

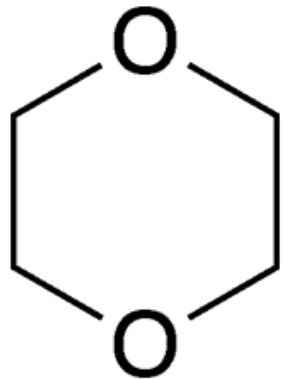
Aptamer biosensor for 1,4 Dioxane

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1,4-dioxane

Focus of P42 Research:

P1: Toxicity

P2: Exposure

P3: Detection

P4: Treatment

Exposure to human



<https://delltech.com/blog/>and <https://nyponros.com/en/>

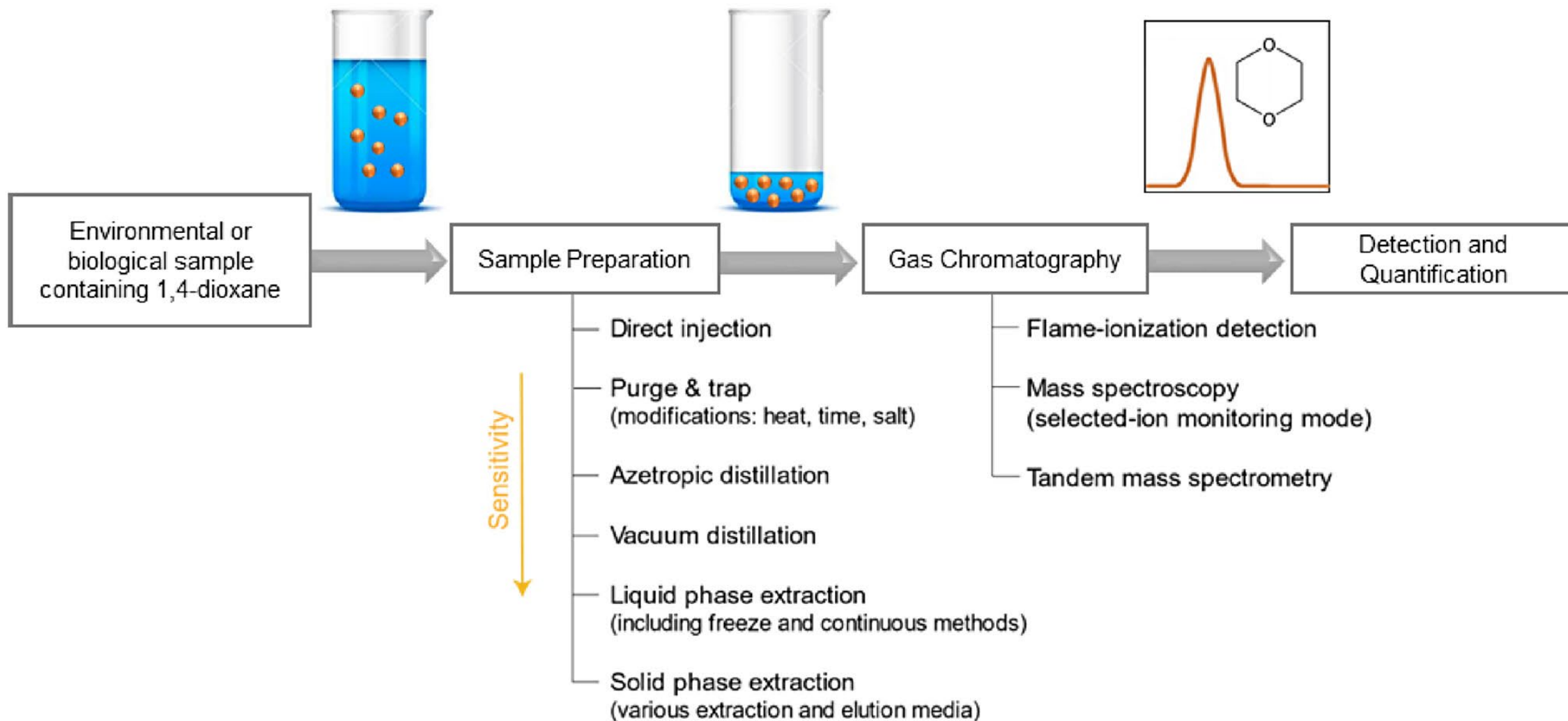
Health impact

- Animal studies
- Liver damage, including cancer
- Potential carcinogenic

Concentration level and standards

- Highly soluble in water: 800 g/L at 25 °C
- Industrial discharge not yet regulated
- EPA (HAL) for drinking water: 0.35 µg/L (ppb)
- Florida: groundwater (3.2 µg/L), surface water (120 µg/L)
- New York: Personal care product (1 mg/L), cleaning product (10 mg/L)

