






Elemental imaging of murine Teeth and Bones

	Sample Murine teeth and bones		Spatial resolution 30 μm and 100 μm
	Elements of interest Ca, Mg, Pb, Sr		Measurement rate 20 Hz
	Mode of analysis Elemental imaging		

Analysis of hard tissues, teeth and bones, is an essential part of many fields such as archaeology, anthropology, forensic analysis and medical applications. The results of these analyses provide information on the age, sex, health, diet, place of origin, and migration of individuals. This information can be obtained by several analytical methods, e.g. LIBS. In our work, model samples of murine jaws and bones embedded in epoxy were used for the qualitative analysis.

The samples were from individuals that had been exposed to lead nanoparticles for varying lengths of time. Using a fast mapping of the sample with a spatial resolution of 30 and 100 μm , it was possible to obtain detailed information on the distribution of the biogenic elements. For information of the distribution of lead and strontium, mapping with a spatial resolution of 100 μm was necessary.

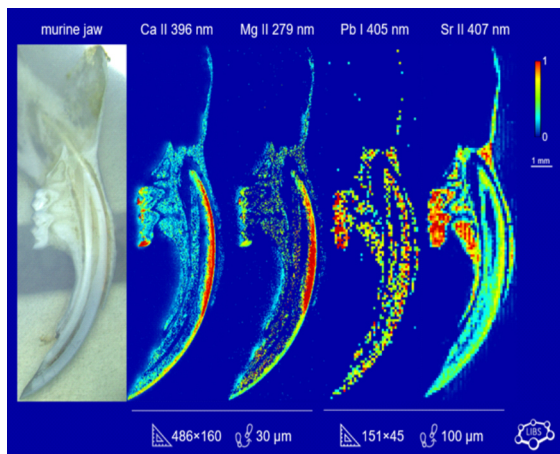


Fig.1. Results of distribution of Ca and Mg from LIBS analysis and distribution of lead and strontium from μLIBS analysis of murine jaw.

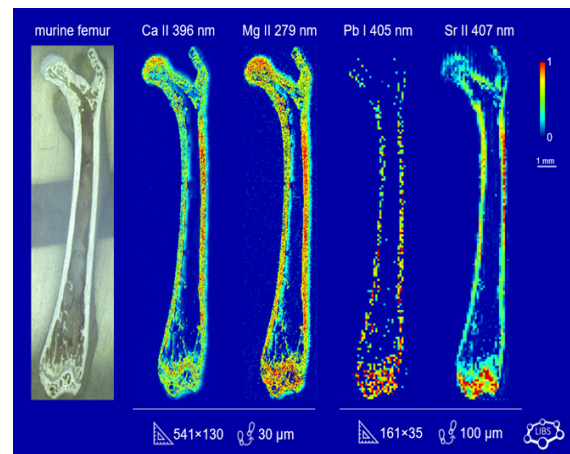


Fig.2. Results of distribution of Ca and Mg from LIBS analysis and distribution of lead and strontium from μLIBS analysis of murine femur.