

immobilized onto the sensor then similar steps can be taken to detect the presence of its antigen in target solution. By this method, one can even achieve multi-output sensor chips that can detect several types of bacteria simultaneously.

Future study includes examining the concentration dependency, specificity, reversibility, selectivity, and optimization of the sensor. The detection of bacteria in solutions, food, and biological and medical samples and the design of a handheld, portable device comprising its own light source, spectrometer, and sample holder is the next step. The technique can then be used in the continuous monitoring of food and water supplies, to protect against terrorist attacks, or speed up the identification of the species when time is of essence for medical treatment.

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