

# Quenching mechanism of 2D MnO<sub>2</sub> nanosheet towards Au nanocluster fluorescence clarified

April 15 2016

---

Researchers at Nanjing University have now clarified the quenching mechanism of 2D MnO<sub>2</sub> nanosheets on Au nanocluster fluorescence and then built a turn on fluorescent sensor for sensitive and selective detection of glutathione (GSH).

Ultra-thin MnO<sub>2</sub> nanosheets, one of the promising 2D nanomaterials, are of particular interests and have found wide applications in bioanalytical and biomedical studies due to such features as their unique photophysical property, rich redox chemistry, and good biocompatibility. Owing to their broad absorption from d-d transition of Mn<sup>2+</sup>, MnO<sub>2</sub> nanosheets act as effective quenchers toward numerous [fluorescent](#) reporters. By combining such interesting photophysical properties with redox chemistry, biosensing and bioimaging have been achieved with MnO<sub>2</sub> nanosheets. However, the quenching mechanism of fluorescent reporters by MnO<sub>2</sub> nanosheets still remains largely elusive, which in turn would impede their wide application.

To address these issues, Wei and co-workers adopted a nanocluster fluorescent reporter, which is made of a few to hundreds of metal atoms and is more stable than organic dyes. They prepared protein-stabilized Au nanoclusters (named as AuNC), and systematically investigated their fluorescent quenching behaviors using MnO<sub>2</sub> nanosheets. Interestingly, both dynamic and static quenching effects played critical roles in the quenching process while fluorescent resonance energy transfer (FRET)

and inner filter effect (IFE) only played very minor roles in the quenching process. Moreover, they developed a sensitive and selective turn-on sensor for fluorescent detection of GSH, an important antioxidant involved in many cellular processes and diseases. With their newly established method, highly sensitive and selective detection of GSH has been achieved.

Their study further illuminates the mechanisms of nanomaterials-induced fluorescence quenching. It also paves a way to designing turn-on fluorescent sensors for bioanalysis and bioimaging.

**More information:** 10.1039/C6AY00199H Shichao Lin et al. Deciphering the quenching mechanism of 2D MnO nanosheet towards Au nanocluster fluorescence to design effective glutathione biosensor , *Anal. Methods* (2016). [DOI: 10.1039/C6AY00199H](https://doi.org/10.1039/C6AY00199H)

Provided by Nanjing University

Citation: Quenching mechanism of 2D MnO<sub>2</sub> nanosheet towards Au nanocluster fluorescence clarified (2016, April 15) retrieved 26 April 2024 from <https://phys.org/news/2016-04-quenching-mechanism-2d-mno2-nanosheet.html>

<p>This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.</p>
--