

Preservation of Biosignature Molecules in Potential Sample Return Container of the Mars 2020 Mission



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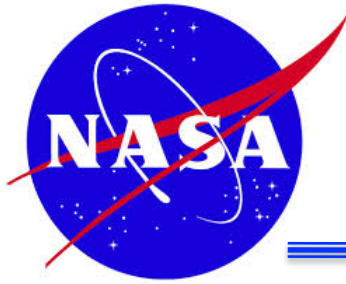
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Jet Propulsion Laboratory

Planetary Protection Group

STAR Program

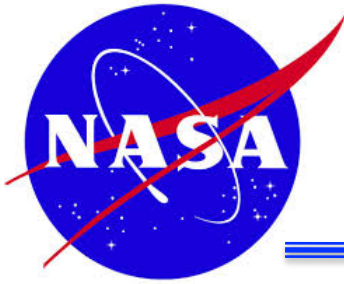
Summer 2013



Presentation Outline

Mars Sample-Return Mission
Sample Collection and Storage
Potential Container Metals
Representative Organic Molecules
Methods and Procedure
Results





Mars Sample-Return Mars 2020 Mission

“Holy grail of space missions”

Mission Objectives:

- *In situ* search for Biosignatures
- Rock and dust samples and return them to Earth
- Improvement in landing technology
- Potential human mission
- Maximize engineering

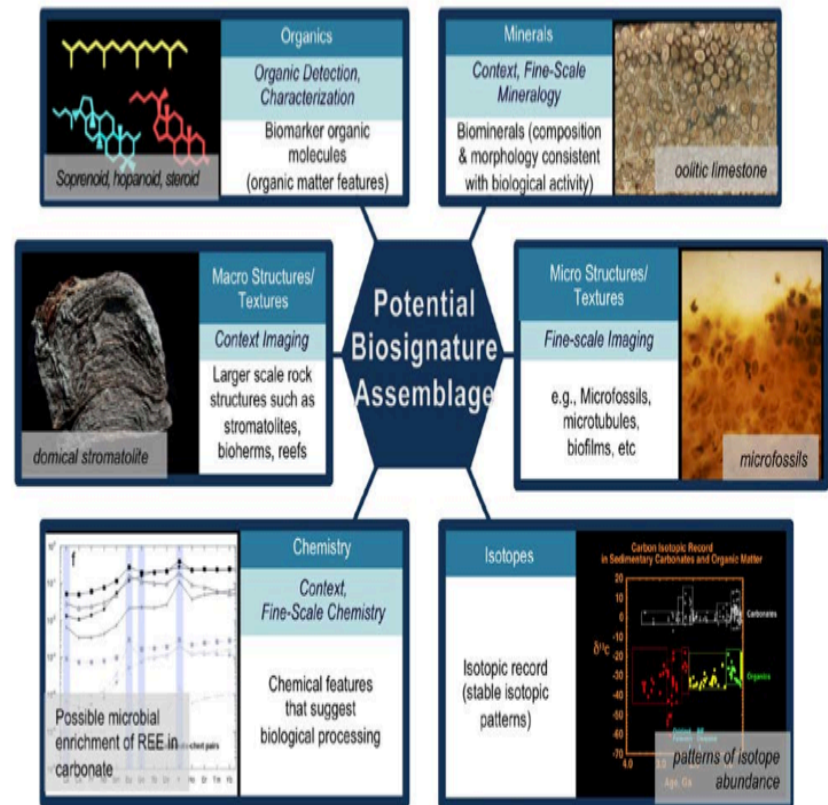
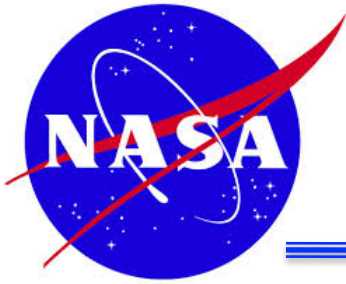


Figure 1. 5 of the 6 Potential Biosignatures will be detectable by the rover in Mars 2020 mission. Isotopes will not be detectable with current technology.



Sample Collection and Storage

Purpose

- Removes time and budgetary limitation
- Spacecraft sensors limitations no longer a factor
- All major laboratories could conduct studies at own pace

Essential Questions

- How will the container metal chemically interact with Martian sample?
- Will corrosion impact the integrity of the sample upon return?
- Ultimately, will biosignature molecules react with the metal container over time?

