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Journal Name

COMMUNICATION

Nanoparticle-enhanced fluorescence emission for non-separation assay of carbohydrates using boronic acid-Alizarin complex

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Received 00th January 20xx,
Accepted 00th January 20xx

DOI: 10.1039/x0xx00000x

www.rsc.org/

Addition of crosslinked polymer nanoparticles into a solution of 3-nitrophenylboronic acid-Alizarin complex leads to significant enhancement of fluorescence emission. Using the nanoparticle-enhanced boronic acid-Alizarin system has improved greatly the sensitivity and extended the dynamic range of separation-free fluorescence assay for carbohydrates.

Fluorescence measurement has very high sensitivity and is a powerful analytical method for detecting and quantifying important bioactive molecules in the fields of biology, environmental sciences and food industry.¹ For fluorescent molecules, direct analytical quantification can be achieved using a simple fluorescence spectrophotometer. For non-fluorescent molecules, labelling with a fluorescent probe often needs to be performed before the target analytes can be quantified. The fluorescent labelling introduces additional derivation steps and is cumbersome for routine chemical analysis. Therefore, the use of fluorogenic or fluorescence quenching systems to measure non-fluorescent molecules has attracted great research interest.

Carbohydrates are wide spread and many of them play important roles in living organisms. A number of important carbohydrates need to be measured frequently. As examples, glucose needs to be closely monitored for diabetic patients. In the food industry, saccharide measurement is also important for quality control. For different purposes, the sensitivity and dynamic range of carbohydrate analysis can differ significantly. As carbohydrates have no intrinsic fluorescence, it is not possible to directly quantify carbohydrates using fluorescence spectrometry. Compared to carbohydrate analysis through fluorescent labelling,² a more attractive method is to utilize carbohydrate-induced fluorescence quenching, a method that is faster and easier to adopt for routine analysis.³ Here, the fluorescence quenching can be realized by the specific interaction/reaction of the carbohydrates with a fluorescent

receptor or a molecular complex. A number of fluorescent receptors/molecular complexes have been reported in the literature, for example fluorophore-labelled lectins⁴ and boronic acids,⁵ and fluorescent molecular complexes based on boronic acid and Alizarin Red S.⁶ Although several boronic acid-based fluorescent receptors have been described in the literature for carbohydrate sensing,^{7,8} the synthesis of the specialized receptors often involves multi-step reactions and can be very costly. In this regard, the fluorescence assay based on phenylboronic acid (PBA) - Alizarin Red S (ARS) appears to be simpler and more flexible for carbohydrate measurements.⁶ Since its first report by Wang and co-workers, the PBA-ARS system has been adopted by many laboratories to develop fluorescent assays for carbohydrates, anions and metal ions.⁸ At the same time, different approaches have been used to improve the analytical performance of the PBA-ARS system for fluorescent carbohydrate assays. Li and co-workers reported that cationic surfactant-assembled vesicles can increase significantly the fluorescence intensity of PBA-ARS complex.⁹ Using specially designed micelles and vesicles, the intensity of fluorescence emission from the PBA-ARS complex has been increased by 10 – 13 folds.¹⁰ Because of the significant enhancement of fluorescent emission from the PBA-ARS complex, the non-separation carbohydrate assays have been improved to become more accurate and sensitive. Despite the reported progress with the specialized micelles and vesicles, the level of fluorescence enhancement is still limited, and the fluorescence-enhancing micelles and vesicles can become unstable under non-optimal analytical conditions (e.g. organic co-solvent, elevated temperature, etc.).

In this work we study the use of crosslinked polymer nanoparticles as a new type of fluorescence enhancer for non-separation carbohydrate assays based on the general PBA-Alizarin system. The surface polarities of the polymer nanoparticles were adjusted so that the nanoparticles could have different affinities for the PBA-ARS complex and lead to different effect of fluorescence enhancement. Compared to previous surfactant-based micelles and vesicles, the polymer nanoparticles developed in this work are much more stable and can be used under more demanding analytical conditions. The optimized nanoparticles also provide significantly higher

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Electronic Supplementary Information (ESI) available: Experimental details and additional figures. See DOI: 10.1039/x0xx00000x

fluorescence enhancement and lead to greatly improved sensitivity and dynamic range for the fluorescent carbohydrate assay.

