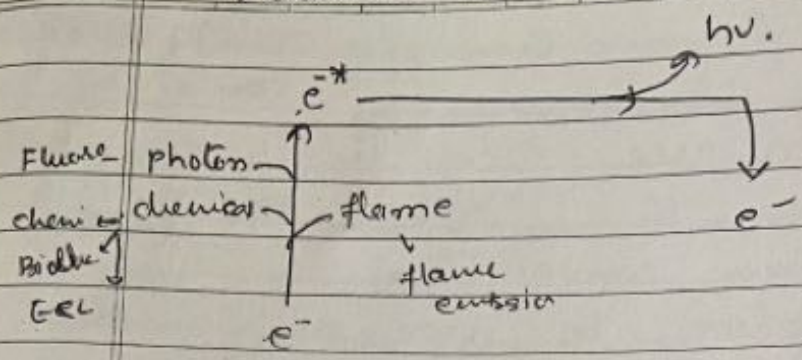
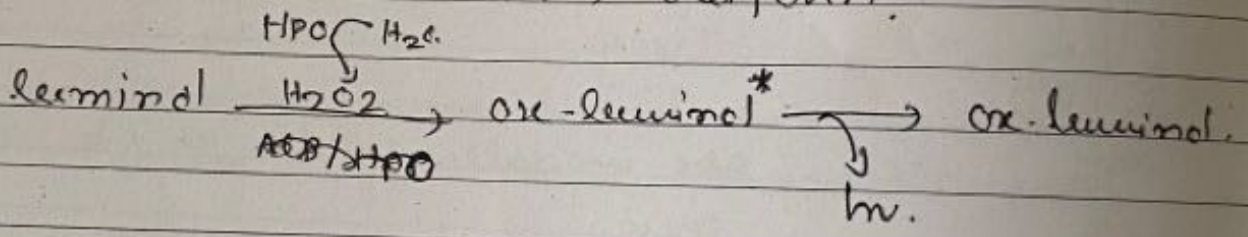


chemiluminescence
 Bioluminescence
 Electroluminescence.



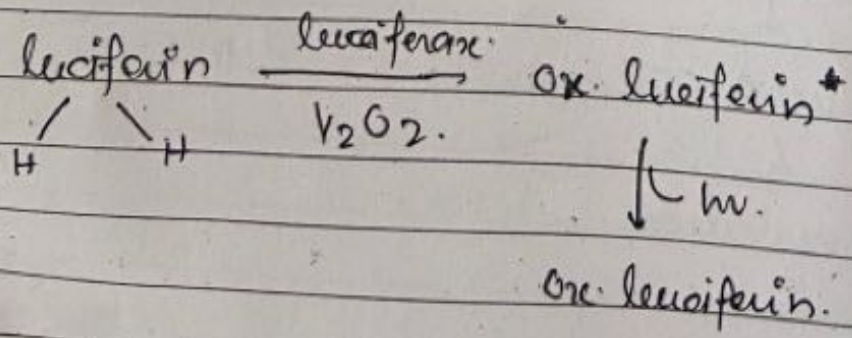
③ Chemiluminescence:-

excitation event → chemical reaction involves oxidation of organic compounds
 e.g. luminol, isoluminol, acridium ester, luciferin.



- ALP = Alkaline phosphatase
- HPD = Hesse redish peroxidase.

④ Bioluminescence → special form of CL occurring in biological system.
 ↳ Enzyme luciferase → ↑ efficiency of luminescence



Luciferin - group of compounds that are substrate for luciferase.

↳ Diff in dif. biological system

PAGE NO.:

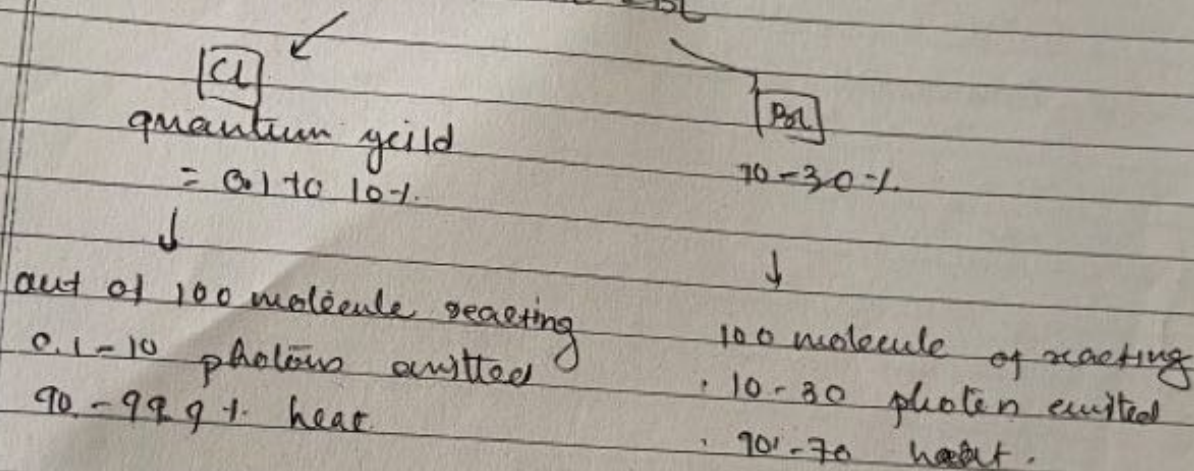
DATE:

Use:-

→ Chemiluminescence is ultra sensitive assay
 10^{-18} - 10^{-21} moles) detect limit.

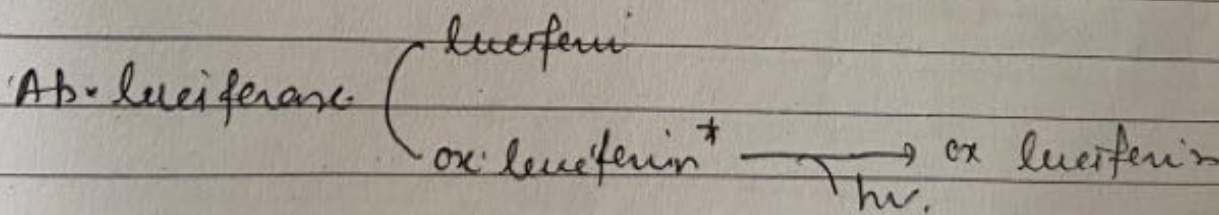
- Automated immunoassay
- DNA probe assay system

