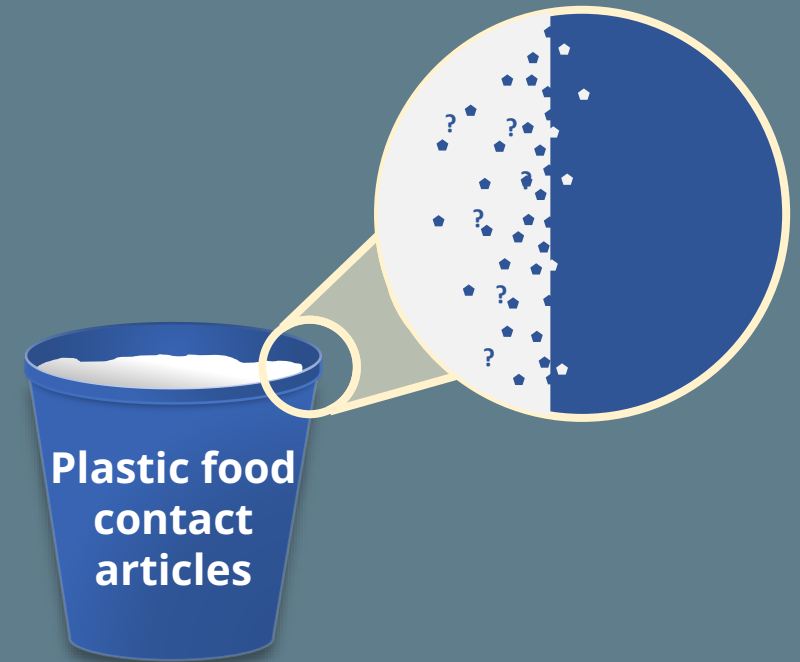


Endocrine and metabolism disrupting chemicals in plastic food packaging: Addressing the unknowns

Sarah Stevens
sarah.stevens@ufz.de

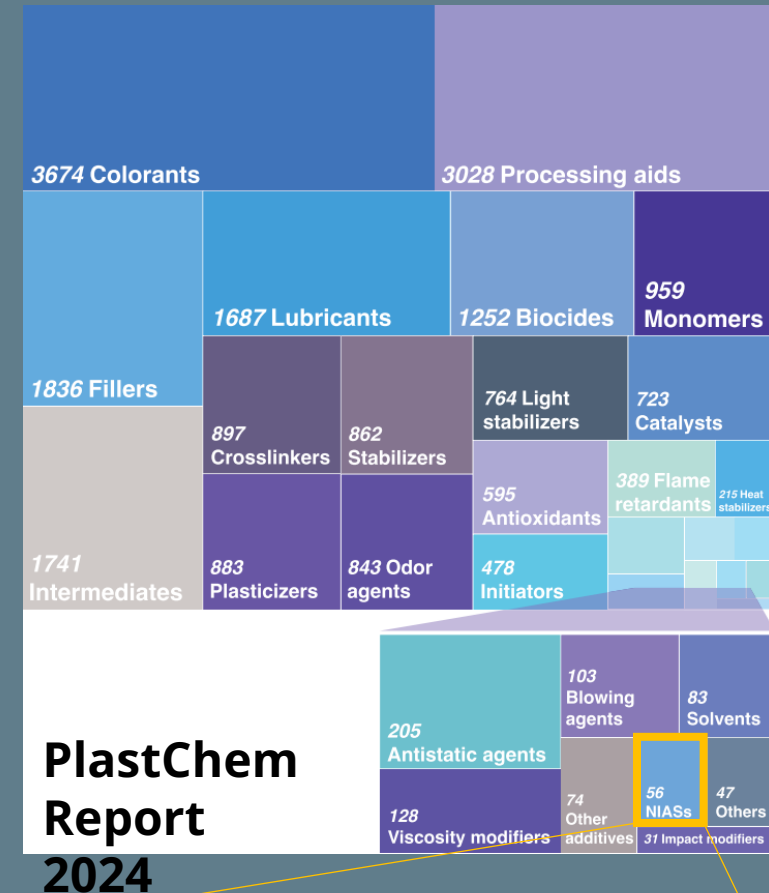
Zürich, 28.10.2024



16 000 plastic chemicals

Intentionally added substances

- Monomers
- Catalysts
- Solvents
- Additives: Plasticizer, UV stabilizer, Flame retardants, Colorants...
- No data for >10 000
- > 4 200 are hazardous (PBMT)



Non-intentionally added substances (NIAS)

- **Impurities**, reaction by-products, breakdown products
- But: estimations ~ 100 000 (Grob 2019)

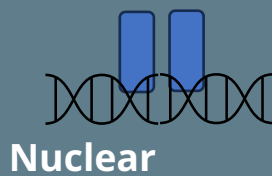
Migration of plastic chemicals

➤ Human exposure via foods



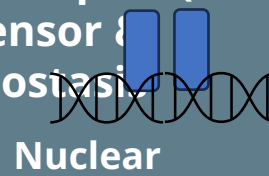
Endocrine Disrupting Compounds (EDC)

- Estrogen Receptor α (ER α)
- Androgen Receptor (AR)



Metabolism Disrupting Compounds (MDC)

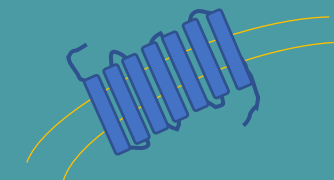
- Peroxisome Proliferator Receptor γ (PPAR γ)
Key receptor of adipogenesis
- Pregnane X Receptor (PXR)
Xenobiotic sensor & energy homeostasis



Additionally

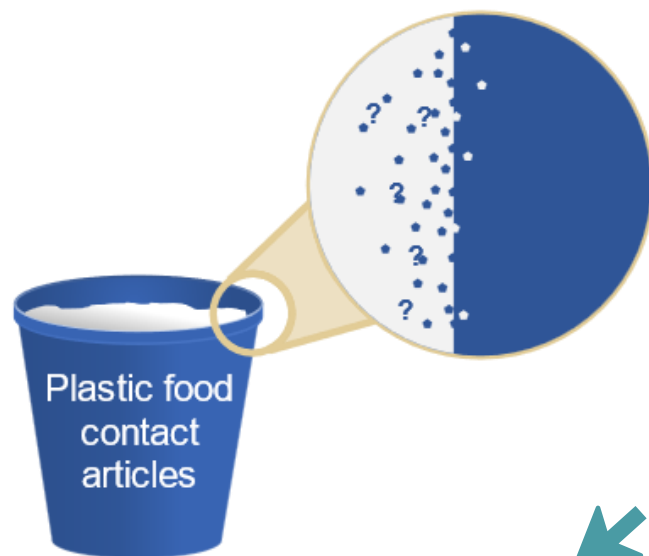
G-Protein Coupled Receptors (GPCR)

- Cell-surface receptors
- 80% of transmembrane signaling
- Non-genomic signaling
- Important drug targets (35%)



Are humans exposed to EDCs and MDCs from plastic food contact articles (FCA)?

Effect-based tools & nontarget chemicals analysis



Cell-surface Receptors

GPCRs

Are other receptors disrupted by plastic chemicals?

Nuclear Receptors

Extraction

Are EDCs and MDCs present in plastic FCAs?



Migration

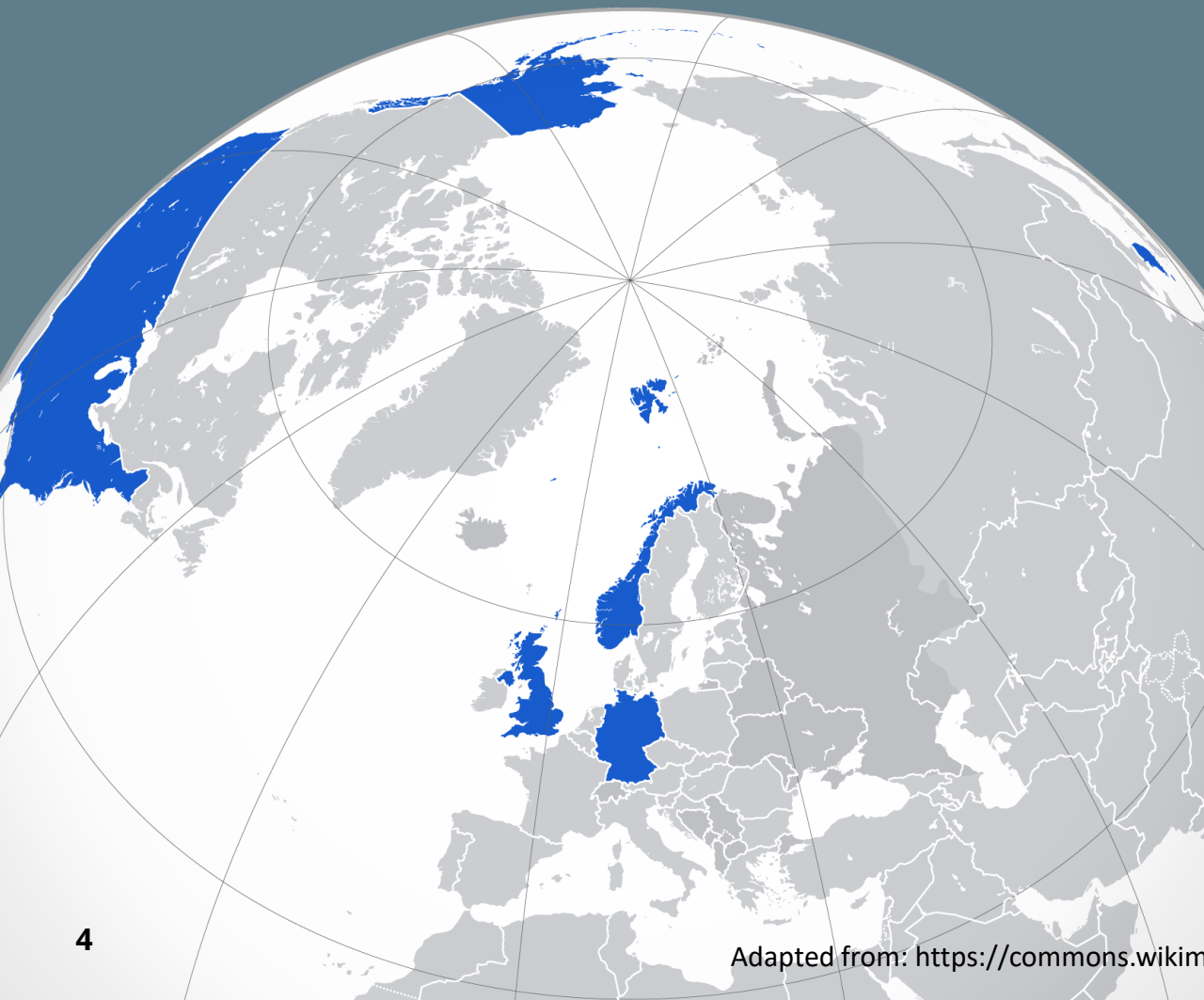
Do EDCs and MDCs leach into foods?



Identification

What are the active chemicals?

