

Rapid assessment bioaccumulation screening (RABS) for per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances in mice exposed to industrially impacted surface water

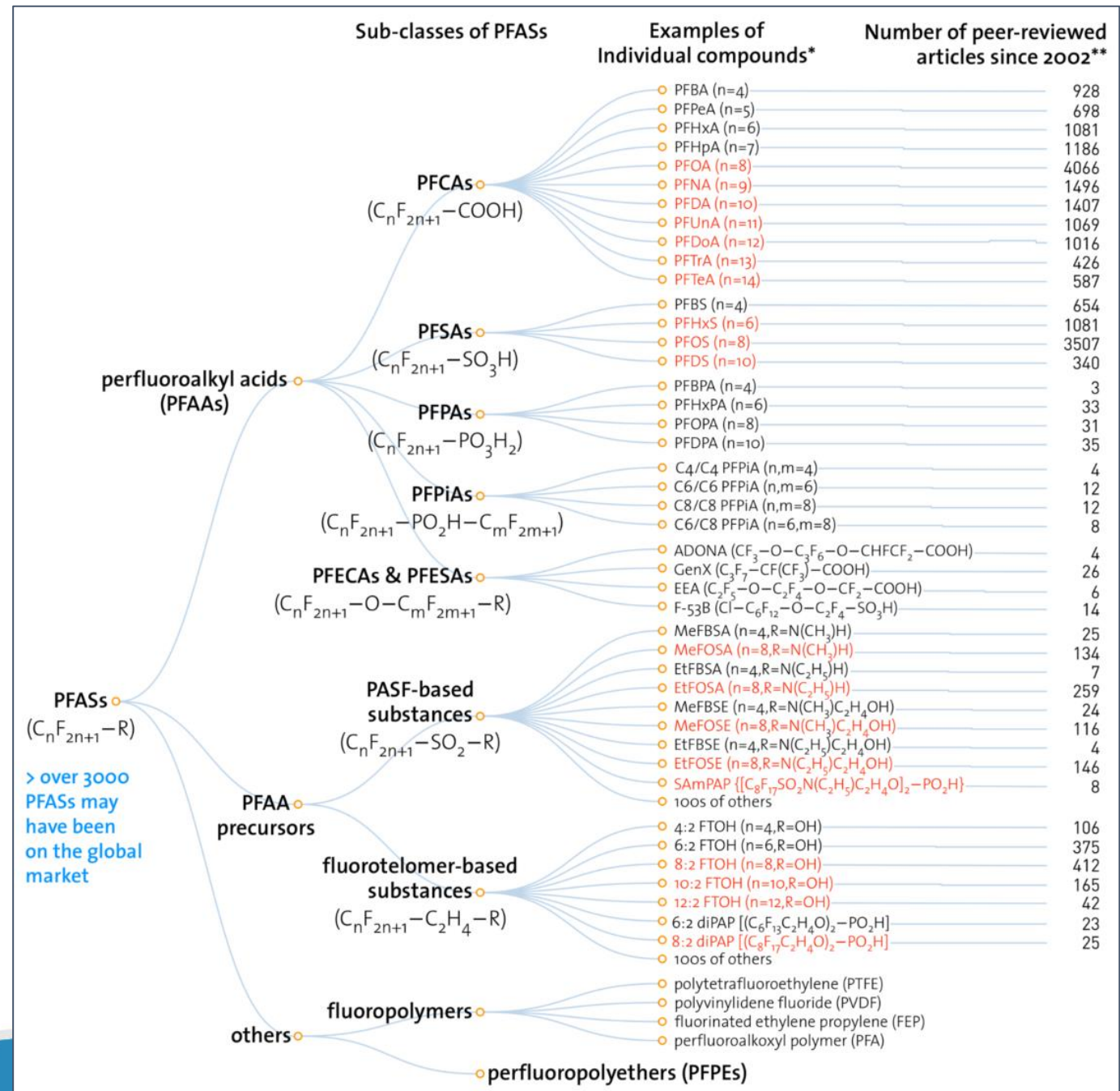
Jacqueline Bangma

SRP E-Learning Webinar Series

June 22, 2023

PFAS introduction

- Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS)
- Identified by a Carbon Fluorine moiety ($-C_nF_{2n+1}$) within their structure
- Estimated over 3,000 individual PFAS chemicals on the market (Wang et al. 2017)



PFAS introduction

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wiseGEEK

What is Mass Spectrometry?



1 mg

=



$1.66e-24$ mg

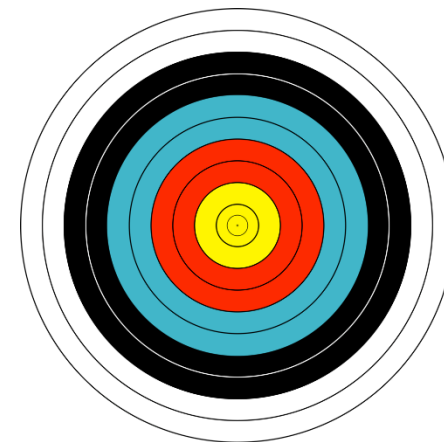


Various mass spectrometry methods for investigating PFAS

Targeted - analyzing for a suite of analytes with a validated method

e.g. How much PFOA is in my water?

- Reference standard needed



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Low Resolution Mass Spectrometry (LRMS)

High Resolution Mass Spectrometry (HRMS)



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Non-Targeted - no preconceived notion of chemical present

e.g. What chemicals are in my water?

- Informatics needed



Suspect Screening –
screening against a database
of chemicals

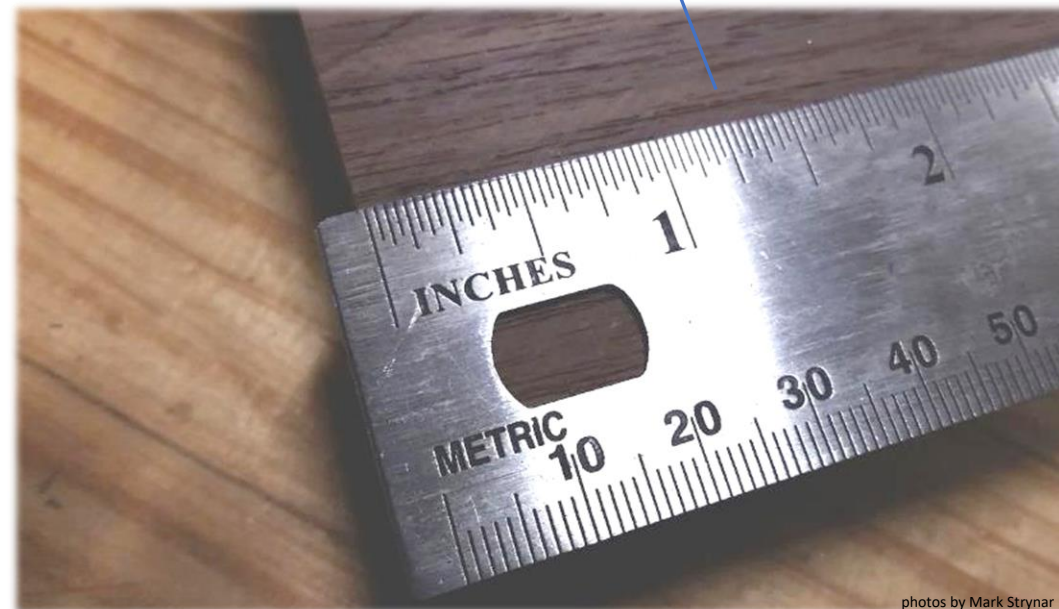
NTA Discovery – novel
compound identification

Low Resolution VS High Resolution Mass Accuracy

PFOA: MW 413.0 +/- 0.1 to 0.5 Da



MW 412.9964 +/- 0.0004 Da (1ppm)

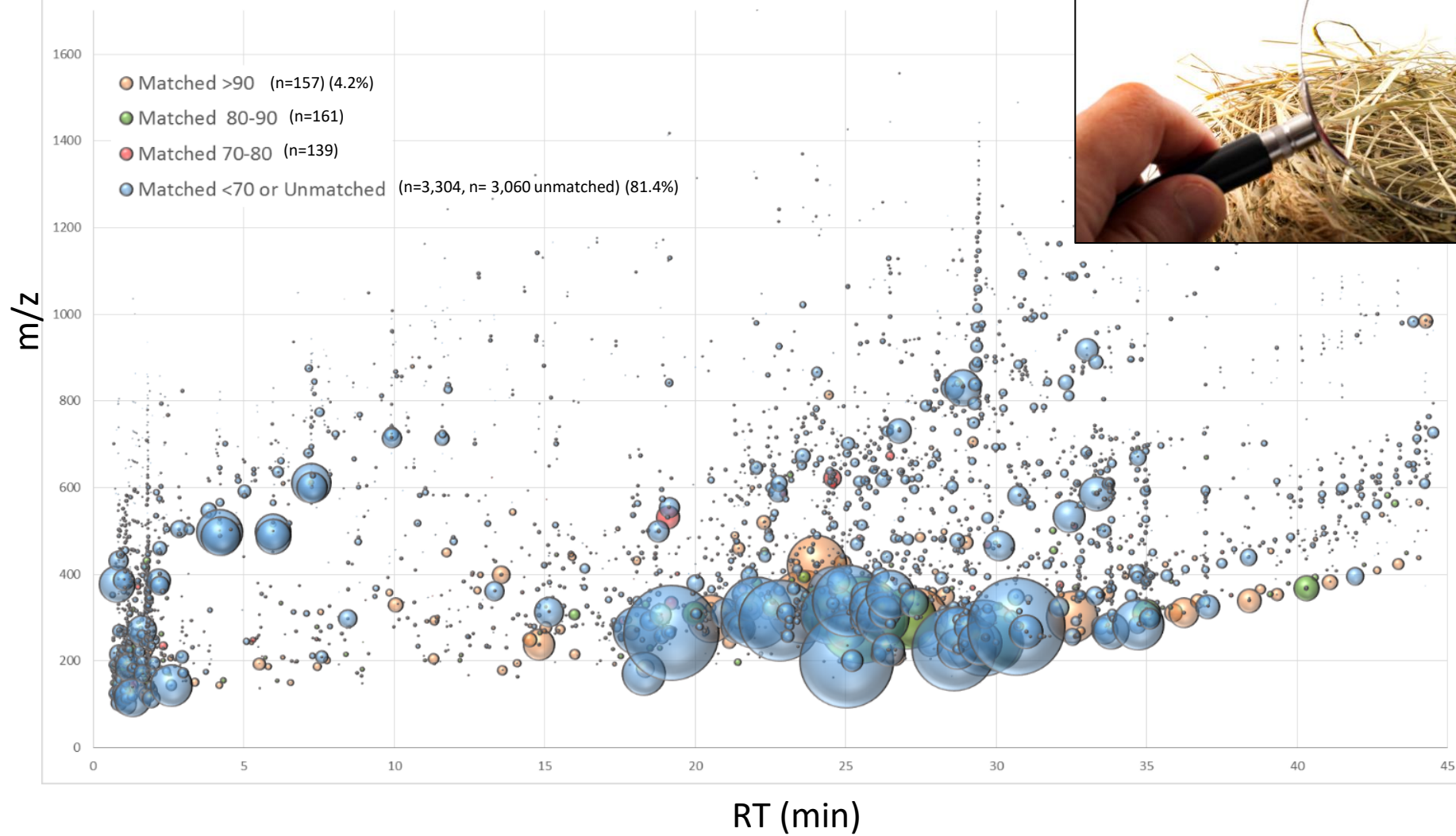


photos by Mark Strynar

Mass accuracy is the ability to measure or calibrate the instrument response against a known entity. Usually expressed in parts per million (ppm), the measurement indicates the deviation of the instrument response from a known.

