

Bimetallic Nanostars (Ag@Au) with High Surface Enhanced Raman Scattering (SERS) Performance: Detection of β -Amyloid and Its Marker Thioflavin T

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 **CSIC**
CONSEJO SUPERIOR DE INVESTIGACIONES CIENTÍFICAS

Outline

Introduction

Fabrication and Characterization of SERS substrates

Nanostars

Synthesis

Characterization

Alzheimer Disease Markers

β -amyloid

Direct SERS Detection

Dyes (Congo Red and Thioflavin T)

SERS characterization

ThT - β -amyloid interaction

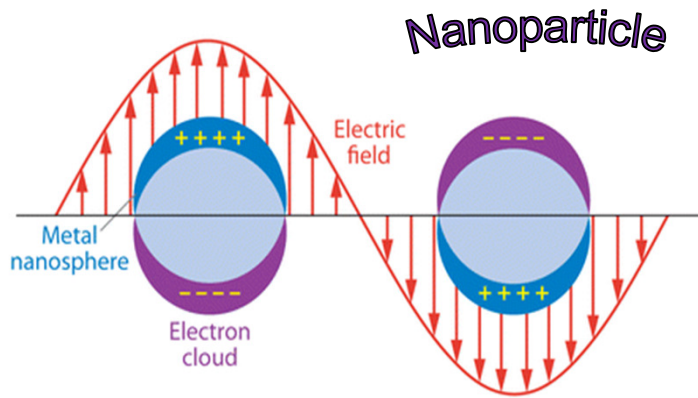
Indirect SERS Detection of β -amyloid

Tailoring the size and shape of Silver Nanostars

Ag@AuNS using AgNS as seeds

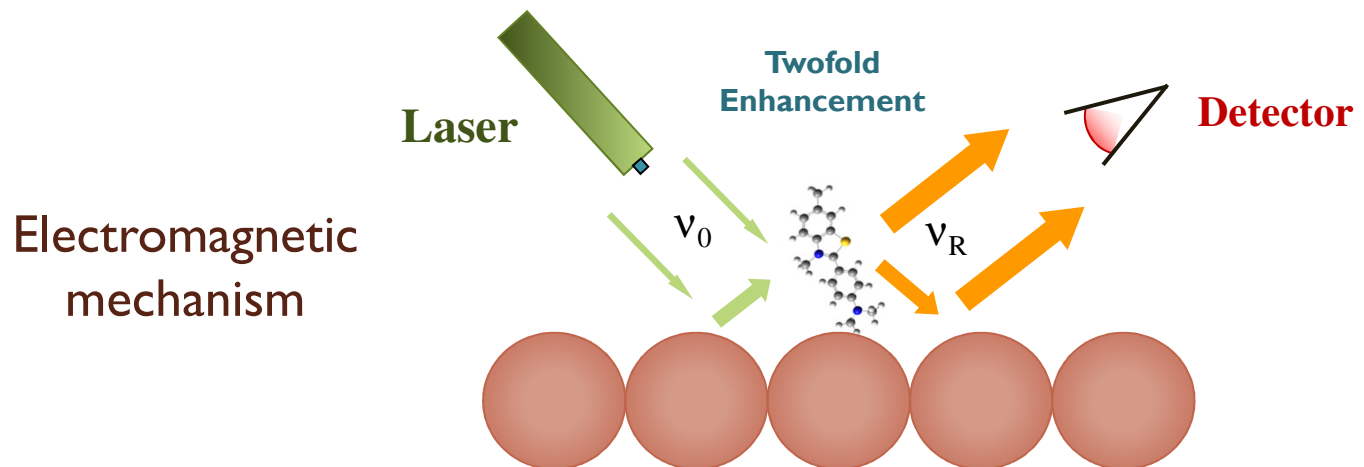
Conclusions

Surface Enhanced Raman Spectroscopy

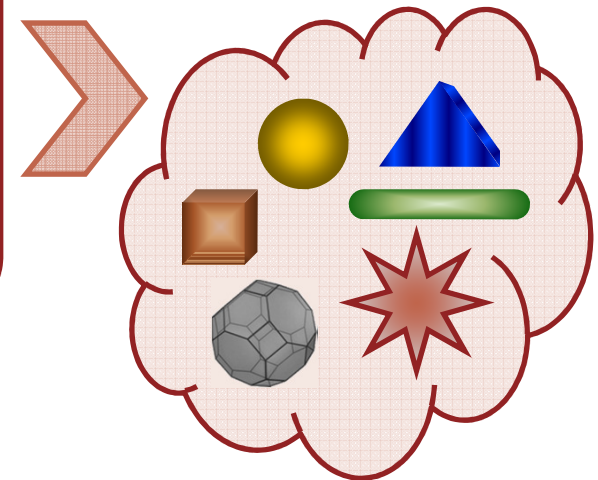
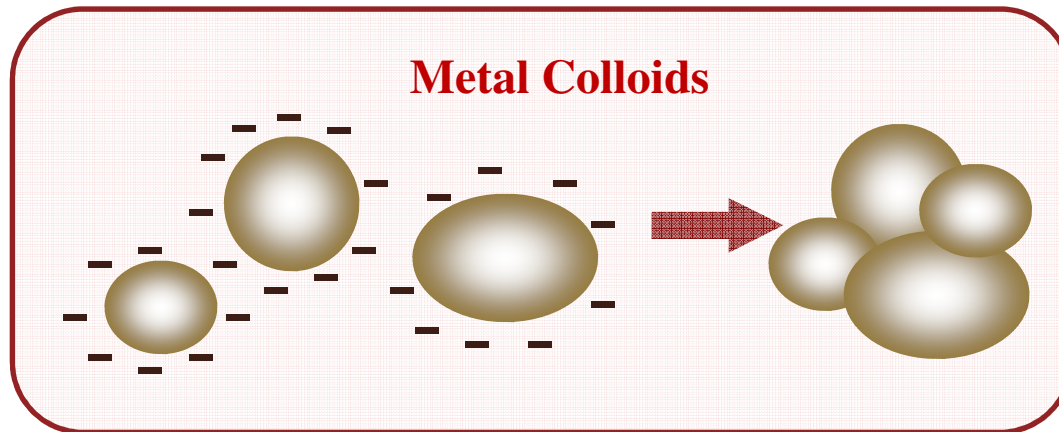
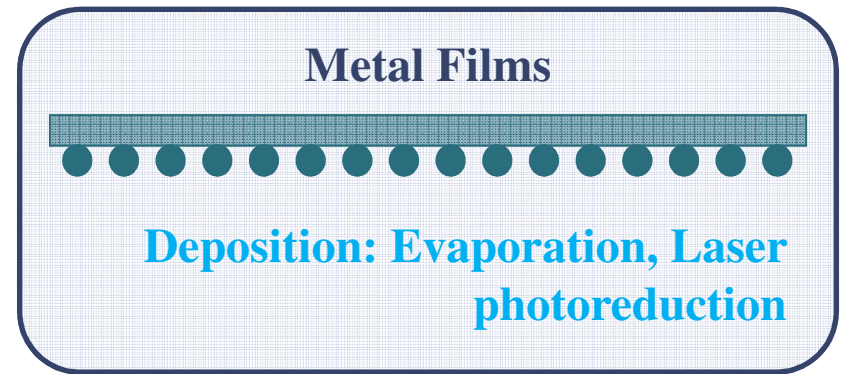
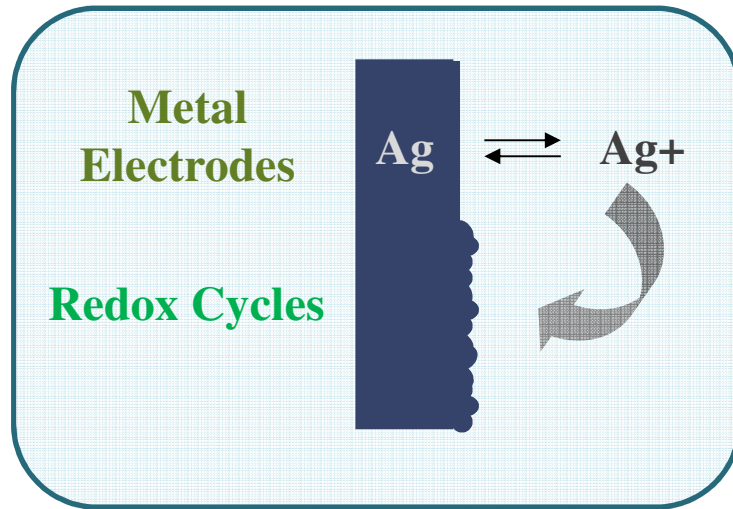


Localized Surface Plasmon Resonance

Ag Au Cu



Metal nanostructures



Colloids

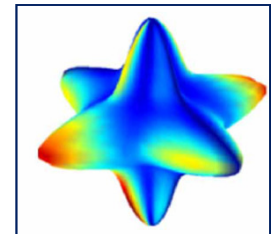
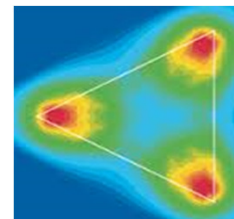
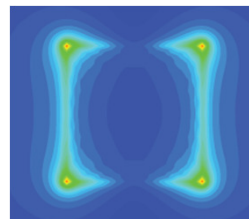
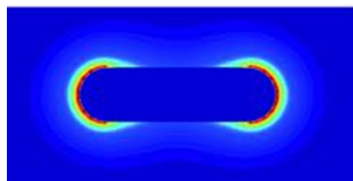
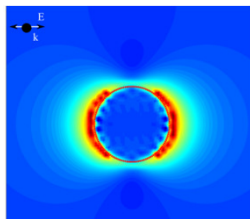
Need external aggregation to detect low concentrations

Non reproducibility

Variation in signal/noise



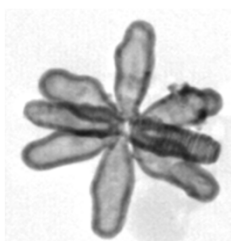
SERS sensitive substrates with complex morphology



Enhanced Electromagnetic Field

Nano-Stars and nano-spheres Fabrication

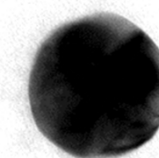
AgNO_3 or $\text{HAuCl}_4 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$



Hydroxylamine



Nano-Stars
NS-Ag / NS-Ag@Au



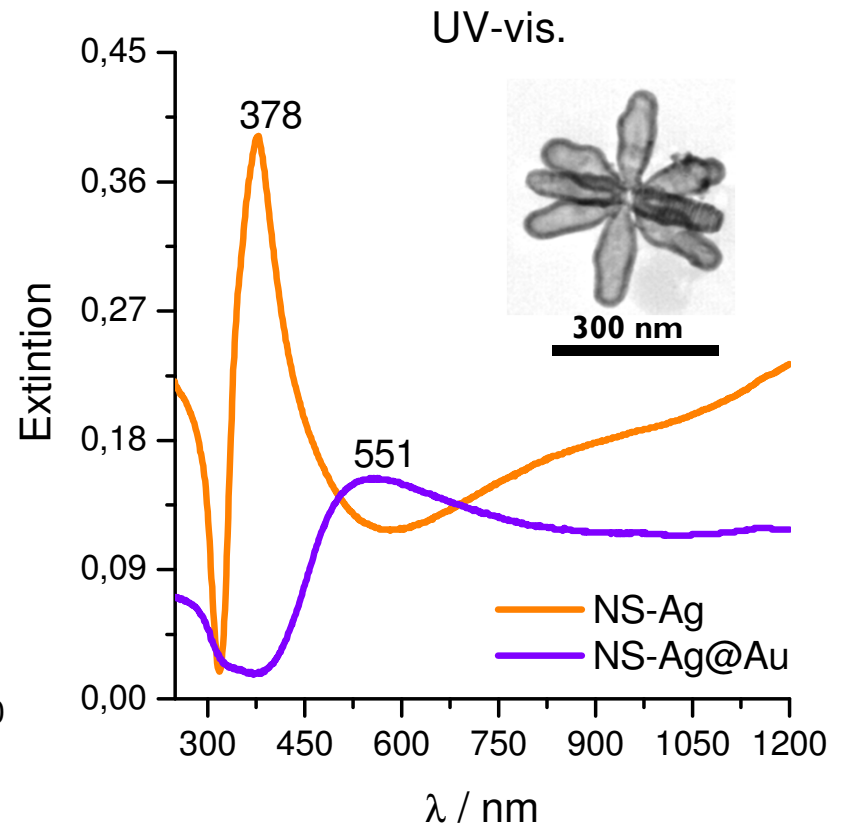
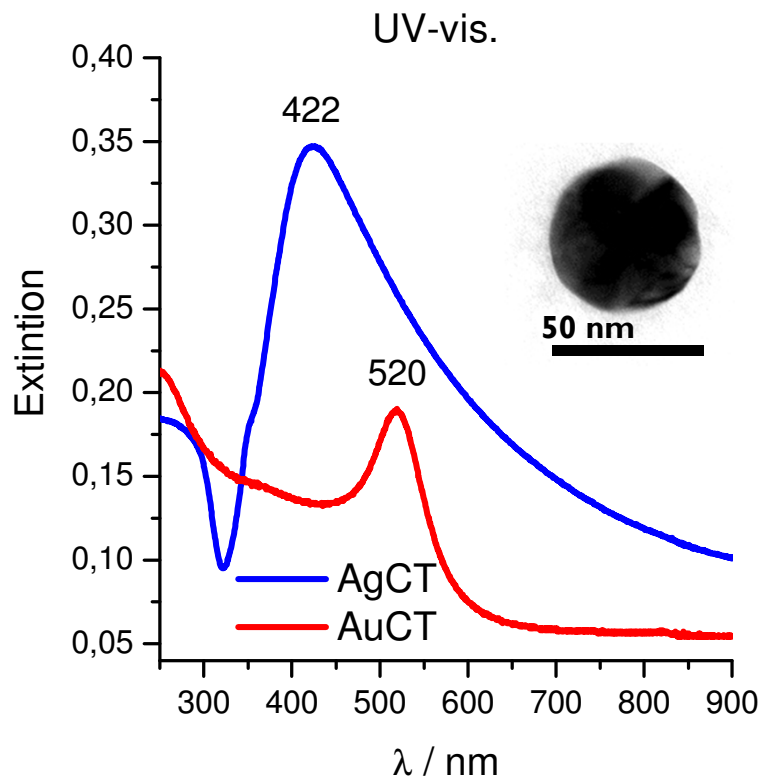
Citrate
Borohydride
Hydrochloride Hydroxylamine



