

#### Introduction

- Colorectal cancer represents 10% of estimated new cancer cases and 11% of estimated cancer deaths in 2022
- A more reliable, inexpensive and portable test would better allow for pointof-care colon cancer screening
- Three specific urinary metabolites can be used as biomarkers for detecting colon cancer: diacetylspermine, creatinine and hippuric acid
- These metabolites need to be conjugated to liposomes or gold nanoparticles (GNPs) to amplify a change in the electrical impedance of the sensor system
- The binding and detachment of the conjugated metabolites to an electrode surface modified with metabolite-specific antibodies can cause a detectable change in electrical impedance



# The Development of an Impedance-Based Biosensor for Early Detection of Colon Cancer Yeganeh Khaniani, Payton LeBlanc, Varun Aggarwal, Irene Chen, Angela Chan, Ashley Zubkowski, Sajjad Janfaza, Scott MacKay, Prashanthi Kovur, David Wishart

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- A) Attachment of metabolite B) Incubation with metabolites conjugated to liposome or GNPs to allow attachment to
- C) Competitive binding between conjugated metabolites and free metabolites





## **Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM)**



Figure 1. Representative SEM pictures of 1cm by 1cm Silicon Dioxide Wafers. A) No surface modification. B) Addition of APTES. C) Creatinine antibody- treated surface. D) Surface treated with creatinine antibody and GNP-Creatinine

- Gold nanoparticles and liposomes can be conjugated to creatinine, hippuric acid and diacetylspermine These conjugated nanoparticles can be detected by  $\bullet$ attaching to the surface of an antibody-modified electrode via impedance signalling

### Results

# **Atomic Force Microscopy (AFM)**







Figure 3. AFM height images of (a) the surface of the electrode with no modifications (b) electrode surface treated with creatinine antibodies and exposed to GNP-creatinine. The corresponding height histograms are shown in (c) and (d).

### Conclusions



Figure 2. AFM height images of (a) the surface of the electrode with no modifications (b) electrode surface treated with diacetylspermine antibodies and exposed to GNP-AcSpm (c) electrode surface treated with hippuric-acid antibodies and exposed to GNP-Hippuric Acid



### Acknowledgements





### References

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