Tunable resistive pulse sensing analysis of extracellular vesicles

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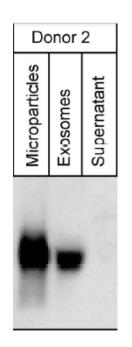
Vesicle Observation Center, Academic Medical Center, University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands

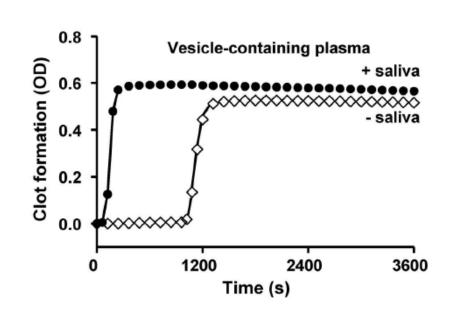


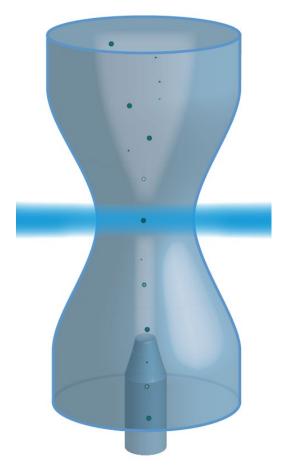




Common goal: information from extracellular vesicles (EV)







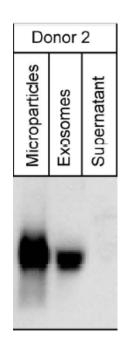
bulk methods

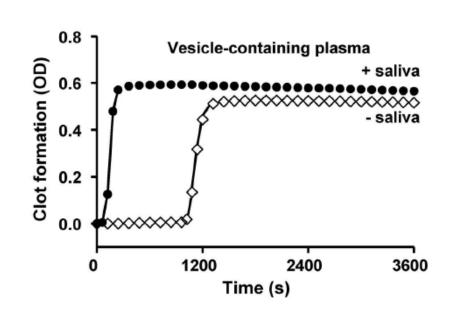
functional methods

single particle methods

Common goal: information from extracellular vesicles (EV)

Izon, qNano







bulk methods

functional methods

single particle methods

Common goal: EV detection with single particle methods

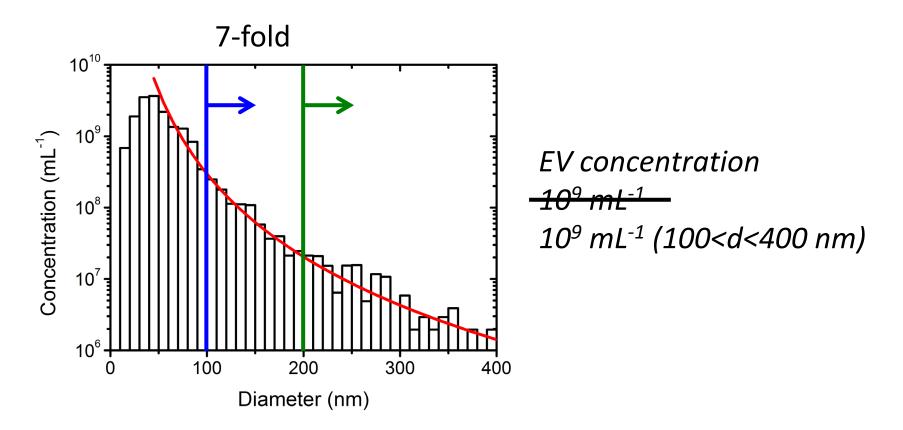
if 1 / 1,000 EV is rare you need to count 1,000,000 EV (3% error)

