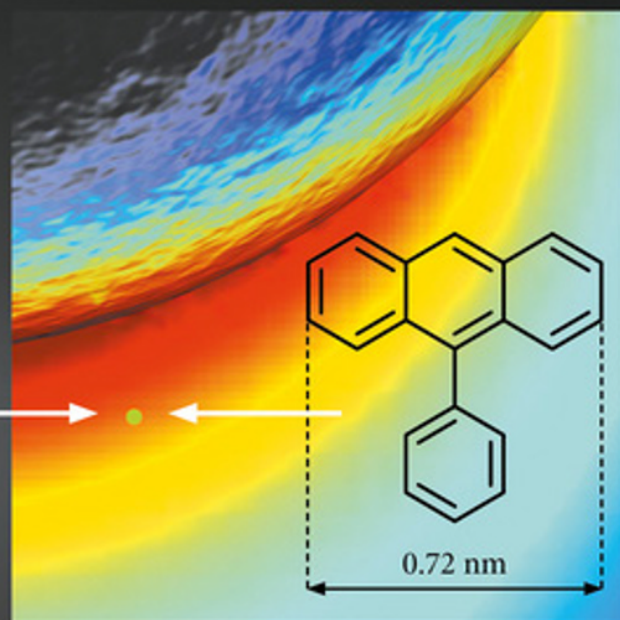
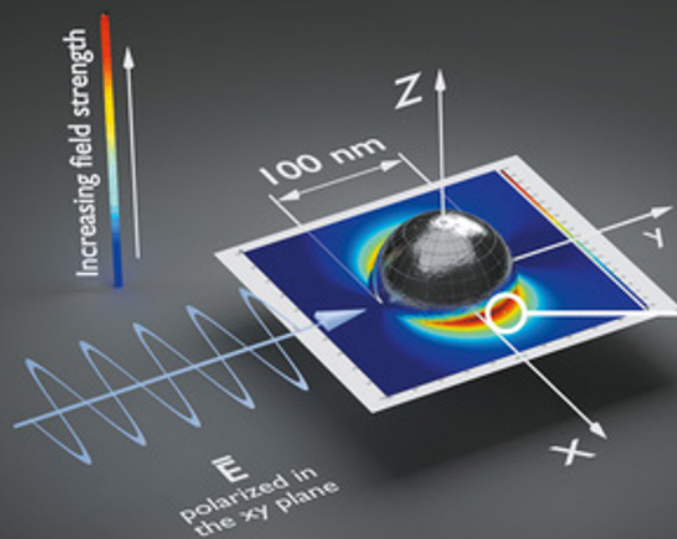


SURFACE PLASMON ENHANCED, COUPLED AND CONTROLLED FLUORESCENCE



EDITED BY **CHRIS D. GEDDES**

WILEY

Surface Plasmon Enhanced,
Coupled and Controlled Fluorescence

Surface Plasmon Enhanced, Coupled and Controlled Fluorescence

Edited by Chris D. Geddes

WILEY

Copyright © 2017 by John Wiley & Sons, Inc. All rights reserved 2017

Published by John Wiley & Sons, Inc., Hoboken, New Jersey
Published simultaneously in Canada

No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, scanning, or otherwise, except as permitted under Section 107 or 108 of the 1976 United States Copyright Act, without either the prior written permission of the Publisher, or authorization through payment of the appropriate per-copy fee to the Copyright Clearance Center, Inc., 222 Rosewood Drive, Danvers, MA 01923, (978) 750-8400, fax (978) 750-4470, or on the web at www.copyright.com. Requests to the Publisher for permission should be addressed to the Permissions Department, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 111 River Street, Hoboken, NJ 07030, (201) 748-6011, fax (201) 748-6008, or online at <http://www.wiley.com/go/permissions>.

Limit of Liability/Disclaimer of Warranty: While the publisher and author have used their best efforts in preparing this book, they make no representations or warranties with respect to the accuracy or completeness of the contents of this book and specifically disclaim any implied warranties of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose. No warranty may be created or extended by sales representatives or written sales materials. The advice and strategies contained herein may not be suitable for your situation. You should consult with a professional where appropriate. Neither the publisher nor author shall be liable for any loss of profit or any other commercial damages, including but not limited to special, incidental, consequential, or other damages.

For general information on our other products and services or for technical support, please contact our Customer Care Department within the United States at (800) 762-2974, outside the United States at (317) 572-3993 or fax (317) 572-4002.

Wiley also publishes its books in a variety of electronic formats. Some content that appears in print may not be available in electronic formats. For more information about Wiley products, visit our web site at www.wiley.com.

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data:

Names: Geddes, Chris D., editor.

Title: Surface plasmon enhanced, coupled, and controlled fluorescence / edited by Chris D Geddes.

Description: Hoboken, New Jersey : John Wiley & Sons, Inc., [2017] | Includes bibliographical references and index.

Identifiers: LCCN 2016052144 | ISBN 9781118027936 (cloth) | ISBN 9781119324829 (epub)

Subjects: LCSH: Fluorescence. | Fluorescence spectroscopy. | Surface plasmon resonance. | Plasmons (Physics)

Classification: LCC QC477 .S87 2017 | DDC 535/.352—dc23

LC record available at <https://lcn.loc.gov/2016052144>

Cover image credit:

Background: Patrick Llewelyn-Davies/Gettyimages

Middle: Courtesy of the editor

Printed in the United States of America

10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

Contents

List of Contributors *xi*

Preface *xv*

1	Plasmonic-Fluorescent and Magnetic-Fluorescent Composite Nanoparticle as Multifunctional Cellular Probe	1
	<i>Arindam Saha, SK Basiruddin, and Nikhil Ranjan Jana</i>	
1.1	Introduction	1
1.2	Synthesis Design of Composite Nanoparticle	2
1.2.1	Method 1: Polyacrylate Coating-Based Composite of Nanoparticle and Organic Dye	3
1.2.2	Method 2: Polyacrylate Coating-Based Composite of Two Different Nanoparticles	3
1.2.3	Method 3: Ligand Exchange Approach-Based Composite of Two Different Nanoparticles	4
1.3	Property of Composite Nanoparticles	5
1.3.1	Optical Property	5
1.3.2	Fluorophore Lifetime Study	7
1.4	Functionalization and Labeling Application of Composite Nanoparticle	8
1.5	Conclusion	8
2	Compatibility of Metal-Induced Fluorescence Enhancement with Applications in Analytical Chemistry and Biosensing	13
	<i>Fang Xie, Wei Deng, and Ewa M. Goldys</i>	
2.1	Introduction	13
2.2	Homogeneous Protein Sensing MIFE Substrates	14
2.2.1	Core–Shell Approach	14
2.2.2	Homogeneous Large Au Nanoparticle Substrates	16
2.2.3	Commercial Klarite™ Substrate	18
2.3	Ag Fractal Structures	19
2.3.1	Reasons for High Enhancement Factors in Nanowire Structures	19
2.3.2	Ag Dendritic Structure—Homogeneous Silver Fractal	22
2.4	MIFE with Membranes for Protein Dot Blots	25
2.5	MIFE with Flow Cytometry Beads and Single Particle Imaging	30
3	Plasmonic Enhancement of Molecule-Doped Core–Shell and Nanoshell on Molecular Fluorescence	37
	<i>Jiunn-Woei Liaw, Chuan-Li Liu, Chong-Yu Jiang, and Mao-Kuen Kuo</i>	
3.1	Introduction	37
3.2	Theory	38
3.2.1	Plane Wave Interacting with an Multilayered Sphere	39
3.2.2	Excited Dipole Interacting with a Multilayered Sphere	40
3.2.3	EF on Fluorescence	40
3.3	Numerical Results and Discussion	41
3.3.1	Core–Shell	41

3.3.1.1	Au@SiO ₂	41
3.3.1.2	Ag@SiO ₂	46
3.3.2	Nanoshelled Nanocavity	50
3.3.2.1	Au NS	50
3.3.2.2	Ag NS	52
3.3.3	NS@SiO ₂	53
3.3.3.1	Au NS@SiO ₂	54
3.3.3.2	Ag NS@SiO ₂	58
3.4	Conclusion	66
4	Controlling Metal-Enhanced Fluorescence Using Bimetallic Nanoparticles	73
	<i>Debosruti Dutta, Sanchari Chowdhury, Chi Ta Yang, Venkat R. Bhethanabotla, and Babu Joseph</i>	
4.1	Introduction	73
4.2	Experimental Methods	74
4.2.1	Synthesis	74
4.2.1.1	NP Synthesis by Sputtering and Annealing	74
4.2.1.2	Nanoparticle Synthesis by the Polyol Process	74
4.2.2	Particle Characterization	75
4.2.3	Fluorescence Spectroscopy	76
4.2.3.1	On Sputtered and Annealed Ag–Cu NPs	76
4.2.3.2	On Ag–Cu NPs Synthesized with the Polyol Process	79
4.3	Theoretical Modeling	79
4.3.1	Modeling SPR Using Mie Theory	79
4.3.2	Modeling of Metal-Enhanced Fluorescence Modified Gersten–Nitzan Model	81
4.3.3	Modeling MEF Using Finite-Difference Time-Domain (FDTD) Calculations	85
4.4	Conclusion and Future Directions	87
5	Roles of Surface Plasmon Polaritons in Fluorescence Enhancement	91
	<i>K. F. Chan, K. C. Hui, J. Li, C. H. Fok, and H. C. Ong</i>	
5.1	Introduction	91
5.1.1	Surface Plasmon-Mediated Emission	91
5.1.2	Excitation of Propagating and Localized Surface Plasmon Polaritons in Periodic Metallic Arrays	93
5.1.3	Surface Plasmon-Mediated Emission from Periodic Arrays	95
5.2	Experimental	95
5.2.1	Sample Preparation	95
5.2.2	Optical Characterizations	96
5.3	Result and Discussion	97
5.3.1	The Decay Lifetimes of Metallic Hole Arrays	97
5.3.2	Dependence of Decay Lifetime on Hole Size	98
5.3.3	Comparison between Dispersion Relation and PL Mapping	100
5.3.4	Comparison of the Coupling Rate Γ_b of Different SPP Modes	102
5.3.5	Photoluminescence Dependence on Hole Size	104
5.3.6	Dependence of Fluorescence Decay Lifetime on Hole Size	105
5.4	Conclusions	107
6	Fluorescence Excitation, Decay, and Energy Transfer in the Vicinity of Thin Dielectric/Metal/Dielectric Layers near Their Surface Plasmon Polariton Cutoff Frequency	111
	<i>Kareem Elsayad and Katrin G. Heinze</i>	
6.1	Introduction	111
6.2	Background	111
6.3	Theory	112
6.4	Summary	120

