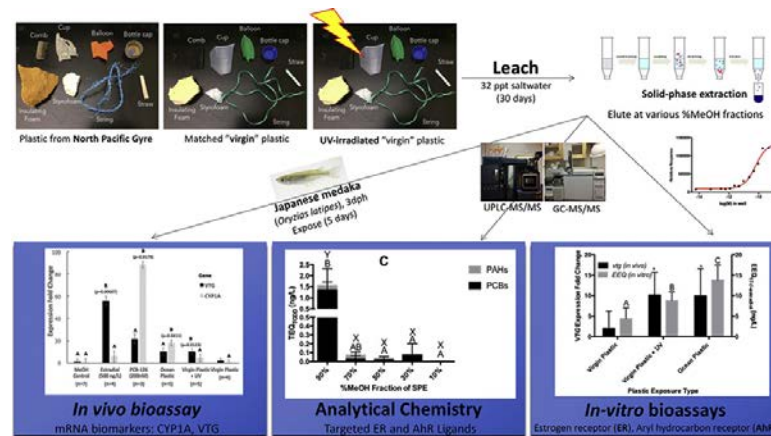




Plastic as a Vector for Pollutants in Estuarine and Marine Environments

Scott Coffin, Stacia Dudley, Allison Taylor, Douglas Wolf,
Jie Wang, Ilkeun Lee, Daniel Schlenk
(University of California, Riverside)

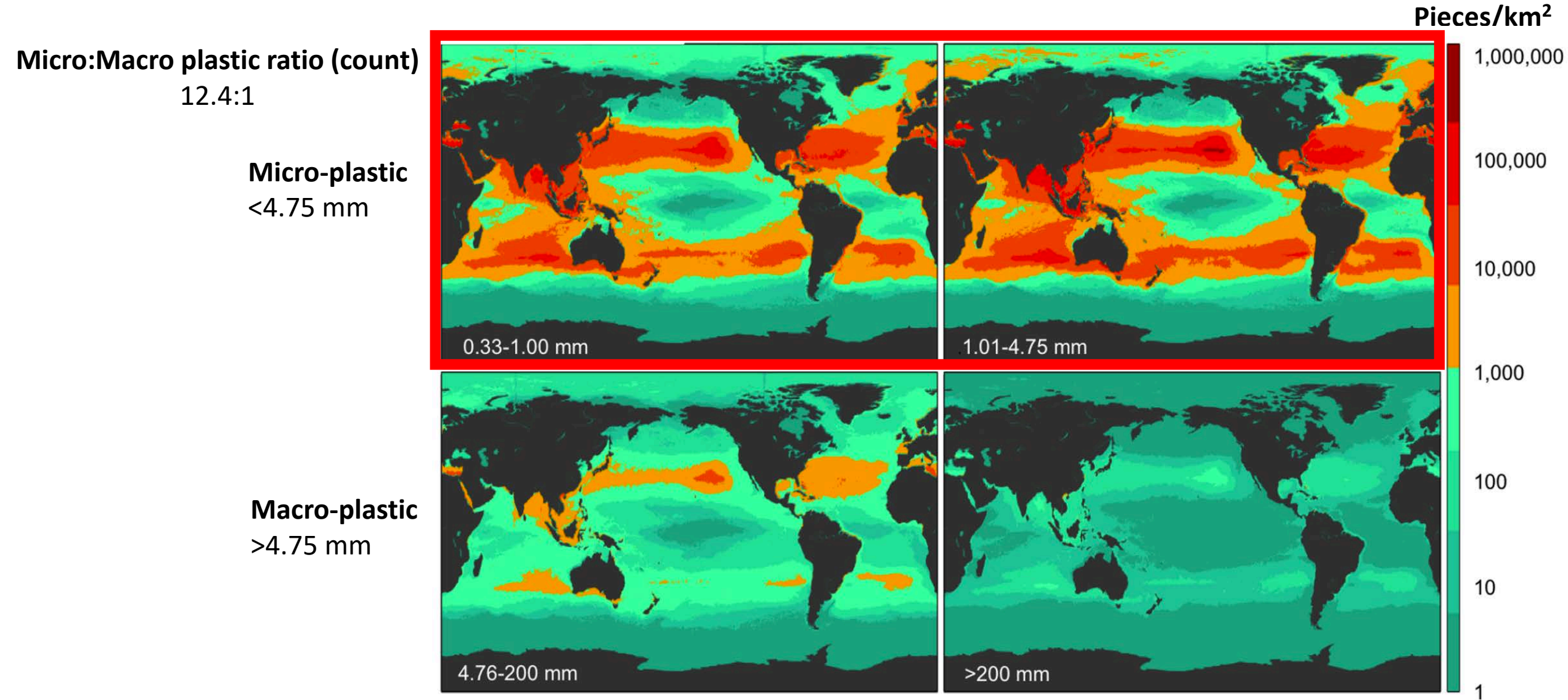
Impacts of Microplastics in the Urban Environment Conference
Rutgers University
March 28-29, 2019



More than 5 Trillion Plastic Pieces Float in the Oceans



More than 5 Trillion Plastic Pieces Float in the Oceans



Model results for global count density in four size classes. Eriksen et. al (2014), PLOS ONE.

Macroplastics Far Outweigh Microplastics by Mass

Macro to Micro Plastic Ratio (mass)

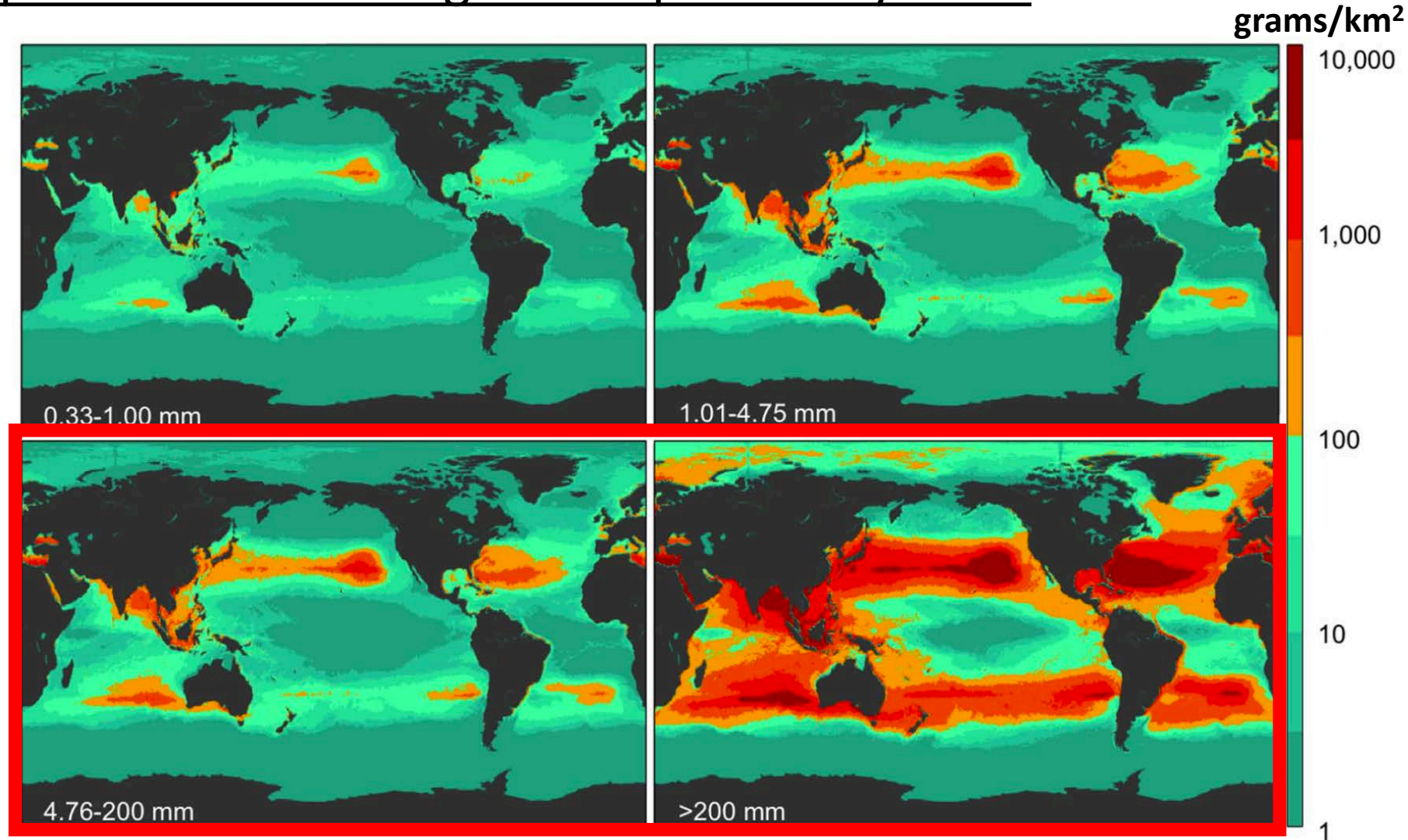
6.6:1

Micro-plastic

<4.75 mm

Macro-plastic

>4.75 mm



Model results for global count density in four size classes. Eriksen et. al (2014), PLOS ONE.

Macro-plastic accumulates in estuaries and rivers



Tijuana Estuary, California

Plastic: A Cocktail of Contaminants



Photo from Rios et al. (2007), Marine Pollution Bulletin.