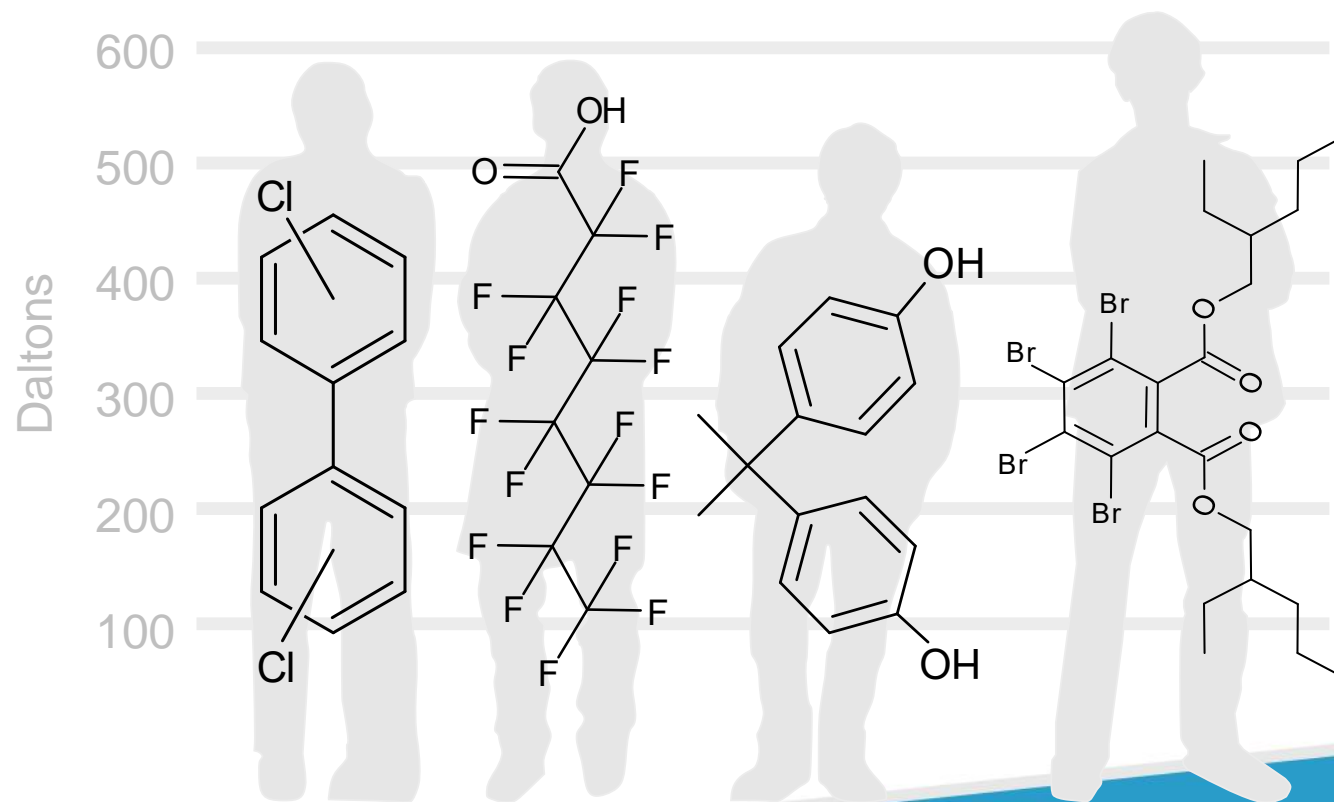
*Balogh 2004 Debating Resolution and Mass Accuracy
LCGC NORTH AMERICA VOLUME 22 NUMBER 2*

SRM 2585 dust example



Building a Case for Identification

- Some key tools:
 - Abundant peaks
 - Contain halogens (F, Cl, Br)
 - Isotopic signature



