

# Development and Comparison of Cross-Linking and Non-Crosslinking Probe-Gold Nanoparticle Hybridization Assays for Direct Detection of Unamplified Bovine Viral Diarrhea Virus-RNA

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## Research

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# Abstract

**Background:** Bovine viral diarrhea virus (BVDV) is a major economic disease that has been spread in most countries. In addition to vaccination, one of the main ways to control the disease and prevent it from spreading is to detect and cull infected animals, especially those with persistent infection (PI). We developed and compared two colorimetric biosensor assays based on probe-modified gold nanoparticles (AuNPs) to detect BVDV. Specific probes were designed to detect the 5' untranslated region of BVDV-RNA. The thiolated probes were immobilized on the surface of the AuNPs. Two methods of cross-linking (CL) and non-crosslinking (NCL) probe-AuNPs hybridization were developed and compared.

**Results:** The hybridization of positive targets with the two probe-AuNPs formed a polymeric network between the AuNPs which led to the aggregation of nanoparticles and color change from red to blue. Alternatively, in the NCL mode, the hybridization of complementary targets with the probe-AuNPs resulted in the increased electrostatic repulsion in nanoparticles and the increased stabilization against salt-induced aggregation. The CL and NCL assays had detection limits of 6.83 and 44.36 ng/reaction, respectively.

**Conclusion:** The CL assay showed a higher sensitivity and specificity; in contrast, the NCL assay did not require optimizing and controlling of hybridization temperature and showed a higher response speed. However, both the developed methods are cost-effective and easy to perform and also could be implemented on-site or in local laboratories in low-resource countries.

## Background

Bovine viral diarrhea virus (BVDV) belongs to the *Pestivirus* genus, *Flaviviridae* family. Previously, BVDV was divided into two species of BVDV-1 and BVDV-2 based on genetic and antigenic differences [1]. However, recently, International Committee on Taxonomy of Viruses (*ICTV*) has reorganized the *Pestivirus* genus to eleven species, including *Pestivirus* A-K. Under this new classification, BVDV-1 and BVDV-2 correspond to *Pestivirus* A and *Pestivirus* B, respectively. In the current study, we used previous names consistent with previous studies [2]. BVDV has a positive sense, the single-stranded RNA (ssRNA) genome, with an open reading frame (ORF) located between 5' and 3' untranslated regions (5'UTR, 3'UTR) [3]. BVDV causes diseases in ruminants, especially cattle [1]. Symptoms of BVDV infection in cattle include fever, diarrhea, abortion, stillbirth, congenital defective calf, decreased milk production, infertility, and even death. Infection of cows with BVDV during early pregnancy (the days 30-120) may lead to the birth of persistently infected (PI) calves. PI animals are significant because they remain viremic throughout their lives and serve as infection sources in cattle herds [4, 5]. BVDV is highly essential economically, as the mean annual loss directly attributed to BVDV is estimated to be 42.14€ per livestock [6]. The virus has spread in most countries, including Iran. Noaman and Nabinejad reported that the prevalence of BVDV in Isfahan Province, Iran, is 52.8% and 100% in cattle and farms, respectively [7]. In other provinces, the prevalence is almost the same [8, 9].

One way to control the disease and prevent it from spreading is to detect and cull infected animals, especially PI animals. Several methods have been used for BVDV detection including virus isolation (VI), immunohistochemistry, antigen capture enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (AC-ELISA), reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR), and real-time RT-PCR [1, 10]. VI is a “gold standard” diagnostic technique for BVDV (Sandvik, 2005); however, it is a labor-intensive and time-consuming process [10]. AC-ELISA has good sensitivity and specificity for detecting BVDV antigens; but, the presence of BVDV maternal antibodies or protein degradation influences results obtained by ELISA [1, 10]. Molecular techniques including RT-PCR and real-time RT-PCR have high accuracy; however, these assays are expensive and need specialized equipment and skilled personnel. Unfortunately, none of these assays can be performed in the field or in small local laboratories.

Using colorimetric biosensors for the rapid detection of biomolecules has recently attracted attentions [11]. Gold nanoparticles (AuNPs) are among the widely used nanomaterials in this field. AuNPs due to unique properties including easy synthesis, broad size and shape controllability, functionalization with biomolecules, long-term stability, and optical properties have been extensively applied to construct optical biosensors [11-13]. The surface plasmon resonance (SPR) is led to the solution of AuNPs with diameters of 5-30 nm showing a red color and the an absorption peak of around 520 nm; while, aggregated AuNPs' color changes from red to purple or blue as SPR shifts to longer wavelengths [14, 15]. This phenomenon helps to design diagnostic tests based on color change in AuNPs, and thus, it is called AuNP-based colorimetric assay [16-18]. The assay has been applied for detecting of some pathogens including influenza virus [19, 20], *Klebsiella pneumonia* [12], *Brucella* spp. [21], *Salmonella* [22], *Escherichia coli* [23], and Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus [24].

AuNPs due to the negative charge of coated citrate anions have electrostatic repulsion and are stable in dispersed state. When salt is added,  $\text{Na}^+$  neutralizes the negative charge of citrate and thus, AuNPs are aggregated. However, the modification of AuNPs with thiolated DNA probes protects nanoparticles (NPs) against salt-induced aggregation due to the formation of a repulsive electric double layer by negative charges of citrate anions and DNA probes [25]. The thiol-linked oligonucleotide modified AuNPs (herein designated as 'probe-AuNPs') have a key application in nucleic acid detection by two platforms of cross-linking (CL) and non-crosslinking (NCL). In the CL method firstly developed by Mirkin et al., two contiguous and complementary probe-AuNPs to the target nucleic acid are used [26]. Through the hybridization of probe-AuNPs with the target sequence, a polymeric network is formed and causes color change in the solution from red to purple or blue; however, the color remains red in the absence of target nucleic acid (Fig. 1) [27, 28]. In latter mode, the assay is based on a non-crosslinking hybridization platform where one type of probe-AuNPs is used. In this assay, the aggregation of NPs is induced by increasing salt concentration. In the presence of the target sequence duo to the hybridization of the target with the probe, NPs are protected from salt-induced aggregation and the solution remains red. However, in the presence of non-complementary or mismatched sequences, the solution's changes from red to blue (Fig. 1) [23, 27, 29].

The use of probe-AuNPs for the colorimetric detection of nucleic acid targets represents an alternative to common amplification and non-amplification molecular assays. Herein, we developed and compared two BVDV-RNA detection methods using CL and NCL probe-AuNPs hybridization assays.

## Materials And Methods

### Reference isolates, clinical isolates, and other pathogens

The reference isolates of NADL-BVDV (BVDV-1) and BVDV-2 (Razi strain) were purchased from the Razi Vaccine and Serum Research Center (Hessarak, Iran) and used as positive controls. The viruses were inoculated to the MDBK cell line in RPMI1640 fed with 10% FBS (Gibco, Scotland) and incubated at 37 °C under 5% CO<sub>2</sub> to form cytopathic effects (CPEs). The titers of the viruses were measured by the PFU assay and calculation of 50% tissue culture infective dose (TCID<sub>50</sub>) using the Reed and Munech method. The reference strains were used to develop and optimize the hybridization reaction conditions.

Clinical samples were taken of fifty calves with clinical signs of BVDV including diarrhea, fever, respiratory disorders, and still birth. Buffy coats of blood samples were subjected to RNA extraction.

