

ANALYTE CONCENTRATOR SYSTEM AND METHODS OF USE

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] Not applicable.

BACKGROUND

1. Technical Field

[0002] The present disclosure relates generally to systems and methods for concentrating an analyte preparatory to analysis thereof. In particular, the present disclosure relates to methods for processing the effluent of an analyte concentrator to produce an eluent for eluting the analyte retained in the same or separate concentrator, and to systems implementing the same. The present disclosure further relates to an analyte concentrator system that connects the effluent outlet of an analyte concentrator to an eluent generation module, and to methods implementing the same.

2. Related Technology

[0003] In existing analyte concentrator systems (or columns), a fluid sample containing at least one analyte molecule of interest is introduced into an analyte concentrator column that retains at least some of the analyte molecules in the fluid sample. After washing any un-retained fluid sample or constituents thereof from the column, the retained analyte molecules are eluted from the column in a concentrated volume relative to the original fluid sample. For instance, an eluent having a chemical composition adapted for eluting the retained analyte molecules can be introduced into the column to elute the retained analyte. In this way, a fluid sample having a low concentration of analyte molecules can be concentrated for more robust analysis of the analyte.

[0004] Figure 1 is a flowchart diagram illustrating a prior art analyte concentrator system 8 as known to those skilled in the art. As depicted in Figure 1, an analyte sample 10 is introduced via input line 12 into an analyte concentrator 14. Analyte concentrator 14 is configured to retain one or more analyte molecules of interest contained in analyte sample 10. Accordingly, the analyte is retained in analyte concentrator 14, while the fluid sample effluent is discharged via output line 16 to waste 18.

[0005] A wash fluid 20 may also be optionally introduced via input line 22 into analyte concentrator 14. Wash fluid 20 is configured to remove any un-retained sample (*e.g.*, sample

fluid or molecular component thereof) from analyte concentrator 14. The wash effluent is also discharged via output line 16 to waste 18.

[0006] After washing analyte concentrator 14, an eluent 24 is introduced into analyte concentrator 14. Eluent 24 is chemically configured to elute the analyte retained in analyte concentrator 14. The eluted analyte molecules of interest are then discharged from analyte concentrator 14 (as a concentrated analyte sample) via output line 28 and introduced into analyte detector 30 for analysis.

[0007] One drawback to prior art system 8 and other existing concentrator systems is the presence of analyte molecules and/or contaminants in the wash fluid 20 and/or the eluent 24. Indeed, the wash fluid 20 and/or eluent 24 may include the very analyte sought to be analyzed in analyte detector 30. Even wash fluid and/or eluent generated from ultra-pure or nano-filtered water may not be entirely or even substantially free of the analyte molecules of interest. Thus, the amount or concentration of analyte eluted from analyte concentrator 14 may not represent the actual amount of analyte in analyte sample 10. Instead, analyte concentrator 14 may have retained the analyte molecules contained in wash fluid 20. In addition, the eluent itself may include analyte molecules; adding to the amount of analyte molecules present in the eluted analyte sample. Further, the eluent may include ionic contaminants from the water source that interfere with the analyte measurement. These additional sources of analyte molecules in the concentrated analyte sample can adulterate the sample and alter the analytical results.

[0008] Subtractive normalization or other techniques may be used to remove analytical (background) noise caused by analyte or ionic contaminants in the eluent and/or wash fluid. However, if the analyte sample only contained trace amounts (*e.g.*, on the order of parts-per-billion (ppb) or even parts-per-trillion (ppt)) of the analyte molecules of interest, the background signal (or noise) from the additional analyte molecules in the eluent and/or wash fluid may overwhelm the analyte signal and negate accurate, quantitative measurement of the concentrated analyte molecules of interest.

[0009] Accordingly, it would be beneficial to provide systems and methods for concentrating an analyte using a eluent that is substantially free of the analyte molecule(s) of interest or ionic contaminants (*e.g.*, to minimize and/or (substantially) eliminate background signal during analysis of the concentrated analyte).

SUMMARY

[0009a] According to a first aspect, there is provided a method of producing an analyte-free eluent, including: processing a fluid sample including an analyte in an analyte concentrator system, the analyte concentrator system retaining at least a portion of the analyte and discharging an effluent of the fluid sample that is free of the analyte; generating an eluent from the discharged effluent, the eluent being free of the analyte; and eluting at least a portion of the analyte retained by the analyte concentrator system with the eluent or storing the eluent for later use, wherein generating the eluent from the discharged effluent includes passing the discharged effluent into an eluent generation module, the eluent generation module producing the eluent from the discharged effluent; and wherein passing the discharged effluent into an eluent generation module includes passing the discharged effluent through a fluid coupling extending between the analyte concentrator system and the eluent generation module.

[0009b] According to a second aspect, there is provided an analyte concentrator system, including: an analyte concentrator assembly, including: a first fluid inlet for receiving a fluid sample including an analyte; an analyte retention mechanism coupled with the first fluid inlet, the analyte retention mechanism being configured to retain at least a portion of the analyte; a first fluid outlet for discharging an effluent of the fluid sample, the first fluid outlet being coupled with the analyte retention mechanism; and a second fluid inlet for receiving an eluent, the analyte retention mechanism being coupled with the second fluid inlet so as to receive the eluent; and an eluent generation module coupled with the first fluid outlet and with the second fluid inlet of the analyte concentrator assembly, the eluent generation module being configured to receive the discharged effluent and to generate the eluent from the discharged effluent, the eluent being free of the analyte.

[0009c] Disclosed herein is a method of concentrating an analyte, including: processing a first portion of a fluid sample including an analyte in a first analyte concentrator assembly, the first analyte concentrator assembly retaining a first portion of the analyte and discharging a first effluent that is free of the analyte, the discharged first effluent being fluid transferred from the first analyte concentrator assembly to an eluent generation module; processing a second portion of the fluid sample including the analyte in a second analyte concentrator

assembly, the second analyte concentrator assembly retaining a second portion of the analyte and discharging a second effluent that is free of the analyte, the discharged second effluent being fluid transferred from the second analyte concentrator assembly to the eluent generation module; processing the transferred first effluent within the eluent generation module so as to produce a first eluent that is free of the analyte from the transferred first effluent, the first eluent being fluid transferred from the eluent generation module to the second analyte concentrator assembly; processing the transferred second effluent within the eluent generation module so as to produce a second eluent that is free of the analyte from the transferred second effluent, the second eluent being fluid transferred from the eluent generation module to the first analyte concentrator assembly; eluting at least a portion of the analyte retained by the first analyte concentrator assembly with the second eluent so as to produce a first concentrated analyte sample, the first concentrated analyte sample being fluid transferred from the first analyte concentrator assembly to an analyte detection module; eluting at least a portion of the analyte retained by the second analyte concentrator assembly with the first eluent so as to produce a second concentrated analyte sample, the second concentrated analyte sample being fluid transferred from the second analyte concentrator assembly to the analyte detection module; analyzing the first concentrated analyte sample in the analyte detection module; and analyzing the second concentrated analyte sample in the analyte detection module.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0010] In order to describe the manner in which the above-recited and other advantages and features of the invention can be obtained, or to further clarify the above and other advantages and features of the present disclosure, a more particular description of the disclosure briefly described above will be rendered by reference to specific implementations and/or embodiments thereof which are illustrated in the appended drawings. While the drawings are generally drawn to scale for some example embodiments, it should be understood that the scale may be varied and the illustrated embodiments are not necessarily drawn to scale for all embodiments encompassed herein.

[0011] Furthermore, it will be readily appreciated that the components of the illustrative embodiments, as generally described and illustrated in the figures herein, could be arranged and designed in a wide variety of different configurations, and that components within some figures are interchangeable with, or may supplement, features and components illustrated in other figures. Accordingly, understanding that the drawings depict only typical implementations and/or embodiments of the disclosure and are not, therefore, to be considered to be limiting of its scope, the embodiments will be described and explained with additional specificity and detail through the use of the accompanying drawings in which:

[0012] Figure 1 illustrates a schematic flow diagram of an exemplary prior art system;

[0013] Figure 2 illustrates a schematic flow diagram of an analyte concentrator system in accordance with an embodiment of the present disclosure;

[0014] Figure 3 illustrates a schematic diagram of an analyte concentrator assembly useful in the analyte concentrator system of Figure 2 in accordance with an embodiment of the present disclosure;

[0015] Figure 4A and 4B illustrate, respectively, schematic diagrams of an analyte concentrator assembly in a first (4A) and second (4B) configuration in accordance with an embodiment of the present disclosure;

[0016] Figure 5A and 5B illustrate, respectively, schematic diagrams of an analyte concentrator system in a first (5A) and second (5B) configuration in accordance with another embodiment of the present disclosure;

[0017] Figure 6A and 6B illustrate, respectively, schematic diagrams of an analyte concentrator assembly in a first (6A) and second (6B) configuration in accordance with another embodiment of the present disclosure;

[0018] Figure 7 illustrates an exemplary eluent generation module in accordance with another embodiment of the present disclosure; and

[0019] Figure 8 illustrates an exemplary analyte detection module in accordance with another embodiment of the present disclosure.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0020] Before describing the present disclosure in detail, it is to be understood that this disclosure is not limited to the specific parameters of the particularly exemplified systems, methods, apparatus, assemblies, products, processes, and/or kits, which may, of course, vary. It is also to be understood that much, if not all of the terminology used herein is only for the purpose of describing particular embodiments of the present disclosure, and is not necessarily intended to limit the scope of the disclosure in any particular manner. Thus, while the present disclosure will be described in detail with reference to specific configurations, embodiments, and/or implementations thereof, the descriptions are illustrative only and are not to be construed as limiting the scope of the claimed invention.

