



Nanopore microscopy for single-cell protein profiling

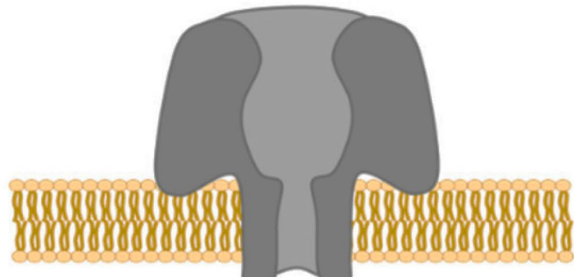
Morteza Aramesh

Laboratory of Single Molecule and Single Cell Biophysics
ETH Zurich

SPS Annual Meeting 2024 in Zurich
10.09.2024

Nanopore Sensors

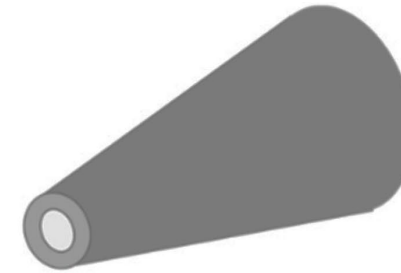
Protein-based nanopores



Solid-state nanopores

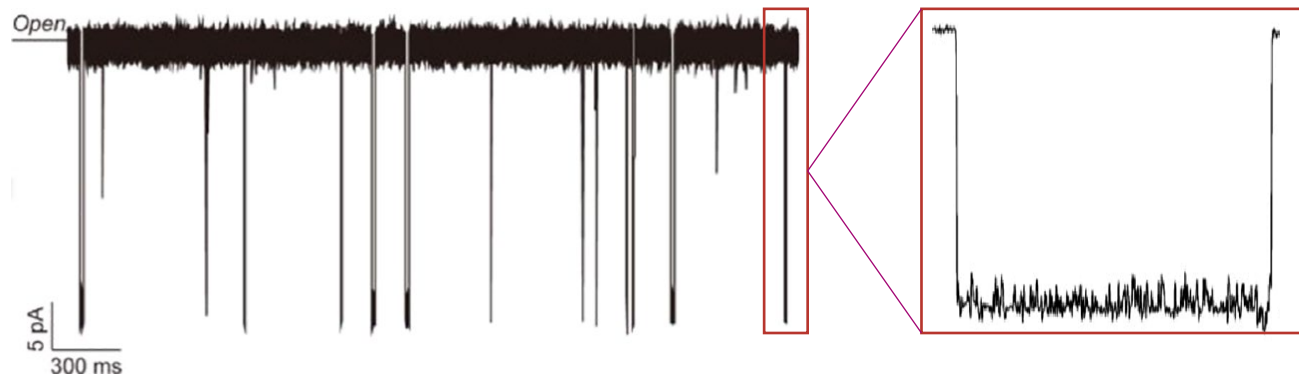


Thin-film membrane

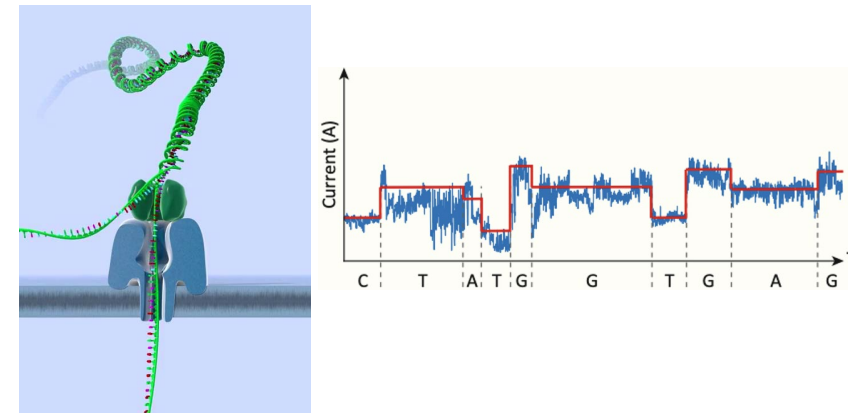


Glass nanopipettes

Ionic current measurement

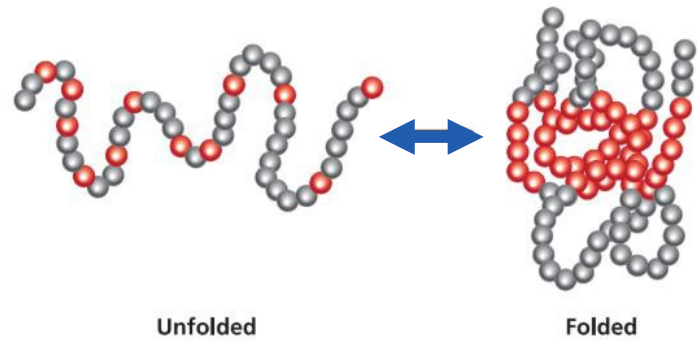


Oxford Nanopore for DNA Seq



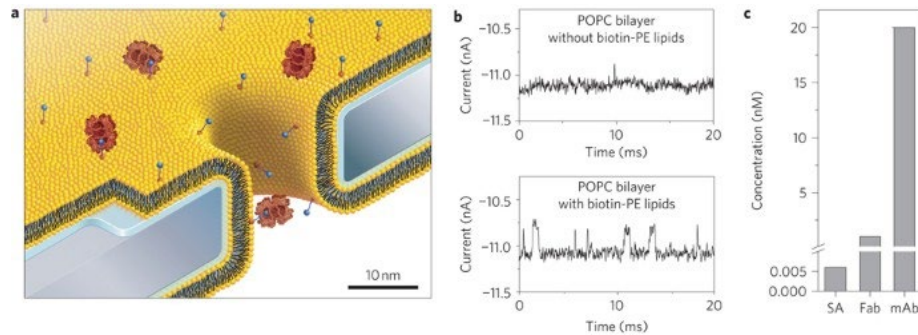
Nanopore Sensors for Protein Sensing

Protein Configuration/Charge Distribution

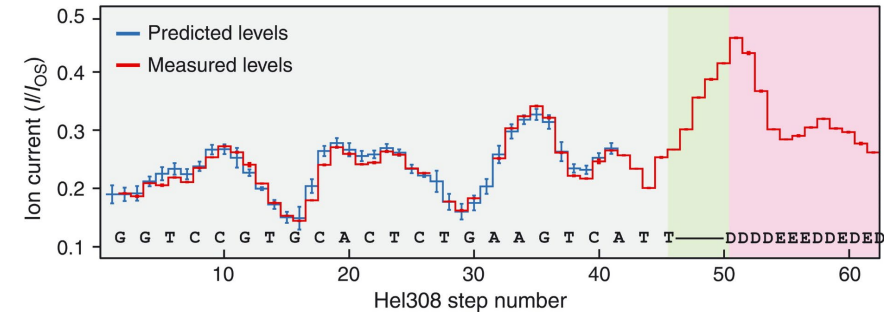
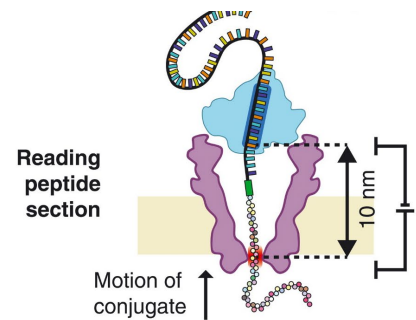


