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UNIVERSITY

ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES AND LIFE SCIENCES

Dr. SASMITA SABAT
Department of Biotechnology

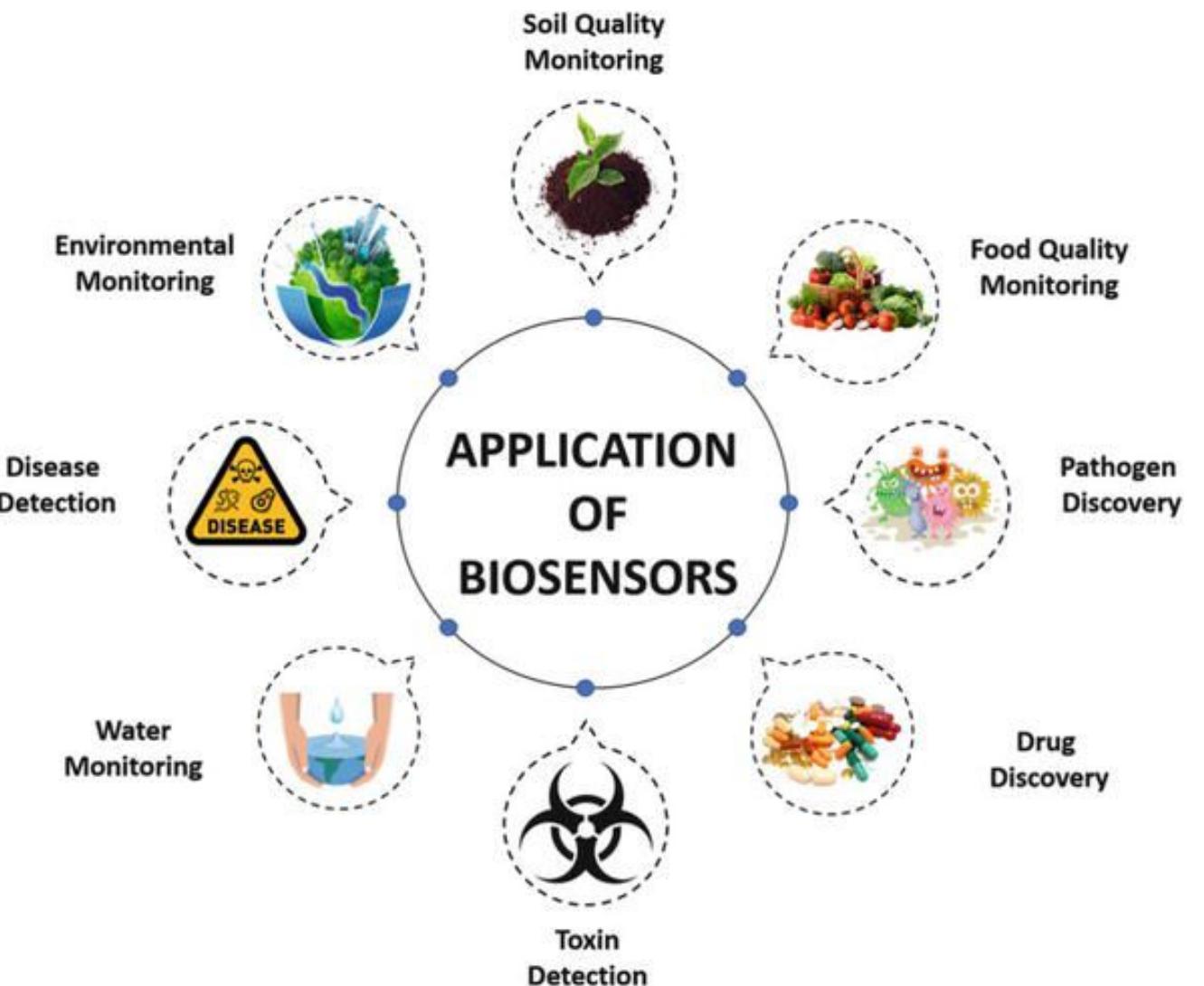
ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES AND LIFE SCIENCES

BIOSENSORS

Dr. Sasmita Sabat

Department of Biotechnology

- Biosensors can be defined as analytical devices which include a combination of biological detecting elements like sensor system and a transducer.
- The sensitive biological element, e.g. tissue, microorganisms, organelles, cell receptors, enzymes, antibodies, nucleic acids, etc., is a biologically derived material that interacts with, binds with, or recognizes the analyte under study.
- Biosensors are nowadays ubiquitous in biomedical diagnosis, point-of-care monitoring of treatment and disease progression, environmental monitoring, food control, drug discovery, forensics and biomedical research.
- A wide range of techniques can be used for the development of biosensors.
- Their coupling with high-affinity biomolecules allows the sensitive and selective detection of a range of analytes.



A typical biosensor consists of the following components.

Analyte:

- A substance of interest that needs detection.
- For instance, glucose is an ‘analyte’ in a biosensor designed to detect glucose.

Bioreceptor:

- A molecule that specifically recognizes the analyte is known as a bioreceptor.
- Enzymes, cells, aptamers, deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) and antibodies are some examples of bioreceptors.
- The process of signal generation (in the form of light, heat, pH, charge or mass change, etc.) upon interaction of the bioreceptor with the analyte is termed bio-recognition.

Transducer:

- The transducer is an element that converts one form of energy into another.
- In a biosensor the role of the transducer is to convert the bio-recognition event into a measurable signal.
- This process of energy conversion is known as signalisation.
- Most transducers produce either optical or electrical signals that are usually proportional to the amount of analyte–bioreceptor interactions.
- The transducer works in a physicochemical way: optical, piezoelectric, electrochemical, electrochemiluminescence etc., resulting from the interaction of the analyte with the biological element, to easily measure and quantify.

Electronics:

- This is the part of a biosensor that processes the transduced signal and prepares it for display.
- It consists of complex electronic circuitry that performs signal conditioning such as amplification and conversion of signals from analogue into the digital form.
- The processed signals are then quantified by the display unit of the biosensor.

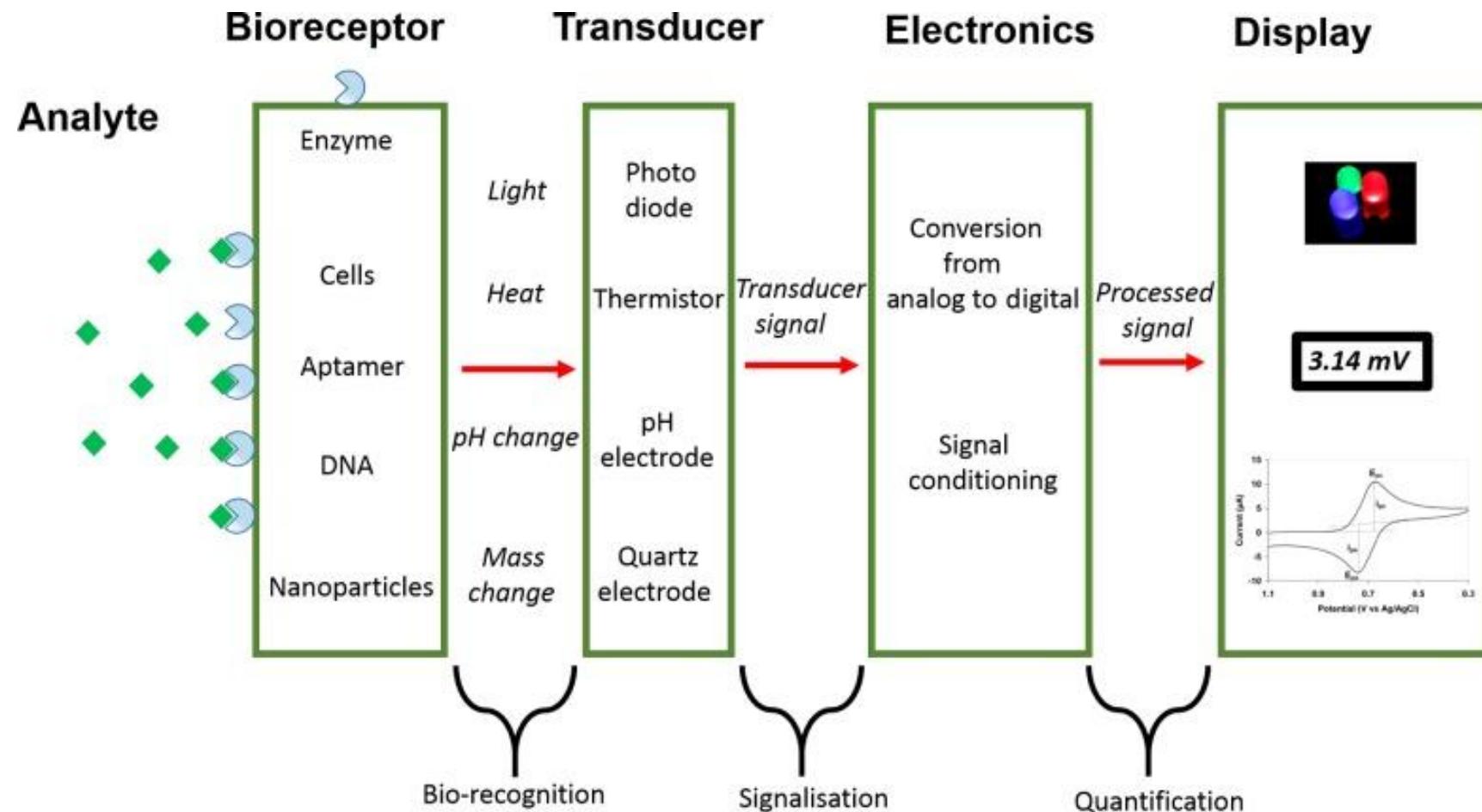
Display:

- The display consists of a user interpretation system such as the liquid crystal display of a computer or a direct printer that generates numbers or curves understandable by the user.
- This part often consists of a combination of hardware and software that generates results of the biosensor in a user-friendly manner.
- The output signal on the display can be numeric, graphic, tabular or an image, depending on the requirements of the end user.

