

Advancing cancer detection: Multi-photon microscopy setup for NADH and FAD fluorescence analysis

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Abbreviated abstract: Multi-photon microscopy (MPM) revolutionizes cancer diagnosis and can replace histopathology during colonoscopy. Based on **endogenous fluorophores** such as **NADH** and **FAD**, MPM offers high sensitivity. This technique enables real-time imaging and optical sectioning, potentially enhancing early-stage colon cancer detection [1,2]. The focus of this work is on the implementation of an MPM setup for NADH and FAD detection. A future integration of a **MPM probe in conventional colonoscopy** may offers in vivo optical biopsy, **advancing cancer monitoring** and diagnosis in early-stage cancer detection.

Related publications: (up to 2 references)

– [1] A. Podder *et al*, Sensors and Actuators B: Chemical (324), (2020)

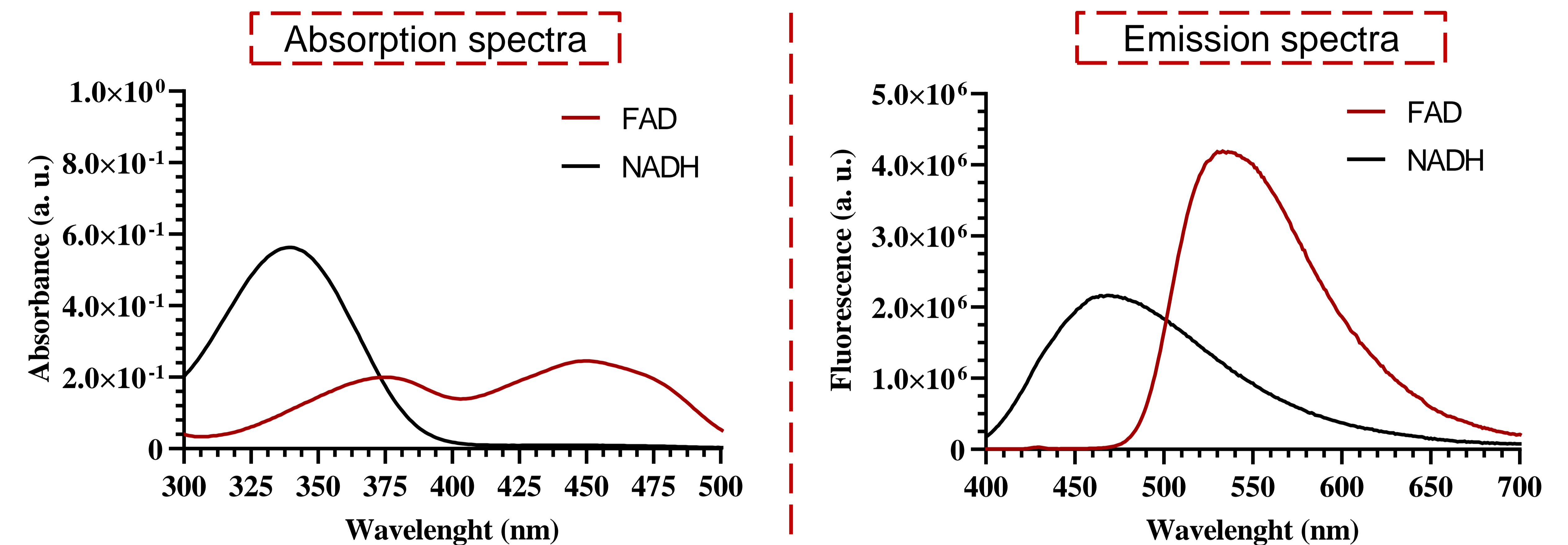
– [2] R. Cao *et al*, Journal of Biomedical Optics (25), (2020)

Previous work, challenge, and approach

Objective:

- Explore one-photon fluorescence **excitation and emission peaks** of NADH and FAD;

Results:



Conclusion:

- Two-photon **excitation at 750 nm**;
- Fabricated **optical filters** centered at **485 nm (NADH)** and **530 nm (FAD)**;