- Size
- Charge
- Stability
- Activity
- Number of amino acids

Solid-state nanopore



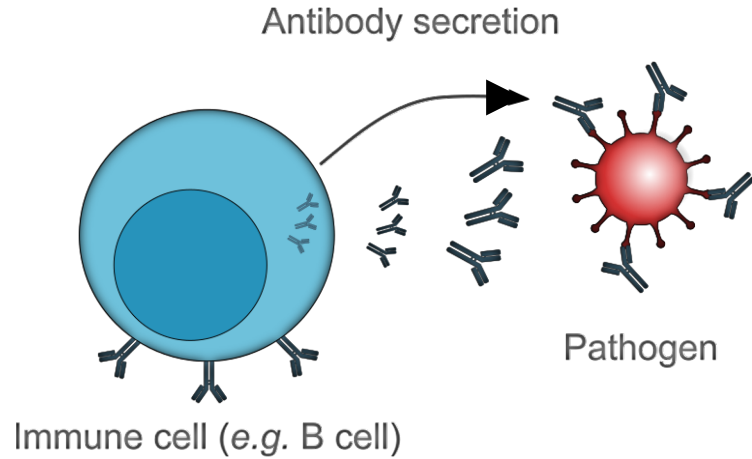
Protein-based nanopore



<https://doi.org/10.1038/nnano.2011.12>

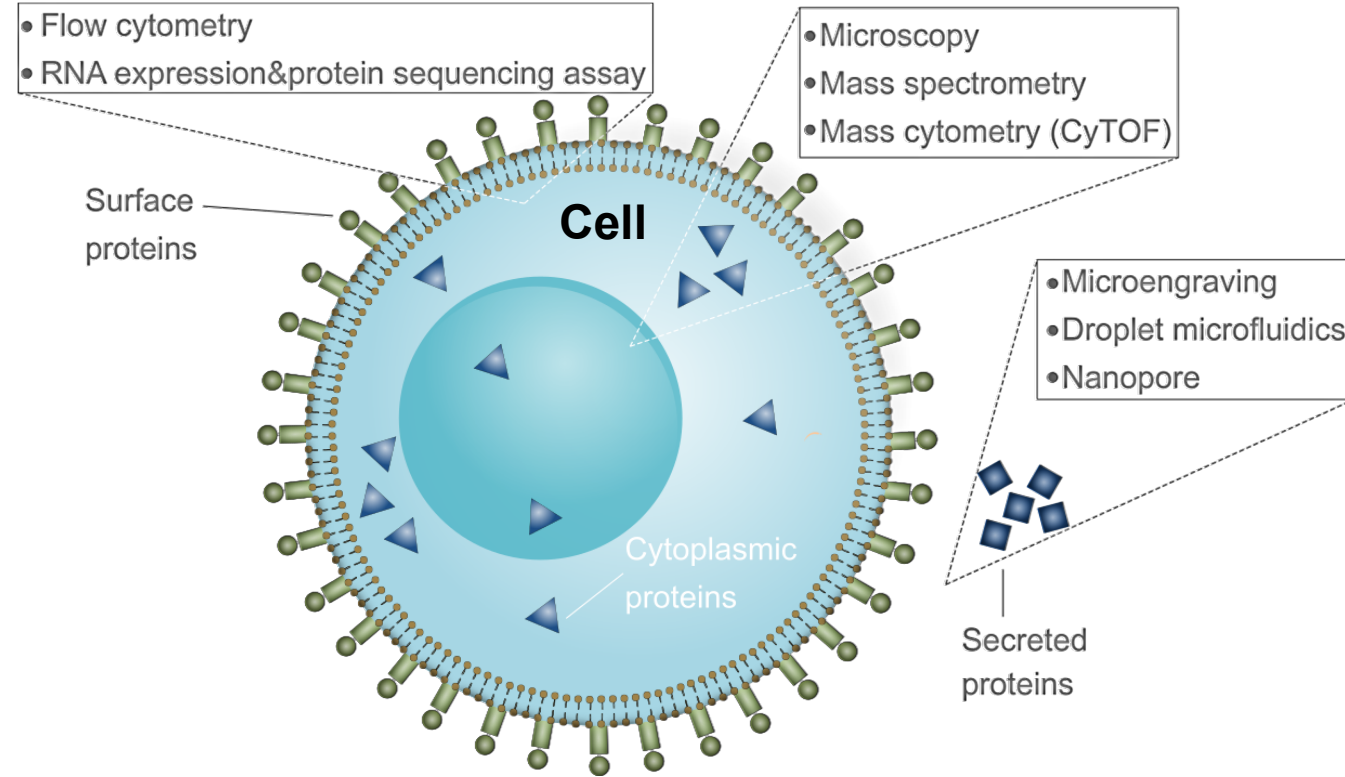
[DOI: 10.1126/science.abl438](https://doi.org/10.1126/science.abl438)

Protein Profiling at the Single-Cell Level



Protein production and secretion:

- Cell type and state
- Cell heterogeneity
- Cellular environment
- Diseases
- Medications
- Age
- ...



Challenges:

- Low quantities of proteins
- Abundant variety
- Small volume handling
- Live cell monitoring

Nanopore sensors for single-cell proteome profiling ?

Interfacial nanopore

Common Challenges:

- Low quantities of proteins
- Abundant variety
- Small volume handling
- Live cell monitoring

+

Specific Challenges:

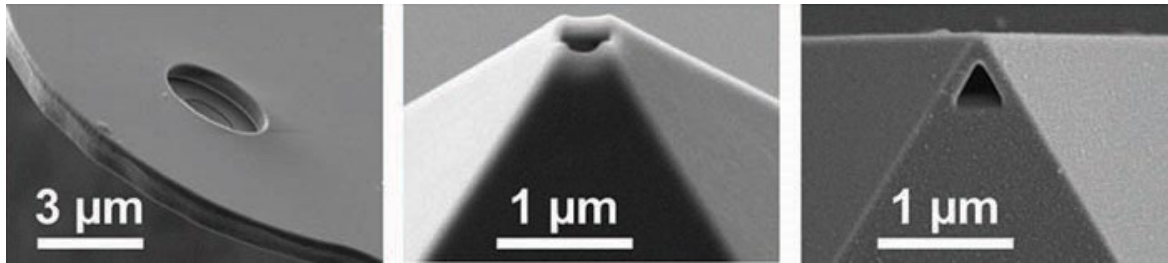
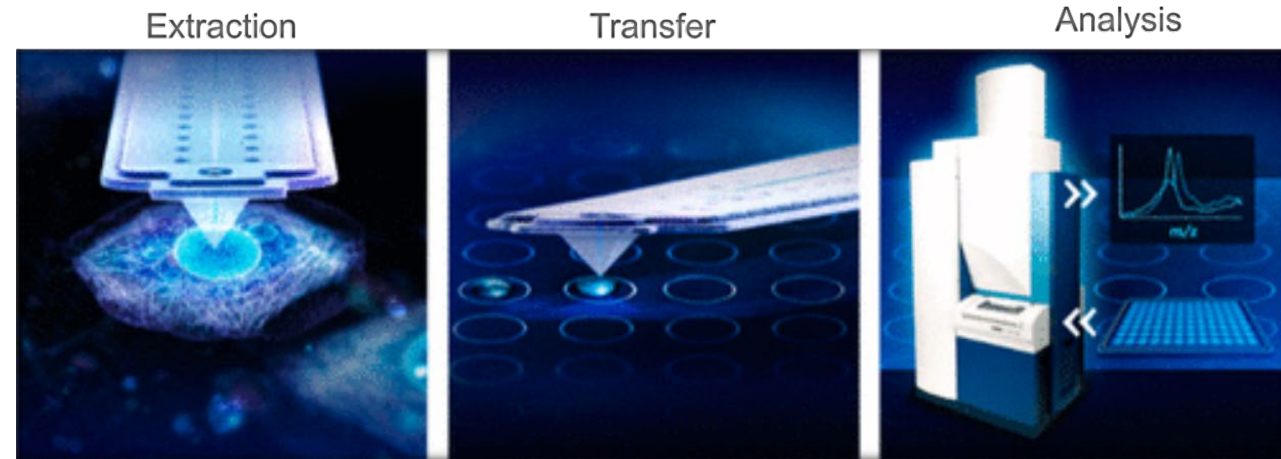
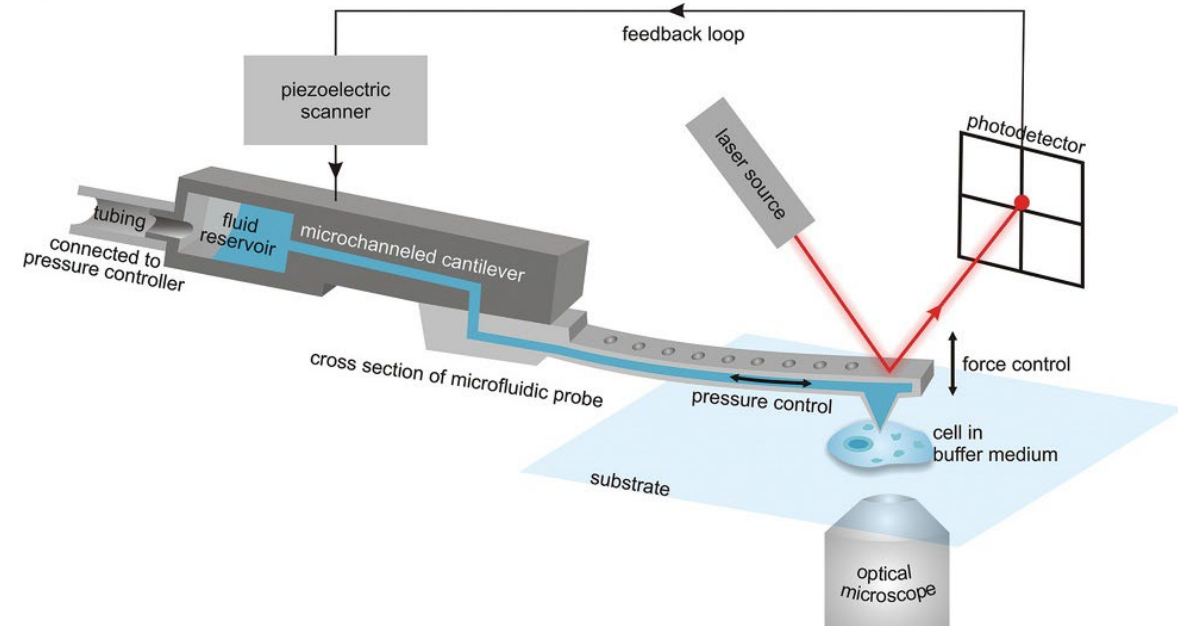
- Lack of specificity
- Pore clogging
- Pore size dependence
- Pore stability
- Range of proteins