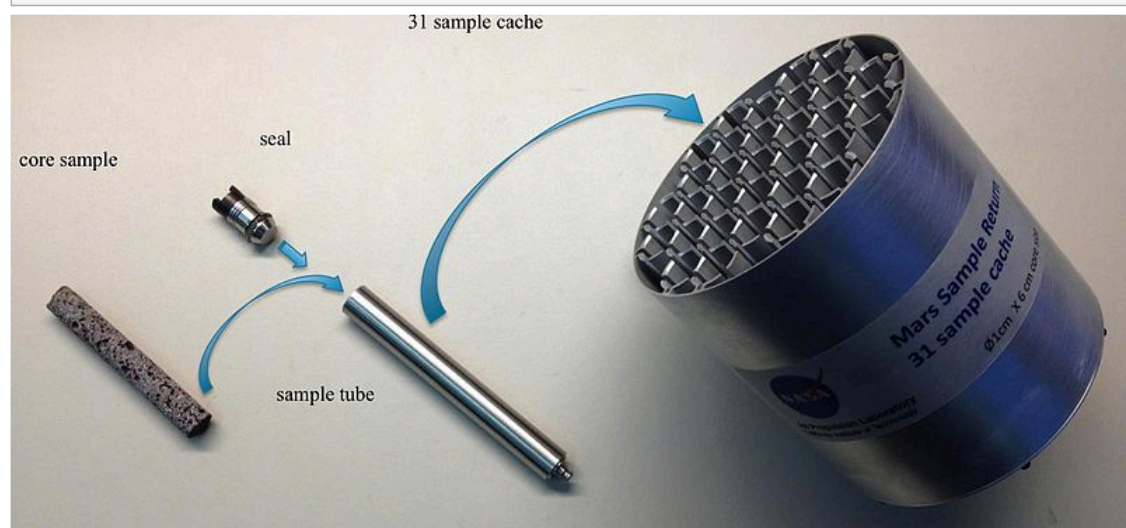
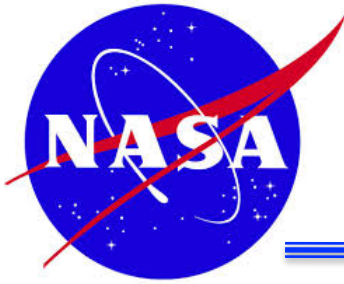


Figure 2. Prototype of returnable container and cache for the Sample Return Mission 2020.



