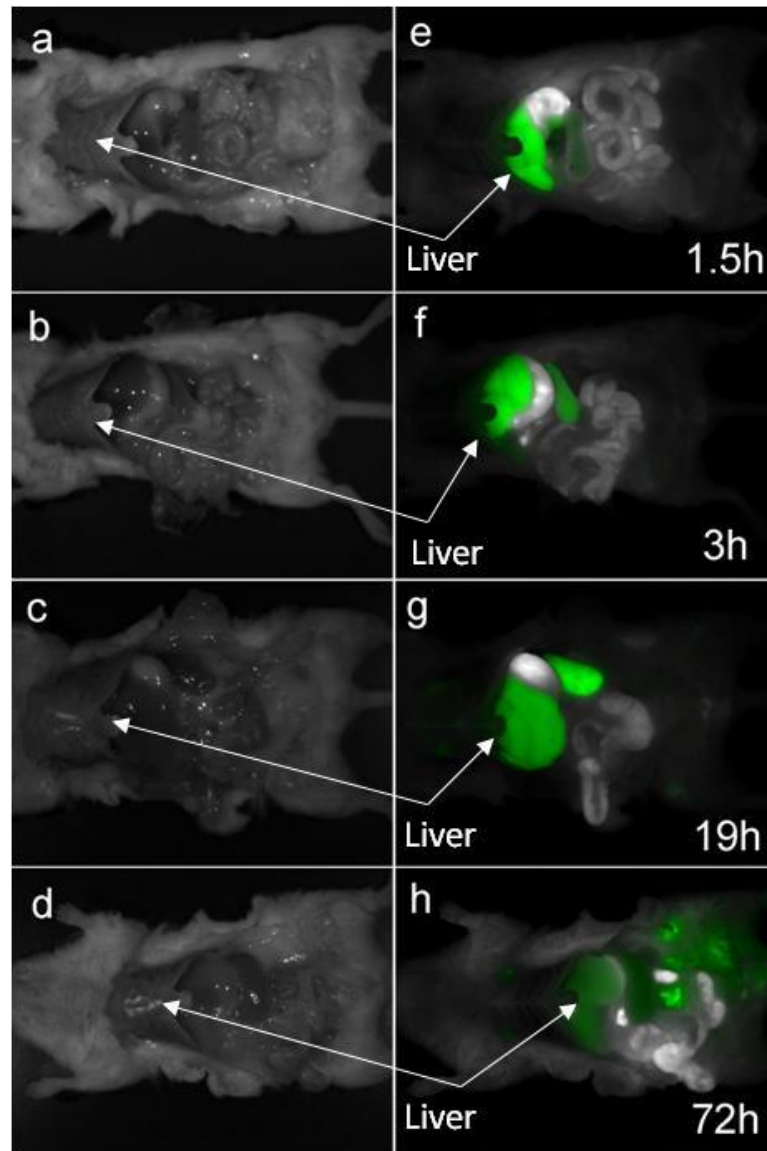
Biocompatible Nano-Silicon for Cancer Targeting in Live animals



Tumor targeting with nano-silicon



Excretion of lysine-coated QD



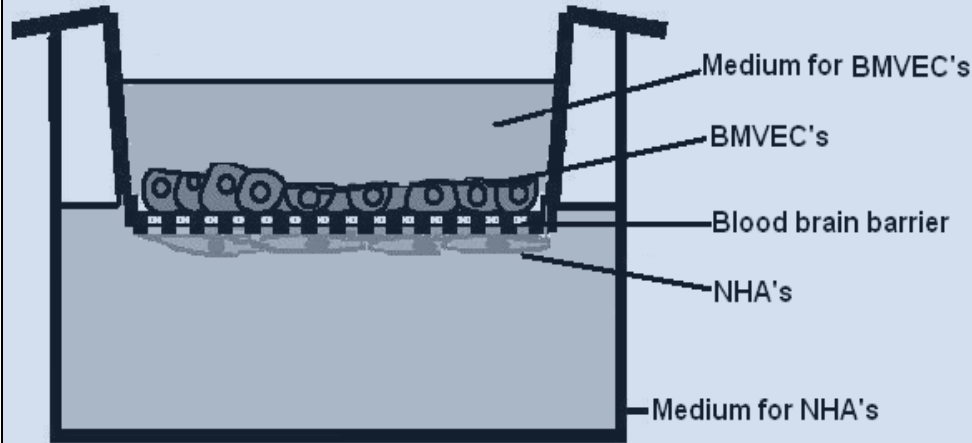
Time dependent liver clearance of lysine-coated QDs

Left: Transmission; Right: Overlay with fluorescence

Prasad et al. *Small* (2009), 5(17), 1997-2004.

Transferrin (Tf) modified QR for crossing BBB

In-vitro models of biological barriers



BMVECs: Brain microvasculature endothelial cells

NHAs: Normal human astrocytes

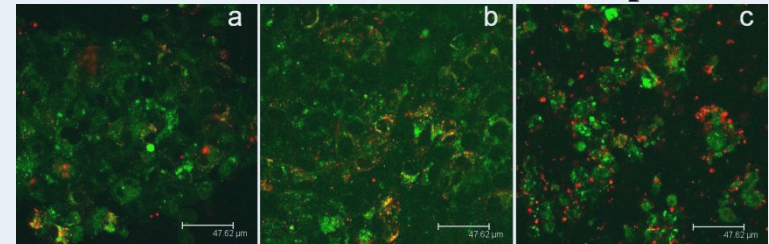
Targeted QRs for *in vitro* Transport Across Blood Brain Barrier

0.56 pmol

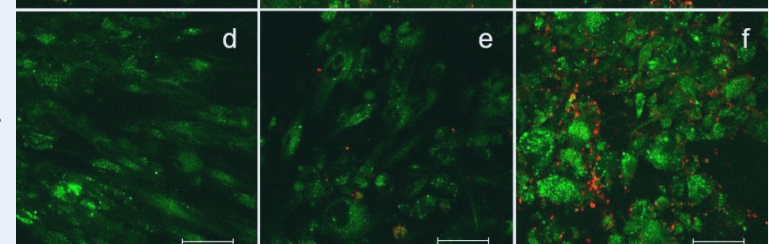
2.3 pmol

9.2 pmol

Upper layer
(blood end)



