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Recent Advances in Fluorescent Biosensor: A Comprehensive Review

Zeyad Fadhil[1a], Dalia M. Jamil[2b], Huda Ghalib Salman[2c], Amer Adnan Hasan[3d], Sohad A. Alshareef[4e], Srikanth Kommanaboyina[5f] and Mohammed H. Al-Mashhadani[2g*]

[1]*College of Pharmacy, University of Thi-Qar, Dhi Qar, Iraq*
[2]*Department of Chemistry, College of Science, Al-Nahrain University, P. O. Box: 64021, Baghdad, Iraq*
[3]*Department of Applied Pathological Analysis, College of Science, Al-Nahrain University, P. O. Box: 64021, Baghdad, Iraq*
[4]*Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Science, University of Tabuk, Tabuk 71491, Saudi Arabia*
[5]*Sai Life Sciences, Unit-II, Plot No. DS-7, ICICI Knowledge Park, Turkaplly Village, Hyderabad, Telangana 500078, India*

[a]E-mail: zeyadsalih@utq.edu.iq, [b]E-mail: dalia.mahmood@nahrainuniv.edu.iq, [c]E-mail: huda.ghalib@nahrainuniv.edu.iq, [d]E-mail: amer.adnanh@nahrainuniv.edu.iq, [e]E-mail: s_alshareef@ut.edu.sa, [f]E-mail: srikanth.kb1703@gmail.com

[g*]Corresponding author: mohammed.mashhadani@nahrainuniv.edu.iq

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***Abstract*— Herein, short review paper investigated the rapidly progress in fluorescent biosensors field and their significant influences on analytical chemistry applications. An electrical signal can be produced from a biological reaction using an integrated receptor-transducer device called a biosensor. Because there are so many uses for biosensors in the medical field, including medication delivery, environmental monitoring, water and food quality monitoring, and illness detection, biosensor design and development have become a top priority for scientists and researchers in the last ten years. In the beginning, we started to explain the basic principles of fluorescence. Then, we moved to discuss about the current advancements, creative sensor designs, and the fusion of materials science and nanotechnology. The paper highlighted the sensitivity of fluorescent biosensors by addressing a wide range of applications, including biological research, environmental monitoring, and medical diagnostics. This review paper censoriously assessed the present difficulties, such as interference and constrained dynamic range, and provided explanations into ongoing research. Advanced material and nanotechnology integration is emerging as a force that improves biosensor performance and broadens their uses. This study also discussed the future possible breakthroughs in biosensor technology and its broad use in a variety of scientific and societal fields.**

***Keywords*— Fluorescent Biosensors, Nanotechnology, Materials Science, Sensor Design, Multimodal Biosensors**

I. INTRODUCTION

Analytical instruments known as biosensors transfer a biological reaction into an electrical signal. Biosensor is a mix of different research in chemistry, biology, and engineering, and they are used for the fabrication of biosensors, their materials, transducing devices, and immobilization techniques. Biosensors have become essential instruments in analytical chemistry due to their advantages in transforming the methods of analyte detection. They are useful, traditional analytical techniques, and at the same time they can have problems with sensitivity, selectivity, and real-time monitoring. Biosensors have been developed in response to the need for more sophisticated detection methods. Fluorescent biosensors are interesting and adaptable type of sensors [1, 2]. Understanding and measuring the composition of substances is important for industrial operations, environmental monitoring, and clinical diagnostics. The development of biosensors represents a significant change in analytical techniques, providing unmatched benefits over conventional methods. Biosensors combine between transducing technologies with biological recognition components, therefore they are able tohighly specific and quick detection of target analytes [3, 4]. In the past, analytical chemists analyzed and characterized the compounds using traditional techniques including chromatography, spectroscopy, and electrochemistry. Although these methods have shown to be successful, they frequently involve laborious sample preparation, lengthy analysis periods, and limited real-time monitoring applicability. Recently, biosensors have gained significance in recent decades due to the discovery of alternative methodologies [5]. Fluorescent biosensors have become an important technology with distinct benefits among the wide variety of biosensors. The optical biosensor's performance is expected to continue improving due to its sophisticated structure and innovative biofunctionalized surface immunity against nonspecific binding. This properties would result in a robust biosensor that can determine targets in complicated samples quickly, accurately, and specifically. Numerous industries, including clinical diagnostics, environmental monitoring, food quality control, and drug development, have benefit from the use of biosensors [6]. Because they are non-invasive, simple to detect, and work with a variety of detecting systems. Fluorescent biosensors have been grown rapidly in the recent years. Customizing the fluorescent characteristics of biosensors allows the focused observation of certain analytes, creating new opportunities for environmental monitoring, medical diagnostics, and other fields [7]. These days, stress is a widespread element

