

# INVESTIGATION OF NONLINEAR OPTICAL PROPERTIES OF OPSINS: TOWARDS OPSIN PROBES FOR CELL MEMBRANE VOLTAGE

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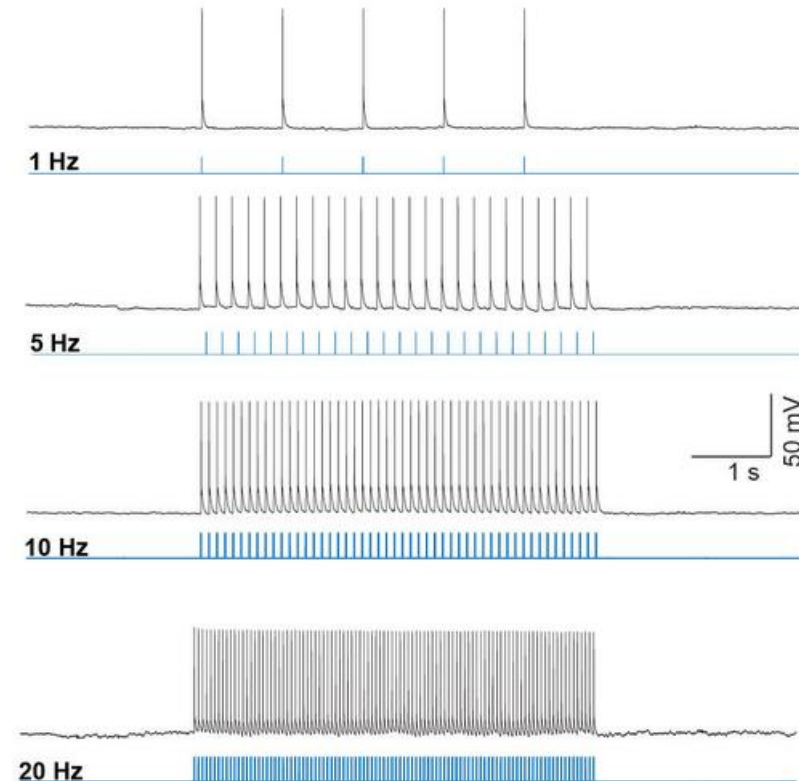
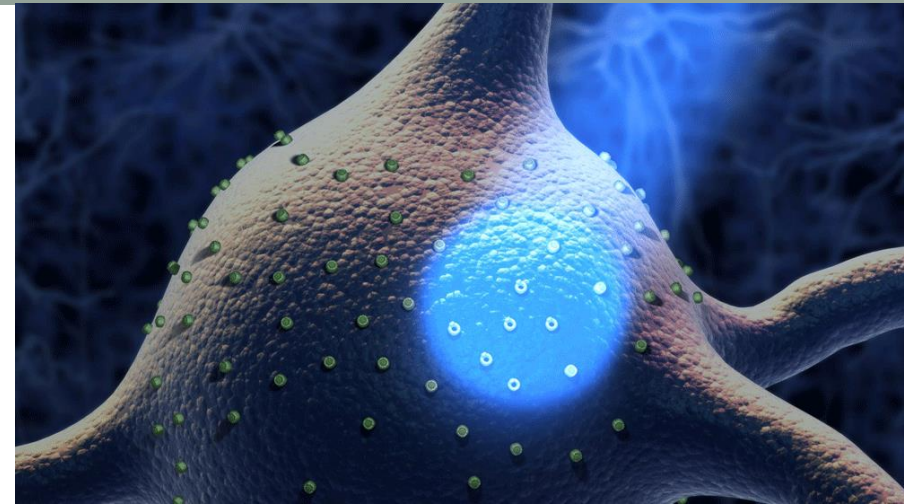
# Introduction

- Need for stimulation and recording of neural activity at the same time
- Preferably at single cell level
  - Unravel interconnectivity
- Fast enough to keep up with neuronal firing
  - Millisecond time resolution



