

Comparison of optical and gravimetric methods for detection of chymotrypsin

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Proteases

- Proteases are important in many different aspects of life
- Digestion system
- Coagulation system
- Immunity system
- Pharmacy, medicine, industry

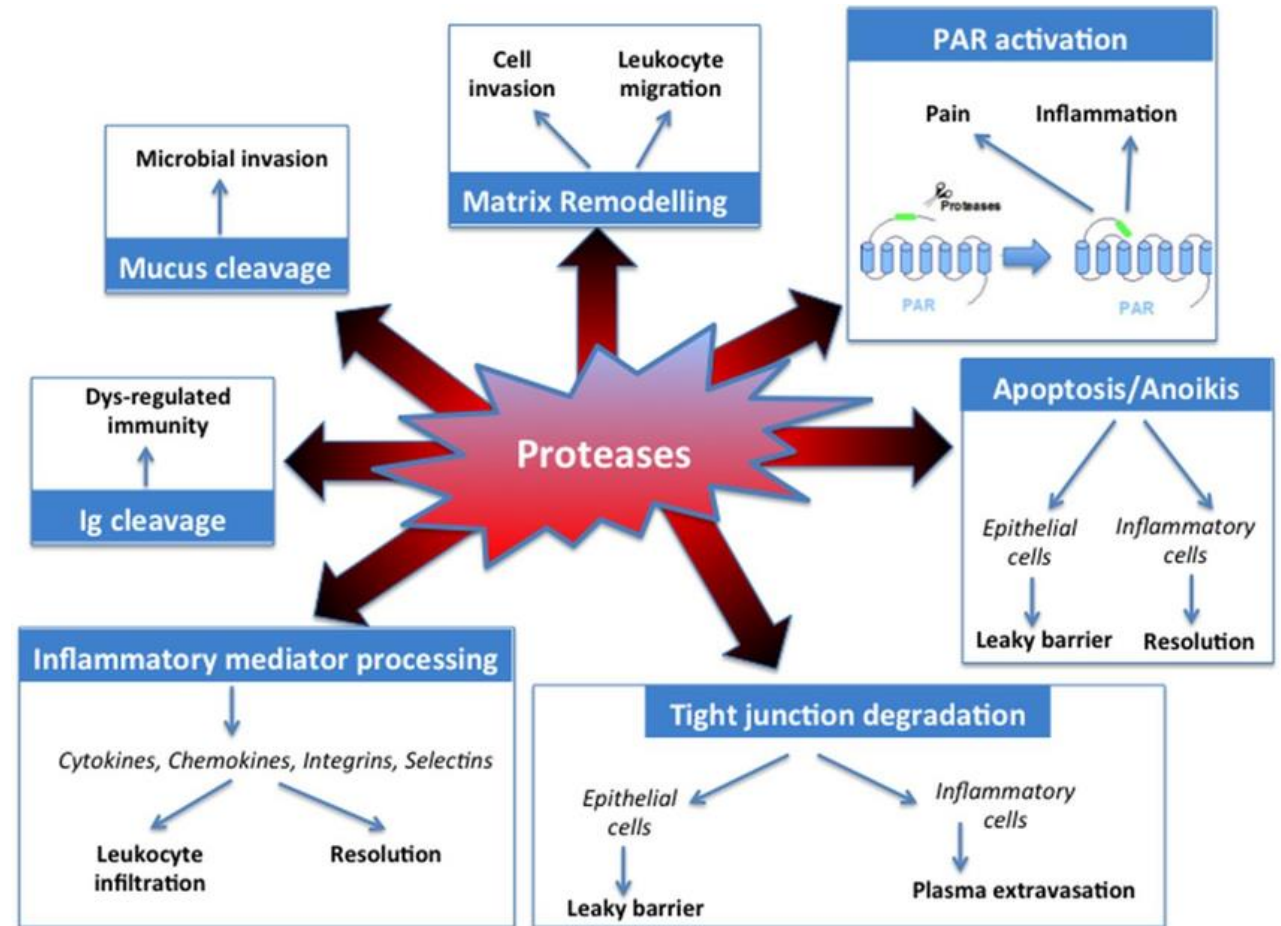


Fig 1. Examples of protease influence on gastro-intestinal diseases [1]

Chymotrypsin

- Serine endopeptidase
- Produced in pancreas
- Released in duodenum
- Cleaves peptide bond at hydrophobic amino acids (phenylalanine, tyrosine, tryptophane)
- Help in cataract surgeries and anti-inflammatory effects

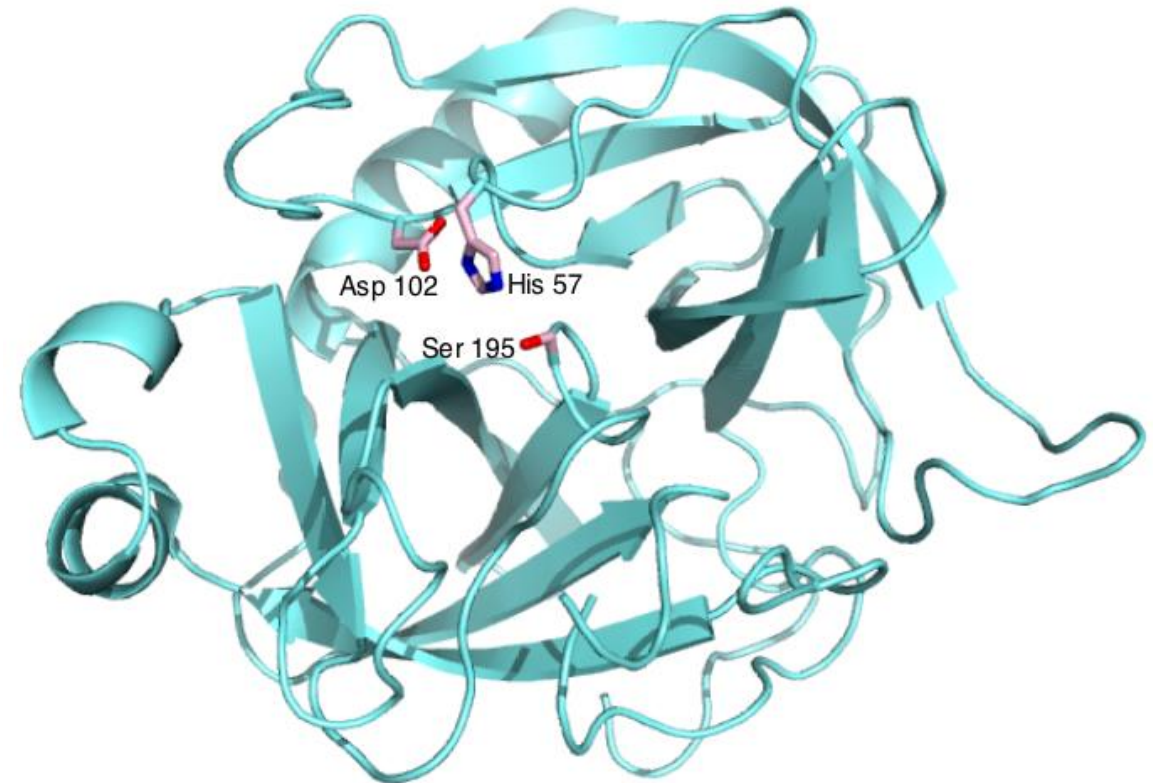


Fig 2. Chymotrypsin model with its cleavage site [2]

