EXPOSURE ASSESSMENT FOR MERCURY AND OTHER METALS IN COMMONLY CONSUMED FISH OF WEST PENINSULAR MALAYSIA

Zurahanim Fasha Anual

PhD in Applied Science

Faculty of Education, Science, Technology & Mathematics
University of Canberra

ACT

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Abstract

Fish is a cheap supply of protein and is considered among the main source of protein for majority of populations in Asia. Eating fish has always been associated with health benefits due to high content of omega-3 fatty acids (EPA and DHA). As consumption of fish is the main route of exposure to pollutants in humans, it is the main interest of this study to determine the concentrations of metals (with special interest in mercury) in commonly consumed fish in West Peninsular Malaysia. Due to the toxicity of mercury which depends on its bioavailability and chemical form, it is insufficient to measure only total concentrations of mercury. Hence, mercury speciation was also measured in this study. As mercury has a high affinity for sulphur, the most likely binding ligand of mercury is free sulfhydryl groups in protein cysteine residues. There is limited information, however, on the binding sites of mercury in fish proteins. A more detailed examination on the biochemical associations of mercury in fish proteins was assessed using size exclusion chromatography and SDS-PAGE to determine the molecular weights of protein bound mercury. Reversed phase chromatography was then used to determine the chemical associations of mercury. The implications for the metabolism and toxicity of mercury in fish were discussed.

Table of Contents

Certificate of Authorship		iii
Acknowledgements		v
Abstract		vii
CHAPTER 1		1
INTRODUCTION AND RATIONALE		
CHAPTER 2		7
LITERATURE REVIEW		7
2.2 History of use		8
2.3 Sources of mercury		9
2.4 Toxicological effects of mercury		11
2.5 Biogeochemical cycling of mercury		13
2.6 Methylation of mercury		14
2.7 Demethylation of mercury		16
2.8 Pathways of human exposure to meth	nyl mercury	16
2.9 Absorption, distribution and excretion	n of mercury in humans	19
2.10 Biomarkers of exposure		22
2.11 Mercury in fish		23
2.12 Consumption advisories for mercury i	n fish	25
2.13 Bioaccumulation of mercury in marine	e food webs	27
2.14 Speciation analysis		30
	GE)	
2.17 Protein characterization and identificat	tion	37

2.18 Metallothioneins	39
2.19 Concluding Remarks	40
CHAPTER 3	43
THE ASSESSMENT OF TOTAL MERCURY AND METHYL MERCURY IN FISH	<u></u>
TISSUES FROM WEST PENINSULAR MALAYSIA	
IISSUES PROM WEST LENINSULAR MALATSIA	43
3.1 INTRODUCTION	43
3.2 MATERIALS AND METHODS	46
3.2.1 INTRODUCTION	46
3.2.2 SELECTION OF SITES	46
3.2.3 COLLECTION OF FISH AND SEAFOOD	
3.2.4 LABORATORY ANALYSES	48
3.2.5 STATISTICAL ANALYSIS	
3.2.6 CLASSIFICATION OF SPECIES	50
3.3 RESULTS	50
3.3.1 Quality assurance of analytical results	
3.3.2 Nitrogen and carbon stable isotopes	51
3.3.3 Total mercury and methyl mercury concentrations	55
3.3.4 Inter species variation in total mercury and methyl mercury concentrations	55
3.3.4.1 Interspecific differences in total mercury concentrations	55
3.3.4.2 Interspecific differences in methyl mercury concentrations	57
3.3.4.3 Differences in total mercury concentrations between trophic levels	57
3.3.4.4 Differences in methyl mercury concentrations between trophic levels	57
3.3.4.5 Differences in total mercury concentrations between feeding mode	
3.3.4.6 Differences in methyl mercury concentrations between feeding mode	58
3.3.4.7 Percentage ratios of methyl mercury to mercury	59
3.3.5 Relationship of mercury concentrations with length	60
3.3.6 Relationship of methyl mercury concentrations with length	61
3.3.7 Trophic level and biomagnification	62
3.3.7.1 Relationship between $\delta^{15}N$ and log mercury concentrations	62
3.3.7.2 Relationship between $\delta^{15}N$ and log methyl mercury concentrations	63
3.3.8 Comparison with fish consumption guidelines	
3.3.9 Estimation of potential health risk	
3.4 DISCUSSION	67
3.4.1 Nitrogen and carbon stable isotope analysis	
3.4.2 Interspecific differences in total mercury concentrations	
3.4.3 Interspecific differences in methyl mercury concentrations	
3.4.4 Differences in total mercury concentrations between trophic levels	
3.4.5 Differences in methyl mercury concentrations between trophic levels	
3.4.6 Differences in total mercury concentrations between feeding mode	
3.4.7 Differences in methyl mercury concentrations between feeding mode	
3.4.8 Relationship of total mercury concentrations and length	