instrument requirements

- differentiate EV
- count ≥10⁶ EV
- reproducible

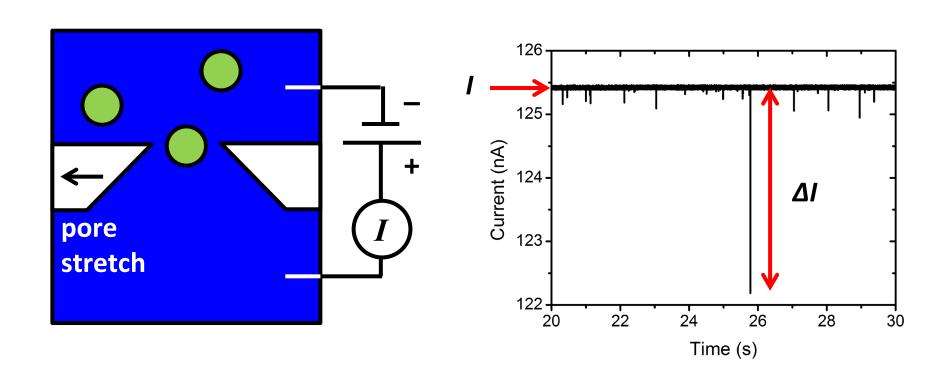


Common goal: reproducible EV detection with single particle methods

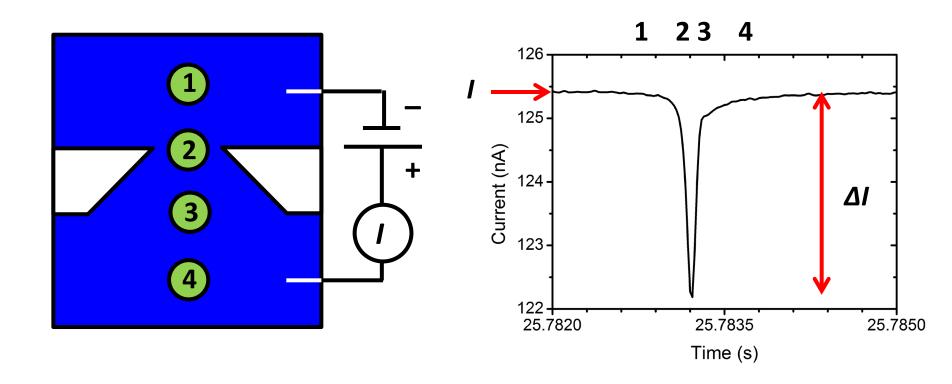


a concentration statement includes a size range

Tunable resistive pulse sensing (TRPS) principle



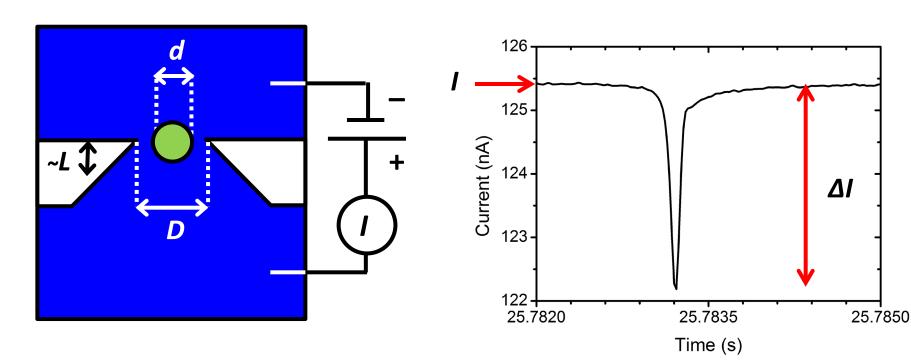
Size determination



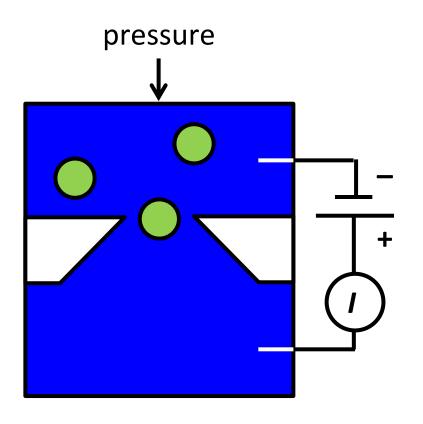
Size determination

$$\frac{\Delta I}{I} = \frac{d^3}{cLD^2}$$

c scaling factor
