

Article

Detection of Chymotrypsin by Optical and Acoustic Methods

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Abstract: Chymotrypsin is an important proteolytic enzyme in human digestion system that cleaves milk proteins, through hydrolysis reaction, which makes it interesting subject to study activity of milk proteases. In this work, we compared detection of chymotrypsin by spectrophotometric, dynamic light scattering (DLS) and quartz crystal microbalance (QCM) methods and determined the limit of chymotrypsin detection (LOD), 0.15 ± 0.01 nM for spectrophotometric, 0.67 ± 0.05 nM for DLS and 1.40 ± 0.30 nM for QCM methods, respectively. We discuss peculiarities and give perspective for implementation of detection methods and note that while the optical detection methods are simple to implement, the QCM method is more robust for sample preparation. We give an overview on methods and instruments for detection of chymotrypsin and other milk proteases.

Keywords: chymotrypsin; β -casein; nanoparticles; UV-Vis spectroscopy; dynamic light scattering; quartz crystal microbalance.

1. Introduction

Proteases represent a very wide and important group of enzymes which can be found in broad range of biological systems. Their proteolytic activity determines final structure and properties of proteins [1]. Proteases play an important role in digestion process and participate in pathological processes including atherosclerosis, malabsorption syndrome, lymphocyte dysfunction, cancer [2,3]. Chymotrypsin is a serine protease present in human digestion system that participates in protein cleavage in the intestines. It cleaves peptide bonds by hydrolysis at the location of tryptophan, tyrosine, phenylalanine, or leucin [4]. Together with trypsin, in the zymogen form, chymotrypsinogen is ejected into the duodenum, where trypsin cleaves it into the active form [5]. Chymotrypsin activity is closely related to the activity of trypsin, which, along with plasmin, is an important enzyme in milk. Activity of plasmin is correlated to the quality of milk where the protease cleaves the proteins, mainly casein micelles affecting the milk flavor, shelf-life or cheese yield [6]. In pathology and medicine, chymotrypsin has also anti-inflammatory effects and has been successfully used to reduce post-operation complication after cataract surgery [7]. Measuring chymotrypsin activity can be used for differential diagnosis of acinar and endocrinal neoplasms [8].

Thus, development of sensitive, inexpensive, fast, and easy to use methods for detection of chymotrypsin or other milk proteases would be beneficial to disease diagnostics and control of dairy quality. However, there are no simple and effective assays that can be used for these purposes yet available. Protease detection is currently based on the detection of α -amino groups cleaved from the protein substrate using optical or high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) methods. The method that can be used for fast analysis of the protease concentration is based on enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) with a limit of detection (LOD) of about 0.5 nM for chymotrypsin [9,10]. However, the above-mentioned method does not allow study of the kinetics of substrate digestion.

In this paper we test three methods for chymotrypsin detection: QCM, spectrophotometric, and DLS.

The QCM method is based on measurement of the resonant frequency, f , of shearing oscillations of AT-cut quartz crystal, as well as motional resistance, R_m , and is also known as thickness shear mode method (TSM). The protease substrates, such as β -casein or short specific peptides, are immobilized on thin gold layers sputtered at a QCM transducer. High frequency voltage, typically in the range of 5–20 MHz, induces shearing oscillations of the crystal. The fundamental resonance frequency of the crystal, f_0 , depends on the physical properties of the quartz (density, shearing modulus, and thickness), viscosity of the medium to which the crystal surface is exposed, as well as on the molecular interactions at the surface. The R_m value is sensitive to shearing viscosity, which is due to the molecular slip between the protein layer and surrounding water environment. Using Sauerbrey Equation (1) [11], one can link the change in resonant frequency to the mass bound to the surface of the electrode.

$$\Delta f = -2f_0^2 \Delta m / A(\mu_q Q_q)^{1/2}, \quad (1)$$

where f_0 is the fundamental resonant frequency (Hz), A is the active crystal area (in our case: 0.2 cm²), Q_q is quartz density (2.648 g.cm⁻³), Δm is the mass change (g), Q_q is the shear modulus of the crystal (2.947×10¹¹ g.cm⁻¹s⁻²). This equation is valid only for rigid layer in vacuum. In a liquid environment and for relatively soft layers, the viscosity contribution can be estimated by measurements of R_m .

We modified the surface of the QCM crystal with a layer of β -casein. The resulting mass added to the sensor leads to the decrease of the resonant frequency, f , and increase of motional resistance, R_m . Chymotrypsin will cleave β -casein, which results in an increase in f and decrease in R_m values. The mass-sensitive QCM method was used for the detection of bacterial proteases and esperase activity using proteins from bovine fetal serum [12]. Poturnayova et al. used β -casein layers to detect activity of plasmin and trypsin with LOD around 0.65 nM [13]. Incorporation of machine learning algorithm for analysis of multiharmonic QCM response allowed detection of trypsin and plasmin with LOD of 0.2 nM and 0.5 nM, respectively. The applied algorithm in the work of Tatarko et al. allowed to distinguish these two proteases within 2 min [14].

