Fluorescent Detection of Cadmium in Water Supplies

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Cadmium

- Released through mining and smelting
- Enters the food chain from uptake by plants from contaminated soil or water
- May enter aquatic systems through weathering and erosion of soils and bedrock
- Tobacco leaves naturally accumulate and concentrate relatively high levels of cadmium
- Health Affects
 - Cardiovascular, Respiratory, Gastrointestinal systems
 - Known carcinogen
 - Stronger affects in children
- Maximum Allowable level: 0.005 mg/L

Previous Work / Plans

- 2012 team constructed a functional cadmium detector
 - Detected Cd at 5-10 mM
 - Clearly NOT sensitive enough
- 2013 Goals:
- 1. Increase sensitivity to relevant level
 - Mutagenic PCR of promoter
 - UC-Davis 2011
 - Addition of sensitivity tuners
 - Cambridge 2007
- 2. Produce an operon with AceE, AceF, and Lpd as a precursor to Biofuels production in *E. coli*

Testing

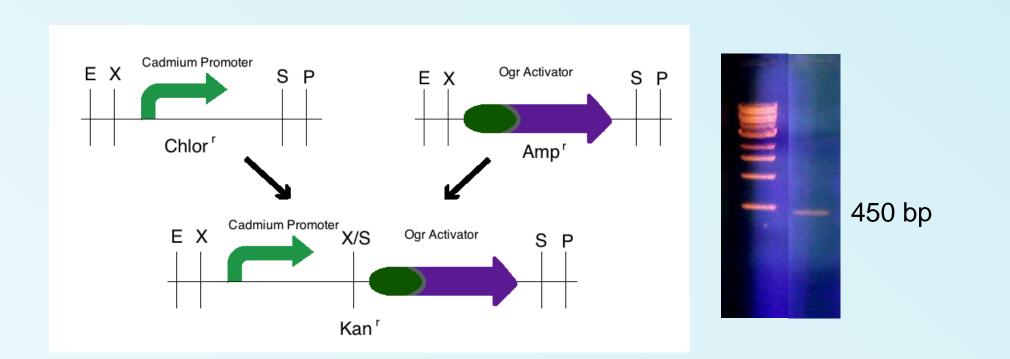
- 4 mL LB cultures with varying concentrations of Cadmium Chloride
- 0 50 mM Cadmium Chloride
- Spin down culture and resuspend in 1 ml PBS
- Measure OD₆₀₀ and GFP Fluorescence

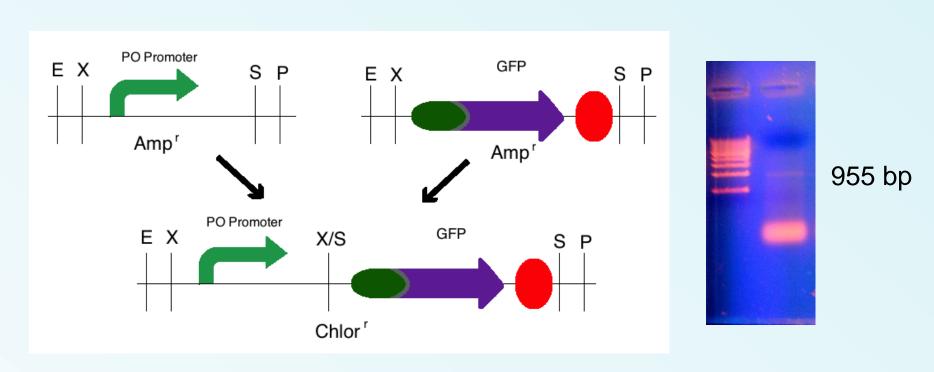


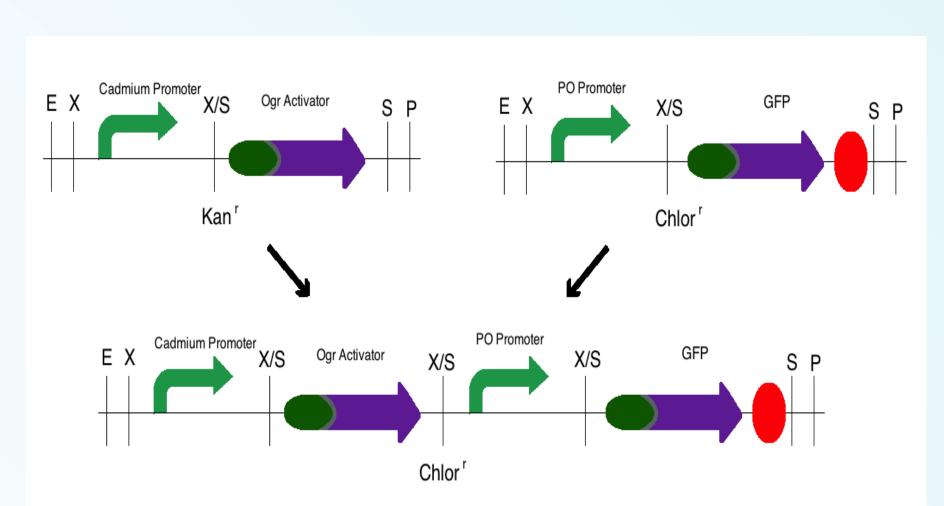
Increasing Sensitivity

- Mutagenic PCR
 - Uses uneven dNTP concentrations,
 Mn in buffer, and low annealing temperatures
 - Reduces specificity of polymerase
 - Causes random mutations
 - Some mutations might increase sensitivity of promoter to Cd
 - Possibility of loss-of-function or reduced function as well
- Cambridge 2007 Sensitivity Tuners
 - Activators and Promoters are bacteriophage components
 - Less common and should not affect normal cell activity
 - Two combinations out of fifteen chosen due to limited resources and time
 - Ogr and Delta Activators combined with PO Promoter increase sensitivity the most
 - Expected 30 to 40 fold sensitivity increase