 cLD² obtain by calibration
 with reference beads



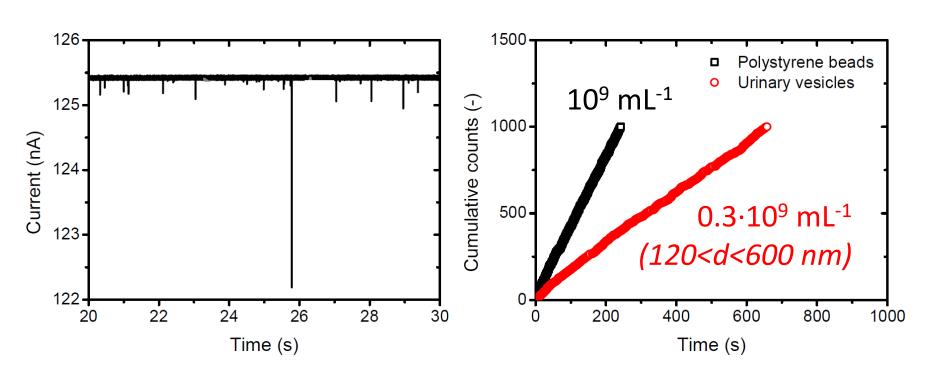
Why particles move through the pore



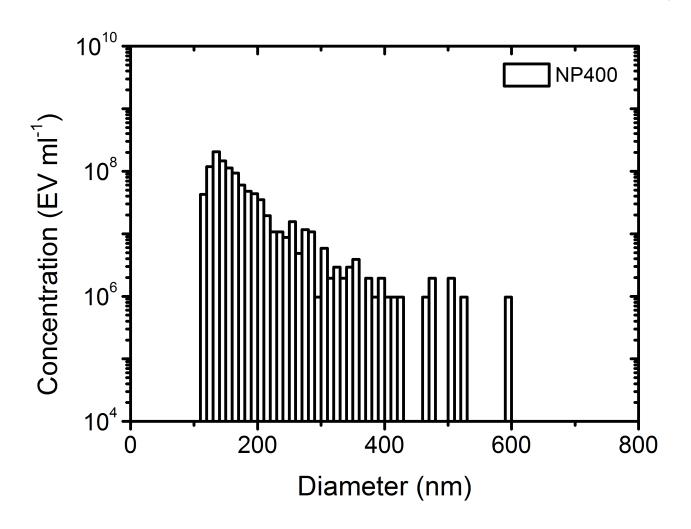
- Brownian motion
- electroosmosis
- electrophoresis
- external pressure

Concentration determination

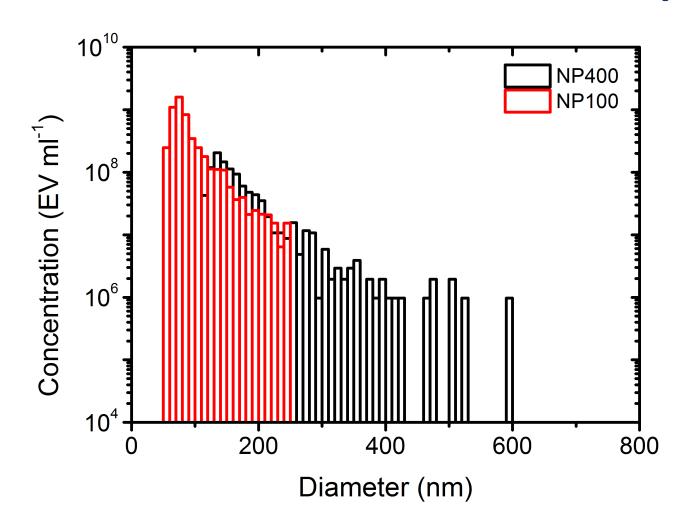
external pressure dominates flow:



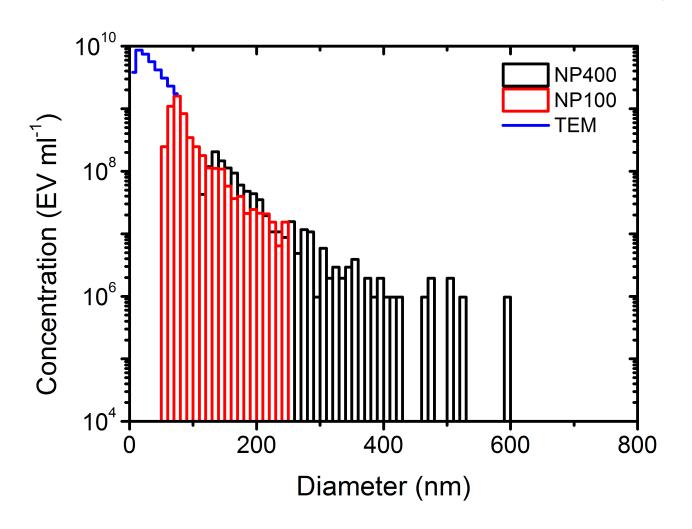
TRPS: size and concentration example



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TRPS: size and concentration example



