

Single Breath Analysis Diagnostics

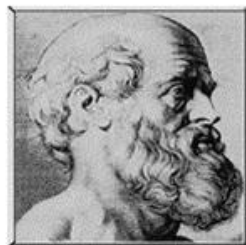
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TIMELINE OF BREATH ANALYSIS



Antiquity:
Hippocrates
fetor
hepaticus

Hippocrates of
Cos (ca. 460 BC –
ca. 370 BC) –
father of modern
medicine

Linus
Pauling's
GC analysis
of breath

1972
Orthomolecular
medicine

The Dawn of
Nanomedicine

2000
Nanotechnology for
prevention, early detection
and treatment of disease

CAPTURE YOUR BREATH

Over 300 compounds



Trace Concentrations

Sampling Issues

THE SOLUTION

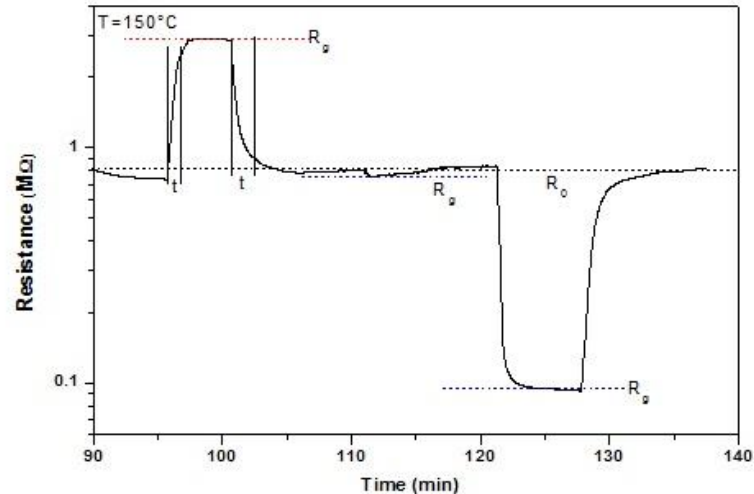
**Selective Sensing
Elements to Signaling
Metabolites**

**Sensors with Extreme
Sensitivity**

**Single Breath Sampling
Devices**

I. SELECTIVE NANOSENSORS

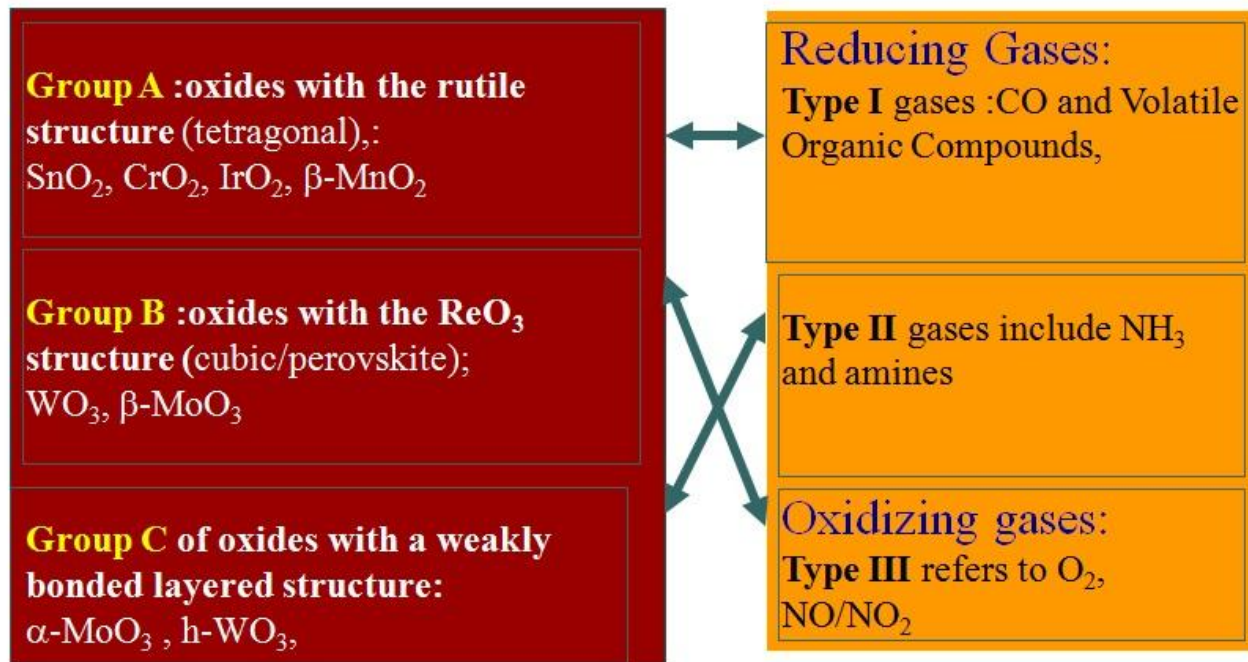
Crystallo-Chemical Approach to Gas - Metal Oxide Interactions



A chemo-resistive gas sensor is a device which reacts with its surrounding gas and converts this reaction into the change of resistance of the device in a distinctive manner

SEMI-EMPIRICAL MAP OF GAS-OXIDE INTERACTIONS

P. I. Gouma, "", *Rev. Adv. Mater. Sci.*, 5, pp. 123-138, 2003

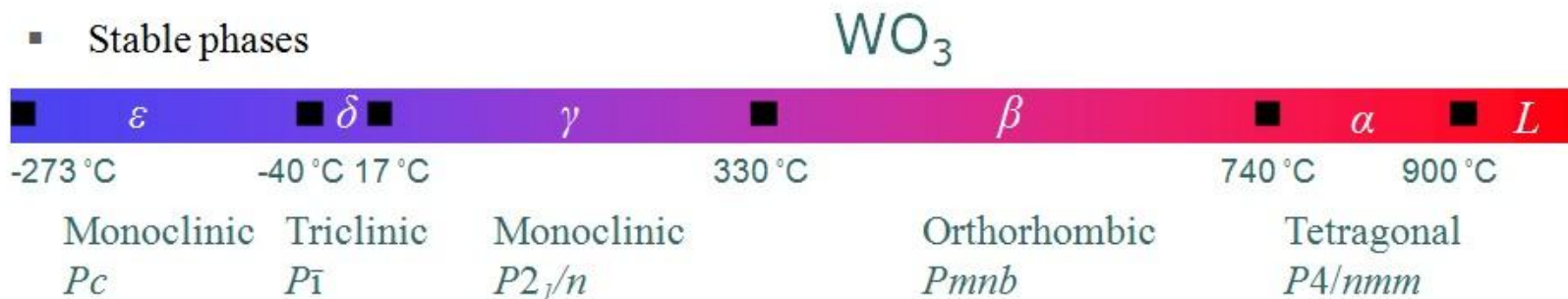


Principle of Specificity for Resistive Chemosensors

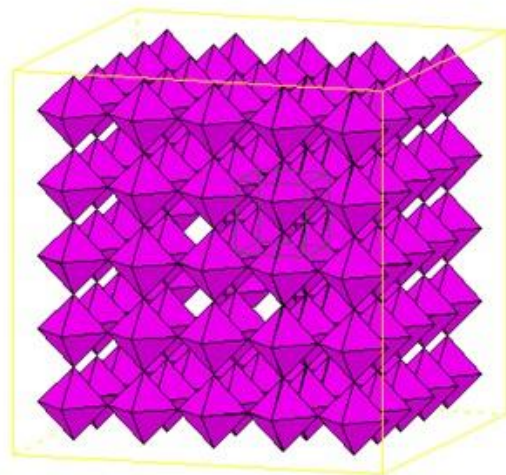
PHASE FIELDS

Nanotechnology offers toolbox of new or metastable phases

- Stable phases



- A distortion of ReO_3 -like structure
- From α phase to δ phase, such distortion occurs between two adjacent $[\text{WO}_6]$ units.





US007017389B2

(12) **United States Patent**
Gouma

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 7,017,389 B2**
(45) **Date of Patent:** **Mar. 28, 2006**

(54) **SENSORS INCLUDING METAL OXIDES
SELECTIVE FOR SPECIFIC GASES AND
METHODS FOR PREPARING SAME**

5,858,186 A 1/1999 Glass
5,969,231 A * 10/1999 Qu et al. 73/31.05
5,993,625 A * 11/1999 Inoue et al. 204/425
6,173,602 B1 1/2001 Moseley

(75) Inventor: **Pelagia-Irene Gouma**, Port Jefferson,
NY (US)

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

(73) Assignee: **The Research Foundation of SUNY at
Stony Brook**, Stony Brook, NY (US)

Imawan et al., "Gas-sensing characteristics of modified-MoO₂ thin films using Ti-overlayers for NH₃ gas sensors", *Sensors and Actuators B* 64 (2000) pp. 193-197.

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

Imawan et al., "A new preparation method for sputtered MoO₃ multilayers for the application in gas layers", *Sensors and Actuators B* 78 (2001) pp. 119-125.

(21) Appl. No.: **10/419,349**

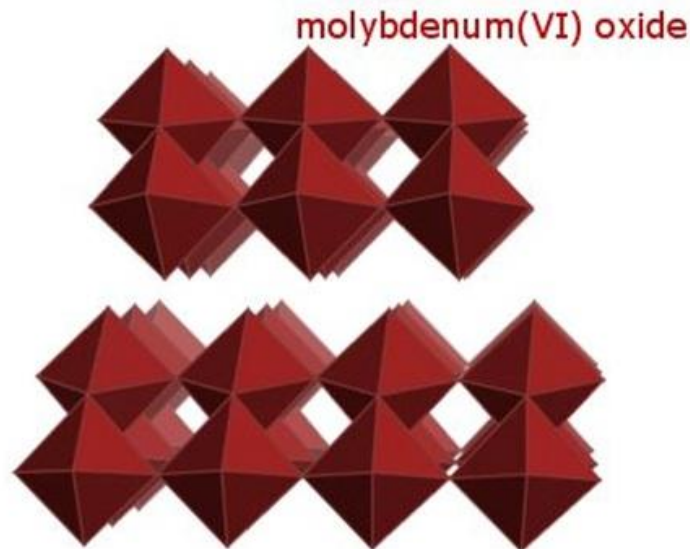
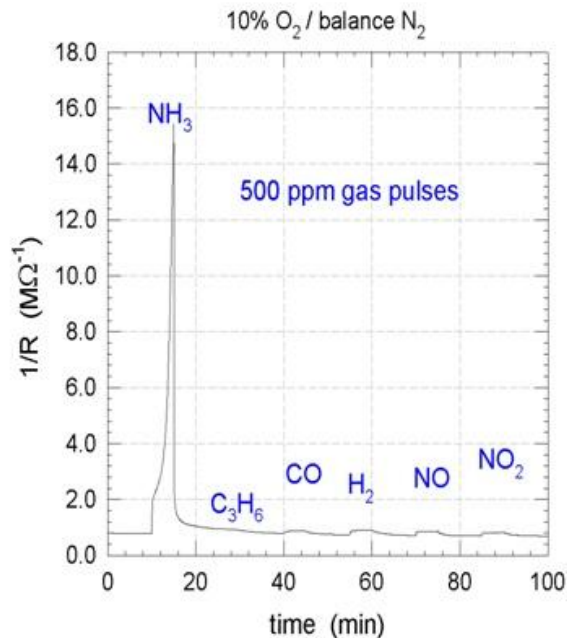
Ferroni et al., "Nanosized thin films of tungsten-titanium mixed oxides as gas sensors", *Sensors and Actuators B* 58 (1999) pp. 289-294.

(22) Filed: **Apr. 21, 2003**

Chung et al., "Gas sensing properties of WO₃ thick film for NO₂ gas dependent on process condition", *Sensors and Actuators B* 60 (1999) pp. 49-56

A SELECTIVE AMMONIA SENSOR

A.K. Prasad, D. Kubinski, and P. I. Gouma, Sensors & Actuators B, 9, pp.25-30, 2003.; A.K. Prasad, P.I. Gouma, D. J. Kubinski, J.H. Visser, R.E. Soltis, and P.J. Schmitz, ", Thin Solid Films, 436, pp. 46-51, 2003.



Developed initially for selective catalytic reduction systems/urea monitoring



Electrospun biocomposite nanofibers for urea biosensing

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Abstract

Urease E.C.3.5.1.5 acts as a catalyst in the hydrolysis of urea to ammonia and carbon dioxide. Presence of this enzyme can increase the rate of reaction by 10^{14} .

Urea levels are vital in medical diagnosis, environmental and bioindustrial analysis. This paper presents an innovative technique for enzyme immobilization. Nanocomposite fibers of urease and polyvinylpyrrolidone (PVP) were prepared by the electrospinning technique. The non-woven mat formed has potential as a urea biosensor. Its advancements over prior technology are faster response time, sensitivity to lower concentrations of urea, and a more versatile design.

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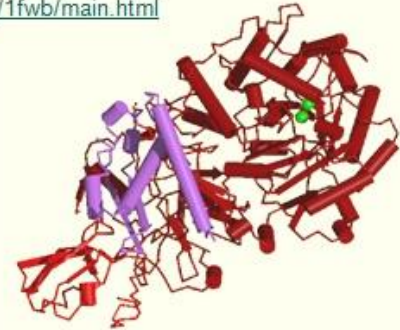
Keywords: Electrospinning; Biosensing; Urea; Urease; Nanofibers; Nanocomposite

Hydrolysis of urea by urease

Urease is an enzyme produced, among other ways, by H-Pylori bacteria

Urease catalyzes the hydrolysis of urea to ammonia and carbon dioxide

<http://www.biochem.ucl.ac.uk/bsm/pdbsum/1fwb/main.html>



Urea Breath Test

Those infected with H-pylori may consume urea and monitor the change in exhaled ammonia or carbon dioxide to identify the infection

CONVENTIONAL UREA BREATH TEST

Current urea breath test for H-pylori detection uses urea labeled with radioactive C14

