



Science Research 2012-2013

CONGRATULATIONS
COUGARETTES

AUDITO

EXIT



EXIT

CONGRATULATIONS
COUGARS

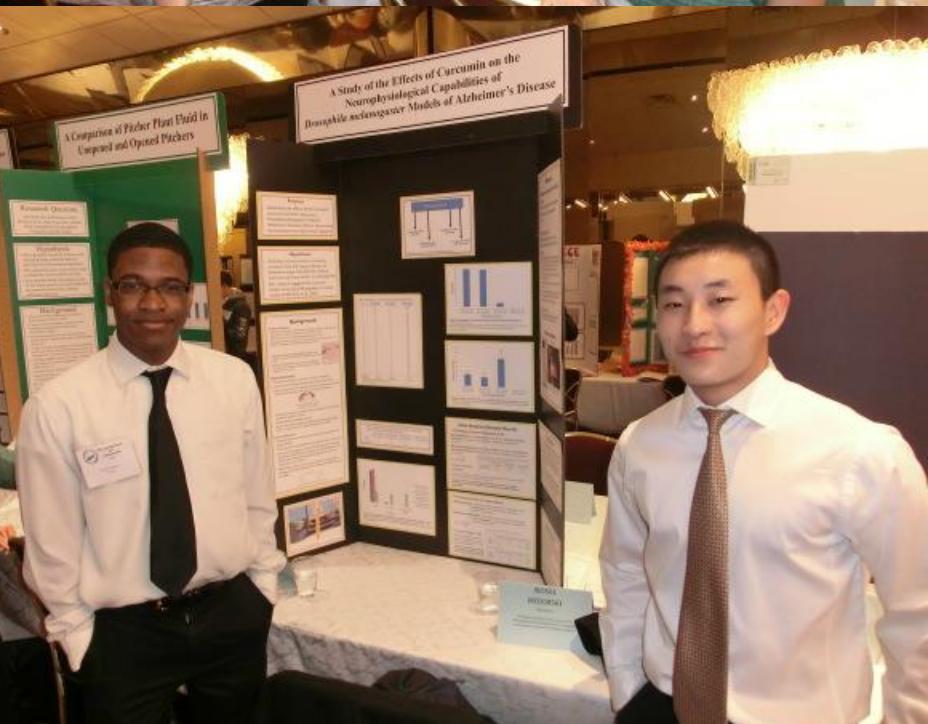
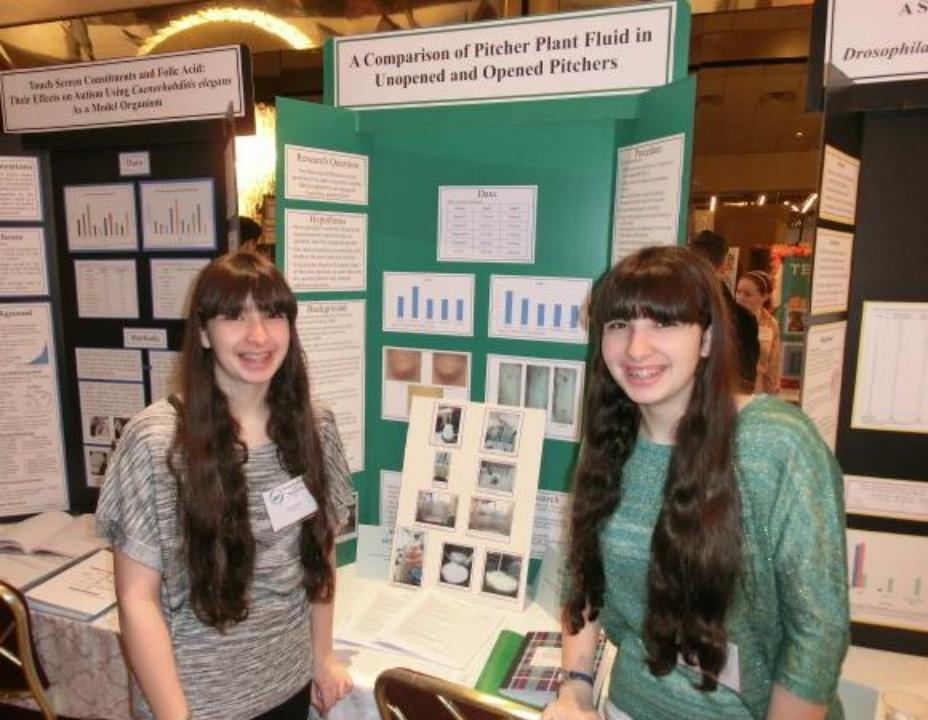
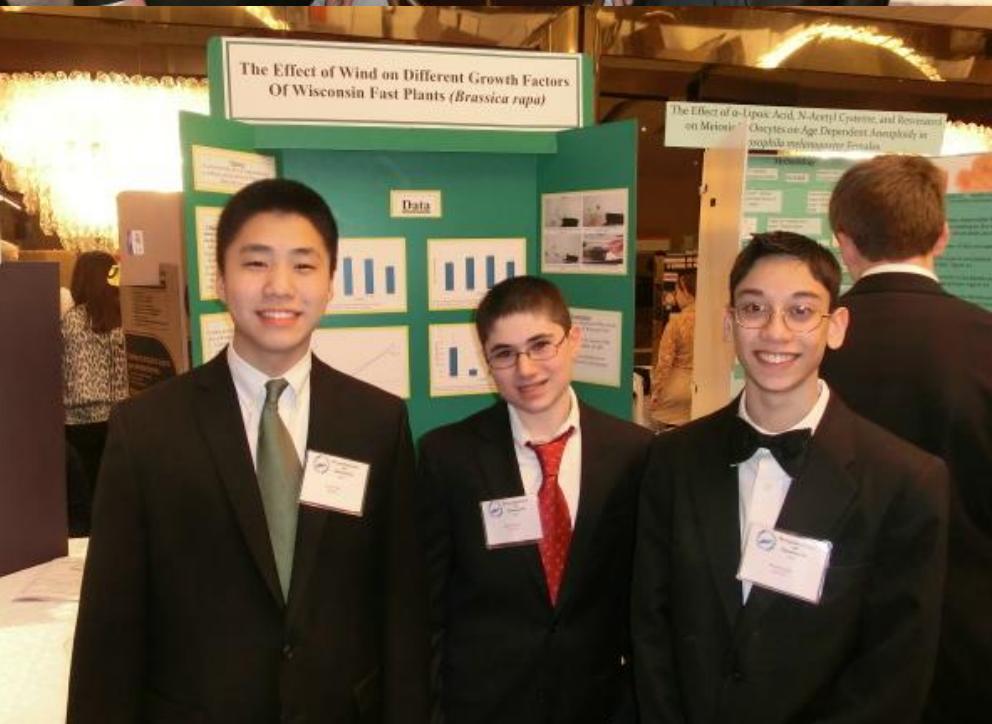
DR. JOSEPH J. DELAROCA
SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS
DR. JOSEPH J. DELAROCA
COURT ISLAND HIGH SCHOOL
Long Island Cares
The Hunger Free Food Bank



EXIT

CONGRATULATIONS
COUGARETTES

DANIEL J. LA BIANCA HARVEY V.
SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS
JOSEPH J. DEL ROSSO
HIGH SCHOOL NORTH





Purpose

- Determine the minimum TMA/C₅ solution concentration required for trimesic acid self-assembly
- Investigate the concentration parameters for each observed trimesic acid polymorph

Background

Molecular Self-Assembly

Figure 1- The formation of a monolayer as molecules adsorb and desorb to a substrate surface (Sriso, 2007)

Self-Assembly is often used in pharmaceutical drug synthesis and nanocircuitry manufacturing

Solution/Substrate

- Trimesic acid (TMA) dissolved in pentanoic acid (C₅) solutions imaged
- HOPG (Highly Ordered Pyrolytic Graphite) served as the substrate
- TMA can form hydrogen bonds making it well-suited for self-assembly

Chemical Structure of Trimesic Acid (TMA) molecule

Figure 3- Trimesic acid (TMA) molecule

TMA Polymorphs

Polymorph	Dodeca-Rim	Filled Flower	Flower	Chickwire	Chickenwire with voids
Packing Density molecules/ μm^2	1.83	1.29	1.10	1.07	0.71
Packing Density molecules/ μm^2	2.5	2.5	1.8	1.8	1.8

STM Imaging

Scanning Tunneling Microscopy (STM) provides atomically sharp images of a surface

Figure 2- Diagram of interactions between solvent and substrate at the liquid-solid interface.

STM Images

Figure 4- STM images of the individual polymorphs of trimesic acid. The figure shows four panels: Dodeca-Rim, Flower, Filled Flower, and Chickwire. Each panel includes a schematic of the corresponding polymorph structure and a corresponding STM image with a 10.0 nm scale bar.

Results and Discussion

Methods

- Eight TMA/C₅ solutions were created (Concentration: 3.5290 mM - 0.1666 mM)
- Each solution imaged using the STM
- Searched specifically for polymorph structures
- Captured images analyzed using NanoScope software
- Concentration parameters for TMA self-assembly predicted

Results and Discussion Continued

Images

Solutions	Representative of solutions D, F, G, H	None viewed
Concentration (μM)	3.5290	2.94
Polymorph viewed	Dodeca-Rim	95% CI (2.7, 3.2)
Concentration (μM)	0.6662	2.59
Polymorph viewed	Flower-Filled Flower	95% CI (2.5, 2.7)
Concentration (μM)	0.5805	2.52
Polymorph viewed	Flower	95% CI (2.0, 3.0)
Concentration (μM)	0.4425	1.92
Polymorph viewed	Chickwire	1.8
Concentration (μM)	0.3331	1.92
Polymorph viewed	Flower with voids	95% CI (1.8, 2.0)
Concentration (μM)	0.2889	-
Polymorph viewed	None	-
Concentration (μM)	0.1940	-
Polymorph viewed	None	-
Concentration (μM)	0.1666	-
Polymorph viewed	None	-

Figure 5- STM images of polymorphs viewed forming under solution A, B, C, E, F, G, H. Figure 6- STM images of polymorphs viewed forming under solution A, B, C, E, F, G, H. Figure 7- STM images of polymorphs viewed forming under solution A, B, C, E, F, G, H.

Table 1- Representative of solutions D, F, G, H showing a lack of evidence indicating self-assembly

Solution	Concentration (μM)	Polymorph viewed	Measured d_{c-e} value (nm)	Literature range (nm)
A	3.5290	Dodeca-Rim	2.94	2.7-3.2
B	0.6662	Flower-Filled Flower	2.59	2.5-2.7
C	0.5805	Flower	2.52	2.0-3.0
D	0.4425	Chickwire	1.92	1.8
E	0.3331	Flower with voids	1.92	1.8-2.0
F	0.2889	None	-	-
G	0.1940	None	-	-
H	0.1666	None	-	-

Table 2- Polymorphs viewed in each concentration and respective molecular center to center distance with comparison to literature

Conclusions

- The packing density of the polymorphs decreased in conjunction with solution concentration
- 0.3331 mM was determined to be near or at the minimum threshold for TMA self-assembly
- The determined ranges for specific polymorph formation could be tailored to specific nanostructures

Future Work

- Further investigating TMA/C₅ solutions with concentrations not yet tested
- Applications to conductive molecules (i.e. Silicates, Thiolates, etc.)
- Manipulating solvent identity as opposed to solution concentration
- Turning non permanent self-assembled polymorphs into permanent

Selected References

- Lackinger, S., & Debeau, J.-L. (2005). Self-Assembly at the Liquid/Solid Interface. *Journal of Physical Chemistry B*, 109(20), 10400-10402.
- Debeau, J.-L., & Lackinger, S. (2005). Surface Polymerization of Trimesic Acid: Influence of Structure and Concentration on the Formation of Polymers Induced by Self-Assembly. *Macromolecules*, 38(11), 11207-11212.
- Levitt, R. K., Lewis, P. A., & Weiss, P. S. (2002). Progress in Surface Science. *Surf Sci Prog*, 21(2), 115-151.
- Mois, J., & Stipe, J. E. (2002). Influence of Polymorph Structure on the Self-Assembly of Solid Surfaces. *Surf Eng*, 18(7), 71-76.
- Mois, J., & Stipe, J. E. (2002). Influence of Polymorph Structure on the Self-Assembly of Solid Surfaces. *Surf Eng*, 18(7), 71-76.
- Mois, J., & Stipe, J. E. (2002). Influence of Polymorph Structure on the Self-Assembly of Solid Surfaces. *Surf Eng*, 18(7), 71-76.
- Wang, Z., Xie, Y., Li, S., Bai, L.-C. (2002). Polymeric Polymers on Oxide Surfaces. *Journal of Structural Biology*, 139(2), 202-208.
- Yang, J., & Wang, C. (2009). Solvent and Temperature Influences on Conformational Transitions of Trimesic Acid. *Journal of Polymer Science: Part A: Polymer Chemistry*, 47, 4940-4948.



