A close-up photograph of a microscope. The objective lens is positioned above a slide that contains a small, bright green plant specimen. The background is softly blurred, showing the various components of the microscope.

Development of Methodologies, Instrumentation, and Assay Kits for Screening of Toxic Organic Pollutants in Environmental Sources

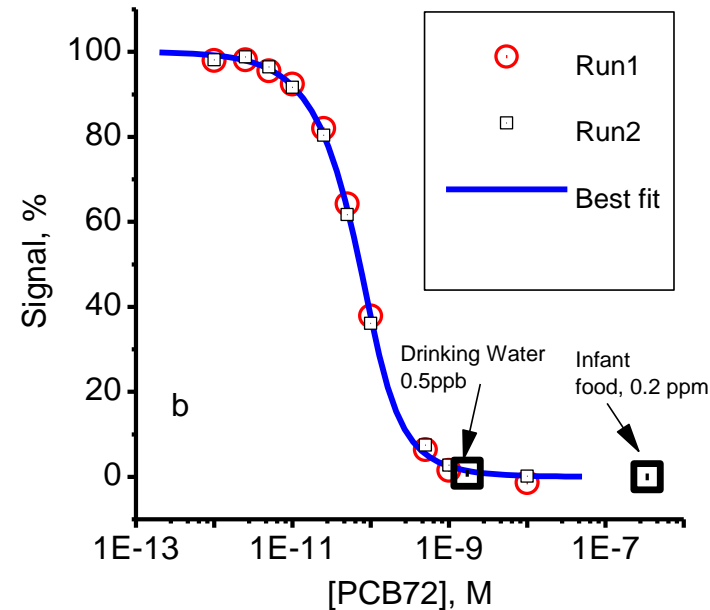
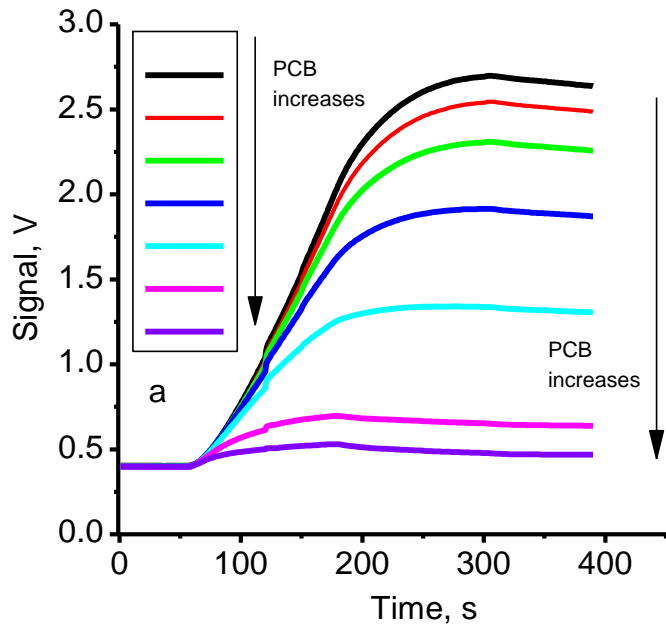
- PI: Daniel Fologea, PhD; BSU
- Co-PI: Denise Wingett, PhD; BSU
- Grant #: IGEM25-001
- Reporting Period:
7/1/24 –12/31/24

Commercial partner: Sapidyne Instruments, Boise, ID

Summary of progress towards proposed milestones

Milestone 1: Develop aptamer-based methodologies and assay kits for detection and measurements of Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) in water-based solutions

- A performance aptamer for PCB 72 was **selected and produced** in the PI's lab by employing a novel method of selection
- The aptamer was tested for binding to the target in spiked solutions of PCB72 by using the **KinExA technology**; the measured affinity of the aptamer (~23 pM) surpasses by up to **two orders other PCB72 aptamers reported in literature**; this high sensitivity enables **quantitation of PCB72 in environmental samples at levels 100-1000 times less than MCLs**;
- Minor Roadblocks: The EHS at Boise State notified EPA (form 7710-53) in November to inform on testing the specificity of aptamers by employing mixtures (Aroclors, and Congeners). This is only a notification that PCB waste will be generated on campus, but the acknowledgment is still pending. **The Standard Operational Procedure was approved by the EHS at BSU.**



