



**Universität
Zürich**^{UZH}

Eawag

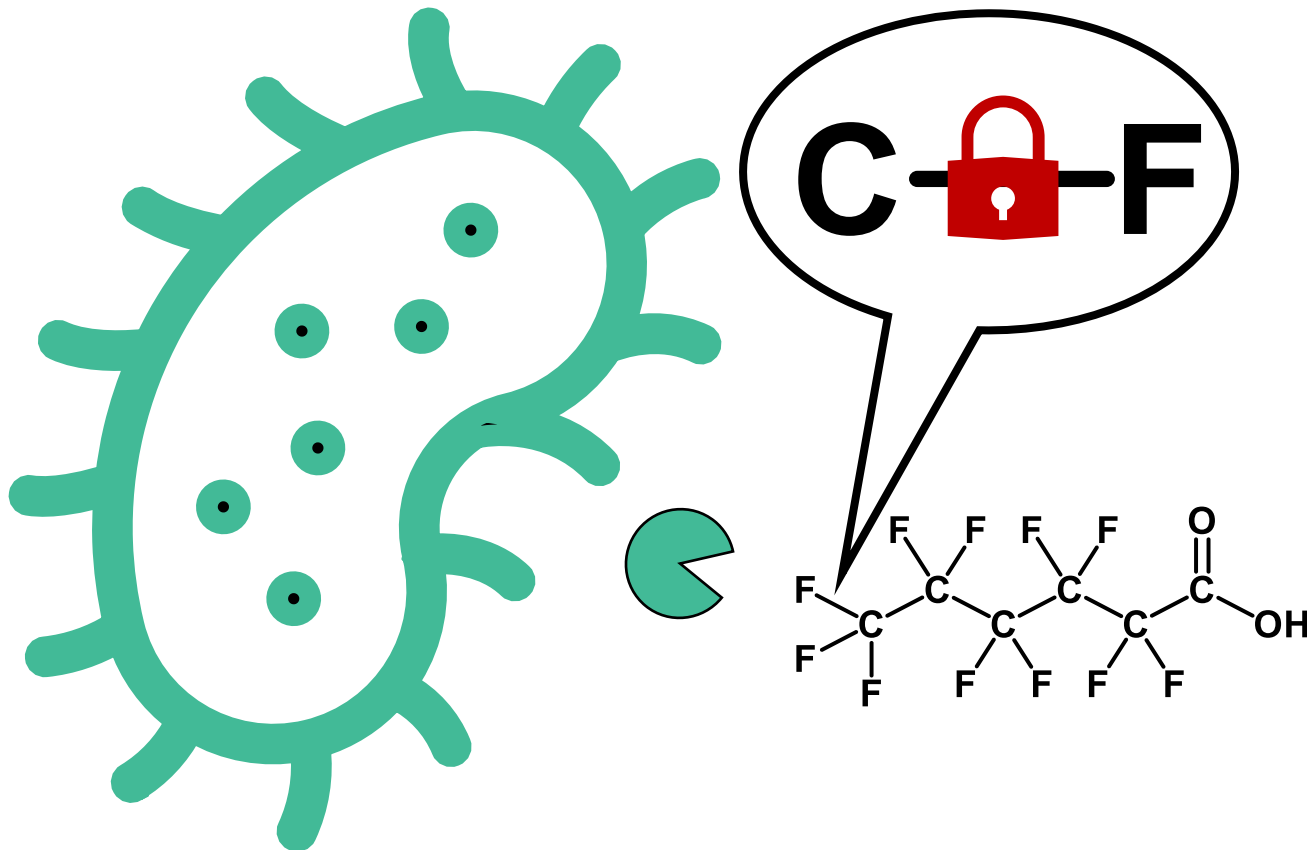
Swiss Federal Institute of Aquatic
Science and Technology

eawag
aquatic research ooo

The envPath-PFAS biotransformation data package

May 11th 2025

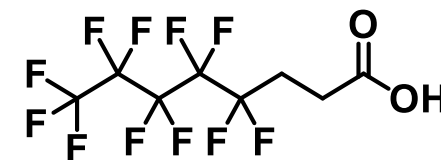
Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFASs) extremely persistent in the environment – $DT_{50} \sim$ thousands of years



But! PFAS are diverse and contain “normal” organic functional groups as well

- Carboxylic acids
- Alcohols
- Sulfonamides
- Unsubstituted alkyl chains

Some polyfluorinated PFAS with these functional groups *can* be biotransformed in the environment posing a tricky situation for regulators...



