

# Optical biosensor for the detection of hydrogen peroxide in milk



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# Outline



Hydrogen peroxide in milk



Hydrogen peroxide detection



Method principle



Experimental results



Conclusion

# Objective

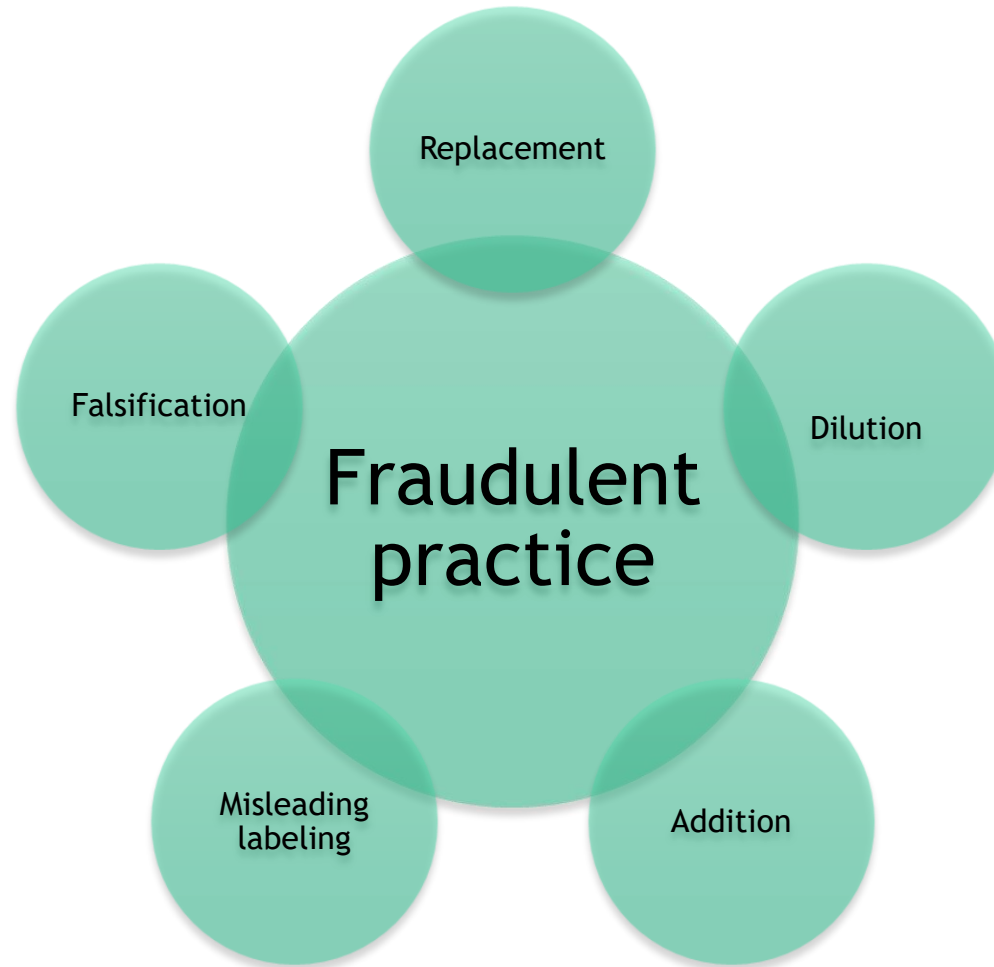
Detection of  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  using  
a hydroxyethylcellulose-  
based membrane

# Hydrogen peroxide in milk

- ▶ Milk is one of the most complete foods for humans, containing nutrients including:
  - ▶ Carbohydrates;
  - ▶ Proteins;
  - ▶ Fats;
  - ▶ Minerals;
  - ▶ Vitamins.
- ▶ Owing to its rich composition, milk becomes a substrate for the growth of undesirable microorganisms that can easily deteriorate milk.



# Hydrogen peroxide in milk



Scheme 1. Examples of food fraud

# Hydrogen peroxide in milk



## Examples of substances used as adulterants

- ▶ Hypochlorite;
- ▶ Formaldehyde;
- ▶ Potassium dichromate;
- ▶ Salicylic acid;

▶ **Hydrogen peroxide**



Is used in the dairy industry as an antimicrobial agent, thus helping preserve the raw milk in the absence of refrigeration.

# Hydrogen peroxide in milk



## Effects of adding hydrogen peroxide to milk

- ▶ Decrease in the nutritional value of the food, due to the destruction of vitamins A and E;
- ▶ Generates reactive and cytotoxic oxygen species, including hydroxyl radicals, that can initiate oxidation and damage nucleic acids, lipids and proteins;
- ▶ Milk can lead to negative effects on the health of the population, especially in individuals immunocompromised persons.