Nanospheres

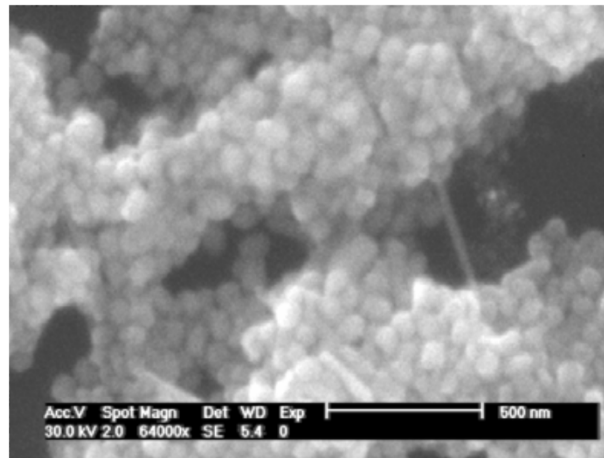
A. Garcia-Leis, J.V. Garcia-Ramos and S. Sanchez-Cortes. JPC C. (2013) DOI: 10.1021/jp401737y

Characterization of nanoparticles

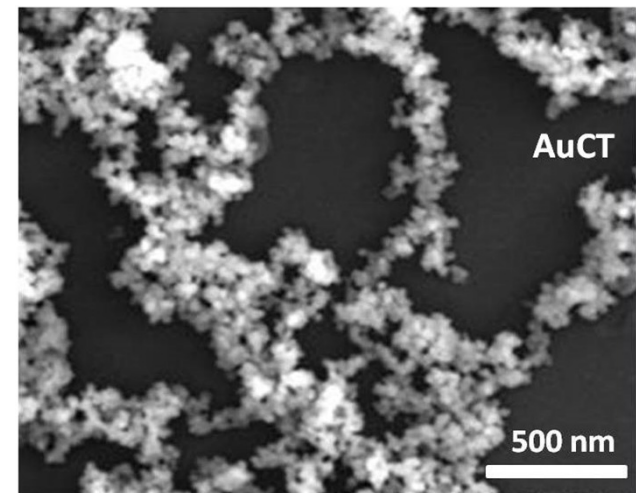


Nanospheres

AgCT (SEM)



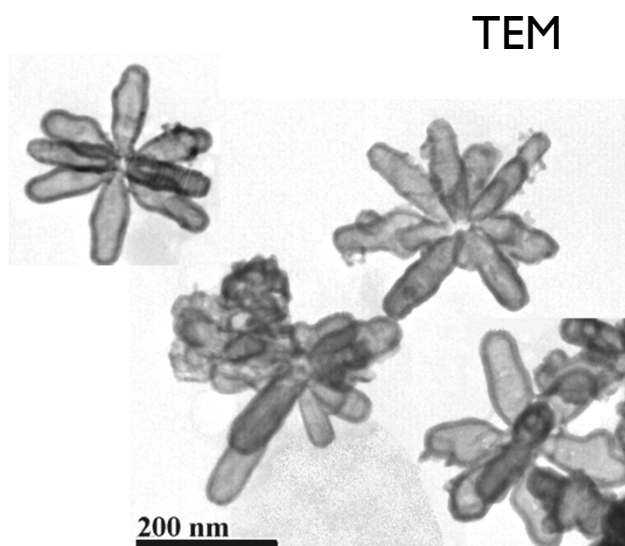
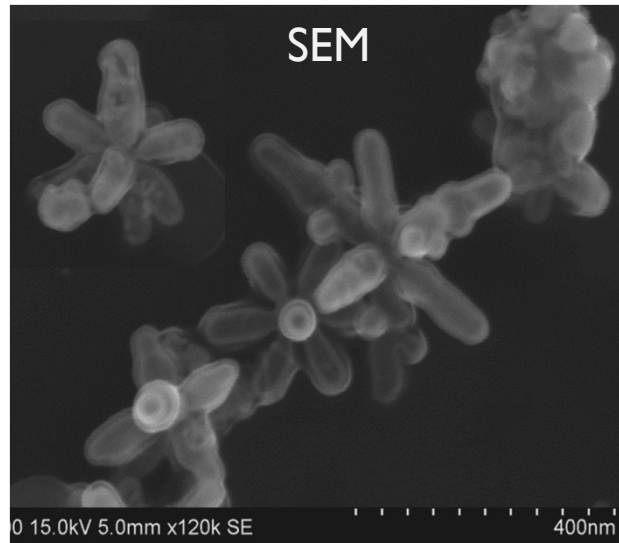
AuCT (SEM)



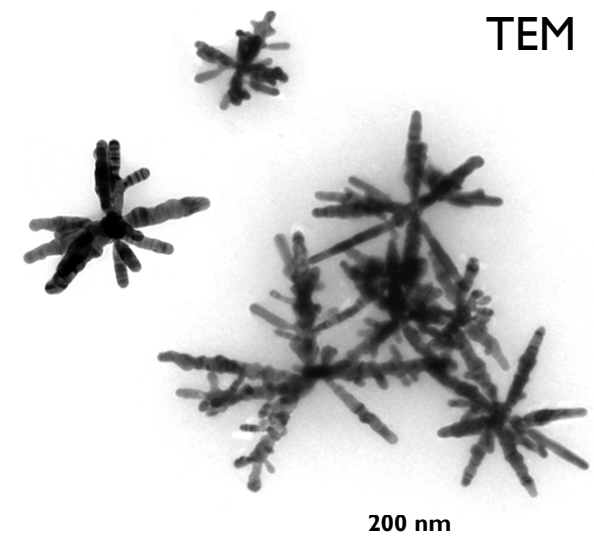
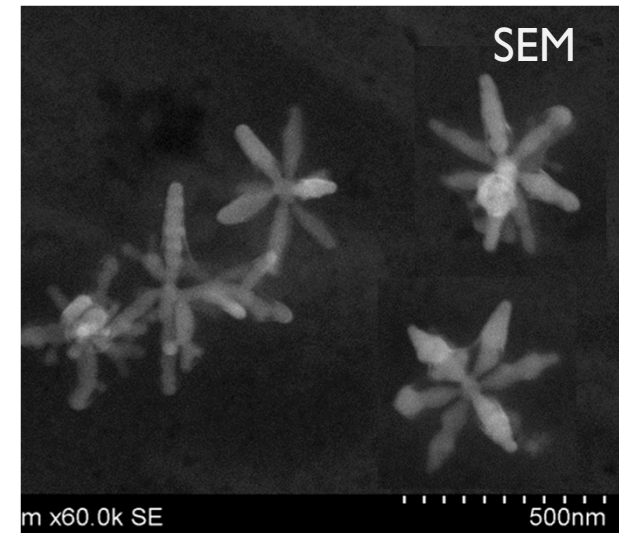
Nano-stars

(TEM and SEM characterization)

NS-Ag@Au

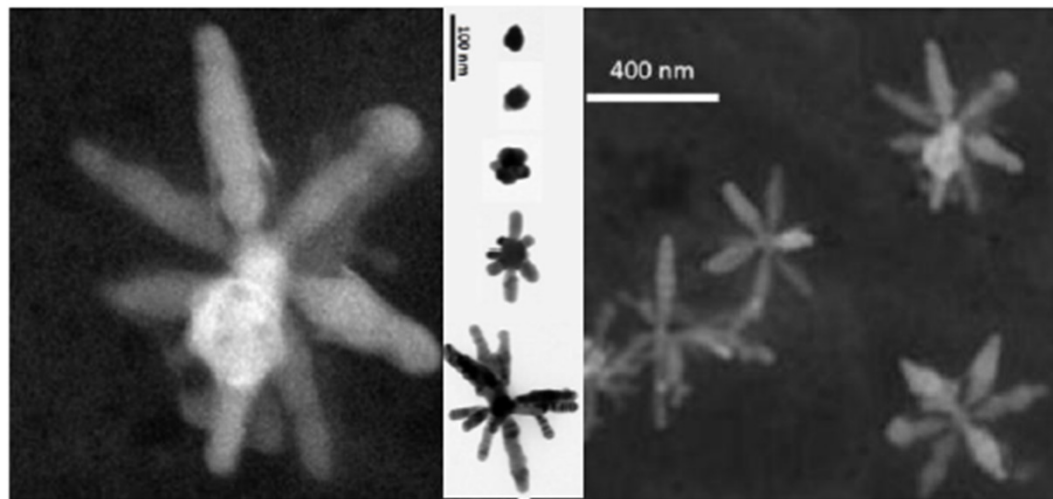


NS-Ag



Nano-stars

(TEM and SEM characterization)

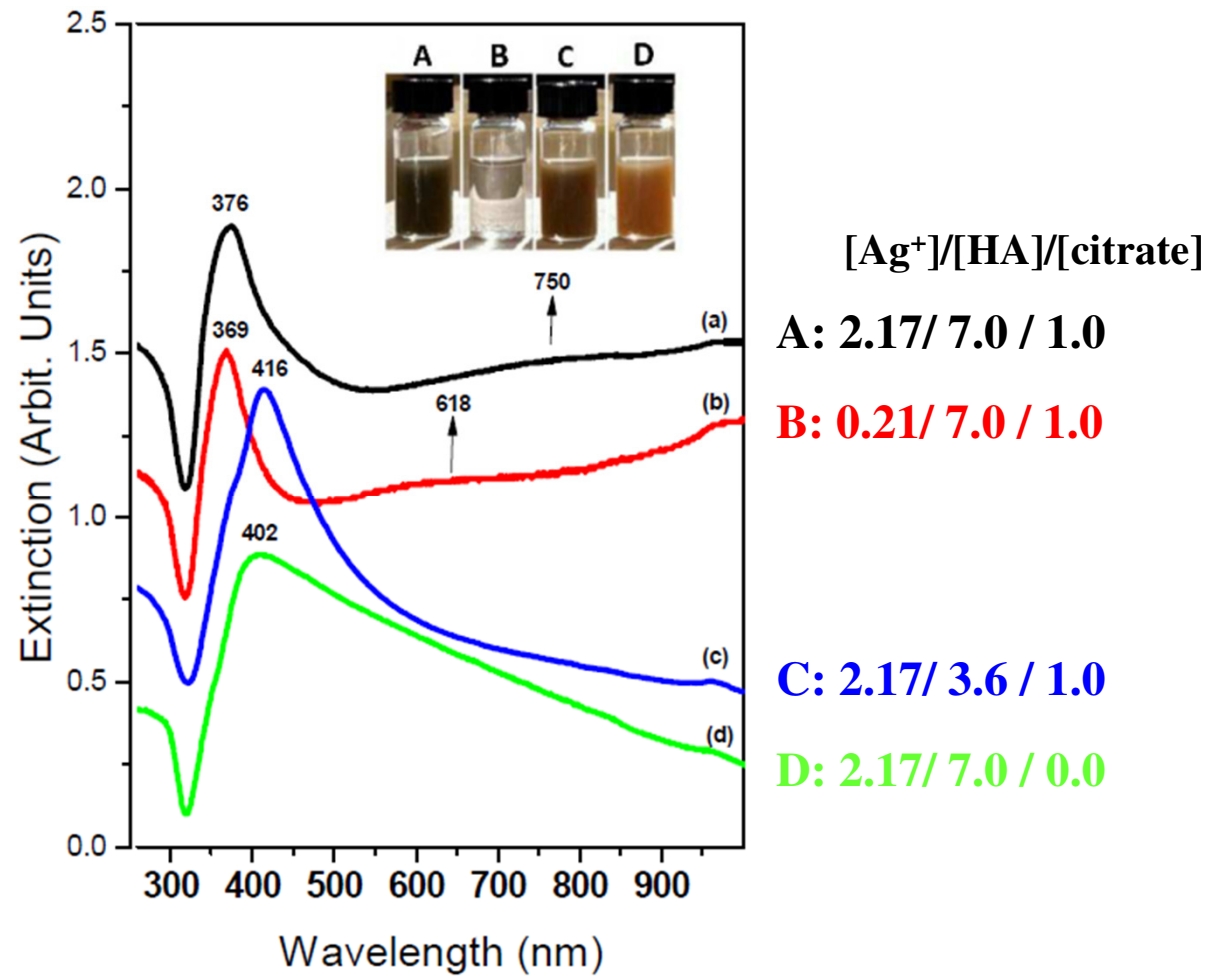


SERS active substrates without aggregation!!

