

Author's Accepted Manuscript

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PII: S0956-5663(17)30121-5
DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.bios.2017.02.035>
Reference: BIOS9569

To appear in: *Biosensors and Bioelectronics*

Received date: 8 December 2016
Revised date: 14 February 2017
Accepted date: 22 February 2017

Cite this article as: Jing Luo, Jing Huang, Yunan Wu, Jun Sun, Wei Wei and Xiaoya Liu, Synthesis of Hydrophilic and Conductive Molecularly Imprinted Polyaniline Particles for the Sensitive and Selective Protein Detection, *Biosensor and Bioelectronic*, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.bios.2017.02.035>

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Synthesis of Hydrophilic and Conductive Molecularly Imprinted Polyaniline Particles for the Sensitive and Selective Protein Detection

Jing Luo^{*}, Jing Huang, Yunan Wu, Jun Sun, Wei Wei, Xiaoya Liu

The Key Laboratory of Food Colloids and Biotechnology, Ministry of Education, School of Chemical and Material Engineering, Jiangnan University, Wuxi, Jiangsu, China 214122

*Corresponding author. Tel.: +86-510-85917763. Fax: 86-510-85917763. E-mail: jingluo19801007@126.com (J.Luo).

Abstract:

In this work, a novel kind of water-dispersible molecularly imprinted conductive polyaniline particles was prepared through a facile and efficient macromolecular co-assembly of polyaniline with amphiphilic copolymer, and applied as the molecular recognition element to construct protein electrochemical sensor. In our strategy, an amphiphilic copolymer P(AMPS-co-St) was first synthesized using 2-acrylamido-2-methyl-1-propanesulfonic acid (AMPS) and styrene (St) as monomer, which could co-assemble with PANI in aqueous solution to generate PANI particles driven by the electrostatic interaction. During this process, ovalbumin (OVA) as template protein was added and trapped into the PANI NPs particles owing to their interactions, resulting in the formation of molecularly imprinted polyaniline (MIP-PANI) particles. When utilizing the MIP-PANI particles as recognition element, the resultant imprinted PANI sensor not only exhibited good selectivity toward template protein (the imprinting factor α is 5.31), but also a wide linear range over OVA concentration from 10^{-11} to 10^{-6} mg mL⁻¹ with a significantly lower detection limit of 10^{-12} mg mL⁻¹, which outperformed most of reported OVA detecting methods. In addition, an ultrafast response time of less than 3 min has also been demonstrated. The superior performance is ascribed to the water compatibility, large specific surface area of PANI particles and the electrical conductivity of PANI which provides a direct path for the

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