

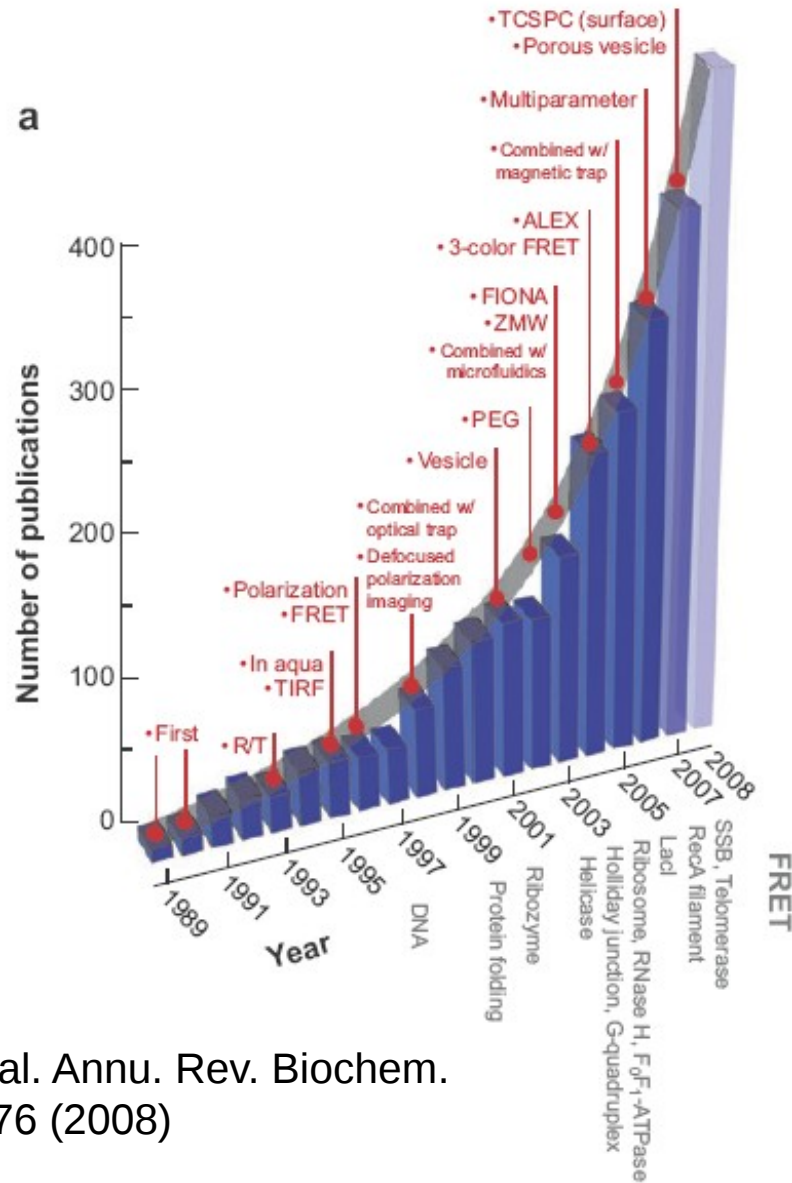
UNIVERSITY OF TWENTE.

# Single-molecule fluorescence spectroscopy

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# Papers single molecule fluorescence