[0021] Various aspects of the present disclosure, including devices, systems, methods, etc., may be illustrated with reference to one or more exemplary embodiments or implementations. As used herein, the terms “exemplary embodiment” and/or “exemplary implementation” means “serving as an example, instance, or illustration,” and should not necessarily be construed as preferred or advantageous over other embodiments or implementations disclosed herein. In addition, reference to an “implementation” of the present disclosure or invention includes a specific reference to one or more embodiments thereof, and vice versa, and is intended to provide illustrative examples without limiting the scope of the invention, which is indicated by the appended claims rather than by the following description.

[0022] Furthermore, unless defined otherwise, all technical and scientific terms used herein have the same meaning as commonly understood by one of ordinary skill in the art to which the present disclosure pertains. While a number of methods and materials similar or

equivalent to those described herein can be used in the practice of the present disclosure, only certain exemplary materials and methods are described herein.

[0023] It will be noted that, as used in this specification and the appended claims, the singular forms “a,” “an” and “the” include plural referents unless the content clearly dictates otherwise. Thus, for example, reference to a “column” includes one, two, or more columns. Similarly, reference to a plurality of referents should be interpreted as comprising a single referent and/or a plurality of referents unless the content and/or context clearly dictate otherwise. Thus, reference to “columns” does not necessarily require a plurality of such columns. Instead, it will be appreciated that independent of conjugation; one or more columns are contemplated herein.

[0024] As used throughout this application the words “can” and “may” are used in a permissive sense (*i.e.*, meaning having the potential to), rather than the mandatory sense (*i.e.*, meaning must). Additionally, the terms “including,” “having,” “involving,” “containing,” “characterized by,” as well as variants thereof (*e.g.*, “includes,” “has,” and “involves,” “contains,” etc.), and similar terms as used herein, including the claims, shall be inclusive and/or open-ended, shall have the same meaning as the word “comprising” and variants thereof (*e.g.*, “comprise” and “comprises”), and do not exclude additional, un-recited elements or method steps, illustratively.

[0025] Various aspects of the present disclosure can be illustrated by describing components that are coupled, attached, connected, and/or joined together. As used herein, the terms “coupled”, “attached”, “connected,” and/or “joined” are used to indicate either a direct association between two components or, where appropriate, an indirect association with one another through intervening or intermediate components. In contrast, when a component is referred to as being “directly coupled”, “directly attached”, “directly connected,” and/or “directly joined” to another component, no intervening elements are present or contemplated. Thus, as used herein, the terms “connection,” “connected,” and the like do not necessarily imply direct contact between the two or more elements. In addition, components that are coupled, attached, connected, and/or joined together are not necessarily (reversibly or permanently) secured to one another. For instance, coupling, attaching, connecting, and/or joining can comprise placing, positioning, and/or disposing the components together or otherwise adjacent in some implementations.

[0026] As used herein, directional and/or arbitrary terms, such as “top,” “bottom,” “front,” “back,” “rear,” “left,” “right,” “up,” “down,” “upper,” “lower,” “inner,” “outer,” “internal,” “external,” “interior,” “exterior,” “proximal,” “distal,” and the like can be used solely to indicate relative directions and/or orientations and may not otherwise be intended to limit the scope of the disclosure, including the specification, invention, and/or claims.

[0027] To facilitate understanding, like reference numerals have been used, where possible, to designate like elements common to the figures. Furthermore, alternative configurations of a particular element may each include separate letters appended to the element number. Accordingly, an appended letter can be used to designate an alternative design, structure, function, implementation, and/or embodiment of an element or feature without an appended letter. Similarly, multiple instances of an element and or sub-elements of a parent element may each include separate letters appended to the element number. In each case, the element label may be used without an appended letter to generally refer to instances of the element or any one of the alternative elements. Element labels including an appended letter can be used to refer to a specific instance of the element or to distinguish or draw attention to multiple uses of the element. However, element labels including an appended letter are not meant to be limited to the specific and/or particular embodiment(s) in which they are illustrated. In other words, reference to a specific feature in relation to one embodiment should not be construed as being limited to applications only within said embodiment.

[0028] It will also be appreciated that where two or more values, or a range of values (*e.g.*, less than, greater than, at least, and/or up to a certain value, and/or between two recited values) is disclosed or recited, any specific value or range of values falling within the disclosed values or range of values is likewise disclosed and contemplated herein. Thus, disclosure of an illustrative measurement or distance less than or equal to about 10 units or between 0 and 10 units includes, illustratively, a specific disclosure of: (i) a measurement of 9 units, 5 units, 1 units, or any other value between 0 and 10 units, including 0 units and/or 10 units; and/or (ii) a measurement between 9 units and 1 units, between 8 units and 2 units, between 6 units and 4 units, and/or any other range of values between 0 and 10 units.

[0029] Various modifications can be made to the illustrated embodiments without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention as defined by the claims. Thus, while

various aspects and embodiments have been disclosed herein, other aspects and embodiments are contemplated. It is also noted that systems, methods, apparatus, devices, products, processes, and/or kits, etc., according to certain embodiments of the present disclosure may include, incorporate, or otherwise comprise properties, features, components, members, and/or elements described in other embodiments disclosed and/or described herein. Thus, reference to a specific feature in relation to one embodiment should not be construed as being limited to applications only within said embodiment.

[0030] The headings used herein are for organizational purposes only and are not meant to be used to limit the scope of the description or the claims.

[0031] In the description, example systems, methods, and/or apparatus may be described with reference to one or more analytes or analyte molecules (of interest). It should be appreciated that as used herein, “analyte” can refer to a substance whose chemical constituent(s) are being analyzed (*e.g.*, detected, isolated, separated, identified, measured, quantified, etc.) and/or the chemical constituent(s) themselves (*i.e.*, a chemical substance that is the subject of chemical analysis, a substance or chemical constituent that is of interest in an analytical procedure, etc.). Thus, an illustrative fluid (*e.g.*, drinking water) sample can be and/or constitute an analyte having or comprising one or more analyte molecules of interest disposed or contained therein. Alternatively or in addition, the one or more analyte molecules of interest disposed or contained in the drinking water sample can likewise constitute analyte(s). Thus, where appropriate, an analyte (*i.e.*, fluid sample) can be introduced into a concentrator column configured to retain the analyte (*i.e.*, molecule(s) of interest) without departing from the scope of this disclosure.

[0032] Moreover, as used herein, a “molecule” or “molecule of interest” includes other matter of interest, including but not limited to cells, particles, compounds, crystals, aggregates, etc. For instance, in at least one embodiment, a molecule of interest can comprise phosphate, sulfate, nitrate, nitride, bromate, chlorite, chloroform, bromoform, asbestos, or another molecular compound, including acids, hydrocarbons, and the like. In other embodiments, a molecule of interest can comprise a (charged) elemental molecule, such as fluoride, chloride, bromide, arsenic, barium, chromium, etc., as well as compounds including the same. Thus, reference to a “molecule” or “molecule of interest” should not be construed as being limited to a (single) molecule, per se. Rather, such terms should be

construed broadly to include any substance or matter (*e.g.*, that may be present or included in a liquid sample).

[0033] In addition, example systems, methods, and/or apparatus may be described with reference to one or more ions, ionic molecules, ionized molecules, charged molecules, and the like. It will be appreciated that such terms are illustrative and/or representative of analytes, in general, and should be understood accordingly.

[0034] It is further to be understood that some of the drawings included herewith, and which are referenced herein, are diagrammatic and schematic representations of example embodiments, and are not limiting of the present disclosure. Moreover, while various drawings are provided at a scale that is considered functional for some embodiments, the drawings are not necessarily drawn to scale for all contemplated embodiments. No inference should therefore be drawn from the drawings as to the necessity of any scale.

[0035] Furthermore, as indicated above, in the exemplary embodiments illustrated in the figures, like structures will be provided with similar reference designations, where possible. Specific language will be used herein to describe the exemplary embodiments. Nevertheless it will be understood that no limitation of the scope of the disclosure is thereby intended. It is to be understood that the drawings are diagrammatic and schematic representations of various embodiments of this disclosure, and are not to be construed as limiting the scope of the disclosure, unless such shape, form, scale, function, or other feature is expressly described herein as essential.

[0036] Alterations and further modifications of the inventive features illustrated herein, and additional applications of the principles illustrated herein, which would occur to one skilled in the relevant art and having possession of this disclosure, are to be considered within the scope of this disclosure. Unless a feature is described as requiring another feature in combination therewith, any feature herein may be combined with another feature of a same or different embodiment disclosed herein. Furthermore, various well-known aspects of illustrative systems, methods, apparatus, and the like are not described herein in particular detail in order to avoid obscuring aspects of the example embodiments.

[0037] Exemplary embodiments of the present disclosure generally relate to systems and methods for concentrating an analyte preparatory for analysis thereof. In particular, the present disclosure relates to methods for processing the effluent of an analyte concentrator to

produce an eluent for eluting an analyte retained in the same or separate concentrator, and to systems implementing the same. The present disclosure further relates to an analyte concentrator system that connects the effluent outlet of an analyte concentrator to an eluent generation module, and to methods implementing the same.

