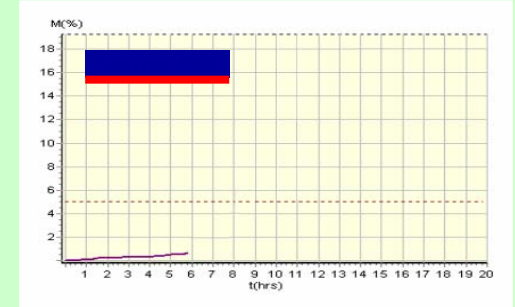
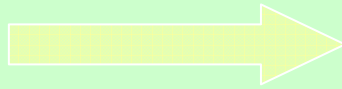
A photograph of a BacTrac impedance analyser. The device is light blue and white. The top panel features a digital display showing '00:00' and '37.0°C'. Below the display, there are several rows of small, cylindrical test wells, some of which are yellow and some are light blue. The text 'BacTrac 1500' and 'Impedance based microbiological analyser' is visible on the left side of the top panel. On the right side, the text 'Inkubator A' is visible. The main title is overlaid in large, bold, red letters with a black outline.

Detection of microbial inhibitor using the BacTrac impedance analyser

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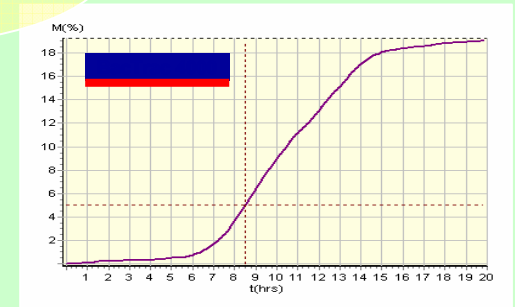
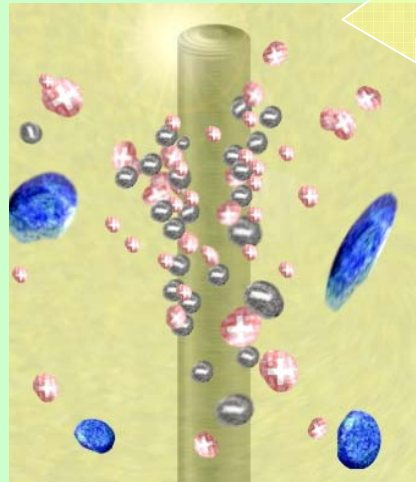
Impedance analysis principles



Uncharged or weakly charged components of the growth media are metabolised by the bacteria.

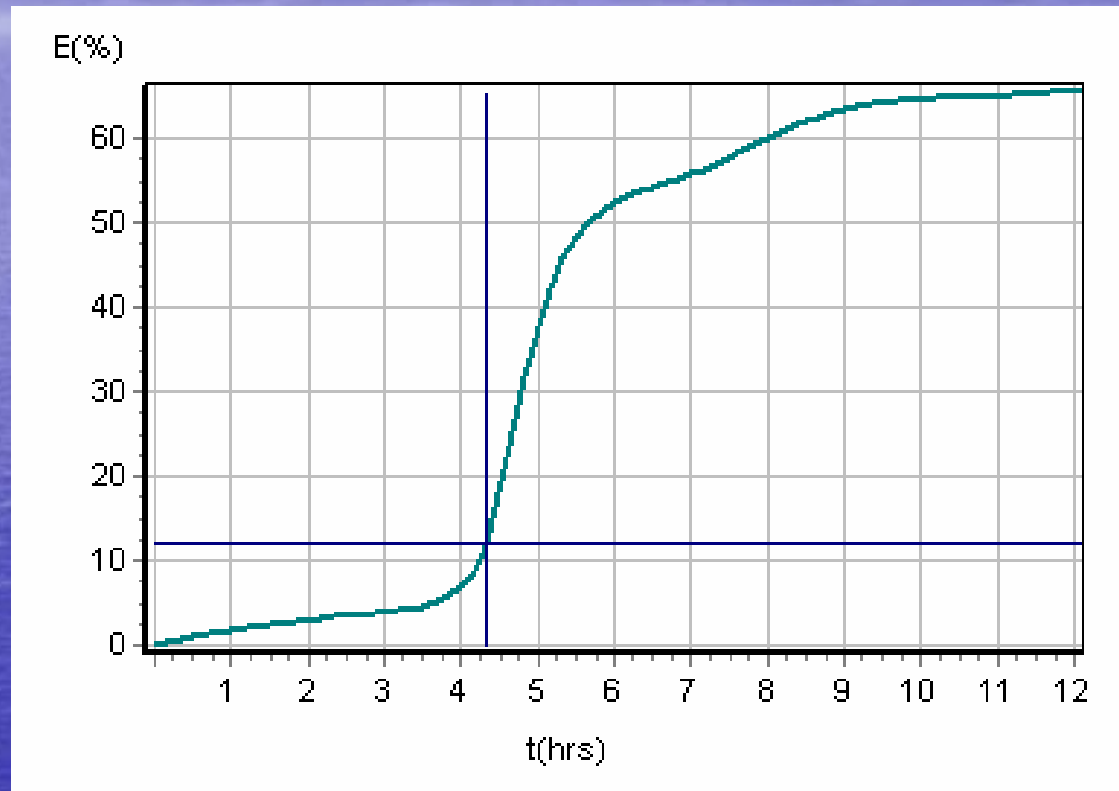
Low molecular components (ions) cause a decrease in impedance.

The characteristic **BacTrac** signal registers the relative signal change over the measuring time



SV-LAB

Impedance signal (curve)



Influence of inhibitors on signal development

- Delayed curve development = increase in **detection time**
- Influence on the curve slope = increase in **detection time at a certain curve threshold**
- Change in curve amplitude (detectable only when using M-value)
- No signal at all – complete inhibition

Quantification of unknown inhibitor concentrations

- Sensitive reference strain as inoculum (inoc. dose 10^3 – 10^5 CFU/ measuring cell)
- Establish the range of inhibitor concentrations where a linear relationship between inhibitor concentration and increase in detection time can be established
- Establish a calibration curve using different standard concentrations of inhibitors
- Quantify the unknown concentration by interpolation from the calibration curve

Inhibitor Quantification - essentials

- The dose – response curve is dependent from the inoculation dose of the reference strain used
- The effect of the inhibitor can vary with the growth condition of the reference strain
- **A standard curve (calibration) has to be established on a daily basis**

Detection of inhibitors - applications

- Screening of inhibiting substances
- Find effective preservatives (i.e. foods, cosmetics)
- Preservative efficacy tests
- Check products for absence of inhibiting substances (i.e. when analysing preserved substances for bioburden or for the validation of pharm. sterility tests of parenteral antibiotic formulations)
- Activity testing (microbial activity) of antibiotics.
- Direct testing of inhibiting substances on biofilms
- Check the efficacy of disinfectants
- Detect novel inhibitors in food

Detection of inhibitors - literature

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