



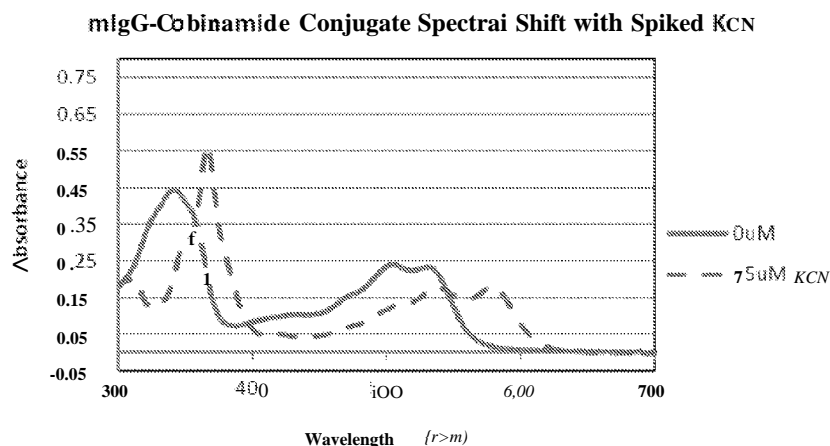
- (51) **International Patent Classification:**
G01N33/53 (2006.01)
- (21) **International Application Number:**
PCT/US20 13/047181
- (22) **International Filing Date:**
21 June 2013 (21.06.2013)
- (25) **Filing Language:** English
- (26) **Publication Language:** English
- (30) **Priority Data:**
61/690,378 25 June 2012 (25.06.2012) US
13/830,302 14 March 2013 (14.03.2013) US
- (71) **Applicant: DIAGNOSTIC CONSULTING NETWORK, INC.** [US/US]; 6354 Corte del Abeto, Suite B, Carlsbad, CA 92011 (US).
- (72) **Inventors: O'FARRELL, Brendan;** 1571 Rainbow Drive, Santa Ana, CA 92705 (US). **BOEHRINGER, Hans;** 6354 Corte del Abeto, Suite B, Carlsbad, CA 92011 (US). **CHUNG, Roy;** 6354 Corte del Abeto, Suite B, Carlsbad, CA 92011 (US). **TONG, Winnie;** 6354 Corte del Abeto, Suite B, Carlsbad, CA 92011 (US).
- (74) **Agents: YIN, Bu et al;** Morrison & Foerster LLP, 12531 High Bluff Drive, Suite 100, San Diego, CA 92130-2040 (US).

- (81) **Designated States** (unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of national protection available): AE, AG, AL, AM, AO, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BN, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CL, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DO, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LY, MA, MD, ME, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PA, PE, PG, PH, PL, PT, QA, RO, RS, RU, RW, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, ST, SV, SY, TH, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW.
- (84) **Designated States** (unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of regional protection available): ARIPO (BW, GH, GM, KE, LR, LS, MW, MZ, NA, RW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, RU, TJ, TM), European (AL, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, MK, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, RS, SE, SI, SK, SM, TR), OAPI (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, KM, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

- Published:**
- with international search report (Art. 21(3))
 - before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of receipt of amendments (Rule 48.2(h))

(54) **Title:** KITS AND METHODS FOR CYANIDE DETECTION

Figure 2



(57) **Abstract:** Provided herein are compositions, kits, methods and devices for cyanide detection, particularly for cyanide detection in biological samples such as whole blood. The method comprises (1) contacting a sample with a cobinamide conjugate comprising a cobinamide moiety and a carrier; and (2) measuring the absorbance of light by the cobinamide conjugate. The present disclosure provides field-deployable cyanide detection methods, compositions, kits and devices, which provide rapid, accurate readout at the point of contact. Further provided herein is a method for determining exposure of a subject to cyanide.

WO2014/058486 A1

KITS AND METHODS FOR CYANIDE DETECTION

Cross Reference to Related Applications

[0001] This application claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Patent Application Serial No. 61/690,378, filed June 25, 2012, and U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 13/830,302, filed March 14, 2013, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety for all purposes.

Statement Regarding Federally Sponsored Research or Development

[0002] This invention was made with the CounterACT Program, Office of the Director, National Institutes of Health (OD) and the National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke (NINDS), Grant Number 1R43NS076359-01. The U.S. government may have certain rights in this invention.

Technical Field

[0003] The present invention is in the field of cyanide detection, and relates to the areas of field-deployable cyanide detection methods, compositions, kits and devices. Specifically, the present invention relates to cyanide detection in biological samples.

Background

[0004] Hydrogen cyanide gas is an important toxin in smoke from industrial and residential fires, industrial accidents and release through acts of terrorism. Cyanide acts extremely rapidly and can cause death within minutes. In the United States, there are approximately 5,000-10,000 deaths due to smoke inhalation annually. Cyanide may be responsible for many of these deaths, because it is released from the combustion of plastics, wool, and other nitrogen-containing materials.

[0005] Combustion of synthetic products that contain carbon and nitrogen, such as plastics and synthetic fibers, releases cyanide. There have been numerous studies of fire victims to assess the lethal levels of cyanide. Fire survivors have been found to have < 20 μ M cyanide in blood, while victims were found to have levels greater than 20-30 μ M and in some cases as much as 100 μ M cyanide in blood (Baud et al., 1991, N. Engl. J. Med., 325: 1761-1766). Cigarette smoke

also contains cyanide. The nonsmoker typically averages about $0.02 \mu\text{g/mL}$ ($2.3 \mu\text{M}$) of cyanide in blood, whereas a smoker typically averages $0.17 \mu\text{g/mL}$ ($6.5 \mu\text{M}$) (Clark et al., 1981, Lancet: 1332-1335).

[0006] Cyanide is also readily used in industry in the making of plastics, in the recovery of gold and silver from ores, and in the electroplating of metals, such as silver, gold, platinum and copper (Baskin and Brewer, In Medical Aspects of Chemical and Biological Warfare, Eds. Sidell, Takafuji and Franz, TMM publications, Washington, 1997, Chapter 10, pages 271-286). Cassava root, which is used to make tapioca and is a major food source in tropical regions, releases cyanide when improperly prepared, and chronic cyanide exposure leads to *konzo* or tropical ataxic neuropathy. The drug sodium nitroprusside, a nitric oxide releasing agent used to treat patients with acute hypertension, releases five cyanide ions for every nitric oxide molecule and is limited by cyanide toxicity. Due to its toxicity when inhaled or ingested, cyanide could also be used as a terrorist weapon.

[0007] Therefore, there exists a need to frequently and efficiently monitor cyanide amount in the environment and in the human body to evaluate cyanide exposure and its associated risks. In cases of cyanide poisoning or suspected cyanide poisoning, there exists a need to rapidly measure cyanide amount for treatment decisions.

[0008] A variety of methods exist for measuring cyanide levels. These include a variety of chemical approaches and expensive techniques, including spectrophotometry, fluorometry, high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC), mass spectrometry, HPLC-mass spectrometry, and gas chromatography. Spectrophotometric assays can analyze multiple samples relatively quickly, but lack sensitivity and specificity, while gas chromatography, mass spectrometry, and HPLC require expensive equipment and allow only limited sample throughput. Several existing methods require laborious multistep sample pre-treatment are not amenable for use in the field. Neither does there exist an integrated device which processes the sample, induces and controls the chemical reactions and provides an objective measure of cyanide within the sample. Thus, a field-deployable device for rapid cyanide detection is clearly needed.

Summary

[0009] Assays, methods, kits and devices for detecting cyanide are disclosed. In one aspect, a method for detecting cyanide in a sample is provided. In any of the embodiments disclosed herein or combinations thereof, the method may comprise contacting a sample with a cobinamide

conjugate comprising a cobinamide moiety and a carrier, and measuring the absorbance of light by the cobinamide conjugate.

[0010] In any of the embodiments disclosed herein or combinations thereof, the cobinamide moiety can be dihydroxycobinamide. Without being bound by any theory, monocyancobinamide or other cobinamide derivatives may be used in any of the embodiments disclosed herein or combinations thereof.

[0011] In any of the embodiments disclosed herein, the carrier can be a molecule, such as a polypeptide. The carrier molecule can be biotinylated or can be otherwise modified for use in any of the embodiments disclosed herein or combinations thereof. In one aspect, the polypeptide can be a polypeptide, such as a polylysine, a polytyrosine, and a polythreonine, or an immunoglobulin.

[0012] In any of the embodiments disclosed herein or combinations thereof, the carrier can be a surface. The surface can be a plastic surface, or a surface comprised in a nitrocellulose membrane, a nylon membrane, a latex particle, or a gold particle.

[0013] In any of the embodiments disclosed herein or combinations thereof, the cobinamide conjugate may comprise a multiplicity of cobinamide moieties. In one embodiment, the cobinamide moiety can be conjugated to the carrier via a non-covalent interaction. In another embodiment, the cobinamide moiety can be conjugated to the carrier covalently. In yet another embodiment, provided herein is a method for detecting cyanide in accordance with any combination of the preceding embodiments.

[0014] In any of the embodiments disclosed herein or combinations thereof, the cobinamide moiety can be conjugated to the carrier by a covalent bond involving the OH group of the cobinamide moiety. In one embodiment, the covalent bond may be between the OH group of the cobinamide moiety and a nucleophilic group. In one embodiment, the nucleophilic group can be the NH₂ group of a polylysine. In certain aspects, the OH group of the cobinamide moiety can be activated by carbodiimidazole, or another suitable diimidazole, or another suitable crosslinker to form the covalent bond. In a preferred embodiment, cobinamide may form a covalent bond between the OH group of cobinamide and an NH₂ group of polylysine (a nucleophilic group). The terminal OH group of cobinamide can be activated by carbodiimidazole which then reacts with an NH₂ group of the polylysine. The structure of the cobinamide is such that the NH₂ groups of the cobinamide are not reactive to the activated OH group. In any of the embodiments disclosed herein or combinations thereof, polytyrosine or polythreonine may be used instead of polylysine.

[0015] In yet another aspect, the covalent bond may be between the OH group of the cobinamide moiety and an isocyanate moiety. The isocyanate moiety can be comprised in N-[p-maleimidophenyl]isocyanate (PMPI). In one aspect, the maleimide moiety of PMPI can form a covalent bond with a sulfhydryl group. In certain embodiments, the sulfhydryl group can be comprised in the carrier. In another aspect, the isocyanate moiety can be comprised in a molecule comprising a multiplicity of NH_2 groups each capable of reacting with an activated ester. In certain aspects, a multiplicity of the activated esters can be comprised in a molecule, a particle, or a surface. In certain embodiments, a multiplicity of cobinamide moieties can be conjugated to the multiplicity of activated esters comprised in the molecule, particle, or surface. In an alternative embodiment, the present disclosure provides a method for detecting cyanide in accordance with any combination of the preceding embodiments.

[0016] In any of the embodiments disclosed herein or combinations thereof, the method disclosed herein can detect the presence or absence of cyanide in a sample. In one aspect, the method can detect the amount of cyanide in the sample quantitatively. In one other aspect, the method may detect cyanide in the sample qualitatively.

[0017] In any of the embodiments disclosed herein or combinations thereof, the method disclosed herein may further comprise comparing the absorbance of light by the cobinamide conjugate with a control feature. In certain embodiments, the absorbance of light can be measured and compared with a reference or background. In certain aspects, the reference or background can be measured at a wave length greater than 650nm. In other aspects, the reference or background may be measured at a wave length of about 650nm.

[0018] In any of the embodiments disclosed herein or combinations thereof, the absorbance of light may be measured at a visible wavelength. In certain embodiments, the absorbance of light is measured at a wavelength of about 400nm to about 700nm. In certain aspects, the absorbance of light is measured at a wavelength of about 400nm to about 500nm, about 500nm to about 600nm, or about 600 nm to about 700nm. In one aspect, the wavelength used is of about 500nm to about 520nm, preferably of about 500nm to about 510nm, and more preferably of about 505nm. In another aspect, the wavelength used is of about 520nm to about 540nm, preferably of about 525nm to about 535nm, and more preferably of about 531nm. In certain aspects, the wavelength used is of about 540nm to about 560nm, or of about 560nm to about 580nm. In another aspect, the wavelength used is of about 580nm to about 600nm, preferably of about 580nm to about 590nm, and more preferably of about 583nm.

[0019] In any of the embodiments disclosed herein or combinations thereof, the absorbance of light can be measured at an invisible wavelength. In certain embodiments, the absorbance of light is measured at a wavelength of about 250nm to about 400nm. In certain aspects, the absorbance of light is measured at a wavelength of about 250nm to about 300nm, about 300nm to about 350nm, or about 350nm to about 400nm. In one aspect, the wavelength used is of about 350nm to about 400nm, preferably of about 360nm to about 380nm, more preferably of about 360nm to about 370nm, and even more preferably of about 366nm.

