

Proceeding Paper

Aptamer-Based Label-Free Electrochemical Biosensing Platform for Glycated Hemoglobin Detection [†]

Ahlem Teniou ^{1,*}, Djalal Eddine Djaballah ¹, Guendouz oar ¹, Selma Rabai ² and Amina Rhouati ¹

¹ Bioengineering Laboratory, Higher National School of Biotechnology, Constantine, Algeria; email1@email.com (D.E.D.); email2@email.com (G.o.); email3@email.com (A.R.)

² Laboratory of Sensors, Instrumentations and Process (LCIP), University of Khenchela, Khenchela, Algeria; email4@email.com

* Correspondence: a.teniou@ensbiotech.edu.dz

[†] Presented at the 9th International Electronic Conference on Sensors and Applications, 1–15 November 2022; Available online: <https://ecsa-9.sciforum.net/>.

1. Aptamers

- Artificial single stranded oligonucleotides DNA or RNA
- Selected in vitro by SELEX
- Able to fold into 3D structure
- High affinity and specificity for target
- molecules Stability and reusability
- Easily chemical modification

2. Glycated Hemoglobin (HbA1c)

- Resulting from binding of glucose molecules to hemoglobin which is responsible of the gas exchanges;
- Reflects the level of glucose in blood for a long period (up to three months);
- Faithful biomarker for in vitro diabetes diagnosis.

3. Immobilization Method

- GCE was modified with Goldnanoparticles (AuNPs) and selfassembled L-cysteine (L-cys)
- AuNPs were used to enhance the electronic properties of the GCE
- AuNPs were coupled to L-cysteine in order to immobilize the NH₂-aptamer via carboxylic groups and enhance the biosensor performance

Citation: Teniou, A.; Djaballah, D.E.; omar, G.; Rabai, S.; Rhouati, A.

Aptamer-Based Label-Free Electrochemical Biosensing Platform for Glycated Hemoglobin Detection. *Proceeding* **2022**, volume number, x.

<https://doi.org/10.3390/xxxxx>

Academic Editor: Francisco Falcone

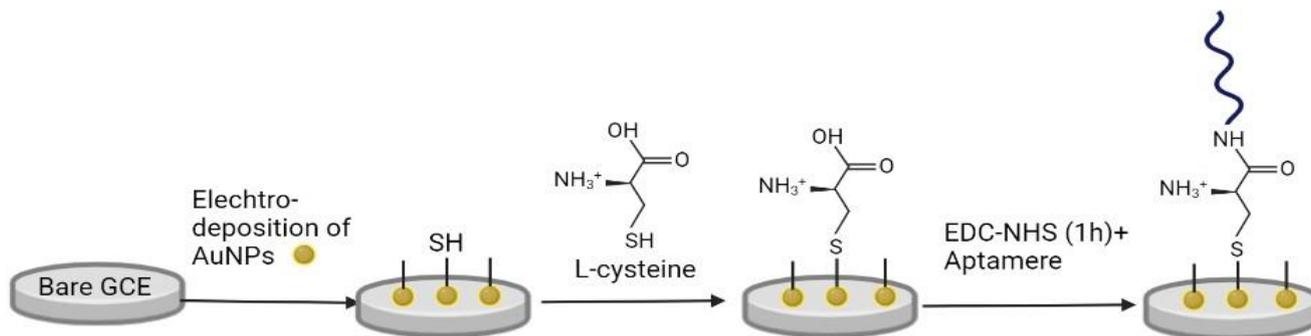
Published: 1 November 2022

Publisher's Note: MDPI stays neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.

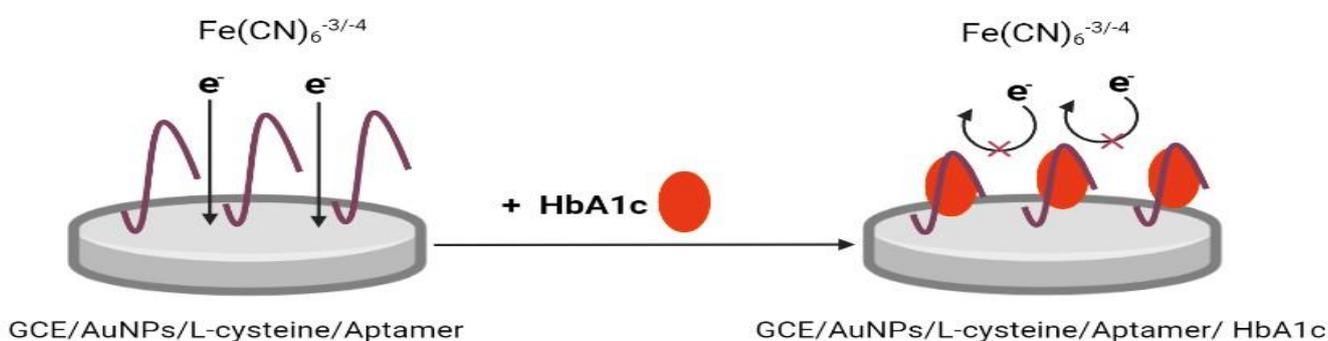


Copyright: © 2022 by the authors. Submitted for possible open access publication under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).

