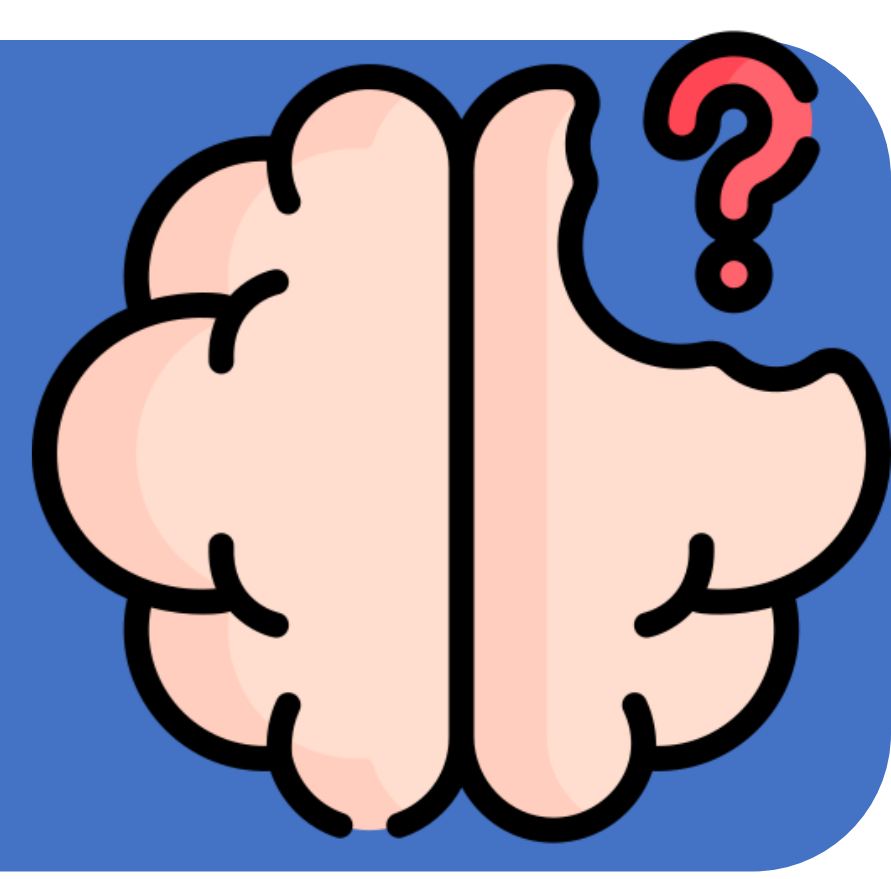


# INTEGRATION OF THE MICROFLUIDIC AND PLASTIC BODY FOR THE DETECTION OF A BIOMARKER ASSOCIATED WITH ALZHEIMER DISEASE



Inês Vinagre<sup>1\*</sup> Stefano Chiussi<sup>2\*</sup> and Felismina T. C. Moreira<sup>1\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>CIETI - LabRISE-School of Engineering, Polytechnic of Porto, R. Dr. António Bernardino de Almeida, 431, 4249-015 Porto, Portugal;

<sup>2</sup>CINTECX, Universidade de Vigo, New Materials Group, Vigo, 36310, Spain.

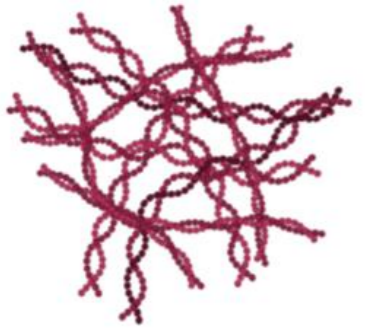
\*Email: [imdsv@isep.ipp.pt](mailto:imdsv@isep.ipp.pt), [ftm@isep.ipp.pt](mailto:ftm@isep.ipp.pt), [schiussi@uvigo.gal](mailto:schiussi@uvigo.gal).

