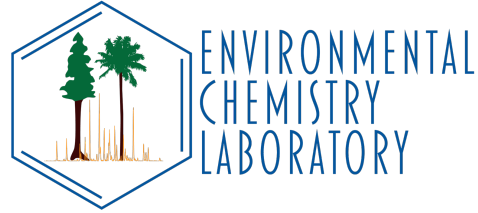




Department of  
Toxic Substances Control



# Analysis of Extended List of PFASs in Human Serum/Plasma

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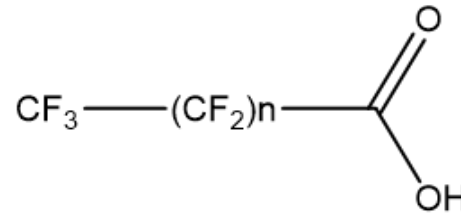
August 2023 SGP meeting (Rescheduled to November 6, 2023)

# Outline

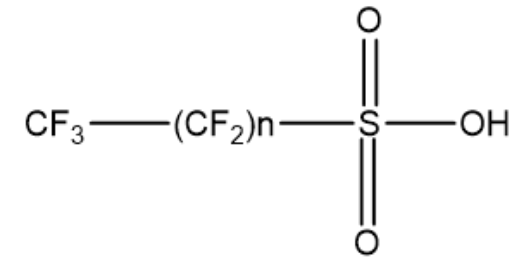
- Background and objective of method development
- Challenges in method development
- Method validation
- Intra-Program Pilot Phase 7 (IPP7) data and discussion
- Recommendations for Studying Trends in Exposures in Prenatal Samples (STEPS) study
- Summary

# Need of New Analytical Method for PFASs Biomonitoring

- Perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFASs) are a large group of man-made chemicals (thousands) that have been used in consumer products.

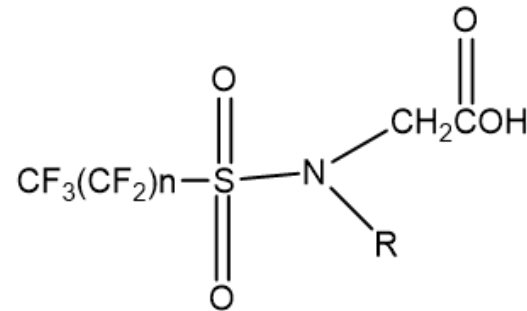


Perfluoroalkyl carboxylates

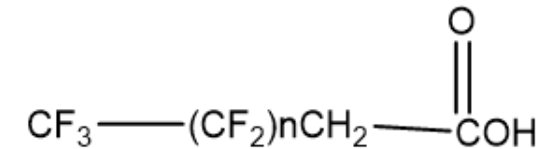


Perfluoroalkyl sulfonates

- PFASs are complex compounds, and they have different functional groups.

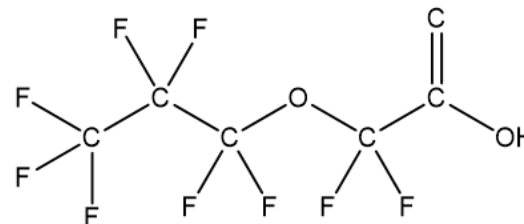


Perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acids

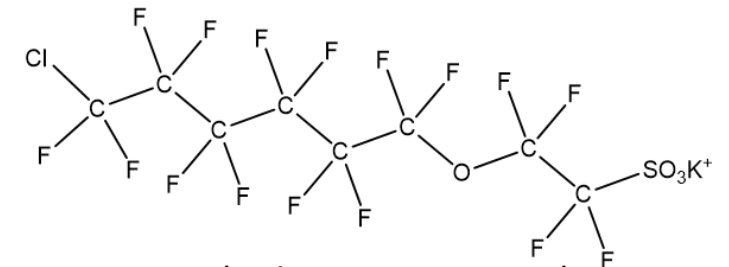


Telomer Acids (FTOH derivatives)

- New/replacement PFAS concerns call for new method to assess human exposure to emerging compounds.



HFPO-DA (Gen-X)



F53B (9Cl-PF3ONS, major)

- High demand for plasma analysis method.

