

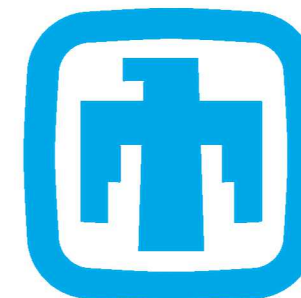
Interactions of 17β -Estradiol with Fe(II)-Activated Nontronite

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1: Sandia National Laboratories Geochemistry Department, 2: Willamette University Chemistry Department



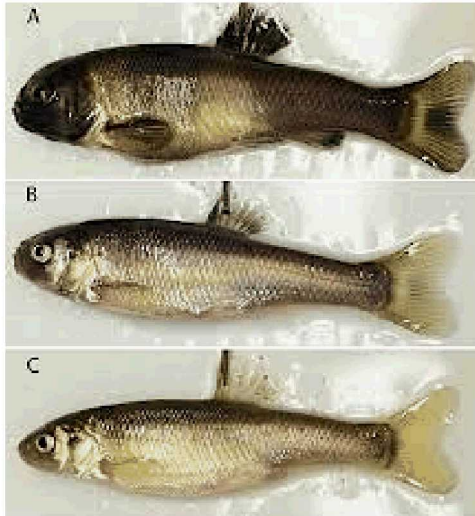
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Implications of Estrogen Contamination

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC



Fathead Minnows

A: normal male

B: feminized male

C: normal female

Figure from Keyeles, EPA, 2014



About 85 percent of male smallmouth bass collected in national wildlife refuges in the Northeastern U.S. had eggs were growing in their testes. Pollutants that mimic sex hormones are the suspected culprit.

PHOTOGRAPH BY JOEL SARTORE, NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC PHOTO ARK

Why Are These Male Fish Growing Eggs?

Fish in wildlife refuges are feminized, probably by hormone-skewing pollution. What does this portend for the health of all creatures—and people?

BY LINDSEY KONKEL

7 MINUTE READ



Male fish mutating into females because of waste chemicals, expert warns

Expert calls for stronger stance on chemicals and drugs that are likely to have 'sub-lethal' effects on wildlife

Ian Johnston Environment Correspondent | @montaukian | Monday 3 July 2017 13:00 | 2.3K shares |



Like Click to follow The Independent



Birth-control pills are partly to blame for the changes in fish anatomy (Getty/iStockphoto)

Science News

from research organizations

Estrogen in birth control pills has a negative impact on fish

Date: March 4, 2016

Source: Lund University

Summary: New research shows that hormones found in birth control pills alter the genes in fish, which can cause changes in their behavior.

Share: 

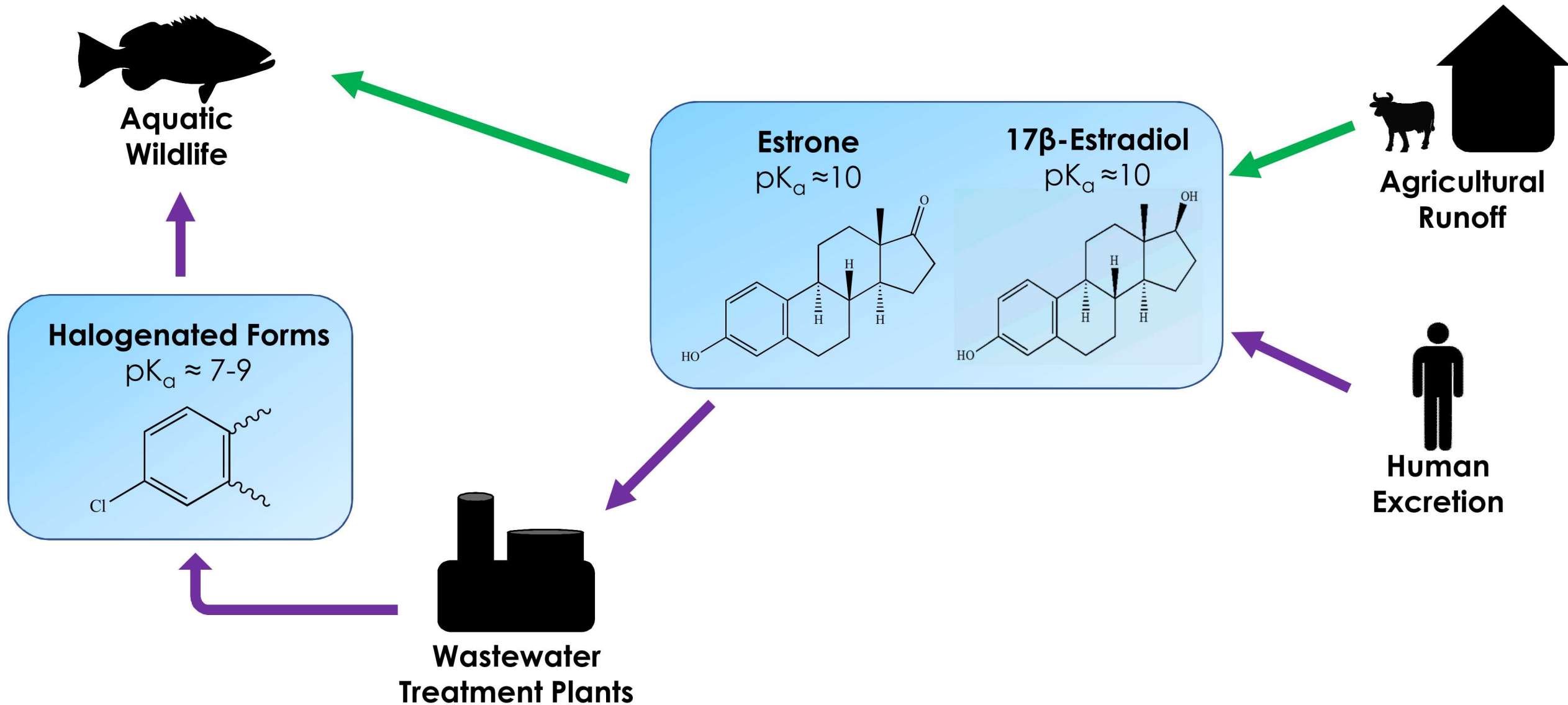
Collapse of a fish population after exposure to a synthetic estrogen

Karen A. Kidd[†], Paul J. Blanchfield^{*}, Kenneth H. Mills^{*}, Vince P. Palace^{*}, Robert E. Evans^{*}, James M. Lazorchak[‡], and Robert W. Flick[‡]

^{*}Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Freshwater Institute, 501 University Crescent, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada R3T 2N6; and [‡]Molecular Indicators Research Branch, United States Environmental Protection Agency, 26 West Martin Luther King Drive, Cincinnati, OH 45268

Edited by Deborah Swackhamer, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN, and accepted by the Editorial Board March 29, 2007 (received for review October 27, 2006)

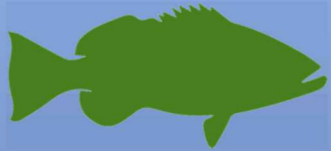
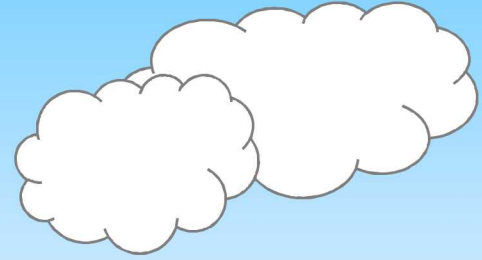
Sources of 17β -Estradiol and Estrone