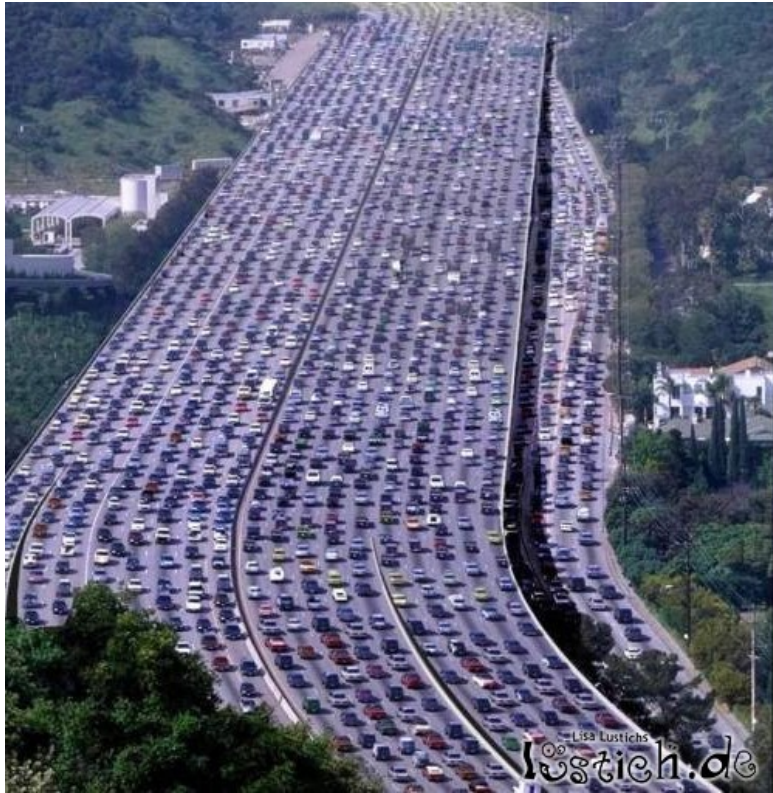


Ever increasing number of publications, especially in the life sciences

Joo et al. Annu. Rev. Biochem.  
77:51-76 (2008)

# Why study single objects?

Ensemble



Single molecule



***The ensemble obscures the single object***

What is it exactly? Where is it? What is it doing?

Properties of ensemble are composed of properties of single objects

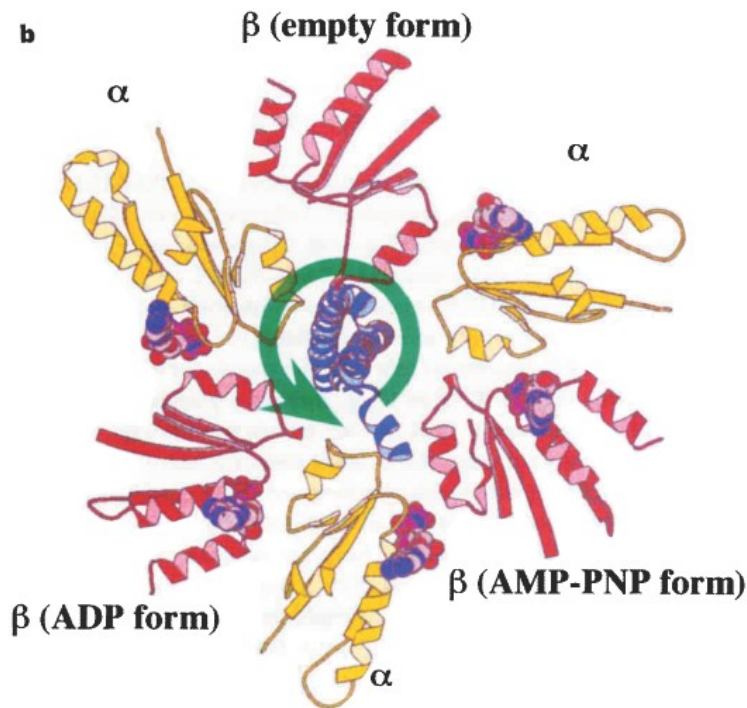
# Why study single molecules?

- The ultimate analysis tool  
Determination of „what“ is „where“
- Models are typically of „single molecule character“  
 $A + B \rightarrow C$   
but experimental detection is typically ensemble of molecules assuming ensemble of identical molecules

# Why study single molecules?

- Removes ensemble averaging
  - Makes properties accessible that are hidden in bulk
  - Reveals information about distribution of parameters