Biosensors

- Sensors based on
- Bioreceptor
- Transducer
- Electronic system

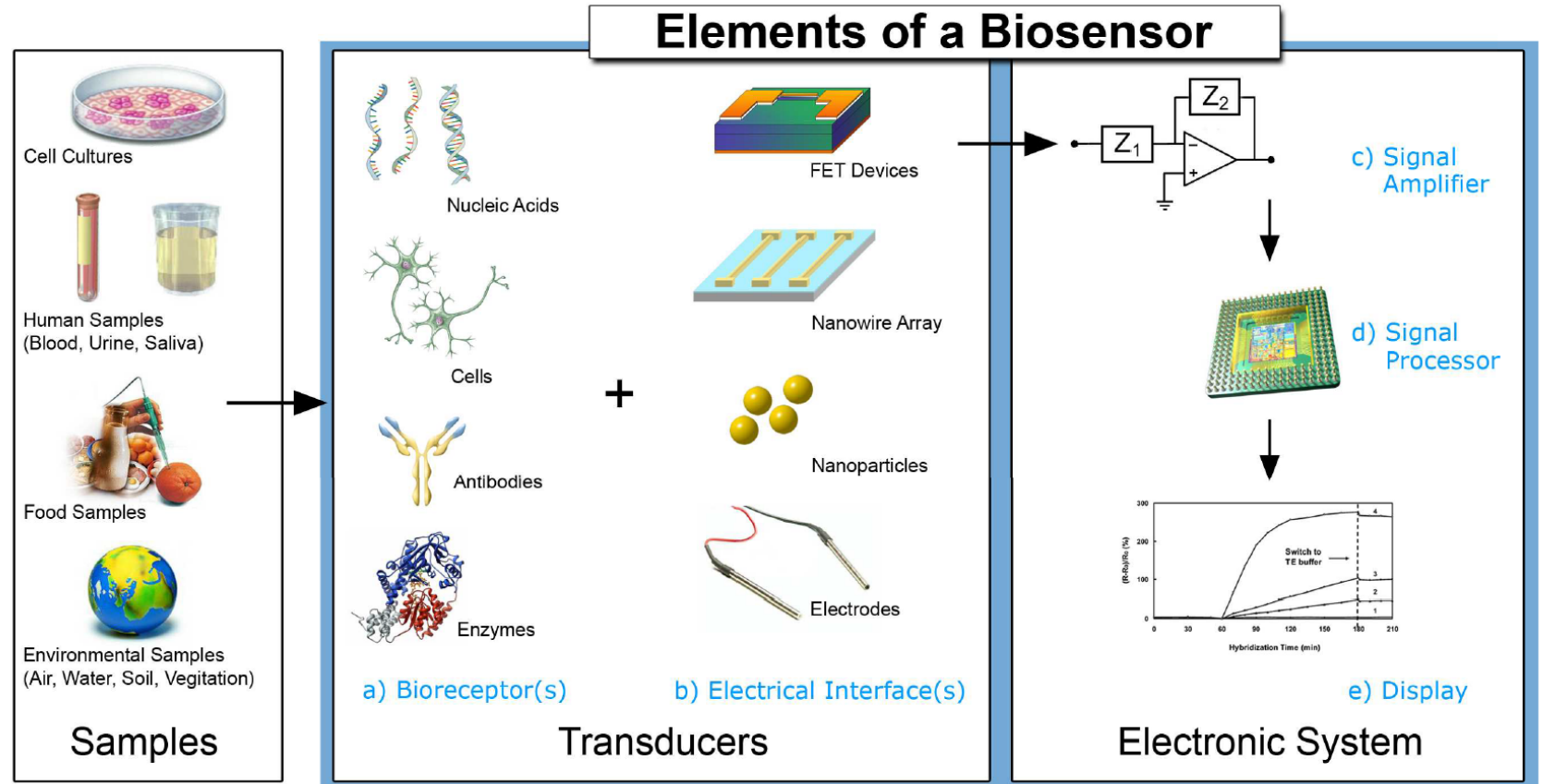


Fig 3. Biosensors scheme [3]

Acoustic biosensor

- Acoustic wave travels through crystal
- Depending on the cut – BAW (bulk acoustic wave) or SAW (surface acoustic wave)
- Measurement of changes of acoustic parameters (resonance frequency, resistance)

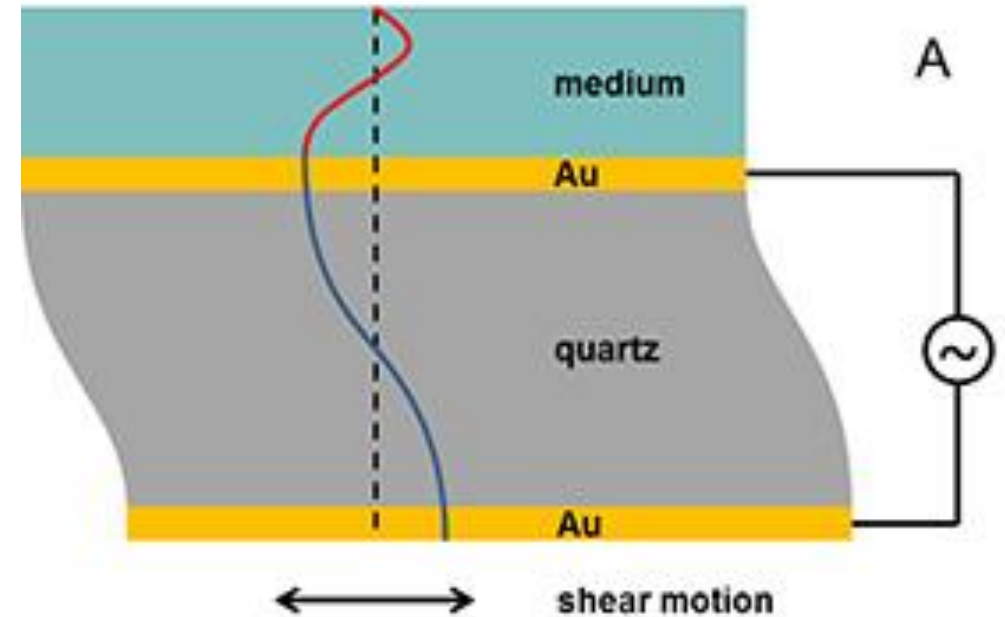


Fig 4. Scheme of TSM crystal [4]