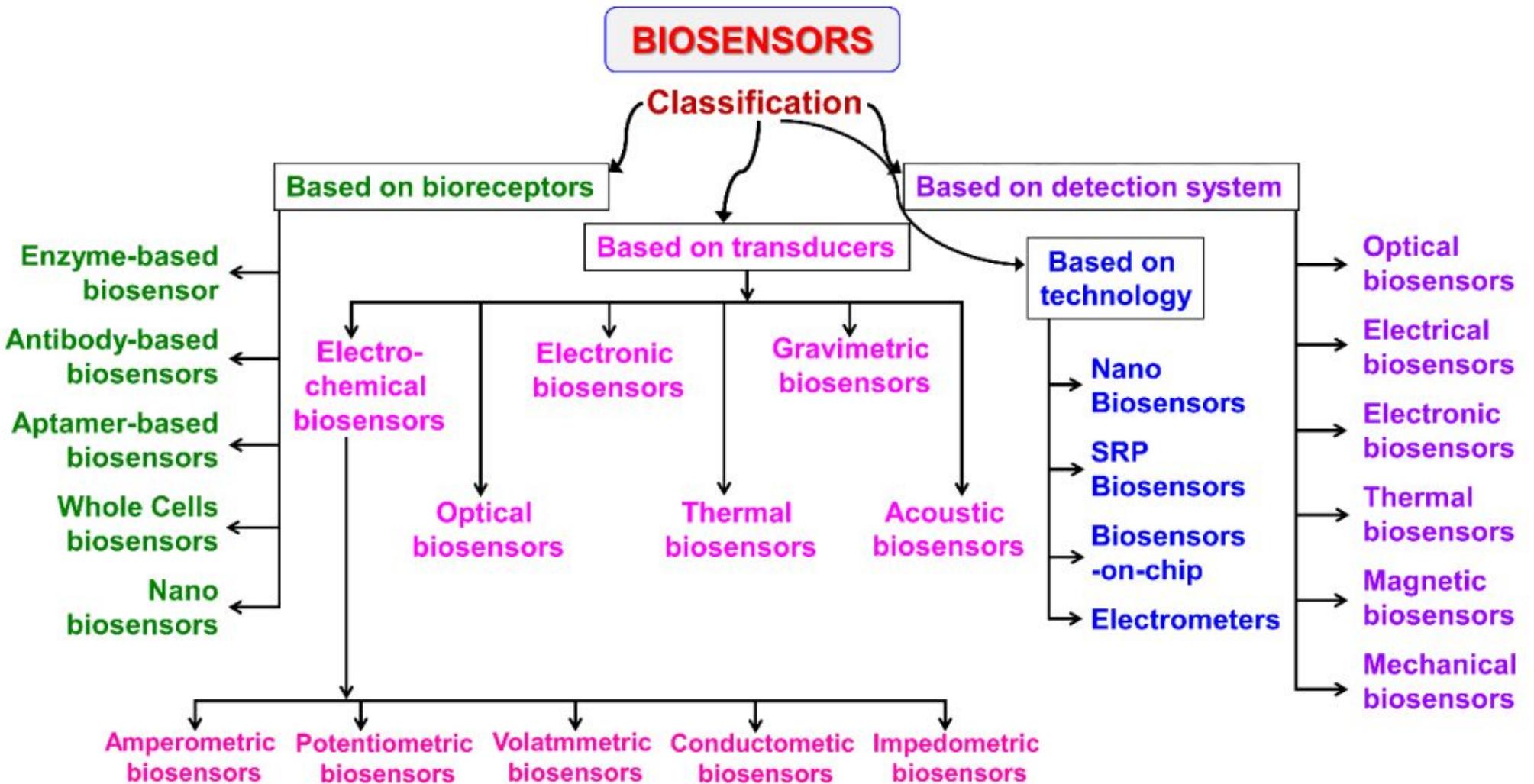
- In a summary a biosensor typically consists of a bio-receptor (enzyme/antibody/cell/nucleic acid), transducer component (semi-conducting material/nanomaterial), and electronic system which includes a signal amplifier, processor & display
- In a biosensor, the bioreceptor is designed to interact with the specific analyte of interest to produce an effect measurable by the transducer.
- High selectivity for the analyte among a matrix of other chemical or biological components is a key requirement of the bioreceptor.

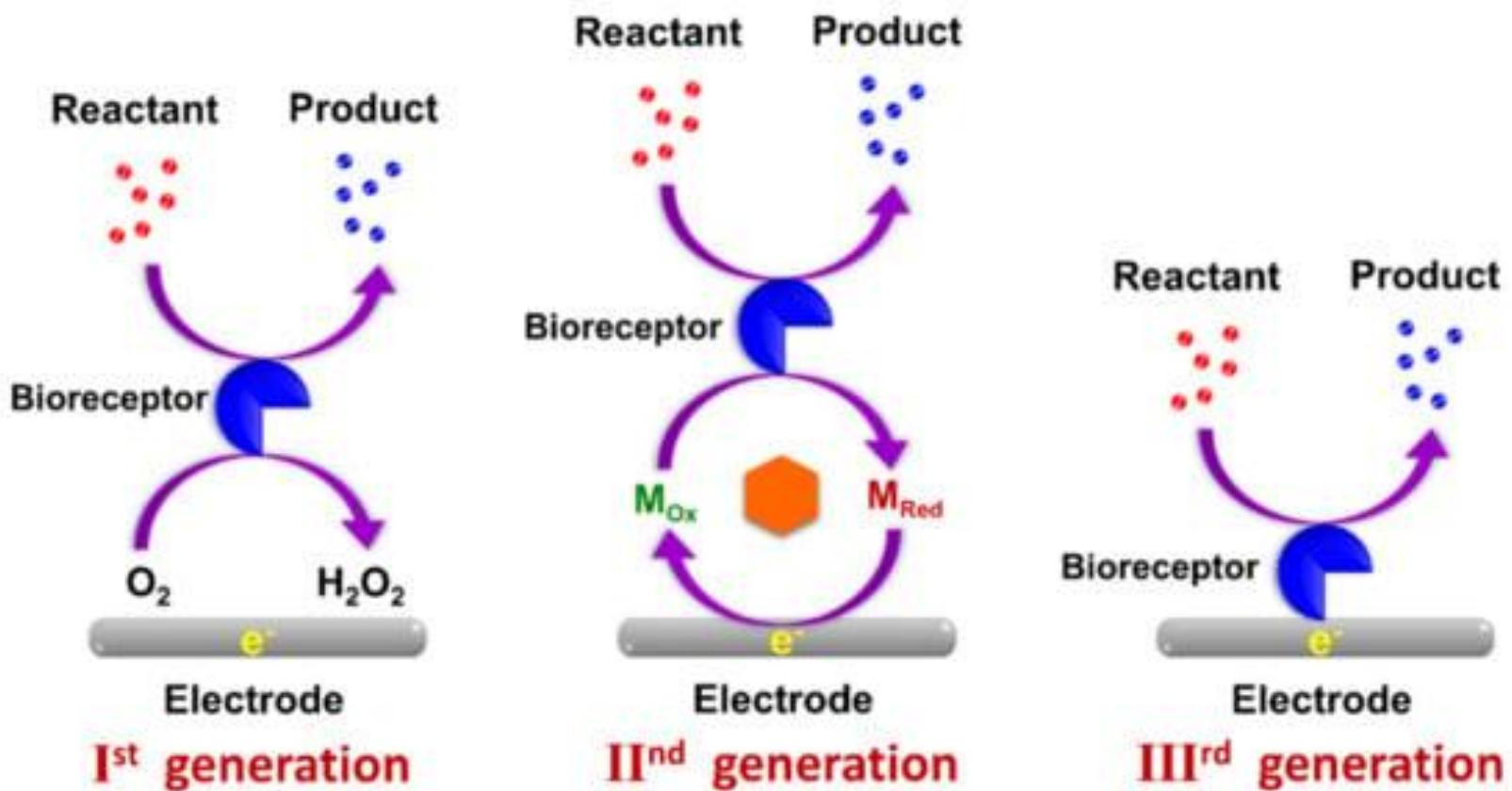
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BIOSENSORS



