



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra

Federal Department of Economic Affairs,
Education and Research EAER
Agroscope

Current status in the development of a microwell method for the Analysis of Alkaline Phosphatase Activity

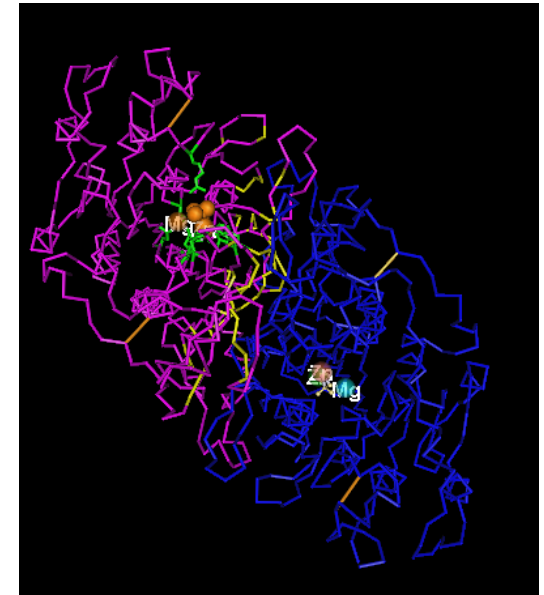
*Lotti Egger, Cédric Brügger, Hanène Ghezzal, Thomas Berger
Agroscope, Institute for Food Sciences, Switzerland*

Workshop EURL, Maison-Alfort, Paris 2015

Agroscope

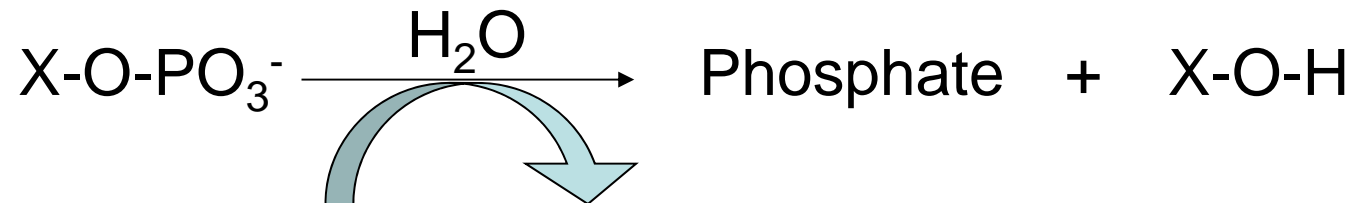
Alkaline Phosphatase (ALP) activity

- Homodimer
- One Mg^{2+} and two Zn^{2+} are bound to the active site and needed for ALP activity
- Inorganic phosphate is held firmly in the active site by the two Zn^{2+} and Arg166
- Monomer of 524 aa length



▪ Conditions for optimal activity

- pH optimum: 10.5
- Optimal temperature: 37°C
- Heat sensitive (denatured after 15 s at 71.7°C)
- ALP catalyzes the hydrolysis reaction via phosphoseryl intermediate to produce inorganic phosphate and the corresponding alcohol