Plastic samples

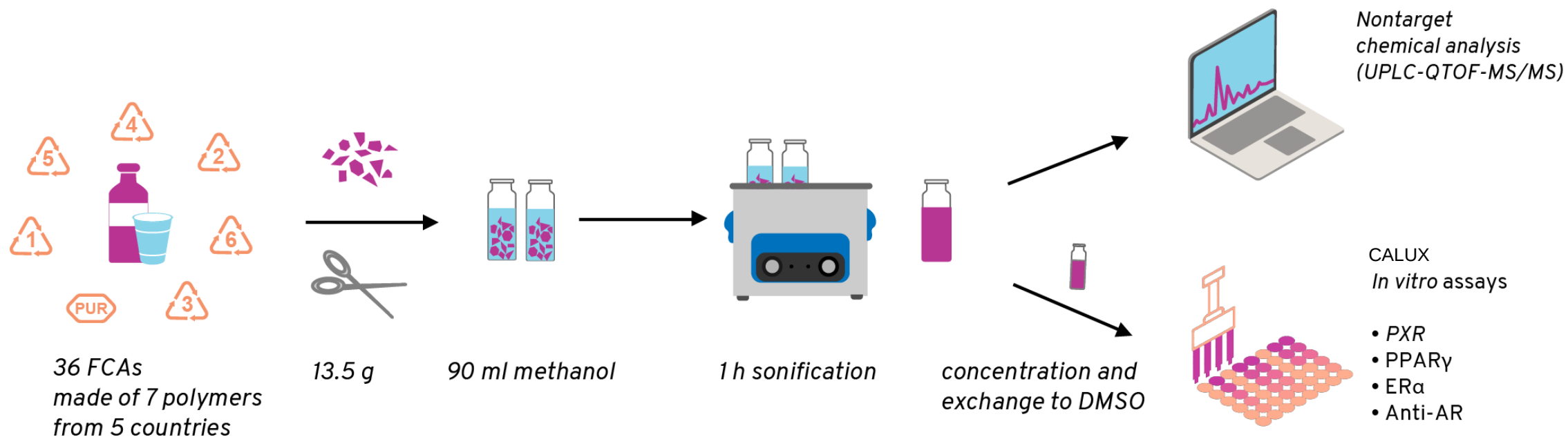


- 36 food contact articles
- Made of the seven polymers with highest market / waste share



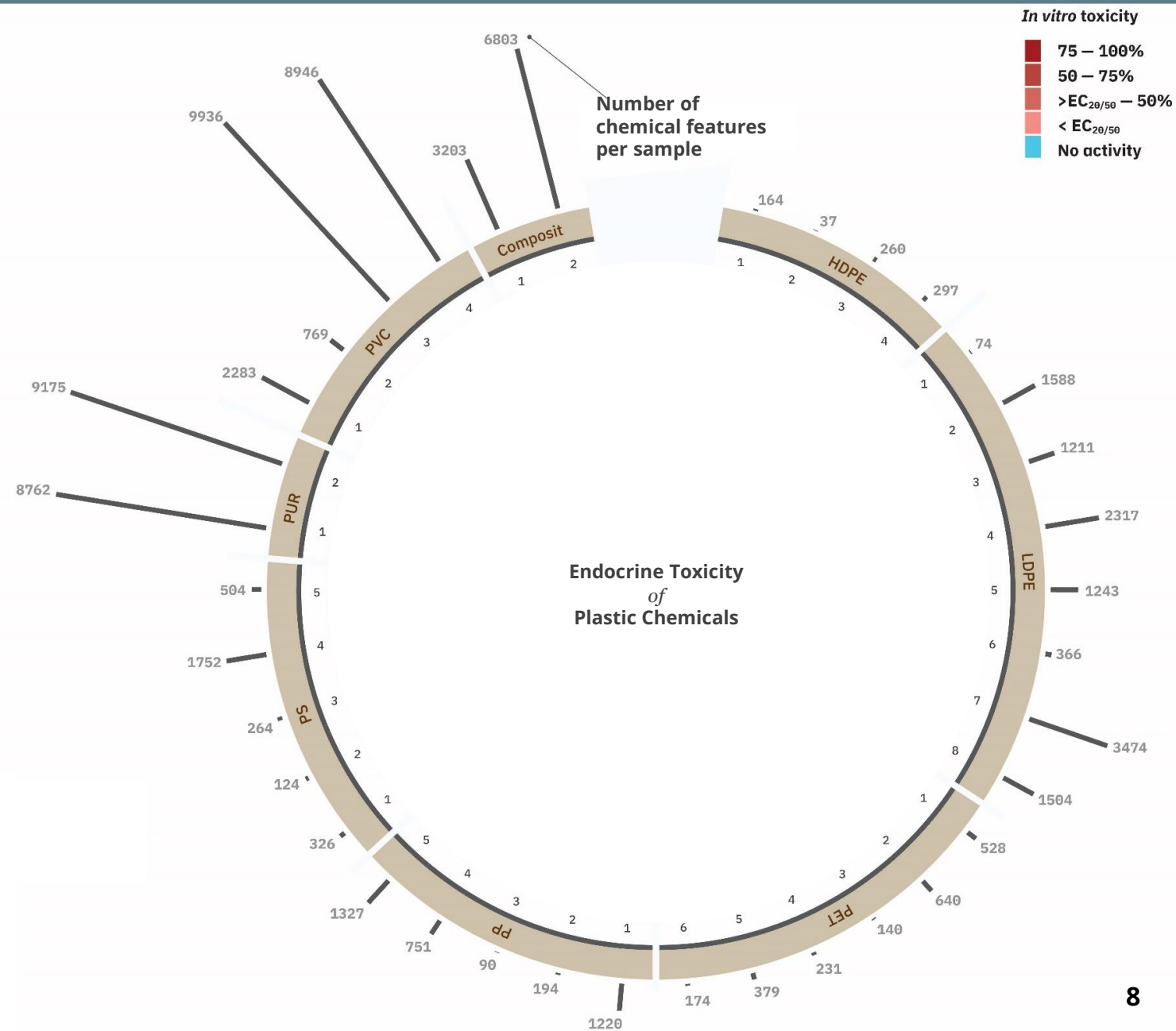
- From countries with a high plastic waste generation per capita USA, UK, South Korea, Germany, and Norway

Methods

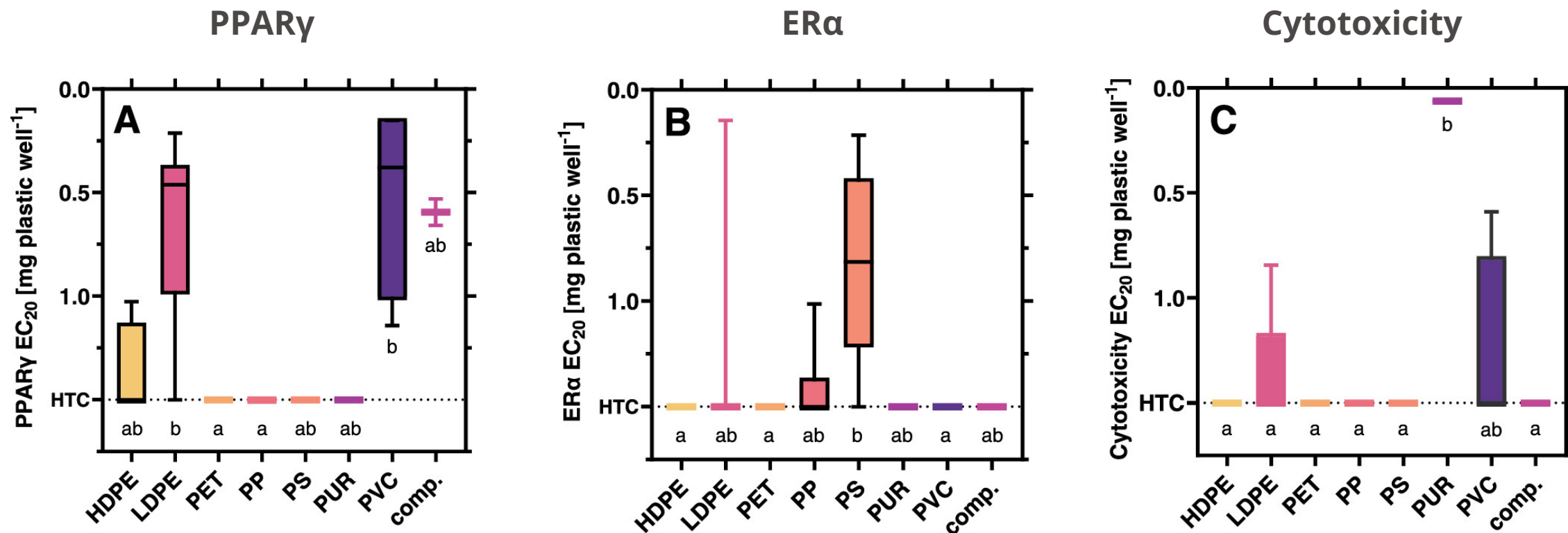


Extracts – Results

- Large chemical complexity
- Most extracts containing EDCs & MDCs
- A global issue
- Samples of all polymers inducing effects *in vitro*



Differences across polymers

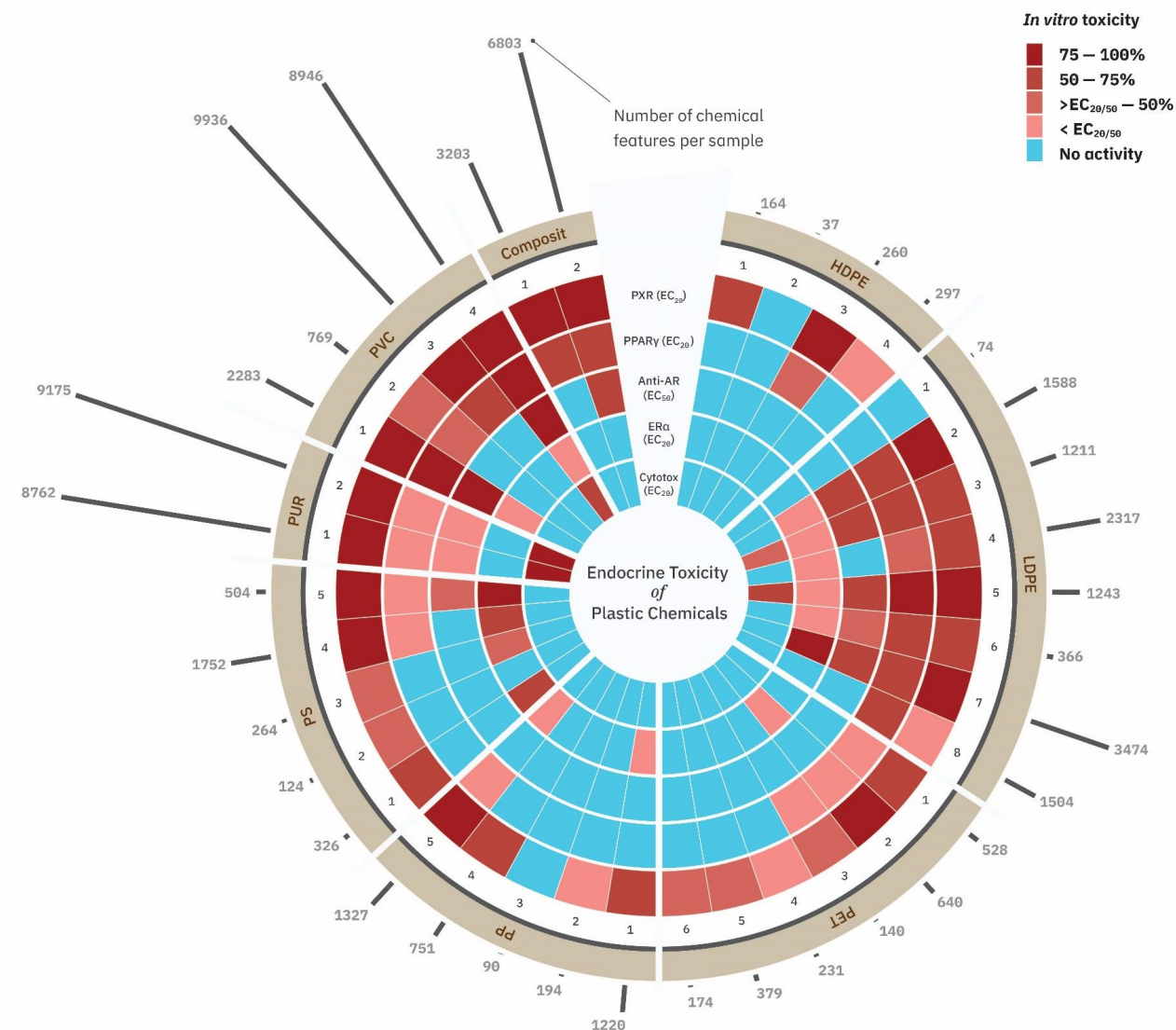


Polymers:

High- and Low-Density Polyethylene (HDPE, LDPE), Polyethylene terephthalate (PET), Polypropylene (PP), Polystyrene (PS), Polyurethane (PUR), Polyvinylchloride (PVC), Composite sample > 1 polymer (comp).