# History of Methods Development for PFASs in Serum

Year	Method	Number of Compounds	Analytes
2009	Sciex QTRAP 4000, On-line SPE LC-MS/MS for human serum	12 (reported)	<b>12 Legacy PFCs:</b> PFHpA, PFOA, PFNA, PFDeA, PFUA, PFDoA, PFBUA, PFHxS, PFOS, PFOSA, Me-PFOSA-AcOH, Et-PFOSA-AcOH
2016	Sciex QTRAP 5500, manual SPE LC-MS/MS for human serum samples	32 (reported)	<b>PFASs from method in 2009 + 20 more PFASs:</b> PFBA, PFPeA, PFHxA, PFDS, 5:3 FTCA, 7:3 FTCA, 6:2 FTCA, 8:2 FTCA, 6:2 FTUCA, 8:2 FTUCA, 4:2 FTS, 6:2 FTS, 8:2 FTS, 8:2 PAP, 6:2 diPAP, 8:2 diPAP, 6:6 PFPiA, 6:8 PFPiA, PFHxPA and PFOPA
<b>2022 (NEW)</b>	Sciex Quad 6500+, On-line SPE LC-MS/MS for human serum/plasma samples	51 (investigated)	<b>PFASs in methods 2009 and 2016 + 19 more PFASs:</b> PFTTrDA, PFTTeDA, PFPeS, PFHpS, PFNS, PFECHS, 10:2 FTUCA, 10:2 FTS, 6:2 PAP, SAmPAP, diSAmPAP, 8:8 PFPiA, PFDPA, Gen-X, ADONA, F53B (9Cl-PF3ONS, major), F53B (11Cl-PF3OUS, minor), FBSA, N-AP-FHxSA

# Challenges and Solutions in Method Development

- Diversified structures warrant different optimized experimental conditions for each compound: e.g.,
  - Short-chain carboxylic acids vs long-chain carboxylic acids retention in SPE cartridge and column
    - Different SPE cartridges: DVB, C8 (42 Comp.) and phenyl cartridges
  - Mass Spectrometry optimized conditions for 126 detection channels (quantitation & qualification)
    - Compromise conditions
- Matrix effect: e.g.,
  - Some longer-chain carboxylic acids 10 times signal depression in matrix vs in reagent
    - Labeled Internal Standards (IS, n=29) and separation of interferences by changing UHPLC conditions
- Contamination or background interference:
  - “Everywhere compounds”
    - Washing instrument system and screening for high quality solvents
- Limited time & resources including staff

# Not Perfect, But Best “One Size Fits All” Method Thus Far!

## Sample Pretreatment

100  $\mu$ L sample is spiked with internal standard and 0.1 M formic acid

On-line SPE, UHPLC System : CHRONECT<sup>®</sup> Symbiosis Online SPE/UHPLC system (Axel Semrau<sup>®</sup>, Germany),  
CHROSPE C8 HD online SPE sorbents

## LC Condition:

Ultra High-Performance Liquid Chromatography (UHPLC) reverse phase separation

Total run time: 12 minutes/sample

## Mass Spectrometry System :

SCIEX Triple Quad<sup>™</sup> API 6500<sup>+</sup> Mass Spectrometer (Sciex, USA)

Negative detection mode (-4500V)

Injection Volume: 50  $\mu$ L

Investigated Standard Curve Range: 0.01 ng/mL to 10 ng/mL in bovine serum

# Acceptable QC Validation Criteria

- In-house QCs prepared in three levels (low, medium, and high):
  - Accuracy acceptable criteria:  $\pm 30\%$
  - Precision acceptable criteria:  $\pm 30\%$
- Standard curve linearity:  $R^2 > 0.95$
- Stability: 6:2 PAP and 8:2 PAP warranted for further investigation
- NIST SRM 1958: PFNA, PFOA, PFOS and PFHxS
- International Performance Test (Arctic Monitoring and Assessment Program (AMAP)):  
9 compounds (PFHpA, PFHxA, PFOA, PFNA, PFDeA, PFUA, PFBuS, PFHxS, PFOS)

