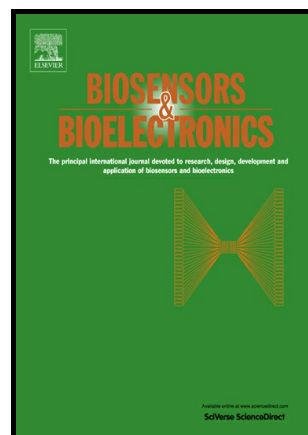


# Author's Accepted Manuscript

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PII: S0956-5663(16)31073-9  
DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.bios.2016.10.048>  
Reference: BIOS9270

To appear in: *Biosensors and Bioelectronics*

Received date: 2 June 2016  
Revised date: 21 September 2016  
Accepted date: 20 October 2016

Cite this article as: Xun Lu, Philip R. Nicovich, Katharina Gaus and J. Justin Gooding, Towards Single Molecule Biosensors using Super-Resolution Fluorescence Microscopy, *Biosensors and Bioelectronics* <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.bios.2016.10.048>

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# Towards Single Molecule Biosensors using Super-Resolution Fluorescence Microscopy

Xun Lu<sup>a</sup>, Philip R. Nicovich<sup>b</sup>, Katharina Gaus<sup>b</sup>, J. Justin Gooding<sup>a\*</sup>

<sup>a</sup>School of Chemistry, Australian Centre for NanoMedicine and the ARC Centre of Excellence in Convergent Bio-Nano Science and Technology, University of New South Wales, Sydney, 2052, Australia

<sup>b</sup>EMBL Australia Node in Single Molecule Science, School of Medical Sciences and the ARC Centre of Excellence in Advanced Molecular Imaging, University of New South Wales, Sydney, 2052, Australia.

\*To whom correspondence should be addressed. [justin.gooding@unsw.edu.au](mailto:justin.gooding@unsw.edu.au)

## Abstract

Conventional immunosensors require many binding events to give a single transducer output which represents the concentration of the analyte in the sample. Because of the requirements to selectively detect species in complex samples, immunosensing interfaces must allow immobilisation of antibodies while repelling nonspecific adsorption of other species. These requirements lead to quite sophisticated interfacial design, often with molecular level control, but we have no tools to characterise how well these interfaces work at the molecular level. The work reported herein is an initial feasibility study to show that antibody-antigen binding events can be monitored at the single molecule level using single molecule localisation microscopy (SMLM). The steps to achieve this first requires showing that indium tin oxide surfaces can be used for SMLM, then that these surfaces can be modified with self-assembled monolayers using organophosphonic acid derivatives, that the amount of antigens and antibodies on the surface can be controlled and

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