



# MICRO meeting

## Ostend, September 2014

### Microplastics as a vector in the marine ecosystem



# INTRODUCTION

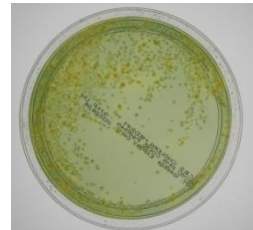


**Transport of Invasive/ Alien species**



**Additional effect?**

**Colonisation by Microbial species**



**Leaching and Adsorption of Additives & Environmental contaminants**

# MAIN QUESTIONS

**Which chemicals are present on plastic litter?**

**What are their main impacts of these chemicals on marine life?**

**Which bacteria are present on plastic litter?**

**What are the consequences for ecosystem health and human activities?**

**The main question here is whether microplastics are a threat to the ecosystem and possibly human health, including the risk of infection and contamination.**



# MAIN QUESTIONS

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# CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS ON PLASTIC LITTER

→ GC-MS screening Marine litter

>450 chemicals identified

## Plastic production process (general, precursors, intermediary,...)

Alkylated aromatic hydrocarbon (monocyclic)
2,4-Bis(1-methyl-1-phenylethyl)phenol
4,4'-ethylenebis (2,6-di-tert-butyl-phenol)
Benzoic acid, 5-chloro-2-((2-chlorophenyl)imino)phenylmethoxy)-, methyl ester
Bisphenol A
Bisphenol A diallyl ether
Butanedioic acid
Dihydroxyacetophenone
Dimethyl-benzaldehyde
Dimethyl-phenyl-phosphonate
Dodecanedioic acid
Dodecanediol
Glycerol
Hexanedioic acid
Hexanedioic acid, alkyl ester
γ-propanoic acid
malic acid
malic acid, alkyl ester

## Fragrance (in cosmetics, medicins, perfumes,...) and their precursors

1,1,3-Trimethyl-3-phenyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-indene
Benzoic acid alkyl ester
Buten-one, trimethyl-cyclohexen-yl-
Galaxolide
Heptanoic acid
Isomethylionone
Lilial
Octanol
Phenylmeth
Phytol
Tonalide

## Cosmetics (general, thickeners, bactericides,...)

Chloro-dimethyl-phenol
Docosanol
Ethanol, 2-phenoxy
Glycerol monostereate
Heptadecanol
Hexadecanol
Methyl-hydroxy-benzoic acid
Pentadecanol

# CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS ON PLASTIC LITTER

## Chemical Additives

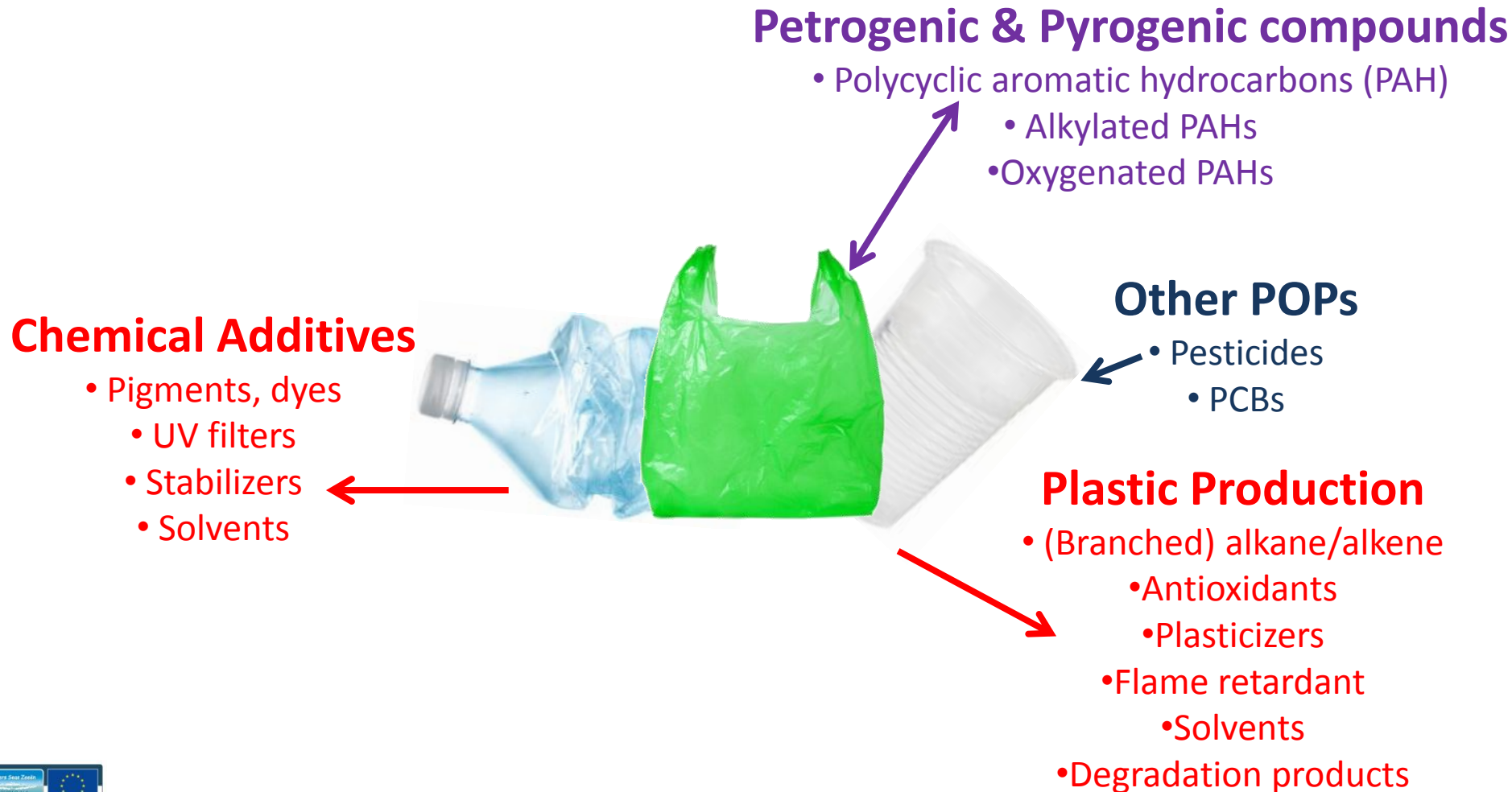
- Pigments, dyes
- UV filters
- Stabilizers
- Solvents



