## Accepted Manuscript

Title: Lateral flow assays: principles, designs and labels

Author: Elif Burcu Bahadır, Mustafa Kemal Sezgintürk

PII: S0165-9936(16)30066-8

DOI: http://dx.doi.org/doi: 10.1016/j.trac.2016.06.006

Reference: TRAC 14778

To appear in: Trends in Analytical Chemistry



Please cite this article as: Elif Burcu Bahadır, Mustafa Kemal Sezgintürk, Lateral flow assays: principles, designs and labels, *Trends in Analytical Chemistry* (2016), http://dx.doi.org/doi: 10.1016/j.trac.2016.06.006.

This is a PDF file of an unedited manuscript that has been accepted for publication. As a service to our customers we are providing this early version of the manuscript. The manuscript will undergo copyediting, typesetting, and review of the resulting proof before it is published in its final form. Please note that during the production process errors may be discovered which could affect the content, and all legal disclaimers that apply to the journal pertain.

Lateral Flow Assays: Principles, Designs and Labels

Elif Burcu Bahadır<sup>a</sup>, Mustafa Kemal Sezgintürk<sup>b</sup>\*

<sup>a</sup>Namık Kemal University, Scientific and Technological Research Center, Tekirdağ-TÜRKİYE

<sup>b</sup>Namık Kemal University, Faculty of Science, Chemistry Department, Biochemistry Division, Tekirdağ-TÜRKİYE

\*Corresponding Author:

e-mail: msezginturk@hotmail.com

msezginturk@nku.edu.tr

Tel:+90 282 250 26 05

**Highlights** 

Lateral flow assays are reviewed in terms of their all aspects.

Lateral flow assays are low-cost, user friendly, and easy operated.

More than 220 research papers are compared to their analytical characteristics.

**Abstract** 

Lateral flow assays (LFAs) have attracted interest due to their friendly user formats, short assay times, little

interferences, low costs, and being easy by operated by non-specialized personnel. This technique is based on

biochemical interaction of antigen-antibody or probe DNA-target DNA hybridization. A lateral flow assay (LFA) is

composed of four parts: a sample pad, which is the area on which sample is dropped; conjugate pad, on which labeled

tags combined with biorecognition elements; reaction membrane containing test line and control line for target DNA-

probe DNA hybridization or antigen-antibody interaction; and absorbent pad, which reserves waste. For the

construction of LFAs gold nanoparticles, colored latex beads, carbon nanoparticles, quantum dots, and enzymes are

used as a label for increasing the sensitivity. In this work, the principle of LFAs, biorecognition elements, analytical

performances, limits of detection (LODs), linear ranges of developed LFAs in different fields are summarized. Future

perspectives in this area are also discussed.

Page 1 of 44

1

## Download English Version:

## https://daneshyari.com/en/article/7688412

Download Persian Version:

https://daneshyari.com/article/7688412

<u>Daneshyari.com</u>