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

RELATED CASES

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