## Rotation of F1-ATPase



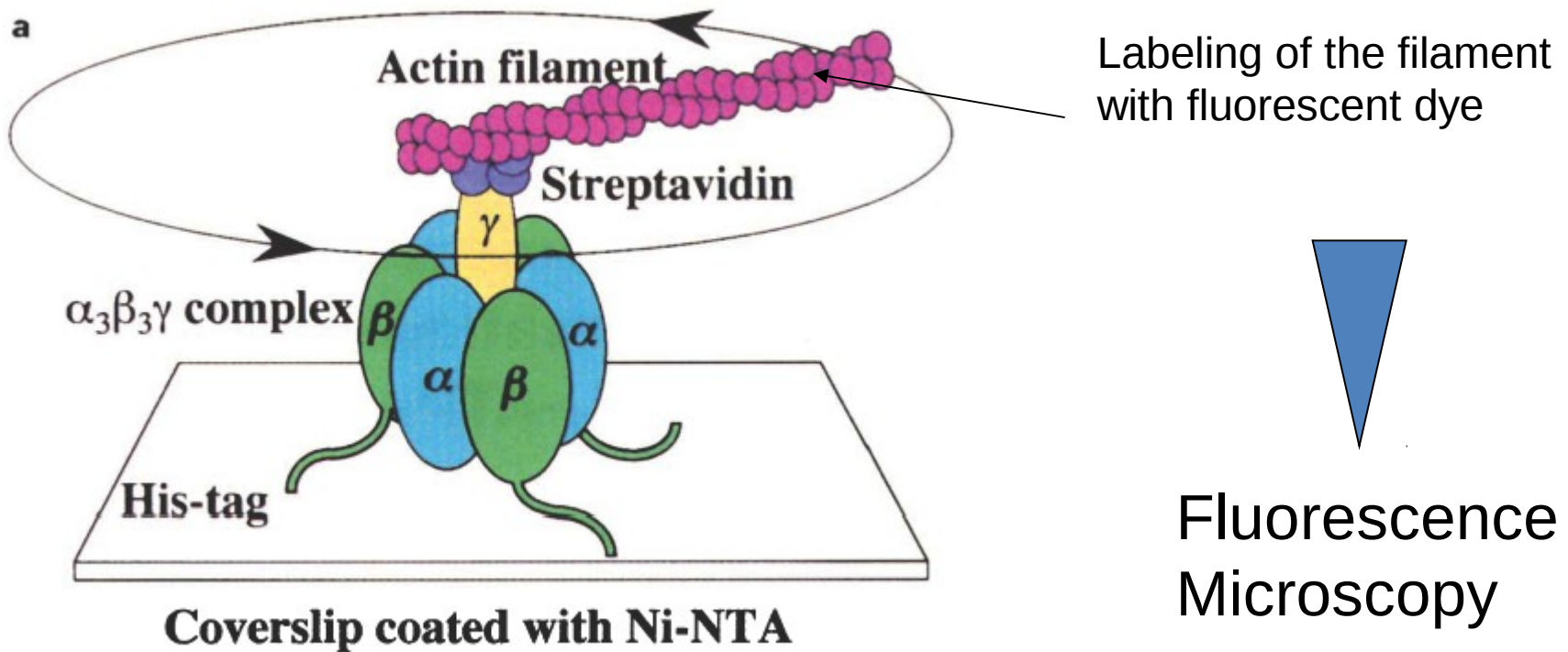
How does the rotary motor work?

- Continuous?
- Stepwise?
- Clockwise or anticlockwise?