A. Garcia-Leis, J.V. Garcia-Ramos and S. Sanchez-Cortes. JPC C. (2013) DOI: 10.1021/jp401737y

Nano-stars

(Plasmon characterization)

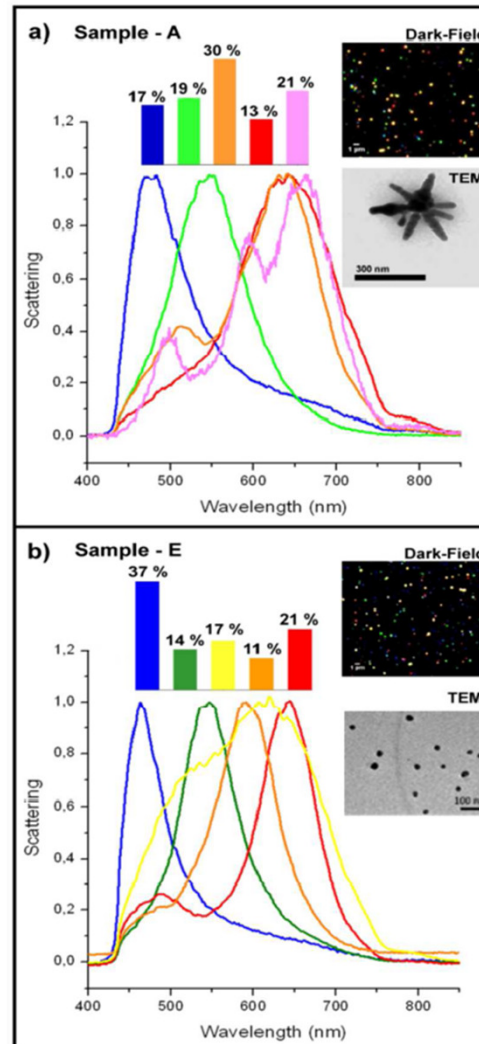


SERS active substrates without aggregation!!

A. Garcia-Leis, J.V. Garcia-Ramos and S. Sanchez-Cortes. JPC C. (2013) DOI: 10.1021/jp401737y

Nano-stars

(Dark-Field scattering)

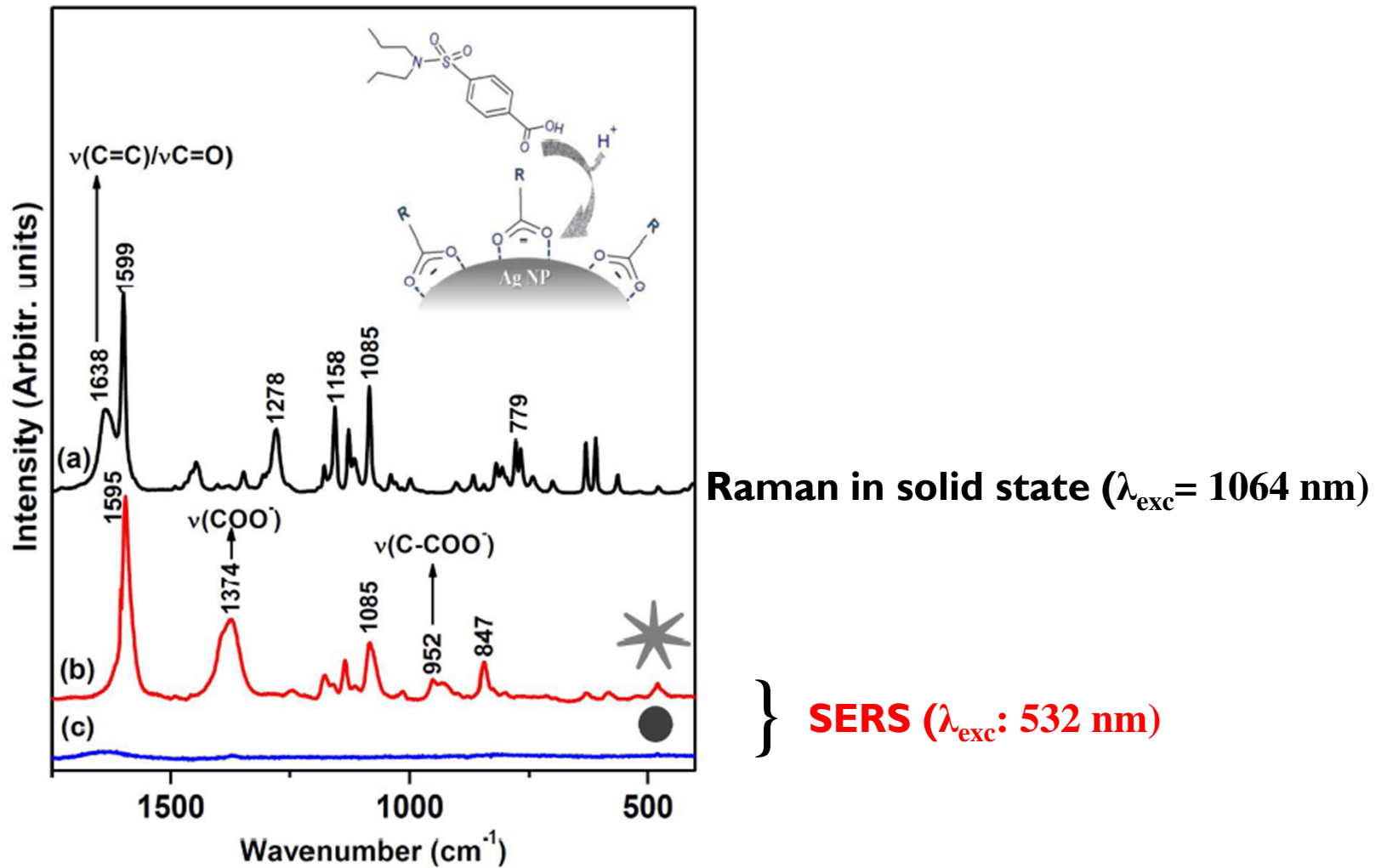


Nano-stars

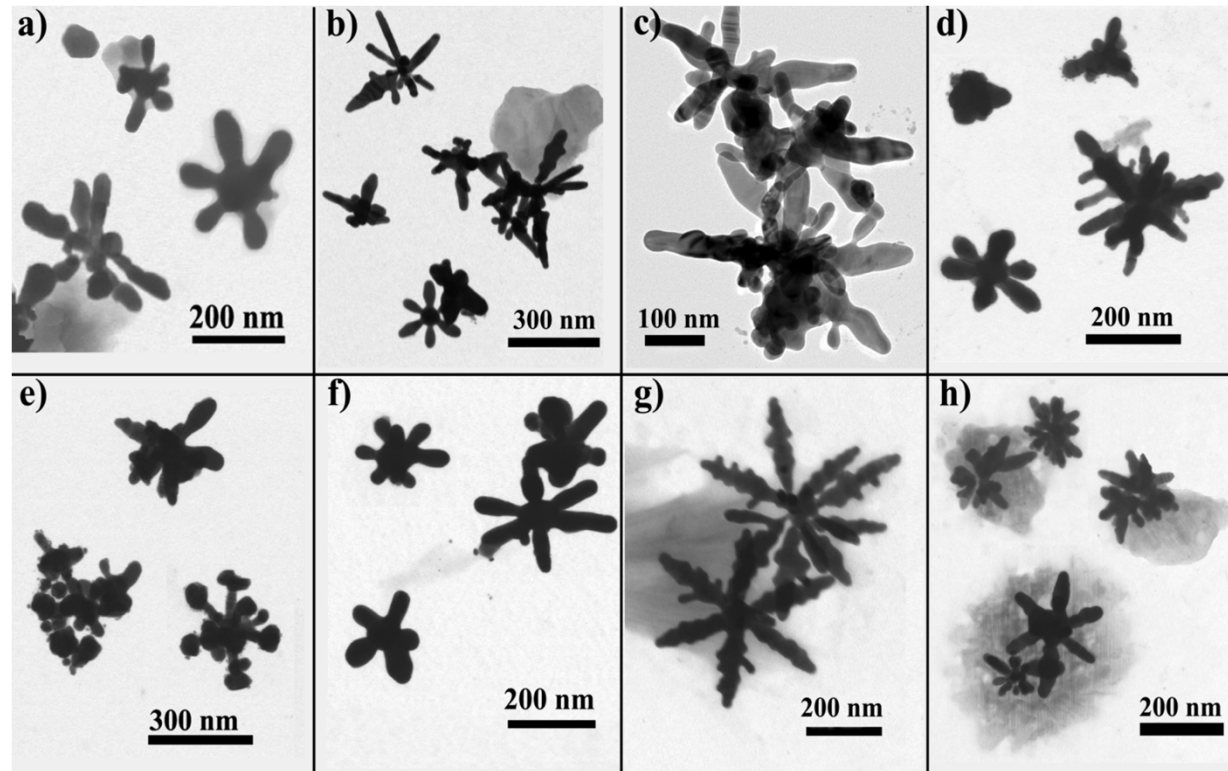
Nanospheres

Nano-stars

SERS activity using probenecid (sulfamide) as probe molecule



Tailoring the size and shape of Silver Nanostars



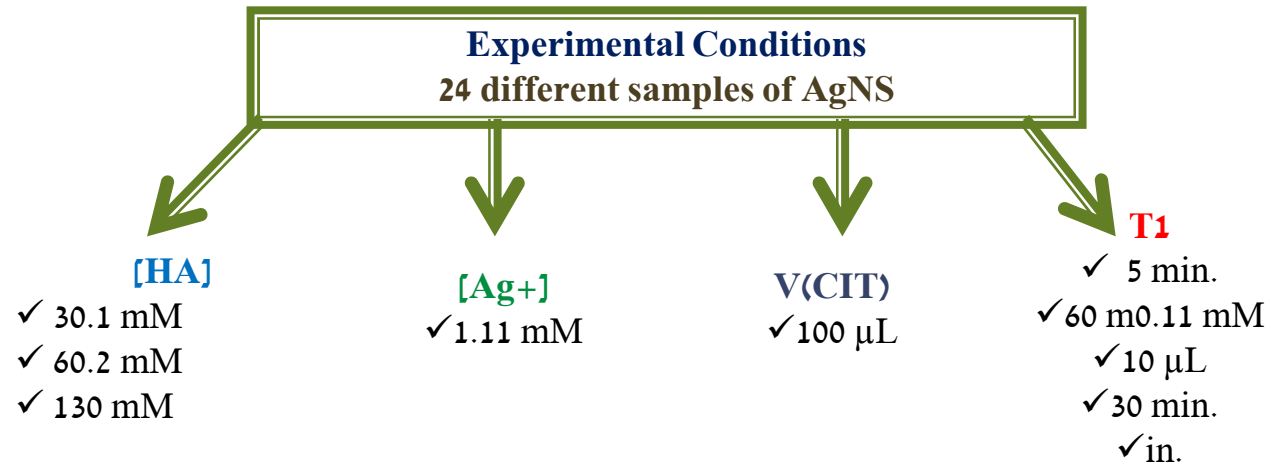
Preparation of a colloidal suspension of Silver Nano Stars

Chemical reduction of Ag^+ in two steps:

Step 1: Reduction agent is a neutral Hydroxylamine solution

Step 2: After a time T_1 , a 1% citrate solution is added.

The great novelty of this method is the use of neutral HA and the no use of strong surfactant agents.



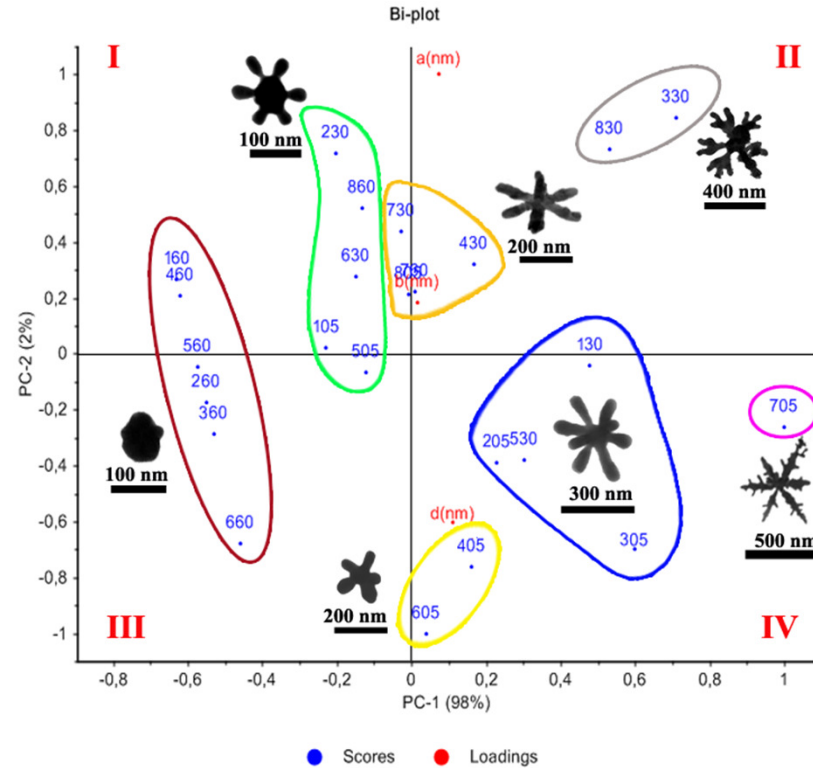
[HA] = concentration of hydroxylamine solution

[Ag⁺] = concentration of silver nitrate solution

V(CIT) = added volume of 1% citrate solution

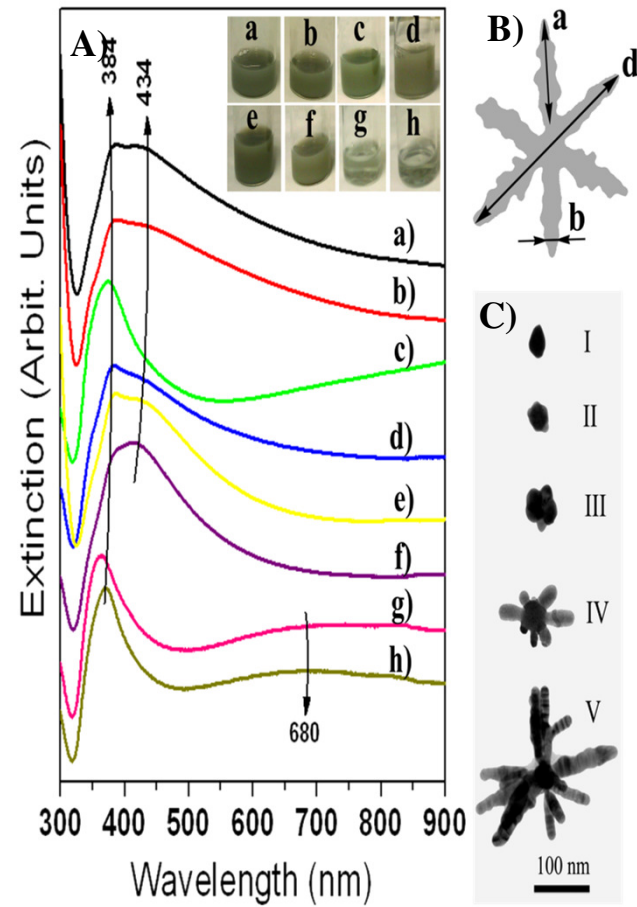
T₁ = the waiting time before adding the CIT solution

PCA graphic of scores and loadings of data obtained from morphological features of 24 AgNS samples.