$$\Delta f = \frac{-2f_0^2}{A\sqrt{\rho_q\mu_q}} \Delta m$$

Eq 1. Saubrey equation

Biosensor scheme

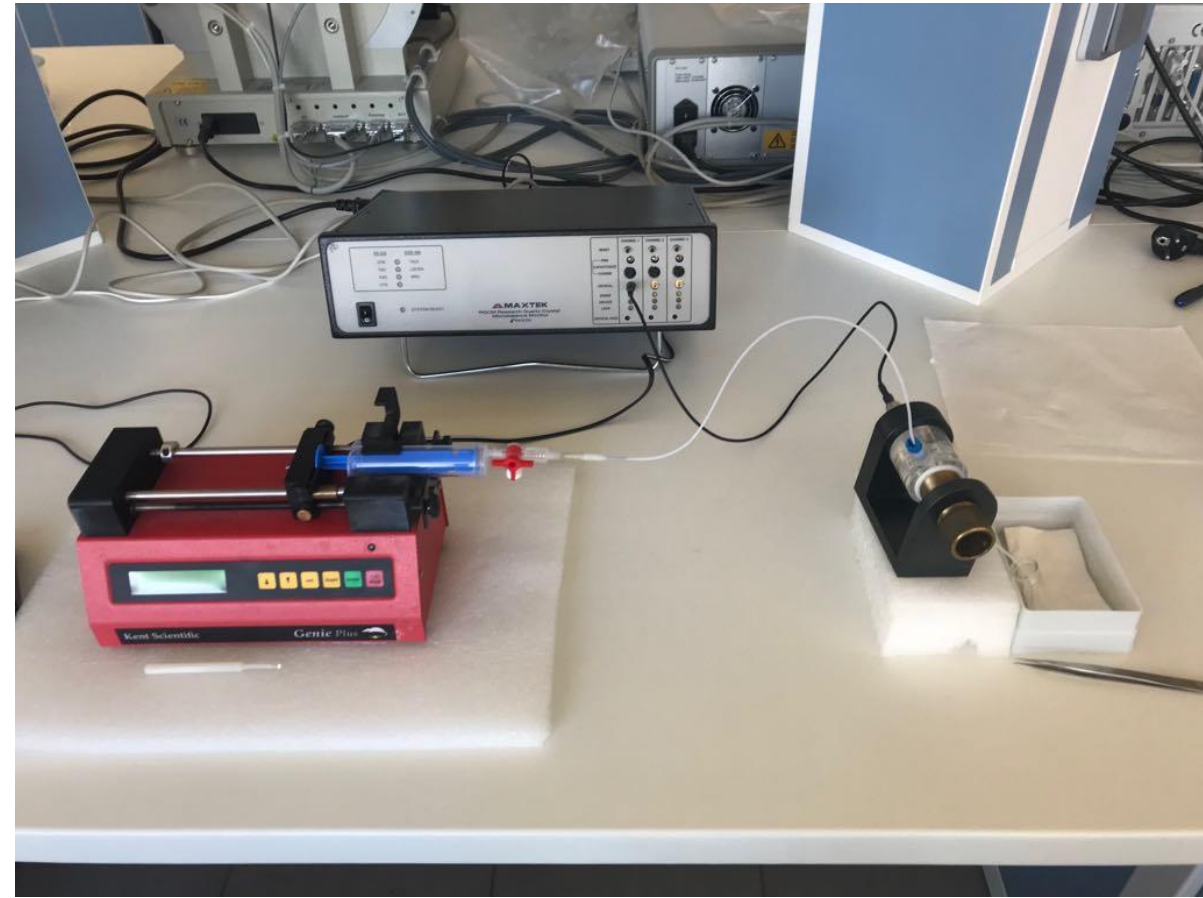
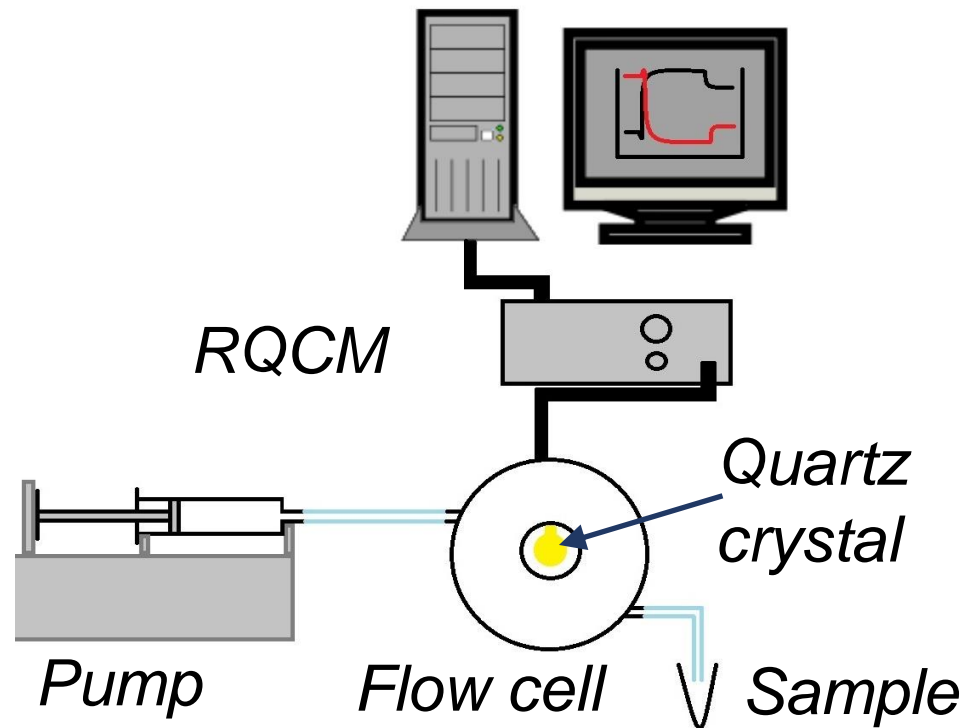