“biodegradable”

Researchers are currently studying the ways in which polyfluorinated precursors can form perfluorinated end products

Environmental Science & Technology

Article

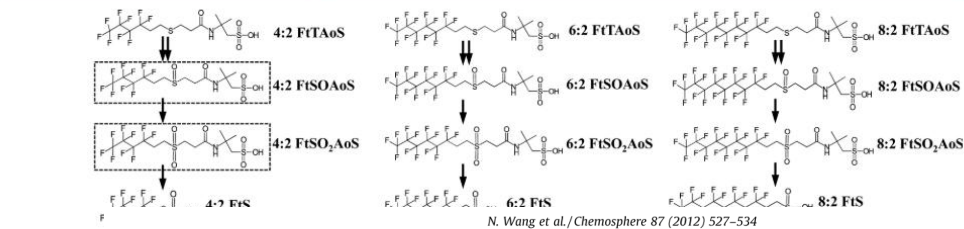


Figure 4. Pro biotransform: and abiotically

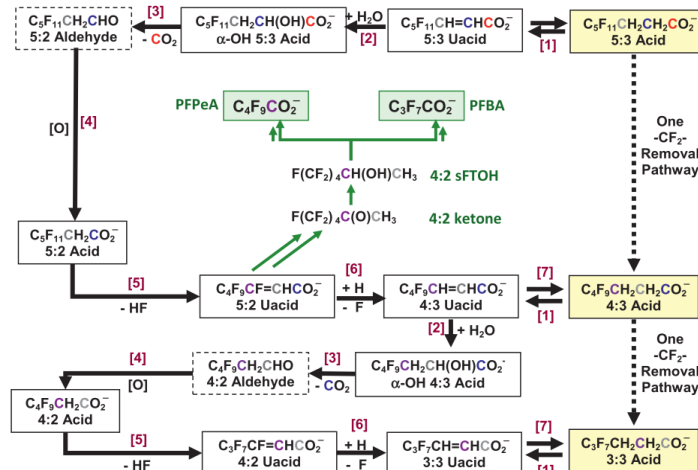


Fig. 5. Proposed 5:3 acid aerobic biotransformation pathways. The double arrows indicate multiple transformation steps. The bold black arrows indicate the “one-carbon removal pathways” for 5:3 acid to be converted to 4:3 acid. The green arrows indicate pathways leading to perfluorocarboxylates. The intermediate inside the dashed rectangular box is an expected transformation product. (For interpretation of the references to color in this figure legend, the reader is referred to the web version of this article.)