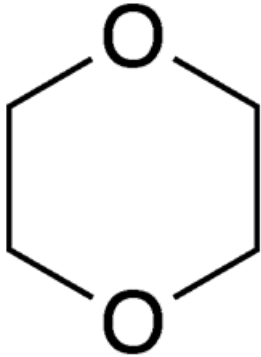
P3: Current detection approach for 1,4-dioxane



Detection limit: 10 $\mu\text{g/L}$ to 0.15 $\mu\text{g/L}$ to **0.05 $\mu\text{g/L}$**

Reminder: HAL = 0.35 $\mu\text{g/L}$

P3 Goal : 1,4 DX Sensor



1,4-dioxane

Sensor development challenges:

- Simple structure
- Low molecular weight
- Neutral charge
- High Polarity
- Low reactivity



Sensitivity

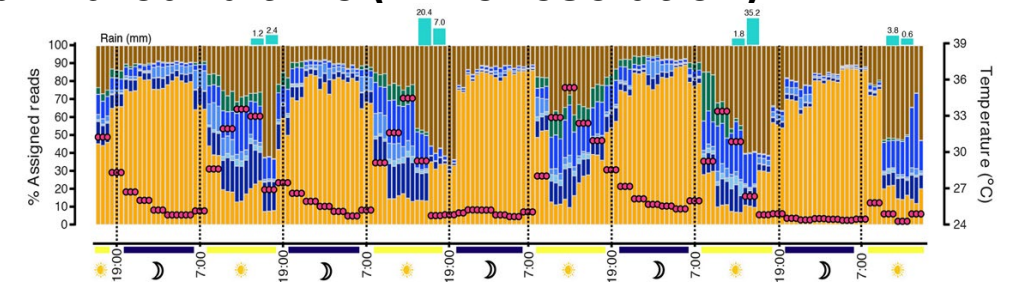
- Detection limit target: 0.35 µg/L

Specificity

- Specific relative to co-contaminants

Turn-around time (Time resolution)