Common goal: EV detection with single particle methods

if 1 / 1,000 EV is rare you need to count 1,000,000 EV (3% error)

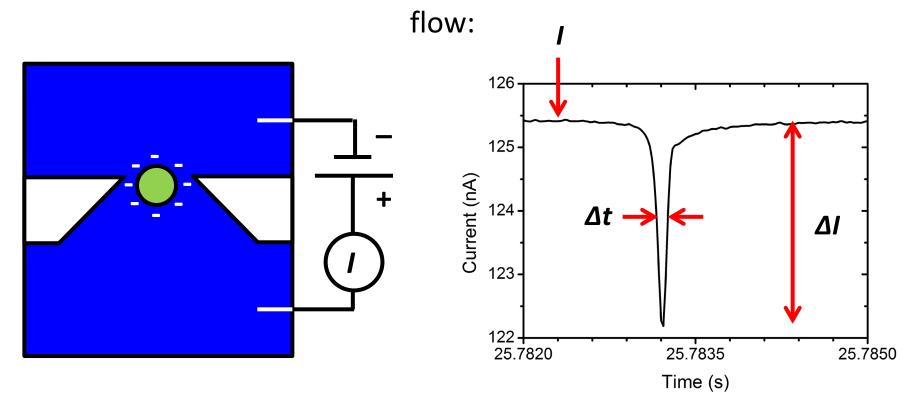
instrument requirements

- differentiate EV
- count ≥10⁶ EV
- reproducible



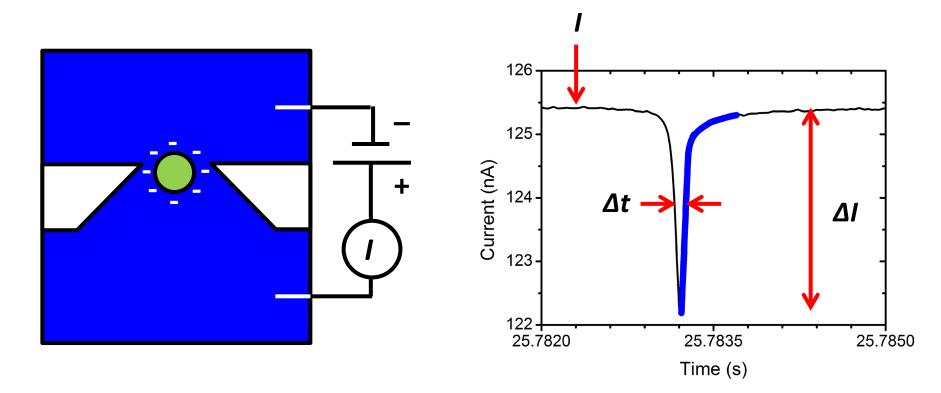
ζ-potential (surface charge) determination