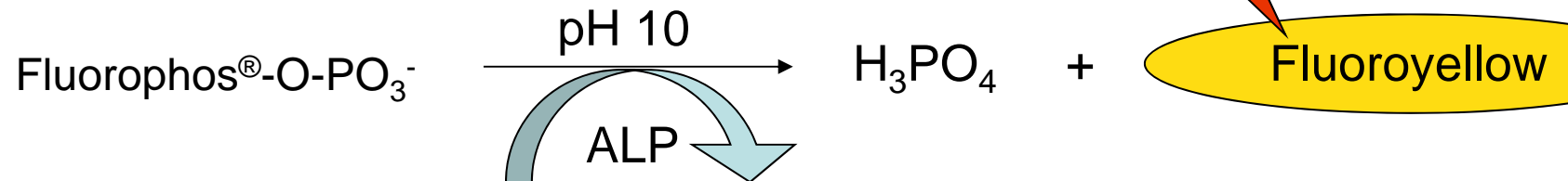


Alkaline Phosphatase

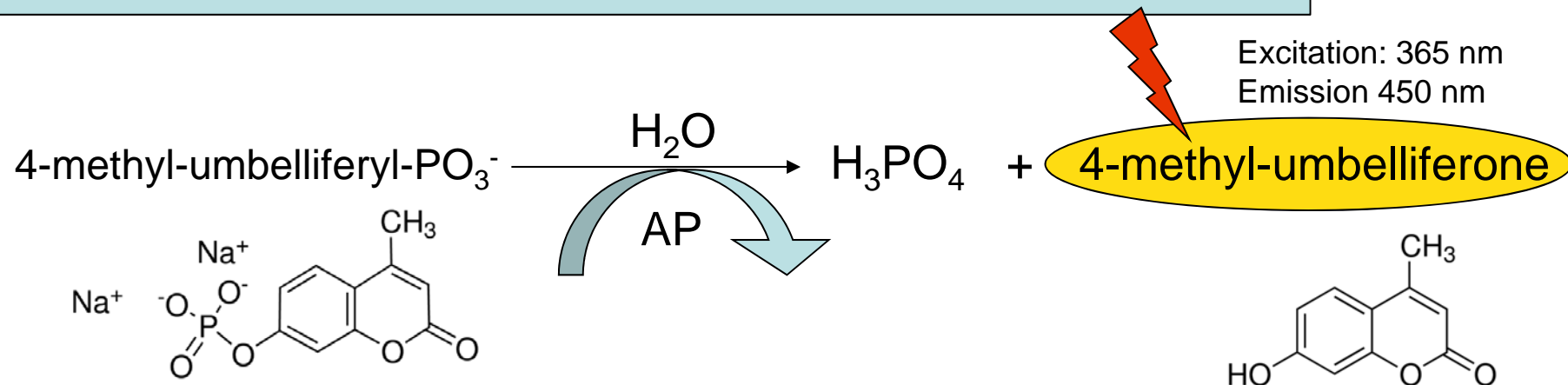
Analytical methods for ALP activity



- Reference method: ISO11816-1 IDF155-1/ ISO11816-2 IDF155-2
- Instrument and Chemicals provided by Advanced Instruments



- Alternative method applied in serum and cell culture samples
- Open method



Alternative ALP method for Dairy Products

Journal of Food Protection, Vol. 76, No. 5, 2013, Pages 892–898
doi:10.4315/0362-028X.JFP-12-302

Research Note

Fluorometric Detection of Active Alkaline Phosphatase and Gamma-Glutamyl Transferase in Fluid Dairy Products from Multiple Species[†]

GEORGE C. ZIOBRO^{1*} AND KEVIN M. McELROY^{1,2,3}

¹*U.S. Food and Drug Administration, Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition, 5100 Paint Branch Parkway, College Park, Maryland 20740;*

²*Joint Institute for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition, University of Maryland, College Park, 5201 Paint Branch Parkway, College Park, Maryland 20740;*

and ³*Oak Ridge Institute for Science and Education, 1299 Bethel Valley Road, Oak Ridge, Tennessee 37830, USA*

MS 12-302: Received 11 July 2012/Accepted 3 January 2013

Alternative ALP method for Dairy Products

Journal of Food Protection, Vol. 76, No. 5, 2013, Pages 892–898
doi:10.4315/0362-028X.JFP-12-302

Research Note

Fluorometric Detection of Active Alkaline Phosphatase and Gamma-Glutamyl Transferase in Fluid Dairy Products from Multiple Species[†]

GEORGE C. ZIOBRO^{1*} AND KEVIN M. McELROY^{1,2,3}

¹U.S. Food and Drug Administration, Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition, 5100 Paint Branch Parkway, College Park, Maryland 20740;
²Joint Institute for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition, University of Maryland, College Park, 5201 Paint Branch Parkway, College Park, Maryland 20740;
and ³Oak Ridge Institute for Science and Education, 1299 Bethel Valley Road, Oak Ridge, Tennessee 37830, USA

MS 12-302; Received 11 July 2012/Accepted 3 January 2013

Draft Method at
ISO/IDF →

Draft Method to the Standing Committee on Analytical Methods for Processing Aids and Indicators

Milk and Dairy Products – Determination of Alkaline Phosphatase Activity Using a Microwell Fluorometric Method

1 Scope

This method has been proven to be appropriate for determining the amount of alkaline phosphatase activity for a variety of different dairy products including milk, cheese, and cream from bovine, ovine, caprine, etc., as an indicator for pasteurization.

2 Definitions

For the purposes of this part of ISO, the following definitions apply:

2.1 **ALP**: Alkaline phosphatase. Measurement of the presence of the active form of this enzyme is determined by this method.

2.2 **Unit (U)**: Amount of alkaline phosphatase enzyme that catalyses the transformation of 1 μmole of substrate per minute.

2.3 **4MU**: 4-methylumbelliferone, the fluorescent product resulting from the action of ALP on the substrate 4MUP.

