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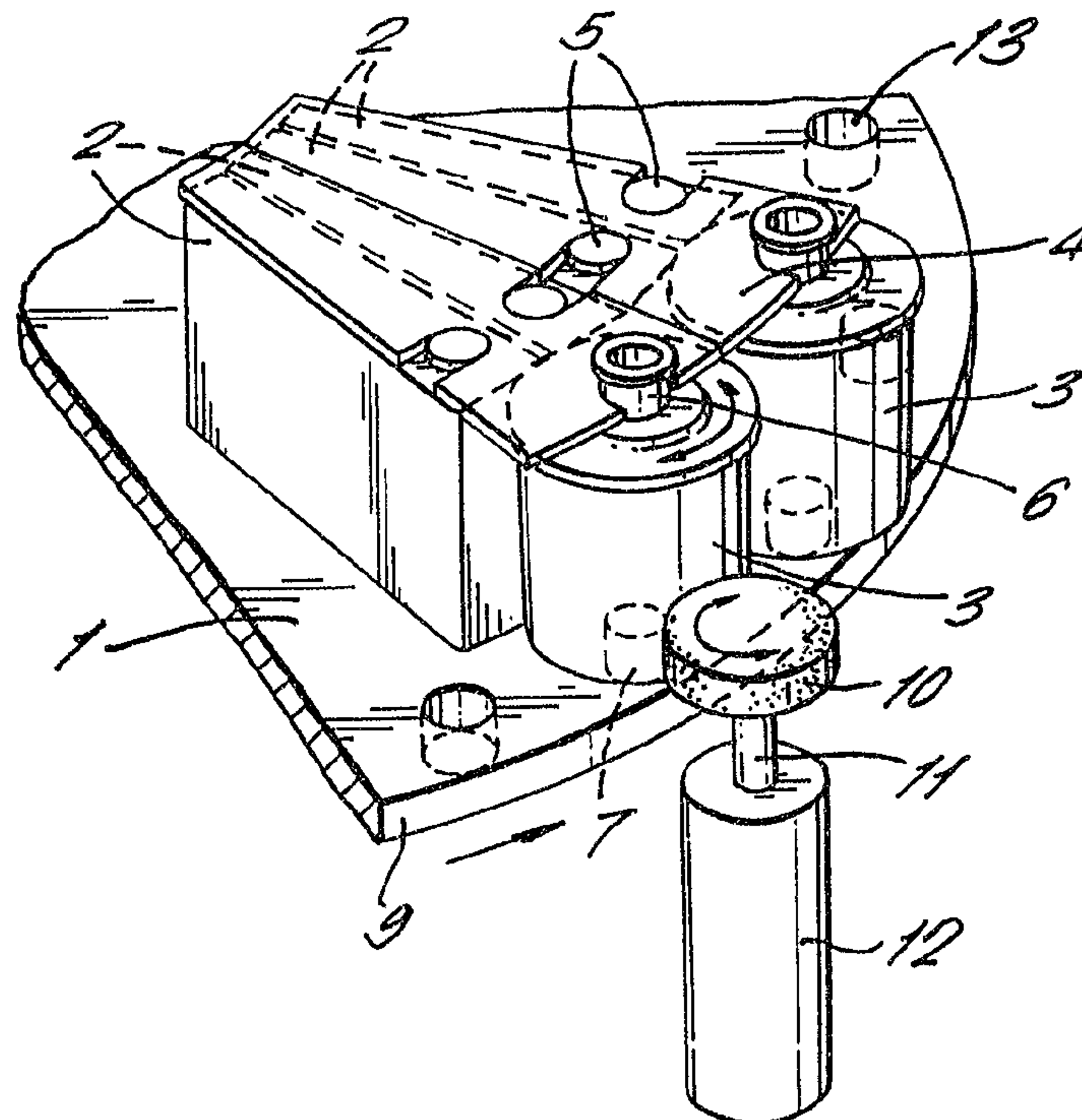
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(54) Titre : METHODE ET APPAREIL D'AGITATION SELECTIVE DU CONTENU D'UN RECEPTACLE A PLUSIEURS
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(54) Title: SELECTIVE COMPONENT AGITATION APPARATUS AND METHOD



(57) Abrégé/Abstract:

An independently rotatably mounted container may be used, by agitating the contents thereof, in the performance of a multi-component reaction or assay, by selective rotation of said container in the presence of adjacently mounted component containers which are not rotated. Such a principle may be applied in suspending solid phases in, for example, automated immunoassay apparatus or in reconstituting freeze dried reagents. Selective rotation has a number of advantages including gentleness to components and greater efficiency and reliability.