We also used spectrophotometric method based on measurement of absorbance of the dispersion of gold nanoparticles (AuNPs) coated by 6-mercaptohexan-1-ol (MCH) and β -casein. AuNPs demonstrate a surface plasmon resonance (SPR) effect, which arises from the oscillating electromagnetic field of light rays gets into contact with the free electrons in metallic nanoparticles and induces their coherent oscillation which have strong optical absorption in UV-vis part of the spectrum. The SPR absorbance of AuNPs depending on the surrounding medium and on the distance between nanoparticles [15]. In the work by Diouani, AuNPs modified with casein were used to detect *Leishmania infantum* using amperometric methods [16]. Chen et al. modified AuNPs with trypsin-specific peptide sequence [17]. After the trypsin cleavage, the gold nanoparticles aggregated, which was detected by monitoring changes in UV-vis spectrum. The detection limit of this method was estimated to be around 5 nM. Guaris et al. used AuNPs modified by thrombin-specific peptide sequence terminated on both ends with thiol (SH) group [18]. It has been shown that incubation of peptide substrate with thrombin and subsequent addition to AuNPs did not lead to aggregation of AuNPs. On the other hand, if thrombin was not present in the sample, the peptide substrate in dithiol form leads to aggregation of the AuNPs (LOD for thrombin detection was around 5 nM). Since AuNPs can be easily modified by thiol-group-containing peptides, this method makes it possible to prepare substrates with well-observable absorption properties. AuNPs modified by gelatin, that served as a substrate for proteinase digestion have been used also for detection of other proteases such as trypsin and matrix metalloproteinase-2 [19]. In our work, we modified the gold nanoparticles with β -casein and MCH. The β -casein protects the AuNPs from aggregation. Addition of the chymotrypsin and subsequent cleavage of the β -casein caused nanoparticles aggregation due to loss of the protective shell. This effect was observed by measuring UV-vis spectra of nanoparticle dispersion.

We also used dynamic light scattering (DLS) method which uses Brownian motion and the Rayleigh scattering of the light from particles to assess their size [20]. The intensity of the scattered light (which depends on particle concentration) changes over time because of particle aggregation. The auto-correlation function that correlates the intensity of scattered light with its intensity after an arbitrary time is used to discern the size of the particles. The auto-correlation function also depends on diffusion coefficient of the nanoparticles. To derive concentration of nanoparticles from DLS measurement, it is needed to have a reference with known concentration of the nanoparticles with similar diameter, or scattering should be measured at multiple angle (an option not available on all instruments) [21]. In DLS experiments we used AuNPs modified with β -casein. After addition of the chymotrypsin, we were able to observe the cleavage of the casein layer without AuNPs aggregation that resulted in decrease of the size of nanoparticles.

This report is an extension of a manuscript published in proceeding of the 1st International Electronic Conference on Biosensors [22].

2. Materials and Methods

2.1. Chemicals

Auric acid (HAuCl_4), sodium citrate, β -casein, 6-mercaptohexan-1-ol (MCH), phosphate buffered saline (PBS) tablets, 11-mercaptopundecanoic acid (MUA), N-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)-N'-ethylcarbodiimid (EDC), N-hydroxysuccinimid (NHS) and α -chymotrypsin were of highest purity and purchased from Sigma-Aldrich (Darmstadt, Germany). Standard chemicals (p.a. grade), NaOH, HCl NaOH, NH_3 , and H_2O_2 were from Slavus (Bratislava, Slovakia). Deionized water was prepared by Purelab Classic UV (Elga, High Wycombe, UK).

2.2. Spectrophotometric UV-vis Method

Gold nanoparticles (AuNPs) were prepared by modified citrate method [23]. In short, 100 mL of 0.01% chloroauric acid (HAuCl_4) has been boiled and then 5 mL of 1% sodium tris-citrate was added. This solution was continuously boiling and stirring by magnetic stirrer until it turned deep red. Then the solution of AuNPs has been cooled down and stored in the dark. To modify the gold nanoparticles with β -casein, we added 2 mL of 0.1 mg/mL β -casein into 18 mL of the AuNPs solution. After 2 h of incubation at room temperature without stirring, the gold nanoparticles were further incubated with 200 μL of 1 mM MCH overnight for approximately 18 h. MCH removes the surface charge of nanoparticles and thus facilitates their aggregation [19]. This is reflected by a color change to violet. However, nanoparticles (NPs) are protected from full aggregation due to the presence of a β -casein layer. Addition of chymotrypsin caused cleavage of β -casein, and as a result, the NPs aggregate. This was reflected by changes of the color of the solution to blue and then it became colorless. For the experiments, we prepared 0.95 mL of NPs. Chymotrypsin was dissolved in deionized water and 0.05 mL of chymotrypsin from stock solution (concentration 100 nM) was added to each cuvette (1 mL standard cuvette, type UV transparent, Sarstedt, Nümbrecht, Germany). The concentration of chymotrypsin in cuvettes was 0.1, 0.3, 0.5, 0.7, 1; 5, and 10 nM at 1 mL of total volume of solution. We also used a reference cuvette where only 0.05 mL of protease-free water was added to the AuNPs solution (total volume 1 mL). The spectra of the AuNPs were measured before protease addition (0 min), just after protease addition (approximately 30 s) and then every 15 min up to 60 min. The measurements were repeated 3 times. The value of absorbance at time $t = 0$ has been multiplied by the dilution factor to correct the changes in absorbance intensity caused by the initial protease addition. Absorbance was measured by UV-1700 spectrophotometer (Shimadzu, Kyoto, Japan). The scheme of AuNPs modification and chymotrypsin cleavage is presented in Figure 1.

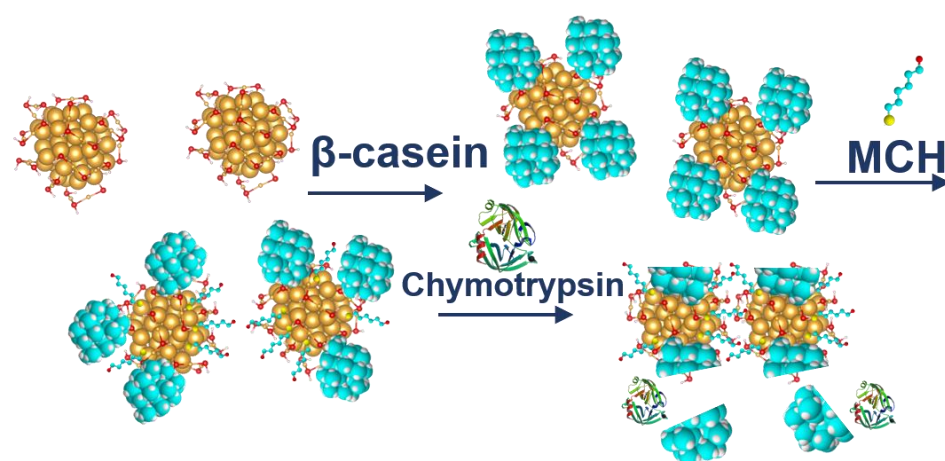


Figure 1. The scheme of gold nanoparticles (AuNPs) modification by 6-mercaptohexan-1-ol (MCH) and β -casein and cleavage of β -casein by chymotrypsin.