Regulations Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs)

EPA

-drinking water, 0.5 ppb

FDA

-infant/junior food, 0.2 ppm

-milk/dairy, 1.5 ppm

-fish, 2 ppm

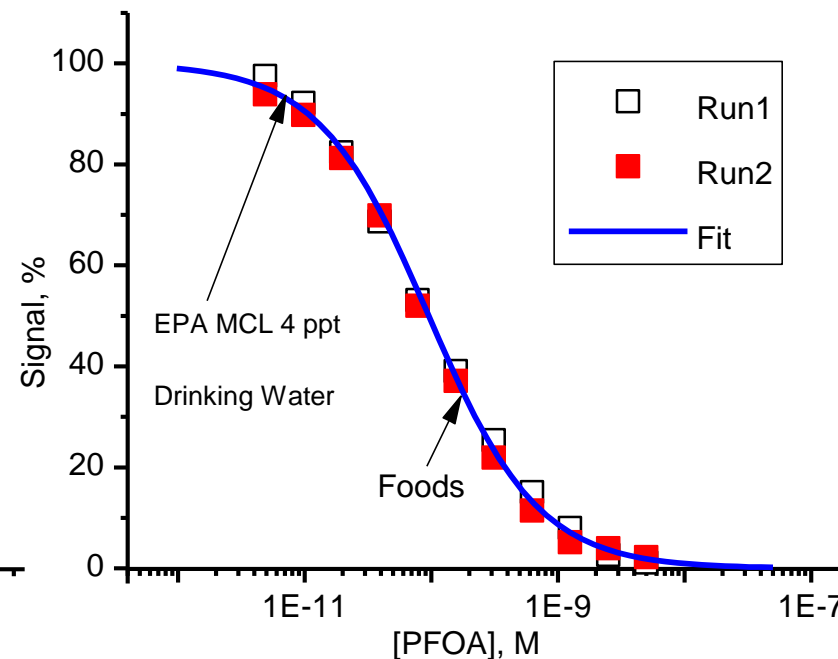
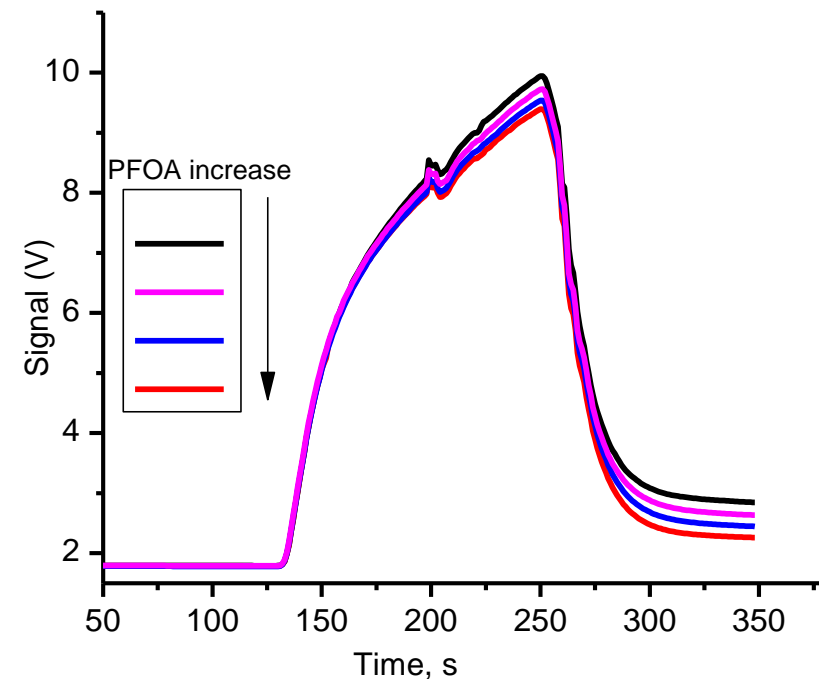
-poultry/read meat, 3 ppm

Our estimated sensitivity: < 1 ppt!

Summary of progress towards proposed milestones

Milestone 2: Develop antibody-based methodologies and assay kits for detection and measurement of PFAS in water-based solutions.

