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<https://hdl.handle.net/10539/43418>

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RECEIVED 28 June 2024

ACCEPTED 23 October 2024

PUBLISHED 08 November 2024

CITATION

Ambaye AD, Mamo MD, Zigyalew Y,
Mengistu WM, Fito Nure J, Mokrani T and
Ntsendwana B (2024) The development of
carbon nanostructured biosensors for glucose
detection to enhance healthcare services:
a review.

Front. Sens. 5:1456669.

doi: 10.3389/fsens.2024.1456669

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The development of carbon nanostructured biosensors for glucose detection to enhance healthcare services: a review

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In this review, the forefront of biosensor development has been marked by a profound exploration of carbon nanostructured materials for the specific application of glucose detection. Moreover, this progressive line of inquiry capitalizes on the distinctive attributes of carbon nanostructured materials such as carbon nanotubes, carbon quantum dots, and graphene which exhibit unique characteristics in the development of biosensor engineering design. It also enhanced analytical performances regarding the limit of detection, selectivity, sensitivity, and reproducibility towards glucose detection in biological samples. Most importantly, the strategic integration of carbon nanostructured-based biosensor architectures has played a significant role in advancements, characterized by heightened sensitivity, exquisite selectivity, and augmented stability in glucose detection processes. Furthermore, utilizing these advanced materials has engendered a transformative impact on electrochemical properties, propelling the biosensors to achieve rapid and precise glucose-sensing capabilities. The confluence of carbon nanostructures with biosensor technology has not only elevated the scientific understanding of glucose detection mechanisms. Still, it has also paved the way for miniaturized and portable biosensors. This transformative shift holds great promise for the realization of point-of-care diagnostics, representing a pivotal step towards durability and efficient glucose monitoring in health/medical care. These advancements emphasize the crucial role of carbon nanostructured-based biosensors in opening the way to a new avenue of superiority and effectiveness in diabetes management. Conclusively, the challenges and, in a forward-looking stance, the prospective futures of glucose biosensors anchored on carbon nanostructured frameworks were considered.

KEYWORDS

sensors, nanocomposites, electrodes, detection, selectivity, diabetes

1 Introduction

Diabetes is one of the leading fatal diseases globally, and thus directly causes more than 1.5 million deaths in 2019 alone (Xu et al., 2024). However, if it is detected on time, it can be prevented and managed through continuous monitoring of glucose sugar levels. The optimal blood glucose range for a healthy individual is between 70 and 100 mg/dL (Rodriguez Ayala et al., 2024). Elevated blood glucose levels can lead to diabetes-related complications such as neuropathy, retinopathy, and cardiovascular diseases (Kakoti et al., 2024). Moreover, deviations from this acceptable range, whether hyperglycemia or hypoglycemia, can precipitate severe health issues (Lorber et al., 2024). Chronic hyperglycemia can be associated with microvascular and macrovascular complications but not limited to retinopathy, nephropathy, and cardiovascular diseases (Hossain et al., 2024). The delicate balance of glucose homeostasis is crucial, as fluctuations beyond the acceptable range can compromise the integrity of vital organs such as the heart, kidneys, and eyes, ultimately leading to significant morbidity (Veerapandi and Sekar, 2024). Analytical methods have proven useful in reliably monitoring glucose levels in the blood (Arias-Rivera et al., 2024). For example, the indirect detection of enzymatic byproducts resulting from the glucose oxidation detection method has been used. Moreover, based on the type of enzyme used, the most widely used method are glucose oxidase (GOx) method (Lee et al., 2024), which uses the enzyme glucose oxidase to catalyze glucose oxidation and measure hydrogen peroxide, and the hexokinase method (Dickson et al., 2019). Another method is the detection of glucose using hexokinase to phosphorylate glucose and measure dihydronicotinamide adenine dinucleotide (NADH production). Additionally, optical methods that utilize a dip-stick (urine glucose test strips), have been adopted as rapid analytical kits, that detect glucose levels by visual or photometric analysis (Nikitina et al., 2023). High-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) (Tiware et al., 2023), are also amongst techniques that have been used for glucose detection, through separating glucose molecules from other components as well as separating glucose based on its charge-to-size ratio, respectively (Sarkozy et al., 2023). However, these conventional glucose detection methods face several drawbacks. For instance, glucose oxidase and hexokinase methods conflict with other coexisting substances and require expensive reagents. Tests like Benedict's and Fehling's are non-specific and only provide semi-quantitative results. Similarly, HPLC and capillary electrophoresis require expensive, sophisticated equipment and are time-consuming.

Electrochemical sensors have emerged as alternative glucose detection systems (Welegergs et al., 2024; Welegergs et al., 2024; Govindaraj et al., 2023). Traditionally, the detection of glucose using electrochemical sensors involves bio-recognition elements such as enzymes (Harun-Or-Rashid et al., 2024). Even though, they are intricate and costly to extract, purify, and stabilize (Zheng et al., 2024); to obtain accurate readings, the utilization of enzymes generally leads to low limits of detection (Harun-Or-Rashid et al., 2024). The emergence of nanotechnology with nanomaterials has further improved the performance of glucose sensors, since these materials can act as electron shuttles during glucose oxidation, leading to high analytical signals (Dua et al., 2024). Additionally, some nanomaterials such as metal

nanoparticles have been reported to exhibit redox couples/species Pt, Ru, Pd, Ag, Cu, and Fe in an electrochemical environment, thereby allowing them to undergo oxidation-reduction reactions (Liu et al., 2024; Yang et al., 2024). However, these metal nanoparticles are still expensive to produce and upscale for industrial applications. On the other hand, carbon-based nanomaterials are the best alternative nanomaterials due to their excellent conductivity and fast electron transfer kinetics, which are crucial in obtaining enhanced signals quickly (Hegde et al., 2024). Moreover, electrochemical sensors stand out due to their specificity, sensitivity, portability, and cost-effectiveness, making them ideal for a wide range of applications, particularly in fields requiring rapid and on-site analysis (Gezahegn et al., 2024; Ambaye et al., 2023a; Demeke et al., 2017; Ambaye et al., 2023b). In this review, the focus is on the application of specific carbon-based nanostructures in electrochemical biosensors for glucose detection across various sample types. Furthermore, this review highlights the role of carbon nanostructured materials in glucose sensing, emphasizing their potential advancements in healthcare. However, the review mainly focuses on graphene, carbon nanotubes (CNTs), and carbon quantum dots (CQDs), with only a brief mention of other promising carbon forms, such as mesoporous carbon and carbon nanofibers. Moreover, a broader examination of these materials would provide a more comprehensive understanding of carbon-based nanostructures in glucose sensing (Yuan et al., 2020).

More importantly, a comprehensive search in the Scopus database was performed using the query (title (glucose) and keyword (electrochemical and sensor)) covering the period from 2013 to 2023. This search yielded a total of 2,529 documents, as illustrated in Figure 1. An analysis of the publication trends reveals a consistent increase in the number of research articles over the years, reflecting the growing interest and advancements in the field of glucose electrochemical sensors. The rising trend can be attributed to the increasing demand for accurate and reliable glucose monitoring systems, driven by the global prevalence of diabetes and the need for improved healthcare solutions. Notably, significant

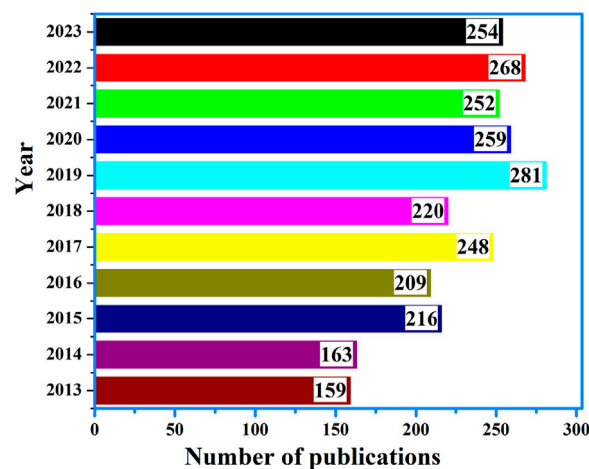


FIGURE 1
Advancements in glucose detection via electrochemical sensors:
A Comprehensive Analysis from 2013 to 2023 based on scopus
database extracted.

spikes in publications were observed in recent years, indicating accelerated research and development efforts in this domain. Thus, requires the need to highlight insights and perspectives/trends in the developing trends of analytically monitoring glucose where carbon-based nanostructured biosensors are gaining popularity (Gupta and Tai, 2023).

2 Glucose biosensor classification

The first-generation glucose biosensor was invented by Clark and Lyons (1962) in 1961. It consisted of an oxygen electrode, an inner semipermeable layer for oxygen, a thin layer of glucose oxidase (GOx), and an outer dialysis membrane. Updike and Hicks later simplified this method by immobilizing and stabilizing GOx in a polyacrylamide gel on an oxygen electrode, allowing glucose concentration to be measured in biofluids (Hicks and Updike, 1966). This advancement led to the introduction of the first commercial glucose sensors, which employed Clark's method and were based on the amperometric detection of hydrogen peroxide (Juska and Pemble, 2020). These developments paved the way for the manufacture of glucose test strips and the commercialization of glucometer devices currently available on the market. However, conventional glucose test strips still have some drawbacks (Ortiz-Martínez et al., 2021). Recently, there has been growing interest in the direct measurement of glucose at the electrode layer (Bruen et al., 2017). The following sections evaluate various carbon-based materials that can provide improved analytical signals at different applied voltages or currents. Due to their structural, morphological, and electrochemical properties, carbon-based materials are well-suited for non-enzymatic glucose detection (Malode et al., 2024). The emergence of these materials has also facilitated the development of non-invasive techniques for continuous and point-of-care blood glucose monitoring (Harun-Or-Rashid et al., 2024), as well as glucose detection in various biofluids such as sweat, tears, urine, saliva, and interstitial fluids (Majdinasab, 2024). Therefore, it is crucial to assess the performance of these carbon nanomaterials to understand their electrochemical behavior throughout materials development, device fabrication, and system performance.

