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# Optical spectroscopy and biosensors for investigation of biomolecules and their interactions

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# **Concept of (Optical) Biosensors**

# Content

- **Analysis of biomarkers, harmful compounds.**
- **Motivation and evolvement of implementations, from laboratory desktop devices to implanted sensors.**
- **Definition and types of biosensors**
- **Sensor schemes in close contact with human body.**
- **Performance characteristics - limit of detection, sensitivity.**

# **Established Bioanalytical Technologies**

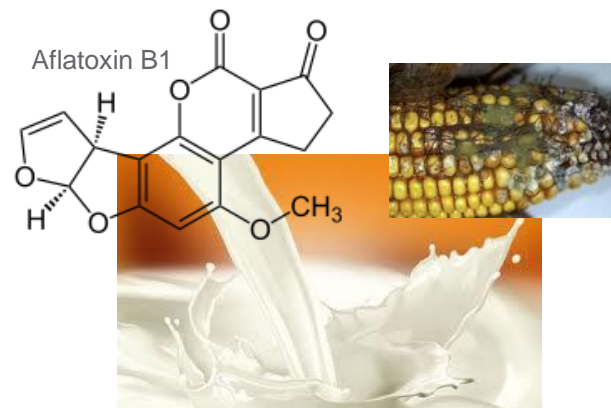
# Motivation

Common practice: Analysis of collected samples (e.g. blood, urine) in central laboratories which is time consuming, require trained personnel and is costly (ELISA, mass spectrometry, HPLC...), centralized laboratories.



# Application Areas

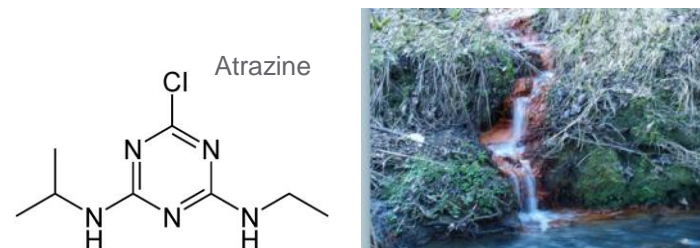
**Food control** (toxins, bacterial pathogens...)



**Medical Diagnostics** (biomarkers for cancer, cardiac, inflammation...)



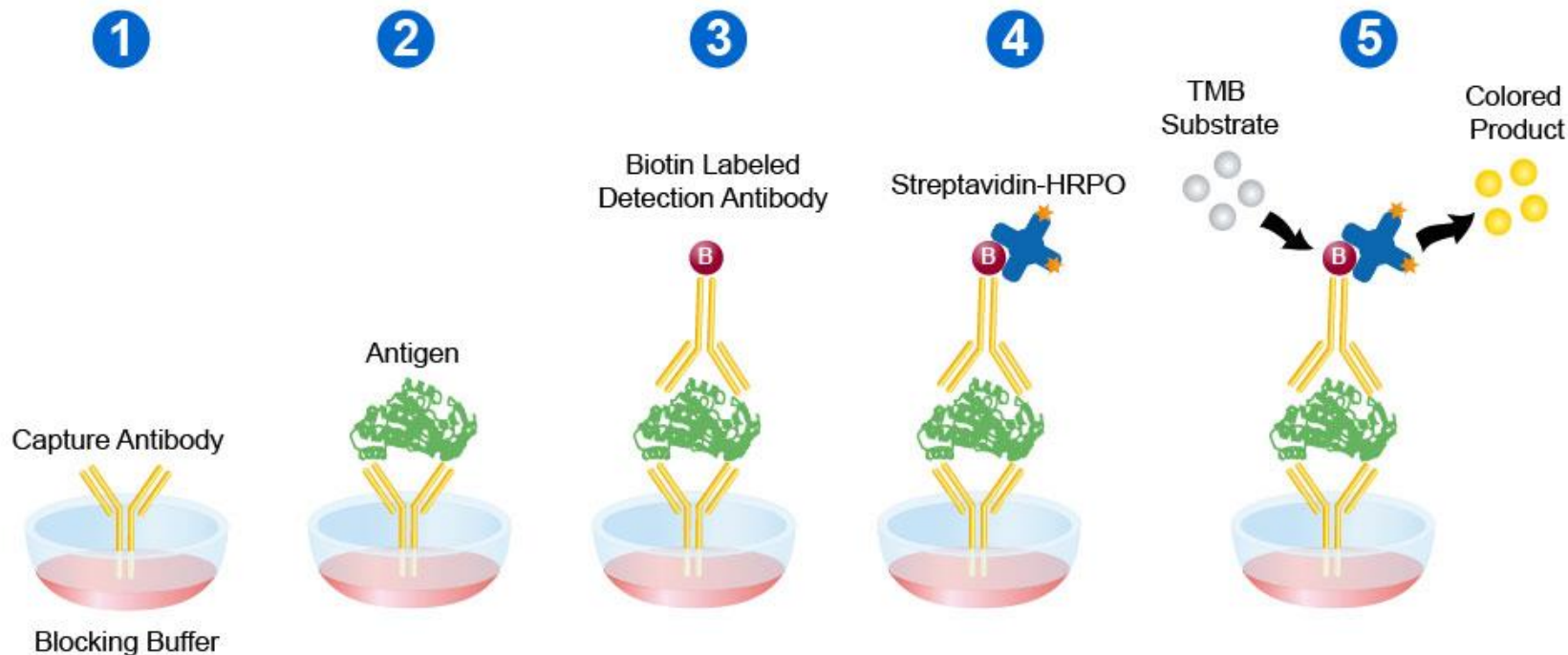
**Environmental Monitoring** (pollutants in water and soil...)



**Homeland Security, Forensics....**

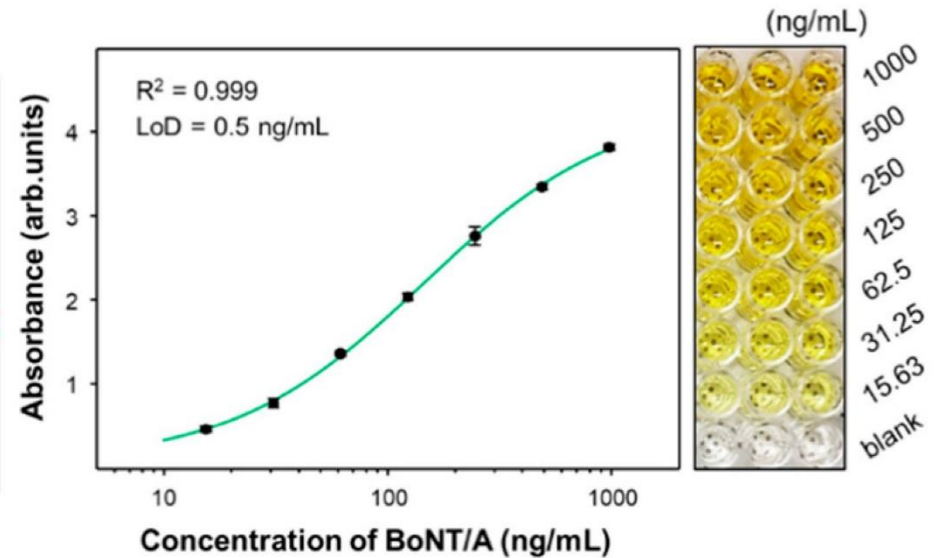
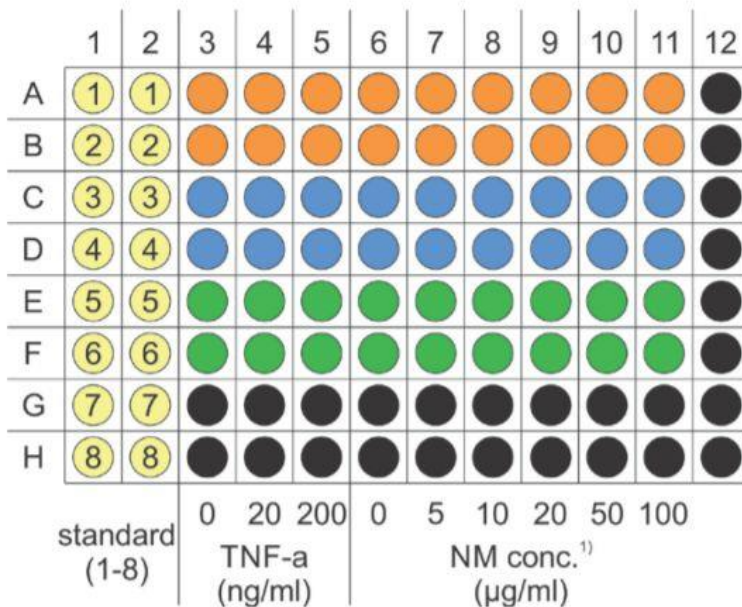
# Enzyme-linker Immunosorbent Assays

## Sandwich ELISA



<https://www.leinco.com/sandwich-elisa-protocol/>

# Enzyme-linker Immunosorbent Assays



[https://www.nanopartikel.info/files/methodik/VIGO/I\\_ELISA\\_A549.pdf](https://www.nanopartikel.info/files/methodik/VIGO/I_ELISA_A549.pdf)

<https://doi.org/10.3390/s19194081>

ELISA replaced radio-immunoassays in 1970ties, still routinely used and other enzymatic reactions exploited for faster and more sensitive readout.



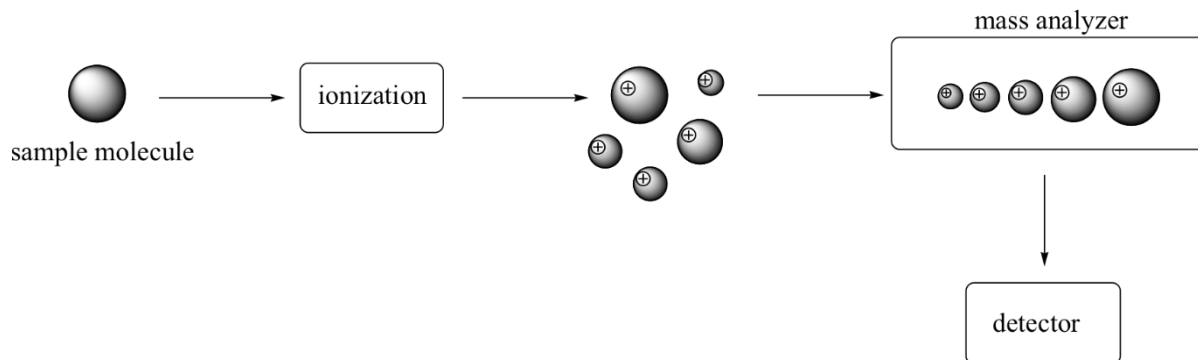
# Mass Spectrometry



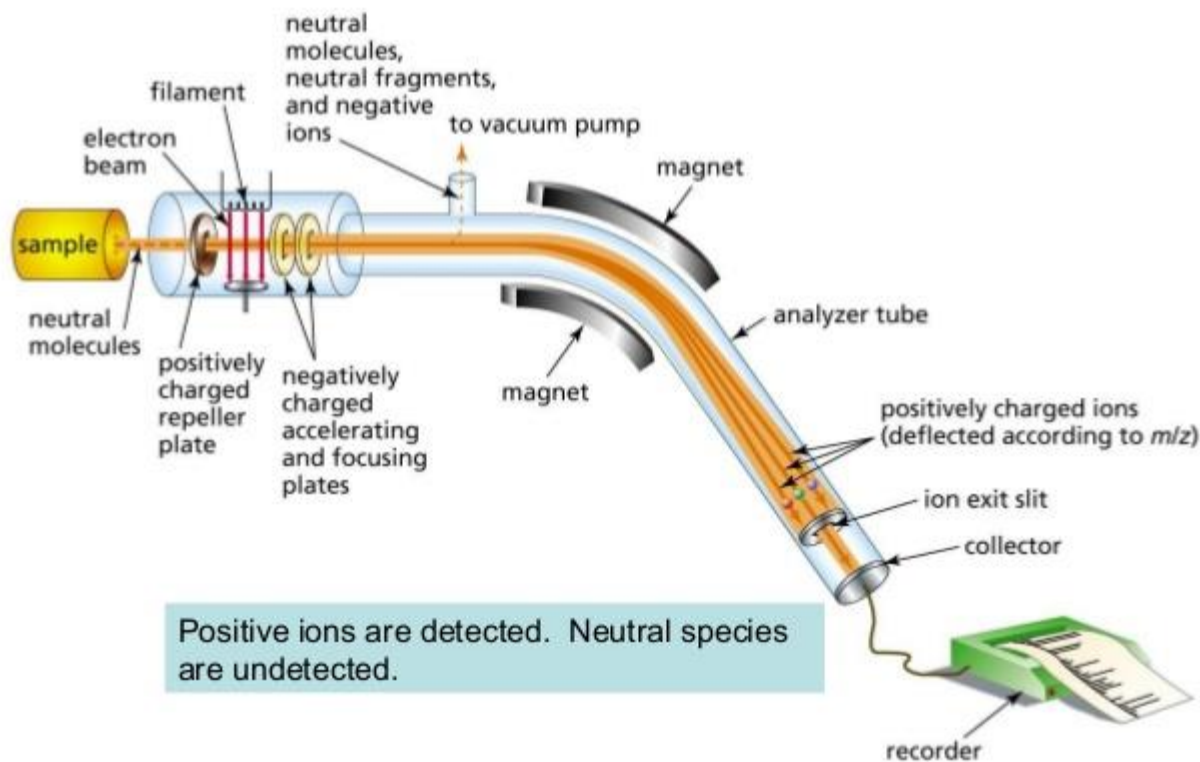
Airport security – after Lockerbie bomb attack in 1988, mass spectrometry become used for screening of explosives.



