

# Faster diagnostics through cheap, ultra-portable blood testing

September 1 2011

---

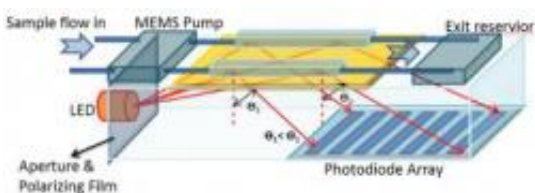


Illustration of the Surface Plasmon Resonance (SPR) system for selective blood protein sensing. Detection and monitoring is achieved through measuring the degree of reflected light from a disposable functionalized SPR microfluidic chip. The measured reflectance signal is directly related to the conditions for excitation of surface plasmons at the gold surface caused by the degree of thrombin binding. Credit: University of Toledo

Blood tests are important diagnostic tools. They accurately tease-out vanishingly small concentrations of proteins and other molecules that help give a picture of overall health or signal the presence of specific diseases. Current testing procedures, however, are expensive and time-consuming, while sophisticated test equipment is bulky and difficult to transport.

Now, a team of researchers from the University of Toledo in Ohio has addressed all these drawbacks by developing a low-cost, portable technique that is able to quickly and reliably detect specific proteins in a sample of human blood. This innovative technique, described in the Sept. 1 issue of the Optical Society's (OSA) open-access journal,

Biomedical [Optics Express](#), could help in a wide range of medical sensing applications, including diagnosing diseases like cancer and diabetes long before clinical symptoms arise.

"The detection and measurement of specific [blood proteins](#) can have a huge impact on numerous applications in medical diagnostic sensing," says Brent D. Cameron with the department of [bioengineering](#) at the University of Toledo, one of the paper's authors. "This method has the potential to provide similar functionality of large and costly clinical instrumentation currently used to identify and quantify blood proteins for a fraction of current costs."

[Human blood](#) contains literally thousands of different proteins. Many are essential for the day-to-day mechanics of life. Others are formed only in response to certain diseases. Knowing which protein is the hallmark of an illness and singling it out of a [blood sample](#) leads to earlier diagnosis and more effective treatment. An example of this is the prostate-specific antigen ([PSA](#)), which is now routinely tested for to help detect [prostate cancer](#) and other prostate abnormalities in men.

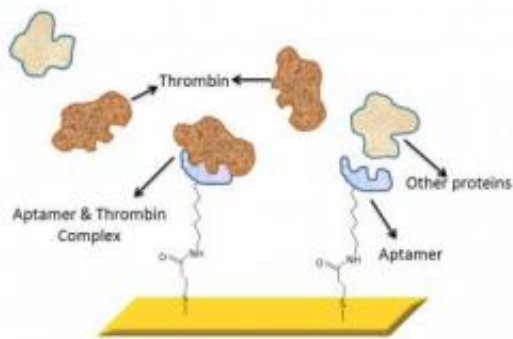
In this new system, the researchers borrowed a trick from nature, using artificially created molecules called aptamers to latch on to free-floating proteins in the blood. Aptamers are custom-made and commercially available short strands of nucleic acid. In some ways, they mimic the natural behavior of antibodies found in the body because they connect to one type of molecule, and only one type. Specific aptamers can be used to search for target compounds ranging from small molecules – such as drugs and dyes – to complex biological molecules such as enzymes, peptides, and proteins.

Aptamers, however, have advantages over antibodies in clinical testing. They are able to tolerate a wide range of pH (acid and base environments) and salt concentrations. They have high heat stability, are

easily synthesized, and cost efficient.

For their demonstration, the researchers chose thrombin and thrombin-binding aptamers. Thrombin is a naturally occurring protein in humans that plays a role in clotting.

The researchers affixed the aptamers to a sensor surface, in this case a glass slide coated with a nanoscale layer of gold. As the blood sample is applied to the testing surface, the aptamer and their corresponding proteins latched together.



This is an expanded view of the aptamer-functionalized Surface Plasmon Resonance gold chip surface. Credit: University of Toledo

The next step is to actually determine if the couples pairing was successful. To make this detection, the researchers used a real-time optical sensing technique known as Surface Plasmon Resonance (SPR). A surface plasmon is a "virtual particle," created by the wave-motion of electrons on the surface of the sensor. If the protein is present and has bound to the aptamer, conditions for which resonance will occur at the gold layer will change. This resonance change is detected through a simple reflectance technique that is coupled to a linear detector.

"By monitoring these conditions, we can quantify the amount of the target protein that is present; even at very low concentrations," says Cameron. "This approach is very robust in that unique aptamers for almost any given protein can be identified. This makes the technique very specific and adaptable for any given application." The approach also requires less-bulky optics, which is the key to the portability aspect of the design.

Aptamer sensors, according to the researchers, are also capable of being reversibly denatured, meaning they can easily release their target [molecules](#), which makes them perfect receptors for biosensing applications.

"The advantage of this surface plasmon sensor," says Cameron, "is that it enabled us to demonstrate low sample consumption, high sensitivity, and fast response time." The direct detection of blood proteins in this manner can benefit a number of scientific and clinical applications, such as monitoring diabetes, drug research, environmental monitoring, and cancer diagnosis.

For commercial use in medical diagnostics, according to Cameron, the technology is three to five years away, pending FDA procedures and filings. "The time frame is very dependent on the target application area. We are currently in the procedure of determining suitable aptamers for a range of target proteins for both diabetic and cancer-related applications," he says.

**More information:** "Development of a highly specific amine-terminated aptamer functionalized surface plasmon resonance biosensor for selective blood protein detection," *Biomedical Optics Express*, Volume 2, Issue 9, pp. 2731-2740. [www.opticsinfobase.org/boe/abs.cfm?uri=boe-2-9-2731](http://www.opticsinfobase.org/boe/abs.cfm?uri=boe-2-9-2731)

Provided by Optical Society of America

Citation: Faster diagnostics through cheap, ultra-portable blood testing (2011, September 1)  
retrieved 2 May 2024 from

<https://phys.org/news/2011-09-faster-diagnostics-cheap-ultra-portable-blood.html>

<p>This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.</p>
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------