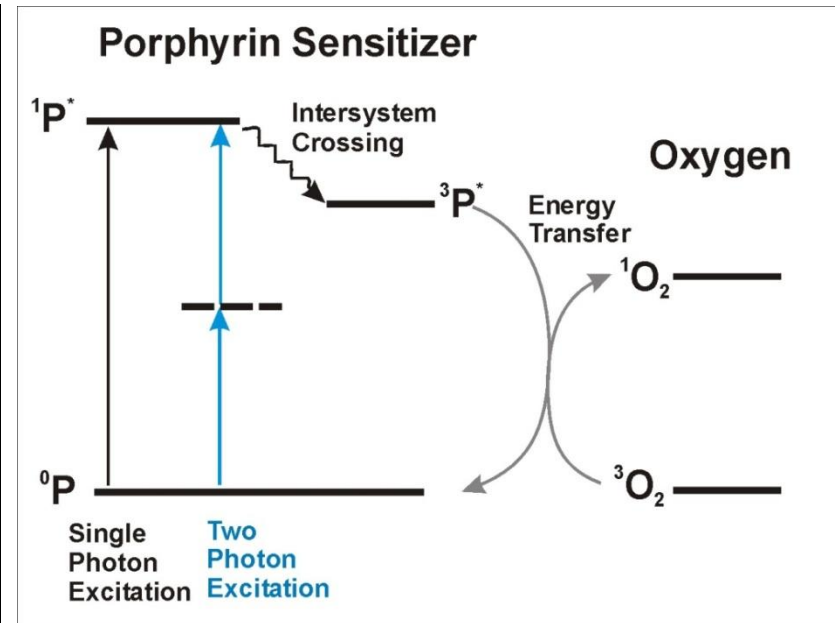
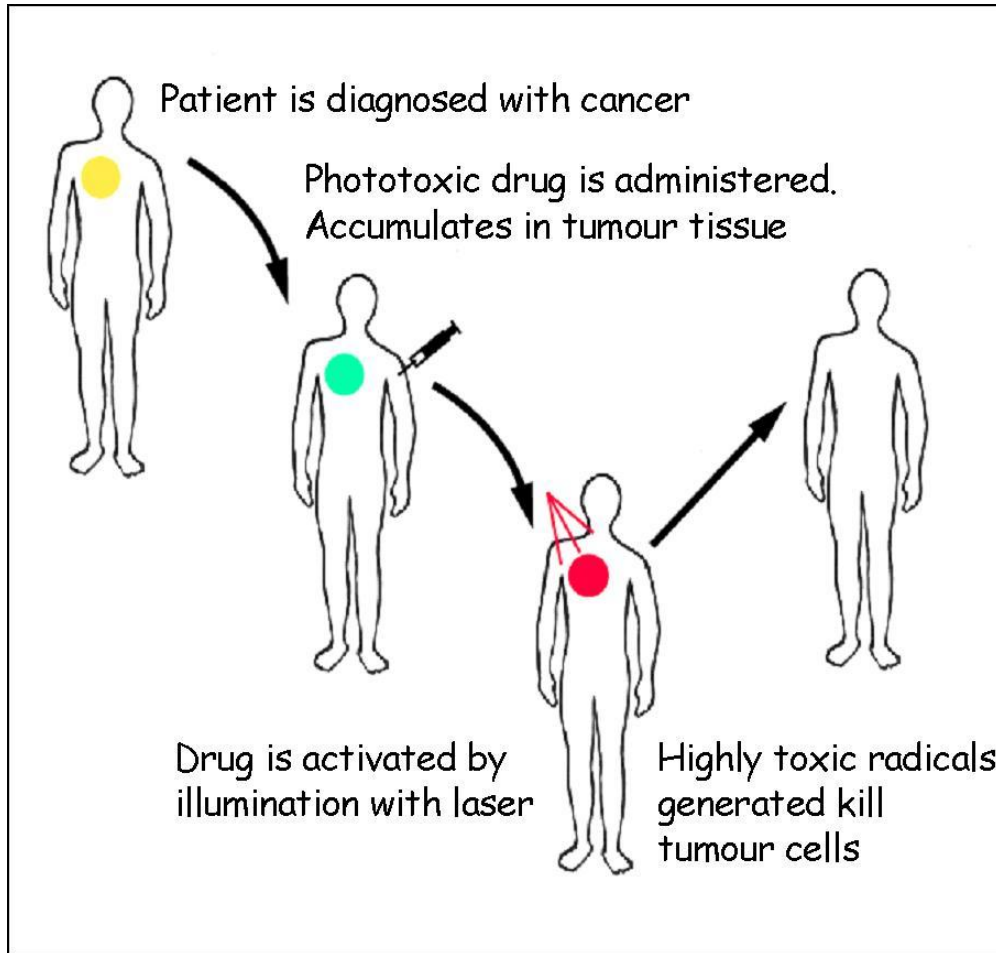
Lower layer
(brain end)



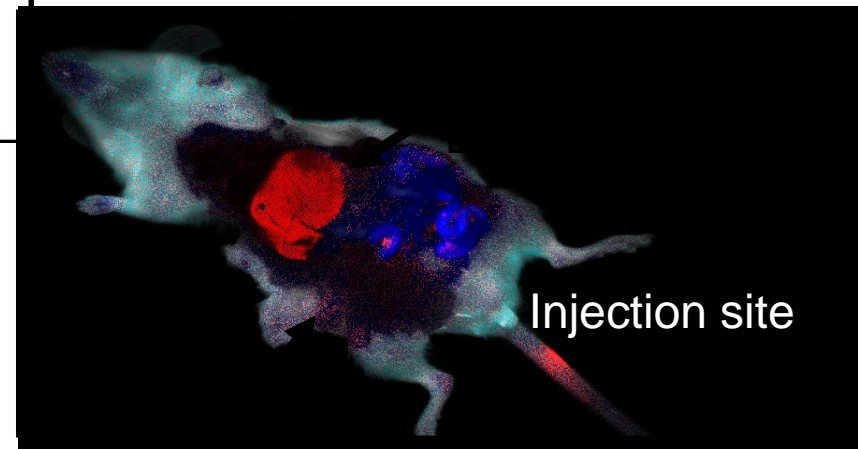
Prasad et al. *Bioconjugate Chem.*, **2008**, 19 (6), pp 1179–1185

