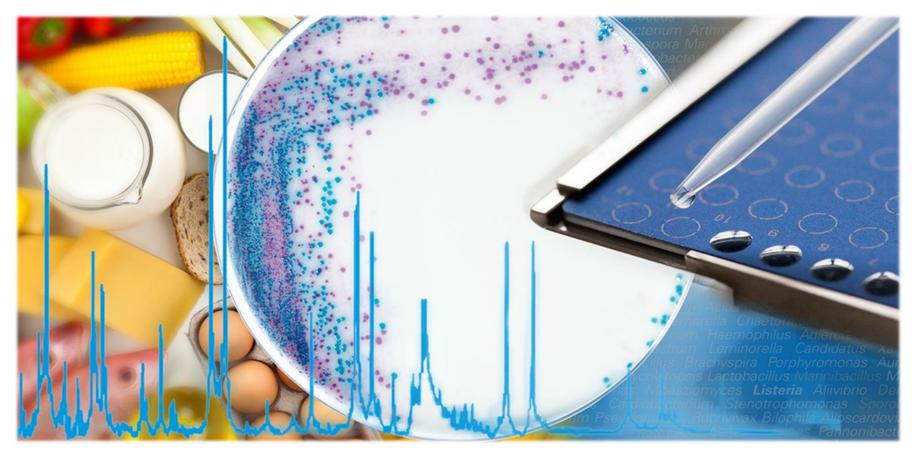
#### **MALDI Biotyper – Changing Microbiology**





#### 4. Freiburger MALDI-Meeting – 25 Juni 2019

Dr. Gerold Schwarz - Sales and Support - Bruker Microbiology & Diagnostics Bremen

Bruker Corporation and MALDI Biotyper

- 1960 Foundation of the **Bruker** company
- 1992 Introduction **first MALDI-TOF** mass spectrometer
- 2004 Launch of MALDI Biotyper as a research tool
- 2008 First MALDI Biotyper in routine laboratories
- 2009 Launch of the MALDI Biotyper **IVD system**
- 2013 FDA Clearance of the MALDI Biotyper CA system
- 2017/18 AOAC-approvals, ISO 16140-part 6 validation

**1988 → MALDI technique by Karas M., Hillenkamp F.** Anal Chem. 1988 Oct 15; 60 (20): 2299-2301

2002 → Nobel Prize in chemistry (for soft ionization techniques)