2.3. DLS Method

The AuNPs prepared as described in section 2.2. were incubated with 0.1 mg/mL β -casein overnight in a ratio of 1:9 mL:mL of β -casein to AuNPs (MCH was not used in this case). Addition of the chymotrypsin to the solution of AuNPs modified by β -casein did not lead to any discernible color change however it was possible to detect the decreased size of the AuNPs using ZetaSizer Nano ZS (Malvern Instruments, Malvern, UK). First, the size of AuNPs was measured in 1 mL standard cuvette (1 mL standard cuvette, type UV transparent, Sarstedt, Nümbrecht, Germany). Then the 0.1 mL of water solution containing various chymotrypsin concentrations has been added to each cuvette. The final concentration of chymotrypsin in cuvettes was 0.1, 0.3, 0.5, 0.7, 1; 5, and 10 nM at 1.1 mL total volume of solution. The size of nanoparticles has been measured before addition of chymotrypsin ($t = 0$) right after the addition (approximately 1 min) and after 30 minutes.

2.4. Quartz Crystal Microbalance (QCM) Method

The acoustic QCM sensor was prepared using an AT-cut quartz piezocrystals ($f_0 = 8$ MHz, ICM, Oklahoma, USA) with sputtered thin gold layers of an area $A = 0.2$ cm², that served as electrodes. First, the crystal was carefully cleaned as follows. It has been exposed to a basic Piranha solution ($\text{H}_2\text{O}_2:\text{NH}_3:\text{H}_2\text{O} = 1:1:5$ mL). The crystals were immersed for 25 min in this solution, in beakers in a water bath (temperature was approximately 75 °C). Subsequently, the crystals were withdrawn, rinsed with distilled water, and returned to the beaker with a new dose of Piranha solution on the reverse side of the crystal. This was repeated three times. On the last extraction, the crystals were washed three times with distilled water and then with ethanol and placed in a bottle containing ethanol for storage at room temperature. The clean crystal was incubated overnight for 16–18 h at room temperature with 2 mM MUA dissolved in ethanol. MUA is a carboxylic acid with a sulfide group (SH). The sulfide moiety interacts with the gold on the crystal to form a self-assembled layer. After incubation, the crystal was washed with ethanol, distilled water, and 20 mM EDC and 50 mM NHS were applied for 25 min. These substances react with the carboxyl moiety of MUA and activate them to form a covalent bond with amino acids. Subsequently, the crystal was washed by distilled water, dried with nitrogen, and placed in an acrylic flow cell (JKU Linz, Austria). The cell was filled with PBS buffer using a Genie plus 2011 step pump (Kent Scientific, Torrington, CT, USA) at a flow rate of 200 $\mu\text{L}/\text{min}$. After filling the cell, we switched the flow to the rate of 50 $\mu\text{L}/\text{min}$. Then, 1 mg/mL of β -casein dissolved in PBS was allowed to flow under the crystal modified by MUA layer. After 35 min, only pure PBS was flowed in order to remove the unbound β -casein. All

steps of the preparation of β -casein layer were recorded using a research quartz crystal microbalance (RQCM) instrument (Maxtek, East Syracuse, NY, USA).

After binding of β -casein to the electrode surface and stabilizing the resonant frequency (washing out all unbound residues), we applied chymotrypsin to the crystal at concentrations of 1 pM, 10 pM, 100 pM, 1 nM, 10 nM, and 20 nM. After 35 min of chymotrypsin application, the PBS was let to flow into the cell until the resonant frequency stabilized. The change in casein coated QCM resonant frequency from application of chymotrypsin to stabilization in PBS corresponds to the amount of casein cleaved from the layer. After lower concentrations (1 pM, 10 pM, 100 pM), we applied a higher concentration of chymotrypsin (at least at a concentration 2 orders of magnitude higher). In such measurements, we analyzed the degree of cleavage as the change in frequency from the initial state to a steady-state value. All measurements were performed at PBS, pH 7.4.

For optical and gravimetric methods, the limit of detection (LOD) was determined using equation: $LOD = 3.3 \cdot (SD)/S$, where SD is standard deviation of the sample with lowest concentration and S is slope determined from fit of linear part of the calibration curve. The sequence of QCM operation including surface modification and sensing cleavage of β -casein by chymotrypsin using QCM piezocrystal and is presented in Figure 2.

