

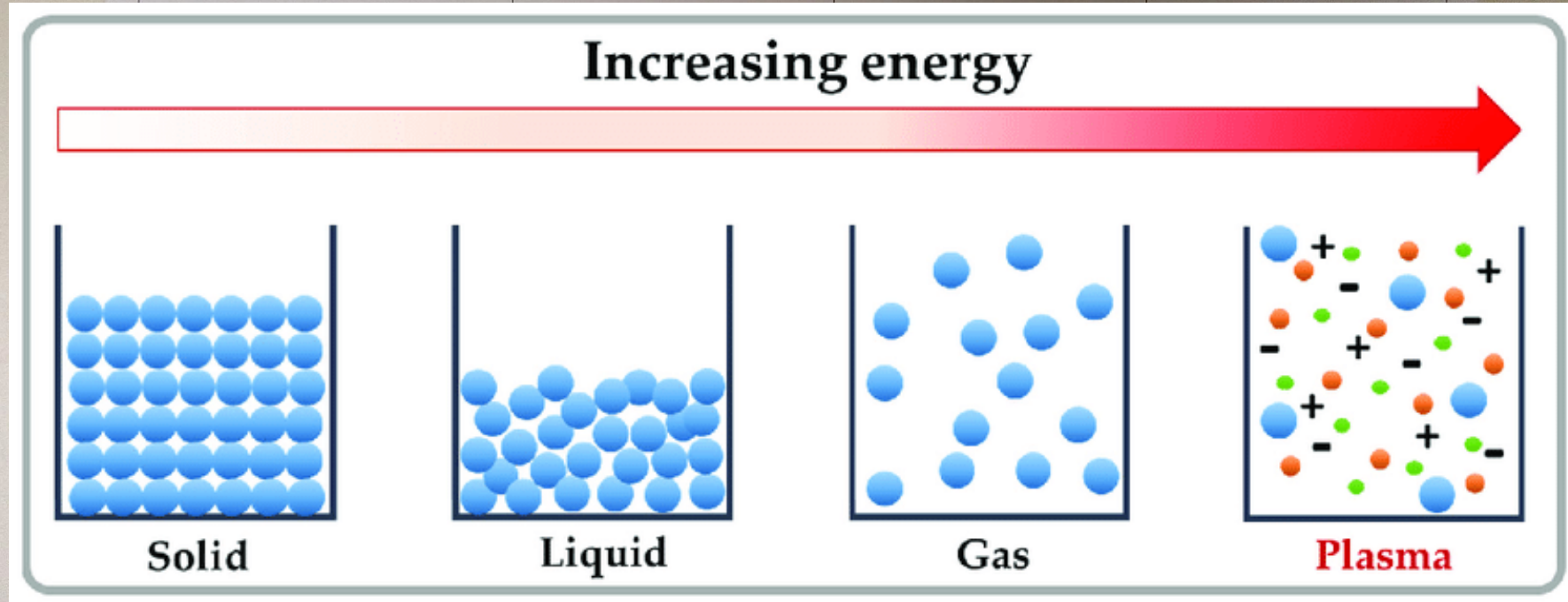
Mechanistic Insights to Cold Plasma Functionalised Liquids: Antimicrobial efficacy and Interactions with Processing and Storage Conditions

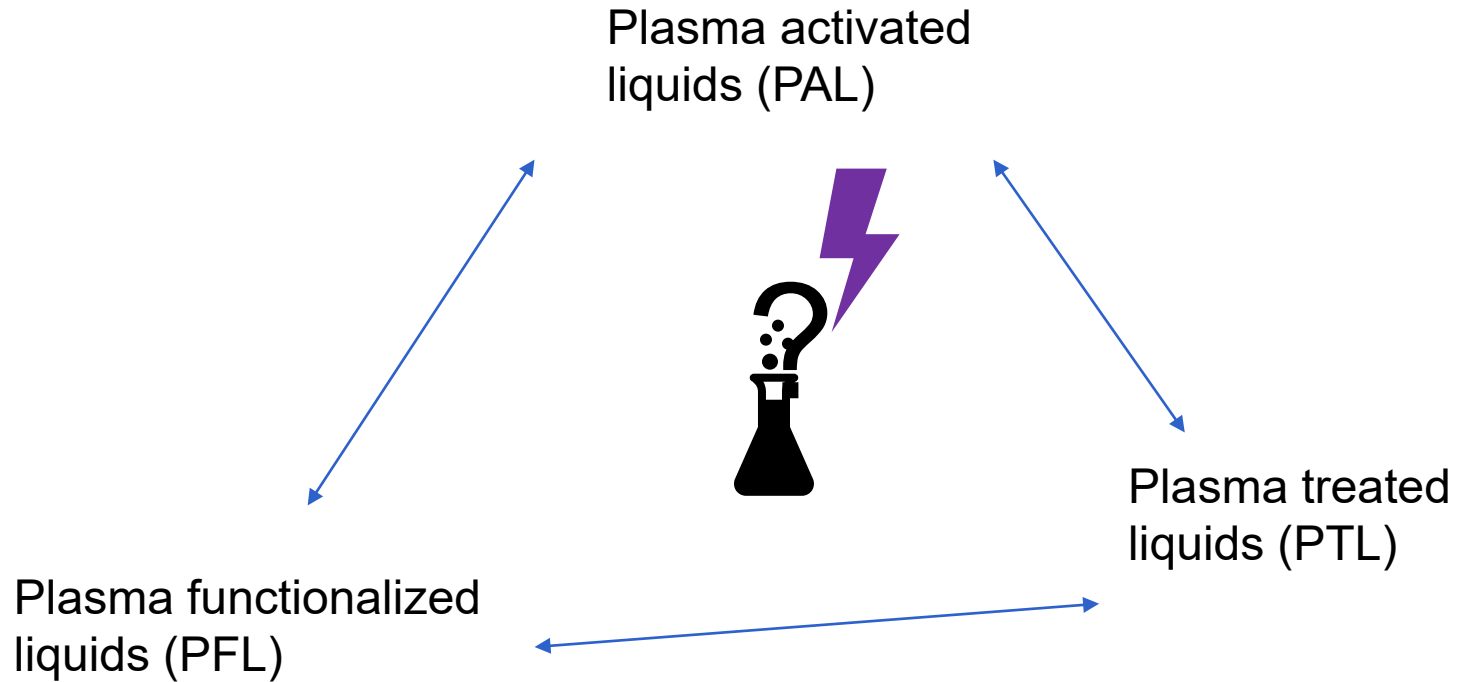
Daniela Boehm, Evanthia Tsoukou, Sing Wei Ng, Paula Bourke

