

# Measuring biomarkers using aptamers

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<b>Registration date</b> 17/05/2024	<b>Overall study status</b> Ongoing	<input type="checkbox"/> Statistical analysis plan <input type="checkbox"/> Results
<b>Last Edited</b> 17/05/2024	<b>Condition category</b> Nutritional, Metabolic, Endocrine	<input type="checkbox"/> Individual participant data <input type="checkbox"/> Record updated in last year

## Plain English summary of protocol

### Background and study aims

Most diseases are diagnosed and/or monitored by measuring specific substances (called biomarkers) in the blood or other bodily fluids. The way these substances are currently measured is slow, expensive and requires a large amount of blood or other fluid from the body. Therefore, the number of blood tests that can be conducted is limited and may not be enough to diagnose a condition as quickly, assess a patient's condition in detail or monitor a condition very closely.

Working with bioengineers and chemists, the study team have developed a new method of measuring markers in body fluids that is more cost-effective, gives instant results and only requires very small amounts of fluid samples such as blood or other body fluids. This new method uses a technology called aptamers, which can be linked to sensors that can be attached to the skin, to measure biomarker levels. This study will compare the standard method of measuring biomarkers (i.e. by sending blood samples to the clinical laboratory) with the new aptamer-based method (using blood, urine, saliva and/or fluid in the skin called interstitial fluid). If this new aptamer-based method is successful, it will allow doctors to diagnose conditions earlier and monitor patients more closely, using equipment that is small enough for patients to wear while they go about their daily activities.

### Who can participate?

Participants aged  $\geq 18$  years old who EITHER have no current medical condition OR a current medical condition that can be diagnosed or monitored using biomarkers

### What does the study involve?

If they are suitable to take part in the study, their GP will be informed that they are taking part in this study (with their permission). During each study visit, participants will be monitored by study doctors. All of the people who take part in the study will be asked to attend up to 6 study visits. There will be a gap of at least 1 week between the first study visit (Visit 1) and the rest of the study visits (Visits 2-6). Visits 2-6 will take place over 1 month. Each study visit is explained below:

Throughout all study visits, a small plastic tube referred to as a cannula will be inserted into the participant's arm to facilitate blood sample collection. Additionally, if necessary for specific biomarkers, blood may be obtained through a fingerprick test. The volume of blood extracted

during each visit will not exceed 150ml, which is less than half of a standard can of Coke. Over one month, the maximum blood drawn will be capped at 450ml, akin to the quantity taken during a single blood donation session. This allocation will be adjusted as needed to ensure compliance with the monthly limit.

During Visit 1, conducted at the Clinical Research Unit within the hospital, participants will undergo a visit lasting up to 12 hours. Apart from blood sampling, interstitial fluid will be collected using minute needles. Samples of urine, sweat, and saliva may also be gathered if required for specific biomarkers. After the visit, both the cannula and interstitial fluid needles will be removed before the participant's departure.

Visit 2 mirrors Visit 1, with the additional attachment of a sensor device akin to a glucose monitor to track biomarkers. Participants who agree to wear the sensor device at home will be instructed to do so for up to one month following Visit 2.

Visit 3 occurs while participants continue wearing the sensor device to verify its functionality. The procedures during this visit replicate those of Visit 1, except the participant wears the sensor device throughout. Similarly, if participants opt to continue wearing the sensor device at home, it will remain attached after Visit 3, or be replaced if necessary.

Visit 4, Visit 5, and Visit 6 maintain the same protocol as Visit 3, with a focus on confirming the sensor device's continued effectiveness. Participants who agree to continue wearing the sensor device at home will do so following each of these visits.

Visit 6 marks the final study visit, during which the sensor device and cannula are both removed before the participant leaves. If further evaluation of the sensor device is deemed necessary before home use, either Visit 1 or Visit 2 will be repeated, with the sensor device removed before departure. However, participants will not be required to attend more than a total of six study visits.

What are the possible benefits and risks of participating?

The information obtained from this study may help to develop better methods of measuring markers of medical conditions, which will help patients to be diagnosed quicker and help their conditions to be monitored more thoroughly. As the technology is still being developed and tested, it is not anticipated that participants will have any direct benefits as a result of taking part in the research. New information about a health condition will be passed on to the participant's GP (with their permission).

This study involves blood tests and the siting of a cannula in a vein in the arm, as well as siting a sensor device to collect interstitial fluid. This can cause some minor discomfort and bruising. However, taking samples will only be carried out by experienced personnel in an attempt to limit this as much as possible.

Where is the study run from?  
Imperial College London

When is the study starting and how long is it expected to run for?  
November 2021 to November 2027

Who is funding the study?  
The NIHR Imperial Biomedical Research Centre

Who is the main contact?

Dr Chioma Izzi-Engbeaya, c.izzi@imperial.ac.uk

## Contact information

### Type(s)

Public, Scientific

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## Additional identifiers

### EudraCT/CTIS number

Nil known

### IRAS number

290012

**ClinicalTrials.gov number**

Nil known

**Secondary identifying numbers**

21HH6658, IRAS 290012, CPMS 51639

## Study information

**Scientific Title**

Measuring biomarkers using aptamers

**Study objectives**

Aptamers can be used to reliably measure biomarkers in different biological fluids.