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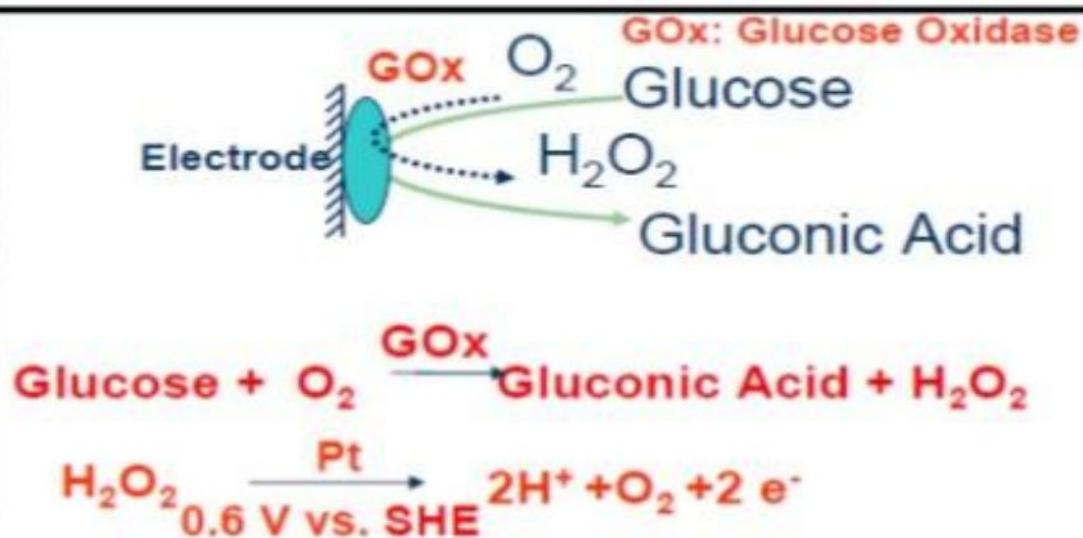
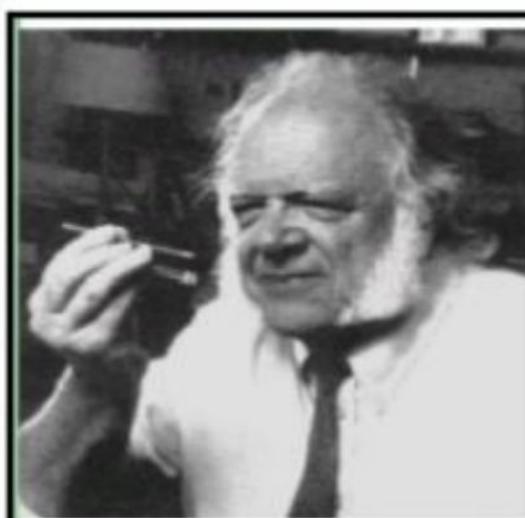




Three generations of the biosensor construction (M_{Ox}: Oxidized mediator; M_{Red}: Reduced mediator).

- The first 'true' biosensor was developed by Leland C. Clark in 1956 for oxygen detection. He is known as the 'Father of Biosensors' and his invention of the oxygen electrode bears his name: 'Clark electrode'

Professor Leland C Clark (1918–2005)



The first and the most widely used commercial biosensor: the blood glucose biosensor – developed by *Leland C. Clark in 1962*

There are certain static and dynamic attributes that every biosensor possesses.

Selectivity

- Selectivity is the most important feature of a biosensor.
- Selectivity is the ability of a bioreceptor to detect a specific analyte in a sample containing other admixtures and contaminants.

Reproducibility

- Reproducibility is the ability of the biosensor to generate identical responses for a duplicated experimental set-up.
- Reproducibility is characterised by the precision and accuracy of the transducer and electronics in a biosensor.

Precision is the ability of the sensor to provide alike results every time a sample is measured and accuracy indicates the sensor's capacity to provide a mean value close to the true value when a sample is measured more than once.

Stability

- Stability is the degree of susceptibility to ambient disturbances in and around the biosensing system.
- These disturbances can cause a drift in the output signals of a biosensor under measurement causing an error in the measured concentration and can affect the precision and accuracy of the biosensor.

Sensitivity

- The minimum amount of analyte that can be detected by a biosensor defines its limit of detection (LOD) or sensitivity.
- In a number of medical and environmental monitoring applications, a biosensor is required to detect analyte concentration of as low as ng/ml or even fg/ml to confirm the presence of traces of analytes in a sample.

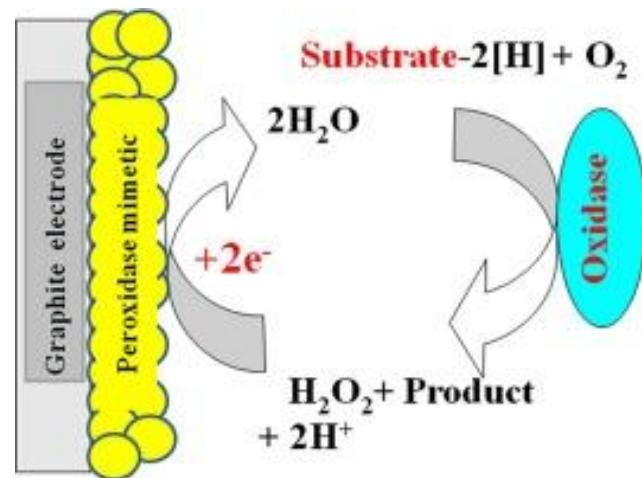
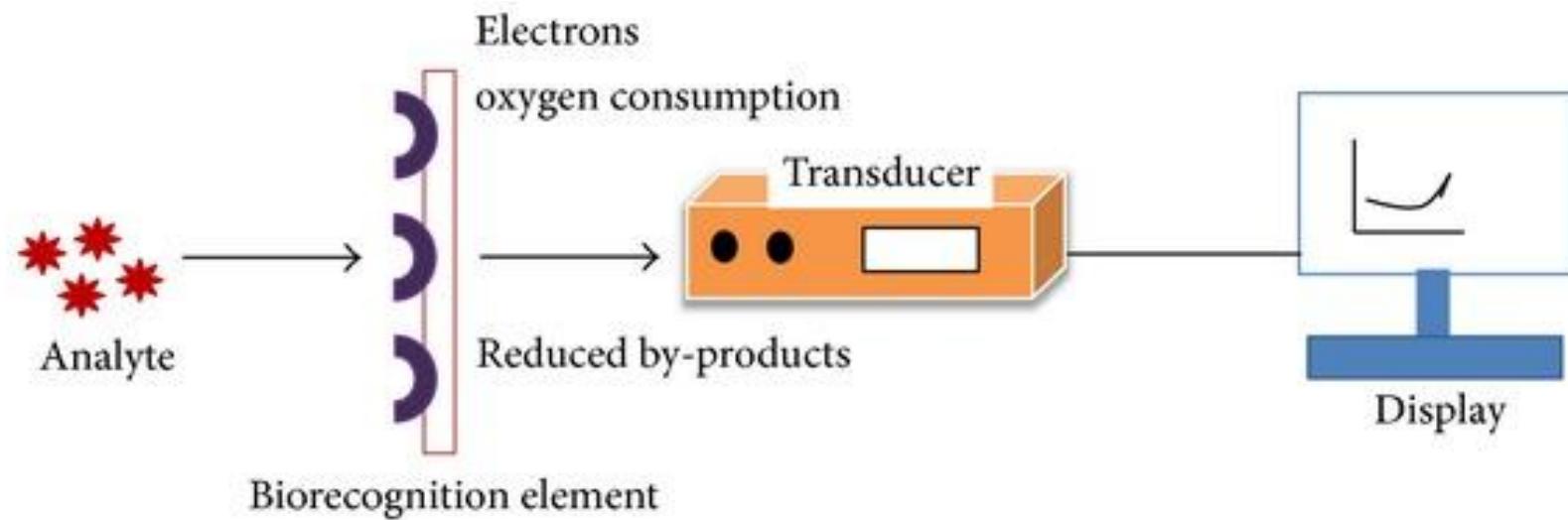
Linearity

- Linearity is the attribute that shows the accuracy of the measured response (for a set of measurements with different concentrations of analyte) to a straight line, mathematically represented as $y=mc$, where c is the concentration of the analyte, y is the output signal, and m is the sensitivity of the biosensor.
- Linearity of the biosensor is associated with the resolution of the biosensor and range of analyte concentrations under test.
- The resolution of the biosensor is the smallest change in the concentration of an analyte that is required to bring a change in the response of the biosensor.