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affecting people and has been linked to a number of dangerous diseases. Employees in the corporate world, healthcare providers, shift workers, law enforcement, and firemen are just a few examples of those who may have abnormalities in their neurohormone levels due to long-term psychological stress. Here, we introduced a novel sensor technology development for the measurement of neurohormones based on nanomaterials. We concentrated on fluorescent sensors and biosensors that use nanomaterials, including carbon nanomaterials or quantum dots. Because of their variety in size and form, nanomaterials have received more and more interest in the fields of bioimaging and sensing. They have special physical merits like electrical, fluorescent, or photoluminescent characteristics. We provided an overview of recent developments in the use of nanomaterials in fluorescent sensors for neurohormone monitoring in this review. as shown in Figure 1 [8].

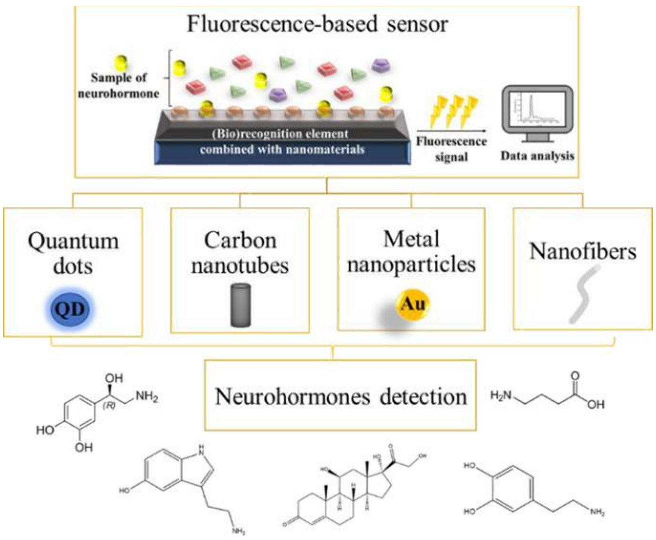

Figure 1: Various types of fluorescent biosensors [8].

II. Principles of Fluorescent Biosensors

The fundamental ideas behind fluorescence are a process known fluorescence. Fluorescence occurs when a molecule absorbs light at one wavelength (excitation), then it releases light at a different wavelength after emission happens. Biosensors use this characteristic to generate a signal that corresponds to the concentration a target analyte. By quantifying the fluorescent signal, important details about the analyte can be obtained [9, 10]. When it comes to biosensors, interactions between the target analyte and the biological recognition element frequently affect the fluorescence signal. For example, binding events or enzymatic processes might cause the biosensor to undergo conformational changes, which would modify the fluorescence characteristics. The specificity and sensitivity of fluorescent biosensors are based on this idea as shown in Figure 2 [11].

Over the past 20 years, the development of biosensor has become a very important field of study and has advanced quickly. Although biosensors provided improvements in molecular biology and nanomaterial sciences, and most significantly in computers and electronics, they have some challenges. During this period, the subfield of evanescent wave fluorescence biosensors has also significantly advanced. In Our present review, we concentrated on new technical advances and technologies commercialized for the last decade on biosensors. Thus, a brie about a key early work will be included and discuss. Advances in these and other uses will be covered below. Evanescent wave biosensors have found a wide range of applications, from food testing to biodefense and clinical diagnostics [12, 13]. Fluorescent proteins, Green fluorescent protein (GFP) and other proteins with genetic encoding are utilized as fluorophores in biosensors. These proteins allow for non-invasive monitoring within live cells and can be designed for certain uses [14, 15]. Several researchers have investigated various approaches to improve the efficiency of fiber optic biosensors using evanescent waves. Various factors such as intrinsic fiber properties, taper parameters, and design features have been investigated to enhance the evanescent field's depth and magnitude. In order to use optical fibers for evanescence sensing, they need to be at least partially de-clad and frequently tapered (either the entire fiber keeping the cladding or just the core after de-cladding). This allows the sensing element to coat the fiber in a uniform layer, allowing the evanescent field to interact with the fiber's surroundings. Etching, tapering, and coating are three complex procedures that need to have number of tuned physical and chemical processes [16]. The flexibility and usefulness of fluorescent biosensors in analytical chemistry is essential to comprehend these ideas. In the coming section will examine current advancements and uses of biosensors, illuminating the creative solutions and difficulties in this quickly developing field. Superwettable biosensors based on fluorescence have intriguing properties for sensitive biomarker detection, such as the ability to accurately and sensitively concentrate the sample and enhance the fluorescence signal. Unfortunately, the majority of the measurements used in the existing methodologies were made in the laboratory using a fluorescent microscope, which is laborious and unsuitable for POCT applications. The development of a portable fluorescent method particularly the smartphone-based, superwettable biosensing method should be the main priority going forward see Figure 3 [17].

