

## Description

This invention relates to a method for the qualitative or quantitative determination of the presence of an analyte in an aqueous medium.

5 The detection and/or assay of analytes using immunoassay techniques is well established, particularly in relation to proteins such as antigens and antibodies, as well as sugars, lectins and nucleic acids. However, many current techniques, while being of great sensitivity, are often laborious in requiring a number of steps each of which may be of long duration. It has proved possible to simplify some of such assays, however, by immobilising one of the components of the assay system on a solid support, since this  
10 facilitates removal of excess reagents. Such assays will normally involve the use of a labelled macromolecule, which may be the analyte itself or a binding partner for the analyte, carrying a suitable label such as a radioisotope, a fluorophore or an enzyme producing a characteristic reaction.

One simplification which has been proposed is to use a coloured substance attached to one of the immunoassay reactants as a visible marker. However, very few coloured substances are able to produce a  
15 sufficiently intensive signal. US Patent 4313734 of Akzona Inc. describes the use of, inter alia, colloidal gold as such a coloured material, specifying that the gold particles should have a particle size of at least 5 nanometres, preferably 10 to 100nm.

The inventors of the Akzona-patent have subsequently published several articles which emphasise that larger particles are preferred. Thus, Leuving et al, (J. Immunoassay, 1, 77-91, 1980) describe use of  
20 colloidal gold of 60nm; this publication is closely related to the disclosure of the patent and states that only by higher antigen concentrations could the colour produced be seen by the naked eye. This is in accordance with a method in which the gold is extracted into solution.

The same inventors (Leuving et al, J. Immunol. Meth. 45, 183-194, 1981; and 62, 175-184, 1983) have described how antibodies and antigens may agglutinate metal sols in solution, thereby producing changes  
25 in absorption maxima and extinction coefficients. Gold colloids in the range 40-80nm were tested and 50nm found to be optimal.

These inventors have also described (J. Immunol. Meth. 62, 175-184, 1983), a sandwich assay with gold colloids. Gold colloids in the range 25-70nm were tried and 55nm found to be optimal. This assay is based on the ordinary plate type immunoassay and is similar to the examples mentioned in US Patent  
30 4313734.

Gribnau et al in a review (J. Chromatography, 376, 175-189, 1986) have discussed all the techniques using small particles in immunoassays. The section describing colloidal gold describes several methods but only mentions gold with diameter 50nm.

European Patent Application 0158746A of Janssen Pharmaceutica N.V. relates to blotting overlay  
35 techniques which may be used for the assay of substances in complex mixtures. This patent describes inter alia the use of colloidal gold complexed to components which react with corresponding binding components on a solid support. However, this patent stresses the special nature of blotting overlay assays as compared with assays of analytes in aqueous solution. While it refers to use of gold or silver particles in the size range 3-100nm, particle sizes in the range 5-50nm are stated to be preferred and the examples disclose only  
40 20nm particles. There is no teaching of the advantage of using gold particles 75% of which are below 5nm in diameter or of the actual use of such particles.

Surek and Latzko (Biochem. Biophys. Res. Comm. 121, 284-289, 1984) describe the use of colloidal gold at 5nm and 15nm in a certain blotting technique from electrophoretic gels. While the authors found that 5nm gold particles produced a more sharply stained electrophoretic band of proteins than did 15nm gold  
45 particles, they did not report the more intensive total staining, nor the more rapid reaction which we have observed.

Baschong et al (Histochemistry, 1985, 83(s) 409-II) disclose the use of a colloidal gold reagent for tissue staining in electron microscopy, the particle size of the gold particles being homogeneously 2.6 nm. However, electron microscopy relies on the electron scattering properties of the gold particles and any  
50 advantage of small particles in that context is not relevant to the development of intense colour which may be inspected visually or using a simple spectrometer.

It has been suggested that larger gold particles coated with the immunoassay reactant would have the virtue of binding relatively large amounts of the label to the analyte or other reactant. Our experiments have shown, however, that when gold particles less than 5nm in mean diameter are used in a solid phase assay  
55 system, the rate of reaction in the immunoassay is increased in certain cases and the intensity of the colour of the immobilized gold sol is surprisingly greater than when larger gold particles are used.

According to the present invention we provide a method for the qualitative or quantitative determination involving a specific binding assay of an analyte in a test sample wherein a reagent comprising a gold sol

bound to a substance capable of specifically binding to said analyte or to a specific binding partner therefor, is caused to be immobilized in bound form on a solid phase to provide an indication of the presence or quantity of the analyte in the sample by detection of the presence of intensity of colour of immobilized gold sol, characterized in that at least 75% by weight of the gold particles of the gold sol have a mean diameter of less than 5 nanometers and not less than 3 nanometers.

In many types of solid phase assay it is advantageous to couple an analyte analogue or a specific binding partner for said analyte to a solid support to provide the solid phase onto which the labelled reagent is immobilized. As a further aspect of the invention therefore, we provide a method for the qualitative or quantitative determination of an analyte in a liquid sample, wherein said sample is contacted in an aqueous assay medium with (i) an analyte analogue or a specific binding partner for said analyte immobilized on a solid support and (ii) a labelled reagent comprising a gold sol attached to a molecule capable of specifically binding said analyte or a specific binding partner therefor, whereby a quantity of said gold sol reagent is immobilized on said support, inspection or determination of the colour of which is used to indicate the presence or quantity of the said analyte in the sample, at least 75% by weight of the gold particles of the gold sol having a mean diameter of less than 5 nanometers and not less than 3 nanometers.

The solid phase onto which the labelled reagent is immobilised may alternatively be inert and immobilise the bound form of the labelled reagent by trapping the latter physically, e.g. by not allowing the bound form of the labelled reagent to pass through pores in the solid phase, while allowing the unbound labelled reagent to pass through such pores.

The term "analyte analogue" as used herein will be understood to refer to any species capable of specifically binding to a specific binding partner for the analyte under assay and thus includes within its scope a further quantity of that analyte.

As indicated above, the method of the invention has the advantage of more rapid reaction of the gold sol reagent with the immobilized reactant, reflected in a shorter incubation time. Furthermore, the intensity of colour of the gold sol is surprisingly increased in systems where the reagent is filtered through the insoluble membrane support. This may be another advantage which is connected to a more rapid reaction.