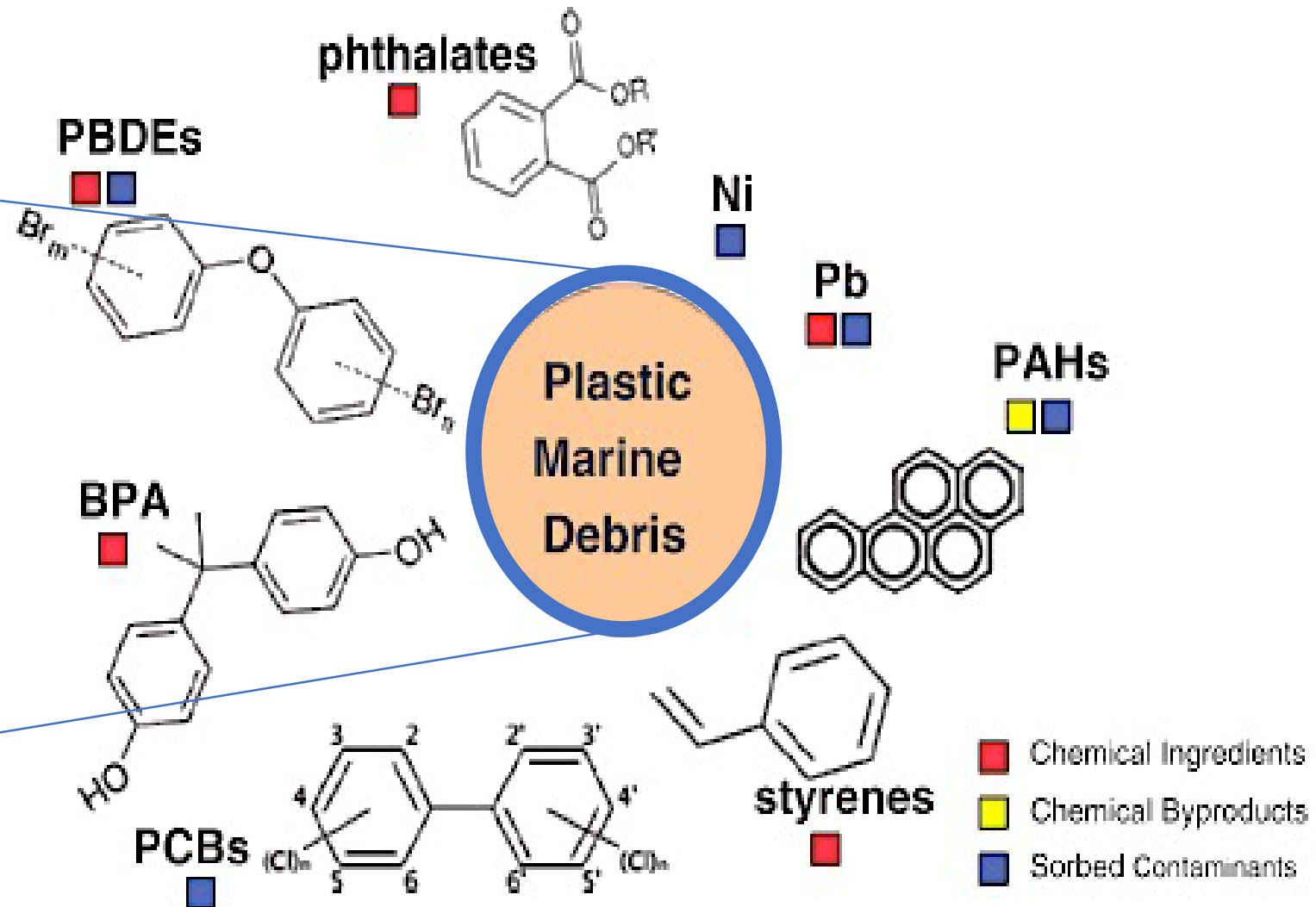
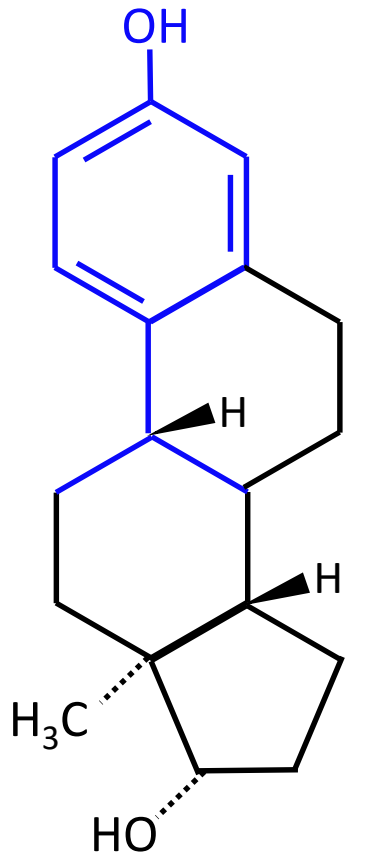


Figure from Bergmann et al. (2015), Marine Anthropogenic Litter.

Some Plastic Additives Mimic Estrogen

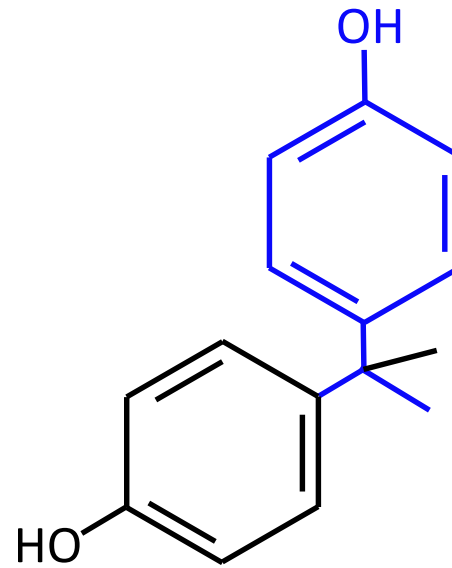
Endogenous Hormone



17- β -estradiol

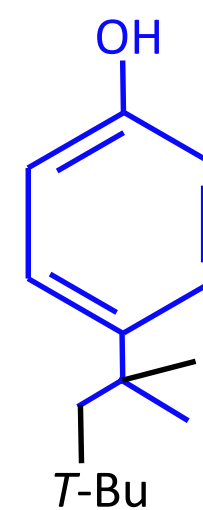
EEF=1

Plastic Additives



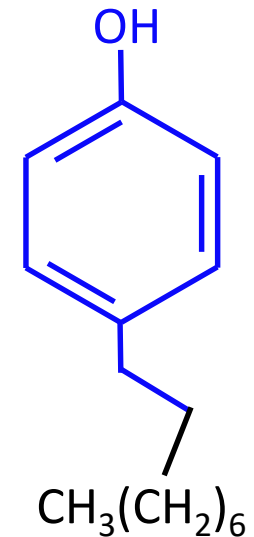
Bisphenol A

EEF= 2×10^{-4}



4-*tert*-octylphenol

EEF= 2×10^{-5}



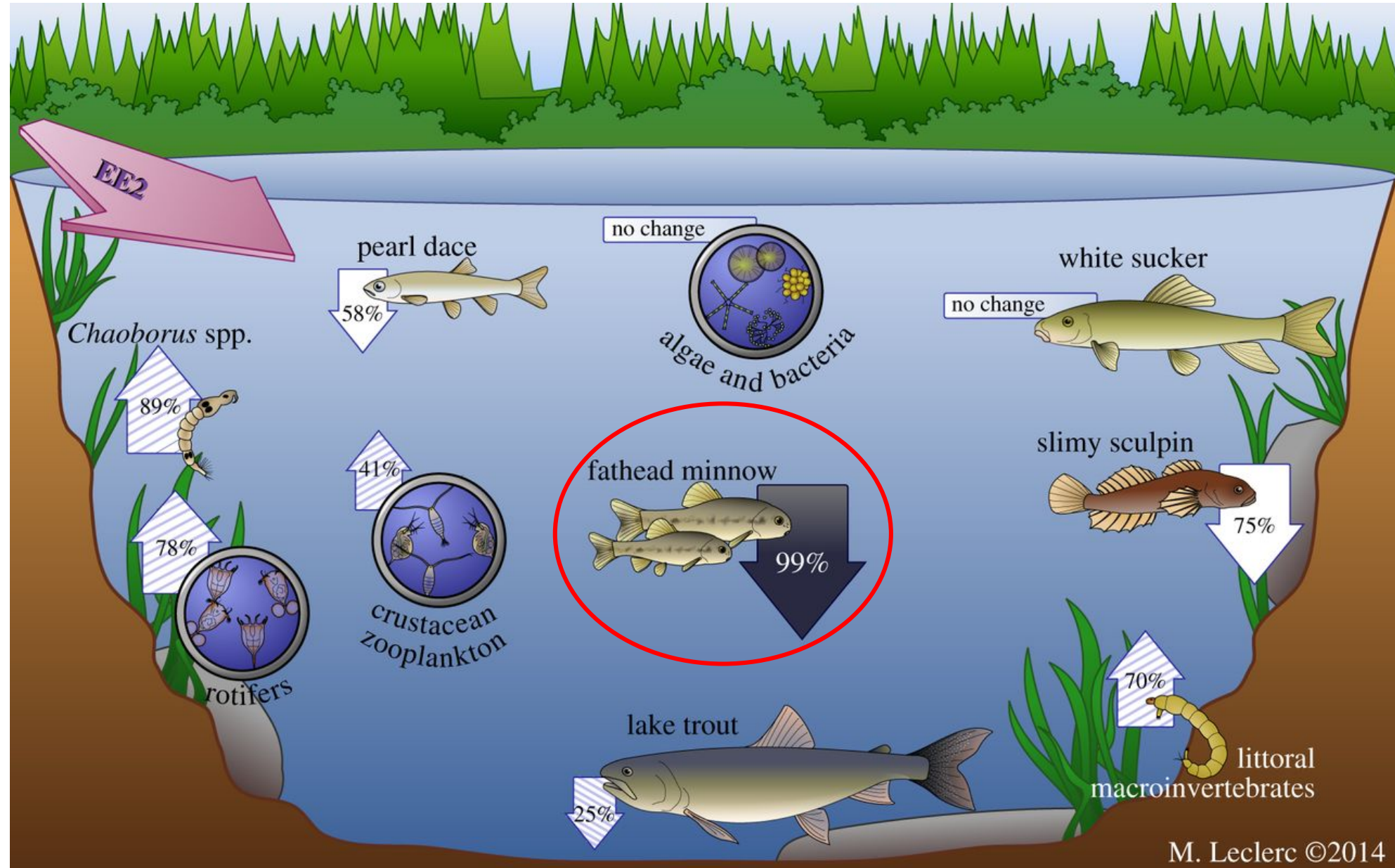
4-n-nonylphenol

EEF= 1×10^{-5}

$$\text{Estradiol Equivalency (EEQ)} = \text{EEF}_{\text{compound}} \times \text{Conc.}_{\text{compound}}$$