Difference btw CL & BL

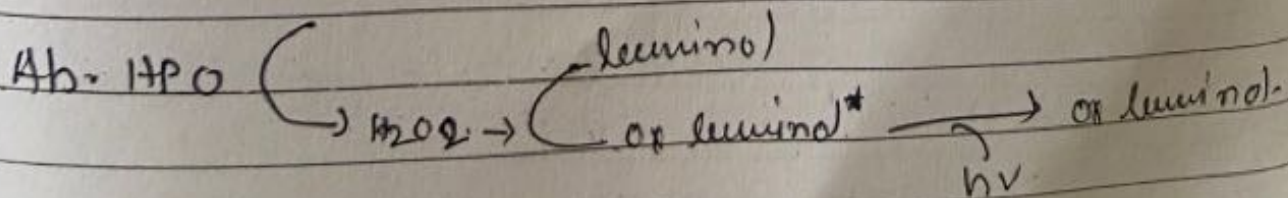


Immuno
 * chemiluminescence assays:-
 Modes used are

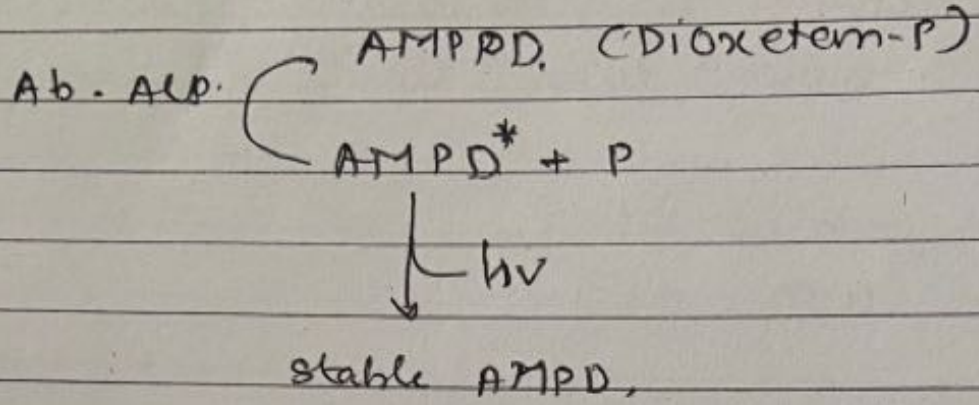
① Ab bound to luciferase



② Ab bound to HPO (horse radish peroxidase)



③. Ab bound to ALP.



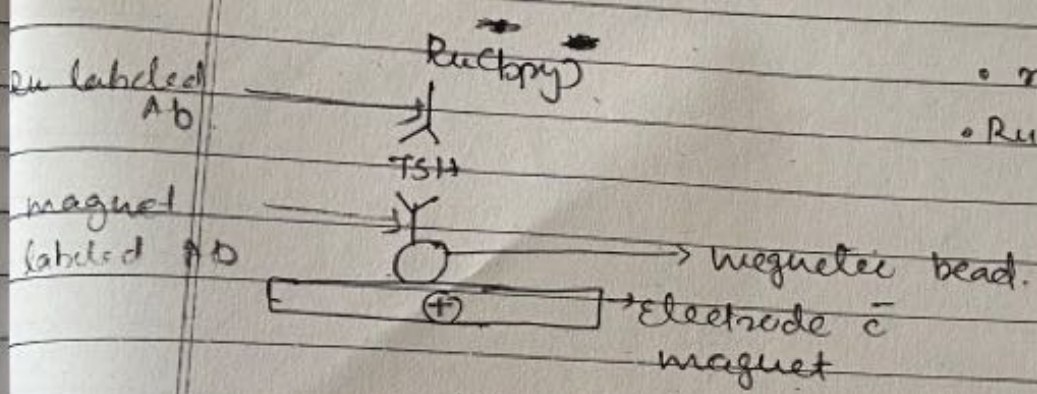
④ Enhanced chemiluminescence

* Electrochemiluminescence:-

Basis \rightarrow Reactive species producing chemiluminescence is electronically generated from stable precursors

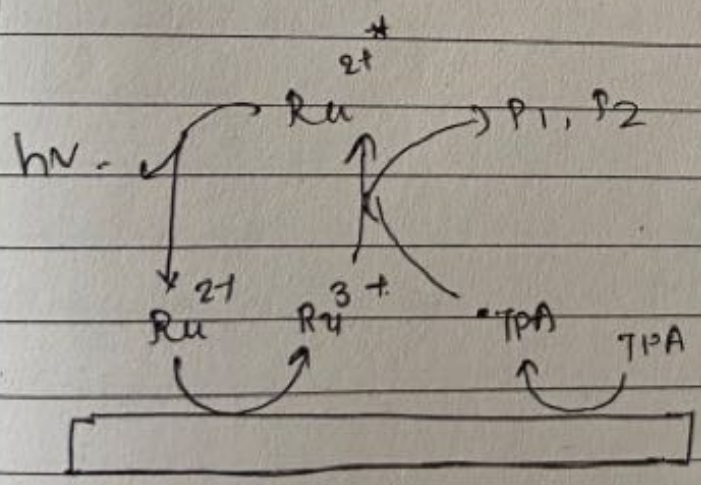
\hookrightarrow At surface of electrode

\rightarrow electrochemiluminescence label \rightarrow Ru^{2+} (Ruthenium)



- mc used
- $Ru(bpy)_3$ = bipyridyl dication used.
- \downarrow
- stable chelate.

• $Ru(bpy)_3$ is anchored to electrode surface by complexing \bar{c} magnet bond Ab.



TPA = tripropylamine
 \downarrow
reducing agent.

Use \rightarrow Immunoassay & Nucleic acid assay.

Adv.

- ① Improved reagent stability
- ② Simple reagent preparation
- ③ enhanced sensitivity

Handwritten scribble