3 Electrode of carbon nanostructured materials

Carbon nanostructured-based electrode materials, particularly graphene, carbon nanotubes (CNTs), and carbon quantum dots (CQDs), have been employed for glucose detection due to their attractive properties (Ambaye et al., 2021; Ambaye et al., 2023c). Graphene offers an extensive surface area and excellent conductivity, facilitating efficient electron transfer and high sensitivity in electrochemical sensors (Ambaye et al., 2022). Typically, CNTs provide similar benefits with their tubular structure, enhancing the interaction with glucose molecules and improving the sensor's responsiveness (Fall et al., 2022). Likewise, CQDs with their unique optical and electronic properties, enable precise and selective glucose detection when integrated with nanomaterials (Gao et al., 2023). These materials could be

functionalized with enzymes or employed in non-enzymatic sensors, significantly improving their performance and stability. Hence, carbon nanostructured-based electrode materials are utilized in electrochemical and biosensing applications through functionalizing and immobilizing various electrode types, including printed electrodes, carbon paste electrodes, glassy carbon electrodes, and gold electrodes, as depicted in Figure 2. Interestingly, they contribute to the development of highly sensitive, selective, and rapid glucose sensors suitable for on-spot as well as wearable and point-of-care devices, addressing the growing need for effective diabetes management tools (Safarkhani et al., 2023). The development of nanotechnology to enhance bare electrodes shows significant promise in amplifying output signals for glucose detection (Biswas et al., 2023). This review discusses in detail the use of carbon nanostructured materials such as carbon nanotubes, graphene, and carbon quantum dots for electrode modification and their analytical performances (Liao et al., 2023).

3.1 Carbon nanotube-based electrodes

CNT-based electrode materials have revolutionized glucose detection technologies due to their outstanding physicochemical properties (Thangamuthu et al., 2018). The high surface-to-volume ratio of CNTs offers an extensive active surface area, promoting increased interaction with glucose molecules and significantly enhancing detection sensitivity (Yuwen et al., 2023). Furthermore, their excellent electrical conductivity enables efficient electron transfer during the electrochemical oxidation of glucose, which is crucial for generating a robust and reliable signal. Moreover, the attractive mechanical strength and flexibility of CNTs contribute to the durability and resilience of glucose sensors, while their chemical stability ensures consistent performance across various environments. The functionalization of these CNT-based materials further amplifies their effectiveness in glucose detection applications (Tang et al., 2004). Importantly, they can be functionalized/immobilized with enzymes like glucose oxidase or metallic nanoparticles to enhance their specificity and sensitivity, thereby enhancing the total efficiency of glucose analysis systems and accurate point-of-care testing (Yuwen et al., 2023). Several CNT-based electrode materials have been reported for glucose detection in various biological matrices. For example, Xia et al., have reported the electrode material composed of CNTs, multi-walled carbon nanotubes (MWCNTs), and polydimethylsiloxane (PDMS) (CMP) has demonstrated impressive performance in wearable glucose detection in sweat, as reported by using the amperometry electrochemical technique as described in Figure 3. Moreover, the sensor exhibits a wider linear range from 20 $\mu\text{mol L}^{-1}$ –1.1 mmol L^{-1} , with a notable sensitivity of 71.62 $\mu\text{A mM}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ and a low detection limit of 6.78 μM (Xia et al., 2023). This innovative approach highlights the potential for reliable, glucose monitoring in wearable sensing applications.

Recently, Huo et al. (2023), introduced a glucose sensor using gold nanoparticle (Au NP), synthesized through the seed-mediated growth process, and solution-processed zirconia nanoparticles (ZrO_2 NP), on modified MWCNTs. This Au/ ZrO_2 @MWCNTs composite shows a wide linear detection range from 10 μM to 13 mM, as illustrated in Figure 4, high sensitivity of 162.52 $\mu\text{A mM}^{-1}$

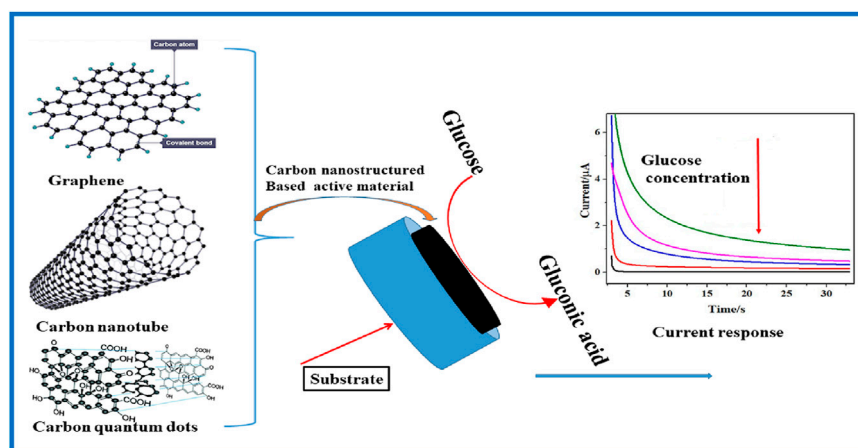


FIGURE 2
Illustration and basic principles of the electrochemical sensor of glucose at carbon nanostructured-based electrodes.

cm^{-2} , and a low detection limit of $0.95 \mu\text{M}$. The sensor retains over 90% of its initial current after 15 days of continuous use, demonstrating excellent long-term stability. The study further validates the practical applicability of the sensor in simulated serum samples, indicating its potential for real-world clinical use. The integration of Au and ZrO_2 nanoparticles on MWCNTs enhances the sensor's catalytic efficiency and contributes to its durability, making it a robust choice for glucose detection in various settings.

Similarly, Choi et al. (2019) have synthesized hydrophilic and biocompatible chitosan (Chit) core-shelled CNTs. Electrodes with three different Chit: CNT weight ratios were prepared and characterized using FT-IR, XPS, XRD, SEM, and TEM. The Chit-CNT85 composite (85 wt% Chit) showed optimal performance and was covalently modified with glucose oxidase (GOx) to form the GOx-Chit-CNT85/ITO electrode as described in Figures 5A, B. This electrode demonstrated a fast electron-transfer constant (k_s) of 8.2 s^{-1} and responded selectively to glucose without interference from ascorbic acid and uric acid, indicating its potential for mediator-free glucose sensing. Further, in a groundbreaking study by Nascimento et al. (2024), development of a modified NiFe_2O_4 @MWCNT composite electrode material for amperometric sensing was reported (Figures 5C, D). This innovative electrode, as used to analyze urine samples, exhibited an impressive concentration detection range between 50 and $600 \mu\text{mol L}^{-1}$, with a 3-fold boasting of sensitivity ($0.018 \mu\text{A L } \mu\text{mol}^{-1}$) compared to unmodified MWCNT electrode and an exceptionally low detection limit of $36 \mu\text{mol L}^{-1}$.

Nascimento et al., have employed a novel bio-nanohybrid film comprising polypyrrole (PPy), Nafion (Nf), and functionalized fMWCNTs, expertly developed on a glassy carbon electrode (GCE) as depicted in Figures 5E, F. The electrochemical characteristics of this state-of-the-art biosensor were meticulously analyzed using cyclic voltammetry (CV), electrochemical impedance spectroscopy (EIS), and amperometry. The biosensor, as demonstrated in blood serum, exhibited extraordinary sensitivity, achieving $2860.3 \mu\text{A mM}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-2}$, with an extensive linear range of up to 4.7 mM ($R^2 0.99$) and an exceptionally low detection limit of $5 \mu\text{M}$

(Shrestha et al., 2016). It was noted that CNT-based glucose sensors, whether enzymatic or nonenzymatic, proved effective by facilitating fast electron transfer, stable immobilization of enzymes, and deposition or dispersion of highly catalytic metal respectively.

