

Snabb enzymatisk hygienkontroll

Rapid enzymatic hygiene control

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Technical considerations when choosing rapid hygiene control method

- When sampling surfaces the dirt releasing agent should be directly applied to the surface using a flat and flexible swab.
- Swab, reagents and reaction chamber should be contained in a single shot device.
- The assay should be possible to calibrate as remaining cleaning agents may inhibit the signal when using enzymes.
- If using an instrument it should be portable.

What is the ideal biomolecule to detect?

- Universally present at similar concentrations in biological materials (cells)
- Easily quantified even at low levels with portable instrumentation
- Molecule should be stable
- Assay should be possible to calibrate

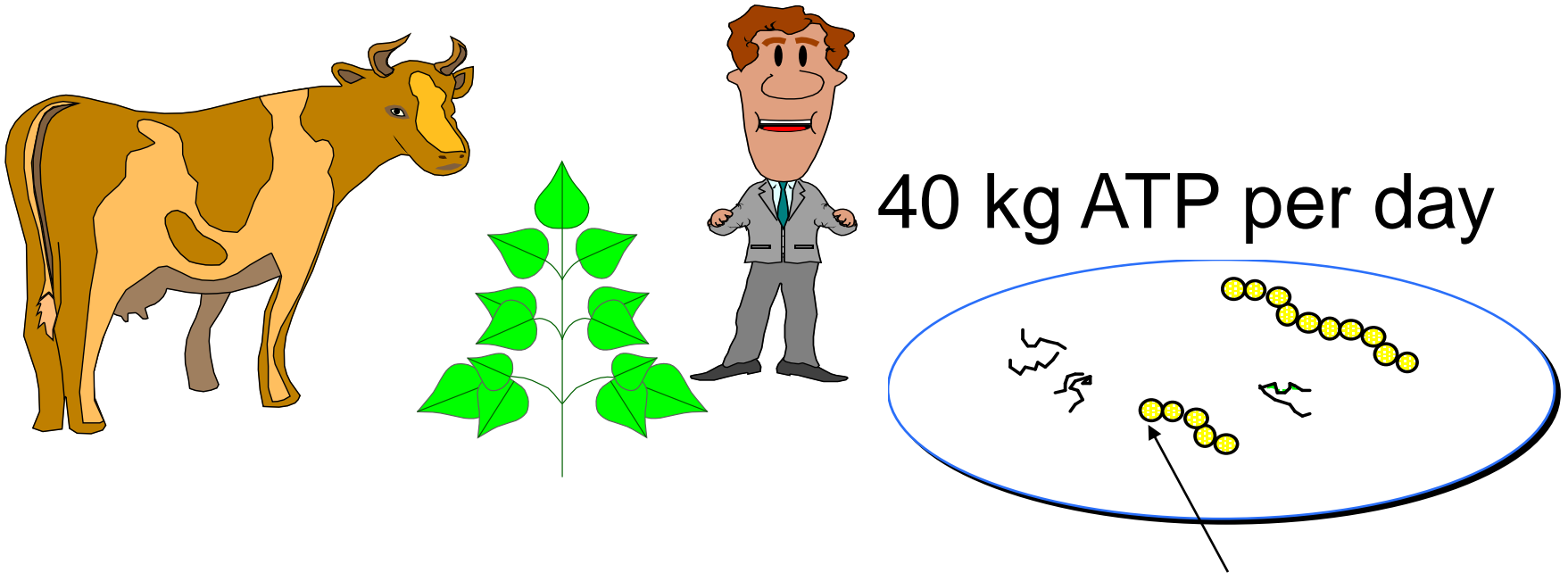
Composition of an *E. coli* cell

macromolecule	percentage of total dry weight	weight per cell (fg)	characteristic molecular weight (Da)	number of molecules per cell
protein	55	165	3×10^4	3,000,000
RNA	20	60		
23 S rRNA		32	1×10^6	20,000
16 S rRNA		16	5×10^5	20,000
5 S rRNA		1	4×10^4	20,000
transfer		9	2×10^4	200,000
messenger		2	1×10^6	1,400
DNA	3	9	3×10^9	2
lipid	9	27	800	20,000,000
lipopolysaccharide	3	9	8000	1,000,000
peptidoglycan	3	9	$(1000)_n$	1
glycogen	3	9	1×10^6	4,000
metabolites and cofactors pool	3	9		
inorganic ions	1	3		
total dry weight	100	300		
water (70% of cell)		700		
total cell weight		1000		

