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**Sillerud**

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(54) **PHYSICAL REMOVAL OF BIOLOGICAL AGENTS DETECTED BY A MAGNECYTOMETER**

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This patent is subject to a terminal disclaimer.

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**Related U.S. Application Data**

(63) Continuation-in-part of application No. 14/213,301, filed on Mar. 14, 2014.

(60) Provisional application No. 61/785,508, filed on Mar. 14, 2013.

(51) **Int. Cl.**

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**G01N 33/574** (2006.01)

**G01N 33/543** (2006.01)

**A61M 1/34** (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**

CPC ..... **G01N 33/57438** (2013.01); **A61M 1/3486** (2014.02); **G01N 33/54306** (2013.01); **G01N 33/54373** (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**

None

See application file for complete search history.

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A system and method for analyzing a sample of liquid having an NMR signal in response to a magnetic field for the presence of an analyte. Included is an NMR device having a testing section that is adapted to contain a liquid and apply a magnetic field to the liquid. A complex comprised of a conjugate having a field gradient bound to the analyte that is of sufficient magnitude to quench the NMR signal of the liquid when in the test section whereby the presence of the complex is determined by the absence of the NMR signal. The system and method also include a container having a binding agent therein that has an affinity for the analyte or foreign agent that is used to remove the foreign agent from a patient's blood or plasma. Blood or plasma is shunted through the container to remove or reduce the foreign agent by extracorporeal circulation.