Negative controls included several bacterial and viral bovine pathogens, blood samples of two healthy bovines, and the MDBK cell line. Bacterial pathogens included *M. bovis* (BCG), *E. coli* O157:H7 (ATCC 35218), and *P. multocida* (ATCC 15742). The used viral pathogens were BLV-FLK, FMDV type O IRAN/1/2010, and BoHV-1.

### RNA and DNA extraction

RNA was extracted from buffy coats of the blood samples, reference and archival strains, uninfected MDBK and RBK cell lines, and FMDV using the RNA extraction kit (Bioneer; South Korea) following the manufacturer's instructions.

DNA was extracted from *M. bovis*, *E. coli* O157:H7, *P. multocida*, BLV-FLK, and BoHV-1 using the DNA extraction kit (Bioneer; South Korea) following the manufacturer's instructions. All the extracted nucleic acids were stored at -80 °C until used.

### RT-nested multiplex-PCR and real-time RT-PCR

The RNA samples were reversely transcribed to cDNA using the TaKaRa cDNA synthesis kit (Japan) according to the manufacturer's instructions. Nested multiplex-PCR was performed to detect BVDV-1 and BVDV-2 following Gilbert's *et al.* method [41]. The target location of the primers was the NS5B of BVDV-RNA. These primers recognized the fragments of the 369 bp length of BVDV-1 or the 615 bp of BVDV-2 (Table 1). The real-time RT-PCR was performed using Applied Biosystems (USA) as described by Aebischer *et al* (Table 1) [42].

### Synthesis of AuNPs

AuNPs were prepared by the citrate reduction of tetrachloroauric acid (HAuCl<sub>4</sub>). Briefly, 50 mL of 0.01% HAuCl<sub>4</sub> was boiled. Then, 0.6 mL of 1% sodium citrate solution was added quickly after boiling stopped and stirring continued. After a few minutes, the solution's color turned from yellow to gray, blue, purple, and finally red. Stirring continued to cool the solution to room temperature.

### **Characterization of AuNPs**

TEM (Zeiss Em10c, 80 kv, Germany) and DLS with a Malvern instrument (UK) model Nano zs (red badge) ZEN 3600 were used for assessing AuNPs. UV–vis absorption spectra were recorded using UV–visible spectrophotometry (GBC, Cintra 101, Australia).

### **Design of probes**

The 5'UTR of the BVDV-RNA is the most conserved region of the genome; therefore, this sequence was used to design probes. Thirty BVDV reference sequences (24 BVDV-1 and six BVDV-2 strains) were randomly retrieved from the GenBank database and aligned using ClustalX. The most conserved regions were selected and assessed using the BLAST to select BVDV specific sequences. The length of each probe was considered 15 nucleotides. Complementary sequences at the ends of the probes were avoided. The melting temperatures of the probes were considered within a narrow range. For a better conjugation of the probes to AuNPs, 10 bases of A and the thiol group were added to the connecting end of the probes to AuNPs (Table 1).

### **Functionalization of AuNPs**

Capping AuNPs with 5'-thiol terminated probe (probe A) and 3'-thiol terminated probe (probe B) was performed using the [18]. For this purpose, 15 µL of each probe (10 µM) was added separately to 35 µL of AuNPs (20 nM). Subsequently, the solutions were incubated at room temperature for 16 hours. The conjugation solutions were then brought to the final concentration of 0.1 M NaCl and 10 mM phosphate buffer by adding the concentrated solution of 1 M NaCl/100 mM phosphate buffer within 16 hours. Then, the solution was centrifuged three times. After each centrifugation, the supernatant was removed and the oily pellet was resuspended in assay buffer (10 mM phosphate buffer/0.3 M NaCl). The final concentration of the functionalized AuNPs was considered 10 nM. This method was used for the two designed probes. The two probes (A and B) were used in the CL assay; while, one of them (probe A or B) was used in the NCL assay.

### **Hybridization reaction of CL probe-AuNPs colorimetric assay**

The hybridization of probe-AuNPs and the target was performed by adding 10 µL of probe-AuNP (the final concentration of each probe was approximately 0.8 µM) to 5 µL of the target. The mixture was denatured at 95 °C for 3 min and hybridized at 45 °C for 10 min. Color changes were assessed with the naked eye and a UV-visible spectrophotometer.

### **Hybridization reaction of NCL probe-AuNPs colorimetric assay**

The NCL reaction mixture of 20  $\mu$ L volume contained 5  $\mu$ L of target, 4  $\mu$ L of phosphate buffer (100 mM), 10  $\mu$ L of probe-AuNPs (A or B), and water. The mixture was heated at 95 °C for 3 min; then, incubated at room temperature for 30 min. Finally, 20  $\mu$ L of NaCl (4 M) was added to the reaction. Color changes was assessed by naked eye and UV-visible spectrophotometer.

### **Analytical sensitivity and specificity of CL and NCL probe-AuNPs hybridization assays**

The sensitivity of the developed methods was assayed by calculating limit of detection (LOD) according to the following formula:  $LOD = 3 \text{ standard deviation of the blank}$ . Therefore, ten-fold serial dilutions of RNA extracted from the supernatant of BVDV-infected cells (0.012 to 124 ng/reaction) were prepared and analyzed using CL and NCL probe-AuNPs hybridization assays. Moreover, the sensitivity of the new methods was analyzed according to ten-fold serial dilutions of the virus (0.014 to 140 PFU/reaction). The results were compared to the sensitivity of RT-nested multiplex-PCR and real-time RT-PCR.

To determine the reaction specificity, several viral and bacterial bovine pathogens (indicated above), bloods of healthy bovines, two different cell lines, and reference and archival strains were assayed by CL and NCL probe-AuNPs hybridization reactions.

### **Relative diagnostic sensitivity and specificity**

A total of 50 suspected clinical samples were analyzed in parallel using the developed methods, RT-nested multiplex-PCR, and real-time RT-PCR as described above.

## **Results**

### **Synthesis and characterization of AuNPs**

Transmission electron microscopy (TEM) images showed that the AuNPs were synthesized and had a mean diameter of 13 nm (Fig 2.a). Dynamic light scattering (DLS) analysis revealed that more than 95% of the AuNPs were in the range of 7 to 22 nm (Fig 2b). The UV-vis absorption spectrum of the free AuNPs exhibited a maximum peak at 520 nm (Fig 2c and 2d).

### **Functionalization of AuNPs**

To modify the AuNPs, different probe to AuNP ratios including 50:1, 100:1, and 200:1 were used. When the probe concentration was low in the solution, the AuNPs were aggregated immediately after adding NaCl. However, the probe to AuNP ratio of 200:1, the probes protected the NPs from aggregation with NaCl. After functionalizing the AuNPs, the SPR peak shifted slightly from 520 nm to 525 nm (Fig 2c and 2d). The probe-AuNPs were stable at the high concentration of NaCl (up to 2 M). However, the non-functionalized AuNPs were aggregated at the low concentration of NaCl (0.1 M), and the solution's color changed from red to blue. The phosphates of the probe nucleotides increased the negative surface charge of the AuNPs, leading to the repulsion interaction of the AuNPs and the increased stability of the NPs [30].

## **Optimization of CL and NCL probe-AuNPs hybridization reaction**

To optimize the CL hybridization reaction, different denaturation temperatures of 80, 85, 90, and 95 °C at times of 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 min and annealing temperatures of 45, 50, and 55 °C were investigated. According to the best signal-to-noise level, temperatures of 90 °C for 3 min and 45 °C were applied for hybridization and annealing, respectively. The various NaCl concentrations were analyzed to optimize the annealing of the target to the probes. The optimum concentration of NaCl in hybridization buffer was found to be 0.3 M.

