TROY TECHNICAL

BIOSENSORS

WEEKLY REPORT

October 24 - October 30, 2026 | Issue 2026-W43

Analytical validity, clinical utility, workflow fit and reimbursement

10	10
ANALYZED ARTICLES	PRIORITY THEMES

Issued 2026-10-30 | English edition | fixed approved cover artwork



Biosensors: the boundary moved from isolated claims to qualification evidence

10 English articles were reviewed independently from the Japanese edition. Ten themes are retained for management decisions.

SIGNAL 01 | BIORECOGNITION

CoSara PCR MTB: India regulatory submission and 2026 launch timeline

CoSara Diagnostics has completed clinical studies and submitted its point-of-care tuberculosis (TB) test to India's CDSCO for regulatory clearance.

SIGNAL 02 | TRANSDUCTION

Convolutional Spectrometer: Cambridge $10 Sensor Specs and Use Cases

Researchers at the University of Cambridge and GlitterinTech have developed a $10 optical spectrometer that achieves laboratory-level precision in a centimeter-scale form factor.

SIGNAL 03 | DEVICE

PPG-MN Sensor: Biodegradable Microneedle Specs for Plant Glucose

Researchers have developed PPG-MN, a biodegradable, polymer-based microneedle sensor capable of continuous plant glucose monitoring for 14 hours and detecting industrial ammonia leaks.

SIGNAL 04 | CLINICAL WORKFLOW

ECHO Implant: Electrocatalytic Glucose Conversion in Diabetic Mice

Researchers at ETH Zurich developed ECHO, an electronic implant that lowers blood sugar and reduces body weight by up to 10% in diabetic mice.

DECISION

Focus this week's management attention on analytical validity, clinical utility, workflow fit and reimbursement. Move only when the linked evidence can be reproduced under your own operating conditions.

THREE MANAGEMENT MOVES

1. Buyers: define intended use, comparator, false-result cost and action triggered by each measurement.
2. Suppliers: link sensing materials and devices to calibration, stability, manufacturability and data integrity.
3. Executives: track sample variability, specificity, drift, clinical endpoints, regulation and payment.

EVIDENCE DISCIPLINE

FACT states what the collected English source reports. BUSINESS READ and ACTION are editorial interpretations. UNKNOWN lists information that the source file does not establish. A linked article is not treated as independent confirmation of every claim.

Five numbers or evidence anchors that require conditions

97.3%
A01

SOURCE-BOUND CONDITION
The test demonstrated 97.3% sensitivity and 96.0% specificity, with commercial launch in India anticipated before the end of 2026.

14 hours
A04

SOURCE-BOUND CONDITION
Researchers have developed PPG-MN, a biodegradable, polymer-based microneedle sensor capable of continuous plant glucose monitoring for 14 hours and detecting industrial ammonia leaks.

10%
A08

SOURCE-BOUND CONDITION
Researchers at ETH Zurich developed ECHO, an electronic implant that lowers blood sugar and reduces body weight by up to 10% in diabetic mice.

15%
A09

SOURCE-BOUND CONDITION
By testing three-drug combinations on a patient's own cells before therapy begins, the technology aims to reduce relapse rates, which currently affect roughly 15% of the pediatric population.

95.1%
A10

SOURCE-BOUND CONDITION
The system achieved 95.1% accuracy for severe anaemia and approximately 95% accuracy for SCD in field trials, offering a rapid alternative to laboratory-based HPLC or electrophoresis.

HOW TO USE THESE NUMBERS
Each value is shown with the condition stated in the collected English article. Do not compare values across different test methods, device sizes, operating temperatures or commercial stages without normalizing those conditions.

Where the value chain moved

Each stage combines one leading theme and one supporting theme. The report treats handoffs as evidence transfers, not decorative arrows.

1

Biorecognitio n

P01/P06

CoSara Diagnostics has completed clinical studies and submitted its point-of-care tuberculosis (TB) test to India's CDSCO for.

2

Transduction

P02/P07

Researchers at the University of Cambridge and GlitterinTech have developed a $10 optical spectrometer that achieves.

3

Device

P03/P08

Researchers have developed PPG-MN, a biodegradable, polymer-based microneedle sensor capable of continuous plant glucose.

4

Clinical workflow

P04/P09

Researchers at ETH Zurich developed ECHO, an electronic implant that lowers blood sugar and reduces body weight by up to 10%.

5

Data & reimb ursement

P05/P10

Researchers from Emory University, Georgia Tech, and Children's Healthcare of Atlanta developed GradientScreen, a.

EVIDENCE REQUIRED AT EACH HANDOFF

Biorecognition to Transduction	Transfer test conditions, acceptance criteria, failure data, owner and decision date. Recheck sample variability, specificity, drift, clinical endpoints, regulation and payment.
Transduction to Device	Transfer test conditions, acceptance criteria, failure data, owner and decision date. Recheck sample variability, specificity, drift, clinical endpoints, regulation and payment.
Device to Clinical workflow	Transfer test conditions, acceptance criteria, failure data, owner and decision date. Recheck sample variability, specificity, drift, clinical endpoints, regulation and payment.
Clinical workflow to Data & reimbursement	Transfer test conditions, acceptance criteria, failure data, owner and decision date. Recheck sample variability, specificity, drift, clinical endpoints, regulation and payment.

COMMON CONTROL POINT

No theme moves to a commercial commitment until a named owner has reproduced the relevant evidence and documented sample variability, specificity, drift, clinical endpoints, regulation and payment.

Priority map: maturity and next decision locus



P01	CoSara PCR MTB: India regulatory submission and 2026 launch timeline Business / rules | cue: regulatory
P02	Convolutional Spectrometer: Cambridge $10 Sensor Specs and Use Cases Tech / process | cue: no system/business cue
P03	PPG-MN Sensor: Biodegradable Microneedle Specs for Plant Glucose Tech / process | cue: no system/business cue
P04	ECHO Implant: Electrocatalytic Glucose Conversion in Diabetic Mice System / adoption | cue: system
P05	GradientScreen: Microfluidic Drug Screening for Pediatric ALL Tech / process | cue: no system/business cue
P06	Copper Oxide Nanoparticles: Fiber-Optic SPR Detection of PFOA/PFOS Tech / process | cue: no system/business cue
P07	IIT Bombay Blood Test: Low-Cost Screening for Anaemia and SCD System / adoption | cue: system
P08	Avidin-Functionalized rGO: One-Pot Label-Free Biosensor Specs System / adoption | cue: platform
P09	Umami Biosensor: Antifouling Hydrogel for Fish Storage Tracking Tech / process | cue: no system/business cue
P10	PFAS Detection Platform: OIST's MIP-based Portable Sensor Specs System / adoption | cue: Platform

REPRODUCIBLE POSITIONING RULE

Horizontal position uses five discrete stages: Research, Prototype, Joint evaluation, Product adoption and Scale. The vertical bands classify the next decision locus: Tech / process, System / adoption, or Business / rules (including supply systems). Article-title cues take precedence; the overview is used only when the title is silent. These are categories, not impact ranks. Bubble diameter reflects the editorial score.