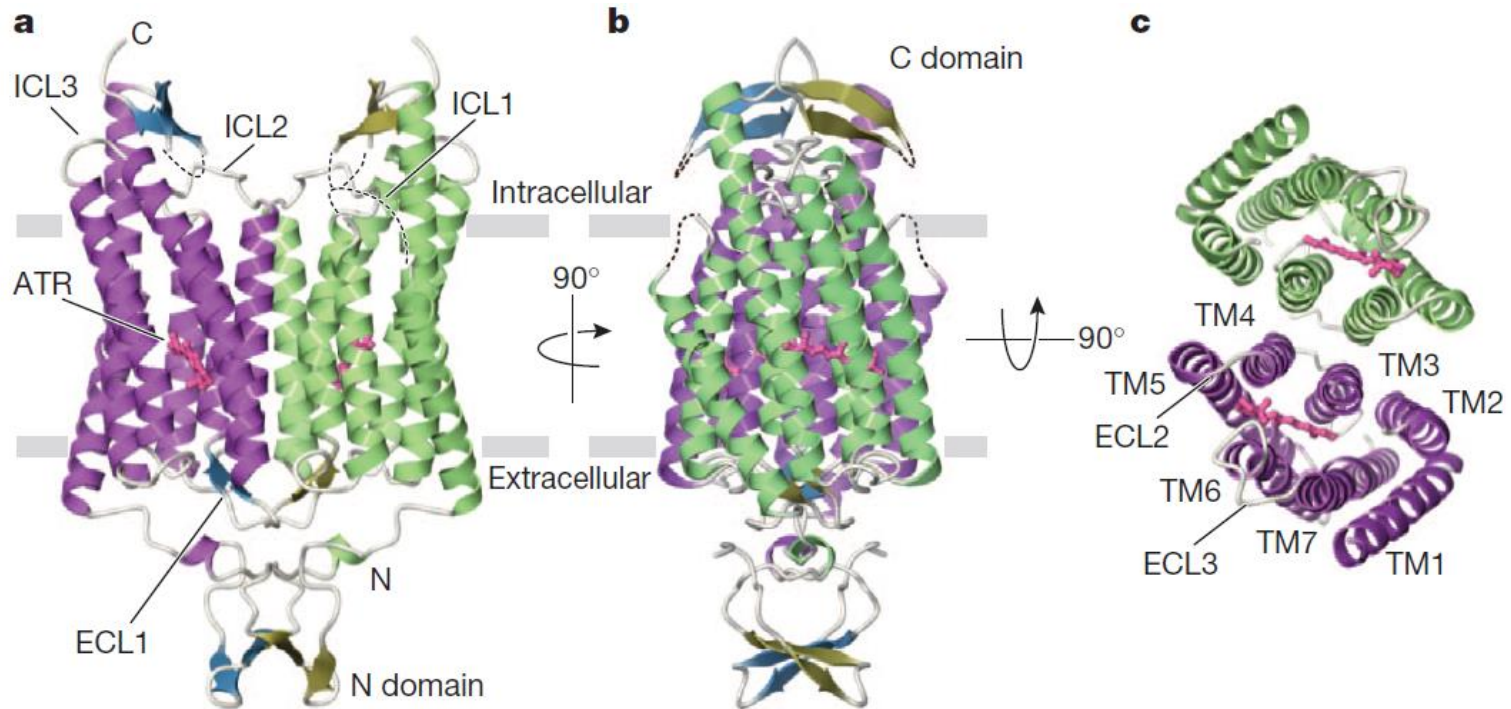
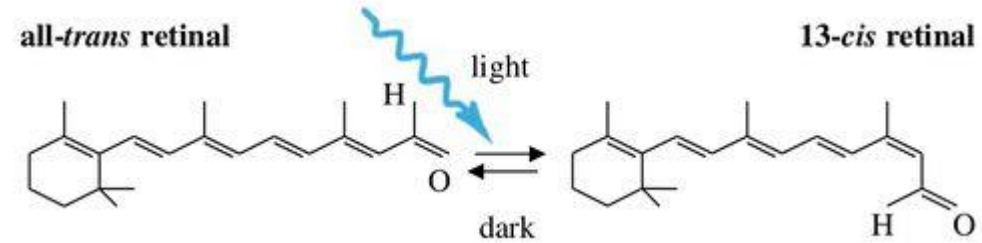
# Optogenetics