Technological University Dublin, Ireland

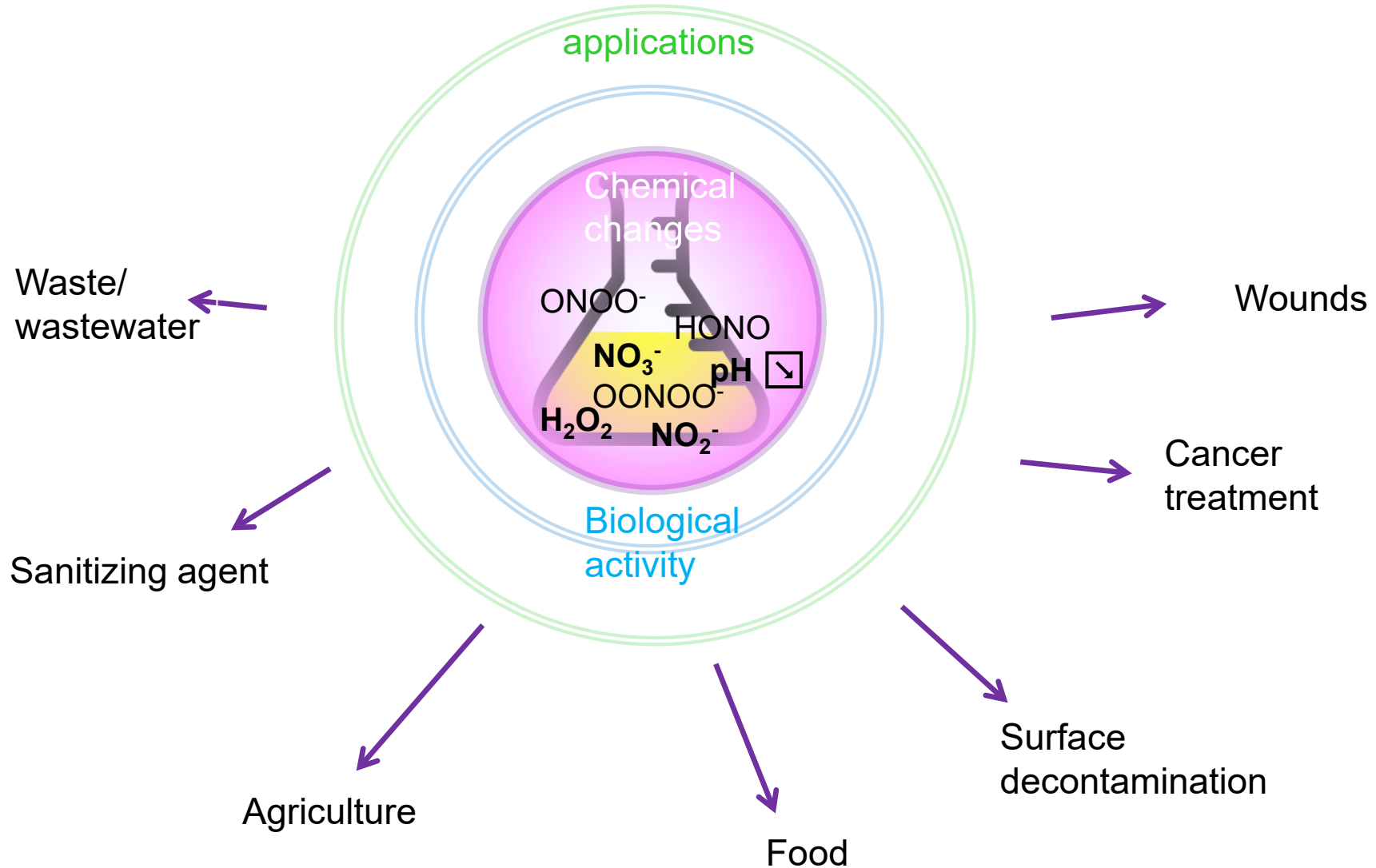


Plasma – the 4th state of matter

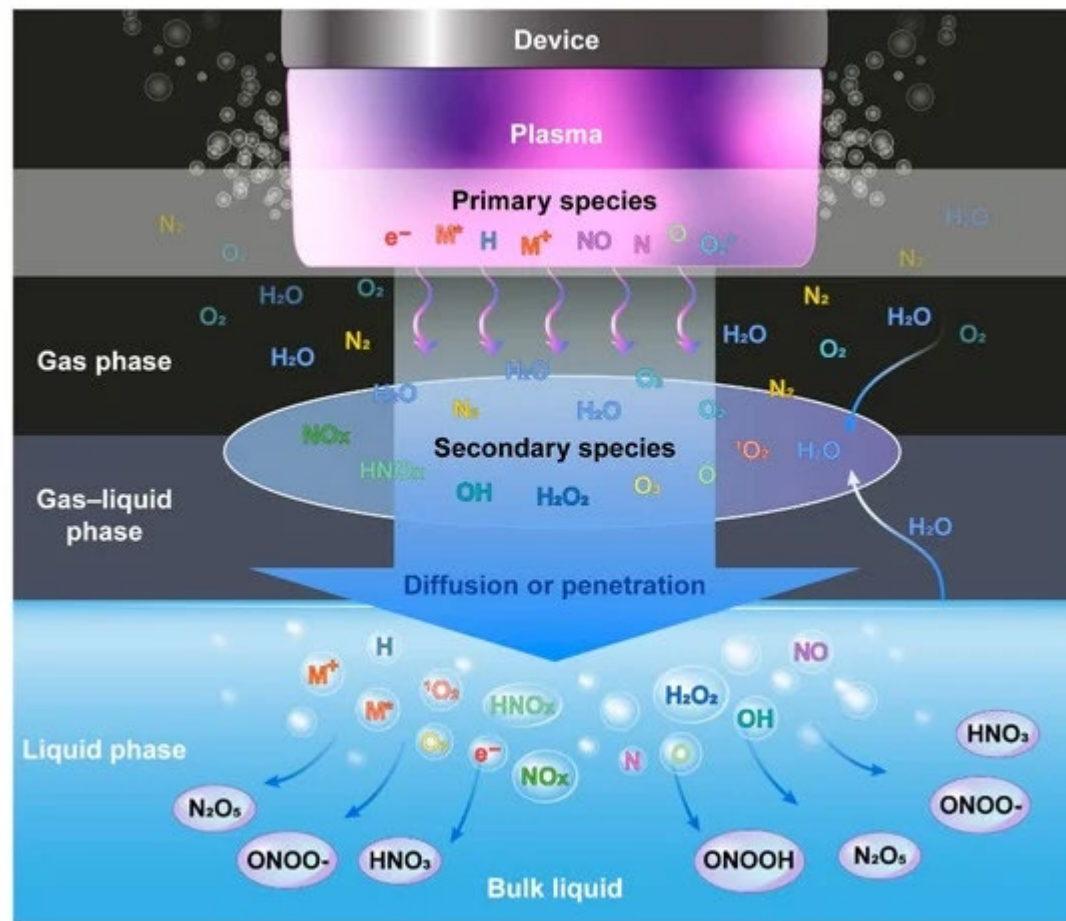




Plasma functionalized liquids (PFL)



What happens during plasma treatment of liquids?

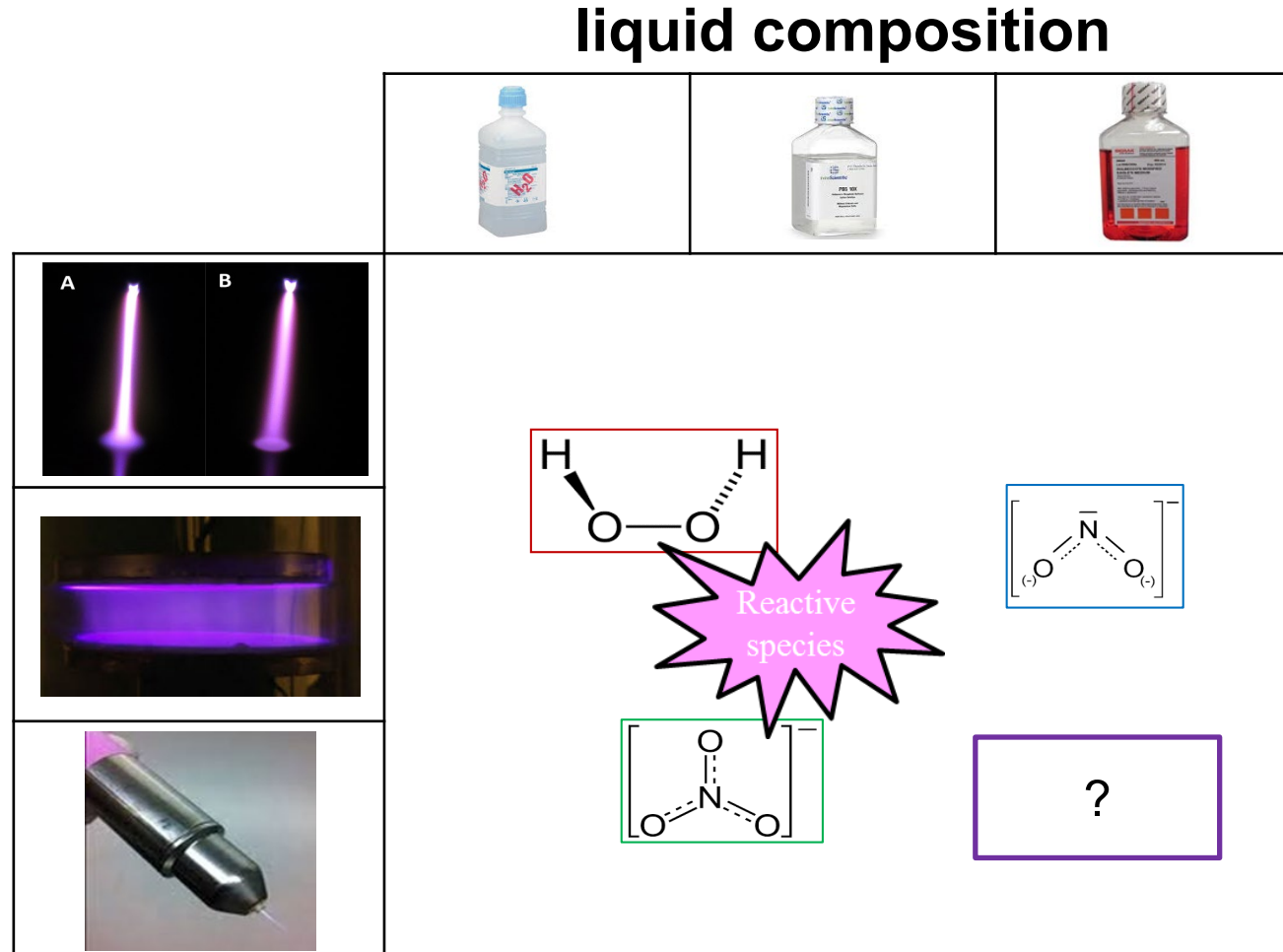


Schematic diagram of formation of reactive species in liquid

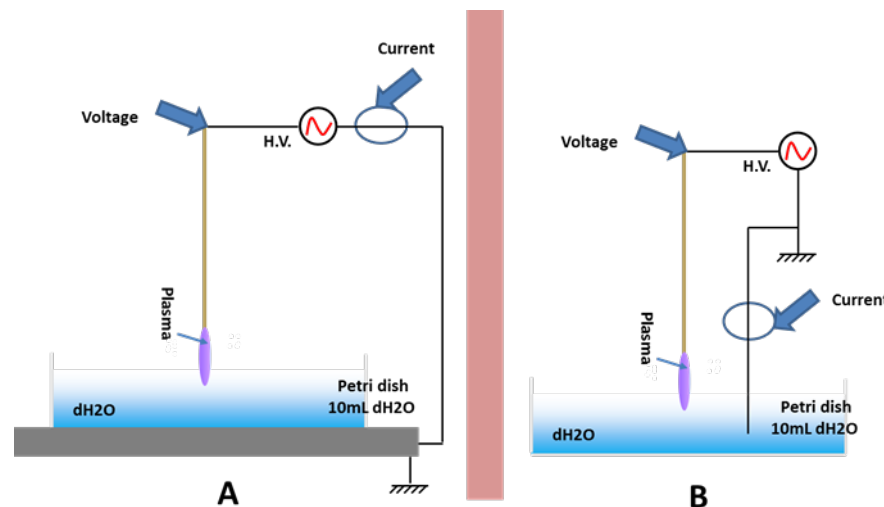
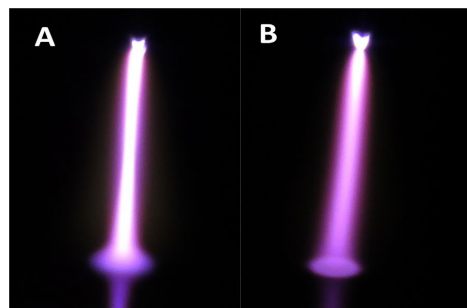
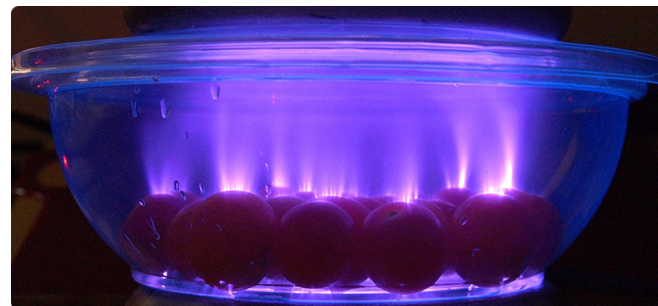
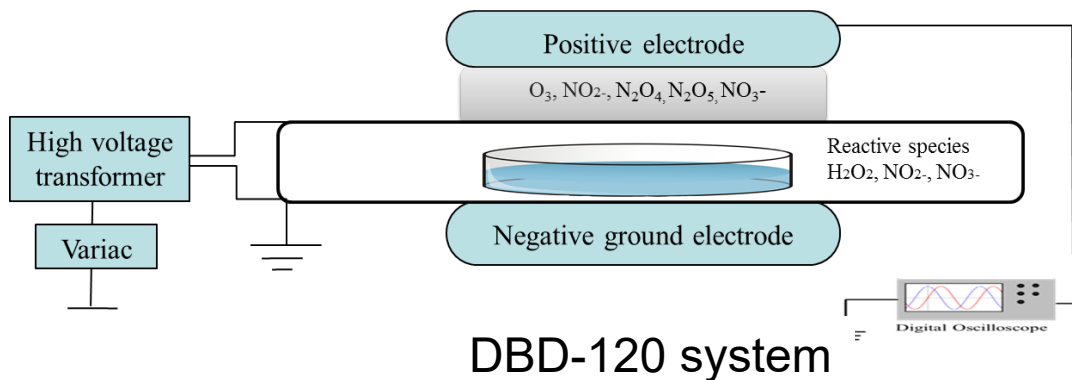
(Kim, S.; Kim, C.-H. Biomedicines 2021, 9, 1700. <https://doi.org/10.3390/biomedicines9111700>)