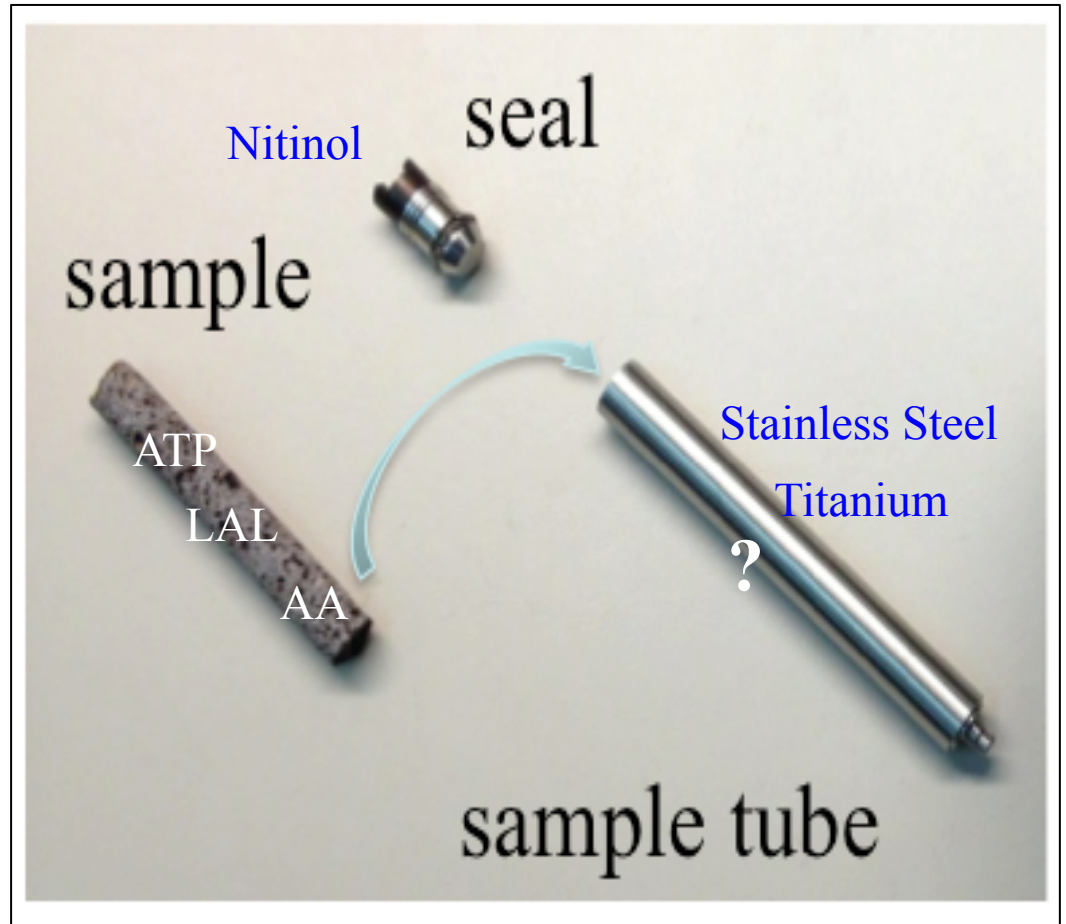
Possible Container Metals

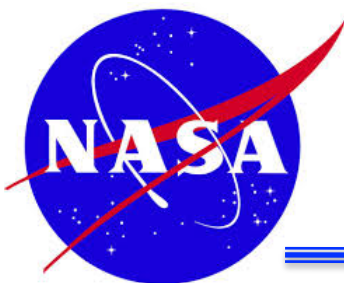
Possible Metals

Stainless Steel

Titanium

Nitinol
(Shape-memory)

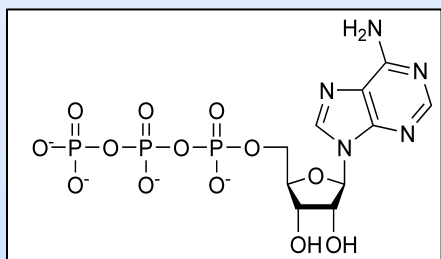




Representative Organic Molecules

Representative organic molecules for follow-up assay procedures upon different metal samples

Adenosine triphosphate (ATP)



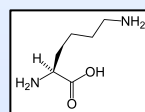
Detection

Total ATP
Bioluminescence Assay

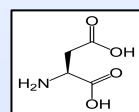
Reason for Test Selection

Found in all metabolically active organisms

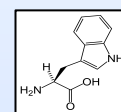
Amino Acids



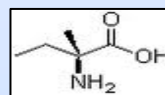
Lysine



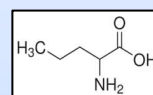
Aspartic Acid



Tryptophan



Isoleucine



Norvaline

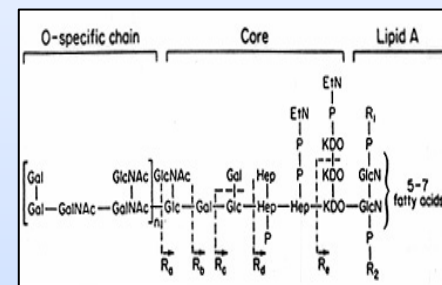
Detection

Fluorescamine Assay

Reason for Test Selection

Representative amino acid

Limulus Amebocyte Lysate (LAL)

