Luminescent Gold Surfaces for Sensing and Imaging: Patterning of Transition Metal Probes

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ABSTRACT: Luminescent transition metal complexes are introduced for the microcontact printing of optoelectronic devices. Novel ruthenium(II), RubpySS, osmium(II), OsbpySS, and cyclometalated iridium(III), IrbpySS, bipyridyl complexes with long spacers between the surface-active groups and the metal were developed to reduce the distance-dependent, nonradiative quenching pathways by the gold surface. Indeed, surface-immobilized RubpySS and IrbpySS display strong red and green luminescence, respectively, on planar gold surfaces with luminescence lifetimes of 210 ns (RubpySS-Au) and 130 and 12 ns (83%, 17%) (IrbpySS-Au). The modified surfaces show enhancement of their luminescence lifetime in comparison with solutions of the respective metal complexes, supporting the strong luminescence signal observed and introducing them as ideal inorganic probes for imaging applications. Through the technique of microcontact printing, complexes were assembled in patterns defined by the stamp. Images of the red and green patterns rendered by the RubpySS-Au and IrbpySS-Au monolayers were revealed by luminescence microscopy studies. The potential of the luminescent surfaces to respond to biomolecular recognition events is demonstrated by addition of the dominant blood-pool protein, bovine serum albumin (BSA). Upon treatment of the surface with a BSA solution, the RubpySS-Au and IrbpySS-Au monolayers display a large luminescence signal increase, which can be quantified by time-resolved measurements. The interaction of BSA was also demonstrated by surface plasmon resonance (SPR) studies of the surfaces and in solution by circular dichroism spectroscopy (CD). Overall, the assembly of arrays of designed coordination complexes using a simple and direct μ-contact printing method is demonstrated in this study and represents a general route toward the manufacture of micropatterned optoelectronic devices designed for sensing applications.

KEYWORDS: imaging, optical active surfaces, printing, luminescence, recognition

INTRODUCTION

“Bottom-up” approaches for surface fabrication toward nanoscale devices have flourished in recent years, as “top-down” methods have begun to reach the limits of their potential. In particular, microcontact printing (μCP), initially developed by Whitesides, allows controlled deposition of molecules on planar substrates such as gold or glass for the fabrication of surfaces for sensing devices for the detection of analytes. Photostability and excitation and emission profiles within the visible region that are more compatible with conventional imaging techniques and larger Stokes shifts (greater than 100 nm). Luminescent thin films have been developed using noncovalent assembly of photoactive metals via Langmuir–Blodgett methods, or “layer-by-layer” approaches. However, applications of gold surfaces modified with transition metal complexes have been dominated by electrochemical studies due to the reported luminescence quenching of the excited state by the gold. Despite this, the covalent attachment of metal complexes to gold is attractive as a platform to build recognition sites and develop sensing motifs.

Complexes of ruthenium(II) and in particular iridium(III) have been shown to have significant affinities for biomolecules. Albumins especially are popular proteins for employment in immunodiagnostics and devices. In this paper, we introduce the design of transition metal complexes for stable luminescent films patterned by μCP, suitable for imaging of the surface pattern and also as surface-immobilized probes for protein binding. In order to produce robust monolayers for use with μ-contact printing techniques, we have designed a lipoic acid based surface attachment on a bipyridine ligand, bpySS (Scheme 1), with a long spacer chain to reduce luminescence quenching from the gold surface. We have examined the formation of monolayers of ruthenium(II), RubpySS, and cyclometalated iridium(III), IrbpySS, bipyridyl complexes on gold and analyzed their photophysical properties for promising optoelectronic device development (Scheme 1). The osmium(II), OsbpySS, monolayers on gold did not show any luminescence and were not further examined. Transition metal complexes have not been used in microcontact printing, and our method for attachment to the surface was used to test the potential formation of stable stamps that can be used in sensing applications. The patterning of
the complexes to surfaces is examined, and luminescence microscopy studies are used to reveal the pattern. The response of the luminescent surfaces to the serum protein bovine serum albumin (BSA) has also been studied.

