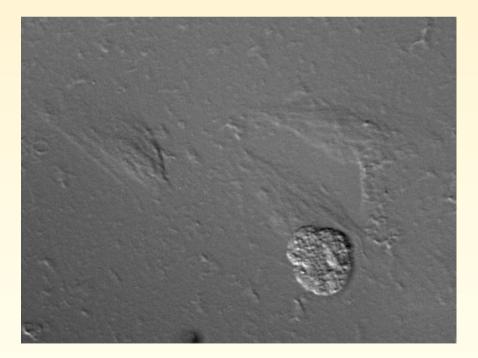
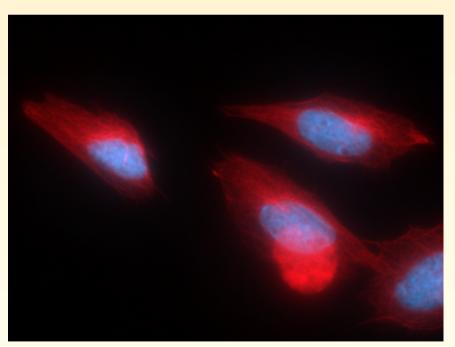
C. Fluorescence



- 1.1. Principles of Fluorescence
- 1.2. Fluorophores / Dyes
- 1.3. Fluorescence Microscopy



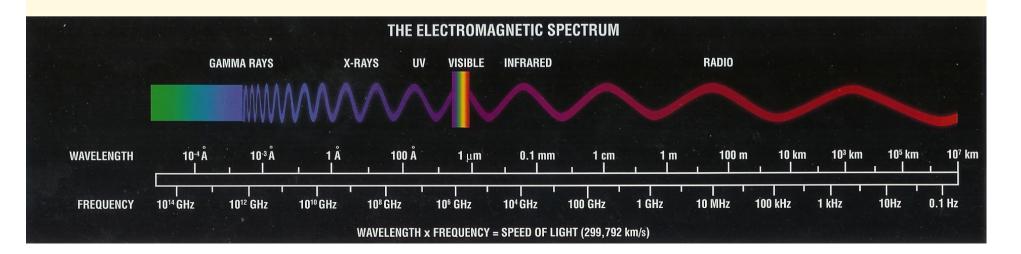


1.1. Principles - Absorption of Light



All molecules absorb light: different molecules - different wavelengths

- Absorption of microwaves causes molecular rotations
- Absorption in the infra red causes molecular bond vibrations
- Absorption of X-ray/UV/visible light causes electrons to jump to higher energy electronic "orbitals"



1.1. Principles - Stokes observation



Fluorite (CaF₂)

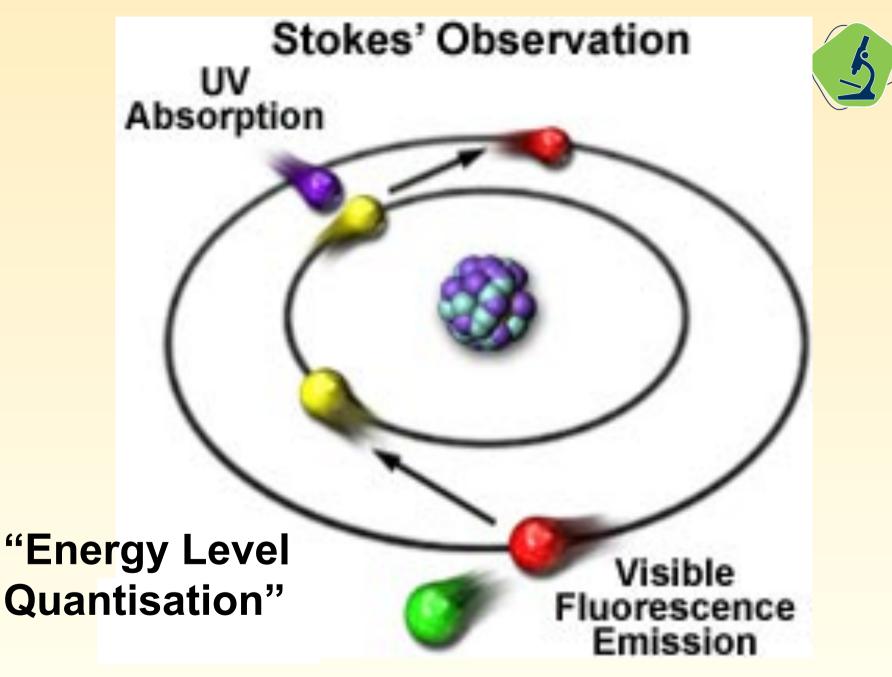


http://smsc.cnes.fr/lcLex/Fluorit_uv_hg.jpg

Illumination:

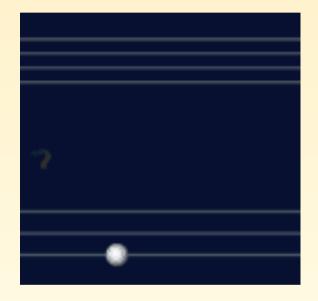
White light

UV light



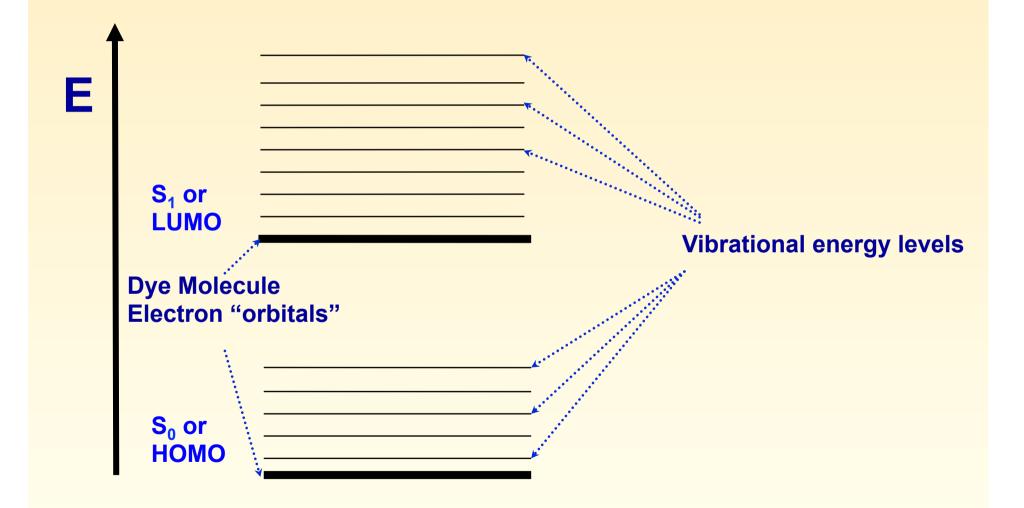
1.1. Principles – fluorescence mechanism

