



Make vampire food safe for vampires, again.



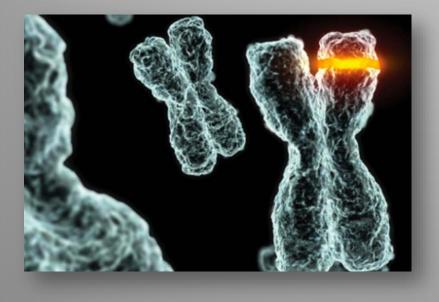


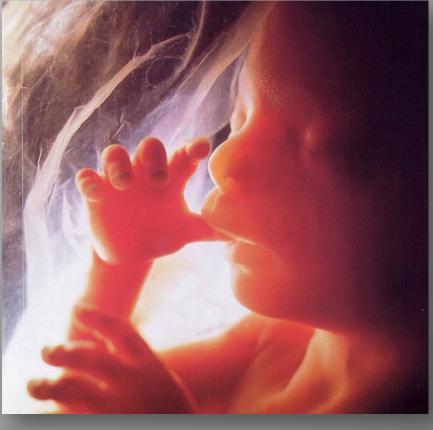


Hormone-related cancers ADHD Pre-term birth Learning disa Endometriosis Learning disabilities Heart disease Autoimmunity ab **Degenerative diseases Autism** etes **Fibroids** Obesity polycystic ovaries

Hormones guide gene expression

EDCs hack the system

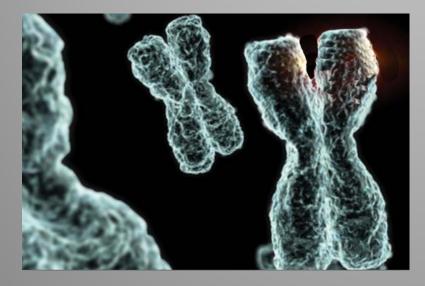


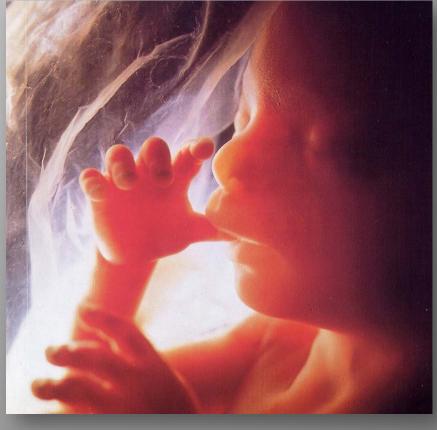




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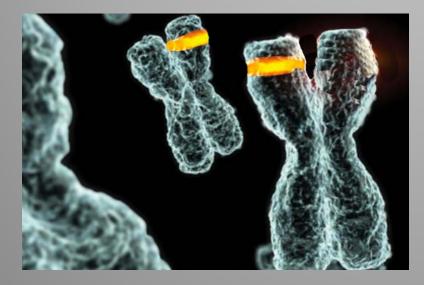


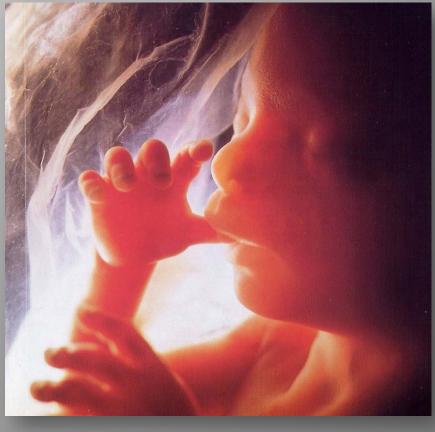




Hormones guide gene expression

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Two ways to think about genes

Heredity: What we get from our parents

Gene behavior : Chemical manufacturing machines... nature's nanotechnology



What changes gene expression?

"Classic Genetics" "Classic Environment"

