



国家海洋环境监测中心

NATIONAL MARINE ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING CENTER



# The Alteration of Toxicity in Marine Organisms by Micro and Nanoplastics, Co-existing with Typical Organic Chemicals

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**Organization: National Marine Environmental Monitoring Center (NMEMC),**

**Ministry of Ecology and Environment (MEE), China**

**生态环境部 国家海洋环境监测中心**

**Date: 30 October, 2014**



**National Marine Environmental Monitoring  
Center (NMEMC)  
国家海洋环境监测中心**



**Location of  
Dalian**



**国家海洋环境监测中心**

**NATIONAL MARINE ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING CENTER**



**Xinghaiwan bridge, Dalian, Liaoning  
星海湾大桥, 大连, 辽宁**

## Microplastics and Nanoplastics (MNPs) in the marine environments

### Size

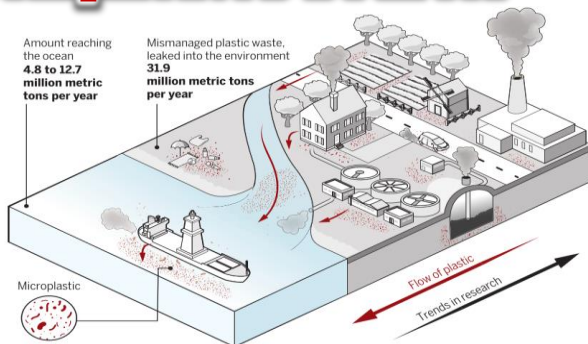


- **Microplastics:**  
1  $\mu\text{m}$  ~ 5 mm
- **Nanoplastics:** < 1  $\mu\text{m}$

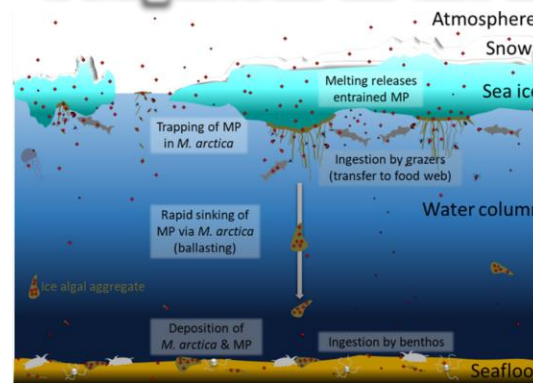
### Specific characteristics

- Small size
- High bioavailability
- Potential ecological risks

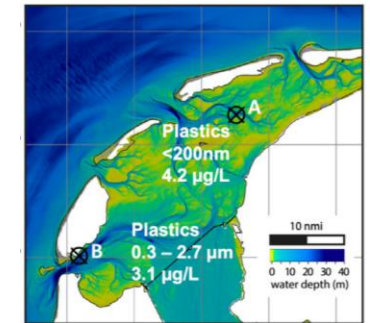
### Complicated Sources



### Ubiquitous in the Marine Environments



- MNPs in the Wadden Sea
- Polymers: PET, PS

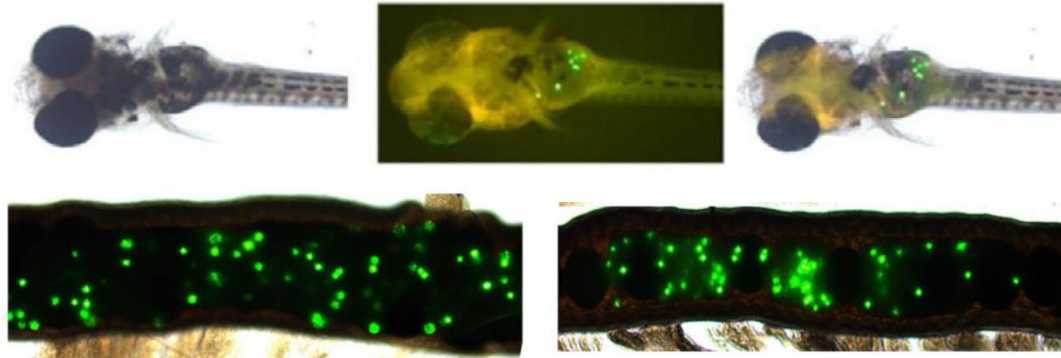


*Environ. Sci. Technol.* 2022, 56, 15, 10818-10828; *Sci Total Environ*, 2022, 846:157371.

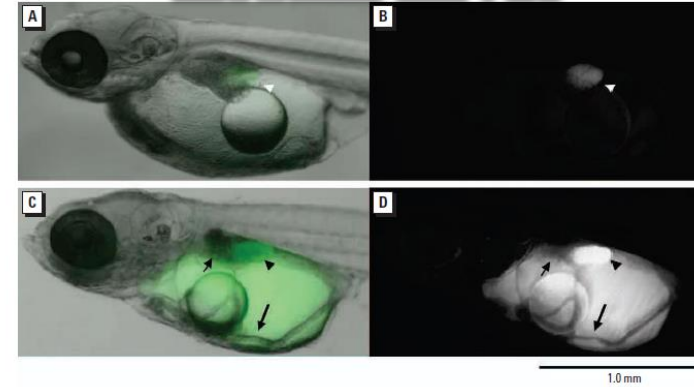
*Biol Lett* 2017, *Environ. Sci. Technol.* 2023, 57, 6799-6807; *Environ. Sci. Technol.* 2017, 51, 13689-13697.

## Uptake by Aquatic Organisms and Adverse Effects of MNPs

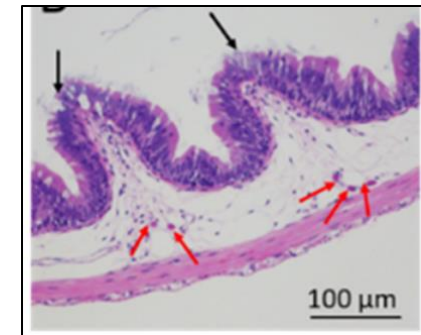
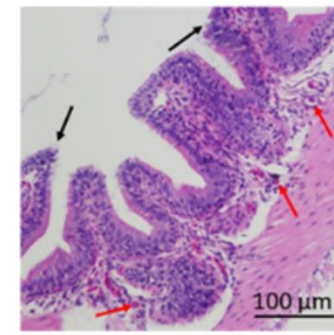
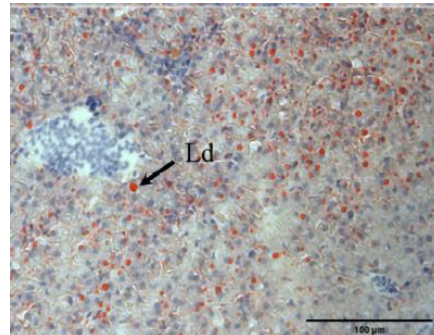
### MPs: Accumulation in intestine of marine medaka adults



### NPs: Accumulation in yolk of medaka larvae



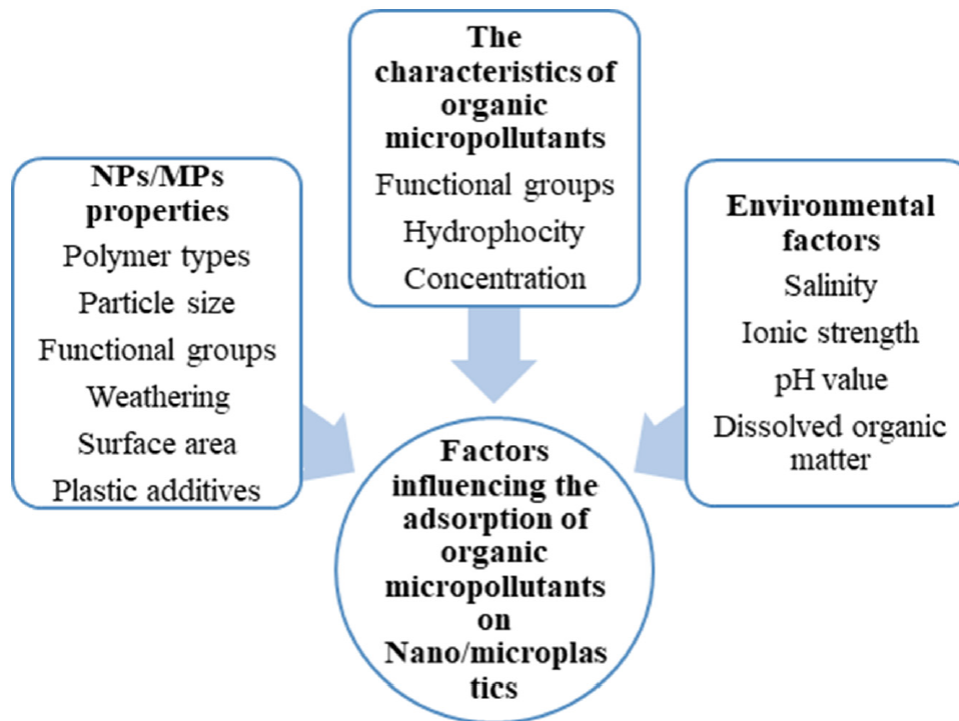
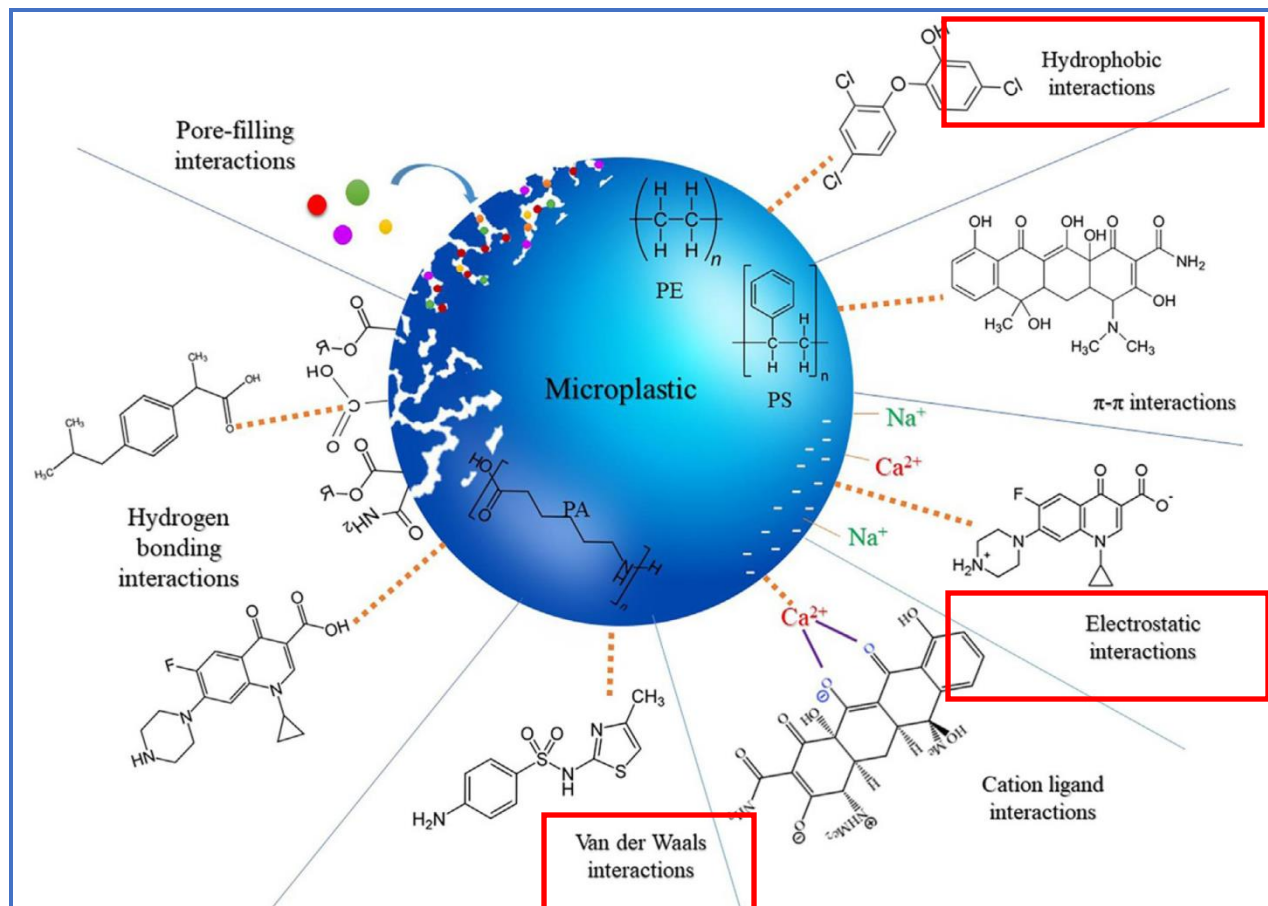
### Oxidative stress, inflammation and histopathological alterations