Fig. 5. Biosensor scheme

Preparation of casein layer

- 18 hour incubation of 2mM MUA
- 20 min EDC/NHS (20 mM/50 mM)
- 35 min 1 mg/ml β - casein

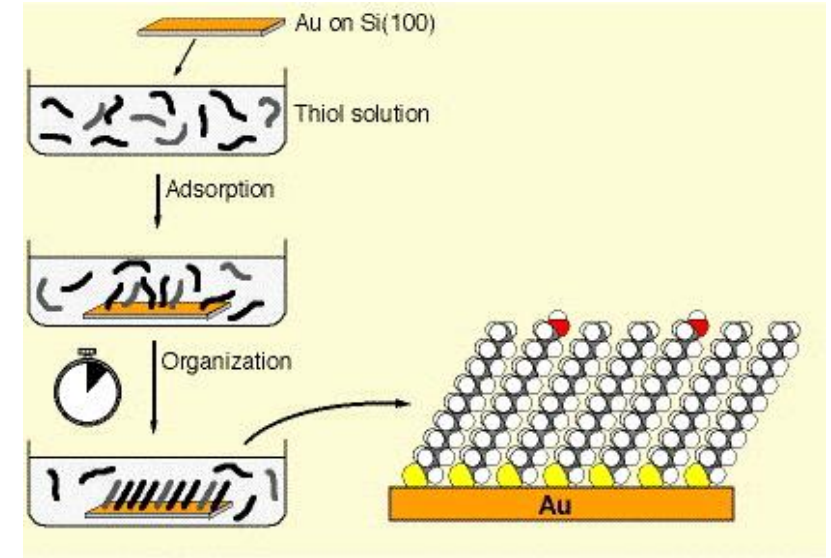


Fig 6. Adsorption of MUA [5]

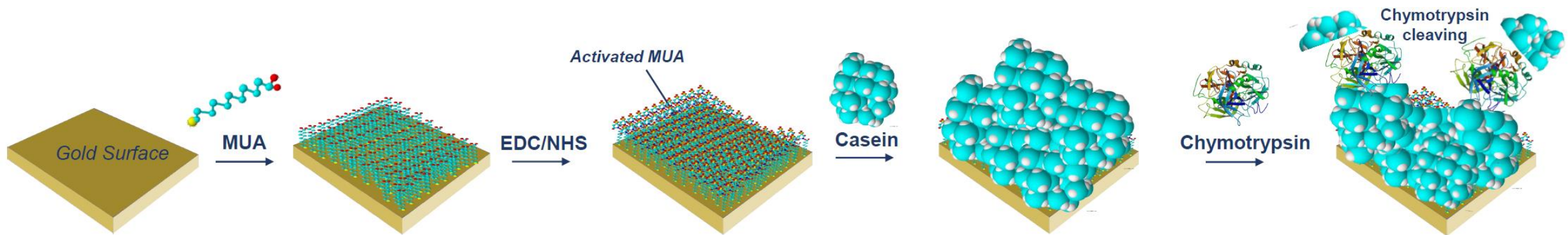


Fig 7. Scheme of preparation and cleavage of casein layer

Experiment example

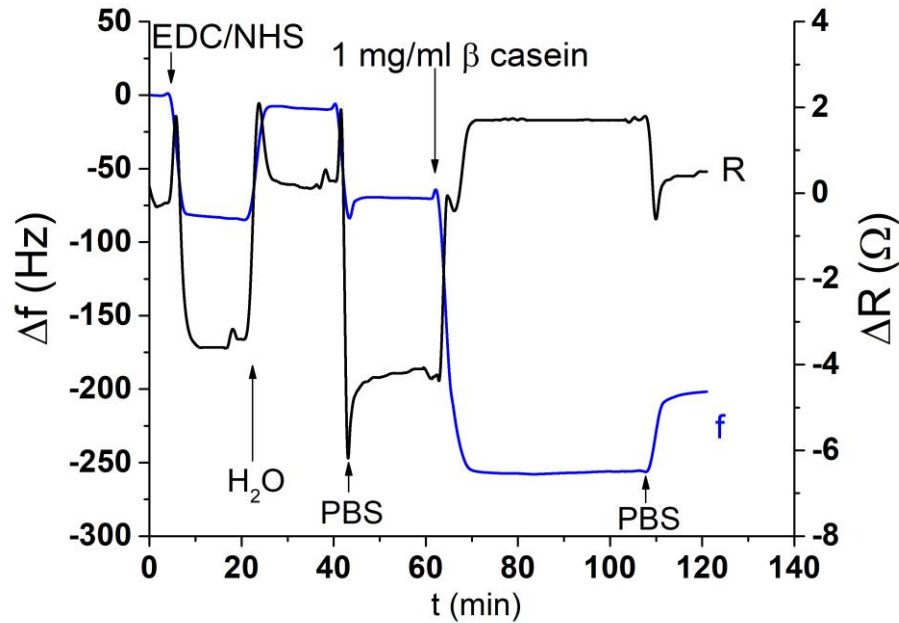


Fig 8. Change of resonance frequency and motional resistance during preparation of sensitive layer of biosensor

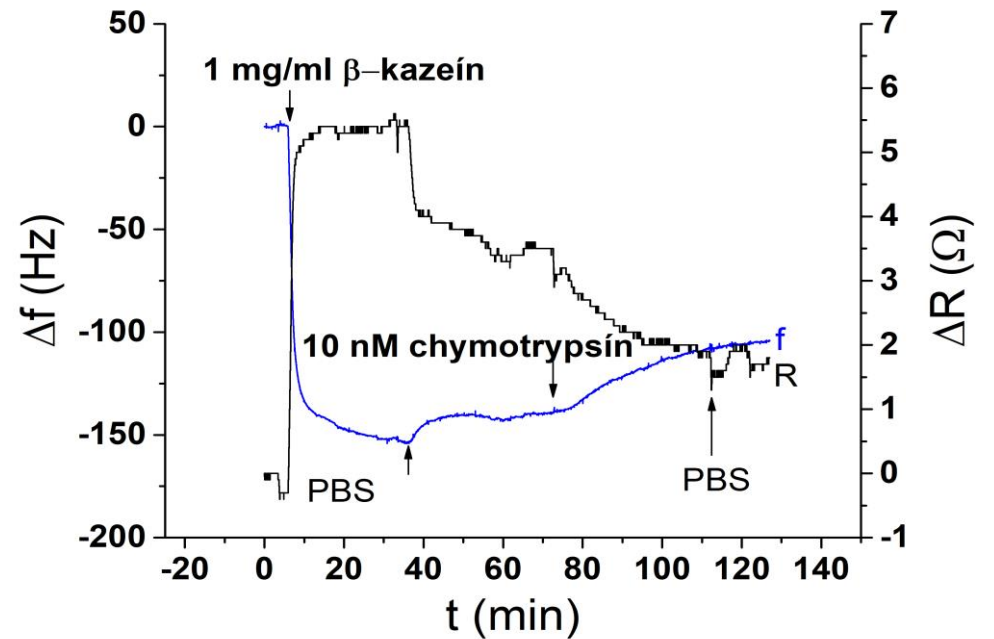


Fig 9. Change of resonance frequency and motional resistance during cleavage of 10 nM chymotrypsin

