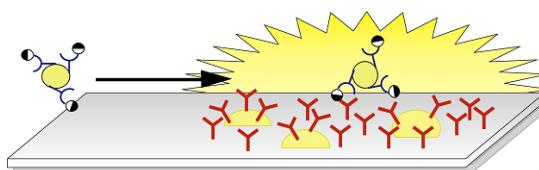
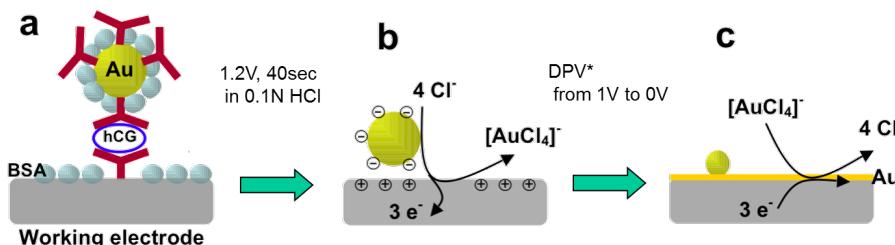
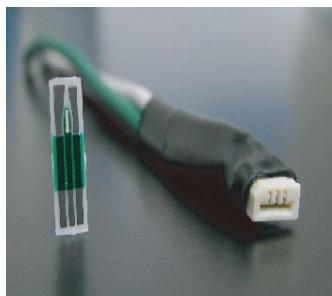
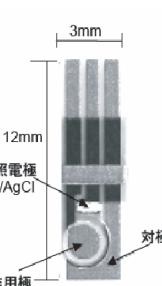
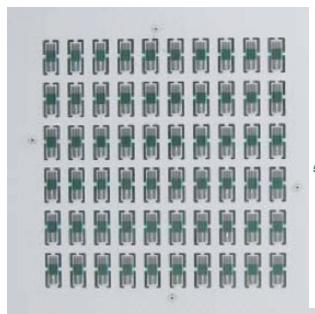


R&D of Biosensors

- High Sensitive Immunochromatography
(PCT/JP2006/323617)



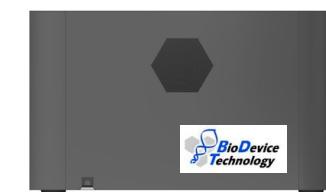
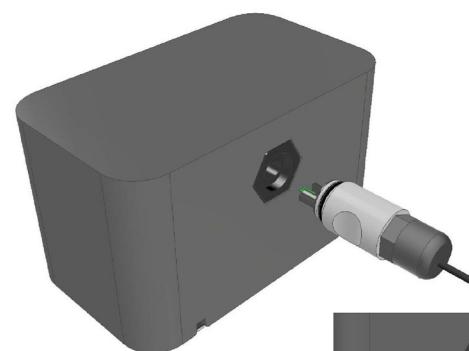
- DEP-Chip Series for Electrochemical Biosensors



- Compact potentiostat “BDTminiSTAT100”



- Compact electrochemical luminescence device “BDTeCL-XP”



Products and Service List

Item	Name
Printed Electrodes for Biosensors	DEP-Chip series SP-N, SP-P EP-N, EP-P, EP-PP SR-N, SR-P ER-N, ER-P, ER-PP TG-1, TG-3 PCR-P01, PCR-P03
Compact Potentiostat	BDTminiSTAT100 BDTminiSTAT400 (4 channel) BDTminiSTATSR-6 (6 channel) BDTminiSTAT100-BTR(blue tooth connection)
Electrochemical Luminescence Device	BDTeCL-P100
Trial Manufacture of Immunochromatography	
Manufacture of customized printed electrodes on assignment	
Contract research on biosensors	



Compact Potentiostat “BDTminiSTAT100”

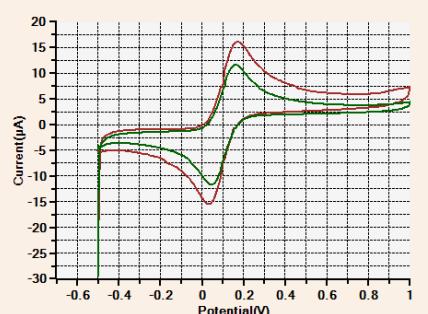
Compact potentiostat BDTminiSTAT100

Light weight, Power supplied with USB connection to PC, Easy to use with a proprietary software. Use from research to measurement outdoors.

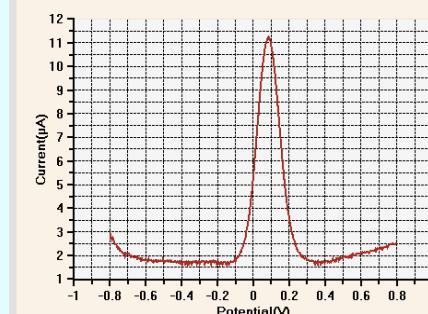


- Five measurement modes of CA, CV, LSV, DPV, SWV
- Compact, Light weight and Easy to carry
- Power supplied with USB connection to PC
- Easy to use with the proprietary software
- Optional software for Automatic peak detection and determination

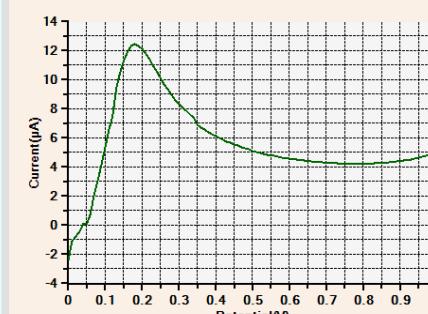
Cyclic voltammetry



Differential pulse voltammetry



Linear sweep voltammetry

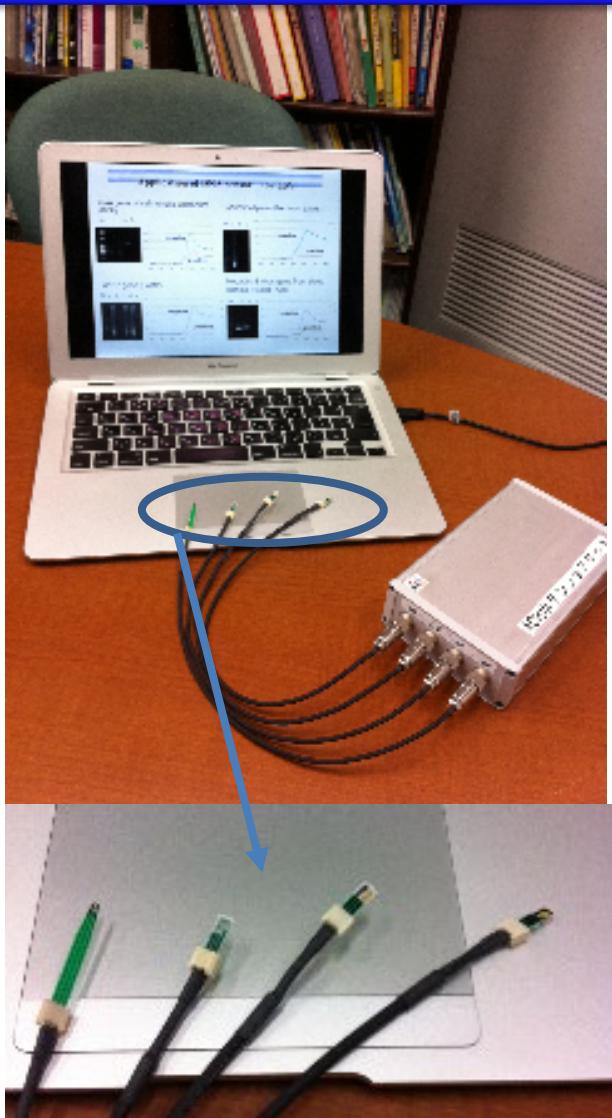


Wireless Potentiostat “BDTminiSTAT100-BTR”



