

yenny

Search history

- Search 1: FT=(panel and renewable component) (Results 6)
- Search 2: FT=(panel and rice hulls) (Results 376)
- Search 3: FT=(panel and starch and inorganic fiber) (Results 82)
- Search 4: FT=(2 and 3) (Results 1)
- Search 5: FT=(panel and renewable component and starch) (Results 2)
- Search 6: FT=(panel and starch and biomass) (Results 1116)
- Search 7: FT=(panel and starch and biomass and inorganic fibers) (Results 12)
- Search 8: FT=(panel and starch and biomass) (Results 1116)
- Search 9: FT=(panels and biomass) (Results 2790)
- Search 10: FT=(panels and biomass and binder) (Results 341)
- Search 11: FT=(panels and biomass and binder and inorganic fiber) (Results 6)
- Search 12: FT=(rice hulls) (Results 4637)
- Search 13: FT=(rice hulls and construction material) (Results 75)
- Search 14: FT=(construction material and biomass) (Results 488)
- Search 15: FT=(construction material and biomass and binders) (Results 50)
- Search 16: FT=(construction panel and biomass and binders) (Results 14)
- Search 17: FT=(construction panel and hulls and binders) (Results 1)
- Search 18: FT=(construction panel and biomass and inorganic fibers) (Results 0)
- Search 19: FT=(panel and organic fillers and inorganic fibers) (Results 78)
- Search 20: FT=(panel and organic fillers and inorganic fibers and binders) (Results 16)
- Search 21: FT=(board and biomass and inorganic fibers and binders) (Results 7)
- Search 22: TAC=(acoustical building pane and fiber glass) (Results 0)
- Search 23: TAC=(acoustical building panel and fiber glass and a coating and adhesive) (Results 0)
- Search 24: TAC=(fiber glass and coating and adhesive and building panel) (Results 1)
- Search 25: TAC=(fiber glass and coating and adhesive and building panel and acoustical) (Results 0)
- Search 26: TAC=(coating and adhesive and building panel) (Results 112)
- Search 27: TAC=(coating and adhesive and acoustical building panel) (Results 2)
- Search 28: [SP]: 1. an acoustical building panel comprising: a base mat made from a water based composition a porous nonwoven scrim a coating applied to an outer surface of the scrim an adhesive deposited in a discrete or perforate form between the scrim and the base mat the scrim having an air flow resistance of less than about 30 rayls such that it is sufficiently porous to allow the coating to penetrate the scrim from an outer surface of the scrim to bond to the base mat, the coating increasing a peel strength of the scrim to the base mat over a peel strength made by the adhesive by at least 40 percent. 2. the panel of claim 1, wherein the base mat contains perforations. 3. the panel of claim 1, wherein the scrim has a tensile strength of at least about 10 lbf per two-inch width. 4. the panel of claim 1, wherein the scrim has a basis weight of between about 20 and about 125 grams/m2. 5. the panel of claim 1, wherein the scrim surface coating comprises about 50 percent to about 90 percent inorganic pigments based on total solids content. 6. the panel of claim 1, wherein the scrim surface coating is aqueous and is applied at a rate of about 10 to about 50 grams per square feet. 7. the panel of claim 1, wherein the scrim has a thickness between about 0.005 and 0.020 inches. 8. the panel of claim 1, wherein the discrete form comprises droplets. 9. the panel of claim 1, wherein the panel has a scrim peel strength of at least about 400 grams per four-inch width. 10. the panel of claim 1, wherein the panel has a total sag of less than about 0.5 inches after three cycles in a humidity chamber alternating between 75 degrees fahrenheit at 50 percent relative humidity and 104 degrees fahrenheit at 95 percent relative humidity. 11. the panel of claim 1, wherein the panel has an estimated noise reduction coefficient of 0.45 or more. 12. the panel of claim 1, wherein: the base mat contains perforations the scrim has a tensile strength of at least about 10 lbf per two-inch width and the scrim surface coating comprises about 50 percent to about 90 percent inorganic pigments based on total solids content. 13. the panel of claim 1, wherein: the base mat contains perforations. 14. a method of manufacturing the panel of claim 1 comprising steps of: perforating the base mat applying the adhesive to the base mat in the discrete form laminating the scrim onto the base mat and applying the coating to the scrim surface. 15. an acoustical building panel comprising: a base mat a porous nonwoven scrim and a coating applied to an outer surface of the scrim wherein the scrim has a specific air flow resistance of less than about 30 rayls and the scrim surface coating comprises about 50 percent to about 90 percent inorganic pigments based on total solids content, the scrim surface coating being effective to wick through and adhere the scrim to the base mat. (Results 21)
- Search 29: TAC=(coating and adhesive and acoustical building panel) (Results 2)
- Search 30: [SP]: 1. an acoustical building panel comprising: a base mat made from a water based composition a porous nonwoven scrim a coating applied to an outer surface of the scrim an adhesive deposited in a discrete or perforate form between the scrim and the base mat the scrim having an air flow resistance of less than about 30 rayls such that it is sufficiently porous to allow the coating to penetrate the scrim from an outer surface of the scrim to bond to the base mat, the coating increasing a peel strength of the scrim to the base mat over a peel strength made by the adhesive by at least 40 percent. 2. the panel of claim 1, wherein the base mat contains perforations. 3. the panel of claim 1, wherein the scrim has a tensile strength of at least about 10 lbf per two-inch width. 4. the panel of claim 1, wherein the scrim has a basis weight of between about 20 and about 125 grams/m2. 5. the panel of claim 1, wherein the scrim surface coating comprises about 50 percent to about 90 percent inorganic pigments based on total solids content. 6. the panel of claim 1, wherein the scrim surface coating is aqueous and is applied at a rate of about 10 to about 50 grams per square feet. 7. the panel of claim 1, wherein the scrim has a thickness between about 0.005 and 0.020 inches. 8. the panel of claim 1, wherein the discrete form comprises droplets. 9. the panel of claim 1, wherein the panel has a scrim peel strength of at least about 400 grams per four-inch width. 10. the panel of claim 1, wherein the panel has a total sag of less than about 0.5 inches after three cycles in a humidity chamber alternating between 75 degrees fahrenheit at 50 percent relative humidity and 104 degrees fahrenheit at 95 percent relative humidity. 11. the panel of claim 1,

