

# Community-Based Participatory Research on Saint Lawrence Island

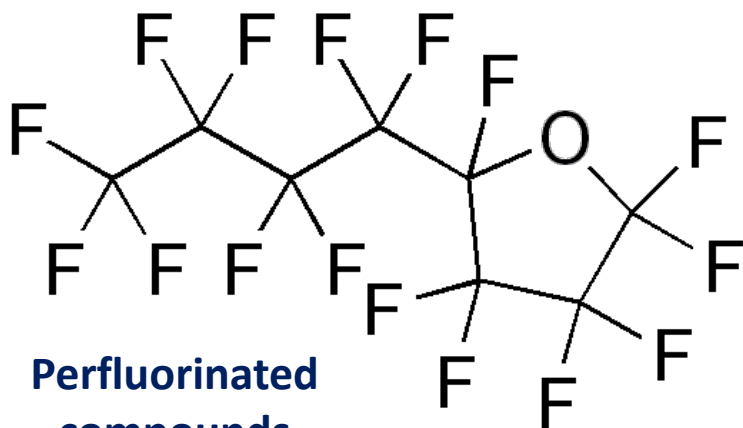
*How Yupik Residents are Helping to  
Identify Persistent Pollutants in Their  
Communities*

**Frank von Hippel, Northern Arizona University**

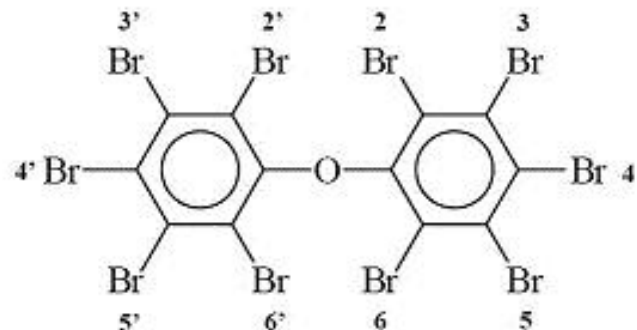


Alaska Collaborative on Health and the Environment  
Teleconference  
December 13, 2017

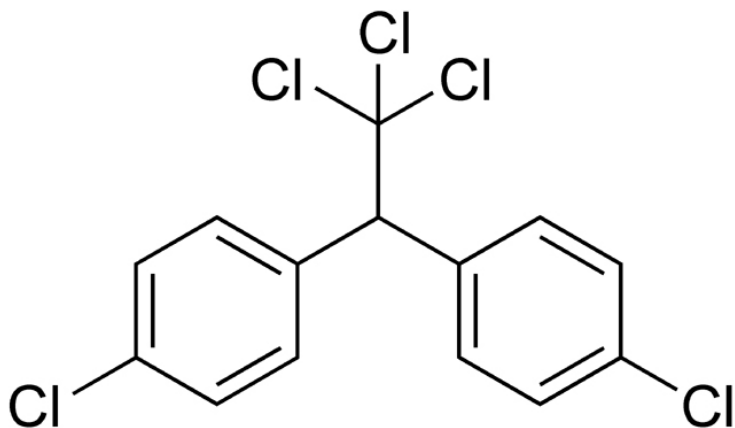
# Persistent Organic Pollutants



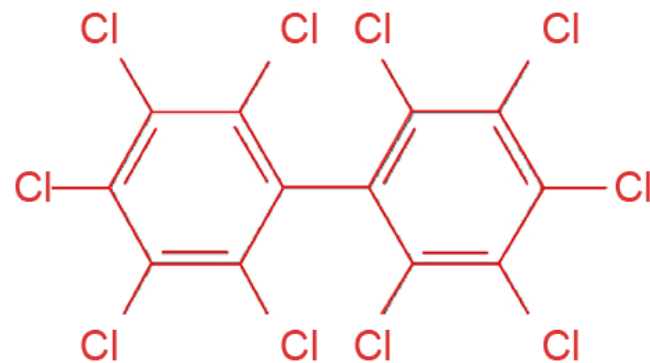
Perfluorinated  
compounds  
(PFCs)



Polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDEs)



Chlorinated pesticides



Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)

## Contaminated Sites

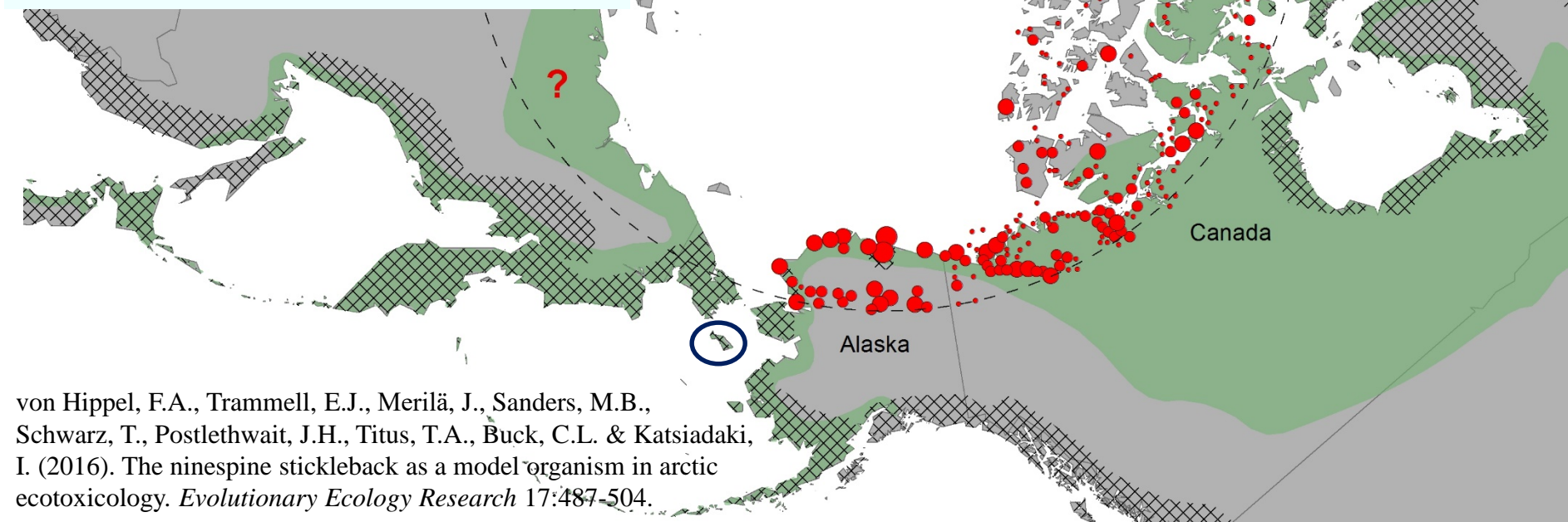
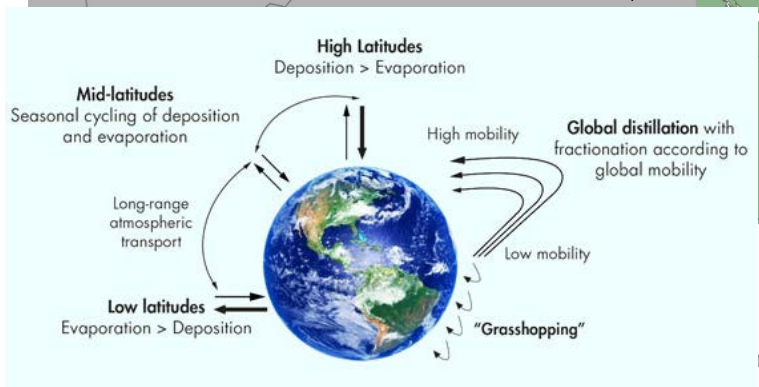
- 1
- 2-10
- 11-50
- Over 50