- Five measurement modes of CA, CV, LSV, DPV, SWV
- Compact, Light weight (120 g) and Easy to carry
- Power supplied by two AAA size batteries
- Easy to use with the proprietary software
- Wireless connection to computer by Bluetooth

Compact Multi-channel Potentiostat BDTminiSTAT400, BDTminiSTATSR-6



4チャネル同時測定可能な
小型ポテンショスタット

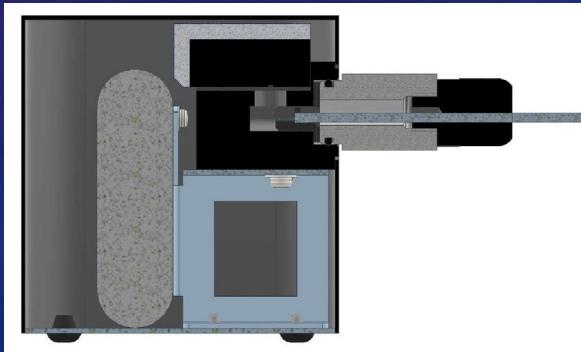
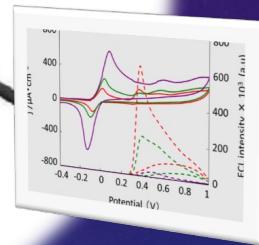
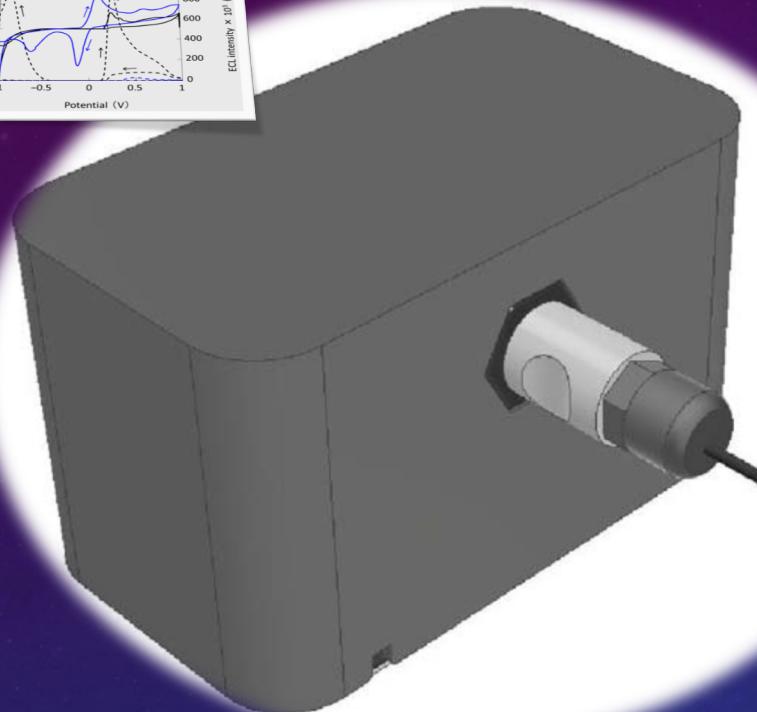
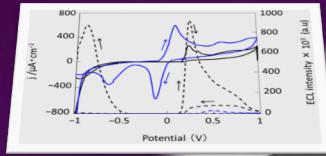


BDTminiSTATSR-6

Mail to
postmaster@bi devicetech.com

- 5 measurement modes of CV, LSV, CA, DPV, SWV
- Compact size: 130 x 100 x 40 (mm) 300 g
- The applied electromotive force: -2.0 ~ +2.0 V, resolution: 2 mV
- The measurement range: 6 range (1 nA ~ 100 μ A), resolution: 0.1%
- Easily input measuring conditions (measurement mode, voltage range, time and scan rate, etc.)
- On-line graphical representation of measurements
- Automatic safe-keeping of measured data (CSV file)

Electrochemical Luminescence Device “BDTeCL-XP”



- Compact ECL device
- Simple and rapid measurement enabled by its dedicated software.
- Highly sensitive and selective measurement enabled

BDTeCL-XP

PC OS	Windows Vista, 7, 8, 10 (32 bit)
Size (mm)	100(L) x 170(W) x 103(H)
Electrode	DEP-Chip EP, SP, ER, SR

Printed Electrodes “DEP-Chip series”

Square working electrode



SP-N, SP-P
(carbon)



SR-N
(gold)

Round working electrode



EP-N
(carbon)
EP-PP
(carbon, WE with
ring and dam)

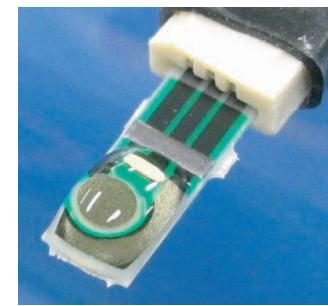
ER-N
(gold)



PCR-P01



Large size
TG-1 (carbon,
WE with ring)



One drop test

For PCR

PCR-P01

(carbon)

PCR-P03

(gold)



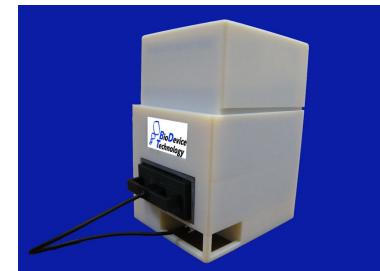
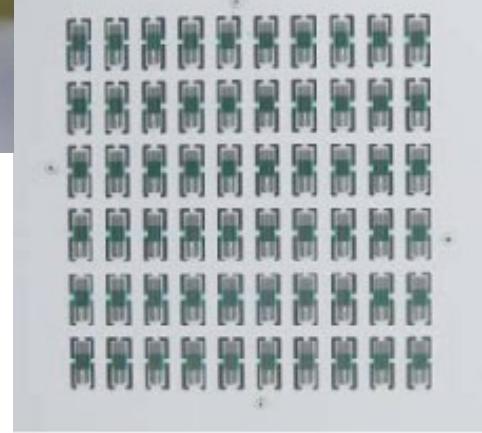
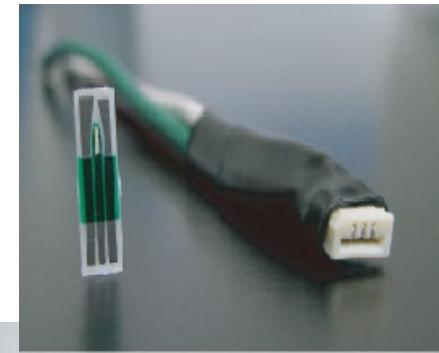
Adapted size
for PCR tube

mass production/disposal/low cost
Possible customized fabrication

Advantage of DEP-Chips

*DEP-Chip series is a trade name of our original printed electrodes which were developed for fabrication of various biosensors.

- Disposable
 - No contamination
 - Easy to use
 - Mass productive and low cost
 - High quality CV < 5%
 - Small amount of reagents and samples 1-2 µL
 - Various applications for electrochemical determination with BDminiSTATs and for electrochemical luminescence determination with BDTeCL-P100
- Especially suitable for biosensors



Biosensor printed electrodes “DEP-Chip series” are evaluated worldwide

Highlights in Chemical Biology

Chemical biology news from across RSC Publishing.