3.4.9 Relationship of methyl mercury concentrations and length	7		
3.4.10 Percentage ratios of methyl mercury to mercury	7		
3.4.11 Trophic level and biomagnification	7		
3.4.12 Comparison with fish consumption guidelines	7		
3.4.13 Estimation of potential health risk			
		ASSESSMENT OF METALS IN COMMONLY CONSUMED FISH OF WEST	
		PENINSULAR MALAYSIA	7
4.1 INTRODUCTION	7		
4.2 MATERIALS AND METHODS			
4.2.1 SELECTION OF SITES	8		
4.2.2 COLLECTION OF FISH AND SEAFOOD			
4.2.3 LABORATORY ANALYSIS			
4.2.3.1 MEASUREMENT OF FISH AND SEAFOOD	8		
4.2.3.2 SAMPLE PREPARATION			
4.2.3.3 MEASUREMENT OF METAL CONCENTRATIONS			
4.2.3.4 ANALYSIS OF CARBON AND NITROGEN STABLE ISOTOPES	8		
4.2.4 STATISTICAL ANALYSIS	8		
4.2.5 CLASSIFICATION OF SPECIES	8		
4.3 RESULTS	8		
4.3.1 Quality assurance of analytical results			
4.3.2 Nitrogen and carbon stable isotopes			
4.3.3 Trophic transfer of metals			
4.3.4 Metal concentrations			
4.3.4.1 Arsenic (As)			
4.3.4.2 Cadmium (Cd)			
4.3.4.3 Lead (Pb)			
4.3.4.4 Selenium (Se)	<u>c</u>		
4.3.4.5 Copper (Cu)			
4.3.4.6 Zinc (Zn)			
4.3.4.7 Iron (Fe)			
4.3.5 Relationship of metal concentrations with length			
4.3.6 Relationship between metal concentrations			
4.3.6.1 Correlations with all metal concentrations			
4.3.6.2 Interactions between mercury and selenium concentrations			
4.3.7 Estimation of potential health risk	10		
4.4 DISCUSSION	10		
4.4.1 Stable isotope analysis			
4.4.2 Trophic transfer of metals			
4.4.3 Metal concentrations			
4.4.3.1 Arsenic (As)			

4.4.3.2 Cadmium (Cd)	106
4.4.3.3 Lead (Pb)	
4.4.3.4 Selenium (Se)	108
4.4.3.5 Copper (Cu)	109
4.4.3.6 Zinc (Zn)	110
4.4.3.7 Iron (Fe)	
4.4.4 Relationship of metal concentrations and feeding habit	112
4.4.5 Relationship of metal concentrations and length	113
4.4.6 Relationship between metal concentrations	113
4.4.6.1 Correlations	
4.4.6.2 Mercury and selenium concentrations	
4.4.7 Estimation of potential health risk	115
4.5 Summary and Conclusions	116
CHAPTER 5	119
A STUDY ON MERCURY-BINDING PROTEIN IN FISH	119
5.1 INTRODUCTION	119
5.2 MATERIALS AND METHODS	121
5.2.1 General remarks	
5.2.2 Chemicals	121
5.2.3 Protein extraction from fish	
5.2.4 Sodium dodecyl sulphate-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE)	
5.2.5 Inductively coupled plasma-mass spectrometry (ICP-MS)	
5.2.6 High Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC)	
5.2.7 Digestion of SDS-PAGE gel	124
5.3 RESULTS	124
5.3.1 Protein extraction from fish	
5.3.2 Mercury-containing proteins in fish extracts	
5.3.3 SDS-PAGE	
5.3.4 Digestion of SDS-PAGE gels	127
5.3.5 Separation of mercury-containing proteins	128
5.4 DISCUSSION	131
5.4.1 Protein extraction from fish	131
5.4.2 Mercury-containing proteins in fish extracts	
5.4.4 Digestion of SDS-PAGE gels	
5.4.5 Separation of mercury-containing proteins	133
5.5 Summary and conclusions	134
CHAPTER 6	137
SYNOPSIS AND GENERAL CONCLUSIONS	137
6.1.1 The assessment of total mercury and methyl mercury in fish tissues from We	st Peninsular
Malaysia	137

