

Miniaturization of Bioanalytical Instrumentation

DNA analysis - genomics

Protein analysis - proteomics

Metabolite analysis - metabolomics/metabonomics

Glycomics, ...

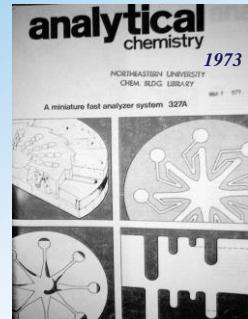
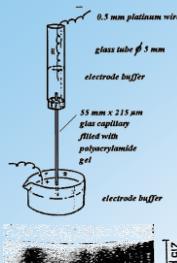
New technologies

Microfluidics - Mass Spectrometry

Frantisek Foret, Institute of Analytical Chemistry
Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic, Brno



Instrumentation Miniaturization



Capillary gel electrophoresis
Separation of nerve cell proteins

H. Hyden et al. Anal Biochem, 17, 1-15, 1966.

Microfluidics?

Microelectronics

Control of electric current



Microfluidics

control of fluid flows

Speed of analysis

Space saving

Cost cutting

Mass production

Making and inspecting semiconductor chips
requires pushing laser techniques deeper into the ultraviolet.

by Hank Hogan, Contributing Editor



62 PHOTONICS SPECTRA

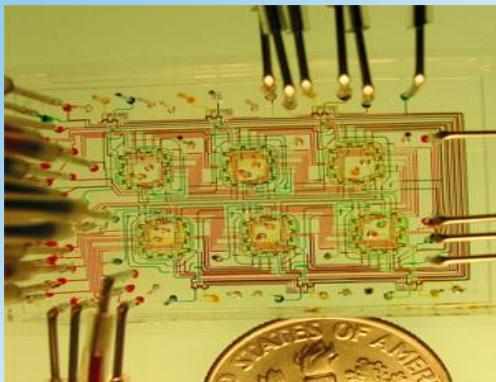
DECEMBER 2006

As semiconductor feature sizes shrink, manufacturers need ever more powerful lasers and shorter wavelengths. A look at three new developments in the industry assembly — shows how photonic-based innovations are tackling some of the most difficult challenges in processing problems.

The first development is the most critical tool used for semiconductor manufacturing: the photolithographic process, which transfers the features that are programmed into a computer's memory onto a wafer. Subsequent processes add layers of conductors and insulators to form a functioning integrated circuit. To day, state-of-the-art features are as small as 0.13 micrometers (one-thousandth of a millimeter), and the generation beyond that is expected to be 0.09 micrometers in two years away, although the equipment needed for them is being tested now.

Although designed for making tiny features on a microscopic scale, the latest lithography stepper lens from Carl Zeiss, Oberkochen, Germany, is not small. The Starfire 10000 weighs more than a metric ton, sits on a massive base, and is transported around as a tree truck. A combination of optical lenses, mirrors, beam splitters, and refractive optics, it enables volume semiconductor production

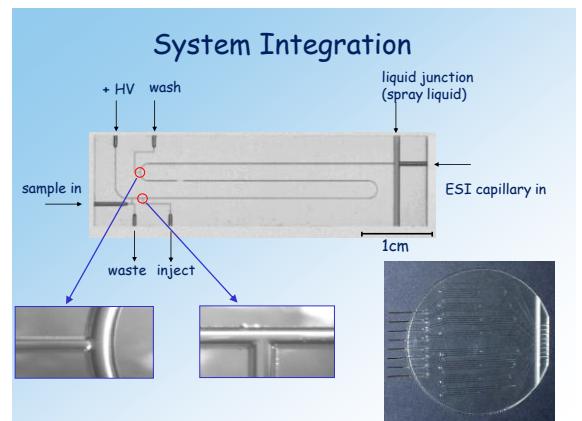
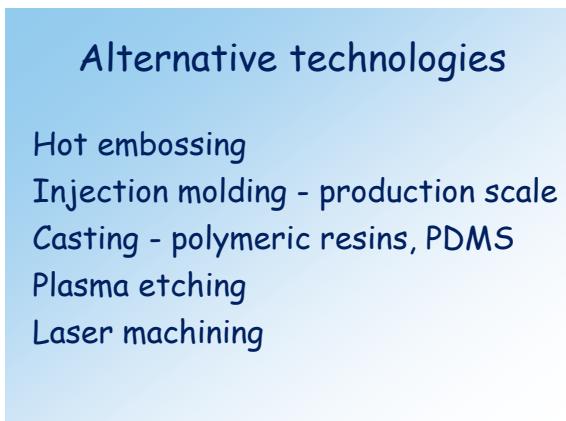
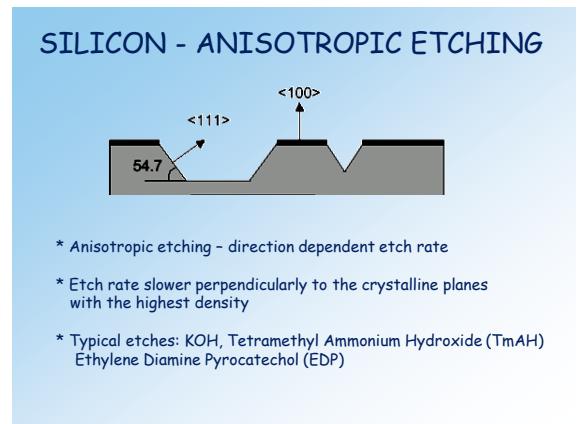
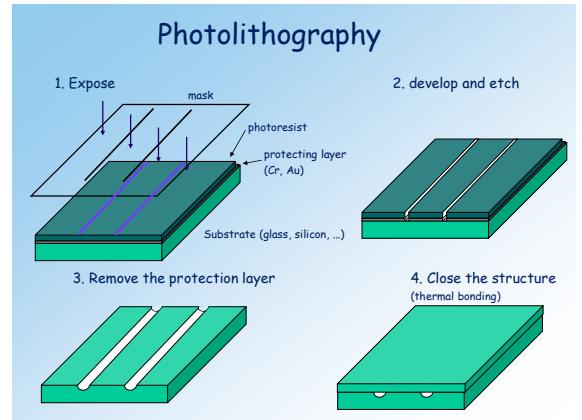
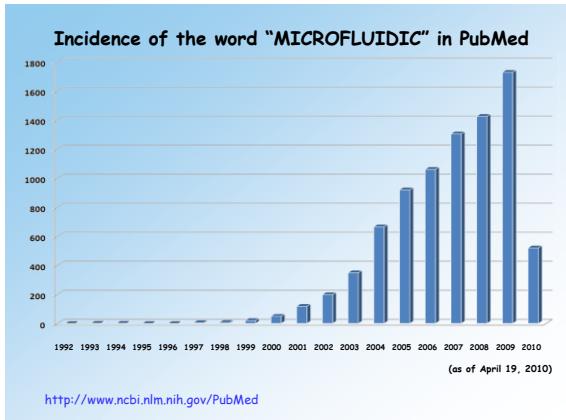
Photo: courtesy of Carl Zeiss Microscopy, Inc.