Environmental Fate of 17β -Estradiol and Estrone

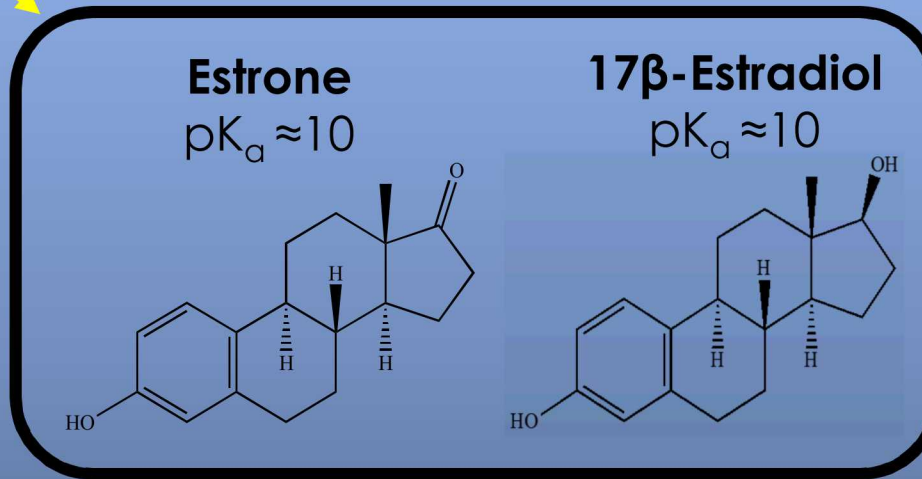


Photodegradation



Bioaccumulation

- Toxicity observed at 100 ng/L for E1 and E2 alone
 - Together toxicity observed at 50 ng/L
- Routledge et al. 1998, Environ. Sci. Tech

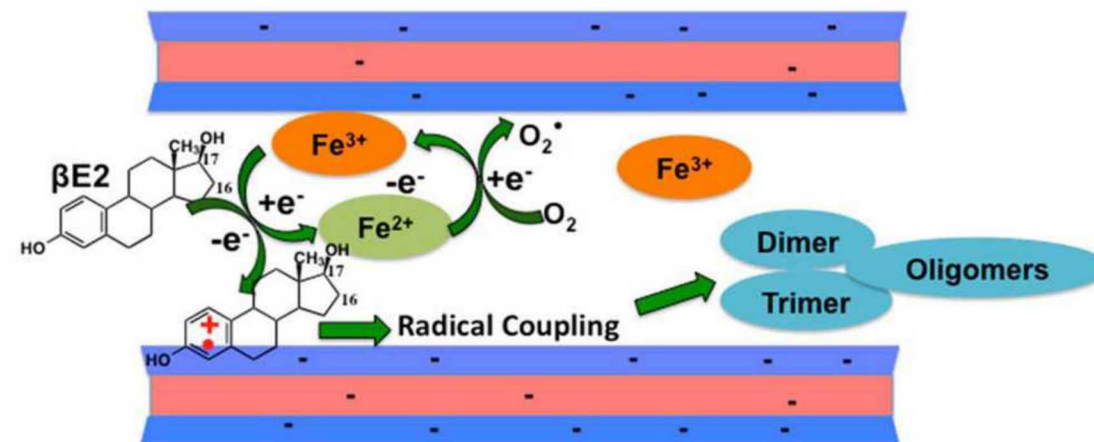
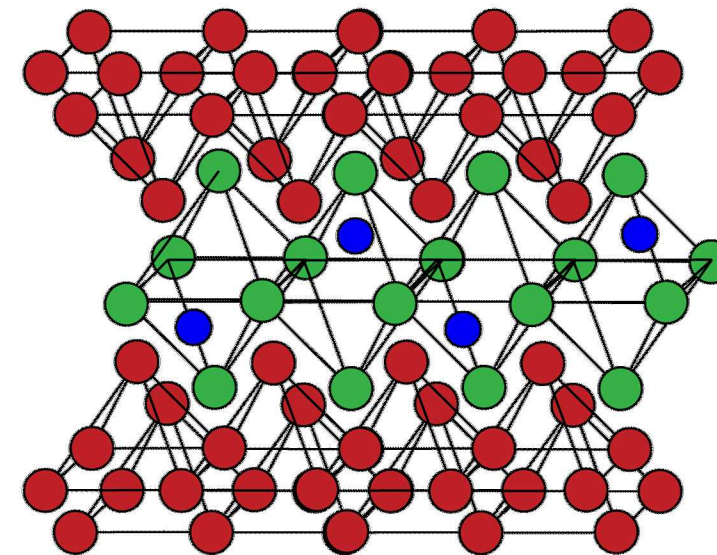


Biodegradation

Sedimentation

Redox Reactions on Mineral Surfaces

- Removal and Degradation of E2 by mineral surfaces
 - Manganese oxides: 80% oxidation and 95% sorption^{1,2}
 - Montmorillonite: 100% oligomerization³
- Nontronite (NAu-1): 2-1 clay mineral
 - Two tetrahedral sheets and one octahedral sheet
 - Structural iron in octahedral sheet is redox-active. ⁴⁻⁹
 - Activated NAu-1 oxidizes/reduces inorganic contaminants and organic contaminants. ⁶⁻⁸



