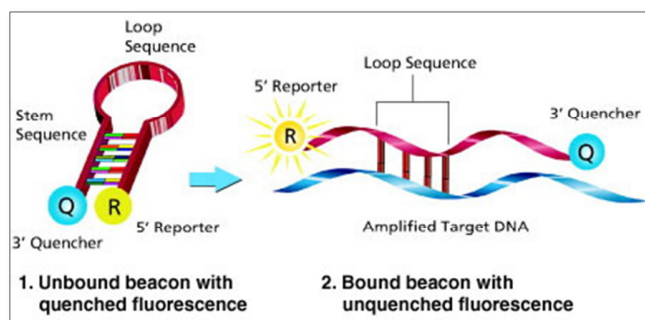


**Figure 1.** Three different hybridization techniques. (A) Fluorescence *in situ* hybridization (FISH) consists of a DNA strand analogous to its target together with a fluorescence dye. (B) Molecular beacon (MB) is a hairpin like structure that has a quencher on the 3' end and reporter dye on the 5'. When it reaches the target, the hairpin opened, separating the fluorophore and dye enabling fluorescence. (C) Forced intercalation (FIT). The fluorophores with DNA strand similar to its target is only enabled when it binds with the target.

**Molecular beacons:** Molecular beacons (MB) have been used in variety of applications involving real-time mRNA detection in living cells [28], DNA-RNA hybridization studies and protein/DNA interactions [29]. MB, as seen in **Figure 2**, is a hairpin-like oligonucleotides probe consisted of single-stranded DNA molecule in a stem-loop conformation with a fluorophore linked to 5' end and a

quencher at the 3' end with a minimal distance from each other. When the molecular beacon reaches its target, the hairpin-like structure then stretches out, separating the fluorophore and quencher, enabling fluorescence, with about 100 times more intensely than background levels of unbound probes.



**Figure 2.** Molecular beacons used in applications involving real-time mRNA detection in living cells. The hair-pin like structure is equipped with 3'quencher and 5'reporter which is an organic dye. Once the beacon reaches target, it will open up, enabling fluorescence.

An example for the success of molecular beacon is explained in a paper published in 2011 by Bratu et al. [29]. Molecular beacons in the paper are synthesized from modified nucleic acids (2'-O-methyl RNA and DNA) to increase target specificity and sensitivity and labeled with various fluorophores and specific quenchers respectively as seen in **Tables 1 and 2**. They concluded that they were able to

synthesize small MB from 2'-O-methyl RNA/LNA chimeric nucleic acids and these hairpins are observed to be stable in cellular environment and high affinity for binding to target RNAs. They also demonstrated that different fluorophores can be used to make the tiny MB which aided in detecting highly structured RNAs, small RNAs and microRNAs which can be seen in **Tables 1 and 2**.

**Table 1.** Fluorophore labels for molecular beacon probes.

Fluorophore	Alternative Fluorophore	Excitation (nm)	Emission (nm)
TMR	Alexa 546*, Cy3**	555	575
Texas Red	Alexa 594*	585	605
Cy5b	Alexa 647*	650	670

\* Alexa fluorophores are available from Invitrogen

\*\*Cyanine dyes are available from Amersham Biosciences

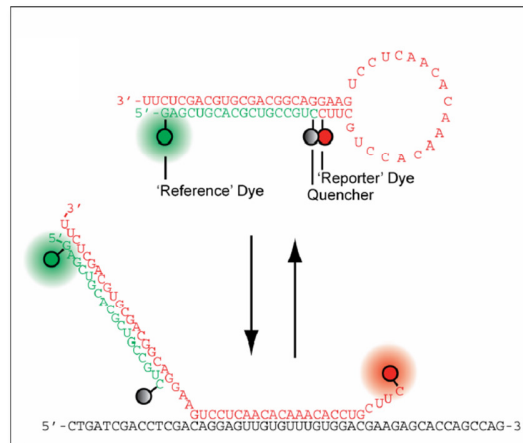
**Table 2.** Quenchers labels for molecular beacon probes.

Quencher	Absorption maximum (nm)
Deep Dark Quencher I*	430
Dabcyl	475
Eclipse**	530
Iowa Black FQ***	532
Black Hole Quencher 1****	534
Black Hole Quencher 2****	580

\*Deep Dark Quenchers are available from Eurogentec  
 \*\*Eclipse quenchers are available from Epoch Biosciences  
 \*\*\*Iowa quenchers are available from Integrated DNA Technologies  
 \*\*\*\*Black Hole Quenchers are available from Biosearch Technologies

Upon the success of molecular beacons for fluorescence optical imaging, another research group have developed ratiometric bimolecular beacons (RBMBs), to scan the directed transport of single engineered RNA transcripts in living cells in real-time in 2013. These RBMBs are designed to overcome the hurdles posed by conventional MBs and to improve signal-to-background ratio [30]. When unbound to the target, RBMBs are in a resting state, which is the hairpin

structure like MBs. However, RBMBs do not have fluorophore in the 5' end and quencher in the 3' end. As seen in **Figure 3**, an extra unquenched reference dye was introduced in the 5' end of the 18-base pair double-stranded domain beacon leaving the 3'UU end unhinged. The fluorophore and quencher are right next to each other, the uncertainty of the distances between fluorophores and quenchers can be eliminated in this design.