- **Linearity:** Linearity of the sensor should be high for the detection of high substrate concentration.
- **Sensitivity:** Value of the electrode response per substrate concentration
- **Selectivity:** Chemical interference must be minimized for obtaining correct result
- **Response time:** Time necessary for having 95% of the response

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ELECTROCHEMICAL BIOSENSORS

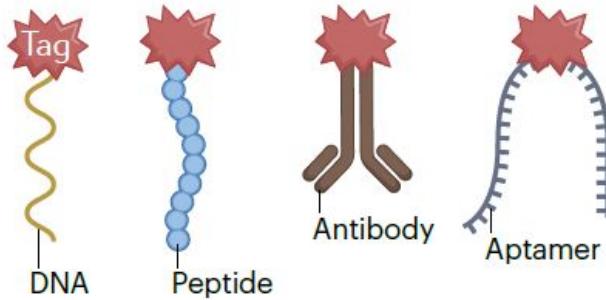


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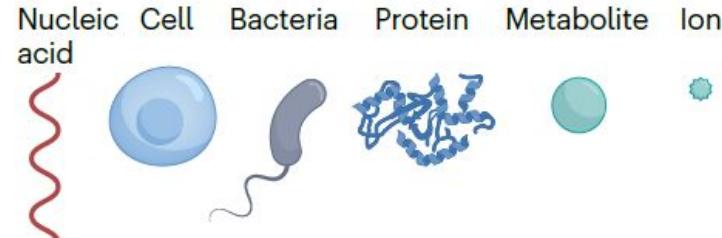
ELECTROCHEMICAL BIOSENSORS

a Electrochemical biosensors

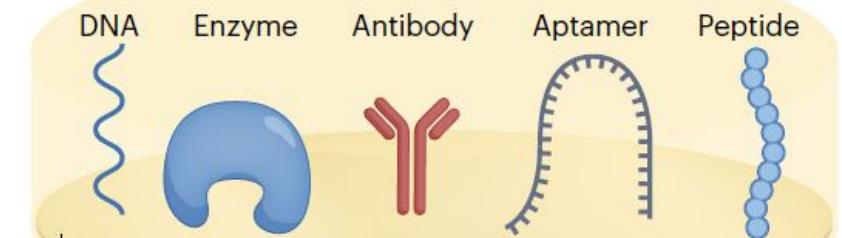
Detection probe



Analyte

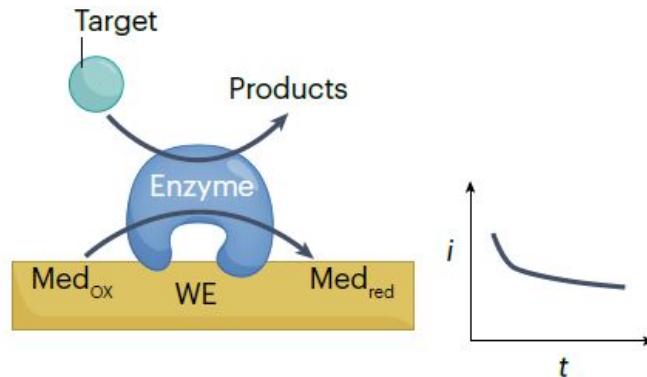


Electrochemical biosensors

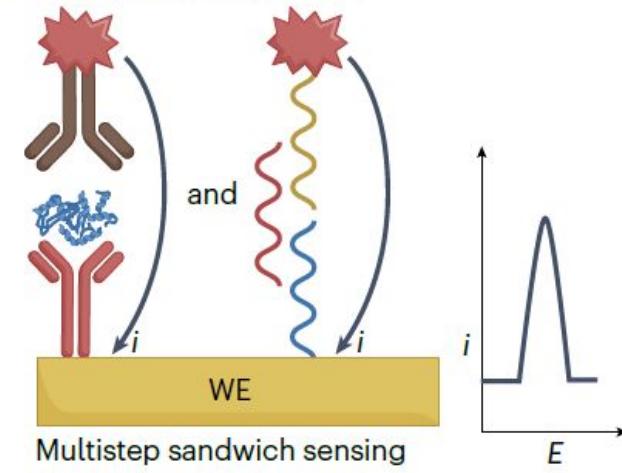


b

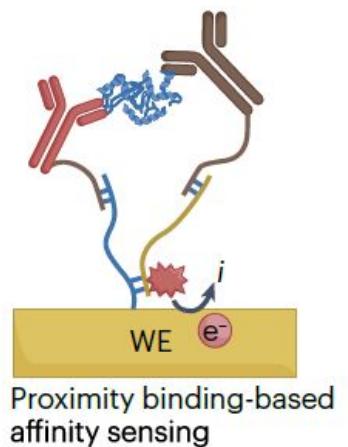
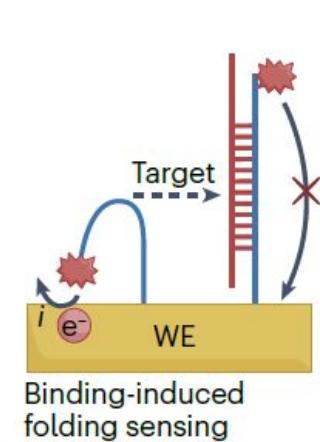
Amperometric biosensing



Voltammetric biosensing



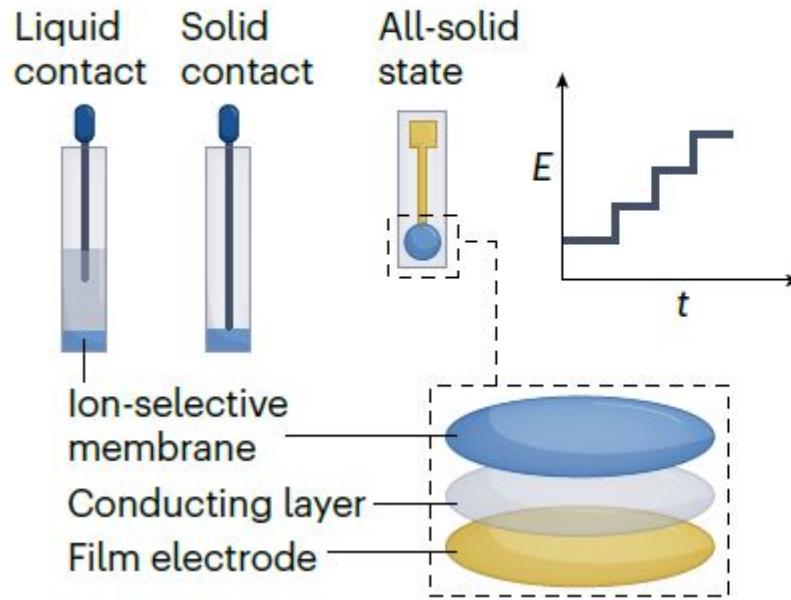
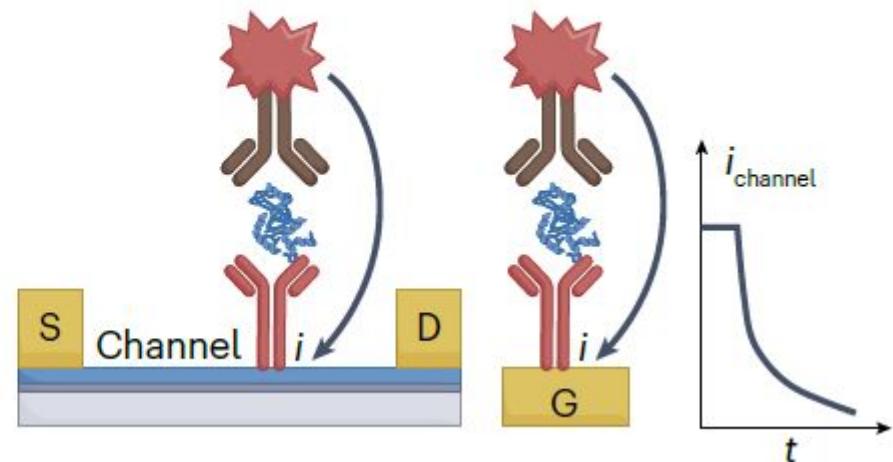
Electrochemical transducer



a, Schematic representation of electrochemical biosensors based on different biochemical receptors and detection probes.

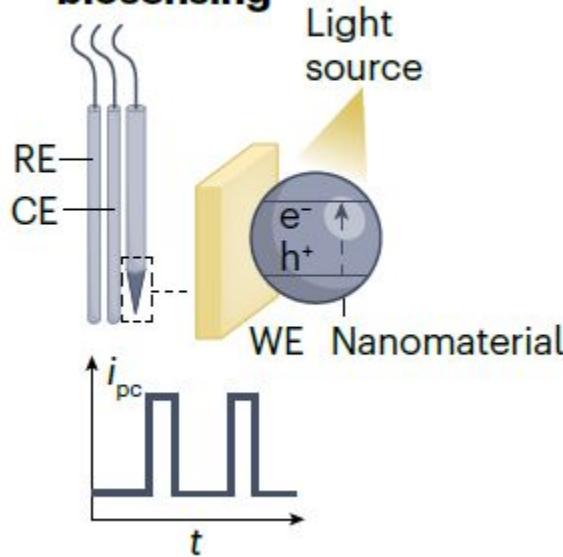
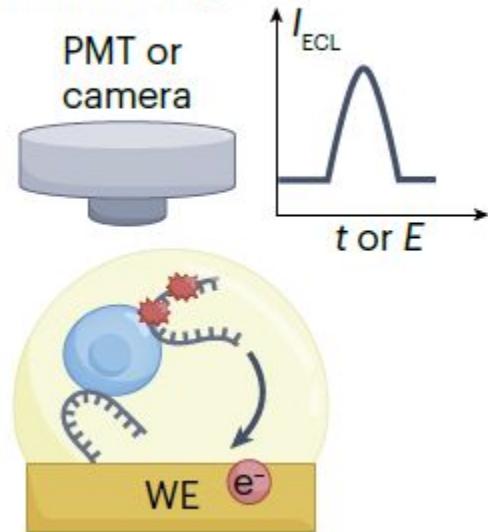
b, Amperometric biosensing of metabolite targets based on an enzyme electrode, including the current–time ($i-t$) curve and the i signal for quantification. Voltammetric biosensing of proteins or nucleic acids using an antibody-modified or nucleic acid-modified electrode through multistep sandwich sensing, one-step binding-induced folding sensing or one-step proximity binding-based affinity sensing, including the current–potential ($i-E$) curve and i signal for target quantification.