[0038] Reference will now be made to the figures to describe various aspects of example embodiments of the disclosure. Figure 2 depicts a flow diagram of an analyte concentrator system 50 incorporating some features of the present disclosure. In a first embodiment, analyte concentrator system 50 comprises an analyte concentrator assembly 56 fluid-coupled to an eluent generation module 64 via an (effluent) output line 62. As depicted in Figure 2, an analyte sample 52 is introduced via (analyte) input line 54 into an analyte concentrator assembly 56. Analyte concentrator assembly 56 is configured to retain one or more analyte molecules of interest contained in analyte sample 52. Accordingly, at least a portion of the analyte molecule(s) is retained in analyte concentrator assembly 56, while the fluid sample effluent (*e.g.*, a substantially analyte-free sample effluent) is discharged from analyte concentrator assembly 56 via output line 62.

[0039] Substantially analyte-free fluid sample effluent discharged from analyte concentrator assembly 56 is routed (*e.g.*, fluidly) via output line 62 from analyte concentrator assembly 56 to eluent generation module 64 (*e.g.*, where the substantially analyte-free effluent can be used to generate a substantially analyte-free eluent). Thus, unlike existing systems in which an effluent is discharged into waste (see Figure 1), embodiments of the present disclosure can use the substantially analyte-free effluent to generate a substantially analyte-free eluent. Accordingly, whereas existing systems rely on a separate fluid source to generate eluent; adding to labor costs, decreasing efficiencies, and resulting in eluent that may contain a substantial amount of the analyte molecule of interest, embodiments of the present disclosure route the effluent discharged from an analyte concentrator assembly specifically designed to retain the analyte molecule of interest (thereby discharging a substantially analyte-free effluent) into an eluent generation module to produce a eluent therefrom that is, likewise, substantially free of the analyte molecule of interest retained in the analyte concentrator assembly.

[0040] As used herein, “substantially analyte-free,” “substantially free of the analyte (molecule(s)),” and the like can be used to refer to a fluid, sample, and/or product having,

including, comprising and/or containing less than or equal to a threshold amount of a particular analyte (of interest). For instance, the threshold amount can be measured in terms of molar concentration, mass, etc. In one embodiment, “substantially analyte-free,” “substantially free of the analyte (molecule(s)),” and the like can refer to less than or equal to nano-molar, pico-molar, femto-molar, atto-molar, etc. Alternatively, “substantially analyte-free,” “substantially free of the analyte (molecule(s)),” and the like can refer to less than or equal to a value (whole number or decimal value) of nano-grams, pico- grams, femto- grams, atto- grams, etc. per unit of volume (*e.g.*, liter, kiloliter, etc.).

[0041] The threshold amount can also be measured in terms of quantity-per-quantity (*e.g.*, parts (analyte) per notation (reference)). Accordingly, this (set of) pseudo unit(s) can be used to describe the small values of the analyte concentration (*i.e.*, substantially free) in dimensionless quantities or terms (*e.g.*, mole fraction, mass fraction, etc.). Specifically, the threshold can be measured in terms of ppm (parts-per-million, 10^{-6}), ppb (parts-per-billion, 10^{-9}), ppt (parts-per-trillion, 10^{-12}) and ppq (parts-per-quadrillion), etc.; where parts can comprise any value (whole number or decimal value). Accordingly, “substantially analyte-free,” “substantially free of the analyte (molecule(s)),” and the like can refer to less than or equal to one part analyte per billion parts reference. The unit “1 ppb” can be used for a mass fraction if the analyte is present at one-millionth of a gram per gram of sample solution, etc. When working with aqueous solutions, it is common to assume that the density of water is 1.00 g/mL. Therefore, it is common to equate 1 gram of water with 1 mL of water. Consequently, ppb corresponds to 1 µg/L water (or water based fluid, in some instances).

[0042] In a further embodiment, eluent generated in eluent generation module 64 (of or from the analyte sample effluent) can similarly be routed (*e.g.*, fluidly) via an (eluent) input line 70 from eluent generation module 64 to analyte concentrator assembly 56, where the eluent can be used to elute an analyte retained in analyte concentrator assembly 56.

[0043] In at least one further embodiment, the eluted analyte can be routed (*e.g.*, fluidly) via an (analyte) output line 76 from analyte concentrator assembly 56 to an analyte detection module 78, where the analyte can be analyzed (*e.g.*, the presence of the analyte can be detected, the identity of the analyte can be determined, the quantity and/or quality of the analyte can be measured, etc.). After passing through analyte detection module 78, fluid sample can be discharged via output line 82 to waste 68.

[0044] An optional wash fluid can also be introduced into analyte concentrator assembly 56 via a separate wash fluid input line (not shown). Alternatively, the wash fluid can be introduced via input line 54. The wash fluid can comprise a pre-wash (*e.g.*, configured to remove any foreign and/or undesirable matter from analyte concentrator assembly 56 and/or to prepare analyte concentrator assembly 56 to receive analyte sample 52). Alternatively, or in addition, the wash fluid can comprise a post-wash (*e.g.*, configured to remove any un-retained sample (*e.g.*, analyte sample fluid or molecular component thereof)) from analyte concentrator assembly 56. A wash fluid effluent can also be discharged from analyte concentrator assembly 56 via output line 62. Alternatively, the wash fluid effluent can be discharged via a separate output line (not shown). Those skilled in the art will appreciate, however, that certain embodiment may not include a wash fluid and/or a washing step as described above. Instead, in some embodiments, the volume of analyte sample 52, for instance, may be sufficient to ensure that a suitable amount of analyte sample 52 passes through analyte concentrator assembly 56, a suitable amount of analyte is retained by analyte concentrator assembly 56, and/or a suitable amount of effluent passes out of analyte concentrator assembly 56, etc.

[0045] Output line 62 can optionally include an (effluent) output valve 66 configured to selectively open one of optional lines 62a, 62b, and 62c (and selectively closing the other lines). For instance, output valve 66 can selectively open line 62a, connecting effluent output line 62 to eluent generation module 64, while selectively closing lines 62b and 62c. Alternatively, output valve 66 can selectively open line 62b, connecting output line 62 to a waste (drain) 68, while selectively closing lines 62a and 62c. Furthermore, output valve 66 can selectively open line 62c, connecting output line 62 to an effluent (purified water / mobile phase) storage member 63, while selectively closing lines 62a and 62b. In an illustrative operation, the (substantially analyte-free) sample effluent passing out of analyte concentrator assembly 56 via effluent output line 62 can be selectively routed via line 62a to eluent generation module 64 or via line 62c to storage member 63. Effluent stored in storage member 63 can be routed via line 62d to eluent generation module 64. In some embodiments, effluent stored in storage member 63 can be useful in a variety of other applications, such as making (generating) standards free from analyte ions using the stored effluent as a diluent (which can be either done offline volumetrically or inline via a flowing

stream). Similarly, the optional wash fluid effluent (*e.g.*, substantially analyte-free wash fluid effluent) passing out of analyte concentrator assembly 56 (*e.g.*, via effluent output line 62) can be selectively routed via line 62a to eluent generation module 64 or via line 62c to storage member 63 (*e.g.*, to generate additional substantially analyte-free eluent and/or to wash the eluent generation module 64). Alternatively, the wash fluid effluent passing out of analyte concentrator assembly 56 via effluent output line 62 can be selectively routed via line 62b to waste 68.

[0046] Eluent line 70 can also optionally include a valve 72 (*e.g.*, eluent valve) configured to selectively open one of optional lines 70a and 70b (and selectively closing the other line). For instance, valve 72 can selectively open line 70a, connecting input line 70 to analyte concentrator assembly 56, while selectively closing line 70b. Alternatively, output valve 72 can selectively open line 70b, connecting eluent line 70 to an optional storage member 74, while selectively closing line 70a. In an illustrative operation, the substantially analyte-free eluent can pass out of eluent generation module 64 via eluent line 70 and can be selectively routed via line 70b to optional storage 74.

[0047] Storage 74 can comprise a receptacle in some embodiments. Accordingly, the substantially analyte-free eluent can be stored in the receptacle for later use. For instance, a line 70c connects storage 74 to analyte concentrator assembly 56. Accordingly, substantially analyte-free eluent can pass out of storage 74 and into analyte concentrator assembly 56 to elute the retained analyte. Storage 74 can overcome a potential problem in the configuration of system 50. Specifically, analyte concentrator assembly 56 may not be prepared (*e.g.*, sufficiently washed, etc.) to receive the eluent at the time it is discharged from eluent generation module 64 in some embodiments and/or applications (*e.g.*, during a certain run or assay). Thus, storage 74 can provide a delay sufficient to provide time necessary to (fully) prepare analyte concentrator assembly 56 prior to introducing the eluent therein.

[0048] Alternatively, eluent line 70 can be configured to provide a sufficient delay in delivering the eluent to analyte concentrator assembly 56. For instance, eluent line 70 can include a sample loop, as known in the art. The sample loop can be connected (*e.g.*, fluidly) to analyte concentrator assembly 56, can be used to precisely load a known volume of the sample into the concentrator column, and/or can provide the delay described above. Such a delay may be necessary in order to complete the processing of analyte sample 52 (through

analyte concentrator assembly 56) and/or may potentially eliminate the need for a separate storage 74 and/or valve 72. Alternatively, the substantially analyte-free eluent can pass out of eluent generation module 64 via eluent line 70 and can be selectively routed via line 70a into analyte concentrator assembly 56 to elute the retained analyte.

[0049] Output line 76 can also optionally include a valve 80 (*e.g.*, eluted analyte valve) configured to selectively open one of optional lines 76a and 76b (and selectively closing the other line). For instance, valve 80 can selectively open line 76a, connecting output line 76 to analyte detection module 78, while selectively closing line 76b. Alternatively, output valve 80 can selectively open line 76b, connecting output line 76 to waste 68, while selectively closing line 76a. In an illustrative operation, the eluted analyte can pass out of analyte concentrator assembly 56 via output line 76 and can be selectively routed via line 76a to analyte detection module 78. On the other hand, a wash fluid flowing through system 50 can pass out of analyte concentrator assembly 56 via output line 76 and can be selectively routed via line 76b to waste 68.