# Mass Spectrometry

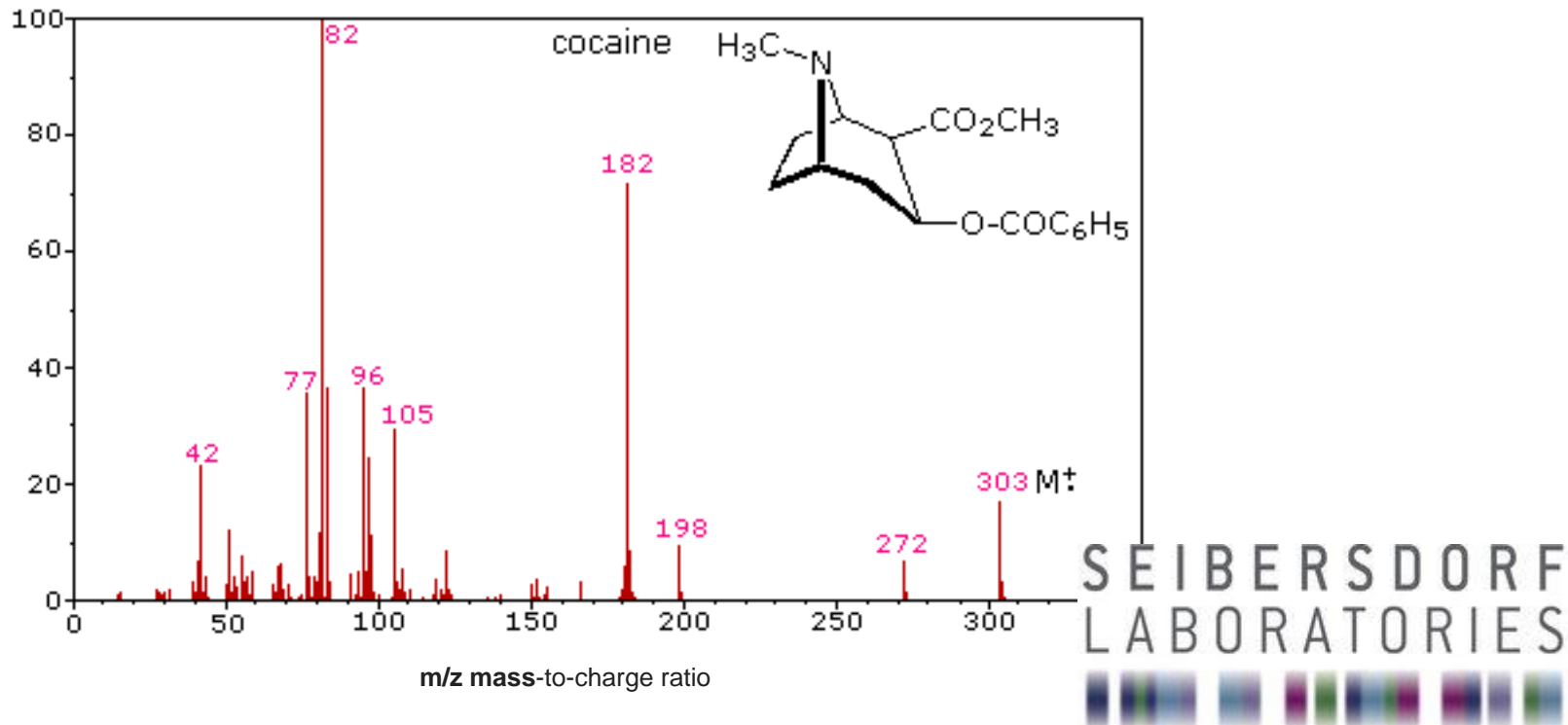


Mass Spectrometer



[https://chem.libretexts.org/Courses/SUNY\\_Oneonta/Chem\\_221%3A\\_Organic\\_Chemistry\\_I\\_\(Bennett\)/1%3ALecture\\_Textbook/04%3A\\_Structure\\_Determination\\_I-UV-Vis\\_and\\_Infrared\\_Spectroscopy\\_Mass\\_Spectrometry/4.03%3A\\_Mass\\_Spectrometry](https://chem.libretexts.org/Courses/SUNY_Oneonta/Chem_221%3A_Organic_Chemistry_I_(Bennett)/1%3ALecture_Textbook/04%3A_Structure_Determination_I-UV-Vis_and_Infrared_Spectroscopy_Mass_Spectrometry/4.03%3A_Mass_Spectrometry)

# Mass Spectrometry

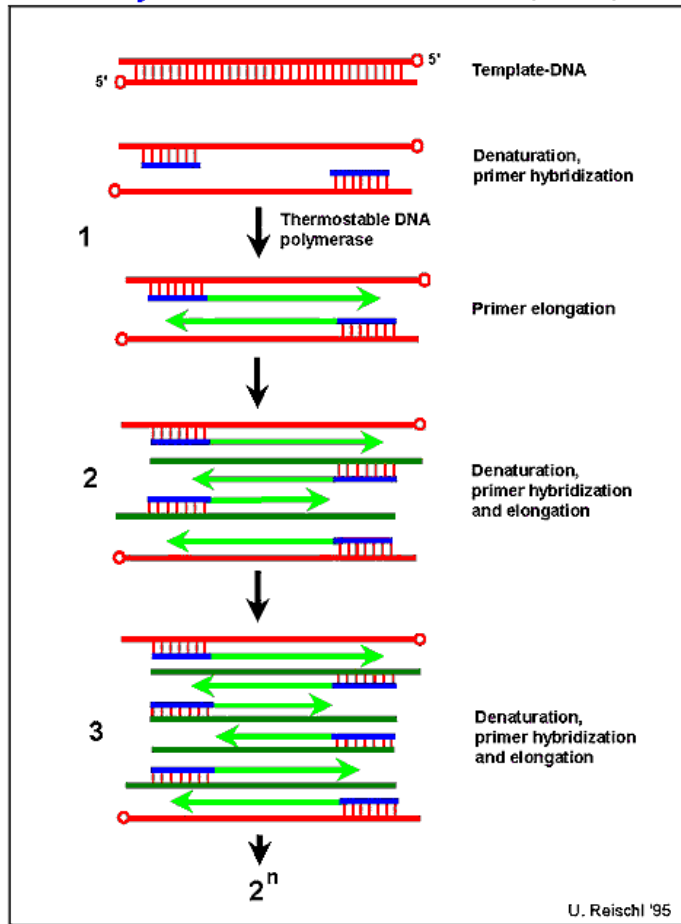


World-Anti-Doping-Agency (WADA).

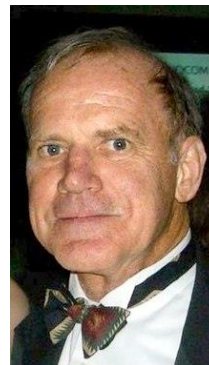
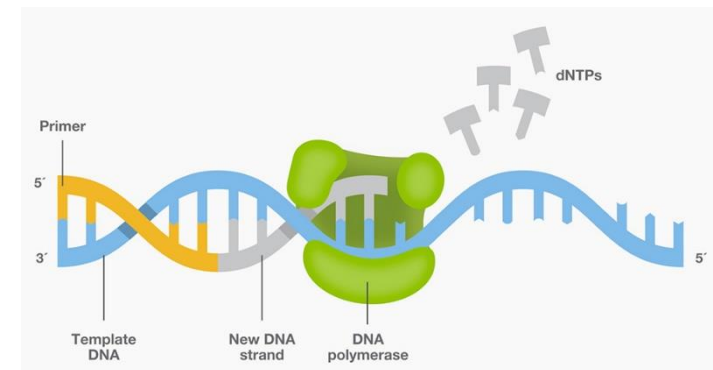
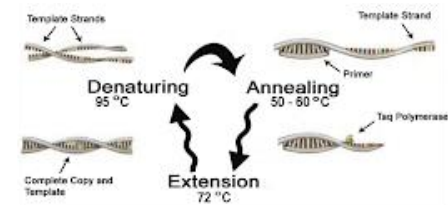
Used also in e.g. doping control and analysis of banned narcotics and stimulants. Legally assumed as a direct method that can be used at court.

# Polymerase Chain Reaction - PCR

## Polymerase chain reaction (PCR)

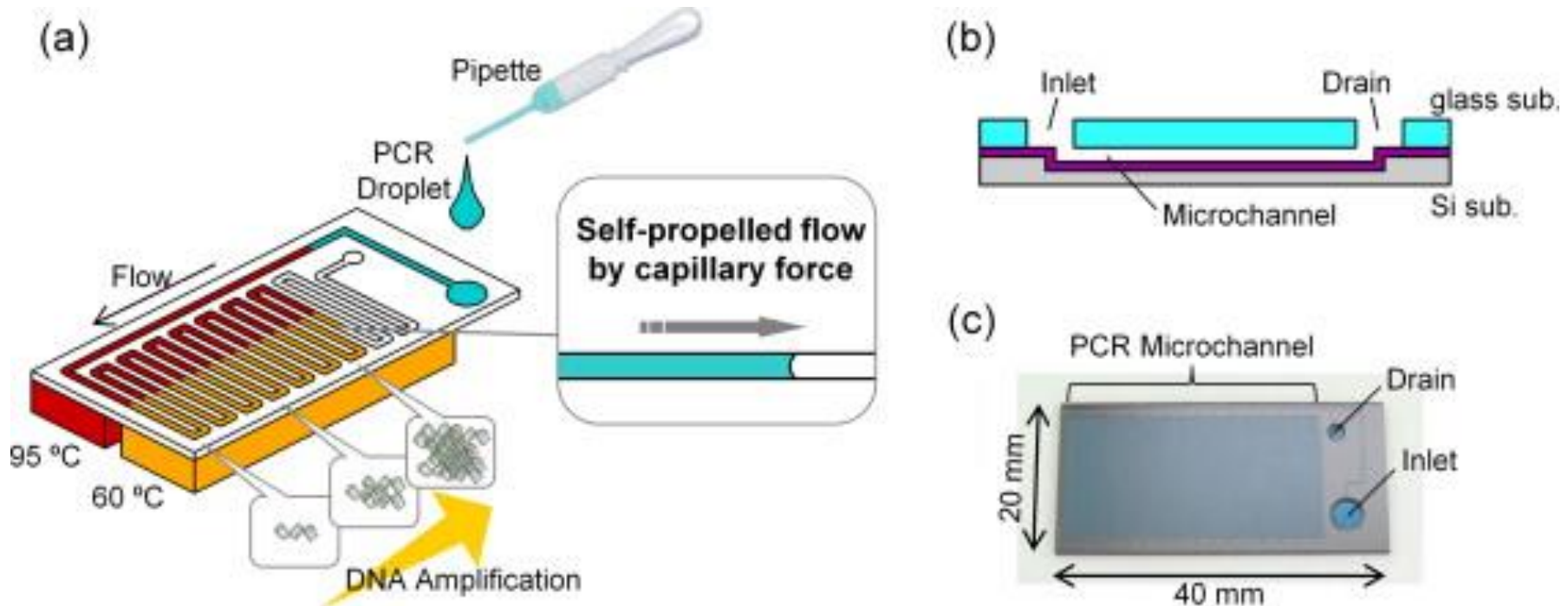


Thermocycling



Kary Mullis was  
awarded the Nobel  
Prize in Chemistry in  
1993 for inventing PCR

