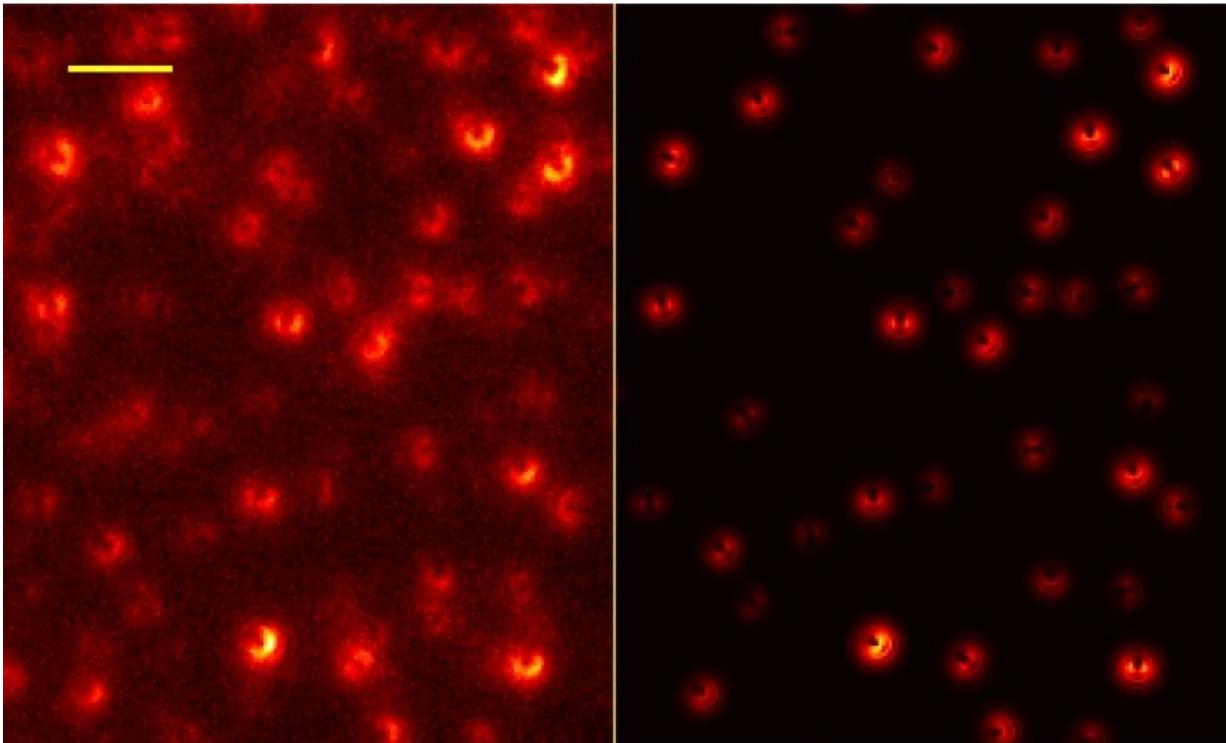


Graphene layer enables advance in super-resolution microscopy

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On the left: Image of single molecules on the graphene sheet. Such images allow scientists to determine the position and orientation for each molecule. Comparison with the expected image (right) shows excellent agreement. Credit: University of Gottingen