$$\text{Estradiol Equivalency Factor (EEF)} = \frac{\text{EC}_{50}(\text{E}_2)}{\text{EC}_{50}(\text{Compound})}$$

Estrogenic compounds can cause **population collapse**



Estrogen Receptor Adverse Outcome Pathway

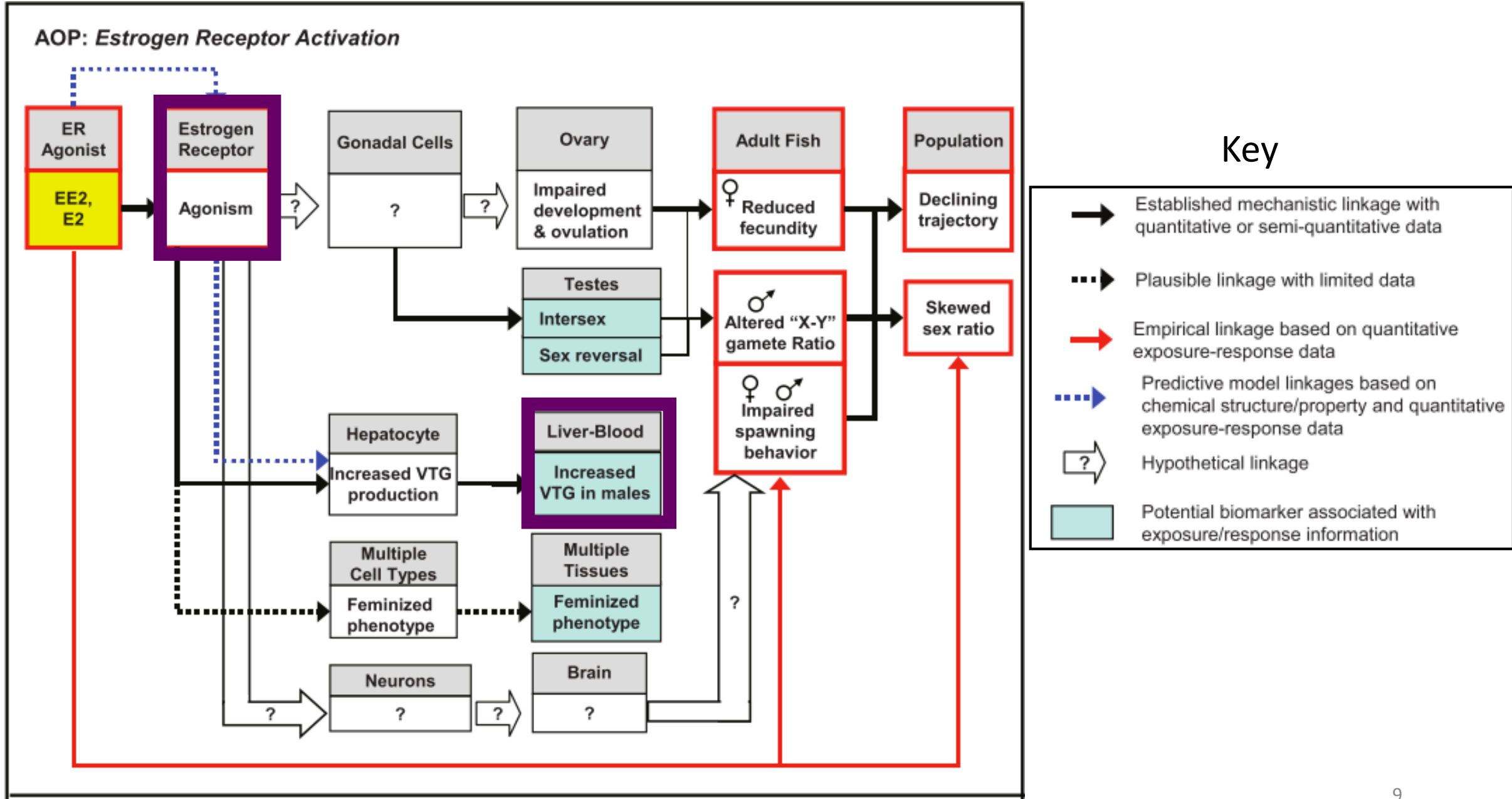


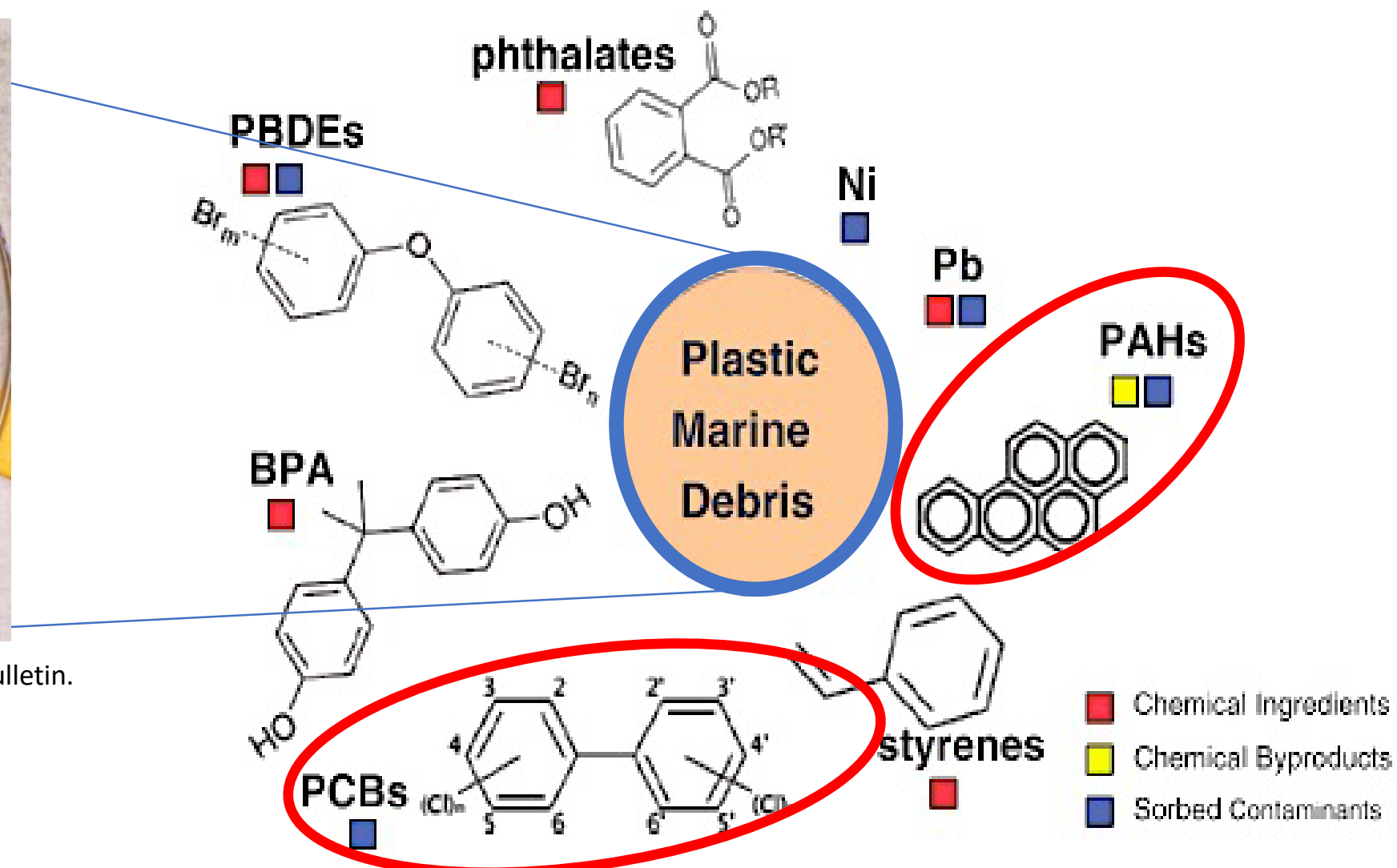
Figure from Ankley, et al. (2010). Environmental Toxicology & Chemistry

Plastic: A Cocktail of Contaminants

- Plastic concentrates hydrophobic organic contaminants (HOCs) **10^7 more than water¹**