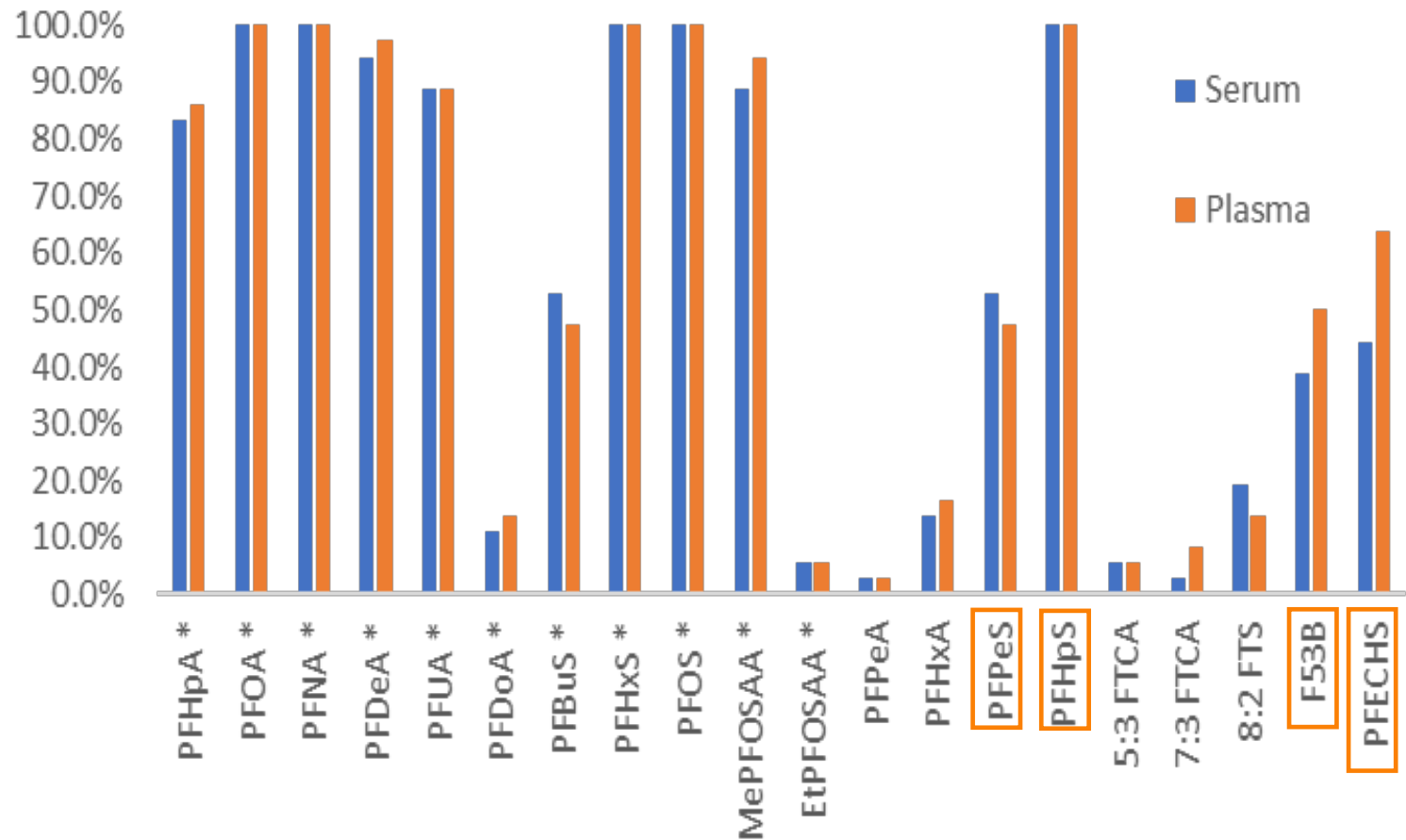
z' score\*: 2022 round 2, -0.69 to 0.48

2023 round 1, -0.88 to 0.55

\* A **z'-score** is the value of an observation expressed in standard deviation units.  
Acceptable / Satisfactory:  $|z'\text{-score}| \leq 2$ .

# IPP 7 Study-Detection Frequency (DF) for 20 PFASs

- 20/42 PFASs were detected.
- Legacy PFASs still have high DFs.
- **PFPeS, PFHpS, PFECHS and F53B (9CI-PF3ONS)** were detected for the first time by Biomonitoring California.
- With lower MDL, PFHpA, 5:3 FTCA, 8:2 FTS had higher DFs than in previous studies
- PFBuS (a 4-carbon PFAS) is increasing in DF.