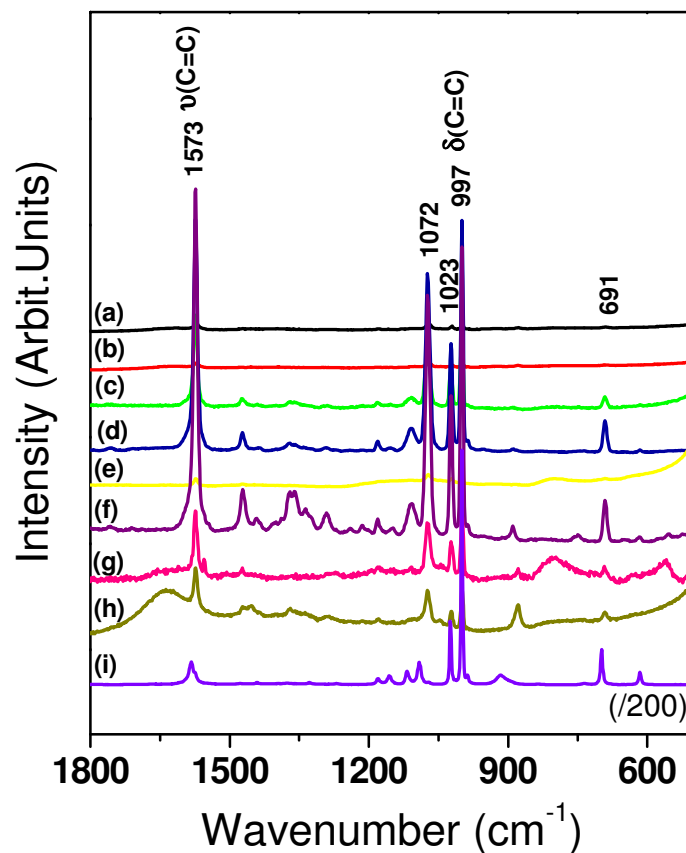
PCA data can be classified in seven groups formed by samples with similar features depending of: size (bigger or smaller), type of arm (longer or shorter) and type of tip (spiky or rounded).

Extinction Spectra



Scheme of possible mechanism of growing nanoparticles based on TEM images.

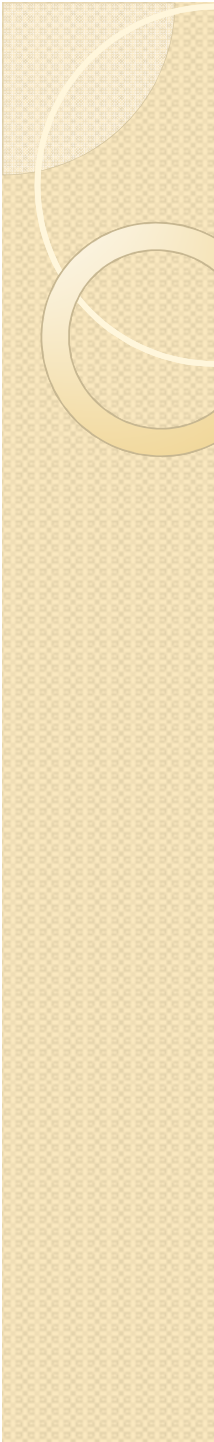
SERS Study



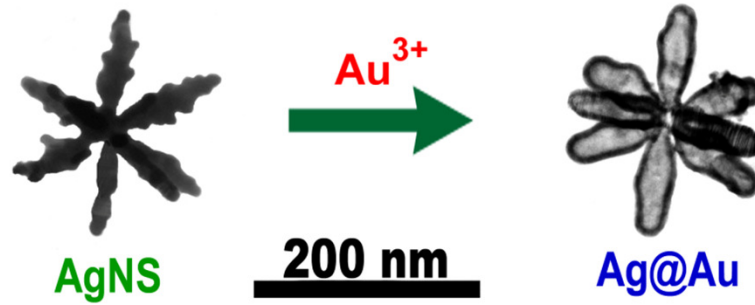
E.F. ($\times 10^5$)

a) 3.10, b) 3.93, c) 11.6, d) 35.4, e) 3.52, **f) 42.5**, g) 12.1 and h) 15.8

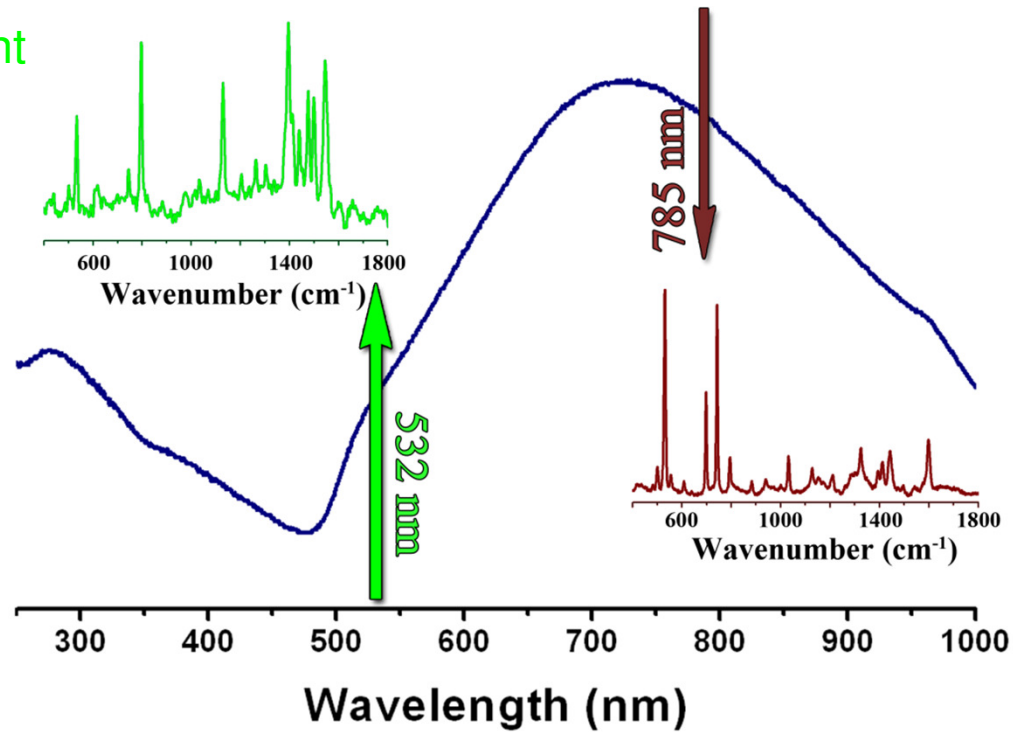
SERS spectra of thiophenol at $1\mu\text{M}$ on different colloids samples of AgNS: a) 105, b) 205, c) 305, d) 405, e) 505, f) 605, g) 705, h) 805 and i) Raman spectra of pure thiophenol. Excitation 532 nm.

- 
- **CONCLUSIONS:** The reported fabrication method gives rise to silver star-shaped nanoparticles with good plasmonic properties to afford a large SERS intensification. The PCA study allowed the lump together of NPs by different groups, taking account the morphological parameters. The best Ag NS according to SERS EF are those bearing an intermediate size (200 nm) displaying a moderate number of arms.

Final morphology of Ag@AuNS using AgNS as seeds



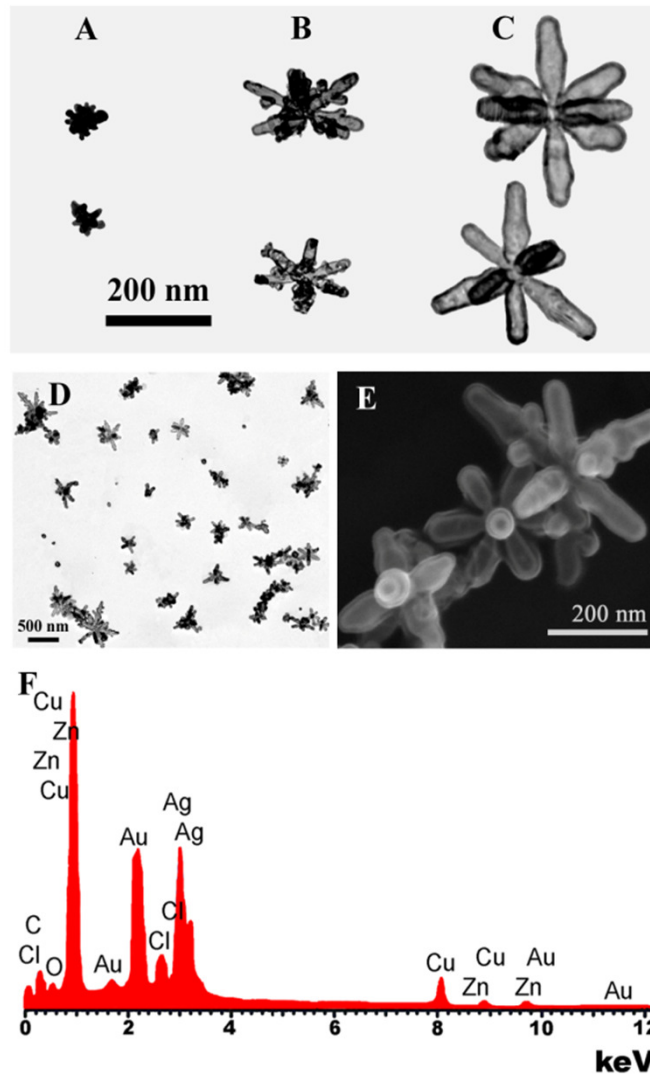
532 nm
(ThT resonant
wavelength)



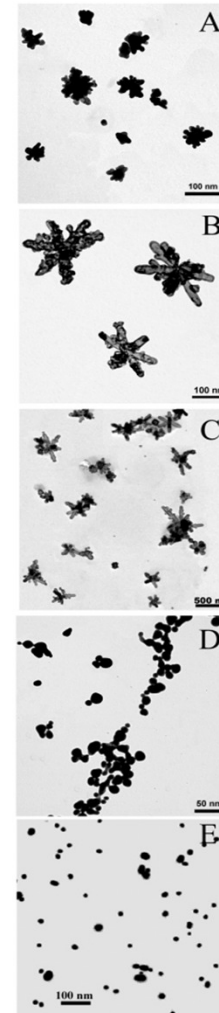
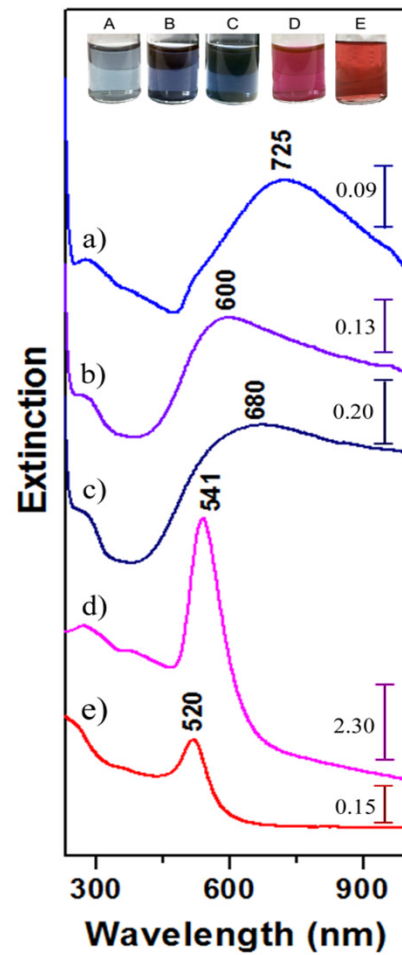
785 nm
(ThT non-
resonant
wavelength)

Concentrations of reagents employed for the preparation of samples A-E and final pH of colloids solutions.