## INTRODUCTION

### Alzheimer disease

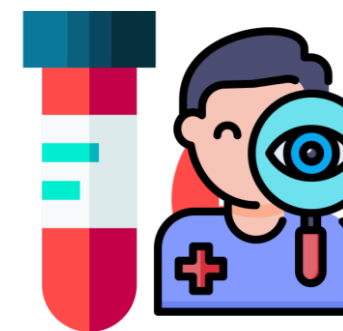


55 million people live with dementia worldwide



Increased levels of total Tau protein

### Treatment



Lab tests  
Mental/physical exams



MIP technology using gold screen-printing electrodes (Au-SPE) modified with an electroactive polymer (poly-methylene blue) to detect the Tau-441 protein at the point-of-care (PoC).

### Imprinting phase

Monomer orto-phenylenediamine was electropolymerized in the presence of the target protein tau on the working electrode (WE) of the modified Au-SPE.

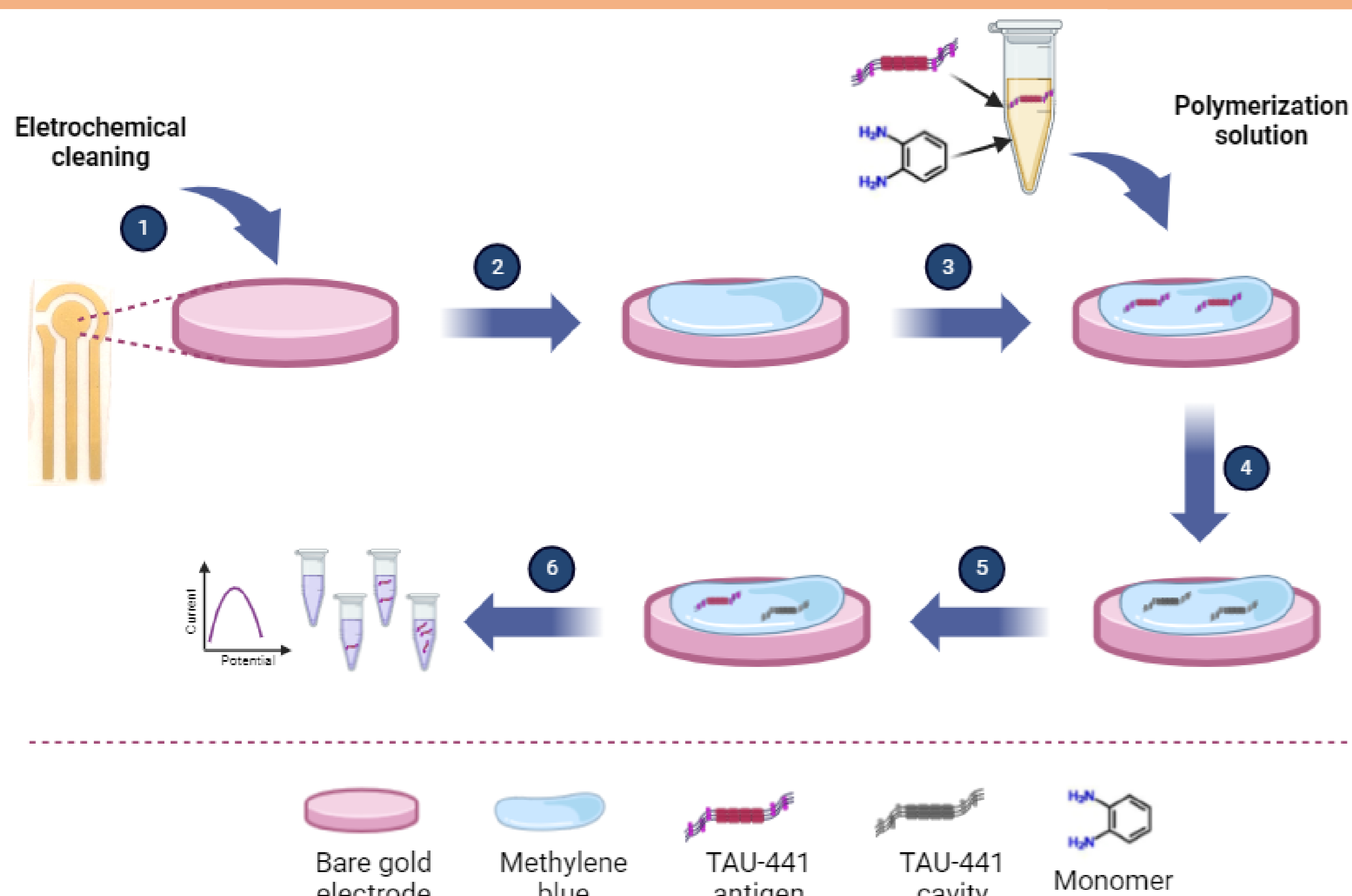
### Analytical performance

Evaluated by impedance spectroscopy (EIS) with Bugger. The sensor assembly was monitored by cyclic voltammetry (CV), EIS and FTIR.