The mean diameter of a particle, which may not be completely spherical, is the mean of the largest and smallest diameters of that particle. It is particularly preferred that at least 80% by weight of the gold particles have a mean diameter less than 5nm. Certain batches of the product Colloidal Gold Sol G5 of Janssen Life Sciences Products, sold for use as a histological stain, have proved to be useful. In one specific batch, 85% of the particles were less than 5nm in diameter, the average diameter being 4.5 nm with a Gaussian distribution between 1.1 and 7.6 nm. Gold sols with average diameters in the range 2-4 nm may also conveniently be made by slight modifications of known methodology, e.g. variation of tannic acid concentration in the procedure of Slot and Geuze (Eur. J. Cell. Biol. 38, 87-93, 1985). We have found that particles having a mean diameter of 4-4.5 nm are preferable, since smaller particles (that is particles smaller than about 3nm) do not sediment so well during washing steps.

Our results indicate that there is an approximate 1:1 stoichiometry between gold sol particles having a mean diameter less than 5 nm and antibodies to which they may be bound. This stoichiometric ratio increases to more than one gold particle per antibody when the mean diameter of the particles is less than about 3 nm. This approximate 1:1 relationship may account in part for the more favourable reaction kinetics of the smaller particles when compared with prior art particles having large numbers of antibodies per gold particle. Although high ratios of antibody to gold particles can be achieved with particles of a size suggested by Leuversing et al (*vide supra*), the binding of one antibody to an antigen may unduly affect the availability of the other antibodies on that particle to bind other antigen molecules.

The present method can be applied to any solid phase system for detection or assay of analytes. The following types of assay are typical:

1. A sandwich assay in which component A is bound to a solid support. Test solution with analyte B is added whereby B binds to A. Gold-labelled component C is added and since C binds to B the colloidal gold is immobilised and colours the solid support.
2. A sandwich assay as in 1 except that the test solution with analyte B and gold-labelled component C are mixed and the mixture is added to the solid support to which component A is bound.
3. A competitive assay in which component A is bound to a solid support. Test solution with analyte B is mixed with a known amount of gold-labelled analyte B and added to the solid support. B and gold-labelled B will compete in binding to A and a reduction of the colour of colloidal gold on the solid support indicates increasing amounts of analyte B in the test solution.
4. A competitive assay as in 3, but sequential addition of test solution and gold-labelled B.

5. Excess component A is labelled with colloidal gold and mixed with test-solution containing unknown amount of analyte B. A and B then couple. The mixture is added to a porous support onto which component B is immobilized. Remaining, unbound labelled A will couple to the immobilized B on solid support.

6. Analyte B is reacted with gold labelled component C, optionally together with one or more other binding partners for analyte B to form a complex aggregate. The reaction mixture is caused to diffuse through an inert filter medium, the pores of which are too small to allow the complex aggregate to pass through but large enough to permit excess gold labelled component C to pass through.

The solid phase or support on to which the labelled reagent is caused to be immobilised can take a number of forms, of which the following are illustrative:

- A plastic stick, optionally covered with pads of any porous material. The stick may be dipped in the reaction solutions in order to conduct the various steps of an assay.
- The wall of a test tube, a well in a microtitre-plate or the wall of any other suitable reaction chamber.
- A porous material, conveniently a membrane, in which the reaction solutions may diffuse transversely through or laterally. In the case using the filtration principle, such materials advantageously permit excess reagents to pass through and may conveniently be combined with an absorbent for such excess liquids.
- Beads (including microspheres) which may be isolated by centrifugation, filtration or, where the beads contain ferromagnetic compounds, magnetism.

The coupling of the analyte analogue or specific binding partner for the analyte under assay to the support may be by covalent, electrostatic or hydrophilic means or a combination of these methods. Such methods are well established in the art.

The method of the invention may be used to detect or assay a wide range of analytes which may be selected, for example, from the following ligand-receptor pairs: antigen/antibody, hapten/antibody, hormone/hormone receptor, sugar/lectin, biotin/avidin-(streptavidin), protein A/immunoglobulin, enzyme/enzyme cofactor, enzyme/enzyme inhibitor and nucleic acid pairs (DNA-DNA, DNA-RNA or RNA-DNA). At least one of such reaction partners may be bound, or complexed with other molecules. Thus, biotin or avidin or a wide range of antibodies may be coupled to other molecules to provide a means of assaying the latter. For example, a specific nucleic acid probe can be labelled via the introduction of biotinylated nucleoside triphosphates. Such a probe, after binding to analyte DNA or RNA, can then be detected or assayed by the use of avidin or streptavidin labelled with gold sol.

In general, where the analyte is one of those listed above, a binding partner for use in the method of the invention will be the other component of the pair. In sandwich systems wherein the analyte binds both to an immobilised binding partner and a binding partner labelled with gold sol, the binding partners may be the same or different. Preferably the binding partners will each be an antibody reagent directed against different, well spaced determinants of the analyte.

It will be understood that the term "antibody" as used herein includes within its scope  
 (a) any of the various classes or sub-classes, of immunoglobulin, e.g. IgG, IgM, derived from any of the animals conventionally used;  
 (b) monoclonal antibodies; and  
 (c) fragments of antibodies, monoclonal or polyclonal, which retain an antigen-binding site, i.e. fragments devoid of the Fc portion (e.g. Fab, Fab', F(ab')<sub>2</sub>) or the so-called "half-molecule" fragments obtained by reductive cleavage of the disulphide bonds connecting the heavy chain components in the intact antibody.

Below is a non-exhaustive list of the types of immunogens which can be detected or quantified by the method of the present invention.

|                             |                             |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| proteins                    | glycoproteins               |
| nucleoproteins              | peptide hormones            |
| serum proteins              | complement proteins         |
| coagulation factors         | microbiocidal products      |
| viral products              | bacterial products          |
| fungal products             | specific Immunogens         |
| albumin                     | angiotensin                 |
| bradykinin                  | calcitonin                  |
| carcinoembryonic antigen    | chlormamotropin             |
| chorogonadotropin           | corticotropin               |
| erythropoietin              | Factor VIII                 |
| fibrinogen                  | alpha-2-H-globulin          |
| folitropin                  | Gastrin                     |
| gastrin sulfate             | glucagon                    |
| gonadotropin                | haptoglobin                 |
| Hepatitis B surface antigen | immunoglobulins (A,D,E,G,M) |
| insulin                     | lipotropin                  |
| kallidin                    |                             |
| melanotropin                | oxytocin                    |
| pancreozymin                | placental lactogen          |
| prathyin                    | proangiotensin              |
| prolactin                   | somatotropin                |
| relaxin                     | secretin                    |
| somatoadin                  | somatostatin                |
| thyrotropin                 | vasotocin                   |
| thymopoietin                | vasopressin                 |
| alpha-1-fetoprotein         | alpha-2-H globulin          |

Particularly interesting analytes for assay by the method of the invention are blood proteins such as fibrin degradation products e.g. D<sub>2</sub>, which are bound by immunoglobulins such as IgG, and human c-reactive protein.

