



IMM
Dept. of Napoli



Nanostructured transducers as sensing platforms for biomedical applications

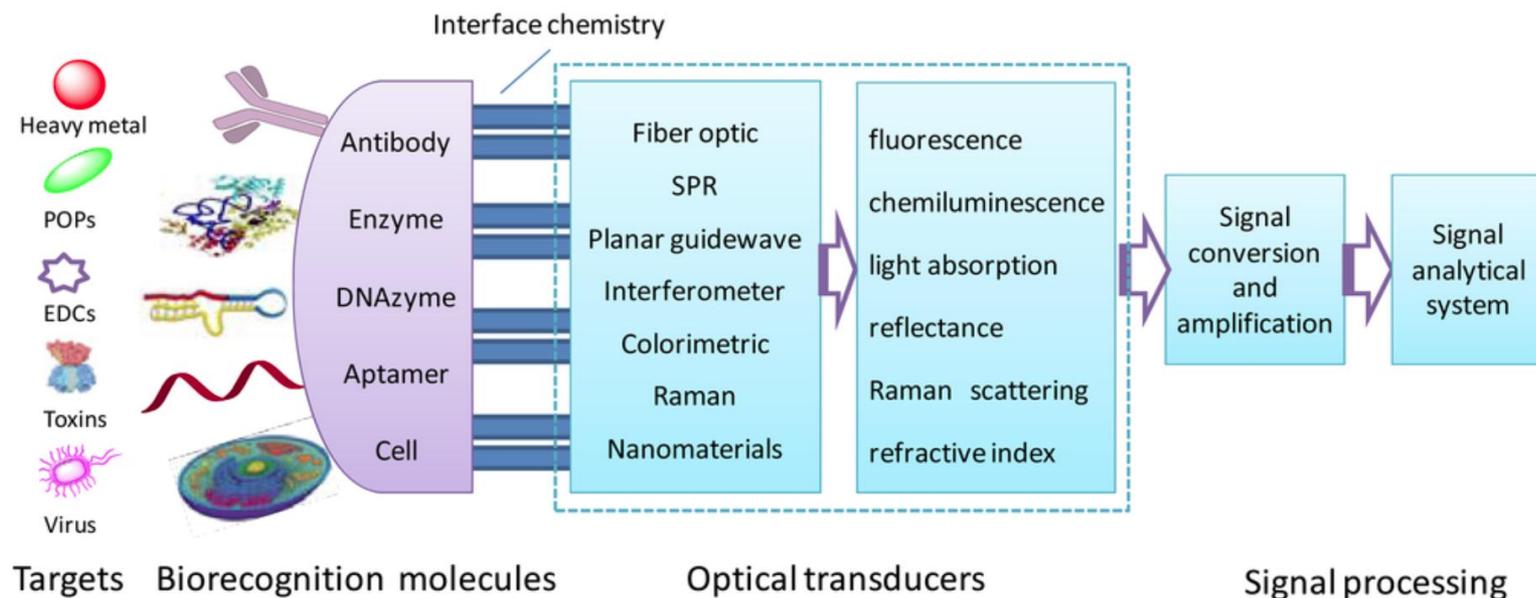
Jane Politi, Alessandro Calì, Monica Terracciano, Mario Iodice, Ilaria Rea, Principia Dardano, Mariano Giofrè and Luca De Stefano

- ❑ **Motivations**
- ❑ **Silicon based and Gold based nanostructured materials**
- ❑ **Applications**
- ❑ **Coclusions**

Motivations

Biosensors are nowadays technological hot topics due to the possible applications in **social interest fields** such as medical diagnostic and health care, monitoring of environmental pollutants, home and defense security.

Optical Biosensors, Eds. F.S. Ligler and C.A. Rowe Taitt, Elsevier, Amsterdam, The Netherlands, 2004

