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(54) **APPARATUS FOR AND METHOD OF
SEPARATING TARGET MATTER**

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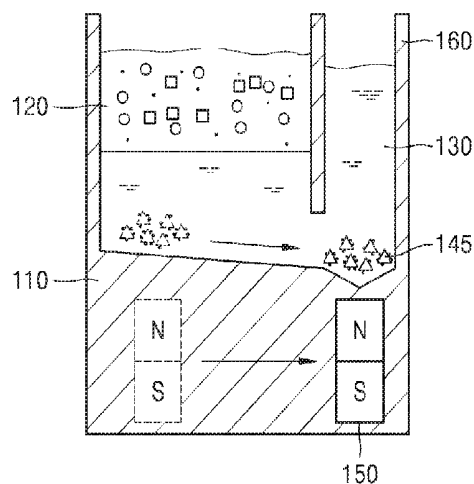
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

An apparatus and method for separating a target material.
The apparatus for separating a target matter includes a
mixture including a target matter, a density gradient material
layer disposed under the mixture and having a greater
density than a density of the mixture, magnetic beads
including a magnetic material and binding to the target
matter to form a complex, and a magnetic field generating
device applying a magnetic field to the complex to precipi-
tate the complex at the bottom of the density gradient
material layer.

14 Claims, 8 Drawing Sheets



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(2013.01); **G01N 33/5375** (2013.01); **G01N**
33/54326 (2013.01); **B03C 2201/18** (2013.01);
B03C 2201/26 (2013.01)
- (58) **Field of Classification Search**
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FIG. 1