[0020] In any of the embodiments disclosed herein or combinations thereof, the method disclosed herein can detect the presence or absence of cyanide in a sample, and the sample can be contacted with the cobinamide conjugate without any pre-treatment. In certain other embodiments, the sample may be pre-treated. In any of the embodiments disclosed herein or combinations thereof, the sample can be a biological sample, such as blood. In one embodiment, the blood sample is treated to remove red blood cells. The treatment to remove red blood cells can be performed before, after, or at about the same time when the sample is contacted the cobinamide conjugate, according to any of the embodiments disclosed herein or combinations thereof.

[0021] In any of the embodiments disclosed herein or combinations thereof, the method disclosed herein can be completed in about five minutes. In any of the embodiments disclosed herein or combinations thereof, the method disclosed herein can be completed in less than five minutes.

[0022] In any of the embodiments disclosed herein or combinations thereof, the amount of cyanide in the sample to be detected by the method disclosed herein can be from about 7.5 μ M to about 1000 μ M. In preferred embodiments, the method disclosed herein can detect in a sample biologically or physiologically relevant amounts of cyanide.

[0023] In some embodiments, the present disclosure provides a method for detecting cyanide in accordance with any combination of the preceding embodiments.

[0024] In another aspect, provided herein is a kit for detecting cyanide in a sample, comprising a cobinamide conjugate, said cobinamide conjugate comprising a cobinamide moiety and a carrier. In any of the embodiments disclosed herein or combinations thereof, the kit may further comprise a composition for sample collection. In another embodiment, the kit may further comprise a composition for sample processing. In yet another embodiment, the kit can further comprise a composition for capturing the cobinamide conjugate.

[0025] In certain embodiments, the carrier can be a molecule, such as a polypeptide. In certain embodiments, the carrier molecule can be biotinylated or can be otherwise modified for use in any of the embodiments disclosed herein or combinations thereof. In one aspect, the polypeptide can be a polylysine or an immunoglobulin.

[0026] In any of the embodiments disclosed herein or combinations thereof, the composition for capturing the cobinamide conjugate can be comprised in a surface. The surface can be a plastic surface, or a surface comprised in a nitrocellulose membrane, a nylon membrane, a latex particle, or a gold particle. In one aspect, the composition for capturing the cobinamide conjugate, according to any of the embodiments disclosed herein or combinations thereof, is capable of capturing a multiplicity of the cobinamide conjugates.

[0027] In one aspect, the instant disclosure provides a kit for detecting cyanide in accordance with any combination of the preceding embodiments.

[0028] In yet another aspect, provided herein is a device for detecting cyanide in a sample, comprising a chamber for housing a cobinamide conjugate, said cobinamide conjugate comprising a cobinamide moiety and a carrier. In any of the embodiments disclosed herein or combinations thereof, the device may further comprise a detector, wherein the detector detects the absorbance of light by the cobinamide conjugate. In some embodiments, the device can further comprise a display indicating the presence or absence of cyanide in the sample, or the amount of cyanide in the sample.

[0029] In any of the embodiments disclosed herein or combinations thereof, the device may further comprise a second chamber for sample collection, wherein the second and first chambers can be the same or different. The chamber for sample collection can comprise a material impregnated with the cobinamide conjugate. In some embodiments, the material impregnated with the cobinamide conjugate can be a sponge, a paper, and a porous membrane. Other materials suitable for the purpose of the present disclosure can also be used.

[0030] In any of the embodiments disclosed herein or combinations thereof, the device may further comprise a third chamber for housing a composition for sample processing. In one aspect, the device can further comprise a means for separating the cobinamide conjugate from the sample. In one embodiment, the device can further comprise a means for capturing the cobinamide conjugate. In one aspect, the means for capturing the cobinamide conjugate can be a surface adapted to allow measurement of the absorbance of light by the captured cobinamide conjugate. Such a surface can be comprised in a membrane or particle, for example, a nitrocellulose membrane, a nylon membrane, a latex particle, or a gold particle.

[0031] In some embodiments, the instant disclosure provides a device for detecting cyanide in accordance with any combination of the preceding embodiments.

[0032] Provided herein is a method for determining exposure of a subject to cyanide, according to any of the embodiments disclosed herein or combinations thereof, comprising the steps of: obtaining a sample from the subject; contacting the sample with a cobinamide conjugate comprising a cobinamide moiety and a carrier; measuring the absorbance of light by the cobinamide conjugate; and determining the presence or absence of cyanide in the sample, or the amount of cyanide in the sample. In one embodiment, the presence of cyanide in the sample indicates exposure of the subject to cyanide. In one aspect, the method may further comprise comparing the amount of cyanide in the sample with a control feature, wherein an amount of cyanide in the sample higher than the control feature indicates exposure of the subject to cyanide. In some embodiments, the instant disclosure provides a method for determining exposure of a subject to cyanide in accordance with any combination of the preceding embodiments.

Brief Description of the Drawings

[0033] Figure 1 shows the spectral change of cobinamide on adding cyanide. UV-visible spectrum of a 50 μ M cobinamide solution in 60mM NaOH using a 1cm path-length cuvette, when cyanide concentration is 0 μ M, is shown. Increasing cyanide concentrations ranging from 7.5 μ M to 75 μ M were added to the cobinamide solution to generate the spectra. The spectral shift causes a marked color change from orange (505nm and 531nm peaks) to pink (583nm peak). Cyanide concentrations tested: 7.5 μ M, 15 μ M, 30 μ M, 45 μ M, 60 μ M, and 75 μ M.

[0034] Figure 2 shows the spectral shift of cobinamide-mouse IgG conjugate on adding 75 μ M KCN. The observed spectral shift shows that the conjugated cobinamide is functional post modification.

[0035] Figure 3 shows the spectral shift of cobinamide in potassium cyanide (KCN) spiked plasma. The cobinamide (100 μ M) was mixed with plasma that contained various levels of potassium cyanide. Wavelength scans in a 1cm path length cuvette were performed 5 minutes after the potassium cyanide was added. The baseline was adjusted for the 1mM KCN sample for illustration purposes.

[0036] Figure 4 shows the spectral shift of cobinamide in potassium cyanide (KCN) spiked plasma. The cobinamide (100 μ M) was mixed with plasma that contained various levels of potassium cyanide. Wavelength scans in a 0.1cm path length cuvette were performed 5 minutes

after the potassium cyanide was added. The baseline was adjusted for the ImM KCN sample for illustration purposes.

[0037] Figure 5 shows the cobinamide spectral shift in whole blood spiked with potassium cyanide and after red blood cell (RBC) removal. Whole blood was mixed with various concentrations of potassium cyanide and cobinamide. After mixing for 5 minutes, the RBCs were removed and the plasma was captured on a filter. A visible color change was seen with high levels of potassium cyanide only.

[0038] Figure 6 shows a representative sealed vessel with dried active reagent and vertical red blood cell filter, according to one embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0039] Figure 7 shows a representative lateral flow-type device with dried active reagent and red blood cell separator, according to one embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0040] Figure 8 shows a representative fluid phase system, according to one embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0041] Figure 9 shows a representative micro-fluidic device with dried active reagent and red blood cell separator, according to one embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0042] Figure 10 shows representative steps of a field-deployable, rapid cyanide test, according to one embodiment of the present disclosure. Step 1: Adsorb finger-stick blood sample into sponge impregnated with the cobinamide-conjugate. Step 2: Squeeze tube containing lysis reagent to release buffer, and then mix the buffer, blood and cobinamide-conjugate. Step 3: Insert collection tube into test device, and sample flows through filter to remove cellular debris, etc., through membrane coated with capture reagent (streptavidin). Step 4: Incubate and slide sample tube holder/optical module over capture zone. Step 5 can be any of the following scenarios 5a-5c. Step 5a: Digital readout displays result as "negative" for cyanide. Step 5b: Digital readout displays result as "low positive" for cyanide. Step 5c: Digital readout displays result as "positive" for cyanide.

Detailed Description

[0043] Unless defined otherwise, all terms of art, notations and other technical and scientific terms or terminology used herein are intended to have the same meaning as is commonly understood by one of ordinary skill in the art to which this invention pertains. In some cases, terms with commonly understood meanings are defined herein for clarity and/or for ready reference, and the inclusion of such definitions herein should not necessarily be construed to represent a substantial difference over what is generally understood in the art. Many of the

techniques and procedures described or referenced herein are well understood and commonly employed using conventional methodology by those skilled in the art.

[0044] All publications, including patent documents, scientific articles and databases, referred to in this application and the bibliography and attachments are incorporated by reference in their entirety for all purposes to the same extent as if each individual publication were individually incorporated by reference. If a definition set forth herein is contrary to or otherwise inconsistent with a definition set forth in the patents, applications, published applications and other publications that are herein incorporated by reference, the definition set forth herein prevails over the definition that is incorporated herein by reference.

[0045] Although methods and materials similar or equivalent to those described herein can be used in the practice or testing of the present disclosure, suitable methods and materials are described below. The materials, methods, and examples are illustrative only and not intended to be limiting. Other features of the disclosure are apparent from the following detailed description and the claims. In the following description of certain embodiments provided here, reference is made to the accompanying drawings which form a part hereof, and in which it is shown by way of illustration specific embodiments in which the invention can be practiced. It is to be understood that other embodiments can be used and structural changes can be made without departing from the scope of the invention.

[0046] Throughout this disclosure, various aspects of this invention are presented in a range format. It should be understood that the description in range format is merely for convenience and brevity and should not be construed as an inflexible limitation on the scope of the invention. Accordingly, the description of a range should be considered to have specifically disclosed all the possible sub-ranges as well as individual numerical values within that range. For example, description of a range such as from 1 to 6 should be considered to have specifically disclosed sub-ranges such as from 1 to 3, from 1 to 4, from 1 to 5, from 2 to 4, from 2 to 6, from 3 to 6 etc., as well as individual numbers within that range, for example, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6. This applies regardless of the breadth of the range.

[0047] As used herein, "a" or "an" means "at least one" or "one or more."

[0048] "Individual" means any living organism, including humans and other mammals.

[0049] By "subject" is meant an organism to which the provided compositions, methods, kits, and devices can be administered or applied. In one embodiment, the subject is a mammal or a cell, a tissue, an organ or a part of the mammal. Mammals include, but are not limited to, humans, and non-human animals, including farm animals, sport animals, rodents and pets.

[0050] As used herein, a "composition" refers to any mixture of two or more products or compounds. It may be a solution, a suspension, liquid, powder, a paste, aqueous, non-aqueous or any combination thereof.

[0051] Cyanide is a potent blood agent which is very volatile and is also soluble in water as hydrogen cyanide (HCN) or cyanogen chloride (CNC1). Cyanide rapidly inhibits cellular respiration and can be lethal either by inhalation or oral intake. Cyanide acts extremely rapidly and can cause death within minutes. It has multiple mechanisms of toxicity, with its primary target mitochondrial cytochrome c oxidase in the electron transport chain (Way, 1984, Annu. Rev. Pharmacol. Toxicol. 24: 451-481). It can be inhaled or absorbed across the skin as cyanide gas or ingested as a cyanide salt, e.g., sodium or potassium cyanide. There is need to develop methods for rapid field based cyanide poisoning diagnostics, because of the rapid lethality of cyanide. In one aspect, the present invention discloses methods for rapid field based cyanide detection. In other aspects, the present invention is concerned with determining the exposure to cyanide, the curative treatment of cyanide poisoning, cyanide antidote therapy, and the expense and dosing thereof.

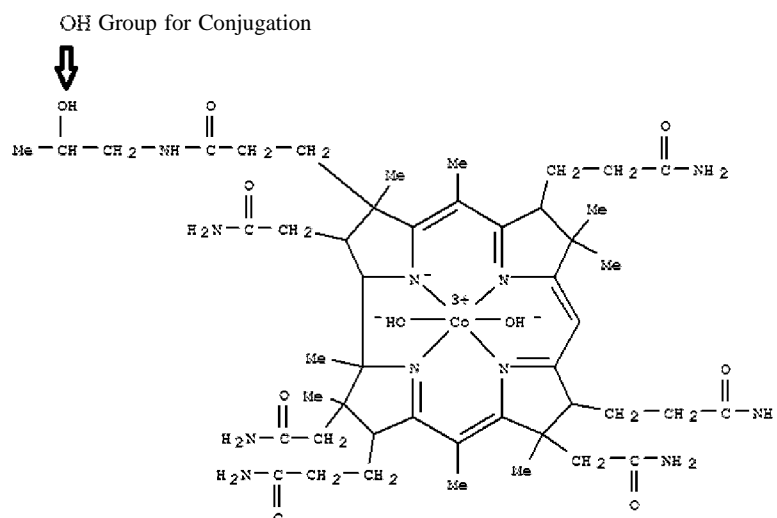
[0052] Without being bound by any theory, a cyanide as used herein is a chemical compound that contains the cyano group, $-C\equiv N$, which consists of a carbon atom triple-bonded to a nitrogen atom. A cyanide as used herein includes but should not be interpreted as limited to hydrogen cyanide, hydrocyanic acid gas dissolved in a liquid medium, cyanide compound such as a salt of the polyatomic anion CN^- , or a dissolved cyanide compound such as sodium cyanide and potassium cyanide in a liquid medium. In certain embodiments, analyses of cyanide amount using the method, kit, or device described herein are performed at a pH above the pKa of cyanide. This minimizes loss of the cyanide to be measured as a gas, leading to more accurate analysis. This also is safer for those performing the analysis if the amount of cyanide to be detected is at a dangerously high level.