FACT is source-bound. BUSINESS READ, ACTION and UNKNOWN are explicit editorial layers.

P01 CoSara PCR MTB: India regulatory submission and 2026 launch timeline

A01 | Biorecognition | Scale-up

Date not stated

FACT

CoSara Diagnostics has completed clinical studies and submitted its point-of-care tuberculosis (TB) test to India's CDSCO for regulatory clearance. The test demonstrated 97.3% sensitivity and 96.0% specificity, with commercial launch in India anticipated before the end of 2026.

WHY IT MATTERS

The decision relevance is analytical validity, clinical utility, workflow fit and reimbursement. The signal should be tested at the application and operating-system level, not accepted from a headline alone.

BUSINESS READ

For operating companies, compare the reported change with current qualification, sourcing and product-roadmap assumptions. For suppliers, link sensing materials and devices to calibration, stability, manufacturability and data integrity.

ACTION

Within 30 days, define intended use, comparator, false-result cost and action triggered by each measurement; record the evidence and owner against P01.

UNKNOWN

Still unproven or incompletely stated: sample variability, specificity, drift, clinical endpoints, regulation and payment.

EDITORIAL SCORE 21/25 | MATURITY 5/5 | DECISION LOCUS: BUSINESS / RULES

P02 Convolutional Spectrometer: Cambridge $10 Sensor Specs and Use Cases

A07 | Transduction | Joint evaluation

Date not stated

FACT

Researchers at the University of Cambridge and GlitterinTech have developed a $10 optical spectrometer that achieves laboratory-level precision in a centimeter-scale form factor. The device enables noninvasive monitoring of biomarkers like blood glucose and high-accuracy material identification, potentially disrupting wearable health and industrial sensing.

WHY IT MATTERS

The decision relevance is analytical validity, clinical utility, workflow fit and reimbursement. The signal should be tested at the application and operating-system level, not accepted from a headline alone.

BUSINESS READ

For operating companies, compare the reported change with current qualification, sourcing and product-roadmap assumptions. For suppliers, link sensing materials and devices to calibration, stability, manufacturability and data integrity.

ACTION

Within 30 days, define intended use, comparator, false-result cost and action triggered by each measurement; record the evidence and owner against P02.

UNKNOWN

Still unproven or incompletely stated: sample variability, specificity, drift, clinical endpoints, regulation and payment.

EDITORIAL SCORE 21/25 | MATURITY 3/5 | DECISION LOCUS: TECH / PROCESS

FACT is source-bound. BUSINESS READ, ACTION and UNKNOWN are explicit editorial layers.

P03 PPG-MN Sensor: Biodegradable Microneedle Specs for Plant Glucose

A04 | Device | Joint evaluation

Date not stated

FACT

Researchers have developed PPG-MN, a biodegradable, polymer-based microneedle sensor capable of continuous plant glucose monitoring for 14 hours and detecting industrial ammonia leaks. The device utilizes a phytic acid-doped polyaniline and polyvinyl alcohol hydrogel to achieve high sensitivity and antimicrobial properties. This dual-function sensor enables real-time tracking of plant metabolic dynamics and early warning for toxic gas leaks in tanneries.

WHY IT MATTERS

The decision relevance is analytical validity, clinical utility, workflow fit and reimbursement. The signal should be tested at the application and operating-system level, not accepted from a headline alone.

BUSINESS READ

For operating companies, compare the reported change with current qualification, sourcing and product-roadmap assumptions. For suppliers, link sensing materials and devices to calibration, stability, manufacturability and data integrity.

ACTION

Within 30 days, define intended use, comparator, false-result cost and action triggered by each measurement; record the evidence and owner against P03.

UNKNOWN

Still unproven or incompletely stated: sample variability, specificity, drift, clinical endpoints, regulation and payment.

EDITORIAL SCORE 20/25 | MATURITY 3/5 | DECISION LOCUS: TECH / PROCESS

P04 ECHO Implant: Electrocatalytic Glucose Conversion in Diabetic Mice

A08 | Clinical workflow | Pilot

Date not stated

FACT

Researchers at ETH Zurich developed ECHO, an electronic implant that lowers blood sugar and reduces body weight by up to 10% in diabetic mice. Unlike traditional therapies, the system uses electricity to convert glucose into gluconate for excretion via the kidneys.

WHY IT MATTERS

The decision relevance is analytical validity, clinical utility, workflow fit and reimbursement. The signal should be tested at the application and operating-system level, not accepted from a headline alone.

BUSINESS READ

For operating companies, compare the reported change with current qualification, sourcing and product-roadmap assumptions. For suppliers, link sensing materials and devices to calibration, stability, manufacturability and data integrity.

ACTION

Within 30 days, define intended use, comparator, false-result cost and action triggered by each measurement; record the evidence and owner against P04.

UNKNOWN

Still unproven or incompletely stated: sample variability, specificity, drift, clinical endpoints, regulation and payment.

EDITORIAL SCORE 20/25 | MATURITY 2/5 | DECISION LOCUS: SYSTEM / ADOPTION

FACT is source-bound. BUSINESS READ, ACTION and UNKNOWN are explicit editorial layers.

P05 GradientScreen: Microfluidic Drug Screening for Pediatric ALL

A09 | Data & reimbursement | Pilot

Date not stated

FACT

Researchers from Emory University, Georgia Tech, and Children's Healthcare of Atlanta developed GradientScreen, a lab-on-a-chip assay that predicts pediatric acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL) treatment responses. By testing three-drug combinations on a patient's own cells before therapy begins, the technology aims to reduce relapse rates, which currently affect roughly 15% of the pediatric population.

