Spectrophotometry remains one of the simplest ways to perform colorimetric assays in a laboratory environment. For the molecular biologist, absorbance measurements at 260nm provide a simple way to measure DNA concentration. The ratio of absorptions at 260nm vs. 280nm is commonly used to assess DNA contamination of protein solutions since DNA absorbs light at 260n, and proteins (in particular, the aromatic amino acids) absorb light at 280nm.

Despite the popularity of these techniques, the high absorbance of DNA and protein at these wavelengths has meant that traditional cuvettes are unsuitable to measure high concentration levels without time consuming dilution of the sample. To address this, a new class of instruments designed to measure small drops of the sample have emerged in recent years. These have the advantage of measuring over very short path lengths which avoids the need to dilute samples. The very low volumes of sample required also offers another benefit in that in modern molecular biology, there is often only a few micro litres of the sample available. Difficulty in cleaning these devices and compromises related to the optical measurement path do mean, however, that these low volume instruments frequently compromise ease of use and measurement accuracy.

The BioDrop micro-volume cuvette is a new product that overcomes many of the disadvantages of conventional low volume instruments. This application note investigates its performance when used with the Biochrom S60 dual beam spectrophotometer.

The results obtained demonstrate that BioDrop is a valuable tool for the modern life sciences laboratory combining ease of use and better accuracy than some other techniques.
BioDrop Design

BioDrop’s patent pending design is manufactured in 2 precisely machined halves which are held together using magnets. When they are mounted together, they have the same dimensions as a standard cuvette so that they can be used in a standard spectrophotometer.

Light shines through the device and the optical path length of the measurement area is defined by a precisely machined spacer ring which is mounted on a thin membrane.

As the two halves are brought together, the thin membrane provides enough pressure to overcome the surface tension of the sample and ensure that it fills the sample gap but that any excess liquid is forced out. This design ensures that the actual optical path length is accurate to within a few microns. The high energy throughput achieved with this simple optical layout helps to ensure that highly accurate measurements can be made.

BioDrop is available with various path lengths. In this application note, testing was carried out on a BioDrop 500 (0.5mm path length) and BioDrop125 (0.125mm path length).

Measurement Technique

DNA (Sigma-Aldrich Item# D1626-250MG) was measured using BioDrop and the S60 Spectrophotometer. The 0.5mm and 0.125mm path length devices were both tested in the same way.

The S60 was set to the stated path length of BioDrop and 5 measurements were averaged together. Samples were progressively diluted and the measurement repeated for each concentration.

The measured concentration was plotted against the expected value as well as the % difference between the measured and expected value.

The device was then tested for repeatability by measuring the same sample multiple times and calculating the peak and RMS variation between measurements.

Detection limit was tested by performing a series of measurements on ultra pure water and recording the reported concentrations.

Finally sample carry over was assessed by alternating measurements of ultra pure water and concentrated DNA.

Summary

The tests completed on both BioDrop500 and BioDrop125 confirm their excellent measurement performance over a wide dynamic range when used with an S60 class machine. Unlike other methods, it is also likely that in many “real world” experiments, only one path length would be required. This simplifies experimental procedures considerably.
The graph shows the measured concentration against dilution factor. A linear least squares fit has been applied and it can be seen that the device exhibits excellent linearity with a correlation of 0.9998. At higher concentrations, the performance will be increasingly dominated by the stray light performance of the instrument.

Reproducibility is shown in the table to the right.

A detection limit of 1.2 ng/µl was measured.

Carry over testing was carried out. The results were similar to the detection limit which indicates that even with the simple cleaning protocol used, there is no significant carry over.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Concentration</th>
<th>Peak to peak</th>
<th>Standard</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100ng/µl</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000ng/µl</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The graph shows the measured concentration against dilution factor. A linear least squares fit has been applied and it can be seen that the device exhibits excellent linearity with a correlation of 0.9997. At higher concentrations, the performance is increasingly dominated by the stray light performance of the instrument.

Reproducibility is shown in the table to the right.

Detection limit of 7.1ng/µl was measured.

Carry over testing was carried out. The results were similar to the detection limit which indicates that even with the simple cleaning protocol used, there is no significant carry over.
Ease of Use

Micro-volume cuvettes often require careful installation in the spectrophotometer to ensure that the light beam is correctly coupled into the device. It is common for special adapters to be used that include lenses to focus the light beam from the instrument and screw adjustments to move the cuvette into a precise position.

Because of its simple optical design, BioDrop can be removed and replaced into the spectrophotometer with little concern about exact positioning. During the repeatability testing, BioDrop was removed from the instrument between each measurement. The results obtained demonstrate that the exact positioning of BioDrop in the S60 does not significantly impact measurement results.

Cleaning

When making measurements on biological samples, cleanliness is of paramount importance. Contamination of a sample with the previous one will give inaccurate and misleading results. If it is planned to reuse the sample, then it can have even more serious consequences.

Fortunately, BioDrop is very easy to clean and will normally only require a quick wipe with a lint free cloth. The carry over tests completed in this application note show that the level of contamination from one sample to the other is negligible. However, due to the robust nature of BioDrop, it is possible to use solvents and detergents to clean the device further. This is of particular importance when testing proteins which tend to be far more sticky than DNA.

Contamination

During testing, care was taken to ensure that no bubbles or dust particles were present in the samples. This is of particular concern in low volume measurements as even a tiny particle can have a major impact on the measured result. Due to the very large optical window, it is easy to see any physical contamination in the sample. In addition, BioDrop is provided with a special viewer to allow the user to inspect the sample.
One last thing ...

BioDrop is supplied in an elegant carry case that contains up to 2 separate path length devices, a quick start guide, the bubble viewer and a USB stick with the complete operations manual.

One of the challenges facing scientists performing low volume measurements is pipetting very small volumes accurately. Since BioDrop is magnetic, a ferrous plate can be used to stabilise it during pipetting. The supplied carry case has such a plate on its lid and this provides a convenient and stable way to secure the BioDrop when it is being loaded with the sample.