



EUROPEAN UNION  
European Structural and Investment Funds  
Operational Programme Research,  
Development and Education



**FZU**

Institute of Physics  
of the Czech  
Academy of Sciences



MINISTRY OF EDUCATION,  
YOUTH AND SPORTS



AUSTRIAN INSTITUTE  
OF TECHNOLOGY

TOMORROW TODAY

---

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

Jakub Dostalek

**AIT - Austrian Institute of Technology GmbH  
Biosensor Technologies Unit**

Konrad-Lorenz-Strasse 24 | 3430 Tulln | Austria  
T +43(0) 664 2351773

**FZU – Institute of Physics of the Czech  
Academy of Sciences,**

Na Slovance 1 | Prague 182 00 | Czech Republic  
T+420 776767927

[jakub.dostalek@ait.ac.at](mailto:jakub.dostalek@ait.ac.at) | <http://www.ait.ac.at> | <http://www.jakubdostalek.cz>

# **Emerging Types of Optical Biosensors I**

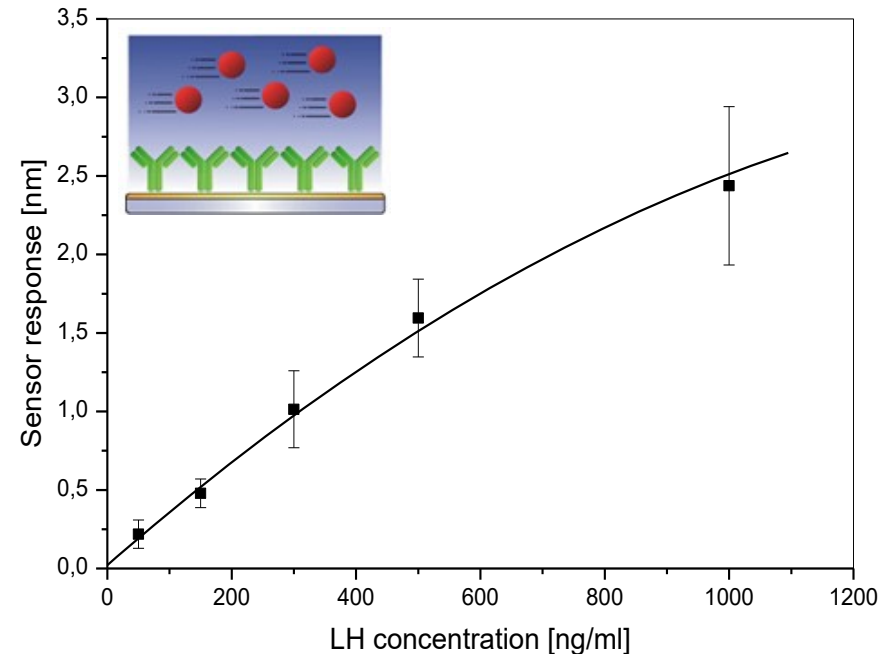
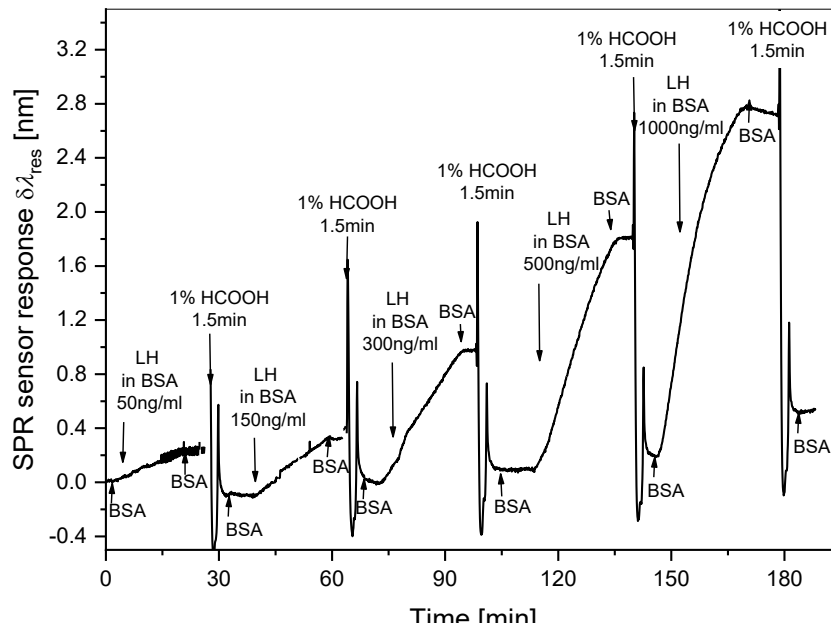
# Content

- **Weak affinity interactions for reversible binding**
- **Continuous affinity monitoring biosensors**
- **Wearable / implanted biosensors operating in sweat, interstitial fluid, tear fluid, saliva.**

# **Reversible Affinity Interactions**

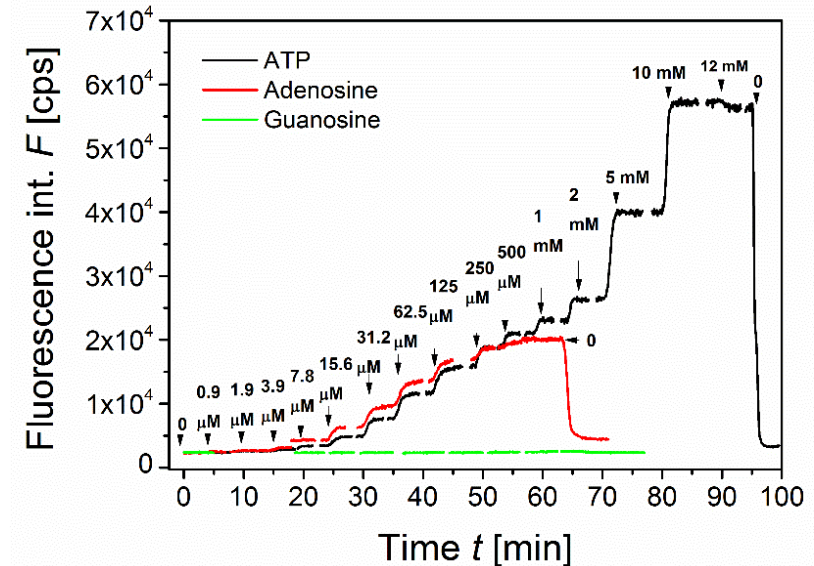
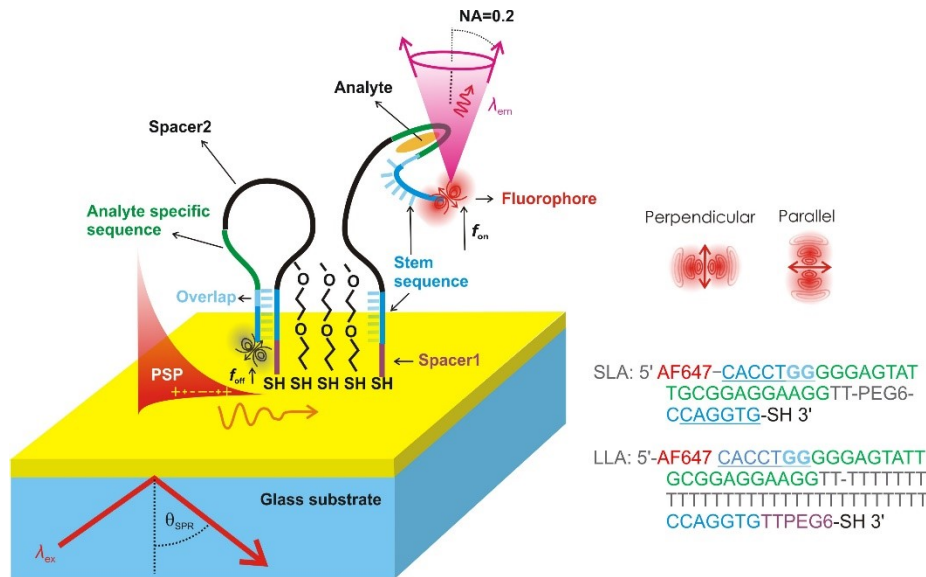
# SPR Biosensor with Regeneration

Direct detection of lutinizing hormone (LH, triggers ovulation). Protein with molecular weight of 29 kDa.