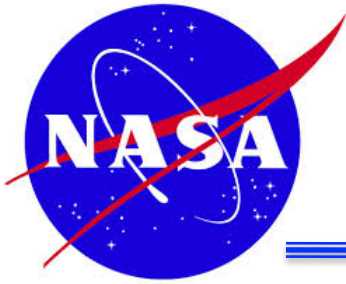


Detection

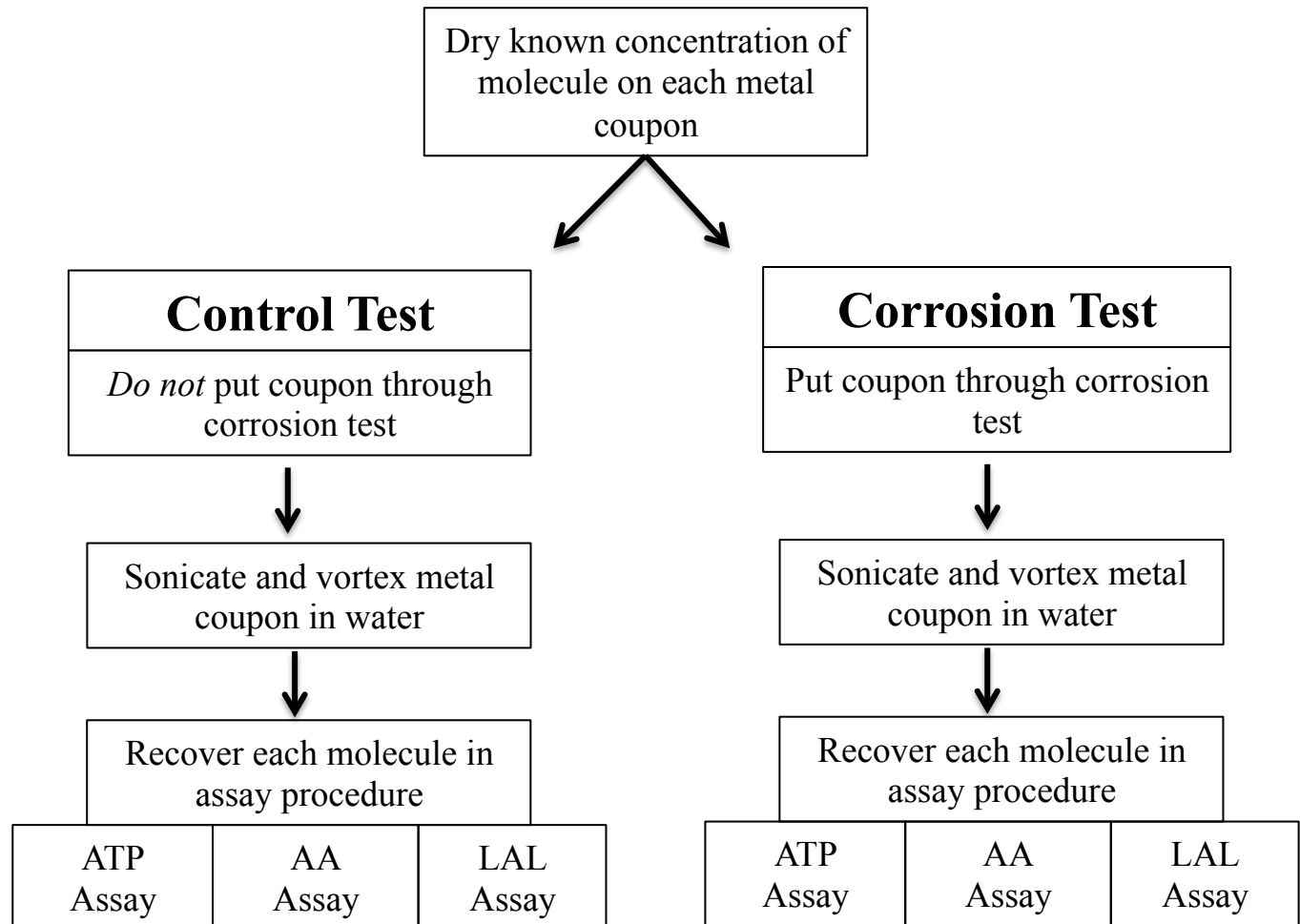
LAL Assay

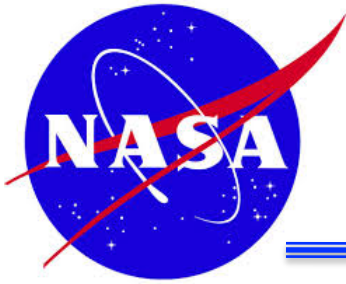
Reason for Test Selection

Membrane lipid found in Gram Negative Bacterial Cell Walls