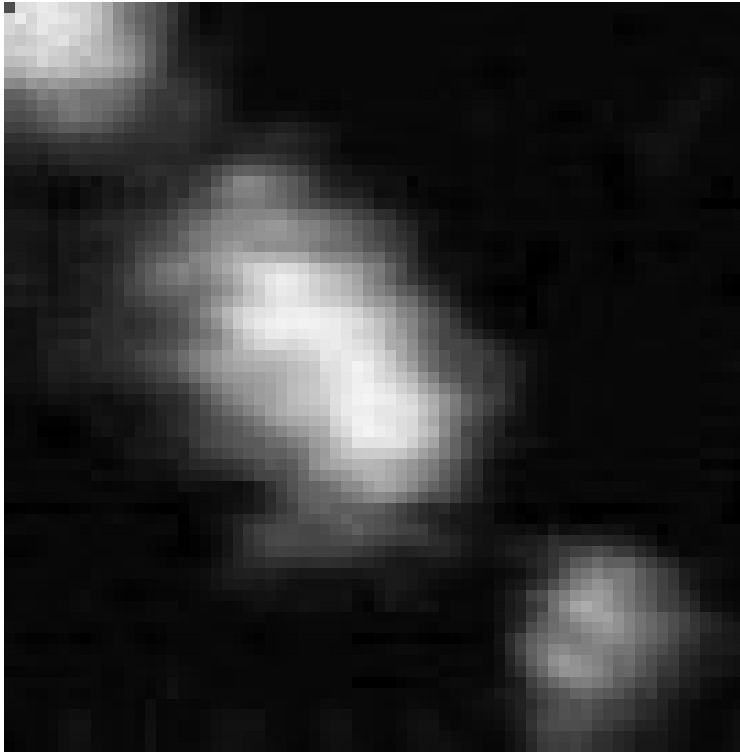
Looking at the ensemble does not help

# Why study single molecules?

The single molecule experiment:



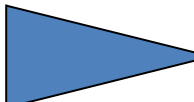
# Why study single molecules?



- Anticlockwise rotation
- Steps of  $120^\circ$



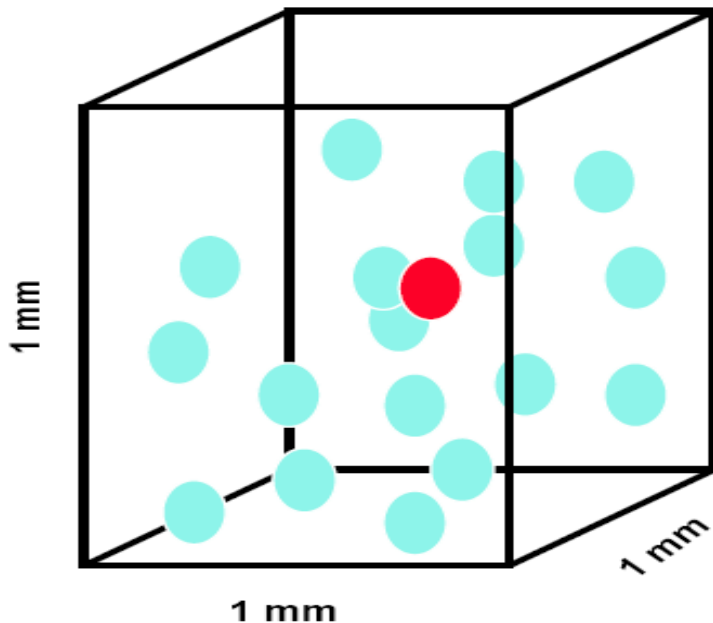
# Why study single molecules?

 Single molecule detection is a scientists dream...  
*... but there is a number of difficulties*



# Problems

- A single molecule is small
- There are MANY single molecules
- The signal from a single molecule is weak
- Single molecules have neighbors



e.g. 1 target molecule in 1  $\mu$ l  
aqueous solution

1 target molecule  
 $\sim 3.3 \times 10^{19}$  solvent molecules

**Background/contrast problem!**

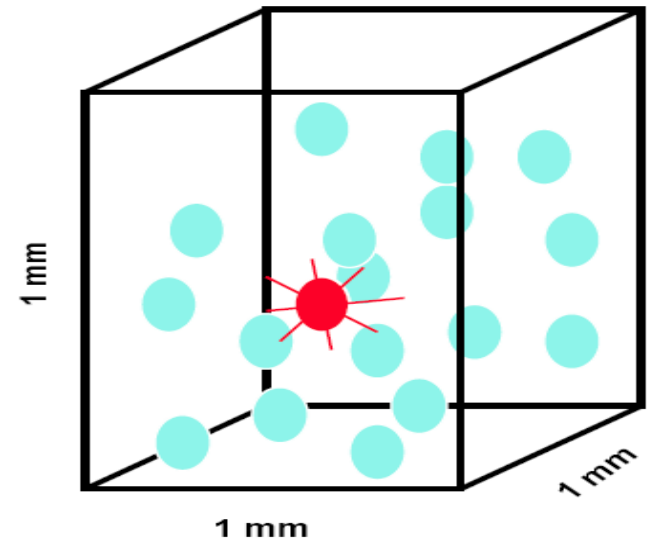
# Possible solution

A method is needed that allows for

1. Looking only at molecules one is interested in
2. Sufficient signal from a single molecule
3. Small detection volumes

In Biophysics:

