

Advances in Biological Science Research

A Practical Approach

Edited by
Surya Nandan Meena and Milind Mohan Naik



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Surya Nandan Meena

Biological Oceanography Division, National Institute of Oceanography,
Dona Paula, Goa, India

Milind Mohan Naik

Department of Microbiology, Goa University, Goa, India



ACADEMIC PRESS

An imprint of Elsevier

Academic Press is an imprint of Elsevier
125 London Wall, London EC2Y 5AS, United Kingdom
525 B Street, Suite 1650, San Diego, CA 92101, United States
50 Hampshire Street, 5th Floor, Cambridge, MA 02139, United States
The Boulevard, Langford Lane, Kidlington, Oxford OX5 1GB, United Kingdom

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Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

A catalog record for this book is available from the Library of Congress

British Library Cataloguing-in-Publication Data

A catalogue record for this book is available from the British Library

ISBN: 978-0-12-817497-5

For information on all Academic Press publications visit our website at
<https://www.elsevier.com/books-and-journals>

Publisher: Andre G. Wolff
Acquisition Editor: Linda Versteeg-buschman
Editorial Project Manager: Sandra Harron
Production Project Manager: Poulouse Joseph
Cover Designer: Vicky Pearson Esser

Typeset by TNQ Technologies



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Recent advances in bioanalytical techniques using enzymatic assay

Kanchanmala Deshpande¹, Geetesh K. Mishra²

¹*Department of Chemistry, Goa University, Taleigao Plateau, Goa, India;* ²*Multiscale Fluid Mechanics Lab, School of Mechanical Engineering, Sungkyunkwan University, Suwon, South Korea*

8.1 Introduction

Rapid analysis of a large number of samples with good accuracy, precision, and sensitivity has always remained a great challenge. Apart from the above-mentioned analytical parameters, interference due to matrix and subsequent low recoveries increases the difficulty level of analysis. Routinely used techniques that have gained acceptance have shown promise in their use. The standard analytical techniques that are used for the detection of various analytes from environmental or food samples are based on chromatographic techniques such as gas chromatography (GC) and liquid chromatography (LC), coupled with mass spectrometry (MS), such as GC-MS/MS and LC-MS/MS [1]. These methods are highly precise and have the potential of being automated. However, they still suffer from drawbacks such as tedious sample preparation, requirement of large amount of organic solvent, high level of sophistication required, and difficulty for screening a large number of samples within a short time. Several bioanalytical techniques have been developed over the years to minimize the problems stated herein. These techniques can quantify analytes of interest even at trace concentrations with good reliability [2]. Reported bioanalytical techniques can analyze a majority of analytes found in a wide range of matrices [2] but are tremendously challenging sometimes due to the variety of substances in biological samples, the complex molecular structures, and time-dependent concentrations. Most of the bioanalytical protocols require isolation of components from natural environments and separations of complex mixtures. Biosensors, as a discrete bioanalytical tool, are able to measure analytes selectively, often in a natural matrix, without prior separation of multicomponent samples and often producing quantitative data within minutes [3,4].