LIGHT ACTIVATED AND GUIDED NANOTHERAPY

Photodynamic Therapy



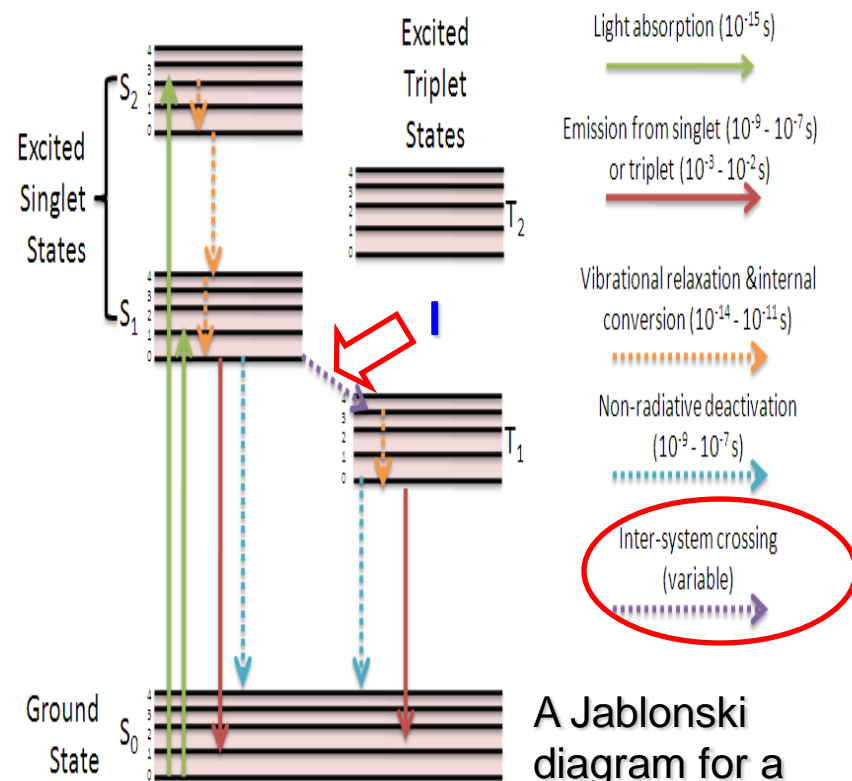
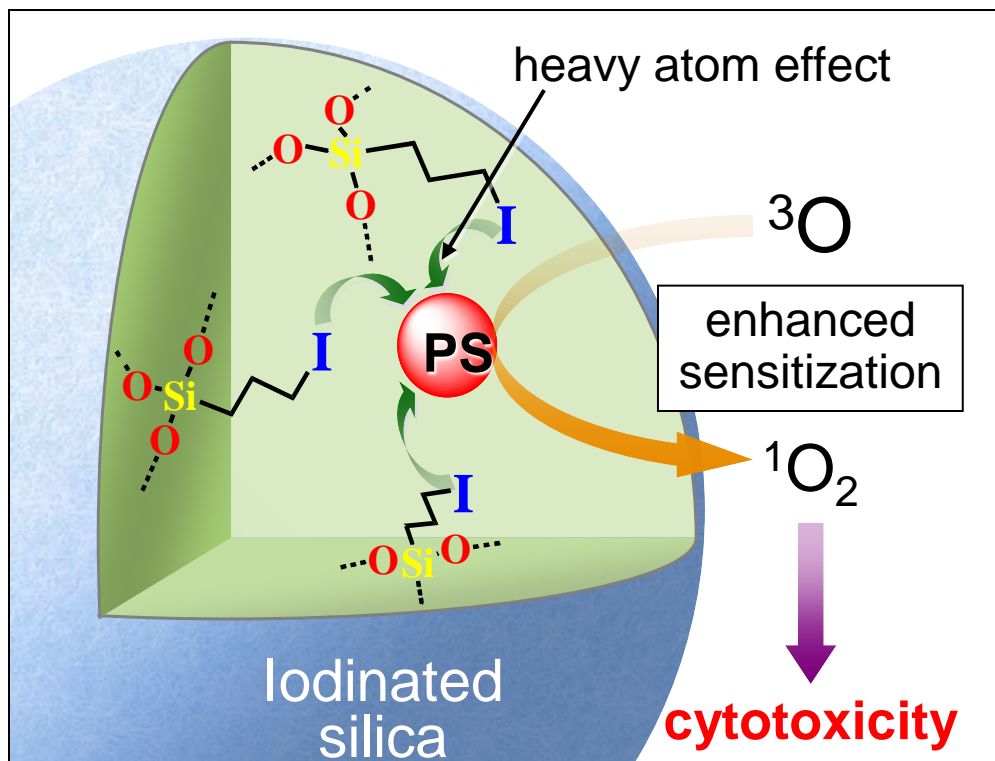
Nanocarrier delivery



Pioneered at Roswell Park

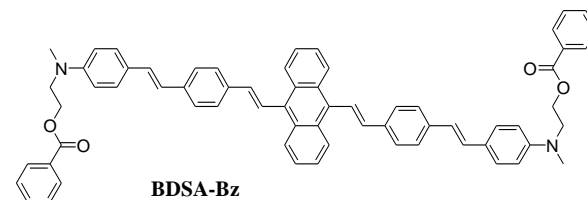
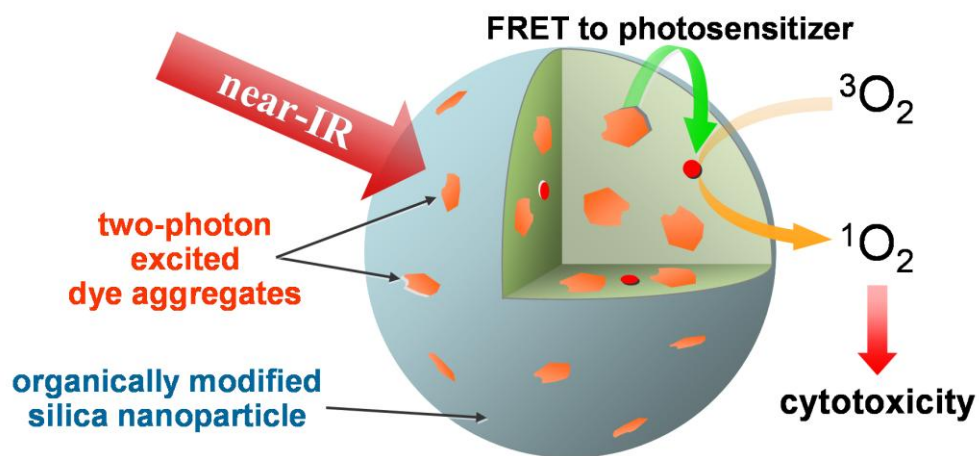
Collaboration with Roswell Park (Dr. R. Pandey)

ORMOSIL Nanoparticles with Intraparticle Heavy-Atom Effect to Enhance Intersystem Crossing

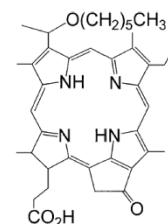


A Jablonski diagram for a molecule of photosensitiser (PS).

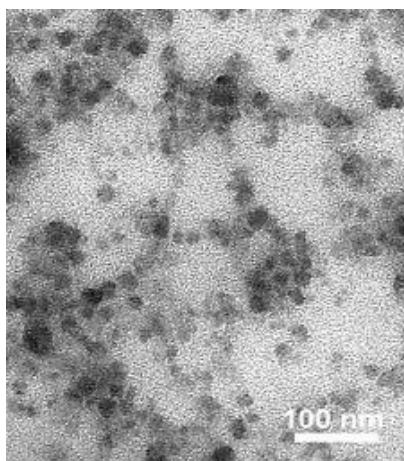
ORMOSIL Nanoparticles Coencapsulating Photosensitizing Drug and Fluorescent Dye Aggregates for Two-Photon Activated PDT



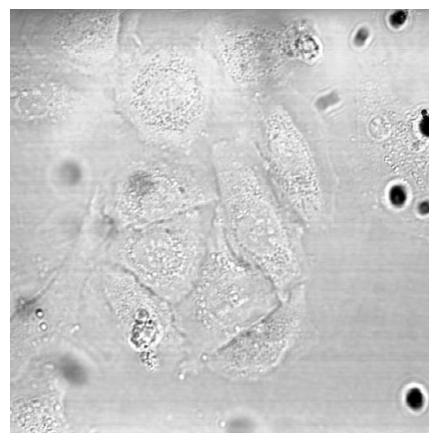
TPA Donor



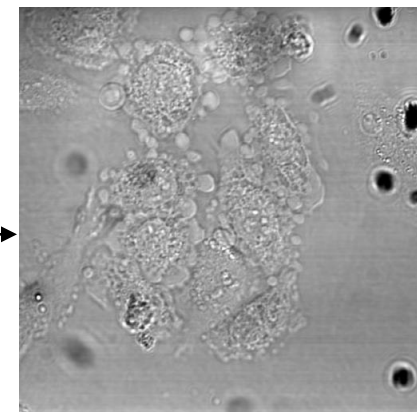
Singlet Oxygen generating Acceptor (HPPH)