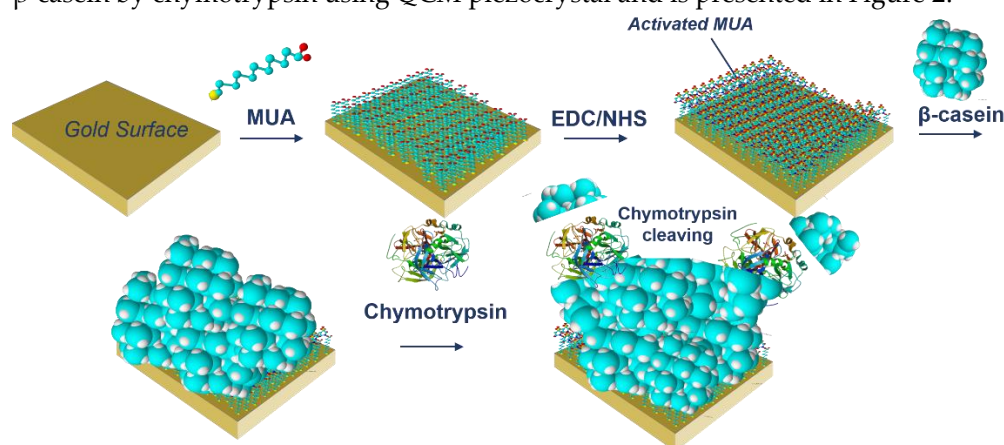


Figure 2. The scheme of modification of the piezocrystal and the cleavage of β -casein by chymotrypsin.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Detection of Chymotrypsin by Optical Method

In the first series of experiments, we studied the cleavage of the β -casein at the surface of the AuNPs by UV-vis and DLS methods. AuNPs modified by β -casein and MCH were used in optical detection method. Figure 3 shows the change in the absorption spectra after each step of AuNPs modification. The modification of AuNPs with β -casein resulted in a shift of the maximum of absorbance by around 5 nm toward higher wavelengths and in a slight increase in absorbance. After addition of MCH which replaces the β -casein protective layer leads to broadening of absorption peak, and shifts by 60 nm toward higher wavelengths, indicating increase in size due to aggregation of AuNP. The results agree well with Ref. [19] for AuNPs modified by gelatin and MCH.

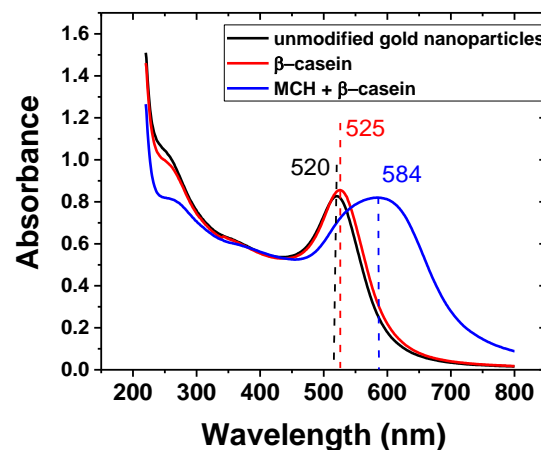


Figure 3. Absorption spectra of unmodified gold nanoparticles (AuNP) (black) and those modified by β -casein (red) and by β -casein + MCH (blue). The numbers at upper part of absorption peaks are wavelengths in nm.

The changes of absorbance spectra of AuNPs suspension have been measured during the chymotrypsin cleavage at 0 min, 0.5 min, 15 min, 30 min, and 60 min. Changes in spectra over time for two different concentration of chymotrypsin are presented in Figure 4. At relatively low concentration of chymotrypsin (0.1 nM), we did not observe significant changes of the absorbance (Figure 2a). However, at higher chymotrypsin concentration, around 10 nM, a substantial red shift of the spectra was observed (up to 615 nm). It can be also seen that after maximum shifting substantial decrease of the absorbance with time occurred.

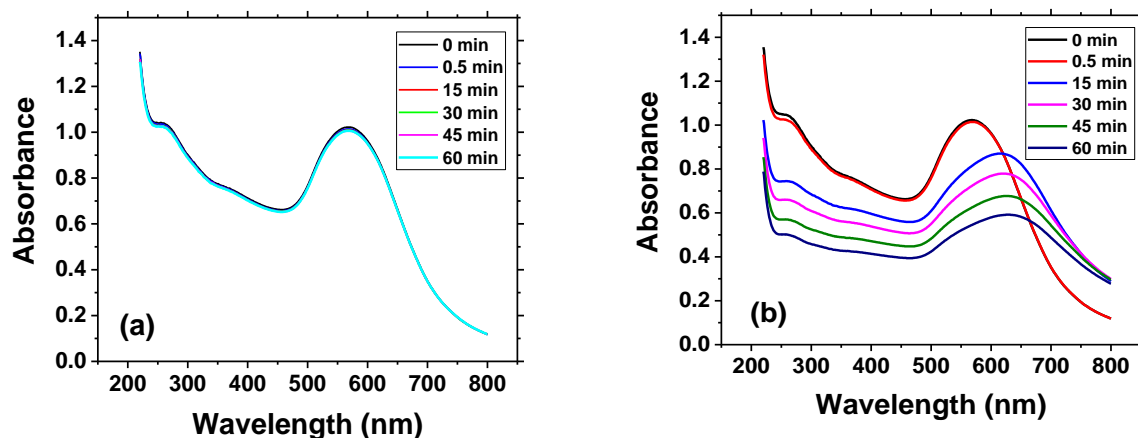


Figure 4. Changes of absorbance spectra of the suspension of AuNPs modified by β -casein and MCH in time for (a) 0.1 nM chymotrypsin and (b) 10 nM chymotrypsin.

Figure 5 shows the absorbance and change of maximum position of absorbance peak in time for all concentrations of chymotrypsin studied.