*Chemosphere*, 2019. 228: 93-100. *Environ Health Perspect*, 2006. 114: 1697-702.

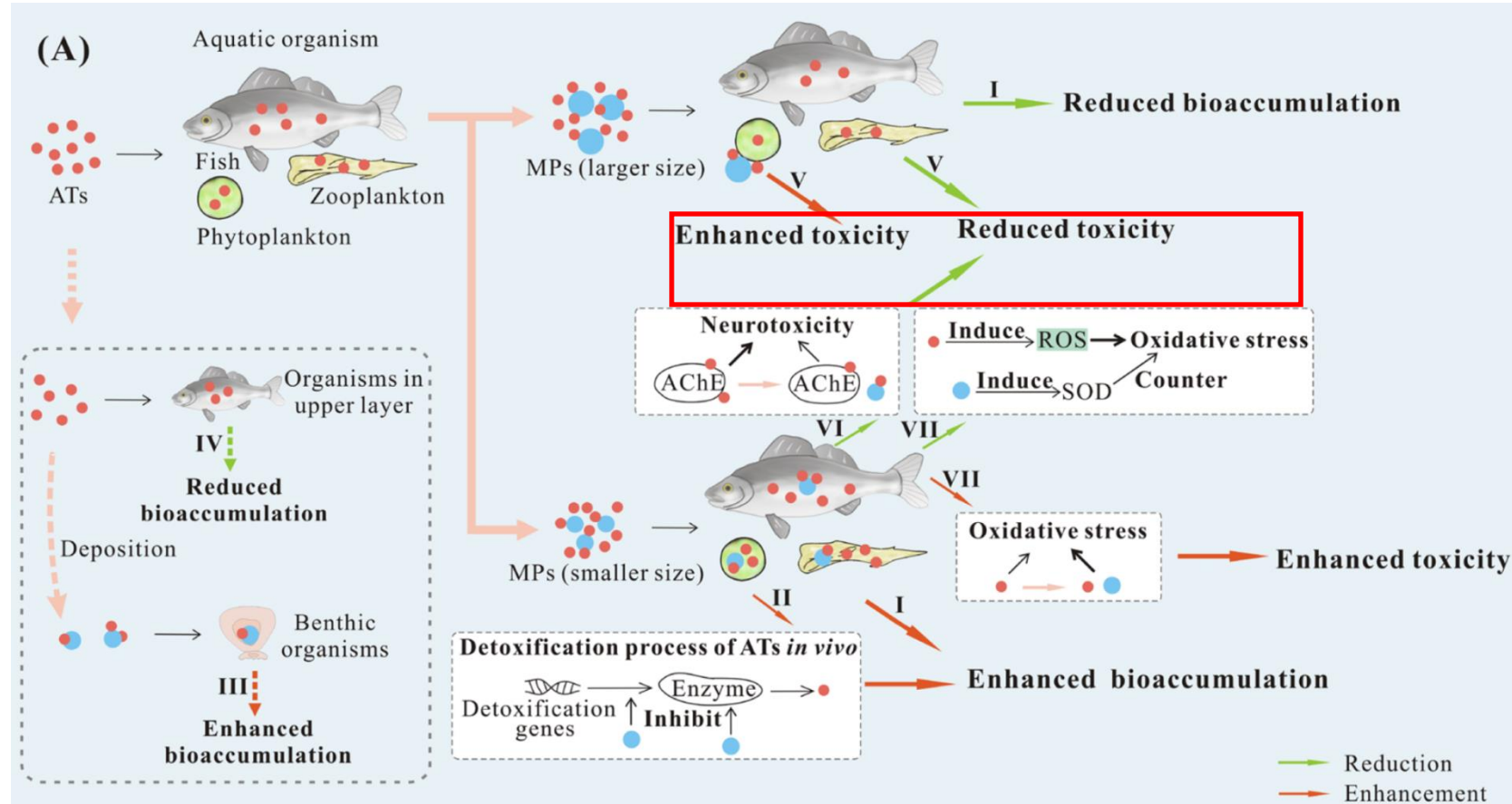
*Environ. Sci. Technol.* 2023, 57, 2804-2812. *Environ Health Perspect*, 2023. 131: 47006.

## Interaction of organic micropollutants with MNPs



*Sci Total Environ, 2021, 797: 149140. Environ. Int. 2021, 149, 106367*

## Toxicity alteration of individual MNPs or Organic Chemicals

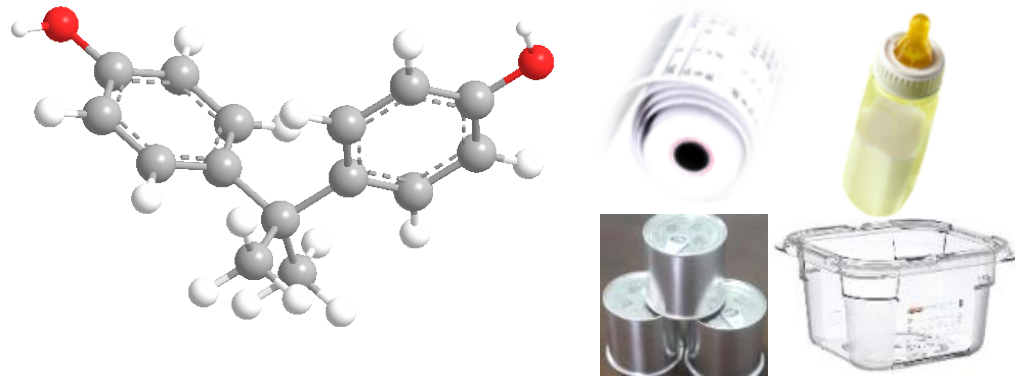


**primarily due to changes in their bioavailable concentrations**

*Environ Sci Technol, 2021, 55(23): 15579-15595.*

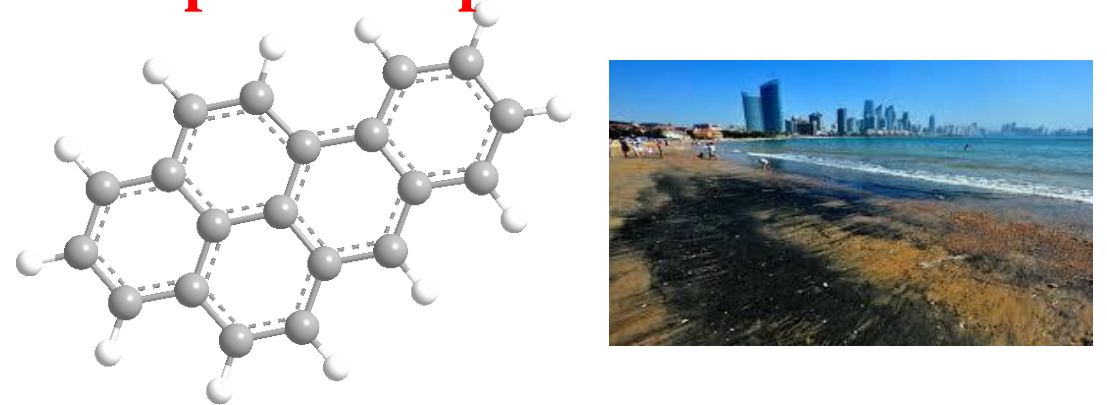
**Knowledge gaps remain regarding the toxicity alterations and underlying mechanisms of MNPs coexisting with polar or non-polar chemicals.**