- Light sensitive ion channels
- Genetic techniques
- Temporal resolution
  - milliseconds
- Manipulation
  - Single photon optogenetics
- Read-out
  - voltage sensitive fluorescent probes



(Herrera et al., Nature neuroscience, 2016)

# C1C2



Crystal structure of C1C2. (Kato et al., Nature, 2012)

# Towards nonlinear optogenetics

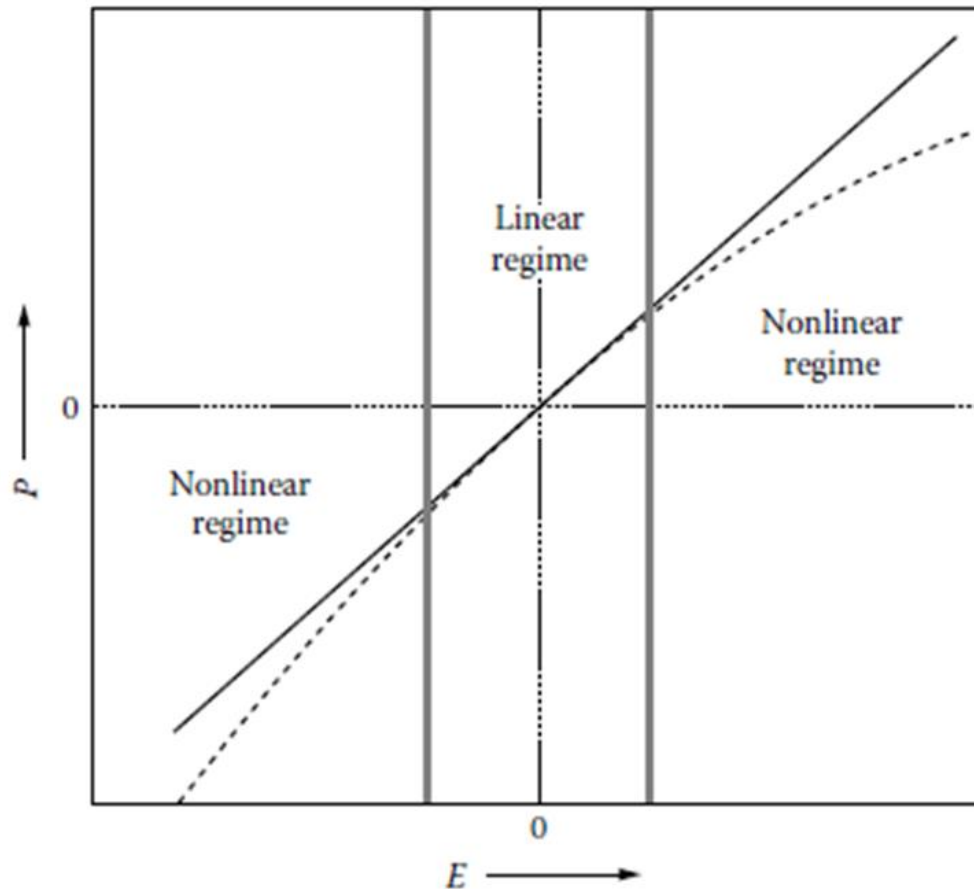
- One probe for activity control AND voltage sensing
- Manipulation of neuronal activity by **two-photon absorption**
  - Higher spatial resolution (subcellular)
  - Higher tissue penetration (up to 800 $\mu$ m)
- Voltage readout using **second harmonic generation**
  - Retinal chromophore