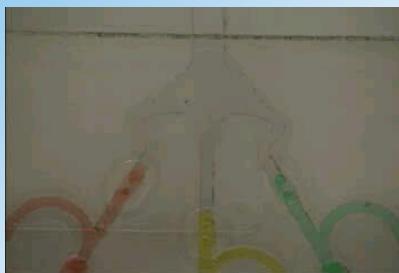
Stephen Quake, Dept. Bioengineering, Stanford University, <http://thebigone.stanford.edu/index.html>

MICROFABRICATED DEVICES

- * Sensors - accelerometers, glucose monitors, ...
- * Genomics - first commercial applications
- * Proteomics - sample processing separation



Diffusion limited mixing



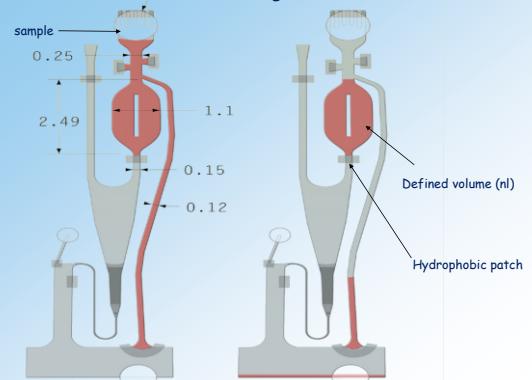
Spatial flow focusing



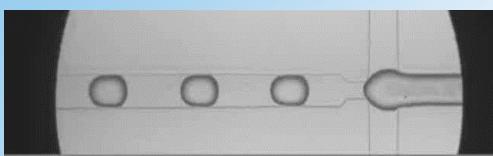
Capillary force filling



Exact volume metering on the nl level



Droplet generation in nl-pl volumes



Seth Fraden et al., J. AM. CHEM. SOC. 2007, 129, 8825-8835.

Microfluidics

Fluid (liquid) phase handling

Smaller size - faster analysis

Microchannel junctions without dead volume

Parallel systems for high throughput

Disposable parts

Phenomena unimportant on a macro scale become dominant

Space saving

Small volume problem

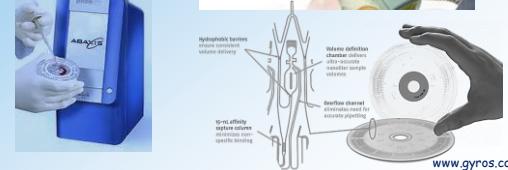
Example: LOD = 100 molecules

	2.15 mm	→	$10 \mu\text{l} \sim 10^{-15} \text{ M}$
	1 mm	→	$1 \mu\text{l} \sim 10^{-14} \text{ M}$
	0.1 mm	→	$1 \text{ nl} \sim 10^{-11} \text{ M}$
	0.001 mm	→	$1 \text{ fl} \sim 10^{-5} \text{ M}$

Point-of-care analysis



i-Stat → Heska → www.abottpointofcare.com



www.gyros.com

Examples

New approaches for DNA analysis based on:
massively parallel PCR and pyrosequencing

(www.454.com)

or

microfluidics
and
high sensitivity (_{single molecule}) detection

Human genome for \$ 1000?

J. Craig Venter

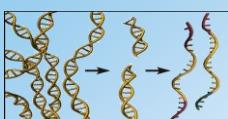
J. Craig Venter
INSTITUTE

At present ~1000 × more

Microfluidics necessary

First system - 454.com
(www.454.com, Roche)

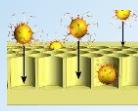
1 454 Massively Scalable Sequencing in Picoliter Volumes



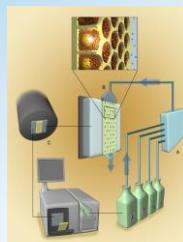
1) Random DNA fragments



2) Emulsion amplification on $28 \mu\text{m}$ beads

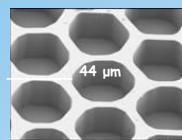


3) Loading of the beads into 100 000 microchannel glass plate

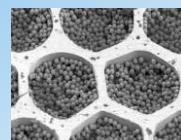


4) Sequencing using microbeads with immobilized enzyme and chemiluminescence detection