[0050] Output line 82 can also optionally include an output valve 84 configured to selectively open one of optional lines 82a and 82b (and selectively closing the other line). For instance, valve 84 can selectively open line 82a, connecting output line 82 to waste 68, while selectively closing line 82b. Alternatively, output valve 84 can selectively open line 82b, connecting output line 82 to analyte detection module 78, while selectively closing line 82a. In an illustrative operation, fluid sample can be recirculated back into at least a portion of analyte detection module 78 through a line 82b (to regenerate one or more components thereof).

[0051] Recirculated sample can be discharged from analyte detection module 78 via an output line 86. Output line 86 can also optionally include an output valve 88 configured to selectively open one of optional lines 86a and 86b (and selectively closing the other line). For instance, valve 88 can selectively open line 86a, connecting output line 86 to waste 68, while selectively closing line 86b. Alternatively, output valve 88 can selectively open line 86b, connecting output line 86 to elution generation module 64, while selectively closing line 86a. In an illustrative operation, fluid sample can be recirculated back into at least a portion of elution generation module 64 (to regenerate one or more components thereof).

[0052] Those skilled in the art will appreciate that different embodiments of system 50 can comprise different combinations of the components described above and/or illustrated in Figure 2. Accordingly, system 50 according to one or more specific embodiments need not include each and every component described above and/or illustrated in Figure 2. Similarly, a variety of methods described herein can involve passing one or more fluid samples through system 50 or one or more components thereof. Accordingly, such methods (or other methods) need not include each and every step described above and/or illustrated in Figure 2.

[0053] Furthermore, various components of system 50 and/or methods involving the same (or other methods) will be discussed in further detail below. It will likewise be appreciated that such components and/or method steps are illustrative only and that various embodiments can include more than or fewer than the described and/or illustrated components and/or method steps.

[0054] Figure 3 depicts a more specific illustrative analyte concentrator assembly 56a useful in an illustrative system 50 (*e.g.*, which can be used as analyte concentrator assembly 56 – *see e.g.*, Figure 2). As depicted in Figure 3, analyte concentrator assembly 56a comprises an analyte concentrator 90 having an inlet opening 92 and an outlet opening 94. Alternatively, analyte concentrator 90 can have a plurality of inlet openings 92 and/or a plurality of outlet openings 94. Analyte concentrator assembly 56a further comprises an optional inlet valve 96, selectively coupling inlet opening 92 of analyte concentrator 90 to (analyte sample) input line 54 and/or (eluted analyte sample) output line 76 (as similarly illustrated in Figure 2). In addition, analyte concentrator assembly 56a comprises an optional outlet valve 98, selectively coupling outlet opening 94 of analyte concentrator 90 to (effluent) output line 62 and/or (eluent) input line 70 (as similarly illustrated in Figure 2). Accordingly, analyte concentrator 90 may only require a single inlet opening 92 and/or a single outlet opening 94 in certain embodiments.

[0055] In some embodiments, analyte concentrator 90 can comprise a concentrator column (*e.g.*, as known in the art). Such concentrator columns can have and/or comprise an encircling side wall 90a extending from a first end 90b of the concentrator column 90 to an opposing second end 90c of the concentrator column 90 and at least partially bounding an internal cavity 90d. Such concentrator columns 90 can also have and/or comprise inlet opening 92 disposed at the first end 90b and in fluid communication with the internal cavity

90d and outlet opening 94 disposed at the second end 90c and in fluid communication with the internal cavity 90d.

[0056] Regardless of specific components and/or configurations, analyte concentrator assembly 56a can have and/or include at least one analyte retention mechanism 91. For instance, analyte concentrator column 90 can, illustratively, be and/or comprise an ion exchange-type concentrator column. Such ion-exchange concentrator columns 90 can have and/or include an analyte retention mechanism 91 disposed within internal cavity 90d. In at least one embodiment, analyte retention mechanism 91 can comprise ion-exchange chromatography material (*e.g.*, resin, polymeric substrate, agarose, beads, and/or other suitable chromatography material). A typical ion-exchange concentrator column 90 is packed with the chromatography material such that the material is disposed and/or retained therein (*e.g.*, in the internal cavity 90d thereof). Such material can be configured to carry a net charge (*e.g.*, in one or more (specific) pH solutions). Electrostatic interactions between the net charged chromatography material and charged analyte molecules can cause the chromatography material to retain (*e.g.*, bind to) the analyte molecules. Salt and/or acid concentration in solution can be used to manipulate the chromatography material into binding or releasing certain types of molecules of interest.

[0057] Thus, ion exchange-type concentrator columns 90 can be configured to retain one or more molecular component(s) based on one or more ionic and/or charge-related characteristics thereof (*e.g.*, ionic state in a particular pH of solution). Specifically, some (anionic) concentrator columns 90 can be configured to retain certain negatively-charged (anionic) molecules with positively-charged chromatography material. Accordingly, one or more anionic analytes disposed in a fluid sample may be retained in the column, while the fluid sample effluent is discharged from the column. Alternatively, some (cationic) concentrator columns can be configured to retain certain positively-charged (cationic) molecules with negatively-charged chromatography material. Accordingly, one or more cationic analytes disposed in a fluid sample may be retained in the column 90, while the fluid sample effluent is discharged from the column. Other types of concentrator columns 90 are also known in the art and contemplated herein.

[0058] Indeed, a wide variety of analyte concentrator assemblies 56a and/or analyte concentrators 90 can be configured to retain one or more molecular component(s) based on

specific chemical and/or structural properties. Each can include an analyte retention mechanism(s) 91 specifically configured to retain one or more analyte molecules of interest while allowing the sample effluent to be discharged. Accordingly, a variety of analyte retention mechanisms 91 are known in the art and contemplated herein.

[0059] Those skilled in the art will appreciate that analyte concentrator 90, as depicted in Figure 3, can also be preferably configured for counter-current elution. Specifically, (eluent) input line 70 is (selectively, fluidly) connected to analyte concentrator 90 via outlet opening 94 (similar and/or adjacent to (effluent) output line 62), and (eluted analyte sample) output line 76 is (selectively, fluidly) connected to analyte concentrator 90 via inlet opening 92. Accordingly, as discussed in further detail below, an analyte sample 52 (*see e.g.*, Figure 2) may be introduced into and flow through analyte concentrator 90 in a first fluid direction 93a (*e.g.*, from inlet opening 92 toward outlet opening 94), while an eluted concentrated analyte sample may be eluted and discharged from analyte concentrator 90 in a second fluid direction 93b (*e.g.*, from outlet opening 94 toward inlet opening 92). Alternative embodiments can be configured for uniform current flow operation without departing from the scope of this disclosure.

[0060] In at least one embodiment, the volume of eluent introduced into analyte concentrator 90 (via port 94 and/or to elute an analyte retained therein) can be substantially less than the volume of the original analyte sample 52 introduced into analyte concentrator assembly 56a and/or analyte concentrator 90 thereof (via inlet 92) during a specific run or assay. Accordingly, the eluted analyte sample can be significantly concentrated relative to the original analyte sample. For instance, the eluted analyte sample can be at least, up to, greater than, about, or between 2-fold, 5-fold, 10-fold, 20-fold, 50-fold, 100-fold, 200-fold, 500-fold, 1000-fold, 10,000-fold, 100,000-fold, or more concentrated relative to the original analyte sample. In some embodiments, for example, analyte concentrator 90 (or the analyte retention mechanism 91 thereof) can initially retain analyte molecules adjacent to inlet opening 92. Accordingly, the retained analytes can elute from analyte concentrator 90 in an eluent volume significantly less than the total volume of the original analyte sample. Thus, the eluted analyte sample can be or comprise a concentrated, eluted analyte sample in some embodiments.

[0061] In one or more embodiments, an analyte concentrator assembly can also include one or more multi-port (master) fluid valves. Such a fluid valve can coordinate fluid flow through the system 50 (*see e.g.*, Figure 2) and/or a concentrator column thereof. In some embodiments, for instance, a multi-port (master) fluid valve can coordinate fluid flow in and out of an concentrator column (such as concentrator column 90 illustrated in Figure 3) and/or illuminate the need for more or more of optional valves 66, 72, 80, 84, and 88.

[0062] Figures 4A and 4B illustrate, schematically, an analyte concentrator assembly 56b comprising a concentrator column 90 and an illustrative multi-port (master) fluid valve 100 in a first valve configuration (Figure 4A) and a second valve configuration (Figure 4B). Fluid valve 100 can also be useful in other embodiments of the present disclosure. As illustrated in Figures 4A and 4B, fluid valve 100 comprises six selectively connectable ports 102 and is selectively configurable between the first and second valve configurations (to selectively connect different combinations of the plurality of ports). Fluid valves having less than six or greater than six ports are also contemplated herein.

[0063] In both the first and second valve configurations (illustrated in Figures 4A and 4B, respectively), inlet opening 92 of analyte concentrator 90 is fluid coupled with a concentrator inlet port 102a. Similarly, outlet opening 94 of analyte concentrator 90 is fluid coupled with a concentrator outlet port 102d. As discussed in further detail below, selective fluid communication between concentrator inlet port 102a and adjacent ports 102b and 102f alternates between the first and second valve configurations, respectively. Accordingly, inlet opening 92 is selectively fluid connectable with port 102b and with port 102f. Likewise, selective fluid communication between concentrator outlet port 102d and adjacent ports 102c and 102e alternates between the first and second valve configurations, respectively. Accordingly, outlet opening 94 is selectively fluid connectable with port 102c and with port 102e.