ORMOSIL nanoparticles entrapping HPPH/BDSA

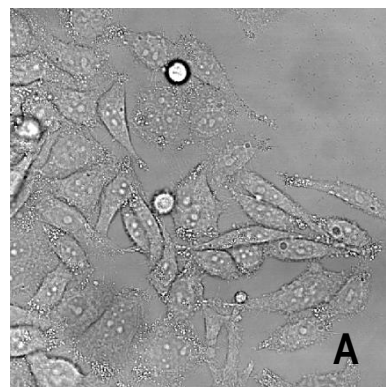
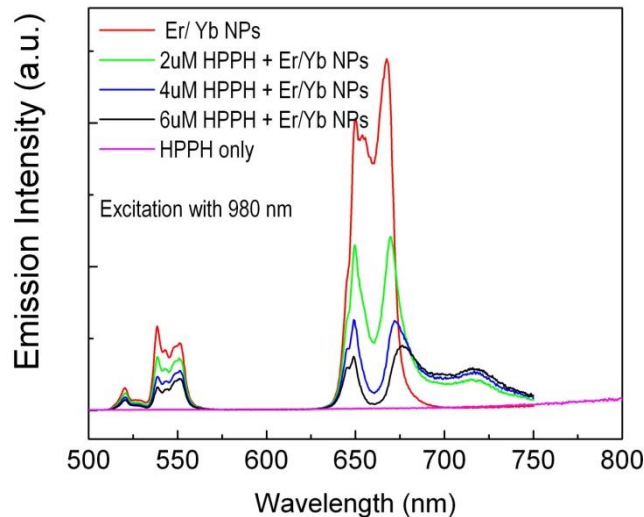


850 nm

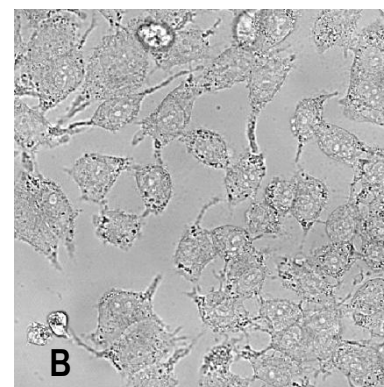


Cells treated with ORMOSIL-HPPH/BDSA nanoparticles before and after excitation at 850 nm

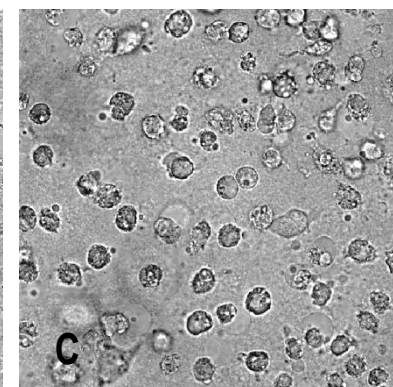
Upconversion photodynamic therapy with ormosil nanoparticles co-entrapping the upconverting nanophosphors and PDT drug



NP only



HPPH only

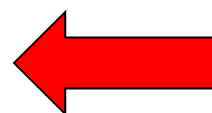
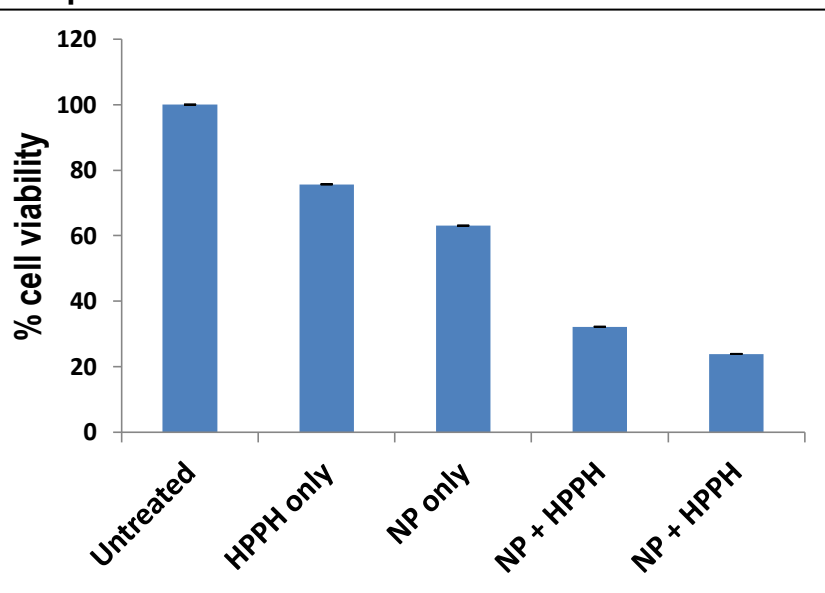


HPPH + NP

Energy transfer between Yb/Er nanophosphors and photosensitizer (HPPH) co-entrapped within ormosil nanoparticles

Panc-1 cells treated with ormosil nanoparticles entrapping the upconverting Yb/Er nanophosphors (A), HPPH (B) and co-entrapping both the upconverting Yb/Er nanophosphors and HPPH (C).

All cells were irradiated with 980 nm



Visible phototoxic action under excitation with 980 nm



Huntingtons Disease

Generation of mouse model using gene insertion



Lung Injury

Increase gene expression after injury to prevent secondary bacteria infection



Drug Addiction

Gene silencing of signaling cascade involved in addiction process



Chronic Pain

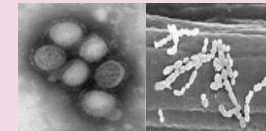
Gene silencing of neuron signaling pathways involved in chronic pain



Gene Therapy using ORMOSIL and GNR Nanoparticles

Infectious Disease

Gene silencing to modulate primary influenza infection and secondary bacteria pneumonia