Calibration curve and limit of detection for gravimetric method

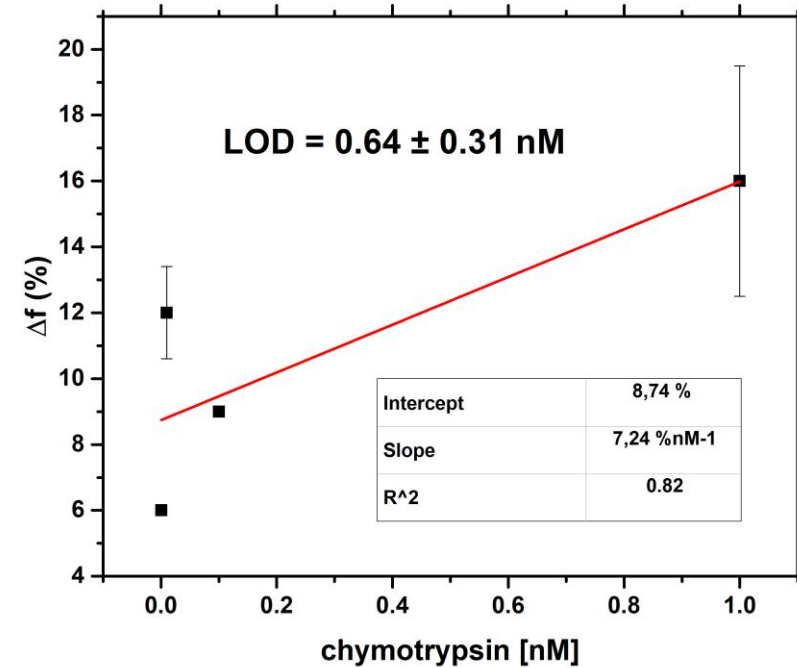
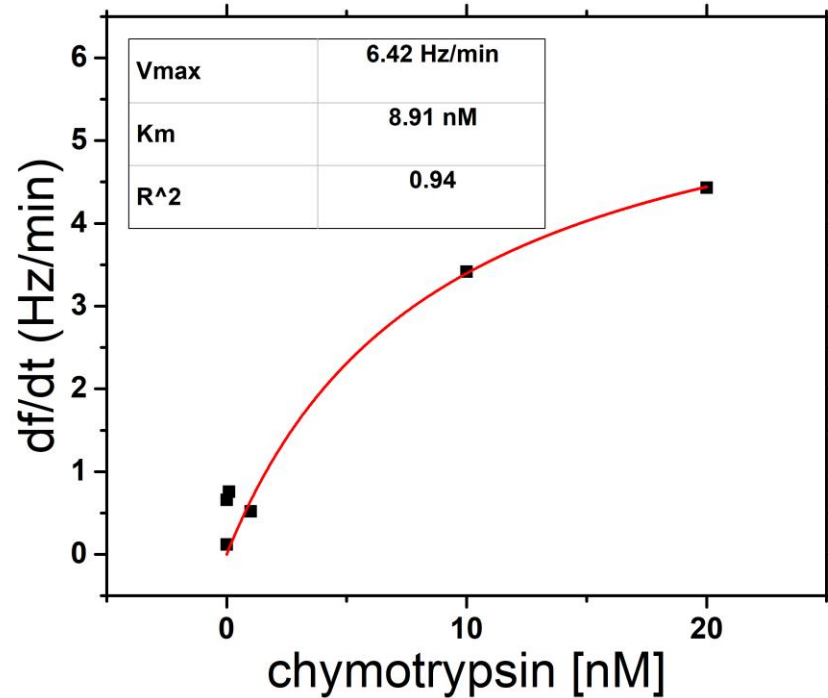


Fig 10. Calibration curve with reverse Michaelis-Menten model Fig 11. Linear part of calibration curve with calculated LOD

Gold nanoparticles

- Gold nanoparticles have many advantages in preparation of biosensors and medicine
- Different sizes 10-100 nm
- Biocompatibility
- High ability to functionalize (S-Au and N-Au bonds)

