

## CALIFORNIA STATE SCIENCE FAIR 2015 PROJECT SUMMARY

Name(s) **Project Number Yingchen Chen; Yintung Chen** 35926 **Project Title** A Comparative Assessment of the Inherited Resistance of Escherichia coli K-12 against Three Common Disinfectants **Abstract Objectives/Goals** This project compared the ability of bacteria Escherichia coli K-12 to develop inherit d resistance against common household disinfectants, triclosan, isopropyl alcohol, and sodium hypochiorile, at different concentrations. Methods/Materials In the experiment, Escherichia coli K-12 were tested under different concentrations of three common disinfectants: triclosan, isopropyl alcohol, and sodium by ochlorite. 10 microlliers of each disinfectant at varying concentrations were added via a 6.0 mm filter paper disk to again plates newly streaked with E. coli. After 24 hours of incubation, the diameters of the zone of inhibition were measured in millimeters. The bacteria that had been exposed to the disinfectants were then transferred to new agar plates to be tested as the next generation. There were a total of three generations and three concentrations for each disinfectant. **Results** It was found that the zones of inhibition of triclosin solutions decreased sharply over three generations, while no appreciable decrease was observed for bleach and RA solutions. For all trials, the percent deviations of the measurements were all less than a percent, so the trials were completed with precision. **Conclusions/Discussion** The hypothesis that triclosan would have effects on the inherited resistance of Escherichia coli K-12 was supported. E. coli K-12 demonstrated inherited resistance against triclosan in 3 generations, but no inherited resistance against IPA and bleach was shown. Summary Statement ed the ability of bacteria Escherichia coli K-12 to develop inherited resistance against triclosan, Moropyl alcohol, and sodium hypochlorite. **Help Received** Parents helped acquire materials; Equipment borrowed from teacher and friend