

# Preparation and Optimization of Localized Surface Plasmon Resonance (LSPR) Transducers for the Study of Carbohydrate-Protein Interactions

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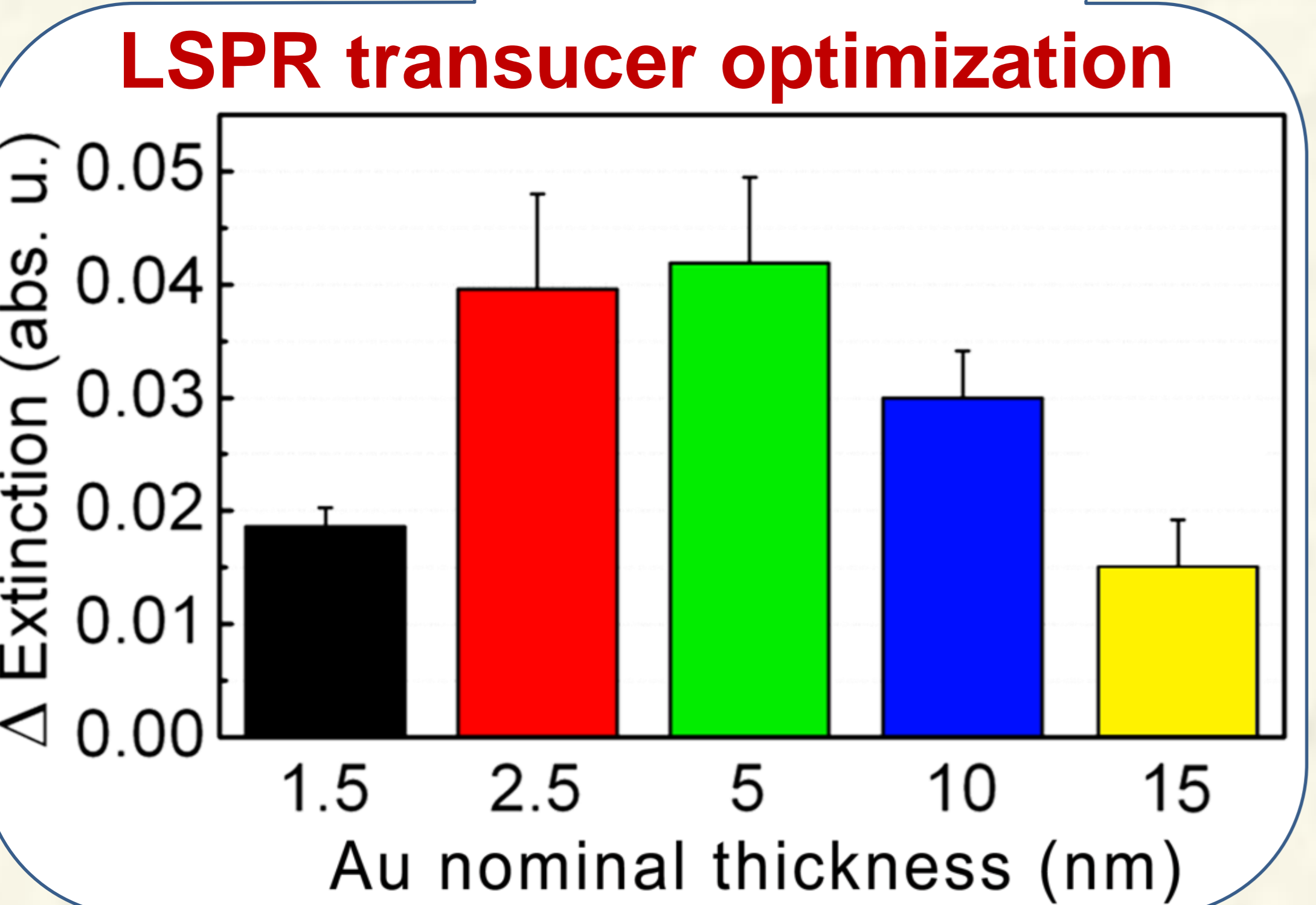
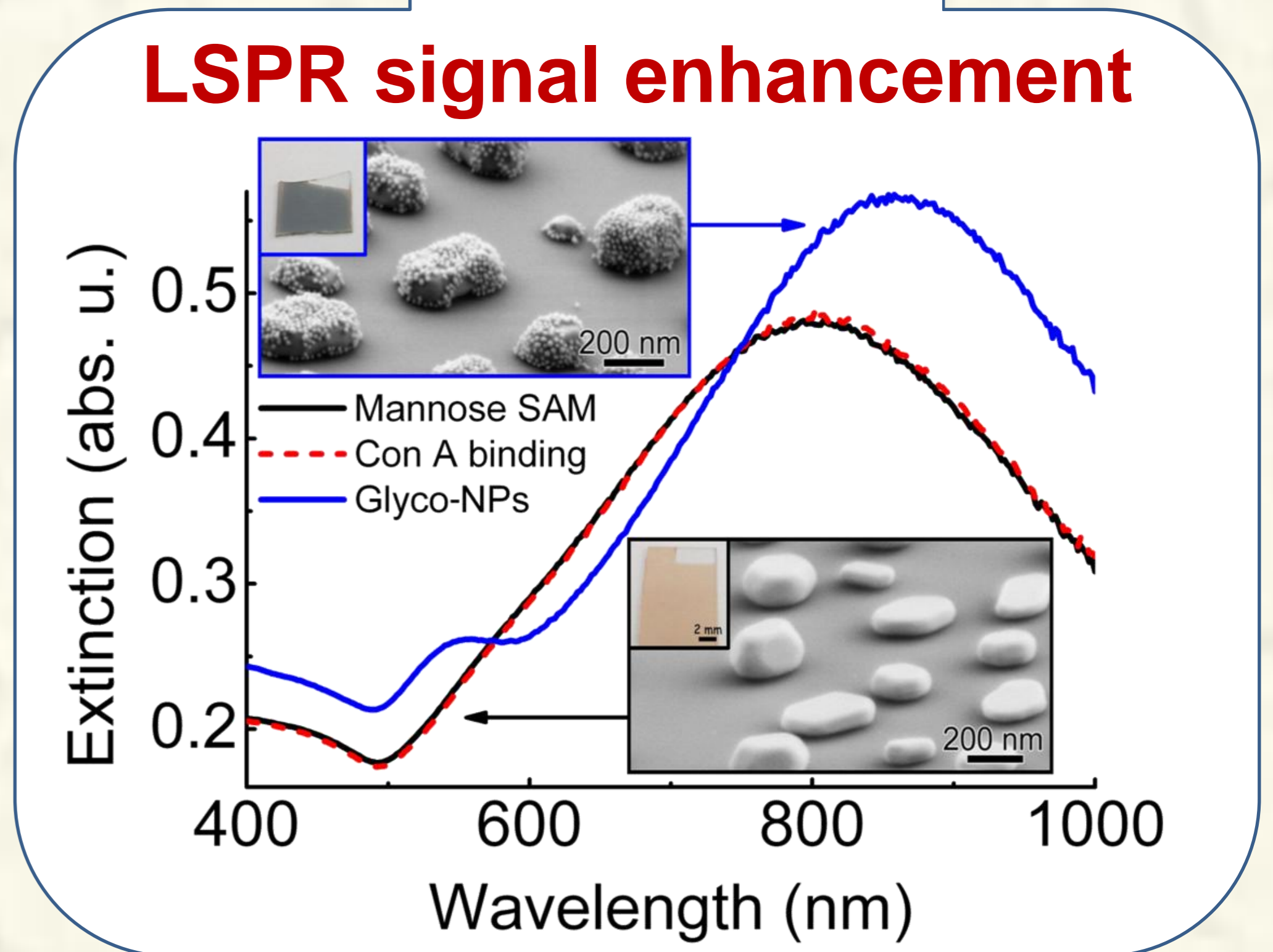
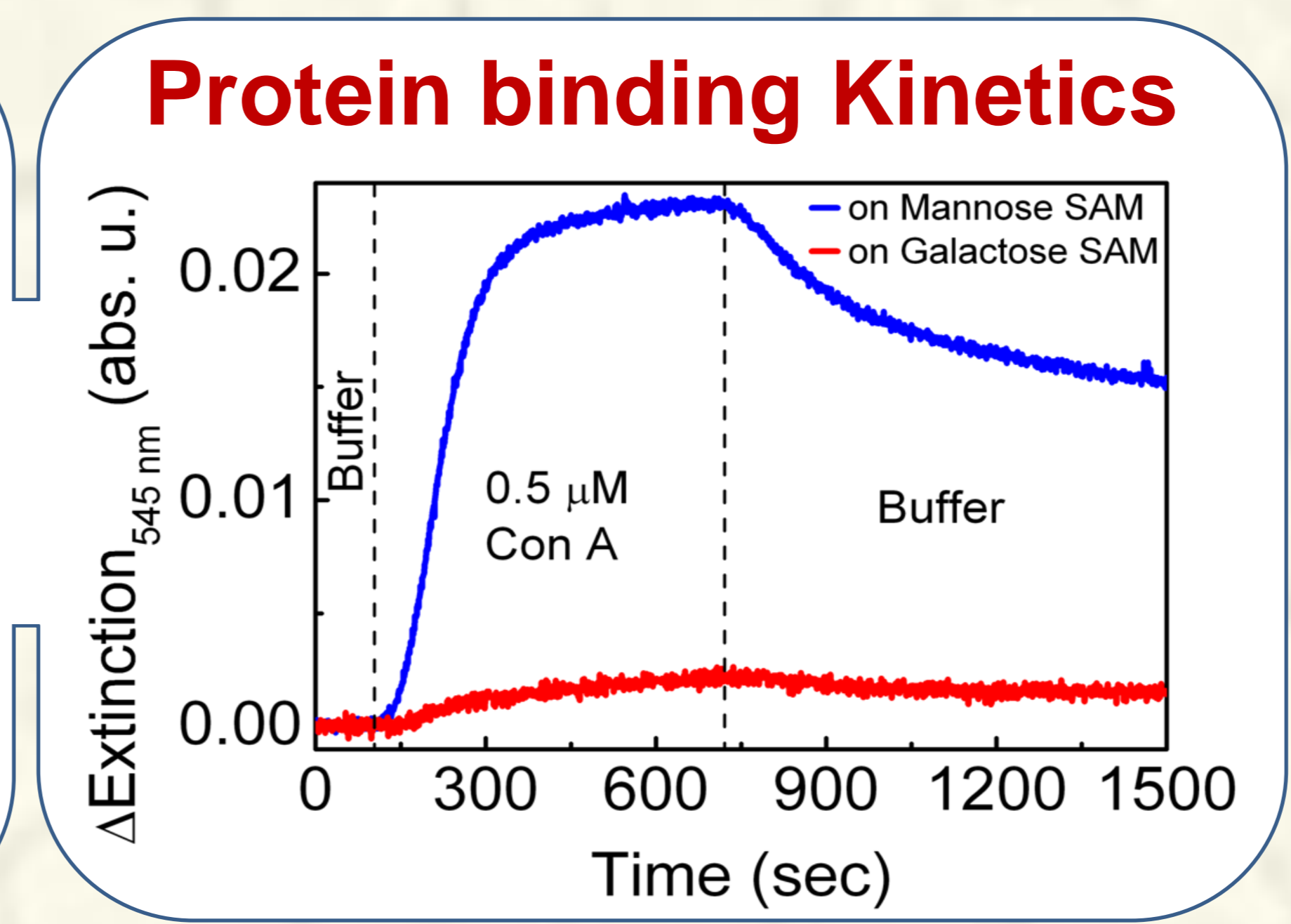
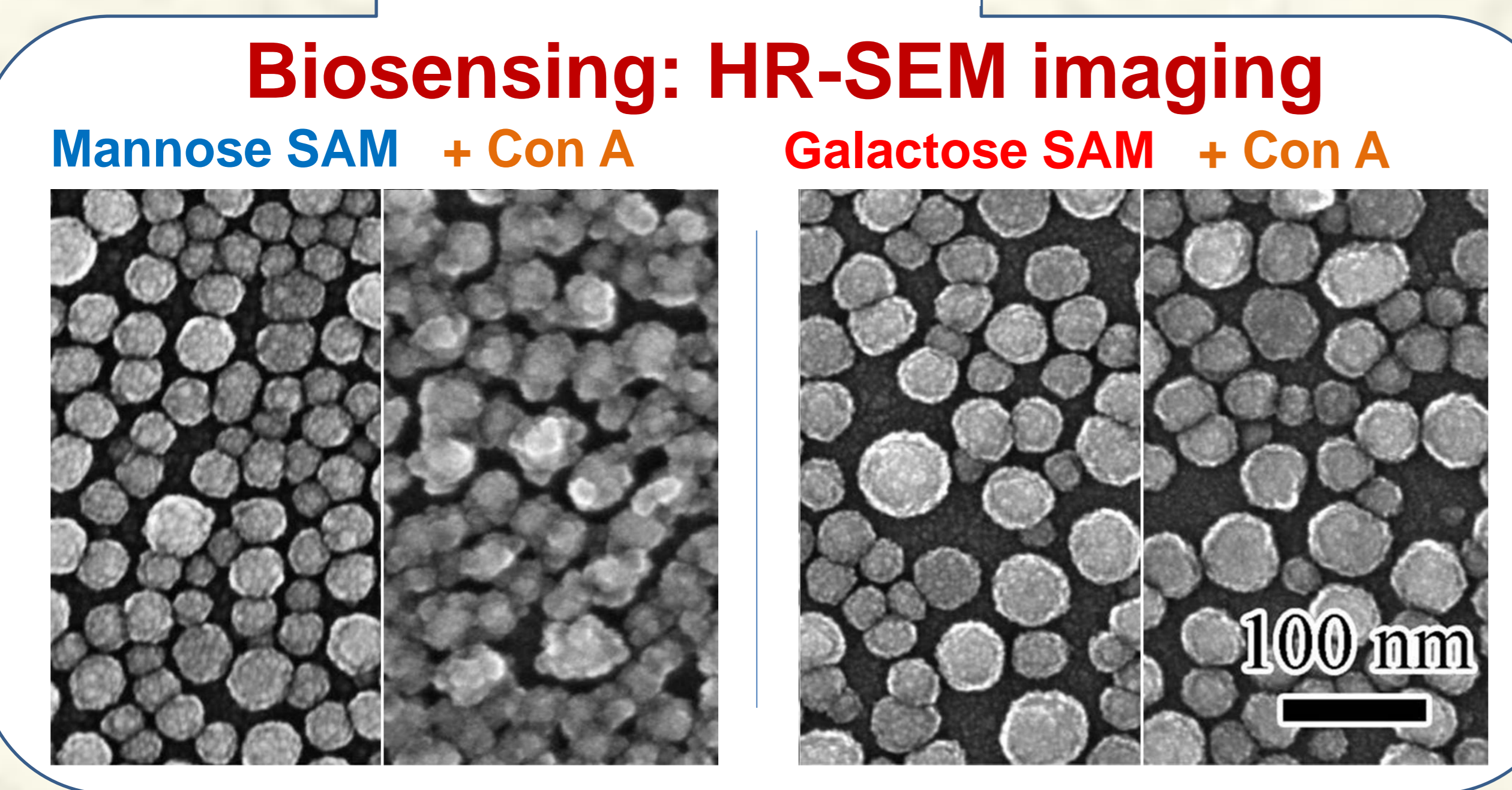
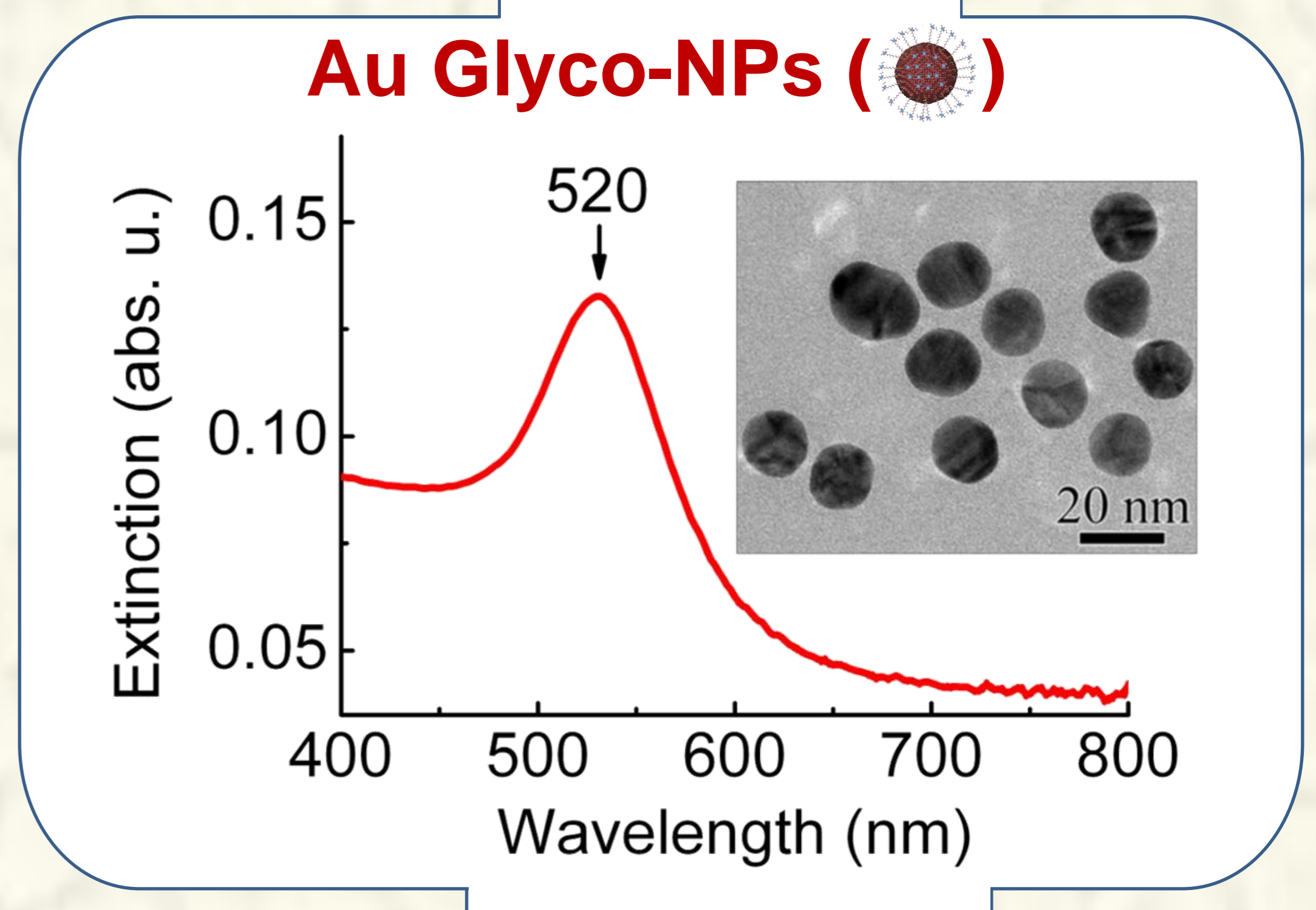