Bead Loading - 454 PicoTiterTM Plate



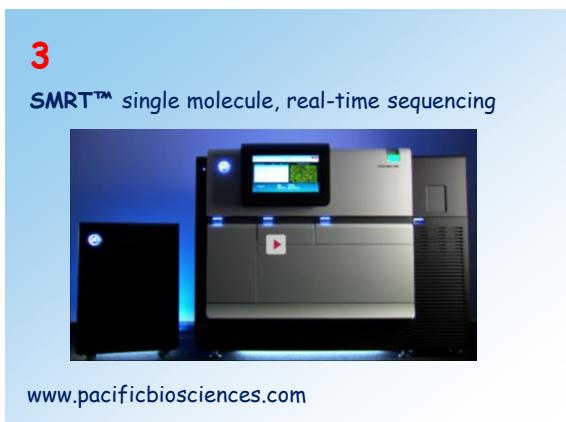
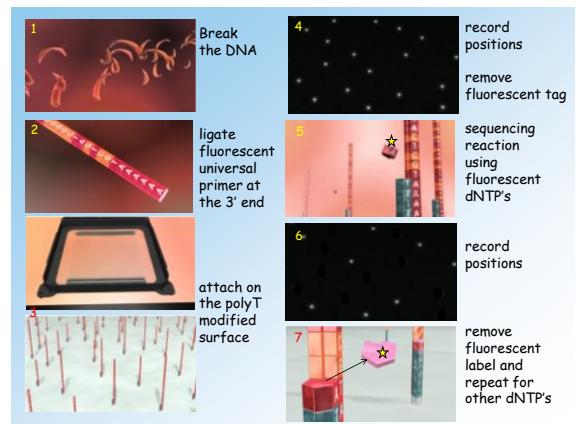
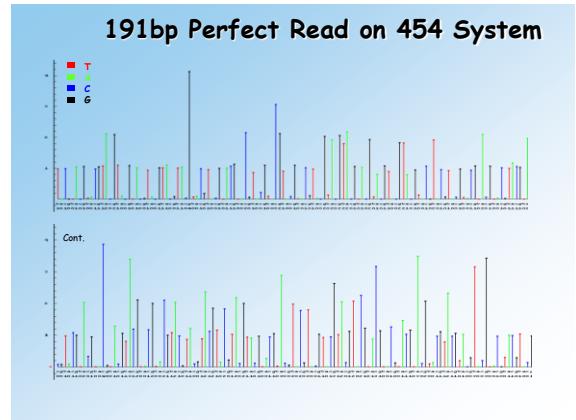
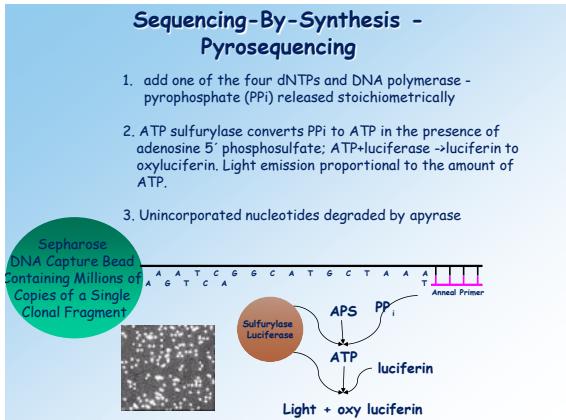
Well: 1.0 x 25.0 mm x 1.00 μL (1000)



Each Well contains a single DNA Bead & hundreds of enzyme beads

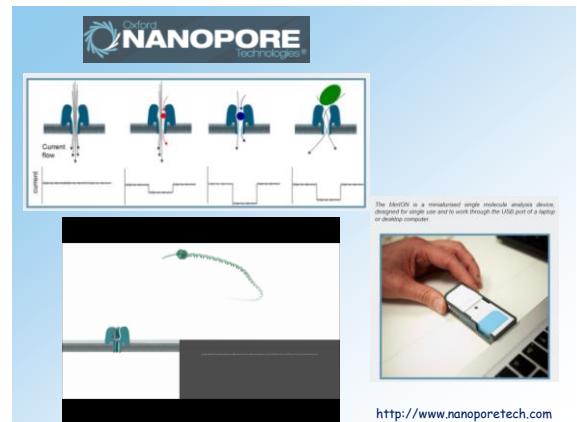
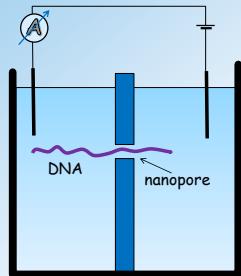
Three current plate sizes:
300K Wells ($25 \times 75 \text{ mm}^2$)
860K Wells ($40 \times 75 \text{ mm}^2$)
1.6M Wells ($70 \times 75 \text{ mm}^2$)





3

Nanopore DNA sequencing



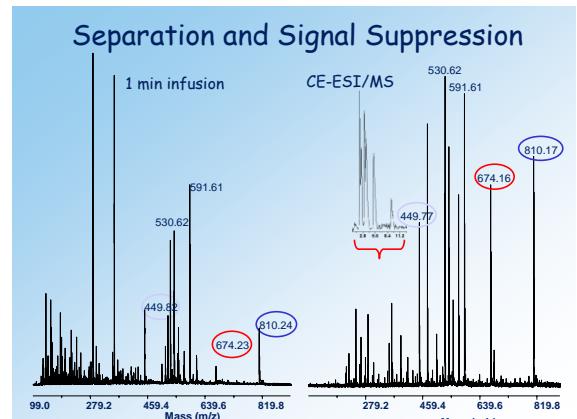
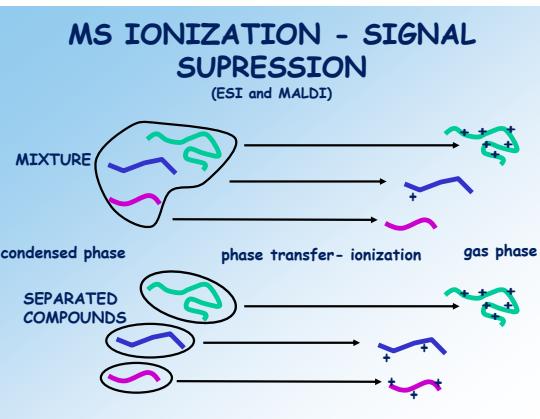
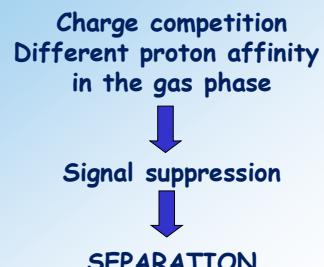
Protein Analysis

