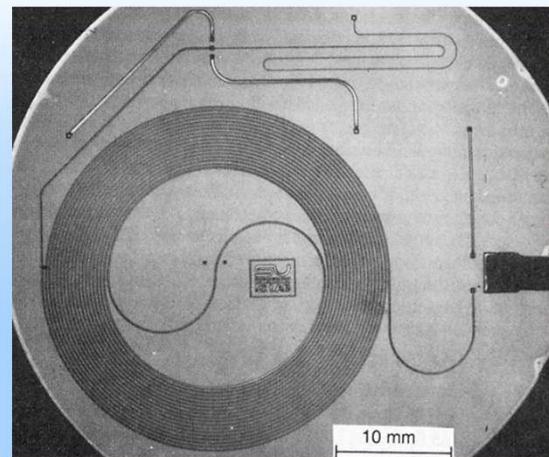
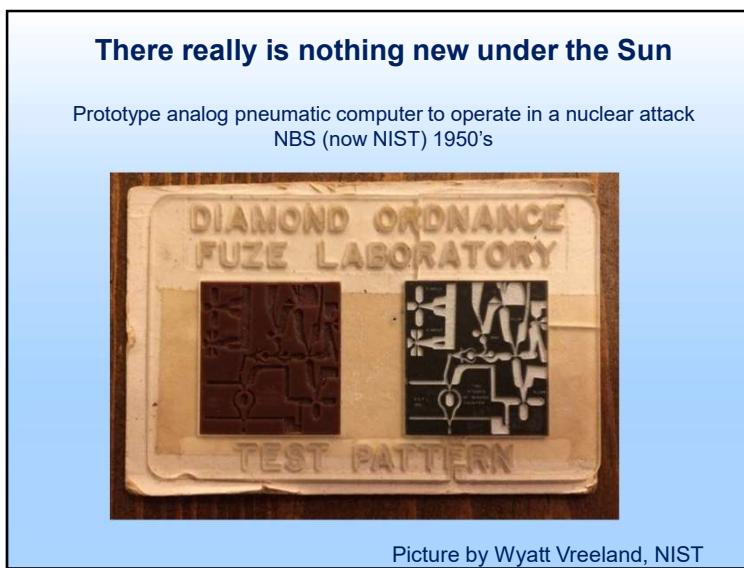


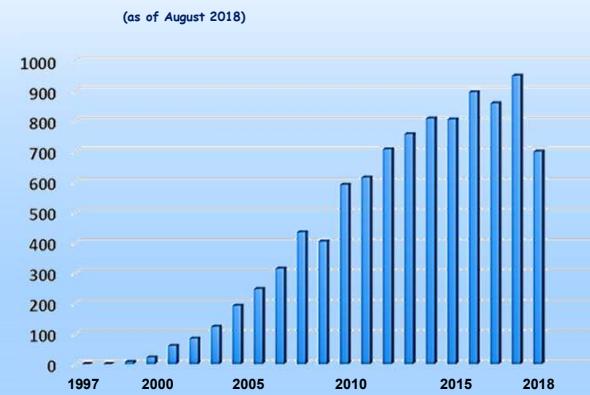
A Gas Chromatographic Air Analyzer Fabricated on a Silicon Wafer



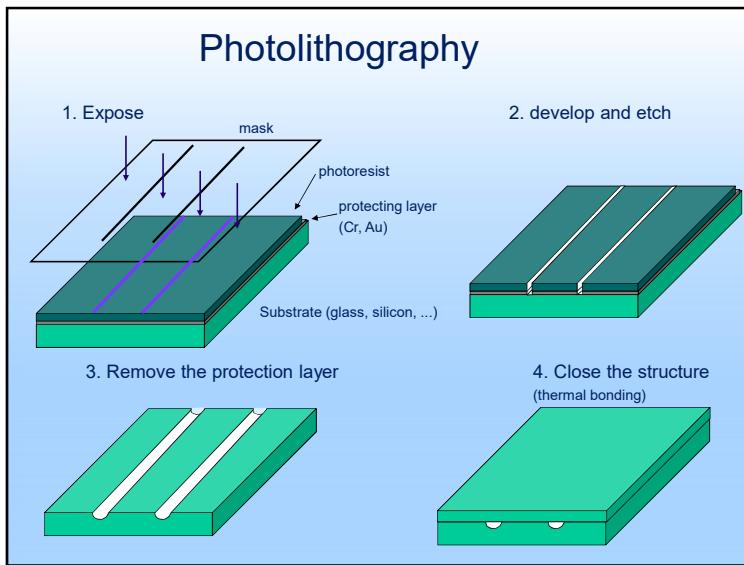
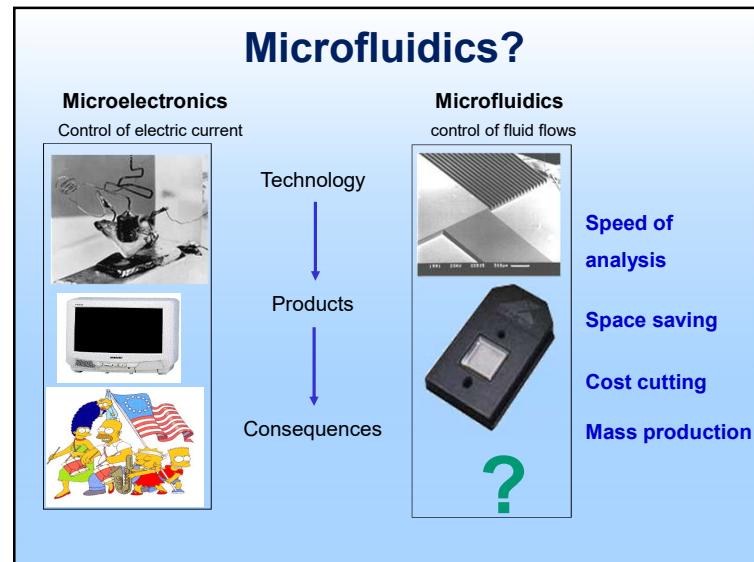
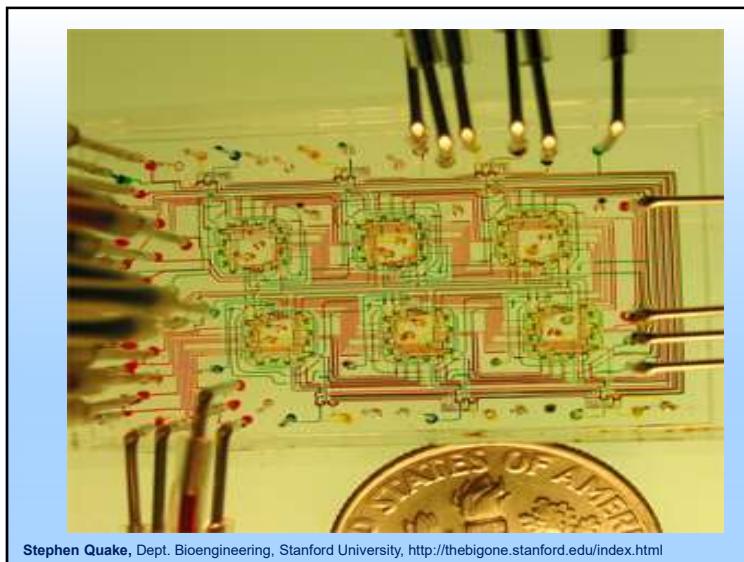
Terry, S.C., Jerman, J.H., Angell, J.B. IEEE Transactions on Electron Devices, 1979, 26, 1880-86.