no external pressure, electrophoresis dominates

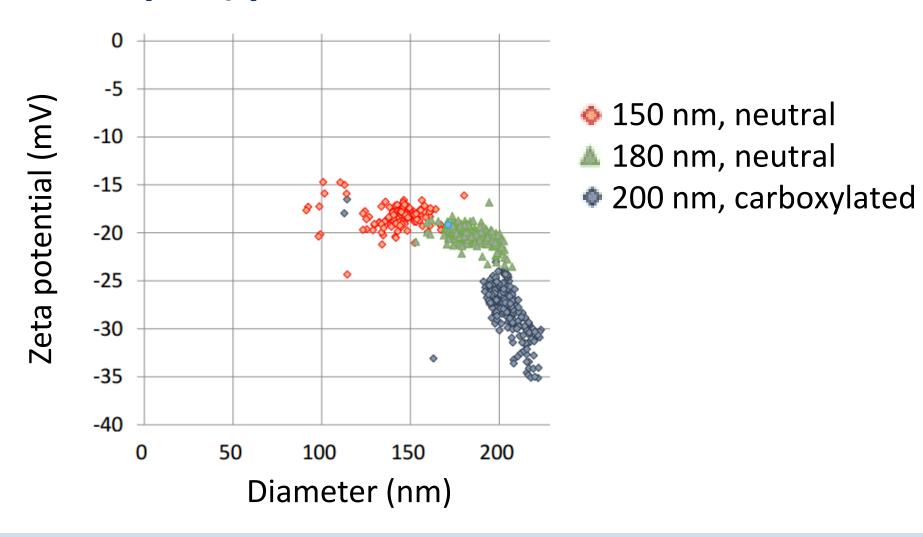


ζ-potential (surface charge) determination

no external pressure, electrophoresis dominates flow:

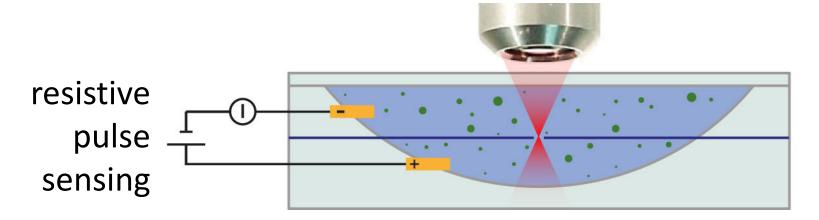


Example ζ-potential determination

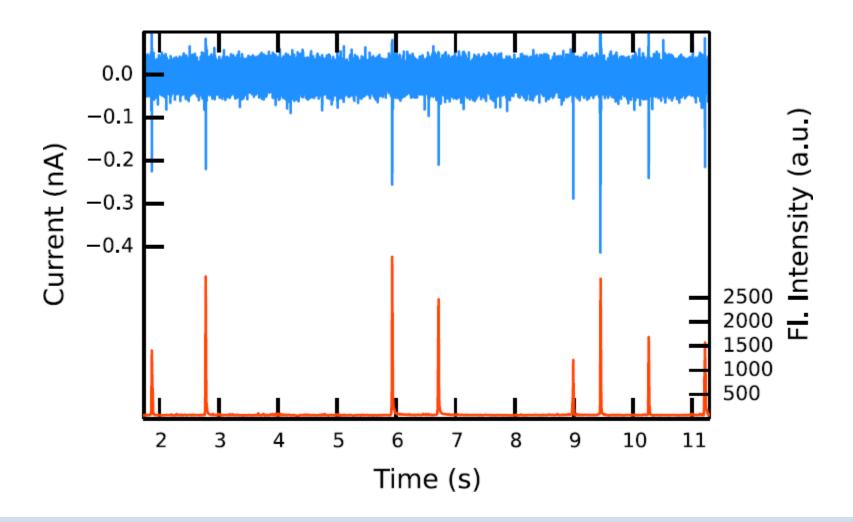


Determination of optical properties

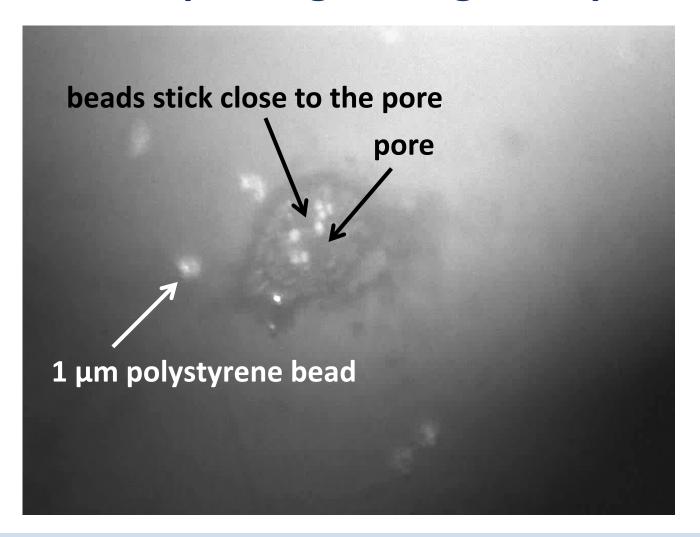
optical setup scattering fluorescence Raman