[Reagent]/ mM	A	B	C	D	E
[AgNO₃]	0.073	0.37	0.73	0	0
[HAuCl₄·3H₂O]	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.4	0.2
[HA]	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	0
[CIT]	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.77
pH	5.0	5.0	4.7	4.4	5.5

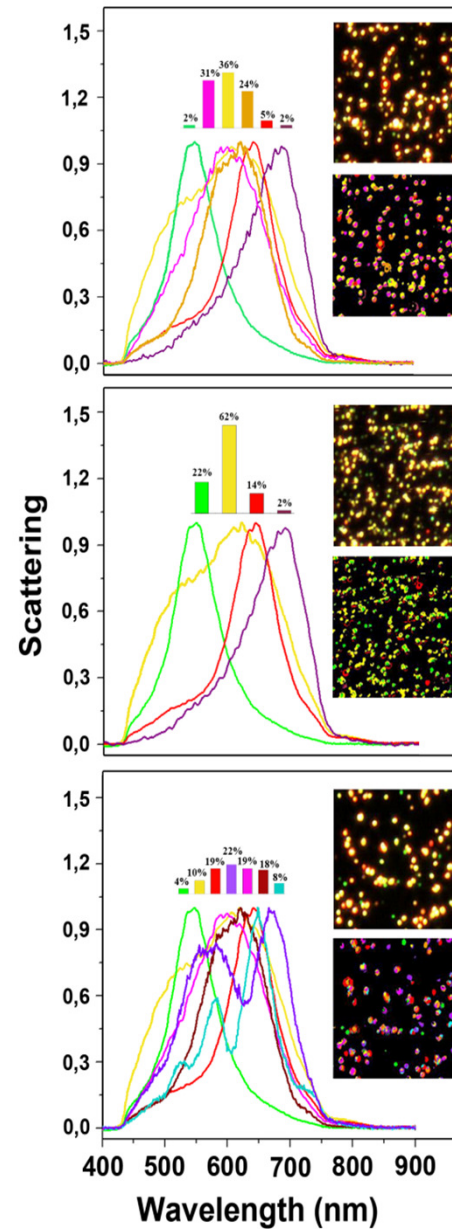


Micrograph of Ag@Au NS obtained by TEM of A (A), B (B), C (C) and (D) is a general view of sample C. (E) SEM micrograph of Sample C. (F) EDX spectra of Sample C.



Extinction spectra (left) and TEM images (right) corresponding to the samples: A (a), B (b), C (c), D (d) and E (e).

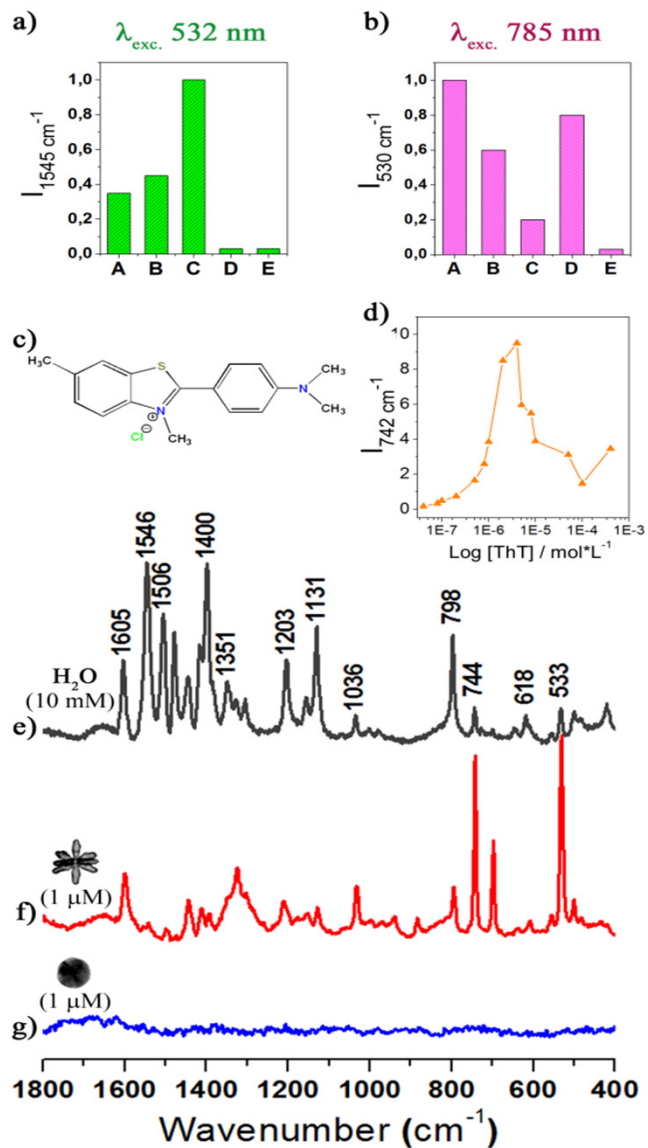
Inset: Pictures of the colloids obtained by methods A, B, C, D and E.



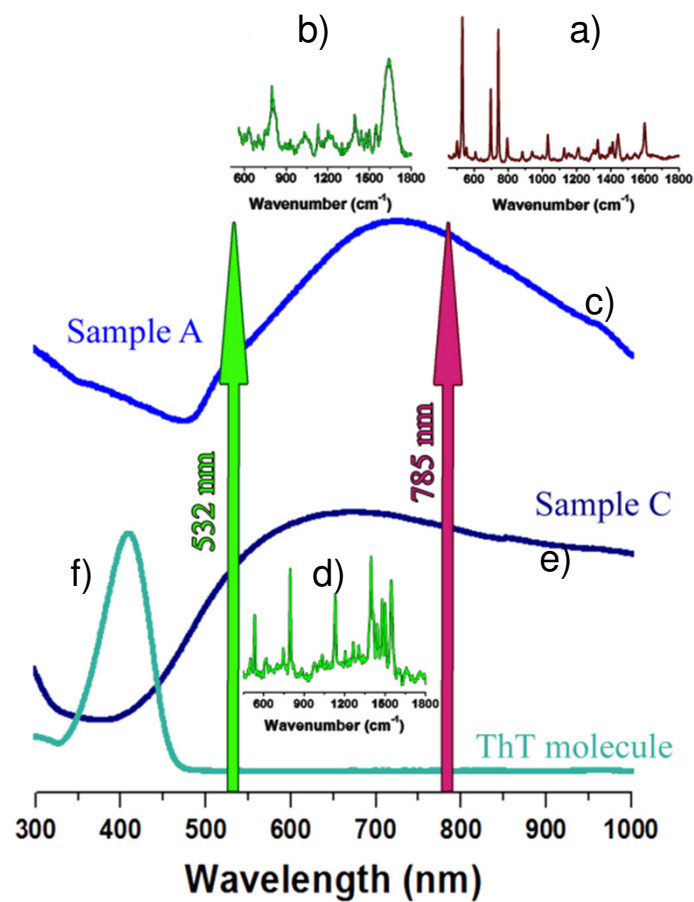
Dark-field (DF) hyperspectral image

Spectral angle mapper (SAM) image

Dark-field scattering spectra observed in samples:
A, C and D.



SERS enhancement dependence on the excitation wavelength and the substrate: 532 nm (a) and 785 nm (b). Chemical formula of ThT (c). Adsorption isotherm of ThT on sample B (d). Raman spectrum of ThT 10 mM (e). SERS spectrum of ThT 1 μ M on sample B (f) and sample E (g). Excitation 785 nm.

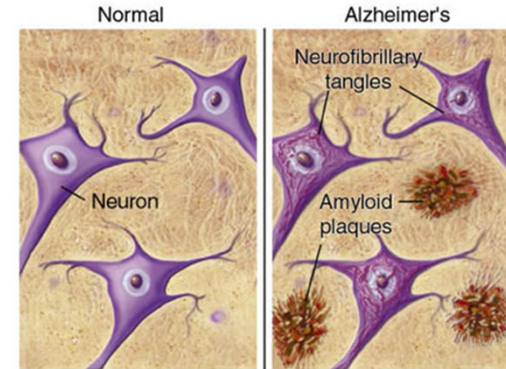
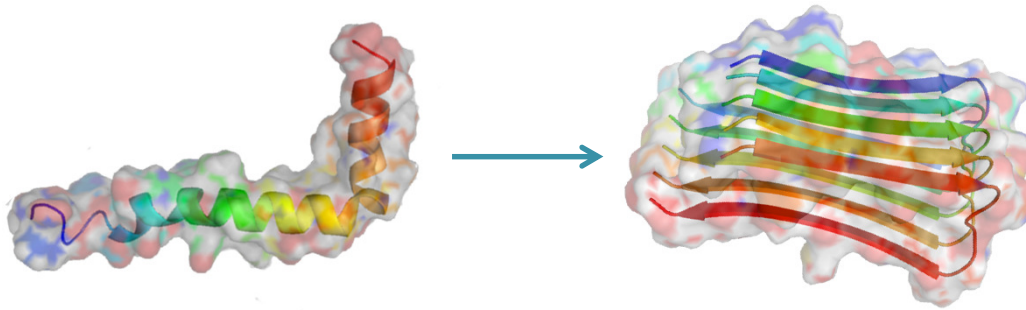


SERS spectra of ThT on Samples A and C exciting at 532nm (b and d, respectively) and 785nm on Sample A (a). The extinction spectra of samples A (c) and C (e) and the absorption spectrum of ThT (0.1 M) in water (f) is also shown for comparison.