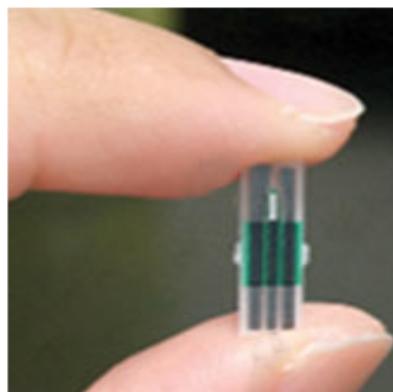
Genetic testing at a snip

12 April 2007

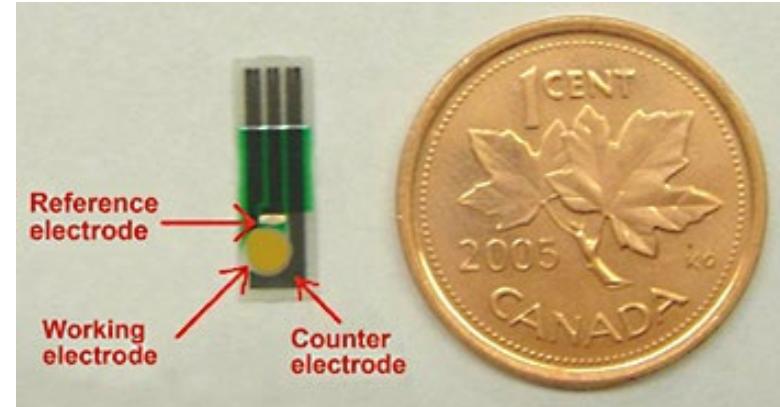
A cheap, rapid and portable point-of-care genetic test could be a step closer thanks to a team of scientists from Japan and Thailand.

Single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs, pronounced snips) are genetic variations in a person's DNA sequence. They can indicate a susceptibility to disease and could be useful in predicting a patient's response to therapy. Now Eiichi Tamiya at the Japan Advanced Institute of Science and Technology in Nomi City and his team have developed a chip that can detect SNPs and used it to find the variations in a gene linked to Alzheimer's disease.

"The sensors have the potential to meet the need for inexpensive, rapid and hand-held systems for genetic analysis, diagnosing cancer predisposition, identifying genetically modified organisms, and reducing recent threats of bioterrorism."
- Eiichi Tamiya



The group used disposable printed chips to analyse DNA from human volunteers. Before analysis, the DNA sample is amplified with a segment of DNA corresponding to the SNP of interest. The DNA is then added to the chip, where it binds to a redox molecule. If the SNP is present, then the amplification step is successful and so a smaller current is measured by voltammetry. Importantly, the method does not require the redox molecule to be immobilised on the sensor. This helps make the chip system simpler and cheaper than existing SNP tests. The group went on to apply the method to detect SNPs linked to



Detection of HIV-1 protease inhibition

K.Kerman, *Chem. Commun.*, 2007, 3829



Printed electrode in RT-PCR flow chip for Flu virus detection

Application examples of BDTminiSTAT100 and DEP-Chips

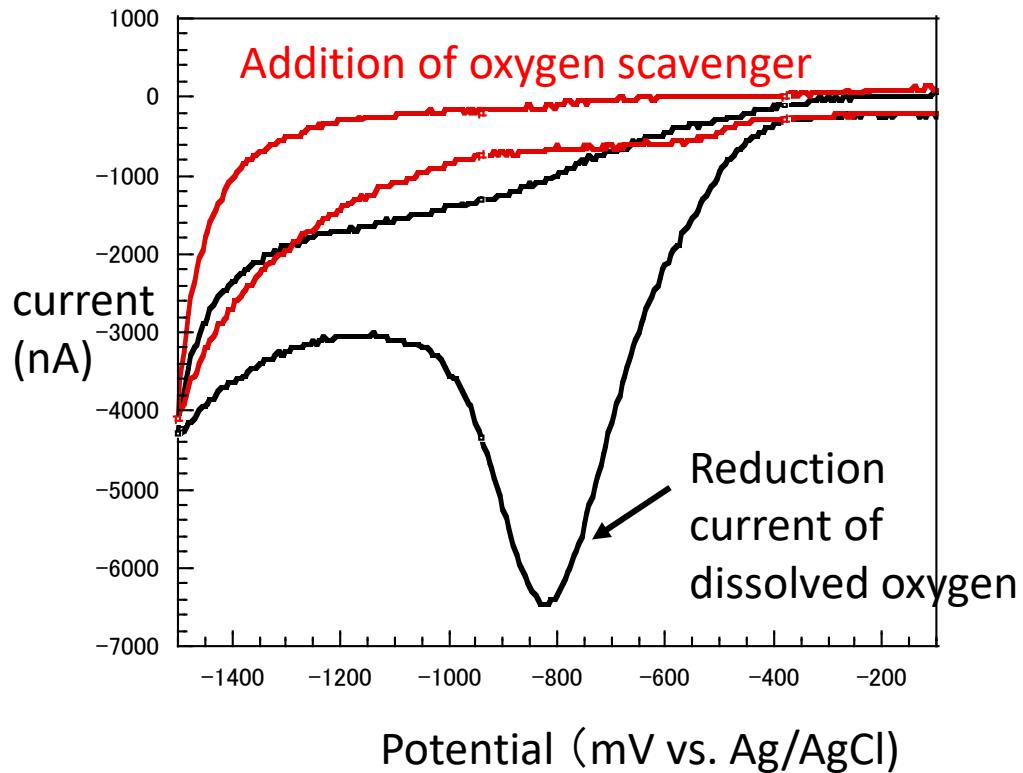
1. Total viable bacterial sensor
2. DNA sensor
3. Immunochemical sensor
4. Enzyme sensor
5. Heavy metal sensor
6. Residual agricultural chemical sensor

Total viable bacterial sensor

Count of viable bacteria
numbers

Respiratory activity
(consumption of oxygen)

