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		タイトル	要約	発行年	著者	書誌情報	PubMed ID	物質	データセット	予測/測定対象	モデル/アルゴリズム	パラメータ	バリデーション	結果	その他	備考			
4	物化	Using COSMOtherm to predict physicochemical properties of poly- and perfluorinated alkyl substances (PFASs).	Recently, there has been concern about the presence of poly- and perfluorinated alkyl substances (PFASs) in the environment, biota and humans. However, lack of physicochemical data has limited the application of environmental fate models to understand the environmental distribution and ultimate fate of PFASs. We employ the COSMOtherm model to estimate physicochemical properties for 130 individual PFASs, namely perfluoroalkyl acids (including branched isomers for C(4)-C(8) perfluorocarboxylic acids), their precursors and some important intermediates. The estimated physicochemical properties are interpreted using structure-property relationships and rationalised with insight into molecular interactions. Within a homologous series of linear PFASs with the same functional group, both air-water and octanol-water partition coefficient increase with increasing perfluorinated chain length, likely due to increasing molecular volume. For PFASs with the same perfluorinated chain length but different functional groups, the ability of the functional group to form hydrogen bonds strongly influences the chemicals' partitioning behaviour. The partitioning behaviour of all theoretically possible branched isomers can vary considerably; however, the predominant isopropyl and monomethyl branched isomers in technical mixtures have similar properties as their linear counterparts (differences below 0.5 log units). Our property estimates provide a basis for further environmental modelling, but with some caveats and limitations.	2011	Wang, Z., MacLeod, M., Cousins, I. T., Scheringer, M. & Hungerbühler, K.	Environmental Chemistry, 8, 389-398.	-	PFNA	130物質 (C4-C8パーフルオロカルボン酸の分岐異性体を含む)	液体蒸気圧、空気-水分配係数、オクタノール-水分配係数、オクタノール-空気分配係数、オクタノール溶解度、水溶解度	COSMOtherm model (v.C2.1 release 01.10. COSMOlogic GmbH & Co. KG) を使用 (EPISuiteおよび SPARCをデータの比較のため使用)	-	-	・同じ官能基を持つ同種の直鎖 PFASにおいて、鎖長の増加に伴い空気-水分配係数およびオクタノール-水分配係数が増加すると推測された。 ・同じ鎖長で官能基が異なる PFAS では、水素結合を形成する官能基が化学物質の分配挙動に強く影響することが示された。			A	-	
8	物化	Gas-phase NMR studies of the thermolysis of perfluorooctanoic acid. J Fluor Chem 126:1510-1516.	The thermolysis of perfluorooctanoic acid (CF3(CF2)6COOH) has been studied kinetically by high-temperature gas-phase NMR in both sodium borosilicate glass and quartz ampoules. In both cases, 1-H-perfluoroheptane is the major product, but the decomposition is considerably slower in quartz. The decomposition in borosilicate ampoules at 307 ° C is greatly accelerated by the presence of crushed borosilicate glass and the reaction appears to be completely heterogeneous. Perfluoro-1-heptene is produced as a minor product and time-of-flight secondary ion mass spectrometry (ToF-SIMS) examination of the inner surface of the borosilicate glass ampoule after reaction reveals the presence of NaF. The thermolysis in quartz ampoules was studied by ex situ heating in the temperature range 355–385 ° C and produced moderate amounts of perfluoro-1-heptene and SiF4 in addition to 1-H-perfluoroheptane. Thermolysis in the presence of added crushed quartz accelerates the decomposition, as does increasing the concentration of perfluorooctanoic acid or carrying out the thermolysis in the presence of water. The thermolysis of perfluorooctanoic acid thus proceeds at widely different rates depending on concentration and on the physical and chemical environment. By contrast, the pyrolysis of ammonium perfluorooctanoate is more facile by orders of magnitude and proceeds by first-order kinetics at essentially the same rates in both quartz and borosilicate ampoules with an estimated half-life of 2 s at 307 ° C.	2005	Krusic PJ, Marchione AA, Roe DC.	J Fluor Chem 126:1510-1516.	-	(参考) PFOA	-	-	-	-	-	-	・ PFOAの熱分解について、ホウケイ酸ナトリウムガラスおよび石英アンプル中での高温気相NMRにより調べた結果、両者とも1-H-perfluoroheptaneが主な生成物であったが石英の方が分解が大幅に遅かった。 ・307°Cでのホウケイ酸ナトリウムアンプルの分解は、粉砕されたホウケイ酸ガラスの存在により大幅に加速された。Perfluoro-1-hepteneが微量生成され、反応後のToF-SIMS分析によりNaF が確認された。 ・355-385 8°Cで石英アンプル中の熱分解を調べた結果、 1-H-perfluoroheptaneに加え perfluoro-1-heptene とSiF4が生成した。添加した粉砕石英の存在下での熱分解は、PFOAの濃度が高い場合や、水の存在下で熱分解を行う場合と同様に、分解を促進する。	PFOAに関する記述のみで今年度の評価対象物質についての記述がない		A	-
D1	物化	Vapor Pressure of Nine Perfluoroalkyl Substances (PFASs) Determined Using the Knudsen Effusion Method	Sublimation vapor pressures of nine pure perfluoroalkyl substances, including ammonium perfluoro(2-methyl-3-oxahexanoate) (GenX), 1H,1H,2H,2H- perfluoro-1-decanol (8:2 FTOH), 1H,1H,2H,2H-perfluoro-1-dodecanol (10:2 FTOH), and C6 to C11 perfluorocarboxylic acids (PFCAs), were measured using the Knudsen technique at near-ambient temperatures. Melting temperatures and fusion enthalpies of these compounds were also measured by differential scanning calorimetry. The vapor pressure of GenX ammonium salt is comparable to that of the much higher molecular weight perfluoroundecanoic acid. GenX ammonium salt also did not show actual melting behavior but instead decomposed at around 470 K. The measured near-ambient temperature sublimation vapor pressures of the PFCAs and FTOHs were compared with some earlier reported liquid phase vapor pressures obtained at higher temperatures, and reasonable agreement exists between the data obtained in the different studies. The sublimation enthalpies of the PFCAs indicate that the contribution to the sublimation enthalpy of the CF2 group in the alkyl chain is comparable to that of the CH2 group in the corresponding nonfluorinated analogues, even though the PFCAs show consistently higher vapor pressures than do the corresponding carbon number alkanolic acids.	2020	Zhang, MK; Yamada, K; Bourguet, S; Gueffo, J; Suuberg, EM	J. Chem. Eng. Data. 2020 May;65(5):2332-2342. doi: 10.1021/acs.jced.9b00922.	32968326	GenX PFHxA PFNA	-	・昇華蒸気圧 (単位: mmHg) ・融解温度 ・融解エンタルピー	-	-	-	・ GenX、PFHxA、PFNAを含むPFASについて、Knudsen法により昇華蒸気圧を、示差走査熱量測定法により融解温度と融解エンタルピーを測定した。 ・ GenXアンモニウム塩の蒸気圧は、分子量がより大きいperfluoroundecanoic acidの蒸気圧に匹敵した。 GenXアンモニウム塩は実際の溶融挙動を示さず、約470Kで分解した。			A	-	
D2	物化	Interactions of perfluoroalkyl substances with a phospholipid bilayer studied by neutron reflectometry	The interactions between perfluoroalkyl substances (PFASs) and a phospholipid bilayer (1,2-dimyristoyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine) were investigated at the molecular level using neutron reflectometry. Representative PFASs with different chain length and functional groups were selected in this study including: perfluorobutane sulfonate (PFBS), perfluorohexanoate (PFHxA), perfluorohexane sulfonate (PFHxS), perfluorononanoate (PFNA), perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS), and perfluorooctane sulfonamide (FOSA). All PFASs were found to interact with the bilayer by incorporation, indicating PFAS ability to accumulate once ingested or taken up by organisms. The interactions were observed to increase with chain length and vary with the functional group as SO2NH2(FOSA) > SO2O-(PFOS) > COO-(PFNA). The PFAS hydrophobicity, which is strongly correlated with perfluorocarbon chain length, was found to strongly influence the interactions. Longer chain PFASs showed higher tendency to penetrate into the bilayer compared to the short-chain compounds. The incorporated PFASs could for all substances but one (PFNA) be removed from the lipid membrane by gentle rinsing with water (2 mL min ⁻¹ l). Although short -chain PFASs have been suggested to be the potentially less bioaccumulative alternative, we found that in high enough concentrations they can also disturb the bilayer. The roughness and disorder of the bilayer was observed to increase as the concentration of PFASs increased (in particular for the high concentrations of short-chain substances i.e. PFHxA and PFBS), which can be an indication of aggregation of PFASs in the bilayer. (C) 2017 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.	2018	Nouhi, S; Ahrens, L; Pereira, HC; Hughes, AV; Campana, M; Gutfreund, P; Palsson, GK; Vorobiev, A; Hellsing, MS	J. Colloid Interface Sci. 2018 Feb;511:474-481. doi: 10.1016/j.jcis.2017.09.102	29073553	PFHxA PFNA PFBS	-	脂質二重層からの中性子反射率	-	-	-	・ PFASとリン脂質二重層 (1,2-dimyristoyl-glycero-3-hosphocholine) の間の相互作用を、中性子反射率測定法を使用して分子レベルで評価した。 ・本研究で用いたPFASは、リン脂質二重層の官能基よりも鎖との関連が強い傾向がみられた。 ・鎖長が同じPFOS、FOSA、PFNAのリン脂質二重層との相互作用を比較した場合、FOSA (13%) > PFOS (8%) > PFNA (7%)の順に増加した (SO2NH2 > SO2O > COO)。 ・鎖長が長い PFAS は、短鎖化合物と比較して二重層に浸透する高い傾向を示した。二重層への浸透に対する Perfluoroalkyl sulfonatesの効果は、PFOS>PFHxS>PFBS (C8>C6>C4) と示され、鎖長とともに増加することが認められた。			A	-	
D3	物化	Ideal versus Nonideal Transport of PFAS in Unsaturated Porous Media	Per- and poly-fluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) adsorb at air-water interfaces during transport in unsaturated porous media. This can cause surfactant-induced flow and enhanced retention that is a function of concentration, which complicates characterization and modeling of PFAS transport under unsaturated conditions. The influence of surfactant-induced flow and nonlinear air-water interfacial adsorption (AWIA) on PFAS transport was investigated with a series of miscible-displacement transport experiments conducted with a several-log range in input concentrations. Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS), perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), and ammonium perfluoro 2-methyl-3-oxahexanoate (GenX) were used as model PFAS. The results were interpreted in terms of critical reference concentrations associated with PFAS surface activities and their relationship to the relevancy of transport processes such as surfactant-induced flow and nonlinear AWIA for concentration ranges of interest. Analysis of the measured transport behavior of PFAS under unsaturated-flow conditions demonstrated that AWIA was linear when the input concentration was sufficiently below the critical reference concentration. This includes the absence of significant arrival-front self-sharpening and extended elution tailing of the breakthrough curves, as well as the similarity of retardation factors measured for a wide range of input concentrations. Independentlypredicted simulations produced with a comprehensive flow and transport model that accounts for transient variably-saturated flow, surfactant-induced flow, nonlinear rate-limited solid-phase sorption, and nonlinear ratelimited AWIA provided excellent predictions of the measured transport. A series of simulations was conducted with the model to test the specific impact of various processes potentially influencing PFOS transport. The simulation results showed that surfactant-induced flow was negligible and that AWIA was effectively linear when the input concentration was sufficiently below the critical reference concentration. PFAS retention associated with AWIA can be considered to be ideal in such cases, thereby supporting the use of simplified mathematical models. Conversely, apparent nonideal transport behavior was observed for experiments conducted with input concentrations similar to or greater than the critical reference concentration.	2021	Brusseau, ML; Guo, B; Huang, DD; Yan, N; Lyu, Y	Water Res. 2021 Sep;202:117405. doi: 10.1016/j.watres.2021.117405.	34273774	GenX	-	界面吸着係数 (θ)	-	-	-	・ GenX、PFOS、PFOAを用いて、界面活性剤誘起流動と非線形の空気-水界面吸着 (AWIA) が PFAS 輸送に及ぼす影響を、数対数範囲の投入濃度で実施した一連の混和変位輸送実験により調査した。 ・不飽和流条件下で測定された PFAS の輸送挙動を分析した結果、投入濃度が臨界参照濃度を十分に下回る場合、界面吸着は線形であることが認められた。			A	-	
D4	物化	Binding of Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances to the Human Pregnane X Receptor	Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFASs) are a class of environmentally persistent industrial compounds that disrupt various metabolic pathways. Among the protein receptors to which PFASs bind, the human pregnane X receptor (hPXR) is found to be a host for a variety of long- and short-chain PFASs that lead to its overactivation. Overactivation of hPXR is linked to potential endocrine disruption, oxidative stress, hepatic steatosis, and adverse drug interactions. In this study, molecular dynamics (MD) is used to study the binding between hPXR and a number of PFAS compounds, including alternatives whose activity on hPXR has not been experimentally tested. This is the first-time MD is used to study the interactions between PFASs and hPXR, showing how relative binding free energies of PFASs relate to hPXR agonism. Binding free energy calculations, hydrogen bond analysis, per-residue decomposition calculations, and alanine scanning studies are done to provide further insight. Activities on hPXR for several short-chain and alternative PFAS compounds to long-chain PFASs that have yet to be reported will also be considered. These short-chain and alternative species include perfluorobutane sulfonic acid (PFBS), Gen-X (trade name for 2,3,3,3-tetrafluoro-2-heptafluoropropoxy propanoic acid), ADONA (trade name for 4,8-dioxo-3H-perfluorononanoic acid), and 6:2 fluorotelomer carboxylic acid (6:2 FTCA). The study shows key aspects of PFAS recognition on the hPXR, the link between PFAS binding to hPXR and the hPXR activity change observed upon the PFAS exposure, and the potential effects of alternative PFASs on hPXR activity.	2020	Lai, TT; Eken, Y; Wilson, AK	Environ. Sci. Technol. 2020 Dec;54(24):15986-15995. doi: 10.1021/acs.est.0c04651.	33228354	PFBA PFHxA PFNA PFBS GenX	-	・ヒトブレグナンX受容体との結合力 ・水素結合寿命	SHAKE algorithm: 水素結合の制約 MM-PBSA法、MM-GBSA法: PFASとヒトブレグナンX受容体の結合力の予測	-	-	-	・分子動力学を用いて、ヒトブレグナンX受容体 (hPXR) とPFASとの結合について評価を行い、さらに結合自由エネルギー計算、水素結合分析、およびアラニンスキャンニングを実施した。 ・MM-GBSA法を用いてPFASのhPXR への結合エネルギーを算出した結果、PFCA (PFBA、PFPA、PFHxA、PFHpA、PFOA、PFNA、PFDA、PFDoA) のhPXRとの結合力は、炭素数の増加とともに増加することが示唆された。 ・PFSA (PFBS、PFOS)を比較した場合、炭素鎖長の増加により親和性が低下することから、PFBS (C4) の方が PFOS (C8) よりも高い結合力を示した(+11.6 kcal/mol)。			A	-

