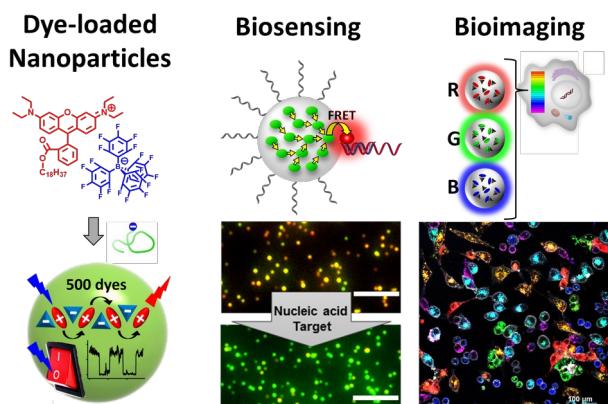


# Bright Fluorescent Polymeric Nanomaterials for Biosensing and Bioimaging

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Dye-loaded fluorescent polymeric nanoparticles (NPs) appear as an attractive alternative to inorganic NPs, such as quantum dots (QDots).<sup>[1]</sup> Confining large number of dyes with bulky counterions within small polymeric nanoparticles makes the latter particularly bright<sup>[2]</sup> and enable phenomenon of giant light-harvesting.<sup>[3]</sup> Functionalization of these NPs with DNA yields FRET-based color switching nanoprobes for nucleic acids with single-molecule sensitivity<sup>[4]</sup> and compatibility with RGB camera of a smartphone,<sup>[5]</sup> important for cancer diagnostics. We also found that the energy transfer between two NPs connected by DNA duplexes does not follow canonical Förster law, allowing efficient long-range FRET at distances up to 20 nm, important for construction of ultrasensitive biosensors.<sup>[6]</sup> When applied to cells, the small size of NPs was found essential for their free diffusion in cytosol<sup>[7]</sup> and detection of intracellular RNA.<sup>[8]</sup> At the animal level, the high brightness of NPs enabled single-particle tracking in the mice brain and visualization of crossing the blood-brain barrier.<sup>[2a]</sup> The developed small dye-loaded polymeric NPs open the route to ultrabright tools for sensing and tracking of biomolecules in biology and medicine.



**Figure.** Dye-loaded polymeric nanoparticles and their biosensing and bioimaging applications.

**Keywords:** fluorescent polymeric nanoparticles, energy transfer, optical sensing, fluorescence microscopy  
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