[0064] As depicted in Figure 4A, in the first valve configuration, analyte input line 54 is connected to a first fluid inlet port 102b, which is in fluid communication with concentrator inlet port 102a through the first fluid path of fluid valve 100 (in the first valve configuration). Accordingly, because inlet opening 92 of analyte concentrator 90 is in fluid communication with concentrator inlet port 102a, analyte input line 54 is in fluid communication with analyte concentrator 90 in the first valve configuration.

[0065] Likewise, in the first valve configuration, effluent output line 62 is connected to a first fluid outlet port 102c, which is in fluid communication with concentrator outlet port 102d through the first fluid path of fluid valve 100 (in the first valve configuration). Accordingly, because outlet opening 94 of analyte concentrator 90 is in fluid communication with concentrator outlet port 102d, effluent output line 62 is in fluid communication with analyte concentrator 90 in the first valve configuration.

[0066] In operation, in the first valve configuration, an analyte sample 52 (*see e.g.*, Figure 2) passing through analyte input line 54 is introduced into fluid valve 100 at first fluid inlet port 102b and passes (fluidly) within the first internal fluid valve flow path of fluid valve 100 to concentrator inlet port 102a, and then exits fluid valve 100 through concentrator inlet port 102a to pass (fluidly), via an optional valve line 100a, into analyte concentrator 90 via inlet opening 92. As described above, analyte molecules disposed in the analyte sample (52) are retained in analyte concentrator 90 by means of one or more analyte retention mechanisms (91). The substantially analyte-free sample effluent (*i.e.*, un-retained fluid sample and/or flow-through) passes (fluidly) out of analyte concentrator 90 via outlet opening 94. The effluent is then introduced into fluid valve 100 at concentrator outlet port 102d via an optional valve line 100b. The effluent then passes (fluidly) within the first internal fluid valve flow path of fluid valve 100 to first fluid outlet port 102c, and then exits fluid valve 100 through fluid outlet port 102c to pass (fluidly) through effluent output line 62 (*e.g.*, to eluent generation module 64 as depicted in Figure 2).

[0067] In the first valve configuration, the first internal fluid flow path also includes a fluid connection between second fluid inlet port 102e and second fluid outlet port 102f. Accordingly, a fluid passing through eluent line 70 is introduced into fluid valve 100 at second fluid inlet port 102e. The fluid then passes (fluidly) within the first internal fluid flow path of fluid valve 100 to second fluid outlet port 102f, and then exits fluid valve 100 through second fluid outlet port 102f to pass (fluidly) through output line 76 (*e.g.*, to waste 68 or analyte detection module 78 as depicted in Figure 2). Accordingly, fluid delivered to fluid valve 100 via port 102e (in the first valve configuration) bypasses analyte concentrator 90 and passes directly to output line 76.

[0068] However, as illustrated in Figure 4B, in the second valve configuration, (substantially analyte-free eluent) fluid passing through eluent line 70 (or a sub-line thereof),

is introduced into fluid valve 100 via second fluid inlet port 102e, which is in fluid communication with opening 94 of analyte concentrator 90 via port 102d and valve line 100b. Accordingly, the substantially analyte-free eluent exits fluid valve 100 via port 102d and is introduced into analyte concentrator 90 via valve line 100b (in a direction opposite the flow of the analyte sample 52 into analyte concentrator 90 (*i.e.*, in a counter-current direction)). As indicated above, the substantially analyte-free eluent can be chemically configured to elute the analyte molecules retained in analyte concentrator 90 (or by the analyte retention mechanism 91 thereof).

[0069] The (concentrated) eluted analyte sample exits analyte concentrator 90 via opening 92 and is introduced into fluid valve 100 at port 102a by means of valve line 100a. The concentrated, eluted analyte sample then passes to second fluid outlet port 102f via the second internal fluid flow path of fluid valve 100 (in the second valve configuration), and then exits fluid valve 100 through second fluid outlet port 102f to pass (fluidly) through output line 76 (*e.g.*, to analyte detection module 78 as depicted in Figure 2).

[0070] Furthermore, in the second valve configuration, fluid passing through line 54 enters fluid valve 100 via first fluid inlet port 102b and passes directly out of fluid valve 100 via the second internal fluid valve flow path and first fluid outlet port 102c, and line 62 fluid-coupled therewith.

[0071] Figures 5A and 5B depict, respectively, flow diagrams of an analyte concentrator system 50a in a first system configuration (Figure 5A) and a second system configuration (Figure 5B). Like elements between analyte concentrator system 50a and analyte concentrator system 50 are identified with like reference numerals. Analyte concentrator system 50a can be configured substantially similar to analyte concentrator system 50 (*see e.g.*, Figure 2), with one or more of the following (or other) described and/or depicted differences. In particular, analyte concentrator system 50a can include an analyte concentrator assembly 56c comprising a first concentrator column 90a and a second concentrator column 90b.

[0072] As depicted in Figure 5A, in a first system configuration, analyte sample 52 is introduced via (analyte) input line 54 into concentrator column 90a of analyte concentrator assembly 56c. At least a portion of one or more analyte molecule(s) of interest contained and/or disposed in analyte sample 52 is retained in concentrator column 90a, while an analyte

sample effluent is discharged therefrom. The fluid sample effluent discharged from concentrator column 90a is routed (*e.g.*, fluidly) via output line 62 from analyte concentrator assembly 56c and/or concentrator column 90a thereof, to eluent generation module 64 (*e.g.*, where the substantially analyte-free effluent can be used to generate a substantially analyte-free eluent). Eluent generated in eluent generation module 64 (of or from the analyte sample effluent) can similarly be routed (*e.g.*, fluidly) via an (eluent) input line 70 from eluent generation module 64 to analyte concentrator assembly 56c and/or concentrator column 90b thereof, where the eluent can be used to elute an analyte retained in concentrator column 90b (as described in further detail below in relation to Figure 5B).

[0073] The analyte eluted from concentrator column 90b is routed (*e.g.*, fluidly) via (analyte) output line 76 from analyte concentrator assembly 56c and/or concentrator column 90b thereof, to an analyte detection module 78, where the analyte can be analyzed. After passing through analyte detection module 78, fluid sample can be discharged via output line 82.

[0074] As indicated above, a wash fluid can also be (optionally) introduced into analyte concentrator assembly 56c and/or concentrator column 90a thereof via a separate wash fluid input line (not shown). Alternatively, the wash fluid can be introduced via input line 54. The wash fluid effluent can also be discharged from analyte concentrator assembly 56c and/or concentrator column 90a thereof via output line 62. Alternatively, the wash fluid effluent can be discharged via a separate wash fluid output line (not shown).

[0075] One or more of the valves described previously can also be incorporated into system 50a, as depicted in Figures 5A and 5B, to alter the flow of fluid sample through system 50a. Recirculation of analyzed fluid sample can similarly occur as previously described. In at least one embodiment, a waste line 89 can carry recirculated or other fluid from eluent generation module 64 to waste 68. In addition, no fluid sample storage element (such as storage 74 depicted in Figure 2) is required to operate system 50a effectively in one or more embodiments. Specifically, no delay is necessarily required because the eluent generated from the effluent of concentrator column 90a is introduced into concentrator column 90b to eluent an analyte already disposed and/or retained therein. Said analyte is retained in concentrator column 90b as follows.

[0076] As depicted in Figure 5B, in a second system configuration, analyte sample 52 is introduced via (analyte) input line 54 into concentrator column 90b of analyte concentrator assembly 56c. At least a portion of one or more analyte molecule(s) of interest contained and/or disposed in analyte sample 52 is retained in concentrator column 90b, while an analyte sample effluent is discharged therefrom. The fluid sample effluent discharged from concentrator column 90b is routed (*e.g.*, fluidly) via output line 62 from analyte concentrator assembly 56c and/or concentrator column 90b thereof, to eluent generation module 64 (*e.g.*, where the substantially analyte-free effluent can be used to generate a substantially analyte-free eluent). Eluent generated in eluent generation module 64 (of or from the analyte sample effluent) can similarly be routed (*e.g.*, fluidly) via an (eluent) input line 70 from eluent generation module 64 to analyte concentrator assembly 56c and/or concentrator column 90a thereof, where the eluent can be used to elute an analyte retained in concentrator column 90a (as described above in relation to Figure 5A).

[0077] The analyte eluted from concentrator column 90a is routed (*e.g.*, fluidly) via (analyte) output line 76 from analyte concentrator assembly 56c and/or concentrator column 90a thereof, to analyte detection module 78, where the analyte can be analyzed. After passing through analyte detection module 78, fluid sample can be discharged via output line 82.

[0078] As indicated above, no delay is necessarily required in operating system 50a because the eluent generated from the effluent of concentrator column 90b is introduced into concentrator column 90a to elute an analyte already disposed and/or retained therein.

[0079] Those skilled in the art will again appreciate that different embodiments of system 50a can comprise different combinations of the components described above and/or illustrated in Figures 5A and 5B. Accordingly, system 50a according to one or more specific embodiments need not include each and every component described above and/or illustrated in Figures 5A and 5B. Similarly, the method described above in relation to system 50a can involve passing one or more fluid samples through one or more components thereof. Accordingly, such method (or other method) need not include each and every step described above and/or illustrated in Figures 5A and 5B.