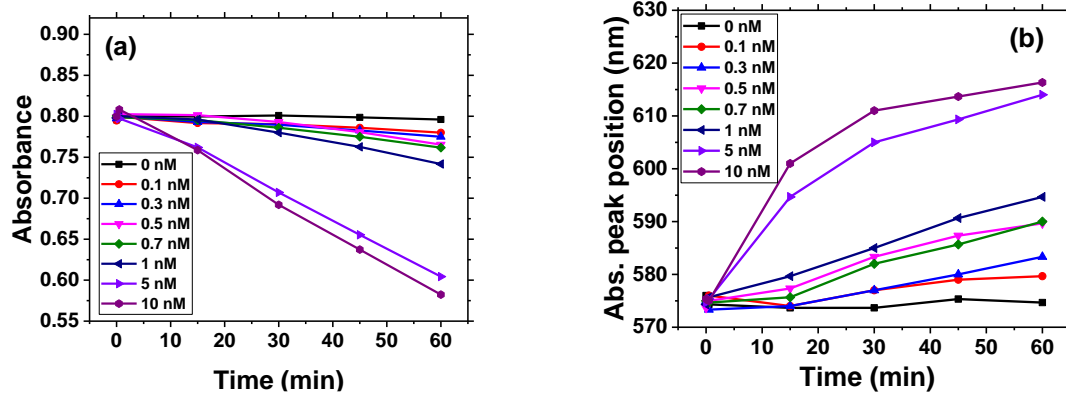


Figure 5. Changes in the absorbance (a) and in maximum position of absorbance peak (b) vs. time for different chymotrypsin concentrations in a suspension of AuNPs modified by β -casein and MCH.

The rate of decrease in AuNP absorbance is higher for concentration of chymotrypsin 5 and 10 nM, and at lower concentration of chymotrypsin the rate of change is much slower (Figure 5a). The maximum position of absorbance peak shifted with time substantially at higher chymotrypsin concentrations (5 and 10 nM). For 5 and 10 nM chymotrypsin the maximum position of absorption peak was stabilized at around 615 nm, while for lower concentrations it increased with time almost linearly (Figure 5b). In order to prepare the calibration curve, we fit the change of absorbance vs. time with linear curve and then differentiated this model numerically to obtain the values of dA/dt . The calibration curve is presented on Figure 6a.

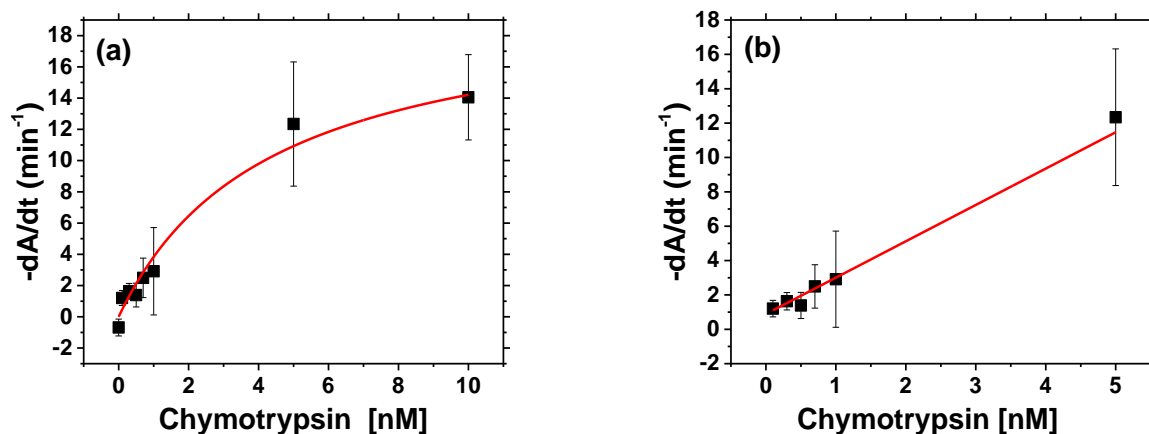


Figure 6. (a) Calibration curve for chymotrypsin fitted by reverse Michaelis–Menten model. dA/dt is numerical derivation of linear model of absorbance change at time $t = 0$ and corresponds to the rate of enzyme reaction. (b) Linear part of calibration curve $-dA/dt$ vs. concentration of chymotrypsin for calculation of limit of detection (LOD). $-dA/dt = (6.30 \pm 0.23) \times 10^{-4} \text{ min}^{-1} \cdot \text{nM}^{-1} + (1.9 \pm 0.4) \times 10^{-4} \text{ min}^{-1}$. ($R^2 = 0.993$), $\text{LOD} = 0.15 \pm 0.01 \text{ nM}$.

We were able to use reverse Michaelis–Menten model to analyze the obtained data. However instead of substrate concentration, the concentration of chymotrypsin, c , has been used in this model: $v = v_{\text{max}} [c / (K_M + c)]$, where v and v_{max} are the rate and maximum rate of enzyme reaction, respectively, and $K_M = 3.89 \pm 1.24 \text{ nM}$ is reverse Michaelis–Menten constant obtained from the fit using Michaelis–Menten model ($R^2 = 0.96$) (Figure 6b). In our case, $v = dA/dt$ and $v_{\text{max}} = (5.3 \pm 0.9) \times 10^{-3} \text{ min}^{-1}$. However, this model was used only formally because of different restraints. The main assumptions of the excess enzyme and limited substrate concentration was reversed in this case and instead, the concentration of

the enzyme changed while the substrate was presented in excess. This approach can be used with good approximation [24]. To calculate LOD, we used only part of the calibration curve from 0 to 5 nM, where the plot of dA/dt vs. c was almost linear. The results are shown in Figure 6b.

The LOD for optical method of chymotrypsin detection was found to be 0.15 ± 0.01 nM. This value is 3.3 times lower than that of ELISA method reported in the literature, around 0.5 nM [10]. However, in contrast with ELISA which requires specific antibodies, the method based on AuNPs is much easier and faster. Optical detection of chymotrypsin takes only 30 min. The detection of the chymotrypsin with β -casein and MCH modified AuNPs can be done in one step. The disadvantage of this method is that only transparent samples can be used for detection. This restriction can be lifted using surface sensitive gravimetric method (see part 3.3).