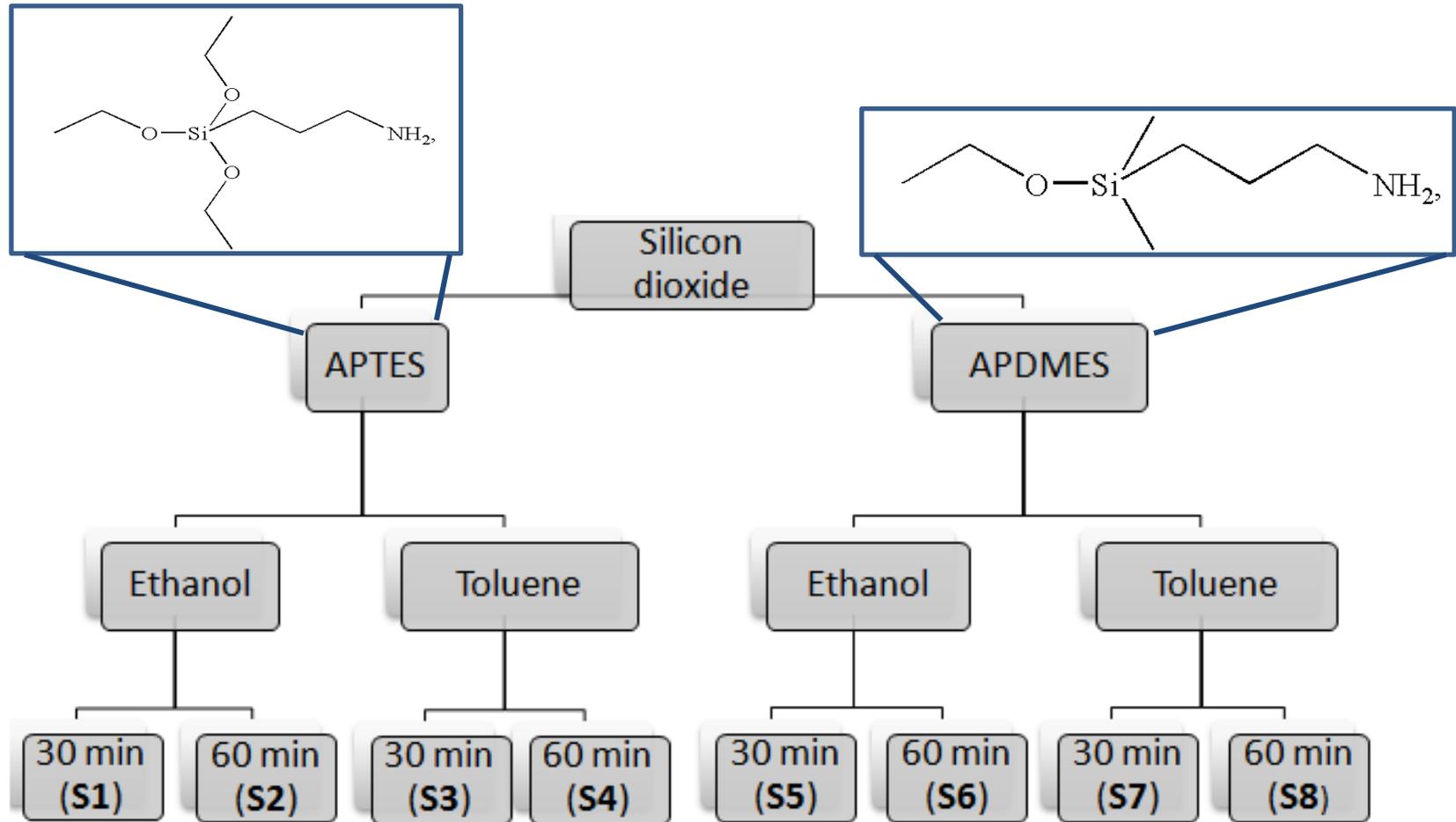


Why use nanostructured materials?

- ...new properties of novel material (reflectivity, photoluminescence, electrical conductivity, optical waveguiding...);
- ...high surface area, useful for efficient biomodification and interaction monitoring;
- ...high selectivity and specificity in interaction with chemical species;
- ...Applicability in bio-medicine (as therapeutics, diagnostic, etc...) or in environment monitoring (as new tools for pollutant detection, etc...).

Silicon and Porous Silicon

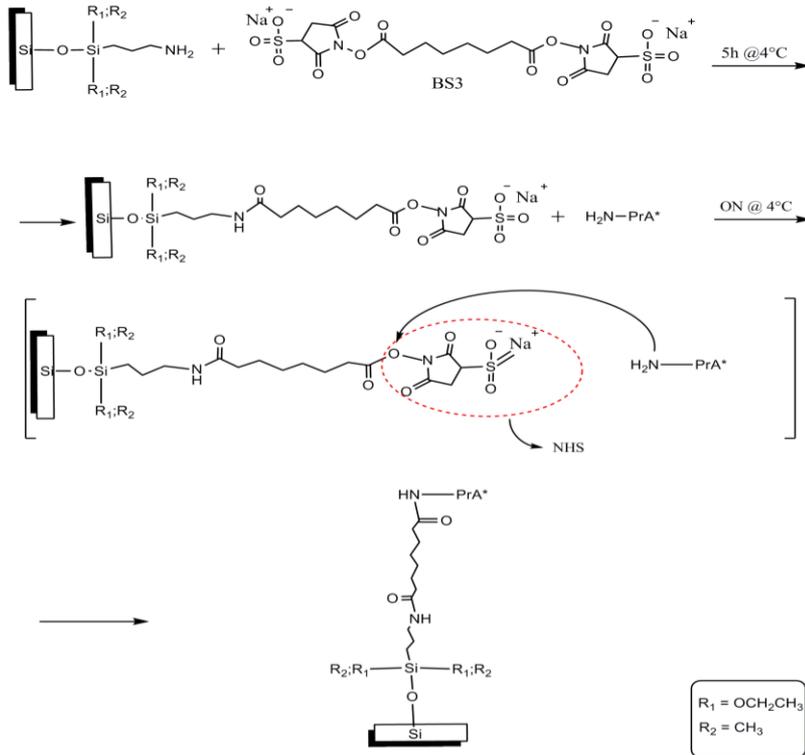
Covalent Biomodification



*M.Terracciano, I.Rea, J.Politi, L.De Stefano
J. Europ. Opt. Soc. 8, 13075, 2013*

Silicon and Porous Silicon

Covalent Biomodification



Spectroscopic Ellipsometric data

Sample	BS ³ thickness (Armstrong)	PrA* thickness (Armstrong)
S1	7.5±0.3	14.5±0.4
S2	22.9±0.3	9.4±0.4
S3	9.3±0.3	22.3±0.5
S4	18.9±0.8	7.9±0.8
S5	5.6±0.3	10.2±0.3
S6	13.1±0.3	8.5±0.4
S7	10.0±0.3	10.1±0.4
S8	5.7±0.3	11.1±0.4

Thicker layer of protein A is obtained in case of 30 minutes silanized chip in toluene by APTES

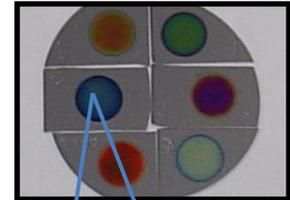
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Silicon and Porous Silicon