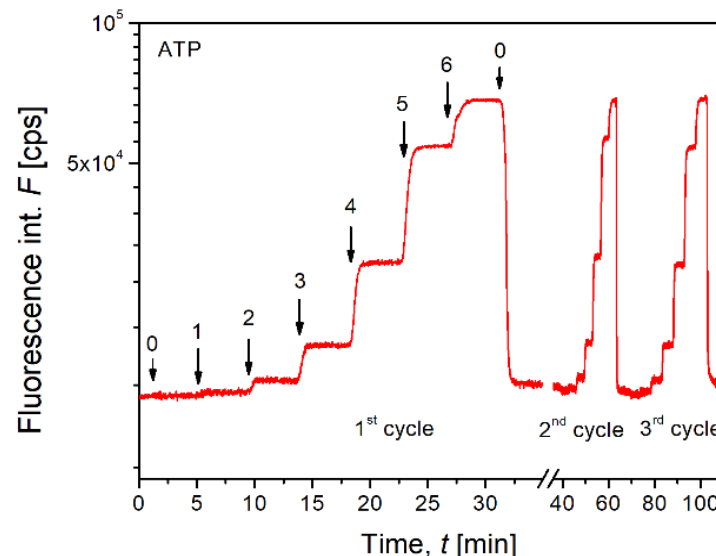
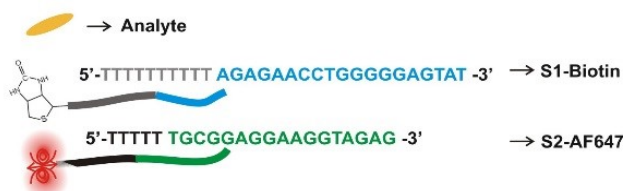
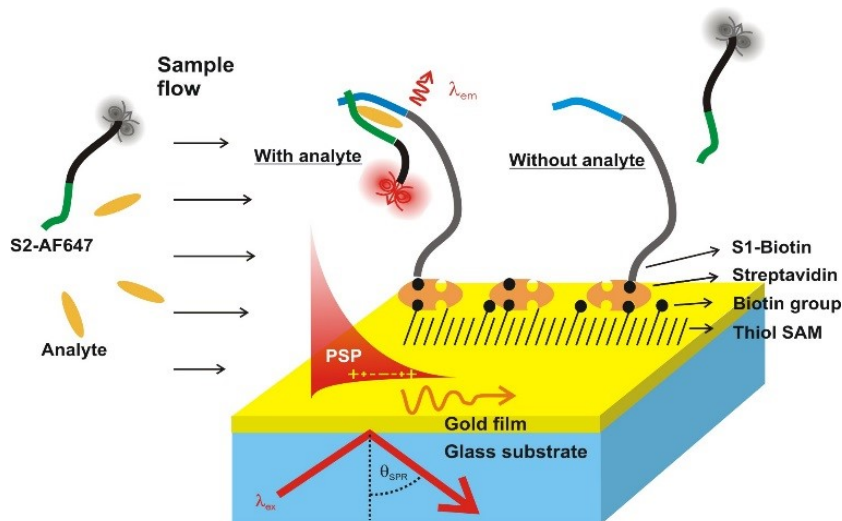
- ➡ Binding kinetics for increasing concentrations of LH and regeneration between detection cycles (left) and the calibration curve (right).
- ➡ For ligands with low dissociation binding rate, the sensor can be operated in cycles by using regeneration step.

# FRET Biosensor with Fast $k_{\text{off}}$



- ➡ DNA aptamer specific to ATP was engineered for “on” and “off” by changing distance from  $f_1$  to  $f_2$ .
- ➡ Design that enables maximize the difference in the fluorescence intensity in the “on” and “off” states

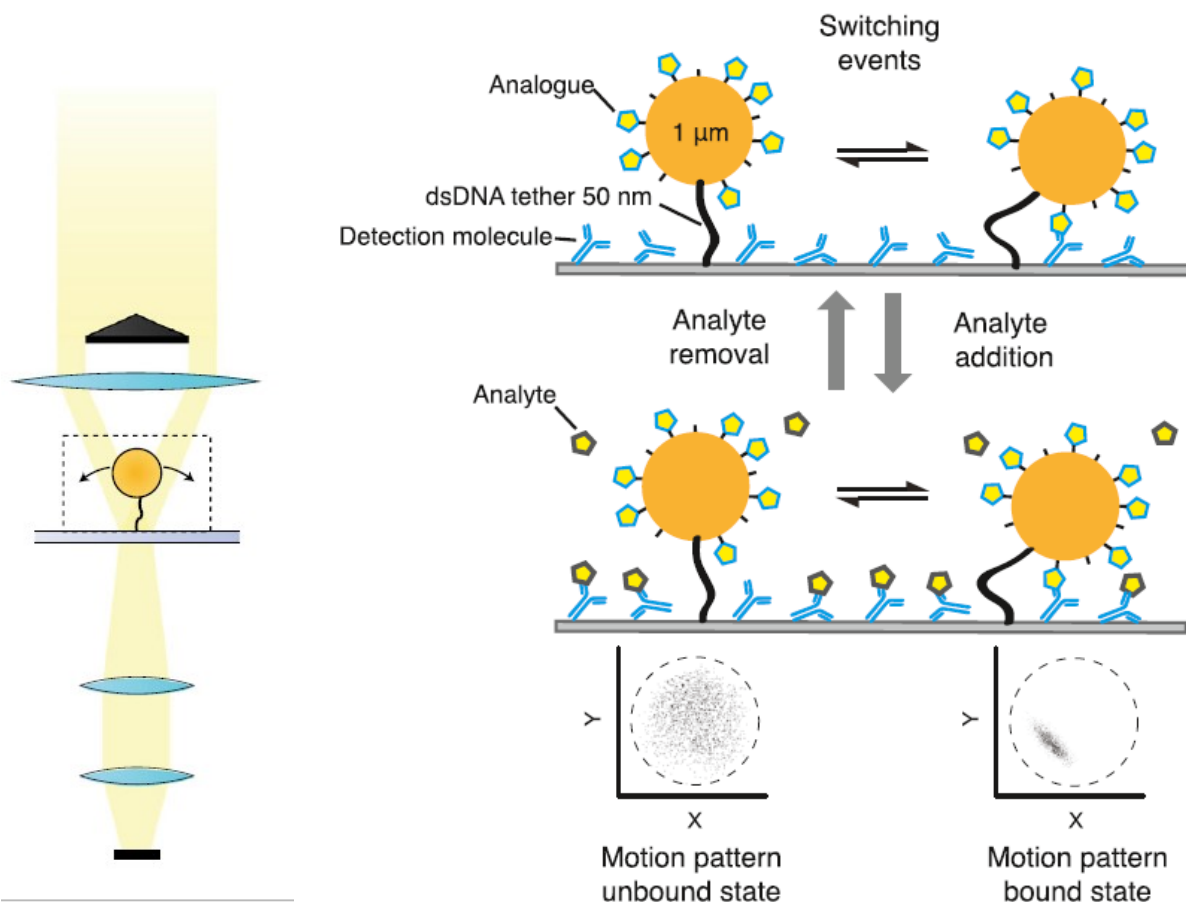
# Continuous Monitoring with Fast $k_{\text{off}}$



Demonstration of the reversible and reproducible detection of the assay for 3 rounds of ATP detection. Concentrations of analytes are indicated in sequential numbers: 0- 0; 1- 0.062 mM; 2- 0.125 mM; 3- 0.25 mM; 4- 0.5 mM; 5- 1 mM; 6- 2mM; 7- 3 mM; 8- 5 mM, respectively.

➔ Sandwich assay can be designed for low molecular weight analyte by splitting the hairpin aptamer sequence.

# Scattering-based Continuous Detection of Low Molecular Weight Analyte



➔ Monitoring of Brownian motion of microparticles attached via flexible polymer chain.

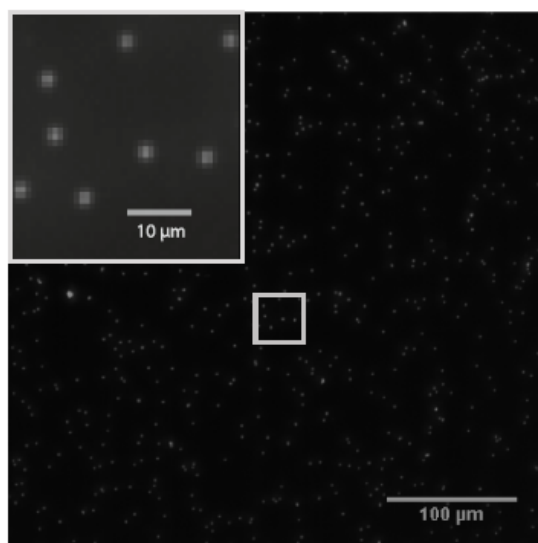
➔ Affinity interaction with fast  $k_{\text{off}}$  used for reversible capturing and releasing the particle.

Junhong Yan, Laura van Smeden, Maarten Merx, Peter Zijlstra, and Menno W. J. Prins, Continuous Small-Molecule Monitoring with a Digital Single-Particle Switch, ACS Sens. 2020, 5, 1168–1176.