Threespine Stickleback Distribution

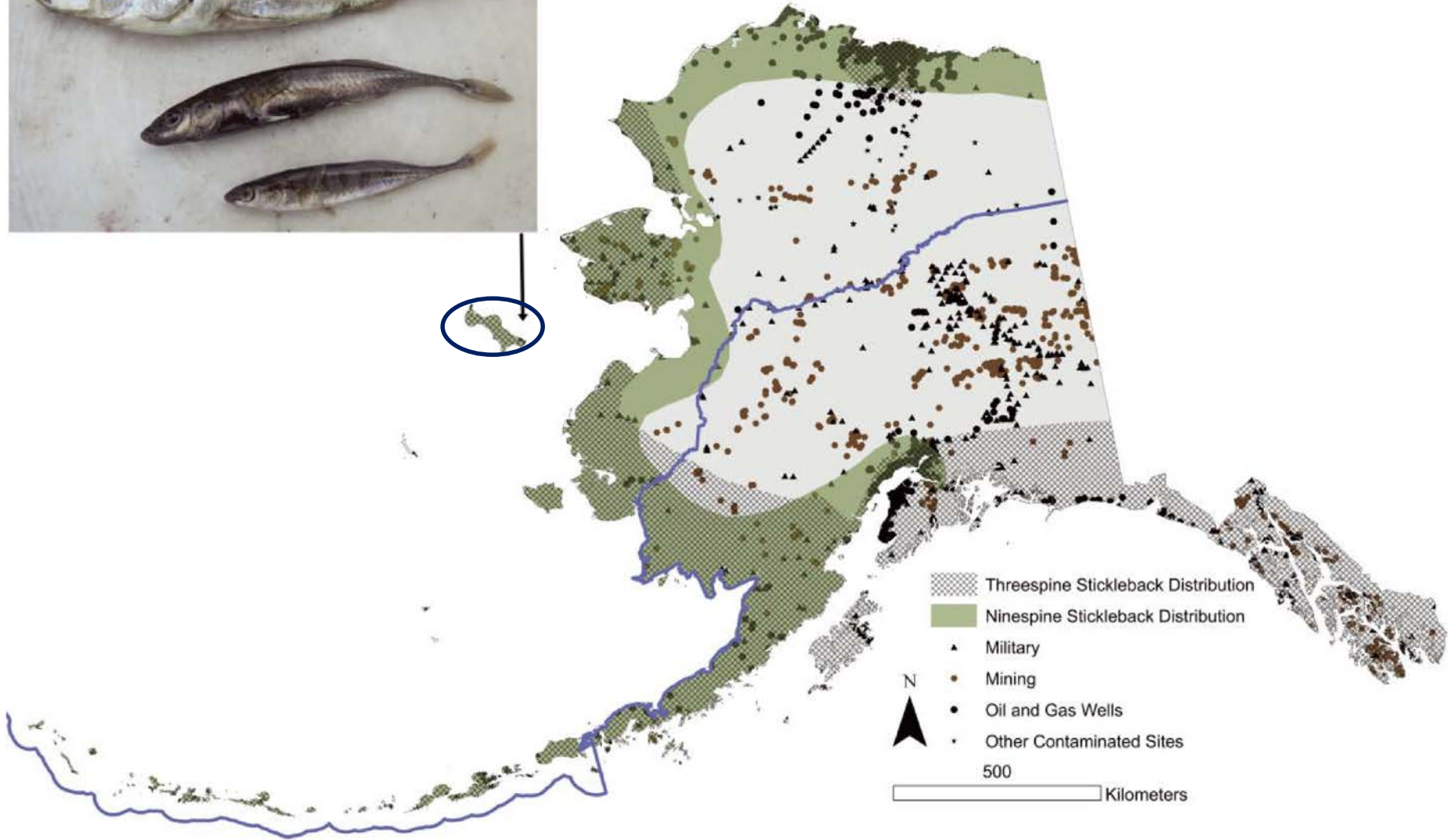
Ninespine Stickleback Distribution

1,000

Kilometers



von Hippel, F.A., Trammell, E.J., Merilä, J., Sanders, M.B., Schwarz, T., Postlethwait, J.H., Titus, T.A., Buck, C.L. & Katsiadaki, I. (2016). The ninespine stickleback as a model organism in arctic ecotoxicology. *Evolutionary Ecology Research* 17:487-504.



Threespine Stickleback Distribution  
Ninespine Stickleback Distribution  
▲ Military  
● Mining  
● Oil and Gas Wells  
● Other Contaminated Sites  
500  
Kilometers



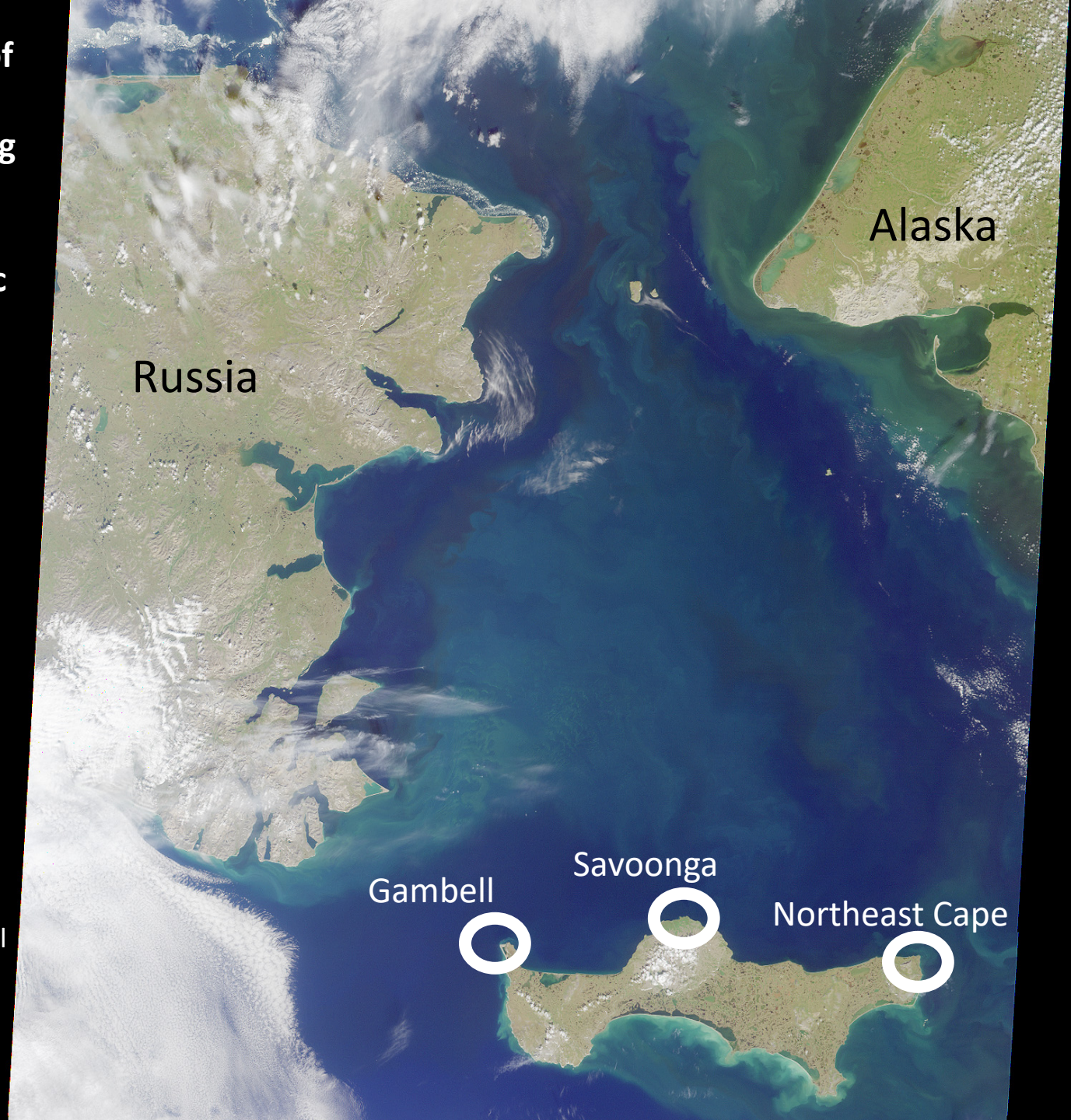
## Health Patterns of Concern

- **Cancers**
- **Thyroid disease**
- **Diabetes**
- **Heart disease**
- **Birth defects, low birthweight babies, premature births, stillbirths, miscarriages**
- **Other reproductive health problems**





**“Protecting the Health of  
Future Generations:  
Assessing and Preventing  
Exposures to Endocrine-  
Disrupting Chemicals in  
Two Alaska Native Arctic  
Communities on  
St. Lawrence Island”**



Russia

Alaska

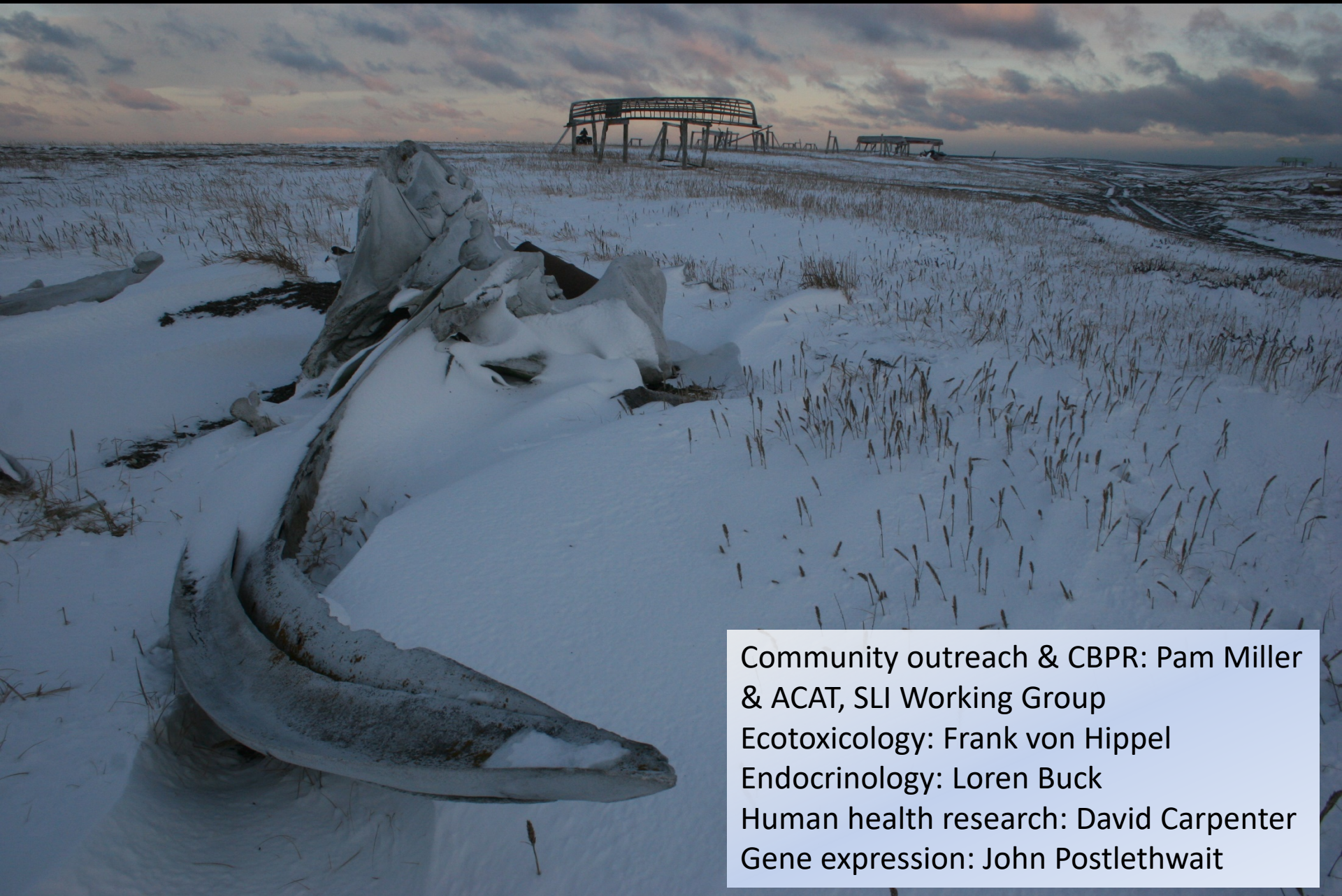
Gambell

Savoonga

Northeast Cape

National Institute of Environmental  
Health Sciences RO1, 2011-2016  
Miller, P.K., von Hippel, F.A., Buck,  
C.L. & Carpenter, D.  
NIEHS 1RO1ES019620