# Polymerase Chain Reaction

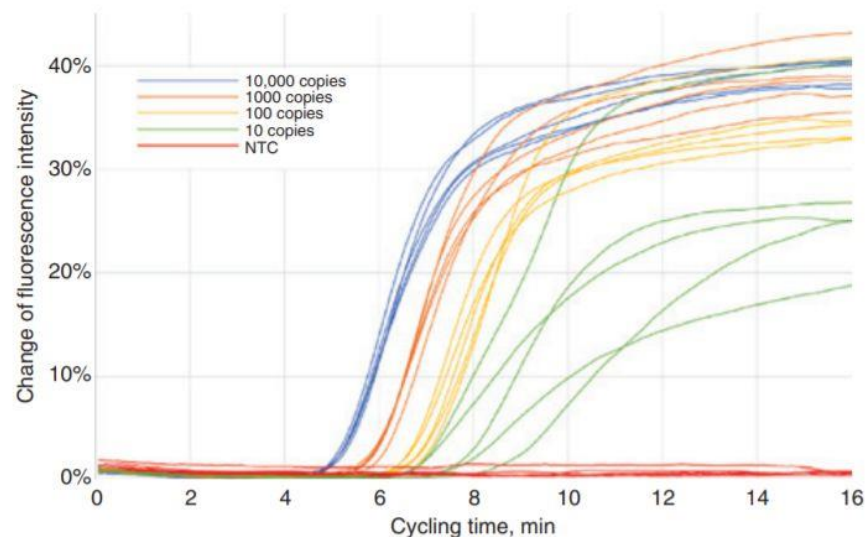
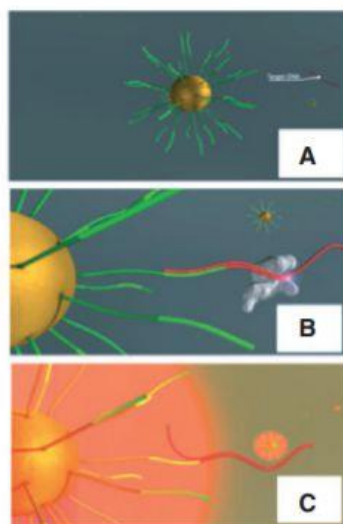
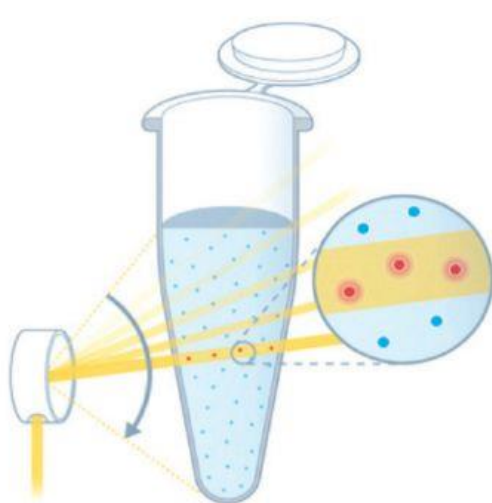


<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.snb.2014.09.004>

Thermocycling is typically rather slow limiting the speed of PCR.  
Possible solution provides microfluidics dealing with small volumes.



# Laser Polymerase Chain Reaction

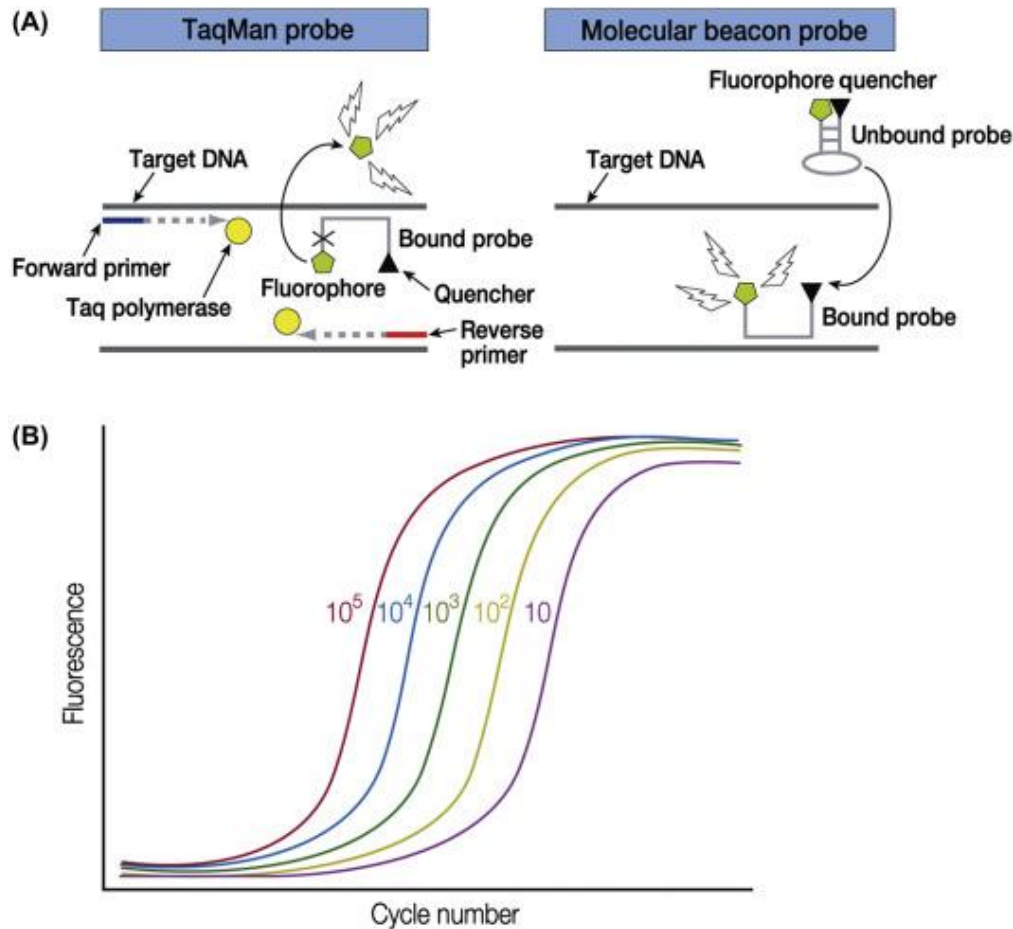


<https://doi.org/10.1515/labmed-2017-0093>

<https://www.gna-bio.com/solutions/>

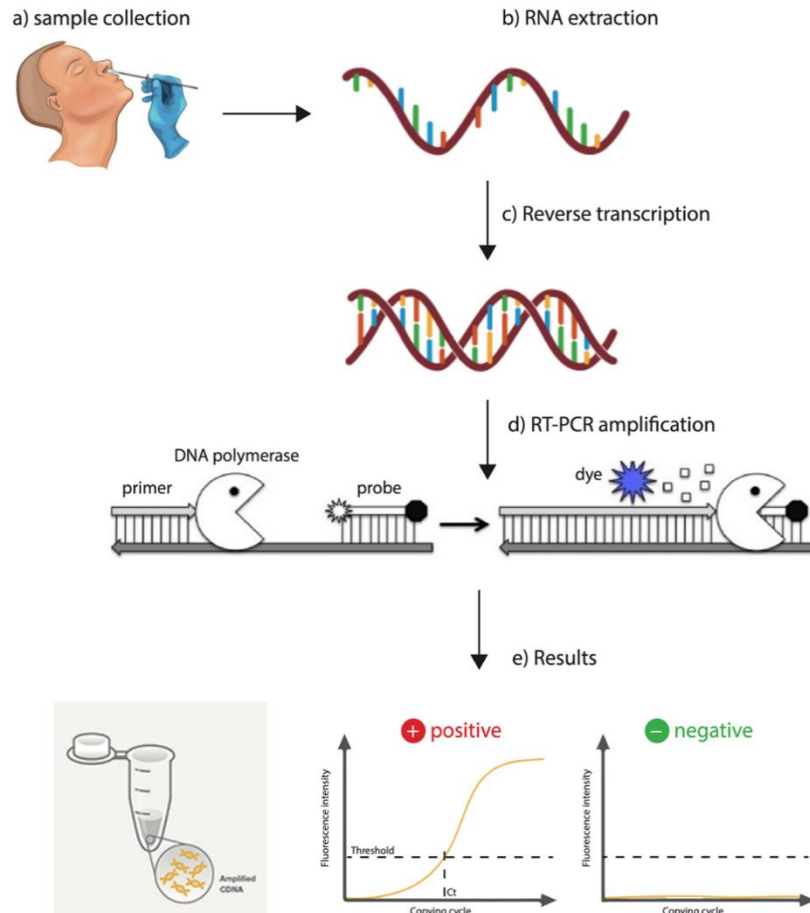
Plasmonic nanoparticles may serve as miniature heat sources to rapidly modulate temperature in extremely low sample volumes.

# Real Time - Polymerase Chain Reaction



- Fluorescence is typically employed for the readout of the presence of the amplified oligonucleotide chains.
- In RT-PCT the FRET or quenching of fluorophores allows for reporting on the presence of selected amplified strands.
- Many other versions – digital PCR, RCA, LAMP...

# PCR – Covid 19



- Reverse Transcription Polymerase Chain Reaction (RT-PCR)
- Whole process takes hours
- Not quantitative, gives either positive or negative result.
- In principle PCT is sensitive technique that can detect several copies of target species in a sample

<https://www.globalbiotechinsights.com/articles/20247/the-worldwide-test-for-covid-19>

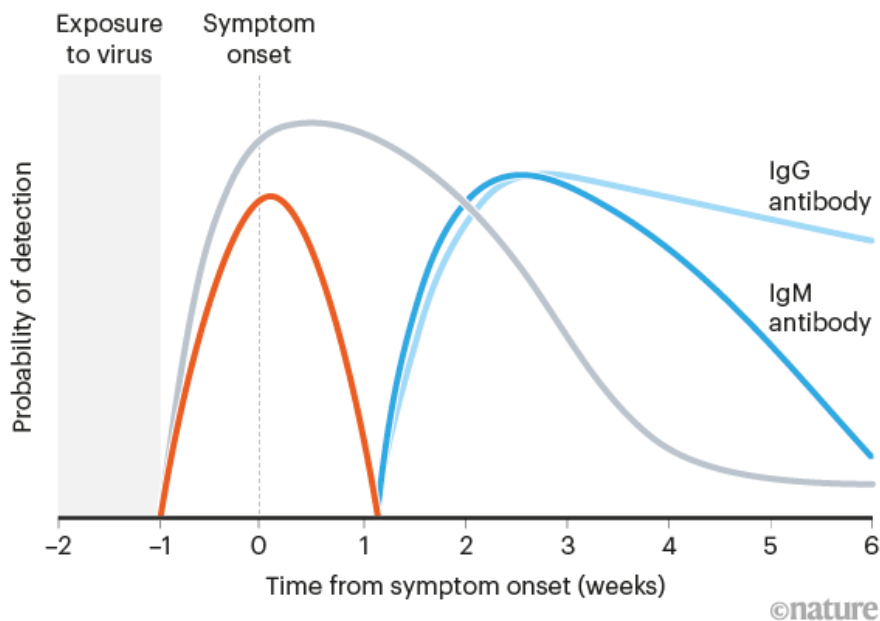


# Tracking Covid Infections

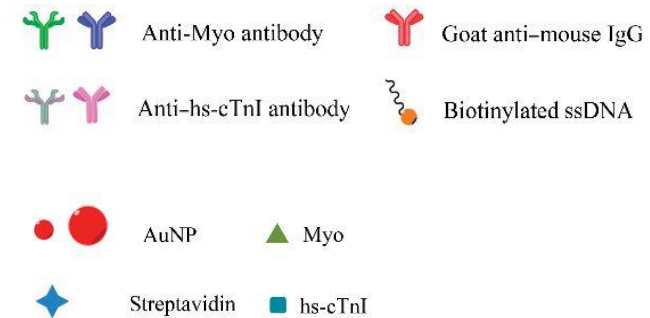
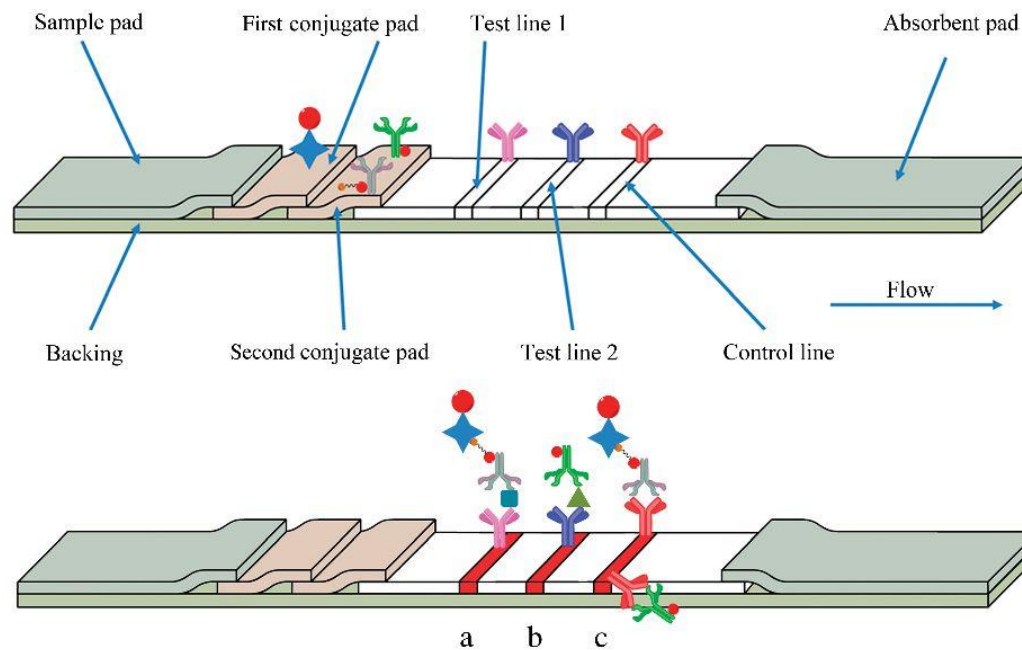
## CATCHING COVID-19

Different types of COVID-19 test can detect the presence of the SARS-CoV-2 virus or the body's response to infection. The probability of a positive result varies with each test before and after symptoms appear.