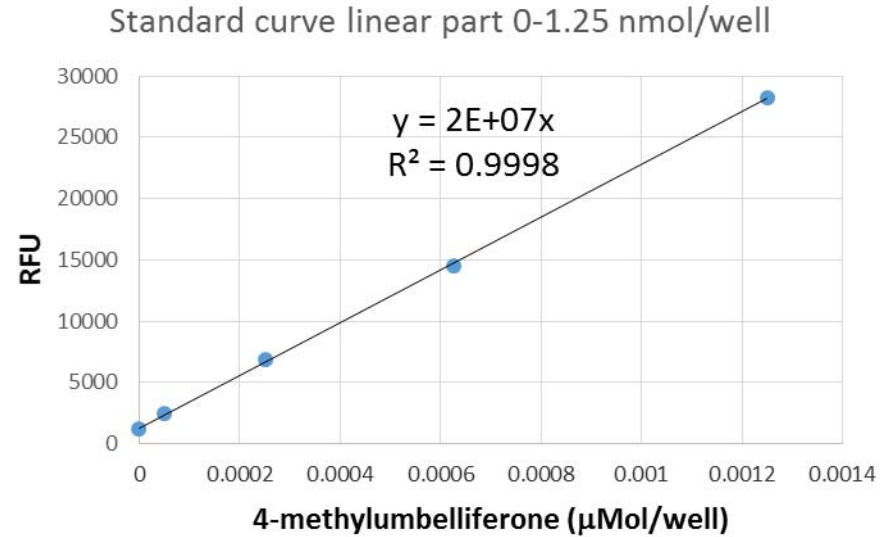
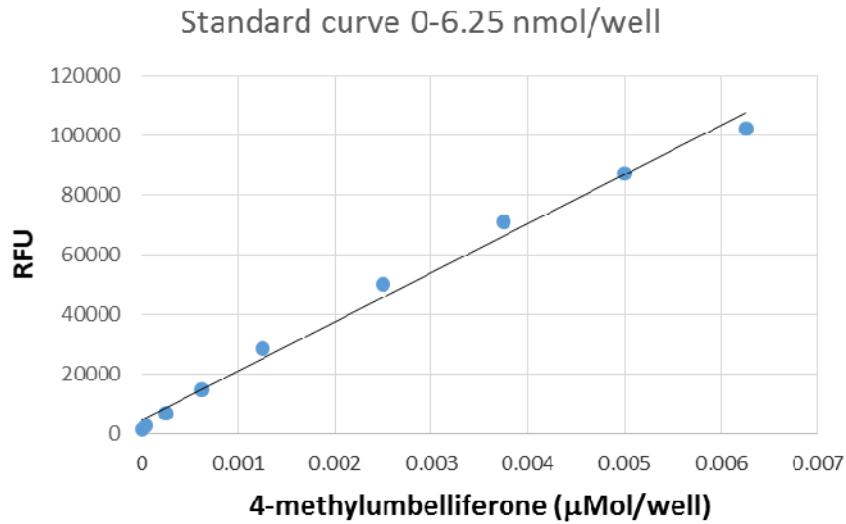
2.4 **4MUP**: 4-methylumbelliferone phosphate, the non-fluorescent substrate for the action of ALP.

Alternative ALP method: Equipment and assay protocol

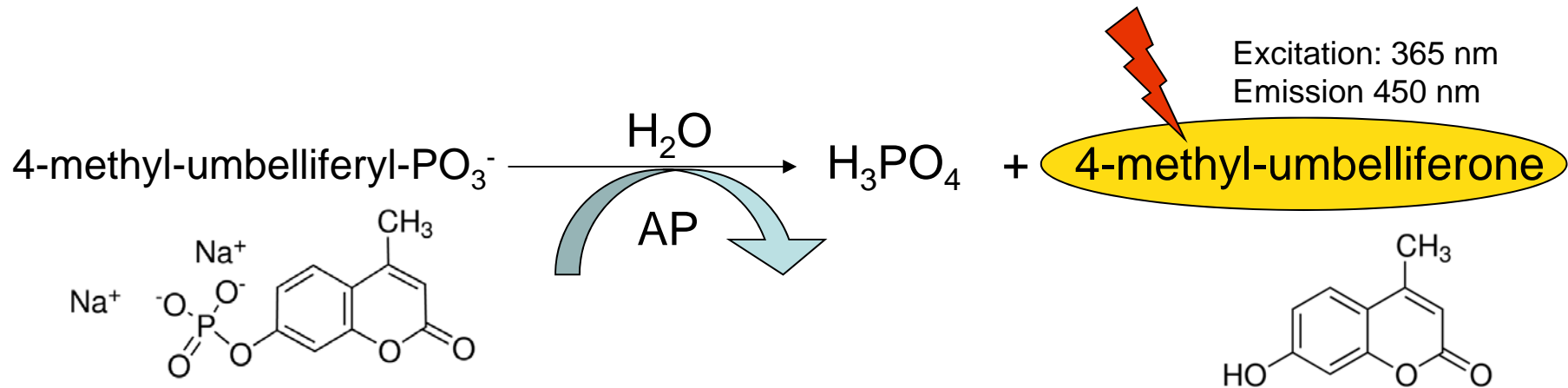


- Instrument:
 - Fluorescence microplate reader (e.g. Molecular Device, Biotek, Labtech, Millipore...)
 - Black 96 well plates
- Kinetic Assay in microplate:
 - Primary sample dilution 1:10 in diethanolamin buffer
 - Generation of blank for each sample by heating one portion at 95°C for 5 min
 - Pipetting 50 μ l per well of sample and blank in duplicates
 - Addition of substrate 4-MU-Phosphate
 - Kinetic fluorescence measurement (365/460 nm) at 37°C for 15 min
 - Calculation of slope from linear part of the curve
 - Calculation of activity by using the standard curve measured with the fluorescent product 4-MU