**EXPERIMENTAL SECTION**

Materials and Methods. Starting materials were obtained from Sigma-Aldrich, Fluka, Fisher Scientific, or Acros Chemicals and used without any further purification. Dimethylformamide (DMF) was obtained from AGTC Bioproducts Ltd. and dried with 3 or 4 Å molecular sieves before use. Gold slides (30 nm on silicon with 5 nm Ti priming layer) were purchased from Georg Albert PVD, Germany. A Sylgard 184 Elastomer Kit (Dow-Corning) was used to create the priming layer. All reactions were performed under a nitrogen atmosphere unless stated otherwise. Os(bpy)$_2$Cl$_2$ was prepared via the method of Kober et al.$^{34}$ (0.69 g, 51%). $\text{[Ir(ppy)$_2$Cl]}$ was prepared via a method outlined by Sprouse et al.$^{35}$ (0.36 g, 51%). 4,4′-Dihydroxy-2,2′-bipyridine (bpySS) was purchased from Sigma-Aldrich, Fluka, Fisher Scientific, or Acros Chemicals and used without any further purification.

**Synthetic Procedures.** 4,4′-Di(5-lipoamido-1-pentonyl)-2,2′-bipyridine (bpySS). A solution of α-lipoic acid (0.48 g, 2.3 mmol) and 1-hydroxybenzotriazole hydrate (0.36 g, 2.7 mmol) in dry DMF (8.8 mL) was cooled to 0–5 °C, upon which 1-ethyl-3-(3-(dimethylamino)-propyl)carbodiimide (EDC) (0.41 g, 2.6 mmol) was added and stirred, maintaining this temperature until the EDC had fully dissolved (ca. 1 h). The solution was allowed to warm to room temperature and stirred for a further hour. A solution of N-ethylmorpholine (0.27 g, 2.4 mmol) and 6 (0.35 g, 9.8 mmol) in dry DMF (12.3 mL) was added to the reaction mixture and stirred overnight. The resulting cream precipitate was filtered, dried in air, triturated in CHCl$_3$ (150 mL), and isolated by filtration, following washings with CHCl$_3$ (2 × 10 mL) (0.41 g, 39%). Found: C, 58.9; H, 7.1; N, 7.7. Calc. for C$_{36}$H$_{54}$N$_4$O$_4$S$_4$: C, 58.8; H, 7.4; N, 7.6%.

**Instrumentation.** $^1$H NMR spectroscopy was carried out on a Bruker AVIII300 spectrometer. $^{13}$C and 2D NMR spectroscopy was carried out on a Bruker AVIII400 spectrometer. Electrospray mass spectrometry was carried out on a Micromass LC-TOF. MALDI mass spectrometry was carried out on a Varian Cary 50 or Cary 5000 spectrophotometer. UV–vis spectroscopy was carried out using a Cary 100 UV–vis spectrophotometer, and 1 cm path quartz cuvettes. UV–vis spectra were collected using 1 cm path length quartz cuvettes.

Luminescence lifetime experiments were carried out using an Edinburgh Instruments EPL-445 or EPL-375 laser as the excitation source. Lifetimes were fitted using an Edinburgh Instruments F900 software, with errors of ±10%. Luminescence experiments were carried out using 1 cm path length quartz cuvettes with four transparent polished faces. Degassed samples were obtained by bubbling nitrogen through the cuvettes for 30–40 min. Circular dichroism experiments were carried out on a Jobin Yvon J-810 spectropolarimeter using 1 cm path length quartz cuvettes. Surface plasmon resonance studies were carried out on a Reichert SR7500DC surface plasmon resonance (SPR) system at 15 °C. Microwave reactions were performed in a CEM Discovery SP Microwave under open vessel conditions unless otherwise stated.