## Plastic Production

- (Branched) alkane/alkene
- Antioxidants
- Plasticizers
- Flame retardant
- Solvents
- Degradation products

# CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS ON PLASTIC LITTER



# CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS ON PLASTIC LITTER

## Cosmetic Compounds

- UV filters
- Fragrance
- Thickeners

## Petrogenic & Pyrogenic compounds

- Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH)
- Alkylated PAHs
- Oxygenated PAHs

## Chemical Additives

- Pigments, dyes
- UV filters
- Stabilizers
- Solvents

## Other POPs

- Pesticides
- PCBs

## Plastic Production

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## Biofilm & algae compounds

- Sesquiterpenes
- Fatty acids
- Sterols and steriods





# CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS ON PLASTIC LITTER

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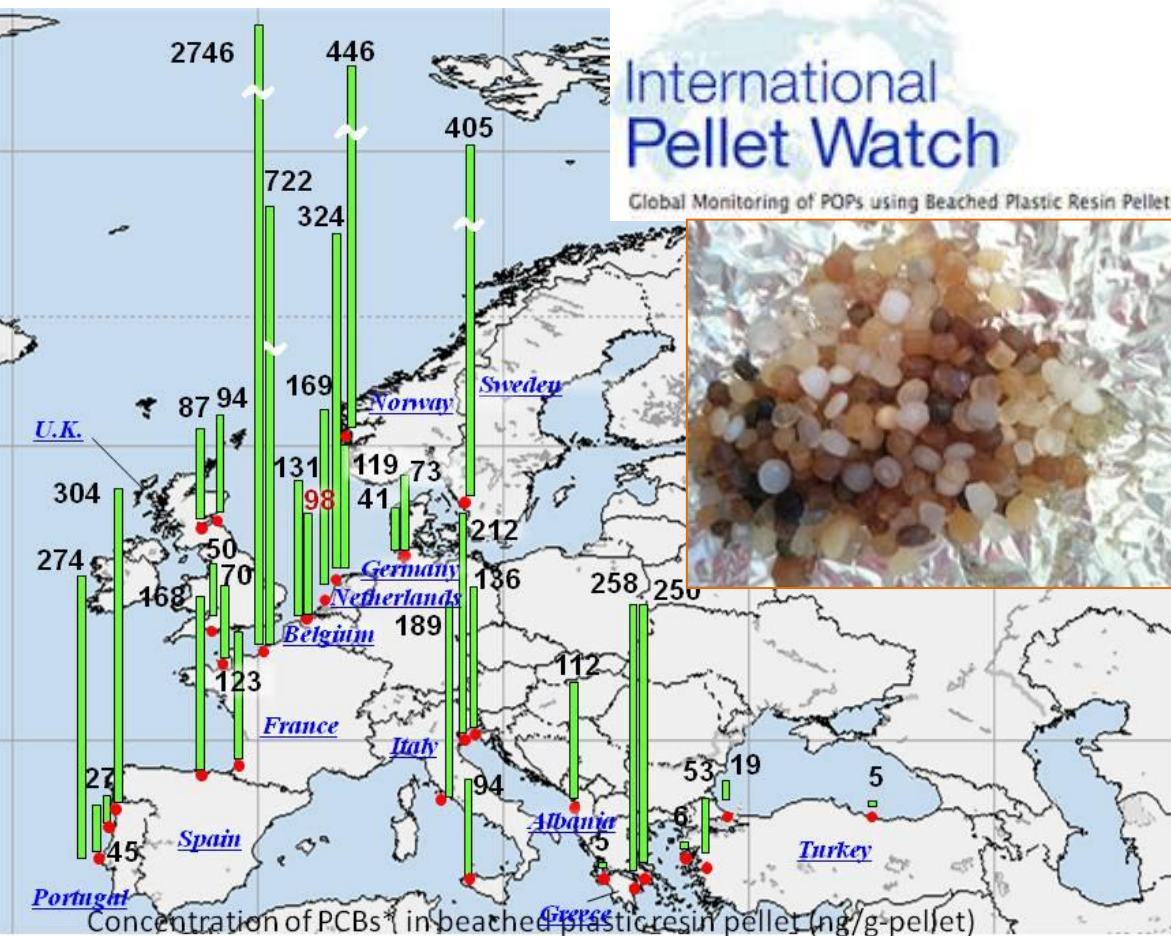
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# CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS ON PLASTIC LITTER



