

DEPLASP-BAAG: a specific biosensing platform for immuno magnetic capture of milk pathogens

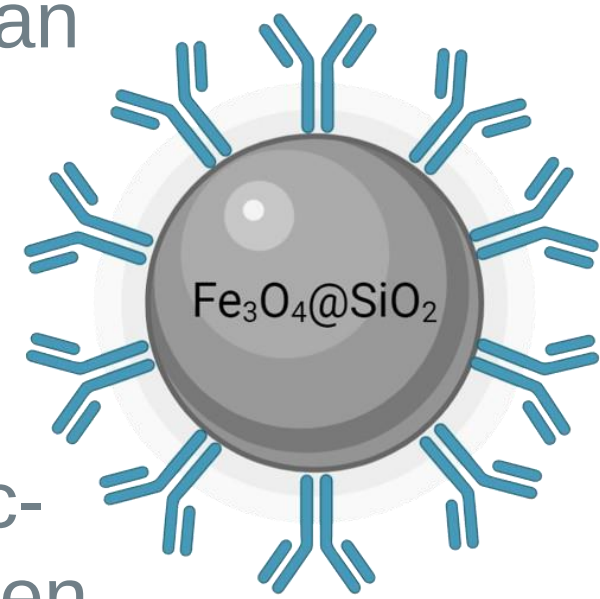
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CONTEXT

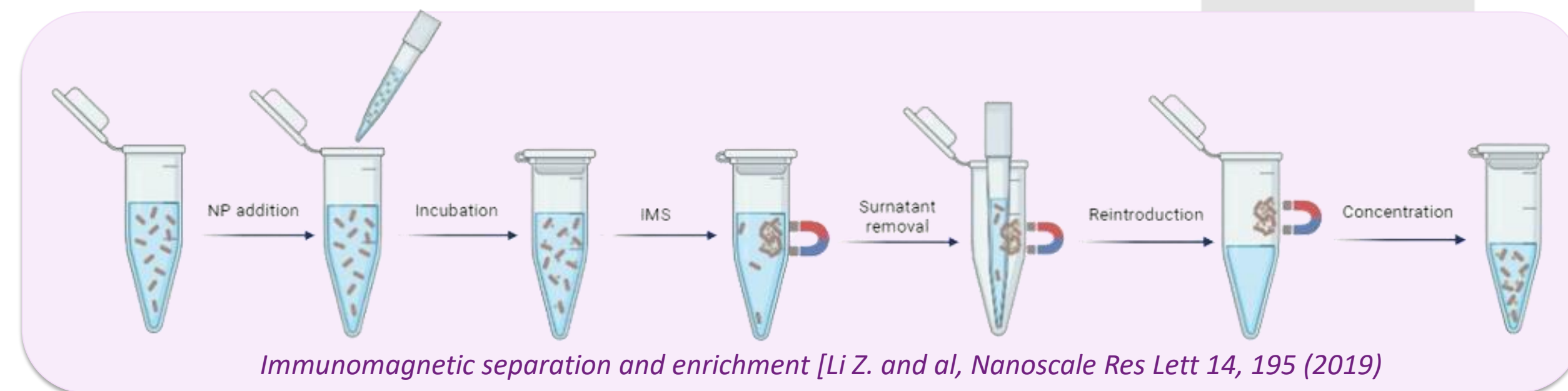
Food industry is increasingly affected by pathogen contamination. In the dairy industry, pathogenic bacteria are present in very low concentrations and can only be detected after 20 to 36 hours best. In addition, European standards stipulate that 25g of milk or cheese must be free from bacteria before it can be marketed. To enable suppliers to act in time to stop the production and marketing of these potentially contaminated products, it is necessary to considerably reduce the analysis time, by a factor of at least 2, and to lower the detection limit.