Determination of dissolved
oxygen decrease by the
electrochemical method

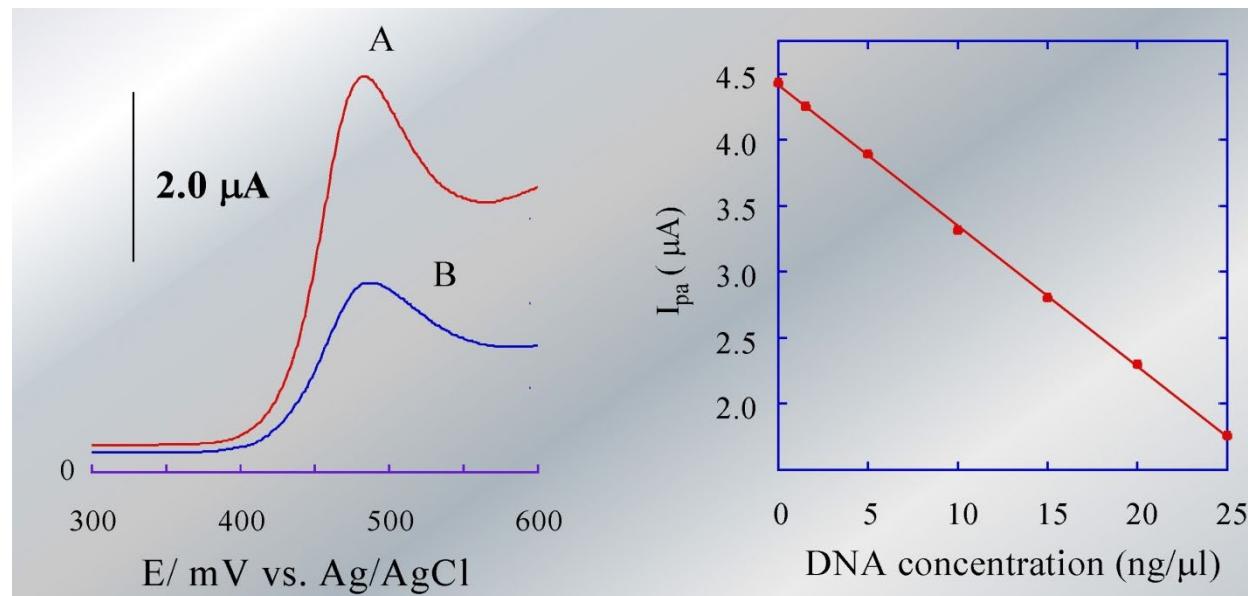
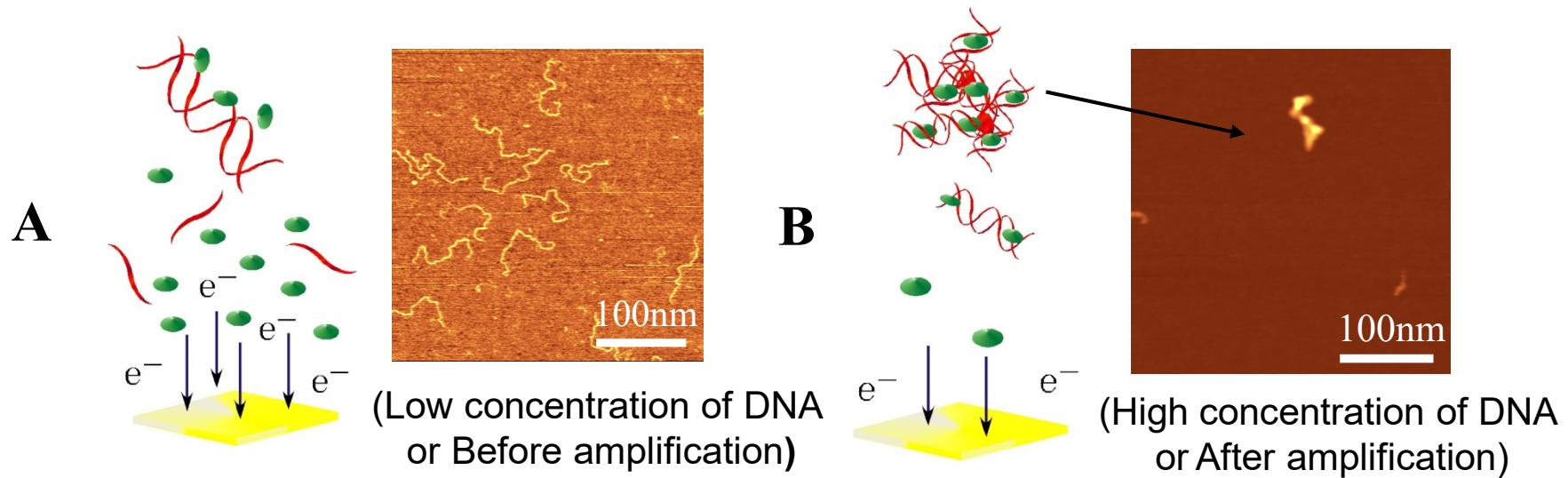


CV (Cyclic Voltammetry) 50mV/sec
Printed carbon electrode (DEP-Chip SP-P)

DEP-Chips: Low cost/Easy to use
miniSTAT100: compact and light weight

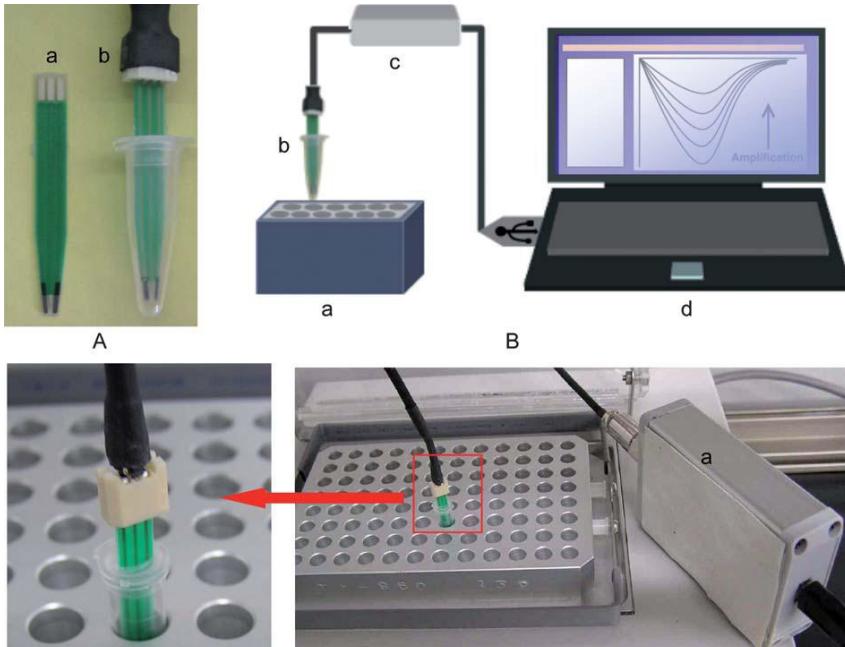
The smallest potentiostat in the world

Original principle of our DNA sensor (Japanese patent No. 364257)



This method is suitable
for detection of DNA
amplification after PCR
or LAMP.

An example of DNA sensor system



(A) Photograph of the screen-printed electrodes.
a: screen-printed electrode, b: screen-printed electrode inserted into the 200 mL micro tube.

(B)
Illustration of the semi-real time monitoring system using the screen-printed electrode with a USB powered portable potentiostat. a: heat block, b:screen-printed electrode inserted into the micro tube, c: USB powered portable potentiostat, d: laptop computer.

(C) Photographs of the USB powered portable potentiostat and screen-printed electrode inserted into the micro tube with heating unit. a: USB powered portable potentiostat (BDTmini-STAT100, Bio device technology Co., Ltd., Japan).

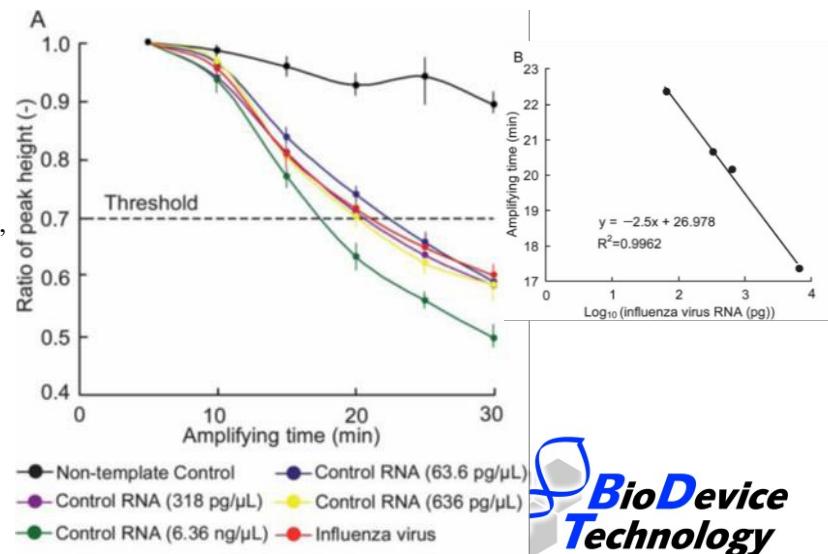
Procedure (RT-LAMP)