wherein the panel has an estimated noise reduction coefficient of 0.45 or more. 12. the panel of claim 1, wherein: the base mat contains perforations the scrim has a tensile strength of at least about 10 lbf per two-inch width and the scrim surface coating comprises about 50 percent to about 90 percent inorganic pigments based on total solids content. 13. the panel of claim 1, wherein: the base mat contains perforations. 14. a method of manufacturing the panel of claim 1 comprising steps of: perforating the base mat applying the adhesive to the base mat in the discrete form laminating the scrim onto the base mat and applying the coating to the scrim surface. 15. an acoustical building panel comprising: a base mat a porous nonwoven scrim and a coating applied to an outer surface of the scrim wherein the scrim has a specific air flow resistance of less than about 30 rayls and the scrim surface coating comprises about 50 percent to about 90 percent inorganic pigments based on total solids content, the scrim surface coating being effective to wick through and adhere the scrim to the base mat. (Results 21)

Search 31: TAC=(raman markers) (Results 5)

Abstract: Source: US2001053521A This invention comprises devices, compositions and methods for detecting analytes in complex solutions. In certain embodiments of this invention, the receptor molecules can be lacking in a Raman signal generating moiety that is present in an analyte molecule, so that binding of the analyte to the receptor provides the array with the Raman signal generating moiety. In other embodiments, binding of a receptor to an analyte is detected by observing an alteration or shift of Raman spectral features upon forming of an analyte-receptor associate. Enzymes can be detected by binding to receptors comprising materials that bind to the active site of the enzyme. Antibodies can be detected by formation of an antibody-antigen complex, wherein the antigen is part of a receptor. Analytes that can be detected using these methods include nucleic acids, proteins, and other molecules that can specifically bind to the arrays. Particle structures are disclosed that enhance the Raman a signal produced by an analyte through surface and resonance phenomena. Novel methods are presented for manufacturing particle structures and for attaching receptor molecules to areas of enhanced resonance on the particle structures, thereby producing Raman signals that can be used for highly specific, sensitive assays of biological and other molecules of interest.

