

Gut Passage of Microplastics and Bioavailability of Co-contaminants Associated with Microplastics in Organisms Exposed via Diet or Aqueous Phase

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Microplastics

Manufactured microplastics

- Industrial abrasives, exfoliants,
- Precursors (resin pellets etc.)



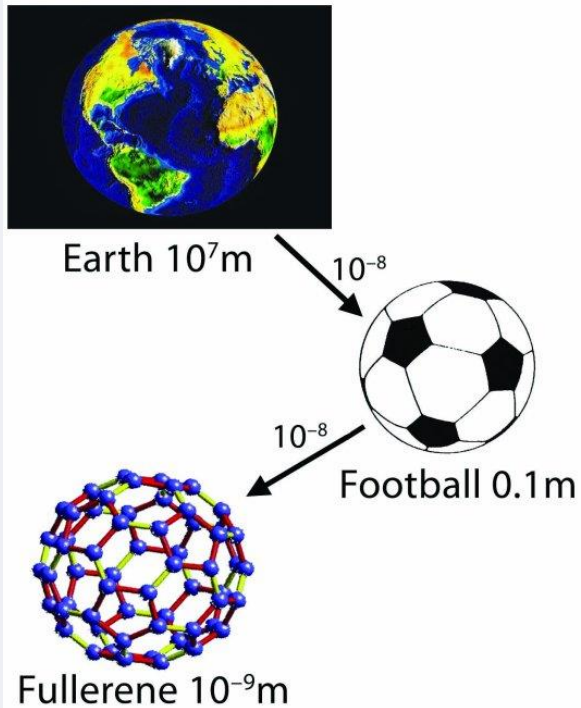
Microplastic (Wikipedia)



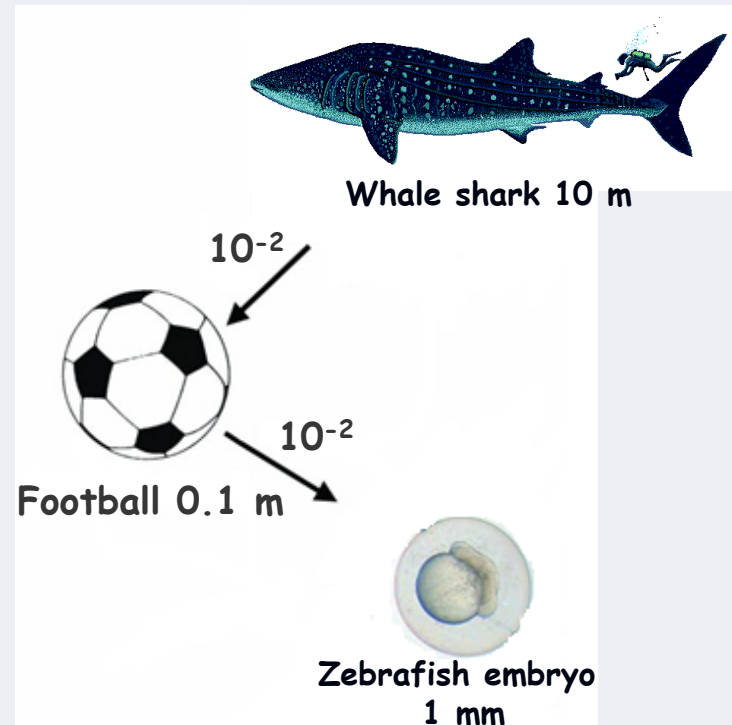
Breakdown of plastics

- Fibers (e.g., clothing)
- Weathering of larger pieces in environment

Size Comparison: Particle of Diameter 1 nm versus 1 mm



1 nanometer



1 millimeter



Neutrophil $\sim 10\ \mu\text{m}$

Comparison

Nanoparticles

- Definition debatable
- One dimension < 100 nm
- Source:
 - Deliberate manufacture
- Presence in surface waters
 - TiO₂-NPs, Ag-NPs: sub ppb
 - Carbon NPs??
 - Anticipated to become an environmental issue

Microplastics

- Definition debatable
- Plastic particles < 1-5 mm
- Source:
 - Deliberate manufacture
 - Breakdown of larger plastics
- Presence in surface waters
 - Marine environments in suspension and associated with sediments
 - Recognized as significant environmental debris

Comparison: Aquatic Toxicity

Nanoparticles

- Toxicity concerns:
 - Ingestion
 - Occlusion of gut/gills
 - Absorption across epithelia?
 - Trophic transfer?
 - Transfer of co-contaminants
 - Associated during manufacture
 - From environment

Microplastics

- Toxicity concerns:
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Study Objectives

Nanoparticles

- Toxicity concerns:

1.
 - Ingestion
 - Occlusion of gut/gills
2.
 - Absorption across epithelia?
 - Trophic transfer?
3.
 - Transfer of co-contaminants
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Particulate

+



Co-contaminant



Particulate/
Co-contaminant

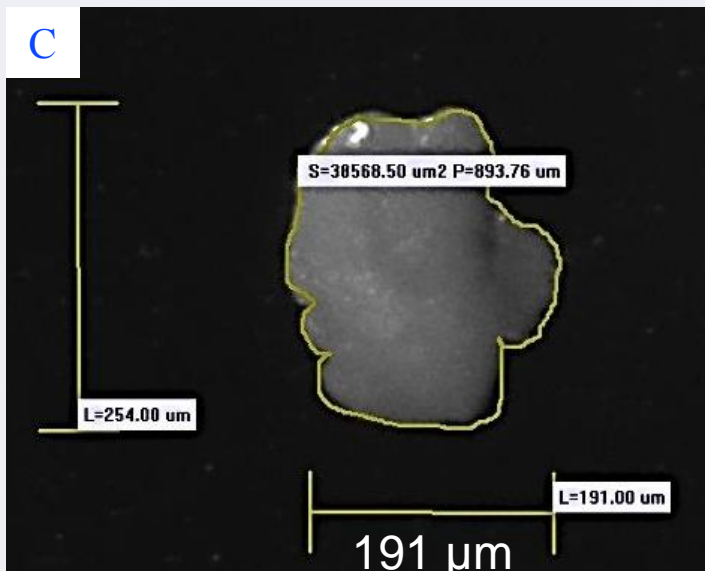
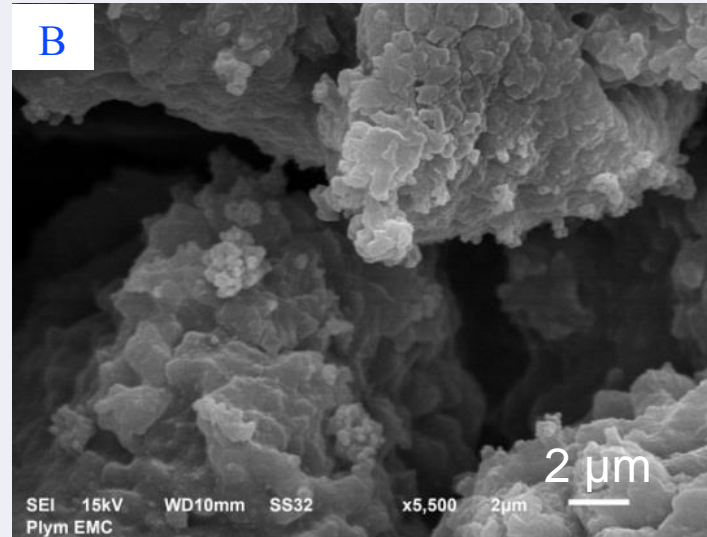
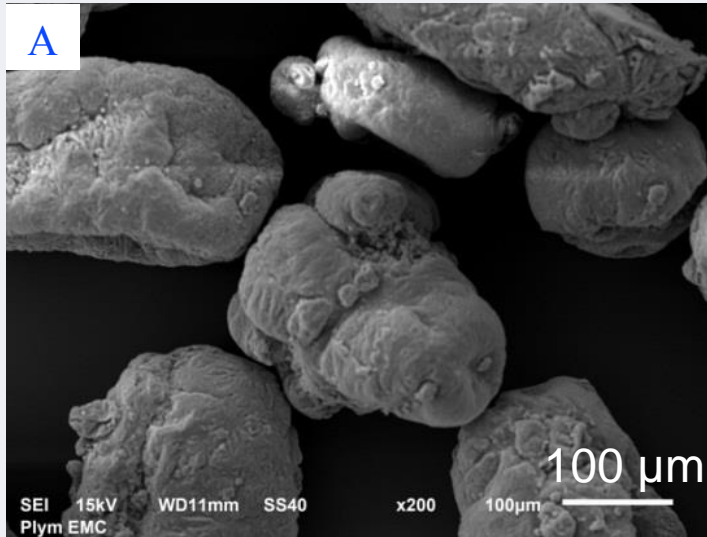