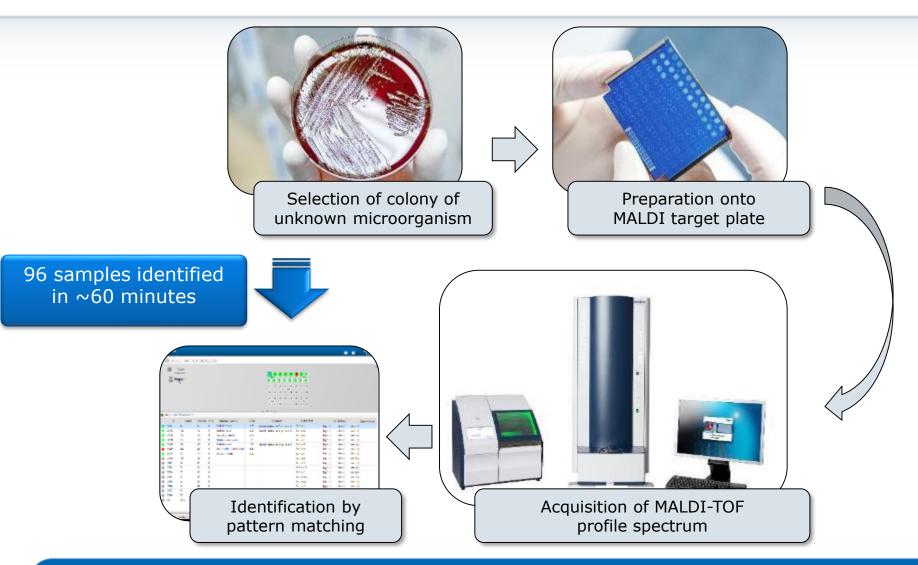
June 24, 2019

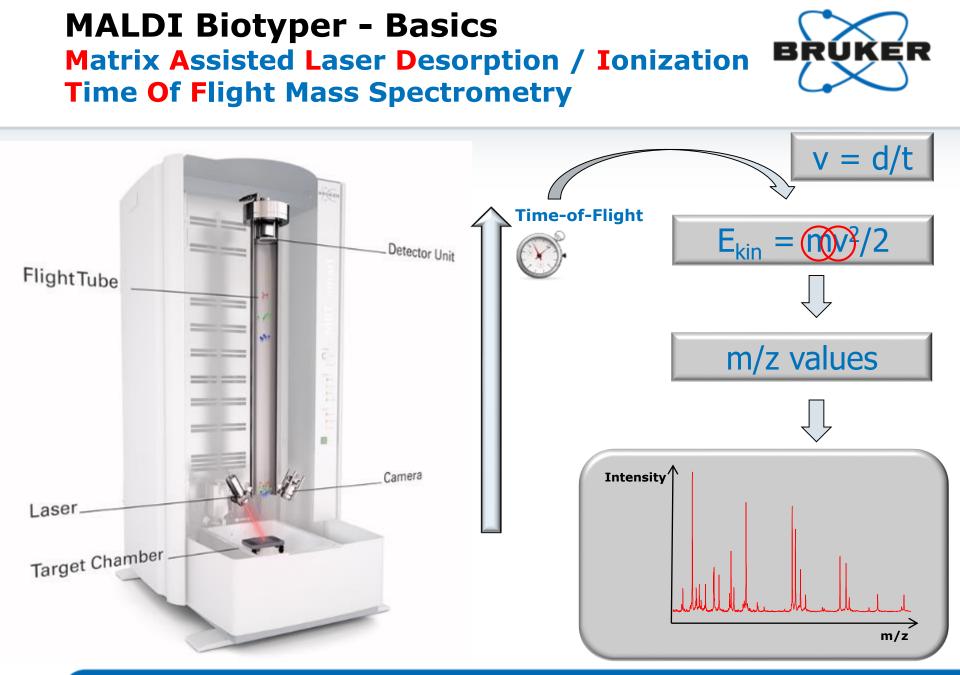




#### MALDI Biotyper Microorganism Confirmation/Identification by MALDI-TOF MS: Workflow







#### **MALDI Biotyper** Sample preparation procedures



#### **Direct transfer** (for 90-95% of microorganisms)

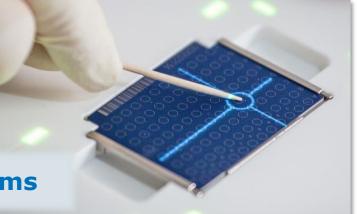
- Direct transfer of biological material
- add MALDI Matrix
- Gram negative and most Gram positive microorganisms

#### Extended direct transfer (e.g. for yeast)

- Direct transfer of biological material
- Add drop of formic acid
- Dry at room temperature
- Add matrix

#### **Extraction** (for MSPs, better ID..)

 Enrich "targeted" molecules from isolated colonies



#### Special protocols for special organisms

#### Direct transfer using a tooth pick

# **MALDI Biotyper**



Robust pattern matching to MBT Compass Library

**Updates on Libraries and Modules** 

#### MALDI Biotyper Reference library



#### Bruker MBT Compass Library (version April 2019)

### 8468 MSPs 2950 different species

	MSP	Genus	Species
Gram -	3525	258	1266
Gram +	4070	210	1450
Yeast	806	45	210
Filamentous Fungi	67	27	43
Σ	8468	540	2969