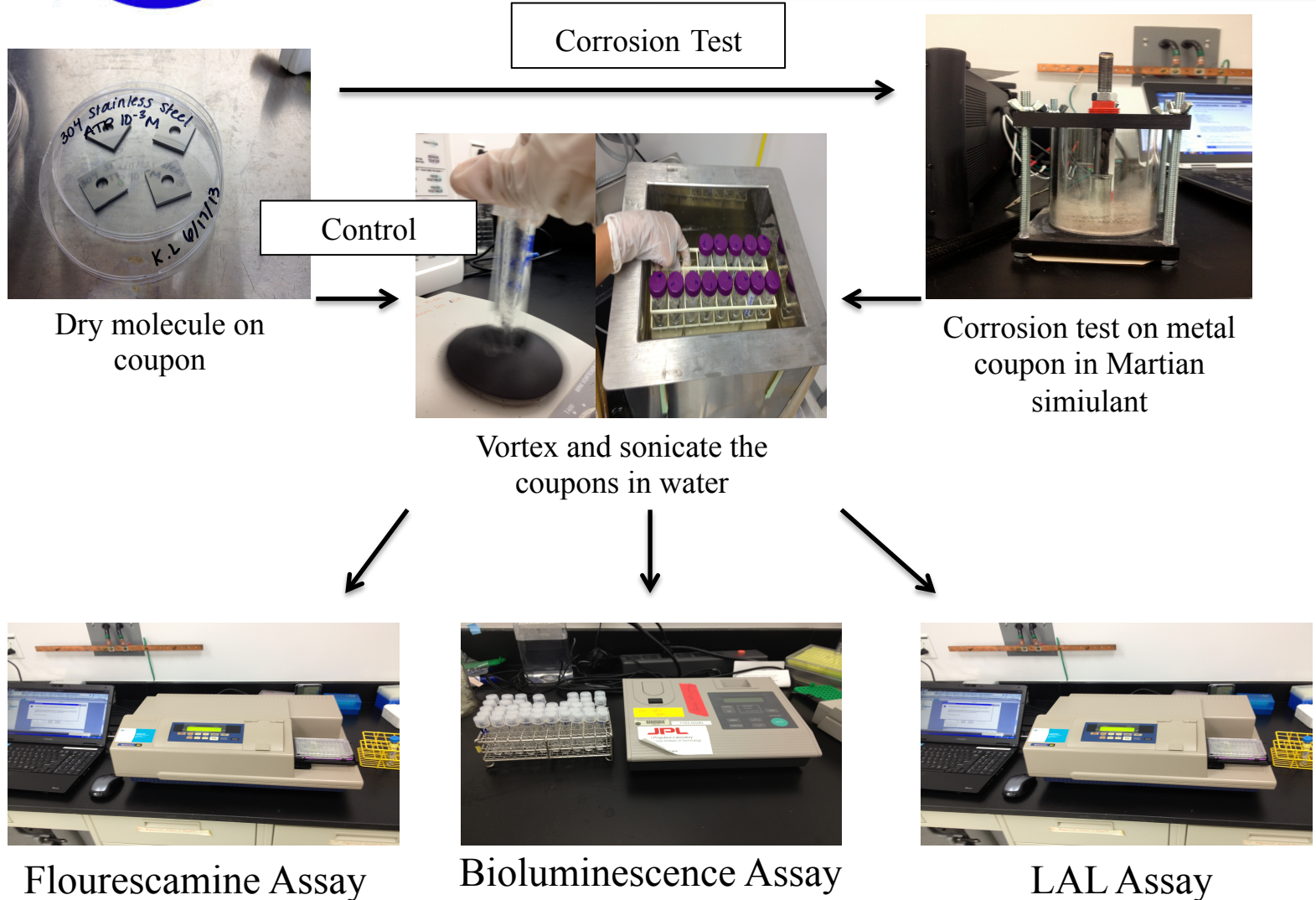


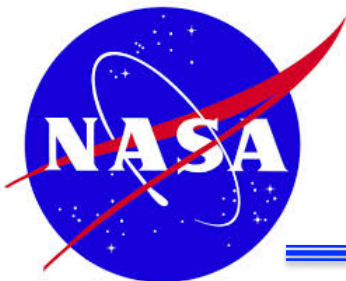
Experimental Overview





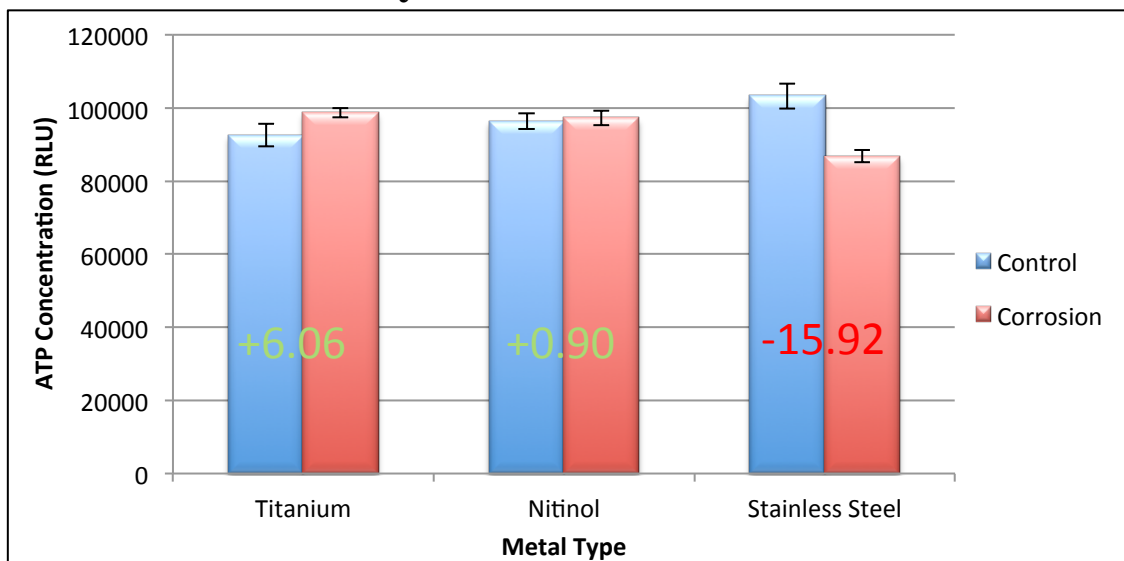
Experimental Procedure



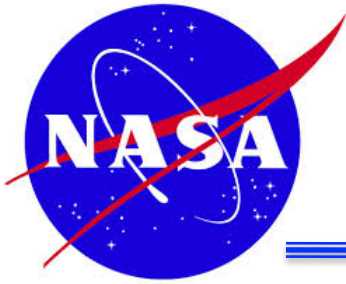


ATP Assay Results

