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# Selective aptamer conjugation to silver-coated magnetite nanoparticles for magnetic solid-phase extraction of trace amounts of Pb<sup>2+</sup> ions

 Sara Rahnama,<sup>a</sup> Shahab Shariati <sup>\*a</sup> and Faten Divsar<sup>b</sup>

Herein, a novel aptamer-functionalized magnetic adsorbent was developed and combined with magnetic solid-phase extraction (MSPE) for the specific enrichment of Pb<sup>2+</sup> ions prior to flame atomic absorption spectrometric detection. First, silver-coated magnetite core-shell nanoparticles (Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>@Ag MNPs) were synthesized by the chemical reduction of silver ions on the surface of magnetite nanoparticles. After that, the selective DNA aptamer against Pb<sup>2+</sup> was conjugated on the surface of the synthesized nanoparticles to form aptamer-modified magnetic nanoparticles (Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>@Ag-APT). The characterization of the prepared adsorbent was performed through SEM imaging, XRD, FT-IR, EDX, and DRS instruments. The influence of the various experimental parameters on the adsorption and desorption steps in MSPE was investigated *via* Taguchi experimental design to optimize different parameters. Under the optimized conditions, the Pb<sup>2+</sup> calibration graph was linear in the range of 33–1000 μg L<sup>-1</sup>. The relative standard deviation (RSD%) of the method for six replicates containing 100 μg L<sup>-1</sup> of Pb<sup>2+</sup> ions was 0.34%. Furthermore, the limit of detection (LOD) and the limit of quantification (LOQ) were 10 μg L<sup>-1</sup> and 33.3 μg L<sup>-1</sup>, respectively. Finally, the applicability of the proposed method was successfully confirmed by preconcentration and determination of trace amounts of Pb<sup>2+</sup> ions in tap and seawater samples. We showed a proof of concept for Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>@Ag-APT as an efficient bio-adsorbent, offering a promising strategy for the specific binding/removal of toxic heavy metal ions.

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## 1. Introduction

One of the most serious ecological problems affecting the quality of water is chemical pollution by inorganic or organic compounds, including heavy metals, pharmaceuticals, dyes, drugs, pesticides and biocides.<sup>1</sup> Various toxic heavy metals can accumulate in water and different food chains, such as human bodies *via* food, drinking water, breathing airborne particles and road dust.<sup>2</sup> Therefore, the continuous monitoring of trace levels of metal ions in the environment is of major importance. Among the inorganic pollutants, lead is highly toxic owing to its accumulative toxicity to humans and animals. At high exposure levels in blood, it can affect human health by causing coma, convulsion, anemia, damage to organs, such as brains, bones, kidneys, and muscles, and also many serious illnesses or even mortality.<sup>3,4</sup> Atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS) is known as the common instrumental method for the determination of heavy metals. However, the conventional determination of metal ions at low concentration by flame atomic absorption spectrometry (FAAS) is frequently not possible because their concentrations in water samples are typically at μg L<sup>-1</sup> levels

and below the detection limit of FAAS. To solve this problem, preconcentration of an analyte and/or separation procedures coupled with FAAS have been proposed.<sup>5–9</sup>

Solid-phase extraction (SPE) is the most popular pre-treatment method for sample matrix simplification and the enrichment of trace amounts of analyte in samples. SPE has become a strong method compared to preparation techniques such as liquid-liquid extraction, floatation, membrane filtration, and cloud point extraction because of the advantages such as high reproducibility, simplicity, low cost, lower consumption of organic solvents, high enrichment factor and applicability in different formats for various organic or inorganic analytes. The ability to be coupled with different detection techniques and a wide variety of sorbents are some of the benefits of SPE.<sup>10–12</sup> Several types of adsorbent, such as mesoporous materials, activated carbon, ion-imprinted and carbon nanotubes, resins and nanoparticles, have been used in SPE.<sup>13,14</sup> Among these sorbents, magnetic nanoparticles have attracted great interest because the magnetic separation shows excellent ability for the collection of magnetic nanomaterials from sample solutions by using an external magnetic field.<sup>15–21</sup>

Over the last decade, it has become popular for detection systems to use DNA for the detection of metal ions, mainly because DNA has good stability, is highly soluble in aqueous solution, and is a specific binder of some metal ions.<sup>22,23</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Department of Chemistry, Rasht Branch, Islamic Azad University, Rasht, Iran. E-mail: shariaty@iaurasht.ac.ir; Fax: +98-13-33447060; Tel: +98-13-3342-3153

<sup>b</sup>Department of Chemistry, Payame Noor University, PO Box 19395-3697, Tehran, Iran



Aptamers are short single-stranded oligonucleotides, either DNA or RNA (ssDNA or ssRNA), with affinity and specificity for the recognition, separation and detection of target compounds, namely peptides, toxins, proteins, drugs, microbes, organic and inorganic molecules, metal ions or even entire cells.<sup>24,25</sup> Aptamers can be natural or synthetic in origin. They are isolated and chemically synthesized using combinatorial enrichment (SELEX).<sup>26,27</sup> Aptamers bind constantly to a specific molecular target and as a result of their specific three-dimensional (3D) structure they can form particular complexes with the target molecule, which is a powerful tool for the identification of the goal molecules.<sup>28–30</sup> Aptamers have been used in SPE for the enrichment, purification and extraction of particular analytes.<sup>31,32</sup> The great merit of extraction using aptamers is the high selectivity, simple analytical process, extraction recovery, and fast processing. Because of the numerous advantages of aptamers, such as easy and economical synthesis and chemical modification, excellent stability against temperature and pressure variations, high affinity and specificity, small size, and reversible denaturation,<sup>33</sup> they can be used for conjugating/modifying nanomaterials for the detection and diagnosis of heavy metals, proteins, and cancer cells.<sup>34–36</sup> Recently, several strategies have been suggested for applying aptamers conjugated with nanomagnetic materials, including the use of aptamers combined with magnetic nanoparticles as modified adsorbents in magnetic solid-phase extraction (MSPE).<sup>16,17,37,38</sup>

The aim of this study was to develop a novel selective aptamer-based MSPE for the preconcentration and detection of Pb<sup>2+</sup> ions by FAAS. First, Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> MNPs were synthesized *via* chemical precipitation method. The core-shell-structured Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>@Ag MNPs were prepared by chemical reduction of silver ions on the surface of magnetite nanoparticles. The 15-mer DNA aptamer selective for Pb<sup>2+</sup> ions<sup>39,40</sup> was immobilized on the surface of the Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>@Ag MNPs, giving the aptamer-based MSPE (APT-MSPE) sorbent. The influence of various experimental factors on the adsorption and preconcentration of Pb<sup>2+</sup>, including pH of solution, contact time, amount of nanoparticles, volume of aptamer, type and volume of elution solvent, concentration of elution solvent and time of desorption, was investigated *via* Taguchi experimental design method to optimize the different parameters. The prepared Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>@Ag-APT sorbent was evaluated in terms of selectivity, binding capacity and extraction ability.