#### **Every Microorganism** could be of Relevance

Abiotrophia defective Acetobacter aceti Acetobacter cerevisiae Acetob Achromobacter xylosoxidans Acidaminococcus fermentans Acidaminoco Acinetobacter bouvetii Acinetobacter calcoaceticus Acinetobacter gerneri / Acinetobacter schindleri Acinetobacter sp Acinetobacter tandoii Acinetoba Actinobacillus ureae Actinobaculum massiliense Actinobaculum schaalii denticolens Actinomyces europaeus Actinomyces funkei Actinomyces ge Actinomyces nasicola Actinomyces neuii Actinomyces odontolyticus Actino viscosus Actinomyces weissii Adlercreutzia equolifaciens Advenella ince caviae Aeromonas encheleia Aeromonas enteropelogenes Aeromonas eucr sobria Aeromonas sp[2] Aeromonas veronii Afipia broomeae Afipia felis humatus Agromyces italicus Agromyces lapidis Agromyces mediolanus A contaminans Alicyclobacillus cycloheptanicus Alicyclobacillus fastidiosus vulcanalis Aliivibrio fischeri Alishewanella fetalis Alistipes finegoldii Alis coloradensis Amycolatopsis fastidiosa Amycolatopsis japonica Amycolatop Anaerobiospirillum succiniciproducens Anaerococcus hydrogenalis An migulanus Aquincola tertiaricarbonis Arcanobacterium canis Arcanobac nitrofigilis Arcobacter skirrowii Aromatoleum alkani Aromatoleum anae Aromatoleum toluvorans Arsenicicoccus bolidensis Arsenicicoccus derm citreus Arthrobacter creatinolyticus Arthrobacter crystallopoietes Arthrob Arthrobacter monumenti Arthrobacter mysorens Arthrobacter nasiphocae A protophormiae Arthrobacter psychrolactophilus Arthrobacter psychrophene tumbae Arthrobacter uratoxydans Arthrobacter ureafaciens Arthrobacter Avibacterium gallinarum Avibacterium volantium **Azoarcus** communis Azo arsenicus Bacillus asahii Bacillus atrophaeus Bacillus azotoformans Bacillu Bacillus cohnii Bacillus decolorationis Bacillus drentensis Bacillus endophy hemicellulosilyticus Bacillus horikoshii Bacillus horneckiae Bacillus horti E Bacillus mannanilyticus Bacillus marisflavi Bacillus megaterium Bacillus n Bacillus pseudofirmus Bacillus pseudomycoides Bacillus psychrosaccharo Bacillus subterraneus Bacillus subtilis Bacillus thermoamylovorans Bacillu coagulans Bacteroides coprocola Bacteroides coprophilus Bacteroides eq plebeius Bacteroides pyogenes Bacteroides salversiae Bacteroides sterco angulatum Bifidobacterium animalis Bifidobacterium asteroids Bifidobacter longum Bifidobacterium magnum Bifidobacterium merycicum Bifidobac MALDI Biotyper Libraries new entries ....



#### **ECCMID 2019:**

- → Standard 9.0 8468 MSPs (8326 IVD)
- → Mycobacteria 6.0 (952 MSPs + IVD identical)
- → Filamentous Fungi 3.0 (new 577 MSPs)
- → SR library (IVD extension BBFV)
- → Third claim US-FDA (July 2017 424 bacteria)
- ➔ April 2018 US-FDA (candida auris added 425 bacteria)
- → Third parties (MALDI-Up, D-MASS, CDC-Microbenet, ..)

# **MBT Subtyping Module**



# **One workflow - Two calculations**

#### MBT Subtyping Module Introduction



#### Supporting now:

Bacteroides fragilis typing for detection of carbapenem resistance

Staphylococcus aureus typing for MRSA detection

Listeria monocytogenes typing to confirm species

Mycobacterium chimaera/intracellulare differentiation

bla<sub>KPC</sub> plasmid peak detection in Klebsiella pneumoniae

2017

2016

Expanding the application range of the MALDI Biotyper from identification to instant specific marker detection



# **MBT Subtyping Module**



Listeria monocytogenes species confirmation

#### MBT Subtyping Module Listeria monocytogenes



- Listeria monocytogenes group members are closely related (L. monocytogenes, L. ivanovii, L. innocua, L. welshimeri and L. seeligeri)
- Mainly *L. monocytogenes* is pathogenic for humans
- *L. monocytogenes* is one of the most virulent foodborne pathogens, causing listeriosis
- The infection is most likely to sicken pregnant women and their newborns, adults aged 65 or older, and people with weakened immune systems

 Rapid and accurate identification of *Listeria* strains is essential for appropriate management and control of food safety



#### MBT Subtyping Module *Listeria monocytogenes* Result in MBT Compass: Report



• Listeria monocytogenes typing to confirm species

→ **directly** from direct transfer (and extended direct transfer)

