

Do chemicals in plastic consumer products contribute to obesity?

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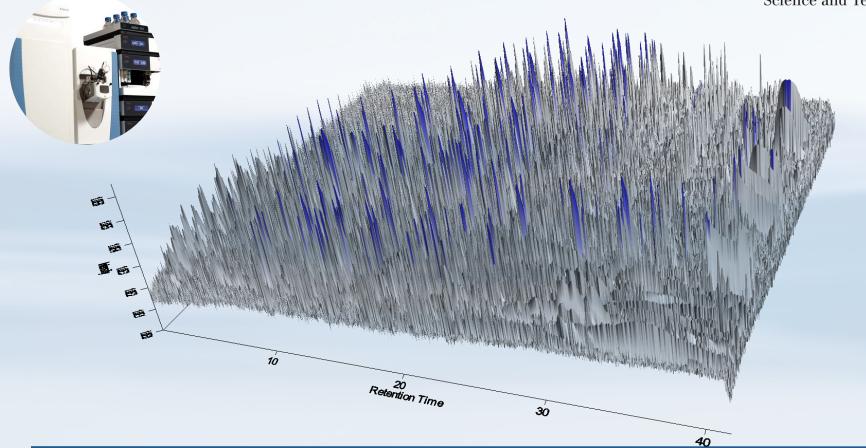






Plastic chemicals: a forest of peaks

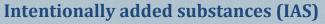




Plastic chemicals: More than additives



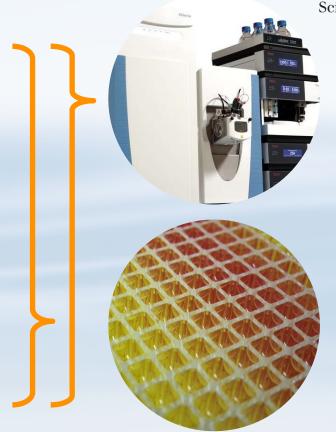
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- starting substances
- catalysts
- additives

Non-intentionally added substances (NIAS)

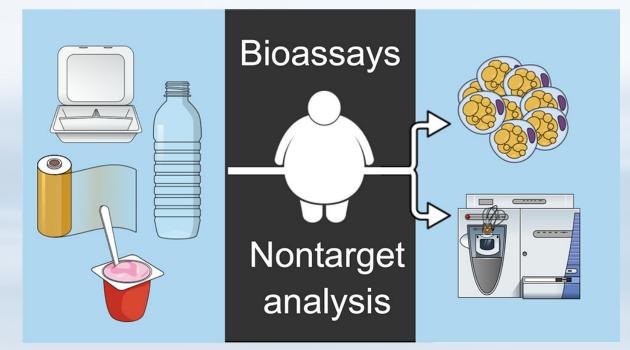
- impurities
- reaction by-products
- degradation products



Metabolism-disrupting chemicals in plastic?