## 2. Materials and methods

### 2.1. Chemicals and reagents

All of the chemicals used, including ferrous chloride tetrahydrate (FeCl<sub>2</sub>·4H<sub>2</sub>O), ferric chloride hexahydrate (FeCl<sub>3</sub>·6H<sub>2</sub>O), ammonia solution (28%, w/w), hydrochloric acid (37%, w/w), silver nitrate (AgNO<sub>3</sub>), sodium borohydride (NaBH<sub>4</sub>), lead(II) nitrate (Pb(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>), cadmium nitrate tetrahydrate (Cd(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>·4H<sub>2</sub>O), iron(III) nitrate nonahydrate (Fe(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>·9H<sub>2</sub>O), nickel(II) nitrate hexahydrate (Ni(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>·6H<sub>2</sub>O), cobalt(II) nitrate hexahydrate (Co(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>·6H<sub>2</sub>O), chromium(III) nitrate nonahydrate (Cr(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>·9H<sub>2</sub>O), sodium nitrate (NaNO<sub>3</sub>), potassium nitrate (KNO<sub>3</sub>), lithium nitrate (LiNO<sub>3</sub>), copper(II) nitrate trihydrate

(Cu(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>·3H<sub>2</sub>O), aluminum nitrate nonahydrate (Al(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>·9H<sub>2</sub>O), calcium nitrate tetrahydrate (Ca(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>·4H<sub>2</sub>O), barium nitrate (Ba(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>), and zinc nitrate tetrahydrate (Zn(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>·4H<sub>2</sub>O) were prepared with the analytical reagent grade from Merck (Darmstadt, Germany), Fluka (Buchs, Switzerland) and Sigma-Aldrich (ST. Louise, Missouri, USA). The 5'-thiol-modified DNA oligonucleotide (5'-GGTTGGTGGTTGG-3') for the aptamer was synthesized and purified by HPLC in Genaray Biotech (Shanghai) Co. Ltd (China). This aptamer is a kind of oligonucleotide (single-stranded DNA) consisting of nine deoxyguanosine and six thymidine residues connected by 3' → 5' phosphodiester linkages in the sequence 5'-HS-G-G-T-T-G-G-T-G-T-G-G-T-T-G-G-3' (C<sub>150</sub>H<sub>188</sub>N<sub>57</sub>O<sub>97</sub>P<sub>15</sub>, length: 15 nucleotides), that was modified with 5' SH (MW: 4923.0 g mol<sup>-1</sup>). Phosphate-buffered saline (PBS, 0.1 M, pH 7.4) was prepared by dissolving NaH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>·2H<sub>2</sub>O, Na<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub>·12H<sub>2</sub>O and KNO<sub>3</sub> in double-distilled water and was used as a buffer for preparing the DNA solutions. A stock standard solution of lead ions (1000 mg L<sup>-1</sup> of Pb<sup>2+</sup>) was prepared by dissolving pure lead(II) nitrate salt in double-distilled water. The working solutions of Pb<sup>2+</sup> ions were made up using successive dilutions in PBS.

### 2.2. Instruments and apparatus

The prepared Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>@Ag nanoparticles (MNPs) were characterized by X-ray diffraction (XRD) using CuKα with 2θ values of 5–80°. Scanning electron microscopy and energy-dispersive X-ray spectroscopy (SEM and EDX, model LEO1430VP, England and Germany) were used to observe the surface morphology and for the elemental analysis of the magnetic nanoparticles. Fourier transform infrared (FT-IR) spectra of the synthesized MNPs were obtained using an FT-IR instrument from Shimadzu (model 8900, Japan) in the range of 400–4000 cm<sup>-1</sup>. The UV-vis diffuse reflectance spectroscopy (DRS) of the synthesized nanoparticles was recorded on a Scinco spectrophotometer (S-4100, South Korea) equipped with a DRS accessory. In this work, a flame atomic absorption spectrometer (FAAS) model AA240FS (Varian, USA) equipped with a deuterium lamp for background correction was used for the determination of Pb<sup>2+</sup> ions in an air-acetylene flame. The parameters for the FAAS detection of Pb<sup>2+</sup> ions were as follows: hollow cathode lamp (HCL); wavelength, 217 nm; slit width, 1.0 nm; and lamp current, 10 mA. The pH of the solutions was measured using a Bante pH meter equipped with a combined glass electrode (China). For magnetic separation, a strong permanent magnet (1 × 3 × 5 cm) with a 1.4 T magnetic field was applied. A magnetic stirrer (Labinco, The Netherlands) and stirrer bar (4 × 14 mm) were used in the nanoparticle synthesis.

