Study Overview:

Determine levels of "new" & legacy poly & perfluorinated alkly substances (PFAS) in alligator & fish of the Cape Fear River

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The BIG Questions:

- Are PFASs present and accumulating in wildlife?
 - For how long?
- Are the levels associated with indicators of adverse health in wildlife/ecosystems?
- Can this tell us anything about effects on humans?
- Can consuming fish caught from the Cape Fear River increase PFAS levels in humans?

PFAS: Persistent, Ubiquitous, and Toxic

Little ecological exposure or health data available within the Cape Fear River

Study goal:

- Characterize levels of PFASs in blood/serum using LC/MS/MS
 - Alligator
 - Striped Bass
 - Catfish also muscle, liver, kidney
- Evaluate impacts on health (biomarkers)
- Communicate findings to stakeholders

The Sentinel Species

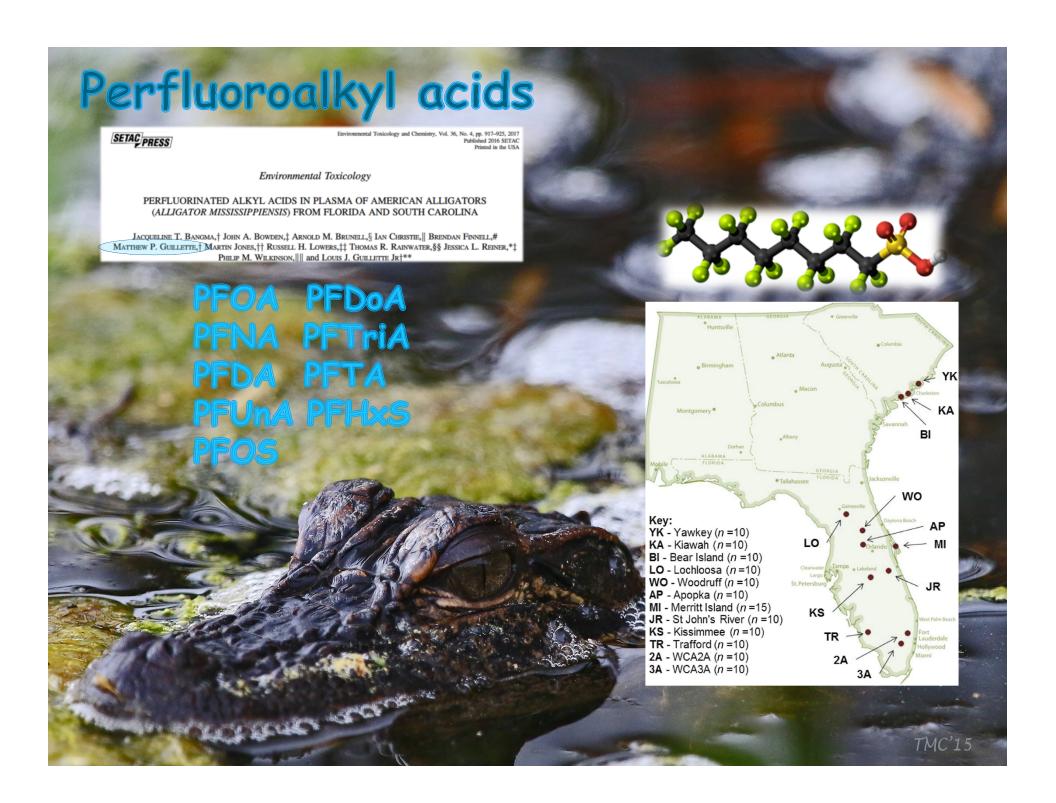
'Watch and Warn'

Powerful for studying gene x environmental perturbations
Weak for some mechanistic studies – lab mouse models and cell systems

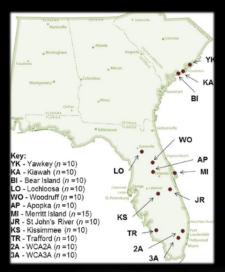


Alligator: Keystone predator for Cape Fear River





Range of American Alligator

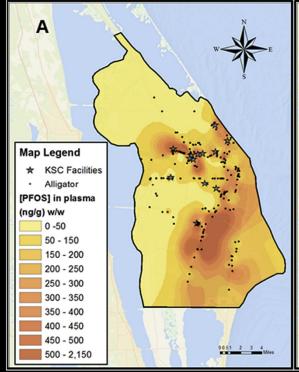


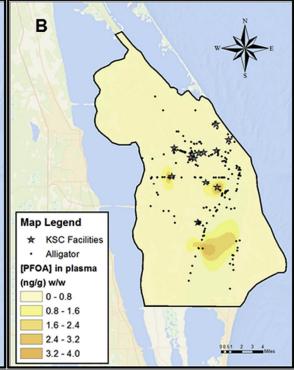




'Hotspots' of PFASs contamination











Center for

Human

Health and the

Environment