**6 Claims, 8 Drawing Sheets**

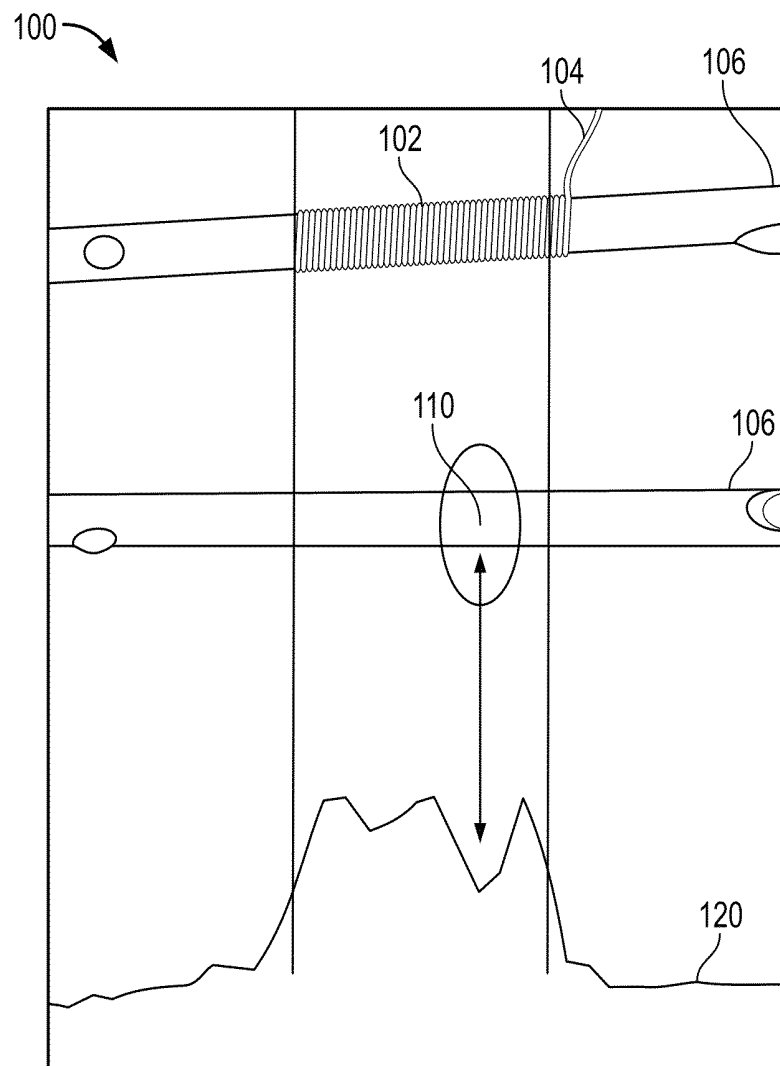


FIG. 1

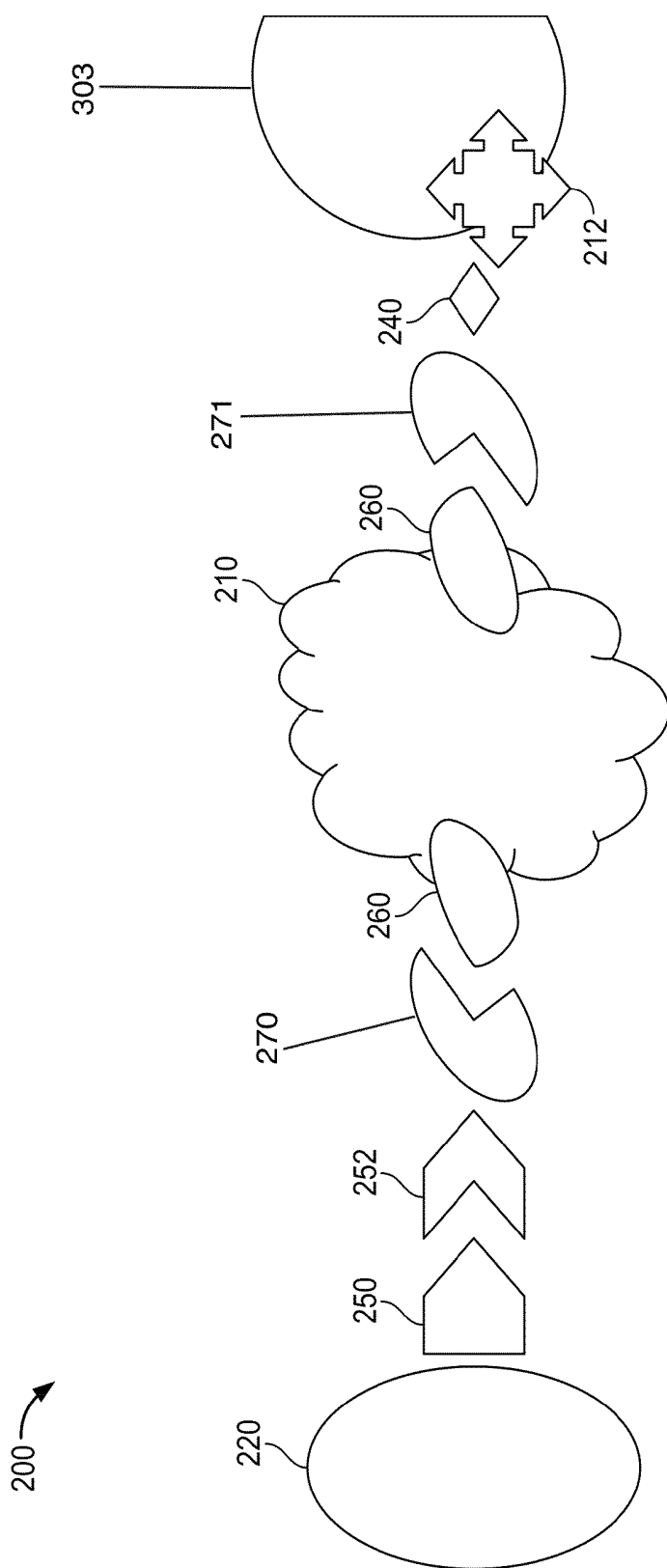


FIG. 2

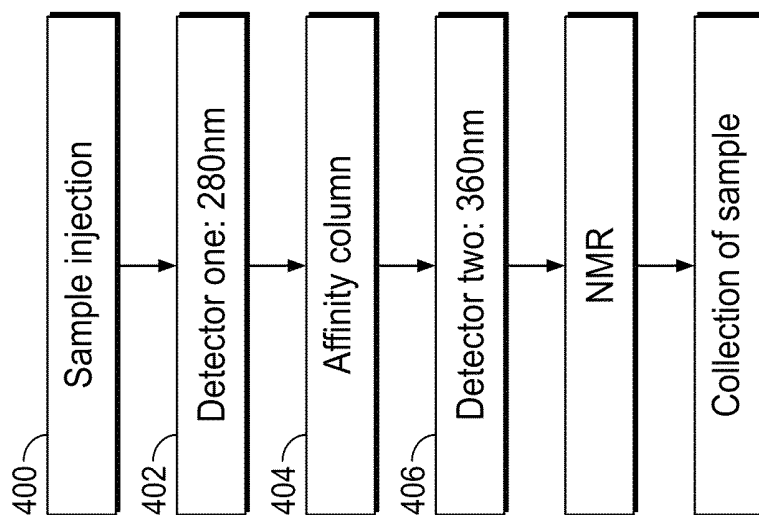


FIG. 4

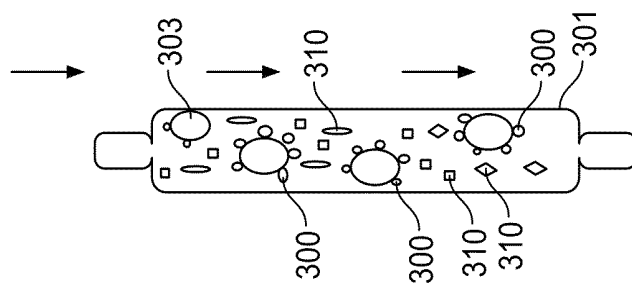


FIG. 3

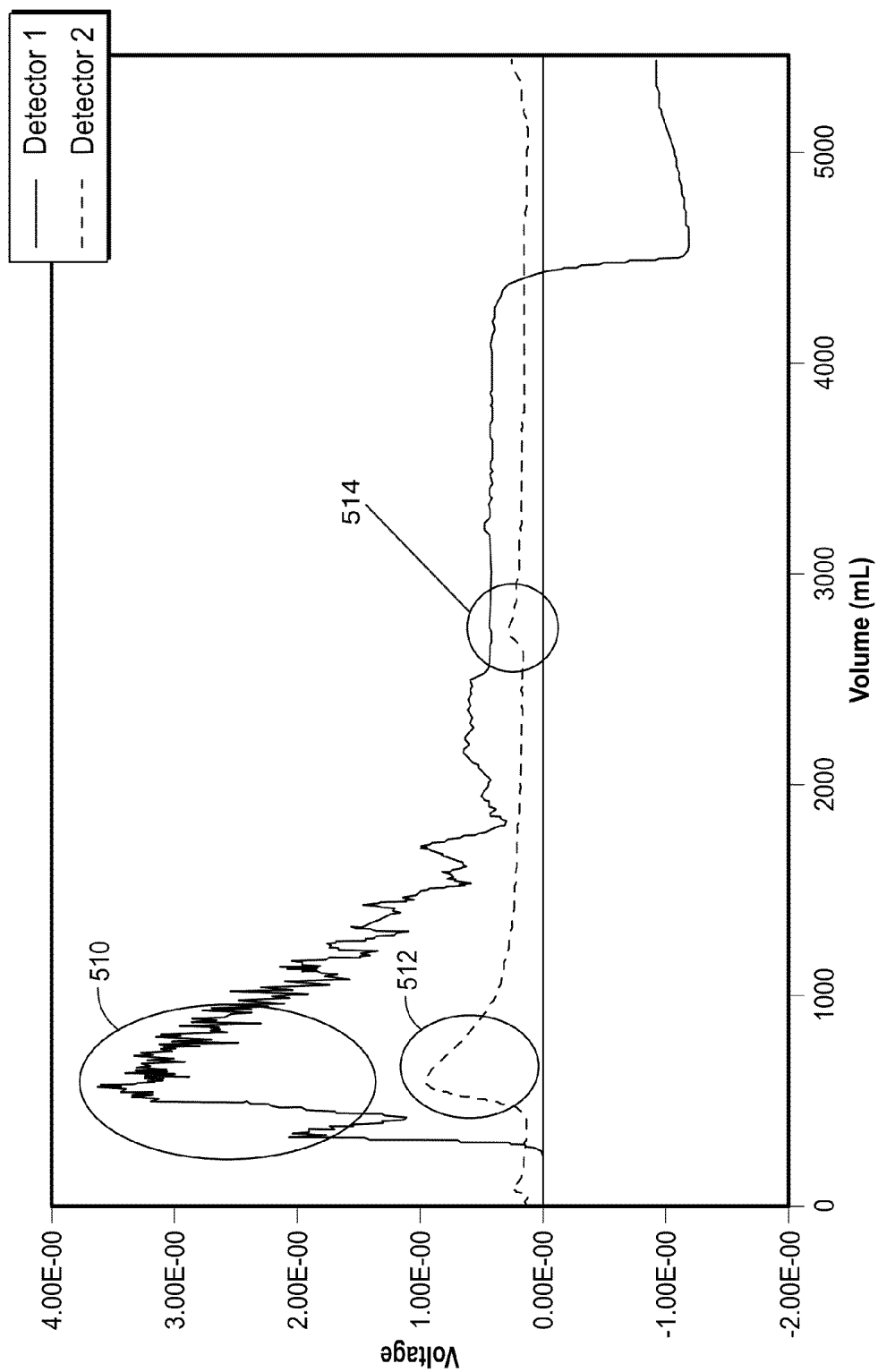


FIG. 5

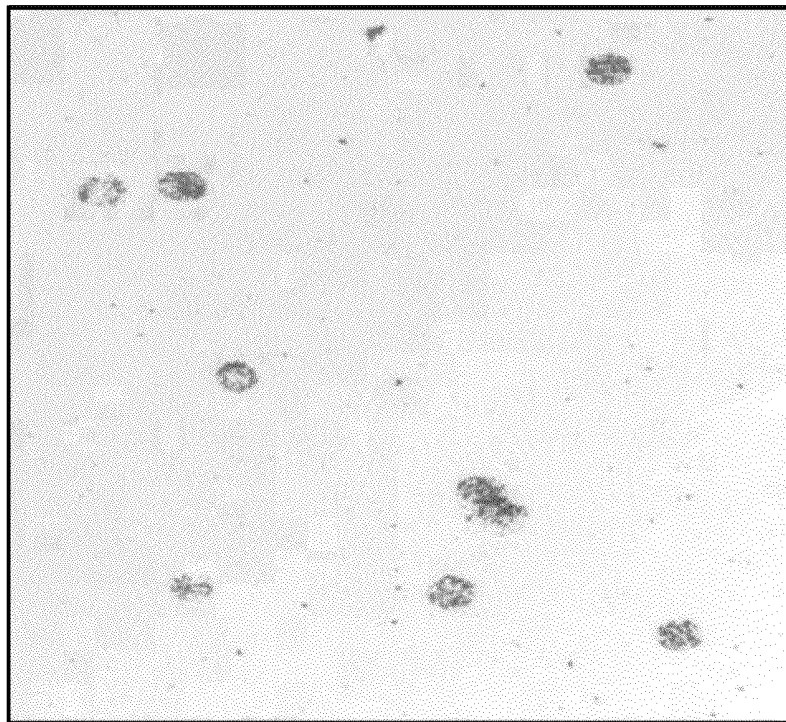


FIG. 6B

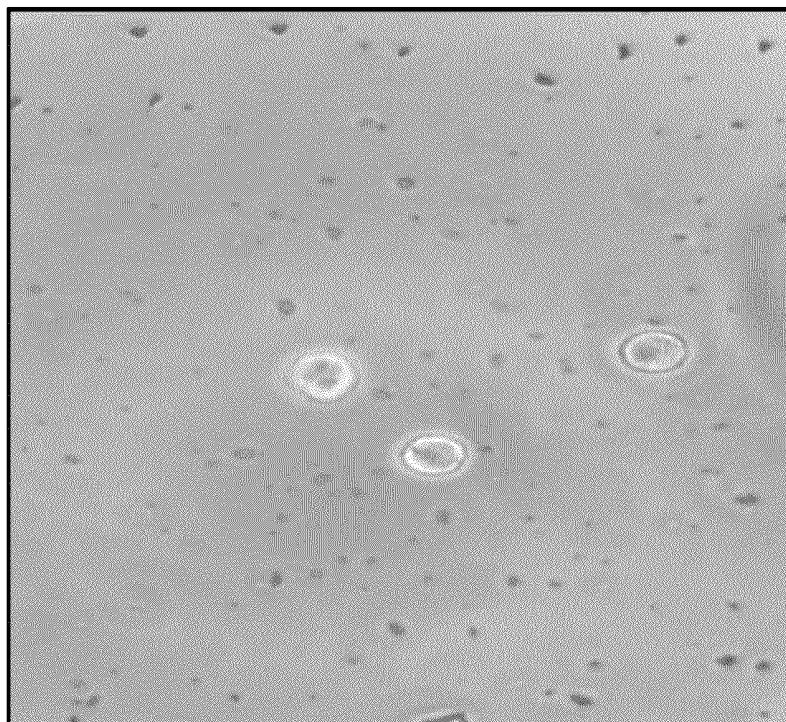


FIG. 6A

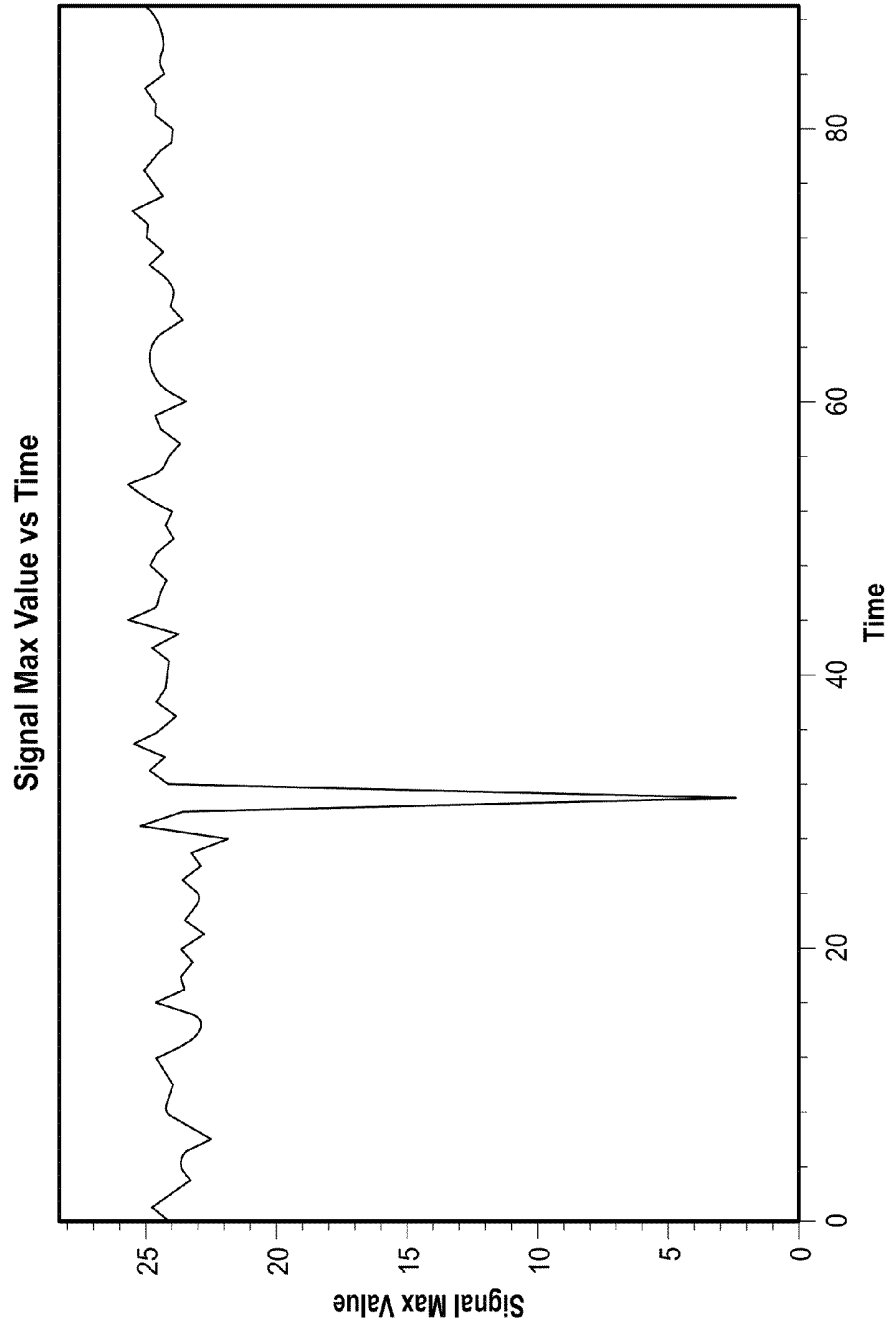


FIG. 7

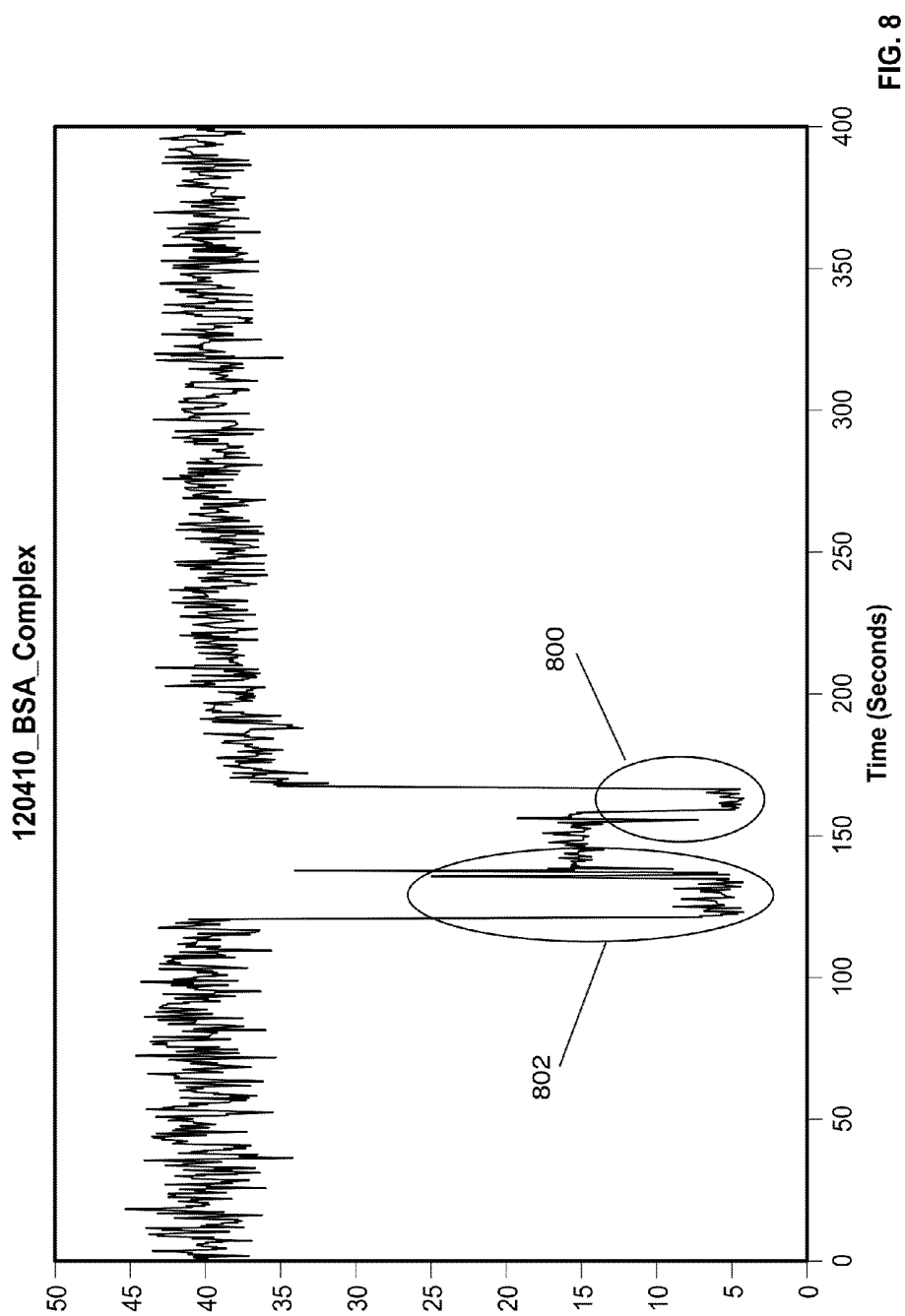


FIG. 8



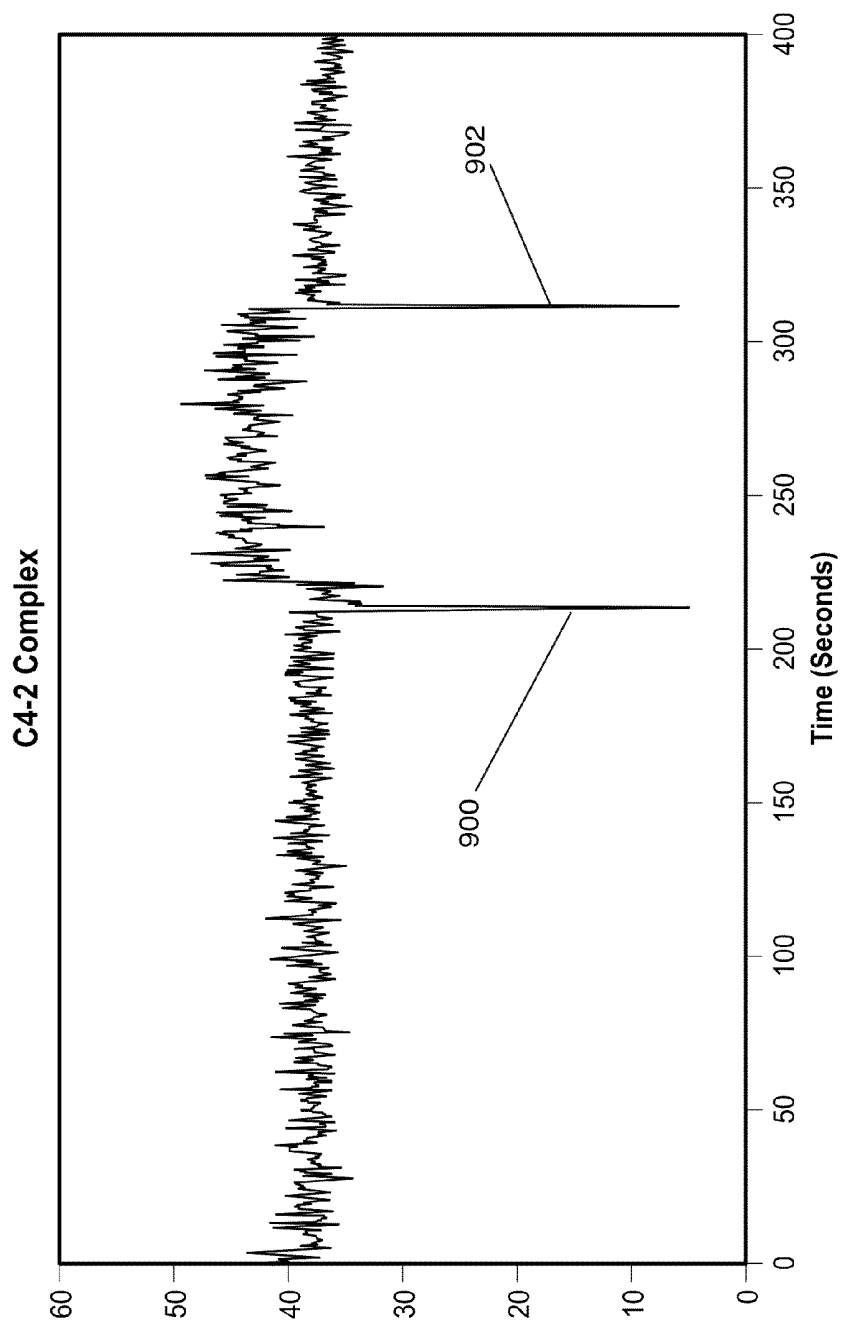


FIG. 9

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# PHYSICAL REMOVAL OF BIOLOGICAL AGENTS DETECTED BY A MAGNECYTOMETER

## CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This is a continuation-in-part application which claims the benefit of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 14/213,301, filed Mar. 14, 2014, which claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Application No. 61/785,508, filed Mar. 14, 2013; both of which are herein incorporated by reference.

## STATEMENT REGARDING FEDERALLY SPONSORED RESEARCH OR DEVELOPMENT

Not Applicable.

## INCORPORATION-BY-REFERENCE OF MATERIAL SUBMITTED ON A COMPACT DISC

Not Applicable.

## BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

### Field of the Invention

There is a need for efficient, inexpensive diagnostic tools that may be used in the detection of diseases in patients. A cost-effective diagnostic system that delivers timely results would enhance point of care analyses and ultimately save lives.

Moreover, after detection, one of the major problems confronting clinicians who are faced with patients that have foreign agents, such as bacteria, viruses or tumor cells, in their blood stream is how to eradicate these agents. Examples would include a patient with methicillin-resistant *S. Aureus*, with breast cancer, or a patient with an HIV infection. The use of drugs to kill such agents depends on the differential sensitivity between the agents and normal human cells.