composition rules of thumb

- carbon atoms $\sim 10^{10}$
- 1 molecule per cell gives ~ 1 nM conc.
- ATP required to build and maintain cell over a cell cycle $\sim 10^{10}$
- glucose molecules needed per cell cycle $\sim 3 \times 10^9$ (2/3 of carbons used for biomass and 1/3 used for ATP)

ATP is present in all living cells



40 kg ATP per day

0.000 000 000 000 000 000 001 mol ATP per bacterial cell
and >0.000 000 000 000 000 01 mol ATP per animal cell

ATP (adenosine triphosphate)

the energy currency in all living cells

CATABOLISM (degradation of nutrients)

ATP

BIOSYNTHESIS

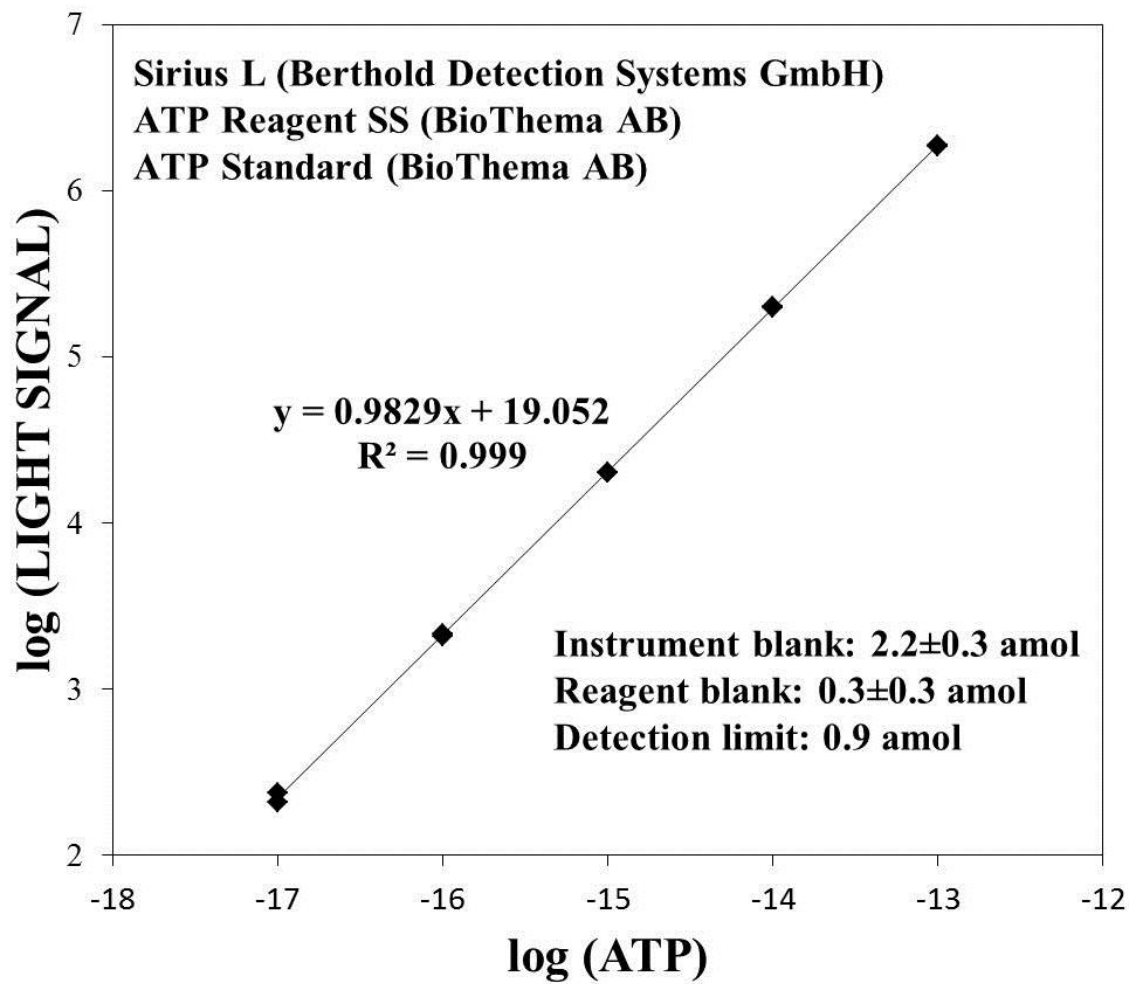
ACTIVE TRANSPORT

MOTILITY

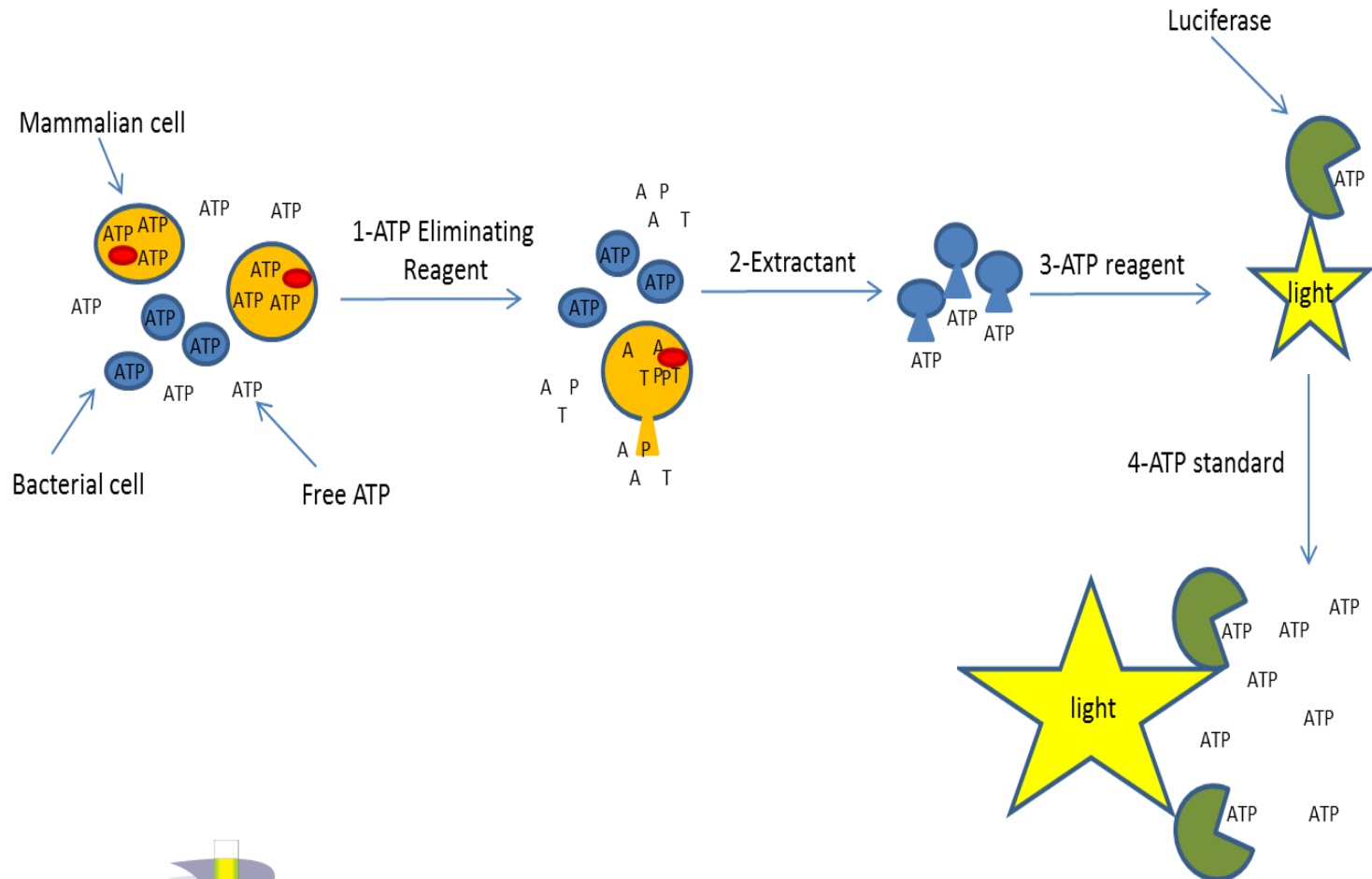
What happens at cell death?