[0053] Blood cyanide levels for healthy persons have been reported as being $\approx 0.3\mu M$ using a gas chromatography method (Ishii et al., 1998, Anal. Chem., 70(22): 4873-4876), with lethal cyanide blood levels for fire victims in the cyanide concentration range 23-26 μM (Ishii et al., 1998, Anal. Chem., 70(22): 4873-4876; Moriva and Hashimoto, 2001, J. For. Sci., 46(6): 1421-1425), some two orders of magnitude higher than normal healthy blood levels.

[0054] Provided herein are assays, methods, kits and devices for detecting cyanide, particularly in biological/physiological samples. Compared to the methods disclosed herein, some methods in the art require multistep sample pre-treatment procedures, which are laborious and

time-consuming. Potentiometric sensor systems have been advocated, but suffer from the problems of response instability, inadequate sensitivity, and interference from thiocyanate. Interference from thiocyanate precludes the use of potentiometric sensor systems in blood and saliva. Some other approaches require expensive and bulky laboratory-based equipment and are not suitable for clinical or field use. Cyanide-sensitive test paper has been developed for use at point of contact; however, the method has low sensitivity (LOD 40 μ M), and thiocyanate interferes with the assay.

[0055] Cobinamide, the penultimate precursor in the biosynthesis of cobalamin (vitamin B₁₂), has an extremely high affinity for cyanide and undergoes a characteristic spectral shift when cyanide is bound to the molecule. Disclosed herein are cyanide-measuring devices based on the very high binding affinity of cobinamide for cyanide and its spectral shift. At pH > 11, cobinamide exists as dihydroxycobinamide which has the structure of:



[0056] At neutral pH, cobinamide exists as hydroxyaquocobinamide in which one of the two hydroxyl groups bound to the Co³⁺ of the dihydroxycobinamide is replaced by a water. At acidic pH, cobinamide exists as diaquocobinamide in which the remaining hydroxyl group bound to the Co³⁺ of the hydroxyaquocobinamide is replaced by a second water. The term cobinamide as used herein includes diaquocobinamide, hydroxyaquocobinamide and diaquocobinamide. Without being bound by any theory, other cobinamide-containing compound or cobinamide derivative which essentially retains the function to bind cyanide and undergo a characteristic spectral shift, can be used for the practice of the present disclosures. For example, monocyanocobinamides, including any cobinamide in which one of the coordination positions around cobalt is taken by a cyanide ion, can be used. Similarly, monocyanocobinamides can exist in the forms of aquocyanocobinamide and hydroxycyanocobinamide, among other forms.

[0057] Cobinamide can be obtained by any suitable methods known to one of skill in the art, including acid hydrolysis methods and base hydrolysis methods. For example, acid hydrolysis of cobalamin can be used (Broderick et al., 2005, J Biol. Chem. 280: 8678-8685). Base hydrolysis of hydroxocobalamin can also be used to produce cobinamide (Renz, 1971, Methods Enzymol. 18: 82-86).

[0058] Cobinamide is highly water soluble, and undergoes a dramatic spectral and color change on binding cyanide (Figure 1). The two coordination positions on cobalt in cobinamide that variously have water or hydroxyl groups, depending on pH, bind cyanide. Cobinamide has a characteristic spectral shift in solutions, including in plasma and in whole blood, when cyanide is added. Cobinamide binds two cyanide ions, the first with a K_A of $>10^{14} \text{ M}^{-1}$ and the second with a K_A of about 10^8 M^{-1} , leading to a K_A overall of $>10^{22} \text{ M}^{-2}$. The 10^{22} M^{-2} value is an enormously high association constant, similar to chelating agents (Boehringer et al., 2012, "A field-deployable device for the rapid detection of cyanide poisoning in whole blood," SPIE Proceedings Vol. 8371). Cobinamide undergoes a greater absorbance change than does any of the cobalamins and can thus be used for sensitive photometric measurement of cyanide, down to low μM levels. In certain embodiments, a color change is used to rapidly identify clinically relevant cyanide concentrations in biological samples, such as blood. In one aspect, the spectral shift causes a marked color change from the peaks at about 505nm and about 531nm to the peak at about 583nm. In one aspect, the color change is from orange to pink. In certain aspect, the color change is from orange to purple. In some embodiments, changes in single wavelengths, wavelength ratios, and wavelength range models are used to accurately measure cyanide in samples, in particular physiological or biological samples.

[0059] In one embodiment, disclosed herein is a cobinamide conjugate comprising a cobinamide moiety and a carrier. The carrier can be a molecule, particle, composition, or other microscopic object to which may be conjugated, directly or indirectly, at least one cobinamide moiety, and in some embodiments, a multiplicity of cobinamide moieties, so as to form a cobinamide conjugate. In certain embodiments, the carrier refers to the backbone of the conjugate, on which various molecules may be attached. In particular examples, the carrier comprises water-soluble polymers, including but are not limited to natural and synthetic polysaccharides, as well as derivatives thereof, for example dextrans and dextran derivatives, starches and starch derivatives, cellulose derivatives, amylose and pectin, as well as certain natural gums and derivatives thereof, such as gum arabic and salts of alginic acid;

homopoly(amino acid)s having suitable reactive functionalities, such as polylysines, polyhistidines or polyornithines; natural and synthetic polypeptides and proteins, such as bovine serum albumin, immunoglobulins, and other mammalian albumins; and synthetic polymers having nucleophilic functional groups, such as polyvinyl alcohols, polyallyl alcohol, polyethylene glycols and substituted polyacrylates.

[0060] In certain embodiments, the carrier is a molecule, such as a polypeptide. In certain embodiments, the carrier molecule is biotinylated or can be otherwise modified for use in the present invention. In one aspect, the polypeptide is a polylysine or an immunoglobulin.

[0061] In other embodiments, the carrier is a surface. The surface can be a plastic surface, or a surface comprised in a nitrocellulose membrane, a nylon membrane, a latex particle, or a gold particle.

[0062] In some embodiments, the cobinamide conjugate is particulate, the carrier is biodegradable, the carrier is non-immunogenic, the carrier has a net neutral or negative charge, and/or the carrier is fluorescently labeled. The carrier may be covalently or non-covalently bound to a surface, such as a plastic surface, or a surface comprised in a nitrocellulose membrane, a nylon membrane, a latex particle, or a gold particle.

[0063] In some embodiments, the cobinamide conjugate comprises a carrier which is a substantially spherical bead or a porous bead. In certain embodiments in which the carrier is a bead, the bead preferably comprises a material selected from the group consisting of glass, silica, polyesters of hydroxy carboxylic acids, polyanhydrides of dicarboxylic acids, or copolymers of hydroxy carboxylic acids and dicarboxylic acids.

[0064] In some embodiments, the cobinamide conjugate comprises a carrier which is a branched polymer, such as a dendrimer. In preferred embodiments when the carrier is a dendrimer, the dendrimer comprises a material selected from the group consisting of a polyamidoamine, a polyamidoalcohol, a polyalkyleneimine, a polyalkylene, a polyether, a polythioether, a polyphosphonium, a polysiloxane, a polyamide, and a polyaryl polymer.

[0065] In some embodiments, the cobinamide conjugate further comprises a linker. A linker can be a bi-functional molecule capable of establishing covalent links between other molecules. Examples of bi-functional molecules suitable as linkers include but are not limited to glutaraldehyde, carbodiimides, N,N'-phenylenedimaleimide, N-succinimidyl 3-(2-pyridylthio)propionate, p-benzoquinone, divinyl sulfone (DVS) and epoxide derivatives such as epichlorohydrin and other epoxide derivatives described in U.S. Patent No. 6,627,460,

incorporated herein by reference. Preferably, the linking component should be stable in an aqueous environment.

[0066] In some embodiments, the cobinamide conjugate further comprises a spacer. A spacer can be a protein or a polypeptide having a plurality of sites available for covalent attachment of other components. Although not necessary for practicing the invention, a spacer may provide a suitable means of increasing the number of cobinamide moieties which can be attached to the conjugate, thereby increasing the sensitivity of such conjugates when employed in various assays.

[0067] Examples of protein spacers include but are not limited to bovine serum albumin, ovalbumin, globulin, etc. Examples of polypeptide spacers include but are not limited to homopolypeptides, such as polylysines, polyhistidines, polyornithines, etc. As will be clear to a person skilled in the art, the choice of spacer will depend on the employed cobinamide moiety, the employed carrier, as well as the employed linking component. In some aspects, the spacer component can be a polysaccharide or polynucleic acid. Chemical modifications of these polymers may be required prior to the preparation of the water-soluble intermediate conjugate.

[0068] In one aspect, the cobinamide conjugate comprises a multiplicity of cobinamide moieties. In one embodiment, the cobinamide moiety is conjugated to the carrier via a non-covalent interaction. In another embodiment, the cobinamide moiety is conjugated to the carrier covalently.

[0069] Whatever the carrier is and whichever the method used for conjugation is, the cobinamide conjugate disclosed herein essentially retains the ability to bind cyanide and the spectral characteristics of cobinamide upon binding cyanide.

[0070] In some preferred embodiments, the cobinamide conjugate is immobilized on a surface, either directly or indirectly. The immobilization method can be a chemical method, catalyzed by an enzyme, or catalyzed a suitable catalyst. The surface can be a plastic surface, or a surface comprised in a bead, a nitrocellulose membrane, a nylon membrane, a latex particle, or a gold particle. In certain embodiments, the surface comprises a material selected from the group consisting of glass, silica, polyesters of hydroxy carboxylic acids, polyanhydrides of dicarboxylic acids, or copolymers of hydroxy carboxylic acids and dicarboxylic acids.

[0071] Without being bound by any theory, the cobinamide moiety can be conjugated to the carrier at any suitable position of the cobinamide moiety to form the cobinamide conjugate. In one aspect, the cobinamide moiety is conjugated to the carrier by a covalent bond involving the OH group of the cobinamide moiety. As used herein, the OH group for conjugating the

cobinamide moiety to the carrier, either directly or indirectly, is the OH group indicated above in the dihydroxocobinamide structure. In one embodiment, the covalent bond is between the OH group of the cobinamide moiety and a nucleophilic group. In one embodiment, the nucleophilic group is the NH₂ group of a polylysine. In certain aspects, the OH group of the cobinamide moiety is activated by carbodiimidazole to form the covalent bond. The structure of the cobinamide is such that the NH₂ groups of the cobinamide are not reactive to the activated OH. One of skill in the art would understand other diimidazole or other crosslinkers can be used.

[0072] In another aspect, the covalent bond is between the OH group of the cobinamide moiety and an isocyanate moiety. The isocyanate moiety can be comprised in N-[p-maleimidophenyl]isocyanate (PMPI). The isocyanate moiety of PMPI reacts with the OH group of the cobinamide, leaving the maleimide moiety of PMPI available to react with an available sulfhydryl group. In one aspect, the maleimide moiety of PMPI forms a covalent bond with a sulfhydryl group, which in certain embodiments, can be comprised in the carrier. Sulfhydryl groups can be introduced to molecules such as polylysine and bovine serum albumin through the use of N-Succinimidyl S-Acetylthioacetate (SATA) and other similar molecules. The succinimide group of the SATA reacts with primary amines and leaves a S-acetylthioacetic acid group. Removing the acetyl group leaves a sulfhydryl group that is then reacted with maleimide group introduced to the cobinamide. In one aspect, excess reactants are removed before the cobinamide conjugate is used to detect cyanide.

[0073] In yet another aspect, the isocyanate moiety is comprised in a molecule comprising a multiplicity of NH₂ groups each capable of reacting with an activated ester. In certain embodiments, particles containing surface carboxylic acid groups are activated with N-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)-N'-ethylcarbodiimide (EDC) and N-hydroxysuccinimide (NHS) which convert a carboxylic acid group to an active ester. The active ester on the particles are then reacted with the terminal NH₂ of poly Tyrosine or poly-tyrosine which have multiple OH groups. The OH groups of the poly-Tyrosine/threonine are reacted with a large excess of hexamethylene diisocyanate to introduce a reactive isocyanate to each OH of the poly Tyrosine/threonine. Excess reactants are removed and the isocyanate group is then reacted with the OH group on the cobinamide. In certain aspects, a multiplicity of the activated esters are comprised in a molecule, a particle, or a surface. In certain embodiments, a multiplicity of cobinamide moieties are conjugated to a multiplicity of activated esters comprised in a molecule, particle, or surface.

[0074] In the preferred embodiments, the cobinamide conjugate retains the characteristic spectral shift of cobinamide upon binding cyanide, both when the cobinamide conjugate is in solution and when it is immobilized on a molecule, particle, or surface.

[0075] Also provided herein is a method for cyanide detection, comprising contacting a sample with a cobinamide conjugate comprising a cobinamide moiety and a carrier, and measuring the absorbance of light by the cobinamide conjugate.