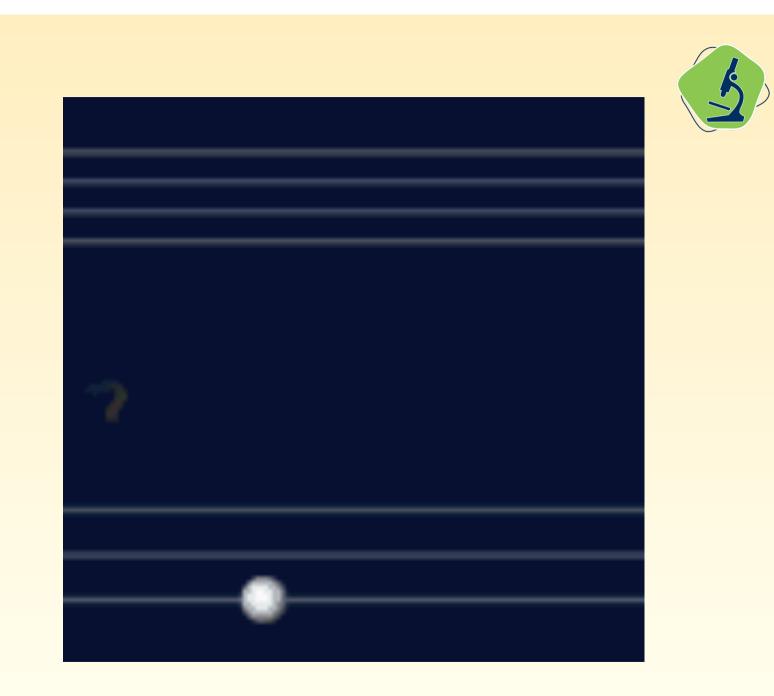




- 1. Absorption of a photon by a dye molecule
 - → excitation of a valence electron
- Dye molecule relaxes thermally
 → release of energy as heat
- 3. Return of the e^{-} into the ground state \rightarrow emission of a photon

