Integrated Microfluidic Bioanalytical Systems for CubeSats: Growing and Monitoring Microbial Cultures in Outer Space

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## Ames Biological Small Satellite Payloads & Missions



Mission* (format)	Description	Launch Date	Outcome
GeneSat-1 (3U)	<ul> <li>2U payload measured expression of GFP in <i>E. coli</i> and tracked microbe population via light scattering</li> <li>1<sup>st</sup> NASA nanosatellite mission; 1<sup>st</sup> biological payload to fly in space in cubesat platform</li> </ul>	2006	Full mission success
PharmaSat (3U)	<ul> <li>2U payload measured antifungal drug dose response for <i>S. cerevisiae</i> using colorimetry to measure metabolic activity and population vs. time</li> <li>1<sup>st</sup> NASA PI-led nanosatellite mission</li> </ul>	2009	Full mission success
O/OREOS (3U)	<ul> <li>Two independent 1U astrobiology payloads measured (a) survival of <i>B. subtilis</i> to 6 months and (b) photo-degradation of biomarkers and bio-building blocks for &gt; 1.5 years via UV-visible spectroscopy</li> <li>High-radiation high-inclination orbit; de-orbit mechanism; cells rehydrated in space</li> </ul>	2010	Full mission success, both payloads Spacecraft operable ~ 5 years in orbit
SporeSat-1 SporeSat-2 (3U)	<ul> <li>2U payload measures gravitational response of <i>C. richardii</i> fern spores via Ca<sup>2+</sup> ion channel response</li> <li>Variable g in microgravity ambient using 50-mm μcentrifuges with 32 ion-specific [Ca<sup>2+</sup>] electrode pairs</li> </ul>	SporeSat-1: 2014 SporeSat-2: dhyb	SporeSat-1: Successful spaceflight demo. of µcentrifuges & integral ion-specific electrodes
EcAMSat (6U)	<ul> <li>2U payload measured antibiotic resistance in microgravity vs. dose for uropathogenic <i>E. coli</i></li> <li>1<sup>st</sup> biological nanosat deployed from ISS; 1<sup>st</sup> Ames 6U biological nanosat</li> </ul>	2017	Full mission success
BioSentinel (6U)	<ul> <li>4U payload to measure radiation-induced DNA damage in radiation-sensitive S. cerevisiae strain and correlate with physical radiation dosimetry and spectroscopy</li> <li>NASA Ames' 1<sup>st</sup> deep space nanosat.; 1<sup>st</sup> biology experiment beyond low Earth orbit since Apollo era</li> </ul>	2021(?)	TBD

## Ames Biological Small Satellite Payloads & Missions



#### GeneSat (2004-2006-2010)

- Orbit: Low Earth Orbit, 440 km
- Mission duration: 1 month
- Orbital lifetime: 3.7 years
- *Relevant* **TID**\*: ~ 0.5 Gy
- Program: FSB\*(ESMD)



experience

#### O/OREOS (2008-2010-2032)

- Orbit: High-inclination LEO, 650 km
- Mission duration: 6 18 months
  - Orbital lifetime: ~22 years
    - *Relevant* **TID**\*: 1 50 Gy

Program: ASP\*(SMD)





#### BioSentinel (2013-2021-750000000)

- Orbit: Interplanetary (heliocentric), 100 k – 60 M km
- Mission duration: **3 9 months**
- Orbital lifetime: ~ 7.5 x 10<sup>9</sup> years
- Relevant **TID**\*: ~ 3 Gy
- Program: AES\* (HEOMD)

#### \*TID = total ionizing dose

\*FSB = Fundamental Space Biology \*ASP = Astrobiology Small Payloads \*AES = A

## Summary of NASA Ames' Nanosatellite (Astro)Biological Space Missions





0/OREOS

- **E. coli** GeneSat-1 (2006/30): gene expression EcAMSat (2017/60): antibiotic resistance
- S. cerevisiae PharmaSat(2009/30): drug dose response BioSentinel (2021/60): DNA break/repair
- B. subtilis O/OREOS\* (2010/30): survival, metabolism



C. richardii SporeSat-1 (2014/30): ion channel sensors, µ-centrifuges SporeSat-2 (30): plant gravity sensing threshold







## Astrobiology & Space Biology

- Astrobiology: origin, evolution, distribution, & future of life in the universe
- Why: fundamental understanding of life
- Prebiotic chemistry chemical building blocks of life details, distribution
- Potential for life to adapt/survive in non-terrestrial environments
- · Search for indicators of extant or extinct non-terrestrial life
- Find habitable environments in our solar system & beyond