[0076] In some aspects, measuring the absorbance of light by the cobinamide conjugate is performed at a single wavelength. In some embodiments, the method disclosed herein further comprises comparing the absorbance of light by the cobinamide conjugate with a control feature. In certain embodiments, the absorbance of light is measured and compared with a reference or background. In certain aspects, the reference or background is measured at a wave length greater than 650nm. In other aspects, the reference or background is measured at a wave length of about 650nm. In spectroscopy, an isosbestic point is a specific wavelength at which two chemical species have the same molar absorptivity or, more generally, are linearly related. In some embodiments, the method disclosed herein further comprises using an isosbestic point for corrections of minor variations in cobinamide amounts.

[0077] In one aspect, the absorbance of light in the method disclosed herein is measured at a visible wavelength. In certain embodiments, the absorbance of light is measured at a wavelength of about 400nm to about 700nm. In certain aspects, the absorbance of light is measured at a wavelength of about 400nm to about 500nm, about 500nm to about 600nm, or about 600nm to about 700nm. In one aspect, the wavelength used is of about 500nm to about 520nm, preferably of about 500nm to about 510nm, and more preferably of about 505nm. In another aspect, the wavelength used is of about 520nm to about 540nm, preferably of about 525nm to about 535nm, and more preferably of about 531nm. In certain aspects, the wavelength used is of about 540nm to about 560nm, or of about 560nm to about 580nm. In another aspect, the wavelength used is of about 580nm to about 600nm, preferably of about 580nm to about 590nm, and more preferably of about 583nm.

[0078] In another aspect, the absorbance of light in the method disclosed herein is measured at an invisible wavelength. In certain embodiments, the absorbance of light is measured at a wavelength of about 250nm to about 400nm. In certain aspects, the absorbance of light is measured at a wavelength of about 250nm to about 300nm, about 300nm to about 350nm, or about 350nm to about 400nm. In one aspect, the wavelength used is of about 350nm to about

400nm, preferably of about 360nm to about 380nm, more preferably of about 360nm to about 370nm, and even more preferably of about 366nm.

[0079] In certain embodiments, the method disclosed herein detects the presence or absence of cyanide in a sample. In one aspect, the method detects the amount of cyanide in the sample quantitatively. In one other aspect, the method detects the amount of cyanide in the sample qualitatively. Both the quantitative and the qualitative aspects of the method have a high throughput capacity, or can be adapted for use in throughput measurement.

[0080] For quantitative measurement, a spectrophotometer can be used. In some preferred embodiments, commercially available discrete LEDs centered at each of these wavelengths can be used. In certain aspect, narrow band interference filters are used and these LED light sources are essentially monochromatic. Other light sources commonly used with spectrophotometry can also be used, including lasers. In certain aspect, the method further comprises using a detector. A detector can be a charge-coupled device (CCD), a photodiode array, or other light sensors suitable for detecting the spectral shift.

[0081] For quantitative measurement, visual observation of the color change in the sample can be used. In certain embodiments, the color change is from orange to pink. In certain embodiments, the color change is from orange to purple.

[0082] In certain embodiments, the method disclosed herein detects the presence or absence of cyanide in a biological sample. Biological samples as used herein can encompass matter or material which contains matter that is originally of biological origin, including sample of biological tissue or fluid origin obtained *in vivo* or *in vitro*. Such samples can be, but are not limited to, body fluid (*e.g.*, saliva, whole blood, blood plasma, serum, lymph, synovial fluid, peritoneal fluid, pleural fluid, urine, sputum, semen, vaginal lavage, bone marrow, cerebrospinal cord fluid and tears), organs, tissues, fractions and cells isolated from mammals including humans. These original biological samples may be further aliquoted or divided into multiple biological samples. The biological sample may for instance be material entirely taken from an organism or it may be matter which is taken from an organism and is processed possibly being mixed with other material. For instance a blood or urine sample may be mixed with a preservative or a solvent or diluted. The biological sample also encompasses biological material which has been broken down or processed with chemicals such as enzymes or other materials for changing the chemical structure of the biological sample. Biological samples may be dispersed in solution or may be immobilized on a solid support, such as in blots, assays, arrays, glass slides, microtiter, or ELISA plates.

[0083] The method, kit and device disclosed herein can be used in tests for cyanide to provide a rapid readout, either qualitatively or quantitatively. In certain embodiments, the test has an assay time of about 1 minute to about 30 minutes, from sample collection to a valid result. In some embodiments, the test has an assay time of about 1 minute to about 5 minutes, about 5 minutes to about 10 minutes, about 10 minutes to about 15 minutes, about 15 minutes to about 20 minutes, about 20 minutes to about 25 minutes, or about 25 minutes to about 30 minutes. In preferred embodiments, the test has an assay time of less than 5 minutes, from sample collection to a valid result. In some aspects, the test has an assay time of about 1 minute, about 2 minutes, about 3 minutes, about 4 minutes, or about 5 minutes. In preferred embodiments, the test provides a rapid result of the cyanide level in the sample at the point of collection.

[0084] In certain embodiments, the sample is contacted with the cobinamide conjugate without any pre-treatment. In certain other embodiments, the sample may be treated before, after, or at about the same time when the sample is contacted with the cobinamide conjugate. In one aspect, the sample is a blood sample. In one embodiment, the blood sample is treated to remove red blood cells. Without being bound by any theory, the treatment to remove red blood cells can be performed before, after, or at about the same time when the sample is contacted with the cobinamide conjugate.

[0085] It has been demonstrated that whole blood or components thereof, including hemoglobin, interfere with the wavelength shift of cobinamide. Cobinamide has an extremely high affinity for cyanide and captures hemoglobin associated cyanide from red blood cells. In preferred embodiments, blood separation and/or removal of hemoglobin to eliminate this interference is required. The device described herein includes various methods to remove red blood cells (intact or lysed) and other blood components.

[0086] The inventors of the present invention have shown a field-deployable device can be used for the rapid and early diagnosis of cyanide poisoning in whole blood using the spectral shift of the vitamin B₁₂ precursor cobinamide upon binding with cyanide as an indicator. The present inventors have combined cyanide-binding properties of cobinamide with blood separation technology, sample transport technology and a detection system, and have developed a rapid, field deployable, disposable device which delivers an intuitive result to a first responder, allowing for rapid response to exposure events. In one embodiment, the intuitive result is qualitative. In certain aspects, the intuitive result indicates the presence or absence of cyanide in the blood sample. In one aspect, the intuitive result involves a color change from the peaks at about 505nm and about 531nm to the peak at about 583nm. In one aspect, the color change is from orange to

pink. In one aspect, the color change is from orange to purple. In another embodiment, the intuitive result is quantitative. In certain aspects, the intuitive result indicates the amount of cyanide in the blood sample.

[0087] In some embodiments, the method or device disclosed herein is used in a rapid test using a whole blood sample. The whole blood sample can be collected by any method known to one of skill in the art. In a preferred embodiment, the whole blood sample is collected from a finger-stick. In certain embodiments, the test has an assay time of about 1 minute to about 30 minutes, from sample collection to a valid result. In some embodiments, the test has an assay time of about 1 minute to about 5 minutes, about 5 minutes to about 10 minutes, about 10 minutes to about 15 minutes, about 15 minutes to about 20 minutes, about 20 minutes to about 25 minutes, or about 25 minutes to about 30 minutes. In preferred embodiments, the test has an assay time of less than 5 minutes, from sample collection to a valid result. In some aspects, the test has an assay time of about 1 minute, about 2 minutes, about 3 minutes, about 4 minutes, or about 5 minutes.

[0088] Blood cyanide levels for healthy persons have been reported as being $\approx 0.3\mu\text{M}$ using a gas chromatography method (Ishii et al., 1998, Anal. Chem., 70(22): 4873-4876). In preferred embodiments, the method disclosed herein detects in a sample physiologically relevant amounts of cyanide. Without being bound by any theory, in certain embodiments, the method disclosed herein detects in a sample cyanide amount in the range of about $0.05\mu\text{M}$ to about $0.1\mu\text{M}$, about $0.1\mu\text{M}$ to about $0.2\mu\text{M}$, about $0.2\mu\text{M}$ to about $0.4\mu\text{M}$, about $0.4\mu\text{M}$ to about $0.8\mu\text{M}$, about $0.8\mu\text{M}$ to about $1.6\mu\text{M}$, about $1.6\mu\text{M}$ to about $3.2\mu\text{M}$, about $3.2\mu\text{M}$ to about $6.4\mu\text{M}$, about $6.4\mu\text{M}$ to about $12.8\mu\text{M}$, or about $12.8\mu\text{M}$ to about $25.6\mu\text{M}$. In some embodiments, the method detects cyanide amounts in the range of about $25\mu\text{M}$ to about $30\mu\text{M}$, about $30\mu\text{M}$ to about $35\mu\text{M}$, about $35\mu\text{M}$ to about $40\mu\text{M}$, about $45\mu\text{M}$ to about $50\mu\text{M}$, about $55\mu\text{M}$ to about $60\mu\text{M}$, about $65\mu\text{M}$ to about $70\mu\text{M}$, about $75\mu\text{M}$ to about $80\mu\text{M}$, about $85\mu\text{M}$ to about $90\mu\text{M}$, or about $95\mu\text{M}$ to about $100\mu\text{M}$. In some other embodiments, the method detects cyanide amounts of about $100\mu\text{M}$. In some aspects, the method detects cyanide levels above $100\mu\text{M}$. In some aspects, the method detects cyanide levels of about $150\mu\text{M}$, about $200\mu\text{M}$, about $250\mu\text{M}$, about $300\mu\text{M}$, about $350\mu\text{M}$, about $400\mu\text{M}$, $450\mu\text{M}$, about $500\mu\text{M}$, about $550\mu\text{M}$, about $600\mu\text{M}$, about $650\mu\text{M}$, about $700\mu\text{M}$, $750\mu\text{M}$, about $800\mu\text{M}$, about $850\mu\text{M}$, about $900\mu\text{M}$, about $950\mu\text{M}$, or about $1000\mu\text{M}$. In some other embodiments, the method detects cyanide amounts above $1000\mu\text{M}$.

[0089] In yet another aspect, provided herein is a kit for detecting cyanide in a sample, comprising a cobinamide conjugate, said cobinamide conjugate comprising a cobinamide moiety and a carrier. In one embodiment, the kit further comprises a composition for sample collection.

In another embodiment, the kit further comprises a composition for sample processing. In yet another embodiment, the kit further comprises a composition for capturing the cobinamide conjugate.

[0090] In certain embodiments, the carrier is a molecule, such as a polypeptide. In certain embodiments, the carrier molecule is biotinylated or can be otherwise modified for use in the present invention. In one aspect, the polypeptide is a polylysine or an immunoglobulin. Without being bound by any theory, the carrier and the cobinamide conjugate can be in the form as described in any embodiment or example of this invention. In certain embodiments, the composition for sample collection can be a sponge, a paper, and a porous membrane. Other compositions suitable for the purpose of the present invention can also be used. In some embodiments, the composition for sample collection further comprises the cobinamide conjugate. In some embodiments, the composition for sample processing comprises a lysis reagent or an enzyme. In one aspect, the composition for sample processing is a buffer or a solution.

[0091] In other embodiments, the composition for capturing the cobinamide conjugate is comprised in a surface. The surface can be a plastic surface, or a surface comprised in a nitrocellulose membrane, a nylon membrane, a latex particle, or a gold particle. In one embodiment, the composition for capturing the cobinamide conjugate of the invention is capable of capturing a multiplicity of the cobinamide conjugates.

[0092] In yet another aspect, provided herein is a device for detecting cyanide in a sample, comprising a chamber for housing a cobinamide conjugate, said cobinamide conjugate comprising a cobinamide moiety and a carrier. In one embodiment, the device further comprises a detector, wherein the detector detects the absorbance of light by the cobinamide conjugate. In some embodiments, the device further comprises a display indicating the presence or absence of cyanide in the sample, or the amount of cyanide in the sample.

[0093] In some embodiments, the device further comprises a second chamber for sample collection, wherein the second and first chambers can be the same or different. The chamber for sample collection can comprise a material impregnated with the cobinamide conjugate. In some embodiments, the material impregnated with the cobinamide conjugate can be a sponge, a paper, and a porous membrane. Other materials suitable for the purpose of the present invention can also be used.

[0094] In some embodiments, the device further comprises a third chamber for housing a composition for sample processing. In one aspect, the device further comprises a means for separating the cobinamide conjugate from the sample after processing. In one embodiment, the

device further comprises a means for capturing the cobinamide conjugate. In one aspect, the means for capturing the cobinamide conjugate can be a surface adapted to allow measurement of the absorbance of light by the captured cobinamide conjugate. Such a surface can be comprised in a membrane or particle, for example, a nitrocellulose membrane, a nylon membrane, a latex particle, or a gold particle.