Sample Name	Sample ID	Organism (best match)	Score Value	Organism (second-best match)	Score Value
(+++) (A)	15015734-1 (LM) TSA_ALOA 24 h Art EDT3 (standard)	Listeria monocytogenes typed as <u>L. monocytogenes</u>	<u>2.30</u>	Listeria monocytogenes	2.29
(+++) (A)	15015734-1 (LM) TSA_ALOA 24 h Art EDT4 (standard)	Listeria monocytogenes typed as <u>L. monocytogenes</u>	<u>2.31</u>	<u>Listeria monocytogenes</u>	<u>2.30</u>

ID performed on DT => ID > 2.0 => Subtyping performed

NO additional steps required

#### MBT Subtyping Module bla<sub>KPC</sub> plasmid detection in K. pneumoniae Result in MBT Compass: Report



Sample Name	Sample ID	Organism (best match)	Score Value	Organism (second-best match)	Score Value
(+++) (A)	KP-M-93 chrom (standard)	Klebsiella pneumoniae presumptive <u>KPC</u>	<u>2.47</u>	Klebsiella pneumoniae	2.38
(+++) (A)	KP-M-94 chrom (standard)	Klebsiella pneumoniae presumptive <u>KPC</u>	<u>2.49</u>	Klebsiella pneumoniae	<u>2.40</u>
<u>0_A9</u> (+++) (A)	KP-M-94 chrom (standard)	Klebsiella pneumoniae presumptive <u>KPC</u>	<u>2.48</u>	Klebsiella pneumoniae	<u>2.37</u>

Subtyping Result	Comment		
KPC	classification as KPC on the basis of specific marker peaks (11109)		