- **PCR-based tests** can detect small amounts of viral genetic material, so a test can be positive long after a person stops being infectious.
- **Rapid antigen tests** detect the presence of viral proteins and can return positive results when a person is most infectious.
- **Antibody tests** detect the body's immune response to the virus and are not effective at the earliest phase of infection.



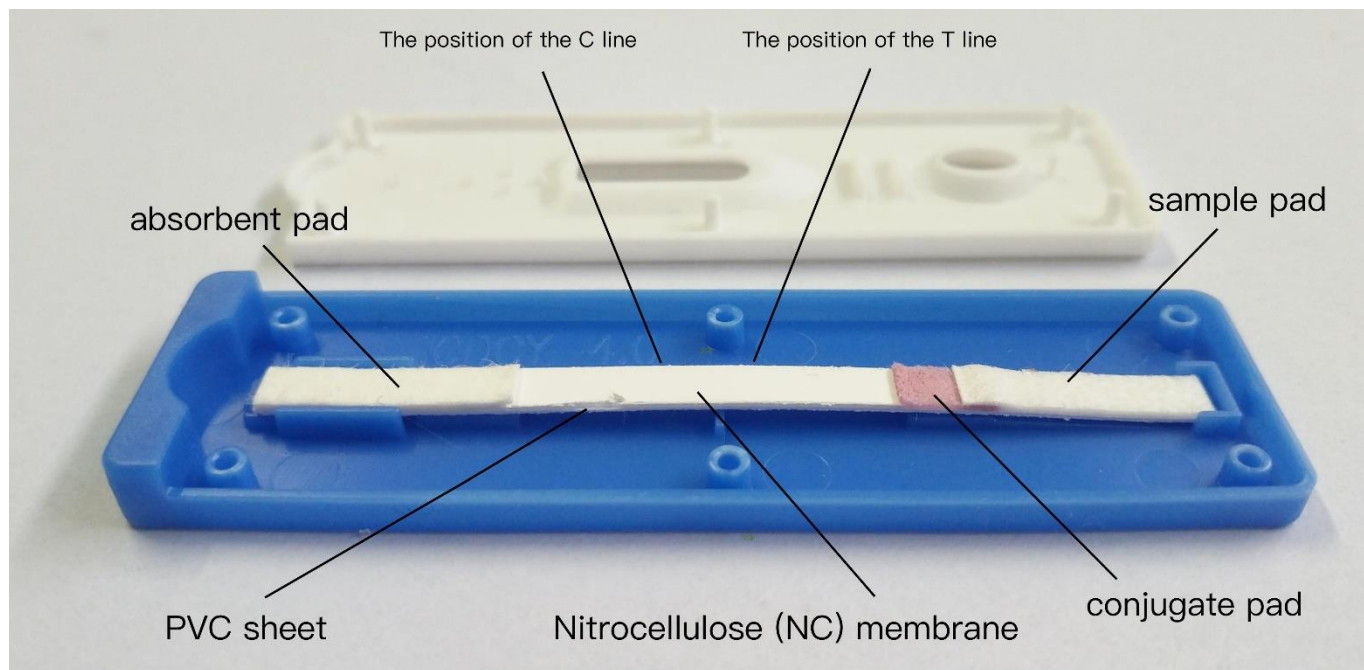
# Strip Immunoassays – Concept of Lateral Flow Assay



[10.1373/clinchem.2011.171694](https://doi.org/10.1373/clinchem.2011.171694)

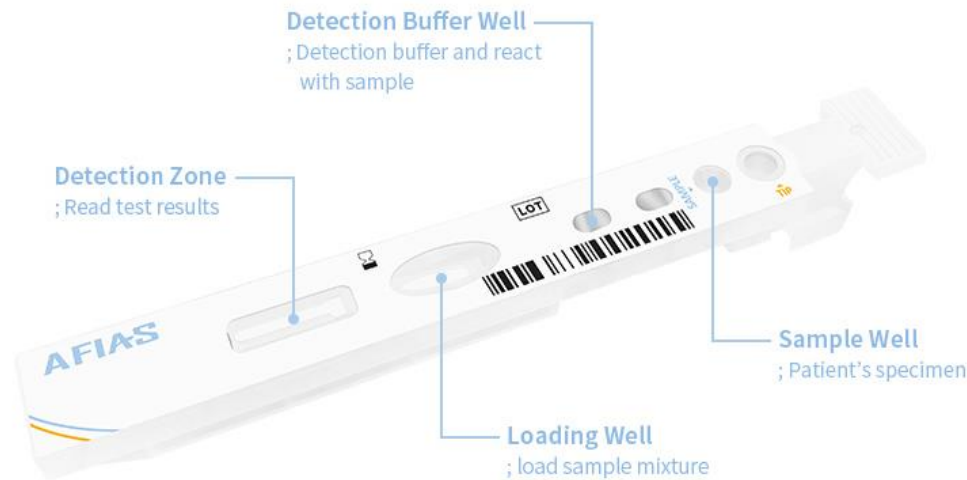
In order to visualize the specific and control stripes, originally enzymatic reactions were used. Nowadays increasingly using plasmonic nanoparticle labels offering bright colors.

# Lateral Flow Assay - Implementation



<https://doi.org/10.3389/fmicb.2018.00953>

# Rapid Protein Tests



<http://www.boditech.co.kr/>

Recently, more advanced cartridges are derived from the strips, allowing for quantitative (concentration) and rapid (15 min) detection in rather automatized manner.

# Rapid Protein Covid Tests

Category	Item	Platform					
		ichromox™	iCHROMA II	AFIAS-1	AFIAS-6	iCHROMA-S0	iCHROMA M2
Cardiac	Tn-I	•	•				
	Tn-I Plus		•	•	•		
	CK-MB	•	•	•	•		
	D-Dimer	•	•	•	•		
	NT-proBNP		•	•	•		
	Myoglobin	•	•	•	•		
	hsCRP	•	•				
Cancer	ST2		*	*	*		
	PSA	•	•	•	•		
	AFP	•	•	•	•		
	CEA	•	•	•	•		
	iFOB Neo	•	•			•	
Diabetes	HbA1c	•	•	•	•		
	Microalbumin	•	•	•	•		
	Cystatin C	•	•				
Hormone	TSH	•	•	•	•		
	TSH Plus		•	•	•		
	T3	•	•	•	•		
	T4	•	•	•	•		
	FSH	•	•	•	•		
	FSH Plus			*	*		
	Progesterone	•	•				
	β-hCG	•	•	•	•		
	β-hCG Plus		•	•	•		
	LH	•	•	•	•		
	PRL	•	•	•	•		
	Testosterone	•	•	•	•		
	Cortisol	•	•	•	•		
	AMH			•	•		

Detection with strip-like catridges is not done only colorimetrically, but also via fluorescence gaining sensitivity and making possible analysis of e.g. cardiac markers present at pM concentrations.

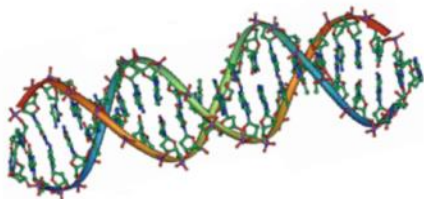
# Biosensors



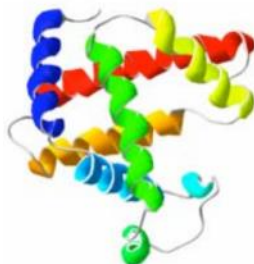
# Biosensor

... is self-contained integrated device that is capable of providing specific quantitative or semi-quantitative analytical information using a biological recognition element which is in direct spatial contact with a transduction element (IUPAC 1996).

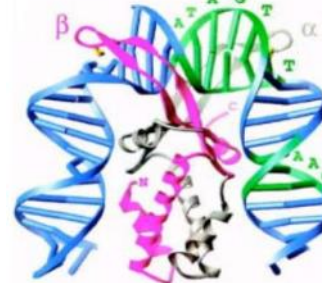
DNA/DNA



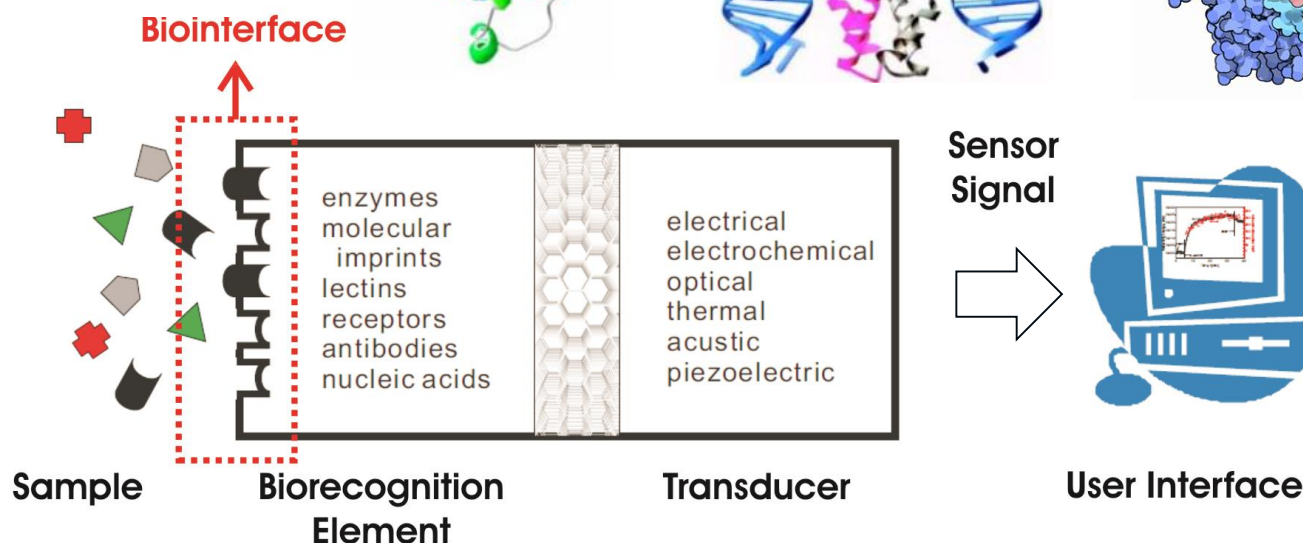
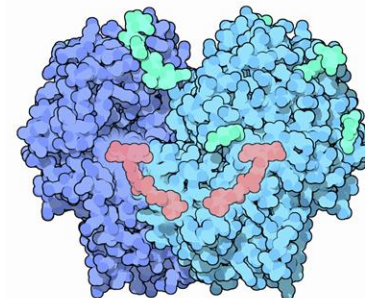
Protein/Protein



Protein/DNA



Enzyme



# Physico-Chemical Transducers

Transducer converts molecular binding events to measurable (physical) signal.  
Those can be based on various physical quantities:

**Mass** (quartz crystal microbalance...)

**Conductivity** (amperometry, voltametry...)

**Heat release or absorption** (calorimetry)

**Refractive index** (surface plasmon resonance)

**Absorption** (colorimetric detection)

**Non-linear optical interaction with matter** (fluorescence, SERS)

...



# Envisioned quite some time ago...



Vision of a device that can “analyze everything at once...”.



Tricorder were used for sensor scanning, data analysis, and recording data

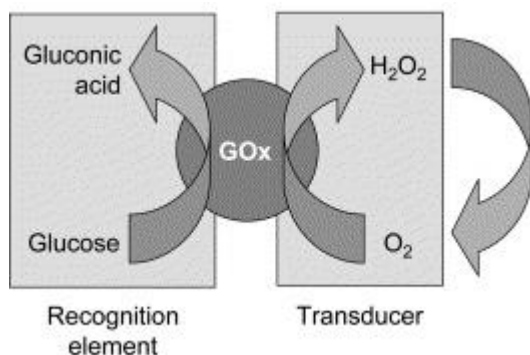
<http://www.rounds.com/blog/star-trek-predicted/>

# Historical Examples

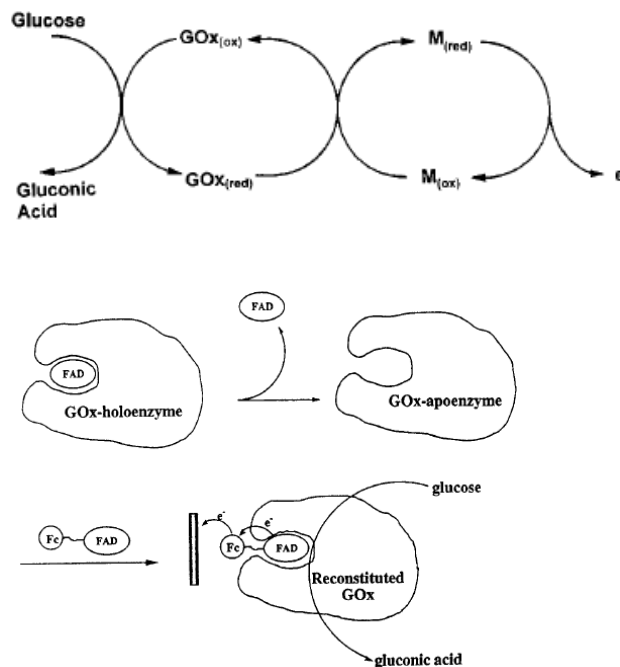
1962	Invention of a biosensor: an amperometric enzyme electrode for <u>glucose</u> (Clark).
1975	Commercial glucose biosensor (Yellow Springs Instruments)
1980	First fiber optic pH sensor for in vivo blood gases (Peterson)
1983	First surface plasmon resonance (SPR) immunosensor (Liedberg, Nylander, and Lundstrom)
1990	Commercial SPR based biosensor by Pharmacia BIAcore
....	