Adding to the difficulty is that evolution, or natural selection, is responsible for the development of resistance to various drugs used to treat such agents in the blood stream. This process of evolution is constant, so that clinicians are faced with the ever-increasing task of trying to outsmart these organisms by targeting novel metabolic pathways with ever-newer drugs. While this process has worked against bacteria since the discovery of beta-lactam drugs like penicillin, bacteria have evolved beta-lactamase enzymes, which destroy penicillin, necessitating the generation of new drugs to circumvent the beta-lactamases. The time between the introduction of a novel antibiotic and the development of resistance is in some cases as short as a year now. HIV mutates also and acquires drug resistance, as do malarial parasites, and human tumors.

## BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention avoids the general drawbacks of the prior art by using nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) spectroscopy that has the sensitivity to detect single magnetic nanoparticles in an aqueous solution. In one embodiment, the present invention provides a novel NMR microcoil spectroscopic flow cytometer (a Magnecytometer which performs ultra-sensitive cell detection and isolation. The invention uses the technique of binding of antibody-conjugated, super-paramagnetic iron oxide nanoparticles (SPIONs) to tumor cells or

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other cells of interest and flow NMR spectroscopy of water in the surrounding buffer solution. The invention utilizes the SPION-induced alteration in the NMR relaxation of the water in an NMR microcoil as a detection mechanism. The invention has the sensitivity to detect a single cell obtained from a small volume of liquid. The invention may also be applied to the detection and capture of almost any type of cell, virus or macromolecule.

Once a foreign agent is detected, it needs to be removed in order to manage or eradicate it. What is also needed, in order to combat drug resistance, a mechanism for ridding the body of the detected foreign agents that works in a fundamentally different manner by 1) not causing harm to the patient and 2) by not losing efficacy as a result of any resistance developed by the foreign agent.