3.2. Detection of Chymotrypsin by DLS Method

We measured the Z-average size of the non-modified AuNPs, it was found to be around 20 nm. The size is bigger than the assumed size of the prepared AuNPs of around 15 nm [21]. This is explained by the fact that DLS technique tends to overestimate the size of the gold nanoparticles due to the hydration sphere around the AuNPs. The Z-average size of the AuNPs modified with β -casein was around 35 nm. Figure 7. shows the plot of the Z-average size of AuNPs modified by β -casein at time 0 and 30 min at presence of various concentrations of chymotrypsin. Incubation of AuNPs with chymotrypsin resulted in decrease of Z-average size, which is more remarkable at presence of 5 nM and 10 nM protease concentrations. The variation in AuNP size at time 0 is related to original size of nanoparticles as well as rather fast cleavage of casein by protease especially at its higher concentrations. However, even at relatively high chymotrypsin concentrations (10 nM) the average size did not reach those of naked AuNPs. This is evidence that cleavage was not complete and there is still residual β -casein layer around AuNPs. This also explains why incomplete aggregation was observed in UV-vis experiments.

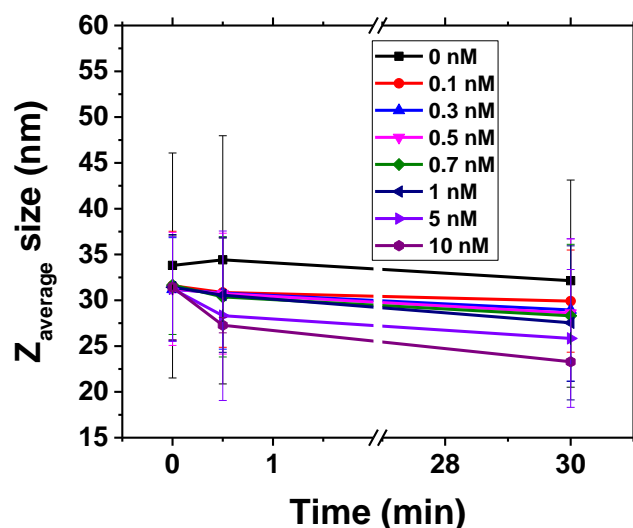


Figure 7. Change in Z-average size of AuNPs modified by β -casein at time 0 and 30 min at presence of various concentrations of various concentrations of chymotrypsin (see the insert). The results represent mean \pm SD obtained from 3 independent measurements at each concentration of chymotrypsin.

We also constructed calibration curve based on the percentual change of Z-average size in time 30 min (Figure 8a) and fitted this by reverse Michaelis-Menten model. About 25% of the Z-average size was observed in 30 minutes. However, we can also see that the data has quite large standard deviation (obtained from 3 independent experiments at each

concentration of chymotrypsin). The calibration curve seems to be saturated near the 10 nM chymotrypsin.

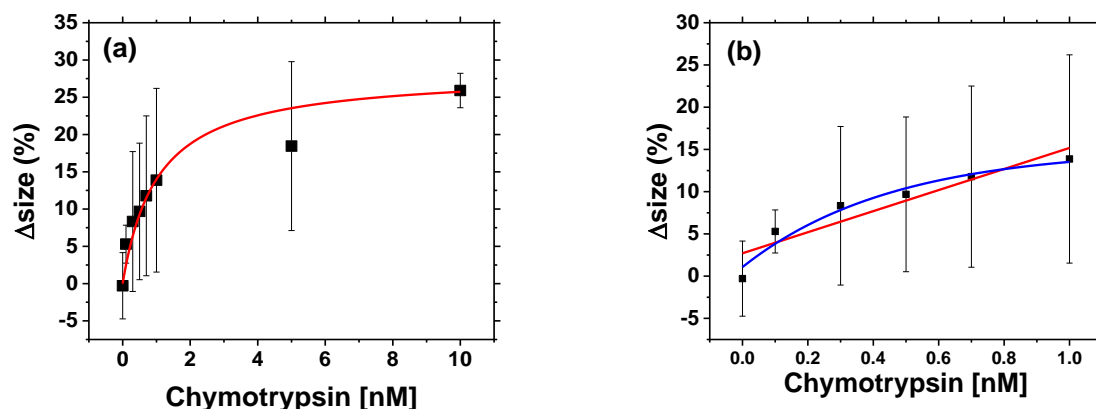


Figure 8. (a) The dependence of the changes of Z-average size (Δsize) vs. concentration of chymotrypsin for suspension of AuNPs modified by β -casein measured by DLS method. The curve represent fit according to reverse Michaelis-Menten model (see above). $\Delta\text{size} = [Z_{\text{average}}(30 \text{ min}) - Z_{\text{average}}(0 \text{ min})] / Z_{\text{average}}(0 \text{ min})$. (b) The linear part of calibration curve (red) used for calculation of LOD ($\Delta\text{size} = 12.47\% \text{ nM}^{-1} c + 2.71\%$, $R^2 = 0.87$, where c is the concentration of chymotrypsin). For comparison we show first order reaction fit (blue) ($\Delta\text{size} = 15.09\% - 13.83\% e^{-(c - 0.006 \text{ nM}) / 0.45 \text{ nM}}$, $R^2 = 0.998$, where c is the concentration of chymotrypsin). The results represent mean \pm SD obtained from 3 independent measurements at each concentration of chymotrypsin.

Using Michaelis-Menten reverse model from the fit of the results presented on Figure 8a we obtained for $K_M = 1.03 \pm 0.26 \text{ nM}$ ($R^2 = 0.998$). This value is almost four times less than that obtained by spectrophotometric methods. This can be explained by addition of MCH in spectrophotometric method which can interfere with the cleavage of β -casein and decelerate the reaction. Both optical methods, however, should be able to detect the protease activity with similar precision. We took the linear part of the calibration curve (Figure 8b) and calculated LOD = $0.67 \pm 0.05 \text{ nM}$. This value is 4.5 times higher in comparison with those obtained by spectrophotometric method. The possible reason is less reproducible data in the case of Z_{average} measurement in comparison with absorbance method. The time of measurement is practically same for both optical methods. In the case of the DLS method, the preparation of the AuNPs is by one step easier and since there is no MCH in the sample the AuNPs are more stable than those used in spectrophotometric method.