SELECTIVE COMPONENT AGITATIONAPPARATUS AND METHODABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

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10 adjacently mounted component containers which are not rotated. Such a principle may be applied in suspending solid phases in, for example, automated immunoassay apparatus or in reconstituting freeze dried reagents. Selective rotation has a number of advantages including
15 gentleness to components and greater efficiency and reliability.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

5 This invention relates to selective component
agitation apparatus and method, e.g. apparatus for
suspending the solid phase component in solid phase -
containing reaction systems or reactants, particularly
in assay reaction systems. The apparatus is
particularly useful in automated assay machines. The
10 invention further relates to a method for carrying out
solid phase resuspension.

It is usual in, for example, hospital
laboratories, to carry out large numbers of diagnostic
15 reactions on samples from one or more subjects. Such
reactions are conveniently carried out using automated
assay machines, programmed to carry out the necessary
tests and to display and/or issue the results in some
hard copy form.

20 Usually such machines are provided with carriers,
for example racks or carousels, which hold containers
with the necessary reaction components for one or more
specific diagnostic tests and/or the samples to be
25 tested themselves.

Many assays, particularly where the assay is an
immunoassay, have a solid component on which a
particular reagent may be bound or adsorbed. In many
30 cases the solid component is a particulate or finely
divided solid phase which is capable of suspension in
aqueous media. It is of course desirable, prior to
using such solid phase components, to ensure that they
are adequately suspended, thus preventing inaccuracies
35 from being introduced into the assay.

It is known in the art to mix or resuspend components by vibratory methods, for example vibratory mixers are well known which operate by placing a sample container on a vibrating element, which causes mixing in the sample. One commercial immunoassay system uses a reaction container which is suspended at its top by a resilient "web". The base of the container is not suspended but hangs "free", and is adapted to interact with a mechanical agitator to transmit a disturbance to the whole container. In addition, EP 0051341 discloses an apparatus which includes a reagent/sample container-carrying carousel, which carousel is rotatable and has mounted thereon in fixed positions a number of individual containers.

In many systems found in the art, a problem with reactions which comprise a solid phase component is the cumulative effects of frequent resuspension and/or disturbance on the useful life of the solid phase reagent. After a time, solid phase components deteriorate due to fragmenting of particles or loss of bound reagent. This is a particular problem where, as is usually the case, a carousel carrier supports components for different tests, not all of which will be required for a particular patient sample, and some of which may be infrequently used and thus the corresponding reactants infrequently replenished. In such a situation, systems which vibrate or otherwise disturb the whole carousel carrier will cause resuspension of all solid phases carried thereon, regardless of whether or not these are needed for a particular reaction or test, leading to reactant deterioration and, ultimately, inaccurate or poor results. There are further problems in the art, in that suspension caused by vibration is unreliable and may also lead to inaccurate or poor results, and such

a mixing or suspension made may result in undesirable aeration or frothing.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

5 The present invention provides apparatus for selectively agitating one or more components of a multi-component reaction or assay, which apparatus comprises at least one container for said one or more components which is rotatably mounted upon a platform also carrying other component containers, said at
10 least one container being mounted so as to be free to rotate independently of other containers on the platform, and means for selectively rotating said at least one container.

15 The present invention in a preferred embodiment provides apparatus for suspending a particulate solid phase which is suspensible in aqueous media, which apparatus comprises at least one container for said solid phase carried upon a platform which also carries
20 reagent-, reaction-, and/or sample-containers, said at least one container being mounted so as to be free to rotate independently of other containers on the platform, and means for selectively rotating said at least one container. Preferably, the apparatus is
25 part of an automated immunoassay system, the platform being a carousel carrying containers for use in a number of immunoassay tests. In especially preferred embodiments, there is one of said selectively rotatable solid phase containers for each immunoassay
30 test.

The rotatable selectively solid phase
container(s) may be mounted on bearings facilitating ease of rotation, e.g. PTFE or polypropylene or other
35 low-friction plastics material bearings. The container(s) themselves may be made of such materials,

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eliminating the need for special bearings due to the resulting low frictional coefficient surface of the container(s). Such container(s) may be provided with a specifically shaped base rotatably to fit into a
5 corresponding hole or recess on a platform.

Preferably, the means for selective rotating solid phase container(s) comprises a motor which can drive the container either directly or indirectly. An
10 individual motor may be provided for each independently rotatable solid phase container, or a single motor operable with each such container may be used.

15 The preferred type of platform is a rotatable carousel which is adapted to carry the containers, and which by simple rotation can bring a required solid phase container into alignment with a fixed position motor drive, thereby allowing the selective rotation
20 of a solid phase container independently of other containers on the carousel.

If desired, other containers may be positioned and mounted so as to be selectively rotatable.
25

Rotatable containers can be rotated via a wheel mounted on a drive shaft attached to the appropriate motor. The container is brought into frictional contact with the wheel whereby when the motor is
30 energized and the wheel turns the container is rotated.

Alternatively, the container may carry an integral gear wheel around its circumference, e.g. moulded into a lower part of the circumference, which gear meshes with a drive gear on the drive shaft.