Key tools: Isotopic signature



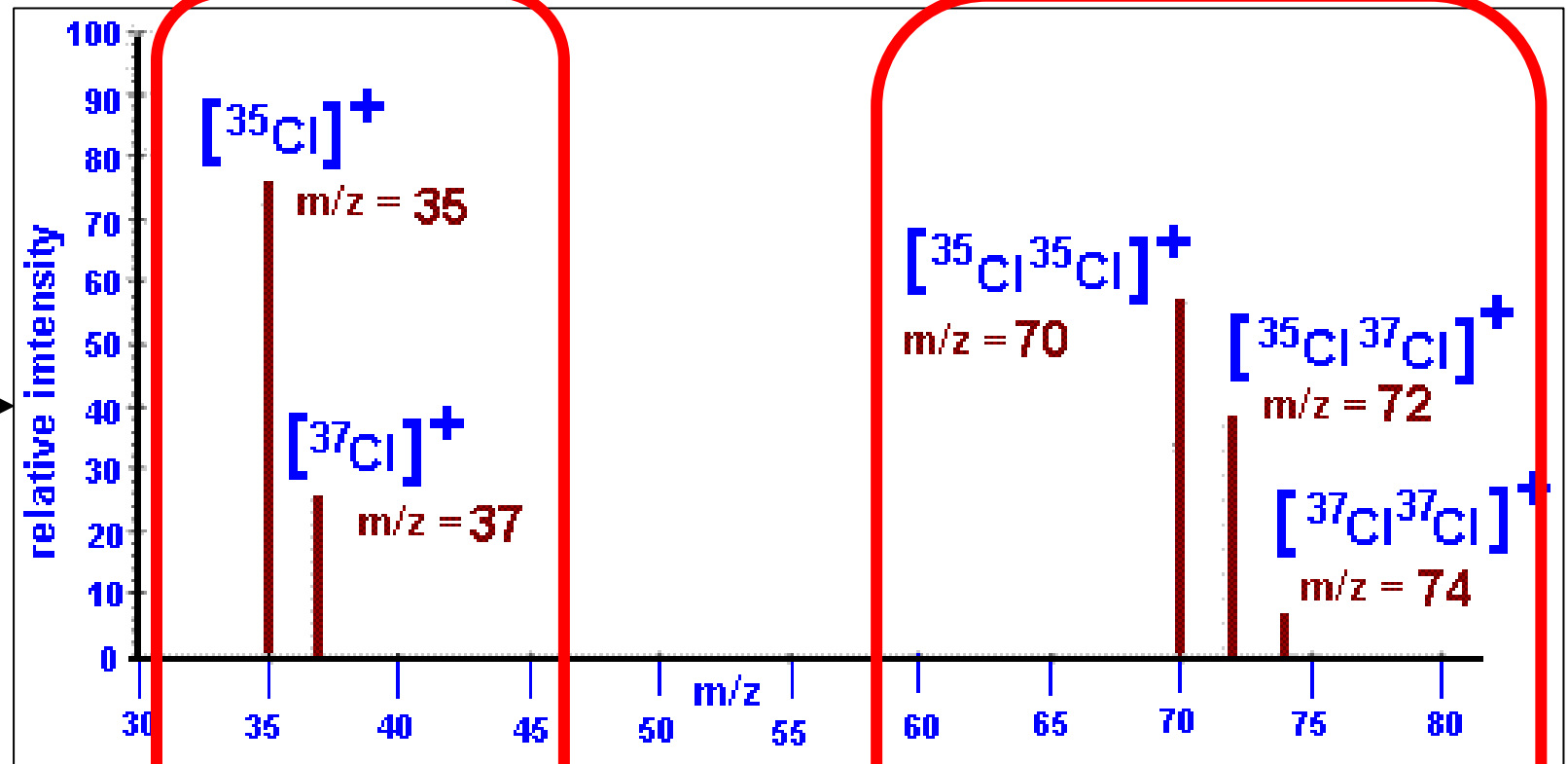
GCSE

ISOTOPES
ISOTOPES OF CHLORINE

	³⁵ ₁₇ Cl	³⁷ ₁₇ Cl
ATOMIC NUMBER	17	17
MASS NUMBER	35	37
PROTONS	17	17
NEUTRONS	18	20
ABUNDANCE RATIO	75% 3	25% 1

Varying number of neutrons

Key tools: Isotopic signature

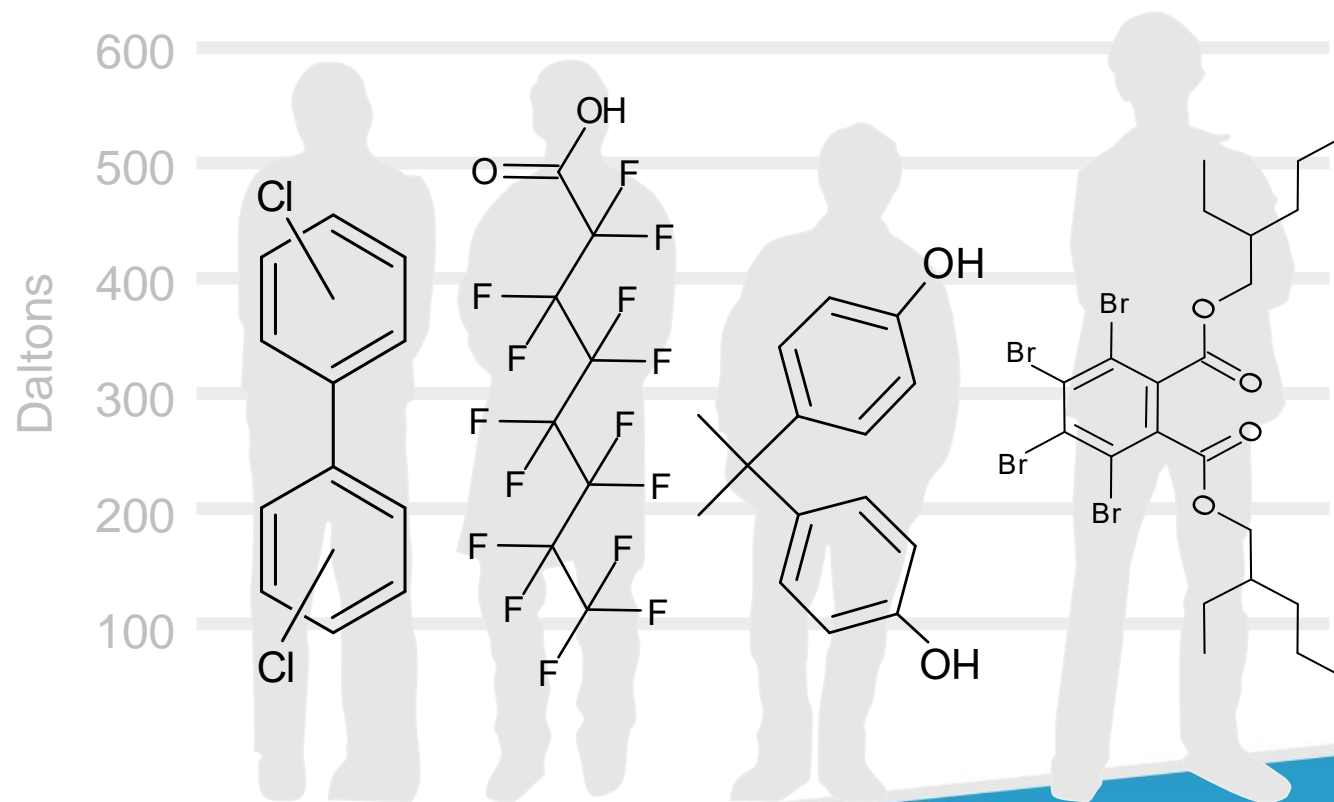


Cl isotopic signature

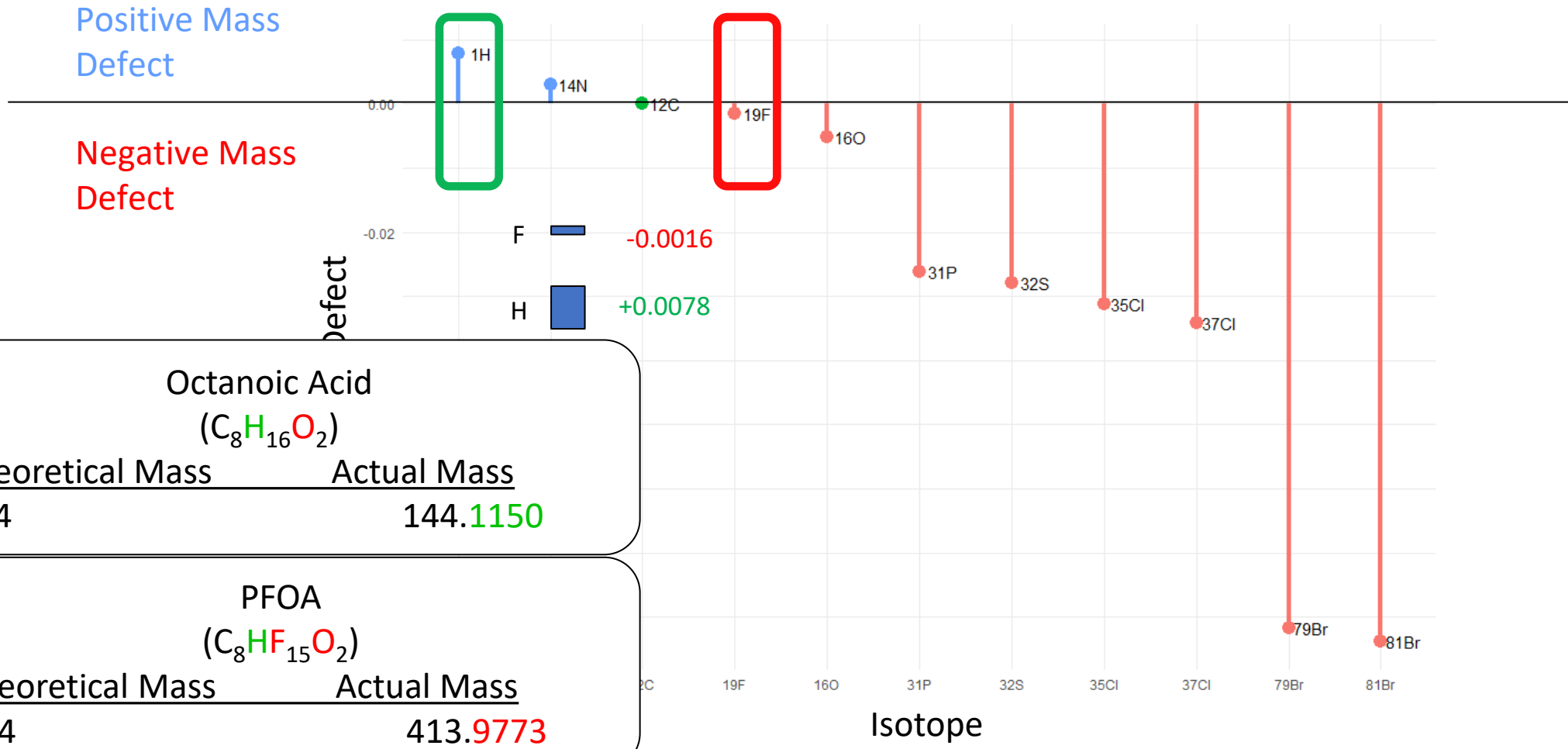
Cl₂ isotopic signature

Building a Case for Identification

- Some key tools:
 - Abundant peaks
 - Contain halogens (F, Cl, Br)
 - Isotopic signature
 - Negative mass defect



Key tools: Negative Mass Defect

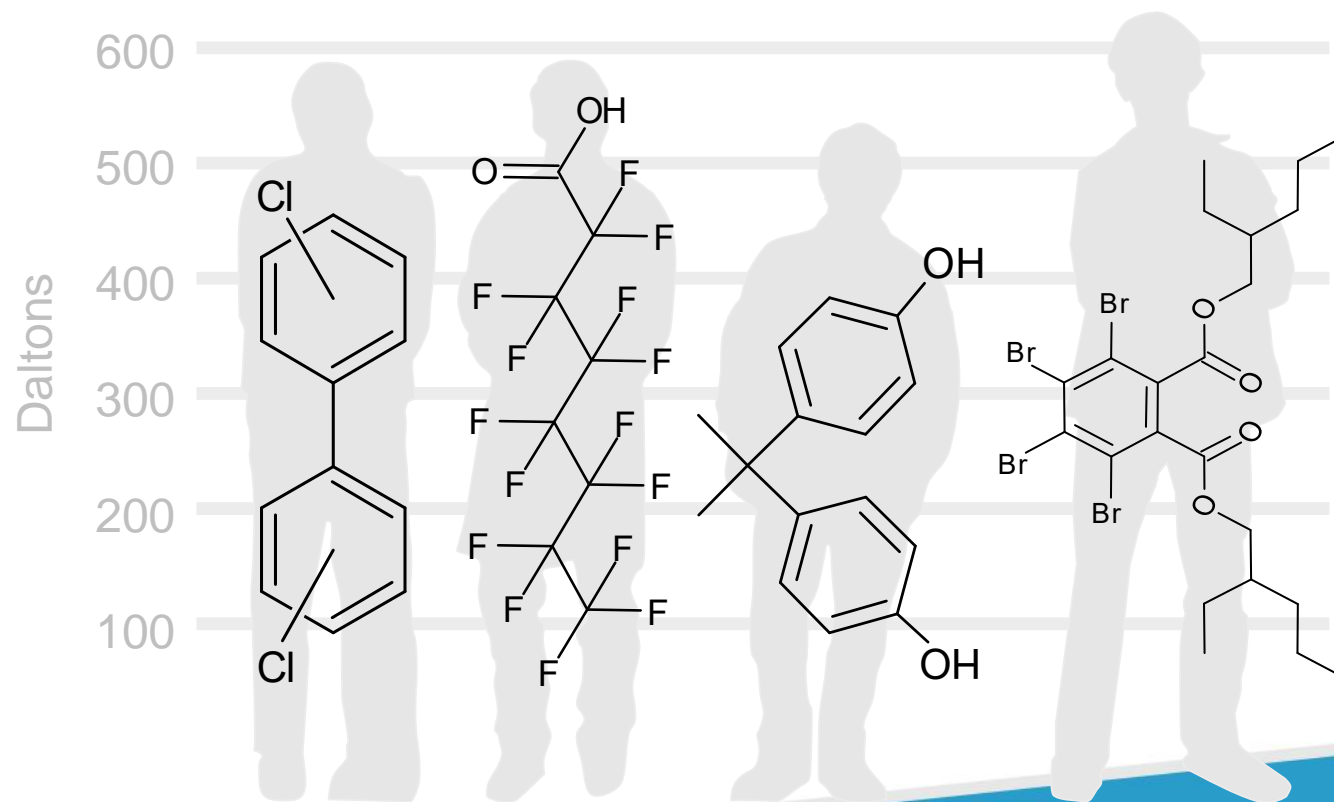


Octanoic Acid	
$(C_8H_{16}O_2)$	
Theoretical Mass	Actual Mass
144	144.1150

PFOA	
$(C_8HF_{15}O_2)$	
Theoretical Mass	Actual Mass
414	413.9773

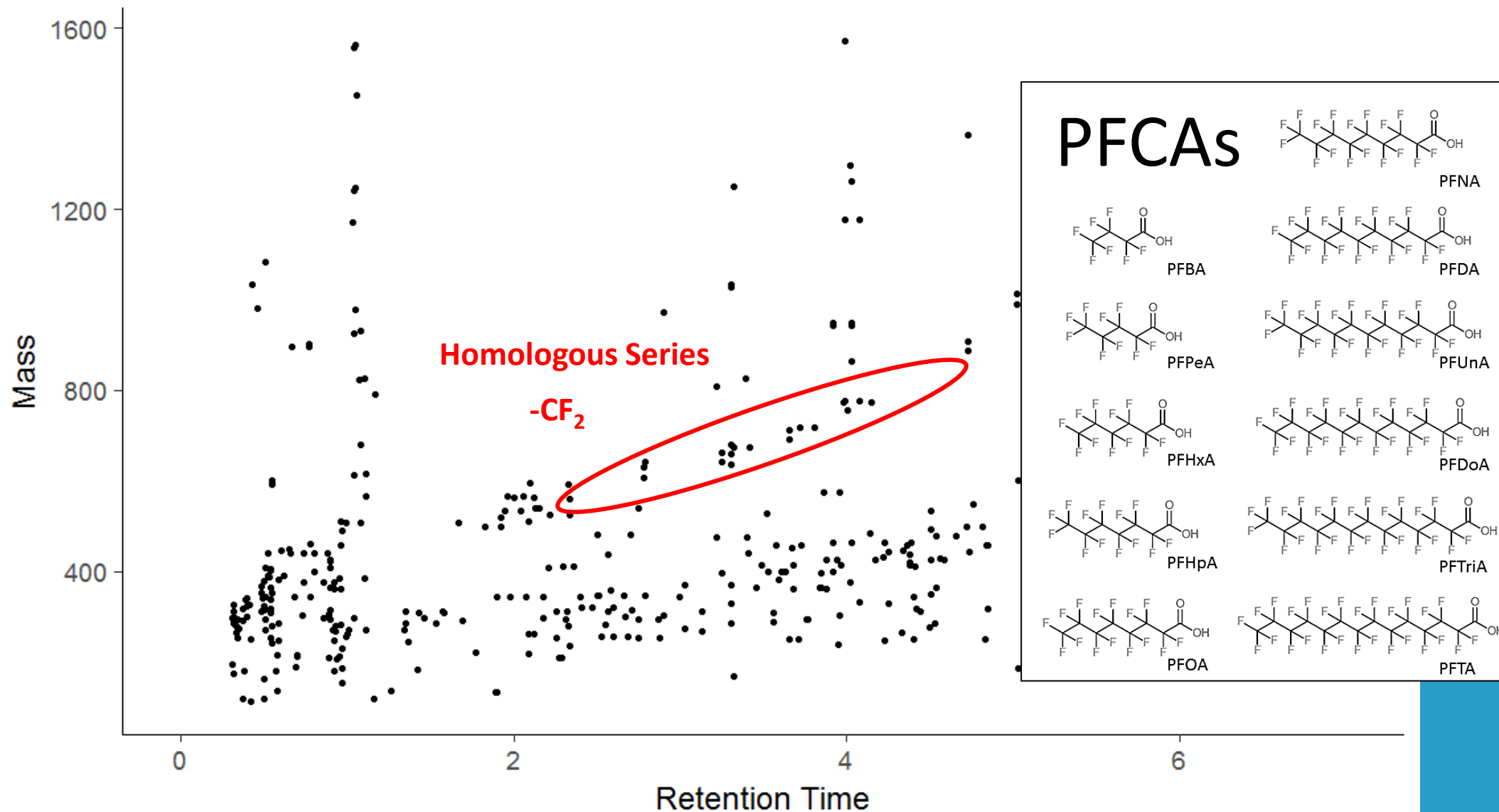
Building a Case for Identification

- Some key tools:
 - Abundant peaks
 - Contain halogens (F, Cl, Br)
 - Isotopic signature
 - Negative mass defect
- Homologous series

