## Universidad de La Laguna Use of boron-doped nanocrystalline diamond microelectrodes for amperometric determination of serotonin release in human platelets

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**Boron-doped nanocrystalline Diamond Microelectrodes Array (BDD-MEA) system for the recording of amperometric signals from human platelets.** Left: panel shows the electronic circuits and MEA device. <u>Center:</u> panel shows the general configuration (1. MEA into its Faraday's cage, 2. ADDA board and 3. the computer). <u>Right:</u> panel shows the signal acquisition and recording by 16 channel MEA system. Each spike corresponds to single exocytotic events observed on 6,9 and 10 channels.

González-Brito et al. Biosensors 2023.



serotonin. The electrode tips detects the electrical current generated by the electrons released during the oxidation of serotonin molecules. Electrode potential +800 mV



General view of the inside of the BDD-MEA wafer. <u>Left image:</u> disposition of 16 microelectrodes of nanocrystalline diamond. <u>Right:</u> amplification of the previous picture showing one connector (**d**) and the active 20 μm-diameter surface (working electrode, we). González-Brito et al. *Biosensors* 2023.



Left. Typical recordings obtained by averaging hundreds of spikes from 10 volunteers: under basal (red) and serotonin-loaded platelets (blue).
Right. Examples of different types of peaks detected (a, b, c and d). González-Brito et al. *Biosensors* 2024.

**Conclusions**: We demonstrate the effectiveness of BDD-MEA devices for the amperometrical detection of serotonin exocytosis from human platelets. **Supported by MICIIN. Grants # PID2020-116589GB 100 to RB.**