WHY IT MATTERS

The decision relevance is analytical validity, clinical utility, workflow fit and reimbursement. The signal should be tested at the application and operating-system level, not accepted from a headline alone.

BUSINESS READ

For operating companies, compare the reported change with current qualification, sourcing and product-roadmap assumptions. For suppliers, link sensing materials and devices to calibration, stability, manufacturability and data integrity.

ACTION

Within 30 days, define intended use, comparator, false-result cost and action triggered by each measurement; record the evidence and owner against P05.

UNKNOWN

Still unproven or incompletely stated: sample variability, specificity, drift, clinical endpoints, regulation and payment.

EDITORIAL SCORE 20/25 | MATURITY 2/5 | DECISION LOCUS: TECH / PROCESS

P06 Copper Oxide Nanoparticles: Fiber-Optic SPR Detection of PFOA/PFOS

A06 | Biorecognition | Pilot

Date not stated

FACT

Researchers developed a fiber-optic surface plasmon resonance (SPR) sensor using trimesic acid-coated copper oxide nanoparticles to detect PFOA and PFOS. The sensor achieved maximum sensitivities of 3.59 and 2.76 nanometers per micromolar, respectively, providing a tunable interface for detecting "forever chemicals."

WHY IT MATTERS

The decision relevance is analytical validity, clinical utility, workflow fit and reimbursement. The signal should be tested at the application and operating-system level, not accepted from a headline alone.

BUSINESS READ

For operating companies, compare the reported change with current qualification, sourcing and product-roadmap assumptions. For suppliers, link sensing materials and devices to calibration, stability, manufacturability and data integrity.

ACTION

Within 30 days, define intended use, comparator, false-result cost and action triggered by each measurement; record the evidence and owner against P06.

UNKNOWN

Still unproven or incompletely stated: sample variability, specificity, drift, clinical endpoints, regulation and payment.

EDITORIAL SCORE 20/25 | MATURITY 2/5 | DECISION LOCUS: TECH / PROCESS

FACT is source-bound. BUSINESS READ, ACTION and UNKNOWN are explicit editorial layers.

P07 IIT Bombay Blood Test: Low-Cost Screening for Anaemia and SCD

A10 | Transduction | Joint evaluation

Date not stated

FACT

Researchers at IIT Bombay have developed a point-of-care screening device that detects severe anaemia and sickle cell disease (SCD) using a single drop of blood. The system achieved 95.1% accuracy for severe anaemia and approximately 95% accuracy for SCD in field trials, offering a rapid alternative to laboratory-based HPLC or electrophoresis.

WHY IT MATTERS

The decision relevance is analytical validity, clinical utility, workflow fit and reimbursement. The signal should be tested at the application and operating-system level, not accepted from a headline alone.

BUSINESS READ

For operating companies, compare the reported change with current qualification, sourcing and product-roadmap assumptions. For suppliers, link sensing materials and devices to calibration, stability, manufacturability and data integrity.

ACTION

Within 30 days, define intended use, comparator, false-result cost and action triggered by each measurement; record the evidence and owner against P07.

UNKNOWN

Still unproven or incompletely stated: sample variability, specificity, drift, clinical endpoints, regulation and payment.

EDITORIAL SCORE 19/25 | MATURITY 3/5 | DECISION LOCUS: SYSTEM / ADOPTION

P08 Avidin-Functionalized rGO: One-Pot Label-Free Biosensor Specs

A05 | Device | Pilot

Date not stated

FACT

Researchers in Argentina developed a one-pot, ultrasound-assisted method to produce avidin-functionalized reduced graphene oxide (rGO) for electrochemical biosensing. The platform achieved a detection limit of 4.4 × 10-10 M for human α-thrombin, demonstrating a sustainable approach to creating modular biointerfaces.

WHY IT MATTERS

The decision relevance is analytical validity, clinical utility, workflow fit and reimbursement. The signal should be tested at the application and operating-system level, not accepted from a headline alone.

BUSINESS READ

For operating companies, compare the reported change with current qualification, sourcing and product-roadmap assumptions. For suppliers, link sensing materials and devices to calibration, stability, manufacturability and data integrity.

ACTION

Within 30 days, define intended use, comparator, false-result cost and action triggered by each measurement; record the evidence and owner against P08.

UNKNOWN

Still unproven or incompletely stated: sample variability, specificity, drift, clinical endpoints, regulation and payment.

EDITORIAL SCORE 19/25 | MATURITY 2/5 | DECISION LOCUS: SYSTEM / ADOPTION

FACT is source-bound. BUSINESS READ, ACTION and UNKNOWN are explicit editorial layers.

P09 Umami Biosensor: Antifouling Hydrogel for Fish Storage Tracking

A02 | Clinical workflow | Pilot

Date not stated

FACT

Researchers in China developed a bionic electrochemical sensor using a zwitterionic antifouling hydrogel to track umami flavor profiles in salmon, crucian carp, and cod. The device achieves detection limits as low as 0.33 picomolar and retains 81 percent of its signal after twenty days of refrigerated storage. This technology overcomes the biofouling bottleneck that typically prevents bionic taste sensors from moving into practical food analysis.

WHY IT MATTERS

The decision relevance is analytical validity, clinical utility, workflow fit and reimbursement. The signal should be tested at the application and operating-system level, not accepted from a headline alone.

BUSINESS READ

For operating companies, compare the reported change with current qualification, sourcing and product-roadmap assumptions. For suppliers, link sensing materials and devices to calibration, stability, manufacturability and data integrity.

ACTION

Within 30 days, define intended use, comparator, false-result cost and action triggered by each measurement; record the evidence and owner against P09.

UNKNOWN

Still unproven or incompletely stated: sample variability, specificity, drift, clinical endpoints, regulation and payment.

EDITORIAL SCORE 19/25 | MATURITY 2/5 | DECISION LOCUS: TECH / PROCESS

P10 PFAS Detection Platform: OIST's MIP-based Portable Sensor Specs

A03 | Data & reimbursement | Pilot

Date not stated

FACT

Researchers at the Okinawa Institute of Science and Technology (OIST) have developed a portable, low-cost detection platform for PFAS in water using molecularly imprinted polymers (MIPs). The device enables on-site detection of PFOA and PFOS without external laboratories, reducing the cost and time associated with conventional mass spectrometry.

