

[本期目录](#) | [下期目录](#) | [过刊浏览](#) | [高级检索](#)[\[打印本页\]](#) [\[关闭\]](#)**论文****痕量甲胎蛋白的免疫纳米金催化-氧化亚铜微粒共振散射光谱分析**蒋治良<sup>1</sup>, 张玉兰<sup>1</sup>, 梁爱惠<sup>2</sup>, 韦丽丽<sup>1</sup>, 王素梅<sup>2</sup>1. 广西师范大学环境与资源学院, 广西环境工程与保护评价重点实验室, 桂林 541004;  
2. 桂林工学院材料与化学工程系, 桂林 541001**摘要:**

用粒径15 nm 的纳米金标记单克隆羊抗人甲胎蛋白(GAfp), 制备了甲胎蛋白(AFP)的免疫纳米金探针(AuGAfp). 纳米金及AuGAfp均对葡萄糖还原铜(II)生成Cu<sub>2</sub>O微粒这一慢反应具有较强的催化作用, Cu<sub>2</sub>O微粒在620 nm处产生1个较强的共振散射峰. 将AFP-AuGAfp免疫反应与离心分离技术结合, 建立了超痕量AFP的免疫纳米金催化-Cu<sub>2</sub>O微粒共振散射光谱新方法. 随着AFP浓度的增大, AFP-AuGAfp免疫复合物微粒增多, 离心液中AuGAfp浓度降低, 620 nm处的共振散射光强度 $I_{620\text{ nm}}$ 线性降低, 其降低值 $\Delta I_{\text{RS}}$ 与AFP质量浓度 $\rho(\text{AFP})$ 在0.10~16.0 ng/mL范围内呈现良好的线性关系, 其回归方程为 $\Delta I_{\text{RS}}=4.27\rho(\text{AFP})+1.28$ , 检出限为0.05 ng/mL. 本方法所用试剂易得, 反应易控制, 灵敏度高, 选择性好, 用于定量分析人血清中的AFP, 结果令人满意.

**关键词:** 甲胎蛋白 纳米催化 免疫纳米金 氧化亚铜微粒 共振散射光谱法**Immunonanogold Catalytic-Cu<sub>2</sub>O Particle Resonance Scattering Spectral Determination of Trace  $\alpha$ -Fetoprotein**JIANG Zhi-Liang<sup>1\*</sup>, ZHANG Yu-Lan<sup>1</sup>, LIANG Ai-Hui<sup>2</sup>, WEI Li-Li<sup>1</sup>, WANG Su-Mei<sup>2</sup>1. Guangxi Key Laboratory of Environmental Engineering, Protection and Assessment, School of Environment, Guangxi Normal University, Guilin 541004, China;  
2. Department of Material and Chemical Engineering, Guilin University of Technology, Guilin 541004, China**Abstract:**

15 nm-nanogold was used to label monoclonal goat antihuman  $\alpha$ -fetoprotein antibody(GAfp) to obtain immunonanogold probe(AuGAfp) for  $\alpha$ -fetoprotein(AFP). Both nanogold and the probe have catalytic effect on the slow Cu<sub>2</sub>O particle reaction between Fehling reagent and glucose that exhibit a resonance scattering peak at 620 nm. Combining AFP-AuGAfp immunoreaction with centrifugation technique, a highly sensitive immunonanogold catalytic-Cu<sub>2</sub>O particle resonance scattering spectral assay for AFP was proposed. With addition of AFP, the AFP-AuGAfp immunocomplex increased, the excess probe in the supernatant decreased, and the resonance scattering intensity at 620 nm decreased linearly. The decreased intensity  $\Delta I_{\text{RS}}$  was linear to AFP concentration [ $\rho(\text{AFP})$ ] in the range of 0.10—16.0 ng/mL, with a regression equation of  $\Delta I_{\text{RS}}=4.27\rho(\text{AFP})+1.28$ , and a detection limit of 0.05 ng/mL. This method was applied to the detection of AFP in sera, with high sensitivity and good selectivity, in addition to low-cost reagents and easy controlling reaction.

**Keywords:**  $\alpha$ -Fetoprotein Nanocatalysis Immunonanogold Cu<sub>2</sub>O particle Resonance scattering spectral assay

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