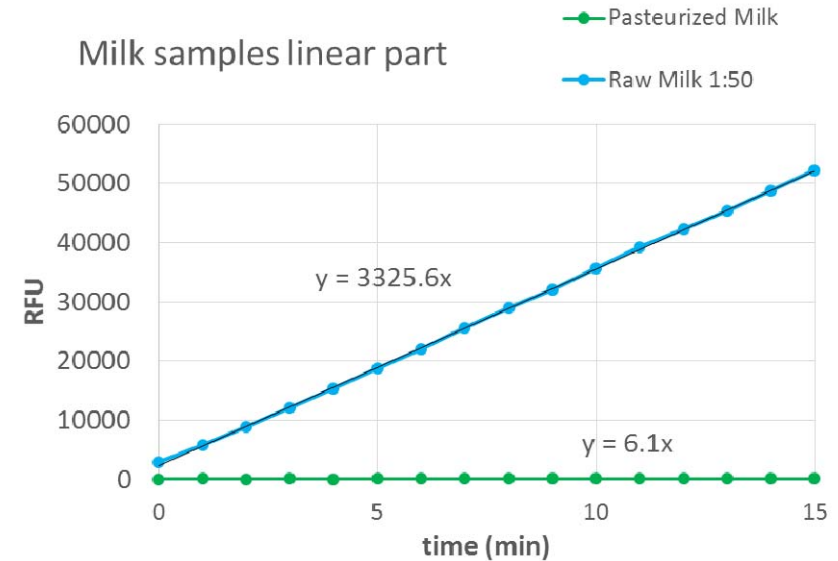
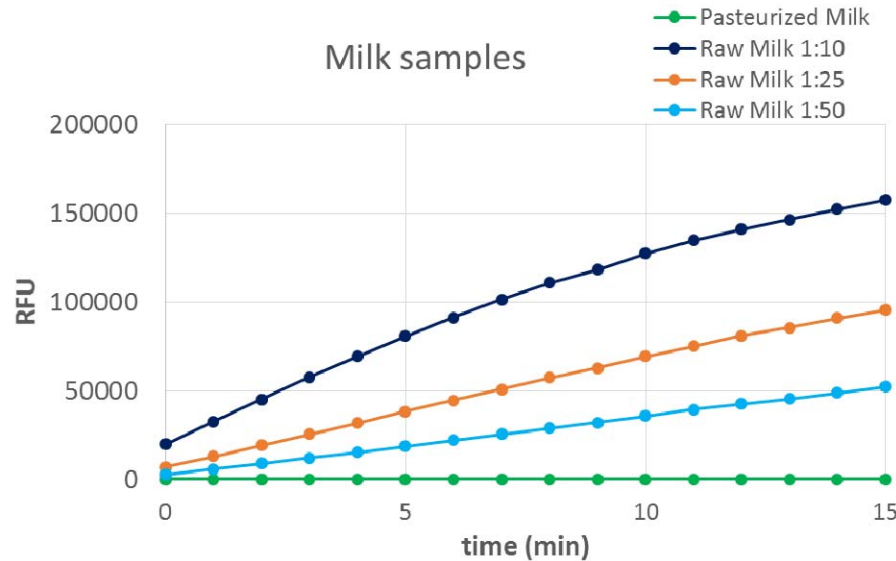
Alternative ALP method: Standard curve



- Linearity of fluorescent 4-MU Standards: 1.25 nmols/well (25 μmol/L)



Alternative ALP method: Raw and pasteurized milk



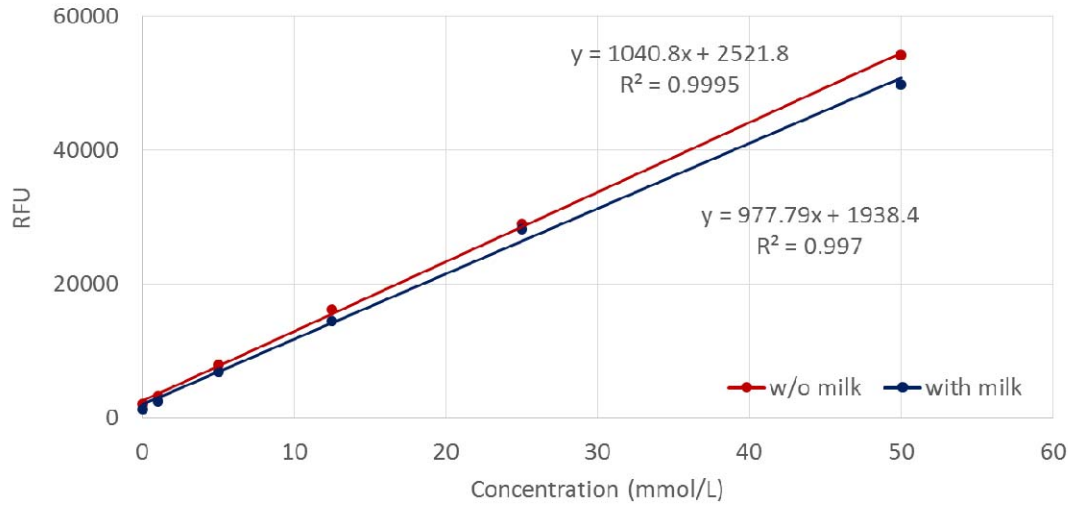
- Definition of ALP activity: 1 U = 1 μ mol of 4-MU formation / Min
- Activity Calculation: (Slope Sample-Slope Blank)/Slope Standard Curve) * k * m * 20'000= U/L