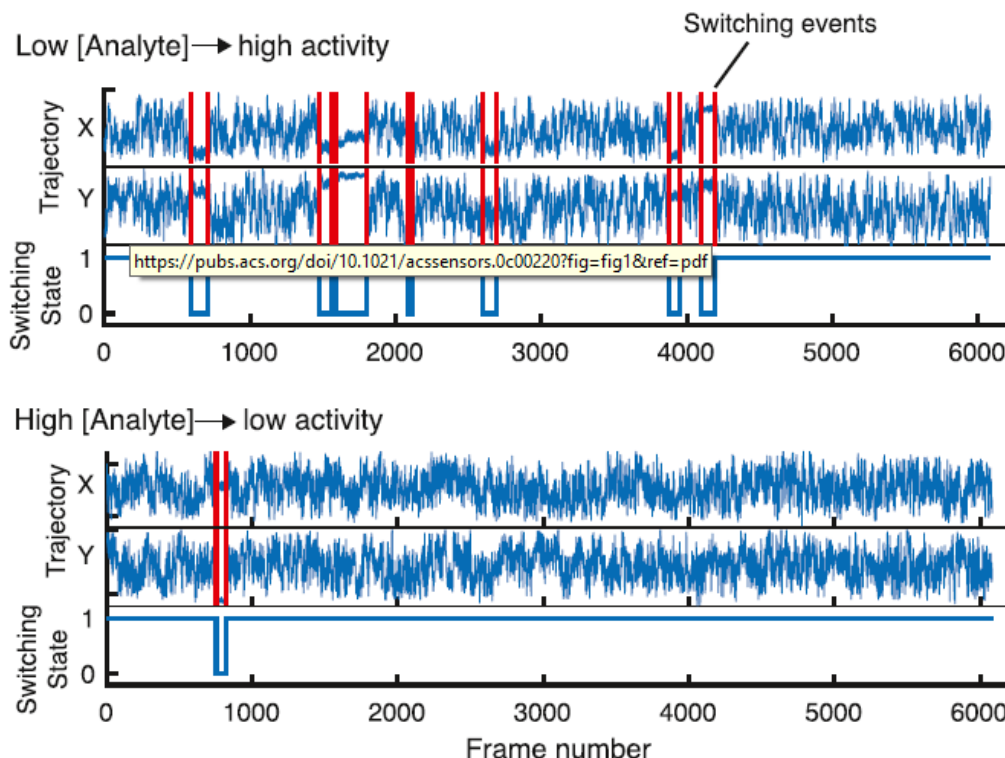
Emiel W.A. Visser, Junhong Yan, Leo J. van Ijzendoorn, Menno W.J. Prins, Continuous biomarker monitoring by particle mobility sensing with single molecule resolution, DOI: 10.1038/s41467-018-04802-8 | [www.nature.com/naturecommunications](http://www.nature.com/naturecommunications)



# Scattering-based Continuous Detection of Low Molecular Weight Analyte

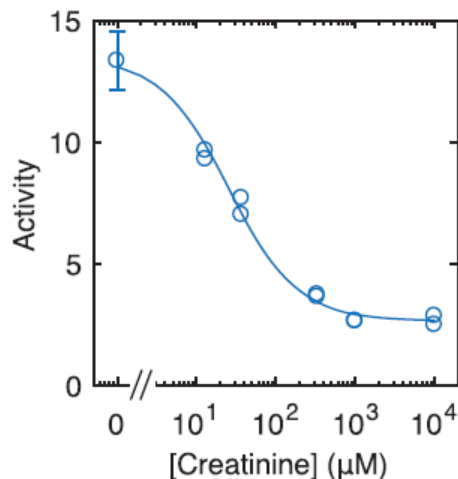
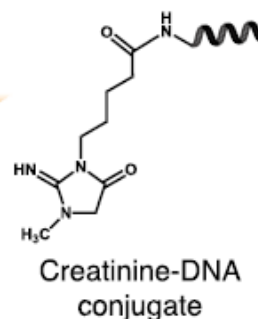
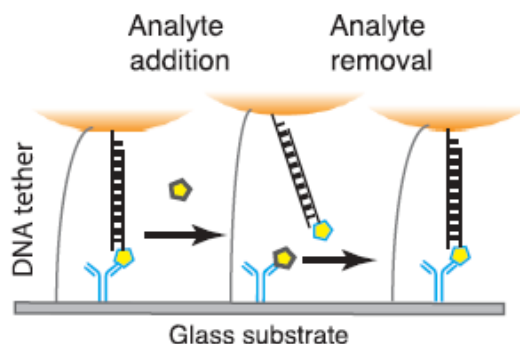
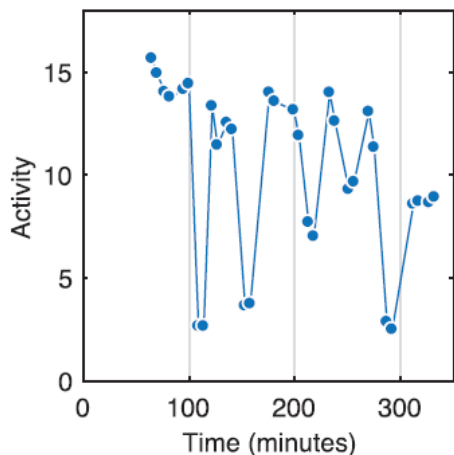
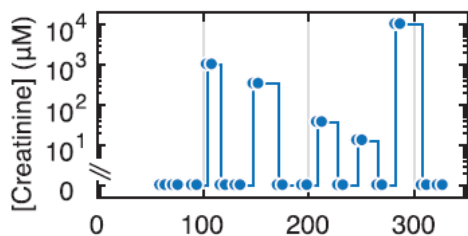


$$Activity = \frac{N_{events}}{N_{particles}}$$



➡ Monitoring of particle trajectory with series of affinity binding events

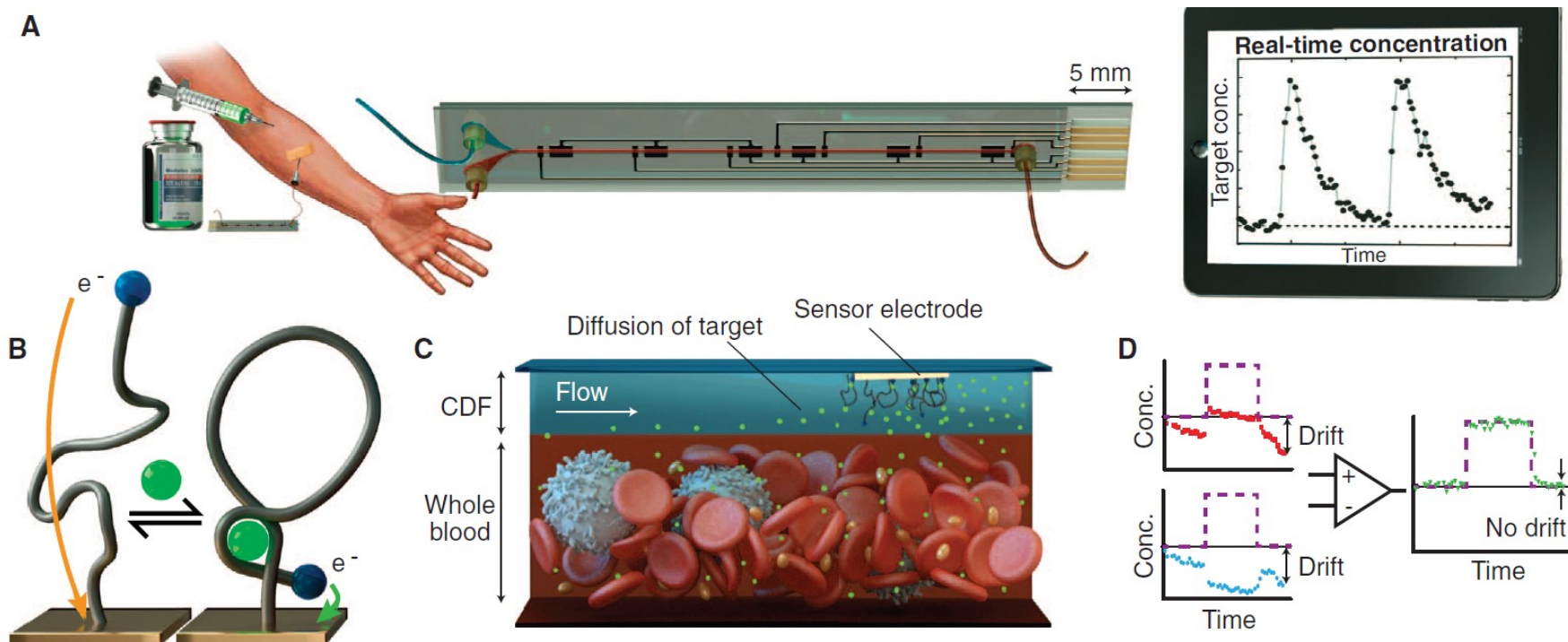
# FRET Aptamer Biosensor for Direct Detection of Small Analyte



➡ Continuous monitoring of creatinine – kidney biomarker at concentrations anti-creatinine antibody and competitive assay format.