#### Fundamental Space Biology: space environment effects on terrestrial life

- Reduced gravity effects
  - **Mammals**: fluid distribution, musculoskeletal loading  $\Rightarrow$  immune stress, decreased bone density, muscle atrophy, slowed wound healing
  - Cells, microbes in culture: nutrient and waste transport
- Radiation effects: damage from (high-energy) ionizing radiation
  - Greater outside Earth's magnetosphere, ~70,000 km
  - DNA damage: strand breaks, mutations
  - Cell membrane, protein, oxidative damage; cell death
- Bio/chemical effects of extraterrestrial environments: dust etc.
- Synergies of combined effects possible
- Why: human space travel, moon/planetary habitation; insights & therapies for human disease, aging, radiation effects





# Biology Beyond LEO is integral to NASA's goals

Conditions Beyond Low Earth Orbit cannot accurately be simulated closer to home

- Unique radiation environment
- Combined radiation + partial gravity

# BLEO research addresses multiple recommendations of the 2010 Decadal Survey in Biological & Physical Sciences

- P2: robust spaceflight program to understand biological responses to multiple spaceflight stimuli
- CC8, CC9: Use of model organisms to assess radiation risk to humans in space in a way that cannot be simulated on the ground

# Engineering challenges still limit life support/experiment support systems

- Radiation shielding
- Biocompatibility
- Thermal environment
- Data transmission
- Autonomy
- Duration/Late Load

	DISCOV	EXPAND HUMAN KNOWLEDGE THROUGH NEW SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERIES.
(	EXPLO	EXTEND HUMAN PRESENCE DEEPER INTO SPACE AND TO THE MOON FOR SUSTAINABLE LONG-TERM EXPLORATION AND UTILIZATION.
	DEVELO	ADDRESS NATIONAL CHALLENGES AND CATALYZE ECONOMIC GROWTH.
	ENABL	OPTIMIZE CAPABILITIES AND OPERATIONS.
Theme	Strategic Goal	Strategic Objective
	EXPAND HUMAN KNOWLEDGE	1.1: Understand the Sun, Earth, Solar System, and Universe.
DISCOVER	the set of	
	THROUGH NEW SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERIES.	1.2: Understand Responses of Physical and Biological Systems to Spaceflight.

In NASA's Strategic Plan 2018, the Discover and Explore themes prompt Astrobiology and Space Biology BLEO research



BioMapping the gravity-radiationtime "landscape"

New options for orbits / destinations, rotation rates, and mission duration are **expanding parametric coverage** 



#### 'Biomapping" our solar system: going beyond the known low-altitude / short-duration mission parameter space... Mars **BioMapping:** 10<sup>8</sup> km Looking for **BioSentinel** 4•10<sup>7</sup> km Life Near-Earth Millions km asteroid **Signatures** and testing BioSentinel, a 14-kg, 6U 385,000 nanosatellite, will conduct Gateway Terrestrial Moon 288 optically-monitored Distance Life D microfluidic bioassays to track in many DNA damage & repair in Ξ 0 locations interplanetary space\* over a 6- to 9-month duration 330-435 km

12 mo

6 mo

100 km

18 mo Mission Duration 36 mo

\*9 time points; 32 microwells/timepoint

model organism: 0.5 x 2 μm bacteria *E. coli* 

16 December
 2006
 monitor optical
 monitor optical
 Telemeter data to Earth

# **<u>GeneSat-1</u>**: 1<sup>st</sup> biological nanosatellite in LEO, 1<sup>st</sup> real-time, gene expression measurement in space



- nutrient deprivation in dormant state (6 weeks)
- launch: December 16, 2006 to low Earth orbit (440 km)
- nutrient solution feed upon orbit stabilization, grow E. coli in µgravity
- monitor green fluorescent protein (GFP): gene expression
- monitor optical density: cell population





# **PharmaSat:** Effect of Microgravity on Yeast Susceptibility to Antifungal Drugs









- Measure inhibition of growth by antifungal
- Optical absorbance (turbidity: cell density)
- Metabolism indicator dye: Alamar Blue
- Control + 3 concentrations of antifungal





Spaceflight









(an

# **O/OREOS Astrobiology Mission**

#### Kodiak bear



Effects of space exposure on biological organisms (6 mos.) & organic molecules (18 mos.)