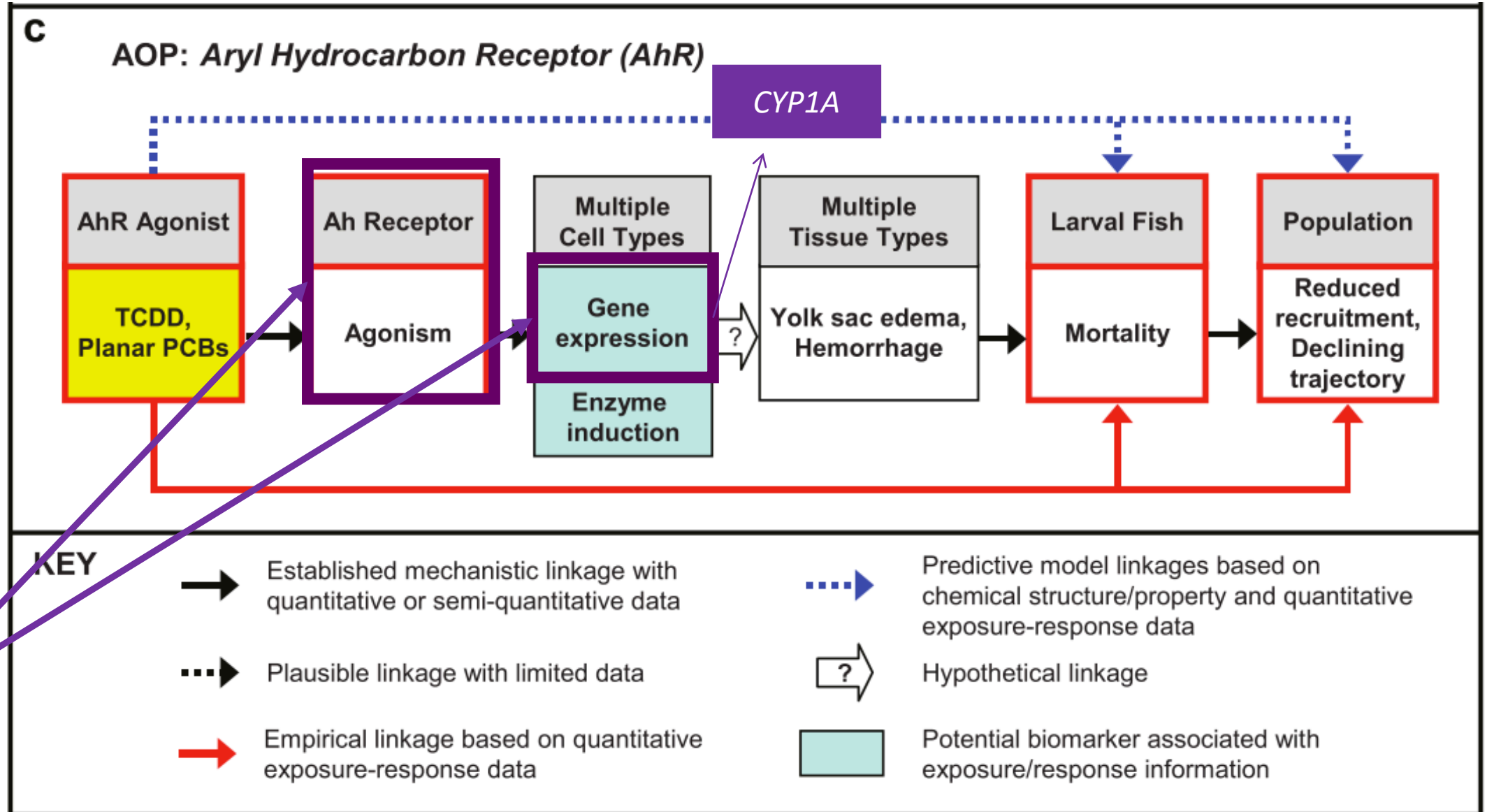


Photo from Rios et al. (2007), Marine Pollution Bulletin.



¹Koelmans et. al (2016).

Aryl Hydrocarbon (AhR) Adverse Outcome Pathway

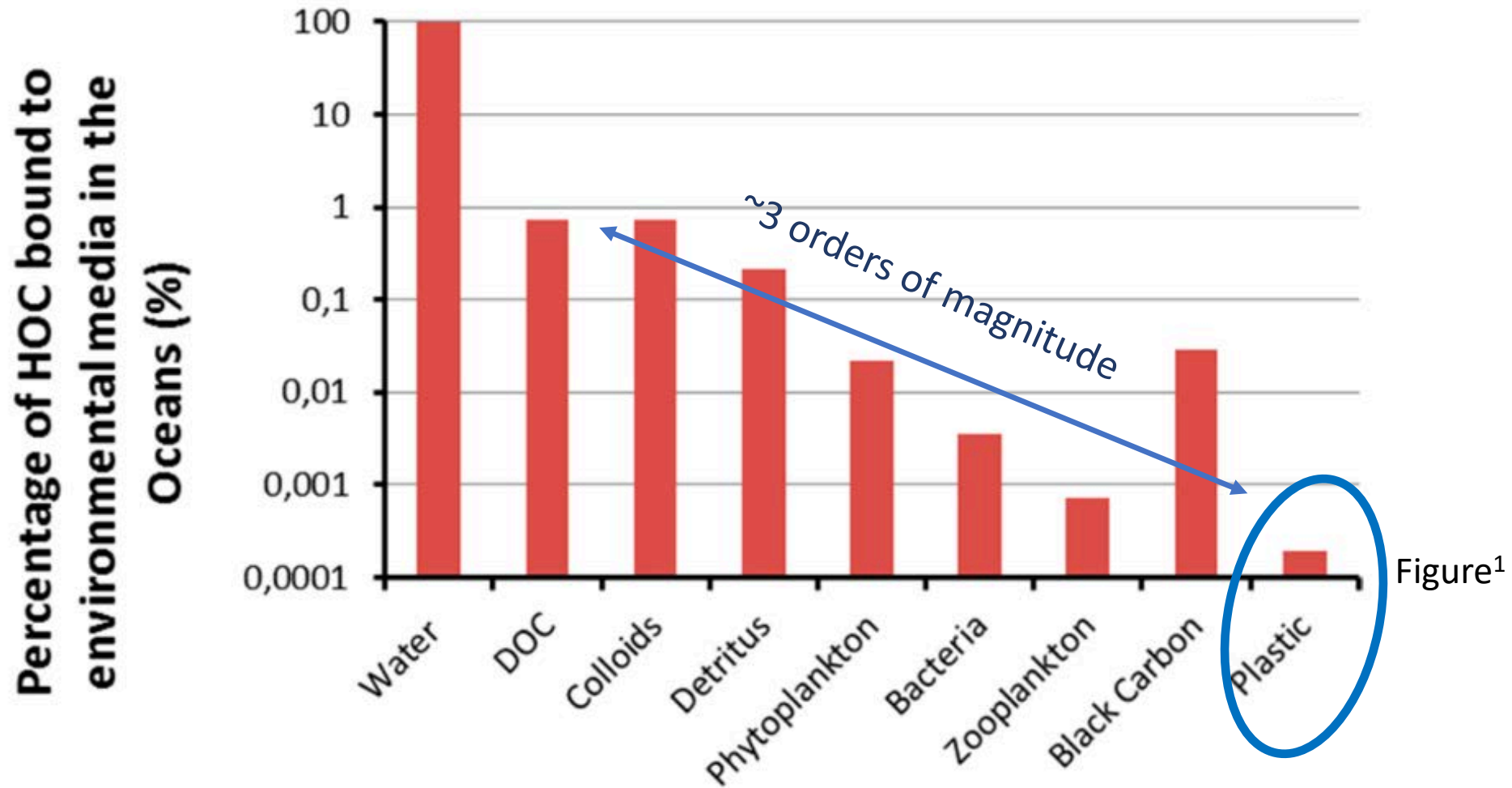


Biomarkers
used in this
study

Figure from Ankley, et al. (2010). Environmental Toxicology & Chemistry

Plastic likely a negligible source of contaminants in open ocean

- Plastic concentration in **whole ocean** $\approx 2 \times 10^{-9} \text{ g/L}^1$
- Plastic concentration in **highly contaminated river**: $8 \times 10^{-2} \text{ g/L}^2$



¹Koelmans, et. al (2016). Environmental Science & Technology.

²Moore et. al (2011). Journal of Integrative Coastal Zone Management

Macro-plastic accumulates in estuaries and rivers



Tijuana Estuary, California

Hypotheses

- 1) **UV radiation and weathering** release estrogenic **additives** from plastic
- 2) Hydrophobic Organic Contaminants (HOCs) leach from **ocean plastic**
- 3) Under **environmentally realistic** conditions, plastic leaches pollutants at concentrations indicative of ecological harm

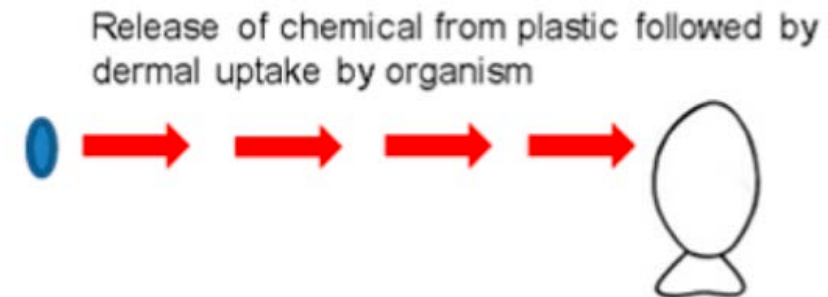
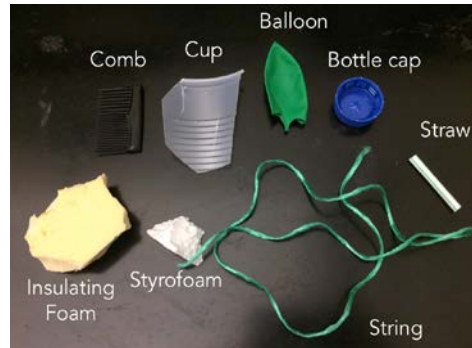


Figure: Koelmans, et. al (2016).
Environmental Science & Technology.