Receptor-mediated toxicity

- Most plastic extracts activated nuclear receptors
- Many (bioactive) compounds
 - Additional targets of plastic chemicals?
- G-Protein Coupled Receptors (GPCR)
- **Cell-surface receptors**
- Important drug targets

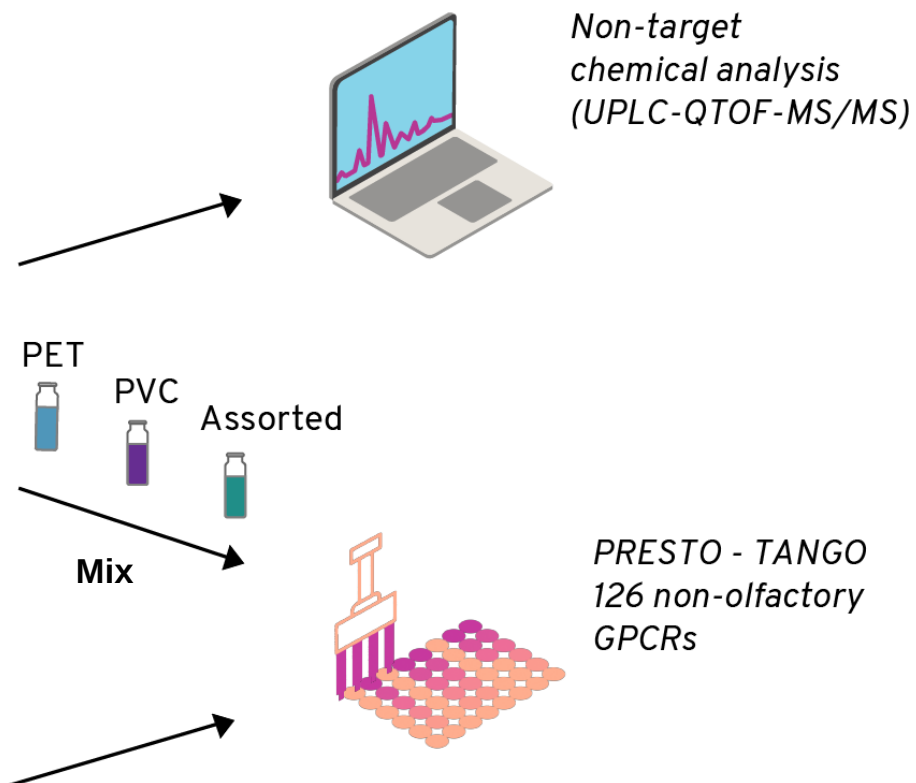
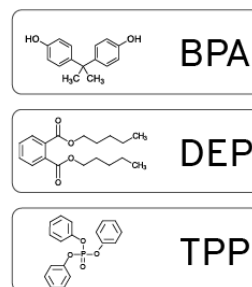


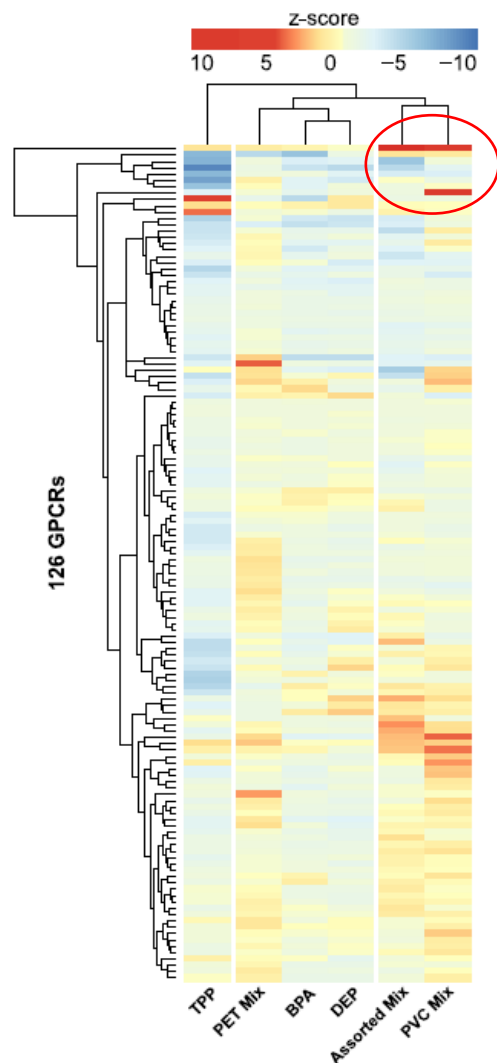
Methods



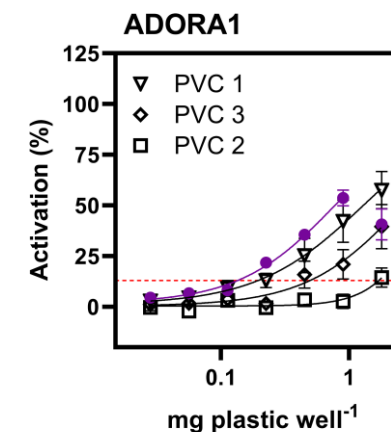
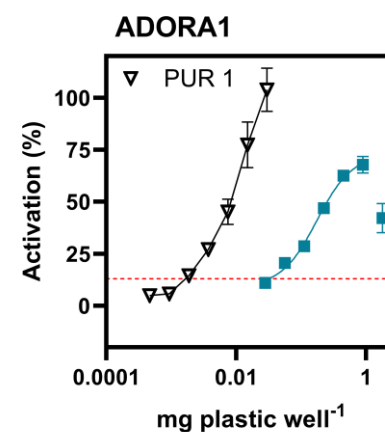
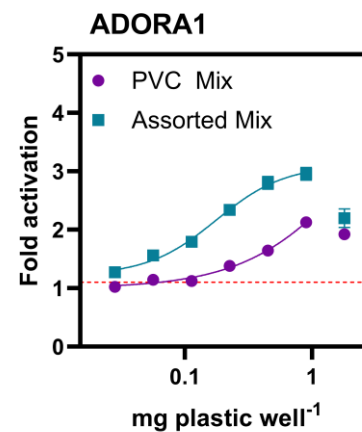
14 FCA

MeOH Extraction

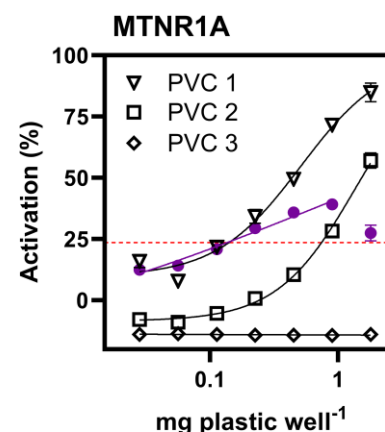
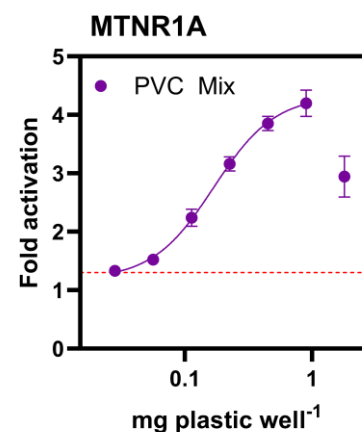




Adenosine 1 Receptor



Melatonin 1A Receptor



Extracts – Conclusion

- Large chemical complexity
- Most plastics contain EDCs & MDCs
- GPCR agonists in PUR and PVC extracts

Migration



- Do chemicals and toxicity also migrate into food simulants?
 - Migration study with water and water-ethanol mixture (1:1, v:v)



Contents lists available at [ScienceDirect](#)

Environment International

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/envint

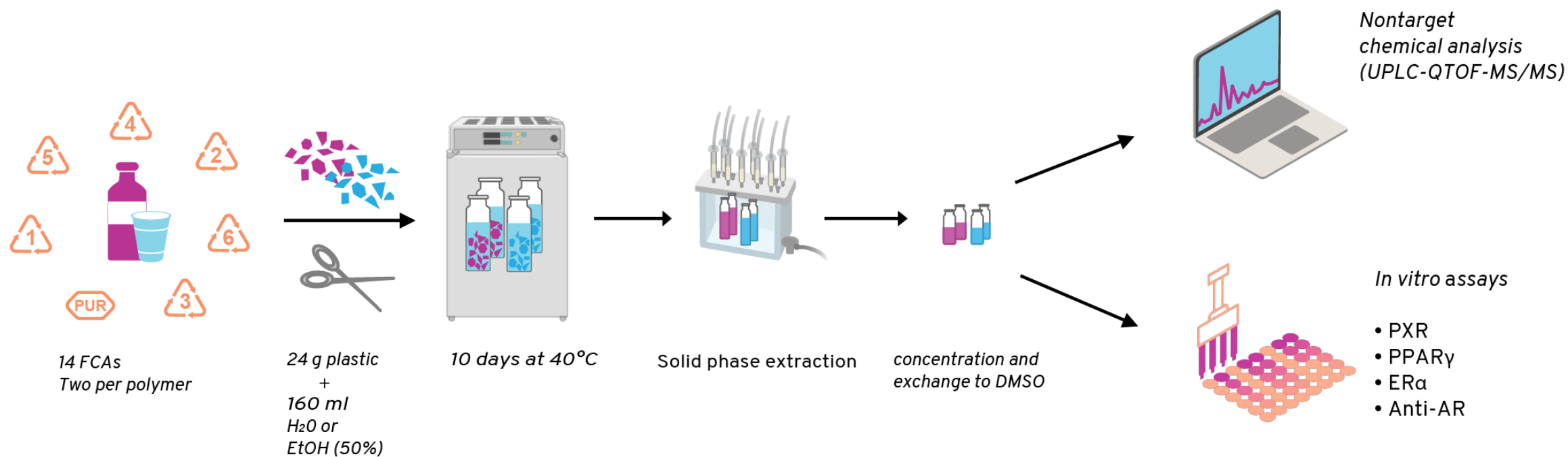


Full length article

Migration of endocrine and metabolism disrupting chemicals from plastic food packaging