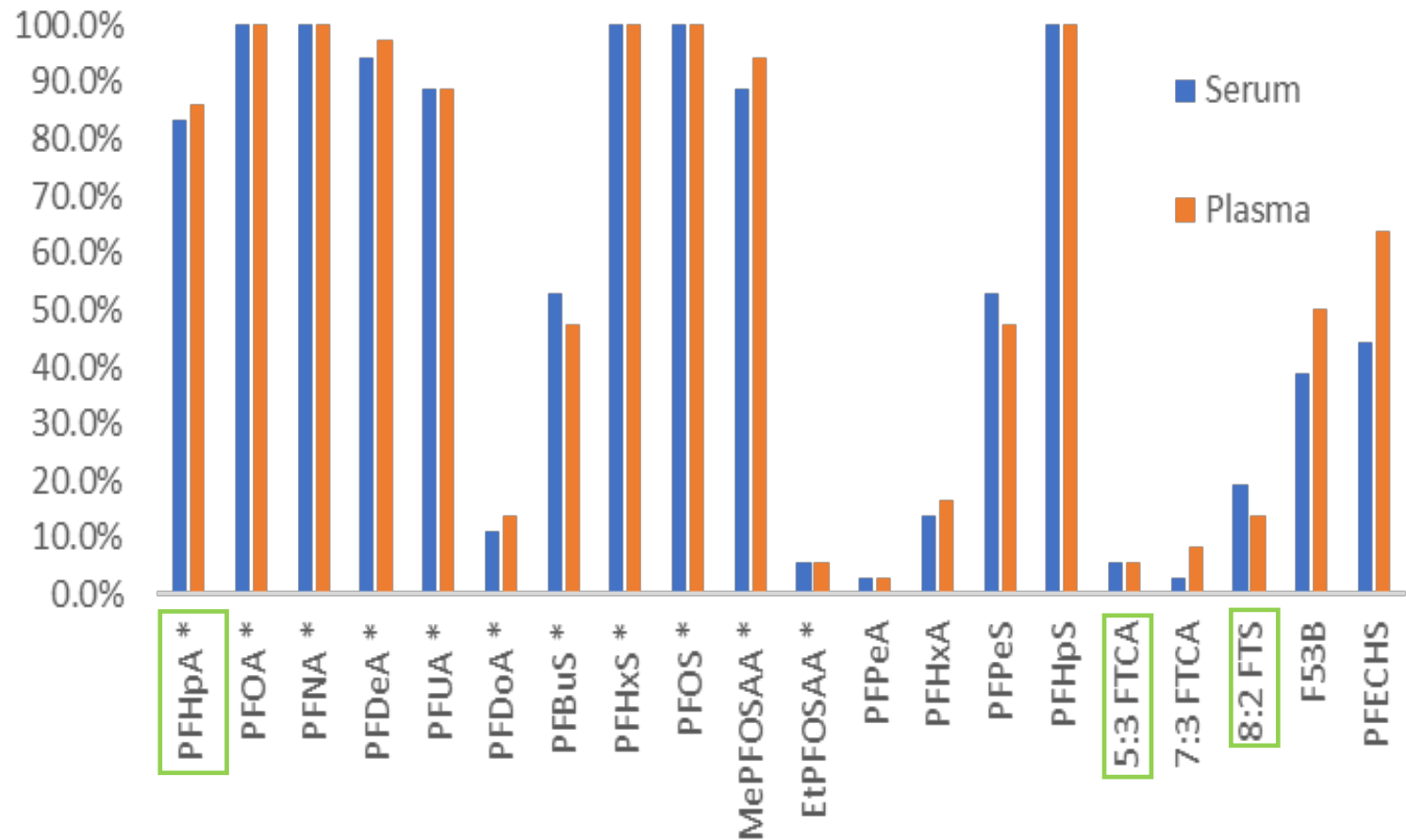
\* Legacy PFASs

• MDL from 0.01 to 0.25 ng/mL



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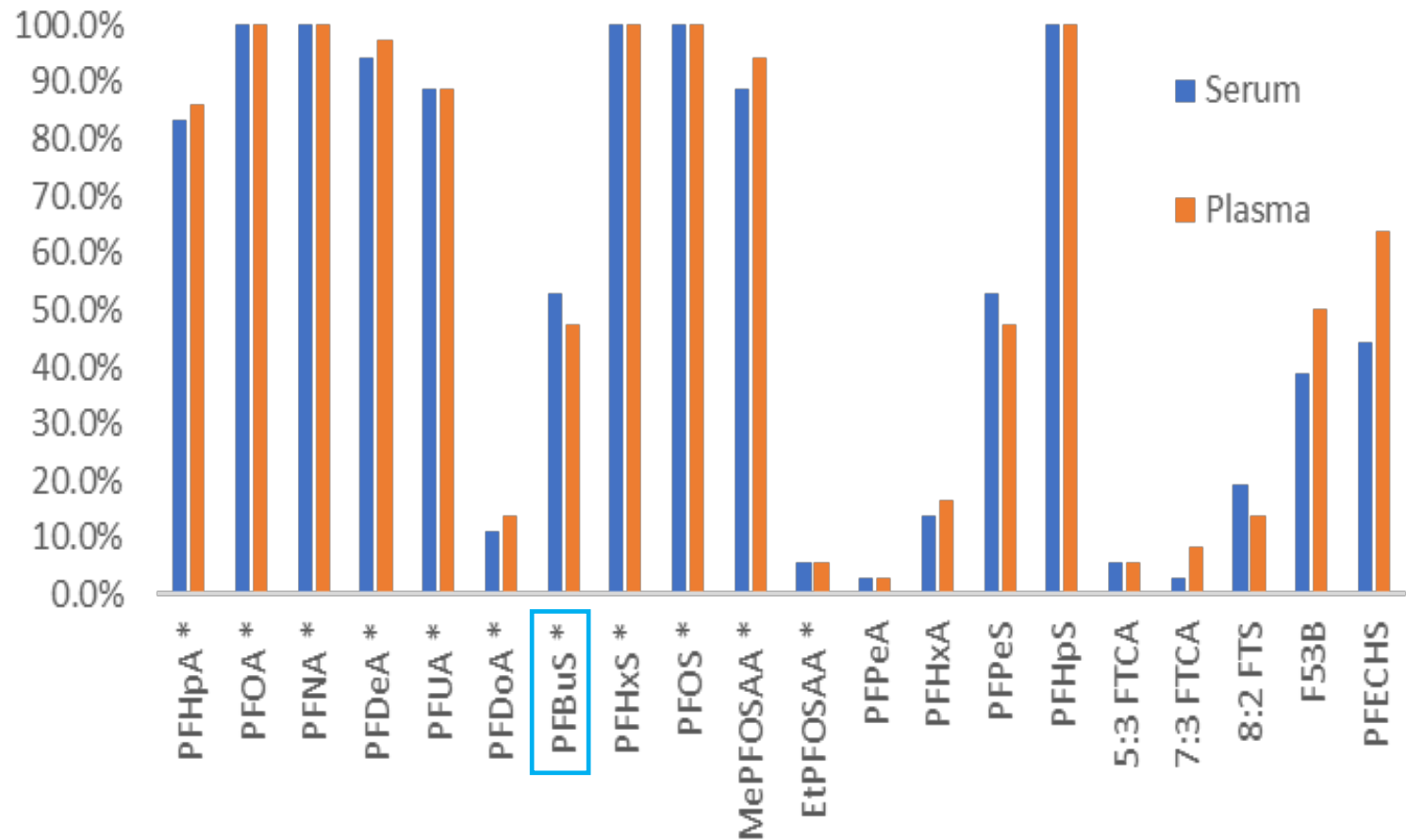


