

'Blood Sugar Sensors Monitoring Diabetes: Electrochemistry and Enzymes Put to a Useful Purpose'

by

Prof H.A.O. Hill and Prof Tony Cass
at Reading University, Wed 31st Oct 2012,
Chemistry Lecture 6:30-8pm

Allen Hill developed the subject of Bioelectrochemistry in the 1970s and been concerned with the development of biosensors, particularly the glucose sensor for convenient use by diabetics, in the 1980s. He is Emeritus Professor of Bioinorganic Chemistry at the University of Oxford and Honorary Fellow of The Queen's College, Oxford.



Tony Cass is currently Professor of Chemical Biology in the Dept. of Chemistry and Institute of Biomedical Engineering at Imperial College London and a Fellow of the Royal Society of Chemistry. He pioneered the use of synthetic electron transfer mediators for enzyme biosensors and his work in this area led to the development of the first electronic blood glucose measuring system. Currently he is working on minimally invasive devices for continuous glucose sensing

What instrument gives diabetics control over their sugar levels? A glucose sensor provides each diabetic with personal information so they are in charge. The story of how the sensor was invented is one of the greatest stories in modern chemistry. Hear this very personal story by Prof Allen Hill and Prof Tony Cass at Reading University 31st Oct 2012, Chemistry Lecture Theatre 6:30-8pm entitled 'Blood Sugar Sensors Monitoring Diabetes: Electrochemistry and Enzymes Put to a Useful Purpose'.

A joint meeting organised by the
Royal Society of Chemistry Thames Valley Section
with the
Society of Biology Thames Valley Branch

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