Obesity

Modulation of energy intake using gene silencing



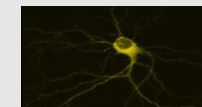
Asthma

Gene silencing of enzymes causing lung remodeling



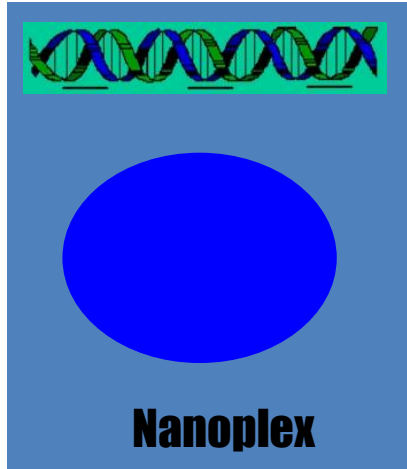
Stroke

Stimulation of neuron repair/replacement (neurogenesis) using gene upregulation

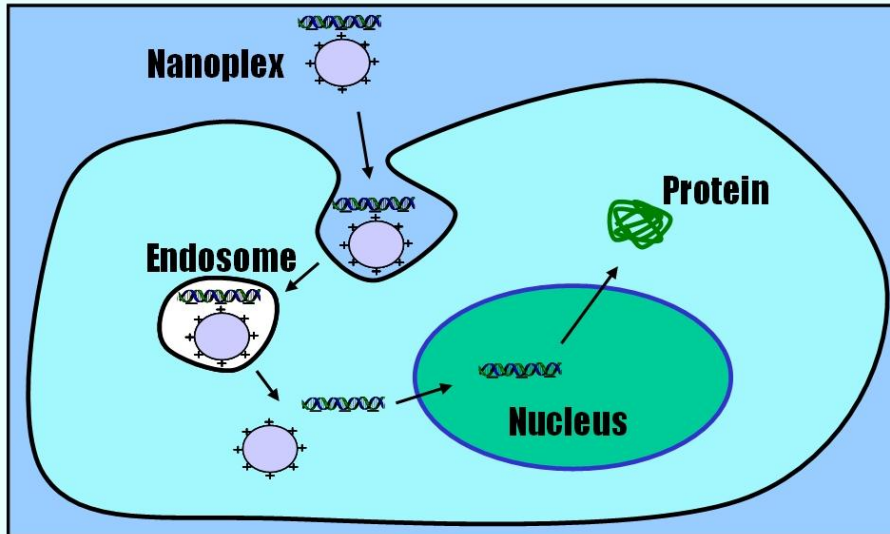


Gene delivery using nanoparticles

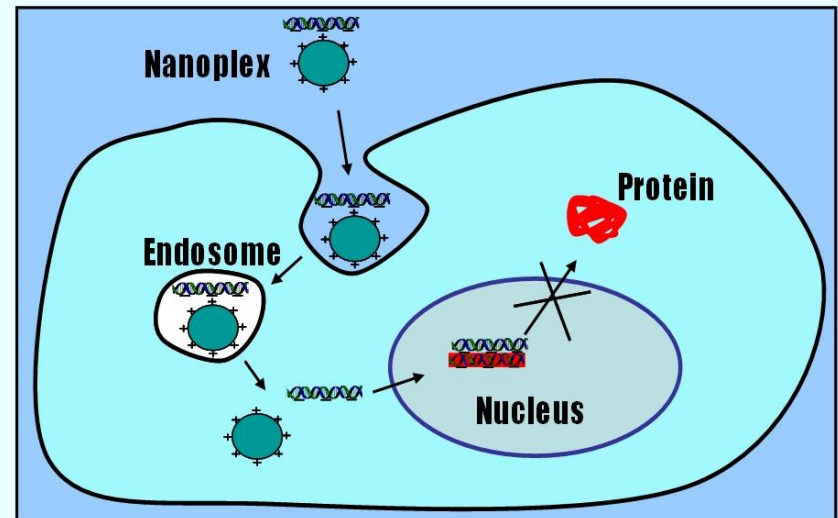
- **Electrostatic gene condensation**
- **Efficient cellular entry**
- **Non-toxicity**
- **High gene expression/silencing**



Gene Augmentation e.g. CFTR gene in Cystic Fibrosis



Gene Silencing e.g. Oncogene in Cancer



Nano-Biophotonics and Gene Delivery

**Optical Monitoring of Nanoparticles
Carrying genetic payload (Binding,
protection from enzymatic degradation,
biodistribution)**



