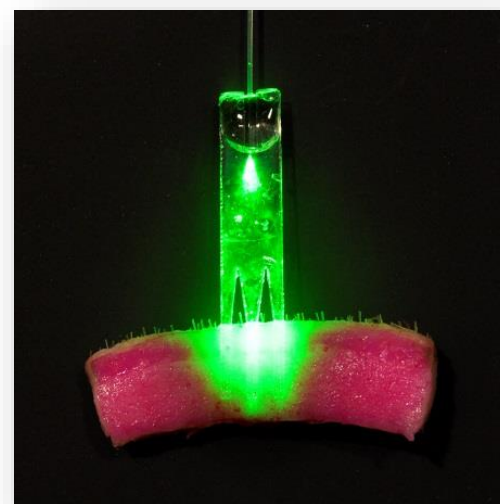
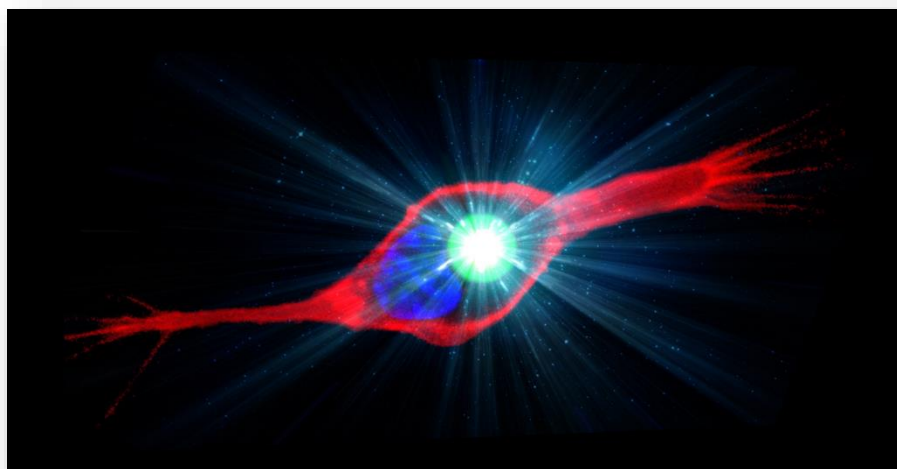


Live lasers and biocompatible optical fibers



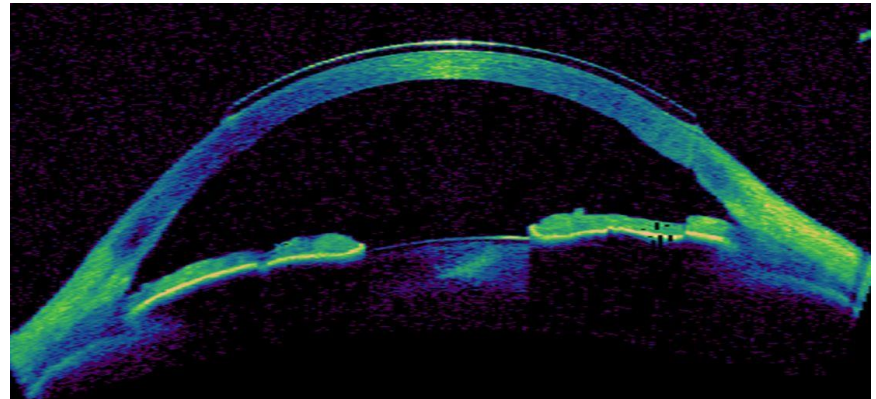
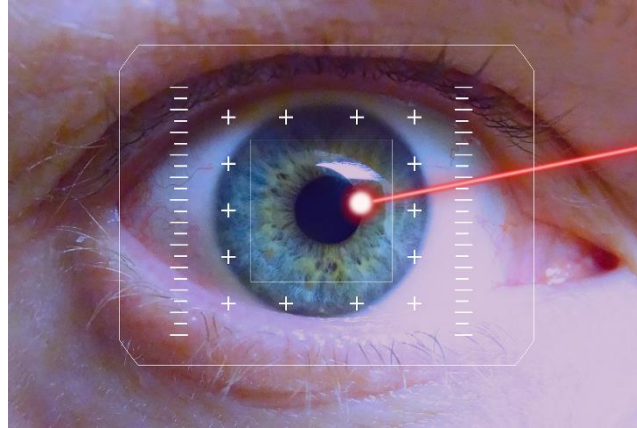
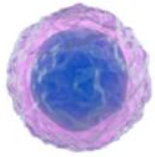
Matjaž Humar

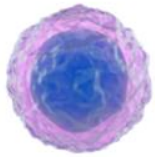
Jožef Stefan Institute

Faculty of Mathematics and Physics, University of Ljubljana

Wellman Center for Photomedicine, Harvard Medical School, Massachusetts General Hospital

Use of lasers in medicine





Bio-integrated photonics



Biophotonic device

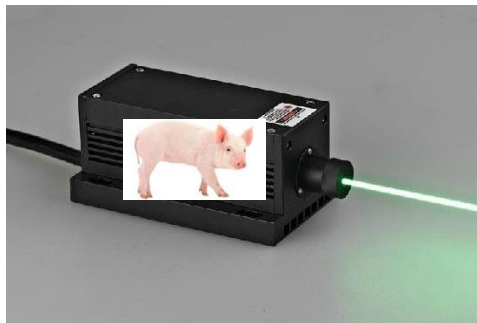


Treatments, diagnostics



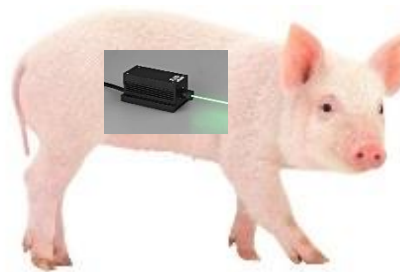
Biological system

Biosystem as part of the device



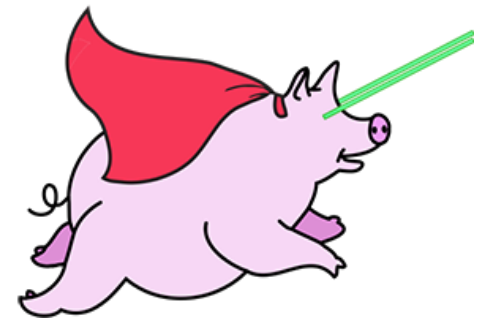
Example: cell inside a laser

Device inside a biosystem

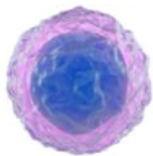


Example: optical waveguide in tissue

Device = Biosystem

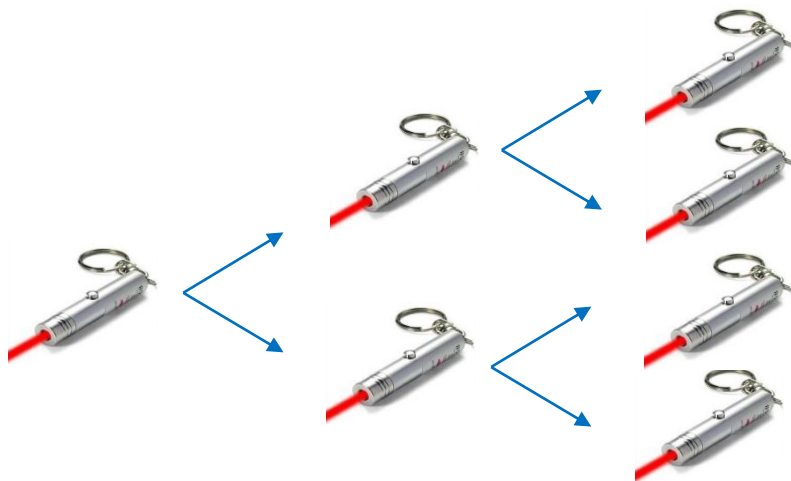


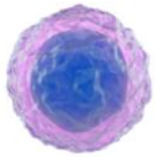
Example: cell as laser



Why bio-integrated photonics

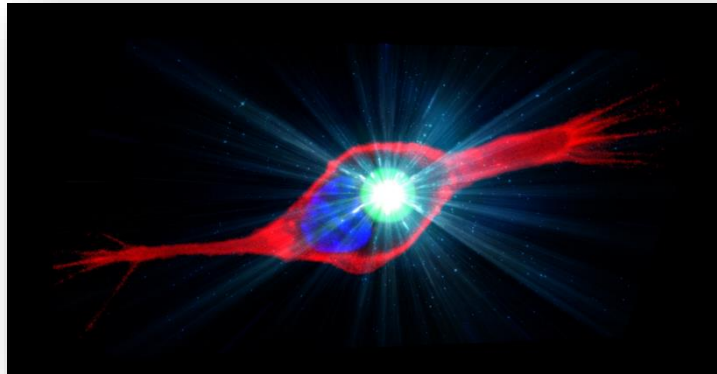
- Better coupling between the device and the biological system
 - Better sensors
 - Targeted medical treatments
- Biocompatibility and biodegradability
- Miniaturization
- Self-reproduction, self-assembly, evolution, adaptation, self-healing, scalability
- New human-robot interfaces (Cyborg)



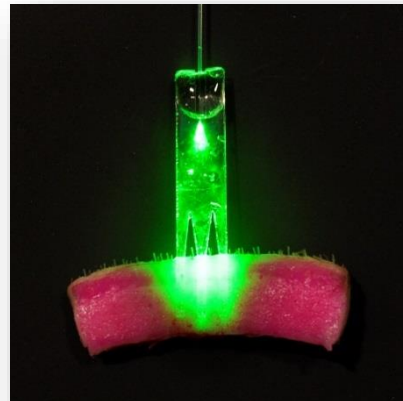


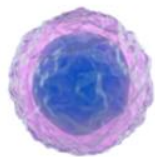
Contents

- Cell lasers



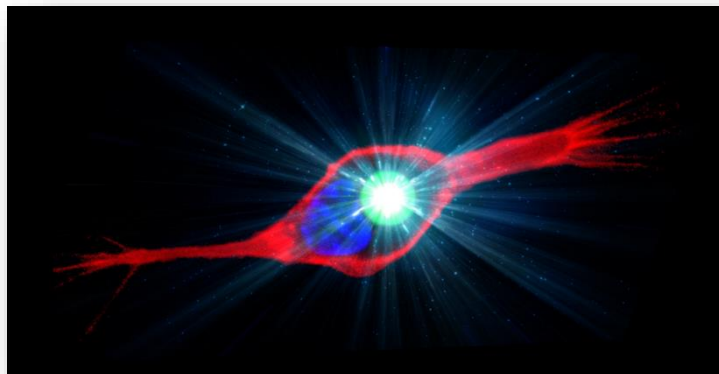
- Biocompatible optical waveguides



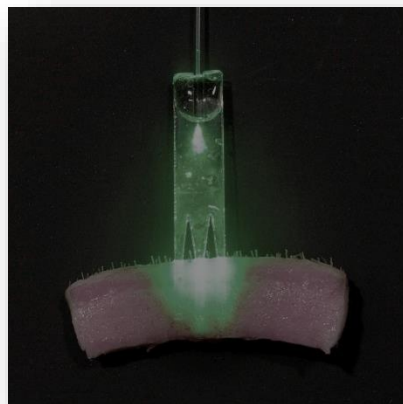


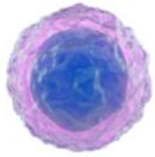
Contents

- Cell lasers



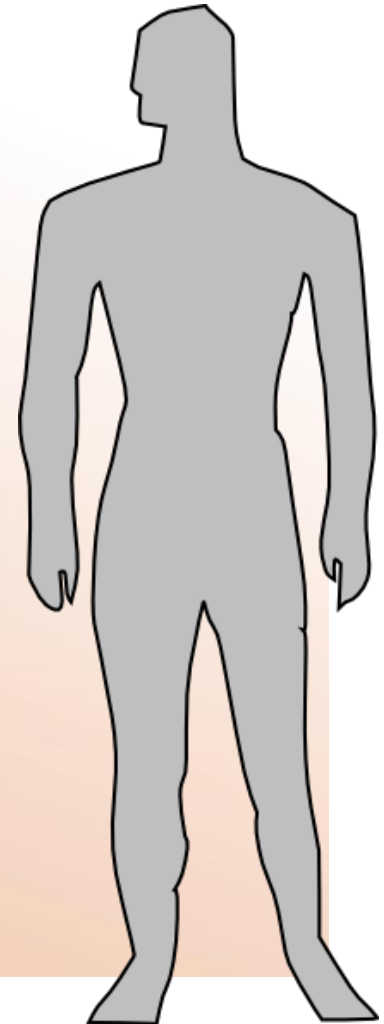
- Biocompatible optical waveguides

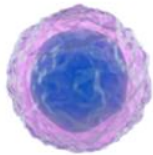




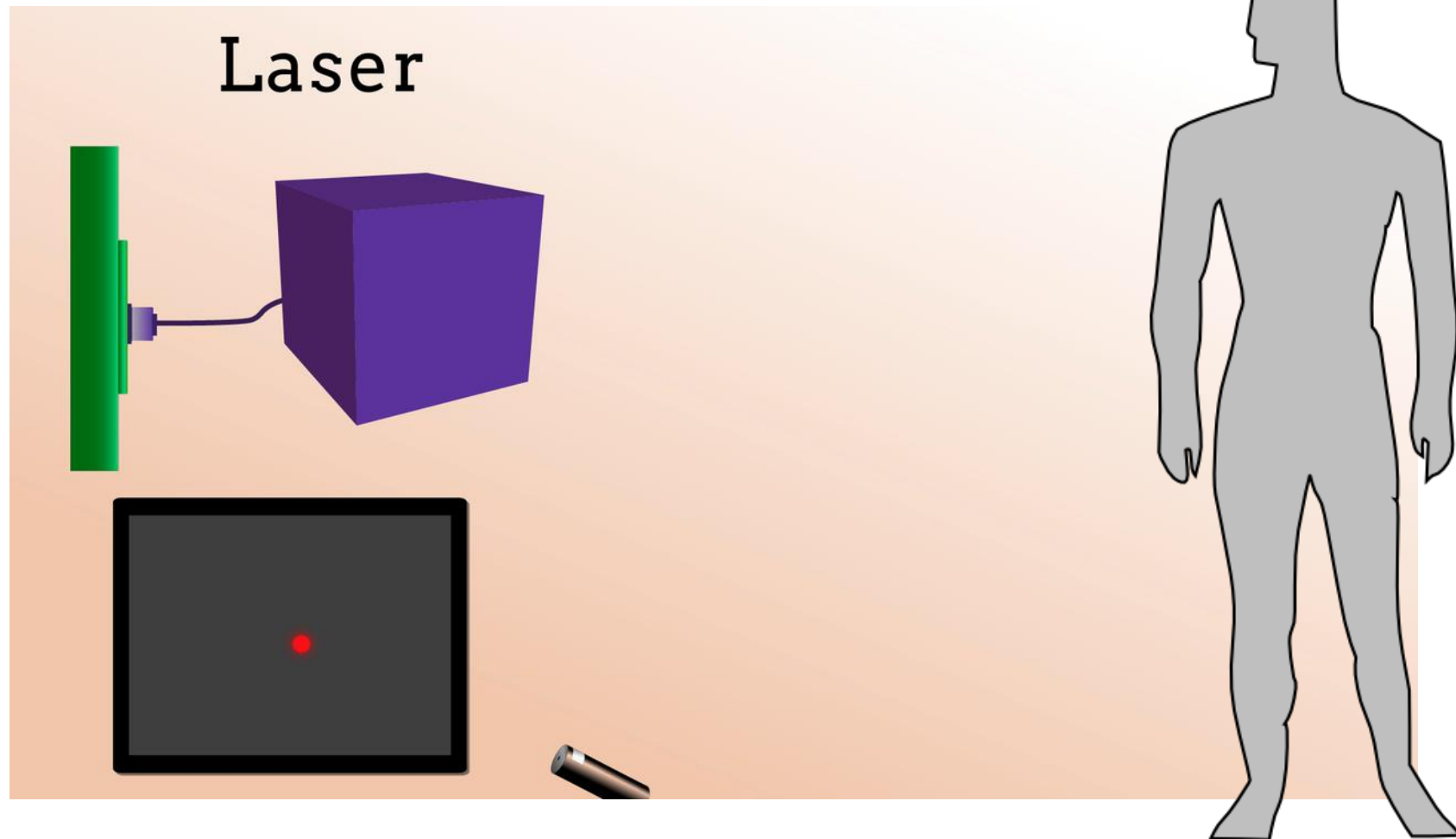
Laser inside biological tissues – paradigm shift

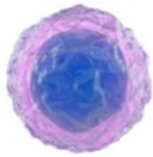
Laser





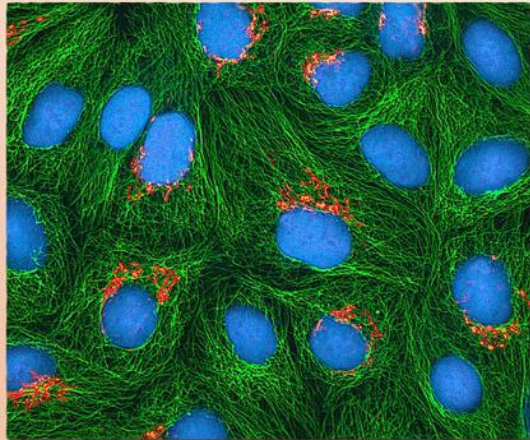
Laser inside biological tissues – paradigm shift





Fluorescent probes vs lasers

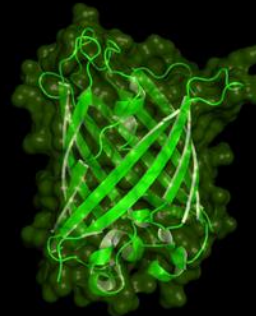
Luminescent probes



Quantum dots

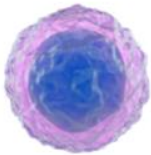


Bioluminescent molecules

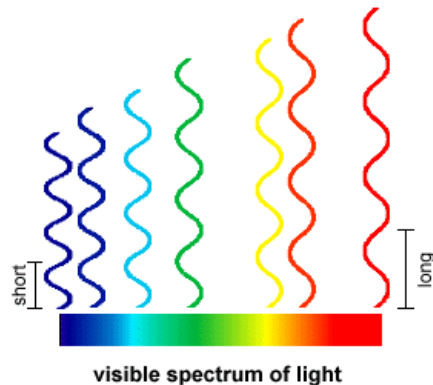
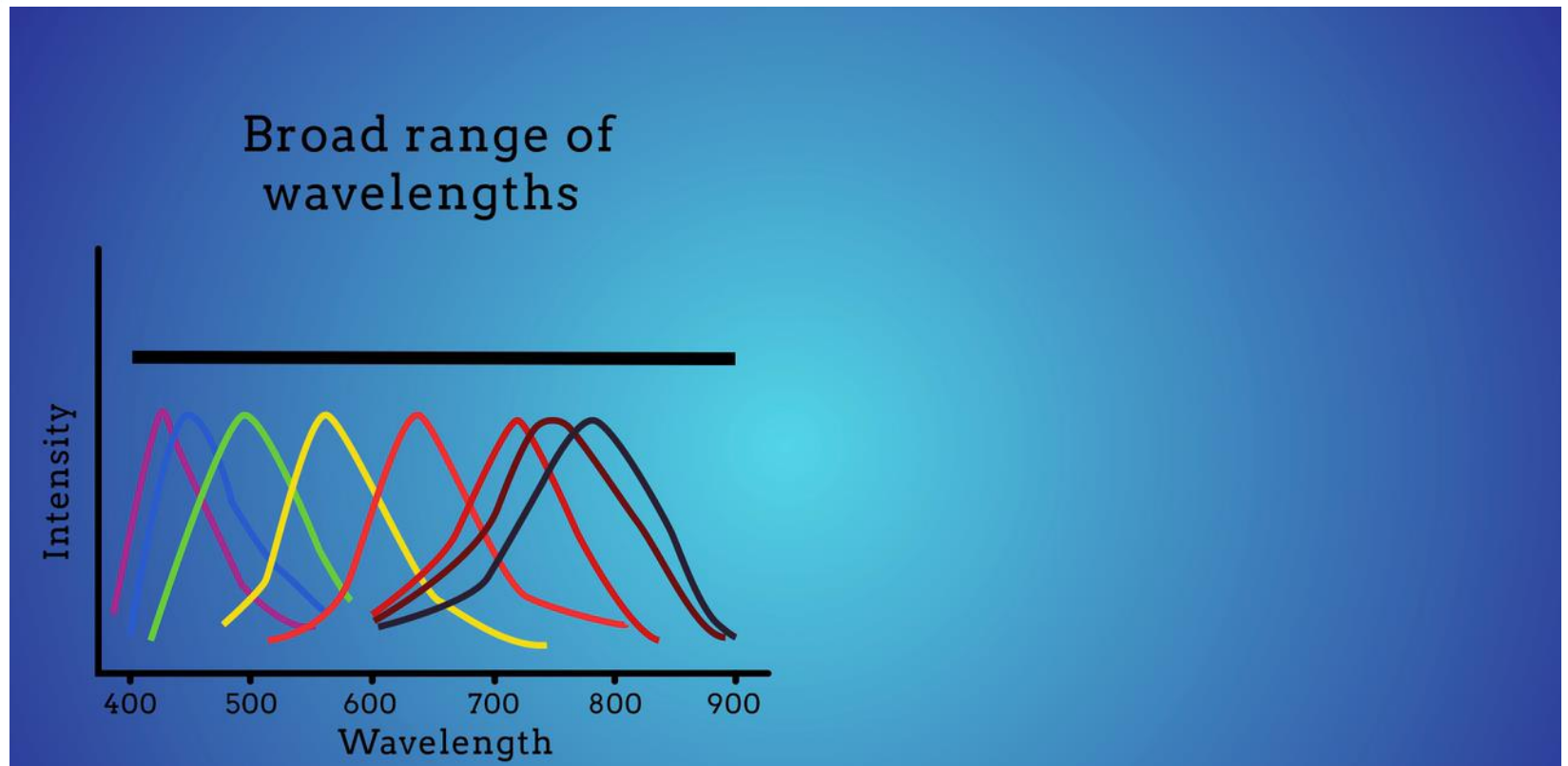