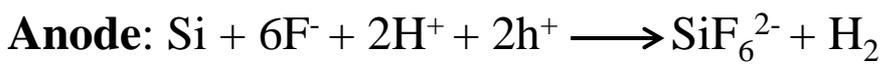
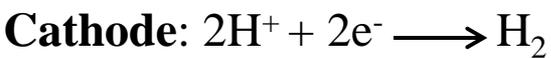
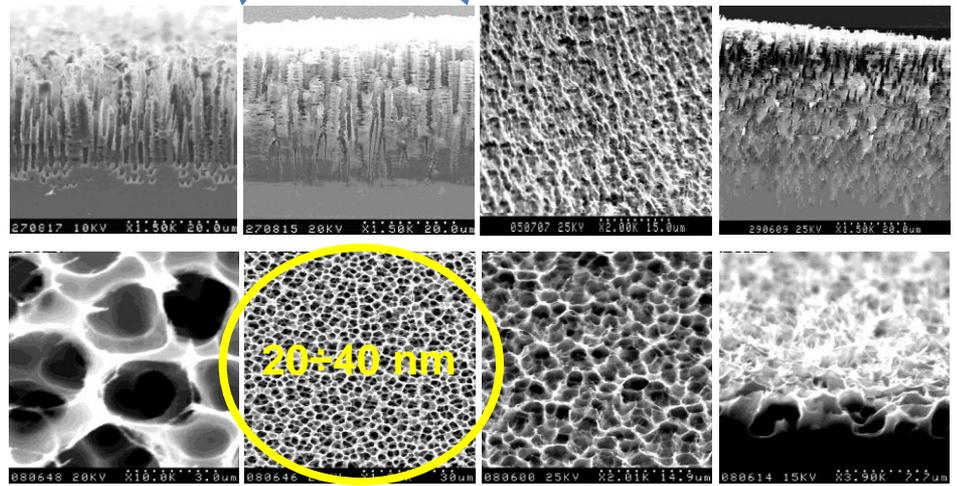
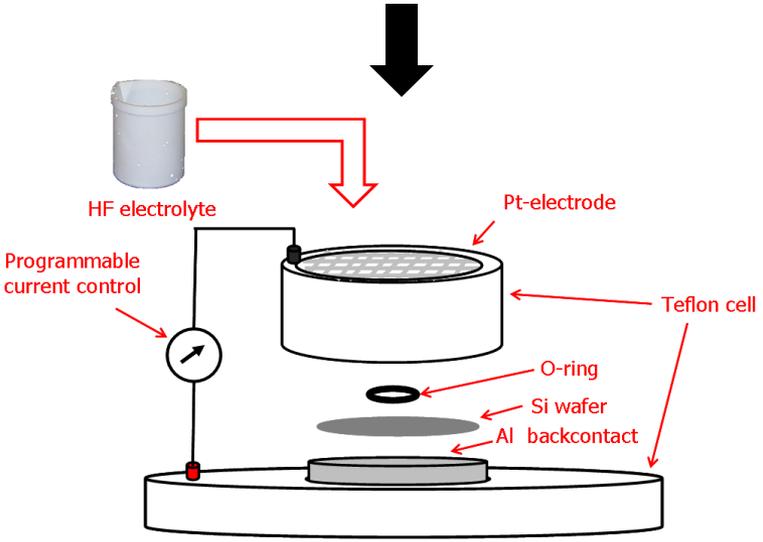
Fabbrication process



Crystalline Silicon (Csi)

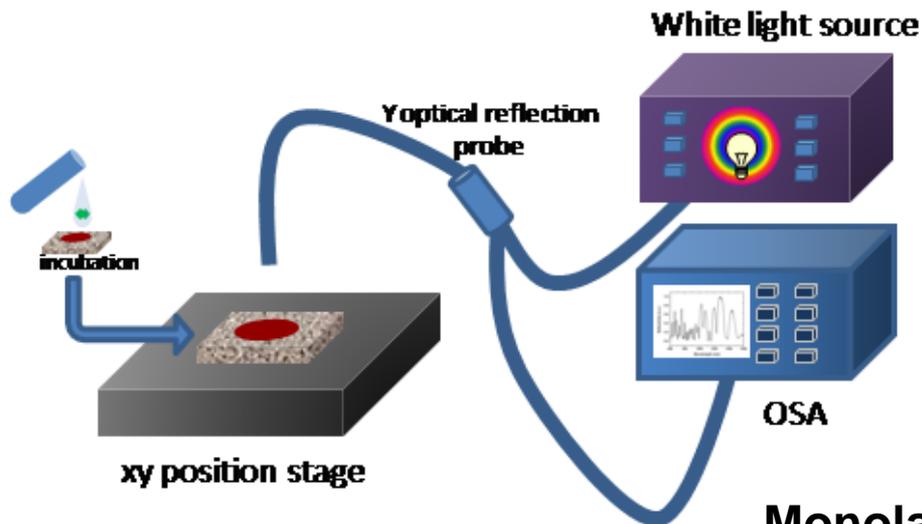


Porous Silicon (PSi)

