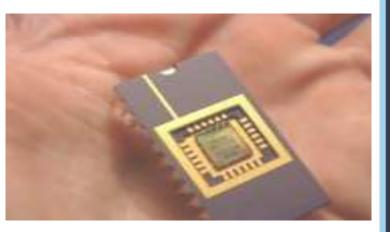


Biosensor





Suman Kumar Mekap

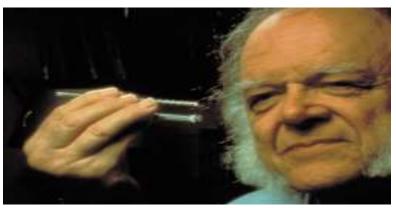
Asst. Professor (Pharmacology) School of Pharmacy and Life Sciences Centurion University, Bhubaneswar





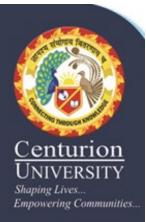
INTRODUCTION

- A biosensor is an analytical device which converts the **biological signal** into a **measurable electrical signal**.
- Self-contained integrated device that is capable of providing specific qualitative or semi-quantitative analytical information using a biological recognition element which is in direct-spatial contact with a transduction element.



Professor Leland C Clark is the father of Biosenor. 1918–2005





A good biosensor

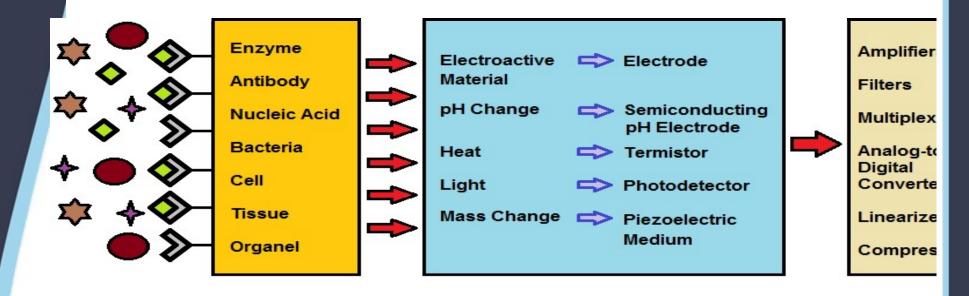
- It should provide accurate, precise, reproducible results.
- It should be free from electrical noise.
- It should be cheap, small, portable and capable of being used by semi-skilled operators.
- The reaction should be independent from physical parameters (stirring, pH and temperature).



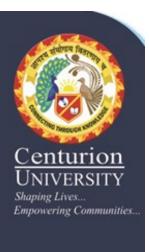


Parts of biosensor

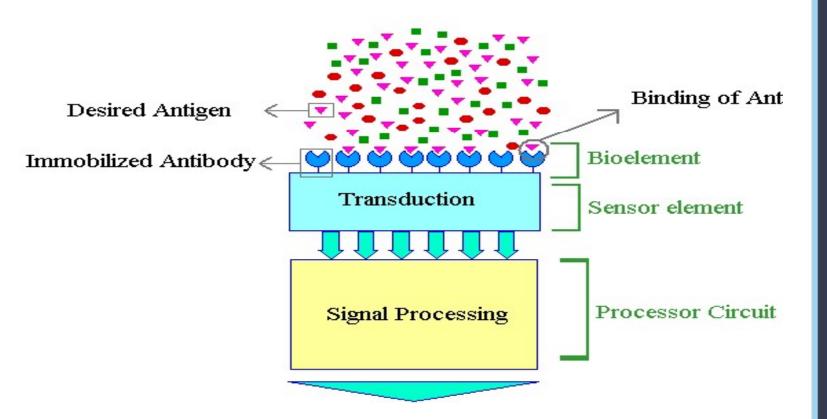
- Bio receptors
- Signal Transducer
- Signal processor



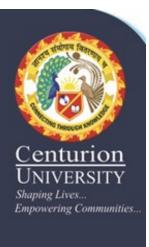




Function Principle







Bioreceptor

• The bioreceptor is a biologically derived material such as tissue, microorganisms, organelles, cell receptors, enzymes, antibodies, nucleic acids etc.

or

• Biomimetic component that binds or recognizes the analyte of interest.