Microplastics

- Toxicity concerns:

- Ingestion?
- Occlusion of gut
- Absorption across epithelia?
- Trophic transfer?
- Transfer of co-contaminants?
 - Substances from plastics
 - From environment?

SEM Images of Microplastic Particles



- Amorphous
- Complex/porous surface
- Metals not detected by X-ray spect.
- Same particles used in sorption studies (Bakir et al.)

Do Co-Contaminants Associate (sorption) with MPs?

Analytical chemistry: Yes (Bakir et al., 2014; others)

- Amount depends on plastic type (PVC < PE)
- Specific co-contaminant
- Salinity [not significant effect on sorption (phenanthrene)]

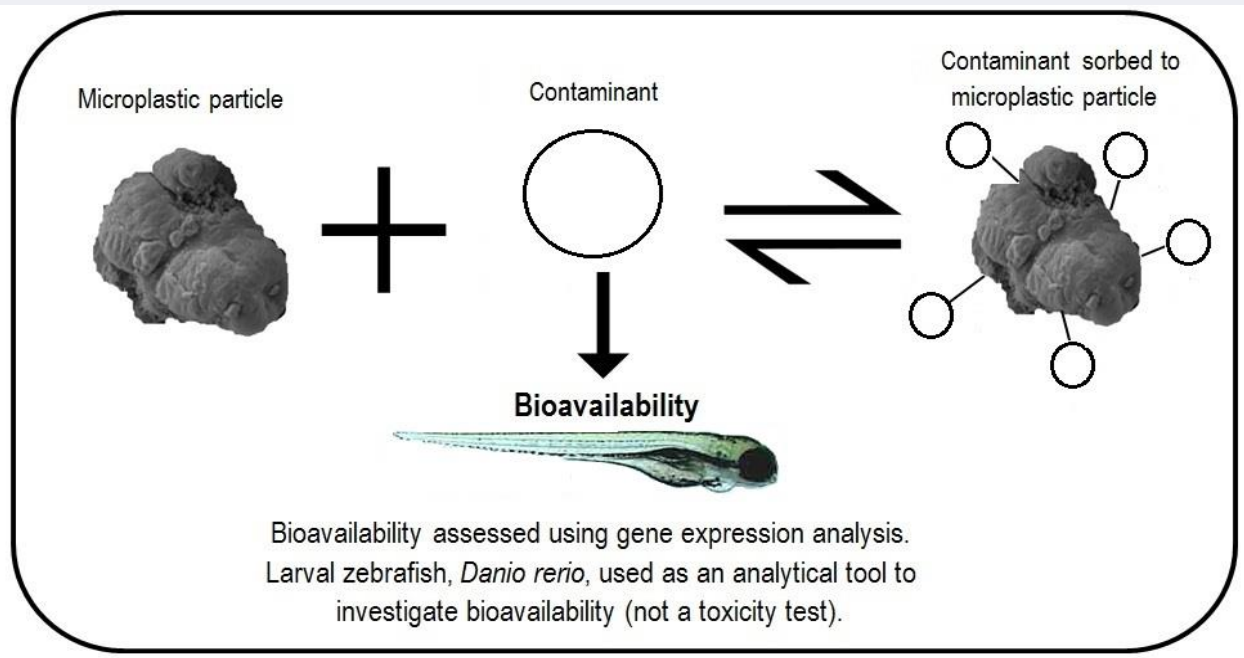
Effect on co-contaminant bioavailability?

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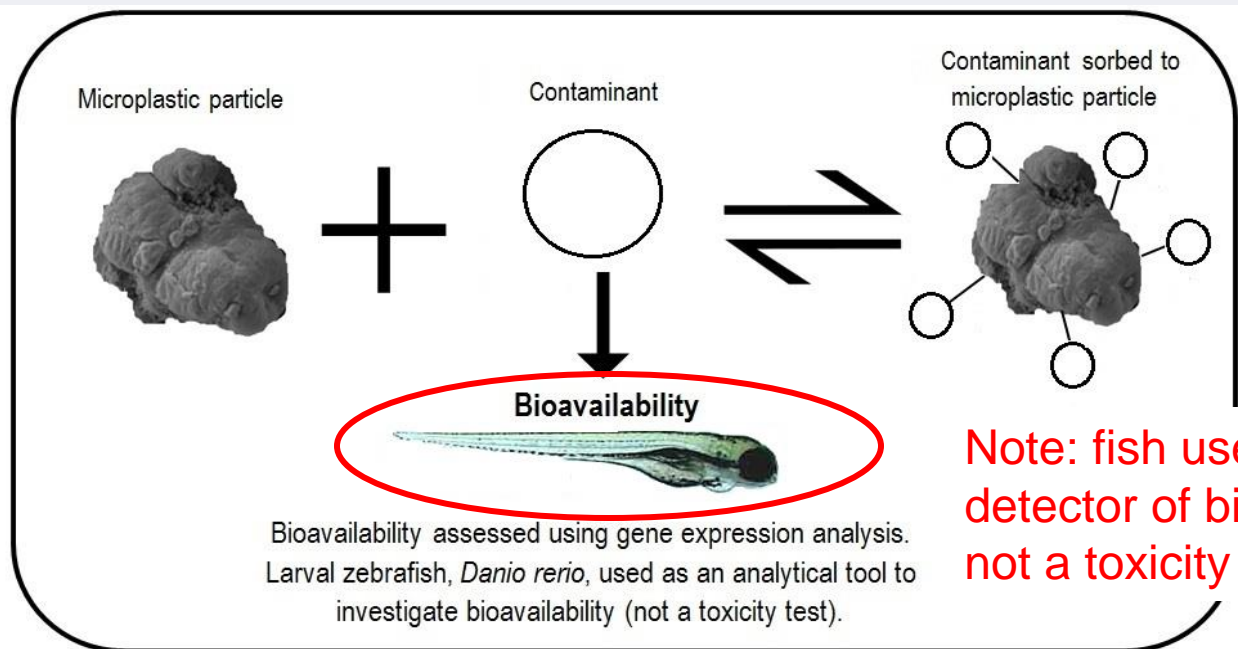