Alzheimer disease

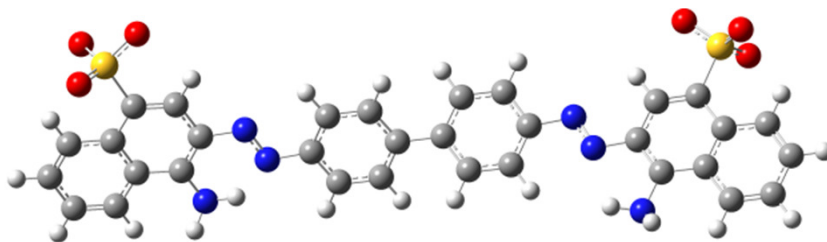
Neurodegenerative disease

β -amyloid

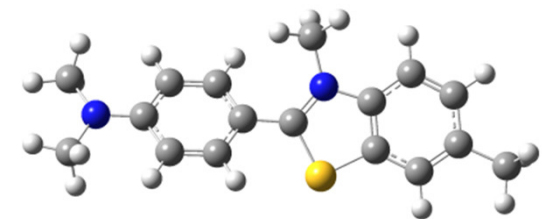


Peptide with 36-43 aa

Histological dyes used to demonstrate the presence of amyloid deposits in tissue

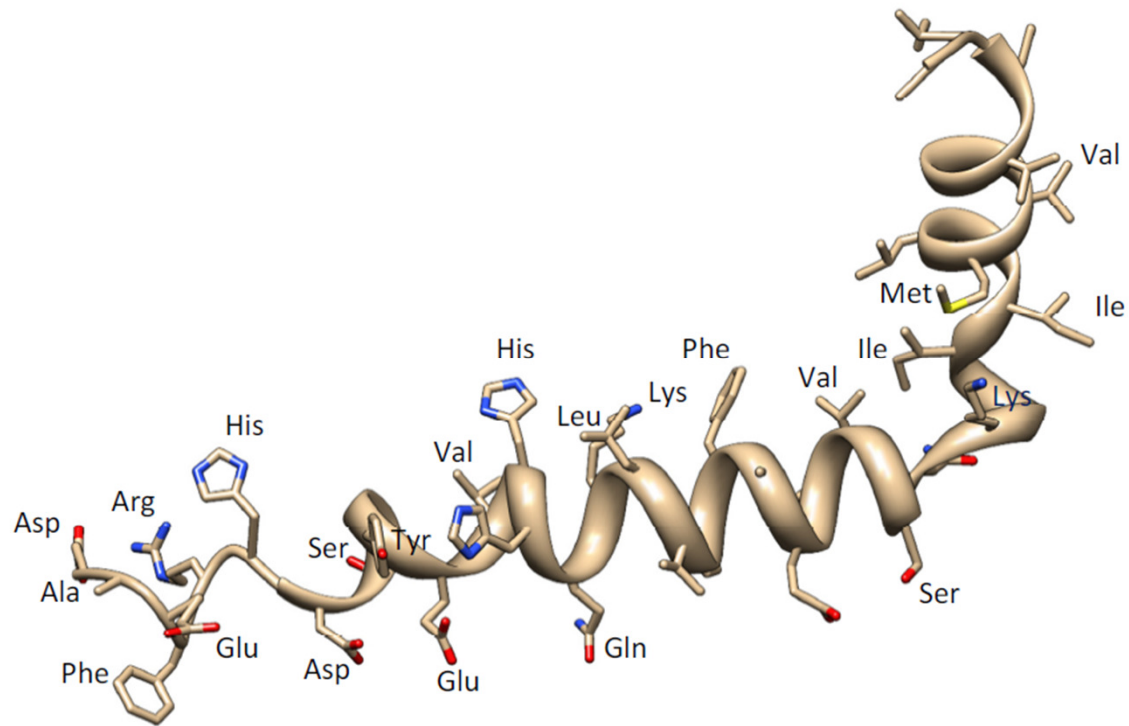


Congo Red



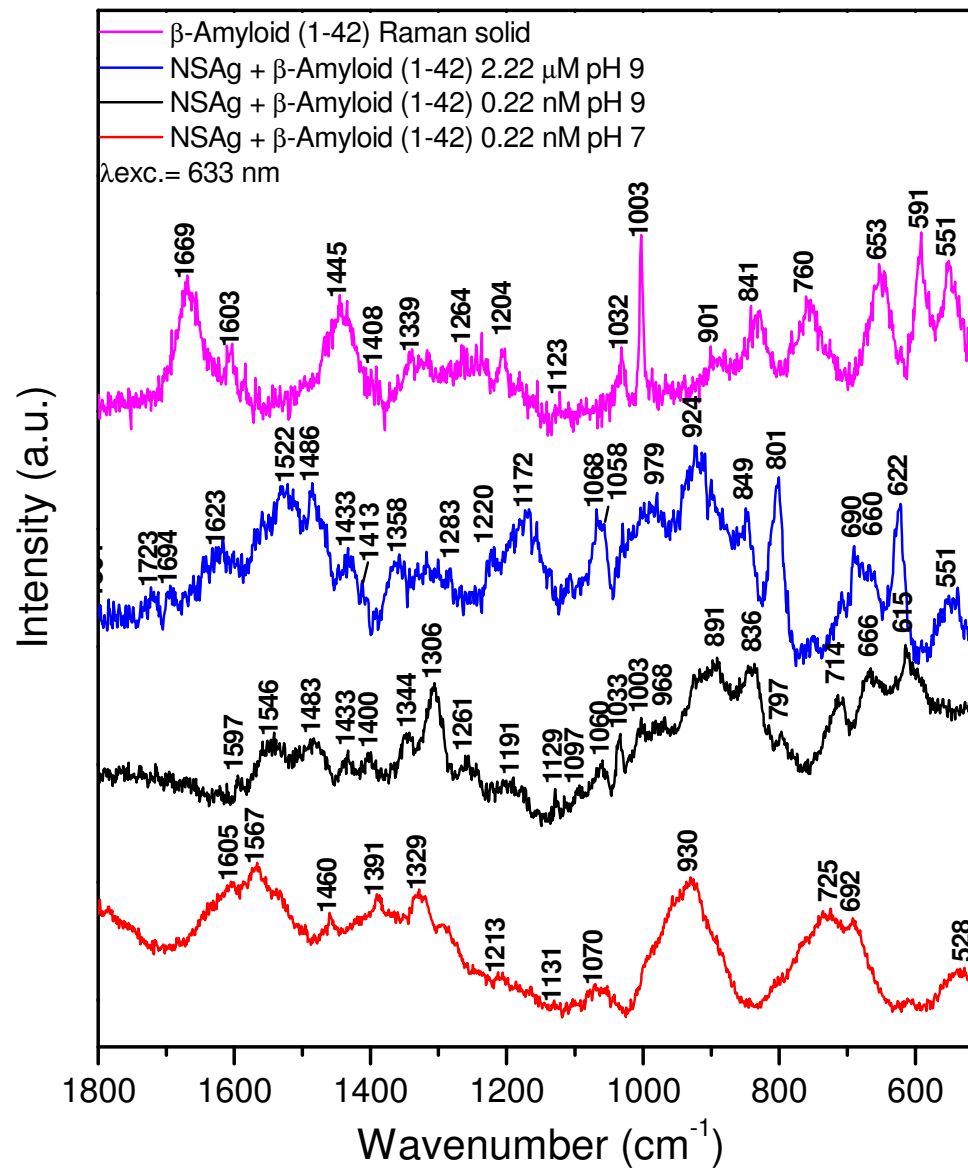
Thioflavin T

β -amyloid (1-42)

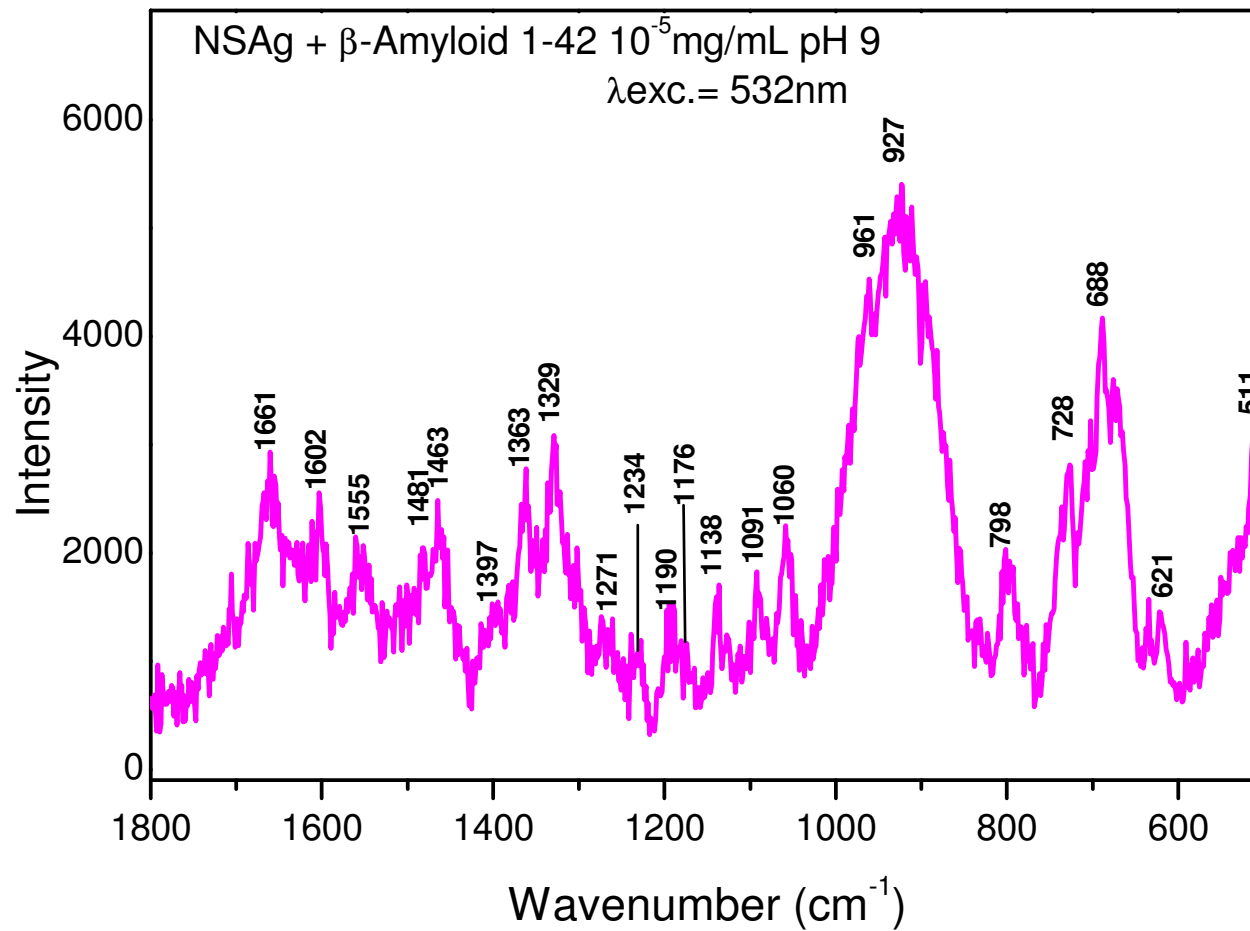


Asp-Ala-Glu-Phe-Arg-His-Asp-Ser-Gly-Tyr-Glu-Val-His-His-Gln-Lys-Leu-Val-Phe-Phe-Ala-Glu-
Asp-Val-Gly-Ser-Asn-Lys-Gly-Ala-Ile-Ile-Gly-Leu-Met-Val-Gly-Gly-Val-Val-Ile-Ala

SERS of β -amyloid(1-42) on Silver Nano-Stars



Wavenumber / cm ⁻¹			Assignments
Solid Raman (λ _{exc.} = 633 nm)	SERS NSAg pH 9 (633nm)	SERS AgCT pH 9 (785nm)	
1669 vs	-	-	Am I
-	1623	1623	ν(C=O)
1606 m	-	-	Phe, ν(C=C)
1585 w	1595	1581	Phe, Tyr
1565 w	1558	1567	Am II
-	1483	1494	His
1469 sh	1463	-	His (deprotonated)
1444 s	1433	1441	δ(CH ₂), δ(CH ₃)
1408 sh	1413	1401	δ(C _α -H)
-	1344	1347	t _w (CH ₂) or ρ(CH ₂)
1264 w	1261	1268	Am III (β-sheet)
1236 w	1237	-	
1185 vw	1191	-	Phe, Tyr
1179 w	1172	1171	ω(C-C)
1123 w	1127	1128	ν(C-C)
1091 vw	1091	-	His, Lys, Arg
-	1068	1064	ν(C-C) aliphatic side chains
1031 m	-	1034	Phe
1003 vs	-	1001	Phe
969vw	968	961	δ _{op} (=C-H)



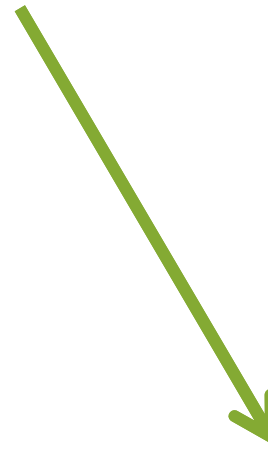
Poor SERS spectra to be used for β -amyloid direct detection!!!

Nano-stars

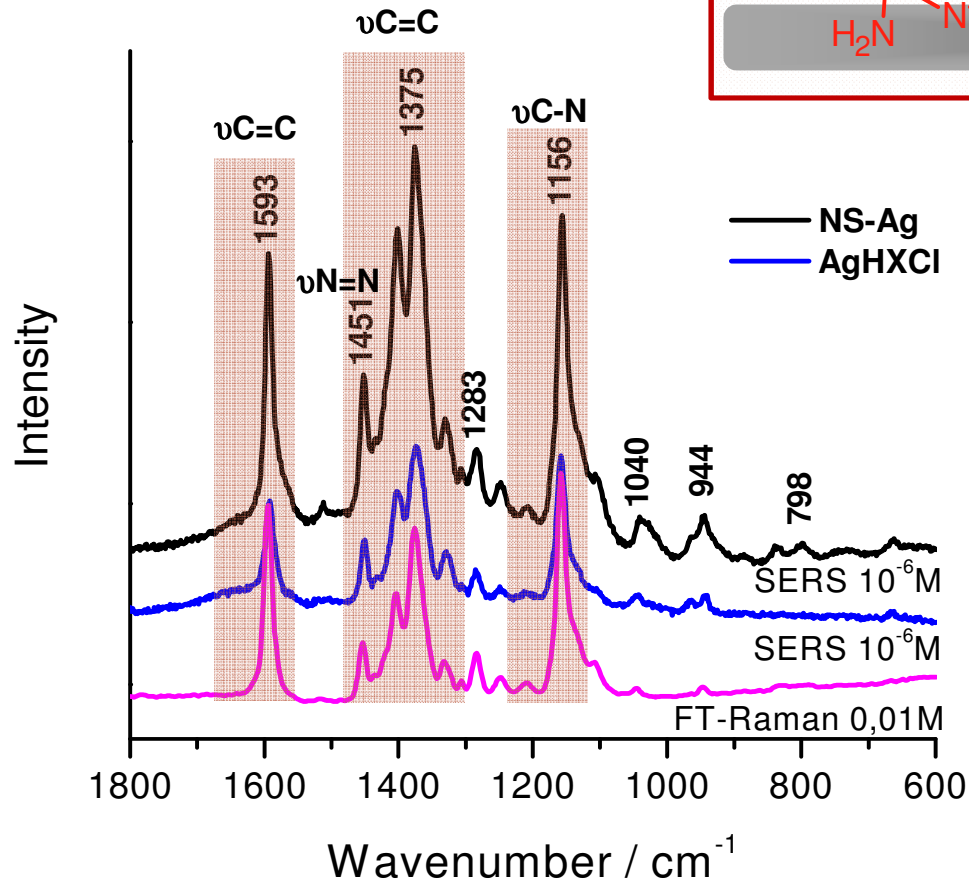
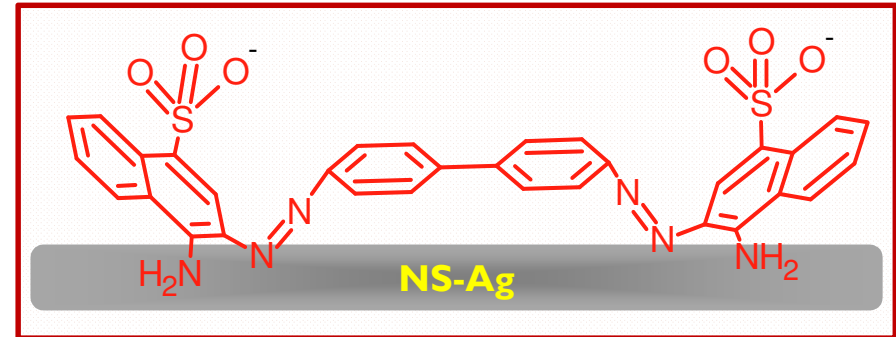
Use of Dyes to detect amyloid fibril formation