nanopipettes

Choosing of the nanopore

Protein-based nanopores vs Solid-state nanopores

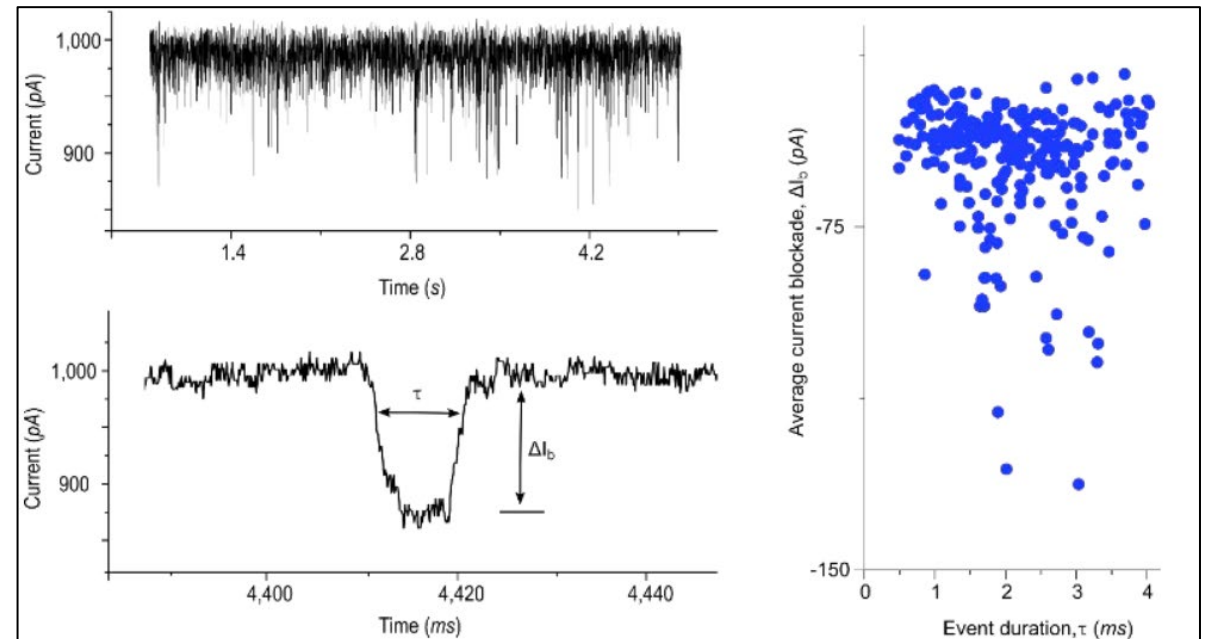
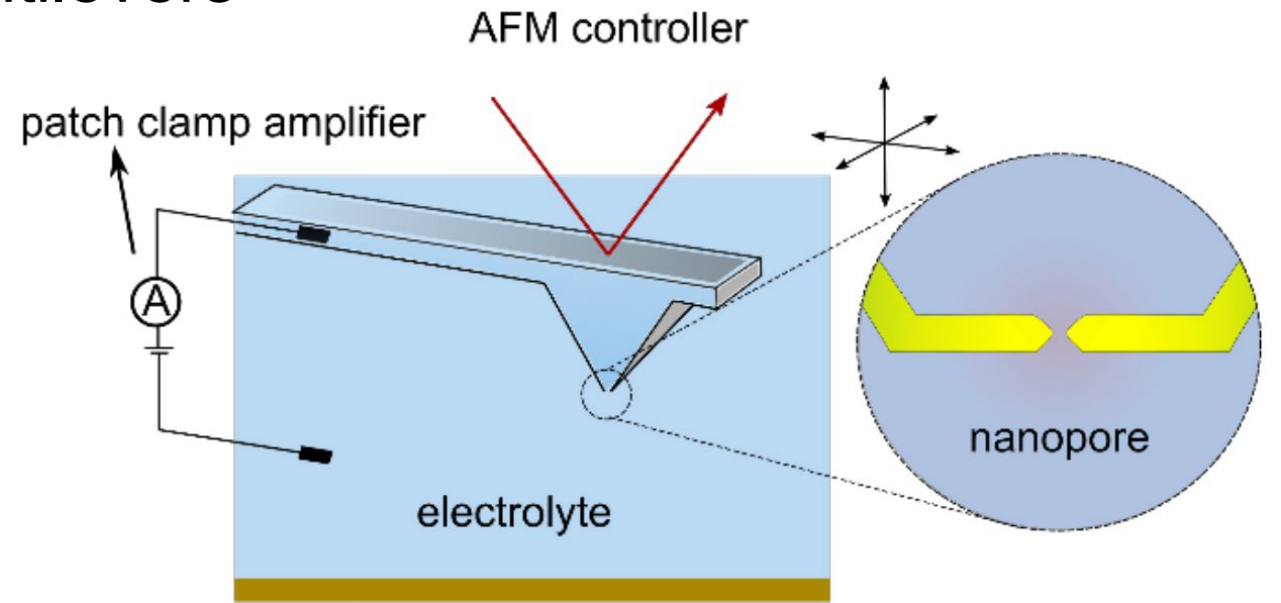
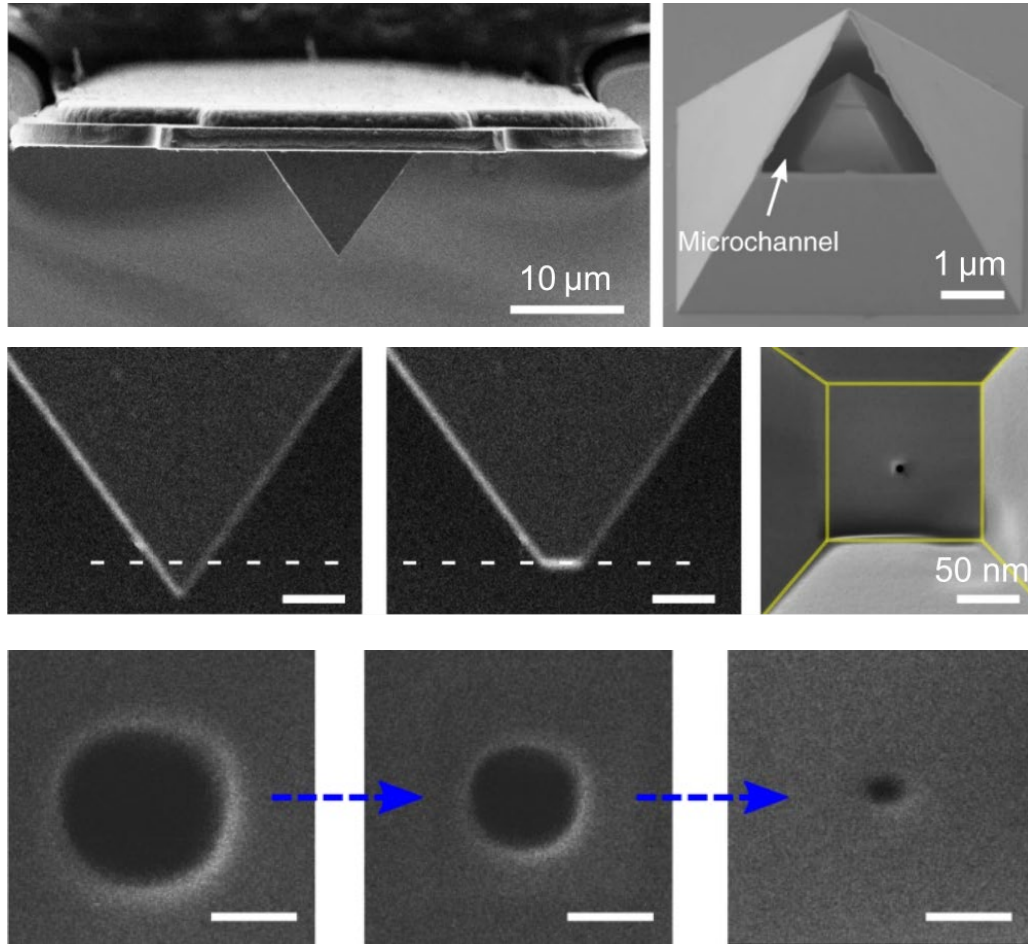
Studying Single Cells with FluidFM



