



Designation: **E2647—13 E2647 – 20**

Standard Test Method for Quantification of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* Biofilm Grown Using Drip Flow Biofilm Reactor with Low Shear and Continuous Flow¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation E2647; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reappraisal. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reappraisal.

1. Scope

1.1 This test method specifies the operational parameters required to grow a repeatable² *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* biofilm close to the air/liquid interface in a reactor with a continuous flow of nutrients under low fluid shear conditions. The resulting biofilm is representative of generalized situations where biofilm exists at the air/liquid interface under low fluid shear rather than representative of one particular environment.

1.2 This test method uses the drip flow biofilm reactor. The drip flow biofilm reactor (DFR) is a plug flow reactor with laminar flow resulting in low fluid shear. The reactor is versatile and may also be used for growing and/or characterizing biofilms of different species, although this will require changing the operational parameters to optimize the method based upon the growth requirements of the new organism.

1.3 This test method describes how to sample and analyze biofilm for viable cells. Biofilm population density is recorded as log colony forming units per surface area.

1.4 Basic microbiology training is required to perform this test method.

1.5 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as standard. No other units of measurement are included in this standard.

1.6 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety, health, and environmental practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

1.7 *This international standard was developed in accordance with internationally recognized principles on standardization established in the Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recommendations issued by the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee.*

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2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*³

D5465 Practices for Determining Microbial Colony Counts from Waters Analyzed by Plating Methods

2.2 *Other Standard:*

Method 9050 C.1.a Buffered Dilution Water Preparation, according to EatonRice et al⁴

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions:*

3.1.1 *biofilm, n*—microorganisms living in a self-organized, cooperative community attached to surfaces, interfaces, or each other, embedded in a matrix of extracellular polymeric substances of microbial origin, while exhibiting an altered phenotype with respect to growth rate and gene transcription.

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee E35 on Pesticides, Antimicrobials, and Alternative Control Agents and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee E35.15 on Antimicrobial Agents.

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² Ellison, S. L. R., Rosslein, M., and Williams, A., Eds., *Quantifying Uncertainty in Analytical Measurement*, 2nd Edition, Eurachem, 2000.

³ For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

⁴ Eaton Rice, A. D., Clesceri, L. S., and Greenberg, E.W., Baird, R.B. and Eaton, A. D., A. E., Eds., *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Waste Water*, 19th Edition, American Public Health Association, American Water Works Association, Water Environment Federation, Washington, DC, 1995 2017.

3.1.1.1 Discussion—

Biofilms may be comprised of bacteria, fungi, algae, protozoa, viruses, or infinite combinations of these microorganisms. The qualitative characteristics of a biofilm (including, but not limited to, population density, taxonomic diversity, thickness, chemical gradients, chemical composition, consistency, and other materials in the matrix that are not produced by the biofilm microorganisms) are controlled by the physicochemical environment in which it exists.

3.1.2 *coupon, n*—biofilm sample surface.

3.1.3 *chamber, n*—reactor base containing four rectangular wells or channels.

3.1.4 *channel, n*—one of four rectangular wells in reactor chamber (base) where coupon is placed.

4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 This test method is used for growing a repeatable *P. aeruginosa* biofilm in a drip flow reactor—biofilm reactor (DFR). The biofilm is established by operating the reactor in batch mode (no flow of nutrients) for 6 h. A mature biofilm forms while the reactor operates for an additional 48 h with a continuous flow (CF) of nutrients. During continuous flow, the biofilm experiences very low shear caused by the gravity flow of media dripping onto a surface set at a 10° angle. At the end of the 54 h, biofilm accumulation is quantified by removing coupons from the reactor channels, rinsing the coupons to remove the planktonic cells, scraping the biofilm from the coupon surface, disaggregating the clumps, then diluting and plating for viable cell enumeration.

5. Significance and Use

5.1 Vegetative biofilm bacteria are phenotypically different from suspended cells of the same genotype. Biofilm growth reactors are engineered to produce biofilms with specific characteristics. Altering either the engineered system or operating conditions will modify those characteristics.