- We produced PFOA (perfluorooctanoic acid) antibodies (IgY) by chicken immunization with custom-made PFOA bioconjugates
- The PFOA antibodies were separated from chicken eggs by specific procedures and tested for PFOA binding with the KinExA technology
- Successful binding of the polyclonal antibodies was observed
- We determined on equilibrium dissociation constant $K_D = 58.9 \text{ pM}$; this may enable detection of PFOA in water at concentrations down to $\sim 6 \text{ pM}$; the MCL for PFOA in drinking water is 4 ppt ($\sim 10 \text{ pM}$)
- The antibodies are polyclonal! Separation of monoclonal antibodies, sequencing, and production of recombinant antibodies is needed.
- Roadblocks. Minor: low egg production during the cold months; Major: a key member of the team was on sick leave for 4 months...



EPA MCL PFOA
-drinking water, 4 ppt
-the MCL goal is zero!

Other potential sources of contaminants: country/state dependent

-for foods, $> 0.2 \text{ ppb}$ ($\sim 200 \text{ pM}$)

Summary of progress towards proposed milestones

<p>Milestone 3: Potential economic impact</p>	<p>•Boise State and Sapidyne Instruments fulfilled and exceeded the objectives pertaining to the potential economic impact through:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Workforce development<ul style="list-style-type: none">-new hires/internships<ul style="list-style-type: none">-Boise State University: seven undergraduate students, one graduate student, four high school students; four volunteers received training-Sapidyne Instruments: two undergraduate students, one graduate student, two high school students; four research scientists from Sapidyne dedicated their efforts to this project and were fully supported by the commercial partner2. A grant pre-proposal has been sent to Department of Defense - Strategic Environmental Research and Development Program for the topic “Real-Time Sensors for Detection and Quantitation of PFAS in Soil and Groundwater at AFFF-Impacted Sites”
<p>Milestone 4: Dissemination</p>	<p>•The dissemination of the PCB results is initiated through two conference presentations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Conference for Undergraduate Women Physics, America Physical Society, Jan. 24th-26th, Washington State University, Pullman, WA.2. American Physical Society, Global Physics Summit, March 15th-21st, Anaheim, CA. Selected for press release.

Summary of expenditures and budget performance

- **Key Insights**
- Spending is ON TRACK with proposal for the first six months.
- Major expenditures included workforce development, and materials and supplies.
- The expenses exclude ~1 month of OE due to the billing cycles and quoted/not yet delivered supplies
- **Challenges/Changes**
- Antibody selection may be a challenge due to the health issues encountered by a key team member; we may consider re-budgeting and sub-contracting for portions of that work (OE, and Recharge Center categories)
- Validation may be expedited by using an external, EPA-accredited provider of analytical services

	Budgeted	Spent	+/-
Category 1	50	25	25
Salaries	\$82k	\$39k	\$43k
Materials/Supplies	\$39k	\$12k	\$27k
OE ...	\$40.9k	\$1.9k	\$30k
Recharge Center	\$16k	0	\$16k

Other Expenses		
Materials and Supplies		39,200
PCB aptamers and complementary DNA molecules (7 pairs x \$2,700/pair)		18,900
PCB kits, spectrometry; includes columns, EPA-approved reagents, tubing, consumables, injectors		7,200
PFAS kits, spectrometry; includes columns, EPA-approved reagents, tubing, consumables, injectors		7,800
SPR chips		3,500
Recharge Center Services		15,600
Total Other Expenses		92,200

Quoted, lead time

Projection of work in next reporting period

- **Test the specificity of the PCB aptamers with Congeners and Aroclors; EPA notification pending**
- Perform and validate measurements with spiked samples and water from environmental sources
- Field-test the portable SCOUT instrument from Sapidyne
- **Accelerate the selection and characterization of monoclonal antibodies for PFOA; this may be seriously impeded by the precarious health of a key member of the team; we may seek re-budgeting and subcontracting some of the work to expedite the process**
- Initiate antibody production for other PFAS (included in the EPA first national drinking water regulation, released on April 17, 2024)
- Improve the hardware and software platform of the portable SCOUT instrument
- Continue workforce development
- Apply for funding from other sources
- Disseminate the results
- Work with the OTT at BSU for IP

Thank you for your time!