➤ **polar compound**



**Bisphenol A (BPA), a typical EDC**

➤ **non-polar compound**



**Benzo[a]pyrene (B[a]P), a typical five-ring PAH**

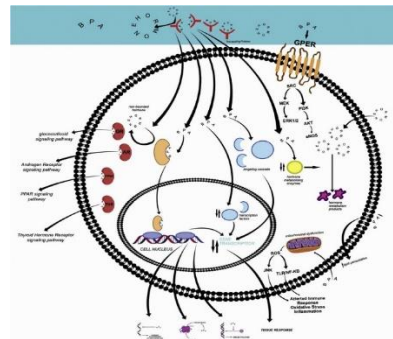
- **First, which compounds will govern the overall toxicity of the mixture at environmentally relevant concentrations?**
- **Second, how will the bioavailability and toxicity of each chemical be altered after their interaction?**

### ➤ Case 1



Bisphenol A decreases the developmental toxicity and histopathological alterations caused by polystyrene nanoplastics in developing marine medaka *Oryzias melastigma*

Fuwei Yu<sup>a,b</sup>, Fei Jin<sup>b</sup>, Yi Cong<sup>b</sup>, Yadi Lou<sup>b</sup>, Zhaochuan Li<sup>b</sup>, Ruijing Li<sup>b</sup>, Baojun Ding<sup>a,\*\*</sup>, Ying Wang<sup>b,\*</sup>, Jingwen Chen<sup>c</sup>, Juying Wang<sup>b</sup>

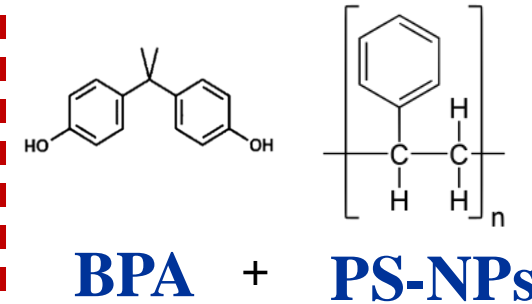


#### Molecular mechanism

*Arch Environ Contam Toxicol*, 2019, 76, 246-254.  
*Reprod Toxicol*, 2008, 25 (2): 177-183.

- hypothalamic-pituitary-gonadal-liver axis
- growth, development and reproduction

#### Adverse effects



➤  
**Toxicity?**

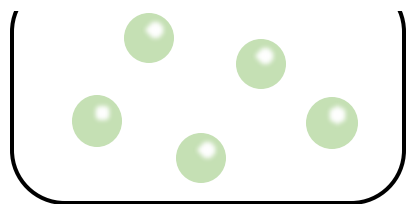




# Experimental Design

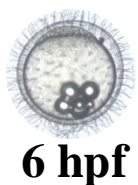
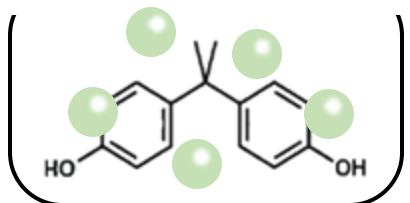


50 nm PS-NPs (55 µg/L)



Dutch Wadden Sea  
< 200 nm 4.2 µg/L  
(Materic, et al., 2022)

BPA + PS-NPs)

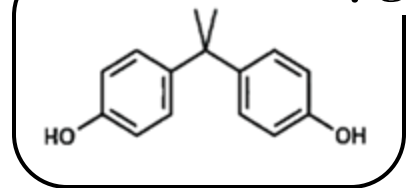


*Oryzias melastigma*



21 dpf

BPA (100 µg/L)



Turkish Seas, 15 µg/L  
(Ozhan and Kocaman,  
2019)

**Toxicity at individual level for early life stages**

hatching, survival, body length, deformities

**Histopathological alterations**

liver and heart of larvae

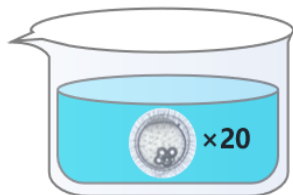
**Transcriptomic analysis by RNA-seq**

analyzing DEGs and key pathways involved

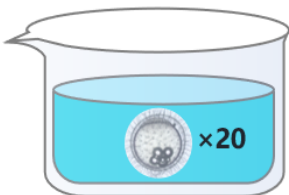
**Interaction of NPs and BPA**

Accumulated nanoplastics in larvae

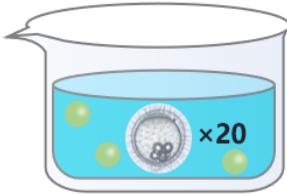
Control



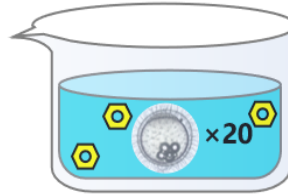
Filtrate



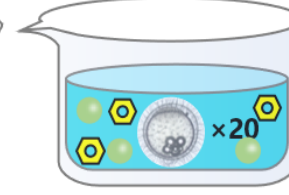
PS-NPs



BPA



BPA+PS-NPs



PS-NPs

—

—

55 µg/L

—

55 µg/L

BPA

—

—

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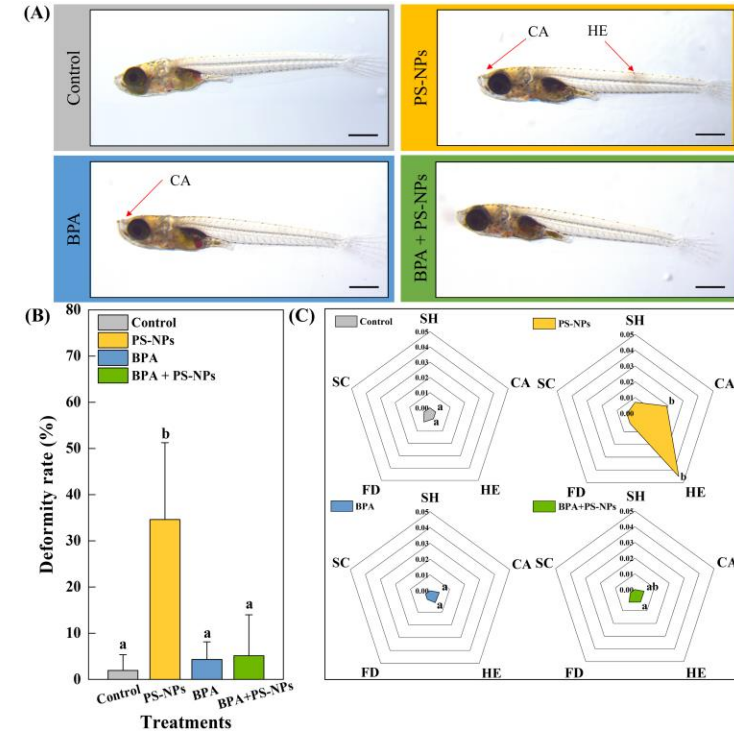
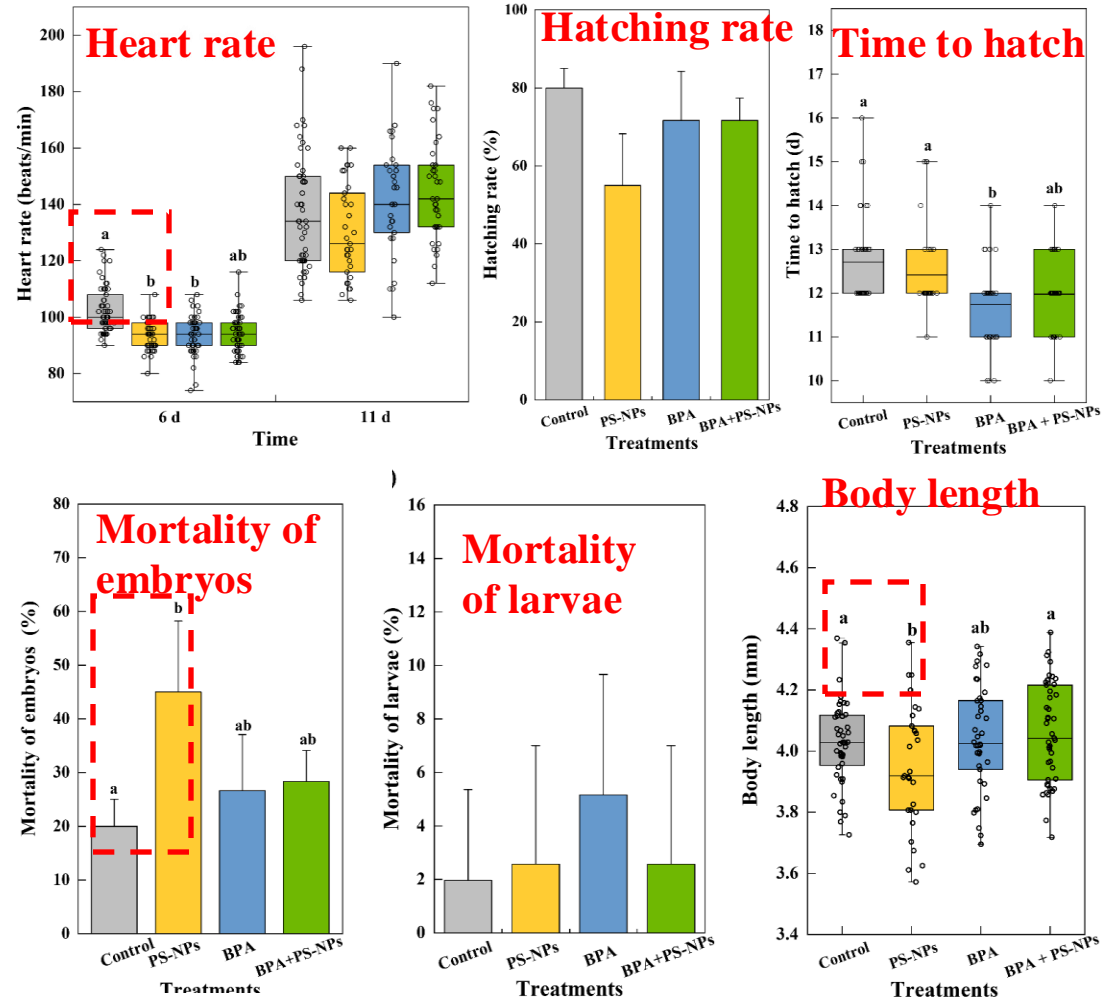
100 µg/L