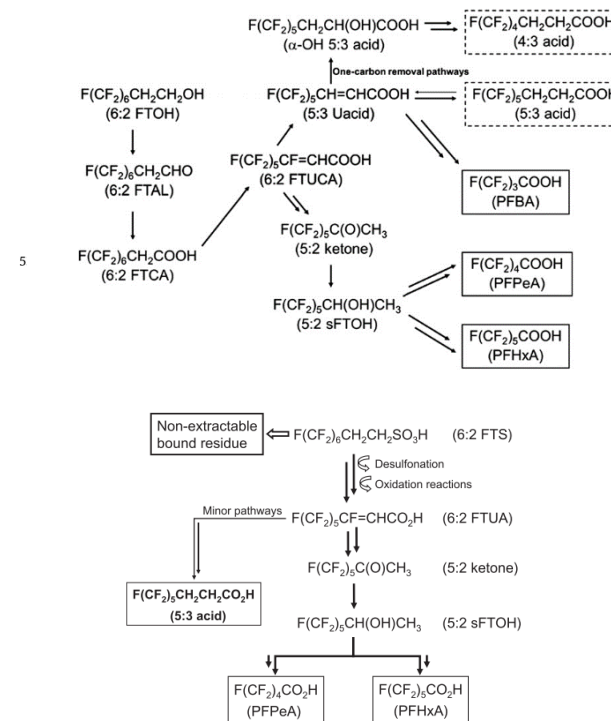
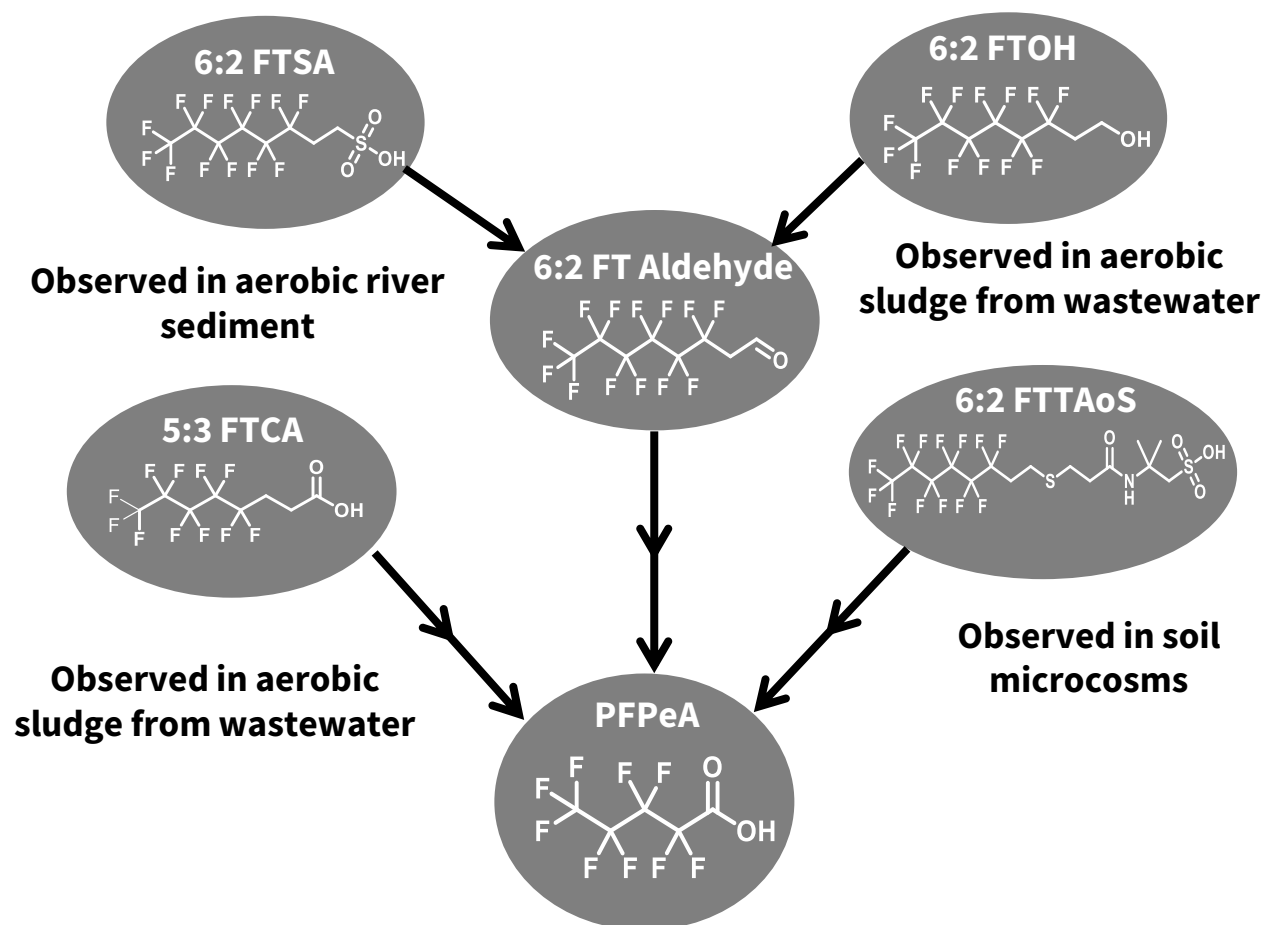


Fig. 4. Proposed 6:2 FTS aerobic biotransformation pathways. The double arrows indicate multiple transformation steps. The solid arrows indicate proposed transformation steps based on observed transformation products in this study.