# Goal

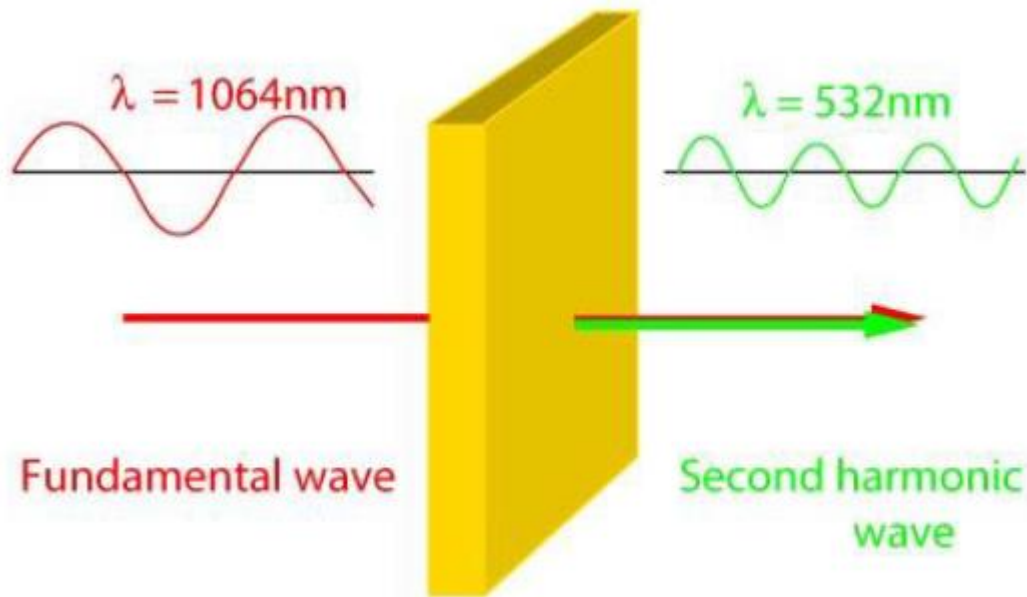
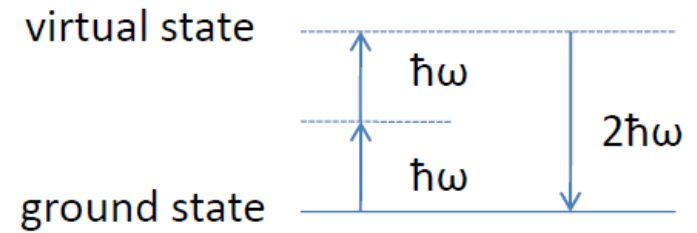
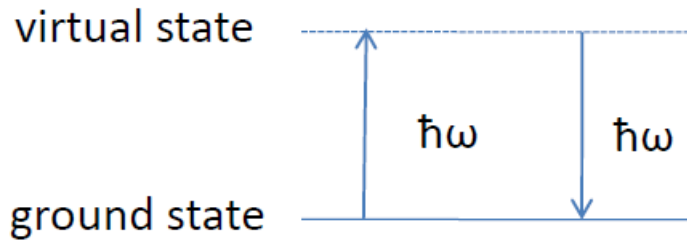
- Recombinantly express and purify channelrhodopsin mutants
- Investigate the first hyperpolarizability  $\beta$ 
  - Indicator for SHG probe efficiency
- Compare it to bacteriorhodopsin
  - Only light sensitive protein used in nonlinear optics

# What is 'β'?

$$\mu_{ind} = \mu^{(1)} + \mu^{(2)} + \mu^{(3)} + \dots = \alpha E + \beta EE + \gamma EEE + \dots$$