MICRO: sampled beach pellets in the InterReg region.

Belgium samples (**98 ng/g**) = means local pollution source of PCBs in the area.

These concentrations were lower than the neighbor countries (i.e., France : **~ 1000 ng/g**; Netherlands : **~ 300 ng/g**).

## Why?

- Usage of PCBs in Belgium in the past may have been smaller than the other European countries.
- High PCB levels on pellets close to PCB sources, e.g. rivers (Seine)

→ Pellets: indicator for pollution

# MAIN QUESTIONS

Which chemicals are present on plastic litter?

**SO WHAT?**

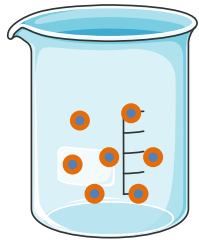
What are their main impacts of these chemicals on marine life?

Which bacteria are present on plastic litter?

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# IMPACT OF PLASTIC- ADSORBED CONTAMINANTS



Microspheres (500-  
600 $\mu$ m) + PCBs



Gelatin feed

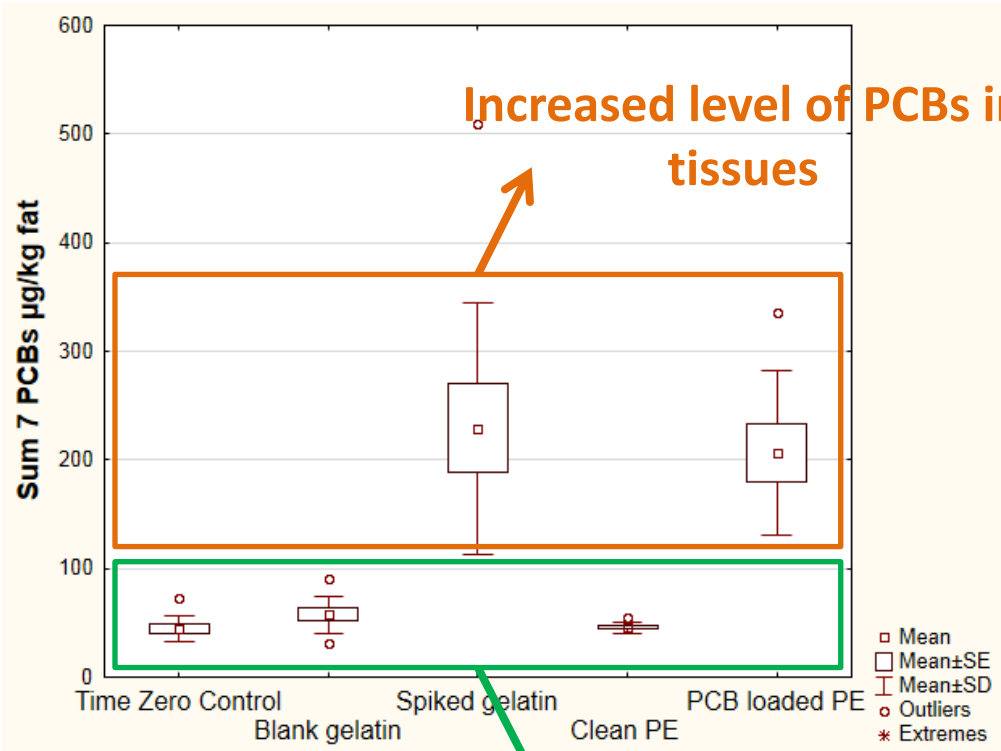


Norway lobster



- 3 weeks of exposure
- 1 week without feed (egestion)
- PCB levels in tissues are quantified
- sum of the 7 ICES PCBs:  $\mu$ g/kg fat.

