Evaluation of respiration activity of bovine milk by SECM for diagnosis of mastitis

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[Introduction]Currently, the somatic cell count (SCC) is widely used as a mastitis diagnosis method. It is diagnosed as mastitis when the number of somatic cells in bovine milk is 1.0×10^7 cells/mL or more. This indicates an advanced state of inflammation, which makes early diagnosis difficult. In this study, we tried to evaluate the respiration activity of somatic cells in bovine milk using Scanning Electrochemical Microscopy (SECM) ¹⁾.[Methods] We centrifuged the bovine milk and removed the cell suspension (Fig.1A). We inserted this cell suspension into an inverted conical well (both the radius and height are 2 mm). The respiration activity was measured by scanning a Pt microelectrode in the Z direction between 20 um and 1020 um from the cell suspension while measuring the oxygen reduction current (Fig.1B).[Results and Discussion]Fig.2 shows the measurement results of 6.0×10^6 cells/mL and 6.0 $\times 10^5$ cells/mL. We use a dissolved oxygen concentration of



209 μ M in PBS at 37 °C, and an oxygen reduction current value based on this at -3.0 nA. We calculated the oxygen consumption of the cells from the difference in the current value between O and N1 and between O and N2. A suspension of 6.0×10^6 cells/mL was determined to be approximately 7 μ M, and a suspension of 6.0×10^5 cells/mL was determined to be approximately 1 μ M. These graphs suggest that there is a correlation between the cell number and respiration activity. We are examining the creation of a calibration curve for the number of somatic cells in bovine milk by evaluation of the respiration activity. [Reference](1) H. Kikuchi, A. Prasad, R. Matsuoka, S. Aoyagi, T. Matsue, S. Kasai: Frontiers in Physiology 7, 25, 1-6 (2016).