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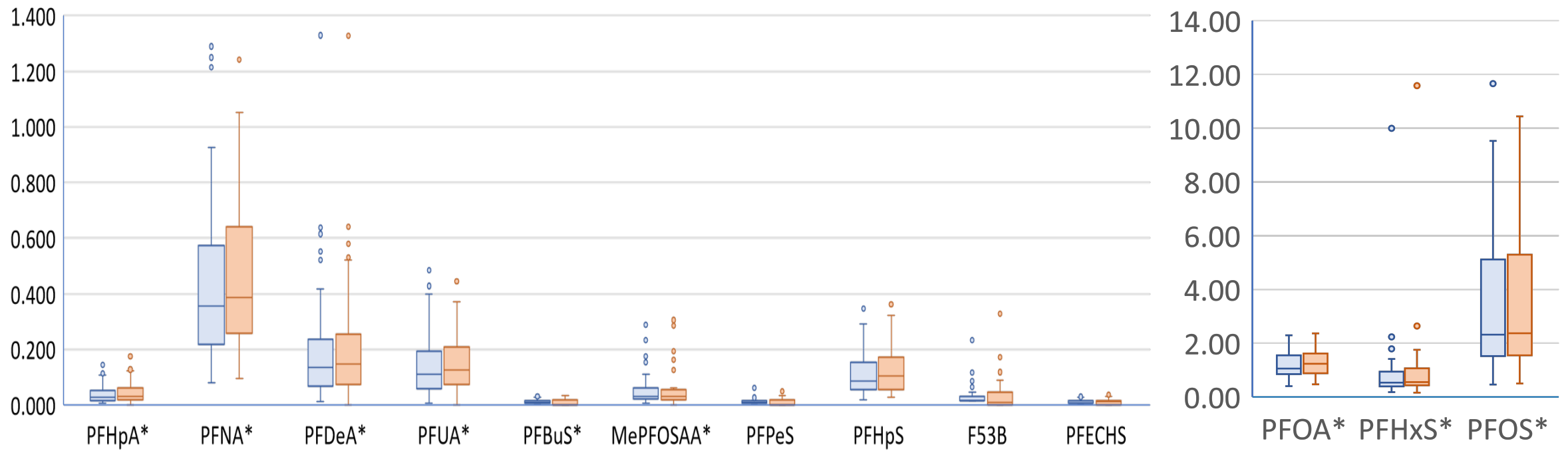
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# Comparison of Medians and Ranges of PFASs Concentrations in Serum and Plasma