The present invention addresses the above noted concerns. It provides a biologically specific cartridge that can be used, after the detection scheme of the present invention has identified the foreign agent in the blood, to remove only those biological agents that cause illness, while preserving all other aspects of blood composition and function. A shunt may be established and the patient's blood would be pumped through the cartridge to remove the infectious agents. The invention has the advantage that the agent removal mechanism does not rely on killing organisms with drugs, but uses biologically specific physical removal.

## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SEVERAL VIEWS OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a schematic of an embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 2 illustrates a biological complex that may be used with the invention.

FIG. 3 is a schematic of another embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 4 is a flowchart of an embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 5 is a graph showing volume dependent loading and washing profiles of His-tagged BSA-SPION complex. The first D1 peak shows the amount of protein entering the column. The first D2 peak shows protein exiting the column. The second peak of D2 gives the washing profile.

FIGS. 6A and 6B illustrate how SPIONs quench a magnetic signal of a liquid.

FIG. 7 is a graph showing the NMR continuous spectra of BSA complex. Approximately 250 beads were detected.

FIG. 8 is a graph showing the continuous NMR spectrum of complete complex using BSA. 1.6E6 molecules detected.

FIG. 9 is a graph showing the continuous NMR spectrum of a complex with C4-2 cells. Approximately 5 cells were detected.

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

This description is not to be taken in a limiting sense, but is made merely for the purpose of illustrating the general principles of the invention. The scope of the invention is defined by the appended claims. In a preferred embodiment, the present invention provides a device and method for analyzing a sample of liquid having an NMR signal in response to a magnetic field for the presence of an analyte. As shown in