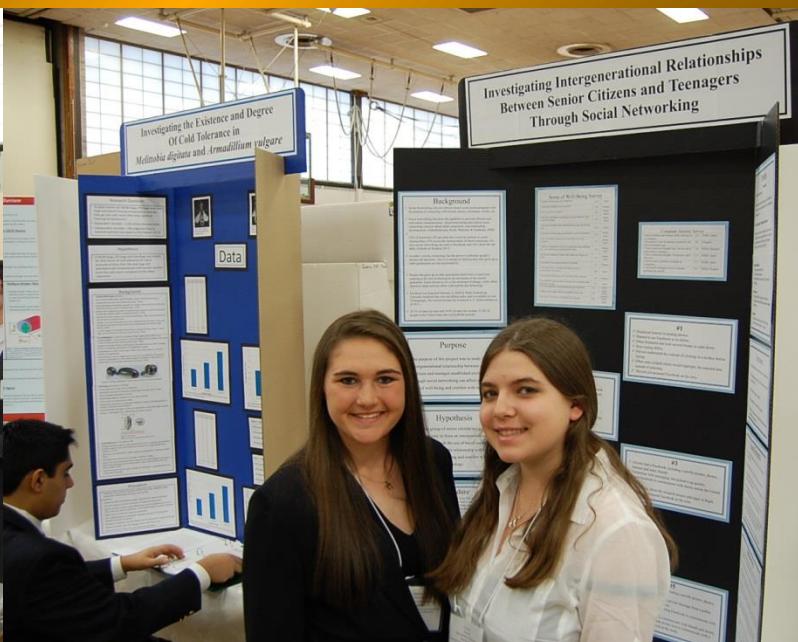
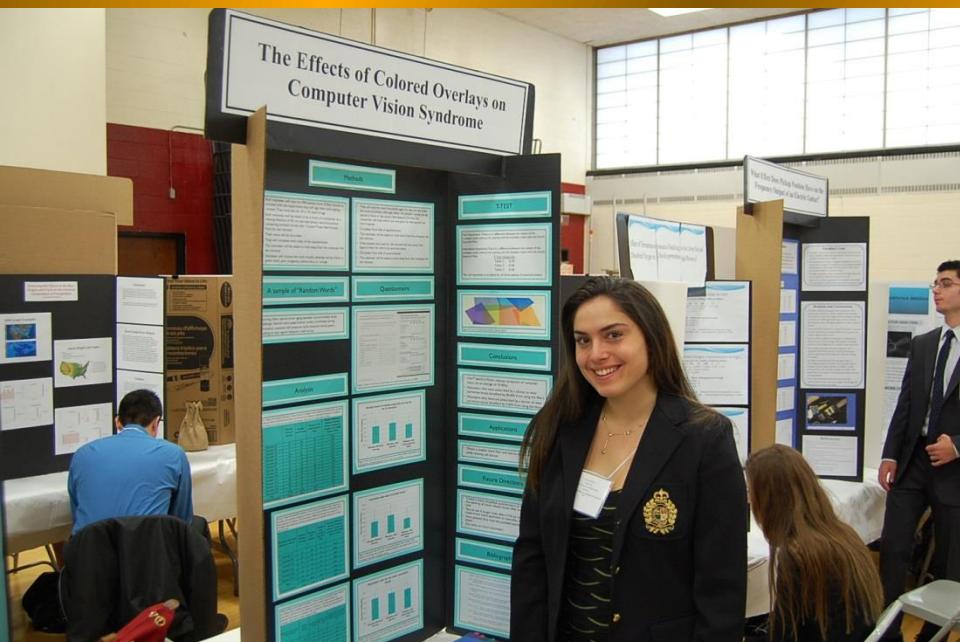
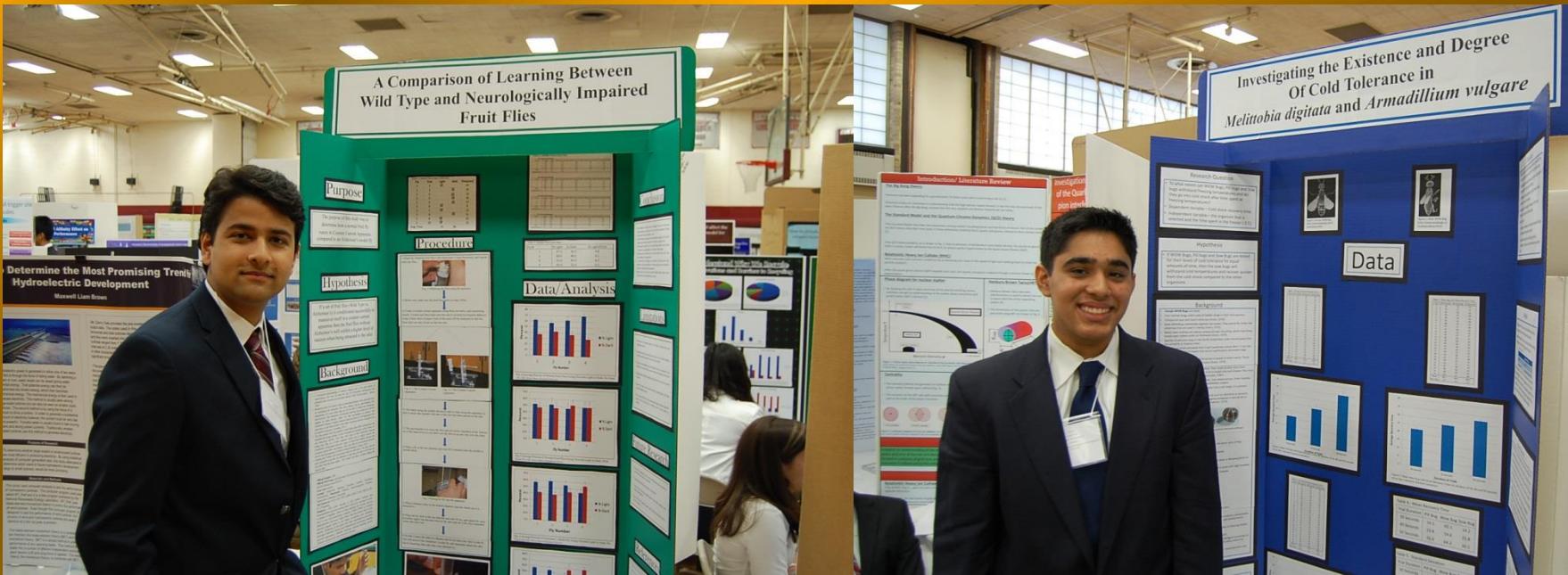




Proud School of a
2008-09
Siemens Competition
Math : Science : Technology
Semifinalist
www.siemens-foundation.org

Science Research Wall of Fame
Our Esteemed Graduates







NO CHEMICAL
DISPOSAL
PERMITTED
DOWN THE DRAIN



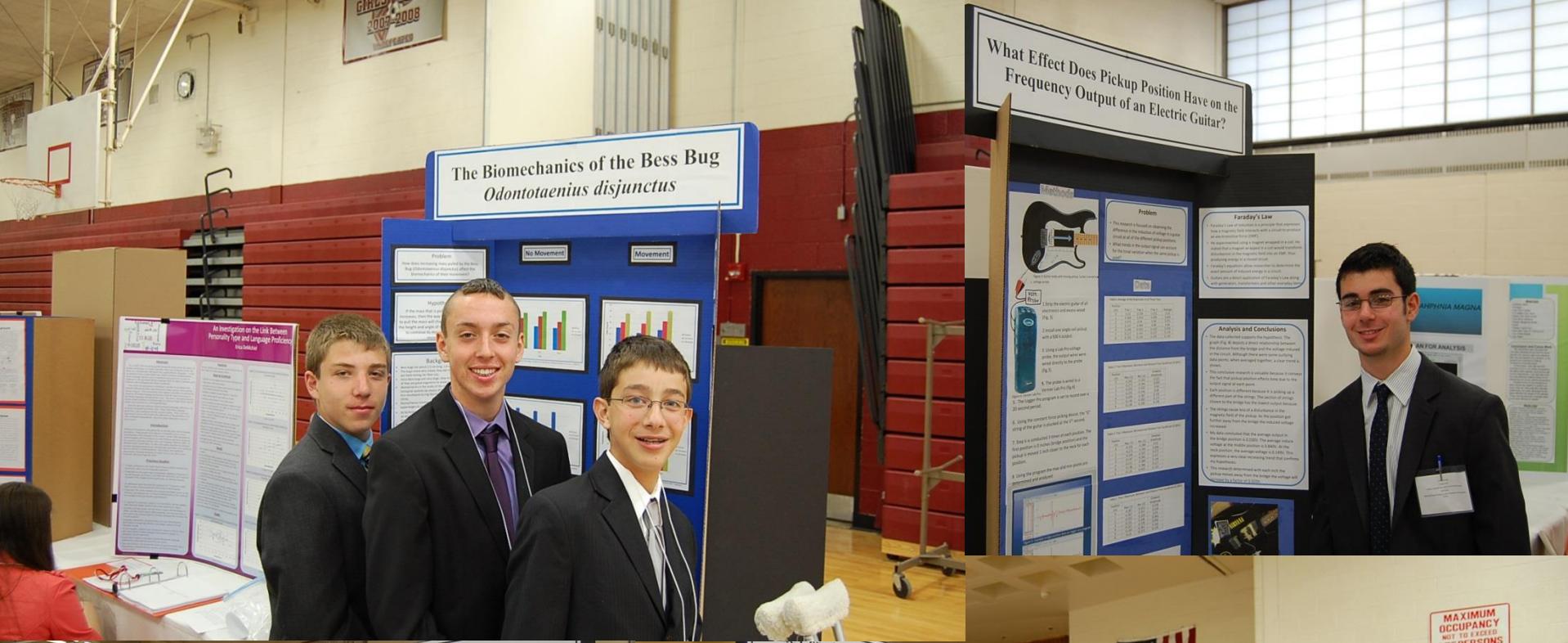
www.siemens-foundation.org

Matthew Kline
CollegeBoard

How Do Wild Type Fruit Flies (*Drosophila melanogaster*)
Condition in a Single Y-Maze Compared to
Alzheimer's Model Flies?







Notification System Program Methodology

Data Acquisition

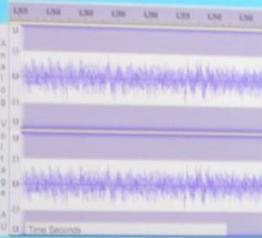


Figure 6. Raw Data Acquired from Sound Card

Notification



Figure 10. iPhone Notification

Conclusion

- The goal of this investigation was achieved: A notification system was successfully developed to identify sudden ionospheric disturbances.
- Overall, the program achieves the desired goal, but could be improved by adding the functionality to compare if a solar flare is seen through out all the VLF stations.

Real Life Applications

Power plant solar flare early detection system
Personal solar flare notification application
Mathematically

Limitations

Limitations

The interpretation of the data pieces can only be made once a flare spikes and drops back down
The program needs to be calibrated for each VLF station used
Each VLF station has its own unique signature

R



Comerick Public Schools
Comerick Intermediate School
Dr. Fred Krueger-2011-12



EXIT



AUDIT

EXIT





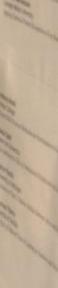
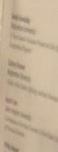
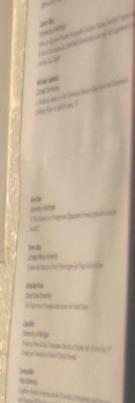
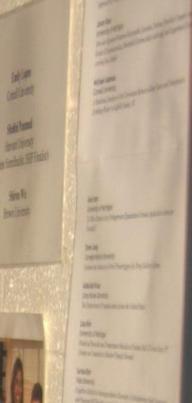
NO CHEMICAL
DISPOSAL
PERMITTED
DOWN
THE DRAIN



www.siemens-foundation.org



SAFETY
SHOWER





Andromeda → Forms + Permissions
NYSSEF → FRI!!

Jan 17, 2013 - per R-odd → Middle school - LAB Closed
Water Drop Group Aest 235-4:00pm
Kayla + Trinity



