

Role of reactive oxygen intermediates in photocatalytic killing of bacterial cells



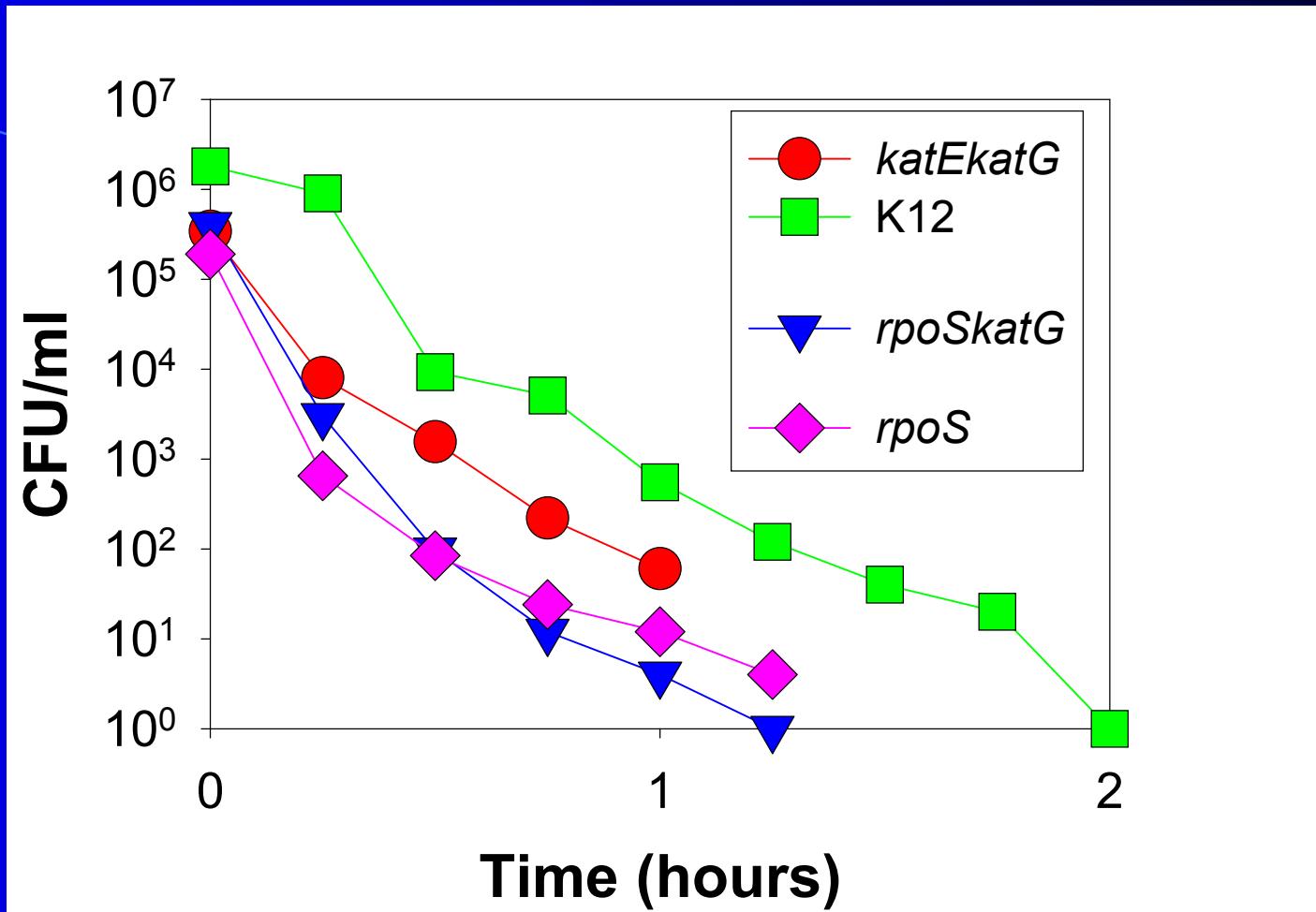
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1. Photocatalysis – Solar Disinfection of Drinking Water