Different plasma functionalized liquids

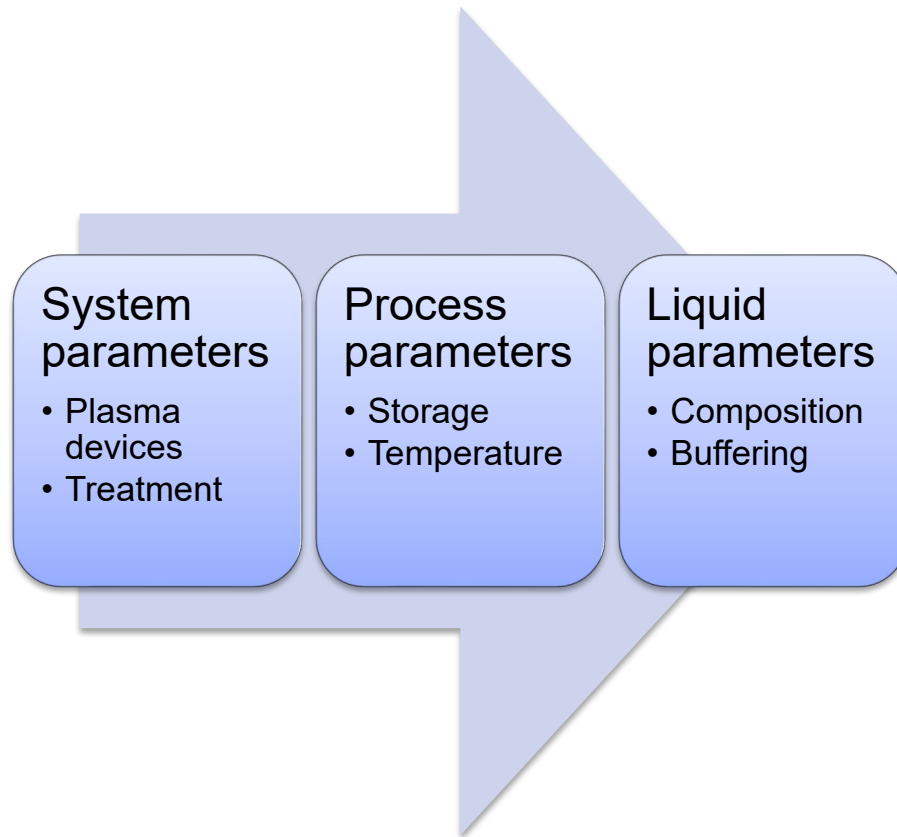
**Plasma device +
treatment parameters**



Plasma functionalized liquids based on discharge in air



RSS system



□ Chemistry:

□ pH, ORP, conductivity

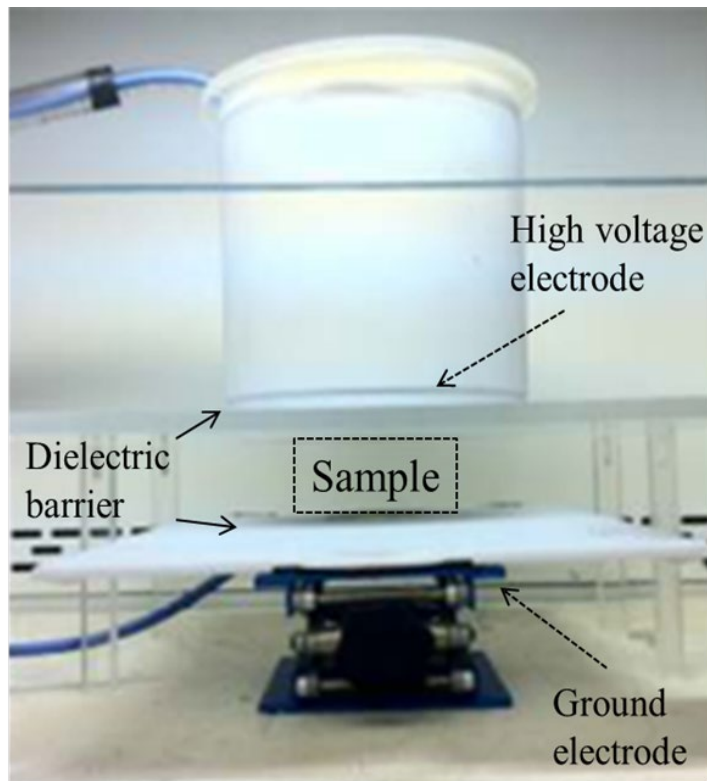
□ Detection of long-lived ROS/RNS

□ H_2O_2 : TiOSO_4

□ Oxidative species
(peroxides, HNO_2): KI
(buffered/non-buffered)

□ NO_2^- : Griess

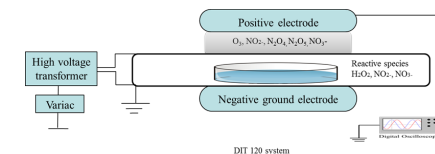
□ NO_3^- : Dimethylphenol



Voltage: 0-120kV
 Frequency: 50 Hz
 Gap: 22mm

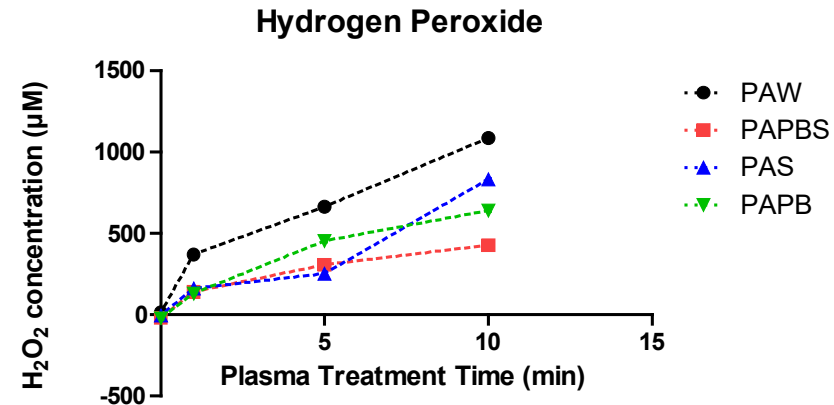
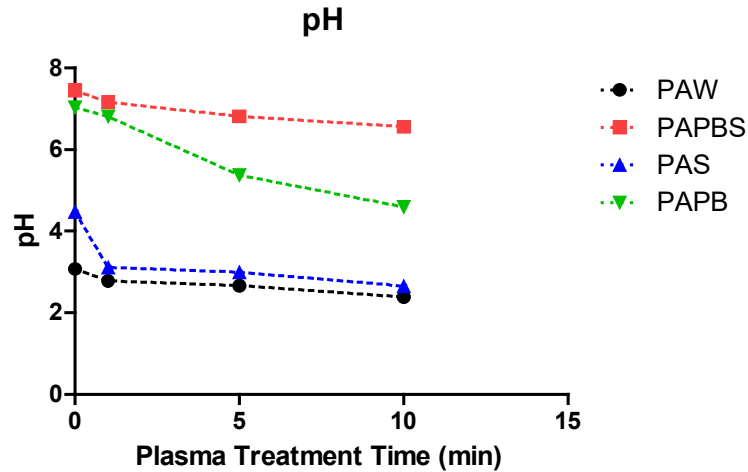
Liquid composition

		Buffered ($\text{KH}_2\text{PO}_4/\text{K}_2\text{HPO}_4$)	
		-	+
Saline (NaCl)	-	-/- H_2O	-/+ PB
	+	+/- S	+/+ PBS

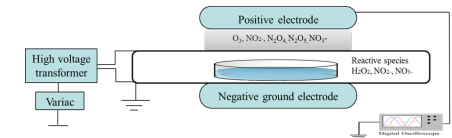
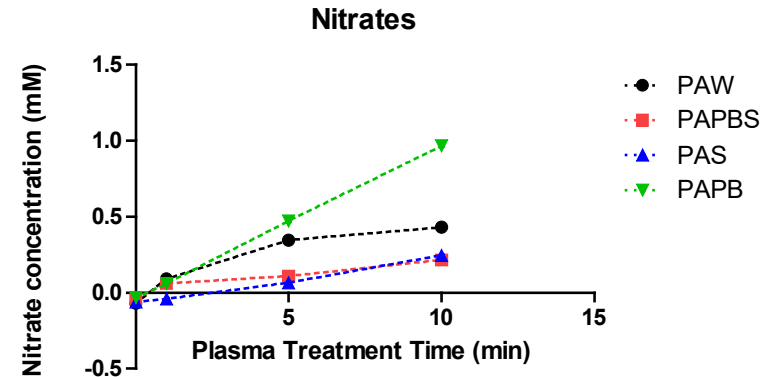
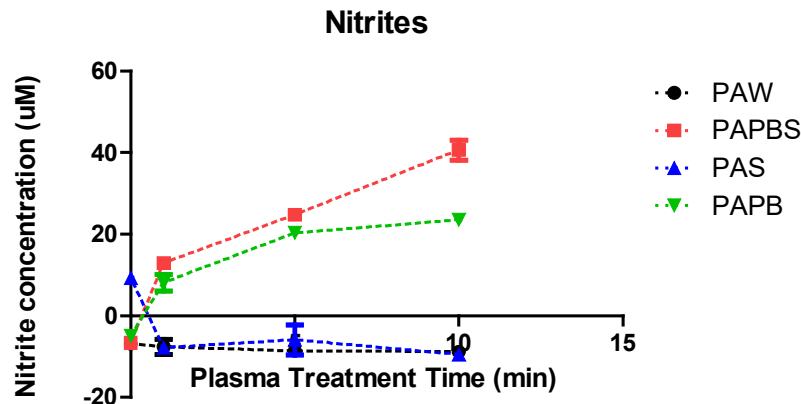