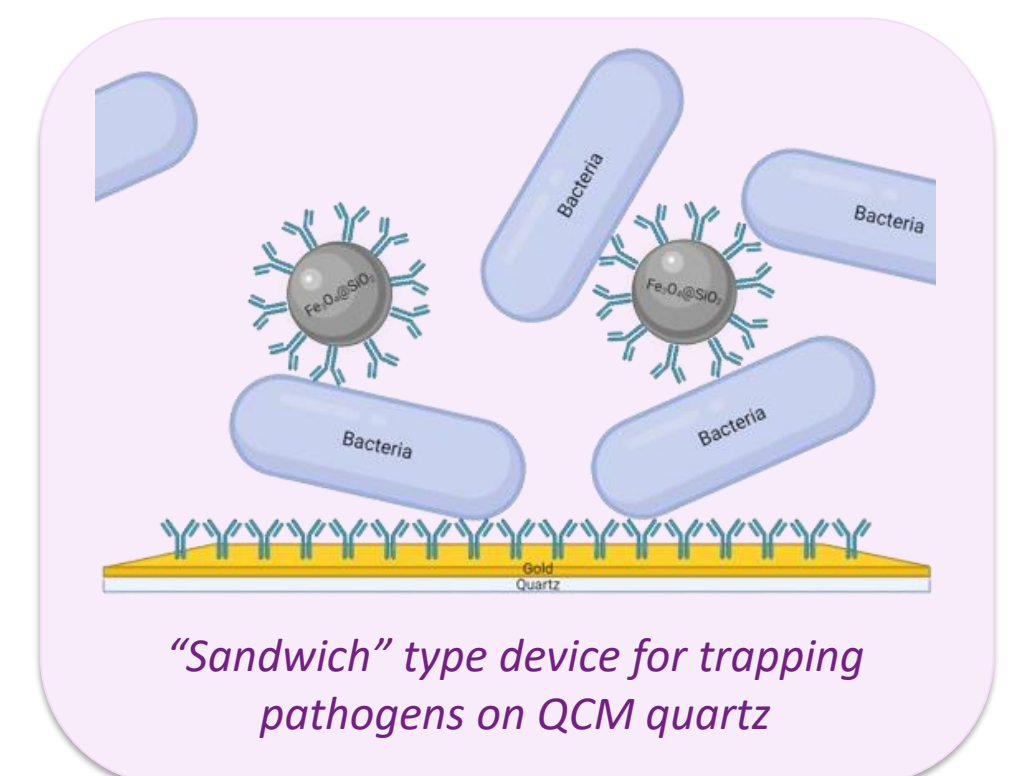
OBJECTIVE & METHOD

Optimization of the main steps in the analytical process: **reducing** the time taken to obtain the first negative result and **lowering** the limit of detection of the bacteria. Use of decorated magnetic iron oxide nanoparticles (NP) with antibody will have 2 aims in the project:

Immunomagnetic separation (IMS) : creation of heavy complexes bacteria/nanoparticles (B-NP) by incubation of decorated NP into sample. B-NP complexes are then transferred in a small volume to create an enriched solution of bacteria.

