

# Inkjet-printed electrochemically reduced graphene oxide microelectrode as a platform for HT-2 mycotoxin immunoenzymatic biosensing

Lei Zhao <sup>a,c</sup>

Jiri Kudr <sup>a,b</sup>, Emily P. Nguyen <sup>a</sup>, Henri Arola <sup>d</sup>, Tarja K. Nevanen <sup>d</sup>, Vojtech Adam <sup>b,e</sup>, Ondrej Zitka <sup>b,e</sup>, Arben Merkoçi <sup>a,f,\*</sup>

<sup>a</sup> *Catalan Institute of Nanoscience and Nanotechnology (ICN2), CSIC and The Barcelona Institute of Science and Technology, Bellaterra, Spain*

<sup>b</sup> *Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry, Mendel University in Brno, Zemedelska 1, Brno, CZ-613 00, Czech Republic*

<sup>c</sup> *Department of Chemical Engineering, School of Engineering, UAB, Bellaterra, Spain*

<sup>d</sup> *VTT Technical Research Centre of Finland, Espoo, Finland*

<sup>e</sup> *Central European Institute of Technology, Brno University of Technology, Brno, Czech Republic*

<sup>f</sup> *ICREA – Institutio Catalana de Recerca i Estudis Avançats, Barcelona*

arben.merkoçi@icn2.cat

The design and application of an inkjet-printed electrochemically reduced graphene oxide microelectrode for HT-2 mycotoxin immunoenzymatic biosensing is reported. A water-based graphene oxide ink was first formulated and single-drop line working microelectrodes were inkjet-printed onto poly(ethylene 2,6-naphthalate) substrates, with dimensions of 78  $\mu\text{m}$  in width and 30 nm in height after solvent evaporation. The printed graphene oxide microelectrodes were electrochemically reduced and characterized by Raman and X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy spectroscopies in addition to microscopies. Through optimization of the electrochemical reduction parameters, differential pulse voltammetry was performed to examine the sensing of 1-naphthol (1-N), where it was revealed that reduction times had significant effects on electrode performance. The developed microelectrodes were then used as an immunoenzymatic biosensor for the detection of HT-2 mycotoxin based on carbodiimide linking of the microelectrode surface and HT-2 toxin antigen binding fragment of antibody (anti-HT2 (10) Fab). The HT-2 toxin and anti-HT2 (10) Fab reaction was reported by anti-HT2 immune complex single-chain variable fragment of antibody fused with alkaline phosphatase (anti-IC-HT2 scFv-ALP) which is able to produce an electroactive reporter – 1-N. The biosensor showed detection limits of 1.6  $\text{ng} \cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$  and a linear dynamic range of 6.3 – 100.0  $\text{ng} \cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$  within a 5 min incubation with 1-naphthyl phosphate (1-NP) substrate.

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