Community outreach & CBPR: Pam Miller  
& ACAT, SLI Working Group  
Ecotoxicology: Frank von Hippel  
Endocrinology: Loren Buck  
Human health research: David Carpenter  
Gene expression: John Postlethwait

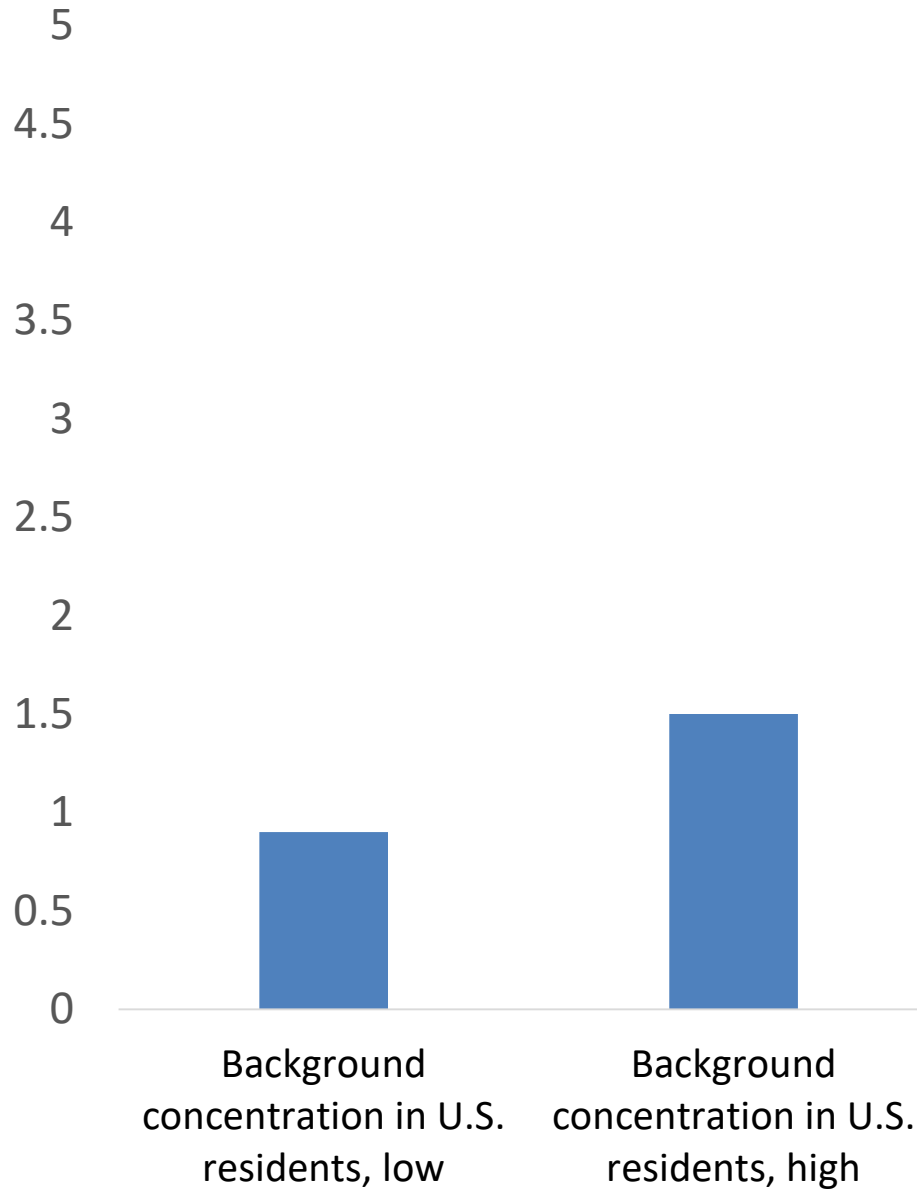


**PCBs in blood serum of  
St. Lawrence Island people**

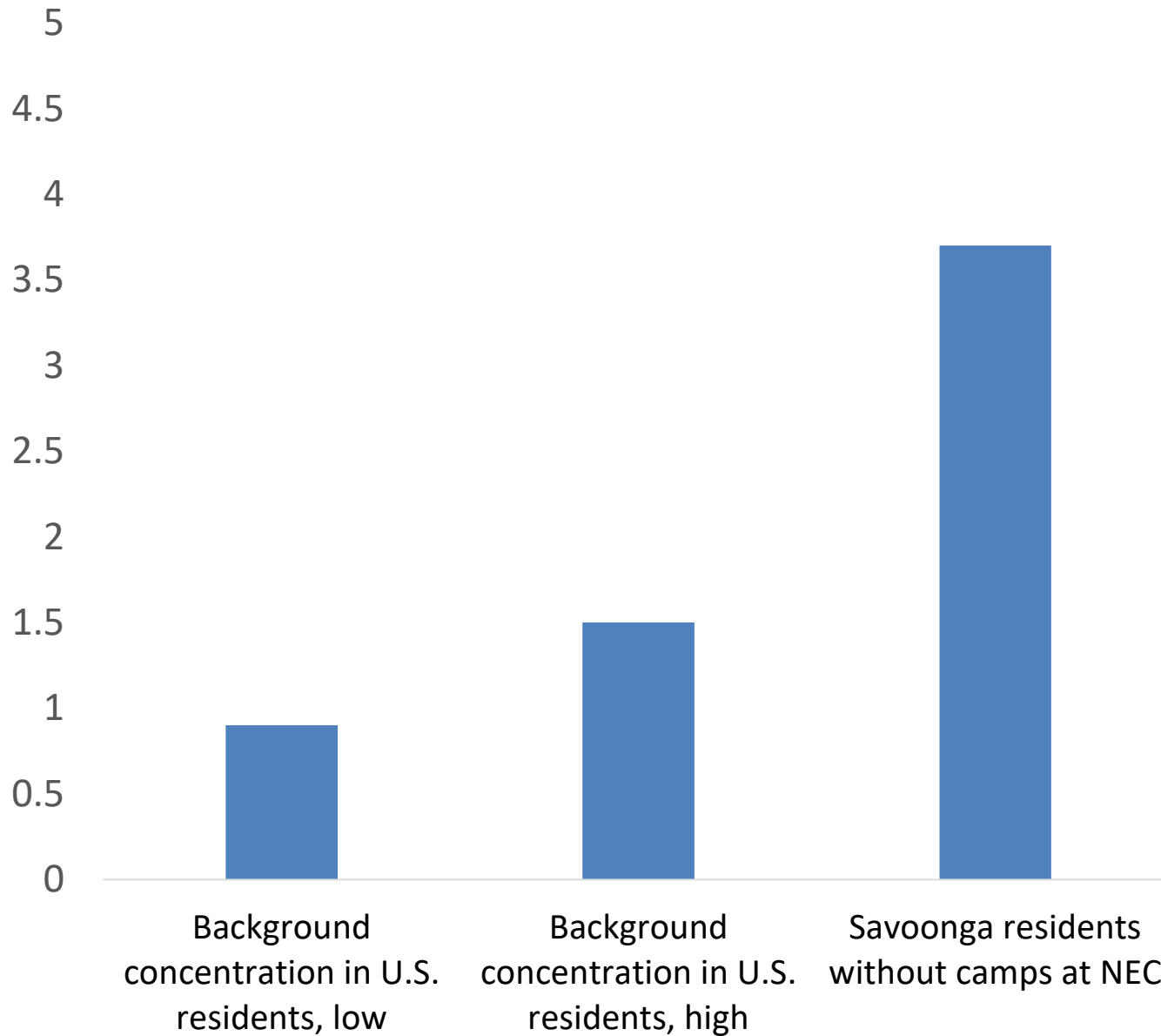




## Mean [PCB] (ppb, wet weight)

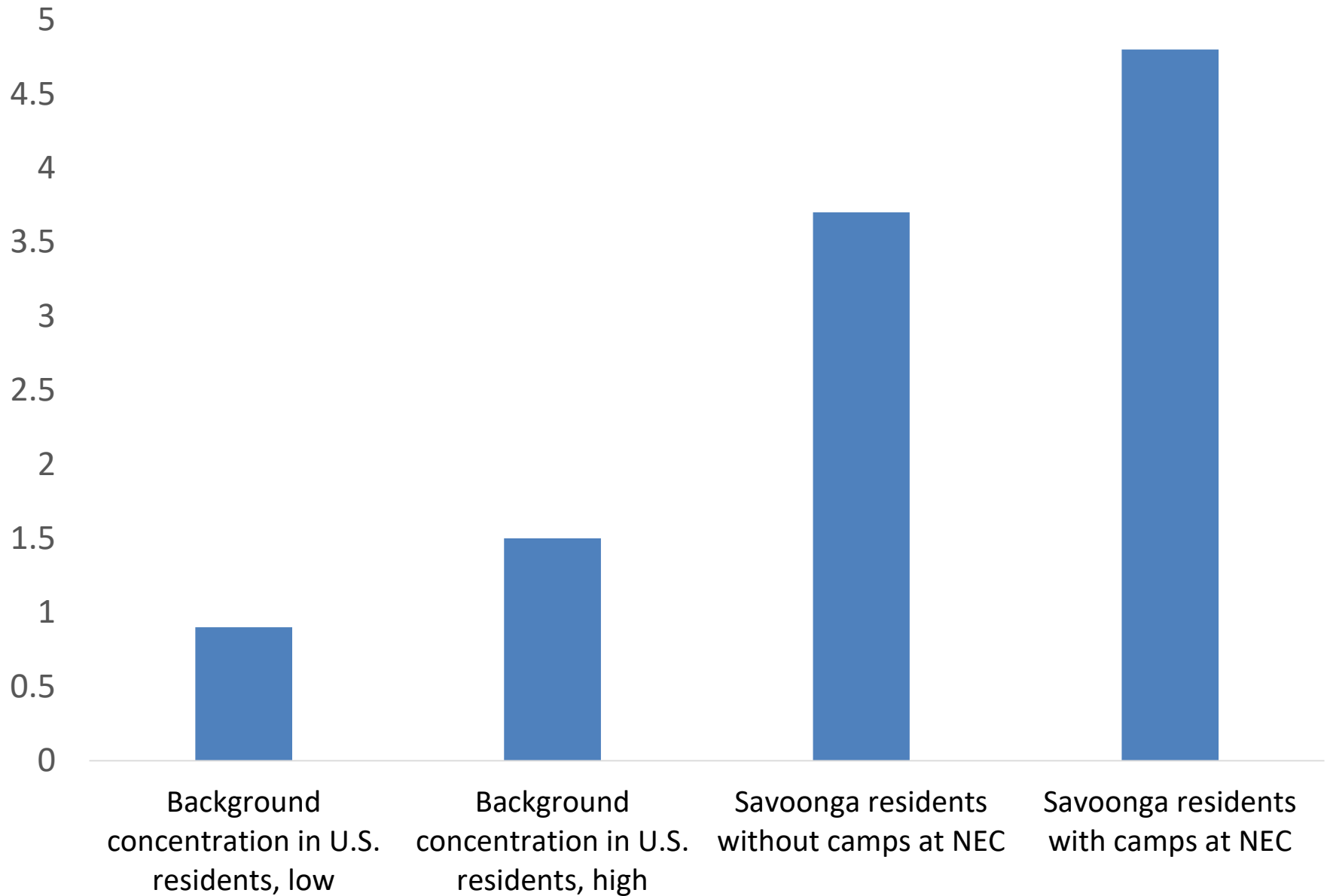


## Mean [PCB] (ppb, wet weight)



data from Carpenter & Miller (2011)

# Mean [PCB] (ppb, wet weight)

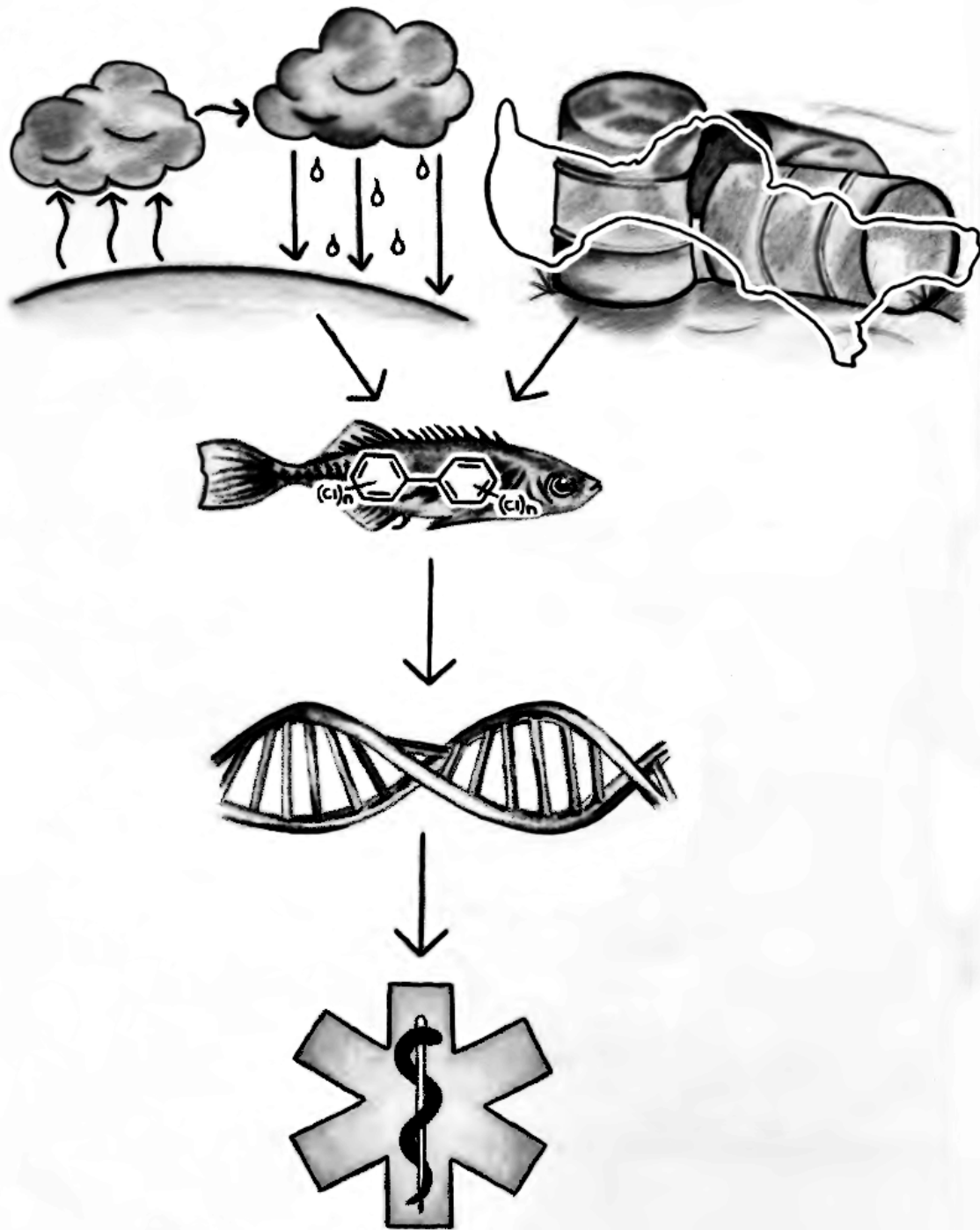