**Figure 3.** Ratiometric Biomolecular Beacon (RBMB). The reference dye is “on”, while the ‘reporter’ dye is quenched before reaching the target. Upon hybridization, reporter dye and quencher will separate, showing two sets of fluorescence indicating success in hybridization.

This design was hypothesized to reduce level of false-positive detected for 24 h compared to the conventional MBs. The unquenched reference dye is acting like a control to allow measurements of the reporter to be adjusted for differences in RBMBs delivery leading to more precise measurement of RNA hybridization. Their conclusion in this study that RBMBs may be the tools to analyze single engineered RNA transcripts in living cells.

**FIT:** A different approach to increase fluorescent signal upon bonding is to use forced intercalation (FIT) probes as seen in **Figure 1C**. Like FISH, FIT probes are made of

peptide nucleic acid (PNA) or DNA single strands that only fluoresce as soon as it hits the target DNA [31,32]. This is not covered in the review.

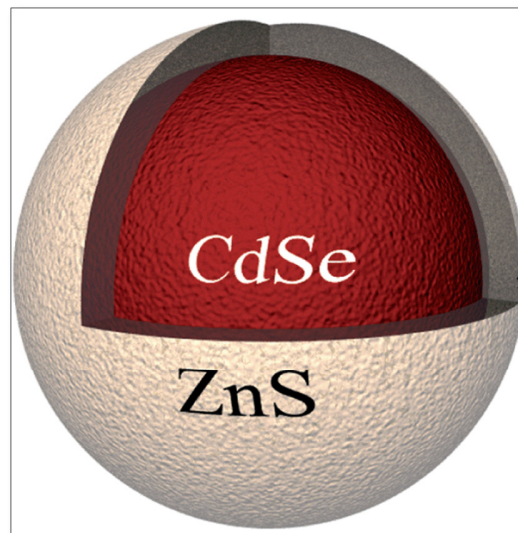
**QUANTUM DOTS:** Quantum dots (QD) are a new class of fluorescent probes starting to emerge in the past few decades. QDs also have long lifetime increasing the probability of adsorption and producing broad absorption spectrum. Other than being non-toxic to samples, one of the most appreciated advantages of QD is their photostability or resistance to photobleaching, which allows images to be recorded over a longer period compared to conventional

fluorescent dyes [7]. Other than *in vivo* targeting and imaging, QDs are also used in cellular targeting and imaging, as well as fixed tissue analysis, optical encoding and quantitative determination [33].

Size of the quantum dot nanoparticles in bioimaging field generally falls within 2-10 nm in diameter. QDs have unique optical and electronic properties, with molar extinction coefficients that are 10-50 times larger, making it much brighter than conventional dyes. The emission wavelengths are size tunable depending on the radius of the QD. Larger QDs were also synthesized to be used in other applications other than *in vivo* imaging. However, parameters such as the distance between gold nanoparticle to optical absorbance and scattering intensity of the inter-particle distance can be controlled, resulting in a research group utilizing 20 nm Au nanoparticles QD to predict the localized surface plasmon resonance (LSPR) of gold nanoparticles. They were able to synthesize 20 nm AuNP monomers with zero LSPR background as probes with only a single target molecule required to form a dimer with significant plasmon resonance coupling effect, increasing the sensitivity of the LSPR sensor to single cell level. In their study, they were able to present a smart single mRNA imaging approach in living cells based on target-induced formation of nanoparticle dimers. They concluded that with proper linker, these nanoparticles could

serve as a basis to many imaging techniques for biomolecules and mRNA in living cells [34].