**Scheme 1. Transition Metal Complexes for Surface Patterning**
RubpySS was prepared via a modified method outlined by Sullivan et al. A solution of bpySS (0.19 g, 0.03 mmol) and Ru(bpy)$_2$Cl$_2$ (0.13 g, 0.3 mmol) in ethanol (100 mL) was heated under reflux for 16 h. The red/orange solution was cooled to room temperature and concentrated in vacuo (~25 mL). H$_2$O (35 mL) was added, forming a fine cream precipitate, which was filtered. A saturated methanolic solution of ammonium hexafluorophosphate (0.25 g, 1.5 mmol in 2 mL of MeOH) was added to the filtrate to give orange precipitate. The precipitate was filtered and washed with ice cold H$_2$O and ice cold Et$_2$O to give the crude product as an orange/red solid. The solid was dissolved in a minimal amount of acetonitrile and the solvent removed in vacuo to give a red crystalline solid RubpySS (0.04 g, 65%). Found: C, 47.2; H, 4.8; N, 7.3. Calc. for C$_{56}$H$_{70}$F$_{12}$N$_8$O$_{4}$OsP$_2$S$_4$(NH$_4$PF$_6$)$_{0.25}$: C, 42.9; H, 4.6; N, 6.1%.

IrbpySS was synthesized via a modified method outlined by Slinker et al. [9] (Ir(bpy)$_2$Cl)$_2$ (666.6 mg, 0.06 mmol) and bpySS (100.8 mg, 0.14 mmol) was suspended in ethylene glycol (6.5 mL) and heated to 150 °C for 19 h. The yellow mixture was allowed to cool to room temperature, during which H$_2$O (150 mL) was added, and the mixture heated to 60–70 °C. Saturated aqueous ammonium hexafluorophosphate (1 g in 2.5 mL H$_2$O) was added, immediately forming a yellow precipitate, which was then cooled, filtered, and washed with H$_2$O. The solvate was dissolved in minimal acetonitrile and the solvent removed in vacuo to give IrbpySS (103.8 mg, 61%). Found: C, 50.4; H, 5.5; N, 5.9.

RubpySS was prepared via a modified method outlined by Whitesides et al. [49] from PDMS. PDMS/PDMS curing agent (9:1) was mixed for 10 min and poured onto the masters. The mixture was allowed to cure at room temperature for 1 h, and the bubbles that formed on the top of the mixture were removed manually. The mixture was then cured in the oven at 60 °C for 1 h. The PDMS stamps were peeled away from the masters and cut into shape. The stamps were then oxidized by UVO cleaner (1 h) and immersed in MeCN for 10 min. The stamps were then cleaned by immersion in a 5 mM solution of complex and 10 mM TCEP solution at an initial flow rate of 1500 μL min$^{-1}$ followed by a flow rate of 10 or 0 μL min$^{-1}$. The slides were then washed by immersion in clean MeCN and dried under N$_2$.

Micro patterning Surface via the Micro-Contact Printing Method. Gold slides were cleaned by the general method described above. Stamps were made as per the method outlined by Whitesides et al. [49] from PDMS. PDMS/PDMS curing agent (9:1) was mixed for 10 min and poured onto the masters.

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Procedure for SPR Studies. Gold chips (50 nm on glass, Reichert) were cleaned in Piranha solution (CAUTION: Piranha solution reacts violently with organic material) for 10 min, washed with ultrahigh purity (UHQ 18 μΩ cm) water followed by ethanol, and stored in ethanol until used. During the experiments, the chips were equilibrated in the solvent system used for each experiment for at least 10 min to ensure a steady baseline. The system was then injected with the appropriate solution at an initial flow rate of 1500 μL min$^{-1}$ followed by a flow rate of 10 or 0 μL min$^{-1}$. The slides were then washed by immersion in the solvent system at a flow rate of 1500 μL min$^{-1}$.

X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy was carried out at the University of Leeds by Dr. Benjamin Johnson. The instrument is a VG ESCAlab 250 with a monochromated Al Kα source. Experiments were performed in UHV (~10$^{-10}$ mbar). Survey scans were recorded at a pass energy of 150 eV, detailed scans at 20 eV. Off-line analysis of the spectra was performed using Casa 2.3.15 XPS software.
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Synthesis. The ligand explored in this study was synthesized by appending 5-amino-1-pentanol ‘legs’ to dihydroxy-2,2’-bipyridine, followed by an amide coupling with α-lipoic acid to yield the surface-active bpySS ligand (Scheme 2).