-



Cost

- Development and production cost

Automation and Networking

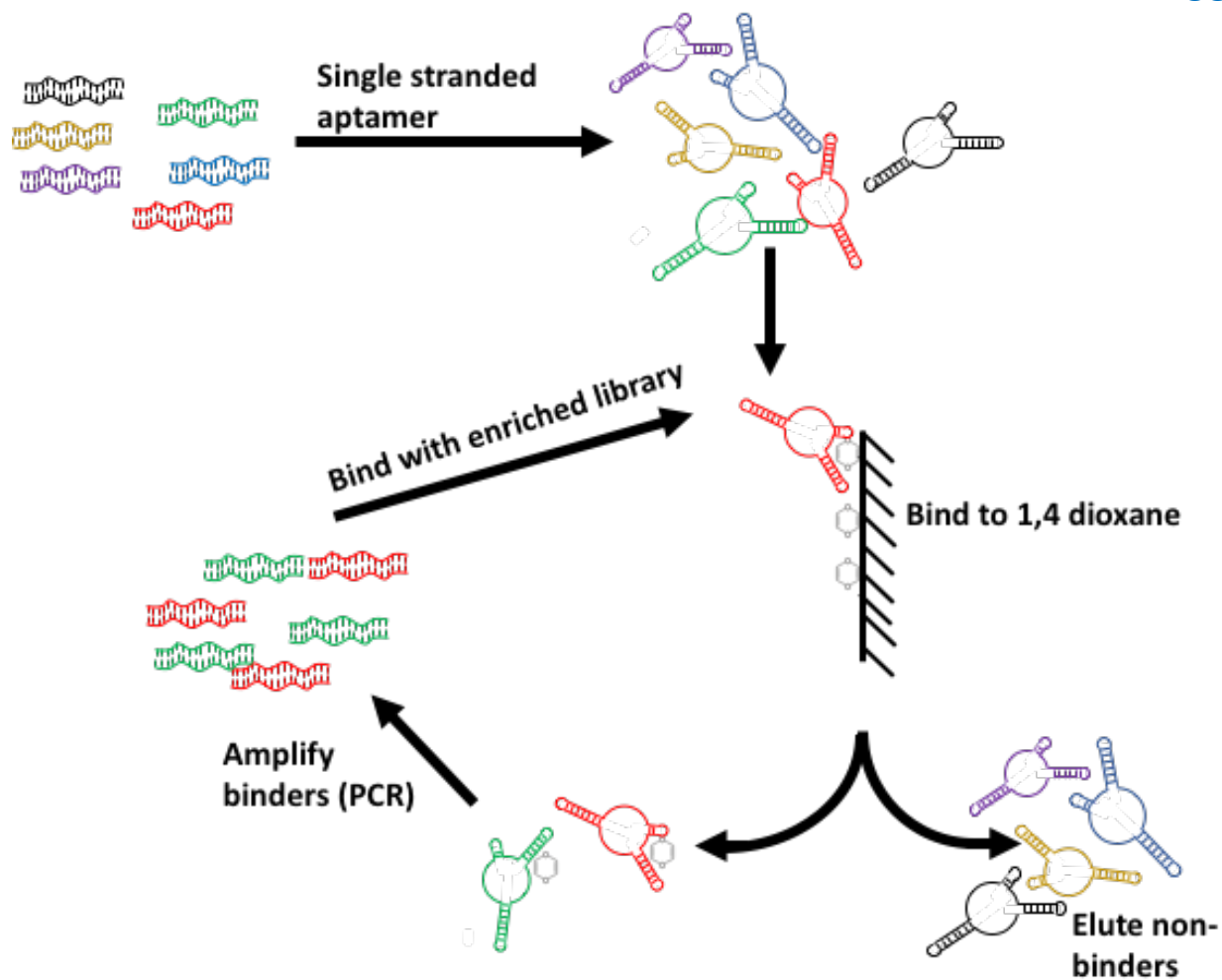
- Fast decision making

Aptamers biosensors – SELEX process

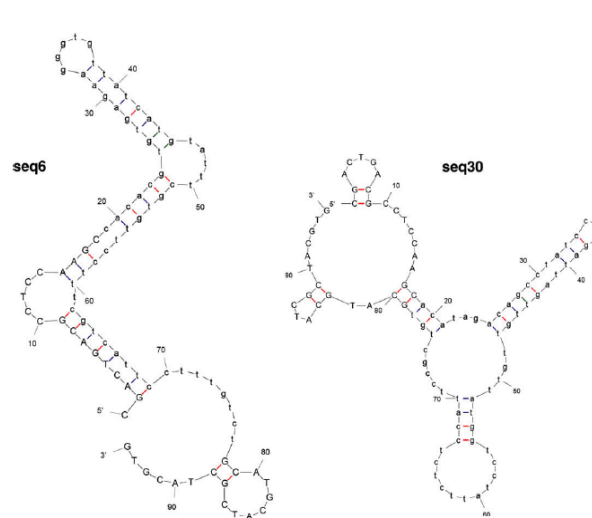
Systematic Evolution of Ligands by Exponential Enrichment (SELEX)

Random Oligos for Aptamer development:

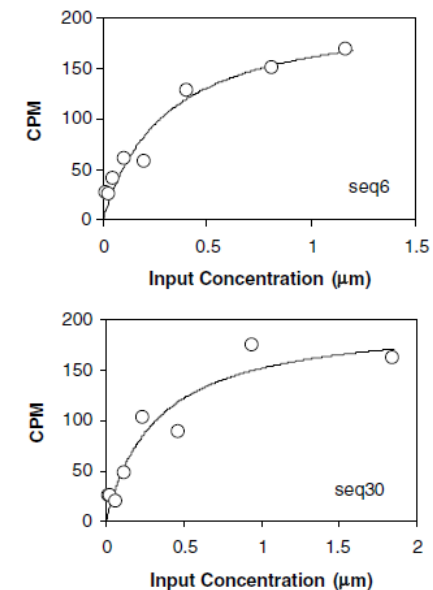
GGAGGCTCTCGGGACGAC- NNN...(N30)...NNN -GTCGTCCCGACTCTATGATGACTGT



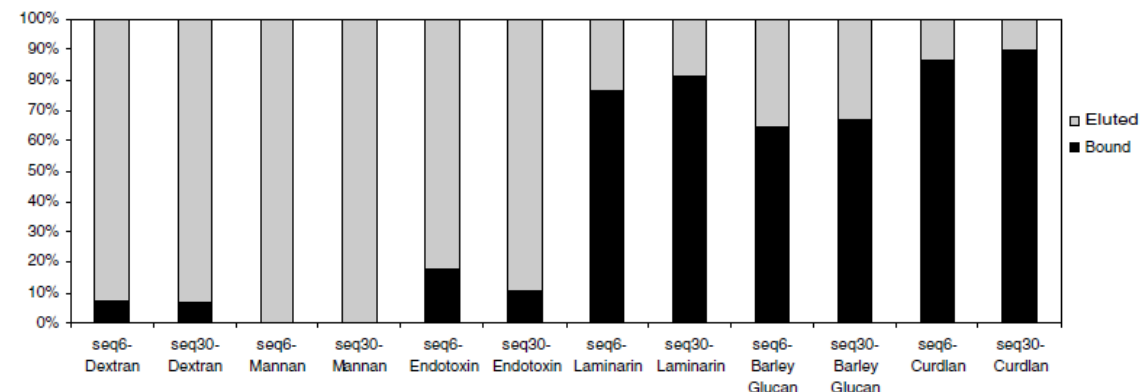
Folding prediction:



Measuring Kd:



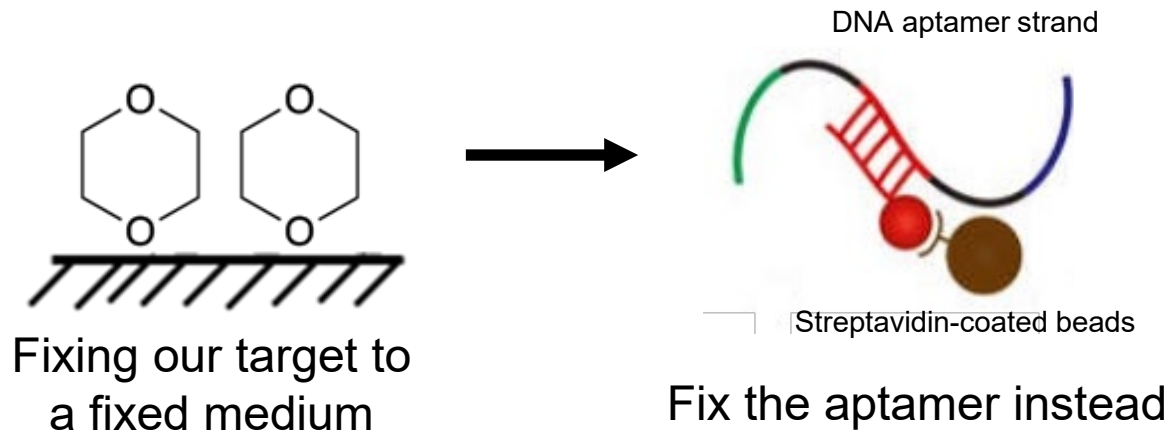
Testing on other compounds



SELEX approach: Capture SELEX

Challenges:

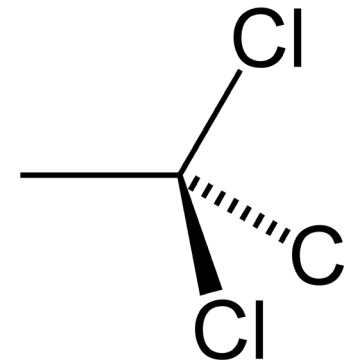
1. Fixing our target on agarose or special beads



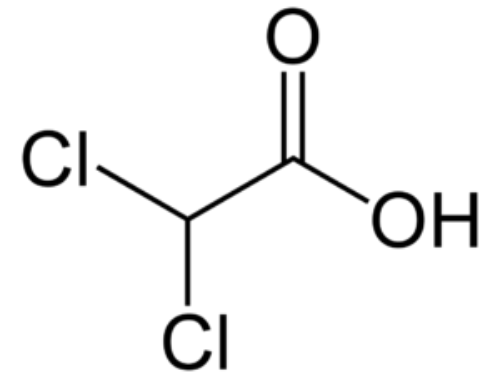
Capture-SELEX

2. Counter-SELEX for Specificity

Co-occurring contaminants



TCE



DCA

Thank you