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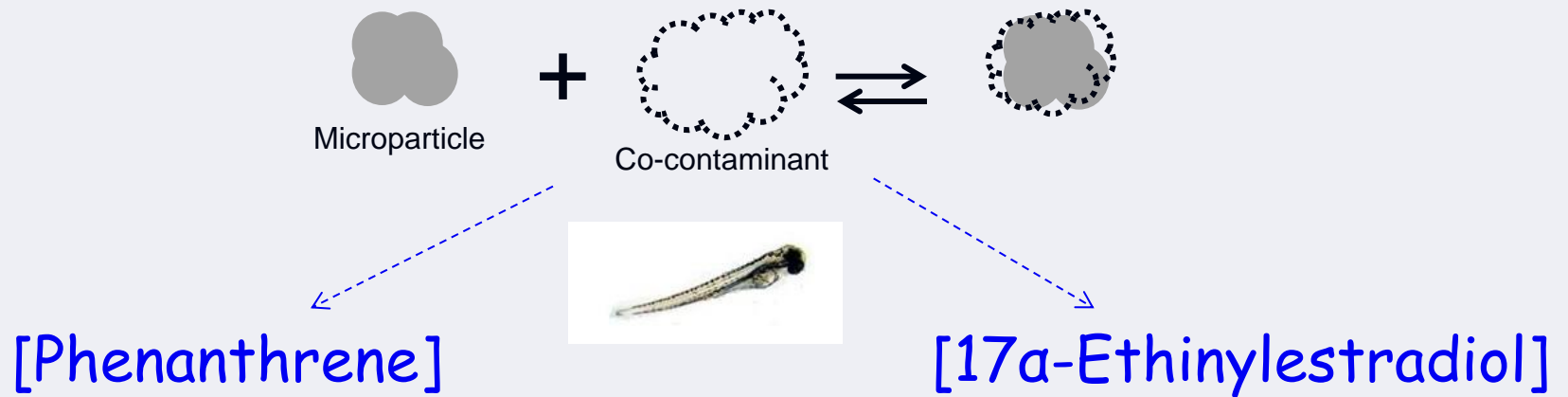
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Effect on co-contaminant bioavailability?



Note: fish used as detector of bioavailability, not a toxicity test

ZF Gene Expression: Bioavailability



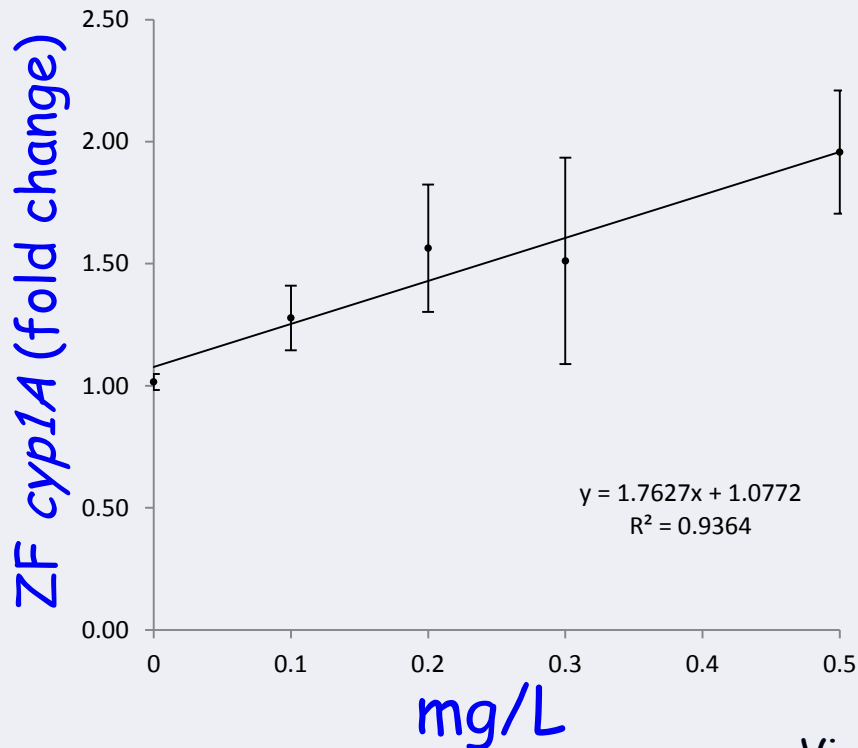
ZF Gene Expression: Bioavailability

Is expression related to concentration?

