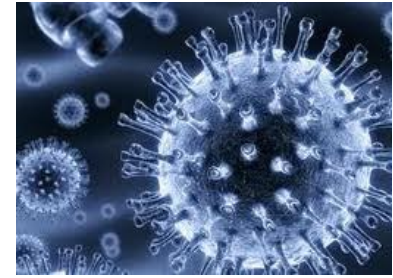


Název: Isolation and detection of influenza Haemagglutinin labelled by quantum dots CdS a CdTe

Školitel: MVDr. Ludmila Krejčová

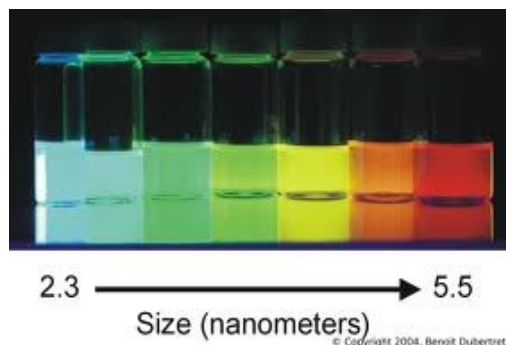
Datum: 12.-13. 12.2013

CONTENT



- Preparation of CdS and CdTe quantum dots
- Labelling of HA by CdS and CdTe QDs
- Isolation of QDs labelled HA using MPs
- Electrochemical detection of HA-QDs complex
- Conclusion

Preparation of CdS and CdTe quantum dots



QDs

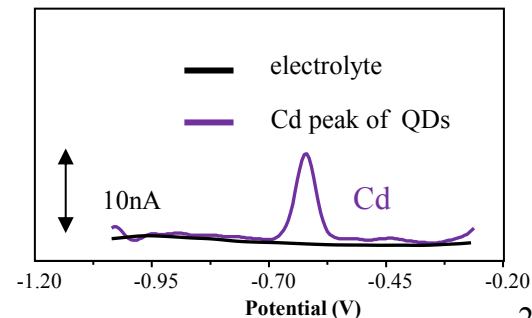
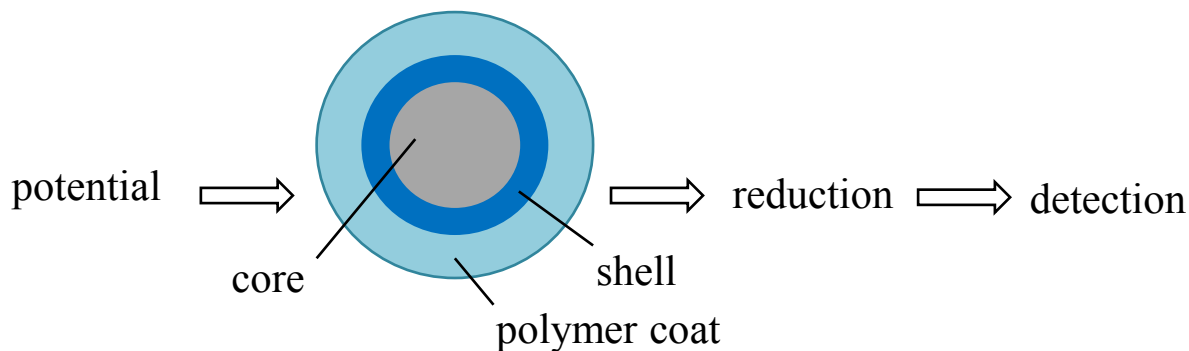
- nanoparticles, size range 2–10 nm
- three basic part (core, shell, polymer coat)
- cadmium sulfid CdS and cadmium teluride (CdTe)

CdS QDs preparation:

- $\text{Cd}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (0.1 mM) was dissolved in ACS water
- 3-mercaptopropionic acid was slowly added
- $\text{Na}_2\text{S} \cdot 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$ in ACS water was poured (stirring)
- yellow solution was stirred for 1 h
- prepared CdS QDs were stored in the dark at 4 °C

CdTe QDs preparation:

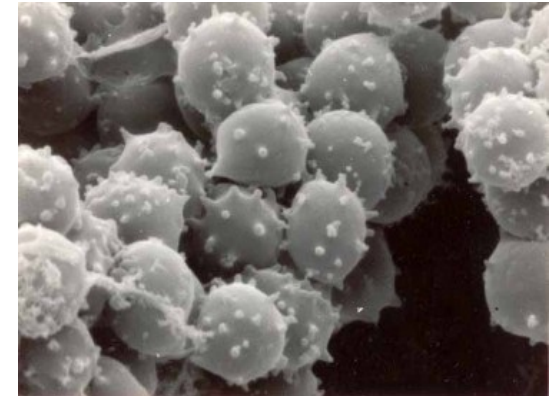
- $\text{Cd}(\text{OAc})_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ was dissolved in ACS water and trisodium citrate dihydrate was added
- Na_2TeO_3 was poured into the first solution followed by 3-mercaptopropionic acid
- NaBH_4 was added with vigorous stirring
- after 30 min of stirring 2 ml of solution was heated in glass vial in Multiwave Microwave reaction conditions: power 300 W, 120 °C and time 18 min
- CdTe QDs were stored in dark at 4 °C



Labelling of vaccine HA by QDs (CdTe and CdS)

- Vaxigrip ®
- inactivated and split virions
- strands: A/California/7/2009 (H1N1), A/Perth/16/2009 (H3N2) and B/Brisbane/60/2008.
- Strains was propagated in fertilised hens' eggs
- Vaxigrip contain 15 micrograms of all of three HA per 0.5ml
- Vaxigrip® (500 µl, 45µg HA) was reduced (filter device – Amicon Ultra 3K)
- mixed with a QDs solution (shaken for 24 h)
- the volume of solution was reduced to 100 µl (Amicon Ultra 3k)
- sample was diluted to 1 ml by ACS water, used for measurements

Isolation of QDs labelled HA using MPs

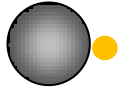


Magnetic particles (MPs)

- Dynabeads® Streptavidine
- Streptavidine modification for catchig of biotinylated glycan
- mRNA poly T modified DNA capture on mobile magnetic beads
- Rapid and gentle magnetic handling procedures
- No mRNA/poly T DNA lost during high g-force spins
- No mRNA/poly T DNA trapped in column membranes during elution

Isolation of QDs labelled HA using MPs - protocol

Streptavidin
modified MPs



+

Biotinylated
glycan



1.step: on modified surface of MPs was bounded glycan

Hemagglutinin

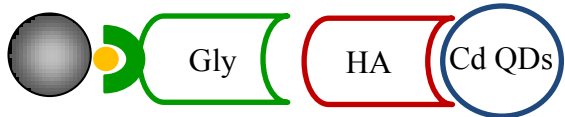


+

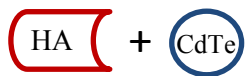
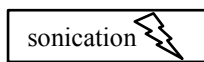
Quantum dots (Cd QDs)