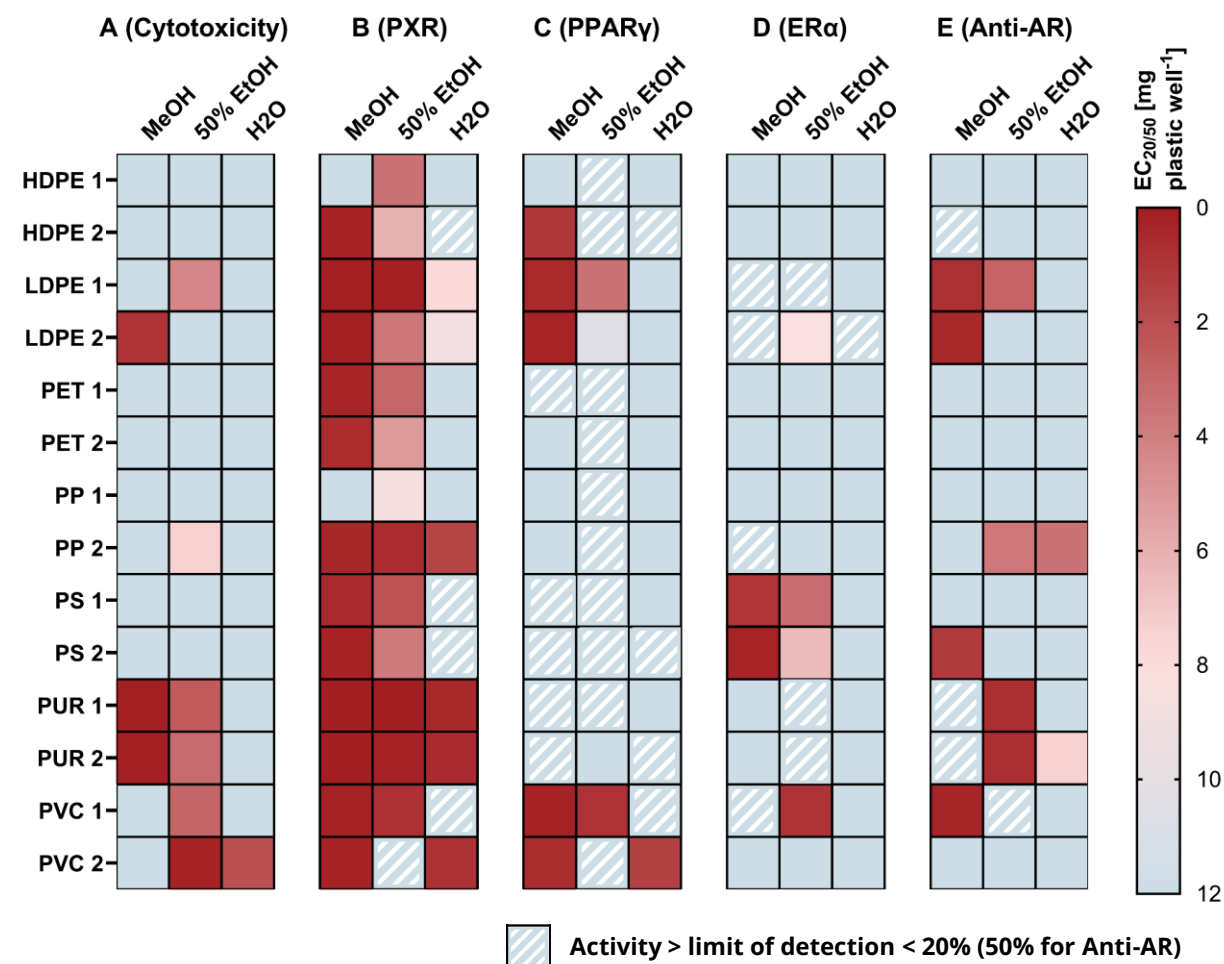
Sarah Stevens^{a,*}, Zdenka Bartosova^a, Johannes Völker^{a,b}, Martin Wagner^{a,*}

Methods

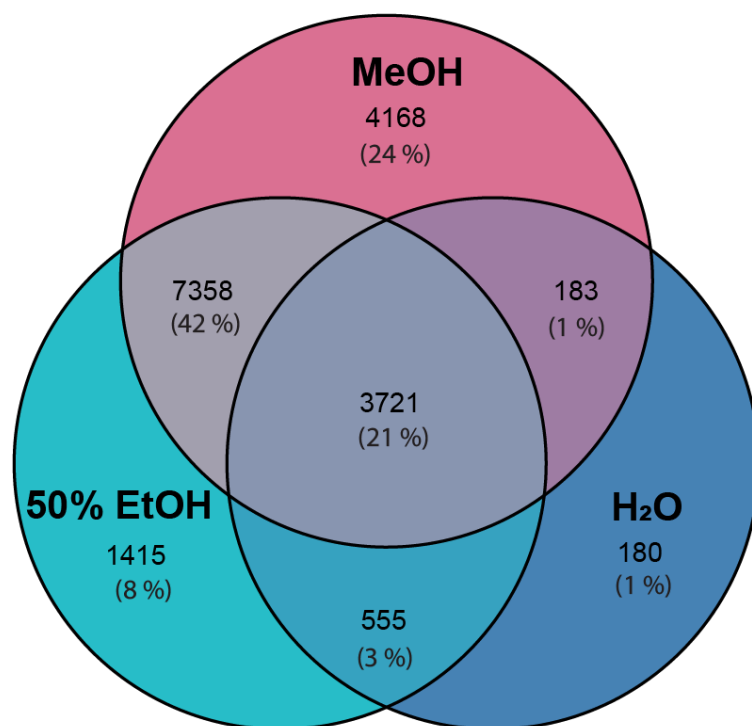


Migration into food simulants

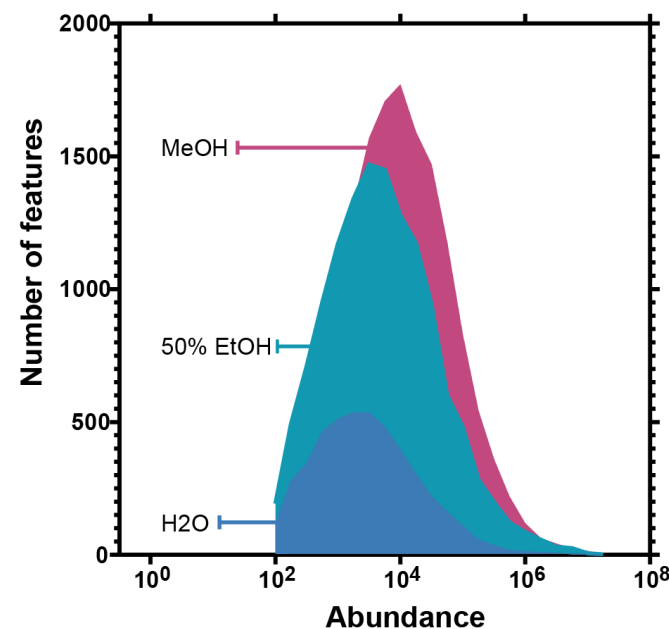
- Most plastics leach EDCs & MDCs into food simulants
- LDPE, PUR & PVC induced most effects
- HDPE & PET migrates were less toxic
- Toxicity lower in water than in water-ethanol leachates



Chemical Landscape



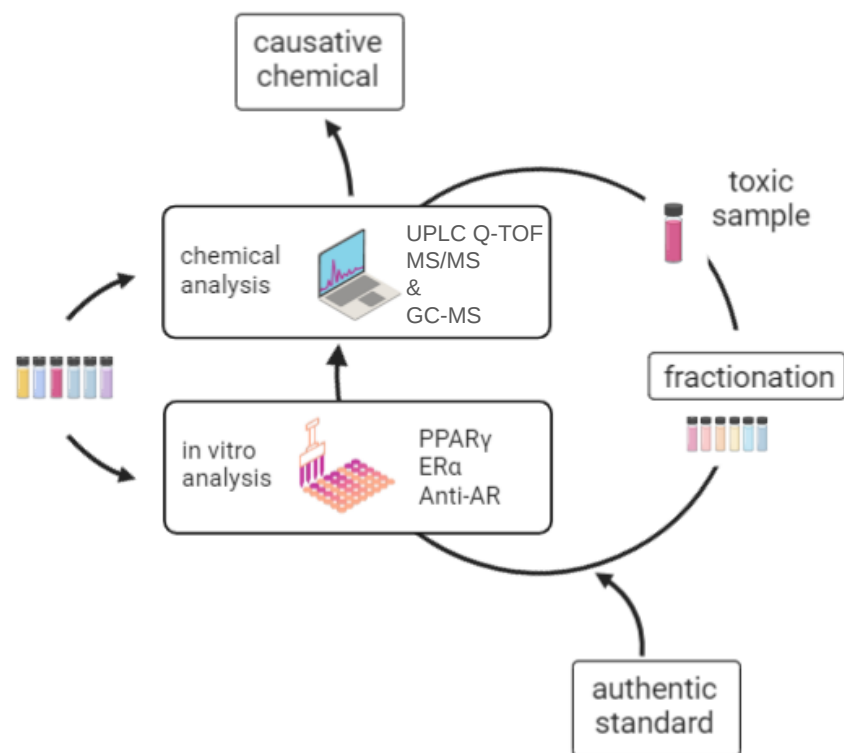
17 000 chemical features



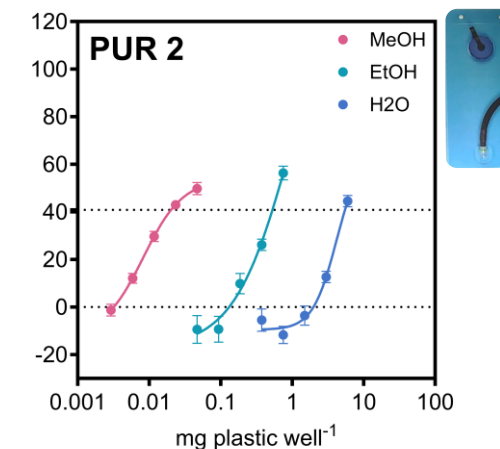
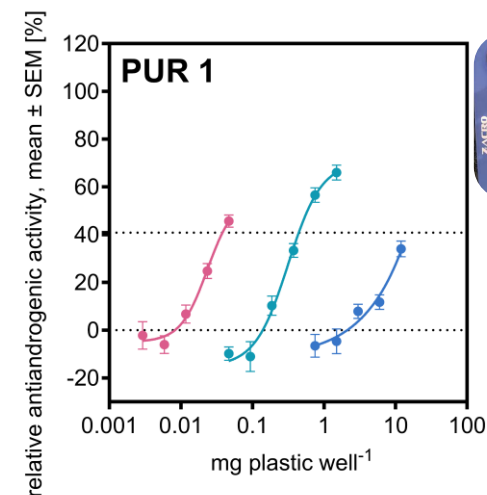
Toxicity-driving compounds?