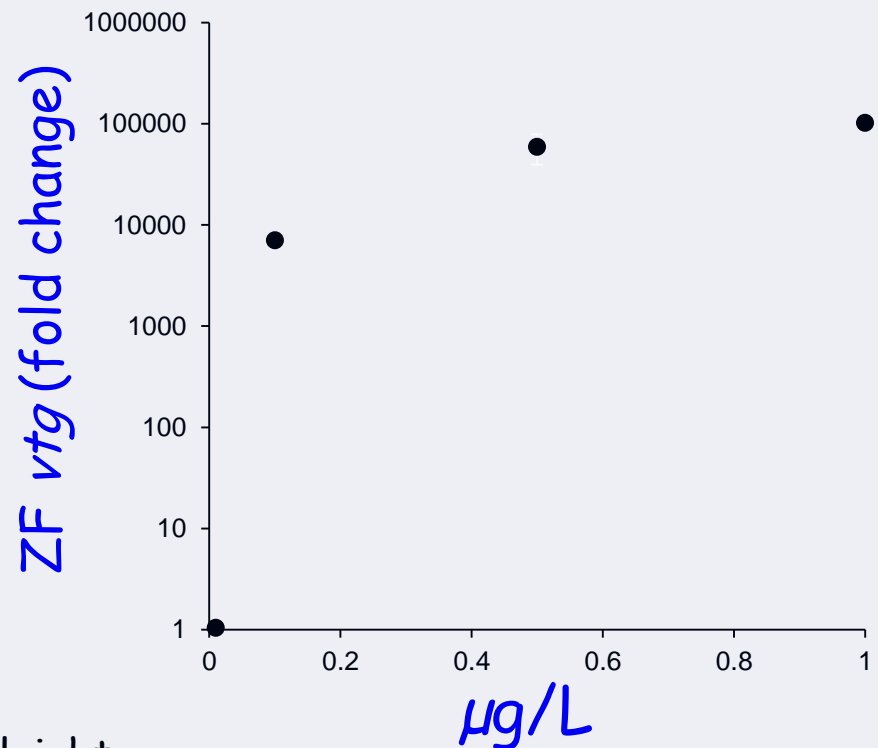
First need to characterize response



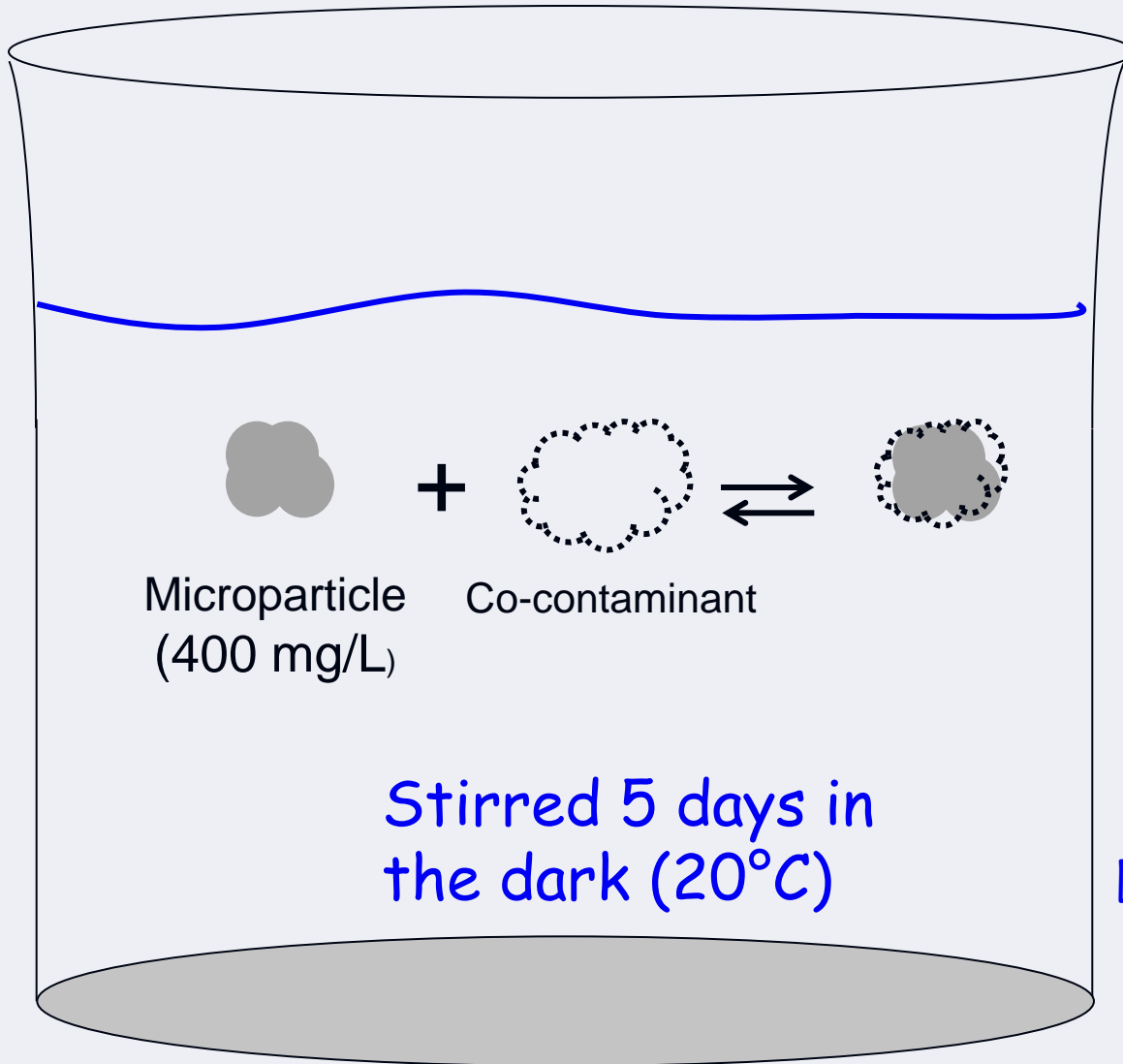
[Phenanthrene]



[17 α -Ethinylestradiol]



ZF Exposure: Bioavailability



Microparticle
(400 mg/L)

Co-contaminant

Stirred 5 days in
the dark (20°C)