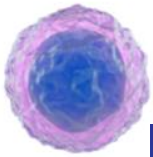
Plasmonic nanoparticles





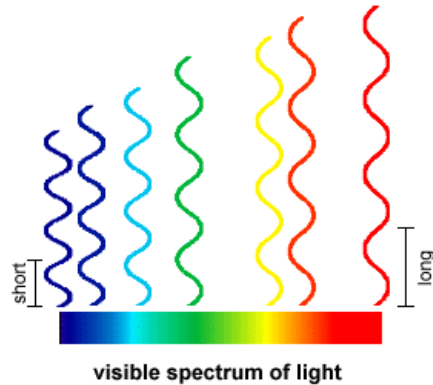
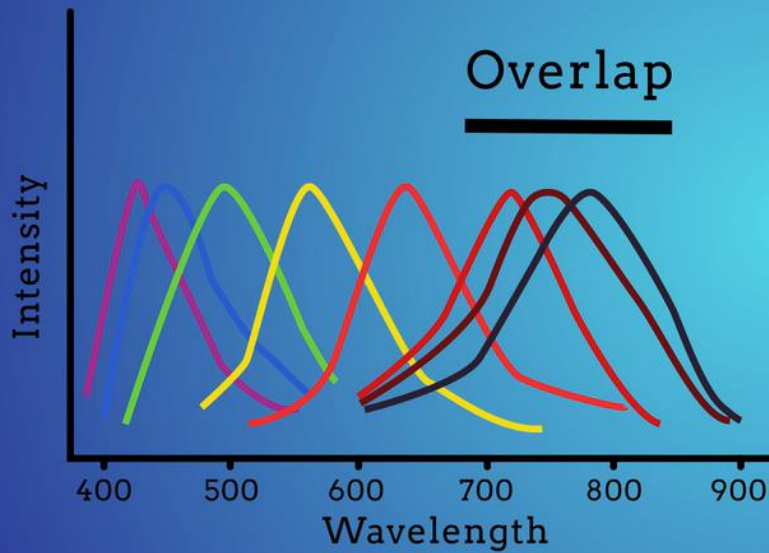
Fluorescent probes vs lasers

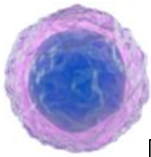




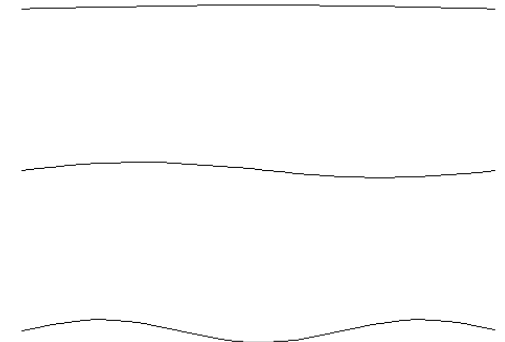
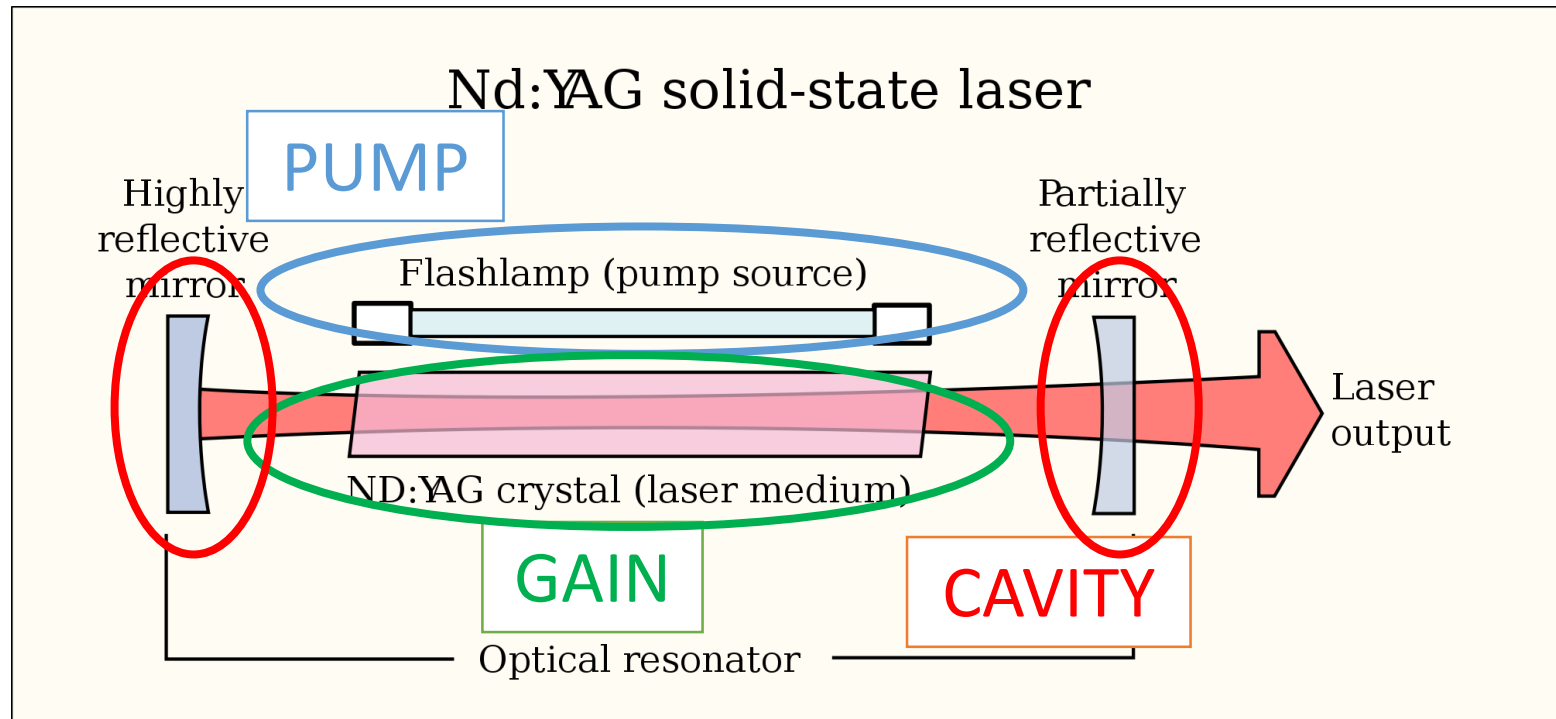
Fluorescent probes vs lasers

Broad range of
wavelengths

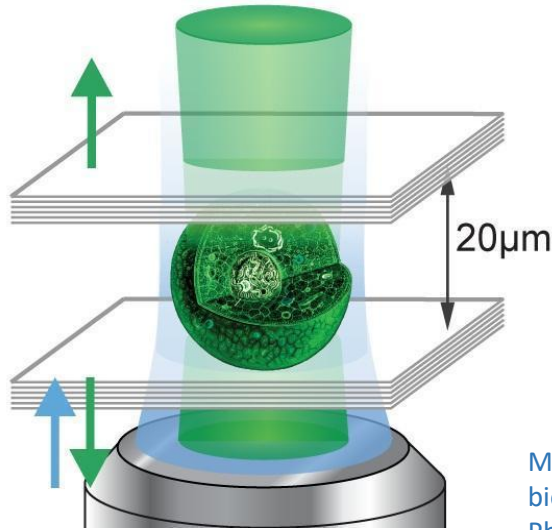
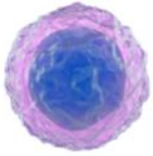




Lasers made completely out of biological materials



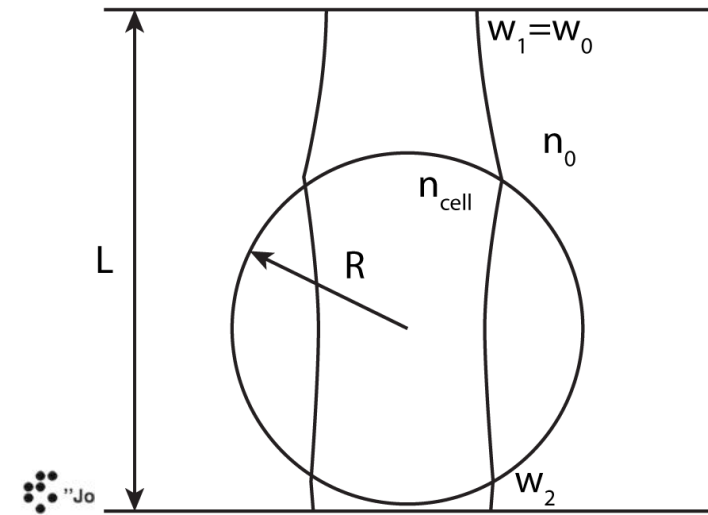
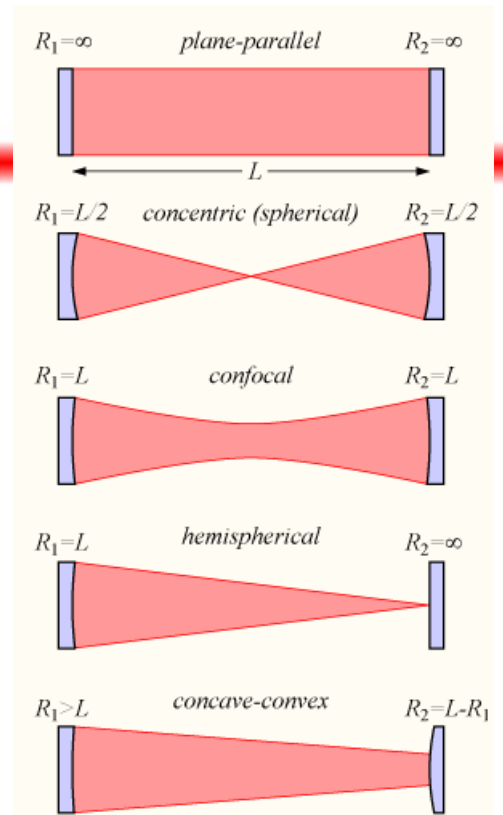
Cell inside a laser cavity

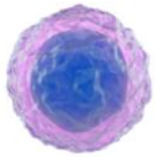


M. Gather, S.H. Yun, Single cell biological lasers. Nature Photonics 5, 406-410 (2011).

- Cell has a dual role

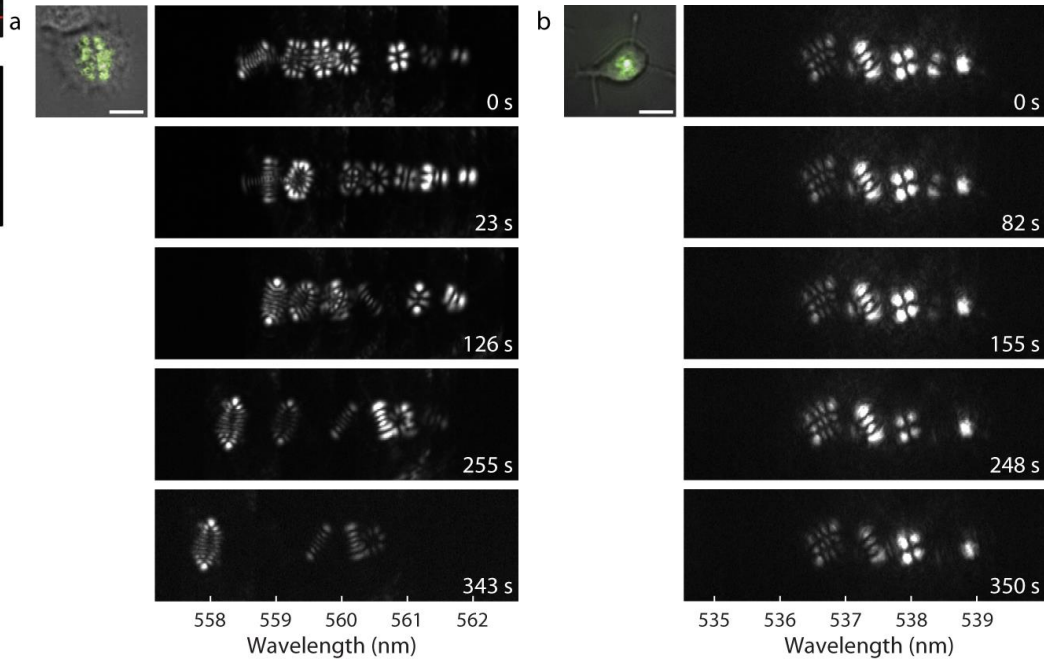
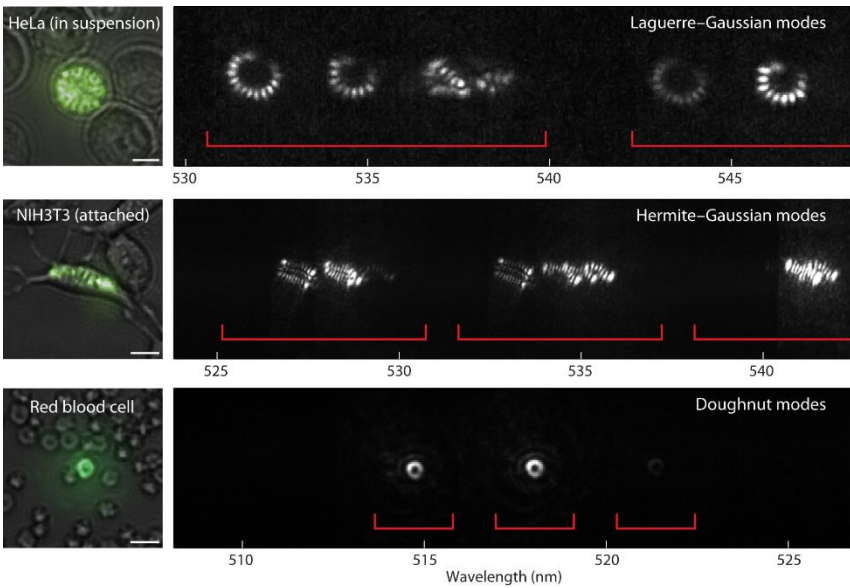
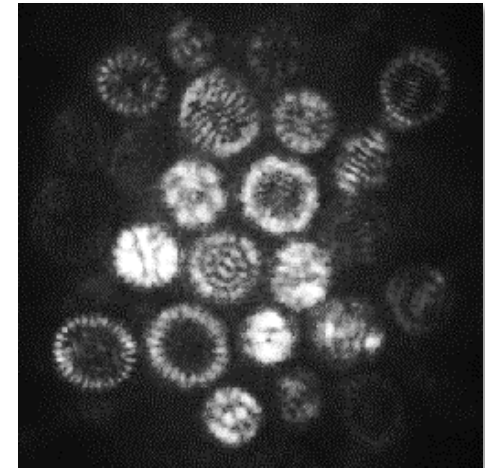
- Lens – stabilizes the laser cavity
- Gain materials– GFP (green fluorescent protein)





Laser modes emitted by the cell in the laser

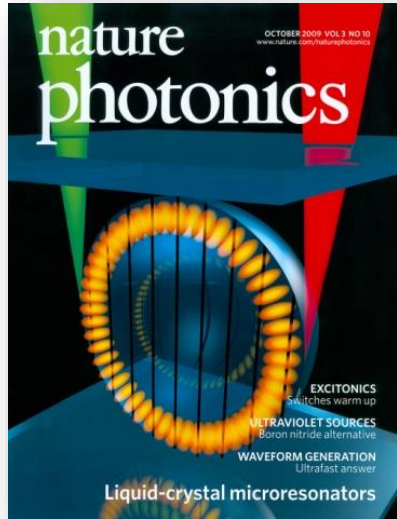
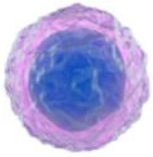
- Characterization of cell types
- Extremely sensitive sensing



M. Humar, M. C. Gather, S.-H. Yun, Cellular dye lasers: Lasing thresholds and sensing in a planar resonator, *Optics Express* 23, 27865-27879 (2015).

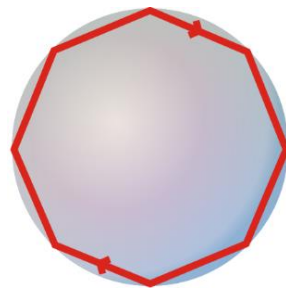
S. Nizamoglu, K.-B. Lee, M. C Gather, K. S. Kim, M. Jeon, S. Kim, M. Humar, S.-H. Yun, A Simple Approach to Biological Single-Cell Lasers Via Intracellular Dyes, *Advanced Optical Materials* 3, 1197-1200 (2015).

WGM cavities in cells

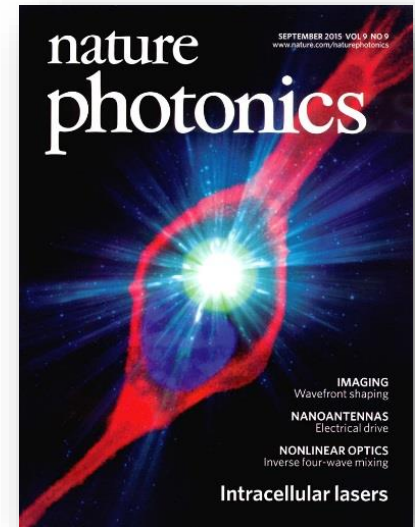
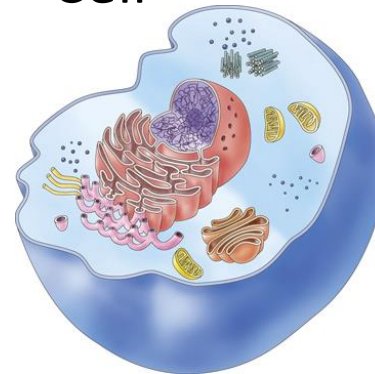


Whispering-gallery mode laser

- Light circulates due to total internal reflection
- Fluorescent dye as gain
- External laser pumping

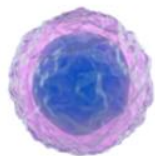


Cell



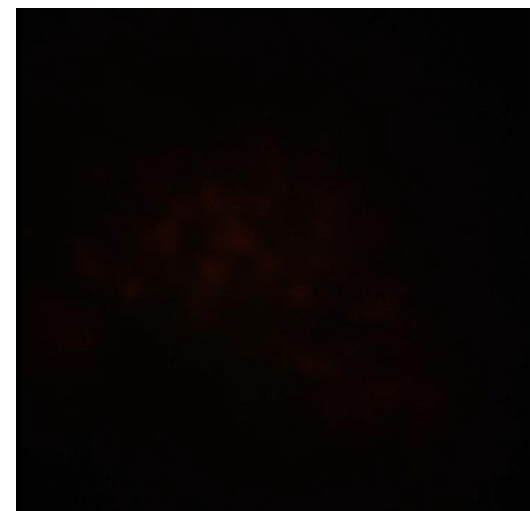
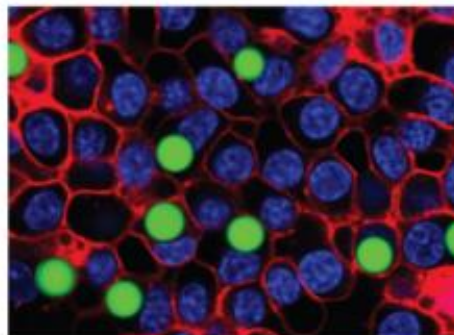
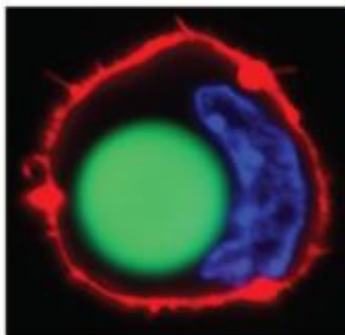
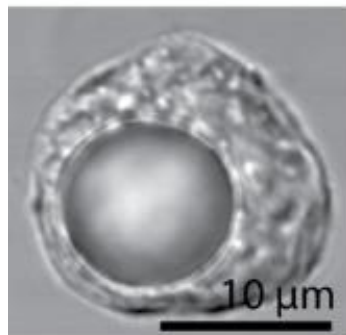
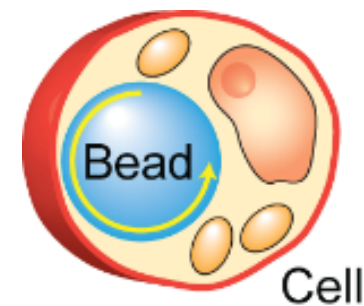
M. Humar, M. Ravnik, S. Pajk, and I. Muševič, Electrically tunable liquid crystal optical microresonators, Nat. Photonics 3, 595–600 (2009).

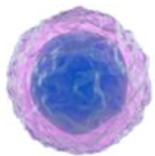
M. Humar, S.-H. Yun, Intracellular Microlasers, Nature Photonics 9, 572–576 (2015).



