Polyhexamethylene-Guanidine Hydrochloride; a Low Dose, Safe and Effective Water-Soluble **Facility and Equipment Friendly Antimicrobial Compound**

Contact Information

Herb Dempsey¹, Scott Yenglin¹, Absar Alum², and Morteza Abbaszadegan²

¹Pure Global Solutions, Scottsdale Arizona ²Arizona State University, Tempe Arizona



ABSTRACT

The dynamics of infection spreading throughout a population necessitates new and safe disinfectants as esistance develop and effectiveness attenuate. The biocidal properties of guanidine compounds have long peen recognized and Polyhexamethylene biguanide hydrochloride (PHMB) is well established widely accepted as biodegradable , non-corrosive and nontoxic disinfectant when used as directed. Another guaniding compound, Polyhexamethylene-Guanidine Hydrochloride (PHMGH) has been demonstrated to have biocidal properties comparable or more effective than PHMB. PHMGH studies have shown that in water solution it has ungicidal as well as bactericidal activity against both gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria including effectively destroying Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA), Escherichia coli, spore forming pacteria such as Clostridium difficile at biocide concentrations well below what is required for other disinfectants

Our work at Pure Global Solutions, LLC (PGS) and Arizona State University (ASU) is focused on emonstrating the biocidal efficacy of PHMGH in a variety of applications covering diverse scenarios including controlling algal blooms in surface water, algae and bacteria in ornamental fountains, mold and mildew, nussel on submerged boat surfaces in fresh water, as well as incorporation of our proprietary formulation of PHMGH into a full range of sanitizer, disinfectant, healthcare, personal hygiene and other products as we demonstrate a broader range of effectiveness.

PHMGH as a biocide is effective at concentrations as low as 0.002%, in water, with sufficient contact time. Concentrations of 0.05% to 0.1%, in water, shortened required contact time to seconds as would be required for wiping down surfaces and including hand sanitizers. Without additives, PHMGH solutions in water are mild ind safe for all surfaces that can be dampened with water. These properties make it potentially quite useful for routine or emergency disinfection of large spaces, both interior and exterior, include but not limited to pospitals, animal husbandry facilities, food processing facilities; quarantined areas (personnel and equipment) ood animal transport trailers and boats; surface water contaminated by storm runoff or intentional releases.

INTRODUCTION

Algae is a major player in global ecosystem. And it produces more than half of Earth's oxygen. However, unfettered growth of algae can have serious environmental and ecological consequences. Algal blooms forms under the environmental conditions that promote excessive growth of algae in surface waters. Fresh water algae consist broadly defined group of organisms (single celled or multicellular eukaryotes / prokaryotes). Typically, algal bloom consist of one or two type of algae and high density of pigmented cell result discoloration of water. Generally, in freshwaters, algae can be considered blooming when the concentration reaches thousands of cells per milliliter; however, there is no officially recognized threshold level associate with bloom. The threshold numbers can vary depending on the causative species and may be in the range of millions of cells per milliliter.

2014: Toledo, Ohio - toxic algae bloom leaves 500,000 without drinking water for three days

2016: algal bloom stretching from central California to Alaska 2017 Sept: Lake Erie Algal Bloom – up to Canada

- New York Pilot Study in 2015 looked at 16 of 62 counties.
 - 32 reported human cases; 17 required hospitalization
 - 3 dog cases; 2 required hospitalization
- Kansas 2010 Study
 - 7 confirmed human cases; 2 required hospitalization
 - 7 dog cases; 5 fatalities; 1 hospitalization

New Jersey American Water at Canoe Brook serves 126,000 customers in 25 municipalities. They states that "Copper had lost its effectiveness for us.". "The first treatment of the year would go great, but the rest would have no effect whatsoever,"

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Synechocystis PCC 6803 and Chlorella cultures were maintained in a glass reactor in the Environmental Microbiology Laboratory at Arizona State University. Culture was grown using BG-11 medium

The PHMGH formulation (50%) provided by the Pure Global Solution Inc. was diluted in Nanopure water to make 10% working solution. The working solution was used to obtain 0.01%, 0.05% and 0.1% active ingredient in 50 mL volume in separate reactors.

xperimental Plan Algaecidal Efficacy

In a 200 mL glass containers, 50 mL algal culture (150,000 cell/mL) were added. Culture was allowed to stand for 10 minutes and then PHMGH was added to achieve the specified concentration and incubated at room temperature.