[Phenanthrene] = 500 ppb

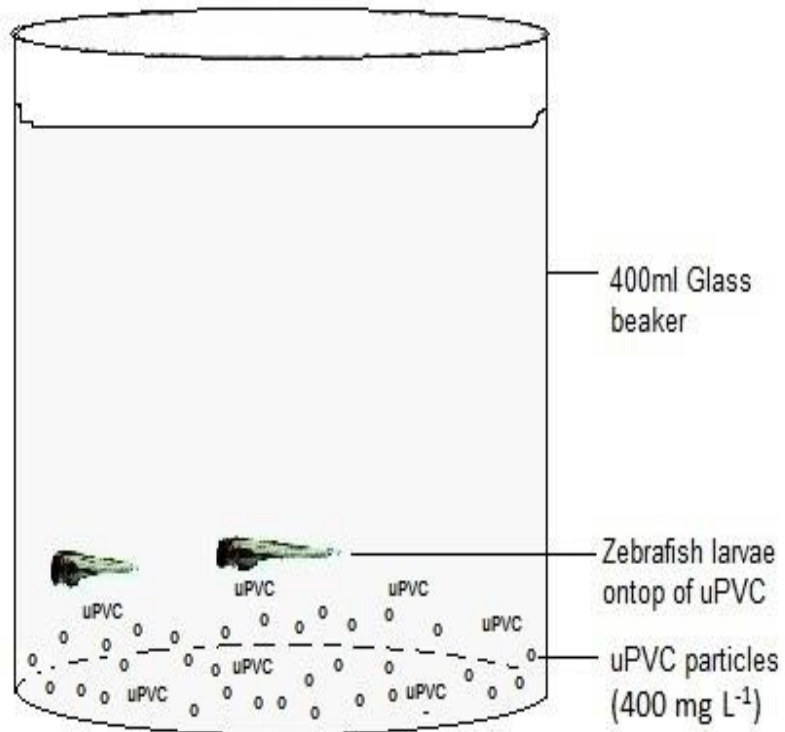
or

[17 α -Ethinylestradiol] = 1 ppb

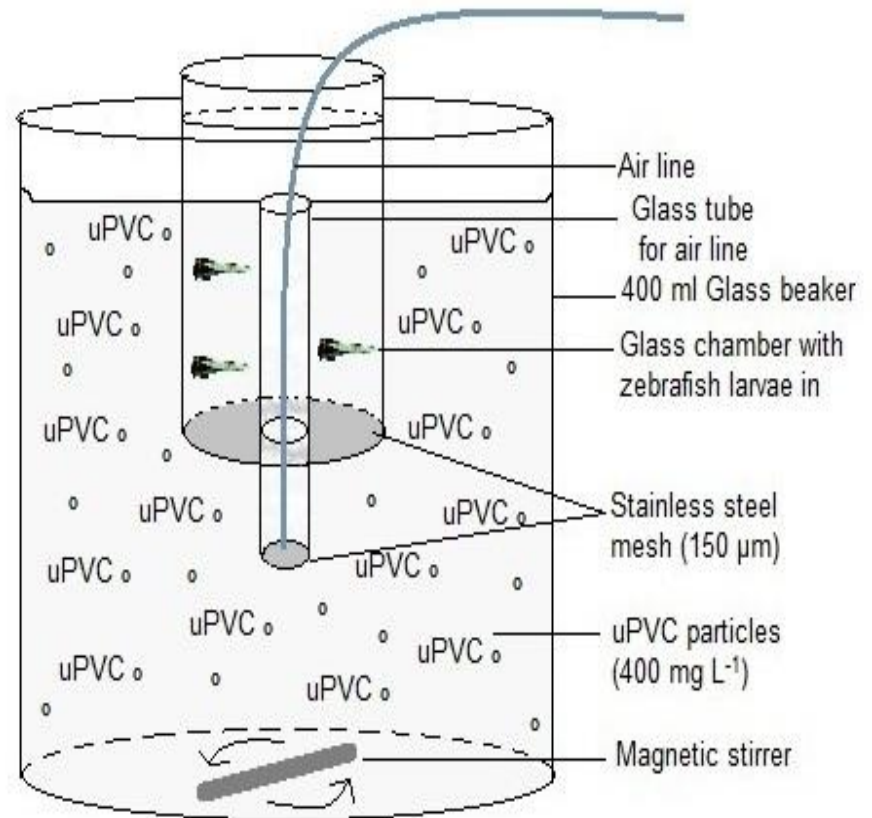
ZF Exposure: Bioavailability



Sedimentation



Aqueous



Phenanthrene Bioavailability

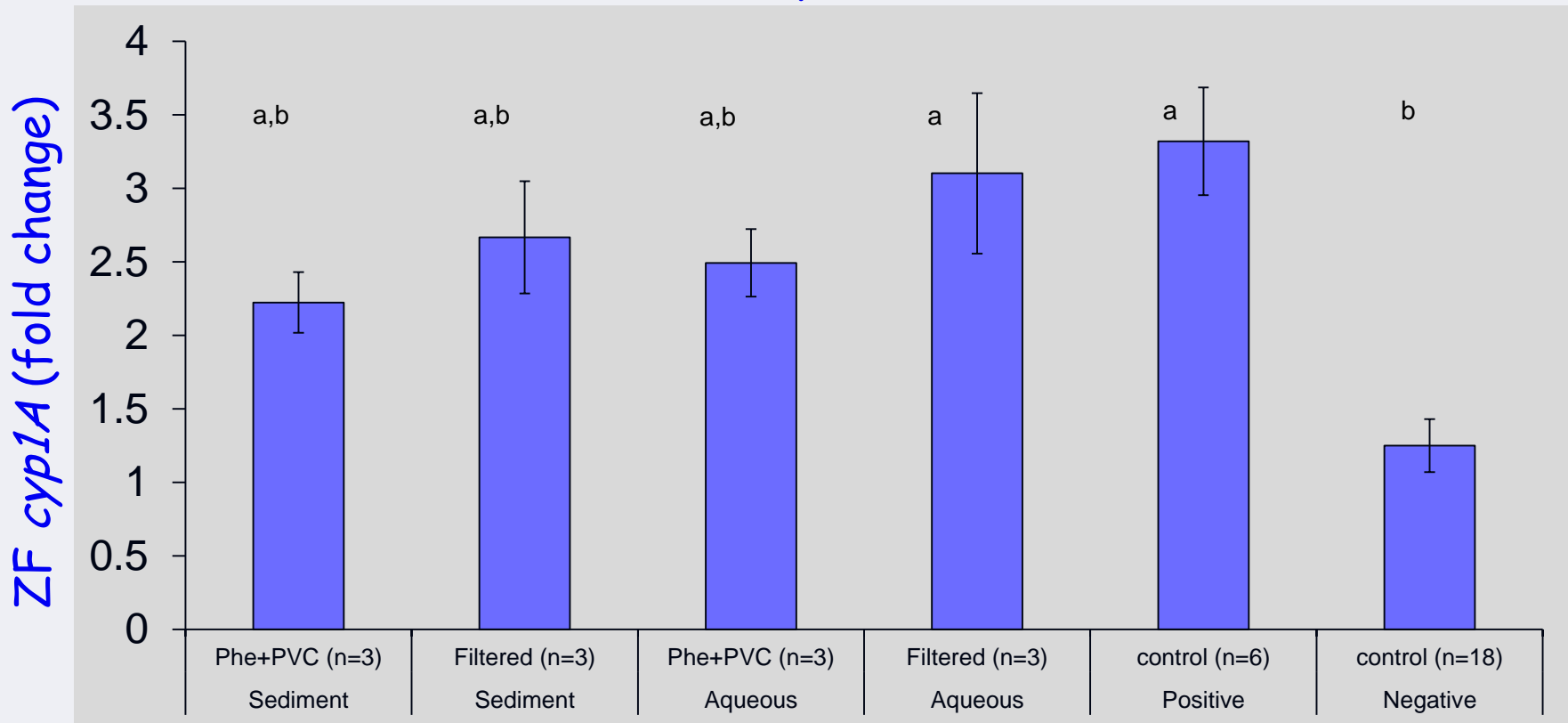


Sedimentation

Aqueous

500 ppb

0 ppb



Vicky Sleight

Phenanthrene Bioavailability

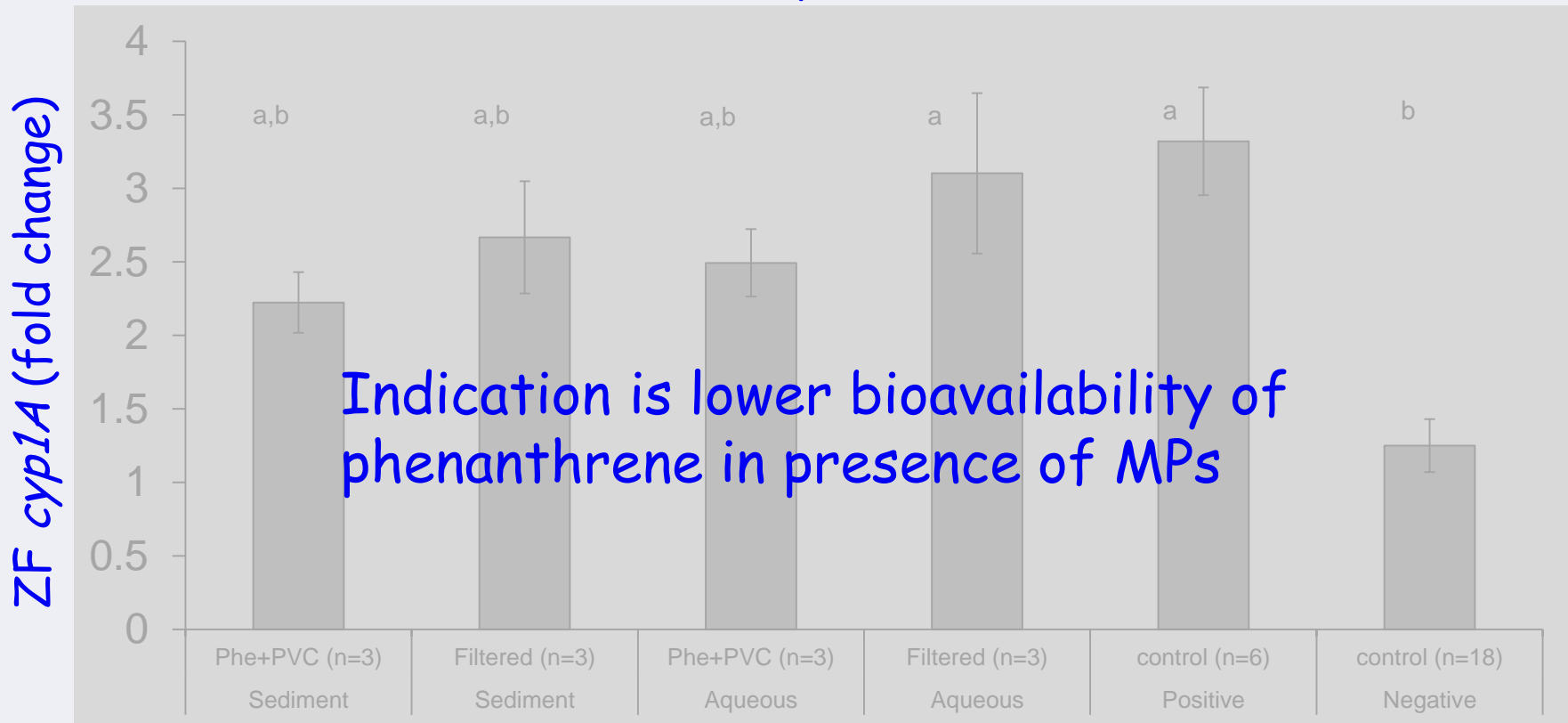


Sedimentation

Aqueous

500 ppb

0 ppb