The analyte solution may be used directly or may be diluted, e.g. with a suitable buffer solution. The gold sol preparation may also be prepared at varying dilutions using an appropriate buffer solution, the dilutions being selected to give a colour of desired intensity (i.e. optical density or reflection) on completion of the assay procedure. It may be desirable to wash the support to remove excess reagents, e.g. with a buffer solution prior to assay, in order to reduce background colour.

Where the assay is based on the total amount of gold sol retained on the immobilised support, the colour may be estimated by a reflectometer, densitometer or similar device.

The support used to immobilise one of the binding partners in the assay or an analyte analogue may, for example, be nitrocellulose, paper or cellulose acetate activated with reagents such as cyanogen bromide and nylon modified by introduction of tertiary amino groups. Such supports are conveniently used in the form of porous membranes.

In a particularly preferred method according to the invention, the inert support is a membrane, for example a nylon membrane such as Hybond N (sold by Amersham International) which readily adsorbs proteins and which has pores which permit passage of liquid. An absorbent pad such as cellulose blotting paper is advantageously placed on one side of the membrane and a liquid impermeable sheet, preferably white, placed over the pad. A similar liquid impermeable sheet is placed over the other side of the membrane, a hole, e.g. about 3.5mm wide, being provided in this sheet to permit application of analyte solution and assay liquids to the membrane. Initially, the membrane is activated by application of a small volume, e.g. about 2ul, of an aqueous solution containing a known quantity of binding partner for the analyte, followed by drying e.g. by leaving to dry at room temperature. A known volume of the aqueous solution containing the analyte, e.g. about 25ul, is then applied to the membrane and allowed to pass through into the absorptive pad beneath. An aqueous solution, e.g. 25ul, containing a known quantity of colloidal gold sol particles labelled with a binding partner for the analyte, which may be the same as or different from that initially applied to the membrane, is then applied and allowed to pass through the membrane.

A small volume of water or buffer may optionally be applied to wash through the gold sol reagent and thus minimize background colour. The quantity of gold sol immobilized on the membrane is then determined by a reflectometer or by the naked eye by comparison with a colour-scale.

In the operation method (6) set out above, the membrane may be sheet material of the desired porosity which may be inert insofar as its only function is to act as a filter. The aggregation of the analyte with the component C may be enhanced by including two or more different binding partners for the analyte to effect a form of cross-linking leading to larger aggregates. Alternatively, the component C may comprise the binding partner for the analyte immobilized on beads, for example mono-disperse beads such as Dynospheres (Dyno Particles AS, Oslo, Norway).

The invention also includes kits for carrying out the method of the invention comprising (a) a solid phase onto which a labelled reagent is caused to be immobilised to provide an indication of the presence or quantity of the analyte in the sample and (b) a labelled reagent, characterised in that the labelled reagent comprises a gold sol bound to a substance capable of specifically binding to said analyte or to a specific binding partner therefor, at least 75% by weight of the gold particles of the gold sol having a mean diameter of less than 5 nanometers and not less than 3 nanometers. A preferred form of kit comprises (a) a solid support for immobilisation of an analyte analogue or a specific binding partner for the analyte or a complex of the analyte with one or more other reagents, (b) said analyte analogue or binding partner and (c) a reagent comprising a gold sol bound to a molecule capable of specifically binding to the analyte or a specific binding partner therefor, at least 75% of the particles of the gold sol having a mean diameter less than 5nm. Optionally, the solid phase contained in the kit may be a solid support ready for contacting with the analyte by the user, by preliminary coupling of an analyte analogue or a specific binding partner for the analyte to the support. For some assays, such a kit may include a standard amount of the analyte, a standard amount of a specific binding partner therefor and the gold sol reagent. Standard amounts of analyte or specific binding partner or reagent may be in the form of aqueous solutions or, more usually, lyophilised preparations adapted for dissolution at the time of use. In one form of assay, the solid support may be an inert porous membrane which serves to retain a complex of the analyte and a binding partner in aggregated form but permits diffusion of the gold sol reagent, as in method 6 above. In such a system, the size of the analyte complex may be increased by providing said binding partner or analyte analogues attached to relatively large particles e.g. Dynospheres as mentioned above.

The following Examples are given by way of illustration only:-

#### EXAMPLE 1

##### Colloidal Gold Particles

Particles with a documented mean size less than 5nm were purchased from Janssen Pharmaceuticals. The average size of the particles was verified to be 4.5nm with 85% of the particles less than 5nm, using a sub-micron particle analyser model A4 from Coulter.

The particles were labelled with a mouse monoclonal IgG with specificity for D<sub>2</sub>, a degradation product of fibrin polymers, using the method described by Slot and Geuze (Eur. J. Cell. Biol. 38: 87-93, 1985). The density of the particle solution was regulated using a buffer; a 1:20 dilution should give an optical density of 2.0 at 580nm.

##### Test Device

A 1 x 1 cm piece of nylon membrane (Hybond N from Amersham with pore size 450nm) was placed under a strip of white polyvinyl chloride (PVC), 0.28mm thick and with a 3.5mm hole centered over the membrane. The membrane was attached to the plastic using double-sided tape. The PVC-strip with the attached membrane was then attached to a 1mm thick pad of cellulose blotting paper (Schleicher & Schuell) to the tape area not covered by the membrane.

The device was closed underneath by another strip of PVC, 0.40mm thick, fixed to the pad using double-sided tape. This construction makes it possible for liquid to pass through the hole in the upper PVC-strip, through the membrane and accumulate into the pad.

##### Activation of Membrane

The membrane was activated by adding 2ul of a 3.6mg/ml solution of a second mouse monoclonal IgG, directed against D<sub>2</sub>. The membrane in the device was allowed to dry at room temperature before use.

Performance of Test

25ul of plasma possibly containing D<sub>2</sub> or plasma enriched with purified D<sub>2</sub> was applied on the membrane surface in the test device. After about 1 minute the solution had passed through the membrane and into the pad. 25ul of the gold solution was then added to the membrane. When this passed through, the presence of D<sub>2</sub> in the sample resulted in a reddish colour of gold on the membrane. The intensity of colour was visually related to the concentration of the D<sub>2</sub> in the sample, within certain concentration levels. The background colour of controls could be reduced by adding 25ul of water.

10 Instrumental Analysis of Test Results

The test results were instrumentally read by employing a reflectometer (Color Eye, Macbeth), attached to an IBM PC and using Macbeth's software program. The reflectometer values obtained using this instrument showed, within a certain range, linear correlation between colour intensity and D<sub>2</sub>-concentration.