3.2 Carbon quantum dots electrode

CQDs are carbon nanoparticles less than 10 nm in size, known for their remarkable properties (Liu et al., 2020; Li et al., 2020). Discovered accidentally in 2004, during the purification of single-walled carbon nanotubes using gel electrophoresis (Xu et al., 2004), CQDs were later named and synthesized by Sun et al. (2006). Since then, CQDs have emerged as promising candidates for various applications in fields such as bioimaging, drug delivery, sensors, and optoelectronics due to their unique properties (Patel et al., 2019). Their highly tunable bandgap, excellent photoluminescence, good biocompatibility, and large surface area make them desirable for a wide range of uses (Yadav et al., 2023). CQDs can be easily functionalized with different surface groups, allowing for tailored interactions with biological systems or specific target molecules (Dua et al., 2023). This has led to significant interest in exploring their potential in medical diagnostics and therapeutics, where their small size and low toxicity are advantageous (Zhang et al., 2021). Additionally, CQDs can be synthesized using relatively simple and cost-effective methods, making them more accessible for various research and industrial applications (Wang et al., 2019). CQDs have emerged as a promising nanomaterial in the field of biosensing due to their unique properties (Ambaye et al., 2022; Safarkhani et al., 2023), better biocompatibility, photostability, and lower toxicity compared to traditional materials (Dua et al., 2023; Wang et al., 2022). One of the key advantages of CQDs in biosensing is their fluorescent labels (Lim et al., 2015). CQDs can be specifically functionalized to bind to specific biomolecules, such as glucose, allowing for real-time monitoring of their levels (Pourmadadi et al., 2023). This fluorescent property enables sensitive and accurate detection of biomolecules, providing a valuable tool in biosensing applications. Furthermore, CQDs enable non-enzymatic sensing

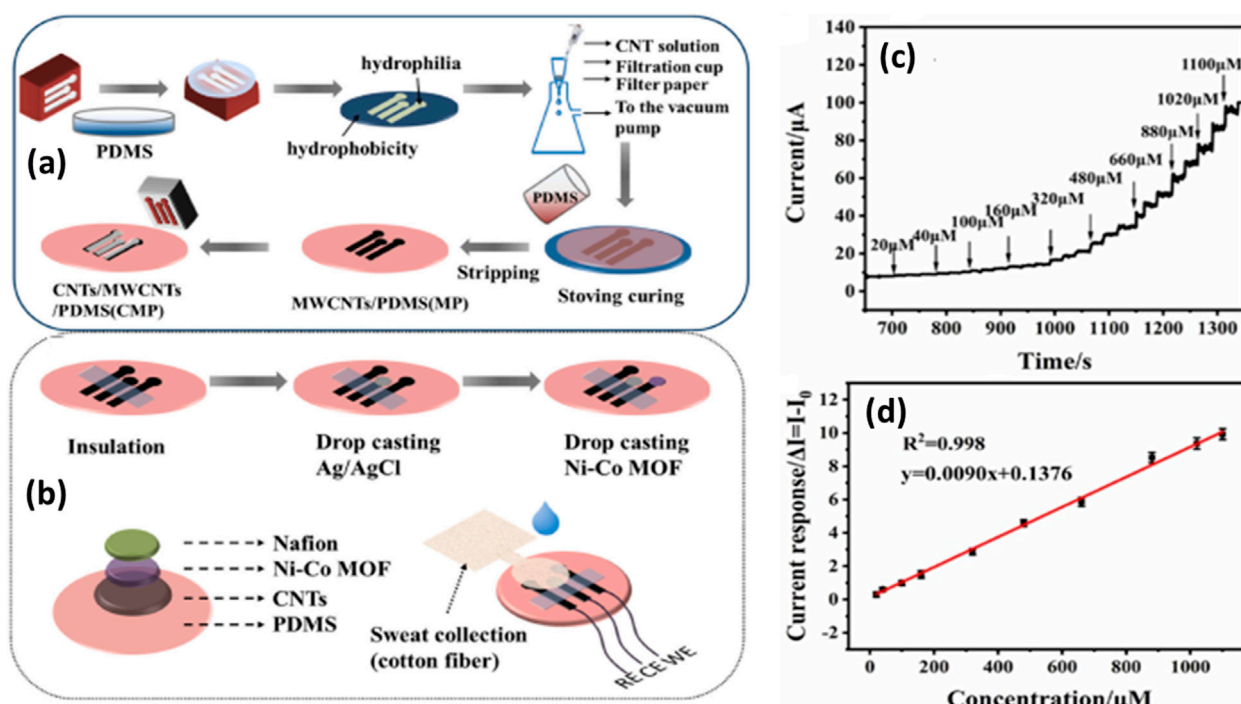


FIGURE 3 (A) Schematic illustration of the bimetallic MOF coated CNT/PDMS film electrode for detection of glucose in sweat, (B) schematic representation of the NCMP glucose sensor fabrication, (C) time-current response curve of the NCMP film electrode to various glucose concentrations, and (D) calibration curve showing the current response of different glucose concentrations (Xia et al., 2023).

(Wang et al., 2014), which simplifies sensor design and reduces interference. Unlike traditional enzymatic sensors, CQDs directly interact with biomolecules without relying on enzymes, offering high sensitivity and selectivity (Ji et al., 2020). This makes them suitable for the detection of a wide range of biomolecules, including proteins, DNA (Azam et al., 2021), and heavy metal ions (Huang et al., 2019). The small size and large surface area of CQDs also make them ideal for enhancing the electron transfer rate, which is crucial for biosensing applications (Kumar et al., 2023). This property allows for efficient and rapid detection of biomolecules, contributing to the overall effectiveness of CQDs in biosensing.

CQDs have shown great potential in glucose sensing due to their high biocompatibility and photostability (Chacko et al., 2023). The unique optical properties of CQDs make them attractive for use as fluorescent probes for glucose sensing (Yang et al., 2023). They can be easily integrated into bioelectronic devices for real-time and continuous monitoring of glucose levels in biological fluids (Cortes et al., 2024). Additionally, the tunable surface chemistry of CQDs allows for functionalization with various biomolecules, enabling specific detection of glucose in complex biological samples (Chen et al., 2020). Potential applications of CQDs in glucose sensing include wearable glucose monitoring devices, implantable glucose sensors, and non-invasive glucose sensing methods using CQDs as fluorescent probes (Kim et al., 2024). In recent years, CQDs have been used as materials for detecting glucose, showing promising results. Research studies have demonstrated the use of CQDs for detecting glucose with high sensitivity and selectivity (Lv et al., 2024). For example, a recent study by Huang discussed the

specific and selective detection of saccharide species and provided the mechanism of glucose detection using quantum dots along with other materials (Aygün et al., 2024; Huang et al., 2023). The correlation of CQDs and the sugar molecule arises from corrosion reactions, resulting in a modification in glow intensity or electroanalytical signals that deliver a trustworthy method of ascertaining the level of the sugar (Kong et al., 2024). One of the unique features of using CQDs for glucose sensing is their ability to offer enhanced biocompatibility and reduced cytotoxicity compared to other sensing platforms, such as metal-based nanoparticles or organic dyes (Zhu et al., 2012). Combining specific detection parts such as nucleic acid ligands or biological catalysts with CQDs substantially augments their precision and discrimination towards glucose compounds. These improvements make CQDs a promising candidate for next-generation glucose sensors. Furthermore, CQDs can be easily functionalized with specific recognition elements, such as enzymes or aptamers, to further enhance their selectivity and specificity toward glucose molecules (Wang et al., 2014; Lim et al., 2015). Therefore, several CQDs-based electrodes have been employed for glucose detection in various sample matrices.

For example, a glucose sensor has been engineered by immobilizing zinc oxide quantum dots (ZnO QDs) onto fMWCNTs, forming a ZnO QDs/MWCNTs nanocomposite. Transmission electron microscopy (TEM) confirmed the precise monodispersed and anchoring of ZnO QDs on the thiol-functionalized MWCNTs (Figure 6A). The use of this composite architecture to detect glucose concentration from human urine samples exhibited impressive electrocatalytic properties, achieving

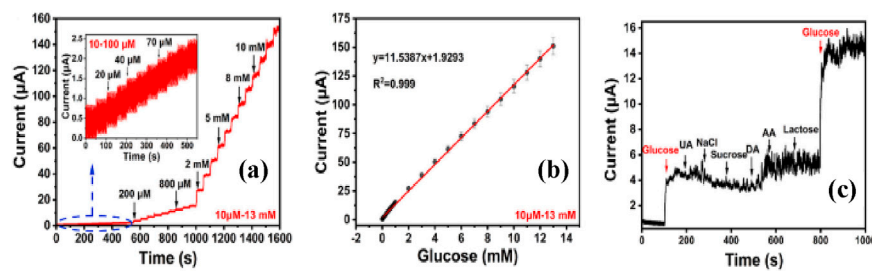


FIGURE 4

(A) The timing current curves of Au/ZrO₂@MWCNTs/GCE for different concentrations of glucose (the inset shows the timing current curve at glucose) (B) the calibration curve between current and glucose concentration, and (C) selectivity study of the electrode (Huo et al., 2023).