We have been working to upload this data into the enviPath database

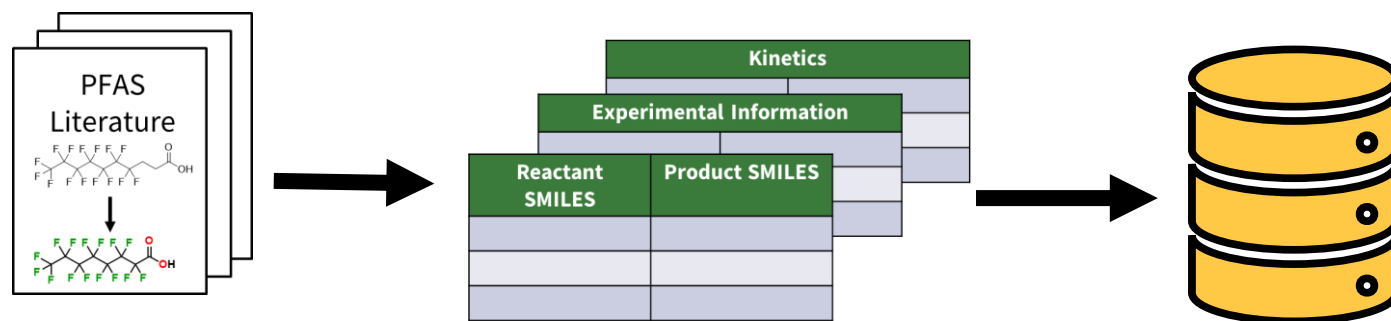
We especially need to synthesize data for PFASs given their extreme persistence and toxicity



Many polyfluorinated precursors form similar perfluorinated end products, even in different environmental compartments

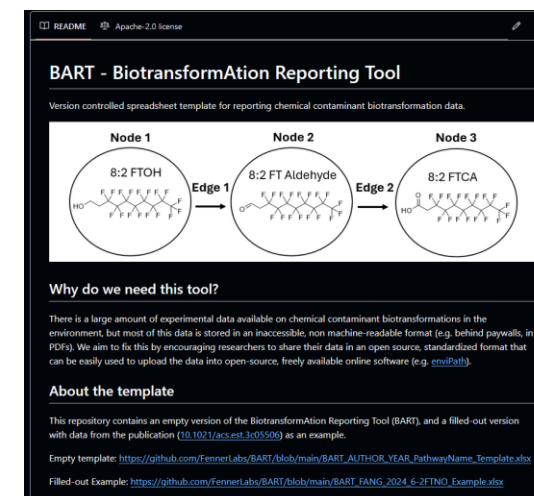
This again poses a challenge for regulators seeking who to blame for contaminated sites

We have translated PFAS biotransformation data from literature into an enviPath-PFAS package



We currently have information from 35 papers in the database

We know of 110 papers containing PFAS biotransformation data and are working to add all information available



**Biotransformation
Reporting Tool (BART)**

What is available in the envPath-PFAS package?

[Home](#) / [Package](#) / envPath-PFAS

envPath-PFAS

 Actions ▾

First public version of the envPath-PFAS package. Created on April 22nd 2025.