100 µg/L

# Adverse Effects on Medaka



## Individual: hatching, survival and deformities



**PS-NPs: decreased embryonic heart rate, and embryonic survival and larval body length; larval deformities such as hemorrhaging and craniofacial abnormalities.**

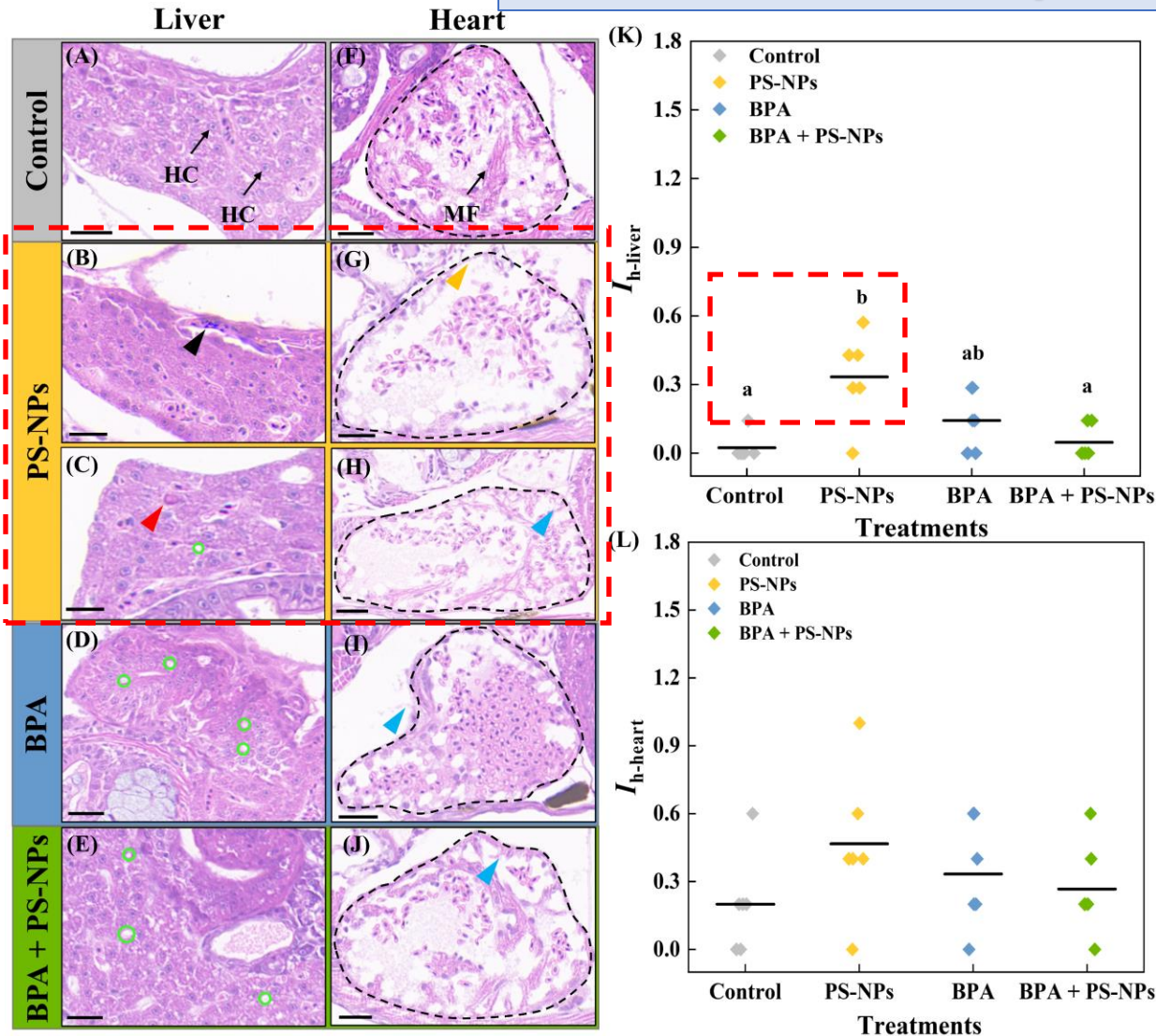
Yu et al., 2023, *Chemosphere*, 336: 139174.

Control PS-NPs BPA BPA + PS NPs

# Adverse Effects on Medaka



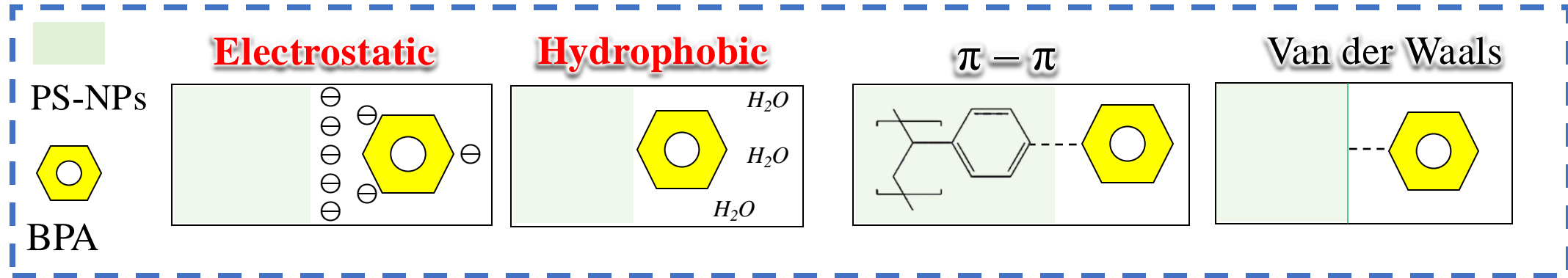
**Tissue:** larval liver, heart



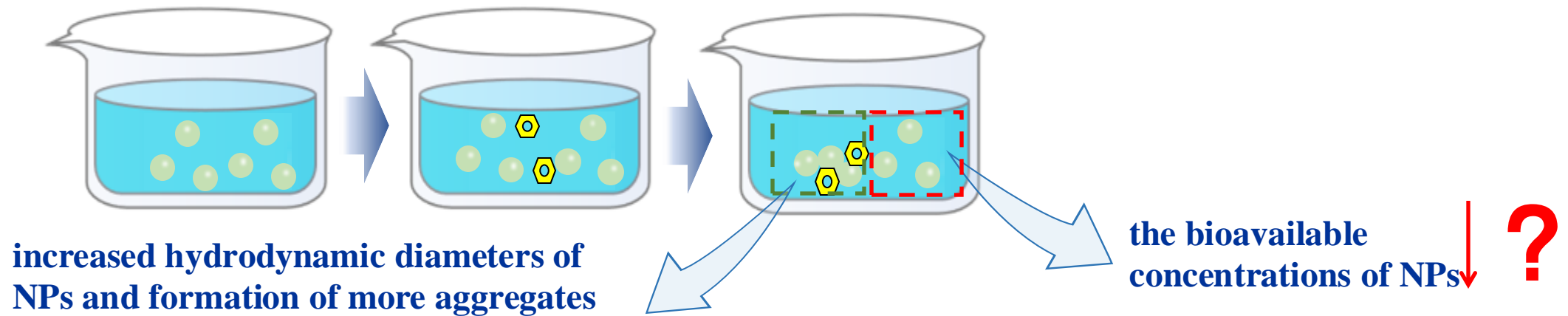
**PS-NPs:**  
**Liver:** early inflammatory responses (vacuolation, apoptosis and necrosis)  
**Heart:** a thinner myocardial wall, reduced myocardial fiber and irregularity in cardiac morphology

Yu et al., 2023, *Chemosphere*, 336: 139174.