**Light activated and optically monitored
release of genetic materials**

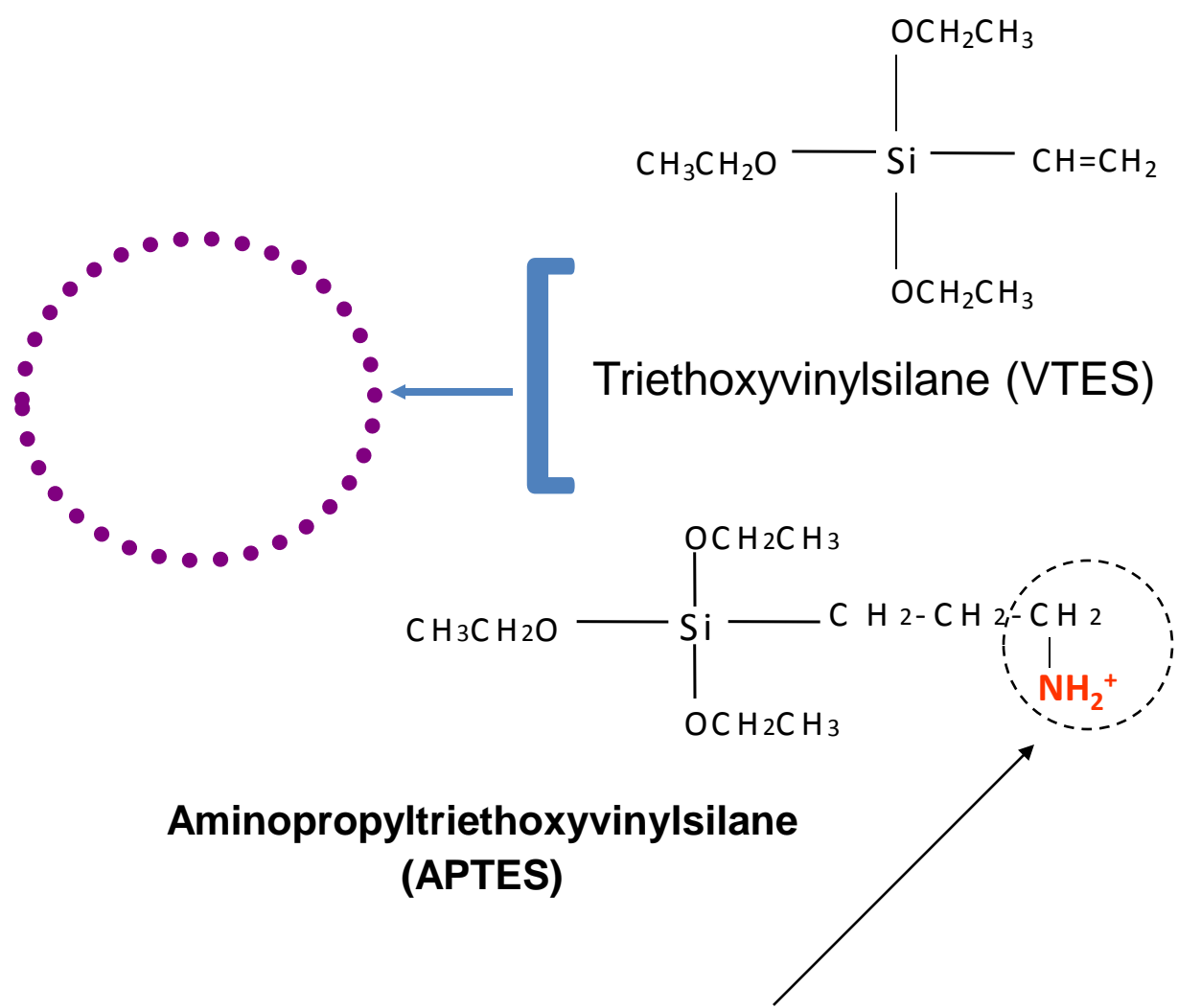


**Optical probing of localization in the
nucleus**



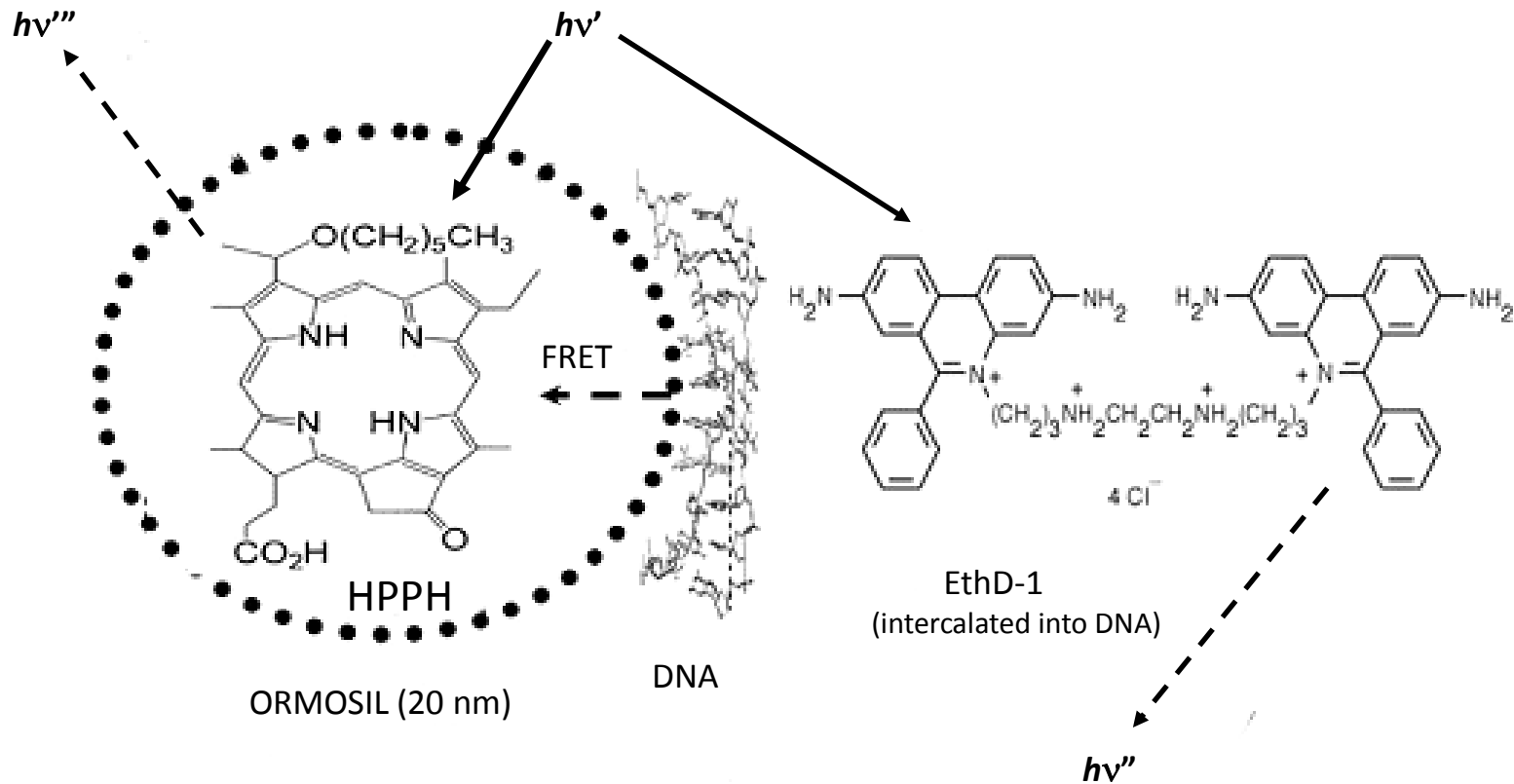
**Optical sensing of gene expression
using a fluorescent protein vector**

Organically modified silica (ORMOSIL) cationic nanoparticles as DNA carriers for gene therapy



cationic substitute responsible for binding with DNA

Optically Trackable ORMOSIL Nanoparticles for Gene Delivery



Can We Live for 1,000 Years ?

Yesterday's imagination

Fountain of youth and longevity



Today's Innovations

Nanomedicine defining the path to Rejuvenation Therapy



Tomorrow's patient care

Health , Wellness and Longevity

Nanomedicine for Rejuvenation Therapy

Free radical removal

Heavy metal removal

**Neurological
repair**

**Rejuvenation
Therapy**

**Growth hormone
therapy**

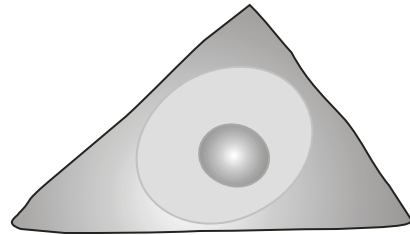
Stem cell therapy

**Tissue engineering
and organ printing**

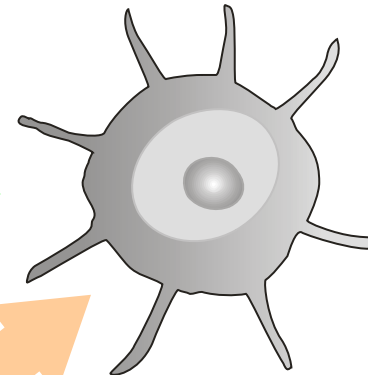
Stem cell Nanotechnology

Adult stem cells

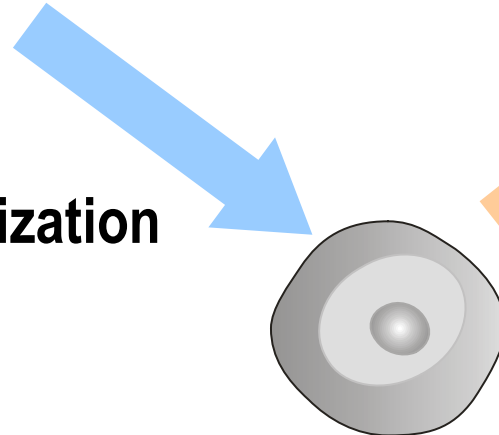
Specialized cells



Trans-specialization



De-Specialization



Re-Specialization

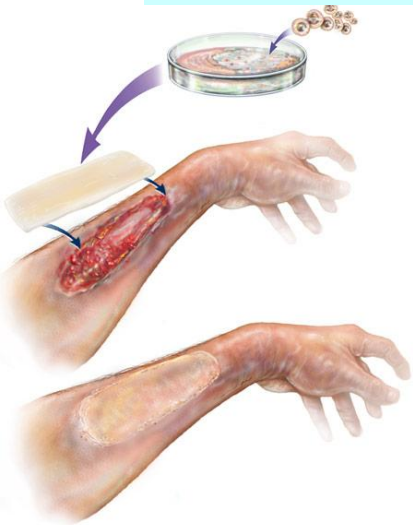
Induced Pluripotent Stem
cells (equivalent to embryonic
stem cells)

Collaboration: Prof. Jian Feng,
Physiology & Biophysics
University at Buffalo

Nanotechnology based Tissue Engineering

Tissue regeneration

Assembling and
Differentiation of Cells
on a Biodegradable
Scaffold



Organ/tissue printing

Printing of 3-D Assembly of
Cells in a Gel Matrix to
Generate Tissue Structures
and Organs



Tissue nanoengineering

Tissue bonding

Repair of a Tissue Fracture or Tear
by Welding or Soldering



Non-human primate nanotoxicity studies



Blood chemistry, behavioral and histological studies indicated no toxicity

Ye, L., Yong, K.-T., Liud, L., Roy, I., Hu, R., Zhu, J., Cai, H., Law, W.-C., Liu, J., Wang, K., Liu, J., Liu, Y., Hu, Y., Zhang, X., Swihart, M.T., and Prasad, P.N. *Nature Nanotechnology* **7**, (2012).