The optimization of NCL reaction was performed at different denaturation temperatures and times such as above, and finally, the temperature of 90 °C for 3 min was applied.

## **Analytical sensitivity of CL probe-AuNPs hybridization assay**

To evaluate the sensitivity of the developed methods, various BVDV-RNA concentrations of  $12.24 \times 10^{-6}$  to  $12.24 \times 10^6$  were tested. The color change of the reaction was observed with the naked eye in the 10.24 ng/reaction of RNA. The limit of detection (LOD) was determined as 6.83 ng/reaction. Although the color change was not visually detectable at this RNA concentration, a change was observed in the wavelength using a spectrophotometer, indicating the high sensitivity of the newly developed method. The absorbance spectra of all the RNA concentrations were measured, and linear regression was determined. A linear relationship ( $R=0.9977$ ) was found between absorbance ratios at 620 nm/525 nm and various RNA concentrations in the range 1.24 to 12.4 ng/reaction (Fig 3a). By increasing the RNA concentration, the solution's color shifted from red to blue. The sensitivity of the developed method was determined according to plaque forming unite (PFU)/mL. The LOD was estimated to be 1.4 and 0.5 PFU/reaction, respectively, with the naked eye and a spectrophotometer (Fig 3b).

The detection limits of RT-nested multiplex-PCR and real-time RT-PCR were obtained to be  $12.24 \times 10^{-4}$  and  $12.24 \times 10^{-5}$  ng/reaction, respectively, and thus, they were both more sensitive than the probe-AuNPs hybridization assay.

## **Analytical sensitivity of NCL probe-AuNPs hybridization assay**

The sensitivity of the NCL assay was found 62 and 44.36 ng/reaction of RNA with the naked eye and a spectrophotometer, respectively. The sensitivity of the NCL method according to PFU was calculated 42 and 10.64 PFU/mL using visual and instrument, respectively. Fig 4 shows the linear relationship between the absorption  $A_{620}/A_{525}$  ratio and the increased BVDV-RNA concentration in the range of 15.5 to 62 ng/reaction ( $R^2 = 0.9901$ ). In contrast to the CL assay, in the NCL method by increasing the RNA concentration, the solution's color shifted from blue to red.

## **Analytical specificity of CL and NCL probe-AuNPs hybridization assays**

Different sequences of the 5' untranslated region (5'UTR) of BVDV-RNA were aligned and a conserved region of the viral genome was selected as the target. Two probes were designed to detect and hybridize

with the target sequence. The specificity of the probes was assessed by basic local alignment search tool (BLAST) search, and results showed that the probes were specific for BVDV-1 and BVDV-2.

The new assays were performed on several positive and negative control samples. All the negative controls including unmatched and mismatch DNA sequences, uninfected Madin–Darby bovine kidney (MDBK) and Razi Bovine Kidney (RBK) cell lines, blood samples of healthy bovines, foot-and-mouth disease virus (FMDV), bovine leukemia virus cultivated on fetal lamb kidney (BLV-FLK), bovine herpesvirus 1 (BoHV-1), *Mycobacterium bovis*, *E. coli* O157:H7, and *Pasteurella multocida* were negative for both the newly developed assays. The reactions' color remained red in the CL assay, while the solutions' color changed from red to blue in the NCL assay. However, for the CL assay, positive controls including references and archival samples changed the reaction's color from red to blue and were considered positive. In the NCL method, in contrast, the color of all the positive samples remained red.

### **Relative diagnostic sensitivity and specificity**

Fifty clinical samples suspected of infection with BVDV were investigated simultaneously using RT-nested multiplex-PCR, real-time RT-PCR, and CL and NCL probe-AuNPs hybridization assays. The relative diagnostic sensitivity and specificity of the CL and NCL developed methods were calculated according to the following formula: sensitivity:  $\frac{TP}{TP+FN}$  and specificity:  $\frac{TN}{TN+FP}$ , where TP, FN, TN, and FP are true positive, false negative, true negative, and false positive, respectively. Of the 50 specimens, 20 were detected as BVDV using RT-nested multiplex-PCR and real-time RT-PCR; however, the CL and NCL assays could detect 18 and 17 of the specimens, respectively. Samples unidentified by the new methods were confirmed as BVDV by culturing the samples on cells, and thus, were considered true positive. No samples were detected positive by the CL probe-AuNPs hybridization assay and negative by the other two methods. However, one true negative sample was detected as BVDV in the NCL assay. Based on these results, the relative diagnostic sensitivity and specificity of the newly developed CL method were obtained 90 and 100%, respectively. The overall agreement was 96% between the molecular tests and the CL assay. The diagnostic sensitivity and specificity of the NCL assay were found 87 and 97%, respectively. An overall agreement of 92% was found between the molecular tests and the NCL method. The two developed assays had an overall agreement of 96%.

## **Discussion**

The real-time detection of pathogenic agents has a high interest in various fields including medicine, veterinary science, biosecurity, bioterrorism, and environmental science [31]. The AuNPs colorimetric based assays have the capacity to be automated as chips. By designing and using specific probes, a wide range of pathogenic microorganisms, including bacteria, viruses and fungi can be identified simultaneously [32]. Citrate coated AuNPs prepared by the citrate reduction method are highly favorable for biological assays because of easy synthesis and high yield. Citrate as a capping agent on the surface of AuNPs can be easily replaced by other capping agents such as thiol that help binding of biological compounds to AuNPs [33, 34].

In the current study, we developed two methods of CL and NCL probe-AuNPs hybridization assays to propose novel, fast, sensitive, and enzyme-free methods for the detection of both BVDV-1 and BVDV-2. The first report about using nanomaterials for the detection of viruses was related to 1997, in which AuNPs coupled with silver staining were applied to detect of human papillomavirus [13, 35]. Since then, NPs, especially AuNPs, have been used to identify viruses in several cases. The basis of these methods is usually the detection of proteins, antigens, or nucleic acid of the virus. Due to the specificity of BVDV-RNA sequence, the proposed methods were designed based on virus nucleic acid detection. The most conserved region of the BVDV-RNA is the 5' UTR sequence, which was detected by both the developed methods. Assessing the specificity of the designed methods showed that this sequence was very suitable for BVDV identification.

Visual and instrument color change detections showed that the CL probe-AuNPs hybridization assay was more sensitive than NCL method. Visual and instrument LOD for CL assay was 10.24 and 6.83 ng/reaction. Moreover, the LOD for the NCL assay with the naked eye and a spectrophotometer was estimated to be 62 and 44.36 ng/reaction, respectively. However, the both methods exhibited lower sensitivity than RT-nested multiplex PCR and real-time RT-PCR. The reason is that the developed methods are not based on target amplification. The NCL method requires a greater number of target RNA to prevent the salt-induced aggregation; therefore, this method is less sensitive than the CL assay. Previously, our research group used unmodified AuNPs assay to detect unamplified BVDV-RNA; however, the two recently developed methods are more sensitive than unmodified AuNPs assay because free probes may be adsorbed to AuNPs and reduce the sensitivity of unmodified AuNPs assay [36]. When peptide nucleic acid (PNA)-probe was used instead of DNA-probe in unmodified AuNPs assay, the assay's sensitivity increased and was almost equivalent to that of the CL assay [37].