5.2 The purpose of this test method is to direct a user in how to grow, sample, and analyze a *P. aeruginosa* biofilm under low fluid shear and close to the air/liquid interface using the DFR. The *P. aeruginosa* biofilm that grows has a smooth appearance that varies across the coupon surface and is loosely attached. Microscopically, the biofilm is sheet-like with few architectural details. This laboratory biofilm could represent those found on produce sprayers, on food processing conveyor belts, on catheters, in lungs with cystic fibrosis, and oral biofilms, for example. The biofilm generated in the DFR is also suitable for efficacy testing. After the 54 h growth phase is complete, the user may add the treatment *in situ* or harvest the coupons and treat them individually. Research has shown that *P. aeruginosa* biofilms grown in the DFR were less tolerant to disinfection than biofilms grown under high shear conditions.⁵

6. Apparatus

6.1 Tetrafluoroethylene (TFE); Polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE), Metal, or Rubber Spatulas—Sterile, for scraping biofilm from coupon surface.

6.2 *Inoculating Loop*.

6.3 *Petri Dish*—100 by 15 mm, plastic, sterile, and empty for transporting coupons from reactor to work station.

6.4 *Culture Tubes and Culture Tube Closures*—Any with a volume capability of 10 mL and a minimum diameter of 16 mm. Recommended size is 16 by 125 mm borosilicate glass with threaded opening.

6.5 *Glass Beakers*—Sterile, any with a volume capacity of 100 mL containing 45 mL sterile buffered water.

6.6 *Conical Centrifuge Tubes*—Sterile, any with ~~50 mL~~ 50 mL volume capacity containing 45 mL sterile buffered water.

6.7 *Vortex*—Any vortex that will ensure proper agitation and mixing of culture tubes.

6.8 *Homogenizer*—Any capable of mixing at $20\,500 \pm 5000$ r/min in a 50 mL volume.

6.9 *Homogenizer Probe*—Any capable of mixing at $20\,500 \pm 5000$ r/min in a 50 mL volume and with a gap between the rotor and stator of 0.25 mm. Both disposable probes and probes that can withstand autoclaving or other means of sterilization are acceptable.

6.10 *Bunsen Burner*—Used to flame sterilize inoculating loop and other instruments.

6.11 *95 % Ethanol*—Used to flame sterilize hemostats or forceps.

6.12 *Stainless Steel Hemostat Clamp or Forceps*—For aseptic handling of coupons.

6.13 *Pipetter*—Continuously adjustable pipette with volume capability of 1 mL.

⁵ Buckingham-Meyer, K., Goeres, D. M., and Hamilton, M. A., “Comparative Evaluation of Biofilm Disinfectant Efficacy Tests,” *J. Microbiological Methods*, Vol 70, 2007, pp. 236–244.

6.14 *Analytical Balance*—Sensitive to 0.01 g.

6.15 *Sterilizers*—Any steam sterilizer capable of producing the conditions of sterilization.

6.16 *Colony Counter*—Any one of several types may be used. A hand tally for the recording of the bacterial count is recommended if manual counting is done.

6.17 *Peristaltic Pump*—Four pump heads capable of holding tubing with inner diameter (ID) 3.1 mm and outer diameter (OD) 3.2 mm and operating at a flow rate of 200 mL per hour.

6.18 *Environmental Shaker*—Capable of maintaining a temperature of $35 \pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$ – 2°C .

6.19 *Tubing*—Two sizes of silicone tubing: one with ID 3.1 mm and OD 3.2 mm and the other with ID 7.9 mm and OD 9.5 mm. Both sizes must withstand sterilization.

6.20 *Glass Flow Break*—Any that will connect with tubing of ID 3.1 mm and withstands sterilization.

6.20.1 *Clamp*—Used to hold flow break, extension clamp with 0.5 cm minimum grip size.

6.20.2 *Clamp Stand*—Height no less than 76.2 cm, used with clamp to suspend glass flow break vertically and stabilize tubing.

6.21 *Reactor Components*⁶—A schematic of the drip flow reactor is shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 2 is a picture of the assembled system.