Incidence of the word "MICROFLUIDIC" in PubMed



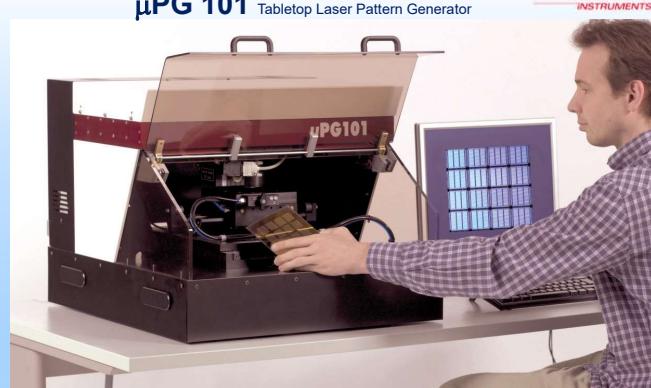
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed?term=Microfluidic%5BTitle%5D>



Microfabrication technology

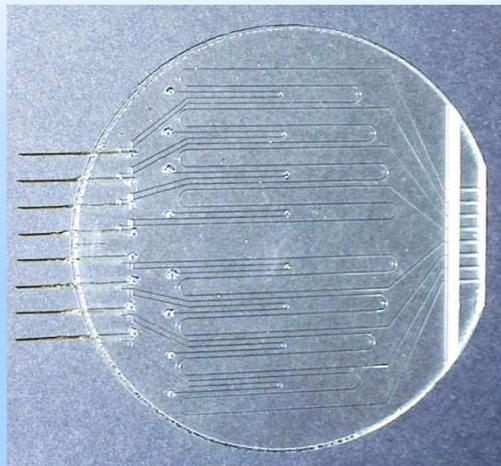
Micromilling	10 μm
Optical lithography	200 nm
e/ion beam lithography Multiple exposure techniques	10 nm
Etching (resist dependent)	\sim nm
Replication (mass production) Injection molding Hot embossing Casting	10's nm

$\mu\text{PG} 101$ Tabletop Laser Pattern Generator

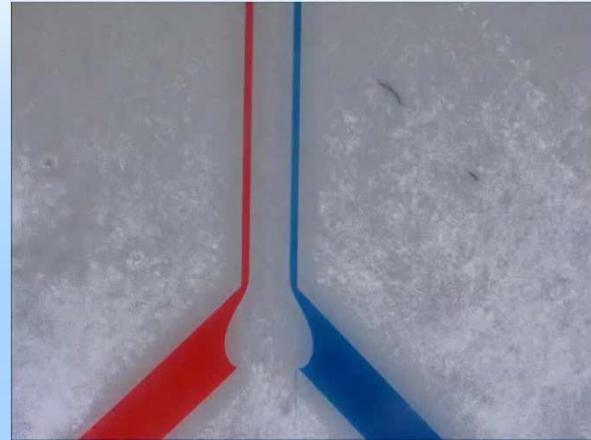


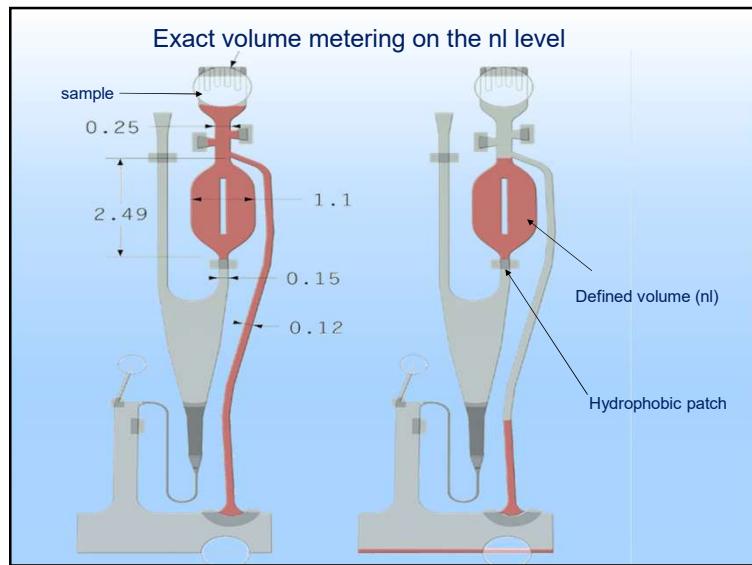
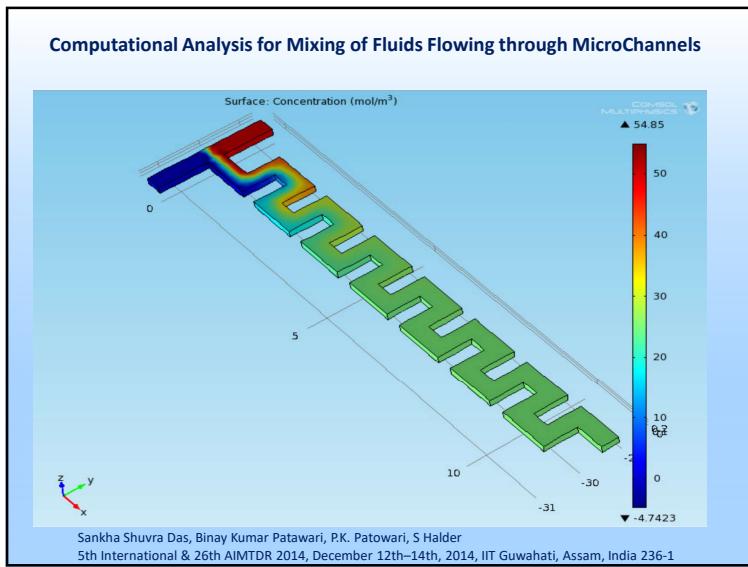
- Substrates up to 100 x 100 mm²
- Structures down to 1 μm
- Address grid down to 40 nm
- Standard or UV laser source