- Monitor survival, growth, and metabolism of *Bacillus subtilis*: *in-situ* optical density / colorimetry
- Track changes in organic building blocks and biomarkers: UV / visible / NIR spectroscopy



Ehrenfreund et al, Acta Astro 93, 501 (2014)

In orbit today: 615 - 645 km Orbital life-time: ~ 22 yr

Kodiak,

Alaska

Nov

19,

2010

Minotaur W

## Payload 1: Space Environment Survivability of Live Organisms (SESLO)



Organisms, wildtype & mutant, exposed to µgravity & space radiation

- On Earth: dry organisms on microwell walls
- In space: Rehydrate & feed 6 µwells / organism:
   t = 2 wk, 3 mo, 6 mo (requires perfect sterility)
- Grow @ **37** °C for ~3 days
- Measure RGB absorbance@ 615, 525, 470 nm
  - track culture population via optical density
  - track metabolic activity via [Alamar Blue]
- Sensors: T, p, RH, rad (integrated dose), µgrav
  - » temperature (6 sensors per 12-well bioblock)
  - » pressure, relative humidity (1 sensor each)
  - » radiation total dose @ both ends of wells (2 radFETs)
  - » microgravity levels calc'd. from solar panel currents

Nicholson et al., Astrobio 11, 951 (2011); Nicholson & Ricco, Life 10, 1 (2020).



## **SESLO** payload on O/OREOS



#### Biological / fluidic / optical / thermal cross-section







#### AlamarBlue:

"viability dye" changes color & becomes fluorescent in response to metabolic activity of almost any cell type

 some cells under some conditions subsequently convert pink form to colorless



# Alamar Blue spectra in both forms with LED wavelengths & bandwidths





# **SporeSat**

- PI team: J. Rickus, A. Salim, Purdue University;
   S. Roux, University of Texas, Austin
- Objective: Investigate gravity dependence of fern-spore singlecell calcium ion fluxes during germination
- System: Ceratopteris richardii
- Variables: Gravitation: micro-*g* to 2x *g*
- Measurement: Differential calcium ion concentration between gravitational "top" and "bottom" of each spore
- 3 U, 5.5 kg (SporeSat-1)
- 18 Ap 2014 Launch, SpaceX Dragon Cargo Capsule, CRS3
- 18 Ap 2014, deployed at 400 km altitude prior to ISS arrival
- ~100 kB payload data
- Findings:
  - Long pre-launch duration (> 100 days) + illumination source failure prevented spore germination
  - Ion-selective electrode pairs, mini-centrifuges, thermalcontrol functioned nominally: provided baseline response
  - Ground experiments demonstrated variable-gravity response to net acceleration (rotation plus gravitation)
  - SporeSat-2 developed to address SS-1 hardware issues







DOI: 10.1039/C6LC01370H

# *E. coli* AntiMicrobial Satellite (EcAMSaT)

- Pl: AC Matin, Stanford University
- Objective: Determine how microgravity alters the antibiotic resistance of *E. coli* and the role of the gene *rpoS* in antibiotic resistance
- System: *E. coli* wild-type and  $\Delta rpoS$
- Variables: zero, low, medium, high dose of gentamicin
- Measurement: Alamar Blue absorbance
- 6 U, 11 kg
- 12 Nov 2017 Launch
- 20 Nov 2017 ISS Deployment (NanoRacks)
- ~100 kB payload data
- Findings:
  - Microgravity reduced resistance in both strains
  - Multi-week storage made  $\Delta rpoS$  less metabolically active
  - Loss of *rpoS* makes *E. coli* more susceptible to stressors





DOI: 10.1016/j.lssr.2019.10.007

## Earth Orbit & Beyond: Radiation Environments



Orbit	Altitude (from sea level, km)	Orbital Inclination <sup>a</sup>	Orbital Period	Predominant Particle Radiation Sources	Shielding-Dependent Monthly Radiation Dose <sup>b</sup> (Gy)	
			Earth		1 mm <sup>c</sup>	5 mm <sup>c</sup>
Low Earth Orbit (LEO)	300 – 2000	0 – 55°	90 – 127 min	electrons, protons	0.0061 - 660	0.0041 - 36
ISS in LEO	330 – 435	51.6°	91 – 93 min	electrons, protons	5 - 30	0.34 - 0.020
High-inclination LEO <sup>d</sup>	400 – 2000	65° – 115°	92 – 127 min	electrons, protons, GCRs, SEPs <sup>h</sup>	40 – 1500	0.69 - 140
Sun Synchronous LEO, including (near-) polar	400 – 1000 (typical)	~98° & others	92 – 105 min	electrons, protons, GCRs, SEPs	40 - 180	0.86 - 10
Medium Earth Orbit (MEO)	2000 – 35 750	Various	2 – 23.9 hr	electrons, protons (Van Allen Belts)	40 – 9700	0.69 – 190
Geosynchronous Equatorial Orbit (GEO)	35 786	0°	23.93 hr	electrons (Outer Van Allen Belt)	3300	32
Highly Elliptical Orbit (HEO) <sup>e</sup>	perigee < 1000 apogee > 35 800	Various	10.6 – 26 hr	electrons, protons (Van Allen Belt(s))	4.7 – 11000	1.3 - 190
Lunar libration points <sup>f</sup>	L1: 326 400 L2: 444 400	5°	27 – 29 d	GCRs, SEPs	11 - 140	0.55 – 21
Lunar orbit <sup>j</sup>	perigee: 363 104 apogee: 405 700	5°	27 d	GCRs, SEPs, neutrons	7.7 – 96	0.38 – 15
Interplanetary space <sup>g</sup>	>~100 000		N/A	GCRs, SEPs	11 - 140	0.55 – 21