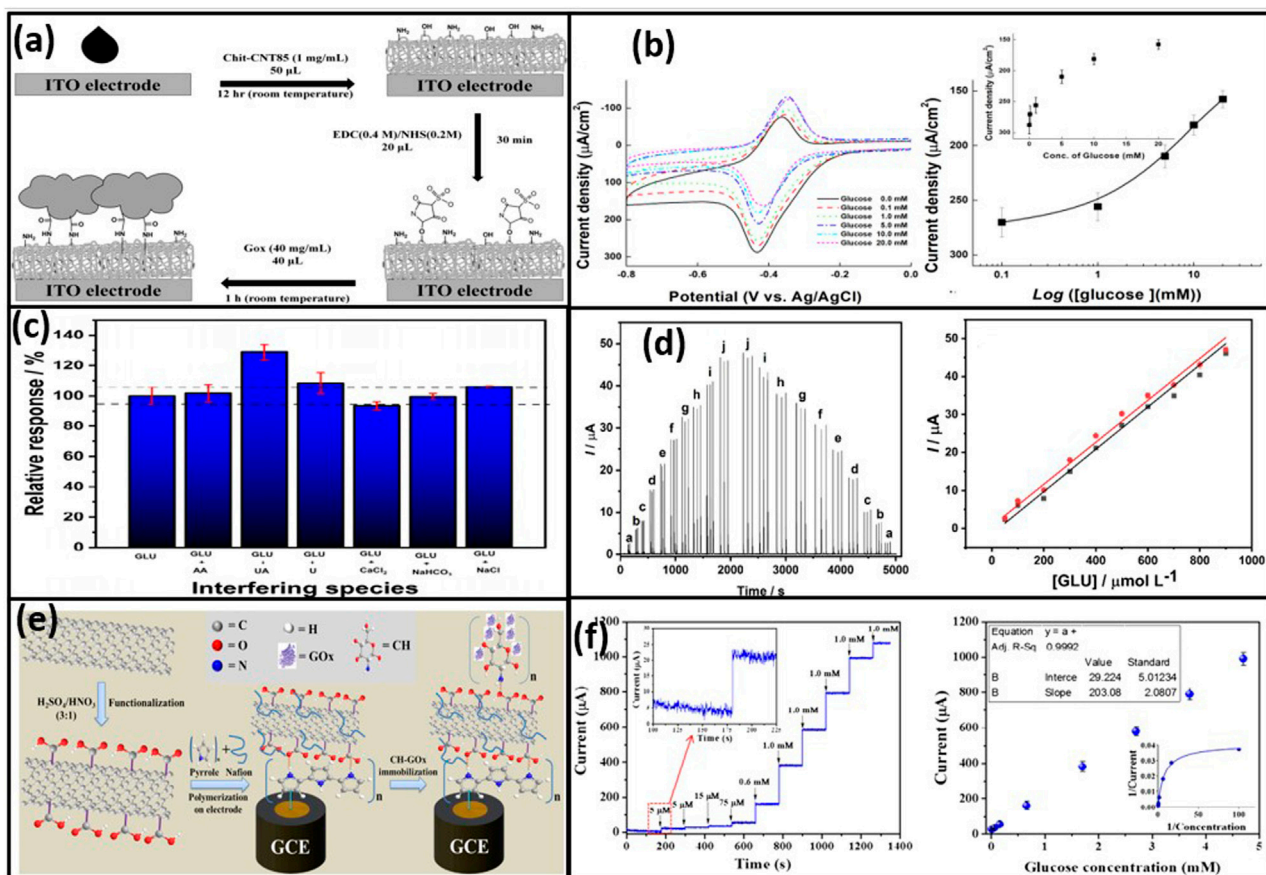


FIGURE 5

(A) Preparation of GoxChit-CNT85/ITO and (B) GoxChit-CNT85/ITO application for glucose sensing (Choi et al., 2019); (C) amperometric response to interfering species, (D) BIA amperogram for injections of standard solutions of glucose (Nascimento et al., 2024); (E) preparation of (CH-GOx/PPy-Nf-fMWCNTs/GCE), and (F) amperometric response of the CH-GOx/PPy-Nf-fMWCNTs/GCE, and corresponding calibration curve (Shrestha et al., 2016).

a high sensitivity of $9.36 \mu\text{A} \mu\text{M}^{-1}$, with a detection limit of $0.208 \mu\text{M}$ and a linear detection range spanning from 0.1 to $2.5 \mu\text{M}$ (Figure 6B) (Vinoth et al., 2021). The exceptional sensitivity and low detection threshold ascribed the potential of the ZnO QDs/MWCNTs nanocomposite sensor for advanced biomedical diagnostic applications, particularly in the accurate and efficient monitoring of glucose levels in biological specimens. In another study, Khan et al., developed a novel electrode system using in-situ deposition of

carbon quantum dots (C-dots) over copper oxide (CuO) (Figure 6C). This innovative electrode demonstrated remarkable analytical performance. The sensor operates effectively within a concentration range of 15 – 225 nM and exhibits a low limit of detection (LOD) of 1.4 nM (Figure 6D). Additionally, this electrochemical sensing system shows a high sensitivity of $17142.86 \mu\text{A} \text{ mM}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ (Ullah khan et al., 2024). They showed that this advanced electrode design maintained its performance even

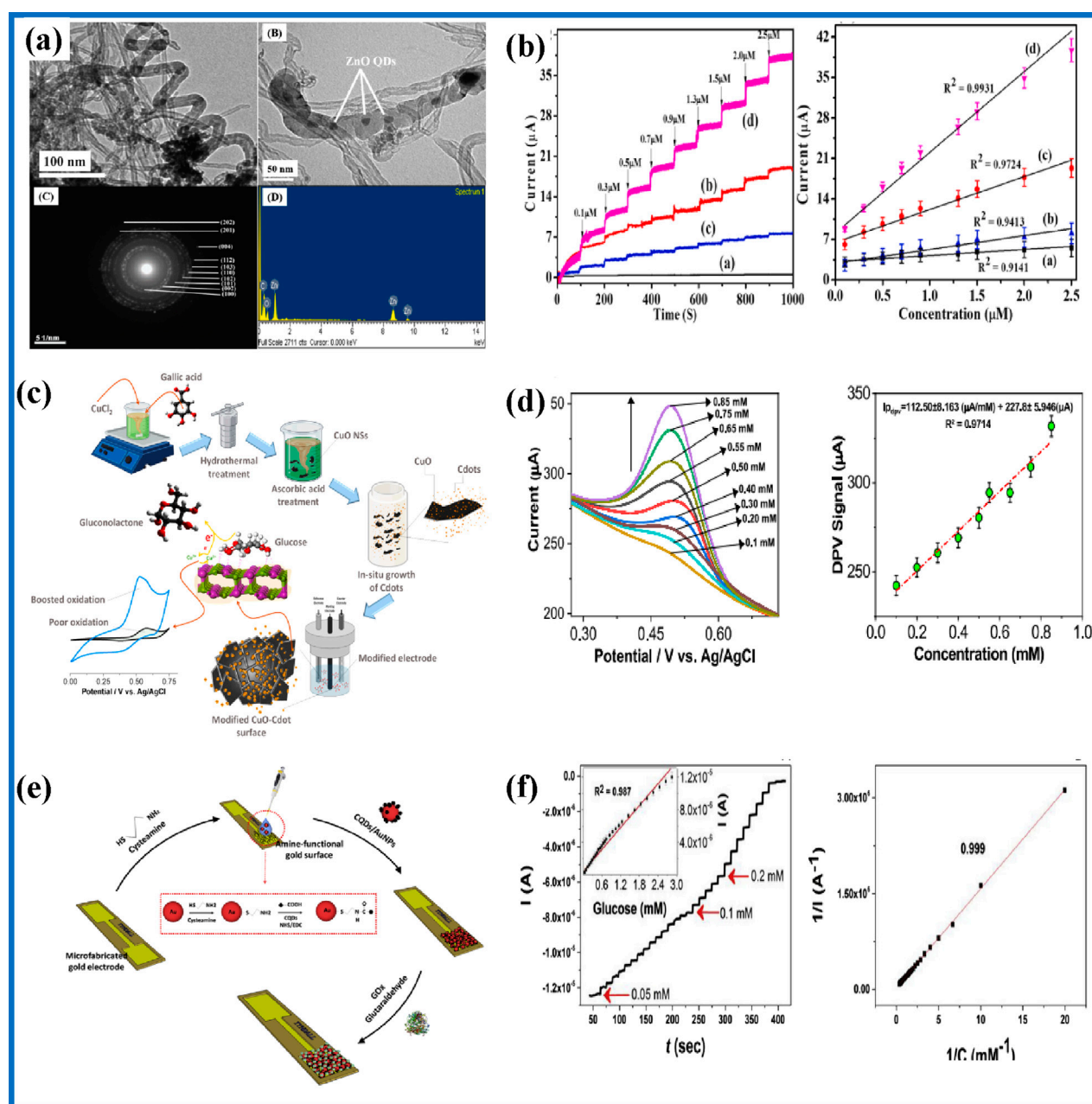


FIGURE 6 (A) TEM image of MWCNT/ZnO QDs including EDS spectra of the materials, (B) amperometric response as a function of glucose concentration (Vinoth et al., 2021); (C) Preparation of CuO/CdOT and their application, (D) DPV response of glucose concentrations, and its calibration graph (Ullah Khan et al., 2024); (E) the chronoamperometric response of the CQD/AuNP-GOx biosensor, and (F) the corresponding calibration curve (Buk et al., 2019).

after repeated use indicating **cyclic stability** in the detection of glucose blood serum samples. Buk et al. (2019) developed a novel electrode system biosensor, engineered utilizing a composite of CQDs and gold nanoparticles (AuNPs) conjugated with glucose oxidase (GOx) as described in Figure 6E. This biosensor's analytical prowess was meticulously assessed through chronoamperometry. The CQDs/AuNPs-GOx biosensor exhibited remarkable sensitivity, registering at $47.24 \mu A \text{ mM}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-2}$, and demonstrated a detection limit of $17 \mu M$. It provided a linear response to glucose concentrations within the range of $0.05\text{--}2.85 \text{ mM}$ (Figure 6F), with high accuracy and reliability, reproducibility, and reusability.