### 2.3. Preparation of aptamer-based silver-coated magnetite nanoparticles (Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>@Ag-APT MNPs)

**2.3.1. Synthesis of Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>@Ag core-shell nanostructures.** Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> MNPs were chemically prepared according to a method described in the literature.<sup>41</sup> Briefly, FeCl<sub>3</sub>·6H<sub>2</sub>O and FeCl<sub>2</sub>·4H<sub>2</sub>O (molar ratio of 2 : 1) and 1.5 mL of HCl (12 mol L<sup>-1</sup>) were dissolved in 50 mL of double-distilled water in a volumetric





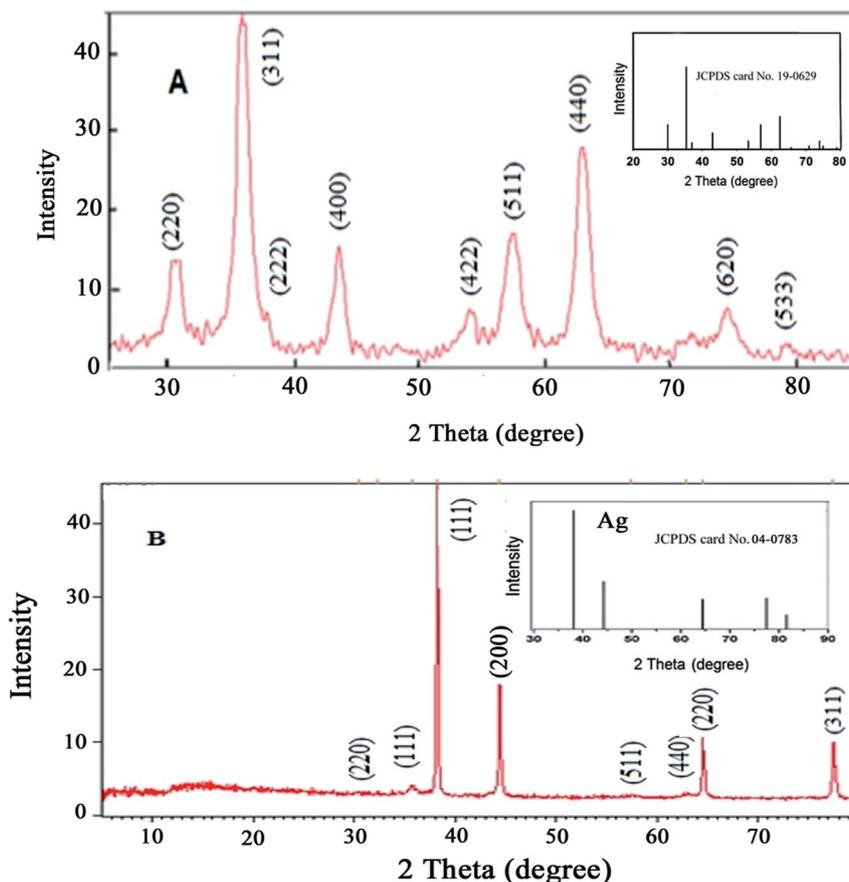


Fig. 3 XRD patterns for (A)  $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4$  and (B)  $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4@Ag$  MNPs.

volume of 5  $\mu\text{M}$  aptamer (optimum: 45  $\mu\text{L}$ ) solution was added to the suspension. The solution was stirred for 24 h. After this time, the synthesized  $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4@Ag$ -APT MNPs were separated using a super magnet and the supernatant was disposed of. Fig. 1 shows a schematic of the synthesis procedure.

**2.3.3. Magnetic solid-phase extraction of  $\text{Pb}^{2+}$  ions using  $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4@Ag$ -APT sorbent.** For each MSPE experiment, 25 mL of an aqueous sample containing certain amounts of  $\text{Pb}^{2+}$  ions was poured into a beaker and, after adjusting the pH of the solution to 7.0, 0.04 g of  $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4@Ag$ -APT MNPs was added to the mixture. Afterwards, the mixture was mechanically stirred for 35 min at 400 rpm. After this time, the MNPs were isolated from the mixture using an external magnetic field by applying a strong super magnet. The supernatant was transferred to a vial to check for the presence of  $\text{Pb}^{2+}$ . The pre-concentrated ions were desorbed from the collected MNPs during stirring with 3 mL of 0.25 mol  $\text{L}^{-1}$  HCl (10 min). After that, the solution containing the eluted  $\text{Pb}^{2+}$  ions was collected in a vial for further measurement by FAAS (Fig. 2).

## 3. Results and discussion

### 3.1. Principle of the MSPE strategy using $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4@Ag$ -APT MNPs

Metal coordination by DNA has been extensively studied.<sup>43–45</sup> DNA is a polyanion allowing electrostatic attraction with metal

ions. DNA phosphates can bind hard/borderline metals, while various bases coordinate with metal ions with different affinities. At the simplest level, metal ions are treated as point charges diffusing around DNA polyanions by pure electrostatic interactions. Metal binding to the phosphate backbone stabilizes the DNA duplex (*e.g.*, increasing DNA melting temperature,  $T_m$ ).  $\text{Pb}^{2+}$ -dependent G-rich ssDNAs can be integrated into  $\text{Pb}^{2+}$  biosensors. Upon addition of  $\text{Pb}^{2+}$  ions to the solution, the conformation of the  $\text{Pb}^{2+}$ -dependent aptamer changes from a random coil structure to a G-quadruplex one.

### 3.2. Characterization of $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4@Ag$ MNPs

The  $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4@Ag$  MNPs were characterized using XRD, SEM, EDX, FT-IR and DRS analysis.

The crystal phases and crystallinity of  $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4$  and  $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4@Ag$  MNPs were analyzed by XRD and measured with Cu K $\alpha$  radiation in the  $2\theta$  values, of 5–80°, with a step size of 0.0260° and count time of 0.5°/s. According to the results (Fig. 3(a and b)), the characteristic peaks at  $2\theta$  of 30.3° (220), 35.5° (311), 37° (222), 43.3° (400), 54° (422), 57° (511), 63° (440) and 74.5° (533) show the crystalline cubic spinel structure of  $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4$  (Fig. 3(a)), which is in agreement with the standard of  $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4$  (JCPDS No: 19-0629) and previous literature.<sup>46</sup>

The absence of  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$  peaks in the  $2\theta$  range of 20–30° provided proof that the black synthesized powder is  $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4$ . The characteristic peaks presented at  $2\theta$  values of 38.2° (111), 44.4°



