



Optical Studies of Nanodiamond-Tissue Interaction: Skin Penetration and Localization

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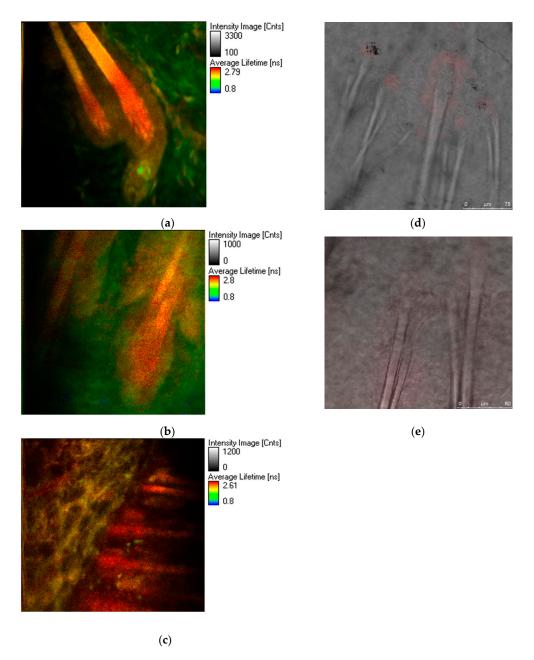
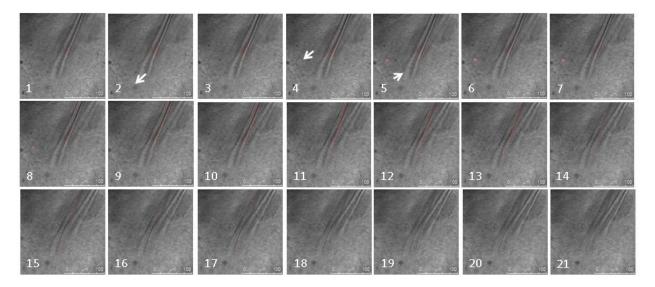


Figure 1. An FLIM of skin autofluorescence. The fluorescence is due to a two-photon excitation with an 800 nm femtosecond laser, and the signal was detected in the spectral range of 450-650 nm. The FLIM reveals the hair follicle structure (with stem cells in the dermal papilla niche (red arrow; (a)), sebaceous glandes (cyan arrows; (b)); as well as the different skin layers (c). Analogous structures can be distinguished in bright field images (d) and (e).



 $100\,\mu\text{m}$

Figure 2. Example of Z-scans of 100ND-treated skin (images from 1 to 21 were obtained with a step on the z-axis of 0.65 μ m). The signal attributed to NDs is marked by white arrows when seen for the first time.