

Fully graphene-based electrode platforms for biosensing applications

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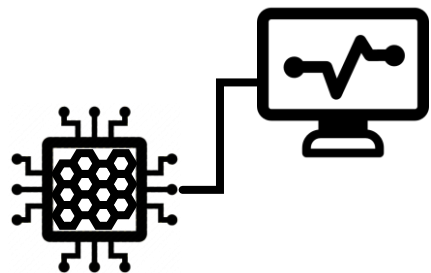
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Electrochemistry as detection strategy



Reliable



Sensitive
Accurate

Low cost



Cheap chemicals
Low volumes

Easy preparative



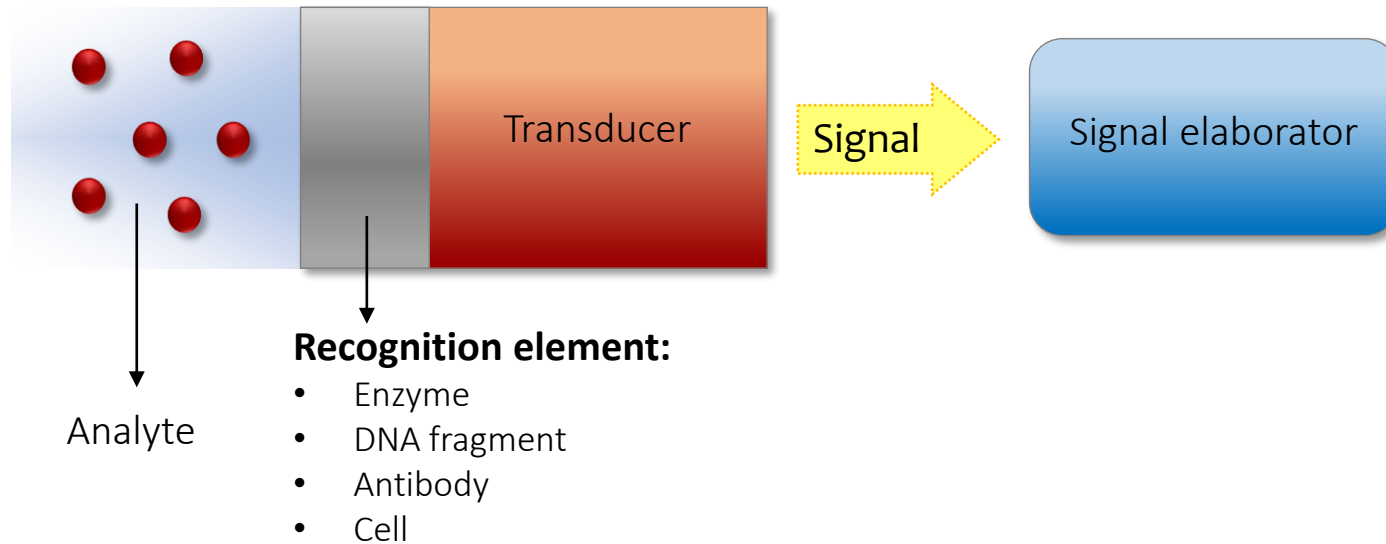
Measures in-site
or on-site

Rapid



Fast measurements
“Trial-and-error”

Electrochemistry as detection strategy in wearable biosensing



Biomarkers in sweat

- Na⁺
- K⁺
- Glucose
- Lactate
- Cortisol
- Uric acid

State-of-the-art wearable devices:



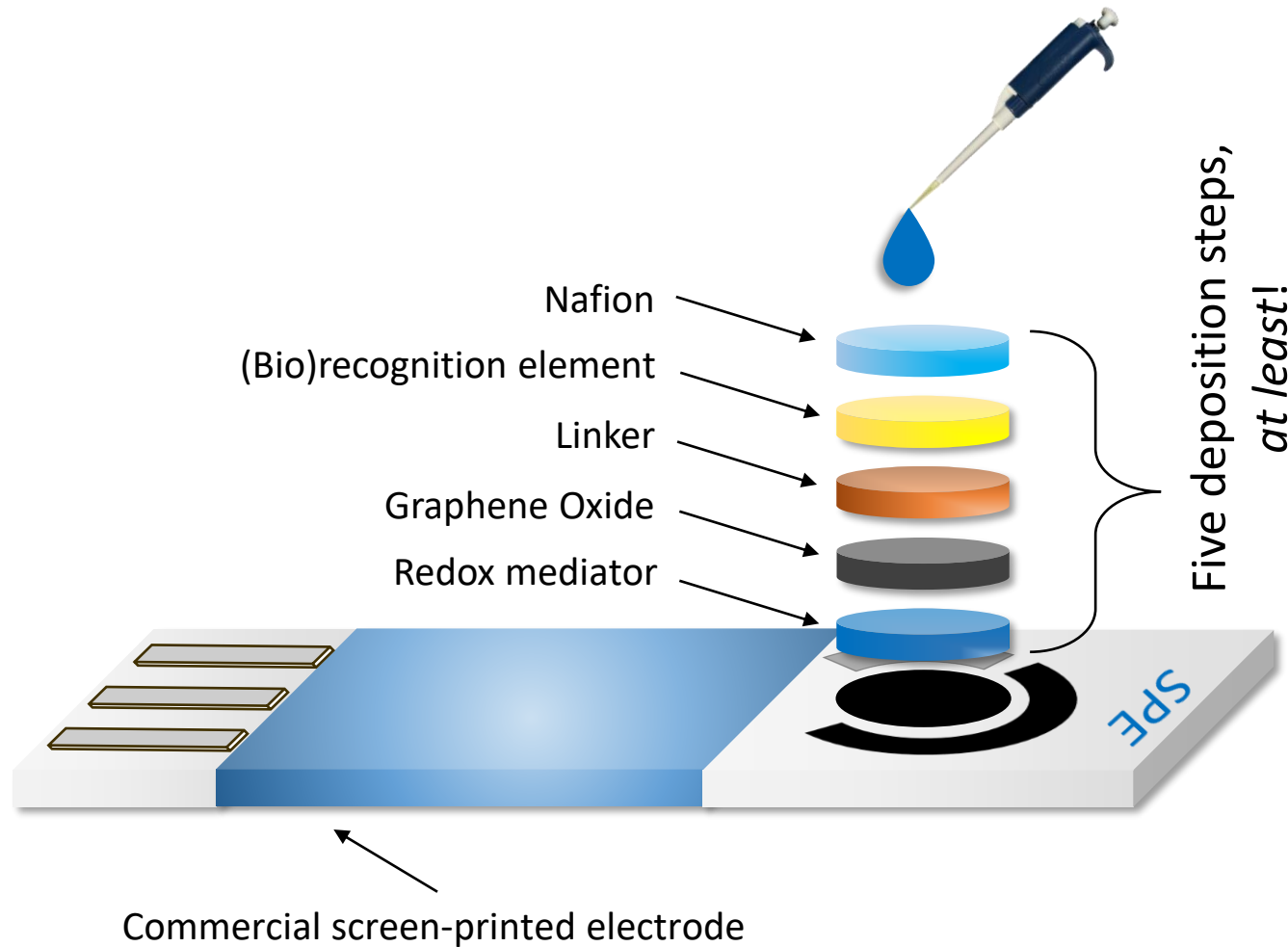
“Tattoo ” biosensor



Flexible wristband

- a) J. Kim et al., *Talanta* 177 (2018) 163-170
 b) L. Geddes et al., *Nature* (2016)

Electrochemistry as detection strategy in wearable biosensing



Drop-casting

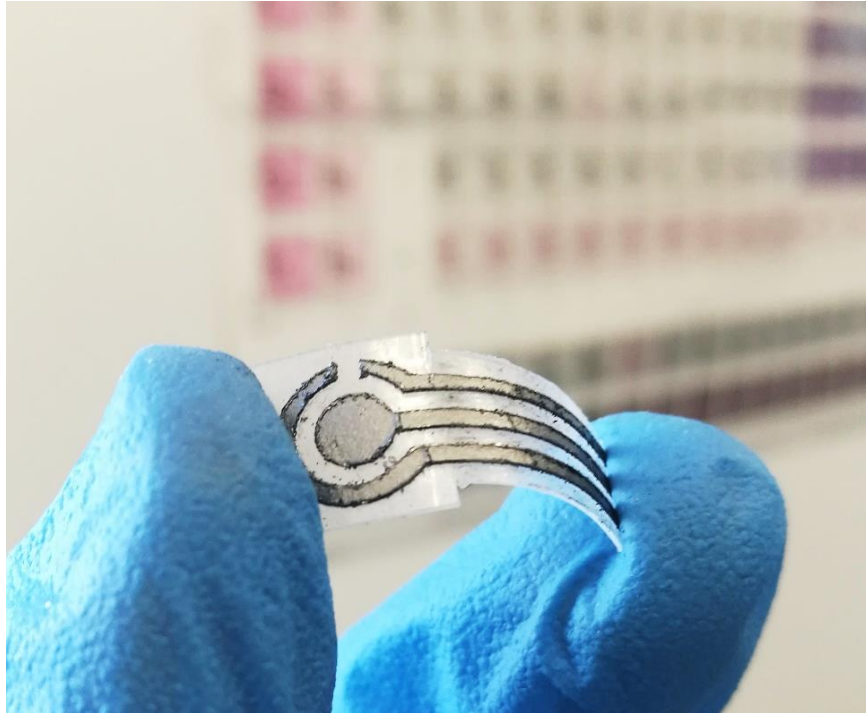
- most common method on lab-scale
- hand-made process
- several layers required

