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Electrochemical immunosensor based on Magnetite Nanoparticles Incorporated into Electrospun Polyacrylonitrile Nanofibers for Vitamin-D₃ detection

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Abstract

In the present study, magnetite nanoparticles (Fe₃O₄ NPs) incorporated polyacrylonitrile nanofibers (PANnFs) having diameter of 350-500 nm, were electrospun and directly collected onto indium tin oxide (ITO) coated glass substrate. X-ray diffraction pattern of Fe₃O₄-PANnFs conFsirmed the existence of Fe₃O₄ NPs within the PANnFs. Nafion was used to make Fe₃O₄-PANnFs more adhesive to the ITO surface. Partial hydrolyzation of Fe₃O₄-PANnFs/ITO electrode was done using NaOH solution for the partial conversion of nitrile group (C≡N) into carboxyl and amine groups that was conFsirmed by Fourier transform inFsra-red spectroscopy study. The hydrolyzed Fe₃O₄-PANnFs/ITO electrode was used as an immobilization matrix for monoclonal antibody specific to Vitamin-D₃ 1-ethyl-3-(3-dimethylaminopropyl) (Anti-VD) carbodiimide and via Hydroxysuccinimide chemistry. Bovine serum albumin was used as a blocking agent to block the non-specific sites onto Anti-VD/Fe₃O₄-PANnFs/ITO electrode surface. Fabricated BSA/Anti-VD/Fe₃O₄-PANnFs/ITO immunoelectrode showed improved biosensing parameters for Vitamin-D₃ detection such as sensitivity of 0.90 µA ng⁻¹ mL cm⁻², limit of detection of 0.12 ng mL⁻¹ and detection range of 10 - 100 ng mL⁻¹. The association and dissociation constants were obtained as 74.62 ng mL⁻¹, 4.6 ng mL⁻¹, respectively.

Keyword: Electrospinning; magnetite NPs; PAN nanofibers; Immunosensor; Vitamin-D₃

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