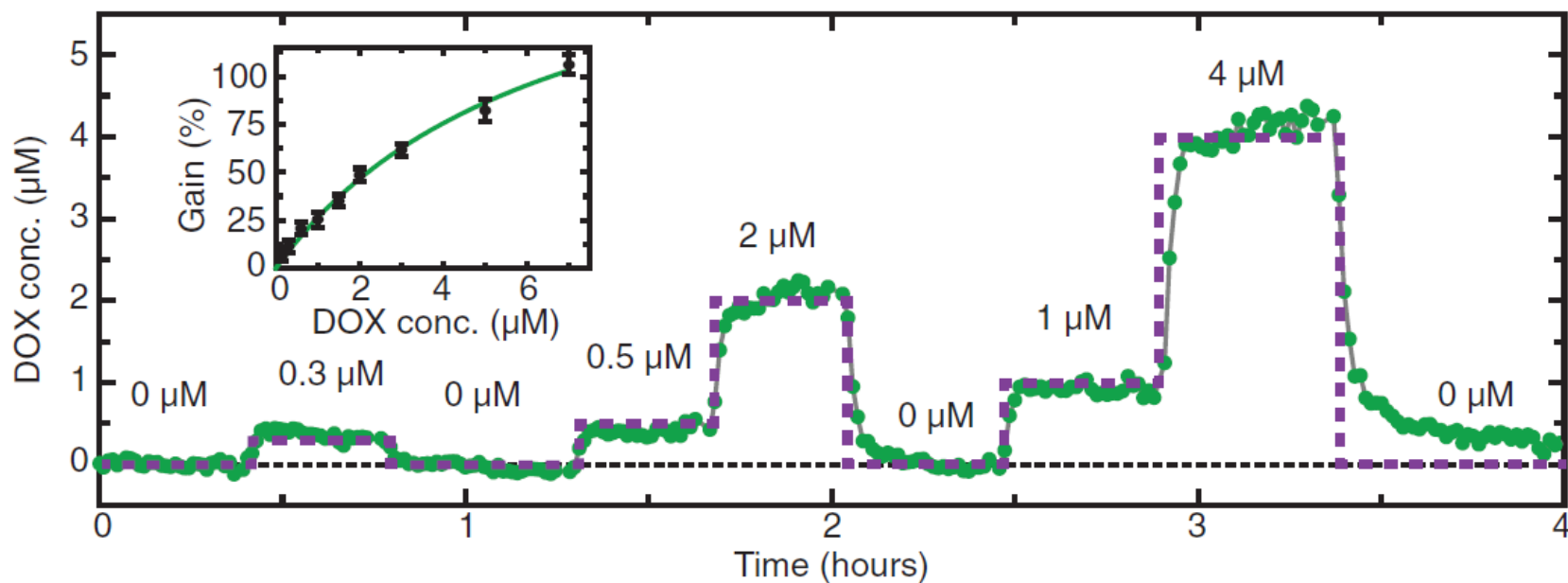
# Continuous Monitoring

# Monitoring of Drugs with Narrow Therapeutic Range



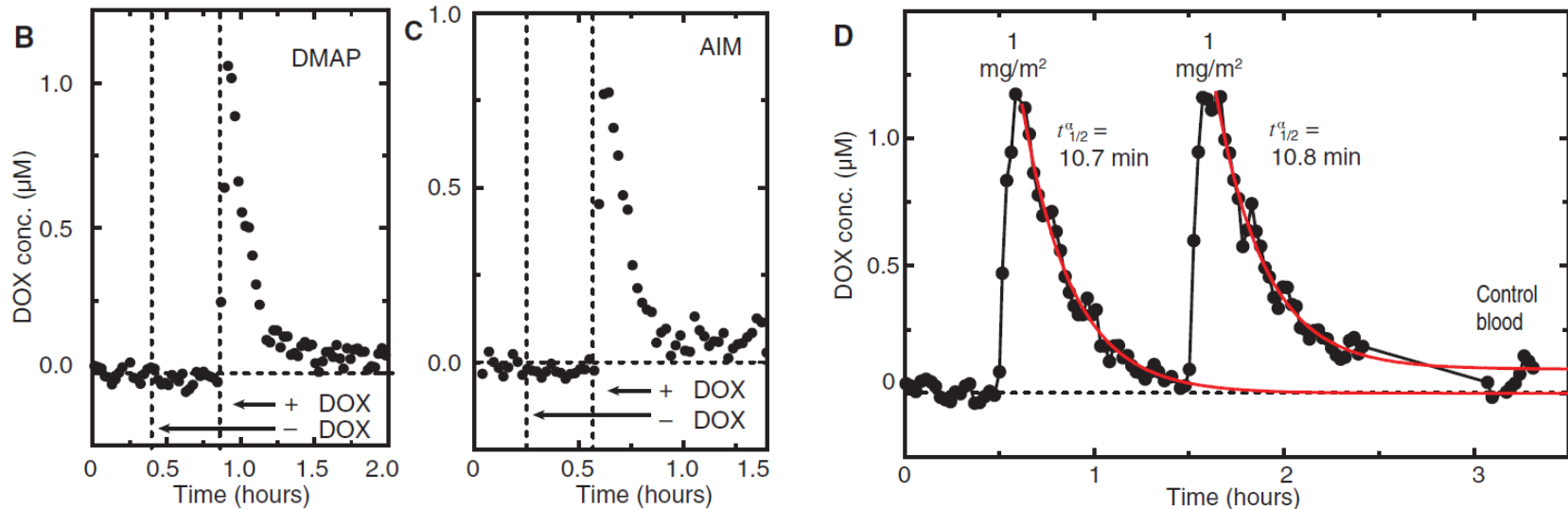
- ➡ Measuring therapeutic in vivo concentrations of doxorubicin (a chemotherapeutic) and kanamycin (an antibiotic)

# Monitoring of Drugs with Narrow Therapeutic Range



➡ Real-time measurement of DOX in vitro in human whole blood.

# Pharmacokinetics



- ➡ Sensor specificity demonstrated in vivo in rats. We subjected rats to chemotherapy cocktails DMAP (B) and AIM (C) in the absence or presence of DOX. Peak concentrations and  $t_{1/2}$  after two intravenous injections of DOX into a rat.