Drawbacks



- low reproducibility
- coating stability
- Not scalable to industrial size

G-Paper Electrodes (GPE)



Printed on PET, a flexible transparent substrate

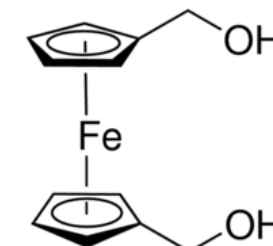


Advantages

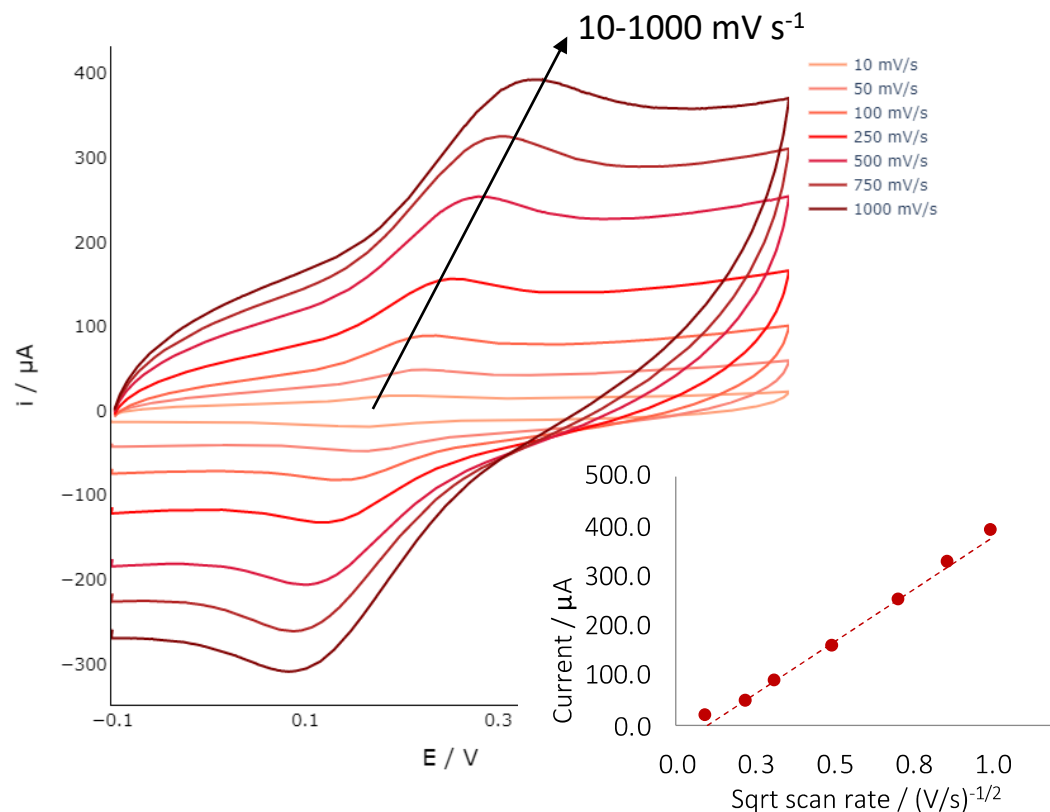
- sensor fabricated with the active element
- no coating required: GPEs can be employed *bare*
- scalable to industrial size

G-Paper Electrodes (GPE)

