

Abstract

Modifications of the PAMONO-Sensor Help to Size and Quantify Low Number of Individual Biological and Non-Biological Nano-Particles [†]

Rahat Morad Talukder, Al Shahriar Hossain Rakib, Julija Skolnik, Zohair Usfoor , Katharina Kaufmann, Roland Hergenröder and Victoria Shpacovitch * 

Leibniz Institut für Analytische Wissenschaften-ISAS-e.V.; Bunsen-Kirchhoff-Straße 11, 44139 Dortmund, Germany; rahat.talukder@isas.de (R.M.T.); hossain.rakib@isas.de (A.S.H.R.); Julija.Skolnik@isas.de (J.S.); zohair.usfoor@isas.de (Z.U.); katharina2.kaufmann@tu-dortmund.de (K.K.); roland.hergenroeder@isas.de (R.H.)

* Correspondence: victoria.shpacovitch@isas.de or vshpacovi@googlemail.com

[†] Presented at the 8th International Symposium on Sensor Science, 17–28 May 2021; Available online: <https://i3s2021dresden.sciforum.net/>.



Citation: Talukder, R.M.; Rakib, A.S.H.; Skolnik, J.; Usfoor, Z.; Kaufmann, K.; Hergenröder, R.; Shpacovitch, V. Modifications of the PAMONO-Sensor Help to Size and Quantify Low Number of Individual Biological and Non-Biological Nano-Particles. *Eng. Proc.* **2021**, *6*, 26. <https://doi.org/10.3390/I3S2021Dresden-10136>

Academic Editors: Gianaurelio Cuniberti and Larysa Baraban

Published: 17 May 2021

Publisher's Note: MDPI stays neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.



Copyright: © 2021 by the authors. Licensee MDPI, Basel, Switzerland. This article is an open access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).

Abstract: In a series of recently published works, we demonstrated that the plasmon-assisted microscopy of nano-objects (PAMONO) technique can be successfully employed for the sizing and quantification of single viruses, virus-like particles, microvesicles and charged non-biological particles. This approach enables label-free, but specific detection of biological nano-vesicles. Hence, the sensor, which was built up utilizing plasmon-assisted microscopy, possesses relative versatility and it can be used as a platform for cell-based assays. However, one of the challenging tasks for such a sensor was the ability to reach a homogeneous illumination of the whole surface of the gold sensor slide. Moreover, in order to enable the detection of even relatively low concentrations of nano-particles, the focused image area had to be expanded. Both tasks were solved via modifications of previously described PAMONO-sensor set ups. Taken together, our latest findings can help to develop a research and diagnostic platform based on the principles of the surface plasmon resonance (SPR)-assisted microscopy of nano-objects.

Keywords: surface plasmon resonance; virus-like particles; extracellular vesicles; liquid biopsies

Supplementary Materials: The following are available online at <https://www.mdpi.com/article/10.3390/I3S2021Dresden-10136/s1>.

Institutional Review Board Statement: Not applicable.

Informed Consent Statement: Not applicable.

Data Availability Statement: The data presented in this study are available on request from the corresponding author.