- Expose bottles containing TiO_2 and *E.coli* to simulated sunlight

REACTIVE OXYGEN INTERMEDIATES (ROS)

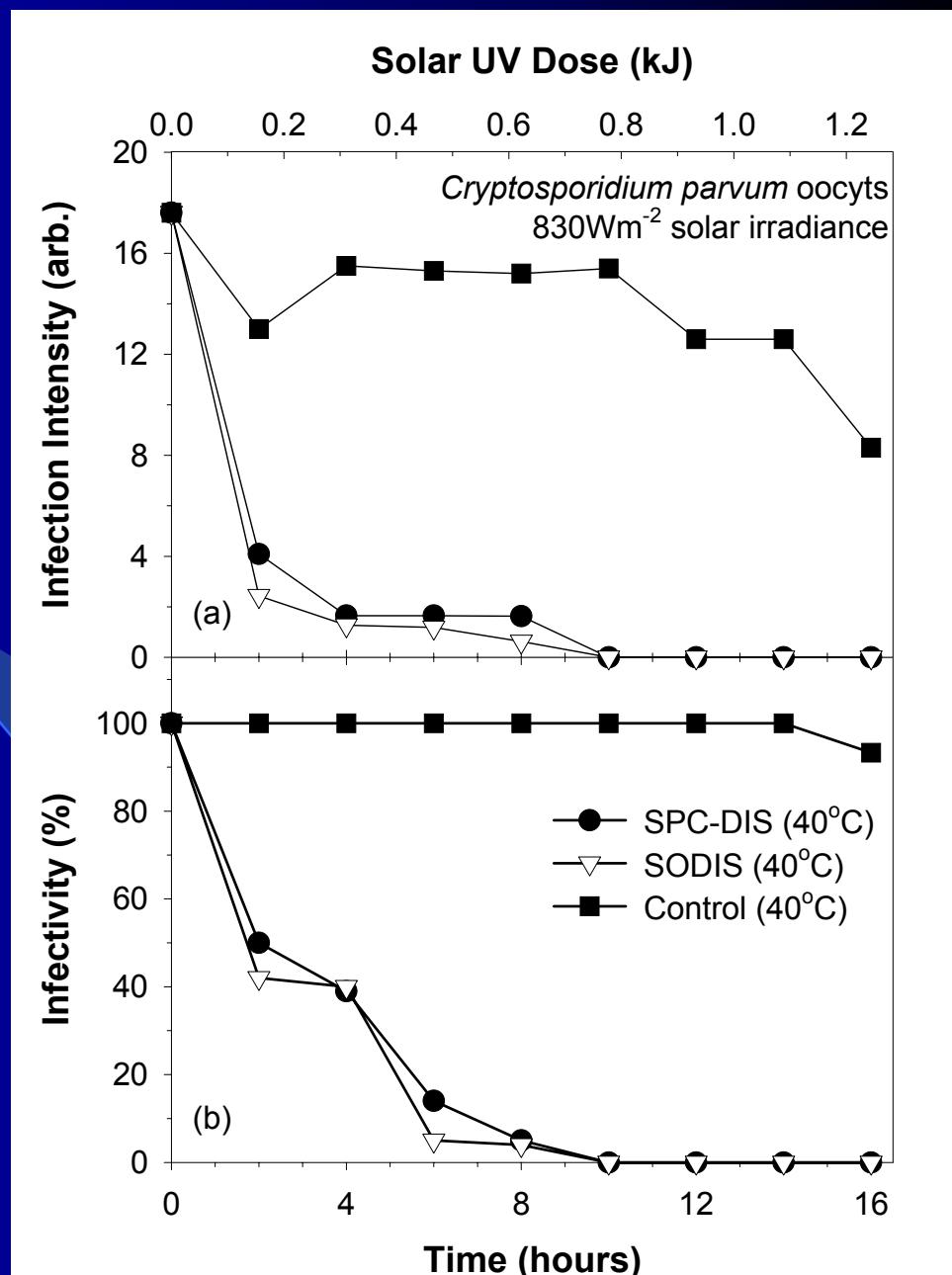
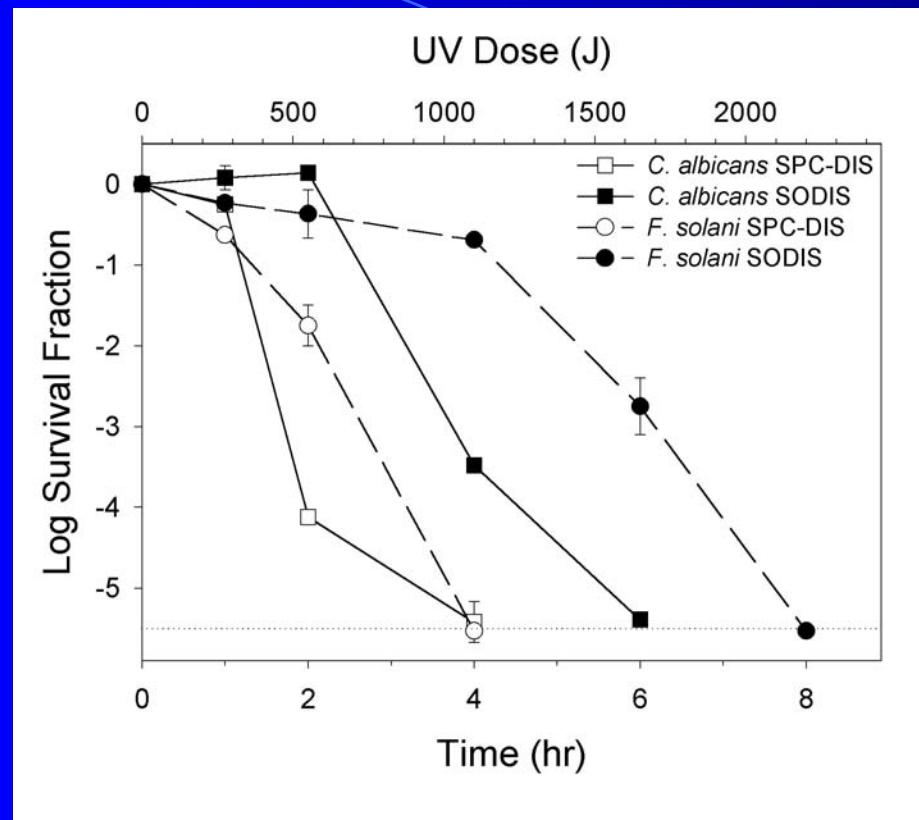
ROS	Bacterial Response
H_2O_2	Catalase – <i>katE</i> - <i>katG</i> (exogenous H_2O_2) <i>dps</i>
Superoxides	Superoxide dismutase – <i>sodA</i> - <i>sodB</i>
Hydroperoxides (ROOH, H^+)	Glutathione oxidoreductase
Oxidative stress (<i>rpoS</i>)	<i>dps</i>
	<i>xthA</i>
	<i>katF</i> (<i>katE</i>)



rpoSkatG more sensitive than double catalase mutant

No significant difference between rpoS and rpoSkatG

2. Photocatalytic Disinfection of non-bacterial pathogens



Future Work:

1. Measurement of changes in endogenous antioxidant enzyme activity
2. Measurement of the expression of each enzyme by RT-PCR.
3. A cDNA array to measure complete *E. coli* K-12 gene expression before and after photocatalysis
4. Measurement of direct membrane damage
5. SPC-DIS of Viral pathogens.
6. Pathogenic biofilm inactivation on medical implant surfaces.