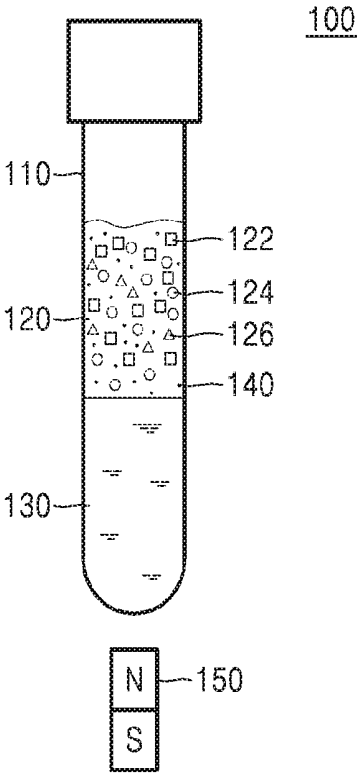


FIG. 2

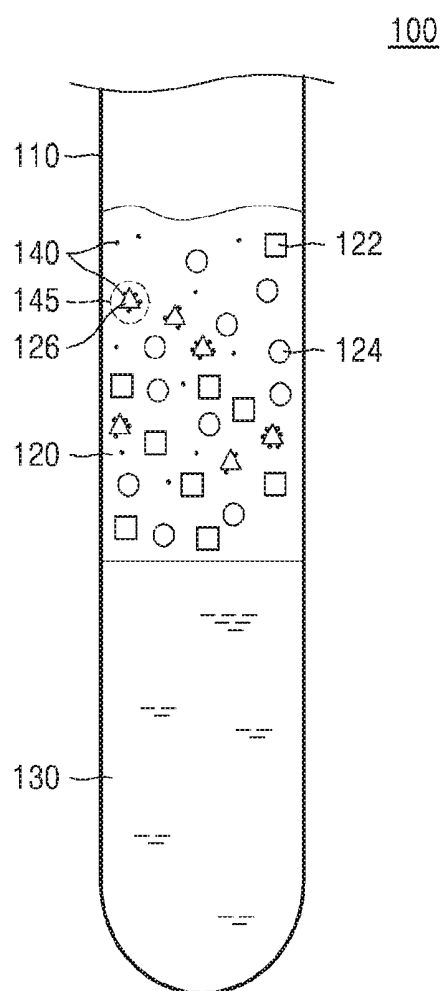


FIG. 3

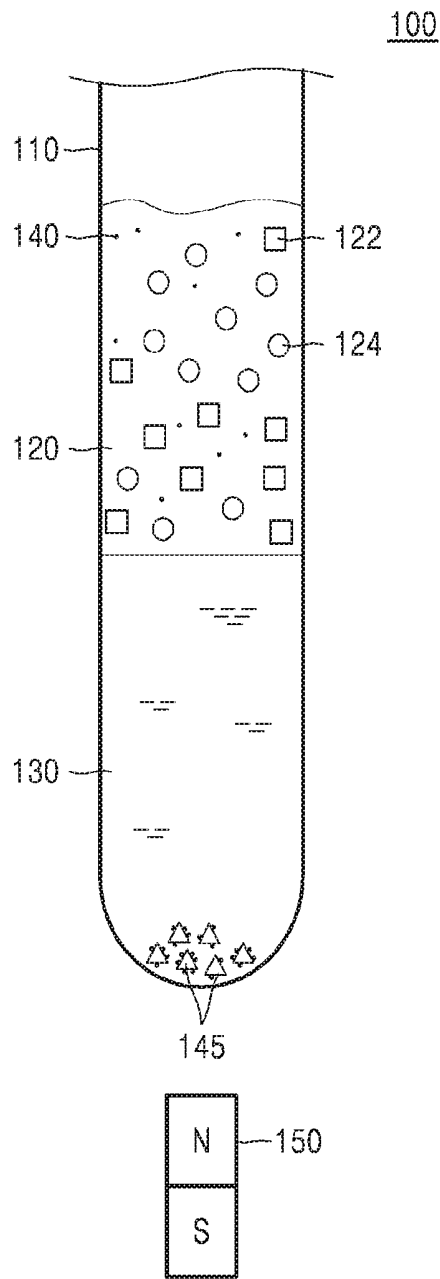


FIG. 4

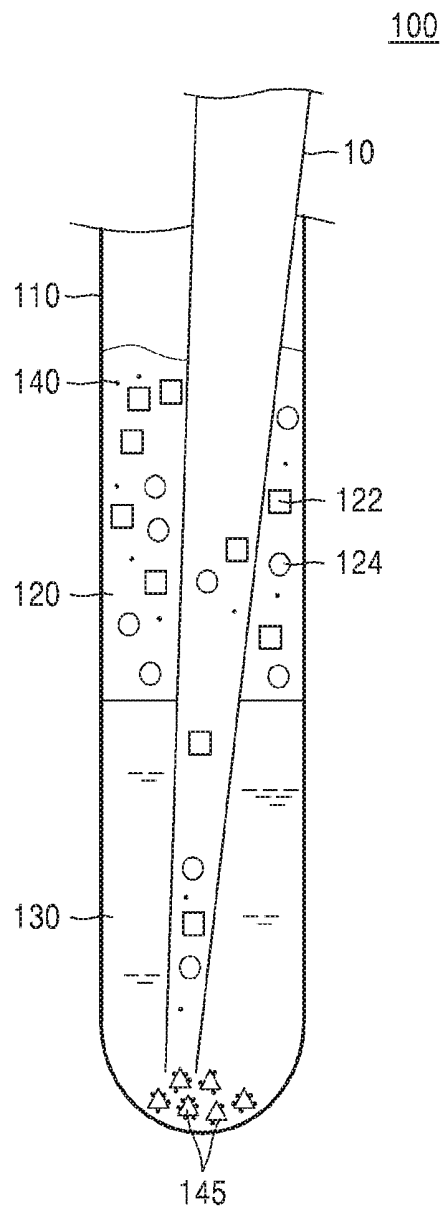


FIG. 5

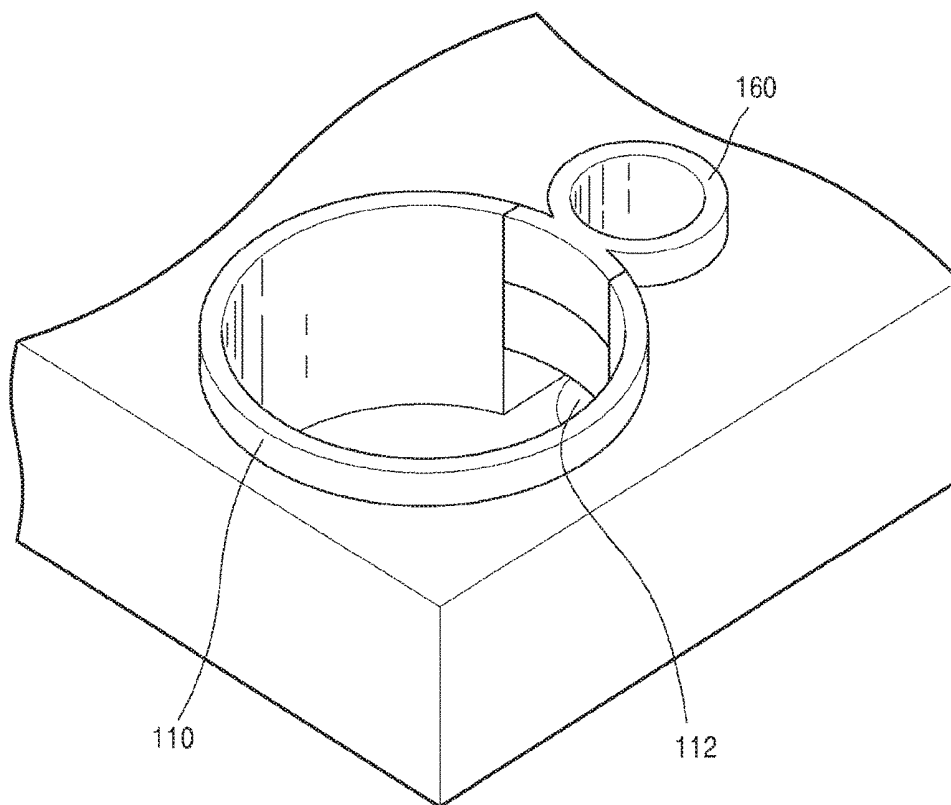


FIG. 6