# Electro-Chemical Biosensor

Amperometric detection of glucose by using glucose oxidase (GOx) is prominent example of electrochemical biosensor.



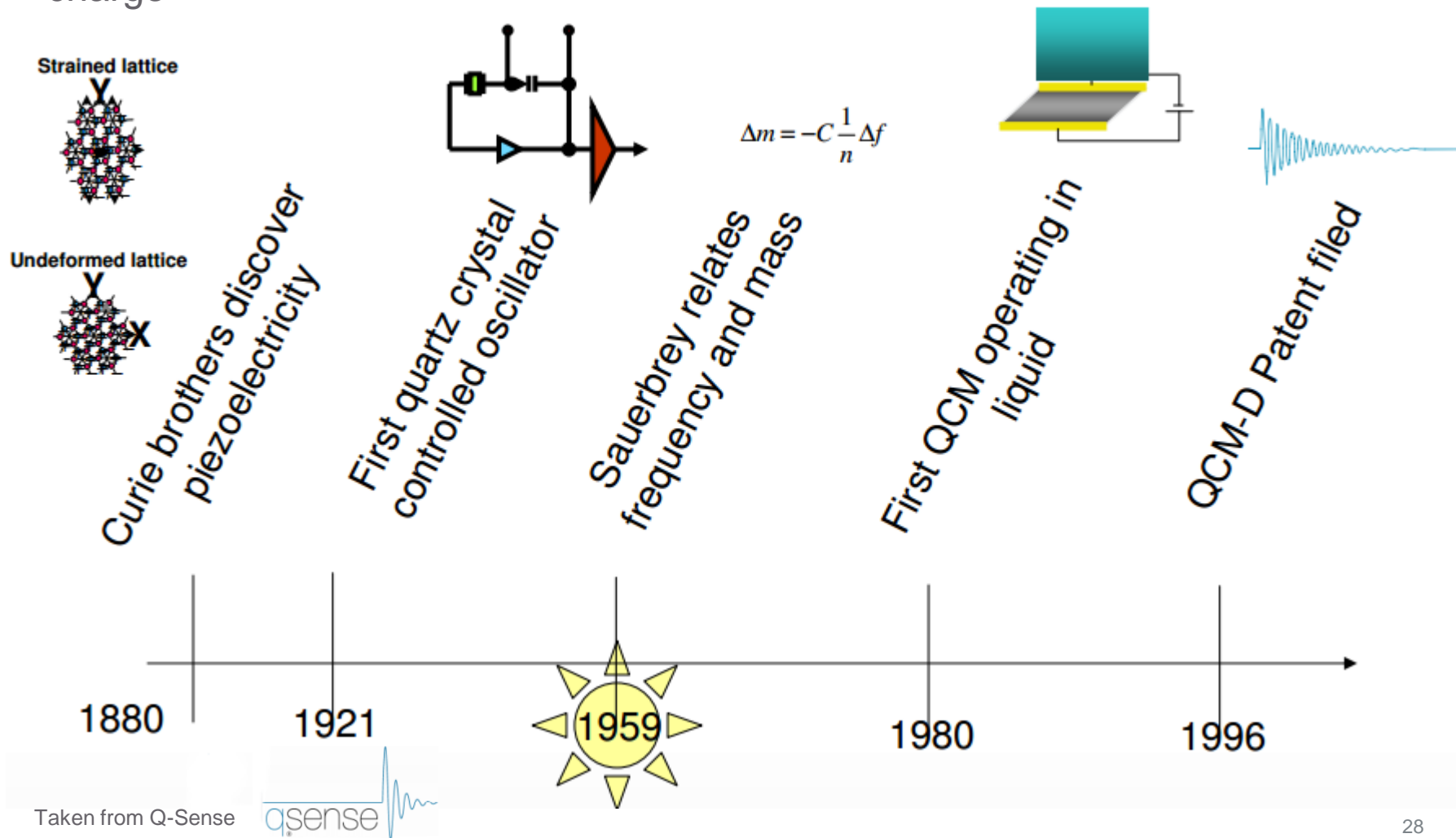
Original Clark concept –  
detection of depletion of  $O_2$



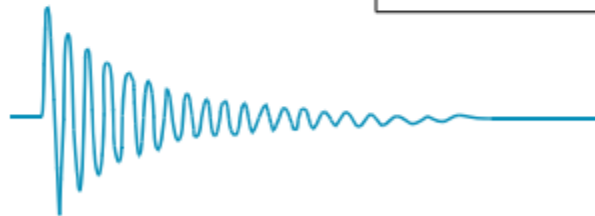
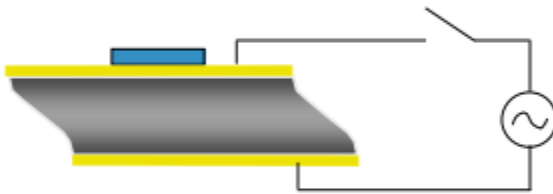
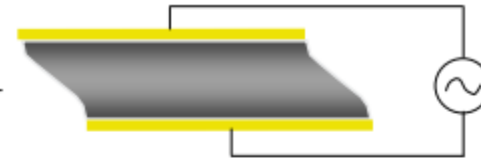
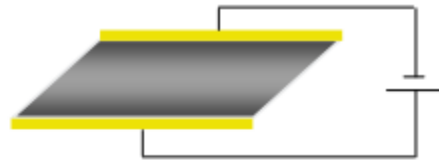
Challenges to compensate to other effects (e.g.  $O_2$  fluctuations).  
Amperometric detection of  $H_2O_2 \rightarrow O_2 + 2H^+ + 2e^-$  and its replacement by mediators to eliminate effect of other electroactive species.

# Quartz Crystal Microbalance

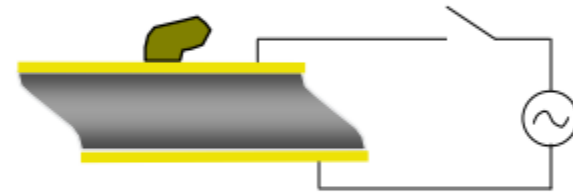
QCM – technique based on piezoelectric effect, coupled mechanical stress with charge



# Quartz Crystal Microbalance

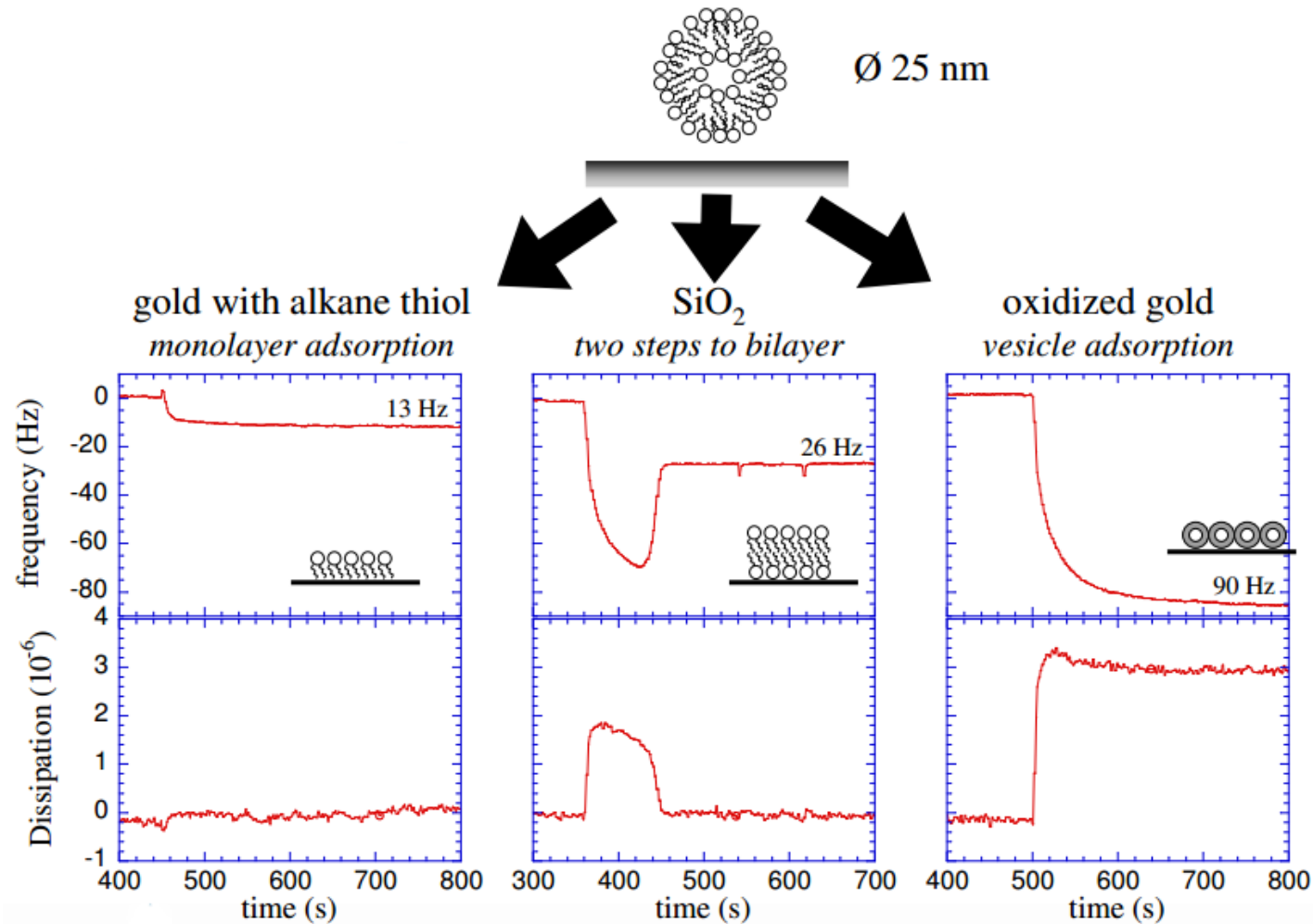


$\Delta f$  is related to the mass  
of the attached film  
(Sauerbrey relation)



$\Delta D$  is related to the  
viscoelasticity

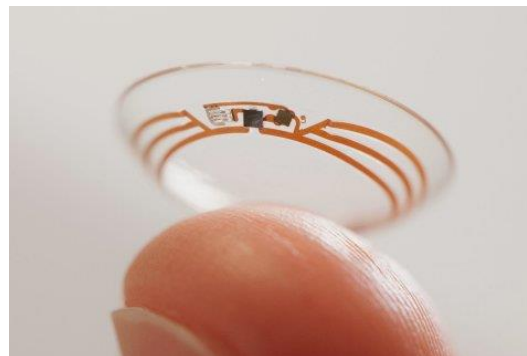
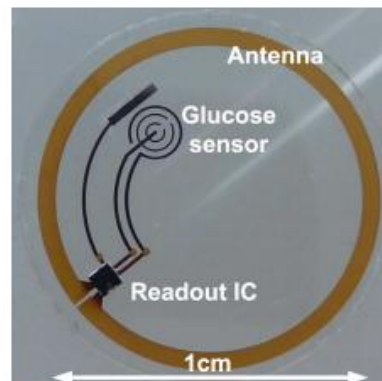
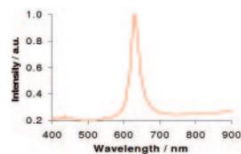
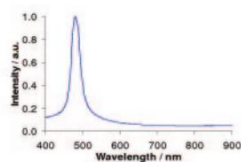
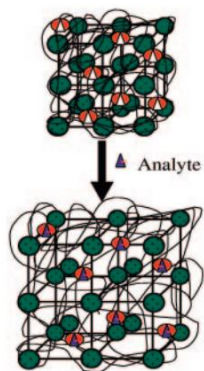
# Quartz Crystal Microbalance



C.A. Keller and B. Kasemo, Biophysical J. 75 (1998) 1397.