data from Carpenter & Miller (2011)

White Alice Communication Site, operational 1957-1972  
Above ground structures & debris removed in 2003  
\$123 million spent on site remediation







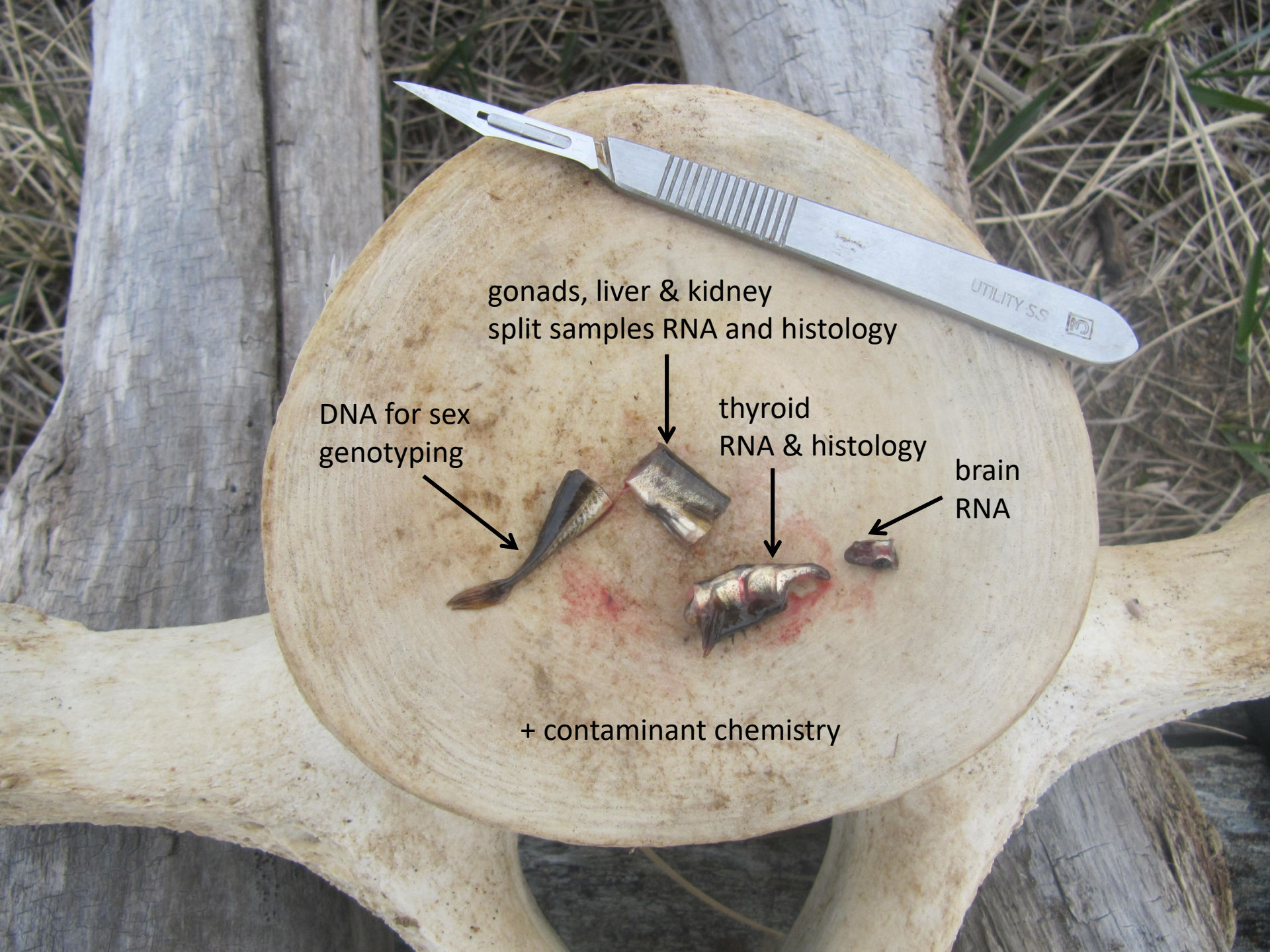
- 1) At the conclusion of site remediation, is remaining PCB contamination due primarily to the formerly used defense site or to atmospheric deposition?
- 2) Is the remaining PCB contamination biologically relevant for resident freshwater fishes?
- 3) Do contaminant levels have implications for the health of the Yupik people on St. Lawrence Island?