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D5	物化	GenX in water: Interactions and self-assembly	2,3,3,3-tetrafluoro-2-(heptafluoropropoxy) propanoate, a.k.a. GenX, is a surfactant introduced as a safer alternative to replace perfluorooctanoate (PFOA) in the manufacturing of fluorinated polymers, however, GenX is shown to cause adverse health effects similar to, or even worse than, those of the legacy PFOA. With an overarching goal to understand the behavior of GenX molecules in aqueous media, we report here on GenX micelle formation and structure in aqueous solutions, on the basis of results obtained from a combination of experimental techniques such as surface tension, fluorescence, viscosity, and small-angle neutron scattering (SANS), and molecular dynamics (MD) simulations. To our best knowledge, this is the first report on GenX micelles. The critical micelle concentration (CMC) of GenX ammonium salt in water is 175 mM. GenX forms small micelles with association number 6-8 and 10 angstrom radius. GenX molecules prefer to align along the micelle surface, and the ether oxygen of GenX has very little interaction with and exposure to water. Information on the surfactant and interfacial properties of GenX is crucial, since such properties are manifestations of interactions between GenX molecules and between GenX and water molecules and, in turn, the amphiphilic character of GenX dictates its fate and transport in the aqueous environment, its interactions with various biomolecules, and its binding to adsorbent materials.	2022	Kancharla, S; Choudhary, A; Davis, RT; Dong, DP; Bedrov, D; Tsianou, M; Alexandridis, P	J. Hazard. Mater. 2022 Apr;428:128137. doi: 10.1016/j.jhazmat.2021.128137.	35016121	GenX	-	・表面張力 ・微極性ビレン蛍光 ・粘度 ・臨界ミセル濃度	-	-	-	・水性媒体中でのGenXの挙動を評価するために、表面張力、蛍光、粘度の測定、中性子小角散乱、分子動力学 (MD) シミュレーションなどの実験により、水溶液中でのGenXミセルの形成と構造を調べた。 ・GenXは、フルオロカーボン鎖が短いため、比較的高い臨界ミセル濃度 (175 mM) を示し、会合数 6-8、半径10 Å の小さなミセルを形成した。ミセルに参加する GenX 分子は、平均 8 個の水分子によって水和され、GenX のアニオン性頭部基は水と強く相互作用するが、エーテル酸素は水との相互作用や曝露はほとんど無かった。 ・ GenX の分岐フルオロエーテル鎖は、炭素数が同じ直鎖フルオロカーボン鎖よりも疎水性が 30% 低かった。			A	-	
D9	物化	Evaluation of the binding of perfluorinated compound to pepsin: Spectroscopic analysis and molecular docking	In this paper, we investigated the binding mode of perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA) to pepsin using spectroscopies and molecular docking methods. Fluorescence quenching study indicated that their different ability to bind with pepsin. Meanwhile, time-resolved fluorescence measurements established that PFOA and PFNA quenched the fluorescence intensity of pepsin through the mechanism of static quenching. The thermodynamic parameters showed that hydrophobic forces were the main interactions. Furthermore, UV-vis, FTIR, three-dimensional fluorescence and molecular docking result indicated that PFCs impact the conformation of pepsin and PFOA was more toxic than PFNA. The conformational transformation of PFOA/PFNA-pepsin was confirmed through the quantitative analysis of the CD spectra. The present studies offer the theory evidence to analyze environmental safety and biosecurity of PFCs on proteases. (C) 2016 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.	2016	Yue, YY; Sun, YY; Yan, XY; Liu, JM; Zhao, SF; Zhang, J	Chemosphere 2016 Oct;161:475-481. doi: 10.1016/j.chemosphere.2016.07.047	27459159	PFNA	-	ペプシンとの結	-	熱力学パラメータ: エンタルピー変化、エントロピー変化	-	・分光法と分子ドッキング法を使用して、PFNAおよびPOFAのペプシンとの結合性を評価した。蛍光消光研究により、ペプシンとの結合力が異なることが確認され、時間分解蛍光測定により、PFOAおよびPFNA が静的消光のメカニズムによってペプシンの蛍光強度を消光することが明らかになった。 ・熱力学パラメータによりペプシンとの結合性を評価した結果、PFOAおよびPFNAのエンタルピー変化が共に負の値 (-1.55, -1.5 kJmol ⁻¹) を示したことから、疎水性が主な相互作用であると認められた。エントロピー変化からも結合相互作用が疎水性であると示された (PFOA, PFNA: 21.66, 66.23 Jmol ⁻¹ K ⁻¹)。 ・UV-vis, FTIR、三次元蛍光および分子ドッキングの結果から、PFAS がペプシンの立体構造に影響を与え、PFOA が PFNA よりも毒性が高いことが示された。			A	-	
D13	物化	Predicting Concentration- and Ionic-Strength-Dependent Air-Water Interfacial Partitioning Parameters of PFASs Using Quantitative Structure-Property Relationships (QSPRs)	Air-water interfacial retention of poly- and perfluoroalkyl substances (PFASs) is increasingly recognized as an important environmental process. Herein, column transport experiments were used to measure air-water interfacial partitioning values for several perfluoroalkyl ethers and for PFASs derived from aqueous film-forming foam, while batch experiments were used to determine equilibrium Kia data for compounds exhibiting evidence of rate-limited partitioning. Experimental results suggest a Freundlich isotherm best describes PFAS air-water partitioning at environmentally relevant concentrations (101-106 ng/L). A multiparameter regression analysis for Kia prediction was performed for the 15 PFASs for which equilibrium Kia values were determined, assessing 246 possible combinations of 8 physicochemical and system properties. Quantitative structure-property relationships (QSPRs) based on three to four parameters provided predictions of high accuracy without model overparameterization. Two QSPRs (R2 values of 0.92 and 0.83) were developed using an assumed average Freundlich n value of 0.65 and validated across a range of relevant concentrations for perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS), perfluorooctanoate (PFOA), and hexafluoropropylene oxidedimer acid (i.e., GenX). A mass action model was further modified to account for the changing ionic strength on PFAS air-water interfacial sorption. The final result was two distinct QSPRs for estimating PFAS air-water interfacial partitioning across a range of aqueous concentrations and ionic strengths.	2023	Stults, JF; Choi, YI; Rockwell, C; Schaefer, CE; Nguyen, DD; Knappe, DRU; Illangasekare, TH; Higgins, CP	Environ. Sci. Technol. 2023 Apr;57(13):5203-5215. doi: 10.1021/acs.est.2c07316.	36962006	PFBA PFHxA PFNA PFBS GenX	-	空気-水界面分配係 平衡K _{ow} 値	QSPRモデル	4パラメータモデル"no C18 model": モル体積、総鎖数、最長フッ素化鎖数、log ₁₀ 濃度 ng/L 3パラメータモデル"no C18 model": 最長フッ素化鎖数、C18保持時間 (分)、log10濃度 ng/L	-	・カラム輸送実験により水性膜形成泡由来の PFAS の空気-水界面分配係を測定し、バッチ実験により速度制限分配の証拠を示す化合物の平衡Kiaデータを算出した。 ・QSPRモデル用に選択された 8 つの変数の246通りの組み合わせにより、空気-水界面分配係の算出に適切であると示された 4 パラメータ (濃度、モル体積、最長フッ素化鎖数、総鎖数) を用いたQSPRモデルと、3パラメータQSPRモデル (濃度、最長フッ素化鎖数、C18保持時間) は、平衡Kia値と非常に良好な近似値を示した (R2はそれぞれ0.92、0.83)。			A	-	
D14	物化	Theoretical studies of the structural, electronic, and F-19 NMR properties of linear and branched perfluorobutanesulfonate	The structural and electronic properties of linear and branched perfluorobutanesulfonate (PFBS) in its anionic, acidic, and potassium or sodium salt forms were studied in a polarizable continuum model (PCM) of methanol solvent with the B3LYP functional and the 6-31G(d,p) basis set. The F-19 chemical shifts and F-19-F-19 J-coupling constants were determined in a PCM of methanol solvent with GIAO B3LYP/6-31++G(d, p). The differences in energy, enthalpy, and free energy of the four PFBS isomers were compared. The data indicate that the linear PFBS species is less stable than the branched isomers and the isomer with the tert-butyl-like structure is the most stable. The J-coupling contributions via both a non-Fermi contact mechanism and a long chain of bonds (through-bond) indicate that F-19-F-19 J-coupling constants are long range in these branched PFBS isomers. The calculated and experimental F-19 chemical shifts for the linear PFBS species are in good agreement. In addition, the results obtained establish the similarities between the geometries and electronic and NMR properties of linear PFBS and linear perfluorooctanesulfonate (PFOS).	2013	Ran, XQ; Goddard, JD	Can. J. Chem.- Rev. Can. Chim. 2013 Dec;91(12):1272-1280. doi: 10.1139/cjc-2013-0294.	-	PFBS (直鎖、分枝鎖)(アニオン塩、酸性塩、カリウム塩、ナトリウム塩)	-	結合した原子間の結合長 (Å) 原子間距離(Å) C-C-C-Cのねじれ角度 (°) 19Fの化学シフト 19F-19F Jカップリング定数	B3LYP/6-31+	-	-	・アニオン塩、酸性塩、カリウム塩、ナトリウム塩の形での直鎖および分枝のPFBS異性体の構造的、電子的特性、19F NMR特性の違いを調べた。GIAO B3LYP/6-31++G(d,p) を使用して、メタノール溶媒中における19F化学シフトおよび19F-19F Jカップリング定数を決定した。 ・PFBS 異性体のエネルギー、エンタルピー、自由エネルギーの違いを比較した結果、直鎖PFBS 種は分枝異性体よりも安定性が低く、tert-ブチル様構造を持つ異性体が最も安定であると認められた。 ・非フェルミ接触機構と長い結合鎖 (結合結合) の両方による Jカップリングの寄与により、これらの分枝 PFBS 異性体では19F-19F Jカップリング定数が長距離であることが示された。直鎖 PFBS 種の19F化学シフトの計算値は実験の結果がよく一致しており、B3LYP/6-31++G(d,p)によりPFBSの19Fの正確なNMR情報が得られると示された。			A	-	
D52	物化	High Lipophilicity of Perfluoroalkyl Carboxylate and Sulfonate: Implications for Their Membrane Permeability	Here we report on remarkably high lipophilicity of perfluoroalkyl carboxylate and sulfonate. A lipophilic nature of this emerging class of organic pollutants has been hypothesized as an origin of their bioaccumulation and toxicity. Both carboxylate and sulfonate, however, are considered hydrophilic while perfluoroalkyl groups are not only hydrophobic but also oleophobic. Partition coefficients of a homologous series of perfluoroalkyl and alkyl carboxylates between water and n-octanol were determined as a measure of their lipophilicity by ion-transfer cyclic voltammetry. Very similar lipophilicity of perfluoroalkyl and alkyl chains with the same length is demonstrated experimentally for the first time by fragment analysis of the partition coefficients. This finding is important for pharmaceutical and biomedical applications of perfluoroalkyl compounds. Interestingly, similar to 2 orders of magnitude higher lipophilicity of a perfluoroalkyl carboxylate or sulfonate in comparison to its alkyl counterpart is ascribed nearly exclusively to their oxoanion groups. The higher lipophilicity originates from a strong electron-withdrawing effect of the perfluoroalkyl group on the adjacent oxoanion group, which is weakly hydrated to decrease its hydrophilicity. In fact, the inductive effect is dramatically reduced for a fluorotelomer with an ethylene spacer between perfluorohexyl and carboxylate groups, which is only as lipophilic as its alkyl counterpart, nonanoate, and is 400 times less lipophilic than perfluorononanoate. The high lipophilicity of perfluoroalkyl carboxylate and sulfonate implies that their permeation across such a thin lipophilic membrane as a bilayer lipid membrane is limited by their transfer at a membrane/water interface. The limiting permeability is lower and less dependent on their lipophilicity than the permeability controlled by their diffusion in the membrane interior as assumed in the classical solubility-diffusion model.	2009	Jing, P; Rodgers, PJ; Amemiya, S	J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2009 Feb;131(6):2290-2296. doi: 10.1021/ja807961s.	19170492	All perfluoroalkyl and alkyl carboxylic acids 1. CF ₃ (CF ₂) _n , ₂ CO ₂ ⁻ (n=4-10) 2. CH ₃ (CH ₂) _n , ₂ CO ₂ ⁻ (n=7-12) 3. CF ₃ (CF ₂) _n SO ₃ ⁻ 4. CH ₃ (CF ₂) _n (CH ₂) _n CO ₂ ⁻	-	親油性	-	n-オクタノール	-	サイクリックボルトンメトリーを用いn-オクタノール分配係数を測定した結果、以下が示された。 ・ペルフルオロアルキルカルボン酸塩とスルホン酸塩の親油性が著しく高い。同じ長さのペルフルオロアルキル銀とアルキル銀の親油性は類似する。 ・ペルフルオロアルキルカルボン酸塩やスルホン酸塩の高い親油性は、パーフルオロアルキル基が隣接するオキソアニオン基に強い電子吸引作用を及ぼすことに由来し、アルキル基と比較して約2桁高い。 ・ペルフルオロアルキルオキソアニオンは高い親油性に加えてイオン性を有することから、膜輸送が界面移動 (式 9) または膜拡散 (式 1) によって制御されているかどうかを調べるためのプローブとして有用である。	#UNKNOWN!		A	-	
