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Editorial Note on Electrochemiluminescense

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Abstract

Electrochemiluminescence (ECL) is a fascinating phenomenon that occurs when electro generated radicals undergo a high-energy electron transfer event, resulting in the generation of an excited state species and the emission of a photon. ECL has been used as a strong detection technique in the field of bioassays, which has piqued the interest of both academics and industry. Indeed, it has numerous benefits, including high sensitivity, minimal background signal, and direct relation of ECL intensity to luminophore species concentration. Last but not least, in addition to the aforementioned characteristics, the comparatively inexpensive cost of the needed equipment has aided in the spread of its popularity. The scientific community has acquired a rising interest in ECL in recent years, as seen by the introduction of several novel luminophores and an expanding number of analytical, imaging, and light-emitting applications.

Keywords: Luminophores; Bioassays; Electron transfer; Nanoprobes

Introduction

The creation of multicolored ECL-sensors requires the use of water-soluble dyes that emit at wavelengths other than those of ruthenium complexes. In this regard, several researchers introduced four distinct iridium complexes with Tetraethylene-Glycol (TEG) groups to improve aqueous solution solubility. Aside from the ability to tune the emission between blue-greenish and orange, TEG groups can also function as a binding site for bioconjugation, bringing up a new scenario for future ECL label development.

As ECL emitters, nanomaterials are also gaining popularity. The structure-function connection in several types of inorganic nanomaterial, including quantum dots, Au nanoclusters, and 2D materials, is described by recent developments in the field of ECL nanoprobes. The influence of nanoprobes on the development of ECL imaging and multidimensional analysis is also discussed. Halide perovskites are a new and promising subject among the inorganic nanomaterials that have been employed as ECL emitters.

Electrodes are essential for the detection of ECL signals and their use in bio sensing. Several factors, including as the material used, the active area, and the form, must be addressed in order to improve ECL emission measurement. Some researchers reported fabricating ultra-high-density gold microwell electrodes and used them to boost ECL signal strength. Theoretical simulation backs up the experimental findings, resulting in a significant contribution to the development of ECL imaging systems. Electrochemical and ECL investigations of three-dimensional (3D) printed electrodes were presented by a few researchers. The working electrode, which consists of a titanium microcylinder array, is created using the Selective Laser Melting (SLM) process, resulting in a cost-effective method for producing accurate and regulated micro and macroscale structures. Furthermore, the 3D-printed electrodes allow for the electrogeneration of light in tiny volumes rather than surfaces, resulting in an increase in signal strength in specific areas.

Furthermore, the ability to electrodeposit a small coating of gold onto the 3D printed electrode, which speeds up the heterogeneous electron transfer process and, as a result, the ECL intensity. This research offers up new possibilities for 3D printed materials with unique characteristics. A group of scientists looked at a variety of commercially available Screen-Printed Electrodes (SPEs) to see if they might be used for electrochemical and ECL detection. This research is likely to have a significant influence on the ECL experimental setup. They evaluated 13 commercially available SPEs made of conventional materials including carbon, gold, and platinum, as well as modified electrodes that included carbon nanofibers, carbon nanotubes, gold nanoparticles, graphene, ordered mesoporous carbon, and combinations of these materials. Furthermore, it was demonstrated that the lack of mechanical polishing limited SPE performance to a single experiment, making it difficult to use one SPE for several experiments.