The results of analytical specificity showed that the developed CL and NCL assays were selective for the detection of BVDV-RNA. However, the intensity of color difference between positive and negative control samples was greater in the CL assay than in the NCL method, and thus, detection was easier in the CL assay. The results of relative diagnostic specificity showed that the CL method was more specific than the NCL assay. The probes were designed in a tail-to-tail manner and each probe had a 15 bp specific sequence complemented to adjacent sequences in the target RNA. Therefore, it is feasible to identify a continuous 30 bp region on the genome. This mode action enhances the assay's specificity and decreases the nonspecific binding of probes to the target genome [32]. In the NCL method, only one probe was used and, probably for this reason, specificity was lower in this method than in the CL assay. Compared to RT-nested multiplex-PCR and real-time RT-PCR, the CL assay had the same specificity but NCL had lower specificity. One of the real negative samples was detected as positive in NCL, which may be due to the nonspecific binding of nucleic acids to the probe-AuNPs. When the salt concentration increases, the negative charge of nucleic acids is neutralized to some extent, causing to increase non-specific bindings.

The comparison of the developed CL and NCL assays showed that the both methods were simple, did not need trained personnel or expensive instruments, did not require enzyme or target amplification, and

could be read with the naked eye; however, the CL method was more sensitive and specific. The NCL assay required more target RNA than the CL method to identify positive samples. Sato *et al*/reported that a single DNA target was sufficient to cross-link two AuNPs together whereas the NCL assay required about 200 target molecules per one AuNP [38]. The advantages of the NCL method included using one type nano-probe, not requiring the optimization and control of hybridization temperature, and having higher reaction speed. Compared to molecular methods investigated in the current study, although the CL and NCL assays were less sensitive and specific, they were faster and did not need reverse transcription. The developed assays can be directly performed on total RNA and do not require the conversion of RNA to cDNA or amplification.

The design of probes is highly critical in the CL and NCL assays. The both probes, in addition to having specific complementary sequences to BVDV-RNA, had a 10 base chain of adenine nucleotides at the end, which was connected to AuNP. Poly(A) tails acted as a spacer and reduced the steric hindrance between specific sequences of probes and the AuNP surface, thereby significantly improving the hybridization efficiency [39, 40].

The developed methods cannot detect whether the virus is active or inactive (live or dead). This limitation also exists in other molecular methods, as they can only detect the presence of the virus. The newly developed CL and NCL assays may not be able to find BVDV during the early or end stage of the disease when the virus titer is low. However, these novel methods can effectively identify PI cows or BVDV in the acute phase of the disease and can be performed in the field.

## Conclusion

We developed two methods of CL and NCL colorimetric AuNPs to detect BVDV that were cost-effective, easy to perform, robust, and rapid and also could be performed on-site or in local laboratories in low-resource countries. Comparison of the two developed methods showed that the CL assay had higher sensitivity and specificity whereas the NCL assay had a higher response speed. These novel methods are beneficial for enhancing BVDV diagnostic efficiency, especially detecting PI animals, effectively controlling the spread of the disease, and reducing losses in cattle farms.

## Abbreviations

Bovine viral diarrhea virus (BVDV); Persistent infection (PI); Gold nanoparticles (AuNPs); Cross-linking (CL); Non-crosslinking (NCL); International Committee on Taxonomy of Viruses (*ICTV*); Single-stranded RNA (ssRNA); Open reading frame (ORF); 5' and 3' untranslated regions (5'UTR, 3'UTR); Virus isolation (VI), Antigen capture enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (AC-ELISA), Reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR); Surface plasmon resonance (SPR); Nanoparticles (NPs); Madin–Darby bovine kidney (MDBK) Cytopathic effects (CPEs); Plaque forming unit (PFU); 50% tissue culture infective dose (TCID<sub>50</sub>); Razi Bovine Kidney (RBK); Basic local alignment search tool (BLAST); Transmission Electron

Microscopy (TEM); Dynamic light scattering (DLS); Tetrachloroauric acid (HAuCl<sub>4</sub>); Fetal lamb kidney (BLV-FLK), Foot-and-mouth disease virus (FMDV); Bovine-herpesvirus 1 (BoHV-1).

## **Declarations**

### **Competing interests**

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

### **Ethics approval and consent to participate**

Not applicable.

### **Consent for publication**

Not applicable.

### **Availability of data and materials**

The datasets used and/or analyzed during the current study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

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### **Authors' contributions**

All authors contributed to the design of the experiment. SER designed and supervised the research study. ZH carried out the experiments. SR participated in the design of the study and data analysis. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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## Tables

**Table1.** Probes, primers, and target sequences used in CL and NCL probe-AuNP hybridization assay, RT-nested multiplexPCR, and real-time RT-PCR

Assay	Name	Sequence (5' 3')	Reference
CL or NCL probe-AuNP hybridization assay	Probe-A	SHA(10) GCAACCTACCGACTT	This paper
	Probe-B	GGACTCATGTCCCAT A(10)SH	This paper
	Target	CGTTGGATGGCTGAAGCCCTGAGTACAGGGTA	This paper
	Mismatch target	CGATGGATCGCTGAAGCCCTGAGTACGGGCTA	This paper
	Deleted target	CGTGATGGCTGAAGCCCTGAGTACGGTA	This paper
RT-nested multiplexPCR	ExF	AAGATCCACCCTTATGA(A/G)GC	[41]
	ExR	AAGAAGCCATCATC(A/C)CCACA	[41]
	InF BVDV-1	TGGAGATCTTTCACACAATAGC	[41]
	InF BVDV-2	GGGAACCTAAGAATAAATC	[41]
	InR	GCTGTTTCACCCAGTT(A/G)TACAT	[41]
Real-time RT-PCR	Pesti-3F	CCTGAGTACAGGRTAGTCGTCA	[42]
	Pesti-4R	GGCCTCTGCAGCACCCCTATCA	[42]
	TQ-Pesti-Probe	FAM-TGCYAYGTGGACGAGGGCATGC-BHQ-1	[42]