# IMPACT OF PLASTIC- ADSORBED CONTAMINANTS



- Short period in the digestive tract will be sufficient to release PCBs

- Significant increase of PCB in tissues

- Small % uptake of PCB in tissues (0.07 – 0.17%)

- No specific effect of microspheres

Control: background level of  
PCBs in tissues

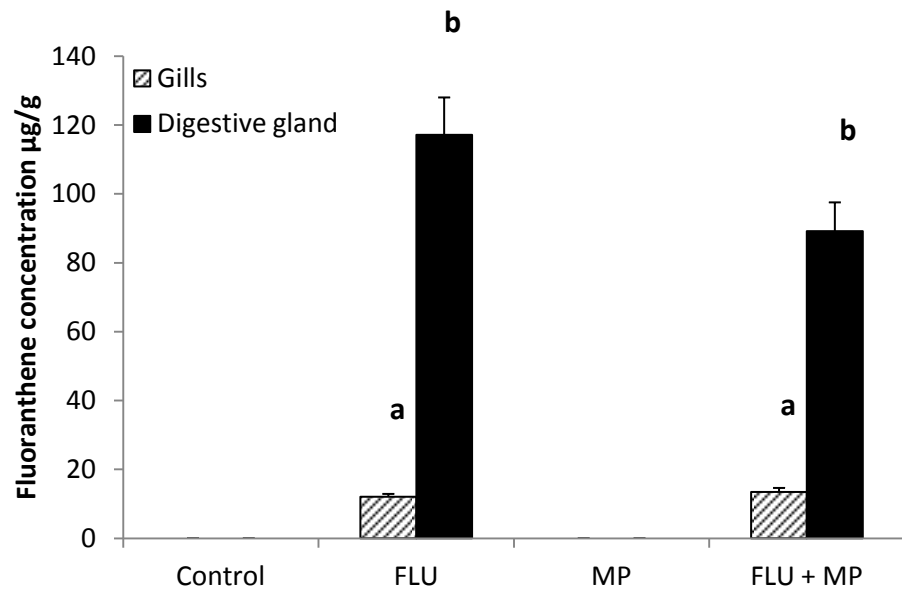
# IMPACT OF PLASTIC- ADSORBED CONTAMINANTS

Main impact of MP coupled with

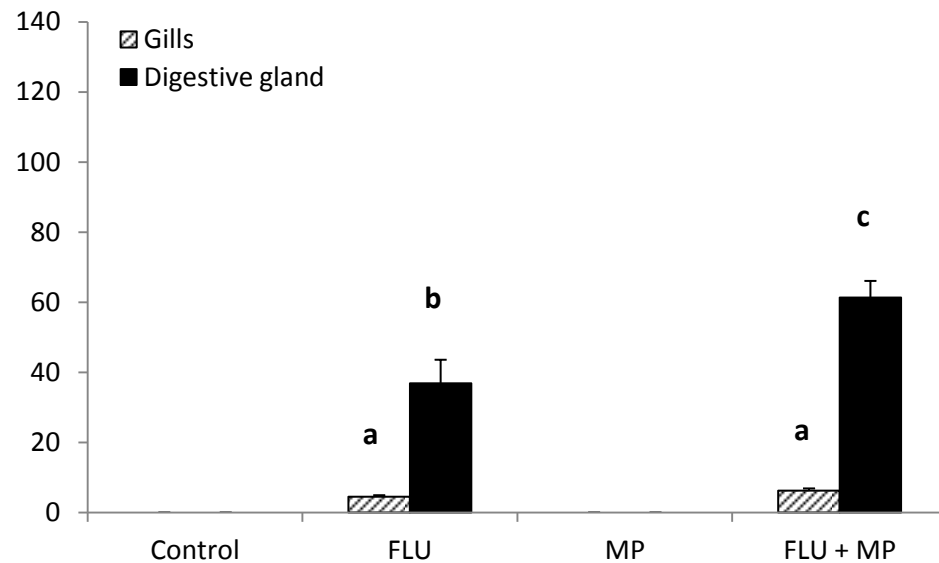
Fluoranthene on mussels (a2)

Impact of MP on FLU accumulation / depuration

- No significant effect of MP on FLU accumulation in mussels tissues
- Significant reduction of the depuration rate – linked to impact of MP on animal metabolism / activity of enzymes involved in PAH metabolism / transformation (Cyt-P450, GST?)