7	Metal-Enhanced Fluorescence in Biosensing Applications	121
	<i>Ruoyun Lin, Chenxi Li, Yang Chen, Feng Liu, and Na Li</i>	
7.1	Introduction	121
7.2	Substrates	121
7.3	Distance Control	128
7.4	Summary and Outlook	132
8	Long-Range Metal-Enhanced Fluorescence	137
	<i>Ofer Kedem</i>	
8.1	Introduction	137
8.2	Collective Effects in NP Films	138
8.3	Investigations of Metal–Fluorophore Interactions at Long Separations	138
8.3.1	Distance-Dependent Fluorescence of Tris(bipyridine)ruthenium(II) on Supported Plasmonic Gold NP Ensembles	138
8.3.2	Lifetime	139
8.3.3	Intensity	141
8.3.4	Emission Wavelength and Linewidth	143
8.4	Conclusions	146
9	Evolution, Stabilization, and Tuning of Metal-Enhanced Fluorescence in Aqueous Solution	151
	<i>Jayasmita Jana, Mainak Ganguly, and Tarasankar Pal</i>	
9.1	Introduction	151
9.1.1	Coinage Metal Nanoparticles in Metal-Enhanced Fluorescence	153
9.2	Metal-Enhanced Fluorescence in Solution Phase	154
9.2.1	Metal-Enhanced Fluorescence from Metal(0) in Solution	154
9.2.1.1	Silver- and Gold-Enhanced Fluorescence	154
9.2.1.2	Selectivity for Silver-Enhanced Fluorescence	157
9.2.1.3	Silver-Enhanced Fluorescence in Diiminic Schiff Bases	161
9.2.1.4	Copper-Enhanced Fluorescence	165
9.2.1.5	Tuning of Metal-Enhanced Fluorescence	166
9.3	Applications of Metal-Enhanced Fluorescence	169
9.3.1	Sensing of Biomolecules	169
9.3.2	Sensing of Toxic Metals	171
9.4	Conclusion	174
10	Distance and Location-Dependent Surface Plasmon Resonance-Enhanced Photoluminescence in Tailored Nanostructures	179
	<i>Saji Thomas Kochuveedu and Dong Ha Kim</i>	
10.1	Introduction	179
10.2	Effect of SPR in PL	181
10.2.1	Photoluminescence	181
10.2.1.1	Radiative Decay in MEF	181
10.2.1.2	Nonradiative Decay in MEF	182
10.2.2	Enhancement of Emission by SPR	182
10.2.2.1	Resonance Energy Transfer	182
10.2.2.2	NFE Mechanism	183
10.2.3	Quenching of Emission by SPR	184
10.3	Effect of SPR in FRET	185
10.3.1	FRET	185
10.3.2	SPR-Induced Enhanced FRET	188
10.3.3	Effect of the Position, Concentration, and Size of Plasmonic Nanostructures in FRET System	189
10.4	Conclusions and Outlook	191

11	Fluorescence Quenching by Plasmonic Silver Nanoparticles	197
	<i>M. Umadevi</i>	
11.1	Metal Nanoparticles	197
11.2	Fluorescence Quenching	197
11.3	Mechanism behind Quenching	198
12	AgO_x Thin Film for Surface-Enhanced Raman Spectroscopy	203
	<i>Ming Lun Tseng, Cheng Hung Chu, Jie Chen, Kuang Sheng Chung, and Din Ping Tsai</i>	
12.1	Introduction	203
12.1.1	SERS on the Laser-Treated AgO _x Thin Film	203
12.1.1.1	Experimental Method	203
12.1.1.2	Tunabe SERS Enhancement	204
12.1.1.3	SERS-Active Nanostructure Made on Flexible Substrate	205
12.1.2	Annealed AgO _x Thin Film for SERS	206
12.2	Conclusion	206
13	Plasmon-Enhanced Two-Photon Excitation Fluorescence and Biomedical Applications	211
	<i>Taishi Zhang, Tingting Zhao, Peiyan Yuan, and Qing-Hua Xu</i>	
13.1	Introduction	211
13.2	Metal–Chromophore Interactions	212
13.3	Plasmon-Enhanced One-Photon Excitation Fluorescence	214
13.4	Plasmon-Enhanced Two-Photon Excitation Fluorescence	215
13.5	Conclusions and Outlook	220
14	Fluorescence Biosensors Utilizing Grating-Assisted Plasmonic Amplification	227
	<i>Koji Toma, Mana Toma, Martin Bauch, Simone Hageneder, and Jakub Dostalek</i>	
14.1	Introduction	227
14.2	SPCE in Vicinity to Metallic Surface	227
14.3	SPCE Utilizing SP Waves with Small Losses	230
14.4	Nondiffractive Grating Structures for Angular Control of SPCE	232
14.5	Diffractive Grating Structures for Angular Control of SPCE	234
14.6	Implementation of Grating-Assisted SPCE to Biosensors	236
14.7	Summary	237
15	Surface Plasmon-Coupled Emission: Emerging Paradigms and Challenges for Bioapplication	241
	<i>Shuo-Hui Cao, Yan-Yun Zhai, Kai-Xin Xie, and Yao-Qun Li</i>	
15.1	Introduction	241
15.2	Properties of SPCE	242
15.3	Current Developments of SPCE in Bioanalysis	243
15.3.1	New Substrates Designing for Biochip	243
15.3.2	Optical Switch for Biosensing	244
15.3.3	Full-Coupling Effect for Bioapplication	245
15.3.4	Hot-Spot Nanostructure-Based Biosensor	248
15.3.5	Imaging Apparatus for High-Throughput Detection	249
15.3.6	Waveguide Mode SPCE to Widen Detection Region	251
15.4	Perspectives	252
16	Plasmon-Enhanced Luminescence with Shell-Isolated Nanoparticles	257
	<i>Sabrina A. Camacho, Pedro H. B. Aoki, Osvaldo N. Oliveira, Jr, Carlos J. L. Constantino, and Ricardo F. Aroca</i>	
16.1	Introduction	257
16.2	Synthesis of Shell-Isolated Nanoparticles	259
16.2.1	Nanosphere Au-SHINs	259
16.2.2	Nanorod Au-SHINs	260
16.3	Plasmon-Enhanced Luminescence in Liquid Media	262
16.4	Enhanced Luminescence on Solid Surfaces and Spectral Profile Modification	265
16.4.1	SHINEF on Langmuir–Blodgett Films	266

17	Controlled and Enhanced Fluorescence Using Plasmonic Nanocavities	271
	<i>Gleb M. Akselrod, David R. Smith, and Maiken H. Mikkelsen</i>	
17.1	Introduction to Plasmonic Nanocavities	271
17.2	Summary of Fabrication	272
17.3	Properties of the Nanocavity	273
17.3.1	Nanocavity Resonances	273
17.3.2	Tuning the Resonance	274
17.3.3	Directional Scattering and Emission	276
17.4	Theory of Emitters Coupled to Nanocavity	277
17.4.1	Simulation of Nanocavity	278
17.4.2	Enhancement in the Spontaneous Emission Rate	278
17.5	Absorption Enhancement	280
17.6	Purcell Enhancement	282
17.7	Ultrafast Spontaneous Emission	286
17.8	Harnessing Multiple Resonances for Fluorescence Enhancement	288
17.9	Conclusions and Outlook	291
18	Plasmonic Enhancement of UV Fluorescence	295
	<i>Xiaojin Jiao, Yunshan Wang, and Steve Blair</i>	
18.1	Introduction	295
18.2	Plasmonic Enhancement	295
18.3	Analytical Description of PE of Fluorescence	296
18.4	Overview of Research on Plasmon-Enhanced UV Fluorescence	297
18.4.1	Material Selection	297
18.4.2	Structure Choice	301
18.4.3	Experimental Measurement	303
18.4.3.1	Characterization of SPR Properties	303
18.4.3.2	Fluorescence Enhancement	304
18.4.3.3	Lifetime Measurement	305
18.4.3.4	Toward Quantitative Fluorescence Analysis	305
18.5	Summary	306
	Index	309

List of Contributors

Gleb M. Akselrod

Center for Metamaterials and Integrated
Plasmonics and Department of Electrical and
Computer Engineering
Duke University
Durham, NC
USA

Pedro H. B. Aoki

São Carlos Institute of Physics
University of São Paulo
São Carlos
Brazil

Ricardo F. Aroca

Faculdade de Ciências e Tecnologia
UNESP Universidade Estadual Paulista
Presidente Prudente
Brazil

Saji Thomas Kochuveedu

Institute of Applied Physics
Johannes Kepler University
Altenbergerstraße, Austria and Department of
Chemistry and Nano Science
School of Natural Sciences
Ewha Womans University, Seoul, Korea

SK Basiruddin

Centre for Advanced Materials
Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science
Kolkata, India

Martin Bauch

Energy Department
AIT—Austrian Institute of Technology
Vienna, Austria

Venkat R. Bhethanabotla

Department of Chemical & Biomedical
Engineering
University of South Florida
Tampa, FL, USA

Steve Blair

Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering
University of Utah, Salt Lake City, USA