Solid beads – uptake by cells

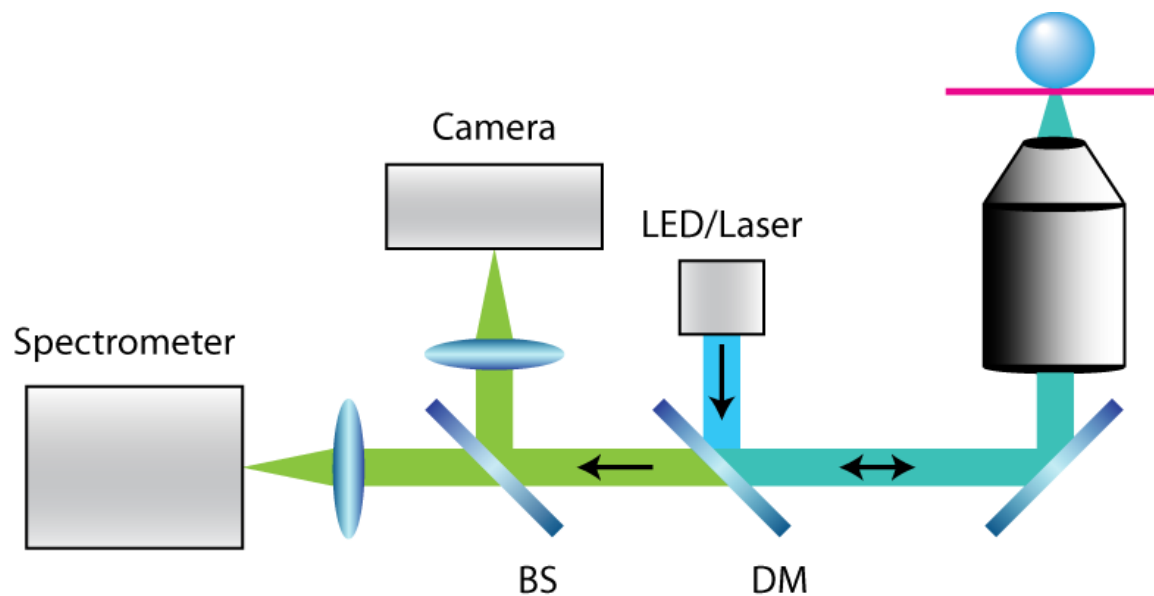
- Commercially available microbeads (1 – 15 μm)
- Materials: polystyrene, glass, BaTiO_3
- Engulfed by macrophage/non-macrophage cells by phagocytosis



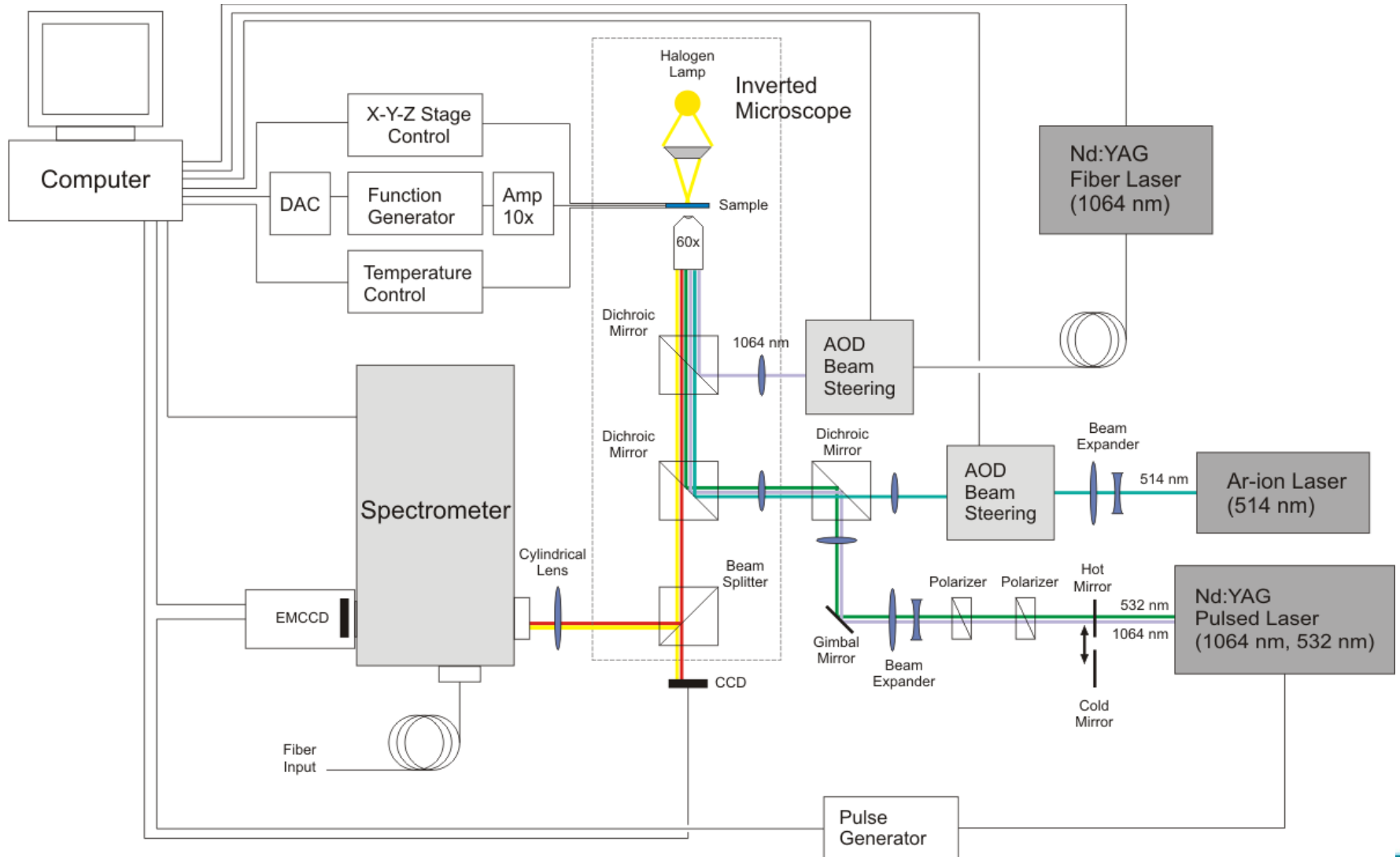
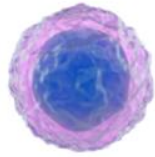


Optical system

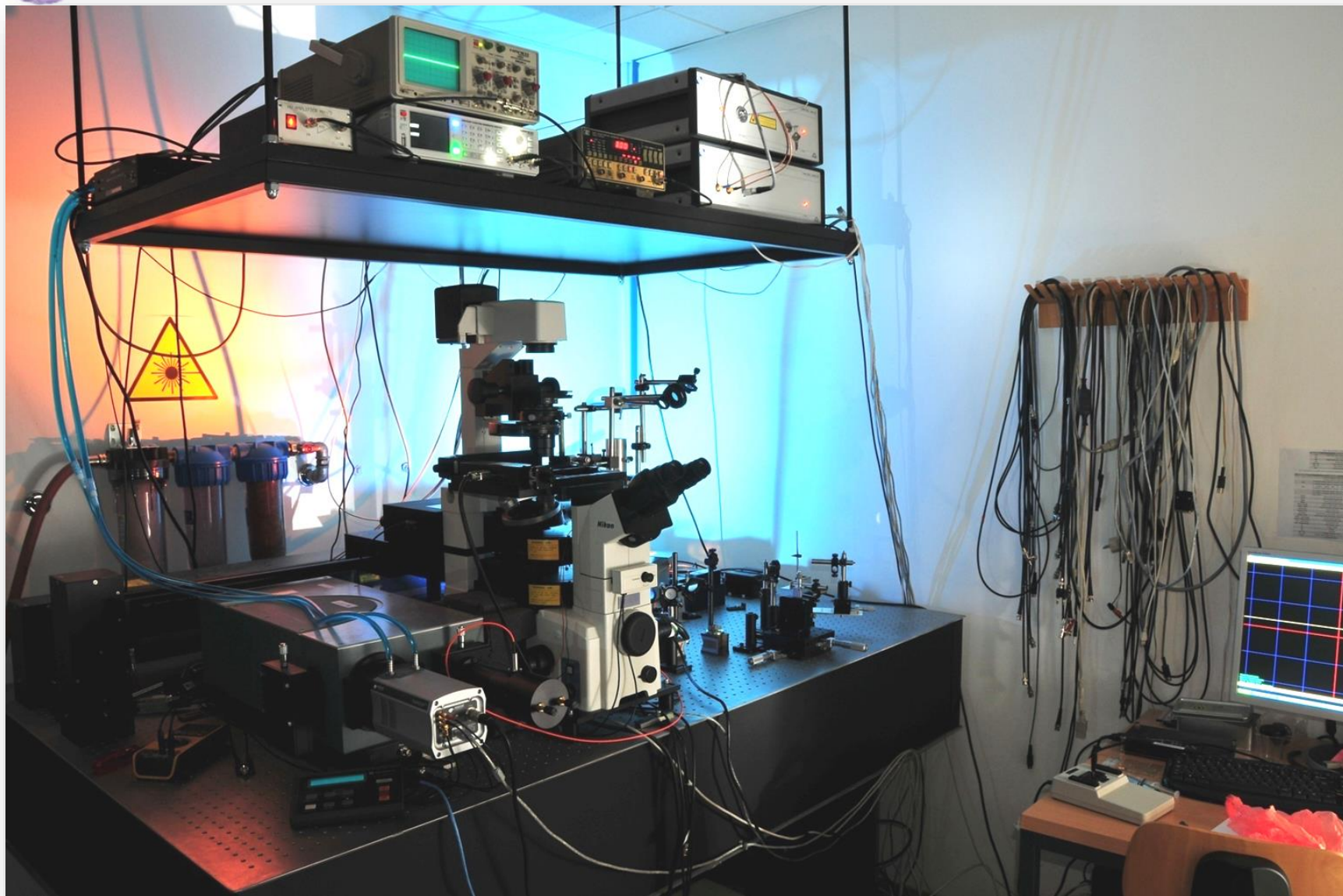
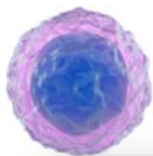
- External source of light
- Light from micro lasers is captured on
 - Camera
 - Spectrometer

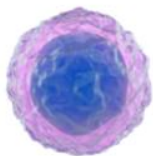


Optical system



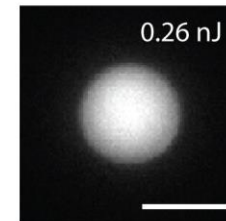
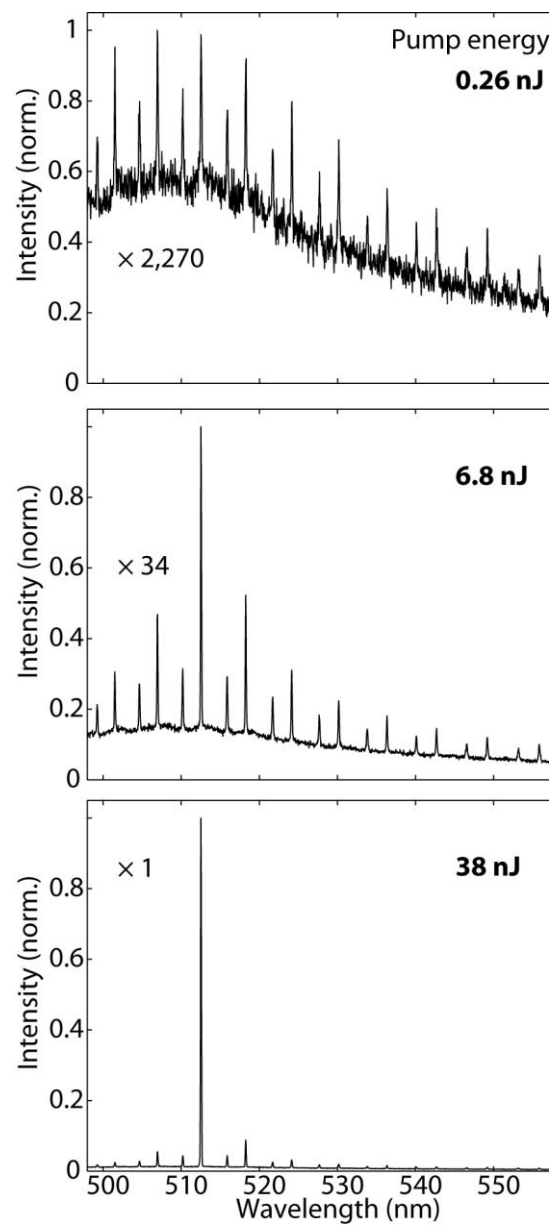
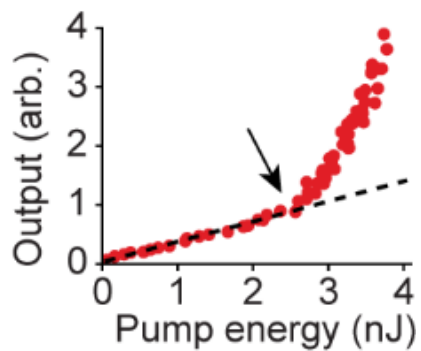
Optical system



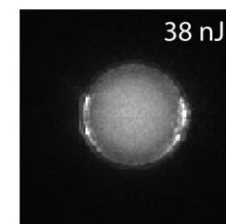


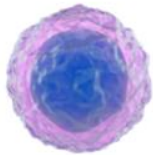
Solid beads - lasing

- Pumping with an external laser
- Sharp spectral peaks
- Whispering gallery modes
- High intensity above lasing threshold



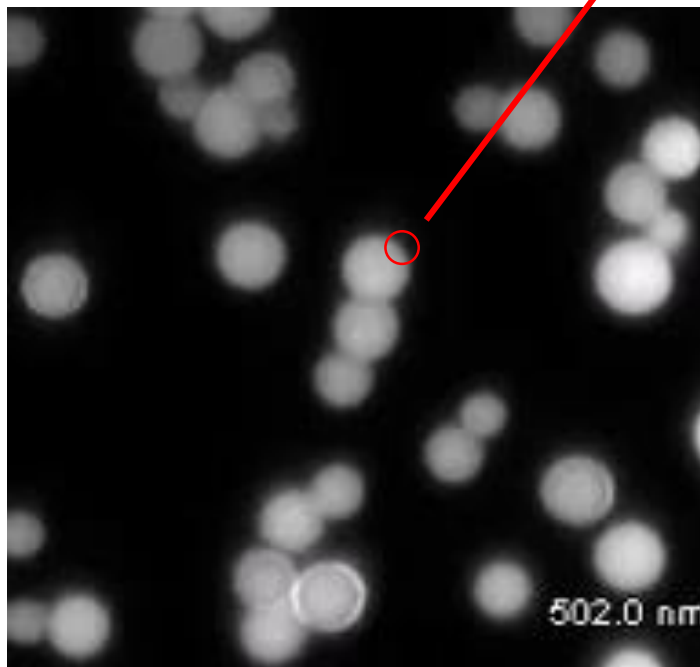
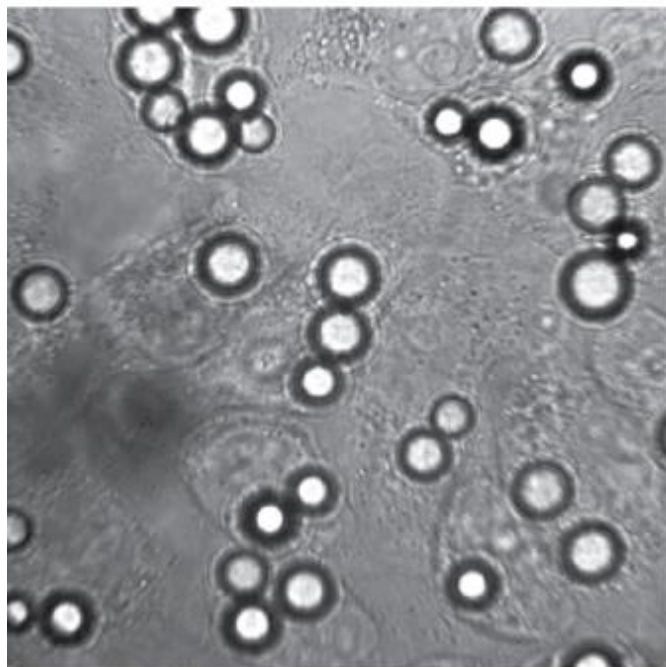
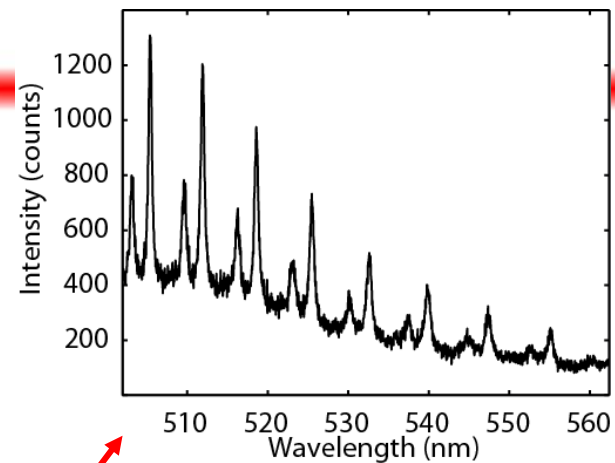
Increasing pump energy





Cell tagging

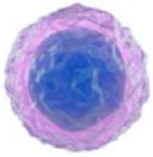
- Hyperspectral confocal fluorescence image
- Blinking corresponds to WGMs



Fitting

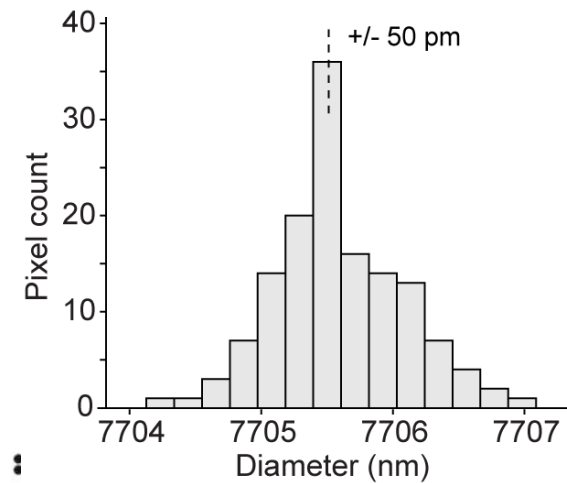
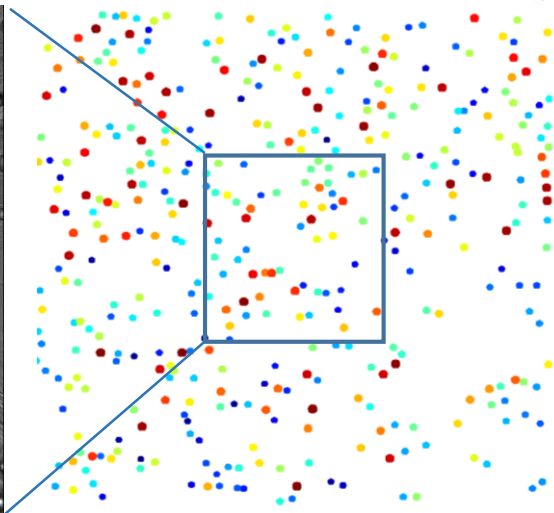
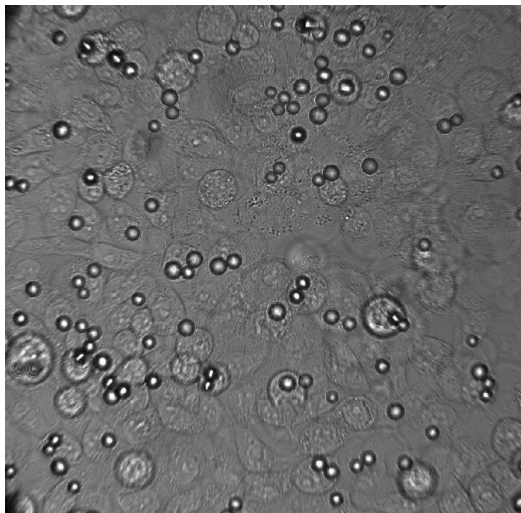
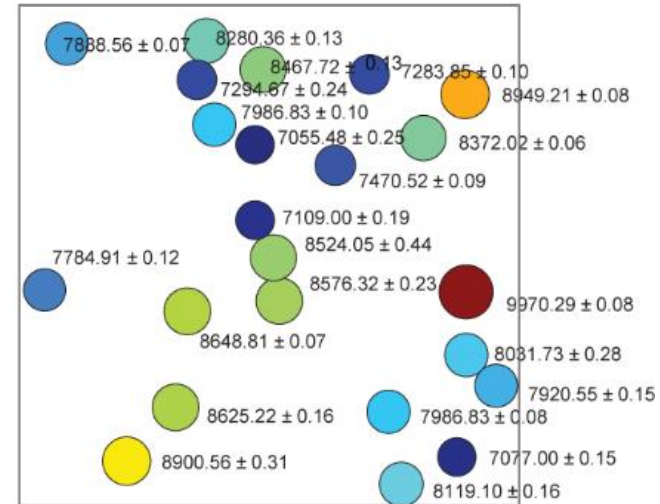
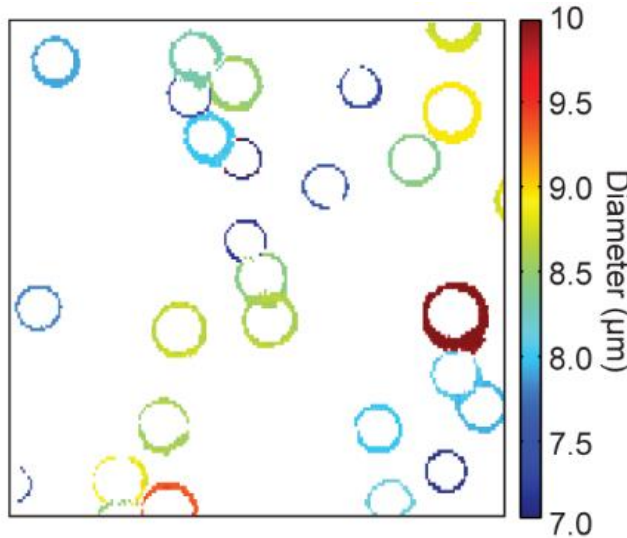
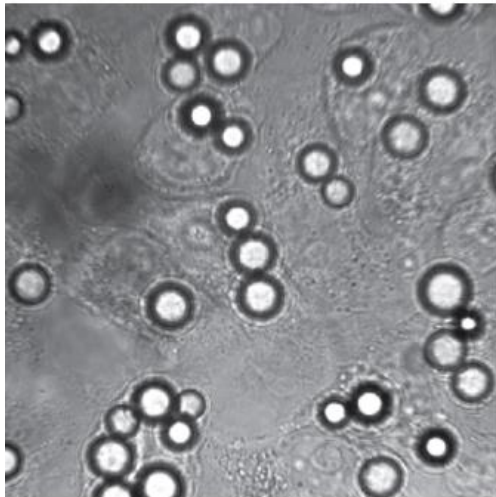