[1] Daniel Sheng et. al, 2009

[2] Jiang et. al, 2009

[3] Qin et. al, 2015

[4] Hofstetter et.al, 2003

[5] Stucki, 2006

[6] Ilgen et al., 2012

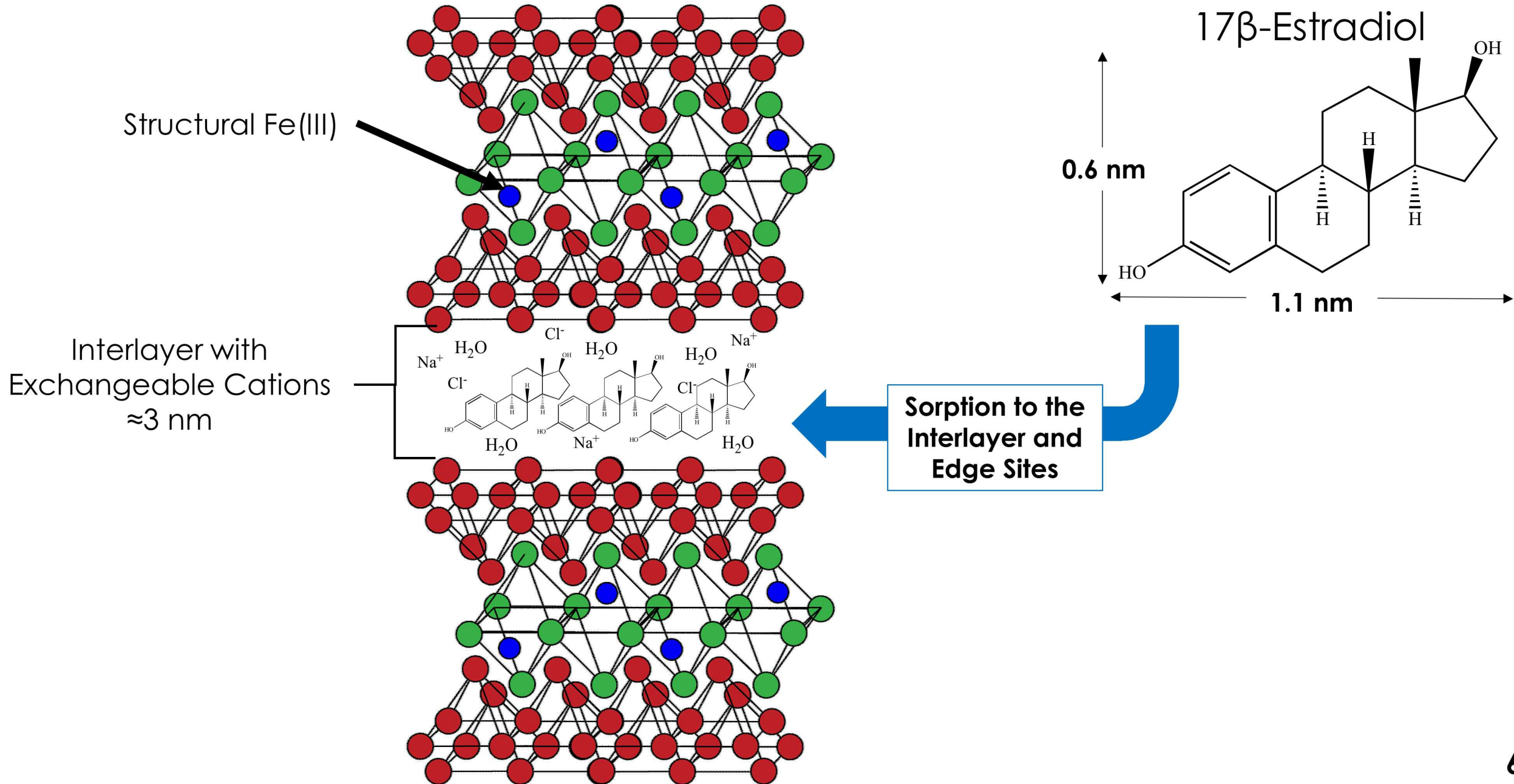
[7] Ilgen et al., 2017

[8] Hofstetter et al., 2006

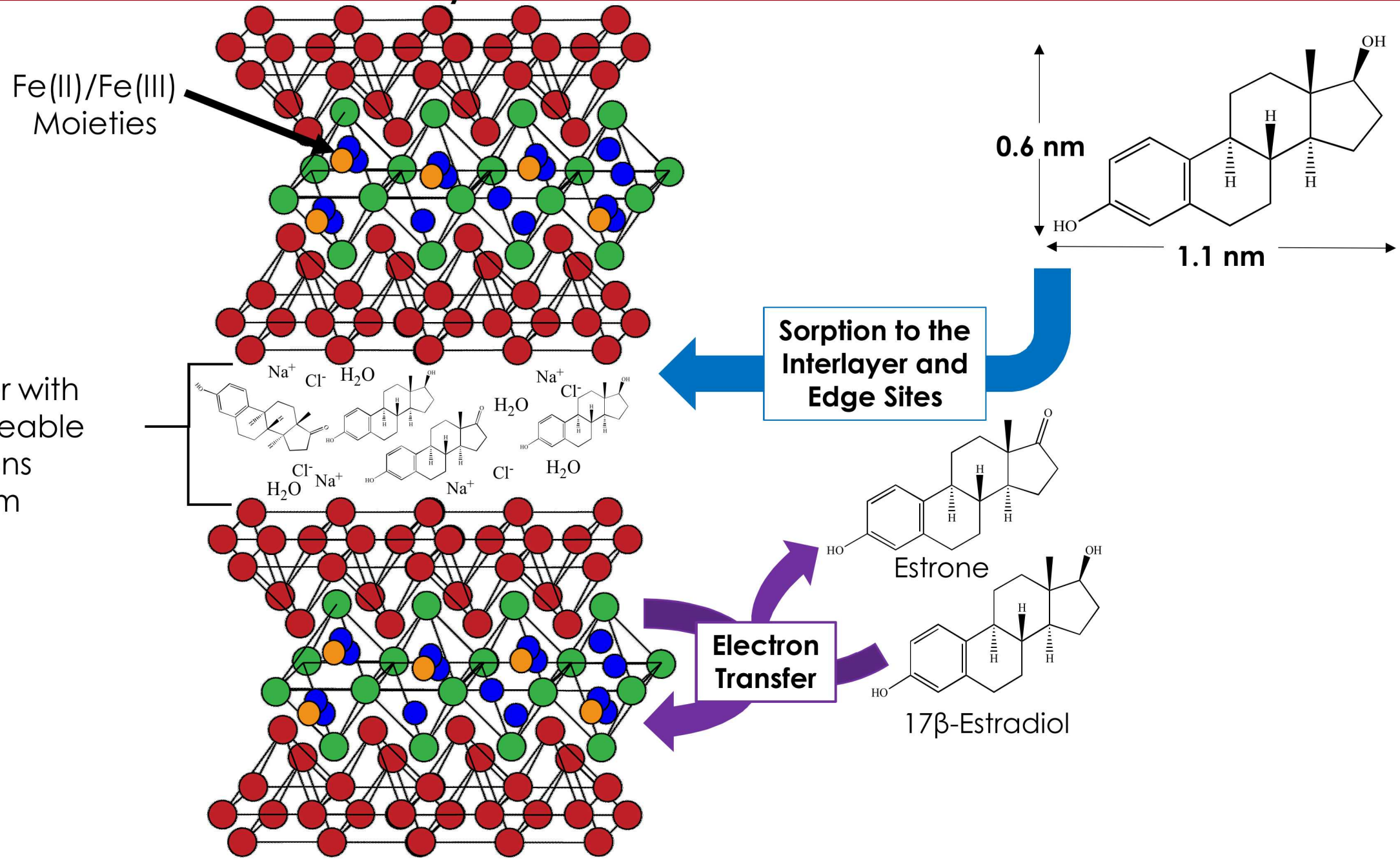
[9] Neumann et al., 2013

Figure from Qin et al., Envr Sci Tech, 2014

Predicted Sorption of Estradiol on Non-Activated NAu-1



Predicted Reactivity of Estradiol on Activated NAu-1



Kinetic Experiments to Analyze Interactions of E2 on NAu-1

- Is there sorption of E2 onto NAu-1?
- Will there be redox reactivity between E2 and activated NAu-1?

