

# **NOTE OF CERTIFICATION**

DATE: 9 March 2020

This note serves to certify the following:

1. We have tested the solution *Quantum-Ion* under laboratory conditions and found that *Quantum-Ion* was 99.99% efficient in degrading the human coxsackievirus A6 (CVA-6) and viral RNA when exposed to direct contact with the virus.

Professor Dr David Perera

Director







# **NOTE OF CERTIFICATION**

DATE: 9 March 2020

This note serves to certify the following:

1. We have tested the solution *Quantum-Ion* under laboratory conditions and found that *Quantum-Ion* was 99.99% efficient in degrading the human coxsackievirus A16 (CVA-16) and viral RNA when exposed to direct contact with the virus.

Professor Dr David Perera

Director





### Institut Kesihatan dan Perubatan Komuniti

Institute of Health and Community Medicine



#### Final report: Evaluation of Quantum-Ion solution effects on Human enteroviruses CVA-6 and CVA-16

#### **Experimental design**

1. Experimental parameters:

Light source	White/visible light		
Contact times	5, 60 minutes		
Test virus	CVA-6, CVA-16		
Virus infectious dose	10 <sup>5</sup> pfu/ml		

- The following experimental conditions were evaluated in triplicate separately for both contact times:
  - a) Virus + Solution II + white/visible light
  - b) Virus + white/visible light
  - c) Untreated positive control
  - d) No virus (negative) control
- 3. All treatments were subjected to viral nucleotide extraction and a pan-Enterovirus RT-PCR assay (Romero & Rotbart, 1993) immediately after the exposure. The expected positive PCR product size is 154 bp.

#### **Summary of pan-Enterovirus RT-PCR results**

	Experimental condition				
Virus	Exposure: 5 min		Exposure: 60 min		
	Virus + Solution II +	Virus + white/visible light	Virus + Solution II +	Virus + white/visible light	
	white/visible light		white/visible light		
CVA-6	Negative	Positive	Negative	Positive	
CVA-16	Negative	Positive	Negative	Positive	

#### Conclusion

Quantum-Ion solution degrades CVA-6 and CVA-16 viruses and viral RNA under the experimental conditions evaluated.

### References

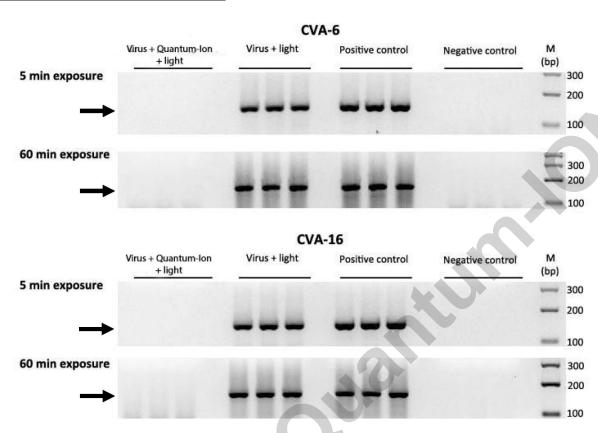
1. Romero JR, Rotbart HA: PCR detection of the human enteroviruses. In *Diagnostic molecular microbiology: Principles and applications*. Edited by: Persing DH, Smith TF, Tenover FC and White TJ. Washington DC, American Society for Microbiology; 1993







#### **Detailed results: Gel electrophoresis images**



M, size marker. Arrow on the left denotes positive PCR amplicon

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