Importantly, the biosensor also showcased the feasibility of precisely detecting glucose levels in real human serum in the presence of the interfering species (ascorbic acid, uric acid, and acetaminophen) indicating significant potential for clinical diagnostic applications.

3.3 Graphene-based electrodes

Graphene-based electrode materials represent a revolutionary approach for sensing applications, attributed to their distinct and superior properties (Li et al., 2024). Graphene, a monolayer of

carbon atoms configured in a two-dimensional honeycomb structure, offers an exceptionally large surface area, enhancing the interaction with glucose molecules and thereby increasing the sensor's sensitivity (Huang et al., 2015). Its outstanding electrical conductivity enables efficient electron transfer during the electrochemical oxidation of glucose, producing strong and reliable signals essential for precise glucose measurement (Goodrum et al., 2024). Glucose biosensing mechanisms are broadly categorized into enzymatic and non-enzymatic approaches, both hinging on the electrooxidation reactions of glucose molecules (Mohamad Nor et al., 2022). Enzymatic sensors detect glucose indirectly, while non-enzymatic sensors, which utilize nanomaterials with increased specific surface areas and electrochemically active sites, achieve direct detection. The fundamental principle for these sensors lies in the oxidation/reduction reactions of glucose (He et al., 2024). Interestingly, higher sensitivity and biocompatibility have driven the innovation of novel graphene-based nanomaterials as electrode materials for glucose sensing. Since its first characterization in 2004 (Shahriary and Athawale, 2014), produced through the mechanical exfoliation of highly oriented pyrolytic graphite, graphene has garnered significant attention due to its exceptional chemical and physical properties. Its two-dimensional monolayer structure offers a high specific surface area ($\sim 2,600 \text{ m}^2/\text{g}$), which enhances its ability to bind target analytes of glucose, thereby improving sensitivity and lowering detection limits (Petit and Badosz, 2009). Despite being only one carbon atom thick, graphene exhibits remarkable mechanical strength, with a Young's modulus of $\sim 1.1 \text{ TPa}$ and a tensile strength of 130 GPa , making it resistant to mechanical stress (Lee et al., 1979). Apart from pure graphene, reduced graphene oxide (rGO), a derivative of graphene, maintains flexibility even after 5,000 bending cycles, with no significant increase in resistance proving its robustness in wearable devices including glucose biosensors (Sandeep et al., 2024).

Enhanced electron transfer between the electrode and the target molecule is crucial for the performance of electrochemical biosensors (Fu et al., 2021). Fortunately, graphene's sp^2 -hybridized structure that forms σ -bonds with a trigonal planar geometry, allows high charge carrier mobility, translating to high electrical conductivity (Wu et al., 2013). Experimental measurements and theoretical studies have reported electron mobility ranging from 10^3 to $10^6 \text{ cm}^2/(\text{V}\cdot\text{s})$ and electrical conductivity from 10^2 to 10^6 S/m , demonstrating graphene's promise for glucose sensing (Bolotin, 2014). Nanoporous graphene, with its exceptional transport properties, is also used for detecting single molecules, including various carbohydrates (Kammarchedu et al., 2024). Graphene and graphene oxide improve electrochemiluminescence (ECL) sensor efficiency by providing numerous sites for luminophores and increased binding sites for target analytes (Qi and Zhang, 2020). A sensitive ECL glucose sensor using graphene quantum dots (GQDs) prepared from GO, with hydrogen peroxide as the only reagent, has shown excellent sensitivity with detection limits as low as $\text{pmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ (Yang et al., 2020). In general, enzymatic glucose sensors rely on direct or mediated electron transfer between the active sites of the enzymes and the electrode surface. By increasing enzyme concentration and accelerating direct electron transfer (DET), the

sensitivity of these sensors can be significantly enhanced (Naseri et al., 2018). Graphene materials, with their high charge mobility, electrical conductivity, and specific surface area, have been reported to improve the efficiency of these sensors (Ji et al., 2024). Further, the strong electrostatic interaction of nanostructured graphene with enzymes enhances contact at the enzyme-electrode interface (Ji et al., 2024). Functionalizing the electrode surface with appropriate groups facilitates enzyme immobilization, improving interaction with substrates and enhancing sensor performance (Fenoy et al., 2022). The presence of oxygenated functional groups in graphene provides additional reaction sites for further functionalization, accelerating enzyme immobilization on the biosensor's electrode surface (Ferlazzo et al., 2024). Interestingly, GO electrodes, with their high surface area and oxygen-rich functional groups, enhance glucose sensing by providing numerous active sites for glucose oxidation and improving enzyme immobilization. The electrocatalytic properties of GO facilitate efficient electron transfer during glucose oxidation, whether in enzyme-based or non-enzymatic sensors. These features make GO a highly effective material for enhancing the sensitivity and performance of glucose biosensors (Figure 7) (Chakrovorty et al., 2021).

Functionalization of graphene with enzymes like glucose oxidase results in catalytic oxidation of glucose, resulting in the production of hydrogen peroxide, detectable through electrochemical means (Durgalakshmi et al., 2019). This functionalization significantly boosts the specificity and sensitivity of glucose sensors. Moreover, non-enzymatic sensors that utilize graphene's electrocatalytic properties can directly oxidize glucose, obviating the need for enzymes and thereby enhancing stability and extending the sensor's lifespan (Zhou et al., 2024; Sakr et al., 2020). Graphene's biocompatibility further positions it as an ideal material for *in vivo* applications, including continuous glucose monitoring systems (Li et al., 2012). Its integration into wearable and implantable devices has led to the development of advanced, non-invasive glucose monitoring technologies. The combination of high sensitivity, rapid response time, and robustness positions graphene-based electrodes at the cutting edge of glucose detection technology, offering an efficient solution for diabetes management. Wearable electrochemical glucose sensor, fabricated by the screen-printing technology, in sweat samples, reported by Zheng et al. (2021). It performed well with linear the range of $0.05\text{--}1 \text{ mM}$, a sensitivity of $105.93 \mu\text{A mM}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ demonstrated for constant 9 h of monitoring. Due to these attractive properties, graphene-based electrode materials have been utilized for glucose sensing. For example, Awada et al. (2023) have reported on the synthesis and preparation of 4-NTP functionalized heterogeneous layers of gold/graphene/Cu toward electrochemical sensing of glucose. Interestingly, the developed electrode material ascribed a moderate sensitivity, ($179.6 \mu\text{A mM}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-2}$) with a limit of detection of 0.5 mM within a concentration range of $1\text{--}20 \text{ mM}$. This might be due to the attached 4-nitrophenol into the gold/graphene/cu composite electrode.

Advanced electrode material $\text{NiO-Co}_3\text{O}_4/\text{rGO}$ has shown exceptional performance in glucose detection within serum samples, as reported by Mustafa et al. (2022). Utilizing amperometry for sensing, this sensor achieves a wide linear range from $1.23 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mM}$ to 10 mM , with an outstanding sensitivity of

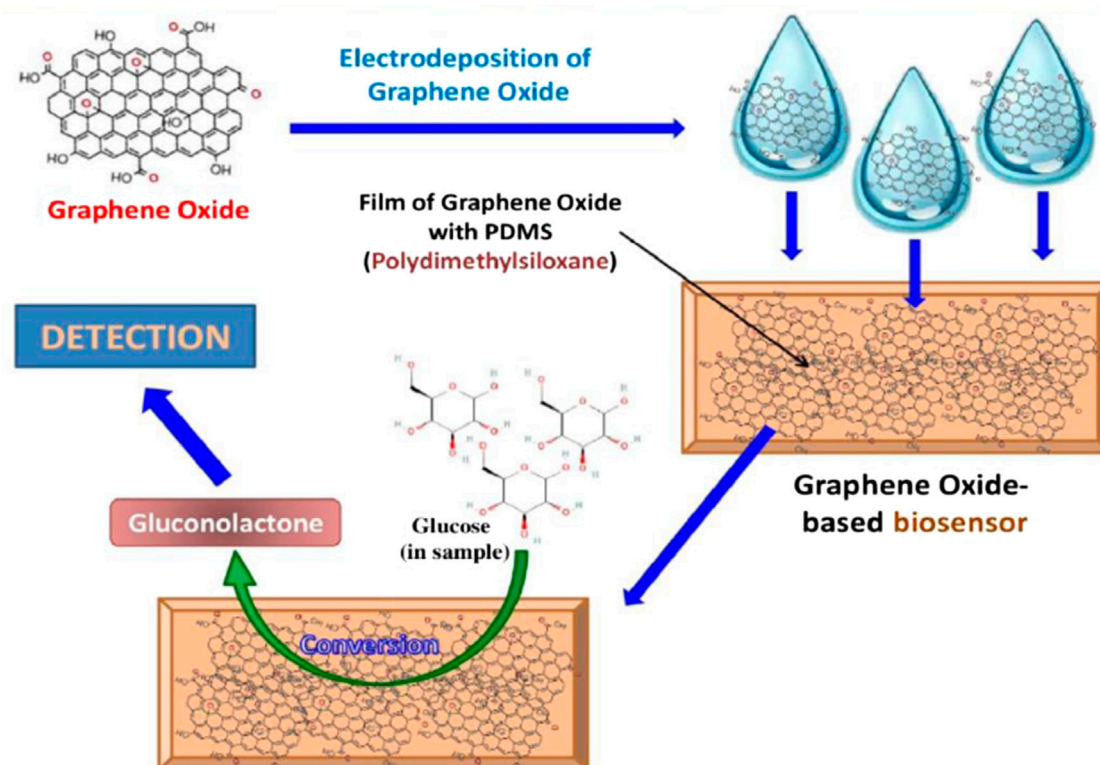


FIGURE 7
Illustration of the structure and mechanism of graphene oxide-based non-enzymatic biosensor for blood glucose detection (Chakrovorty et al., 2021).