gonads, liver & kidney  
split samples RNA and histology

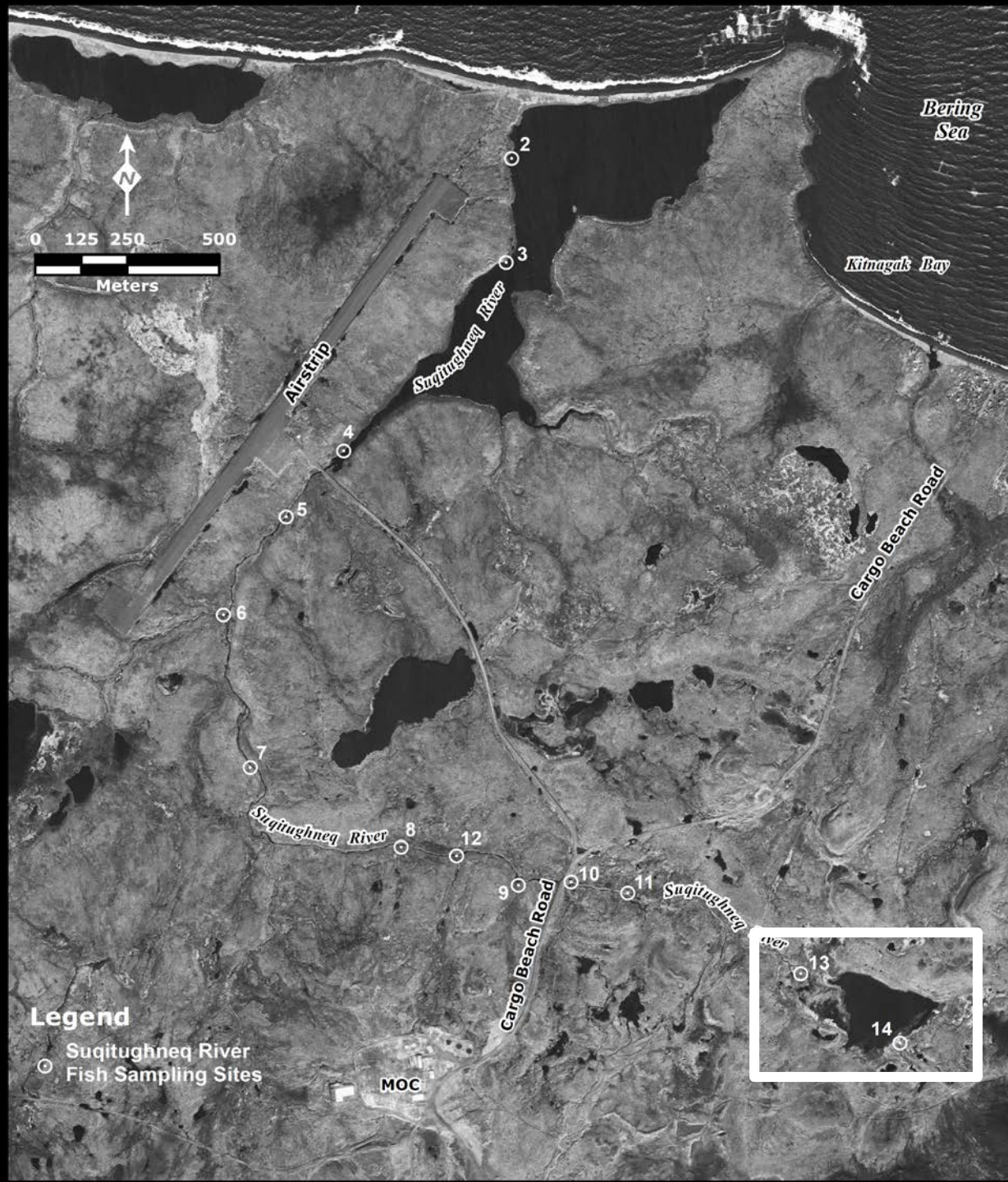
DNA for sex  
genotyping

thyroid  
RNA & histology

brain  
RNA

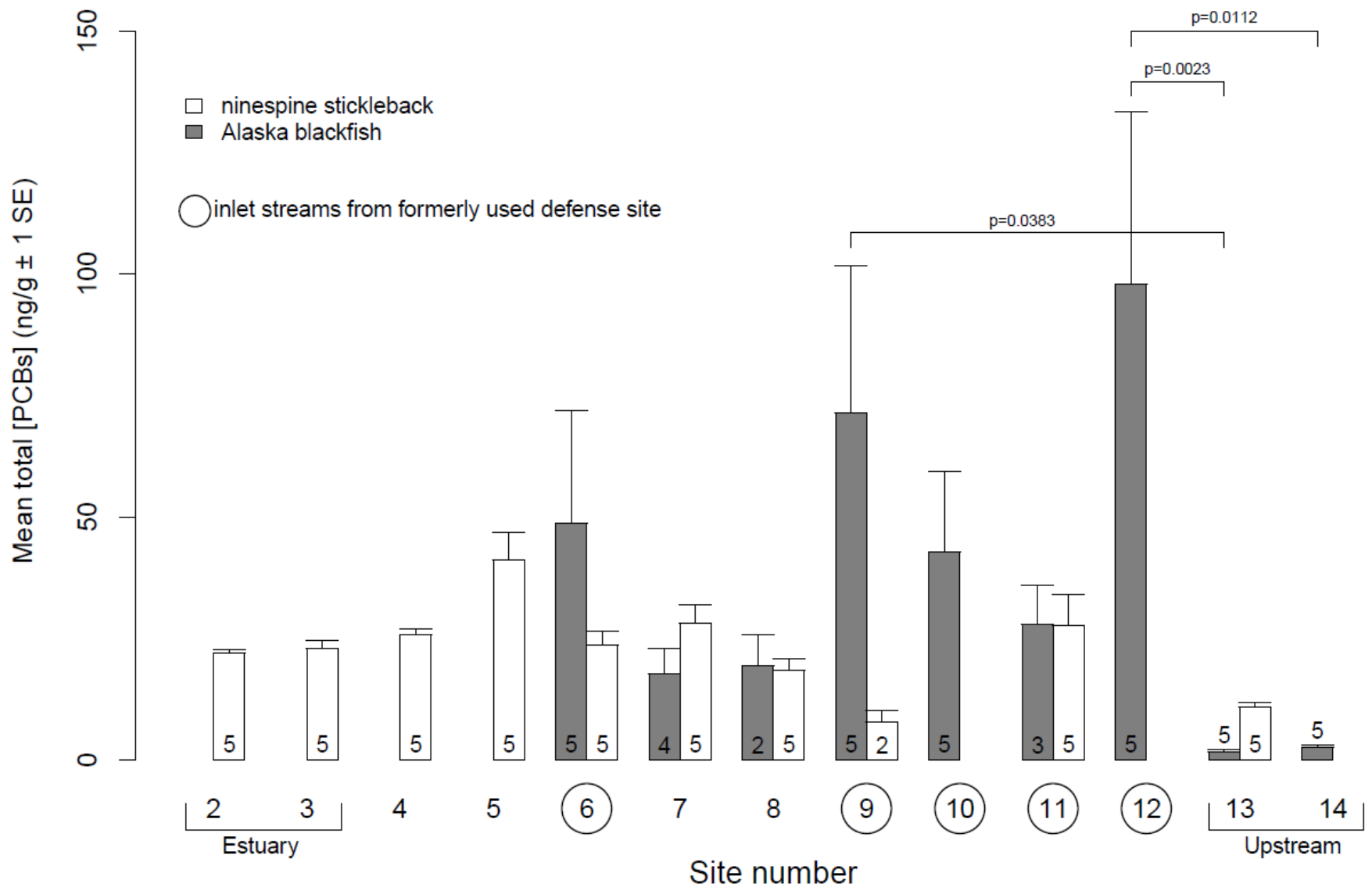
+ contaminant chemistry





**Legend**

- Suqitughneq River
- Fish Sampling Sites

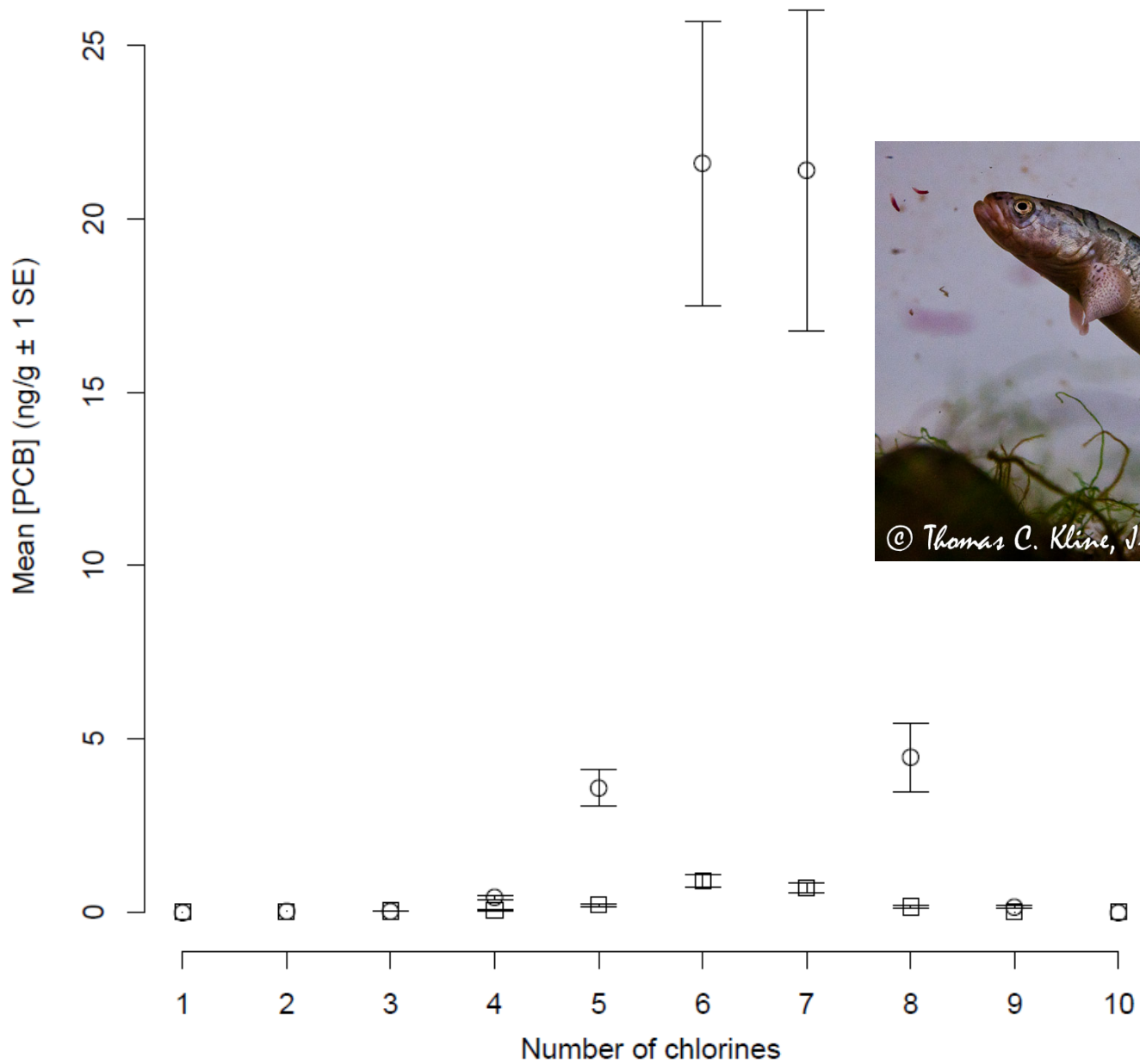


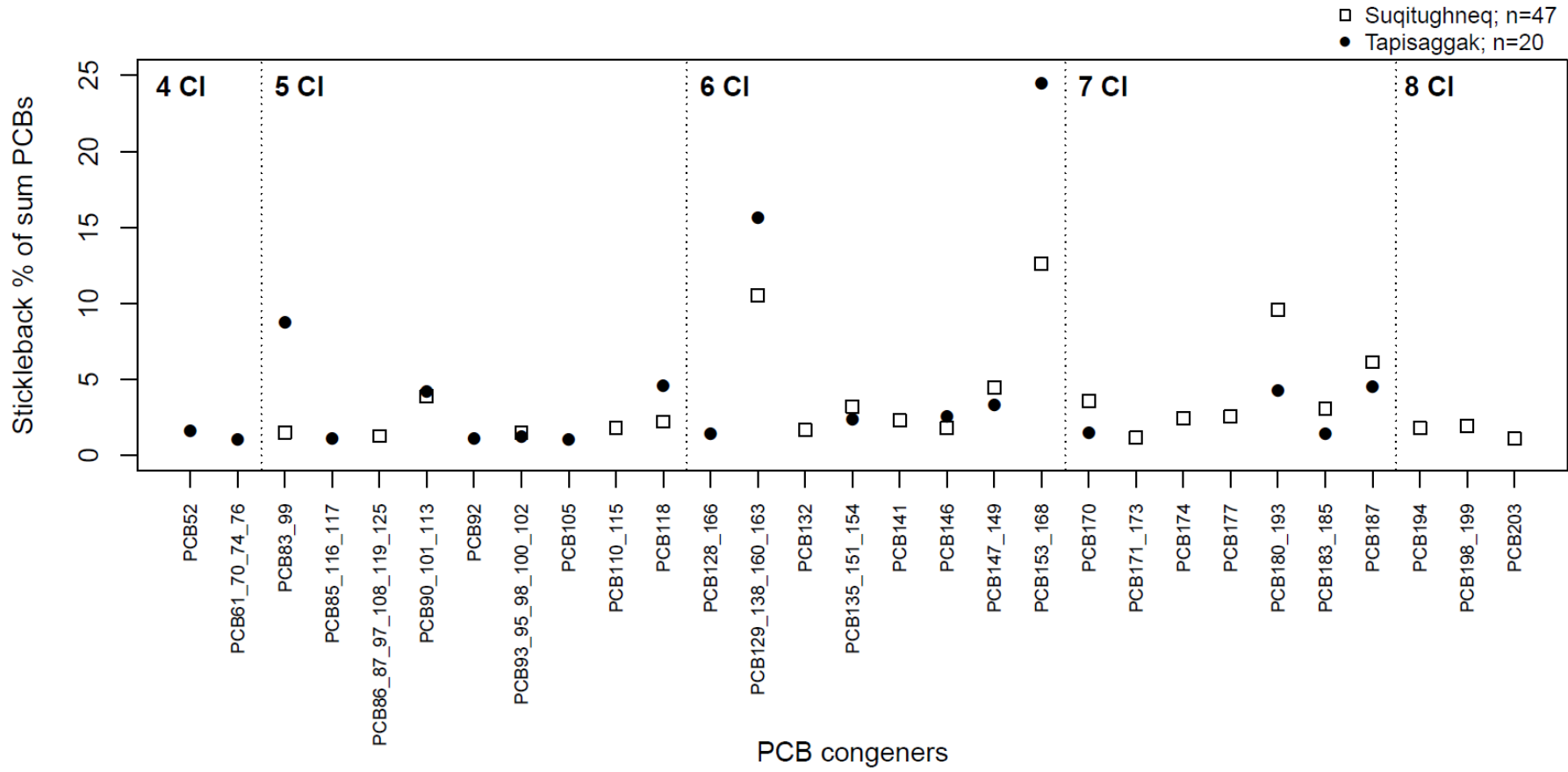
von Hippel, F.A., Miller, P.K., Carpenter, D.O., Dillon, D., Smayda, L., Katsiadaki, I., Titus, T.A., Batzel, P., Postlethwait, J.H. & Buck, C.L. (2017). Endocrine disruption and differential gene expression in sentinel fish on St. Lawrence Island, Alaska: health implications for indigenous residents. *Environmental Pollution* 234:279-287.

B) Alaska blackfish

○ Downstream; n=29

□ Upstream; n=10







Levels of PCBs in the fish are still high,  
even though clean-up is considered complete...  
and contaminant chemistry reveals a mostly local source (FUDS),  
but are these [PCB] biologically meaningful?