D53	物化	Adsorption kinetics in binary surfactant mixtures studied with external reflection FTIR spectroscopy	The adsorption kinetics of mixtures of soluble surfactants at the air-water interface was studied on an overflowing cylinder. Vibrational spectra of the adsorbed monolayers were acquired by external reflection Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy, and target factor analysis was used to determine the compositions of mixed monolayers. Laser Doppler velocimetry was employed to measure the surface expansion rates, and hence the effective surface age, which was in the range 0.1-1 s. Three surfactant mixtures with different interactions were investigated. Blends of the cationic hydrocarbon surfactant hexadecyl trimethylammonium bromide (CTAB) and the nonionic hydrocarbon surfactant octaethylene glycol monodecyl ether (C10E8) were found to mix ideally in the monolayer over a wide range of subsurface compositions. Combinations of C10E8 and the anionic fluorosurfactant ammonium perfluorononanoate (APFN) exhibited nonideal mixing that could be described with regular solution theory. APFN adsorbed to the interface at a rate limited by monomer diffusion but the adsorption of C10E8 appeared to be under kinetic control. The adsorption behavior of the cationic-anionic mixture of CTAB and APFN was dominated by the interaction of the oppositely charged headgroups. Either side of equimolar bulk composition only the species in excess was found to adsorb, which is rationalized by the presence of aggregates in the bulk that act as a sink for free monomer. Prior evidence in the literature suggests these aggregates may be vesicles. At equimolar compositions both species were found to coadsorb; this unexpected result may be explained by adsorption of vesicles to the uncharged interface. A semiquantitative model based on the interaction between the electrical double layers of the oppositely charged monolayer and vesicle explains the absence of adsorption of vesicles away from equimolar compositions. The combination of the overflowing cylinder, to generate a steadily expanding surface with well-defined hydrodynamics, and FTIR spectroscopy, to quantify the composition of the adsorbed monolayer, can be used to study a broad range of mixed monolayers at the air-water interface under nonequilibrium conditions.	2007	Day, JPR; Campbell, RA; Russell, OP; Bain, CD	J. Phys. Chem. C. 2007 Jun;111(25):8757-8774. doi: 10.1021/jp067051o.	-	APFN	-	FT-IRスペクトル 表面膨張率	-	吸着された単層	-	3つの界面活性剤 (臭化ヘキサデシルトリメチルアンモニウム (CTAB)、オクタエチレンジリコールモノデシルエーテル (C10E8)、APFN) 混合物の空気/水界面における吸着挙動を調査 ・CE108 + APFN: 単分子膜中で非理想的に混合。非イオン性界面活性剤によるカルボン酸塩ヘッドグループの希釈から生じるヘッドグループの反発の減少が、ハイドロカーボン鎖とフルオロカーボン鎖の不利な混合エンタルピーを支配した。規則的な溶液理論と物質輸送理論の組み合わせを用い、APFNがモノマーの拡散によって制限された速度で界面に吸着することを見いだした。 ・CTAB + APFNは、反対に帯電したヘッドグループの相互作用によって規定される特異的な挙動を示した。等モルのバルク組成のどちら側でも、過剰の界面活性剤だけが、CTABとAPFNを結合させた。等モル組成では、両種が共吸着することがわかった。	界面活性剤混合物における吸着プロセスを検討した文献 APFN溶液の挙動に関する情報を中心に整理	A	-		

No.	分野 (参考)	書誌情報										情報抽出										ラング (注1)	ラング (注2)
		タイトル	要約	発行年	著者	書誌情報	PubMed ID	物質	国内/国外	国・地域	対象	調査時期	サンプル	サンプル中PFAS濃度	その他	備考							
370	バイオモニタ リング	Highly elevated serum concentrations of perfluoroalkyl substances in fishery employees from Tangun lake, china.	Increasing production and use of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFASs) has been reported from China, and a few studies have shown there are subpopulations in China with high and increasing exposure to these chemicals. In this paper, we present a comprehensive exposure assessment of PFASs in fishery employees from Tangun Lake, China. Exceptionally high serum concentrations of C4 to C12 PFASs were observed in fishery employees (n = 39, median perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) 10 400 ng/mL) compared to a reference group from the same city (n = 9, median PFOS 18.7 ng/mL). On the basis of the comparison of different exposure pathways, it was concluded that contaminated fish from Tangun Lake was the primary source of PFAS exposure to fishery employees, and there was a positive association between serum PFAS concentrations and time of employment in the fishery. PFOS isomer profiles in fishery employees showed a significantly higher proportion of linear PFOS (78.4%) compared to the background-exposed reference group (66.8%), reflecting the highly linear PFOS isomer profile (>90%) of lake fish. Median renal clearance rates (CLrenal) of C4 to C10 perfluoroalkyl carboxylic acids (PFCA) and perfluoroalkanesulfonic acids (PFSA) ranged from 0.020 to 16.5 mL/day/kg and 0.013 to 9.43 mL/day/kg, respectively. PFCA with less than eight perfluoroalkyl carbons were primarily eliminated via urine, whereas other routes of excretion may have contributed to the elimination for long-chain PFCA and PFSA. Calculated daily PFOS exposures of fishery employees significantly exceeded tolerable daily intake limits, but clinical bloodchemistry parameters were mostly within normal reference ranges. However, additional epidemiological studies are needed to address potential associations between PFAS exposure and health effects in the Tangun Lake area.	2014	Zhou, Zhen; Shi, Yali; Vestergren, Robin; Wang, Thanh; Liang, Yong; Cai, Yao	Environ Sci Technol. 2014 Apr 1;48(7):3864-74. doi: 10.1021/es4057467. Epub 2014 Mar 18.	24588690	PFBA PFHxA PFNA PFBS	02：国外	中国（湖北省武漢のTangun湖周辺の漁業従事者とその家族	不明	血清、尿	血清中のPFAS濃度 PFBAの平均、中央値、95％CI 漁業従事者：5.54、5.54、4.09～6.9、漁業従事者の家族：1.58、0.87、0.06～3.22 PFHxAの平均、中央値、95％CI 漁業従事者：0.41、0.28、0.10～0.73 PFNAの平均、中央値、95％CI 周辺の居住者：0.78、0.69、0.55～1.00、漁業従事者：7.88、7.70、6.53～9.23、漁業従事者の家族：2.03、1.73、1.19～2.86 PFBSの平均、中央値、95％CI 周辺の居住者：0.12、0.12、-、漁業従事者：19.3、11.3、11.6-26.9、漁業従事者の家族：2.34、2.34、-5.03～9.71 尿中のPFAS濃度 PFBAの平均、中央値、95％CI 周辺の居住者：62.5、54.6、32.0～93.0、漁業従事者：1340、937、938-1750、漁業従事者の家族：334、286、106～562 PFHxAの平均、中央値、95％CI 周辺の居住者：11.8、11.8、-35.3～58.9、漁業従事者：50.0、46.6、36.8～63.1、漁業従事者の家族：13.5、13.5、- PFNAの平均、中央値、95％CI 漁業従事者：23.4、19.4、16.3～30.5、漁業従事者の家族：13.1、13.1、- PFBSの平均、中央値、95％CI 周辺の居住者：28.4、28.4、-、漁業従事者：3550、1570、2130～4960、漁業従事者の家族：345、246、-187～876	漁業従事者（中央値10,400 ng/mL）では、同じ都市の参照グループ（中央値18.7 ng/mL）と比較して、C4～C12 PFAS の血清濃度が高かった。さまざまな暴露経路の比較に基づいて、Tangun湖の汚染魚が漁業従事者への PFAS 暴露の主な原因であり、血清中PFAS濃度と漁業での雇用時間の間には正の相関が認められた。	<コメント> ・漁業従事者の血清PFOS濃度が著しく高いが、PFBA、PFBS、PFNA濃度もそれなりに高かった。	B	A						
371	バイオモニタ リング	The C8 health project: design, methods, and participants.	BACKGROUND: The C8 Health Project was created, authorized, and funded as part of the settlement agreement reached in the case of Jack W. Leach, et al. v. E.I. du Pont de Nemours & Company (no. 01-C-608 W.Va., Wood County Circuit Court, filed 10 April 2002). The settlement stemmed from the perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA, or C8) contamination of drinking water in six water districts in two states near the DuPont Washington Works facility near Parkersburg, West Virginia. OBJECTIVES: This study reports on the methods and results from the C8 Health Project, a population study created to gather data that would allow class members to know their own PFOA levels and permit subsequent epidemiologic investigations. METHODS: Final study participation was 69,030, enrolled over a 13-month period in 2005-2006. Extensive data were collected, including demographic data, medical diagnoses (both self-report and medical records review), clinical laboratory testing, and determination of serum concentrations of 10 perfluorocarbons (PFCs). Here we describe the processes used to collect, validate, and store these health data. We also describe survey participants and their serum PFC levels. RESULTS: The population geometric mean for serum PFOA was 32.91 ng/mL, 500% higher than previously reported for a representative American population. Serum concentrations for perfluorooctane sulfonate and perfluorononanoic acid were elevated 39% and 73% respectively, whereas perfluorooctanesulfonate was present at levels similar to those in the U.S. population. CONCLUSIONS: This largest known population study of community PFC exposure permits new evaluations of associations between PFOA, in particular, and a range of health parameters. These will contribute to understanding of the biology of PFC exposure. The C8 Health Project also represents an unprecedented effort to gather basic data on an exposed population; its achievements and limitations can inform future legal settlements for populations exposed to environmental contaminants.	2009	Frisbee, Stephanie J; Brooks, A Paul Jr; Maher, Arthur; Flensburg, Patsy; Arnold, Susan; Fletcher, Tony; Steenland, Kyle; Shankar, Anoop; Knox, Sarah S; Pollard, Cecil; Halverson, Joel A; Vieira, Verónica M; Jin, Chuanfang; Leyden, Kevin M; Ducatman, Alan M	Environ Health Perspect. 2009 Dec;117(12):1873-82. doi: 10.1289/ehp.0800379. Epub 2009 Jul 13.	20492026	PFHxA PFNA	02：国外	米国（ウェストバージニア州、オハイオ州）	C8 Health Projectの参加者69,030人 ・ウェストバージニア州、オハイオ州の対象水源に1950-2004年12月までの期間に12ヵ月以上曝露された ・平均年齢：39.1±19.9歳	2005年～2006年	血清	血清中のPFAS濃度（ng/mL） PFHxAの平均、中央値、幾何平均、SD 女性：0.8、0.5、0.5、1.0 男性：0.9、0.6、0.6、1.2 全米：0.9、0.5、0.6、1.1 PFNAの平均、中央値、幾何平均、SD 女性：1.5、1.3、1.3、0.8 男性：1.7、1.5、1.5、0.9 全米：1.6、1.4、1.4、0.9	・血清中PFAN濃度は、以前報告されたNHANESのデータと比較して73%高かった。 ・世代別に見た場合、12歳未満の血清中PFNA濃度の中央値が最も高かった。	C8 study	B	A					
387	バイオモニタ リング	Elevated levels of perfluoroalkyl acids in family members of occupationally exposed workers: the importance of dust transfer.	The exposure pathways of perfluoroalkyl acids (PFAAs) to humans are still not clear because of the complex living environment, and few studies have simultaneously investigated the bioaccumulative behaviour of different PFAAs in humans. In this study, serum, dust, duplicate diet, and other matrices were collected around a manufacturing plant in China, and homologous series of PFAAs were analysed. PFAA levels in dust and serum of local residents in this area were considerably higher than those in non-polluted area. Although dietary intake was the major exposure pathway in the present study, dust ingestion played an important role in this case. Serum PFAAs in local residents was significantly correlated with dust PFAAs levels in their living or working microenvironment. Serum PFAAs and dust PFAAs were significantly higher in family members of occupational workers (FM) than in ordinary residents (OR) (p < 0.01). After a careful analysis of the PFAAs exposure pathway, a potential pathway in addition to direct dust ingestion was suggested: PFAAs might transferred from occupational worker's clothes to diners via cooking processes. The bioaccumulative potential of PFHxS and PFOS were higher than other PFASs, which suggested a substantial difference between the bioaccumulative ability of perfluorinated sulfonic acids and perfluorinated carboxylic acids.	2015	Fu, Jianjie; Gao, Yan; Wang, Thanh; Liang, Yong; Zhang, Aiqian; Wang, Yawei; Jiang, Guibin	Sci Rep. 2015 Mar 20;5:9313. doi: 10.1038/srep09313.	25791573	PFHxA PFNA PFBS	02：国外	中国（湖北省）	湖北省のフッ素化学製造施設の周辺3kmの住民 ・フッ素化学製造施設の従業員の家族 ・一般住民（対照）	2011年12月～2012年	血清（n=58）、粉塵（n=38）、全浮遊粒子（n=15）、飲料水（n=6）、食品（n=9）、衣類（n=15）	血清中PFBS濃度の平均：22.7 ng/mL 食品中PFBS濃度の平均：7.02 ng/mL	高物動態モデルにより算出された粉塵、全浮遊粒子、食事を介したPFAS曝露の推定1日摂取量 参照: Table 2 粉塵(ng/day/kg body) フッ素化学製造施設の従業員: 921 従業員の家族+一般住民: 1.64 従業員の家族: 4.09 一般住民: 0.593 全浮遊粒子(ng/day/kg body) フッ素化学製造施設の従業員: 67.3 従業員の家族+一般住民: 0.065 従業員の家族: 0.069 一般住民: 0.068 食事(ng/day/kg body) フッ素化学製造施設の従業員: 444 従業員の家族+一般住民: 270 従業員の家族: 444 一般住民: 52.1	<コメント> ・FTOHは体内で代謝されてPFOA、PFNAに変換される。この報告は、室内空気中のFTOH濃度と血清PFNA濃度に相関があることを初めて示した点が重要。ただし、室内空気、室内粉塵中のPFNA濃度と血清PFNA濃度との間の強い相関に比べれば関連は弱い。	B	A					
400	バイオモニタ リング	Airborne Precursors Predict Maternal Serum Perfluoroalkyl Acid Concentrations.	Human exposure to persistent perfluoroalkyl acids (PFAAs), including perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA), and perfluorooctanesulfonate (PFOS), can occur directly from contaminated food, water, air, and dust. However, precursors to PFAAs (PrePFAA), such as diethylfluoroalkyl phosphates (dEPAP), fluorotelomer alcohols (FTOHs), perfluorocetyl sulfonamides (FOSA), and sulfonamidoethanols (FEOSE), which can be biotransformed to PFAAs, may also be a source of exposure. PFAAs were analyzed in 50 maternal sera samples collected in 2007-2008 from participants in Vancouver, Canada, while PFAAs and PrePFAAs were measured in matching samples of residential bedroom air collected by passive sampler and in sieved vacuum dust (<150 μm). Concentrations of PrePFAAs were higher than for PFAAs in air and dust. Positive associations were discovered between airborne 10:2 FTOH and serum PFOA and PFNA and between airborne MeFOSE and serum PFOS. On average, serum PFOS concentrations were 2.3 ng/mL (95%CI: 0.40, 4.3) higher in participants with airborne MeFOSE concentrations in the highest tertile relative to the lowest tertile. Among all PFAAs, only PFNA in air and vacuum dust predicted serum PFNA. Results suggest that airborne PFAA precursors were a source of PFOA, PFNA, and PFOS exposure in this population.	2017	Makey, Colleen M; Webster, Thomas F; Martin, Jonathan W; Shouib, Mahiba; Hamer, Tom; Di-Corpeo, Linda; Webster, Glenys M	Environ Sci Technol. 2017 Jul 5;51(13):7667-7675. doi: 10.1021/acs.est.7b00615. Epub 2017 Jun 13.	28535063	PFNA	02：国外	カナダ（バンクーバー）	バンクーバー近郊に居住する妊婦（妊婦152人） 14.8±0.7歳/152人	2007年～2008年	血清（n=152）、排除機中の粉塵（n=140）、家庭内の空気（n=59）	妊婦の血清中PFNA濃度（ng/mL） 幾何平均：0.59、幾何標準誤差：0.94、95％信頼区間：0.54～0.65 家庭内空気中のPFNA濃度（pg/m ³ ） 幾何平均：1.5、幾何標準誤差：1.0、95％信頼区間：0.37～5.9 排除機中の粉塵中のPFNA濃度（ng/g） 幾何平均：0.71、幾何標準誤差：0.33、95％信頼区間：0.28～1.8	家庭内空気および粉塵中の PFNA は、出産回数で調整したモデルにおいて血清 PFNA 濃度の有意な予測因子であった。血清中PFNA との関連に強い影響力のある妊婦者を除外した場合も、依然として正の関連がみられた（β=0.66、p=0.094）。	<コメント> ・FTOHは体内で代謝されてPFOA、PFNAに変換される。この報告は、室内空気中のFTOH濃度と血清PFNA濃度に相関があることを初めて示した点が重要。ただし、室内空気、室内粉塵中のPFNA濃度と血清PFNA濃度との間の強い相関に比べれば関連は弱い。	B	A					