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c Potentiometric biosensing**d Organic electrochemical transistor biosensing**

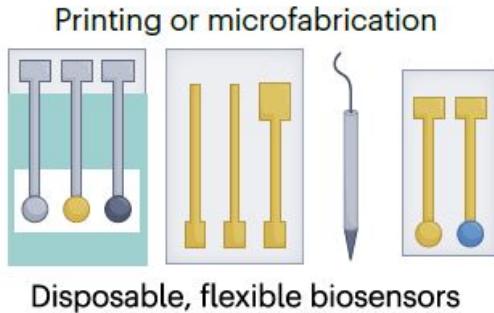
c, Ion-selective electrodes with three different structures, including recording of the potential (E) for target quantification. **d**, Two types of organic electrochemical transistor sensors prepared by immobilizing the recognition element on the channel surface or on the gate electrode (G) for sandwich immunoassays of proteins, including recording of the channel current ($i_{channel}$) for target quantification.

ELECTROCHEMICAL BIOSENSORS

e Photoelectrochemical biosensing**f** Electrochemiluminescence biosensing

e, Photoelectrochemistry biosensing based on a three-electrode system and a light source, including recording of the photoelectrode photocurrent (i_{pc}) upon target recognition for quantification. **f**, Electrochemiluminescence biosensing of cells based on an aptamer-modified electrode through a sandwich-sensing format, including light intensity (I_{ECL}) at excited potential by a photomultiplier tube (PMT) or imaging using a camera for target quantification.

g

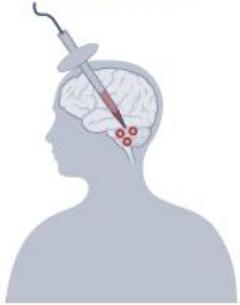


- Microfluidics
- Printed circuit board
- Software
- Data collection, processing and analysis
- Bluetooth
- Wireless
- Power
- Smartphone

Portable



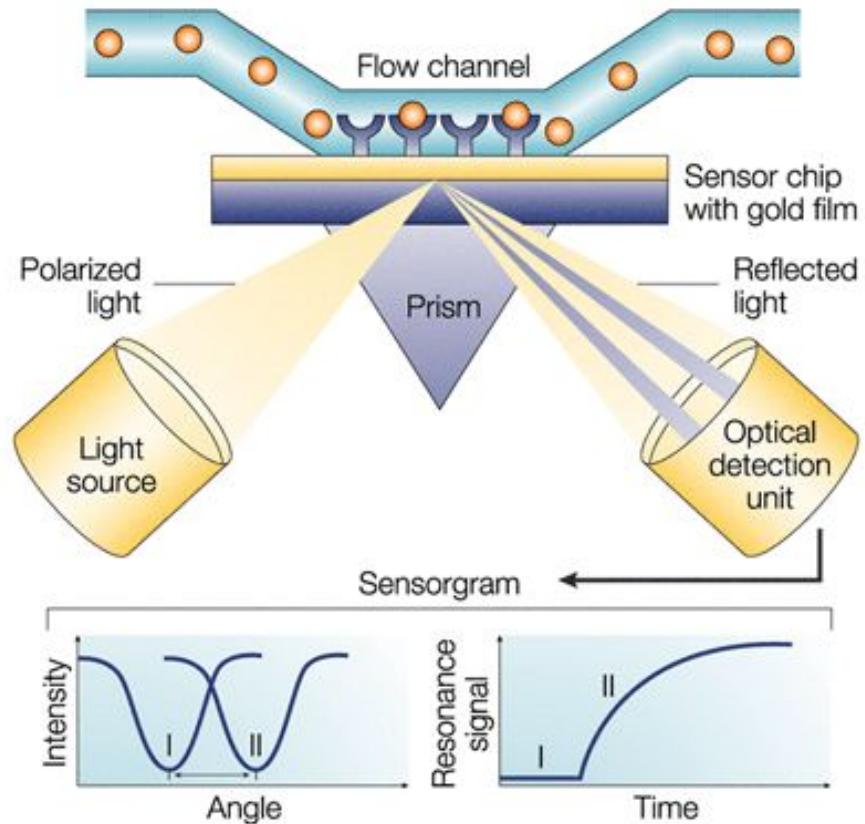
Implantable



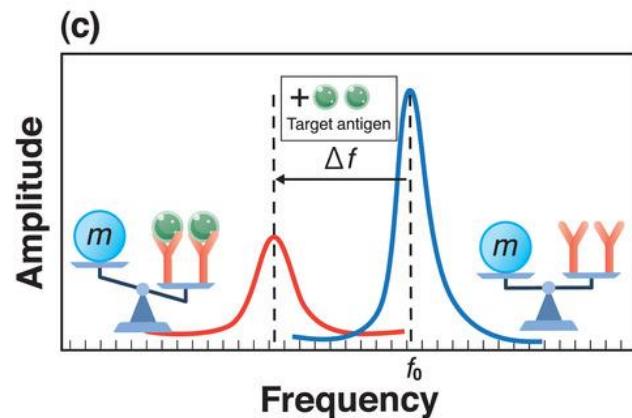
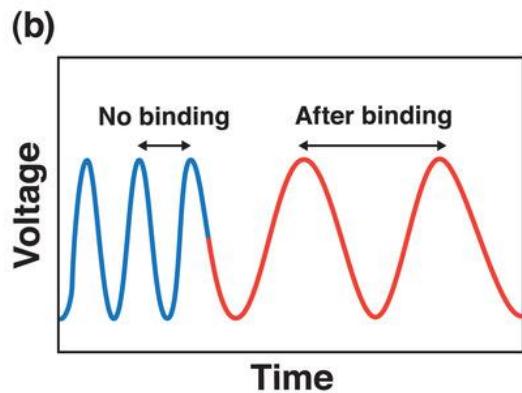
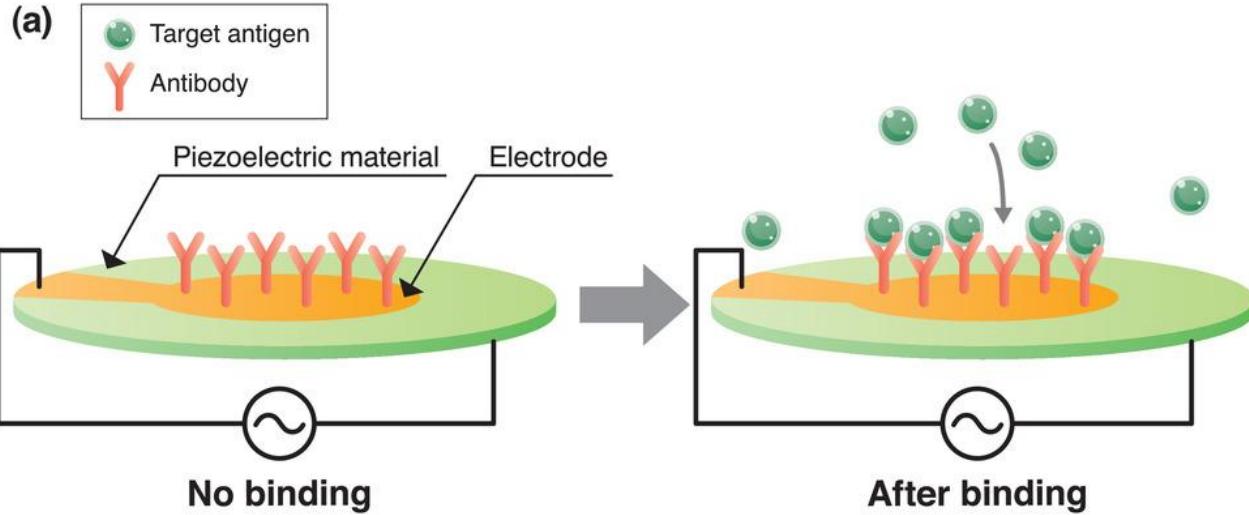
Wearable