Three types of polymer nanoparticles were synthesized by one-pot precipitation polymerization (for synthetic details, see electronic supplementary information).¹¹ Different monomer mixtures were used in the free radical polymerization (Table 1). The polymer particles were designed to display an increasing hydrophilicity in the order of polyEGDMA < poly(Vpy-co-EGDMA) < polyMBAA. As shown in Figure 1, all the polymers were obtained in the form of discrete particles with an average particle size smaller than 1 μm , which was necessary for keeping the particle suspension free from significant sedimentation during a single fluorescence measurement. After being dispersed in aqueous buffer, the polymer particles displayed different emulsion stabilities: while polyMBAA particles remain well dispersed for a prolonged period, the most hydrophobic polyEGDMA formed aggregates and precipitated after standing for 1 min. For the particles with the intermediate polarity, poly(Vpy-co-EGDMA), the particle suspension remained stable for at least 5 min without noticeable sedimentation (see supporting information, Figure S1).

Table 1. Synthesis of crosslinked polymer nanoparticles.

Polymer	Monomer	Crosslinker	Solvent	AIBN
polyMBAA	/	MBAA (50 mg)	Ethanol (5 mL)	10 mg
Poly(Vpy-co-EGDMA)	Vpy (14 μL)	EGDMA (380 μL)	Acetonitrile (9 mL)	20 mg
polyEGDMA	/	EGDMA (380 μL)	Acetonitrile (9 mL)	20 mg

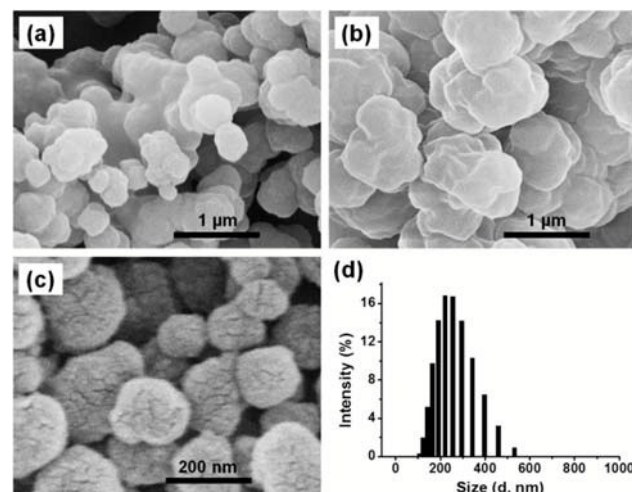


Figure 1. SEM images of poly(MBAA) (a), poly(EGDMA) (b) and poly(Vpy-co-EGDMA) (c). (d) Hydrodynamic size of poly(Vpy-co-EGDMA) measured by DLS.

When the synthesized polymer nanoparticles were added to an aqueous solution of 3-nitrophenylboronic acid (NPBA) and Alizarin, a significant increase (~ 50 folds) of fluorescence emission was observed for polyEGDMA and poly(Vpy-co-EGDMA) particles (Figure 2a). The enhancement of fluorescence by the most hydrophilic polyMBAA was moderate. The enhancement of fluorescence is attributed to the binding of the NPBA-Alizarin complex to

polyEGDMA and poly(Vpy-co-EGDMA) particles, presumably due to hydrophobic interactions. Indeed, when the same polymer particles were mixed with NPBA and the more hydrophilic ARS, the effect of fluorescence enhancement caused by polyEGDMA and poly(Vpy-co-EGDMA) became much smaller (Figure 2b). We should mention that the fluorescence enhancement is not caused by the basic pyridine moiety alone, because addition of pyridine into NPBA-Alizarin solution did not affect the fluorescence emission of the NPBA-Alizarin solution (see supporting information, Figure S2). Considering the colloidal stability and the effect of fluorescence enhancement, we selected poly(Vpy-co-EGDMA) particles and the NPBA-Alizarin system in the remaining studies.

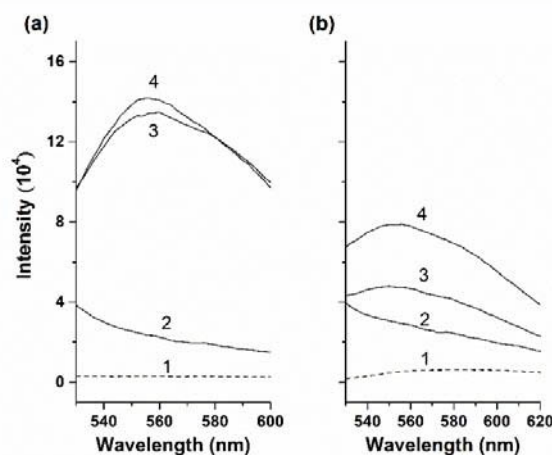


Figure 2. Fluorescence emission of (a) NPBA-Alizarin and (b) NPBA-ARS in phosphate buffer (50 mM, pH 8.0) measured using an excitation wavelength of 467 nm. The spectra were collected from samples containing (1) no particles, (2) polyMBAA, (3) poly(Vpy-co-EGDMA) and (4) polyEGDMA particles. The concentrations of the substances used: NPBA 50 μM , Alizarin 10 μM , ARS 10 μM , polymer particles 1 mg mL^{-1} .