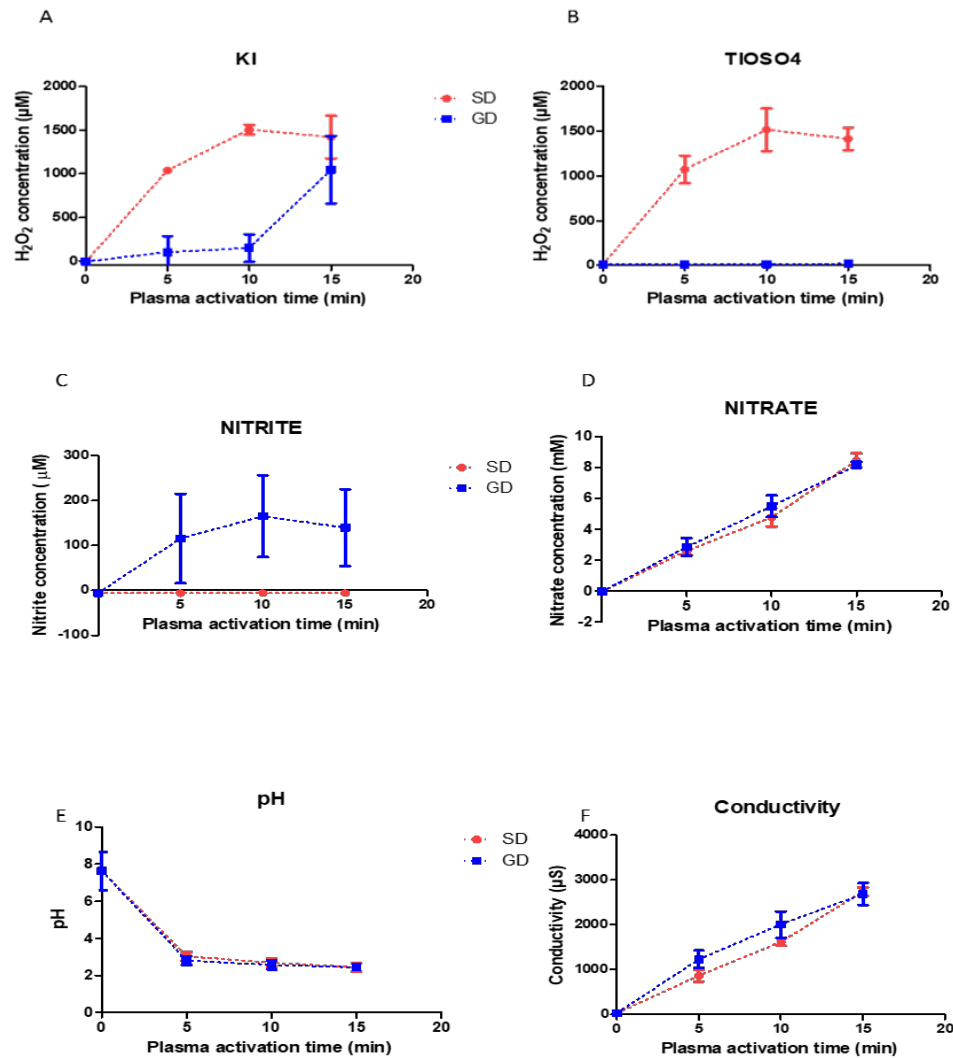
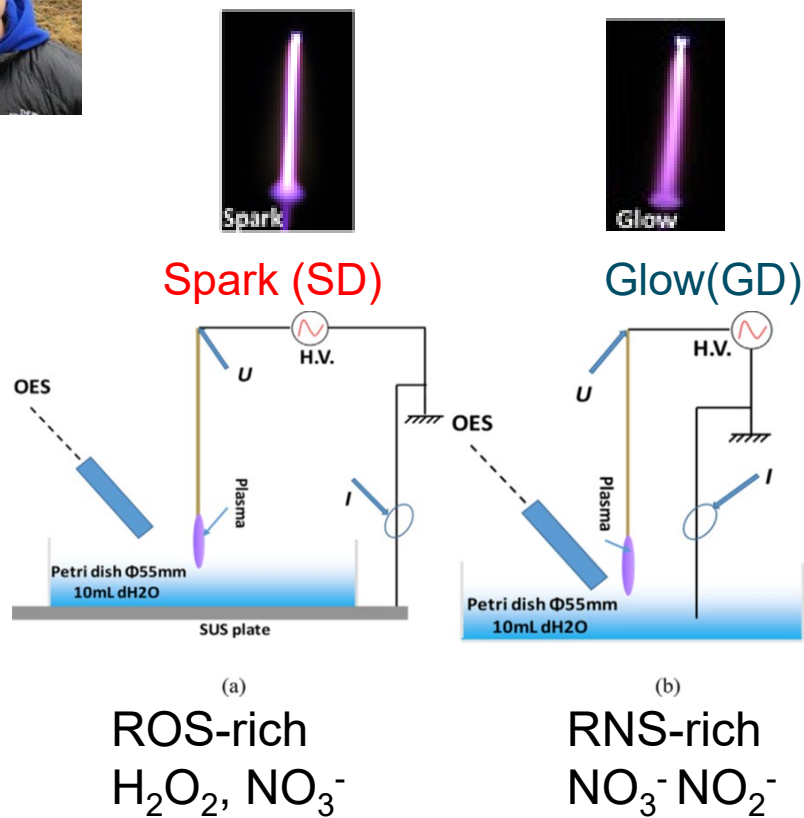
Evanthia Tsoukou



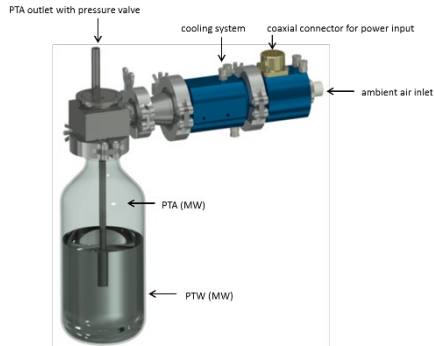
PAW: Plasma activated Water
 PAPBS: Plasma activated PBS
 PAS: Plasma activated Saline
 PAPB: Plasma activated PB



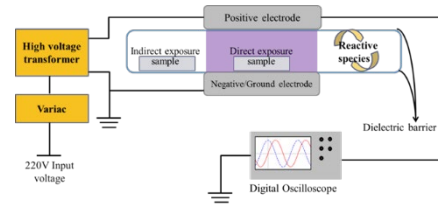
Dr. Peng Lu



Different plasma systems – different chemistry

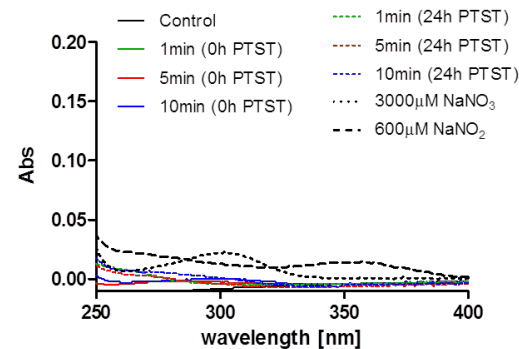
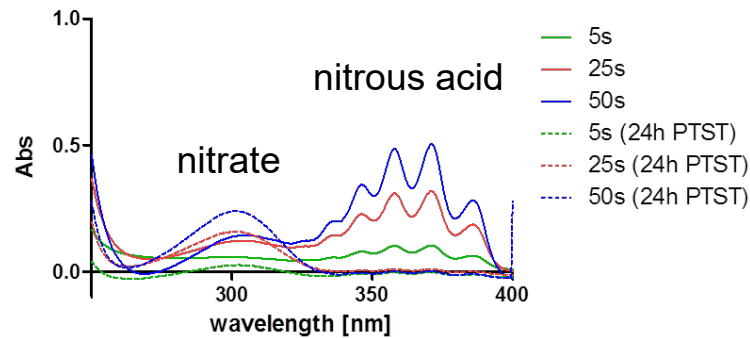


MW plasma



DBD plasma

	PTW-MW	PTW-DBD
Input energy	90-920 W min	300-3500 W min
Nitrous acid	2-12 mM	Not detected
Nitrite	2-20 mM	Not detected
Nitrate	1-25 mM	0.1-0.8 mM
Hydrogen peroxide	Not detected	0.02-0.4 mM
Contact time for microbial inactivation	~1 min	~60 min

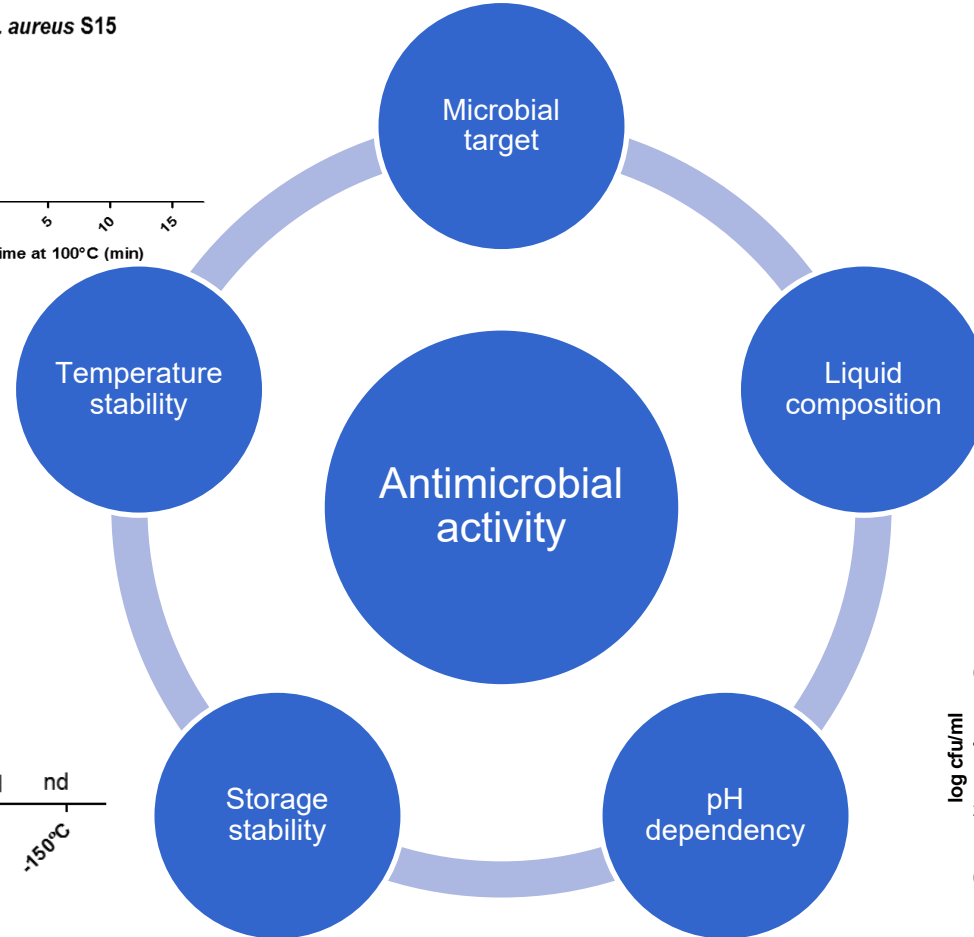
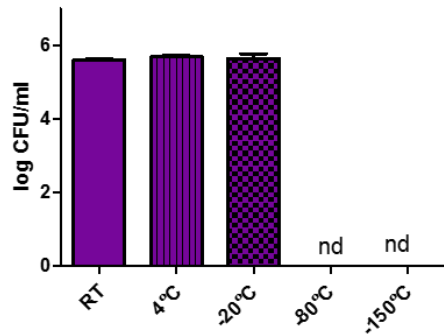
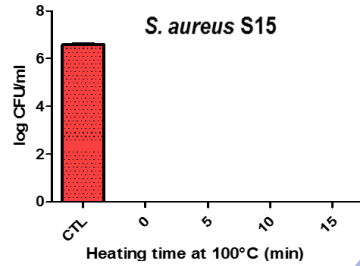
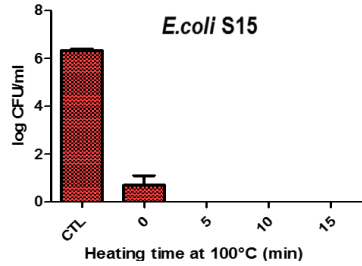


Collaboration between TU Dublin and the INP Greifswald:

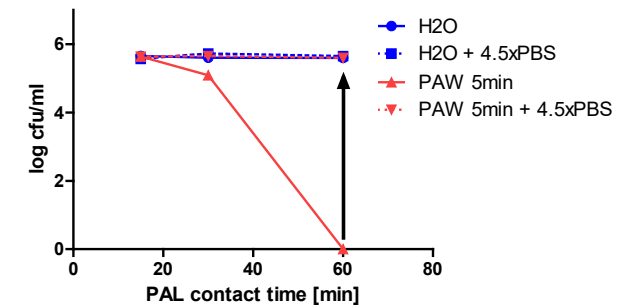
Comparison of **chemical composition** and **antimicrobial efficacy** of plasma activated water



Effects of PFLs on prokaryotic cells



PAL	Antimicrobial Efficacy (E.coli/S.aureus)
PAW	Strong/Strong
PAPBS	Weak/Strong
PAS	Strong/Strong
PAPB	Median/Median



Tsoukou, E.; Bourke, P.; Boehm, D. (2020). Water, 12, 3021.