345 $\mu\text{A mM}^{-1} \text{cm}^{-2}$ and an impressive limit of detection of 0.13 μM . The interference study, conducted with 100 μM concentrations of fructose (FR), lactose (LA), uric acid (UA), and ascorbic acid (AA), further validates its accuracy and reliability. This cutting-edge technology demonstrates significant potential for precise glucose monitoring in clinical applications. In another study, the ZIF-67@GO/Co(OH)₂ electrode material, as reported by Tao et al. (2023) featuring in an extensive concentration range from 0.001 to 8.546 mM, ensuring its applicability across diverse testing scenarios (Figures 8A, B). The electrode demonstrates exceptional sensitivity at 2412.7 $\mu\text{A mM}^{-1} \text{cm}^{-2}$, allowing for highly precise glucose measurements, even at low concentrations. Its detection limit is impressively low at 0.934 μM . The ZIF-67@GO/Co(OH)₂ electrode also excels in selectivity, effectively distinguishing glucose from common interfering substances such as DA, AA, UA, fructose, sucrose, lactose, and maltose, even when these intrusive substances are present in large concentrations as depicted in Figures 8C–F. This robustness is further highlighted by its consistent accuracy in complex sample environments, where it successfully retains its performance following the successive addition of these interfering agents to a glucose solution. These attributes underscore the superior capabilities of the ZIF-67@GO/Co(OH)₂ electrode material in glucose detection applications.

Latiful et al., have developed a chronoamperometric glucose sensor using ZnO-graphene (G)-SnO₂ ternary nanocomposite electrode materials, achieving a notable sensitivity for the detection of glucose concentration as shown in Figures 9A, B. The sensor utilizes

ZnO-G-SnO₂ nanocomposites for glucose sensing via cyclic voltammetry. These nanocomposites were synthesized using a self-assembly method and are deposited on nickel foam electrodes. The sensor operates effectively at low current densities (0.0010 mA/cm^2) and demonstrates capability in detecting glucose concentrations as precise as 0.5 mmol L^{-1} across a potential range from -1.0 to 1.0 V (Kabir et al., 2024). Similarly, a highly stable glucose sensor based on graphene on annealed copper was reported by Luo et al. (2024) with two linear dynamic ranges of 0–1.39 mM and 2.78–11.11 mM, with a sensitivity of 97 $\mu\text{A mM}^{-1}$ and 3 $\mu\text{A mM}^{-1}$, respectively. Furthermore, they reported that the as-prepared sensor was reliable in detecting glucose in blood samples showing resistance to interfering substances such as NaCl, urea, and lactic acid. Gijare et al. (2024) reported rGO-based glucose sensing device which achieved a sensitivity of 19.17 $\mu\text{A cm}^{-2} \text{mM}^{-1}$ with a low detection limit of 1.9 μM , and a linear range of 0.2–10 mM synthesized using cow urine as a reducing agent, (Figures 9C, D) (Gijare et al., 2024).

In another study, they used cow urine for the removal of oxygen-containing groups in GO, confirmed through various analyses (UV Vis, Fourier transform infrared, and X-ray diffraction). Their findings showed that the variation in current response values (Figures 9C, D) towards glucose in human serum was insignificant even after five repetitions of testing. In a relevant study by Nugba et al. (2023), an amperometric glucose sensor was developed which was prepared through an electrodeposition approach. It demonstrated glucose detection in saliva samples, achieving a detection limit of 0.023 μM and a wide linear range

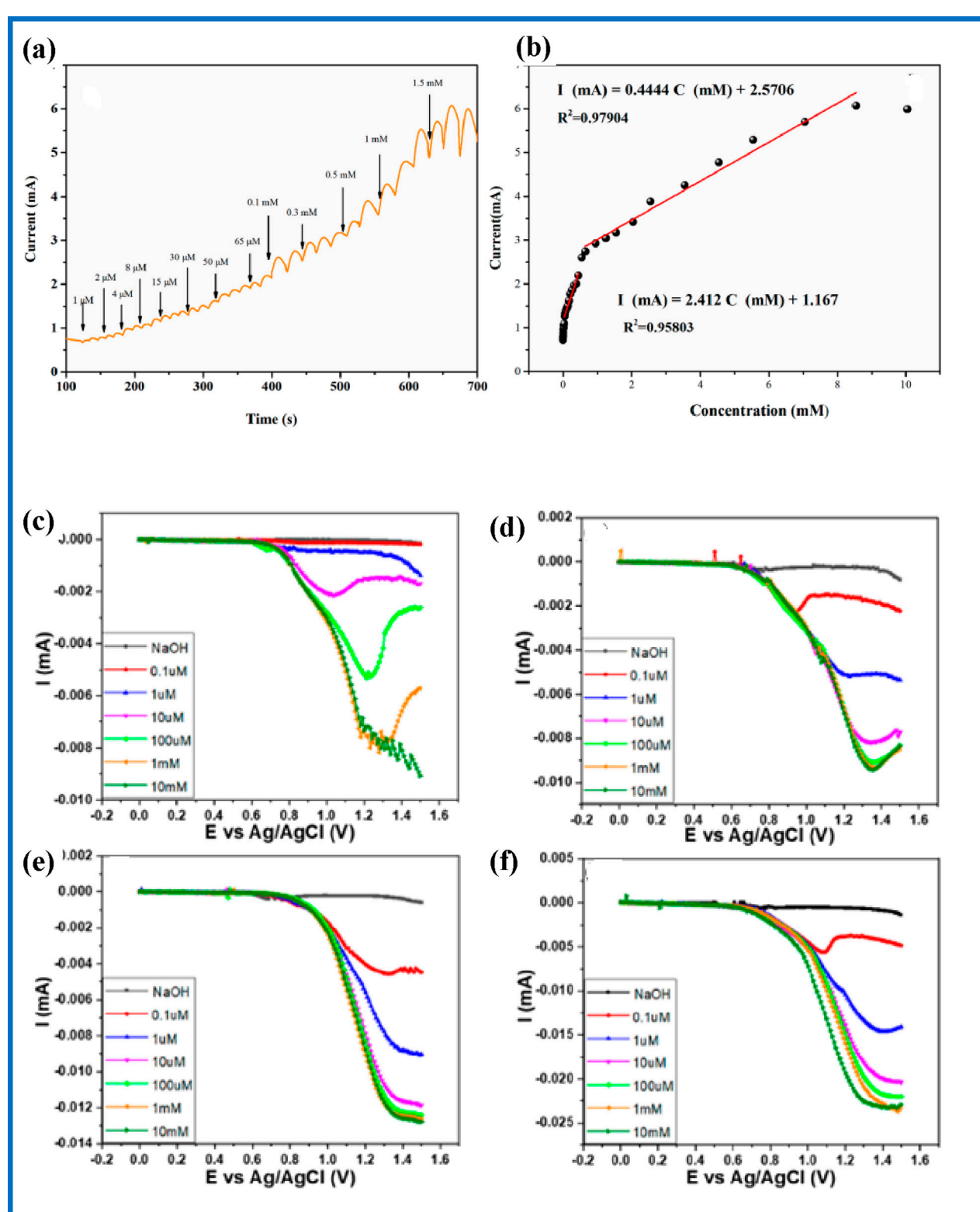


FIGURE 8 ZIF-67@GO/Co(OH)₂ electrode for (A) glucose detection, and (B) its calibration graph; (C) glucose LSV measurements for samples with different proportions of MWCNTs, (D) 0 wt%, (E) 15 wt%, (E) 30 wt%, and (F) 60 wt% (Liao et al., 2023).

of 0.03–4.5 mM. This amperometric glucose sensor showed a detection accuracy of 97% which is in close agreement with measurements taken from blood glucose. Further, they showed

that their design shows good selectivity towards glucose in the presence of interfering species such as ascorbic acid and urea with a sensitivity of 2665 μ A mM⁻¹ cm⁻².