Courtesy: cytosurge

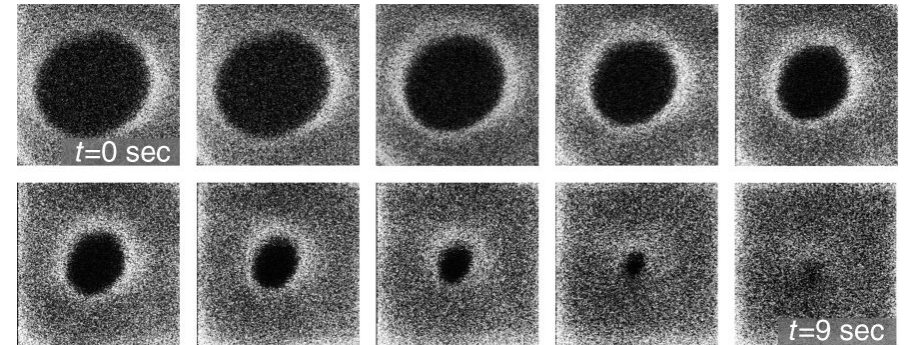
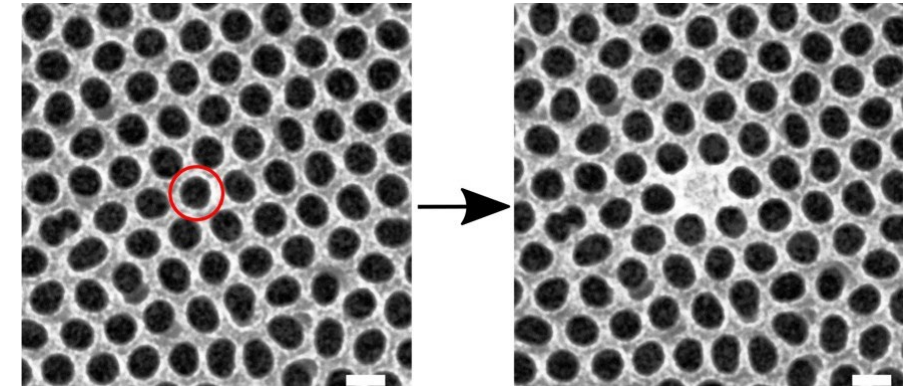
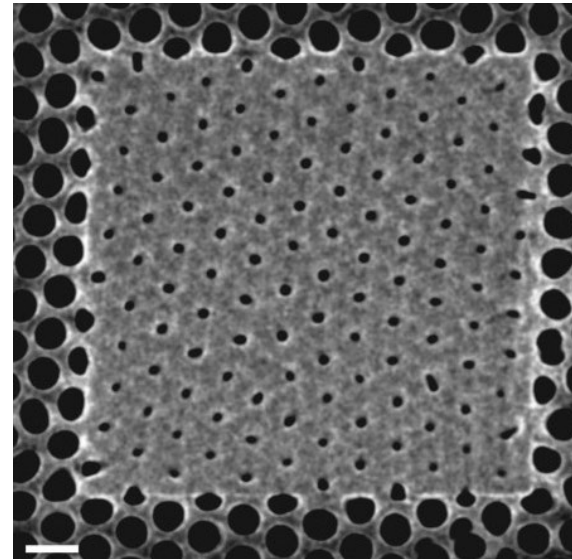
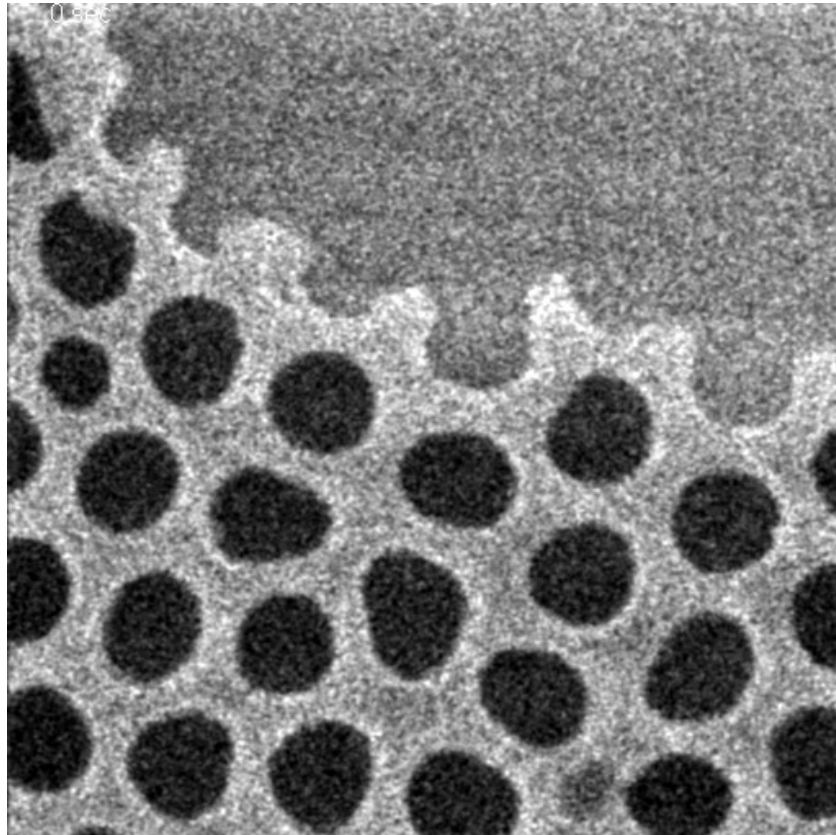
Guillaume-Gentil et al. *Nature* 2023
Guillaume-Gentil et al. *Cell* 2017

Making nanopores on FluidFM Cantilevers



Aramesh and Vörös et al. *Nature Nanotech* 2019
<https://www.nature.com/articles/s41565-019-0493-z>

Shrinking nanopores with ion irradiation



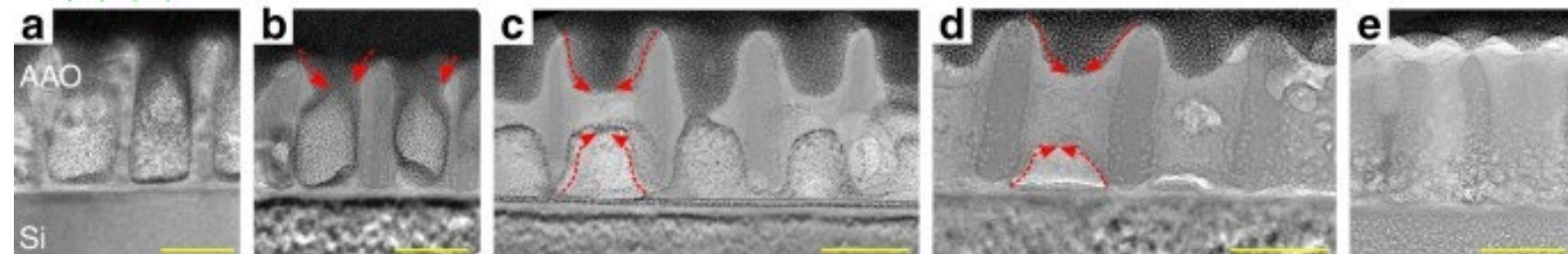
Aramesh et al. *Nat. Commun.* 2018

[doi: 10.1038/s41467-018-03316-7](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-018-03316-7)