[0095] In yet another aspect, provided herein is a method for determining exposure of a subject to cyanide, comprising the steps of: obtaining a sample from the subject; contacting the sample with a cobinamide conjugate comprising a cobinamide moiety and a carrier; measuring the absorbance of light by the cobinamide conjugate; and determining the presence or absence of cyanide in the sample, or the amount of cyanide in the sample. In one embodiment, the presence of cyanide in the sample indicates exposure of the subject to cyanide. In one aspect, the method further comprises comparing the amount of cyanide in the sample with a control feature, wherein an amount of cyanide in the sample higher than the control feature indicates exposure of the subject to cyanide.

[0096] In any of the embodiments disclosed herein, a microfluidic device may be used for the methods, assays, kits, and systems of the present disclosure. A microfluidic device can be a device through which materials, particularly fluid borne materials, such as liquids, can be transported, in some embodiments on a micro-scale, and in some embodiments on a nanoscale. Thus, the microfluidic devices of the present disclosure can comprise microscale features, nanoscale features, and combinations thereof.

[0097] Accordingly, an exemplary microfluidic device typically comprises structural or functional features dimensioned on the order of a millimeter-scale or less, which are capable of manipulating a fluid at a flow rate on the order of a $\mu\text{L}/\text{min}$ or less. Typically, such features include, but are not limited to channels, fluid reservoirs, reaction chambers, mixing chambers, and separation regions. In some examples, the channels include at least one cross-sectional dimension that is in a range of from about $0.1 \mu\text{m}$ to about $500 \mu\text{m}$. The use of dimensions on this order allows the incorporation of a greater number of channels in a smaller area, and utilizes smaller volumes of fluids.

[0098] A microfluidic device can exist alone or can be a part of a microfluidic system which, for example and without limitation, can include: pumps for introducing fluids, *e.g.*, samples, reagents, buffers and the like, into the system and/or through the system; detection equipment or systems; data storage systems; and control systems for controlling fluid transport and/or direction

within the device, monitoring and controlling environmental conditions to which fluids in the device are subjected, *e.g.*, temperature, current, and the like.

[0099] A microfluidic device of the present disclosure may comprise one or more "channels," "micro-channels," "fluidic channels," and "microfluidic channels," which can be used interchangeably and can mean a recess or cavity formed in a material by imparting a pattern from a patterned substrate into a material or by any suitable material removing technique, or can mean a recess or cavity in combination with any suitable fluid-conducting structure mounted in the recess or cavity, such as a tube, capillary, or the like. In the present disclosure, channel size may refer to the cross-sectional area of the microfluidic channel.

[00100] In any of the embodiments disclosed herein, a "chip" may be used for the methods, assays, kits, and systems of the present disclosure. In certain embodiments, a "chip" may refer to a solid substrate with a plurality of one-, two- or three-dimensional micro structures or micro-scale structures on which certain processes, such as physical, chemical, biological, biophysical or biochemical processes, *etc.*, can be carried out. The micro structures or micro-scale structures such as, channels and wells, electrode elements, electromagnetic elements, are incorporated into, fabricated on or otherwise attached to the substrate for facilitating physical, biophysical, biological, biochemical, chemical reactions or processes on the chip. The chip may be thin in one dimension and may have various shapes in other dimensions, for example, a rectangle, a circle, an ellipse, or other irregular shapes. The size of the major surface of chips of the present invention can vary considerably, *e.g.*, from about 1 mm² to about 0.25 m². Preferably, the size of the chips is from about 4 mm² to about 25 cm² with a characteristic dimension from about 1 mm to about 5 cm. The chip surfaces may be flat, or not flat. The chips with non-flat surfaces may include channels or wells fabricated on the surfaces.

[00101] A microfluidic chip can be used for the methods and assay systems disclosed herein. A microfluidic chip or device can be made from any suitable materials, such as PDMS (Polydimethylsiloxane), glass, PMMA (polymethylmethacrylate), PET (polyethylene terephthalate), PC (Polycarbonate), *etc.*, or a combination thereof.

[00102] A microfluidic chip or device of the present disclosure can include instrumentation such as one or more pumps, valves, fluid reservoirs, channels, sample ports, and/or reagent storage cells. An exemplary microfluidic device with dried active reagent and red blood cell separator is shown in Figure 9 and described in Example 5, for use in determining the amount of cyanide poisoning in whole blood samples. Movement of samples or reagents can be driven by a pump disposed, for example, upstream or downstream of a fluid reagent or sample. The pump can

drive each fluid sample or reagent to (and past) a reaction compartment or chamber.

Alternatively, samples or reagents may be driven through the fluid by gravity. US Pub. Nos. 2007/0166725 and 2005/0239192 disclose certain general purpose fluidics tools that can be used with the assay systems of the present disclosure, allowing for the precise manipulation of gases, liquids and solids to accomplish very complex analytical manipulations with relatively simple hardware.

[00103] Pumps generally include any mechanism for moving fluid and/or reagents disposed in fluid. In some examples, the pump can be configured to move fluid and/or reagents through passages with small volumes (*i.e.*, microfluidic structures). The pump can operate mechanically by exerting a positive or negative pressure on fluid and/or on a structure carrying fluid, electrically by appropriate application of an electric field(s), or both, among other means. Exemplary mechanical pumps may include syringe pumps, peristaltic pumps, rotary pumps, pressurized gas, pipettors, etc. For example, external syringes and pneumatic pumps may be used to inject fluids and generate fluid flow within microfluidic devices. Another type of pump that may be used is a capillary pump that works on the principle of a fluid filling a set of thin capillaries. As such, a capillary pump provides a single-pass capability. Since a capillary pump can be completely passive, the flow of fluid can be "hardwired" into the design. Mechanical pumps may be micromachined, molded, etc. Exemplary electrical pumps may include electrodes and may operate by electrophoresis, electroendosmosis, electrocapillarity, dielectrophoresis (including traveling wave forms thereof), and/or the like. In one embodiment, a thumb-driven peristaltic mechanism can be used to drive liquid through the channels.

[00104] Valves generally include any mechanism for regulating the passage of fluid through a channel. Valves can include, for example, deformable members that can be selectively deformed to partially or completely close a channel, a movable projection that can be selectively extended into a channel to partially or completely block a channel, an electrocapillary structure, and/or the like.

[00105] Embodiments of the present disclosure may comprise integrated pumps, valves, and fluid actuators, to enable complex and versatile microfluidic networks. Each microfluidic channel may contain one, more than one, or no fluid actuator. Fluid actuators integrated within microfluidic device at asymmetric locations can generate both unidirectional and bidirectional fluid flow through the channels. Selective activation of multiple fluid actuators located asymmetrically toward the ends of multiple microfluidic channels may enable the generation of arbitrary and/or directionally-controlled fluid flow patterns. In addition, temporal control over the

mechanical operation or motion of a fluid actuator enables directional control of fluid flow through a channel. Thus, in some embodiments precise control over the forward and reverse strokes (*i.e.*, compressive and tensile fluid displacements) of a single fluid actuator can provide bidirectional fluid flow within a channel and generate arbitrary and/or directionally-controlled fluid flow patterns within the channel.

[00106] The fluid actuators can be driven by a variety of actuator mechanisms such as thermal bubble resistor actuators, piezo membrane actuators, electrostatic (MEMS) membrane actuators, mechanical/impact driven membrane actuators, voice coil actuators, magnetostrictive drive actuators, and so on. The fluid actuators can be integrated into microfluidic device systems using conventional micro-fabrication processes. This enables complex microfluidic devices having arbitrary pressure and flow distributions. The microfluidic devices may also include various integrated active elements such as resistive heaters, Peltier coolers, physical, chemical and biological sensors, light sources, and combinations thereof. The microfluidic devices may or may not be connected to external fluid reservoirs.

[00107] The following examples are intended to further describe and illustrate various aspects of the claimed subject matter, but not to limit, the scope of the claimed subject matter in any manner, shape, or form, either explicitly or implicitly.

Example 1

Cobinamide modifications and conjugations

[00108] Conjugation cobinamide to mouse IgG

Cobinamide was modified for immobilization by conjugation to a protein, mouse IgG. First, mouse IgG (Equitech Bio, Kerrville, TX, USA) was modified using SATA (Thermo Scientific Pierce, Rockford, IL, USA) to introduce multiple protected sulfhydryl groups while cobinamide (Univ. California, San Diego, CA, USA) was modified using PMPI (Thermo Scientific Pierce, Rockford, IL, USA) to introduce sulfhydryl reactive maleimide groups. Subsequently, modified cobinamide and mouse IgG were conjugated to form a covalently bound complex.

[00109] Mouse IgG modification. Mouse IgG was dissolved in the SATA reaction buffer at 10mg/mL. SATA was dissolved in DMSO at a concentration of about 10-20mg/ml, which was prepared immediately before use. Mouse IgG and SATA were combined in a glass tube, and were mixed and incubated for 30 minutes at room temperature. The modified mouse IgG was dialyzed with PBS to remove excess SATA, and was stored refrigerated until use.

[00110] Cobinamide modification. 5mg of cobinamide was dissolved in 0.5ml of DMF to yield a 10mg/ml solution. 10mg of PMPI was dissolved in 0.20ml of DMF to yield a 50mg/ml solution. The PMPI solution was added to the cobinamide solution at a 5:1 reaction ratio. The reaction was mixed and incubated on rotator for 2 hours at room temperature (protected from light). 50mg of OH beads (Bangs Laboratories, Inc., Fisher, IN, USA) were diluted in 0.3ml DMF and the conjugation mixture was added to bind excess PMPI. The mixture was incubated for 2 hours at room temperature, and was then spun to pellet the beads and recover the supernatant. The cobinamide-PMPI was ready for conjugation.

[00111] Deacetylation of SATA-mIgG. 0.41 ml (3.0mg) SATA-IgG was combined with 41 μ l deacetylation solution. The reaction was mixed and incubated for 2 hours at room temperature, and was then purified using a 7K Zeba Spin desalting column (Thermo Scientific Pierce, Rockford, IL, USA) into PBS containing 10mMEDTA. The deacetylated SATA-mIgG was then used immediately.

[00112] Cobinamide-IgG conjugation. 2.5mg of deacetylated SATA-IgG was combined with 120 μ l of cobinamide-PMPI at a 50: 1 ratio. The mixture was incubated for two hours at room temperature and kept protected from light. The cobinamide-IgG conjugate was ready for use.

Evaluation of the conjugate in solution showed that the cobinamide was functional post modification with clear spectral shift when 75 μ M KCN was added (Figure 2).

Conjugation cobinamide to polylysine

[00113] The preferred method of conjugating cobinamide forms a covalent bond between the OH group of cobinamide and a nucleophilic group of any molecule, in this case the NH₂ of polylysine (CAS #25988-63-0, Sigma-Aldrich PN P2636). The terminal OH group of cobinamide was activated by carbodiimidazole (CDI, CAS #530-62-1, Sigma-Aldrich PN 115533) which then reacted with the NH₂ groups of the polylysine. The structure of the cobinamide is such that the NH₂ groups of the cobinamide are not reactive to the activated OH. Other diimidazole or other crosslinkers can be used in place of carbodiimidazole.

Conjugation cobinamide to polytyrosine/threonine

[00114] Cobinamide was conjugated to polytyrosine or polythreonine attached to particles by the following method. Tyrosine and threonine were selected because of the available OH group. Particles with a carboxylic acid active group were modified using *N*-(3-Dimethylaminopropyl)-*N*'-ethylcarbodiimide (EDC, CAS #25952-53-8, C₈H₁₇N₃, Sigma Chemical PN E6383) and *N*-Hydroxysuccinimide (NHS, CAS #6066-82-6, C₄H₅N₃O₃, Sigma-Aldrich PN 130672) to convert the COOH groups to NHS-esters. Excess reactants were then removed by centrifuging the particles and removing the supernatant. Polytyrosine (CAS #25619-78-7, Sigma-Aldrich PN P1800) or polythreonine (CAS #30704-25-7, Sigma Aldrich PN P3638) was then added to the activated particles and which reacted with the activated COOH group on the particles via their terminal NH₂ group. Excess polytyrosine or polythreonine was then removed by centrifugation. The OH groups of the polytyrosine/threonine were then reacted with a large excess of hexamethylene diisocyanate (CAS #822-06-0, Sigma Aldrich PN 52649) to react with the OH group on the polytyrosine/threonine to create an available isocyanate group. Excess reactants were removed by centrifugation. Finally, cobinamide was added and reacted to the isocyanate group via the terminal OH. Then a suitable interval ethanolamine (TCI America, Cat# A0297) was added to remove any unreacted isocyanate group.

Example 2

Cobinamide measurements- dry/immobilized

[00115] Cobinamide-mouse IgG conjugate was immobilized onto a nitrocellulose membrane (Whatman Optitran BA-S83; Whatman GE Healthcare Life Sciences, Piscataway, NJ, USA). 5 μ l cobinamide-IgG solution were pipeted onto the membrane and dried for 30 minutes at 37°C. 5 μ l

of a 100 μ M KCN solution were directly added onto the immobilized cobinamide-IgG spot. As a control, 5 μ l of buffer was added to an adjacent cobinamide-IgG spot. The results of the reaction were recorded after 5 minutes. A change in color from orange to pink/purple was observed.