Concentration Range (ng/mL)

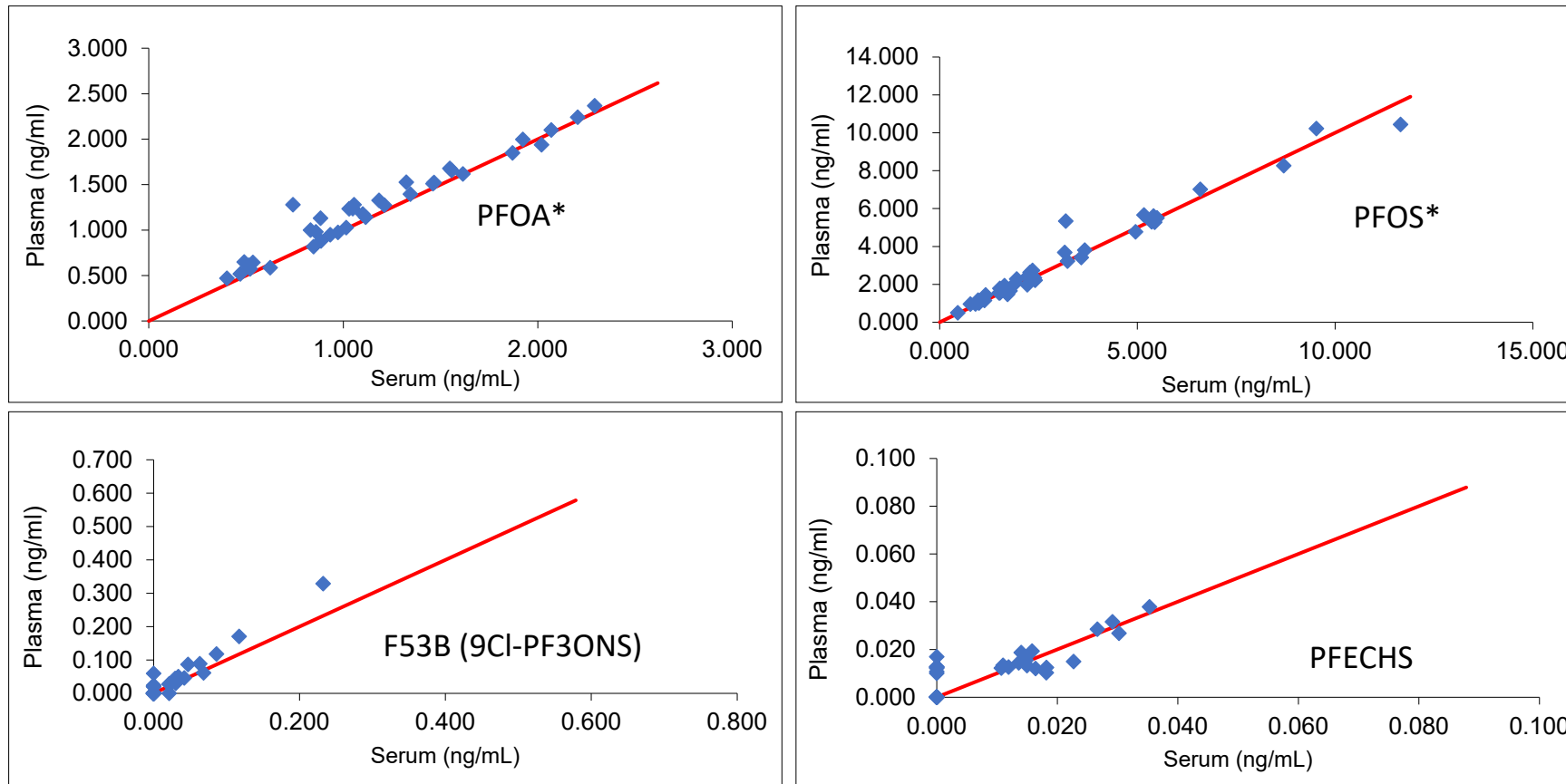
■ Serum ■ Plasma



---\* Legacy PFASs

---Only PFASs with DF > 30% are Plotted.

# Serum vs Plasma Concentration (n=36 pairs)



- Generally, plasma concentrations matched with serum concentrations.
- Significant matrix effects were observed for some compounds, e.g., PFPiAs, Perfluoroalkylphosphonic acids etc.

# Recommended Monitoring List for STEPS Project

---More samples vs More compounds?

- QC Criteria following ISO17025
- Detection Frequency
- Abundance and Sensitivity
- New/replacement PFASs such as Gen-X, ADONA, short chains ...
- Agreement between plasma and serum matrices

Year and /or Study	Analytes
2009	<b>12 Legacy PFASs:</b> PFHpA, PFOA, PFNA, PFDeA, PFUA, PFDoA, PFBuS, PFHxS, PFOS, PFOSA, Me-PFOSA-AcOH, Et-PFOSA-AcOH
2016  Asian/Pacific Islander Community Exposures (ACE) Project	<b>12 Legacy PFASs + 20 more:</b> <b>PFCA:</b> PFBA <sup>^</sup> , PFPeA, PFHxA <b>PFSA:</b> PFDS <b>Telomer Acids:</b> 5:3 FTCA, 6:2 FTCA <sup>^</sup> , 7:3 FTCA, 8:2 FTCA <sup>^</sup> , 6:2 FTUCA, 8:2 FTUCA <b>FTSs:</b> 4:2 FTS, 6:2 FTS, 8:2 FTS <b>PAPs:</b> 8:2 PAP <sup>^</sup> , 6:2 diPAP, 8:2 diPAP <sup>^</sup> <b>PFPIA:</b> 6:6 PFPIA <sup>^</sup> , 6:8 PFPIA <sup>^</sup> <b>Perfluoroalkylphosphonic acids:</b> PFHxPA <sup>^</sup> , PFOPA <sup>^</sup>