$d = 8576.32 \pm 0.23 \text{ nm}$

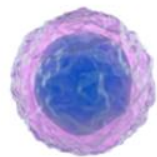


Hyperspectral imaging

- Calculate bead diameter
- Sensitivity: $50 \text{ pm} / 7.7 \text{ }\mu\text{m} = 6.5 \times 10^{-6}$

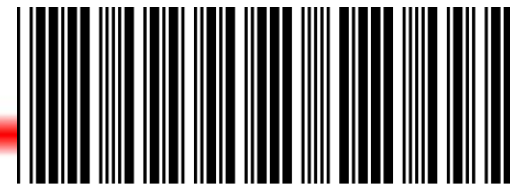
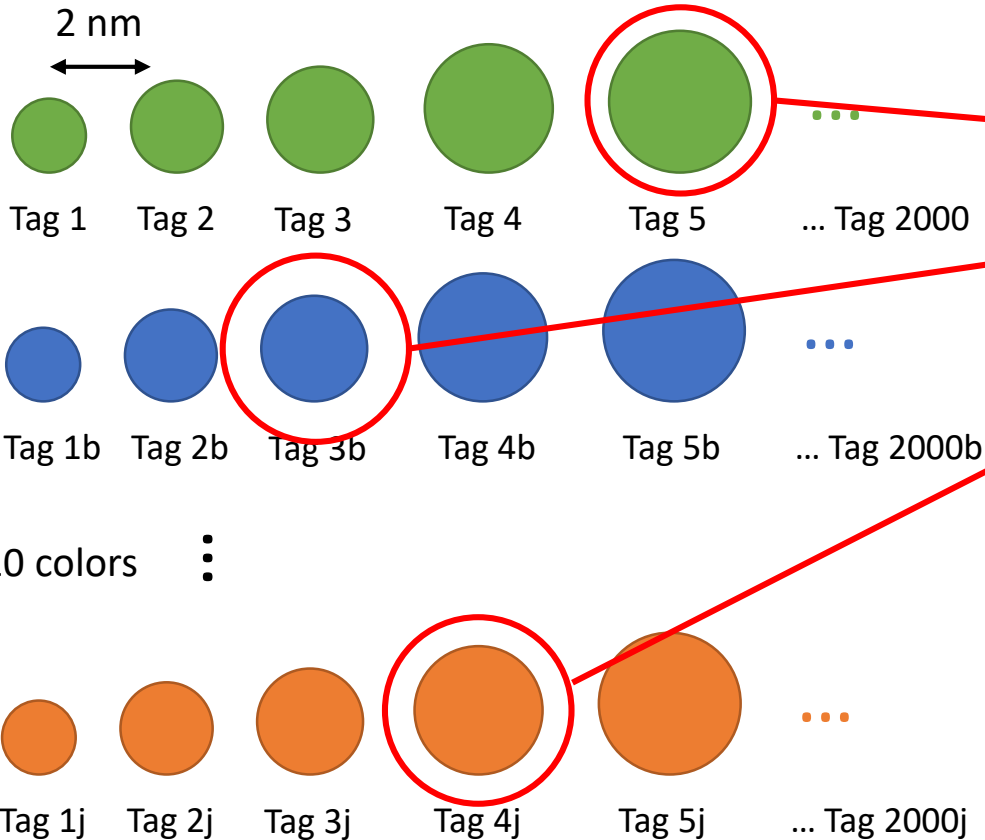


Cell tagging

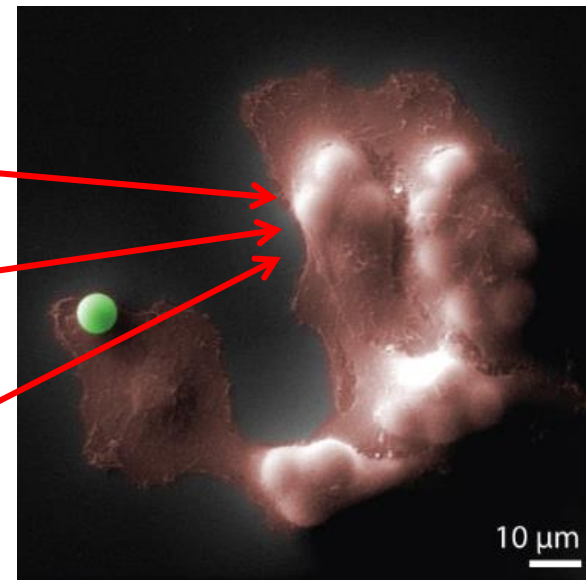


8 μ m - 12 μ m

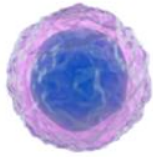
2 nm



39123439



- By multiplexing: $\binom{2,000 \times 10}{3} \approx 10^{12}$
 - 10 different dyes/colors
 - 3 beads per cell
- On the same order as the number of cells in the human body



Intracellular sensing

- Whispering gallery modes are sensitive to surrounding refractive index
- Proof of concept measurement
 - Increase of external osmolarity
 - Decrease in cell volume
 - Increase in refractive index
- We can measure change in refractive index down to 2.9×10^{-4} RIU



Hypotonic

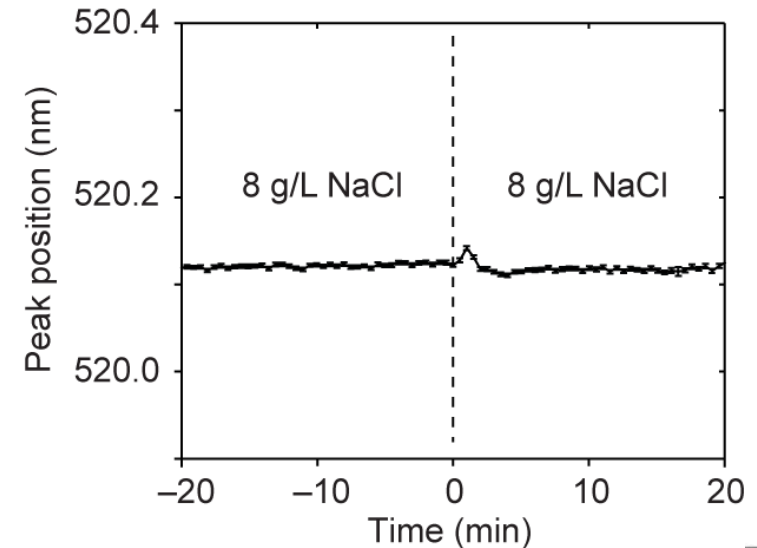
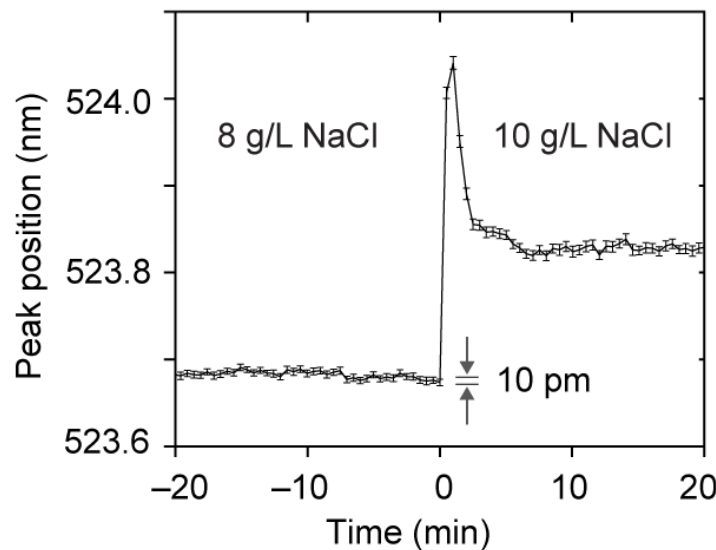
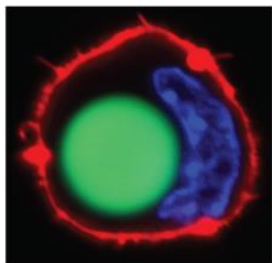


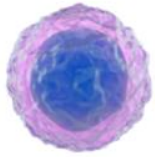
Isotonic



Hypertonic

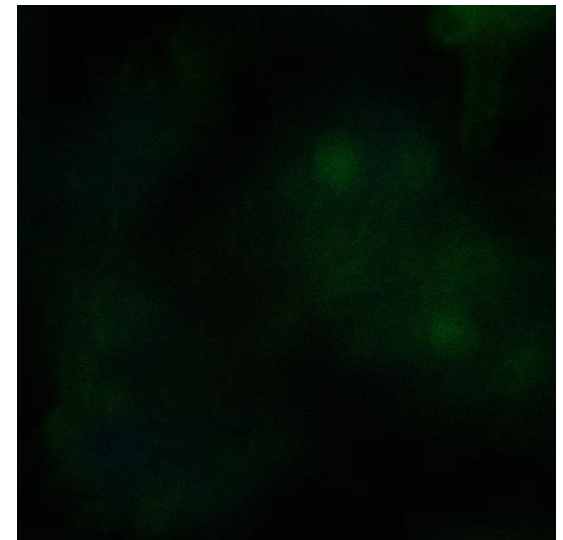
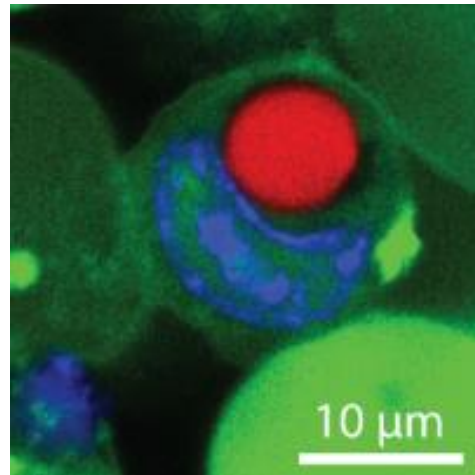
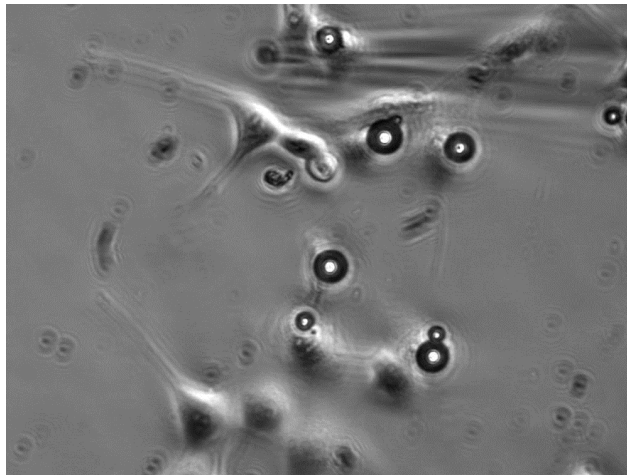
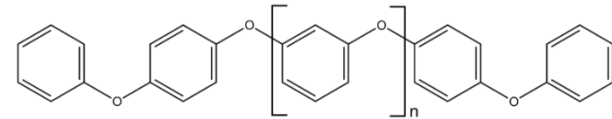
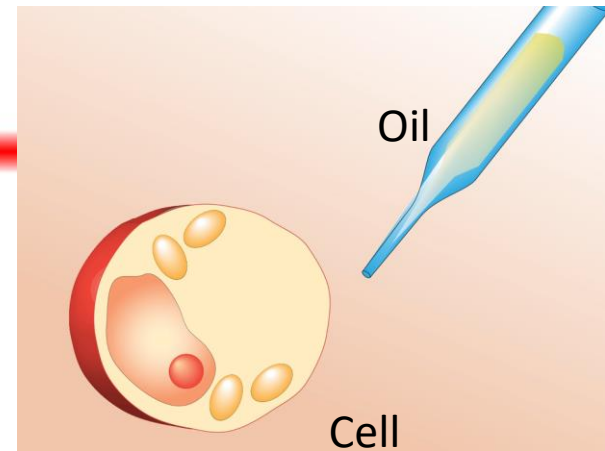
<http://medical-dictionary.thefreedictionary.com>

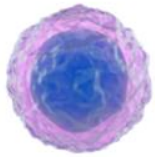




Injected high index oil

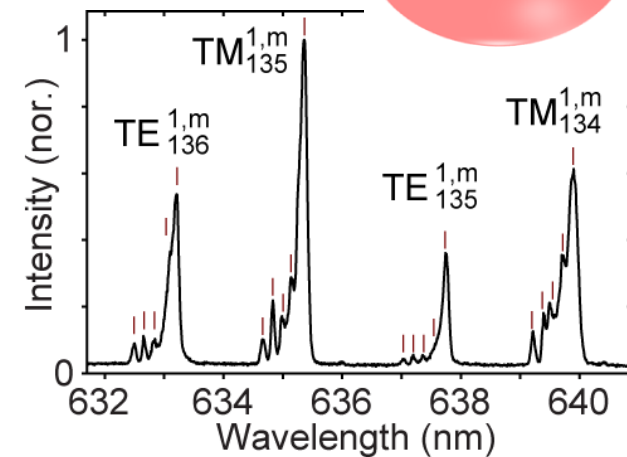
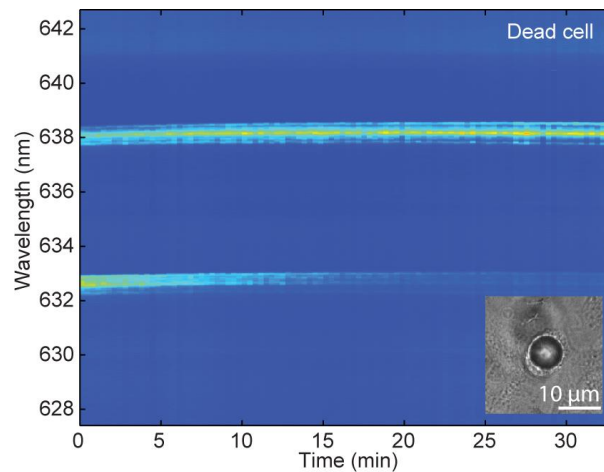
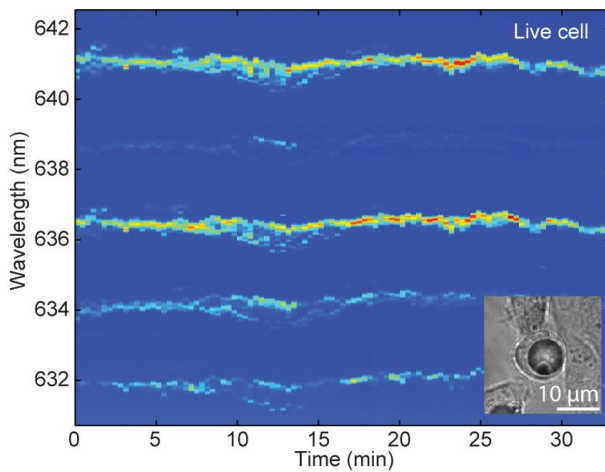
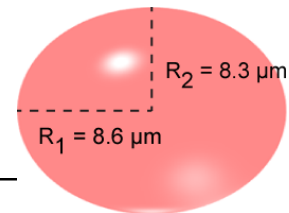
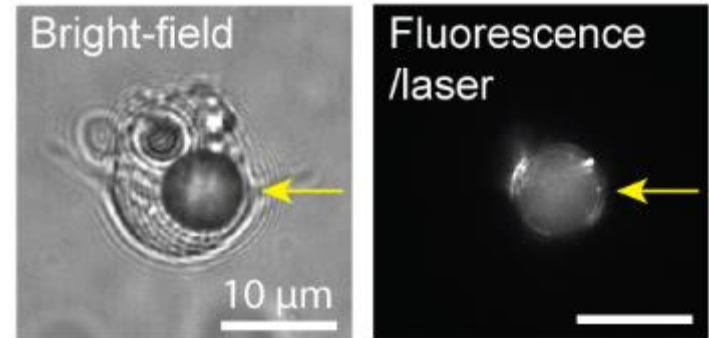
- Standard microinjection apparatus
 - Typically used to inject DNA
 - Glass micropipette with tip diameter $\sim 1 \mu\text{m}$
- Polyphenyl ether oil
 - High refractive index ($n = 1.69 @ 500 \text{ nm}$)
 - Low viscosity, Insoluble in water, Nontoxic
 - Nile red fluorescent dye, 5 mM

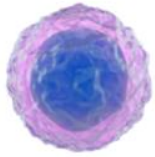




Injected high index oil - lasing

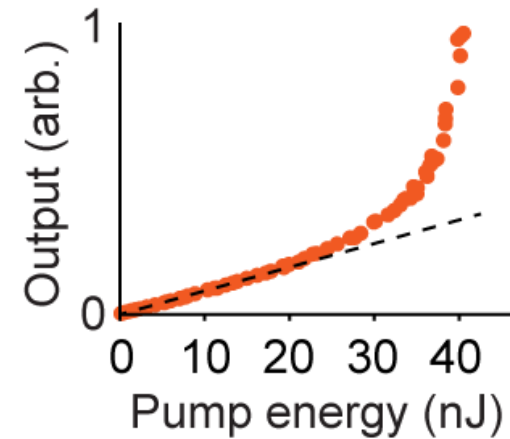
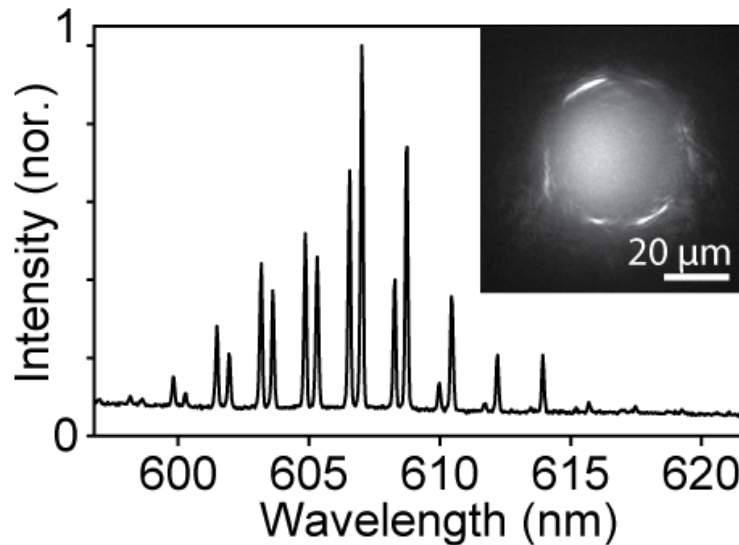
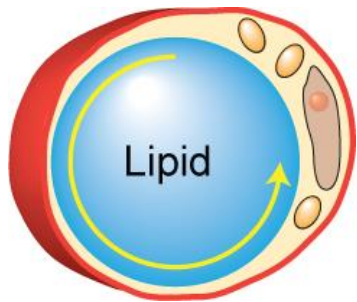
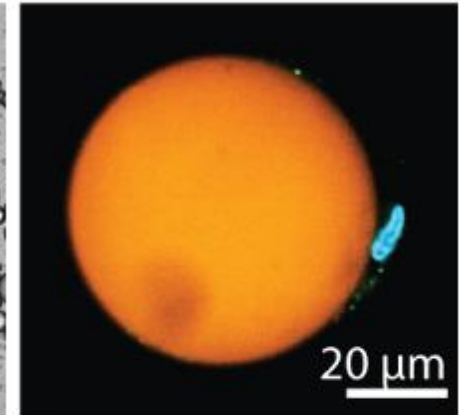
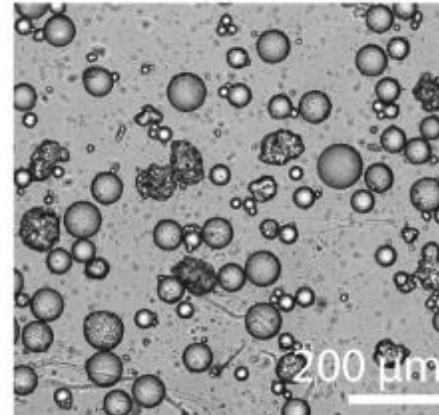
- Droplet deformation causes splitting of spectral lines
 - Enables approximate force calculation
 - Real time intracellular force tracking
- Force fluctuation sensitivity: $40 \text{ pN}/\mu\text{m}^2$ (40 Pa)

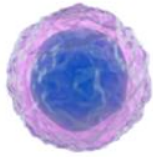




Adipocytes – fat tissue cells lasing

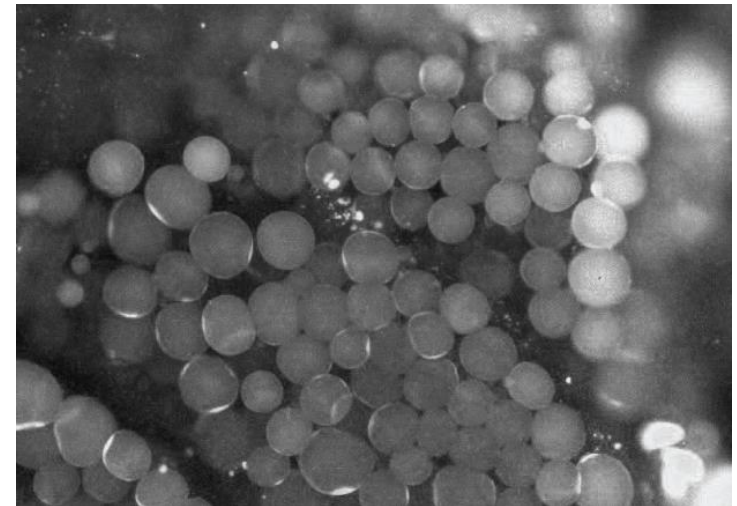
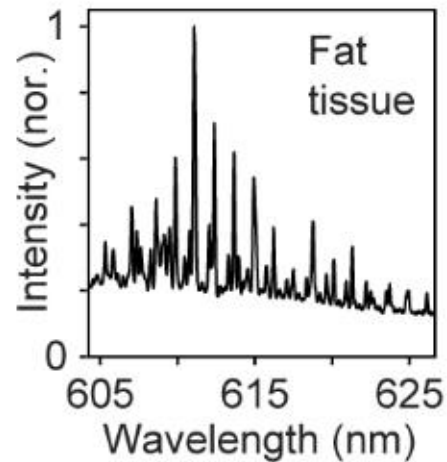
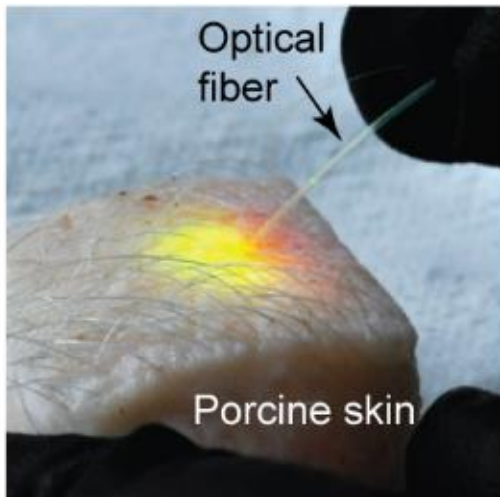
- Adipocyte cells naturally contain large lipid droplets
- Adipocytes were harvested by collagenase digestion from porcine subcutaneous fat tissue
- Stained with Nile red
- Pumped with external laser

