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(54) Title of the Invention: Electrophoresis device

Abstract Title: Electrophoresis device

(57) In order to provide an electrophoresis device that simplifies the system configuration of an autosampler, this electrophoresis device separates and analyzes a sample by electrophoresis, and is characterized by comprising: a transport unit that transports a container containing the sample and a buffer solution to a target position; a contact part with which a jig mounted on the transport part or a part of the transport unit comes into contact when the transport unit moves to the target position; and a control unit that records, as a calibration value, the distance from a position when the jig or the part of the transport unit contacts the contact part to an origin, and controls movement of the transport unit on the basis of the calibration value.

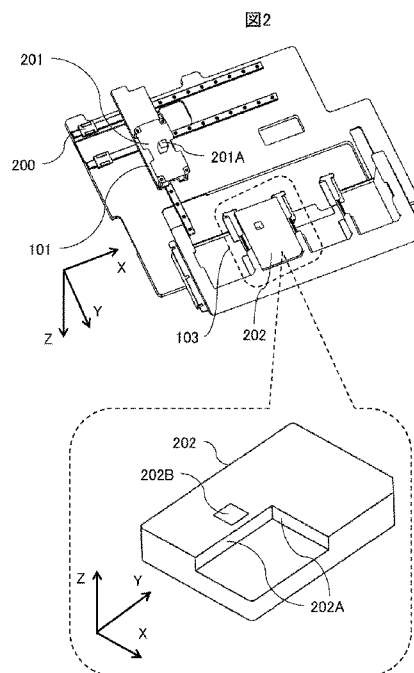


FIG. 1

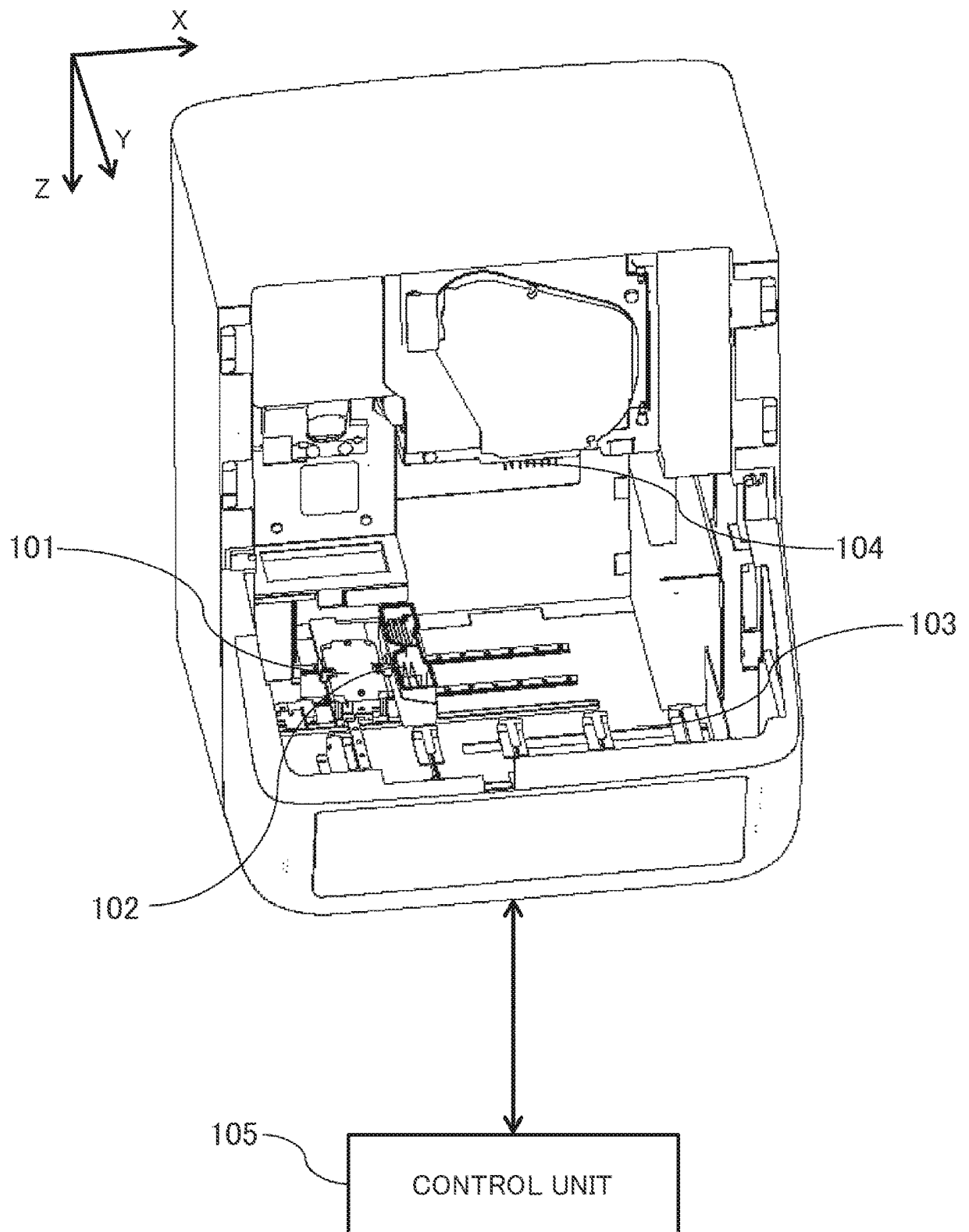