## Figures

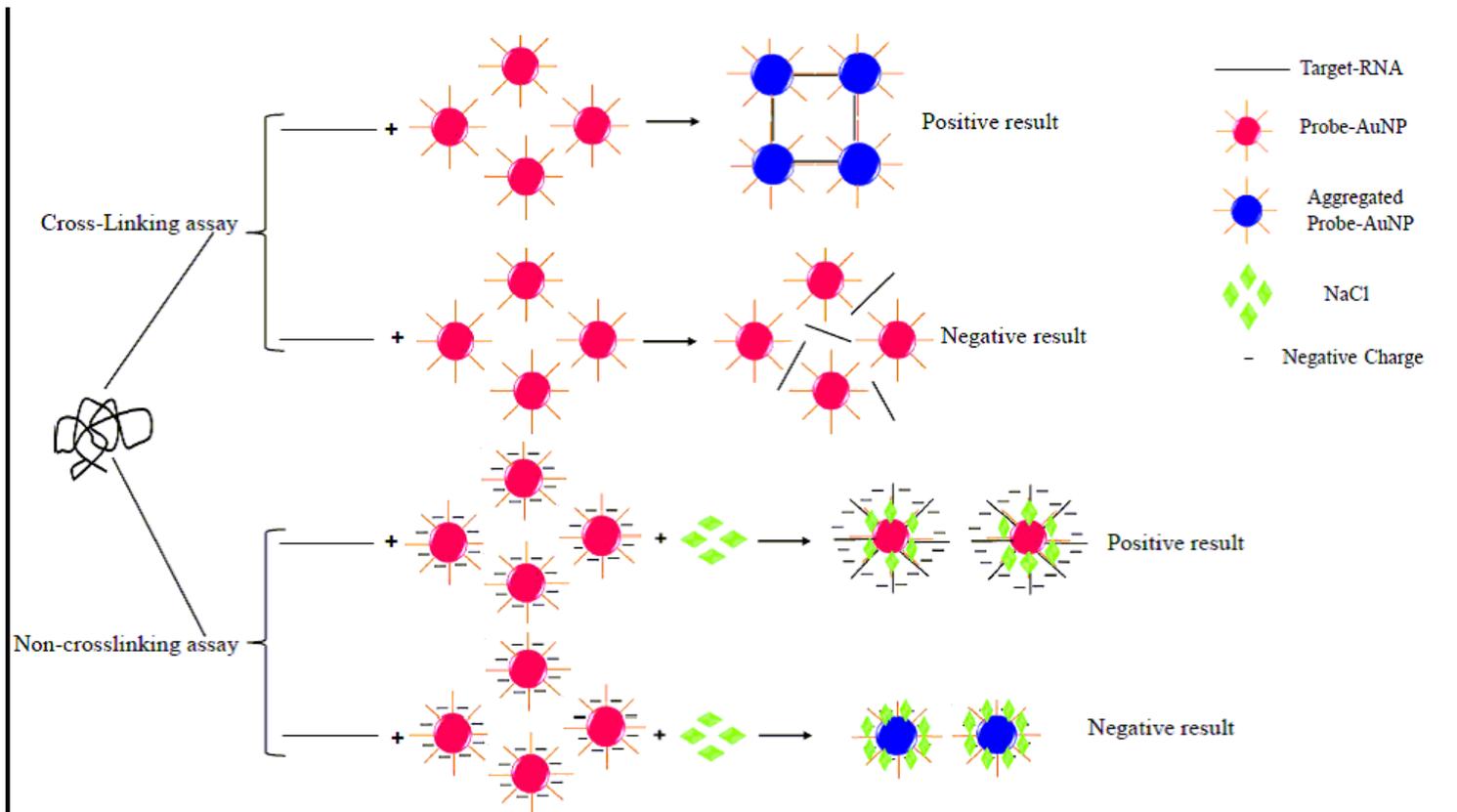
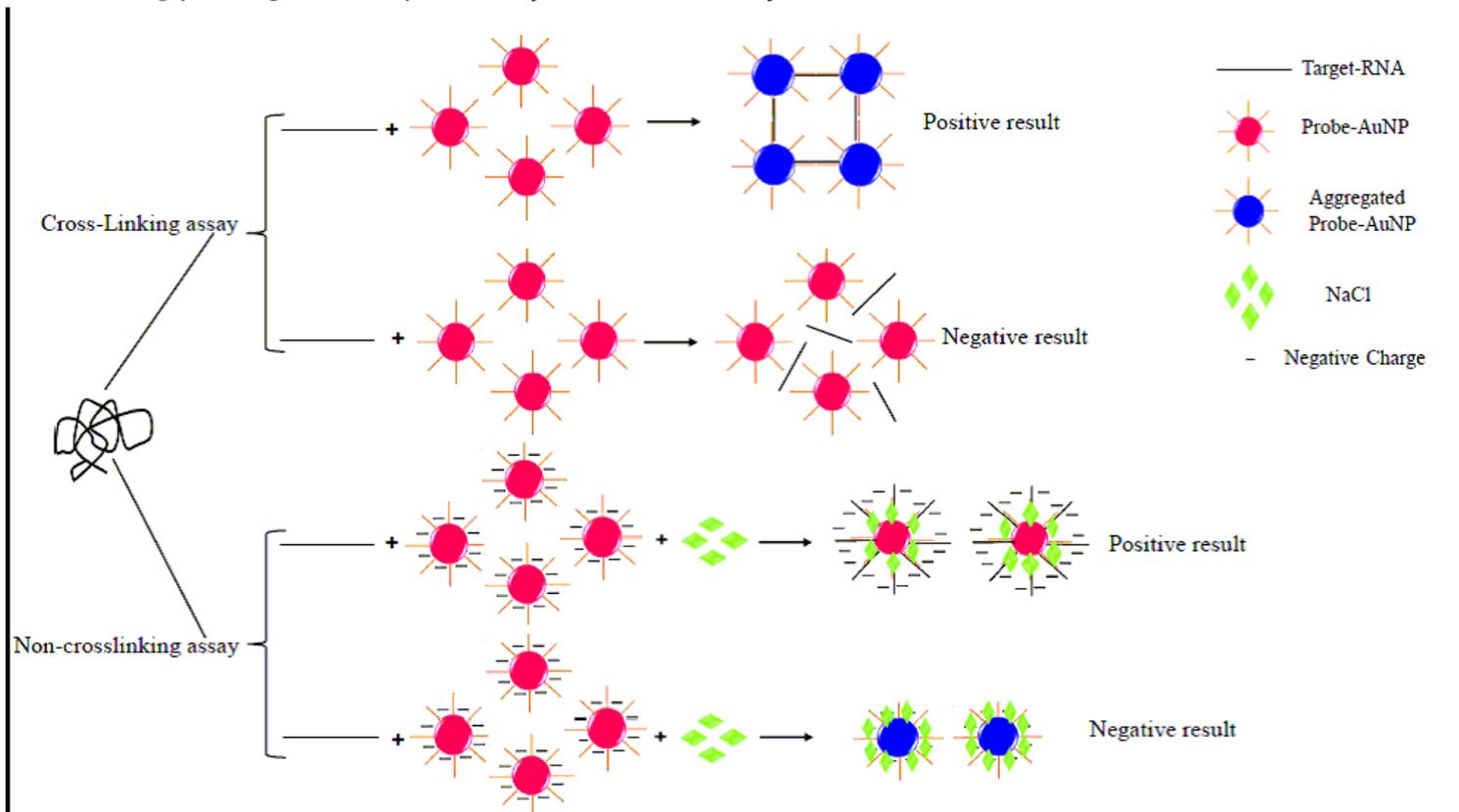


Figure 1

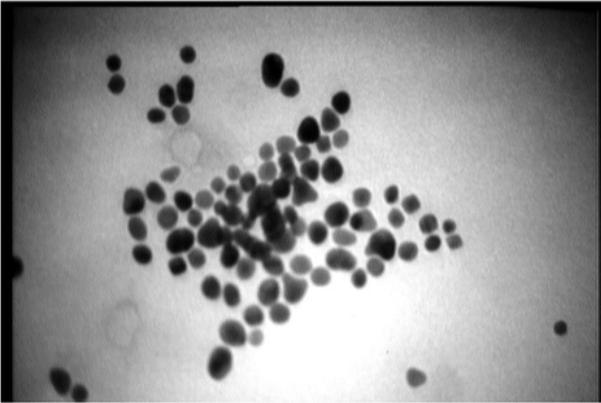
Schematic illustration of the colorimetric detection of nucleic acid target based on cross-linking and non-crosslinking probe-gold nanoparticle hybridization assays