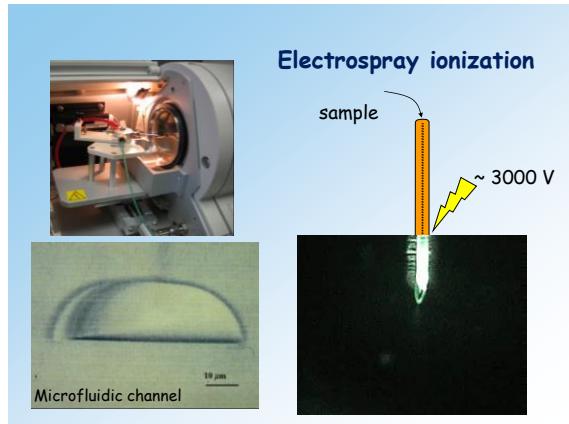
Much more complicated than DNA
 Posttranslational modifications
 10^{13} concentration range
 No PCR

Separations + ESI/MALDI Mass Spectrometry

Ionization in mass spectrometry

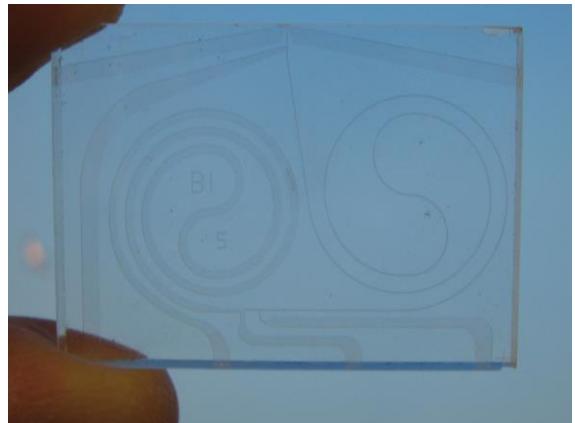
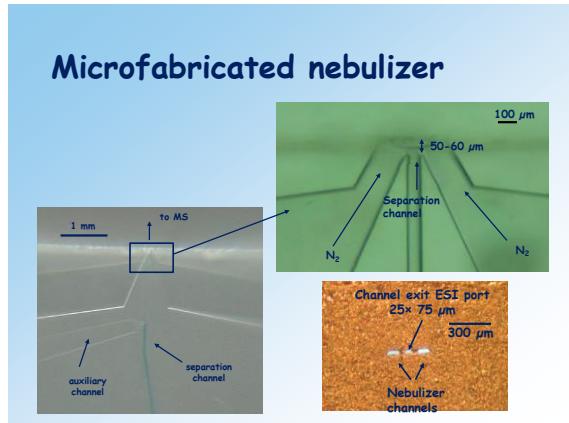
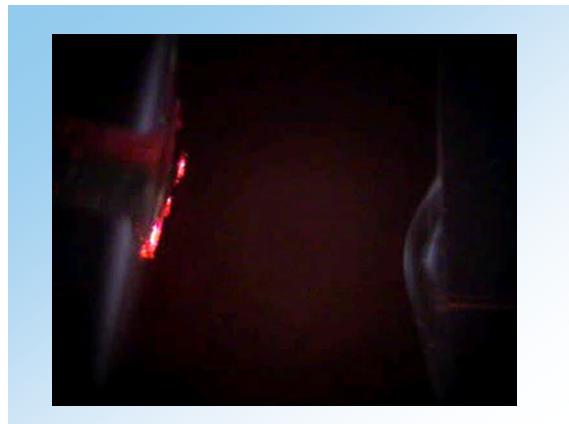
ESI - concentration sensitive
 $(10 \text{ nL/min or } 10 \mu\text{L/min} - \text{similar sensitivity})$



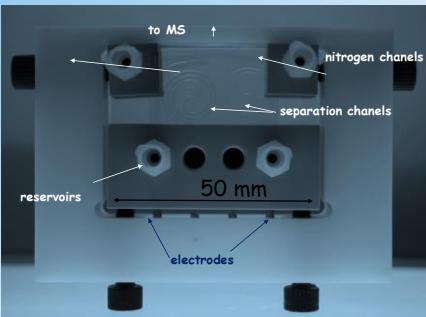


CHIP ESI/MS COUPLING

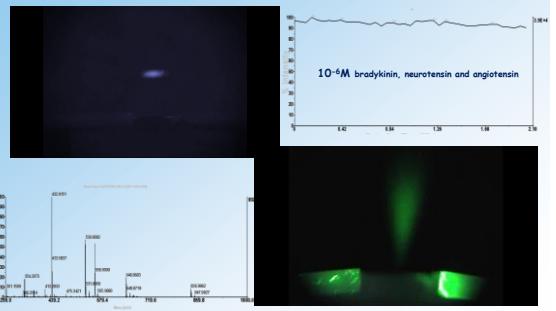
- * flat surface electrospray
- * microfabricated tips
- * external (inserted) tips
- * external interface with a transfer capillary
- * integrated pneumatic nebulizer
- * integrated liquid junction