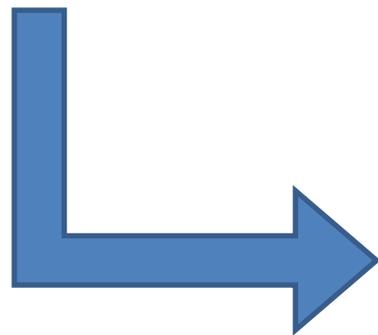


Silicon and Porous Silicon

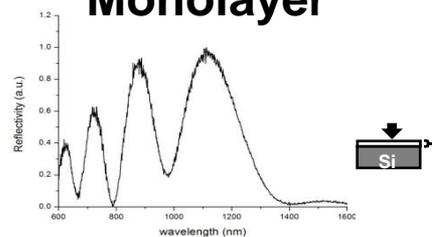
Spectroscopic Reflectometry



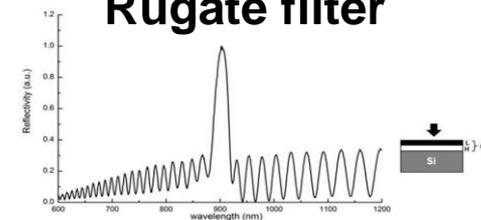
Optical structures



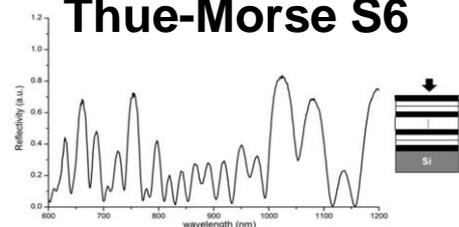
Monolayer



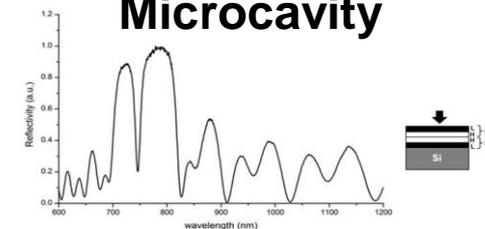
Rugate filter



Thue-Morse S6



Microcavity



Silicon and Porous Silicon

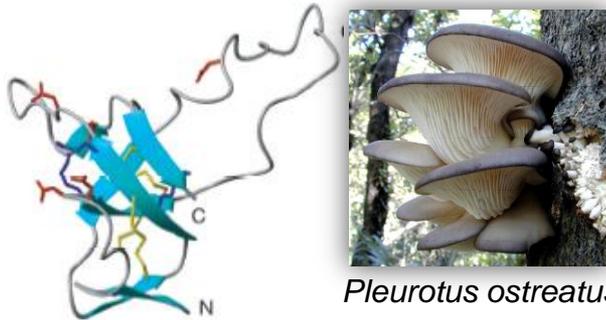
Non-covalent Biomodification

Small amphiphilic fungal proteins (about 100 aminoacids; 10 kDa):

- self-assembling into thin amphipatic film at air-liquid, liquid-liquid or solid-liquid interfaces;
- high active surface.