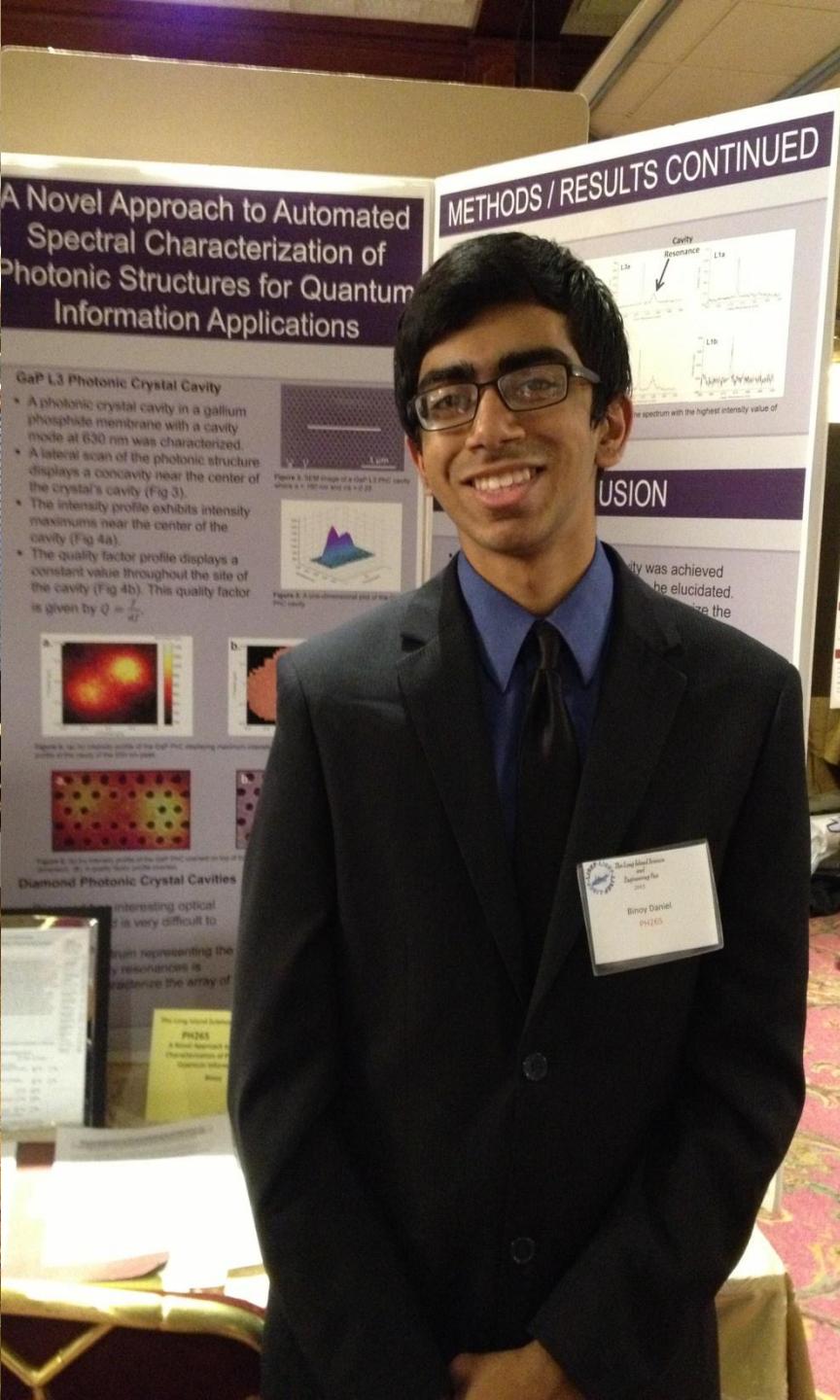
EXIT



COMMACK HIGH SCHOOL

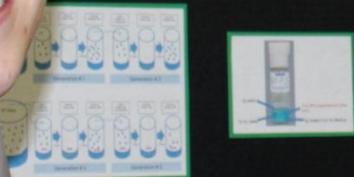
DEDICATED 1968

BOAR OF EDUCATION
SON BETTY M. POLY
MARY M. SAWYER
VANCA HARVEY V.
TENDANT OF SCHOOL
SEPH J. DEL ROSSO
SCHOOL NURSES



The Effect of Bisphenol A on the Fecundity of *Drosophila melanogaster*

Methods



Summary of Results

- W₁ generation vs. their produced, on average, 113 offspring
 - W₁ generation vs. their produced, on average, 110 offspring
 - W₁ generation vs. their produced, on average, 40 offspring
 - W₁ generation vs. their produced, on average, 20 offspring
 - There is no statistically significant difference between the W₁ generation, V₁ and V₂.
 - There is a statistically significant difference between the W₁ generation, V₁ and V₂
 - There is a statistically significant difference between the W₁ generation V₁ and BPA generation V₁
 - There is a statistically significant difference between the W₁ generation, V₂ and BPA generation V₂

Conclusions

- DPF has a significant effect on Discrepant boundary
 - DPF's effect on boundary is dependent on the generation.
 - Living in a DPF environment for one's whole life is worse than being exposed to DPF for a short time.
 - Being born in a DPF environment is worse than living "DPF" as a DPF environment as an adult.

Applications

- Diatoms are exposed to BPA throughout their life cycles
 - BPA is used in the manufacture of polycarbonate plastic materials that are found in a wide variety of common products including food and drink containers, baby bottles, personal care, canned foods and beverages, dental components.

(Korach et al., 2006)

Future Research

- In the future, I would like to improve the word experiments:
 - Increase sample size
 - Differentiate between consumption vs. familiarity
 - Determine the effects of media vs. familiarity
 - I could perhaps have experiments from a number of what, specifically, is causing the negative effect.
 - I could also try to make the participants regulars at the store.
 - I could also try to make the effect of B&P as large as possible.
 - I could also try to make other effects as small as possible.

References



chanics of the Bess Bug
Botaeinus disjunctus

The Associative Learning Capabilities of
The Hermit Crab *Pagurus longicarpus*



The Effect of Nicotine Withdrawal on Motivation and Population in *Caenorhabditis elegans*

Genotype: C elegans (N2 and CC1)

Cigarette - N2

Cigarette - CC1

Water - N2

Water - CC1

1st day after withdrawal

2nd day after withdrawal

3rd day after withdrawal

4th day after withdrawal

5th day after withdrawal

6th day after withdrawal

7th day after withdrawal

8th day after withdrawal

9th day after withdrawal

10th day after withdrawal

11th day after withdrawal

12th day after withdrawal

13th day after withdrawal

14th day after withdrawal

15th day after withdrawal

16th day after withdrawal

17th day after withdrawal

18th day after withdrawal

19th day after withdrawal

20th day after withdrawal

21st day after withdrawal

22nd day after withdrawal

23rd day after withdrawal

24th day after withdrawal

Touch Screen Constituents and Folic Acid: Their Effects on Autism Using *Caenorhabditis elegans* As a Model Organism

Research Questions

1. Do current or future touch screen materials lead to an increase in autism in *Caenorhabditis elegans* as gauged by gene expression?
2. Can folic acid, supplied to the environment of *C. elegans*, result in a reduction in the prevalence of autistic conditions in *C. elegans* population, as determined by gene expression?

Hypotheses

- It was hypothesized that:
1. Indian ink, oxide, a current component of touch screens, would lead to the onset of autism in *C. elegans*.
 2. Graphene and copper would be the safest potential touch screen materials and would not lead to the onset of autism in *C. elegans*.
 3. Folic acid would decrease rates of autistic conditions in *C. elegans*.

Background

- Autism**
- Neurological disorder that impacts normal development of skills used for socializing, communicating, and sensory processing (Dantzig et al., 2007)
 - Currently affects one child in every eight to nine born (Landigan et al., 2002)
 - No definite cause known (Dantzig et al., 2002)
 - Rare autism cases coincides with time period of use of touch screen devices
- Fig. 1: Autism prevalence*

Mutations & Model Organism

- Human gene *NLG-1* mutations found in autistic patients (Yilma-Orsi et al., 2009)
- *Caenorhabditis elegans*
- Growth cycle of around three days (Makrilia & Tavernarakis, 2001)
- Many genes found homologous to those of humans
- *NLG-1* gene is homologous to human *NLG-1* (Miyazaki et al., 2001)
- Decrease in expression could lead to most of autism symptoms due to improper synapse conformation (Miyazaki et al., 2001)

Touch Screen Materials

- Graphene**
- High levels of touch may lead to inflammatory disorders (Thakur et al., 2012)
 - Graphene may link to oxidative stress and cause certain neurological disorders (Miyazaki et al., 2001)

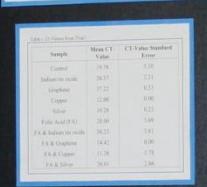
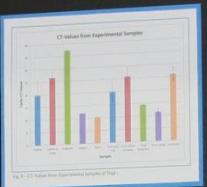
- Silver**
- Silver may bind to proteins and lead to cellular damage and cause neurological disorders (Miyazaki et al., 2001)

- Counteracting Substance**
- **Folic Acid**
 - Low folic acid metabolism in prepubescent children lead to autism in prepubescent children (Witteman et al., 2012)

Study Overview

Examine graphs created by process to identify each level of *NLG-1* gene expression with respect to hypothesized

Data



Methods

Transfer colony of *Escherichia coli* (Strain OP50) into a tube with 3 mL LB broth and keep in an incubator at 37°C overnight. Store tubes at 4°C until ready to spread onto experimental plates.

Transfer two to four *Caenorhabditis elegans* organisms from a previously cultured plate onto each of the newly created agar plates. Incubate the 10 plates at room temperature for 3 days. Make observations about worm behavior and movement during this time.



Create materials and organisms

Put 100 μL of LB onto a plate

Put 10 C. elegans onto the plate

Put 10 μL of OP50 onto the plate

Put 10 μL of touch screen material onto the plate

Put 10 μL of folic acid onto the plate

Incubate at 37°C overnight

Extract the RNA from the C. elegans using the Major RNA Protocol. Measure the concentration and purity of RNA samples using a nanodrop. Dilute the samples to the same concentration.

Examine graphs created by process to identify each level of *NLG-1* gene expression with respect to hypothesized

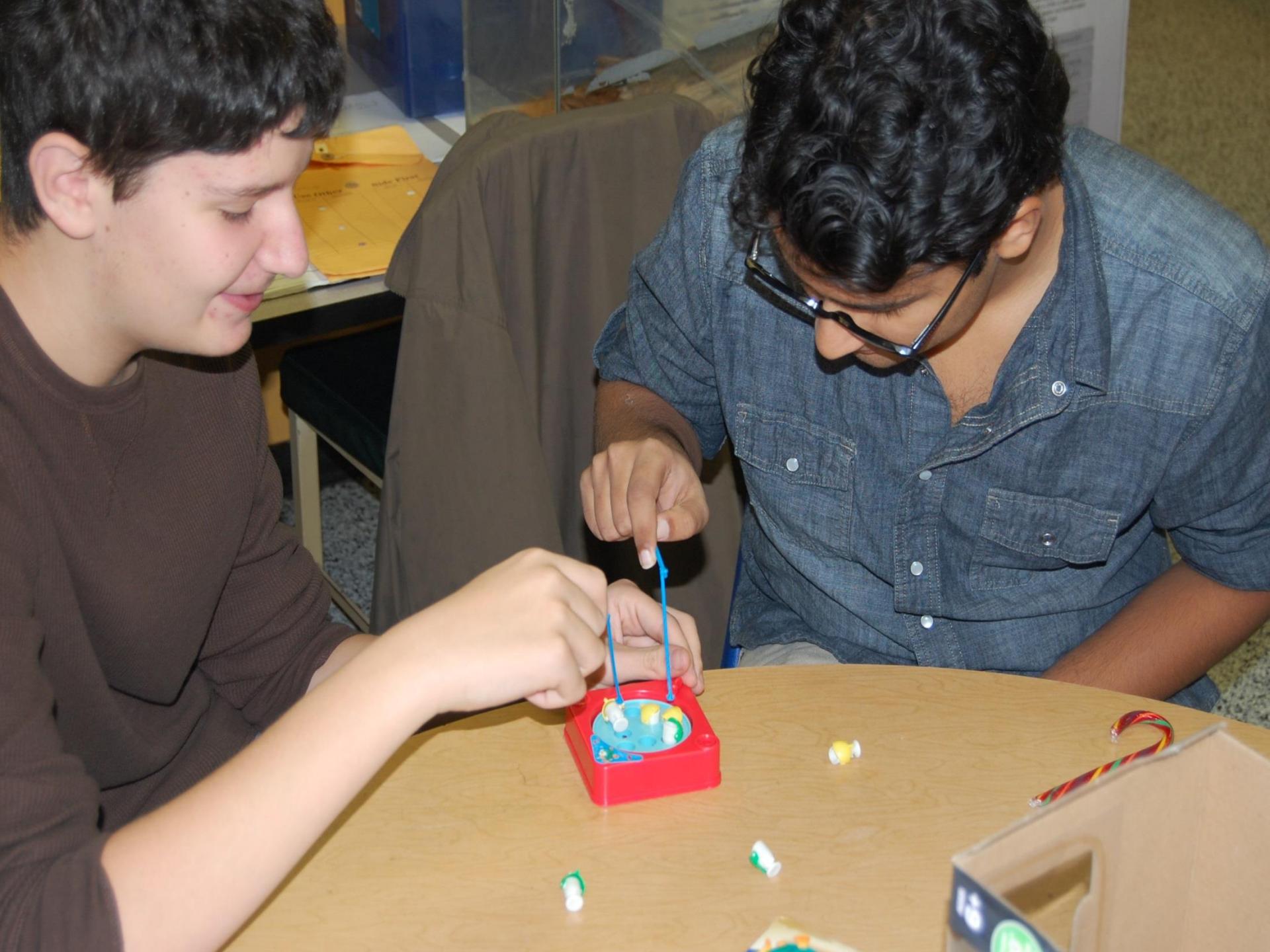
Results

- 1. Indian ink and graphite samples had the lowest gene expression levels
- 2. Copper & silver samples exhibited overexpression of the gene
- 3. Folic acid did not have a major impact on gene expression
- 4. Folic acid did not stabilize the gene expression levels

Conclusions

- 1. Graphene may lead to autism conditions
- 2. Copper & silver may potentially increase *NLG-1* expression
- 3. Folic acid may have adverse effects
- 4. Folic acid did not demonstrate proof of concept thus