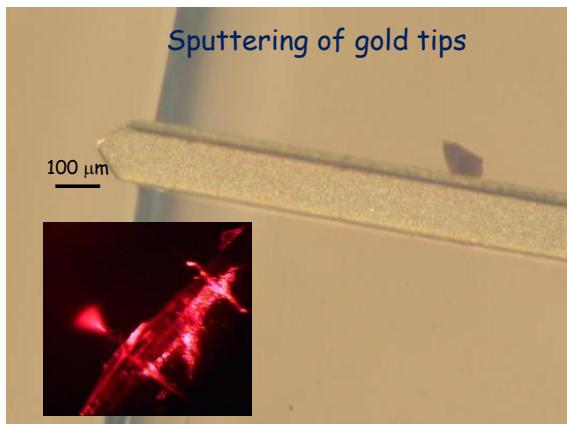
Pneumatic nebulizer



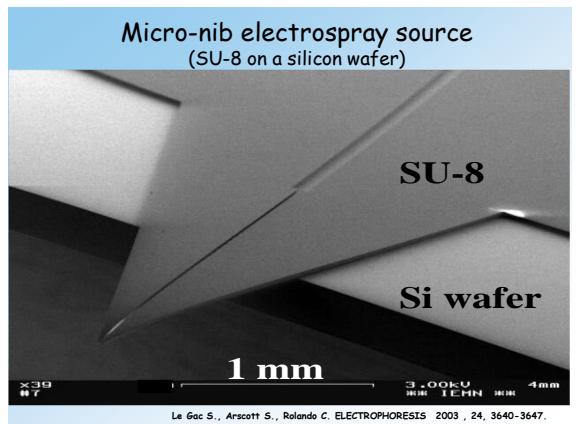
Pneumatic nebulizer



Sputtering of gold tips



Micro-nib electrospray source (SU-8 on a silicon wafer)



ESI tips produced by DRIE in silicon

ESI tip array

DRIE in silicone



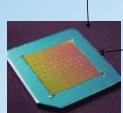
Molded plastics



Plasma etched
in polyimide



www.phoenix-st.com

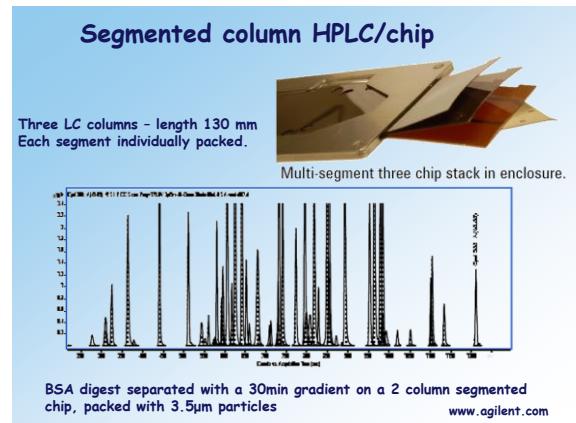
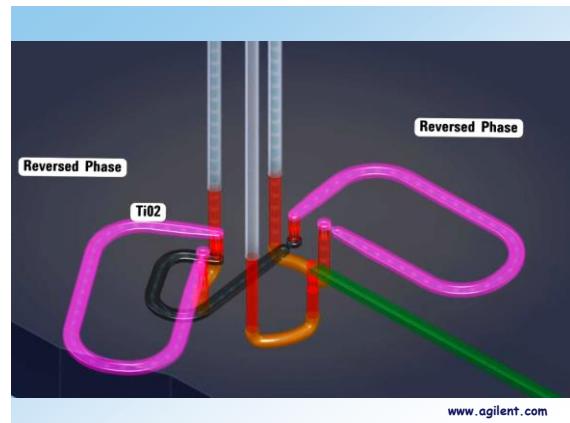
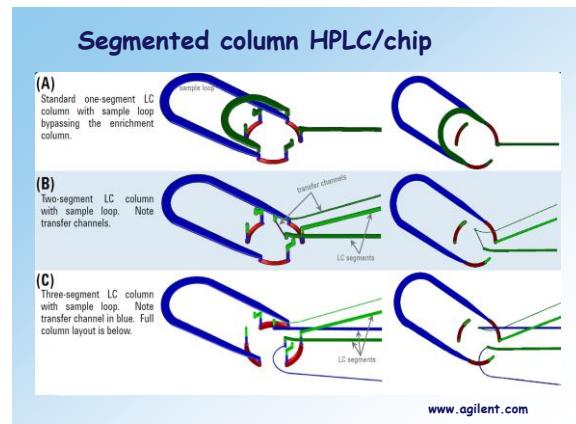
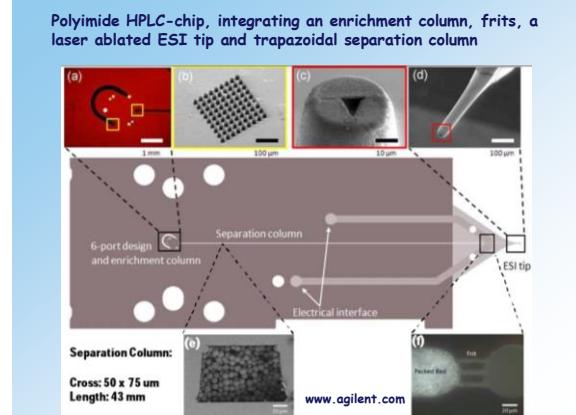


www.advion.com

www.agilent.com



www.dicoseawise.com



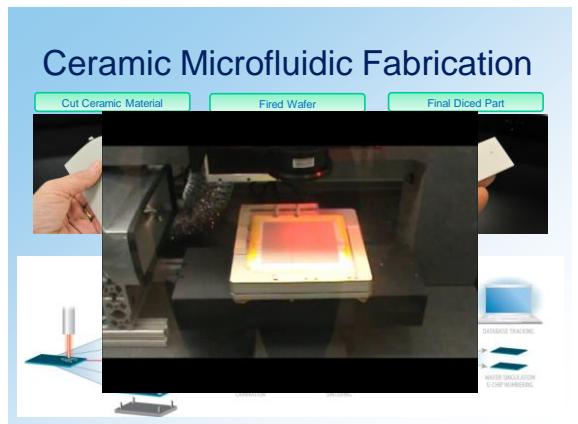
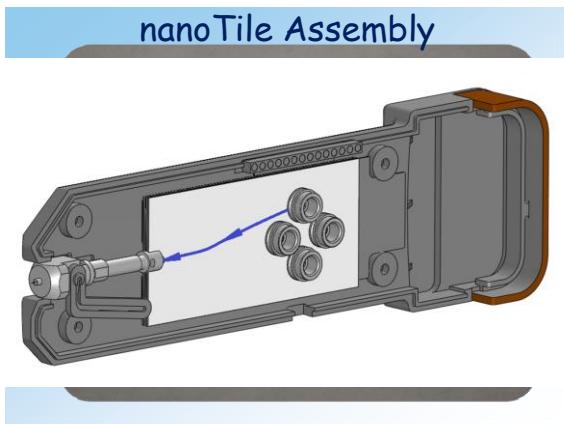
TRIZAIC nanoTile UPLC System