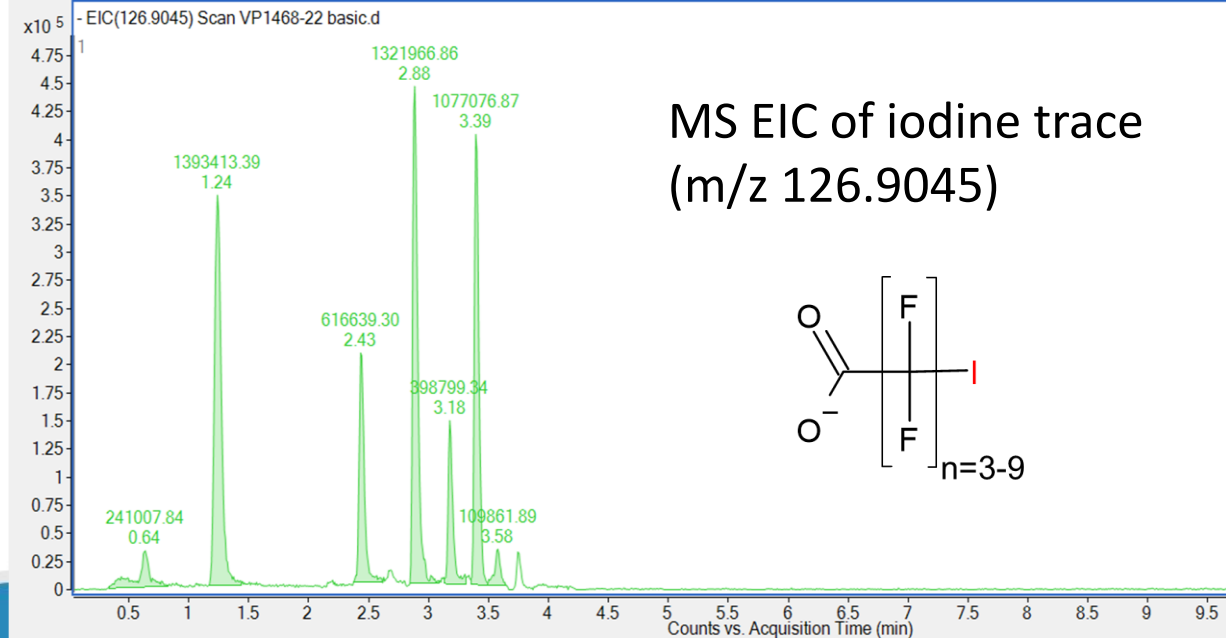
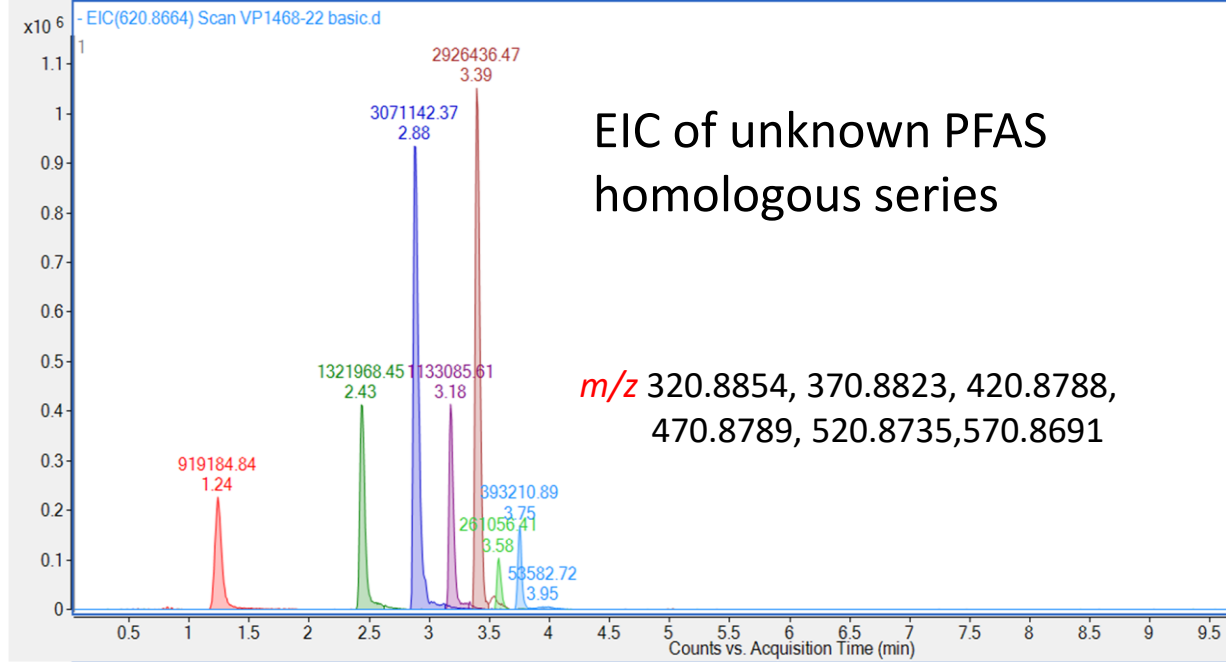
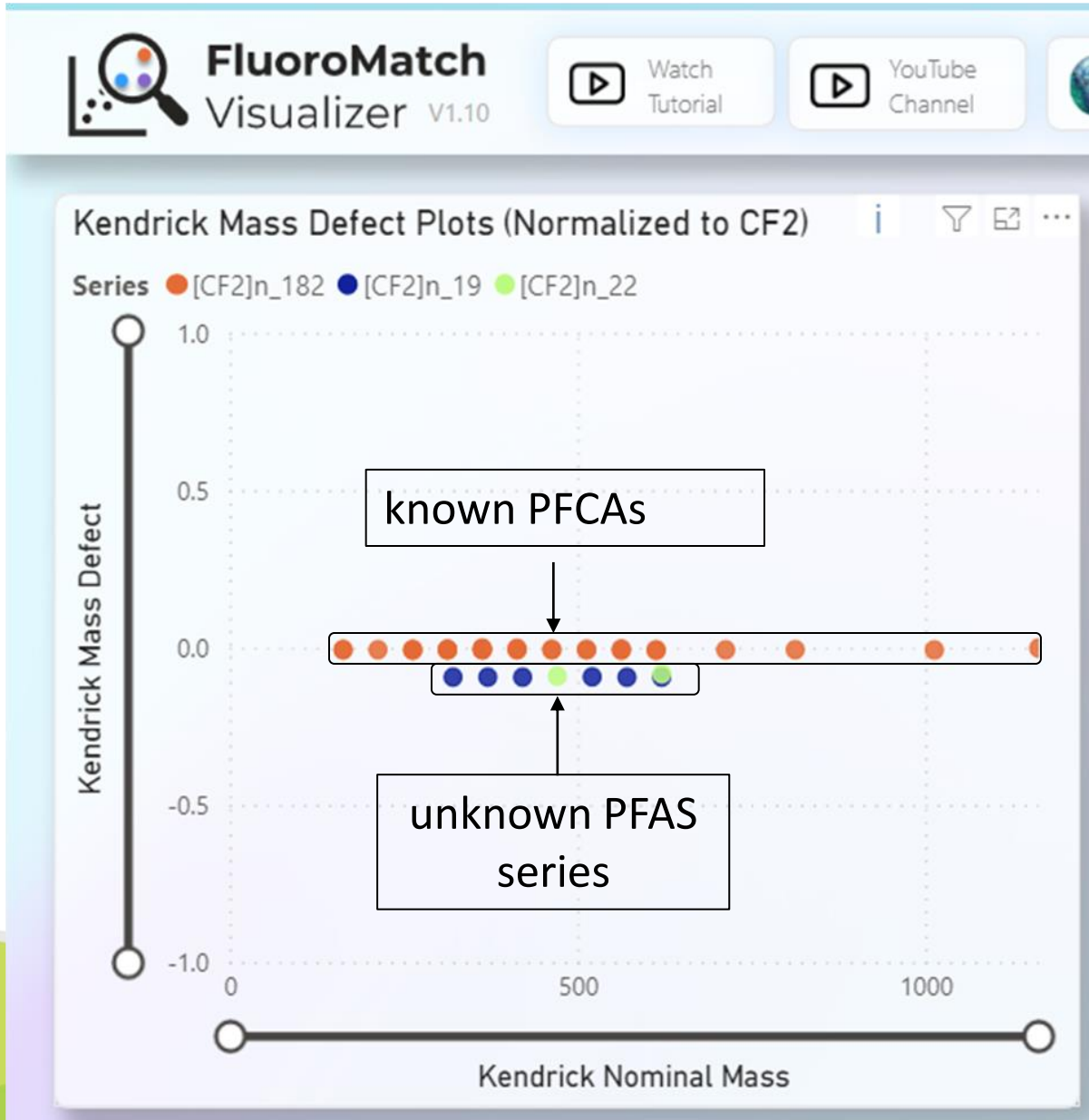


Key tools: Homologous series

A series of organic compounds of the same family which differ by a common structural unit, For PFAS, that structural unit is often a CF₂ unit.



Key tools: Homologous series



Key tools: Homologous series

FluoroMatch
Visualizer V1.10



MS/MS Files

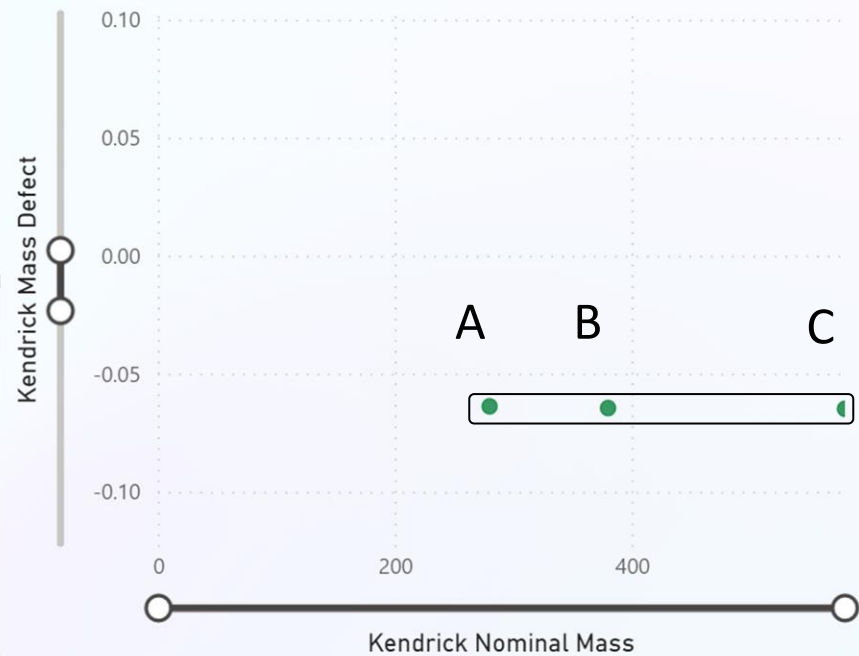
All

Score

All

Kendrick Mass Defect Plots (Normalized to CF₂)

Series ● [CF₂]_n_580



Annotated Feature Table

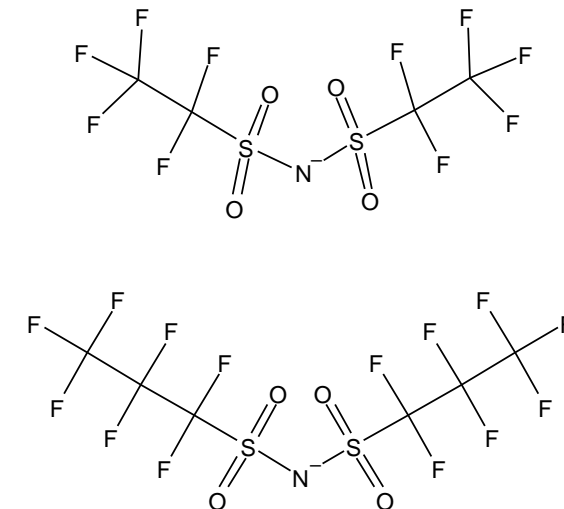
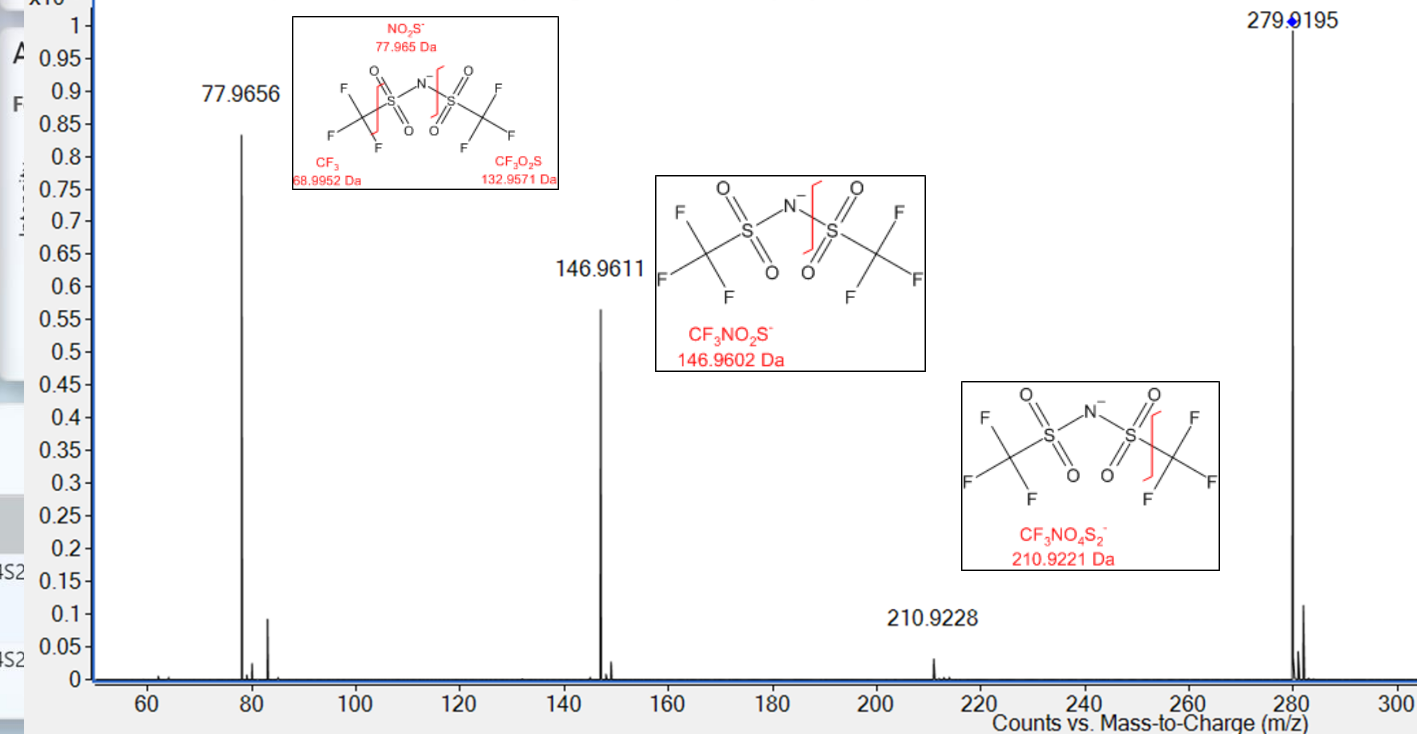
Feature	Score	Series	RT	m/z	Name/Class	Adduct	Formula
3	B	[CF ₂] _n _580	1.30	279.9183	NA	NA	NA
504	B	[CF ₂] _n _580	3.76	579.8981	Bis(1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,4-nonafluoro-1-butanesulfonyl)imide	NA	C ₈ H ₁₈ NO ₄ S ₂
848	B	[CF ₂] _n _580	2.80	379.9112	Bis(perfluoroethylsulfonyl)amine	NA	C ₄ H ₁₀ NO ₄ S ₂