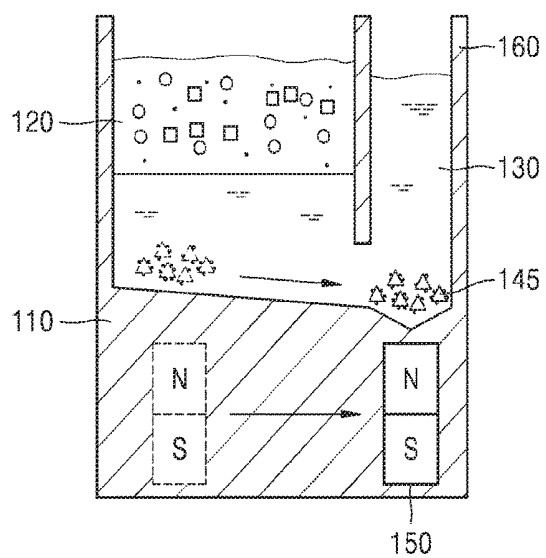


FIG. 7

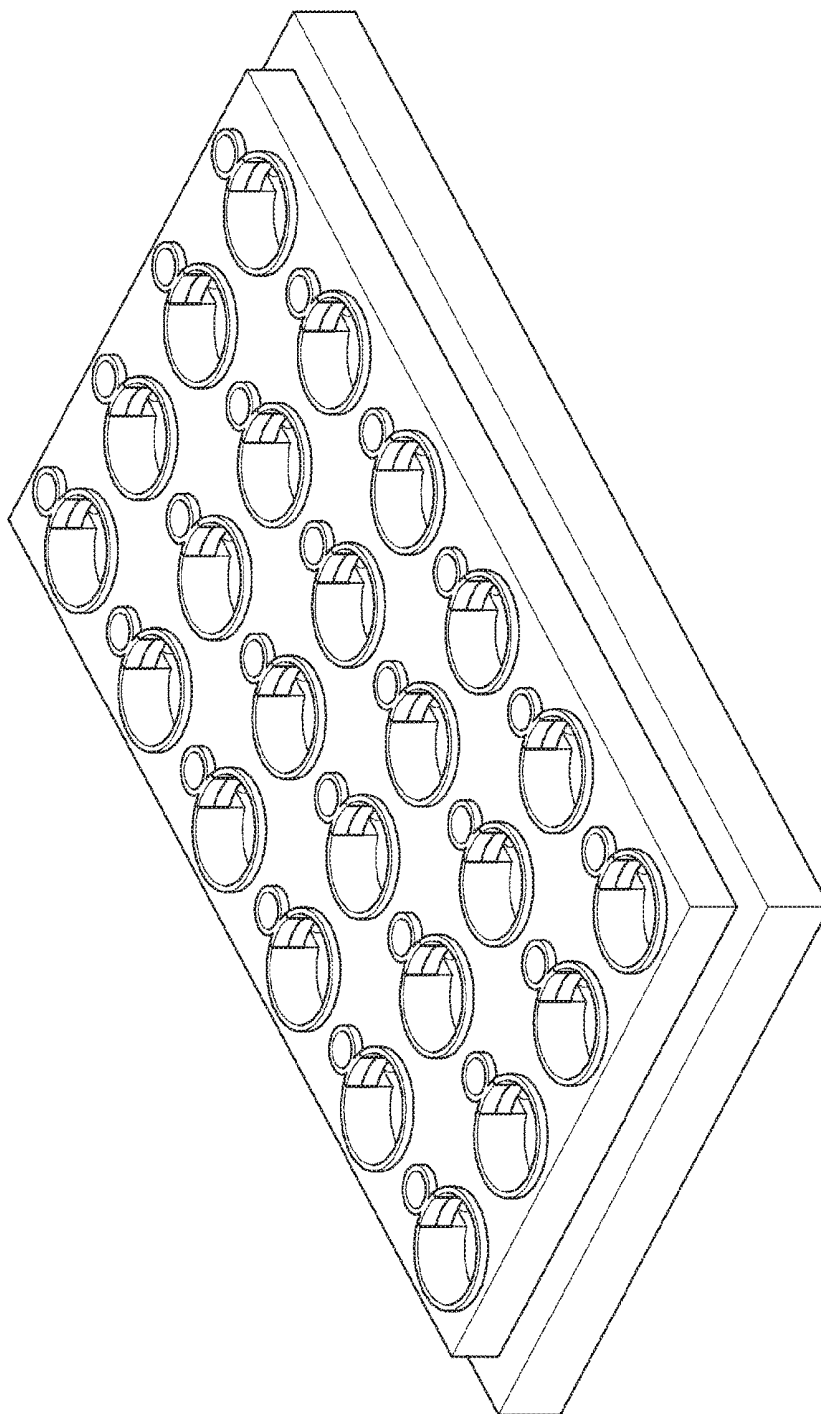


FIG. 8

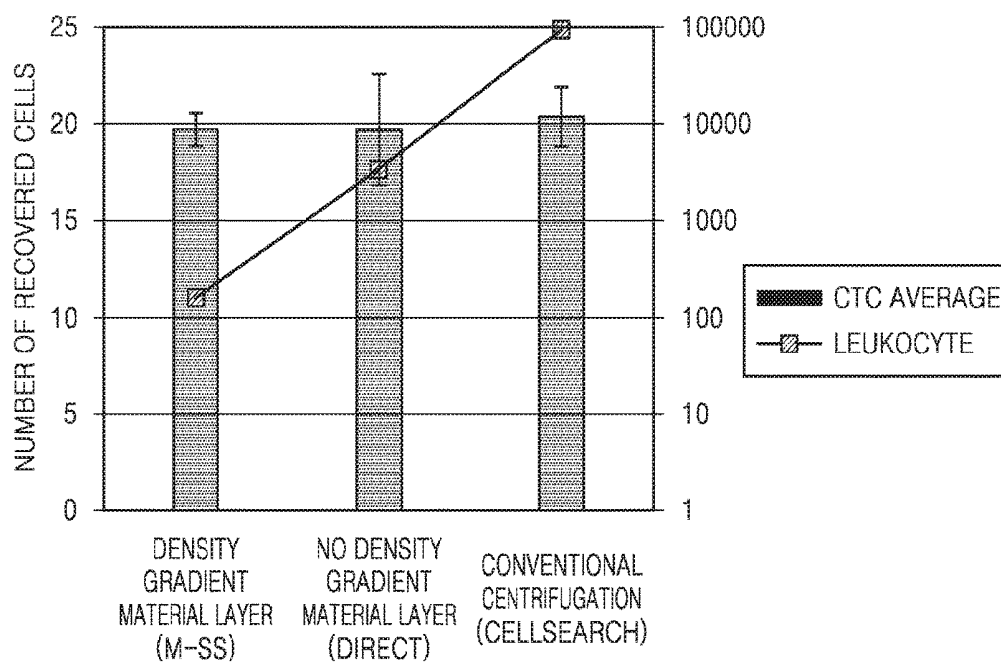


FIG. 9

NO. OF CANCER CELLS

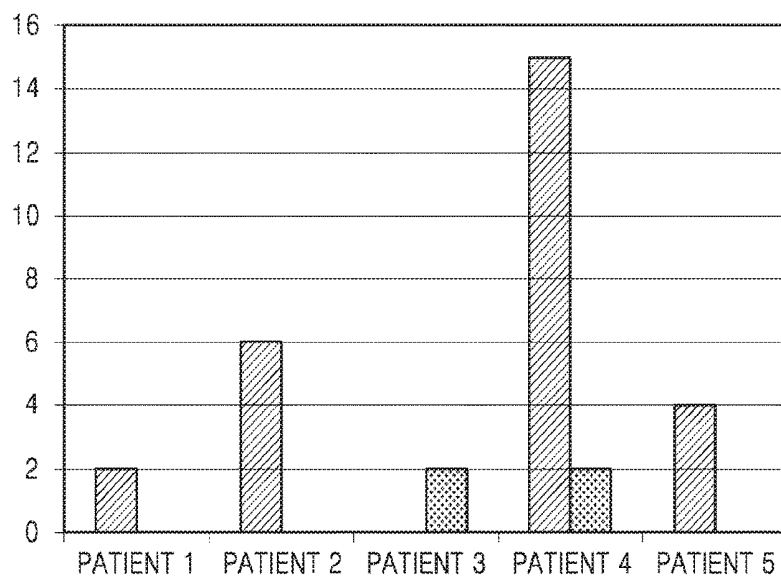
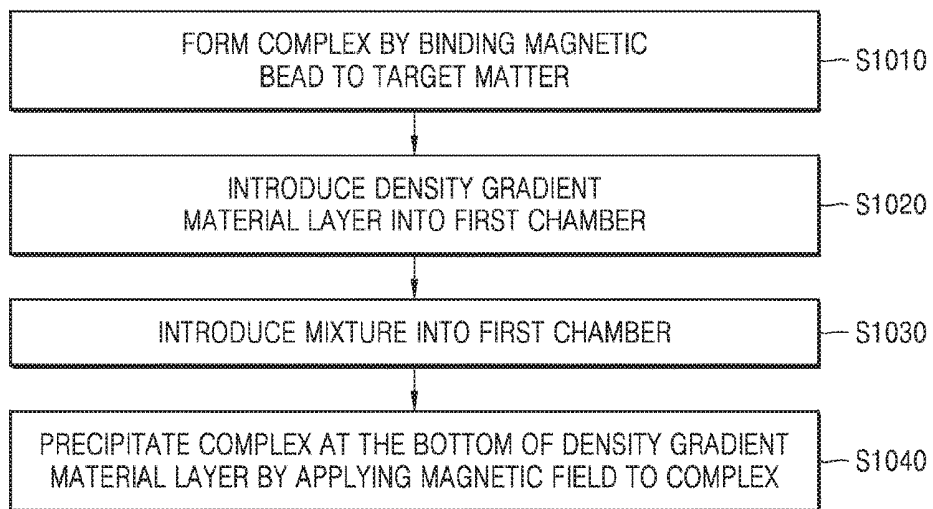