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EXAMPLE 2

The method of example 1 was repeated using gold colloids with average size of 4.7 nm 15 nm and 30 nm. All the colloids were purchased from Janssen Pharmaceuticals. The colloids were labelled with antibodies to saturation point (as measured by the procedure of Slot and Geuze).

The colloid suspensions were all diluted to OD<sub>525</sub> = 0.1 using 2mmol/l sodium phosphate buffer (pH 6.4).

The test was performed as in example 1 for each particle size. Positive results gave a colour on the solid membrane which was about the same intensity for the 15 and 30 nm colloids. This intensity was about half the intensity of the 4.7 nm colloid. Measurements by reflectometry, as in example 1, confirmed our visual findings.

EXAMPLE 3

The methods and set up of example 2 were repeated with a mouse monoclonal antibody directed against human C-reactive-protein (CRP). Since CRP is a pentamer, the same antibody was used in the membrane (5 µl containing 2 µg of antibody was added) as well as on the gold conjugates. The sample added to the membrane was a human serum containing about 40 µg CRP/ml diluted 15 times in distilled water. 20 µl was added to the membrane followed by 20 µl of the colloidal gold conjugates saturated with antibody and diluted as in example 2. The results were about the same as in example 2 showing that the intensity of the colour formed with 4.7 nm gold was at least 1.5 times the intensity formed with either of 15 nm or 30 nm gold colloid.

EXAMPLE 4

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The method and set up of example 2 were repeated using gold colloids with an average size of about 3, 4 and 4.5 nm. The colloids were made according to the method of Mülhpfordt (1982, Experientia 38, pp 1127-28) by increasing the amounts of tannic acid in order to reduce the particle size. The particle sizes were verified by electron microscopy. Since the titration of such small particles with respect to antibody saturation was likely to be difficult, the titration was performed with the 4.5 nm particles and the same amount of antibody was used with 3 and 4 nm. The method was in all other respects the same as that described in example 2. The results showed that the colour produced was slightly more intense with 3 nm than with 4 nm gold colloids which in turn was equal to 4.5 nm.

It should be noted that the handling of 3 nm gold colloid conjugates in washing procedures required the use of an ultracentrifuge in order to sediment the very small particles. In all other ways, the performance of these particles were equal to those of the 4 and 4.5 nm particles.

EXAMPLE 5

15 nm and 30 nm colloidal gold (purchased from Janssen Pharmaceuticals, Belgium) and 4.5 nm gold particles made by the method as described in example 4 were used. The colloids were conjugated to mouse monoclonal IgG specific for D<sub>2</sub>, as described in example 1. The colloidal gold conjugates were finally diluted to OD<sub>525</sub> = 0.010 using 2 mmol/l sodium phosphate buffer (pH 6.4).

Membranes of about 0.5 x 2.0 cm made from Hybond C (Amersham UK) were dotted with 10  $\mu$ l of D<sub>2</sub> - (0.5 mg/ml) in 0.15 mol/l NaCl) and dried for about 30 minutes. Free binding sites were then blocked by incubating the membranes with 2 ml of 1% bovine serum albumin in phosphate-buffered saline (pH 7.4) for 30 minutes.

5 Seven membranes were tested for each size of gold colloid. Each membrane as prepared above was placed in a respective test-tube to which was added 2 ml of one of the diluted colloidal gold conjugates. The membranes were removed from the tubes at appropriate time intervals, rinsed with phosphate-buffered saline and dried. The amount of gold colloid was measured using a reflectometer as in example 1.

10 The results showed that the development of colour in the test tubes with 4.5 nm gold colloids was more than three times greater than for the 15 nm or the 30 nm gold colloid. The 15 nm and 30 nm gave a very similar set of results to each other.

#### EXAMPLE 6

15 Example 5 was repeated using a complete sandwich. The membranes were dotted with a monoclonal mouse IgG specific for D<sub>2</sub> (10  $\mu$ l containing a total of 5 mcg antibody) and dried.

20 The membranes were then blocked and incubated with 2 ml of a solution containing 0.1 mg/ml purified D<sub>2</sub> in phosphate-buffered saline (pH 7.4) containing 1% bovine serum albumin, for one hour at 37°C. The membranes were then rinsed and incubated with gold colloid conjugates according to the procedure in example 5.

A similar result was obtained showing that the colour development using 4.5 gold colloid conjugate was about twice the intensity obtained with either of the 15 nm or 30 nm colloids.

#### EXAMPLE 7

25 Example 6 was repeated replacing two D<sub>2</sub>-specific antibodies with the same CRP-specific antibody in the membrane as well as on the gold conjugates. The procedure and media were in all other instances identical.

30 The colour development of 4.5 nm gold colloid conjugates was about three times the intensity obtained with 15 nm gold which in turn was about 1.2 times more intense than 30 nm gold.

#### EXAMPLE 8

35 Two mouse monoclonal antibodies specific for D<sub>2</sub> as used in the previous examples, were treated as follows:

One of the antibodies was conjugated to gold colloids of 4.5 nm, 15 nm and 30 nm, respectively. The colloids were obtained in the same manner as in example 5. The conjugates were made as in example 5 and diluted to OD<sub>525</sub> = 0.010 in 50 mmol/l Tris HCl buffer (pH 7.4) containing 0.15 mol/l NaCl, 0.01% Tween 20 and 1% bovine serum albumin.

40 The second antibody was conjugated to 3 micron particles (Dynospheres CA-031-A, Dyno Particles AS, Norway). The particles were preactivated for protein coupling by the manufacturer. The antibody was dissolved to 170  $\mu$ g/ml in 10 mmol/l sodium phosphate buffer (pH 7.5) with 0.15 mol/l NaCl and 30 mg/ml of the particles. To this mixture was added a half volume of 0.05 mol/l of sodium-borate buffer (pH 9.5) and the mixture was end-over-end rotated for 20 hours at 20°C. The particles were thereafter washed, 45 centrifuged, and resuspended in a phosphate buffer (pH 7.5). Any remaining active groups were blocked by incubation with 1 mol/l ethanolamine (pH 9.5) containing 0.1% Tween 20 at 20°C for another 20 hours. The particles were then washed twice with 50 mmol/l Tris HCl (pH 7.4) containing 0.1 mol/l NaCl, 0.01% bovine serum albumin, and 0.1% Tween 20.

50 The particles made this way may stay in a homogenous suspension for at least one hour. One mg of particles will bind approximately 5  $\mu$ g of antibody.