#### B. Klamm & A. J. Ricco, NASA Ames Research Center in Cottin et al. 2017 Space Sci Rev, 209, 83–181

### **BioSentinel Subsystem Overview**





- Quantify DNA damage from space radiation environment
  - Deep space environment cannot be reproduced on Earth: *omnidirectional, continuous, low flux, variety of particle types*
  - Health risk for humans spending long durations beyond LEO
  - Radiation flux can spike 1000x during a solar particle event (SPE)
- Yeast assay: microfluidic arrays monitor DNA damage
  - Two strains of S. cerevisae: 1 control (wild-type), 1 mutant
    - engineered strain is sensitive to DNA damage, esp. double-strand breaks (DSBs)
  - Wet and activate multiple banks of yeast in µwells over mission duration
  - DNA damage impairs cell growth & division, esp. for  $rad51\Delta$  mutant
- Correlate biological response with physical radiation measurements
  - Linear Energy Transfer (LET) spectrometer bins and counts particle events by their LET
  - Total Ionizing Dose (TID): calculation of integrated deposited energy by LET system

AJ Ricco, SR Santa Maria, RP Hanel, S Bhattacharya, et al. 2020 IEEE Aerospace Elect Sys Mag, 35, 6-18.



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**BioSentinel** 

## **BioSensor Payload Configuration**

optical PCB/source

fluidic card

heater layer.

heater layer
 optical PCB/detection

(1 of 18)

#### Optical absorbance measurement per well

- Dedicated 3-color optical system at each well
- Measure dye absorbance & optical density (cell population) with stray light correction
- Ground pre-calibration + in-flight "active" cal.
- Pressure & humidity sensors in P/L volume
- Dedicated thermal control system per card
  - ➤ 16-23°C; 1 °C uniformity, accuracy, stability
  - > 1 RTD sensor per card: closed-loop control





### **Biofluidic Subsystem**



9-fluidic-card manifold (144 wells) [1 of 2]

#### Manifold-integrated components:

- active & check valves
- bubble traps
- desiccant traps
- optical calibration cells



**BioSentinel** 

**Reagent-and-pump manifold** [1 of 2]

#### Tally of components:

- 2 pumps, 2 main bubble traps
- 24 active valves, 38 check valves
- 16 fluidic cards with 16 small bubble traps, 16 desiccant traps, 288 wells total

9 fluidic cards integrated with measurement optics, thermal control, and fluidic manifold [1 of 2]



#### BioSentinel Monitoring Radiation: Single-PCB Linear Energy Transfer Spectrometer

- > LET "spectrometer": TimePix solid-state device
  - o measures linear energy transfer spectra
  - time-over-threshold (TOT) mode. Wilkinson-type ADC
    - \* direct energy measurement per pixel
  - LET 0.2 300 keV/µm into 256 bins, each 3% width; store hourly bin totals
  - Download "local space weather" periodic snapshots
  - Also reports TID (total ionizing dose)
- SPE Trigger: TID rate increase causes wet-out of a pair of fluidic cards



![](_page_24_Picture_10.jpeg)

![](_page_24_Picture_11.jpeg)

Single-board LET spectrometer mounted on *BioSentinel* biosensor payload enclosure

**Typical TimePix frame:** 256 x 256 x 14 bits

![](_page_25_Picture_0.jpeg)

AJ Ricco, SR Santa Maria, RP Hanel, S Bhattacharya, *The Radworks Group*, and the *BioSentinel Team*, *IEEE Aerospace Elect Sys Mag*, 35, 18-24 (2020). 26

# **Radiation Dosimeters**

![](_page_26_Picture_1.jpeg)