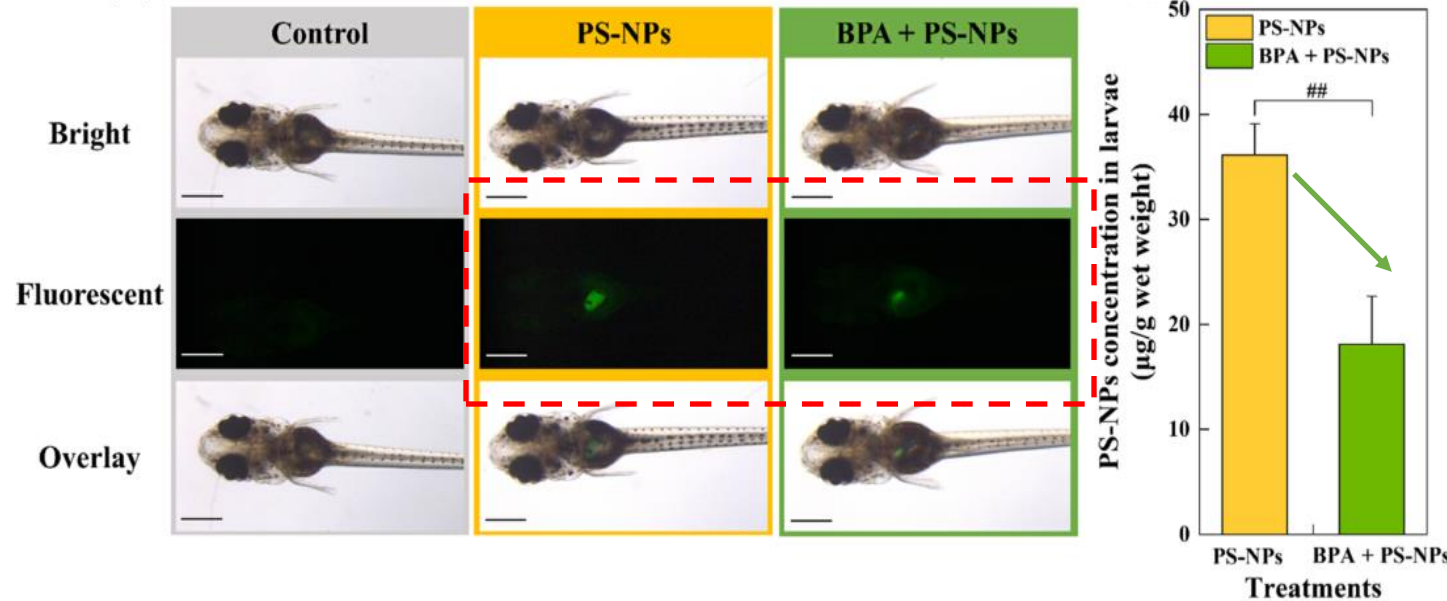
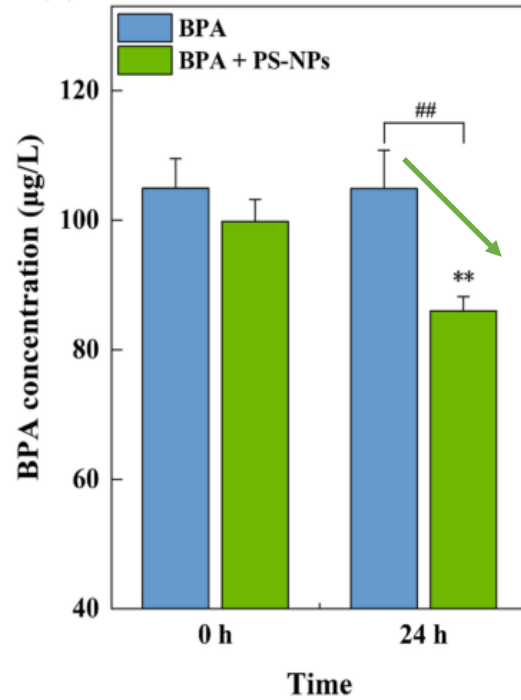
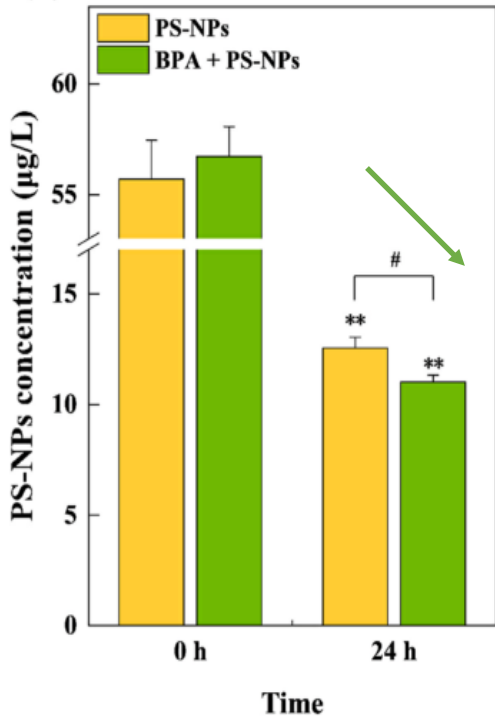
# The Interaction Between PS-NPs and BPA



➤ The sorption of BPA onto the surface of PS-NPs is primarily driven by electrostatic and hydrophobic interactions.



# Effects of BPA on the Bioaccumulation of PS-NPs



The waterborne concentrations of PS-NPs and BPA

Bioaccumulation of PS-NPs in marine medaka larvae

The bioaccumulation of PS-NPs by medaka larvae was reduced in the presence of BPA.

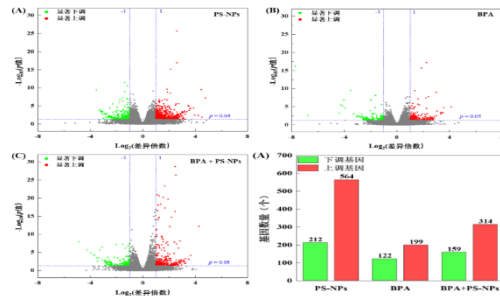
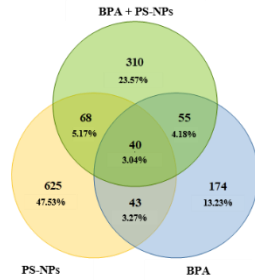


BPA mitigated the toxic effects of PS-NPs

## Toxicity mechanism at the molecular level

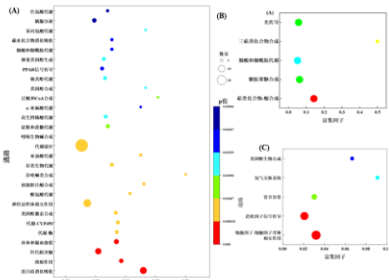
unpublished data

### DEGs



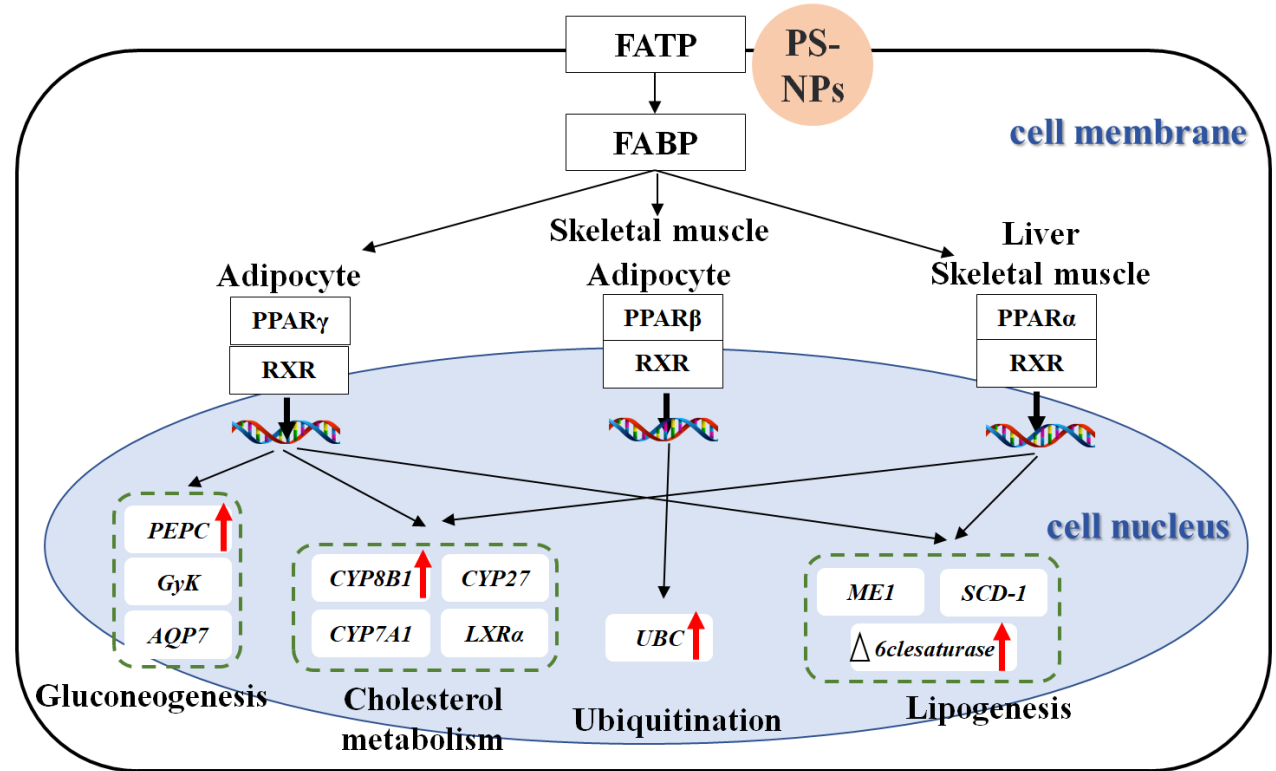
Function of DEGs is mainly about development, immune and lipid metabolism

### KEGG



Metabolic and Immune pathways

## PS-NPs: governed by PPAR pathways

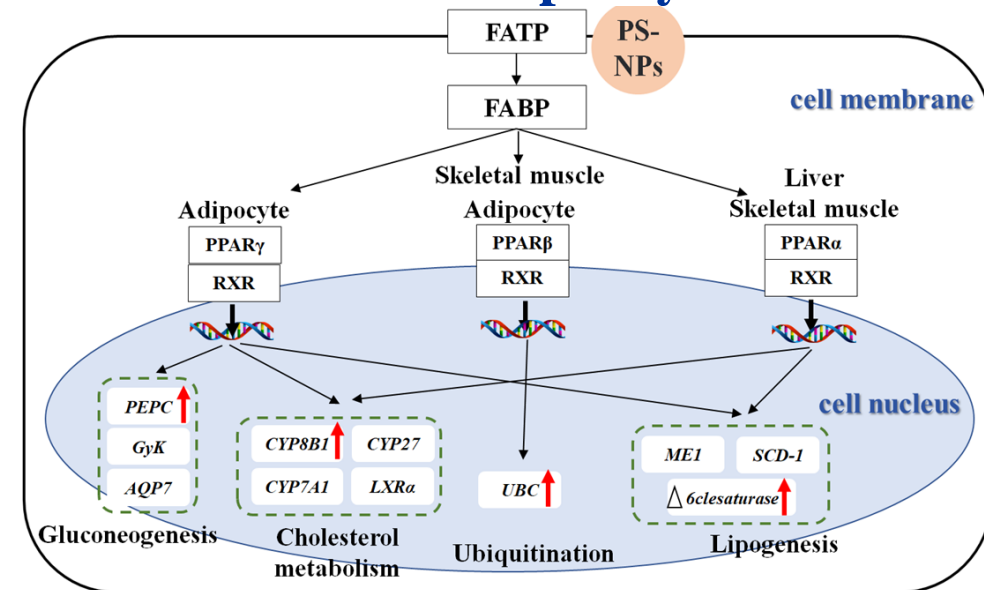
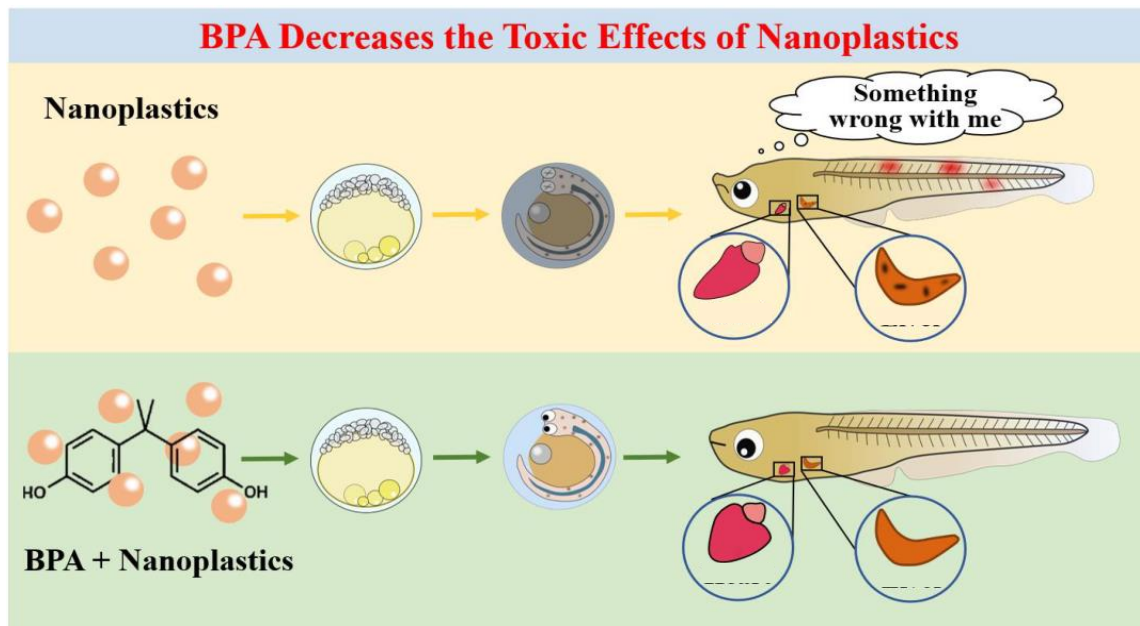