5

The present apparatus can also include means to monitor spinning of the container(s), e.g. via a fixed sensor aligned to detect reflected light from a reflective area provided on the container(s). The
10 invention also envisages the possibility of monitoring the degree of resuspension of solid phase by employing one or more transparent rotatable containers and measuring of a light absorbtion or scatter beam passing through such containers. In general, positive feed
15 back may be provided to a computer controlling apparatus including the rotatable container(s) of the invention, e.g. either by a Hall effect device or by a reflective opto device to ensure that the solid phase is adequately spun. These two sensors may be of the type supplied by
20 RS Components Ltd.

The solid phase container(s) envisaged in the present invention can be provided separately or as part of complete modules comprising several vessels, e.g. one or more liquid reagent containers together
5 with one or more solid phase containers, wherein in each module the containers are preferably all joined by an overlaying snap fit top adapted to link the containers and to hold them in the correct alignment for mounting on the platform. If desired, at least
10 some of the reagent containers can be provided in integral form as a one piece moulding. In such circumstances a top for linking purposes may not be necessary.

15 In addition, the present apparatus can be provided with means to cover or seal access openings of containers, whether solid phase containers or other vessels, while they are not in use. Such means can include, *inter alia*, foil or plastics material seals
20 or removable plugs or caps. A single cover can be employed for a number of containers simultaneously. The means can comprise a movable cover which, when a particular container is not specifically required, may be positioned such that the access opening of such
25 container is covered. Such a movable cover can be adapted to cover or seal the access openings of all containers in at least one module, including the solid phase container or containers. Movement of the cover can be linked to control of the positioning of the
30 solid phase container or its rotation means.

In general, the invention provides the use of an independently rotatably mounted container in agitating the contents thereof, e.g. for mixing or suspension purposes, in the performance of a multi-component
5 (i.e. two or more component) reaction or assay, by selective rotation of said container in the presence of adjacently mounted component containers which are not rotated. In one embodiment, the invention provides such a use when applied to the reconstitution
10 of a freeze dried reagent by loading said container with the freeze dried reagent and reconstitution fluid therefor and effecting said selective rotation. This means of reconstitution of freeze dried reagents, which are often quite unstable, using reconstitution
15 fluids therefor in accordance with normal practice, is a very effective means of achieving dissolution of such reagents.

In a further preferred aspect, the invention
20 provides the use of an independently rotatably mounted solid phase container in suspending a particulate solid phase suspensible in aqueous media, in the performance of a multi-component reaction or assay, by selective rotation of said container in the presence
25 of adjacently mounted reagent-, reaction-, and/or sample- containers which are not rotated.

Spinning or rotation of the container need not be confined to a single spin cycle in a single
30 direction. Several cycles of rotation can be used, first in one direction and then in the reverse direction. In addition, the speed of rotation can be variable in order to ensure efficient resuspension for different types of solid phase.

The present invention provides, *inter alia*, the following advantages compared to existing systems.

- 5 a) It avoids the need to provide, for instance, a special diaphragm to transmit vibration to agitate container content.
- 10 b) Contact between container and agitation mechanism is more critical with methods depending upon other methods, e.g. vibration.
- 15 c) Individual containers can be spun to achieve, for instance, solid phase resuspension at will selectively and without agitating adjacent containers and their contents.
- 20 d) Rotation or spinning is simple and reliable mechanically.
- 25 e) A high degree of mixing control is possible with spinning or rotation, through speed and duration of rotation, rate of acceleration/deceleration, direction of rotation etc. Spinning or rotation raises a solid phase into the body of the suspending fluid. By stopping rotation, then rotating in the opposite direction, highly efficient resuspension can be achieved very quickly and controllably. Further refinements can be made by providing baffles or other obstructions in the container which is to be spun.
- 30 f) Aeration of reagent is minimised with spinning, thus minimising microscopic or
- 35

surface bubbles, and frothing, and reducing the tendency to inaccurate or poor results.

5 g) Spinning or rotation is a 'gentle' means of agitation, hence:

10 i) less likelihood of fragmenting soft or fragile particles (particles may be composed of loosely bound aggregates of smaller particles);

15 ii) less likelihood of denaturing sensitive proteins e.g. antibodies, attached to solid surfaces; and

20 iii) less likelihood of creating variable populations of very small particles (fines) which may not sediment within the timeframe available on an automated assay instrument.

25 h) Engineering of apparatus is simplified since a spinning vessel can be made from a 'slippery' material such as plastics material, e.g. PTFE or polypropylene, to create 'self-lubricating' bearings.

30 i) Monitoring of spinning, and the resulting degree of solid phase suspension, can be easily and effectively achieved in an automated apparatus.

In what follows, the invention will be described with reference to automated immunoassay equipment.