Analyst 2011, DOI: 0.1039/c1an15638a

Primer mixture + Methylene Blue
+ influenza virus + dried enzyme + buffer reagents
(Loopamp®) total volume 50 μ L

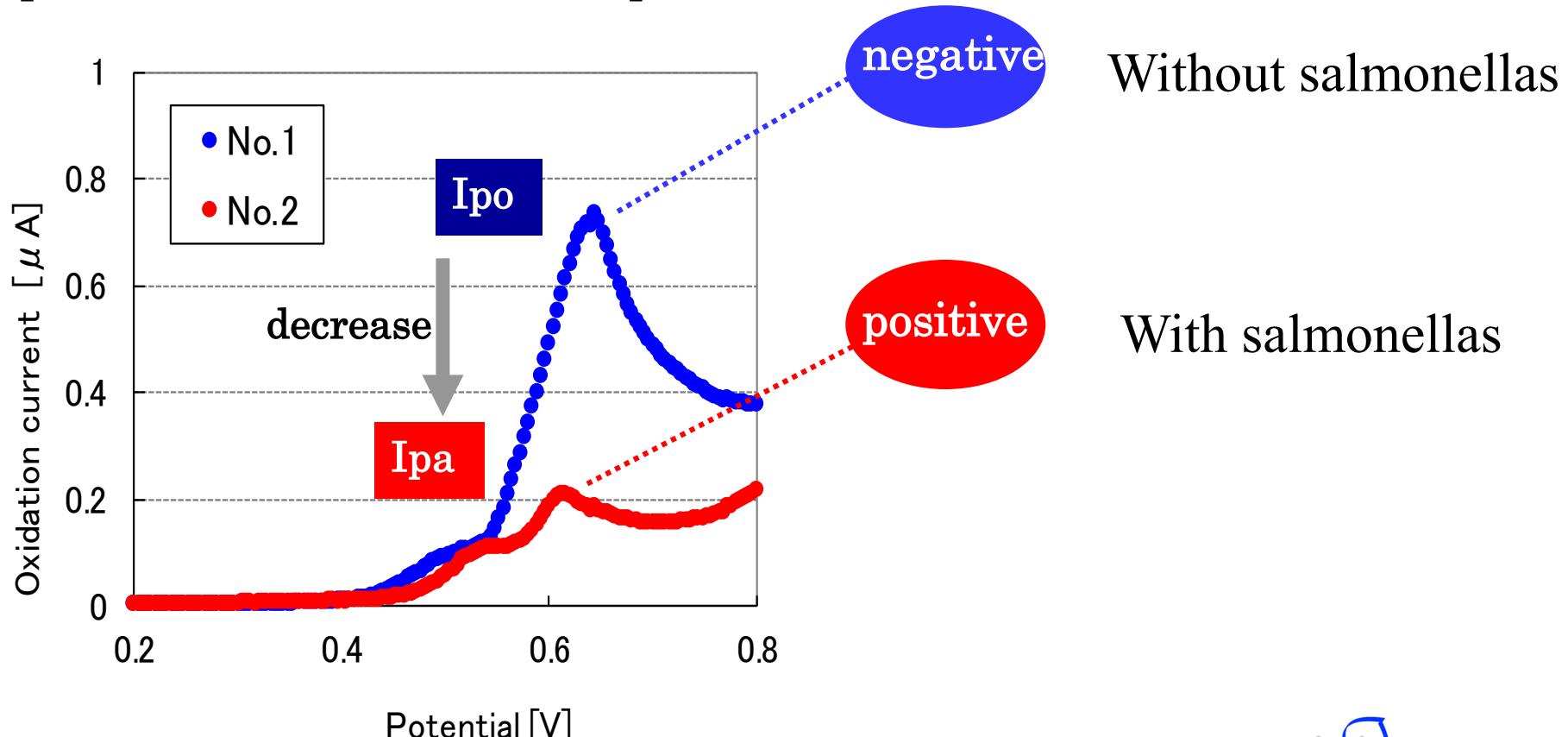
Printed electrode was inserted in the micro tube and the tube was incubated at 63°C for 40 min.

During incubation, electrochemical measurements (SWV) were performed every 5 min.



Example of detection of the food poisoning infectious organism gene

【Electrochemical determination】



Application of DNA sensor

1. Pathogenic microbe

Salmonella, E. coli O-157, MRSA(nosocomial infection),
Periodontal disease bacteria, Anthrax

2. Infectious virus

Influenza, Hepatitis virus B

3. Food

Determination of species of meat(pork, beef, chicken),
genetically modified food (GMO corn, GMO soybean etc.)

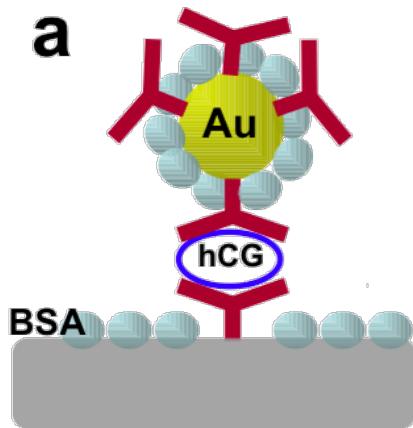
4. SNPs

drug resistant gene, Alzheimer's disease-associated gene

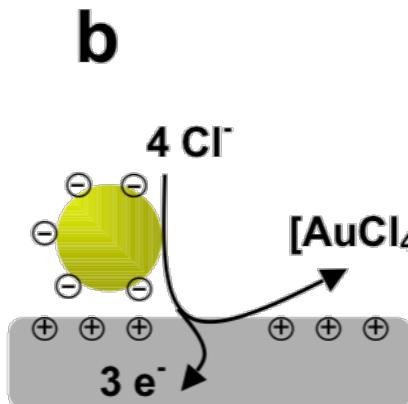
Gold-Linked Electrochemical Immuno-Assay (GLEIA, PCT/JP2007/56992, JP5187759)

Gold nanoparticle redox signal enhancement for detection of antigens

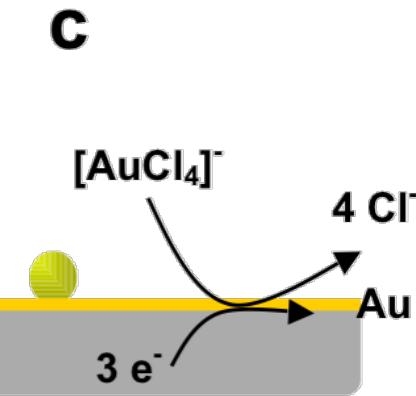
After the recognition reaction between the surface-immobilized primary antibody and hCG, the captured antigen was sandwiched with a secondary antibody that was labeled with gold-nanoparticles. Then the amount of gold nanoparticles was determined by its redox signal.



1.2V, 40sec
in 0.1N HCl



DPV*
from 1V to 0V



The primary antibody was immobilized directly on the working electrode, and a sandwich-type immuno-reaction was performed

A high potential was applied in HCl for the oxidation of gold nanoparticles

The voltammetric measurement was performed.

