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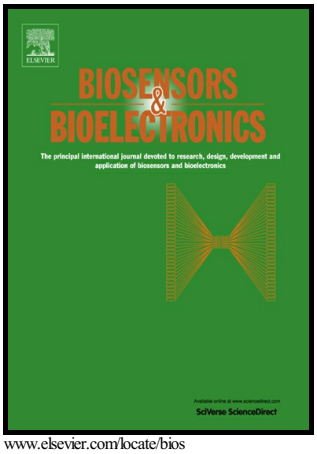

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Tailoring gas sensor arrays via the design of short peptides sequences as binding elements

Marcello Mascini [a], Daniel Pizzoni [a], German Perez [b], Emilio Chiarappa [a], Corrado Di Natale [c], Paola Pittia [a] and Dario Compagnone [a]**

[a] *Faculty of Bioscience and Technology for Food, Agriculture and Environment, University of Teramo, 64100, Teramo, Italy*

[b] *Department of Organic Chemistry, Faculty of Chemistry, Pontificia Universidad Catolica de Chile, 7820436, Santiago, Chile*

[c] *Department of Electronic Engineering, University of Roma Tor Vergata, 00133, Rome, Italy*

**Corresponding authors: mmascini@unite.it; dcompagnone@unite.it*

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Abstract

A semi-combinatorial virtual approach was used to prepare peptide-based gas sensors with binding properties towards five different chemical classes (alcohols, aldehydes, esters, hydrocarbons and ketones). Molecular docking simulations were conducted for a complete tripeptide library (8000 elements) versus 58 volatile compounds belonging to those five chemical classes. By maximizing the differences between chemical classes, a subset of 120 tripeptides was extracted and used as scaffolds for generating a combinatorial library of 7912 tetrapeptides. This library was processed in an analogous way to the former. Five tetrapeptides (IHRI, KSDS, LGFD, TGKF and WHVS) were chosen depending on their virtual affinity and cross-reactivity for the experimental step. The five peptides were covalently bound to gold nanoparticles by adding a terminal cysteine to each tetrapeptide and deposited onto 20 MHz quartz crystal microbalances to construct the gas sensors. The behavior of peptides after this chemical modification was simulated at the pH range used in the immobilization step. ΔF signals analyzed by principal component analysis matched the virtually screened data. The array was able to clearly discriminate the 13 volatile

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