- $ATP \longrightarrow ADP+P_i$
- $ADP \longrightarrow AMP+P_i$
- $EC = \textit{Energy Charge} = \frac{ATP+0.5*ADP}{ATP+ADP+AMP}$
- EC is a measure of the energy status of living cells
- In healthy cells $0.85 < EC < 0.95$
- In dying cells EC approaches 0.00

Detection limit of ATP assay



Measurement of bacterial ATP

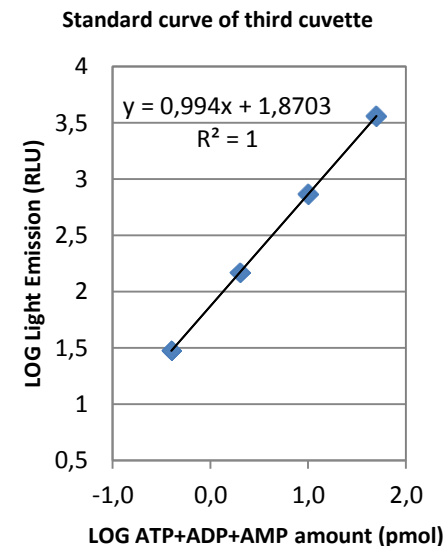
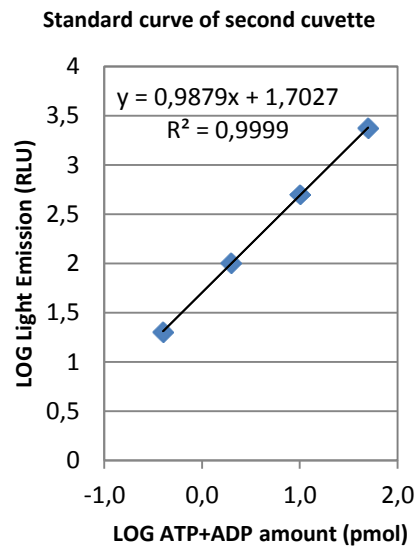
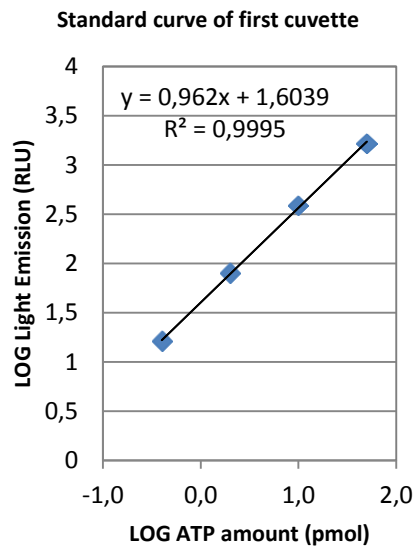


