Author's Accepted Manuscript

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www.elsevier.com/locate/bios

PII: S0956-5663(18)30634-1

DOI: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bios.2018.08.035

Reference: BIOS10699

To appear in: Biosensors and Bioelectronic

Received date: 11 June 2018 Revised date: 3 August 2018 Accepted date: 16 August 2018

Cite this article as: Haihua Wang, Mengjie Li, Yingning Zheng, Tao Hu, Yaqin Chai and Ruo Yuan, An Ultrasensitive Photoelectrochemical Biosensor Based on [Ru(dcbpy)₂dppz]²⁺/Rose Bengal Dyes Co-sensitized Fullerene for DNA D e t e c t i o n , *Biosensors and Bioelectronic*, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bios.2018.08.035

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ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT

An Ultrasensitive Photoelectrochemical Biosensor Based on $[Ru(dcbpy)_2dppz]^{2+}/Rose\ Bengal\ Dyes\ Co-sensitized\ Fullerene\ for$ DNA Detection

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Abstract

Though preferable progresses have been achieved to improve the photoelectric performance of fullerene (C_{60} NPs) by sensitized structure in photoelectrochemical (PEC) field, further application inevitably suffers from the inherent scarcities of heavy metal-involved quantum dots as sensitizers containing restricted sensitization effect, complex preparation and biological toxicity. In this work, a PEC biosensor based on $[Ru(dcbpy)_2dppz]^{2+}/Rose$ Bengal dyes co-sensitized C_{60} NPs was constructed for ultrasensitive DNA (a fragment sequence of p53 gene) detection. With the merits of low toxicity and accessible operation, $[Ru(dcbpy)_2dppz]^{2+}/Rose$ Bengal dyes exhibited a further sensitization efficiency towards C_{60} NPs. Through modifying wide band gap C_{60} NPs with two narrower band gap dyes ($[Ru(dcbpy)_2dppz]^{2+}$ and Rose Bengal) to form a cascade-type energy band structure, the photoelectric conversion of C_{60} NPs was significantly improved and the visible light

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