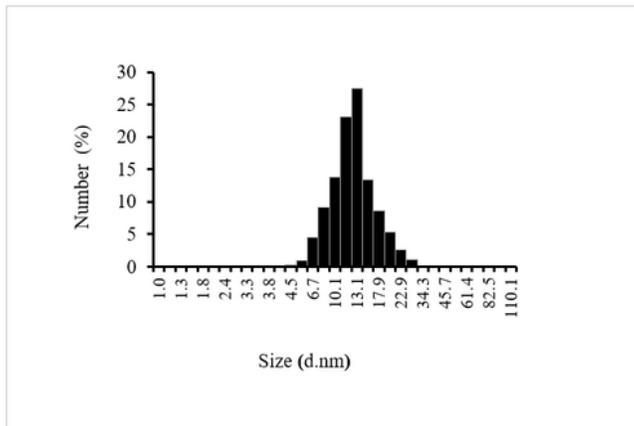
**Figure 1**

Schematic illustration of the colorimetric detection of nucleic acid target based on cross-linking and non-crosslinking probe-gold nanoparticle hybridization assays

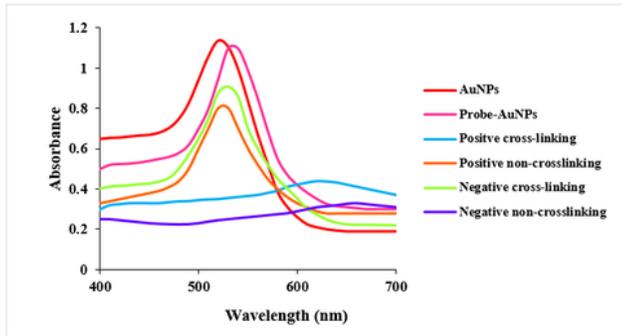
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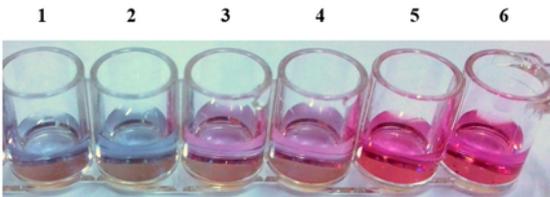
b.



c.



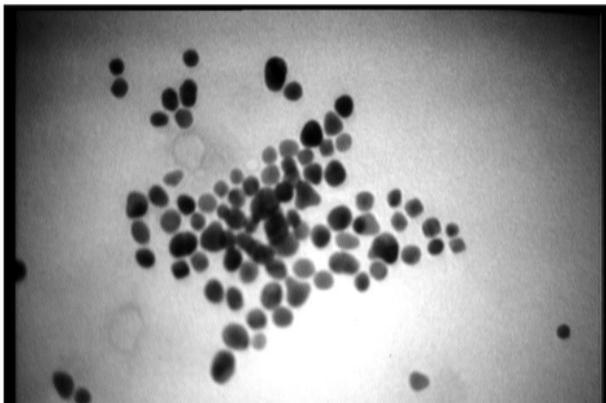
d.



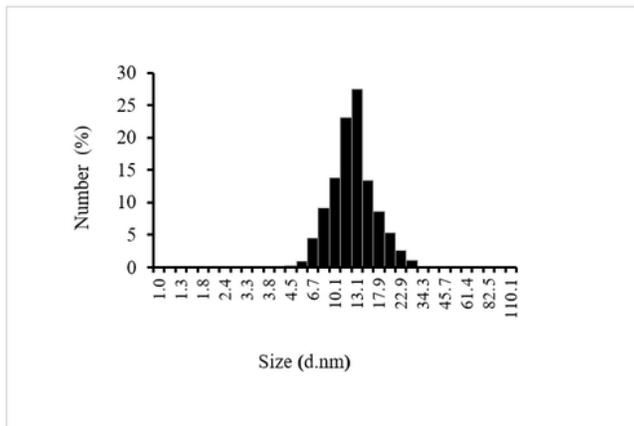
**Figure 2**

TEM image of AuNPs (a); AuNPs particle size distribution measured by DLS (b); UV-vis absorption spectra of the AuNPs, probe-AuNPs, positive and negative CL assays, and positive and negative NCL assays (c); Visual observation probe-AuNPs color changes in presence of positive and negative samples. From left to right, positive CL (well 1), negative NCL (well 2), negative CL (well 3), positive NCL (well 4), probe-AuNPs (well 5) and AuNPs (well 6).

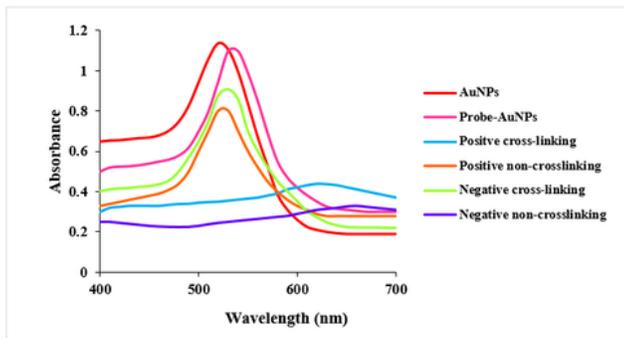
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b.



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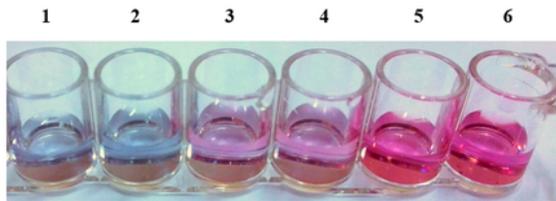


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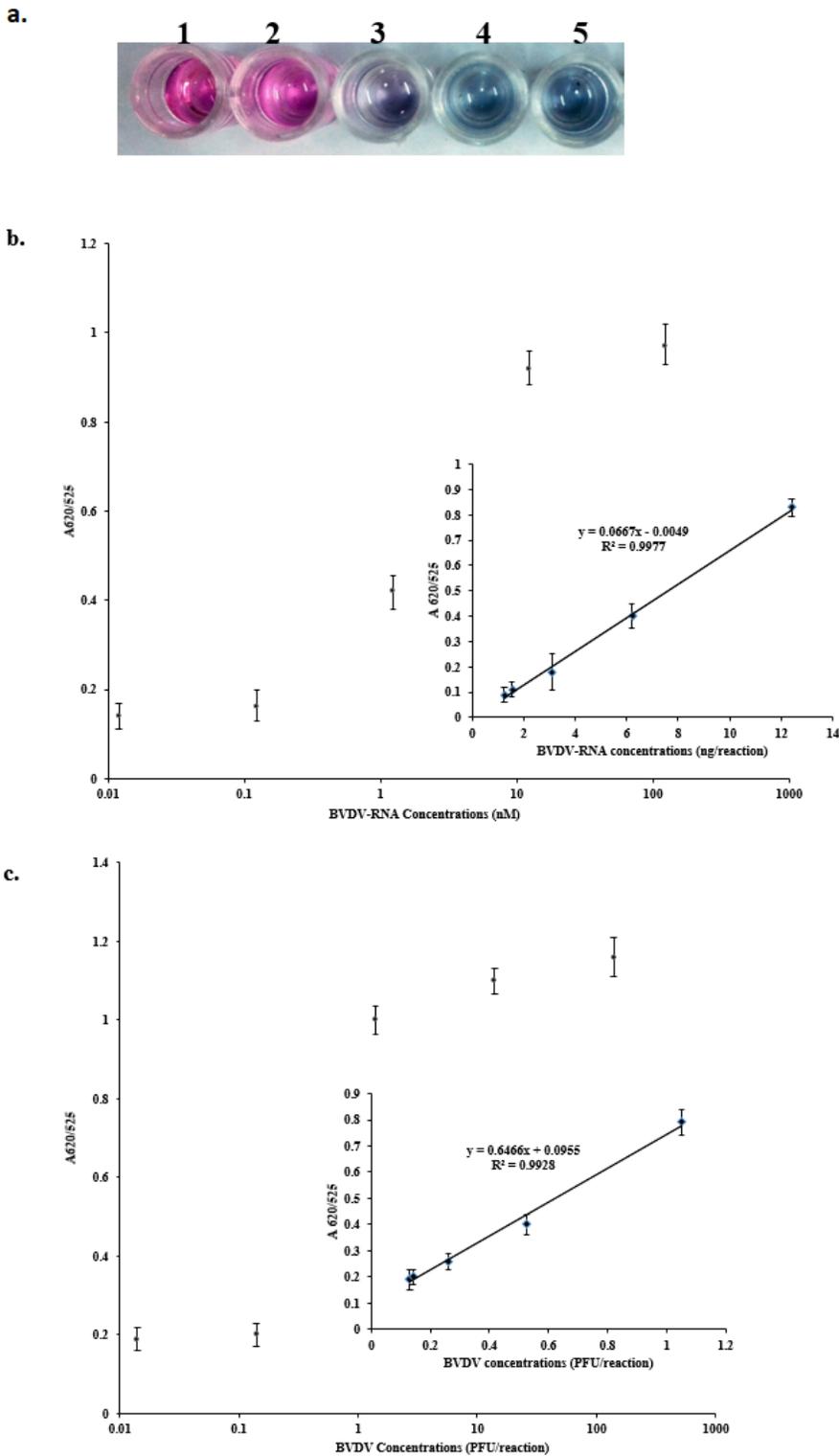


