

ESTERASE

STRATEGIES FOR THE ELECTROCHEMICAL DETERMINATION OF ESTERASE ACTIVITY

Life Sciences Center







CONCLUSION

Efficient H₂O₂ oxidation/reduction on the electrode surface is crucial for the use of oxidases as the biorecognition element for esterase activity measurements in body fluids.



responses to 1.1, 2.2, 3.3, 4.4, 5.5 and 6.5 mM of H₂O₂ measured under potentiostatic conditions at 0 V (left) and 0.6 V (right) vs Ag/AgCl in a stirred PBS, pH 7.5, 20 °C.

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