Retention Time vs m/z Plot

Series ● [CF₂]_n_580



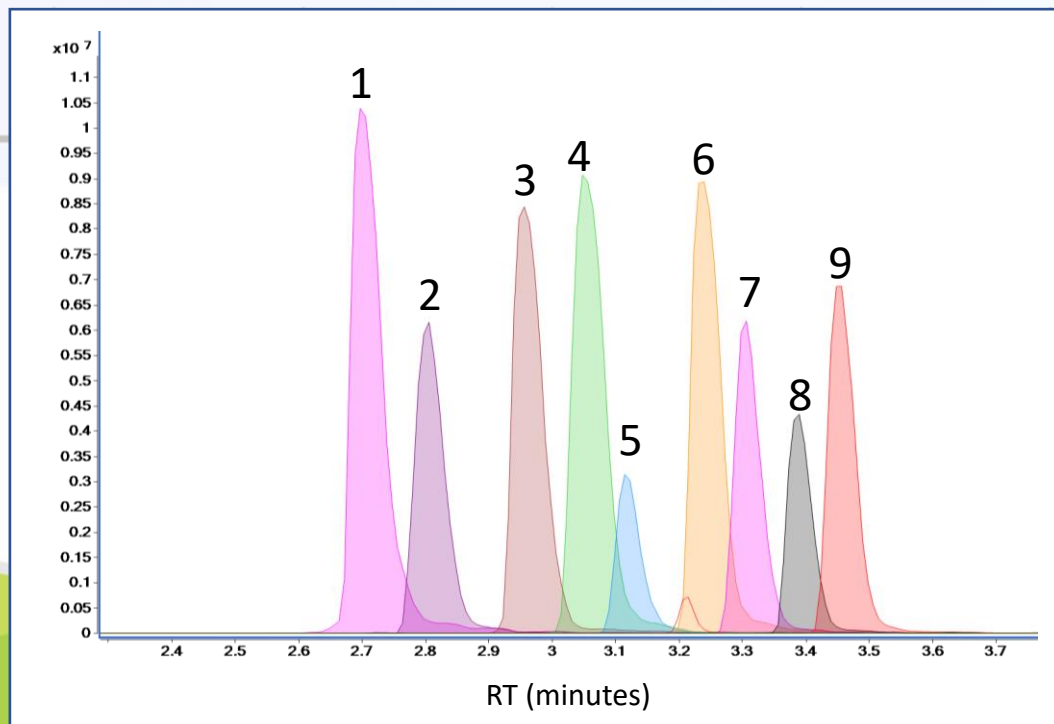
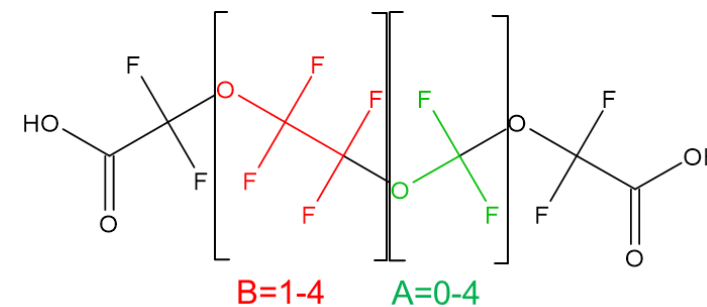
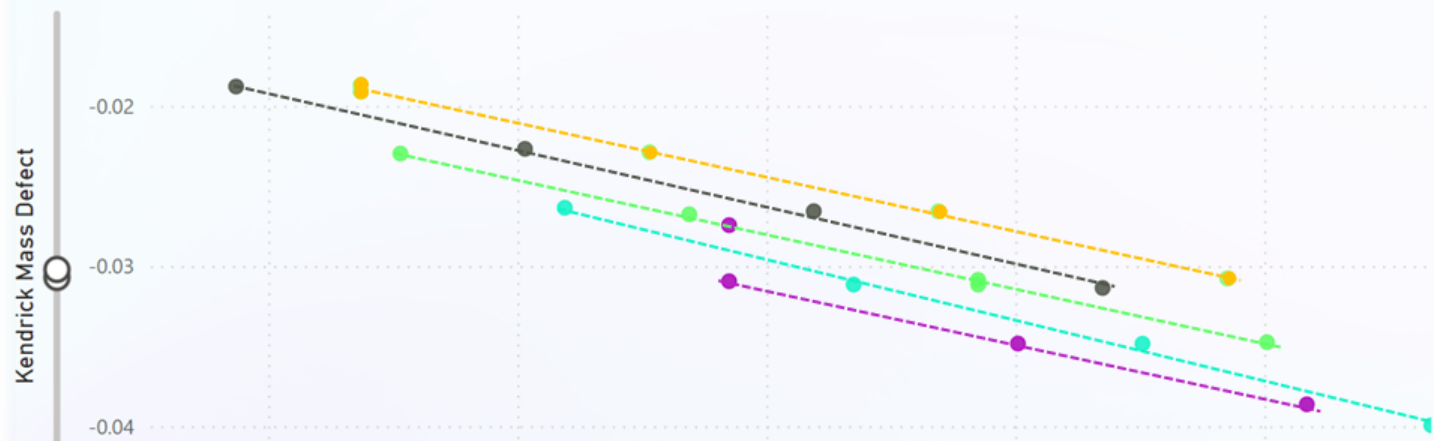
ESI Product Ion (rt: 1.28-1.38 min, 9 scans) Frag=105.0V (279.9182[z=1] -> **)



Key tools: Homologous series

Kendrick Mass Defect Plots (Normalized to CF₂)

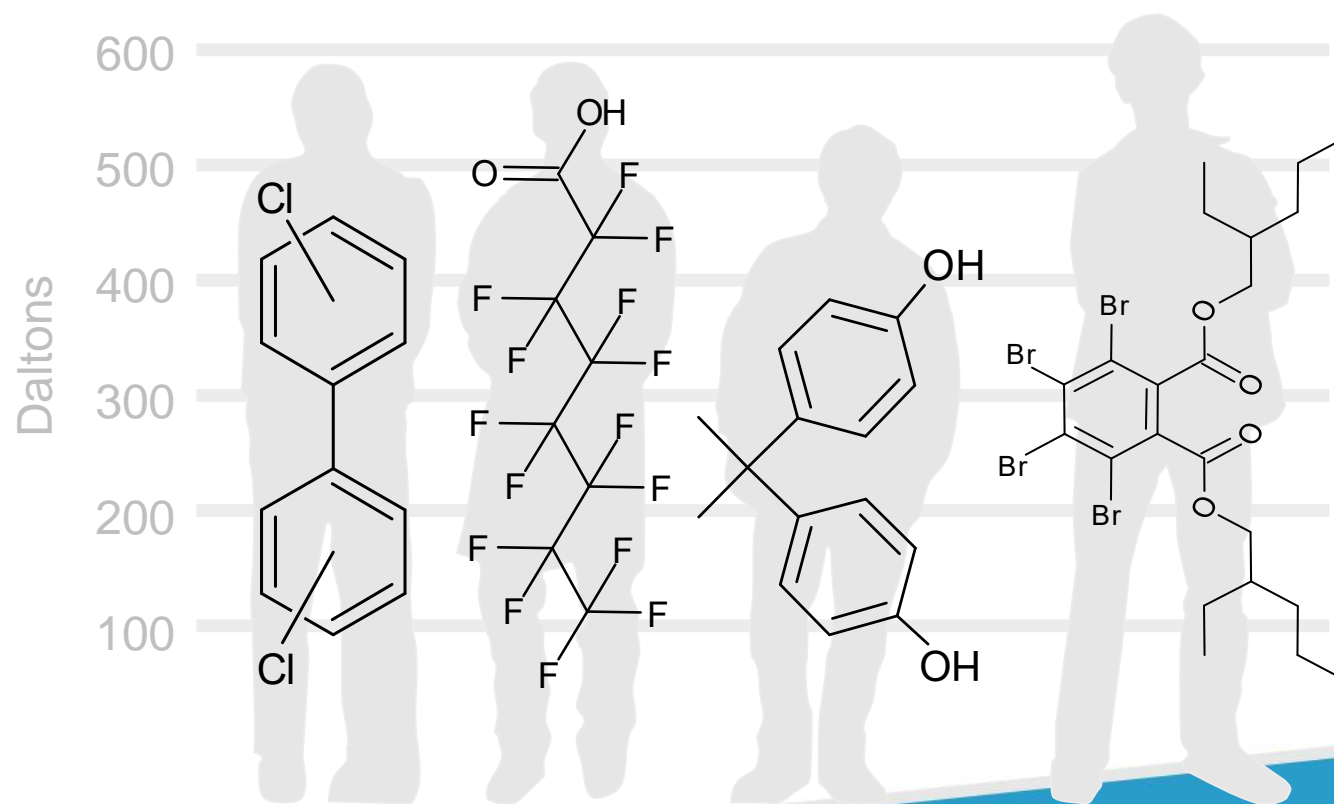
Series ● FluoroEther_C2F4O_261 ● FluoroEther_C2F4O_263 ● FluoroEther_C2F4O_266 ● FluoroEther_C2F4O_268 ● FluoroEther_C2F4O_296



Series	Color	RT	m/z	Peak	Isomer
FluoroEther_C2F4O_261	Grey	0.97	386.9565		
FluoroEther_C2F4O_296	Yellow	1.82	436.953		
FluoroEther_C2F4O_296	Yellow	2.15	436.9534		
FluoroEther_C2F4O_266	Green	2.36	452.9481		
FluoroEther_C2F4O_261	Grey	2.84	502.9452	1	A _B 2
FluoroEther_C2F4O_268	Cyan	2.87	518.9405	2	A ₃ B
FluoroEther_C2F4O_296	Yellow	2.98	552.9418	3	B ₃
FluoroEther_C2F4O_266	Green	3.09	568.9369	4	A ₂ B ₂
FluoroEther_C2F4O_263	Purple	3.15	584.9317	5	A ₄ B
FluoroEther_C2F4O_263	Purple	2.69	584.9352		
FluoroEther_C2F4O_261	Grey	3.27	618.9339	6	A _B 3
FluoroEther_C2F4O_268	Cyan	3.33	634.9283	7	A ₃ B ₂
FluoroEther_C2F4O_296	Yellow	3.37	668.9307	8	B ₄
FluoroEther_C2F4O_266	Green	3.46	684.9251	9	A ₂ B ₃
FluoroEther_C2F4O_266	Green	3.22	684.9254		
FluoroEther_C2F4O_263	Purple	3.52	700.9204		
FluoroEther_C2F4O_261	Grey	3.58	734.9217		
FluoroEther_C2F4O_268	Cyan	3.62	750.9172		
FluoroEther_C2F4O_296	Yellow	3.70	784.9191		
FluoroEther_C2F4O_266	Green	3.74	800.9141		
FluoroEther_C2F4O_263	Purple	3.82	816.9092		
FluoroEther_C2F4O_268	Cyan	3.95	866.9047		

