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文章篇名

A particle-based microfluidic molecular separation integrating surface-enhanced Raman scattering sensing for purine derivatives analysis

Yi-Ying Wang¹ · Ho-Wen Cheng² · Kai-Wei Chang¹ · Jessie Shiue³ · Juen-Kai Wang².⁴ · Yuh-Lin Wang².⁵ · Nien-Tsu Huang¹.⁶ ©

Received: 30 November 2018 / Accepted: 20 February 2019 / Published online: 4 March 2019 © Springer-Verlag GmbH Germany, part of Springer Nature 2019

Abstract

Based on its highly specific and non-invasive features, surface-enhanced Raman scattering (SERS) has been applied for analytical chemistry or biological applications, such as identification of chemical compositions, cells or bacteria. However, if the targeted sample consists of multiple compounds, the corresponded SERS spectra would be quite difficult to analyze. To address above problems, we developed a particle-based microfluidic molecular separation (PMMS) integrating SERS substrate to separate complicate molecule mixture followed by in situ SERS detection. The platform consists of an automatic microfluidic control system to precisely control the sample and reagent flow in the PMMS–SERS device, composed of a 5-µm particle-packed separation column followed by a two-dimensional Ag nanostructural substrate. To proof-of-concept, we first tested the molecule separation functionality using the mixture of fluorescent FITC and R6G dyes. Later, we introduced the hypoxanthine and adenine mixture—main purine metabolites of *E. coli*—into the system for on-chip separation, identification, and quantification based on acquired SERS signatures. Overall, the miniaturized PMMS–SERS system enables an easy-to-use and sensitive analyte detection, which could be beneficial in applications requiring bacteria identification and quantification, such as environmental monitoring, AST, and drug development.

Keywords Microfluidics · Molecular separation · Surface-enhanced Raman scattering (SERS) · Molecule analysis

Electronic supplementary material The online version of this article (https://doi.org/10.1007/s10404-019-2216-z) contains supplementary material, which is available to authorized users.

- Graduate Institute of Biomedical Electronics and Bioinformatics, National Taiwan University, Taipei, Taiwan
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1 Introduction

作者

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1 Introduction

Surface enhanced Raman scattering (SERS) is an ontical

detection method by collecting enhanced Raman signals from molecules situated in the vicinity of metallic nano-structures or nanoparticle suspension (Fang et al. 2008; Li et al. 2010; Nie and Emory 1997). Due to its label-free, highly specific and non-invasive features, SERS technique can be applied antibiotic susceptibility testing (AST) of bac-

identification by measuring its characteristic Raman spec-

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al. 2016) whereas vernight culture.

microliters sample volume, which is ideal for analyte detection in precious clinical samples. However, current SERS technique may still encounter several challenges in clinical microbiology. First, it is difficult to differentiate molecules with overlapped SERS signatures, which usually happened in clinical samples (Subaihi et al. 2017). Second, various



material (PDMS-glass) bonding, which may cause liquid leakage under high pressure. To further improve the molecular separation performance, we may need to use change glass or metallic channel material, which can sustain higher beads packing density and the injection pressure. Nevertheless, this highly integrated and miniaturized PMMS-SERS system would greatly facilitate the identification and quantification of complicate molecule mixture, which may be beneficial for molecule sensing, identifying or monitoring bacteria growth for disease diagnosis, environmental monitoring, and drug development.

Acknowledgements This work was supported by the Ministry of Science and Technology under Grants "MOST 106-2221-E-002-058-MY3" and "MOST 106-2745-M-001-004-ASP".

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Introduction

According to traditional Chinese medicine, the pericardial meridian is associated with the pain or fullness in the chest, palpitations, depression, restlessness, manic or depressive disorders, nausea or vomiting, hiccups, gastric pain, and distension in the upper abdomen (Bai and Baron, 2001). Since the parasympathetic modulation of both heart and gut is largely mediated by the vagus nerve, and since vagal stimulation of the gut can result in increased peristalsis while the vagal stimulation of the heart can result in decreased heart rate (Guyton and Hall, 1996), it is speculated that to some extent the pericardium meridian might be associated with the autonomic nervous modulation of the subject.

Acupuncture or acupressure at the Neiguan (P6) point, the most frequently used acupoint in the pericardium meridian, has been shown to lessen nausea and vomiting (Dundee *et al.*, 1987, 1988, 1989a and b; Ho *et al.*, 1989; De Aloysio and Penacchioni, 1992; Belluomini *et al.*, 1994; Fan *et al.*, 1997; Harmon *et al.*, 2000). Because nausea and vomiting are also related to autonomic nervous activity (Morrow *et al.*, 1992; Morrow *et al.*, 1999), we speculated that the autonomic nervous activity might be changed when acupuncture at the P6 point was performed.

Heart rate variability analysis is a useful non-invasive method for the assessment of autonomic nervous modulation of heart rate. Some diseases are associated with depressed vagal modulation, and the restoration of vagal modulation is associated with the improvement

Bibliography (Reference) 參考書目(文獻)

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can be applied antibiotic susceptibility testing (AST) of bac-

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SCIENTIFIC REPORTS

Received: 20 February 2018 Accepted: 7 October 2018

Published online: 18 October 2018

文中引用格式

OPEN A Microfluidic Device for Simultaneous Extraction of Plasma, Red Blood Cells, and On-Chip White **Blood Cell Trapping**

Da-Han Kuan¹, Chia-Chien Wu¹, Wei-Yu Su¹ & Nien-Tsu Huang (1)^{1,2}

This study reports a microfluidic device for whole blood processing. The device uses the bifurcation law, cross-flow method, and hydrodynamic flow for simultaneous extraction of plasma, red blood cells, and on-chip white blood cell trapping. The results demonstrate successful plasma and red blood cell collection with a minimum dilution factor (0.76x) and low basmolysis effect. The extracted red blood

Blood is composed of plasma, red blood cells (RBCs), white blood cells (WBCs), and platelets, and it contains numerous types of physiological and pathological information about the human body. Currently, complete blood count (CBC) is one of the most common blood tests. The test shows the count of each cell type, cell sizes, the fraction of specific cells in whole blood, and the concentration of various proteins, creatinine, or metabolites. The test gives an overview of patients' health status 1,2. For sophisticated CBC analysis, automated haematology analysers and flow cytometers are the most common instruments in hospitals or laboratories. For molecular-level detection, lysed blood cells are drawn into a cuvette for spectrophotometric measurement. Achieving precise CBC



measurements usually requires efficient and high-quality processes for the collection and preparation of whole blood samples to avoid any background interference, including centrifugation, fractionation, lysis, or dilution. For example, improper centrifugation could lead to haemolysis, resulting in plasma contamination. Therefore, conventional blood tests are usually time-consuming and require a large volume (~millilitre) of blood, as well as Whole blood processing protocol using the microfluidic device. A 6 μL amount of whole blood sample and 60 μL of PBS solution were injected into the microfluidic device using two syringe pumps (Fusion 200, Chemyx Inc., TX) via the whole blood inlet and buffer inlet, respectively. The flow rates of whole blood and PBS were first set at 0.3 and 1 μL/min, respectively. In the first 3 minutes, a stable boundary layer between the whole blood and PBS was formed, and the flow pattern in the main channel became stable. The flow rate of PBS was then gradually increased to 3 μL/min to reduce the width of the whole blood flow. To collect plasma and RBCs, a pipette tip was inserted in the outlets of both side channels. Once the whole assay process was finished, the pipette tips can be directly unplugged for different tests. The WBC trapping process was recorded by a charge-coupled device (CCD) camero (DD 80 Observed) under an inverted fluorescence microscope (IX73, Olympus, Japan).