Congo Red

Thioflavin T

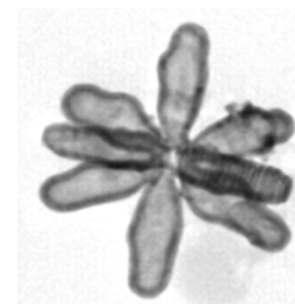
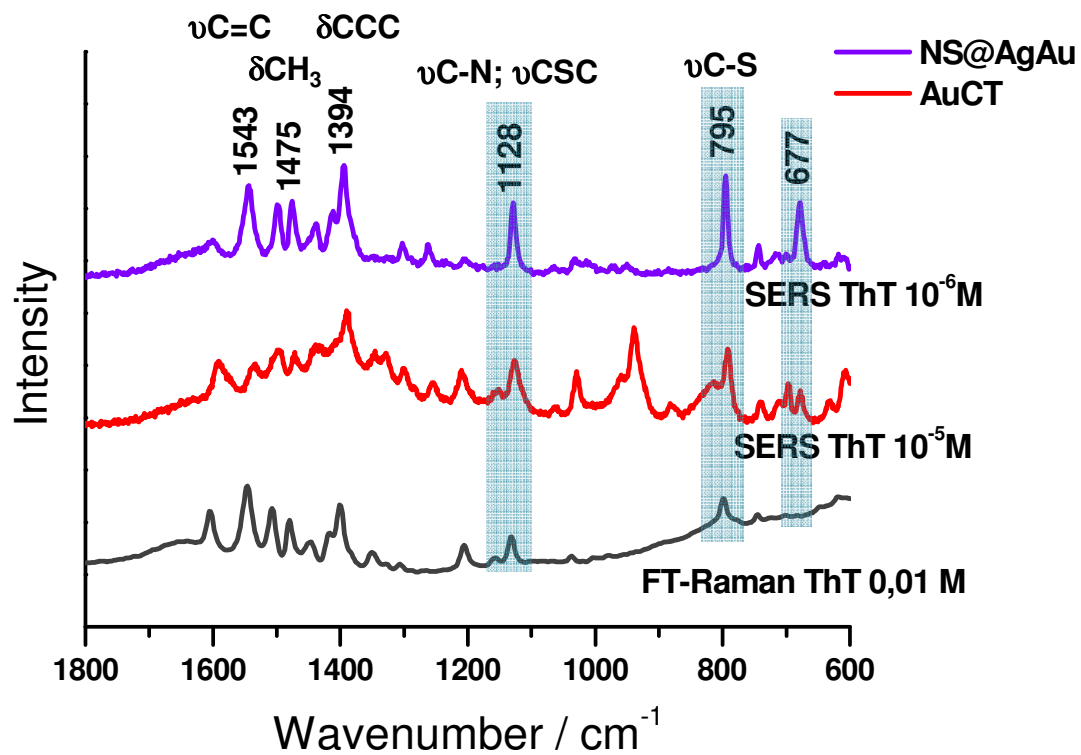
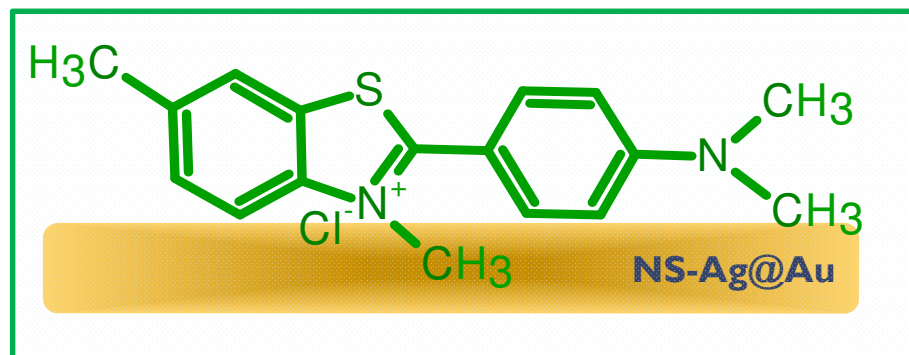


Detection of Congo Red by SERS



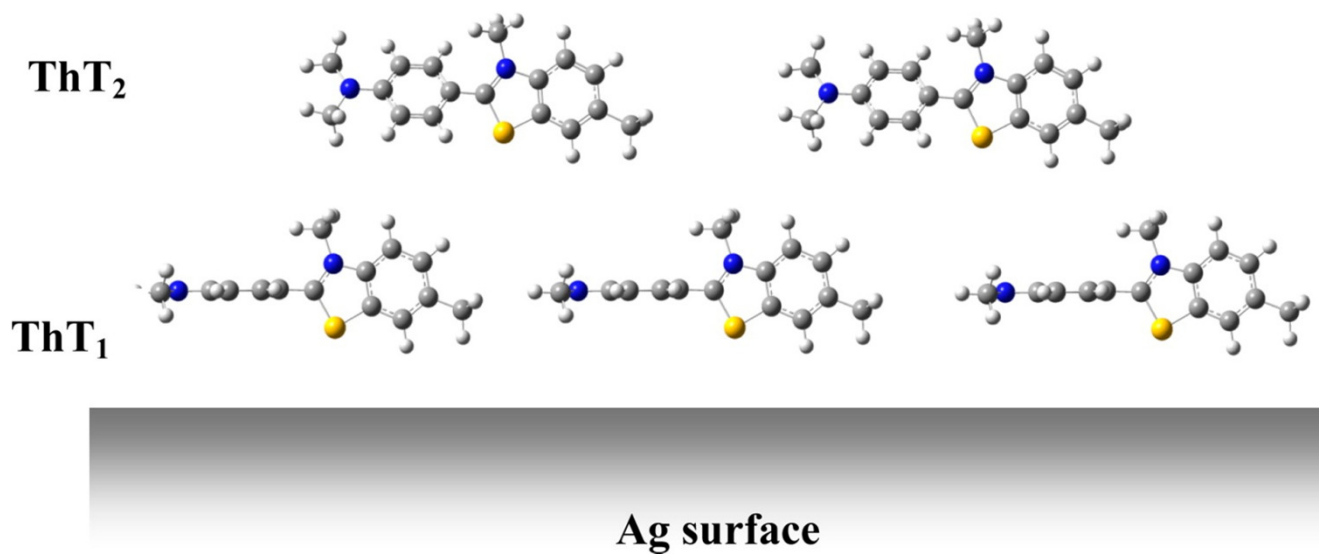
NS-Ag

Detection of **Thioflavin T** by SERS



NS-Ag@Au

Scheme of the adsorption of the ThT₁ and ThT₂ species on the Ag surface which implies a rotation of the φ angle to 90°



Published in: Eduardo Lopez-Tobar; Marian Antalik; Daniel Jancura; Maria Vega Cañamares; Adianez García-Leis; Diana Fedunova; Gabriela Fabriciova; Santiago Sanchez-Cortes; *J. Phys. Chem. C* **2013**, 117, 3996-4005.

DOI: 10.1021/jp310619c

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Detection by SERS

Langmuir Adsorption Isotherm

$$I_s = \frac{K_{ad} I_{sm} [Analyte]}{1 + K_{ad} [Analyte]}$$

I_s - SERS Intensity

K_{ad} - Adsorption constant

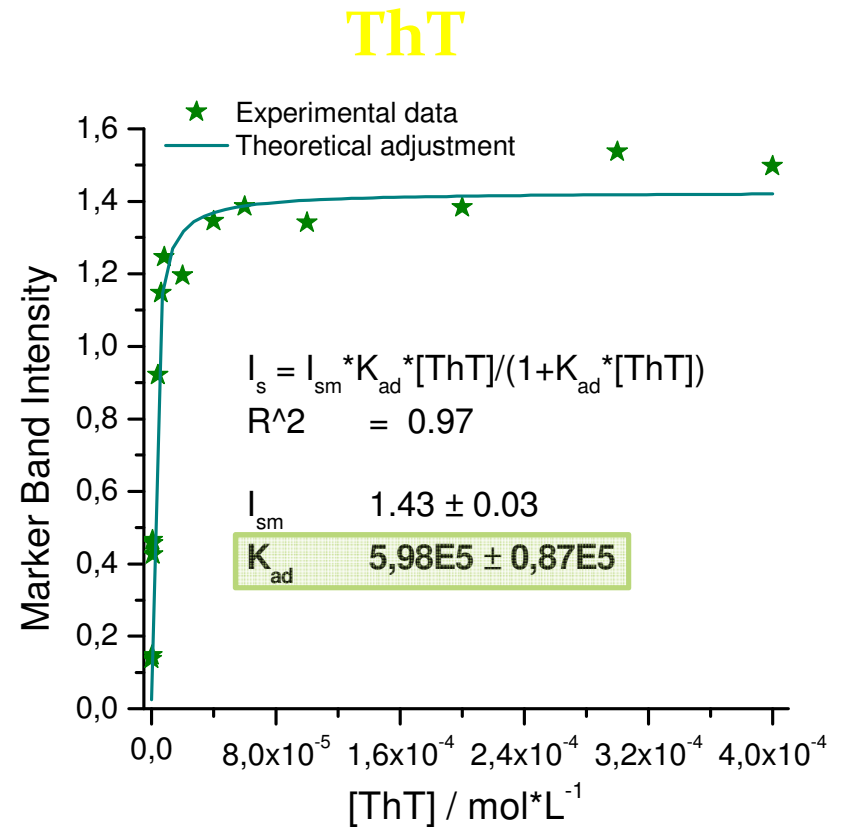
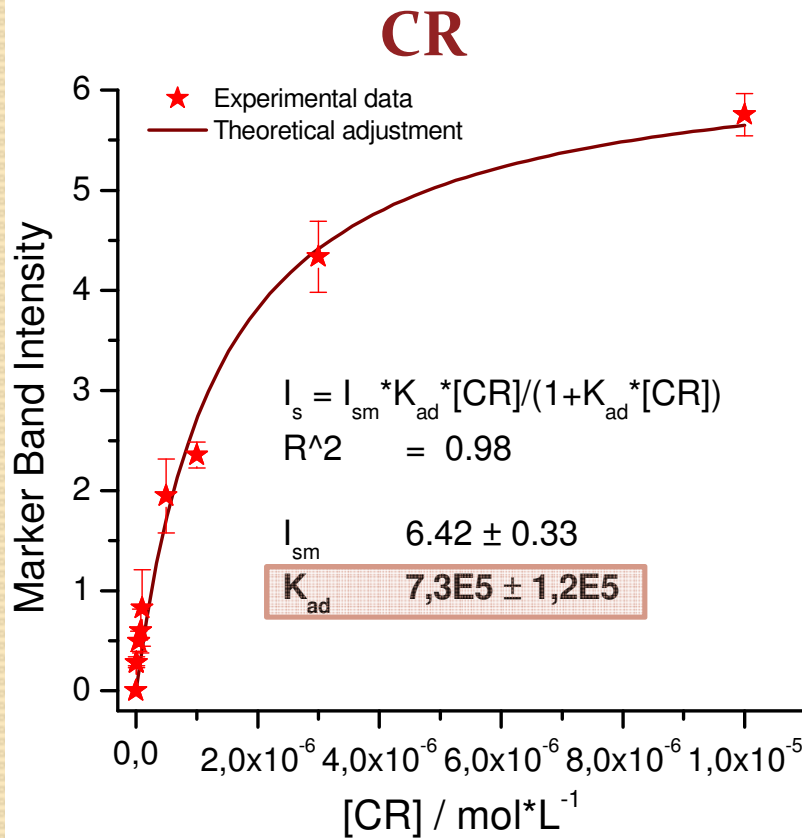
I_{sm} - Maximum concentration of adsorbed analyte

$[Analyte]$ - Molecule concentration

- Concentration (10^{-4} M - 10^{-9} M)
- λ excitation (532 nm, 785 and 633 nm)