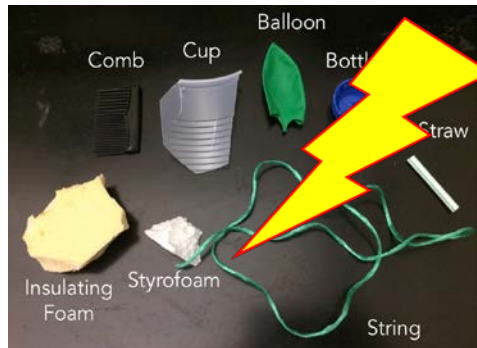
Experimental Design



Plastic from **North Pacific Gyre**



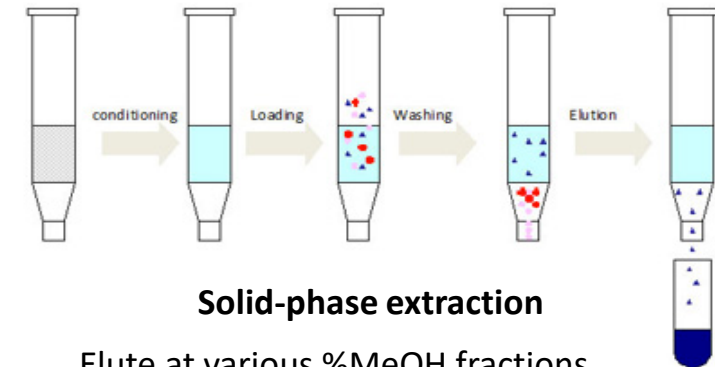
Matched **"virgin"** plastic



UV-irradiated **"virgin"** plastic

Leach

Plastic concentration: 0.1 g/L
32 ppt saltwater
(30 days)



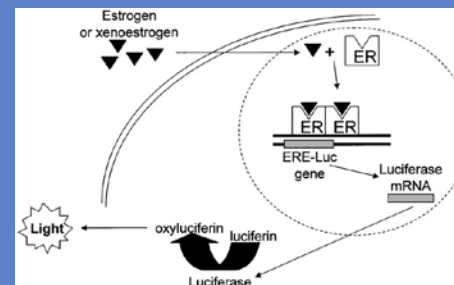
Solid-phase extraction

Elute at various %MeOH fractions



In vivo bioassay

mRNA biomarkers: CYP1A, VTG



In-vitro bioassays

Estrogen receptor (ER), Aryl hydrocarbon receptor (AhR)