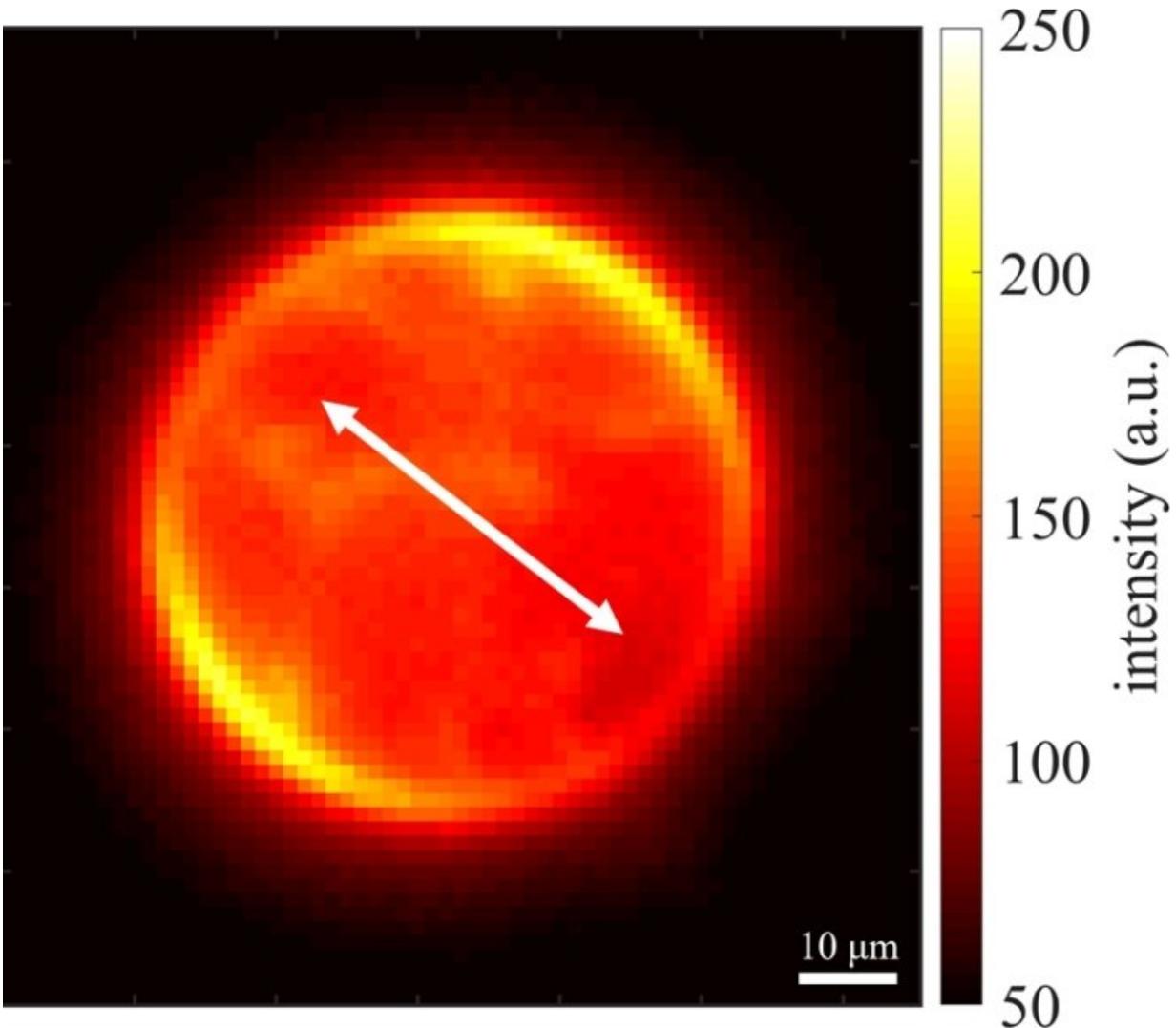
Researchers at the University of Göttingen have developed a new method that takes advantage of the unusual properties of graphene to

electromagnetically interact with fluorescing (light-emitting) molecules. This method allows scientists to optically measure extremely small distances, in the order of 1 ångström (one ten-billionth of a meter) with high accuracy and reproducibility for the first time. This enabled researchers to optically measure the thickness of lipid bilayers, the stuff that makes the membranes of all living cells. The results were published in *Nature Photonics*.

Researchers from the University of Göttingen led by Professor Enderlein used a single sheet of graphene, just one atom thick (0.34 nm), to modulate the emission of light-emitting (fluorescent) [molecules](#) when they came close to the graphene sheet. The excellent [optical transparency](#) of graphene and its capability to modulate through space the molecules' emission made it an extremely sensitive tool for measuring the distance of single molecules from the graphene sheet. The accuracy of this method is so good that even the slightest distance changes of around 1 Angstrom can be resolved. The scientists were able to show this by depositing single molecules above a graphene layer. They could then determine their distance by monitoring and evaluating their light emission. This [graphene](#)-induced modulation of molecular light emission provides an extremely sensitive and precise "ruler" for determining single molecule positions in space. They used this method to measure the thickness of single [lipid bilayers](#) which are constituted of two layers of fatty acid chain molecules and have a total thickness of only a few nanometers.

"Our method has [enormous potential](#) for super-resolution microscopy because it allows us to localise single molecules with nanometre resolution not only laterally (as with earlier methods) but also with similar accuracy along the third direction, which enables true three-dimensional optical imaging on the length scale of macromolecules," says Arindam Ghosh, the first author of the paper.

"This will be a powerful tool with numerous applications to resolve distances with sub-nanometer accuracy in individual molecules, molecular complexes, or small cellular organelles," adds Professor Jörg Enderlein, the publication's corresponding author and head of the Third Institute of Physics (Biophysics) where the work took place.



A dye labelled membrane seen under polarized light (arrow). This shows that molecules are oriented along the perimeter of the membrane. Credit: University of Gottingen

More information: Arindam Ghosh et al, Graphene-based metal-induced energy transfer for sub-nanometre optical localization, *Nature Photonics* (2019). [DOI: 10.1038/s41566-019-0510-7](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41566-019-0510-7)

Provided by University of Göttingen

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