The protein was detected in the concentration range of 0.004 ng/ml-400ng/mL, with an R<sup>2</sup> of 0,9864

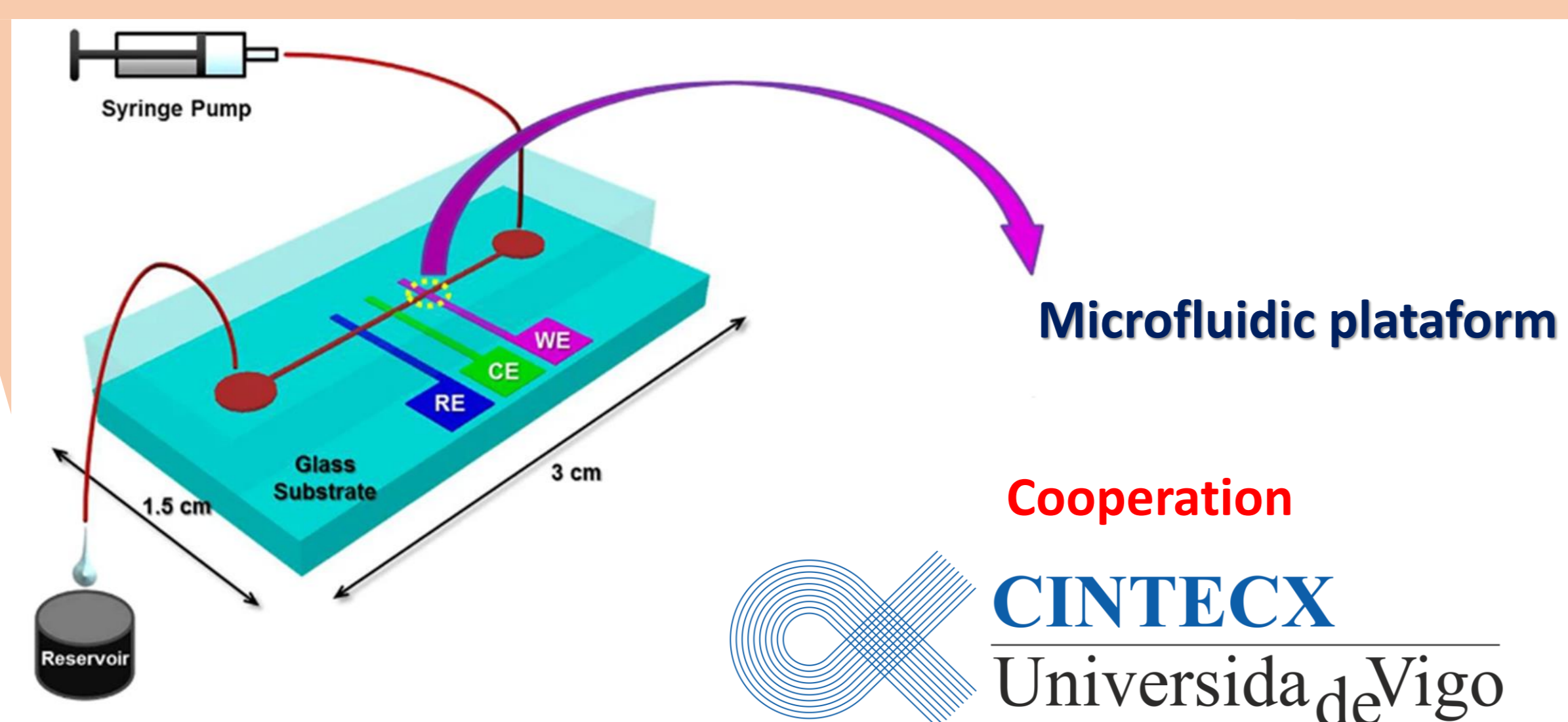
### Microfluidic Platform

## METHODOLOGY



Schematic representation of a MIP for the detection of the TAU- 441 protein: **(1)** Pre-treatment in working electrode; **(2)** methylene blue (MB) electropolymerization; **(3)** electropolymerization of a solution containing Tau- 441 protein and ortho-phenylenediamine monomer ; **(4)** TAU-441 protein removal from polymer matrix; **(5)** template binding on the MIP surface; **(6)** Analytical performance of the sensor with different concentrations of TAU-441 solutions.