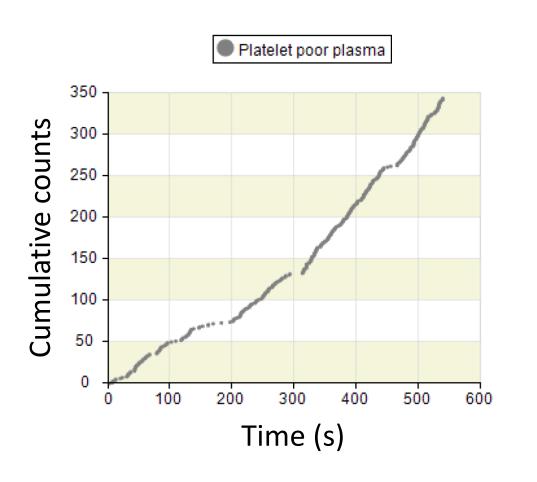
TRPS and fluorescence



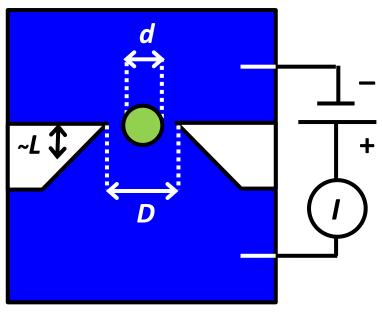
1 μm beads passing through the pore



Pore clogging



$$\frac{\Delta I}{I} = \frac{d^3}{cLD^2}$$

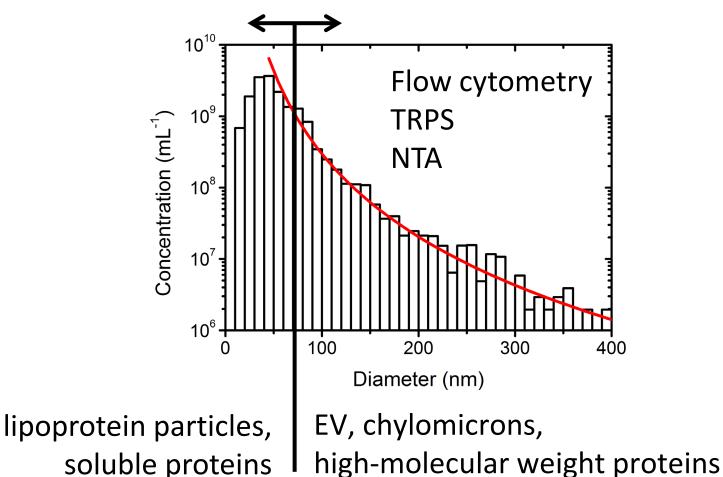


Size exclusion chromatography



Size exclusion chromatography

size exclusion threshold

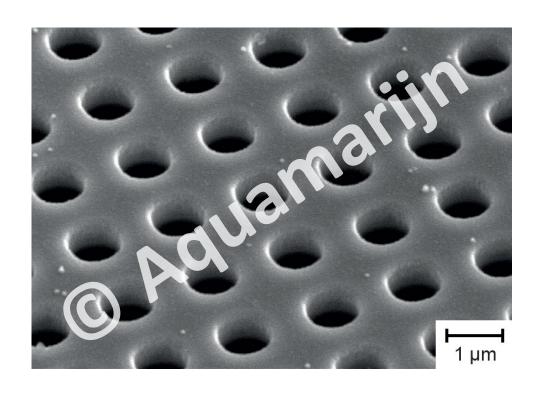


High throughput analysis?

Method	Time to acquire signal of 1 EV (µs)	Time to detect 10 ⁶ EV in practice (min)
Tunable resistive pulse sensing	1,000	10,000
Nanoparticle tracking analysis	1,000,000	10,000
Flow cytometry	1	10

Summary TRPS analysis of EV

- size distribution
- concentration
- ζ-potential
- pore clogging
 - size exclusion chromatography
- limited throughput
 - parallel solid pores



Acknowledgements

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Info: edwinvanderpol.com



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