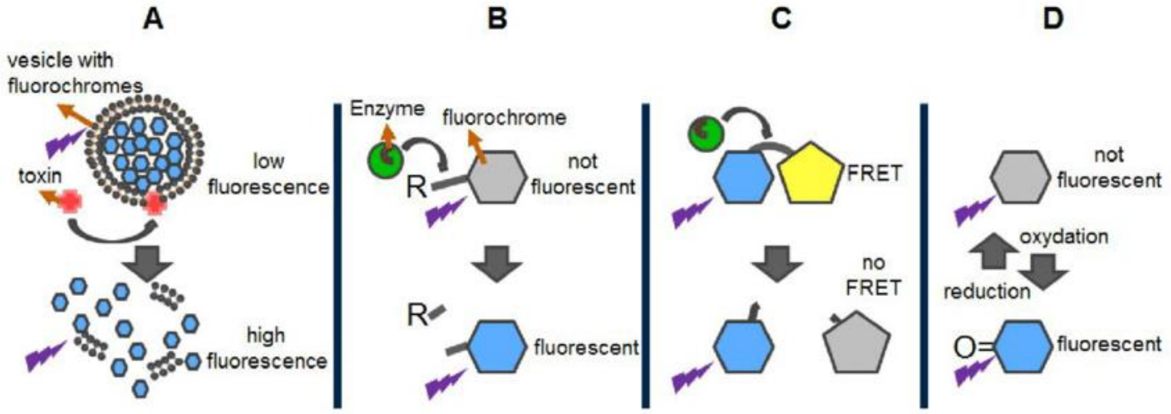

Figure 2: The principle of working of fluorescent biosensors [11].

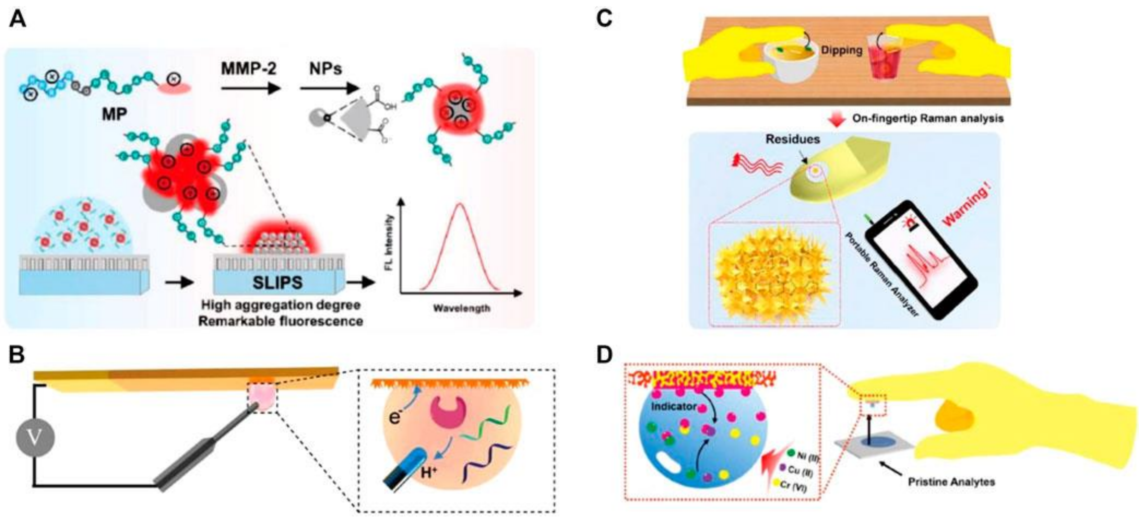

Figure 3: (A) Peptide-conjugated AIEgen sensing method for quantitative MMP-2 secretion from cell on the slick surface measurement. (B) PSA detection using a superwettable electrochemical microchip. (C) Superwettable sensors based on tape that use SERS technology to detect food pollutants immediately. (D) Superwettable tape design for colorimetric heavy metal monitoring [17].