The metabolic and immune pathways were impacted, with the Peroxisome Proliferator-Activated Receptor pathway playing a key role in hepatotoxicity and developmental toxicity.

# Summary



- Single exposure to PS-NPs resulted in embryonic mortality, growth inhibition, developmental deformity and histopathological alterations in the liver.
- Co-exposure to PS-NPs and BPA mitigated all of these adverse impacts. This phenomenon may be due to the absorption of BPA by PS-NPs, which subsequently led to a decrease in the bioaccumulation of PS-NPs.
- Developmental toxicity in medaka following a single exposure to PS-NPs is primarily regulated by the PPAR pathway, which is involved in cholesterol metabolism and lipid synthesis.



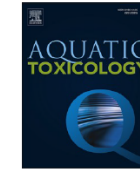
### ➤ Case 2



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

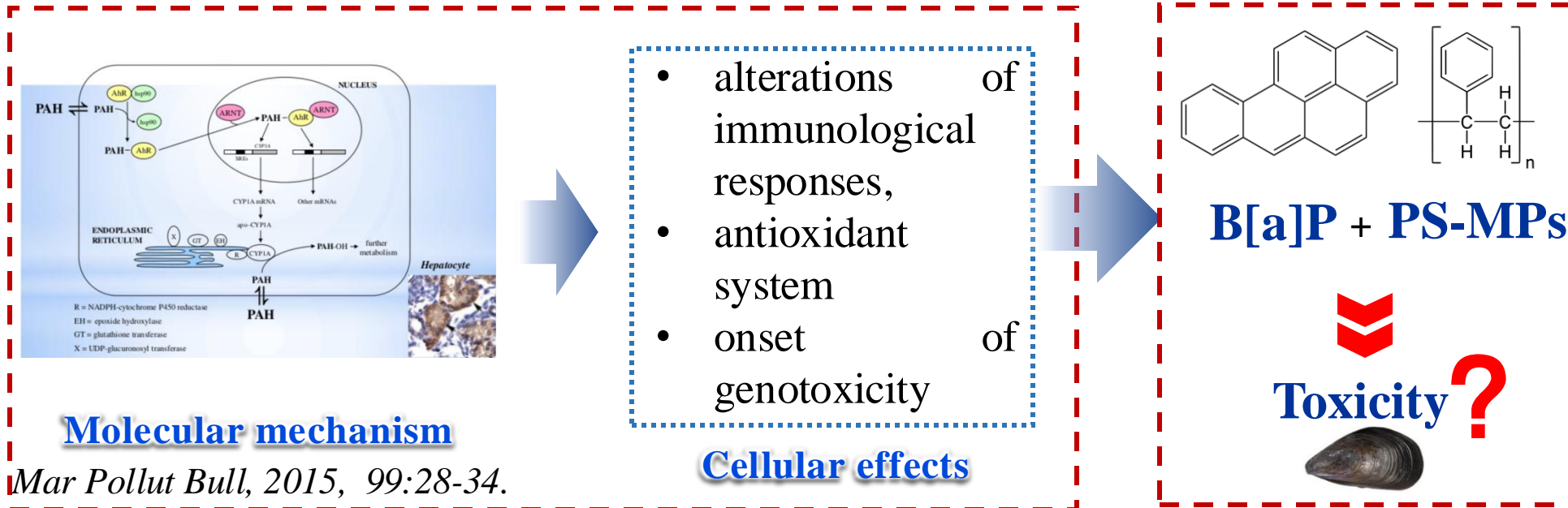
### Aquatic Toxicology

journal homepage: [www.elsevier.com/locate/aqtox](http://www.elsevier.com/locate/aqtox)



Polystyrene microplastics alleviate adverse effects of benzo[a]pyrene on tissues and cells of the marine mussel, *Mytilus galloprovincialis*

Ying Wang<sup>a, #, \*</sup>, Mingxing Zhang<sup>a, #</sup>, Guanghui Ding<sup>b</sup>, Huahong Shi<sup>c</sup>, Yi Cong<sup>a</sup>, Zhaochuan Li<sup>a</sup>, Juying Wang<sup>a, \*</sup>

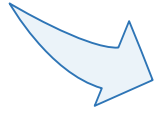
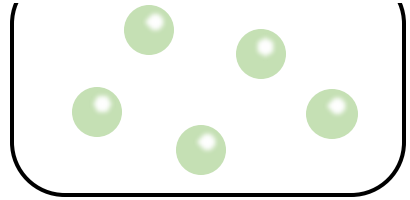




# Experimental Design

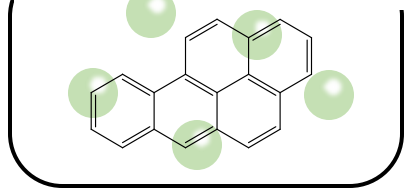


10  $\mu\text{m}$  PS-MPs (5.5  $\mu\text{g/L}$ )



Dutch Wadden Sea  
0.3-2.7  $\mu\text{m}$ , 3.1  $\mu\text{g/L}$   
(Materic, et al., 2022)

B[a]P + PS-MPs



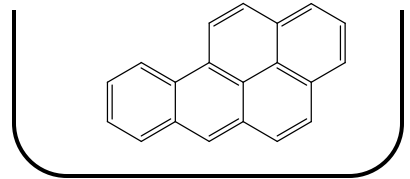
*Mytilus galloprovincialis*



adults, for 96 h

Gills + Digestive glands

B[a]P (0.1  $\mu\text{g/L}$ )



Liaodong Bay  
0.07  $\mu\text{g/L}$  (maximum)  
(Wang, et al., 2014)

## Histopathology

thinning of filaments,  
mean epithelial thickness  
(MET) and circularity of  
digestive tubules

## Oxidative stress

Levels of SOD and GST in  
gills and digestive gland,  
ROS levels in  
haemolymph