NAu1-Fe(II)-E2

Activated NAu-1

367 μM E2

0.1 M NaCl

1.1 M FeCl_2

NAu1-E2

Non-activated NAu-1

367 μM E2

0.1 M NaCl

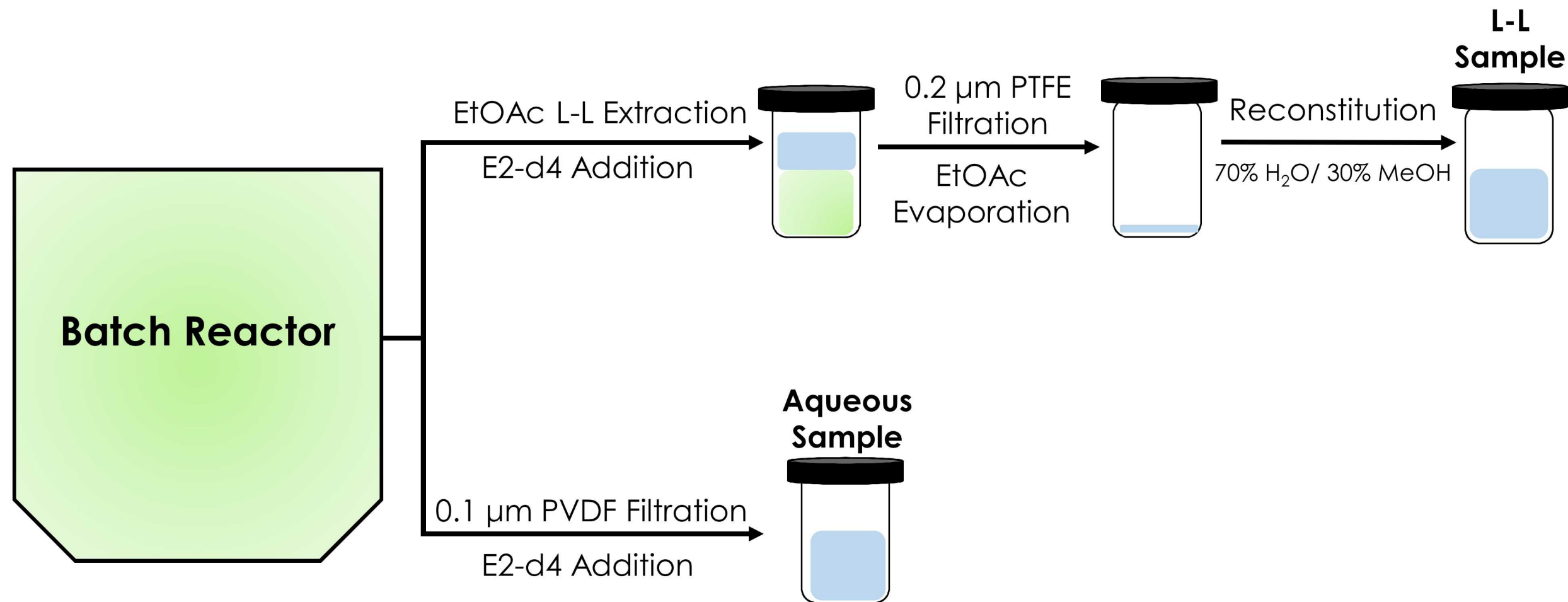
Fe(II)-E2

367 μM E2

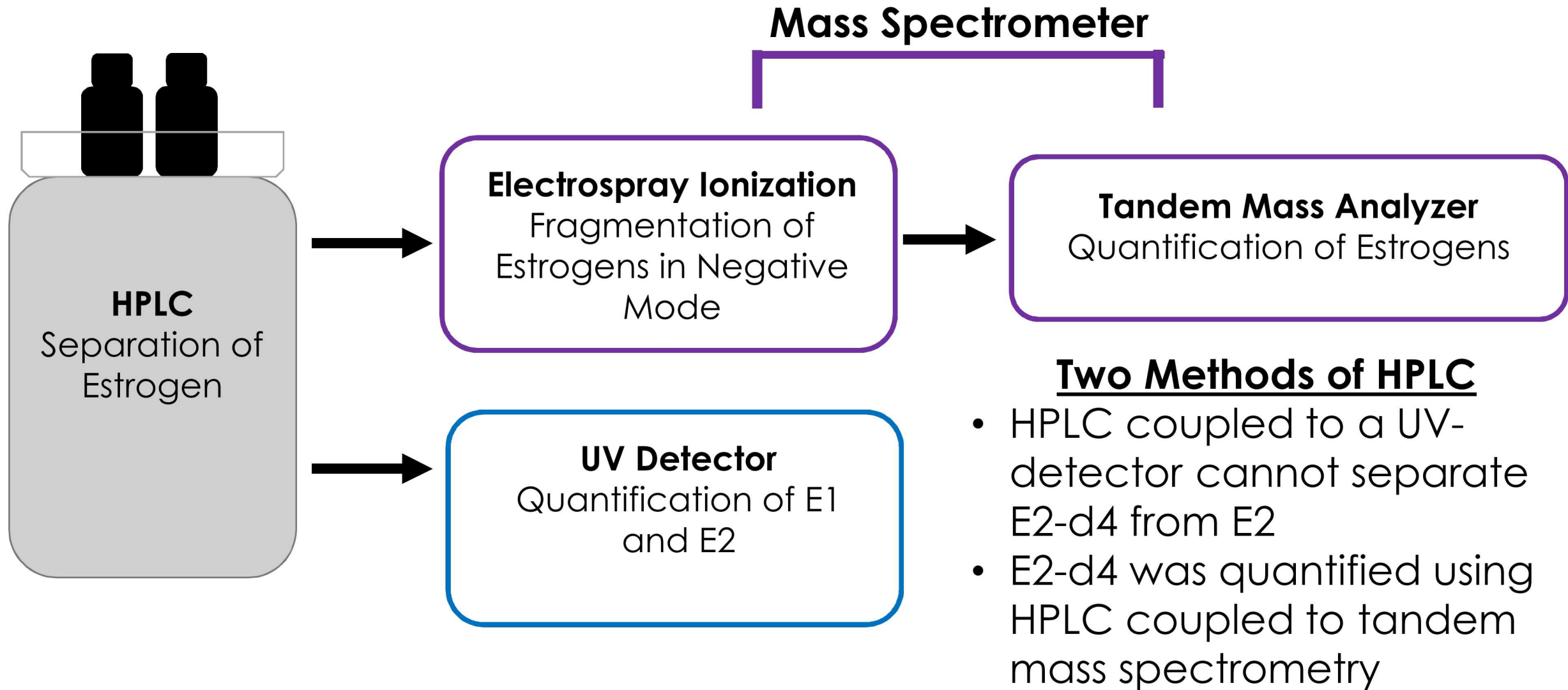
0.1 M NaCl

1.1 M FeCl_2

Kinetics Experiments



High-Performance Liquid Chromatography



HPLC Data Analysis

- Peak areas of both HPLC methods

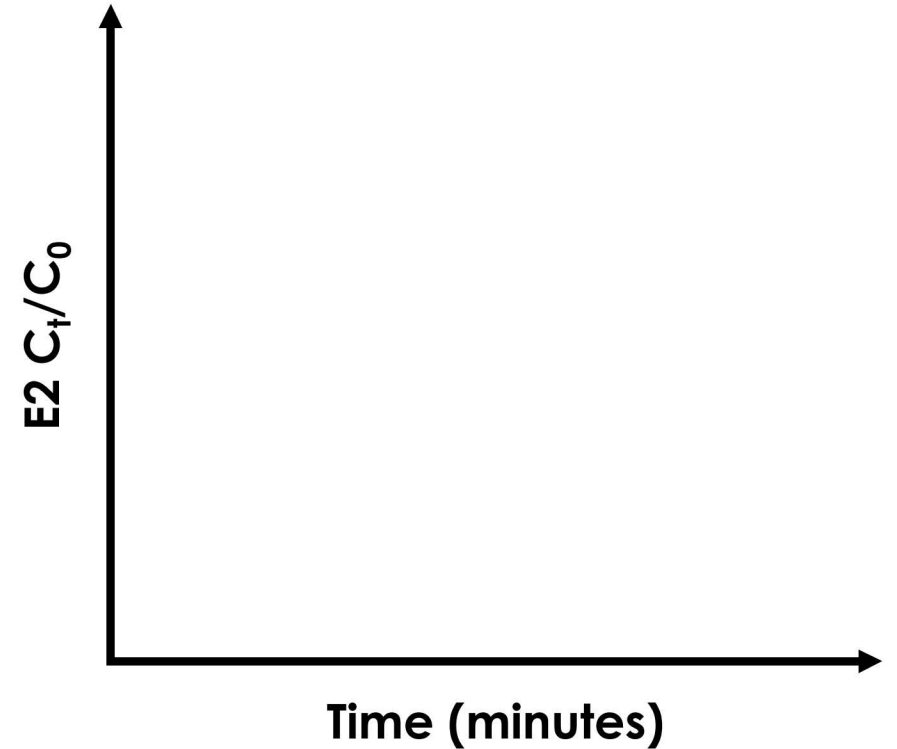
$$\text{L-L Peak Area} - \text{Aqueous Peak Area} = \text{Solid Peak Area}$$