DPV* : differential pulse voltammetry

Reference :

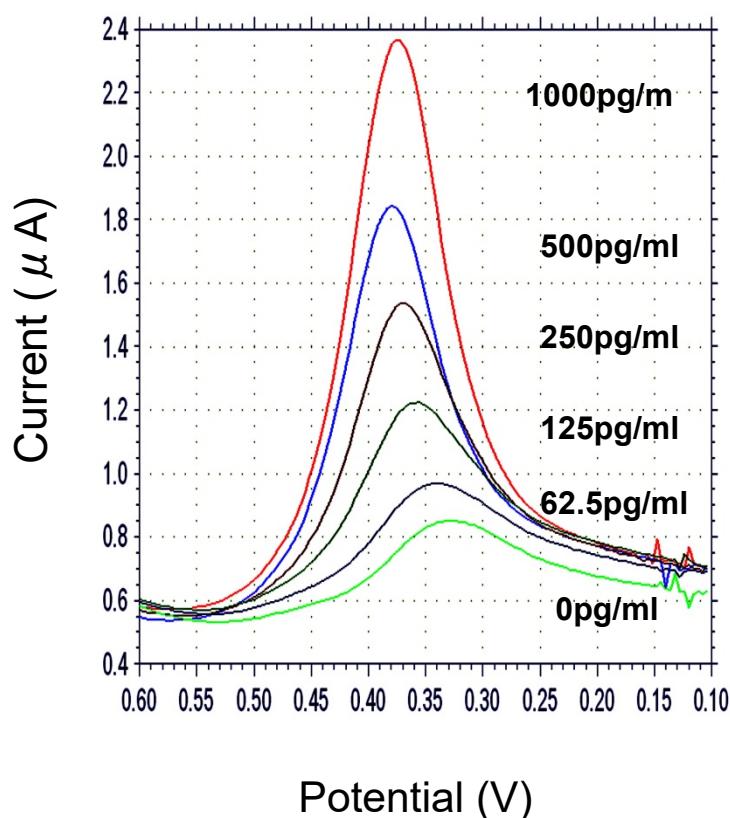
- Direct fabrication of catalytic metal nanoparticles onto the surface of a screen-printed carbon electrode,
Electrochemistry Communications 8, p1375-1380 (2006).
- Gold nanoparticle-based redox signal enhancement for sensitive detection of human chorionic gonadotropin hormone,
Koutarou Idegami, Miyuki Chikae, Kagan Kerman, Naoki Nagatani, Teruko Yuhi, Tatsuro Endo, and Eiichi Tamiya,
Electroanalysis 20, p14-21 (2008)

Comparative table of GLEIA and ELISA, CLEIA

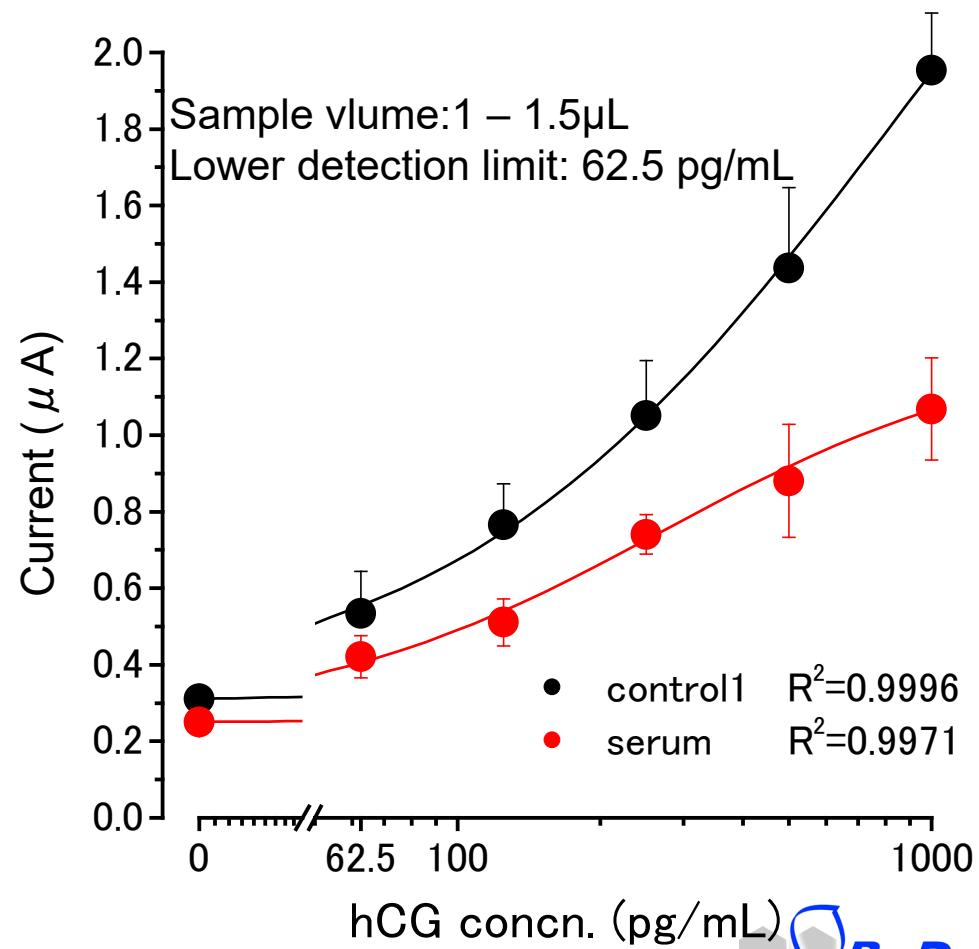
	GLEIA	ELISA, CLEIA
Labeling	Gold nanoparticle	Enzyme
Detection method	Electrochemical measurement (reduction current of gold particle)	Optical measurement (coloring or fluorescence by enzyme activity)
Measurement time	Within 60 min (within 15 min by combination with micro flow channels)	2 – 3 hours
threshold	pg/mL ~ ng/mL	pg/mL ~ ng/mL
Sample volume	1 µL	A few tens of µL
cost	Less than 800JPY/test	800~1600JPY/test
device	inexpensive·compact	expensive·large sized
purpose	Medical/foods/environmental (For point of care testing at bed-side, clinic, manufacturing floor)	Medical/foods/environmental (For facilities for medical examination, Laboratories, stationary/batch processing)
Application examined	hCG, insulin in human serum, IgA, hemoglobin, albumin in human urine, DNA detection after PCR with FITC and biotin labeled primer	