2.step: labelling of HA by Cd QDs



3.step: bounding of HA-Cd QDs complex



→



Electrochemical analysis

4.step: sonication and electrochemical detection

Electrochemical detection of isolated complex HA-Cd QDs

Detection of HA

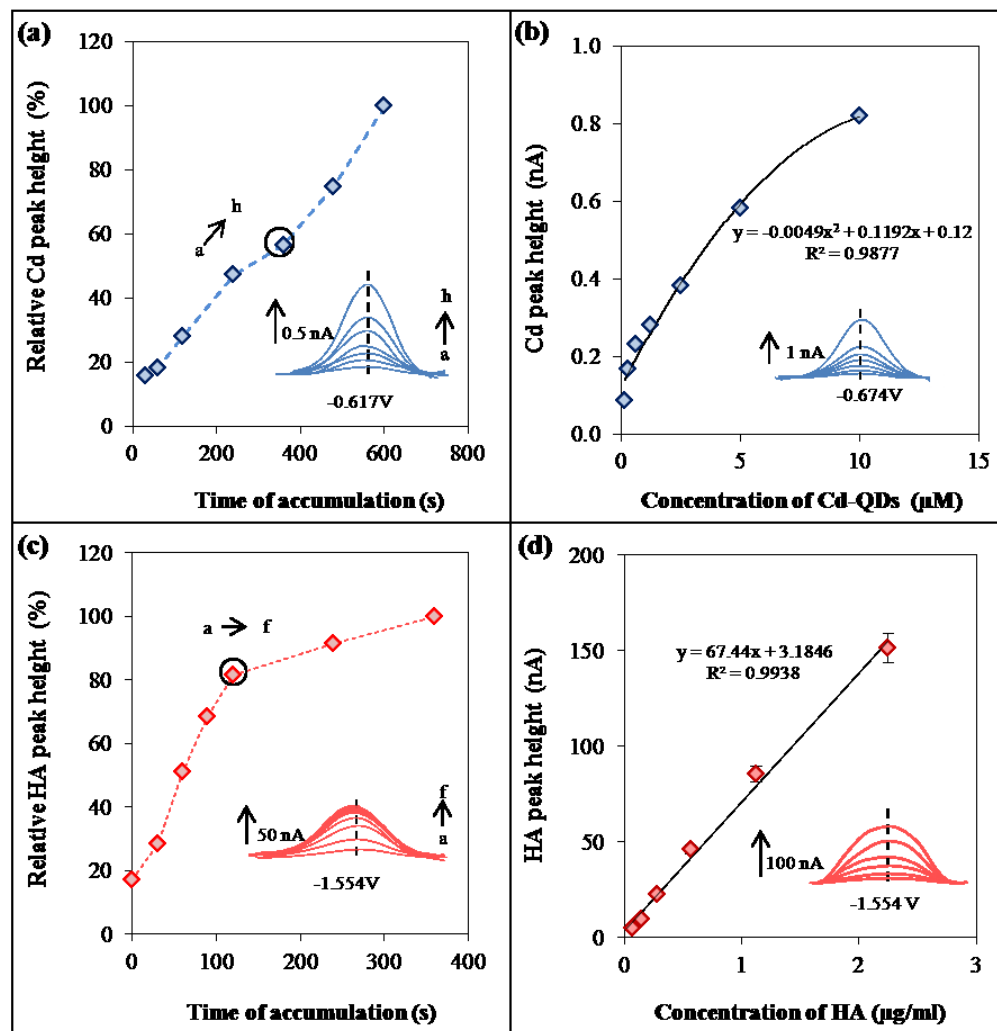
- AdT DPV was used
- Brdicka bufer was used as the bacground electrolyte
- Parameters were folows:

purge time 30 s, initial potential -0.7 V; end potential -1.8 V; potential step 0.002 V; amplitude 0.025 V.

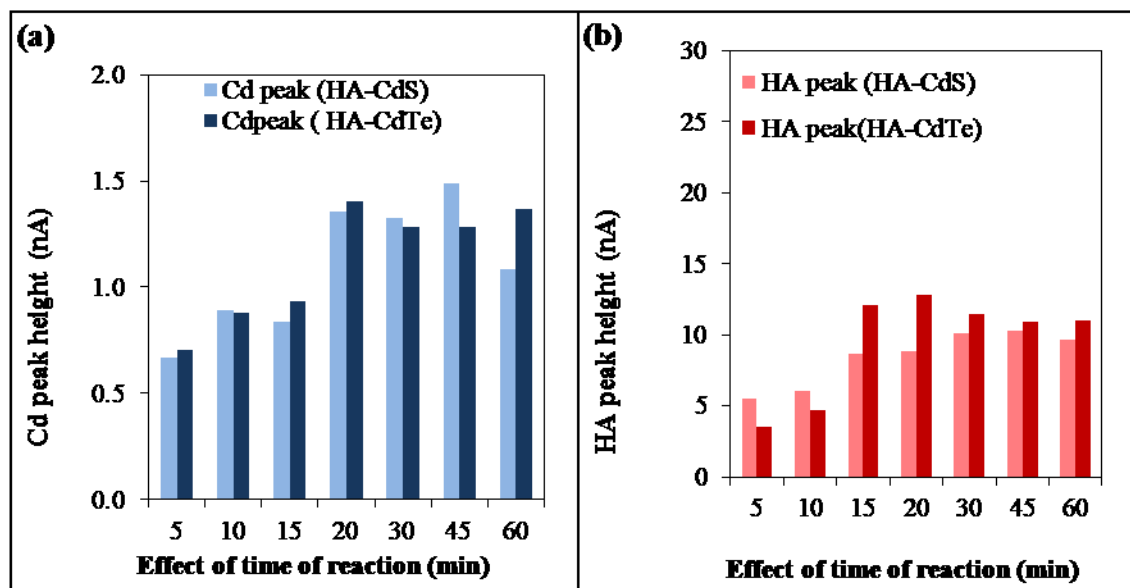
Detection of Cd (from CdTe and CdS QDs)

- ASV DPV was used
- Aceate buffer pH 5.0 was used as the bacground electrolyte
- Parameters were folows:

initial potential -0.8 V; end potential -0.5 V ; deposition potential -0.8 V ; equilibration time 5 s; modulation time 0.06 s; time interval 0.2 s; potential step 0.002 V; modulation amplitude 0.025 V.