419	バイオモニタ リング	Human placental transfer of perfluoroalkyl acid precursors: Levels and profiles in paired maternal and cord serum	Perfluoroalkyl acids (PFAAs) precursors, the indirect source of PFAA exposure, have been observed in environmental and human samples. However, the maternal-fetal transfer of these chemicals has not been well examined. In this study, 50 paired maternal and cord serum samples collected in Jiangsu province of China were analyzed for fifteen PFAA precursors. Among the detected PFAAs, 6:2 fluorotelomer sulfonate (6:2 FTS), N-methyl- and N-ethyl-perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetates had comparable detection rate in both maternal and cord sera, while the mean concentrations and detection rates of 8:2 FTS and perfluorooctane sulfonamide (PFOSA) were higher in maternal sera compared to cord sera (Mann-Whitney U test, P < 0.05). Analysis of variance and least significant difference tests showed that the youngest maternal age group (21-24 years old) had the highest concentration of 6:2 FTS in cord sera. Maternal serum PFOSA was found significantly correlated with the cord serum perfluorooctanesulfonate (PFOS) (Spearman test, r = 0.361, P = 0.010), indicating that maternal serum PFOSA might be an indirect source of PFOS in fetuses. The obtained results suggested the potential prenatal exposure and human placental transfer of perfluoroalkyl acid precursors.	2016	Yang, Lin; Wang, Zhen; Shi, Yu; Li, Jingguang; Wang, Yunxi; Zhao, Yunfeng; Wu, Yongning; Cai, Zongwei	Chemosphere. 2016 Feb;144:1631-8. doi: 10.1016/j.chemosphere.2015.10.063. Epub 2015 Oct 28.	26517392	PFNA	02：国外	中国（江蘇省）	50人の妊婦とその新生児50人 ・母親の年齢（歳） 26.0 ± 3.7 (21.0-41.0) ・乳児の性別 男性26 (52%) 女性24 (48%) ・出生時体重（g） 3440 ± 367 (2600-4300) ・出生時の体長（cm） 49.7 ± 2.1 (45.0-55.0) ・母親の居住出産数 0（初産） 44 (88%) ≥1以上（多胎） 6 (12%) ・地元での居住期間（年） 16.9 ± 12.4 (1ヵ月～41年) ・職業 専業主婦41 (82%) 工場労働者2 (4%) 教師3 (6%) オフィス事務員3 (6%) ドクター1 (2%)	2009年	母体と新生児の血清サンプル	【母体の血清中PFNA濃度】 LOD以上の検出率：100% 平均値 ± SD：0.59 ± 0.24 中央値：0.55 (0.16～1.24) 【新生児血清中PFNA濃度】 LOD以上の検出率：100% 平均値 ± SD：0.35 ± 0.18 中央値：0.35 (0.069～0.83) r=0.894 p<0.001	・15種類のPFAA前駆体について分析 <コメント> ・この研究は母子の血清中のPFAS前駆体に焦点を置いているので、PFNA濃度以外の情報はほとんどない。	B	A						
426	バイオモニタ リング	Shifting global exposures to poly- and perfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) evident in longitudinal birth cohorts from a seafood-consuming population	Rapid declines in legacy poly- and perfluoroalkyl substances (PFASs) have been reported in human populations globally following changes in production since 2000. However, changes in exposure sources are not well understood. Here, we report serum concentrations of 19 PFASs (Σ19PFAS) measured in children between 1993 and 2012 from a North Atlantic fishing community (Faroe Islands). Median Σ19PFAS concentrations in children (ages 4469 years) peaked in 2000 (47.7 ng mL ⁻¹) and declined significantly by 1.14 year ⁻¹ until 2012. Principal component analysis (PCA) identified two groups of PFASs that likely reflect exposures from diverse consumer products and a third group that consisted of perfluorocarboxylic acids (PFCAs) with nine or more carbons (C ≥ 9). These C ≥ 9 PFASs are strongly associated with mercury in children's hair, a well-established proxy for seafood consumption, especially perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnDA), r = 0.72). Toxicokinetic modeling shows PFAS exposures from seafood have become increasingly important (53% of perfluorooctanesulfonate, PFOS, in 2012), despite a decline in whole consumption in recent years. We infer that even in a major seafood-consuming population, declines in legacy PFAS exposure after 2000 were achieved by the rapid phase out of PFOS and its precursors in consumer products. These results emphasize the importance of better understanding exposures to replacement PFASs in these sources.	2018	Dassuncao, C.; Hu, X. C.; Nielsen, F.; Weihe, P.; Grandjean, P.; Sunderland, E. M.	Environ Sci Technol. 2018 Mar 20;52(6):3738-3747. doi: 10.1021/acs.est.7b06044. Epub 2018 Mar 12.	29516726	PFBA PFHxA PFNA PFBS	02：国外	フェロー諸島（北大西洋の漁業地域）	1993年から2012年までの出生児を3段階（コホート1・3・5）に分けて、各コホートで5歳～14歳の時に調査。 ・コホート1 1986年生まれの小児50人が、7歳（1993年）及び14歳（2000年）の時にサンプル採取。 ・コホート3 1997～1998年生まれの小児51人が、5歳（2002年）・7歳（2004年）及び13歳（2011年）の時にサンプル採取。 ・コホート5 2007年生まれの小児51人が、5歳（2012年）の時にサンプル採取。	1993年～2012年	血清	R version 3.3.3を用いて共変量を調整し、PFASの経時的傾向に関する対数線形回帰モデルリングの結果 PFBA、PFBS、PFHxAは検出頻度が低かったため、結果の報告はなし (Table 1) ・2000年～2013年までのPFAS濃度の変化率 PFNA：-11% (p=0.019) ・年齢ごとのPFAS濃度の変化率 PFNA：-2.8% (p=0.59) ・母親のHbA1c濃度が高くなることのPFAS濃度の変化率（母親中のHbA1cは全介級消費量の目安として使用） PFNA：12% (p<0.001) ・体重が10%増加した場合のPFAS濃度の変化率 PFNA：-2.5% (p=0.1)	・同時に、1987年から2013年にかけての胎の胎内中のPFAS濃度を調査しており、魚介類を頻繁に摂取する集団の子どもの血清中のPFAS曝露を調査 ・食生活や食習慣と変化した毛髪水銀（Hg）測定値を用いて、経時的な全介級摂取の変化も調査 ・19種のPFASを分析 <コメント> ・PFOSほどではないが、血清PFNA濃度も毛髪中水銀濃度（魚介類摂取量の代理マーカー）の増加に比例して増加した。	B	A						

書誌情報											情報抽出														
No.	分野 (参考)	タイトル	要約	発行年	著者	書誌情報	PubMed ID	物質	国/内外	国・地域	対象	調査時期	サンプル	サンプル中PFAS濃度				その他				備考			
453	バイオモニタ リング	Perfluoroalkyl acids in children and their mothers: Association with drinking water and time trends of inner exposures—Results of the Duisburg birth cohort and Bochum cohort studies	BACKGROUND: Perfluoroalkyl acids (PFAAs) are widely distributed in the environment and humans are globally exposed with them. Contaminated drinking water can considerably contribute to the inner exposure levels. OBJECTIVES: We report the results of a human biomonitoring study with mother-child pairs living in two German cities, one city with PFAA contaminated drinking water in the sub μg/l-range (Bochum) and the other one without contamination (Duisburg). Furthermore, we studied time trends of exposure levels within the Duisburg cohort study. METHODS: We measured seven PFAAs (PFOS, PFOA, PFHxS, PFNA, PFBS, PFDA, PFDoA) in blood samples by high performance liquid chromatography and tandem mass spectrometry. Samples were taken during pregnancy, from umbilical cord blood (2000–2002), 6–7 years (5th follow-up) and 8–10 years after birth (7th follow-up). The consumption of drinking water was recorded by a standardized questionnaire. Statistical analyses were calculated with multiple linear regression models. RESULTS: Children and mothers from Bochum showed higher PFOS and PFOA plasma concentrations than from Duisburg. The median concentrations (μg/l) for children were: PFOS 4.7 vs. 3.3; PFOA 6.0 vs. 3.6 μg/l (p<0.05). Consumption of >0.7 l (children) and >0.9 l (mothers) drinking water/day was associated with 13–18% higher PFOS, PFOA and PFHxS concentrations in children (p ≤0.01), and 22% higher PFOA in mothers (ps 0.05). Within the Duisburg cohort, PFAA levels in children peaked in the 5th follow-up study (medians (μg/l): cord plasma: 2.7 (PFOS); 1.9 (PFOA); 5th follow-up: 3.6 (PFOS); 4.6 (PFOA); 7thfollow-up: 3.3 (PFOS); 3.6 (PFOA)). PFOS concentrations in mothers declined from pregnancy to the 5th follow-up (medians: 8.7 vs. 4.0 μg/l). CONCLUSION: Residents exposed to PFOS and PFOA through drinking water showed significantly higher PFOS and PFOA concentrations in blood plasma. Although PFAA concentrations in the children slightly decreased from the 5th to the 7th follow-up, we detected increasing exposure trends with increasing age in the 7th follow-up.	2015	Wilhelm, Michael; Wittsiepe, Jürgen; Völkel, Wolfgang; Fromme, Hermann; Kasper-Sonnenberg, Monika	Int J Hyg Environ Health. 2015 Oct;218(7):645–55. doi: 10.1016/j.ijheh.2015.07.001. Epub 2015 Jul 9.	26212496	PFNA PFBS	02：国外	ドイツの2都市 (Bochum) 汚染地点の下流 【Duisburg/Bochumのさらに下流】	Table1 【Duisburgコホート】算術平均±標準偏差 ・母年齢 (n=81) : 31.6 ± 5.1 ・【Bochumコホート・第7回追跡調査】 ・母年齢 (n=326) : 39.8 ± 5.6	【Duisburgコホート】 ・血液 (妊娠26週～43週の母体・出生児の臍帯血・血液検査で小児の尿の尿血) ・妊婦時の母体の尿血 : 2000年と2002年 ・第5回追跡調査 : 2007年～2008年 【DuisburgとBochumコホート】 ・第7回追跡調査 : 2009年～2010年	・血液 (妊娠26週～43週の母体・出生児の臍帯血・血液検査で小児の尿の尿血) ・妊婦時の母体の尿血 : 2000年と2002年 ・第1回追跡調査 (出生児の臍帯血サンプル) : 2000年と2002年 ・第5回追跡調査 : 2007年～2008年 【DuisburgとBochumコホート】 ・第7回追跡調査 : 2009年～2010年	【Duisburg出生コホートにおけるPFNA濃度 (μg/L)】 (Table2) サンプル N N<LOQ 算術平均 SD 最小値 P50 P05 最大値 母体血(2000-2002年) 全血 104 <0.4 <0.4 <0.4 <0.4 <0.4 血液 83 81 <0.4 <0.4 <0.4 <0.4 0.45 児 2007-2008年 (第5回追跡調査) 血液 112 0 0.84 <0.4 0.42 0.79 1.46 2.38 児 2009-2010年 (第7回追跡調査) 血液 101 6 0.70 <0.4 <0.4 0.68 1.00 1.59 (PFBSはLOQを下回っていたためデータなし)				・BochumとDuisburgは、2006年に明らかとなったPFAAに汚染された産業廃棄物が土壌汚染していることが分かった地帯からの河川水が流入する地域である。 ・7種類のPFAA (PFOS, PFOA, PFHxS, PFNA, PFBS, PFDA, PFDoA)が測定対象	・量回帰モデルより小の血清中濃度と飲水量の相関はみられなかった。子の年齢はPFNA濃度と正の相関がみられた。年齢が1歳上がるごとに、16%高くなった。ドイツ国外で生まれた母親の子はPFNA濃度が低い傾向にあった。母について、PFNAと飲水量に相関はみられなかった (Table 3)。 ・PFNAは調査期間全体にわたって増加し、2000年以降は最も顕著であり、PFNAの検出率は、2000年から2002年の検査から2007年から2008年の検査まで明らかに増加した (Table 3)。 ・PFAAsと母親の年齢 (PFOS, PFOA, PFHxS, PFNA) および8～10歳の小児の年齢 (PFOS, PFNA) との間に正の関連が検出されたが、臍帯血濃度との有意な相関はみられなかった (Table 3)。 <コメント> ・血清PFNA濃度は、臍帯血、母体血ともに非常に低かったことが、PFOS, PFOA, PFHxSとは異なっていた。しかし、出生後にはPFHxSと同レベルに増加した。						
454	バイオモニタ リング	Part I A temporal study of PFCAs and their precursors in human plasma from two German cities 1982-2009.	A total of 420 human plasma samples from two cities (Halle and Münster, Germany), collected between 1982 and 2009, were analyzed for a suite of PFCA (C6-C12) and selected PFCA precursors (4,2-, 4,2/6,2-, 6,2-, 6,2/8,2-, 8,2-, 8,2/10,2-, and 10,2-diPAPs). PFCA (C7-C11 and C13) were detected in over 80% of the samples (<0.005–39.4 ng/mL), while C12 PFCA was detected in fewer than 10% of the samples. In a range of 10–46% of the samples, 4,2-, 4,2/6,2-, 6,2-, and 8,2-diPAPs were identified at concentrations of <0.0002–0.687 ng/mL; fewer than 10% of the samples had detectable 10,2-diPAP. Temporal trends (2000–2009) showed increasing concentrations of PFNA, PFDA, and PFUnDA, whereas PFOA concentrations were decreasing. Calculated population halving time for PFOA varied between 8.2–14.5 years, which contrasts to the generally accepted value of 3.8 years. This suggests an ongoing or additional exposure to PFOA or one of its precursor compounds. DiPAPs, known to metabolize rapidly to PFCA, were detected in a significant number of samples and at concentrations that have not declined significantly over the past half-decade. The evidence suggests they have contributed to the continued presence of the longer chain PFCA and perhaps contribute to the slow decline of PFOA.	2013	Yeung, Leo W Y; Robinson, Shona J; Koschorreck, Jan; Mabury, Scott A	Environ Sci Technol. 2013 Apr 16;47(8):3865–74. doi: 10.1021/es3003716k. Epub 2013 Apr 2.	23484973	PFNA PFBS PFHxA	02：国外	ドイツの2都市 (Munster/Halle)	n=420、合計9637サンプル ・Munster (n=270) 1982–1993年及び1995年–2009年 年間10サンプル (2006年のみ9サンプル)、性別分布はほぼ均等、平均年齢24 ± 2歳 ・Halle (n=150) 1995–2009年 年間10サンプル (2006年のみ11サンプル)、性別分布はほぼ均等、平均年齢23 ± 2歳	1982年～2009年	ヒト血清サンプル	・血清中PFBS濃度は検出されなかった。 ・(Si Table S2)PFHxAとPFNAの濃度の記録あり。PFNAはすべてのサンプルで定義され、0.200–2.7 ng/g、PFHxAは10%未満のサンプルで定義され、<0.005–0.0998 ng/mLであった。 ・総PFCA濃度の経時的傾向はHalleと比較してMunsterの方が明確であった(Si Figure S7)。 Munsterでは、PFCA(PFNA、PFDA、PFUnDA)は、1982年(全PFCAの0.3%)–1991年(全PFCAの21%)に相対濃度の上昇がみられ、1992年(全PFCAの17%)–2000年(全PFCAの8%)で減少したが、2009年に全PFCAの22%まで上昇した。 Halleでは、1995年–2005年にPFNAの緩やかな増加を示した。 ・(Si Table S3)スピアマン順位相関を用いた調査で、PFNAは、PFDAとPFUnDAとの間に正の相関がみられた。 ・PFNAの経時的傾向は、2000年以降の米連邦・スウェーデン・ノルウェーでも同様の増加が観察されており、継続的なばく露があることを示している。2000年–2001年にかけてはPOSF関連製品が中止された後、PFCAsの発生源は、ECFをベースとする材料以外であると推定される。				-	<コメント> ・2005–2010年にかけては、血清PFOA濃度は徐々に減少したが、PFNA、PFDA濃度は上昇傾向を示した。しかし、2010年以降の状況はこの論文からはわからない。						