<https://doi.org/10.3390/w12113021>.

Tsoukou, E.; Delit, M.; Treint, L.; Bourke, P.; Boehm, D. (2021). Appl. Sci., 11, 1178.

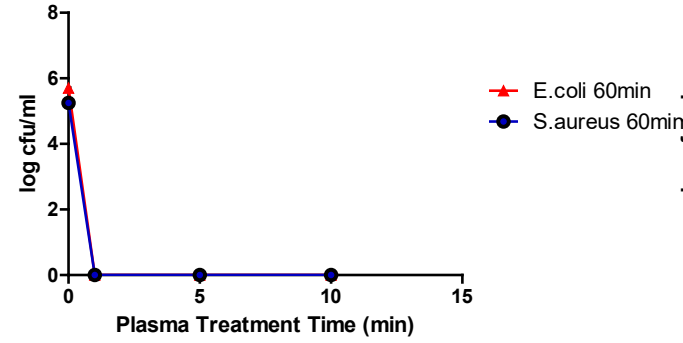
<https://doi.org/10.3390/app11031178>

Antimicrobial activity and stability of PFLs

day 1

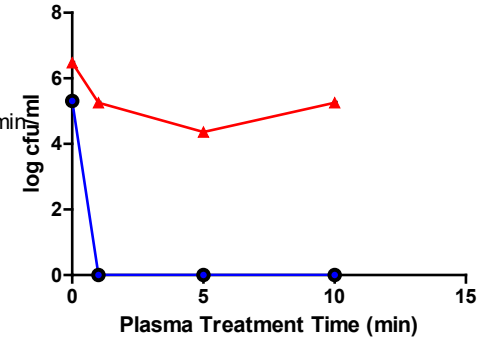
non-buffered

PAW-Day 1

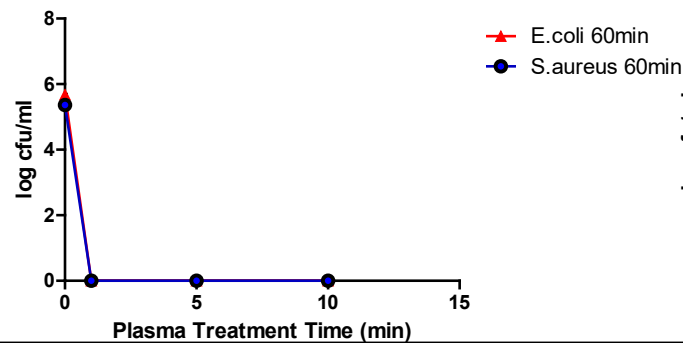


buffered

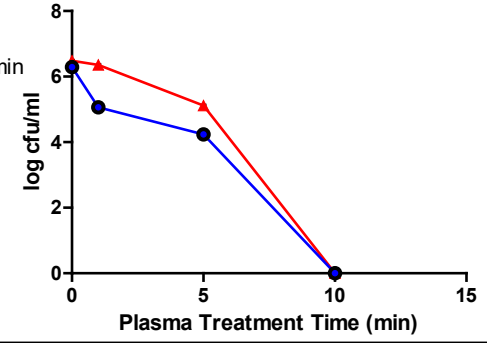
PAPBS-Day 1



PAS-Day1



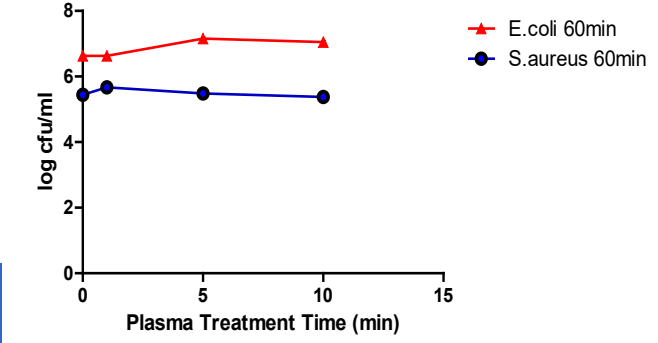
PAPB-Day 1



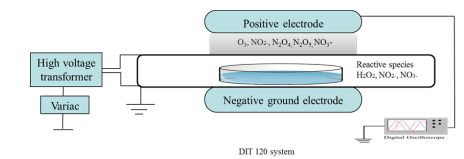
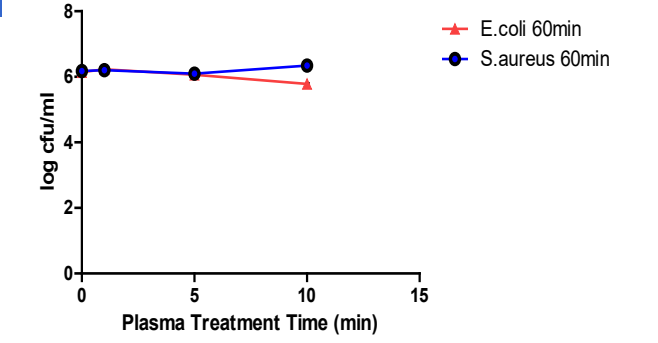
day 2

buffered

PAPBS-Day 2

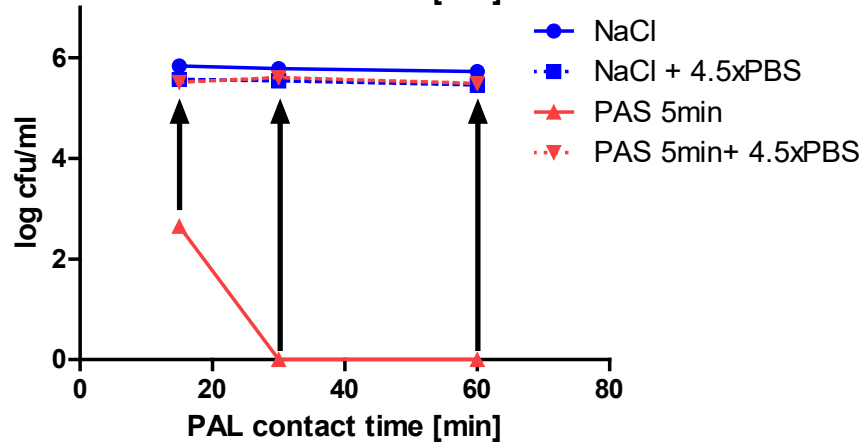
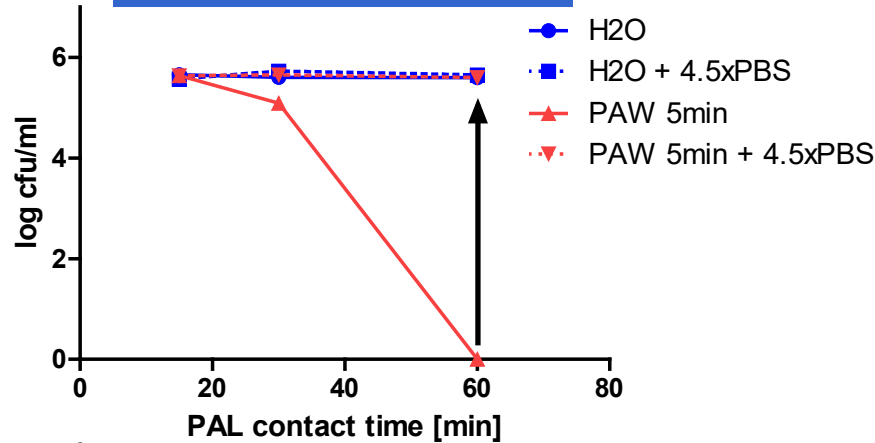


PAPB-Day 2

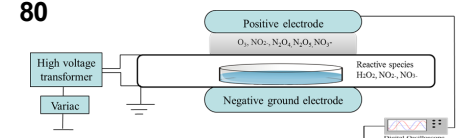
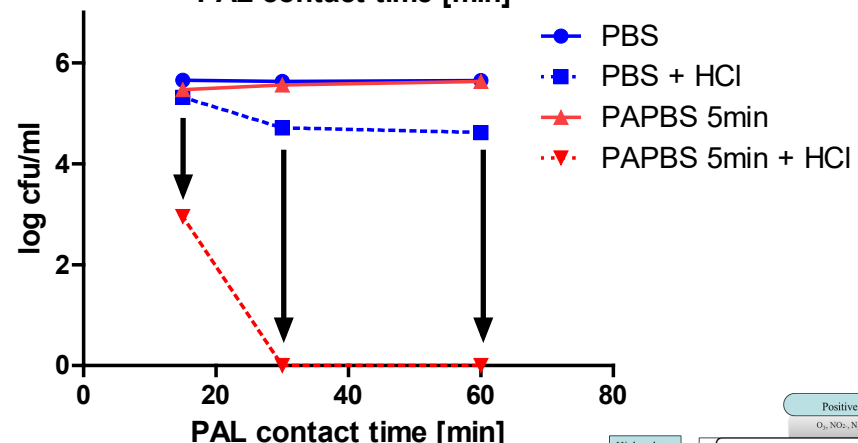
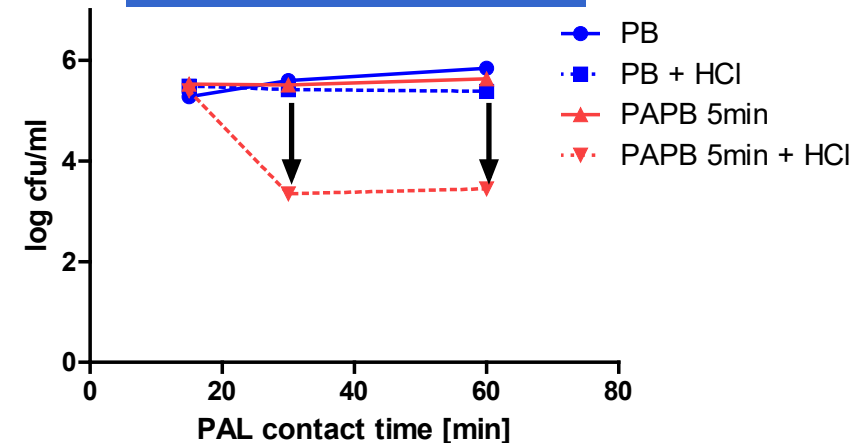