6.1.2 Assessment of metals in commonly consumed fish of West Peninsula	r Malaysia 138
6.1.3 A study on mercury-binding protein in fish	139
REFERENCES	143

List of Figures

Figure 2.1 Proportion of global anthropogenic emissions of mercury to air from different regio	
of the world (AMAP/UNEP 2008)	10
Figure 2.2 Global mercury consumption by application and by region in 2005	12
Figure 2.3 Global biogeochemical cycling of mercury. Natural (preindustrial) fluxes (Mg) year and inventories are noted in black, anthropogenic contributions are in red. Natural fluxes enhanced by anthropogenic activities are noted by red and black dot-red line	
Table 2.1 The major effects of different mercury species	
Figure 2.4 The chemical structure of the complex of methyl mercury with the amino acid-cysteine and methionine. Adapted from Clarkson et al. (2007)	
Figure 2.5 Varying concentrations of mercury in different types of fish and seafood (Source: Blanchard J., Sierra Magazine 2011)	
Figure 2.6 Illustrative diagram of typical analytical steps involved to obtain comprehensive metalloproteomics information	35
Figure 3.1 Map of fish complexes and wholesale markets in West Peninsular Malaysia	47
Table 3.1 The most preferred seafood consumed among Malaysians based on dietary survey in Peninsular Malaysia (reprinted from Nurul Izzah 2009)	
Table 3.2 The mean certified and measured values of mercury and methyl mercury (MeHg) concentrations (mean \pm standard deviation) in $\mu g/g$ dry mass in certified reference material DORM-2	50
Table 3.4 Mercury and methyl mercury concentrations (mean \pm S.D. μ g/g dry mass) in selected species of fish from West Peninsular Malaysia	
Figure 3.3 The mean mercury concentrations in fish by species	56
Figure 4.1 Map of fish complexes and wholesale markets in West Peninsular Malaysia	82

List of Table

Table 2.1 The major effects of different mercury s	pecies21
Table 2.2 Applications of hyphenated technique u	sing ICP-MS as detector34
Table 3.1 The most preferred seafood consumed a Peninsular Malaysia	
Table 3.2 The mean certified and measured value concentrations (mean ± standard deviation) is material DORM-2	n μg/g dry mass in certified reference
Table 3.3 Total mercury concentrations (mean analysis in fish from West Peninsular Malaysia	
Table 3.4 Mercury and methyl mercury concentra species of fish from West Peninsular Malaysia	
Table 3.5 Mean total Hg concentrations (μ g/g dr the literature, including results from this study	
Table 4.1 The mean certified and measured valuerror) in $\mu g/g$ dry mass in certified reference materia	es of metal concentrations (mean ± standardal DORM-285
Table 4.2 The nitrogen and carbon stable isotope a Peninsular Malaysia	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Table 4.3 Metal concentrations (µg/g dry mas Peninsular Malaysia	
Table 4.4 Correlation analyses between metals	98
Table 4.5 Mass, molar concentrations and mola species	100
Table 4.6 The Provisional Tolerable Daily and W Peninsular Malaysia	eekly Intake for all metals in fish from Wes102
Table 5.1 NexION 300Q Instrumental Parameters	122
Table 5.2 The extraction efficiencies by different e	xtraction procedures in fish123
Table 5.3 Total mercury content with corresponding pr	rotein bands127
Table 5.4 List of protein spots identified by various ted	chniques in specific species134