To investigate the relationship between molecular adsorption and fluorescence enhancement, we studied the adsorption of NPBA, Alizarin and NPBA-Alizarin complex on poly(Vpy-co-EGDMA) nanoparticles. As shown in Figure S3, while Alizarin (10 μM) adsorbed almost quantitatively on the nanoparticles (1 mg mL^{-1}), the adsorption of NPBA (50 μM) on the same amount of nanoparticles was only about 18%. However, in the presence of Alizarin (10 μM), the adsorption of NPBA (50 μM) on the nanoparticles increased dramatically, due to that a significant fraction of NPBA formed boronate ester bonds with Alizarin, and the NPBA-Alizarin complex became adsorbed on the polymer nanoparticles. We should note that no fluorescence enhancement was observed when either NPBA or Alizarin solution alone was mixed with the polymer nanoparticles. The result of this semi-quantitative analysis suggests that the adsorption of NPBA-Alizarin complex is the reason for the nanoparticle-enhanced fluorescence emission.

To find out if hydrophobic binding was the underlying mechanism for the particle-enhanced fluorescence emission, we investigated the effect of adding organic co-solvent into the measurement solutions. As shown in Figure 3, when increasing amount of acetonitrile was

introduced, the fluorescence-enhancing effect of poly(Vpy-co-EGDMA) decreased. This reduction of fluorescence emission can be explained as a result of decreased NPBA-Alizarin binding caused by the added acetonitrile. In fact, acetonitrile itself could slightly increase the fluorescence intensity in the particle-free system, which is in agreement with the general effect of organic solvent on fluorescence emission from organic dyes.

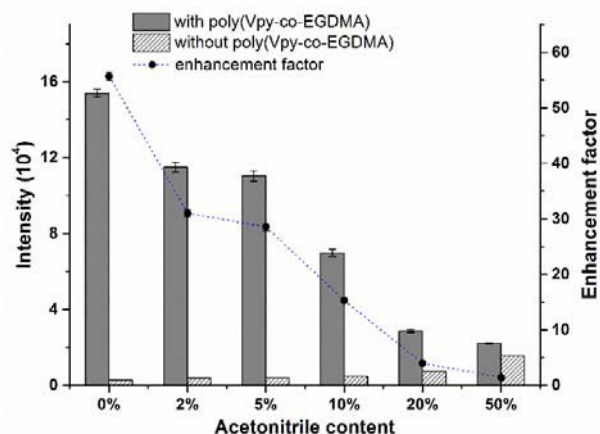


Figure 3. Effect of organic co-solvent on the fluorescence intensity of NPBA-Alizarin solution in phosphate buffer (50 mM, pH 7.4). The concentrations of the substances used: Alizarin 10 μ M, NPBA 50 μ M, polymer particles 1 mg mL⁻¹. Fluorescence intensity was measured at 558 nm using an excitation wavelength at 467 nm.

Besides the evidence from studying the effect of organic co-solvent, we also tested the same NPBA-Alizarin system with more hydrophilic nanoparticles to observe the change of the fluorescence emission (Figure S4). When hydrophilic amino-functionalized silica nanoparticles (Si-NH₂) were added, the fluorescence intensity of NPBA-Alizarin solution did not change. On the other hand, addition of the more hydrophobic poly(MAA-co-TRIM) nanoparticles increased the fluorescence emission, although the observed fluorescence enhancement is about half of that obtained with the poly(Vpy-co-EGDMA) particles. More importantly, the level of fluorescence enhancement caused by the different nanoparticles follows the order of their capabilities of adsorbing the fluorescent complex (Figure S3). The largest disparity between molecular adsorption and fluorescence emission is observed for the poly(MAA-co-TRIM) particles. In this case it is likely that the acidic groups on the particle surface provide a local environment that reduced the fluorescence emission. This argument is supported by the fact that fluorescence emission from the nanoparticle-NPBA-Alizarin system is pH-sensitive. The optimal pH value for strong fluorescence emission is in the neutral to weak alkaline range (pH 7.0-8.5) (Figure S5).

As the optimal poly(Vpy-co-EGDMA) nanoparticles can be used to greatly enhance the fluorescence emission from a NPBA-Alizarin solution, it should be possible to extend the dynamic range of carbohydrate assay using the NPBA-Alizarin complex because fluorescence variation caused by more concentrate carbohydrate solution can be monitored. To confirm this possibility, we used the

optimal nanoparticle-NPBA-Alizarin system as a fluorescent chemical sensor to quantify two simple carbohydrates, glucose and fructose. The competitive assay is based on the following principle: the carbohydrates added into the nanoparticle-NPBA-Alizarin system displaces Alizarin from NPBA, leading to a decreased fluorescence emission. In Figure 4 we show the dose-response curves obtained from the competitive assays for glucose and fructose.