Effect-Directed Analysis– EDA

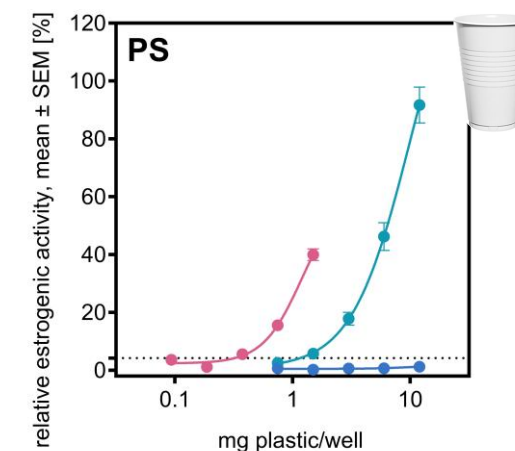
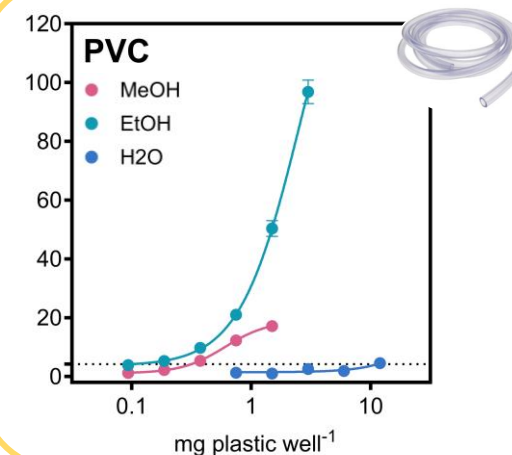
Identification of toxic chemicals in plastic food contact articles guided by effect-directed analysis (EDA).



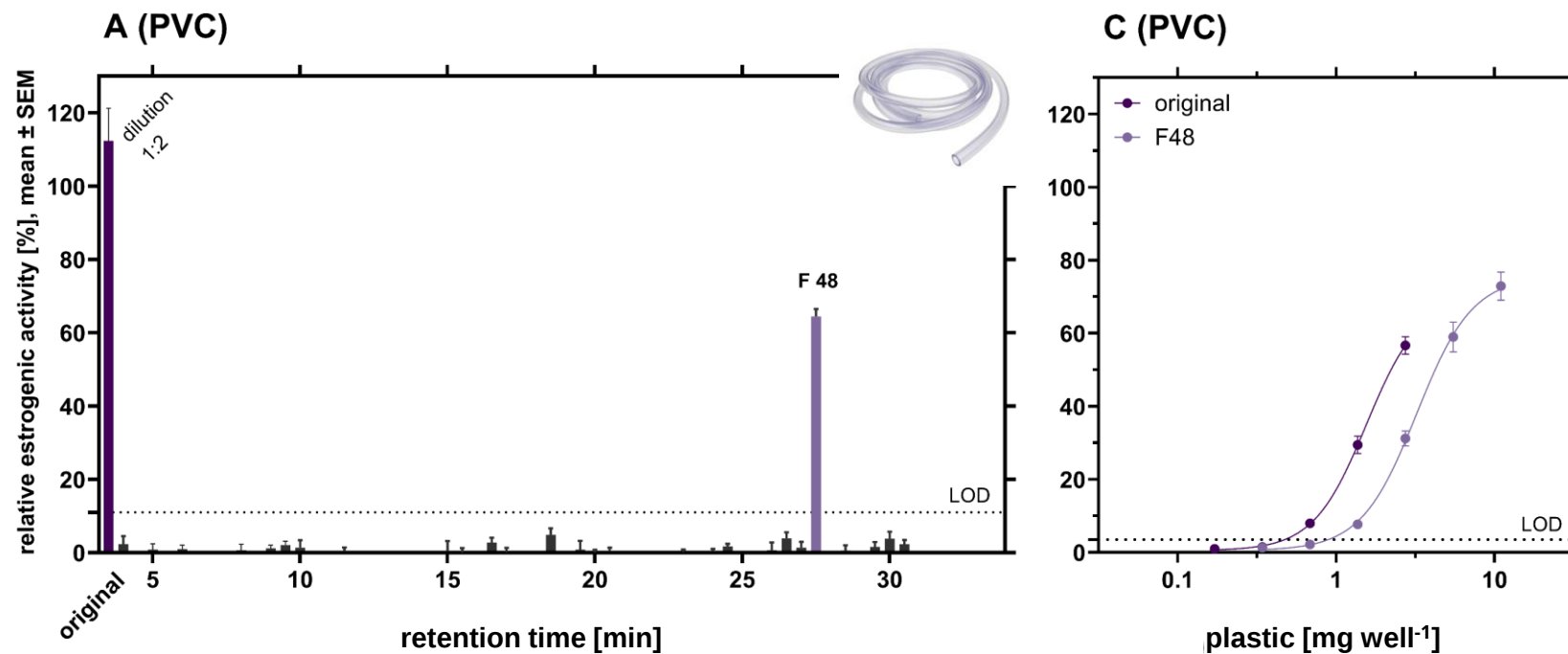
Anti-AR



ER α



Estrogenic activity



Estrogenic activity

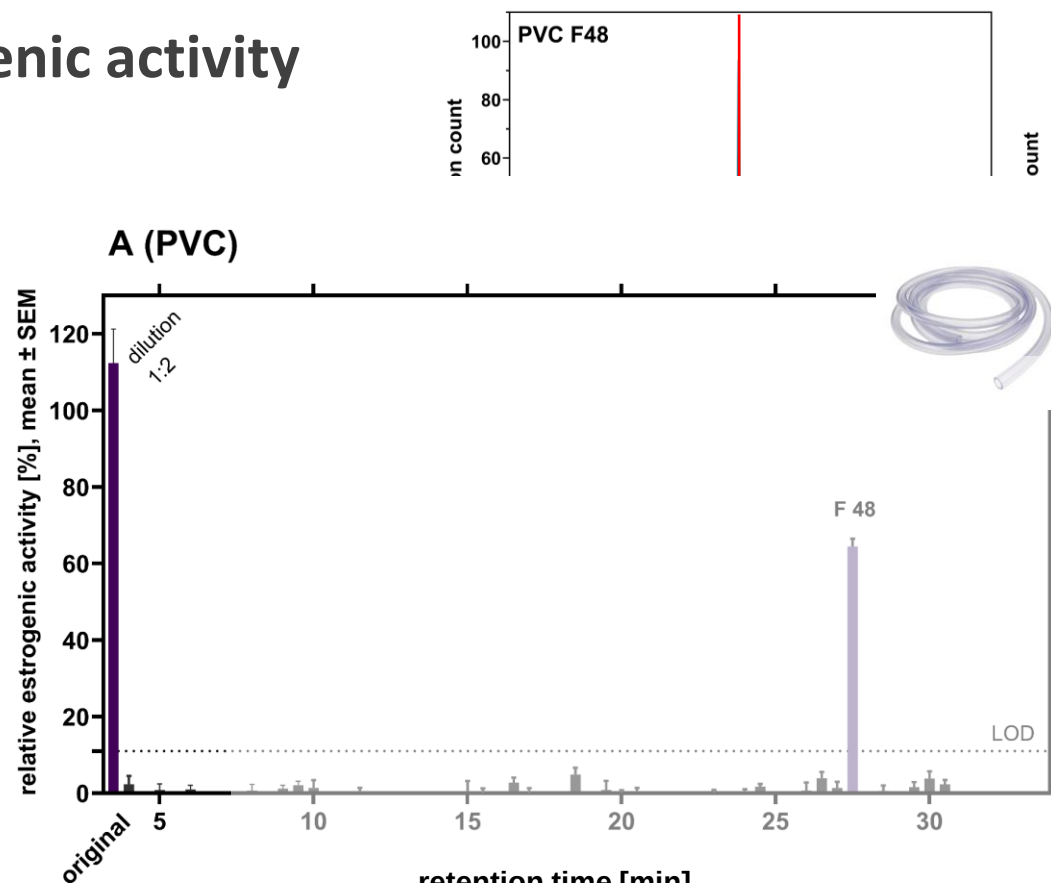
GC-I

2-et

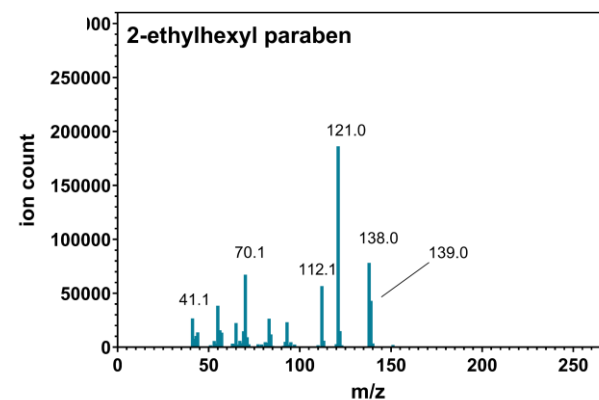
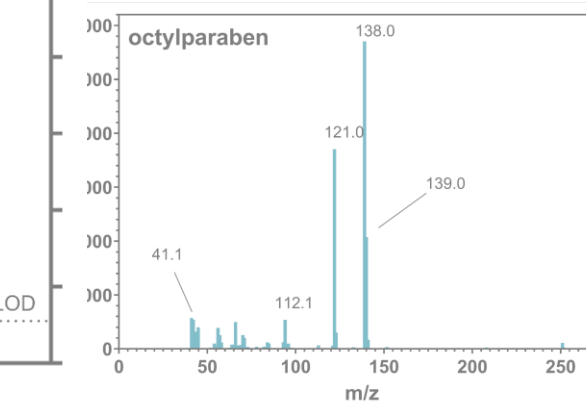
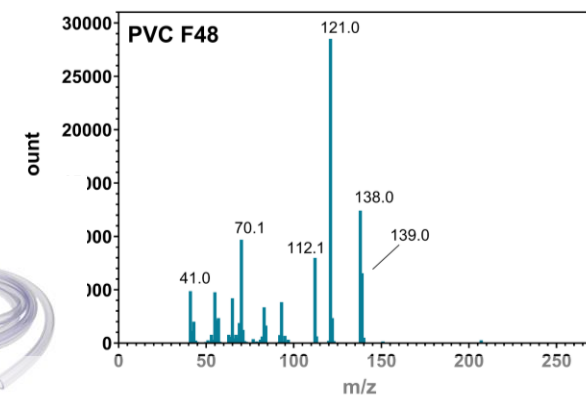
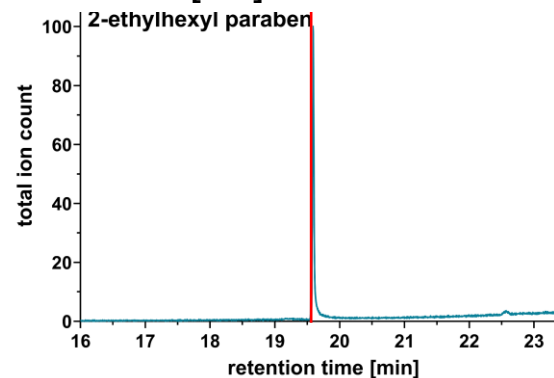
250.15 g/mol

 $C_{15}H_{22}O_3$

CAS 5153-25-3



retention time [min]

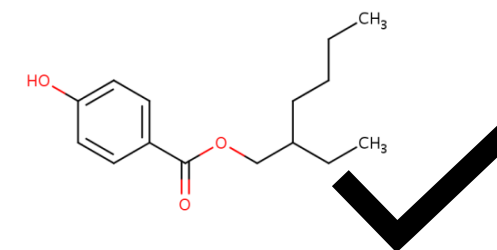


?