# **Wearable Biosensors**

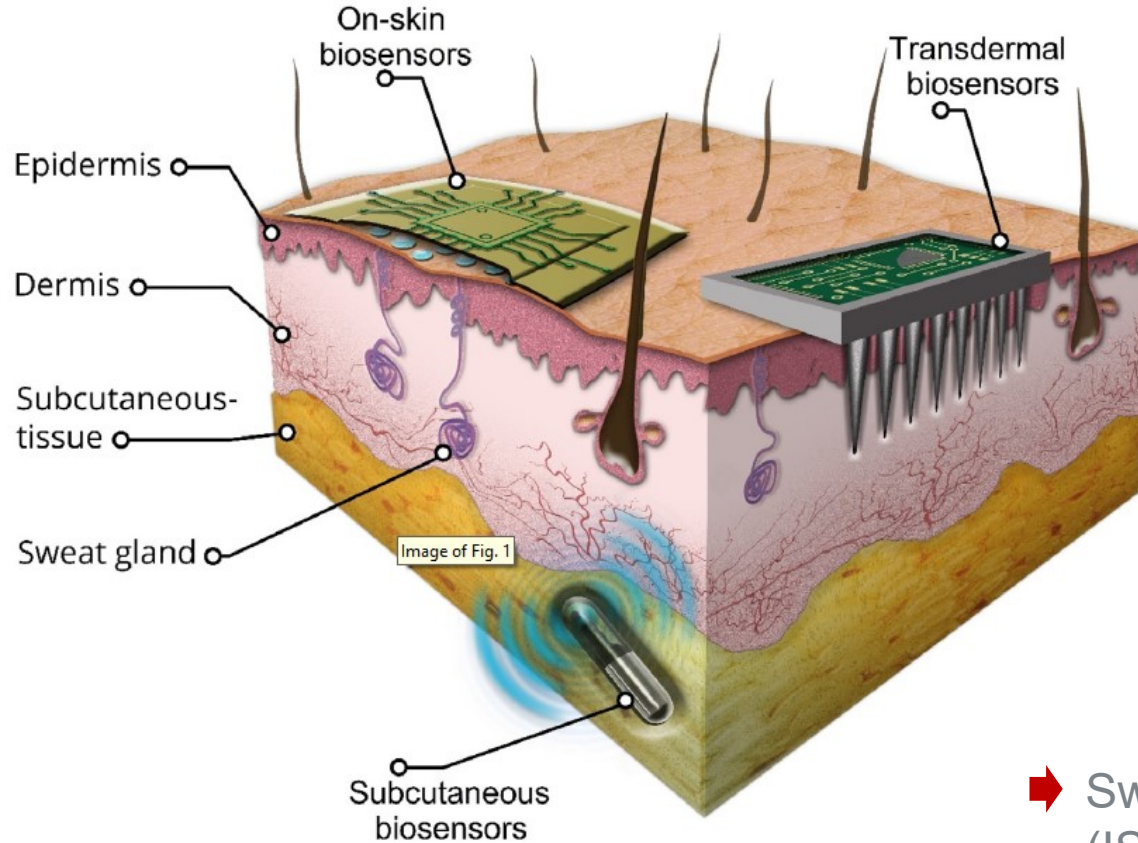
# Glucose Biosensor Solutions

**Table 1 | Selected examples of commercial noninvasive or minimally invasive biosensors**

Product, company	Analyte, sample	Wearable platform	Monitoring mechanism	Current stage	Website
Smart contact lens, Google and Novartis	Glucose in tears	Contact lens	Electrochemistry	Last update in 2018; this project is now on hold	<a href="https://verily.com/projects/sensors/smart-lens-program/">https://verily.com/projects/sensors/smart-lens-program/</a>
GlucoWatch, Cygnus Inc.	Glucose in ISF	Watch type	Electrochemistry	FDA approved, but retracted from market	No longer available
BioMKR, Prediktor Medical	Blood glucose	Wrist strap similar to a smart watch	Near infrared spectroscopy, bioimpedance	Under clinical testing for approval and market launch in Europe	<a href="https://www.prediktormedical.com/">https://www.prediktormedical.com/</a>
GlucoWise, MediWise	Blood glucose	Finger clip	Radio frequency	Under development, running clinical trials with healthy volunteers	<a href="http://www.gluco-wise.com/">http://www.gluco-wise.com/</a>
Freestyle Libre, Abbott	Glucose in ISF	Patch	Electrochemistry	FDA approved in US in July 2018	<a href="https://www.freestylelibre.us/">https://www.freestylelibre.us/</a>
Dexcom G6 CGM, Dexcom	Glucose in ISF	Patch	Electrochemistry	FDA approved	<a href="https://www.dexcom.com/">https://www.dexcom.com/</a>
GlucoTrack, Integrity Applications	Blood glucose	Finger clip	Ultrasonic, electromagnetic, thermal waves	Type 2 diabetes, approved in Europe	<a href="http://www.glucotrack.com/">http://www.glucotrack.com/</a>
Eversense, Senseonics	ISF glucose	Subcutaneous small stick implant	Fluorescence	Recently received FDA approval	<a href="https://www.eversensedabetes.com/">https://www.eversensedabetes.com/</a>
NovioSense tear glucose sensor, NovioSense	Tear glucose	Small stick (spiral type) placed under the lower eyelid	Electrochemistry	Tested in animals and human subjects	<a href="http://noviosense.com/">http://noviosense.com/</a>



# Skin-Contacted / Embedded Biosensors



➔ Sweat, interstitial fluid (ISF)

# Skin-Contacted / Embedded Biosensors

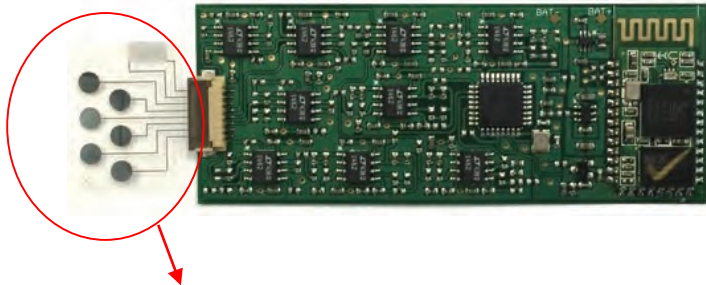
**Table 1**

Comparison of several analytes' concentrations found in blood, ISF and sweat.

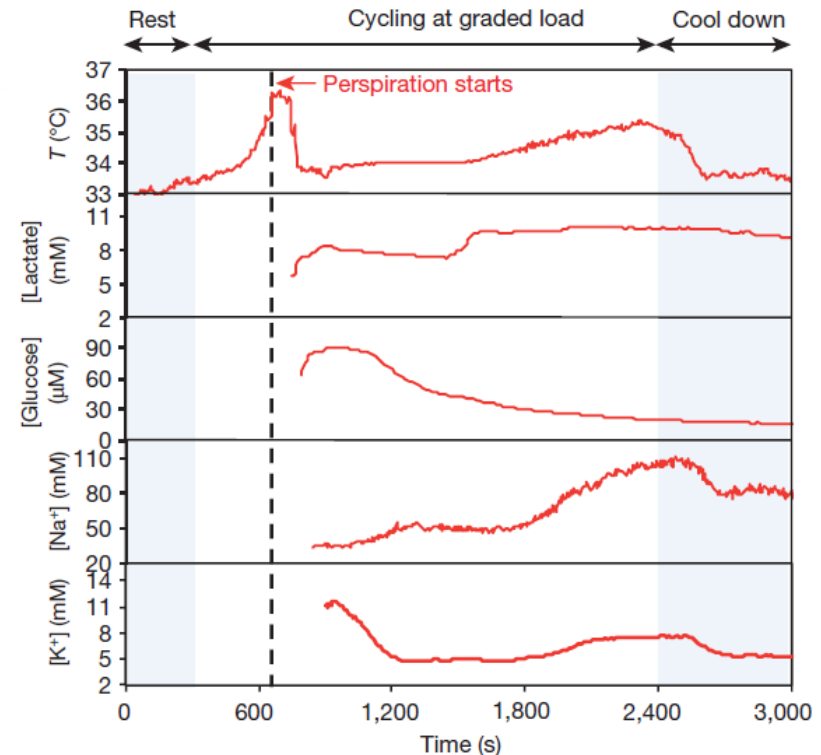
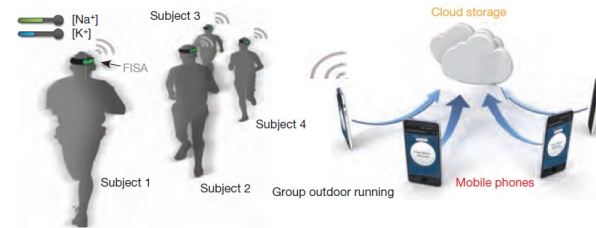
		Blood	ISF	Sweat
<b>Ions</b>	Na <sup>+</sup>	135–145 mM*	Similar to plasma	10–90 mM [26,27]
	K <sup>+</sup>	3.5–5.5 mM*		2–10 mM [27]
	Cl	95–110 mM*		14–48 mM [28]
	Ca <sup>2+</sup>	>2.6 mM*		0.37 mM [29]
	Glucose*	3.6–6.0 mM*		36–60 μM [32]
<b>Metabolites</b>	Lactate	0.5–10 mM	Similar to plasma	5.0–20 mM [33]
	Urea*	3.0–7.5 mM*		13–24 mM [34]
	Cholesterol*	<3.5 mM*		
	Uric acid	0.12–0.45 mM [30]		25–36 μM [34]
	Ascorbic acid	30–80 μM [31]		10–50 μM [35,36]
<b>Hormones</b>	Cortisol	Morning 193–773 nM [37] Afternoon 55–496.6 nM	Similar to plasma 80 % of plasma	20–500 nM [38]
	Cytokines	pM to nM		<0.1 % of plasma
<b>Proteins</b>	Antibodies e.g. IgA	0.4 –16 mg/mL ~262 mg/mL [39]	15–25 % of plasma	
				0.1–10 ng/mL [40]

➡ Biomolecules can leach from blood to ISF and sweat, but can be found at many orders of magnitude lower concentrations.