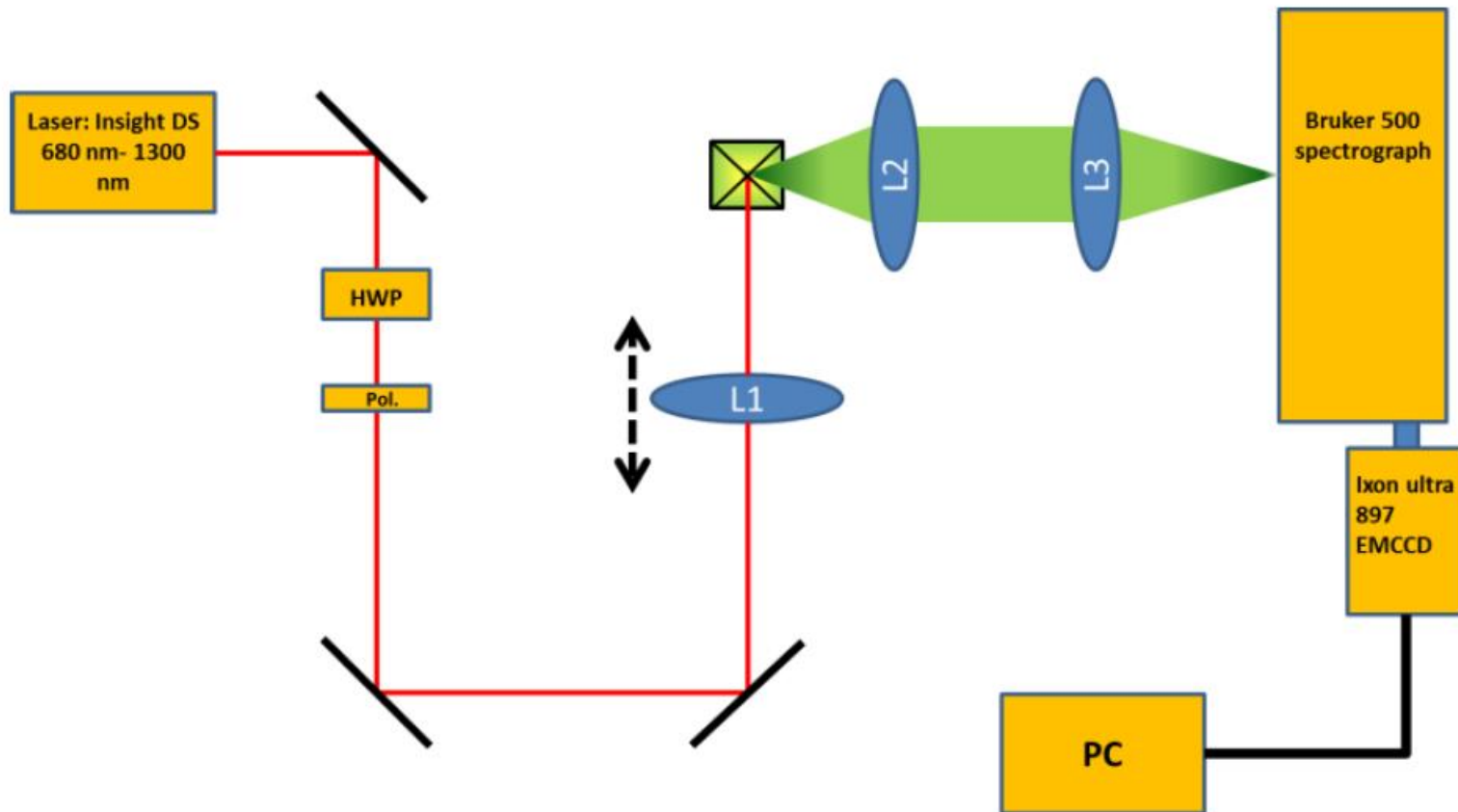
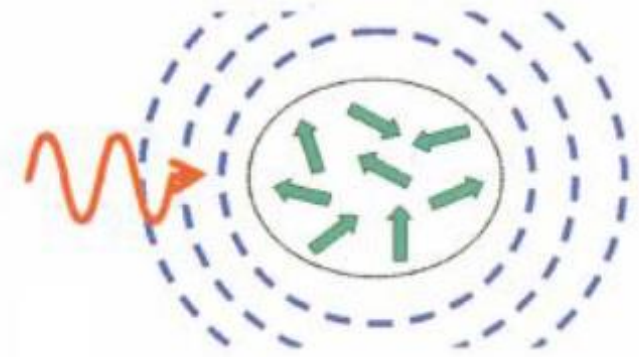