Construction

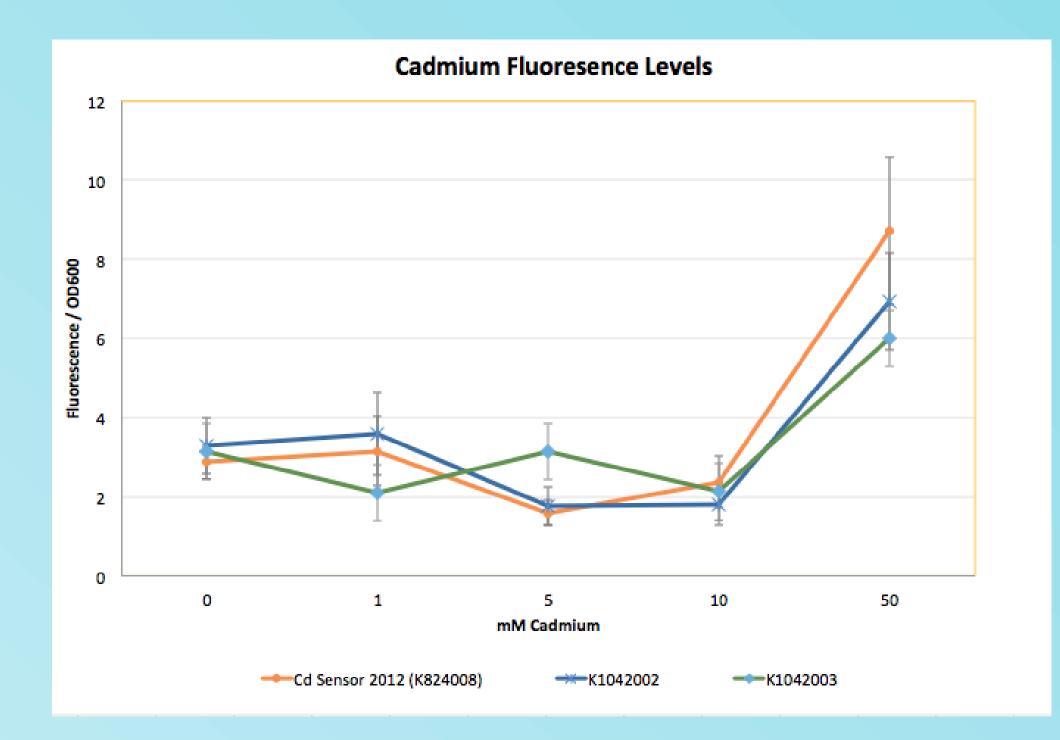






The final construct should be 1.4 Kb.

Results



- 1. Mutagenic PCR
 - Multiple trials for both promoter and whole Cadmium Sensor
 - No improvement in sensitivity
 - Some actually worse or nonfunctional

2. Delta activator

- K1042002 (not submitted)
- No difference from original sensor (K824008)

3. Ogr activator

- K1042003 (not submitted)
- Marginal, but decreasing improvement at 5mM
- Even if 5mM point is accurate, not biologically relevant

Issues Discovered

- 1. Mutagenic PCR was far more negative than expected.
- 2. 5mM Cadmium Chloride seemed to affect growth more than 50mM.
 - Solubility issues at 50mM?
 - Cambridge 2007 team also saw reduced growth at high induction levels
- 3. Positive preliminary tests are not always accurate
- 4. Correct assembly does not ensure anticipated function.

Project Alternate – BioFuel Production

- E. coli as a platform for Biofuel production
- Rapid growth
- Well known genome
- Easy manipulation
- Natural fermentation pathway
- Well funded research avenue
- Pyruvate dehydrogenase complex converts pyruvate to acetyl-CoA
- Operon contains pdhR, aceE, aceF, and lpd
- pdhR is regulatory for the remainder of the operon
- Sequence data for aceE, aceF, and lpd from genbank
- Primer design using online design software within genbank
- Genomic DNA isolation using Promega kit
- PCR amplification with primers + leader sequence for cloning into BioBrick vector
- PCR failed to produce amplification
 - Poor primer design
 - Poor DNA quality/quantity

References:

Quail, MA, Haydon, DJ, and Guest, JR, (1994). Molec. Micro. 12(1), 95-104

Guest, JR, and Stephens, PE, (1980). J Gen. Micro. 12, 277-292.

Future Plans

- Adding part experience to 2007 Cambridge tuners once our part is built and fully tested.
- Try additional combinations of tuners and promoters
- Continue working with mutagenic PCR
 - Try mutating GFP for increased signal
 - Test additional promoter mutants for increased sensitivity
- Combine Cd detector with previous year's As and Pb detectors for multiplex function
- Clone AceE, AceF, and Lpd as individual genes and as an operon

Sponsors

Sandra & Bill Hall