Aliquots of about 1 mg of particles were centrifuged and resuspended in 0.5 ml of each of the three gold colloid conjugate solutions adjusted to 0.1 mg/ml of purified D<sub>2</sub> and incubated by end-over-end mixing at 20°C. At certain time intervals aliquots of 50  $\mu$ l were withdrawn from the mixtures and added to a test device as described in example 1 having a membrane totally blocked with bovine serum albumin.

55 Using this procedure the gold colloid conjugates will stick to the particles and upon filtration in the device the coloured gold colloids will be arrested in the filter. Unbound colloidal gold conjugates will pass through the filter.

During half an hour of incubation aliquots were withdrawn every fifth minute. The intensity of the colour formed with 15 nm or 30 nm colloids was almost the same at all points, increasing linearly to about 20 minutes. The intensity produced with 4.5 nm colloids was about 2.5 times higher after 5 minutes and this difference in intensity declined after 10 minutes.

- 5 It can be seen from the examples given above that gold colloids having a mean diameter of less than 5 nm, allow for quicker reaction kinetics and provide more intense colour development than prior art gold colloid conjugates.

### Claims

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1. A method for the qualitative or quantitative determination involving a specific binding assay of an analyte in a test sample wherein a reagent comprising a gold sol bound to a substance capable of specifically binding to said analyte or to a specific binding partner therefor, is caused to be immobilised in bound form on a solid phase to provide an indication of the presence or quantity of the analyte in the sample by detection of the presence or intensity of colour of immobilised gold sol, characterized in that at least 75% by weight of the gold particles of the gold sol have a mean diameter of less than 5 nanometers and not less than 3 nanometers.

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2. A method as claimed in claim 1 wherein said sample is contacted in an aqueous assay medium with (i) an analyte analogue or a specific binding partner for said analyte immobilised on a solid support and (ii) a labelled reagent comprising a gold sol attached to a molecule capable of specifically binding said analyte or a specific binding partner therefor, whereby a quantity of said gold sol reagent is immobilised on said support, inspection or determination of the colour of which is used to indicate the presence or quantity of the said analyte in the sample, at least 75% by weight of the gold particles of the gold sol having a mean diameter of less than 5 nanometers and not less than 3 nanometers.

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3. A method according to claim 1 or claim 2, wherein at least 80% by weight of the gold particles of the gold sol have a mean diameter of less than 5 nanometers and not less than 3 nanometers.

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4. A method according to any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein at least 85% by weight of the gold particles of the gold sol have a mean diameter of less than 5 nanometers and not less than 3 nanometers.

5. A method according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the average gold particle mean diameter is not less than 4 nanometers.

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6. A method according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the average gold particle mean diameter is not less than 4 nanometers and not greater than 4.5 nanometers.

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7. A method according to any one of the preceding claims wherein the analyte and labelled reagent are mixed before contacting with the solid phase or solid support.

8. A method according to any one of claims 1 to 6 wherein the analyte and labelled reagent are contacted sequentially with the solid phase or solid support.

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9. A method according to any one of the preceding claims wherein a competitive assay is performed.

10. A method according to any one of claims 1 to 8 wherein a sandwich assay is performed.

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11. A method according to any one of claims 1 to 8, wherein the analyte is reacted with gold labelled reagent, optionally with one or more other binding partners for the analyte to form a complex aggregate, the reaction mixture being caused to diffuse through a solid phase comprising an inert filter medium, the pores of which are too small to allow the complex aggregate to pass through but large enough to permit excess gold labelled reagent to pass through.

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12. A method according to any one of the preceding claims wherein the form of the solid phase is selected from a dipstick, a porous material or a wall of a reaction chamber.



During half an hour of incubation aliquots were withdrawn every fifth minute. The intensity of the colour formed with 15 nm or 30 nm colloids was almost the same at all points, increasing linearly to about 20 minutes. The intensity produced with 4.5 nm colloids was about 2.5 times higher after 5 minutes and this difference in intensity declined after 10 minutes.

- 5 It can be seen from the examples given above that gold colloids having a mean diameter of less than 5 nm, allow for quicker reaction kinetics and provide more intense colour development than prior art gold colloid conjugates.

#### Claims

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1. A method for the qualitative or quantitative determination involving a specific binding assay of an analyte in a test sample wherein a reagent comprising a gold sol bound to a substance capable of specifically binding to said analyte or to a specific binding partner therefor, is caused to be immobilised in bound form on a solid phase to provide an indication of the presence or quantity of the analyte in the sample by detection of the presence or intensity of colour of immobilised gold sol, characterized in that at least 75% by weight of the gold particles of the gold sol have a mean diameter of less than 5 nanometers and not less than 3 nanometers.
- 15 2. A method as claimed in claim 1 wherein said sample is contacted in an aqueous assay medium with (i) an analyte analogue or a specific binding partner for said analyte immobilised on a solid support and (ii) a labelled reagent comprising a gold sol attached to a molecule capable of specifically binding said analyte or a specific binding partner therefor, whereby a quantity of said gold sol reagent is immobilised on said support, inspection or determination of the colour of which is used to indicate the presence or quantity of the said analyte in the sample, at least 75% by weight of the gold particles of the gold sol having a mean diameter of less than 5 nanometers and not less than 3 nanometers.
- 25 3. A method according to claim 1 or claim 2, wherein at least 80% by weight of the gold particles of the gold sol have a mean diameter of less than 5 nanometers and not less than 3 nanometers.
- 30 4. A method according to any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein at least 85% by weight of the gold particles of the gold sol have a mean diameter of less than 5 nanometers and not less than 3 nanometers.
5. A method according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the average gold particle mean diameter is not less than 4 nanometers.
- 35 6. A method according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the average gold particle mean diameter is not less than 4 nanometers and not greater than 4.5 nanometers.
7. A method according to any one of the preceding claims wherein the analyte and labelled reagent are mixed before contacting with the solid phase or solid support.
- 40 8. A method according to any one of claims 1 to 6 wherein the analyte and labelled reagent are contacted sequentially with the solid phase or solid support.
- 45 9. A method according to any one of the preceding claims wherein a competitive assay is performed.
10. A method according to any one of claims 1 to 8 wherein a sandwich assay is performed.
- 50 11. A method according to any one of claims 1 to 8, wherein the analyte is reacted with gold labelled reagent, optionally with one or more other binding partners for the analyte to form a complex aggregate, the reaction mixture being caused to diffuse through a solid phase comprising an inert filter medium, the pores of which are too small to allow the complex aggregate to pass through but large enough to permit excess gold labelled reagent to pass through.
- 55 12. A method according to any one of the preceding claims wherein the form of the solid phase is selected from a dipstick, a porous material or a wall of a reaction chamber.