35 The invention is not, however, limited to such an application.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

5 Figure 1 is a cross-section of an immunoassay apparatus solid phase container usable in the invention.

10 Figure 2 is a perspective view showing part of an immunoassay apparatus embodiment of the invention in which a carousel platform is provided, on which are mounted reagent "packs" and solid phase or reaction containers.

15 Figure 3a is an exploded side elevation and partial cross-section showing the arrangement of various components of the embodiment of Figure 2.

20 Figure 3b is similar to Figure 3a, but shows a different mechanism for driving container rotation.

Figure 4 is a partially exploded perspective view of an alternative reagent pack usable in the invention and including means for monitoring container spinning.

DESCRIPTION OF PERFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Figure 1 shows a solid phase container 3, suitable as a reagent vessel in an automated immunoassay system. Container 3 has access opening 6, from which its contents may be withdrawn, and a shaped base portion 7, adapted to slot into a corresponding hole or recess in a support platform (not shown in this Figure). One preferred material of construction of such a container 3 is polypropylene due to its low frictional coefficient, strength and low mass.

In Figure 2, a portion of an automated immunoassay machine carousel platform 1 is shown, carrying reagent containers 2, and container 3 as shown in Figure 1. Carousel 1 may be rotated by means

not shown (in the direction of the arrow).

In the apparatus of Figure 2, means for selectively rotating the solid phase containers 3 consists of a motor arrangement 12 which drives a wheel 10 via a drive shaft 11. Motor arrangement 12 may be in a fixed position or movable, and, with or without movement of motor arrangement 12, the carousel 1 may be rotated to bring wheel 10 into frictional contact with a desired container 3 such that powered rotation of wheel 10 causes the desired solid phase container 3 to rotate. Each base portion 7 of container 3 fits into a corresponding recess 13 adjacent the periphery 9 of carousel 1. Due to the "slippery" nature of containers 3, they are able to rotate in recesses 13.

Reagent containers 2 having access openings 5 mounted on carousel 1 are provided as "packs" consisting of two reagent containers 2 together with a corresponding solid phase or reaction container 3. Containers 2 and 3 are held together by a snap-fit pack top 4 which fits over reagent container access openings 5 and the respective solid phase container access opening 6 without obstruction. In addition, rotation of container 3 is not impeded by the nature of the fit.

In operation of the apparatus, bringing a desired container 3 into contact with wheel 10 allows that container 3 to be selectively spun or rotated, this causing the suspension of any solid phase contained therein but without moving adjacent containers. Furthermore, after any given test (and a pack of two reagent containers 2 and one container 3 are usually associated with one particular immunoassay test),

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rotation of carousel 1 to a position corresponding to the next desired test allows wheel 10 selectively to rotate the appropriate next container 3 when desired. The illustrated immunoassay apparatus will in
5 operation also require conventional pipetting or aspirating means (not shown) for moving reagents from container to container, dependent upon the precise test be carried out. Normal computer control systems programmed to provided a desired sequence of
10 operations can also be included (not shown).

Figure 3a shows more clearly how reagent containers 2, a solid phase container 3 and pack top 4 interfit. The resulting combination can be termed a
15 test or reagent "pack". Complete packs can be supplied for particular immunoassay tests, and individual containers can be replaced as desired by removing pack top 4. Such packs are removably mounted on the carousel 1 by reagent container formed base
20 portions 8 and solid phase container base portions 7 fitting into corresponding recesses 17 and 13, respectively, in carousel 1. The solid phase container 3 is free to rotate in its mount. If desired, special bearings (not shown) can be
25 positioned in recess 13 to facilitate such rotation. Such a bearing can take the form of an annulus (not shown) of low frictional coefficient plastics material.

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In Figure 3b, an alternative embodiment is illustrated in which wheel 10 is provided in the form of a gear wheel adapted to mesh with gear track 18, which track is integrally moulded into the lower circumference of container 3. This permits a surer engagement between wheel 10 and container 3, and hence a more reliable transmission of the drive from motor 12.

Figure 4 shows the components of another container pack of the invention consisting of reagent containers 2, a solid phase container 3 which, in use, can be selectively rotated independently of the other containers, and a snap on reagent pack top 4 which differs from that shown in Figure 2 in that it is not cut away. The skilled man will appreciate that the precise configuration of the pack top is unimportant,

only that such a pack top should allow the various containers to be linked together in the desired orientation while also allowing free access to the said containers. If desired the pack top can, for
5 example, carry strengthening such as reinforcing ribs. It will also be appreciated that, if desired for engineering simplicity, pairs of containers 2 shown in the various Figures can be in the form of a single piece moulding, perhaps eliminating the need
10 for a pack top.

The embodiment of Figure 4 also includes means whereby rotation of solid phase containers 3 can be monitored, comprising a reflective area 15 located on
15 the solid phase container 3 and a fixed sensor 14 for picking up reflected light. The frequency of light pick up is proportional to the speed of rotation. Such an arrangement is especially useful in automated assay machines.