FIG. 2

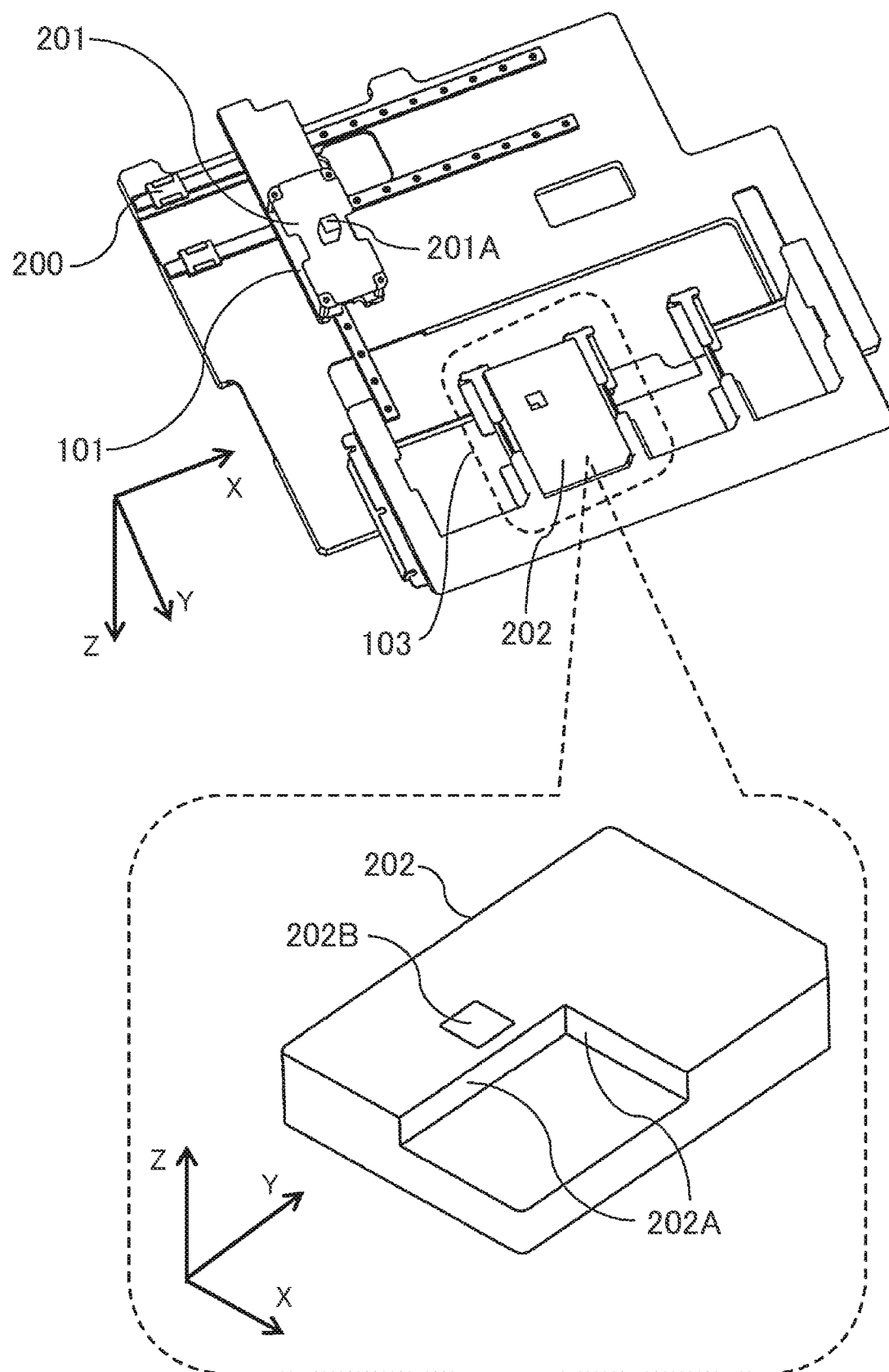


FIG. 3

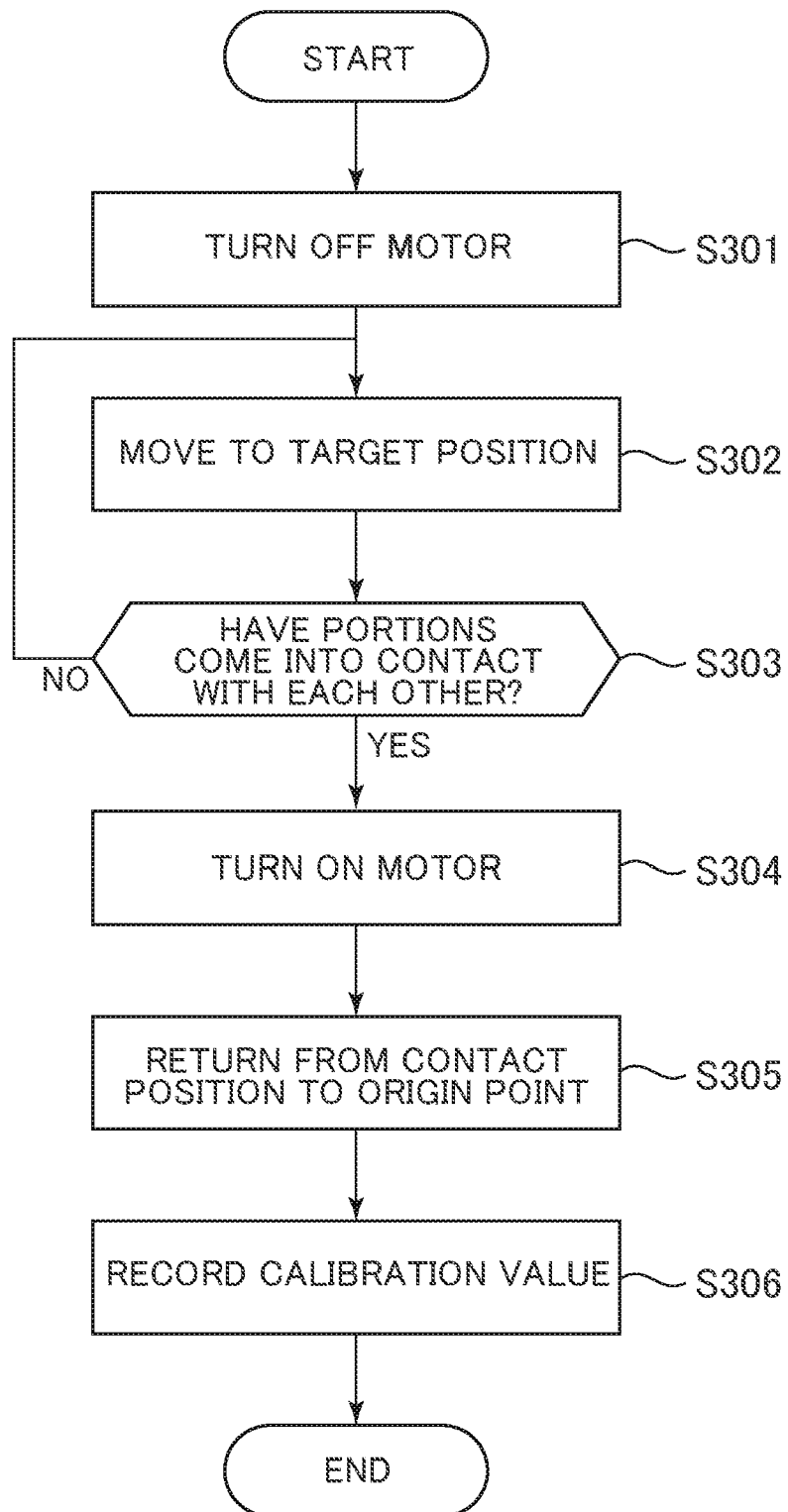


FIG. 4

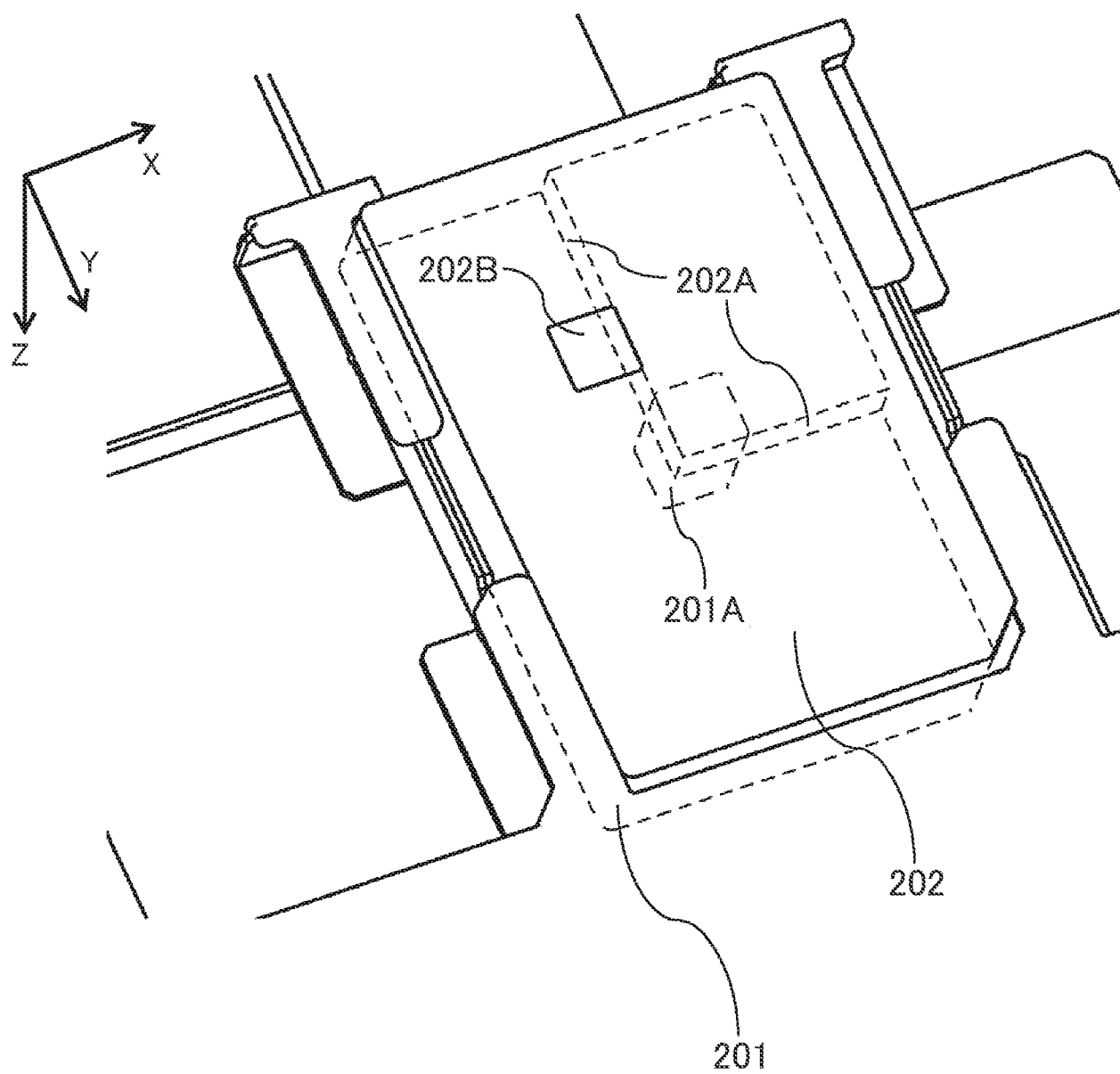


FIG. 5

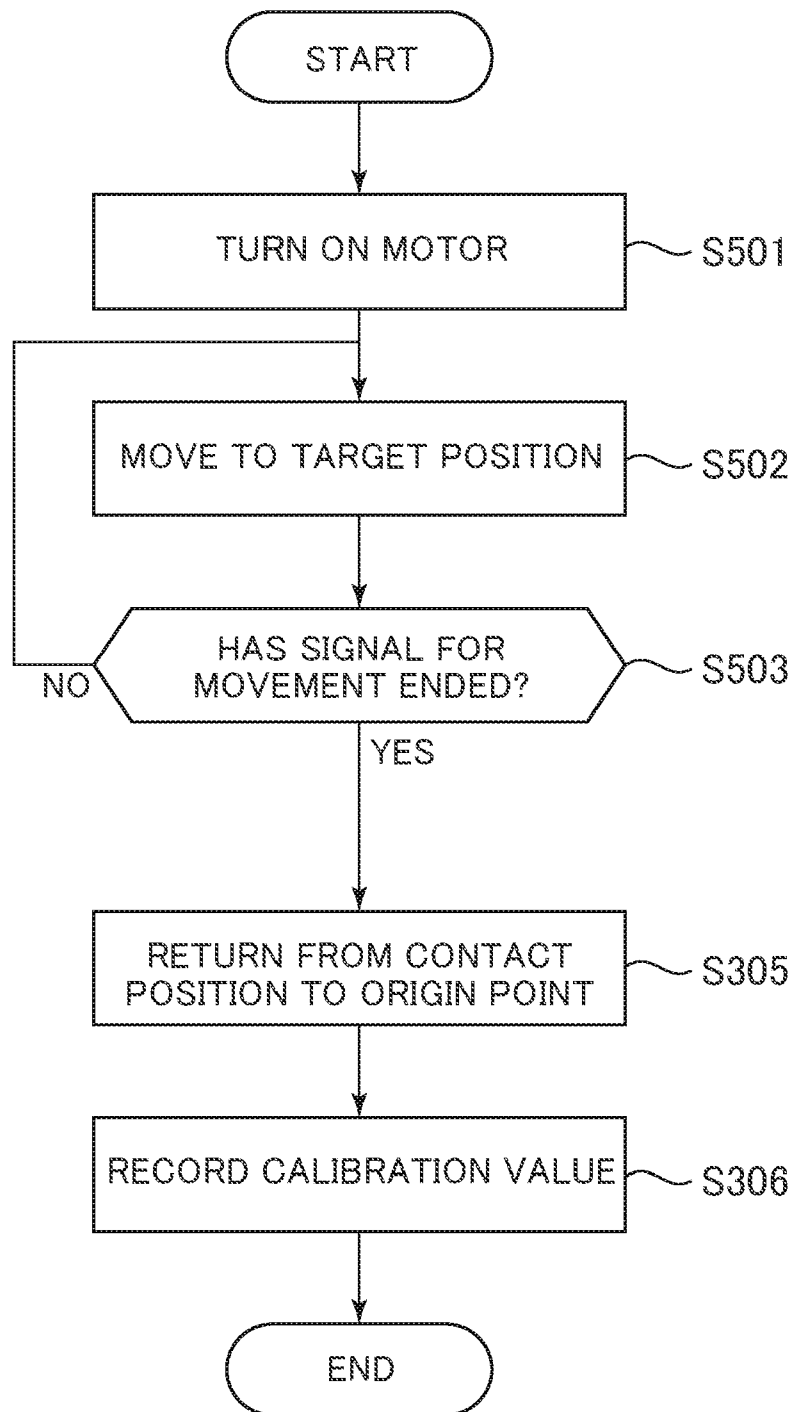


FIG. 6

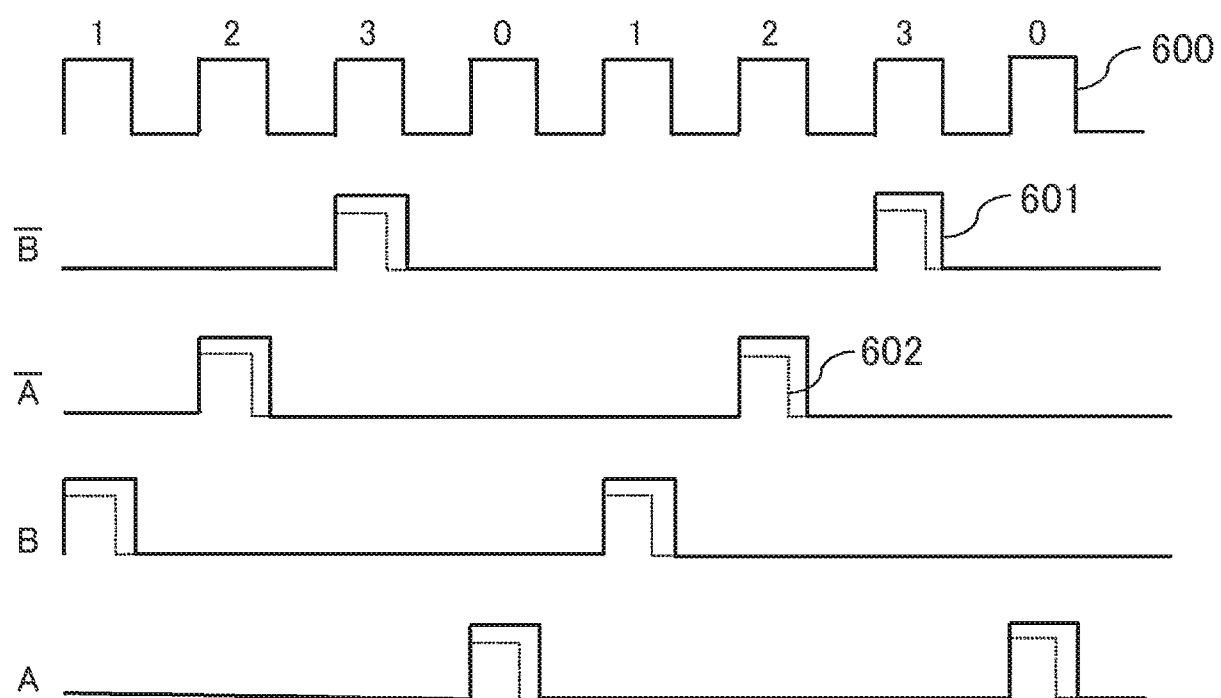


FIG. 7A

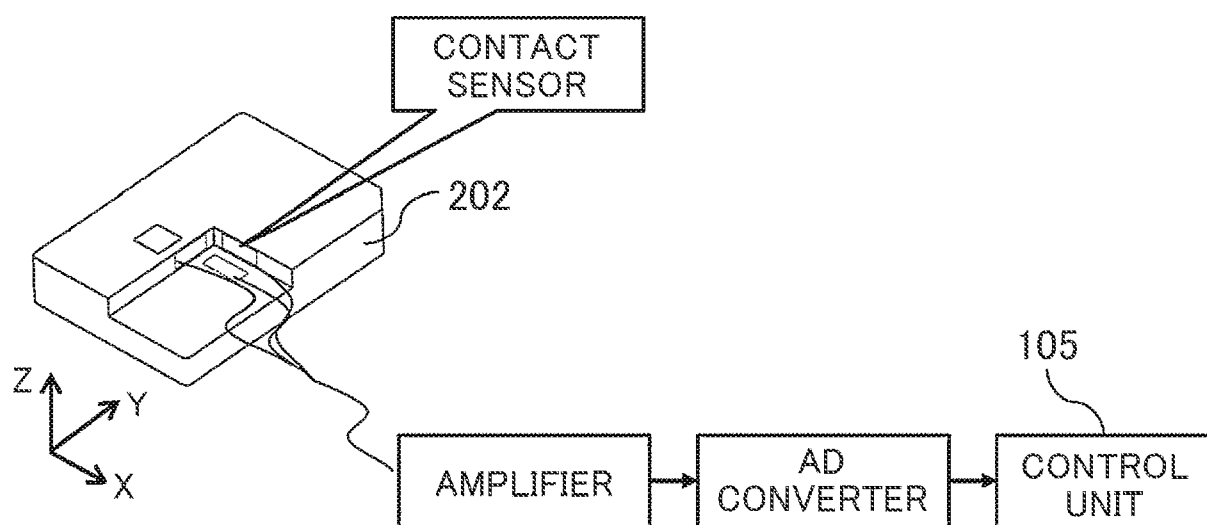


FIG. 7B