13. A method according to any one of claims 2 to 11, wherein the solid support is selected from a dipstick, a porous material, a wall of a reaction chamber or beads, including microspheres.
14. A method according to claims 12 to 13 wherein the solid phase or solid support is a porous material and means are provided to enhance liquid transport through the porous material.
15. A method according to claim 13 wherein the solid support is a plurality of beads and means are provided for isolating the beads from the analyte and reagent mixture.
16. A method according to any one of the preceding claims wherein the amount of analyte is quantitatively determined.
17. A method according to any one of the preceding claims wherein the solid phase or solid support material is selected from nitrocellulose, paper, cellulose acetate, nylon or other polymeric material to which biological substances may bind.
18. A method according to any one of the preceding claims wherein the binding of the analyte and its specific binding partner relies on antigen/antibody, hapten/antibody, hormone/hormone receptor, sugar/lectin, biotin/avidin, protein A/immunoglobulin, enzyme/enzyme cofactor, enzyme/enzyme inhibitor or nucleic acid pair (DNA-DNA, DNA-RNA or RNA-DNA) interactions.
19. A kit for the qualitative or quantitative determination involving a specific binding assay of an analyte in a test sample comprising (a) a solid phase onto which a labelled reagent is caused to be immobilised to provide an indication of the presence or quantity of the analyte in the sample and (b) a labelled reagent comprising a gold sol bound to a substance capable of specifically binding to said analyte or to a specific binding partner therefor, characterised in that at least 75% by weight of the gold particles of the gold sol have a mean diameter of less than 5 nanometers and not less than 3 nanometers.
20. A kit according to claim 19 which includes a standard amount of a substance selected from at least one substance capable of specifically binding to said analyte or a specific binding partner therefor, or the gold sol reagent.
21. A kit according to claim 19 or claim 20 wherein the solid phase has a form selected from a dipstick, a porous membrane or the wall of a reaction chamber.
22. A kit according to any one of claims 19 to 21 wherein a substance capable of specifically binding to said analyte or a specific binding partner therefor is coupled to the solid phase or to beads or to microspheres.
23. A kit according to claim 22 wherein said substance capable of specifically binding to said analyte or a specific binding partner therefor is selected from antibodies, antigens or analogues thereof.
24. A kit according to any one of claims 19 to 23 wherein said label led reagent comprises antibodies or antigens or analogues thereof.
25. A kit according to any one of the preceding claims wherein the solid phase material is selected from nitrocellulose, paper, cellulose acetate, nylon or other polymeric material to which biological substances may bind.
26. A kit according to any one of the preceding claims wherein the solid phase is a porous material and means are provided to enhance liquid transport through the porous material.
27. A kit according to claim 19, comprising (a) a solid support for immobilisation of an analyte analogue or a specific binding partner for the analyte or a complex of the analyte with one or more reagents, (b) said analyte analogue or binding partner and (c) a reagent comprising a gold sol bound to a molecule capable of specifically binding to the analyte or a specific binding partner therefor, at least 75% of the particles of the gold sol having a mean diameter less than 5 nm and not less than 3 nm.



## Patentansprüche

1. Eine Methode zur qualitativen oder quantitativen Bestimmung, die einen spezifischen Bindungs-Assay für eine zu analysierende Substanz in einer Test-Probe beinhaltet, worin ein Reagens, das ein Gold-Sol umfaßt, das an eine Substanz gebunden ist, die in der Lage ist, spezifisch an die zu analysierende Substanz oder an einen dafür spezifischen Bindungs-Partner zu binden, in gebundener Form an einer festen Phase immobilisiert wird, um eine Anzeige des Vorhandenseins oder der Menge der zu analysierenden Substanz in der Probe zu ermöglichen durch Detektion der Präsenz oder der Intensität der Farbe eines immobilisierten Gold-Sols, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß mindestens 75 Gewichtsprozent der Goldpartikel des Gold-Sols einen mittleren Durchmesser von weniger als 5 Nanometer und nicht weniger als 3 Nanometer besitzen.
2. Eine Methode gemäß Anspruch 1, worin die Probe in einem wäßrigen Assay-Medium in Kontakt gebracht wird mit (i) einem Analogon der zu analysierenden Substanz oder einem spezifischen Bindungs-Partner für die zu analysierende Substanz, immobilisiert an einem festen Träger, und (ii) mit einem markierten Reagens, umfassend ein Gold-Sol, das mit einem Molekül verbunden ist, welches in der Lage ist, spezifisch die zu analysierende Substanz oder einen hierfür spezifischen Bindungs-Partner zu binden, wobei eine Menge des Gold-Sol-Reagenzes an diesem Träger immobilisiert wird, wobei die Inspektion oder Bestimmung seiner Farbe dazu verwendet wird, die Präsenz oder die Menge der zu analysierenden Substanz in der Probe anzuzeigen, und wobei mindestens 75 Gewichtsprozent der Gold-Partikel des Gold-Sols einen mittleren Durchmesser von weniger als 5 Nanometer und nicht weniger als 3 Nanometer besitzen.
3. Eine Methode gemäß Anspruch 1 oder Anspruch 2, wobei mindestens 80 Gewichtsprozent der Gold-Partikel des Gold-Sols einen mittleren Durchmesser von weniger als 5 Nanometer und nicht weniger als 3 Nanometer besitzen.
4. Eine Methode gemäß einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 3, wobei mindestens 85 Gewichtsprozent der Gold-Partikel des Gold-Sols einen mittleren Durchmesser von weniger als 5 Nanometer und nicht weniger als 3 Nanometer besitzen.
5. Eine Methode gemäß einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei der durchschnittliche, mittlere Gold-Partikel-Durchmesser nicht weniger als 4 Nanometer beträgt.
6. Eine Methode gemäß einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei der durchschnittliche, mittlere Gold-Partikel-Durchmesser nicht weniger als 4 Nanometer und nicht mehr als 4,5 Nanometer beträgt.
7. Eine Methode gemäß einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei die zu analysierende Substanz und das markierte Reagens gemischt werden, bevor sie in Kontakt mit der festen Phase oder dem festen Träger kommen.
8. Eine Methode gemäß einem der Ansprüche 1 - 6, wobei die zu analysierende Substanz und das markierte Reagens nacheinander mit der festen Phase oder dem festen Träger in Kontakt gebracht werden.
9. Eine Methode gemäß einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei ein kompetitiver Assay durchgeführt wird.
10. Eine Methode gemäß einem der Ansprüche 1 - 8, wobei ein Sandwich-Assay durchgeführt.
11. Eine Methode gemäß einem der Ansprüche 1 - 8, wobei die zu analysierende Substanz zur Reaktion mit einem Goldmarkierten Reagens gebracht wird, gegebenenfalls mit einem oder mehreren anderen Bindungs-Partnern für die zu analysierende Substanz, um ein komplexes Aggregat zu bilden, und wobei man das Reaktionsgemisch durch eine feste Phase diffundieren läßt, die ein inertes Filter-Medium enthält, dessen Poren so klein sind, daß sie das komplexe Aggregat nicht hindurchwandern lassen, aber so groß sind, daß sie überschüssiges Gold-markiertes Reagens hindurchwandern lassen.