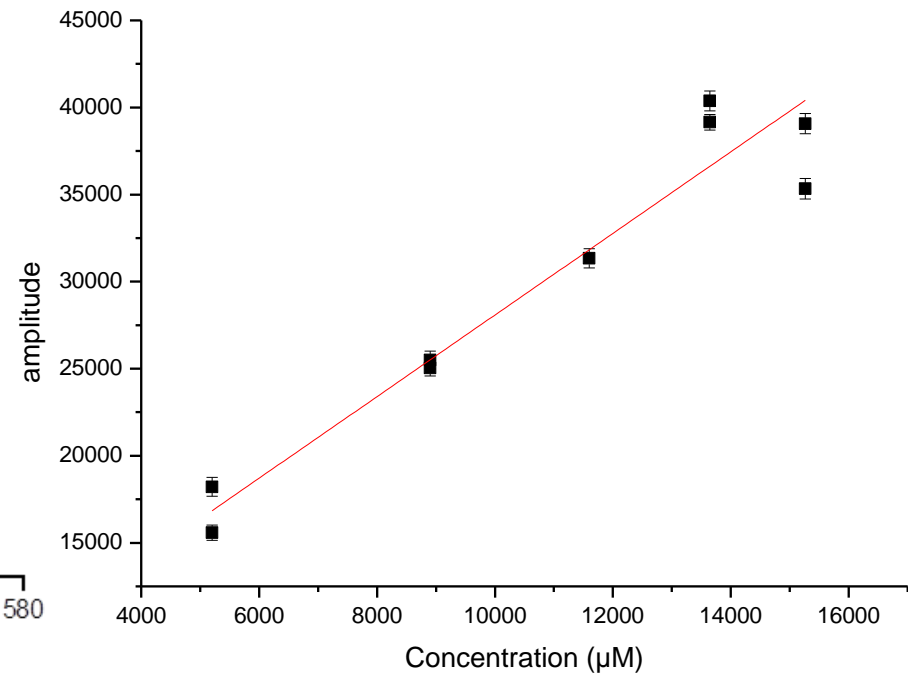
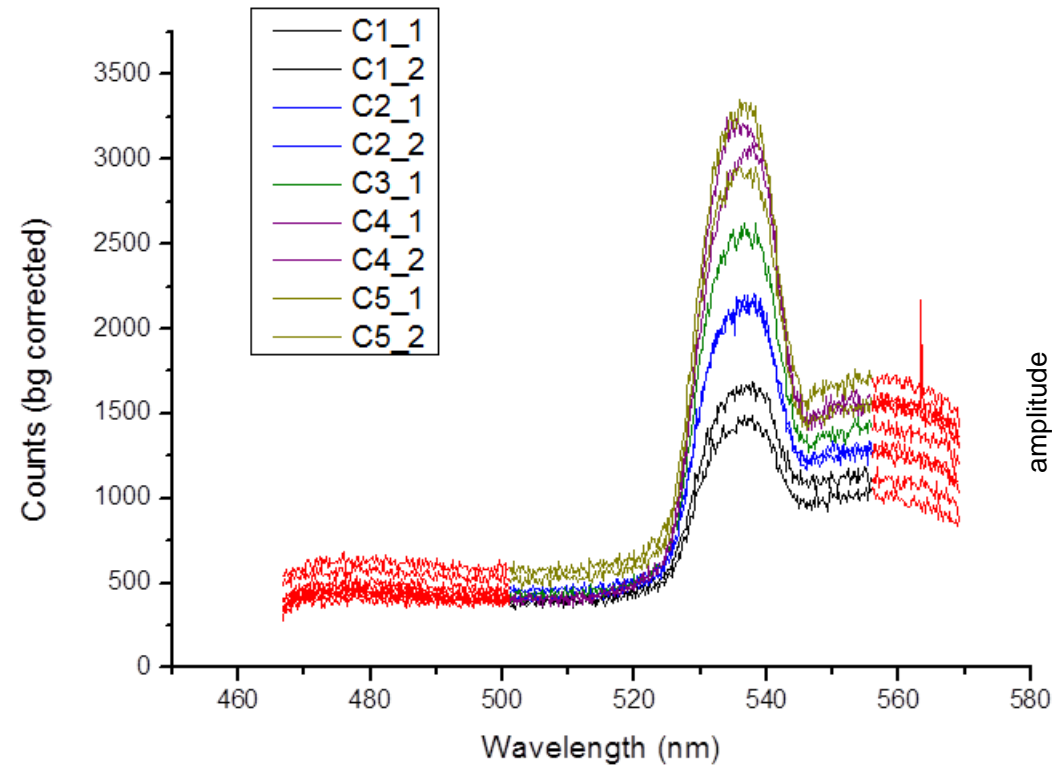
# Second harmonic generation