Building a Case for Identification

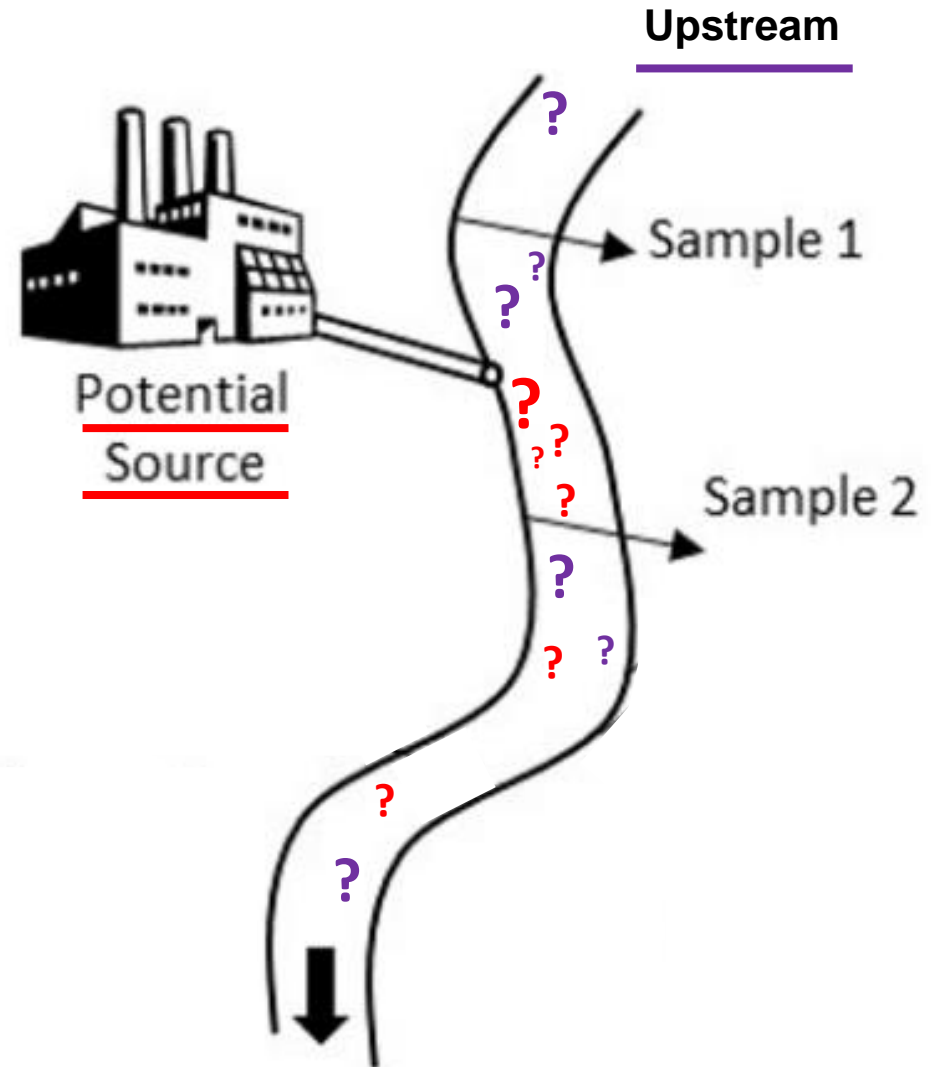
- Some key tools:
 - Abundant peaks
 - Contain halogens (F, Cl, Br)
 - Isotopic signature
 - Negative mass defect
- Homologous series
- Background filtering



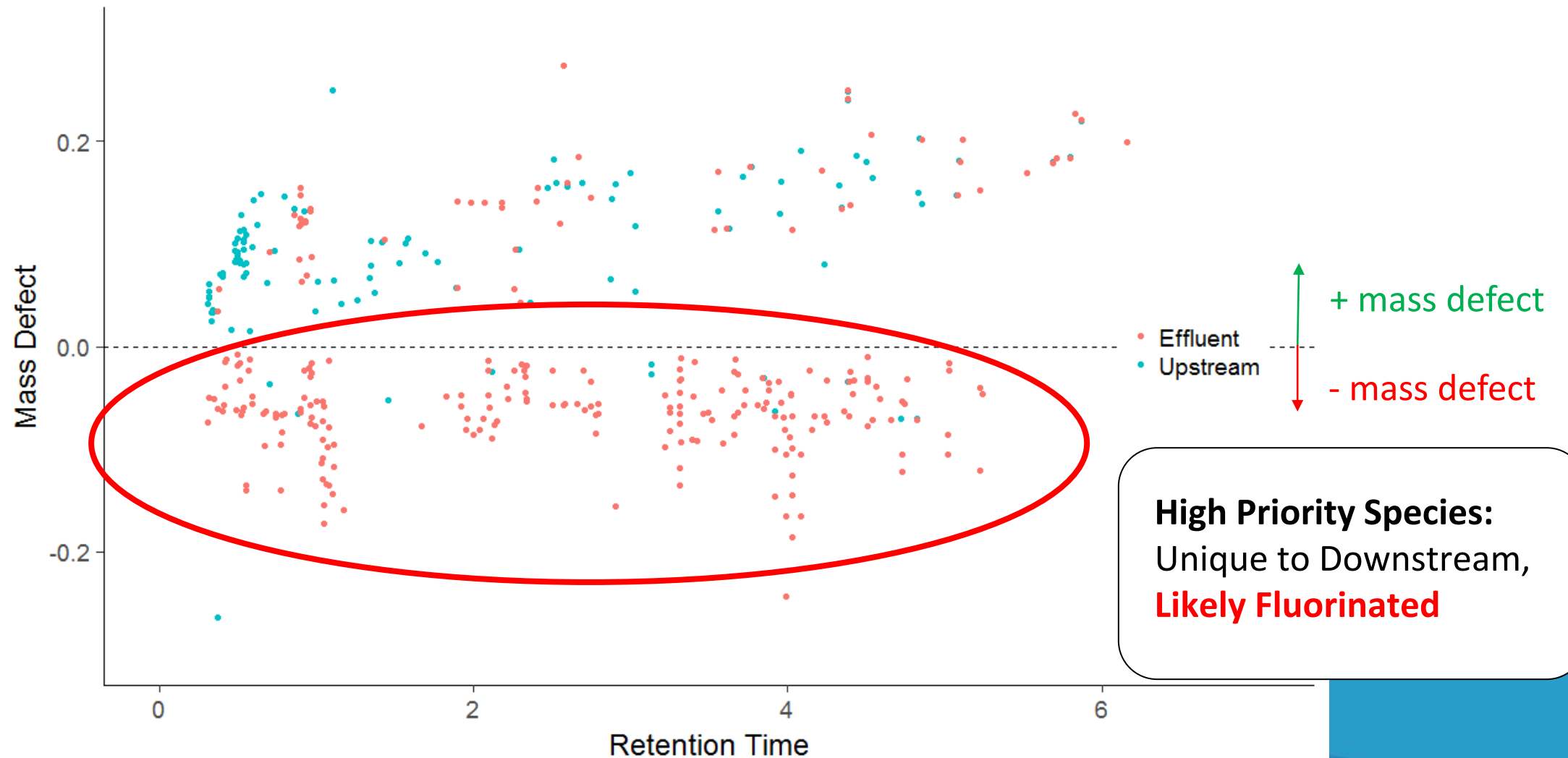
Identifying emerging PFAS point sources



HDPE Bottles

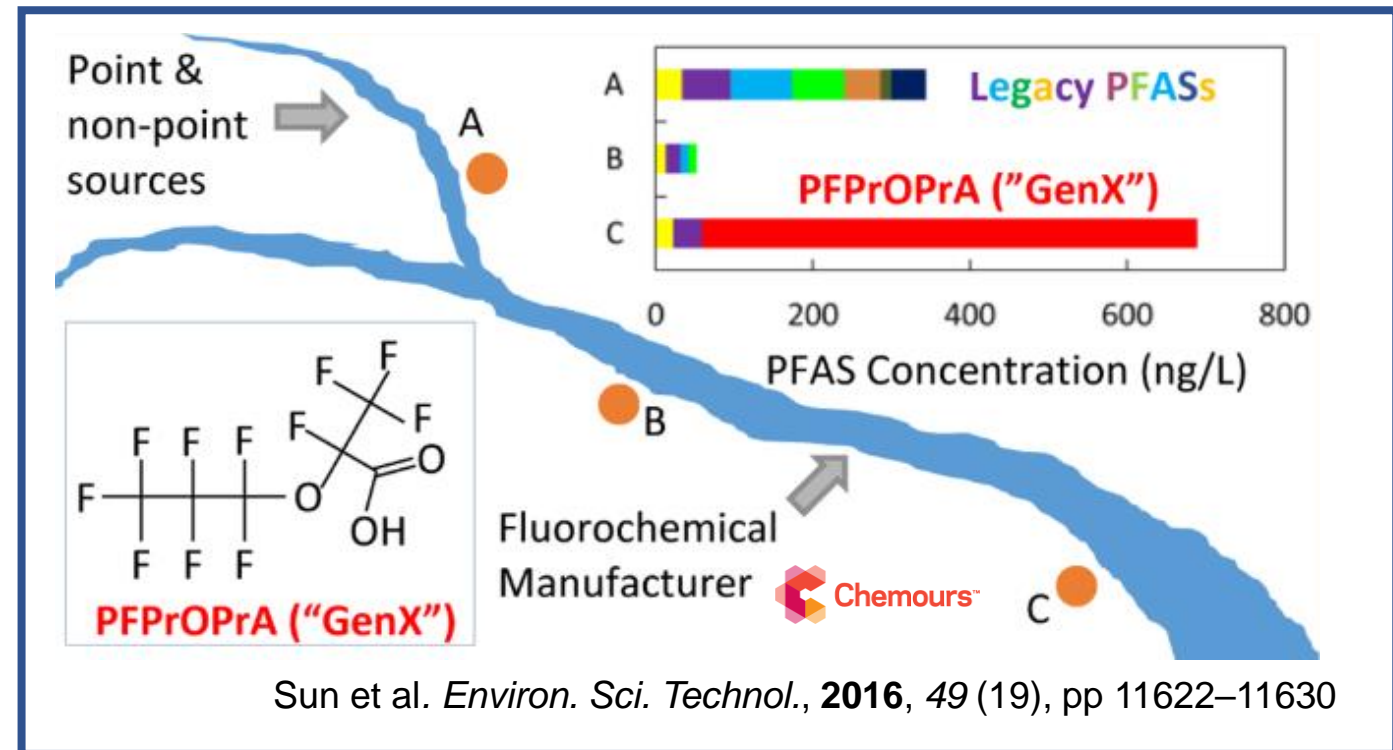
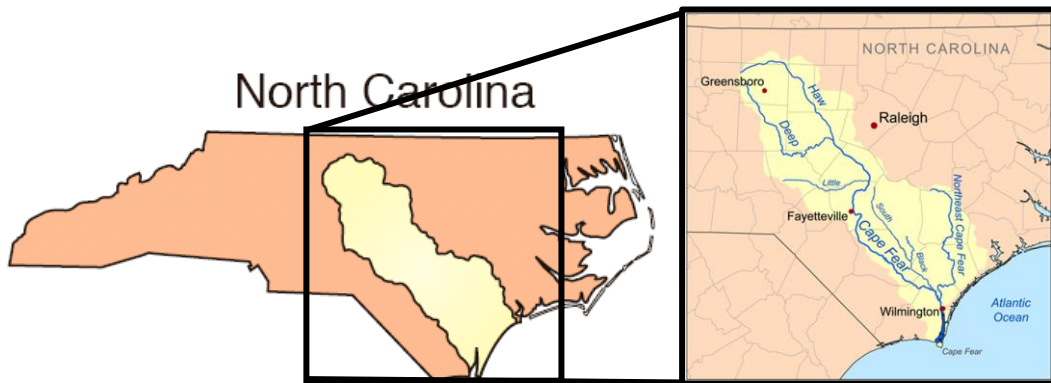


