Institute for Life Sciences





Microfluidic isothermal nucleic acid amplification for biological environmental monitoring

Dr. Maria-Nefeli Tsaloglou M.Tsaloglou@soton.ac.uk

Where & How:



Institute for Life Sciences



Southampton Nanofabrication Centre



17/04/2013

National Oceanography Centre

Biological Environmental Monitoring

- Need for sensitive and specific detection:
 - Bathing and drinking water quality
 - Nosocomial infections
 - Antibiotic resistance
- Challenges:
 - Autonomous
 - Versatile
 - Semi-continuous



- Robust
- Versatile

Image courtesy of serc.carleton.edu



- Sample-to-answer
- Microfluidic integrated sensors combined with molecular methods can address this need.

BEM Applications: DNA amplification

- Point-of-care diagnosis of norovirus infections to prevent wider spread
- Genotyping of bacterial infection in blood



American Association for the Advancement of Science



 Water monitoring for biotoxins and their producers

 Emerging pollutants in the aquatic environment

17/04/2013

M.Tsaloglou@soton.ac.uk



LABONFOIL Integrated Platform



17/04/2013

M.Tsaloglou@soton.ac.uk

Integrated Platform





M.Tsaloglou@soton.ac.uk

Tsaloglou et al RSC Analyst (2013) 138: 593

Future Work: Digital Microfluidics

- Picolitre- to microlitre-sized droplets, each serving as an isolated vessel for chemical processes
- individual control over droplets on an open array of electrodes:
 - move
 - merge
 - split
 - dispense from reservoirs



Choi et al (2012) *Lab Chip* 12: 1533-1539

Digital Microfluidics



Paper Microfluidics





Thanks for your attention!



Low tide, St. Clement, Jersey, Channel Islands

17/04/2013

M.Tsaloglou@soton.ac.uk