Assay of ATP, ADP and AMP

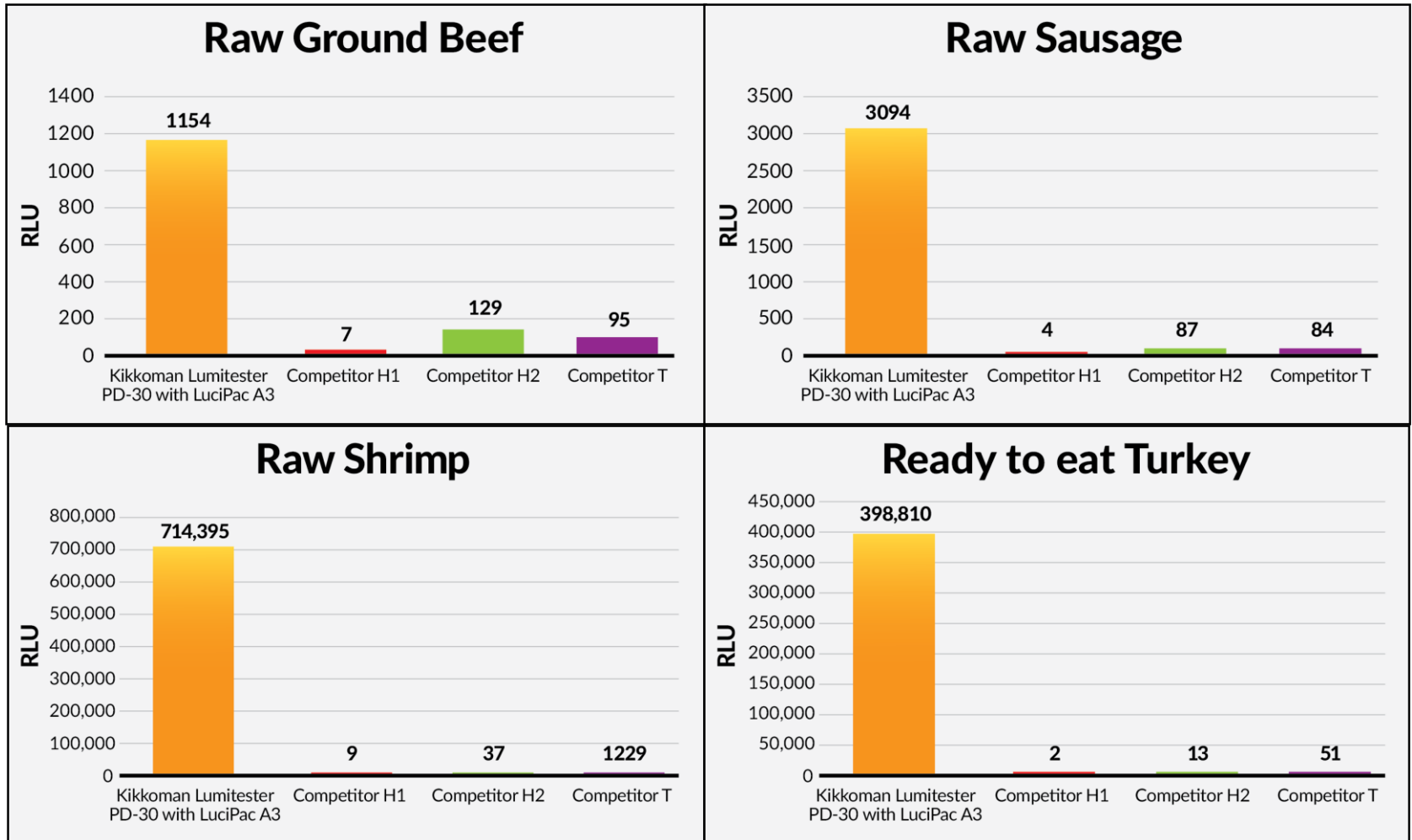
Luciferase: $\text{ATP} + \text{luciferin} + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{AMP} + \text{PPi} + \text{oxyluciferin} + \text{CO}_2 + \text{photon}$

Luciferase and pyruvate kinase: $\text{ADP} + \text{PEP} \rightarrow \text{ATP} + \text{pyruvate}$