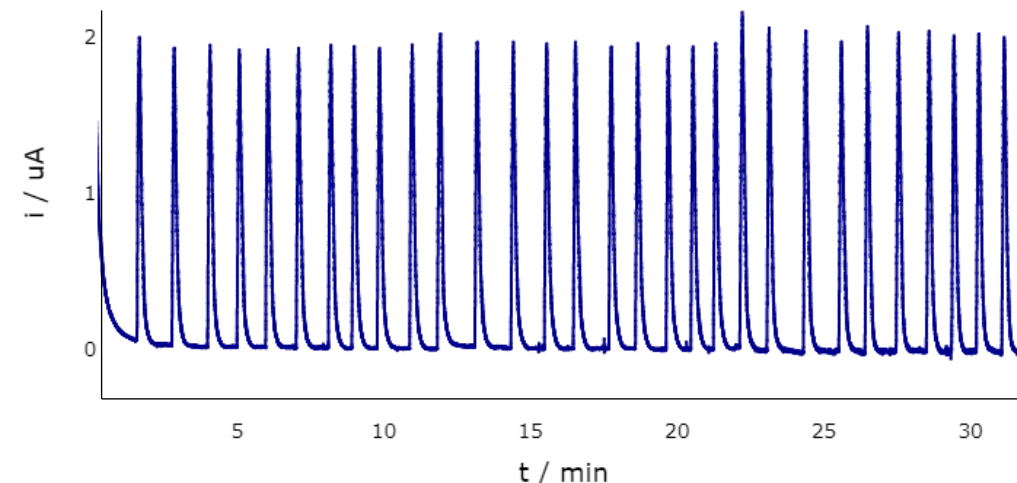
Check of the electrode conductivity



Benchmark redox species:
1,1'-ferrocene dimethanol (Fc)



CV responses on Fc. In the inset is reported the linear correlation ($R^2= 0.995$) according to the equation of Randles-Sevcik.



Response for thirty subsequent injections of 0.1 mM Fc on a GPE at +0.35 V obtained using flow injection analysis; pump speed: 1 mL min⁻¹

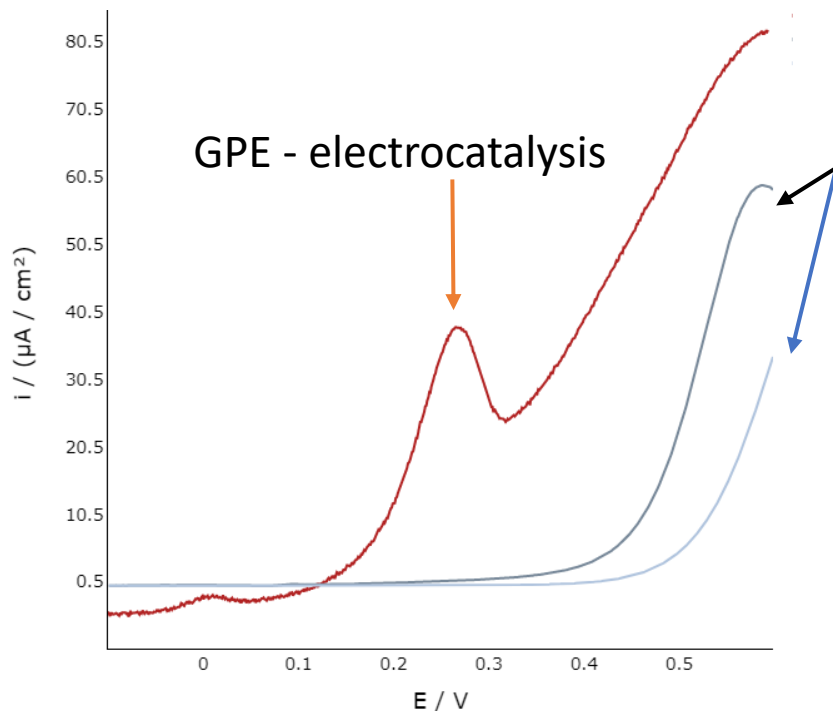
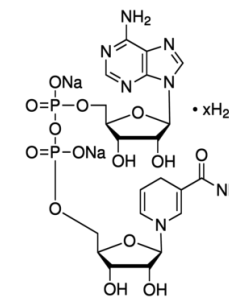
RSD% = 3.1 %



Good conductivity and repeatability

G-Paper Electrodes (GPE)

NADH detection



Commercial carbon-based electrodes
no electrocatalysis

	GPE
Sensitivity ($\mu\text{A mM}^{-1} \text{cm}^{-2}$)	107.2
RSD_{slope} %	3.4
Potential (V)	+0.35