System Integration

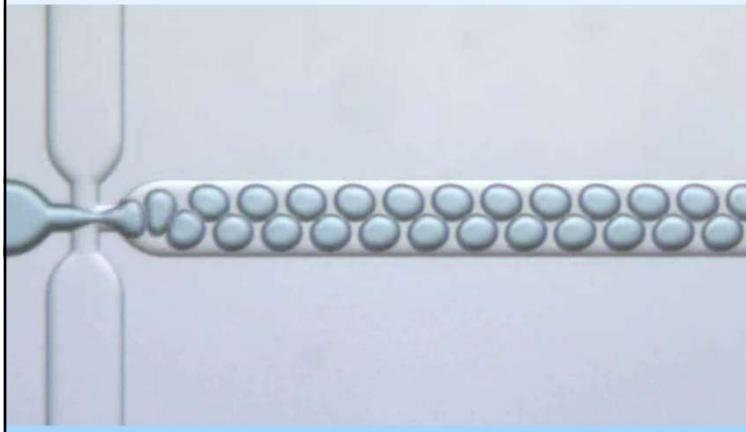


Spatial flow focusing





Droplet generation in nl-pl volumes



<http://www.dolomite-microfluidics.com/>
Seth Fraden et al., J. AM. CHEM. SOC. 2007, 129, 8825-8835.

Benefits and Issues

Size - space saving
Low reagent/sample consumption
Smaller size – faster analysis
Microchannel junctions without dead volume
Parallel systems for high throughput
Disposable parts - point-of-care devices

BUT

Scaling issues
Fabrication limitations
Surface chemistry
Concentration limits of detection
Phenomena unimportant on the macro scale may dominate

Small volume problem

Example: LOD = 1000 molecules



$$2.15 \text{ mm} \Rightarrow 10 \mu\text{l} \sim 10^{-15} \text{ M}$$



$$1 \text{ mm} \Rightarrow 1 \mu\text{l} \sim 10^{-14} \text{ M}$$



$$0.1 \text{ mm} \Rightarrow 1 \text{ nl} \sim 10^{-11} \text{ M}$$



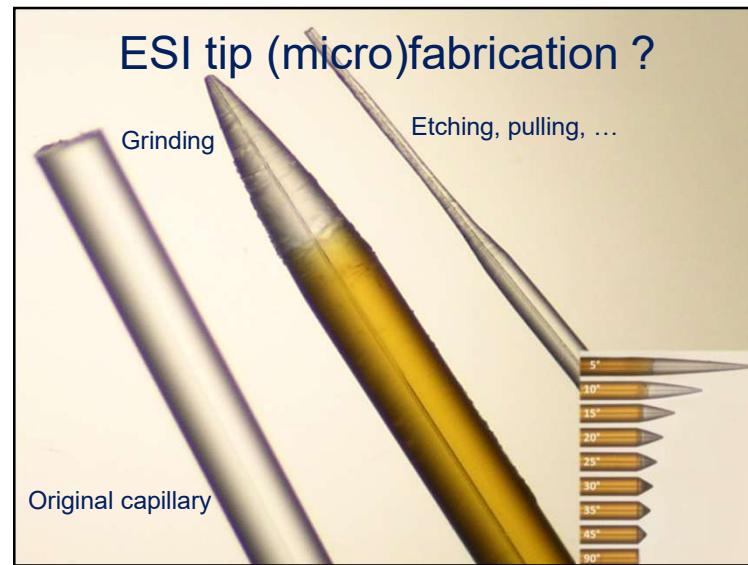
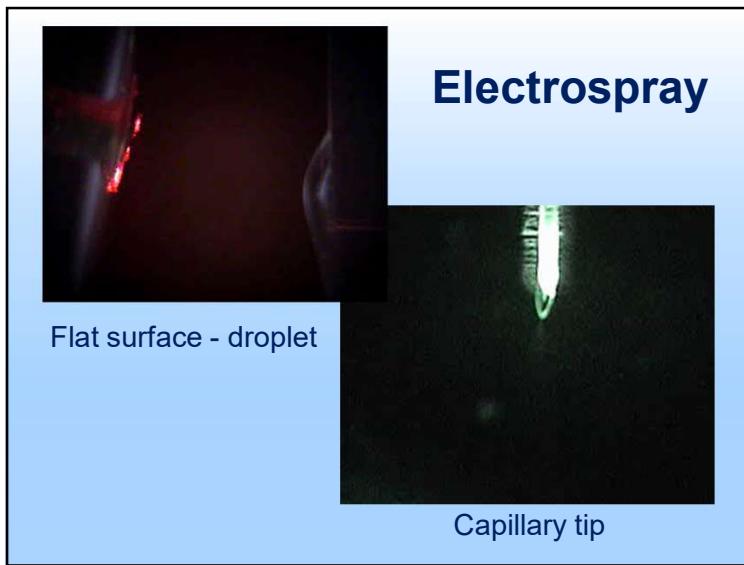
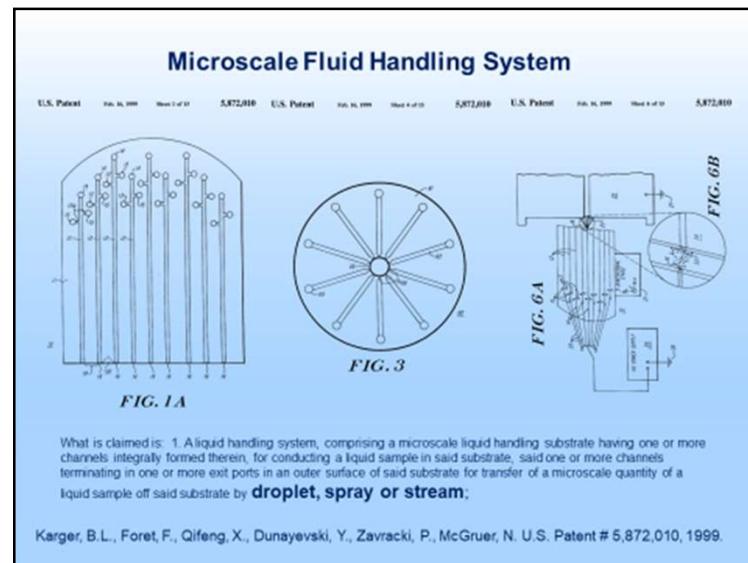
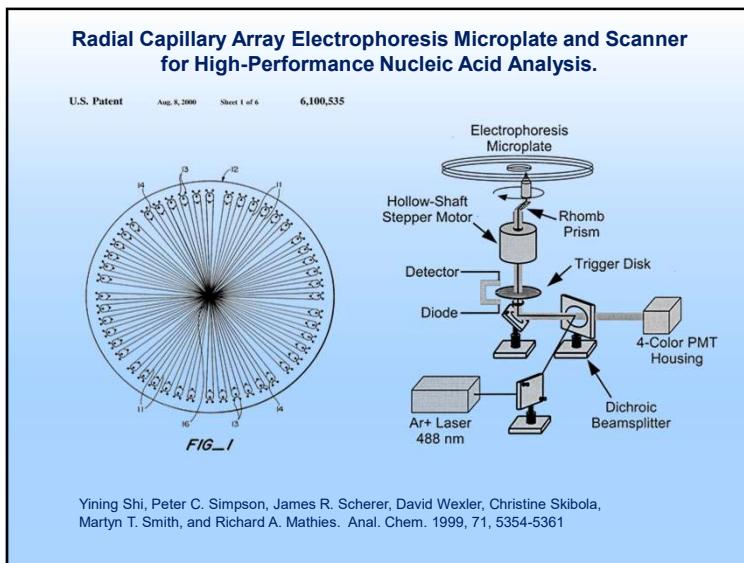
$$0.001 \text{ mm} \Rightarrow 1 \text{ fl} \sim 10^{-5} \text{ M}$$