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Blood is composed of plasma, red blood cells (RBCs), white blood cells (WBCs), and platelets, and it contains numerous types of physiological and pathological information about the human body. Currently, complete blood count (CBC) is one of the most common blood tests. The test shows the count of each cell type, cell sizes, the fraction of specific cells in whole blood, and the concentration of various proteins, creatinine, or metabolites. The test gives an overview of patients' health status^{1,2}. For sop 文中引用格式,automated haematology analysers and flow cytometers are the most common instruments in hospitals or laboratories. For molecular-level detection, lysed blood cells are drawn into a cuvette for spectrophotometric measurement. Achieving precise CBC

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大學圖書館數位(以臺大

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圖書館面對愈來愈多的數位資 藏分為四個類型,分別解釋其意義 圖書館由內而外的文化保存策略及 藏、網頁典藏與免費學術電子資源 數位館藏納入圖書館技術服務的一 應該扮演的角色。

With the ever increasing volume to design strategies for collecting, p into the library's collection. In the four categories, according to their repoint out that university libraries sho tural heritage, and map out a strateg urces into their collection.

關鍵 詞:數位保存;館藏發展;數化 Keywords: Digital preservation; Collect repository; Web archive

一、前言

隨著資訊科技進步而產生愈來愈多的數位化資料,大學圖書館配合教學與研究所需,不可避免地必須處理更多元化且數量更龐大的數位資源。根據圖書館法規定,圖書館法規定,圖書資訊的責任,而圖書資訊的範圍除了實體圖書期刊外,沒包括電子及網路資源(註1);另外在大學圖書館設立及營運基準中亦載明,大學圖書館應應蒐集該校園圖書資訊,數職員生養取館內典藏及網路資源。(註2)

再從大學的立場來看大學圖書館,大學是一群學者與學生,尋求知識、探討人生與追求理想的所在,因此大學圖書館應該是要營造一個能夠。然而文明是一個實質。然而文明是一個實質的過程。王振鵠教授前是一個大學圖書館根據大學教育的過程。王振鵠教授前院,蒐集、知識文化是大學圖書館內,與實上這也是最重要的,因為只有妥善保存知識文化,才能讓

用,重新取得學校資訊與知識整合的 主導地位。

致謝

本文得以完成, 感謝教育部及國 科會對臺大圖書館相關計畫的經費支 持,感謝所有參與臺大機構典藏、網 頁典藏庫、學術資源網、數位典藏國 家型科技計畫臺大機構計畫(NSC 95-2422-H-002-001,NSC 95-2422-H-002-007)的系所、圖書館同仁及 計畫參與人員。

註釋

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中發現,以圖書館的角度來看,數位 館藏其實依據其來源的不同需要有不 同的處理與思考方式,故依據資料來

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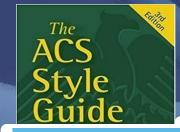
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[6] H. Eriksson and P. E. Danielsson, "Two problems on Boolean memories," *IEEE Trans. Electron. Devices*, vol. ED-11, no. 1, pp. 32–33, Jan. 1959.

參考書目著錄內容	舉例
著者名之首字母. 姓,	H. Eriksson and P. E. Danielsson,
"文章篇名,"	"Two problems on Boolean memories,"
期刊刊名縮寫(斜體字),	IEEE Trans. Electron. Devices,
卷期,	Vol. ED-11, no.1,
文章起迄頁碼,	pp. 32-33,
出刊年代.	Jan. 1959.

IEEE Style - 期刊文章

[1] M. Ito et al., "Application of amorphous oxide TFT to electrophoretic display," J. Non-Cryst. Solids, vol. 354, no. 19, pp. 2777–2782, Feb. 2008.

參考書目著錄內容	舉例	
著者名之首字母. 姓 et al., (超過6位以上合著者)	M. Ito et al.,	
"文章篇名,"	"Application of amorphous oxide TFT to electrophoretic display,"	
期刊刊名縮寫(斜體字),	J. Non-Cryst. Solids,	
卷期,	vol. 354, no. 19,	
文章起迄頁碼,	pp. 2777–2782,	
出刊年代.	Feb. 2008.	

IEEE Style - 圖書

[1] B. Klaus and P. Horn, *Robot Vision*. Cambridge, MA, USA: MIT Press, 1986.

參考書目著錄內容	舉例
著者名之首字母.姓,	B. Klaus and P. Horn,
書名. (斜體字)	Robot Vision.
出版地:	Cambridge, MA, USA:
出版者,	MIT Press,
出版年.	1986.

IEEE Style - 圖書 - 書中章節

[3] Z. Wang and C. Brown, "Chemical fingerprinting of petroleum hydrocarbons," in *Methods in Environmental Forensics*, S. M. Mudge, Ed. Boca Raton: CRC Press, 2009, pp. 43-77.

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	著者名之首字母. 姓,	Z. Wang and C. Brown,
	"章節篇名," in	"Chemical fingerprinting of petroleum hydrocarbons," in
	書名. (斜體字)	Methods in Environmental Forensics,
	圖書編輯者名之首字母. 姓, Ed.	S. M. Mudge, Ed.
	出版地:	Boca Raton:
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李貴連,〈近代初期中國法律的變革與日本的影響〉,載於劉俊文、池田溫(主編),《中日文化交流史大系(2) 法制卷》(杭州:浙江人民,1996),第七章,頁184-220。

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近代初期中國法律的變革與日本的影響

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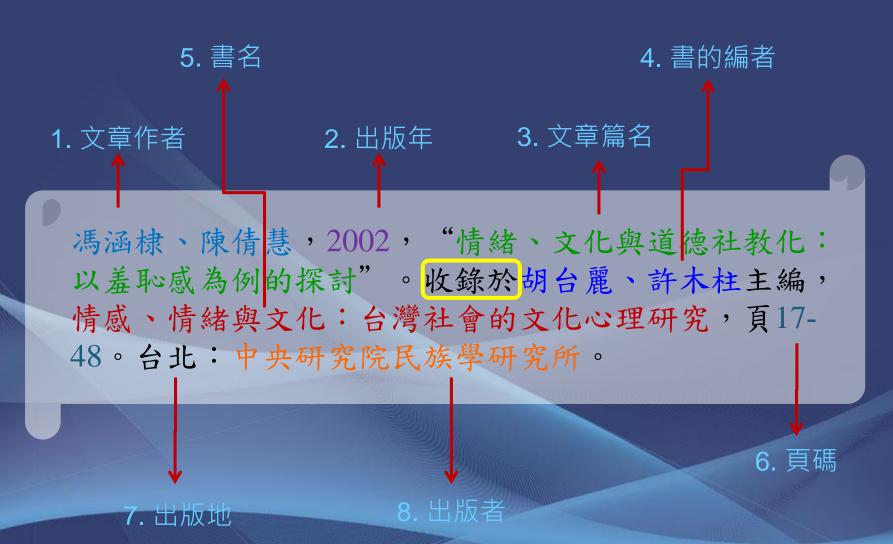
李貴連,〈近代初期中國法律的變革與日本的影響〉,載於劉俊文、池田溫(主編),《中日文化交流史大系(2) 法制卷》(杭州:浙江人民,1996),第七章,頁184-220。

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試試看(2)

馮涵棣、陳倩慧,2002, "情緒、文化與道德社教化: 以羞恥感為例的探討"。收錄於胡台麗、許木柱、葉 光輝主編,情感、情緒與文化:台灣社會的文化心理 研究,頁17-48。台北:中央研究院民族學研究所。

書目連連看-圖書章節



試試看(3)

Braun, Bruce. 2015. From critique to experiment? Rethinking political ecology for the Anthropocene. Pp. 102-114 in T. Perreault, G. Bridge, and J. McCarthy (eds.), The Routledge Handbook of Political Ecology. London: Routledge.