octylparaben

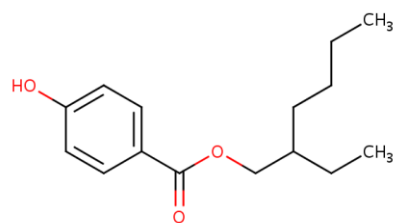


2-ethylhexylparaben



limnoplast

Estrogenic activity

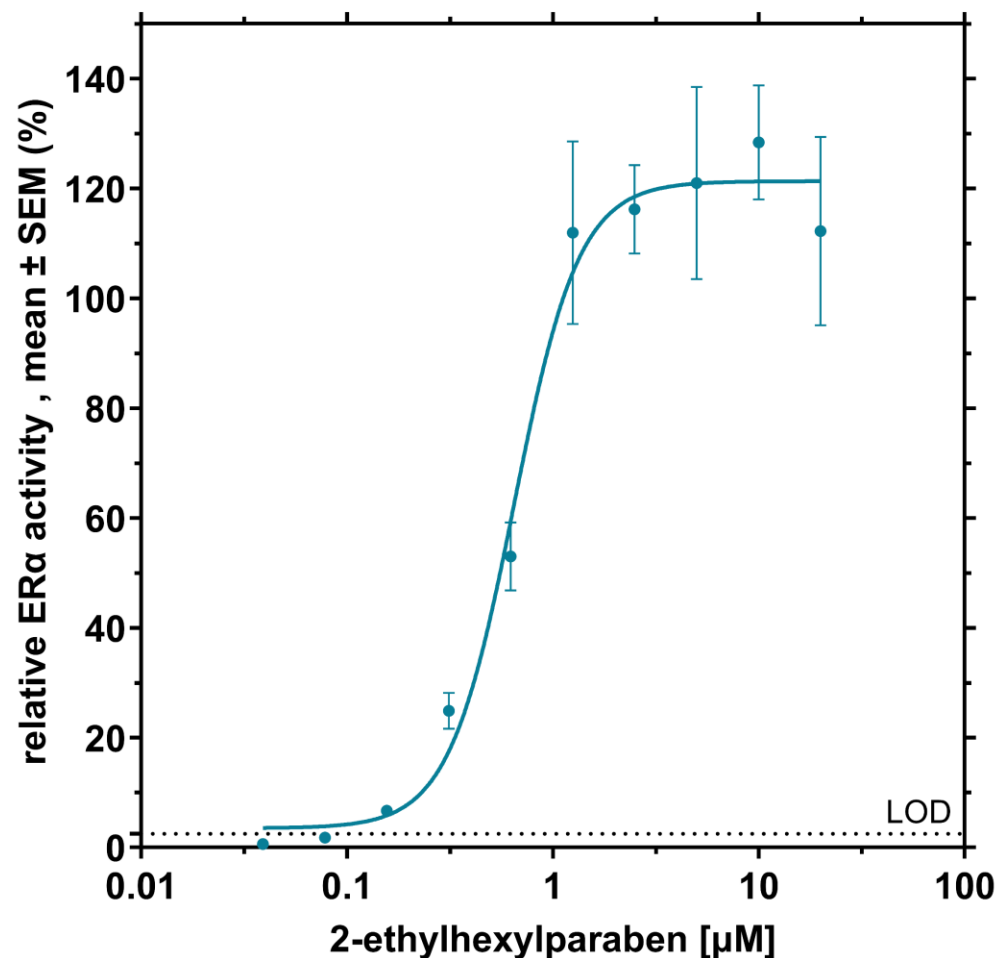


2-ethylhexylparaben

250.15 g/mol

C₁₅H₂₂O₃

CAS 5153-25-3



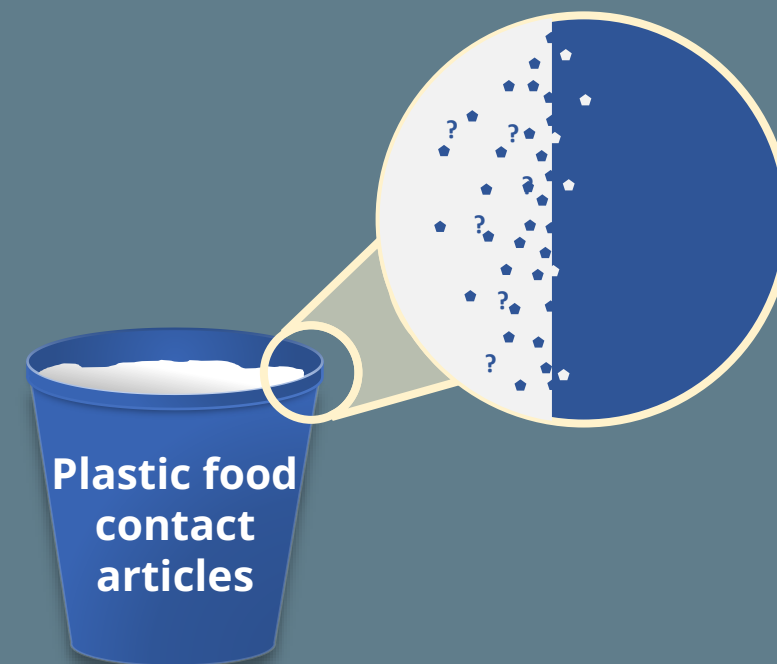
EC₅₀ 0.65 μM

ToxCast: Luc VM7

AC₅₀ 1.41 μM

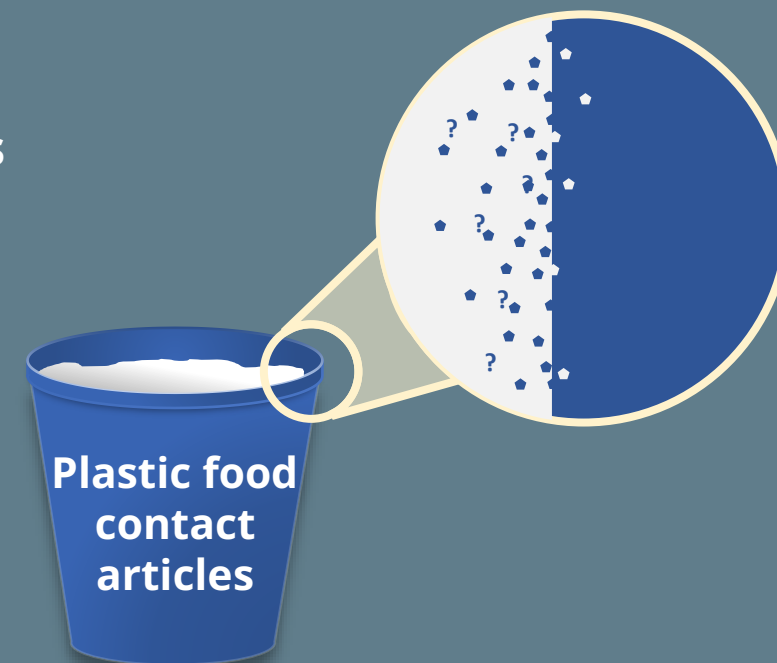
Conclusion

- Large chemical complexity
- Most plastics leach EDCs & MDCs into food simulants
- A global issue
- GPCRs targeted by chemicals in PVC and PUR
- Products of all polymers induced receptor activity
- 2-ethylhexylparaben in estrogenic PVC fraction



Implications

- Information on use, identity, and toxicity of plastic chemicals
- Chemical simplicity is key for safer plastics
- Prioritization of LDPE, PUR & PVC for regulation / redesign
- Toxicity-driving compounds belong to priority groups
- International efforts required



Thank you for listening!