FIG. 1, an analyte **110** such as a single cell, a cancer cell or even a single cancer cell, is located in a nuclear magnetic resonance device **100** having a sample testing section **102**, which may be 1 microliter or less in volume, in which a magnetic field is applied by coil **104** that surrounds tube **106**. Analyte **110** may be conjugated with a conjugate, which may be paramagnetic or superparamagnetic, having a field gradi-

ent that quenches all or some of the NMR signal of the liquid in the sample testing section **102**. Testing is performed by applying a magnetic field when a liquid containing a potential analyte is located in sample testing section **102** to determine the presence of the analyte **110** based upon the NMR signal **120** of the liquid being quenched by the conjugate.

For detecting a single bead in the device shown in FIG. **1**, a bead was placed in agarose under high temperature conditions. The temperature was then lowered to fix the bead in place inside capillary tube. A coil was then wrapped around the capillary and NMR was performed.

To test a small sample size of liquid, another embodiment of the invention prepares the analyte for analysis by creating a biological complex **200** as shown in FIG. **2**. The biological complex is comprised of a recognition ligand **212** bound to the analyte **210**. The recognition ligand **212** has an affinity to the analyte and an affinity to an affinity column resulting in the attachment of the biological complex to the affinity column. This permits the conjugate **220** to bind with the analyte and also creates an elution solution for analysis when the biological complex is removed from the column. A biological marker **240** may also be attached to the analyte **210** for testing of the presence of the analyte prior to attaching the analyte to an affinity column. Moreover, to concentrate the analyte, the presence of the biological marker is also tested as the analyte passes through the affinity column with the process continuing until no analyte is detected passing through the column. After testing, a magnet may be used to remove the biological complexes from the elution solution.