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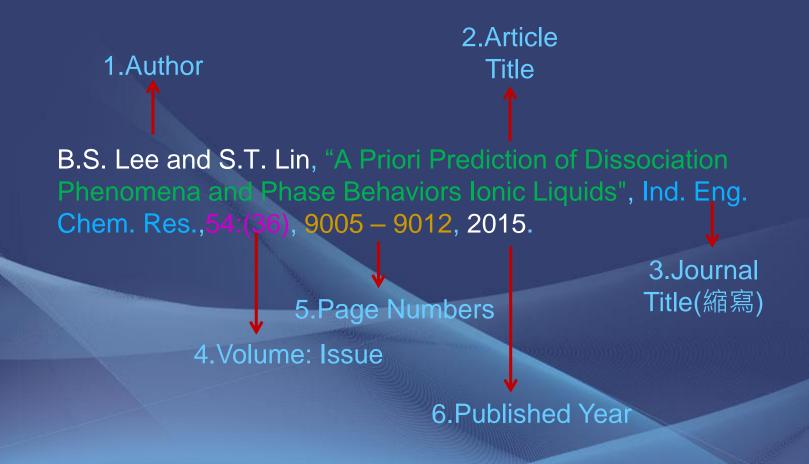


試試看(4)

B.S. Lee and S.T. Lin, "A Priori Prediction of Dissociation Phenomena and Phase Behaviors Ionic Liquids", Ind. Eng. Chem. Res.,54:(36) 9005 – 9012, 2015.



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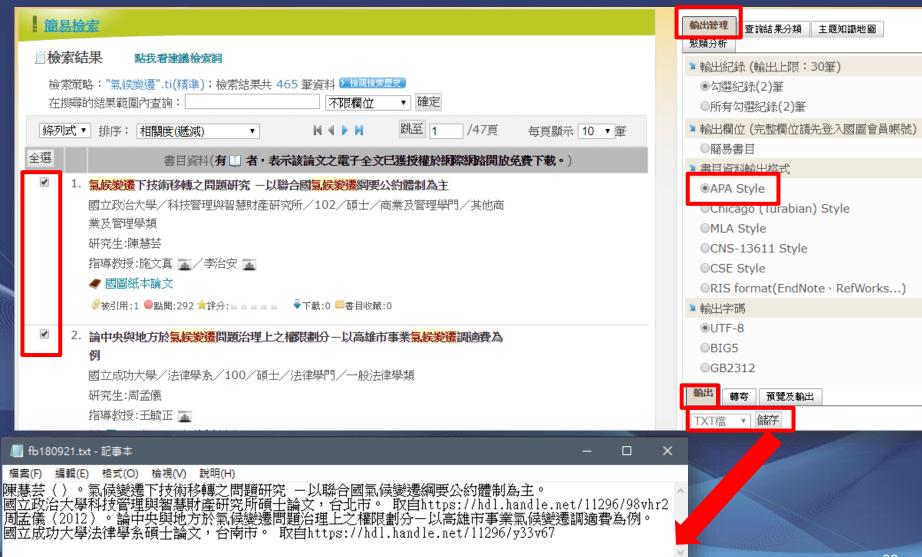
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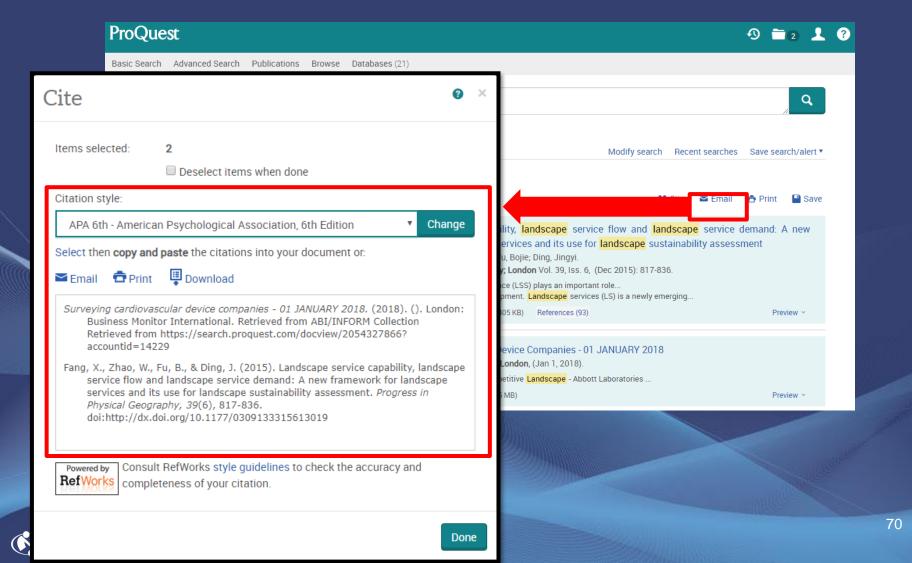
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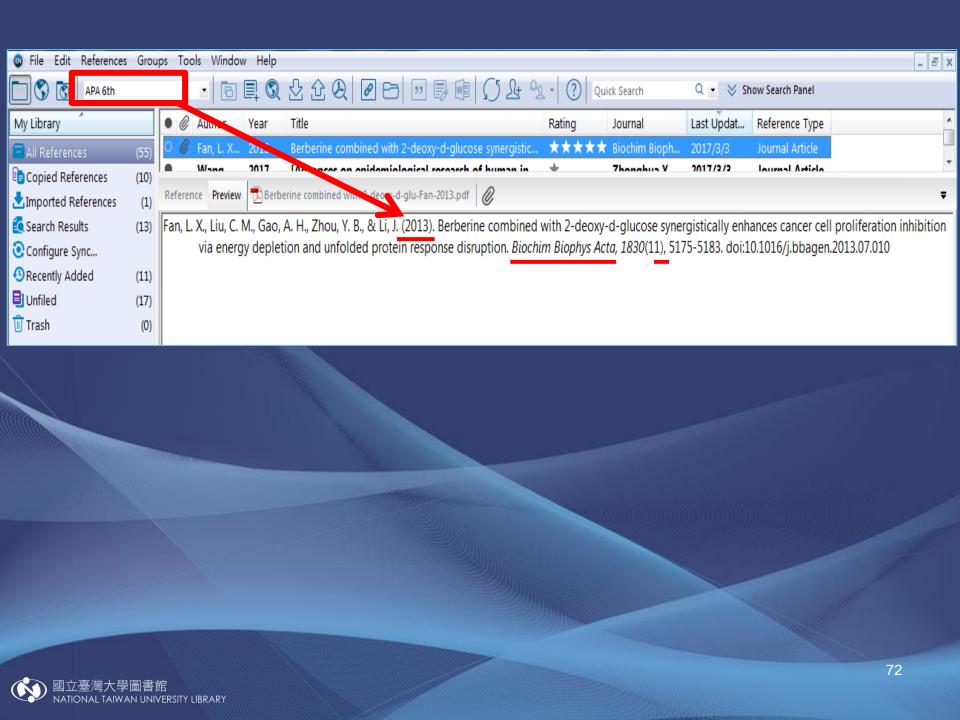
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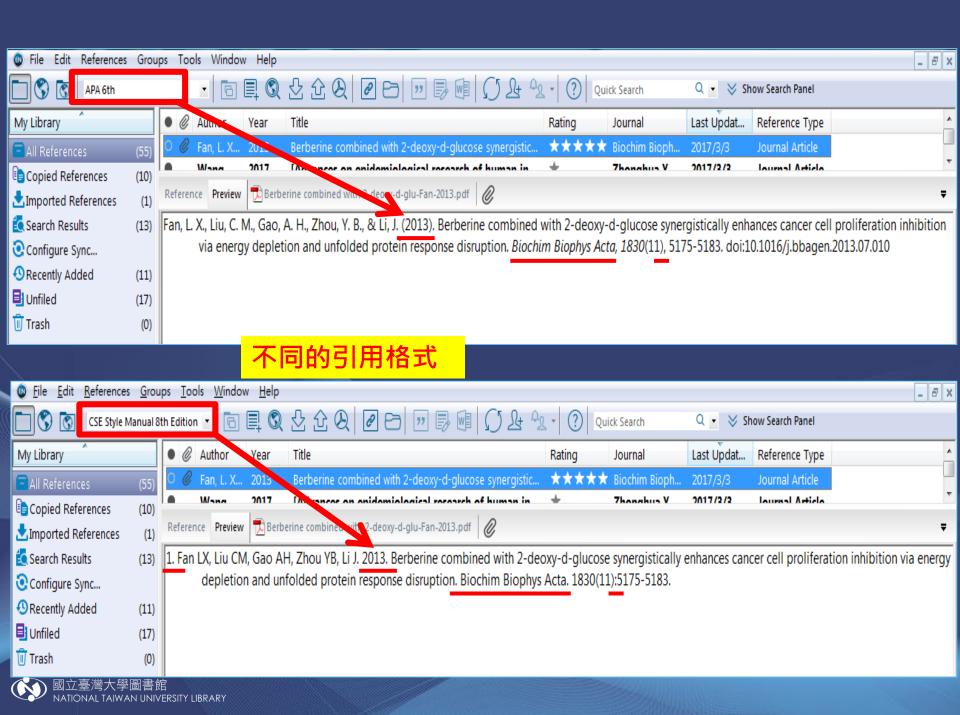