III. Recent Developments in Fluorescent Biosensors

Biosensors can be categorized based on their mode of transduction, for example, optical (which includes surface plasmon resonance and optical fiber biosensors), electrochemical (which includes amperometric and impedance biosensors), and piezoelectric (which includes quartz crystal microbalance biosensors). Alternatively, biosensors can be categorized based on the element that recognizes them, for example, aptasensors, genosensors, immunosensors, and enzymatic biosensors, which use antibodies, aptamers, nucleic acids, and enzymes, respectively. The majority of biosensors were used in environmental monitoring are immunosensors and enzymatic biosensors; however, aptasensor has recently improved because of their good properties, like their easy modification, thermal stability, in vitro synthesis, and ability to design their structures, distinguish targets with different functional groups, and rehybridize [18, 19]. The usefulness of fluorescent biosensors has greatly increased because to advancements in the design of sensors. In order to maximize the effectiveness of biosensors, researchers have concentrated on improving their structural components. One example of this is the creation of modular biosensor systems, which provides simple modification and adaptability to various analytes [20]. The emergence of smart biosensors with self-calibration capabilities and feedback mechanisms has increased. While lowering the possibility of false-positive or false-negative outcomes. Furthermore, downsizing has become possible by the integration of microfluidics and lab-on-a-chip technologies, opening the door for portable and point-of-care fluorescence biosensors. In the search for better performance, new fluorophores with special qualities have been found and put to use. Numerous analytes may be detected simultaneously thanks to the use of quantum dots with customizable emission spectra in multiplexed sensing. For intracellular imaging, sophisticated fluorogenic probes that react to certain physiological parameters, including pH or redox potential, have been developed [21]. Fluorescent proteins remain useful tools for in vivo imaging and biological process monitoring, even in the case of modified variations with improved brightness and photostability. With the development of near-infrared fluorophores, fluorescent biosensors may now be used for deep-tissue imaging, opening up new avenues for biomedical research and diagnostics. The aforementioned examples provide an overview of the wide array of innovative fluorophores and their uses, demonstrating the flexibility and adaptability of fluorescent biosensors in tackling analytical problems [22]. The next sections will examine the fluorescent biosensors' applications in particular analytical situations and provided insight into the obstacles and opportunities facing this quickly developing discipline. It was difficult to monitor ions locally at the outside of the plasma membrane of intact cells in a noninvasive way, given the significance of ion gradients and fluxes in biology. Traditional genetically encoded biosensor targeting to the outside of cell surfaces would be a good strategy, but it frequently resulted in intracellular tool accumulation in vesicular structures and unfavorable alterations, potentially compromising sensor performance. In order to address these problems, it was created recombinant fluorescent ion biosensors that were fused to traptavidin (TAv) and selectively connected to an AviTag that had been biotinylated and expressed on the cell's outer surface see Figure 4 [23].

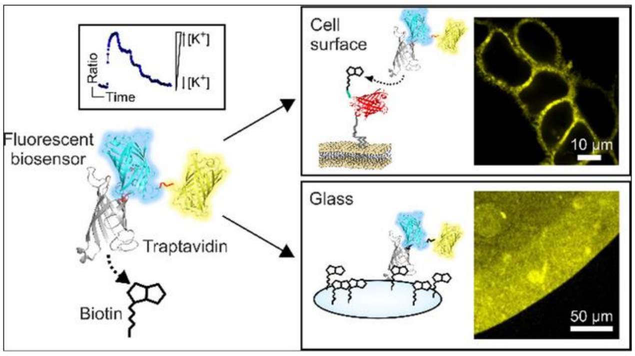

Figure 4: Combined fluorescent biosensor [23].

IV. Applications of Fluorescent Biosensors

There are many other types of biosensors for different analyses, but for this article, we only discussed about biosensors that were developed in the last three decades. These biosensors detected photons instead of electrons as in the case of electrodes are included. It has to do with sensors that detect emissions more precisely. The analysis of the literature demonstrated significant advancements in fluorescent methods with respect to several analytical aspects such sensitivity, selectivity, accuracy, quantum efficiency, and the capacity to assess a variety of materials with intricate matrices. Fluorescent biosensors have shown useful in a wide range of analytical applications. This providing answers to problems encountered with conventional techniques [24]. Their great sensitivity and real-time monitoring capabilities make them ideal for many applications. For example biological research, drug discovery and development, and food and beverage analysis fluorescent biosensors is important for determining biological functions. These biosensors offer important studies into the dynamics of biological systems [25].