20 Thus, the apparatus of the present invention allows selective suspension of a solid phase component of a solid phase-containing reaction system without disturbing containers carrying other components which
25 are present on the same platform or carrier. This is particularly useful when the reactions in question are those performed by an automated assay system, which systems are usually designed to carry out many different test reactions, each of which may have a
30 different solid phase component. However, the invention is not limited to such systems. Selective suspension of only those solid phase components required at a particular time may be achieved, thereby increasing the useful life of individual reaction
35 components.

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As can be appreciated, whilst the invention provides a flexible solution to the problems noted above, it is also readily adaptable to particular requirements in terms of type of suspension cycle,
5 number of reaction components for a given reaction, type of container platform, use with different forms of automated machinery, and so on.

Although the invention has been generally described
10 above, and preferred embodiments have been disclosed in detail, the skilled reader will readily appreciate variations, alterations and modifications of the invention which do not depart from the spirit and scope of the present invention as defined in the appended
15 claims.

CLAIMS:

1. Apparatus for assays involving suspending a particulate solid phase
suspensible in aqueous media, comprising a platform, a discrete module
5 removably mounted on said platform, said module including at least one
independently rotatably mounted solid phase container for containing solid
phase for a plurality of assays and at least one other reagent container, and
means for selectively rotating said at least one solid phase container so as in
use to bring about suspension of solid phase therein, said at least one solid
10 phase container having a generally closed top with an access portion via which
the contents can be accessed.
2. Apparatus as claimed in claim 1 wherein platform is in the form of a rotatably
mounted substantially circular carousel.
- 15
3. Apparatus as claimed in claim 1 or claim 2 which is part of an automated
immunoassay system, the platform carrying modules including solid phase
containers for use in a number of separate immunoassay test types.
- 20 4. Apparatus as claimed in claim 3, wherein one of the solid phase containers is
provided for each immunoassay test type.

5. Apparatus as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 4 wherein said at least one solid phase container is transparent and the apparatus further includes means for monitoring solid phase suspension therein by measuring absorption or scatter of a light beam passed through the solid phase container.

5

6. Apparatus as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 5 wherein said at least one solid phase container is constructed of low frictional coefficient plastics material.

10

7. Apparatus as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 6 wherein said means for selectively rotating said at least one solid phase container comprises a motor-powered drive carrying a drive wheel, and either said drive wheel is capable of being brought into frictional contact with said at least one solid phase container so as to rotate the same or said drive wheel has a geared circumference and a gear track is provided around the periphery of said at least one solid phase container which geared circumference and gear track are adapted to mesh.

15

8. Apparatus as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 7 wherein said at least one solid phase container has a reflective area located on the exterior thereof and said apparatus also includes a sensor for monitoring light reflection thus permitting monitoring of the rotation of said at least one solid phase container.

20

9. Apparatus as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 8 wherein the containers constituting said module are linked together by a pack top which fits over the containers without impeding the capability of said at least one container to rotate.

5

10. A container module for use in an apparatus as defined in claim 1, said module being configured to fit, along with other such modules, around a substantially circular platform, and said module having a first and non-rotatable reagent container and a second, independently rotatable solid phase container for containing solid phase for a plurality of assays, said solid phase container being positioned in said module to permit independent rotation thereof when said module is arranged, with other such modules, around said platform with said solid phase containers peripherally positioned in the resulting arrangement of modules and said solid phase container having a generally closed top with an access portion via which the contents can be accessed.

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FIG. 1.