- Normalization of peak areas to internal standard

$$\frac{\text{E2 Peak Area}}{\text{E2-d4 Peak Area}}$$

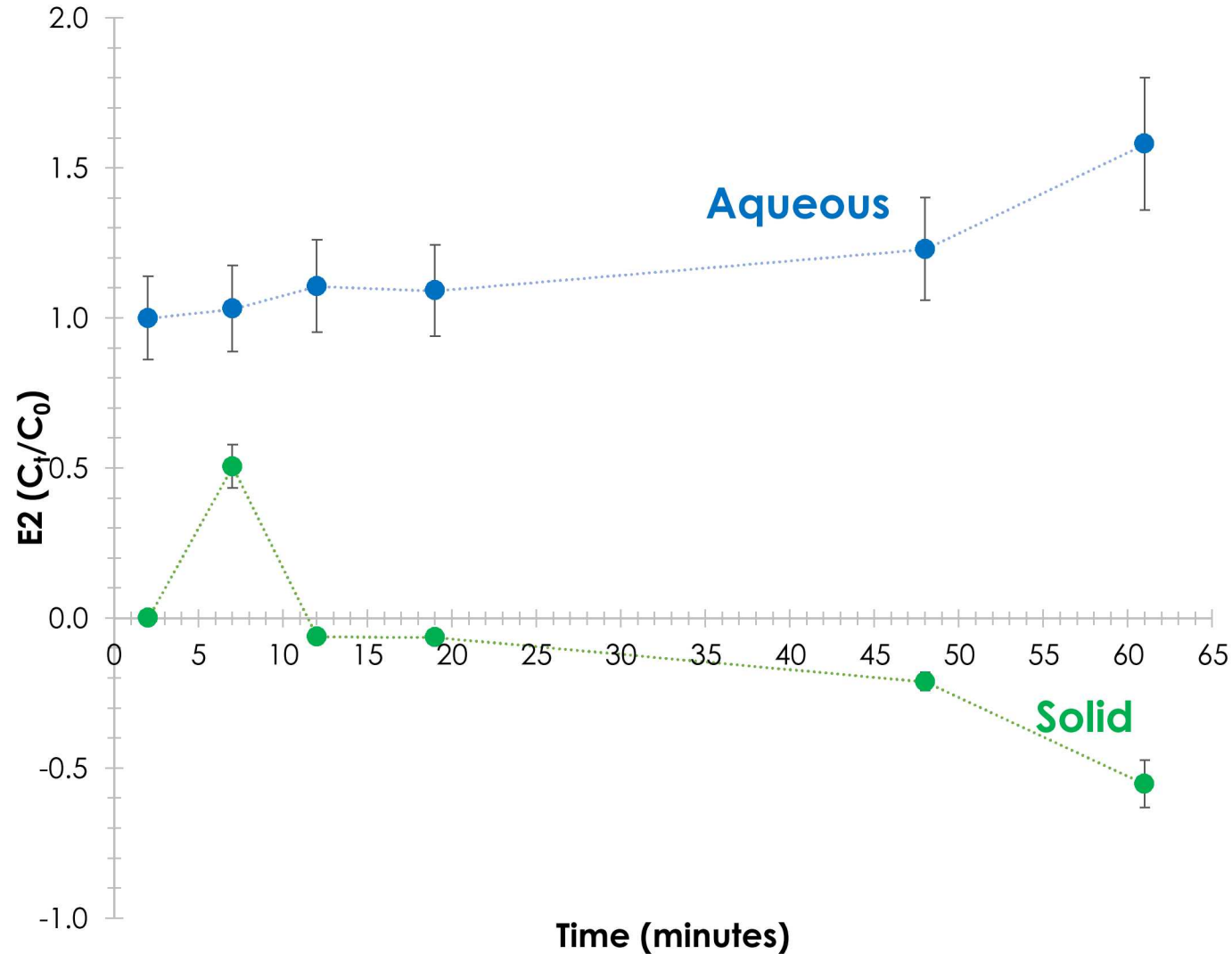
- Each time point normalized to first time point

$$\frac{\frac{\text{E2 Peak Area}_{\text{time=T}}}{\text{E2-d4 Peak Area}_{\text{time=T}}}}{\frac{\text{E2 Peak Area}_{\text{time=0}}}{\text{E2-d4 Peak Area}_{\text{time=0}}}}$$