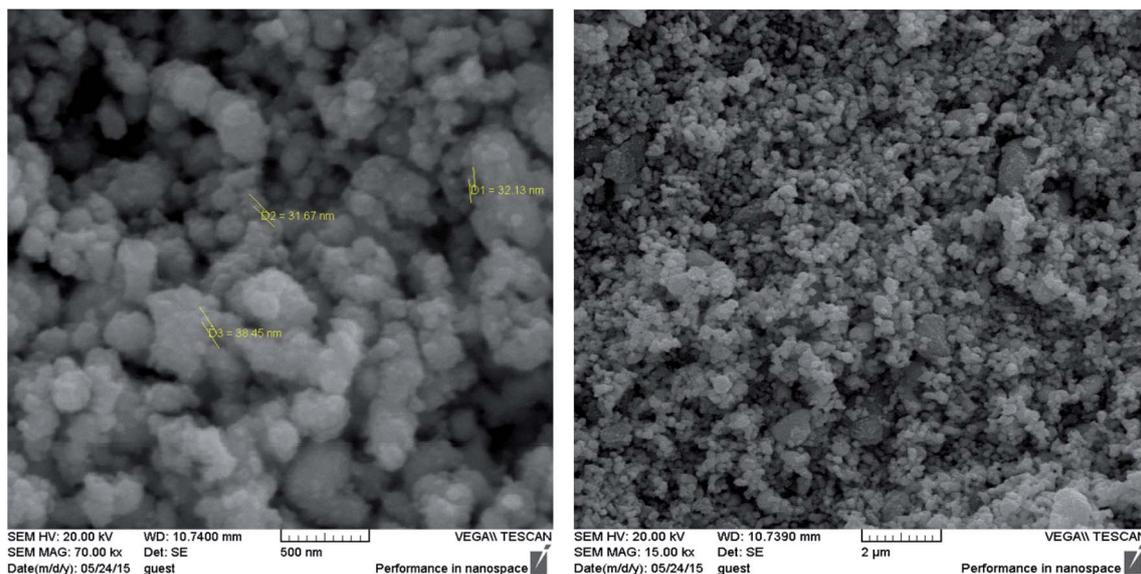


Fig. 4 SEM images of  $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4@Ag$  MNPs.

(200),  $64.6^\circ$  (220) and  $77.5^\circ$  (311) are related to the planes of silver (Fig. 3(b)), in agreement with the XRD pattern of Ag NPs (JCPDS No: 04-0783). The XRD patterns confirmed that no impurities were observed.

SEM observations were performed to characterize the morphology and size of the synthesized  $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4@Ag$  MNPs with magnification of 15.0 and 70.0kx (Fig. 4). Based on the SEM images, the synthesized  $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4@Ag$  MNPs were uniform spherical particles with an average diameter of less than 38 nm. The nanoparticles could provide a large specific surface area and numerous adsorption sites. Moreover, the addition of the aptamer did not alter the morphology or particle size of the nanoparticles distinctly.

Elemental analysis was also used to confirm the existence of silver element on the  $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4$  nanoparticles. The atomic composition of the  $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4@Ag$  was evaluated by EDX analysis. Fig. 5 presents the EDX spectrum of  $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4@Ag$  MNPs, where peaks associated with Fe, Ag and O can be distinguished. Quantitative

analysis gave weight ratios of Fe (16.80%), Ag (35.20%) and O (47.99%), as previously reported.<sup>47</sup>

Fig. 6 shows the FT-IR spectrum of  $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4@Ag$ -APT MNPs. In this spectrum, the band at  $574\text{ cm}^{-1}$  corresponds to the Fe–O stretching vibration mode of the tetrahedral and octahedral sites. The absorption bands centered at  $1519$  and  $1636\text{ cm}^{-1}$  could be attributed to the stretching vibration of the C–N and C=O bonds of peptide linkages, respectively. The wide band at  $3439\text{ cm}^{-1}$  could be assigned to the O–H stretching mode of the adsorbed water and N–H bending mode.<sup>48</sup>

The UV-Vis absorption spectra of the  $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4@Ag$  MNPs,  $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4$  and  $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4@Ag$ -Apt MNPs are shown and compared in Fig. 7. The absorbance of  $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4$  decreases with increasing wavelength in the range 350–800 nm, which agrees well with the literature,<sup>49</sup> and no obvious absorption peak was observed. The  $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4@Ag$  MNPs have an absorption peak at around 400 nm resulting from the typical surface plasmon resonance of silver NPs. This result shows that silver was successfully deposited on the surface of the  $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4$  MNPs.

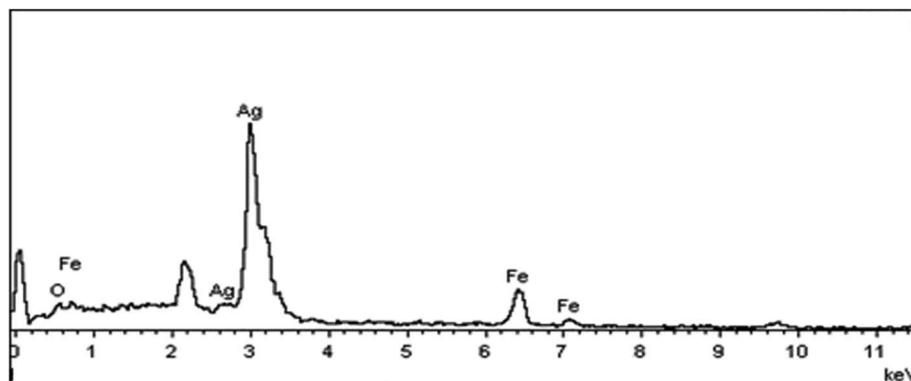


Fig. 5 EDX spectrum for  $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4@Ag$  MNPs.

