

Author's Accepted Manuscript

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www.elsevier.com/locate/talanta

PII: S0039-9140(16)30743-3
DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.talanta.2016.10.008>
Reference: TAL16928

To appear in: *Talanta*

Received date: 18 July 2016
Revised date: 23 September 2016
Accepted date: 2 October 2016

Cite this article as: Hongyu Chen, Aijin Fang, Li He, Youyu Zhang and Shouzhuo Yao, Sensitive fluorescent detection of H₂O₂ and glucose in human serum based on inner filter effect of squaric acid-iron(III) on the fluorescence of upconversion nanoparticle, *Talanta*, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.talanta.2016.10.008>

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Sensitive fluorescent detection of H₂O₂ and glucose in human serum based on inner filter effect of squaric acid-iron(III) on the fluorescence of upconversion nanoparticle

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Abstract

Diabetes mellitus is an epidemic disease that it has become a worldwide public health problem. Thus, blood glucose monitoring has attracted extensive attention. Here, we report a nanosensor based on inner filter effect (IFE) between upconversion nanoparticles (UCNPs) and squaric acid (SQA)-iron(III) for the highly sensitive and selective detection of glucose levels in human serum. In this assay, GOx-catalyzed oxidization of glucose produces gluconic acid and hydrogen peroxide (H₂O₂). The latter can catalytically oxidize iron(II) to iron(III) which can rapidly (<1 min) coordinate with the SQA to produce (SQA)-iron(III). The absorption band of (SQA)-iron(III) largely covered the emission band of UCNPs, resulting the fluorescence emission of UCNPs was effectively quenched. Therefore, the glucose can be monitored based on the formation of SQA-iron(III). Under the optimal condition, the fluorescence quenching efficiency shows a good linear response to glucose concentration in the ranges of 7-340 μM with a detection limit of 2.3 μM. The developed method has been further applied to monitor glucose levels in human serum with satisfactory results. Compared with other fluorescence methods, current method displayed

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