Indication is lower bioavailability of phenanthrene in presence of MPs

17 α -Ethinylestradiol Bioavailability

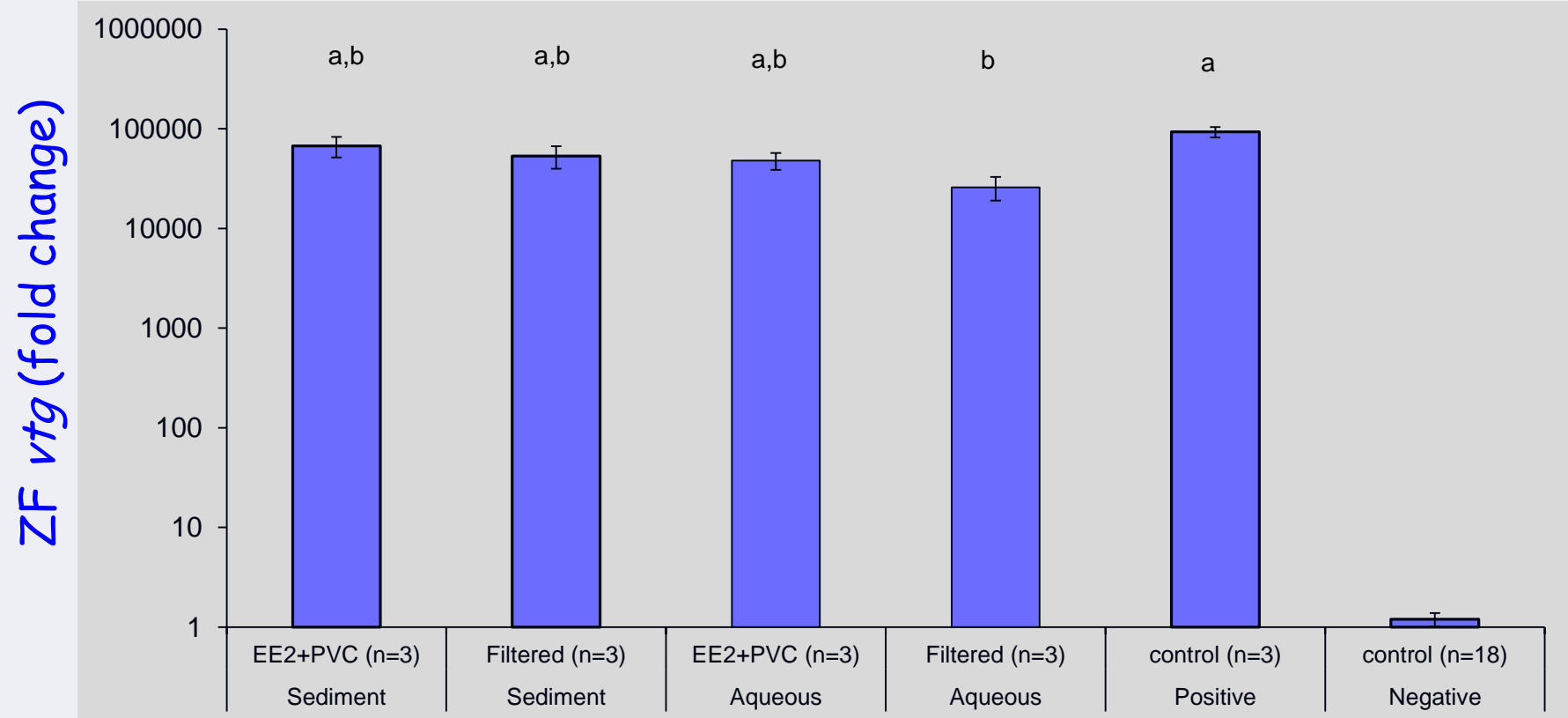


Sedimentation

Aqueous

1 ppb

0 ppb



Vicky Sleight

17 α -Ethinylestradiol Bioavailability



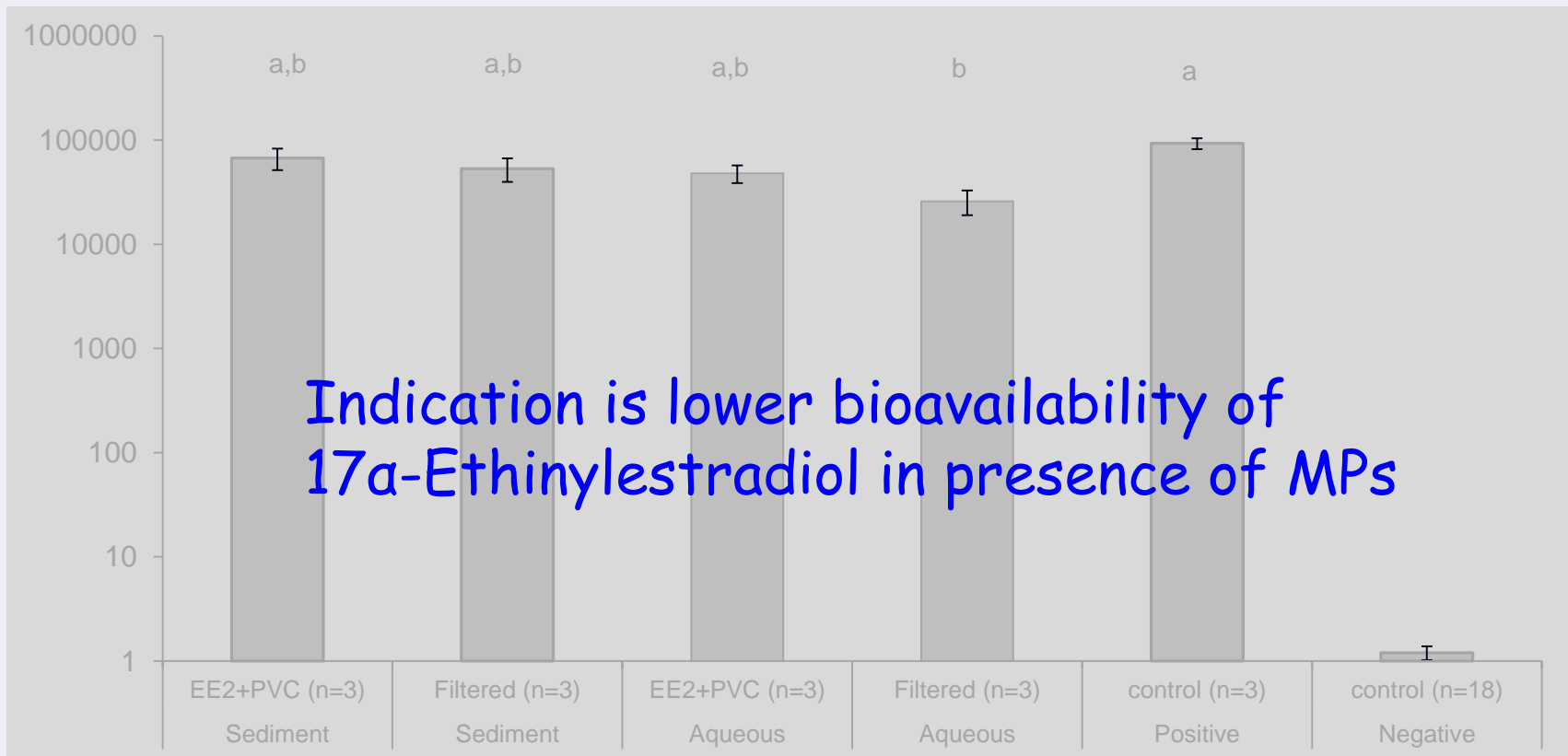
Sedimentation

Aqueous

1 ppb

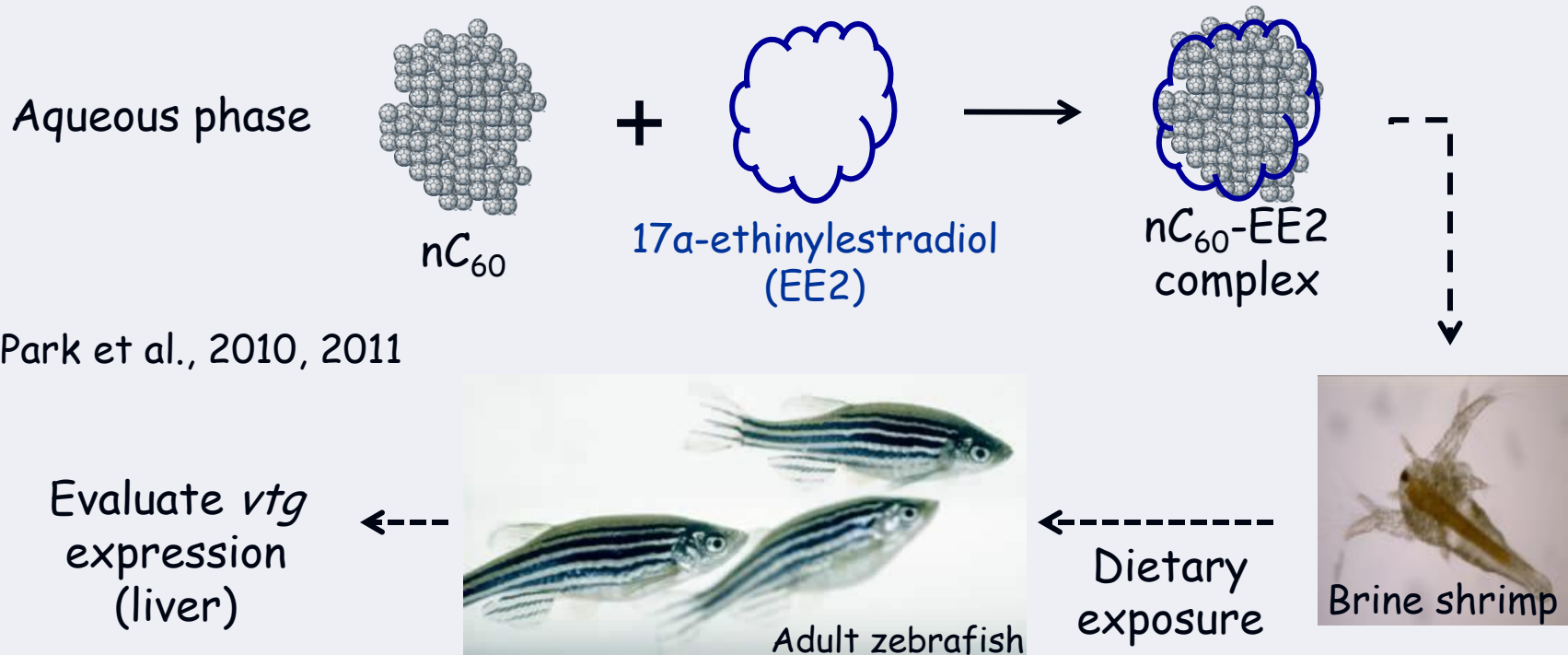
0 ppb

ZF vtg (fold change)



Indication is lower bioavailability of 17 α -Ethinylestradiol in presence of MPs

So, if substances sorb to MPs (indicated by analytical chemistry and reduced bioavailability tests) can they be transferred to organisms?



Questions for MPs:

- Do organisms ingest MPs?
- Are ingested MPs absorbed across epithelial membranes?
- How long do MPs reside within digestive tract before egestion?
- Can sorbed co-contaminants become bioavailable?

Do organisms ingest MPs?

Are ingested MPs absorbed across epithelia?

How long do MPs reside within GI tract before egestion?