For a complex formed in the column using a prostate cancer cell, the Nickel agarose bead non-covalently binds the His-Tagged antibody that is attached to a chromophore. The Antibody is then attached to the prostate cancer cell via the receptor PSMA. SPIONs are then attached to the cell via a streptavidin-biotinylated anti-PSMA **270** and **271**.

The above-described embodiment uses a nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) based flow cytometer (a Magnecytometer) to provide a rapid, specific detection of small numbers of biological objects, such as cells, proteins, and viruses in native biological fluids without the need for preprocessing or separations. Since biochemistry is chemistry which takes place in water, the invention uses the NMR spectroscopic signal from the abundant ( $\sim 111$  Molar) solvent water protons to produce a large NMR signal. The detection scheme relies on the modification of a water signal in the presence of a conjugate that acts as a signal modifier, such as super-paramagnetic iron oxide nanoparticles (SPIONs). SPIONs possess no intrinsic magnetic field, but when placed into the static field of an NMR magnet, they become magnetically saturated and produce magnetic field gradients which extend radially up to 50 micrometers. Water protons diffusing in these strong gradients experience decreased transverse relaxation times with subsequent line broadening. Using this property of SPIONs it can be shown that a single 1 micrometer SPION would perturb the NMR signal from  $\sim 0.5$  nL of the surrounding water containing an easily-detectable  $\sim 10^{17}$  protons.

Accordingly, by matching the volume of liquid in test section **102** with a conjugate having a field gradient that quenches the NMR signal of the liquid in the test section **102** a single analyte may be detected. In a specific embodiment, matching an 80-micrometer diameter NMR microcoil having a testing section containing this volume of water with a single SPION conjugate will quench the NMR signal from the water in this volume. SPIONs can also be conjugated to molecules, such as antibodies, that recognize other biological molecules. Therefore, attaching a conjugated SPIONs to biological analytes, and separate analyte-bound SPIONs from those lacking

bound analytes, the microcoil NMR **100** may be used to detect conjugates, such as SPIONs, acting as surrogates, or signal amplifiers, for cells, viruses or molecules that are associated with a variety of diseases. Signal modifiers such as SPIONs may be attached as conjugates to antibodies directed against cell receptors and then may be used for single cell detection.

Another aspect of the invention is a method for ensuring that only those conjugates that have bound to an analyte pass through the NMR microcoil for counting. Another aspect of the invention addresses the fact that biological objects of interest are often dilute, so that large fluid volumes would need to be processed or examined. The passage of large volumes (1-100 mL) of fluid through an NMR microcoil would require inconveniently large amounts of time.

The present invention addresses both these considerations with the aid of affinity column chromatography as shown in FIG. **3** which allows a biological complex **300**, as described above, to be assembled in a step-wise fashion on column **301**, by washing off the unbound, and non-specific material **310**, and only eluting the conjugate or SPION-bound complex **300** that is passed through the NMR device **100**.

During the assembly of the complex, the analyte may be concentrated by processing arbitrary amounts of fluid. The analyte may also be recovered with a magnet after it has passed through the NMR microcoil for later use because the analyte would be now attached to magnetic beads **220**. In this manner it is possible to use antibodies **212** as recognition ligands for single cell detection even in large amounts of biological fluids.

Possible uses for the invention include, but are not limited to, measuring circulating tumor cells in blood. The large number of unwanted erythrocytes and other blood cells would constitute a non-interfering background. It is also important to note that magnecytometry is minimally invasive, requiring only a small amount of blood of approximately 30 microliters. Thus, the invention may improve the way doctors diagnose diseases such as prostate cancer which often metastasizes and therefore circulating tumor cells can be found in the blood, even in early stages of the disease.

In one preferred embodiment, the affinity column **301** may be packed with nickel (Ni)-agarose **303**, then a His-tagged antibody **212** is run through the system and recycled to fully saturate the nickel agarose column. The next step is to run a sample through the column and wash with a 2.5 mM imidazole (Sigma<sup>TM</sup>, St. Louis, Mo.) wash buffer, this ensures there are no containments other than the analyte **210** of interest attached to the column that will decrease the chance of a false positive running through the NMR.

As shown in FIG. **4**, two spectrophotometers **402** and **406** on either side of the column may also be used. The first detector **402** detects proteins going into column **301**. The second detector **406** detects for a biological marker such as a chromophore **240** that is attached to the His-tagged antibody **212**. The His-tagged antibody attaches to the Ni-agarose column for the direct quantification of His-Tagged antibody that elutes from the column that is then released by the imidazole competitively binding to the Ni-agarose. The conjugates **220**, which may be SPIONs, are then run through the column which bind via a streptavidin **250** conjugated SPIONs and a biotinylated antibody **252** that then attaches to cells of interest completing biological complex **200** as shown in FIG. **2**.

Once bound, the sample is eluted with a 200 mM imidazole elution buffer to cleave the His-tagged antibodies off the column that then run through the NMR. The properties of SPION may then be used to detect for the analytes or cells of interest. Samples from the NMR may also be gathered in a

fraction collector for further analysis such as determination of the protein concentration, and iron assays by using a magnet.

The NMR was Bruker™ (Madison, Wis.) MiniSpec and the solenoid coil was developed using 50 gauge copper wire wound around the outer diameter of a glass capillary tube **106** (O.D. 170 μm; 100 μm). The  $\pi/2$  pulse length for this coil is 80 μs. The resonance frequency is 40.015 MHz, and contains a 100 cm permanent magnet (MRT Inc. Tsukuba Japan), all data was collected using a Hewlett Packard Windows XP™ Running Magritek (Wellington, New Zealand) Prospa™, and WinDag™ (collects optical data from detectors) on one hard drive. Data was collected via a Magritek Kea and then stored to the console. A continuous pulse repeat macro was written with the following stipulations: The macro repeats a RF pulse every 0.861 seconds for a continuous reading on each coil volume. A macro was also written to integrate the RD data for every RF pulse a id generate a plot.

The nickel agarose was obtained from Thermo Scientific™ and contains 6% beaded agarose with a binding capacity of 10 mg/mL. Anti-PSMA, clone J591 antibody was purchased from Neil H. Bander, MD (Cornell College of Medicine, USA). Proteins were His-Tagged using the Solulink™ procedure and reagents. The J-591 was biotinylated using the Lightning Link™ Biotin conjugation kit Type A from Innova Bioscience. The SPIONs are manufactured by MagSense™ and are streptavidin modified. The were conjugated with biotinylated anti-PSMA antibody J591 at a ratio of  $75 \times 10^3$  beads per ng antibody; Typically 200 ng J591 antibody were incubated in 0.5 mL PBS (Phosphate Buffered Saline) containing  $15 \times 10^6$  heads by gentle end-over-end rotation at room temperature. Antibody-functionalized SPIONs were then combined with prostate tumor cells in PBS at a ratio of 300 beads per cell.