ATP Recovery in Control vs Corrosion Test

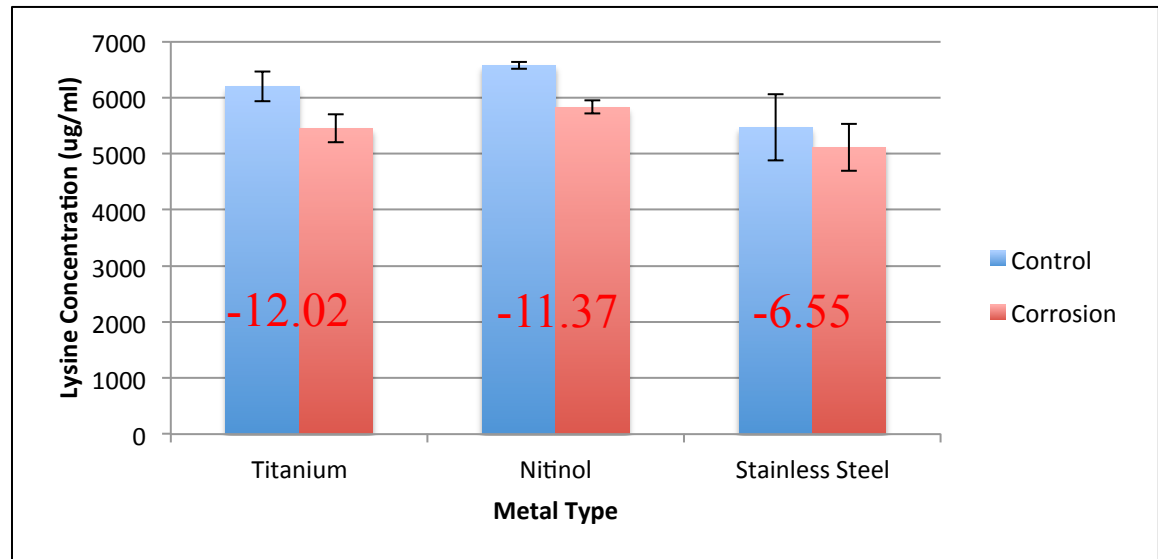


Metal	Control	Corrosion	Percent Change
Titanium	92541.4	98658.12	6.61
Nitinol	96379.7	97242.6	0.90
Stainless Steel	103170.5	86745.75	-15.92