FIG. 10



1

APPARATUS FOR AND METHOD OF SEPARATING TARGET MATTER

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application claims the benefit under 35 USC 119(a) of PCT Application No. PCT/KR2015/008099, filed on Aug. 4, 2015, which claims the benefit of Korean Patent Application No. 10-2014-0109966 filed Aug. 22, 2014, in the Korean Intellectual Property Office, the entire disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference for all purposes.

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present disclosure relates to apparatuses for and methods of separating a target matter, and more particularly, to apparatuses for and methods of separating a target matter from a mixture.

BACKGROUND ART

In recent years, techniques of separating a target material from a mixture and analyzing the target material have been used in a wide variety of applications. Particularly, these techniques have been used for medical research on separation of viruses and cancer cells. In treating cancer patients, circulating tumor cells (CTCs) are detected in the blood of patients and observed in order to determine the survival probability, diagnose cancer recurrence, and measure the effects of cancer treatment.

CTCs are regarded as the major factor contributing to death in cancer patients. Most cancer patients die of metastasis of cancer cells from primary tissues or organs to other tissues or organs not directly connected therebetween. Thus, early detection and monitoring of metastasis is a critical factor for the survival of cancer patients. In addition, CTCs may be used for detecting metastasis. In general, cancers metastasize through blood, and thus, CTCs may be used as a marker to diagnose the metastasis of cancer cells. However, although CTCs exist in blood, it is very difficult to accurately identify their existence. Even though CTCs are identified in blood, the amount for analyzing the characteristics of the detected CTCs is limited because selectively separating CTCs from erythrocytes and leukocytes contained in blood is limited.

One of the related arts for separating CTCs discloses a method of separating blood into erythrocytes, leukocytes, CTCs, and serum via a density gradient condition to manually isolate a desired layer. However, according to this method, leukocytes and CTCs are not separated from each other but exist in a mixture, and thus, the separation efficiency of CTCs from leukocytes is small.

Other related arts disclose cell margination and multi-orifice separation based on fluid dynamics principles. The former is a technology whereby the number of small cells such as erythrocytes is relatively reduced and the number of other cells is increased by using a phenomenon which occurs in actual blood vessels in which small particles gather in the inner part of the blood vessels and large particles move outside. The latter is a principle whereby a channel along which a fluid flows has an expanded tube section to respectively gather large particles and small particles outside and in the middle of the channel according to the Reynolds number. However, it is difficult to selectively separate a desired target cell from blood by using this principle, and there is limitation in treating a volume of several ml because

2

the fluid flow rate is slow. Also, it is necessary to dilute a fluid by several hundred times in order to control the Reynolds number, and thus, there is a limitation in that samples of several hundred ml should be actually treated.

Accordingly, there still remains a need for a method of efficiently separating a target matter such as CTCs from a mixture such as blood.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Technical Solution

Provided are apparatuses for and method of separating a target matter from a mixture.

Advantageous Effects

Hereinafter, the target matter separating apparatus **100** and the target matter separating method **1000** according to an exemplary embodiment are described above with reference to FIGS. **1** to **10**. According to the target matter separating apparatus **100** and the target matter separating method **1000**, the target matters **126** may be efficiently separated with high extraction rate and high purity.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. **1** is a diagram illustrating an apparatus for separating a target matter according to an exemplary embodiment;

FIG. **2** is a diagram illustrating an example of binding of magnetic beads to target matters in a mixture illustrated in FIG. **1**;

FIG. **3** is a diagram illustrating complexes depositing at the bottom of a density gradient material layer by using a magnetic field generating device;

FIG. **4** is a diagram illustrating a general extraction process by using a pipette;

FIG. **5** is a diagram illustrating a first chamber and a second chamber used to recover a target matter;

FIG. **6** is a diagram illustrating an extraction of a target matter by using a first chamber and a second chamber;

FIG. **7** is a perspective view of an array in which a plurality of sets each including the first chamber and the second chamber illustrated in FIGS. **5** and **6** are arrayed;

FIG. **8** is a graph illustrating experimental results obtained by using the target matter separating apparatus described with reference to FIGS. **1** to **7** and other apparatuses;

FIG. **9** is a graph illustrating experimental results of CTCs contained in actual blood, obtained by using the target matter separating apparatus described above with reference to FIGS. **1** to **7** and other apparatuses; and

FIG. **10** is a flowchart of a method of separating a target matter according to an exemplary embodiment.

BEST MODE

According to an aspect of an exemplary embodiment, an apparatus for separating a target matter includes: a mixture including a target matter; a density gradient material layer disposed under the mixture and having a greater density than a density of the mixture; magnetic beads including a magnetic material and binding to the target matter to form a complex; and a magnetic field generating device applying a magnetic field to the complex to precipitate the complex at the bottom of the density gradient material layer.

The mixture may include at least one selected from the group consisting of blood, bone marrow, saliva, tear, urine, semen, or mucous fluid. The target matter may include circulating tumor cells (CTCs). The mixture may be blood, and a density of the density gradient material layer may be greater than a density of a leukocyte contained in the blood. A density of the magnetic bead may be greater than a density of the density gradient material layer.