12. Eine Methode gemäß einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei die Form der festen Phase ausgewählt wird aus einem Tauchstab, einem porösen Material oder einer Wand einer Reaktionskammer.
- 5 13. Eine Methode gemäß einem der Ansprüche 2 - 11, wobei der feste Träger ausgewählt wird aus einem Tauchstab, einem porösen Material, einer Wand einer Reaktionskammer oder Perlen unter Einschluß von Mikrokugeln.
- 10 14. Eine Methode gemäß einem der Ansprüche 12 - 13, wobei die feste Phase oder der feste Träger ein poröses Material ist, und Mittel vorgesehen sind, die den Flüssigkeitstransport durch das poröse Material verstärken.
- 15 15. Eine Methode gemäß Anspruch 13, wobei der feste Träger aus einer Vielzahl von Perlen besteht, und Mittel vorgesehen sind, welche die Perlen aus dem Gemisch der zu analysierenden Substanz und dem Reagens-Gemisch isolieren.
- 20 16. Eine Methode gemäß einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei die Menge der zu analysierenden Substanz quantitativ bestimmt wird.
- 25 17. Eine Methode gemäß einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei die feste Phase oder das feste Trägermaterial ausgewählt wird aus Nitrocellulose, Papier, Celluloseacetat, Nylon oder anderem, polymerem Material, an das biologische Substanzen binden können.
- 30 18. Eine Methode gemäß einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei die Bindung der zu analysierenden Substanz mit ihrem spezifischen Bindungs-Partner auf Interaktionen von Antigen/Antikörper, Hapten/Antikörper, Hormon/Hormon-Rezeptor, Zucker/Lectin, Biotin/Avidin, Protein A/Immunglobulin, Enzym/Enzym-Cofaktor, Enzym/Enzym-Inhibitor oder Nukleinsäure-Paaren (DNA-DNA, DNA-RNA oder RNA-DNA) beruht.
- 35 19. Ein Kit zur qualitativen oder quantitativen Bestimmung, beinhaltend einen spezifischen Bindungs-Assay einer zu analysierenden Substanz in einer Testprobe, umfassend (a) eine feste Phase, an der ein markiertes Reagens immobilisiert wird, um eine Indikation der Präsenz oder der Menge der zu analysierenden Substanz in der Probe zu ermöglichen, und (b) ein markiertes Reagens, umfassend ein Gold-Sol, das an eine Substanz gebunden ist, die in der Lage ist, spezifisch an die zu analysierende Substanz oder einen hierfür spezifischen Bindungs-Partner zu binden, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß mindestens 75 Gewichtsprozent der Gold-Partikel des Gold-Sols einen mittleren Durchmesser von weniger als 5 Nanometer und nicht weniger als 3 Nanometer besitzen.
- 40 20. Ein Kit gemäß Anspruch 19, der eine Standardmenge einer Substanz enthält, ausgewählt aus mindestens einer Substanz, die in der Lage ist, spezifisch an die zu analysierende Substanz oder einen hierfür spezifischen Bindungs-Partner oder das Gold-Sol-Reagens zu binden.
- 45 21. Ein Kit gemäß Anspruch 19 oder Anspruch 20, wobei die feste Phase eine Form, ausgewählt aus einem Tauchstab, einer porösen Membran oder der Wand einer Reaktionskammer, besitzt.
- 50 22. Ein Kit gemäß einem der Ansprüche 19 - 21, wobei eine Substanz, die in der Lage ist, spezifisch an die zu analysierende Substanz oder einen hierfür spezifischen Bindungs-Partner zu binden, an die feste Phase oder an Perlen oder an Mikrokugeln gekoppelt wird.
- 55 23. Ein Kit gemäß Anspruch 22, wobei die Substanz, die in der Lage ist, spezifisch an die zu analysierende Substanz oder einen hierfür spezifischen Bindungs-Partner zu binden, ausgewählt wird aus Antikörpern, Antigenen oder deren Analoga.
24. Ein Kit gemäß einem der Ansprüche 19 - 23, wobei das markierte Reagens Antikörper oder Antigene oder deren Analoga beinhaltet.
25. Ein Kit gemäß einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei das Festphasen-Material ausgewählt wird aus Nitrocellulose, Papier, Celluloseacetat, Nylon oder einem anderen polymeren Material, an das



biologische Substanzen binden können.

26. Ein Kit gemäß einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei die feste Phase ein poröses Material ist, und Mittel vorgesehen sind, die den Flüssigkeitstransport durch das poröse Material verstärken.

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27. Ein Kit gemäß Anspruch 19, umfassend (a) einen festen Träger zur Immobilisierung eines Analogons der zu analysierenden Substanz oder eines spezifischen Bindungs-Partners für die zu analysierende Substanz oder eines Komplexes der zu analysierenden Substanz mit einem oder mehreren Reagentien, (b) dieses Analogon der zu analysierenden Substanz oder einen Bindungs-Partner und (c) ein Reagens, umfassend ein Gold-Sol, das an ein Molekül gebunden ist, das in der Lage ist, spezifisch an die zu analysierende Substanz oder einen hierfür spezifischen Bindungs-Partner zu binden, wobei mindestens 75 % der Partikel des Gold-Sols einen mittleren Durchmesser von weniger als 5 Nanometer und nicht weniger als 3 Nanometer besitzen.

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## 15 Revendications

1. Procédé de détermination qualitative ou quantitative impliquant un titrage de liaison spécifique d'un analyte dans un échantillon d'essai, dans lequel un réactif comprenant un sol d'or lié à une substance susceptible de se lier spécifiquement audit analyte, ou à un partenaire de liaison spécifique de celui-ci, est amené à s'immobiliser sous forme liée en phase solide pour donner une indication de la présence ou de la quantité d'analyte dans l'échantillon par détection de la présence ou de l'intensité de la couleur du sol d'or immobilisé, caractérisé en ce qu'au moins 75 % en poids des particules d'or du sol d'or ont un calibre moyen inférieur à 5 nm, mais non inférieur à 3 nm.