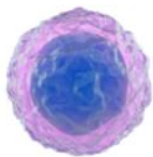




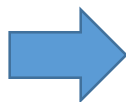
Lasing from subcutaneous fat tissue

- Inject Nile red dye
- Insert optical fiber
- Pump and collect laser light through the fiber

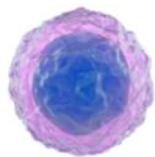




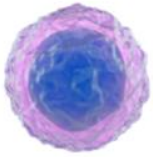
Rewriting science fiction



Media impact



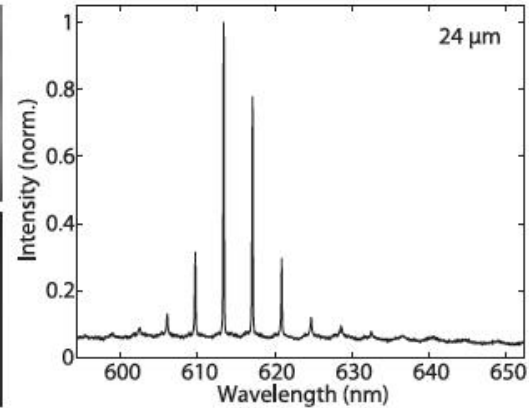
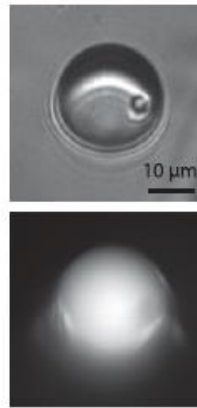
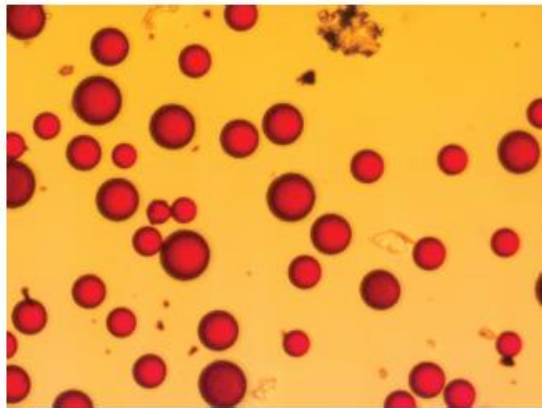
Osebnost Primorske meseca julija



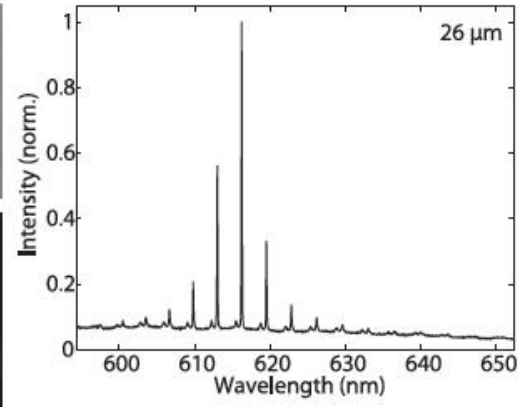
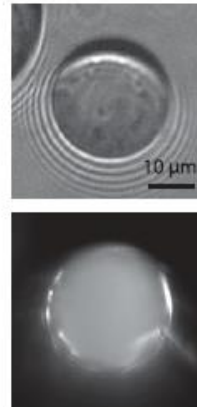
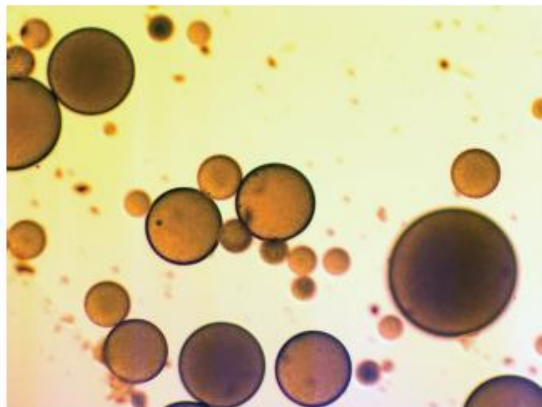
Biodegradable lasers

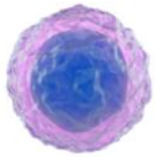
- Poly(lactic-co-glycolic acid) (PLGA) or Poly-L-lactide (PLLA)
- Dissolved in dichloromethane (DCM) + fluorescent dye
- Oil in water dispersion
- The minimum size for lasing: 20 μm

PLGA



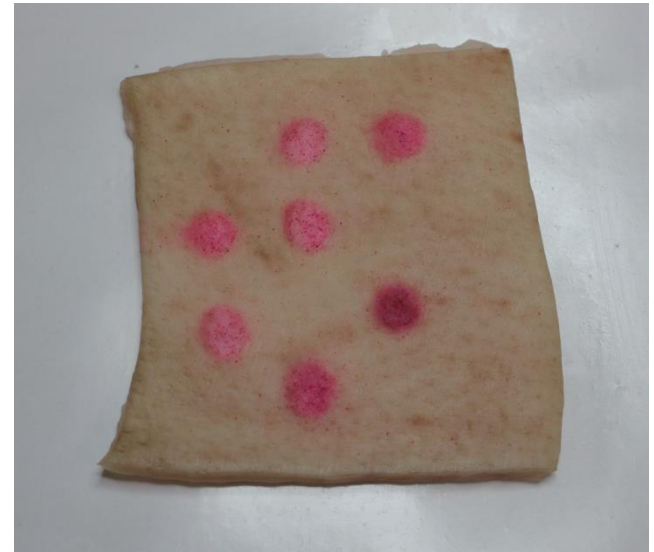
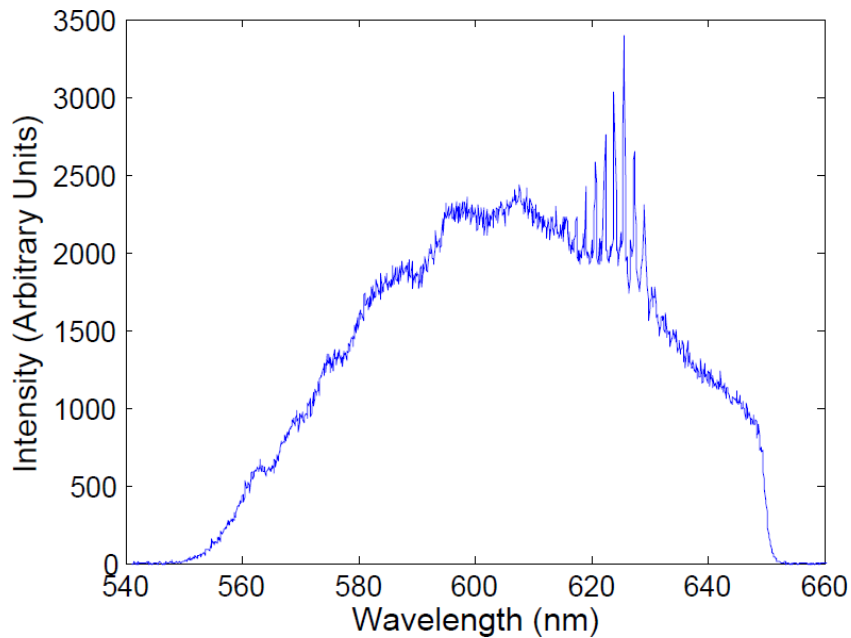
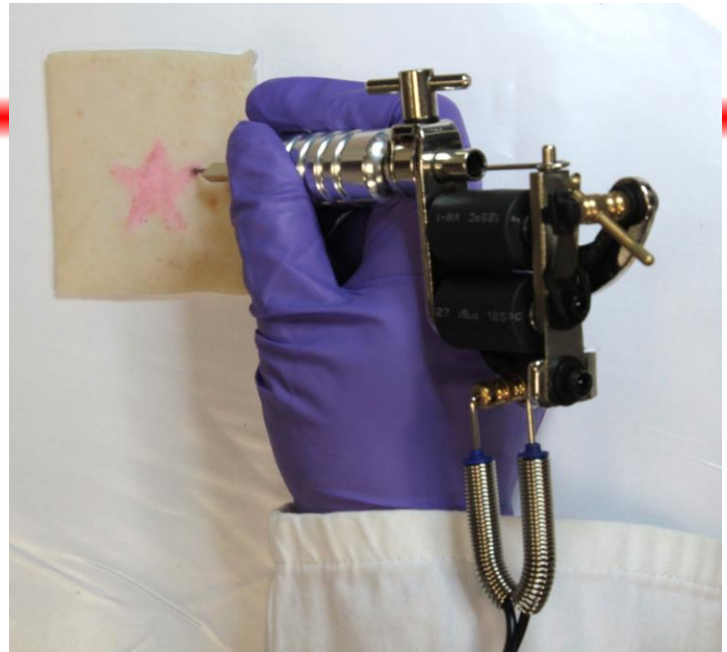
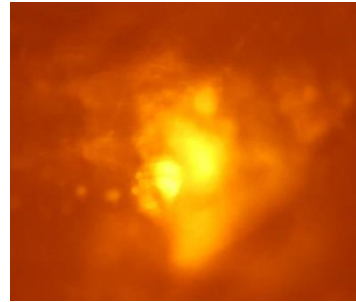
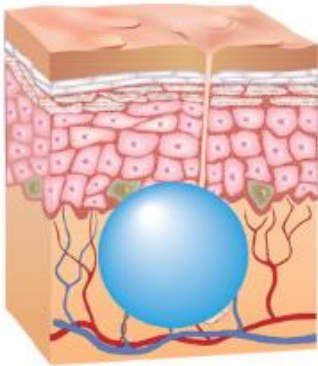
PLLA



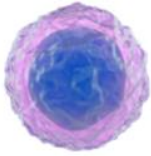


Laser tattoos

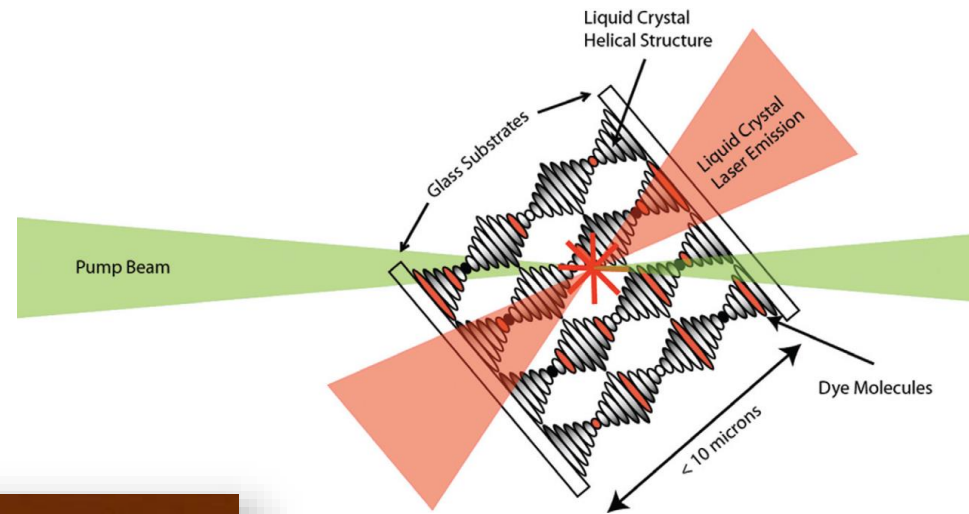
- Implantation of biocompatible lasers into skin using standard tattoo gun



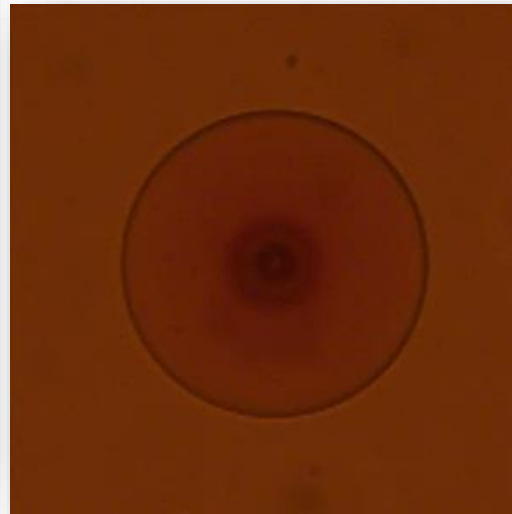
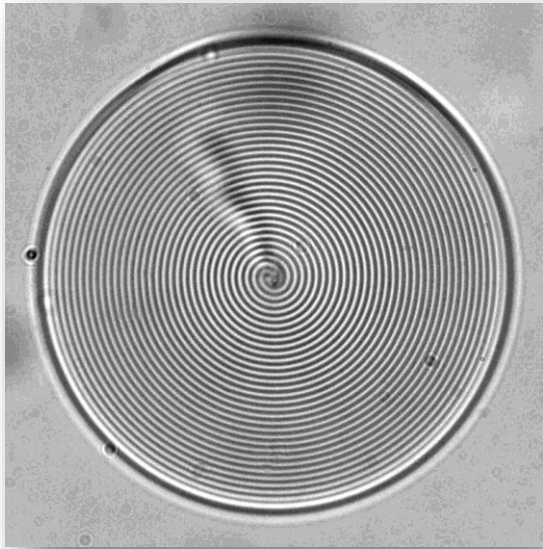
Cholesteric liquid crystal droplet laser



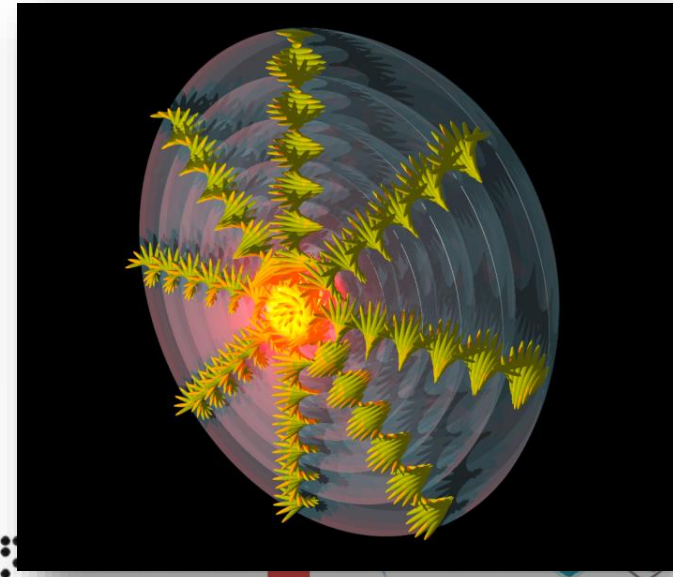
- Helical twist -> photonic crystal
- Dye doped LC droplet is a Bragg onion laser
- Single mode lasing
- Omnidirectional emission
- Smallest laser size: 14 μm

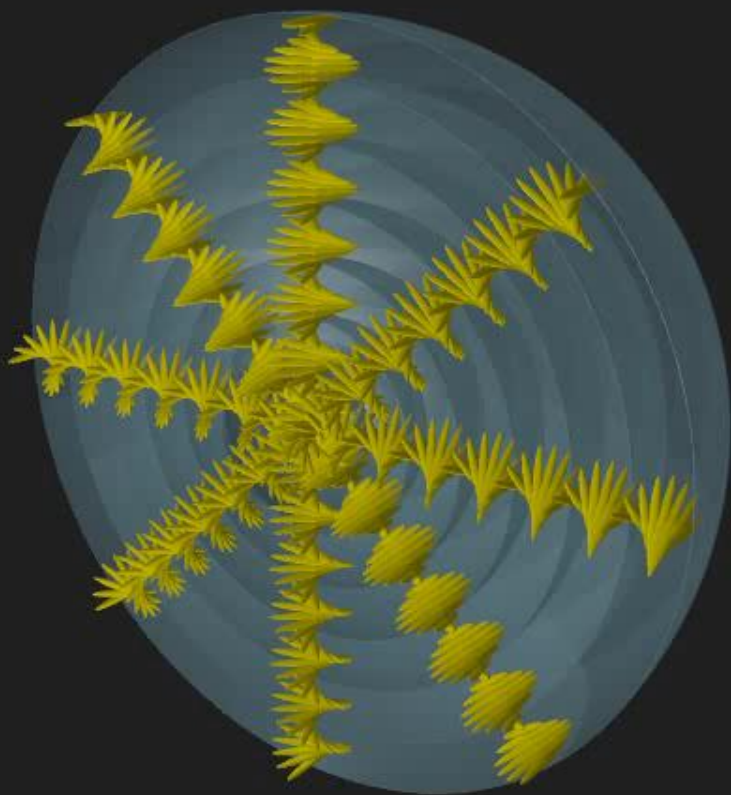


A. D. Ford, et al, *Materials Today* 9, 2006.

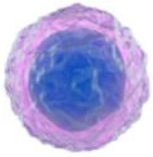


M. Humar and I. Muševič, 3D microlasers from self-assembled cholesteric liquid crystal microdroplets, *Opt. Express* **18**, 26995-27003 (2010).

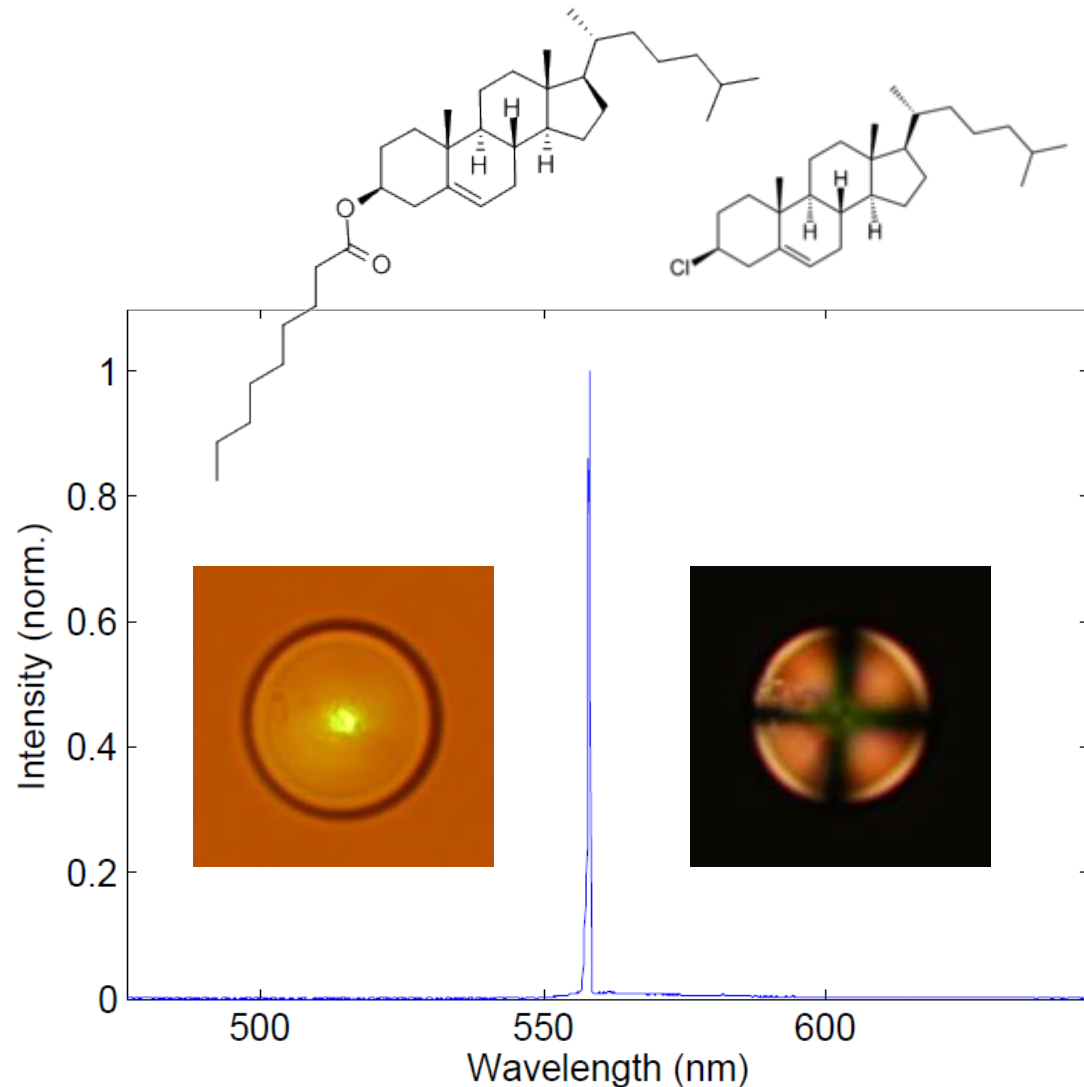
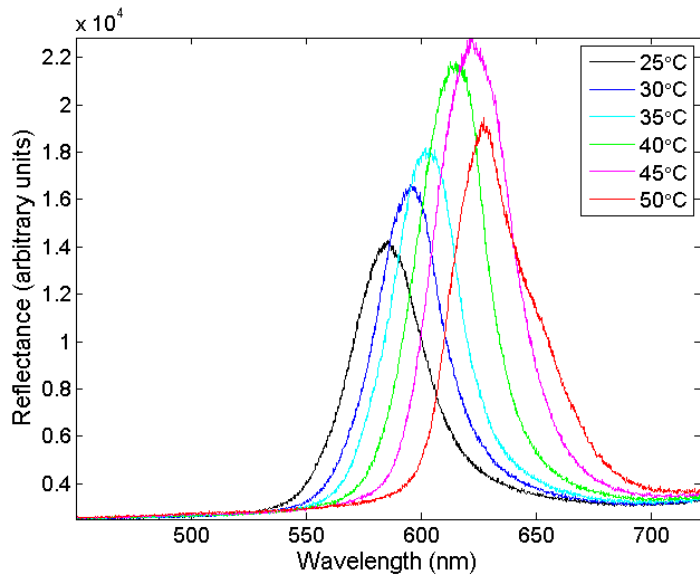