Sabrina A. Camacho

Faculdade de Ciências e Tecnologia
UNESP Universidade Estadual Paulista
Presidente Prudente
Brazil

Shuo-Hui Cao

Department of Chemistry and the MOE Key
Laboratory of Spectrochemical Analysis &
Instrumentation
College of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering
Xiamen University
Xiamen, China

K. F. Chan

Department of Physics
The Chinese University of Hong Kong
Sha Tin, Hong Kong

Jie Chen

Department of Physics
National Taiwan University
Taipei, Taiwan

Yang Chen

Institute of Analytical Chemistry
Peking University, Beijing, China

Sanchari Chowdhury

Department of Chemical & Biomedical
Engineering
University of South Florida
Tampa, FL, USA

Cheng Hung Chu

Department of Physics
National Taiwan University
Taipei, Taiwan
and

Research Center for Applied Sciences
Academia Sinica
Taipei
Taiwan

Kuang Sheng Chung

Department of Physics
National Taiwan University
Taipei, Taiwan

Carlos J. L. Constantino

Faculdade de Ciências e Tecnologia
UNESP Universidade Estadual Paulista
Presidente Prudente
Brazil

Wei Deng

ARC Centre for Nanoscale BioPhotonics
Macquarie University, Sydney, Australia

Jakub Dostalek

Biosensor Technologies
AIT—Austrian Institute of Technology
Vienna, Austria

Debosruti Dutta

Department of Chemical & Biomedical Engineering
University of South Florida
Tampa, FL, USA

Kareem Elsayad

Advanced Microscopy
Vienna Biocenter Core Facilities (VBCF)
Vienna, Austria

C. H. Fok

Department of Physics
The Chinese University of Hong Kong
Sha Tin, Hong Kong

Mainak Ganguly

Department of Chemistry
Furman University
Greenville, SC, USA

Ewa M. Goldys

ARC Centre for Nanoscale BioPhotonics
Macquarie University, Sydney, Australia

Maiken H. Mikkelsen

Department of Physics, Metamaterials and
Integrated Plasmonics, and Department of Electrical
and Computer Engineering
Duke University
Durham, NC, USA

Simone Hageneder

Biosensor Technologies
AIT—Austrian Institute of Technology
Vienna, Austria

Katrin G. Heinze

Rudolf Virchow Center
DFG Research Center for Experimental
Biomedicine
University of Würzburg
Würzburg, Germany

K. C. Hui

Department of Physics
The Chinese University of Hong Kong
Sha Tin, Hong Kong

Jayasmita Jana

Department of Chemistry
Indian Institute of Technology
Kharagpur, India

Nikhil Ranjan Jana

Centre for Advanced Materials
Indian Association for the Cultivation
of Science
Kolkata, India

Chong-Yu Jiang

Institute of Applied Mechanics
National Taiwan University
Taipei, Taiwan, ROC

Xiaojin Jiao

Department of Electrical and Computer
Engineering, University of Utah
Salt Lake City, USA

Babu Joseph

Department of Chemical & Biomedical
Engineering
University of South Florida
Tampa, FL, USA

Ofer Kedem

Center for Bio-Inspired Energy Science
Northwestern University
Evanston, IL, USA

Dong Ha Kim

Department of Chemistry and Nano Science
School of Natural Sciences
Ewha Womans University, Seoul, Korea

Mao-Kuen Kuo

Institute of Applied Mechanics
National Taiwan University
Taipei, Taiwan, ROC

Chenxi Li

Key Laboratory of Bioorganic Chemistry
and Molecular Engineering of Ministry
of Education
Peking University
Beijing, China

J. Li

Department of Physics
The Chinese University of Hong Kong
Sha Tin, Hong Kong

Na Li

College of Chemistry and Molecular Engineering
Peking University, Beijing, China

Yao-Qun Li

Department of Chemistry and the MOE Key
Laboratory of Spectrochemical Analysis &
Instrumentation
College of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering
Xiamen University
Xiamen, China

Jiunn-Woei Liaw

Department of Mechanical Engineering
Chang Gung University
Taoyuan, Taiwan, ROC

Ruoyun Lin

Beijing National Laboratory for Molecular
Sciences (BNLMS)
Peking University
Beijing, China

Chuan-Li Liu

Institute of Applied Mechanics
National Taiwan University
Taipei, Taiwan, ROC

Feng Liu

College of Chemistry and Molecular Engineering
Peking University
Beijing, China

Osvaldo N. Oliveira, Jr.

São Carlos Institute of Physics
University of São Paulo
São Carlos, Brazil

H. C. Ong

Department of Physics
The Chinese University of Hong Kong
Sha Tin, Hong Kong

Tarasankar Pal

Department of Chemistry, Indian Institute of
Technology, Kharagpur
India

Arindam Saha

Centre for Advanced Materials
Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science
Kolkata, India

David R. Smith

Department of Electrical and Computer
Engineering, Center for Metamaterials and
Integrated Plasmonics and Department of Physics
Duke University
Durham, NC, USA

Koji Toma

Department of Biomedical Devices and
Instrumentation
Institute of Biomaterials and Bioengineering
Tokyo Medical and Dental University
Tokyo, Japan

Mana Toma

Department of Applied Chemistry for
Environment
School of Science and Technology
Kwansei Gakuin University
Sanda, Japan

Din Ping Tsai

Department of Physics
National Taiwan University
Taipei, Taiwan
and
Research Center for Applied Sciences
Academia Sinica
Taipei, Taiwan

Ming Lun Tseng

Department of Physics
National Taiwan University
Taipei, Taiwan

M. Umadevi

Department of Physics
Mother Teresa Women's University
Kodaikanal, India

Yunshan Wang

Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering
University of Utah, Salt Lake City, USA

Fang Xie

Faculty of Engineering, Department of Materials
Imperial College, London, UK

Kai-Xin Xie

Department of Chemistry and the MOE Key
Laboratory of Spectrochemical Analysis &
Instrumentation
College of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering
Xiamen University
Xiamen, China

Qing-Hua Xu

Department of Chemistry
National University of Singapore
Singapore, Singapore

Chi Ta Yang

Department of Chemical & Biomedical Engineering
University of South Florida
Tampa, FL, USA

Peiyan Yuan

Department of Chemistry
National University of Singapore
Singapore, Singapore

Yan-Yun Zhai

Department of Chemistry and the MOE Key
Laboratory of Spectrochemical Analysis &
Instrumentation
College of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering
Xiamen University
Xiamen, China

Taishi Zhang

Department of Chemistry
National University of Singapore
Singapore, Singapore

Tingting Zhao

Department of Chemistry
National University of Singapore
Singapore, Singapore

Preface

In the last 20 years or so, we have seen the discovery and growth of a new area of science, namely, *fluorescence-based plasmonics*. This new and exciting area of science has already started to change the way we think about and use fluorescence spectroscopy today but is in stark contrast to how we have all traditionally utilized fluorescence. For example, for nearly 130 years, up until the early 1980s, we had considered fluorophores as simple far-field free-space emitters, transmitting into a nonconducting and transparent medium. As a fluorescence community we have collectively continued down this thought path and developed numerous approaches for imaging, approaches in the analytical sciences, synthesized fluorophores that are fluorescence-sensitive to a vast array of analytes or biomolecules, and even developed highly sensitive and ultrafast instrumentation to undertake the most challenging of physiological/cellular measurements. Subsequently, far-field fluorescence spectroscopy has become entrenched in the life sciences today, with many research labs housing instrumentation, which, many years back, was considered highly specialized but is today considered routine technology. Even our etymology has changed. I remember back in the 1990s how we all referred to single molecule studies as “single molecule detection,” as it was arduous at best to study single molecules. Today, “single molecule spectroscopy” has been transformative in cellular and mechanistic biology, with many of the highly complex confocal microscopes, for the most part, *turnkey* today. Our achievements as a flu-



orescence community have also been gratefully acknowledged by a worldwide audience, with two Nobel Prizes in Chemistry in recent years, one in 2008 for the discovery and use of green fluorescent protein (GFP) and,

more recently in 2014, awarded for super resolution microscopy.

However, in the near field, for fluorophores in close proximity, less than one wavelength of light away, from either Noble metal nanoparticles, nanoparticle-comprised films, or even continuous films, our explorative journey as a community is only just beginning. The merging of fluorescence spectroscopy with plasmonics has created a new area of science, *fluorescence-based plasmonics*, that is just as exciting to researchers today, as early fluorescence likely was to the pioneers of the day.

Today, much of the work on *fluorescent-based plasmonics* has been focused on using surface plasmons and their associated e-fields for enhancing fluorescence signatures. This has been referred to as surface-enhanced fluorescence, plasmon-enhanced fluorescence, and most popularly as metal-enhanced fluorescence (MEF), which was in fact a name I first coined in the research literature myself in 2002 and subsequently was the title of the first edited volume on the topic, which precedes this Wiley volume (published in 2010). In addition, surface plasmons have also been widely used for 30 years to enhance both Raman (SERS) and more recently IR signatures, which have led to the introduction of more generalized terms, such as “surface plasmon-enhanced spectroscopies.” In addition to enhanced fluorescence, surface plasmons have additionally been shown to couple fluorescence; transport and reradiate coupled quanta; provide for spatially localized excitation (MEF–EVE effect); and even pump both singlet and/or triplet states to promote a variety of photochemistries, to name but just a few applications. Subsequently, in this continuation volume from my 2010 volume *Metal-Enhanced Fluorescence*, I have invited leading researchers to contribute invited chapters with the hope of both updating us on the latest developments in metal-enhanced fluorescence while at the same time introducing us to some of the latest developments in fluorescence-based plasmonics.

Finally in closing, I would like to thank the authors for their excellent and timely contributions and for the Wiley editors, Michael Leventhal, Katherine Clark, and Bob Esposito for the help in putting this volume together.