Application of Gold-Linked Electrochemical Immuno-Assay I

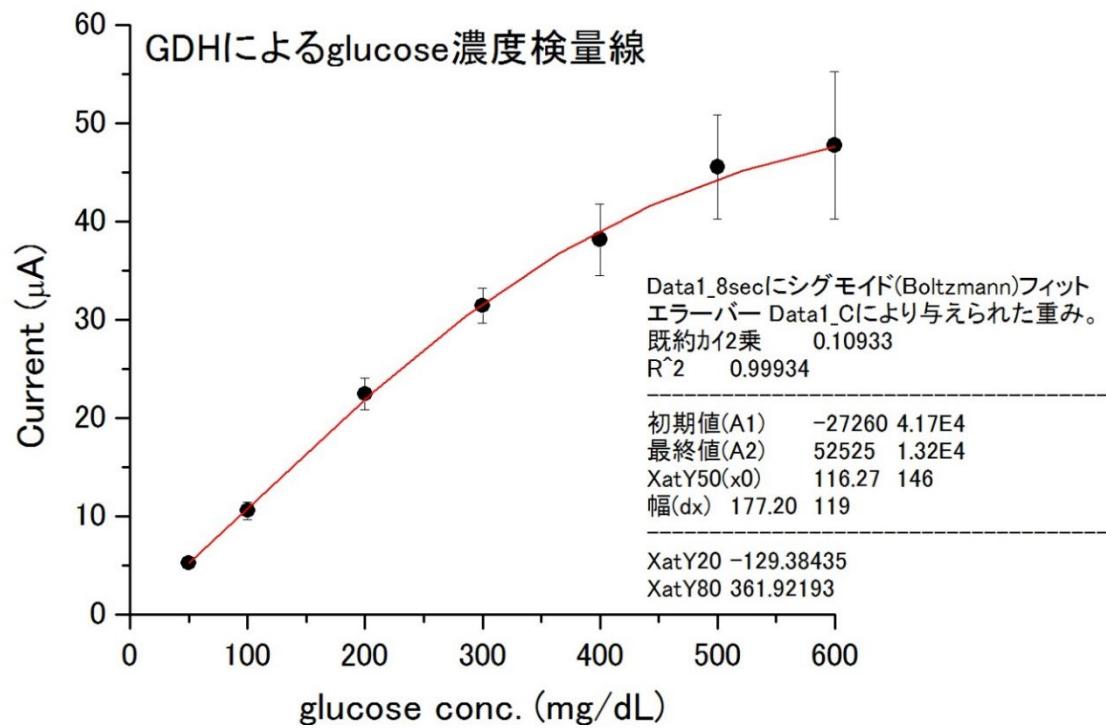
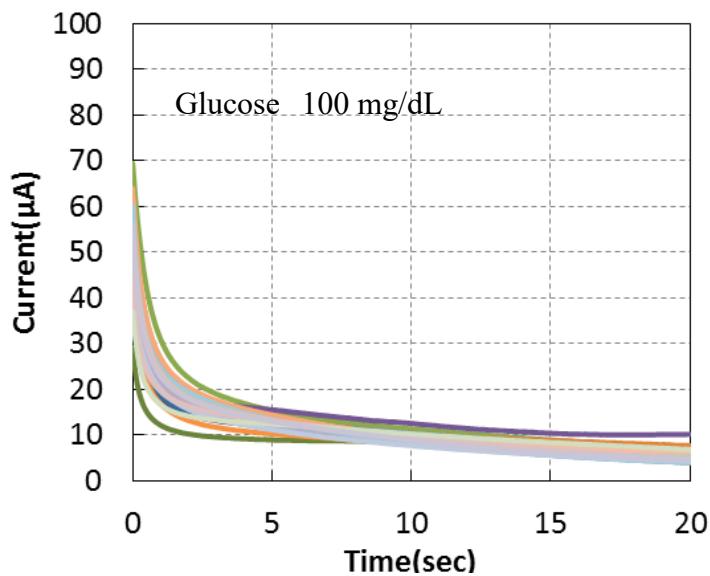
Typical differential pulse voltammograms of GLEIA.



Human Chorionic Gonadotropin Hormone standard curves constructed with buffer (●) and with serum (●)

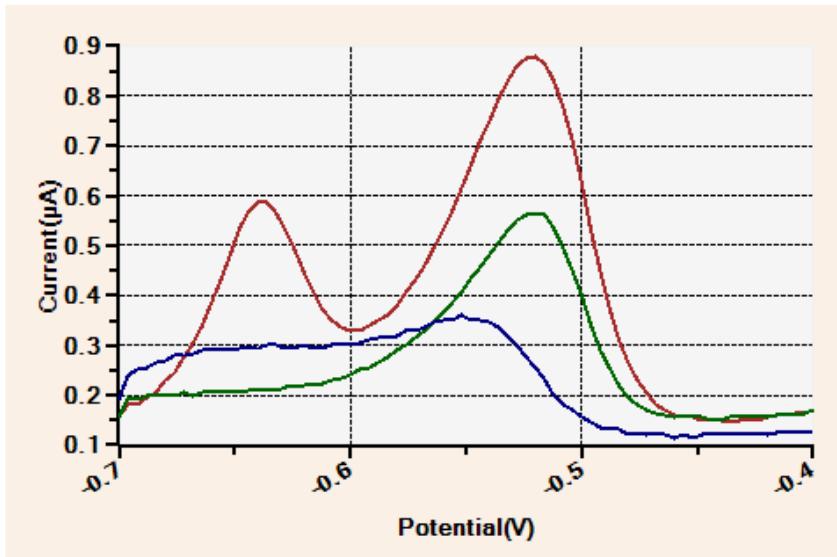


Glucose sensor with Glucose Dehydrogenase using DEP-Chips (Chrono-amperometry)



Heavy metal determination (DPV)

Pb

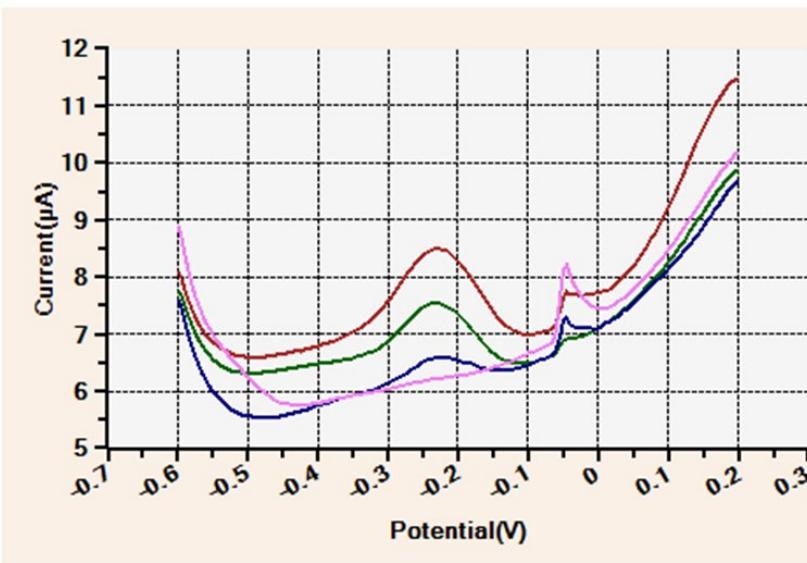


Pb 赤 : 100、緑 : 10、青 : 0 (ppb)

Pb conc (ppb)	Peak Height (μA)
0	0.150
10	0.385
100	0.624

DEP-Chip SP-N SPKI13
Dilution with 0.1N

Cd



Cd 赤 : 100、緑 : 50、青 : 20、桃 : 0 (ppb)

Cd conc (ppb)	Peak Height (μA)
0	0
20	0.433
50	1.046
100	1.628

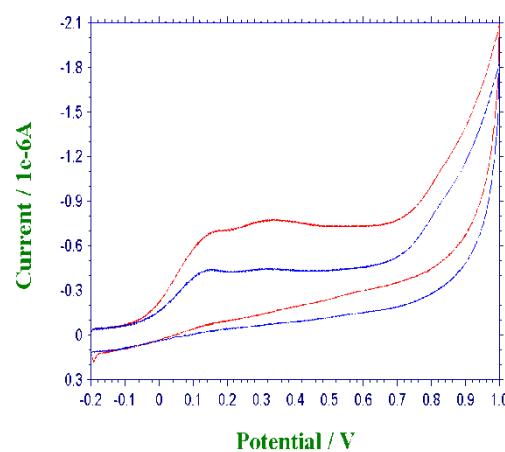
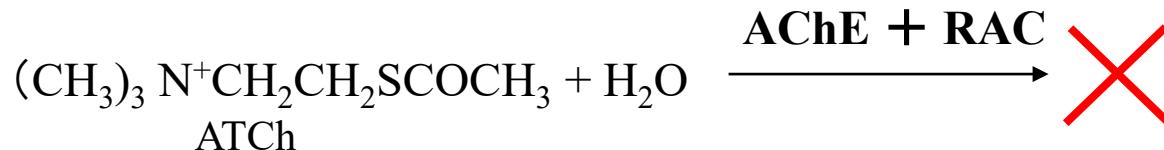
DEP-Chip SR-N SRJR10
Dilution with 0.1N

Detection of residual agricultural chemicals (RAC) using inhibition of Acetylcholine esterase activity (Electrochemical method)

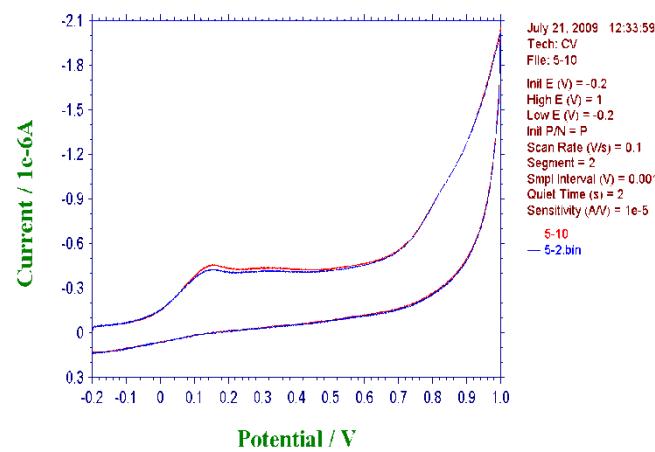
Acetylcholine esterase (AChE) mediates the following reaction.