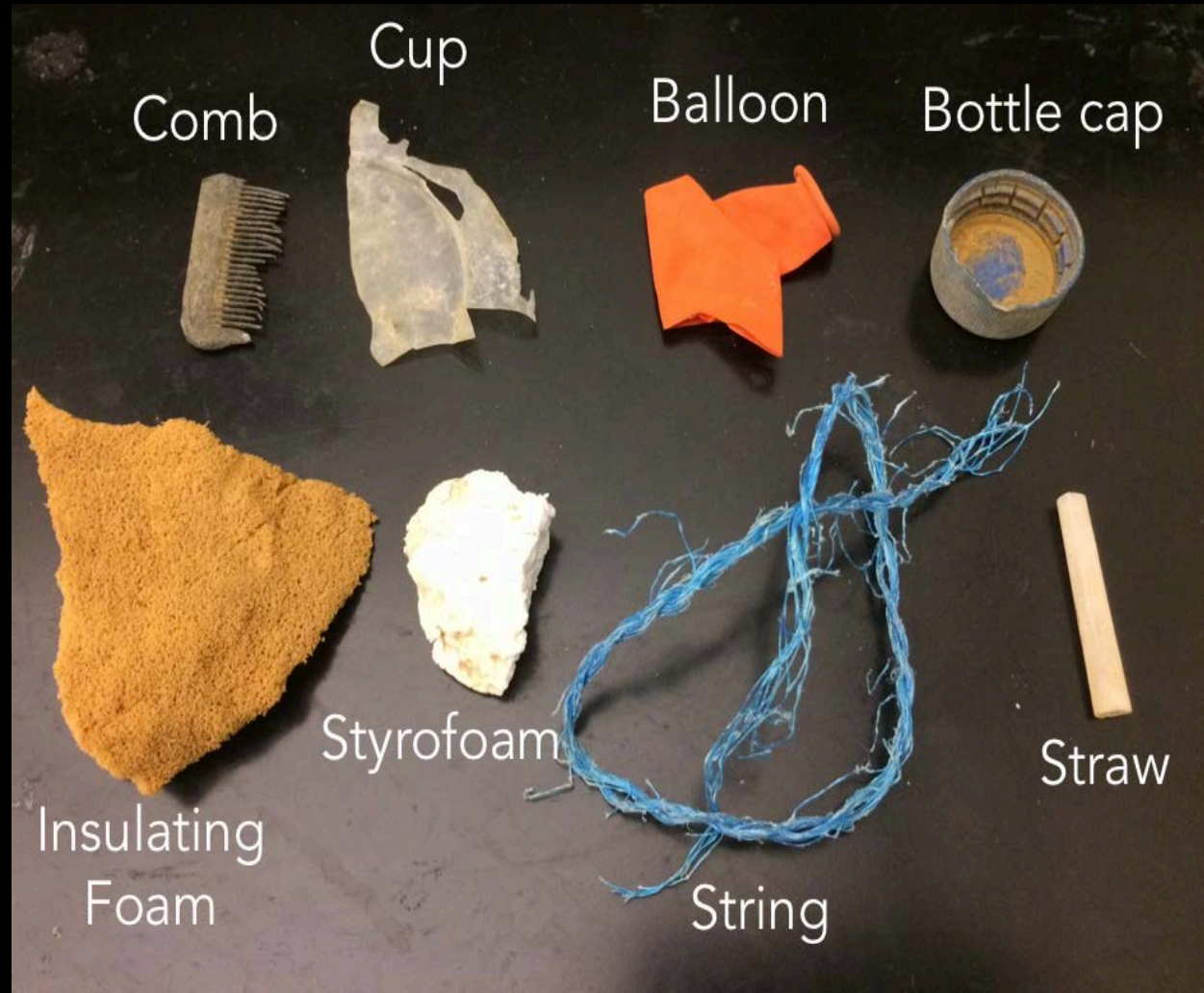


Analytical Chemistry

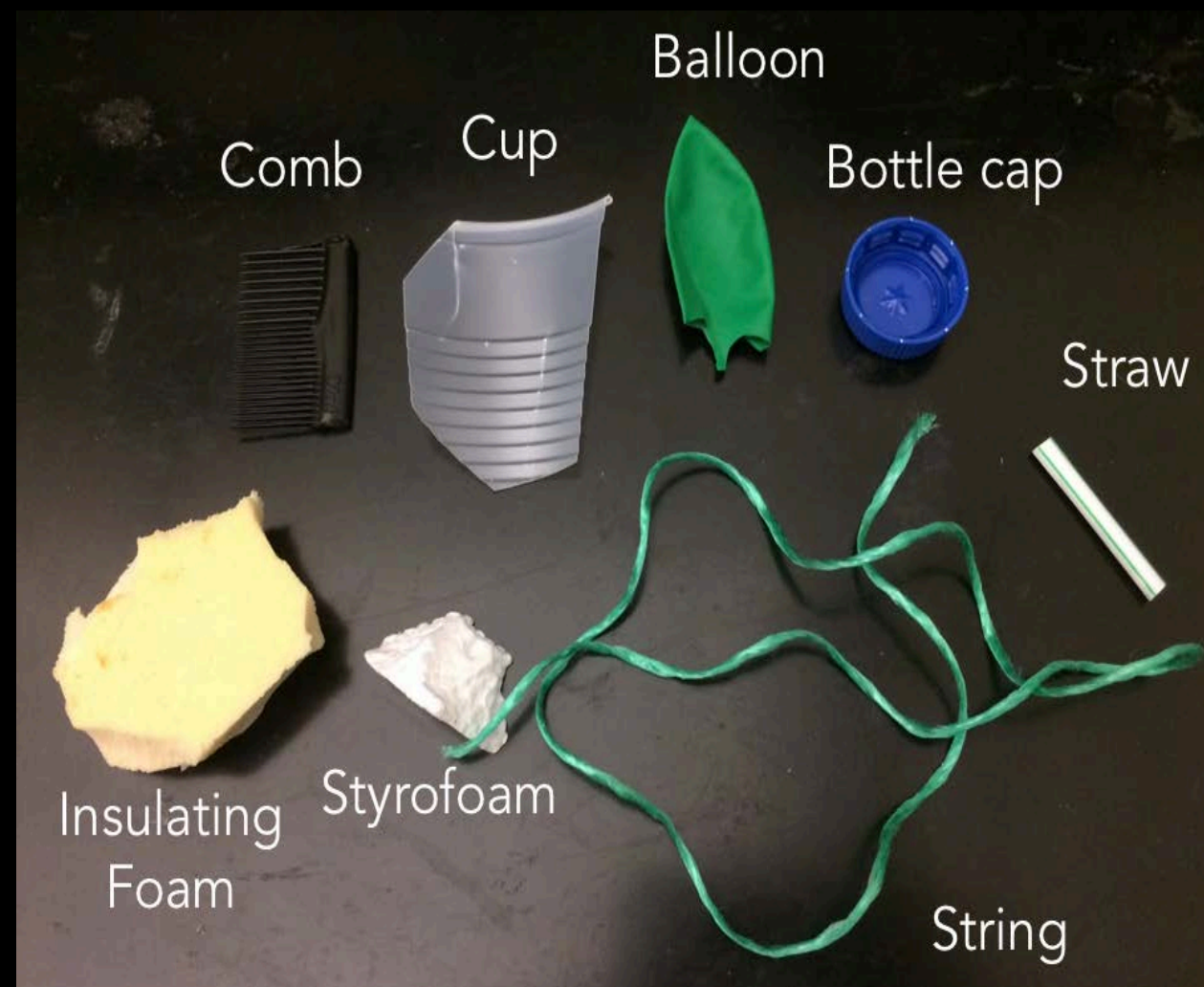
Targeted ER and AhR Ligands

Selection of Plastic Items

North Pacific Gyre-recovered plastic



Matched "virgin" plastic

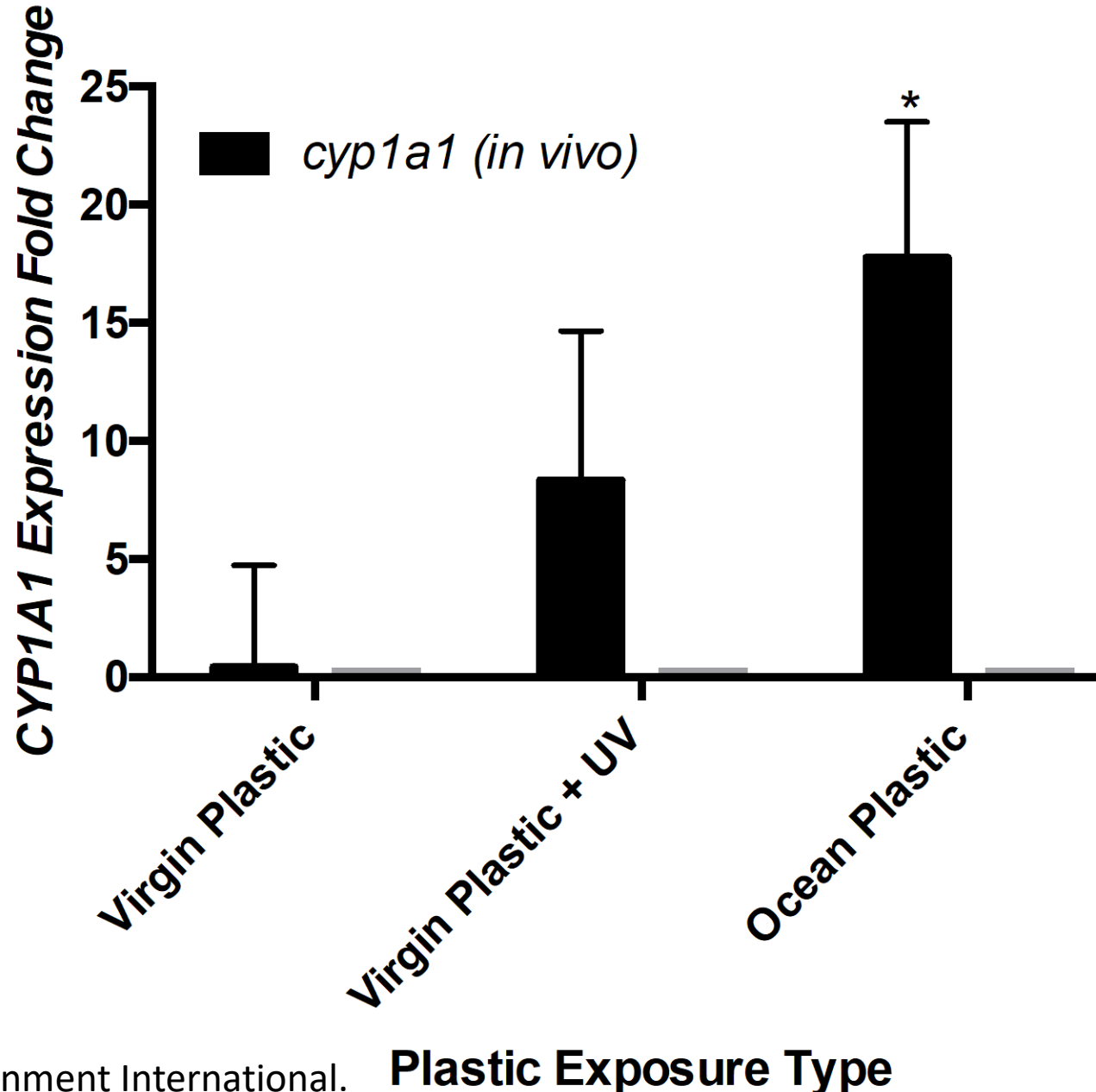


Note: Polymer types confirmed using Fourier-Transform Infrared Spectroscopy

Gyre-recovered plastic leaches AhR Agonists

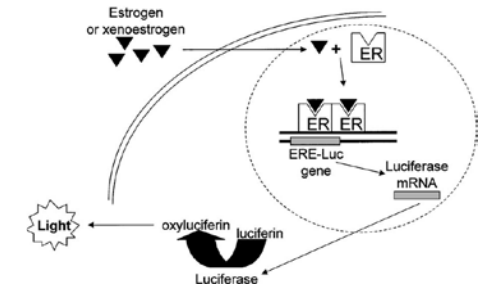


Japanese medaka
(*Oryzias latipes*), 3dph
5 day exposure
In vivo



CYP1A expression reported as
relative to plastic-free control

Plastic-free control TEQ: <MDL (0.006 ng/L)