International (IPC 9): B01113/00 C12M1/00 C12M1/34 C12N15/09 C12Q1/68 E06B7/00 F24J2/04 F24J2/32 F24J2/48 F28D15/00 F28D15/02 F28F13/18 G01N21/55 G01N21/64 G01N21/65 G01N31/22 G01N33/483 G01N33/53 G01N33/543 G01N33/553 G01N33/566 G01N37/00 (Advanced/Invention); B82B1/00 F28D15/02 G01N21/35 G01N21/64 G01N33/53 (Advanced/Non-invention); B01113/00 C12M1/00 C12M1/34 C12N15/09 C12Q1/68 F24J2/00 F24J2/04 F28D15/02 G01N21/55 G01N21/63 G01N21/64 G01N31/22 G01N33/483 G01N33/53 G01N33/543 G01N33/551 G01N33/566 G01N37/00 (Core/Invention); B82B1/00 G01N21/31 G01N21/64 (Core/Non-invention)

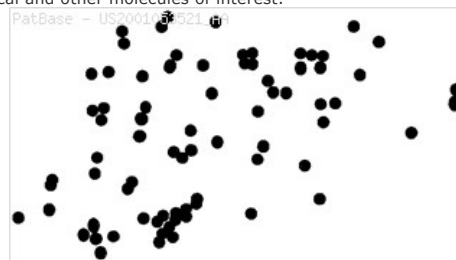
International (IPC 1-7): B01J1/00 C08J3/02 C09K5/00 C12M1/00 C12M1/34 C12N15/09 C12Q1/68 C12Q1/70 E06B7/00 F24J2/04 F28D15/00 F28D15/02 G01J3/44 G01N21/25 G01N21/55 G01N21/64 G01N21/65 G01N31/22 G01N33/483 G01N33/53 G01N33/542 G01N33/543 G01N33/553 G01N33/566 G01N33/574 G01N37/00

C12Q1/6837 G01N33/566 G01N21/00 G01N21/359 G01N33/553 B01113/0008 B82B1/00 B82Y30/00 F24J2/32 F24J2/48 F28D15/02 G01N21/65 G01N21/658 G01N33/54346 G01N33/54366 G01N33/54373 Y02E11/04

European: B01113/00B12 00B12 00B2 B82Y30/00 C12Q1/68B10A C12Q1/68B10A+527/125+565/601 F24J2/32 F24J2/48 F28D15/02 F28F13/18 G01N21/65 G01N21/65D G01N33/543D G01N33/5436 G01N33/543K G01N33/543K2 G01N33/553 G01N33/566 L82B1/00 L82T201/01

R2BF245/06 S01N21/35 S01N21/55B2 S01N21/55B2N S01N21/64 S01N21/65D Y02E11/04

US: 165/104,26 165/104,26P 356/301 356/301S 435/287,2 435/287,200S 435/5 435/5P 435/6,19 435/6,19P 435/6P 435/7,1 435/7,100P 435/7,100S 435/7,23 435/7,230S 435/7,9 435/7,900S 435/7,1 436/518 436/518S 436/525 436/525P 436/525S 438/1 438/1S 506/10 506/10S 506/32 506/32S 506/39 506/39S 506/6 506/6P 506/9 506/9S



Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
AU200076161 A5	20010430	AU20000076161	20000926
AU200077148 A5	20010430	AU20000077148	20000926
AU200077165 A5	20010430	AU20000077165	20000926
AU2002255867 AA	20021008	AU20020255867	20020322
AU2002255883 AA	20021008	AU20020255883	20020322
AU2002255883 AH	20080117	AU20020255883	20020322
AU2002355531 AA	20030224	AU20020355531	20020730
AU2002360390 AA	20030526	AU20020360390	20021114
EP1221047 A1	20020710	EP20000965441	20000926
EP1222432 A1	20020717	EP20000966865	20000926
EP1242510 A1	20020925	EP20000966884	20000926
JP2003510065 T2	20030318	JP20010526603T	20000926
JP2003510552 T2	20030318	JP20010527164T	20000926
JP2003510607 T2	20030318	JP20010527223T	20000926
KR20020070423 A	20020909	KR20027004000	20020327
KR20020071848 A	20020913	KR20027004001	20020327
KR20020077334 A	20021011	KR20027004002	20020327
TW445362 B	20010711	TW20000119834	20001110
TW530146 B	20030501	TW20020105672	20020322
US2001053521 AA	20011220	US20010815909	20010323
US2001054495 AA	20011227	US20010815828	20010323
US2002132371 AA	20020919	US20010925189	20010808
US2003180720 AA	20030925	US20030364160	20030211
US2003232388 AA	20031218	US20020298725	20021118
US2004023293 AA	20040205	US20020294385	20021114
WO0123459 A1	20010405	WO2000US26386	20000926
WO0123822 A1	20010405	WO2000US26346	20000926
WO0123888 A1	20010405	WO2000US26413	20000926
WO02077558 A2	20021003	WO2002US08858	20020322
WO02077558 A3	20071122	WO2002US08858	20020322
WO02077647 A1	20021003	WO2002US08778	20020322
WO03014697 A2	20030220	WO2002US24033	20020730
WO03014697 A3	20031030	WO2002US24033	20020730
WO03042403 A2	20030522	WO2002US36630	20021114
WO03042403 A3	20040129	WO2002US36630	20021114

