

Integrated Fluorescence and Interferometry Immunoassay System Based on the BioCD

A highly sensitive, multi-channel device uses simultaneous operation and spatial filtering to optimize biomaterial detection for applications in diagnostics, research, and drug development.

Researchers at Purdue University have developed a new device and method for reading immunoassays on microarrays. Current label-free technologies alone, such as interferometry, have limitations in detection sensitivity and label-based technologies, such as fluorescence, exhibit low photon flux that also inhibits sensitivity. The device created by Purdue researchers can identify biomaterial density on a disk, a BioCD, through a combination of four unique channels including a scattering channel, fluorescence channel, and two interferometric channels (amplitude and phase control) with a sensitivity of 2-5 pg/mm². This highly efficient technique allows all channels to operate simultaneously, optimizing biomaterial detection. In addition, this device uses spatial filtering to minimize background noise and improve signal-to-noise ratio. In testing, the system was able to detect a 10 ng/mL target protein with and complex protein background of lysate in 7 mg/mL concentration. This method can be implemented in optic sensing applications including disease diagnostics, biological research, and drug development.

Advantages:

- Improved Signal to Noise Ratio
- Highly Sensitive
- Optimized Detection Range

Potential Applications:

- Disease Diagnostics
- Biological Research
- Drug Development

Technology ID

64791

Category

Biotechnology & Life
Sciences/Biomarker Discovery &
Diagnostics
Biotechnology & Life
Sciences/Analytical & Diagnostic
Instrumentation

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Recent Publication:

“Combined Fluorescent and Interferometric Detection of Protein on a BioCD”

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Technology Validation: In testing, the system was able to detect a 10 ng/mL target protein with and complex protein background of lysate in 7 mg/mL concentration.

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Intellectual Property:

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