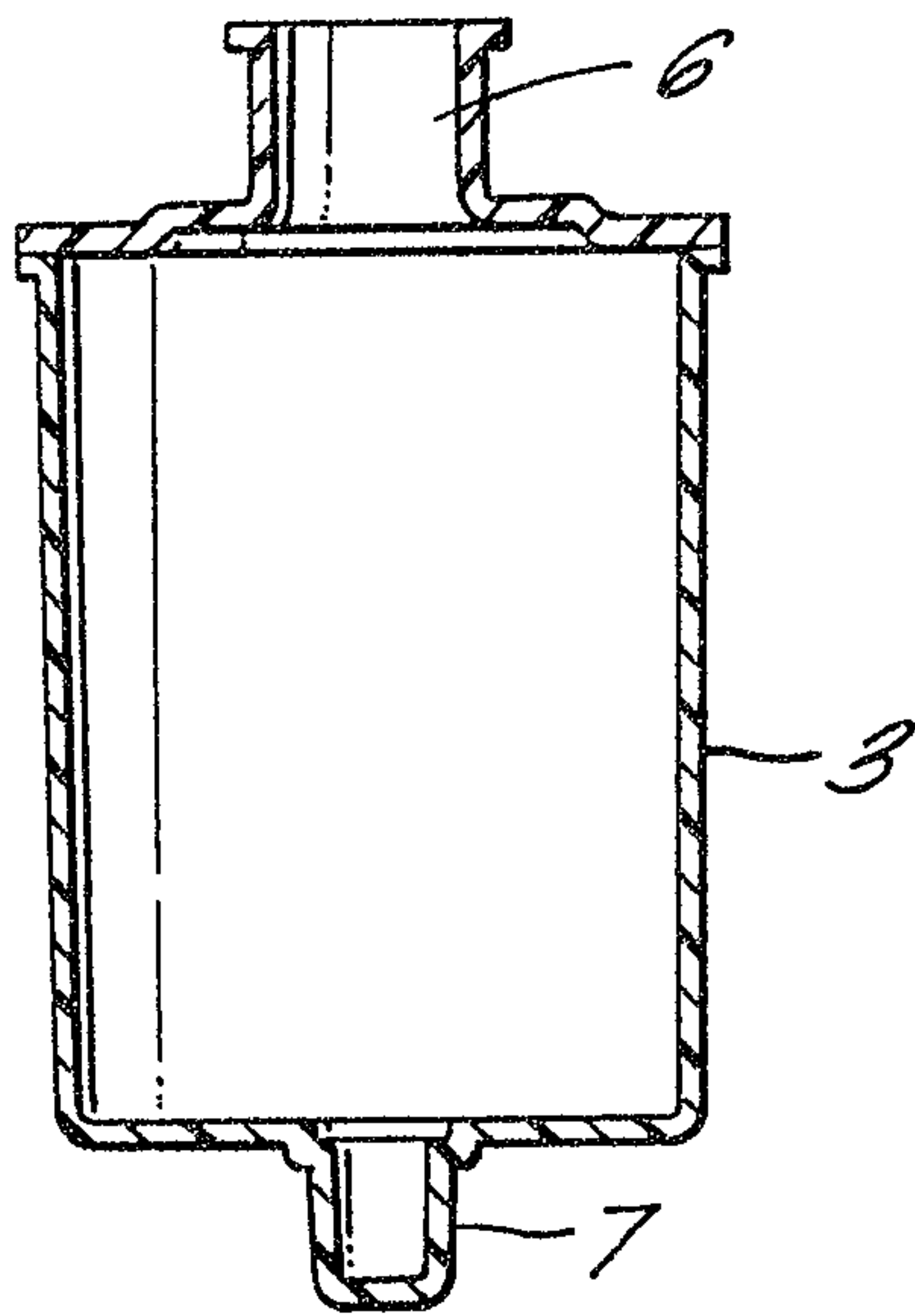


FIG. 2.