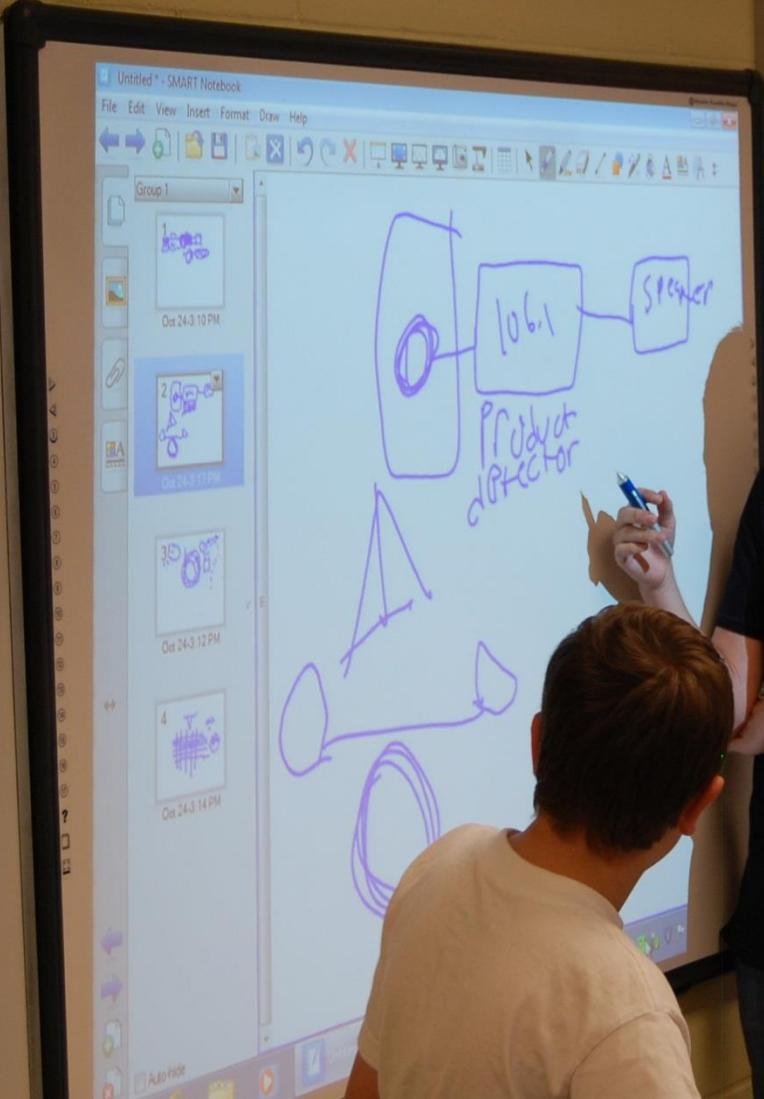


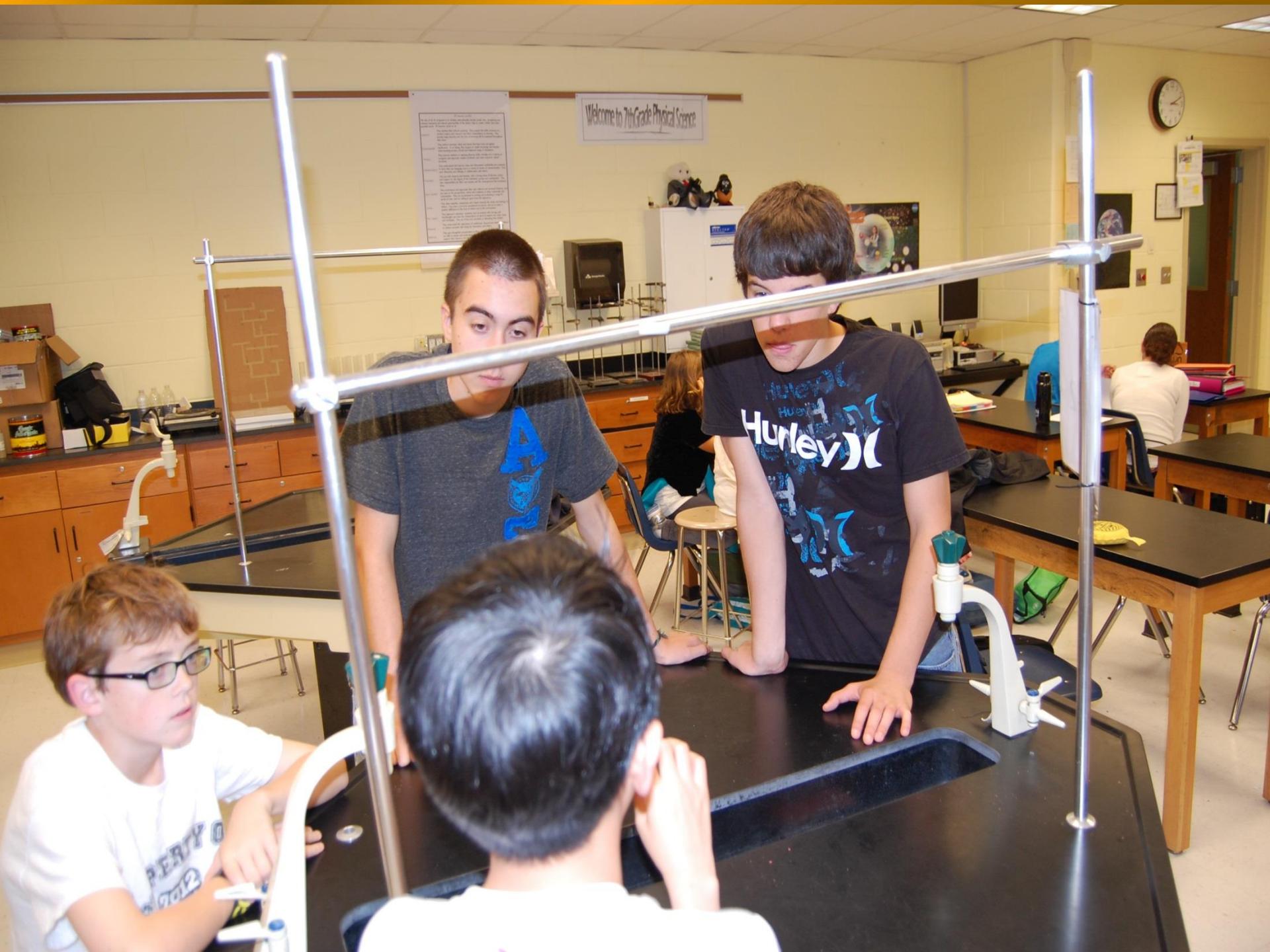


Providence of a
2010-11
Siemens Competition
Math · Science · Technology
Semifinalist
www.siemens-foundation.org



School
!





Welcome to 7th Grade Physical Science



BROOKHAVEN
NATIONAL LABORATORY





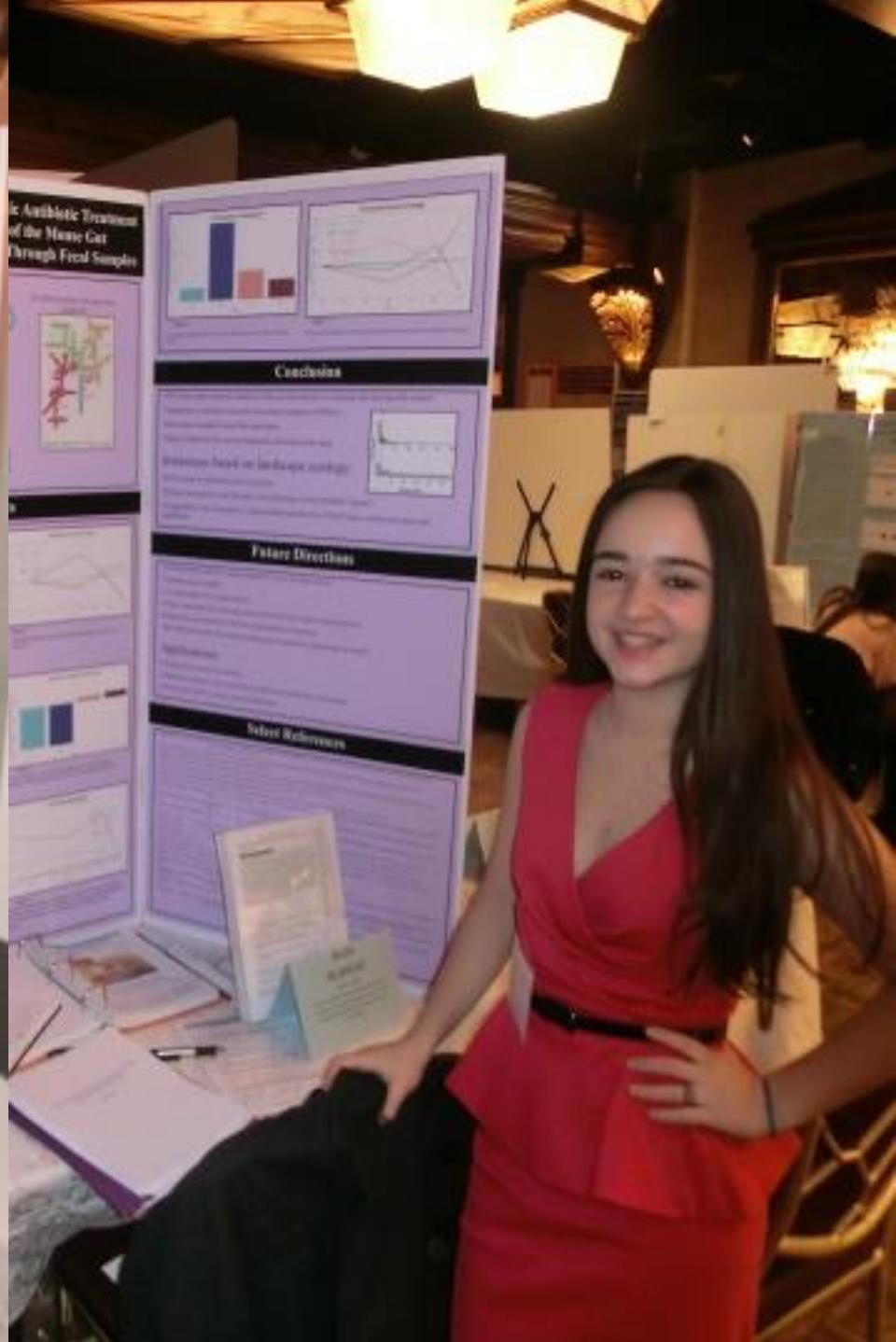
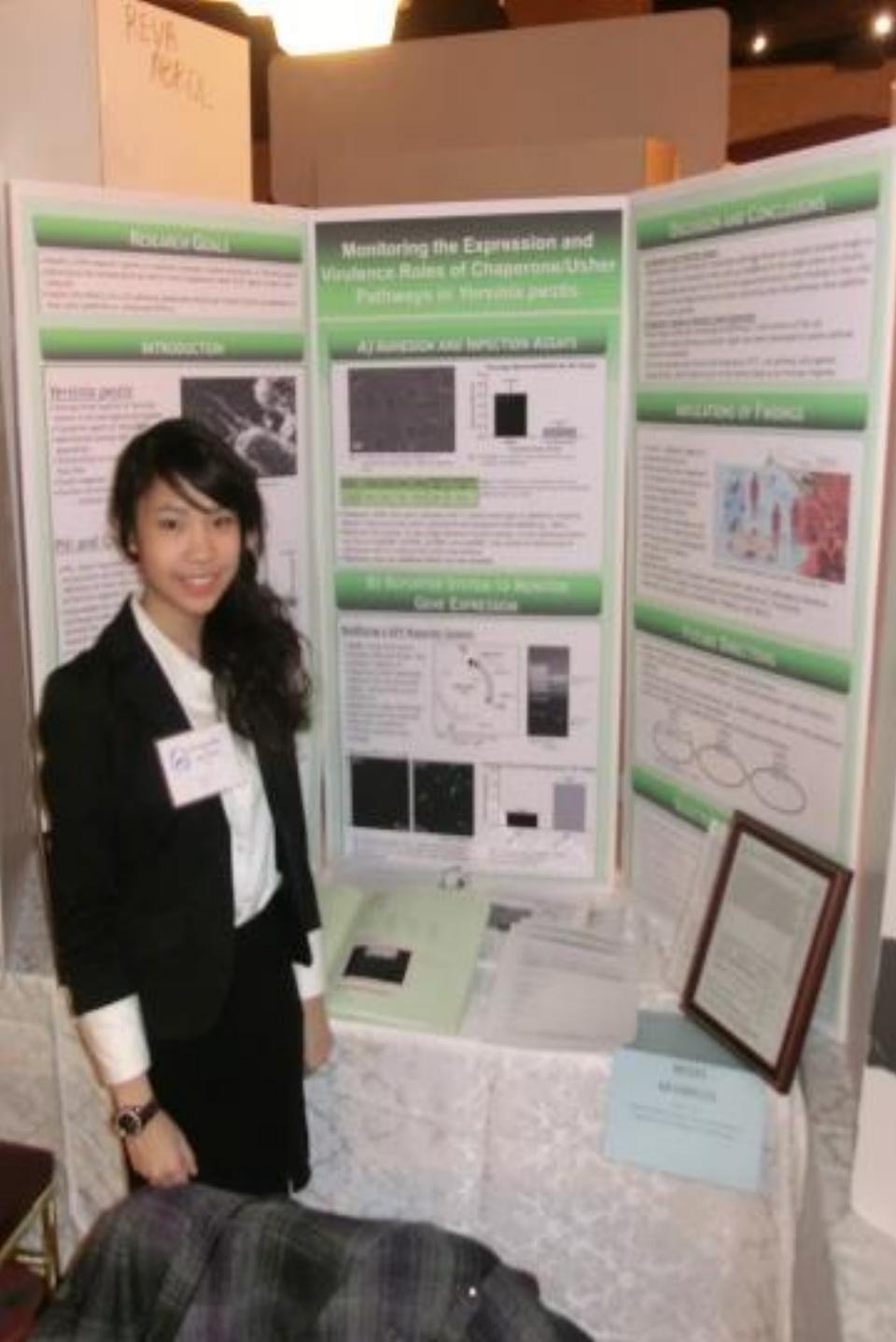
Research 2 → Apr. 18 P
Apr 27-WAC → Board Hop
Apr 29. Andromeda - 645m outside school
610 in Research Lab





Antidepressant on the
Anxiolytic effect of
Artemia salina
shrimp (Artemia salina)





