

Sep 09, 2020

★ T4H protocol

Ophir Auslaender¹, kalle.levon ²

¹NYU Grossman School of Medicine; ²NYU Tandon School of Engineering

1 Works for me

dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.bk5iky4e

Tech4Health

kalle.levon

DOI

dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.bk5iky4e

PROTOCOL CITATION

Ophir Auslaender, kalle.levon 2020. T4H protocol. **protocols.io** https://dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.bk5iky4e

LICENSE

This is an open access protocol distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited

CREATED

Sep 08, 2020

LAST MODIFIED

Sep 09, 2020

PROTOCOL INTEGER ID

41866

- 1 Clean Au chip: insert in piranha solution (75% H₂SO₄, 25% H₂O₂), wash with DI water, dry with nitrogen gas.
- 2 Mix the solution for imprinting in 19/1 volume ratio: 19 for the analyte, 1 for the monolayer former at self-assembled monolayer (SAM) concentration.
- 3 Place Au chip in the imprinting solution.

Incubate overnigth RT.

Wash multiple times with 3M NaCl solution.

Leave overnight in DI water.

4 At this point the chip can be sealed for future use.

Prior to measurement chip is inserted in PBS for 2 hours.

5 The chip is connected as the working electrode in a potentiostat circuit.
A reference electrode is added to the reaction vessel and recording of the open-circuit potential (OCP) is started.
When the voltage stablilizes, the analyte is added.

protocols.io
1
09/09/2020

Citation: Ophir Auslaender, kalle.levon (09/09/2020). T4H protocol. https://dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.bk5iky4e

6 Adding the analyte shifts the OCP if the analyte is recognized by the imprinted working electrode.

In the calibration phase, controlled serial dilutions of analyte are added, and resulting OCP values are recorded. The relationship between analyte concenteration and OCP is established from these calibration measurements, and is used for the detection of unknown analytes.