

Mycotoxin Building Profile Report Form

04/18/2024

COMPANY INFORMATION

Company: US BioTek
Project: Project Doe
Location: 999 Street St. Cityville, tx 99999
Project Phone: 19724920419
Project Email: NA

ORDER INFORMATION

Accession No: EN041824B
Date of Service: 04/18/2024
Reported On: 04/18/2024
Contact: Doctor USBioTek

SAMPLE INFORMATION

Date of Receipt: 04/18/2024
Time of Receipt: 20:18 CDT
Date of Collection: 2024-04-17
Time of Collection: 00:00:00 CDT
Sample Type: Dust

LAB INFORMATION

Phone: 1-972-492-0419
Fax: 1-972-243-7759
Email: info@realtimelab.com
CLIA #: 45D1051736
CAP #: 7210193
Tax ID #: 0669342

PROCEDURE TYPE: SEMI-QUANTITATIVE PROCEDURE BY ELISA

List of Mycotoxins tested in the Panel
Ochratoxin A
Aflatoxin Group: (B1, B2, G1, G2)
Trichothecene Group (Macrocylic): Roridin A, Roridin E, Roridin H, Roridin L-2, Verrucarin A, Verrucarin J, Satratoxin G, Satratoxin H, Isosatratoxin F
Gliotoxin Derivative
Zearalenone

RESULTS:

Code	Test	Specimen	Value	Result	Not Present if less than	Equivocal if between	Present if greater or equal
D8501	Ochratoxin A	Dust	0.04700 ppb	Not Detected	1.8 ppb	1.8-2 ppb	2 ppb
D8502	Aflatoxin Group: (B1, B2, G1, G2)	Dust	0.17600 ppb	Not Detected	0.8 ppb	0.8-1 ppb	1 ppb
D8503	Trichothecene Group (Macrocylic): Roridin A, Roridin E, Roridin H, Roridin L-2, Verrucarin A, Verrucarin J, Satratoxin G, Satratoxin H, Isosatratoxin F	Dust	0.02200 ppb	Not Detected	0.07 ppb	0.07-0.09 ppb	0.09 ppb
D8510	Gliotoxin Derivative	Dust	0.54300 ppb	Equivocal	0.5 ppb	0.5-1.0 ppb	1 ppb
D8512	Zearalenone	Dust	0.26600 ppb	Not Detected	0.5 ppb	0.5-0.7 ppb	0.7 ppb

REPORT COMMENTS:

Dust

Director Signature

Director or Designee Signature _____

Tests such as this should be used only in conjunction with other medically established diagnostic elements (e.g., symptoms, history, clinical impressions, results from other tests, etc). Physicians should use all the information available to them to diagnose and determine appropriate treatment for their patients.

Disclaimer: This test was developed and its performance characteristics determined by RealTime Lab. It has not been cleared or approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration. The FDA has determined that such clearance or approval is not necessary. This laboratory is certified under the Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments of 1988 (CLIA-88) as qualified to perform high complexity clinical laboratory testing.

Company: US BioTek
 Project: Project Doe
 Location: 999 Street St. Cityville, tx 99999
 Project Phone: 19724920419
 Project Email: NA

Accession No: EN041824B
 Date of Service: 04/18/2024
 Reported On: 04/18/2024
 Contact: Doctor USBioTek

Date of Receipt: 04/18/2024
 Time of Receipt: 20:18 CDT
 Date of Collection: 2024-04-17
 Time of Collection: 00:00:00 CDT
 Sample Type: Dust

Phone: 1-972-492-0419
 Fax: 1-972-243-7759
 Email: info@realtimelab.com
 CLIA #: 45D1051736
 CAP #: 7210193
 Tax ID #: 0669342

PROCEDURE TYPE: SEMI-QUANTITATIVE PROCEDURE BY ELISA

List of Mycotoxins tested in the Panel

Ochratoxin A
 Aflatoxin Group: (B1, B2, G1, G2)
 Trichothecene Group (Macrocylic): Roridin A, Roridin E, Roridin H, Roridin L-2, Verrucarín A, Verrucarín J, Satratoxin G, Satratoxin H, Isosatratoxin F
 Gliotoxin Derivative
 Zearalenone

RESULTS:

Code	Test	Specimen	Value	Result		Equivalocal if between	Present if greater or equal
D8501	Ochratoxin A	Dust	0.04700 ppb	Not Detected	1.8 ppb	1.8-2 ppb	2 ppb
D8502	Aflatoxin Group: (B1, B2, G1, G2)	Dust	0.17600 ppb	Not Detected	0.8 ppb	0.8-1 ppb	1 ppb
D8503	Trichothecene Group (Macrocylic): Roridin A, Roridin E, Roridin H, Roridin L-2, Verrucarín A, Verrucarín J, Satratoxin G, Satratoxin H, Isosatratoxin F	Dust	0.02200 ppb	Not Detected	0.07 ppb	0.07-0.09 ppb	0.09 ppb
D8510	Gliotoxin Derivative	Dust	0.54300 ppb	Equivalocal	0.5 ppb	0.5-1.0 ppb	1 ppb
D8512	Zearalenone	Dust	0.26600 ppb	Not Detected	0.5 ppb	0.5-0.7 ppb	0.7 ppb

REPORT COMMENTS:

Dust

Director Signature

Director or Designee Signature _____

Tests such as this should be used only in conjunction with other medically established diagnostic elements (e.g., symptoms, history, clinical impressions, results from other tests, etc). Physicians should use all the information available to them to diagnose and determine appropriate treatment for their patients.

Disclaimer: This test was developed and its performance characteristics determined by RealTime Lab. It has not been cleared or approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration. The FDA has determined that such clearance or approval is not necessary. This laboratory is certified under the Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments of 1988 (CLIA-88) as qualified to perform high complexity clinical laboratory testing.

24 Fuchs, R. and M. Peraica, *Ochratoxin A in human kidney diseases*. Food Addit Contam, 2005. 22 Suppl 1: p. 53-7.
 25 Yang, G.H., et al., *Apoptosis induction by the satratoxins and other trichothecene mycotoxins: relationship to ERK, p38 MAPK, and SAPK/JNK activation*. Toxicol Appl Pharmacol, 2000. 164(2): p. 149-60.
 26 Johanning, E., et al., *Health and immunology study following exposure to toxigenic fungi (Stachybotrys chartarum) in a water-damaged office environment*. Int Arch Occup Environ Health, 1996. 68(4): p. 207-18.
 27 Islam, Z., et al., *Purification and comparative neurotoxicity of the trichothecenes satratoxin G and roridin L2 from Stachybotrys chartarum*. J Toxicol Environ Health A, 2009. 72(20): p. 1242-51.
 28 Jarvis, B.B., et al., *Study of toxin production by isolates of Stachybotrys chartarum and Memnoniella echinata isolated during a study of pulmonary hemosiderosis in infants*. Appl Environ Microbiol, 1998. 64(10): p. 3620-5.
 29 Yike, I., T.G. Rand, and D.G. Dearborn, *Acute inflammatory responses to Stachybotrys chartarum in the lungs of infant rats: time course and possible mechanisms*. Toxicol Sci, 2005. 84(2): p. 408-17.
 30 Lee, M.G., et al., *Effects of satratoxins and other macrocyclic trichothecenes on IL-2 production and viability of EL-4 thymoma cells*. J Toxicol Environ Health A, 1999. 57(7): p. 459-74.
 31 Thrasher, J.D. and S. Crawley, *The biocontaminants and complexity of damp indoor spaces: more than what meets the eyes*. Toxicol Ind Health, 2009. 25(9-10): p. 583-615.
 32 Nagase, M., et al., *Apoptosis induction by T-2 toxin: activation of caspase-9, caspase-3, and DFF-40/CAD through cytosolic release of cytochrome c in HL-60 cells*. Biosci Biotechnol Biochem, 2001. 65(8): p. 1741-7.
 33 Wu, Q., et al., *Trichothecenes: immunomodulatory effects, mechanisms, and anti-cancer potential*. Arch Toxicol, 2017. 91(12): p. 3737-3785.
 34 Schlam, D., et al., *Gliotoxin Suppresses Macrophage Immune Function by Subverting Phosphatidylinositol 3,4,5-Trisphosphate Homeostasis*. mBio, 2016. 7(2): p. e02242.
 35 Xiao, W., et al., *Sputum signatures for invasive pulmonary aspergillosis in patients with underlying respiratory diseases (SPARED): study protocol for a prospective diagnostic trial*. BMC Infect Dis, 2018. 18(1): p. 271.
 36 Kapoor, T., et al., *Forskolin, an Adenylylase/cAMP/CREB Signaling Activator Restoring Myelin-Associated Oligodendrocyte Destruction in Experimental Ethidium Bromide Model of Multiple Sclerosis*. Cells, 2022. 11(18).
 37 Kowalska, K., D.E. Habrowska-Gorczyńska, and A.W. Piastowska-Ciesielska, *Zearalenone as an endocrine disruptor in humans*. Environ Toxicol Pharmacol, 2016. 48: p. 141-149.
 38 Yan, W.K., et al., *Zearalenone affects the growth of endometriosis via estrogen signaling and inflammatory pathways*. Ecotoxicol Environ Saf, 2022. 241: p. 113826.
 39 Lo, E.K.K., et al., *Low dose of zearalenone elevated colon cancer cell growth through G protein-coupled estrogenic receptor*. Sci Rep, 2021. 11(1): p. 7403.
 40 Kowalska, K., et al., *ERbeta and NFkappaB-Modulators of Zearalenone-Induced Oxidative Stress in Human Prostate Cancer Cells*. Toxins (Basel), 2020. 12(3).
 41 Lee, R., et al., *Zearalenone Induces Apoptosis and Autophagy in a Spermatogonia Cell Line*. Toxins (Basel), 2022. 14(2).
 42 Massart, F. and G. Saggese, *Oestrogenic mycotoxin exposures and precocious pubertal development*. Int J Androl, 2010. 33(2): p. 369-76.