| | Raw Milk 1:50 | Pasteurized Milk |
|---|------------------|------------------|
| Slope Sample - Blank | 3'326 | 6 |
| Slope Standard Curve | 21'487'649 | 21'487'649 |
| Dilution factor (k) 5 ul Sample in 45 ul Buffer | 10 | 10 |
| Secondary Dil.-factor (m) with heated milk | 50 | 1 |
| *20000 (to obtain Liter/kg) | 20'000 | 20'000 |
| Activity U/L | 1'548 | 0 |
| Activity mU/L | 1'547'661 | 56 |



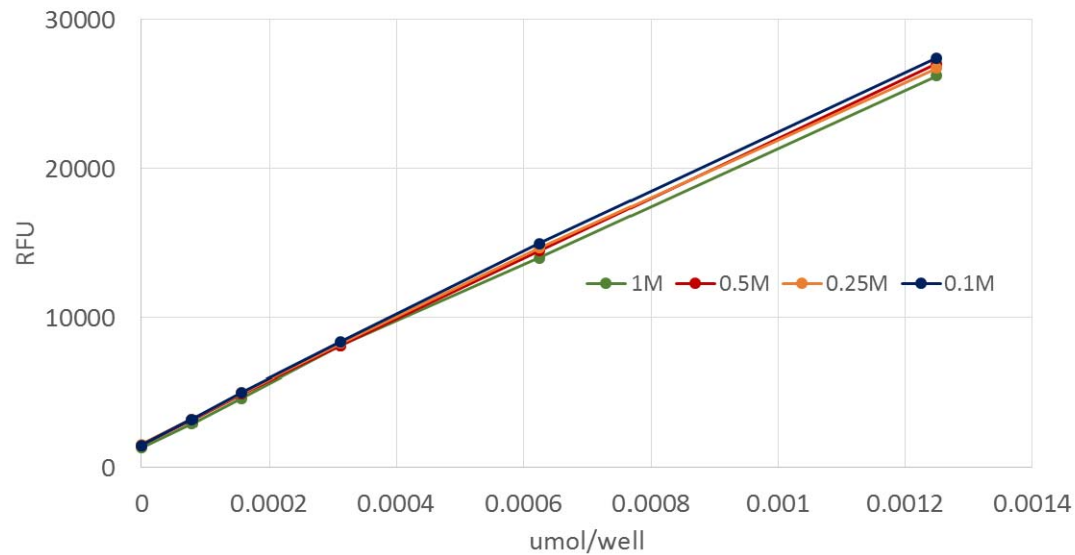
Alternative ALP method: Optimizations

Standard Curves +/- milk



- Presence of milk in standard curve reduces fluorescence
→ Same volume of milk in standard samples

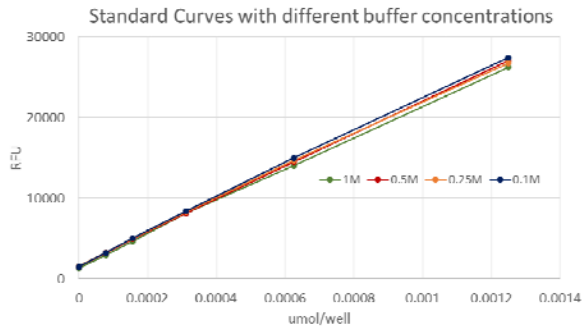
Standard Curves with different buffer concentrations