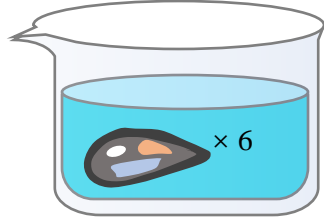
## Gene expression by qRT-PCR

stress response, immune,  
and detoxification

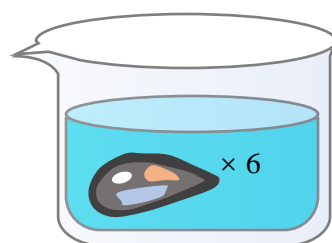
## Interaction of MPs and B[a]P

Accumulated  
microplastics and B[a]P  
in biota

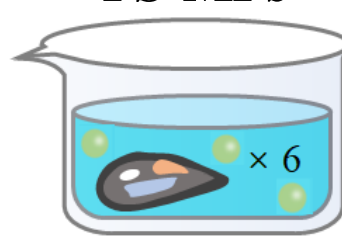
Control



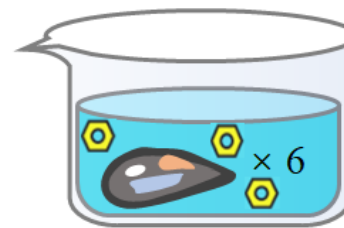
Filtrate



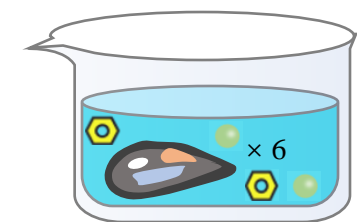
PS-MPs



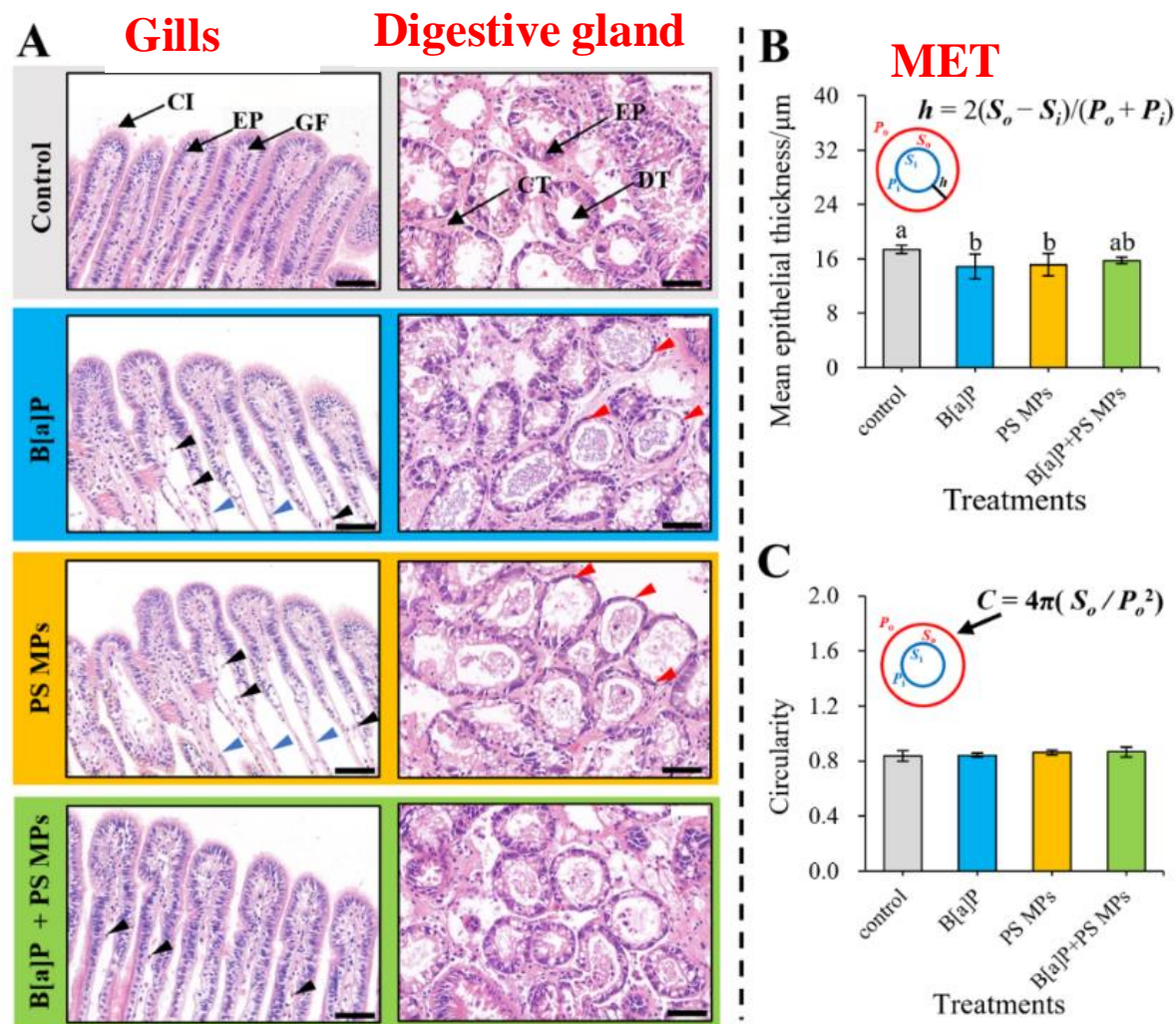
B[a]P



B[a]P+PS-MPs



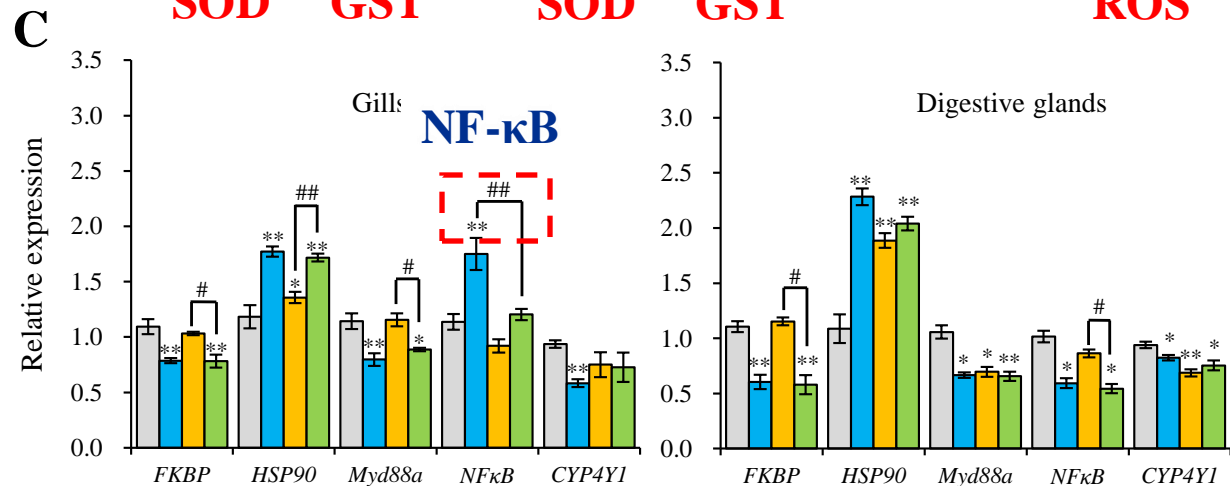
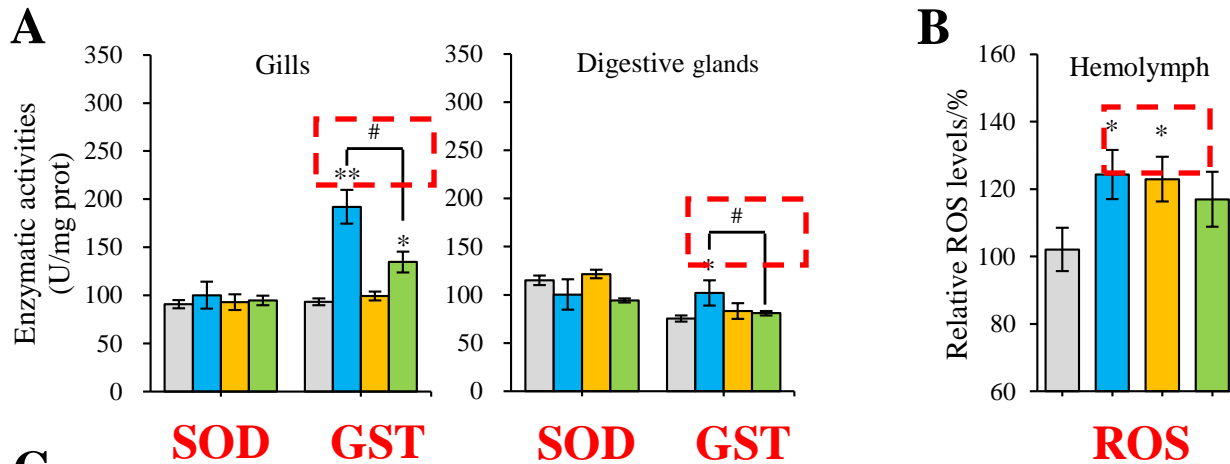
## gills and digestive gland: histopathology



- **Thinning of gill filaments and a reduction in the mean epithelial thickness (MET) of digestive tubules following exposure to B[a]P alone and PS MPs alone.**
- **However, co-exposure to both substances alleviated these adverse effects.**

Wang et al., 2023, *Aquatic Toxicology*, 106430: 256.

## Molecular mechanism: oxidative stress and qRT-PCR



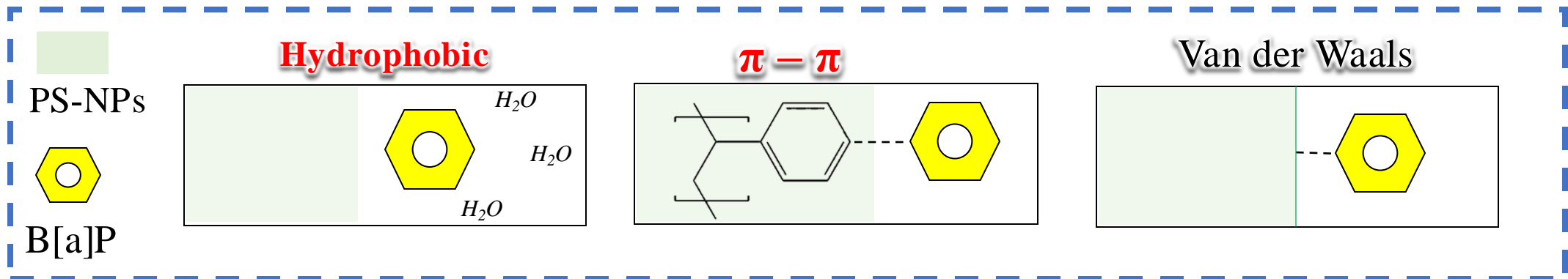
Control B[a]P PS MPs B[a]P + PS MPs

- Single exposure to PS MPs or B[a]P resulted in increased ROS levels in haemolymph, whereas co-exposure alleviated these adverse effects.
- Mussels co-exposed to B[a]P and PS MPs exhibited significantly lower GST activity and down-regulated mRNA expression of NF-κB in gills compared to mussels exposed to B[a]P alone.

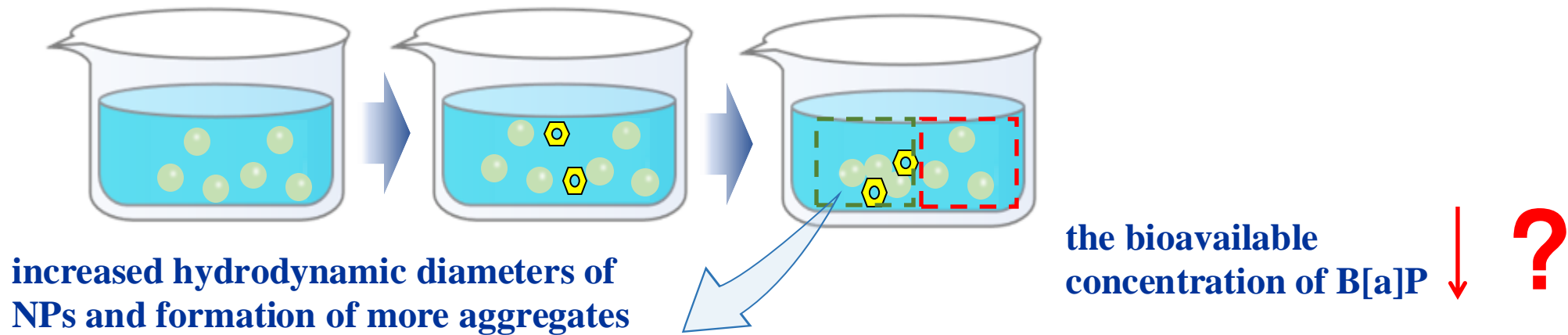
immune related

Wang et al., 2023, *Aquatic Toxicology*, 106430: 256.