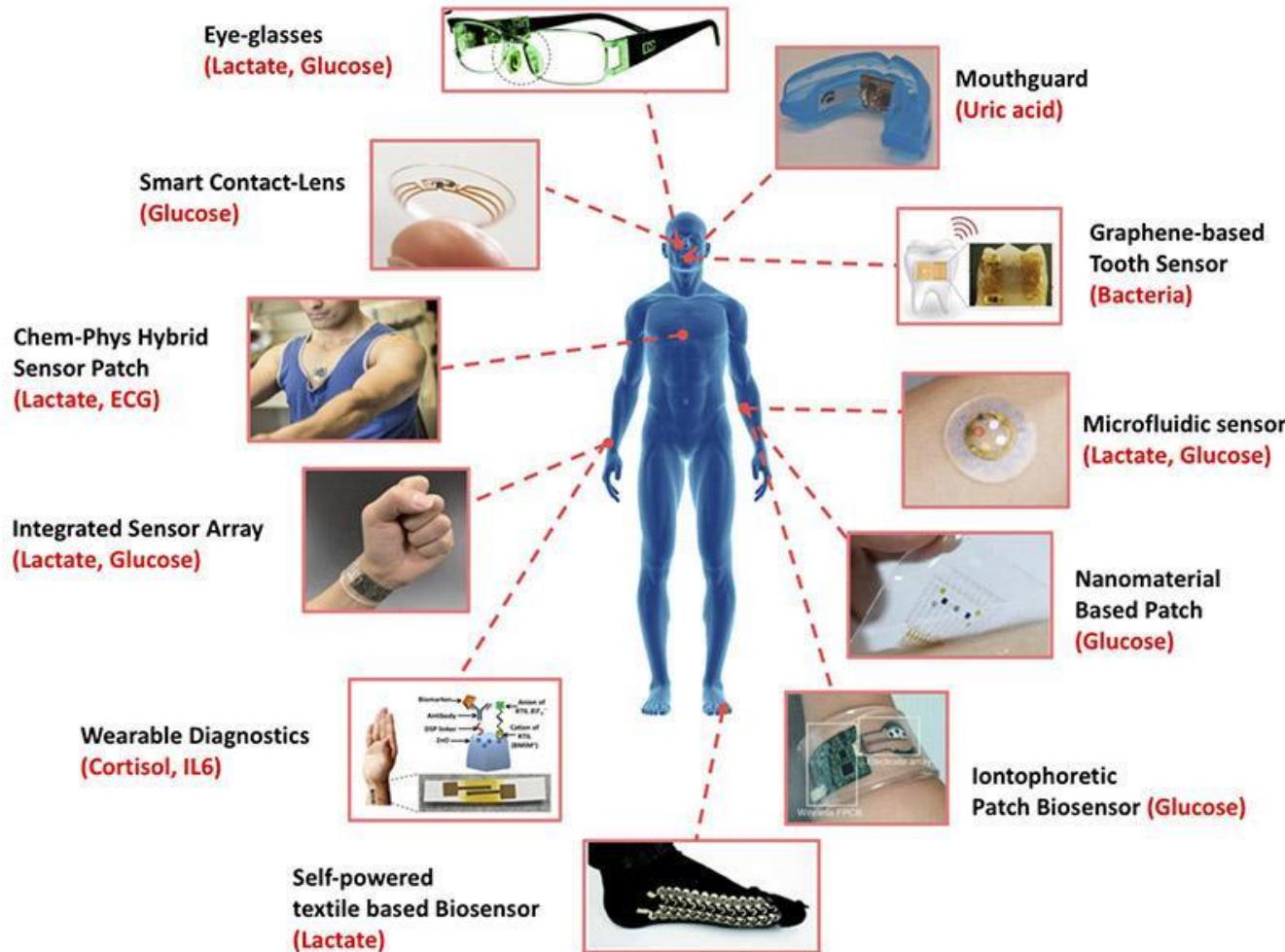
g, Integration of electrochemical biosensors in portable, wearable and implantable devices. CE, counter electrode; D, drain electrode; Med_{ox} , oxidized form of mediator; Med_{red} , reduced form of mediator; RE, reference electrode; S, source electrode; WE, working electrode.