Mycotoxin	Cellular Activity of Mycotoxin	Symptoms/Other	Association with a "Disease State"
A FLATOXIN FAMILY			
Organisms: <i>Aspergillus flavus</i>, <i>Aspergillus oryzae</i>, <i>Aspergillus fumigatus</i>, <i>Aspergillus parasiticus</i> Aflatoxins have been associated with liver cancer [2,3], cirrhosis [4,5], and other health issues			
1	Aflatoxin B1	Binds DNA and proteins [6,7]	Shortness of breath [8], weight loss [10], most potent and highly carcinogenic.
2	Aflatoxin B2	Inhibits DNA and RNA replication [12]	Impaired fetal growth [13,14]
3	Aflatoxin G1	Cytotoxic, induces apoptosis in cells, DNA damage [1]	A flavus is a leading cause of invasive aspergillus in immunocompromised patients [15]
4	Aflatoxin G2	Cancer, neonatal jaundice [2,3,16]	Aflatoxicosis in humans and animals [15]
OCHRATOXIN A			
Organisms: <i>Aspergillus ochraceus</i>, <i>Aspergillus niger</i>, <i>Penicillium species</i>			
5	Ochratoxin A	Inhibits mitochondrial ATP, potent teratogen, and immune suppressor [17-19]	Fatigue, dermatitis, irritated bowel [20-22]
MACROCYCLIC TRICHOPECENES (Group D)			
Organism: <i>Stachybotrys chartarum</i>			
6	Satratoxin G	DNA, RNA, and protein synthesis inhibition [25]	Fatigue [26]
7	Satratoxin H	Inhibits protein synthesis [25]	Fatigue [26]
8	Isosatratoxin F	Immunosuppression [30]	Weakened immune system [30]
9	Roridin A	Immunosuppression [30]	Weakened immune system [30]
10	Roridin E	DNA, RNA, and protein synthesis disruption [25,32]	Weakened immune system [30]
11	Roridin H	Inhibits protein synthesis [25]	Weakened immune system [30]
12	Roridin L-2	Immunosuppression [30]	Weakened immune system [30]
13	Verrucaric acid	Immunosuppression [30]	
14	Verrucaric acid	Immunosuppression [30]	
GLIOTOXIN DERIVATIVE			
Organisms: <i>Aspergillus fumigatus</i>, <i>Aspergillus terreus</i>, <i>Aspergillus niger</i>, <i>Aspergillus flavus</i>			
15	Gliotoxin	Attacks intracellular function in immune system [34]	Memory and breathing issues [35,36]
ZEARALENONE			
Organisms: <i>Fusarium species</i>			
16	Zearalenone	Estrogen mimic [37,38]	Early puberty, low sperm counts, cancer [39-42]

REFERENCES:

- Zhang, Z., et al., *Cytochrome P450 2A13 is an efficient enzyme in metabolic activation of aflatoxin G1 in human bronchial epithelial cells*. Arch Toxicol, 2013. 87(9): p. 1697-707.
- Wang, S.H., S.H. Yeh, and P.J. Chen, *Androgen Enhances Aflatoxin-induced Genotoxicity and Inflammation to Liver Cancer in Male Hepatitis B Patients*. Cell Mol Gastroenterol Hepatol, 2023. 15(2): p. 507-508.
- Fan, J.H., et al., *Attributable causes of liver cancer mortality and incidence in china*. Asian Pac J Cancer Prev, 2013. 14(12): p. 7251-6.
- Seitz, H.K. and F. Stickel, *Risk factors and mechanisms of hepatocarcinogenesis with special emphasis on alcohol and oxidative stress*. Biol Chem, 2006. 387(4): p. 349-60.
- Chu, Y.J., et al., *Aflatoxin B(1) exposure increases the risk of cirrhosis and hepatocellular carcinoma in chronic hepatitis B virus carriers*. Int J Cancer, 2017. 141(4): p. 711-720.
- Lin, Y.C., et al., *DNA polymerase zeta limits chromosomal damage and promotes cell survival following aflatoxin exposure*. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A, 2016. 113(48): p. 13774-13779.
- Poirier, M.C., *Chemical-induced DNA damage and human cancer risk*. Discov Med, 2012. 14(77): p. 283-8.
- Le Pape, P., et al., *First case of Aspergillus caelatus airway colonization in a Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease patient*. Int J Infect Dis, 2019. 81: p. 85-90.
- Hernandez-Martinez, R. and I. Navarro-Blasco, *Aflatoxin levels and exposure assessment of Spanish infant cereals*. Food Addit Contam Part B Surveill, 2010. 3(4): p. 275-88.
- Melaram, R., *Environmental Risk Factors Implicated in Liver Disease: A Mini-Review*. Front Public Health, 2021. 9: p. 683719.
- Pelkonen, O. and H. Raunio, *Metabolic activation of toxins: tissue-specific expression and metabolism in target organs*. Environ Health Perspect, 1997. 105 Suppl 4(Suppl 4): p. 767-74.
- Madrigal-Santillan, E., et al., *Antigenotoxic studies of different substances to reduce the DNA damage induced by aflatoxin B(1) and ochratoxin A*. Toxins (Basel), 2010. 2(4): p. 738-57.
- Tesfamariam, K., et al., *Chronic aflatoxin exposure during pregnancy is associated with lower fetal growth trajectories: a prospective cohort from the Butajira Nutrition, Mental Health, and Pregnancy (BUNMAP) Study in rural Ethiopia*. Am J Clin Nutr, 2022. 116(6): p. 1634-1641.
- Smith, L.E., et al., *Aflatoxin Exposure During Pregnancy, Maternal Anemia, and Adverse Birth Outcomes*. Am J Trop Med Hyg, 2017. 96(4): p. 770-776.
- Sugui, J.A., et al., *Aspergillus fumigatus and related species*. Cold Spring Harb Perspect Med, 2014. 5(2): p. a019786.
- Raafat, N., et al., *Assessment of serum aflatoxin B(1) levels in neonatal jaundice with glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency: a preliminary study*. Mycotoxin Res, 2021. 37(1): p. 109-116.
- Al-Ahadi, L. and E. Petzinger, *Immunotoxic activity of ochratoxin A*. J Vet Pharmacol Ther, 2006. 29(2): p. 79-90.
- Tao, Y., et al., *Ochratoxin A: Toxicity, oxidative stress and metabolism*. Food Chem Toxicol, 2018. 112: p. 320-331.
- Park, S., et al., *Ochratoxin A exerts neurotoxicity in human astrocytes through mitochondria-dependent apoptosis and intracellular calcium overload*. Toxicol Lett, 2019. 313: p. 42-49.
- Wu, T.Y., et al., *Prevalence of Aspergillus-Derived Mycotoxins (Ochratoxin, Aflatoxin, and Gliotoxin) and Their Distribution in the Urinalysis of ME/CFS Patients*. Int J Environ Res Public Health, 2022. 19(4).
- Akiyama, T., et al., *The human cathelicidin LL-37-host defense peptide upregulates tight junction-related proteins and increases human epidermal keratinocyte barrier function*. J Innate Immun, 2014. 6(6): p. 739-53.
- Gao, Y., et al., *The Compromised Intestinal Barrier Induced by Mycotoxins*. Toxins (Basel), 2020. 12(10).
- Clark, H.A. and S.M. Snedeker, *Ochratoxin a: its cancer risk and potential for exposure*. J Toxicol Environ Health B Crit Rev, 2006. 9(3): p. 265-96.