

Biosafety Implications of New Technologies and Emerging Pathogens

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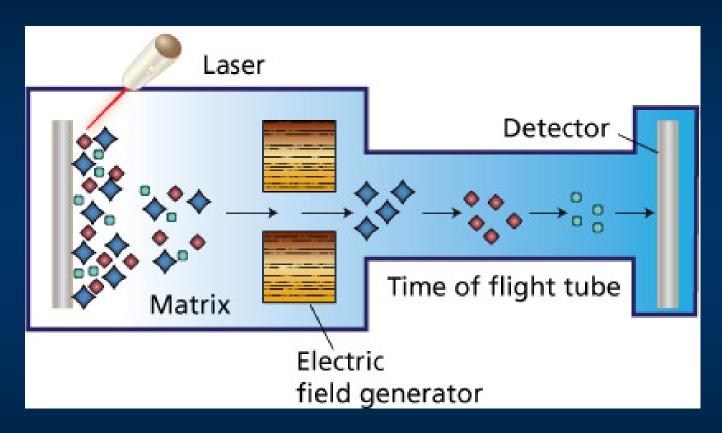
Michigan Department of Health
and Human Services

Report on the Potential Exposure to Anthrax

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

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Concerns with MALDI-TOF

- Safety
 - Viability of organisms before and after testing
 - BLS-3 considerations
 - Creation of aerosols by instrument
- Accuracy
 - Ability of the instrument to accurately identify hazardous organisms
 - ROU vs. FDA approved libraries
 - Vitek vs. Bruker



Agents Tested

- Brucella abortus Strain 19
- Bacillus anthracis Sterne
- Burkholderia thialandensis ATCC 70038
- Francisella tularensis LVS
- Yersinia pestis A1122
- Clostridium spp.
 - botulinum types A, B, and E; perfringens



Sample Preparation - Direct

- Smear biological material (single colony) as a thin film directly onto a cleaned MALDI target. IMPORTANT After the sample has dried, matrix must be added within 10 minutes.
- 2. Carefully overlay each sample position (= spot) with 1 μ L HCCA matrix solution.
- 3. Allow the sample positions to dry at room temperature.



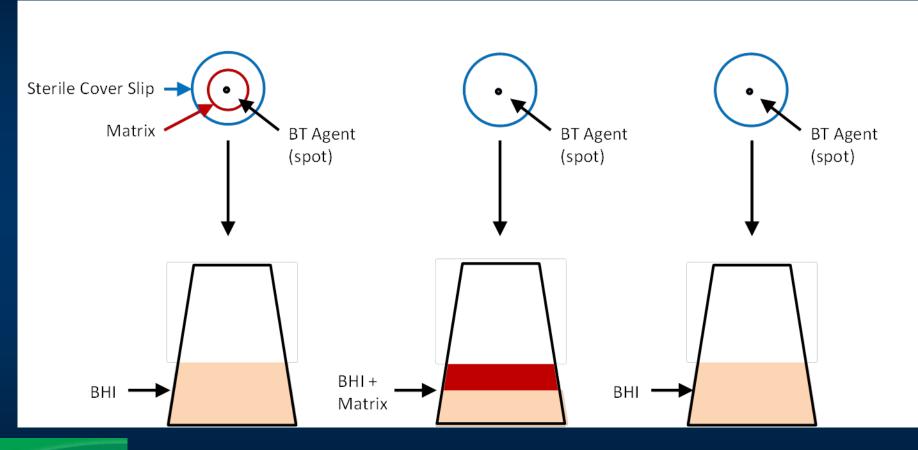
Sample Preparation – Extended Direct

- 1. Smear biological material (single colony) as a thin film directly onto a cleaned MALDI target. **IMPORTANT**After the sample has dried, matrix must be added within 10 minutes.
- 2. Cover smear with 1 µL of 70% formic acid and allow to dry completely.
- 3. Carefully overlay each sample position (= spot) with 1 µL HCCA matrix solution.
- 4. Allow the sample positions to dry at room temperature.



Sample Preparation –Tube Extraction

- 1. Pipet 300 µL ultra pure water into a clean Eppendorf tube. Transfer a single colony of biological material into the tube. Vortex for at least one minute.
- 2. Add 900 µL of pure ethanol into the tube and vortex the suspension for at least one minute.
- 3. Centrifuge the tube for 2 minutes at 13,000 rpm and remove the supernatant.
- 4. Repeat step 3. All residual ethanol should be removed.
- 5. Add 50 µL of 70% aqueous formic acid, mix thoroughly and let stand at least 5 minutes.
- 6. Add 50 μL acetonitrile to the tube and mix carefully.
- 7. Centrifuge the tube for 2 minutes at 13,000 rpm.
- 8. Pipette 1 µL of microorganism extract supernatant onto a cleaned MALDI target.
- 9. Allow the sample positions to dry at room temperature. **IMPORTANT**After the sample has dried, matrix must be added within 10 minutes.
- 10. Carefully overlay each sample position (= spot) with 1 μL HCCA matrix solution.
 - Allow the sample positions to dry at room temperature.





Results

| Organism | Direct Method | | | Extended Direct | | | Tube Extraction | | |
|------------------|---------------|--------|------|-----------------|--------|------|-----------------|--------|------|
| | Target | Spot + | Spot | Target | Spot + | Spot | Target | Spot + | Spot |
| | | Matrix | | | Matrix | | | Matrix | |
| B. anthracis | 3/5 | 5/5 | 5/5 | 1/5 | 5/5 | 5/5 | 0/5 | 1/5 | 5/5 |
| В. | | | | | | | | | |
| thailandensis | 0/5 | 5/5 | 5/5 | 0/5 | 5/5 | 5/5 | 0/5 | 0/5 | 5/5 |
| Clostridium spp. | 1/5 | 1/5 | 3/5 | 1/5 | 0/5 | 2/5 | 0/5 | 1/5 | 4/5 |
| F. tularensis | 1/5 | 2/5 | 4/5 | 1/5 | 2/5 | 5/5 | 0/5 | 1/5 | 5/5 |
| Y. pestis | 2/5 | 5/5 | 5/5 | 0/5 | 4/5 | 5/5 | 0/5 | 1/5 | 4/5 |
| B. abortus | 0/4 | 3/4 | 4/4 | 1/4 | 4/4 | 4/4 | 0/4 | 0/4 | 3/4 |



Study Conclusions

- Drying may result in loss of viability
- Some viable organisms are present on the target using the direct and extended direct sample prep methods
- No viable organisms were found following the tube extraction
- Study is limited by the number and types of strains tested

Safety Considerations

- Clean target often
- Make sure matrix completely covers "spot"
- Use tube extraction AND 0.1 µm filter for "hazardous organisms"



Addressing safety

- New Equipment Purchase Checklist
 - Biosafety level
- New Test Implementation Checklist
 - Samples
 - Sample prep
 - Sample transport
 - Waste disposal



Participating Laboratories

- Michigan Department of Community Health
- Wadsworth Center, New York Department of Health
- Texas Department of State Health Services
- Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene
- North Carolina State Laboratory of Public Health
- State Hygienic Laboratory at the University of Iowa