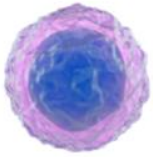


Cholesterol laser

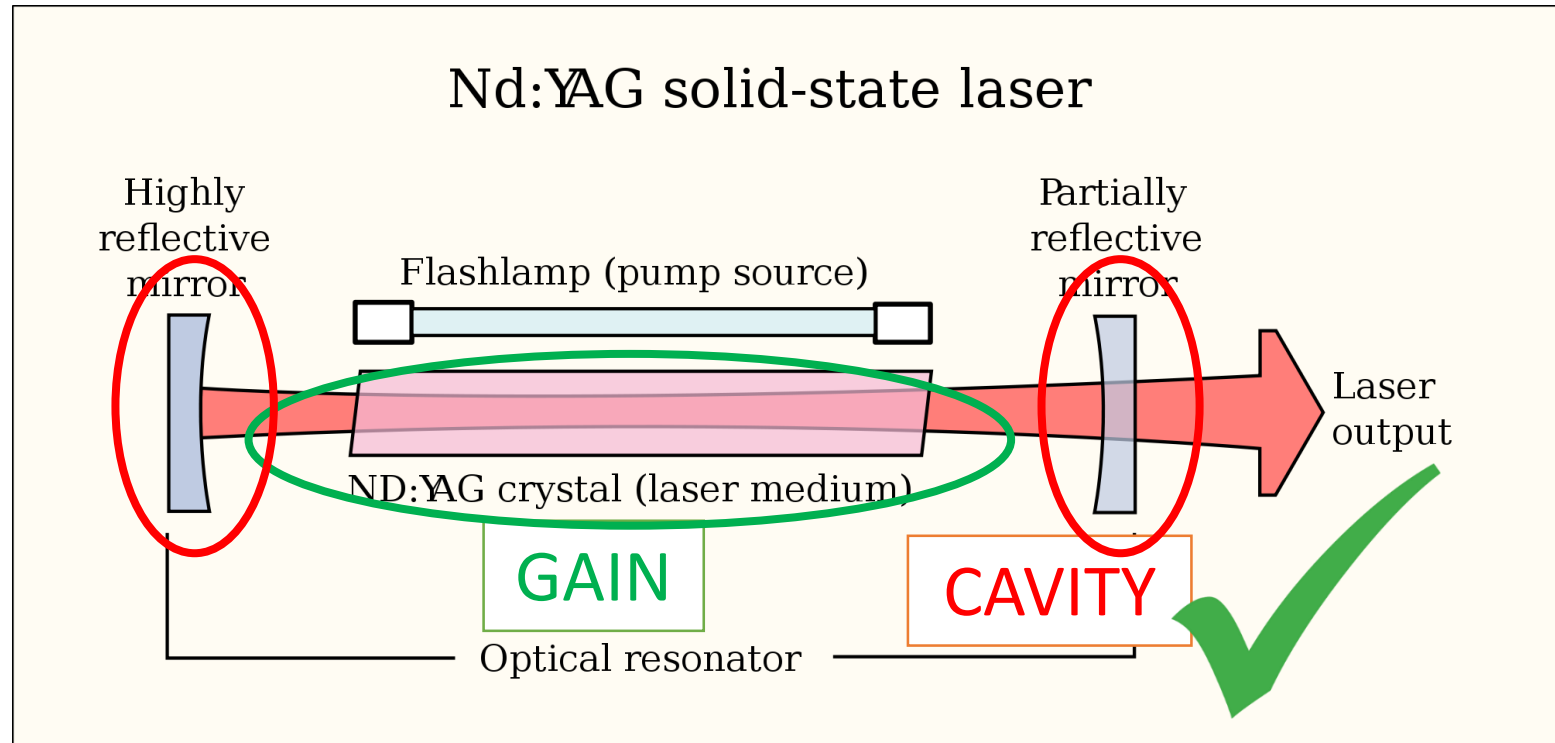


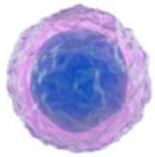
- Cholesteryl chloride, cholesteryl nonanoate and cholesteryl oleyl carbonate
- Biocompatible, since already present in our body





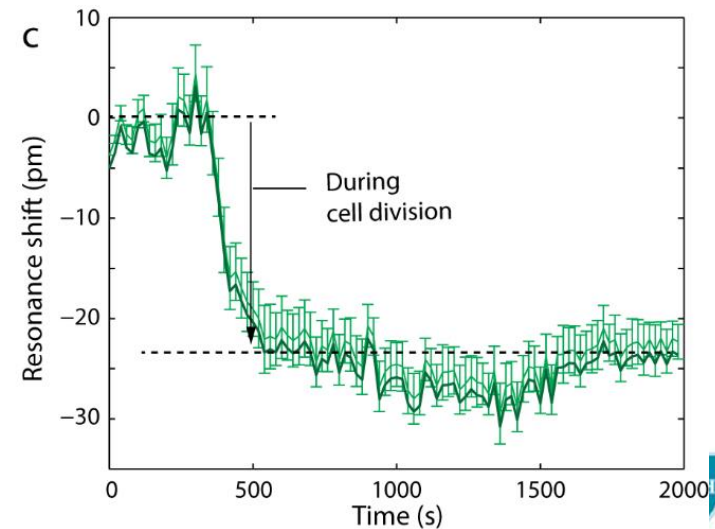
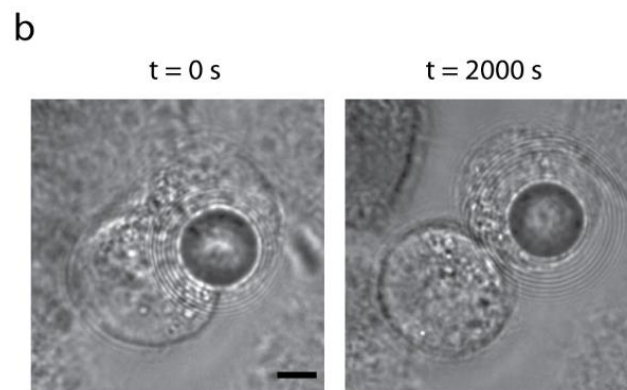
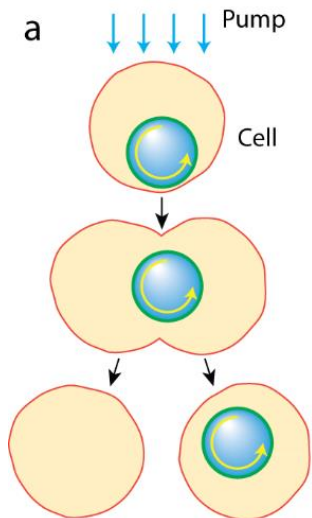
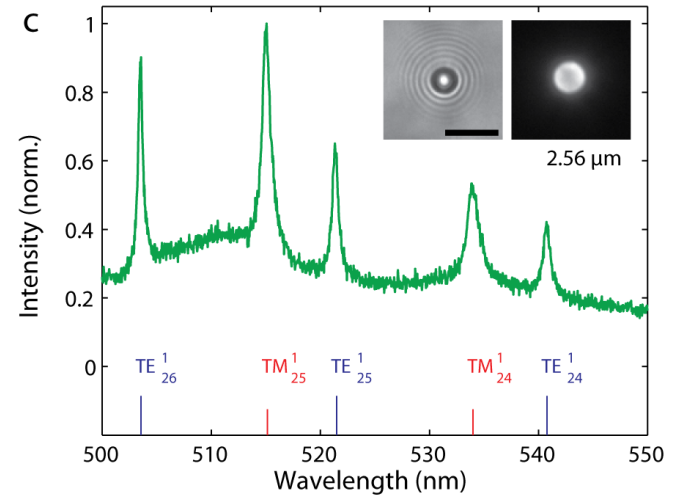
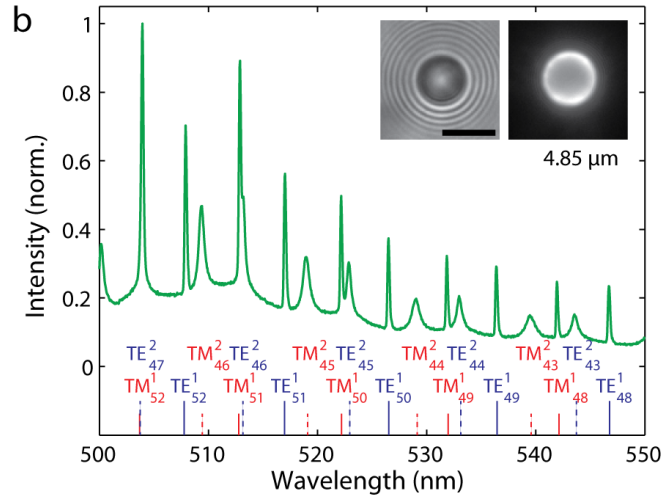
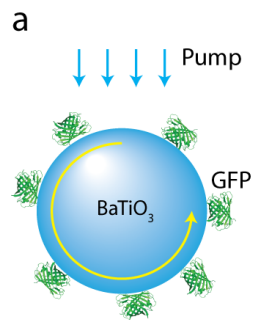
Lasers made completely out of biological materials



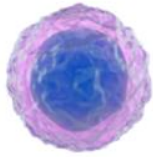


GFP WGM "lasers"

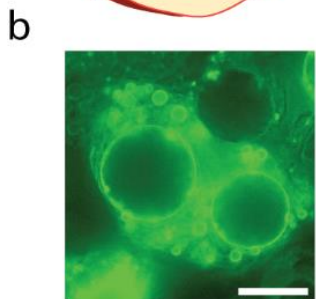
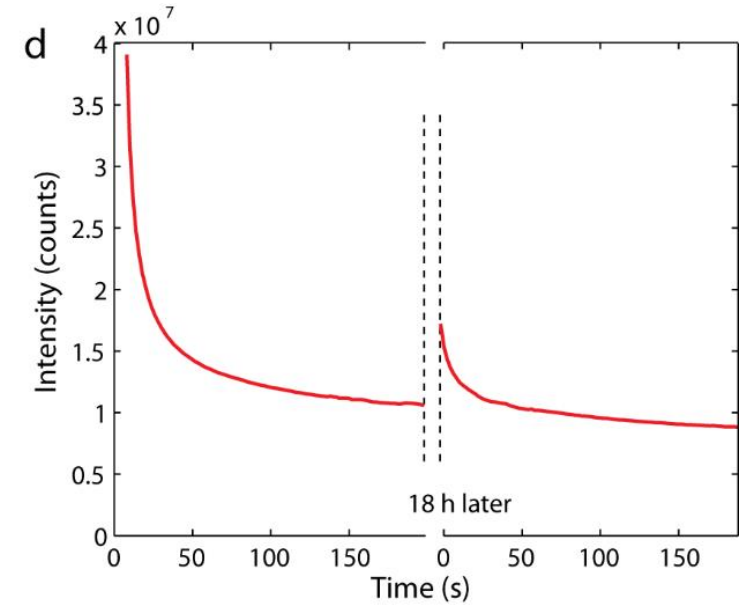
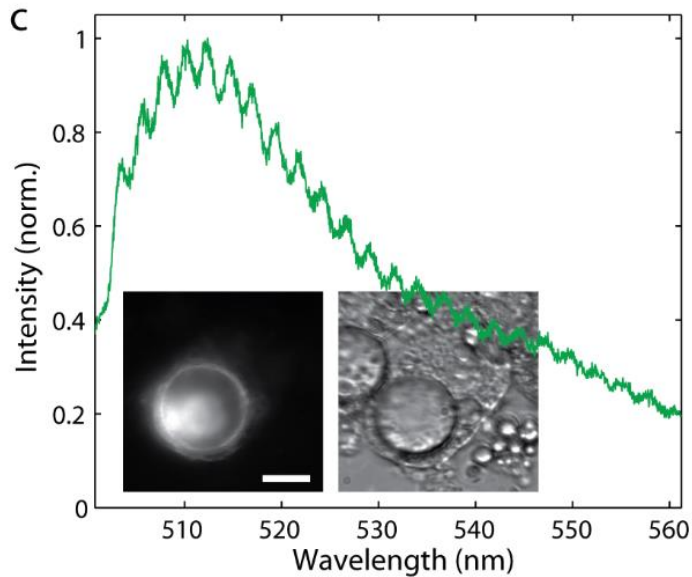
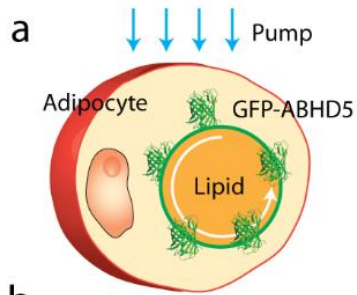
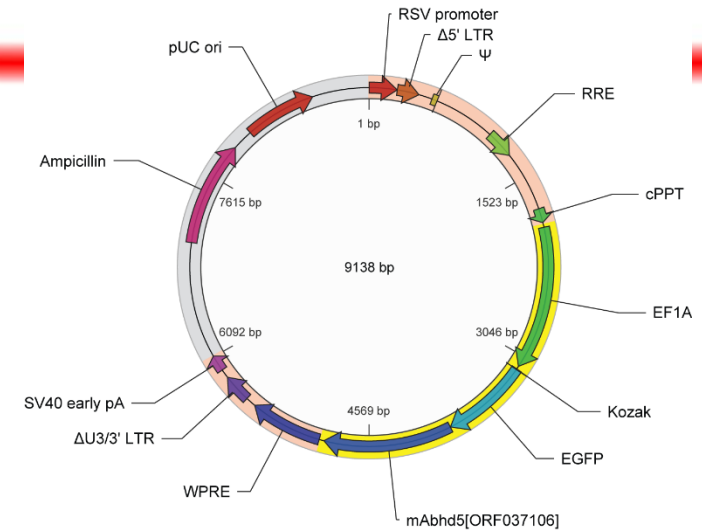
- GFP chemically linked to the surface of beads ($\text{BaTiO}_3\text{-APTES-GA-GFP}$)
- Whispering gallery modes generated

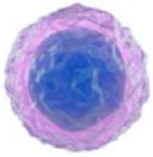


GFP in adipocytes

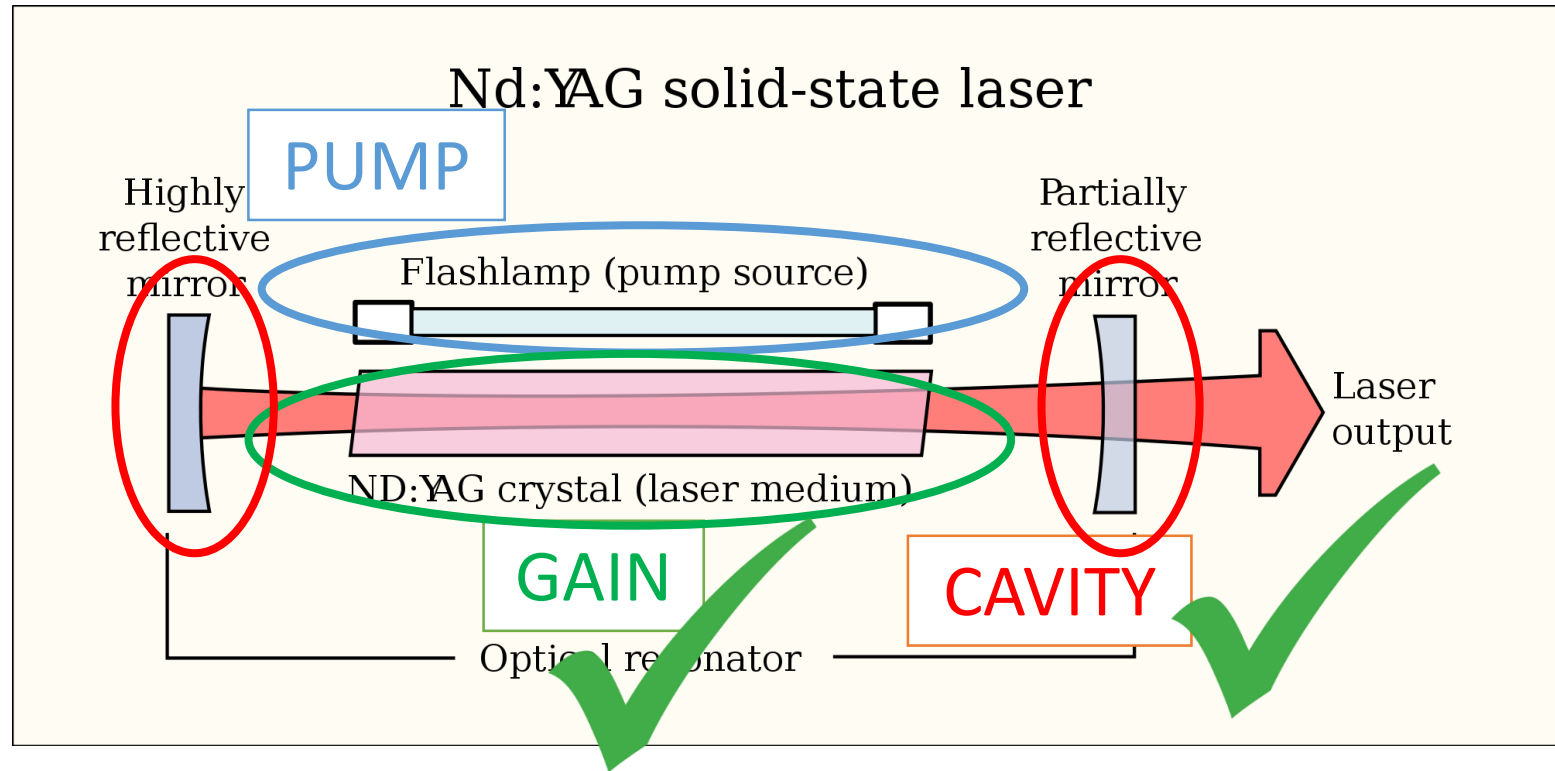


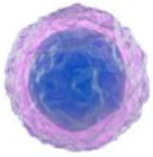
- Can we combine
 - Bio-cavity – lipid droplets in adipocytes
 - Bio-gain – GFP transfection
- We designed a custom fusion protein: Abhd5-GFP
- Abhd5 is known to bind to the surface of lipid droplets
- Completely bio-cavity, self-healing





Lasers made completely out of biological materials

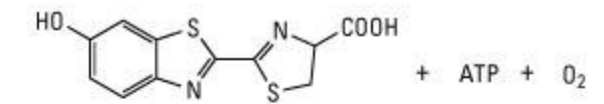




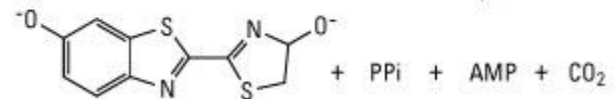
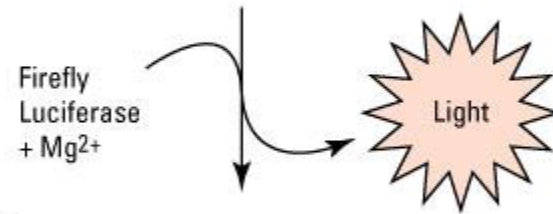
Bioluminescence



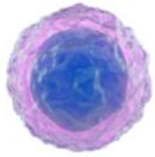
luciferase + luciferin \rightarrow light