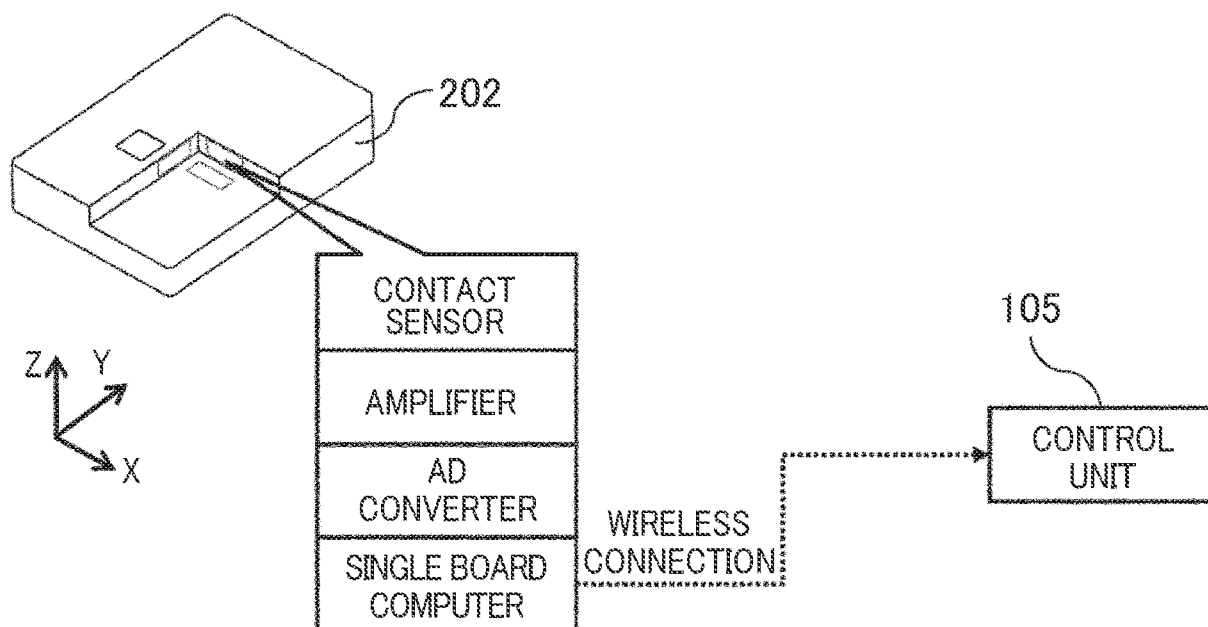
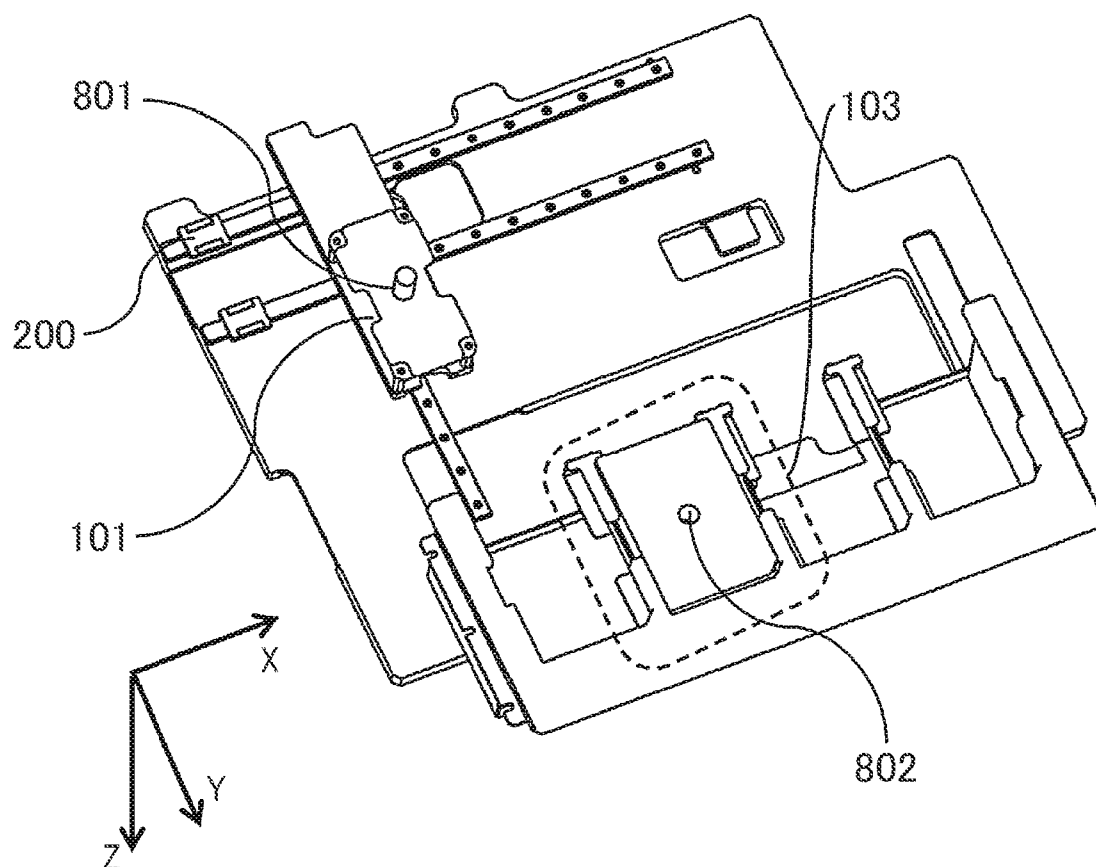


FIG. 8



Description

Title of Invention: ELECTROPHORESIS DEVICE

Technical Field

[0001]

The present invention relates to an electrophoresis device and to position calibration for conveyance of a container containing a sample and a buffer solution.