The ruthenium(II) and osmium(II) complexes were synthesized by reaction of M(bpy)2Cl2 (M = Ru, Os) with the bpySS ligand followed by precipitation with NH4PF6 (Scheme 2). The cyclometalated iridium(III) complex was synthesized via reaction of the bpySS ligand with [Ir(ppy)2Cl]2, followed by precipitation with NH4PF6. All complexes were synthesized with acceptable (60–80%) yields and fully characterized by 1H and 13C NMR spectroscopy, mass spectrometry, elemental analysis, and UV–visible absorption spectroscopy (Supporting Information).

Photophysical Properties of RubpySS, IrbpySS, and OsbpySS in Solution. The absorption and luminescence properties of the complexes are summarized in Table 1. The absorption spectrum of RubpySS shows two characteristic absorption bands at 289 and 461 nm, corresponding to the 1(π−π*) and singlet metal-to-ligand charge transfer (1MLCT) bands, respectively (Supporting Information). OsbpySS has a similar absorption spectrum, with two absorption bands at 292 and 487 nm, in agreement with similar osmium(II) complexes.41–43 It is noteworthy that the 1MLCT bands of RubpySS and OsbpySS are red-shifted by 9 and 5 nm, respectively, compared to tris-bipyridyl analogues of each of the complexes, in agreement with other complexes with 4,4’-disubstituted bipyridine ligands with electron donating substituents, as evidenced by 4,4’-dimethoxy bipyridyl ruthenium(II) complexes.41,44,45 The absorption spectrum of IrbpySS shows a peak in the UV region, centered at 255 nm, in agreement with other iridium(III) complexes with functionalized bipyridyl ligands.46,47 The luminescence properties of the complexes are summarized in Table 1. IrbpySS has the highest energy emission state, with an emission maximum at 580 nm, comparable to similar iridium(III) complexes with functionalized bipyridyl ligands.46,47 The luminescence spectra...
of RubpySS and OsbpySS show 3MLCT based broad emission centered at 645 and 790 nm, respectively. Both spectra are significantly red-shifted from their tris-bipyridyl analogues (30 and 67 nm, respectively), suggesting that the bulky moieties have a stabilizing effect on the excited state, in agreement with other similar ruthenium(II) and osmium(II) complexes.44,45,50,51 The range of lifetimes of RubpySS and OsbpySS solutions in deaerated and aerated deaerated conditions demonstrate the extent of \( \Phi \) quenching of their triplet states, with \( \Phi \) values as low as hexadecanethiol have been previously studied.61 A similar trend is observed for RubpySS, with the response increasing over 30 min from 0 to 0.30\(^{\circ}\), showing an association of the complex with the surface of the sensor chip. Control studies were also conducted, examining any possible adsorption of reducing agent or solvent effect (Figure 2c). The TCEPH\(^+\)Cl\(^-\) control shows that there is some association during the course of the experiment, but it is only nonspecifically adsorbed, with all of the reducing agent being removed to leave 0.05\(^{\circ}\) following a wash in clean solvent. The clean substrate within experimental error. These results confirm the stability of the monolayer as shown in the ellipsometric studies, with the same experimental values obtained. These results also agree well with ellipsometric results from the growth of a palladium film formed by a layer-by-layer method.56