Opportunities

- **Photostable , Biodegradable , nontoxic and water dispersible Near IR Nanoemitters with high quantum yield**
- **Optical functionalities coupled with other functionalities**
- **Multidimensional and functional imaging, combining biosensing**
- **MEMS/NEMS, micro/nano fabrication, integrated optics for minituarization**
- **Nanoemitter based Microarray technology**
- **Nanoparticle tracking and photoactivation for Gene delivery, Stemcell biotechnology and Tissue Engineering**
- **Light activated and light guided therapy**

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UB team

- Prof. P. Knight, MD
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- Prof. E. Morse
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- Dr. K.T. Yong
- Dr. T. Ohulchanskyy
- Dr. A. Kachynski
- Dr. A. Kuzmin
- Dr. A. Pliss
- Dr. A. Baev
- Dr. F. Erogbogbo
- Dr. W.C. Law
- Dr. W.J. Kim
- Dr. A.Kopwitthaya

Outside Collaborators

- Prof. R. Pandey
- Dr. P. Wallace
- Dr. U. Sinha, MD
- Dr. R. Masood
- Dr. A. Maitra, MD
- Prof. A. Gomes
- Prof. J. Qu

AFSOR

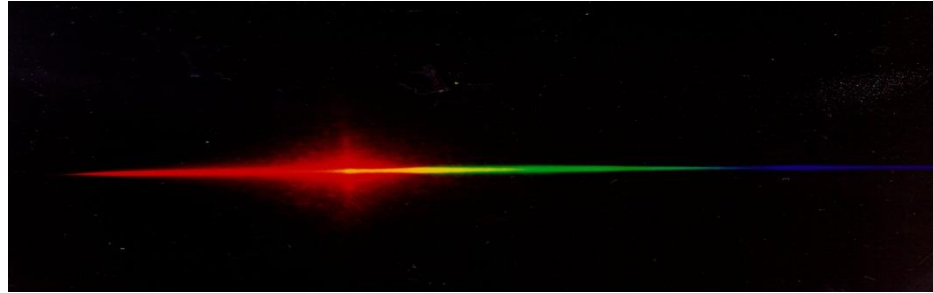
National Cancer Institute

National Science Foundation

AFRL

OISHEI FOUNDATION

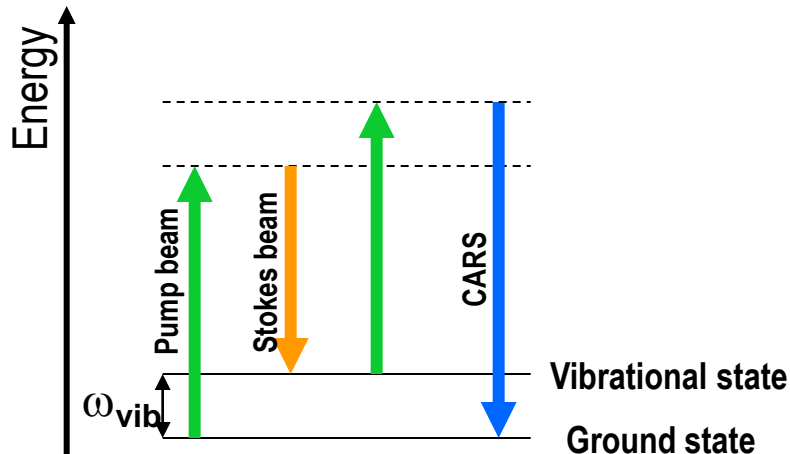
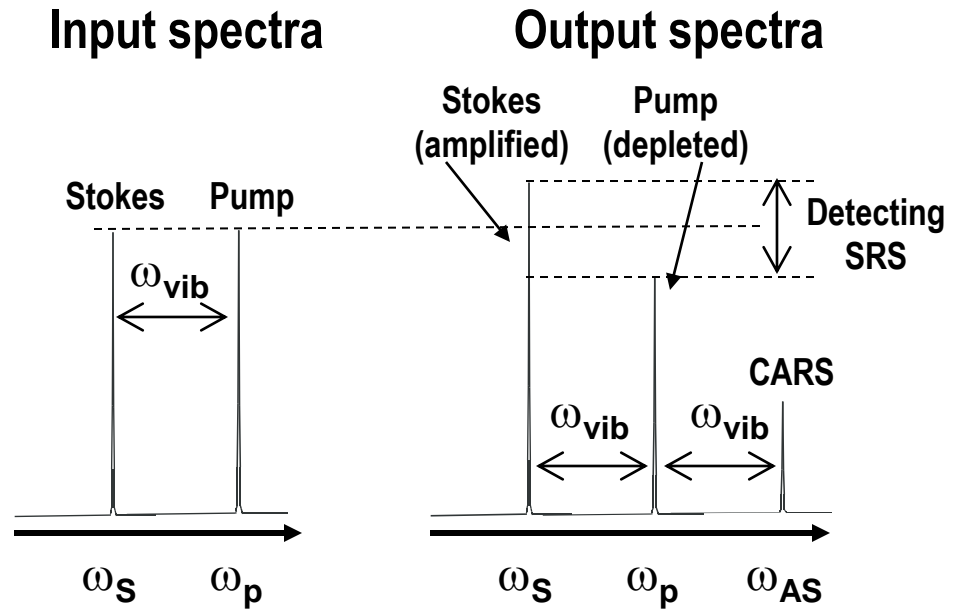
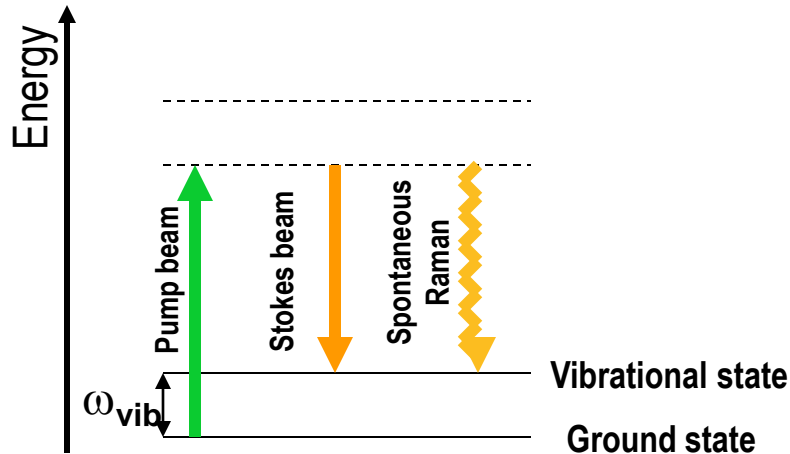
“Lighting the Way to Technology through Innovation”



Thank you!