US19990156471P	19990927	US19990156145P	19990927	US19990156195P	19990927
WO2000US26413	20000926	WO2000US26346	20000926	WO2000US26236	20000926
US20000670453	20000926	US20010815909	20010323	US20010815828	20010323
WO2002US08858	20020322	US20030364160	20030211	US20030365245P	20020211
WO20020294385	20021114	US20020298725	20021118	US20010323303P	20011118
US20010925189	20010808	WO2002US24033	20020730	WO2002US36630	20021114
US20010336445P	20011114	WO2002US08778	20020322		

Assignee(s): GINZBURG LEV : KREIMER DAVID I : NUFERT THOMAS H

Inventor(s): DAVID I KREIMER : OLEG A YEVIN : THOMAS F NUFERT : THOMAS H NUFERT : LEV GINZBURG : LEV V GINZBURG

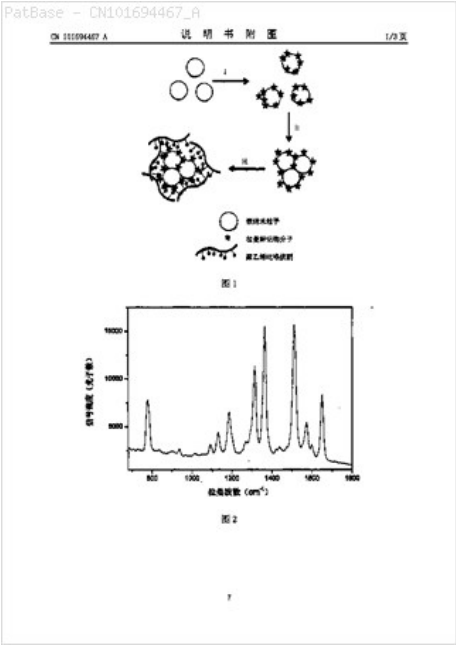
FR GA GB GD GE GH GM GN GQ GR GW HR HU ID IE IL IN IS IT JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LI LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MC MD MG
ML MN MR MW MX MZ NE NL NO NZ OM PH PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL SN SZ TD TG TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG UZ
VN YU ZA ZM ZW

Title: Preparation method of surface-enhanced Raman scattering probe

Abstract: Source: CN101694467A The invention provides a preparation method of a surface-enhanced Raman scattering probe, relating to a preparation method of a silver nano aggregation probe which has high surface-enhanced Raman scattering activity and is coated by polyvinylpyrrolidone, as well as applications thereof in regulation of aggregation degree of silver nano particles and SERS detection in cells. The method selects silver colloid solution as a raw material, selects sodium chloride as an aggregation agent, and coats the polyvinylpyrrolidone on the surface of silver aggregates; and specifically comprises the following steps: evenly mixing **Raman markers** and the silver colloid solution according to volume ratio of 1: 1000 to 1:100 under the stirring condition, then adding sodium chloride solution to aggregate the silver colloid solution mixed with the **Raman markers** into aggregates with two to five particles, finally adding the polyvinylpyrrolidone solution, continuously stirring for 5 to 15 minutes, filtering the obtained solution with a filter with the aperture specification of 100 to 220nm and then obtaining the surface-enhanced Raman scattering probe. The probe is water-soluble colloid solution.