[0080] As indicated above, an analyte concentrator assembly can also include one or more multi-port (master) fluid valves. Figures 6A and 6B illustrate, schematically, an analyte

concentrator assembly 56d comprising a first concentrator column 90a, a second concentrator column 90b, and an illustrative multi-port (master) fluid valve 101 in a first valve configuration (Figure 6A) and a second valve configuration (Figure 6B). Fluid valve 100 can also be useful in other embodiments of the present disclosure. As illustrated in Figures 6A and 6B, fluid valve 101 comprises ten selectively connectable ports 103 and is selectively configurable between the first and second valve configurations (to selectively connect different combinations of the plurality of ports). Fluid valves having less than ten or greater than ten ports are also contemplated herein.

[0081] In both the first and second valve configurations (illustrated in Figures 6A and 6B, respectively), inlet opening 92a of first analyte concentrator 90a is fluid coupled with a first concentrator inlet port 103b. Similarly, outlet opening 94a of first analyte concentrator 90a is fluid coupled with a first concentrator outlet port 103e. Likewise, inlet opening 92b of second analyte concentrator 90b is fluid coupled with a second concentrator inlet port 103j and outlet opening 94b of second analyte concentrator 90b is fluid coupled with a second concentrator outlet port 103g.

[0082] As discussed in further detail below, selective fluid communication between first concentrator inlet port 103b and adjacent ports 103a and 103c alternates between the first and second valve configurations, respectively. Accordingly, inlet opening 92a of first analyte concentrator 90a is selectively fluid connectable with port 103a and with port 103c. Likewise, selective fluid communication between first concentrator outlet port 103e and adjacent ports 103f and 103d alternates between the first and second valve configurations, respectively. Accordingly, outlet opening 94a is selectively fluid connectable with port 103f and with port 103d.

[0083] Furthermore, selective fluid communication between second concentrator inlet port 103j and adjacent ports 103i and 103a alternates between the first and second valve configurations, respectively. Accordingly, inlet opening 92b of second analyte concentrator 90b is selectively fluid connectable with port 103i and with port 103a. Likewise, selective fluid communication between second concentrator outlet port 103g and adjacent ports 103h and 103f alternates between the first and second valve configurations, respectively. Accordingly, outlet opening 94b is selectively fluid connectable with port 103h and with port 103f.

[0084] As depicted in Figure 6A, in the first valve configuration, analyte input line 54 is connected to a first fluid inlet port 103a, which is in fluid communication with first concentrator inlet port 103b through the first internal fluid path of fluid valve 101 (in the first valve configuration). Accordingly, because inlet opening 92a of first analyte concentrator 90a is in fluid communication with concentrator inlet port 103b, analyte input line 54 is in fluid communication with first analyte concentrator 90a in the first valve configuration.

[0085] Likewise, in the first valve configuration, effluent output line 62 is connected to first fluid outlet port 103f, which is in fluid communication with first concentrator outlet port 103e through the first internal fluid path of fluid valve 101 (in the first valve configuration). Accordingly, because outlet opening 94a of first analyte concentrator 90a is in fluid communication with concentrator outlet port 103e, effluent output line 62 is in fluid communication with first analyte concentrator 90a in the first valve configuration.

[0086] Furthermore, in the first valve configuration, (eluent) input line 70 is connected to a second fluid inlet port 103h, which is in fluid communication with second concentrator outlet port 103g through the first internal fluid path of fluid valve 101 (in the first valve configuration). Accordingly, because outlet opening 94b of second analyte concentrator 90b is in fluid communication with second concentrator outlet port 103g, (eluent) input line 70 is in fluid communication with second analyte concentrator 90b in the first valve configuration.

[0087] Likewise, in the first valve configuration, (eluted analyte sample) output line 76 is connected to second fluid outlet port 103c, which is in fluid communication with connector ports 103d, 103i through the first internal fluid path of fluid valve 101 (in the first valve configuration). Connector ports 103d, 103i are, in turn, in fluid communication with second concentrator inlet port 103j through the first internal fluid path of fluid valve 101 (in the first valve configuration). Accordingly, because inlet opening 92b of second analyte concentrator 90b is in fluid communication with concentrator inlet port 103j, output line 76 is in fluid communication with second analyte concentrator 90b in the first valve configuration.

[0088] In operation in the first valve configuration, an analyte sample (52) passing through analyte input line 54 is introduced into fluid valve 101 at first fluid inlet port 103a, passes (fluidly) within the first internal fluid valve flow path of fluid valve 101 to first concentrator inlet port 103b, and then exits fluid valve 101 through first concentrator inlet port 103b to pass (fluidly), via an optional valve line 101a, into analyte concentrator 90a via

inlet opening 92a. As described above, analyte molecules disposed in the analyte sample (52) are retained in analyte concentrator 90a by means of one or more analyte retention mechanisms (91). The substantially analyte-free sample effluent (*i.e.*, un-retained fluid sample and/or flow-through) passes (fluidly) out of first analyte concentrator 90a via outlet opening 94a. The effluent is then introduced into fluid valve 101 at first concentrator outlet port 103e by means of an optional valve line 101b. The effluent then passes (fluidly) within the first internal fluid valve flow path of fluid valve 101 to first fluid outlet port 103f, and then exits fluid valve 101 through fluid outlet port 103f to pass (fluidly) through effluent output line 62 (*e.g.*, to eluent generation module 64 as depicted in Figure 2). Those skilled in the art will appreciate that an optional wash fluid can also be introduced through input line 54.

[0089] Continuing in the first valve configuration, a fluid eluent (*e.g.*, a substantially analyte-free eluent generated of and/or from the substantially analyte-free effluent of and/or from first concentrator column 90a in an eluent generation module) passing through eluent line 70 is introduced into fluid valve 101 at second fluid inlet port 103h. The eluent then passes (fluidly) within the first internal fluid flow path of fluid valve 101 (in the first valve configuration) to second fluid outlet port 103g, and then exits fluid valve 101 through second fluid outlet port 103g and passes (fluidly) through an optional valve line 101c to opening 94b of concentrator column 90b. The eluent elutes at least a portion of the one or more analyte molecules of interest retained therein (as described below in relation to Figure 6B), which is discharged from column 90b through opening 92b. The eluted analyte is introduced into fluid valve 101 at port 103j. The first internal fluid flow path of fluid valve 101 also includes a fluid connection between ports 103j, 103i, 103d, and 103c. Accordingly, the eluted analyte sample introduced into fluid valve 101 via port 103j (in the first valve configuration) passes directly to port 103c and out of fluid valve 101 via output line 76.

[0090] However, as illustrated in Figure 6B, in the second valve configuration, the analyte sample (52) passing through analyte input line 54 and introduced into fluid valve 101 at first fluid inlet port 103a, passes (fluidly) within the second internal fluid valve flow path of fluid valve 101 to second concentrator inlet port 103j, and then exits fluid valve 101 through second concentrator inlet port 103j to pass (fluidly), via optional valve line 101d, into analyte concentrator 90b via inlet opening 92b. As described above, analyte molecules disposed in

the analyte sample (52) are retained in analyte concentrator 90b by means of one or more analyte retention mechanisms (91). The substantially analyte-free sample effluent (*i.e.*, un-retained fluid sample and/or flow-through) passes (fluidly) out of second analyte concentrator 90b via outlet opening 94b. The effluent is then introduced into fluid valve 101 at second concentrator outlet port 103g by means of an optional valve line 101c. The effluent then passes (fluidly) within the second internal fluid valve flow path of fluid valve 101 (in the second valve configuration) to first fluid outlet port 103f, and then exits fluid valve 101 through fluid outlet port 103f to pass (fluidly) through effluent output line 62 (*e.g.*, to eluent generation module 64 as depicted in Figure 2).

[0091] Continuing in the second valve configuration, a fluid eluent (*e.g.*, substantially analyte-free eluent generated of and/or from the substantially analyte-free effluent of and/or from second concentrator column 90b in an eluent generation module) passing through eluent line 70 is introduced into fluid valve 101 at second fluid inlet port 103h, which is in fluid communication with opening 94a of first analyte concentrator 90a via ports 103i, 103d, and 103e, as well as optional valve line 101b. Accordingly, the substantially analyte-free eluent exits fluid valve 101 via port 103e and is introduced into analyte concentrator 90a (in a direction opposite the flow of the analyte sample (52) into analyte concentrator 90a (*i.e.*, in a counter-current direction) as described above in relation to Figure 6A). The substantially analyte-free eluent can be chemically configured to elute the analyte molecules retained in analyte concentrator 90a (or by the analyte retention mechanism (91) thereof).

[0092] The (concentrated) eluted analyte sample exits analyte concentrator 90a via opening 92a and is introduced into fluid valve 101 at port 103b. The concentrated, eluted analyte sample then passes to second fluid outlet port 103c via the second internal fluid flow path of fluid valve 101 (in the second valve configuration), and then exits fluid valve 101 through second fluid outlet port 103c to pass (fluidly) through output line 76 (*e.g.*, to analyte detection module 78 as depicted in Figure 5B).

[0093] As illustrated in Figure 8, analyte detection module 78 can comprise a chromatography member 158, a suppressing member 160, a conductivity detector 170, and/or a data management member 180 in one or more embodiments. It will be appreciated, however, that analyte detection module 78 need not include each of the aforementioned components and/or can include additional components as known in the art. Illustratively, in

operation, the eluted, concentrated analyte can pass via line 76 (or sub-line 76a thereof, see Figure 2) into chromatography member 158. Chromatography member 158 can comprise, for example, an ion exchange (separation) column, such as an anion exchange or cation exchange column in certain embodiments. Such chromatography (separation) columns can be used to separate (ionic) material eluted off of the analyte concentrator (column) 90.