455	バイオモニタ リング	Perfluoroalkyl acids and the isomers of perfluorooctanesulfonate and perfluorooctanoate in the sera of 50 new couples in Tianjin, China.	A total of 100 serum samples from 50 new couples (none of the females in this study has ever been pregnant) in Tianjin, North China, were analyzed for eleven perfluoroalkyl acids (PFAAs) with isomer-specific methods. Among all samples, total perfluorooctanesulfonate (ΣPFOS, mean 11.3 ng/mL) was predominant followed by total perfluorooctanoate (ΣPFOA, 2.95 ng/mL), perfluorodecanoate (PFDA, 1.17 ng/mL), perfluorononanoate (PFNA, 0.93 ng/mL) and perfluorohexanesulfonate (PFHxS, 0.67 ng/mL). The mean concentrations of ΣPFOS and PFHxS in males (14.2 and 0.89 ng/mL) were significantly higher (p<0.001) than in females (8.36 and 0.45 ng/mL). No statistical difference between genders was observed for the other PFAAs. This suggests that menstruation is one important elimination pathway for ΣPFOS and PFHxS in females. Linear PFOA was the dominant isomer with mean proportion of 99.7%, suggesting that telomeric PFOA (and its precursor), which contains almost pure linear isomer, might be the dominant exposure source of PFOA in Tianjin. On average, the proportion of linear PFOS to ΣPFOS was 59.2% of ΣPFOS, which was lower than that in technical PFOS products (ca. 70% linear). Except perfluorooisopropyl PFOS, all the other monomethyl branched PFOS isomers were enriched in human serum compared to the commercial products, suggesting the monomethyl branched PFOS precursors were preferentially biotransformed in humans.	2014	Zhang, Yifeng; Jiang, Weiwei; Fang, Shuhong; Zhu, Lingyan; Deng, Jinlin	Environ Int. 2014 Jul;68:185–91. doi: 10.1016/j.envint.2014.03.022. Epub 2014 Apr 16.	24747327	PFNA PFHxA	02：国外	中国 (天津)	中国・天津Tianjinの50組(100検体)の新婚夫婦を対象 年齢25～30歳	2012年8月	血液	(Table1) PFHxAとPFNAの100検体の濃度 (ng/mL) 血清 (n=100) 検出率(%) 算術平均 中央値 幾何平均 最小 最大 PFHxA 91 0.39 0.37 0.35 BDL 0.63 PFNA 100 0.93 0.87 0.82 0.21 2.59 女性の血清 (n=50) 検出率(%) 算術平均 中央値 幾何平均 最小 最大 PFHxA 94 0.37 0.36 0.35 BDL 0.63 PFNA 100 0.85 0.74 0.74 0.24 1.95 男性の血清 (n=50) 検出率(%) 算術平均 中央値 幾何平均 最小 最大 PFHxA 88 0.40 0.37 0.36 BDL 0.83 PFNA 100 1.02 0.93 0.91 0.21 2.59 渤海周辺の都市における一般住民のPFHxAとPFNAの濃度 (ng/mL) (TableS3) ・2012年の平均値 (場所 Tianjin) PFHxA : 0.39 PFNA : 0.93 ・2009年の平均値 (場所 Tianjin) PFHxA : 0.54 PFNA : 1.00 ・2008年の値 (場所 Qinhuangdao) PFHxA中央値 : 1.00 PFNA平均値 : 1.18 ・2008年の値 (場所 Tangshan) PFHxA中央値 : 1.48 PFNA平均値 : 2.52 ・2008年の値 (場所 Weihai) PFHxA中央値 : 0.82 PFNA平均値 : 2.24 ・2008年の幾何平均値 (場所 Dalian,Huludao,Yingkou,Jinzhou) PFNA : 0.66, 1.04, 1.38, 1.20				・天津は中国の渤海沿岸都市である ・ほとんどのPFAAについて、天津の人々の濃度は、大連や锦州など、渤海に至る他の都市の濃度と同程度か、わずかに低かった。 ・PFNAは女性より男性の方が高かったが、他のPFAA sについては統計学的な男女差は確認できず。若年層の女性の月経によってPFNAを効果的に排出できる可能性が示唆された。 ・2010年のShijiazhuangとHandanなど北部の都市で行われたヒトの血清濃度調査より、PFNA濃度は高値だった。→天津ではPFSAsのばく露量は少ないが、PFCAsの暴露量が多い可能性がある。	・19種類のPFAAを調査 ・2005–2010年にかけては、血清PFOA濃度は徐々に減少したが、PFNA、PFDA濃度は上昇傾向を示した。しかし、2010年以降の状況はこの論文からはわからない。 ・男女ともに血清PFNA濃度は、PFHxS、PFHxA濃度より高かった。						
D270	ばく露	Dietary exposure to perfluoroalkyl acids in French adult sub-populations: High seafood consumers, high freshwater fish consumers and pregnant women	Perfluoroalkyl acids (PFAAs) are globally found in various media, including food and especially fishery products. In the present study, the dietary exposure to 15 perfluoroalkyl acids was assessed for 3 French adult populations, namely high seafood consumers, high freshwater fish consumers, and pregnant women. Purified food extracts were analysed by LC-MS/MS and PFBA, PFPA, PFHxA, PFHpA, PFOA, PFNA, PFDA, PFUHA, PFTdA, PFTdA, PFBS, PFHxS, PFHxS, PFHxS, PFOS and PFDS were monitored and quantified according to the isotope dilution principle. Under lower bound (LB) hypothesis (i.e. contamination values < LOD considered as 0), high freshwater fish consumers appear as the most exposed to PFOS (7.5 ng.kg ⁻¹ bw.d ⁻¹), PFUHA (1.3 ng.kg ⁻¹ bw.d ⁻¹), PFDA (0.4 ng.kg ⁻¹ bw.d ⁻¹) and PFHxS (0.03 ng.kg ⁻¹ bw.d ⁻¹) while high seafood consumers appear as the most exposed to PFOA (1.2 ng.kg ⁻¹ bw.d ⁻¹), PFNA (0.2 ng.kg ⁻¹ bw.d ⁻¹) and PFHxS (0.06 ng.kg ⁻¹ bw.d ⁻¹). For all considered populations, the major exposure contributors are fish, seafood and water under LB hypothesis, while dairy products, bread and crispbread are the main contributors under upper bound (UB) hypothesis. Besides this food exposure assessment, further studies are needed to assess the more global PFAA exposure, taking into account indoor and outdoor air, dust and cutaneous contact, which could be other important contributors for this particular class of chemicals. (C) 2014 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.	2014	Yamada, A; Benmrah, N; Veyrand, B; Pollono, C; Merlo, M; Desvignes, V; Sirot, V; Marchand, P; Berrebi, A; Carlier, R; Antignac, J; Le Bizec, B; Lebailly, JC	Sci. Total Environ. 2014 Sep;491:170–175. doi: 10.1016/j.scitotenv.2014.01.089	24530183	PFBA PFHxA PFNA PFBS	02：国外	フランス	-	2006年、2011年、2010年～2013年の調査データを使用 ・フランスの外洋魚介類の消費者 (2005 CALIPSO study, n=993) ・フランスの漁師およびその家族 (淡水魚の消費が多い) ・2011 ICAR-PCB study, n=606) ・フランスの妊婦 (2010–2013 CONTREPERF ANR programme, n=106)	食事曝露 (1日あたりの食品消費データ、食品中のPFAS濃度、個人の体重から算出) 以下の3つの消費者データセットを使用 ・フランスの外洋魚介類の消費者 (2005 CALIPSO study, n=993) ・フランスの漁師およびその家族 (淡水魚の消費が多い) ・2011 ICAR-PCB study, n=606) ・フランスの妊婦 (2010–2013 CONTREPERF ANR programme, n=106)	外洋魚介類の大量消費者におけるPFASの食事曝露 (ng.kg ⁻¹ bwd ⁻¹) 参照: Supplementary data 3- 平均 95パーセンタイル PFBA 0.43 0.43 1.46 1.04 PFHxA 0.64 1.87 2.32 5.13 PFNA 0.18 1 0.52 2.4 PFBS 0.02 1.74 0.11 4.05 淡水魚の大量消費者におけるPFASの食事曝露 (ng.kg ⁻¹ bwd ⁻¹) 平均 95パーセンタイル PFBA 0.07 0.41 0.20 0.84 PFHxA 0.16 1.45 0.62 3.96 PFNA 0.07 0.86 0.21 2.36 PFBS 0.01 1.82 0.01 4.48 妊婦の女性におけるPFASの食事曝露 (ng.kg ⁻¹ bwd ⁻¹) 平均 95パーセンタイル PFBA 0.02 6.27 0.04 12.22 PFHxA 0.05 2.08 0.08 3.99 PFNA 0.02 1.20 0.03 2.35 PFBS 0.00 2.52 0.00 4.95 妊婦におけるPFASの食事曝露 (ng.kg ⁻¹ bwd ⁻¹) 平均 95パーセンタイル PFBA 0.02 5.67 0.04 10.84 PFHxA 0.05 1.91 0.08 3.72 PFNA 0.02 1.12 0.03 2.20 PFBS 0.00 2.29 0.00 4.53	食事曝露の平均および95パーセンタイル (ng.kg ⁻¹ bwd ⁻¹) 参照: Table 3 PFNA 平均 95パーセンタイル 下層 上層 下層 上層 漁師とその家族 0.18 1 0.53 2.4 漁師とその家族 0.03 0.86 0.09 2.41 漁師とその家族(最高四分位) 0.07 0.86 0.21 2.36 CONTREPERF 妊婦前の女性 0.02 1.2 0.04 1.84 CONTREPERF 妊婦 0.02 1.12 0.03 1.8 成人の一般集団 0.00 0.49 0.00 0.97 EDEN 妊婦前の女性 0.00 0.71 0.01 1.4 EDEN 妊婦 (妊婦後期) 0.00 0.71 0.01 1.38 ※比較のためフランスの妊婦を対象としたEDEN studyのデータを使用	-	A	-							
D283	ばく露	Perfluoroalkyl acids in drinking water of China in 2017: Distribution characteristics, influencing factors and potential risks	Perfluoroalkyl acids (PFAAs) are a group of emerging persistent organic pollutants (POPs), which have been ubiquitously detected in the environmental media. However, national scale investigations on their occurrence and distribution in drinking water are still insufficient. In this study, we detected the 17 priority PFAAs in drinking water from 79 cities of 31 provincial-level administrative regions throughout China, and investigated their occurrence and distribution. Additionally, we also analyzed the influencing factors on their profiles, such as the existence of industrial sources, socioeconomic factors (population density and GDP), and assessed levels of risk associated with contaminated drinking water. On the national scale, the sum concentrations of the 17 PFAAs (Sigma(17)PFAAs) in drinking water was in a range of 4.49–174.93 ng/L with a mean value of 35.13 ng/L. Among the 17 individual PFAAs, perfluorobutyric acid (PFBA) was the most abundant individual PFAAs with the median concentration of 17.87 ng/L, followed by perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA, 0.74 ng/L), perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA, 0.40 ng/L) and perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS, 0.25 ng/L). The geographic distribution characteristic of Sigma(17)PFAAs in drinking water was in a descending order of Southwestern China (57.67 ng/L) > Eastern coastal China (32.85 ng/L) > Middle China (29.89 ng/L) > Northwestern China (28.49 ng/L) > Northeastern China (22.03 ng/L), and in general, the existence of the industrial sources could positively affect the contamination levels of PFAAs in drinking water. The pollution level of PFAAs in drinking water also varied among the three different city levels (medium-sized city > big city > town). In towns, the positive correlations were observed between the population density and the Sigma(17)PFAAs (R ² = 0.45, p < 0.01), and the individual concentration of PFHxA, PFBS, and PFOA (p < 0.01). Moreover, besides PFAAs in Yunnan, Jiangsu, and Jiangxi, concentrations of related PFAAs in drinking water from 28 provinces were less than the suggested drinking water advisories. The relatively higher concentrations of PFAAs in Yunnan, Jiangsu, and Jiangxi suggest that further studies focusing on their sources and potential health risk to humans are needed.	2019	Li, YN; Li, JF; Zhang, LF; Huang, ZP; Liu, YQ; Wu, N; He, H; Zhang, ZZ; Zhang, Y; Niu, ZG	Environ. Int. 2019 Feb;123:87–95. doi: 10.1016/j.envint.2018.11.036	30502598	PFBA PFHxA PFNA PFBS	02：国外	中国 (中国全土の31省級行政区の79都市、台湾、マカオ、海南は除く)	-	2017年7月～8月	飲料水 (台湾、マカオ、海南を除く中国全土の31省級行政区の79都市から採取した水道水サンプル)	飲料水 (台湾、マカオ、海南を除く中国全土の31省級行政区の79都市から採取した水道水サンプル) PFAS 17 種類の合計濃度 範囲: 4.49–174.93 ng/L 中央値: 22.12 ng/L 平均値: 35.13 ng/L				参考: 韓国の飲料水の中のPFAS濃度 (中央値) PFBA: 23.1 ng/L	-	A	-				
D336	ばく露	Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances in source and treated drinking waters of the United States	Contaminants of emerging concern (CECs), including per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), are of interest to regulators, water treatment utilities, the general public and scientists. This study measured 17 PFAS in source and treated water from 25 drinking water treatment plants (DWTPs) as part of a broader study of CECs in drinking water across the United States. PFAS were quantitatively detected in all 50 samples, with summed concentrations of the 17 PFAS ranging from <1 ng/L to 1102 ng/L. The median total PFAS concentration was 21.4 ng/L in the source water and 13.5 ng/L in the treated drinking water. Comparing the total PFAS concentration in source and treated water at each location, only five locations demonstrated statistically significant differences (i. e. P < 0.05) between the source and treated water. When the perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) concentrations in the treated drinking water are compared to the existing US Environmental Protection Agency's PFOA and PFOS drinking water health advisory of 70 ng/L for each chemical or their sum, the DWTPs with the highest PFAS concentrations exceeded the threshold. Six of the 25 DWTPs were along two large rivers. The DWTPs with the highest PFAS concentrations had specific PFAS profiles, with the three DWTPs from one river being dominated by PFOA, while three DWTPs on the second river were dominated by perfluorobutyric acid (PFBA). Published by Elsevier B. V. This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC-ND license.	2019	Boone, JS; Vigo, C; Boone, T; Byrne, C; Ferrario, J; Benson, R; Donohue, J; Simmons, JE; Kolpin, DW; Furlong, ET; Glassmeyer, ST	Sci. Total Environ. 2019 Feb;653:359–369. doi: 10.1016/j.scitotenv.2018.10.245	30412881	PFBA PFHxA PFNA PFBS	02：国外	米国	-	不明	飲料水 (米国24州の飲料水処理プラント25ヶ所から取得) 飲料水プラントの水源: 川: 16 地下水: 3 湖/野水池: 6	飲料水の中のPFAS濃度 (中央値、最大濃度 (ng/L)) PFAS: 1.12, 11.1 PFBA: 3.05, 96.8 PFHxA: 2.02, 55.1 PFNA: 0.86, 41.4 処理後の飲料水の中のPFAS濃度 (中央値、最大濃度 (ng/L)) PFBS: 1.17, 11.9 PFBA: 3.62, 104 PFHxA: 1.43, 60.8 PFNA: 0.74, 38.6				・PFAS は 50 サンプルすべてから定量的に検出された。17 種類の PFAS の合計濃度は <1–1,102 ng/L の範囲で、総 PFAS 濃度の中で最も高いのは、原水が 21.4 ng/L、処理後の飲料水が 13.5 ng/L であった。	USEPA と U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) による共同研究のフェーズ II に関する報告	A	-				

No.	分野 (参考)	タイトル	要約	発行年	著者	書誌情報	PubMed ID	物質	国/内外	国・地域	対象	調査時期	サンプル	情報抽出		備考	ラング (注1)	ラング (注2)
														サンプル中PFAS濃度	その他			
D367	ばく露	Tap Water Contributions to Plasma Concentrations of Poly- and Perfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) in a Nationwide Prospective Cohort of US Women	BACKGROUND: Between 2013 and 2015, concentrations of poly- and perfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in public drinking water supplies serving at least six million individuals exceeded the level set forth in the health advisory established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Other than data reported for contaminated sites, no systematic or prospective data exist on the relative source contribution (RSC) of drinking water to human PFAS exposures. OBJECTIVES: This study estimates the RSC of tap water to overall PFAS exposure among members of the general U.S. population. METHODS: We measured concentrations of 15 PFAS in home tap water samples collected in 1989-1990 from 225 participants in a nationwide prospective cohort of U.S. women: the Nurses' Health Study (NHS). We used a one-compartment toxicokinetic model to estimate plasma concentrations corresponding to tap water intake of PFAS. We compared modeled results with measured plasma PFAS concentrations among a subset of 110 NHS participants. RESULTS: Tap water perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA) were statistically significant predictors of plasma concentrations among individuals who consumed >= 8 cups of tap water per day. Modeled median contributions of tap water to measured plasma concentrations were: PFOA 12% (95% probability interval 11%-14%), PFNA 13% (8.7%-21%), linear perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (nPFOS) 2.2% (2.0%-2.5%), branched perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (brPFOS) 3.0% (2.5%-3.2%), and perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS) 34% (29%-39%). In live locations, comparisons of PFASs in community tap water collected in the period 2013-2015 with samples from 1989-1990 indicated increases in quantifiable PFAS and extractable organic fluorine (a proxy for unquantified PFAS). CONCLUSIONS: Our results for 1989-1990 compare well with the default RSC of 20% used in risk assessments for legacy PFAS by many agencies. Future evaluation of drinking water exposures should incorporate emerging PFAS.	2019	Hu, XDC; Tokranov, AK; Liddie, J; Zhang, XM; Grandjean, P; Hart, JE; Laden, F; Sun, Q; Yeung, LWY; Sunderland, EM	Environ. Health Perspect. 2019 Jun;127(6):67006 .doi: 10.1289/EHP4093.	31170009	PFNA (直線、分画) PFBS	02：国外	米国 (22州)	米国女性を対象とした前向きコホート Nurses' Health Study (NHS) の参加者 ・家庭用水道水サンプルを提供: 225人 ・血漿サンプルを提供: 110人	1989年5月～1990年9月	家庭用水道水 血漿	家庭用水道水のPFAS濃度 (n=225) —中央値 (信頼区間)、最大濃度 (ng/L) 参照: Table 2 直線PFNA: 0.23 (0.13, 0.29), 17.9 分画PFNA: 0.19 (0.10, 0.34), 16.1 PFBS: 0.20 (0.19, 0.25), 2.97 家庭用水道水の中のPFAS濃度 (n=110) —中央値 (信頼区間)、最大濃度 (ng/L) 参照: Table 3 PFNA: 0.61 (0.41, 0.89) 11.53 血漿中のPFAS濃度 (n=110) —中央値 (信頼区間)、最大濃度 (ng/L) PFNA: 0.13 (0.12, 0.35) 1.98	家庭用水道水のPFNA濃度の増加に基づいて推定された血漿中PFNA濃度の増加 (%) 参照: Table 4 調整モデル MRL 曝露量の変化 曝露モデル ng/L ng/L % (95% CI) p値 % (95% CI) p値 % (95% CI) p値 PFNA 20.0 19.9 2720 (444, 14522) <0.01 618 (91.4, 2592) 0.03 1540 (98.1, 13483) 0.06 275.2 (-302, 1917) 0.2 調整因子: 年齢、人種/民族、体重、月経の状態、経産歴、授乳歴、現住所に居住している年数、魚介類の摂取量、ポップコーンの消費量	-	A	-
