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(54) Title: METHOD FOR PRODUCING AN ANALYTE SENSOR, AN ANALYTE SENSOR, AND A USE THEREOF

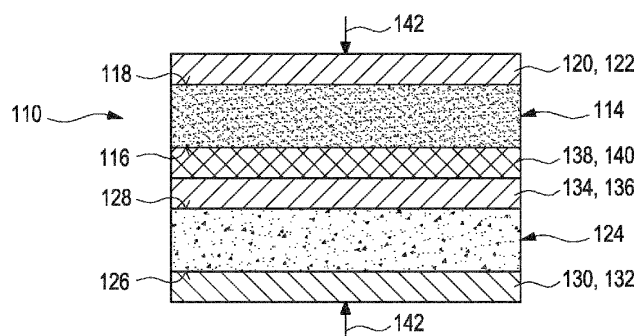


Fig. 1 D

(57) Abstract: A method (110) for producing an analyte sensor (112), an analyte sensor (112) obtainable by this method (110), and a use of the analyte sensor (112) are disclosed. The method (110) comprising the steps of: a) providing a first substrate (114) having o a first side (116), and o a second side (118), wherein the second side (118) has a first layer (120) comprising a first conductive material (122); b) providing a second substrate (124) having o a first side (126), wherein the first side (126) has a second layer (130) comprising a second conductive material (132), and o a second side (128), wherein second side (128) has a third layer (134) comprising a third conductive material (136); c) applying a layer (138) of an conductive preparation (140) onto at least one of the first side (116) of the first substrate (114) or the third layer (134) or a portion thereof, wherein the conductive preparation (140) comprises o a plurality of conductive particles, and o at least one polymeric binder; d) laminating the first side (116) of the first substrate (114) with the second side (128) of the second substrate (124); and e) obtaining the analyte sensor (112). The method (110) is a cost-efficient process which allows producing the analyte sensor (112) in a reliable and fast fashion, whereby an individual tailoring of the analyte sensor (112) is, concurrently, possible.

MC, MK, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, RS, SE, SI, SK, SM,
TR), OAPI (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW,
KM, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

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