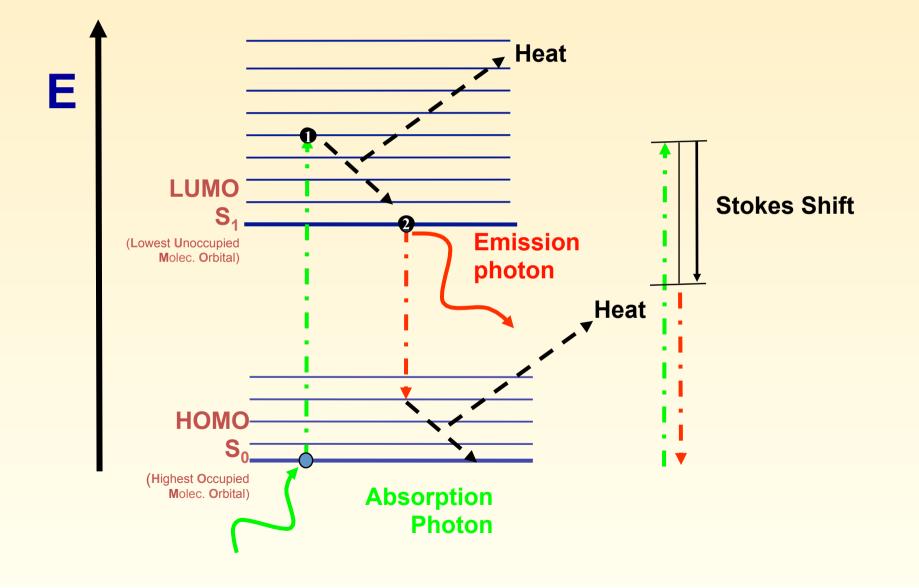






1.1. Principles - mechanism

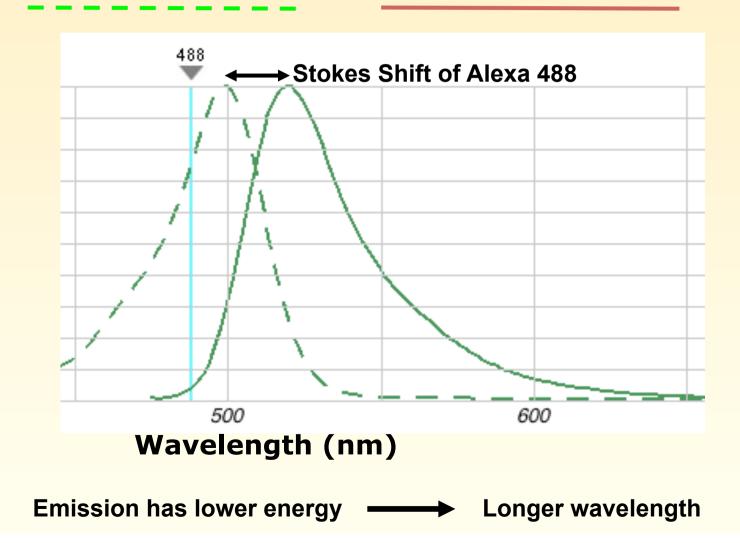


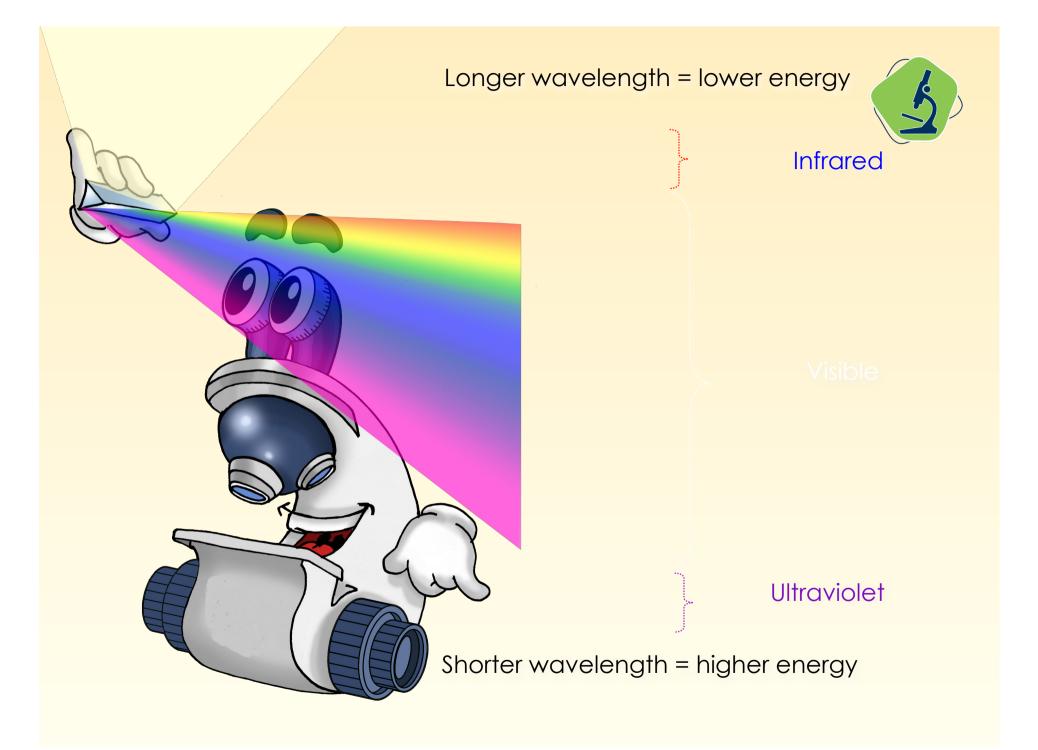


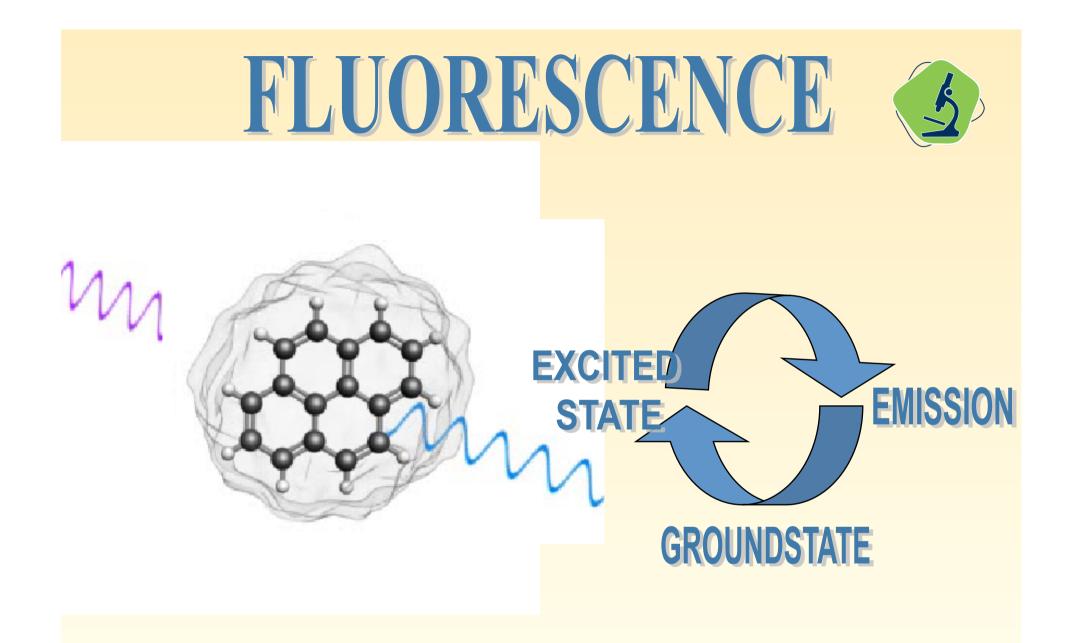
1.1. Principles - spectra



Absorption = Excitation Emission = Fluorescence







1.1. Principles - DEMO



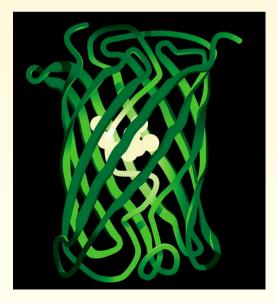


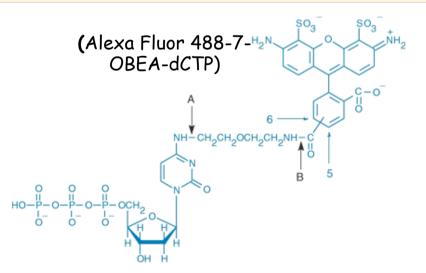
1.2. Fluorophores – 22 applications in biological research

Fluorophore

Fluorescent proteins