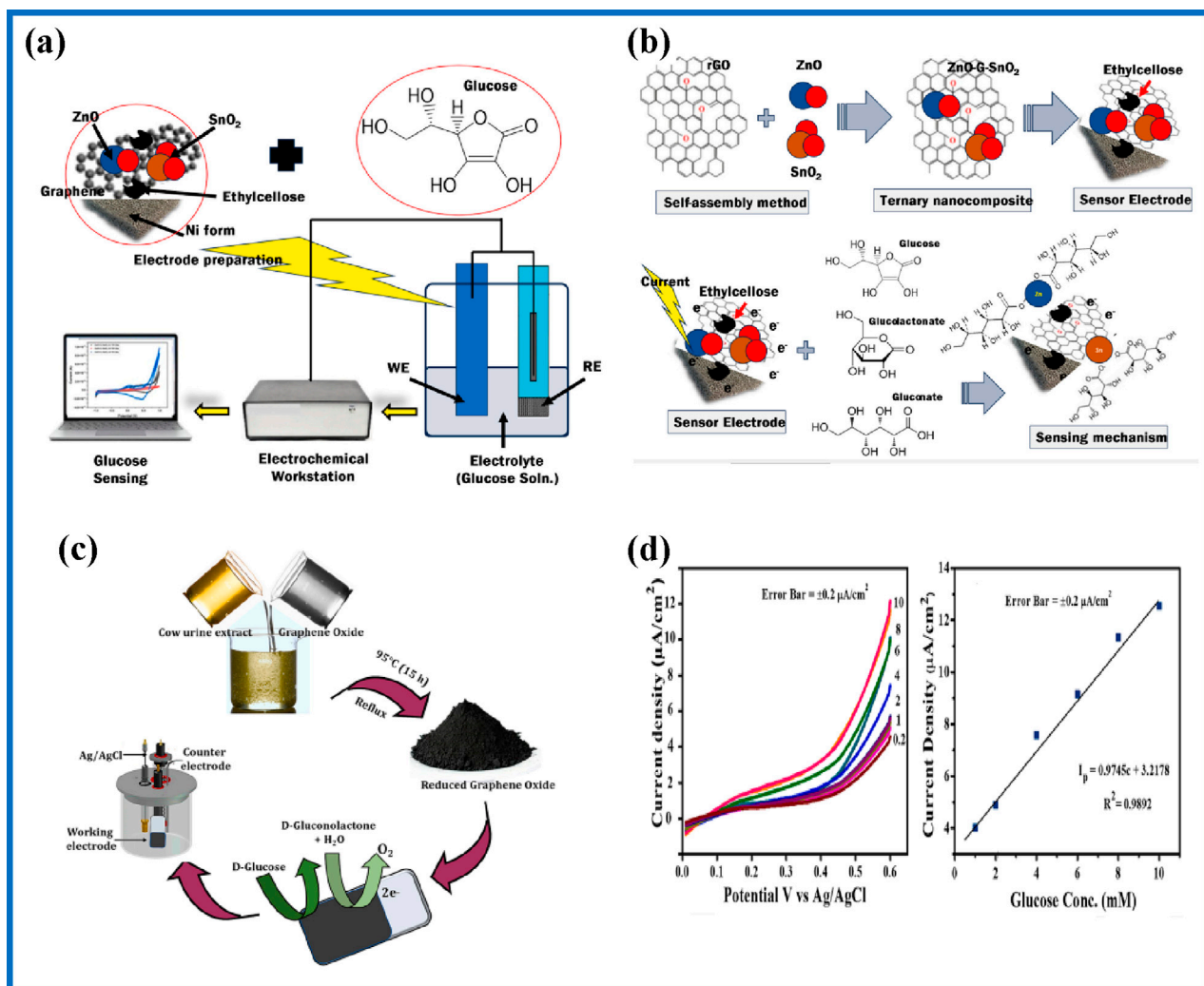


FIGURE 9 (A) preparation of ZnO-G-SnO₂ electrode, (B) glucose sensing mechanism (Kabir et al., 2024); (C) preparation of rGO, and (D) LSV of rGO-10 based on glucose concentrations and its calibration curve (Gijare et al., 2024).

The analytical performance of the carbon nanomaterials of the scope of this review is summarized in Table 1. These CNT, CQD, and graphene-based nanomaterial electrodes are applied. It was observed from the vast quantity of literature that the synergistic incorporation of these materials benefits optimizing the performance, cost, and user-friendliness of glucose detection through a non-enzymatic and enzymatic sensing approach.

4 Other types of carbon-based materials

Other types of carbon such as mesoporous carbons provide high surface areas and efficient mass transport, while carbon nanofibers offer excellent conductivity and improved electron transfer. Together, they enable better sensitivity and stability in detection of biological and chemical analytes. This review focuses on recent advancements in these carbon-based biosensors, including their fabrication methods and applications (Ifthikhar et al., 2023; Tang et al., 2017).

This carbon nanofibers have been used as modifiers during fabrication of highly specific and stable glucose biosensor characterized with high flexibility. The CNF modified flexible electrode platform consisted a novel conjugated polymer, P-BDT-BTz, which includes benzotriazole, benzodithiophene, and benzenediamine moieties. The fabrication process involved electrospinning polyacrylonitrile (PAN) nanofiber mats, which were then stabilized and carbonized to form CNFs. These nanofibers were applied onto a flexible polyethylene terephthalate (PET) substrate. The synthesized and characterized conjugated polymer, P-BDT-BTz, was utilized as a surface modifier for the CNF-coated transducer to enhance glucose detection. The biosensor's performance was optimized by evaluating the influence of different parameters, resulting in a linear glucose detection range from 20 μM to 500 μM, with a detection limit of 8.5 μM. Additionally, the biosensor exhibited strong glucose-sensing capabilities in beverage samples. Overall, this amperometric glucose oxidase (GOx)--based biosensor demonstrates excellent specificity, a low detection limit, and a broad linear detection range, highlighting

TABLE 1 Examples of carbon nanomaterial-based electrodes for the detection of glucose through a non-enzymatic/enzymatic sensing approach.

Sensing approach	Electrode material	Biosensing method	Linear range	Sensitivity	LOD	Advantages	Disadvantages	Ref.
Non-enzymatic sensors	CNT/MoS ₂ /NiNPs	amperometry	0.05–0.65 mM	1,212 $\mu\text{A mM}^{-1}\text{cm}^{-2}$	0.197 μM	Exceptional non-interference, stability, reproducibility	N/A	Fall et al. (2022)
	CNTs/MWCNTs/PDMS (CMP)	amperometry	20 μM - 1.1 mM	71.62 $\mu\text{A mM}^{-1}\text{cm}^{-2}$	6.78 μM	It employed a simple fabrication process and a non-invasive detection technique	N/A	Xia et al. (2023)
	Au/ZrO ₂ @MWCNTs	amperometry	10 μM to 13 mM	162.52 $\mu\text{A cm}^{-2}\text{mM}^{-1}$	0.95 μM	Showed excellent electrocatalytic efficiency	Slight effect when NaCl added as interference	Huo et al. (2023)
	NiFe ₂ O ₄ @MWCNT	amperometric	50 and 600 $\mu\text{mol L}^{-1}$	0.018 $\mu\text{A L}^{-1}\mu\text{mol}^{-1}$	36 $\mu\text{mol L}^{-1}$	Easy method and free of biological modifiers	N/A	Nascimento et al. (2024)
	MWCNT/ZnO QDs n	amperometry	0.1–2.5 μM	9.36 $\mu\text{A } \mu\text{M}^{-1}$	0.208 μM	Ascribed efficient electrocatalytic behavior	N/A	Vinoth et al. (2021)
	C-dots/CuO	DPV	15–225 nM	17142.86 $\mu\text{A mM}^{-1}\text{cm}^{-2}$	1.4 nM	Indicated a maximum sensitivity	N/A	Ullah khan et al. (2024)
	(Au-7.5 nm/Gr/Cu) (1)	CV	1–20 mM	179.6 $\mu\text{A mM}^{-1}\text{cm}^{-2}$	0.5 mM	The electrode material exhibits active catalytic sites rich in charges	Indicated a higher LOD	Awada et al. (2023)
	NiO-Co ₃ O ₄ /rGO	amperometry	1.23×10^{-4} to 10 mM	345 $\mu\text{A mM}^{-1}\text{cm}^{-2}$	0.13 μM	Indicted lower interferences	N/A	Mustafa et al. (2022)
	NF/ZIF-67@GO/Co(OH) ₂	amperometry	0.1 μM -8.546 mM	2412.7 $\mu\text{A mM}^{-1}\text{cm}^{-2}$	0.934 μM	Cost-effective approach	Not applied for real sample analysis	Tao et al. (2023)
	Graphene/GOD	amperometry	0–1.39 mM	97 $\mu\text{A mM}^{-1}$	N/A	Showed maximum stability	N/A	Luo et al. (2024)
	rGO	Linear sweep voltammetry	0.2–10 mM	19.17 $\mu\text{A mM}^{-1}\text{cm}^{-2}$	1.90 μM	Ascribed attractive analytical performances	N/A	Gijare et al. (2024)
Enzymatic sensors	Co ₃ O ₄ /SWCNT based GC	amperometry	1–5 mM	96.92 $\mu\text{A mM}^{-1}\text{cm}^{-2}$	0.25 μM	Exhibited a maximum selectivity	N/A	Liaqat et al. (2020)
	CH-GOx/PPy-Nf-fMWCNTs/GCE	amperometry	0.01–4.7 mM	2860.3 $\mu\text{A mM}^{-1}\text{cm}^{-2}$	5 μM	Indicated super-sensitive and excellent stability	N/A	Shrestha et al. (2016)
	CQDs/AuNPs-GOx	chronoamperometric	0.05–2.85 mM	47.24 $\mu\text{A mM}^{-1}\text{cm}^{-2}$	17 μM	Indicted an excellent selectivity	N/A	Buk et al. (2019)
	GOx/ β -CD/MWCNTs/GCE	amperometry	50 μM ~ 1.15	32.28 $\mu\text{A mM}^{-1}\text{cm}^{-2}$	0.42 μM	outstanding stability	N/A	Xia et al. (2022)
	CQDs/AuNPs-GOx	chronoamperometric	0.16–4.32 mM	626.06 $\mu\text{A mM}^{-1}\text{cm}^{-2}$	13.6 μM	Showed a maximum sensitivity	N/A	Buk and Pemble (2019)

its potential as a reliable tool for glucose monitoring (Bulut et al., 2023).

