

Designed Sensors Of Paralytic Shellfish Poisoning (PSP) Toxins

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TECHNOLOGY DESCRIPTION

UCSF scientists have identified a set of high-affinity saxitoxin-binding proteins that recognize saxitoxin (STX), a naturally-occurring lethal neurotoxin that causes paralytic shellfish poisoning (PSP).

Current approved tests for PSP monitoring are limited due to cost, scalability, and turnaround time. These include a mouse bioassay (the field standard), receptor binding assay, and high performance liquid chromatography. The new test would be cost efficient, easily scalable, and quick.

APPLICATION

- 1) New PSP testing assay that can detect STX for environmental/food safety; and
- 2) Novel biologics to counteract STX, as no treatment exists to-date.

LOOKING FOR PARTNERS

To commercialize the technology

STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT

Validated diagnostic

DATA AVAILABILITY

Available under NDA

PATENT STATUS

Patent Pending

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OTHER INFORMATION

KEYWORDS

diagnostic, saxitoxin, paralytic shellfish poisoning, safety

CATEGORIZED AS

- ▶ Environment
- ▶ Sensing
- ▶ Medical
- ▶ Diagnostics

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