Forward voltammetric scan for 1 mM NADH in 0.1 M PBS and 0.1 M KCl

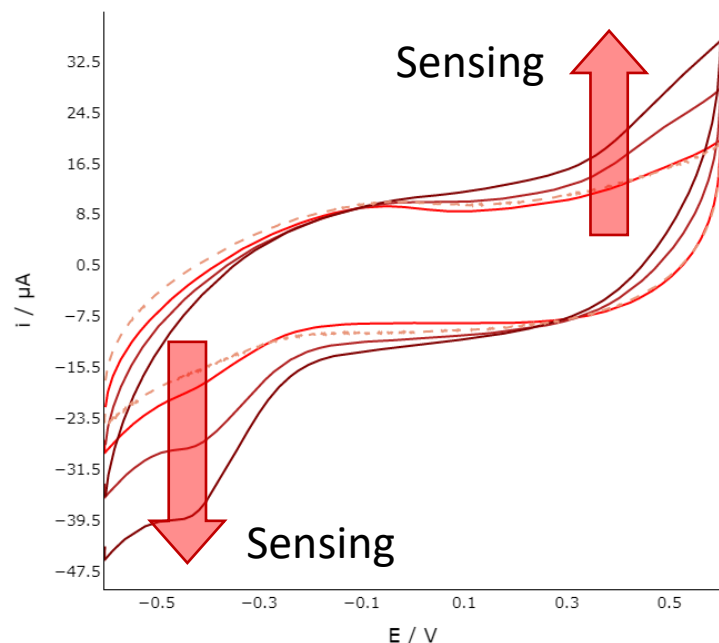


Bare GPEs allow NADH detection at electrocatalytic potential of +0.35 V:

- Higher sensitivity with respect to bare carbon electrodes
- Higher selectivity, as less chemical species can oxidize at low potentials
- No coating is required on the GPE

G-Paper Electrodes (GPE)

H₂O₂ detection



	GPE	Commercial SPE
Sensitivity ($\mu\text{A mM}^{-1} \text{cm}^{-2}$)	4.45	3.34
Potential (V)	-0.40	-0.40

Bare GPEs allow H₂O₂ detection at both oxidation and reduction potentials:

- Higher sensitivity at reduction potentials
- No electrocatalysis. Analytical performance similar to commercial SPEs
- No coating is required on the GPE

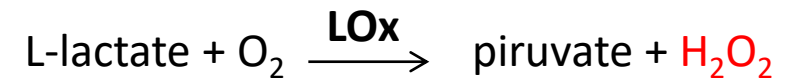
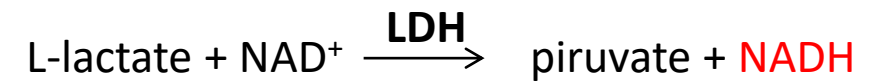
CVs obtained in absence (dashed line) and in presence (solid lines) of 1, 5 and 10 mM H₂O₂ in 0.1 M PBS



GPEs in biosensing applications



Possibility to employ GPEs on
dehydrogenase- and **oxidase-**based enzymes



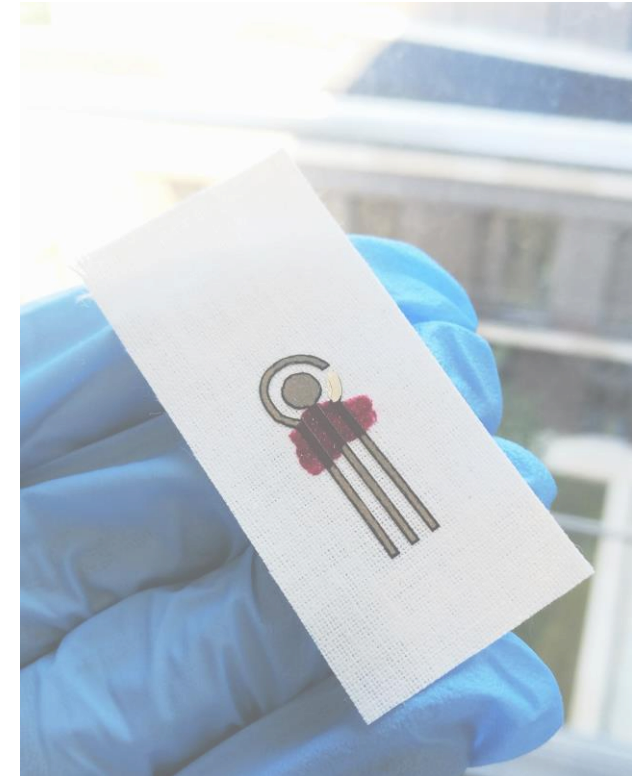
To conclude

- GPEs have a stable, repeatable electrochemical response;
- tests on Fc showed good conductivity;
- great electrocatalysis on NADH oxidation;
- no need for further functionalization.



Perspectives:

- detection of other analytes;
- functionalization with biological elements;
- continuous monitoring in a complex matrix.



Thanks!



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