Classifications:

International (IPC 8-9): G01N21/65 (Advanced/Invention);
G01N21/63 (Core/Invention)



Family:

Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
CN101694467 A	20100414	CN200910184861	20091016

Priority:

CN200910184861 20091016

Assignee(s): (std): SOUTHEAST UNIV ; UNIV SOUTHEAST

Assignee(s): SOUTHEAST UNIVERSITY

Inventor(s): (std): JING YANG ; RUOHU ZHANG ; CHUNYUAN SONG ; XUEBIN TAN ; YIPING CUI ; ZHUYUAN WANG

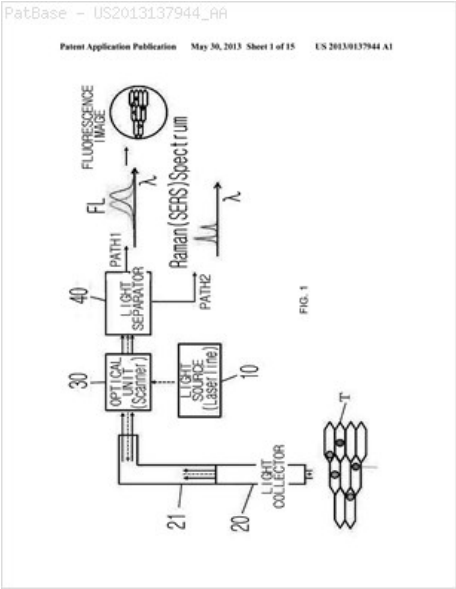
Inventor(s): ZHANG RUOHU ; YANG JING ; CUI YIPING ; SONG CHUNYUAN ; TAN XUEBIN ; WANG ZHUYUAN

Title: METHOD FOR SIMULTANEOUSLY DETECTING FLUORESCENCE AND RAMAN SIGNALS FOR MULTIPLE FLUORESCENCE AND RAMAN SIGNAL TARGETS, AND MEDICAL IMAGING DEVICE FOR SIMULTANEOUSLY DETECTING MULTIPLE TARGETS USING THE METHOD

Abstract: Source: US2013137944A Method pertains to a medical imaging device for simultaneously detecting fluorescence and Raman signals for multiple fluorescence and Raman signal targets. The method includes: injecting at least one marker particle including **Raman markers** and receptors into the body of an animal, which can be a human; irradiating a laser beam onto the body of the animal; and detecting the optical signals emitted by the marker particle after the irradiation of the laser beam separately as fluorescence signals and Raman signals. The simultaneous detection of multiple targets may be performed even without scanning optical signals emitted by the marker particle individually with different optical fibers. As an examination may be performed by injecting surface-enhanced **Raman** marker particles, into which fluorescent components are introduced, into the body of the animal using a spray or the like, weak Raman signals may be augmented so as to obtain a more accurate diagnosis result in real time.

Classifications:

International (IPC 8-9): A61B1/00 A61B1/04 A61B1/05 A61B1/06 A61B5/00 A61K49/00 B82Y30/00 (Advanced/Invention)
CPC: A61B5/0071 A61B1/00165 A61B1/00172 A61B1/00186 A61B1/015 A61B1/043 A61B1/063 A61B1/126 A61B5/0075 A61K49/0065 B82Y30/00 A61B5/0084
European: A61B1/015 A61B1/04F A61B1/06H A61B5/00P7 A61K49/00P12B K61B1/00S2 K61B1/00S3 K61B1/00S5 K61B1/12E
US: 600/317 600/431



Family:

Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
EP2604168 A2	20130619	EP20110816631	20110811
EP2604168 A4	20141126	EP20110816631	20110811
KR101207695 B1	20121203	KR20100077565	20100811
KR20120015227 A	20120221	KR20100077565	20100811
US2013137944 AA	20130530	US20110816035	20110811
WO12021015 A2	20120216	WO2011KR05915	20110811
WO12021015 A3	20120705	WO2011KR05915	20110811
WO12021015 A9	20120726	WO2011KR05915	20110811

Priority:

KR20100077565 20100811 WO2011KR05915 20110811

Assignee(s): (std): JEONG DAE HONG ; JUN BONG HYUN ; KANG KEON WOOK ; KIM GUN SUNG ; LEE DONG SOO ; LEE HO YOUNG ; PAENG JIN CHUL ; LEE YOON SIK ; LEE YUN SANG ; SNU R and DB FOUNDATION ; SNU R and AMP DB FOUNDATION

Inventor(s): (std): JEONG DAE HONG ; JUN BONG HYUN ; KANG KEON WOOK ; KIM GUN SUNG ; LEE DONG SOO ; LEE HO YOUNG ; LEE YOON SIK ; LEE YUN SANG ; PAENG JIN CHUL