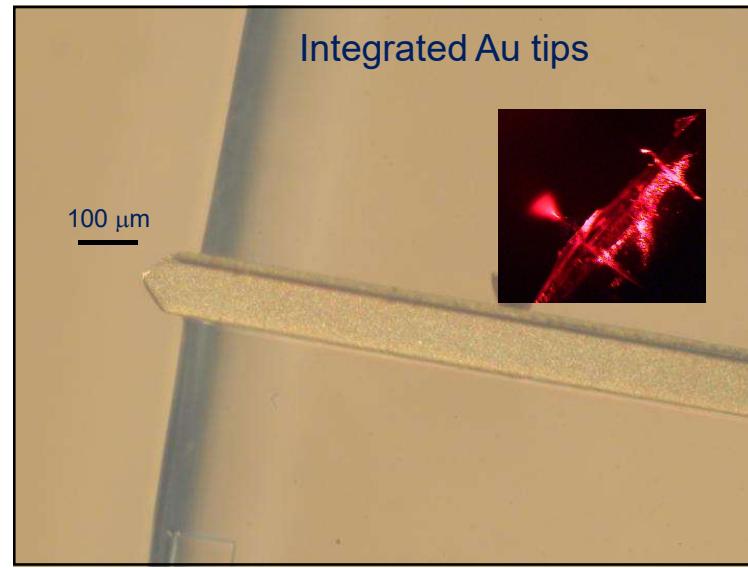
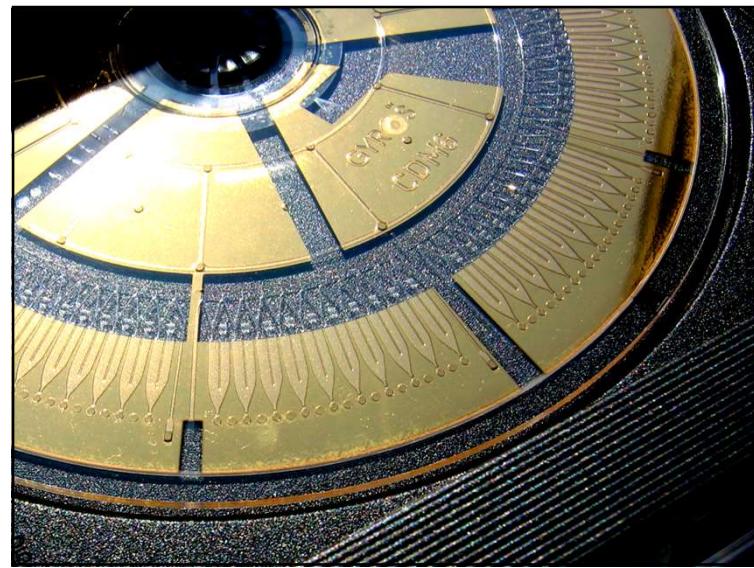
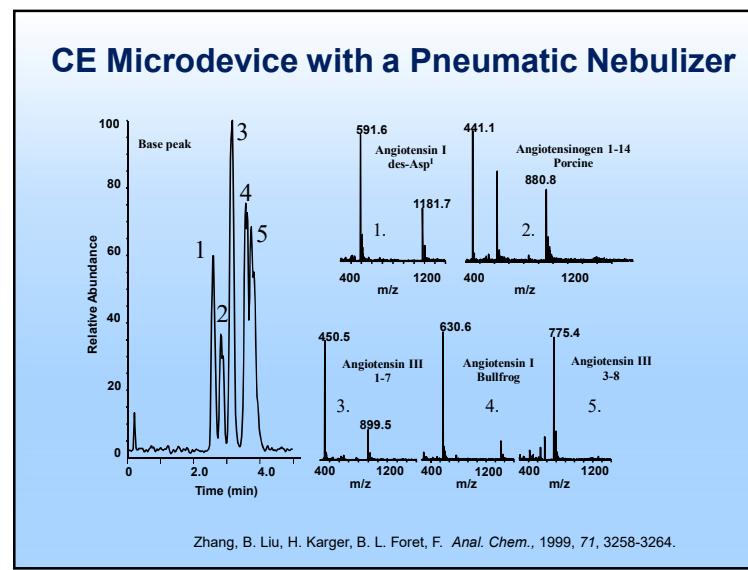
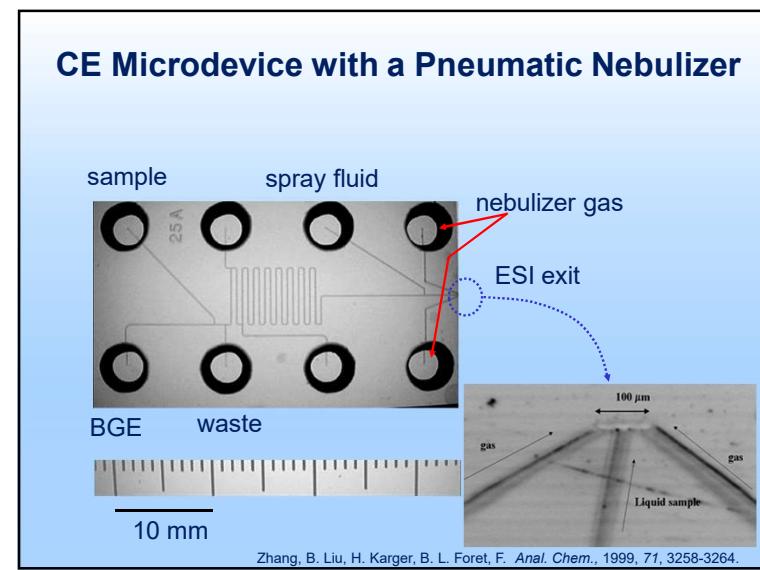
MICROFABRICATED DEVICES