Figure 3

Visual color changes of developed CL probe-AuNPs hybridization assay at different BVDV-RNA concentrations. Wells 1–5 contain 0.012, 0.124, 1.24, 12.4, and 124 ng/reaction of RNA, respectively (a). Standard curve for the relationship between BVDV-RNA concentrations (ng/reaction) and absorbance ratio (A<sub>620/525</sub>) (b) and BVDV concentrations (PFU/reaction) and absorbance ratio (A<sub>620/525</sub>) (c). Inserts are the plot of linear correlation for RNA concentrations (1.24 to 12.4 ng/reaction) (b) and for BVDV concentrations (0.13 to 1.05 PFU/reaction) (c).

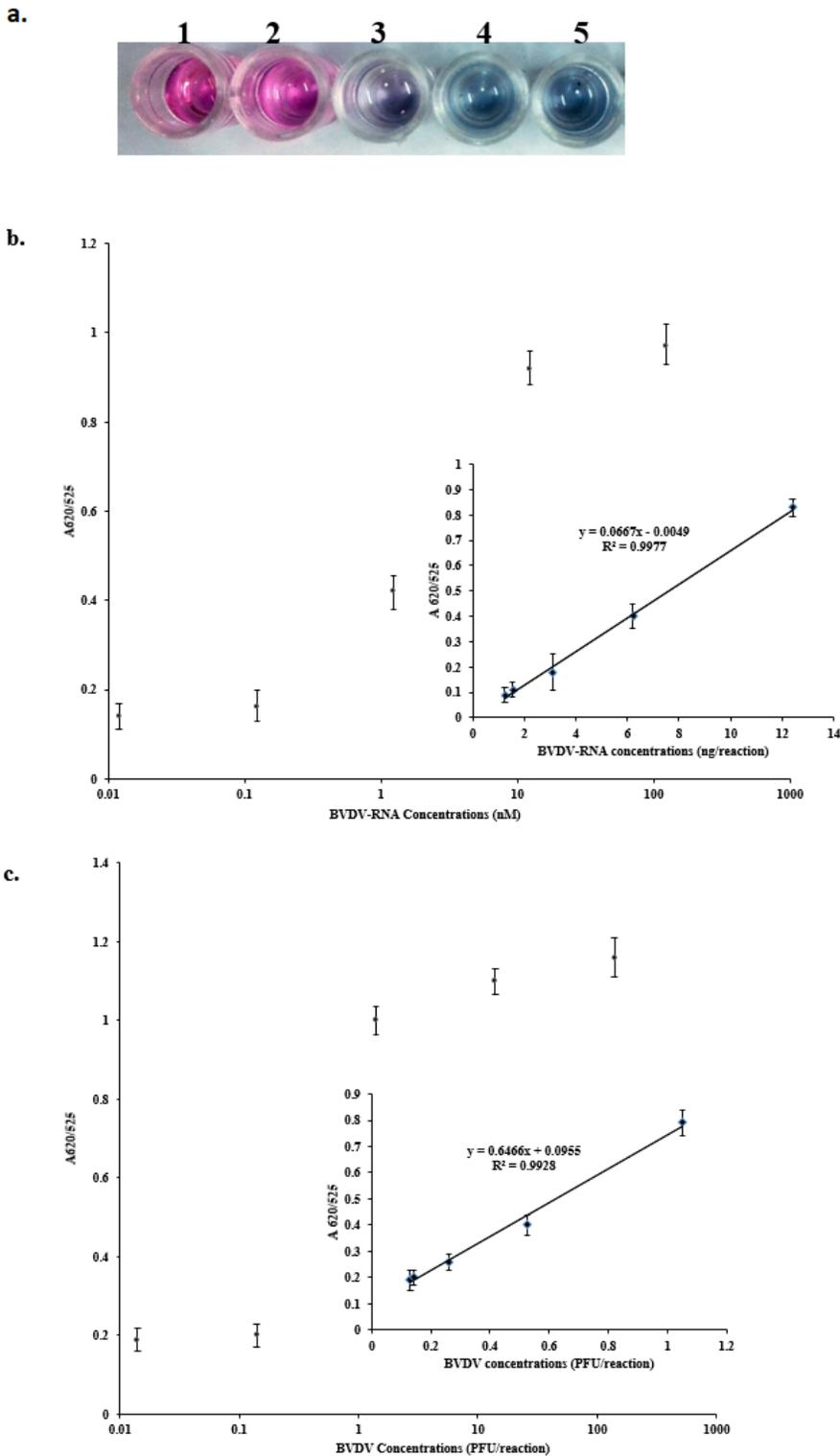
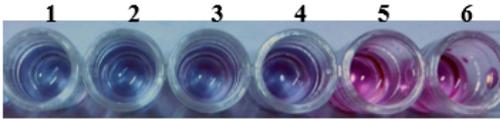


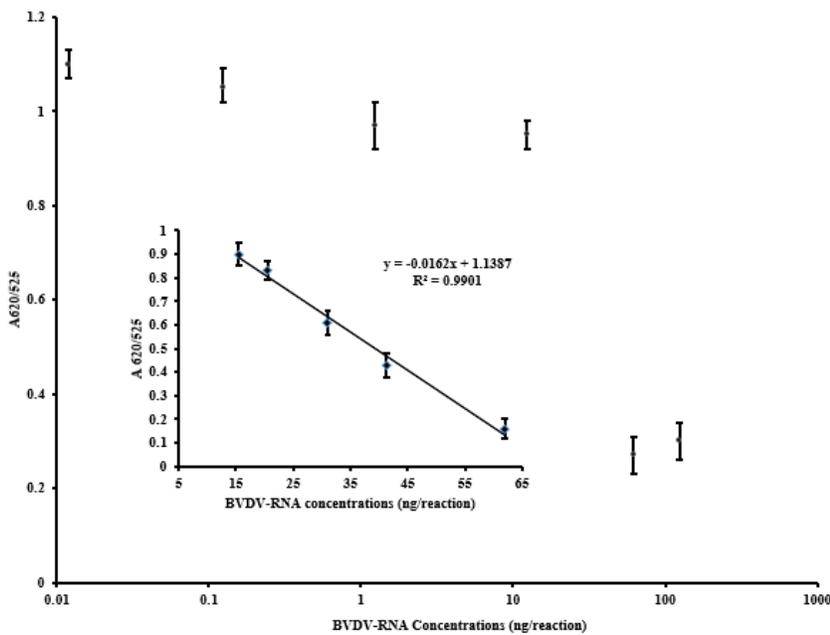
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a.



b.



c.

