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Hue-change Based Lateral Flow Dipsticks for Visually Semi-quantitative Detection of Food Pathogens

Liu Wang

Zhejiang Academy of Agricultural Sciences, China

Rapid detection of food pathogens is critical to ensuring food safety. The lateral flow assay (LFA) is widely utilized for this purpose, but traditional LFAs primarily use gold nanoparticles (AuNPs) as signal reporters, which limits naked-eye-based semi-quantitative detection. To address this, a hue-change-based LFA was developed, utilizing two types of fluorescent microspheres—red and green—as signal labels. Green fluorescent microspheres are pre-fixed on the test line (T-line), while red fluorescent microspheres are applied on the conjugate pad and captured by antibodies on the T-line via antigen-labeled ssDNA probes, changing the T-line emission from green to red.

Specific gene sequences from target pathogens activate CRISPR/Cas12a, causing antigen-labeled ssDNA trans-cleavage so that red fluorescent microspheres are not captured on the T-line, resulting in green fluorescence. This hue shift on the T-line is proportional to ssDNA concentration, enabling semi-quantitative detection with greater visual sensitivity than AuNPs-based strips. When combined with recombinase polymerase amplification (RPA) and CRISPR/Cas12a, this method achieves sensitivity as low as a single copy of the *invA* gene from *Salmonella*, with semi-quantitative detection capabilities for *Salmonella* concentrations ranging from 0 to 4×10^3 CFU. This user-friendly, equipment-free method is highly suitable for in-situ pathogen detection and can be adapted for food adulteration detection as well.

Biography

Liu Wang is an associate researcher at the Institute of Agro-product Safety and Nutrition, Zhejiang Academy of Agricultural Sciences. She earned her bachelor's degree from Huazhong Agricultural University in 2012 and her Ph.D. from Zhejiang University in 2018. Her research focuses on developing rapid and convenient methods for detecting food pathogens. She has authored over 40 journal papers and holds six authorized patents.