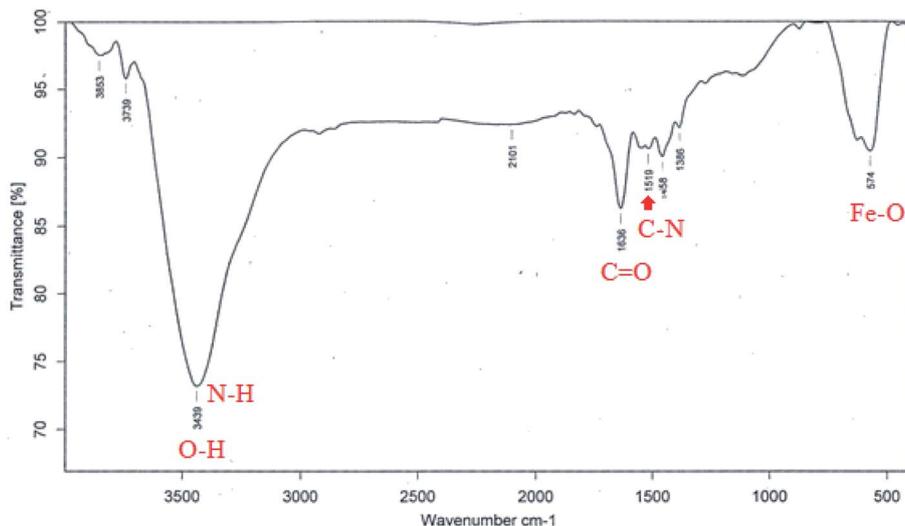


Fig. 6 FT-IR spectrum for  $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4@Ag$ -APT MNPs.

### 3.3. Optimization of the MSPE adsorption parameters

The 5'-thiolated aptamer was attached to the Ag layer of the  $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4@Ag$  MNPs to form an aptamer-based sorbent. The  $\text{Pb}^{2+}$  ions reacted with the functional groups of the oligonucleotide present in the structure of the aptamer and were separated from the solution.

For the MSPE optimization experiments, 25 mL of a solution containing  $1 \text{ mg L}^{-1} \text{ Pb}^{2+}$  was exposed at room temperature with the proper amount of sorbent. After magnetic separation, the  $\text{Pb}^{2+}$  adsorption and desorption efficiencies were determined using FAAS (Fig. 2). In preliminary tests, the effect of the volume of aptamer solution used in the synthesis of the sorbent

was investigated. For this purpose, 2, 5, 10, 15 and 20  $\mu\text{L}$  of  $5 \mu\text{M}$  aptamer solution were used for 0.02 g of  $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4@Ag$  MNPs to produce the aptamer-based sorbent. According to the preliminary tests, at aptamer volumes lower than 15  $\mu\text{L}$ , the aptamer did not attach to the MNPs properly. Therefore, in the optimization table, aptamer volumes of 15  $\mu\text{L}$  and higher were considered. All of the parameters affecting the adsorption and desorption of  $\text{Pb}^{2+}$  ions on the sorbent were optimized separately *via* Taguchi orthogonal optimization to obtain the highest sensitivity of sorbent. To fully develop the aptamer-based sorbent for analysis of  $\text{Pb}^{2+}$  ions, some significant adsorption factors including the pH of the solution (6.0, 7.0, 7.5), contact time (15, 35, 45 min), sorbent weight (0.02, 0.04, 0.06 g) in

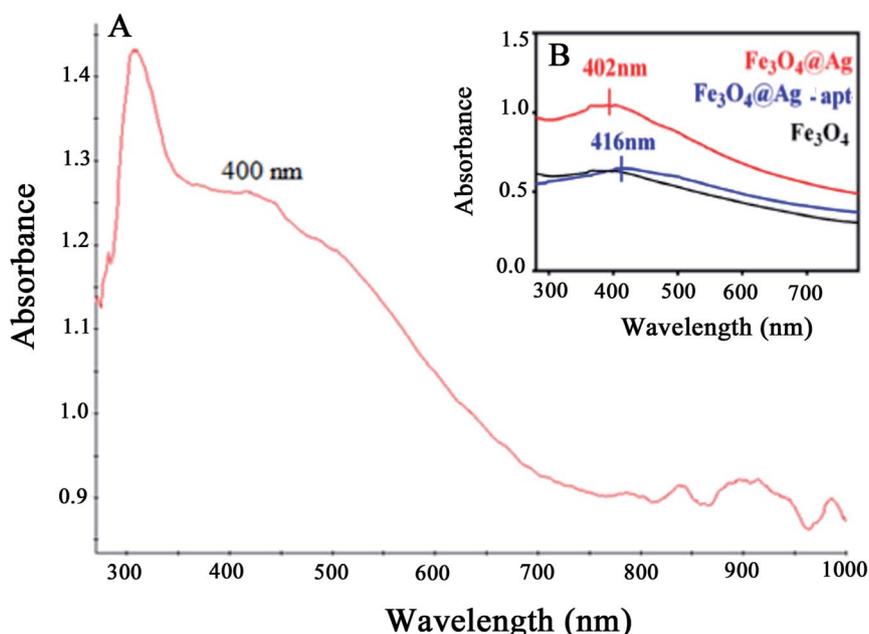


Fig. 7 UV-Vis absorption spectra for (A)  $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4@Ag$  MNPs and (B)  $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4$ ,  $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4@Ag$  and  $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4@Ag$ -Apt MNPs.



**Table 1** The OA<sub>9</sub> Taguchi method for optimization the experimental factors

Ex. no	Aptasorbent weight (g)	Aptamer volume (μL)	Contact time (min)	pH
1	0.04	45	15	7
2	0.06	45	35	6
3	0.02	45	45	7.5
4	0.02	15	15	6
5	0.04	15	35	7.5
6	0.02	35	35	7
7	0.04	35	45	6
8	0.06	15	45	7
9	0.06	35	15	7.5

solution and volume of aptamer solution (15, 35, 45 μL) were investigated and optimized *via* Taguchi orthogonal array design using an L<sub>9</sub> array (4 factors at 3 levels, Table 1). After carrying out the Taguchi design optimization experiments, statistical calculations were performed and the average main effects of each factor were obtained at different levels using Minitab software (version 18) (Fig. 8). Based on the results of the experiments and the analysis of variance (ANOVA), the optimal conditions for the adsorption of Pb<sup>2+</sup> ions were obtained according to the mean main effects for each parameter (Fig. 8).