[0094] The eluted, concentrated (and optionally separated) analyte sample can pass via line 112 from chromatography member 158 to suppressing member 160 of analyte detection module 78 in at least one embodiment. In some embodiments, a suppressing member (*i.e.*, “suppressor”) can be used to suppress the conductivity of the eluent and increase the conductivity of the (fully) dissociated analyte (*e.g.*, before the analyte sample is introduced into a detection component, such as conductivity detector 170). Illustratively, suppressing member 160 can be or comprise an electrolytic suppressor, eluent suppressor, electrolytic eluent suppressor, electrolytically regenerated suppressor, etc. as known in the art. Suppressing member 160 can also function and/or be used to suppress the conductivity of the eluent and increase the conductivity of the fully dissociated analyte. For instance, in some embodiments, suppressing member 160 can comprise a suppressing element 160a or other mechanism suitable for suppressing the conductivity of the eluent in the fluid sample and increasing the conductivity of the fully dissociated analyte in the fluid sample.

[0095] The eluted, concentrated analyte can also pass via line 112a from suppressing member 160 into conductivity detector 170 of analyte detection module 78 in at least one embodiment. Conductivity detector 170 can comprise a conductivity cell 170a or other mechanism suitable for measuring the conductivity of the fluid sample.

[0096] In some embodiments, conductivity detector 170 can communicate (*e.g.*, wirelessly and/or via physical (wired) connection 112c) with data management member 180. Data management member 180 can comprise a computer-implemented software program 180a in certain embodiments. The software program can be stored on a computer-readable media 180b in one or more embodiments. Accordingly, data management member 180 can also include a (general or special purpose) computer 180c configured to operate the software program and/or execute the computer-readable media.

[0097] In addition, a fluid recycling line 112b can form an additional connection between suppressing member 160 and conductivity detector 170. Accordingly, in a recycle mode, the

measured sample can be introduced back into suppressing member 160 to regenerate the suppressing member 160. The sample can then exit suppressing member 160 via line 86 as described above.

[0098] As illustrated in Figure 7, eluent generation module 64 can comprise a pump 120, an eluent generation component 130, a trap column 140 and/or a de-gasser 150. In operation, a substantially analyte-free effluent of and/or (discharged) from an analyte concentrator assembly and/or analyte concentrator column thereof passes via effluent line 62 and pump 120 into eluent generation component 130 by means of optional line 110a. Pump 120 can be or comprise a high-pressure, non-metallic fluid pump in one or more embodiments.

[0099] Eluent generation component 130 can include an anode 130a, a cathode 130b (disposed substantially opposite anode 130a), and an electrolytic chamber 130c disposed at least partially between anode 130a and cathode 130b. The electrolytic chamber 130c can include an electrolyte reservoir 130d, an eluent generation chamber 130e, and/or an ion exchange connector 130f (*e.g.*, disposed between the electrolyte reservoir 130d and the eluent generation chamber 130e). In another embodiment, one of the electrodes is disposed in the electrolyte reservoir 130d and the other electrode is disposed in the eluent generation chamber 130e.

[00100] The substantially analyte-free eluent generated in eluent generation component 130 passes via optional line 110b to an optional trap column 140 (*e.g.*, configured to trap any residual contaminants in the eluent and/or to further purify the eluent). In at least one embodiment, trap column 140 can be or comprise a continuously regenerated trap column (CR-TC) as known in the art.

[0101] The substantially analyte-free eluent then optionally passes via optional line 110c into de-gasser 150. In at least one embodiment, de-gasser 150 can comprise a gas permeable membrane 150a configured to remove at least some of any electrolytic gases in the eluent.

[0102] The substantially analyte-free eluent then passes out of eluent generation module 64 by means of (eluent) line 70 as described above. In certain embodiments, a recycling and/or regenerating fluid can enter eluent generation module 64 and/or a component thereof (*e.g.*, de-gasser 150) by means of line 86 as described above. For instance, the recycling and/or regenerating fluid can aid in removing at least some of any electrolytic gases in the eluent as described above. The fluid can also be optionally routed to trap column 140 to

regenerate the column. The fluid can also be discharged from eluent generation module 64 and/or a component thereof (*e.g.*, trap column 140) via line 110d (*e.g.*, into waste).

[0103] Analyte concentrator systems described herein can be operated by one or more chromatography operating platforms. Operating platforms can include one or more fluid pumps, valves, lines, and/or control software programs. For instance, CHROMELEONTM chromatography data systems is offered commercially by Thermo Fisher Scientific for controlling chromatographic processes along with other types of analytical instrumentation.

[0104] Reference is also made herein to an analyte sample (such as analyte sample 52). Such an analyte sample can comprise a fluid, such as substantially potable (drinking) water, illustratively. The sample may need to be analyzed for the presence of one or more analytes (or analyte molecules) of interest (*e.g.*, in order to determine the level(s) of the analyte(s) therein). For instance, drinking water may need to adhere to specific (governmental) standards, such as the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (NPDWRs or primary standards). However, the concentration of certain analytes may be difficult to detect without concentrating the analytes prior to detection.

[0105] Analyte concentrator assemblies, such as those described herein, can include an ionic or ion-exchange concentrator column configured to retain certain ionic molecules. For instance, a drinking water sample containing one or more ionic impurities can be introduced into the concentrator column such that the ions are retained in the column. By way of illustration, an anionic-exchange concentrator column can be configured to retain certain negatively-charged (anionic) molecules contained and/or disposed in the fluid sample. Accordingly, one or more anionic analytes may be retained in such a concentrator column, while the fluid sample effluent discharged therefrom can be substantially free of the one or more anionic analytes. Alternatively, the concentrator column can comprise a cationic concentrator column configured to retain certain positively-charged (cationic) molecules contained and/or disposed in the fluid sample. Accordingly, one or more cationic analytes may be retained in such a concentrator column, while the fluid sample effluent discharged therefrom can be substantially free of the one or more cationic analytes.

[0106] By way of illustration, to accomplish such an elution, the eluent (such as that generated in an eluent generation module of and/or from the substantially analyte-free effluent, as described herein) can include chemical constituents that are more likely to be

retained by the concentrator column than is the analyte. Accordingly, the analyte molecules of interest are released as the chemical constituents of eluent are retained instead.

[0107] The eluent may be generated manually, by mixing an eluent solution, or automatically, by an eluent generator. The eluent generator can process an input fluid to produce an eluent therefrom. For instance, the eluent generator can process the substantially analyte-free effluent (*e.g.*, by exchanging molecules disposed therein with molecules adapted for eluting the retained analyte(s) from the concentrator column).

[0108] Accordingly, various embodiments of the present disclosure overcome or solve one or more of the foregoing or other problems in the art, by providing a substantially analyte-free eluent, generated of and/or from the substantially analyte-free effluent of and/or (discharged) from an analyte concentrator assembly and/or analyte concentrator column thereof, and configured for eluting analyte(s) retained in the same or different analyte concentrator assembly and/or analyte concentrator column thereof. The analyte sample effluent can also be used as wash fluid (for washing un-retained fluid sample from the system) in certain embodiments.

[0109] The foregoing detailed description makes reference to specific exemplary embodiments. However, it will be appreciated that various modifications and changes can be made without departing from the scope contemplated herein and as set forth in the appended claims. More specifically, while illustrative exemplary embodiments in this disclosure have been more particularly described, the present disclosure is not limited to these embodiments, but includes any and all embodiments having modifications, omissions, combinations (*e.g.*, of aspects across various embodiments), adaptations and/or alterations as would be appreciated by those in the art based on the foregoing detailed description. The limitations in the claims are to be interpreted broadly based on the language employed in the claims and not limited to examples described in the foregoing detailed description, which examples are to be construed as non-exclusive.

[0110] Moreover, any steps recited in any method or process described herein and/or recited in the claims may be executed in any order and are not necessarily limited to the order presented in the claims, unless otherwise stated (explicitly or implicitly) in the claims. Accordingly, the scope of the invention should be determined solely by the appended claims and their legal equivalents, rather than by the descriptions and examples given above.

[0111] It will also be appreciated that various features, members, elements, parts, and/or portions of certain embodiments of the present invention are compatible with and/or can be combined with, included in, and/or incorporated into other embodiments of the present invention. Thus, disclosure a certain features, members, elements, parts, and/or portions relative to a specific embodiment of the present invention should not be construed as limiting application or inclusion of said features, members, elements, parts, and/or portions to the specific embodiment. Rather, it will be appreciated that other embodiments can also include said features, members, elements, parts, and/or portions without necessarily departing from the scope of the present invention. Likewise, certain embodiments can include fewer features than those disclosed in specific examples without necessarily departing from the scope of this disclosure.

[0112] In addition, the present invention may be embodied in other specific forms without departing from its spirit or essential characteristics. The described embodiments are to be considered in all respects only as illustrative and not restrictive. The scope of the invention is, therefore, indicated by the appended claims rather than by the foregoing description. All changes which come within the meaning and range of equivalency of the claims are to be embraced within their scope.