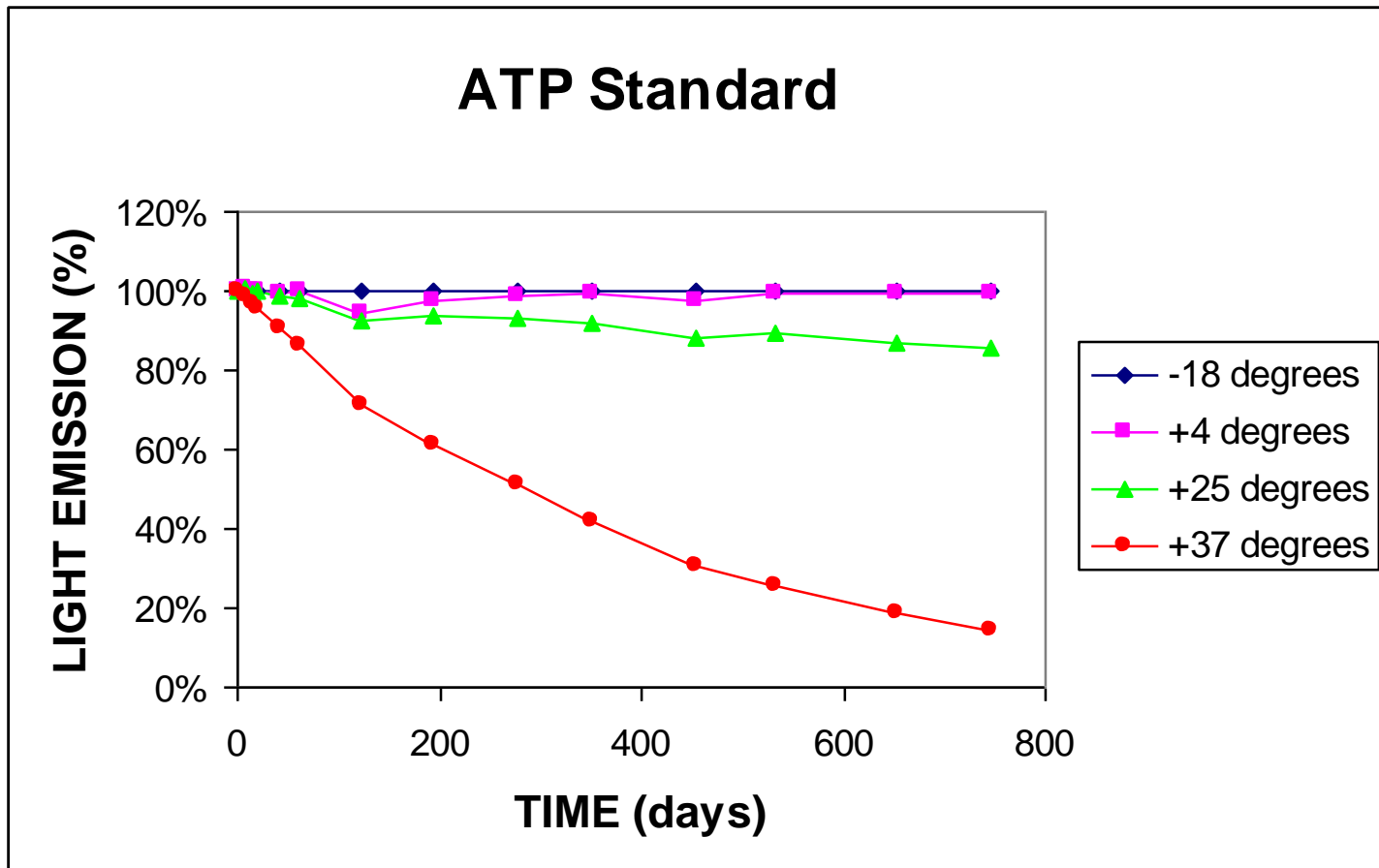
Luciferase and pyruvate, phosphate dikinase: $\text{AMP} + \text{PEP} + \text{PPi} \rightarrow \text{ATP} + \text{pyruvate} + \text{Pi}$



ATP+ADP+AMP is more sensitive than ATP



Stability of certified, liquid-stable ATP standard (10 $\mu\text{mol/L}$)



Comparison between different hygiene tests

Test

- Cultivation
- Protein swab
- PCR
- ATP+ADP+AMP
- Total ATP
- Bacterial ATP

Properties

- Several days to obtain results. Poor sampling with rounded swab. Only bacteria measured.
- Poor detection limit (3 μg) corresponding to 2×10^7 *E.coli* cells. Poor sampling with rounded swab.
- Bacterial species can be identified. Method does not differentiate between living and dead cells.
- Simple and rapid test for biological contamination. Sampling with flat or rounded swab.
- Rapid test of biological contamination regardless of type of cells. Sampling with flat or rounded swab.
- Rapid test on living bacteria from 10 till 100.000 cells. No identification of species.