# Contact Lens - Tear Fluid Analysis

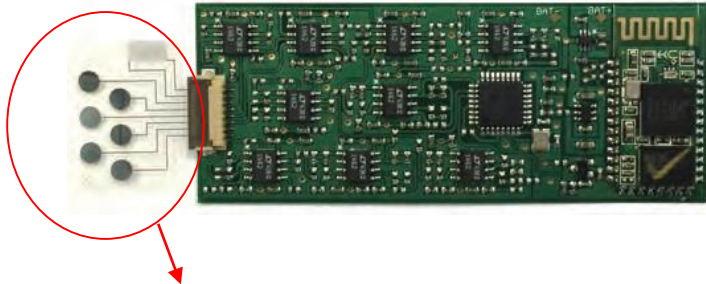


Photonic Crystal Glucose-Sensing Material for Noninvasive Monitoring of Glucose in Tear Fluid," V. Alexeev, S. Das, D.N. Finegold and S.A. Asher, Clinical Chemistry, 50, 2353 - 2360 (2004)

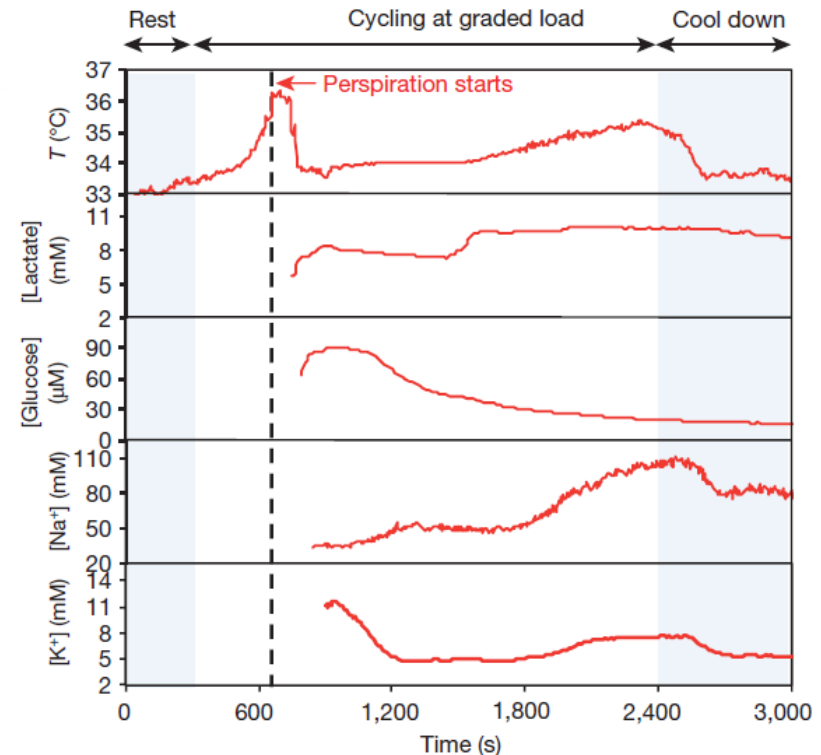
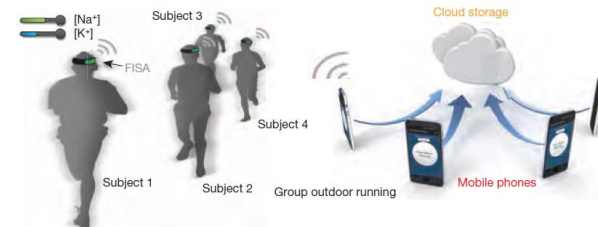
Liao Y-T, Yao H, Lingley A, Parviz B, Otis BP. A 3-uW CMOS glucose sensor for wireless contact-lens tear glucose monitoring. IEEE JSSC 2012;47:335Y44

<http://noviosense.com/>

# Wearable Sensors – Sweat Analysis

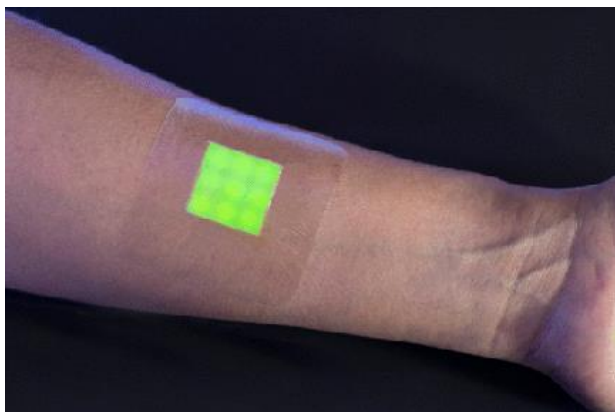


Electrochemical analysis of sweat at molecular level by arrays of sensors in close contact with skin.

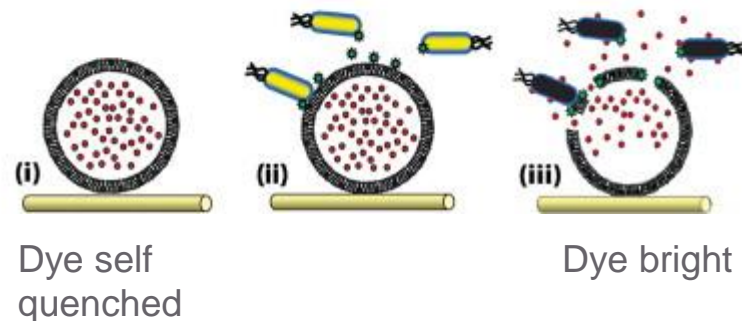
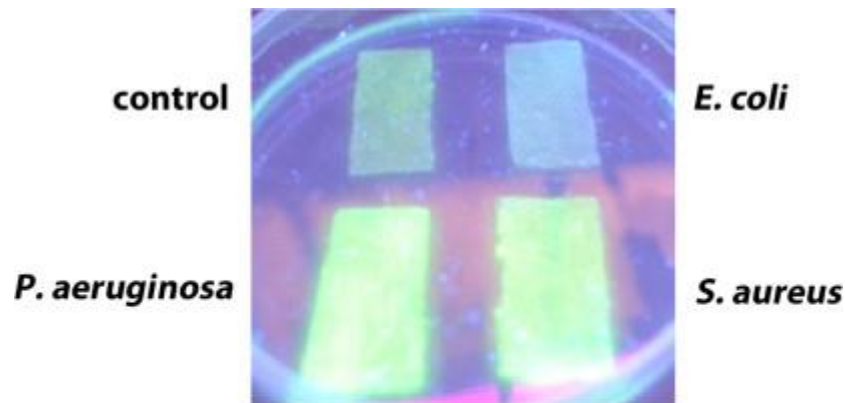




# Smart Wound Dressing

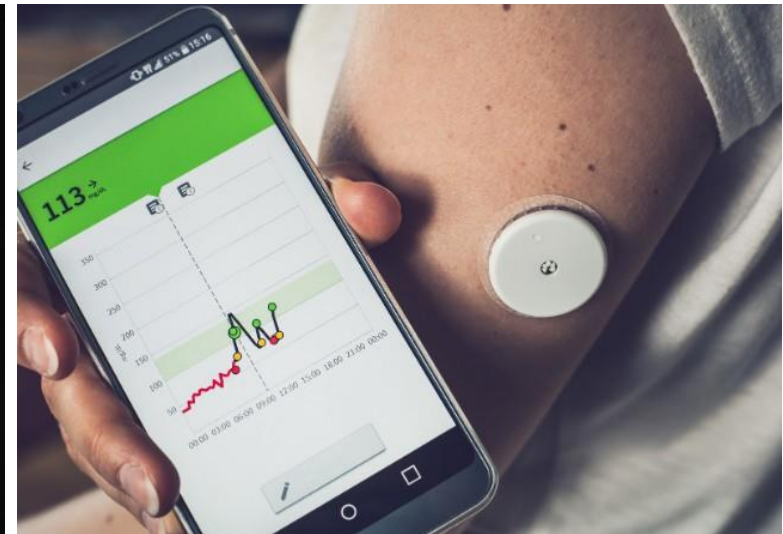


Biosensors embedded in wound dressings to monitor bacterial infections. Possible incorporation of triggered release of a drug.



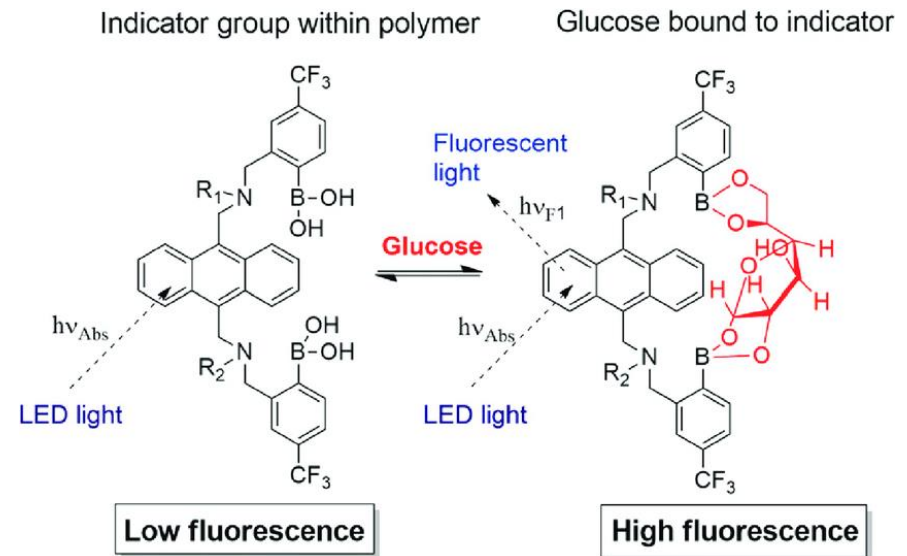
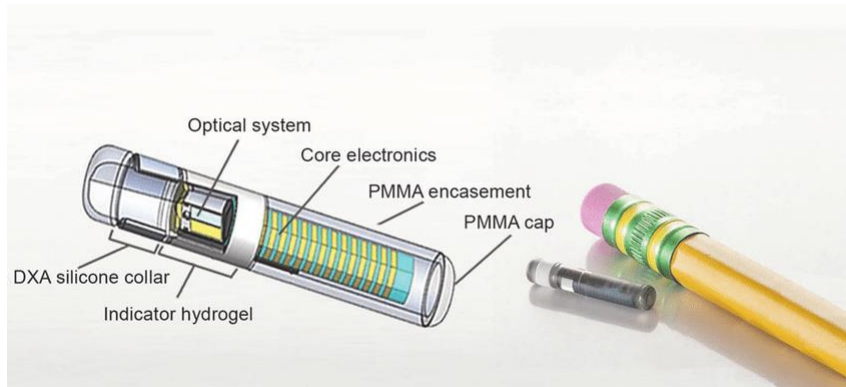
Fluorescent dye loaded to lipid vesicle, toxic bacteria destroy the lipid bilayer wall and leaches the dye reporter.

# Implanted Glucose Sensing



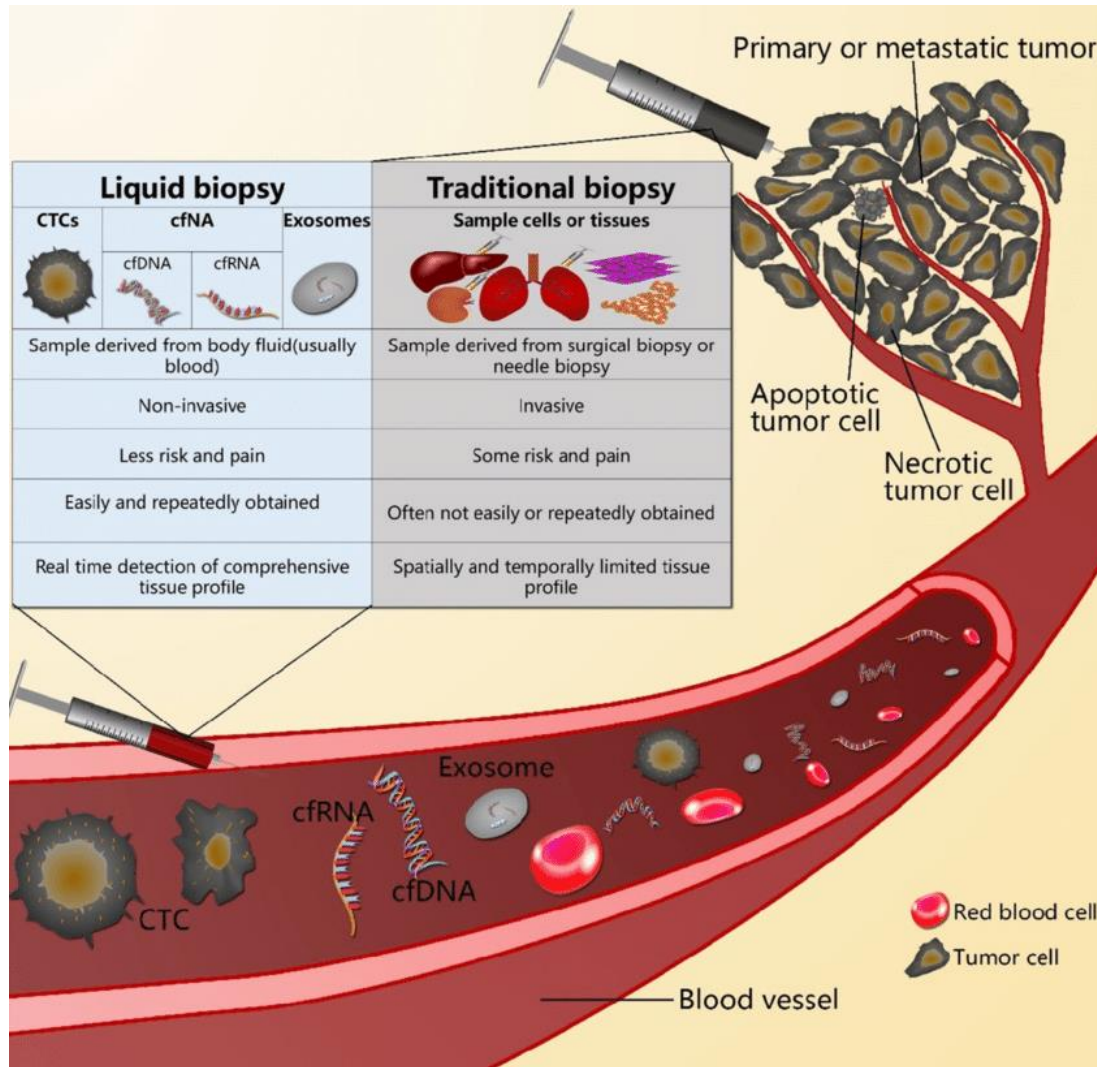
Eversense provides continuous blood glucose monitoring for up to 90 days via an under-the-skin sensor, a removable and rechargeable smart transmitter, and a convenient app for real-time diabetes monitoring and management.