# Wearable Sensors – Sweat Analysis



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



# Wearable Sensors – Sweat Analysis

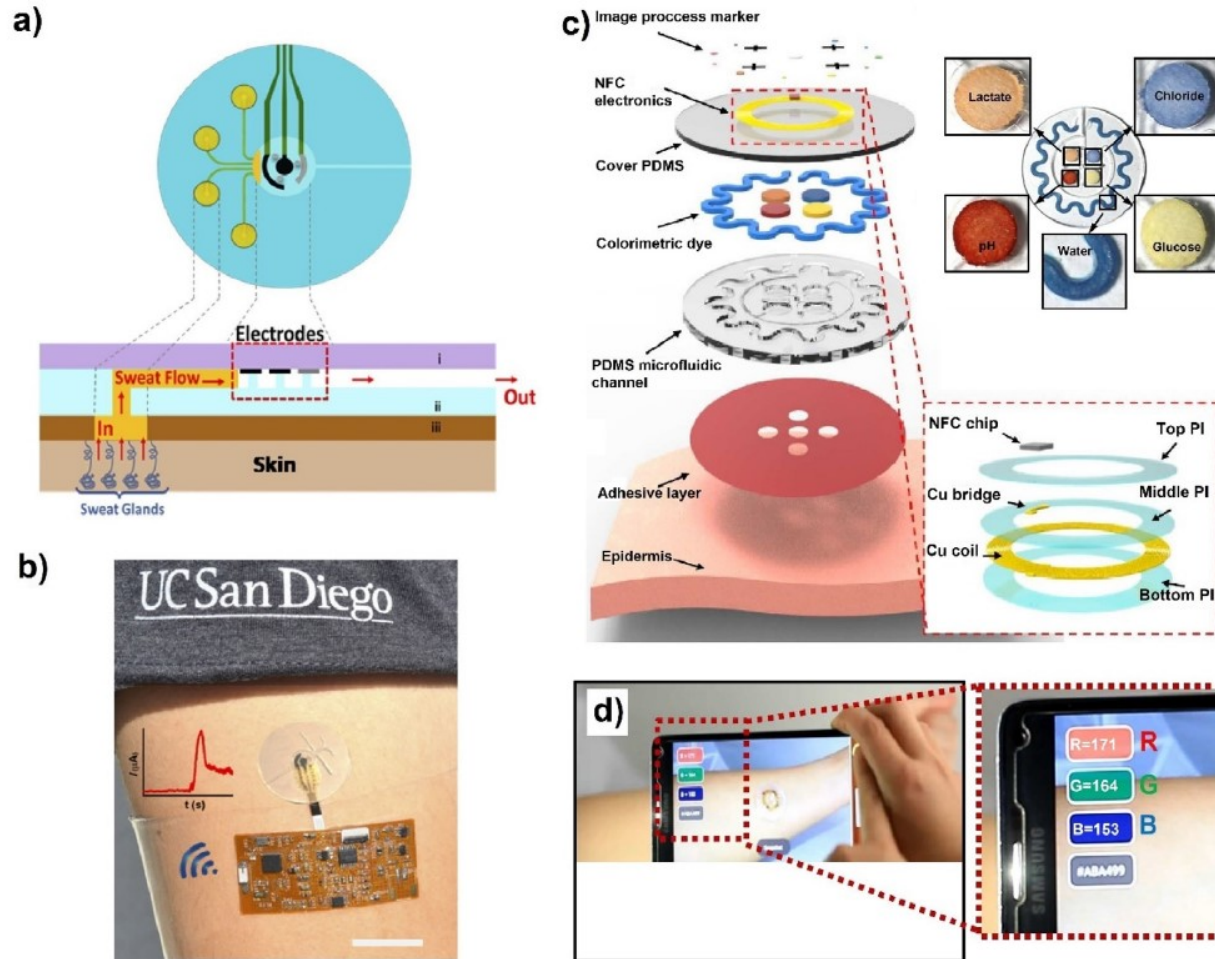
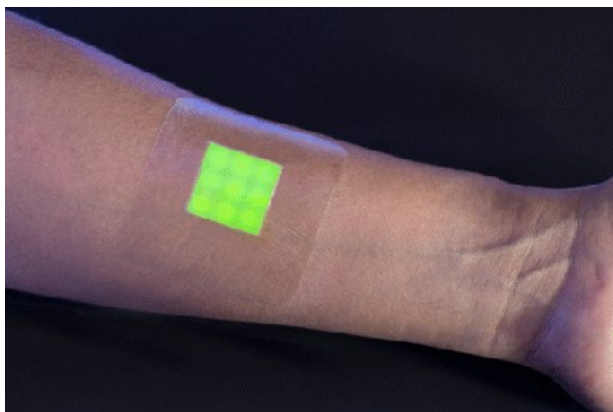


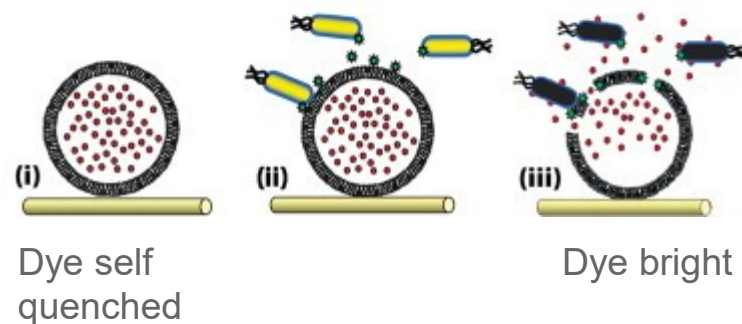
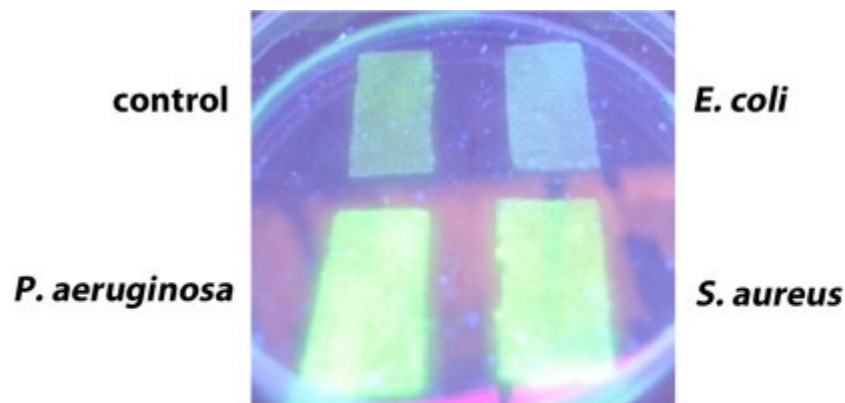
Fig. 3. a) Schematic illustration of an electrochemical microfluidic device for glucose and lactate detection, b) optical image of the microfluidic device integrated with electronic board for wireless transfer of data, adapted with permission from Ref. [77] Copyright (2017) American Chemical Society. c) Schematic illustration of a microfluidic sweat device and its NFC system for colorimetric detection of pH, glucose, lactate and Cl-, d) demonstration of NFC between device and smartphone launch software, adapted with permission from Ref. [91] Copyright (2016) American Association for the Advancement of Science.



# Smart Wound Dressing

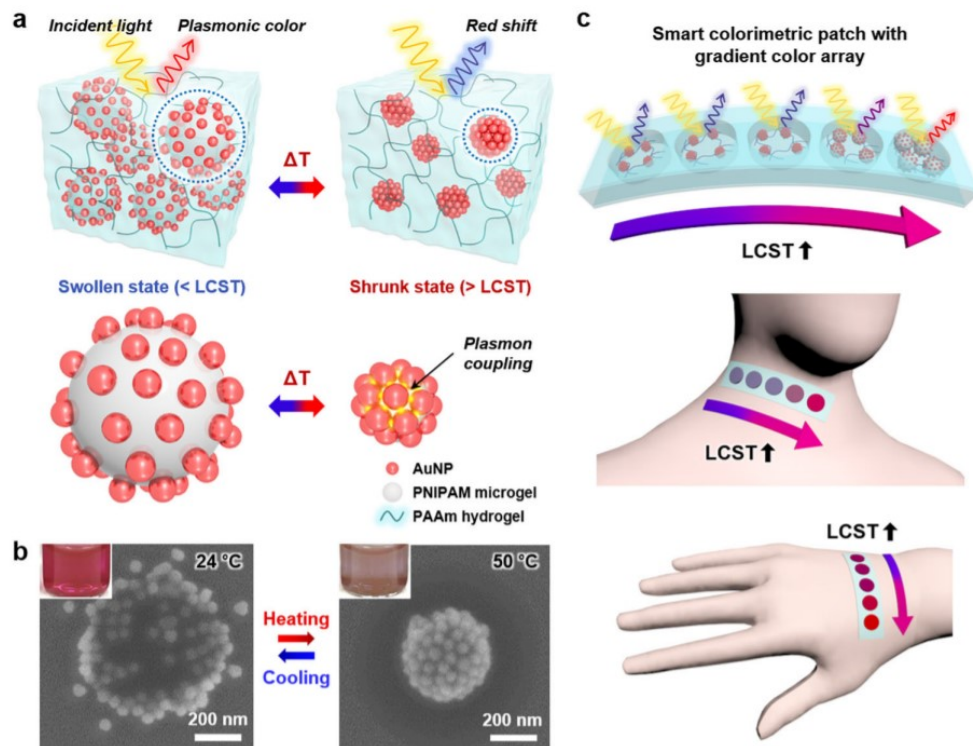


Biosensors embedded in wound dressings to monitor bacterial infections. Possible incorporation of triggered release of a drug.