ATP and protein compared

	Protein	ATP
Time to result (min)	15*	<1
Detection limit (µg)	3*	0.000 000 000 5**
Detection limit (cfu)	20 000 000***	1**
Dynamic range	semiquantitative	5 orders
Instrument cost (SCrs)	7 200	10 000 – 20 000
Reagent cost (SCrs)	29	11

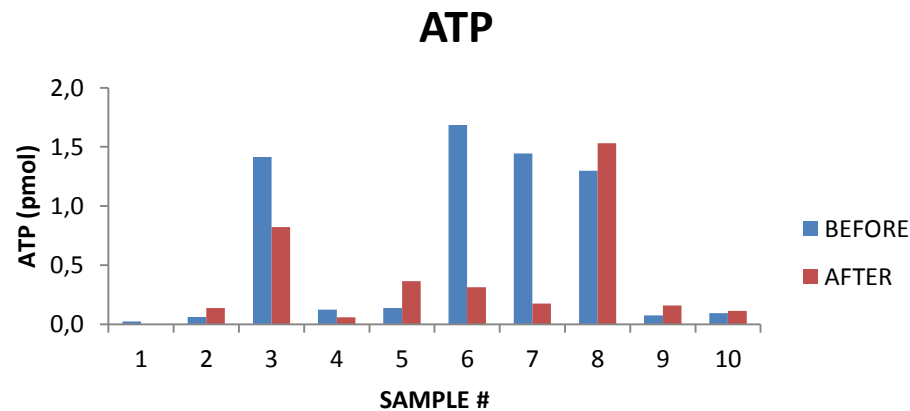
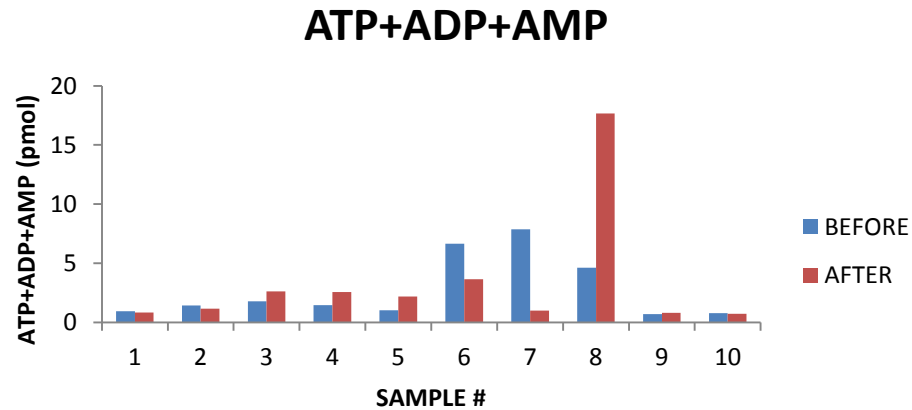
*<http://multimedia.3m.com/mws/media/6450400/3m-clean-trace-surface-protein-allergen-brochure.pdf>

** Application Note 2010/01 Berthold Detection Systems

***<http://kirschner.med.harvard.edu/files/bionumbers/Composition%20of%20an%20average%20Ecoli%20Br%20cell.pdf>

Cleaning efficacy at 10 sampling sites in a hospital

1. Toastöd
2. Lock soptunna
3. Spolknapp
4. Larmdosa
5. Toalock, framkant
6. Kran
7. Handfat, kant
8. Dörrhandtag
9. Vägfast duschstöd
10. Duschstol



Summary

- ATP is sometimes, but not in general, a measure of living cells.
- ATP+ADP+AMP assays are a measure of biological contamination just like protein but is much more sensitive.
- ATP based assays can be performed at the sampling site with a portable instrument.
- ATP and ATP+ADP+AMP can be performed with single shot devices both on surfaces and in liquids.
- Which one to choose in a hospital environment remains to be shown in the Vinnova project “Clean care”.