Identifying emerging PFAS point sources



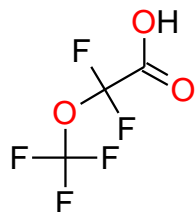
Identifying emerging PFAS point sources

Cape Fear River, NC

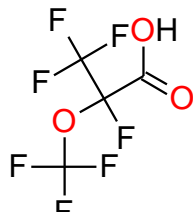


Novel PFAS in the CFR

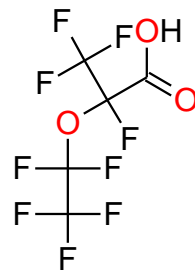
Monoether PFECAs



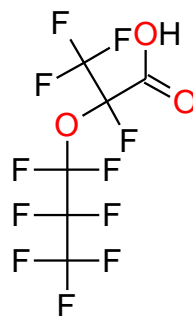
PFMOAA



PMPA

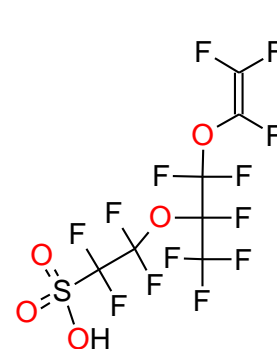


PEPA

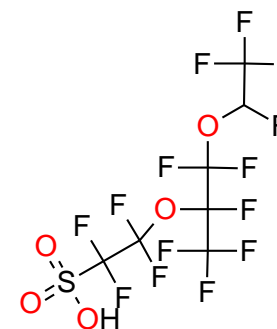


GenX;
HFPO-DA

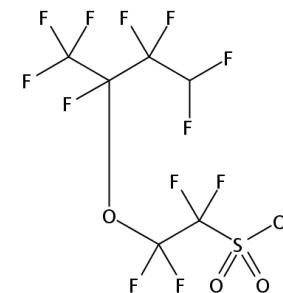
PFESAs



Nafion BP1

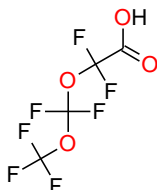


Nafion BP2

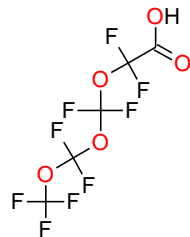


Nafion BP6

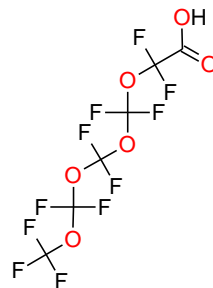
Polyether PFECAs



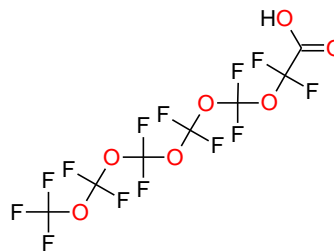
PFO₂HxA



PFO₃OA

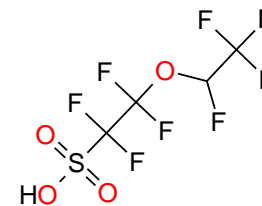


PFO₄DA

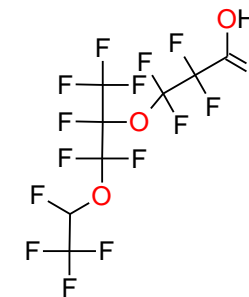


PFO₅DoDA

Other



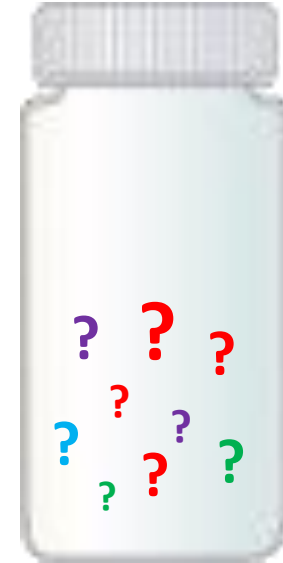
NVHOS



HydroEVE

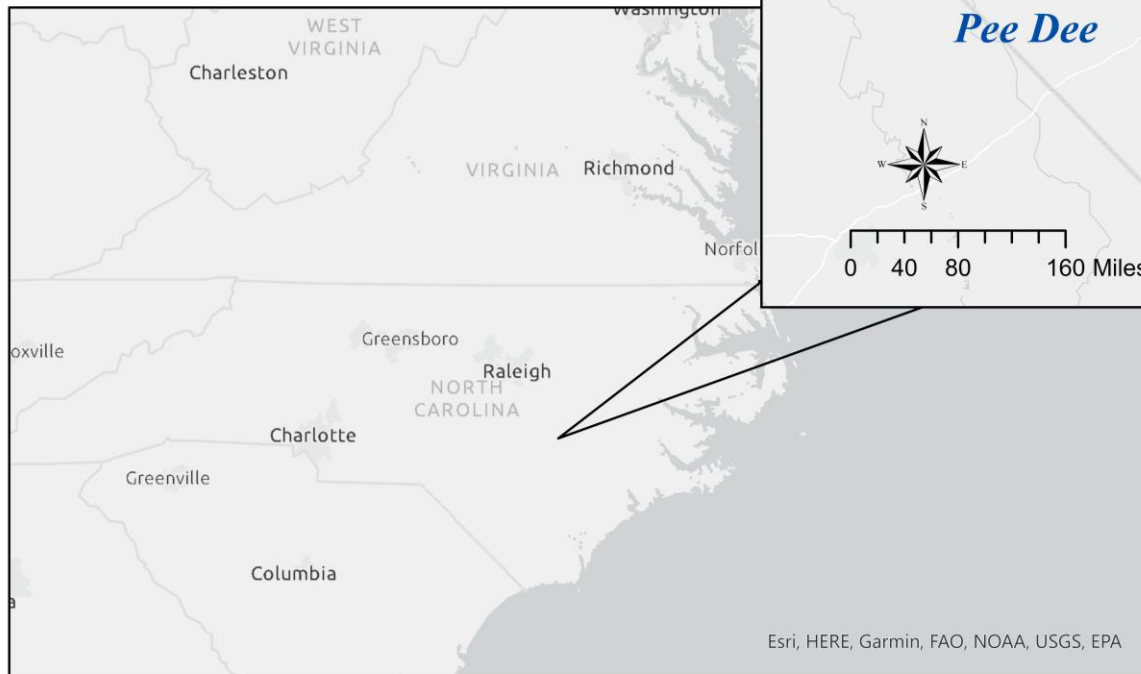
Determining the bioaccumulation of emerging PFAS





- Since many of these PFAS are emerging, standards often are not available to purchase for toxicology studies
- How do we prioritize synthesis and subsequent toxicological testing?
- Compounds with higher bioaccumulation can lead to higher toxicity due to longer residence time in tissues
- **Rapid Assessment Bioaccumulation Screening (RABS)**



RABS Water Collection

May and April 2018



-  Control Water
-  William O Huske Dam Water
-  Fayetteville Works
-  Watershed Boundary Dataset: HUC

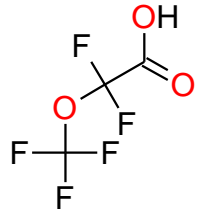
RABS Water Concentration

- Concentrated collected water approximately 1000X
- Targeting a known level of GenX since a standard became available shortly before the completion of this study