*Best
Professor Chris D. Geddes, FRSC
The Institute of Fluorescence
University of Maryland, Baltimore County
Baltimore, USA
February 16, 2016.*

Plasmonic-Fluorescent and Magnetic-Fluorescent Composite Nanoparticle as Multifunctional Cellular Probe

Arindam Saha, SK Basiruddin, and Nikhil Ranjan Jana

Centre for Advanced Materials, Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, Kolkata, India

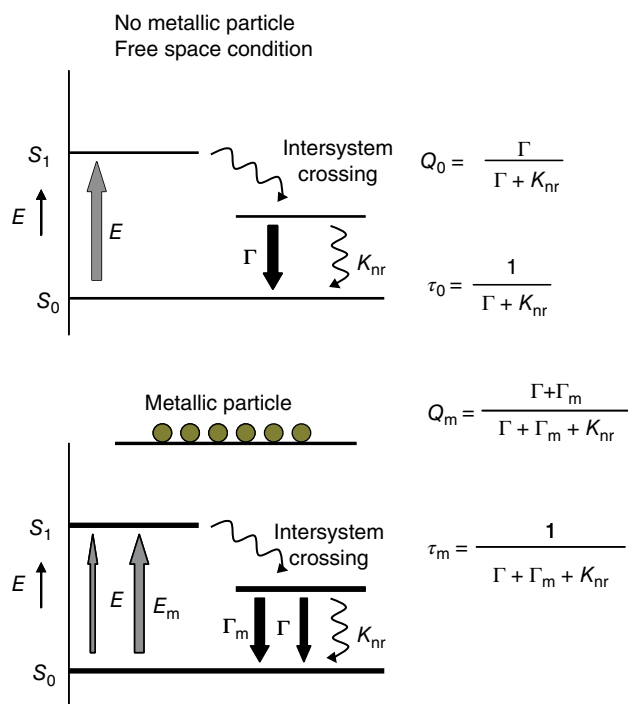
1.1 Introduction

The interaction of fluorophore with metal has been a field of research since many decades. In 1970s, Drexhage found that fluorophore located near the metallic surfaces shows oscillations of the emissive lifetime depending on the distance from the metal surface [1, 2]. After this finding, many theoretical [3–9] and practical researches were directed in this field [10–16]. Now it is well known that when a metal surface interacts with an excited-state fluorophore, two phenomena can take place, either the fluorescence of the fluorophore is enhanced or it is quenched. When a metal stays very close to the fluorophore, typically within 20 nm, the electrons from the excited fluorophore transfer to the metal and hence result in fluorescence quenching. But when the metal surface stays 20–50 nm away from the fluorophore, the excited electrons of fluorophore interact differently with the metal electrons and it results in an increase in the rate of fluorescence decay as well as the rate of excitation. The effect is enhancement of fluorescence with decreased lifetime and increased photostability. This phenomenon is termed as metal-enhanced fluorescence (MEF) [14, 17, 18]. Most of this MEF has been observed for silver island film [17, 19–26], silver colloids [27–29], other silver nanostructures [30, 31], gold [32–35], iron oxide [36], tin [37], platinum [38], aluminium [39], and so on. Among different metals, nanosize silver and gold are studied more frequently as they have plasmonic properties in the visible region arising due to collective oscillations of surface electrons and that can significantly modulate the MEF properties.

Different options of a fluorophore under proper excitation are shown in Scheme 1.1. According to the aforementioned diagram, when a fluorophore is

excited with an appropriate energy, it reaches to a higher electronic level and then undergoes decay in both radiative and non-radiative ways. Here Γ indicates the rate of radiative decay; K_{nr} is the rate of non-radiative decay and rate of quenching collectively. When the fluorophore is within the distance of 20 nm from the metal surface, then $K_{nr} > \Gamma$ and as a result both quantum yield (QY) (Q_0) and lifetime (τ_0) decrease. But when the distance between the metal surface and fluorophore is typically between 20 and 50 nm, $\Gamma > K_{nr}$ and hence Q_0 increases but τ_0 decreases, which is indicated by MEF. Since the lifetime decreases, the fluorophore remains in the excited state for a shorter time period and their chance of non-radiative decay or other excited state reaction is decreased that results in increased photostability [18, 23, 40–42]. When the distance is larger than 50 nm, there is preferably no interaction between the fluorophore and metal surface.

In fluorescence-based experiments (e.g., sensor application, cellular imaging, molecular probe design), metal-induced quenching is a critical drawback [43] and difficult to overcome completely. However, this quenching effect has been exploited as “Turn Off” detection of analyte in many cases, although this type of sensor design is neither specific nor accurate since many other factors can influence the quenching phenomenon. Alternative “Turn On” sensor design is of utmost importance where the presence of analyte is more selectively detected by the fluorescence enhancement effect [44]. In cellular imaging, the conventionally used molecular dyes often undergo photobleaching and hence long-term tracking of cellular activities is difficult. Although new dyes have been developed with reduced photobleaching properties, the quenching of the dye under complex cellular environment is unavoidable that often hinders the



Scheme 1.1 Different options of electron–hole recombination within a fluorophore. Here E and E_m are energy of excitation for fluorophore and metal plasmon.

imaging. Various semiconductors and other fluorescent nanoparticles are emerging as promising alternatives, but toxicity issues question their application potential for *in vivo* imaging and long-time cellular tracking [45–48].

The most adverse effect of metal-induced quenching occurs in the preparation of multifunctional probe, which is one of the current research directions. Various multifunctional probes composed of metallic and fluorescent components have been developed and many are still under development stages. These probes can be used for multiple applications like sensing, detection, imaging, and separation [49–55]. However, synthesis of these probes is a major challenge since the metal-based plasmonic or magnetic component in the composite system quenches the fluorescence of the fluorophore component. In order to solve this problem, various methods have been developed via tuning the separation distance between fluorescent components and quencher components, and in some selected cases MEFs are also observed [56–64].

We are interested in the development of noble metal nanoparticle-based hybrid nanoprobe composed of plasmonic and fluorescent components so that they can be used for different cellular labeling applications. Although noble metal nanoparticles have tunable optical property due to surface plasmon, their strong quenching property creates a difficulty in making hybrid nanoprobe. Thus appropriate methods need to be developed for synthesis, keeping optimum separation

distance between the plasmonic and fluorescent components. In addition the methods should be simple and cost effective with options for various functionalizations. We have developed different methods to prepare different plasmonic-fluorescent nanoprobe that are composed of gold/silver nanoparticles of different sizes/shapes as plasmonic components and fluorescein or CdSe/ZnS quantum dots (QDs) as fluorescent components [65–68]. In addition to plasmonic-fluorescent hybrid nanoprobe, we are also developing magnetic metal oxide-based magnetic-fluorescent hybrid nanoparticles that can be used for magnetic separation applications [67, 68]. In all these hybrid nanoprobe, the fluorescence of the fluorophore component is partially quenched with the final QY ranging between 7 and 20%. These hybrid nanoparticles can be used for both fluorescence and plasmon-based imaging probes. Here we will summarize different approaches for their synthesis, functionalization, and application potential.

1.2 Synthesis Design of Composite Nanoparticle

Our research goal is to develop synthetic approach for plasmonic-fluorescent, magnetic-fluorescent, magnetic-plasmonic, or a combination of all the three components and applications of all these composites in various biomedical fields, such as cellular imaging, cellular

targeting and separation, protein detection, and study of carbohydrate–protein interaction. Here we will mainly focus on fluorescence-based composite materials. There are three general steps in the synthesis of these composite nanoparticles. First, high-quality hydrophobic nanoparticles, such as Au, Ag, CdSe/ZnS, and iron oxide; and hydrophilic nanoparticles, such as Au nanorod, Ag plate, Ag-coated Au nanorod have been synthesized by different reported methods [69–73]. Next, these as-synthesized nanoparticles are converted into polyacrylate-coated water-soluble nanoparticles when needed, using the reported methods [74–76]. Finally, composite materials have been synthesized using three different approaches shown in Scheme 1.2. Table 1.1 summarizes all types of composite nanoparticles prepared by these approaches along with their properties.

1.2.1 Method 1: Polyacrylate Coating-Based Composite of Nanoparticle and Organic Dye

This method can be employed for the preparation of plasmonic-fluorescent and magnetic-fluorescent composite nanoparticles between nanoparticle and organic dye [65, 66]. The preparation method is very similar to polyacrylate coating of nanoparticles with a modification where fluorescein methacrylate monomer is added along with other acrylate monomers so that fluorescein can be incorporated in the polyacrylate backbone. In this method IGEPAL cyclohexane-based reverse micelle solution has been used as a medium where hydrophobic nanoparticles and hydrophilic acryl monomers can be dissolved. The role of reverse micelle is to initiate the polyacrylate coating in homogeneous condition to minimize particle–particle aggregation during coating processes. The polymerization is initiated in the presence of an initiator ammonium persulfate under basic condition (N,N,N',N' tetramethylethylenediamine) and under inert atmosphere. The polymerization is stopped after 1 h by adding ethanol that precipitated the particles. The precipitated particles are washed with chloroform and ethanol and finally dissolved in fresh water. To further purify the composite system from free polymer, salt-induced precipitation and redispersion technique have been adapted followed by dialysis [65].