* **Sensors** - accelerometers, glucose monitors, ...

* **Genomics** - next gen sequencing

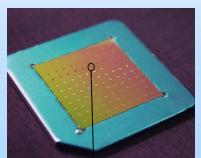
* **Proteomics** - sample processing separation





ESI tip fabrication

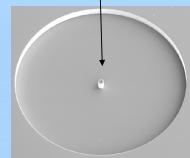
DRIE in silicone



Plasma etched in polyimide



www.agilent.com



www.advion.com

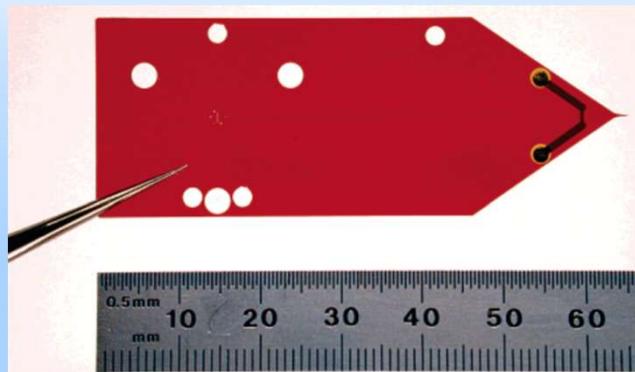
Injection molding in polypropylene



www.phoenix-st.com

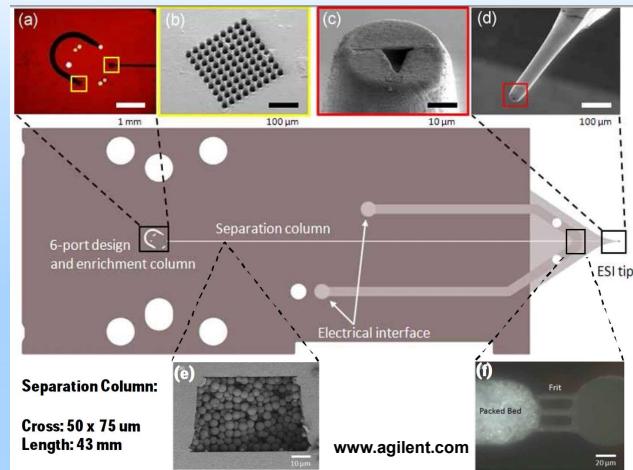
Applications Commercialization

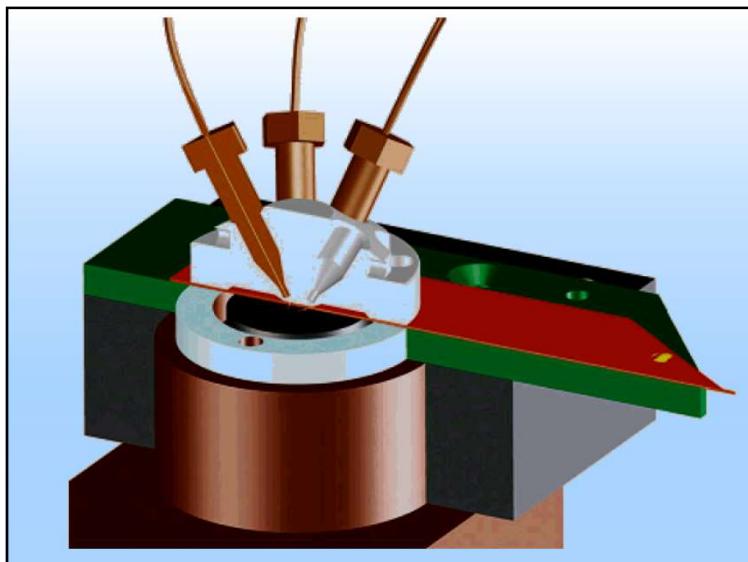
Microfluidic Chip for Peptide Analysis with an Integrated HPLC Column, Sample Enrichment Column, and Nanoelectrospray Tip