For an embodiment in which prostate cancer cells were detected using the invention, the PSMA receptor **260** was selected as a preferential target for SPION labeling and attaching the His-tags. The antibody for PSMA and the protein complex BSA had a His-tag placed upon them along with the hydrazine chromophore following the manufacturer's (Solulink™) procedure: The protein must first be desalted using Zeba (Thermo Scientific™, Rockford, Ill.) desalt columns. Protein concentration determination was also performed using Pierce™ Micro BCA Kit. S-4FB (linker containing chromophore) was subsequently added, using 2 mole equivalents of S-4FB per protein. The protein then was desalted using Zebra desalting columns, and protein concentration was then determined. The molar substitution ratio was subsequently determined based on the amount of protein. Protein conjugated to S-4FB was then conjugated to 6× His-Tag and was incubated at room temperature for 16 hours. Removal of excess His-tags was performed using Microcon Ultracel YM-3 spin column with a 3000 molecular weight cut-off. The biological complex was then washed twice with PBS and concentration of protein complex determined, and labeling was determined using absorbance at 360 nm. The antibodies were also conjugated to biotin, using the Lightning Link™ Biotin conjugation Kit from Innova Biosciences. Protein concentration determination was done prior to biotinylation, then 1 μL of LL-modifier reagent was added for every 10 μL of antibody used. This mixture was then added to Lightning Link mix and resuspended resulting in a mixture that was then incubated for 3 hours at room temperature and 1 μL of LL-quencher was added for every 10 μL of antibody used. Protein concentration was again determined.

The C4-2 prostate cancer cell line that was grown in vented cell culture flasks (BD Biosciences, San Jose, Calif.) in Dulbecco's modified Eagle's media (DMEM) containing 4.5 g/L

glucose and 2 mM L-glutamine (Sigma™, St. Louis, Mo.), and supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum (FBS; Hyclone, Logan Utah) and penicillin/streptomycin at 100 (Sigma™). The cells were grown at 37° C., in a humidified 95% O<sub>2</sub>/5% CO<sub>2</sub> atmosphere to passage numbers typically not exceeding 35 to avoid genotypic drifts; Cell detachment was in 0.5% trypsin containing 0.02% EDTA (Sigma™) for 30 seconds upon reaching 60-80% confluence; Trypsin action was stopped by adding medium and cells were harvested by centrifugation at 150×g for 10 minutes at room temperature, then resuspended in phosphate buffered saline (PBS; Sigma™). Cell numbers were counted using a hemocytometer.

FIG. 4 illustrates an exemplary process flow of an embodiment of the invention. As shown, sample **400** is injected and data is acquired by detector **402**, which may be set at 280 nm or any other suitable wavelength, and stored by a processor. The sample then flows through affinity column **404** where a desired protein binds to the His-tagged antibody specific for the cell or protein of interest and the remainder of the sample flows past detector **406** and can be recycled through the column to ensure maximum binding. Then the wash buffer containing 2.5 mM imidazole flows through the system releasing excess particles and molecules not bound to column. Elution buffer containing a high concentration (200 mM) of imidazole then releases His-Tagged antibodies bound to the column, also releasing cells/proteins of interest bound to SPIONs.

Detector **406** may be set at 360 nm, or any other suitable wavelength, detects the chromophore **240** attached to His-Tagged antibodies **212** that run through the NMR. Small quantities of SPIONs **220** can therefore be detected. The embodiment may be used to process small quantities of cells labeled with magnetic beads **220** (~5 cells) for detection.

Continuing to pass analytes past detector **406** until no reading or a sufficiently low reading is obtained. This reduces false positives from occurring as shown in FIG. 5. A spectrophotometer functions as a detector was placed before the affinity column to detects the amounts tints of protein prior to entering the column as described above. For an example used in accordance with the present invention, FIG. 5 shows that 368.11 mg/mL of protein entered the column as shown by peak **510** for detector **402** and 56.458 mg/mL of His-Tagged protein exited the column as demonstrated by peak **512** for detector **406**. Peak **510** shows protein entering the column. Peak **512** shows protein exiting the column. Peak **514** shows the wash buffer releasing unbound SPIONs and gives the washing profile.

As further shown in FIG. 1, a single biological complex **200** identified as number **110** was placed in test chamber or section **102** of device **100**. NMR was then performed showing the quenched water proton signal **120** indicating the presence of the analyte of interest. The detection of a single bead in the test chamber may then be used to count the number of analytes present as an elution solution flows through the device.

FIGS. 6A and 6B illustrate the effect on water protons when stimulated by SPIONs at varying concentration of magnetic beads. FIG. 6A shows cells that do not express PSMA and therefore are not magnetically labeled with SPIONs. FIG. 6B shows cells that overexpress PSMA and bind SPIONs.

FIG. 7 illustrates the continuous NMR spectrum of the water protons being quenched by the BSA complex. An after iron assay was performed and it was determined that  $3.6 \times 10^6$  beads and  $1.8 \times 10^6$  BSA molecules (BSA binds two beads per molecule) were bound and eluted from the column. FIGS. 8 and 9 are the NMR continuous spectra of C4-2 prostate cancer cells, which over express PSMA. The data shows that the cells

were successfully bound to the column and detected using NMR. It was determined that approximately 5 cells were detected and characterized. Portion 800 shows the His-Tagged attached to the protein of interest. Portion 802 shows the wash removing the unbound SPIONs. Portion 902 shows C4-2 cells. Portion 900 shows the wash removing the unbound SPIONs.

Once a foreign agent, pathogen or analyte is detected in accordance with the methods described above, the next step to be performed is its removal from the blood or plasma of the human patient as well as other mammals to be treated. One manner in which this may be accomplished is by extracorporeal circulation in which blood is shunted through a container in which the active part of the device or substrate consists of a packing material, such as Ni-agarose, or Co-agarose, to which is bound a (His)-tagged antibody that is directed against the organism to be removed.

In one alternate embodiment, the container is another component of the system in addition to the NMR device and affinity column. In another embodiment, affinity column 301 may also serve as the removal device since, as described above, column 301 already contains therein a binding agent having an affinity for the foreign agent, pathogen or analyte. In addition, other known binding methods may be used as well that take advantage of affinity binding.

In another embodiment, the container may include a removable cartridge. The cartridge defining a processing chamber having a binding agent therein. The binding agent has an affinity for the foreign agent, pathogen or analyte.

As described above, the binding agent may be an antibody that has an affinity for the foreign agent, pathogen or analyte to be removed. The binding agent may be specific to one infectious organism or pathogen, or it may have an affinity to several foreign agents. In one embodiment, the antibody binds to the surface or other receptor sites, and not to normal blood components.