WHY IT MATTERS

The decision relevance is analytical validity, clinical utility, workflow fit and reimbursement. The signal should be tested at the application and operating-system level, not accepted from a headline alone.

BUSINESS READ

For operating companies, compare the reported change with current qualification, sourcing and product-roadmap assumptions. For suppliers, link sensing materials and devices to calibration, stability, manufacturability and data integrity.

ACTION

Within 30 days, define intended use, comparator, false-result cost and action triggered by each measurement; record the evidence and owner against P10.

UNKNOWN

Still unproven or incompletely stated: sample variability, specificity, drift, clinical endpoints, regulation and payment.

EDITORIAL SCORE 18/25 | MATURITY 2/5 | DECISION LOCUS: SYSTEM / ADOPTION

Playbook and 0-5 year roadmap

STAKEHOLDER	NOW | 0-30 DAYS	NEXT | 1-12 MONTHS	LATER | 1-5 YEARS
Operating companies	define intended use, comparator, false-result cost and action triggered by each measurement	Run production-like qualification with explicit acceptance and stop criteria.	Build a portfolio and architecture that can absorb technology and supplier changes.
Materials, equipment and technology suppliers	link sensing materials and devices to calibration, stability, manufacturability and data integrity	Create shared reliability, process-window and failure-analysis data with customers.	Standardize interfaces, traceability, lifecycle support and recovery services.
Trading, investment and legal teams	Map sample variability, specificity, drift, clinical endpoints, regulation and payment.	Contract for capacity, quality, change notice, liability, alternatives and exit.	Diversify regional, technical and customer concentration risk.

ROADMAP

NOW | 0-30 DAYS
Evidence ledger
Owner: Strategy + quality
Deliverable: claim, source, condition, owner

NOW | 0-30 DAYS
Risk screen
Owner: Procurement + legal
Deliverable: unknowns, alternatives, stop

NEXT | 1-12 MONTHS
Joint qualification
Owner: R&D + supplier
Deliverable: process window and failure data

NEXT | 1-12 MONTHS
Commercial gate
Owner: Business + finance
Deliverable: unit economics and capacity

LATER | 1-5 YEARS
Platform strategy
Owner: Executive team
Deliverable: portfolio and interface roadmap

LATER | 1-5 YEARS
Service layer
Owner: Operations + channel
Deliverable: monitoring, maintenance and recovery

GO / NO-GO GATES

GATE	OWNER	REQUIRED EVIDENCE	NO-GO CONDITION
G1 Evidence	**Quality**	Source, test conditions and reproducibility	No traceable evidence
G2 Integration	**R&D**	Interface, process window and failure analysis	Cannot meet system conditions
G3 Commercial	**Business**	Capacity, total cost, contract and alternatives	Economics or supply cannot be supported
G4 Lifecycle	**Operations**	Monitoring, maintenance, change notice and exit	No accountable operating plan

ANALYZED ARTICLES | ITEMS 01-10

Every title and URL is displayed in full. URLs wrap without shortening and remain clickable. A verified-reference label means the translated HTML did not retain its original source URL.

ID	FULL ARTICLE TITLE	FULL SOURCE / VERIFIED REFERENCE URL - CLICKABLE
A01	CoSara PCR MTB: India regulatory submission and 2026 launch timeline	https://www.biospace.com/press-releases/co-diagnostics-joint-venture-cosara-diagnostics-completes-clinical-study-and-regulatory-submission-for-point-of-care-tuberculosis-test-sets-stage-for-commercial-launch-in-india
A02	Umami Biosensor: Antifouling Hydrogel for Fish Storage Tracking	https://bioengineer.org/antifouling-hydrogel-biosensor-tracks-umami-signals-in-fish-during-storage/
A03	PFAS Detection Platform: OIST's MIP-based Portable Sensor Specs	https://www.miragenews.com/portable-device-quickly-detects-pfas-in-water-1767634/
A04	PPG-MN Sensor: Biodegradable Microneedle Specs for Plant Glucose	https://bioengineer.org/biodegradable-microneedle-sensor-tracks-plant-glucose-in-real-time-and-sniffs-out-toxic-ammonia-leaks-in-tanneries/
A05	Avidin-Functionalized rGO: One-Pot Label-Free Biosensor Specs	https://bioengineer.org/one-pot-avidin-functionalization-of-reduced-graphene-oxide-yields-label-free-electrochemical-biosensor/
A06	Copper Oxide Nanoparticles: Fiber-Optic SPR Detection of PFOA/PFOS	https://bioengineer.org/trimesic-acid-coated-copper-oxide-nanoparticles-boost-fiber-optic-sensor-detection-of-pfoa-and-pfos/
A07	Convolutional Spectrometer: Cambridge $10 Sensor Specs and Use Cases	https://www.miragenews.com/cambridge-scientists-create-10-wearable-medical-1765472/
A08	ECHO Implant: Electrocatalytic Glucose Conversion in Diabetic Mice	https://www.yahoo.com/news/science/articles/eth-zurich-electronic-implant-lowers-230700607.html
A09	GradientScreen: Microfluidic Drug Screening for Pediatric ALL	https://bioengineer.org/lab-on-a-chip-screens-drug-combinations-for-pediatric-leukemia-before-treatment-begins/
A10	IIT Bombay Blood Test: Low-Cost Screening for Anaemia and SCD	https://ehealth.eletsonline.com/2026/10/iit-bombay-low-cost-blood-smear-device-anaemia-sickle-cell-screening-rheoheme/

Biosensors — Selected Articles

Date: 2026-10-31

Articles: 10

Table of Contents

#01 CoSara PCR MTB: India regulatory submission and 2026 launch timeline

#02 Umami Biosensor: Antifouling Hydrogel for Fish Storage Tracking

#03 PFAS Detection Platform: OIST's MIP-based Portable Sensor Specs

#04 PPG-MN Sensor: Biodegradable Microneedle Specs for Plant Glucose

#05 Avidin-Functionalized rGO: One-Pot Label-Free Biosensor Specs

#06 Copper Oxide Nanoparticles: Fiber-Optic SPR Detection of PFOA/PFOS

#07 Convolutional Spectrometer: Cambridge $10 Sensor Specs and Use Cases

#08 ECHO Implant: Electrocatalytic Glucose Conversion in Diabetic Mice

#09 GradientScreen: Microfluidic Drug Screening for Pediatric ALL

#10 IIT Bombay Blood Test: Low-Cost Screening for Anaemia and SCD

#01 CoSara PCR MTB: India regulatory submission and 2026 launch timeline

Published October 27, 2026 BioSpace (PR Newswire company press release) USA

OVERVIEW

CoSara Diagnostics has completed clinical studies and submitted its point-of-care tuberculosis (TB) test to India's CDSCO for regulatory clearance. The test demonstrated 97.3% sensitivity and 96.0% specificity, with commercial launch in India anticipated before the end of 2026.