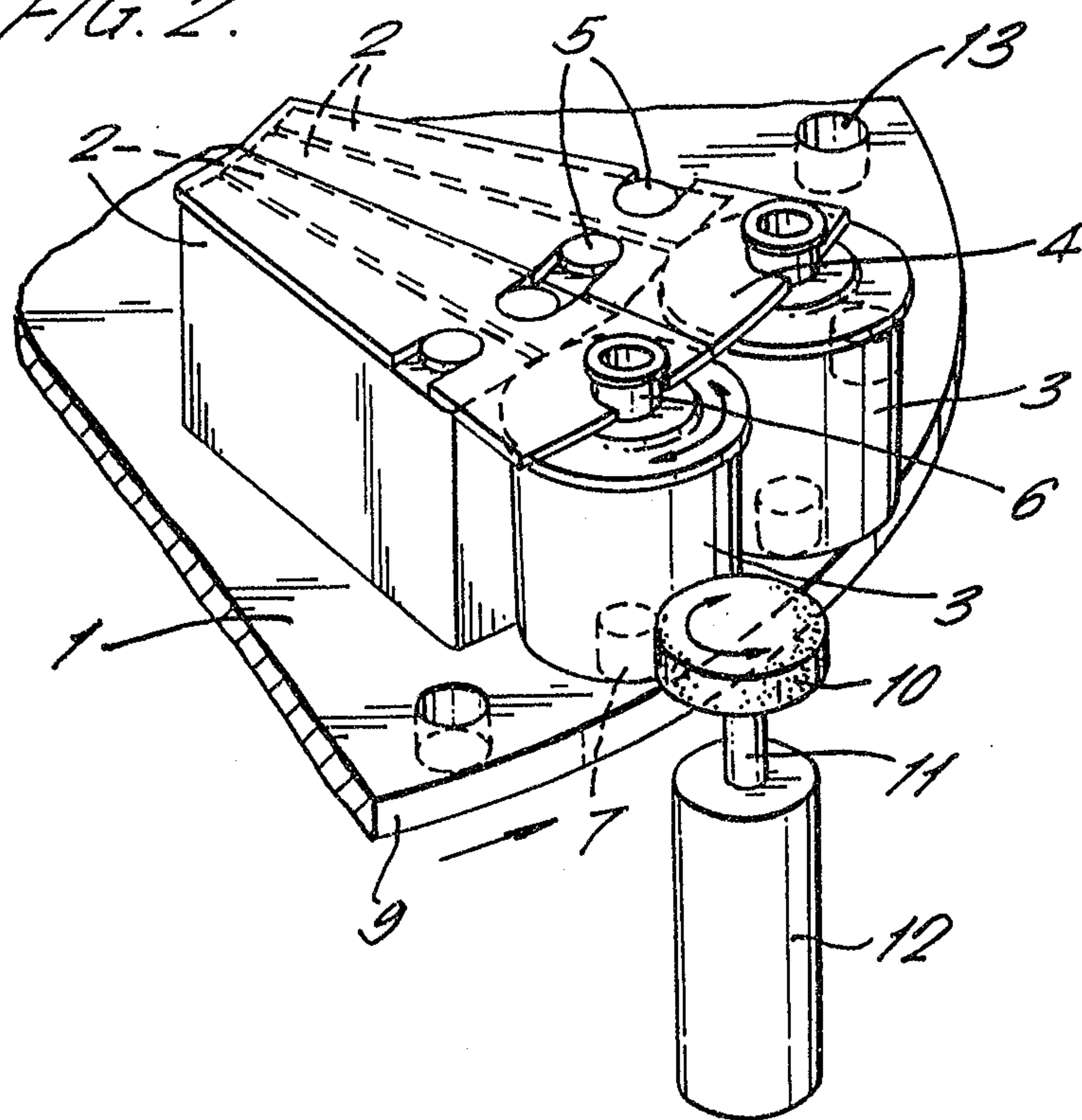


FIG. 3a

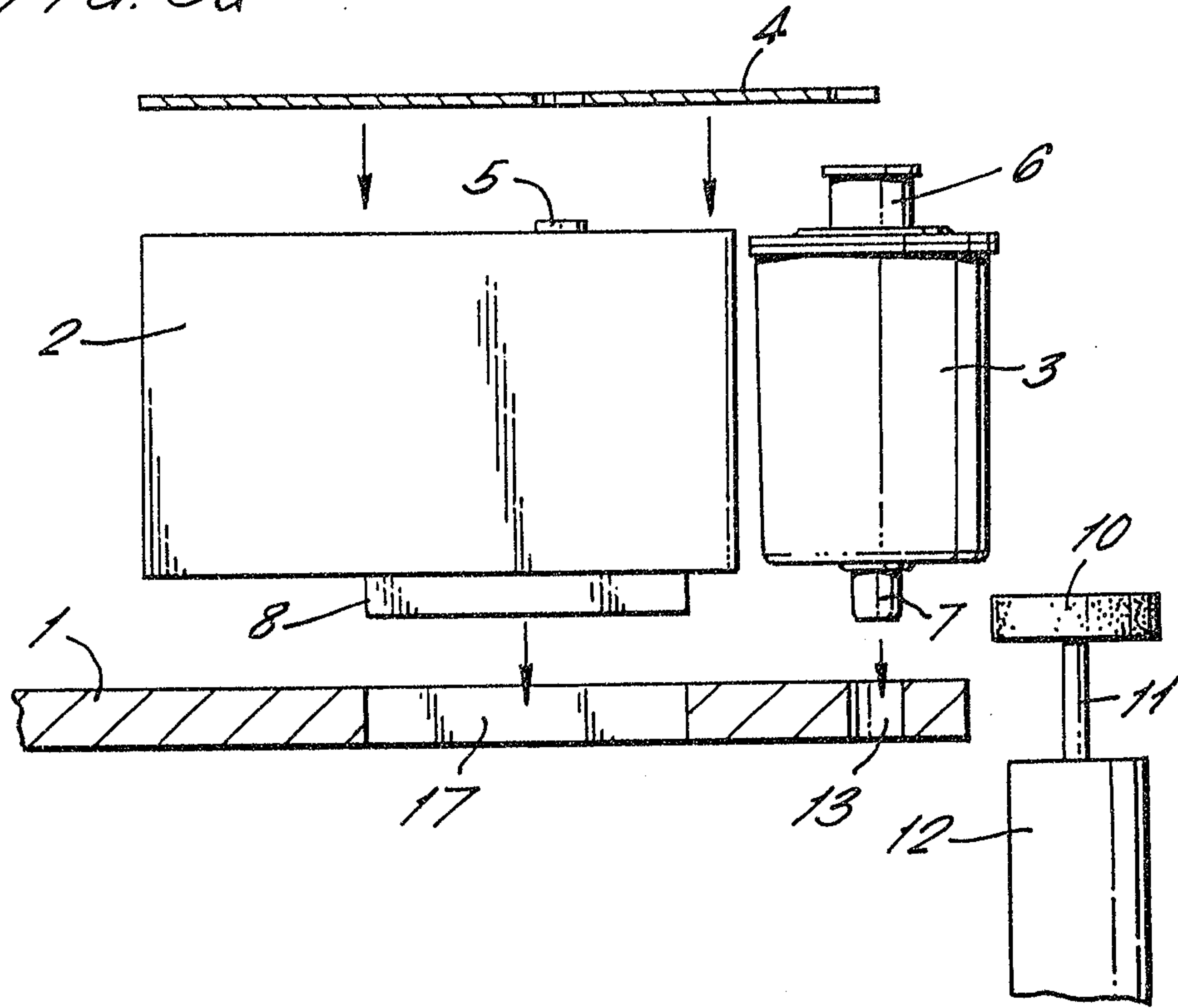