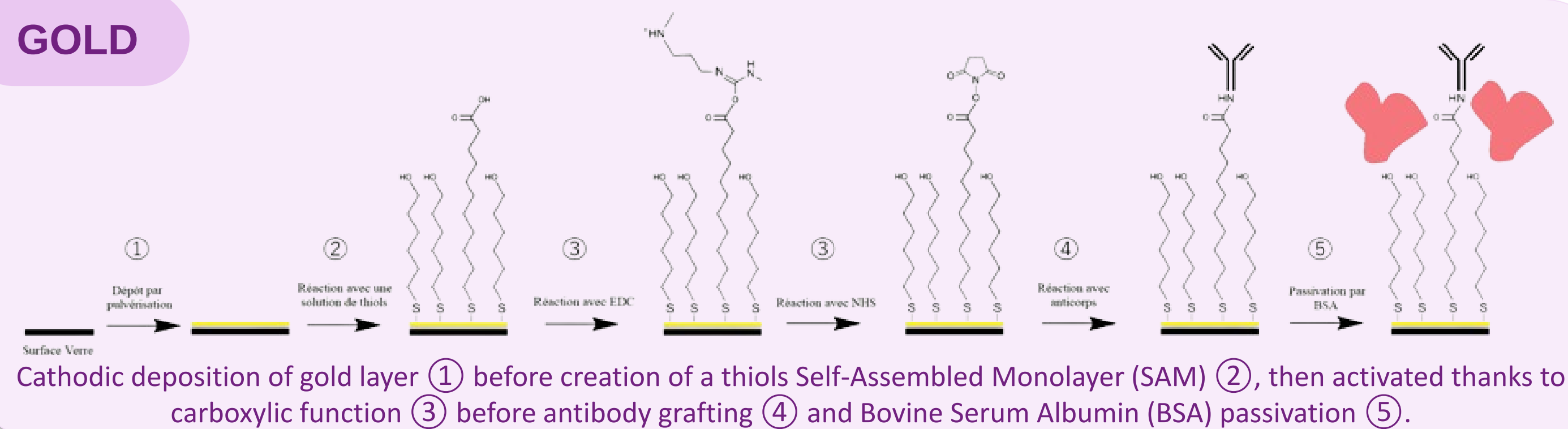


Biodetection via QCM : enriched B-NP solutions analyzed by Quartz Cristal Microbalance (QCM). As NP are 40 times heavier than bacteria, the collected signal will be magnified and the detection limit of bacteria will decrease.

