

Contents

Preface — VII

About the authors — XIII

Abbreviation list — XV

Symbol list — XXI

1 Biomacromolecules in analytical chemistry — 1

- 1.1 Nucleic acids — 1
 - 1.1.1 Structure of nucleotides — 1
 - 1.1.2 Structure of oligonucleotides and duplexes — 3
 - 1.1.3 DNA and genetic information: the central dogma of molecular biology — 5
 - 1.1.4 Binding of oligonucleotides and thermodynamics — 10
 - 1.1.5 Synthetic DNA as a biochemical tool — 16
- 1.2 Introduction to proteins — 19
 - 1.2.1 Amino acids — 21
 - 1.2.2 Zwitterionic character, pK and pI — 22
 - 1.2.3 The peptide bond — 24
 - 1.2.4 The structure of proteins — 26
 - 1.2.5 Protein folding and denaturation — 32
 - 1.2.6 The biological function of proteins — 33
- 1.3 Enzymes — 34
 - 1.3.1 Substrate specificity — 36
 - 1.3.2 Active sites, coenzymes and cofactors — 37
 - 1.3.3 Oxidoreductases — 40
 - 1.3.4 Kinetics of enzymatic reactions — 43
- 1.4 Antibodies and antigens — 47
 - 1.4.1 Methods to produce antibodies — 47
 - 1.4.2 Antibody structure — 49
 - 1.4.3 Classification of immunoglobulins — 52
 - 1.4.4 Antigen–antibody interaction — 53
 - 1.4.5 Factors influencing antigen–antibody interactions — 55
 - 1.4.6 Quantitative evaluation of antibody properties — 56
- Further readings — 59

2 Introduction to bioanalytical assays and biosensors — 61

- 2.1 Molecular biorecognition and analytical assays — 61
 - 2.1.1 Example: bioassays for lactate — 63

2.2	Principles of kinetic analytical methods —	66
2.3	Introduction to biosensors —	71
2.4	Classification of biosensors according to the receptor —	72
2.4.1	Catalytic biosensors —	72
2.4.2	Affinity biosensors —	73
2.5	Classification of biosensors on the basis of the transducer —	74
2.6	Immobilisation of biomolecules —	75
2.6.1	Physical entrapping within dialysis membranes —	77
2.6.2	Physical adsorption of biomacromolecules —	78
2.6.3	Electrostatic adsorption —	79
2.6.4	Physical entrapment within a polymeric gel —	79
2.6.5	Cross-linking with polyfunctional reagents —	80
2.6.6	Non-specific covalent bonds —	81
2.6.7	Specific covalent bonds —	81
2.6.8	Biospecific adsorption —	82
2.7	Immobilisation of biomolecules in practice —	83
2.7.1	Entrapment within dialysis membranes —	83
2.7.2	Entrapment within polymeric matrices —	84
2.7.3	Encapsulation in bilayer lipid membranes —	89
2.7.4	Cross-linking —	90
2.7.5	Covalent bonding —	92
2.8	Functionalisation of transducer surfaces —	96
2.8.1	Self-assembled monolayers —	96
2.8.2	Silanisation —	98
2.8.3	Functionalisation of surfaces with diazonium salts —	100
	Further readings —	101
3	Enzymatic biosensors —	103
3.1	Properties of immobilised enzymes —	103
3.1.1	Effects of the thickness of the enzymatic layer —	105
3.2	Electrochemical biosensors —	105
3.2.1	Potentiometric biosensors —	106
3.2.2	Principles of dynamic electrochemical techniques —	115
3.2.3	Electron transfer between enzymes and electrodes —	128
3.2.4	Amperometric biosensors —	136
3.3	Optical biosensors —	144
3.3.1	Optical fibres —	145
3.3.2	Light source and detector —	148
3.3.3	Optical phenomena employed in biosensors —	149
3.3.4	Principles of the most common optical sensors —	152
3.3.5	Enzymatic optodes —	156
	Further readings —	161

4	Immunochemical assays and immunosensors — 163
4.1	Introduction — 163
4.2	Immunoprecipitation and radioimmunoassay — 164
4.3	Enzyme immunoassays (EIA and ELISA) — 167
4.4	Lateral flow immunoassays — 172
4.4.1	Pregnancy test — 174
4.4.2	Strip tests for antibodies and antigens related to SARS-CoV-2 — 175
4.5	Western blotting — 177
4.5.1	Electrophoretic separation — 177
4.5.2	Transfer to solid membrane — 178
4.5.3	Blocking unspecific binding — 179
4.5.4	Incubation with antibodies — 179
4.5.5	Detection — 180
4.6	Enzyme label immunosensors — 181
4.7	Microbead-based immunoassays — 183
4.7.1	Multiplexed microbead immunoassays based on flow cytometry — 184
4.7.2	Magnetic beads electrochemiluminescence assays — 186
4.7.3	Mechanism of electrochemiluminescence — 188
4.8	Label-free immunosensors: SPR and QCM — 189
4.8.1	Surface plasmon resonance immunosensors — 190
4.8.2	Quartz crystal microbalance: immunosensors based on piezoelectric effect — 193
	Further readings — 197
5	Analysis of nucleic acids — 199
5.1	DNA extraction — 199
5.2	Southern blotting — 199
5.3	Amplification and detection of specific DNA sequences: PCR — 201
5.3.1	The polymerase chain reaction — 201
5.3.2	Analytical PCR: quantitative PCR or real-time PCR — 203
5.3.3	Signal generation in PCR — 206
5.3.4	PCR in action: the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) — 210
5.3.5	Digital PCR — 213
5.4	DNA microarrays — 216
5.5	DNA sequencing — 219
5.5.1	Sanger sequencing — 219
5.5.2	Illumina sequencing: an example of short-read next-generation sequencing — 220

5.5.3	Pacific Biosciences and Oxford Nanopore Technologies sequencing: examples of long-read third-generation sequencing — 230
	Further readings — 234
6	Nanotechnologies for bioanalysis — 237
6.1	Introduction — 237
6.2	Classification of nanomaterials — 237
6.2.1	Zero-dimensional nanomaterials — 237
6.2.2	One-dimensional nanomaterials — 238
6.2.3	Two-dimensional nanomaterials — 241
6.2.4	Three-dimensional nanomaterials — 243
6.3	Synthesis of nanomaterials — 244
6.3.1	Approaches based on physical changes — 245
6.3.2	Approaches based on chemical transformations — 249
6.4	Functionalisation of nanomaterials — 260
6.5	Analytical techniques for nanomaterial characterisation — 262
6.6	Bioanalytical applications of nanomaterials — 262
6.6.1	Optical properties of metal nanoparticles — 262
6.6.2	DNA–AuNP sensors — 264
6.6.3	Colorimetric detection of proteins with nanoparticles — 267
6.6.4	SERS assay for DNA denaturation — 268
6.7	Electrochemical nano-biosensors — 271
6.7.1	Voltammetry with nanoelectrode arrays — 272
6.7.2	Bioelectroanalysis with nanoelectrode arrays — 276
6.8	Final remarks — 278
	Further readings — 278
	Index — 281