

Design of a fluorometric fast method for microbiological quantitation in food adjuvant products.

Lluís Montserrat Sanz, June 19th 2019

Study goals:

- Have conclusive evidence to decide the microbiological quality of a product.
- Results must be obtained in 24h or less.
- The method must be design to be used in a spectrofluorometer.

Why choose ATP quantitation fluorescence?

- Fluorescence allows to detect specifically a certain fluorophore, with great precision at a low concentrations.
- Fluorometric assays are fast and fluorometric kits are globally available.
- ATP is a high-energy molecule described as the energy currency in all living systems, and its chemical energy drives most of cellular processes¹, which can be used as a biological indicator.

Method design:

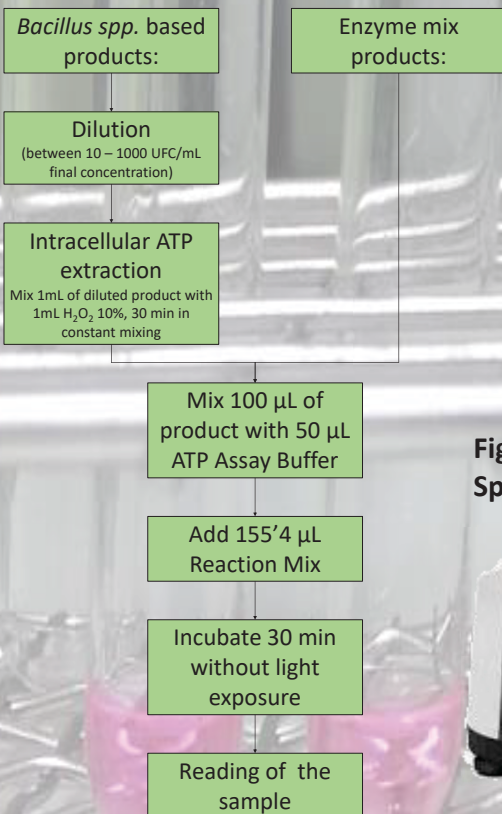


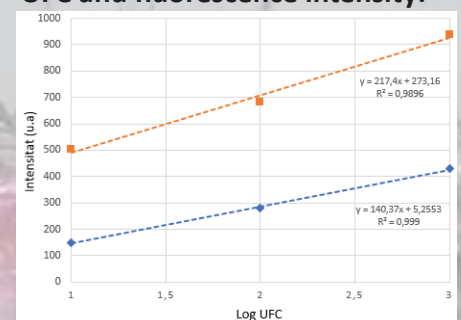
Table 1. Reference methods average time:

Analysis	Total time:
TVC (total viable count)	1 day
Coliforms	1 day
Fungi and yeast	5 days

Figure 1. Agilent Cary Eclipse Spectrofluorometer²



Figure 2. Relation between log UFC and fluorescence intensity:



Conclusions:

- Is possible to relate log UFC with fluorometric intensity.
- It could be possible to count spore concentration in spore products.
- Is possible to detect biological activity in enzyme mix products.
- This method only works on TVC; fungi and yeast filter tests are not conclusive and require further analysis.

1: MITCHELL P. Coupling of phosphorylation to electron and hydrogen transfer by a chemi-osmotic type of mechanism. Nature. 1961. Volume 191. p. 144-8.

2: Agilent cary eclipse spectrofluorometer. Seen at: <https://www.agilent.com/en/products/fluorescence/fluorescence-systems/cary-eclipse-fluorescence-spectrophotometer>