

AFA-Nanoemulsion™: Rice Bran Oil in Water 300µL

Summary of Operating Conditions

Table 1. Summary of Operating Conditions

AFA Instrument	S220x
Peak Incident Power	100 W
Duty Factor	50%
Cycles per Burst	1000
Duration	1 min
Bath Temperature	10°C
Power Mode	frequency sweeping
Degassing Mode	continuous
Volume	300 µL

Recommended settings are subject to change without notice.

See <http://covarisinc.com/resources/protocols/> for updates to this document.

Supplies

Table 2. Equipment List

Item	Description	Part Number
Sample Vessel	Process Vessel SST 300 µl	500328
Sample Holder	Holder for 500328	500319
Focused-ultrasonicator	S220x	500218
Sample	Rice Bran Oil	Sigma Aldrich
	Tween-80	Select Origin Oils

Operating Conditions

1. Fill the tank with fresh deionized water to proper fill line. The S220x should be equipped with a graduated water level label. If the tank lacks this label, please contact Covaris. During treatment, the vessel should be partially immersed in the water to ensure a good acoustic path from the AFA transducer.
2. Place the intensifier on the transducer as instructed in the instrument's User Manual.
CAUTION: When using SST vessels, it is imperative that the intensifier be placed on the transducer to avoid damage to the instrument.
3. Degas water for the recommended 30 minutes or more. To maintain degassed water, keep the pump continuously on during operation and sample processing. Do not turn the pump off.
4. Set the chiller to achieve the specified water bath temperature, listed in Table 1.

Recommendations Specific for AFA-Nanoemulsion™ Formation

The Covaris AFA process is highly reproducible; however steps should be taken to ensure the best results. The bath water is employed to couple acoustic energy to the sample vessel, thus attention must be paid to the following water treatment attributes to obtain the best results:

1. *Purity*: When applying acoustics in rate-limited applications, foreign materials such as algae and particulates may scatter the high frequency focused acoustic beam. Bath water should be pure distilled or DI water, changed daily or cleansed by a Covaris Water Conditioning System.
2. *Degas Level*: Similarly, insufficient degas levels within the bath may result in poor acoustic coupling. System degas pumps should be run in advance of and during AFA treatments, as detailed in the instrument's User Manual.
3. *Temperature*: Warmer temperatures promote less forceful collapse of acoustic cavities within the sample fluid. Bath temperature (as reported by SonoLAB software) should therefore be closely controlled and matched run-to-run and day-to-day. Employ the temperature alert feature in SonoLAB to warn of a failure to maintain control of bath temperature.
4. *Level*: Attention should be paid to maintaining a consistent water level, according to published protocols. If using a Covaris Water Conditioning System, check levels daily to restore water lost to evaporation.
5. *Intensifier*: The intensifier should be affixed to the transducer to ensure that the intensity of the acoustic reverberation does not become too great and damage the instrument.
6. ***Trapped air pockets: Air trapped in the vessel provides a reflective surface for the acoustical energy. When processing begins, any air pockets disperse as a multitude of small bubbles. These bubbles deflect and scatter the acoustic waveforms, effectively defocusing the energy and reducing overall effectiveness. For maximum performance, it is imperative that vessels be loaded full with aqueous sample, and air pockets minimized.***

In summary, when employing the Covaris AFA, control and verification of treatment attributes and water quality will reduce variance and promote consistent, satisfactory results.

Method

1. Set up the Covaris S220x at the appropriate temperature following the operating conditions above.
2. Add 12.75 mg rice bran oil and 25.5 mg Tween-80 to the sample vessel.
3. Fill the vessel with water, and cap the vessel. Be careful not to introduce a bubble into the bottom of the vessel. This may happen if the water is added too quickly.
CAUTION: The bottom of the vessel is in the acoustic field. Therefore, a bubble in the sample will deflect energy and induce variable results.
4. Carefully load the sample vessel into the appropriate holder, and insert the holder into the instrument.
5. Initiate and Run process according to the operating conditions specified in Table 1.

Supplementary Data

Description

A Malvern Zetasizer Nano ZS-90 may be used to analyze the AFA-Nanoemulsion™ formation using the Covaris S220x. The sample prepared above will be utilized for analysis.

Supplies

Table 3. Supplementary Equipment List

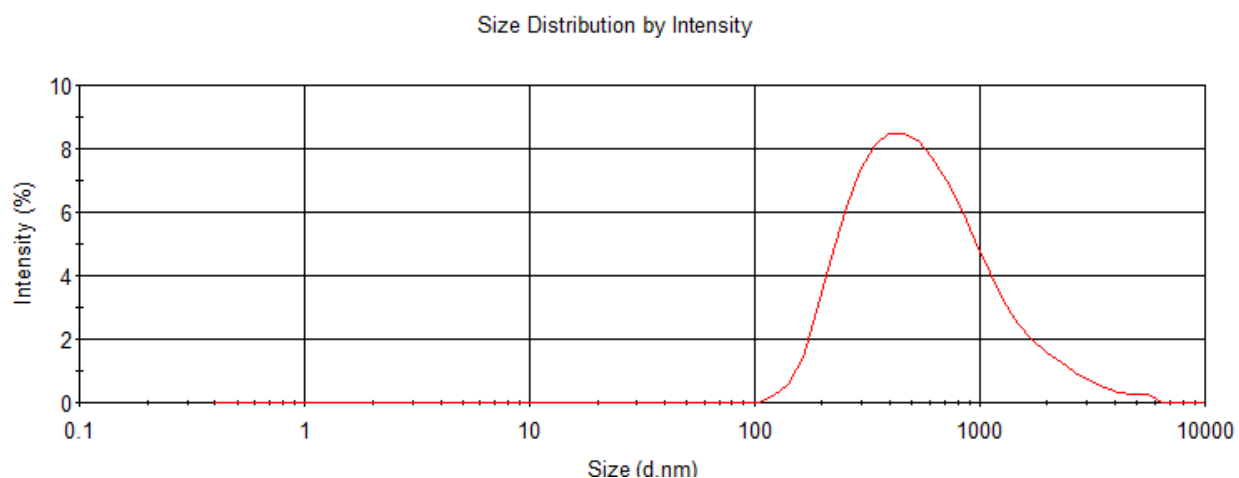
Item	Part Number
Malvern Zetasizer Nano ZS-90	ZEN3690
Sample Cuvettes	DTS0012

Method

1. Set up the Malvern Zetasizer according to its setup instructions.
2. Add 1 mL of deionized water to the cuvette.
3. Aliquot 10 μ L of prepared AFA-Nanoemulsion™ sample into cuvette. The prepared sample is the sample prepared on the previous page after it has been treated with AFA. Cap the cuvette.
4. Shake the cuvette by hand until the sample is dispersed evenly in the cuvette without air bubbles.
5. Place in Zetasizer instrument and run Intensity Distribution Analysis.

Typical Output Readings: Intensity

Figure 1. Size Distribution by Intensity



Typical Output Readings: Variation

Table 4. Variation in Results

Process	Z-Average (d.nm)	Pdl
1	493.4	0.309
2	433.4	0.248
3	462.7	0.273
Average	463.2	0.276
SD	26.8	0.047
CV	5.8%	17.0%

Figure 2. Variation in AFA-Nanoemulsion™ Formation Results

