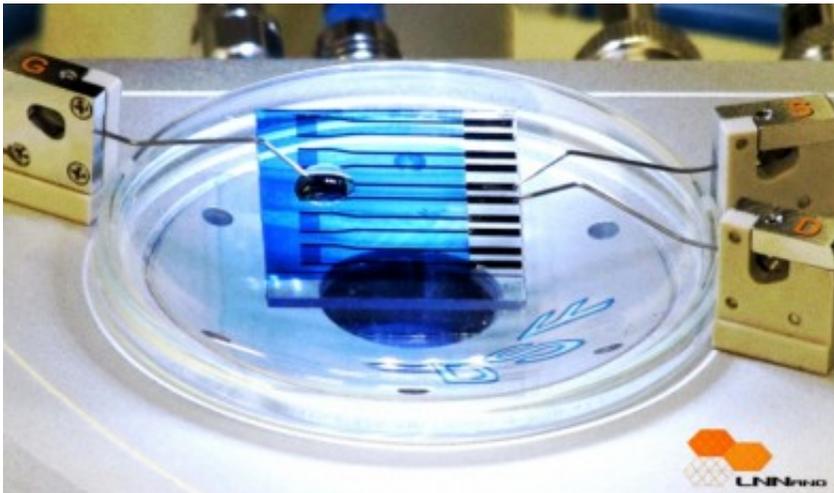


Electronic device detects molecules linked to cancer, Alzheimer's and Parkinson's

May 20 2016



An inexpensive portable biosensor has been developed by researchers at Brazil's National Nanotechnology Laboratory with FAPESP's support. Credit: LNNano

A biosensor developed by researchers at the National Nanotechnology Laboratory (LNNano) in Campinas, São Paulo State, Brazil, detects molecules associated with neurodegenerative diseases and some types of cancer.

The device is basically a single-layer, organic, nanometer-scale transistor on a glass slide. It contains the reduced form of the peptide glutathione (GSH), which reacts in a specific way when it comes into contact with the enzyme glutathione S-transferase (GST), linked to Parkinson's,

Alzheimer's and breast cancer, among other diseases. The GSH-GST reaction is detected by the transistor, which can be used for diagnostic purposes.

The project focuses on the development of point-of-care devices by researchers in a range of knowledge areas, using functional materials to produce simple sensors and microfluidic systems for rapid diagnosis.

"Platforms like this one can be deployed to diagnose complex diseases quickly, safely and relatively cheaply, using nanometer-scale systems to identify molecules of interest in the material analyzed," said Carlos Cesar Bof Bufon, a member of the research team for the project, which was led by Lauro Kubota, a professor at the University of Campinas.

In addition to portability and low cost, the advantages of the nanometric biosensor include its sensitivity in detecting molecules, according to Bufon.

"This is the first time organic transistor technology has been used in detecting the pair GSH-GST, which is important in diagnosing degenerative diseases, for example," he explained. "The device can detect such molecules even when they're present at very low levels in the examined material, thanks to its nanometric sensitivity."

The system can be adapted to detect other substances, such as molecules linked to different diseases and elements present in contaminated material, among other applications. This requires replacing the molecules in the sensor with others that react with the chemicals targeted by the test, which are known as analytes.

The team is working on paper-based biosensors to lower the cost even further and to improve portability and facilitate fabrication as well as disposal.

The challenge is that paper in its usual form is an insulator. Bufon has developed a technique to make paper conductive and capable of transporting sensing data by impregnating cellulose fibers with polymers that have conductive properties.

The technique is based on in situ synthesis of [conductive polymers](#). To prevent the polymers from remaining trapped on the surface of the paper, they have to be synthesized inside and between the pores of the cellulose fibers. This is done by gas-phase chemical polymerization: A liquid oxidant is infiltrated into the paper, which is then exposed to monomers in the gas phase. A monomer is a molecule of low molecular weight capable of reacting with other molecules of low molecular weight to form a polymer.

The monomers evaporate under the paper and penetrate the pores of the fibers at the submicrometer scale. Inside the pores, they blend with the oxidant and begin the polymerization process right there, impregnating the entire material.

The polymerized paper acquires the [conductive properties](#) of the polymers. This conductivity can be adjusted by manipulating the element embedded in the [cellulose fibers](#), depending on the application for which the [paper](#) is designed. Thus, the device can be electrically conductive, allowing current to flow without significant losses, or semiconductive, interacting with specific [molecules](#) and functioning as a physical, chemical or electrochemical sensor.

More information: Rafael Furlan de Oliveira et al, Water-gated phthalocyanine transistors: Operation and transduction of the peptide–enzyme interaction, *Organic Electronics* (2016). [DOI: 10.1016/j.orgel.2016.01.041](#)

Provided by Fundação de Amparo à Pesquisa do Estado de São Paulo

Citation: Electronic device detects molecules linked to cancer, Alzheimer's and Parkinson's (2016, May 20) retrieved 26 April 2024 from <https://phys.org/news/2016-05-electronic-device-molecules-linked-cancer.html>

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.