Heredity

Other genes and signals they send

Diet Stress Experience Environmental contaminants

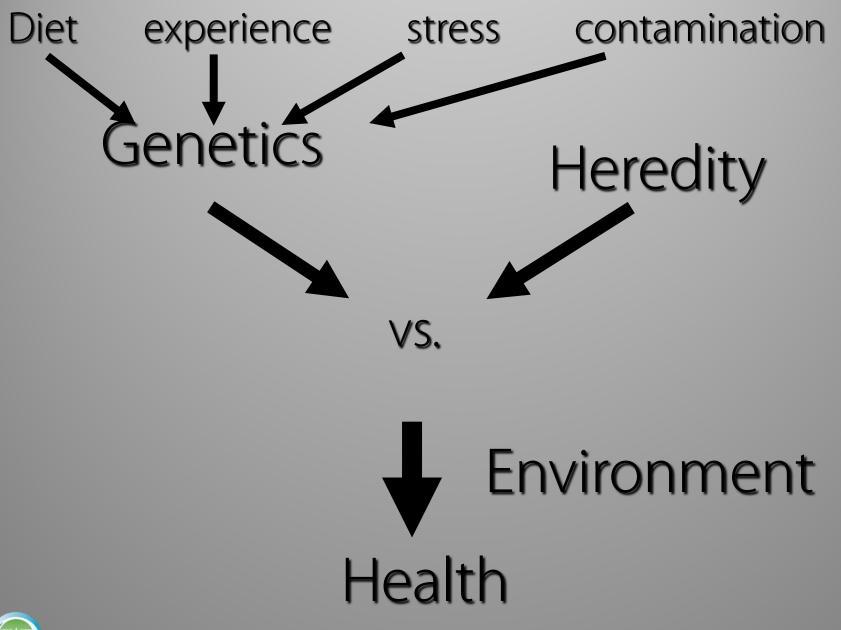


Low level exposures affect gene expression

Bisphenols PFAS compounds **Phthalates** Different generations of flame retardants Dioxins, PCBs, DDT Uranium, arsenic, cadmium Soy phytoestrogens

etc.





Conceptual shift

Old... a disease that is linked to genes is a disease under hereditary control.

New... a disease linked to genes is one vulnerable to environmental causes.



19 Feb 2013: WHO – UNEP report





State of the Science of Enclocrine Disrupting Chemicals - 2012

Edited by Åke Bergman, Jerrold J. Heindel, Susan Jobling, Karen A. Kidd and R. Thomas Zoeller



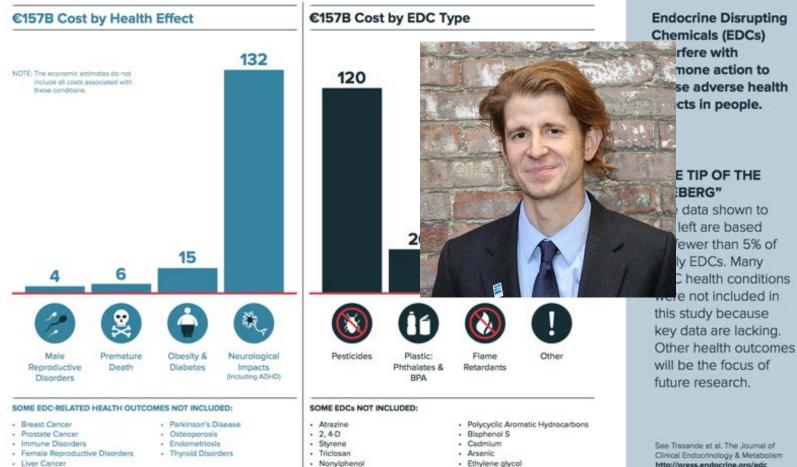
Science is explored by people



Costly

HEALTH EFFECTS FROM ENDOCRINE DISRUPTING CHEMICALS COST THE EU 157 BILLION EUROS EACH YEAR.

This is the tip of the iceberg: Costs may be as high as €270B.