CLAIMS

1. A method of producing an analyte-free eluent, comprising:
 - processing a fluid sample comprising an analyte in an analyte concentrator system, the analyte concentrator system retaining at least a portion of the analyte and discharging an effluent of the fluid sample that is free of the analyte;
 - generating an eluent from the discharged effluent, the eluent being free of the analyte; and
 - eluting at least a portion of the analyte retained by the analyte concentrator system with the eluent ;
 - wherein generating the eluent from the discharged effluent comprises passing the discharged effluent into an eluent generation module, the eluent generation module producing the eluent from the discharged effluent; and
 - wherein passing the discharged effluent into an eluent generation module comprises passing the discharged effluent through a fluid coupling extending between the analyte concentrator system and the eluent generation module.
2. The method of claim 1, further comprising passing the eluent in the eluent generation module into the analyte concentrator system through a fluid coupling extending between the eluent generation module and the analyte concentrator system so as to elute at least a portion of the analyte retained by the analyte concentrator system with the eluent, wherein the analyte comprises at least one charged molecule or compound and the analyte concentrator system comprises an ion exchange element configured to retain the at least one charged molecule or compound under a first ionic strength and to release the at least one charged molecule or compound under a second ionic strength.
3. The method of claim 1, further comprising passing the eluent into the analyte concentrator system so as to elute at least a portion of the analyte retained by the analyte concentrator system with the eluent.
4. The method of claim 3, further comprising analyzing the eluted portion of the analyte in an analyte detection module, wherein the analyte detection module is fluid coupled with the analyte concentrator system, the method further comprising passing the eluted portion of the analyte through a fluid coupling extending between the analyte concentrator system and the

analyte detection module; and passing the eluted portion of the analyte through a chromatography member to separate the eluted portion of the analytes into individual components or fractions, the chromatography member being fluid coupled with the analyte concentrator system.

5. The method of claim 1, wherein:

the analyte concentrator system comprises a first analyte concentrator assembly and a second analyte concentrator assembly; and

the step of processing the fluid sample comprising the analyte in the analyte concentrator system comprises:

processing a first portion of the fluid sample comprising the analyte in the first analyte concentrator assembly, the first analyte concentrator assembly retaining a first portion of the analyte and discharging a first effluent that is free of the analyte; and

processing a second portion of the fluid sample comprising the analyte in the second analyte concentrator assembly, the second analyte concentrator assembly retaining a second portion of the analyte and discharging a second effluent that is free of the analyte; and

the step of generating the eluent from the discharged effluent comprises:

processing the first effluent so as to produce a first eluent that is free of the analyte; and

processing the second effluent so as to produce a second eluent that is free of the analyte;

transferring the first eluent to the second analyte concentrator assembly so as to elute at least a portion of the analyte retained by the second analyte concentrator assembly with the first eluent; and

transferring the second eluent to the first analyte concentrator assembly so as to elute at least a portion of the analyte retained by the first analyte concentrator assembly with the second eluent.

6. The method of claim 5, wherein the first effluent and the second effluent are both processed in a common eluent generation module that is fluid coupled to the first analyte concentrator assembly and the second analyte concentrator assembly.

7. An analyte concentrator system, comprising:
- an analyte concentrator assembly, comprising:
 - a first fluid inlet for receiving a fluid sample comprising an analyte;
 - an analyte retention mechanism coupled with the first fluid inlet, the analyte retention mechanism being configured to retain at least a portion of the analyte;
 - a first fluid outlet for discharging an effluent of the fluid sample, the first fluid outlet being coupled with the analyte retention mechanism; and
 - a second fluid inlet for receiving an eluent, the analyte retention mechanism being coupled with the second fluid inlet so as to receive the eluent; and
 - an eluent generation module coupled with the first fluid outlet and with the second fluid inlet of the analyte concentrator assembly, the eluent generation module being configured to receive the discharged effluent and to generate the eluent from the discharged effluent, the eluent being free of the analyte.
8. The analyte concentrator system of claim 7, wherein the eluent generation module comprises an eluent generating component, the eluent generating component comprising an electrolytic chamber, the electrolytic chamber comprising:
- a source ion chamber;
 - an eluent generation chamber; and
 - at least one ion exchange barrier, the source ion chamber separated from eluent generation chamber by the at least one ion exchange barrier, wherein the eluent generating component further comprises an anode and a cathode disposed opposite the anode, the electrolytic chamber disposed at least partially between the anode and the cathode.
9. The analyte concentrator system of claim 7, wherein the second fluid inlet is disposed between and fluid coupled with the eluent generation module and the analyte retention mechanism such that the eluent passes from the eluent generation module to the analyte retention mechanism via the second fluid inlet, wherein the analyte concentrator assembly further comprises a second fluid outlet for discharging a concentrated analyte sample, the second fluid outlet being coupled with the analyte retention mechanism.

10. The analyte concentrator system of claim 7, wherein:
- the analyte retention mechanism comprises a first ion exchange element adapted for binding ionic molecules;
 - the analyte comprises at least one ionic molecule; and
 - the analyte concentrator assembly further comprises:
 - a second fluid inlet for receiving the eluent, the second fluid inlet being coupled with the eluent generation module and the analyte retention mechanism;
 - a second fluid outlet for discharging a concentrated analyte sample, the second fluid outlet being coupled with the analyte retention mechanism; and
 - a first analyte concentrator column comprising:
 - an encircling side wall extending from a first end of the first analyte concentrator column to an opposing second end of the first analyte concentrator column, the side wall of the first analyte concentrator column at least partially bounding a first internal cavity, the first ion exchange element being disposed within the first internal cavity;
 - a first opening disposed at the first end of the first analyte concentrator column and in fluid communication with the first internal cavity, the first opening being selectively fluid connectable with the first fluid inlet and with the second fluid outlet; and
 - a second opening disposed at the second end of the first analyte concentrator column and in fluid communication with the first internal cavity, the second opening being selectively fluid connectable with the first fluid outlet and with the second fluid inlet.
11. The analyte concentrator system of claim 10, wherein the analyte concentrator assembly further comprises a fluid valve having a plurality of selectively connectable ports, the fluid valve being selectively configurable between a plurality of configurations to selectively connect at least some of the plurality of ports, the first fluid inlet comprising a first of the plurality of ports, the first fluid outlet comprising a second of the plurality of ports, the second fluid inlet comprising a third of the plurality of ports, and the second fluid outlet comprising a fourth of the plurality of ports,
- wherein in the first fluid valve configuration:

the first opening is in fluid communication with the first port;
fluid communication between the first opening and the fourth port is restricted;
the second opening is in fluid communication with the second port; and
fluid communication between the second opening and the third port is restricted, and
wherein in a second fluid valve configuration:
the first opening is in fluid communication with the fourth port;
fluid communication between the first opening and the first port is restricted;
the second opening is in fluid communication with the third port; and
fluid communication between the second opening and the second port is restricted.

12. The analyte concentrator system of claim 11, wherein the fluid valve further comprises:

a fifth port in fluid communication with the first opening, the fifth port being selectively fluid connectable with the first port and with the fourth port; and
a sixth port in fluid communication with the second opening, the fifth port being selectively fluid connectable with the second port and with the third port,
wherein in the first fluid valve configuration:
the fifth port is in fluid communication with the first port;
fluid communication between the fifth port and the fourth port is restricted;
the sixth port is in fluid communication with the second port; and
fluid communication between the sixth port and the third port is restricted, and
wherein in a second fluid valve configuration:
the fifth port is in fluid communication with the fourth port;
fluid communication between the fifth port and the first port is restricted;
the sixth port is in fluid communication with the third port; and
fluid communication between the sixth port and the second port is restricted.

13. The analyte concentrator system of claim 12, wherein the analyte concentrator assembly further comprises:

the second analyte concentrator column comprising:

an encircling side wall extending from a first end of the second analyte concentrator column to an opposing second end of the second analyte concentrator column, the side wall of the second analyte concentrator column at least partially bounding a second internal cavity, the second internal cavity having a portion of the ion exchange element disposed therein;

a third opening disposed at the first end of the second analyte concentrator column and in fluid communication with the second internal cavity; and

a fourth opening disposed at the second end of the second analyte concentrator column and in fluid communication with the second internal cavity,

the fluid valve further comprising:

a seventh port in fluid communication with the third opening;

an eighth port in fluid communication with the fourth opening;

a ninth port comprising a valve outlet; and

a tenth port comprising a valve inlet,

the seventh port being selectively fluid connectable with the first port and with the ninth port, and

the eighth port being selectively fluid connectable with the second port and with the third port,

the tenth port being in fluid communication with the ninth port,

wherein in the first fluid valve configuration:

the seventh port is in fluid communication with the ninth port;

fluid communication between the seventh port and the first port is restricted;

the eighth port is in fluid communication with the third port; and

fluid communication between the eighth port and the second port is restricted, and

wherein in the second fluid valve configuration:

the seventh port is in fluid communication with the first port;

fluid communication between the seventh port and the ninth port is restricted;

the eighth port is in fluid communication with the second port; and

fluid communication between the eighth port and the third port is restricted.

14. The analyte concentrator system of claim 7, further comprising an outlet valve disposed between and connected to the first fluid outlet and the eluent generation module, the outlet valve being selectively configurable between a plurality of configurations, wherein in a first outlet valve configuration the first fluid outlet is in fluid communication with the eluent generation module and in a second outlet valve configuration fluid communication between the first fluid outlet and the eluent generation module is restricted, a fluid pump connected to the eluent generating component and to the first fluid outlet of the analyte concentrator assembly, the fluid pump being configured to facilitate fluid transfer of the discharged effluent to the eluent generating component, wherein the fluid pump is connected to a fluid transfer line that fluidly couples the eluent generating component and the first fluid outlet of the analyte concentrator assembly, the fluid pump being connected to the fluid transfer line between the eluent generating component and the first fluid outlet so as to facilitate fluid transfer of the discharged effluent to the eluent generating component.