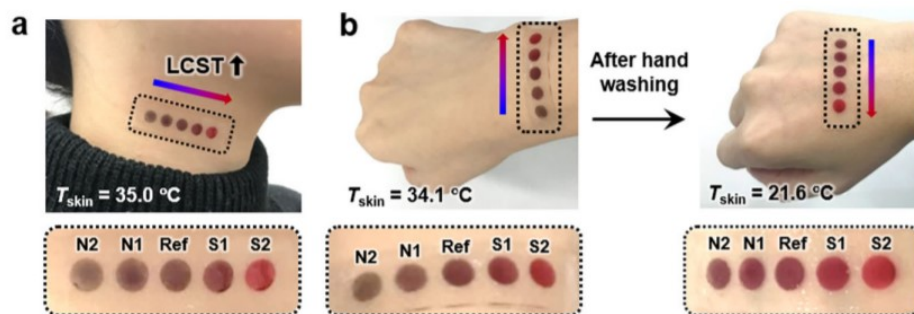


Fluorescent dye loaded to lipid vesicle, toxic bacteria destroy the lipid bilayer wall and leaches the dye reporter.

# Skin Temperature Visualization

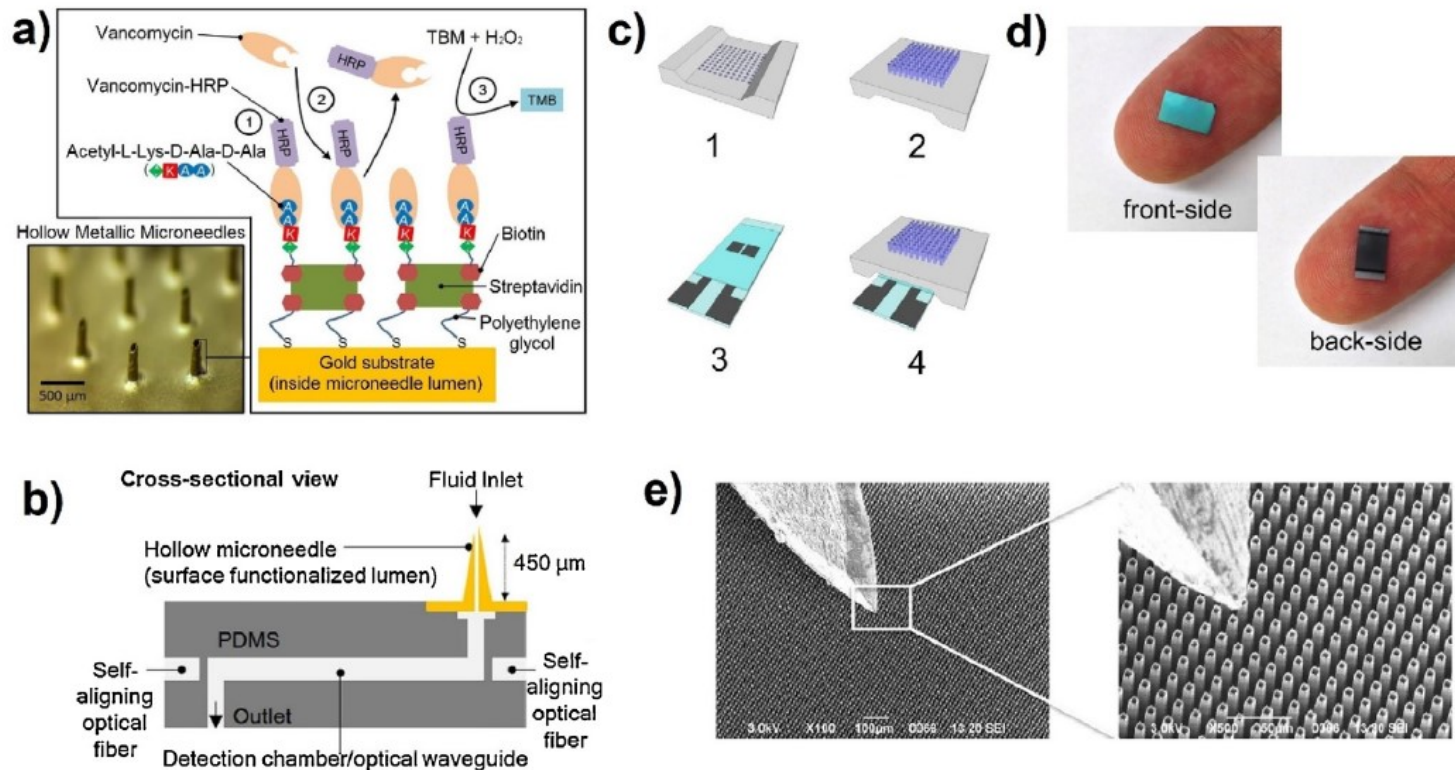


- Plasmonic color change, based on near field coupling between gold nanoparticles (plasmonic ruler)
- Actuated by the thermo-responsive microhydrogel volumetric change



Choe et al. NPG Asia Materials (2018) 10: 912-922

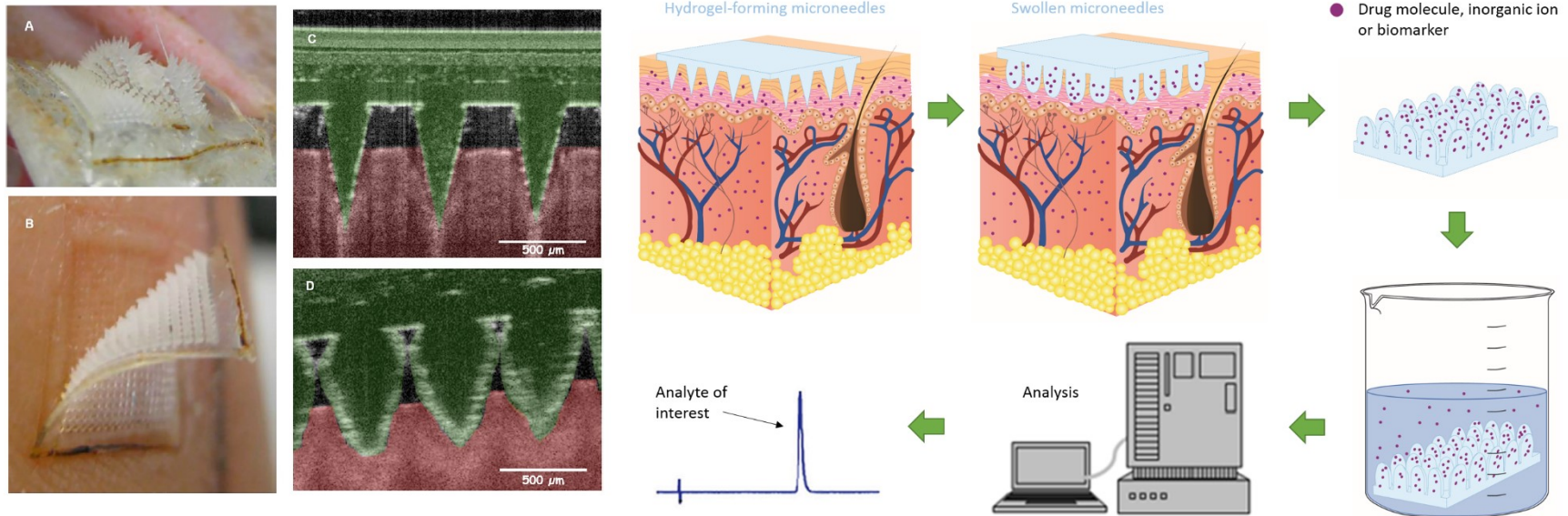
# Wearable Sensors – ISF Analysis



**Fig. 5.** MNAs integrated into microfluidic systems. **a)** Illustration of the biosensing strategy that relies on a competitive assay, the analyte being vancomycin; **b)** cross-sectional schematic view of MN-based optofluidic biosensor, adapted from Ref. [149]. High density hollow silicon dioxide MNs for measurement of glucose in ISF; **c)** 1-front side and 2-back side of the MNA chip, 3- glucose biosensor, 4- glucose biosensor integrated with MNA chip; **d)** optical images of chips placed on fingertip; **e)** SEM of MNAs compared to the size of a typical insulin hypodermic needle, adapted with permission from Ref. [152] Copyright (2015) Elsevier.