EXIT

**CONGRATULATIONS
COUGARETTES**









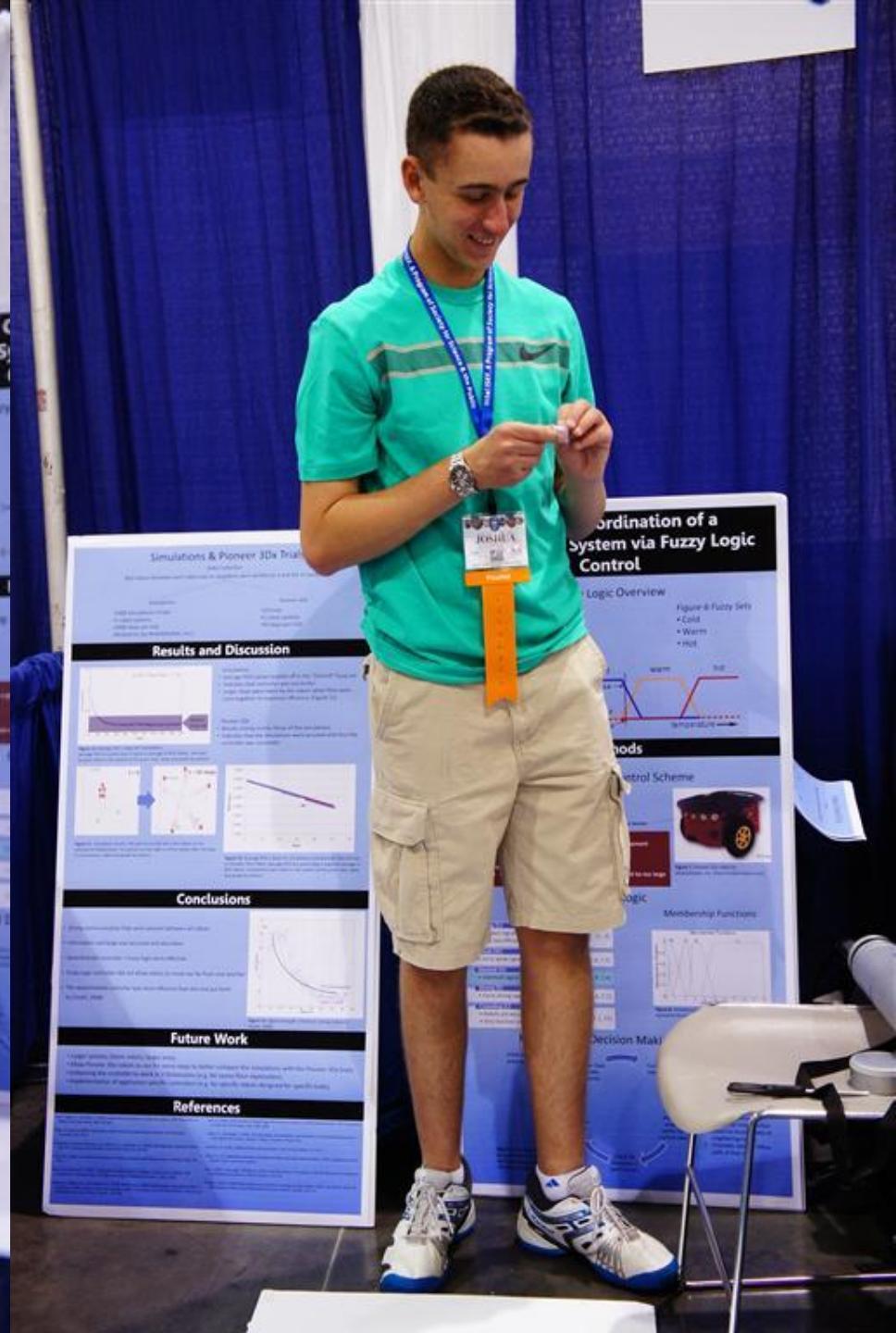
Lab
Table #5



**CONGRATULATIONS
COUGARETTES**

A U





CONGRATULATIONS COUGARETTES



DANIEL J.
SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS
DR. H. J. DEL ROSSO

A U

The Effect of Coprophagie Microbiome Transfer in Isopods

Objectives



Results

Abstract:
Abstract text describing the results of the study.

Materials:
List of materials used in the experiment.

Methods:
Description of the experimental methods and procedures.

Conclusion:
Summary of the findings and conclusions drawn from the study.

Future Research:
Proposed areas for further research based on the findings.

References:
List of references cited in the study.

Science:
Image of the journal cover.



Touch Screen Constituents and Their Effects on Action Using Cervical As a Model Organism



NO SMOKING















Proud School of a
2010-11
Siemens Compete
Math : Science : Technology
Semifinalist
www.siemens-foundation.org





ANALISIS 2
TRIGONOMETRÍA

Congrats to Kayla(Layla) Neville Co-author

Any old comp
soot >

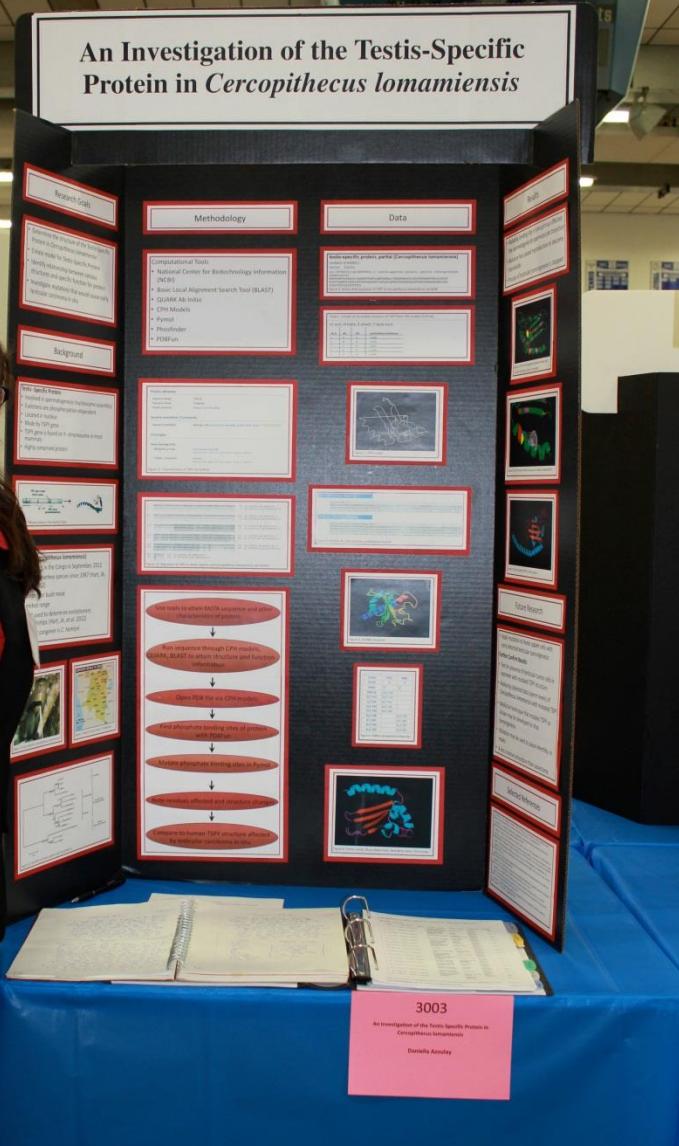




An Investigation of the Testis-Specific Protein in *Cercopithecus lomamiensis*

Nebiyou
Getahun

Types of Music on
action and Growth



3003

An Investigation of the Testis Specific Protein in
Cercopithecus lomamiensis
Dorella Arousy

A Comparative Analysis of the Over Expression of Genes Using Serial Analysis of Gene Expression





Welcome to 7th Grade Physical Science

Lab
Table #2



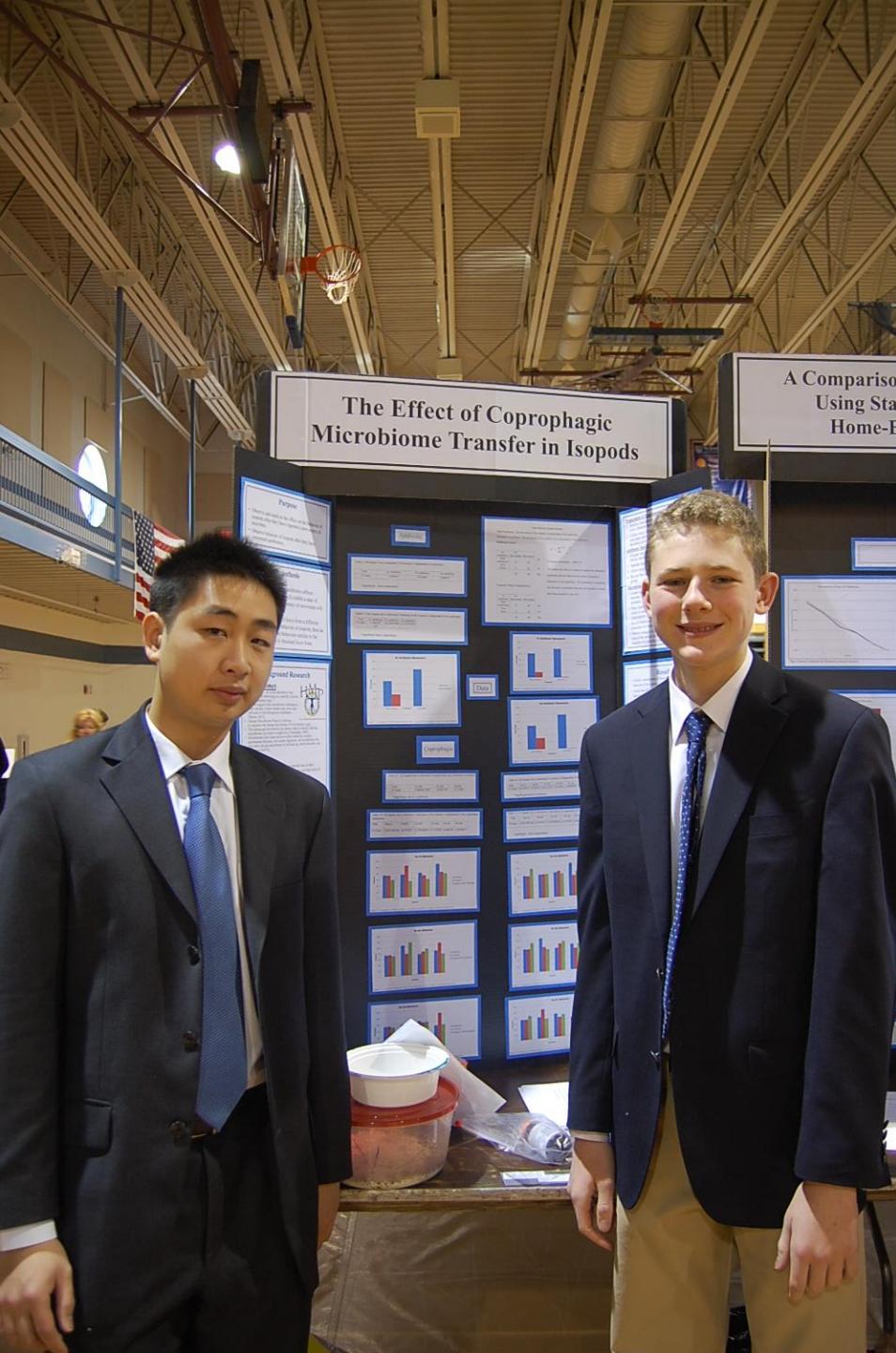
10-11
Siemens Competition
Math : Science : Technology
Semifinalist

www.siemens-foundation.org



A Study of the Effects of Curricula on the
Neurophysiological Capacities of
Drosophila melanogaster Males of Children's Roots