Solution pH is an important parameter affecting the efficiency of Pb<sup>2+</sup> ion adsorption from aqueous samples. pH plays an important role in the complexation of Pb<sup>2+</sup> ions with the aptamer. In this study, the solution pH was varied between 6 and 7.5 (near the physiological pH). According to the results, the maximum Pb<sup>2+</sup> adsorption efficiency was observed at pH = 7.0. According to the results, at physiological pH, the synthesized aptamer is extremely stable and has a negative charge on its surface. Therefore, a pH of 7.0 was selected for further studies.

The maximum adsorption efficiency was obtained with 0.04 g of aptamer, which can be attributed to the increase in the

number of sorbent sites in the solution. However, the extraction efficiency decreased when more than 0.04 g of Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>@Ag MNPs was used. This is due to that a small quantity of Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>@Ag MNPs could not be dispersed due to hydrophobic surface of it or attachment of Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>@Ag MNPs onto magnet. This hindered the collection of all of the sorbent by an external magnet, which resulted in a slight decrease in the extraction efficiency. Based on the results, 0.04 g of sorbent provided the highest extraction efficiency for all analytes.

Moreover, the amount of lead ions bound to the Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>@Ag-APT is a function of the aptamer surface density, which clearly justifies the need for optimization. Therefore, the different amounts of the thiolated DNA aptamer were added to 1 mL of a suspension containing 0.04 g of Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>@Ag in PBS and then the aptamers were anchored onto the surface of the magnetic nanoparticles *via* immobilization by thiol chemistry. It was found that a low aptamer density on the surface, which affects the amount of target binding, leads to low signal levels. However, the maximum amount of target bound is a function of the aptamer surface density. The aptamer surface density increased and reached a maximum with 45 μL of aptamer.

In the case of the contact time, the majority of lead ions were captured by aptamer-modified Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>@Ag MNPs within 20 min and the maximum recovery for Pb<sup>2+</sup> ions was obtained within 35 min. However, a long stirring time may cause partial release of adsorbed Pb<sup>2+</sup> ions from the sorbent.

### 3.4. Optimization of Pb<sup>2+</sup> desorption parameters affecting the MSPE procedure

After adsorption of Pb<sup>2+</sup> ions using Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>@Ag-APT MNPs and prior to their measurement by FAAS, it is necessary to desorb the adsorbed ions using the minimum volume of suitable eluent. For this purpose, several desorption parameters, including type of eluent (HCl in distilled water, HCl in phosphate buffer and HCl in ethanol), eluent concentration (0.05,

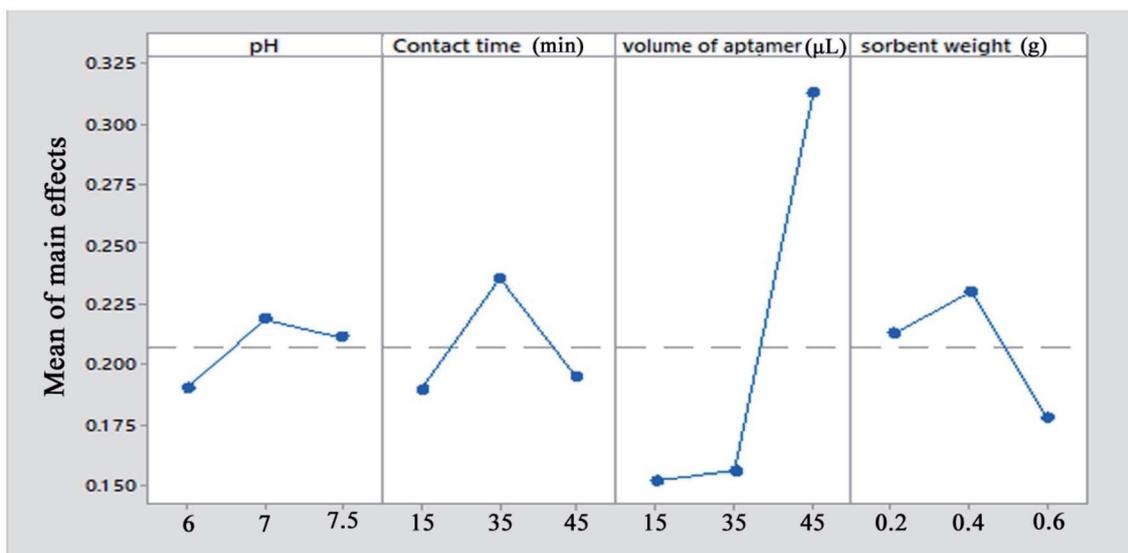
**Fig. 8** The means of the main effects of each factor in the adsorption process obtained by Minitab software.

Table 2 The OA<sub>9</sub> Taguchi method for optimization of the desorption parameters<sup>a</sup>

Ex. no	Type of eluent	Eluent volume (mL)	Desorption time (min)	Eluent concentration (mol L <sup>-1</sup> )
1	HCl in DW	10	5	0.1
2	HCl in EtOH	10	10	0.05
3	HCl in PBS	10	15	0.25
4	HCl in PBS	3	5	0.05
5	HCl in DW	3	10	0.25
6	HCl in PBS	5	10	0.1
7	HCl in DW	5	15	0.05
8	HCl in EtOH	3	15	0.1
9	HCl in EtOH	5	5	0.25

<sup>a</sup> DW: distilled water; PBS: phosphate-buffered saline (0.1 mol L<sup>-1</sup>); EtOH: ethanol.

0.1 and 0.25 mol L<sup>-1</sup>), volume of eluent (3, 5 and 10 mL) and time of desorption (5, 10 and 15 min) were investigated *via* Taguchi experimental design using an L<sub>9</sub> array (4 factors at 3 levels, Table 2) to achieve the best Pb<sup>2+</sup> ion desorption efficiency. The desorption optimization experiments were carried out in the optimal conditions of adsorption process (pH = 7.0, sorbent weight = 0.04 g, contact time = 35 min and volume of aptamer = 45 μL).

To find the best eluent type to desorb the Pb<sup>2+</sup> ions from the aptamer, HCl in three different solvents was investigated (distilled water, ethanol (EtOH) and PBS (0.1 mol L<sup>-1</sup>)). Among them, HCl in DW was found to be superior for the desorption of Pb<sup>2+</sup> ions from the aptamer surface (Fig. 9).