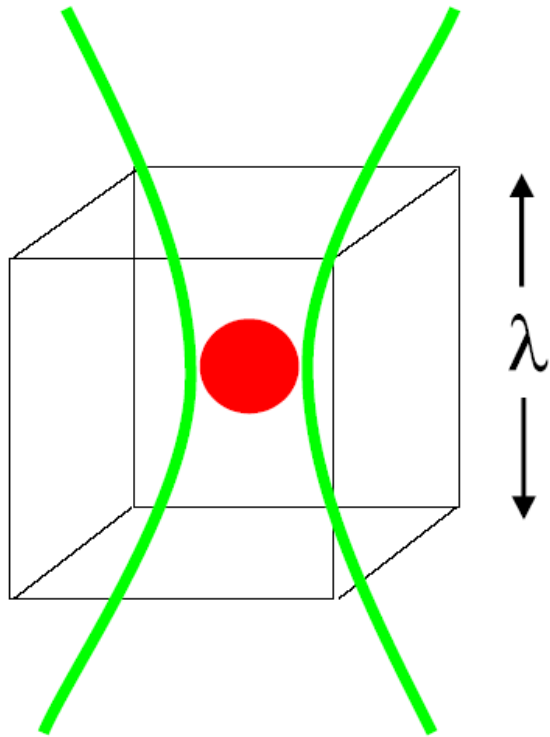
e.g. Single molecule fluorescence spectroscopy



Small detection volumes  
AND  
Low target molecule concentrations

# Single molecule fluorescence spectroscopy

Detection volume limited by diffraction limit (Abbe limit)



$$D \approx \frac{\lambda}{2 \cdot NA}$$



Abb. 1: Abbes Formel zur maximalen Auflösung eines Lichtmikroskops an einem von der Universität Jena errichteten Denkmal (vor dem Physiologischen Institut, Am Fürstengraben)

Minimal volume:

$$\sim \lambda^3 = 0.1 \text{ fl}$$

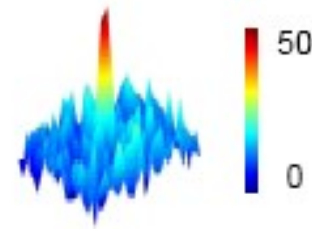
$\sim 10^9$  solvent molecules

# Single molecule fluorescence microscopy

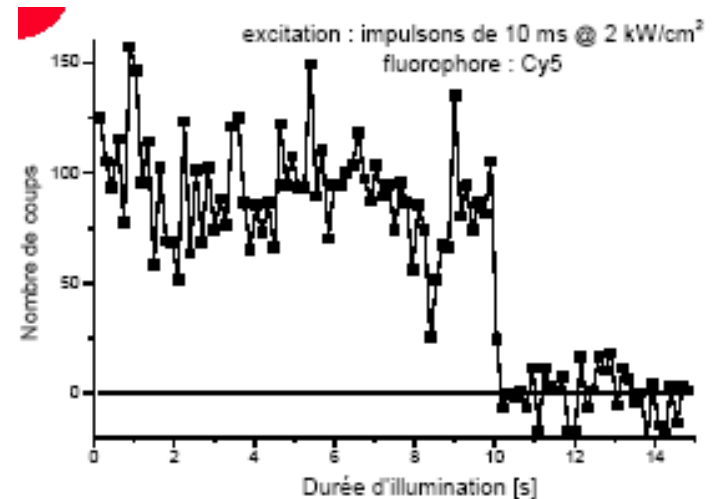
- Small sampling volume
- Unfortunately most single molecules are not fluorescent
- Easy separation of single molecule signal from excitation light
- *How does a typical single molecule behave?*

# Signature of a single fluorophore

Low signal  
(typically 20 counts/ms)