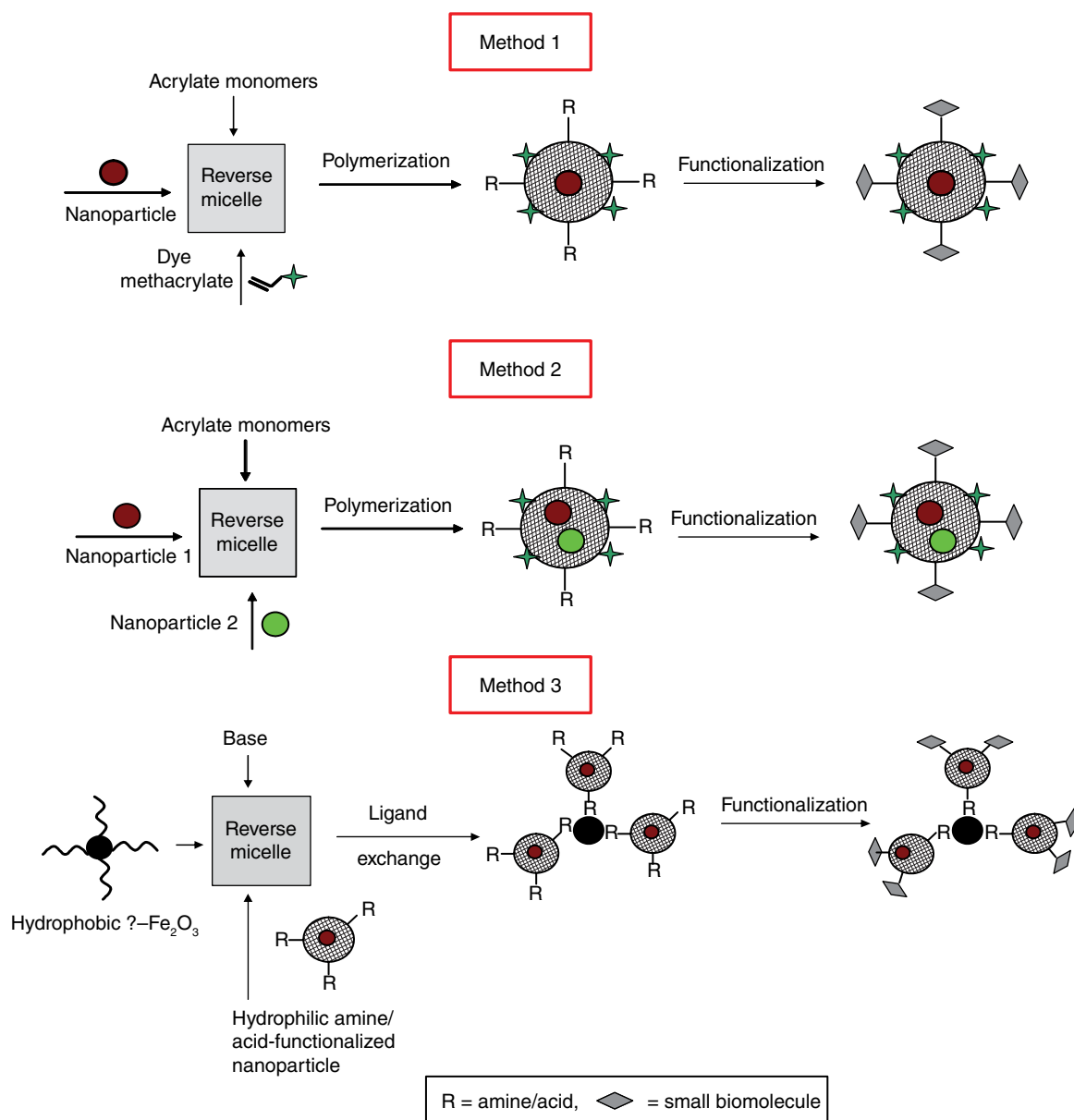
In the reaction condition, fluorescein methacrylate and other acryl monomers undergo simultaneous polymerization and are coated on the nanoparticle surface making 5–10 nm shells. Since the polymerization is random, fluorescein molecules are attached randomly on the polymeric coating backbone making a distance distribution between fluorescein and core nanoparticle. Different polymers forming acryl

monomer can be used to provide different chemical functional groups on the coating backbone and on the nanoparticle surface. For example, *N*-(3-aminopropyl)methacrylamide hydrochloride has been used to provide primary amine functionality, acrylic acid for carboxylate functionality, poly(ethylene glycol) methacrylate for polyethylene glycol functionality, and methylene bisacrylamide is used to crosslink the polymer for a robust coating.

1.2.2 Method 2: Polyacrylate Coating-Based Composite of Two Different Nanoparticles

This method is useful for the synthesis of magnetic-fluorescent and plasmonic-fluorescent composite nanoparticles using two different nanoparticle components [67]. Here inorganic semiconductor nanoparticles are employed as fluorescent components and metal or metal oxides are used as plasmonic or magnetic components. The semiconductor nanoparticles of CdSe with ZnS shell QD have been prepared in different sizes ranging from 2 to 6 nm using the colloidal chemical synthesis method reported earlier [69]. These semiconductor nanoparticles have sizes less than the excitonic Bohr radius showing the quantum confinement effect and the bandgap between valence band and conduction band can be tuned by changing the particle size. The smaller the size higher the bandgap and hence the emission maxima blueshifted. Hence by tuning the size, we can have nanoparticles of various emissions (e.g., red, yellow, green). Other component nanoparticles such as gold, silver, and iron oxide in the size range of 5–50 nm have been prepared using standard methods. All the as-synthesized nanoparticles are purified from free surfactants and dispersed in solvents prior to their use.

Composite nanoparticle synthesis approach is very similar to polyacrylate coating method described in Method 1, except that two nanoparticles are used during polyacrylate coating. In this method both the nanoparticles are taken in reverse micelle along with polymer-forming monomer precursors, and polymerization is performed in that condition so that both nanoparticles are encapsulated inside a common polymeric shell. Since the reverse micelle is a dynamic assembly, the polymerization process can randomly trap different nanoparticles inside a single polymeric shell with the formation of a composite nanoparticle. The composition of composite can be controlled by varying the concentration ratio of the two nanoparticles. The polymer shell structure and functionality can be controlled by using different polymer precursors. Adjusting the polymerization condition composite



Scheme 1.2 Different synthesis approaches for multifunctional nanoparticle.

nanoparticle can be prepared having good water solubility and with 8–20% fluorescence QY. These composite nanoparticles can be purified by methods described in Method 1.

1.2.3 Method 3: Ligand Exchange Approach-Based Composite of Two Different Nanoparticles

This method is useful for the preparation of magnetic-fluorescent and magnetic-plasmonic nanocomposites, and here we will discuss only magnetic-fluorescent

nanocomposites [68]. The ligand exchange approach is well known for the conversion of hydrophobic nanoparticle into hydrophilic nanoparticle. In this method, a thiol-based hydrophilic molecule is mixed with hydrophobic surfactant-capped gold or QD nanoparticle. As thiols have strong interaction with Au or Zn surface, they adsorb on the nanoparticle surface by replacing hydrophobic surfactants, making water-soluble nanoparticles. Thus conventional ligand exchange involves exchange of ligands on a nanoparticle surface. Here we have extended the ligand exchange approach involving two nanoparticles where ligands present on

Table 1.1 Summary of different composite nanoparticles along with their properties and application potentials.

Composite composition	Composite property	Preparation method	Overall size (nm)	Quantum yield (%)	Application
Au–fluorescein	Plasmonic and fluorescent	Method 1	20–40	16	Dual imaging (fluorescence and dark field), protein detection
Ag–fluorescein	Plasmonic and fluorescent	Method 1	20–40	12	Dual imaging (fluorescence and dark field), protein detection, antibacterial activity
Au nanorod–fluorescein	Plasmonic and fluorescent	Method 1	<100	9	Dual imaging (fluorescence and dark field), protein detection, photothermal therapy
Ag-coated Au nanorod–fluorescein	Plasmonic and fluorescent	Method 1	~65	8	Dual imaging (fluorescence and dark field), SERS ^a -based detection
γ -Fe ₂ O ₃ –fluorescein	Magnetic and fluorescent	Method 1	20–40	20	Fluorescence imaging, magnetic separation, MRI
γ -Fe ₂ O ₃ -CdSe/ZnS	Magnetic and fluorescent	Methods 2 and 3	50–80 (Method 2) 20–30 (Method 3)	8–20	Fluorescence imaging, magnetic separation, MRI

^aSERS, surface-enhanced Raman scattering.

the surface of one nanoparticle replace the ligand present on another nanoparticle surface. Specifically we have mixed two types of nanoparticles, one coated with hydrophobic ligands and the other coated with hydrophilic ligands. The hydrophilic coating is exposed with surface chemical functionality that has strong affinity to other nanoparticle and thus replaces the hydrophobic ligands of the other nanoparticle. These processes lead to the formation of a composite nanoparticle.

We have used surfactant-coated hydrophobic iron oxide nanoparticle and polyacrylate-coated hydrophilic QD for this work. Polyacrylate-coated QDs are synthesized using the technique mentioned previously. This coating provides surface amine/acid group on QD nanoparticle surface. In contrast hydrophobic iron oxide nanoparticle has a long-chain fatty acid/amine capping. For the ligand exchange, the hydrophobic iron oxide is first dissolved in reverse micelle and then hydrophilic QDs are added under basic condition. At this condition long-chain fatty acid/amine capping on iron oxide surface is replaced by the surface amine/acid of polyacrylate-coated QDs. Next, ethanol is added to precipitate the hybrid material. The supernatant is decanted, and the precipitate has been washed repeatedly with cyclohexane and chloroform. This washing step removes any free hydrophobic γ -Fe₂O₃ as they are soluble in cyclohexane and chloroform. During each washing step, the hybrid materials are magnetically separated from the solution. This magnetic separation removes any free hydrophilic nanoparticle from the hybrid particle. After these washing steps, the hybrid

materials have been dried in air and finally dissolved in water or a buffer solution.

The success of this process depends on the type of long-chain ligand on iron oxide surface and the type of surface functional group on QDs. Proper adjustment of these two factors results in efficient ligand exchange to produce magnetic-fluorescent composite nanoparticles. It is also possible to control the number of QDs on the iron oxide surface by adjusting the ratio of two nanoparticle concentrations and by controlling the amine/acid on the polyacrylate backbone of QDs. The fluorescence QY of the composites depends on the amount of QD over each iron oxide nanoparticle surface and typically varies from 8 to 20%. Composite nanoparticle produced by this approach can be further functionalized using the primary amine/carboxylate present on the QD surface.