Agricultural chemicals inhibit the activity of AChE and inhibit formation of thiocholine (TCh)

Principle of reaction



↑without RAC



↑with RAC (chloropyrifos 5 ppm)

Blue line: 2 min after ACTh addition, Red line: 10 min after ACTh addition

AChE converts ATCh to TCh.
After 10 min reaction, the current became larger by the increased TCh.
When the activity of AChE was inhibited by RAC, TCh was not formed and the increase of the current was also inhibited.

Article list using DEP-ChipsI

Direct fabrication of catalytic metal nanoparticles onto the surface of a screen-printed carbon electrode.

M. Chikae, K. Idegami, K. Kerman, N. Nagatani, M. Ishikawa, Y. Takamura, E. Tamiya

Electrochemistry Communications, 8, 1375, 2006

An electrochemical on-field sensor system for the detection of compost maturity

M. Chikae, K. Kerman, N. Nagatani, Y. Takamura, E. Tamiya

Analytica Chimica Acta, 581, 364, 2006

Label-free electrical sensing of small-molecule inhibition on tyrosine phosphorylation

K. Kerman, M. Vestergaard, E. Tamiya

Anal. Chem., 79, 6881, 2007

Electrochemical DNA biosensor using a disposable electrochemical printed (DEP) chip for the detection of SNPs from unpurified PCR amplicons

M. U. Ahmed, K. Idegami, M. Chikae, K. Kerman, P. Chaumpluk, S. Yamamura, E. Tamiya

Analyst, 132, 431, 2007

Gold Nanoparticle-Based Redox Signal Enhancement for Sensitive Detection of Human Chorionic Gonadotropin Hormone

K. Idegami, M. Chikae, K. Kerman, N. Nagatani, T. Yuhi, T. Enco, E. Tamiya

Electroanalysis, 20, 14, 2008

Electrochemical Biosensors for Medical and Food Applications

M. U. Ahmed, M. M. Hossain, E. Tamiya

Electroanalysis, 20, 616, 2008

Level-free Electrochemical Detection for Food Allergen using Screen Printed Carbon Electrode

Masato SAITO, Masaaki KITSUNAI, Mihnaz Uddin AHMED, Shigeru SUGIYAMA, and Eiichi TAMIYA,

Electrochemistry, 76(8), 606-609, 2008

Electrochemical genosensor for the rapid detection of GMO using loop-mediated isothermal amplification

M. U. Agnedm M.Saito, M. M. Hossain, S. R.Rao, S. Furui, A. Hino, Y. Takamura, M. Takagi, E.Tamiya

Analyst, 134, 966, 2009

Article list using DEP-Chips II

Rapid, Sensitive, and Label-Free Impedimetric Detection of a Single-Nucleotide Polymorphism Correlated to Kidney Disease

Alessandra Bonanni, Martin Pumera, and Yuji Miyahara

Anal. Chem. 2010, 82, 3772–3779

Meat species identification based on the loop mediated isothermal amplification and electrochemical DNA sensor

M. U. Ahmed, Q. Hasan, M. M. Hossain, M. Saito, E. Tamiya

Food Control, 21, 599, 2010

Highly Sensitive Method for Electrochemical Detection of Silver Nanoparticle Labels in Metalloimmunoassay with Preoxidation/Reduction Signal Enhancement,

Miyuki CHIKAE, Koutarou IDEGAMI, Naoki NAGATANI, Eiichi TAMIYA and Yuzuru TAKAMURA,
Electrochemistry, vol.78 No.9 SEP. 2010, P.748-753

Rapid detection for primary screening of influenza A virus: microfluidic RT-PCR chip and electrochemical DNA sensor

K. Yamanaka, M. Saito, K. Kondoh, M. M. Hossain, R. Koketsu, T. Sasaki, N. Nagatani, K. Kkuta, E. Tamiya

Analyst, 136, 2064, 2011

Semi-real time electrochemical monitoring for influenza virus RNA by reverse transcription loop-mediated isothermal amplification using a USB powered portable potentiostat

N. Nagatani, K. Yamanaka, M. Saito, R. Koketsu, T. Sasaki, K. Ikuta, T. Miyahara, E. Tamiya

Analyst, 136, 5143, 2011

Semi-quantitative detection of gene expression using bisbenzimide dye

P. Kittimongkolsuk, T. Tencomnao2, R. Santianon

Genet. Mol. Res. 2011

Development of Label-Free Impedimetric Hcg-Immunosensor Using Screen-Printed Electrode

Truong TN Lien, Nguyen Xuan Viet, Miyuki Chikae, Yoshiaki Ukita and Yuzuru Takamura

J Biosens Bioelectron, 2:3, 2011

Article list using DEP-Chips III

Electrochemical detection of specific DNA and respiratory activity of Escherichia coli

K. Yamanaka, T. Ikeuchi, M. Saito, N. Nagatani, E. Tamiya

Electrochimica Acta, 82, 132, 2012

A thiophene-containing compound as a matrix for matrix-assisted laser desorption/ionization mass spectrometry and the electrical conductivity of matrix crystals

A. Yasuda,^a T.Ishimaru,^a S.Nishihara, M.Sakai, H.Kawasaki,R.Arakawa and Y.Shigeria,

Eur. J. Mass Spectrom. 19, 2013

Gold-linked electrochemical immunoassay on single-walled carbon nanotube for highly sensitive detection of human chorionic gonadotropin hormone

Nguyen Xuan Viet, Miyuki Chikae, Yoshiaki Ukita, Kenzo Maehashi, Kazuhiko Matsumoto, Eiichi Tamiya, Pham Hung, Yuzuru Takamura,

Biosensors and Bioelectronics, 42, 592-597, 2013

Quantitative detection for Porphyromonas gingivalis in tooth pocket and saliva by portable electrochemical DNA sensor linked with PCR,

K. Yamanaka, S.Sekine, T.Uenoyama, M.Wada, T.Ikeuchi, M.Saito, Y.Yamaguchi, E.Tamiya,

Electroanalysis, 2686-2692 2014

総説類

民谷栄一 : ポイントオブケア型バイオセンサーの開発とその展開, *臨床化学, 44, 126-134(2015)*

民谷栄一 : プリンタブル電極を用いたモバイルバイオセンサー, *Electrochemistry, 83(1) , 24-29 (2015)*

民谷栄一 : プリンタブル技術とバイオセンサー開発、*化学工業, 65(10) 40-50 (2014)*

民谷栄一 : プリンタブルバイオセンサーの開発、*日本印刷学会誌, 51(1) 2-10 (2014)*