

Gold surface bio-engineering: a chemical perspective

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Outline

- Gold pre-conditioning and its impacts,
- Gold-thiol reaction and the stability of Au-S,
- Grafting biomolecules,
- Strategies for reducing non specific interactions,
- Multimaterial substrates.



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Characterisation tools: XPS

• X-ray Photoelectron Spectroscopy (XPS or ESCA)





XPS: Chemical shift





Characterisation tools: SIMS

Dynamic vs Static Secondary Ion Mass Spectrometry



But quantification difficult => standard



Biosensors



Gold surface chemical functionalisation for biosensing

Surface chemistry :

- Stability
- Reproducible
- To favor signal vs noise



Cruz et al Langmuir 2016, 8660-8667 Ha et al Proteomics 2005, 416-419





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Gold surface chemical functionalisation for biosensing

- Electropolymerisation¹
- N-heterocyclic carbenes²
- Reduction of aryl diazonium salts
- Organoselenium: RSeH and RSeSeR³
- Thiols R-SH





N-Heterocyclic carbenes

R 🔪



Aryl diazonium salts

- 1 Morlay *et al*, Measurement, 2017, 305-310
- 2 Engel et al, Chem. Soc. Rev., 2017,2057-2075
- 3 Romashov et al, Chem. Eur. J. 2013, 19, 17640 17660



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Gold surface chemical functionalisation for biosensing



Know what you start from: Clean, purity¹

1 Bain, et al, J. Am. Chem. Soc. 1989, 321-33

Limit undesired reactions Reproducibility



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Why cleaning gold?



- Most of the contamination is due to adventitious hydrocarbons which is remove thanks to oxidative treatments
 - Electrochemical cleaning.
 - Piranha (H_2SO_4/H_2O_2 , Caro Acid H_2SO_5),
 - UV/ozone,
 - Oxygen plasma,
- However:
 - $-Au_2O_3$
 - Contamination with sulfonate
 - Surface roughening



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Au₂O₃ and possible impact



F. Palazon PhD thesis Ecole Centrale de Lyon

- Au₂O₃ thickness is treatment dependent=> stability
 - RF O₂ plasma²⁻³ 300 W => 5-7 nm, 600 W => 6-10 nm
 - UV/ozone : 1-2 nm¹
 - Piranha: controversy
- Effect on SAM organisation⁴
- How to get rid of it?
 - Wait, EtOH⁵

 King *et al*, J. Vac. Sci. Technol. Vac. Surf. Films, 1995, 1247-1253
 Stadnichenko *et al*, Surf. Eng., 2018, 1-5
 Stadnichenko *et al*, J. Struc. Chem., 2015, 557-565
 Woodward et al Langmuir 2000, 5347-5353
 Ron *et al*, Langmuir, 1994, 4566-457, Makaraviciute *et al*, ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces 2017, 26610-26621



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Sulfonate contamination

Oxidation of sulphur containing compounds (a) Increases (c) 174 172 170 168 166 164 162 160 158 **Binding Energy (eV)**

Worley et al, J. Vac. Sci. Technol. A, 1995, 2281-2284

Piranha treatment time S-TBA O Au oS o Au (15 nm) Ti (2.5 nm) PT 10 to 30 s (b) (e) սսսղղղ, PT 60 s (f) (c)



Thomas et al, ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces 2012, 4, 5945-5948



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Formation of Au-S



Engel et al, Chem. Soc. Rev., 2017, 2057-2075

- Physisorption followed by H-S cleavage => Reaction with adatoms: -161 kJ/mole
- XPS: Free thiol S2p 163 eV, Thiolate S2p at 162 eV
- IR: 2925 cm⁻¹ or above for more disordered monolayers -> 2916-2917 cm⁻¹ for highly crystalline, long-chain alkanethiols.
- 1- 10mM in EtOH 12-18h at RT



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Stability of Au-S bond as a function of temperature



Stability of Au-S bond upon storage





- Reduce steric hindrance
- Orientation of immobilized DNA



Why mixed SAMs

• Steric hinderance



- Orientation of the probe
- A > C >G > T

Kimura-Suda *et al*, J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2003, 125, 9014-9015 Also Liu, Phys. Chem. Chem. Phys., 2012, 14, 10485–10496





How to graft biomolecules via chemical functionalisation



NHS ester activation



Protein grafting via site selective modification of antibodies



Protein grafting via site selective modification of antibodies



Anti-fouling strategies



Fouling resistant surfaces

- Chemically repulsive
 - Hydrophilic neutral molecules
 - PEG₃₋₈, Polyglycerol, Dextran, Hyaluronic acid, agarose, Poly(2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate)...
 - Zwitterion: carboxybetaine, sulfobetaine phosphorylcholine (PC), zwitterionic peptides...
- Blocking,
 - **BSA** (1%, rinsing with PBS or PBS-T 0,02)
 - Casein or dry milk (contains biotin),
 - Mucin
 - Salmon Sperm DNA,
 - PolyA....
 - Commercial blocking solution

Review Chen *et al*, Acta Biomaterialia, 2021, 45–62 Lin *et al*, Analyst, 2020,1110-1120 Maan et al, Adv. Funct. Mater. 2020, 2000936



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Ruiz *et al*, J Biomater Sci Polym Ed, 1999,931-55
Tan *et al*, Int. J. Electrochem. Sci., 2020, 9446 – 9458
A. Morlay *et al*, Measurement, 2017, 305–310
B. Petrou et al, Biomater. Sci., 2018, 2282–2297

Multimaterial substrate



Orthogonal chemical functionalisation of multimaterial substrate



Orthogonal chemical functionalisation of multimaterial substrate



Conclusions

- Cleaning
 - Oxygen Plasma Cleaning
 - Au₂O₃ => Thickness dependence
 - Time or EtOH
- Au-S is reversible
- Oriented immobilization
 - DNA: A rich sequences, mixed SAMS
 - Protein
- In complex media, blocking remains to be tackle on a case to case => no universal anti-foulant.
 - BSA blocking and PEG a good starting point



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Acknowledgement









ANR-12-NANO-0016

ANR-21-CE24-0029-01





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Thank you for your attention



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