The role of pH in PFL antimicrobial activity

Neutralization of pH

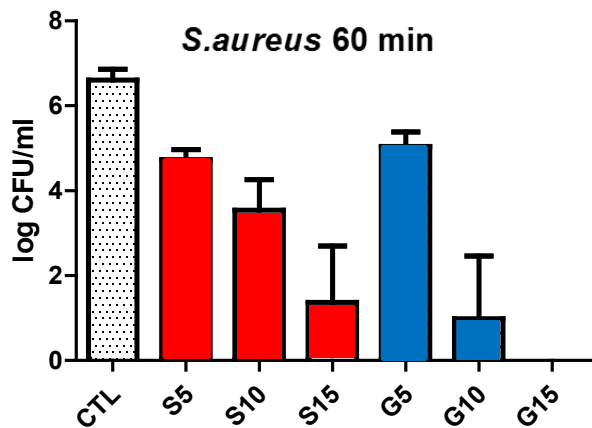
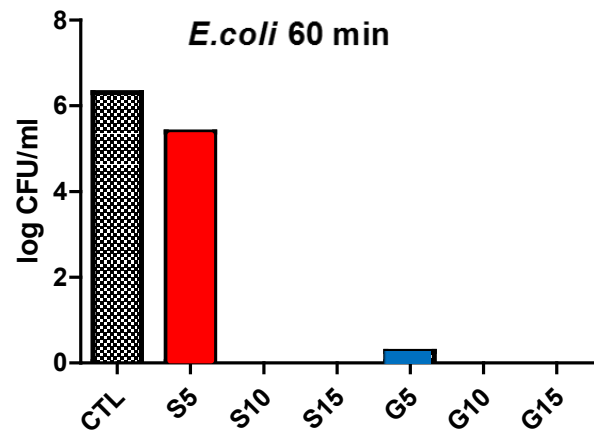


Reduction of pH

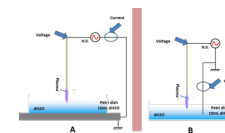
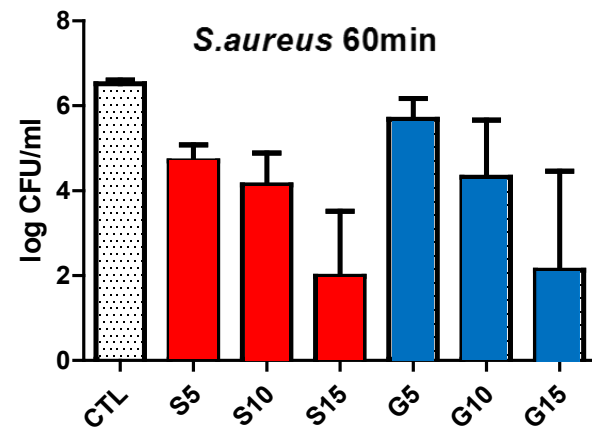
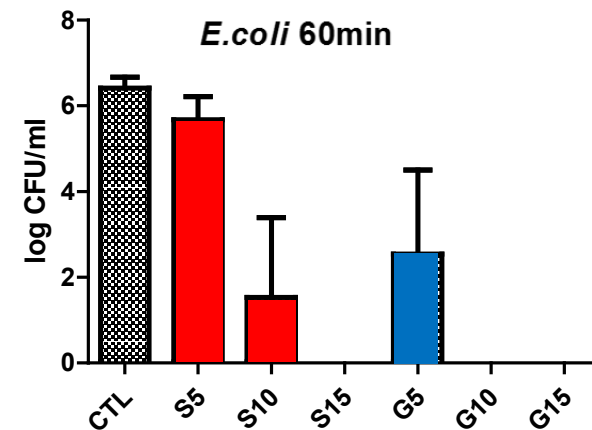


PFW:
 Spark (S) 5, 10, 15min
 Glow (G) 5, 10, 15min

Day 1

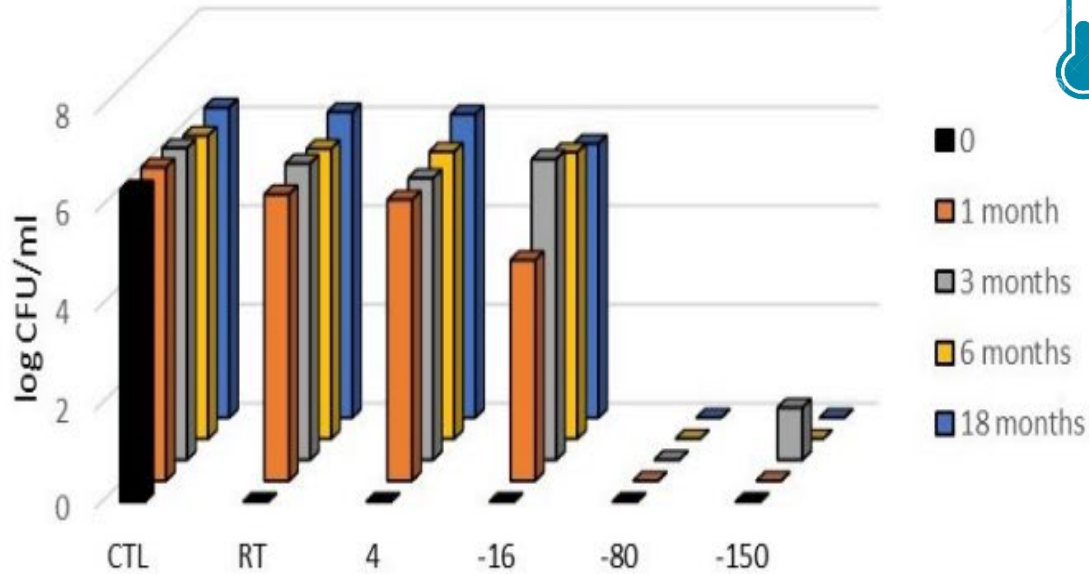


1 Week

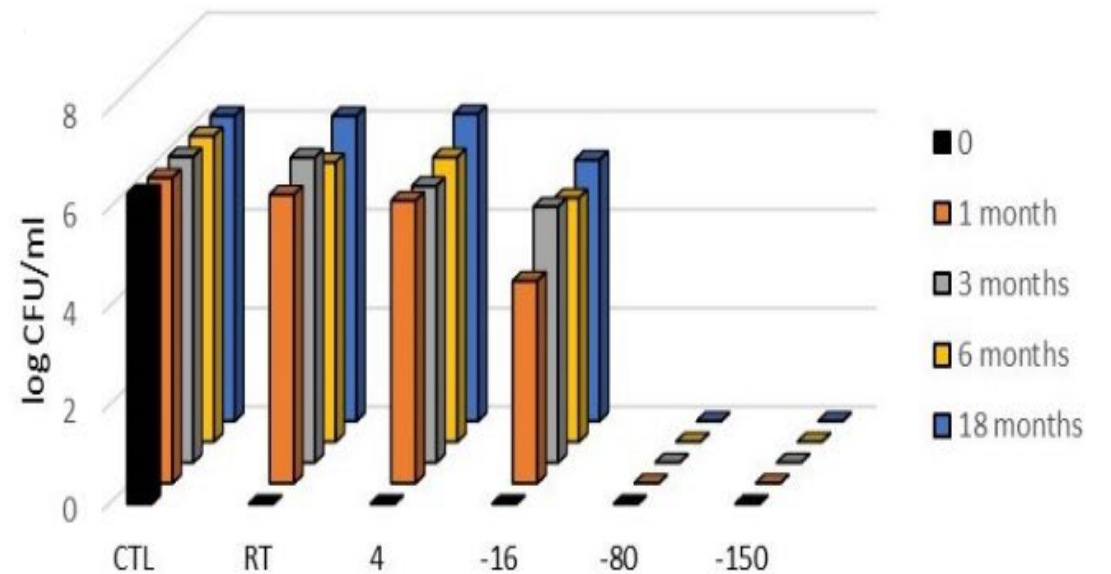


Temperature stability

E. coli



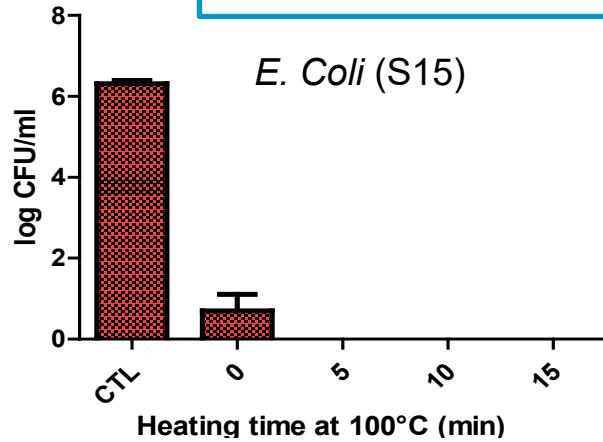
S. aureus



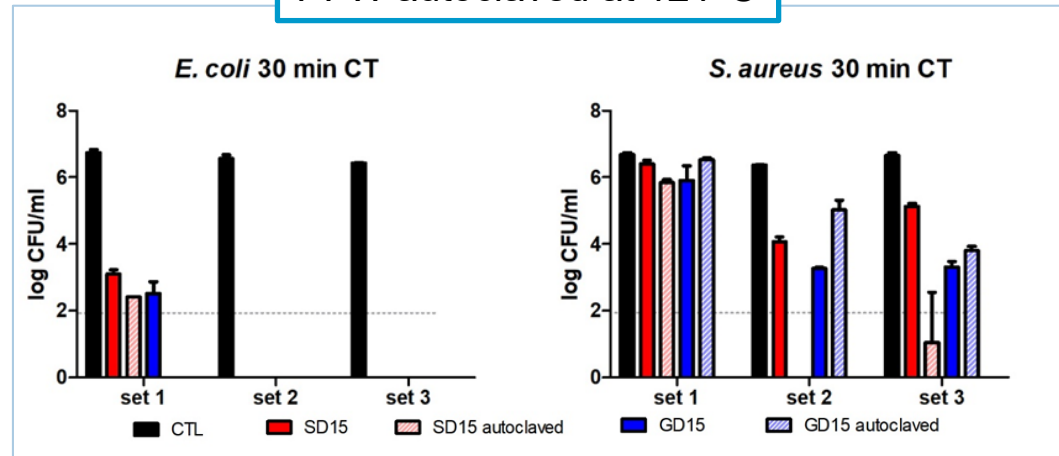
Bactericidal effects retained after prolonged storage at -80, -150°C

Stability at high temperature and pressure

PFW heated at 100°C

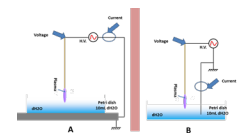
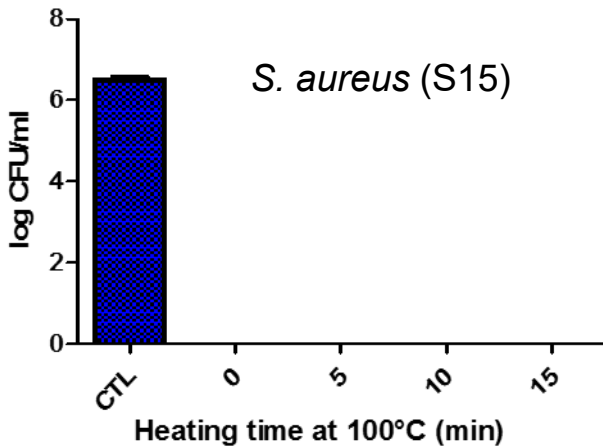