#### Critical adjunct to biology experiments

- Correlate radiation dose, dose rate, or time-varying spectrum with biological effects
- Radiation details can vary locally: embed sensors with bio payloads even if host platform includes integral radiation measurements
- Tissue-equivalent sensors (proportional counter or plastic scintillator) measure biologically-relevant exposure
- Science objectives drive dosimeter selection more than one dosimeter technology may be needed

![](_page_26_Picture_7.jpeg)

Total Ionizing Dose (TID) – Teledyne µDOS

![](_page_26_Picture_9.jpeg)

RadFET: Total Ionizing Dose (TID), records TID with power 011 of on

![](_page_26_Picture_11.jpeg)

<u>PIN diode</u>: Real-time dose rate, low cost for multilocation applications

![](_page_26_Picture_13.jpeg)

<u>Plastic scintillator</u>: radiation dose response similar to tissue, including neutron and proton responses

![](_page_26_Picture_15.jpeg)

Single-Board Linear Energy Transfer (LET) Radiation Spectrometer

## Lessons Learned

![](_page_27_Picture_1.jpeg)

- $_{\odot}$  No such thing as a 'simple' modification
- Be sure to test biocompatibility of all parts that come in contact with the science, including the treatment of the materials before integration with the biology (e.g., autoclave, EtO, etc.)
- Be sure to offgas all materials in the cubesats since the long turnover period may be detrimental to the science before activation
- $_{\odot}$  Negotiate a late turnover to minimize the offgassing effects
- $_{\odot}$  Perform end-to-end tests, including long-duration stasis period
- $\,\circ\,$  Murphy's law of bubbles in microgravity
- Science and engineering teams need to work side-by-side for biological experiments

# Lunar Explorer Instrument for space biology Applications (LEIA)

- Anticipated landing site for potential LEIA mission is lunar south pole (84-90 deg S)
- BioSensor payload must be adapted for operation during lunar daytime environment (south pole) and interface with Commercial Lunar Payload Services (CLPS) vehicle
  - Lunar south pole environment is cold and LEIA may be in shade of CLPS lander; LEIA BioSensor may require additional insulation and increased heater power
  - LEIA enclosure must shield electronics but not biology from radiation
  - LEIA must protect against interference from adjacent payloads (e.g. EMI, thermal)
  - BioSentinel mission (6-12 months) substantially longer than LEIA mission (<14 days). LEIA BioSensor fluidics "cards" will all need to run in parallel, affecting thermal profile and power draw.
- Short LEIA mission timeframe drives selection of biology that is more sensitive to radiation, but may be less robust to long-term stasis. LEIA's BioSensor payload will incorporate a "late load" capability to substantially reduce time the biology is in stasis.
- LEIA to include charged particle radiation detector to correlate radiation data with biological data. • A high energy neutron detector is also under consideration. 29

![](_page_29_Picture_0.jpeg)

## Future Plans for BLEO Science

- Annual Space Biology call for BLEO science
  - CLPS
  - Gateway
  - SmallSat/CubeSats
- Need both scientists and engineers to be successful!

![](_page_30_Picture_0.jpeg)

## Thanks!

**GeneSat & PharmaSat**: John Hines, Macarena Parra, Charlie Friedericks, Chris Kitts, Bob Ricks, Dave Squires, Mike McGinnis, Dave Niesel, Matthew Piccini, Linda Timucin, Elwood Agasid, Chris Beasley, Lori Brooks, Li Chang, Roland Coelho, Greg Defouw, Orlando Diaz, Millan Diaz-Aguado, Tammy Doukas, Laurent Giovangrandi, Mike Henschke, Denver Hinds, David Husmann, Andrew Kudlicki, Wenschel Lan, Simon Lee, Ricky Leung, Ed Luzzi, Diana Ly, Dana Lynch, Nghia Mai, Rocco Mancinelli, Ignacio Mas, Mike McIntyre, Mike Miller, Carsten Mundt, David Oswell, Mike Rasay, Karolyn Ronzano, Jason Samson, Stevan Spremo, Chris Storment, George Swaiss, John Tucker, Usen Udoh, Roy Vogler, Phelps Williams, Bruce Yost, Ken Zander

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LEIA: Jennifer Lee, Matthew Lera, Brandon Maryatt

#### NASA/Ames

- *\$ GeneSat/PharmaSat: NASA Fundamental Space Biology, ESMD (now BPS/SMD)*
- \$ O/OREOS: NASA Astrobiology Small Payloads Program, SMD
- \$ BioSentinel: NASA Advanced Exploration Systems. HEOMD

#### Backup Slides

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