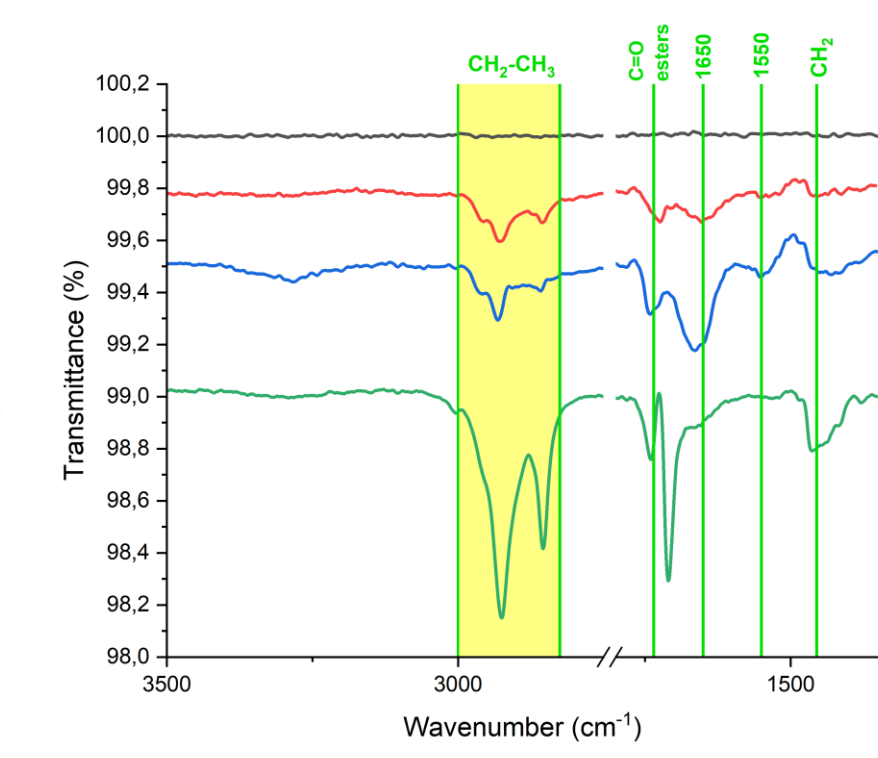


SURFACE FUNCTIONALIZATION

GOLD



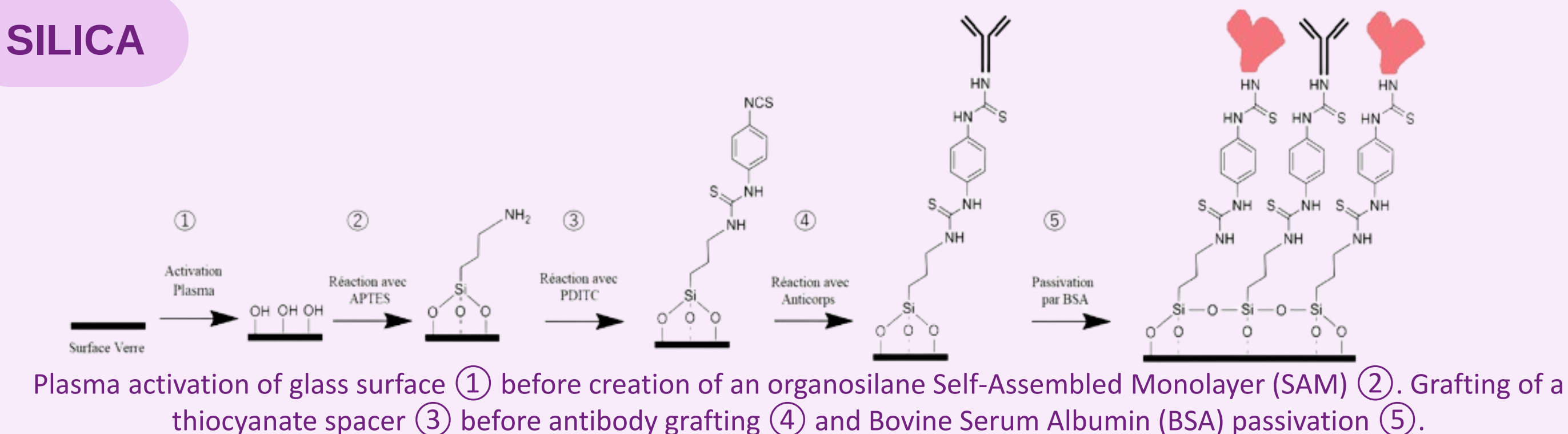
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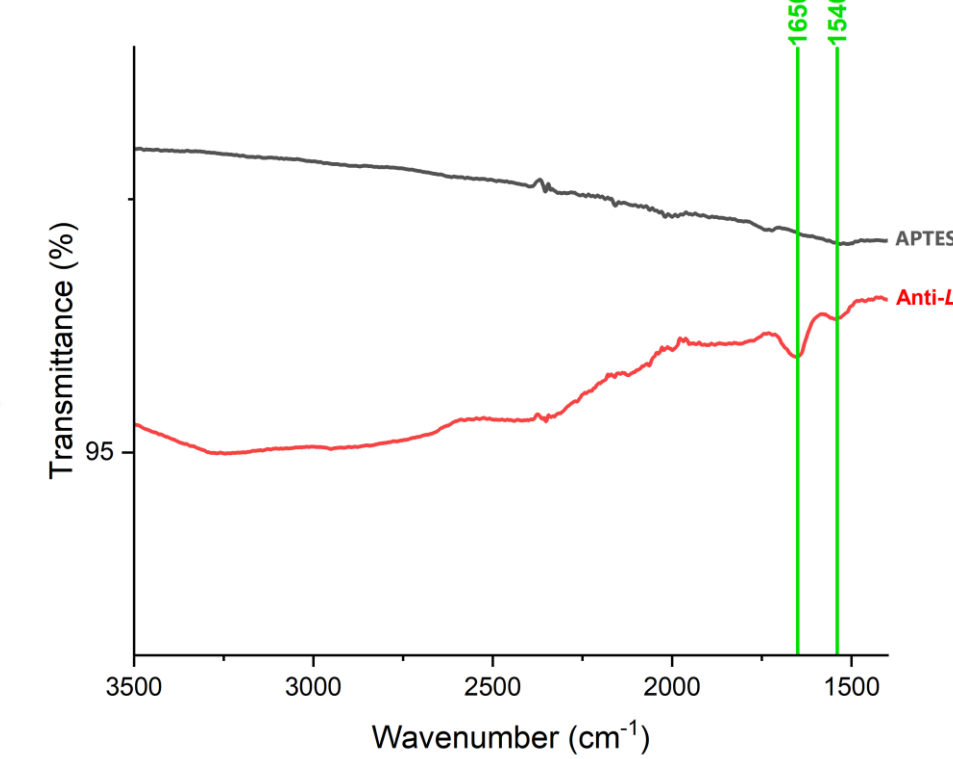
➔ Characteristic bands around 3000 cm⁻¹ show thiol carbon chains presence.