Waters
THE SCIENCE OF WHAT'S POSSIBLE™

1.7 μ m BEH

TRIZAIC™ UPLC SYSTEM

- UPLC Performance
- All fluidic connections are pre-made & factory tested
- Integrated ESI Emitter
- Low System Volumes
- Decreased Band Broadening
- Higher Sensitivity
- Incorporates:
 - Heater & Sensor
 - EPROM
- Increased Reproducibility



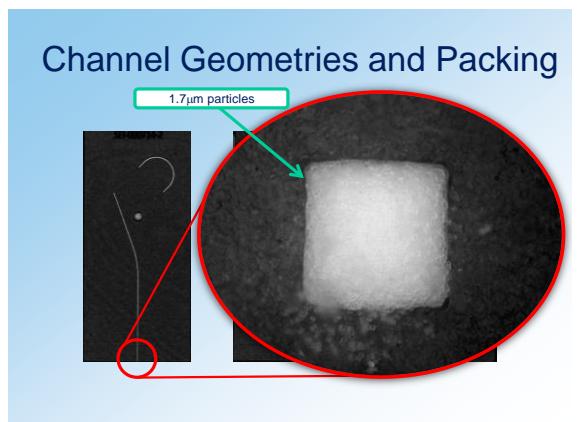
Green tape

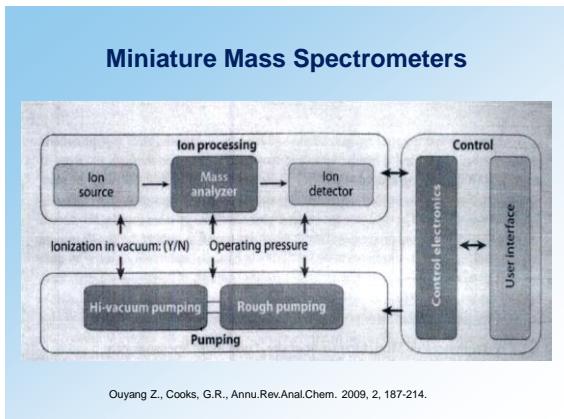
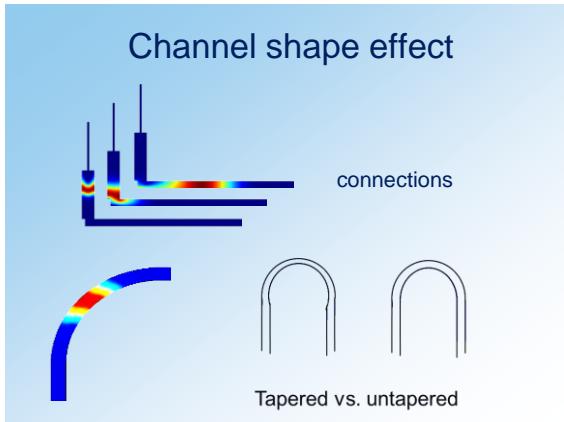
$\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3\text{-MgO-SiO}_2$ glass particles mixed with organic binders and solvents to form glass ceramic

Product Description
951 Green Tape is a low-temperature cofired ceramic tape. The 951 system comprises a complete cofirable family of Au and Ag metallizations, buried passives, and encapsulants. 951 is available in multiple thicknesses for use as an insulating layer in:

- Multichip modules
- Single chip packages
- Ceramic printed wiring boards
- RF modules

<http://www.dupont.com/mcm>



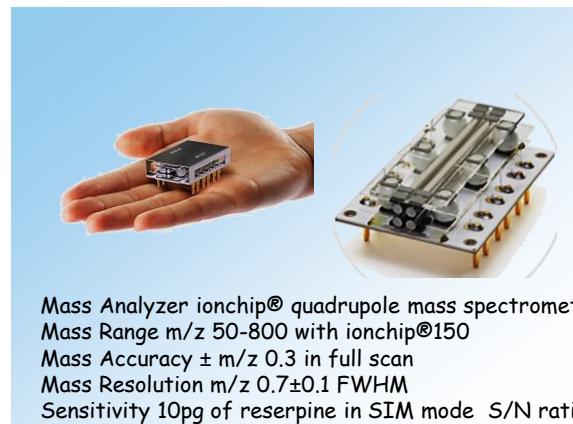
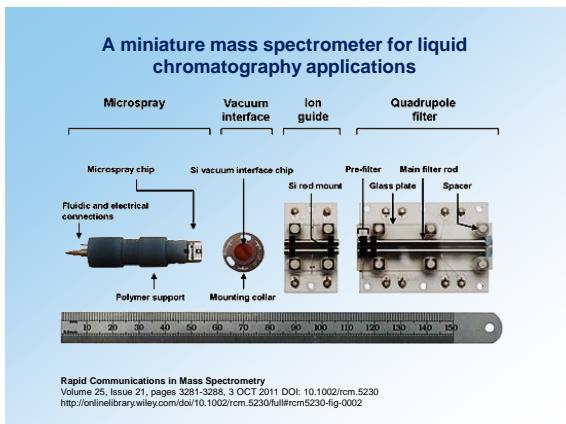
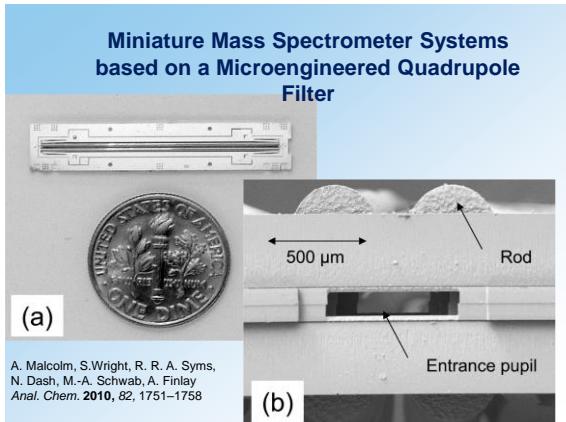


Ouyang Z., Cooks, G.R., Annu. Rev. Anal. Chem. 2009, 2, 187-214.