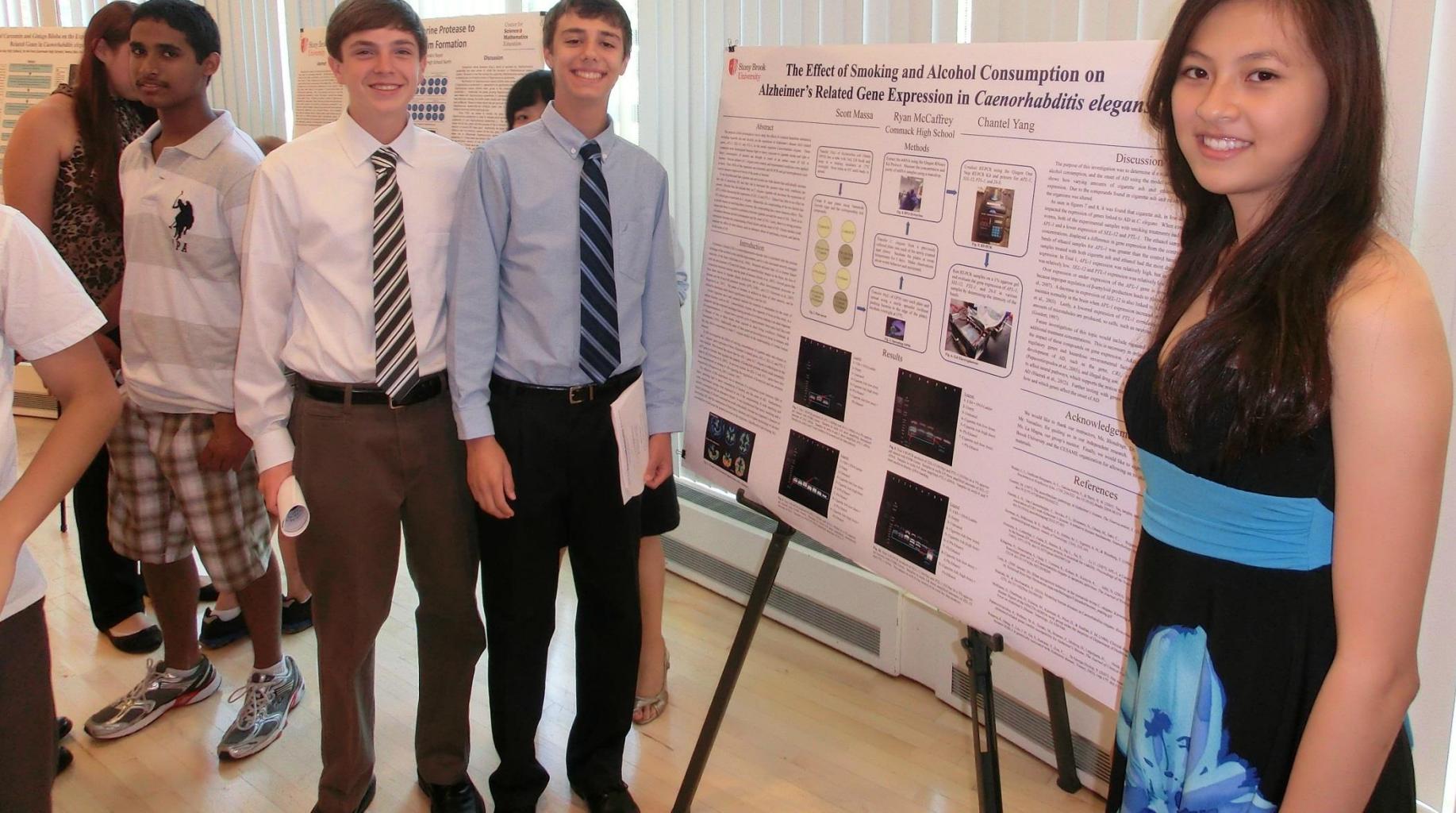
N₂ line #4

Lu
Heng
Zhang
Jing

Zhi

KEY





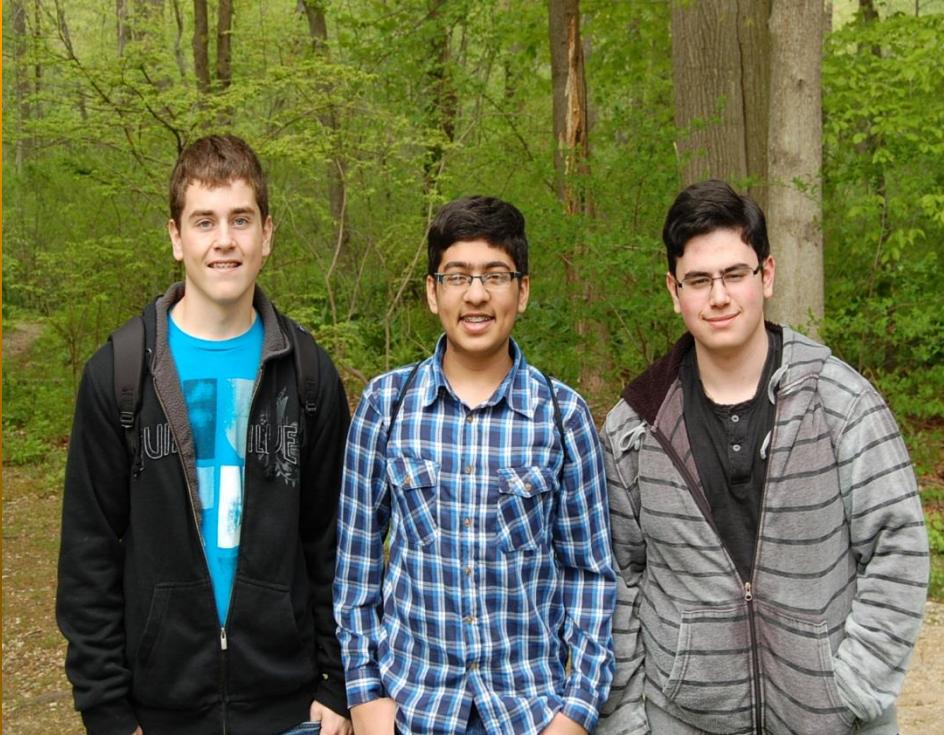


PERVAPORATION UNIT

Information
RP-L4-2001
Date Moved: 10-14-2006

C
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
NYC

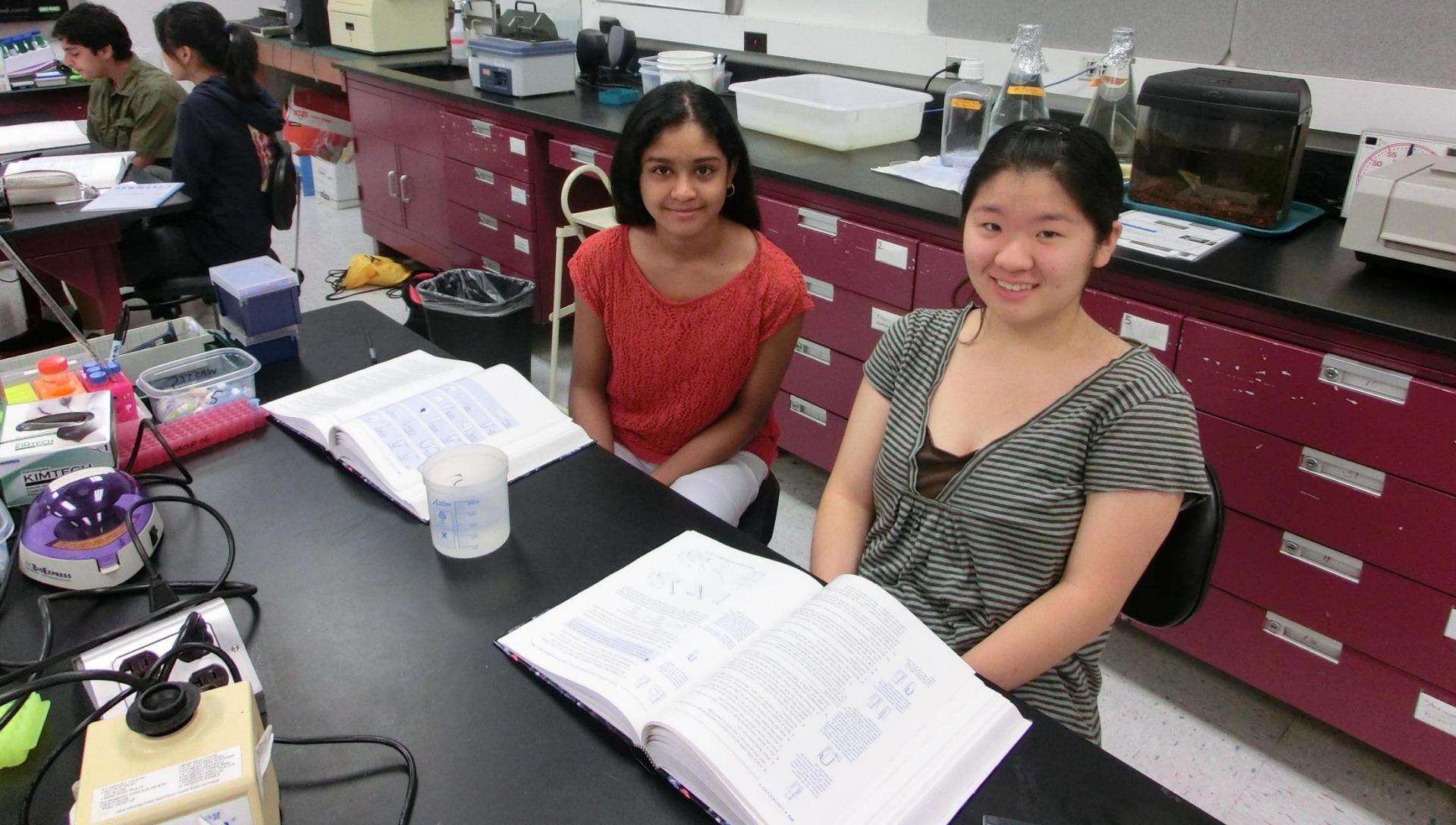
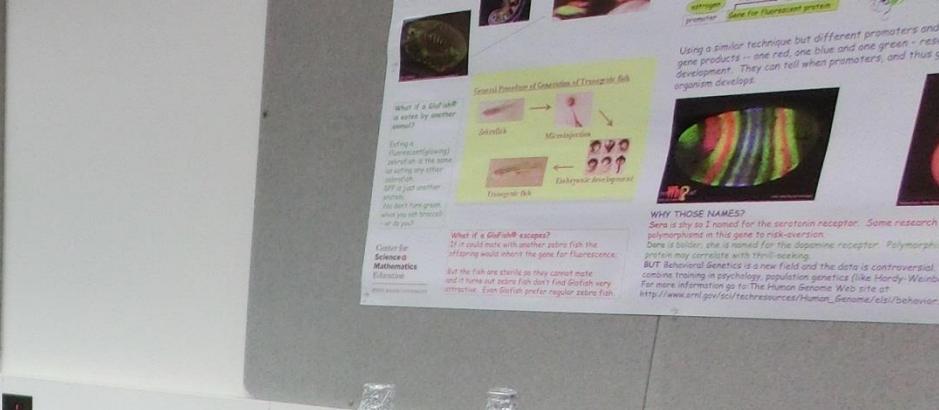




12 PC
FLINT
SIS JAR
8 OZ

SIS JAR
8 OZ







**MAXIMUM
OCCUPANCY
NOT TO EXCEED
975 PERSONS**

EXIT

The Correlations Between Systemic Problems, Age, and Gender to the Severity of Periodontal Disease







JUDGE

MARINA SOKOLOVA
Dr. Barbara Kruger

Investigation of the pion

The Accelerator

- On collision, the kinetic energy resulted in the emission of particles.
- Events were selected at the vertex and from 0-92 GeV.



Introduction/ Literature Review

The Big Bang theory

Solar flares are due to sudden release of high energy particles stored caused by the build up of magnetic energy in the solar atmosphere (Hargreaves 1992).

The Solar cycle is an 11 year periodic change in the Sun's activity and appearance (McIntosh 1999).

Solar flares induce generated currents in the ground due to Earth's changing magnetic field, this can damage electrical grids.

Changes in atmospheric propagation conditions can disrupt telecommunications (Fig. 1).

RRC

RC



Conclusion

- The goal of this investigation was achieved: A notification system that can identify sudden ionospheric disturbances.
- Overall, the program achieves the desired goal, but could be improved.

Real Life Applications

Power plant solar flare early detection system

Personal solar flare notification application

Mathematically finding the peaks in any piece of data

Limitations

Limitations

To make the software work correctly a functioning antenna and radio frequency front end must be used.

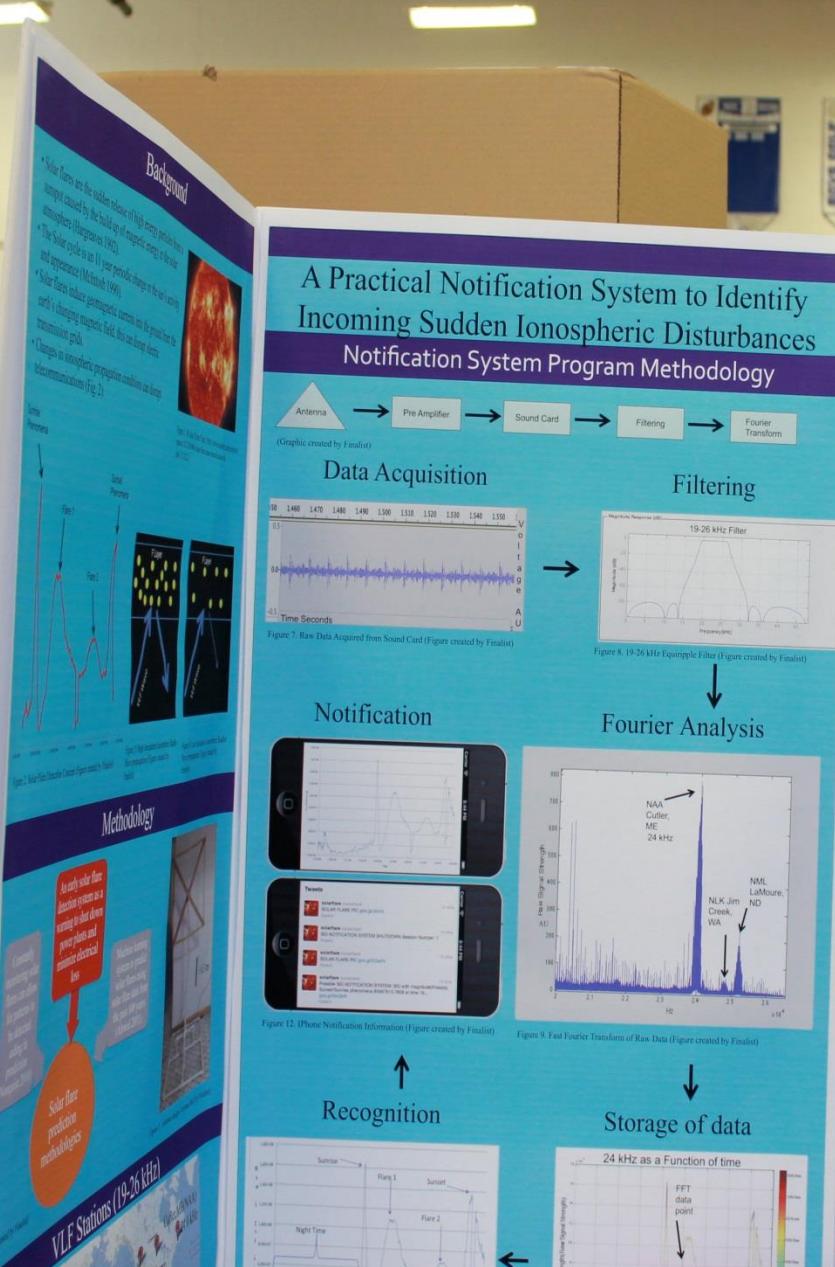
The interpretation of the data pieces can only be made once a flare spikes and drops back down.