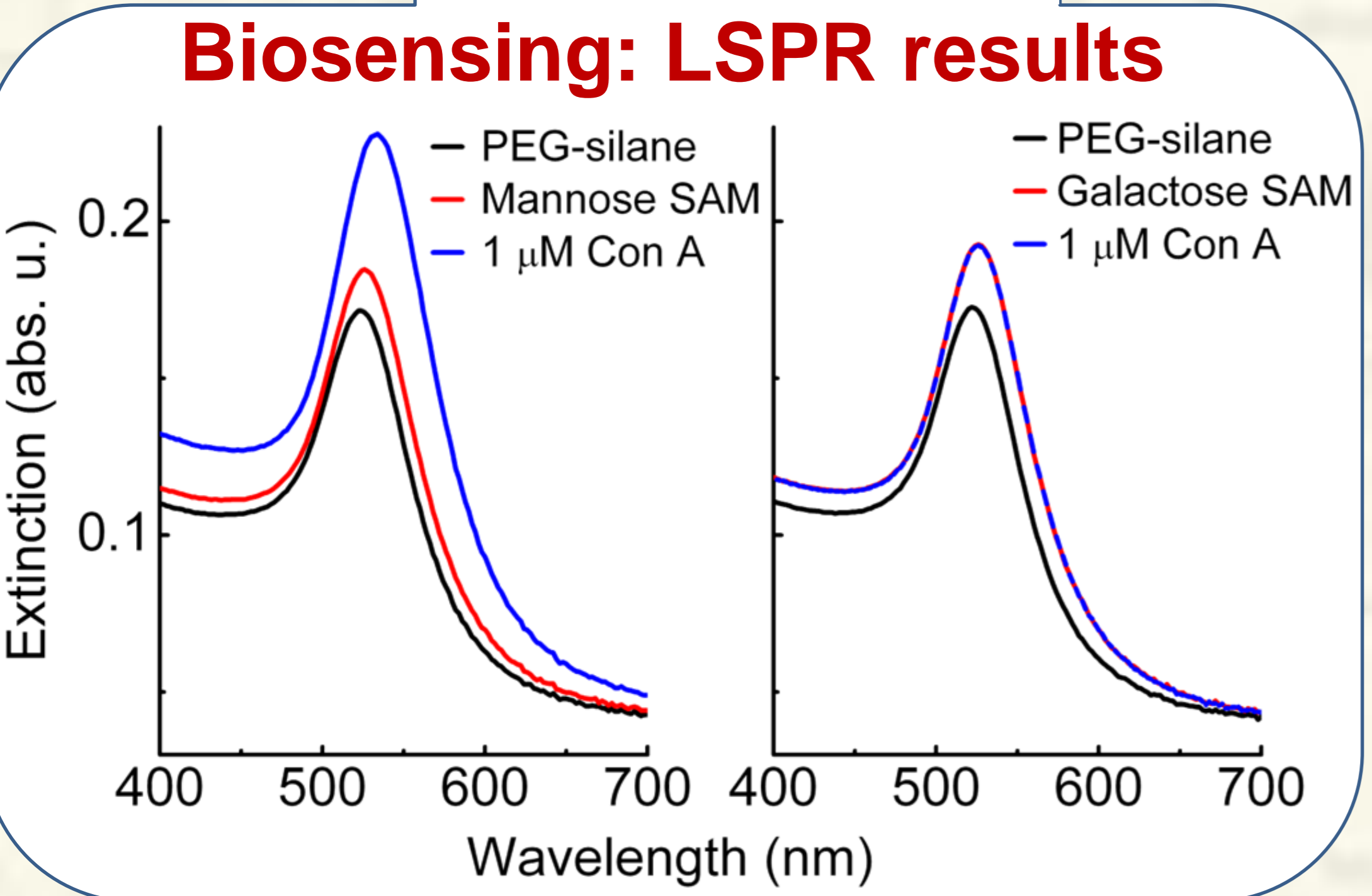
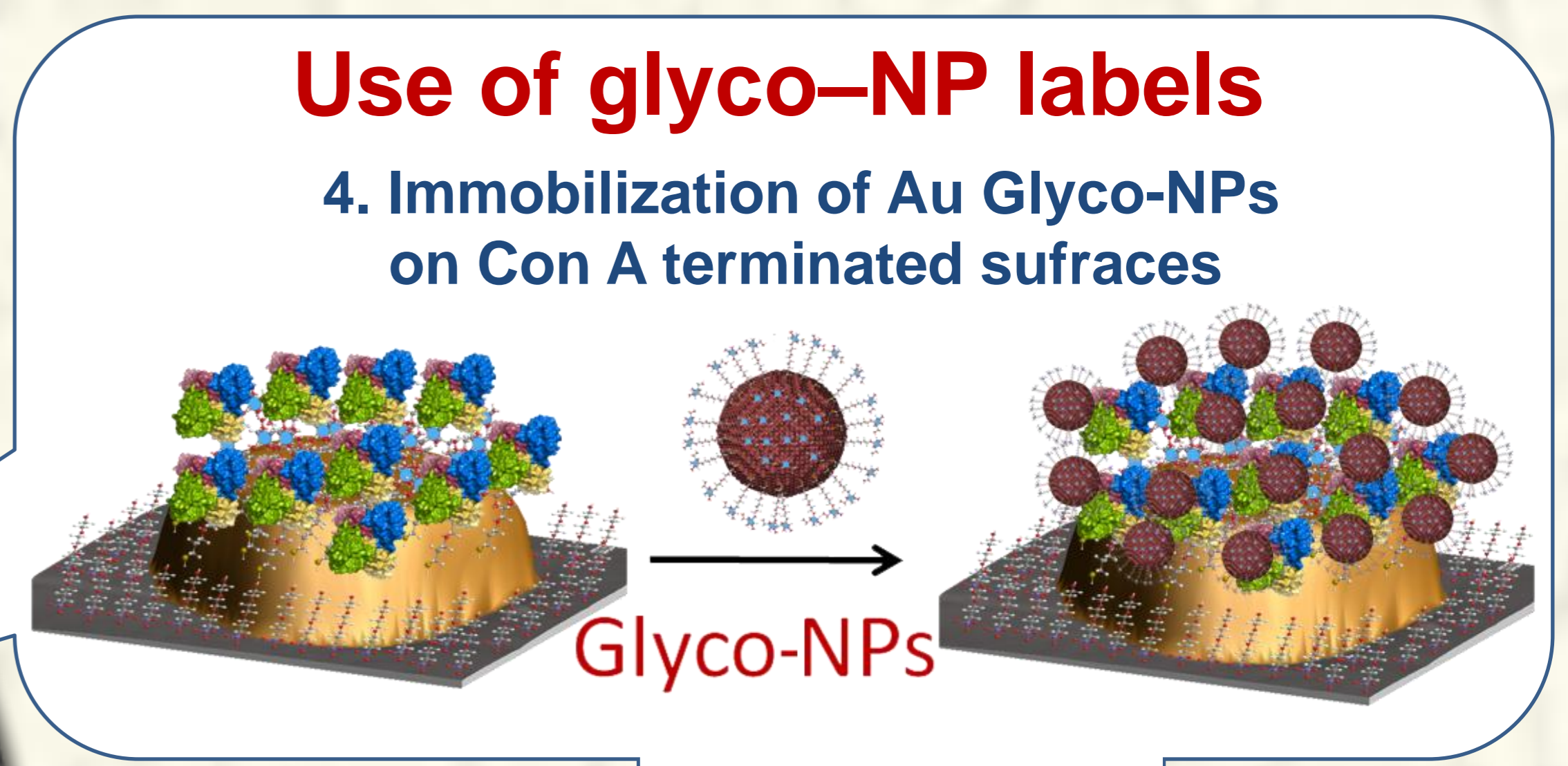
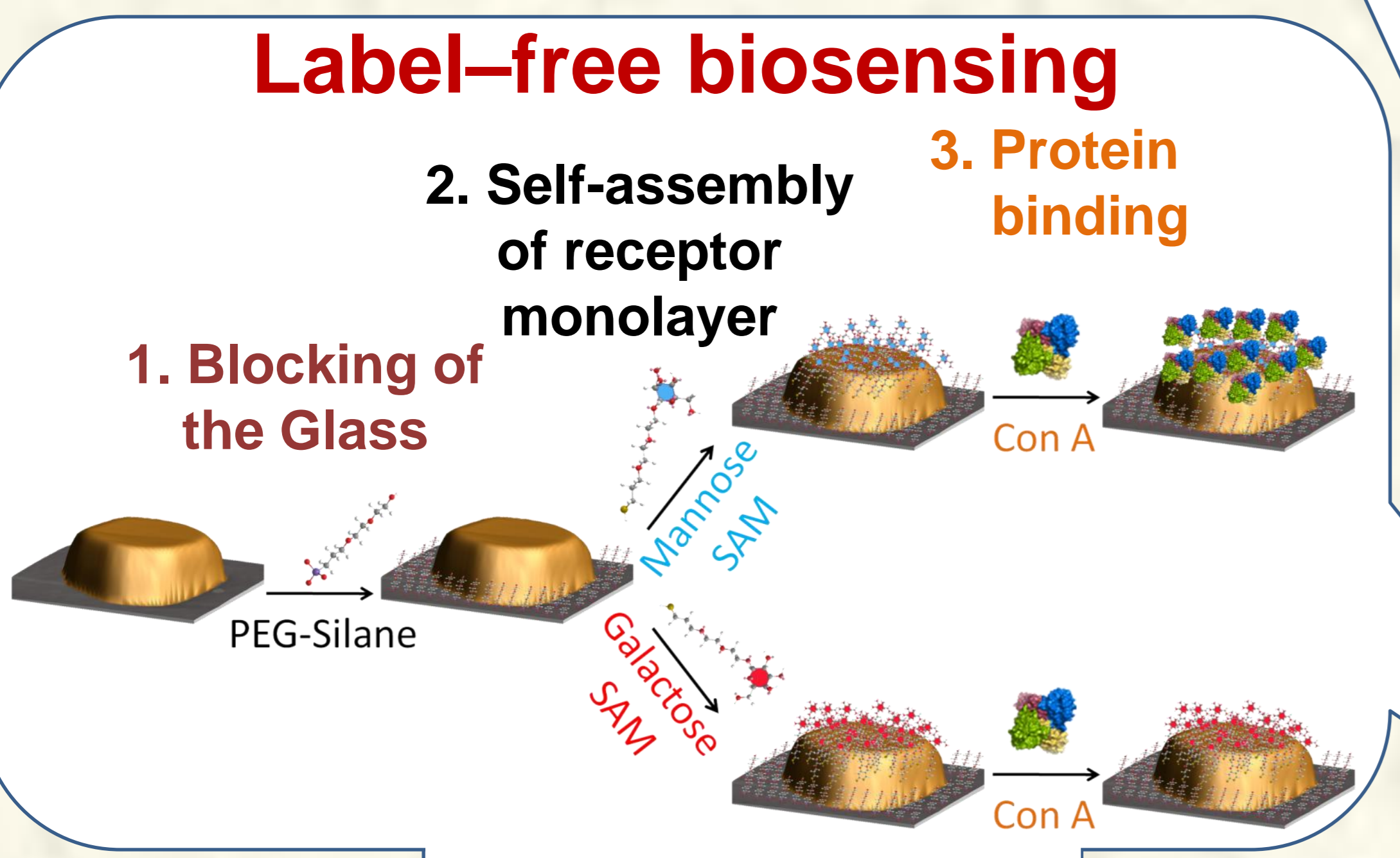
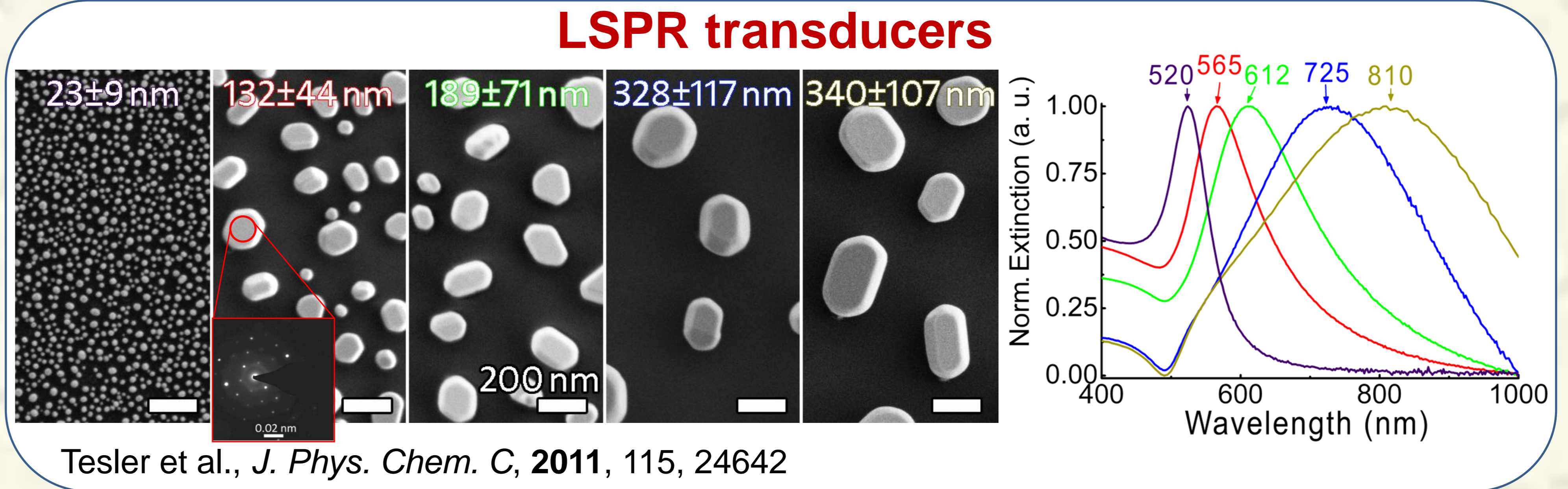
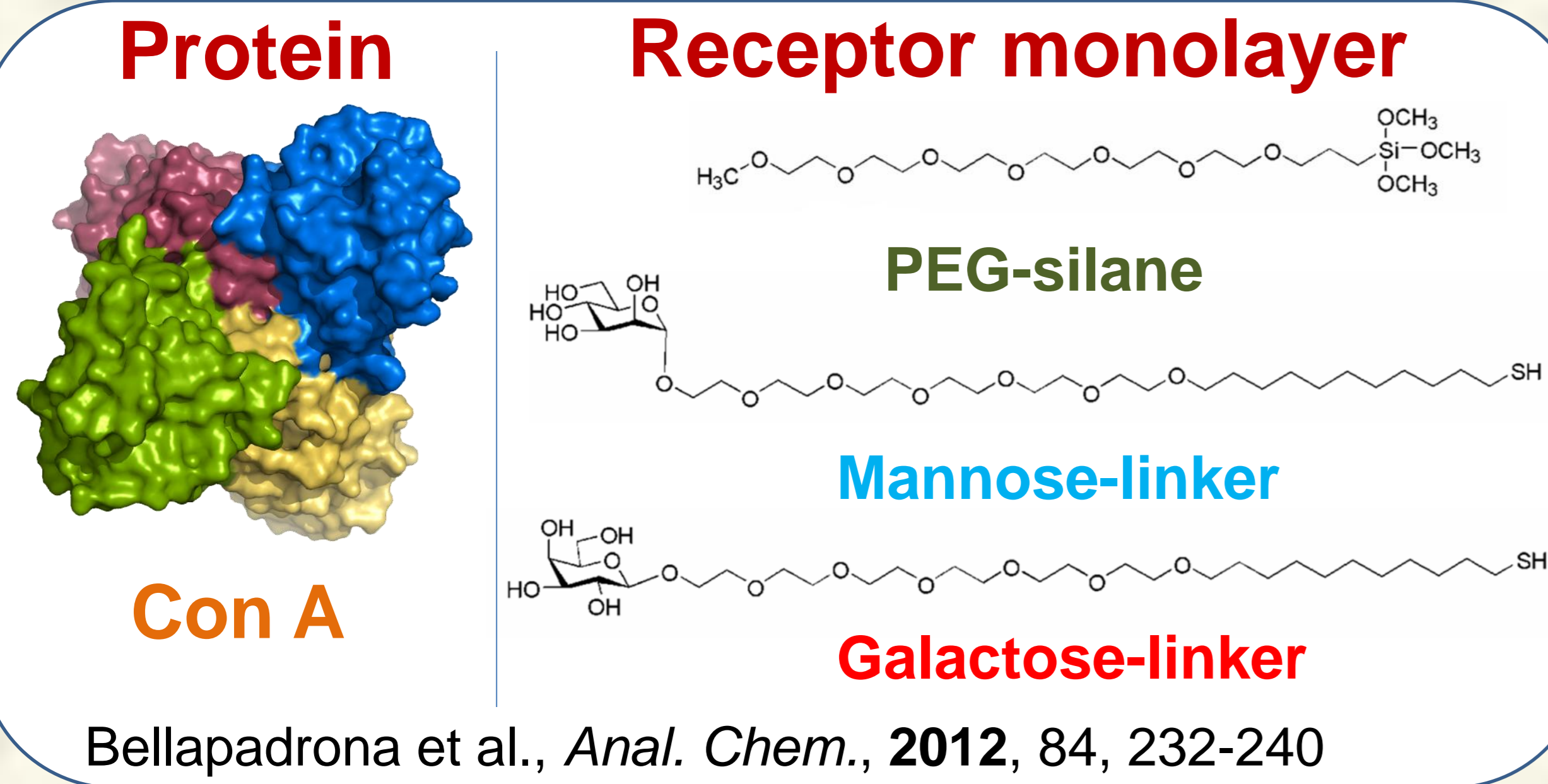
Peter H. Seeberger,<sup>2,3</sup> Alexander Vaskevich,<sup>1</sup> Israel Rubinstein<sup>1</sup>

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**Introduction:** Ultrathin gold island films prepared by evaporation on glass slides and annealing, combined with synthetically-modified carbohydrates, were used to develop localized surface plasmon resonance (LSPR) transducers for monitoring and imaging protein-carbohydrate interactions. Tuning of the surface plasmon band position enabled optimization of the LSPR transducer response. Specific recognition of mannose by Concanavalin A (Con A) is presented as a model of biological sensing, using stationary and dynamic configurations. Signal amplification and improved detection limit were achieved using mannose-modified Au nanoparticles (glyco-NPs).



**Summary**

- ✓ Simple preparation and optimization of LSPR transducers
- ✓ Highly specific response
- ✓ Determination of kinetic parameters
- ✓ Low detection limit