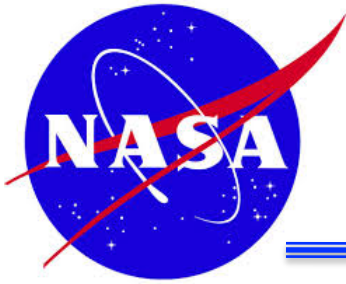


Amino Acid Assay Results

Lysine Recovery in Control vs Corrosion Test

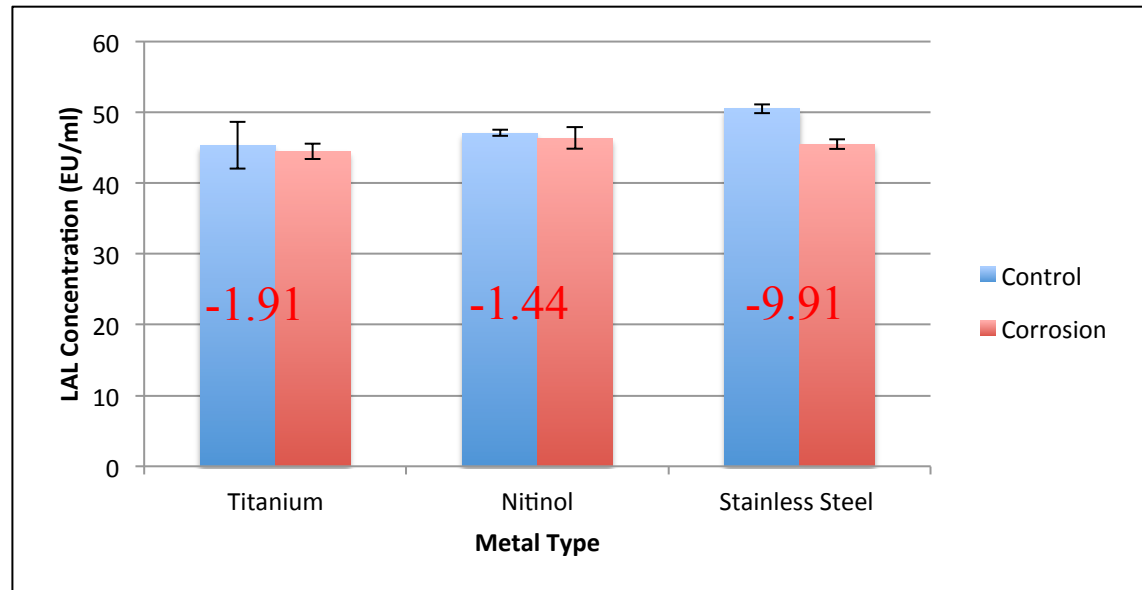


Metal Type	Control	Corrosion	Percent Change
Titanium	6199.35	5454.36	-12.02
Nitinol	6577.91	5830.20	-11.37
Stainless Steel	5470.31	5111.87	-6.55