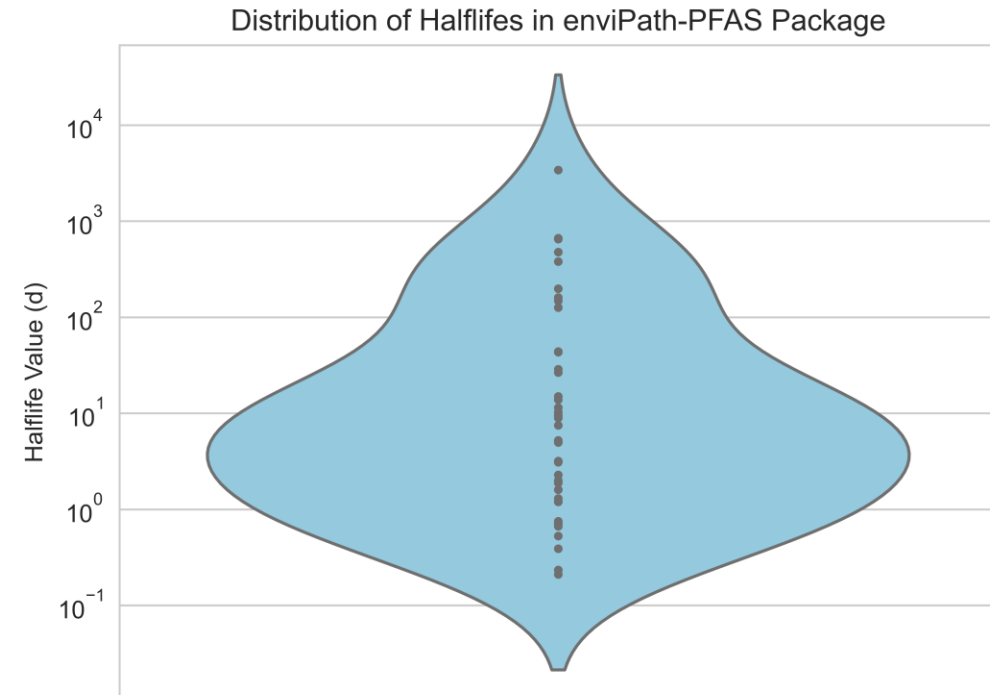
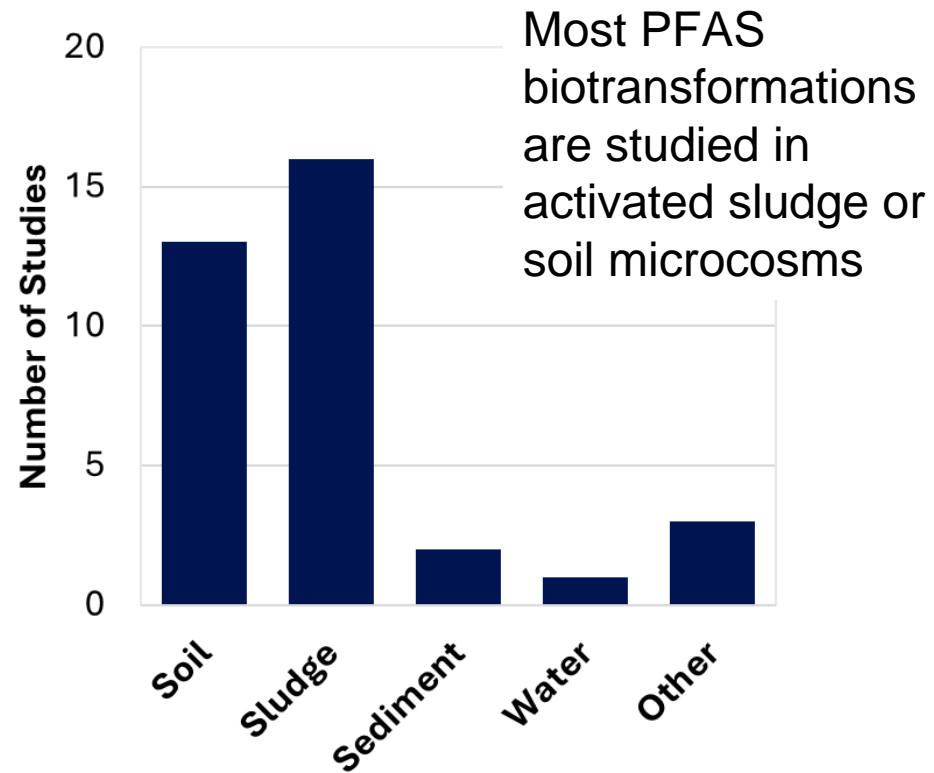
Pathways	71
Rules	0
Compounds	316
Reactions	545
Relative Reasoning	0
Scenarios	530



