

Bionanoprobe II – High-Resolution XRF Nanoprobe

Si Chen¹, Stefan Vogt¹, Barry Lai¹, Jörg Maser¹, Chris Jacobsen¹, Robert Fischetti¹, Olga Antipova¹, Keith Brister², Gayle Woloschak³, Tatjana Paunesku³, Antonio Lanzirotti⁴, Peter Lay⁵, Thomas O'Halloran⁶, Narayanan Kasthuri⁷, Lee Makowski⁸, Martina Ralle⁹

1. X-ray Science Division, Argonne National Laboratory, USA
2. Northwestern Synchrotron Research Center, Northwestern University, USA
3. Department of Radiation Oncology, Radiology, Department of Cell and Molecular Biology, Robert H. Lurie Comprehensive Cancer Center, Feinberg School of Medicine, Northwestern University, USA
4. GSECARS, University of Chicago, USA
5. School of Chemistry, University of Sydney, Aus
6. Department of Chemistry, Robert H. Lurie Comprehensive Cancer Center, Northwestern University, USA
7. Department of Neurobiology, University of Chicago, USA
8. Bioengineering Department, Chemistry and Chemical Biology, Northwestern University, USA
9. Department of Molecular and Medical Genetics, Oregon Health & Science University, USA

Abstract:

The second-generation Bionanoprobe (BNP-II), a hard x-ray fluorescence (XRF) nanoprobe, will be developed to deliver a spatial resolution of 10 nm or better and highest possible sensitivity down to a few atoms for trace element studies in soft materials, particularly biology and life sciences. It will enable 3D high-throughput trace elemental mapping and ultrastructure imaging at the level of small subcellular organelles. New instrument will make full use of the brightness of the APS Upgrade (APS-U) lightsource, optimized undulator and monochromator, advanced zone plate nanofocusing optics, and novel computation approaches. Cryogenic methods will be further explored to minimize radiation damage and enable imaging of frozen-hydrated biological specimens preserved as close as possible to their natural state. *In situ* confocal fluorescence light microscopy, with high numerical aperture, will be developed as part of the system, allowing 3D correlative studies on select fluorophores with specimen ultrastructure and trace element content.