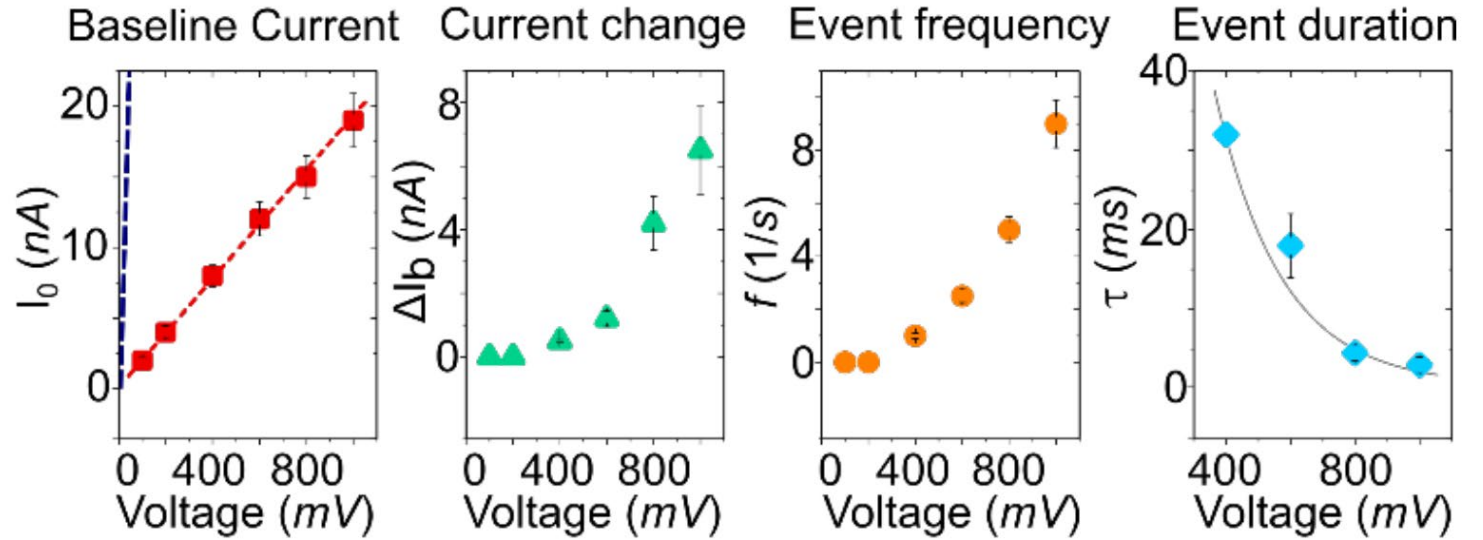
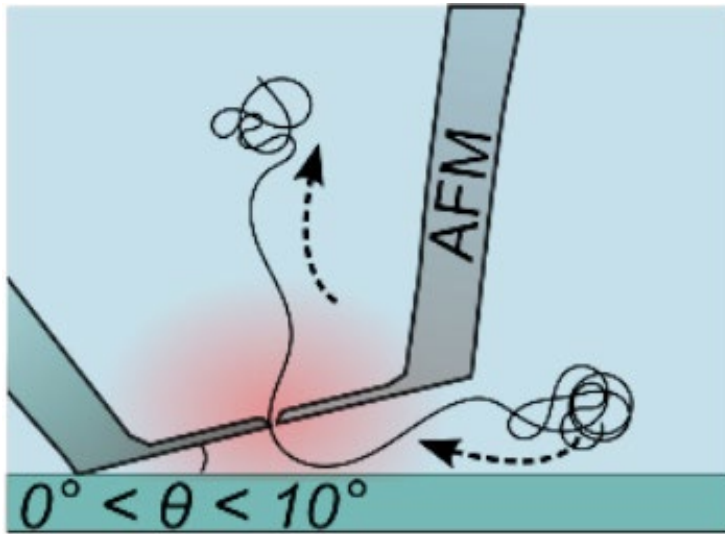
He⁺ irradiation



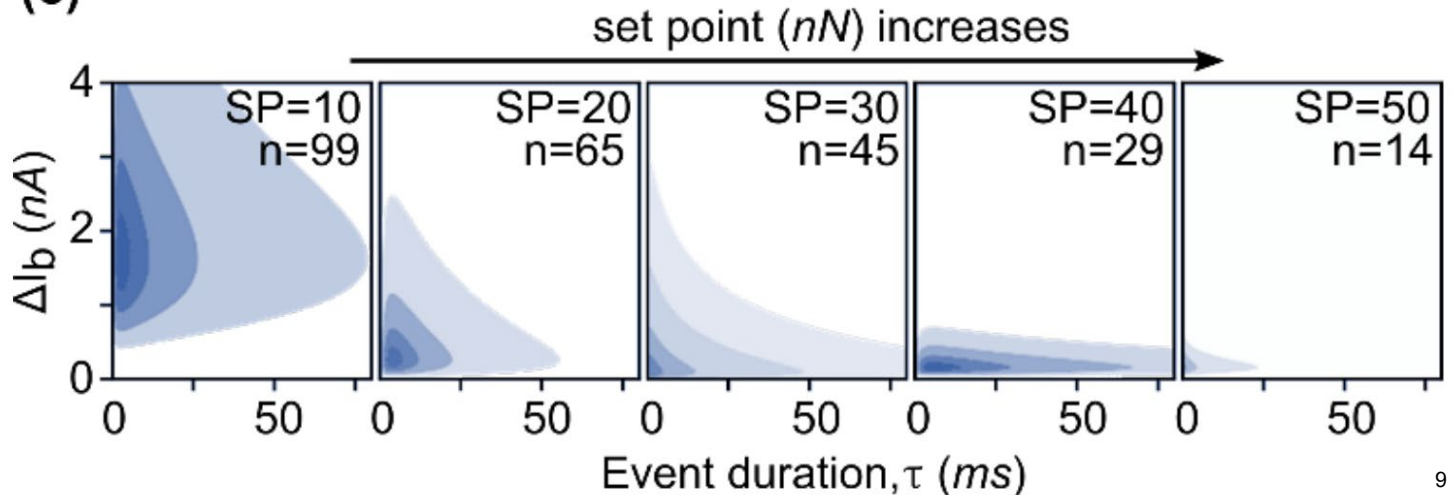
Evolution of pores during the low-flux irradiation (pore closure regime)



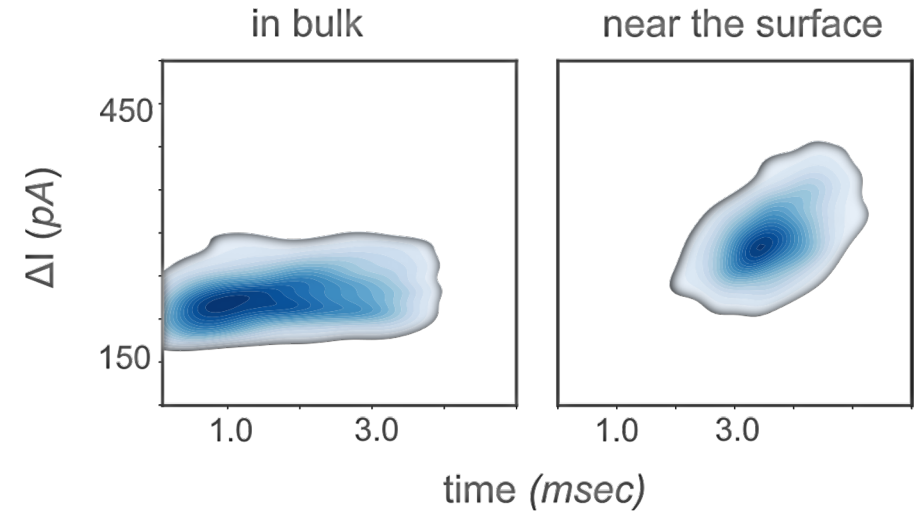
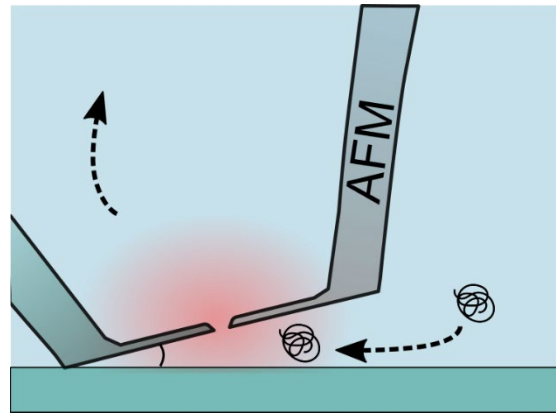
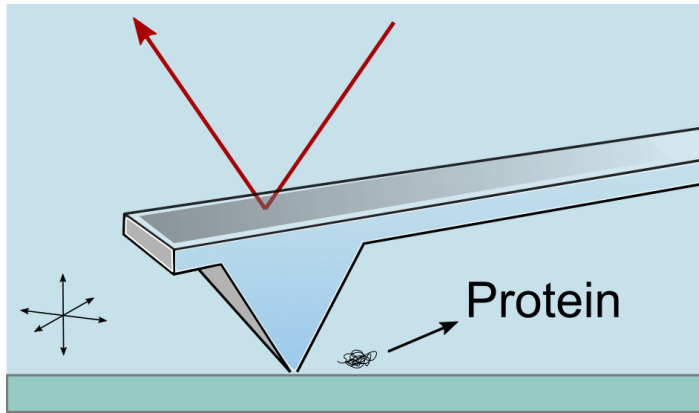
DNA sensing near the surface