A density of the density gradient material layer may be in a range of about 1.077 g/mL to about 1.2 g/mL. The magnetic bead may include a paramagnetic bead. The magnetic bead may include a ligand specifically binding to a surface marker contained in the target matter. The target matter may include CTCs, the surface marker may include at least one selected from the group consisting of EpCAM, c-Met, cytokeratines, CD45, Her2, Caveolin, EGFR, and IGFR existing on the surfaces of the CTCs, and the ligand may include an antibody capable of binding to the surface marker.

The apparatus may further include a first chamber configured to accommodate the mixture and the density gradient material layer, wherein an opening is formed at a lower portion of the density gradient material layer.

The apparatus may further include a second chamber in communication with the first chamber through the opening.

The apparatus may further include a valve configured to control opening and closing of the opening.

A lower surface of the first chamber may be downwardly slanted toward the second chamber.

The magnetic field generating device may introduce the complex precipitated at the bottom of the first chamber into the second chamber.

According to an aspect of another exemplary embodiment, a method of selectively separating a target matter contained in a mixture includes: forming a complex by binding magnetic beads including a magnetic material to the target matter; introducing a density gradient material layer having a greater density than a density of the mixture into the first chamber; introducing the mixture into the first chamber; and precipitating the complex at the bottom of the density gradient material layer by applying a magnetic field to the complex.

A density of the magnetic bead may be greater than a density of the density gradient material layer.

The magnetic bead may include a ligand capable of specifically binding to a surface marker contained in the target matter.

The target matter may include CTCs, the surface marker may include at least one selected from the group consisting of EpCAM, c-Met, cytokeratines, CD45, Her2, Caveolin, EGFR, and IGFR existing on the surface of the CTCs, and the ligand may include an antibody capable of binding to the surface marker.

The method may further include moving the complex precipitated at the bottom of the density gradient material layer into the second chamber in communication with the first chamber by applying a magnetic field to the complex.

MODE OF THE INVENTION

Reference will now be made in detail to exemplary embodiments, examples of which are illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein like reference numerals refer to like elements throughout. In this regard, the present exemplary embodiments may have different forms and should not be construed as being limited to the descriptions set forth herein. Accordingly, the exemplary embodiments

are merely described below, by referring to the figures, to explain aspects. Expressions such as "at least one of," when preceding a list of elements, modify the entire list of elements and do not modify the individual elements of the list.

FIG. 1 is a diagram illustrating an apparatus 100 for separating a target matter according to an exemplary embodiment. Referring to FIG. 1, the target matter separating apparatus 100 includes a mixture 120 including target matters 126, a density gradient material layer 130 disposed under the mixture 120 and having a greater density than a density of the mixture 120, magnetic beads 140 including a magnetic material and binding to the target matters 126 to form complexes, and a magnetic field generating device 150 applying a magnetic field to the complexes to precipitate the complexes at the bottom of the density gradient material layer 130.

The target matter separating apparatus 100 illustrated in FIG. 1 may be an apparatus for selectively separating the target matters 126 from the mixture 120. The mixture 120 may be a gas, liquid, or viscous fluid in which various materials are mixed. However, the mixture 120 is not limited thereto. When the mixture 120 is a biological sample, the mixture 120 may be blood, bone marrow, saliva, tear, urine, semen, or mucous fluid of a living organism or any combination thereof. In addition, the mixture 120 may further include a biopsy sample, a tissue sample, a cell suspension prepared by suspending separated cells in a liquid medium, and cell cultures. In addition, the mixture 120 may include the target matters 126 to be selectively separated and observed.

When the mixture 120 is a biological sample, the target matters 120 may be cancer cells or tumor cells selected from the group consisting of cells of bladder cancer, breast cancer, cervical cancer, cholangiocarcinoma, colorectal cancer, endometrial cancer, esophageal cancer, gastric cancer, head and neck cancer, kidney cancer, liver cancer, lung cancer, nasopharyngeal cancer, ovarian cancer, pancreatic cancer, gallbladder cancer, prostate cancer, thyroid carcinoma, osteosarcoma, rhabdomyosarcoma, synovial sarcoma, kaposi sarcoma, leiomyosarcoma, malignant fibrous histiocytoma, fibrosarcoma, adult T-cell leukemia, lymphoma, multiple myeloma, glioblastoma/astrocytoma, melanoma, mesothelioma, and tumors Will Chelmsford. However, these are exemplarily described, without being limited thereto.

FIG. 1 exemplarily illustrates that the mixture 120 is blood. As illustrated in FIG. 1, the mixture 120 may include erythrocytes 122, leukocytes 124, and CTCs which are the target matters 126. The CTCs 126 may be separated from the mixture 120 as described above and may be used for diagnosis of metastasis of cancer patients and research on cancer cells. The target matters 126 contained in mixture 120 may be bound to the magnetic beads 140 before the mixture 120 is introduced into a first chamber 110. Alternatively, the magnetic beads 140 may be added to the mixture 120 after the mixture 120 is introduced in the first chamber 110. That is, in the first chamber 110, the target matters 126 may bind to the magnetic beads 140, thereby forming the complexes 145.

The density gradient material layer 130 may be formed of a material having a greater density than that of the mixture 120. In this regard, any material having a greater density than the mixture 120 may be used to form the density gradient material layer 130, and the density of the density gradient material layer 130 may be constantly maintained or gradually changed, without being limited thereto. A Ficoll product manufactured by Pharmacia Corporation may be

used to form the density gradient material layer **130**. Ficoll is a compound prepared by polymerization of sugar and epichlorohydrin and has a density of about 1.077 g/mL. A Percoll product manufactured by Pharmacia Corporation may also be used to form the density gradient material layer **130**. Percoll is a colloidal silica having a polyvinylpyrrolidone coating layer and has a density of about 1.1 to about 1.2 g/mL. The afore-mentioned Ficoll and Percoll products have greater densities than leukocytes having a density of 1.07 g/mL. Thus, leukocytes may not be precipitated at the bottom of the density gradient material layer **130** in a process of precipitating CTCs that are the target matters, which will be described later.