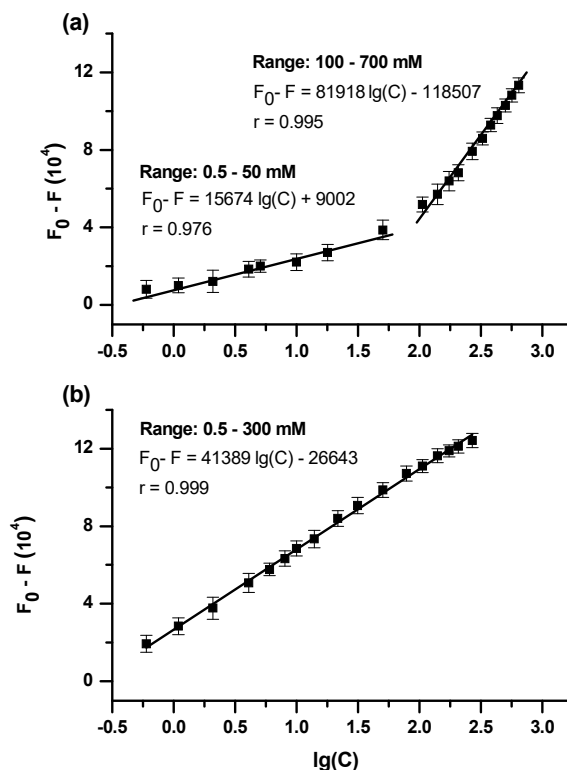


Figure 4. Response curves of carbohydrate assays obtained by plotting $F_0 - F$ vs $\lg(C)$ for glucose (a) and fructose (b). F_0 and F are the fluorescence intensities of the poly(Vpy-co-EGDMA)-NPBA-Alizarin system measured in the absence and presence of the carbohydrates, respectively. C , concentration of the carbohydrates.

In Figure 4a, the fluorescence reduction caused by glucose displays two different linear ranges, which differs from the response of fructose (Figure 4b). The reason for the two separate linear ranges for glucose assay is not clear, but may be related to the fact that glucose has a weaker boronic acid affinity and can bind to NPBA at two different *cis*-diol moieties.¹² We should mention that the two different dynamic ranges for glucose assay are also observed in the particle-free NPBA-Alizarin system (Figure S6a), indicating that the phenomenon is not caused by the polymer nanoparticles.

The sensitivity of the competitive carbohydrate assay can be evaluated using the slope of the response curves in Figure 4. In the presence of poly(Vpy-co-EGDMA) nanoparticles, the slope for glucose assay in the low and high concentration ranges are about 34 and 50 times higher than that obtained from the particle-free NPBA-

Alizarin system (Figure S6a), respectively. For fructose, the slope of the response curve obtained from the poly(Vpy-co-EGDMA)-NPBA-Alizarin system (Figure 4b) is about 34 times higher than that from the particle-free NPBA-Alizarin system (Figure S6b). These results demonstrate that addition of poly(Vpy-co-EGDMA) nanoparticles increased significantly the sensitivity of the NPBA-Alizarin system for the carbohydrate assay.

Using the poly(Vpy-co-EGDMA)-NPBA-Alizarin system for glucose detection, obvious fluorescence response was found in the concentration range of 0.5–700 mM, which is 10 times wider than that achieved with the particle-free NPBA-Alizarin system (glucose concentration 0.5–80 mM, Figure S4a). For fructose detection, the response range is extended by 30 folds to cover the fructose concentration up to 300 mM (Figure S4b). In view of the significantly widened detection range, the poly(Vpy-co-EGDMA)-NPBA-Alizarin system should be useful not only for monitoring glucose in human body fluid (normal glucose concentration in human blood for two hours after meals < 7.8 mM, diabetic patient > 11.1 mM),¹³ but also for direct detection of carbohydrates in, e.g. food, beverage, and for monitoring fermentation processes.

In this work we have developed a nanoparticle enhanced fluorescent system for carbohydrate assay using NPBA-Alizarin as fluorescent reporter. The fluorescent system is easy to prepare and to operate, and it exhibits several advantages including not requiring any separation step, having high sensitivity and allowing bioactive cis-diols to be directly measured in a broader concentration range. Based on these advantages, the developed nanoparticle enhanced fluorescent system may find interesting applications for measuring carbohydrates directly in different samples, for example in the fields of diagnostics, biomedicine and for monitoring food production processes.

This work was supported by the Swedish Research Council FORMAS (grant no. 212-2013-1350).

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