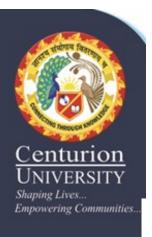




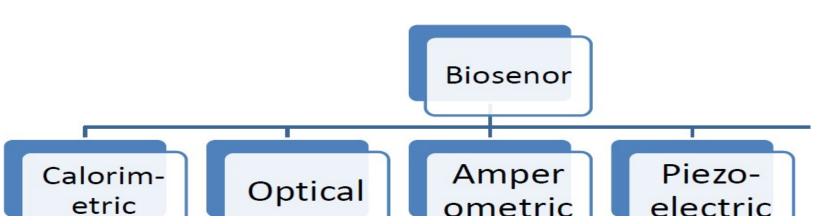
Transducer

- When the analyte interacts with the bioreceptor, change in biological signals such as change in temperature, electrical charge occurs.
- The transducer transforms these signal into another signal which is easily measured and quantified.

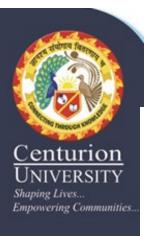




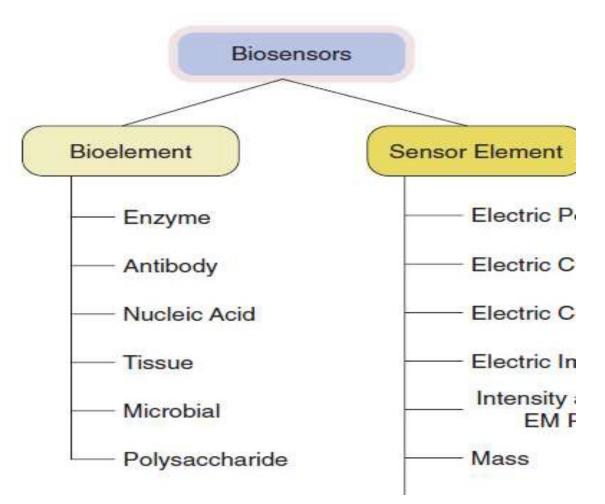
• Based on the type of transducer the Biosensor are classified as







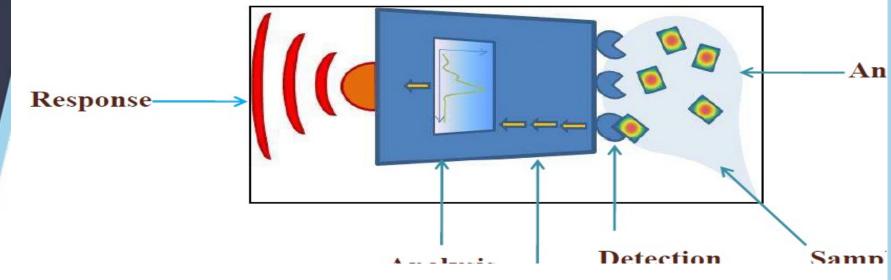
ELEMENTS OF BIOSENSORS



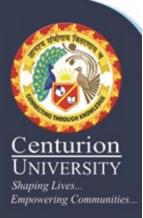




BIOSENSOR

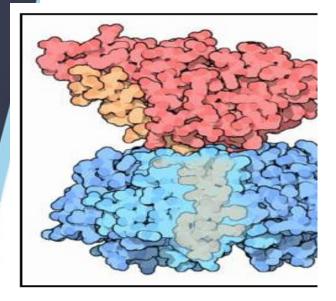


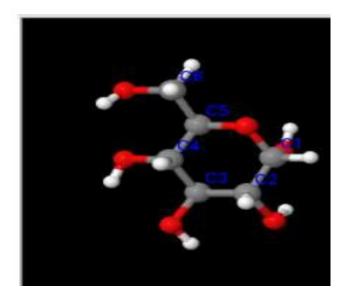




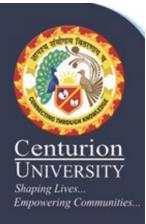
THE ANALYTE (What do you want to detect?)