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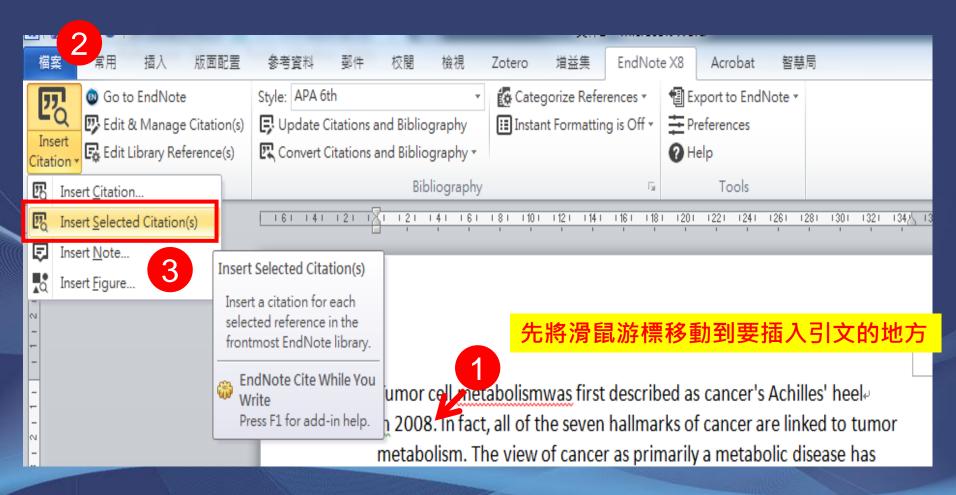


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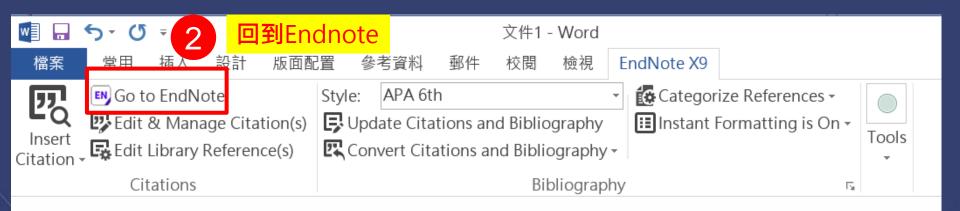


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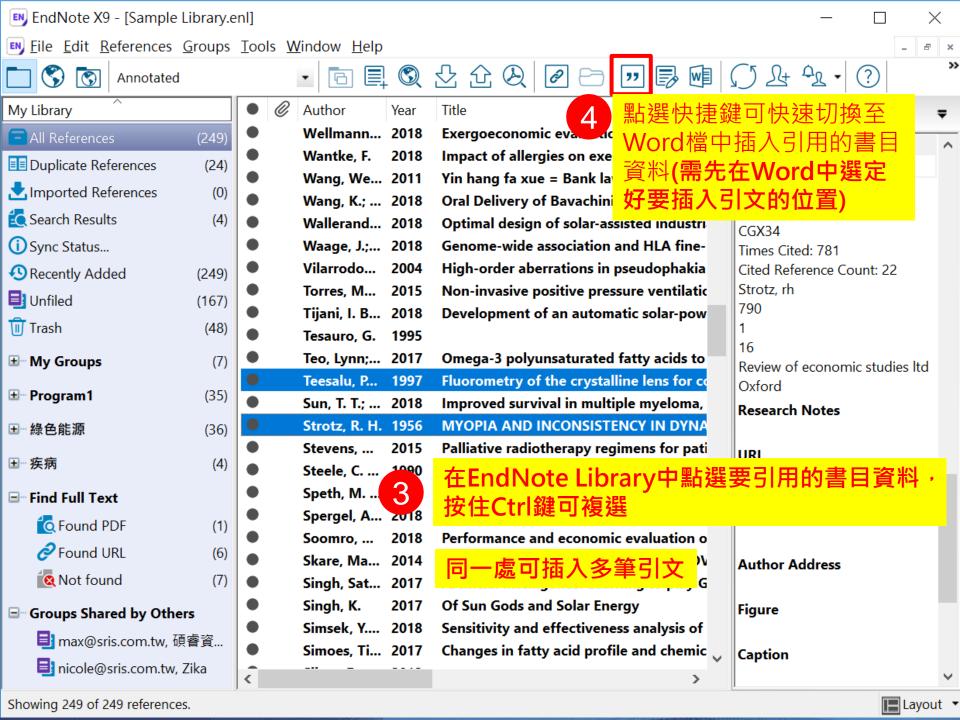
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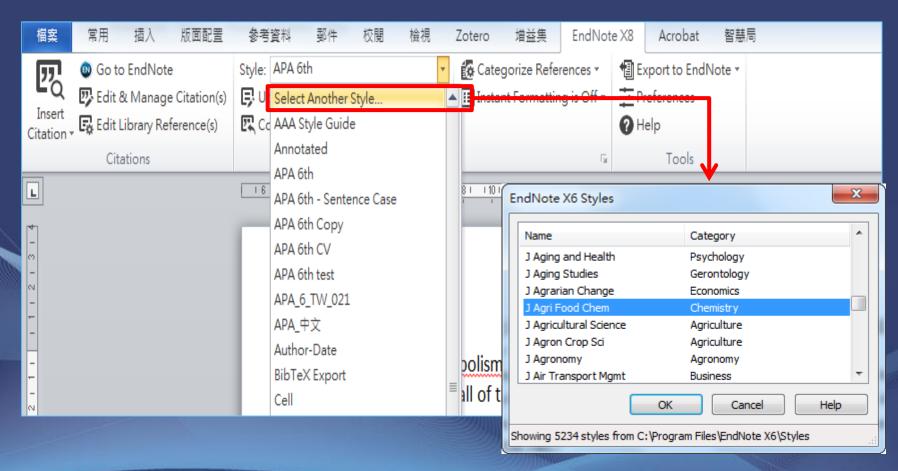
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METHODS: A total of 59,754 children, aged 2-17years, were recruited from 94 kindergartens, elementary and middle schools in the Seven Northeast Cities (SNEC) study, during 2012-2013.