Fluorescent biosensors are widely used to handle analytical issues in different fields due to their flexibility to varied sample types and interoperability with multiple detection systems. The next sections will provide further insight into the difficulties that fluorescent biosensors encounter and the continuous efforts to address these difficulties. Due to their easy fabrication, high fluorescent efficiency throughout the UV-to-IR spectral region, and large Stokes shift with emission depending on their sizes or compositions. The FBSs based II-VI QDs have unique advantages. This is especially true when they are in type-II quantum structure, which has a long fluorescent decay time for fluorescence imaging away from the noise of natural or self-fluorescence see Figure 5 [26].

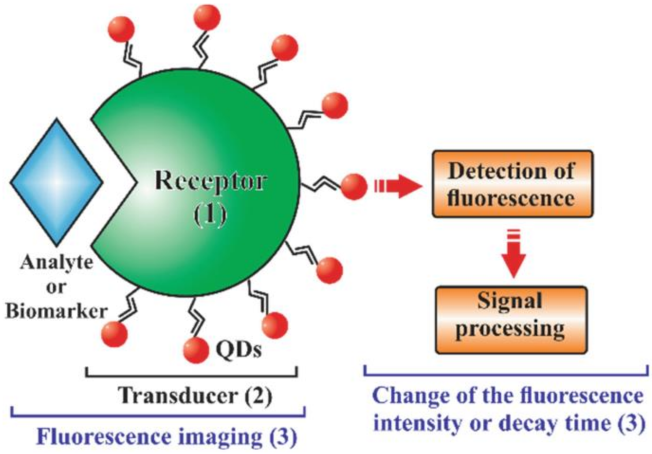

Figure 5: Long fluorescence decay time for fluorescence imaging [26].

V. Integration with Nanotechnology and Materials Science

Applications for functionalized fluorescent nanomaterials in sensing are numerous. There are several benefits for using nano-sensing technology over traditional approaches. Information on FFNM-based sensing techniques for environmental study is relatively scarce. Thus, a thorough analysis of FFNM-based environmental pollutant sensing is provided [27]. To increase the sensitivity of fluorescent biosensors, nanoparticles like graphene, carbon nanotubes, and gold and silver nanoparticles were used. These nanoparticles enhanced detection limits by improving the fluorescent signal through a variety of methods and provided a large surface area for immobilizing identification components [28-30]. The development of biosensors has given considerable attention to graphene and its derivatives. Their distinct structural and electrical characteristics render them perfect for enhancing the sensitivity of fluorescent biosensors. Biosensors based on graphene have a large surface area, good conductivity, and biocompatibility. The most recent advancements in two-dimensional carbon nanomaterials and graphene for fluorescent biosensing via the Förster resonance energy transfer (FRET) method. Graphene's FRET process provides high-efficiency quenching, which improves fluorescent-based biosensors. With excellent specificity and sensitivity, FRET is a useful method for quantifying biomolecules [31, 32]. As seen in Figure 6, a fluorophore probe is absorbed on the surface of a quencher (graphene) to form a FRET pair.

Integrated sensing platforms are a product of the confluence of materials science, biosensor technology, and nanotechnology. These platforms offerd synergistic effects that improved overall biosensor performance by fusing cutting-edge sensor designs with the special qualities of nanomaterials [33-35]. In order to improve the fluorescence resonance energy transfer mechanisms in biosensors, nanoparticles are carefully added. Because of this synergy, energy transfer efficiency is increased, allowing for extremely sensitive analyte detection and measurement. The development of biosensors that can alter their conformation in response to certain circumstances was possible by the introduction of responsive nanomaterials, such as stimuli-responsive polymers and nanogels. The dynamic range and flexibility of biosensors for various analytical applications are improved by their responsiveness [36, 37].