**T7 - Exposure**  
ANOVA,  $p > 0,05$



**T14 - Depuration**  
ANOVA,  $p < 0,001$



# IMPACT OF PLASTIC- ADSORBED CONTAMINANTS

## Interactive effects of MP and FLU on immune responses

- Significant impact on hemocyte viability – still observed after one week of depuration
- Induction of an oxidative stress – not found in the mussels exposed to FLU + MP
- Modification of phagocytosis response to FLU

## Gene expression analysis

- Most of the effects observed at the end of the depuration phase (T14)
- No/few effects of MP on genes involved in PAH metabolism (enzyme activities?)
- Effects of MP on:
  - Digestive enzyme: Isocitrate dehydrogenase
  - Antioxidant defenses: catalase, super oxide dismutase
  - Multi drug transporter: P-glycoprotein
  - Glycolysis: Pyruvate kinase
  - Tumor suppressor: p53



# IMPACT OF PLASTIC- ADSORBED CONTAMINANTS

**MICRO exposure:** only small % uptake of PCB in tissues (0.07 – 0.17%)

→ **Additional effect of PCBs due to microplastics ingestion may be minimal.**

**Koelmans et al. 2013, Besseling et al. 2013:** experiments with PCB-containing sediments suggest a marginal increase of bioaccumulation of PCB in the tissues of *Arenicola marina* due to the presence of microplastics

→ **Additional effect of additives due to microplastics ingestion?**

→ **Gastric conditions: increase the bioavailability of additives?**



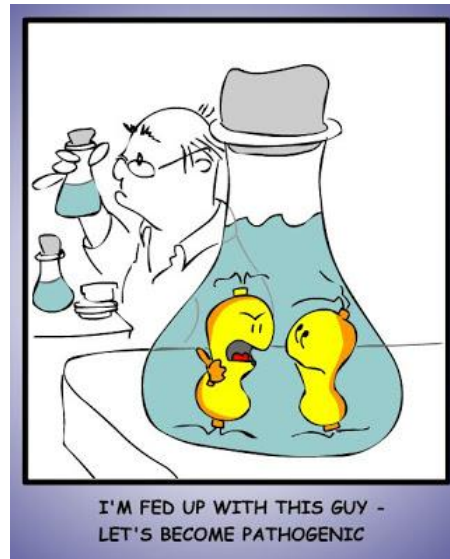
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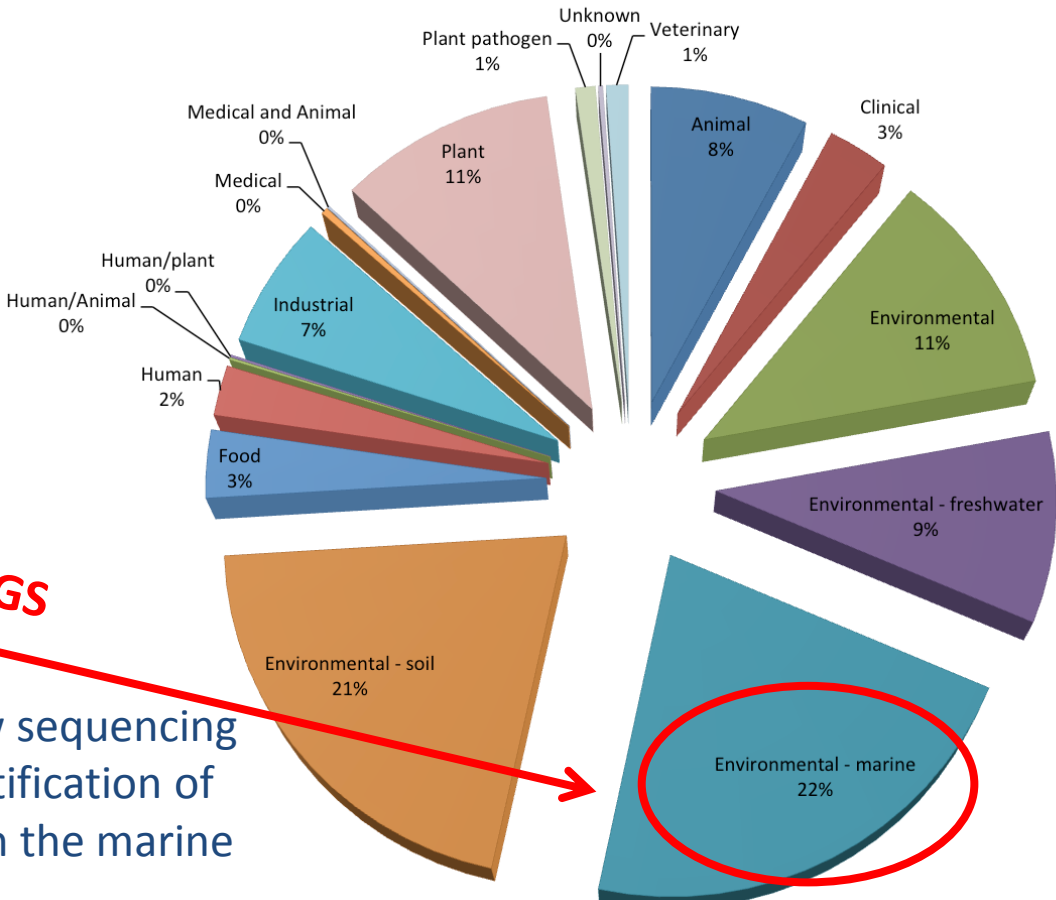
# BACTERIAL COMMUNITIES ON MARINE LITTER