Surface plasmon resonance (SPR) spectroscopy studies were performed to examine the formation of monolayers of RubpySS-Au and IrbpySS-Au on gold substrates. SPR studies measure a change in refractive index, which is calculated from the angle of minimum intensity from a light source which is shined at a prism on the back of a gold sensor chip. This change in refractive index at the surface is due to adsorbates coming into proximity with the surface of the sensor chip. For larger adsorbates such as proteins, this change is generally high (ca. 0.4\(^{\circ}\) or 4000 \( \mu \)RIU where RIU = refractive index unit),57-59 with smaller adsorbates expected to have lower responses, as molecular weight can contribute to the response.60 Adsorption kinetics for adsorbates with molecular weights as low as hexadecanethiol have been previously studied.61 The solid lines (Figure 2c) show the kinetics of adsorption of a 1 mM RubpySS or IrbpySS solution in 1:1 acetonitrile/water. For RubpySS, we observe an increase in response units over 30 min from 0 to 0.30\(^{\circ}\), showing an association of the complex with the substrate. Subsequent washing in clean 1:1 acetonitrile/water at a flow rate of 1500 \( \mu \)L min\(^{-1}\) followed by 10 min at a flow rate of 50 \( \mu \)L min\(^{-1}\) shows that some complex is specifically adsorbed to the surface, with an average response of 0.20\(^{\circ}\) even after solvent wash, which we expect for smaller adsorbates.61 A similar trend is observed for IrbpySS, with the response increasing over 30 min from 0 to 0.37\(^{\circ}\). Following the wash step, the signal drops to 0.31\(^{\circ}\), also indicative of specific binding to the gold substrate. Control studies were also conducted, examining any possible adsorption of reducing agent or solvent effect (Figure 2c). The TCEPH\(^+\)Cl\(^-\) control shows that there is some association during the course of the experiment, but it is only nonspecifically adsorbed, with all of the reducing agent being removed to leave 0.05\(^{\circ}\) following a wash in clean solvent. The clean solvent control also shows negligible adsorption (0.05\(^{\circ}\)) to the substrate within experimental error. These results confirm the stability of the monolayer as shown in the ellipsometric studies, with the same final response units recorded for RubpySS-Au (ca. 0.19\(^{\circ}\)) after 30 min or 24 h (Supporting Information).

XPS analysis of the RubpySS-Au and IrbpySS-Au monolayers reveals the presence of each of the elements present in the complexes on gold. The Ru \( 3d_{3/2} \) and \( 3d_{5/2} \) photoelectron peaks present at 281.1 and 286.1 eV, respectively, while the Ir \( 4f_{7/2} \) and \( 4f_{5/2} \) peaks appear at 61.8 and 64.8 eV, respectively (Supporting Information). The RubpySS-Au monolayer was examined under two preparation routes, with and without treatment using TCEPH\(^+\)Cl\(^-\). The S 2p region of the spectrum of the monolayer RubpySS-Au without the TCEPH\(^+\)Cl\(^-\) treatment shows only two environments, with S 2p\(_{3/2}\) peaks at 161.6 and 163.1 eV corresponding to thiolate (66\%) and disulfide (34\%), respectively, previously assigned for thiocetic acid monolayers.55 A monolayer of RubpySS-Au treated with TCEPH\(^+\)Cl\(^-\) revealed only two environments, with thiolate (74\%) and disulfide (26\%).

**Table 1. Absorption and Luminescence Properties of Metal Complexes**

| complex     | \( \lambda_{\text{exc}} \)/nm | \( \lambda_{\text{em}} \)/nm (\( \Phi \)/% | \( \tau \)/ns | \( \Phi \)/% |
|-------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------|---------------|
| RubpySS     | 289 (7.8), 323 (1.3), 461 (1.5)| 645 (100)                         | 645         | 100           |
| OsbpySS     | 292 (7.7), 317 (1.3), 487 (1.4)| 790 (100)                         | 790         | 100           |
| IrbpySS     | 255 (5.0), 298 (1.8) sh, 337 (0.8) sh | 580 (100)              | 580         | 100           |
| \([\text{Ru(bpy)}_3]^2+\) | 452 (1.3) | 615 (100)                         | 615         | 100           |
| \([\text{Os(bpy)}_3]^2+\) | 482 (1.1) | 723 (100)                         | 723         | 100           |
| \([\text{Ir(ppy)}_3]^3+\) | 580 (100) | 557 (100)                         | 557         | 100           |

\( \Phi \) values of RubpySS and OsbpySS show 3MLCT based broad emission centered at 645 and 790 nm, respectively. Both spectra are significantly red-shifted from their tris-bipyridyl analogues (30 and 67 nm, respectively), suggesting that the bulky moieties have a stabilizing effect on the excited state, in agreement with other similar ruthenium(II) and osmium(II) complexes. The range of lifetimes of RubpySS and OsbpySS solutions in deaerated and aerated deaerated conditions demonstrate the extent of \( \Phi \) quenching of their excited states.