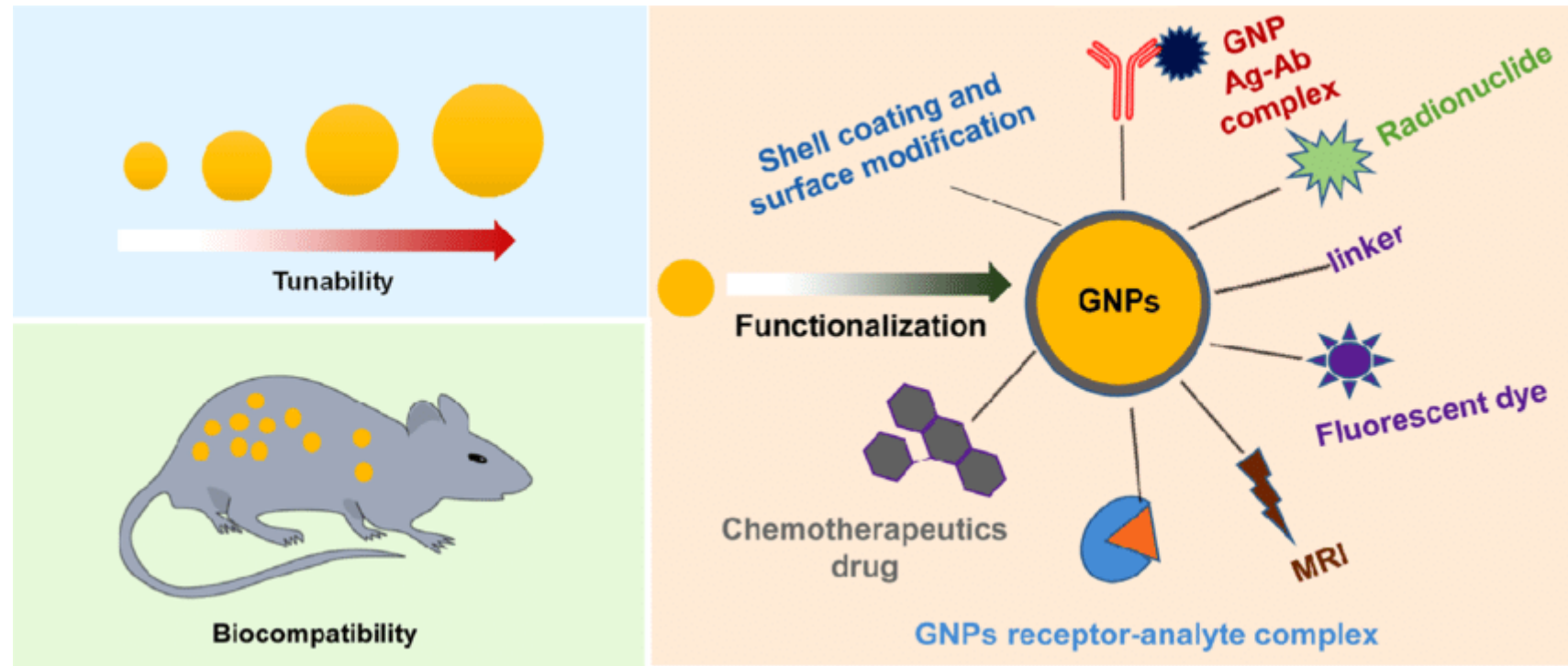


Fig 12 Gold nanoparticles and their uses for medicine and/or preparation of biosensors [6]

Surface plasmon resonance (SPR)

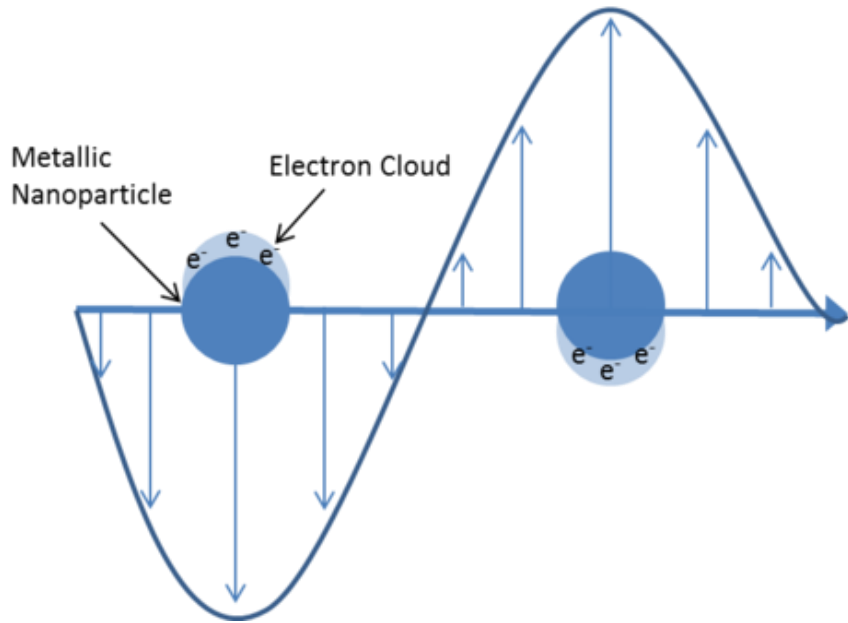


Fig 13. SPR in metallic nanoparticles [7]



Fig 14. Example of colloidal gold nanoparticles [8]

- Effect arises from the oscillation of free electron cloud in metallic particles induced by light
- Maximum amplitude can be seen in UV-VIS spectrophotometry
- Position and intensity depends on metal type, particle size, shape, structure, and dielectric constant of surrounding medium

Modification of gold nanoparticles

- 2 hours 0.1 mg/ml β -casein
- 18 hours MCH (1 mM)