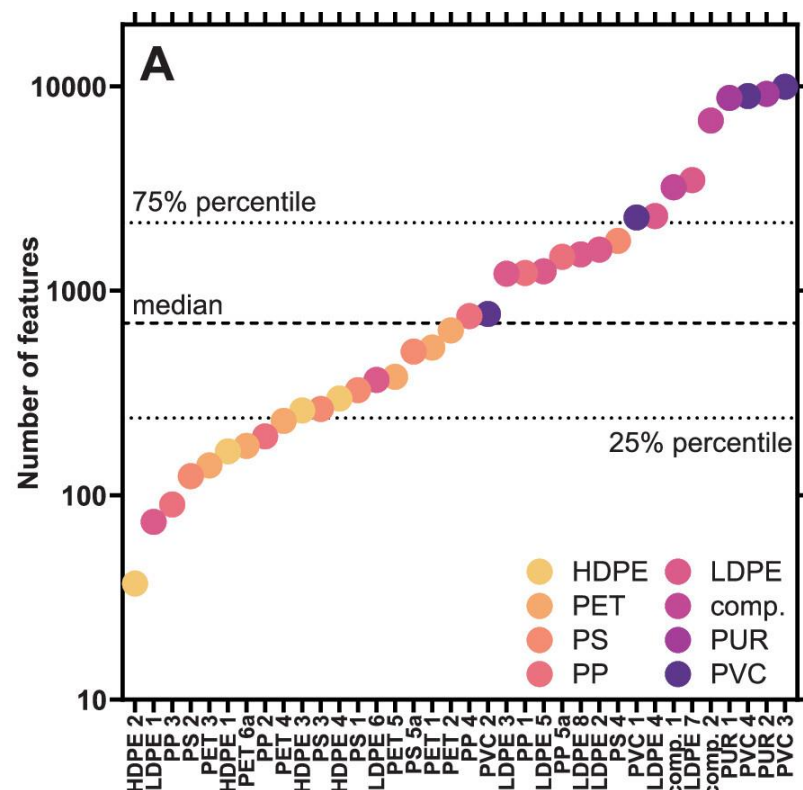
Sarah Stevens

sarah.stevens@ufz.de

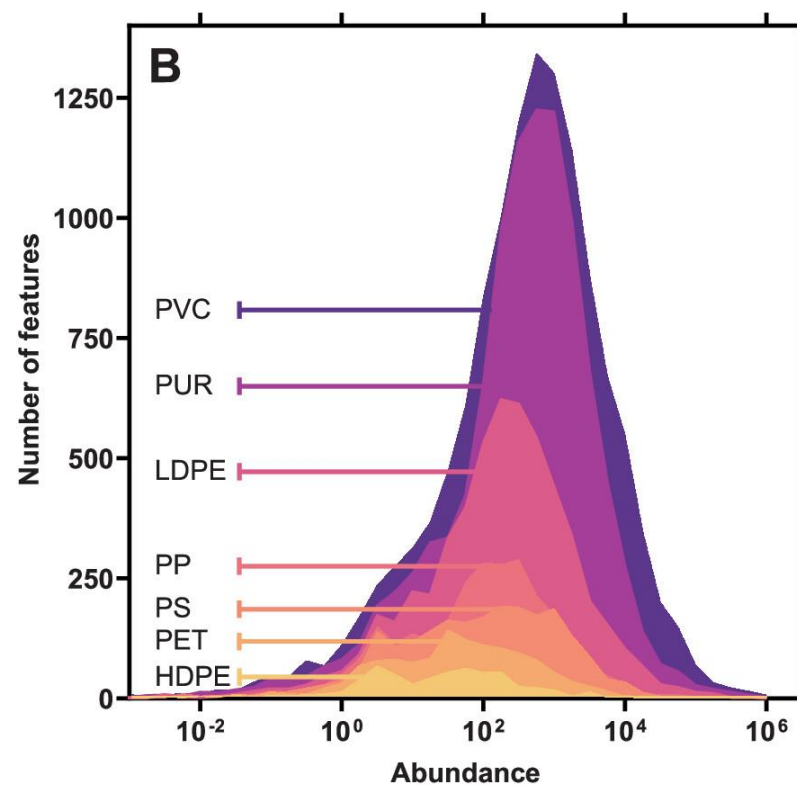


Chemical Landscape

Number of chemical features per sample

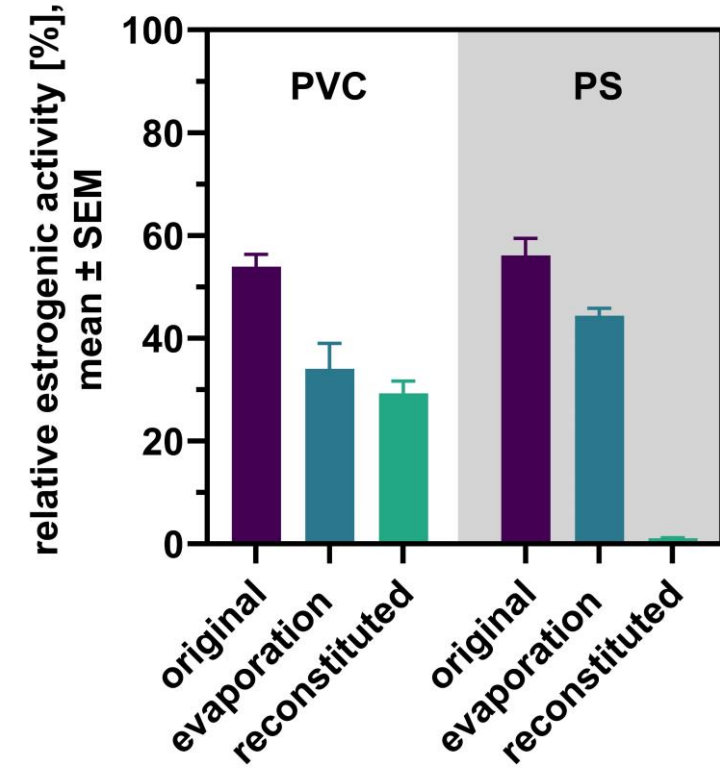
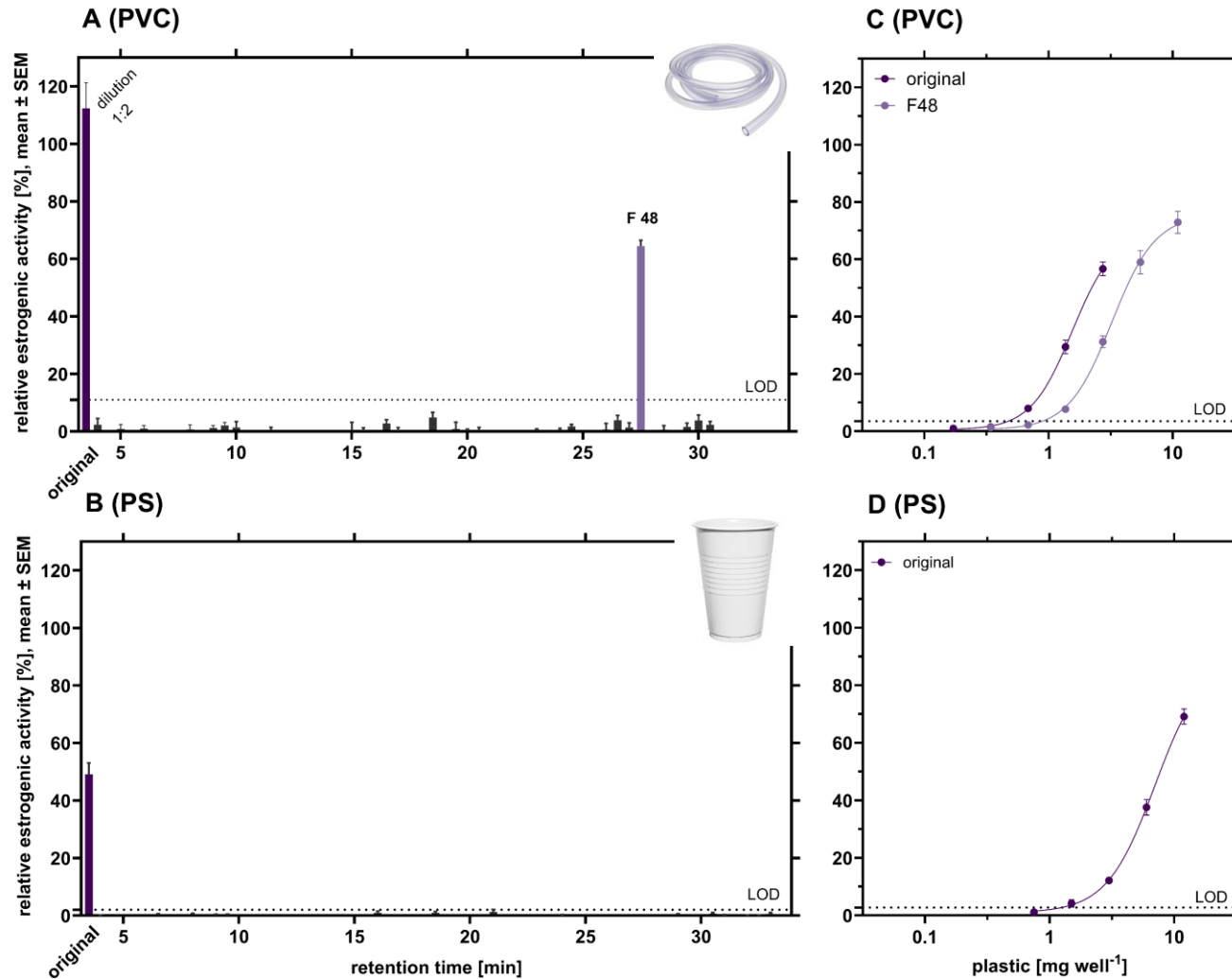


Abundance of features per polymer type

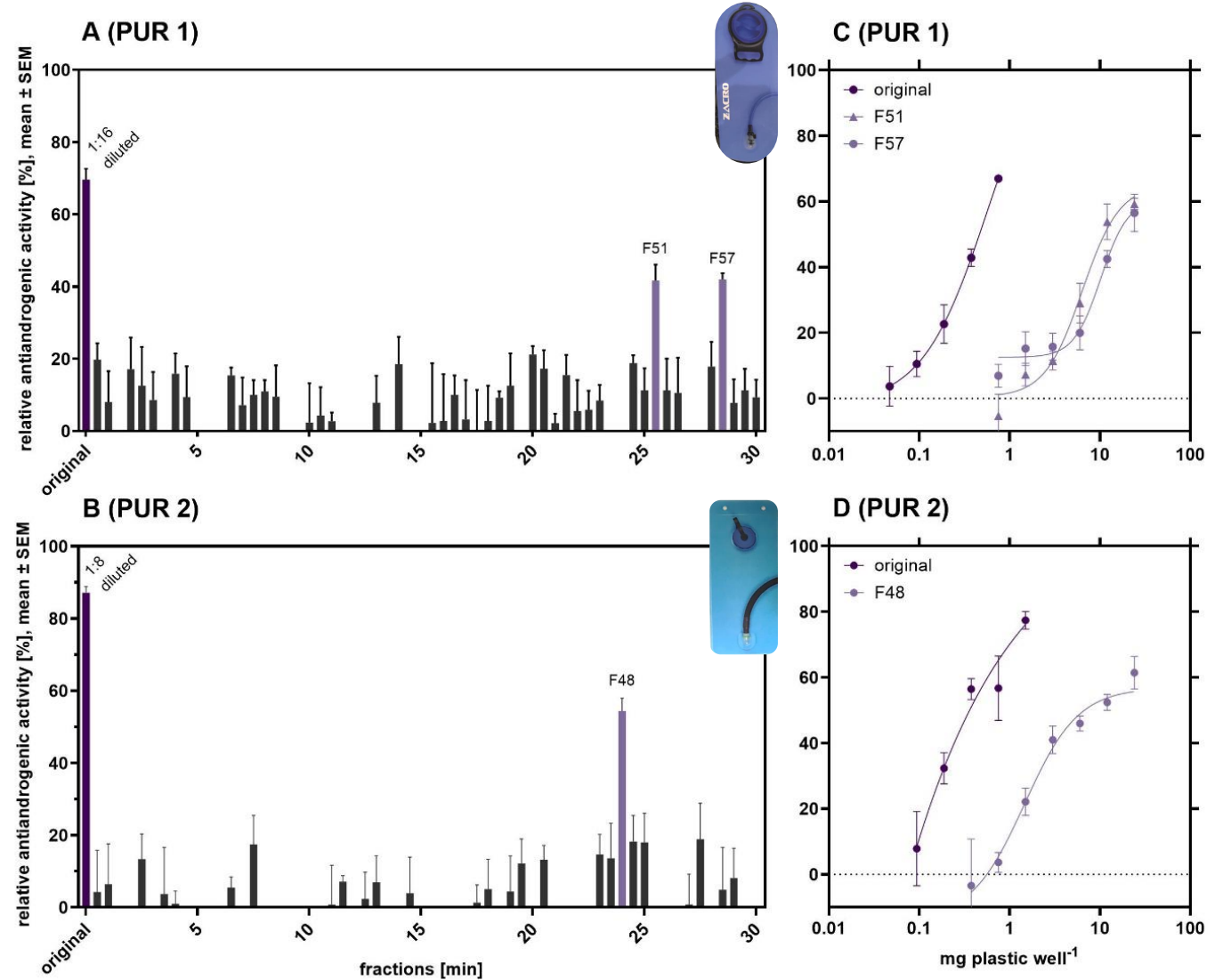
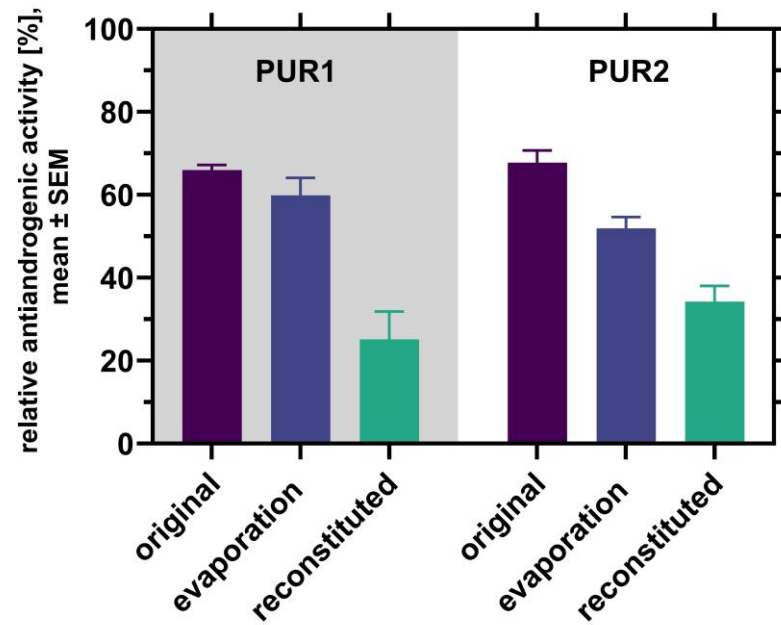