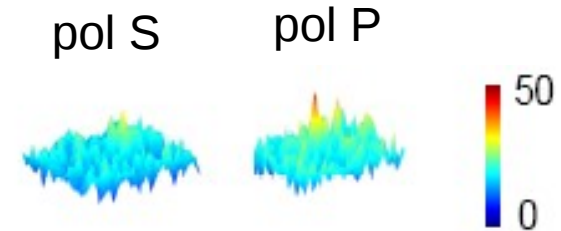


One step photobleaching

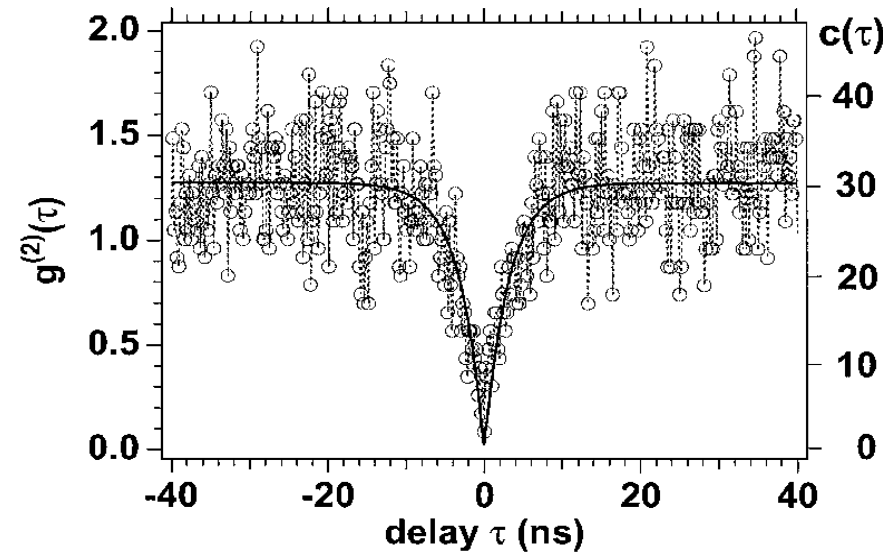


# Signature of a single fluorophore

Fixed transition moment



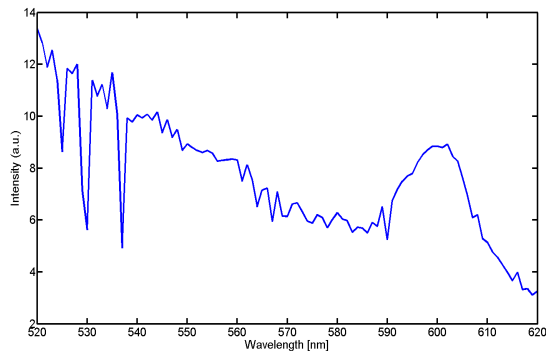
Photon antibunching



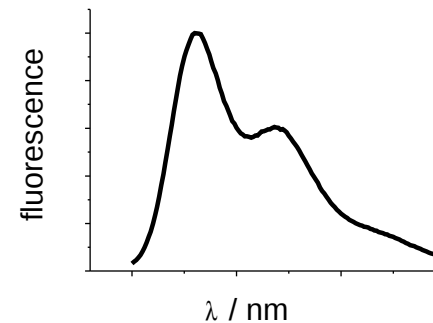
# Single molecule fluorescence spectroscopy

## Different Observables:

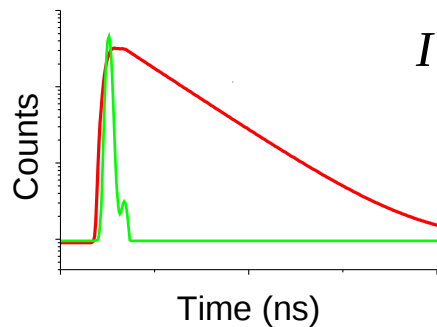
- Intensity
- Anisotropy
- Anti-bunching (Hanbury Brown and Twiss)
- Excitation spectrum