Detection by SERS

Langmuir adsorption isotherm



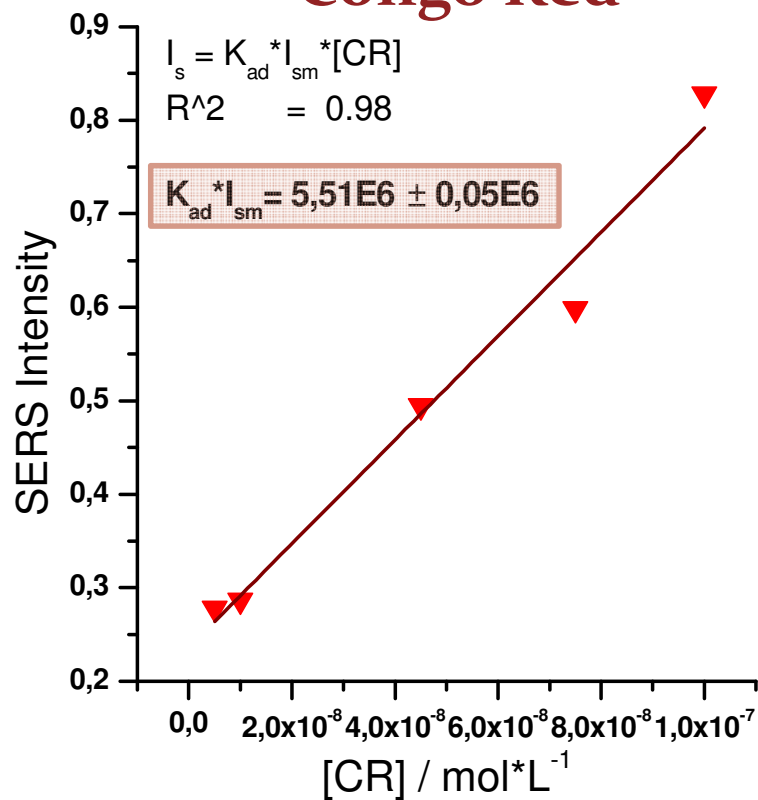
Detection by SERS

Linear Region

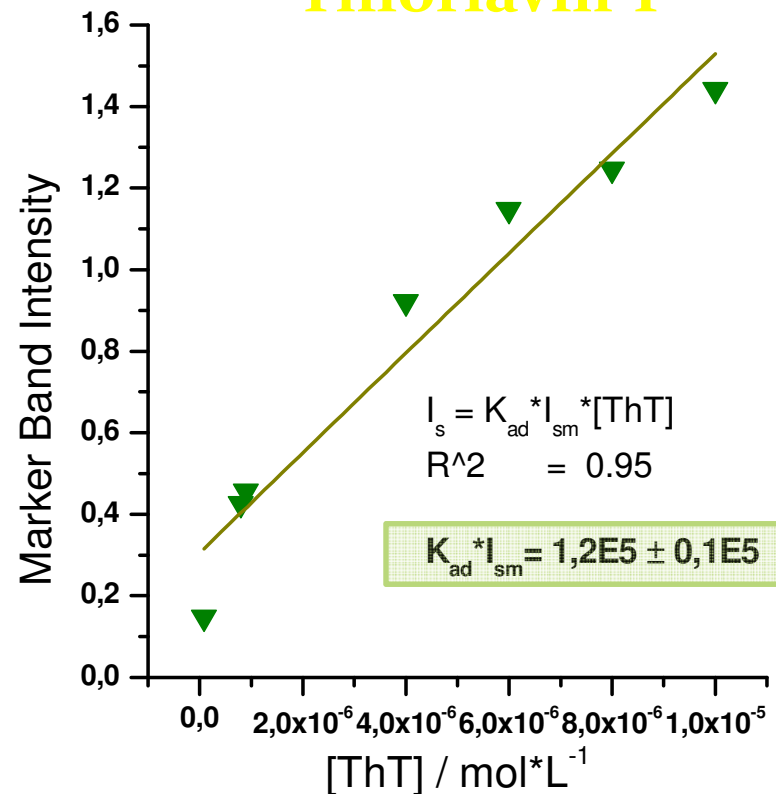
↓
SERS Sensitivity

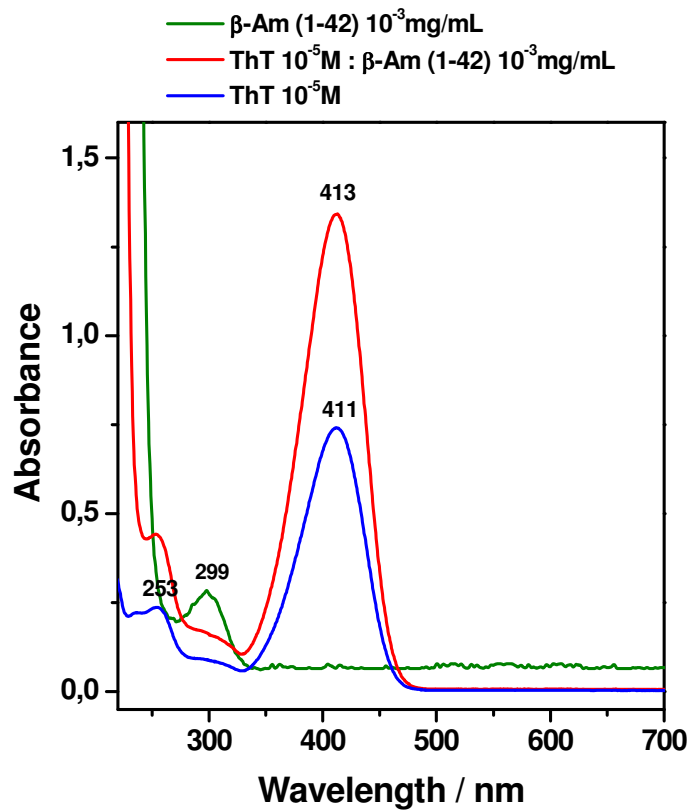
$$I_s = K_{ad} I_{sm} [Analyte]$$

Congo Red

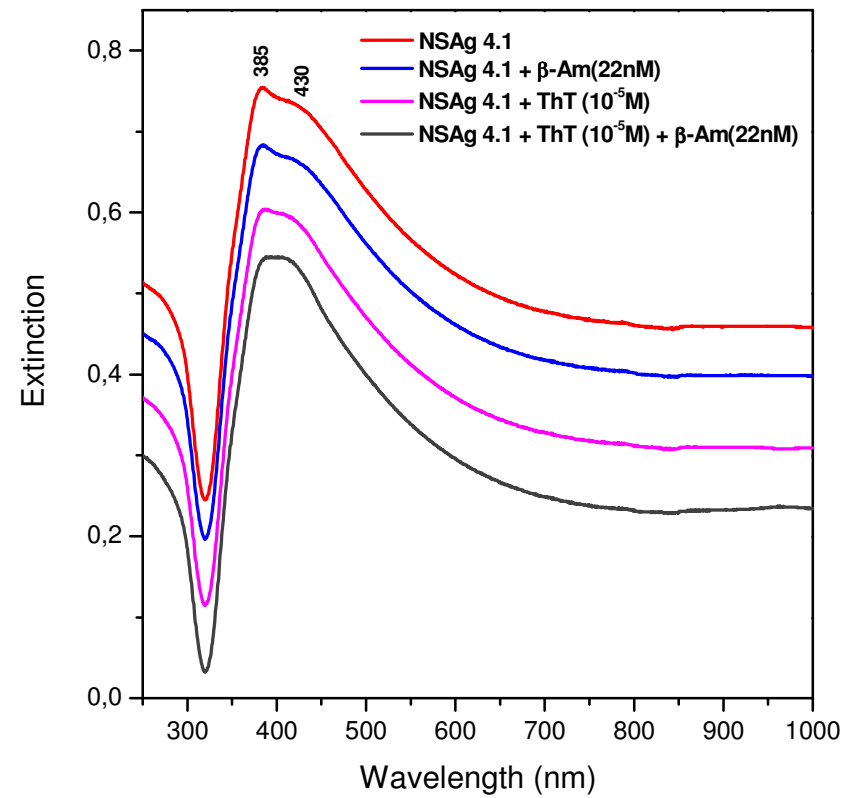


Thioflavin T





Absorption spectra of the studied systems

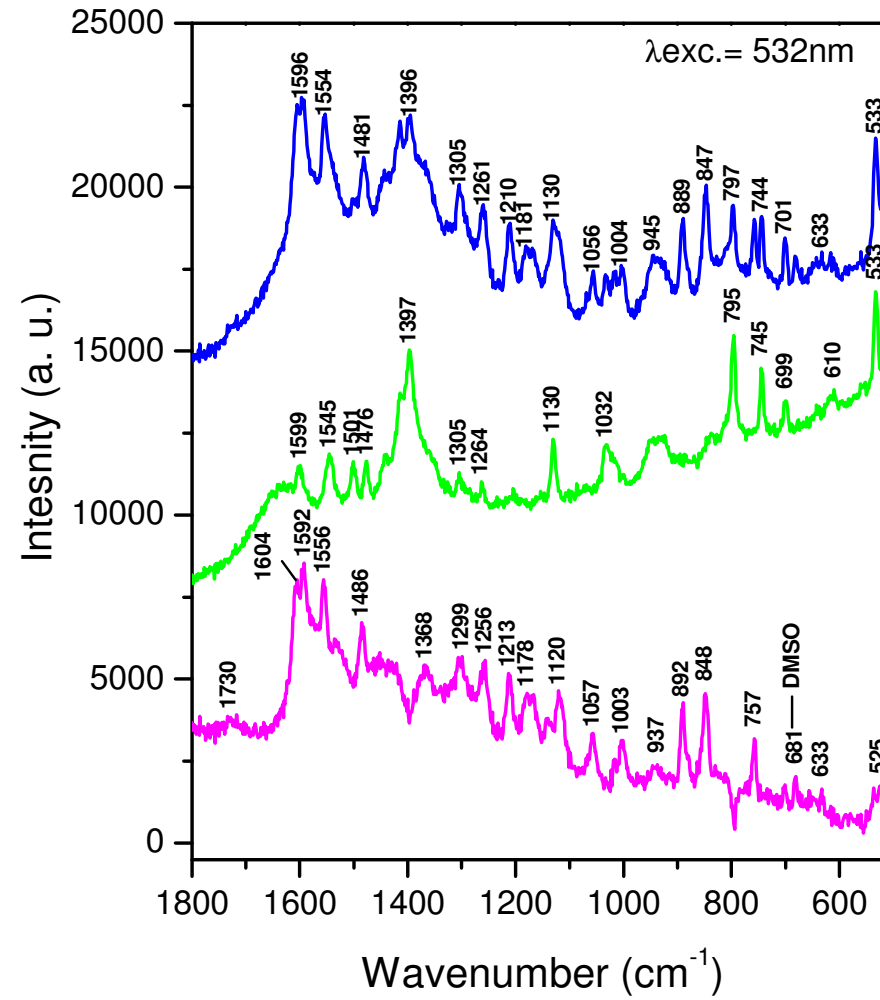


SERS on colloids

— NS-Ag + ThT/ β -Am (50 μ M:0,22 μ M) pH 9 (a)

— NS-Ag + ThT (50 μ M) pH 9 (b)

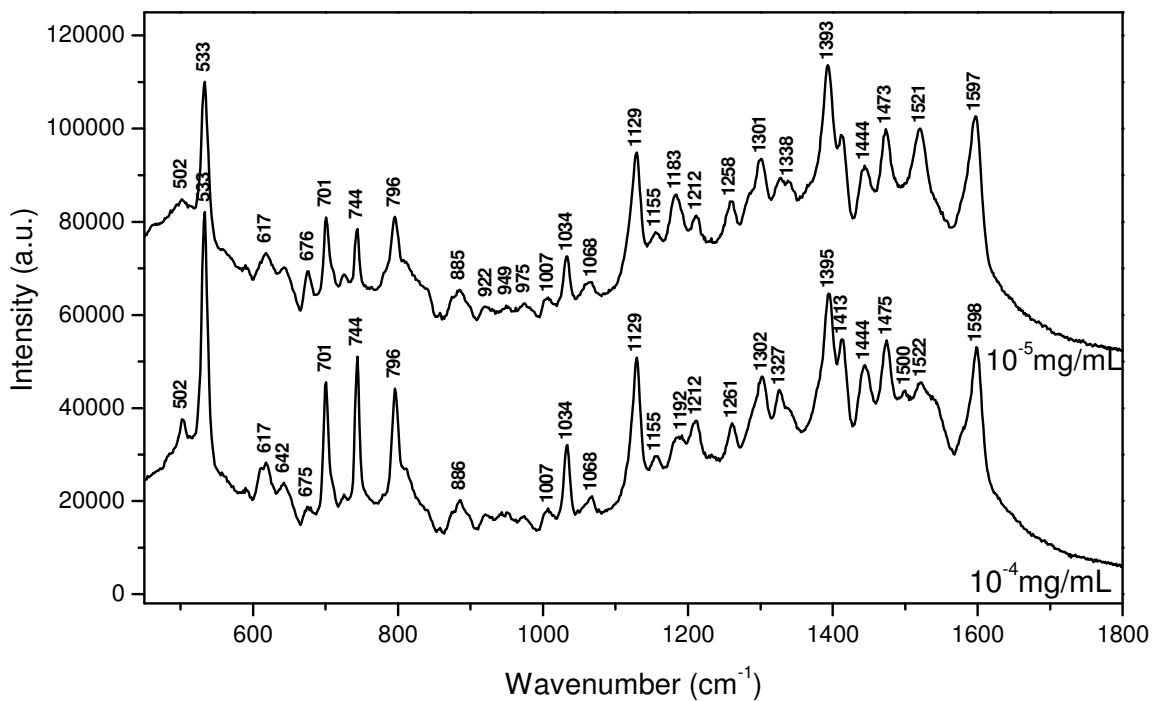
— (a) - (b) difference



ThT- β -amyloid complex

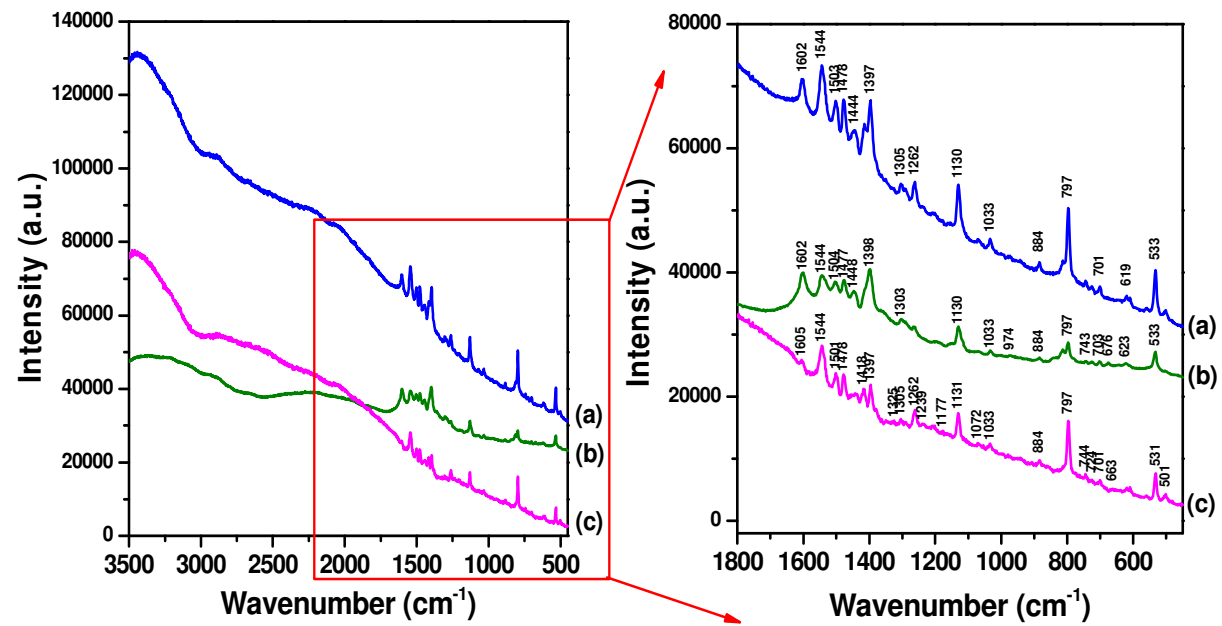
The effect of [β -amyloid] on the SERS spectra on Ag nanostars

NSAg + ThT (10^{-5} M) + β -Am (1-42)



- (a) NSAg + [ThT: β -Am] (25 μ M:0,22 μ M) pH 6
- (b) NSAg + [ThT] (25 μ M)
- (c) [a-b] Difference

$\lambda_{exc.} = 442 \text{ nm}$



Conclusions

- ✓ A simple method of nanostructure fabrication with **high sensitivity** in SERS technique has been developed.
- ✓ This method allows higher reproducibility in SERS measurements **without aggregation.**
- ✓ Congo Red and Thioflavine T dyes were detected at **low concentrations.**
- ✓ The adsorption isotherm of ThT over nano-stars follows a **Langmuir model**
- ✓ **SERS of β -amyloid** peptide has been obtained through its interaction with ThT.

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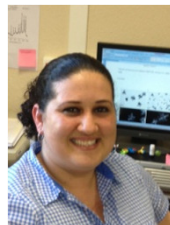
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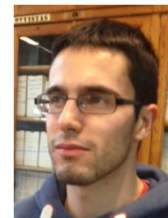
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