Each reactor was sampled at 6 hrs, 12 hrs, 48 hrs and 72 hrs. Each sample was analyzed to the determine the concentration of viable algal cells.

Experimental Plan Residual Effect

In a 200 mL glass containers, 50 mL algal culture (150,000 cell/mL) were added. Culture allowed to stand for 10 minutes and then PHMGH was added to achieve specific concentration. The spiked culture was incubated at room temperature. To each reactor new algal culture (150,000 cells) was added on a weekly basis, and prior to that a culture aliquot was collected to determine the concentration of viable cells. Study continued for 3 weeks.

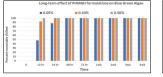
Experimental Setup Longitudinal Effect

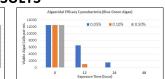
Experiments were conducted in glass containers to study the long-term biocidal effect of PHMGH on the cvanobacteria.

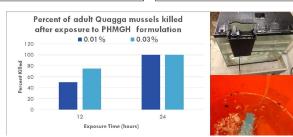
The reaction volume was 50 mL with 12500 cell/mL

Biocidal effect of each concentration (0.1%, 0.05% and 0.01%) of PHMGH was studied in a separate reactor. Each reactor was sampled at 12hr, 24hr, 48hr, 72hr, 1 week, 2 week, 3 week, and 4 week. Samples were analyze to count the viable algal cells.

RESULTS

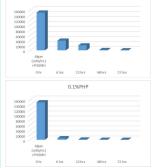


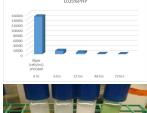




RESULTS

Longitudinal Biocidal Effect of PHMGH on Green Algae



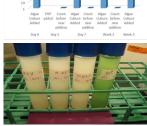




Residual Biocidal Effect of PMGH on Green Algae







CONCLUSIONS

- Based on the residual and longitudinal studies, the product has a clear biocidal effect. After 12 hour exposure to 0.05% PHMGH, only 4.4% of green algae and 52% of cyanobacteria were viable. Whereas after 48 hour exposure 99.4% green algae and 100% Cvanobacteria were killed.
- The biocidal effect is long lasting under the laboratory conditions. The PHGMH spiked at 0.05% concentration continued to fully inactivate new population of green algae entering the reactor for a minimum of 3 weeks. The product has the applicability for controlling algal growth.
- The product has shown potential as surface disinfectant, which need further investigation of its inefficacy under different application scenarios.



Pure Global Solution Future Research Plan

- Evaluate reported efficacy of PHMGH against Staphylococcus aureus, Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Salmonella choleraesuis, meticillin-resistant S. aureus (MRSA) and Escherichia coli vs. reported results of less than 0.04 % (w/v), within 1.5 min. - Journal of Med Microbiol, 2008 Dec; 57(Pt 12):1523-8. doi: 10.1099/jmm.0.2008/003350-0.
- Verify reported concentration required to kill B. subtilis spores on stainless steel or glass surfaces as 0.52% (w/v) for 90 s of contact and 0.36% (w/v) for 3 min. Journal of Medical Microbiology 61: 1421-1427, doi: 10.1099/jmm.0.047514-0.
- Establish efficacy of PHMG in market driven sectors including agriculture fungicide, fresh food spoilage reduction, decontamination of animal husbandry facilities, veterinary medicine, personal care products, storm water retention pond management, prevention of mold and mildew in buildings in damp climates, fountains and pools management, etc.