The density gradient material layer **130** and the mixture **120** are introduced into the first chamber **110**. A structure of the first chamber **110** will be described later in detail. First, the density gradient material layer **130** may be introduced into the first chamber **110**, and then the mixture **120** may be introduced into the first chamber **110** to be above the density gradient material layer **130**. Since the density of the density gradient material layer **130** is greater than that of the mixture **120**, the mixture **120** may be maintained on the density gradient material layer **130**.

FIG. 2 is a diagram illustrating an example of binding of the magnetic beads **140** to the target matters **126** in the mixture **120** illustrated in FIG. 1. Referring to FIG. 2, the magnetic beads **140** may bind to the target matters **126** to form the complexes **145**. The complexes **145** may be formed before or after the mixture **120** is introduced into the first chamber **110** as described above. The magnetic beads **140** may bind to the target matters **126** while being introduced and mixed into the mixture **120**, and the numbers of magnetic beads **140** included in the complexes **145** may vary. The magnetic beads **140** may include a magnetic material. The magnetic material refers to a material magnetized in accordance with an intensity of a magnetic field commonly generated in laboratories. The magnetic material may include paramagnetic materials such as aluminum, tin, platinum, and iridium. However, these materials are exemplarily described, any material affected by an external magnetic field may be included the magnetic beads **140** as the magnetic material. In addition, a material such as polystyrene may be coated on surfaces of the magnetic beads **140**.

The magnetic beads **140** may have various densities. According to an exemplarily embodiment, the magnetic beads **140** may have a greater density than that of leukocytes for an efficiently separation of the target matters **126** from the leukocytes. Particularly, the magnetic beads **140** may have a density of about 1.3 g/cm³ to about 2.0 g/cm³, without being limited thereto.

The magnetic beads **140** may include ligands specifically binding to surface markers contained in the target matters **126**. The surface marker may be protein, sugar, lipid, or nucleic acid existing on the surfaces of the target matters **126** or any combination thereof. The surface marker may vary according to types of the target matters **126**. When the target matters **126** are CTCs as illustrated in FIG. 1, the surface marker may be protein specifically expressed in tumor cells and exhibited on a cell membrane, i.e., antigen. Particularly, the surface marker may include at least one selected from the group consisting of EpCAM, c-Met, cytokeratines, CD45, and Her2.

The ligands of the magnetic beads **140** may bind to the surface markers. As described above, when the surface marker includes at least one selected from the group consisting of EpCAM, c-Met, cytokeratines, CD45, and Her2, the ligand may be an antibody capable of specifically

binding to these proteins. The antibody specifically binds only to the surface marker to allow the magnetic beads **140** to selectively bind only to the target matters **126**.

The ligand may exist in a bounding state with respect to the surface of the magnetic beads **140**. For example, when the ligand is an antibody, a constant region of the antibody may bind to the surfaces of the magnetic beads **140** such that an antigen-binding site is exposed. The magnetic beads **140** may be coated on the surface thereof with a compound having an electric charge to facilitate the binding of the ligand to the surface marker. The compound having the electric charge on the surface thereof may be a compound having a functional group selected from the group consisting of a carboxyl group, a sulfonic acid group, a phosphoric acid group, an amine group, an imine group, and any combination thereof, without being limited thereto.

Since the magnetic beads **140** include the ligands on the surfaces thereof and the ligands specifically bind to the surface markers of the target matters **126** as described above, the magnetic beads **140** may bind to only to the target matters **126** to be separated. In addition, when the magnetic beads **140** bind to the target matters **126**, the complexes **145** may be formed.

FIG. 3 is a diagram illustrating the complexes **145** depositing at the bottom of the density gradient material layer **130** due to a magnetic field generated by the magnetic field generating device **150**.

Referring to FIG. 3, the complexes **145** may be deposited at the bottom of the density gradient material layer **130** according to a magnetic field generated by the magnetic field generating device **150** disposed below the first chamber **110**. The magnetic field generating device **150** may be a permanent magnet, a semi-permanent magnet, a current coil, or the like, without being limited thereto. The magnetic field generating device **150** may be disposed to be spaced apart from the first chamber **110** as illustrated in FIG. 3. However, the magnetic field generating device **150** may also be mounted on the bottom surface of the first chamber **110**. A downward force is applied to the complex **145** including the magnetic beads **140** toward the bottom of the density gradient material layer **130** by the magnetic field generated by the magnetic field generating device **150**. On the contrary, since the magnetic beads **140** do not bind to the erythrocytes **122** or the leukocytes **124**, the erythrocytes **122** or the leukocytes **124** are not affected by the magnetic field. Thus, only the complexes **145** may be selectively deposited at the bottom of the density gradient material layer **130** due to a magnetic force. As a result, the target matters **126** may be separated from the mixture **120**.

When the complexes **145** are deposited at the bottom of the density gradient material layer **130** as illustrated in FIG. 3, the deposited complexes **145** need to be extracted. FIG. 4 is a diagram illustrating a general extraction process by using a pipette **10**.

Referring to FIG. 4, when the complexes **145** are extracted using the pipette **10**, the complexes **145** pass through a layer of the mixture **120**. While the pipette **10** passes through the mixture layer, other materials such as the erythrocytes **122** or the leukocytes **124** existing in the mixture **120** may be introduced into the pipette **10**. In addition, the mixture **120** introduced into the pipette **10** may have an adverse influence on the purity of the target matters **126** to be separated. Thus, there is a need to use another method of recovering the target matters **126** without using the pipette **10**.

FIG. 5 is a diagram illustrating the first chamber **110** and a second chamber **160** used to recover the target matters **126**.

Referring to FIG. 5, an opening 112 may be formed at a lower portion of the density gradient material layer 130 in the first chamber 110. Although the first chamber 110 and the second chamber 160 are integrated with each other in FIG. 5, the first chamber 110 may also be independently used. In this case, density gradient materials of the density gradient material layer 130 may be partially discharged from the first chamber 110 as well as the complexes 145 through the opening 112 of the first chamber 110. The complexes 145 may be recovered by discharging the complexes 145 out of the first chamber 110. Although not shown, a valve may be installed at the opening 112 to control the discharging.

Alternatively, the second chamber 160 may be disposed at a side of the first chamber 110 in communication with the first chamber 110 through the opening 112 as illustrated in FIG. 5. FIG. 6 is a diagram illustrating an extraction of the target matters 126 by using the first chamber 110 and the second chamber 160.