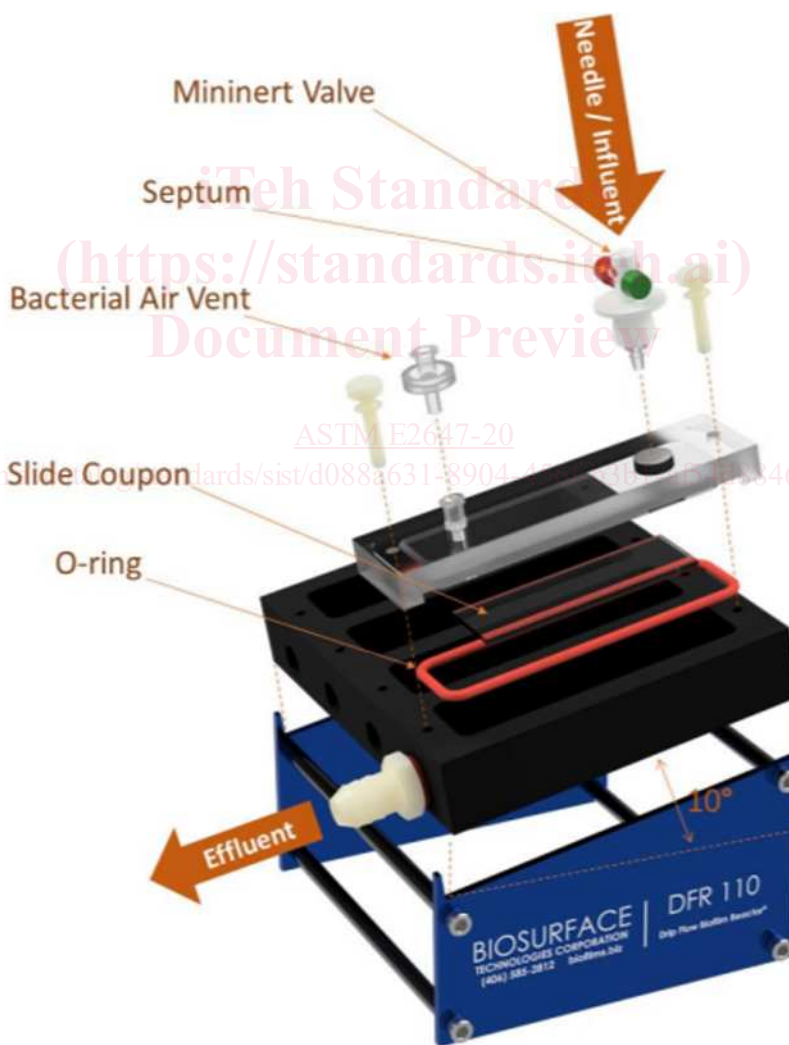


FIG. 1 Expanded View of the Drip Flow Reactor

⁶ The sole source of supply of the drip flow biofilm reactor apparatus known to the committee at this time is BioSurface Technologies, Corp., Bozeman, MT, www.int.net/~mitbst, www.biofilms.biz. If you are aware of alternative suppliers, please provide this information to ASTM International Headquarters. Your comments will receive careful consideration at a meeting of the responsible technical committee, which you may attend. Alternatively, the user may build the DFR apparatus.

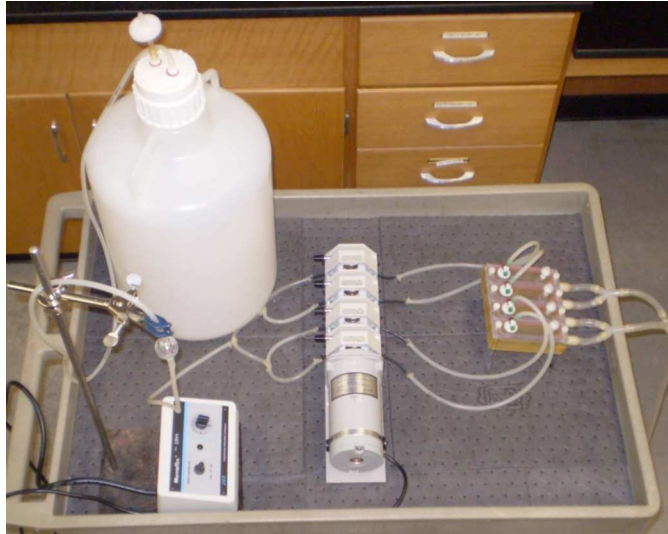


FIG. 2 Drip Flow Reactor Laboratory Set-Up in Continuous Flow Operation

6.21.1 *Chamber (Base)*—15.24 by 15.88 cm polysulfone-anodized aluminum, polysulfone or polyethylene terephthalate (PET) chamber with four 3.05- by 10.16-cm channels and four 1.27-cm barbed effluent ports (one at the end of each channel). The underside holds four adjustable inserts (legs) providing a 10° angle for continuous flow conditions. During CF, the reactor sits on a stand to provide a 10° angle. Each channel contains two pegs to guide coupon placement.

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