While many glucose sensors are currently available, there remains significant interest in developing non-enzymatic devices for glucose detection across various applications. This study presents an innovative enzyme-free electrochemical glucose sensor based on carbon nanofibers (CNFs) functionalized with an aromatic diamine through a simple wet chemistry approach. The electrochemical properties of the modified carbon-based screen-printed electrodes (SPCEs) were evaluated using electrical impedance spectroscopy (EIS), showcasing excellent selectivity for glucose over competing sugars such as fructose and sucrose. The sensor exhibited two distinct linear response ranges: one at lower glucose concentrations (0–1,200 μM) and another from 1,200 to 5,000 μM , with a limit of detection (LOD) calculated at 18.64 μM . The study underscores the sensor's precise and reliable glucose detection, positioning this novel non-enzymatic electrochemical sensor as a promising tool for selective glucose sensing in diverse applications (Ferlazzo et al., 2024).

The demand for electrochemical sensors is growing for real-time health monitoring, particularly in measuring temperature, heart rate, and blood glucose levels. This study introduces a fiber-like microelectrode composed of copper oxide-modified carbon nanotubes (CuO@CNTFs), designed as a flexible and wearable glucose sensor with exceptional catalytic activity. The one-dimensional structure of CNT fibers enhances conductivity and mechanical strength, making them superior to alternative fibrous materials. Employing a binder-free electrodeposition method, CuO nanoparticles were successfully deposited on the CNT fibers, followed by thermal treatment to improve sensor performance.

Characterization techniques, including scanning electron microscopy and energy-dispersive X-ray analysis, confirmed the effective integration of CuO nanoparticles. The CuO@CNTF microelectrodes demonstrated impressive electrochemical properties, with a sensitivity of approximately 3,000 $\mu\text{A mM}^{-1} \text{cm}^{-2}$, a detection limit of 1.4 μM , and a broad linear detection range of up to 13 mM. The microelectrode's superior performance is attributed to the synergistic effects of CuO's electrocatalytic activity and the high conductivity of CNT fibers. Additionally, electrochemical impedance spectroscopy revealed a low charge transfer resistance, further validating the electrode's efficiency. This research offers a promising strategy for creating flexible and disposable non-enzymatic glucose sensors through CNT fiber-based microelectrodes (Muqaddas et al., 2023).

Non-enzymatic glucose sensors are essential for detecting glucose in complex biological systems. This study presents a streamlined method to create highly stable and sensitive glucose sensors by depositing cobalt phthalocyanine (CoPc) onto mesoporous carbon screen-printed electrodes (MCs). The use of electrochemical activation (aMC) followed by phase inversion (PI) significantly enhanced the sensor's performance. Among the tested configurations, the aMC-CoPc/PI electrode showed the highest electrocatalytic activity, with a sensitivity of 22.3 $\mu\text{A mM}^{-1}$, a detection limit of 27.4 μM , and a linear range from 0.1 to 3.5 mM. The sensor also demonstrated excellent selectivity, stability, and reproducibility in complex samples such as horse serum and cell culture media, highlighting its potential for

practical glucose detection in real-world applications (González-Sánchez et al., 2024).

Accurate monitoring of blood glucose levels is essential for the effective diagnosis and management of diabetes. While traditional methods rely on enzymatic and non-enzymatic electrochemical biosensors for glucose quantification in serum or plasma, recent research has shifted towards non-invasive detection methods in sweat, aiming to improve sensitivity, accuracy, and stability. This study presents an innovative approach using nanostructured mesoporous carbon integrated with glucose oxidase (GOx) to enhance direct electron transfer to the electrode surface. A CuNi alloy nanoparticle-coated mesoporous carbon (CuNi-MC) catalyst was synthesized through a hydrothermal process, followed by annealing at 700°C under argon gas. The structural and morphological properties of the catalyst were thoroughly analyzed using X-ray diffraction and high-resolution transmission electron microscopy. Electrochemical assessments, including cyclic voltammetry (CV) and amperometry, revealed outstanding electrocatalytic activity, with a rapid response time of 4 s and a broad linear detection range from 0.005 to 0.45 mM. Furthermore, the electrode exhibited high sensitivity at $11.7 \pm 0.061 \text{ mA mM}^{-1} \text{cm}^{-2}$ in selective media. This study underscores the potential of CuNi-MC catalysts for developing highly sensitive, non-invasive glucose biosensors with rapid response times, making significant advancements in glucose monitoring technology (Radwan et al., 2021).

Overall, among carbon-based nanomaterials, graphene oxide (GO) stands out for its excellent biocompatibility and practical applicability in glucose electrochemical sensing. Its oxygen-containing functional groups improve dispersibility in biological environments, reducing cytotoxicity compared to pure graphene, carbon quantum dots, and carbon nanotubes. These functional groups also allow easy attachment of glucose oxidase and other biomolecules, enhancing sensor performance. GO's high surface area boosts sensitivity, while its stable and simple fabrication makes it ideal for practical applications. GO-based sensors have been widely researched for real-time glucose monitoring, offering a promising solution for wearable and flexible biosensors in medical diagnostics.

5 Conclusion and future perspectives

In this review, the recent advances in carbon nanostructured-based biosensors have been discussed, including carbon quantum dots, carbon nanotubes, graphene, mesoporous carbons, and carbon nanofibers for glucose detection. Each of these nanostructured materials offers unique benefits and challenges related to their synthesis, functionalization, cost-effectiveness, and stability. Recent developments in these materials have shown significant potential for enhancing glucose sensor performance through improved sensitivity, selectivity, and lower detection limits. The exceptional properties and numerous advantages of carbon nanostructured materials, such as high surface area, excellent electrical conductivity, mechanical strength, and chemical stability, make them highly valuable in biosensing applications. The flexibility and versatility of these materials allow for their integration into various sensor designs, further enhancing their

applicability and performance. Therefore, advancing carbon nanostructured-based biosensors is essential to replace conventional glucose detection methods. Continued research is necessary to develop environmentally friendly, stable, highly selective, and sensitive materials. The application of carbon nanostructured materials in glucose sensors presents a holistic approach to addressing the global challenge of diabetes management. However, most research has focused on fabricating these sensors and evaluating their analytical performance in controlled environments. To move towards commercialization, it is crucial to test these sensors in real-world conditions, which involve complex biological matrices. Additionally, the long-term stability and environmental impact of carbon nanostructured materials need to be thoroughly assessed before considering large-scale production. The selected carbon nanostructures, each with unique features such as high surface-to-volume ratio (carbon quantum dots), exceptional electrical conductivity (carbon nanotubes), and outstanding mechanical and chemical properties (graphene), have been extensively applied in glucose sensing. These materials, whether used individually or in combination, are expected to drive a significant shift from traditional glucose detection methods to more advanced, flexible, and low-cost biosensors. Carbon nanostructured-based biosensors, through suitable functionalization or modification, have greatly enhanced the sensitivity, selectivity, and detection limits for glucose. However, challenges remain, such as ensuring stability, optimizing functionalization processes, and integrating these materials into practical sensor designs. To fully harness the potential of carbon nanostructured-based biosensors, interdisciplinary research efforts should focus on developing scalable, eco-friendly synthesis methods, and improving sensor functionalization for real-world application. Researchers should also prioritize extensive *in vivo* testing to validate performance in more complex environments. Through these efforts, the field can move closer to realizing commercially viable, high-performance glucose sensors capable of revolutionizing diabetes management. Additionally, scaling up production while ensuring consistent quality and minimizing environmental impact and toxicity study presents a significant challenge. Progress in functionalization methods and sensor integration will be vital in addressing these issues, ensuring that glucose sensors based on carbon nanostructures remain not only highly sensitive and selective but also stable, reproducible, and cost-effective. Furthermore, fostering interdisciplinary collaborations and driving ongoing innovation will be crucial to overcoming these challenges, paving the way for the commercialization of advanced glucose sensors that could transform diabetes management. Despite these challenges, carbon quantum dots, carbon nanotubes, and graphene show immense potential for developing highly efficient

glucose sensors. Moreover, this review may open new avenues for advancing the application of carbon nanostructured materials in glucose detection, paving the way for innovative and practical biosensing solutions.

Author contributions

AA: Writing–review and editing, Writing–original draft, Methodology, Data curation, Conceptualization. MM: Writing–review and editing, Writing–original draft, Data curation. YZ: Visualization, Writing–review and editing, Writing–original draft, Data curation. WM: Writing–review and editing, Writing–original draft, Methodology, Data curation. JF: Methodology, Conceptualization, Writing–review and editing, Writing–original draft. TM: Writing–review and editing, Methodology, Project administration, Supervision, Validation. BN: Writing–review and editing, Writing–original draft, Methodology, Conceptualization.

Funding

The author(s) declare that no financial support was received for the research, authorship, and/or publication of this article.

Acknowledgments

The authors express their gratitude to the Bio and Emerging Technology Institute (BETin), Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Conflict of interest

The authors declare that the research was conducted in the absence of any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest.

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