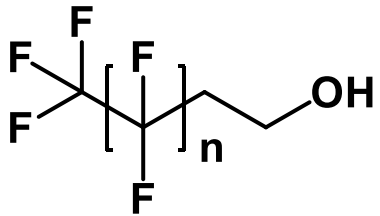
**envPath-PFAS
Package**

Note: if you know of an important PFAS biotransformation pathway, and do not see it in the package, please let us know!

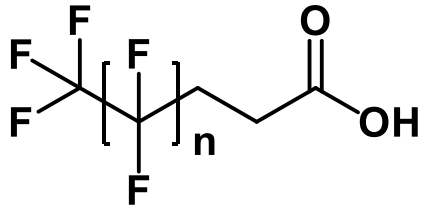
Data available in the enviPath-PFAS package so far



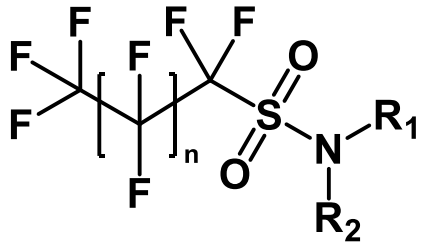
Many experimental studies test PFAS with similar head groups and different carbon chain lengths



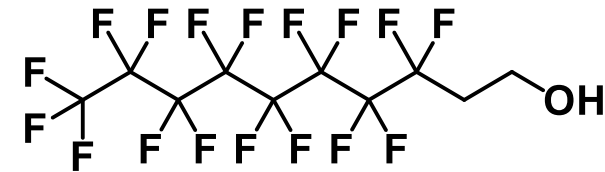
Fluorotelomer Alcohols
(10 pathways)



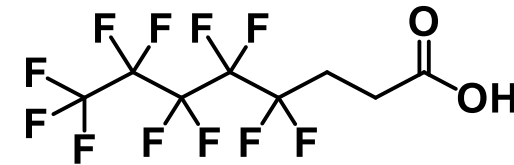
Fluorotelomer Carboxylic Acids
(8 pathways)



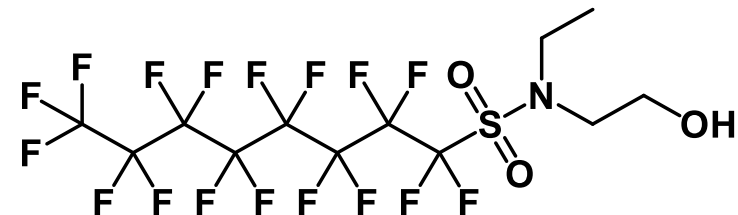
Perfluoroalkyl sulfonamides
(11 pathways)



8:2 Fluorotelomer Alcohol

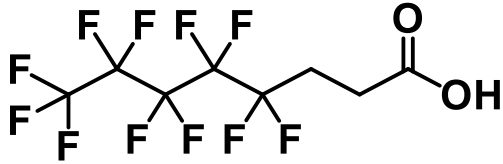


5:3 Fluorotelomer Carboxylic Acid



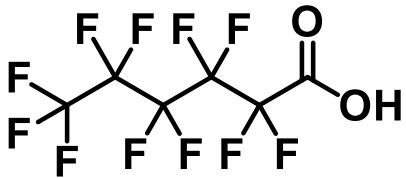
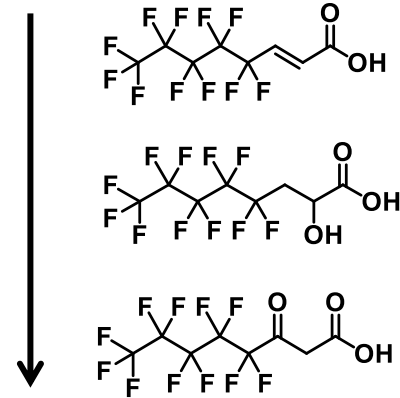
N-Ethyl Perfluorooctanesulfonamidoethanol (N-EtFOSE)