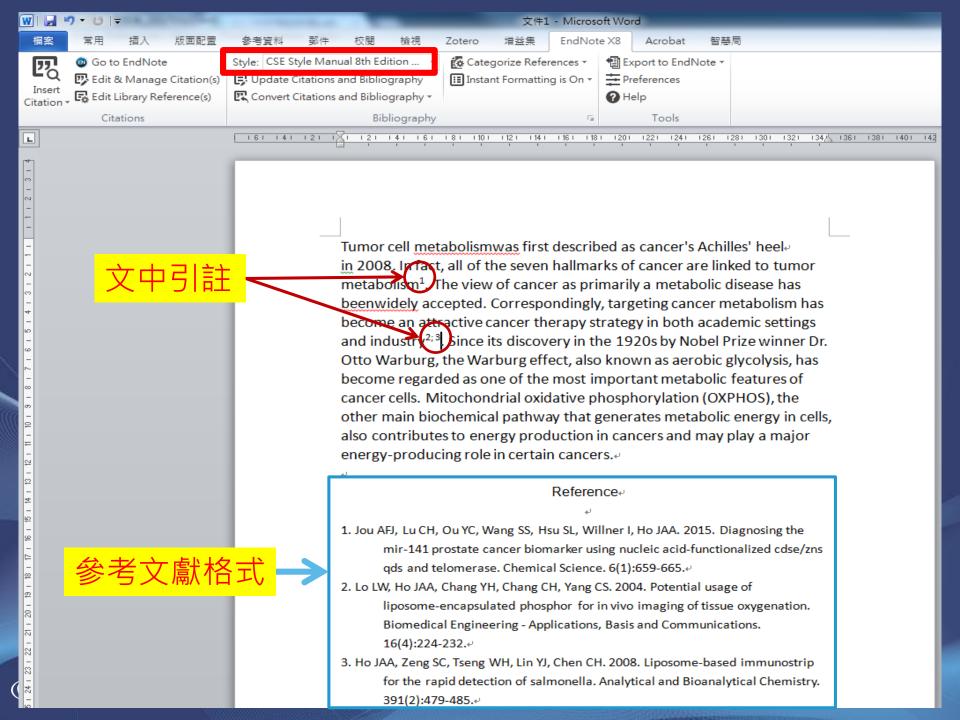


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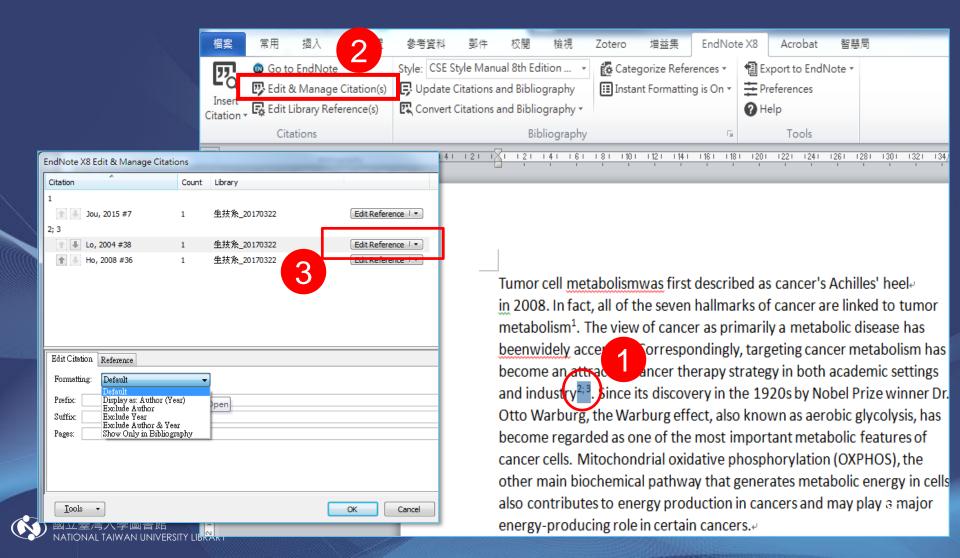