ID performed on DT => ID > 2.0 => Subtyping performed

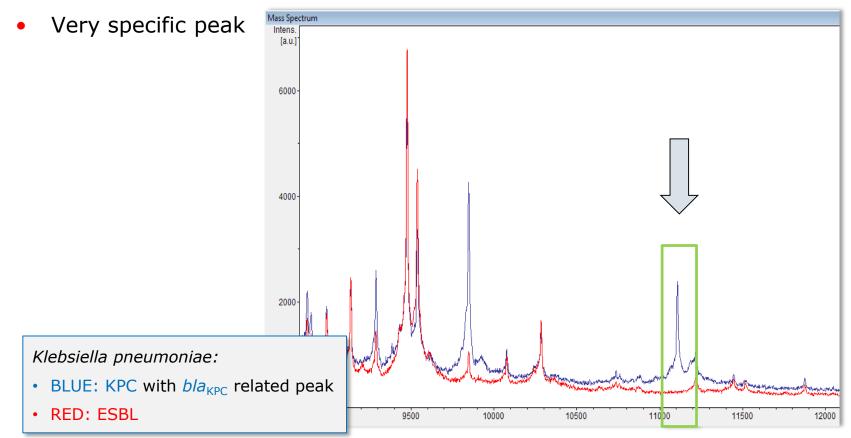
NO additional steps required

### **MBT Subtyping Module** *bla*<sub>KPC</sub> plasmid detection in *K. pneumoniae*



#### **bla<sub>KPC</sub> plasmid peak detection** at m/z 11,109

• Good detection rate



# **MALDI Biotyper**

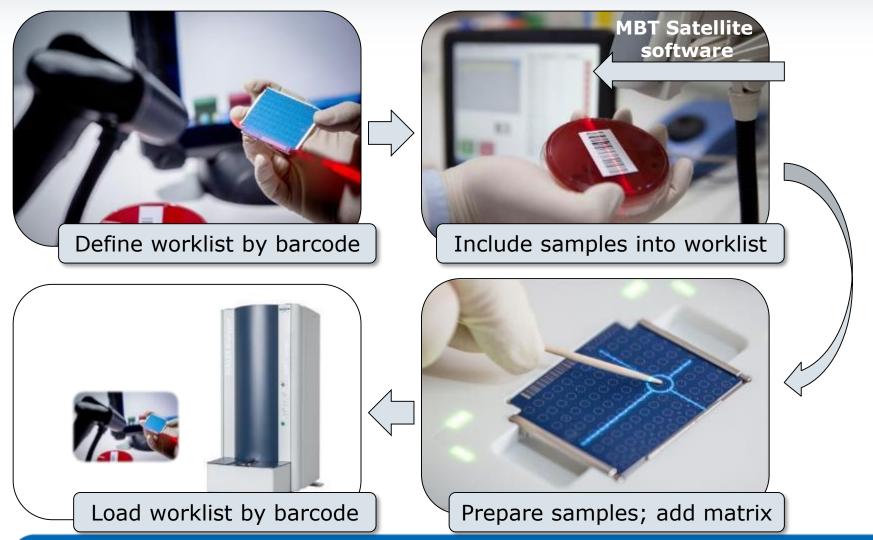


# **Automation**

# **MBT Pilot and Galaxy**

#### **MALDI Biotyper Paperless and traceable workflow**





#### **MALDI Biotyper** Paperless and traceable workflow MBT Satellite software





For convenient sample prep on the work benches:

• Software module for project creation and setup of corresponding working lists

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 Also optionally available pre-installed on a tablet-PC (Display # 9.7")

### MBT Pilot Traceability, safety and confidence

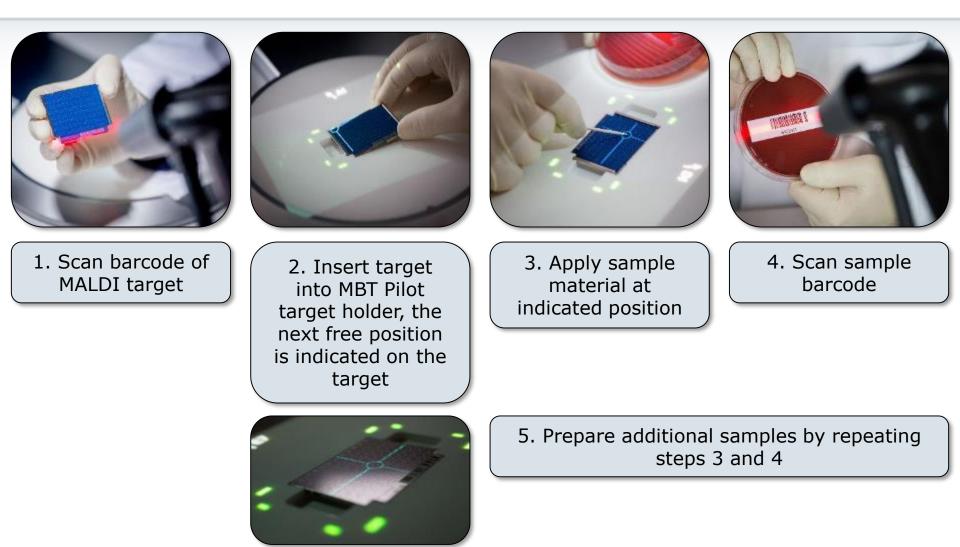




- Complements the MBT Satellite software to a barcoded and paperless workflow
- Micro-projection technology
  - For optically guided preparation
  - No laser reflection
  - Patent pending
- Cross hairs to indicate next position
- Preparation spot not covered: no glare
- Process is fully traceable
- Ergonomic
- Tool for improved workflow and quality control

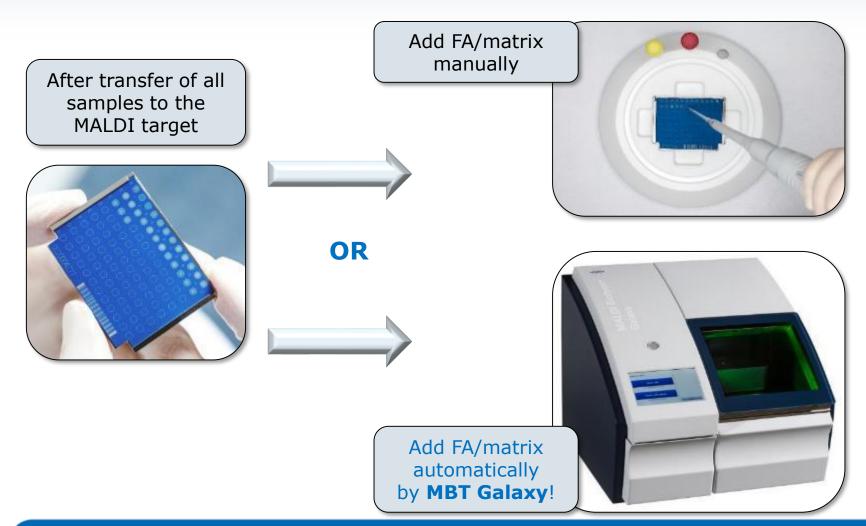
#### MBT Pilot Guided Target Preparation