**Immobilization of RubpySS, IrbpySS, and OsbpySS on Gold Surfaces.** To study the surface attachment of the metal complexes on gold, ellipsometric, surface plasmon resonance, and X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS) studies were carried out. Surfaces were treated with aqueous acetonitrile (1:1) solutions of the complexes with two equivalents of a reducing agent, tris-(2-carboxyethyl)phosphine hydrochloride (TCEPH\(^+\)Cl\(^-\)) added to aid the reduction of the disulfide attachments. The time-resolved ellipsometric plots of monolayer formation on gold for RubpySS and IrbpySS show an increase in layer thickness over a period of 10 min, with full coverage achieved within 30 min (Figure 2a,b). A 24 h study confirms the stability of the RubpySS-Au monolayer (Supporting Information). The layer thickness at 30 min is 1.8 ± 0.1 nm for RubpySS-Au and 1.7 ± 0.1 nm for IrbpySS-Au. These values were compared with simplified models of the height of the complexes on planar surfaces, at a tilt angle of 40\(^{\circ}\) reported for lipoic acid55 (Figure 2d) and were found to be in good agreement (ca. 2 nm) with the experimental values obtained. These results also agree well with ellipsometric results from the growth of a palladium film formed by a layer-by-layer method.56
shows only two environments at the same peak positions with a thiolate (75%) and disulfide (25%), respectively (Figure 3).

Figure 2. Plot of ellipsometric data for time dependence of monolayer formation of (a) RubpySS and (b) IrbpySS. (c) SPR sensorgram to monitor monolayer formation of IrbpySS (1 mM), RubpySS (1 mM), control solution (TCEPH\textsuperscript{+}Cl\textsuperscript{−}), dotted line (2 mM), and solvent control (1:1, H\textsubscript{2}O/CH\textsubscript{3}CN) on a gold substrate over 30 min. Solutions were injected across clean gold surfaces. (d) Schematic of RubpySS-Au and IrbpySS-Au adhered to gold substrates.

These results show that the great majority of the disulfide anchors are reduced to thiolate to bind to gold and that the treatment with the reducing agent has a small effect on thiolate formation. The estimated Ru/S ratio from the peaks is 1:4 which is in agreement with the molecular formula of the complex.

The S 2p region of the spectrum of the IrbpySS-Au reveals the S 2p\textsubscript{3/2} peaks at 161.8 and 163.5 eV with an additional peak identified as oxidized sulfur between 167 and 169 eV (Figure 3). The peaks at 161.8 and 163.5 eV are assigned to thiolate and disulfide species as previously reported\textsuperscript{55}. The peak of the oxidized species is usually attributed to sulfonate; the peak can be fitted to two environments at 167.3 and 169.0 eV.\textsuperscript{62} For this monolayer, 48\% of the overall sulfur region exists in the disulfide form. The oxidized species account for 32\% of the total sulfur. The peaks for C 1s, N 1s, and O 1s for both complexes were also observed. The formation of oxidized species has been observed previously\textsuperscript{62} and has been shown to be eliminated by longer monolayer assembly times. Although the difference of the binding mode of the anchoring group in RubpySS-Au and IrbpySS-Au monolayers is not apparently linked to the preparation method, it is clear that in both cases the metal complex is bound to the gold surface.

Monolayer samples of RubpySS-Au and IrbpySS-Au display the characteristic charge transfer based emission at 630 and 532 nm, respectively (Figure 4). Blue-shifts of 15 and 48 nm for RubpySS-Au and IrbpySS-Au occur, respectively, from the solution spectra. A similar trend is also observed for the powder spectra of RubpySS and IrbpySS, with blue-shifts of 4 and 26 nm from the solution spectra, respectively. Neat solid iridium(III) complexes with blue-shifts similar to that observed in acetonitrile solutions have been previously reported\textsuperscript{15}, as have those for similar ruthenium(II) complexes.\textsuperscript{63} For the case of ruthenium(II) complexes, these shifts are attributed to the lack of solvent influence in the stabilization of the charge transfer states and

Figure 3. XPS S 2p spectra of RubpySS-Au (top) and IrbpySS-Au (bottom). Recorded spectra (dots) are fitted with linear backgrounds and show curve fitting components (solid lines).
possibly the effect of lack of free movement of the complexes. The blue shifts on the surface indicate the influence of the anchoring to the substrate, resulting in a reduction in vibronic coupling associated with excited states in the solution and thus leading to a tightening of the excited state bands which renders the transition higher in energy. The excitation spectra show similar \( \lambda_{\text{exc}} \) values to those of solution samples, with no discernible shifts in the bands of the spectra. OsbpySS·Au monolayers on gold surfaces were also prepared; however, luminescence from these surfaces was too weak to detect.