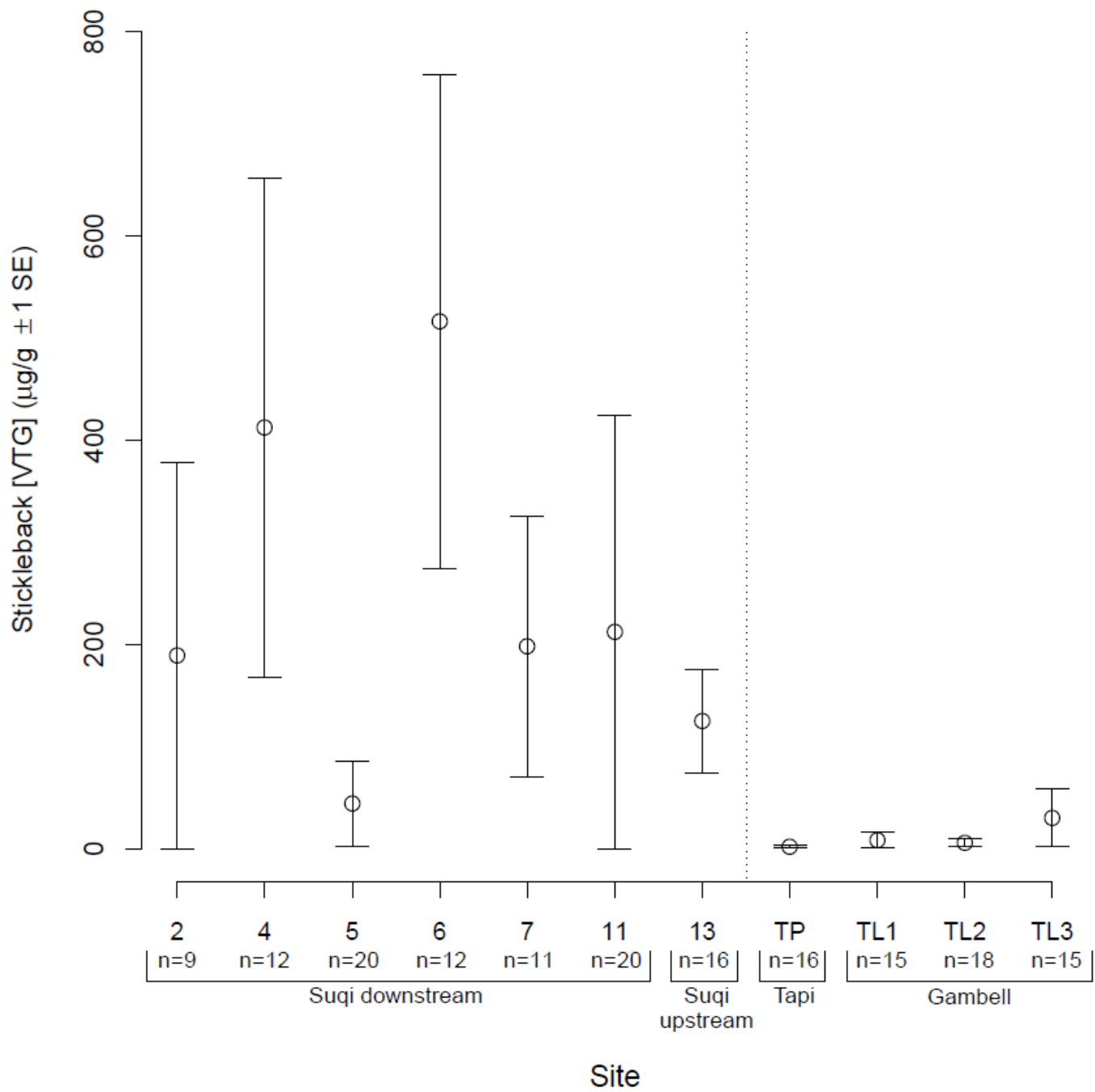


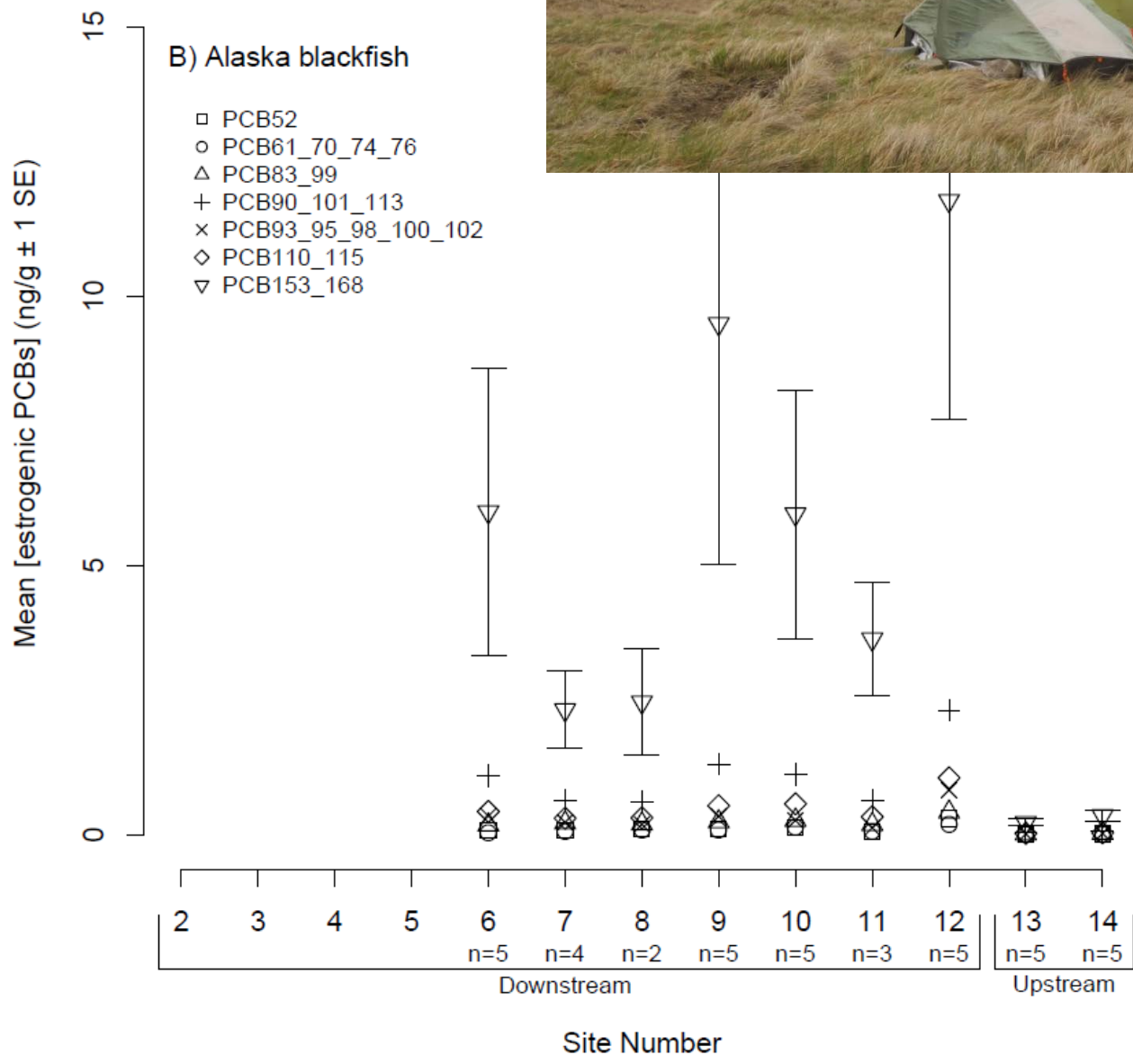


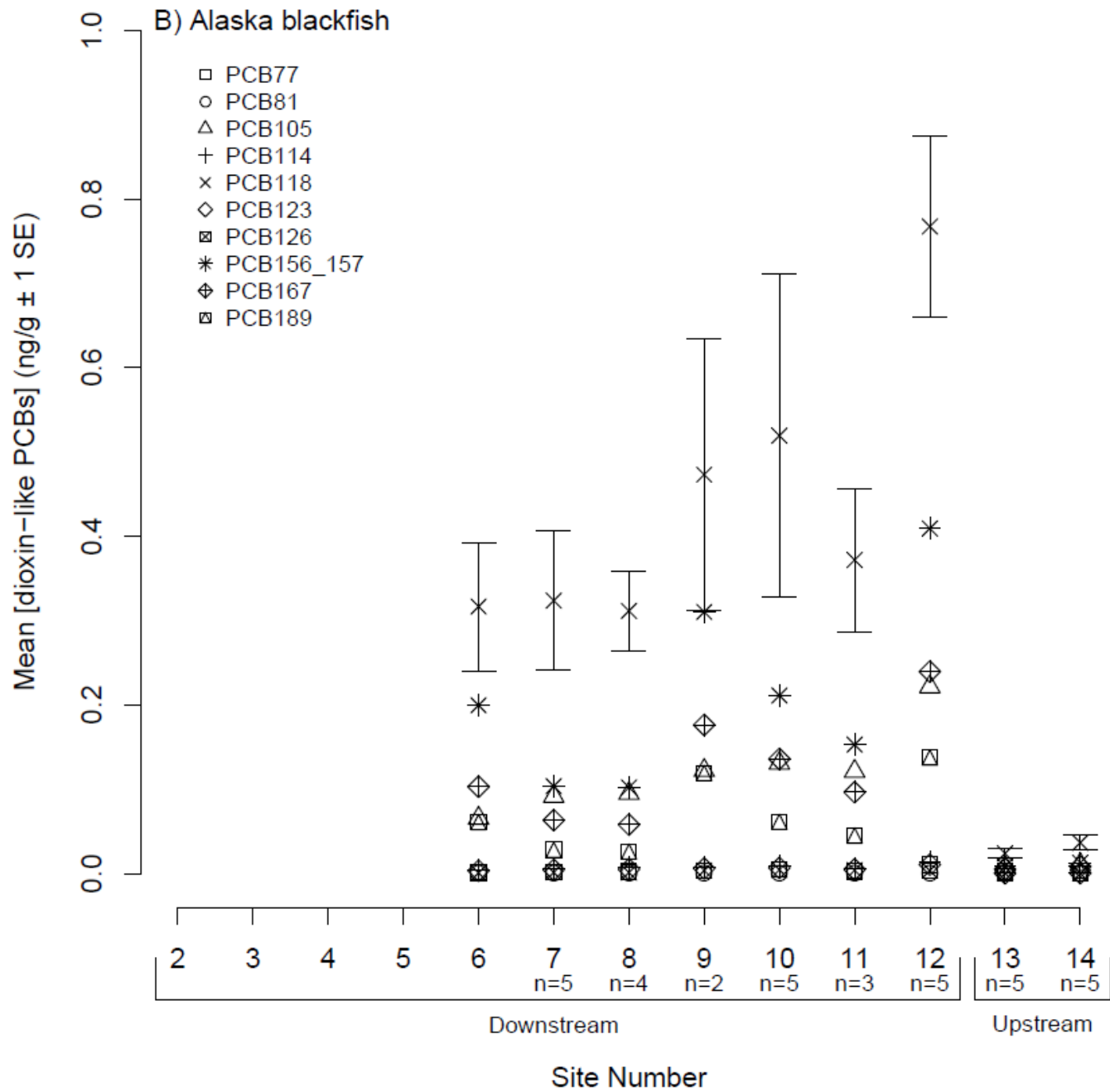
Is the endocrine system of the fish disrupted?