Systems	Self-sustainable portable systems					Portable systems without rough pumping		
	Mini 10/Mini 11 (3, 4)	ChemCube™ (115)	Guardian™ (5)	Suitcase TOF (9)	Griffin 600™ (116)	Ion-camera (117)	Pal-portable MS (52)	HAPISTE™ (74)
Developer	Purdue University	Microvac Systems	Turon Technologies	Johns Hopkins Applied Physics Lab	Grimm Analytical Technologies, Inc.	Oil Analytical	Samsung	Inficon
Weight	10 kg / 4 kg	14 kg	11 kg	N/A	15 kg	18 kg	1.5 kg	18 kg
Power	70 W / 10 W	50 W	75 W	N/A	N/A	75 W	5 W	< 150 W
Mass analyzer	Resonator ion trap	Quadrupole mass filter	Torsional ion trap	TOF	Cylindrical ion trap	Matsushita-Herring sector	Cylindrical ion trap	Quadrupole mass filter
MS/MS	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No
Sampling/ ionization	MMIS, direct leak, GDEI, APCI, ESI, DESI, LTP	SPME, mini GC/EI	MALDI	SPME, MMIS, EI	SPME, EI	Direct gas leak	Poled gas leak	GCEI
Mass range/ resolution	m/z 700, R = 700, m/z 150, R = 750	m/z 600, R = 400	m/z 500, R = 500	m/z 70,000, R = 70	m/z 425, R = 400	m/z 300, R = 300	m/z 300, R = 150	m/z 300, R = 300

Abbreviations: APCI, atmospheric pressure chemical ionization; DESI, desorption electrospray ionization; EI, electron impact; ESI, electrospray ionization; GDEI, gas chromatography electron impact; GCI, glow discharge ionization; ITP, low-temperature plasma; MMIS, membrane introduction mass spectrometry; MALDI, matrix-assisted laser desorption/ionization; MS, mass spectrometry; SPME, solid-phase microextraction; TOF, time of flight.

Ouyang Z., Cooks, G.R., Annual Rev. Anal. Chem. 2009, 2, 187-214.





Patent? Patent!

What is a patent

Invention disclosure

Does it make sense to patent?

Patent search

Resources

What Is a Patent?

A patent for an invention is the **grant of a property right to the inventor**, issued by the United States Patent and Trademark Office. Generally, the **term of a new patent is 20 years** from the date on which the application for the patent was filed in the United States or, in special cases, from the date an earlier related application was filed, subject to the **payment of maintenance fees**. U.S. patent grants are effective only within the United States, U.S. territories, and U.S. possessions. Under certain circumstances, patent term extensions or adjustments may be available. What is granted is not the right to make, use, offer for sale, sell or import, but the right to exclude others from making, using, offering for sale, selling or importing the invention. Once a patent is issued, the patentee must enforce the patent without aid of the USPTO.

There are **three types of patents**:

- 1) **Utility patents** may be granted to anyone who invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, article of manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof;
- 2) **Design** patents may be granted to anyone who invents a new, original, and ornamental design for an article of manufacture; and
- 3) **Plant** patents may be granted to anyone who invents or discovers and asexually reproduces any distinct and new variety of plant.

Patentable subject

1. Does not fall under the laws of nature, natural phenomena or abstract ideas
2. Utility requirement - invention must be useful in association with machines, human-made products, compositions of matter or processing methods
3. Novelty the idea must not be presented to the public before the filing
4. Nonobviousness - it must be unrecognizable to a skilled person in the field of invention
5. Clarity of the description included in the application

Patent je zákoná ochrana vynálezů zaručující vlastníkovi patentu výhradní právo k průmyslovému využití vynálezu.

V České republice udělování patentů upravuje zákon 527/1990. Podle něj se patenty udělují na vynálezy, které jsou nové, jsou výsledkem vynálezecké činnosti a jsou průmyslově využitelné. Vynález se považuje za nový, jestliže není součástí stavu techniky. Stavem techniky je všechno, co bylo zveřejněno přede dnem přihlášení patentu, ať již v České republice nebo v zahraničí.