## **MALDI Biotyper Subsequent sample preparation steps**





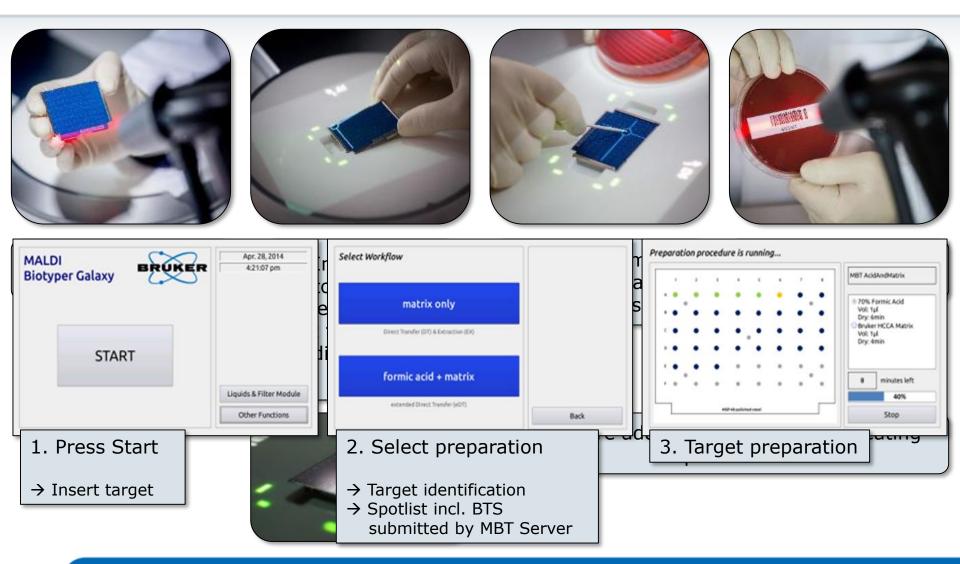
# MBT Galaxy For automated application of matrix and formic acid



- Frees time for laboratory personnel
- Ensures highest preparation quality
- Improves traceability
- Less waste
- Frees laboratory personnel from pipetting
- Onboard barcode reading automatically loads the work list from MBT server
- Automated formic acid / matrix preparation
- Contact free droplet application
  - ✓ eliminates carry-over
  - $\checkmark$  no pipette tips  $\rightarrow$  less waste
- Ensures highest preparation quality by control of:
  - Previous matrix preparation on the spot
  - Droplet volume
  - Drying atmosphere
- Improves traceability in a paperless workflow

#### MBT Pilot and MBT Galaxy Combined workflow





### **MALDI Biotyper Combined workflows - other modules**



- Fungi Library 3.0 and MBT filamentus Fungi Module
- Mycobacteria 6.0 and MBT Mycobacteria Module
- Subtyping Module
- Food Report Option (AOAC, MicroVal, Confirmation)
- Sepsityper Module (direct blood culture analysis)
- STAR BL Module (Selective Testing of Antibiotic Resistence)
- IVD- mode, RUO- mode, GP (industrial microbiology),

#### MALDI Biotyper Automation..



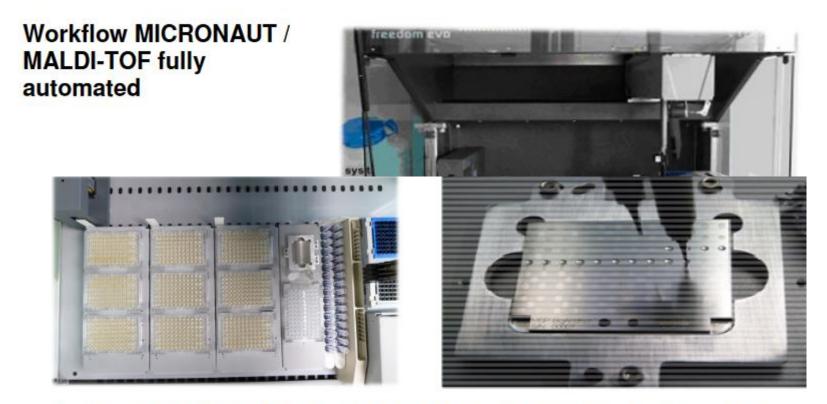
# **Automation**

# **Colony picker, robotic..**

MALDI Biotyper Micronaut ASTroid



# **MICRONAUT ASTroID**



Inoculation of MICRONAUT MIC plates and MALDI-TOF targets from a uniform bacteria suspension