Since the average adult human contains ~6 liters of blood, a concentration of, for example, only 1-10 bacteria per mL, is enough to cause septicemia and illness in humans. Thus, in a preferred embodiment, the blood circulation time is approximately 1 minute, so that in 1 hour, circulation through the device cleanses 360 liters of blood of foreign agents if all the blood is passed through the shunt.

In addition, the present invention may also be used to test and treat stored blood or plasma prior to transfusion. In this embodiment, prior to use, a sample is tested as described above using the NMR device and affinity column. If a foreign agent is detected, the next step is the removal of the foreign agent by passing the blood or plasma through a container having a binding agent that has an affinity for the foreign agent. In addition, the affinity column used to detect the foreign agent may also be used in the removal process. Accordingly, the present invention provides an economical and effective means to test and treat contaminated blood or plasma.

The cartridge may also be a disposable component of the device, container or affinity column. Once the process is completed, the entire device or cartridge may then be removed. The agents that were trapped in the cartridge, container or affinity column may then be eluted from the packing matrix using an imidazole solution that would serve to strip the agents from the matrix by competition with the binding of the (His)<sub>6</sub>-tag to the metal ions on the beads. The agents would then be available in a live form for further characterization by RT PCR, genomic sequencing, or other analytical means.

The present invention has many advantages in a variety of applications in which a foreign agent is to be removed or reduced in a patient. It is able to reduce or remove any biological component to which an antibody could be raised, including bacteria, viruses, DNA, RNA, proteins, tumor cells, blood parasites and other pathogens such as malaria and MRSA. In addition, for the treatment the efficacy of the system is maintained and not diminished by any resistance developed by the foreign agent.

The cartridge, which may be a disposable component of the device, or the entire device, may then be removed from the circulatory shunt. The agents that were trapped in the cartridge may then be eluted from the packing matrix using an imidazole solution that would serve to strip the agents from the matrix by competition with the binding of the (His)<sub>6</sub>-tag to the metal ions on the beads. The agents would then be available in a live form for further characterization by RT PCR, genomic sequencing, or other analytical means.

What is claimed is:

1. A method of detecting and removing a foreign agent from blood or plasma, the method comprising the steps of:
  - conjugating said foreign agent with a conjugate, said conjugate having a field gradient that quenches an NMR signal of a liquid to be tested for the presence of the foreign agent;
  - placing said liquid in a sample testing section of a nuclear magnetic resonance device, said sample testing section sized to receive a single foreign agent and to contain a volume of liquid such that said field gradient of said conjugate quenches the entire NMR signal of the liquid in said sample testing section;
  - applying a magnetic field to said liquid when said liquid is located in said sample testing section;
  - testing said liquid for the presence of the foreign agent based upon said NMR signal of the liquid being entirely quenched by said conjugate; and
  - upon determining the presence of said foreign agent, removing said foreign agent from the blood or plasma by shunting the blood or plasma through a container having a binding agent therein, said binding agent having an affinity for the foreign agent that binds the foreign agent inside the container.
2. The method of claim 1 wherein said foreign agent is a cancer cell.
3. The method of claim 1 wherein said sample test section has a volume of 1 microliter or less.
4. A method for detecting and removing a foreign agent from mammalian blood or plasma comprising:
  - attaching a biological marker to said foreign agent;
  - testing for said biological marker prior to attaching said foreign agent to an affinity column;
  - testing for said biological marker after said one or more foreign agents pass through said affinity column;
  - continuing to pass said one or more foreign agents through said column until no foreign agent are detected passing through the column to create an elution solution;
  - said elution solution containing one or more biological complexes comprised of foreign agents bound to recognition ligands, said biological complexes formed by conjugating a conjugate to said one or more foreign agents, said conjugates having a field gradient that quenches the NMR signal of the liquid;
  - attaching said one or more biological complexes to said affinity column;
  - passing said elution solution through a nuclear magnetic resonance device having a sample testing section in which a magnetic field is applied, said sample testing

section sized to receive a single foreign agent and to contain a volume of liquid such that said field gradient of said conjugate quenches the entire NMR signal of the liquid in said sample testing section;  
applying a magnetic field to said one or more biological complexes when said biological complexes are located in said sample testing section;  
determining the presence of a biological complex based upon said NMR signal from the liquid being entirely quenched by said conjugate; and  
upon determining the presence of said foreign agent, removing said foreign agent from the blood or plasma by passing the blood or plasma through a container having a binding agent therein, said binding agent having an affinity for the foreign agent that binds the foreign agent inside the container.  
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10  
15  
20

5. The method of claim 4 wherein said container is said affinity column.

6. The method of claim 4 wherein said container is a disposable cartridge.

\* \* \* \* \*

|                |                                                                                                                                             |         |            |
|----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|------------|
| 专利名称(译)        | 通过磁性计检测物理去除生物制剂                                                                                                                             |         |            |
| 公开(公告)号        | <a href="#">US9110068</a>                                                                                                                   | 公开(公告)日 | 2015-08-18 |
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| 当前申请(专利权)人(译)  | 新墨西哥大学的董事会                                                                                                                                  |         |            |
| [标]发明人         | SILLERUD LAUREL                                                                                                                             |         |            |
| 发明人            | SILLERUD, LAUREL                                                                                                                            |         |            |
| IPC分类号         | G01N33/53 G01N33/574 G01N33/543 A61M1/34                                                                                                    |         |            |
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| 优先权            | 61/785508 2013-03-14 US                                                                                                                     |         |            |
| 其他公开文献         | US20140287436A1                                                                                                                             |         |            |
| 外部链接           | <a href="#">Espacenet</a> <a href="#">USPTO</a>                                                                                             |         |            |

#### 摘要(译)

一种用于分析具有NMR信号的液体样品的系统和方法，其响应于存在分析物的磁场。包括具有测试部分的NMR装置，该测试部分适于容纳液体并向液体施加磁场。由具有与分析物结合的场梯度的缀合物组成的复合物，其具有足够的量以在测试部分中淬灭液体的NMR信号，由此通过不存在NMR信号确定复合物的存在。该系统和方法还包括其中具有粘合剂的容器，其对分析物或外来试剂具有亲和力，用于从患者的血液或血浆中除去外来试剂。血液或血浆通过容器分流以通过体外循环去除或减少外来物质。

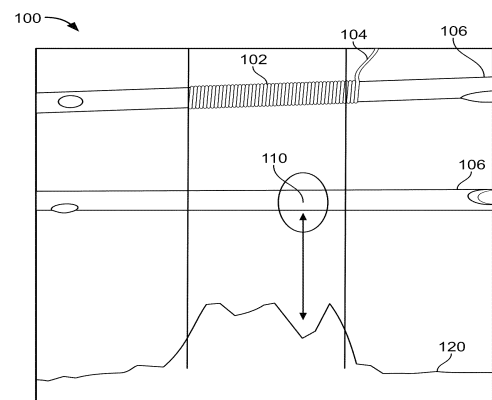


FIG. 1