D-Luciferin

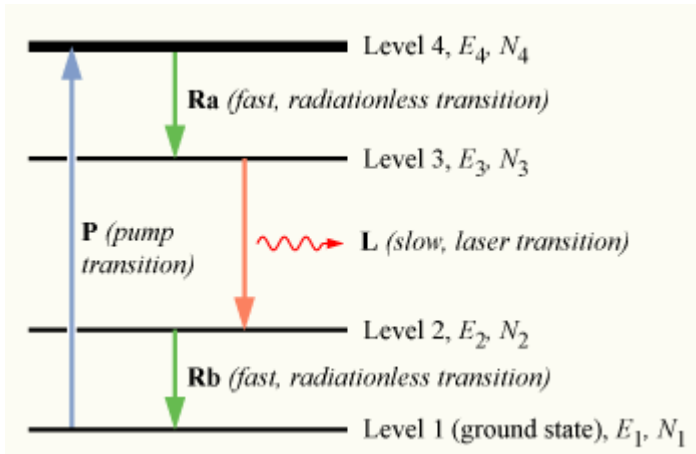


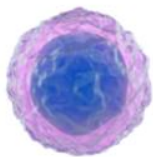
Oxyluciferin



Pumping a laser with bioluminescence

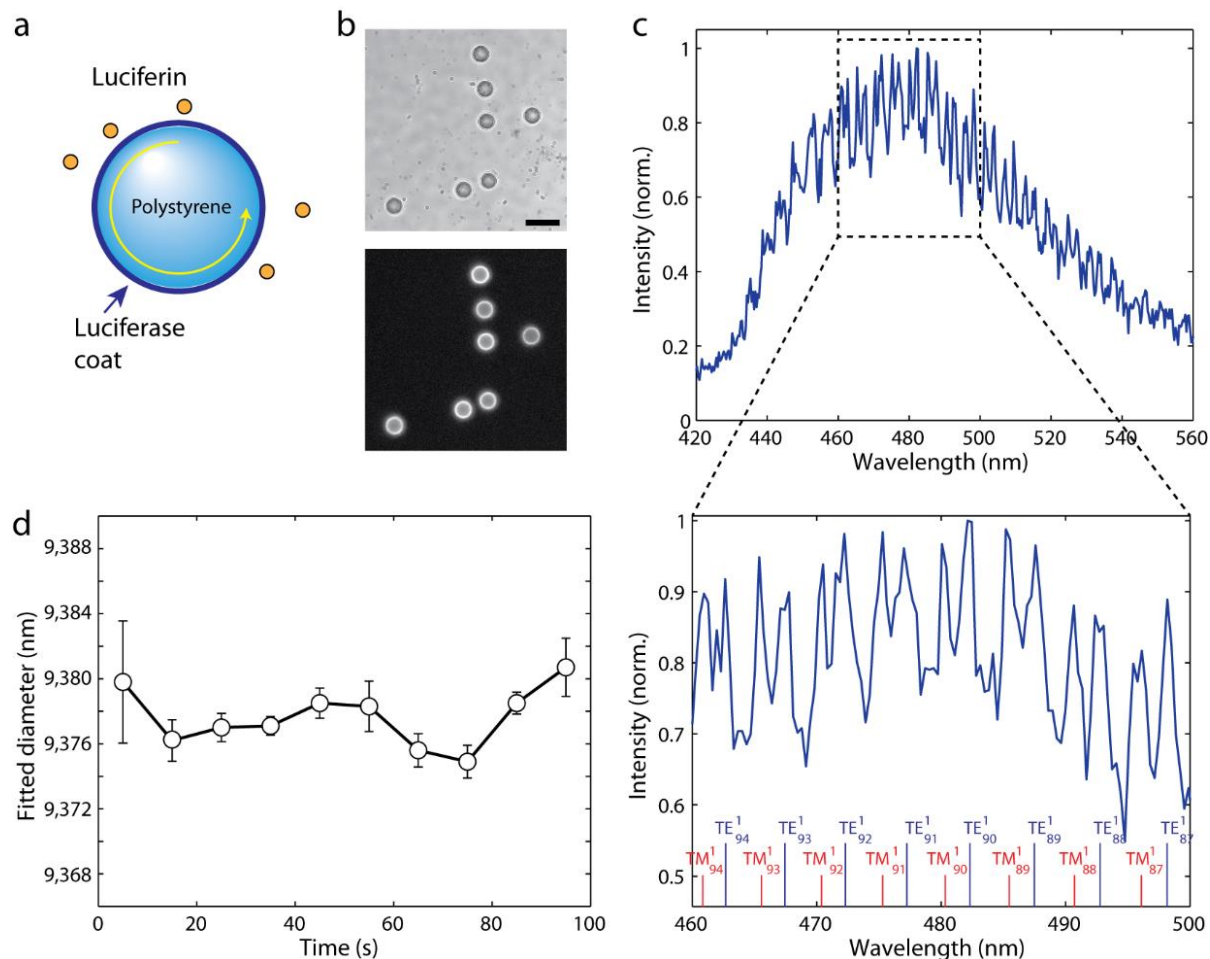
- Bioluminescence to create population inversion
- Rate of photon generation: ~ 0.2 photons/molecule/s
- Excited states lifetime: few nanoseconds
- Ten orders of magnitude difference
- Chemical lasers only demonstrated using highly reactive gases and reacting them at supersonic flows

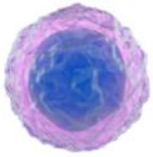




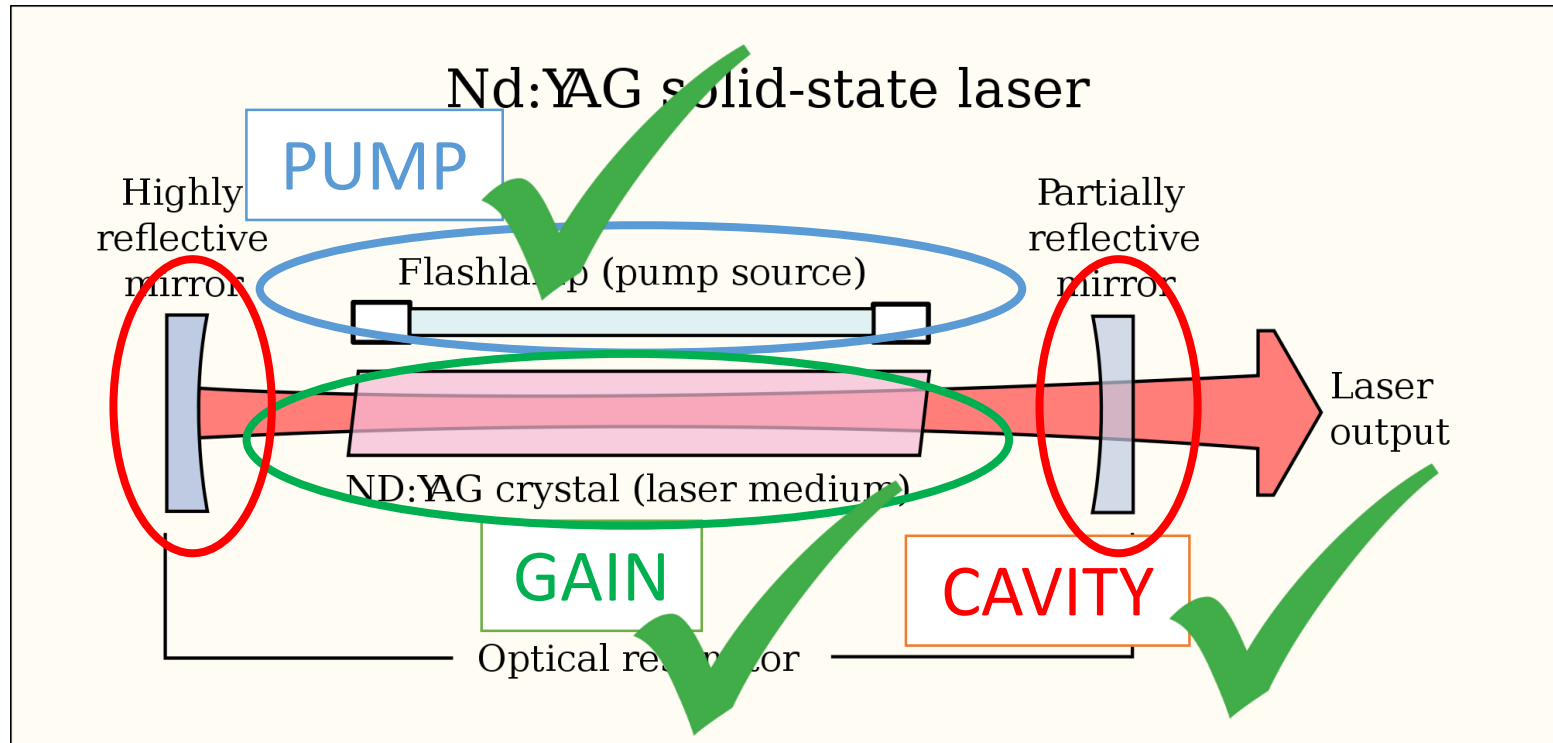
Bioluminescence pumped WGMs below threshold

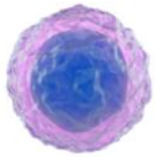
- Beads coated with luciferase
- Introducing luciferin into solution
- Light generated is coupled to WGMs
- Laser like emission





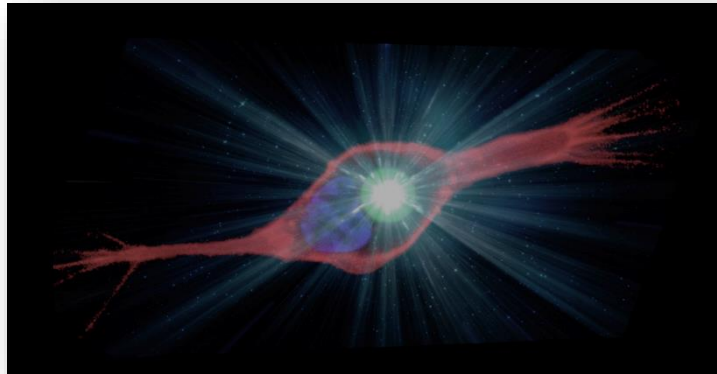
Lasers made completely out of biological materials



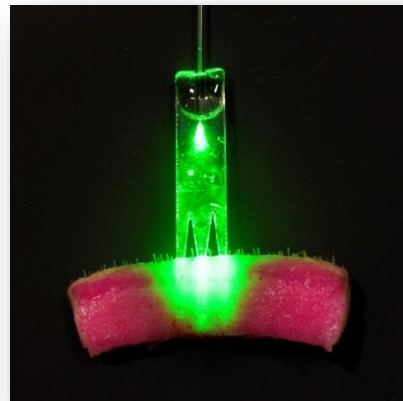


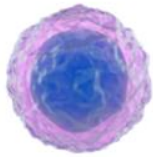
Contents

- Cell lasers



- Biocompatible optical waveguides

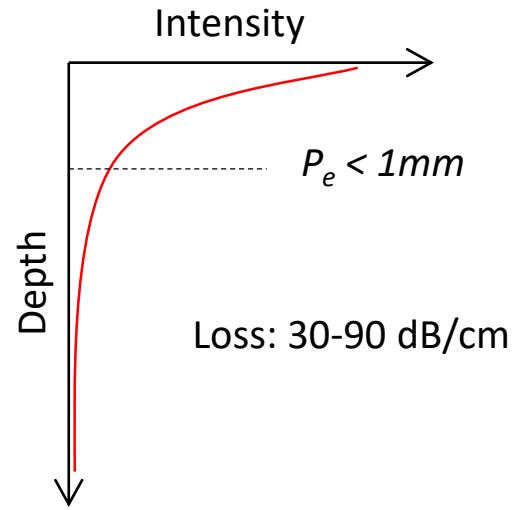




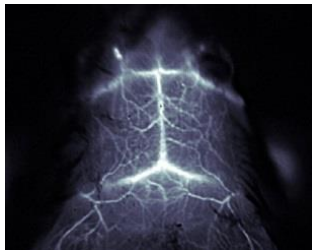
Light penetration depth



Tissue

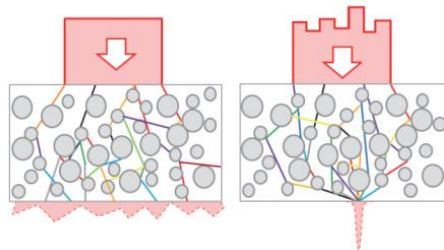


NIR window



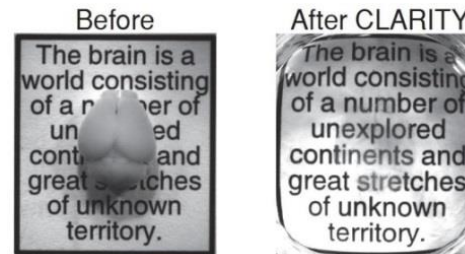
Nat Photon, 2014

Wavefront shaping



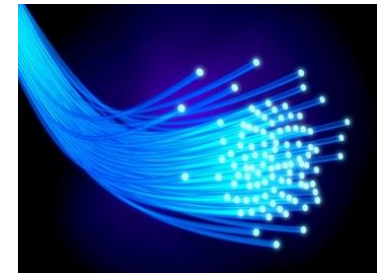
Nat Photon, 2013

Tissue clearing



Nature 2013

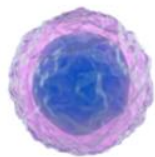
Waveguide



Limited penetration

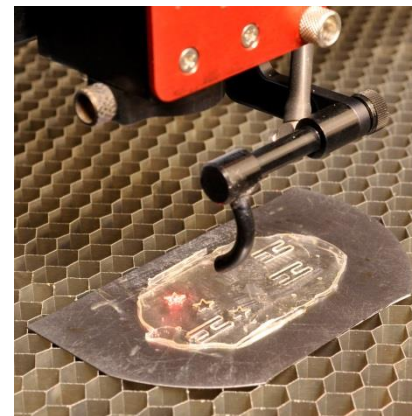
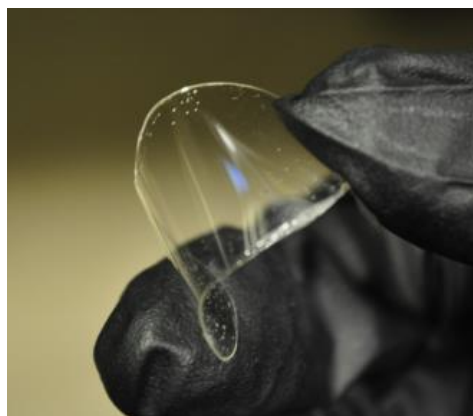
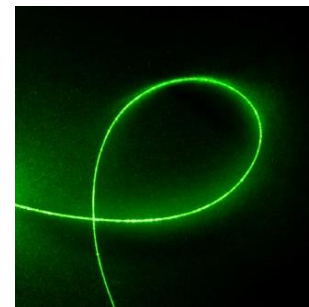
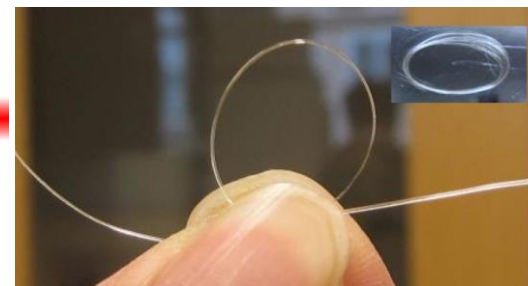
ex vivo

Non-biocompatible

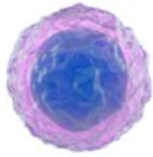


Biomaterial Optical Fiber

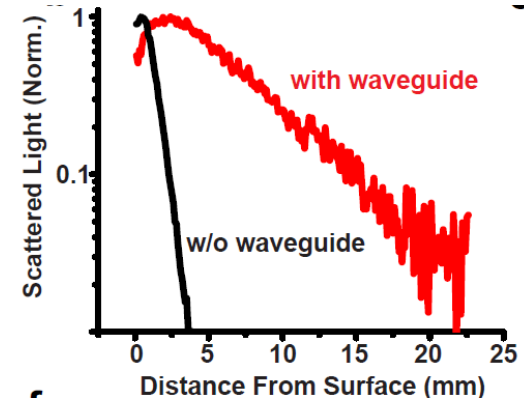
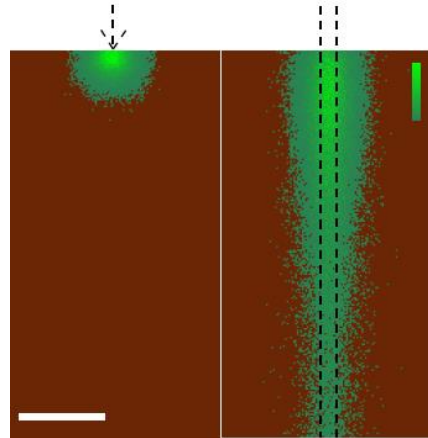
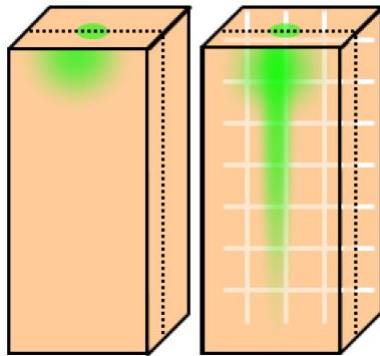
- Materials:
 - Poly lactic co-glycolic acid (PLGA)
 - Polylactic acid (PLA)
- Properties
 - Routinely used for medical purposes
 - Biodegradable by hydrolysis
- Fabrication
 - Melting and drawing
 - Laser cutting



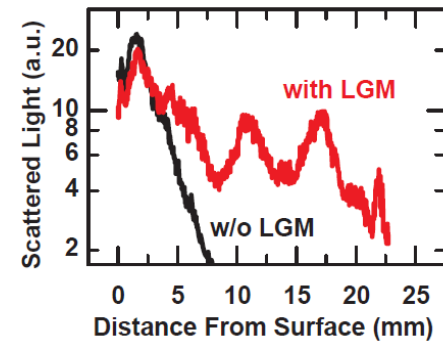
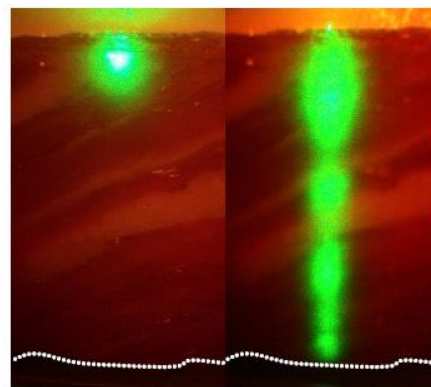
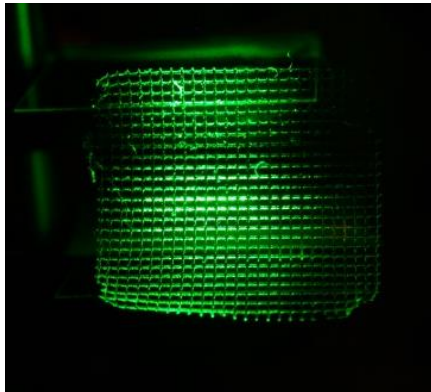
A comparative study of light penetration

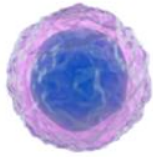


Monte Carlo Simulation



Experiment





Photochemical tissue bonding (PTB)

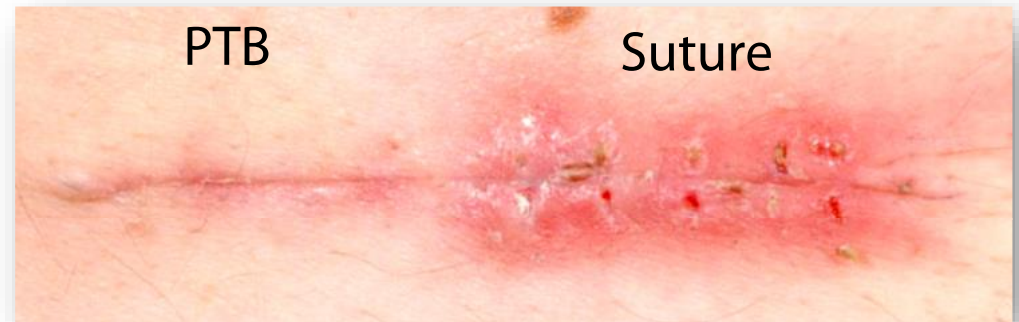
- Procedure
 - Apply dye to wound & Irradiate
 - Dye: Rose Bengal (FDA-approved) & Green light
 - Covalent crosslinks between amino acids in collagen molecules
- Properties of PTB
 - Fast
 - Water-tight seal
 - Non-inflammatory
 - Minimal scarring

Lasers Demonstrate the Power to Heal Without Scarring

Green laser light can trigger collagen fibers to link up in nerves and other damaged tissue

By Larry Greenemeier

Scientific American, 50th anniversary of laser (2010)



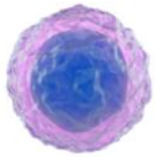
Skin depth problem (1 mm @1 W/cm²)

Yang P et al. Lasers Surg. Med. 44:163 (2012).

S. Tsao et al. British Journal of Dermatology 166, 555 (2012)

T.S. Johnson et al. J. Surg. Res. 143, 224 (2007).

B. P. Chan, I. E. Kochevar, R. W. Redmond. J. Surg. Res. 108:77-84 (2002).

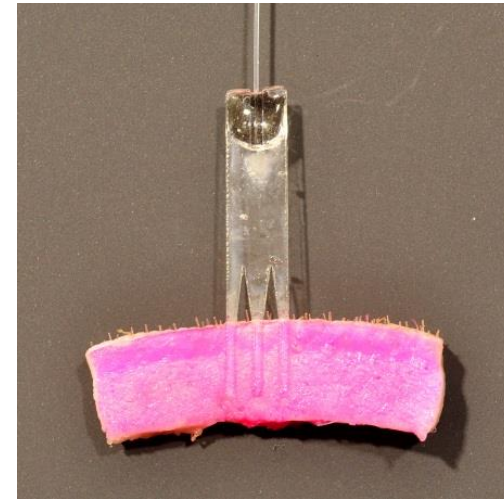
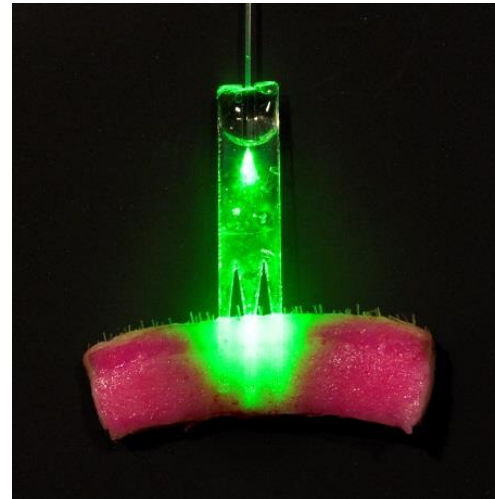


Waveguide assisted light penetration

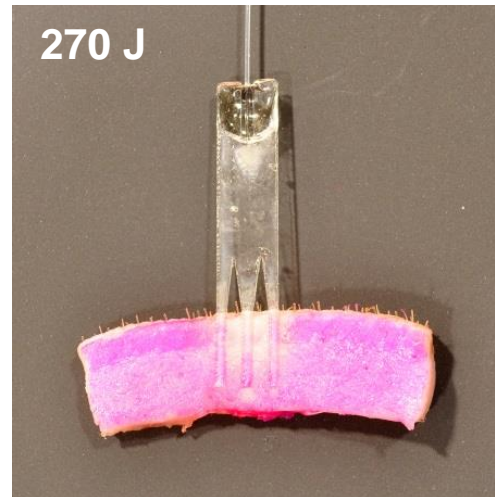
Waveguide assisted

Without waveguide

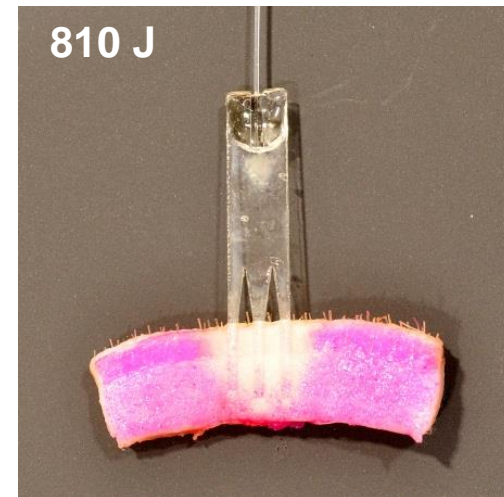
1800 J



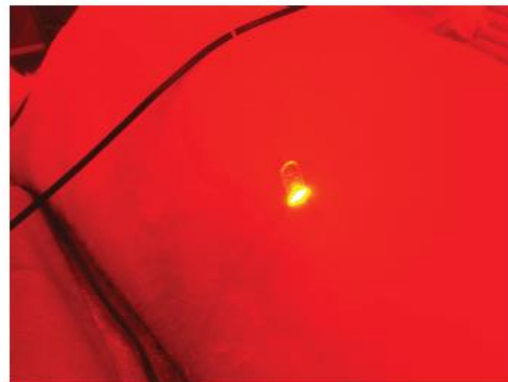
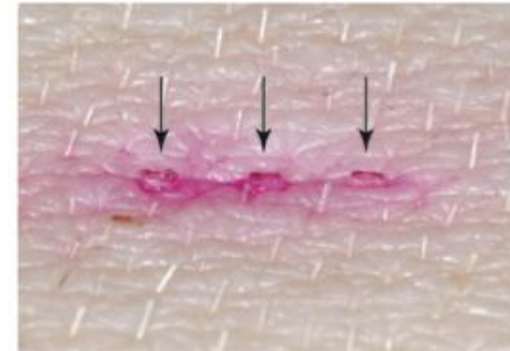
270 J



810 J

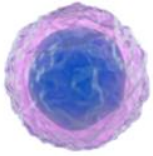


Waveguide assisted PTB procedure



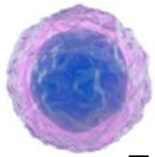
Nizamoglu, Gather, **Humar**, et al., Nature Communications 2015.