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2. Procédé selon la revendication 1, dans lequel ledit échantillon est mis en contact dans un milieu de titrage aqueux avec (i) un analogue de l'analyte ou un partenaire de liaison spécifique dudit analyte immobilisé sur un support solide et (ii) un réactif marqué comprenant un sol d'or fixé à une molécule susceptible de lier spécifiquement ledit analyte ou un partenaire de liaison spécifique de celui-ci, en sorte qu'une certaine quantité dudit réactif de sol d'or soit immobilisée sur ledit support, l'observation ou la détermination de la couleur de celui-ci étant utilisée pour indiquer la présence ou la quantité dudit analyte dans l'échantillon, au moins 75 % en poids des particules d'or du sol d'or ayant un calibre moyen inférieur à 5 nm, mais non inférieur à 3 nm.

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3. Procédé selon la revendication 1 ou 2, dans lequel au moins 80 % en poids des particules d'or du sol d'or ont un calibre moyen inférieur à 5 nm, mais pas inférieur à 3 nm.

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4. Procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 3, dans lequel au moins 85 % en poids des particules d'or du sol d'or ont un calibre moyen inférieur à 5 nm, mais pas inférieur à 3 nm.

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5. Procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel le calibre moyen des particules d'or moyennes n'est pas inférieur à 4 nm.

6. Procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel le calibre moyen des particules d'or moyennes n'est pas inférieur à 4 nm et n'est pas supérieur à 4,5 nm.

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7. Procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel l'analyte et le réactif marqué sont mélangés avant d'être mis en contact avec la phase solide ou le support solide.

8. Procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 6, dans lequel l'analyte et le réactif marqué sont mis en contact en séquence avec la phase ou le support solide.

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9. Procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel on effectue un titrage concurrentiel.

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10. Procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 8, dans lequel on effectue un titrage en sandwich.



- 5 11. Procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 8, dans lequel l'analyte est mis en réaction avec le réactif marqué à l'or, éventuellement avec un ou plusieurs autres partenaires de liaison pour que l'analyte forme un agrégat complexe, le mélange réactionnel étant amené à diffuser à travers une phase solide comprenant un agent de filtration inerte dont les pores sont trop petits pour permettre le passage de l'agrégat complexe, mais assez grands pour permettre le passage du réactif marqué à l'or excédentaire.
- 10 12. Procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel la forme de la phase solide est choisie parmi une tige de jaugeage, une matière poreuse ou une paroi d'une chambre réactionnelle.
- 15 13. Procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications 2 à 11, dans lequel le support solide est choisi parmi une tige de jaugeage, une matière poreuse, une paroi d'une chambre réactionnelle ou des perles, notamment des microsphères.
- 20 14. Procédé selon les revendications 12 à 13, dans lequel la phase ou le support solide est une matière poreuse et des moyens sont prévus pour améliorer le transport du liquide à travers la matière poreuse.
- 25 15. Procédé selon la revendication 13, dans lequel le support solide est constitué d'une série de perles et des moyens sont prévus pour isoler les perles du mélange d'analyte et de réactif.
- 30 16. Procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel la quantité d'analyte est déterminée quantitativement.
- 35 17. Procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel la matière de la phase ou du support solide est choisie parmi la nitrocellulose, le papier, l'acétate de cellulose, le nylon ou une autre matière polymère à laquelle des substances biologiques peuvent se lier.
- 40 18. Procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel la liaison de l'analyte et de son partenaire de liaison spécifique s'appuie sur des interactions entre les paires antigène/anticorps, haptène/anticorps, hormone/récepteur d'hormone, sucre/lectine, biotine/avidine, protéine A/immunoglobuline, enzyme/cofacteur d'enzyme, enzyme/inhibiteur d'enzyme ou les paires d'acide nucléique (ADN-ADN, ADN-ARN ou ARN-ADN).
- 45 19. Trousse de détermination qualitative ou quantitative impliquant un titrage de liaison spécifique d'un analyte dans un échantillon d'essai comprenant (a) une phase solide sur laquelle un réactif marqué est amené à s'immobiliser pour fournir une indication de la présence ou de la quantité de l'analyte dans l'échantillon et (b) un réactif marqué comprenant un sol d'or lié à une substance capable de se lier spécifiquement audit analyte ou à un partenaire de liaison spécifique de celui-ci, caractérisé en ce qu'au moins 75 % en poids des particules d'or du sol d'or ont un diamètre moyen inférieur à 5 nm, mais pas inférieur à 3 nm.
- 50 20. Trousse selon la revendication 19 qui comprend une quantité standard d'une substance choisie parmi au moins une substance susceptible de se lier spécifiquement audit analyte ou à un partenaire de liaison spécifique de celui-ci, ou le réactif constitué de sol d'or.
- 55 21. Trousse selon la revendication 19 ou 20, dans laquelle la phase solide a une forme choisie parmi une tige de jaugeage, une membrane poreuse ou la paroi d'une chambre réactionnelle.
22. Trousse selon l'une quelconque des revendications 19 à 21, dans laquelle une substance susceptible de se lier spécifiquement audit analyte ou à un partenaire de liaison spécifique de celui-ci est couplée à la phase solide ou à des perles ou encore à des microsphères.
23. Trousse selon la revendication 22, dans laquelle ladite substance susceptible de se lier spécifiquement audit analyte ou à un partenaire de liaison spécifique de celui-ci est choisie parmi les anticorps, les antigènes ou leurs analogues.



24. Trousse selon l'une quelconque des revendications 19 à 23, dans laquelle ledit réactif marqué comprend les anticorps ou les antigènes ou des analogues de ces substances.
- 5 25. Trousse selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans laquelle la matière de la phase solide est choisie parmi la nitrocellulose, le papier, l'acétate de cellulose, le nylon ou une autre matière polymère à laquelle des substances biologiques peuvent se lier.
- 10 26. Trousse selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans laquelle la phase solide est une matière poreuse et des moyens sont prévus pour améliorer le transport du liquide à travers la matière poreuse.
- 15 27. Trousse selon la revendication 19, comprenant (a) un support solide pour immobiliser un analogue de l'analyte ou un partenaire de liaison spécifique de l'analyte ou un complexe de l'analyte avec un ou plusieurs réactifs (b) ledit analogue d'analyte ou son partenaire de liaison et (c) un réactif comprenant un sol d'or lié à une molécule susceptible de se lier spécifiquement à l'analyte ou à son partenaire de liaison spécifique, au moins 75 % des particules du sol d'or ayant un calibre moyen inférieur à 5 nm, mais non inférieur à 3 nm.