Background Art

[0002]

An electrophoresis device is a device that separates a fluorescently labeled sample via electrophoresis within a capillary and analyzes the sample by detecting fluorescence induced by irradiation with excitation light. Many electrophoresis devices are provided with autosamplers that convey containers containing samples and buffer solutions to predetermined positions. When a container conveyed by an autosampler is misaligned, a failure may occur during injection of a sample into a capillary or the like, and thus highly accurate position calibration is required.

[0003]

Patent Literature 1 discloses that an autosampler calibrates the position of a needle based on image data obtained by imaging a tip portion of the needle for sucking and ejecting a sample and a sample container from above, and a pulse signal until the needle moves from an initial position to a target position is used as a calibration value.

Citation List

Patent Literature

[0004]

Patent Literature 1: International Publication WO 2014/162921

Summary of Invention

Technical Problem

[0005]

However, in Patent Literature 1, an image capturing apparatus that captures image data for position calibration is required and a system configuration of an electrophoresis device is complex.

[0006]

Therefore, an object of the present invention is to provide an electrophoresis device in which a system configuration is simplified.

Solution to Problem

[0007]

To achieve the above-described object, according to the present invention, an electrophoresis device that separates a sample via electrophoresis and analyzes the sample includes: a conveyance unit that conveys a container containing the sample and a buffer solution to a target position; a contact portion with which a jig mounted on the conveyance unit or a portion of the conveyance unit comes into contact when the conveyance unit is moved to the target position; and a control unit that records, as a calibration value, a distance from a position where the jig or the portion of the conveyance unit has come into contact with the contact portion to an origin point, and

controls movement of the conveyance unit based on the calibration value.

Advantageous Effects of Invention

[0008]

According to the present invention, it is possible to provide an electrophoresis device in which a system configuration is simplified.

Brief Description of Drawings

[0009]

Fig. 1 is a perspective view illustrating an example of an overall configuration of an electrophoresis device according to a first embodiment.

Fig. 2 is a perspective view illustrating an example of a movable-side jig and a fixed-side jig according to the first embodiment.

Fig. 3 is a diagram illustrating an example of a process procedure according to the first embodiment.

Fig. 4 is a perspective view illustrating contact of the movable-side jig with the fixed-side jig.

Fig. 5 is a diagram illustrating an example of a process procedure according to a second embodiment.

Fig. 6 is a diagram illustrating an example of an excitation waveform of a motor.

Fig. 7A is a diagram illustrating an example of a fixed-side jig according to a third embodiment.

Fig. 7B is a diagram illustrating another example of the fixed-side jig according to the third embodiment.

Fig. 8 is a perspective view illustrating an example of a pin

and a through-hole according to a comparative example.

Description of Embodiments

[0010]

Hereinafter, preferred embodiments of an electrophoresis device according to the present invention will be described with reference to the accompanying drawings. The electrophoresis device is a device that separates a fluorescently labeled sample via electrophoresis and analyzes the sample by detecting fluorescence induced by irradiation with excitation light.

First Embodiment

[0011]

An example of an overall configuration of an electrophoresis device according to a first embodiment will be described with reference to Fig. 1. The electrophoresis device includes a container 102 containing a sample and a buffer solution, a conveyance unit 101 that conveys the container 102 to a target position 103 where a capillary tip 104 accesses the container 102, and a control unit 105 that is a computer that controls each unit. The sample and the buffer solution are injected from the capillary tip 104 into a capillary and used for analysis.

[0012]

When the container 102 conveyed by the conveyance unit 101 is misaligned from the target position 103, a failure occurs in the injection of the sample and the like into the capillary. Therefore, highly accurate position calibration is required. In the first embodiment, the highly accurate position calibration

is implemented by recording, as a calibration value, a distance from a position where a jig mounted on the conveyance unit 101 has come into contact with a contact portion disposed at the target position 103 to an origin point. The recorded calibration value is used for control to move the conveyance unit 101 to the target position 103.

[0013]

An example of a movable-side jig 201 that is the jig mounted on the conveyance unit 101 and a fixed-side jig 202 that is a jig disposed at the target position 103 will be described with reference to Fig. 2. The conveyance unit 101 is slid on a rail extending an X axis direction and a Y axis direction by drive force of a motor and moved between the origin point 200 and the target position 103. The motor generates retention force for retaining the conveyance unit 101 at the position in a state in which the motor is not energized, that is, is in a non-excited state.

[0014]

The movable-side jig 201 is a jig mounted on the conveyance unit 101 and includes a protruding portion 201A protruding upward. The protruding portion 201A has a prismatic shape having a surface perpendicular to X, Y, and Z axes.

[0015]

The fixed-side jig 202 is a jig disposed at the target position 103 and has a shape in which a part of a rectangular parallelepiped is cut into a rectangular parallelepiped, and a surface formed by the cutting is a contact portion 202A. The contact portion 202A is the surface with which the protruding

portion 201A of the movable-side jig 201 comes into contact. The fixed-side jig 202 may have a peephole 202B. The peephole 202B is used to visually check the position of the movable-side jig 201.

[0016]

An example of a process procedure according to the first embodiment will be described for each step with reference to Fig. 3.

[0017]

(S301)

The motor for driving the conveyance unit 101 is turned off. The movable-side jig 201 is mounted on the conveyance unit 101, and the fixed-side jig 202 is disposed at the target position 103 in advance.

[0018]

(S302)

The conveyance unit 101 is moved toward the target position 103. The conveyance unit 101 is, for example, manually moved by an operator. While the retention force is generated by the motor, the conveyance unit 101 can be manually moved.