IN DEPTH

Key Findings

CoSara Diagnostics, a joint venture of Co-Diagnostics, Inc. (Nasdaq: CODX), has submitted the CoSara PCR Mycobacterium tuberculosis (MTB) test to India's Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO). Clinical evaluations of 676 samples showed an average sensitivity of 97.3% and an average specificity of 96.0% against the reference standard for TB detection. These results remained highly consistent across three different test batches.

Technical Details

The CoSara PCR MTB test is designed for use on the CoSara PCR Pro instrument, which is a CoSara-branded version of the Co-Dx PCR Pro point-of-care instrument. The platform utilizes patented Co-Primers technology to provide real-time PCR results in approximately 30 minutes. To support decentralized testing, the system employs a mobile application that generates results without requiring continuous internet connectivity; data is synchronized to the cloud once connectivity is restored.

Background & Context

The clinical study included 233 samples paired with MGIT testing to establish comparative performance. This development targets the Indian market, which the World Health Organization's Global Tuberculosis Report 2025 identifies as having the highest tuberculosis burden globally, accounting for approximately one quarter of all cases. To prepare for the launch, Co-Diagnostics has already deployed the necessary integrated mobile and cloud infrastructure in India for secure data management and test analysis.

Significance & Outlook

CoSara expects to receive regulatory approval in the fourth quarter of 2026, enabling commercial sales in India before the end of the year. Upon CDSCO clearance, the company plans to initiate sales across India and parts of South Asia via a direct sales team and distributors. This submission occurs alongside a separate FDA 510(k) submission filed in August, placing the platform under regulatory review in two major global markets.

Source: https://www.biospace.com/press-releases/co-diagnostics-joint-venture-cosara-diagnostics-completes-clinical-study-and-regulatory-submission-for-point-of-care-tuberculosis-test-sets-stage-for-commercial-launch-in-india

Collected: October 31, 2026 | Automated Research System (AI)

#02 Umami Biosensor: Antifouling Hydrogel for Fish Storage Tracking

Published October 29, 2026 BIOENGINEER.ORG China

OVERVIEW

Researchers in China developed a bionic electrochemical sensor using a zwitterionic antifouling hydrogel to track umami flavor profiles in salmon, crucian carp, and cod. The device achieves detection limits as low as 0.33 picomolar and retains 81 percent of its signal after twenty days of refrigerated storage. This technology overcomes the biofouling bottleneck that typically prevents bionic taste sensors from moving into practical food analysis.

IN DEPTH

Key Findings

The developed biosensor demonstrates high sensitivity and stability in complex food matrices. It detected monosodium glutamate and the umami peptide BMP with detection limits of 0.33 picomolar, while inosine 5′-monophosphate (IMP) and the organic acid WSA were detected at 3.3 picomolar. The sensor's antifouling capabilities are significant: when exposed to foulants such as bovine serum albumin, lipids, and fish metabolites, the signal changed by only 0.18 to 4.42 percent after forty minutes. In contrast, bare electrodes showed signal change rates between 45.14 and 84.14 percent.

Technical Details

The sensing interface integrates three functional components to balance conductivity and antifouling properties:

- **SBMA (Sulfobetaine methacrylate):** A hydrophilic zwitterionic compound that forms a hydration layer to prevent impurities from contacting the electrode.
- **AuNPs/MXene Framework:** Gold nanoparticles grown on Ti3C2 MXene provide high conductivity and anchoring points to compensate for the electron transfer impedance caused by SBMA.
- **T1R1-VFT:** The Venus flytrap domain of the human umami taste receptor is immobilized on the gold nanoparticles.

The fabrication process involves dissolving SBMA monomer, a crosslinker, and an initiator in water, mixing them with the AuNPs/MXene and receptor solutions, and gelling the mixture on a polished glassy carbon electrode.

Background & Context

Biofouling is a primary obstacle in food analysis because proteins, carbohydrates, and fats adsorb onto electrode surfaces, blocking target analytes and increasing background noise. While sensory panels and electronic tongues exist, they are often limited by subjectivity or insufficient specificity. Previous bionic sensors using nanomaterials frequently lost receptor activity during long-term storage.

Significance & Outlook

By combining a zwitterionic hydrogel with a conductive MXene framework, this sensor maintains high signal-to-noise ratios (4.5 to 5.5 near detection limits) and long-term stability. This architecture allows for the continuous tracking of flavor profiles in fish during spoilage, providing a practical tool for objective food quality analysis.

Source: https://bioengineer.org/antifouling-hydrogel-biosensor-tracks-umami-signals-in-fish-during-storage/

Collected: October 31, 2026 | Automated Research System (AI)

#03 PFAS Detection Platform: OIST's MIP-based Portable Sensor Specs

Published October 28, 2026 Mirage News (OIST) Japan

OVERVIEW

Researchers at the Okinawa Institute of Science and Technology (OIST) have developed a portable, low-cost detection platform for PFAS in water using molecularly imprinted polymers (MIPs). The device enables on-site detection of PFOA and PFOS without external laboratories, reducing the cost and time associated with conventional mass spectrometry.

IN DEPTH

Key Findings

The Micro/Bio/Nanofluidics Unit at the Okinawa Institute of Science and Technology (OIST) has created a reliable, mass-producible platform for the on-site detection of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). The prototype successfully detects PFOA and PFOS, the two most common PFAS chemicals with documented health risks, by measuring changes in electrical current. This approach eliminates the need for additional chemical reagents and specialized laboratory equipment.

