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A novel screen-printed mast cell-based electrochemical sensor for detecting spoilage bacterial quorum signaling molecules (N-acyl-homoserine-lactones) in freshwater fish

Donglei Jiang ^{a,d,1}, Yan Liu ^{a,1}, Hui Jiang ^b, Shengqi Rao ^a, Wu Fang ^{a,e}, Mangang Wu ^a, Limin Yuan ^c, Weiming Fang ^{a,*}

^a School of Food Science and Technology, Yangzhou University, Yangzhou, Jiangsu 225127, PR China

^b Nanjing institute for food and drug control, Nanjing, Jiangsu 210038, PR China

^c Testing center, Yangzhou University, Yangzhou, Jiangsu 225009, PR China

^d jiangsu key laboratory of zoonoses, Yangzhou, Jiangsu 225009, PR China

^e Diet service center, Yangzhou university, Yangzhou, Jiangsu 225009, PR China

*Corresponding author.

E-mail addresses: wmfang@yzu.edu.cn (W. Fang).

¹ These authors contributed equally to this work.

Abstract

A novel screen-printed cell-based electrochemical sensor was developed to assess bacterial quorum signaling molecules, N-acylhomoserine lactones (AHLs). Screen-printed carbon electrode (SPCE), which possesses excellent properties such as low-cost, disposable and energy-efficient, was modified with multi-walled carbon nanotubes (MWNTs) to improve electrochemical signals and enhance the sensitivity. Rat basophilic leukemia (RBL-2H3) mast cells encapsulated in alginate/graphene oxide (NaAgl/GO) hydrogel were immobilized on the MWNTs/SPCE to serve as recognition element. Electrochemical impedance spectroscopy (EIS) was employed to record the cell impedance signal as-influenced by *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* quorum-sensing molecule, N-3-oxododecanoyl homoserine lactone (3OC₁₂-HSL). Experimental results show that 3OC₁₂-HSL caused a significant decrease in cell viability in a dose dependent manner. The EIS value decreased with concentrations of 3OC₁₂-HSL in the range of 0.1 to 1 μ M, and the detection limit for 3OC₁₂-HSL was calculated to be 0.094 μ M. These results were confirmed via cell viability, SEM, TEM analysis. Next, the sensor was successfully applied to monitoring the production of

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