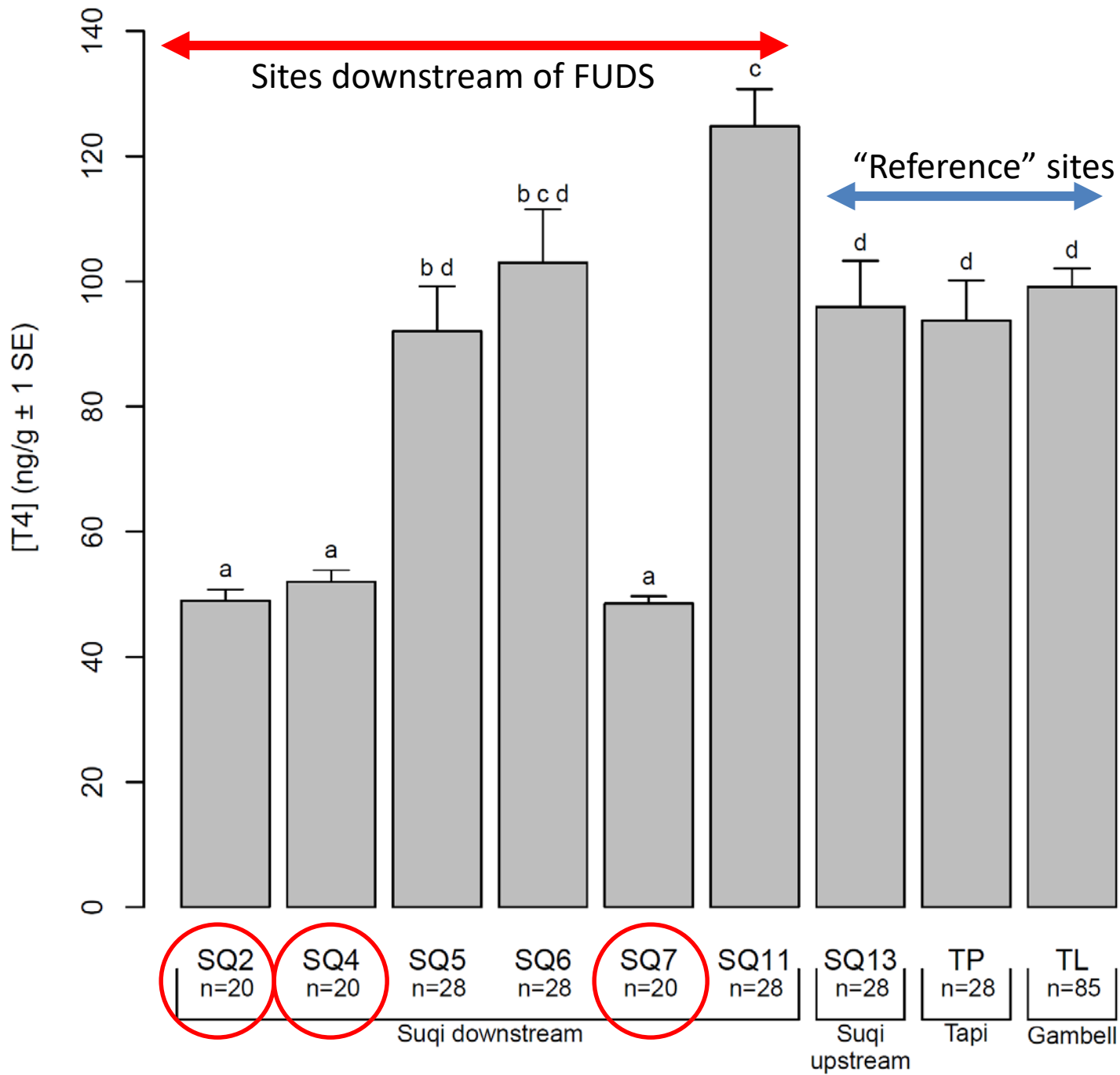






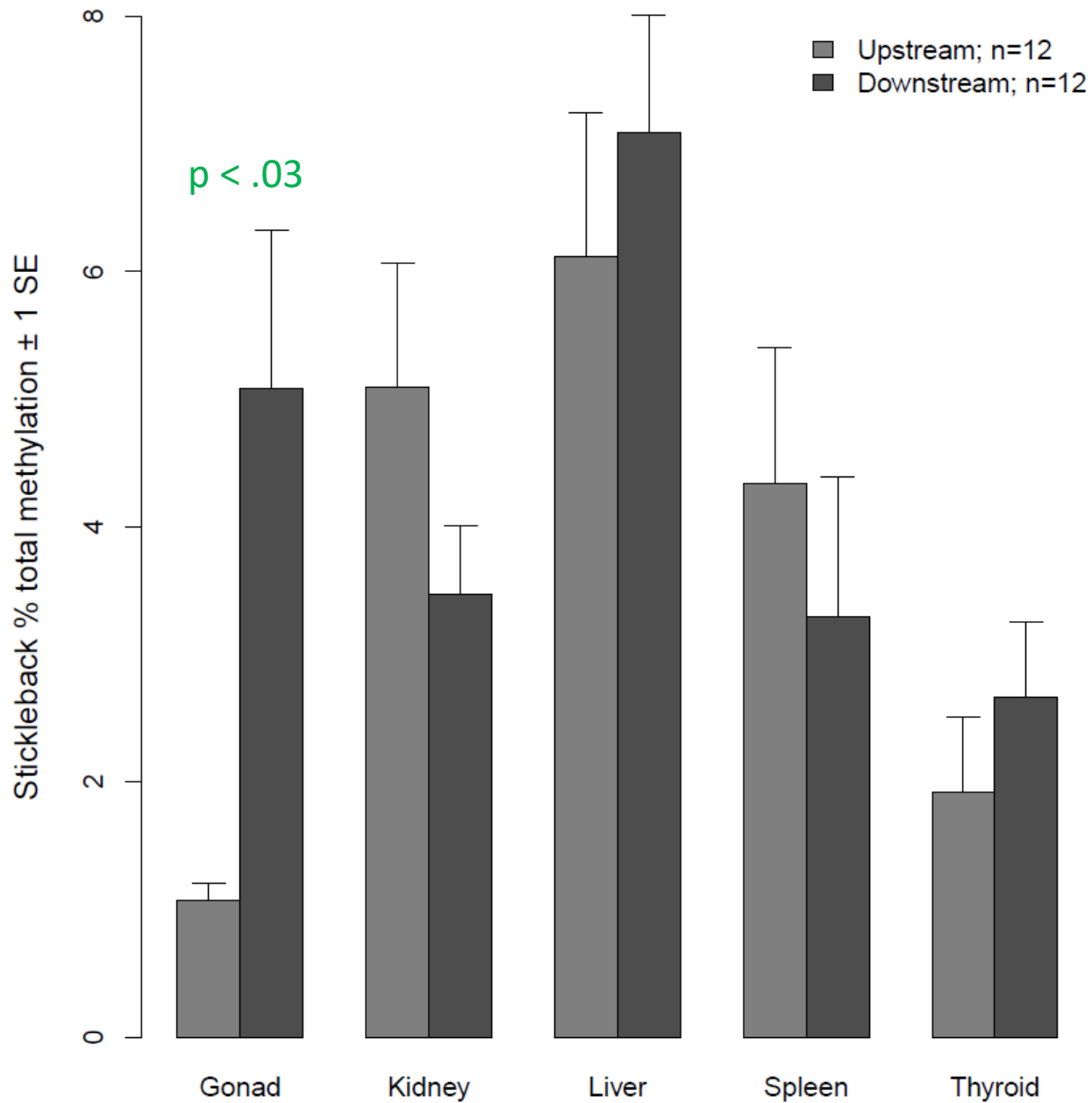






Is gene expression of the fish disrupted?







# Gene expression results...

Stickleback collected at more contaminated reaches of the Suqitughneq River expressed numerous genes differentially compared to fish collected at less contaminated reaches, including genes relevant to DNA replication, response to DNA damage, and cell signaling.

Decreased expression of DNA repair genes could increase the accumulation of mutations and intensify the potential for carcinogenesis.

Reduced cell signaling might exacerbate the risk of carcinogenesis by decreasing normal pathways of cell cycle arrest and apoptosis for genetically damaged cells.

## Conservation of the vertebrate endocrine system and genome...

# What's next for St. Lawrence Island?

RO1 renewal:

- Mechanistic studies with stickleback to identify upstream biomarkers of human disease
- Focus on childhood development in Gambell & Savoonga

Potential solutions...



# Practical implications for arctic communities

A scenic landscape of a tundra with a pond, mountains, and a cloudy sky. The foreground is dominated by a large, circular pond reflecting the sky. The surrounding tundra is covered in low-lying vegetation, with a mix of green and brown tones. In the background, a range of mountains with snow-capped peaks stretches across the horizon. The sky is filled with soft, white clouds, suggesting a bright but slightly overcast day.

Environmental remediation standards

Prevalence of contaminated sites throughout the Arctic  
CBPR is informing policy at the local, state, national, and  
international levels