Technical Details

The device utilizes a new class of molecularly imprinted polymers (MIPs), often referred to as "synthetic antibodies." These materials are formed around a target PFAS molecule to create a specific binding site; once the target is washed away, the remaining material acts as a lock tailored to capture the specific molecule. The sensing mechanism works as follows:

- **Sensor Construction:** 100 disposable electrodes were screen-printed onto repurposed fabric in a few hours.
- **Detection Method:** The electrodes are coated with PFAS-specific MIPs. When target molecules bind to the sensor, it triggers a change in electrical current proportional to the PFAS concentration.
- **Hardware Integration:** The electrodes connect to commercially available potentiostats, which can be plugged directly into a laptop or smartphone.
- **Modularity:** The MIP manufacturing process is modular, allowing the target molecule to be replaced to detect other members of the PFAS family.

Background & Context

PFAS are synthetic "forever chemicals" resistant to heat, water, oil, and environmental degradation. The PFAS family includes over 10,000 similar chemicals, with 50-150 members currently regulated globally. Conventional analysis requires transporting samples to labs for mass spectrometry, which is highly sensitive but costly and time-consuming.

Significance & Outlook

This platform lowers the barrier to addressing contamination by empowering local agencies and families to make informed decisions regarding water filters or reporting contamination to municipal authorities. While further development and field validation are required, the combination of synthetic molecular recognition and low-cost electrochemical devices provides a scalable path for wider environmental monitoring.

Source: https://www.miragenews.com/portable-device-quickly-detects-pfas-in-water-1767634/

Collected: October 31, 2026 | Automated Research System (AI)

#04 PPG-MN Sensor: Biodegradable Microneedle Specs for Plant Glucose

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OVERVIEW

Researchers have developed PPG-MN, a biodegradable, polymer-based microneedle sensor capable of continuous plant glucose monitoring for 14 hours and detecting industrial ammonia leaks. The device utilizes a phytic acid-doped polyaniline and polyvinyl alcohol hydrogel to achieve high sensitivity and antimicrobial properties. This dual-function sensor enables real-time tracking of plant metabolic dynamics and early warning for toxic gas leaks in tanneries.

IN DEPTH

Key Findings

The PPG-MN sensor successfully tracks glucose dynamics in *Epipremnum aureum* (pothos) over a 14-hour diurnal cycle, measuring concentrations between 10 and 80 millimolar. In spike-and-recovery validation, the device returned recoveries of 98.5% to 103.0% with relative standard deviations below 3.5%. Additionally, the sensor functions as a chemiresistive ammonia gas detector for industrial deliming processes in leather factories. In antimicrobial tests, the sensor reduced bacterial survival of *Staphylococcus aureus* to 0.76% and *Escherichia coli* to 2.83%.

Technical Details

The device consists of a polyvinyl alcohol hydrogel network interpenetrated with conductive polyaniline and doped with phytic acid, with immobilized glucose oxidase for specificity. The array features conical tips 1000 micrometers long, a base diameter of 390 micrometers, and a tip spacing of 1000 micrometers. Fabrication involves a low-temperature process where a 25% polyvinyl alcohol solution is cooled to 3–4 °C, followed by polymerization and three freeze-thaw cycles at −20 °C and 25 °C.

- **Mechanical Strength:** Withstood 0.8 newtons per needle without failure.
- **Sensitivity:** Maintained 95.4% sensitivity after leaf insertion, with a linear current response from 10 to 100 millimolar ($y = 0.0218x + 3.8128$).
- **Response Time:** Under 30 seconds.
- **Material Properties:** Swelling ratio reached 94.7%, and the water contact angle dropped from 69.5° to 50.7°.

Background & Context

Phytic acid serves three roles: acting as a proton reservoir for electrical conductivity and crosslinking, promoting hydrophilic dispersion of polyaniline, and suppressing bacterial contamination via chelation of divalent metal ions and maintaining a localized pH below 5. To account for temperature-dependent enzyme activity, the team calibrated the sensor between 10 and 40 °C to derive a temperature-adjusted correction equation.

Significance & Outlook

The PPG-MN sensor provides a non-destructive method to monitor plant health and metabolism in real time. By integrating glucose sensing with ammonia detection, the technology offers a versatile tool for both agricultural research and industrial safety monitoring in tanneries.

Source: https://bioengineer.org/biodegradable-microneedle-sensor-tracks-plant-glucose-in-real-time-and-sniffs-out-toxic-ammonia-leaks-in-tanneries/

Collected: October 31, 2026 | Automated Research System (AI)

#05 Avidin-Functionalized rGO: One-Pot Label-Free Biosensor Specs

Published October 27, 2026 BIOENGINEER.ORG アルゼンチン

OVERVIEW

Researchers in Argentina developed a one-pot, ultrasound-assisted method to produce avidin-functionalized reduced graphene oxide (rGO) for electrochemical biosensing. The platform achieved a detection limit of 4.4 × 10−10 M for human α-thrombin, demonstrating a sustainable approach to creating modular biointerfaces.

IN DEPTH

Key Findings

The developed electrochemical biosensor demonstrates a linear response for human α-thrombin from 1.34 × 10−9 M to 2.67 × 10−6 M, with a coefficient of determination (R2) of 0.987. The system achieved a detection limit of 4.4 × 10−10 M. Testing confirmed a selective response in the presence of interfering proteins and within enriched human serum samples, validating that the avidin-biotin assembly remains functional in biologically relevant matrices.

Technical Details

The synthesis utilizes a one-pot, ultrasound-assisted process that simultaneously reduces and biofunctionalizes graphene oxide. The team from the Instituto de Investigaciones en Fisicoquímica de Córdoba and the Universidad Nacional de Córdoba employed L-tyrosine and ascorbic acid as complementary, mild reducing agents. This synergistic combination allows for the controlled partial restoration of the sp2 carbon framework while maintaining the oxygen functionalities necessary for biomolecular anchoring.

Avidin is incorporated directly during the reduction process, creating an rGO interface that eliminates the need for post-synthetic modification steps. This interface enables the oriented immobilization of biotinylated recognition elements via avidin-biotin affinity. For the proof of concept, a thrombin-binding aptamer was used as the biotinylated recognition element. The platform was characterized using electrochemical impedance spectroscopy to monitor interfacial assembly and biorecognition events.

Background & Context

Traditional biosensor fabrication often requires separate surface-engineering steps to attach recognition elements to the transducer. By integrating avidin in situ, this method reduces the total number of synthesis and functionalization steps. The researchers describe this one-pot format as an environmentally responsible and sustainable strategy for producing functional biointerfaces.