1.3 Property of Composite Nanoparticles

1.3.1 Optical Property

We have prepared plasmonic-fluorescent (Au, Ag, Au nanorod, and Ag plate as plasmonic component) and magnetic-fluorescent (γ -Fe₂O₃ and Fe₃O₄ as magnetic component) composite materials using the aforementioned three different approaches (Table 1.1). All these hybrid nanoparticles are water soluble with good colloidal stability in various buffer media. Figure 1.1 shows

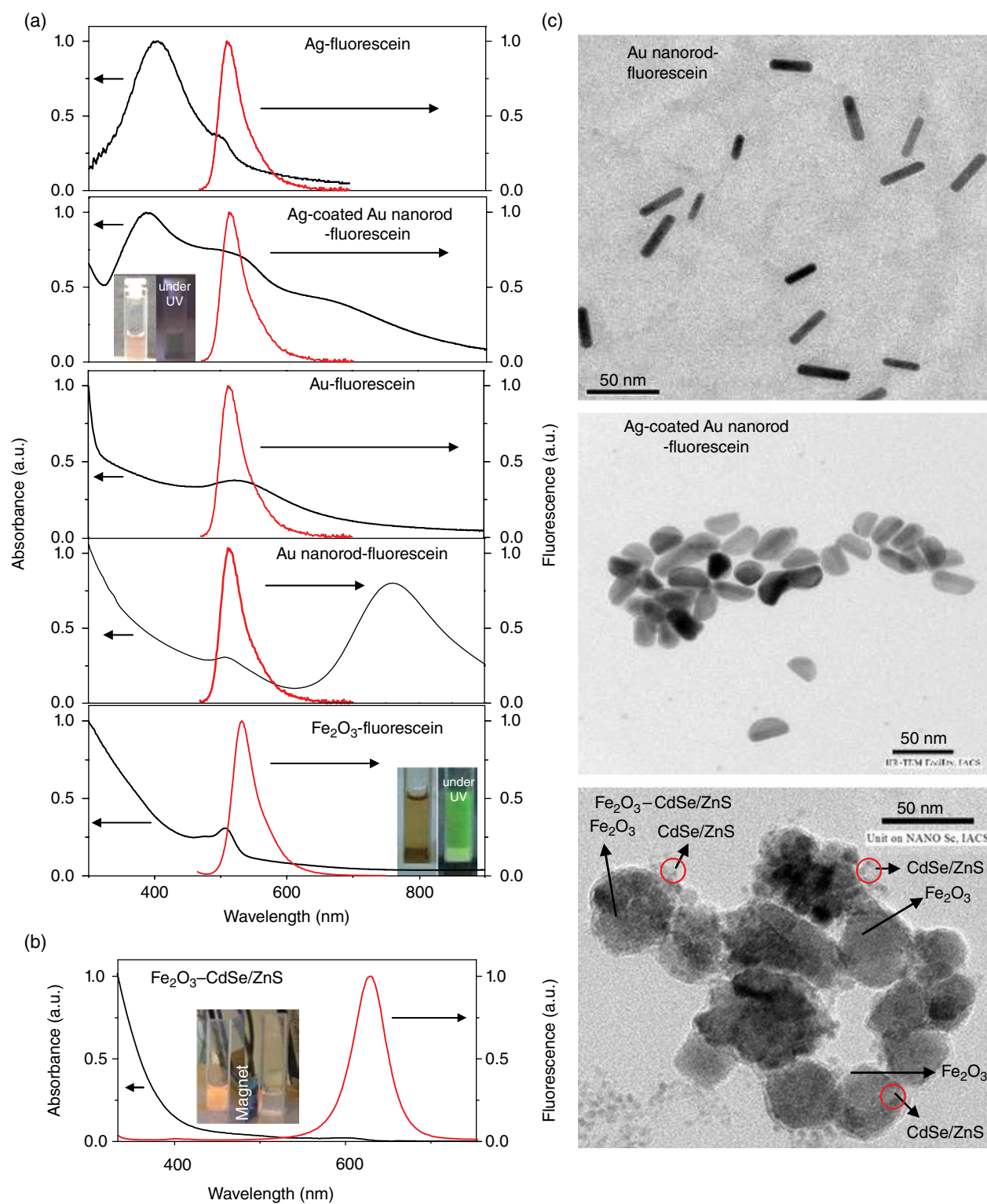


Figure 1.1 UV-Vis and fluorescence spectra of fluorescein-based composite nanomaterials (inset digital images of plasmonic-fluorescent and magnetic-fluorescent composites along with normal light and UV light and/or magnetic separation under UV light) (a), UV-Vis and fluorescence spectra of QD-based composite nanomaterials (b), and TEM image of Au nanorod-fluorescein, Ag-coated Au nanorod-fluorescein, and γ -Fe₂O₃-CdSe/ZnS composite (c).

representative ultraviolet (UV)–visible (Vis) and photoluminescence spectra of different plasmonic-fluorescent and magnetic-fluorescent nanoparticles showing plasmonic-fluorescent and magnetic-fluorescent properties (Figure 1.1). In the UV–Vis spectra of Au–fluorescein, the peak at around 530 nm is due to plasmonic property of Au nanoparticles, and the peak around 510 nm is due to the absorbance of fluorescein. Due to this fluorescein absorption, the plasmonic peak of Au becomes broad. In the case of Ag–fluorescein, two peaks are observed in the UV–Vis spectra—510 nm peak corresponds to fluorescein absorption, and 410 nm peak corresponds to plasmonic absorption of Ag nanoparticles. In Au nanorod–fluorescein, two peaks of Au nanorod are observed at 520 and 800 nm, which are due to transverse and longitudinal oscillation of plasmonic electrons along the nanorod’s short and long axes, respectively. But the peak at 520 nm broadens due to fluorescein absorption. The Ag-coated Au nanorod–fluorescein composites show three distinct humps corresponding to plasmonic peaks of Ag and Au in 400–800 nm regions. In case of iron oxide–fluorescein only, the fluorescein absorption peak is observed since iron oxide does not have any absorption in the visible region. In all these plasmonic-fluorescent composite nanoparticles, the photoluminescence spectra show the characteristic green emission of fluorescein with a peak at around 528 nm. The digital images show plasmonic color under normal light and characteristic green emission under UV light irradiation. The QY of these composite nanoparticles is calculated using fluorescein as a standard (95% QY). The concentration of fluorescein is calculated from the absorption spectra of hybrid nanoparticles in both acidic and basic pH. Fluorescein shows no absorption at 500 nm in acidic pH but shows significant absorption in basic pH, and this fact has been used to calculate the fluorescein concentration. Fluorescence QY is calculated as 12% for Ag–fluorescein, 16% for Au–fluorescein, 9% for Au

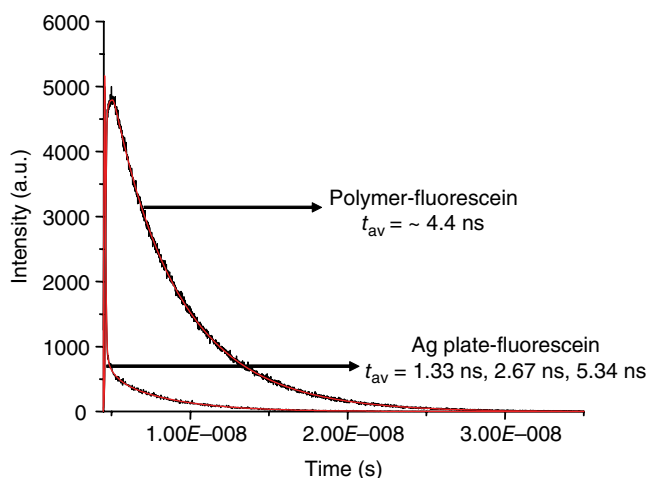
nanorod–fluorescein, 8% for Ag-coated Au nanorod–fluorescein, and ~20% for iron oxide–fluorescein.

Semiconductor nanoparticle QD-based composites (iron oxide QD and Au nanorod QD) show fluorescent properties characteristic of semiconductor nanoparticle. In Figure 1.1b UV–Vis spectrum and photoluminescence property of such particles have been shown. In the UV–Vis spectrum, a small hump at 600 nm corresponds to QD’s first excitonic peak, which arises due to the transition of electrons from the highest energy level of valence band to the lowest energy level of conduction band. When these composites are excited using 350 nm light, it produces sharp emission spectra centered around 630 nm, which arises due to electron–hole recombination. Magnetic property of these composites can be realized from the digital image showing magnetic separation of these particles under magnet once their colloidal stability is lowered by adding salt. These composite nanoparticles also show fluorescence QY in the range of 8–20%, depending on the size of QD used.

1.3.2 Fluorophore Lifetime Study

The fluorescence QY data suggests that fluorophores in composite nanoparticle are distributed around metal/metal oxide keeping a separation distance so that the fluorescence is not completely quenched. In order to understand in more detail the nature of interaction between fluorophore and metal/metal oxide, we performed lifetime measurements of fluorophore in the composite nanoparticle. Figure 1.2 shows a representative result of the lifetime study. Analyzing the fluorescent lifetime data of the plasmonic-fluorescent nanocomposites, we have found that lifetime decreases and decay curve fits with the multiple exponential, compared to single exponential fitting for fluorescein. For example, fluorescein itself has an average lifetime of ~4.4 ns, but in composites

Figure 1.2 Lifetime data for polymer fluorescein that is best fitted in a single exponential curve and for Ag plate–fluorescein composite that best fitted in three exponential curves with decreased lifetime. Dotted line corresponds to experimental data and bold line corresponds to fitting curve.



the decay curve best fits with three exponentials with the decrease in average lifetime. In case of Ag–fluorescein, the average lifetimes are 0.46, 2.43, and 4.12 ns; for Au–fluorescein, they are 0.05, 0.88, and 3.47 ns; for Au nanorod–fluorescein, the values are 0.2, 1.8, and 3.6 ns; and for Ag plate–fluorescein, the values are 1.33, 2.67, and 5.34 ns. Lowering of average lifetime and decrease in fluorescence QY in all these samples suggest a significant quenching effect of fluorophore fluorescence. Three different lifetimes suggest that the fluorophores are at various distances from the plasmonic nanoparticles and greater the distance from the core, the higher the average lifetime is. This distance-dependent distribution of fluorophore results in the partial quenching effect. Similar type of lifetime data has also been observed in case of other QD-based composite nanoparticles suggesting that the behavior of fluorescent dye or fluorescent nanoparticle (QDs) in composite nanoparticles is similar. Nevertheless, the final composite contains sufficient fluorescence for multifunctional application.