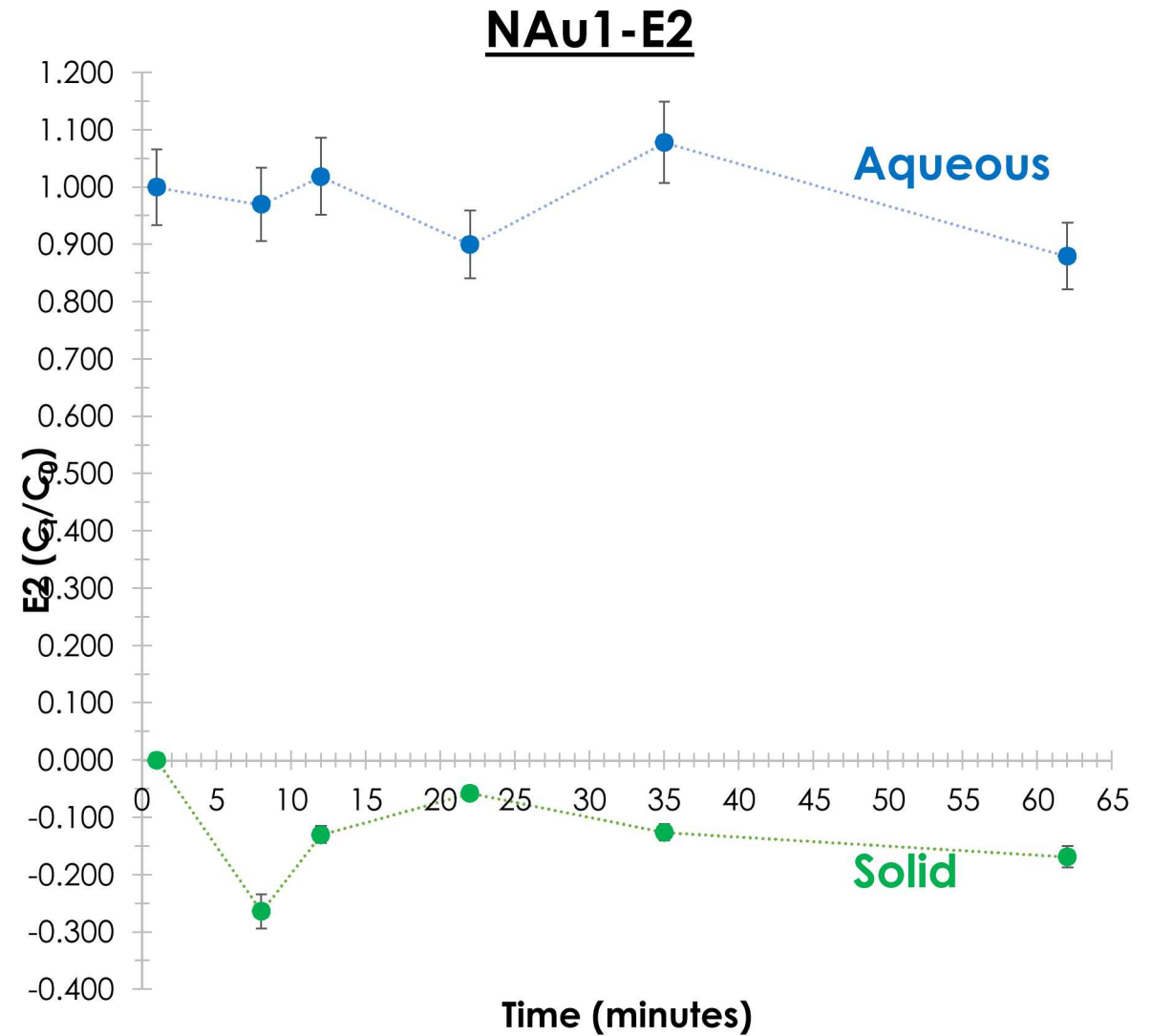
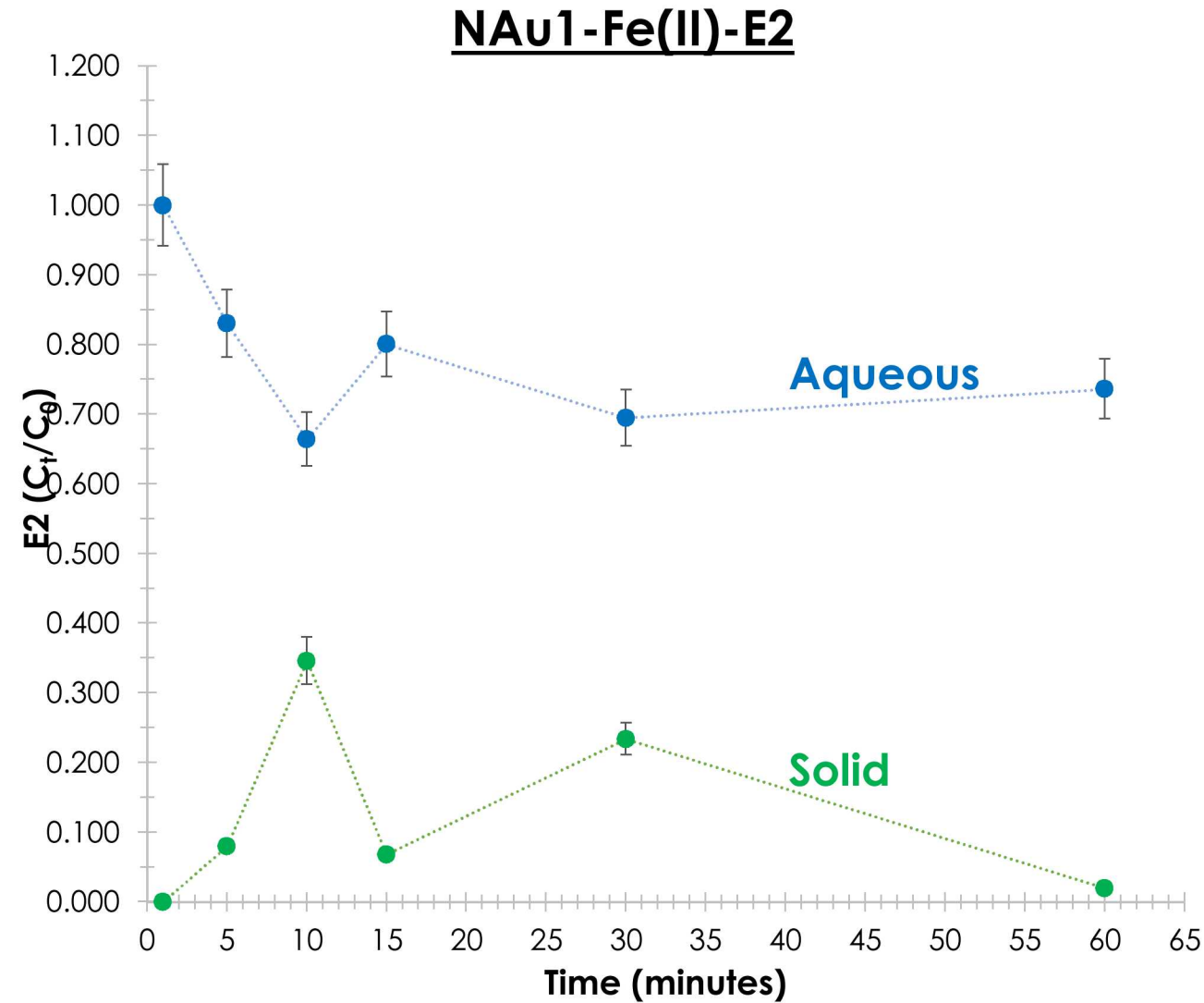
HPLC Kinetics Data

Fe(II)-E2



- Lack of redox reactivity or sorption
- Mass-balance obtained

HPLC Kinetics Data



Quantification of Fe(II)/Fe(III) by Diffuse Reflectance

Research Question:

- How does the $\text{Fe}^{2+}/\text{Fe}^{3+}$ ratio change as NAu-1 is reacted with E2?

Instrumentation: Diffuse reflectance

- Quick analysis
- Hard quantitative analysis- stray light and spectral noise

Experiments:

- Measure diffuse reflectance response after E2 has reacted with NAu-1 or activated NAu-1 for 30 minutes
- Integrated area between 675-775 nm to quantify Fe(II)-Fe(III) intervalence electron transfer band at ≈ 750 nm

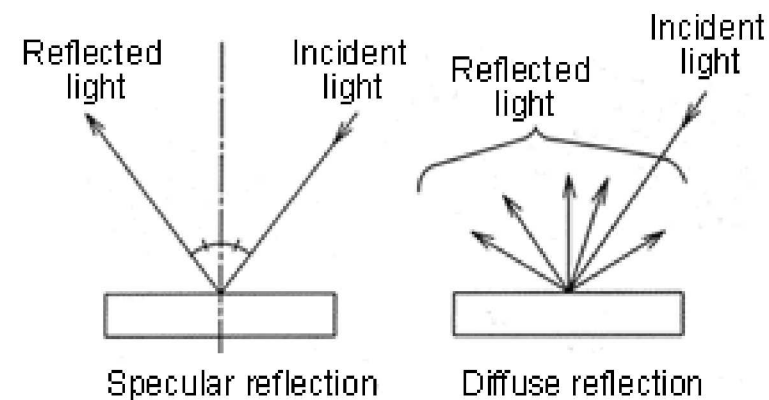
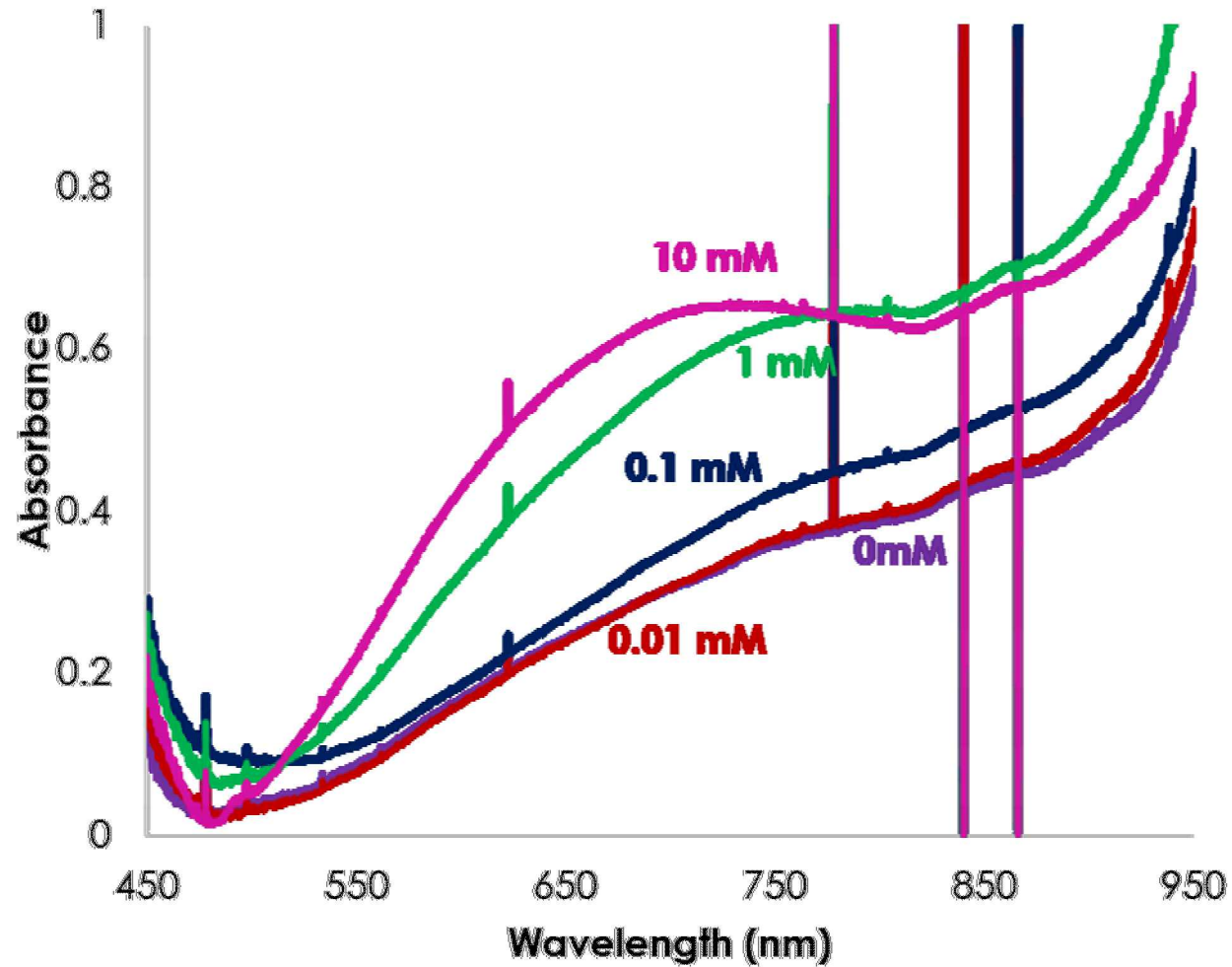


