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SARS-CoV-2 inactivation testing: interim report

Report identifier	HCM/CoV2/013/v3
Report date	15 June 2020
Undertaken by High Containment Microbiology, NIS Laboratories, National Infection Service, Public Health England N.B. This is an interim report and may be updated as further results are obtained	

Product/treatment details	
Product/treatment	GITC 2M Transport Medium
Manufacturer	Oxoid/Thermo Fisher Scientific
Product code	EB1349A
Composition of product, as supplied	18.9% Guanidinium thiocyanate 2.4% Triton X-100 0.5% Tris 0.7% EDTA
Manufacturer's recommended ratio of sample to product	Not known

Sample details	
Sample type tested	Tissue culture fluid containing 5% (v/v) foetal calf serum
Virus strain tested	SARS-CoV-2 England 2
Ratio of spiked virus stock to sample matrix	Not applicable; tissue culture fluid used undiluted

Experimental conditions	
Ratio of sample to product tested	1 volume sample to 10 volumes product
Contact times	30 minutes

Temperature of incubation	Room temperature
Brief description of tests performed	**Test 1 and 2:** Triplicate samples were treated with test buffer for indicated contact time/s or mock-treated in triplicate with an equivalent volume of PBS. All samples were then subjected to a purification step to remove cytotoxic buffer components. PBS-treated samples were subjected to the same purification procedure in parallel. Purified samples were immediately titrated on Vero E6 cells to establish virus titre (**test 1**). This test is quantitative and reports the titre of virus in each treatment condition in TCID50 per ml. Reduction in virus titre following treatment is given as the difference between the mean $\log_{10}$ TCID50/ml for treated conditions and the PBS control. In parallel, purified samples were seeded onto Vero E6 monolayers to amplify any remaining virus over the course of up to four serial passages (**test 2**). Virus amplification over each passage was detected by visual (microscopic) examination of monolayers for cytopathic effect, and confirmed by SARS-CoV-2-specific real-time PCR. This test is qualitative and reports either the presence or absence of virus amplification. This test may detect levels of virus that are below the detection limit of the titration assay (test 1) due to a greater sample plating volume and the opportunity for any virus present to amplify over serial passages. **Test 3:** 100-fold dilutions of SARS-CoV-2 were spiked into test buffer aliquots and incubated at room temperature. After 0, 4 or 8 days, triplicate samples for each dilution were extracted and subjected to SARS-CoV2-specific real-time PCR. This test indicates stability of SARS-CoV-2 RNA in the test buffer by comparing Ct values for each virus dilution over time. This test measures levels of viral RNA only and does not reflect virus infectivity.

Table of results (test 1 and test 2)			
Maximum detectable virus reduction in Test 1 (log_{10} TCID50/ml)			4.6†
	Test 1: Virus titration post-treatment		**Test 2: Passage of samples in cell culture**
	Mean virus titre (log_{10} TCID50/ml)	Titre reduction (log_{10} TCID50/ml)	Virus detected/ Virus not detected
PBS-treated	6.3	-	Virus detected (all replicates)
Test buffer-treated	≤1.7†	≥4.6†	Virus detected (≥1 replicate)

†Virus titre in undiluted sample could not be determined due to residual buffer toxicity

Table of results (test 3)				
	Mean Ct value of samples spiked with increasing dilutions of SARS-CoV-2 (standard deviation)			
	Undiluted	**$1:10^2$**	**$1:10^4$**	**$1:10^6$**
0 day treatment	13.2 (0.4)	20.4 (0.2)	28.1 (0.2)	35.1 (1.8)
4 day treatment	12.8 (0.5)	20.8 (0.3)	27.7 (0.4)	34.9 (1.1)
8 day treatment	13.5 (0.2)	20.6 (0.3)	27.3 (0.8)	35.9 (1.2)

Interpretation

Test 1: Treatment with GITC 2M Transport Medium resulted in a ≥4.6 log10 reduction in infectious titre, the maximum detectable titre reduction in this test. Levels of infectious virus remaining in undiluted treated samples could not be evaluated due to residual buffer cytotoxicity remaining following sample purification.

Test 2: Infectious virus has been detected from two out of three treated sample replicates, indicating incomplete virus inactivation. This test is ongoing and it is possible that virus may be detected from additional sample replicates at later passages.

Demonstrating complete inactivation is dependent on the starting titre of virus used for testing, and it is possible that complete inactivation could be achieved if samples contained lower levels of infectious virus than those tested here. Conversely, sample

treatments that inactivate virus effectively in our testing may fail to inactivate samples containing higher levels of virus than those evaluated in this study.

These tests have been performed on tissue culture fluid containing 5% (v/v) foetal calf serum. The effectiveness of this treatment against SARS-CoV-2 may vary when used to inactivate clinical samples or other types of sample matrix. Any results of inactivation testing using other sample matrices will be released as they become available.

Test 3: No increase in Ct value was observed after 8 days incubation of SARS-CoV-2 in the test buffer, indicating that viral RNA was stable in this medium over the course of the experiment.

Inactivation reagents should not be assumed to be 100% effective against SARS-CoV-2.

Suitability of products and treatments for inactivation of other pathogens has not been evaluated in this study.

All COVID-19 laboratory testing workflows must be subjected to suitable and sufficient risk assessment, with consideration given to any inactivation step. Risk assessments should be reviewed regularly as new information on the inactivation of SARS-CoV-2 becomes available.

The impact of chosen inactivation method on the sensitivity of subsequent SARS-CoV-2 detection should also be assessed locally.

Disclaimer

Summary of revisions
Version 1: New document Version 2: Addition of new data for Test 2 and Test 3; interpretation revised Version 3: Reformatted for publication

Queries regarding this report or HCM inactivation testing should be directed to HCMgroup@phe.gov.uk

PHE publications gateway number: GW-1373