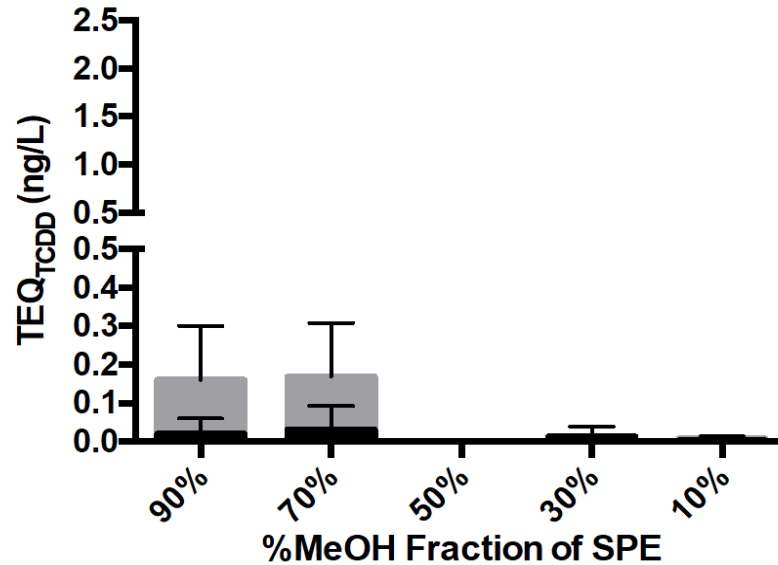


CYP1A-bla LS180

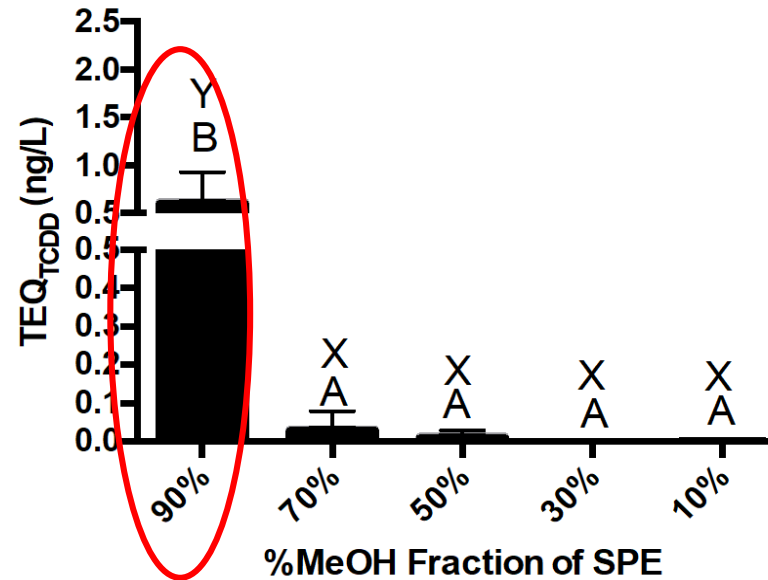
Aryl hydrocarbon receptor
in vitro

Co-planar PCBs account for AhR Activity

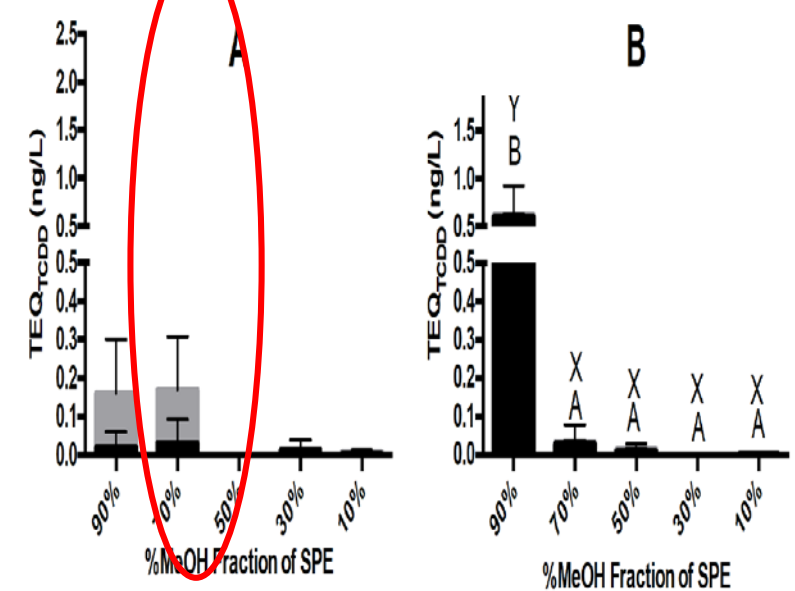
“Virgin” Plastic



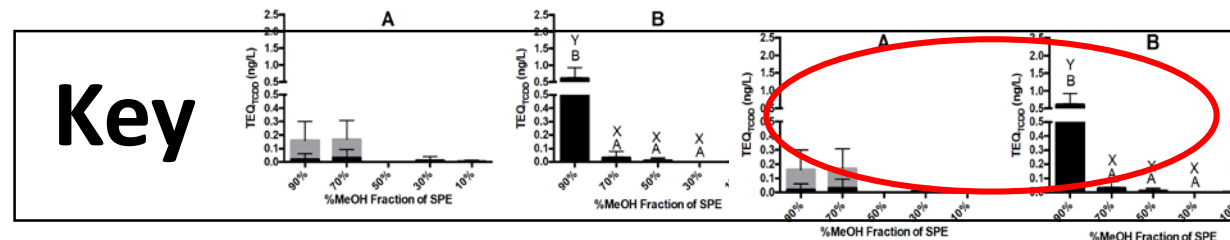
UV-Irradiated
“Virgin” Plastic



North Pacific Gyre
recovered Plastic



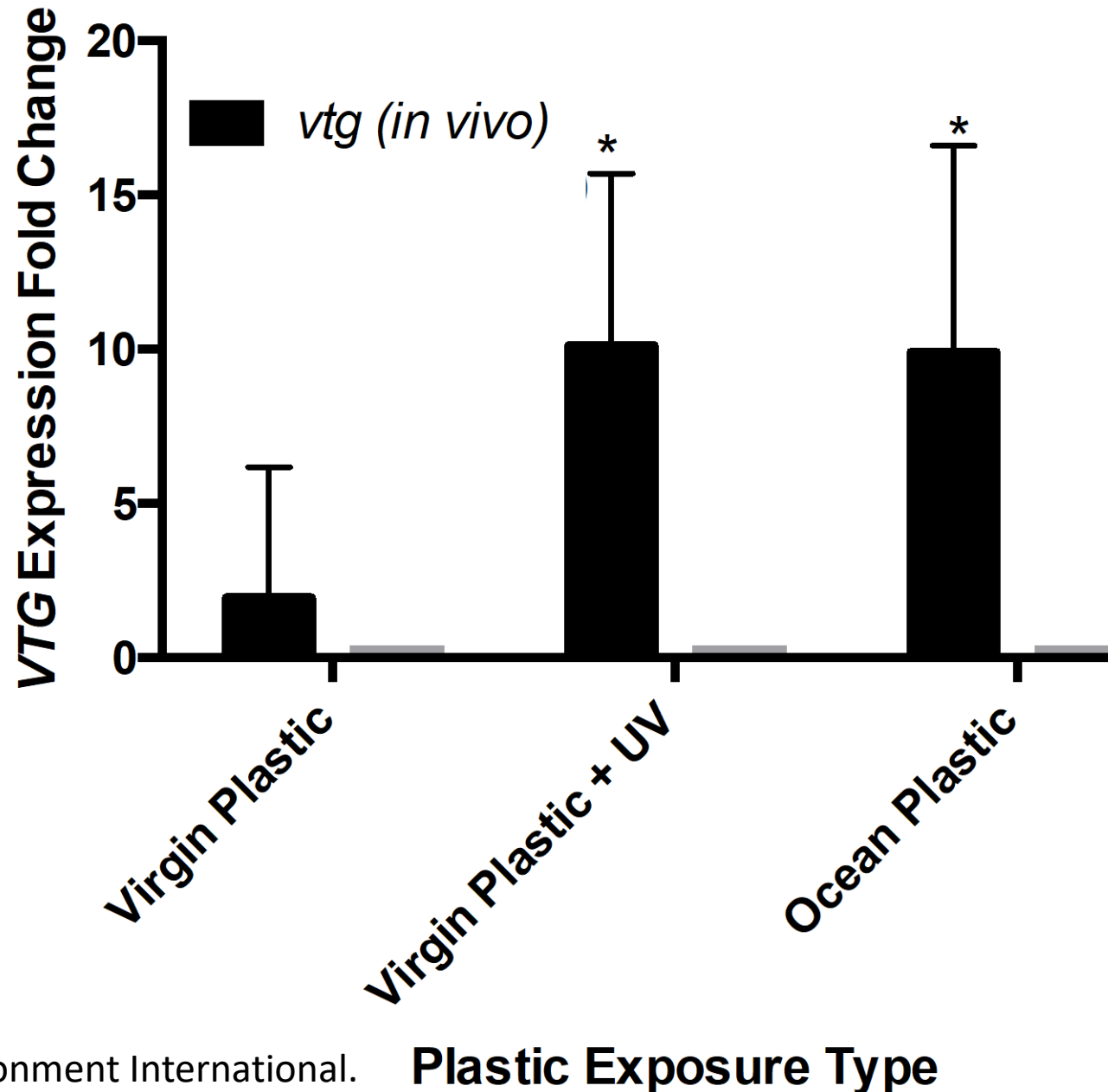
Plastic-free control chemical TEQ <MDL (0.01 ng/L)



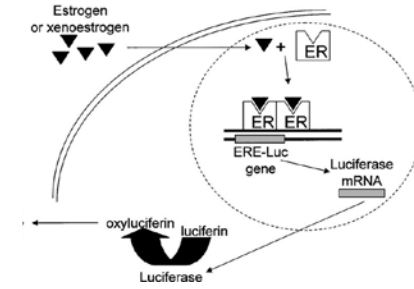
Irradiated & Gyre-recovered plastic leaches ER Agonists



Japanese medaka
(*Oryzias latipes*), 3dph
Expose (5 days)



VTG expression reported as
relative to plastic-free control

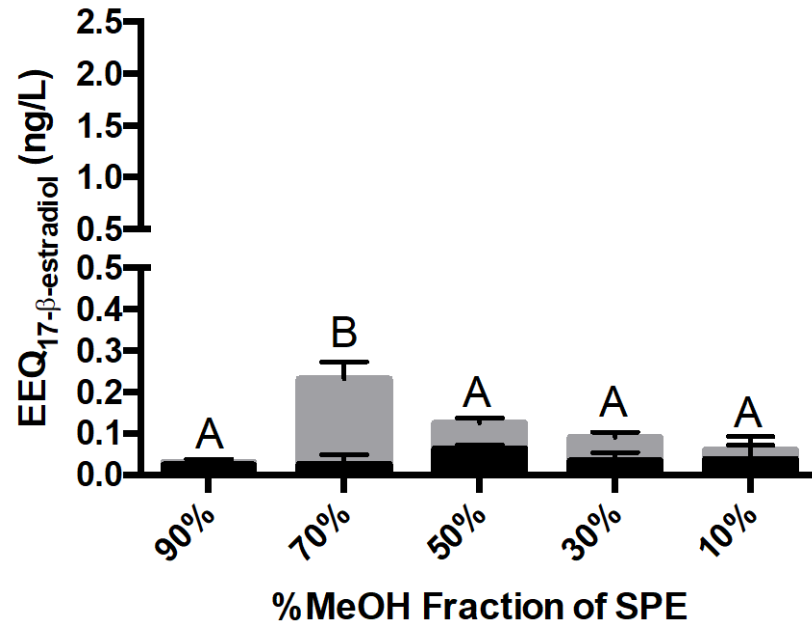


VM7Luc4E2
Estrogen receptor
reporter

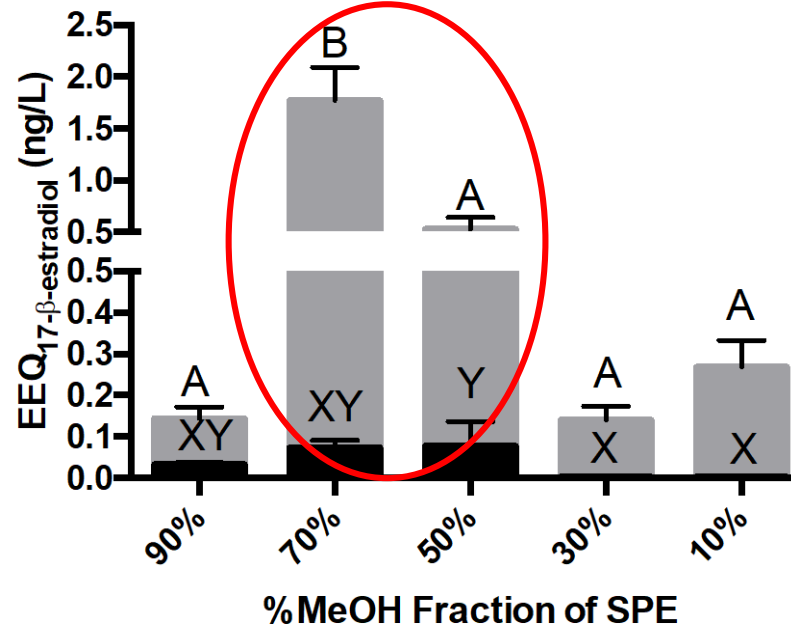
Plastic-free control EEQ <MDL (0.03 ng/L)