Example 3

Cobinamide measurements- liquid

[00116] Normal human plasma was spiked with 25 μ M, 50 μ M, 100 μ M and 1mM KCN. 100 μ M cobinamide was added to the spiked plasmas, incubated for 5 minutes and read from 400nm-700nm on a spectrophotometer using a 1cm pathlength cuvette (Figure 3) and a 0.1cm pathlength microcuvette (Figure 4).

[00117] The peaks at 583nm increased as the concentration of KCN increased. Use of 1mm cuvette was noisier than using of 1cm cuvette, but differences in KCN concentration were still detected.

Example 4

Blood separation

[00118] Normal whole human blood was spiked with KCN at various concentrations, mixed with cobinamide and incubated for 5 minutes. The blood was filtered through a Pall Vivid GX blood filtration membrane and the resulting plasma was absorbed into a Millipore C083 cellulose pad for detection of color change. A color change can be seen by eye with 200 μ M KCN. 100mM KCN showed a distinct and strong color change (Figure 5).

Example 5

Devices

[00119] This example describes representative, non-limiting devices for use in determining the amount of cyanide poisoning in whole blood samples. In this example, the sample is a whole blood sample collected from finger-stick, and is directly applied to the device. Whole blood is rehydrated and mixed with the cobinamide conjugate, and a cobinamide-cyanide complex is formed. Red blood cells are removed without lysis, and the amount of cobinamide-cyanide complex is measured spectrophotometrically. The device is field deployable, with a total assay time of 5 minutes or less. The device is easy to use and to manufacture, compact, and field-deployable, and meets the performance requirements with regard to sensitivity, specificity and assay time.

[00120] A sealed vessel with dried active reagent and vertical red blood cell filter can be used (Figure 6). User collects finger-stick whole blood sample with capillary dispenser systems and delivers to dried reagent. When the sample delivery plunger is removed and disposed of, the seal closes. User then shakes the contents. The filter plunger is depressed and the plasma/reagent mix collects in the lower chamber. The lower chamber is then inserted into a reader to interpret results.

[00121] A lateral flow-type device with dried active reagent and red blood cell separator can be used (Figure 7). User collects finger-stick whole blood sample with capillary dispenser systems and adds the sample to the sample pad. The sample then mixes with the active reagent in the application pad. The sample and the rehydrated reagent then move together through the whole blood separation pad, which may require an integrated buffer delivery system. Plasma is analyzed in the read area using a low cost field based spectrometer.

[00122] A fluid phase system can be used (Figure 8). The sample is collected into a capillary device with an integrated lancet. The device lid contains buffer that forces sample from the capillary into a mixing chamber containing a lyophilized reagent. A whole blood filter then separates plasma, which is read in miniaturized spectrometer.

[00123] A micro-fluidic device with dried active reagent and red blood cell separator can be used (Figure 9). User collects finger-stick whole blood sample with capillary dispenser systems and adds the sample to the sample port. The sample then mixes with a dried active reagent in the device. The sample and the rehydrated reagent then move together through a blood separation chamber. Plasma is analyzed in the read area using a low cost field based spectrometer.

Example 6

A field-deployable, rapid cyanide test

[00124] This example describes steps of a representative field-deployable, rapid cyanide test (Figure 10). Step 1: Adsorb finger-stick blood sample into sponge impregnated with the cobinamide-conjugate. Step 2: Squeeze tube containing lysis reagent to release buffer, and then mix the buffer, blood and cobinamide-conjugate. Step 3: Insert collection tube into test device, and sample will flow through filter to remove cellular debris, etc., through membrane coated with capture reagent (streptavidin). Step 4: Incubate and slide sample tube holder/optical module over capture zone. Step 5 can be any of the following scenarios 5a-5c. Step 5a: Digital readout displays result as "negative" for cyanide. Step 5b: Digital readout displays result as "low positive" for cyanide. Step 5c: Digital readout displays result as "positive" for cyanide.

[00125] All headings are for the convenience of the reader and should not be used to limit the meaning of the text that follows the heading, unless so specified.

[00126] Citation of the above publications or documents is not intended as an admission that any of the foregoing is pertinent prior art, nor does it constitute any admission as to the contents or date of these publications or documents.

[00127] While various embodiments of the invention have been described above, it should be understood that they have been presented by way of example only, and not by way of limitation. Likewise, the various diagrams may depict an example architectural or other configuration for the disclosure, which is done to aid in understanding the features and functionality that can be included in the disclosure. The disclosure is not restricted to the illustrated example architectures or configurations, but can be implemented using a variety of alternative architectures and configurations. Additionally, although the disclosure is described above in terms of various exemplary embodiments and implementations, it should be understood that the various features and functionality described in one or more of the individual embodiments are not limited in their applicability to the particular embodiment with which they are described. They instead can, be applied, alone or in some combination, to one or more of the other embodiments of the disclosure, whether or not such embodiments are described, and whether or not such features are presented as being a part of a described embodiment. Thus the breadth and scope of the present disclosure should not be limited by any of the above-described exemplary embodiments.

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Claims

We claim:

1. A method for detecting cyanide in a sample, comprising:
contacting a sample with a cobinamide conjugate comprising a cobinamide moiety and a carrier; and
measuring the absorbance of light by the cobinamide conjugate.
2. The method of claim 1, wherein the carrier is a molecule.
3. The method of claim 1 or 2, wherein the carrier is a polypeptide.
4. The method of any one of claims 1-3, wherein the carrier is a polylysine.
5. The method of any one of claims 1-4, wherein the carrier is an immunoglobulin.
6. The method of any one of claims 1-5, wherein the carrier is biotinylated.
7. The method of claim 1, wherein the carrier is a surface.
8. The method of claim 1 or 7, wherein the carrier is a plastic surface.
9. The method of any one of claims 1-8, wherein the carrier is comprised in a nitrocellulose membrane, a nylon membrane, a latex particle, or a gold particle.
10. The method of any one of claims 1-9, wherein the cobinamide conjugate comprises a multiplicity of cobinamide moieties.
11. The method of any one of claims 1-10, wherein the cobinamide moiety is conjugated to the carrier via a non-covalent interaction, either directly or indirectly.
12. The method of any one of claims 1-10, wherein the cobinamide moiety is conjugated to the carrier covalently, either directly or indirectly.
13. The method of any one of claims 1-10 and 12, wherein the cobinamide moiety is conjugated to the carrier by a covalent bond involving the OH group of the cobinamide moiety.

14. The method of claim 13, wherein the covalent bond is between the OH group of the cobinamide moiety and a nucleophilic group.
15. The method of claim 14, wherein the nucleophilic group is the NH₂ group of a polylysine.
16. The method of claim 13, where in the OH group of the cobinamide moiety is activated by a crosslinker to form the covalent bond.
17. The method of claim 13, wherein the covalent bond is between the OH group of the cobinamide moiety and an isocyanate moiety.
18. The method of claim 17, wherein the isocyanate moiety is comprised in N-[p-maleimidophenyl] isocyanate (PMPI).
19. The method of claim 18, wherein the maleimide moiety of PMPI forms a covalent bond with a sulfhydryl group.
20. The method of claim 19, wherein the sulfhydryl group is comprised in the carrier.
21. The method of claim 17, wherein the isocyanate moiety is comprised in a molecule comprising a multiplicity of NH₂ groups each capable of reacting with an activated ester.
22. The method of claim 21, wherein a multiplicity of activated esters are comprised in a molecule, a particle, or a surface.
23. The method of claim 22, wherein a multiplicity of cobinamide moieties are conjugated to the multiplicity of activated esters comprised in the molecule, particle, or surface.
24. The method of any one of claims 1-23, which detects the presence or absence of cyanide in the sample.
25. The method of any one of claims 1-24, which detects the amount of cyanide in the sample quantitatively.
26. The method of any one of claims 1-25, further comprising comparing the absorbance of light by the cobinamide conjugate with a control feature.
27. The method of any one of claims 1-26, wherein the absorbance of light is measured at a visible wavelength.

28. The method of claim 27, wherein the absorbance of light is measured at a wavelength of about 400 nm to about 700 nm.
29. The method of any one of claims 1-25, wherein the absorbance of light is measured at an invisible wavelength.
30. The method of claim 29, wherein the absorbance of light is measured at a wavelength of about 250 nm to about 400 nm.
31. The method of any one of claims 1-30, wherein the sample is contacted with the cobinamide conjugate without pre-treatment.
32. The method of any one of claims 1-31, wherein the sample is a biological sample.
33. The method of claim 32, wherein the biological sample is blood.
34. The method of claim 33, wherein the blood sample is treated to remove red blood cells.
35. The method of any one of claims 1-34, wherein the detection of cyanide is completed in less than five minutes.
36. The method of any one of claims 1-35, wherein the amount of cyanide in the sample is from about 25 μM to about 100 μM .
37. A kit for detecting cyanide in a sample, comprising a cobinamide conjugate, said cobinamide conjugate comprising a cobinamide moiety and a carrier.
38. The kit of claim 37, further comprising a composition for sample collection.
39. The kit of claim 37 or 38, further comprising a composition for sample processing.
40. The kit of any one of claims 37-39, further comprising a composition for capturing the cobinamide conjugate.
41. The kit of any one of claims 37-40, wherein the carrier is a molecule.
42. The kit of any one of claims 37-41, wherein the carrier molecule is a polypeptide.
43. The kit of any one of claims 37-42, wherein the carrier is a polylysine.

44. The kit of any one of claims 37-43, wherein the carrier is an immunoglobulin.
45. The kit of any one of claims 37-44, wherein the carrier is biotinylated.
46. The kit of claim 40, wherein the composition for capturing the cobinamide conjugate carrier is comprised in a surface.
47. The kit of claim 46, wherein the surface is a plastic surface.
48. The kit of claim 46, wherein the surface is comprised in a nitrocellulose membrane, a nylon membrane, a latex particle, or a gold particle.
49. The kit of claim 40, wherein the composition for capturing the cobinamide conjugate is capable of capturing a multiplicity of the cobinamide conjugates.
50. A device for detecting cyanide in a sample, comprising a chamber for housing a cobinamide conjugate, said cobinamide conjugate comprising a cobinamide moiety and a carrier.
51. The device of claim 50, further comprising a detector, wherein the detector detects the absorbance of light by the cobinamide conjugate.
52. The device of claim 50 or 51, further comprising a display indicating the presence or absence of cyanide in the sample, or the amount of cyanide in the sample.
53. The device of any one of claims 50-52, further comprising a chamber for sample collection, wherein the chamber for sample collection and the chamber for housing a cobinamide conjugate can be the same or different.
54. The device of claim 53, wherein the chamber for sample collection comprises a material impregnated with the cobinamide conjugate.
55. The device of claim 54, wherein the material impregnated with the cobinamide conjugate is selected from the group consisting of sponge, paper, and porous membrane.
56. The device of any one of claims 50-55, further comprising a chamber for housing a composition for sample processing.

57. The device of any one of claims 50-56, further comprising a means for separating the cobinamide conjugate from the sample.
58. The device of any one of claims 50-57, further comprising a means for capturing the cobinamide conjugate.
59. The device of claim 58, wherein the means for capturing the cobinamide conjugate is a surface adapted to allow measurement of the absorbance of light by the captured cobinamide conjugate.
60. The device of claim 59, wherein the surface is comprised in a nitrocellulose membrane, a nylon membrane, a latex particle, or a gold particle.
61. A method for determining exposure of a subject to cyanide, comprising:
contacting a sample from the subject with a cobinamide conjugate comprising a cobinamide moiety and a carrier;
measuring the absorbance of light by the cobinamide conjugate; and
determining the presence or absence of cyanide in the sample, or the amount of cyanide in the sample.
62. The method of claim 61, wherein the presence of cyanide in the sample indicates exposure of the subject to cyanide.
63. The method of claim 61, further comprising comparing the amount of cyanide in the sample with a control feature, wherein an amount of cyanide in the sample higher than the control feature indicates exposure of the subject to cyanide.