Class I

Forming highly insoluble biofilm

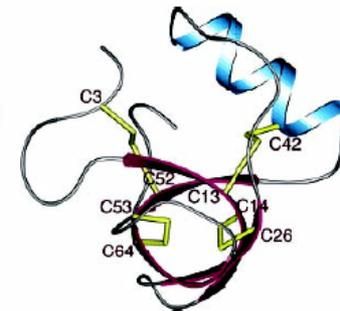


Pleurotus ostreatus

Kwan A.H.Y. et al. (2006) PNAS

Class II

Forming readily dissolving aggregates

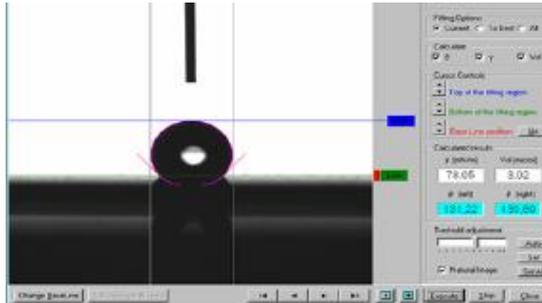


J. Hakanpaa et al. (2003) Am. Soc. Biochem. Molec. Biol.

Silicon and Porous Silicon

Non-covalent Biomodification

PSi as etched

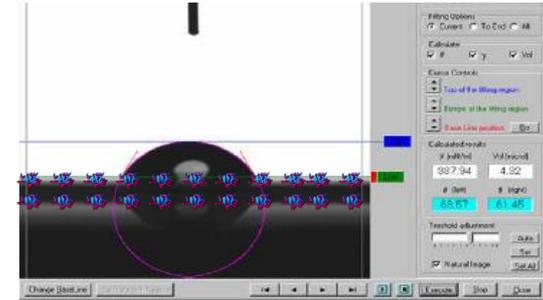


WCA=131° - Hydrophobic



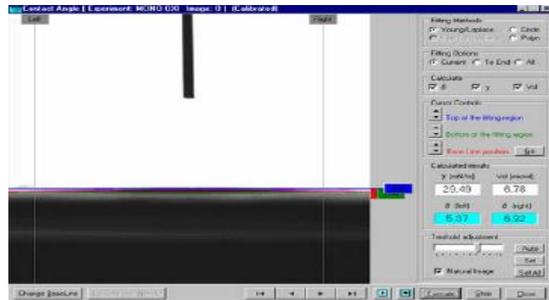
HFB

PSi post HFB

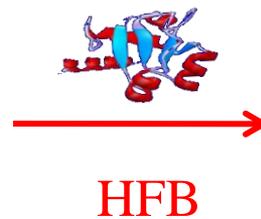


WCA=62° - Hydrophilic

PSiO₂ pre-infiltration

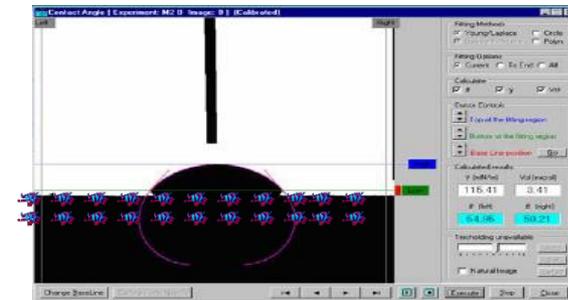


WCA=6° - Hydrophilic



HFB

PSiO₂ post HFB

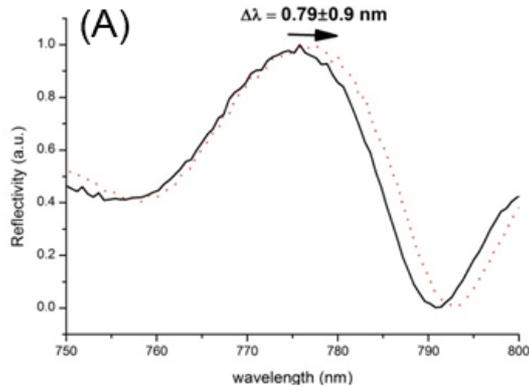


WCA=57° - Less hydrophilic

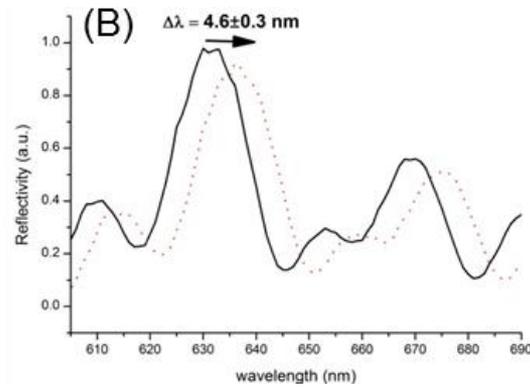
A.Caliò, I.Rea, J.Politi, S. Longobardi, P. Giardina, L.De Stefano,
J. Appl. Phys. 114, 134904 (2013)

Porous Silicon for Glucose detection

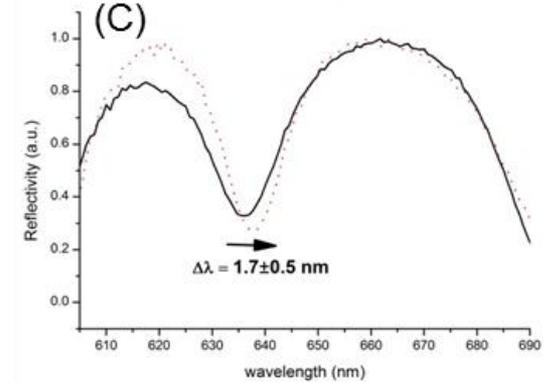
Rugate filter



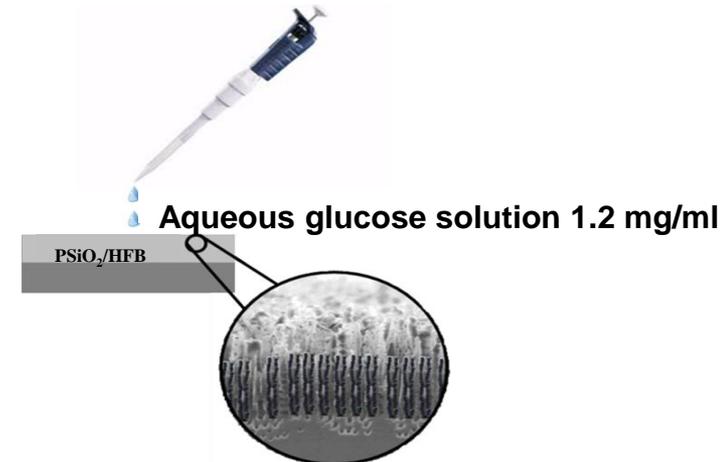
Thue-Morse S6



Microcavity



Glucose deposition in optical transducers

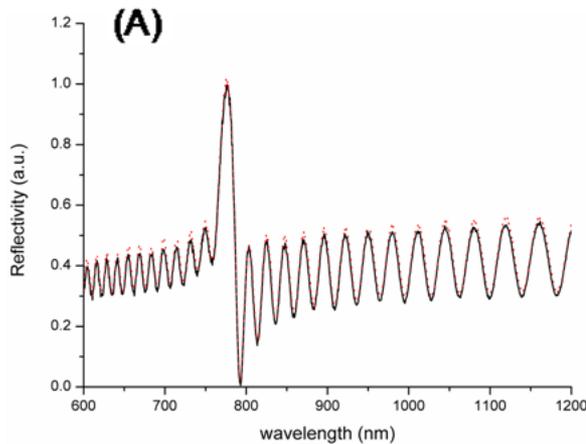


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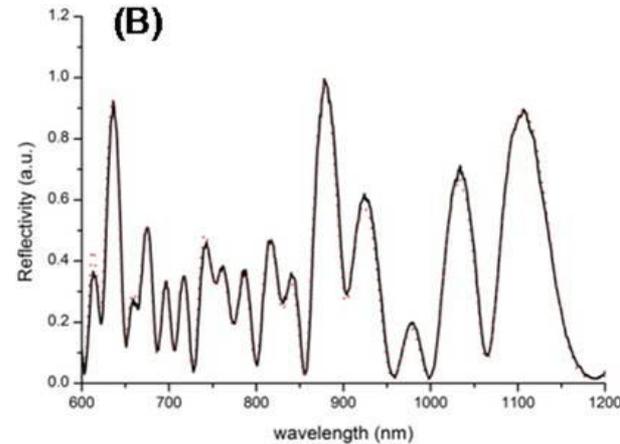
Porous Silicon for Glucose detection