- Emission spectrum



- Lifetime

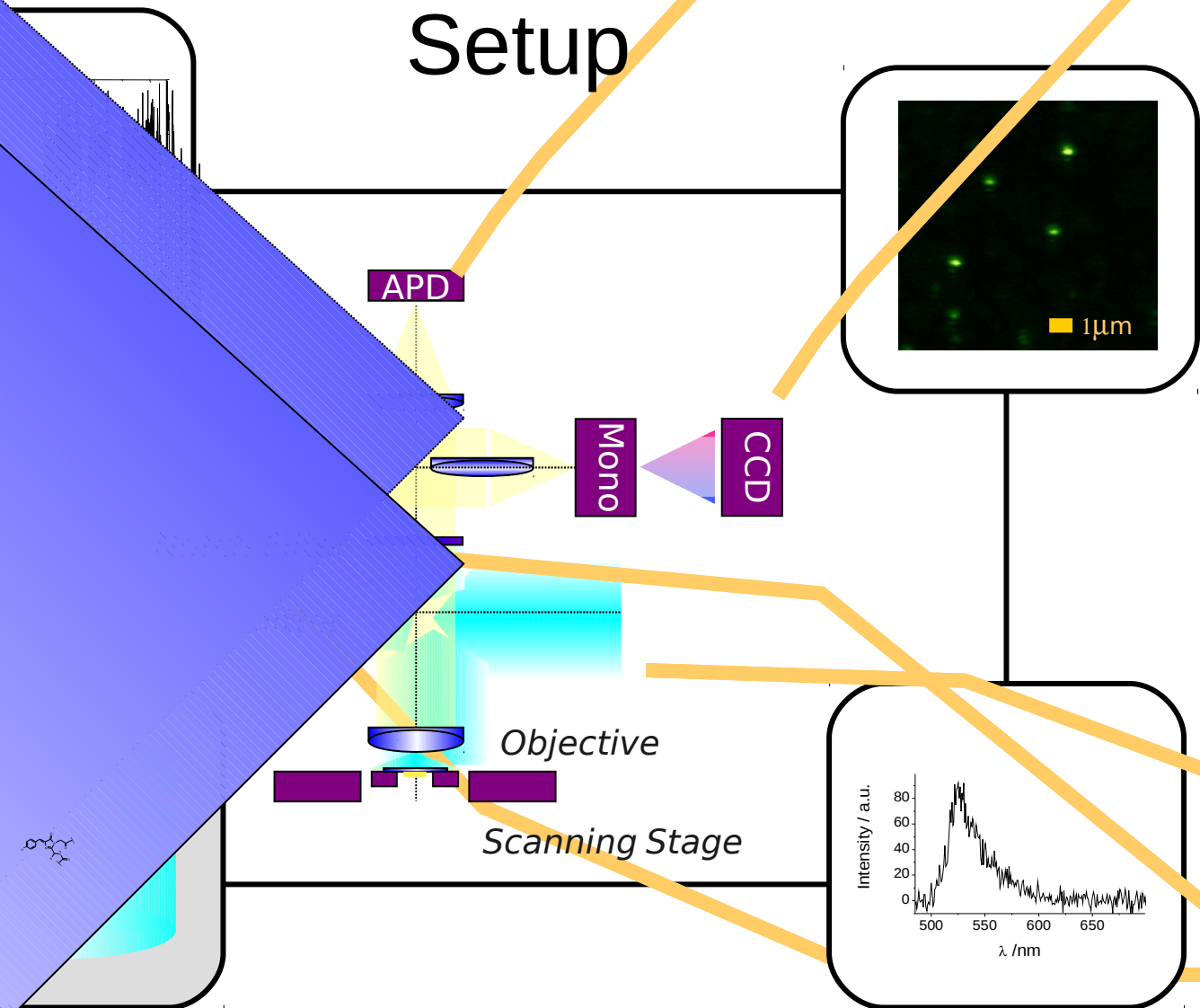


$$I(t) = A \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{t}{\tau}\right)$$