Identification of bacterial communities on plastic using Next Generation Sequencing



## New Taxa

Sources of taxa, July 2013 to June 2014



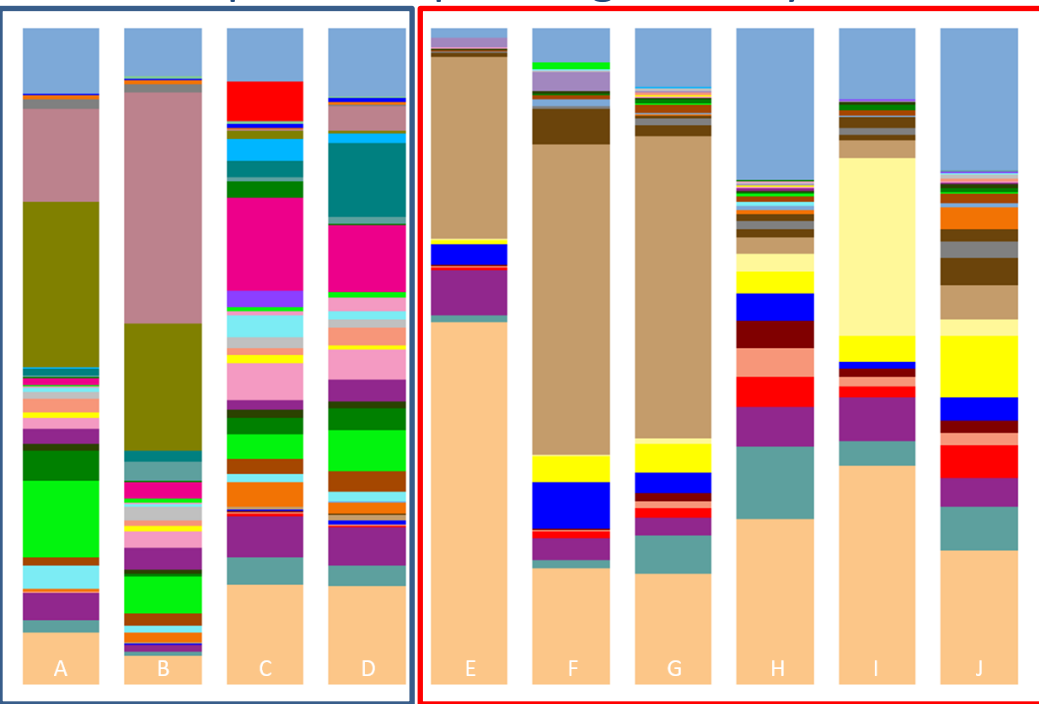
**NGS**

The use of new sequencing methods: identification of new bacteria in the marine environment



# BACTERIAL COMMUNITIES ON MARINE LITTER

Amplicon sequencing – Family level:



- Flavobacteriaceae
- Verrucomicrobiaceae
- Rhodobacteraceae
- Rhizobacteriaceae
- [Marinicellaceae]
- OM60
- Pseudoalteromonadaceae
- Saprospiraceae
- Helicobacteraceae
- Moraxellaceae
- Vibrionaceae
- Desulfobulbaceae
- Desulfobacteraceae

- Hydrogenisporaceae
- Brellulaceae
- Xanthomonadaceae
- C111
- Phyllobacteriaceae
- Caulobacteraceae
- Sphingomonadaceae
- Chitinophagaceae
- Erythrobacteraceae
- Halomonadaceae
- Hyphomicrobiaceae
- Sphingobacteriaceae
- Cyclobacteriaceae
- Ellin6075
- Nitrosomonadaceae
- Microbacteriaceae
- Rhizobiaceae
- Cytophagaceae
- Nocardiodiaceae
- Micrococccaceae
- Mycobacteriaceae
- Nocardiaceae

High bacterial biodiversity

High diversity between samples!