Agent(s): CREASE DEVANAND JOHN; CHO YOUNG HYUN

Designated states: AE AG AL AM AO AT AU AZ BA BB BE BF BG BH BJ BR BW BY BZ CA CF CG CH CI CL CM CN CO CR CU CY CZ DE DK DM DO DZ EC EE EG ES FI FR GA GB GD GE GH GM GN GQ GR GT GW HN HR HU ID IE IL IN IS IT JP KE KG KM KN KP KZ LA LC LI LR LS LT LU LV LY MA MC MD ME MG MK ML MN MR MT MW MX MY MZ NA NE NG NI NL NO NZ OM PE PG PH PL PT QA RO RS RU SC SD SE SG SI SK SL SM SN ST SV SY SZ TD TG TH TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VC VN ZA ZM ZW

Title: USE OF **RAMAN MARKERS** FOR AUTHENTICATING SECURITY DOCUMENTS

Abstract: Source: US2014176941A The present invention relates to the use of non deactivable security markers comprising the combination of at least two types of nanoparticles of materials presenting Raman effect, wherein said nanoparticles are in a dispersed state or is forming agglomerates of between 2 and 500 nanoparticles. The invention also relates to security documents, articles or elements incorporating these markers, as well as to a method and system for the detection thereof.

Classifications:

International (IPC 8-9): B42D15/00 B42D25/29 B42D25/30 B42D25/305 B42D25/378 B42D25/405 G01N21/65 G07D7/12 (Advanced/Invention); G07D7/12 (Advanced/Non-invention)

CPC: B42D2033/20 B42D2035/34 G01N21/65 G07D7/122 B42D25/29

US: 283/85 356/301 427/7

PatBase - US2014176941_AA

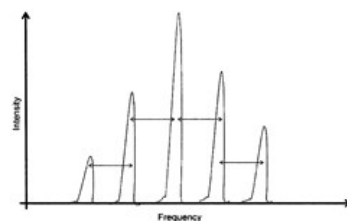


FIG. 1

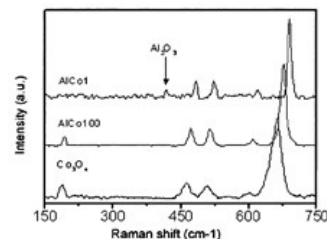


FIG. 2

Family:

Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
AR086842 AA	20140129	AR2012P101950	20120601
CN103635331 A	20140312	CN201280026513	20120601
CO6930344 A2	20140428	CO20130303044	20131230
EP2714419 A1	20140409	EP20120725021	20120601
IN10032DN2013 A	20150102	IN2013DN10032	20131122
JP2014522330 T2	20140904	JP20140513199T	20120601
KR20140036236 A	20140325	KR20137033388	20120601
MA35211 B1	20140602	MA20130036626	20131230
MX2013013979 A1	20140528	MX20130013979	20131128
US2014176941 AA	20140626	US20120123362	20120601
WO12164054 A1	20121206	WO2012EP60329	20120601

Priority:

EP20110382183 20110602 US20110514688P 20110803 WO2012EP60329 20120601
EP20120725021 20120601 US20120123362 20120601

Assignee(s): (std): FERNANDEZ LOZANO JOSE FRANCISCO ; GARCIA JUEZ VICENTE ; LORITE VILLALBA ISRAEL ; GAMO ARANDA JAVIER ; NAC DE MONEDA Y TIMBRE REAL CASA DE LA MONEDA FAB ; CONSEJO SUPERIOR INVESTIGACION ; ROMERO FANEGO JUAN JOSE ; RODRIGUEZ BARBERO MIGUEL ANGEL ; RUIZ QUEVEDO ANDRES ; FAB NAC MONEDA Y TIMBRE ES ; NAC DE MONEDA Y TIMBRE FAB

Assignee(s): FBRICA NACIONAL DE MONEDA Y TIMBRE REAL CASA DE LA MONEDA ; NACIONAL DE MONEDA Y TIMBRE REAL CASA DE LA MONEDA FAB ; NACIONAL DE MONEDA Y TIMBRE REAL CASE DE LA MONEDA FAB ; NACIONAL DE MONEDA Y TIMBRE REAL CASE DELA MONEDA FAB ; NACIONAL DE MONEDA Y TIMBRE FAB ; FABRICA NACIONAL DE MONEDA Y TIMBRE REAL CASA DE LA MONEDA ; CONSEJO SUPERIOR DE INVESTIGACIONES CIENTIFICAS ; CONSEJO SUPERIOR DE INVESTIGACIONES CIENTIFICAS ; CONSEJO SUPERIOR DE INVESTIGACIONES CIENTIFICAS CSIC ; CONSEJO SUPERIOR DE INVESTIGACIONES CIENTIFICAS C S I C ; CONSEJO SUPERIOR DE INVESTIGACIONES CIENTIFICAS CSIC