Referring to FIG. 6, it may be confirmed that the complexes 145 may be recovered more stably using the second chamber 160. Although the second chamber 160 is isolated from the first chamber 110 by a barrier wall, the second chamber 160 may be in communication with the first chamber 110 through the opening 112 formed at a lower portion of the first chamber 110. Opening and closing of the opening 112 may be controlled by the valve as described above. The density gradient material of the density gradient material layer 130 contained in the first chamber 110 may be partially introduced into the second chamber 160 through the opening 112. The complexes 145 deposited at the bottom of the density gradient material layer 130 in the first chamber 110 may flow into the second chamber 160 through the opening 112 together with the density gradient material. In this regard, the bottom surface of the first chamber 110 may be slanted downwardly toward the second chamber 160 to facilitate the inflow of the complexes 145.

The magnetic field generating device 150 may be disposed in the first chamber 110. Particularly, the magnetic field generating device 150 may be disposed on the bottom surface of the first chamber 110. In addition, the magnetic field generating device 150 may draw the complexes 145 toward the second chamber 160 by changing a direction of the magnetic field while moving from the bottom surface of the first chamber 110 to the bottom surface of the second chamber 160. FIG. 6 exemplarily illustrates that the magnetic field generating device 150 moves inside the first chamber 110 and the second chamber 160, without being limited thereto. That is, the magnetic field generating device 150 may move in a state of being disposed outside the first chamber 110 and the second chamber 160.

FIG. 7 is a perspective view of an array in which a plurality of sets each including the first chamber 110 and the second chamber 160 illustrated in FIGS. 5 and 6 are arrayed.

As illustrated in FIG. 7, a plurality of sets of the first chamber 110 and the second chamber 160 may constitute an array. The array may allow a plurality of samples to be tested simultaneously, thereby reducing time required for experiments. In addition, the magnetic field generating devices 150 may be respectively disposed at the bottom surfaces of the first chamber 110 and second chamber 160 in each set contained in the array.

FIG. 8 is a graph illustrating experimental results obtained by using the target matter separating apparatus 100 described above with reference to FIGS. 1 to 7 and other apparatuses.

3 mL of blood were spiked with 100 cells of a cell line SHP-77 in the experiments illustrated in FIG. 8. A right bar

810 of FIG. 8 illustrates results regarding a ferrofluids product manufactured by CellSearch. A central bar 820 illustrates results obtained using the magnetic beads 140 and the magnetic field generating device 150 except for the density gradient material layer 130 in the target matter separating apparatus 100 illustrated in FIG. 1. A left bar 830 illustrates results obtained using the target matter separating apparatus 100 described above with reference to FIGS. 1 to 7. The bar graph of FIG. 8 indicates the numbers of recovered CTCs, and a line graph of FIG. 8 indicates the numbers of leukocytes contained in recovered resultants. The CTCs and leukocytes were identified using DAPI, CK-PE, and SD45-APC reagents. CTCs exhibit fluorescence in the DAPI and CK-PE reagents and do not exhibit fluorescence in the SD45-APC reagent. On the other hand, leukocytes exhibit fluorescence in the DAPI and CD45-APC reagents, but do not exhibit fluorescence in the CK-PE reagent. Thus, leukocytes and CTCs may be distinguished from each other by only using fluorescence in these reagents.

Referring to FIG. 8, although the extraction rates of SHP-77 are similar in the three cases, the amounts of the leukocytes mixed in the resultants are different. It may be confirmed that the amount of leukocytes is about 10 to about 100 times less than that of the ferrofluids product manufactured by CellSearch even when the density gradient material layer 130 is not used. In addition, the amount of leukocytes when the density gradient material layer 130 is used is at least 10 times less than that of the leukocytes when the density gradient material layer 130 is not used. In conclusion, the purity of the target matters obtained by the target matter separating apparatus 100 according to an exemplary embodiment is about 100 to about 1000 times greater than that obtained using the product of CellSearch. Particularly, a log depletion value, which indicates a contamination amount of the target matters by leukocytes when a washing process was not performed, in the case of using the product of CellSearch was 2.03. However, a log depletion value obtained using the target matter separating apparatus 100 was 4.79. That is, the difference in the amounts of the leukocytes is about 575 times.

FIG. 9 is a graph illustrating experimental results of CTCs contained in actual blood, which are obtained using the target matter separating apparatus 100 described above with reference to FIGS. 1 to 7 and other apparatuses.

FIG. 9 illustrates experimental results of five actual patients. 5 mL of blood of each of five advanced breast cancer patients were used. A vertical axis of the graph of FIG. 9 indicates extraction rates of CTCs. Dashed line bars with in FIG. 9 indicate the results obtained using the target matter separating apparatus 100 according to an exemplary embodiment. In addition, dot bars (.) indicate the results obtained using the product of Cellsearch. Referring to FIG. 9, it may be confirmed that extraction rates of CTCs obtained using the target matter separating apparatus 100 according to an exemplary embodiment are higher than those obtained using the product of the Cellsearch in the blood of 4 patients out of 5 patients. Particularly, in Patents 1, 2, and 5, CTCs were identified using the target matter separating apparatus 100 although the product of CellSearch could not detect the existence of the CTCs.

The target matter separating apparatus 100 according to an exemplary embodiment is described above. Hereinafter, a method of separating the target matter by using the target matter separating apparatus 100 will be described. Descriptions presented above with reference to the target matter separating apparatus 100 may also be applied to the method of separating the target matter.

FIG. 10 is a flowchart illustrating a method 1000 of separating a target matter according to an exemplary embodiment. Referring to FIG. 10, the target matter separating method 1000 includes forming complexes 145 by binding magnetic beads 140 including magnetic materials to target matters 126 (S1010), introducing a density gradient material layer 130 having a greater density than a density of a mixture 120 into a first chamber 110 (S1020), introducing the mixture 120 into the first chamber 110 (S1030), and precipitating the complexes 145 at the bottom of the density gradient material layer 130 by applying a magnetic field to the complexes 145 (S1040). However, the order of operations are not limited by the reference numerals of the operations. For example, the magnetic beads 140 may bind to the target matters 126 before the mixture 120 is introduced into the first chamber 110. Alternatively, the magnetic beads 140 may bind to the target matters 126 after the mixture 120 is introduced into the first chamber 110.