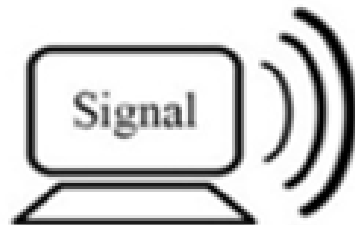
# Hydrogen peroxide detection

500 $\mu$ L of milk sample + H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>



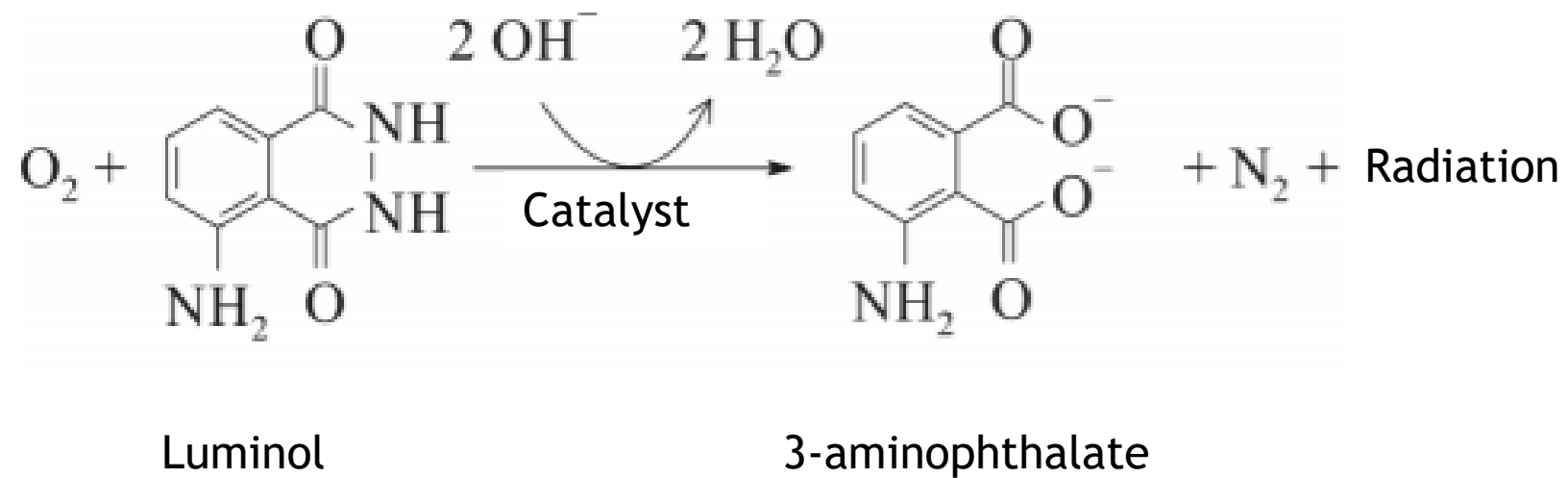
Cobalt chloride (II)  
Luminol  
EDTA  
Sodium sulfate lauryl  
Sodium phosphate tribasic  
Hydroxyethyl cellulose