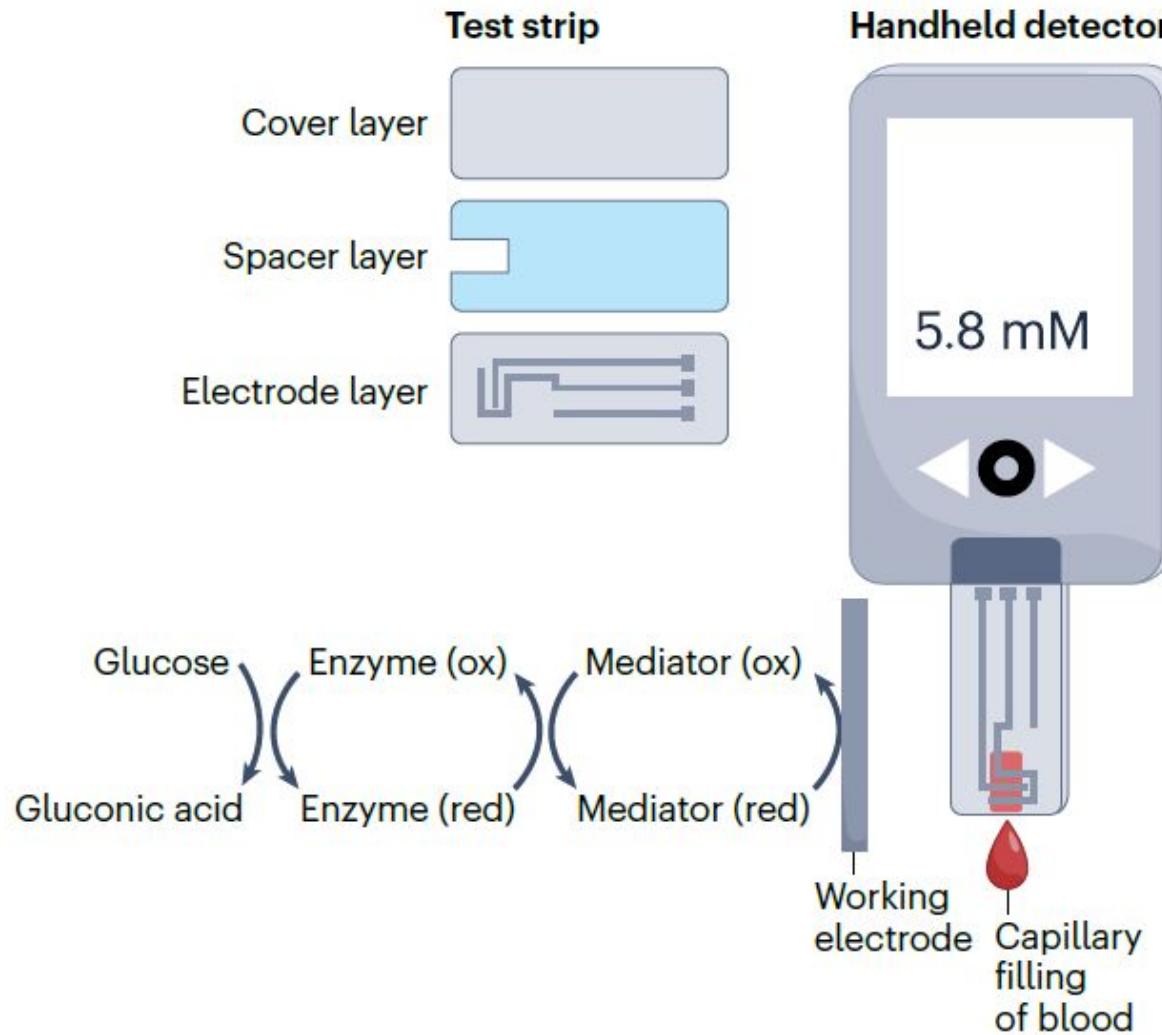
PIEZOELECTRIC BIOSENSORS



Wearable biosensors



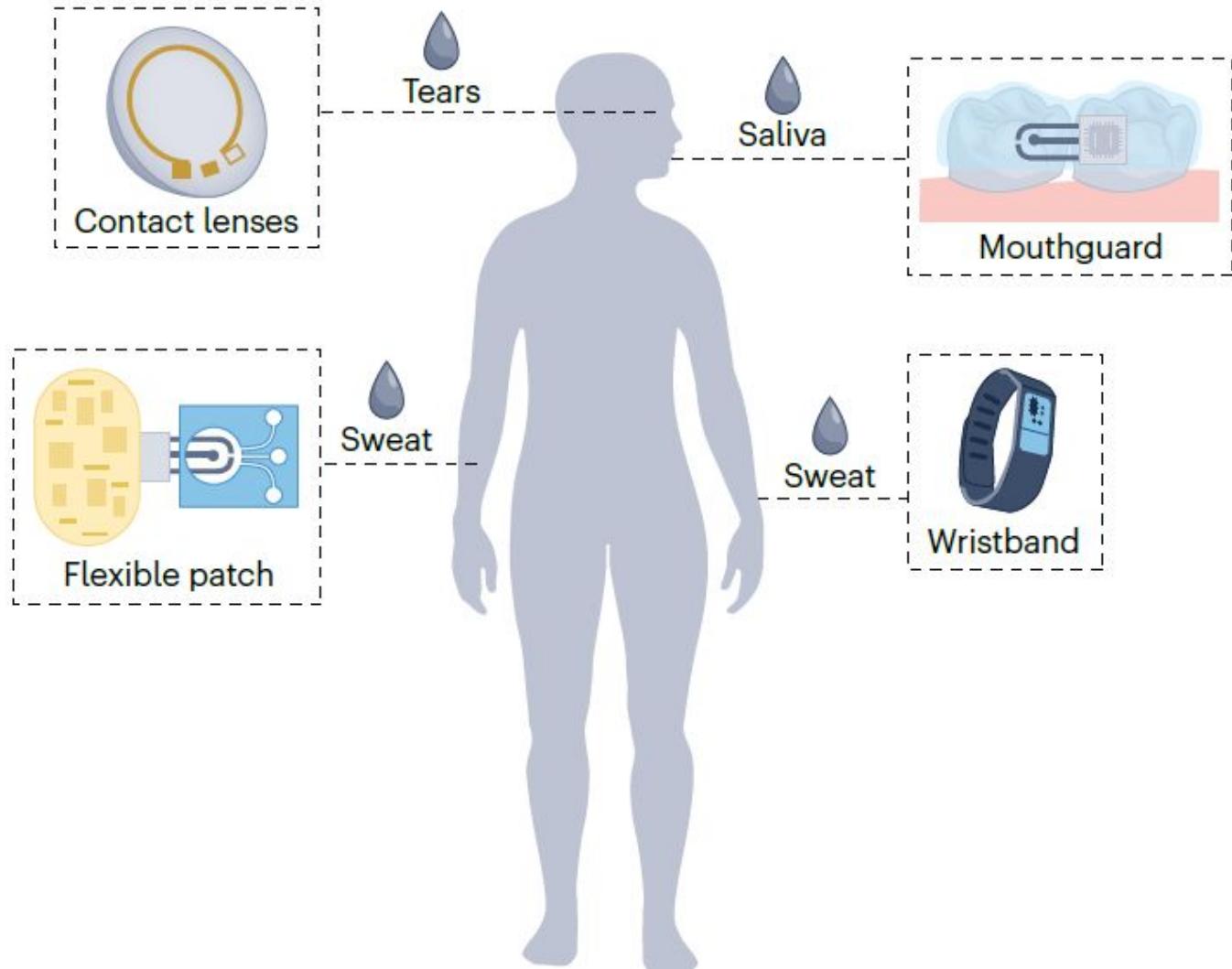
a Portable glucose meter



Portable electrochemical biosensing devices.

a, Portable blood glucose meter consisting of a handheld electrochemical detector and disposable test strips. The test strip contains a bottom electrode layer, an adhesive spacer layer and a hydrophilic cover layer. The blood sample is introduced to the reaction chamber by capillary force.

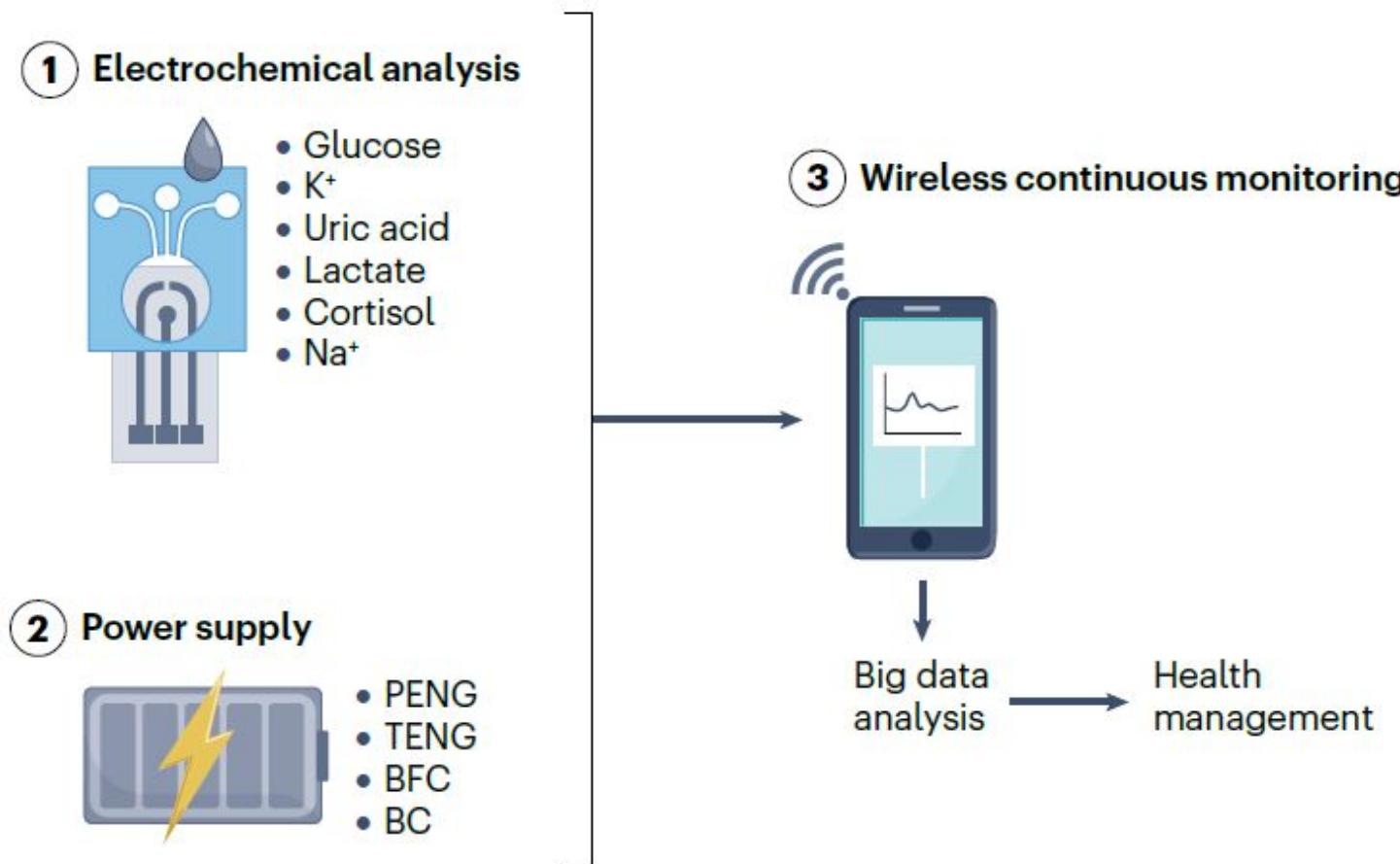
a Wearable electrochemical biosensors



Integration of electrochemical biosensors in wearable devices.

a, Wearable sensors can be applied to monitor health-related or disease related analytes in different body fluids, including tears, saliva and sweat.

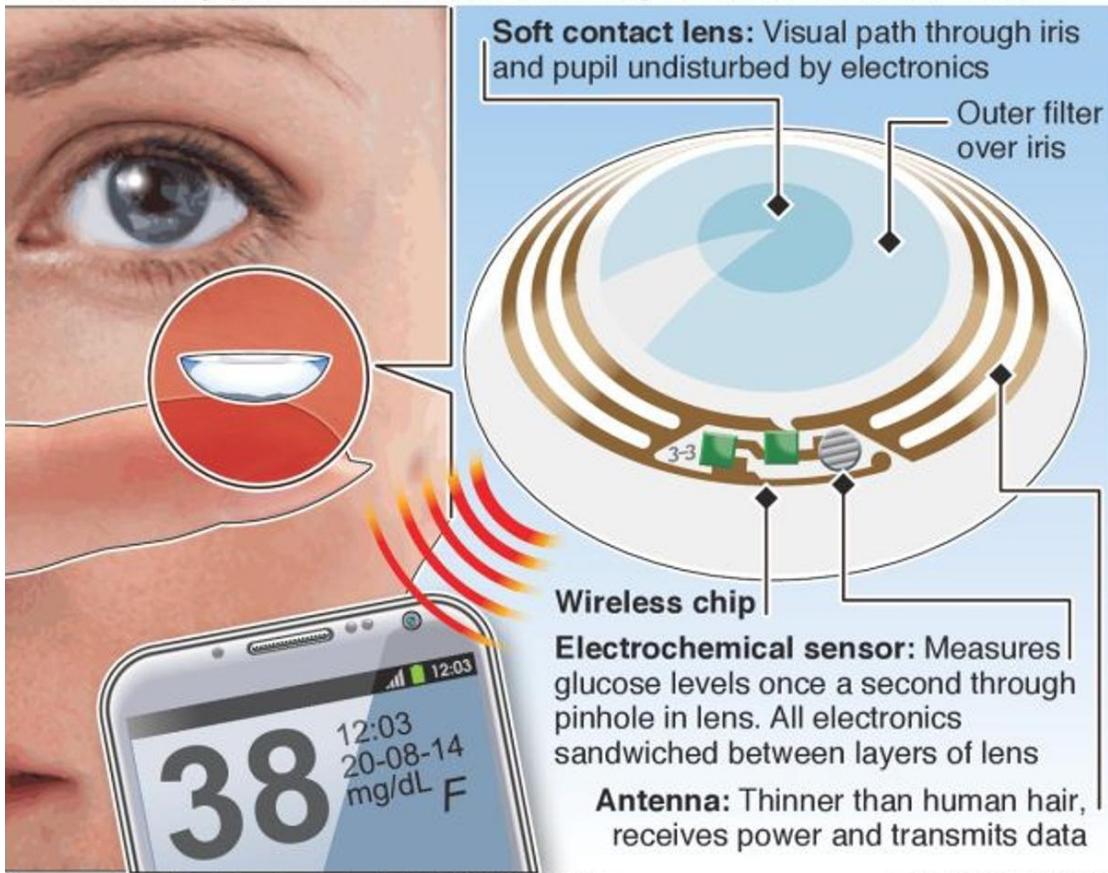
b Wearable biosensor-integrated health management