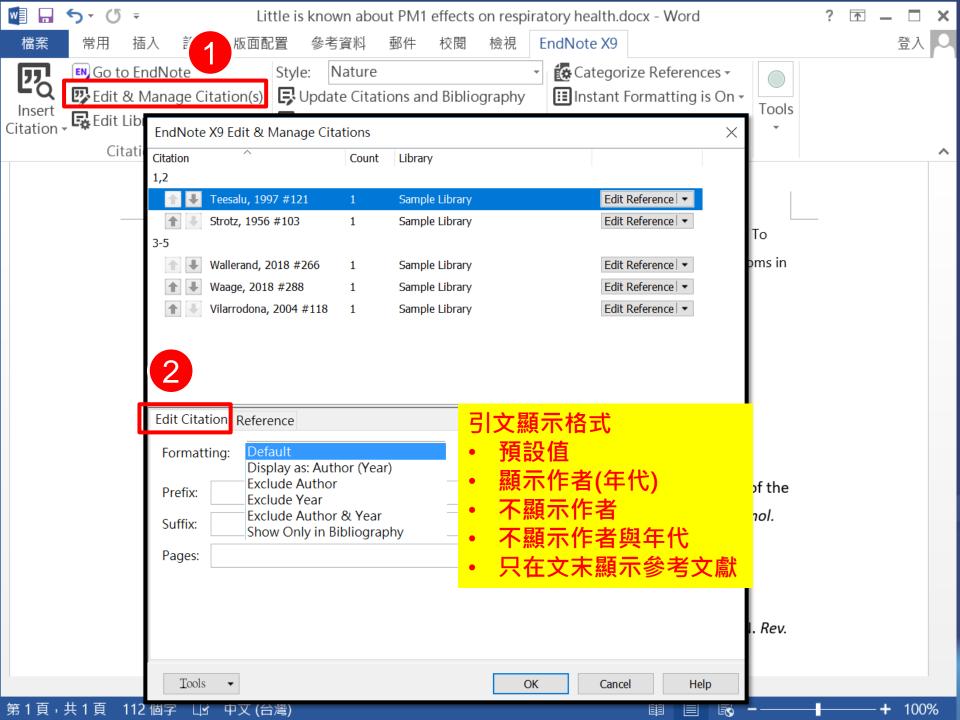
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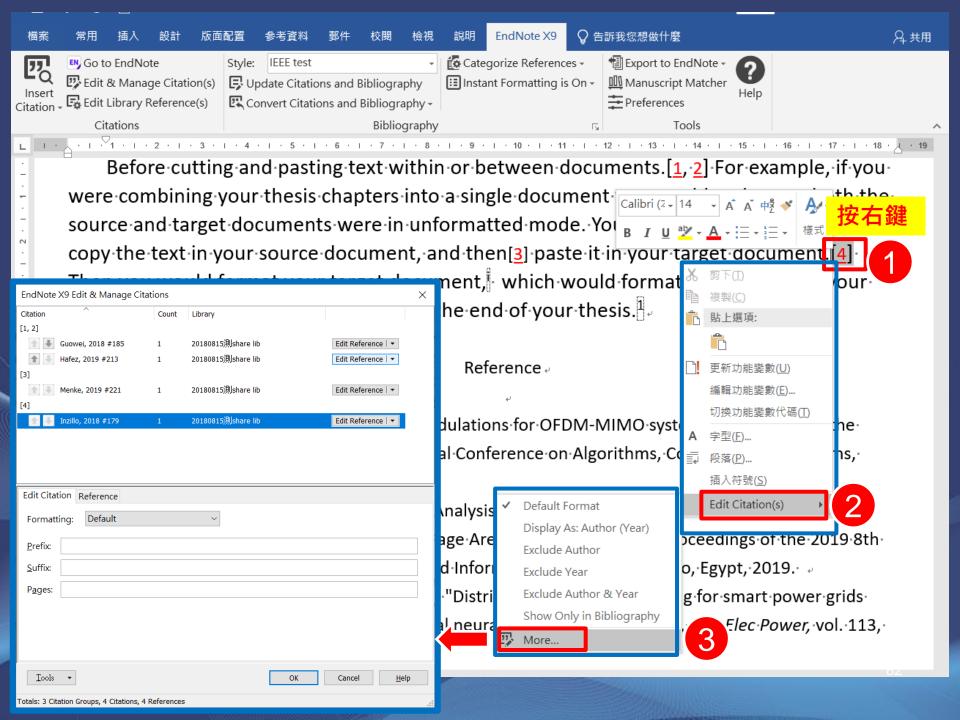




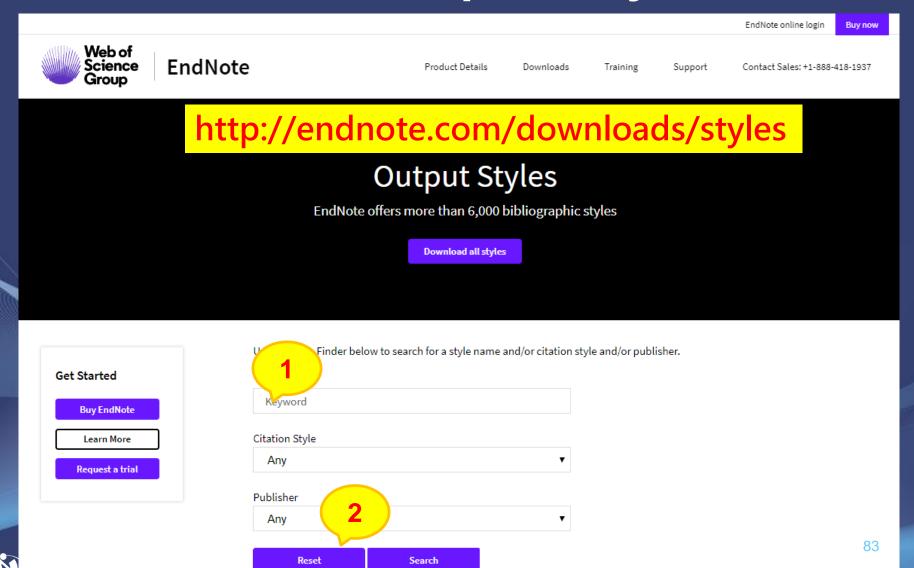
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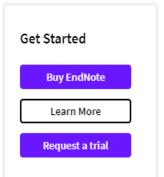
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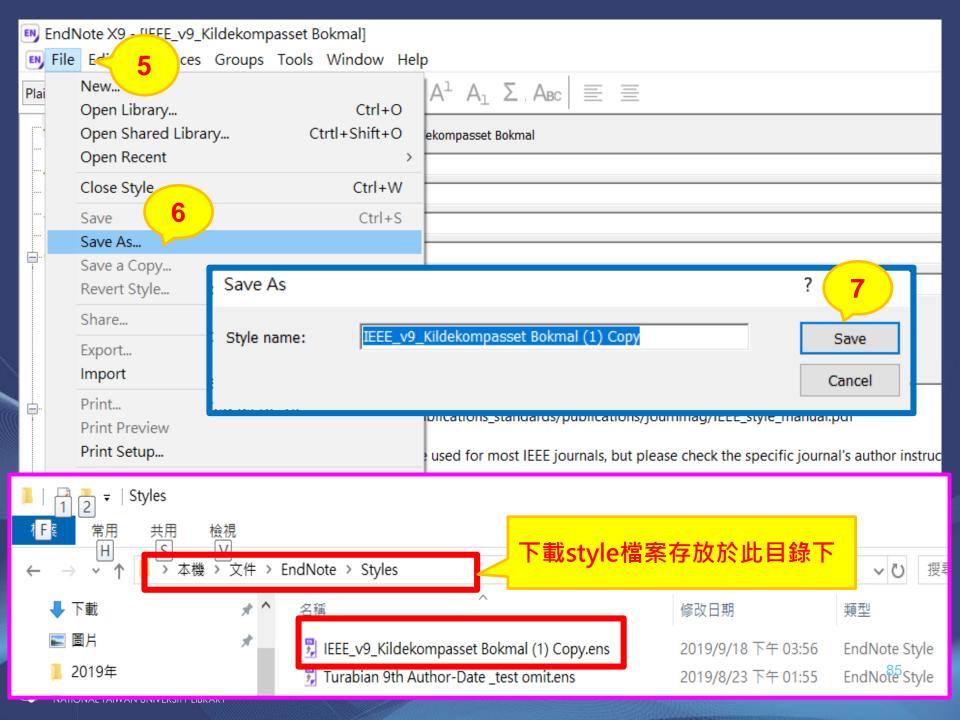
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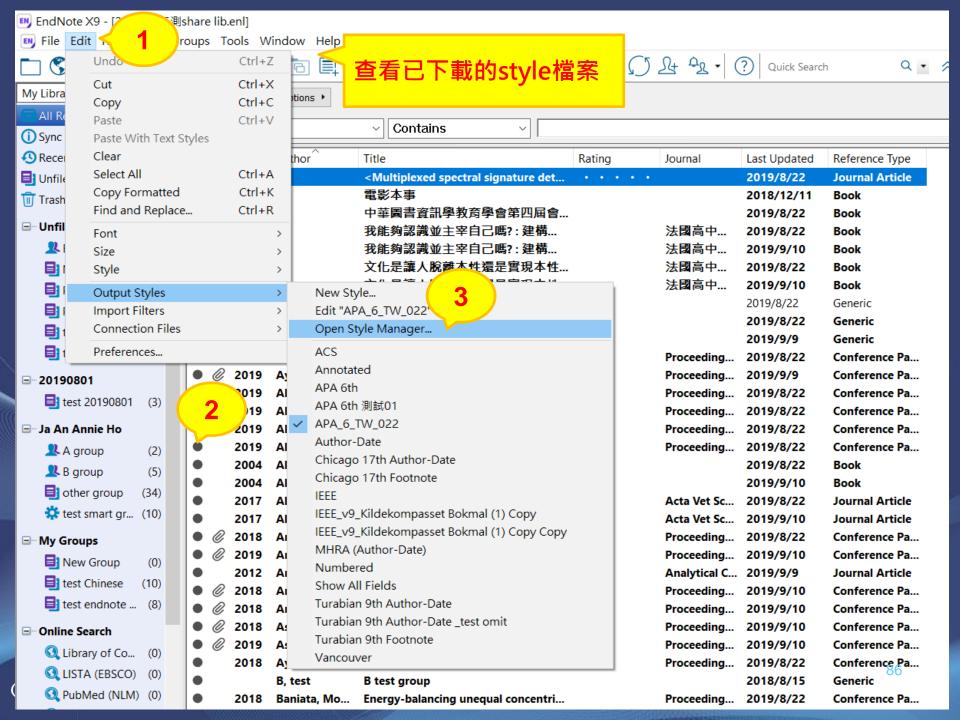
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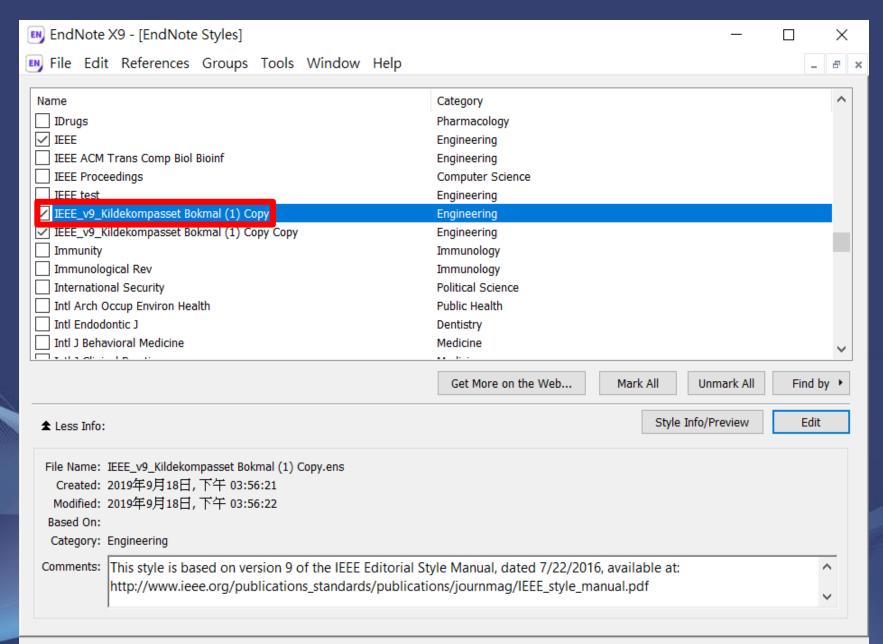