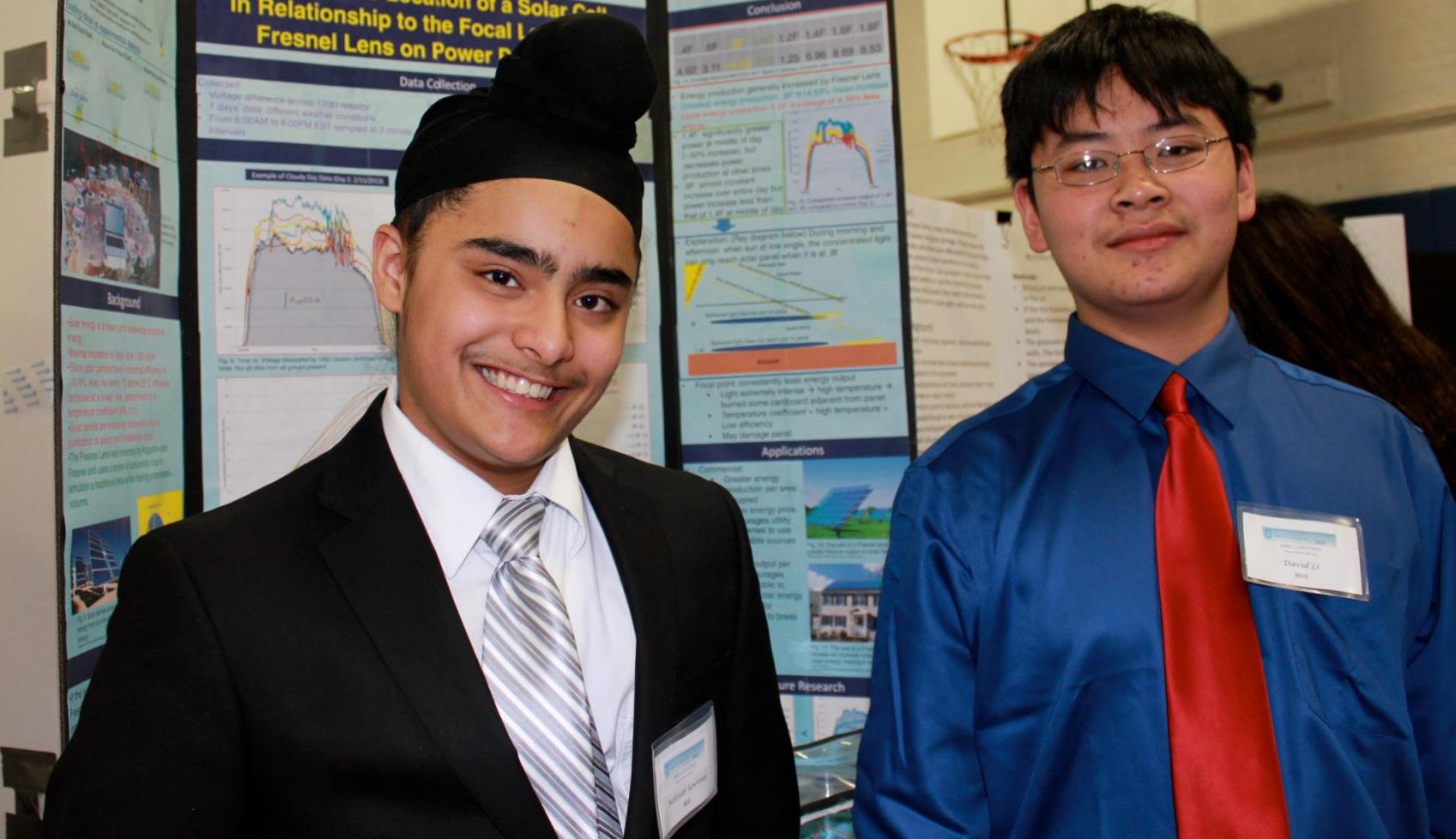
Future Research

Solar storm detection
VLF wave sound circuit
Surveillance phenomena
Optimal antenna
Early warning VLF wave analysis

Solar storm prediction
Noise in data
Surveillance phenomena
Night time data research

Selected References

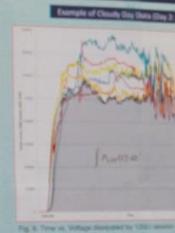




Impact of the Location of a Solar Cell in Relationship to the Focal Length of a Fresnel Lens on Power Production

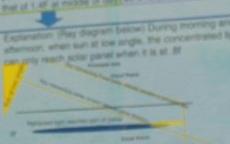
Data Collection

Collected:
• Voltage difference across 1200 ohm resistor
• 7 days' data: different weather conditions
• From 6:00AM to 6:00PM EST sampled at 2 minute intervals



Conclusion

• Energy production generally increased by Fresnel Lens
• Decreased energy production: $20 \rightarrow 14.5\% \text{ mean increase}$
• Larger energy production: 1 CP increase of 0.78% area
• AF significantly greater power at middle of day
• ~50% increase in power at other times
• AF: almost constant increase over entire day but power increases less than that of 1.4 at the middle of day



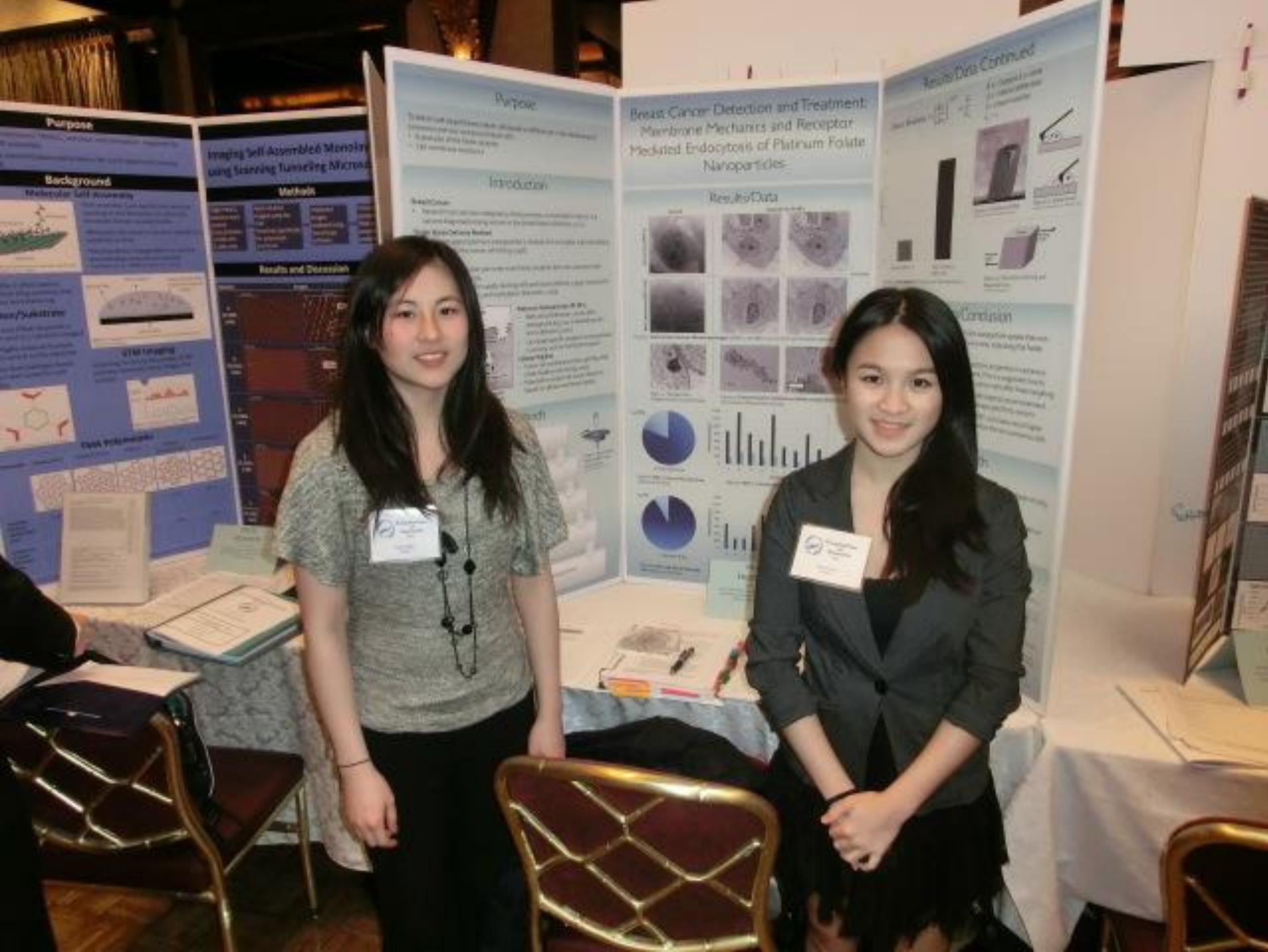
Applications



Fig. 10. The use of a Fresnel lens to collect diffuse solar radiation for street lighting.

Future Research

• Initial Scrutiny
• More research on how to increase efficiency
• If the focus is too far away, the panel will not work
• The glass must be clear, with no scratches or dust



Purpose

Imaging Self-Assembled Monolayers using Scanning Tunneling Microscopy

Methods

Background

Molecular Self-Assembly



Self-assembly is the spontaneous organization of molecules into complex structures. It is a common phenomenon in nature and has been used in various applications such as drug delivery and sensors.

Scanning Tunneling Microscopy

Scanning Tunneling Microscopy (STM) is a technique that can image individual atoms and molecules on a surface. It uses a sharp metal tip to scan the surface and measure the electrical current between the tip and the surface.

STM Imaging

The STM image shows the hexagonal lattice of the self-assembled monolayer.

DNA Polyesters

DNA polyesters are synthetic polymers that have been modified with DNA sequences.

Graphene

Graphene is a single layer of carbon atoms arranged in a hexagonal lattice.

Purpose

To develop a quantitative method to measure membrane mechanics and receptor-mediated endocytosis of platinum folate nanoparticles.

Introduction

Background

- Breast cancer is the second leading cause of cancer deaths in women.
- Early detection and treatment are key to improving survival rates.
- Membrane mechanics and receptor-mediated endocytosis play a role in breast cancer progression.

Research Question

- How can we use membrane mechanics and receptor-mediated endocytosis to detect and treat breast cancer?

• Develop a quantitative method to measure membrane mechanics and receptor-mediated endocytosis.

• Use platinum folate nanoparticles to target cancer cells.

• Measure the effect of the nanoparticles on membrane mechanics and receptor-mediated endocytosis.

• Use the results to develop a diagnostic and therapeutic strategy for breast cancer.

• Evaluate the effectiveness of the strategy in pre-clinical models.

• Translate the findings to clinical trials.

• Monitor the progression of the disease and evaluate the long-term outcome.

• Improve the quality of life for breast cancer patients.

• Contribute to the development of new treatments for breast cancer.

• Promote research and education in the field of breast cancer.

• Encourage collaboration between researchers and clinicians.

• Foster a culture of innovation and discovery.

• Ensure that the findings are accessible to all.

• Encourage the use of safe and effective treatments.

• Promote the use of evidence-based medicine.

• Encourage the use of non-invasive and minimally invasive procedures.

• Encourage the use of patient-centered care.

• Encourage the use of multidisciplinary approaches.

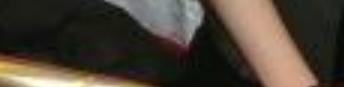
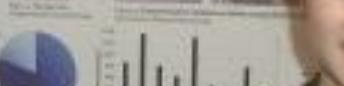
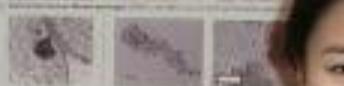
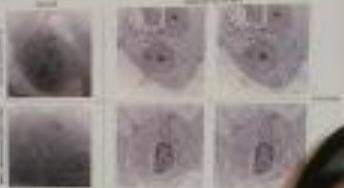
• Encourage the use of translational research.

• Encourage the use of open access publishing.

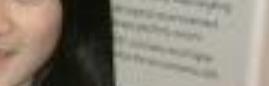
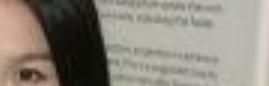
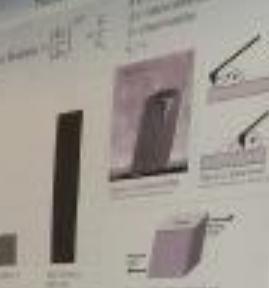
Introduction

Breast Cancer Detection and Treatment: Membrane Mechanics and Receptor-Mediated Endocytosis of Platinum Folate Nanoparticles

Results/ Data



Results/ Data Continued



Conclusion

• Our results show that platinum folate nanoparticles can be used to detect and treat breast cancer.

• The nanoparticles can target cancer cells and disrupt their membranes.

• The nanoparticles can also stimulate receptor-mediated endocytosis.

• These findings have important implications for the diagnosis and treatment of breast cancer.

• Our work can help to improve the quality of life for breast cancer patients.

• Our work can also contribute to the development of new treatments for breast cancer.

• Our work can help to improve the safety and efficacy of existing treatments.

• Our work can help to reduce the burden of breast cancer on society.