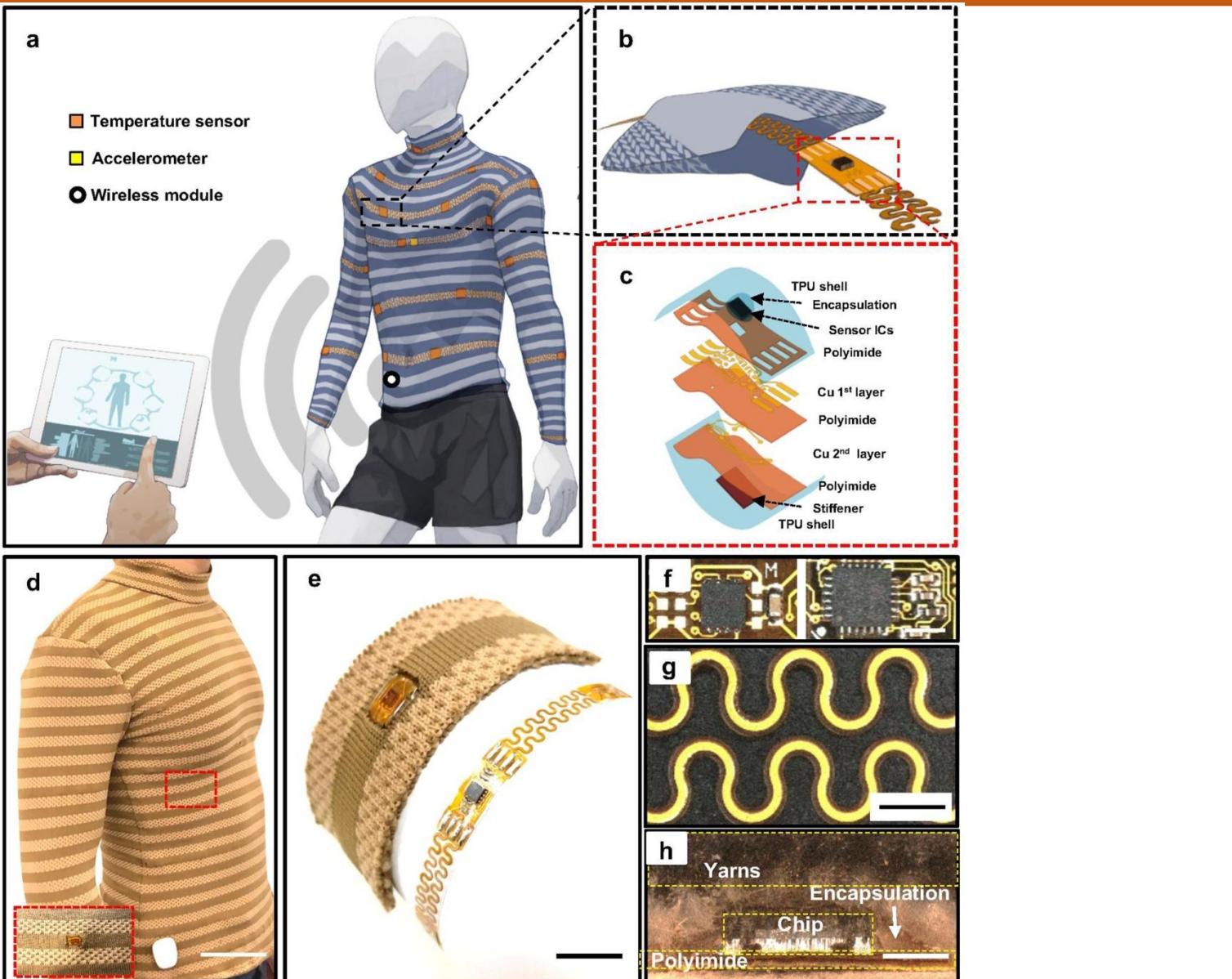


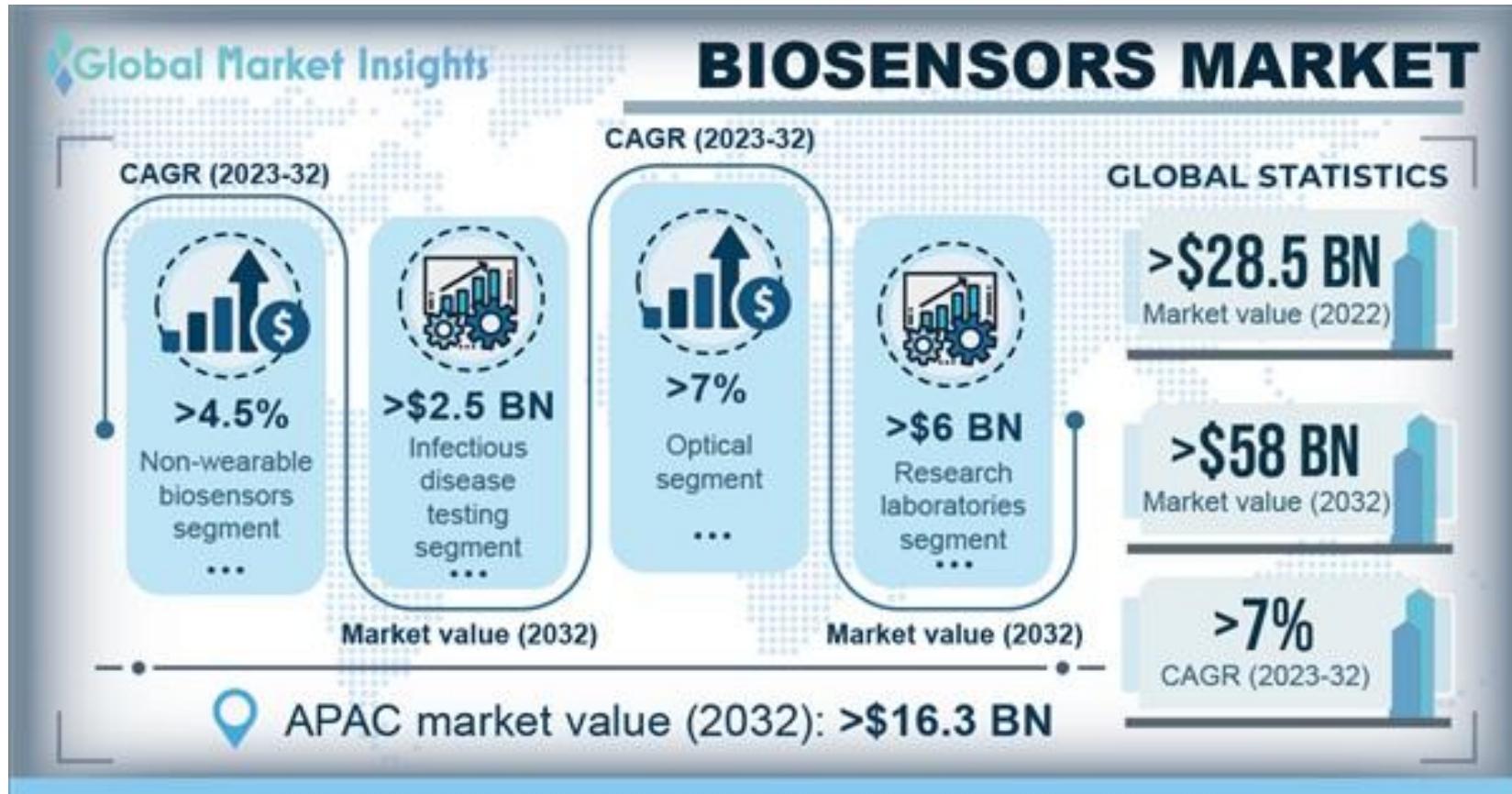
b, Health management can be based on continuous monitoring using wearable devices, including electrochemical biosensors, power supply and wireless communication modules. BC, biocapacitor; BFC, biofuel cell; PENG, piezoelectric nanogenerator; TENG, triboelectric nanogenerator.

“Smart” contact lens for diabetics

Google and Novartis's Alcon eye-care division are jointly developing a smart contact lens to help diabetics track their blood sugar levels by measuring glucose in tears and sending the data to a mobile device









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THANK YOU

Dr. Sasmita Sabat
Department of Biotechnology

sasmitasabat@pes.edu

+91 80 2672 6672 Extn 347