3.3. Detection of Chymotrypsin by Gravimetric Method

For the gravimetric method, we first modified the surface of the QCM piezocrystal with MUA and then by β -casein. By monitoring resonant frequency, f , and motional resistance, R_m , it was possible to study all steps of the preparation of sensing surface. The value of motional resistance reflects the viscosity contribution caused by non-ideal slip between β -casein-layer and the surrounding water environment [25]. This is presented on Figure 9. The activation of carboxylic groups of MUA with EDC/NHS lead to only small shift in resonance frequency. The addition of β -casein resulted in a fast drop of resonant frequency of about 170 Hz. After changing the flow with buffer, the frequency increased due to the removal of nonspecifically bound β -casein. The resulting frequency shift after washing of the surface corresponded to 120 Hz. From the Sauerbrey equation, we can calculate the change in mass on QCM biosensor, which corresponded to about 165 ng of mass added. With the knowledge of the molecular weight of β -casein $M_w = 24 \text{ kDa}$, we could calculate the surface density of β -casein: $\Gamma = 34.5 \text{ pM/cm}^2$. From the changes in motional resistance R_m , we could estimate the contribution of surface viscosity into resonant frequency. Since the R_m value decreases and increases proportionally to the change of frequency on a rather small value, the change in motional resistance is caused mainly by

added weight. Therefore, one can assume that the β -casein layer was relatively rigid, which justify the application of Sauerbrey equation.

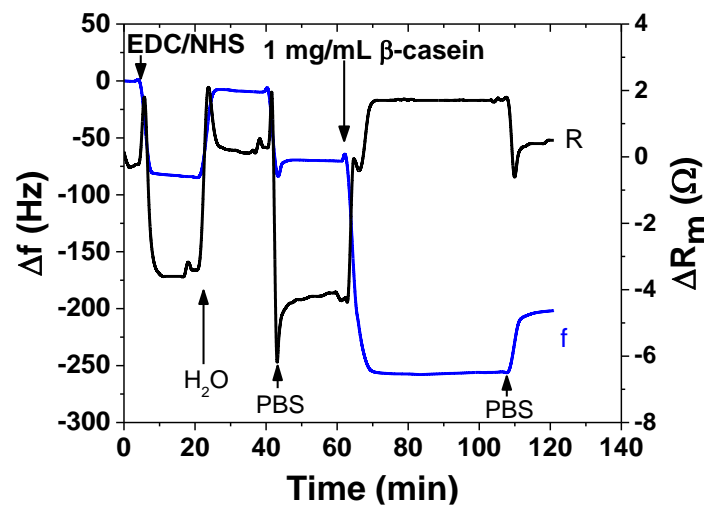


Figure 9. Kinetics of resonant frequency, f (blue), and motional resistance, R_m (black), changes during modification of piezocrystal by β -casein. The carboxylic groups of MUA that were chemisorbed at the crystal were first activated by EDC/NHS. The moments of addition of various compounds as well as washing the surface by water and PBS are shown by arrows.

After β -casein was bound to the surface, we could study its cleavage by different concentrations of chymotrypsin under flow condition for 35 min. An example of the changes of resonant frequency and motional resistance following the addition of 10 nM chymotrypsin are shown in Figure 10. In the presence of chymotrypsin the resonant frequency increased by a 35 Hz, but motional resistance decreased by a 1.6 Ω . This is clear evidence of the cleavage of β -casein by chymotrypsin. Decrease of motional resistance can be due to increase of molecular slip, which can be caused by weaker viscosity contribution.

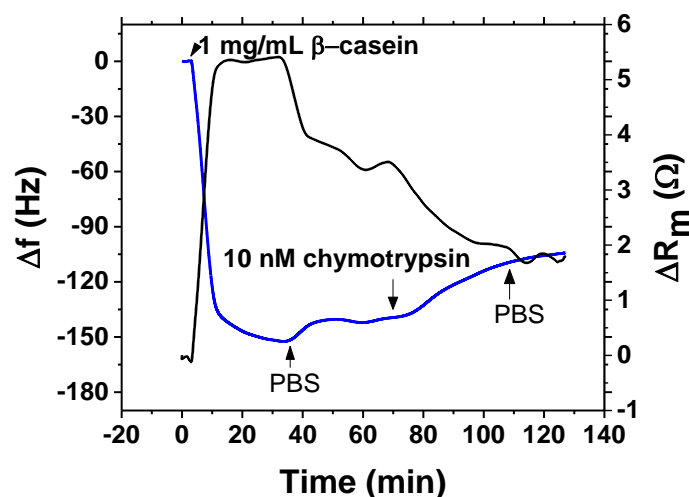


Figure 10. Kinetics of the changes of resonant frequency, f (blue), and motional resistance, R_m (black), following modification of piezocrystal by β -casein and addition of 10 nM of chymotrypsin. Addition of various compounds as well as washing of the surface by PBS is shown by arrows.

Based on the changes of the frequency, we constructed a calibration curve for different concentrations of chymotrypsin (Figure 11a). For determination of LOD, we also prepared calibration curve at a low concentration range where the dependence was almost linear (Figure 11b). The LOD for gravimetric method was determined as 1.40 ± 0.30 nM.

This value was 2.8 times higher than that reported by ELISA methods and 9.3 times higher than the optical method used here. It is also more difficult to work with flow during the measurement. Also, the pressure changes caused by handling of the flow cell can affect the results. This method is, however, robust to different components in the sample, such as added fat present naturally in milk. Timewise, this method takes similar time of protease detection like optical methods.

