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Perspective

Emerging Microscopic Techniques in Biochemistry

Tokshi Kim*

Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry, University of San Diego, California, USA

DESCRIPTION

Fluorescence molecular imaging is a developing field of imaging sciences that entails the development of microscopic techniques for super-resolution live cell imaging as well as macroscopic techniques to monitor molecular events in living organisms can now obtain fluorescence images with a higher resolution than the diffraction limit. Advances in super-resolution techniques fluorescence imaging, on the other hand, is facing significant challenges. Because imaging relies on exogenous probes to improve imaging contrast or provide signal, probe performance heavily influences the detection limit and sensitivity. Because of their low penetration, ultra violet and visible light have limited applications in biology. As a result, promising probes with high photostability, long fluorescence lifetime, strong absorption, and emission in the near-infrared region are highly sought after. A nanoparticle is a collection of atoms or molecules with much higher absorbance and emission intensities than small molecular probes, allowing for strong local contrast in biological imaging. A two-photon fluorescent probe absorbs two infrared or near-infrared photons at the same time.

Excitation with infrared or near-infrared light reduces light scattering and suppresses the background signal, allowing imaging of living tissue up to one millimetre in depth. Nanotechnology is one of the most significant technologies of the twenty-first century. Nanotechnology is now widely used in a variety of fields, including biomedical and chemical analysis. Fluorescent nanomaterials have attracted a lot of attention as potential competitors to traditional fluorescent dye probes in recent years, and they have developed quite quickly due to the high demand for fluorescent probes in chemical sensing, biological monitoring, and other related fields. In comparison to traditional fluorescent dyes, fluorescent nanomaterials have a quantum size effect and unique nanomaterial effects, which can overcome many of the shortcomings of the latter, such as low stability, weak fluorescence intensity, and rapid photobleaching. Fluorescent nanomaterials have thus been widely used in the physical, biological, and chemistry sciences as well as other related fields. Fluorescent probes are increasingly being used in fluorescence molecular imaging to record events ranging from single live cells to whole animals with high sensitivity and accuracy. Such approaches, which represent the future and trends of optical molecular imaging technologies, have enormous potential for tracking metastasis progression, immune cell trafficking, stem cell therapy, transgenic animals, and even molecular interactions in living subjects.

CONCLUSION

However, as a new member of the carbon nanomaterials family, fluorescent circular dichroism application ranges should be expanded to make full use of surface-rich functional groups on circular dichroism, broadening their composite structural applications in a variety of fields. Although fluorescence circular dichroism have made significant advances from in vitro to in vivo imaging, the emission fluorescence of most circular dichroism is distributed in the ultraviolet or short-wavelength visible regions, which limits optical imaging in the human body for deep tissue. Furthermore, almost all living organisms will produce autofluorescence in the presence of short-wavelength UV and visible light radiation, which frequently interferes with the visual effects. As a result, the development of fluorescent circular dichroism in the near-infrared region is critical for the future. Both the optimization of the fluorescent circular dichroism preparation process and the development of green, convenient, and low-cost methods for preparing circular dichroism with fine physical and optical properties can be pursued further.

Correspondence to: Tokshi Kim, Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry, University of San Diego, California, USA, Email: kimtokshi@gmail.com

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