Since the density of the mixture 120 is smaller than that of the density gradient material layer 130 as described above, the mixture 120 may be maintained on the density gradient material layer 130. Types of the mixture 120 may vary. For example, blood may be used as the mixture 120, and CTCs may be used as the target matters 126. In addition, the magnetic beads 140 may have various densities greater than that of the density gradient material layer 130. In addition, the magnetic beads 140 may include ligands capable of specifically binding to surface markers contained in the target matters 126 as described above. The surface marker may include at least one selected from the group consisting of EpCAM, c-Met, cytokeratins, CD45, Her2, Caveolin, EGFR, and IGFR existing on the surfaces of the CTCs, and the ligand may include an antibody binding to the EpCAM surface marker.

The target matter separating method 1000 may further include moving the complexes 145 precipitated at the bottom of the density gradient material layer 130 into the second chamber 160 in communication with the first chamber 110 by applying a magnetic field to the complexes 145.

Hereinafter, the target matter separating apparatus 100 and the target matter separating method 1000 according to an exemplary embodiment are described above with reference to FIGS. 1 to 10. According to the target matter separating apparatus 100 and the target matter separating method 1000, the target matters 126 may be efficiently separated with high extraction rate and high purity.

It should be understood that the exemplary embodiments described therein should be considered in a descriptive sense only and not for purposes of limitation. Descriptions of features or aspects within each exemplary embodiment should typically be considered as available for other similar features or aspects in other exemplary embodiments.

While one or more exemplary embodiments have been described with reference to the figures, it will be understood by those of ordinary skill in the art that various changes in form and details may be made therein without departing from the spirit and scope as defined by the following claims.

What is claimed is:

1. An apparatus for separating a target matter, comprising: a mixture comprising a target matter; a density gradient material layer disposed under the mixture and having a greater density than a density of the mixture; magnetic beads comprising a magnetic material and binding to the target matter to form a complex;

a magnetic field generating device configured to apply a magnetic field to the complex to precipitate the complex at the bottom of the density gradient material layer;

a first chamber configured to accommodate the mixture and the density gradient material layer, wherein an opening is formed at a lower portion of the density gradient material layer, and wherein the complex is precipitated at the bottom of the first chamber; and

a second chamber in communication with the first chamber through the opening, wherein the magnetic field generating device is further configured to move the complex from the first chamber to the second chamber by applying a magnetic field to the complex to draw the complex toward the second chamber,

wherein the complex moved to the second chamber is extracted from the second chamber.

2. The apparatus for separating a target matter of claim 1, wherein the mixture comprises at least one selected from the group consisting of blood, bone marrow, saliva, tear, urine, semen, or mucous fluid.

3. The apparatus for separating a target matter of claim 1, wherein the target matter comprises circulating tumor cells (CTCs).

4. The apparatus for separating a target matter of claim 2, wherein the mixture is blood, and a density of the density gradient material layer is greater than a density of a leukocyte contained in the blood.

5. The apparatus for separating a target matter of claim 1, wherein a density of the magnetic bead is greater than a density of the density gradient material layer.

6. The apparatus for separating a target matter of claim 1, wherein a density of the density gradient material layer is in a range of about 1.077 g/mL to about 1.2 g/mL.

7. The apparatus for separating a target matter of claim 1, wherein the magnetic bead comprises a paramagnetic bead.

8. The apparatus for separating a target matter of claim 1, wherein the magnetic bead comprises a ligand specifically binding to a surface marker contained in the target matter.

9. The apparatus for separating a target matter of claim 8, wherein the target matter comprises CTCs, the surface marker comprises at least one selected from the group consisting of EpCAM, c-Met, cytokeratins, CD45, Her2, Caveolin, EGFR, and IGFR existing on the surfaces of the CTCs, and the ligand comprises an antibody capable of binding to the surface marker.

10. The apparatus for separating a target matter of claim 1, wherein a lower surface of the first chamber is downwardly slanted toward the second chamber.

11. A method of selectively separating a target matter contained in a mixture, the method comprising:

forming a complex by binding magnetic beads comprising a magnetic material to the target matter;

introducing a density gradient material layer having a greater density than a density of the mixture into a first chamber;

introducing the mixture into the first chamber;

precipitating the complex at the bottom of the first chamber by applying a magnetic field to the complex using a magnetic field generating device;

moving the complex from the first chamber to a second chamber by applying a magnetic field to the complex using the magnetic field generating device; and extracting the complex moved to the second chamber from the second chamber,

wherein the first chamber is configured to accommodate the mixture and the density gradient material layer,

11

wherein an opening is formed at a lower portion of the density gradient material layer, and wherein the second chamber is in communication with the first chamber through the opening.

12. The method of claim **11**, wherein a density of the magnetic bead is greater than a density of the density gradient material layer. 5

13. The method of claim **11**, wherein the magnetic bead comprises a ligand capable of specifically binding to a surface marker contained in the target matter. 10

14. The method of claim **11**, wherein the target matter comprises CTCs, the surface marker comprises at least one selected from the group consisting of EpCAM, c-Met, cytokeratines, CD45, Her2, Caveolin, EGFR, and IGFR existing on the surface of the CTCs, and the ligand comprises an antibody capable of binding to the surface marker. 15

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12

专利名称(译)	分离目标物质的装置和方法		
公开(公告)号	US10203332	公开(公告)日	2019-02-12
申请号	US15/505827	申请日	2015-08-04
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	三星电子株式会社		
申请(专利权)人(译)	SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO. , LTD.		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO. , LTD.		
[标]发明人	PARK JONGMYEON		
发明人	PARK, JONGMYEON		
IPC分类号	B03C1/01 G01N33/537 C12M1/00 B03C1/28 G01N33/53 G01N33/574 G01N33/543		
CPC分类号	G01N33/57492 B03C1/01 B03C1/288 C12M47/04 G01N33/5375 G01N33/54326 G01N33/53 B03C2201/26 B03C2201/18		
优先权	1020140109966 2014-08-22 KR		
其他公开文献	US20170276682A1		
外部链接	Espacenet		

摘要(译)

用于分离目标材料的设备和方法。用于分离目标物质的设备包括混合物，该混合物包括目标物质，设置在混合物下方并且密度大于混合物密度的密度梯度材料层，包括磁性材料的磁珠和与目标物质结合形成的复合物和磁场产生装置向复合物施加磁场以在密度梯度材料层的底部沉淀复合物。

