



The development of immune biosensors based on TiO₂ photoluminescence nanostructures

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Immune TiO₂-based biosensors for the detection of *Bovine leucosis* and *Salmonella spp.* viruses have been developed. The TiO₂ substrates, used as a biosensor platform, were deposited from colloidal suspension of TiO₂ nanostructures solved in water. Structural and surface properties showed that obtained substrates formed high surface area porous structure that is suitable for immobilization of biological species. The photoluminescence (PL) from TiO₂ nanostructures (anatase modification) was used as a signal of biosensor response. PL spectra of TiO₂ nanostructures were excited by solid state laser with $\lambda_{ex} = 355$ nm and were measured in the range of 370-800 nm. The sensitive layer was formed by immobilization of biorecognition layer (antibodies of *Salmonella spp.* and antigens in the case of *Bovine leucosis*) on TiO₂ surface.

The photoluminescence spectrum of pure TiO₂ nanostructures characterized by broad peak centered at 510 nm. In both cases, the immobilization of sensitive layer on TiO₂ surface led to the increase of PL intensity and UV-shift of PL maximum. Interaction with analyte molecules resulted in the decrease of PL intensity and shift of peak position to higher wavelengths. Thus, the biosensor response can be a function of two parameters: PL intensity and position of PL peak. Interaction mechanisms between proteins and TiO₂ nanostructures are proposed. The sensitivity of biosensor, based on TiO₂ nanowires, was in the range of $10^2 - 10^6$ cl/ml for *Salmonella spp*. antigens [1].

Similar methodology was used to detect *Bovine leucosis* antibodies using biosensor, based on TiO₂ photoluminescence nanoparticles [2].

References

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2. R. Viter, V. Smyntyna, N. Starodub et al., Procedia Engineering 47, 338 – 341 (2012)