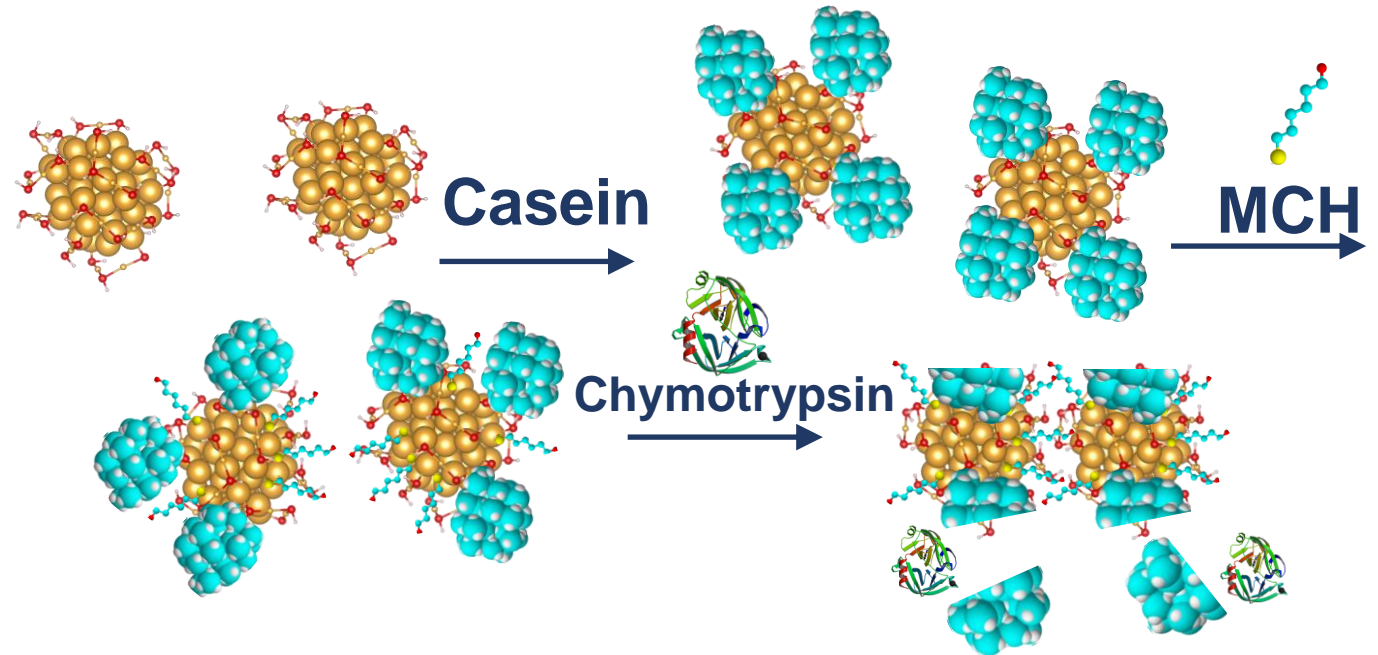


Fig 16. Scheme of modification of gold nanoparticles

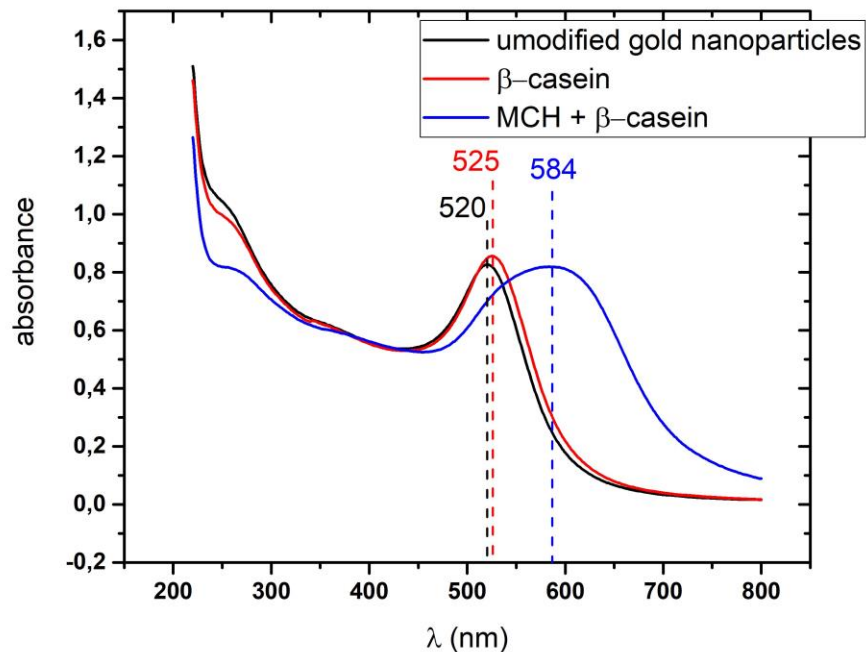


Fig 15. Change in absorbance spectra during modification of gold nanoparticles

Change in spectrophotometric parameters after cleavage with chymotrypsin

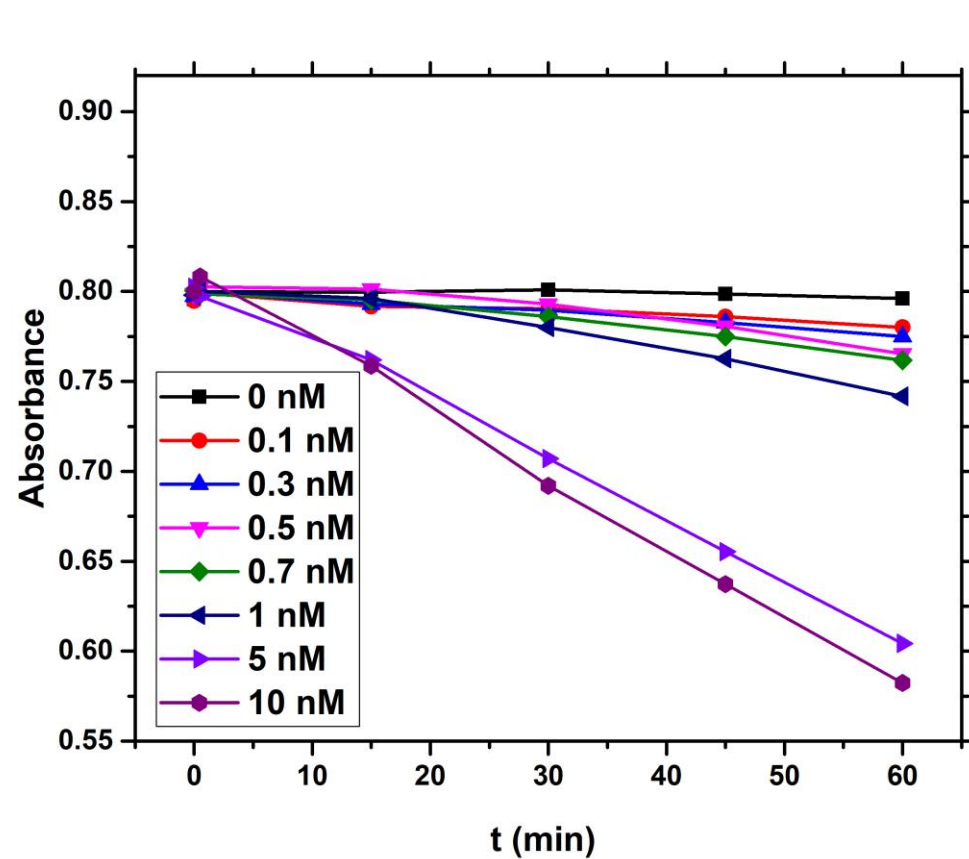


Fig 17. Absorbance change

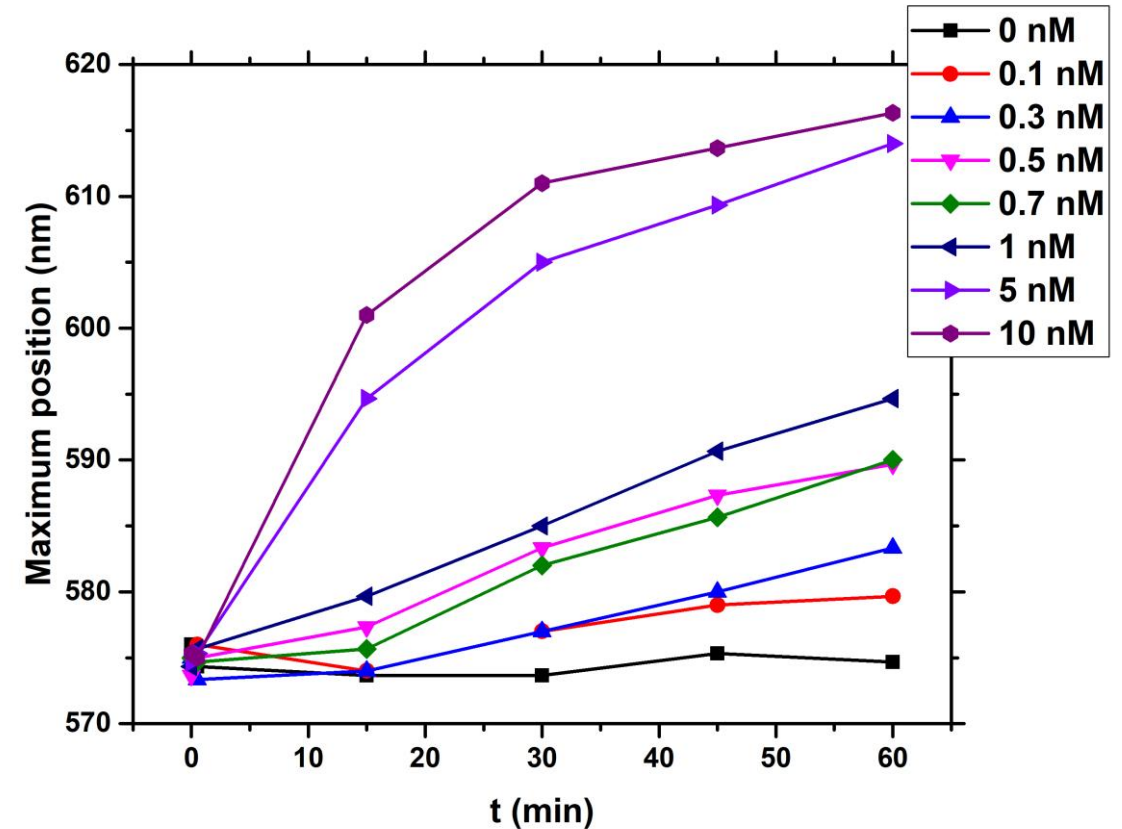


Fig 18. Change of maximum position

Calibration curve and limit of detection for optical method

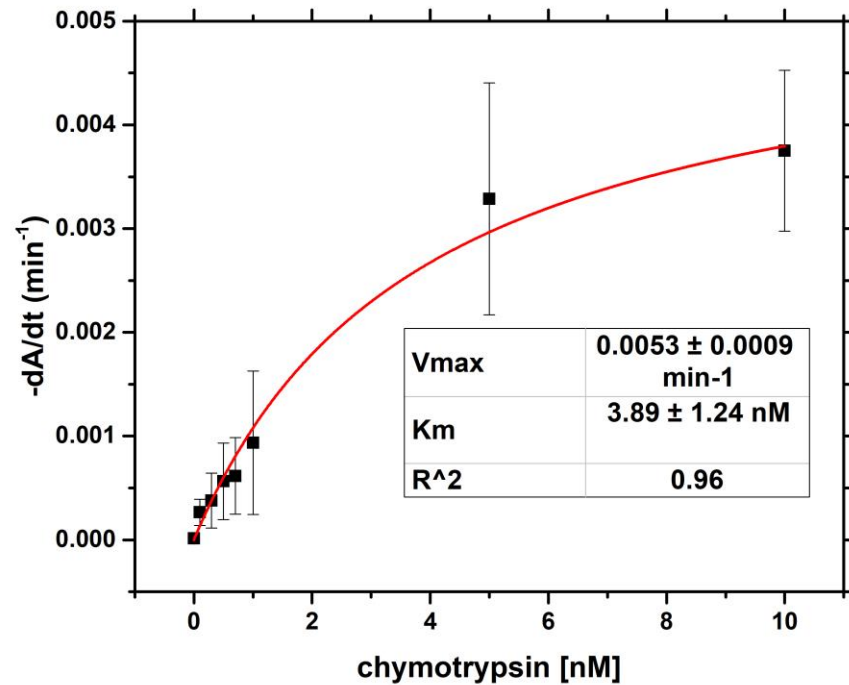


Fig 19. Calibration curve with reverse Michaelis-Menten model

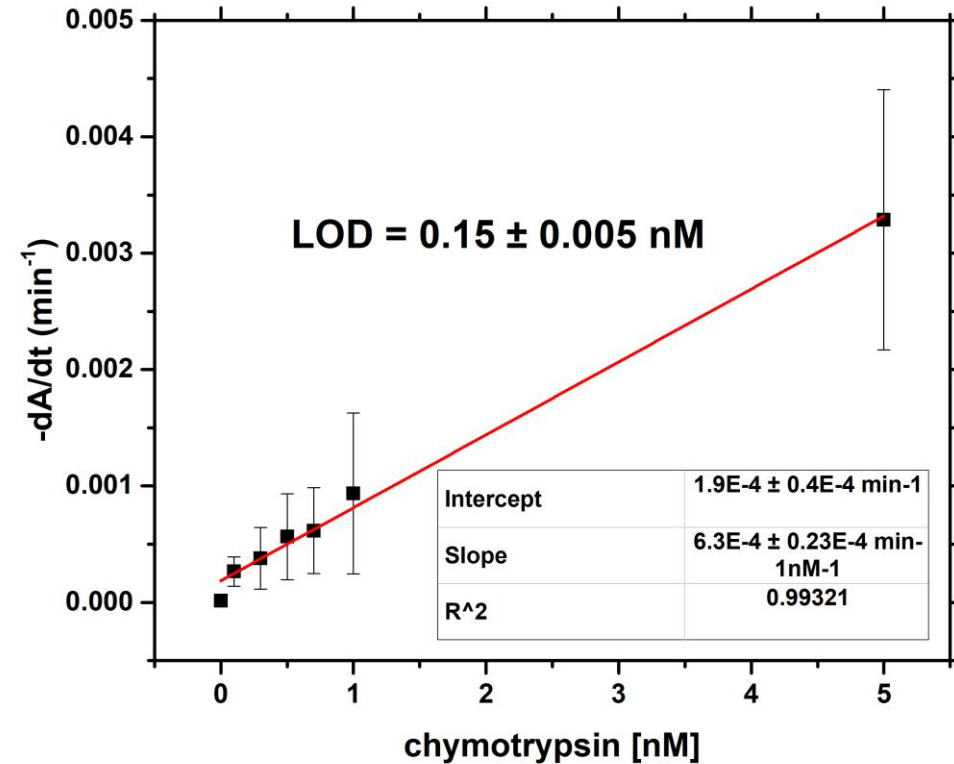


Fig 20. Linear part of calibration curve with calculated LOD

Conclusion

- LOD is better for optical rather than gravimetric method (0.15 nM vs 0.63 nM)
- Time of measurements are comparable between methods
- Preparation of biosensor is comparable
- Preparation of sample is more difficult for optical method
- Difference of K_M for optical (3.89 nM) and gravimetric (8.91 nM) might suggest chymotrypsin has better access to casein on AuNPs, which could also explain difference in LOD

A dark blue, irregularly shaped graphic with a splatter effect, containing the text "Thank you for your attention". The graphic has a rough, hand-painted appearance with various shades of blue and white splatters around its edges. The text is centered within the dark blue area in a clean, white, sans-serif font.

Thank you for your
attention

References

1. Grieshaber, Dorothee et al. "Electrochemical Biosensors - Sensor Principles and Architectures." *Sensors (Basel, Switzerland)* 8.3 (2008): 1400–1458. Print.
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