Characterization of HA-QDs complex by electrochemical analysis. **(a) + (b)** Characterization of metal part of HA-QDs complex. **(a)** Dependence of Cd peak height on time of accumulation (s) of HA-QDs complex, **(light colour)** HA-CdS and **(dark colour)** HA-CdTe. **(b)** Dependence of Cd peak height on concentration of QDs (μM) in HA-QDs complex: **(light colour)** HA-CdS and **(dark colour)** HA-CdTe. **(c) + (d)** Characterization of HA peak from HA-QDs complex. **(c)** Dependence of HA peak height on time of accumulation (s) of HA-QDs complex, **(light colour)** HA-CdS and **(dark colour)** HA-CdTe. **(d)** Dependence of HA peak height on HA ($\mu\text{g/ml}$) from HA-QDs concentration: **(light colour)** HA-CdS and **(dark colour)** HA-CdTe.



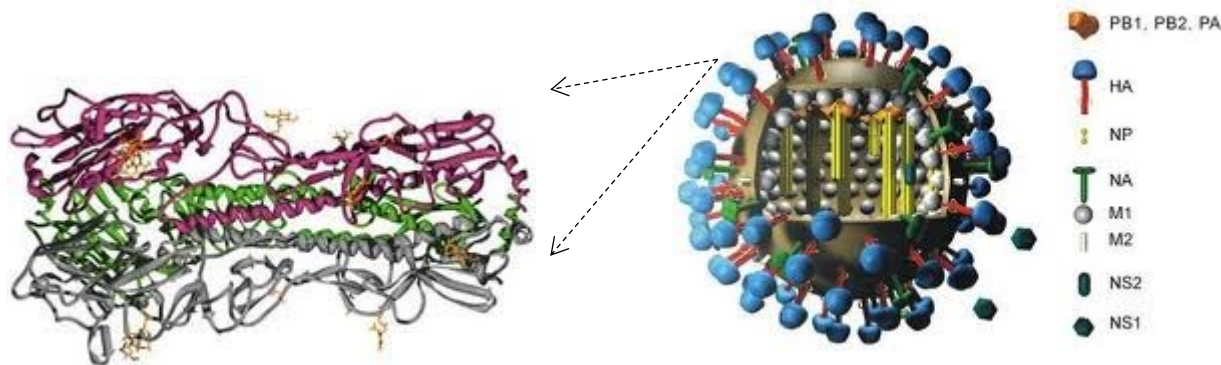
Optimization of time of reaction (binding HA-QDs complex to MPs modified by glycan). Effect of time of reaction (min) was detected by electrochemical analysis of Cd peak **(a)** and HA peak **(b)**.

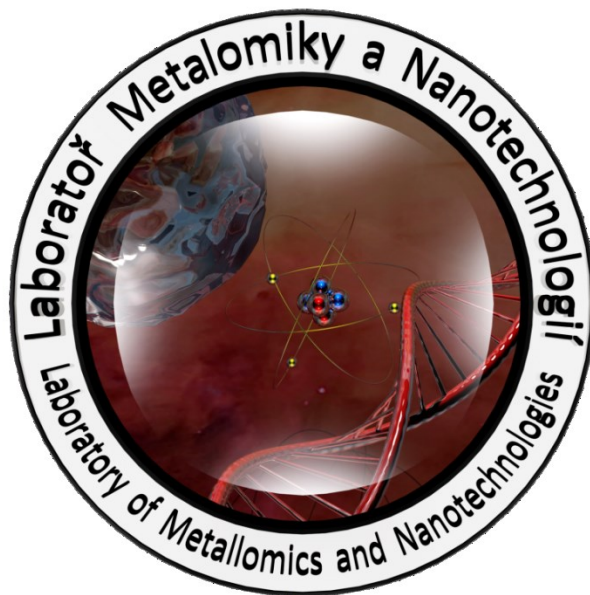
(a) Dependence of Cd peak height (nA) on time of reaction (min) and binding of HA-QDs on glycan. All measurements of Cd peak was used ASV DPV.

(b) Dependence of HA peak height (nA) on time of reaction (min). For all measurements was used AdT DPV.

Conclusion

- Method for isolation and detection of influenza haemagglutinine was designed
- Two different QDs were fabricated and influenza HA was labelled by them
- Complex HA-Cd QDs was isolated by glycan conjugated MPs
- Isolated complex was detected by two different voltammetry methods





Acknowledgements

To colleagues from Laboratory of Metallomics and Nanotechnologies

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Thank you for your attention