Spectroscopic reflectometry

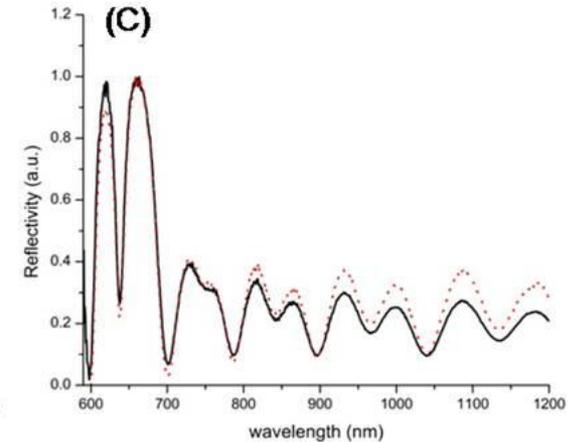
Rugate filter



Thue-Morse S6



Microcavity



$$\Delta\lambda \leq 1 \text{ nm} \quad \text{☹️}$$

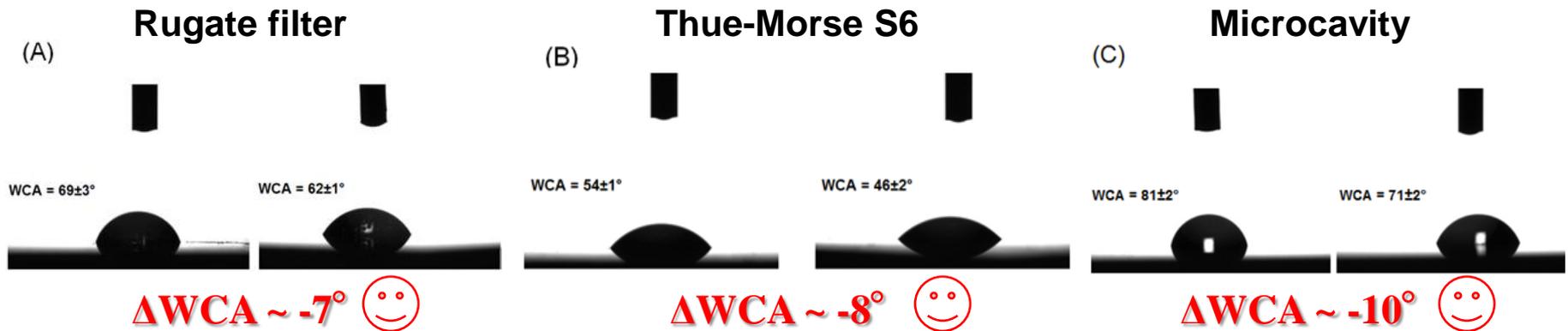
Possible motivations:

- ❖ sugar molecules are too small: 180 Da (glucose) vs 10 kDa (HFB);
- ❖ few glucose molecules bind HFB biofilm.

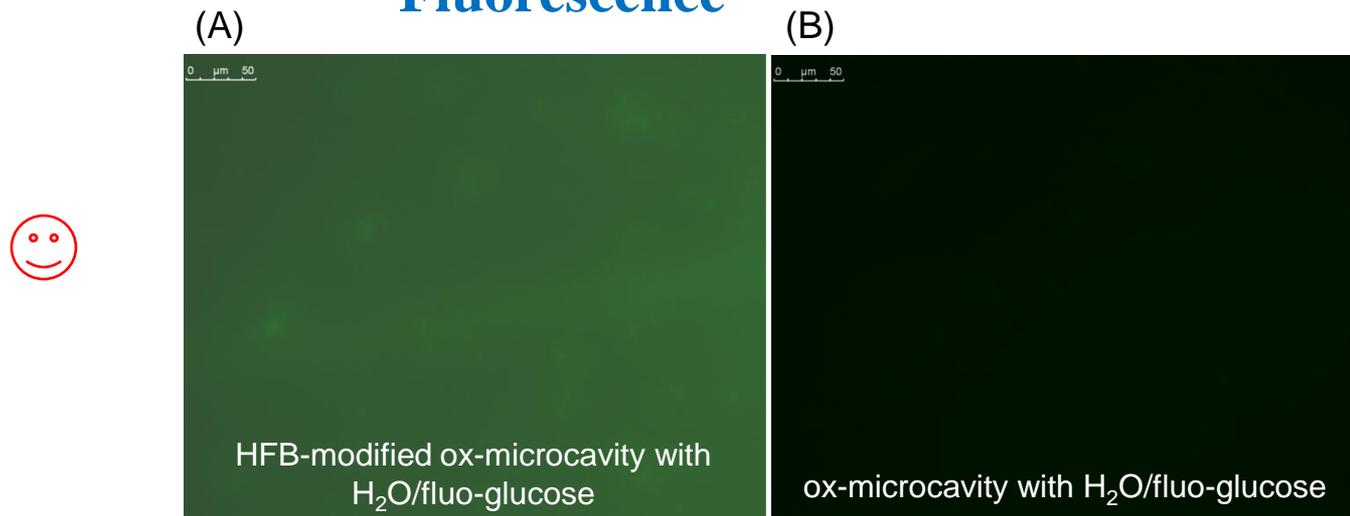
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Porous Silicon for Glucose detection