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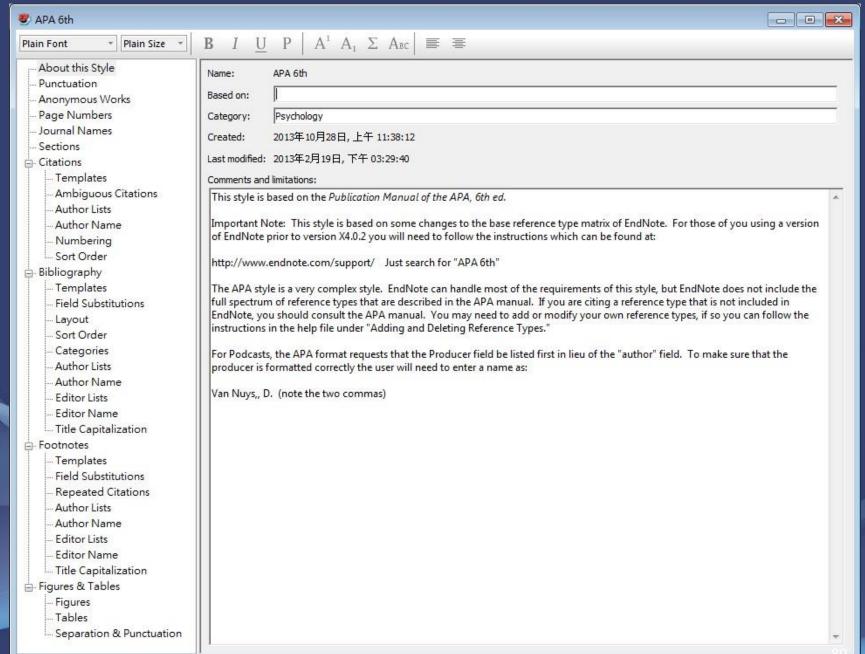