Significance & Outlook

The authors frame this study as a proof of concept, noting that while it was validated with a single aptamer-target pair, the design goal is modularity. The immobilization strategy is intended to allow different biosensing interfaces to be assembled without the need to re-engineer the underlying transducer, potentially enabling the future development of adaptable electrochemical biosensing platforms using various biotinylated recognition elements.

Source: https://bioengineer.org/one-pot-avidin-functionalization-of-reduced-graphene-oxide-yields-label-free-electrochemical-biosensor/

Collected: October 31, 2026 | Automated Research System (AI)

#06 Copper Oxide Nanoparticles: Fiber-Optic SPR Detection of PFOA/PFOS

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OVERVIEW

Researchers developed a fiber-optic surface plasmon resonance (SPR) sensor using trimesic acid-coated copper oxide nanoparticles to detect PFOA and PFOS. The sensor achieved maximum sensitivities of 3.59 and 2.76 nanometers per micromolar, respectively, providing a tunable interface for detecting "forever chemicals."

IN DEPTH

Key Findings

The developed fiber-optic SPR sensor demonstrates a concentration-dependent optical response to perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS). The sensor exhibited higher sensitivity and a lower detection limit for PFOA, with a maximum sensitivity of 3.59 nanometers per micromolar and a detection limit of 1.40 micromolar. In comparison, PFOS showed a maximum sensitivity of 2.76 nanometers per micromolar and a detection limit of 4.73 micromolar.

Technical Details

The sensor utilizes copper oxide nanoparticles functionalized with trimesic acid to create a chemically tunable interface. Copper oxide was selected for its ability to enhance the refractive index sensitivity of fiber-optic SPR platforms and its capacity for ligand functionalization. The team verified the surface modification using several characterization methods:

- FTIR and thermogravimetric analysis
- TEM and SEM
- Dynamic light scattering (DLS) and zeta potential measurements

Cryogenic-TEM revealed primary particle diameters of approximately 6 nanometers. However, DLS measurements indicated that these nanoparticles form micron-scale hydrodynamic aggregates when in aqueous suspension.

Background and Context

X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy analysis suggests that the stronger response to PFOA is due to its greater retention at the functionalized sensing interface. Despite this, the researchers noted that the specific molecular interactions causing the differential response between the carboxylic acid-terminated surface and the sulfonate-headgroup of PFOS have not yet been fully elucidated.

Significance and Outlook

This research demonstrates that trimesic acid functionalization of copper oxide nanoparticles provides a simple, tunable interface for the optical sensing of PFAS. Because the results were obtained from a fabricated platform under controlled laboratory conditions—and given the observed aqueous aggregation and unresolved interaction mechanisms—the reported sensitivities describe a laboratory device rather than a validated method for field deployment.

Source: https://bioengineer.org/trimesic-acid-coated-copper-oxide-nanoparticles-boost-fiber-optic-sensor-detection-of-pfoa-and-pfos/

Collected: October 31, 2026 | Automated Research System (AI)

#07 Convolutional Spectrometer: Cambridge $10 Sensor Specs and Use Cases

Published October 23, 2026　Mirage News（ケンブリッジ大学発表）　UK

OVERVIEW

Researchers at the University of Cambridge and GlitterinTech have developed a $10 optical spectrometer that achieves laboratory-level precision in a centimeter-scale form factor. The device enables noninvasive monitoring of biomarkers like blood glucose and high-accuracy material identification, potentially disrupting wearable health and industrial sensing.

IN DEPTH

Key Findings

The developed convolutional spectrometer achieves a 100% classification success rate when identifying pharmaceuticals, plastics, coffee, flour, and tea. In liquid analysis, it measured concentrations in organic and water-based solutions with approximately 0.01% accuracy, surpassing the performance of some commercial benchtop spectrometers in those specific tests. In biomedical applications, the sensor accurately measured blood glucose, blood lactate, blood alcohol, and skin moisture, including a demonstration of noninvasive glucose tracking in one participant.

Technical Details

The device is built on a silicon nitride photonic platform integrated with onboard electronics. It operates within the near-infrared spectrum (1200-1700 nm) and processes measurements in under one second. Unlike traditional spectrometers that separate wavelengths or use complex reconstruction, this system applies the convolution theorem directly to incoming light using a sequence of optical components, such as micro-ring resonators or unbalanced Mach-Zehnder interferometers. Fast Fourier transforms are then employed to recover the light spectrum.

- **Scalability:** Spectral bandwidth can be extended theoretically without limit by adding repeating optical patterns; resolution can be increased exponentially by adding components in sequence.
- **Environmental Tolerance:** The sensor remains operational across a temperature range of -20°C to 80°C.
- **Efficiency:** The design reduces computational overhead and avoids the complex calibration algorithms required by other miniature spectrometers.

Background & Context

Miniaturizing spectrometers typically involves a trade-off where reduced size leads to lower resolution, limited measurement ranges, or decreased accuracy. This often restricts compact devices to simple substance identification rather than precise quantification. The Cambridge team sought a mathematically cleaner method to retrieve spectra to overcome these hardware limitations.

Significance & Outlook

At a cost of $10, this technology provides a pathway for integrating laboratory-grade precision into portable electronics. Its robustness across temperature extremes and low computational requirements make it suitable for deployment in wearable health monitors, industrial quality control, and environmental monitoring.

Source: https://www.miragenews.com/cambridge-scientists-create-10-wearable-medical-1765472/

Collected: October 31, 2026 | Automated Research System (AI)

#08 ECHO Implant: Electrocatalytic Glucose Conversion in Diabetic Mice

Published October 28, 2026　Yahoo News（The Brighter Side of News転載）　Switzerland

OVERVIEW

Researchers at ETH Zurich developed ECHO, an electronic implant that lowers blood sugar and reduces body weight by up to 10% in diabetic mice. Unlike traditional therapies, the system uses electricity to convert glucose into gluconate for excretion via the kidneys.

IN DEPTH

Key Findings

The ECHO (electrocatalytic closed-loop health optimization) system successfully lowered elevated glucose levels to a normal range within 60 to 90 minutes in mice with genetically associated obesity and type 2 diabetes. In a six-week scheduled treatment trial, treated mice lost up to 10% of their body weight without changes in food intake. Blood analysis showed lower triglyceride levels alongside higher free fatty acids and ketone concentrations, suggesting an increased reliance on fat for energy.