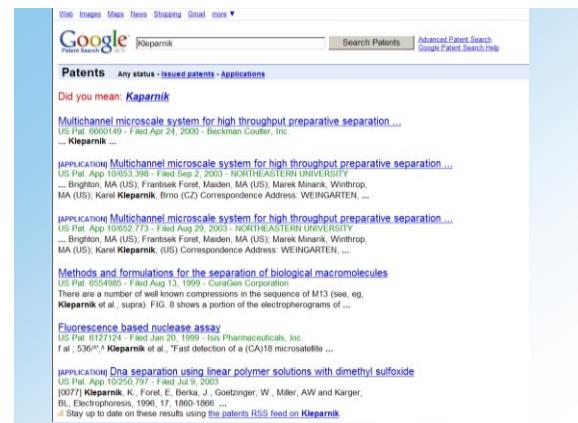
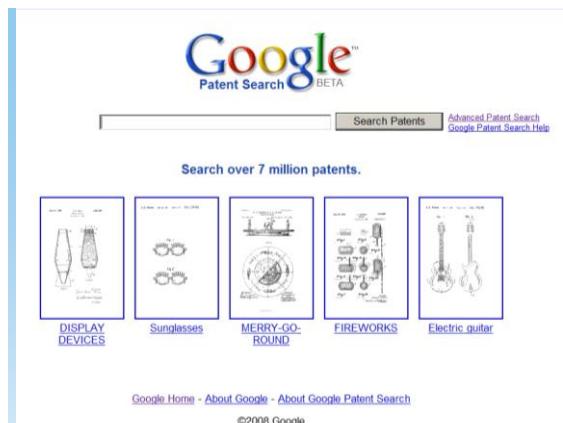
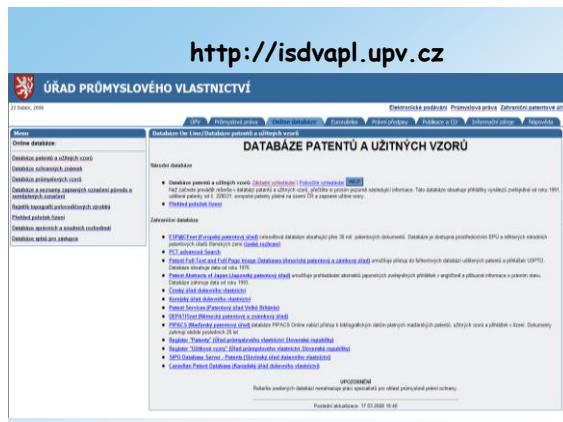
Za vynálezy se naopak nepovažují zejména :

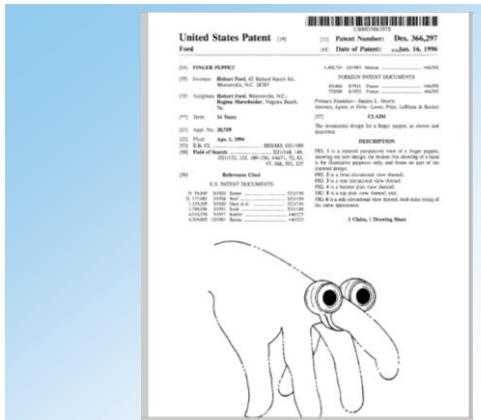
- objevy, vědecké teorie a matematické metody,
- pouhé vnitřní úpravy výrobků,
- plány, pravidla a způsoby vykonávání duševní činnosti,
- programy počítačů,
- pouhé uvedení informace

Majitel patentu má výlučné právo vynález využívat (tj. výrobek vyrábět, uvádět do oběhu nebo upřímněbit postup), dale poskytnout souhlas k využívání vynálezu jiným osobám (např. licenční smlouvou) a má právo převést patent na jinou osobu.

Proto, aby patent zůstal v platnosti, je nutno platit tzv. udržovací poplatky, a to v každém státu zvláště. Maximální možná délka patentové ochrany je 20 let.

<http://cs.wikipedia.org/>





**STŘEDISKO SPOLEČNÝCH ČINNOSTÍ AV ČR
VĚDEČINA VÝZKUMNA INSTITUCE**

Živá

Právní odbor

Úvodní stránka **Aktuality** **O nás** **Přihlášky činnosti** **Výrobky** **Prostředky** **Kontakty** **Falešného** **Kamery** **Systémy** **Měna webů**

SSC AV ČR, o.p.s.
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110 00 Praha 1
Tel.: +420 221 403 255
Fax: +420 221 403 272
E-mail: info@sscar.cz

Právní odbor zajišťuje práva vlastnictví intelektuálního výtvoru (I.V.) Dle kritérií definujících intelektuální výtvor je řešeno v rámci práv vlastnictví intelektuálního výtvoru včetně práv přiřazených místnosti ve všeobecném pravu.

Právní odbor podporuje práci koncipienta a vlastníků místnosti:

- při řešení všeobecných neprávných záležitostí
- pracomigracičních úvazků a v oblasti aplikace československého zákona
- v dokumentaci EU nařízení a Umluvy o Evropském hospodářském svazu (EHS)
- při posouzení soudní a mezinárodních problemů a posouzení soudny v.v. vzhledem k zahraničním právním systémům
- při posouzení občanských a mezinárodních problemů a posouzení soudny v.v. vzhledem k zahraničním právním systémům
- v oblasti aplikace zákona o velkoplošném zákoníku a zákoníku zákonu

Současný právní odbor je řešený pětiadvaceti a členovémi skupinami:

- praktiky, odborné konzultace o možnostech a termínech patentování ochrany důležitosti
- vývojového právního výrazu do zahraničního vlastního místnosti
- praktiky konzultace o situaci soudní a občanského právního ochrany
- praktiky konzultace o situaci soudního a občanského právního ochrany
- nabízí přednáškový deník o ochraně důležitosti vlastnosti na pracovištích AV ČR.

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Companies offering microfluidics solutions

Abbott Laboratories
<http://www.abbot.com>
 Applied Liquid Logic
<http://www.appliedliquidlogic.com/>
 Agilent Technologies
<http://www.agilent.com>
 Applied Biosystems
<http://www.appliedbiosystems.com/>
 Aviatic Sciences
<http://www.aviatic.com>
 Biocore
<http://www.biocore.com>
 Bioident
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<http://www.biomatix.com>
 Caliper Life Sciences
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<http://www.fudigen.com>
 Gyros
<http://www.gyros.com>
 Handys Lab Inc.
<http://www.handylab.com>
 Helios Microfluidics Corporation
<http://www.heliosmicrofluidics.com>
 Hewlett-Packard
<http://www.hp.com>
 Invitrogen
<http://www.invitrogen.com>
 Iz Micro Inc.
<http://www.iz-micro.com>
 Liquid Measurement Technologies
<http://www.liquidmeasurement.com>
 Microdyne Inc.
<http://www.microdyne.com>
 Microchip Biotechnologies Inc
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<http://www.tronics-mst.com>