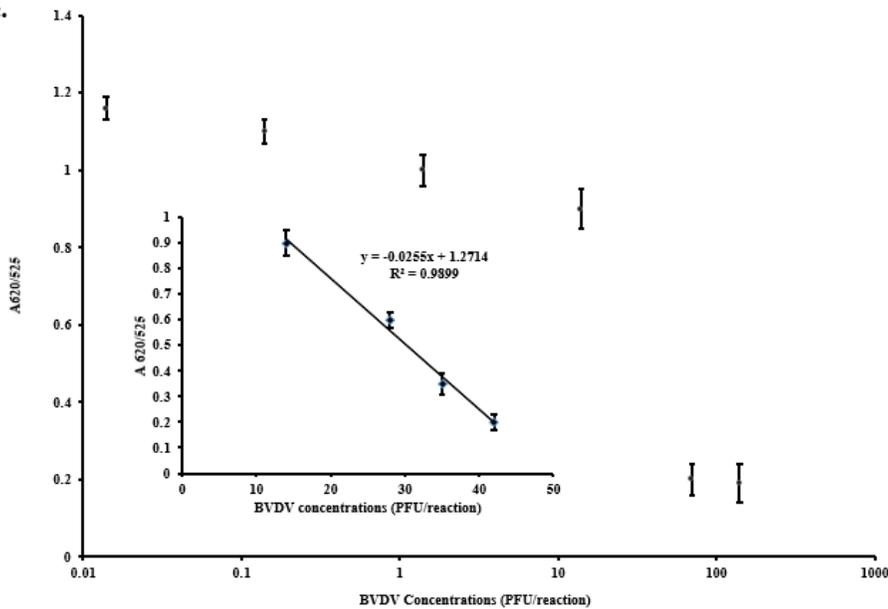
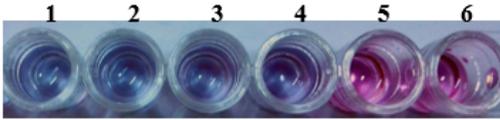


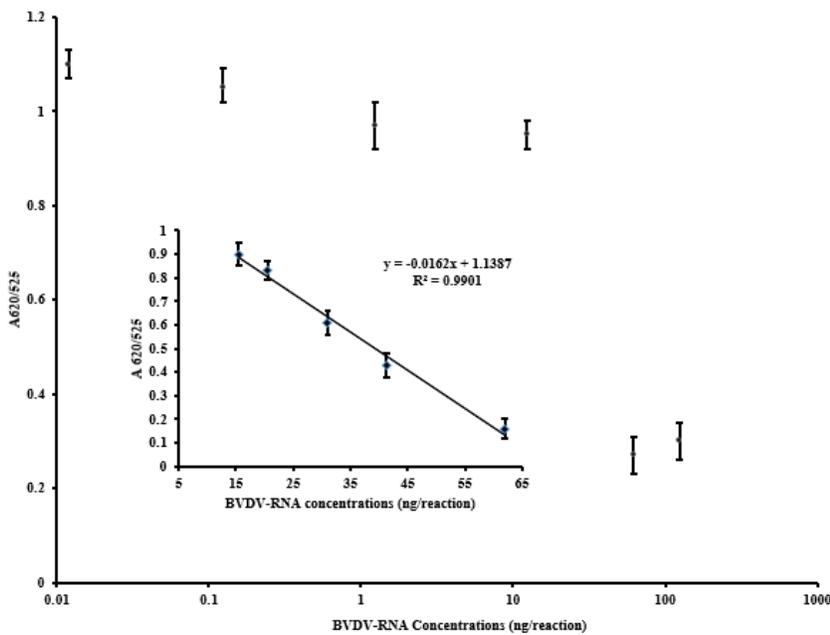
Figure 4

Visual color changes of developed NCL probe-AuNPs hybridization assay at different BVDV-RNA concentrations. Wells 1–6 contain 0.012, 0.124, 1.24, 12.4, 62, and 124 ng/reaction of RNA, respectively (a). Standard curve for the relationship between BVDV-RNA concentrations (ng/reaction) and absorbance ratio (A620/A525) (b) and BVDV concentrations (PFU/reaction) and absorbance ratio (A620/A525) (c). Inserts are the plot of linear correlation for RNA concentrations (15.5 to 62 ng/reaction) (b) and for BVDV concentrations (14 to 42 PFU/reaction) (c).

a.



b.



c.

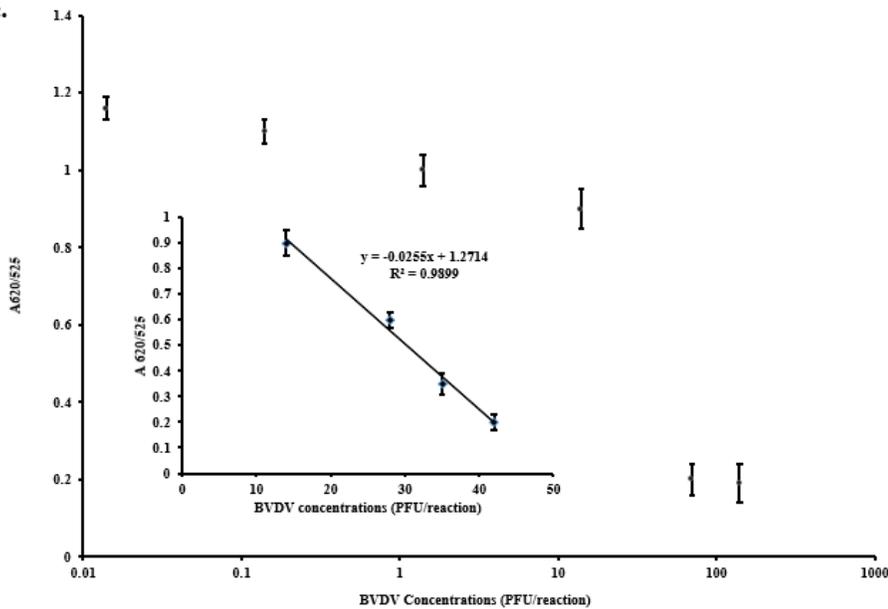


Figure 4

Visual color changes of developed NCL probe-AuNPs hybridization assay at different BVDV-RNA concentrations. Wells 1–6 contain 0.012, 0.124, 1.24, 12.4, 62, and 124 ng/reaction of RNA, respectively (a). Standard curve for the relationship between BVDV-RNA concentrations (ng/reaction) and absorbance ratio (A620/A525) (b) and BVDV concentrations (PFU/reaction) and absorbance ratio (A620/A525) (c). Inserts are the plot of linear correlation for RNA concentrations (15.5 to 62 ng/reaction) (b) and for BVDV concentrations (14 to 42 PFU/reaction) (c).