Figure 1

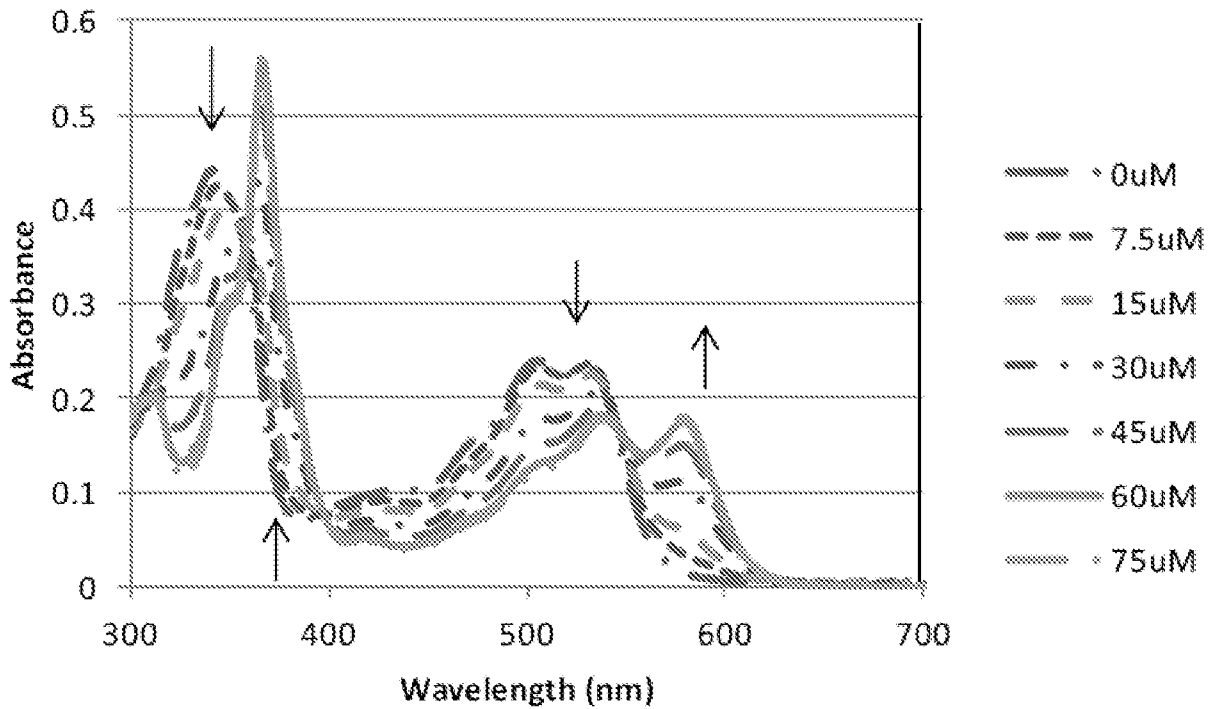


Figure 2

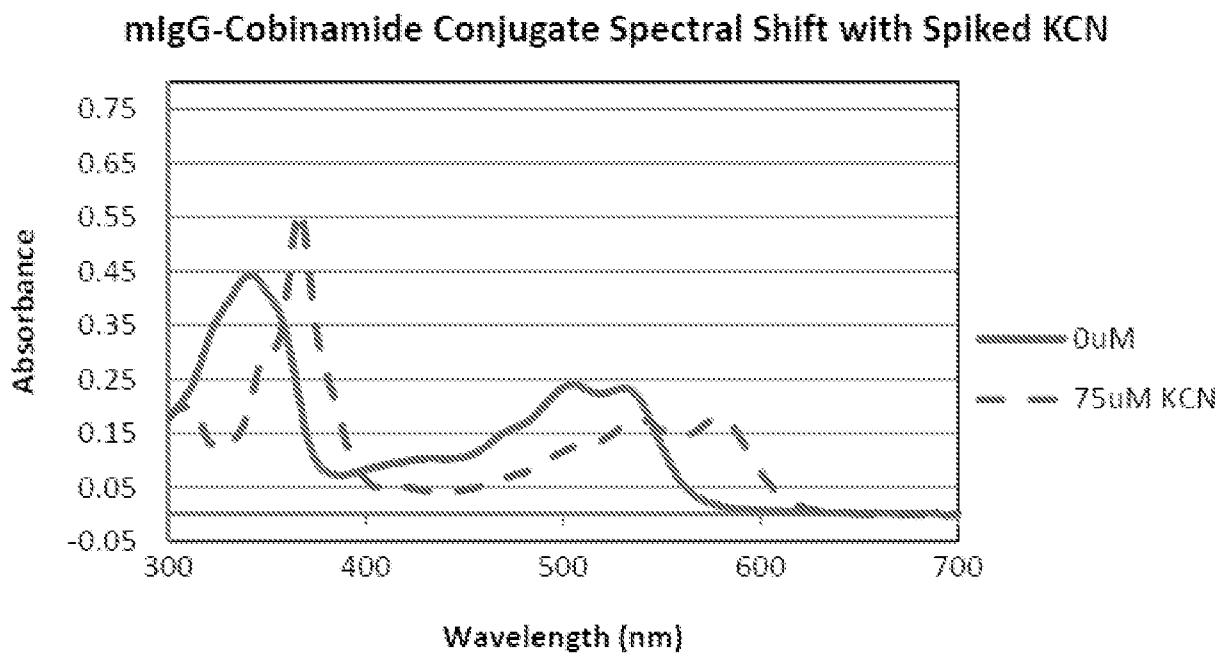


Figure 3

Spectral Shift of 100uM Cobinamide in KCN Spiked Plasma (1cm pathlength)

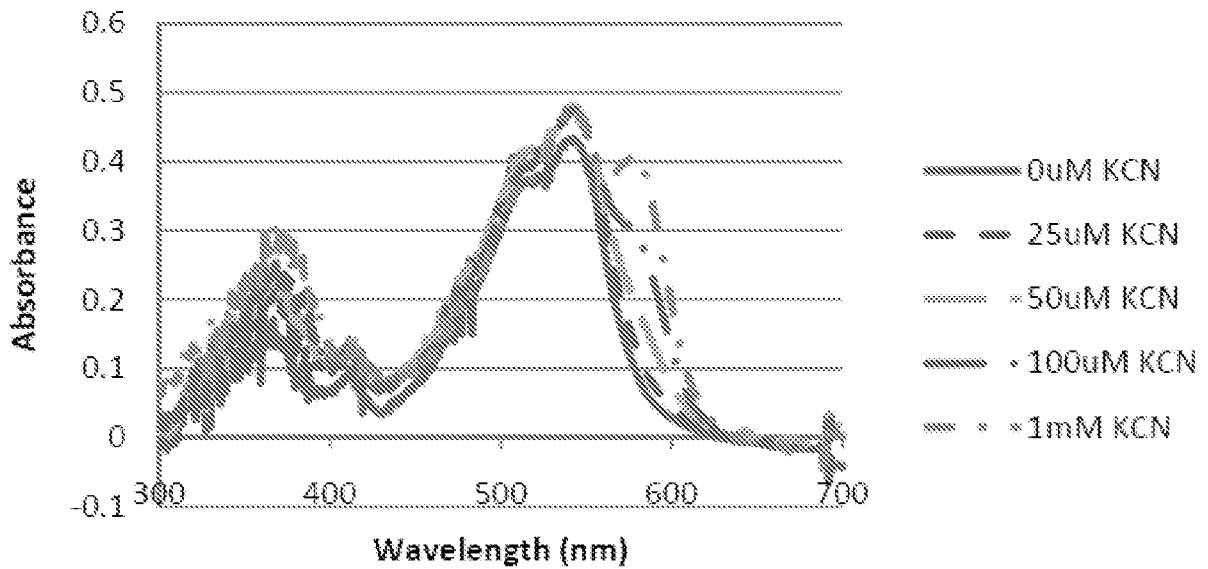


Figure 4

Spectral Shift with 100uM Cobinamide in KCN Spiked Plasma (0.1cm pathlength)

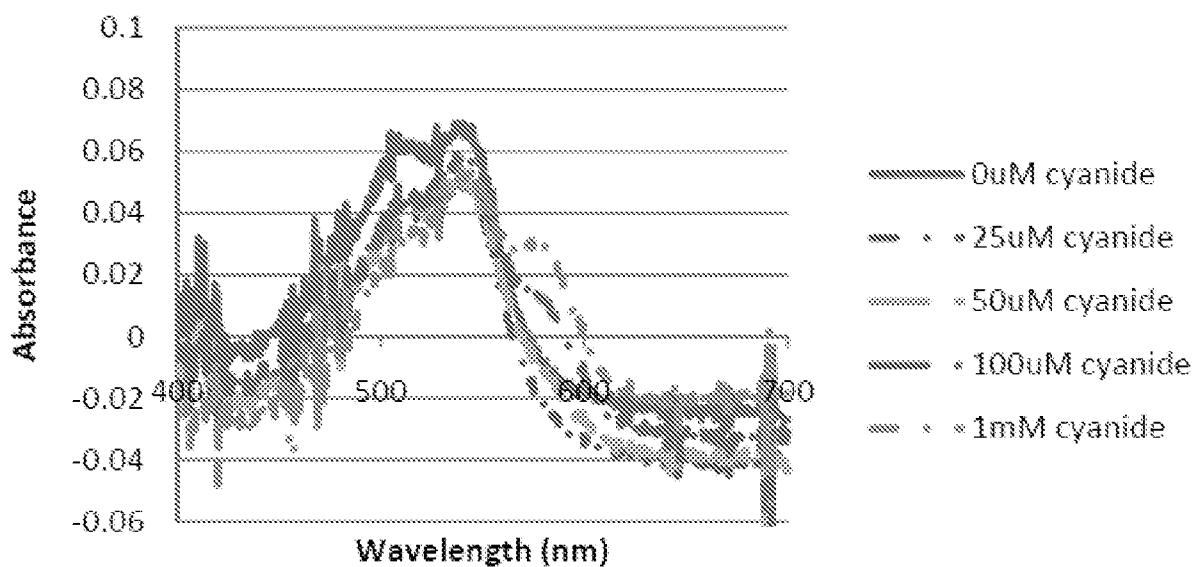


Figure 5

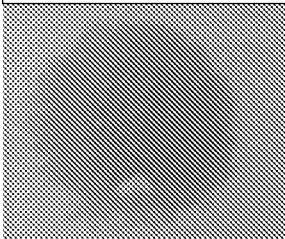
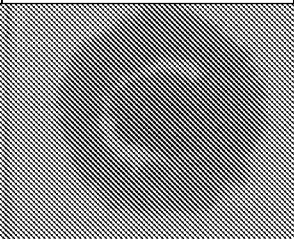
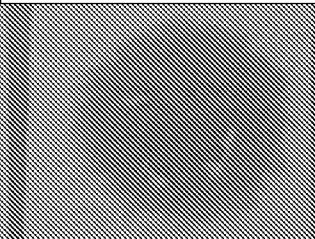
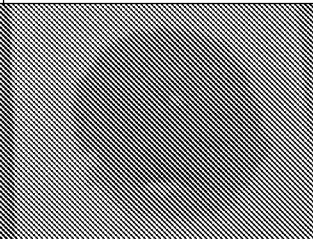
No KCN	100mM KCN	100uM KCN	200uM KCN
			

Figure 6

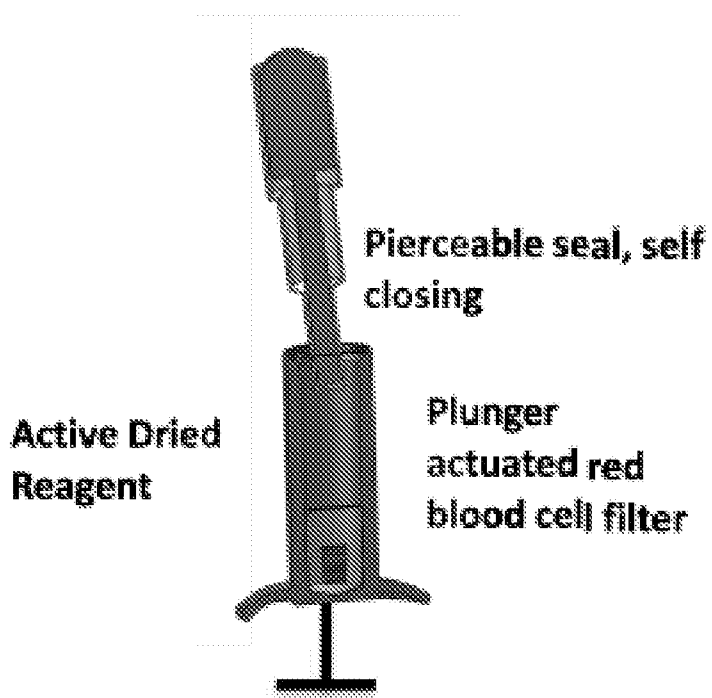
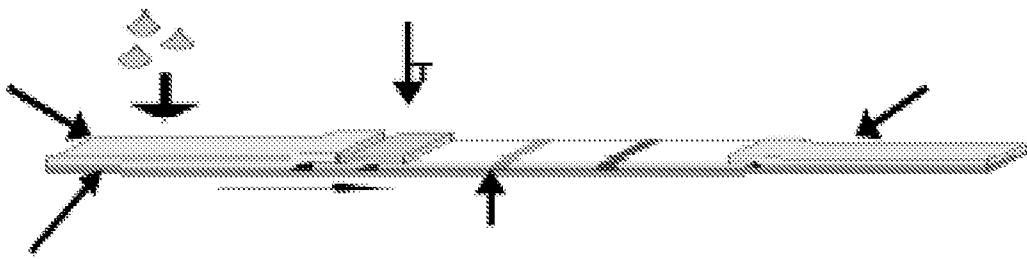