4. Aptamer Immobilization on GCE

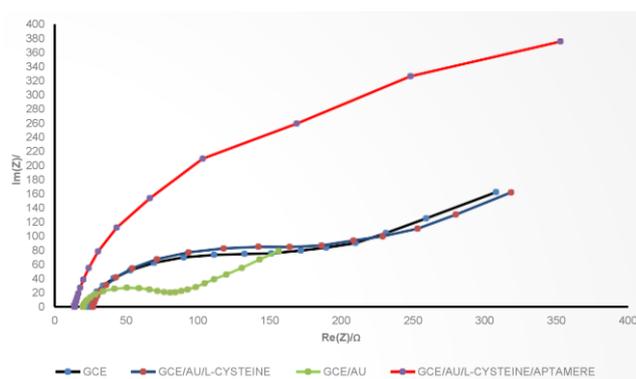
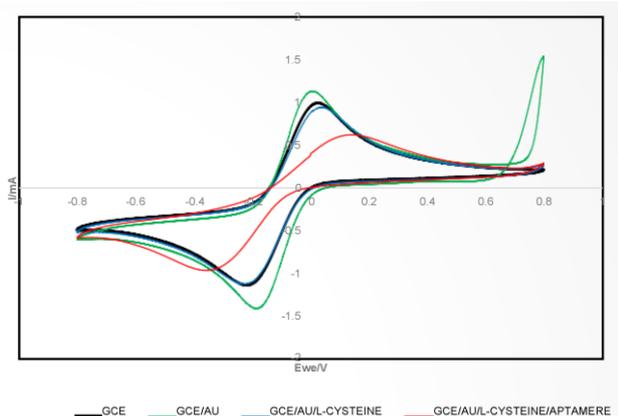


Chronoamperometry for electrodeposition of gold nanoparticles (400 s, -0.2 V) on GCE; Chemical deposition of L-cysteine (15 h) on GCE/AuNPs; Covalent immobilization of 5'-NH₂-HbA1c aptamer on GCE/AuNPs/L-cysteine.



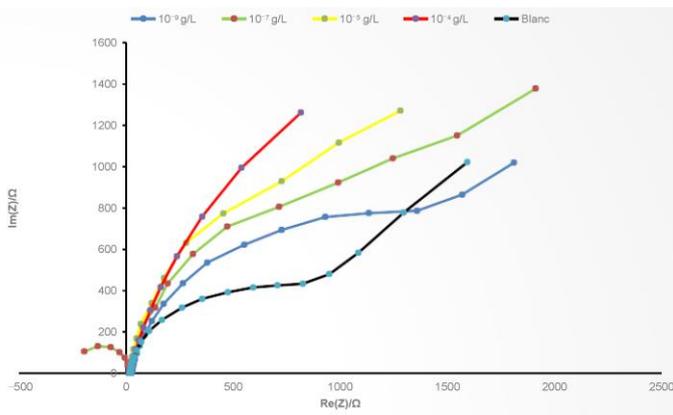
Conformational change of the aptamer for the target binding. The formation of the complex aptamer-HbA1c hinders the electron.

5. Results

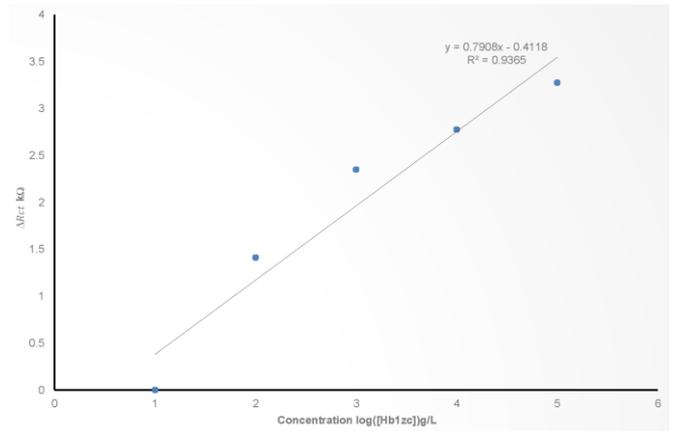


Successful immobilization of the aptamer.

- Immobilization of AuNPs was confirmed by the well defined oxidation and reduction peaks as well as the decreased semi circle wide.
- L-cys and aptamer act as a barrier to the electron transfer resulting in a decrease of the redox peaks



(a)



(b)

(a) Nyquist diagram of increasing concentration of HbA1c; (b) Calibration curve.

The electron transfer decreases with increasing concentrations of HbA1c.

- Good linearity with $R = 0.963$
- LoD: 1 ng/mL
- Good applicability of the biosensor

6. Conclusions

- The developed aptasensor allowed the detection of HbA1c with a good limit of detection.
- The Aptamer was successfully immobilized on the L-cys/AuNPs modified GCE. It has yielded to a wide linear response range (10^{-4} – 10^{-9} g/L) of HbA1c detection.

7. Perspectives

- The specificity and selectivity of the developed aptasensor will be tested with different interferences and complex matrices.
- The concentration of aptamer will be optimized.
- The reproducibility of the developed platform will be explored.

Author Contributions:

Funding:

Institutional Review Board Statement:

Informed Consent Statement:

Data Availability Statement:

Conflicts of Interest: