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Prussian blue nanoparticles as peroxidase mimetics for sensitive colorimetric detection of hydrogen peroxide and glucose

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ABSTRACT

Prussian blue nanoparticles (PB NPs) exhibits an intrinsic peroxidase-like catalytic activity towards the hydrogen peroxide (H_2O_2)-mediated oxidation of classical peroxidase substrate 2,2′-azino-bis(3-ethylbenzothiazoline-6-sulfonic acid) diammonium salt to produce a colored product. The catalysis follows Michaelis–Menen kinetics and shows strong affinity for H_2O_2. Using PB NPs as a peroxidase mimetics, a colorimetric method was developed for the detection of 0.05–50.0 μM H_2O_2, with a detection limit of 0.031 μM. When the catalytic reaction of PB NPs was coupled with the reaction of glucose oxidation catalyzed by glucose oxidase, a sensitive and selective colorimetric method for the detection of glucose was realized. The limit of detection for glucose was determined to be as low as 0.03 μM and the linear range was from 0.1 μM to 50.0 μM. The method was successfully applied to the determination of glucose in human serum. Compared with other nanomaterials-based peroxidase mimetics, PB NPs provides 10–100 times higher sensitivity toward the detection of H_2O_2 and glucose. The detection platform developed showed great potential applications in varieties of physiological importance substances when merged with appropriate H_2O_2-producing oxidases.

1. Introduction

The determination of hydrogen peroxide (H_2O_2) is of great significance in clinical assay and related applications. A variety of the analytes of physiological importance (e.g. glucose, uric acid, etc.) are measured by treating the sample with the corresponding oxidase enzymes; the reaction results in the formation of a stoichiometric amount of H_2O_2. The most common approach to measuring H_2O_2 relies on the oxidation of substrates by H_2O_2, mediated by a peroxidase enzyme (typically horseradish peroxidase, HRP), to produce substances with colored, fluorescent or electroactive properties for detection. HRP as a biological catalyst possesses remarkable advantages of high substrate specificity and high efficiency under mild conditions. However, as a natural enzyme HRP is unstable and easily denatured under extreme conditions (e.g. in strong acidic and basic condition, high temperature) or digested by proteases. Furthermore, the preparation, purification and storage of natural enzymes are usually time-consuming and expensive. To overcome the stability and cost issues of biological catalyst, great efforts have been made to explore efficient mimetics of enzyme; hemin [1,2], hematin [3], porphyrin [4,5], molecular imprinted polymers [6,7], DNAzymes [8,9] have been investigated as the candidates of peroxidase mimetics and shown to be effective.

The application of nanomaterials as the candidates of peroxidase mimetics has recently been of great interest since the work of Yan et al. on intrinsic peroxidase-like activity of Fe_3O_4 magnetic nanoparticles (NPs) [10]. Following their work, some other nanomaterials, including gold NPs [11,12], FeS nano-sheet [13], $CoFe_2O_4$ magnetic NPs [14,15], CuO NPs [16], Co_3O_4 NPs [17], V_2O_5 nanowires [18], carbon nanomaterials [19–21], polyoxometalates [22], and RuO_2 NPs [23] have been discovered to possess intrinsic peroxidase-like activity. The nanomaterials as the peroxidase mimetics have the advantages of low cost, ease of preparation and high stability compared to HRP, which have found many potential applications in biosensing and environmental applications [24,25].

Prussian blue (PB), $Fe_4[Fe(CN)_6]_3$, has been extensively explored as electron transfer mediator for the construction of first-generation oxidase-based electrochemical biosensor due to its excellent electrochemical behavior and good catalytic property [26–28]. Prussian blue contains Fe^{3+}/Fe^{2+} redox couple, the reversible conversion of which occurs in the reaction centers of a number of peroxidase enzymes. More recently the peroxidase-like activity of γ-Fe_2O_3 magnetic NPs was reported to improve significantly after modification with PB [29,30]. However, Prussian blue has not been determined to be a potential peroxidase mimetics. We here demonstrate for the first time that Prussian blue NPs (PB NPs) exhibit intrinsic peroxidase-like activity like HRP. And the PB NPs were successfully

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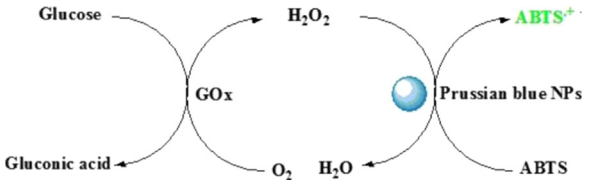

Scheme 1. Schematic illustration of colorimetric detection of H_2O_2 and glucose by Prusian blue nanoparticles and glucose oxidase (GO*x*).

used as peroxidase mimetics for colorimetric detection of H_2O_2 and glucose (Scheme 1).

2. Experimental

2.1. Apparatus

The UV–visible absorption spectra were taken on a TU-1901 spectrophotometer (Beijing Purkinje General Instrument Co. Ltd, China) in the wavelength range of 400–500 nm with a slit width of 2.0 nm. Transmission electron microscopy (TEM) images were obtained on a JEM-2100 transmission electron microscope (Japan Electronic Company, Japan) with an accelerating voltage of 200 kV. Zeta potential was measured on a Delsa Nano C laser particle zeta potential instrument (Beckman Coulter INC, USA) with a solid-state laser (15 W, 659 nm). The pH of the solutions was measured with a pHs-3C precision pH meter (Shanghai Precision Scientific Instruments Co., Ltd., China).

2.2. Chemicals

All chemicals were of analytical grade and used as received without further purification. Doubly distilled de-ionized water was obtained from a SZ-93 automatic de-ionized, distilled water system (Shanghai Yarong Biochemistry Instrument Factory, China). $K_3[Fe(CN)_6]$, $FeCl_2 \cdot 4H_2O$, H_2O_2 (30%, w/w), and D-glucose were purchased from Xi′an Chemical Industry Co. Ltd, China. Glucose oxidase (type X–S from Aspergillums Niger, 50 U/mg) and 2,2′-azino-bis(3-ethylbenzothiazoline-6-dulfonic acid) diammonium salt (ABTS) were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich, USA. D-maltose was obtained from Beijing Aoboxing Bio-tech Co. Ltd, China. D-lactose and D-fructose were obtained from Shanghai Sangon Biological Engineering Technology and Service Co. Ltd, China. The exact concentration of H_2O_2 solution was determined by titration with $KMnO_4$ previously standardized with sodium oxalate.

2.3. Synthesis of PB NPs

The glassware was thoroughly cleaned with aqua regia followed by rinsing with doubly distilled de-ionized water and drying before use. PB NPs were prepared via one step synthesis protocol described elsewhere [31]. An aqueous solution of 1 mM $K_3[Fe(CN)_6]$ (100 mL) was added dropwise into 100 mL of 1 mM $FeCl_2$ solution under vigorous stirring. The color of the solution gradually changed to dark blue, indicating the formation of PB NPs. To remove KCl from the composite, PB NPs were precipitated from the mixture by adding 400 mL of acetone into above-mentioned reaction mixture. The resultant precipitate was separated by centrifugation at 9000 r/min for 30 min and further cleaned with acetone three times. The as-prepared PB NPs solid were re-dissolved in water for use. The concentration of PB NPs solution was calculated by the total Fe concentration in the PB NPs solution determined by atom absorption spectroscopy and its molecular formula of $Fe_4[Fe(CN)_6]_3$.

2.4. H_2O_2 detection with PB NPs as peroxidase mimetics

First, 480 μL of 30 mM ABTS, 150 μL of 5 μM PB NPs, 36 μL of different concentration of H_2O_2 were added into 0.2 M acetate buffer (pH 4.0) to a total volume of 3.645 mL. Second, the mixed solution was incubated at 50 °C for 15 min and then terminated the reaction by cooling to the ambient temperature by the flow of tap water. Finally, the absorbance of the resulting solution at 420 nm was determined and plotted against the H_2O_2 concentration.

2.5. Glucose detection using PB NPs and GO_x

Human blood samples from four volunteers were collected from the Hospital of Shaanxi Normal University. Glucose concentrations in blood samples were first determined in the hospital and then analyzed by this method. Into 0.1 mL of samples, 1.9 mL of H_2O was added, followed with 1.0 mL of 0.05 M $Ba(OH)_2$ solution and 1.0 mL of $ZnSO_4$ solution to remove proteins existed in blood [32]. The mixture was allowed to stand for 5 min and centrifuge at 10000 r/min for 25 min. Forty micro litre of supernatant was mixed with 10 μL of 10 mg/mL GOx solution and incubated at 37 °C for 10 min, and determined by this method. 10 μL of 10 mg/mL GO_x and 40 μL of glucose with different concentration in 25 mM phosphate buffer solution (pH 7.4) were incubated at 37 °C for 10 min. Then 480 μL of 30 mM ABTS, 150 μL of 5 μM PB NPs, 36 μL of above-mentioned mixture of glucose and GO_x were added into 0.2 M acetate buffer (pH 4.0) to a total volume of 3.645 mL. After incubating at 50 °C water bath for 15 min, the reaction was terminated by cooling to the ambient temperature by the flow of tap water. The absorbance of the resulting solution at 420 nm was determined for glucose calibration.

In control experiments, 100.0 μM maltose, 100.0 μM lactose, and 100.0 μM fructose were used in place of glucose following the same procedure.

3. Results and discussion

3.1. Preparation and characterization of PB NPs

Prussian blue NPs were synthesized via one step synthesis protocol as reported by Li et al. [31]. The as-prepared PB NPs solution shows the characteristic Prussian blue color with a broad band centering at 705 nm, which responds to an intermetal charge-transfer band from Fe^{2+} to Fe^{3+} in Prussian blue. TEM images indicate that PB NPs are spherical with an average size about 20 nm (Fig. 1). The value of zeta potential is −4.59, indicating that the surface of PB NPs is negative charged.

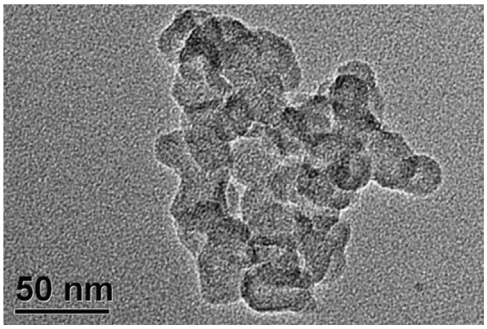

Fig. 1. Transmission electron microscope (TEM) of the as–prepared Prusian blue nanoparticles obtained on JEM–2100 TEM with an accelerating voltage of 200 KV.