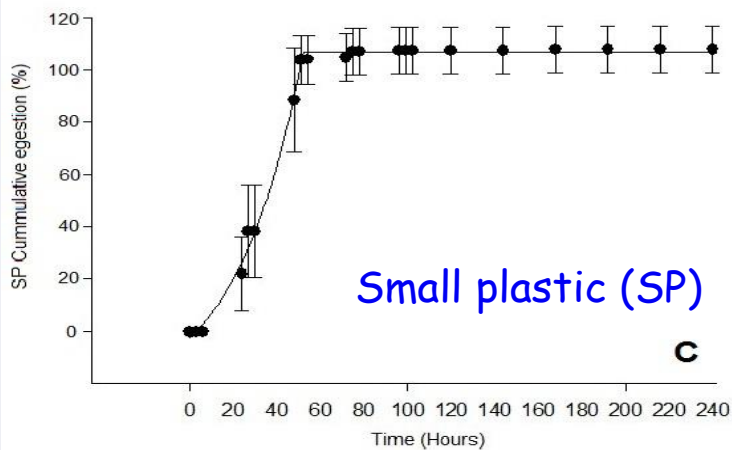
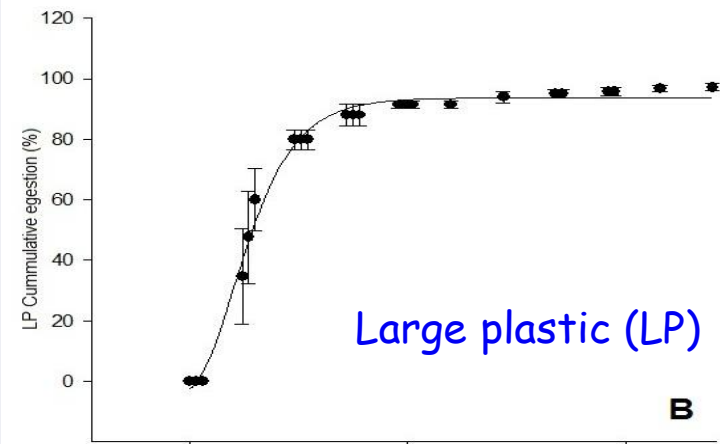
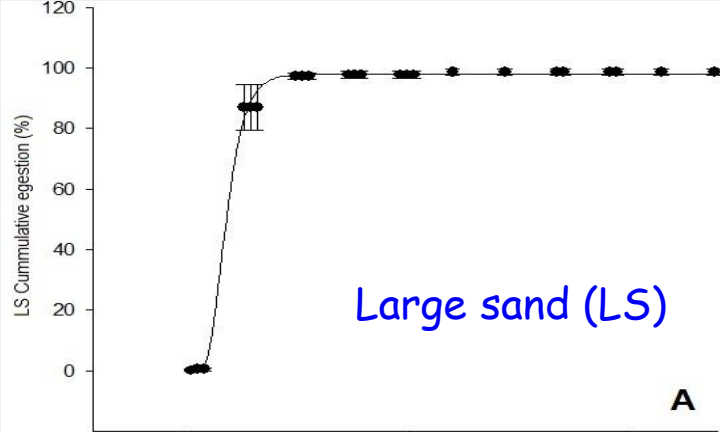


Test organism:

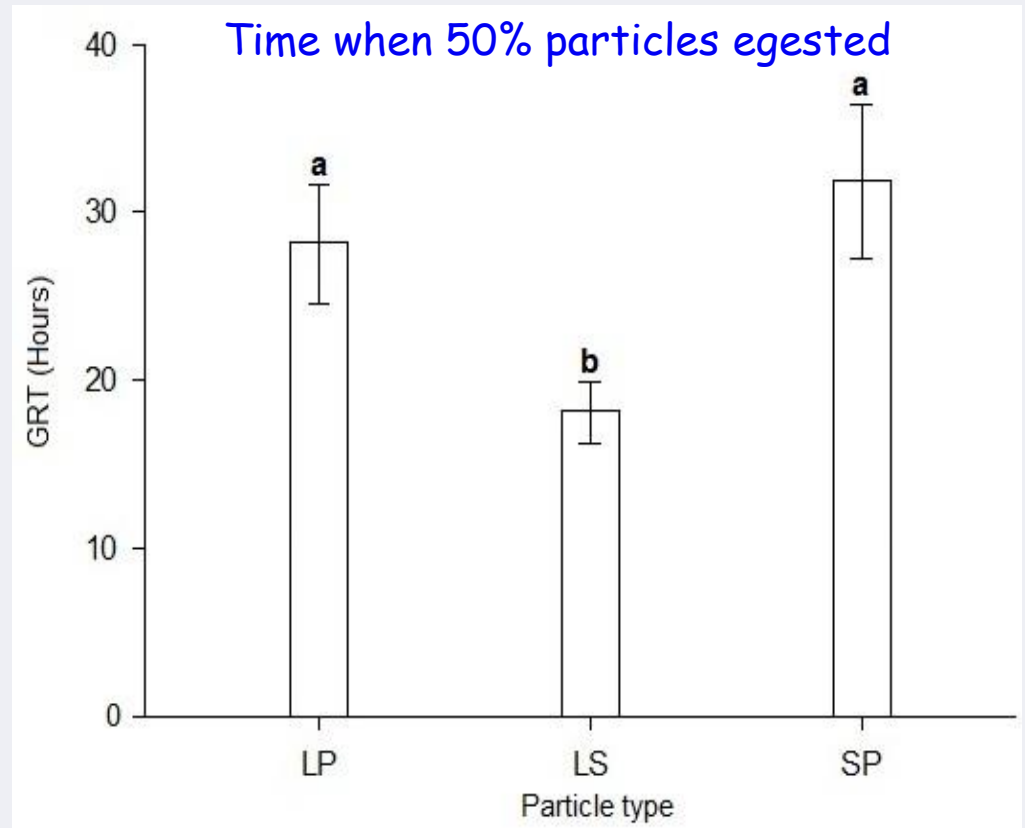
Shore crab *Carcinus maenas*

Approach:

- Feed pellets: fish paste and gelatine (pellet weight 0.25 g)
 - Particles counted and specific amount added to each pellet
 - Sub-sample of pellets examined to verify numbers of particles/pellet
- Treatments:
 - Control without particles
 - Large sand (LS) 1000-1230 μm
 - Large plastic (LP) polyethylene microspheres 850-1000 μm
 - Small plastic (SP) polyethylene microspheres 47-53 μm
- Procedure
 - Crabs fed particle-free food for > 5 days
 - Crabs starved for 3 days before being fed a single treatment pellet
 - After feed pellet administered, control pellet given every 24 hours
 - Crab washed, faeces and water collected, filtered, particles counted/time



- Crabs did ingest these MPs
- These MPs not appreciably absorbed
- Gut retention varied by particle type



- What about sorbed co-contaminants?

Summary/Conclusions

Nanoparticles

- Toxicity concerns:

1.
 - Ingestion
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2.
 - Absorption across epithelia?
 - Trophic transfer?
3.
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 - From environment

Microplastics

- Toxicity concerns:

- **Ingestion: YES**
- Occlusion of gut
- **Absorption across epithelia? NO**
- Trophic transfer?
- **Transfer of co-contaminants**
 - Substances from plastics
 - **From water: associated with MPs, transfer to organisms?**

Acknowledgments:

- Stan McMahon; Helena Reinardy; Gabriela Aguirre; Robyn Wright; Andy Atfield (University of Plymouth)

Future Research:

- Dr. Ana Catarino: Marie Curie Research Fellow (June 2014-2016)
- "Marine microplastics toxicity: investigating microplastics and their co-contaminants in marine organisms (MARMICROTOX)"

SETAC North America (November 2014):

- Microplastics Session: "Environmental Impacts of Microplastics: an Issue of Local, Regional, and Global Concern"
- Session Chairs: Drs. Chelsea Rochman and Ted Henry
- Submit abstracts by 28 May 2014 (Platform and Poster session)