

Lead Assay Protocols

Experiment: Lead Assay

Materials:

- 20nm Gold Nanoparticles
- Lead Nitrate
- GSH
- 480 μL of L-Glutathione
- NaCl (1 M)
- Phosphate Buffer (50 mM, pH=7)
- 65.82 g/L of Sodium Monobasic
- 93.1 g/L of sodium dibasic
- D.I Water
- LB
- MRS
- 15 mL conical tubes
- 1.5 centrifuge tube
- Plate reader

Prepare Lead Spiked Water Stock

- 1.) Measure out 100 mg of Lead nitrate to get 1000 ppb
- 2.) Dilute as necessary to achieve concentrations of 5 ppb, 10 ppb, 15 ppb, 30 ppb, 50ppb, and 100 ppb.
 - 5 ppb - 1 μL Pb in 20 mL of D.I
 - 10 ppb - 1 μL Pb in 10 mL of D.I
 - 15 ppb - 1 μL Pb in 6.67 mL of D.I
 - 30 ppb - 1 μL Pb in 3.3 mL of D.I
 - 50 ppb - 1 μL Pb in 2 mL of D.I
 - 100 ppb - 1 μL Pb in 1 mL of D.I
- 3.) For Media:
 - 50mL Media
 - 49mL Distilled H₂O (50mL Distilled H₂O for control)
 - + 1mL Pb-Spiked H₂O (None for control)
 -
 - 100mL total
 - >50mL x 1g/mL x .001kg/g = 0.05kg

LB:

25g Agar powder/ 1L H₂O = 1.25g Agar/50mL H₂O -> 51.25g or .05125kg
Mass solution= .10125kg = .10125mg Pb for 1ppm or 1000ppb
5000ppb => .10125mg x 5 = 5.065mL
2000ppb => .10125mg x 2 = 2.026mL
1500ppb => .10125mg x 3/2 = 1.5195mL

1000ppb => $.10125\text{mg} \times 100\text{mL}/10\text{mg} = 1.013\text{mL}$
 750ppb => $.10125\text{mg} \times 3/4 = .0759\text{mg} = .759\text{mL} = 759\mu\text{L}$
 500ppb => $.10125\text{mg} \times 1/2 = .050625\text{mg} = 506\mu\text{L}$
 250ppb => $.10125\text{mg} \times 1/4 = .0253125\text{mg} = 253\mu\text{L}$
 100ppb => $.10125\text{mg} \times 1/10 = .010125\text{mg} = 101\mu\text{L}$
 50ppb => $.10125\text{mg} \times 1/20 = .0050625\text{mg} = 50.6\mu\text{L}$
 25ppb => $.10125\text{mg} \times 1/40 = .00253125\text{mg} = 25.3\mu\text{L}$
 15ppb => $.10125\text{mg}/66.67 = .0015187\text{mg} = 15.2\mu\text{L}$
 10ppb => $.10125\text{mg} \times 1/100 = .0010125\text{mg} = 10.13\mu\text{L}$
 5ppb => $.10125\text{mg} \times 1/200 = .00050625\text{mg} = 5.06\mu\text{L}$

MRS:

55g MRS/ 1L H₂O = 2.75g MRS/ 50mL H₂O -> 52.75g or .05275kg
 Mass solution= .10275kg = .10275mg Pb for 1ppm

5000ppb => 5.14mL
 2000ppb => 2.056mL
 1500ppb => 1.542mL
 1000ppb => 1.028mL
 750ppb => 770.6μL
 500ppb => 513.8μL
 250ppb => 256.7μL
 100ppb => 102.8μL
 50ppb => 51.4μL
 25ppb => 25.7μL
 15ppb => 15.4μL
 10ppb => 10.28μL
 5ppb => 5.14μL

For Volumes of 100mL

Standard Curve: Well Preparation and Plate Reading

4.) In wells A1-A7, place samples 5 ppb-control
 5.) In each well add 41.5 μL of the lead spiked water, 10.5 μL of dH₂O, 34.6 μL of AuNP, and add 1.5 μL of GSH. The order and timing is very important. This order produces the greatest difference between the absorbance with and without lead present. If possible, use a multichannel pipette to eliminate timing errors. For other types of media:

LB: In each well add 41.5 μL of the lead spiked LB, 2 μL of LB Control, 34.6 μL of AuNP, and add 10 μL of GSH. The control with GSH is 43.5 μL and 10 μL of GSH. The control without GSH is 53.5 μL.

MRS: In each well add 41.5 μL of the lead spiked MRS, 4 μL of MRS Control, 34.6 μL of AuNP, and add 8 μL of GSH. The control with GSH is 45.5 μL and 10 μL of GSH. The control without GSH is 53.5 μL .

6.) Place replicates in B1-B7, C1-C7, and D1-7

7.) Place in plate reader at Absorbance A_{595} (due to the available wavelengths on plate reader, ideally around A_{610} , but a ratio of two different wavelengths can also be used to limit error).

Read at specific time points depending on media:

LB: min, optimum at ~

MRS: min, optimum at ~

Water: Before 14:00 min