H. Yin, K. Killeen, R. Brennen, D. Sobek, M. Werlich, T. van de Goor Anal. Chem. 2005, 77, 527-533

Polyimide HPLC-chip, integrating an enrichment column, frits, a laser ablated ESI tip and trapazoidal separation column



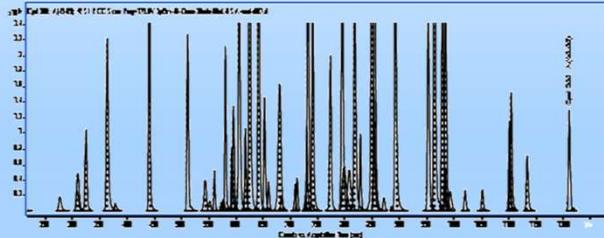


Segmented column HPLC/chip

Three LC columns – length 130 mm
Each segment individually packed.



Multi-segment three chip stack in enclosure.

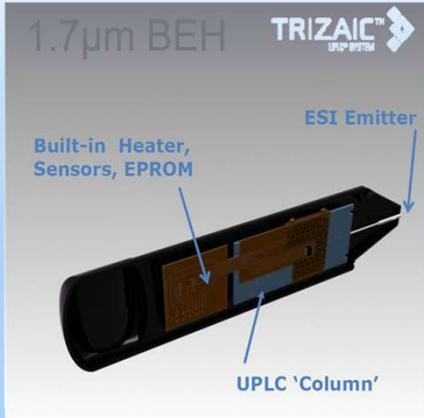


BSA digest separated with a 30min gradient on a 2 column segmented chip, packed with 3.5 μ m particles

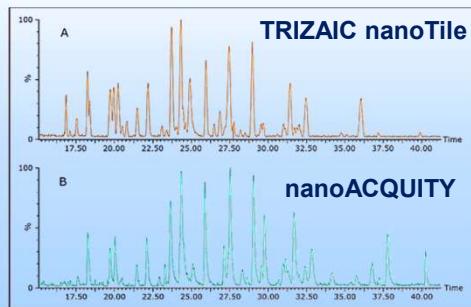
www.agilent.com

TRIZAIC nanoTile - Waters

- 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



Enolase digest 70 fmol, 2 μ m particles





Green tape

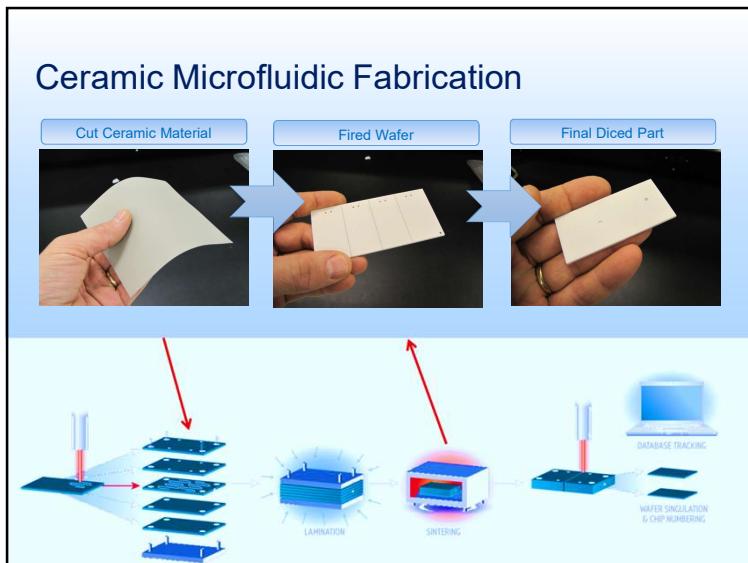
$\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3\text{-MgO-SiO}_2$ glass particles mixed with organic binders and solvents to form glass ceramic

Product Description

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

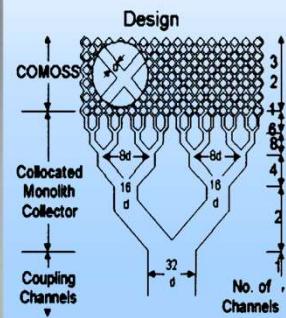
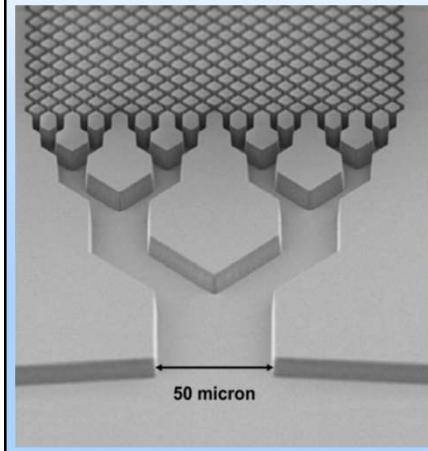
- Multichip modules
- Single chip packages
- Ceramic printed wiring boards
- RF modules

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



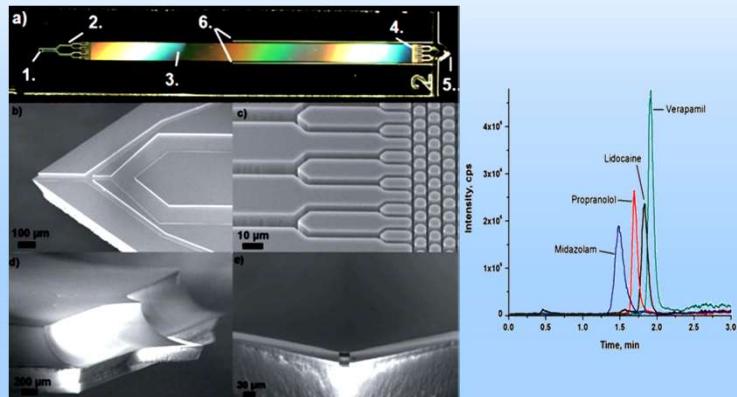
Microfabricated Monolith Columns for Liquid Chromatography