Figure from Shamadzu website, accessed 2018

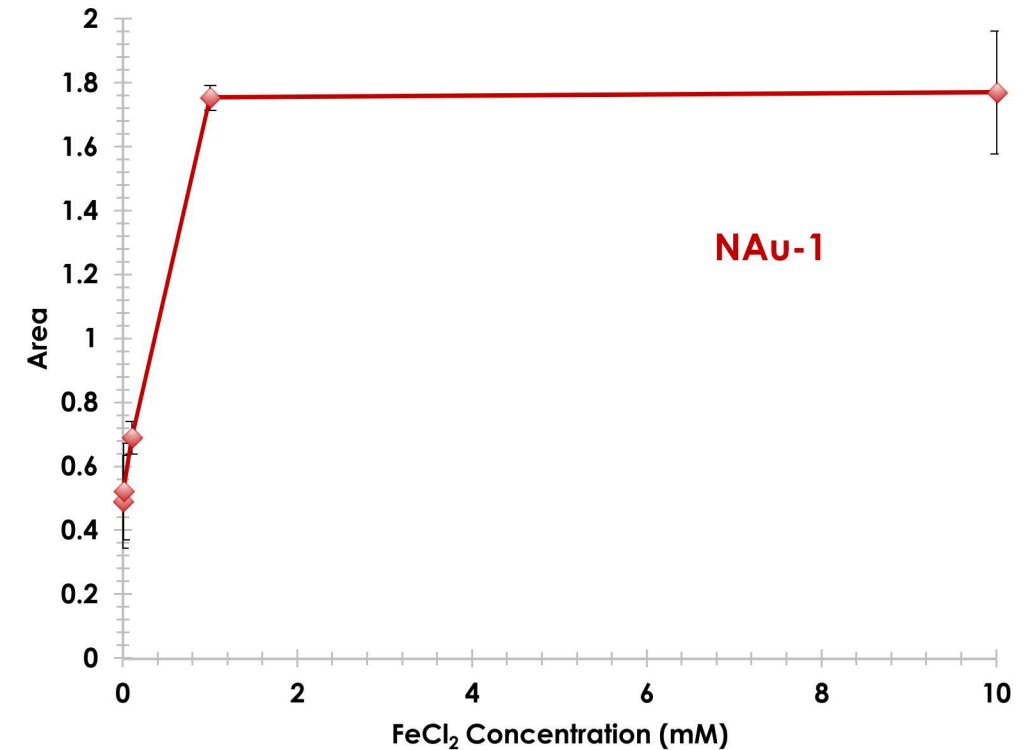


Diffuse Reflectance Response to Fe(II)/Fe(III) Moieties

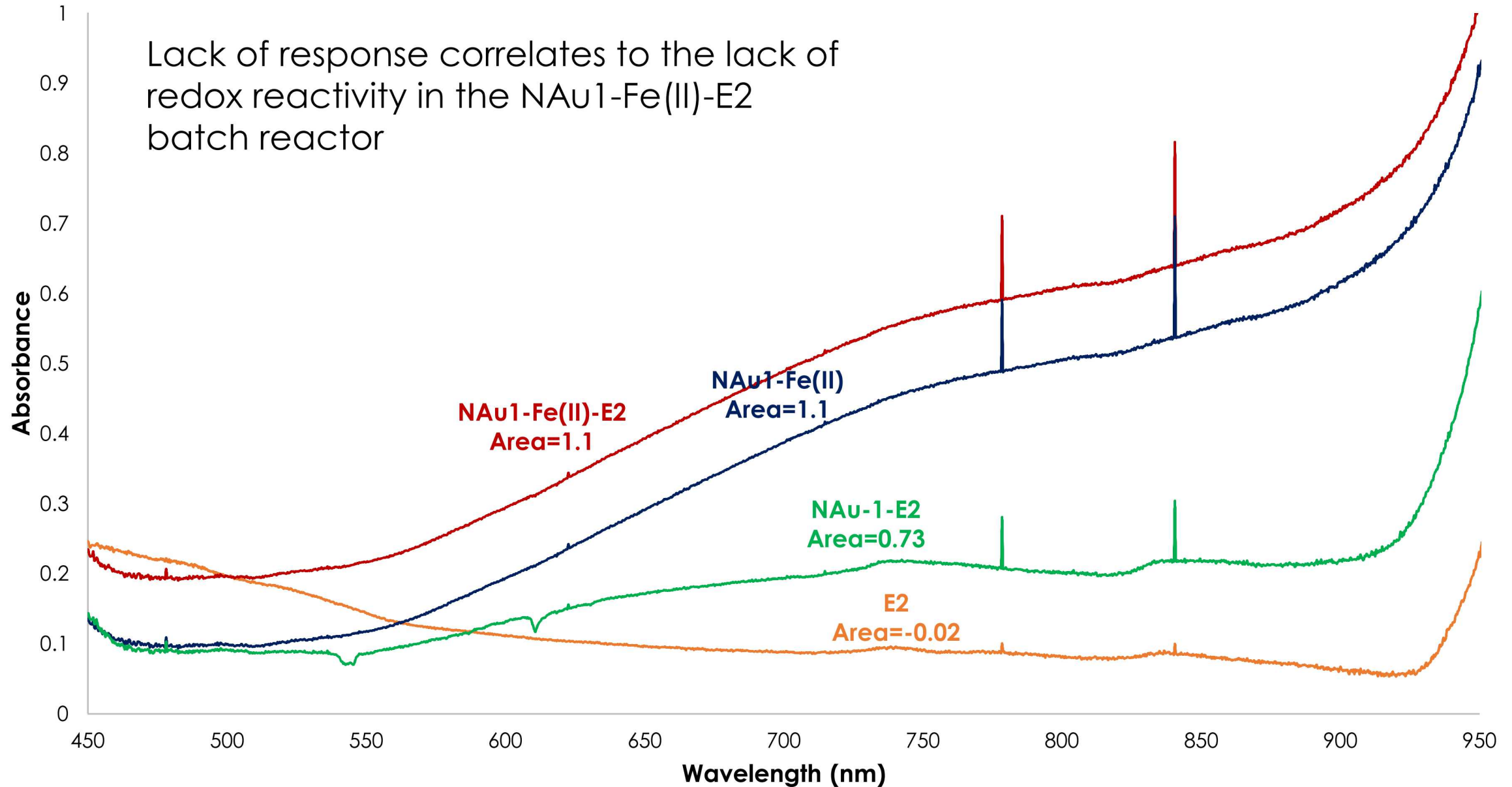
NAu-1 spiked with Fe(II)