- > 16 000 chemical features
- 16 % tentatively identified

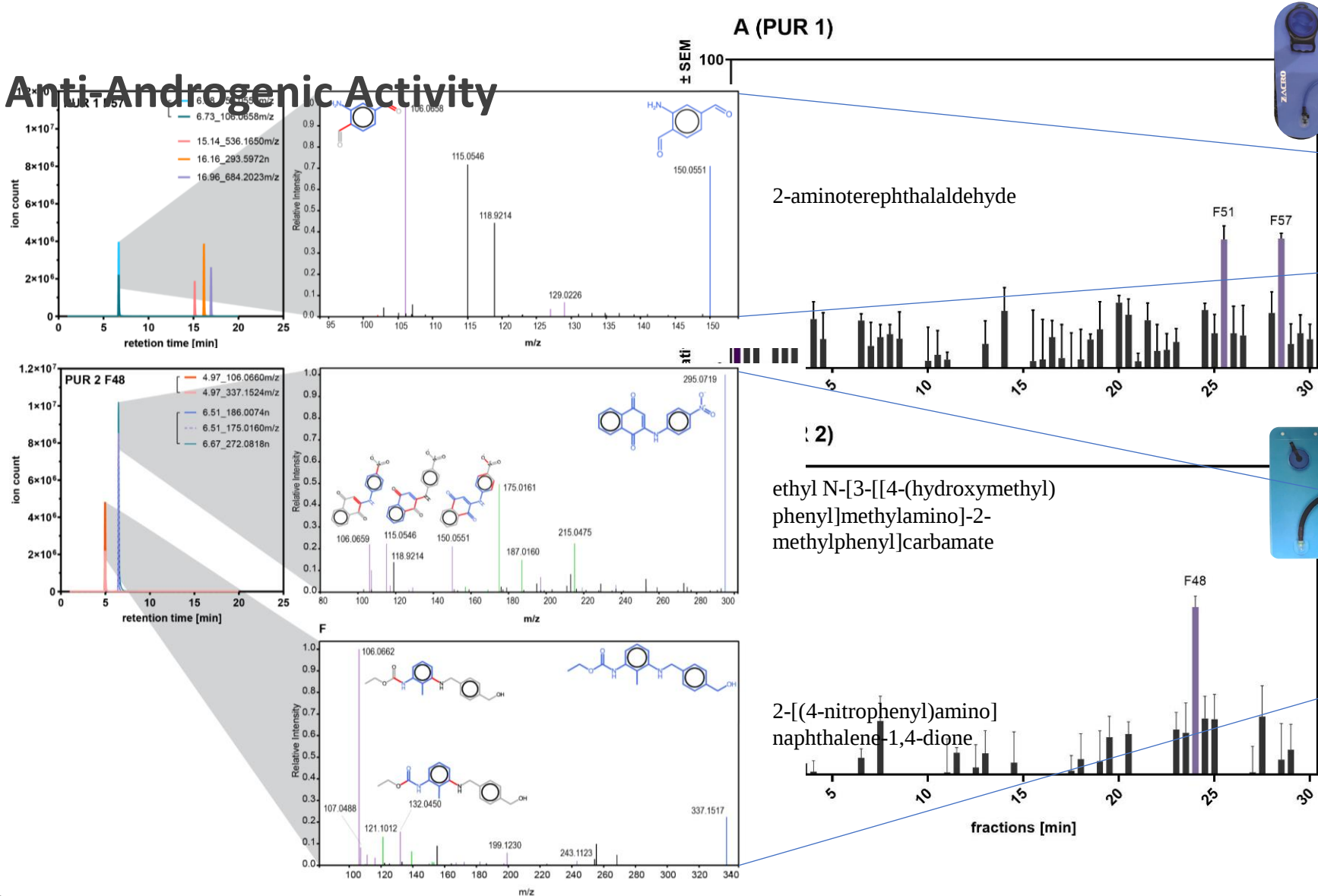
Estrogenic activity



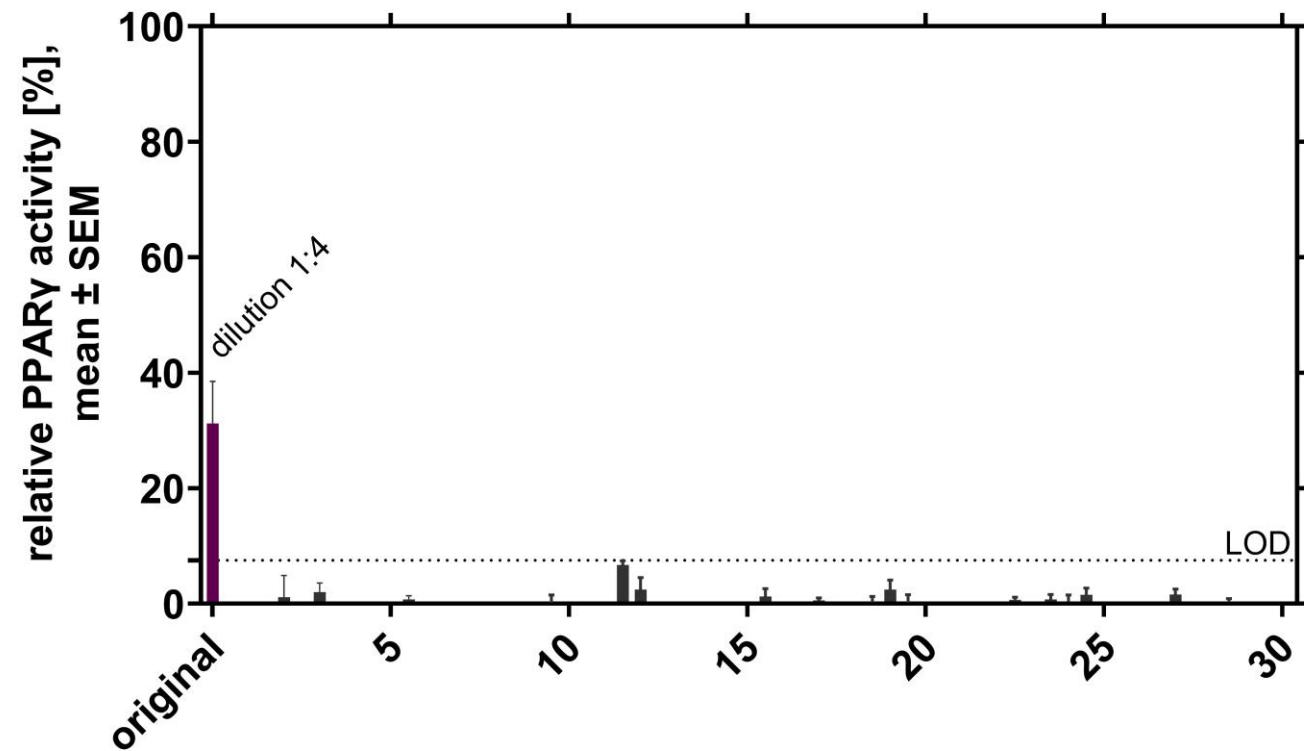
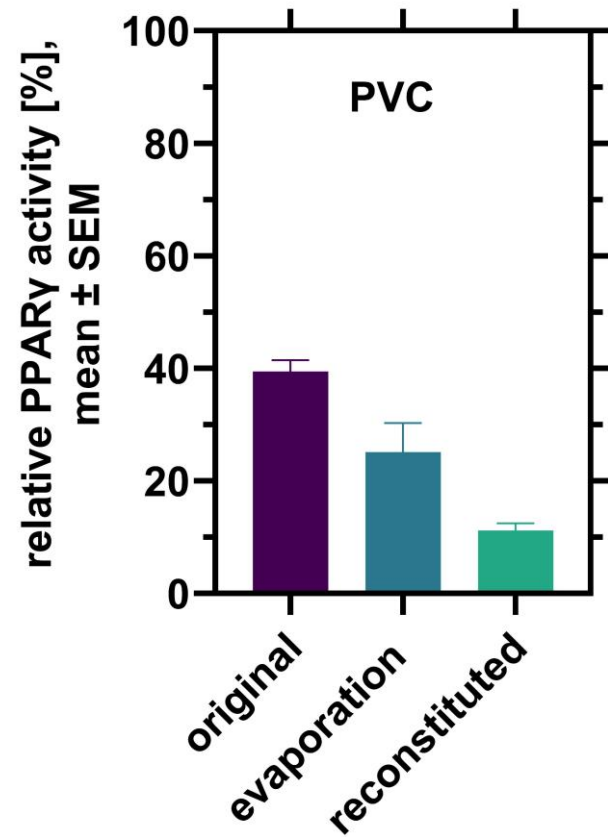
Anti-Androgenic Activity



Anti-Androgenic Activity



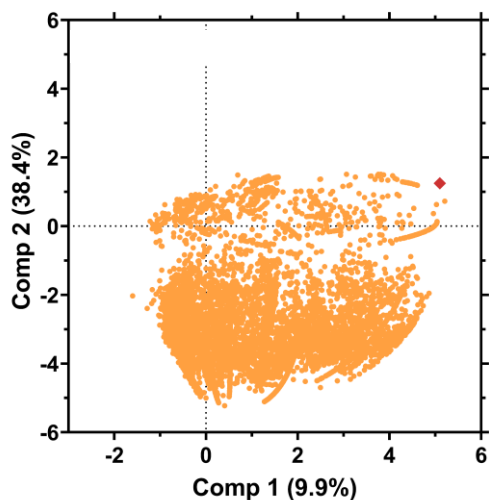
PPAR γ activity of PVC drinking tube



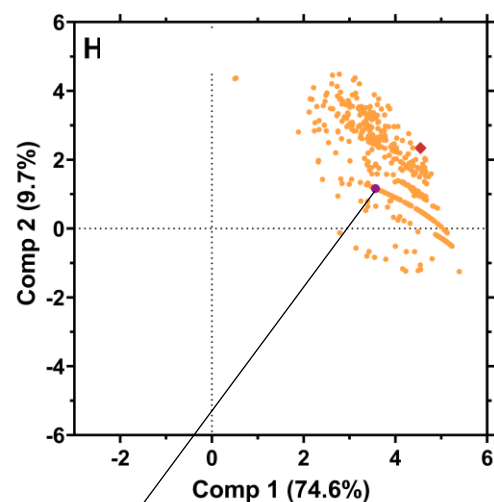
Partial Least Squares (PLS) Regression

Anti-AR

14379 chemical features



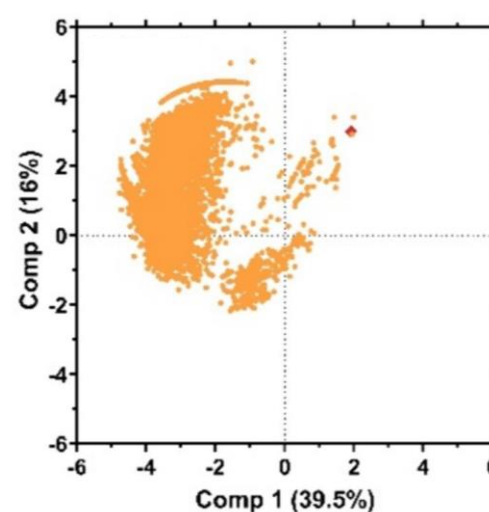
909 chemical features



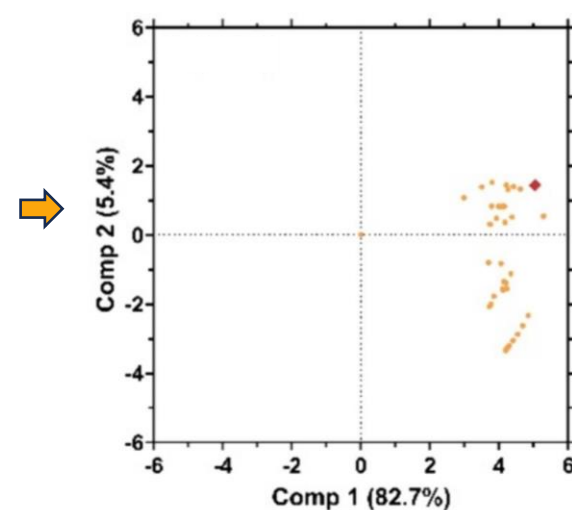
● triphenyl phosphate

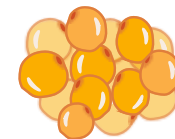
ER α

13468 chemical features



115 chemical features





Adipogenesis in 3T3 L1