PFW autoclaved at 121°C



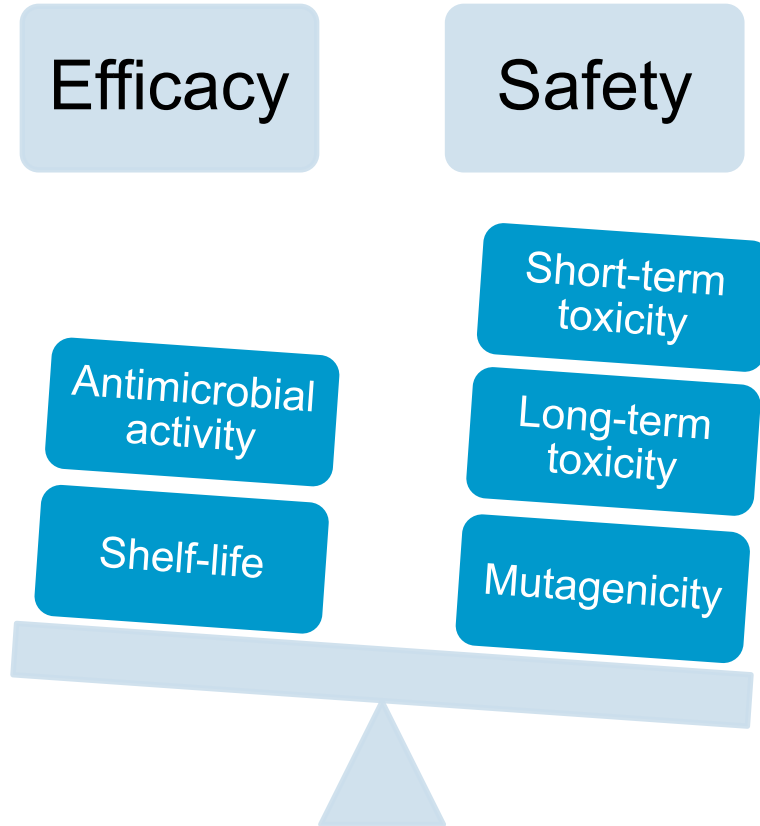
➤ Retention of antimicrobial efficacy at high temperature

➤ Enhanced antimicrobial efficacy at high temperature and pressure?



Why does it matter?

- Off-site production
- Storability
- Applications in fumigation/vapourization
- Understanding chemistry and secondary reactions



Short and long-term safety

Cytotoxicity testing

- Mammalian cell models
- *Galleria melonella*

Genotoxicity testing

- Mammalian cell model (HPRT assay)
- Bacterial cell model (AMES test)

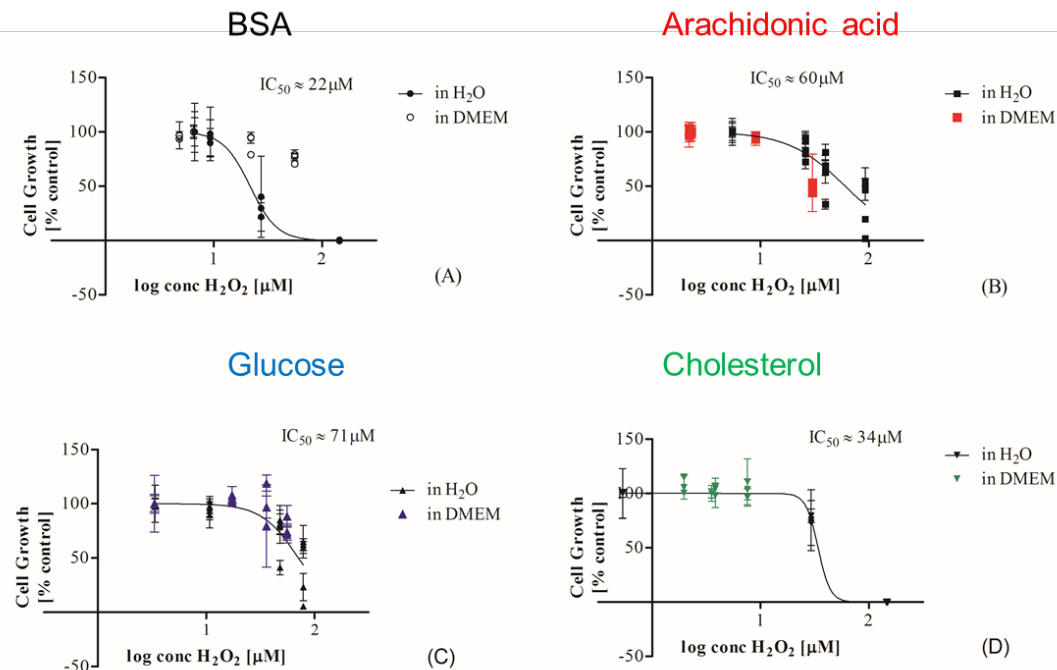
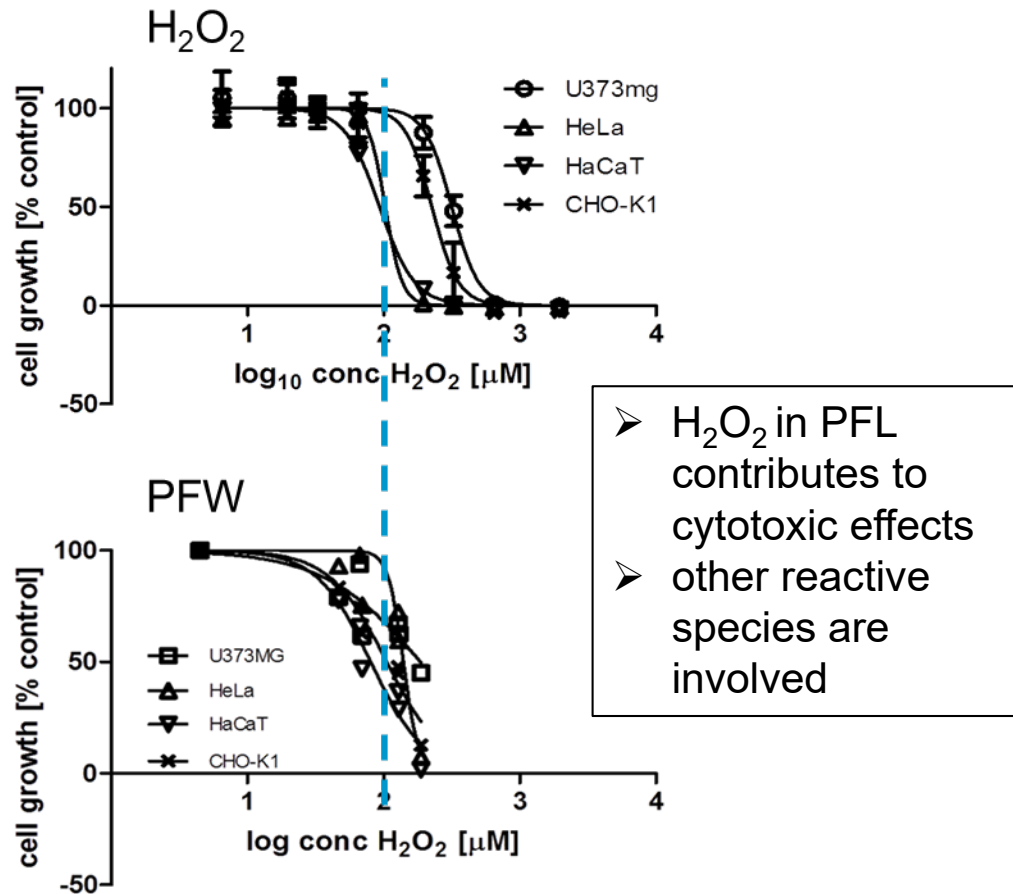
Long-term exposure – mutagenic effects

FBS	Day in culture	Day in culture										
		0	3	8	11	15	18	22	29	32	39	
Control	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
	B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	C	-	nd	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+
1 min	A	nd	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+
	B	nd	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-
	C	nd	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+
5 min	A	nd	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	+
	B	nd	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
	C	nd	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	+
10 min	A	nd	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
	B	nd	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
	C	nd	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Highest occurrence of mutations

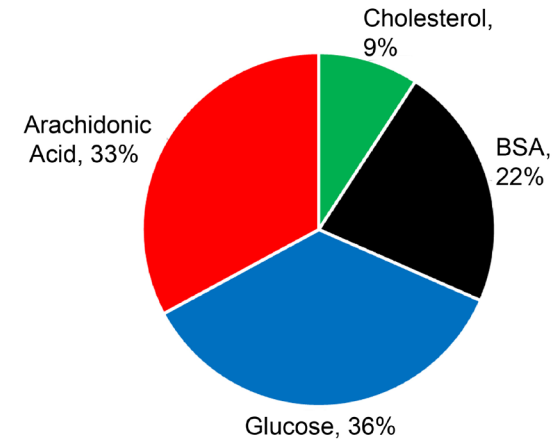
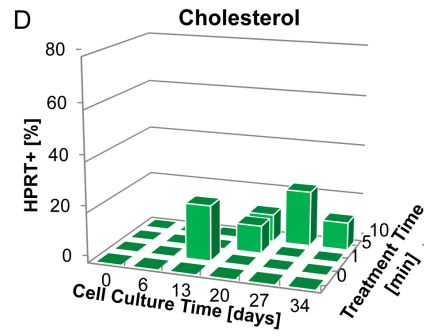
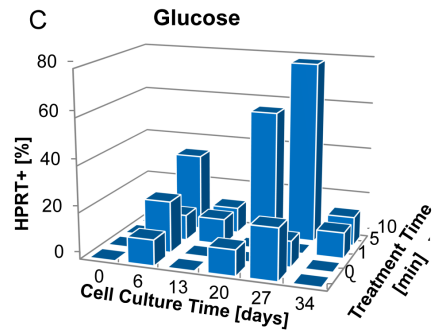
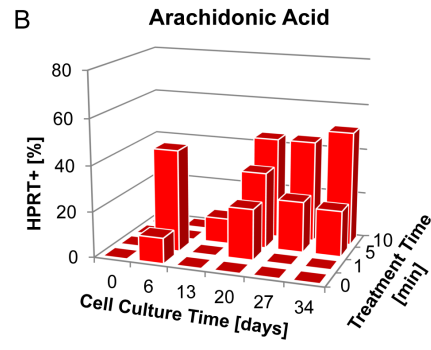
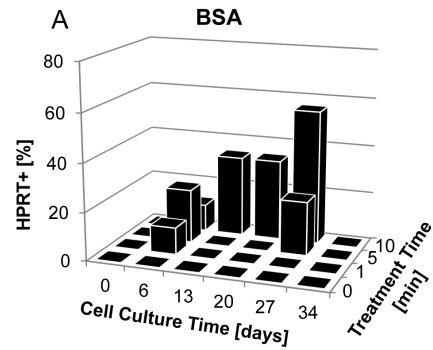
Increasing rate of mutations over time

Model biomolecule solutions



- Differences in cytotoxic effects of biomolecule solutions
 - not a result of different H₂O₂ concentrations