- Molecule
- Protein, toxin, peptide, vitamin, sugar, metal ion







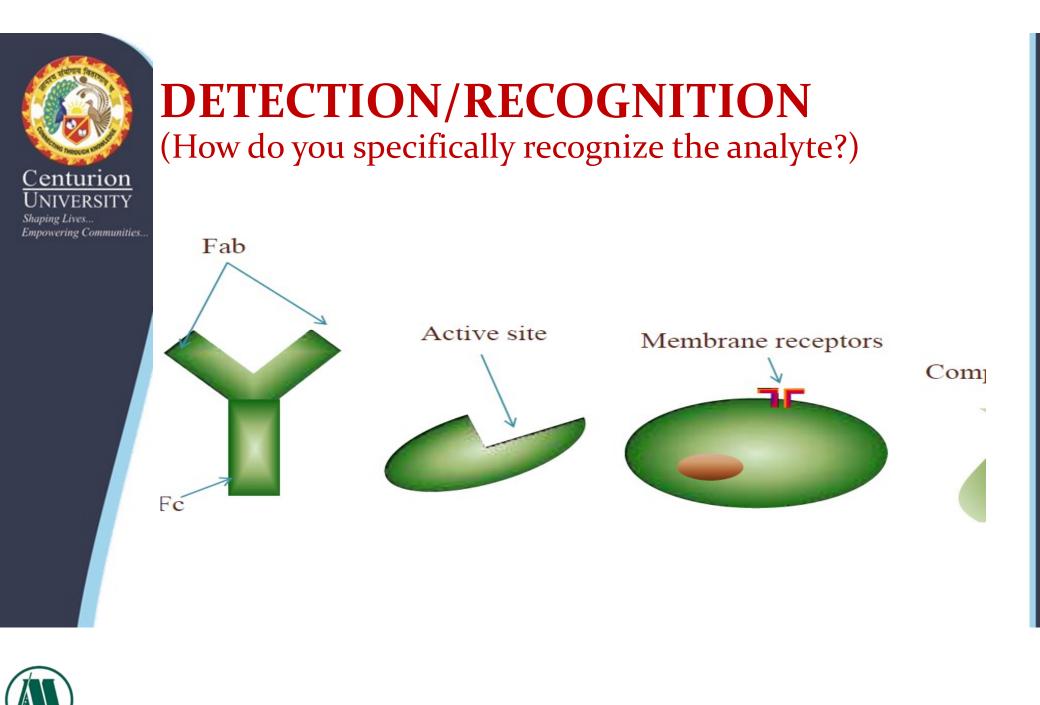


SAMPLE HANDLING

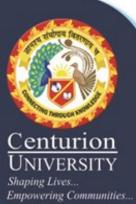
(How to deliver the Analyte to the Sensitive Region?)

- •(Micro) fluidics
- Concentration (increase/decrease)
- •Filtration/selection Desorption Extraction De





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SIGNAL (How do you know there was a detection?) <u>Common Signalling Principles</u>

Specific recognition?

- Optical(SPR (Surface plasmon resonance),IR).
- Electrical(Voltametry, Potentiometry, Conductivity).
- Electromechanical(QCM quartz crystal microbalance).
- Thermal.
- Magnetic.
- Pressure.

Often the detector is immobilized on a solid support/sensor. (The immobilisation permits repeated use of the costly Biological Molecule.)





WORKING PRINCIPLE

- Analyte diffuses from the solution to the surface of the Biosensor.
- Analyte reacts specifically & efficiently with the Biological Component of the Biosensor.
- This reaction changes the physicochmical properties of the Transducer surface.
- This leads to a change in the optical/electronic properties of the Transducer Surface.
- The change in the optical/electronic properties is measured/converted into electrical signal, which is detected.