Current recommendation for STEPS Project (Replace blue <sup>^</sup> with red)	<b>12 Legacy PFASs + 20 more:</b> <b>PFCA:</b> PFPeA, PFHxA <b>PFSA:</b> <u>PFPeS</u> , <u>PFHpS</u> , <u>PFNS</u> , PFDS, <u>PFECHS</u> <b>Telomer Acids:</b> 5:3 FTCA, 7:3 FTCA, 6:2 FTUCA, 8:2 FTUCA <b>FTSs:</b> 4:2 FTS, 6:2 FTS, 8:2 FTS <b>PAPs:</b> 6:2 diPAP <b>Ether Acids:</b> <u>Gen-X</u> , <u>ADONA</u> , <u>F53B (9Cl-PF3ONS, major)</u> , <u>F53B (11Cl-PF3ONS, minor)</u> <b>Sulfonamide:</b> <u>FBSA</u>

# Summary

- New on-line SPE LC-MS/MS analytical method was developed to measure 42 PFASs in human serum & plasma by using single method.
- The new method was greener, faster and more sensitive.
- In paired serum and plasma samples from IPP7 study, 13 PFASs were detected at > 30% and generally showed good agreement between matrices.
- Given limited resources and time, we recommend monitoring 32 PFASs in STEPS.
- We will continue to optimize the method, including adding the “not-reported PFASs” and other PFASs.

# Acknowledgements

- Biomonitoring California
- Prof. Tracey Woodruff and UCSF EaRTH Program
- Dr. Sabrina Smith and DTSC Biomonitoring Group (B2)
- iChrom Solutions
- IPP7 participants

**Disclaimer** The views expressed herein are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect those of the California Department of Toxic Substances Control.

Questions?