1.4 Functionalization and Labeling Application of Composite Nanoparticle

The composite nanomaterials prepared by various methods are water soluble with the scope for further functionalization. In TEM study of fluorescein-based composite nanoparticle, the core nanoparticles can be visualized but the fluorescein-incorporated polyacrylate shell is invisible unless proper staining is performed (Figure 1.1c). Similarly, for two nanoparticle-based composites, both nanoparticles can be detected in TEM but not their polymer shells (Figure 1.1c). DLS study offers the hydrodynamic diameter of these composite nanomaterials including the polymer shells and the overall size ranges between 20 and 80 nm (Table 1.1). These composite nanoparticles have been functionalized with various biomolecules such as glucose, oleyl, vancomycin, TAT peptide, and so on. Standard conjugation chemistries like glutaraldehyde-based coupling, *N*-succinimidyl 4-(maleimidomethyl)cyclohexanecarboxylate (SMCC)-based conjugation, and 1-ethyl-3-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)carbodiimide (EDC) coupling [68, 74] have been applied for covalent conjugation with a nanoparticle. In most of these works, the primary amine functional groups present on the composite nanoparticle surface have been used for conjugation chemistry.

These composite nanoparticles have potential multifunctional applications. For example, a plasmonic-fluorescent nanoparticle can be used as a

dual imaging probe such as fluorescence imaging using fluorescent component and scattering-based dark field imaging using a plasmonic component or imaging and detection probe such as fluorescence-based imaging and plasmon-based detection [65, 66]. The magnetic-fluorescent nanoparticle can be used for fluorescence-based imaging and magnetic separation [67, 68]. We have used functionalized composite nanoparticles for multifunctional cellular imaging and cell separation applications. Oleyl functionalization offers cell membrane targeting, TAT functionalization offers increased cellular internalization, and glucose or vancomycin functionalization offers specific cell targeting and labeling [65–68]. When imaged under fluorescence microscope, labelled cells show bright fluorescence due to fluorophore components, and both fluorescein dye and QD are photostable for long-term cellular imaging [65, 67]. Similarly, the dark field imaging shows bright colors of labeled cells due to plasmonic components (Figure 1.3). Magnetic separation of labeled cells has also been studied when magnetic component is present in the composite nanoparticle. We have also extended this work for bacteria imaging and separation using vancomycin-functionalized magnetic-fluorescent composites [67] (Figure 1.3).

Specific detection of protein has been performed using glucose-functionalized nanocomposites via specific interaction with glycoprotein concanavalin A (Con A). Con A has four binding sites for glucose, which upon interaction with glucose crosslink the particles and causes precipitation of particles from the solution [66]. The glucose-functionalized Au nanorod–fluorescein composite responds to a very small change in Con A concentration, since the longitudinal peak of Au nanorod is very sensitive to aggregation. This probe can be extended for imaging of glycoprotein in cellular environment or magnetic separation of glycoprotein from extracellular environment. These examples show that the composite nanoparticle can be used for a variety of multifunctional applications such as optical detection and imaging or separation.

1.5 Conclusion

Metal-induced fluorescence quenching is a major drawback in numerous fluorescence-based applications, particularly in multifunctional composite probe design. In contrast, MEF, which can be observed for an optimum distance between fluorophore and metal, has a great potential in overcoming this quenching problem.

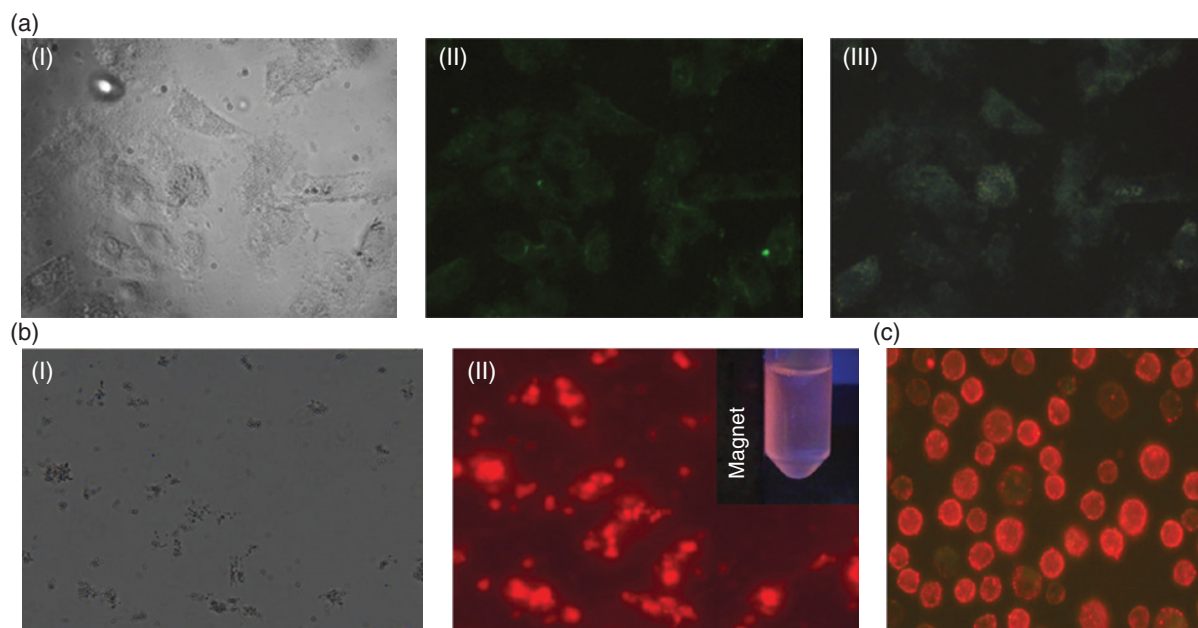


Figure 1.3 (a) H9C2 cells treated with oleyl-functionalized Au nanorod–fluorescein composite. (I) Bright field image, (II) fluorescence image, and (III) dark field image. (b) *Bacillus subtilis* bacteria treated with vancomycin-functionalized γ -Fe₂O₃–CdSe/ZnS nanocomposite (I) bright field image and (II) fluorescence image (inset magnetic separation of bacteria). (c) Fluorescence image of EAC cell treated with oleyl-functionalized γ -Fe₂O₃–CdSe/ZnS nanocomposite. (See insert for color representation of this figure.)

However, very limited success has been achieved in this direction due to the difficulty in controlling the distance between fluorophore and metal. We have designed three different strategies for the synthesis of multifunctional composite nanoparticles that overcome the quenching problem completely. The designs are such that fluorophores are distributed at various distances from the core metallic particle and only partial quenching of the fluorophores is observed in average. The resultant composite nanoparticle can be used as multifunctional probes for different biomedical applications. We have applied these probes for dual imaging, imaging-separation, and detection-separation applications.

Acknowledgments

The authors would like to thank DST and DBT, Government of India, for financial support. AS and SB acknowledge CSIR, India, for research fellowship.

References

- 1 Drexhage, K. H. *J. Lumin.* **1970**, *12*, 693.
- 2 Drexhage, K. H. *Progress in Optics, Vol. XII*; Wolf, E., Ed.; North Holland Publishing Company: Amsterdam, **1974**.
- 3 Tews, K. H. *J. Lumin.* **1974**, *9*, 223.
- 4 Chance, R. R.; Prock, A.; Silbey, R. *J. Chem. Phys.* **1974**, *60*, 2744.
- 5 Persson, B. N. J. *J. Phys. C, Solid State Phys.* **1978**, *11*, 4251.
- 6 Gersten, J.; Nitzan, A. *J. Chem. Phys.* **1981**, *75*, 1139.
- 7 Ruppin, R. *J. Chem. Phys.* **1982**, *76*, 1681.
- 8 Barnes, W. L. *J. Mod. Opt.* **1998**, *45*, 661.
- 9 Das, P. C.; Puri, A. *Phys. Rev. B* **2002**, *65*, 155416/1.
- 10 Adams, A.; Rendell, R. W.; Garnett, R. W.; Hansma, P. K.; Metiu, H. *Opt. Commun.* **1980**, *34*, 417.
- 11 Weitz, D. A.; Garoff, S.; Hanson, C. D.; Gramila, T. *J. Opt. Lett.* **1982**, *7*, 89.
- 12 Leitner, A.; Lippitsch, M. E.; Draxler, S.; Riegler, M.; Aussenegg, F. R. *Appl. Phys. B* **1985**, *36*, 105.
- 13 Aussenegg, F. R.; Leitner, A.; Lippitsch, M. E.; Reinisch, H.; Riegler, M. *Surf. Sci.* **1987**, *139*, 935.
- 14 Sokolov, K.; Chumanov, G.; Cotton, T. M. *Anal. Chem.* **1998**, *70*, 3898.
- 15 Tarcha, P. J.; De Saja-Gonzalez, J.; Rodriguez-Llorente, S.; Aroca, R. *Appl. Spectrosc.* **1999**, *53*, 43.
- 16 De Saja-Gonzalez, J.; Aroca, R.; Nagao, Y.; De Saja, J. A. *Spectrochim. Acta A* **1997**, *53*, 173.
- 17 Lakowicz, J. R. *Anal. Biochem.* **2001**, *298*, 1.
- 18 Geddes, C. D.; Lakowicz, J. R. *J. Fluores.* **2002**, *12*, 121.
- 19 Lakowicz, J. R.; Shen, Y.; D'Auria, S.; Malicka, J.; Fang, J.; Gryczynski, Z.; Gryczynski, I. *Anal. Biochem.* **2002**, *301*, 261.