• Our work can help to promote research and education in the field of breast cancer.

• Our work can help to encourage collaboration between researchers and clinicians.

• Our work can help to foster a culture of innovation and discovery.

• Our work can help to ensure that the findings are accessible to all.

• Our work can help to encourage the use of safe and effective treatments.

• Our work can help to promote the use of evidence-based medicine.

• Our work can help to encourage the use of non-invasive and minimally invasive procedures.

• Our work can help to encourage the use of patient-centered care.

• Our work can help to encourage the use of multidisciplinary approaches.

• Our work can help to encourage the use of translational research.

• Our work can help to encourage the use of open access publishing.













Measuring DNA damage in *Acropora formosa* using phosphorylated H2A

Methods

Acropora formosa were used. It is a shallow water and warm water inhabitant.

14 fragments of A. formosa were used.

The coral fragments were 1-1.5 cm in size approximately the 40% of coral length. They are not shaded with 10 hours at 10 °C. Under normal conditions, most reefs have temperatures 20 °C. Reefs occurring and rarely were recorded and kept at new 20 °C. Primary controls included UV radiation and mixed conditions.

For UV exposure the coral fragments were placed in a U.V. 254 Stratalinker. Exposure times are 2 minutes.

Three A. formosa fragments were exposed to the 110 °C water temperature. Exposure was 15 min. One fragment was a control.

Two A. formosa fragments were exposed to the 110 °C water temperature. Exposure was 15 min. Two fragments were used as controls.

A third set of A. formosa fragments were exposed to the 110 °C water temperature. Three were used as controls.

Three A. formosa fragments were exposed to the 110 °C water temperature. One fragment was a control.

A seventh set of A. formosa fragments were exposed to the 110 °C water temperature. One fragment was a control.

The primary antibody used was rabbit anti-phospho-H2A (Serine 104) (#9315, Cell Signaling Technology).

The secondary antibody used was mouse anti-rabbit IgG (H&L, Sigma).

Secondary antibodies used were goat anti-mouse IgG and goat anti-rabbit IgG (IgG H&L, Sigma).

Results

The first very interesting result is that the primary antibody can only recognize phosphorylated H2A. In contrast, the unphosphorylated H2A does not react with the antibody.

The other very interesting result is that the control fragments exposed to the 110 °C water temperature did not show any increase in fluorescence.

The other very interesting result is that the control fragments exposed to the 110 °C water temperature did not show any increase in fluorescence.

The other very interesting result is that the control fragments exposed to the 110 °C water temperature did not show any increase in fluorescence.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

A) Adhesion and Infection Assays

Adhesion assays utilizing the quadruple pathway knock-out mutant provide insight to the roles of pili in binding to host cells as compared to the single knock-out strains. The quadruple knockout strain led to increased deficiency when binding to host cells compared to the single knock-out strains indicating that the pathways have additive effects on one another.

B) Reporter System to Monitor Gene Expression

Novel gene constructs consisting of pGFPmut3.1 with inserts of the *caf* chaperone/usher pathway promoter region has been developed to assess optimal induction conditions.

The *caf* pathway was found to be induced at 37°C. *caf* pathway aids against phagocytosis, which often occurs in the human body as an immune response.

IMPLICATIONS OF FINDINGS

Y. pestis - Category A agent of potential bioterrorism

Understanding pilus biogenesis will elucidate the mechanisms of bacterial pathogenesis and provide insight into cellular organelle construction.

Understanding expression and function of pili could elucidate the mechanisms of pathogenesis and lead to vaccination development.

Methods can be used in studies regarding other species of pathogenic bacteria, *tularensis*, and species of *Salmonella*, *Shigella*, and *Vibrio*.



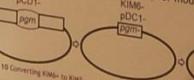
FUTURE DIRECTIONS

Apply methodology to additional pathogenic bacterial strains.

Create constructs consisting of pGFPmut3.1 and novel promoters.

Determine the conditions (temperature, pH, media type) under which the chaperone/usher pathways are expressed.

Utilize the KIMs-Strain (quadruple KO strain) for mouse model experiments.



SELECTED REFERENCES

- Lee, J. E., Kim, S. H., & Kim, C. H. (2002). Chaperone/usher pathway genes in *Yersinia pestis*. *Journal of Bacteriology*, 184(16), 4564-4571.
- Jordan, P. E., & Zaitsev, V. B. (2002). Molecular cloning and characterization of *Yersinia pestis* *caf* genes. *Journal of Bacteriology*, 184(16), 4572-4579.
- Kim, C. H., Lee, J. E., Cho, I. C., Kim, S. H., & Kim, Y. J. (2001). Identification of *Yersinia pestis* genes involved in virulence that are induced by phosphate limitation. *Journal of Bacteriology*, 183(11), 3651-3656.
- Lee, J. E., Kim, S. H., Cho, I. C., Kim, C. H., & Kim, Y. J. (2000). Role of the *Yersinia pestis* *caf* genes in virulence. *Journal of Bacteriology*, 182(23), 6823-6828.



RESEARCH GOALS

- Identify a GFP reporter system to measure changes in gene expression in *Yersinia* mutants.
- Determine the temperature at which each chaperone/usher (ca) gene induces adhesion.
- Assess the effects of a ca pathway quadruple knockout strain in adhesion to host cells.

INTRODUCTION

Yersinia pestis

- Among three species of *Yersinia* known to be pathogens to humans
- Zoonotic agent of the plague
- Mortalities among the infected population
- Transmitted to humans from infected flea bites
- Human disease known as plague
- Structure known as pili - utilized for adhesion (Figure 1)



Monitoring the Expression and Virulence Roles of Chaperone/Usher Pathways in *Yersinia pestis*

A) ADHESION AND INFECTION ASSAYS

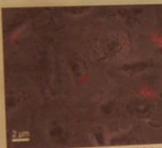


Fig. 3: Fluorescent micrograph sample of 4 pathway KO mutant strain A549 cell adhesion assay.

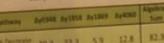


Table 1: Comparison of % decrease in host cell adhesion of single pathway knock-outs and quadruple pathway knockout strain

- Protocol: A549 cells were infected with *Y. pestis* wild type or deletion mutants. Results (bacteria/cell) were calculated and analyzed with ANOVA ($p < .001$).
- Based on the results, of the single deletion mutants, a four pathway knockout strain (*Δy3048*, *Δy1858*, *Δy1869*, and *Δy4060*) was tested to determine if pathways work in conjunction with one another.
- Pathways have an additive effect on one another.

B) REPORTER SYSTEM TO MONITOR GENE EXPRESSION

Modifying a GFP Reporter System

Goal: Using restriction enzymes SphI and XbaI, the promoter regions of chaperone/usher pathways replaced the lac promoter region. Using these novel constructs, chaperone/usher pathways were assessed for optimal induction conditions.

The *caf* pathway utilized.

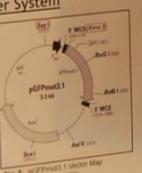


Fig. 4: *caf* GFP construct

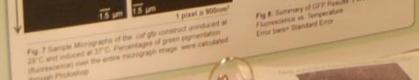
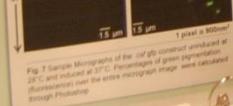
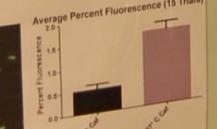


Table 2: Summary of GFP Results: Percent Fluorescence vs. Temperature Error bars: Standard Error

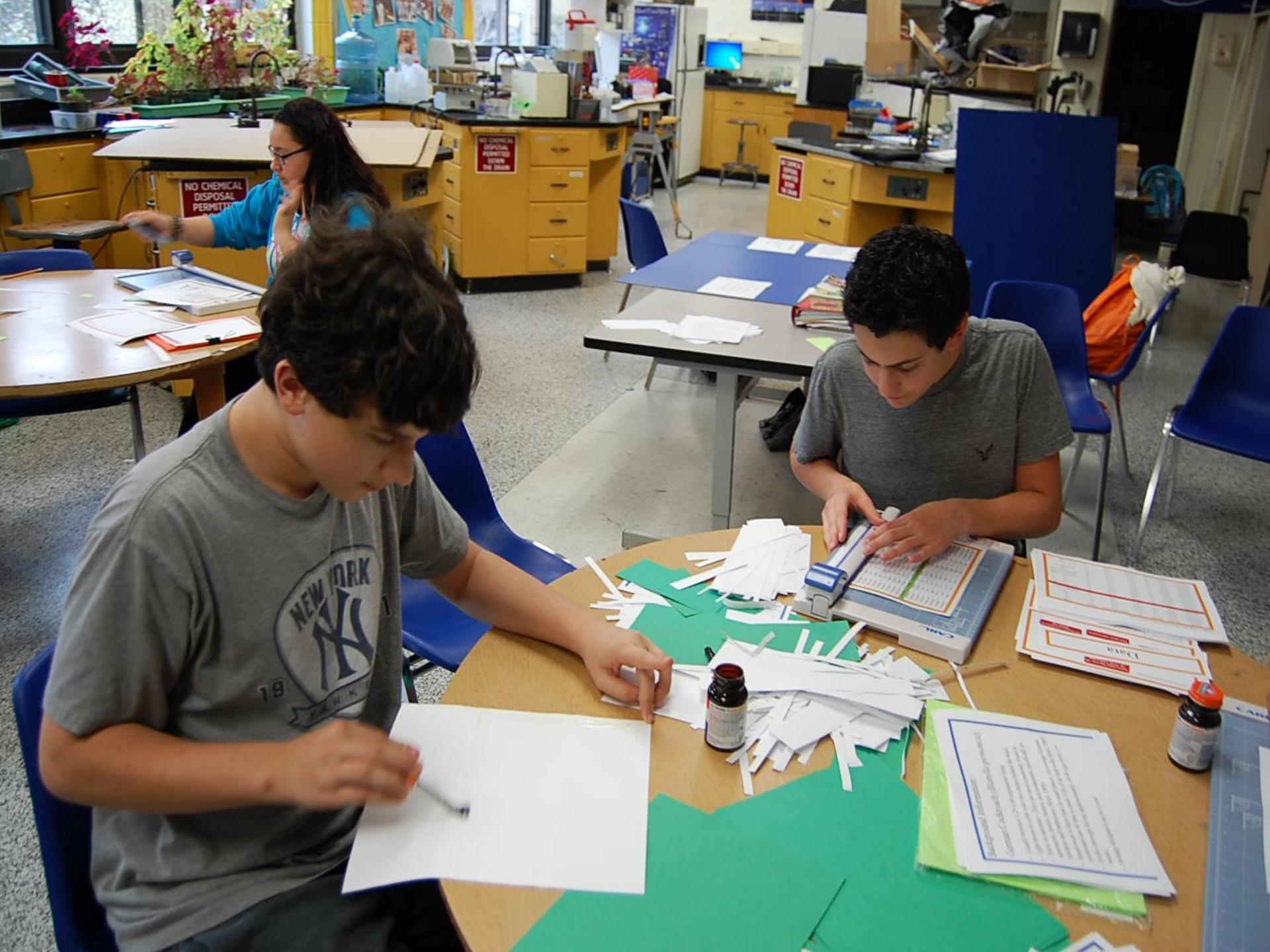
METHODS AND MATERIALS

Adhesion and Infection

- 1) Adhesion and infection
- 2) Adhesion and infection







Background & Objectives:
Genetic Codebreakers & Genetic Promoters

Results

Conclusion

- As a result of the information collected through experimentation, memories can be better and more accurately recalled from collaborations than individually.

Certain types of questions posed challenges in the ability to recall accurate details more than others did. There was a difference in accuracy of answers between some questions more than in others. For example, question number 2 was answered much less accurately than question number 3, as well as others.

This change in accuracy could be due to a number of reasons. Some hypothesized explanations are how the questions were ordered, the wording of the question, or the intensity of the question (main details or more meticulous details in the scene).

It was observed that questions that were more blunt were easier to answer, such as "What activity was the girl participating in?". Every individual answered that question correctly.

However, questions that were not straight forward, or were asking more meticulous details, such as "How many ponytails did the girl have her hair in?" and "How many lights were on?".

The period of time during the video focused on the girl's activity was greater than the amount of time focused on the background lights.

The majority of all individuals got the following question wrong. "Were the girl's pants tucked into or out of her shorts?" When the majority of the individuals in each group had answered this question, as well as other questions right, the collaborative answer was correct.

However, when the majority of the individuals in each group answered it wrong, more often than not, the collaborative answer was wrong. This supports the hypothesis that collaboration has an influence on each person's opinion and recollections, which is shown in figure 2.

This study can be applied to forensics and crime scenes. By testing how the results are influenced by collaborations, the ability to recall details from a real life crime can be positively increased when allowed to collaborate with other witnesses.

This can also be applied to classroom education. Observations that recollections became more vivid and accurate after collaboration suggests that the method of group work in school can benefit the learning experience of students.

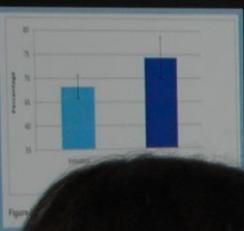
Future Research

Future research can continue this research by increasing

the age groups that should be tested. By testing children, teenagers, and adults, it will determine if the accuracy of their recollections is based on age.

The accuracy of the study can be further tested by using different types of questions. In the study, the questions would be asked in a way that was in their recollection of the stories. The questions would be asked this way.

Future research can also test the psychological effects of memory research adequately.



Interfere with Healthy Sleep Habits Among Adolescents







www.explorer.bio-rad

68
Plants

69



S

c

i

e

n

ce

n

ce

r

e

ch

re

se

ea

re

se

ea

re

se

ea

re

se

ea