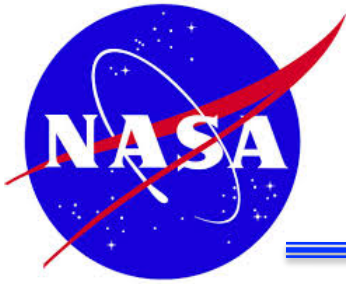


LAL Assay Results

LAL Concentration in Control vs Corrosion Test

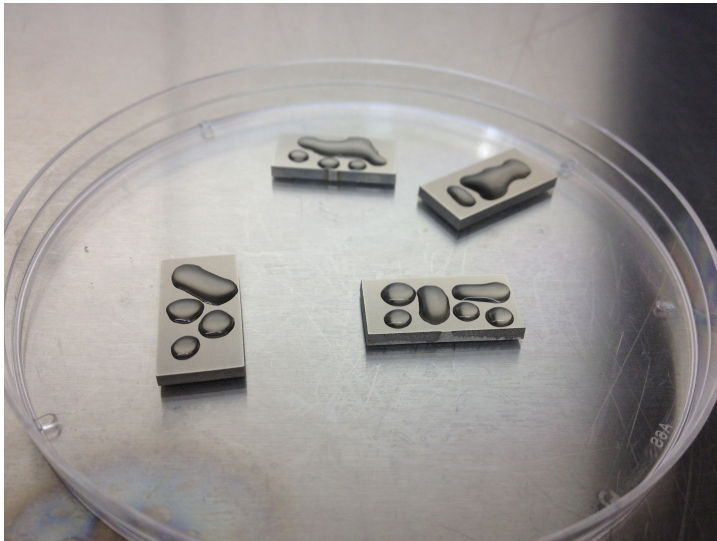


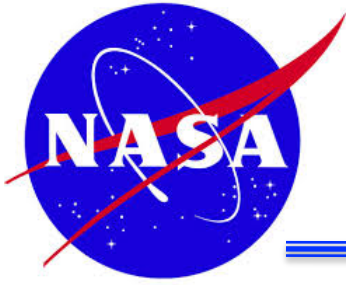
Metal Type	Control	Corrosion	Percent Change
Titanium	45.36	44.49	-1.9
Nitinol	47.03	46.35	-1.44
Stainless Steel	50.48	45.48	-9.91



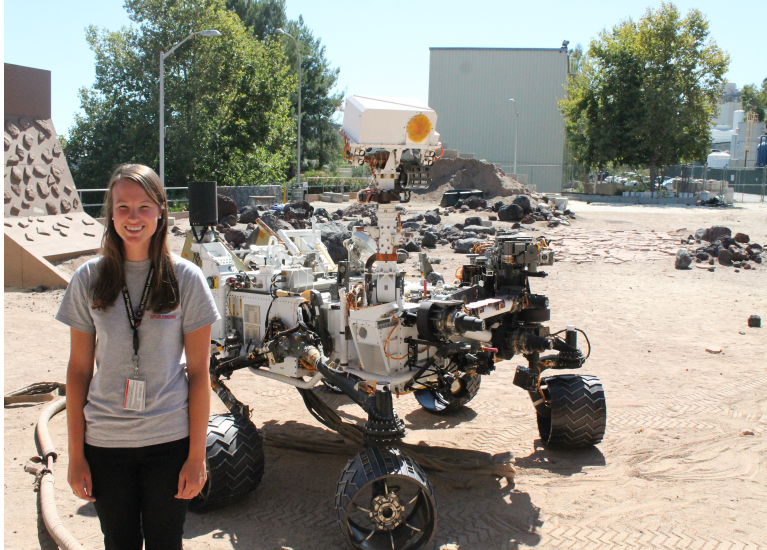
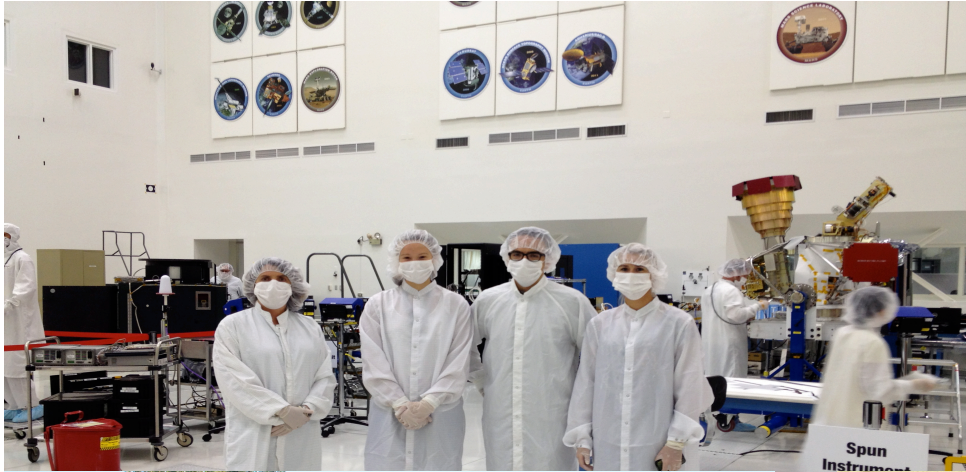
Assay Conclusions

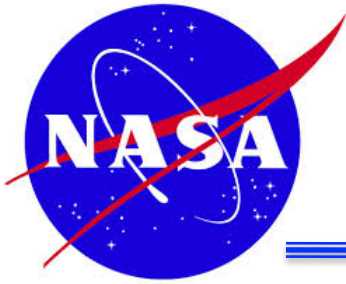
- Corrosion did not greatly effect organics
- Each metal type is suitable for container
- Organics still recoverable in high percentage





NASA Research Experience





Acknowledgements

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