34 everyday plastic products

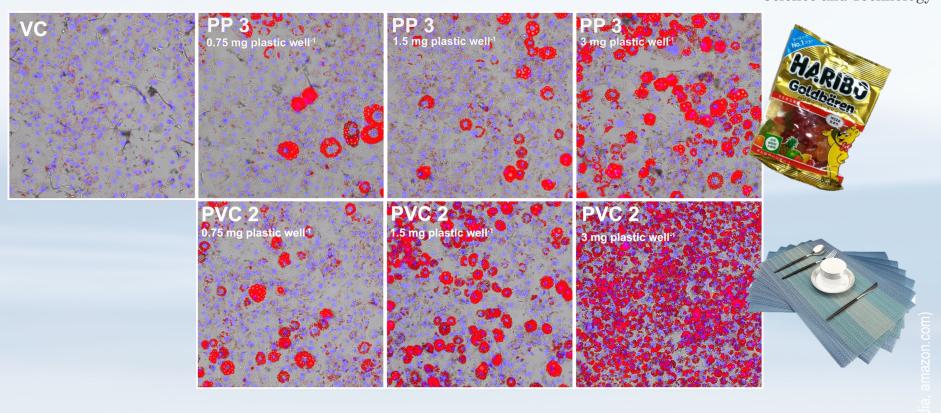


3T3-L1 preadipocytes, high-content imaging

nontarget LC-QTOF-MS/MS

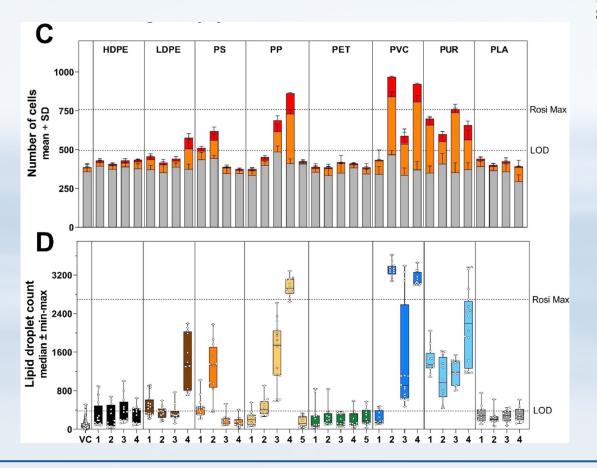
Adipogenic activity of plastic extracts





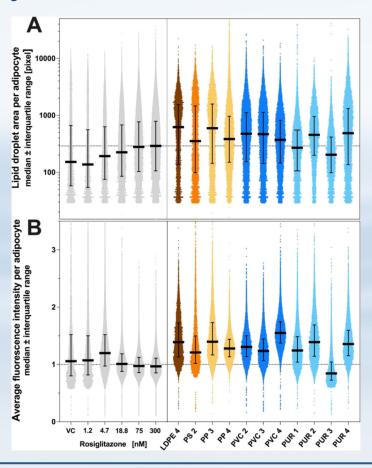
One-third of products induce adipogenesis





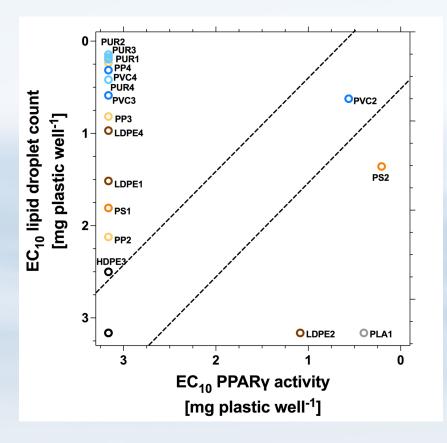
Unhealthy adipocytes?





Adipogenic activity is PPARy-independent

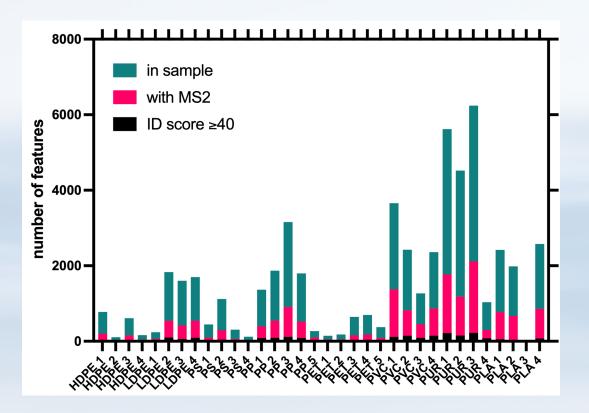




Number of chemical features

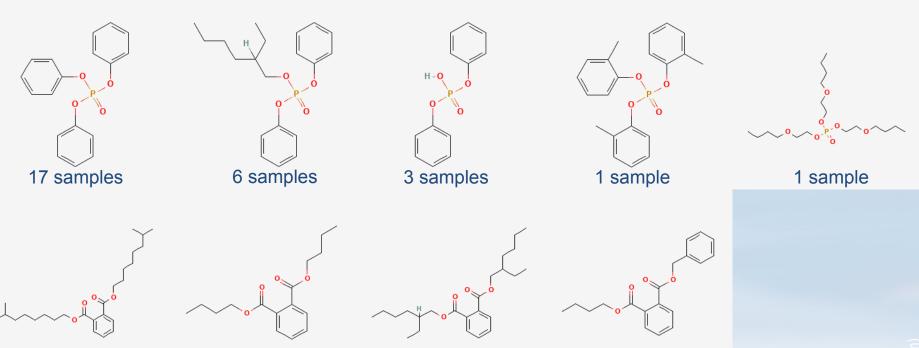






Metabolism-disrupting chemicals in plastic





1 sample

1 sample

1 sample

2 samples

In a nutshell



- chemicals in 1/3 of products induce adipogenesis
 - → key process towards overweight and obesity
 - → plastics <u>may</u> be underestimated environmental factor contributing to obesity
- not mediated via PPARγ
 → other mechanisms underlying
- products contain >55 000 chemical features
 → vast universe of plastic chemicals
- 11 metabolism-disrupting compounds
 - → probably not soley causing the observed effects
 - → other, unidentified MDCs in plastic

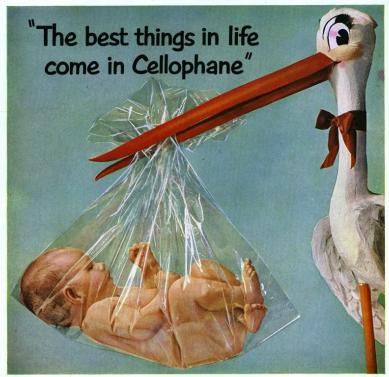


Ways forward



- acknowledge that plastics and other materials cannot be considered safe
- enforce transparency about chemical composition
- evaluate safety of all chemicals in a product not individual chemicals
- encourage safe-by-design and true green chemistry
- enable chemical simplicity as guiding principle

















BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING ... THROUGH CHEMISTRY