

#### INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

#### Název: Interaction of CQDs with DNA

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Název projektu: Mezinárodní spolupráce v oblasti "in vivo" zobrazovacích technik



# Interaction of CQDs with DNA

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#### Quantum dots - history of synthesis

- 1980 Ekimov, Efros first description of quantum dots
- 2004 X.Yu et al.: CQDs obtained for the first time during purification of single-walled carbon nanotubes through preparative electrophoresis
- environmental-friendly synthesis

#### Characteristics

- new type of nanomaterial with nanocrystal structure
- crystal size < 10 nm in diameter</li>
- chemical stability, biocompatibility, good colloidal stability, low cost and low toxicity
- electrochemical luminescence, photoinduced electron transfer property, photocatalysis, optoelectronics



#### DNA

- 1869 isolated by Swiss scientist Friedrich Miescher
- 1953 described DNA structure Watson and Crick
- 1962 they recieved Nobel prize for solving nature's biggest secret
- DNA helix-two complementary and antiparallel polynucleotide strands





#### Experiment hypothesis:

- DNA interaction with organic compounds
- CQDs chemical stability, biocompatibility, low toxicity
- QDs-DNA conjugation biosensors
- DNA + CQDs interaction

### Synthesis of CQDs

- water soluble CQDs
- ethylene glycol + polyethylene glycol + citric acid (180°C)
- purification D-Tube maxi dialyzer

### Interaction CQDs with DNA

- ssDNA (10 µg/ml) and dsDNA (10 µg/ml)
- CQDs: 25, 50, 100, 250 and 500 µg/ml



#### Measurements

- Tecan Infinite 200 PRO
- absorbance: 200 800 nm
- excitation wavelengths: 280 nm, 350 nm, 450 nm
- NanoQuant plate quartz optics lens



### Concentration of CQDs

- freeze-drying lyophilization, 2 h, -70 °C, 0.7 mbar
- CHNS elemental analyzer 46% carbon, 7.1% hydrogen
- concentration: 118 mg/ml



#### MT-DNA amplification and gel electrophoresis

- earthworm
- isolation: MagNA Pure Compact
- conversion: mRNA > cDNA
- cDNA amplification Taq kit
- forward primer sequence 5´-CGCAAGAGAGGGATCAACTT-3´ reverse primer sequence 5´-TATTTCAATGCCTCGGCTCT -3´
- metallothionein gene 228-bp PCR
- PCR product + CQDs 2% agarose gel electrophoresis
- staining of PCR product ethidium bromide
- bands visualized by UV transilluminator, 312 nm



#### **Electrochemical measurements**

- AUTOLAB Analyzer conected withVA-Stand 663
- standard cell with three electrodes
  - working electrode hanging mercury drop electrode (HMDE) with a drop area of 0.4 mm2
  - reference electrode Ag/AgCl/3M KCl
  - the auxiliary electrode glassy carbon electrode
- parameters of electrochemical determination: purge time 120 s, frequency 280 Hz, initial potential 0 V, end potential -1.8 V, potential step 0.005 V, amplitude 0.025 V





#### Electrochemical detection of CA peak from DNA-CQDs complex



#### Gel electrophoresis analysis of dsDNA



# Conclusions

- structurally and optically stable CQDs functionalized with DNA can be successfully fabricated
- ssDNA strand conjugates on CQDs via  $\pi$ - $\pi$  interaction
- binding of CQDs into the structure of dsDNA via electron pairs of oxygen atoms from PEG bounded with DNA bases by hydrogen bond
- both dsDNA and ssDNA increase the fluorescence of CQDs, but the increasing efficiency of ssDNA was lower than that of dsDNA for the weaker binding between ssDNA and CDQs
- proven potential application of CQDs in designing of highly sensitive biosensors

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## Thank you for your attention!

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