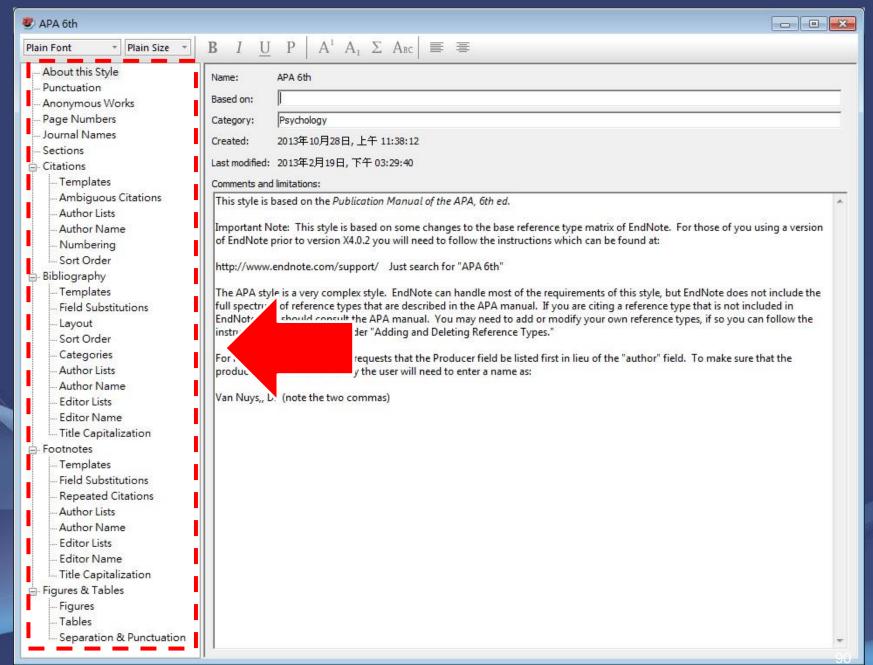


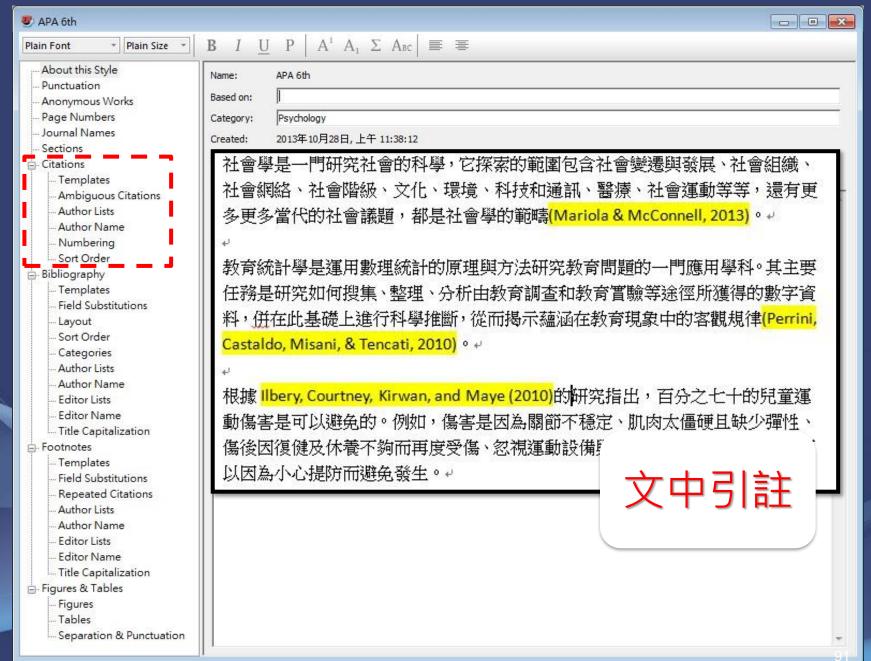


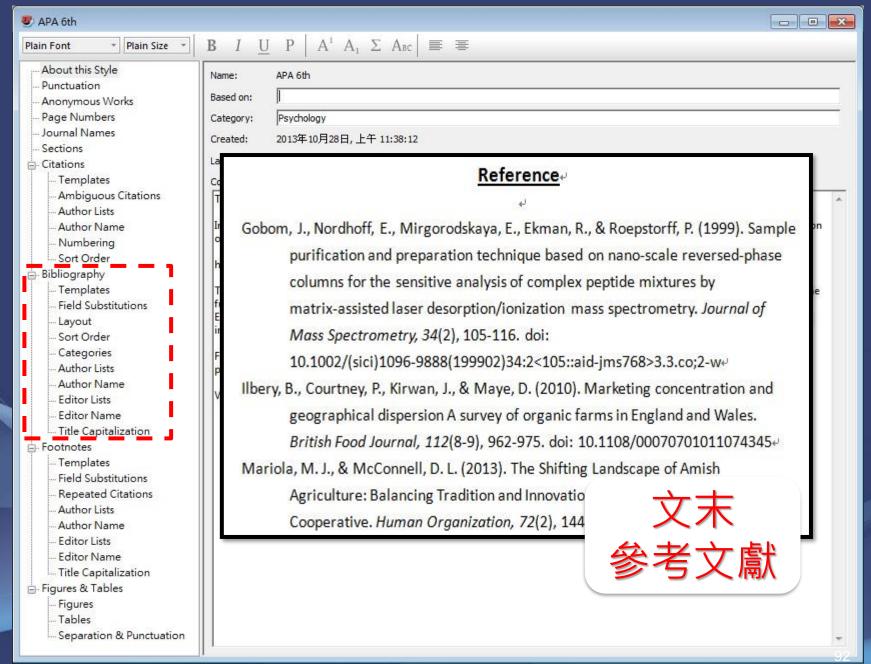
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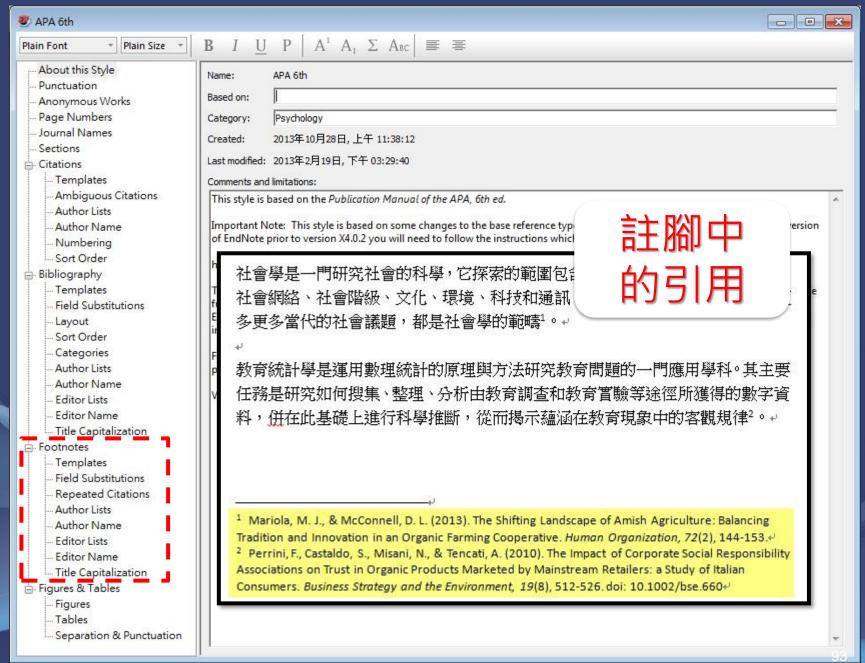
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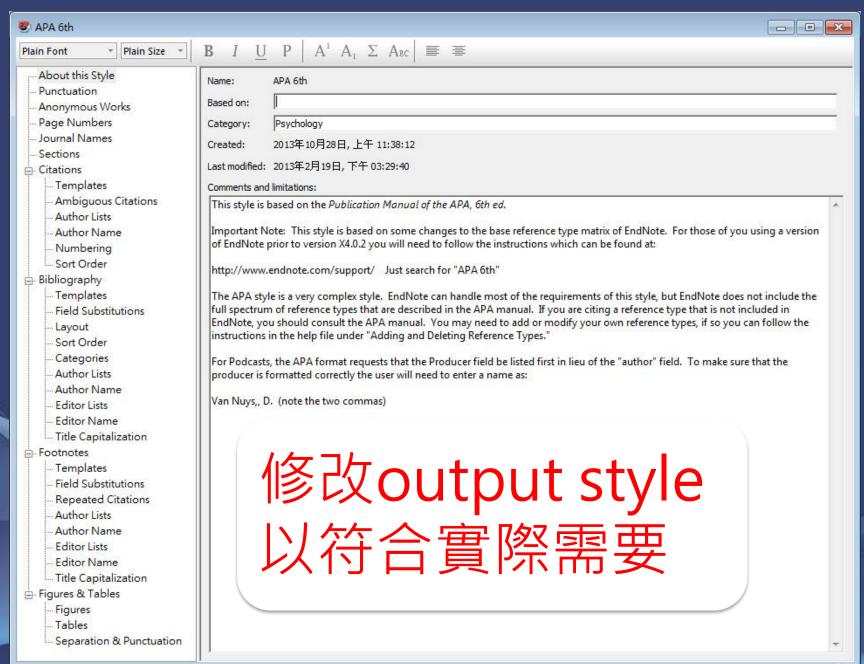












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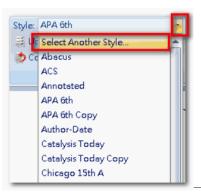
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