RESEARCH PAPER

An integrated microfluidic platform for rapid detection and subtyping of influenza viruses from clinical samples

Chien-Hsuan Tai · Yi-Che Tsai · Chih-Hung Wang · Tzong-Shiann Ho · Chih-Peng Chang · Gwo-Bin Lee

Received: 7 April 2013/Accepted: 9 August 2013 © Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg 2013

Abstract This study reports on the development of an integrated microfluidic system that performs sample pretreatment, nucleic acid amplification, and optical detection for molecular diagnosis of influenza viruses. The entire analysis protocol including virus lysis, extraction of ribonucleic acid, reverse transcription, polymerase chain reaction, and optical detection was successfully performed using the microfluidic system, which automatically performed the rapid diagnosis and subtyping of the influenza viruses. Signals obtained from an optical detection module could accurately differentiate influenza A/H1 (infA/H1), influenza A/H3 (infA/H3), influenza B (infB), and positive and negative control samples. More importantly, the entire process could be integrated and performed automatically

The preliminary results in this paper were presented at the 2011 International Conference on Miniaturized Systems for Chemistry and Life Sciences (Micro-TAS 2011), Seattle, USA, October 2–October 6, 2011.

C.-H. Tai Department of Engineering Science, National Cheng Kung University, Tainan 70101, Taiwan

Y.-C. Tsai · C.-P. Chang (⊠) Department of Microbiology and Immunology, National Cheng Kung University, Tainan 70101, Taiwan e-mail: cpchang@mail.ncku.edu.tw

C.-H. Wang · G.-B. Lee (⊠) Department of Power Mechanical Engineering, National Tsing Hua University, Hsinchu 30013, Taiwan e-mail: gwobin@pme.nthu.edu.tw

T.-S. Ho

Department of Emergency Medicine, National Cheng Kung University Hospital, College of Medicine, National Cheng Kung University, Tainan 70101, Taiwan with less human intervention. The experimental results demonstrated that this developed microfluidic system can successfully distinguish between infA/H1, infA/H3, and infB within 60 min. Furthermore, oral swabs from 92 patients were successfully tested using the developed microfluidic system. Thus, it may be a promising tool for rapid detection of novel and seasonal influenza strains in the near future.

Abbreviations

bp	Base pairs
CNC	Computer-numerical-control
cDNA	Complementary DNA
ddH ₂ O	Double-distilled water
dUTP	Deoxyuridine triphosphate
EMVs	Electromagnetic valves
HA	Hemagglutinin
HAU	Hemagglutinin unit
infA/H1	Influenza A/H1
infA/H3	Influenza A/H3
infB	Influenza B
LOD	Limit of detection
MEMS	Micro-electro-mechanical systems
NA	Neuraminidase
NP	Nucleoprotein
PCR	Polymerase chain reaction
PDMS	Polydimethylsiloxane
PMMA	Polymethylmethacrylate
RNA	Ribonucleic acid
RNAse	Ribonuclease
RT	Reverse transcription