Figure 7

Red Blood Cell Separator



Test Area

**Nitrocellulose Membrane or
clear treated plastic**

Figure 8

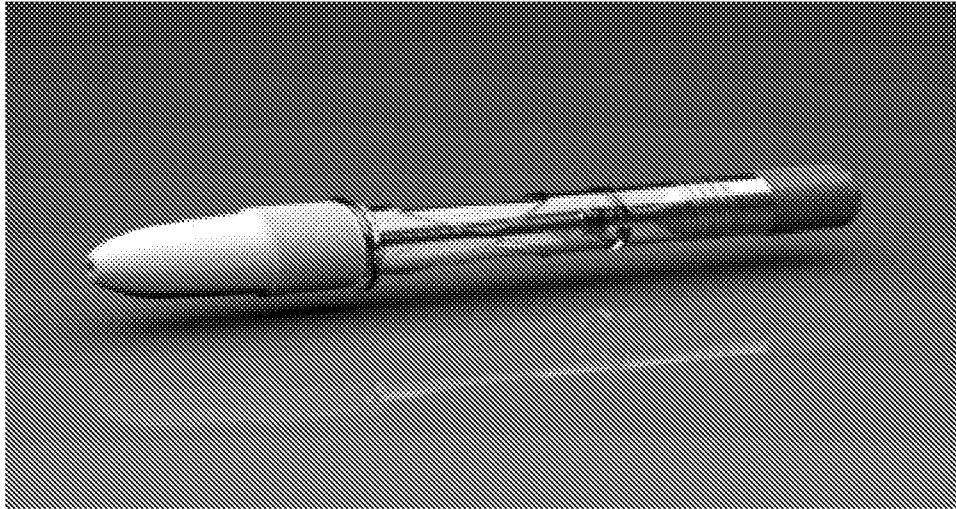


Figure 9

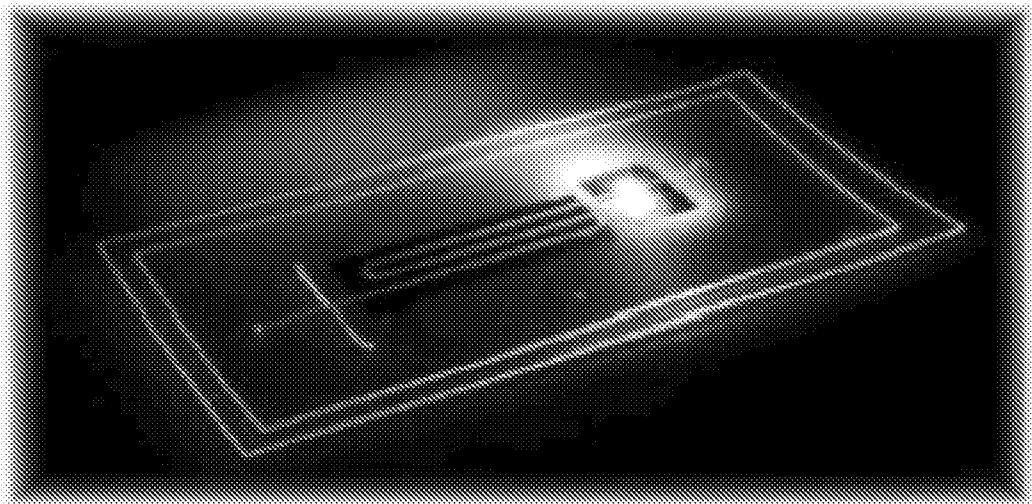
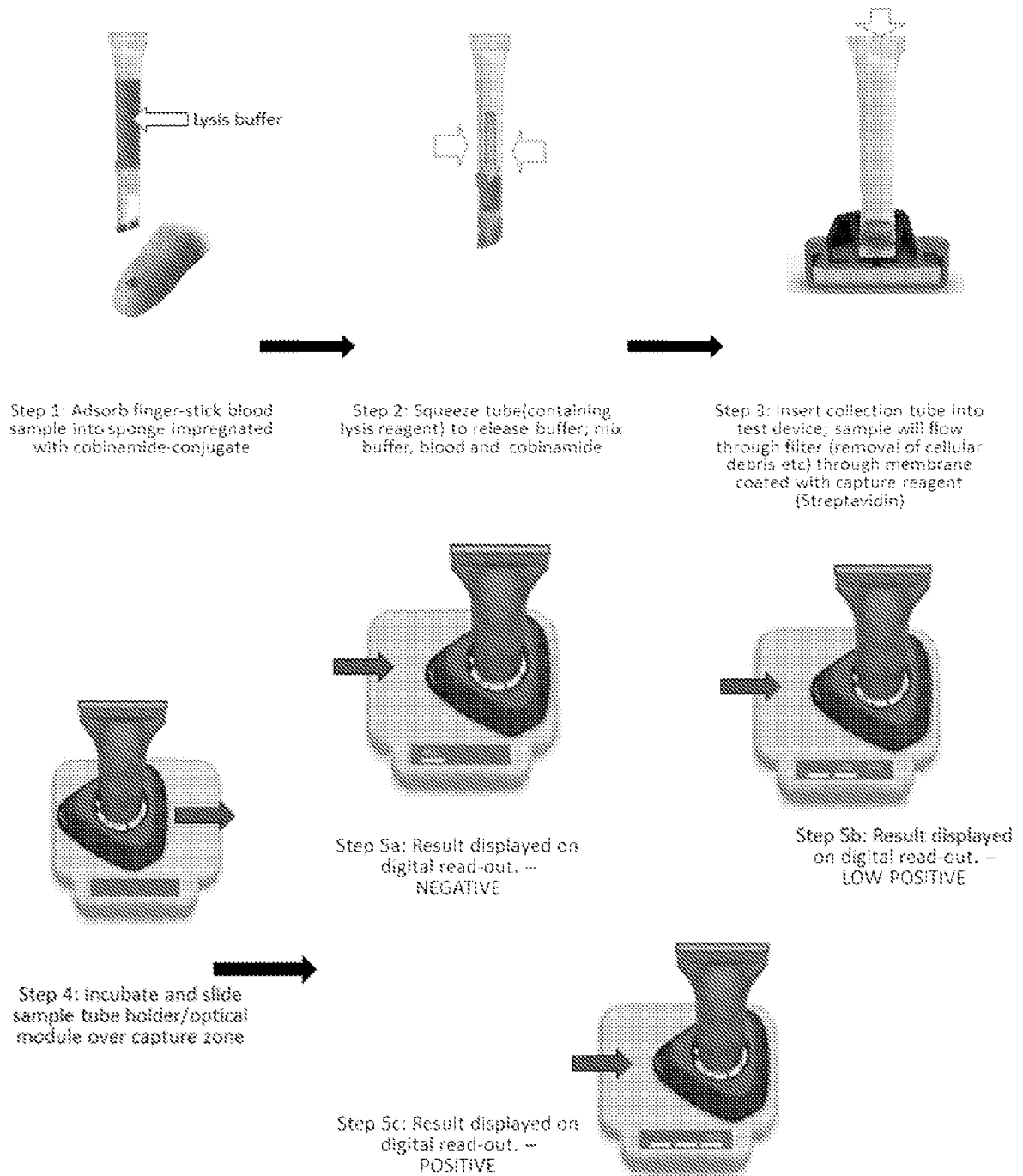


Figure 10

Concept of field-deployable, rapid cyanide test



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/US2013/047181

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER INV. G01N33/53 ADD.				
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC				
B. FIELDS SEARCHED				
Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) G01N				
Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched				
Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used) EPO-Internal , WPI Data, BIOSIS, COMPENDEX, EMBASE, INSPEC				
C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT				
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.		
X	BOEHRINGER HANS ET AL: "A field-deployable device for the rapid detection of cyanide poisoning in whole blood" , SENSING TECHNOLOGIES FOR GLOBAL HEALTH, MILITARY MEDICINE, DISASTER RESPONSE, AND ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING II; AND BIOMETRIC TECHNOLOGY FOR HUMAN IDENTIFICATION IX, SPIE, 1000 20TH ST. BELLINGHAM WA 98225-6705 USA, vol . 8371 , no. 1, 11 May 2012 (2012-05-11) , pages 1-10, XP060002757 , DOI : 10.1117/12.948964 [retrieved on 2012-05-04]	1-3,5 , 7-14, 16, 24-42 , 44,46-63		
Y	the whole document in particular: figures 2-5 paragraph [02.1] - paragraph [03.4] ----- - / -	4,6, 15 , 17-23 , 43,45		
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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> See patent family annex.			
* Special categories of cited documents :				
"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance "E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified) "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art "&" document member of the same patent family			
Date of the actual completion of the international search 13 March 2014		Date of mailing of the international search report 31/03/2014		
Name and mailing address of the ISA/ European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2 NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016		Authorized officer Tuynman , Anton i n		

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/US2013/047181

C(Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	<p>wo 2011/116006 A2 (UNIV CALI FORNIA [US] ; BOSS GERRY [US] ; SHARMA VI JAY [US] ; BRENNER MATT) 22 September 2011 (2011-09-22) the whole document in parti cular: cl aims 1-59 paragraph [0071] - paragraph [0073] paragraphs [0090] , [0091] , [0107]</p> <p align="center">-----</p>	<p>1,7-11 , 24-39 , 50-57 , 61-63</p>
Y	<p>FOX M ET AL: "Detecti on of Aspergi llus fumigatus mycotoxi ns: Immunogen synthesi s and immunoassay devel opment" , JOURNAL OF MICROBIOLOGICAL METHODS, ELSEVI ER, AMSTERDAM, NL, vol . 56, no. 2, 1 February 2004 (2004-02-01) , pages 221-230, XP008153539 , ISSN: 0167-7012, DOI : 10. 1016/J .MIMET.2003 .10.009 [retri eved on 2003-12-15] abstract</p> <p align="center">-----</p>	<p>17-23</p>
Y	<p>COYNE C P ET AL: "Synthesi s of a covalent gemci tabi ne- (carbamate) - [anti -HER2/neu] immunochemotherapeuti c and its cytotoxi c anti -neopl asti c activi ty agai nst chemotherapeuti c-resi stant SKBr-3 mammary carci noma" , BIOORGANIC & MEDICINAL CHEMISTRY, PERGAMON , GB, vol . 19, no. 1, 1 January 2011 (2011-01-01) , pages 67-76, XP027577742, ISSN : 0968-0896 [retri eved on 2010-12-28] abstract</p> <p align="center">-----</p>	<p>17-23</p>
Y	<p>ZHI -GANG MAI ET AL: "Appl i cation of Polymer Conjugate Usi ng Polylysine as A Carri er in Detecti on of Hepati ti s C Vi rus Core Anti gen" , CHINESE JOURNAL OF BIOLOGICALS / ZHONG GUO SHENG wu ZHI PIN XUE ZA ZHI , vol . 23, no. 11, 20 November 2010 (2010-11-20) , pages 1239-1243 , XPO55107418, China ISSN : 1004-5503, DOI : IO. 13200/j .cjb.2010. 11.92 .mai zhg.O24 abstract</p> <p align="center">-----</p>	<p>4 , 15,43</p>
Y	<p>EP 1 016 865 A2 (ORTHO CLINICAL DIAGNOSTICS [GB]) 5 July 2000 (2000-07-05) abstract exampl e 1</p> <p align="center">-----</p>	<p>6,45</p>

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No

PCT/US2013/047 181

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
wo 2011116006 A2	22-09 -201 1	US 2013005044 AI Wo 201 1116006 A2	03-01-20 13 22-09 -20 11

EP 10 16865 A2	05-07 -2000	AU 6528399 A CA 2292358 AI EP 10 16865 A2 JP 2000 187035 A NO 996329 A	22-06-2000 21-06-2000 05-07 -2000 04-07 -2000 22-06-2000

专利名称(译)	用于氰化物检测的试剂盒和方法		
公开(公告)号	EP2864784A1	公开(公告)日	2015-04-29
申请号	EP2013826668	申请日	2013-06-21
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	诊断咨询网		
申请(专利权)人(译)	诊断咨询网络, INC.		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	诊断咨询网络, INC.		
[标]发明人	OFARRELL BRENDAN BOEHRINGER HANS CHUNG ROY TONG WINNIE		
发明人	O'FARRELL, BRENDAN BOEHRINGER, HANS CHUNG, ROY TONG, WINNIE		
IPC分类号	G01N33/53 G01N33/84 G01N21/78 G01N33/50		
CPC分类号	G01N21/78 G01N33/5308 G01N33/5014 G01N33/84		
代理机构(译)	WITTE, WELLER & PARTNER 专利律师MBB		
优先权	61/690378 2012-06-25 US 13/830302 2013-03-14 US		
其他公开文献	EP2864784B1		
外部链接	Espacenet		

摘要(译)

本文提供了用于氰化物检测的组合物, 试剂盒, 方法和装置, 特别是用于生物样品如全血中的氰化物检测。该方法包括 (1) 使样品与包含cobinamide部分和载体的cobinamide缀合物接触; (2) 通过cobinamide偶联物测量光的吸光度。本公开提供了可现场展开的氰化物检测方法, 组合物, 试剂盒和装置, 其在接触点处提供快速, 准确的读数。本文进一步提供了用于确定受试者暴露于氰化物的方法。