## FUTURE PERSPECTIVE



## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The authors would like to acknowledge the partial support of the Portuguese Foundation for Science and Technology (FCT), through grants UIDB/04730/2020 and UIDP/04730/2020. This study was financed by project IBEROS+ (0072\_IBEROS\_MAIS\_1\_E, Interreg-POCTEP 2021-2027).

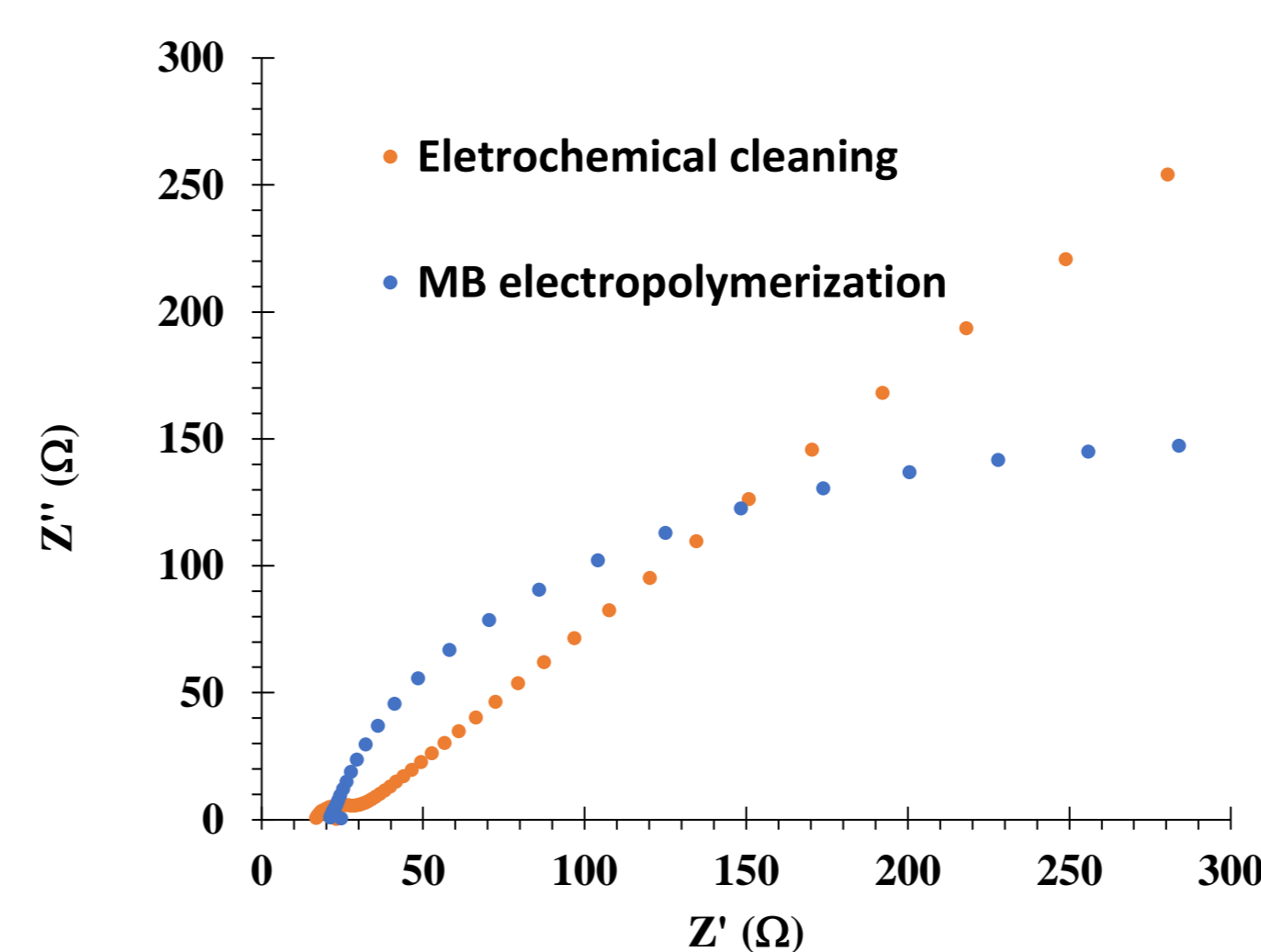


## REFERENCES

[1] J. Foster, H. Sohrabi, G. Verdile, and R. Martins, "Research criteria for the diagnosis of Alzheimer's disease: Genetic risk factors, blood biomarkers and olfactory dysfunction," *Int. Psychogeriatrics*, vol. 20, no. 4, pp. 853–855, 2008, doi: 10.1017/S1041610208006807.