Membrane

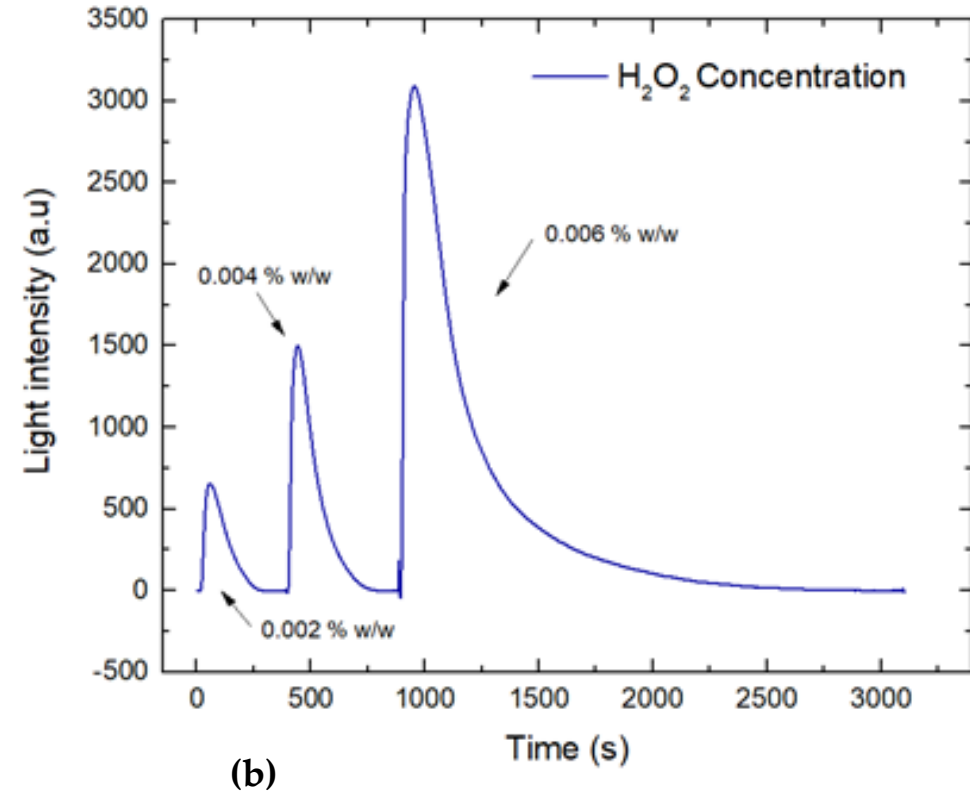
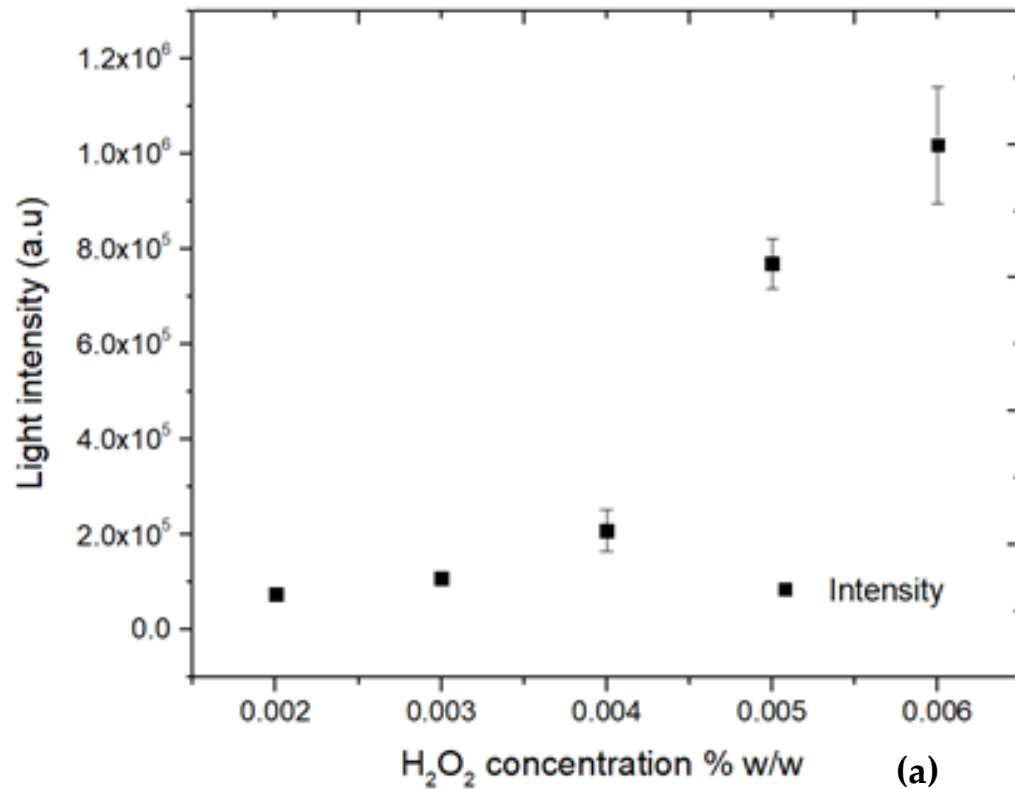




# Method principle



# Experimental results



**Figure 1.:** (a) integral of the decay time for each  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  concentration; (b) Spectra showing the variation of the intensity of the light emission to the concentration 0.002, 0.004 and 0.006 %w/w as a function of the reaction time.

# Conclusions

- ▶ As an application of this methodology, it was possible to detect  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  concentrations of 0.002% w/w to 0.006% in semi-fat milk, proving that the detection limit and linearity range of the proposed method are suitable for the analysis of milk samples in loco.

- ▶ This work is financed by National Funds through the Portuguese funding agency, FCT–Fundação para a Ciência e a Tecnologia, within project UIDB/50014/2020. Helena Vasconcelos acknowledges the support from FCT grant SFRH/BD/120064/2016 and Luís Coelho acknowledges the support from FCT research contract grant CEECIND/00471/2017.

## Acknowledgment

The background features a series of overlapping, semi-transparent blue geometric shapes, including triangles and polygons, that create a dynamic, layered effect. The colors range from light sky blue to a deep, dark navy blue. The shapes are primarily concentrated on the right side of the frame, with some extending towards the center.

Thank you for  
your attention