Significant distinction between Beach pellets and Marine litter

'Uncultured' bacteria

Beach pellets



Marine litter



Potential pathogenic bacteria?



# BACTERIAL COMMUNITIES ON MARINE LITTER

- Potential pathogens? **Yes indeed!!!**

*Bacteroides thetaiotaomicron* (infections)  
*Escherichia coli* (fecal contamination, infections)  
*Shewanella putrefaciens* (open lesions, sepsis)  
*Bacillus cereus* (diarrhea)  
*Vibrio cholerae* (open lesions)  
*Stenotrophomonas maltophilia* (infections)  
*Pseudomonas anguilliseptica* (septicemia)  
*Escherichia fergusonii* (open wound)  
....



→ A lot of potential pathogenic genera are **observed**, such as *Vibrio*, *Aeromonas*, *Enterobacter*, *Halomonas*, *Mycobacterium*, *Photobacterium*, *Pseudomonas*, *Rhodococcus*, *Shigella*...

→ **Seawater? Sediment?**



→ The genus ***Vibrio*** is of main importance for the aquaculture of commercial bivalves such as oyster and mussel, as some of the *Vibrio* species are well known pathogens for bivalves

# MAIN QUESTIONS



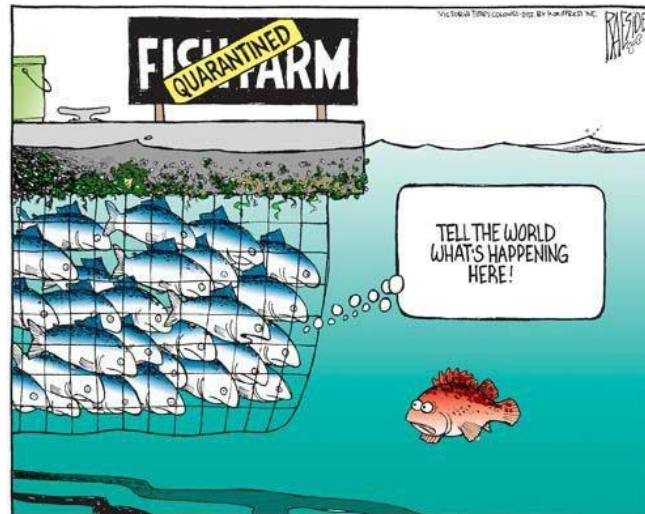
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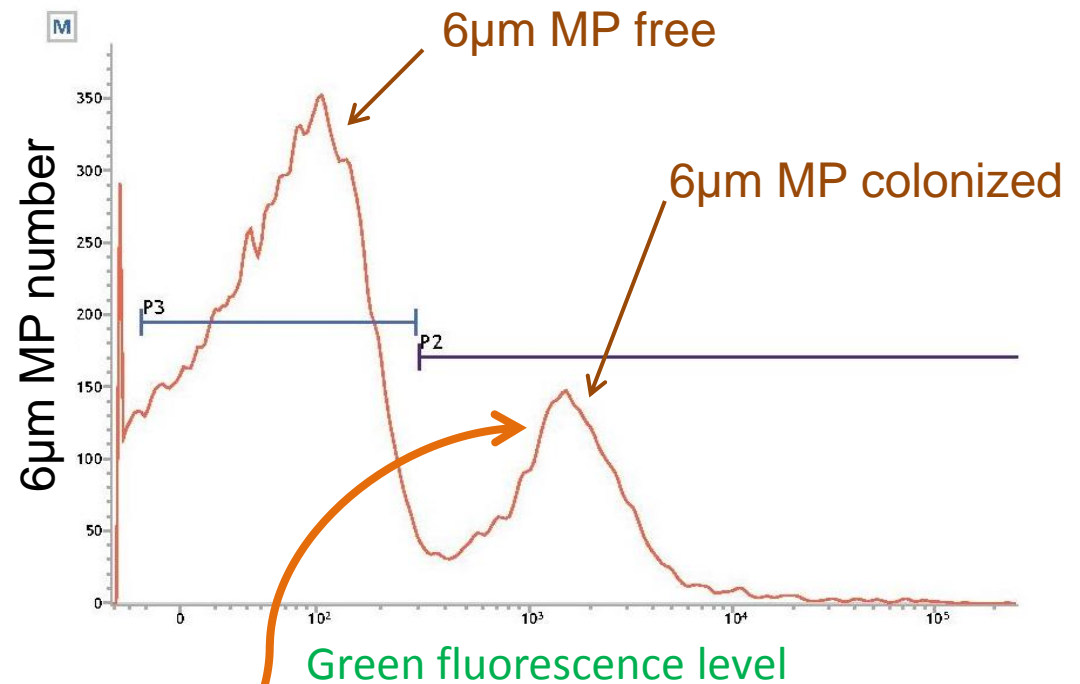