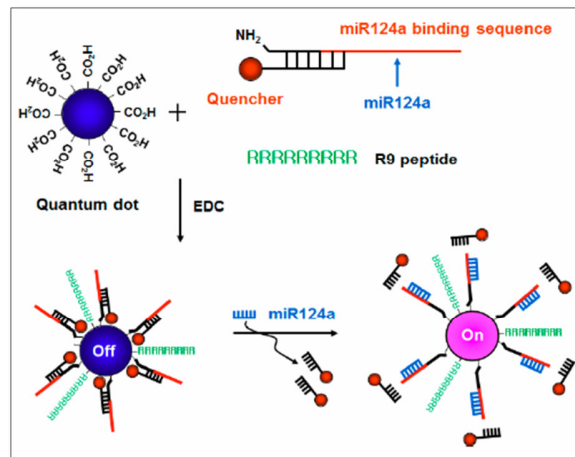
The optical properties of quantum dots originated from their elemental composition, with a semiconductor core such as cadmium selenide (CdSe) or lead selenide (PbSe), coated with a semiconductor shell, as seen in **Figure 4**. Properties of QDs have made an impression in the optical imaging field, prompted a topic of intensive interest in cancer biology, molecular imaging and molecular profiling [32,35-42]. Although QDs presented the researchers numerous advantages over traditional organic dyes, these inorganic semiconductor materials are toxic to living systems, limiting their use in biological systems, triggering a hot topic for research in the field on synthesizing a more biocompatible QD for the biological systems. Multiples experiments have been conducted on modified QDs, such as extra surface coating to minimize the cytotoxicity [32]. For example, cadmium ions present in the many QDs are shown to bind to thiol groups on important molecules in the mitochondria causing cell death [32]. The cadmium ions present in the cells are most likely caused by QD exposure to air and UV light, causing the surface to oxidize in oxidative solution. The levels of cytotoxicity could be reduced or eliminated by addition surface coatings [32].



**Figure 4.** Quantum Dots of CdSe core with ZnS shell.

**QUANTUM DOTS and MOLECULAR BEACONS:** Since quantum dots have become interesting fluorophores for biological imaging fields, researchers have developed a new method for the fluorescence imaging of endogenous mRNA using signal-tunable molecular beacon technique based on QDs in living cells. As seen in **Figure 5**, the group targeted mRNA124a which was observed to have high expression during neuronal development [43]. The beacons, each composed of a quencher on the mRNA124a binding sequence and the R9 peptide, are incorporated with a

quantum dots to form R9-QD-mRNA124a beacon. In the absence of mRNA124a, R9-QD-mRNA124a formed a partial duplex beacon that quenches the system, giving no fluorescence signal. With mRNA124a, the mRNA124a binding sequences leave together with the quenchers, leaving a signal of red fluorescence. They concluded that the method could provide critical information on expression during neurogenesis and could be applied to various systems to track cellular developments with different sized QD-based molecular system.



**Figure 5.** Schematic of R9-QD-miR124a beacons to image miR124a. The oligonucleotide consists of an amine end and a quencher with miR124a recognition sequence. The carboxylated QD was combined with the oligomer and R9 peptide to create R9-QD-miR124a.

## CONCLUSION

There are many restrictions obtaining multicolor *in vivo* imaging mainly due to overlapping fluorescence emissions. Different approaches have been executed, including the recently developed 3'untranslated region (UTR)-based reported gene imaging system to monitor the expression of patterns of mRNA. However, with this approach, it is difficult to differentiate if the data obtained are from the mRNA expression or from cell death *in vivo* [44-47].

On the other hand, different fluorophores with discernable emissions wavelength must be chosen for multicolor imaging. The complications for the traditional dyes such as organic dyes and QDs are the requirement to use UV or short-wavelength radiation for excitation of the materials and their cytotoxicity in biological environment. Low light penetration depth is observed due to the short wavelength excitation light or low signal-to-noise ratio due to auto-fluorescence. Although fluorescence-based imaging techniques have improved tremendously, there are still rooms to improve the techniques or the probes. It is important to develop more efficient bio-labels to overcome these limitations. NIR probes have gained its momentum the past decades to overcome the shortcomings of the traditional probes when it comes to monitoring the sample with higher depth. Few companies have developed some NIR fluorophores with emission >800 nm, permitting NIR probes to be used together with the original fluorescent organic dye [48]. With the developments of new types of contrast agents together with improvement in electronics and software in equipment, fluorescence-based imaging technique can expand even more. In conjunction of NIR probes, quantum dots have also been an interesting tool not only for imaging field, but for the computing as well as the quantum dot displays for lightning up LCD displays in televisions. Many researches could be done in terms of quantum dots in the

field of nanotechnology. Future work such as incorporating the reporter tag into endogenous gene loci using CRISPR-Cas0 genome editing tools would proof to be quite interesting [49].

The NIR dye, ICG, is already being used to test for liver cancer during surgery, to identify small and unidentifiable liver cancers in real time. ICG has also been used to identify lymph nodes in real time in a small number of breast cancer patients [50]. Even though optical imaging has yet to replace conventional imaging as a form of arthritis tool, OI is a promising diagnostic tool for detecting early onset arthritis.

In summary, this review analysis on the visualization of mRNA with different hybridization techniques. There were many shortcomings since the development of fluorescence-based imaging techniques, but scientists and researchers have all overcome the obstacles and improved both the probes and instruments for a better future. The capability of fluorescence-based imaging techniques is open to new possibilities for better and faster diagnostic of joint diseases in the future.

## CONFLICT OF INTEREST

Dr. Yupeng Chen is a co-founder of NanoDe Therapeutics, Inc.

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