- Buffer concentration has no impact on standard slope

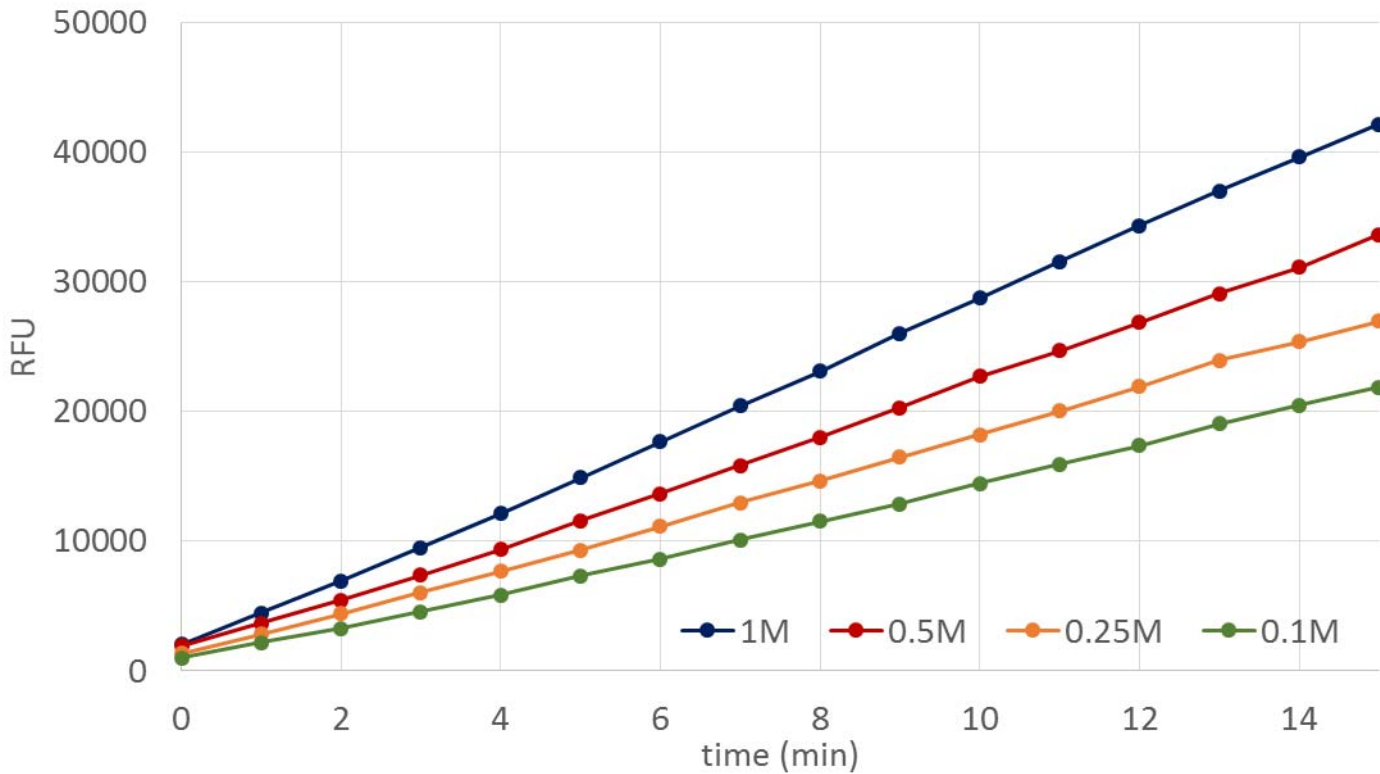


Alternative ALP method: Optimizations



- Buffer concentration has no impact on standard slope
- But: has a large impact on ALP activity!

Raw Milk 1:50 with different concentration of Diethanolamin



Alternative ALP method: further considerations

- ALP activity is dependent on Mg^{2+} → Addition of MgCl to the extraction and reaction buffer
- ALP stability is optimal at a pH between 7.5 and 9.5 (depending on the buffer) → pH and buffer in the optimal pH range (e.g. diethanolamine Buffer pH 9.8)
- Dilution of samples → in case the enzyme reaction curve is not linear (regression < 0.98), the sample needs to be diluted
- Dilution of samples in heated milk
- Standard curve done with the same volume of milk in the buffer brka5

Folie 11

brka5

added to the buffer?

Breme Katharina Agroscope; 01.10.2015

Alternative ALP method: Current status within ISO/IDF

- AW 2015: Work item under consideration
- Aim: Definitive method protocol until Analytical Week 2016, Project leaders: Hanène Ghezzal (EURL), Charlotte Egger (Agroscope)
- Proposal as New Work Item at AW 2016
- Generation of a Draft ISO Standard
- Ringtrial within interested laboratories for precision data collection
- Final draft and publication of the new ISO Standard



Thank you for your attention



Agroscope good food, healthy environment

Microwell method for the Analysis of Alkaline Phosphatase Activity / Workshop EURL, Maison-Alfort, 2015

Additional Slides....

Recent Publication of cheese data using the Reference Method ISO 11816-2/IDF 155-2

LWT - Food Science and Technology 65 (2016) 963–968



Contents lists available at [ScienceDirect](#)

LWT - Food Science and Technology

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/lwt



Short communication

Alkaline phosphatase activity in cheese as a tracer for cheese milk pasteurization