# ISF Analysis



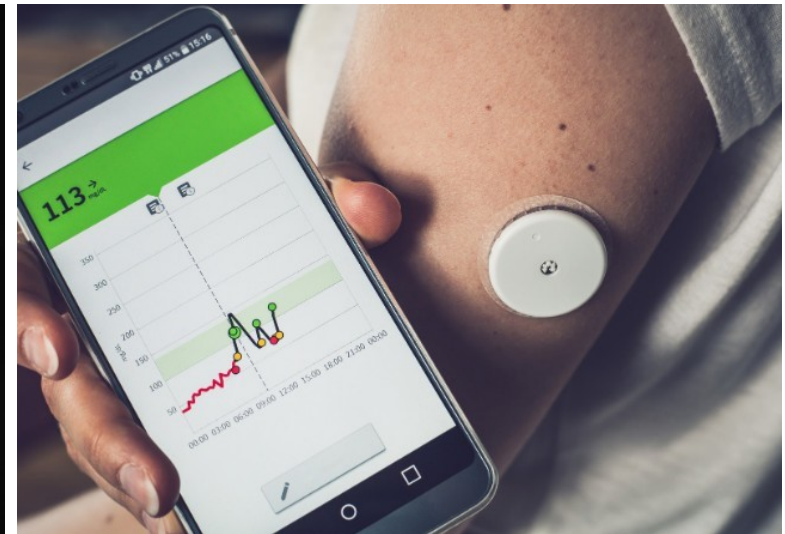
•<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0145644>

➡ Alternative to collecting of ISF via metallic microneedles based on arrays of hydrogel features swelling the skin.

Caffarel-Salvador, E.; Brady, A.J.; Eltayib, E.; Meng, T.; Alonso-Vicente, A.; Gonzalez-Vazquez, P.; Torrisi, B.M. Vicente-Perez, E.M.; Mooney, K.; Jones, D.S.; et al. Hydrogel-Forming Microneedle Arrays Allow Detection of Drugs and Glucose in Vivo: Potential for use in Diagnosis and Therapeutic Drug Monitoring. PLoS ONE **2015**, 10, e0145644

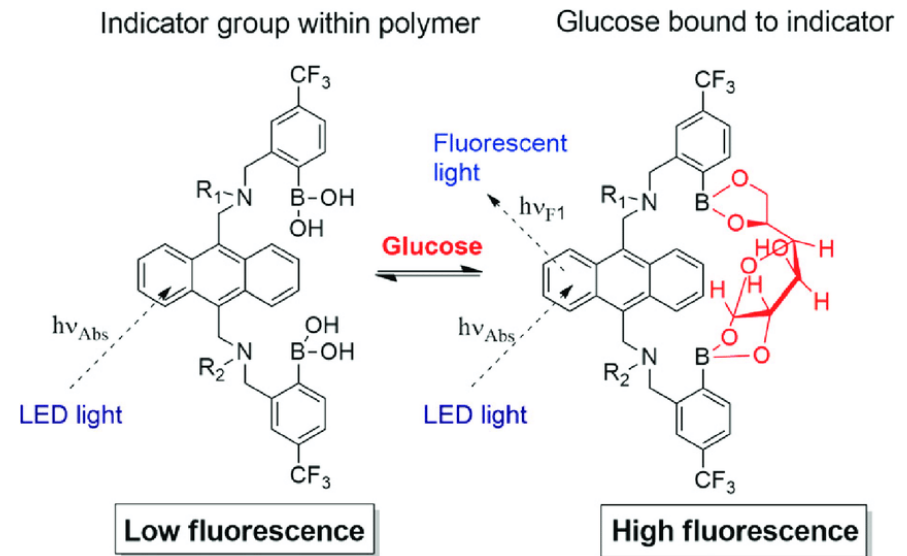
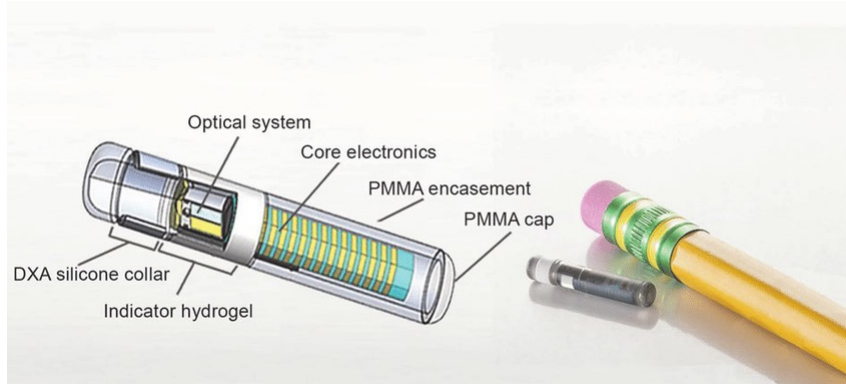


# Subcutaneous Glucose Sensing



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.

# Subcutaneous Glucose Sensing

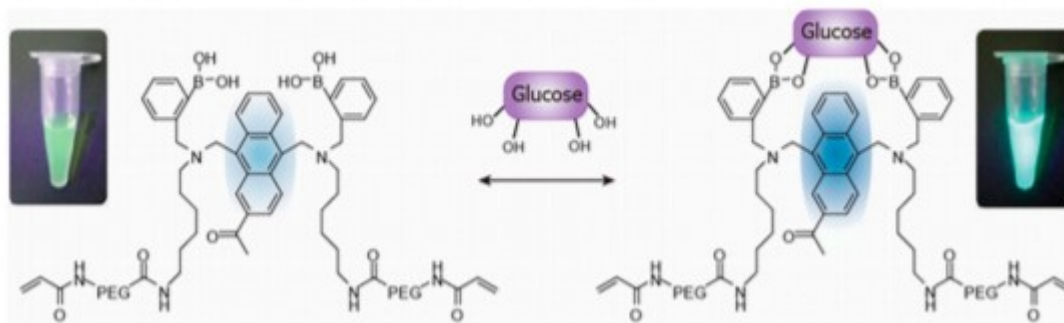
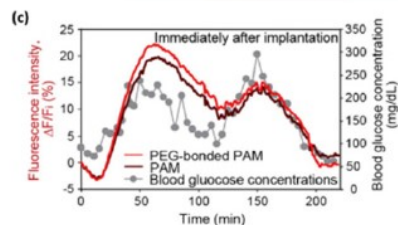


It uses a patented **fluorescent** glucose-indicating polymer technology to measure glucose in the **interstitial fluid** (a thin layer of fluid that surrounds the body's .

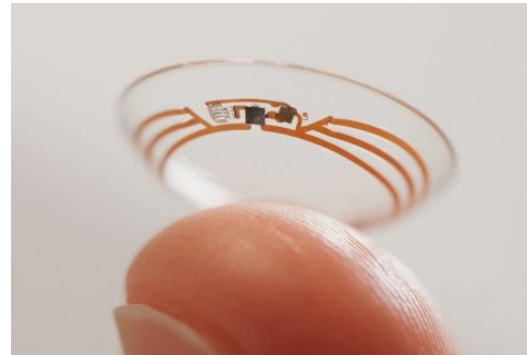
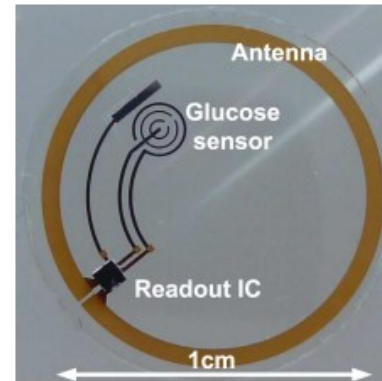
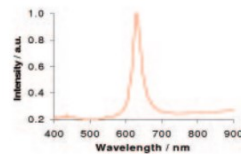
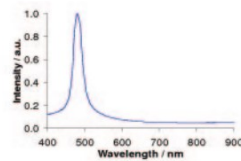
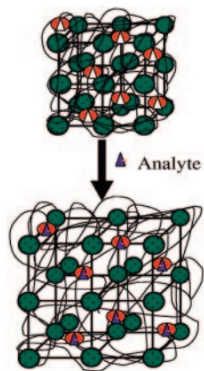
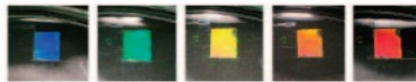
# Subcutaneous Glucose Sensing



Heo, Y.J.; Shibata, H.; Okitsu, T.; Kawanishi, T.; Takeuchi, S. Long-term in vivo glucose monitoring using fluorescent hydrogel fibers. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* **2011**, 108, 13399–13403.



# Wearable Sensors - 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: Saliva Analysis