The luminescence lifetime of the RubpySS·Au monolayer is 210 ns (Table 2), which is considerably longer than the aerated solution (130 ns), and comparable to the powder (200 ns). This enhancement of lifetime is in contrast to previous studies with stamping times up to 2 h often led to most or all of the complex being removed from the surface during the washing stage. We speculate that this could be due to lipophilic interactions with the legs of the complexes due to the innately higher concentrations of complex at the stamp surface that inhibits the gold thiolate interaction. The luminescence lifetime of the RubpySS·Au monolayer on the surface was calculated to be biexponential, with a long component of 130 ns (83%) and a short component of 12 ns (17%). These lifetimes are longer than those calculated in aerated solution (25, 80 ns) and again comparable to that of the powder (110, 30 ns). These results suggest that not only is there no quenching from the gold surface but also there is enhancement of luminescence compared with solutions of the complexes. The luminescence signal is also strong enough to allow luminescence microscopy images of the monolayers of the complexes to be collected (Supporting Information).

To demonstrate the usefulness of transition-metal complex systems in lab-on-chip opto-responsive devices, we used the microcontact printing method outlined by the group of Whitesides.\(^\text{40}\) Such formed stamps from transition metal complexes can be used in sensing applications if the metal complex is firmly attached to the surface and does not wash away during cleaning steps designed to remove unbound complexes.

Poly(dimethylsiloxane) (PDMS) stamps patterned with alkanethiols. Luminescence microscopy of different substrates with stamping times up to 2 h often led to most or all of the complex being removed from the surface during the washing stage. We speculate that this could be due to lipophilic interactions with the legs of the complexes due to the innately higher concentrations of complex at the stamp surface that inhibits the gold–thiolate interaction. We believe that this observation also contributes to some defect formation in the finished patterns, as shown by the round defects in the IrbpySS pattern.

| Table 2. Photoluminescence Data for Interaction of Complexes with 10 Mol Equiv of BSA\(^a\) |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| complex | Before BSA addition | after BSA addition |
| RubpySS in 0.5% CH\(_3\)CN in water | 210 | 84 (4%), 250 (96%) |
| IrbpySS in 0.5% CH\(_3\)CN in water | 15 | 37 (8%), 283 (92%) |
| \([\text{Ru}(bpy)_3]^{2+}\) in 0.5% CH\(_3\)CN water | 393 | 387 |
| RubpySS·Au surface | 210 | 283 |
| IrbpySS·Au surface | 12 (17%), 130 (83%) |

\(^a\)Concentrations of complexes, ca. 1 \(\mu\text{M}\). Surfaces immersed in 15 \(\mu\text{M}\) solution of BSA for 30 min.
RubpySS·Au and IrbpySS·Au with bovine serum albumin (BSA) was studied by SPR and luminescence spectroscopy, accompanied by solution steady state and time-resolved emission spectroscopy, as well as circular dichroism spectroscopy. To monitor the changes on the gold surfaces upon BSA addition, we employed SPR studies. A solution of BSA (15 μM in water) was added to monolayers of RubpySS·Au and IrbpySS·Au, and the SPR response was recorded (Figure 6). A large change in ΔΘ was observed for both surfaces upon introduction of BSA, displaying an increase of more than double the interaction of BSA with clean gold surfaces. We speculate that this affinity is most likely due to two possible factors, (a) hydrophobic interactions in the binding pockets of BSA, such as fatty acid binding sites III and IV, which can change shape and accommodate up to six fatty acid chains through nonpolar interactions65,66 and (b) Coulombic interactions through an increase of the net positive charge at the surface. Upon injection of water across monolayers of RubpySS·Au and IrbpySS·Au used as a control study, we observe no increase in response, confirming that the change in response is only due to specific adsorption of BSA molecules.