# Measuring $\beta$ ?





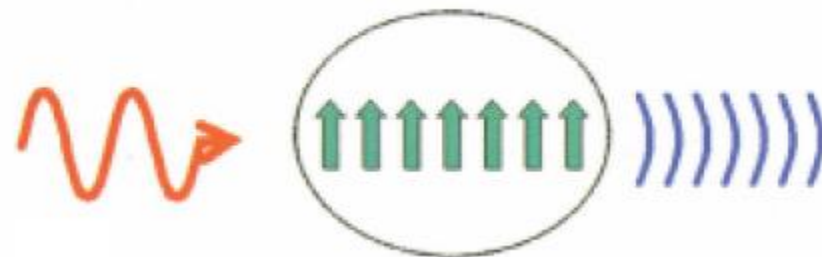
$$I^{2\omega} = \frac{16\pi^5}{c\lambda^4 r^2} \cdot N \cdot f(\omega)^4 \cdot f(2\omega)^2 \cdot \langle \beta_{\text{HRS}}^2 \rangle \cdot I(\omega)^2$$

(Clays et al., *Adv. Chem. Phys.*, 1994)

$$I^{2\omega} = \boxed{g} \cdot \langle \beta_{\text{HRS},X}^2 \rangle \cdot I(\omega)^2$$

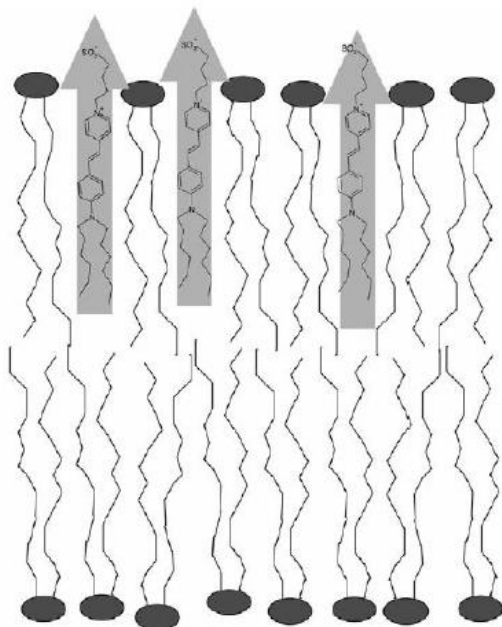
$$I^{2\omega} = \boxed{g} \cdot \langle \beta_{\text{HRS,REFERENCE}}^2 \rangle \cdot I(\omega)^2$$

# Relation to SHG



## Correlated chromophores

= individual chromophores with specific and time invariant phase relations with respect to one another



$$I(2\omega) \propto N^2 \beta^2$$

# Experimental $\beta$ values at 1064nm

	$\beta_{\text{hrs},1064\text{nm}} (10^{-30} \text{esu})$	
FM4-64	$160 \pm 30$	Commercially available SHG probe
ATR	$130 \pm 30$	Chromophore
C1C2	$600 \pm 150$	Channelrhodopsin mutants.
ChRH134R	$530 \pm 130$	Purified from p.pastoris
<b>bR</b>	<b><math>1100 \pm 150</math></b>	Only characterized opsin

# Conclusion and outlook

- Seem to be good candidates for SHG probes
- Already proven in optogenetics
- Test their voltage sensitivity in lipid vesicles
- First step towards all optical control

**Thank you for your attention!**