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Tracing the inner workings of the cell is critical to understanding how cells are working or malfunctioning. By understanding the inner workings of a cell, doctors can provide tailored treatments, for example, for infections and cancers. A new chemical imaging technique developed by researchers at Stanford University is a major step forward in understanding the inner workings of a cell. The technique is simple to use and is based on a combination of materials and light. The researchers, led by Assistant Professor of Bioengineering Sharon Glotzer, who is also a professor of medicine at the Stanford School of Medicine, describe the technique in a recent paper in Nature Materials. “An important component of our technique is using nanorods and endowing them with different colors,” says Glotzer, who is a pioneer in the use of shape-controlled gold nanorods to understand cell signaling. “This allows us to see what’s happening inside cells by imaging the exact shape of the rod as it responds to biochemical signals.” The technique works like this: researchers prepare a set of rod-shaped gold nanoparticles about 20 nanometers long. Each particle has a distinct color, corresponding to the wavelength of light it scatters, and because the particles are metal, they absorb light of a particular wavelength. One type of particle absorbs the color blue light; another absorbs the color green light; and the third type absorbs the color orange light. One of the particles is then coated with a shell of another material that is more soluble in water, so that it dissolves and can be washed away as the cells are treated with different biochemical compounds. The nanoparticles are then delivered into the cells via endocytosis, the process by which cells absorb molecules and packages them into vesicles. Because the gold nanorods absorb different wavelengths of light, they will be scattered by the cells differently, depending on whether the cell is undergoing a biochemical reaction.Interferon-gamma/interleukin-12 signaling can inhibit tumor cell proliferation but induce programmed cell death in a human hepatocellular carcinoma cell line. The cytokine, interferon-gamma (IFN-gamma), has been shown to inhibit tumor cell growth in vitro and in vivo. In this report, we characterized the antiproliferative effects of IFN-gamma on the human hepatocellular carcinoma cell line, HepG2. Using a growth inhibition assay, we found that at relatively low 82157476af