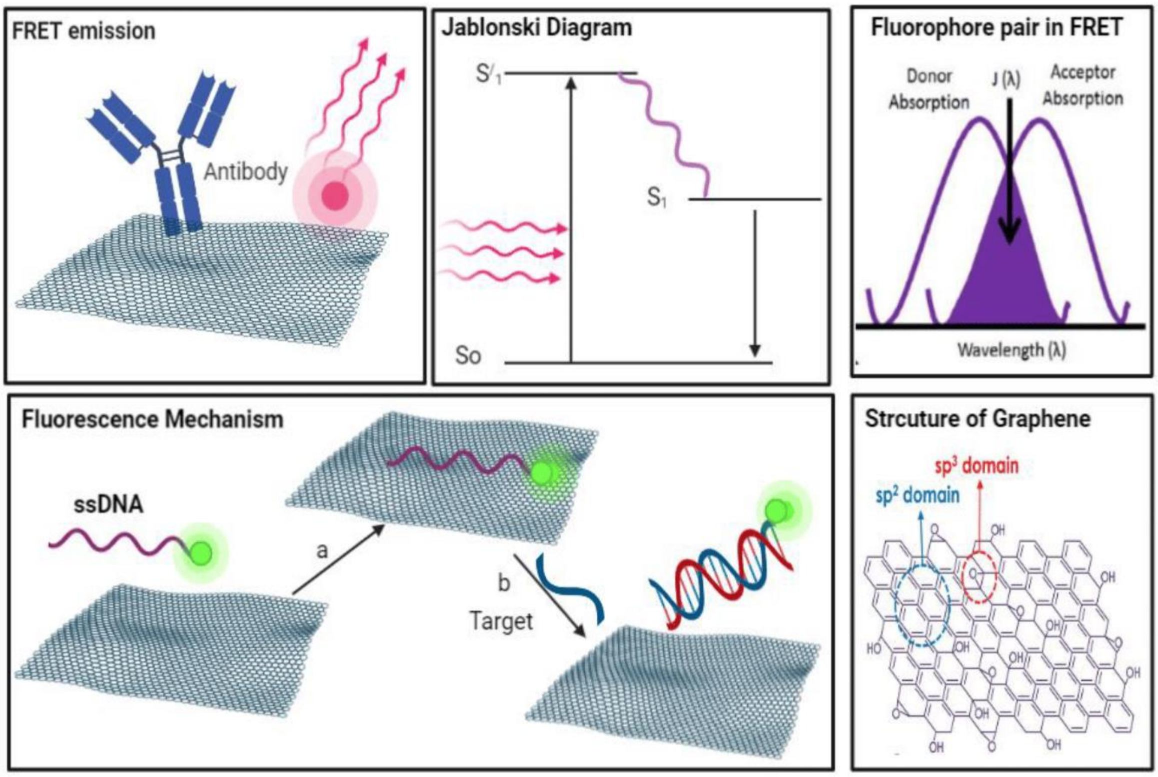

Figure 6: Shows a schematic of the Jablonski diagram-related FRET emission process on graphene oxide [31].

VI. Challenges and Limitations

It is still very difficult to achieve good selectivity when closely related chemicals or other interfering substances are present. For accurate analytical findings, biosensor specificity must be increased [38, 39]. There are difficulties when moving from lab-based research to real-world uses like field monitoring or point-of-care testing. Practical application is impacted by variables including dependability, usability, and adaptability to various contexts [40, 41]. Through persistent efforts to overcome these obstacles and constraints, scientists hope to fully realize the potential of fluorescent biosensors, enhancing their robustness, dependability, and suitability for a variety of analytical contexts. As we wrap up our talk on the difficulties of biosensors, the next section will offer some perspectives on how materials science and nanotechnology work together, highlighting how they contributed to the development of fluorescent biosensors.

VII. Conclusions

To summarize the invaluable uses of biosensors in a wide range of sectors, the many types of biosensors. In order to monitor food quality, safety and help distinguishing between natural and artificial ingredients, biosensors were widely used in the food industry. They were also used in the fermentation industry and in the saccharification process to precisely detect glucose concentrations, and in metabolic engineering to enable in vivo monitoring of cellular metabolism. Fluorescent biosensors are essential for both cancer research and medication development. In the field of plant biology, biosensor applications were widely used to identify the gaps in metabolic processes. The review paper highlighted a future characterized by real-time monitoring in living systems, multimodal biosensors, and heightened artificial intelligence integration. The expected influence on analytical chemistry and associated disciplines is significant, with potential benefits for speedy point-of-care diagnostics, precision medicine, and environmental sustainability. Fundamentally, new developments in fluorescent biosensors are important not only for solving analytical problems of the present, but also for influencing the future in which these cutting-edge technologies are indispensable for furthering knowledge in science and enhancing the welfare of society.

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Conflict of Interest

Authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

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