Sculpting Supports for Liquid Chromatography

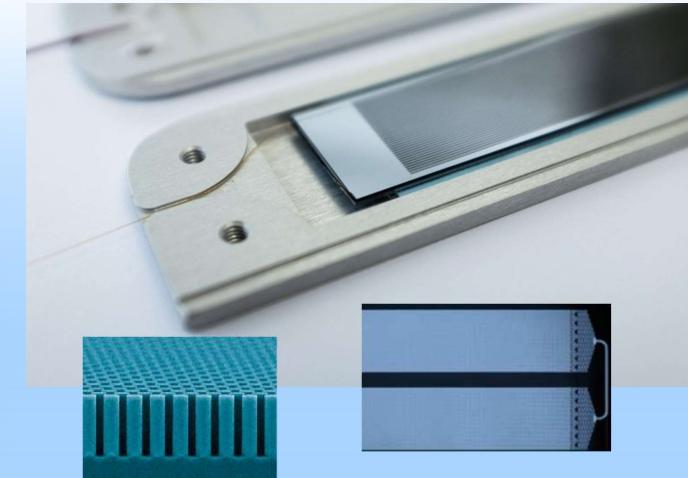


Fred E. Regnier J. High Resol. Chromatogr.
2000, 23, (1) 19–26

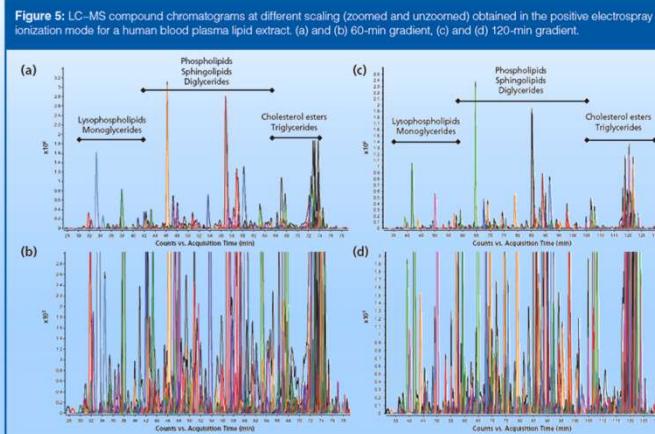
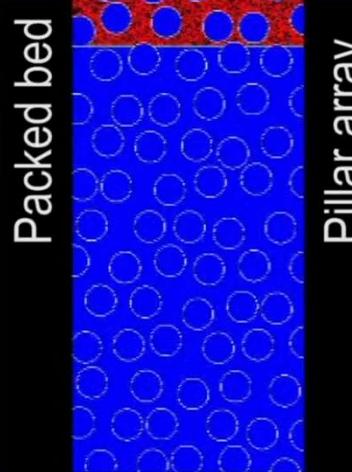
**A microfabricated micropillar liquid chromatographic chip
Monolithically integrated with an electrospray ionization tip**



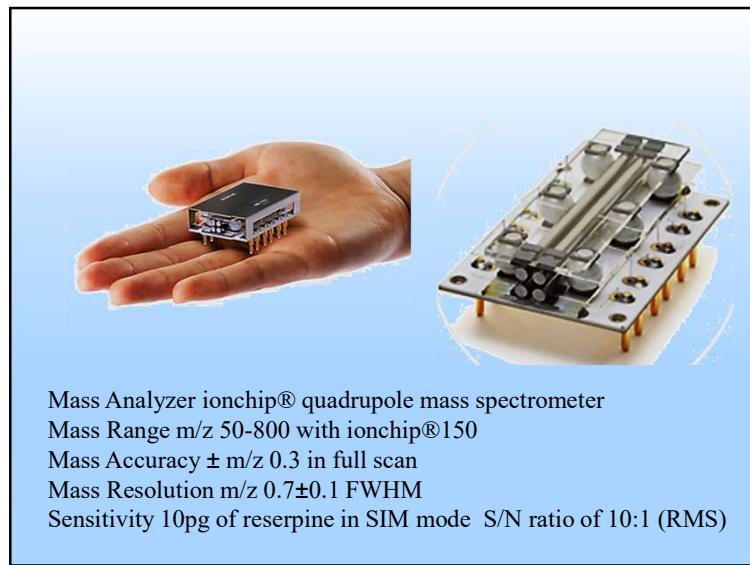
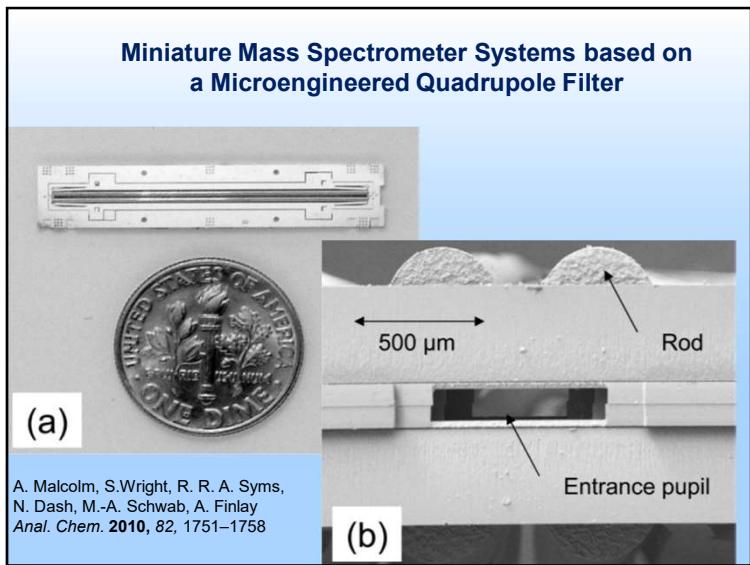
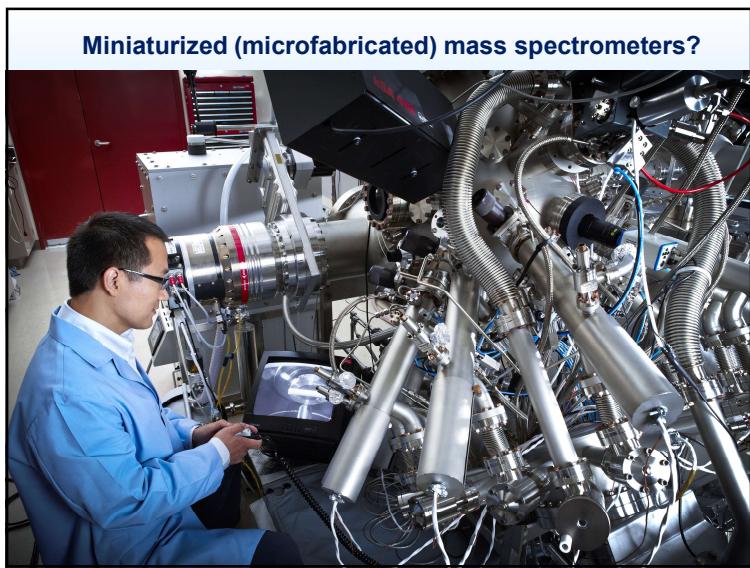
Lauri Sainiemi, Teemu Nissilä, Risto Kostiainen, Sami Franssila and Raimo A. Ketola
Lab Chip, 2012, 12, 325