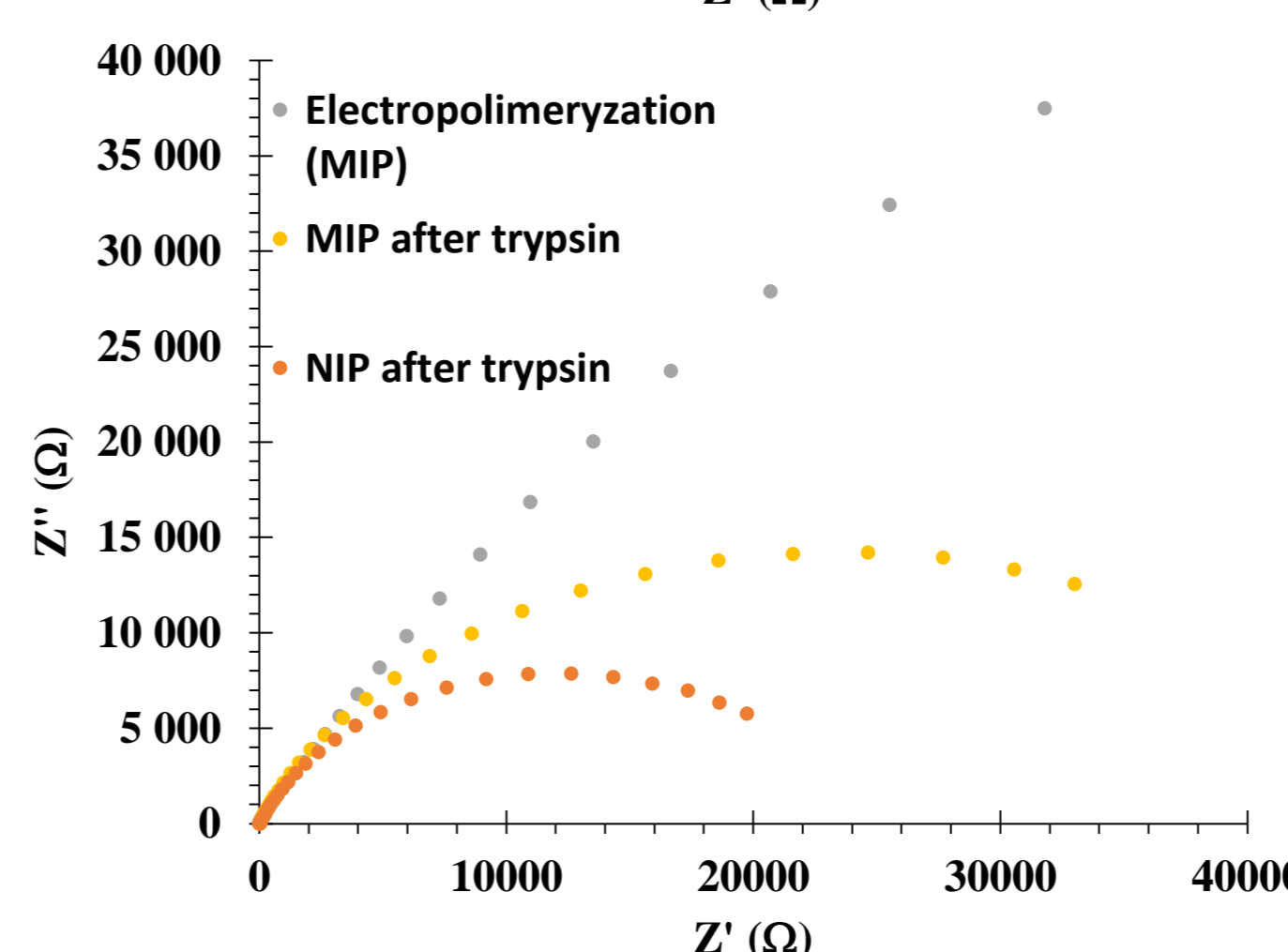
## RESULTS

### Electrochemical assembly of the Tau-441 biosensor



### Electrochemical technique

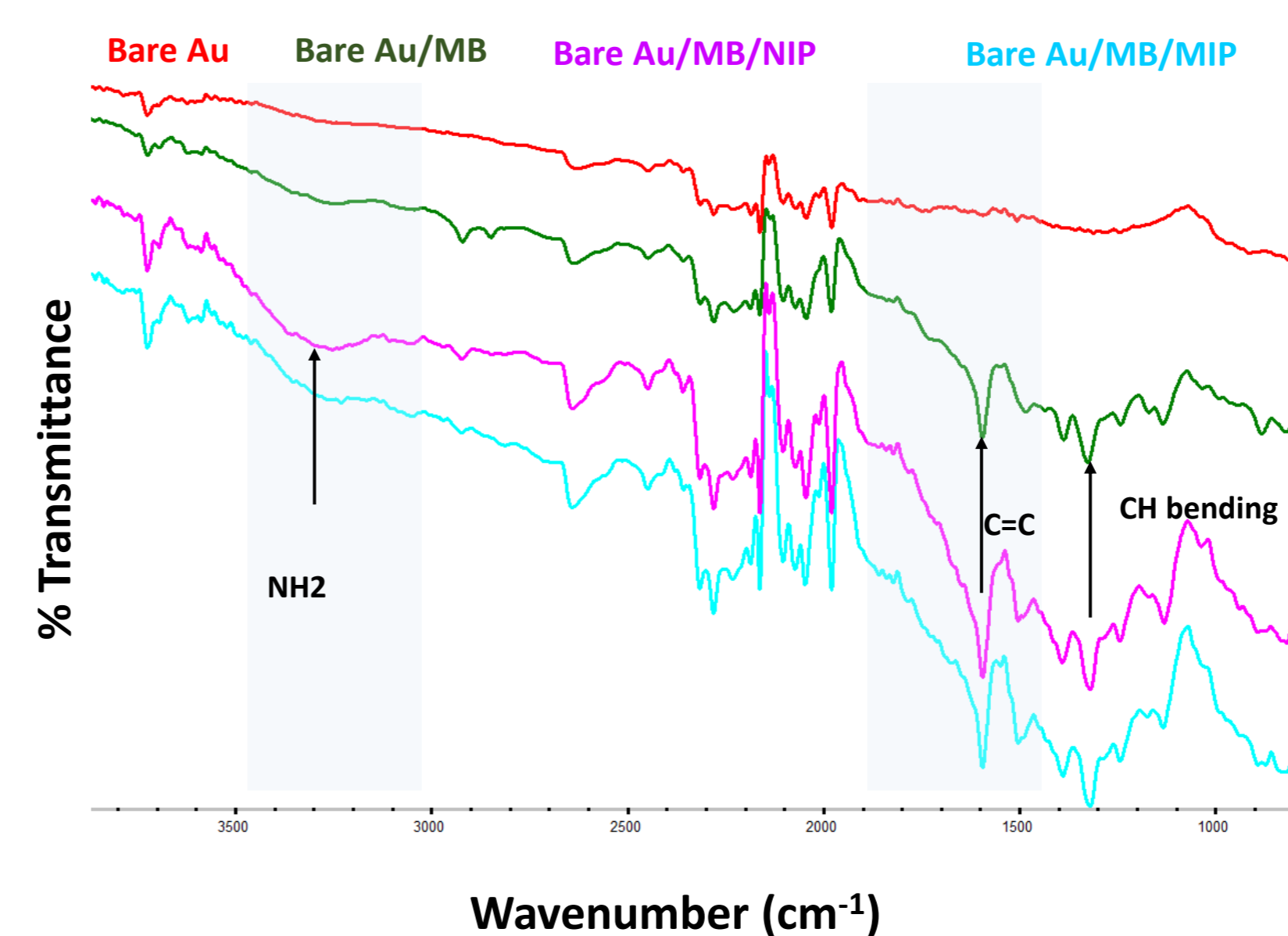
### Impedance spectroscopy



### Z'' (Ω) Decrease