Fig. 9 shows the effect of eluent volume (3 to 10 mL) on the amount of Pb<sup>2+</sup> desorbed. The results indicate that by increasing the volume of the eluent, the Pb<sup>2+</sup> absorbance and therefore its concentration in desorbed solution are reduced owing to the dilution of the eluent phase. Thus, to increase the

preconcentration factor, 3 mL of eluent was considered to be the optimal eluent volume.

In order to investigate the effect of the concentration of the eluent solvent on the preconcentration of Pb<sup>2+</sup> ions, different HCl concentrations were investigated in the range of 0.05 to 0.25 M. Based on Fig. 9, quantitative recovery of Pb<sup>2+</sup> ions could be obtained with eluent containing 0.25 M HCl.

To achieve the highest preconcentration and optimal recovery of the adsorbed Pb<sup>2+</sup> ions, the effect of desorption time was also tested between 5 and 15 min. The results showed that the maximum desorption efficiency of Pb<sup>2+</sup> ions was obtained with 10 min of shaking of aptamer in 3 mL of HCl (0.25 mol L<sup>-1</sup>) (Fig. 9).

### 3.5. Analytical figures of merit

Under the optimized adsorption and desorption conditions (pH = 7.0, sorbent weight = 0.04 g, volume of aptamer = 45 μL, contact time = 35 min, desorption time = 10 min with 3 mL HCl in distilled water (0.25 M)), several analytical characteristics of the developed method were investigated, including linear dynamic range (LDR), limit of detection (LOD), limit of quantitation (LOQ) and enrichment factor (EF). The calibration curve was obtained without and after preconcentration of Pb<sup>2+</sup> ions. The linear range for direct measurement without preconcentration was found to be 300–1500 μg L<sup>-1</sup> with a correlation coefficient (*R*<sup>2</sup>) of 0.9991 while the LDR after preconcentration was observed to be in the range of 33–1000 μg L<sup>-1</sup> with *R*<sup>2</sup> = 0.9972. The limit of detection (3 *S*<sub>b</sub>/*m*) and limit of quantitation (10 *S*<sub>b</sub>/*m*) were 10 μg L<sup>-1</sup> and 33.0 μg L<sup>-1</sup>, respectively. In these equations, *m* is the slope of the calibration graph after preconcentration and *S*<sub>b</sub> is the standard deviation of four independent replicate preconcentration of blank solution. The precision of the method was assessed as relative standard deviation (RSD, %) and calculated from six independent replicates at a Pb<sup>2+</sup> ion concentration of 100 μg L<sup>-1</sup> and was found to be 0.34%. The EF of the proposed method, as the ratio of the

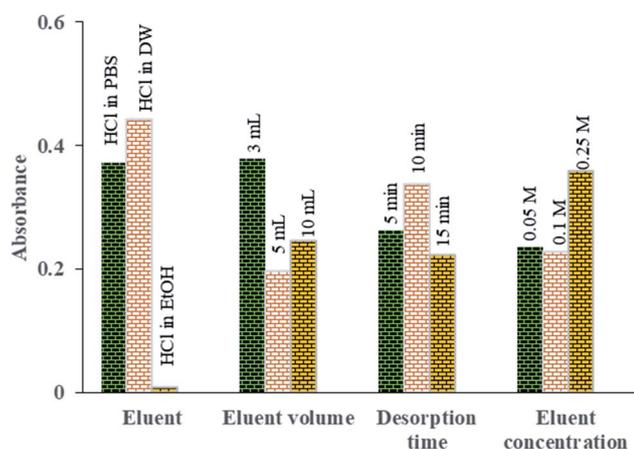


Fig. 9 The means of the main effects of each factor in optimization of the desorption parameters obtained by absorbance reading of UV-Vis measurements.

Table 3 Tolerance limits for foreign ions in the presence of 100 μg L<sup>-1</sup> Pb<sup>2+</sup> ions

Foreign ion	Added as	Foreign ion concentration (mg L <sup>-1</sup> )	Foreign ion to metal ion ratio
Na <sup>+</sup>	NaNO <sub>3</sub>	100	1000
Li <sup>+</sup>	LiNO <sub>3</sub>	50	500
K <sup>+</sup>	KNO <sub>3</sub>	10	100
Ni <sup>2+</sup>	Ni(NO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> · 6H <sub>2</sub> O	50	500
Cu <sup>2+</sup>	Cu(NO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> · 3H <sub>2</sub> O	50	500
Co <sup>2+</sup>	Co(NO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> · 6H <sub>2</sub> O	10	100
Ca <sup>2+</sup>	Ca(NO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> · 4H <sub>2</sub> O	1	10
Zn <sup>2+</sup>	Zn(NO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> · 6H <sub>2</sub> O	5	50
Ba <sup>2+</sup>	Ba(NO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	50	500
Cd <sup>2+</sup>	Cd(NO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> · 4H <sub>2</sub> O	50	500
Cr <sup>3+</sup>	Cr(NO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> · 9H <sub>2</sub> O	50	500
Al <sup>3+</sup>	Al(NO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> · 9H <sub>2</sub> O	5	50
Fe <sup>3+</sup>	Fe(NO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> · 9H <sub>2</sub> O	50	500



Table 4 Comparison of the developed method with some extraction methods for preconcentration of Pb<sup>2+</sup> ions

Metal ions	Sorbent	Sorbent mass (g)	Method	Detection method	LOD ( $\mu\text{g L}^{-1}$ )	RSD (%)	LDR ( $\mu\text{g L}^{-1}$ )	Time (min)	Ref.
Pb <sup>2+</sup> , Fe <sup>3+</sup> , Cu <sup>2+</sup> , Mn <sup>2+</sup>	Multiwall carbon nanotubes	0.1	SPE	FAAS	8.0	—	—	100	54
Pb <sup>2+</sup>	MnFe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub> -takovite	0.02	MSPE	FAAS	0.67	3	2–100	12	11
Pb <sup>2+</sup> , Cd <sup>2+</sup>	Silica gel	0.3	SPE	FAAS	4.25	1.7	—	10	55
Pb <sup>2+</sup> , Cu <sup>2+</sup>	Nanodiamond/MoS <sub>2</sub> nanorod	0.25	SPE	FAAS	42	0.9	100–1000	6	56
Cd <sup>2+</sup> , Zn <sup>2+</sup> , Cu <sup>2+</sup> , Pb <sup>2+</sup>	Sulfur-nanoparticle-loaded alumina	0.5	SPE	FAAS	0.63	4.8	1–60	15	57
Pb <sup>2+</sup>	APT-MNPs	0.04	MSPE	FAAS	10	0.3	33–1000	10	This work

slope of the calibration curve after preconcentration to that without preconcentration, was calculated as 17.37.