[0019]

(S303)

It is determined whether the protruding portion 201A of the movable-side jig 201 mounted on the conveyance unit 101 has come into contact with the contact portion 202A of the fixed-side jig 202. In a case where the protruding portion 201A has come into contact with the contact portion 202A, the process proceeds to S304. In a case where the protruding portion 201A

has not come into contact with the contact portion 202A, the process returns to S302.

[0020]

The contact of the movable-side jig 201 with the fixed-side jig 202 will be described with reference to Fig. 4. Fig. 4 exemplifies a state in which the protruding portion 201A of the movable-side jig 201 located below the fixed-side jig 202 is in contact with the contact portion 202A of the fixed-side jig 202. Since the state in which both of the portions are in contact with each other cannot be visually checked, whether the portions are in contact with each other is determined by, for example, the operator's sense of touch.

[0021]

(S304)

The motor is turned on. Immediately after the motor is turned on, the conveyance unit 101 may be slightly moved such that the movable-side jig 201 is separated from the fixed-side jig 202. The slight movement can prevent the protruding portion 201A and the contact portion 202A from being damaged.

[0022]

(S305)

The control unit 105 controls the conveyance unit 101 to cause the conveyance unit 101 to return to the origin point 200. Whether the conveyance unit 101 has returned to the origin point 200 is detected by an optical sensor disposed at the origin point 200 or the like.

[0023]

(S306)

The control unit 105 records, as a calibration value, a distance from a contact position where the protruding portion 201A has come into contact with the contact portion 202A to the origin point 200. The distance from the contact position to the origin point 200 is calculated based on the number of drive pulses to the motor that have been counted in a time period to the time when the conveyance unit 101 returns from the contact position to the origin point 200.

[0024]

According to the process procedure exemplified in Fig. 3, since the distance from the position where the protruding portion 201A has come into contact with the contact portion 202A to the origin point 200 is recorded as the calibration value, it is possible to perform highly accurate position calibration. The control unit 105 uses the recorded calibration value to move the conveyance unit 101 from the origin point 200 to the target position 103. In addition, since it is possible to record the calibration value without using an image capturing apparatus, it is possible to simplify a system configuration of the electrophoresis device.

[0025]

A portion that comes into contact with the contact portion 202A of the fixed-side jig 202 is not limited to the protruding portion 201A of the movable-side jig 201. For example, a portion of the conveyance unit 101 may come into contact with the contact portion 202A of the fixed-side jig 202.

[0026]

In addition, the calibration value may be recorded over

time. In a case where the calibration value is recorded over time, the control unit 105 can calculate and present a time when the electrophoresis device is to be inspected. That is, the control unit 105 can predict, as the time when the electrophoresis device is to be inspected, a time when the calibration value exceeds a predetermined threshold, based on a change in the calibration value over time.

Second Embodiment

[0027]

In the first embodiment, it has been described that the conveyance unit 101 with the movable-side jig 201 mounted thereon is manually moved toward the target position 103 and the contact of the protruding portion 201A with the contact portion 202A is determined by the sense of touch. In a second embodiment, it will be described that the conveyance unit 101 is moved by driving of the motor and whether the portions have come into contact with each other is determined using step-out of the motor. In the second embodiment, parts of the configurations and functions described in the first embodiment can be applied, and thus the same configurations and functions are denoted by the same reference signs and will not be described.

[0028]

An example of a process procedure according to the second embodiment will be described for each step with reference to Fig. 5.

[0029]

(S501)

The control unit 105 turns on the motor that drives the conveyance unit 101. The movable-side jig 201 is mounted on the conveyance unit 101, and the fixed-side jig 202 is disposed at the target position 103.

[0030]

(S502)

The control unit 105 transmits an instruction signal to the motor to move the conveyance unit 101 with the movable-side jig 201 mounted thereon toward the target position 103.

[0031]

(S503)

The control unit 105 determines whether the signal for the movement to the target position 103 has ended. In a case where the signal has ended, the process proceeds to S305. In a case where the signal has not ended, the process returns to S502. That is, the control unit 105 continues to move the conveyance unit 101 toward the target position 103 until the motor falls out of step.

[0032]

When the control unit 105 continues to move the conveyance unit 101 in a state in which the protruding portion 201A is in contact with the contact portion 202A, synchronization between the signal input to the motor and the rotation of the motor is lost and the motor falls out of step. That is, when the motor falls out of step, it is possible to determine that the protruding portion 201A has come into contact with the contact portion 202A.

[0033]

In a case where the motor is a stepping motor, an excitation method may be any one of two-phase excitation, one-two-phase excitation, or one-phase excitation. However, one-phase excitation with relatively low variable torque is desirable to reduce damage during the contact of the protruding portion 201A with the contact portion 202A.

[0034]

Fig. 6 exemplifies a waveform when the stepping motor is rotated with one-phase excitation. A waveform at the first stage among five waveforms is a clock pulse 600, and the waveforms at the second to fifth stages are one-phase excitation waveforms 601 that excite four stator coils included in the stepping motor. The stator coils at the second and fourth stages are arranged facing each other, and the stator coils at the third and fifth stages are arranged facing each other. When excitation with a modulation waveform 602 having a reduced crest value and a narrowed pulse width is performed, retention force of the stepping motor is reduced and the stepping motor is likely to fall out of step.

[0035]

(S305)

The control unit 105 controls the conveyance unit 101 to cause the conveyance unit 101 to return to the origin point 200 as in the first embodiment. The conveyance unit 101 may be slightly moved such that the movable-side jig 201 is separated from the fixed-side jig 202.

[0036]

(S306)

The control unit 105 records, as the calibration value, a distance from a position when the motor has fallen out of step to the origin point 200.

[0037]

According to the process procedure exemplified in Fig. 5, it is possible to record, as the calibration value, the distance from the position when the motor has fallen out of step to the origin point 200 without bothering the operator. The recorded calibration value is used for control to move the conveyance unit 101 from the origin point 200 to the target position 103 as in the first embodiment. In addition, also in the second embodiment, since it is possible to record the calibration value without using an image capturing apparatus, it is possible to simplify the system configuration of the electrophoresis device.

Third Embodiment

[0038]

In the second embodiment, it has been described that the conveyance unit 101 is moved by driving of the motor and whether the protruding portion 201A has come into contact with the contact portion 202A is determined using step-out of the motor. In a third embodiment, it will be described that the fixed-side jig 202 is disposed on a contact sensor that detects whether the protruding portion 201A and the contact portion 202A are in contact with each other. In the third embodiment, parts of the configurations and functions described in the first and second embodiments can be applied, and thus the same configurations and functions are denoted by the same reference

signs and will not be described.