The interaction of the BSA was also studied by the change in the environment of the metal complex using luminescence lifetime measurements. Addition of a solution of BSA (15 μM in water) to RubpySS·Au and IrbpySS·Au monolayers was monitored by the luminescence lifetime decays (Table 2). Upon interaction with BSA, we observe a luminescence lifetime increase for IrbpySS·Au monolayers, with the major component increased from 130 to 170 ns, indicating that interactions between the complex and BSA occur when anchored to gold substrates. This change is expected on the basis of charge transfer state character of the complex, which is sensitive to changes in the environment and consequently to interactions with BSA. In solution experiments, where 10 mol equiv of BSA was added to ca. 1 μM solutions of IrbpySS or RubpySS, a similar trend is observed for IrbpySS, with an increase in luminescence lifetime from 15 ns to 37 and 283 ns. Similar results for iridium(III) complexes have also been reported where binding occurs through hydrophobic chains and indole moieties specific to the binding of BSA that lead to increased lifetimes and emission intensities due to the increased hydrophobicity of the iridium(III) environment.67 The lifetime of RubpySS·Au monolayers increased from 210 to 283 ns upon immersion in BSA solutions, and a change in solution experiments also indicated some binding, with the lifetime changing from monoexponential in solution (210 ns) to biexponential upon addition of BSA (84, 250 ns) (Table 2). No observable change in luminescence lifetime was observed when solution samples of the control complex [Ru(bpy)3]Cl2 were examined (Table 2).

To monitor the interaction of the metal complexes with BSA in solutions independently, we studied the effect of BSA addition to the luminescence signal of the metal complex. Solutions of IrbpySS displayed a large 80-fold increase in the integrated emission intensity signal corrected for BSA absorption at 350 nm (Figure 7) with a concurrent 13 nm blue shift. The luminescence signal of RubpySS was less affected; a 90% increase was observed upon BSA addition. The signal of complex [Ru(bpy)3]Cl2 changed only by 30%.

To further demonstrate the biomolecular interactions in solution, circular dichroism spectroscopy was employed. The spectra (Figure 8) show the presence of BSA, with two negative peaks at 209 and 222 nm, as well as a positive peak at 190 nm.68
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decrease in intensity of these peaks is observed, indicating change on the structural features of the protein, attributed to interaction with IrbpySS. In contrast, we see no interaction between BSA and RubpySS (Figure 8) or [Ru(bpy)3²⁺] (Supporting Information). We speculate that the stronger interaction of IrbpySS is assisted by the more hydrophobic nature of iridium increasing the hydrophobic interactions with BSA and allowing the complex to bind into a cavity, changing the secondary structure of the BSA.

CONCLUSIONS

We have presented three novel luminescent transition metal complexes with surface-active moieties designed to attenuate quenching associated with luminescent thin films on planar metal surfaces. The results show that not only is quenching reduced but also the luminescence lifetimes of the complexes are enhanced when the complexes are anchored to gold surfaces. We have shown that complexes of this type can be patterned directly using a simple stamping methodology and explored the possibility of multimodal sensing applications of these surfaces using SPR and luminescence studies in the detection of bovine serum albumin. The iridium(III) monolayers show the most sensitive response upon protein binding based on luminescence detection, and they can also be used for sensing by SPR, proving the concept of multimodal detection. Future studies will invariably be focused on improving these systems with novel designs for the remaining bipyridine/phenylpyridine ligands to create complexes with specific sensing properties for antibodies and other biomolecules. The stability of these complexes to stamping makes the methodology attractive for developing surfaces in optoelectronic lab-on-chip devices, that incorporate flow systems or other platforms in which luminescence can be introduced as a very sensitive detection method together with SPR. Luminescence imaging can provide very sensitive detection in lab-on-chip devices for multianalyte binding fabricated with microcontact printing methods.

ASSOCIATED CONTENT

Supporting Information

Synthetic methodology of the reactions for preparation of the ligand, 2D NMR and UV−vis spectra of the complexes, additional circular dichroism spectra, control ellipsometry data, and further XPS spectra showing all the regions. This material is available free of charge via the Internet at http://pubs.acs.org/.

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Notes

The authors declare no competing financial interest.

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