Lotti Egger ^{a, *}, Marina Nicolas ^b, Luisa Pellegrino ^c

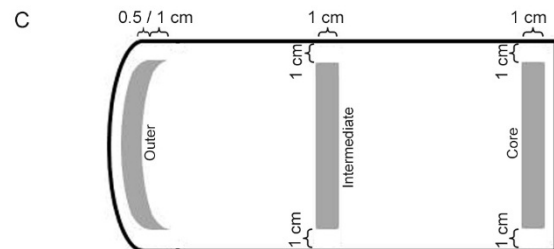
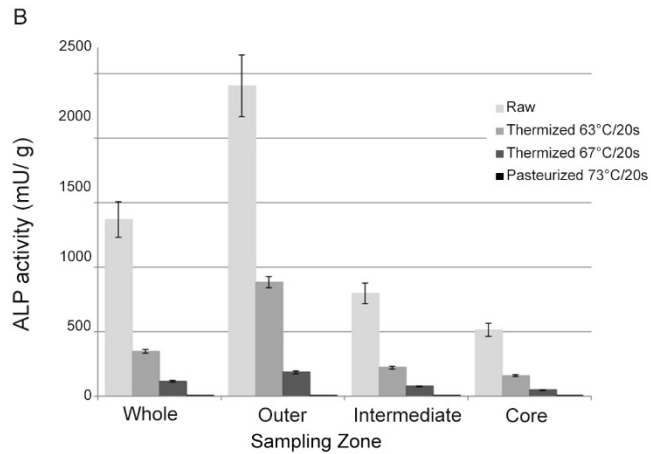
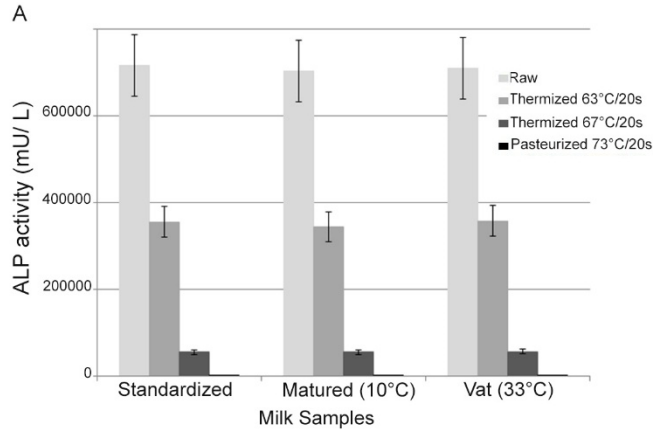
^a Agroscope, Institute for Food Sciences, Schwarzenburgstr. 161, 3003 Bern, Switzerland

^b National Reference Laboratory for Milk and Milk Products (EURL), Avenue du Général de Gaulle 23, 94706 Maisons Alfort Cedex, France

^c Department of Food, Environmental and Nutritional Sciences (DeFENS), University of Milano, Via Celoria 2, 20133 Milano, Italy



Recent Publication of cheese data using the Reference Method ISO 11816-2/IDF 155-2



- Cheese production under controlled conditions with different thermization temperatures:
 - no heat treatment
 - 63°C/ 20 s
 - 67°C, 20 s
 - 73°C, 20 s (pasteurization)
- Cheese sampling from the outer portion is necessary for cheeses with big wheels to allow a clear indication of proper pasteurization

Target Limit of 10 mU/g Cheese

Fig. 2

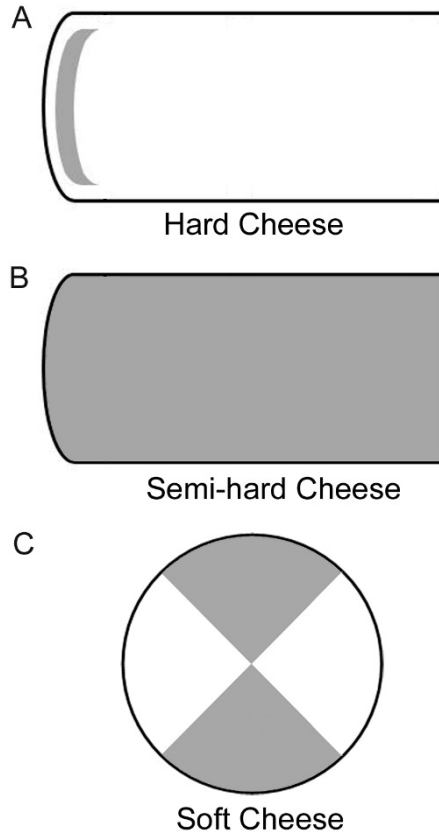
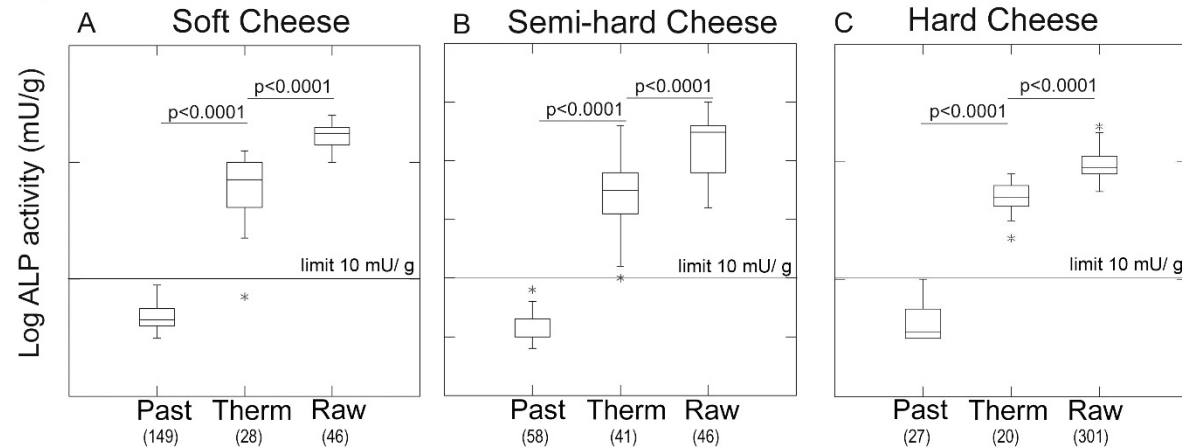