D404	ばく露	Dietary exposure to selected perfluoroalkyl acids (PFAAs) in four European regions	The dietary exposure to selected PFAAs was estimated in four selected European states (Belgium, the Czech Republic, Italy and Norway) representing Western, Southern, Eastern and Northern Europe. The harmonised sampling programme designed in the European Union project PERFODD was targeted at identifying seven selected PFAAs, including perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS) and perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), in food items that are most important both in terms of consumption and based on known high contamination patterns. The estimated average dietary exposure for adults (18-64 years) and children (3-9 years) is generally below or close to 1ng/kg(-1)BWday(-1) for all seven PFAAs. Considering the high consumption of food groups that contribute most to the exposure does not result in estimates exceeding 4ng kg(-1)BWday(-1). Thus, based on the TDIs proposed by EFSA for PFOS (150ng/kg(-1)BWday(-1)) and PFOA (1500ng/kg(-1)BWday(-1)), no concern can be identified. There are distinct dietary exposure patterns from region to region as a result of different food consumption and contamination patterns. Foods of plant origin (e.g. fruit and vegetables) are most important for the dietary exposure to PFHxA, PFOA and PFHxS, while the consumption of foods of animal origin (particularly fish and seafood) mostly contributes to the dietary exposure to PFOA and PFUnDA. For the dietary exposure to PFNA and PFOS, food of animal and plant origin contributes with equal importance. In conclusion, region-to-region differences as well as the relative importance of food of different origin for each PFAA should be paid more attention in further research.	2013	Klenow, S; Heinemeyer, G; Brambilla, G; Dellatte, E; Herke, D; de Voogt, P	Food Addit. Contam. Part A-Chem. 2013 Dec;30(12):2141-2151. doi: 10.1080/19440049.2013.849006.	24279394	PFNA PFHxA	02：国外	ベルギー、チェコ共和国、イタリア、ノルウェー	ベルギー、チェコ共和国、イタリア、ノルウェーの成人 (18-64 歳) および子供 (3-9 歳)	不明 (EFSA によって構築された包括的食品消費データベース (EFSA2011)のデータを使用)	食事曝露 (EFSAの包括的食品消費データベースを使用し、EFSAの簡易的食品分類システム FoodEx2により分類された食品グループの摂取量および体量から算出)	平均的な食事曝露の推定値 (ug kg ⁻¹ BW day ⁻¹) 参照: Table 2 PFNA: ベルギー チェコ イタリア ノルウェー 成人 子供 成人 子供 成人 子供 成人 子供 下限 91 299 30 66 30 66 20 22 上限 145 402 142 254 97 200 70 115 PFHxA: 下限 289 873 7 19 30 63 14 34 上限 424 1137 130 233 96 195 66 128 平均的なPFAS食事曝露に寄与する3種の食品グループの消費が多い食事曝露の推定値 (ug kg ⁻¹ BW day ⁻¹) 参照: Table 3 PFNA: ベルギー チェコ イタリア ノルウェー 成人 子供 成人 子供 成人 子供 成人 子供 下限 446 902 116 252 86 181 83 86 上限 505 1021 228 439 158 325 135 198 PFHxA: 下限 942 2088 23 72 95 188 45 113 上限 1079 2457 150 291 174 340 107 214	食事曝露に寄与する食品グループおよび曝露(ug kg ⁻¹ BW day ⁻¹) 参照: Table 4 PFNA: 成人 子供 食品グループ 曝露 食品グループ 曝露 食品グループ 曝露 食品グループ 曝露 国 ベルギー リンゴ/ナシ類 59 リンゴ/ナシ類 271 ベルギー イモ・イモ製品 180 イモ・イモ製品 630 203 甲殻類 23 チーズ 41 25 チーズ 4 甲殻類 6 ビール/類似飲料 41 葉物野菜 7 チェコ イモ・イモ製品 13 イモ・イモ製品 31 チェコ 根野菜 2 ベリー類 5 魚肉 11 魚肉 23 リンゴ/ナシ類 2 リンゴ/ナシ類 4 根野菜 2 根野菜 4 葉野菜 1 根野菜 8 イタリア 家畜肉 11 家畜肉 27 イタリア リンゴ/ナシ類 13 リンゴ/ナシ類 28 リンゴ/ナシ類 10 リンゴ/ナシ類 20 実野菜 8 実野菜 15 水生軟体類 3 水生軟体類 7 モモ/サクランボ類 4 モモ/サクランボ類 8 ノルウェー 甲殻類 7 根莖類 10 ノルウェー 根莖類 4 リンゴ/ナシ類 15	-	A	-
D423	ばく露	Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in United States tapwater: Comparison of underserved private-well and public-supply exposures and associated health implications	Drinking-water quality is a rising concern in the United States (US), emphasizing the need to broadly assess exposures and potential health effects at the point-of-use. Drinking-water exposures to per- and poly-fluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a national concern; however, there is limited information on PFAS in residential tapwater at the point-of-use, especially from private-wells. We conducted a national reconnaissance to compare human PFAS exposures in unregulated private-well and regulated public-supply tapwater. Tapwater from 716 locations (269 private-wells; 447 public supply) across the US was collected during 2016-2021 including three locations where temporal sampling was conducted. Concentrations of PFAS were assessed by three laboratories and compared with land-use and potential-source metrics to explore drivers of contamination. The number of individual PFAS observed ranged from 1 to 9 (median: 2) with corresponding cumulative concentrations (sum of detected PFAS) ranging from 0.348 to 346 ng/L. Seventeen PFAS were observed at least once with PFBS, PFHxS and PFOA observed most frequently in approximately 15% of the samples. Across the US, PFAS profiles and estimated median cumulative concentrations were similar among private wells and public-supply tapwater. We estimate that at least one PFAS could be detected in about 45% of US drinking-water samples. These detection probabilities varied spatially with limited temporal variation in concentrations/numbers of PFAS detected. Benchmark screening approaches indicated potential human exposure risk was dominated by PFOA and PFOS, when detected. Potential source and land-use information was related to cumulative PFAS concentrations, and the number of PFAS detected; however, corresponding relations with specific PFAS were limited likely due to low detection frequencies and higher detection limits. Information generated supports the need for further assessments of cumulative health risks of PFAS as a class and in combination with other co-occurring contaminants, particularly in unmonitored private-wells where information is limited or not available.	2023	Smalling, KL; Romank, KM; Bradley, PM; Morris, MC; Gray, JL; Kanagy, LK; Gordon, SE; Williams, BM; Breitmeyer, SE; Jones, DK; DeCicco, LA; Eagles-Smith, CA; Wagner, T	Environ. Int. 2023 Aug;178:108033. doi: 10.1016/j.envint.2023.108033.	37356308	PFBA PFHxA PFBS GenX PFNA	02：国外	米国 (全土)	-	2016年～2021年	水道水 ・サンプル数716件 (私井戸269ヶ所、公共水道447ヶ所) ・米国全土の住宅、事業所、浄水場から採取	検出されたPFASの分子種の範囲: 1-9 PFAS濃度の範囲: 0.025～319 ng/L (中央値: 2.88 ng/L) 累積 PFAS 濃度の範囲 (PFAS 16分子種の合計): 0.348-346 ng/L (中央値: 7.00 ng/L) 累積 PFAS 濃度の中央値 (検出限界を考慮し、ランダム効果として研究を含めて推定) 公共水道: 中央値=7.1 ng/L (95% CRI=2.3, 17.1) 民間井戸: 中央値=8.2 ng/L (95% CRI=2.6, 20.5)	TableS5 15種類のPFASの毒性強度の計算に用いられる米国の飲料水に関するヒト健康ベンチマーク濃度(ng/L) 化合物名 ベンチマーク 濃度 参考資料 PFBA Wisconsin DHS preventative standard 2000 WDOHS, 2020 PFHxA Texas CEQ Tier 1 PCL 93 TXCEQ, 2022 PFNA Vermont DEC PAL 2 VTANR, 2018 PFBS Minnesota DOH HBV 100 MNDOH, 2002 GenX Ohio DOH Action Level 2 OHEPA and OHDOH, 2019 生データに関して、Table S10にデータあり (情報量が多いためここでは割愛)	-	A	-
D912	バイオモニタリング	Internal Relative Potency Factors for the Risk Assessment of Mixtures of Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) in Human Biomonitoring	BACKGROUND: In human biomonitoring, blood is often used as a matrix to measure exposure to per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). Because the toxicokinetics of a substance (determining the steady-state blood concentration) may affect the toxic potency, the difference in toxicokinetics among PFAS has to be accounted for when blood concentrations are used in mixture risk assessment. OBJECTIVES: This research focuses on deriving relative potency factors (RPFs) at the blood serum level. These RPFs can be applied to PFAS concentrations in human blood, thereby facilitating mixture risk assessment with primary input from human biomonitoring studies.METHODS: Toxicokinetic models are generated for 10 PFAS to estimate the internal exposure in the male rat at the blood serum level over time. By applying dose-response modeling, these internal exposures are used to derive quantitative internal RPFs based on liver effects.RESULTS: Internal RPFs were successfully obtained for nine PFAS. Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA), perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA), perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA), perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDDA), perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS), and hexafluoropropylene oxide-dimer acid (HFPO-DA, or GenX) were found to be more potent than perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) at the blood serum level in terms of relative liver weight increase, whereas perfluorobutane sulfonic acid (PFBS) and perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS) were found to be less potent. The practical implementation of these internal RPFs is illustrated using the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) biomonitoring data of 2017-2018.DISCUSSION: It is recommended to assess the health risk resulting from exposure to PFAS as combined, aggregate exposure to the extent feasible. https://doi.org/10.1289/EHP1009	2022	Bill W; Zellmayer, M; Bokkers, BGH	Environ. Health Perspect. 2022 Jul;130(7):77005. doi: 10.1289/EHP1009.	35881550	PFBA PFHxA PFNA PFBS GenX	02：国外	米国	NHANES 2017-2018に参加した米国人	NHANES 2017-2018のデータを使用	ヒトの血清 雄ラットの血清 (反復経口投与)	モデル化したTWA(時間加重平均)の血清中PFAS濃度 (mg/mL) 参照: Table4 (mg/kg bw/d) (mg/mL) Concentration at end of the study(mg/mL) Reference External dose Modeled TWA Modeled Reported mean Ratio PFBS Lieder et al. 30 0.016 0.0018 - - 100 0.053 0.0059 - - 300 0.16 0.018 - - 1000 3.7 0.059 - - PFBA Butenhoff et al. 1.2 0.0028 0.0012 0.0061 0.2 6 0.014 0.0061 0.014 0.4 30 0.071 0.030 0.052 0.6 PFHxA Loveless et al. 20 0.0017 0.00032 - - 100 0.0083 0.0016 - - 500 0.041 0.0081 - - PFNA Martens et al. 0.025 0.0044 0.010 - - 0.125 0.022 0.051 - - 0.6 0.11 0.25 - - GenX Haas 0.1 0.000051 0.000069 - - 10 0.0051 0.00069 - - 100 0.051 0.0069 - -	-	-	A	A
D1080	バイオモニタリング	Perfluorinated carboxylic acids in human breast milk from Spain and estimation of infant's daily intake	Human milk samples were collected from 67 mothers in 2014 at a Primary Care Centre in Murcia (Spain) and analyzed for perfluorinated carboxylic acids (PFCA). Concentrations measured for perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA), perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA), perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDDA) and perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDDA) ranged from < LOQ (< 10 ng/L) to 397 ng/L with a mean concentration of 66 +/- 68 ng/L and a median of 29 ng/L. The presence of these compounds was revealed in 50 samples out of 67 analyzed. Influence of number of pregnancies and food habits on PFCA concentrations was also investigated. Statistically significant differences in PFCA levels were found when the women were divided into maternal age classes and into the categories primiparas and multiparas. A greater transfer of PFC during breastfeeding by primiparas was evidenced and thus a higher exposure to these contaminants for the first child. Moreover, it was possible to hypothesize that the content of PFCA is in general correlated to the eating habits of donors and, in particular, with the fish consumption. Finally, PFOA daily intakes and risk index (RI) were estimated for the first six months of life and we found that ingestion rates of PFOA did not exceed the tolerable daily intake (TDI) recommended by the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA). (C) 2015 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved	2016	Guzman, MM; Clementini, C; Perez-Carcelles, MD; Rejon, SJ; Cascone, A; Martellini, T; Guerranti, C; Cincinelli, A	Sci. Total Environ. 2016 Feb;544:595-600. doi: 10.1016/j.scitotenv.2015.11.059	26674688	PFNA	02：国外	スペイン (ムルシア)	ムルシア (スペイン) のプライマリケアセンターで授乳中の67人の母親 (22人の経産婦と45人の経産婦) から母乳サンプルを採取	2014年	母乳サンプル	PFNA 平均±SD: 41±29 ng/L 中央値: 40 ng/L 範囲: 15～70 ng/L LODを超えたサンプル数: 4 検出頻度: 6%	-	-	A	A