FIG. 4.

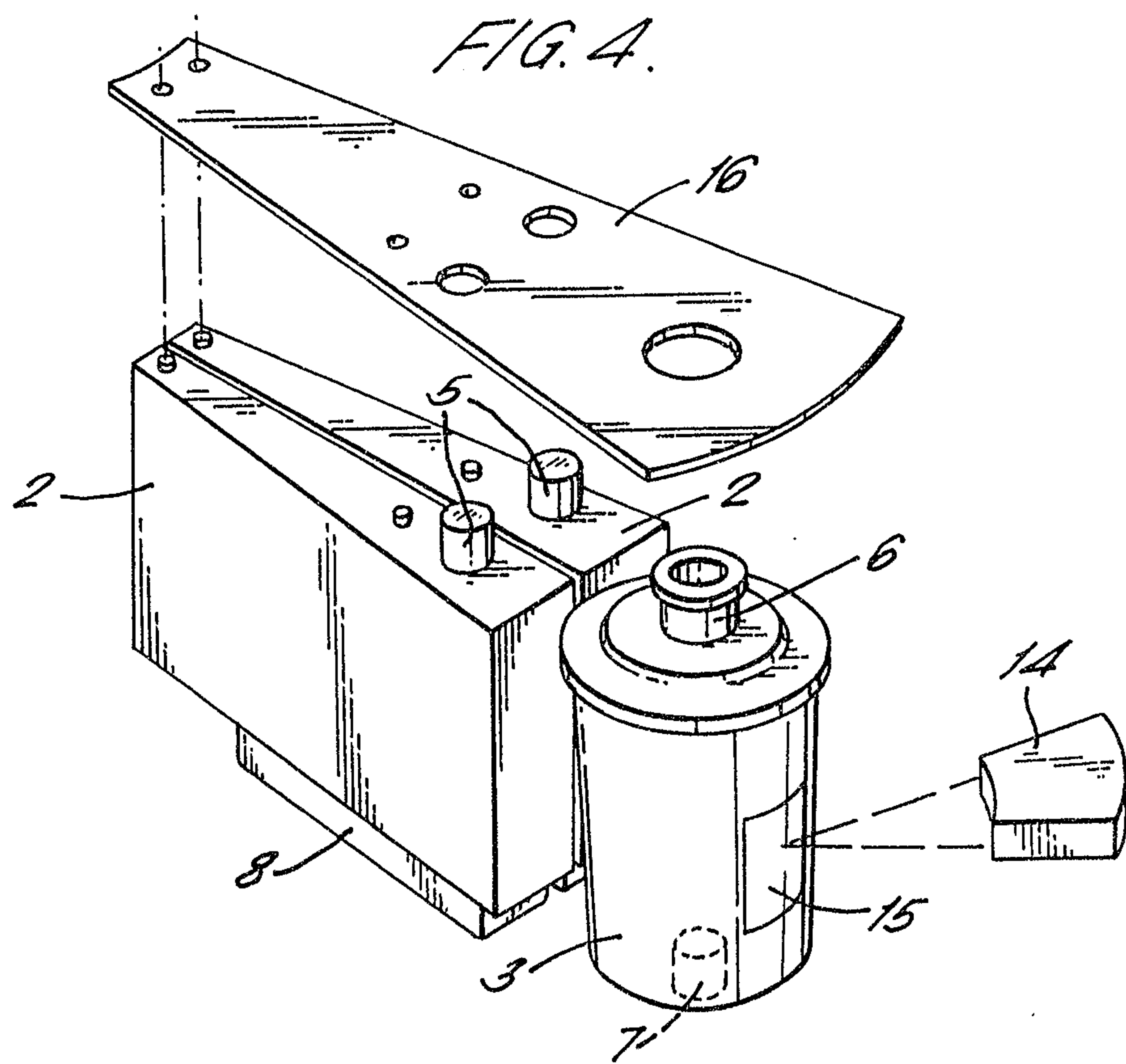


FIG. 3b