# Implanted Glucose Sensing



It uses a patented **fluorescent** glucose-indicating polymer technology to measure glucose in the **interstitial fluid** (a thin layer of fluid that surrounds the body's .

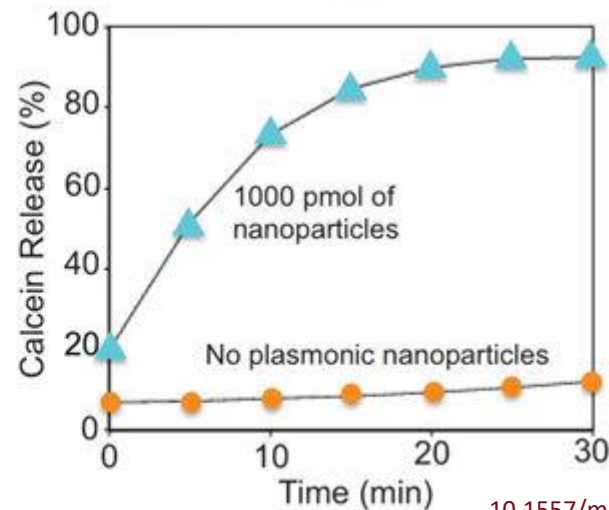
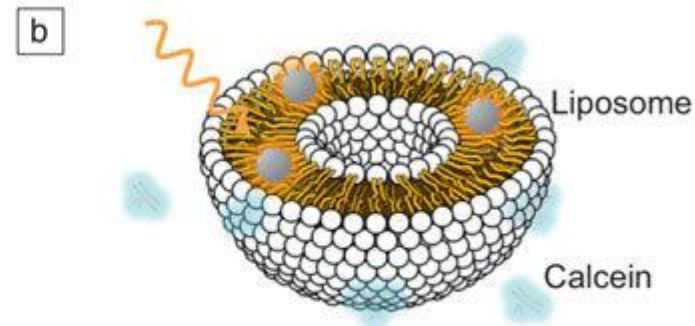
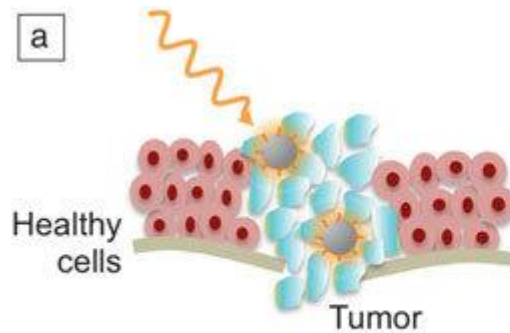
# Liquid Biopsy



•[10.7150/jca.24591](https://doi.org/10.7150/jca.24591)



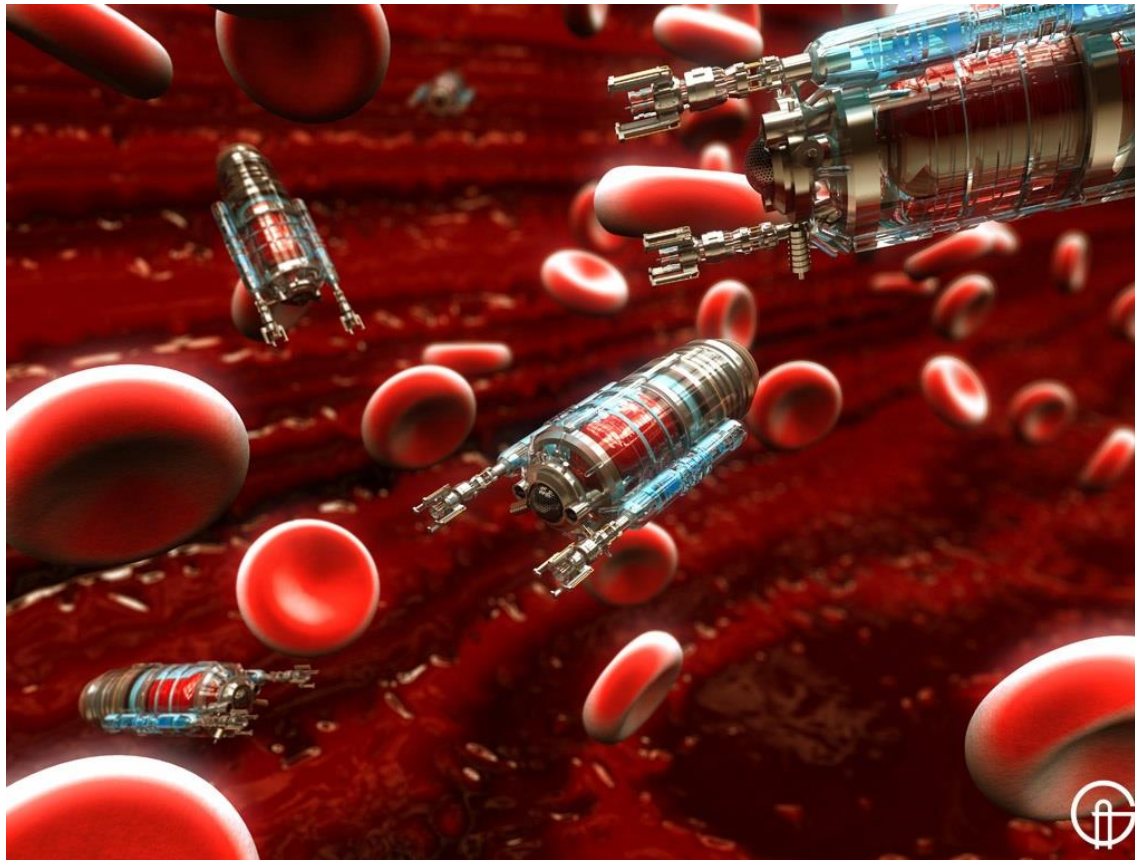
# Thera(g)nostic



[10.1557/mrs.2015.233](https://doi.org/10.1557/mrs.2015.233)

Thera(g)nostics is a patient management strategy in precision medicine. Aims at molecular targeting and kills cancer cells whilst sparing healthy tissue.

# Swallowed Surgeon

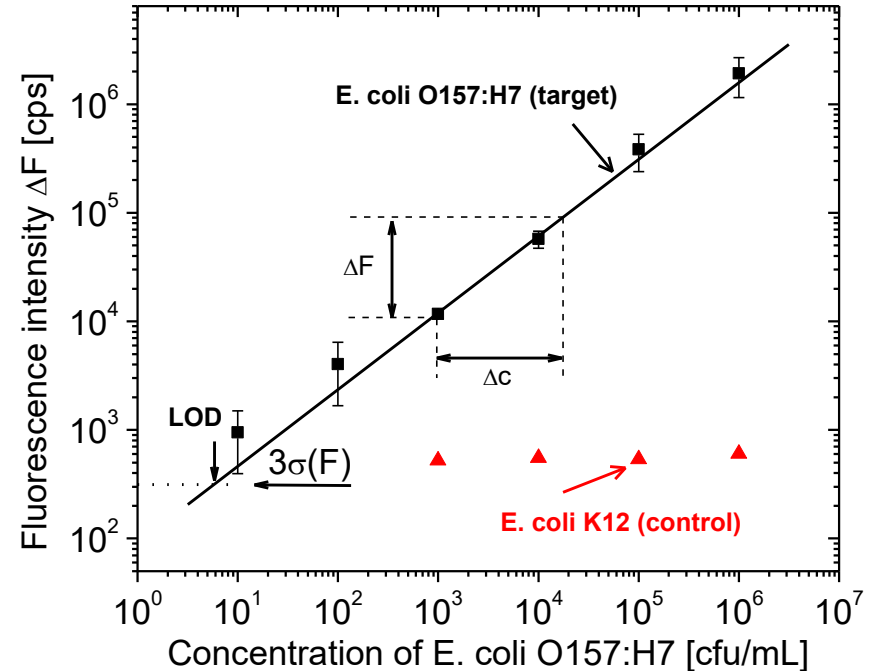
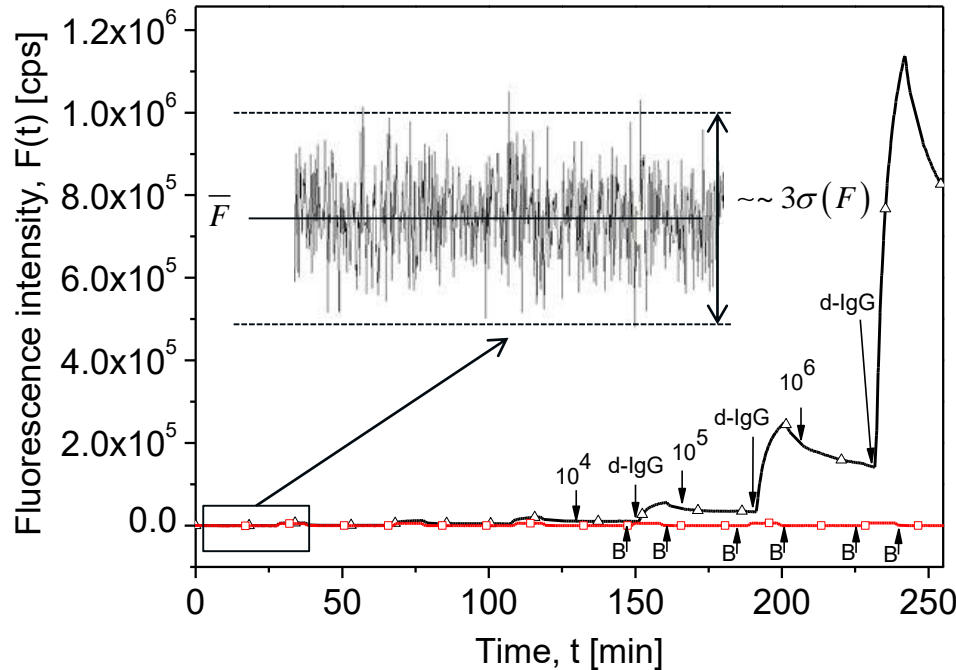


1966 movie, *Fantastic Voyage* explored shrinking a medical team to microscopic size in order to save a renowned scientist's life. The Argonauts travel through the bloodstream into the brain where the crew uses a laser gun to blast away a blood clot.

<http://internetmedicine.com/2016/11/06/52871/>

# **Biosensors Characteristics**

# Calibration Curve



C.J. Huang et al , Biosensors and Bioelectronics (2010), 26, 4, 1425-1431.

**Sensitivity**  $S = \Delta F / \Delta C$

**Sensor signal noise** described by stand. deviation  $\sigma(F) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{N-1} \sum_i (F_i - \bar{F})^2}$

**Limit of detection (LOD)** determined from sensor noise as  $LOD = 3\sigma(F)/S$

**Limit of quantification (LOQ)** determined from sensor noise as  $LOQ = 10\sigma(F)/S$



# Performance Characteristics

<b>Detection range:</b>	Concentrations of analyte that can be determined.
<b>Sensitivity:</b>	The value of the sensor response per analyte concentration.
<b>Limit of detection</b>	Minimum concentration of analyte that can be detected
<b>Specificity / selectivity:</b>	Interference of the presence of other compounds must be minimized for obtaining the correct result.
<b>Matrix effect</b>	Detection in real samples (e.g. blood serum) is rather more difficult than in model ones (e.g. buffer)
<b>Analysis time:</b>	The necessary time to carry out the analysis
<b>Reusability:</b>	Sensor chips are used only once or can be regenerated for multiple detections.