Sessile drop



Fluorescence

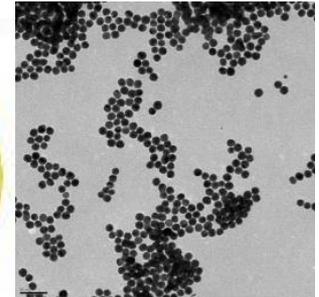


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Gold and gold nanoparticles



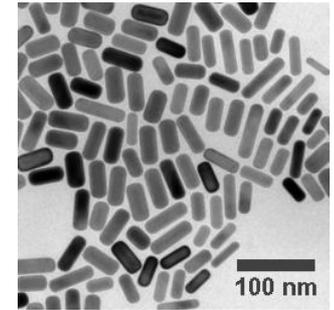
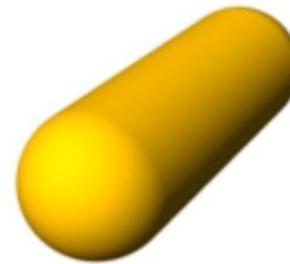
Gold substrates (Au)



Gold Nanoparticles (AuNPs)



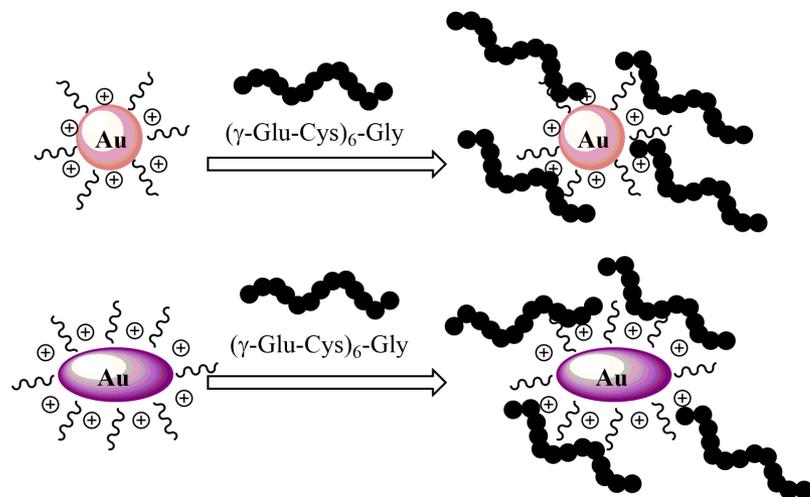
Quartz Resonators coated by gold layer (QR)



Gold Nanorods (AuNRs)

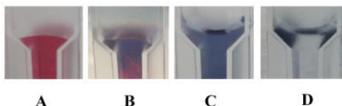
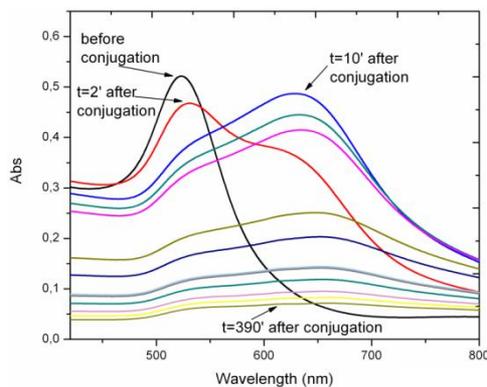
Gold Nanoparticles for heavy-metals interaction monitoring