SUB-3_ADME_8/26

SUB-3 ADME 2/26

SUB-S ADME 10/2

SUB-S ADME 11/2

No.	化学物質 (参考)	タイトル	要約	発行年	著者	書誌情報	PuMed ID	物質	経口経路	経皮経路	注射経路	投与量物質の 濃度	投与経路	投与期間	投与量	エンドポイント	再発反応 の有無	NOEL等の置換有無	PBPkモデ ルの構築	無結晶 (intact)	対照群	3つ以上の投 与群	備考	ラット (R)	マウス (M)	
648	実験動物 (A 慢性毒性)	A 90-day repeated dose oral (gavage) toxicity study of perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHfA) in rats (with functional observational battery and motor activity determinations).	Possible toxic effects of perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHfA) were evaluated when administered orally by gavage to rats at levels up to 200mg/kg/day for 90 days. Lower body weight gains were noted in the 10, 50 and 200mg/kg/day group males (not dose-responsive) throughout dosing. Other changes included lower red blood cell parameters, higher reticulocyte counts and lower globulin in the 200mg/kg/day group males and females, higher liver enzymes in males at 50 and 200mg/kg/day, lower total protein and higher albumin/globulin ratio, and lower cholesterol, calcium in males at 200mg/kg/day. Minimal centrilobular hepatocellular hypertrophy was present in 200mg/kg/day group males and correlated with higher liver weights and slightly higher peroxisome beta-oxidation activity at the end of the dosing period. Based on liver histopathology and liver weight changes, the no-observed-adverse-effect level (NOAEL) for oral administration was 50mg/kg/day for males and 200mg/kg/day for females.	2009	Chengelis, P.; Kikpatrick, H.; Jeannie B; Radovsky, Ann; Shinohara, Masaki	Report Toxicol., 2009 Jan 27(15): 3432-351. doi: 10.1016/j.reprotox.2008.01.006. Epub 2009 Jan 21.	19429405	PFHfAs (F) PFHfAs (F)	経口 (経口)			98.5%	経口 (経口)	90日間	0, 10, 50, 200 mg/kg/日	10 mg/kg/日以上：雄：腎臓相対重量増加 50 mg/kg/日以上：雄：赤血球パラメータ・カルシウム減少。雌：腎臓相対重量増加 200 mg/kg/日：雄：赤血球減少、血液プロテイン減少、雄：ヘモグロビン・ヘマトクリット減少、網状赤血球数・網状赤血球比率の増加（両性試験群：血液所見は全て回復）、血清ALT及び・ALT活性低下、血清転アミナーゼ活性（両性群：雄200 mg/kg/日:血清コレステロールの低値は持続、その他の所見は全て回復）、肝臓相対重量増加、肝臓対脳重量比増加（両性群：雄200 mg/kg/日:腎臓相対重量増加は持続）、小腸中心性肝細胞肥大（組織学的観察の存在）、肝臓のペルオキシソームβ酸化活性性の増加（両性群：肝臓の変化は回復）	01：有	01：有	NOAEL：雄：50 mg/kg/日、雌：200 mg/kg/日（肝臓の重量増加および組織変化に基づく）	00：非該当	1：無結晶	1：対照群あり	1：3群以上あり	-	A	HBOV設定
649	実験動物 (B がん性)	Evaluation of the chronic toxicity and carcinogenicity of perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHfA) in Sprague-Dawley rats.	Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHfA), a C-6 carbon perfluoroalkyl (C6-CAS # 307-24-4), has been proposed as a replacement for the commonly used 8-carbon perfluorooctyl perfluorooctanoic acid and perfluorooctane sulfonate. PFHfA is not currently a commercial product but rather the ultimate degradation product of C6 fluorotelomer acrylate polymers. It can be expected that, to a greater or lesser extent, the environmental loading of PFHfA will increase, as C6 fluorotelomer acrylate treatments are used and waste is generated. This article reports on a chronic study (duration 104 weeks) that was performed to evaluate the possible toxicological and carcinogenic effects of PFHfA in gavage (daily gavage, 7 days per week) treated male and female Sprague-Dawley (SD) rats. In the current study, dosage levels of 0, 2.5, 15, and 100 mg/kg/day of PFHfA (males) and 5, 30, and 200 mg/kg/day of PFHfA (females) were selected based on a previous subchronic investigation. No effects on body weights, food consumption, a functional observational battery, or motor activity were observed after exposure to PFHfA. While no difference in survival rates in males was seen, a dose-dependent decrease in survival in PFHfA-treated female rats was observed. Hematology and serum chemistry were unaffected by PFHfA. PFHfA-related histologic changes were noted in the kidneys of the 200-mg/kg/day group females. Finally, there was no evidence that PFHfA was tumorigenic in male or female SD rats at any of the dosage levels examined.	2015	Klaunig, James E.; Shiohara, Hiroaki Iwai, Miyokichi, Chengelis, Christopher P.; Kikpatrick, Jeanne B; Wang, Zhenxi Bruner, Richard H	Toxicol Pathol., 2015 Feb;43(2):209-20. doi: 10.1177/0192187314530552. Epub 2014 May 28.	25377447	PFHfA	経口 (経口)	98.1%	経口 (経口)	28週間 (104週間)	雄：0, 2.5, 15, 100 mg/kg/日；雌：0, 5, 30, 200 mg/kg/日	100 mg/kg/日（雄）：脂肪の低下 (G6, S20) 200 mg/kg/日（雄）：生存率（投与、呼吸器症状との関連のない死亡を除外）の低下、尿量増加/尿比重低下 (S20)、腎臓の組織変化（腎乳頭萎縮、尿管増大の定性） 発がん性：雄と最も高用量で認められず。	01：有	01：有	1年間慢性毒性試験：NOAEL（雄）：100 mg/kg/日、NOAEL（雌）：not assessed、LOAEL（雄）：200 mg/kg/日	00：非該当	1：無結晶	1：対照群あり	1：3群以上あり	-	HBOV設定	HBOV設定		
650	実験動物 (B 慢性毒性)	Systemic toxicity induced by topical application of heptafluorobutyric acid (PFBA) in a murine model.	Heptafluorobutyric acid (PFBA) is a synthetic chemical belonging to the per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) group that includes over 5000 chemicals incorporated into numerous products. PFBA is a short-chain PFAS (C4) labeled as a safer alternative to legacy PFAS which have been linked to numerous health effects. Despite the high potential for dermal exposure, occupationally and environmentally, dermal exposure studies are lacking. Using a murine model, this study analyzed serum chemistries, histology, immune phenotyping, and gene expression to evaluate the systemic toxicity of sub-chronic dermal PFBA 15-day (15% v/v or 375 mg/kg/dose) or 28-day (3.75-75 % v/v or 93.8-1875 mg/kg/dose) exposures. PFBA exposure produced significant increases in liver and kidney weights and altered serum chemistries (all exposure levels). Immune-cell phenotyping identified significant increases in draining lymph node B-cells (15%) and CD11c+ cells (3.75-15%) and skin T-cells (3.75-15%) and neutrophils (7.5-15%). Histopathological and gene expression changes were observed in both the liver and skin after dermal PFBA exposure. The findings indicate PFBA induces liver toxicity and alterations of PPAR target genes, suggesting a role of a PPAR pathway. These results demonstrate that sustained dermal exposure to PFBA induces systemic effects and raise concerns of short-chain PFAS being promoted as safer alternatives.	2021	Weathery, Lisa M.; Shane, Hilary L.; Lukomska, Eva; Baar, Rachel; Anderson, Stacey E	Food Chem Toxicol., 2021 Oct;156:112528. doi: 10.1016/j.fct.2021.112528. Epub 2021 Aug 30.	34470678	PFBA	経口 (経口)	98%	経口 (経口)	28日間 (7.5%, 75%, 75%)、Q15日間 (間欠投与)	0, 3.75, 7.5, 15%	3.75%以上：肝臓、腎臓相対重量の増加、血清コレステロール・アルカリホスファターゼ活性の増加、肝臓出リンパ管のCD11+細胞の絶対数および比率の増加、肝臓リンパ管の組織毒素薬品のMHCIIの密度増加 中央腺の増加、肝臓皮膚のCD4/CD8 T細胞比率およびT細胞比率の増加 (CD8の15%群は有意な)、小腸中心性肝細胞肥大 (組織学的可視化確認)、グリコーゲン含量低下、一部に肝臓の炎症様態、多量性尿糖下痢、肝臓血管閉塞（炎症の過形成、過剰化および好中球性炎症、加えて主に高用量において混合細胞性炎症（好中球・リンパ球・マクロファージ）・浸潤/腫脹・線維化・表皮壊死） 3.75%および7.5%：血糖がコントロール不能 7.5%以上：肝臓出リンパ管のCD4+細胞数、細胞数の増加、肝臓皮膚のCD4+細胞、CD4およびCD8 T細胞数の増加、NK細胞および好中球比率の増加 15%：肝臓内出血の減少、肝臓出リンパ管の細胞の絶対数および比率の増加、肝臓皮膚のCD11+細胞の増加 【肝臓と皮膚における遺伝子発現】 ・肝臓における免疫応答遺伝子（CD68, Ly6d/h, 7.5%以上で有意な発現）、樹状細胞（Abcc4, Abcd1, Abcd1, Lys, Scd1）, リンパ管増大（Faspl, Hm, Lst）, 肝臓炎（Adcn, Apnl, Bcl2, Cxcl1, Gsdmd4, Gsc, Gskt, Krt18, Krt18, Ncp1）, 炎症伝導性肝臓病（Albn, Apm1, Bcl2, Cxcl1, Krt18）, 炎症（Cd44L, Irf4, Dcm, Serpin1）, 炎症促進（Lip1）, 炎症抑制（Pdgfr, Sclt）, 炎症抑制（Lip1）, およびPPARリガンド輸送（Cd36, Fabp5） ・皮膚の炎症性発症（S100a7a, C3orf35）以外、7.5%以上で有意な発現：炎症性サイトカイン（IL-1β, IL-6, IL-17, TNFα）に向かわせるサイトカイン（Tsp1）, グレーブズ因子（S100a7a, S100a8）, 樹状細胞（Serpin1）, PPARα, γ, メカニオン（Ccl1, Cxcl1）	01：有	00：無	-	00：非該当	1：無結晶	1：対照群あり	1：3群以上あり	-	A	HBOV設定	HBOV設定	
651	実験動物 (B 慢性毒性)	Toxicological evaluation of sodium perfluorhexanoate.	Sodium perfluorhexanoate (NaPFHx, F(CF2)(SO2)O(Na, CAS#2923-26-4) was evaluated in acute, 90-day subchronic, one-generation reproduction, developmental and in vivo genetic toxicity studies. In the subchronic/one-generation reproduction study, four groups of young adult male and female Cr(CDSD) rats were administered NaPFHx daily for approximately 90 days by gavage at dosages of 0, 20, 100, or 500 mg/kg. Selected groups of rats were evaluated after 1- and 3-month recovery periods. Rats selected for reproductive evaluations were dosed for approximately 70 days prior to cohabitation, through gestation and lactation, for a total of about 4 months. The subchronic toxicity no observed adverse effect level (NOAEL) was 20mg/(kg day), based on nasal lesions observed at 100 and 500 mg/(kg day). No effects were observed for neurobehavioral endpoints. NaPFHx was a moderate inducer of hepatic peroxisomal beta-oxidation with a no observed effect level (NOEL) of 20 (male rats) and 100mg/(kg day) (female rats). Elevated hepatic beta-oxidation levels were observed following 1-month recovery in male and female rats at 500 mg/(kg day). No NaPFHx-related effects were observed on any reproductive parameters. The P(1) adult rat NOAEL was 20mg/(kg day), based on reduced body weight parameters, whereas the NOAEL for reproductive toxicity was 100 mg/(kg day), based on effects limited to reduced F(1) pup weights. In the developmental study, female rats were dosed via gavage on gestation day (GD) 6-20 with the same doses of NaPFHx administered in the subchronic study. The maternal and developmental toxicity NOAEL was 100 mg/(kg day), based on maternal and fetal/body weight effects at 500 mg/(kg day). NaPFHx is therefore concluded not to present a reproductive or developmental hazard. NaPFHx genotoxicity studies showed no mutations in the bacterial reverse mutation (Ames) assay or chromosome aberrations in human lymphocytes treated with NaPFHx in vitro. The lowest NOAEL from all of the studies was 20mg/(kg day) in the subchronic study based on nasal lesions. Benchmark doses (BMDL10) for nasal lesions were 13 and 21 mg/(kg day) for male and female rats, respectively. The relevance of the nasal lesions to humans is not known.	2009	Loveless, Scott E.; Slezak, Brian; Seren, Teresa; Lewis, Joseph; Mukerji, Pushkar; O'Connor, John C.; Donner, E; Maric, Frame, Steven R; Korzeniowski, Stephen H; Buck, Robert C	Toxicology, 2009 Oct;126(41): 2332-44. doi: 10.1016/j.tox.2009.07.011. Epub 2009 Jul 24.	19632293	PFHfA (F) PFHfA (F)	経口 (経口)	100%	経口 (経口)	90日間	0, 20, 100, 500 mg/kg/日	175, 550, 1750, 5500 mg/kg	500 mg/kg以下：死亡を伴った 1750 mg/kg：1/4母体死亡 5000 mg/kg：3/3母体死亡 高毒性投与・高用量投与、死亡、高又は低発熱、口・鼻からの透明分泌物の増加、尿色の濃縮および汚染、尿量、運動失調、嘔吐	01：有	01：有	急性毒性の最大用量投与：500 mg/kg	00：非該当	1：無結晶	0なし	1：3群以上あり	-	HBOV設定	HBOV設定	
651	実験動物 (B 慢性毒性)	Toxicological evaluation of sodium perfluorhexanoate.	Sodium perfluorhexanoate (NaPFHx, F(CF2)(SO2)O(Na, CAS#2923-26-4) was evaluated in acute, 90-day subchronic, one-generation reproduction, developmental and in vivo genetic toxicity studies. In the subchronic/one-generation reproduction study, four groups of young adult male and female Cr(CDSD) rats were administered NaPFHx daily for approximately 90 days by gavage at dosages of 0, 20, 100, or 500 mg/kg. Selected groups of rats were evaluated after 1- and 3-month recovery periods. Rats selected for reproductive evaluations were dosed for approximately 70 days prior to cohabitation, through gestation and lactation, for a total of about 4 months. The subchronic toxicity no observed adverse effect level (NOAEL) was 20mg/(kg day), based on nasal lesions observed at 100 and 500 mg/(kg day). No effects were observed for neurobehavioral endpoints. NaPFHx was a moderate inducer of hepatic peroxisomal beta-oxidation with a no observed effect level (NOEL) of 20 (male rats) and 100mg/(kg day) (female rats). Elevated hepatic beta-oxidation levels were observed following 1-month recovery in male and female rats at 500 mg/(kg day). No NaPFHx-related effects were observed on any reproductive parameters. The P(1) adult rat NOAEL was 20mg/(kg day), based on reduced body weight parameters, whereas the NOAEL for reproductive toxicity was 100 mg/(kg day), based on effects limited to reduced F(1) pup weights. In the developmental study, female rats were dosed via gavage on gestation day (GD) 6-20 with the same doses of NaPFHx administered in the subchronic study. The maternal and developmental toxicity NOAEL was 100 mg/(kg day), based on maternal and fetal/body weight effects at 500 mg/(kg day). NaPFHx is therefore concluded not to present a reproductive or developmental hazard. NaPFHx genotoxicity studies showed no mutations in the bacterial reverse mutation (Ames) assay or chromosome aberrations in human lymphocytes treated with NaPFHx in vitro. The lowest NOAEL from all of the studies was 20mg/(kg day) in the subchronic study based on nasal lesions. Benchmark doses (BMDL10) for nasal lesions were 13 and 21 mg/(kg day) for male and female rats, respectively. The relevance of the nasal lesions to humans is not known.	2009	Loveless, Scott E.; Slezak, Brian; Seren, Teresa; Lewis, Joseph; Mukerji, Pushkar; O'Connor, John C.; Donner, E; Maric, Frame, Steven R; Korzeniowski, Stephen H; Buck, Robert C	Toxicology, 2009 Oct;126(41): 2332-44. doi: 10.1016/j.tox.2009.07.011. Epub 2009 Jul 24.	19632293	PFHfA (F) PFHfA (F)	経口 (経口)	100%	経口 (経口)	90日間	0, 20, 100, 500 mg/kg/日	100 mg/kg/日以上：雄：鼻呼吸道上皮の炎症/腫脹、雌：肝臓および腎臓重量の対照群重量に対する比率の高値、肝ペルオキシソームβ酸化活性性の亢進（30日間回復期間後も有意高値）、肝臓細胞肥大 500 mg/kg/日：雄：赤血球数・ヘモグロビン・ヘマトクリットの減少、網状赤血球比率の増加、血小板数の減少、血小板の形態、呼吸上皮化生、中胚葉系胎上皮細胞肥大、雌：体重増加抑制、雌：肝臓および腎臓重量の対照群重量に対する比率の高値（雄とともに30日間回復期間後も取り除く時より若干の低下に留まる）、肝ペルオキシソームβ酸化活性性の亢進（30日間回復期間後も有意高値）、肝臓細胞肥大	01：有	01：有	NOAEL：20 mg/kg/日、LOAEL：100 mg/kg/日（鼻腔の組織増悪：雄雄）	00：非該当	1：無結晶	1：対照群あり	1：3群以上あり	-	HBOV設定	HBOV設定		