BPA, 4-*tert*-octylphenol account for majority of ER Activity

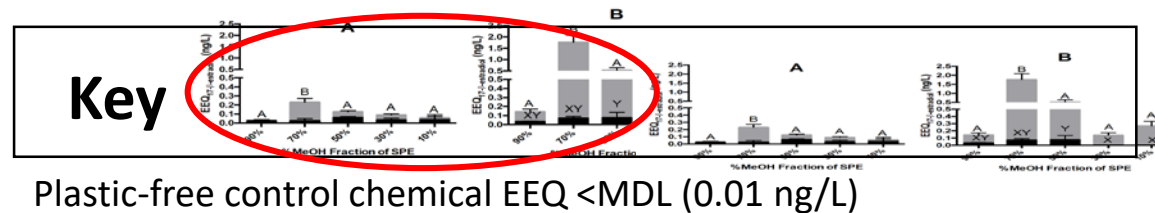
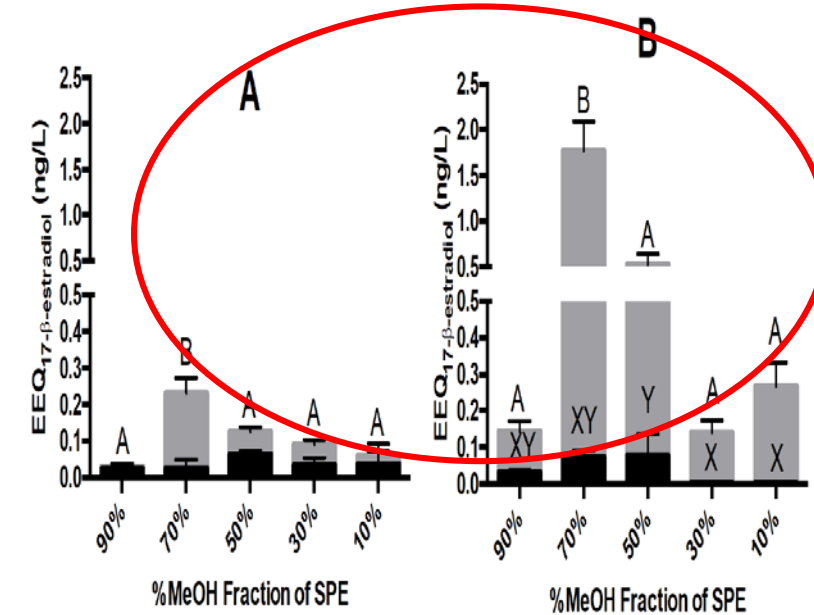
“Virgin” Plastic



UV-Irradiated
“Virgin” Plastic



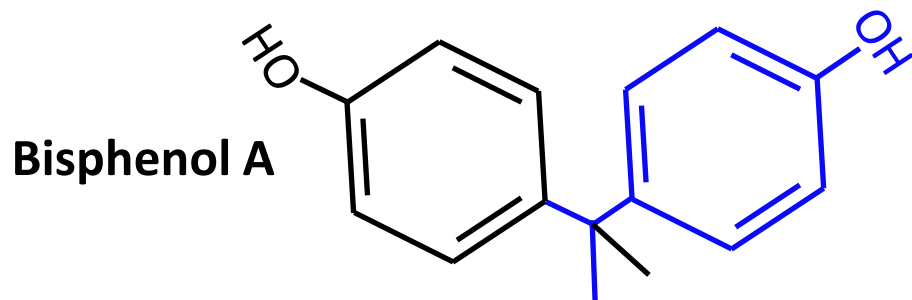
North Pacific Gyre
recovered Plastic



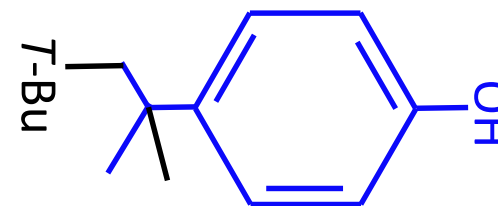
Conclusions

1) UV radiation and weathering released estrogenic **additives** from plastic

- UV-irradiated and ocean plastic induced **vtg** in Japanese medaka fish
- UV-irradiated and ocean plastic had higher **ER** activity *in vitro*
- **BPA, 4-tert-octylphenol** responsible for majority of ER activity

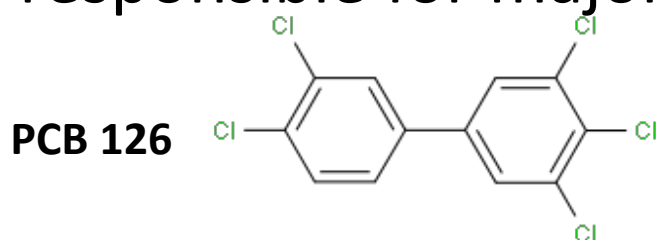


4-tert-octylphenol



2) Hydrophobic Organic Contaminants (HOCs) leached from **ocean plastic**

- Ocean plastic induced **cyp1a1** in Japanese medaka fish
- Ocean plastic, irradiated plastic had higher **AhR** activity *in vitro*
- **PCBs** responsible for majority of AhR activity



Further Considerations...

- Plastic may transport HOCs from contaminated sites to less contaminated sites¹

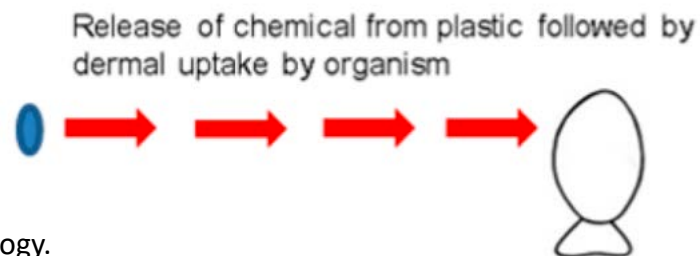


Figure: Koelmans, et. al (2016).
Environmental Science & Technology.

- Plastic may act as *cleaning mechanism* for HOCs¹

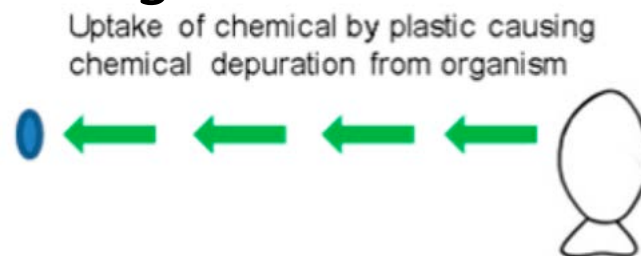


Figure: Koelmans, et. al (2016).
Environmental Science & Technology.

- **Ingestion** enhances desorption of HOCs² and additives³



Photo: Algalita Marine Research and Education



Photo: Chris Jordan

Potential for biomagnification

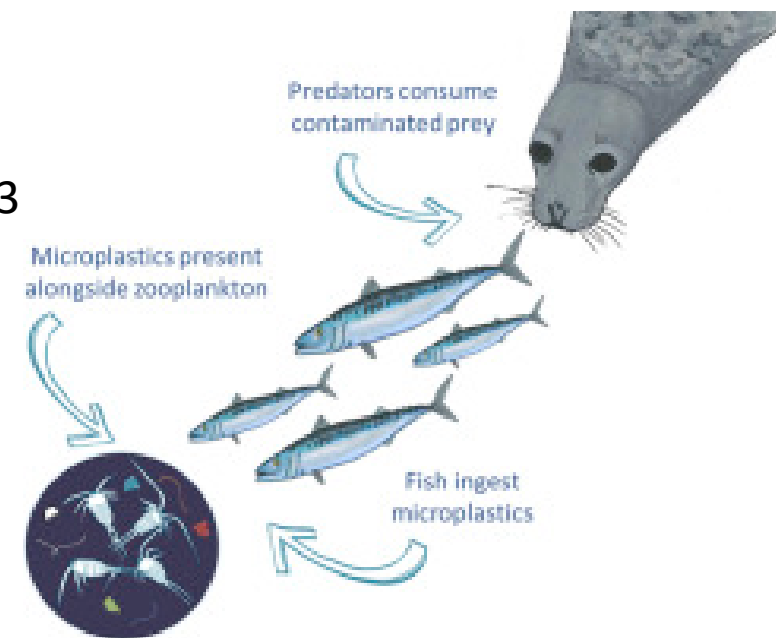


Figure: Nelms, et. al (2018). Environmental Pollution.

¹Koelmans, et. al (2016). Environmental Science & Technology.

²Bakir et. al (2014). Environmental Pollution.

³Coffin et. al (2019). Environmental Science & Technology.

Acknowledgements



Professor Daniel Schlenk's Lab (UC Riverside)

Special Thanks

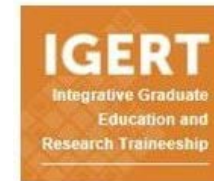
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Questions?

More information on study available online:



Environment International
Volume 121, Part 1, December 2018, Pages 942-954
[open access](#)



Comparisons of analytical chemistry and biological activities of extracts from North Pacific gyre plastics with UV-treated and untreated plastics using *in vitro* and *in vivo* models

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