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## Nanobiosensor Developed for Detecting SARS-CoV-2

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Infection and immunity status of the population are considered key parameters for handling pandemics. For this purpose, detecting antigens and antibodies is of great importance. The devices currently used for this purpose—what are known as point-of-care (POC) devices—are one option for rapid screening. Their sensitivity, however, needs further improvement. Scientists at the Helmholtz-Zentrum Dresden-Rossendorf (HZDR) have been successful in such improvement by developing a nanobiosensor based on gold nanowires

Originally only intended for the detection of COVID-19-associated antigens and antibodies, the biosensor is also transferable to other biomarkers, as the researchers report in the scientific journal [ACS Publications](#).

It is by now known from numerous studies that for detecting SARS-CoV-2, what are referred to as POC lateral flow tests (LFT) are a good and precise alternative to the reverse transcriptase-polymerase chain reaction, commonly known as PCR tests. The numerous advantages of LFT over PCR testing include rapid detection, on-site testing, low cost, and operation without laboratory equipment.

The greatest shortcoming of POC biosensors, however, is that their sensitivity is dependent on viral load. At a high viral load, sensitivity is one hundred percent, whereas at a low viral load, sensitivity may fall below ten percent. This can lead to false negative test results. The [HZDR](#) researchers' aim was to develop sensor systems that can also be used for detecting low virus loads while providing quick and accurate results.

To do so, Dr. Larysa Baraban and her team at the HZDR-Institute of Radiopharmaceutical Cancer Research utilized nano wires made of gold, which can be employed to detect various biomolecules such as enzymes, proteins and antibodies. This approach was combined with electrochemical impedance spectroscopy, a technique that provides information on various

processes at the electrode-electrolyte interface, including charge transfer, diffusion transport and formation of an electrical double layer, as well as on the properties of the measurement system. This includes solution resistance and roughness or porosity of the electrode surface.

“In our work, we have developed a nanoscopic biosensor chip consisting of six pairs of interlocking gold nanowire devices for detecting SARS-CoV-2 antigens and antibodies,” says Baraban of the project. “This makes it possible to detect both COVID-19-associated antigens and corresponding antibodies that appear during and after infection with the virus. We assume that the method is also transferable to other biomarkers and pathogens. The functional layer targeting the biomolecule must be modified accordingly for this purpose.”

Considerations and discussions are currently underway with the industry on how the sensor can be manufactured in large quantities at low cost.

Read the [original article](#) on Helmholtz-Zentrum Dresden-Rossendorf (HZDR).