Labelling of biological molecules with organic dye molecules



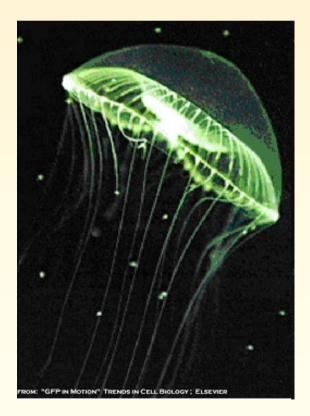


1.2. Fluorophores - GFP



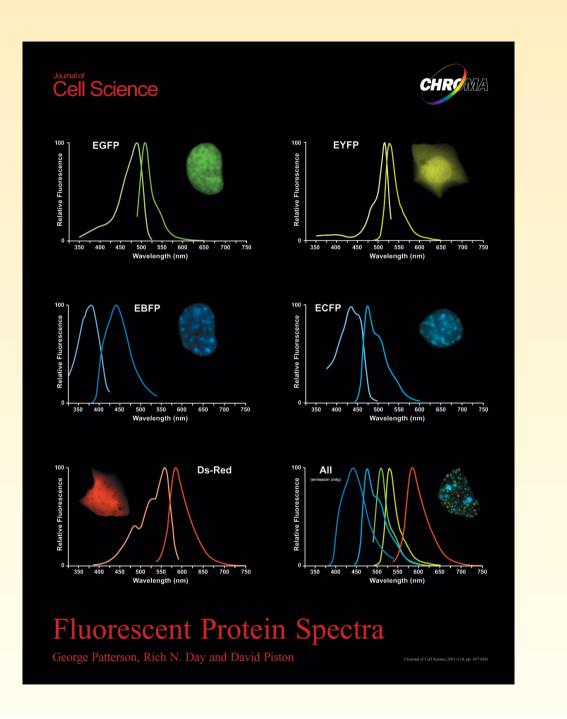
Fluorescent proteins: Nobel price for chemistry in 2008

Discovery of GFP



Development of a family of fluorescent proteins

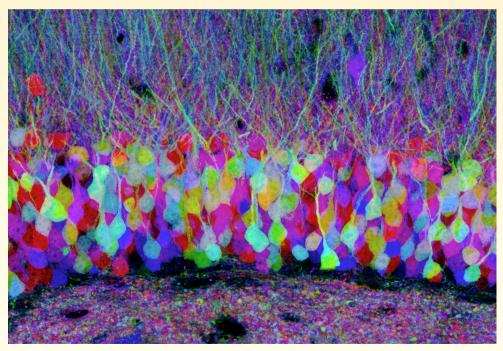




1.2. Fluorescencetake home message



Know your fluorophores!



http://suzs.tumblr.com/post/4416556844/ryan-sciandra-brainbow-is-a-term-used-to