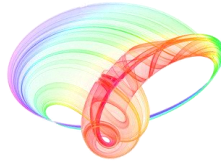


Book of abstracts



PHOTONICA2019

The Seventh International School and Conference on
Photonics, 26 August – 30 August 2019, Belgrade, Serbia

& Machine Learning with Photonics Symposium
(ML-Photonica 2019)



& ESUO Regional Workshop



& COST action CA16221



Editors: Milica Matijević, Marko Krstić and Petra Beličev

Belgrade, 2019

ABSTRACTS OF TUTORIAL, KEYNOTE, INVITED LECTURES,
PROGRESS REPORTS AND CONTRIBUTED PAPERS

of

The Seventh International School and Conference on Photonics
PHOTONICA2019, 26 August – 30 August 2019, Belgrade, Serbia

and

Machine Learning with Photonics Symposium

and

ESUO Regional Workshop

Editors

Milica Matijević, Marko Krstić and Petra Beličev

Technical Assistance

Danka Stojanović and Goran Gligorić

Publisher

Vinča Institute of Nuclear Sciences

Mike Petrovića Alasa 12-14, P.O. Box 522

11000 Belgrade, Serbia

Printed by

Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts

Number of copies

300

ISBN 978-86-7306-153-5

PHOTONICA2019 (The Seventh International School and Conference on Photonics-www.photonica.ac.rs) is organized by Vinča Institute of Nuclear Sciences, University of Belgrade (www.vinca.ac.rs), Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts (www.sanu.ac.rs), and Optical Society of Serbia (www.ods.org.rs).



Institute of Nuclear Sciences Vinča



Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts



Optical Society of Serbia

Other institutions that helped the organization of this event are: Institute of Physics Belgrade, University of Belgrade (www.ipb.ac.rs), School of Electrical Engineering, University of Belgrade (www.etf.bg.ac.rs), Institute of Chemistry, Technology and Metallurgy, University of Belgrade (www.ihtm.bg.ac.rs), Faculty of Technical Sciences, University of Novi Sad (www.ftn.uns.ac.rs), Faculty of Physics, University of Belgrade (www.ff.bg.ac.rs), and Faculty of Biology, University of Belgrade (www.bio.bg.ac.rs). Joint event “Machine learning with Photonics Symposium” has been co-organized with programme partners H2020-RISE-CARDIALLY, H2020 – MULTIPLY and H2020-EID-FONTE.

PHOTONICA2019 is organized under auspices and with support of the Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development, Republic of Serbia (www.mpn.gov.rs). PHOTONICA2019 is supported and recognized by OSA - The Optical Society (www.osa.org), Integrated Initiative of European Laser Research Infrastructures Laser Lab-Europe (www.laserlab-europe.eu) and European Physical Society (www.eps.org).



Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development of the Republic of Serbia



The support of the sponsors of PHOTONICA2019 is gratefully acknowledged:



Bioimaging of liver cancer cells incubated with partially reduced graphene oxide

R. Dojčilović¹, J. Pajović², D. K. Božanić¹, N. Jović Orsini¹, S. Kaščakova^{3,4},
M. Refregiers⁵ and V. Djoković¹

¹*Vinca Institute of Nuclear Sciences, University of Belgrade, Serbia*

²*Faculty of Physics, University of Belgrade, Serbia*

³*Inserm Unité 1193, Villejuif, France*

⁴*Univ. Paris-Sud XI, Villejuif, France*

⁵*DISCO beamline, Synchrotron SOLEIL, Gif sur Yvette, France*

e-mail: radovan@vinca.rs

Functional materials based on graphene oxide (GO) and reduced graphene oxide (rGO) have a high potential for application in the fields of biophysics, material science, and biomedical engineering [1]. It is due to their tunable physical properties, high surface area, remarkable photoluminescence, as well as their controllable chemical functionalization [2]. Beyond their applications in nanomedicine for drug/gene delivery, phototherapy and bioimaging, they have shown significant interaction and adhesive properties with proteins, mammalian cells and microorganisms, which makes them potential candidates for multifunctional biological applications. In this lecture, we will present a study of the interaction of partially reduced graphene oxide (prGO) with Huh7.5.1 liver cancer cells. The study was conducted by means of synchrotron excitation DUV fluorescence bioimaging (performed on DISCO beamline of synchrotron SOLEIL) [3]. The prGO sample was obtained by the reduction (to a certain extent) of the initially prepared GO nanosheets. The fluorescence of the GO nanosheets increases with time of the reduction due to a change in the ratio of the sp² and sp³ carbon sites, and the prGO sample was extracted from the dispersion when the intensity of the fluorescence reached its maximum. After that, Huh7.5.1 cells were incubated with GO, prGO and rGO nanosheets and used in bioimaging studies. The presence of graphene materials influenced the fluorescence properties of the cells, and by analyzing fluorescence photobleaching dynamics, we were able to localize graphene nanosheets inside the liver cancer cells.

REFERENCES

- [1] C. Cheng et al., Chem. Rev. 117, 3 (2017).
- [2] V. Georgakilas et al., Chem. Rev. 116, 9 (2016).
- [3] R. Dojčilović et al., 2D Materials 5, 4 (2018).