➔ Characteristic bands between 1650 and 1550 cm⁻¹ show amide I and amide II bonds presence, from antibodies and BSA.

SILICA



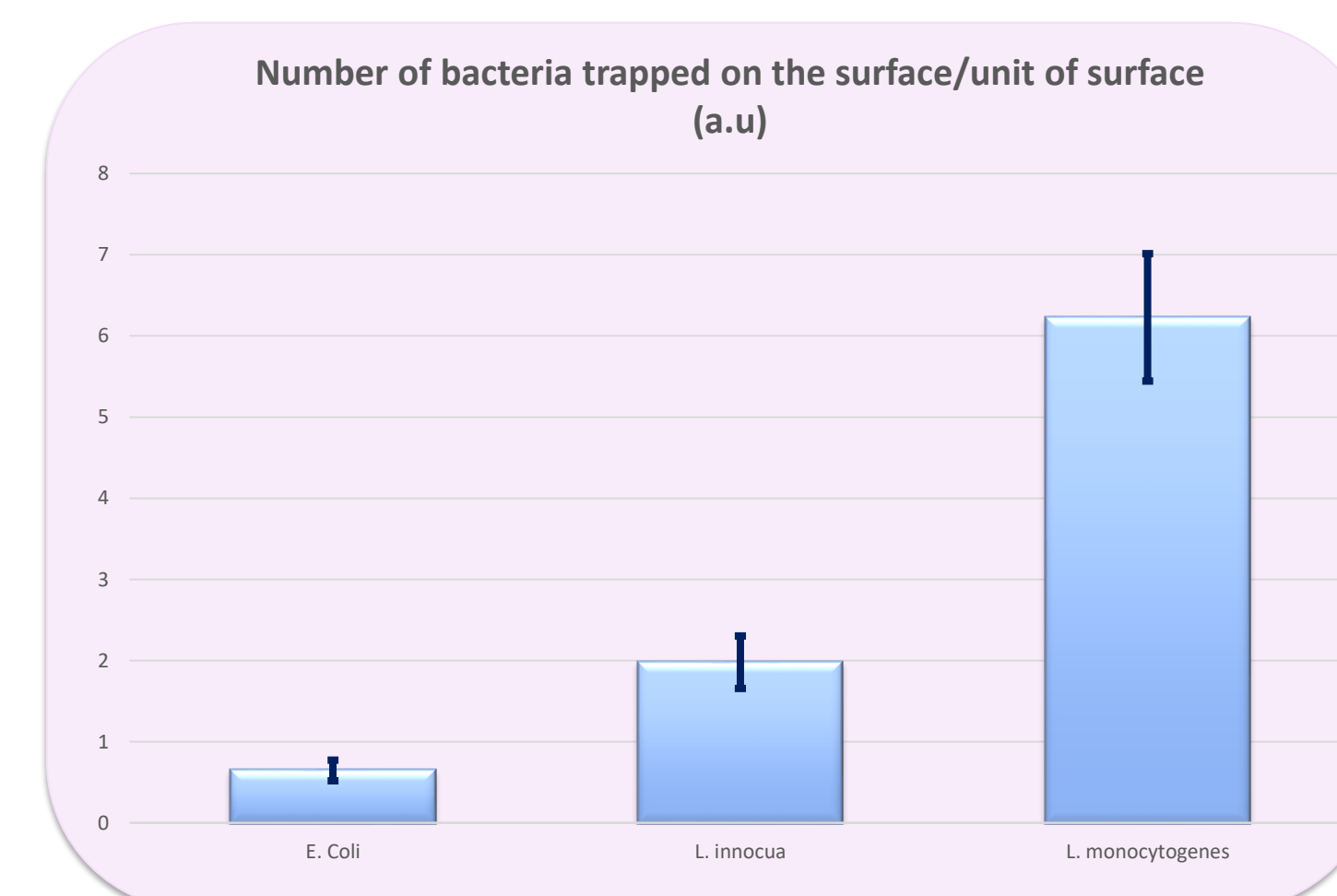
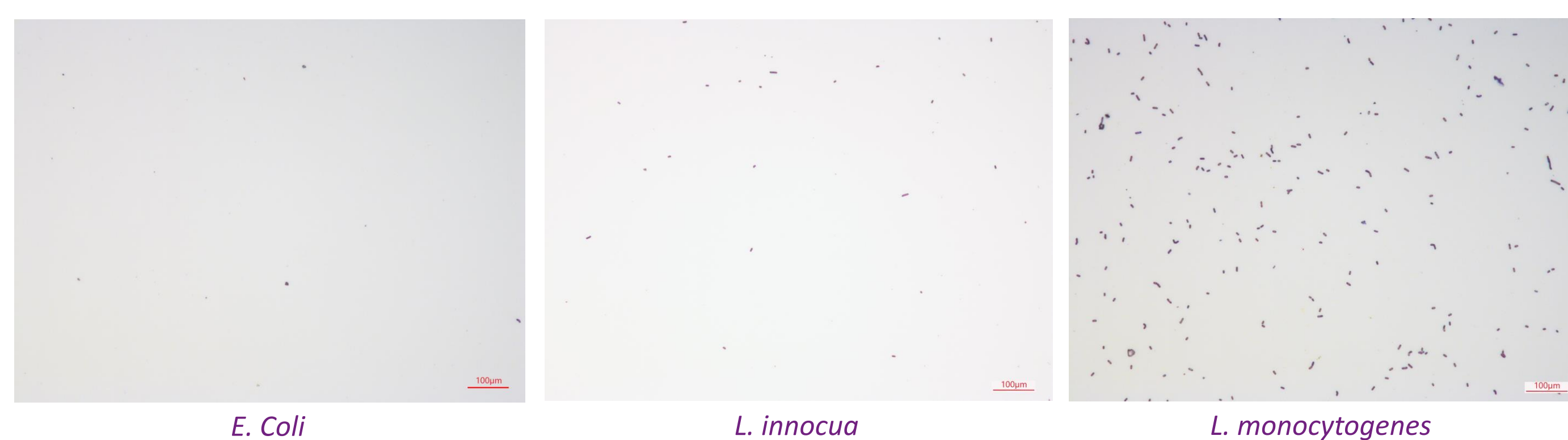
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➔ Validation of protocols for immobilizing antibodies on surfaces

ANTIBODY SPECIFICITY

Bacteria capture on gold surfaces functionalized with *anti-Listeria monocytogenes* antibodies in static conditions.



➔ 3 times more *L. monocytogenes* than *L. innocua* captured by antibody, 10 times more than *E. coli* (negative control).

➔ Validation of the specificity of the antibody in static conditions

CONCLUSION & PROSPECTS

Specificity of anti-*Listeria monocytogenes* in simple fluids validated. ➔ Specificity in complex samples (milk for example) to investigate.

Specificity of anti-*Listeria monocytogenes* in static condition validated. ➔ Investigation for dynamic conditions.

QCM measurements with bacteria alone and B-NP complexes : thanks to nanoparticles of known size and mass, we can determine the mass of bacteria captured on the quartz, and estimate the number of bacteria.

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