Inventor(s): (std): FERNANDEZ LOZANO JOSE FRANCISCO ; GAMO ARANDA JAVIER ; GARCIA JUEZ VICENTE ; LORITE VILLALBA ISRAEL ; RODRIGUEZ BARBERO MIGUEL ANGEL ; ROMERO FANEGO JUAN JOSE ; RUIZ QUEVEDO ANDRES

Inventor(s): RUIZ QUEVEDO ANDRS

Agent(s): ABG PATENTES SL; FERNANDEZ ARIZPE ALMUDENA

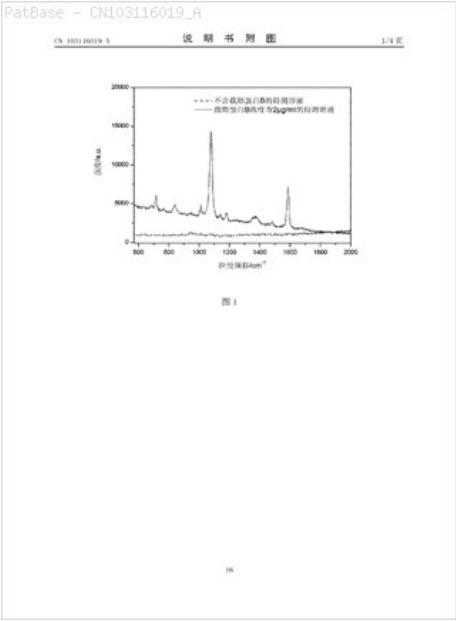
Designated states: AE AG AL AM AO AT AU AZ BA BB BE BF BG BH BJ BR BW BY BZ CA CF CG CH CI CL CM CN CO CR CU CY CZ DE DK DM DO DZ EC EE EG ES FI FR GA GB GD GE GH GM GN GQ GR GT GW HN HR HU ID IE IL IN IS IT JP KE KG KM KN KP KR KZ LA LC LI LK LR LS LT LU LV LY MA MC MD ME MG MK ML MN MR MT MW MX MY MZ NA NE NG NI NL NO NZ OM PE PG PH PL PT QA RO RS RU RW SC SD SE SG SI SK SL SM SN ST SV SY SZ TD TG TH TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VC VN ZA ZM ZW

Title: PREPARATION METHOD OF IMMUNE BASE AND ANTIGEN OR ANTIBODY IMMUNOASSAY METHOD

Abstract: Source: CN103116019A The invention discloses an immune base preparation method and an antigen or antibody immunoassay method. According to the immune base preparation method, a silicon slice is modified by using gold or silver nanoparticles, and antibodies/antigens are modified on the surfaces of the gold or silver nanoparticles, thereby being used for capturing antigens/antibodies to be assayed. According to the antigen or antibody immunoassay method, an immune base which is prepared by using the immune base preparation method and gold or silver nanoparticle immunoprobes is used, an immune base-antigen/antibody-immunoprobe three-layer sandwich structure is formed through an antigen-antibody immune complex reaction, and the assay on the antigens/antibodies to be assayed is realized in a manner that the characteristic dactylograms of Raman markers on the surfaces of the immunoprobes are assayed by using a surface-enhanced Raman scattering effect of the gold or silver nanoparticles. The method has the advantages that the sensitivity of the immunoassay can be greatly improved and the assay on high-flux multiple antigens/antibodies can be carried out.

Classifications:

International (IPC 8-9): G01N21/65 G01N33/531 G01N33/558 (Advanced/Invention)



Family:

Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
CN103116019 A	20130522	CN201310015549	20130116
CN103116019 B	20150318	CN201310015549	20130116

Priority:

CN201310015549 20130116

Assignee(s): (std): NINGBO UNIV ; UNIV NINGBO

Inventor(s): (std): LAI WEI ; MA YA NAN ; SHU LEI ; WANG BINBIN ; YAN CHENGGEN ; ZHANG QI ; ZHOU JUN