Diffuse reflectance response due to an increase of Fe(II)/Fe(III) moieties as Fe(II) is added to NAu-1 surface

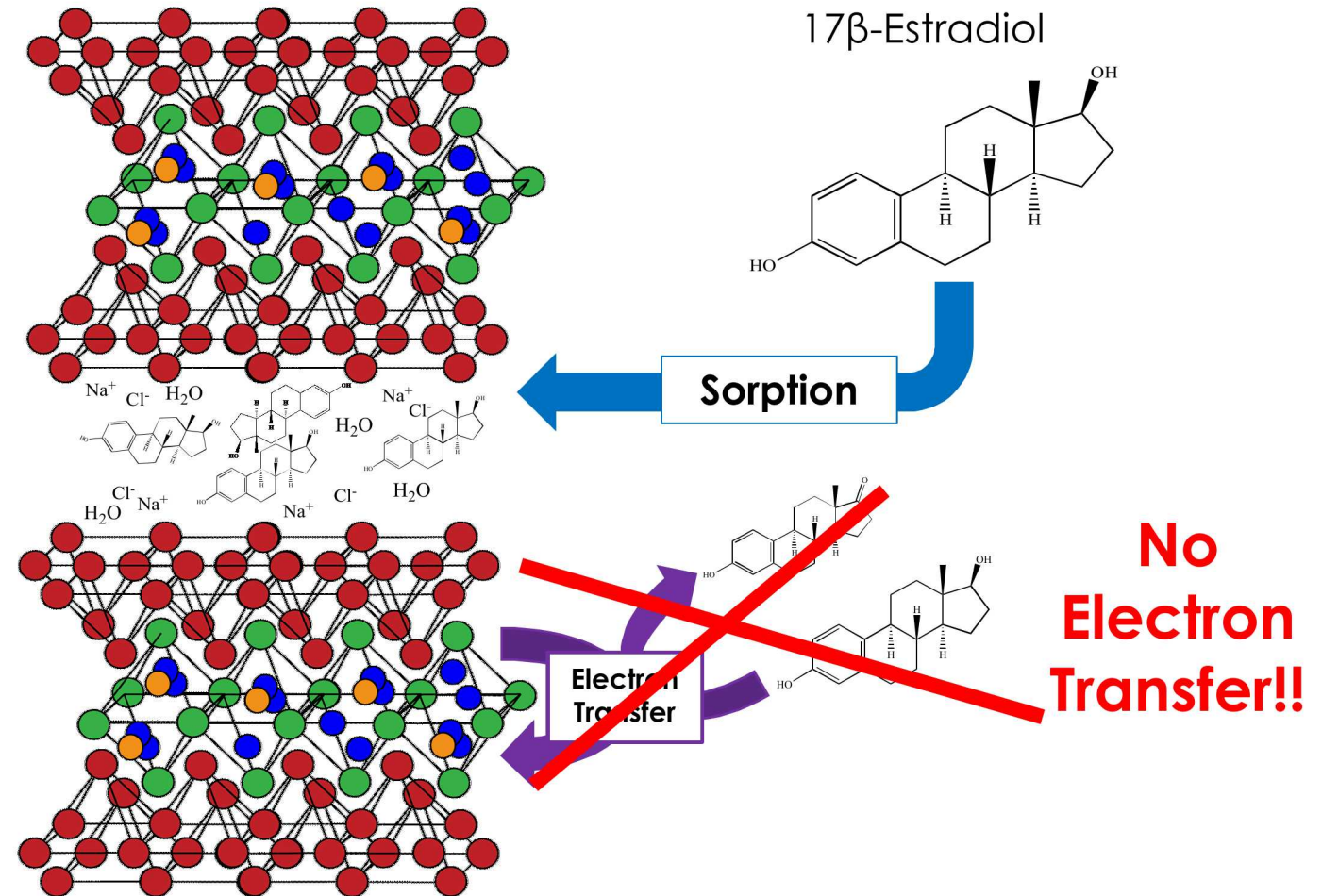
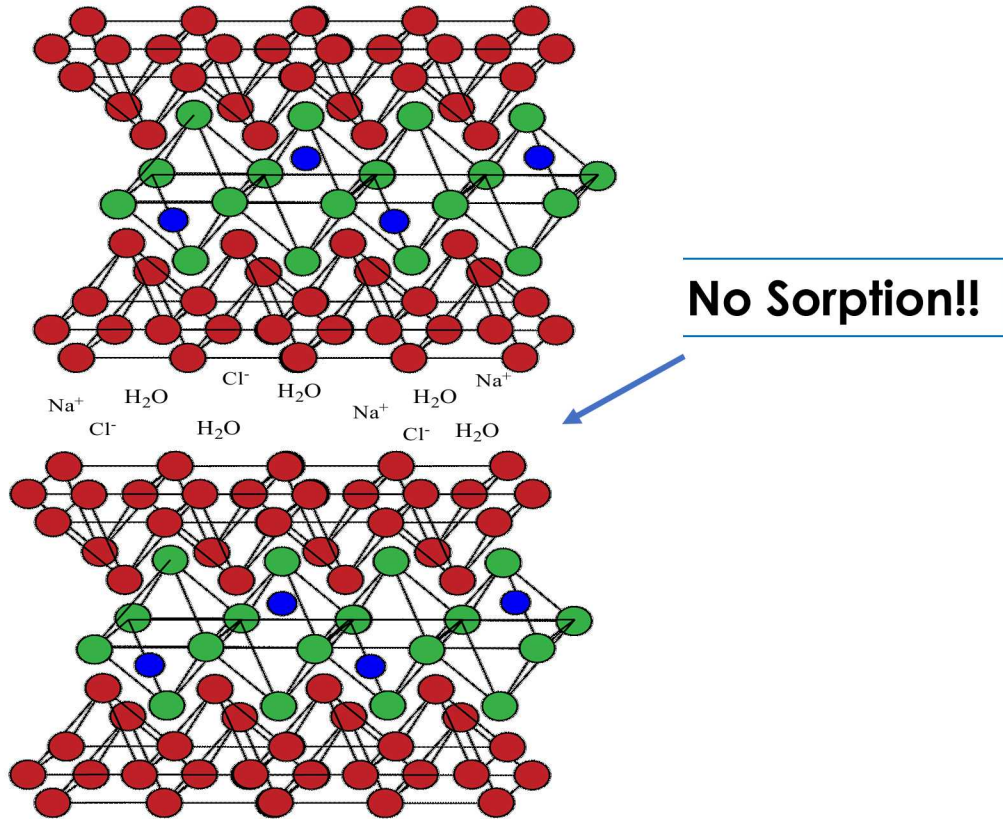


Diffuse Reflectance Spectra



Conclusions

Results



Future Work

- Longer kinetics experiments
- Sorption experiments