http://press.endocrine.org/edc

NYU School of Medicine

NYU LANGONE MEDICAL CENTER

Revolution in science

1. Low doses matter a lot

2. Events in the womb don't stay in the womb

3. Testing methods are deeply flawed

4. Exposure is ubiquitous





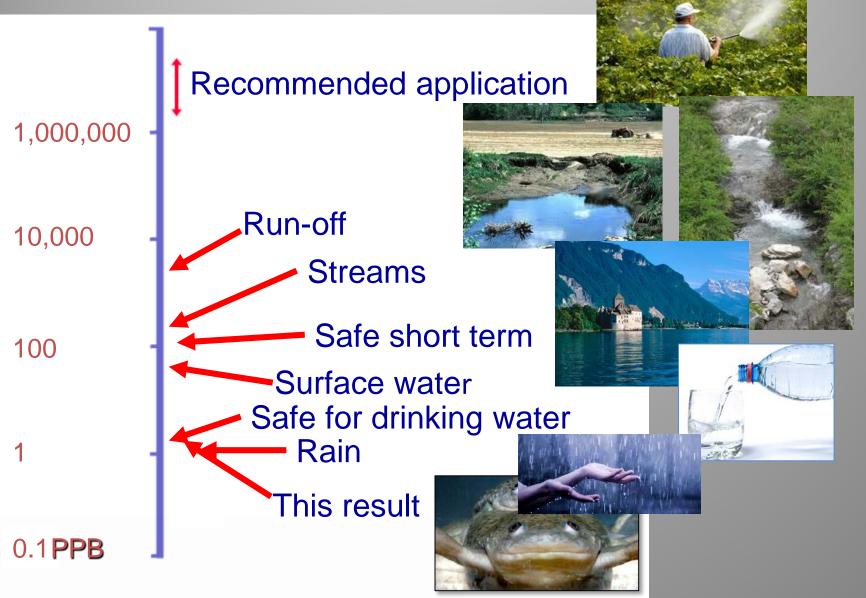
2.5 parts per billion of atrazine







ATRAZINE



Hayes et al. 2002

Revolution in science

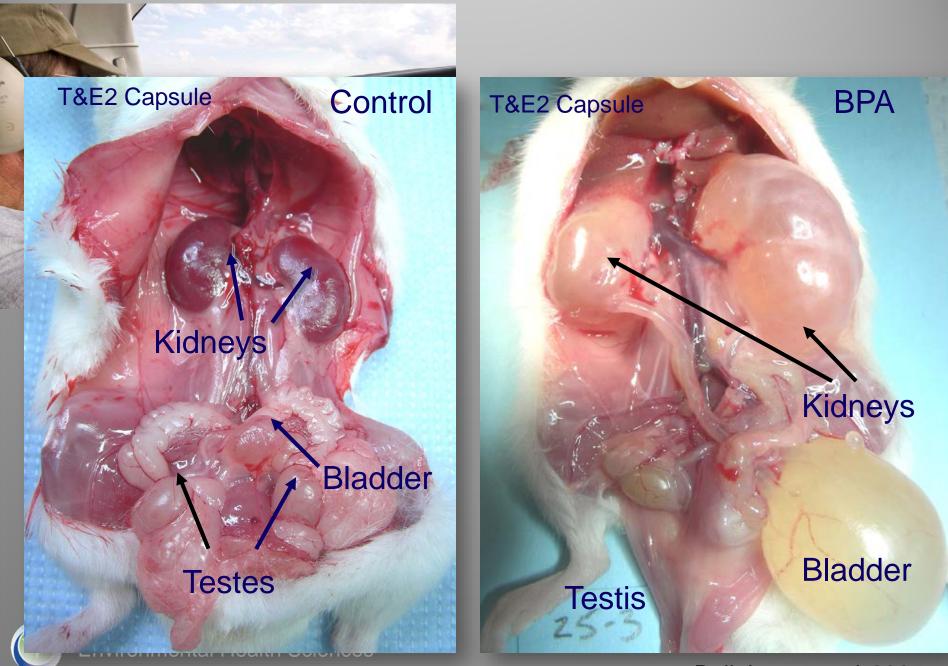
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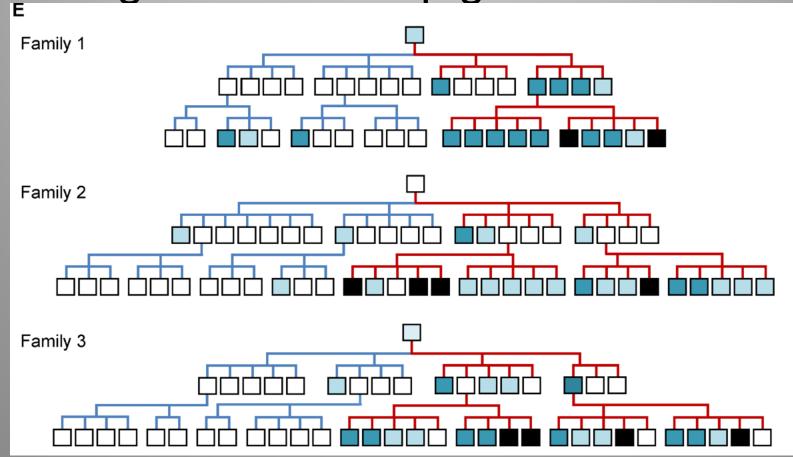
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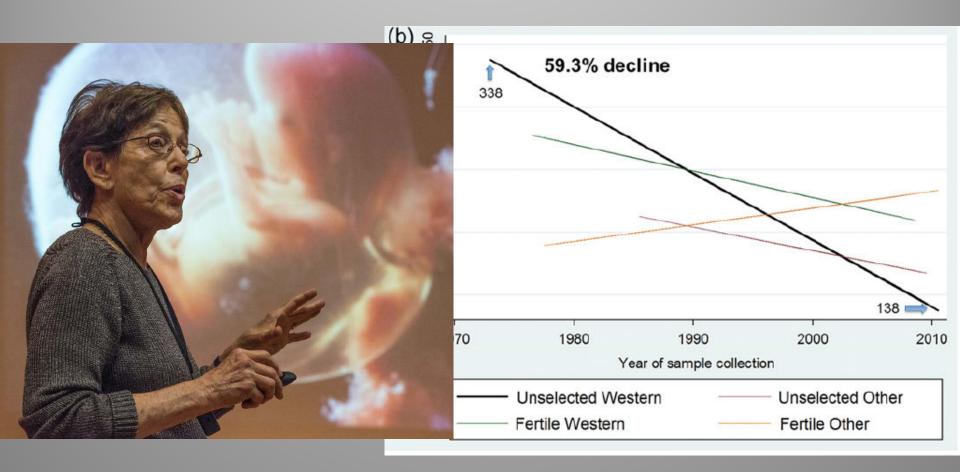
Bell Jones et al. 2007