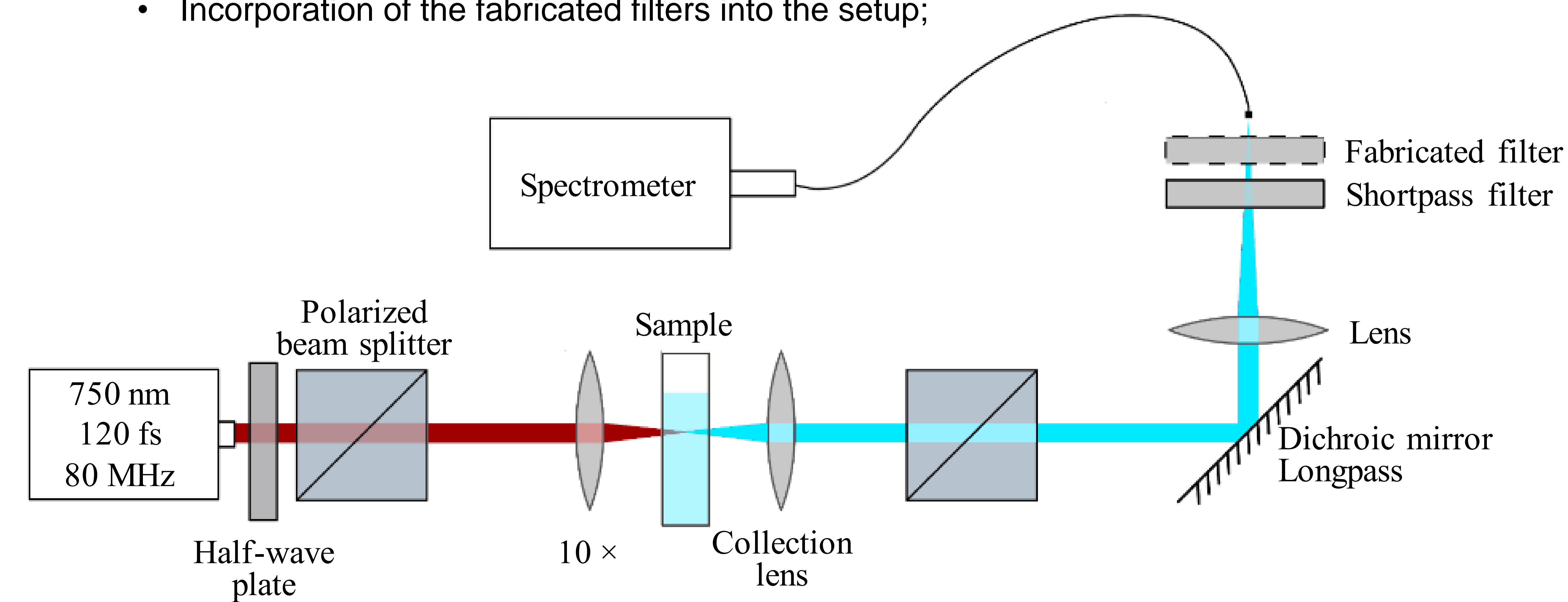
Techniques and Methods

Optical filters fabrication:

- Fabrication of **two optical filters** with a **Fabry-Perot** structure;
- Suitable for NADH and FAD detection;

Experimental setup:

- Assembling a **setup for two-photon fluorescence** in liquid phantoms;
- Incorporation of the fabricated filters into the setup;



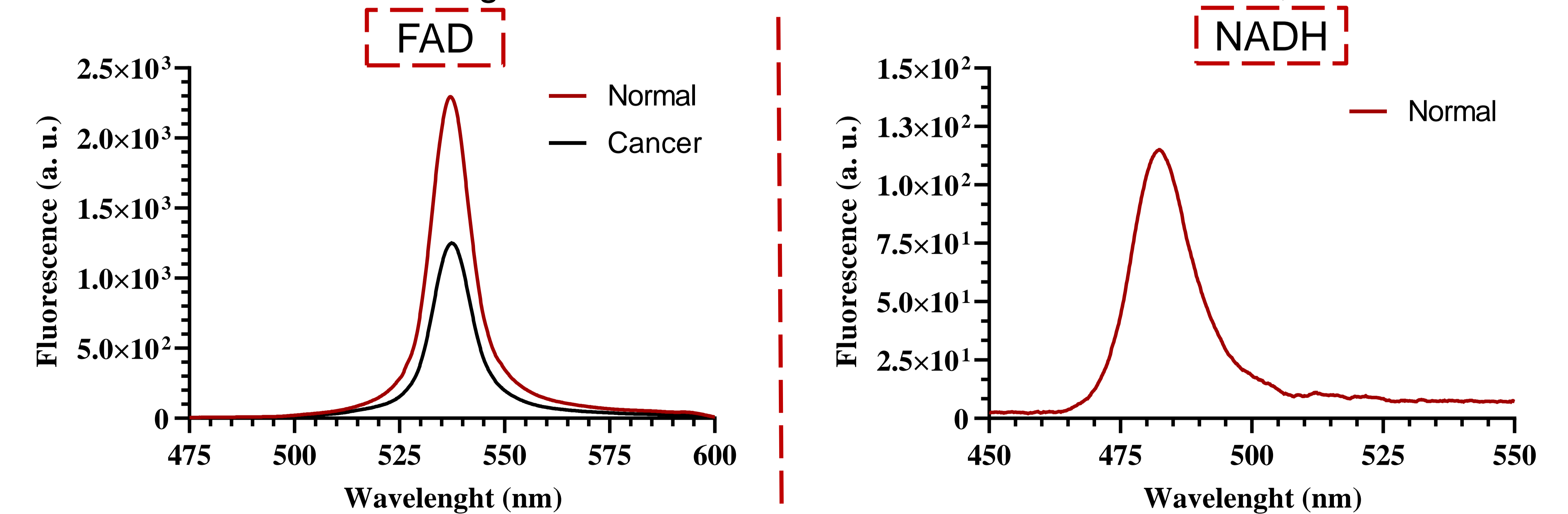
Results and Conclusions

NADH phantom:

- One solution mirroring concentration in **normal tissue**;

FAD phantoms:

- Two solutions mirroring concentration in **normal and cancer tissues**;



Conclusions: The experimental validation of this **MPM setup** shows its **potential** as a valuable tool for future research in **cancer monitoring and diagnosis**.

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