Portable Raman Spectroscopy for Biomedical Diagnostics and Trace Analysis



Raman spectroscopy is becoming more pervasive in biomedical diagnostics because of the demand for near real time and minimally invasive analysis at the point of care. Raman is an ideal technique for molecular fingerprinting and is sensitive to the chemical changes associated with disease.



- Biopsies for analysis of tissue sample abnormalities
- Cytology investigations at the cellular level
- Drug efficacy studies
- Identification of biomarkers for early stage disease detection i.e. cancer, tuberculosis
- Surgical targets and treatment monitoring

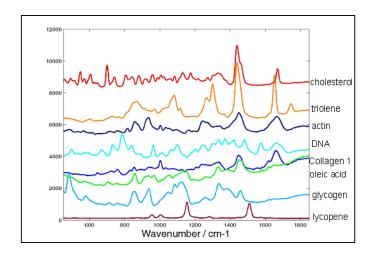
Surface Enhanced Raman (SERS) provides signal enhancement of up to 10⁶ and can aid in trace level detection.

There are a number of important functional groups related to biomedical testing, which

have characteristic Raman frequencies. Tissue samples include Raman-active components such as lipids, fatty acids and protein. The most significant Raman spectral regions for the related molecular vibrations include:



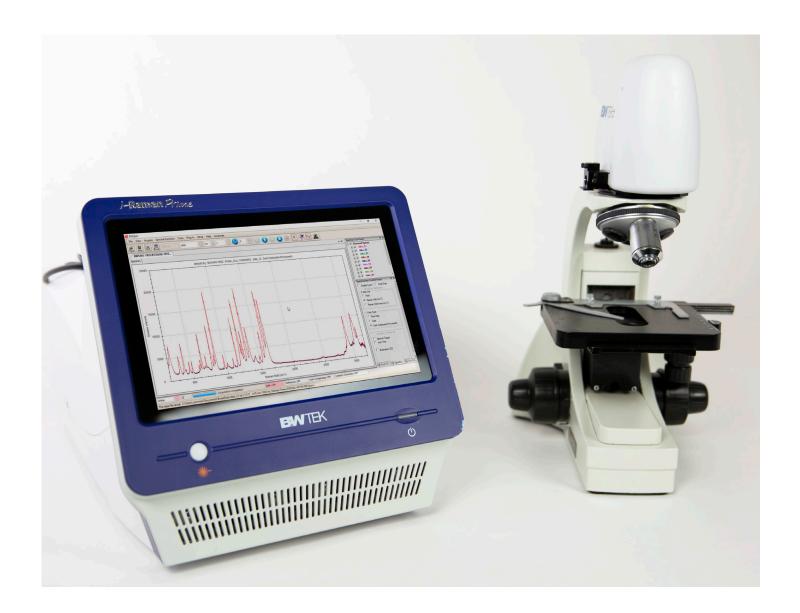
- Triple Bonds (e.g. N = C): 2500-2000 cm⁻¹ region
- Double Bonds (e.g. C=C, N=C): 2000-1500 cm⁻¹ region
- Complex Patterns (e.g. C-O; C-N and bands in the fingerprint region): 1500-600 cm⁻¹ region





i-Raman® Series Set-Up for Applications in Biomedical Analysis and Trace Analysis





To perform high quality measurements for these applications, you will need:

- i-Raman Prime 785S which includes trigger lab grade probe (532 and 1064 nm options also available)
- Video microscope with XYZ stage
- BWIQ quantitative analysis software
- SERS substrates (TacPac-P[™] and other options)

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