**Ethics approval required**

Ethics approval required

**Ethics approval(s)**

Approved 28/03/2022, West London and GTAC Research Ethics Committee (Room 4W/12, 4th Floor Charing Cross Hospital, Fulham Palace Road, London, W6 8RF, United Kingdom; +44 (0)207 104 8098, (0)207 104 8165, (0)207 104 8184; westlondon.rec@hra.nhs.uk), ref: 22/LO/0021

**Study design**

Prospective single-centre study

**Primary study design**

Observational

**Secondary study design**

Biomarker study

**Study setting(s)**

Home, Hospital, University/medical school/dental school

**Study type(s)**

Other

**Participant information sheet**

See study outputs table

**Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied**

Different physiological states (e.g. phases of menstrual cycle e.g. follicular, pre-ovulatory, luteal phase) and endocrine conditions (e.g. Cushing's syndrome, Addison's disease, Acromegaly, Hypothalamic Amenorrhoea, Polycystic Ovary Syndrome).

**Interventions**

This prospective single-centre observational study aims to investigate aptamer-based biomarker measurement and assess the ability of aptamer-based sensors to detect and measure biomarkers.

Study participants will attend up to 6 study visits.

Visit 1: Participants will come to the Clinical Research Unit for this visit. A microneedle /microdialysis system containing the aptamer will be applied under the skin (i.e. subcutaneously) and an intravenous cannula will also be inserted. Samples for biomarker measurement will be taken intermittently using the aptamer device and via the intravenous cannula for up to 720 minutes. Urine samples, sweat and saliva samples may also be collected for biomarker measurement. The microdialysis/microneedle system and the intravenous cannula will be removed at the end of the study visit.

Visits 2-6: Once validated, a portable aptamer device will be applied for up to one month. This is to enable measurement of biomarker levels for prolonged periods whilst undergoing daily activities and to be able to account for different physiological states (e.g. phase of menstrual cycle). During this period, 'Study Visit 1' will be repeated to periodically validate the aptamer measured levels on no more than five additional occasions (i.e. Study Visits 2-6). If the sensor device requires additional assessment before participants can wear it at home, then subsequent study visits will be similar to 'Study Visit 1' (i.e. interstitial fluid will be collected but the sensor device will be removed at the end of the study visit before the participant goes home). A maximum of 6 study visits will be conducted in total over the study period.

### **Intervention Type**

Device

### **Pharmaceutical study type(s)**

Not Applicable

### **Phase**

Not Applicable

### **Drug/device/biological/vaccine name(s)**

Portable aptamer device

### **Primary outcome measure**

1. Biomarker levels in biological fluid(s) measured using the aptamer device via intermittent sampling compared with biomarkers measured in blood using standard laboratory assay methods, both for up to 720 minutes during Visit 1 and up to 5 other study visits in healthy volunteers and patients with a medical condition that can be diagnosed or monitored using biomarkers.

2. Production of normative ranges for biomarkers measured using the novel aptamer device (at different times of the day, e.g. 0800-1000, 1200 and 1700) in healthy volunteers in different physiological states (e.g. the follicular, pre-ovulatory and luteal phases of the menstrual cycle) and people with endocrine conditions (e.g. Cushing's syndrome, Addison's disease, Acromegaly, hypothalamic amenorrhoea, polycystic ovary syndrome).

### **Secondary outcome measures**

There are no secondary outcome measures

### **Overall study start date**

24/11/2021

### **Completion date**

30/11/2027

# Eligibility

## Key inclusion criteria

1. Aged  $\geq 18$  years old
2. Either no current medical condition OR a current medical condition that can be diagnosed or monitored using biomarkers

## Participant type(s)

Healthy volunteer, Patient

## Age group

Adult

## Lower age limit

18 Years

## Sex

Both

## Target number of participants

309

## Key exclusion criteria

1. History of medical, psychological or other conditions, or use of any medications, including over-the-counter products, which, in the opinion of the investigators, would either interfere with the study results to make them no longer useful or could potentially result in harm to the participant.
2. History of blood donation within the past 3 months, or the intention to do so within 3 months of completing the study.

## Date of first enrolment

09/05/2022

## Date of final enrolment

01/11/2027

# Locations

## Countries of recruitment

England

United Kingdom

## Study participating centre

NIHR Imperial Clinical Research Facility

Hammersmith Hospital

Du Cane Rd

Shepherd's Bush  
London  
United Kingdom  
W12 0HS

## Sponsor information

### Organisation

Imperial College London

### Sponsor details

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### Sponsor type

University/education

### Website

<https://www.imperial.ac.uk/>

### ROR

<https://ror.org/041kmwe10>

## Funder(s)

### Funder type

Government

### Funder Name

NIHR Imperial Biomedical Research Centre

### Alternative Name(s)

NIHR Imperial BRC, Imperial Biomedical Research Centre, BRC

### Funding Body Type

Private sector organisation

### Funding Body Subtype

Research institutes and centers

Location  
United Kingdom

## Results and Publications

### Publication and dissemination plan

We aim to disseminate data generated during the study via publication in peer reviewed medical journals, social media, presentation at conferences and publication in the lay press as appropriate. During publication the data will be completely anonymised and no personal information will be published. Participant confidentiality will be maintained throughout. Participants and their GPs (with the participant’s consent) will be provided with a copy of published data should they wish.

Intention to publish date  
30/11/2028

### Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

The datasets generated during and/or analysed during the current study are not expected to be made available due to the fact that they may contain some potentially identifiable information.

IPD sharing plan summary  
Not expected to be made available

### Study outputs

Output type	Details	Date created	Date added	Peer reviewed?	Patient-facing?
<a href="#">Participant information sheet</a>	version 3.0	22/03/2022	22/03/2024	No	Yes