P.N.Prasad

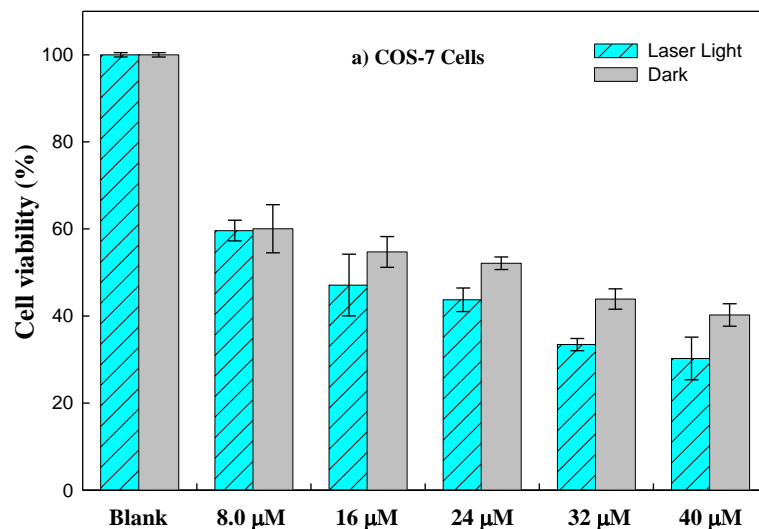
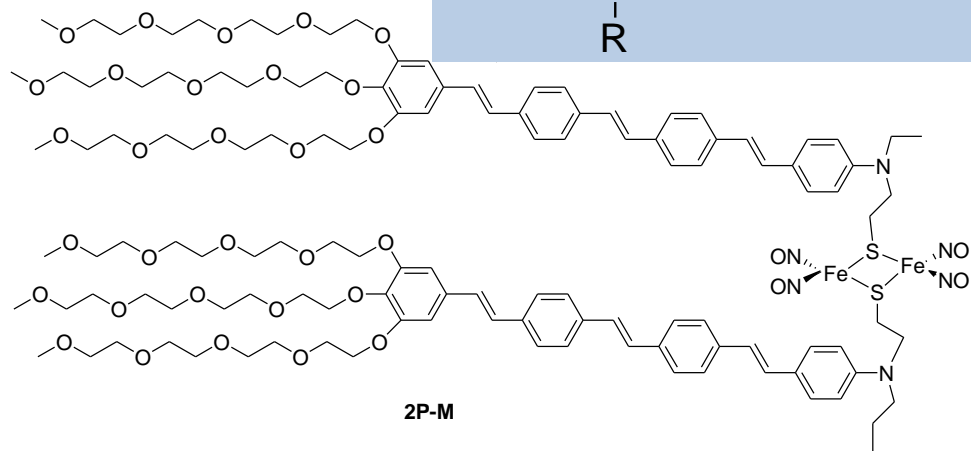
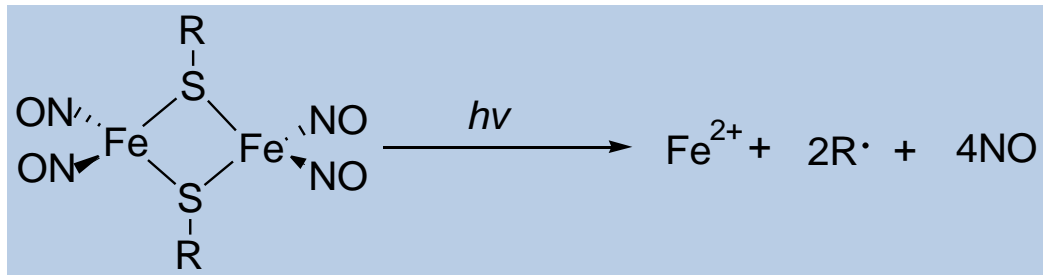
Stimulated Raman vs CARS



Background, which has to be removed for adequate bioimaging:

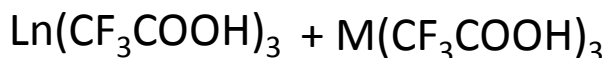
- CARS: non-resonant signal of four-wave interaction
- SRS: Stokes wave used to form SRS

Different approach: water soluble two-photon absorbing nitrosyl complex for light activated therapy through nitric oxide release



Percentage of cell survival of Cos-7 cells, after treatment with 2P-M and subsequent irradiation with 775 nm laser light for 5 minutes (with reference to untreated cells under dark as having 100 % survival).

Synthesis of Up-conversion Nanocrystals

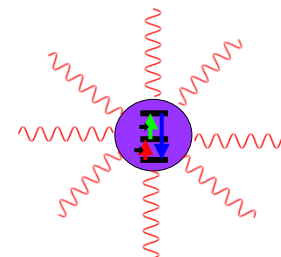
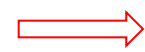
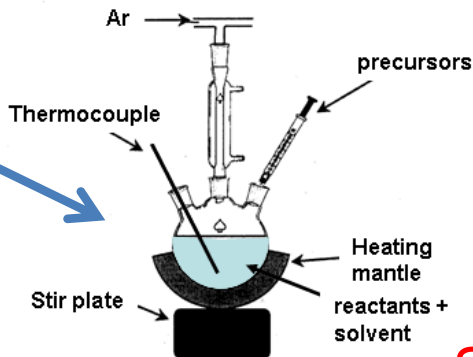


Thermolysis



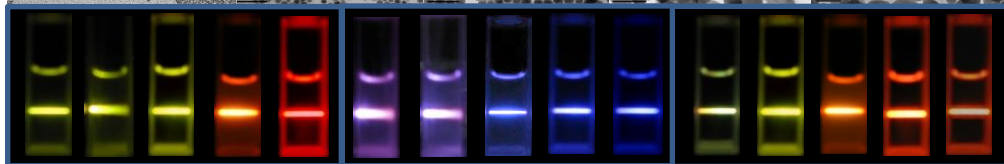
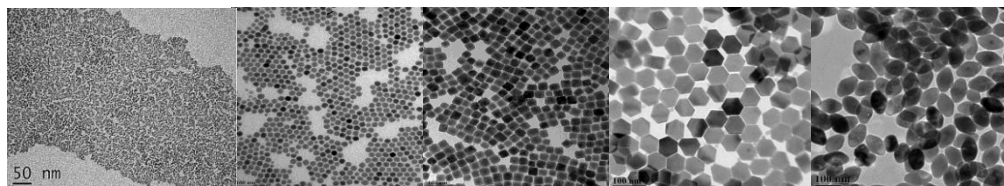
Oleic Acid
Coordinating ligand

MLnF_4 Nanoparticles
(M=Li, Na, K)



Size: 5-20 nm

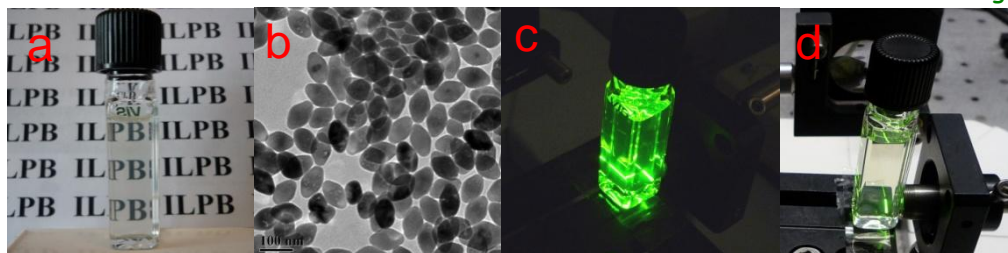
Dispersion: Organic solvents



Controlled synthesis of fluoride upconversion nanocrystals with a wide range of 3-100 nm through controlling the growth Dynamics

Tuning Color Output using different Lanthanide Ions and Ion-Ion Interactions

980 nm Excitation
Yb³⁺ sensitizing



Er³⁺ sensitizing
1490 nm Excitation

Harvesting Different NIR Light Using different Lanthanide Ions