# Optical Biosensors

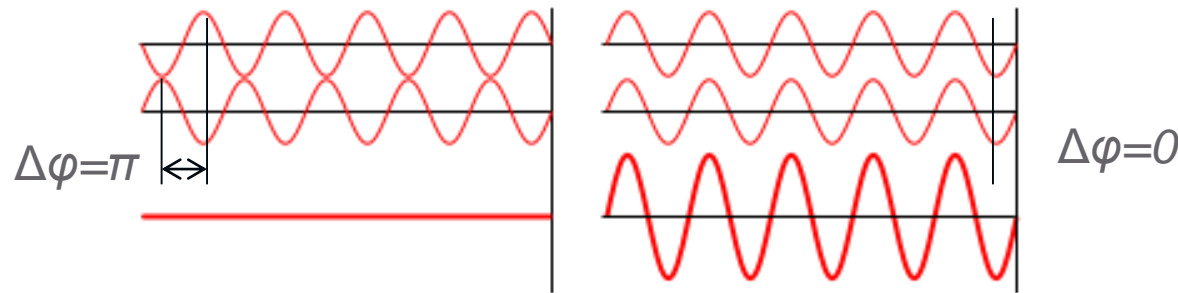
**Refractive index** (surface plasmon resonance, integrated optics waveguides, grating coupler, reflectometric interference spectroscopy)

**Absorption** (colorimetric detection, plasmonic nanoparticle aggregation assays)

**Non-linear optical interaction with matter** (fluorescence, Raman scattering, infrared absorption)

# Interference

Optical phenomenon arising from (coherent) superimposing of amplitudes of two spatially overlapping waves. When changing a phase  $\varphi$  of one of the waves, intensity is varied.



Field amplitudes are  
subtracted – destructive  
interference

Field amplitudes are  
added – constructive  
interference

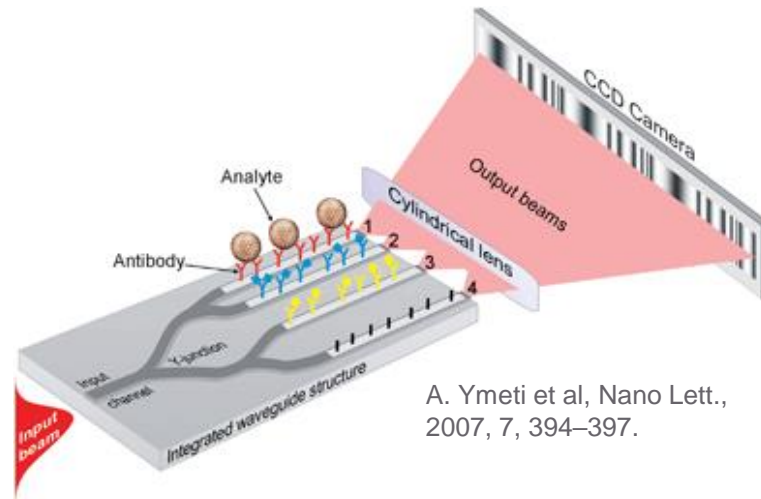
$\Delta\varphi = knd$  – a minute changes in refractive index shifts the phase and alters the intensity

Exploited in (arguably) most sensitive optical measurements: Frequency stabilized lasers for metrology, microscopy with phase contrast, narrow optical filters,...

# Dielectric Waveguides

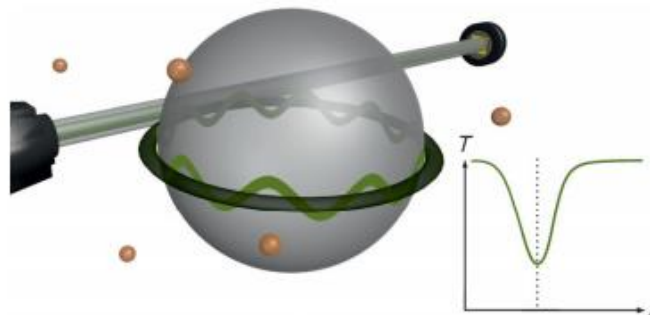
Various other optical biosensor platforms that are sensitive to binding-induced refractive changes have been developed. Further two examples that holds potential for highly compact devices based on integrated optics will be presented:

## Waveguide interferometer



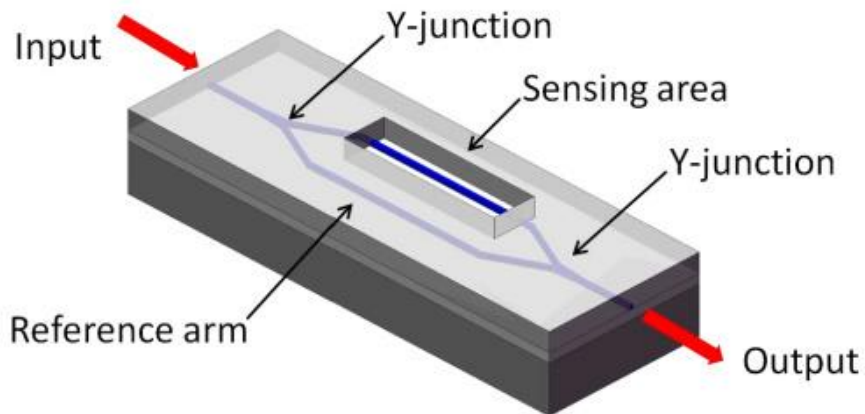
A. Ymeti et al, Nano Lett.,  
2007, 7, 394–397.

## Ring resonators



Martin Baaske and Frank Vollmer,  
ChemPhysChem 2012, 13, 427 – 436

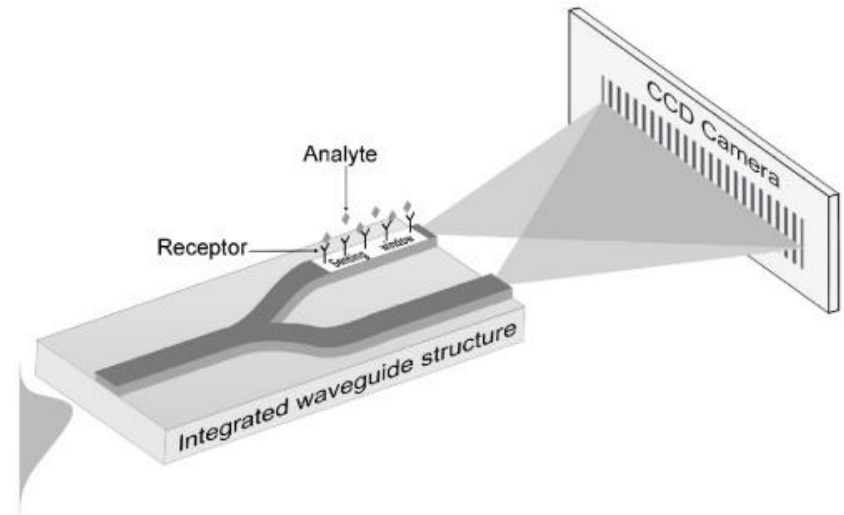
# Implementation of Interferometers



Optics Express, Vol. 20, Issue 7, pp. 7195-7205 (2012)

## Mach Zehnder interferometer:

Detection of output intensity change induced by the capture of analyte on the sensing area



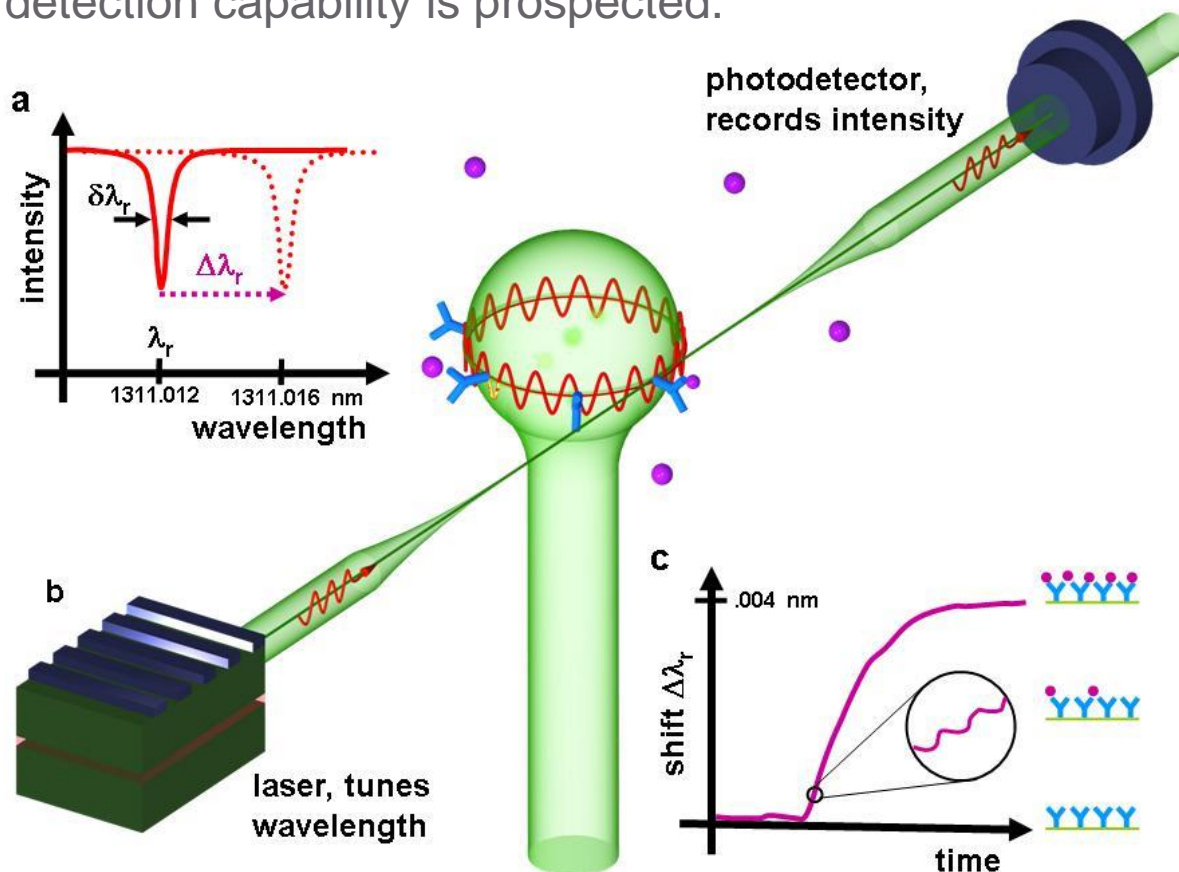
Optics Express, Vol. 20, Issue 19, pp. 20934-20950 (2012)

## Young interferometer:

Detection of interference pattern shifts induced by the capture of analyte

# Ring Resonators

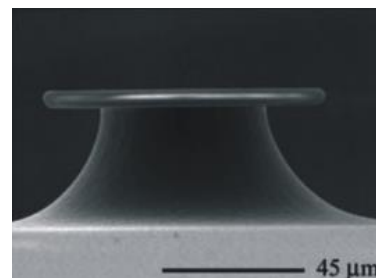
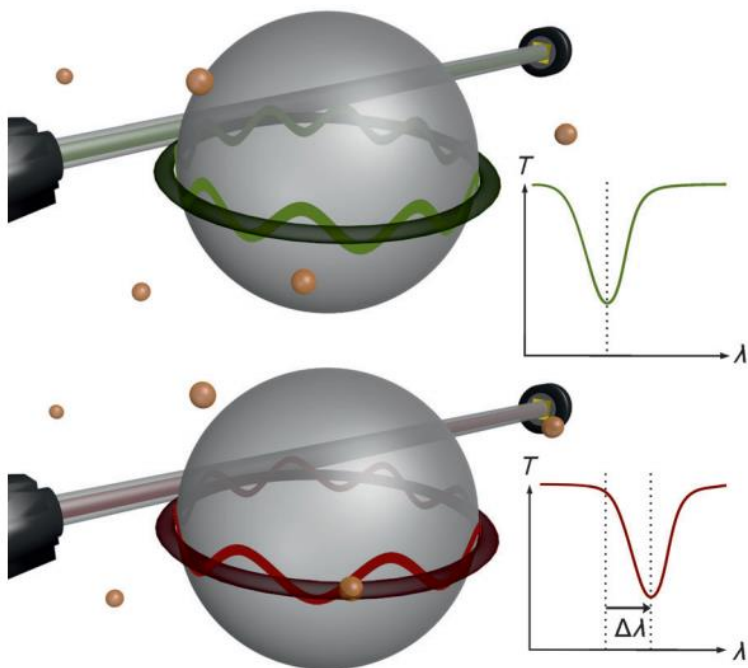
Optical micro-resonators that exhibit a large Q-factor and small modal volume  $V$  (large  $Q/V$ ) - highest sensitivity for label-free detection of molecules. Single-molecule detection capability is prospected.





# Implementations of Ring Resonators

Possible implementations include those based on silica microspheres coupled to tapered optical fibers (left) as well as integrated optical structures prepared by lithography (right).



[Analytica Chimica Acta](#)  
[Volume 620, Issues 1–2](#), 14 July 2008, Pages 8–26