after trypsin

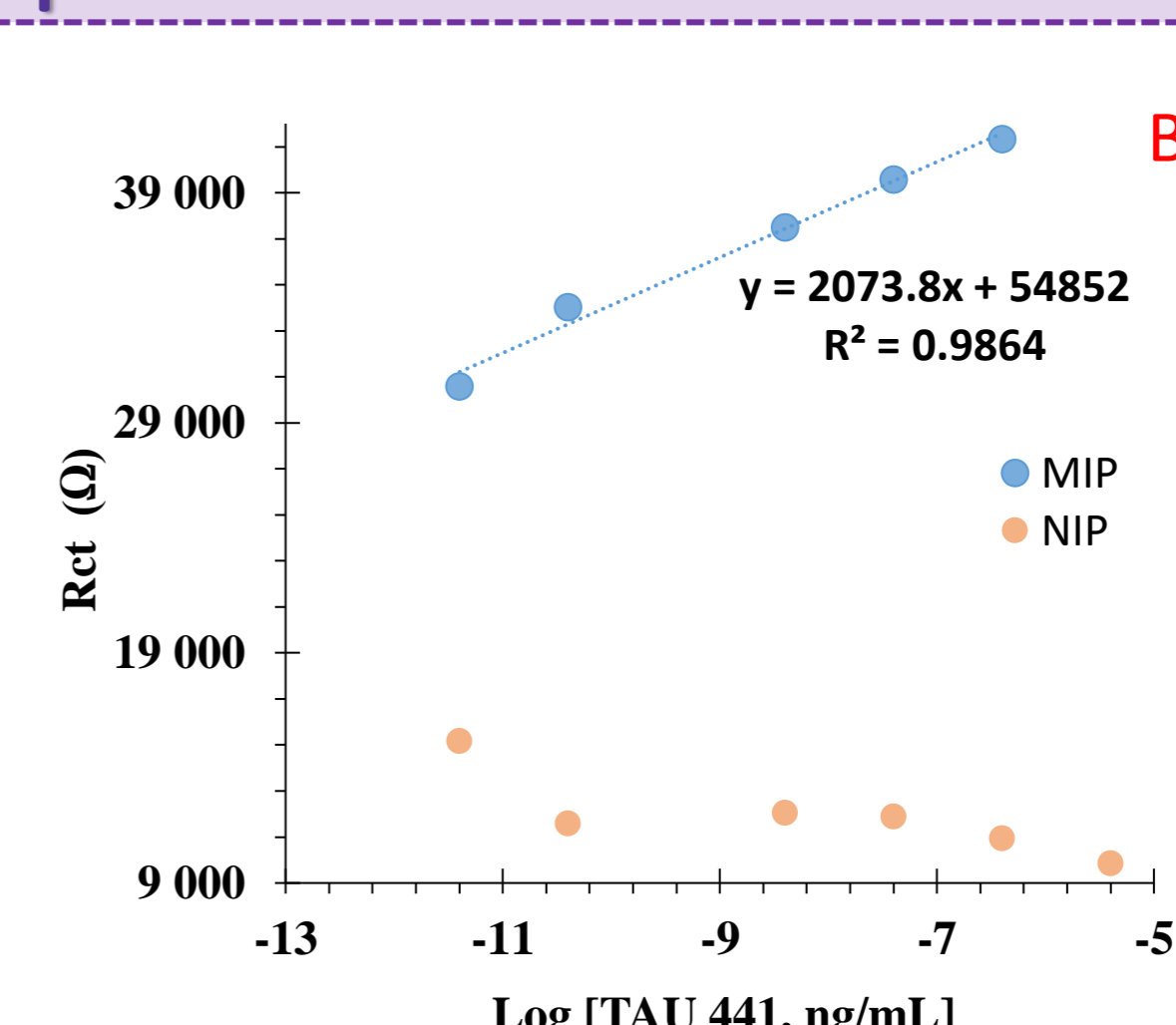
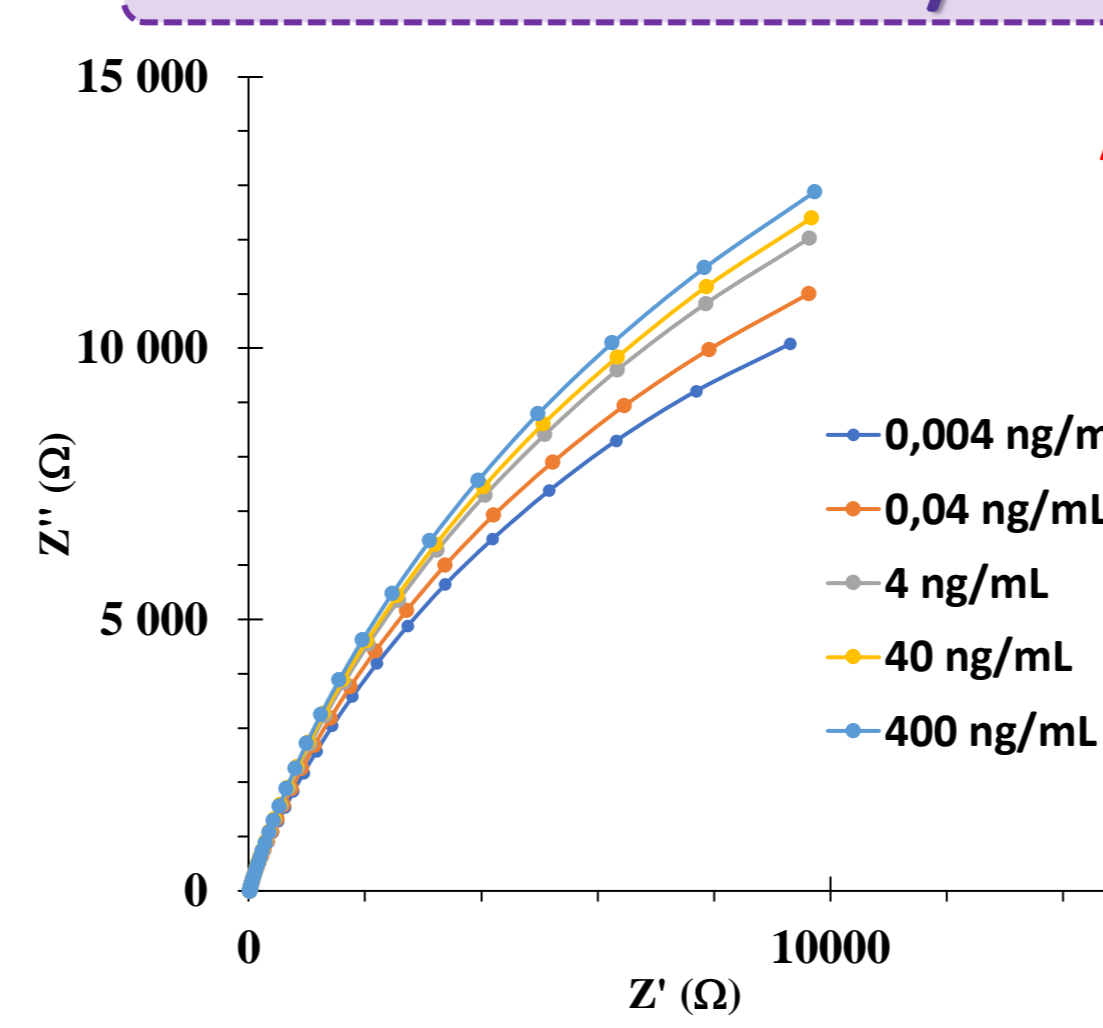
The target molecule is removed from the polymer matrix when it comes into contact with trypsin. Thus, printed cavities are formed.

### Surface modification characterization



✓The FTIR spectra were taken at all stages of surface modification.

### Analytical performance of the biosensor



### MIP

✓Higher sensitivity  
✓Low detection limit  
✓Response over the concentration range 0.004 ng/mL-400 ng/mL

Calibration of the Tau-441 protein biosensor (A) ; (B) Calibration curve for MIP and NIP at different concentrations prepared with buffer solution (PBS, DTT and glycerin ).