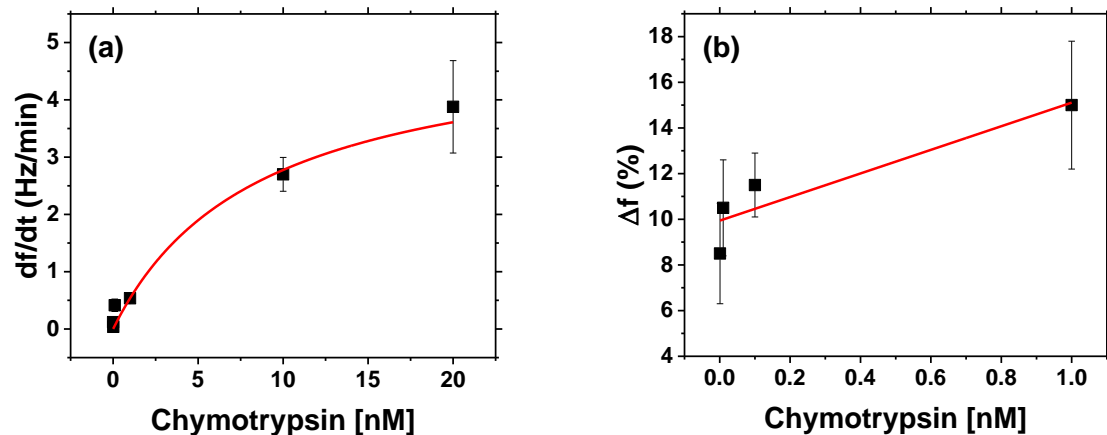


Figure 11. (a) Calibration curve for chymotrypsin fitted by reverse Michaelis–Menten model, $v = df/dt$ was the first derivation of frequency obtained from kinetic curve. (b) Calibration curve: changes in frequency $\Delta f = (\Delta f_{\text{chymo}})/(\Delta f_{\text{casein}}) \times 100$ where $\Delta f_{\text{chymo}} = f - f_0$ (where f is steady state frequency following addition of chymotrypsin and washing the surface by PBS and f_0 those prior addition of chymotrypsin) is change in frequency after chymotrypsin cleavage and Δf_{casein} is frequency change after formation of β -casein layer. vs. lower chymotrypsin concentration range for determination of LOD. ($\Delta f = 5.17\% \text{ nM}^{-1} c + 9.94\%$, $R^2 = 0.84$, where c is the concentration of chymotrypsin). The results represent mean \pm SD obtained from 3 independent measurements at each concentration of chymotrypsin.

It is also interesting to compare the K_M values determined in optical and gravimetric experiments. From the results presented above, it can be seen that K_M value in the case of AuNPs-based optical assay (3.89 nM and 1.03 nM for spectrophotometric and DLS methods respectively) were lower in comparison with those based on gravimetric measurements ($K_m = 8.6 \pm 3.6$ nM, $R^2 = 0.999$). This can be evidence of better access of β -casein substrate for chymotrypsin in AuNPs in comparison with those immobilized at the surface of piezoelectric transducer. This effect can probably explain the lower LOD for spectrophotometric method of chymotrypsin detection with those based on gravimetric method. In Table 1 we present comparison of other published methods for detection of chymotrypsin. Results obtained in our work have either comparable LOD but in most cases are faster in comparison with other methods.

Table 1. The comparison of LOD and detection time of chymotrypsin detection.

Method	LOD	Detection time	Reference
ELISA	0.5 nM	3.5 hours	10
Liquid crystals protease assay	4 pM	3 hours	26
Electrophoresis	20 pM	1 hour	27
NIR fluorescent probe	0.5 nM	35 min	28
Ratiometric fluorescence probe	0.34 nM	30 min	29
UV-Vis, AuNPs	0.15 ± 0.01 nM	30 min	This work
DLS, AuMPs	0.67 ± 0.05 nM	30 min	This work

TSM	1.40±0.30 nM	35 min	This work
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4. Conclusion

We determined LOD for detection of chymotrypsin by gravimetric (LOD = 1.40 ± 0.30 nM) spectrophotometric (LOD = 0.15 ± 0.01 nM) and DLS method (LOD = 0.67 ± 0.05 nM). Spectrophotometric method showed the best value of LOD, even when compared to commercial ELISA (LOD = 0.5 nM). The detection time for methods that we tested was comparable and takes around 30 min for chymotrypsin determination. All methods required preparation of the sensing layers or modification of AuNPs overnight. The AuNPs or gravimetric sensors could be stored for a long time (more than one month) at 4 °C. In terms of difficulty in operation, the optical methods offered the easier way to measure chymotrypsin. With prepared AuNPs modified by β -casein and MCH, the spectrophotometric method required only one step of protease detection based on measurement of absorbance changes after 30 min, which was simpler in comparison with ELISA. DLS method based on AuNPs requires also only one step of measurement of the Z-average. The spectrophotometric method required only 50 μ L of sample, the DLS method used 100 μ L, while the gravimetric method used around 2 mL. One of the advantages of the gravimetric method is that it is more robust to “impurities” in the sample. The gravimetric method can be used with natural, not transparent samples containing fat, minerals, or other proteins, just like in milk. Optical assays require a transparent sample, however DLS method is a little less sensitive to changes in chymotrypsin concentrations. All methods have a distinct advantage and disadvantage compared to currently used ELISA. In contrast with ELISA, the optical and gravimetric assay are not specific to the protease. Non-specificity of response can be addressed by using chymotrypsin-specific peptide substrate [13] or by integration of advanced machine learning algorithms [14]. In conclusion, we demonstrated advantages and disadvantages of spectrophotometric, DSL and gravimetric methods in detecting chymotrypsin. These methods can be applied also for detection of other proteases and can be useful for further application in food industry and in medicine for real-time monitoring of the protease activity.

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