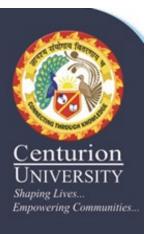




ADVANTAGES

- Highly Specific.
- Independent of Factors like stirring, pH, etc.
- Linear response, Tiny & Biocompatible.
- Easy to Use, Durable.
- Require only Small Sample Volume.
- Rapid, Accurate, Stable & Sterilizable.





Calorimetric biosensors

(MECHANISM)

• The heat produced (or absorbed) by the reaction.

Potentiometric biosensors

• Changes in the distribution of charges causing an electrical potential.

Amperometric biosensors

• Movement of electrons produced in a redox reaction.

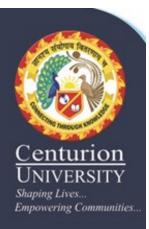
Optical biosensors

• Light output during the reaction or a light absorbance difference between the reactants and products .

Piezo-electric biosensors

• Effects due to the mass of the reactants or products .





Signal processors

• Signal processor process the data obtained from the transducer and displays the result in user friendly way.

Example:

- Pregnancy test
- Detects the hCG (Human chorionic Gonadotropin) protein in urine.





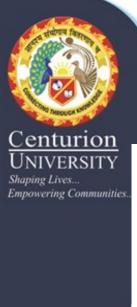


Glucose monitoring device (for diabetes patients)

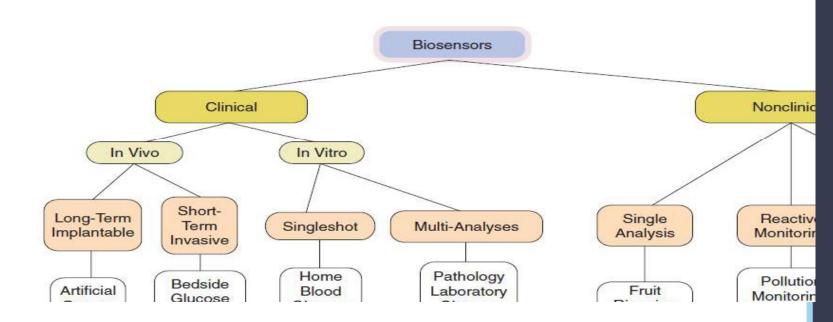
- Monitors the glucose level in the blood.
- The enzyme glucose oxiadase is used by blood glucose biosensor to break down of blood glucose.
- First it oxidizes glucose and uses two electrons to reduce the FAD (flavin adenine mononucleotide) a component of the enzyme to FADH2 which in turn is oxidized by the electrode in a number of steps.
- The resulting current is a measure of the concentration of glucose.
- In this case, the electrode is the transducer and the enzyme is the bioreceptor.



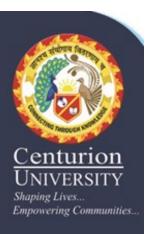




APPLICATIONS









APPLICATIONS

- Food Analysis.
- Study of Biomolecules & their Interaction.
- Drug Development.
- Crime Detection.
- Medical Diagnosis (Clinical & Laboratory).
- Environmental Field Monitoring.
- Quality Control.
- Industrial Process Control.
- Detection Systems for Biological Warfare Agents.
- Manifestations of Pharmaceuticals & Replacement organs



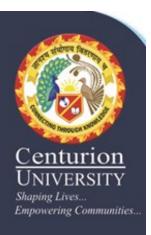


Example of Biosensors



The DNA capture element instrument- for hereditary diseases Glucometer- for measurement of glucose in blood.







Old time coal miners' Biosensor. Data analysis and interpretation performed by the coal miner.



Pregnancy Test.
Detects the hCG protein in urine.
Interpretation and data analysis performed by the user.

Infectious Disease Biosensor. •Data analysis and interpretation performed by a microprocessor.







Biosensor platform. General and flexible, good tool for development of specific biosensors.





NEW GENERATION BIOSENSOR









THANK YOU

Happy to answer if you have any question.....?