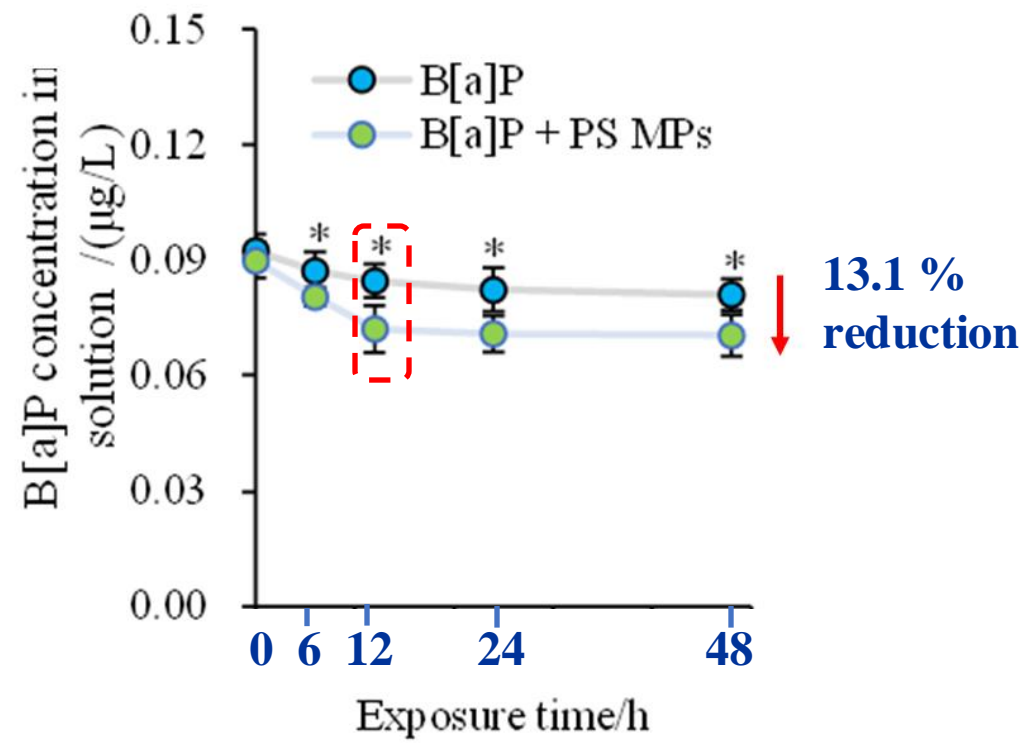
## Interaction between PS-MPs and B[a]P



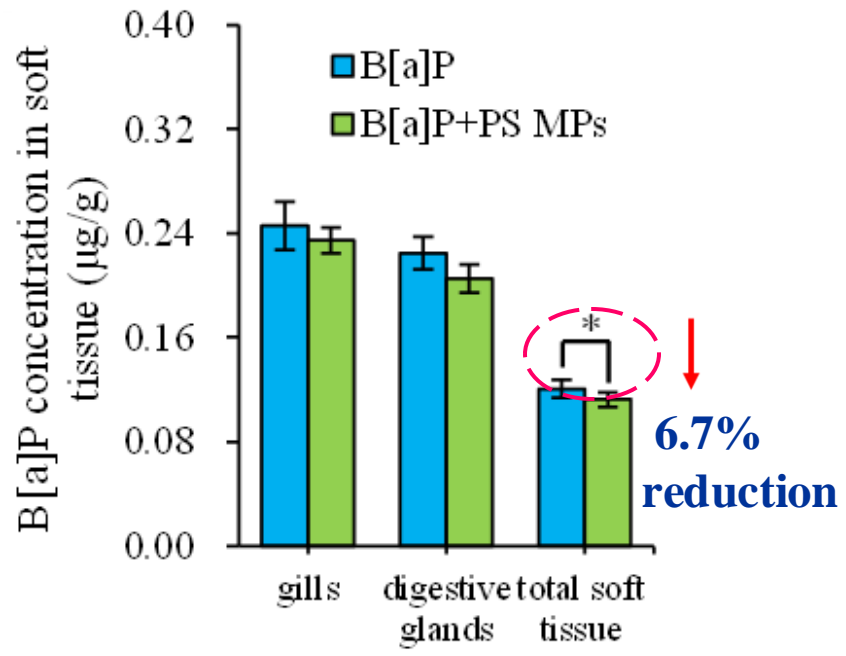
- The sorption of B[a]P onto the surface of MNPs is primarily driven by hydrophobic and  $\pi-\pi$  interactions.



# Bioaccumulation of B[a]P



The waterborne concentrations of B[a]P

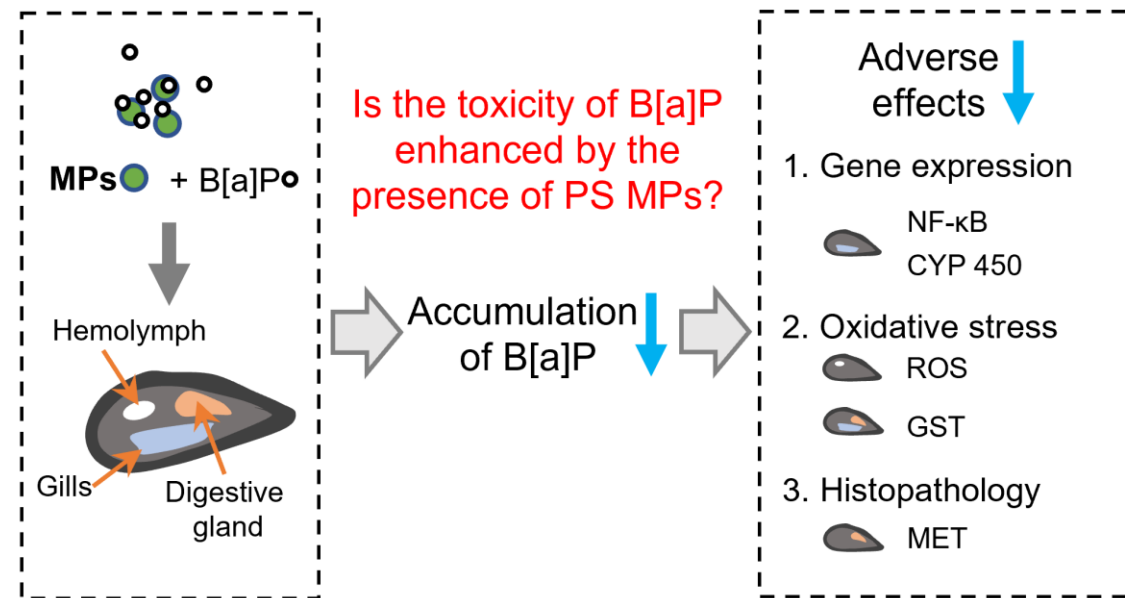


Bioaccumulation of B[a]P in mussels for 4 days

The bioaccumulation of B[a]P by mussels decreased in the presence of PS-MPs.

PS-MPs mitigated the toxic effects of B[a]P

- The co-presence of PS MPs reduced the adverse effects caused by B[a]P to some extent. PS MPs decreased the waterborne concentration of B[a]P and its bioaccumulation in adult mussels.
- Single exposure to B[a]P induced toxic effects in mussels, including histopathological alterations, oxidative stress, and dysregulation of mRNA expression. Polystyrene microplastics mitigate the adverse effects of benzo[a]pyrene on the tissues and cells of the marine mussel, *Mytilus galloprovincialis*.



# Acknowledgements



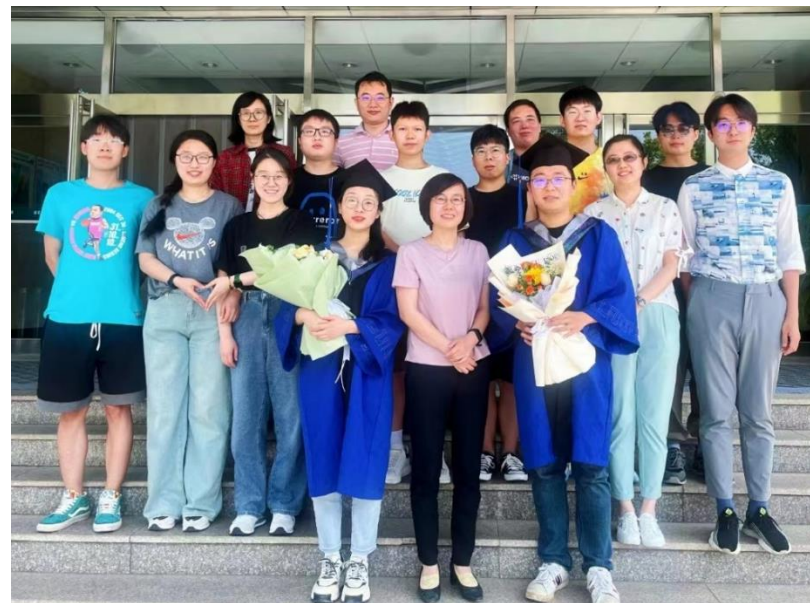
国家海洋环境监测中心

NATIONAL MARINE ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING CENTER

## ➤ Research Group



Ying WANG ([wangying@nmemc.org.cn](mailto:wangying@nmemc.org.cn))



Marine Environmental Quality Criteria and Standard/海洋环境基准标准团队

## ➤ Funded Projects

- National Key Research and Development Program of China (2022YFC3105600)
- National Natural Science Foundation of China (No. 42276167)
- Liaoning Revitalization Talents Program, China (XLYC2007013)