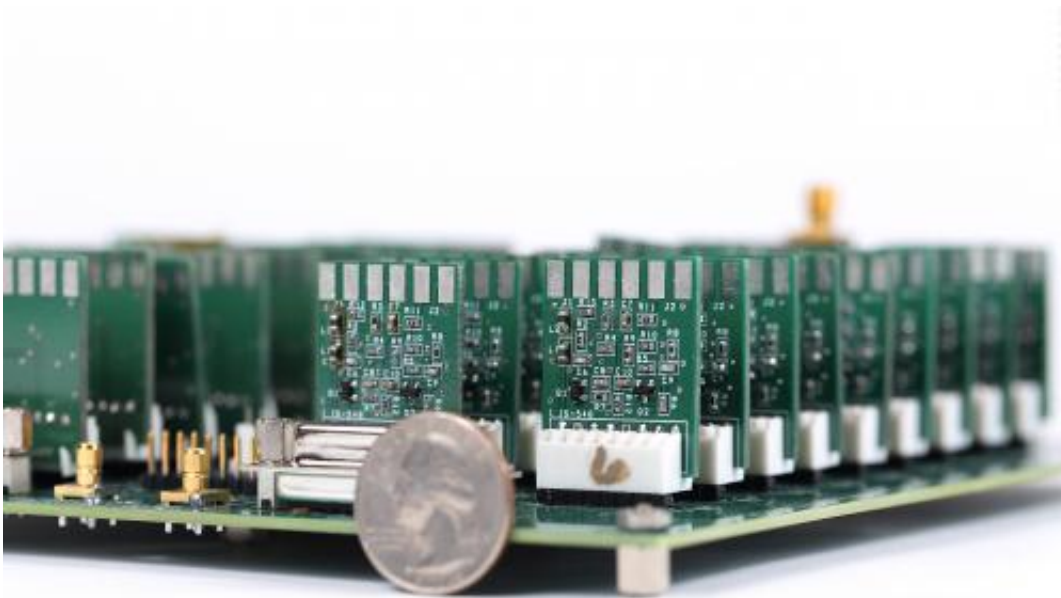


Microsecond Raman imaging might probe cells, organs for disease

March 31 2015, by Emil Venere



A new technology that could represent an advanced medical diagnostic tool for the early detection of cancer and other diseases is made possible with this electronic device developed at Purdue's Jonathan Amy Facility for Chemical Instrumentation in the Department of Chemistry. The device is called a 32-channel tuned amplifier array, or TAMP array. Two patents have been issued for the new technology. Credit: Purdue University

A vibrational spectroscopic imaging technology that can take images of living cells could represent an advanced medical diagnostic tool for the

early detection of cancer and other diseases.

High-speed spectroscopic imaging makes it possible to observe the quickly-changing metabolic processes inside [living cells](#) and to image large areas of tissue, making it possible to scan an entire organ.

"For example, we will be able to image the esophagus or urinary bladder for diagnosis of tumors," said Ji-Xin Cheng, a professor in Purdue University's Weldon School of Biomedical Engineering and Department of Chemistry. "If you were to take one millisecond per pixel, then it would take 10 minutes to obtain an image, and that's too slow to see what's happening in [cells](#). Now we can take a complete scan in two seconds."

The technology represents a new way to use stimulated Raman scattering to perform microsecond-speed vibrational spectroscopic imaging, which can identify and track certain molecules by measuring their vibrational spectrum with a laser, a sort of spectral fingerprint.

Findings appeared on March 27 in the Nature Publishing Group journal *Light: Science & Application*.

The imaging technique is "label free," meaning it does not require samples to be marked with dyes, making it appealing for diagnostic applications. Another advantage of the new system is that it can be combined with another technique called flow cytometry to look at a million cells per second.

"You can look at large numbers of cells from a patient's blood sample to detect tumors, for example, and you can also look directly at organs with an endoscope," said Cheng, scientific director of the Label-free Imaging lab in the Birck Nanotechnology Center in Purdue's Discovery Park.

"These capabilities will change how people use Raman spectroscopy for

medicine. There are many organelles in each cell, and spectroscopy can tell us what's in the organelles, which is information not available by other techniques."

The paper was authored by Cheng; graduate students Chien-Sheng Liao, Junjie Li and Seung-Young Lee; research scientist Mikhail Slipchenko; Ping Wang, a post-doctoral research associate; and Robert Oglesbee, a former engineer at Purdue's Jonathan Amy Facility for Chemical Instrumentation in the Department of Chemistry.

As a proof of concept, the researchers demonstrated the new system by observing how human [cancer cells](#) metabolize vitamin A and how medications are distributed in the skin.

The technology, which is about 1,000 times faster than a state-of-the-art commercial Raman microscope, is made possible with an electronic device developed at the Jonathan Amy Facility called a 32-channel tuned amplifier array, or TAMP array. Two patents have been issued for the new technology. Cheng said the idea for this [imaging technology](#) was inspired by teaching undergraduates how the human ear amplifies sound. Circuits in the TAMP device do the same thing for optical signals, he said

More information: "Microsecond scale vibrational spectroscopic imaging by multiplex stimulated Raman scattering microscopy." *Light: Science & Applications* (2015) 4, e265; [DOI: 10.1038/lsa.2015.38](https://doi.org/10.1038/lsa.2015.38)

Provided by Purdue University

Citation: Microsecond Raman imaging might probe cells, organs for disease (2015, March 31) retrieved 19 April 2024 from

<https://phys.org/news/2015-03-microsecond-raman-imaging-probe-cells.html>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.