Fig. 3



- Over 700 cheese samples analyzed in duplicates
- All complied to the target value of 10 mU/g for proper milk pasteurization

Average ALP values of Cheeses from France, Italy, and Switzerland

| | Cheese Type | Country | Pasteurized | | | Thermized | | | Raw | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|---------|----------------|-----------|----|----------------|-----------|----|----------------|-----------|-----|
| | | | Average (mU/g) | SD (mU/g) | N | Average (mU/g) | SD (mU/g) | N | Average (mU/g) | SD (mU/g) | N |
| Soft Cheeses | Brie | F, CH | 3 | 1 | 37 | 60 | 40 | 3 | 1913 | 565 | 12 |
| | Camembert | F, CH | 3 | 1 | 61 | 648 | 314 | 12 | 3687 | 928 | 20 |
| | Acid curd cheese | F | 2 | 1 | 3 | | | | | | |
| | Coulommiers | F | 2 | 1 | 24 | 920 | 1109 | 2 | 2999 | 1449 | 5 |
| | Stracchino | I | 2 | 1 | 4 | | | | | | |
| | Limburger | CH | 1 | 2 | 4 | | | | | | |
| | Vacherin Mont d'Or | CH | | | | 456 | 500 | 9 | | | |
| | Tomme | F, CH | 2 | 3 | 5 | 1589 | 26 | 2 | 4306 | 1869 | 8 |
| Semi-Hard Cheeses | Appenzeller | CH | | | | | | | 1284 | 895 | 10 |
| | Cream Cheese | F, CH | 1 | 1 | 8 | 93 | | 1 | 3260 | | 1 |
| | Crotto | I | 2 | 1 | 3 | | | | | | |
| | Flösser Cheese | CH | | | | 325 | 132 | 5 | | | |
| | Mountain Cheese | CH | | | | 499 | 437 | 9 | | | |
| | Raclette | F, CH | 2 | 2 | 16 | | | | 2643 | 1679 | 6 |
| | Raschera | I | | | | 562 | 110 | 3 | 3522 | 1073 | 6 |
| | St. Paulin | F, CH | 2 | 2 | 7 | 77 | | 1 | 9691 | | 1 |
| | Taleggio, Quartirollo | I | 5 | 2 | 2 | | | | 5060 | | 1 |
| | Tête de Moine | CH | | | | | | | 3636 | 631 | 15 |
| | Tilsiter | CH | 0 | 0 | 6 | 1639 | 1508 | 6 | 2274 | | 1 |
| | Vacherin Fribourgeois | CH | | | | 102 | 103 | 4 | 3733 | 518 | 4 |
| | Valtellina Casera | I | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | | | | |
| | Winzer Cheese | CH | | | | 326 | 251 | 5 | | | |
| Hard Cheeses | Bernese Hobelcheese | CH | | | | | | | 3342 | 350 | 2 |
| | Comté | F | | | | | | | 1846 | 597 | 4 |
| | Emmental | F | 2 | 2 | 12 | | | | | | |
| | Emmental Switzerland | CH | | | | | | | 1117 | 681 | 13 |
| | Generic Grana Type | I | 2 | 1 | 5 | 318 | 173 | 18 | 1435 | 745 | 8 |
| | Grana Padano | I | | | | | | | 954 | 288 | 134 |
| | Gruyère | CH | | | | | | | 1163 | 785 | 12 |
| | Parmiggiano Reggiano | I | | | | | | | 781 | 299 | 114 |
| | Sbrinz | CH | | | | | | | 1236 | 711 | 6 |
| | Switzerland Swiss | CH | 0 | 0 | 6 | | | | | | |
| | Cheese Type | | Pasteurized | | | Thermized | | | Raw | | |
| | Single Analysis (N=1) | | mU/g | | | mU/g | | | mU/g | | |
| Soft Cheeses | Chource | F | 5 | | | 864 | | | | | |
| | Mascarpone | I | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| | Paradiso | I | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| Semi Hard Cheeses | Caciotta Valle Alpina | I | | | | | | | 1977 | | |
| | Fontina | I | | | | | | | 1447 | | |
| | Montasio | I | | | | | | | 300 | | |
| | Spicy Max | CH | | | | 36 | | | | | |