The White Rabbit Project



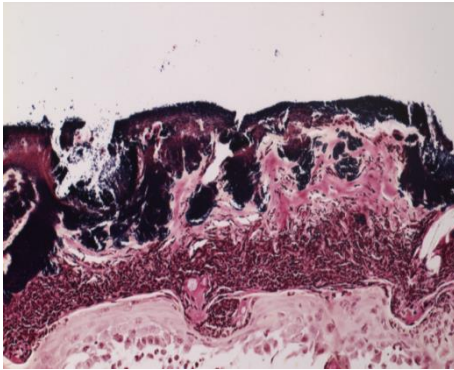
Tory Belleci from Mythbusters



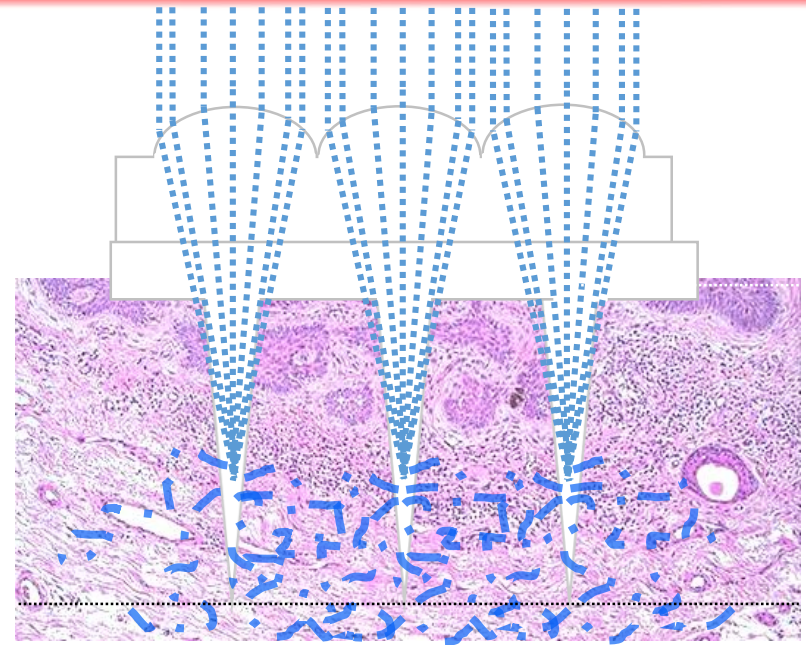


Delivery of blue light into skin

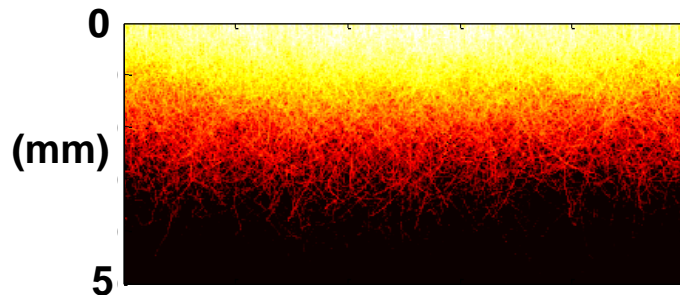
- Treatment of skin conditions
- Example: blue light bacteria killing



Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) infection

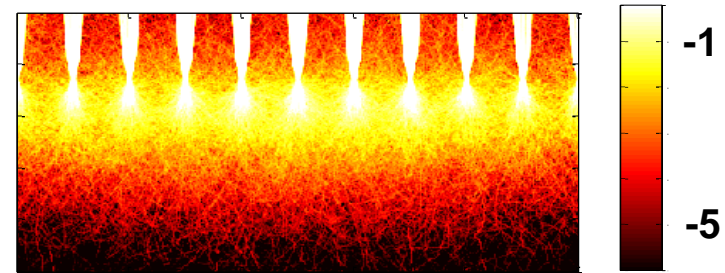


Without needles

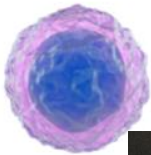


Wavelength : 491 nm

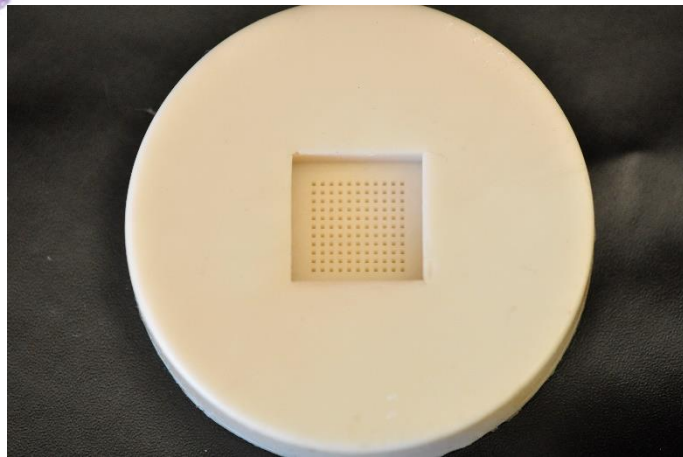
With needles



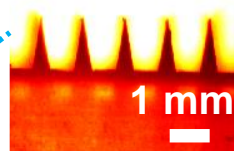
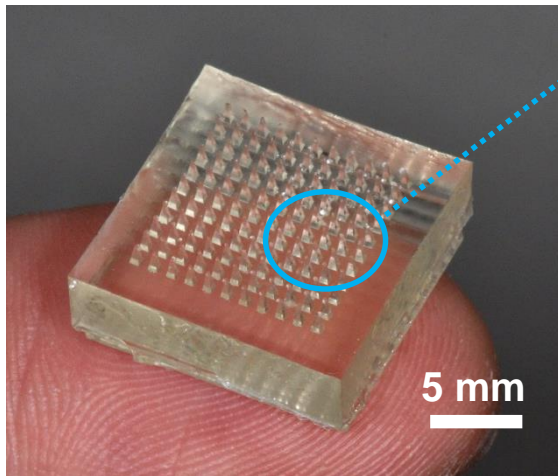
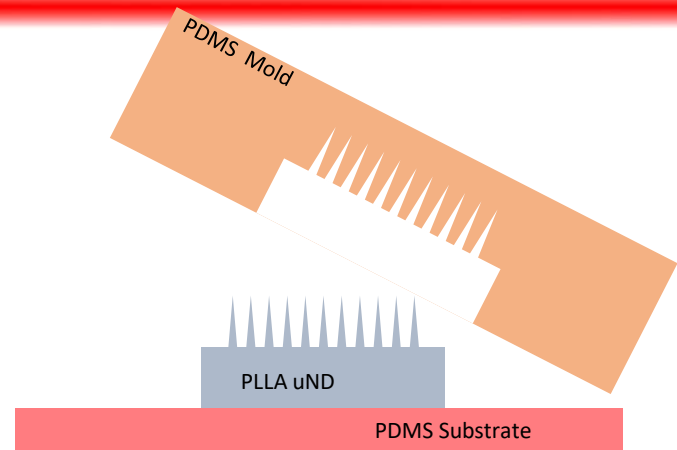
Color bar : intensity in log scale



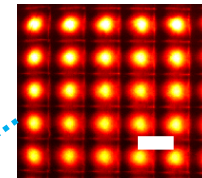
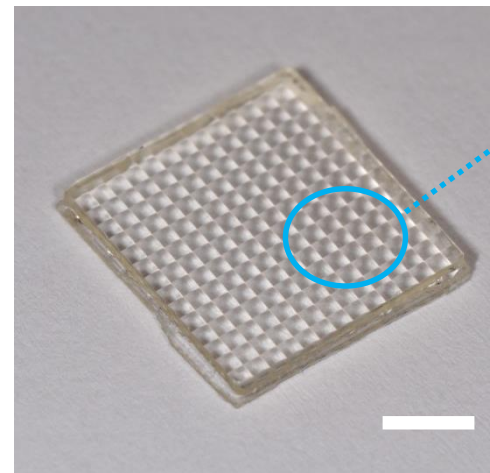
Fabrication of Lenslet-MNA



MNA Mold

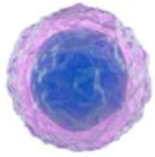


Length : 1600 μm
Interspacing : 1mm
Area: 10 mm X 10 mm

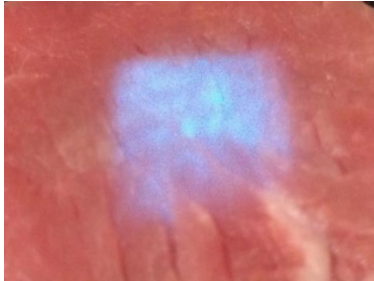


Focal Length : 9.5 mm
Interspacing : 1mm

Enhanced Transmission through tissue

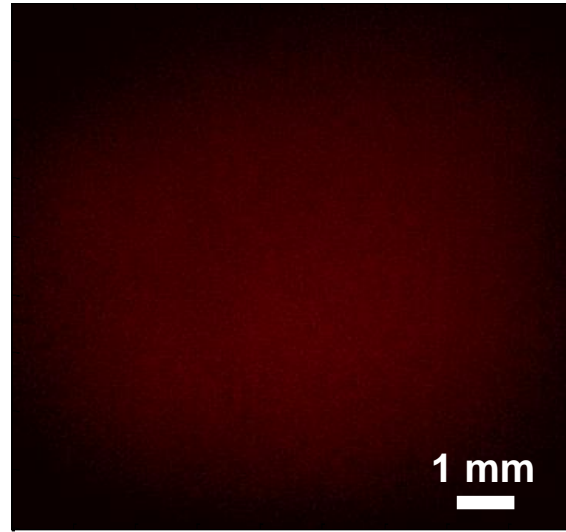


Bovine 3.1 mm



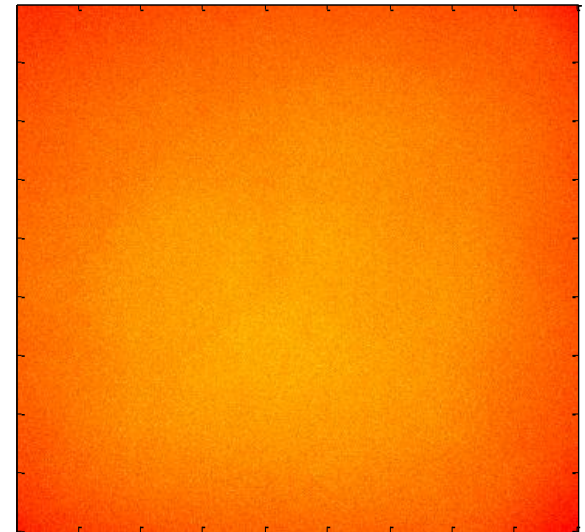
Enhancement factor: 9

W/O OMN



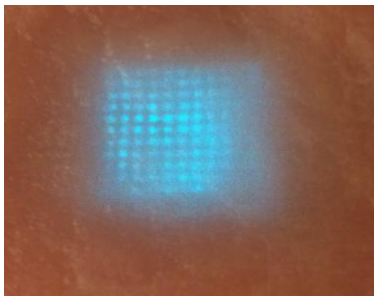
Transmittance: 0.85 %

W/ OMN

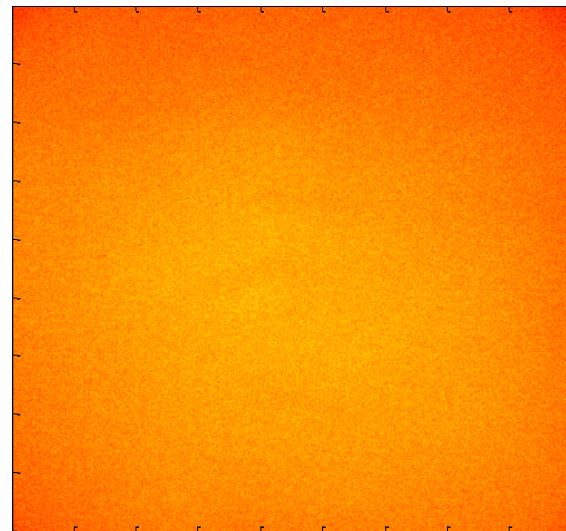


Transmittance: 7.6 %

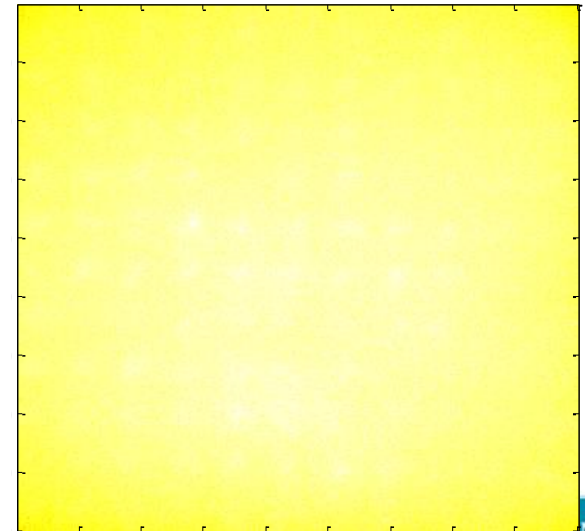
Porcine 2.7 mm



Enhancement factor: 4



Transmittance: 8.3 %

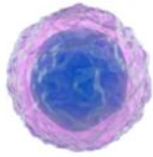


Transmittance: 32 %

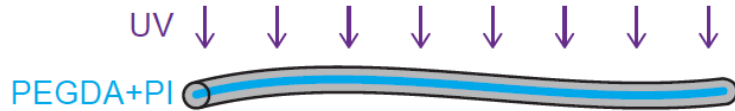
-1

5

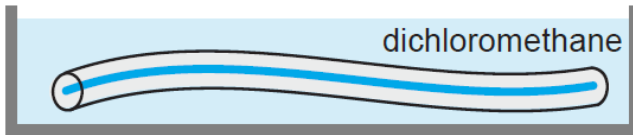
Core-shell hydrogel optical waveguides



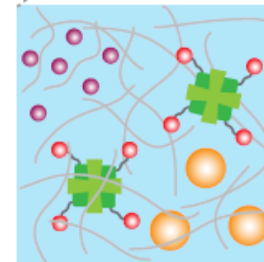
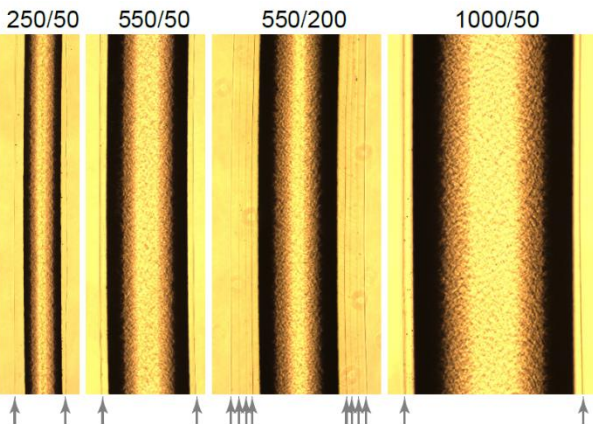
1. Crosslinking of the core in a tube mold



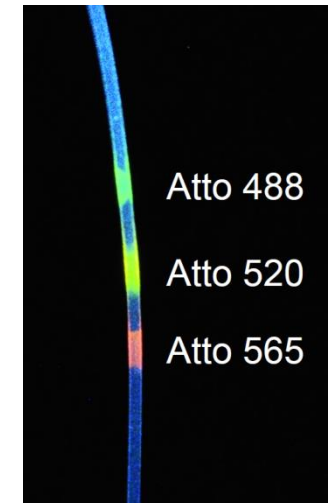
2. Retrieval of the core from the mold

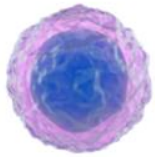


3. Dip-coating of the alginate shell

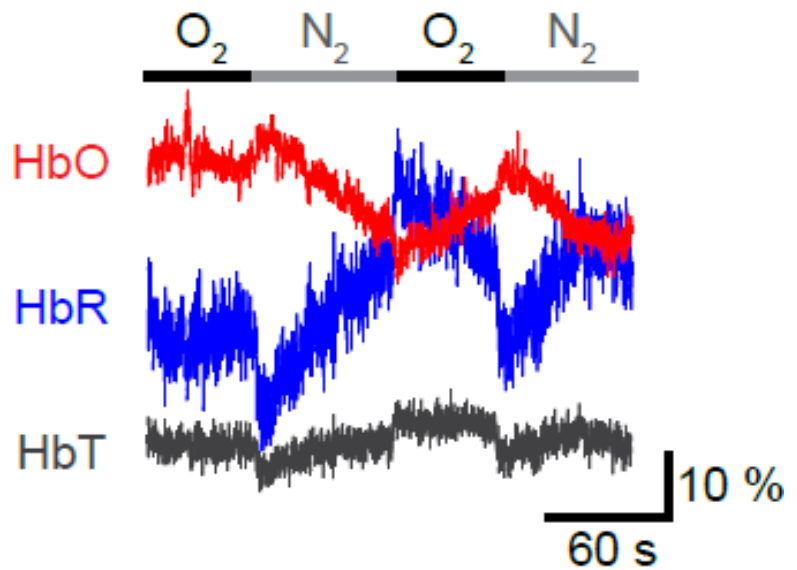
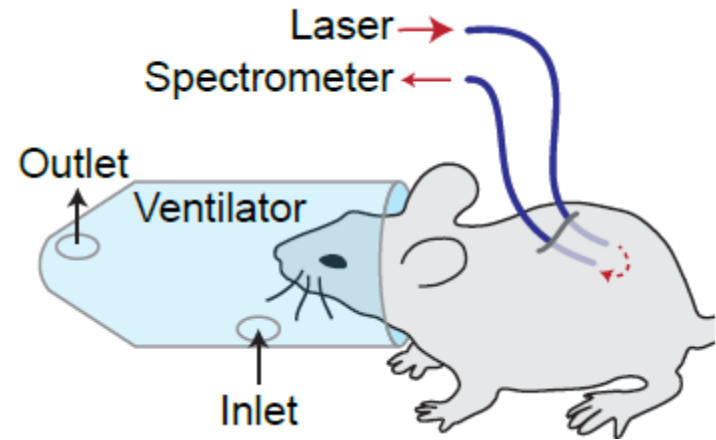
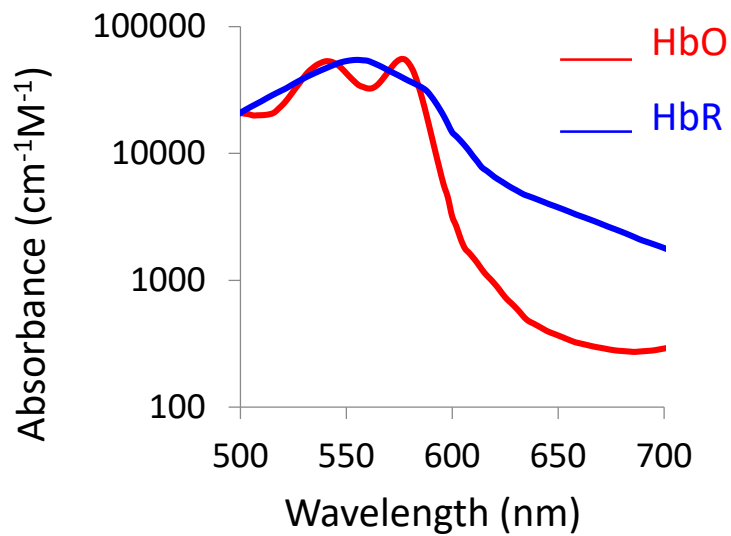


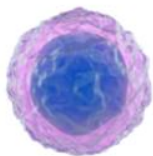
- Fluorophore
- ✚ Streptavidin
- Biotin-fluorophore
- Gold nanoparticle





In vivo oxygen sensing





Acknowledgements

HARVARD

Seok-Hyun (Andy) Yun

Mark Choi

Avinash Upadhy

Giuliano Scarcelli

Sedat Nizamoglu

Moonseok Kim

Ki Su Kim

Heebeom Koo

Malte Gather

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Anja Dobravec

Igor Muševič



Grants

Marie Curie International Outgoing Fellowship

Marie Curie Reintegration Fellowship

Direktorjev sklad

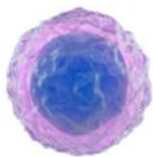
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