(c)



Protein detection – *in bulk vs. near the surface*

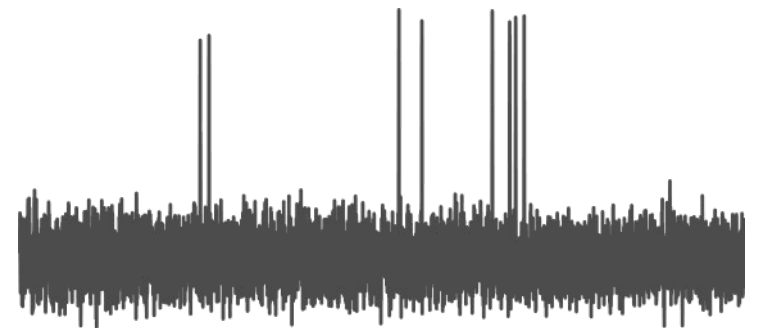


in bulk

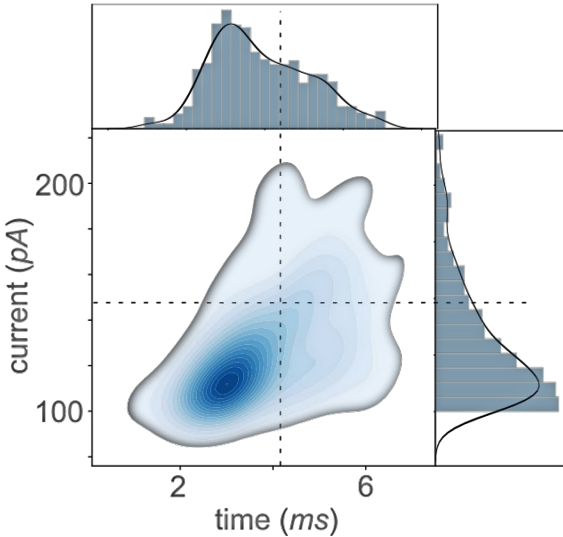
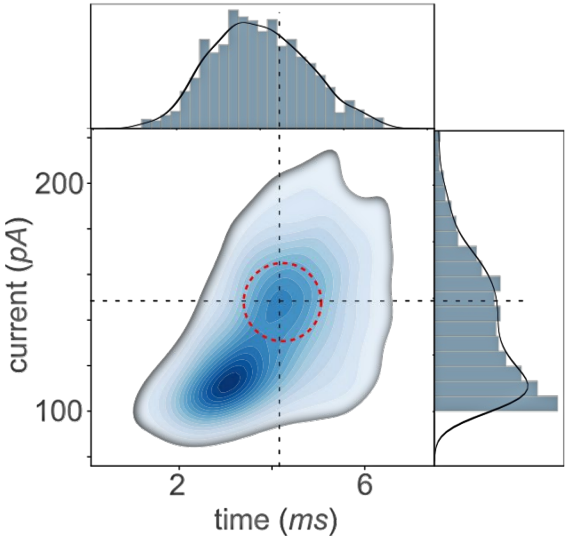
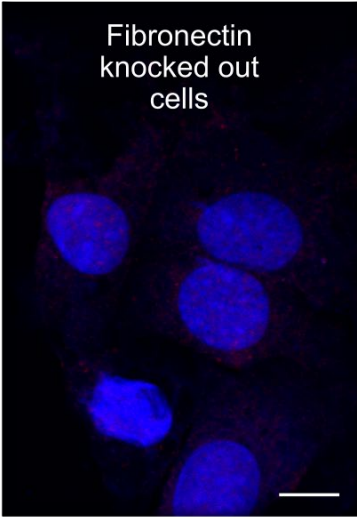
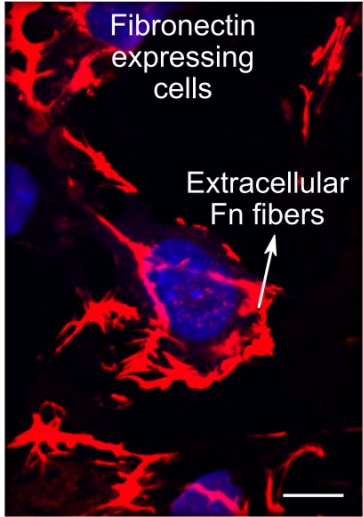
F_n
(600 mV)



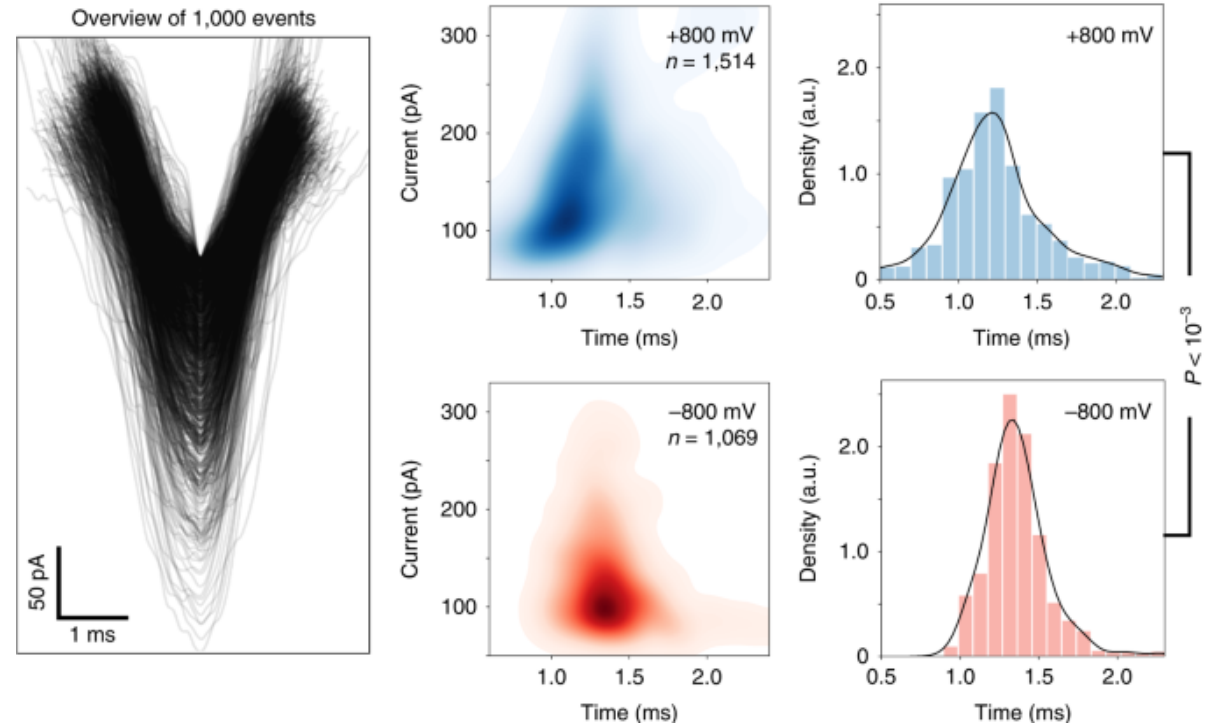
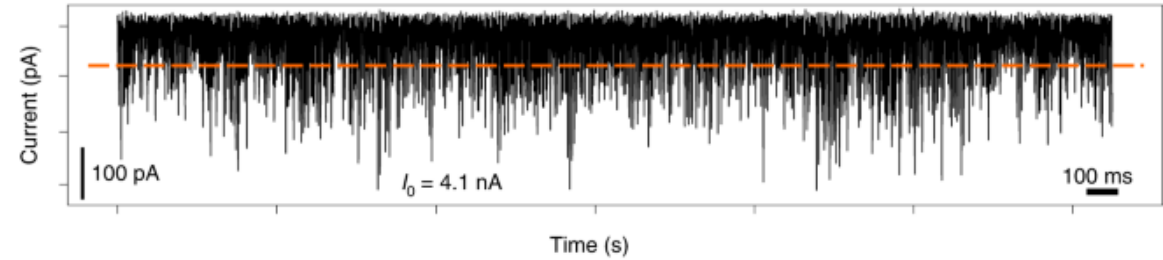
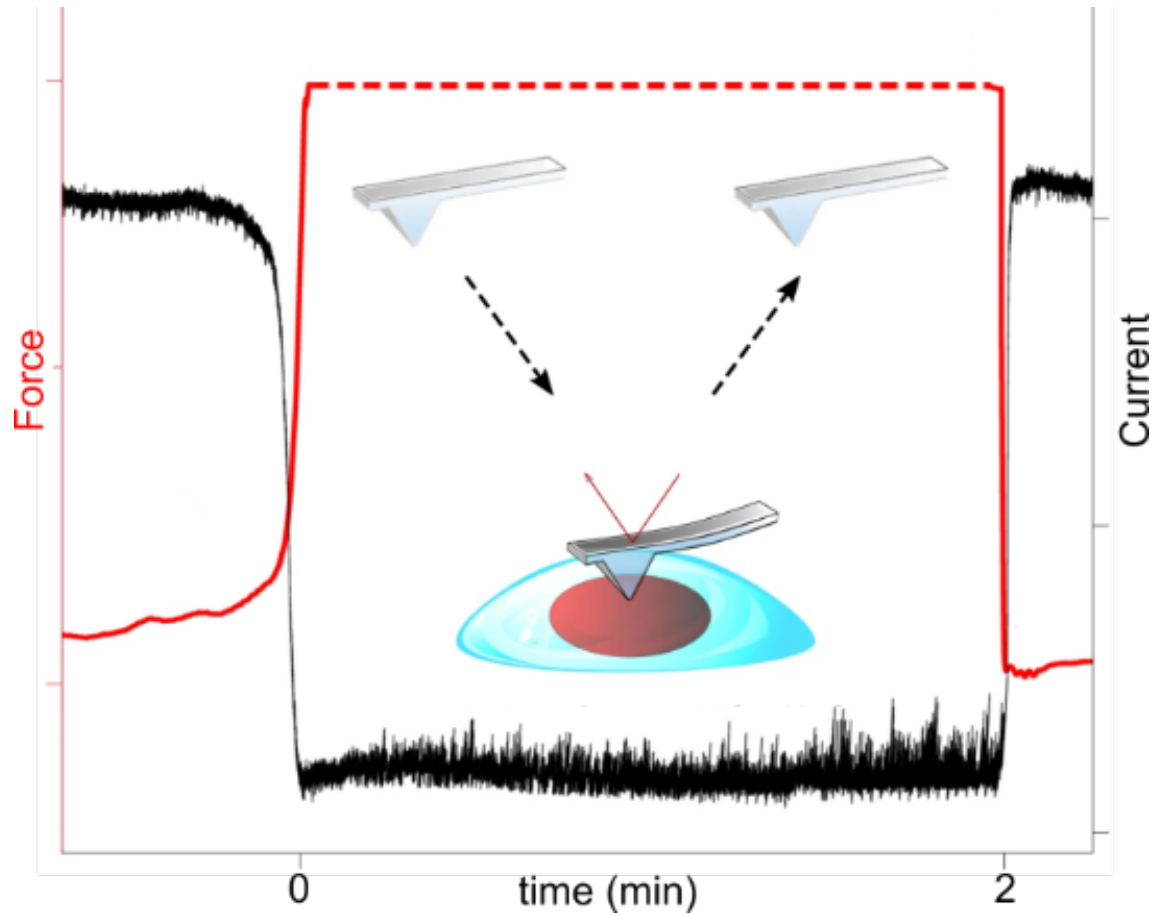
near the surface