## MALDI Biotyper BD Kiestra Lab Automation



#### IDENTIFICATION | MALDITOFA



#### **Automatic Colony Picking**

Transferring colonies to a MaldiTOF target plate is both labour intensive and error sensitive. It is now possible to automate this vital process with the MalditofA, which helps you to improve quality and efficiency of the identification step. The automatic preparation of the target plate will ensure that the right amount of sample material and the right amount of matrix and acid fluids will be added for direct and extended-direct transfer.



#### Automatic Suspension preparation

The system will automatically prepare a suspension fluid for AST with a desirable McFarland concentration. An integrated density meter will ensure the right concentration is prepared. The prepared AST suspension tubes can be placed in the InoquIA for automatic inoculation and spreading. This will result in a perfect and fast prepared confluent spread.

# MALDI Biotyper MALDI Colonyst..





#### MALDI Colonyst®



#### **MALDI Biotyper MALDI Colonyst..**



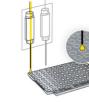








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liquid deposition needle

Pre-deposition of formic acid using

Formic acid deposited only on preselected positions



MALDI target and Petri dish inserted

for transfer of colonies



...and smoothly deposited into formic acid droplet

After drying of all colonies, MALDI matrix is deposited

with feeder

June 24, 2019

Each selected colony precisely

picked...

#### MALDI Biotyper Latest News

Bruker Launches MALDI Biotyper Sirius at ASM Microbe Conference

... new MALDI Biotyper *sirius*<sup>™</sup> system with additional negative-ion mode to support MALDI research and RUO validation studies, e.g. for colistin-resistance testing

US introduction of Micronaut<sup>™</sup> products for true minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) antibiotic susceptibility testing (AST) in veterinary medicine

US introduction of RUO versions of MALDI Biotyperbased rapid Selective-Testing of Antibiotic Resistance (MBT-STAR<sup>™</sup>) assays for validation studies on carbapenem resistance and cephalosporine resistance





## MALDI Biotyper Latest News



The new RUO colistin-resistance assay uses lipid analysis in negative-ion mode, and has been developed at Imperial College London, UK

Larrouy-Maumus et al., presented at ECCMID 2019, (submitted for publication).

Article | OPEN | Published: 15 November 2018

Rapid detection of colistin resistance in Acinetobacter baumannii using MALDI-TOF-based lipidomics on intact bacteria

Laurent Dortet<sup>™</sup>, Anais Potron, Rémy A. Bonnin, Patrick Plesiat, Thierry Naas, Alain Filloux & Gerald Larrouy-Maumus<sup>™</sup>

Scientific Reports 8, Article number: 16910 (2018) Download Citation 🚽

#### MALDI Biotyper Official Method of Analysis by AOAC International

• The MBT has been certified according to the

Official Method of Analysis program (OMA) of the AOAC International

for the confirmation and identification

#### of:

- Salmonella spp.
  Cronobacter spp.
  Campylobacter spp.
  and other gram-negative bacteria
- Listeria spp.
  Listeria monocytogenes
  and other gram-positive bacteria

First Action AOAC Official Method<sup>SM</sup> 2017.09

First Action AOAC Official Method<sup>SM</sup> 2017.10





#### MALDI Biotyper ISO 16140-Part 6 Certification by MicroVal



 The MBT is the very FIRST and ONLY confirmation method certified by MicroVal according to the NEW
 ISO 16140-part 6 standard

#### for the confirmation of:

- ✓ Cronobacter spp.
- ✓ Salmonella spp.
- Campylobacter spp.
- Listeria spp. and Listeria monocytogenes



Certificate N° 2017LR72

Certificate N° 2017LR73

Certificate N° 2017LR74

Certificate N° 2017LR75



# **Thank you for your attention!**

Dr. Gerold Schwarz Applications Support Team Bremen

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Bild: Bruker Daltonik GmbH Bremen