OFFICIAL ABSTRACT and CERTIFICATION

| (| Genetic and phenotypic comparison of four Arabidopsis thaliana strains when exposed to heavy metals, for future applications in agriculture Rachel Hanan, Jennifer Katz | Category Pick one only— mark an "X" in box at right | |
|----|--|--|---|
| N | North Shore Hebrew Academy H.S., Great Neck, NY, USA | - Animal Sciences | г |
| (| This study reports the resistance to chromium sulfate (Cr2(SO4)3), nickel sulfate NiSO4) and copper sulfate (CuSO4) in the Col-0, Lov-1, Ws-2 and Santa Clara strains | Behavioral & Social Sciences | |
| | of Arabidopsis thaliana. Previous reports have shown illness-associated with consuming | Biochemistry | |
| F | ood grown in environments contaminated with such heavy metals (Shams, et al., 2018). Plant growth and biomass are also affected by considerable amounts of heavy metals in soil. To investigate the effects of heavy metals on Arabidopsis thaliana, plants were | Biomedical & Health Sciences | [|
| E | exposed to the heavy metals every two days, after 14 days of growth under normal | Biomedical Engineering | |
| V | conditions. Plant height was tallied daily and spectrophotometry was performed. BLAST was conducted to locate characteric similarities/differences between the genome | Cellular & Molecular Biology | |
| | sequences of the strains. Based on phenotypic observations, copper, nickel and chromium sulfate were found to have no significant effect on the plants, in comparison | Chemistry | |
| V | with the control. Interestingly, WS-2 exhibited excessive growth when exposed to nickel sulfate, reaching 125mm on Day 25. Only after exposing the plants to the heavy metals | Computational Biology & Bioinformatics | [|
| a | or the fourth time, plants exhibited wilting and leaf browning. However, statistical analysis [p result = 0.048 (<0.05)] indicated that only Col-0 was resistant to nickel | Earth & Environmental Sciences | |
| | sulfate. Significant differences in nucleotide strings of Col-0 include inner membrane ocalized protein, HD Zip, FRO gene family, beta-1,3-n-acetylglucosaminyltransferase | Embedded Systems | |
| | adical fringe and SAT gene. The elucidation of a heavy metal-resistant gene in | Energy: Chemical | |
| | Arabidopsis thaliana could potentially lead to genetic engineering of genes to cultivate | Energy: Physical | |
| r | neavy metal resistant plants that are safe for human and animal ingestion. | Engineering Mechanics | |
| | | Environmental Engineering | |
| 1. | As a part of this research project, the student directly handled, manipulated, or | Materials Science | |
| | interacted with (check ALL that apply): | Mathematics | |
| | \square human participants \square potentially hazardous biological agents | Microbiology | |
| | \square vertebrate animals \square microorganisms \square rDNA \square tissue | Physics & Astronomy | |
| 2. | I/we worked or used equipment in a regulated research institution $\ \square$ Yes or industrial setting: | Plant Sciences Robotics & Intelligent Machines | [|
| _ | The state of the Division of t | Systems Software | |
| 3. | This project is a continuation of previous research. ☐ Yes ☐ No | Translational Medical Sciences | |
| 4. | My display board includes non-published photographs/visual ☐ Yes ■ No depictions of humans (other than myself): | | |
| 5. | This abstract describes only procedures performed by me/us, ■ Yes □ No reflects my/our own independent research, and represents one year's work only | | \ |
| 6. | I/we hereby certify that the abstract and responses to the above statements are correct and properly reflect my/our own work. □ No | / | |
| ar | nis stamp or embossed seal attests that this project is in compliance with all federal and state laws and regulations and that all appropriate reviews and approvals have seen obtained including the final clearance by the Scientific Review Committee. | | |