Transgenerational epigenetic inheritance





Long-term trends in human sperm





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Testing methods are deeply flawed

- 1. Tools agencies use for establishing safety are outdated, mostly irrelevant and based on false assumptions
- 2. Laws and regulations outdated
- 3. They stay that way because of the financial stakes and the effectiveness of manufactured doubt

1 part per billion



Same strain of mice Same caloric intake Same activity levels



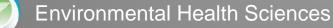
Environmental Health Sciences

Newbold et al. 2005, 2007

1 part per billion What about 1000 ppb?

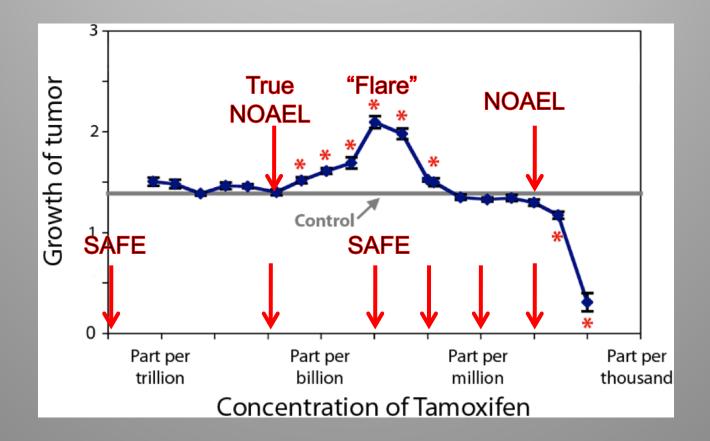


Same strain of mice Same caloric intake Same activity levels



Newbold et al. 2005, 2007

Non-monotonicity of tamoxifen



Welshons, in Vandenberg et al. 2012



Non-monotonicity: Laura Vandenberg



Hormones and Endocrine-Disrupting Chemicals: Low-Dose Effects and Nonmonotonic Dose Responses

Laura N. Vandenberg, Theo Colborn, Tyrone B. Hayes, Jerrold J. Heindel, David R. Jacobs, Jr., Duk-Hee Lee, Toshi Shioda, Ana M. Soto, Frederick S. vom Saal, Wade V. Welshons, R. Thomas Zoeller, and John Peterson Myers

Endocrine Reviews. March 14, 2012 as doi:10.1210/er.2011-1050













Environmental Health Sciences

(

What's wrong with that picture?

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Nick Kristof last autumn (NYT):

"These days we spew fewer toxins into our air and rivers, and instead we dump poisons directly into our own bodies."







We assume that products in the market have been tested for safety



But the vast majority of chemicals have barely been tested at all





Chemosphere. 2014 Jan;95:124-30. doi: 10.1016/j.chemosphere.2013.08.049. Epub 2013 Sep 17.

Presence of the Corexit component dioctyl sodium sulfosuccina Deepwater Horizon oil spill.

Gray JL¹, Kanagy LK, Furlong ET, Kanagy CJ, McCoy JW, Mason A, Lauenstein G.

Environ Health Perspect; DOI:10.1289/ehp.1409672

Effects of Crude Oil/Dispersant Mixture Components on PPARγ Activity *in Vitro* of Dioctyl Sodium Sulfosuccinate (DOSS Probable Obesogen



Alexis M. Temkin,^{1*} Robert R. Bowers,^{2*} Margaret E. Magaletta,³ Steven Holshouser,⁴ Adriana Maggi,⁵ Paolo Ciana,⁵ Louis J. Guillette,^{1,6} John A. Bowden,^{7,8} John R. Kucklick,^{7,8} John E. Baatz,^{7,8,9} and Demetri D. Spyropoulos^{1,2,7,8}







Where's the good news?

- 1. The science grows ever stronger
- 2. The medical community is getting on board
- 3. Consumers are demanding safer materials
- 4. We have the science to help chemists make those safer materials
- 5. The states are improving policies; so is Europe







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