Non-covalent Biomodification

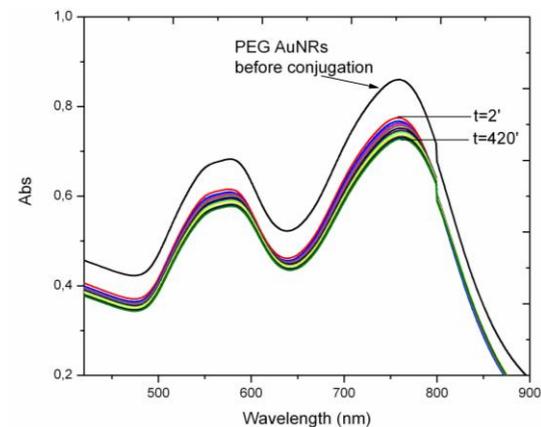


Adsorption

Hybrid PEG AuNPs



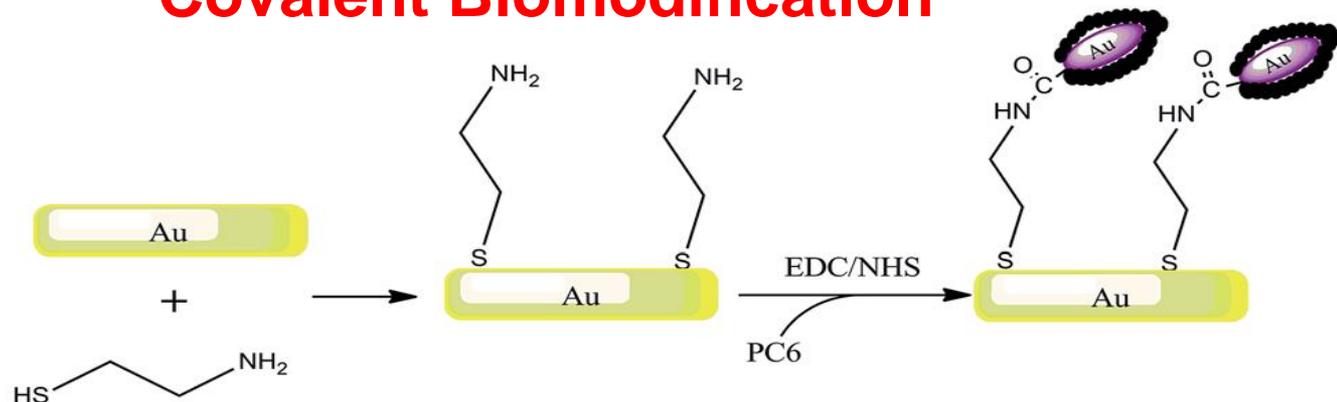
Hybrid PEG AuNRs



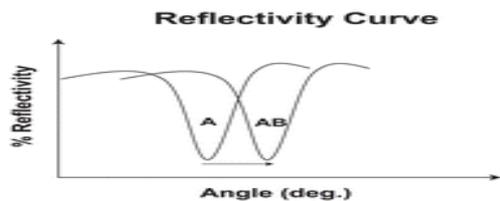
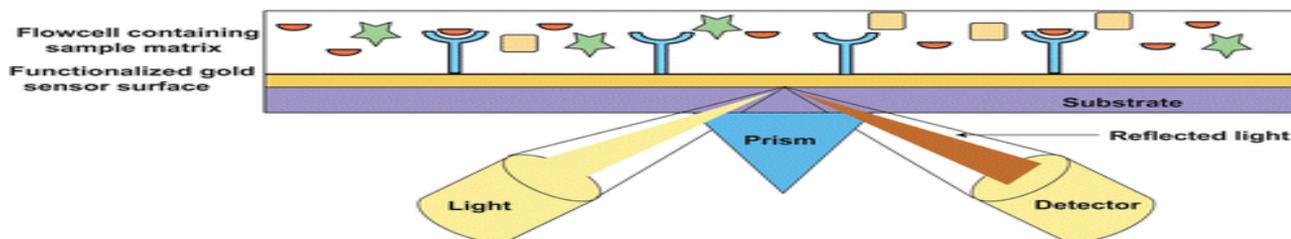
J. Politi, J. Spadavecchia, M. Iodice, L. De Stefano,
Analyst 2014, DOI 10.1039/c4an01491j

Gold Nanoparticles for heavy-metals interaction monitoring

Covalent Biomodification

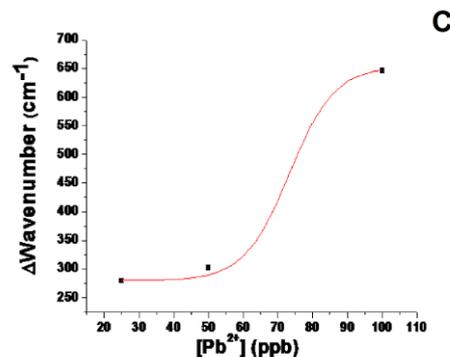
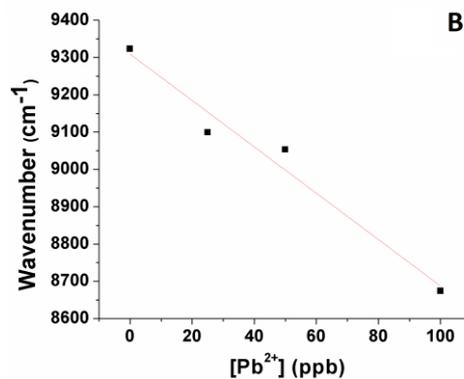
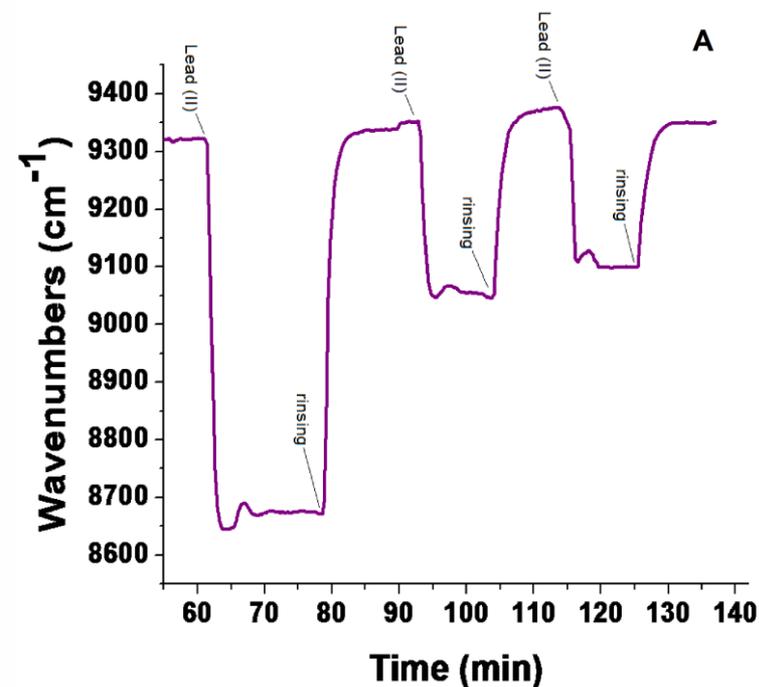


FT-SPR



J. Politi, J. Spadavecchia, M. Iodice, L. De Stefano,
Analyst 2014, DOI 10.1039/c4an01491j

Lead (II) interaction monitoring by FT-SPR



Interaction described by Boltzmann model:

$$Y = A2 + ((A1 - A2)/(1 + [e]^{-(x-x0)/dx}))$$

Where x₀=inflection point useful for affinity evaluation of biomolecular interaction

x₀ value is 73.6±0.9 cm⁻¹ppb⁻¹ corresponding to 1.8 × 10⁻¹⁰±2 × 10⁻¹²cm⁻¹ mol⁻¹.

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Conclusions

- **Silicon and Porous silicon optical structures have been successfully biomodified;**
- **Porous silicon optical structures successfully detected glucose molecules in aqueous solution;**
- **Gold and Gold Nanoparticles were successfully biomodified;**
- **Stable PC₆-AuNr conjugates were obtained for efficient interaction monitoring of Pb(II) ions in aqueous solution.**

**Thank you for your kind
attention!!!**

Jane Politi

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Molecular Biotechnologies

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