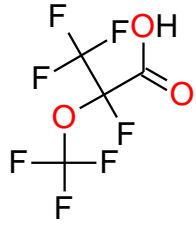


Novel PFAS in RABS Concentrate

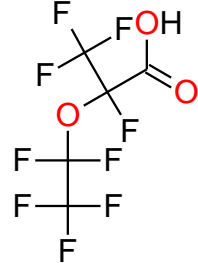
Monoether PFECAs



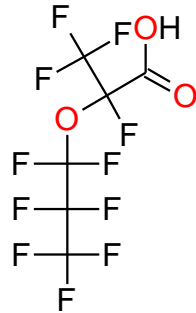
PFMOAA



PMPA

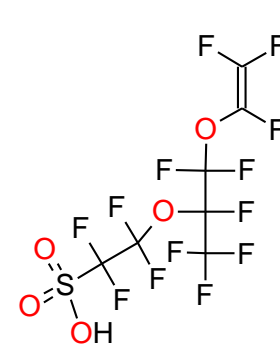


PEPA

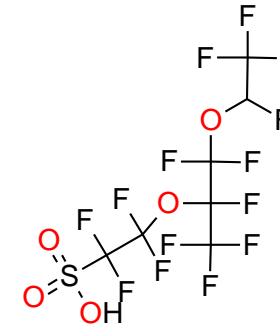


GenX;
HFPO-DA

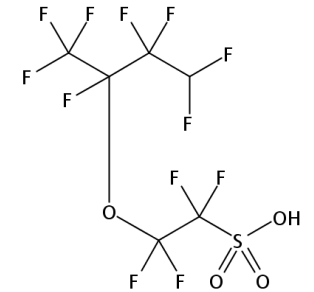
PFESAs



Nafion BP1

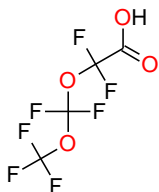


Nafion BP2

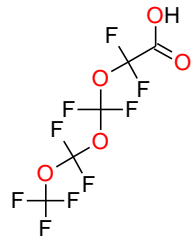


Nafion BP6

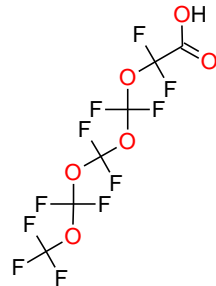
Polyether PFECAs



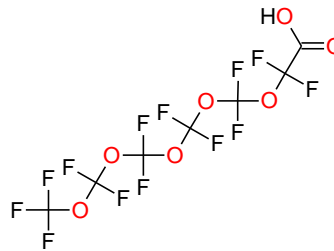
PFO₂HxA



PFO₃OA

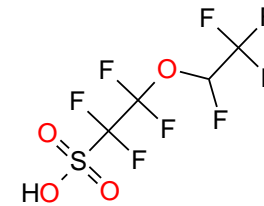


PFO₄DA

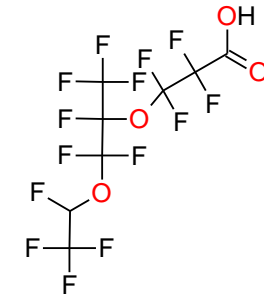


PFO₅DoDA

Other



NVHOS

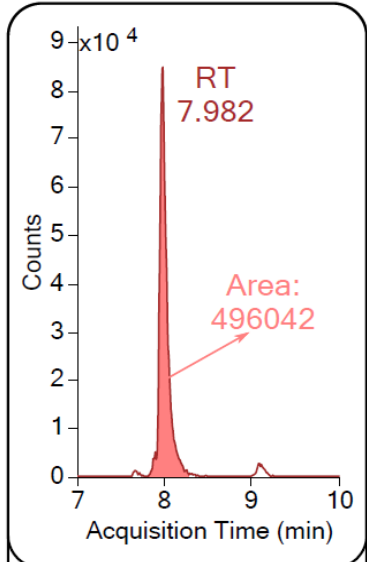


HydroEVE

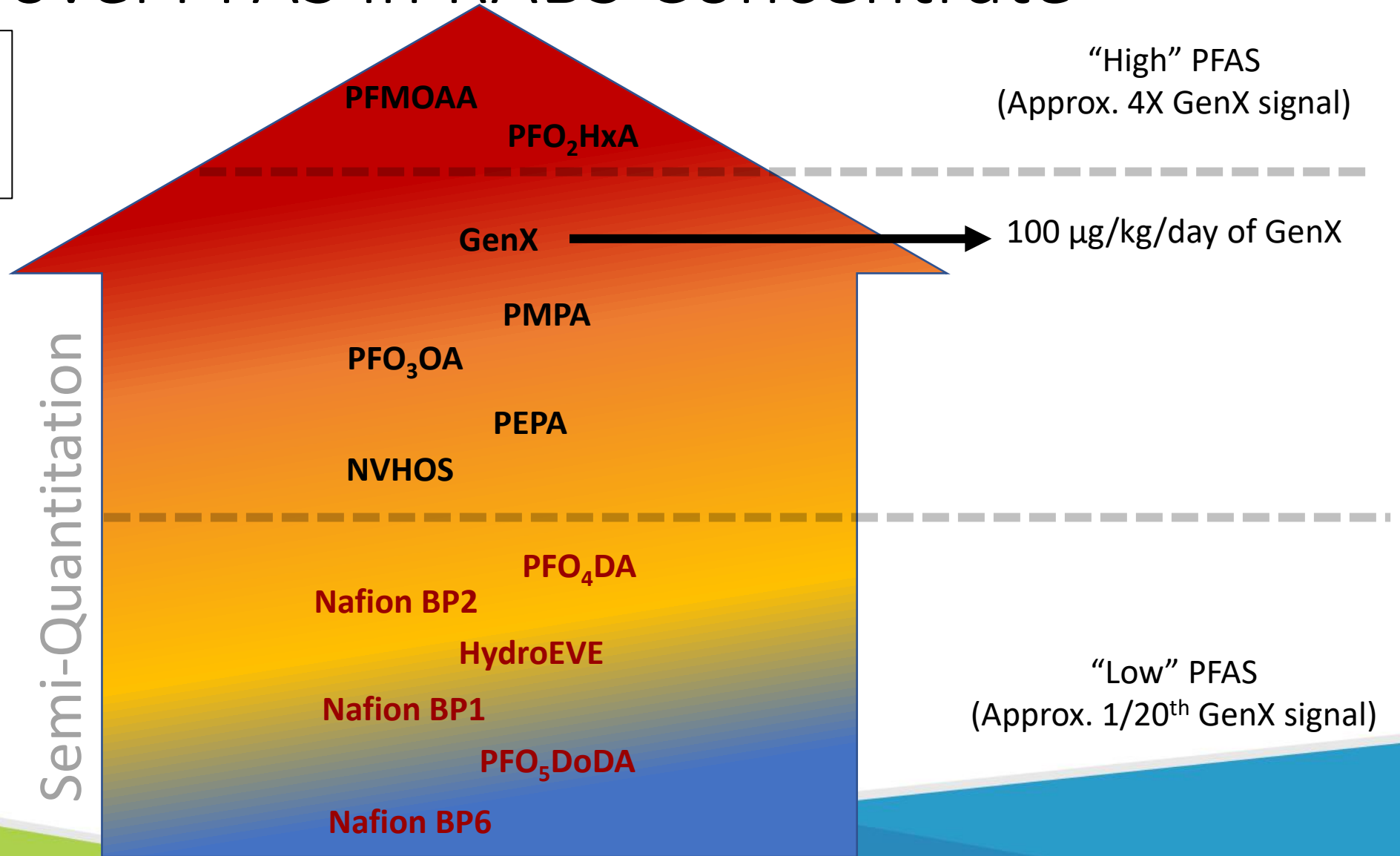
Novel PFAS in RABS Concentrate

KEY:
Short chain PFAS
Long Chain PFAS

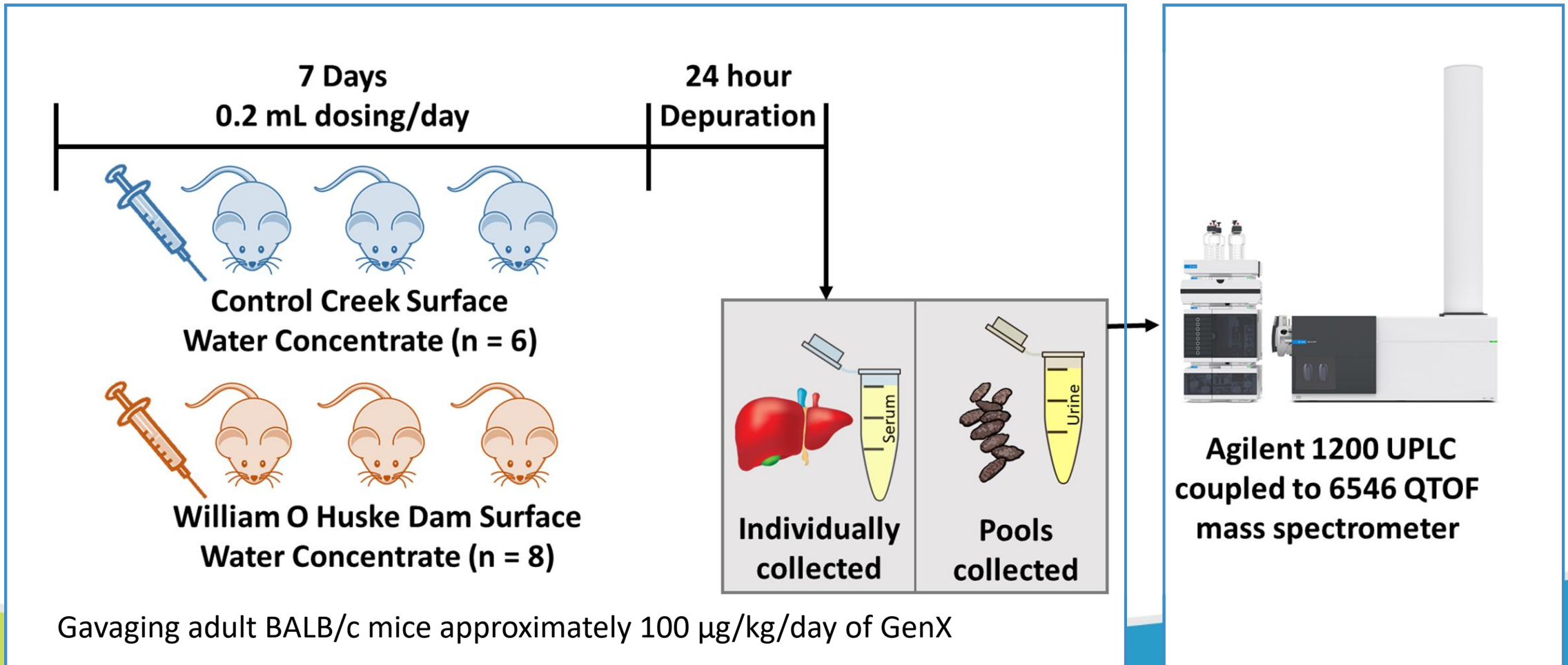
Ion Chromatogram



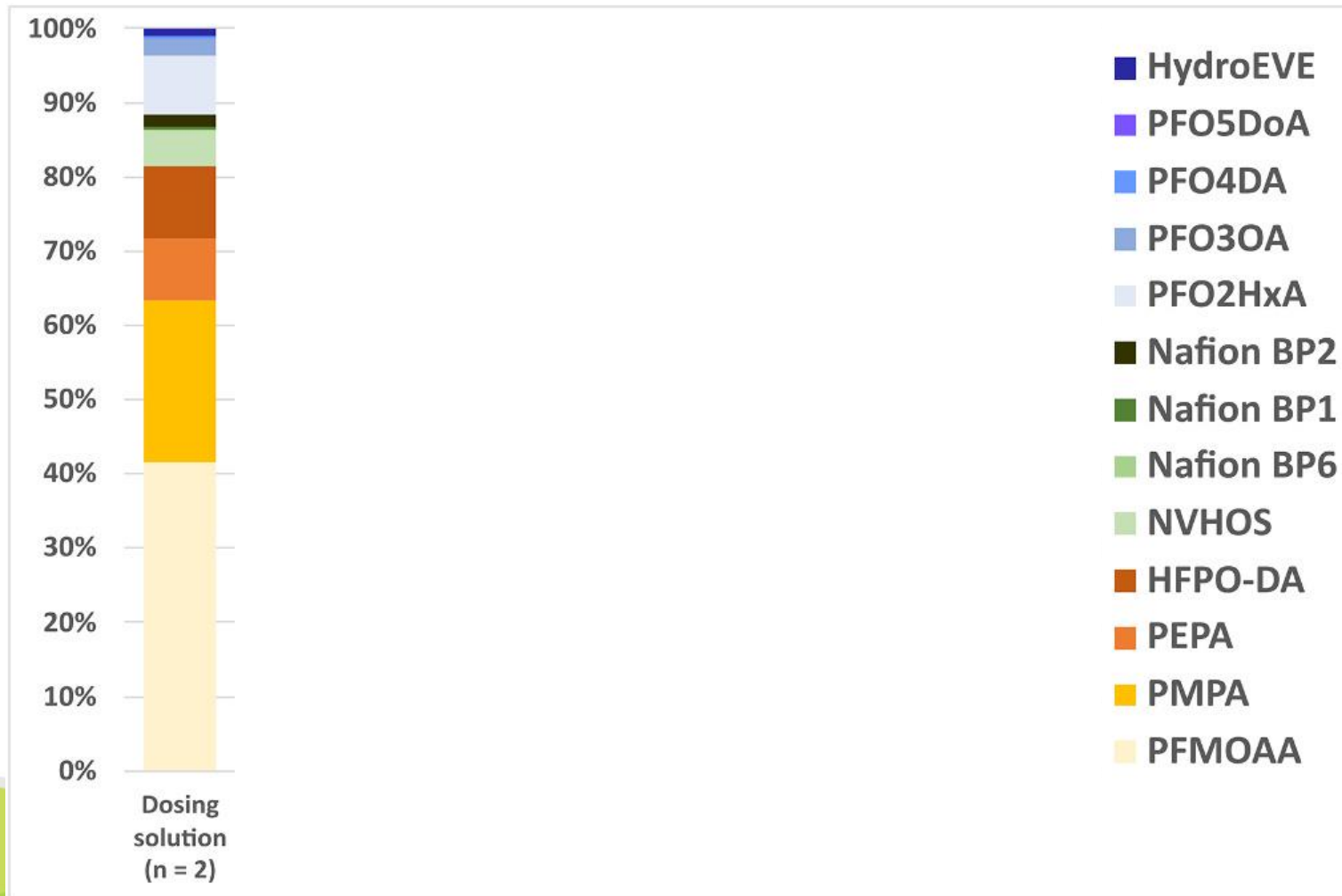
RT: 7.982
Area: 496042



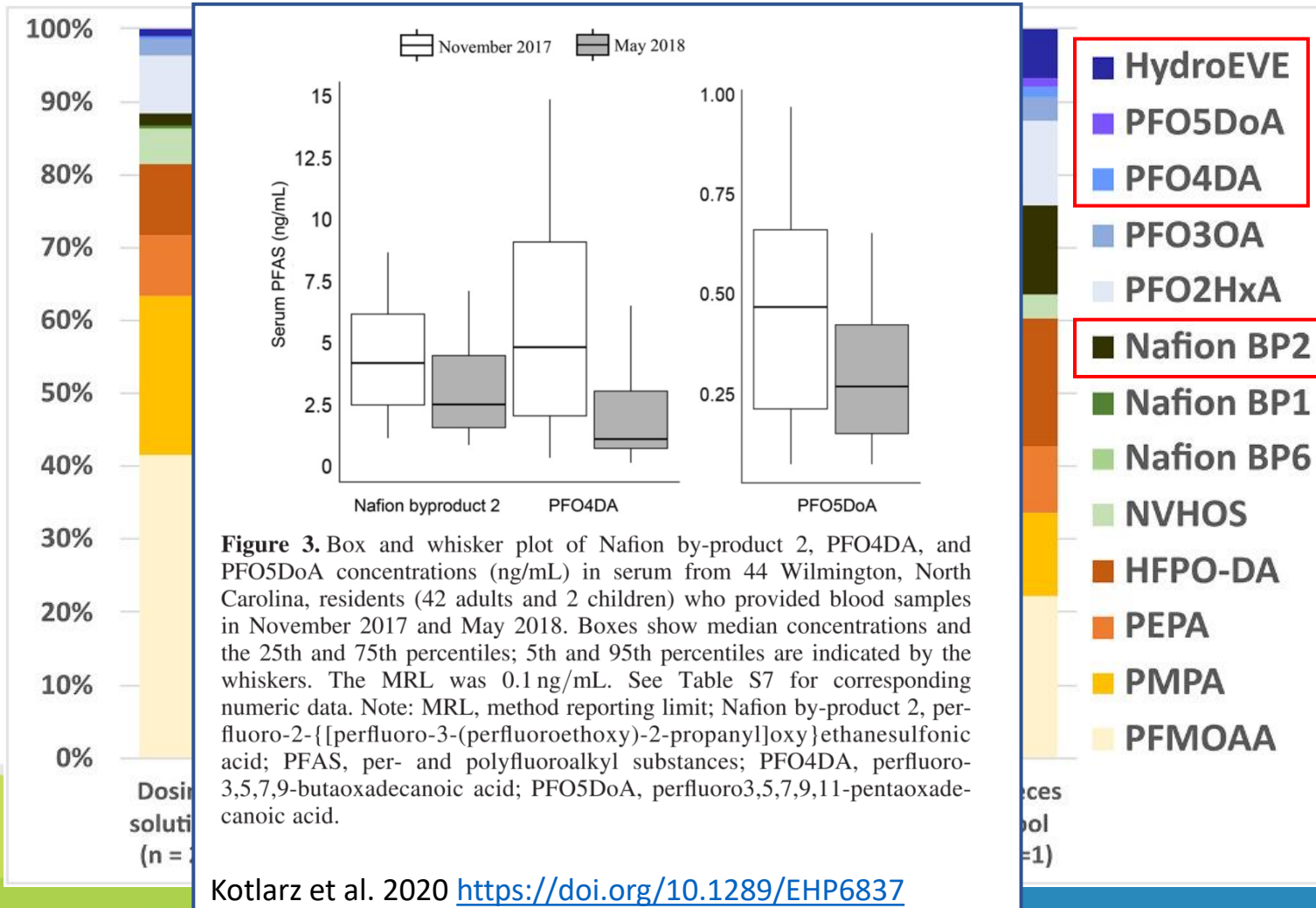
RABS Dosing



Determining the bioaccumulation of emerging PFAS



Determining the bioaccumulation of emerging PFAS



- Four PFAS of the dozen emerging PFAS were found to readily bioaccumulate in mice tissues
- Mice tissue results mirrored blood results from community members located near to the source of the surface water

Next Steps

- In the past year, several polyether PFECAs have been synthesized and purified and are now commercially available to purchase.
- Standardized toxicological studies are now under way for PFO₄DA and PFO₅DoDA.
- Can we expand upon the RABS study and complete a RABS for other PFAS mixtures?





Acknowledgements

EPA

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Chris Lau
Donna Hill
Andrew Lindstrom
Neil Chernoff

Arcadis

Theresa Guillette
Johnsie Lang

FluoroMatch

Jeremy Koelmel
& team

Thank You

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