### 3.6. The effect of foreign ions on the MSPE of Pb<sup>2+</sup> ions

An important feature of a sorbent is its selectivity towards the analyte over interfering matrix species. In order to evaluate the selectivity and the preconcentration efficiency of the prepared aptamer, various ions, such as Na<sup>+</sup>, Li<sup>+</sup>, K<sup>+</sup>, Ni<sup>2+</sup>, Cu<sup>2+</sup>, Co<sup>2+</sup>, Ca<sup>2+</sup>, Zn<sup>2+</sup>, Ba<sup>2+</sup>, Cd<sup>2+</sup>, Cr<sup>3+</sup>, Fe<sup>3+</sup> and Al<sup>3+</sup>, were tested for their interference effects on the preconcentration of Pb<sup>2+</sup> ions. Different concentrations of these ions were prepared in PBS and added to the test solution containing 100  $\mu\text{g L}^{-1}$  of Pb<sup>2+</sup> ions, then the developed method was applied. The tolerance limits for coexisting ions are summarized in Table 3. According to this table, the presence of foreign ions in solution with Pb<sup>2+</sup> does not have an interfering effect on the preconcentration of Pb<sup>2+</sup> ions.

### 3.7. Validation of the proposed MSPE method for analysis of real samples

In order to evaluate the analytical performance of the proposed aptamer, tap water (Tehran, Iran) and seawater (Caspian Sea, Gilan) were collected and investigated *via* the proposed MSPE method. Each sample was firstly analyzed for the presence of Pb<sup>2+</sup> ions and the results showed no presence of this ion in the real samples. After that, each real sample was spiked with 100  $\mu\text{g L}^{-1}$  of Pb<sup>2+</sup> ions and the spiked samples were extracted using the proposed aptamer-based MSPE procedure. Three replicates were performed for all experiments. Pb<sup>2+</sup> ion recoveries of 96.8 and 102.8% were obtained from the spiked sea and tap water samples, respectively, which were in good agreement with those obtained by ICP-OES. The recoveries for water samples tested by this assay are comparable with the amounts that have been previously reported in the literature,<sup>50,51</sup> demonstrating the suitable accuracy of the proposed method for the preconcentration of Pb<sup>2+</sup> ions.

Furthermore, under optimum conditions, the proposed procedure was applied for preconcentration and recovery of Pb<sup>2+</sup> ions from contaminated aqueous solution using Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>@Ag-APT MNPs and Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>@Ag MNPs. The aptamer-modified MNPs displayed an excellent selectivity with higher affinity toward Pb<sup>2+</sup> ions compared to that of the naked Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>@Ag MNPs.

### 3.8. Comparison with other solid-phase extraction procedures in the literature

In 2015, Huang *et al.* used nitrilotriacetic acid anhydride-modified lignocellulosic material for removal of Cd<sup>2+</sup> and Pb<sup>2+</sup> from aqueous solutions. A sorption capacity of 303.5 mg g<sup>-1</sup> was obtained for Pb<sup>2+</sup> removal. The pseudo-second-order kinetic model and the Langmuir isotherm model described the adsorption process well. Thermodynamic data confirmed the endothermic and spontaneous sorption process.<sup>52</sup> In 2016, Cheng *et al.* studied the biosorption of Pb<sup>2+</sup> ions from aqueous solutions by waste biomass from biotrickling filters. The results showed that the maximum Pb<sup>2+</sup> biosorption capacity of dried biomass was 160 mg g<sup>-1</sup>.<sup>53</sup>

A comparison with other SPE adsorbents used for preconcentration of Pb<sup>2+</sup> ions prior to FAAS is given in Table 4.<sup>11,42,54–57</sup> Our proposed aptamer showed broad DLR and good LOD with respect to the other adsorbents. Moreover, by utilizing graphite furnace AAS (GF-AAS), ICP-AES or ICP-MS for the determination of Pb<sup>2+</sup>, the detection limit can be improved by more than 1000 times and it is possible to detect trace levels of Pb<sup>2+</sup> ions. In addition, utilizing lower eluent volumes in GF-AAS improves the preconcentration factor.

## 4. Conclusion

In this study, we reported the development of an aptasorbent Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>@Ag-APT MNP for the selective extraction of Pb<sup>2+</sup> ions. The introduced magnetic aptasorbent can be used as an easy, reliable, inexpensive, selective and sensitive method for the extraction and/or preconcentration of trace levels of lead ions in various aqueous matrices prior to determination. After carrying out Taguchi design optimization experiments, the best results for the adsorption and desorption of Pb<sup>2+</sup> ions were obtained at pH 7.0 using 0.04 g of the sorbent modified with 45  $\mu\text{L}$  of aptamer and a total contact time of 35 min for adsorption and 10 min for desorption, with 3 mL of HCl (0.25 mol L<sup>-1</sup>) as the eluent. Under the optimum conditions, Pb<sup>2+</sup> was detected in the range of 33–1000  $\mu\text{g L}^{-1}$  with a low detection limit of 10  $\mu\text{g L}^{-1}$ . It is noteworthy that, compared to previous works, this new protocol has several advantages. First, the sorbent is simpler than the previous ones; second, the results showed that the developed Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>@Ag-APT exhibited a wide working range and impressively high selectivity toward Pb<sup>2+</sup> among other heavy



metal ions in aqueous media and also had good potential for the extraction of  $\text{Pb}^{2+}$  ions at  $\mu\text{g L}^{-1}$  concentrations.

## Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

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