[0039]

An example of the fixed-side jig 202 according to the third embodiment will be described with reference to Fig. 7A. The fixed-side jig 202, as in the first embodiment, has a shape in which a part of a rectangular parallelepiped is cut into a rectangular parallelepiped, and includes a contact portion on surfaces formed by the cutting, and contact sensors are disposed on the contact portion. The contact sensors are disposed for the respective surfaces perpendicular to the X, Y, and Z axes. Detection signals output from the contact sensors through cables are amplified by an amplifier, converted into digital signals by an AD converter, and transmitted to the control unit 105.

[0040]

As illustrated in Fig. 7B, the contact sensors, the amplifier, the AD converter, and a single board computer (SBC) may be integrated and disposed on the contact portion. The detection signals output from the contact sensors are transmitted to the control unit 105 via a wireless connection after being amplified and converted into the digital signals.

[0041]

A process procedure according to the third embodiment is similar to the process procedure according to the second embodiment. However, in S503, whether the portions have come into contact with each other is determined based on the detection signals from the contact sensors without using step-out of the motor.

[0042]

Also in the third embodiment, it is possible to record, as a calibration value, a distance from a position where the protruding portion 201A has come into contact with the contact portion 202A to the origin point 200 without bothering the operator, as in the second embodiment. The recorded calibration value is used for control to move the conveyance unit 101 from the origin point 200 to the target position 103. In addition, since it is possible to record the calibration value without using an image capturing apparatus, it is possible to simplify a system configuration of the electrophoresis device.

Comparative Example

[0043]

It has been described that the calibration value is recorded using, as a reference, the position where the protruding portion 201A of the movable-side jig 201 has come into contact with the contact portion 202A of the fixed-side jig 202 in the first and third embodiments, and using, as a reference, the position when the motor has fallen out of step in the second embodiment. As a comparative example for the first to third embodiments, it will be described that a calibration value is recorded using, as a reference, a position where a pin disposed on a conveyance unit 101 penetrates through a hole disposed at a target position 103. In the comparative example, parts of the configurations and functions described in the first to third embodiments can be applied, and thus the same configurations and functions are denoted by the same reference signs and will not be described.

[0044]

Fig. 8 illustrates an example of the pin 801 disposed on the conveyance unit 101 and the through-hole 802 disposed at the target position 103. The pin 801 has a cylindrical shape and protrudes upward. The through-hole 802 is a circular through-hole having an inner diameter smaller than an outer diameter of the pin 801.

[0045]

An operator moves the conveyance unit 101 to the target position 103 and visually checks a state in which the pin 801 penetrates through the through-hole 802. Thereafter, the conveyance unit 101 is returned to an origin point 200, and a distance from a position where the 801 penetrates through the through-hole 802 to the origin point 200 is recorded as a calibration value. The recorded calibration value is used for control to move the conveyance unit 101 to the target position 103. While the position as a reference is visually checked in the comparative example, the position as a reference can be easily detected and an adjustment step is easy in the first to third embodiments in which the contact and the step-out are used.

[0046]

The embodiments of the present invention have been described above. The present invention is not limited to the above-described embodiments, and the constituent elements may be modified without departing from the gist of the present invention. In addition, the plurality of constituent elements disclosed in the embodiments may be combined as appropriate.

Further, some constituent elements may be removed from all the constituent elements described above in the embodiments.

List of Reference Signs

[0047]

101: conveyance unit, 102: container, 103: target position,
104: capillary tip, 200: origin point, 201: movable-side jig,
201A: protruding portion, 202: fixed-side jig, 202A: contact
portion, 202B: peephole, 600: clock pulse, 601: one-phase
excitation waveform, 602: modulation waveform, 801: pin, 802:
through-hole

Claims

[Claim 1]

An electrophoresis device that separates a sample via electrophoresis and analyzes the sample, the electrophoresis device comprising:

a conveyance unit that conveys a container containing the sample and a buffer solution to a target position;

a contact portion with which a jig mounted on the conveyance unit or a portion of the conveyance unit comes into contact when the conveyance unit is moved to the target position; and

a control unit that records, as a calibration value, a distance from a position where the jig or the portion of the conveyance unit has come into contact with the contact portion to an origin point, and controls movement of the conveyance unit based on the calibration value.

[Claim 2]

The electrophoresis device according to claim 1, wherein the control unit records, as the calibration value, a distance from a position when a motor that drives the conveyance unit has fallen out of step to the origin point.

[Claim 3]

The electrophoresis device according to claim 2, wherein a lower crest value and a narrower pulse width are set in a pulse waveform for exciting the motor.

[Claim 4]

The electrophoresis device according to claim 1, wherein a contact sensor that detects the contact of the

jig or the portion of the conveyance unit is disposed on the contact portion.

[Claim 5]

The electrophoresis device according to claim 1,
wherein the control unit records the calibration value over time and calculates and presents a time of inspection based on a change in the calibration value over time.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/JP2022/012810**A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER****G01N 27/447**(2006.01)i

FI: G01N27/447 301C

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

G01N27/447

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Published examined utility model applications of Japan 1922-1996

Published unexamined utility model applications of Japan 1971-2022

Registered utility model specifications of Japan 1996-2022

Published registered utility model applications of Japan 1994-2022

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

JSTPlus/JMEDPlus/JST7580 (JDreamIII); Scopus

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
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Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.



See patent family annex.

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

28 April 2022

Date of mailing of the international search report

17 May 2022

Name and mailing address of the ISA/JP

Japan Patent Office (ISA/JP)
3-4-3 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-8915
Japan

Authorized officer

Telephone No.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/JP2022/012810**C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT**

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	JP 2021-124443 A (HITACHI HIGH TECH CORP.) 30 August 2021 (2021-08-30) paragraphs [0021], [0024], [0026]	1-5
A	JP 2008-281365 A (SHIMADZU CORP.) 20 November 2008 (2008-11-20) paragraph [0046]	1-5

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT
Information on patent family members

International application No.

PCT/JP2022/012810

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