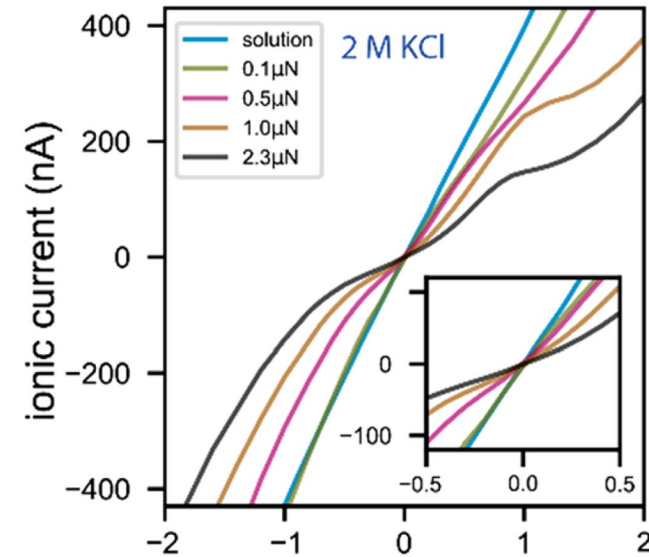
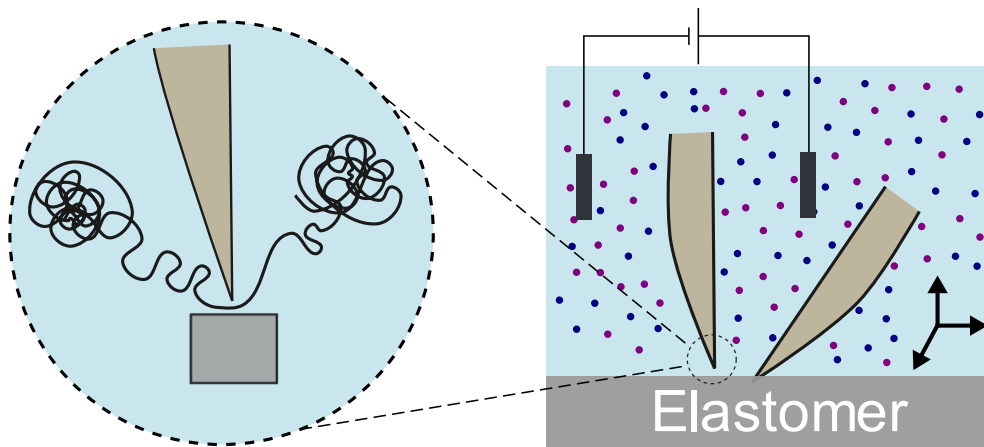
Single cell profiling – *statistical discrimination*



Intracellular content of the cell

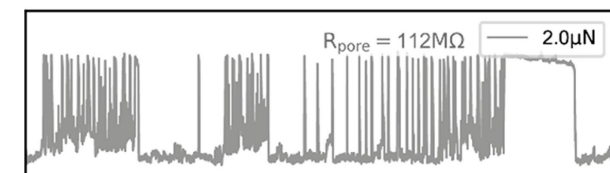
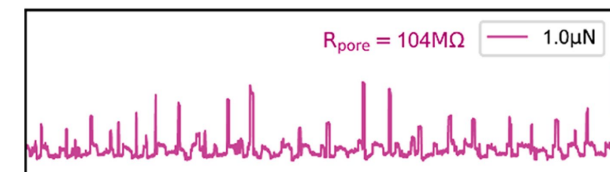
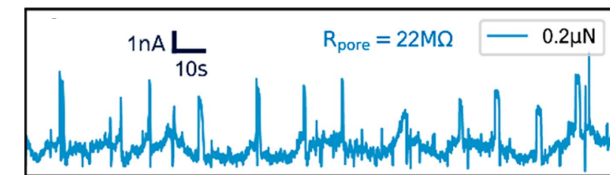
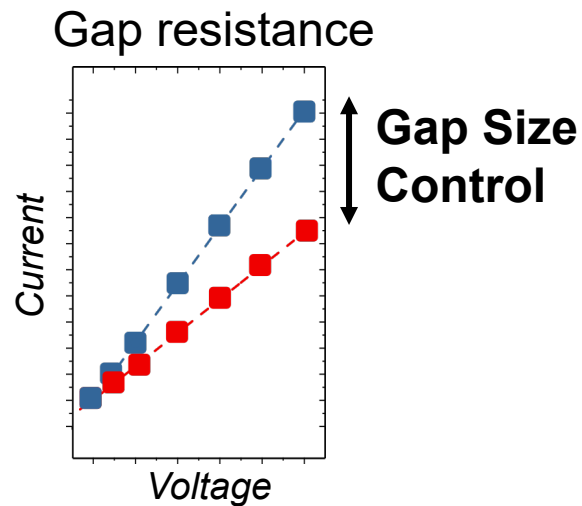