651	実験動物 (B 慢性毒性)	Toxicological evaluation of sodium perfluorhexanoate.	Sodium perfluorhexanoate (NaPFHx, F(CF2)(SO2)O(Na, CAS#2923-26-4) was evaluated in acute, 90-day subchronic, one-generation reproduction, developmental and in vivo genetic toxicity studies. In the subchronic/one-generation reproduction study, four groups of young adult male and female Cr(CDSD) rats were administered NaPFHx daily for approximately 90 days by gavage at dosages of 0, 20, 100, or 500 mg/kg. Selected groups of rats were evaluated after 1- and 3-month recovery periods. Rats selected for reproductive evaluations were dosed for approximately 70 days prior to cohabitation, through gestation and lactation, for a total of about 4 months. The subchronic toxicity no observed adverse effect level (NOAEL) was 20mg/(kg day), based on nasal lesions observed at 100 and 500 mg/(kg day). No effects were observed for neurobehavioral endpoints. NaPFHx was a moderate inducer of hepatic peroxisomal beta-oxidation with a no observed effect level (NOEL) of 20 (male rats) and 100mg/(kg day) (female rats). Elevated hepatic beta-oxidation levels were observed following 1-month recovery in male and female rats at 500 mg/(kg day). No NaPFHx-related effects were observed on any reproductive parameters. The P(1) adult rat NOAEL was 20mg/(kg day), based on reduced body weight parameters, whereas the NOAEL for reproductive toxicity was 100 mg/(kg day), based on effects limited to reduced F(1) pup weights. In the developmental study, female rats were dosed via gavage on gestation day (GD) 6-20 with the same doses of NaPFHx administered in the subchronic study. The maternal and developmental toxicity NOAEL was 100 mg/(kg day), based on maternal and fetal/body weight effects at 500 mg/(kg day). NaPFHx is therefore concluded not to present a reproductive or developmental hazard. NaPFHx genotoxicity studies showed no mutations in the bacterial reverse mutation (Ames) assay or chromosome aberrations in human lymphocytes treated with NaPFHx in vitro. The lowest NOAEL from all of the studies was 20mg/(kg day) in the subchronic study based on nasal lesions. Benchmark doses (BMDL10) for nasal lesions were 13 and 21 mg/(kg day) for male and female rats, respectively. The relevance of the nasal lesions to humans is not known.	2009	Loveless, Scott E.; Slezak, Brian; Seren, Teresa; Lewis, Joseph; Mukerji, Pushkar; O'Connor, John C.; Donner, E; Maric, Frame, Steven R; Korzeniowski, Stephen H; Buck, Robert C	Toxicology, 2009 Oct;126(41): 2332-44. doi: 10.1016/j.tox.2009.07.011. Epub 2009 Jul 24.	19632293	PFHfA (F) PFHfA (F)	経口 (経口)	100%	経口 (経口)	90日間	0, 20, 100, 500 mg/kg/日	P1試験動物：100 mg/kg/日以上：雌：体重増加量の低値 500 mg/kg/日：雄：体重増加量の低値（経尿排泄）、生殖発生パラメータに影響なし P2試験動物：500 mg/kg/日：低発熱（生後0-21日）、嚔乳は対照群と差なし（雄雄）	01：有	01：有	NOAEL（呼吸毒性）：20 mg/kg/日、LOAEL：100 mg/kg/日（体重パラメータの増加） NOAEL（低発熱毒性）：100 mg/kg/日、LOAEL：500 mg/kg/日（腹部に発生影響：P1の低発熱） P1試験動物に発生影響パラメータに有意な影響は認められず。	00：非該当	1：無結晶	1：対照群あり	1：3群以上あり	-	HBOV設定	HBOV設定		
651	実験動物 (B 慢性毒性)	Toxicological evaluation of sodium perfluorhexanoate.	Sodium perfluorhexanoate (NaPFHx, F(CF2)(SO2)O(Na, CAS#2923-26-4) was evaluated in acute, 90-day subchronic, one-generation reproduction, developmental and in vivo genetic toxicity studies. In the subchronic/one-generation reproduction study, four groups of young adult male and female Cr(CDSD) rats were administered NaPFHx daily for approximately 90 days by gavage at dosages of 0, 20, 100, or 500 mg/kg. Selected groups of rats were evaluated after 1- and 3-month recovery periods. Rats selected for reproductive evaluations were dosed for approximately 70 days prior to cohabitation, through gestation and lactation, for a total of about 4 months. The subchronic toxicity no observed adverse effect level (NOAEL) was 20mg/(kg day), based on nasal lesions observed at 100 and 500 mg/(kg day). No effects were observed for neurobehavioral endpoints. NaPFHx was a moderate inducer of hepatic peroxisomal beta-oxidation with a no observed effect level (NOEL) of 20 (male rats) and 100mg/(kg day) (female rats). Elevated hepatic beta-oxidation levels were observed following 1-month recovery in male and female rats at 500 mg/(kg day). No NaPFHx-related effects were observed on any reproductive parameters. The P(1) adult rat NOAEL was 20mg/(kg day), based on reduced body weight parameters, whereas the NOAEL for reproductive toxicity was 100 mg/(kg day), based on effects limited to reduced F(1) pup weights. In the developmental study, female rats were dosed via gavage on gestation day (GD) 6-20 with the same doses of NaPFHx administered in the subchronic study. The maternal and developmental toxicity NOAEL was 100 mg/(kg day), based on maternal and fetal/body weight effects at 500 mg/(kg day). NaPFHx is therefore concluded not to present a reproductive or developmental hazard. NaPFHx genotoxicity studies showed no mutations in the bacterial reverse mutation (Ames) assay or chromosome aberrations in human lymphocytes treated with NaPFHx in vitro. The lowest NOAEL from all of the studies was 20mg/(kg day) in the subchronic study based on nasal lesions. Benchmark doses (BMDL10) for nasal lesions were 13 and 21 mg/(kg day) for male and female rats, respectively. The relevance of the nasal lesions to humans is not known.	2009	Loveless, Scott E.; Slezak, Brian; Seren, Teresa; Lewis, Joseph; Mukerji, Pushkar; O'Connor, John C.; Donner, E; Maric, Frame, Steven R; Korzeniowski, Stephen H; Buck, Robert C	Toxicology, 2009 Oct;126(41): 2332-44. doi: 10.1016/j.tox.2009.07.011. Epub 2009 Jul 24.	19632293	PFHfA (F) PFHfA (F)	経口 (経口)	100%	経口 (経口)	90日間	0, 20, 100, 500 mg/kg/日	母動物：500 mg/kg/日：体重増加量の減少 胎児：500 mg/kg/日：低発熱（～10%）	01：有	01：有	NOAEL（呼吸毒性）：100 mg/kg/日、LOAEL：500 mg/kg/日（体重増加抑制） NOAEL（低発熱）：100 mg/kg/日、LOAEL：500 mg/kg/日（わずかな低発熱）	00：非該当	1：無結晶	1：対照群あり	1：3群以上あり	-	HBOV設定	HBOV設定		

書誌情報																									
No.	分野 (参考)	タイトル	要約	発行年	著者	書誌情報	PubMed ID	物質	動物種	試験物質	試験物質の 濃度	投与経路	投与期間	投与量	エンドポイント	用量反応関 係の有無	NOEL等の算出有無	PBPKモデ ルの構築	無胎重 (intact)	対照群	3つ以上の投 与群	備考	ランタ (注)	ランタ (注)	
D1331	実験動物（反 復投与毒性）	Toxicity studies of perfluoroalkyl carboxylates administered by gavage to Sprague Dawley (Hsd:Sprague Dawley SD) rats (revised)	Widespread exposure to several per/polyfluorinated alkyl substances (PFAS) is associated with a wide array of toxicities. The National Toxicology Program (NTP) conducted 28-day toxicity studies in male and female Sprague Dawley (Hsd:Sprague Dawley SD) rats (n = 10/dose; five doses) to compare the toxicities of seven PFAS chemicals (three sulfonic acids or salt: perfluorobutane sulfonic acid, perfluorohexane sulfonate potassium salt, and perfluorooctane sulfonic acid; and four carboxylates: perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA), perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA), and perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA)) via gavage in deionized water with 2% Tween 80. This report describes the studies of the four carboxylates (PFHxA, PFOA, PFNA, and PFDA); a companion report (NTP Toxicity Study Report 96) describes the studies of the three PFAS sulfonates. Doses were 0 to 1,000 mg/kg/day for PFHxA, 0 to 10 mg/kg/day for PFOA males, 0 to 100 mg/kg/day for PFOA females, 0 to 10 mg/kg/day for PFNA males, 0 to 25 mg/kg/day for PFNA females, and 0 to 2.5 mg/kg/day for PFDA. (Abstract Abridged).	2019	National Toxicology Program.	Toxic Rep Ser. 2019 Aug;197(NTP- TOX-97. doi: 10.22427/NTP- TOX-97.	33533753	PFHxA	雄雄SDラッ ト	PFHxA	> 99%	経口（強 制）	28日間	雄雄：0、62.6、125、 250、500、1,000* mg/kg/日 雌雌：0、62.6、125、 250、500、1,000* mg/kg/日 (* 2 回/日の給与量)	62.6 mg/kg/日以上：雄雄：血液中PFHxAの用量依存的増加、肝臓Cyp2b1・Cyp2b2増加、雄：赤血球数・ヘモグロビン・ヘマトクリット値の減少（用量相関）、コレステロール減少、T3・T4・遊離T4減少、肝臓Cyp1a1増加 125 mg/kg/日以上：雄：腎タンパク・ALB・GLO減少 250 mg/kg/日以上：雄雄：鼻洞上皮の炎症/過形成の頻度増加、雄：肝臓中PFHxAの用量依存的増加、肝臓相対重量増加、ALB比増加、肝臓中Acyl-CoAオキシダーゼ増加、雄：赤血球数・ヘモグロビン・ヘマトクリット値の減少（用量相関） 500 mg/kg/日以上：雄雄：肝臓相対重量増加、網状赤血球数増加、AST・ALT増加、肝臓Acox1増加、肝臓細胞膜質の酸性様変化/肥大、雄：腎臓相対重量増加、血小板数増加、脾臓の顆粒白血亢進、雄：肝臓相対重量増加、ALP増加、鼻洞上皮の炎症/化膿 1,000 mg/kg/日：雄雄：肥満/体重増加、雄：試験時体重の低減、SDH増加、精巣上体尾部精子数減少、鼻洞上皮の炎症/化膿、雄：腎臓絶対/相対重量増加、血小板数増加、肥タンパク・ALB減少・AL/G比増加、肝臓細胞膜質酸性/肥大、脾臓の顆粒白血亢進、慢性進行性腎臓（CPN）	01：有	00：無	PFAS4物質の毒性の比較試験で、個別物質のNOAELを定める目的で実施された試験ではない。	00：非該当	1：無胎重試験	1：対照群あり	1：3群以上	・肝臓のCyp2b1/Cyp2b2遺伝子発現↑：CAR介在性活性化の指標 ・肝臓のAcox1/Cyp4a1遺伝子の発現↑：PPAR α介在性活性化の指標 ・PFHxA (C6)、PFOA (C8)、PFNA (C9)、PFDA (C10)およびWY (Wyeth 14,643) の5物質のいずれも生存率が既存する最高用量で雄雄とも肝臓の4遺伝子発現増加が認められた。 ・PFAS物質に共通の所見は肝臓重量の増加、肝臓のPPAR αおよびCAR関連性の4遺伝子発現増加、Acyl CoAオキシダーゼ活性の増加がみられた。 ・臨床化学検査では肝臓酵素系 (AST、ALT、SDH) 活性の増加、グロブリンおよびコレステロールの減少、肥満/肥満および鼻洞ペリルミン濃度の増加などの毒性でPFAS5投与に関連した所見が認められた。PFHxAを投与した雄雄ラットでは赤血球パラメータの変化（赤血球数、ヘモグロビンおよびヘマトクリットの減少、網状赤血球増加）で特徴づけられる再生性の造血系性大粒性貧血様所見が用量依存的に認められた。また、PFASの多くでTSHの代償性増加を伴わない軽T4および遊離T4の減少が認められた。 ・1つ以上のPFASでみられた両雄雄毒性の所見は、肝臓（肝臓肥大、肝臓細胞膜質の酸性様変化、肝臓細胞質）、鼻洞（鼻洞上皮の炎症、過形成）、骨髄（細胞密度減少）、脾臓（萎縮）、精巣（生精上皮の炎症、間細胞萎縮、精子貯留）、精巣上体（生精上皮細胞脱落）であった。 ・PFHxAを投与した雄雄ラットでみられた影響はPFNA、PFDAをばく露した動物の影響と比べて、全般的に程度が低いや明確ではなかった。 ・PFAS 4物質の肝臓でみられた影響のいくつかはPPARαアゴニストのWyeth 14,643でもみられた。しかし、肝臓以外の組織への影響はWyeth 14,643ではみられず、PFAS物質はWyeth 14,643とは異なる多様なメカニズムによる毒性を誘発することが示される。 ・PFHxA、PFNA、PFDA：Amen試験で陰性、in vivo小粒試験で陰性、PFOA：Amen試験でequivocal、in vivo小粒試験において雄ラットで小粒を有する網状赤血球比率の軽度増加がみられた。	A	-
		Toxicity studies of perfluoroalkyl carboxylates administered by gavage to Sprague Dawley (Hsd:Sprague Dawley SD) rats (revised)	Widespread exposure to several per/polyfluorinated alkyl substances (PFAS) is associated with a wide array of toxicities. The National Toxicology Program (NTP) conducted 28-day toxicity studies in male and female Sprague Dawley (Hsd:Sprague Dawley SD) rats (n = 10/dose; five doses) to compare the toxicities of seven PFAS chemicals (three sulfonic acids or salt: perfluorobutane sulfonic acid, perfluorohexane sulfonate potassium salt, and perfluorooctane sulfonic acid; and four carboxylates: perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA), perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA), and perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA)) via gavage in deionized water with 2% Tween 80. This report describes the studies of the four carboxylates (PFHxA, PFOA, PFNA, and PFDA); a companion report (NTP Toxicity Study Report 96) describes the studies of the three PFAS sulfonates. Doses were 0 to 1,000 mg/kg/day for PFHxA, 0 to 10 mg/kg/day for PFOA males, 0 to 100 mg/kg/day for PFOA females, 0 to 10 mg/kg/day for PFNA males, 0 to 25 mg/kg/day for PFNA females, and 0 to 2.5 mg/kg/day for PFDA. (Abstract Abridged).	2019	National Toxicology Program.	Toxic Rep Ser. 2019 Aug;197(NTP- TOX-97. doi: 10.22427/NTP- TOX-97.	33533753	PFNA	雄雄SDラッ ト	PFNA	> 98%	経口（強 制）	28日間	雄：0、0.625、1.25、 2.5、5、10 mg/kg/日 雌：0、1.56、3.12、 6.25、12.5、25 mg/kg/日	雄： 0.625 mg/kg/日以上：血液中および肝臓中PFNA濃度の増加（用量相関）、PFOA濃度の肝臓/血漿比の減少（用量相関）、副腎絶対重量減少、腎臓相対重量増加、肝臓の絶対・相対重量増加 (2.5 mg/kg/dayの 雄) 1.25 mg/kg/日以上：血液中および肝臓中PFNA濃度の増加（用量相関）、PFOA濃度の肝臓/血漿比の減少（用量相関）、副腎絶対重量減少、腎臓相対重量増加、肝臓の絶対・相対重量増加 (2.5 mg/kg/dayの 雌) 2.5 mg/kg/日：鼻臓相対重量減少、中後部肺の絶対/相対重量減少、MCV・白血球数・リンパ球数の減少、MCHの増加、クレアチニン・血糖・ALB・テストステロン減少、T3増加、肝臓細胞質・骨髄の細胞数減少・骨髄上皮の過形成・精巣の生精上皮炎症・精巣間細胞の萎縮・精巣管内精子細胞貯留（～10 mg/kg/day）、骨質の慢性炎症性炎症 (2.5 mg/kg/dayのみ) 5 mg/kg/日：8/100死亡 5 mg/kg/日以上：下顎リンパ節/腸間膜リンパ節の萎縮、精巣上体内精子数減少、精巣上皮のオートトキシ 10 mg/kg/日：10/100死亡、精巣上体内に精子内寄留 雌： 1.56 mg/kg/日以上：血液中PFOA濃度の増加（用量相関）、腎臓の絶対/相対重量増加、肝臓の絶対/相対重量増加、TP・ALB・AL/G比・SDH・テストステロン増加、GLO減少、肝臓のAcox1・Cyp4A1・Cyp2B1・Cyp2B2 mRNA増加、肝臓細胞膜質酸性様変化（～12.5 mg/kg/day） 3.12 mg/kg/日以上：試験時体重低減、腎臓絶対重量減少、副腎重量・ALT・ALP・肥田/肥田増加、肥T4・遊離T4減少 6.25 mg/kg/日：試験時体重低減、腎臓絶対重量減少、直接ビリルビン増加、肝臓細胞大（～25 mg/kg/day） 12.5 mg/kg/日：9/100死亡、肝臓細胞質・骨髄の細胞数減少・腎臓/腎臓/下顎リンパ節/腸間膜リンパ節の萎縮・骨質骨質上皮過形成 25 mg/kg/日：10/100死亡、鼻洞上皮の炎症	01：有	00：無	PFAS4物質の毒性の比較試験で、個別物質のNOAELを定める目的で実施された試験ではない。	00：非該当	1：無胎重試験	1：対照群あり	1：3群以上	同上		

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