- 20 Gryczynski, I.; Malicka, J.; Holder, E.; DiCesare, N.; Lakowicz, J. R. *Chem. Phys. Lett.* **2002**, 372, 409.
- 21 Lakowicz, J. R.; Maliwal, B. P.; Malicka, J.; Gryczynski, Z.; Gryczynski, I. *J. Fluoresc.* **2002**, 12, 431.
- 22 Gryczynski, I.; Malicka, J.; Shen, Y.; Gryczynski, Z.; Lakowicz, J. R. *J. Phys. Chem. B* **2002**, 106, 2191.
- 23 Malicka, J.; Gryczynski, I.; Gryczynski, Z.; Lakowicz, J. R. *Anal. Biochem.* **2003**, 315, 57.
- 24 Lakowicz, J. R.; Malicka, J.; D'Auria, S.; Gryczynski, I. *Anal. Biochem.* **2003**, 320, 13.
- 25 Malicka, J.; Gryczynski, I.; Lakowicz, J. R. *Anal. Chem.* **2003**, 75, 4408.
- 26 Malicka, J.; Gryczynski, I.; Maliwal, B. P.; Fang, J.; Lakowicz, J. R. *Biopolymers* **2003**, 72, 96.
- 27 Maliwal, B. P.; Malicka, J.; Gryczynski, I.; Gryczynski, Z.; Lakowicz, J. R. *Biopolymers* **2003**, 70, 585.
- 28 Geddes, C. D.; Cao, H.; Gryczynski, I.; Gryczynski, Z.; Fang, J.; Lakowicz, J. R. *J. Phys. Chem. A* **2003**, 107, 3443.
- 29 Lukomska, J.; Malicka, J.; Gryczynski, I.; Lakowicz, J. R. *J. Fluoresc.* **2004**, 14, 417.
- 30 Parfenov, A.; Gryczynski, I.; Malicka, J.; Geddes, C. D.; Lakowicz, J. R. *J. Phys. Chem. B* **2003**, 107, 8829.
- 31 Geddes, C. D.; Parfenov, A.; Lakowicz, J. R. *Appl. Spectrosc.* **2003**, 57, 526.
- 32 Pompa, P. P.; Martiradonna, L.; Della Torre, A.; Della Sala, F.; Manna, L.; De Vittorio, M.; Calabi, F.; Cingolani, R.; Rinaldi, R. *Nature Nanotechnol.* **2006**, 1, 126.
- 33 Zhang, J.; Lakowicz, J. R. *Opt. Express* **2006**, 15, 2598.
- 34 Fu, Y.; Zhang, J.; Lakowicz, J. R. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2010**, 132, 5540.
- 35 Hwang, A.; Smolyaninov, I. I.; Davis, C. C. *Nano Lett.*, **2010**, 10, 813.
- 36 Zhang, Y.; Padhyay, A.; Sevilleja, J. E.; Guerrant, R. L.; Geddes, C. D. *J. Phys. Chem. C* **2010**, 114, 7575.
- 37 Zhang, Y.; Dragan, A.; Geddes, C. D. *J. Appl. Phys.* **2010**, 107, 024302.
- 38 Ray, K.; Chowdhury, M. H.; Lakowicz, J. R. *Chem. Phys. Lett.* **2008**, 465, 92.
- 39 Chowdhury, M. H.; Ray, K.; Gray, S. K.; Pond, J.; Lakowicz, J. R. *Proceedings of SPIE—the International Society for Optical Engineering*, **2010**, 7577, 75770O.
- 40 Ray, K.; Szmajnski, H.; Enderlein, J.; Lakowicz, J. R. *Appl. Phys. Lett.* **2007**, 90, 251116.
- 41 Gryczynski, I.; Malicka, J.; Nowaczyk, K.; Gryczynski, Z.; Lakowicz, J. R. *J. Phys. Chem. B* **2004**, 108, 12073.
- 42 Fu, Y.; Lakowicz, J. R. *Laser Photon. Rev.* **2009**, 3, 221.
- 43 Zhang, J.; Badugu, R.; Lakowicz, J. R. *Plasmonics*, **2007**, 3, 3.
- 44 Tan, S. S.; Kim, S. J.; Kool, E. T. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2011**, 133, 2664.
- 45 Hoshino, A.; Fujioka, K.; Oku, T.; Suga, M.; Sasaki, Y. F.; Ohta, T.; Yasuhara, M.; Suzuki, K.; Yamamoto, K. *Nano Lett.* **2004**, 4, 2163.
- 46 Derfus, A. M.; Chan, W. C. W.; Bhatia, S. N. *Nano Lett.* **2004**, 4, 11.
- 47 Kirchner, C.; Liedl, T.; Kudara, S.; Pellegrino, T.; Javier, A. M.; Gaub, H. E.; Stoelzle, S.; Fertig, N.; Parak, W. J. *Nano Lett.* **2005**, 5, 331.
- 48 Bentzen, E. L.; Tomlinson, I. D.; Mason, J.; Gresch, P.; Warnement, M. R.; D. Wright, D.; Sanders-Bush, E.; Blakely, R.; Rosenthal, S. J. *Bioconjugate Chem.* **2005**, 16, 1488.
- 49 Wang, D.; He, J.; Rosenzweig, N.; Rosenzweig, Z. *Nano Lett.* **2004**, 4, 409.
- 50 Sathe, T. R.; Agrawal, A.; Nie, S. *Anal. Chem.* **2006**, 78, 5627.
- 51 Selvan, S. T.; Patra, P. K.; Ang, C. Y.; Ying, J. Y. *Angew Chem. Int. Ed.* **2007**, 46, 2448.
- 52 Park, J.-H.; von Maltzahn, G.; Ruoslahti, E.; Bhatia, S. N.; Sailor, J. M. *Angew Chem. Int. Ed.* **2008**, 47, 7284.
- 53 Kim, J.; Kim, H. S.; Lee, N.; Kim, T.; Kim, H.; Yu, T.; Song, I. C.; Moon, W. K.; Hyeon, T. *Angew Chem. Int. Ed.* **2008**, 47, 8438.
- 54 Stoeva, S. I.; Lee, J.-S.; Smith, J. E.; Rosen, S. T.; Mirkin, C. A. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2006**, 128, 8378.
- 55 Gole, A.; Agarwal, N.; Nagaria, P.; Wyatt, M. D.; Murphy, C. J. *Chem. Commun.* **2008**, 46, 6140.
- 56 Zhang, J.; Fu, Y.; Li, G.; Nowaczyk, K.; Zhao, R. Y.; Lakowicz, J. R. *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* **2010**, 400, 111.
- 57 Lakowicz, J. R.; Malicka, J.; Gryczynski, I.; Gryczynski, Z. *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* **2003**, 307, 435.
- 58 Badugu, R.; Lakowicz, J. R.; Geddes, C. D. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2005**, 127, 3635.
- 59 Zhang, J.; Fu, Y.; Liang, D.; Zhao, R. Y.; Lakowicz, J. R. *Langmuir* **2008**, 24, 12452.
- 60 Aslan, K.; Wu, M.; Lakowicz, J. R.; Geddes, C. D. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2007**, 129, 1524.
- 61 Malicka, J.; Gryczynski, I.; Geddes, C. D.; Lakowicz, J. R. *J. Biomed. Opt.* **2003**, 8, 472.
- 62 Aslan, K.; Lakowicz, J. R.; Szmajnski, H.; Geddes, C. D. *J. Fluoresc.*, **2004**, 1, 677.
- 63 Aslan, K.; Huang, J.; Wilson, G. M.; Geddes, C. D. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2006**, 128, 4206.

- 64 Zhang, J.; Fu, Y.; Liang, D.; Nowaczyk, K.; Zhao, R. Y.; Lakowicz, J. R. *Nano Lett.*, **2008**, 8, 1179.
- 65 Saha, A.; Basiruddin, SK.; Sarkar, R.; Pradhan, N.; Jana, N. R. *J. Phys. Chem. C* **2009**, 113, 18492.
- 66 Basiruddin, SK.; Saha, A.; Pradhan, N.; Jana, N. R. *Langmuir* **2010**, 26, 7475.
- 67 Basiruddin, SK.; Saha, A.; Sarkar, R.; Majumder, M.; Jana, N. R. *Nanoscale*, **2010**, 2, 2561.
- 68 Saha, A.; Basiruddin, SK.; Pradhan, N.; Jana, N. R. *Langmuir* **2010**, 26, 4351.
- 69 Li, J. J.; Wang, Y. A.; Guo, W.; Keay, J. C.; Mishima, T. D.; Johnson, M. B.; Peng, X. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2003**, 125, 12567.
- 70 Jana, N. R.; Peng, X. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2003**, 125, 14280.
- 71 Jana, N. R.; Chen, Y.; Peng, X. *Chem. Mater.* **2004**, 16, 3931.
- 72 Jana, N. R. *Small* **2005**, 1, 875.
- 73 Jiang, J.; Gu, H.; Shao, H.; Devlin, E.; Papaefthymiou, G. C.; Ying, J. Y. *Adv. Mater.* **2008**, 20, 4403.
- 74 Wei, Y.; Jana, N. R.; Tan, S.; Ying, J. Y. *Bioconjugate Chem.* **2009**, 20, 1752.
- 75 Tan, S. J.; Jana, N. R.; Gao, S.; Patra, P. K.; Ying, J. Y. *Chem. Mater.* **2010**, 22, 2239.
- 76 Basiruddin, SK.; Saha, A.; Pradhan, N.; Jana, N. R. *J. Phys. Chem. C*, **2010**, 114, 11009.