<https://www.pharmafluidics.com/>



<http://www.chromatographyonline.com/evaluation-micro-pillar-array-columns-pac-combined-high-resolution-mass-spectrometry-lipidomics?pageID=5>



 Microsaic Systems



4000 MiD Bringing mass spectrometry down to size

www.microsaic.com

Advion expression Compact Mass Spectrometer



www.advion.com

Microscale Ion Trap

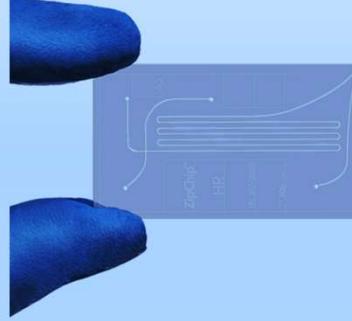


Internal glow discharge ionization
Mass Range 15-450 amu
Mass Resolution 1 amu



<http://908devices.com/>

Automated CE-MS on a glass chip



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.

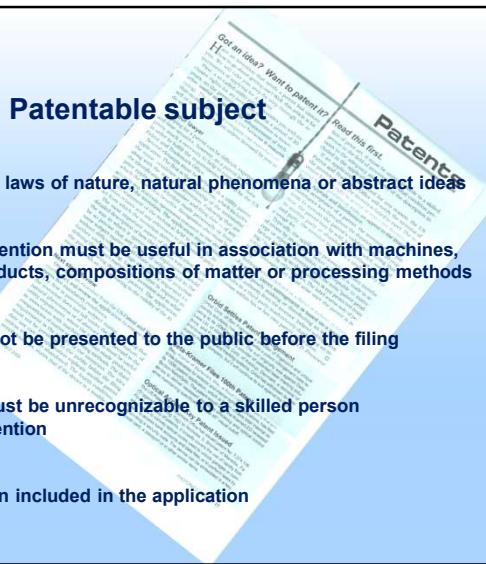
What is granted is not the right to make, use, offer for sale, sell or import, but the right to exclude others from making, using, offering for sale, selling or importing the invention. Once a patent is issued, the patentee must enforce the patent without aid of the USPTO.

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 zákonná 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 vnější 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 upotřebit postup), dále 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 zvlášť. Maximální možná délka patentové ochrany je 20 let.

United States Patent and Trademark Office www.uspto.gov

European patent office www.epoline.org

Úřad průmyslového vlastnictví www.upv.cz

Google patents

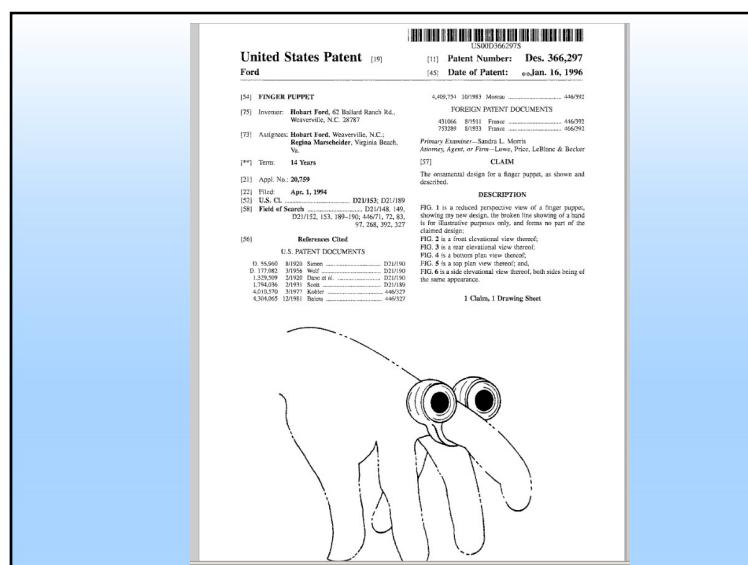
CRISPR-Cas systems and methods for altering expression of gene products
US 8697359 B1

ABSTRACT
The invention provides for systems, methods, and compositions for altering expression of target gene sequences and related gene products. Provided are vectors and vector systems, some of which encode one or more components of a CRISPR complex, as well as methods for the design and use of such vectors. Also provided are methods of directing CRISPR complex formation in eukaryotic cells and methods for utilizing the CRISPR-Cas system.

IMAGES (46)


DESCRIPTION
RELATED APPLICATIONS AND INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE
This application claims priority to U.S. provisional patent application 61/842,322, entitled "CRISPR-CAS SYSTEMS AND METHODS FOR ALTERING EXPRESSION OF GENE PRODUCTS", filed on April 16, 1996.

CLAIMS (20)
What is claimed is:
1. A method of altering expression of at least one gene product comprising introducing into a eukaryotic cell containing and expressing a DNA molecule



CS | EN

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Biomechanická obuv pro zdravější chůzi

Vědci a studenti univerzity

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Pravidelný článek
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13.10.2016
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Centrum pro transfer technologií
Kotlářského náměstí 2
602 00 Brno
tel.: +420 549 49 8016
fax: +420 549 49 1022
e-mail: ctt@uni.muni.cz
ICO: 00216224
DIČ: CZ00216224

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