

CALIFORNIA STATE SCIENCE FAIR 2015 PROJECT SUMMARY

| Name(s) | Project Number |
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| Titus M. Patton | Δ |
| | |
| | 35337 |
| Project Title | |
| Antimicrobial Properties of Stingray Mucus | |
| Abstract (Cools | |
| Objectives/Goals Previous research has suggested that wound healing properties in stingrays may substance in the animals epidermal mucus. To investigate this, the ministrum in (MIC) of the mucus against the various strains was determined and compared. Methods/Materials | hibitory concentration |
| Fresh epidermal mucus was collected from 16 Cownose stingrays. Types of F with six common bacterial strains (E. coli, P. flourescens) B. subtilis, S. aureus, luteus). For the MIC assay, varying concentrations of mucus were inserted in th control 4 tubes containing only the varying concentrations of stingray mucus an | a LB broth were prepared. |
| The test tubes were incubated for 24 hours and then optical density was peasure the MIC. In addition, disk diffusion assays were conducted to determine the effe against the same six bacteria. Results | ed and used to determine ectiveness of the mucus |
| No inhibitory ring was clearly defined around any disc placed on the cultures, b scene to suggest partial inhibition. The minimum inhibitory concentration was f than originally expected. Conclusions/Discussion | |
| This project showed that Cownose ray mucus could still be a possible answer to resistant bacteria. Through this study many methods and procedures were improved, to ensure better results in future research | the problem of antibiotic oved, and continue to be |
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| Summary Statement This project analyses the effectiveness of stingrays epidermal mucus against condetermine if it is a possible source to combat the rising problem of antibiotic res | |
| Help Received Used lab at Universal Biomedical Research Laboratory under the supervision of PhD.; Brian Tsukimura, PhD advised project; Andrew Strankman advised proje | |