Plasma-treated biomolecule solutions – mutagenic potential



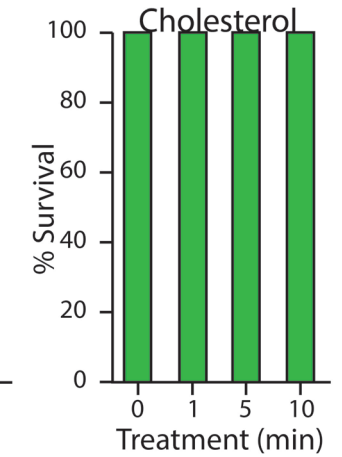
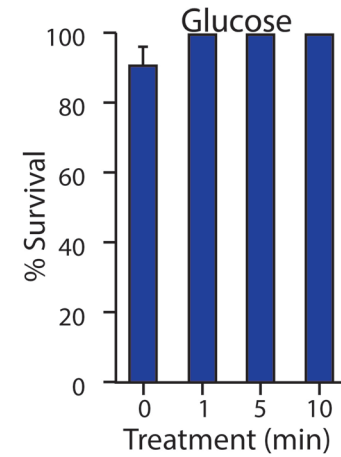
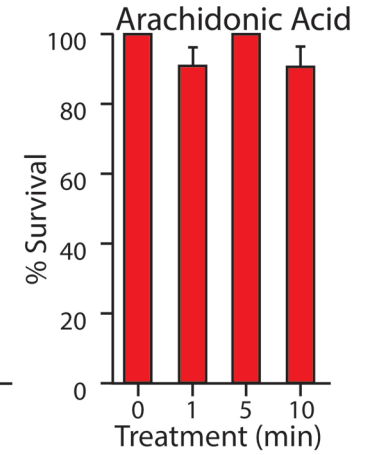
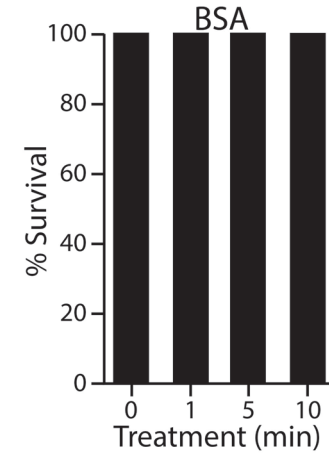
Cell culture medium supplemented with 10% (v/v) biomolecule solution (in DMEM-F12) at each sub-culturing over 34 days

In vivo toxicity testing



Dead larvae

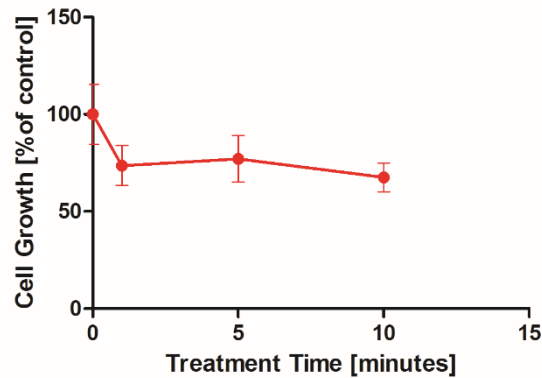
Galleria melonella,
injection model



Toxicity testing of a plasma treated food model

- lettuce broth
- Plasma treatment:
0, 1, 5, 10 min

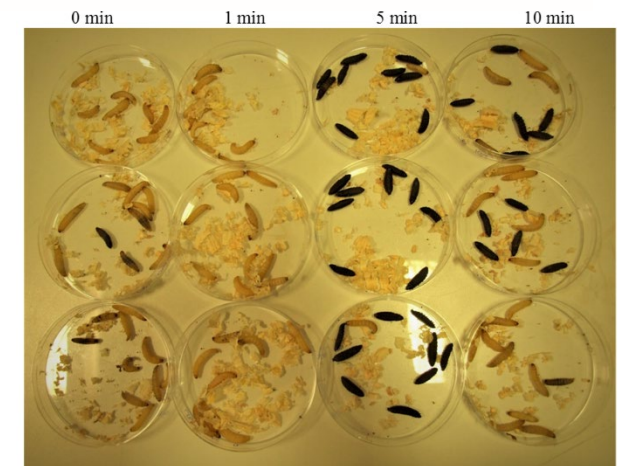
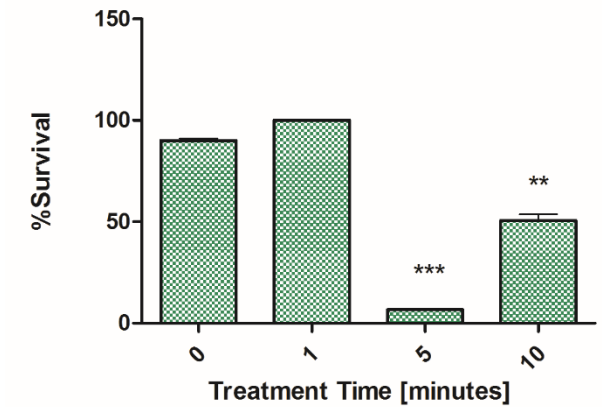
Short-term *in vitro* toxicity



long-term *in vitro* mutagenicity

Lettuce Broth		Days in Culture						
		0	6	13	20	27	34	40
Control Untreated	A	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-
	B	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-
	C	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-
1 min	A	nd	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-
	B	nd	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/+	-/-	-/-
	C	nd	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-
5 min	A	nd	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-
	B	nd	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-
	C	nd	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/+	-/-
10 min	A	nd	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/+	-/-
	B	nd	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-
	C	nd	-/-	-/-	-/-	+/+	-/-	-/-

Short-term *in vivo* toxicity



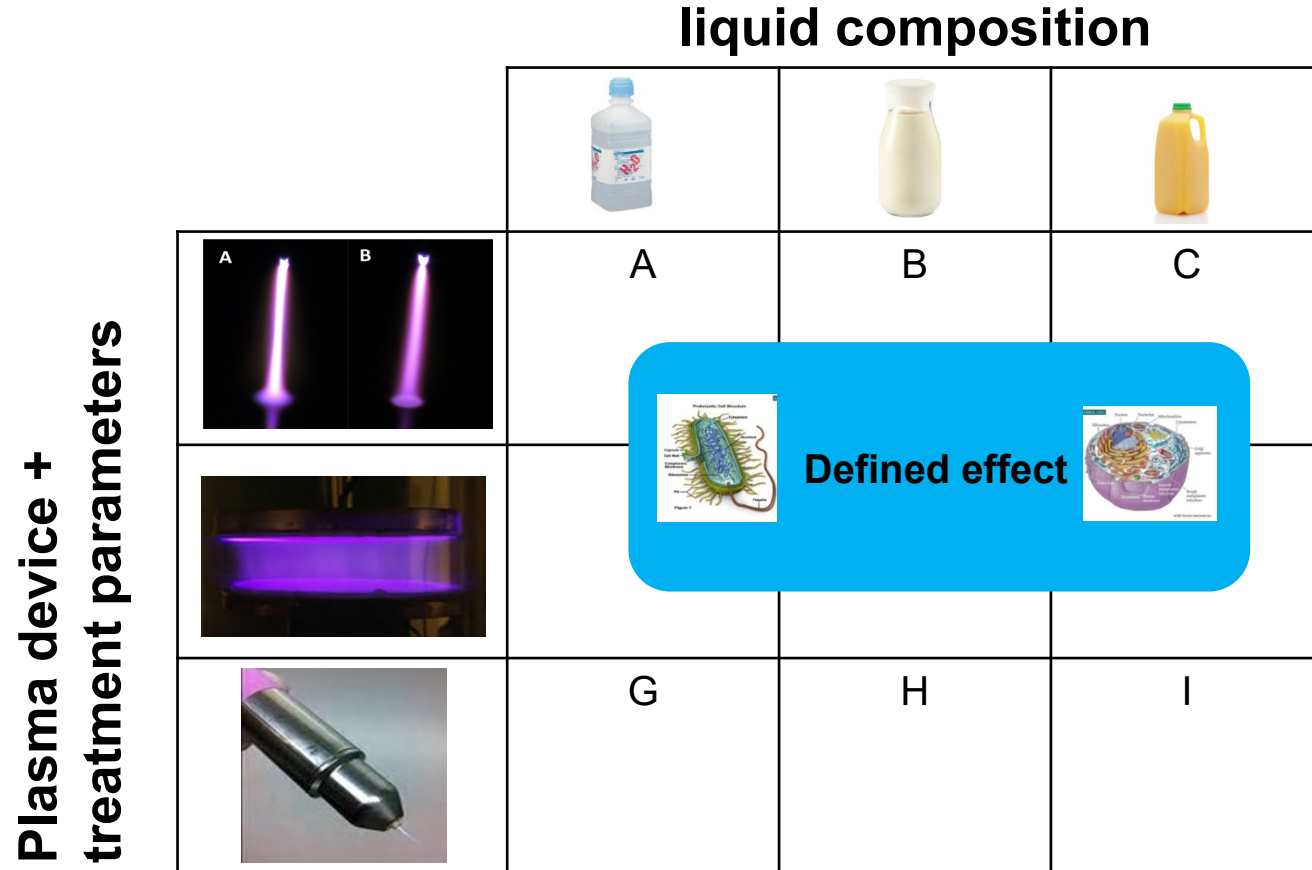
- **PFL can be**
 - Storable (limited shelf-life at RT, extended shelf-life in frozen state)
 - Controllable (chemistry - device, discharge, liquid parameters)
 - Stable (temperature)
 - Modifiable? (influencing secondary reactions)
- **Antimicrobial efficacy depends on**
 - Concentration and type of ROS/RNS
 - Low pH
 - Contact time
 - Microbial species

Outlook - Challenges and opportunities

- **Engineering**
 - Selectivity
 - Scalability (Process assurance, reproducibility)
 - Storability
- **(Bio)Chemistry**
 - Reactive species
 - Molecular modifications
 - Biochemical/cellular mechanisms
- **Application**
 - Versatility
 - Mode of application
 - Washing
 - Vapourization/fumigation
 - freezing



Tailoring plasma functionalized liquids for specific applications?



TU Dublin/UCD

Prof Paula Bourke
 Prof P.J. Cullen
Dr Evanthia Tsoukou
Dr Peng Lu
Dr Caitlin Heslin
Dr Dana Ziuzina
 Prof James Curtin
 Dr Carmen Bueno-Ferrer
 Dr Vladimir Milosavljevic
 Dr Chaitanya Sarangapani
 Dr Apurva Patange
 Dr Lu Han
 Dr Agata Los
 Singwei Ng
 Sonal Chaple
 Soukaina Barroug
Beatriz Pinheiro Lopes
 Lee Shannon
 Amy Browne
 Louise Treint
 Maxime Delit



HOME OF SIDNEY KIMMEL MEDICAL COLLEGE

Prof. Teresa Freeman
 Prof Noreen Hickok



**QUEEN'S
 UNIVERSITY
 BELFAST**

Prof. Brendan Gilmore
 Dr. Julianne Megaw



INP Greifswald

Dr Jörg Ehlbeck
 Dr Uta Schnabel
 Rijana Niquet
 Funding: PlasmaShape



Science Foundation Ireland
 Starting Investigator Research Grant
15/SIRG/3466

PrinciPAL - "Harnessing plasma-activated liquids (PAL) for biomedical applications"

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Thank you!
Questions?



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