# Single molecule fluorescence

## Setup

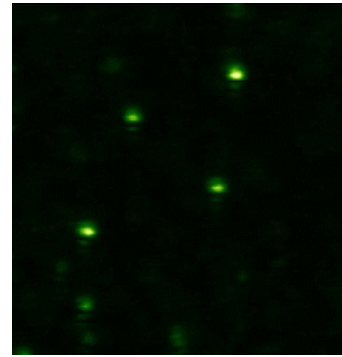


Excitation power: 0.2 to 10ths of kW/cm<sup>2</sup>

Detection efficiency: ~7% of emitted photons

# Experimental approach

1. Fast localization of single molecules with APD detection

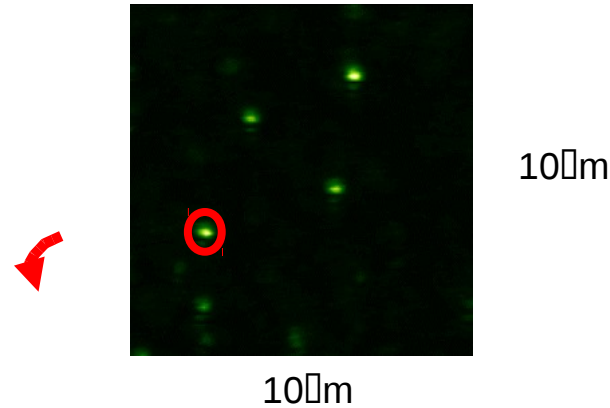


10  $\mu$ m

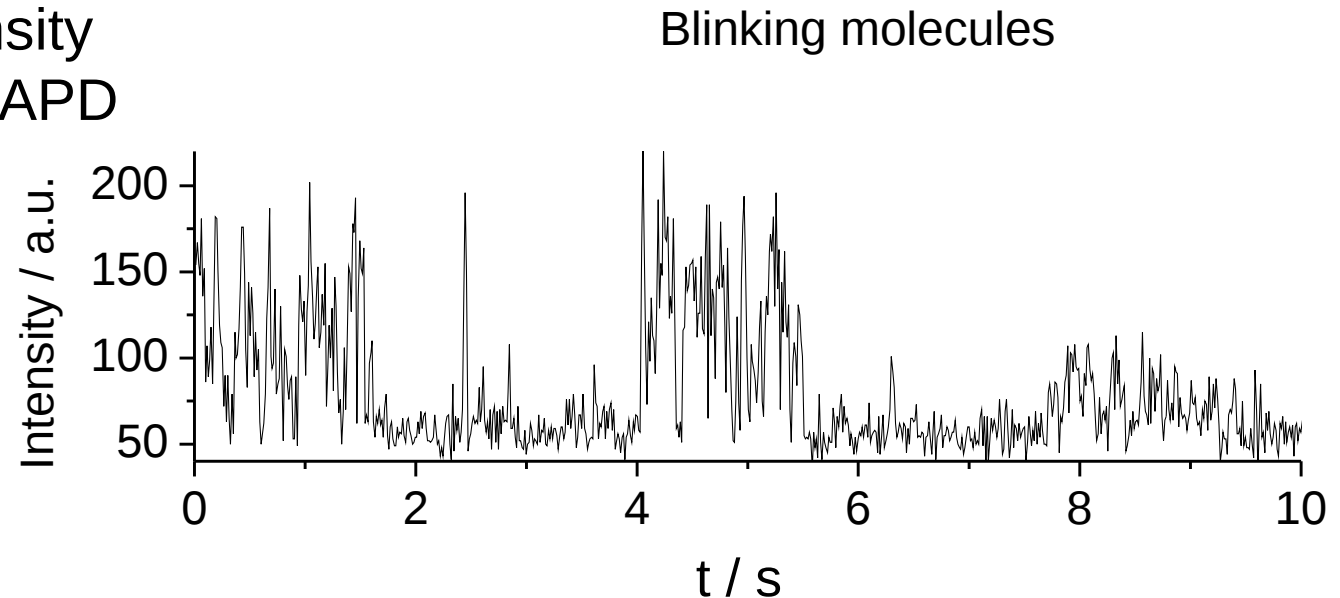
10  $\mu$ m

# Observation of the emission intensity

1. Fast localization of single molecules with APD detection



2. Observation of emission intensity evolution with APD



# Summary

- Single-Molecule studies provide new insights
- Numerous difficulties, important to use fluorescence
- Single molecules show very specific behavior

Thanks for your attention