Interfacial Nanopores – in situ nanopore formation at the interface

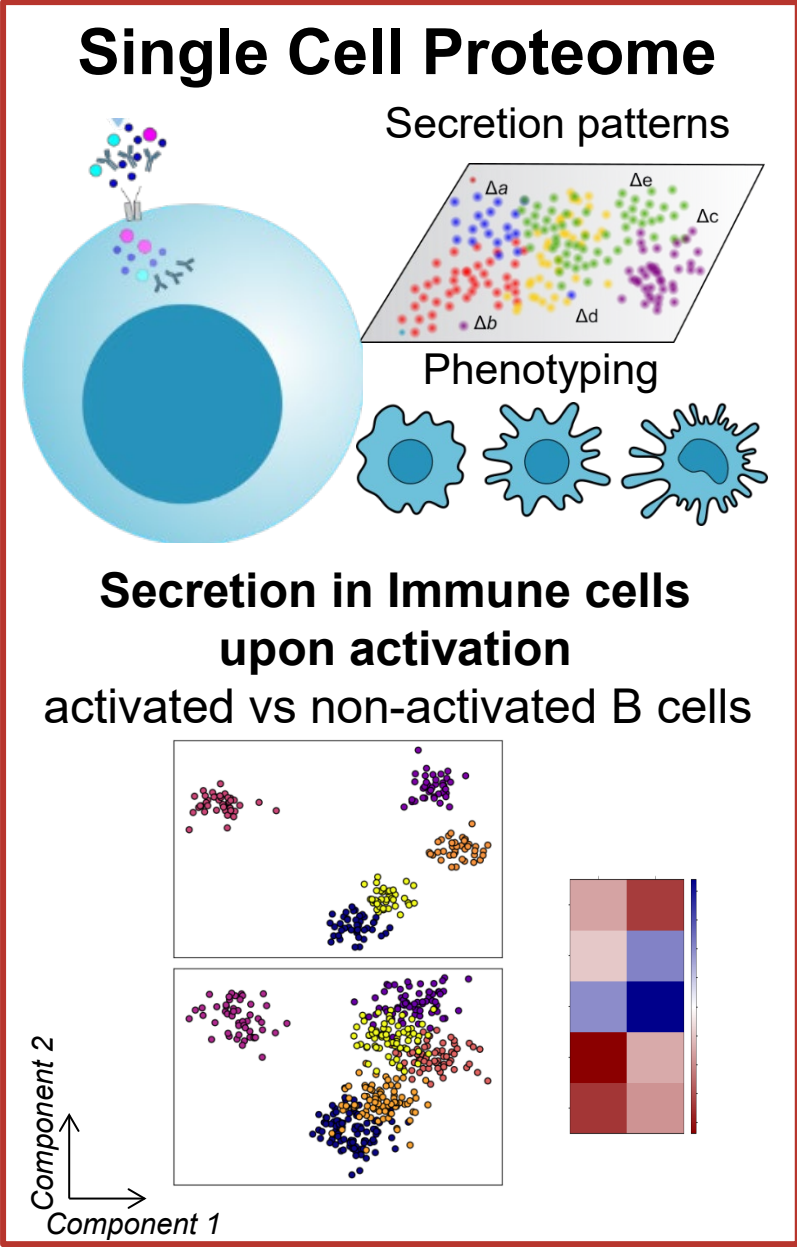
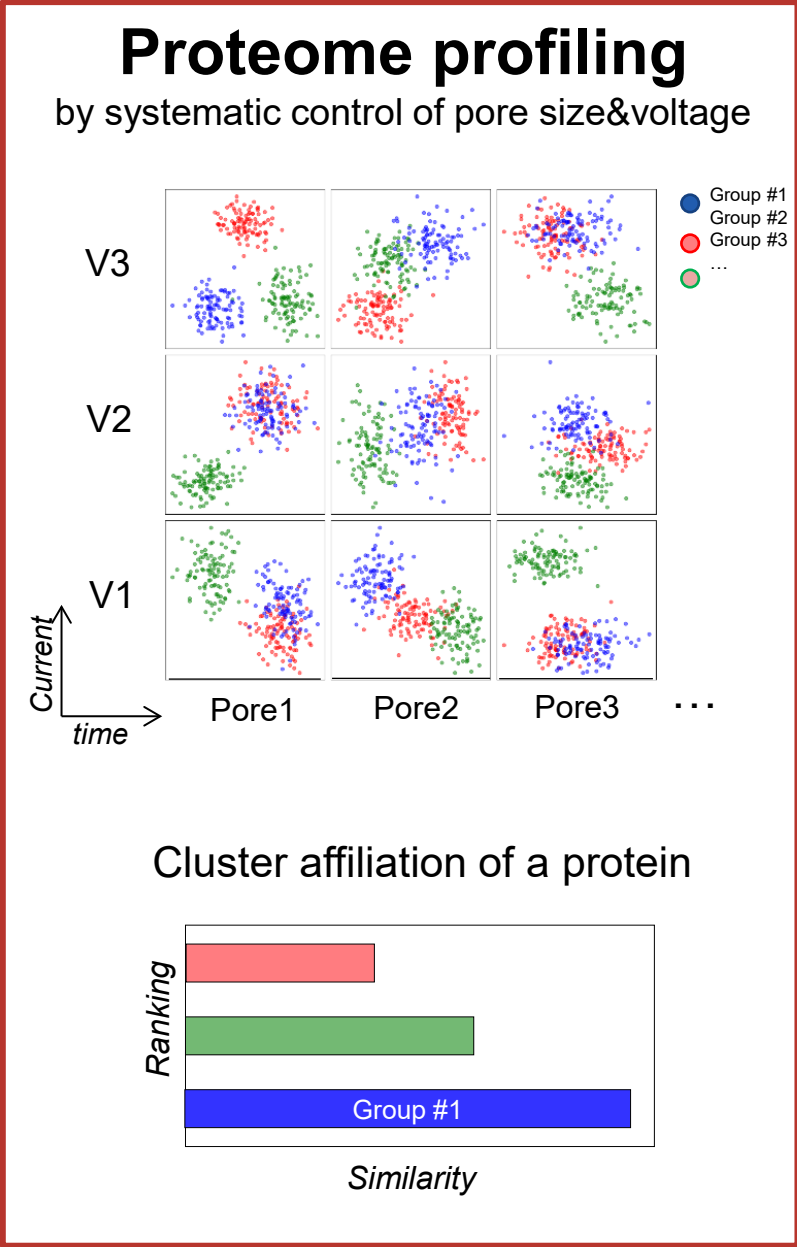


On demand adjustment of
Pore size: <1 nm – 300 nm

Clog-free

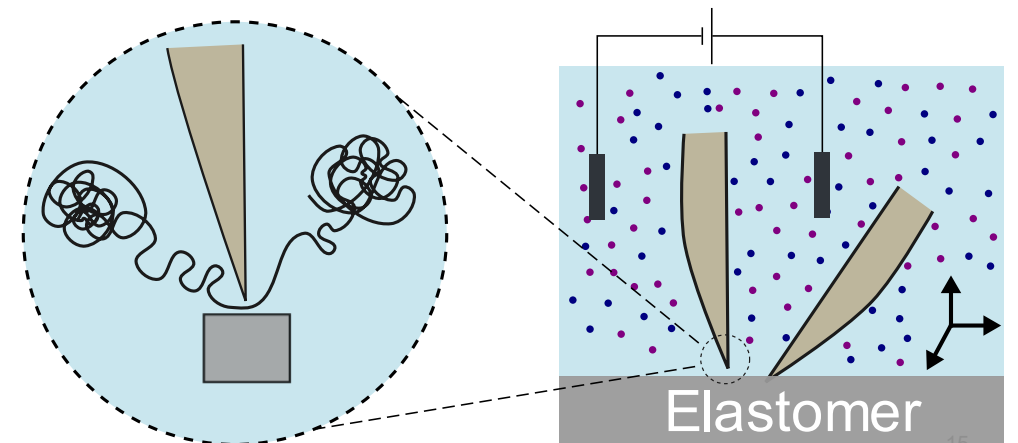


Interfacial Nanopores for Single-Cells Protein Profiling

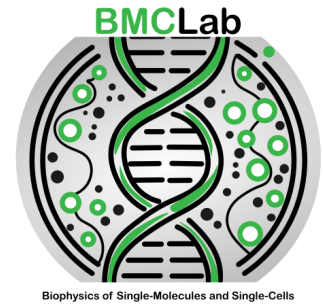


Summary

- Nanopores sensors show promise for protein sensing applications , despite several challenges (specificity, clogging, etc.)
- Nanopipettes (FluidFM or glass capillaries) as solid-state nanopore sensors for single-cell profiling/phenotyping
- Interfacial nanopores → adding a new dimension into nanopore analysis
- Road ahead → interfacial nanopores for single-cell secretome profiling



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Dr. Til Schlotter

Open PhD positions!!

ETH zürich