# IMPACT OF PATHOGENIC BACTERIA ON MICROPLASTIC

*Vibrio aestuarianus* is a pathogenic bacteria for adult oyster *Crassostrea gigas*



6  $\mu\text{m}$  polystyrene MP are colonized within some hours by *Vibrio aestuarianus* GFP (fluorescent green)

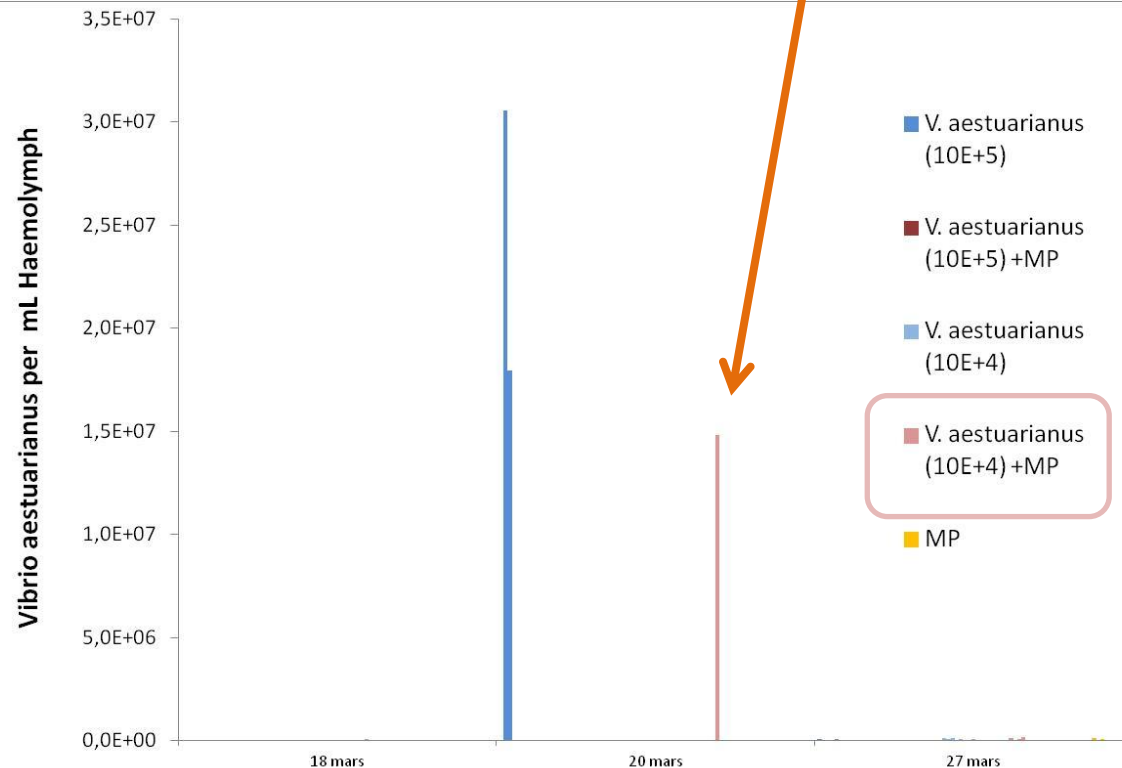


# IMPACT OF PATHOGENIC BACTERIA ON MICROPLASTIC

## Experimental infection design:



*Vibrio aestuarianus* has been found in the haemolymph of oyster infected (bathing) by a mixture of 6  $\mu\text{m}$  polystyrene MP colonized by the bacteria and free bacteria.





# TAKE HOME MESSAGES

**Which chemicals are present on plastic litter?**

→ **MICRO: a lot of diverse compounds are present, even harmful chemicals**

**What are their main impacts of these chemicals on marine life?**

→ **MICRO: microplastics are ingested, but additional effect of PCBs due to microplastics ingestion may be minimal.**

**Which bacteria are present on plastic litter?**

→ **MICRO: high bacterial biodiversity, even potential pathogenic bacteria**

**What are the consequences for ecosystem health and human activities?**

→ **MICRO: indication that plastics act as a vector for pathogenic bacteria**



# RESEARCH TOPICS

Additional effect of additives & chemicals due to microplastics ingestion?

Properties of identified marine bacteria:  
Functional diversity



Biodegradation pathways: Are bacteria able to biodegrade marine plastic litter?

Effect of climate change on the bacterial communities  
e.g. *Vibrio* spp.

Are bacteria on microplastics able to infect seafood?



Thank you