Technical Details

The implant utilizes a catalyst composed of porous graphite felt featuring gold nanostructures decorated with platinum particles. This architecture enables an electrically driven reaction that converts glucose into gluconate without the need for enzymes or living cells. The device is powered wirelessly via an external transmitter operating at 13.56 megahertz.

- **Operating Parameters:** Effective glucose lowering was observed at 0.75 volts and 10 milliamperes.
- **Control Mechanism:** The system can be operated on a schedule or via a feedback loop. In a 12-day experiment, ECHO was connected to a commercial continuous glucose monitor. A sensor detected the monitor's vibration alerts and relayed them to the power generator to activate treatment in five-minute intervals.
- **Construction:** The device consists of the catalyst, electronics, a protective casing, and encapsulation layers for tissue compatibility.

Background & Context

Developed by a team led by Martin Fussenegger at ETH Zurich's Department of Biosystems Science and Engineering in Basel, ECHO departs from traditional insulin-based treatments. While insulin regulates glucose use and storage, ECHO chemically removes glucose from the system. Most of the resulting gluconate is excreted through the kidneys, reducing available metabolic energy.

Significance & Outlook

The study demonstrates a method for automatic glucose regulation that does not rely on delivering hormones or drugs. While the researchers envision a treatment that responds dynamically to glucose readings via smartphone-compatible monitoring, the system has not yet been tested in humans.

Source: https://www.yahoo.com/news/science/articles/eth-zurich-electronic-implant-lowers-230700607.html

#09 GradientScreen: Microfluidic Drug Screening for Pediatric ALL

Published October 28, 2026　Bioengineer.org（Nature Biomedical Engineering 研究の紹介）
USA

OVERVIEW

Researchers from Emory University, Georgia Tech, and Children’s Healthcare of Atlanta developed GradientScreen, a lab-on-a-chip assay that predicts pediatric acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL) treatment responses. By testing three-drug combinations on a patient's own cells before therapy begins, the technology aims to reduce relapse rates, which currently affect roughly 15% of the pediatric population.

IN DEPTH

Key Findings

GradientScreen allows clinicians to measure how a patient's leukemia cells respond to various three-drug regimens prior to the start of treatment. In a retrospective study using 17 leukemia cell and bone marrow samples from ALL patients, the platform's results correlated with actual treatment outcomes, including the amount of residual disease after the first month of chemotherapy (induction treatment) and whether the patient experienced a relapse.

Technical Details

The technology utilizes microfluidic "lab-on-a-chip" assays to evaluate the full range of combination ratios within a three-drug regimen using a single blood or bone marrow sample. Unlike traditional methods that test drug pairs and dose ratios individually, GradientScreen evaluates these combinations in a single experiment to identify which ratios work best together. This process generates detailed "response patterns" by comparing the survival rate of cancer cells exposed to single drugs versus combinations.

Background and Context

Acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL) accounts for 75% of childhood leukemia diagnoses. In the United States, 6,000 new cases are diagnosed annually, with more than 3,500 occurring in children. While genomic sequencing offers some personalization, patients with the same genetic mutation can respond differently to targeted therapy. Current strategies rely on leukemia subtype and risk classification, but most patients receive similar regimens without prior knowledge of how specific dosages will affect the individual.

Significance and Outlook

The goal of the technology is to identify patients likely to be unresponsive to standard treatment before therapy begins, allowing for the personalization of chemotherapy combined with biological or targeted agents. The research team plans to expand the platform to adult patients and other leukemia types, such as acute myeloid leukemia. Additionally, the system is being established within the Emory Lab for Innovative Assay Development (ELIAD) to support diagnostic testing for immediate patient care.

Source: https://bioengineer.org/lab-on-a-chip-screens-drug-combinations-for-pediatric-leukemia-before-treatment-begins/

Collected: October 31, 2026 | Automated Research System (AI)

#10 IIT Bombay Blood Test: Low-Cost Screening for Anaemia and SCD

Published October 28, 2026 ET HealthWorld (eHealth) India

OVERVIEW

Researchers at IIT Bombay have developed a point-of-care screening device that detects severe anaemia and sickle cell disease (SCD) using a single drop of blood. The system achieved 95.1% accuracy for severe anaemia and approximately 95% accuracy for SCD in field trials, offering a rapid alternative to laboratory-based HPLC or electrophoresis.

IN DEPTH

Key Findings

The screening technique identifies severe anaemia (haemoglobin below 8 g/dL) with 95.1% accuracy and correctly classifies sickle cell disease in approximately 95% of cases based on field trials with 394 participants in central India and Maharashtra. Additionally, an image-based method for reading dried smear color estimated haemoglobin levels within ±0.5 g/dL across a cohort of over 1,000 patients. In patients treated with hydroxyurea, the test tracked therapy response as the rise in blood viscosity after oxygen removal decreased from 125% to 70%.

Technical Details

The method is based on the relationship between blood viscosity and the distance a blood drop travels when smeared across a glass slide. To eliminate the variability of manual smears, the team developed a patented, automated smearing device that applies controlled speed and pressure. Thinner blood, characteristic of anaemia due to lower red blood cell and haemoglobin concentrations, spreads further than more viscous blood.

To detect sickle cell disease, the device compares smear length before and after deoxygenating the sample with an inexpensive chemical. This process identifies the stiffening and deformation of red cells that occurs during oxygen drops, allowing the system to differentiate between healthy individuals, sickle cell trait carriers, and patients with the disease.

Background & Context

Current diagnostics for anaemia and SCD typically require complete blood counts or high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC), which depend on specialized laboratories and can take one to three days. The IIT Bombay kit requires only a pipette, glass slides, a low-cost reagent, vials, and a ruler or imaging device, making it suitable for frontline health workers in remote or tribal areas.

Significance & Outlook

The technology has been licensed to Rheoheme Private Limited. The team is currently pursuing regulatory approval in collaboration with AIIMS Nagpur and the ICMR National Institute for Tribal Health Research. While the researchers noted that genetic variations in viscosity and conditions like hyperviscosity syndrome may limit accuracy, they are exploring extensions of the platform to measure blood glucose and clotting time.

Source: https://ehealth.eletsonline.com/2026/10/iit-bombay-low-cost-blood-smear-device-anaemia-sickle-cell-screening-rheoheme/