Commonly observed PFAS biotransformations - FTCAs



5:3 Fluorotelomer Carboxylic Acid

“ β -oxidation-like”
pathway



Perfluorohexanoic Acid

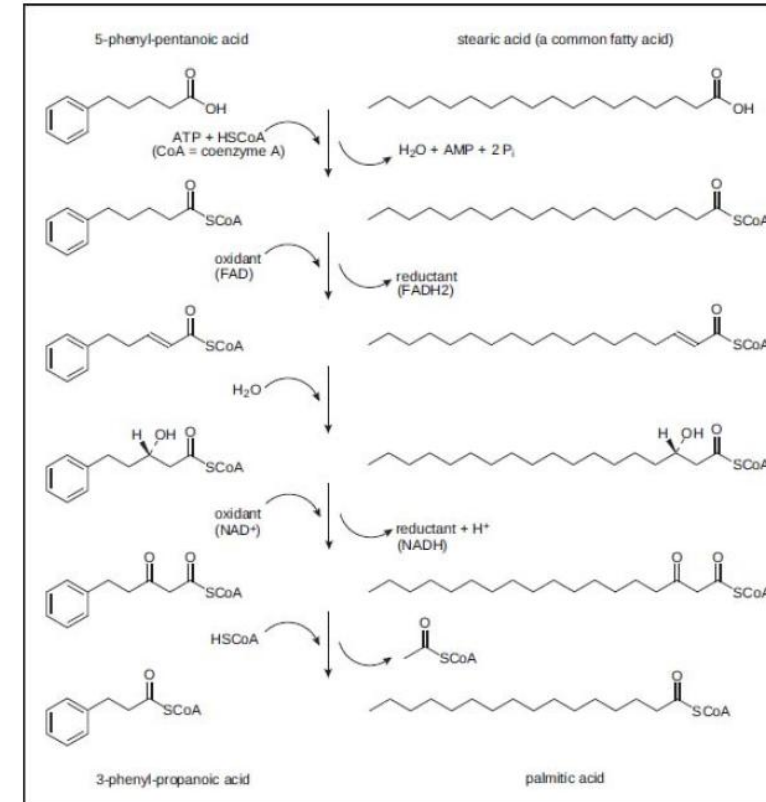
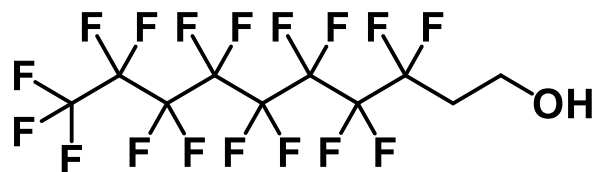


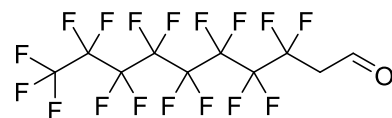
Figure 26.2 Parallel “beta oxidation” pathways for a xenobiotic substituted benzene, 5-phenyl pentanoic acid, and a naturally occurring fatty acid, stearic acid ([Nelson and Cox, 2000](#)).

Commonly observed PFAS biotransformations – n:2 FTOHs

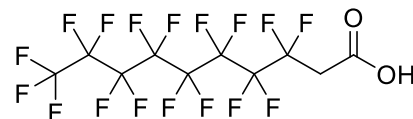


8:2 Fluorotelomer Alcohol

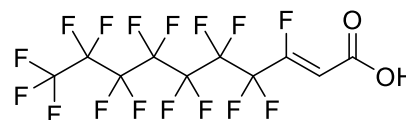
Aldehyde



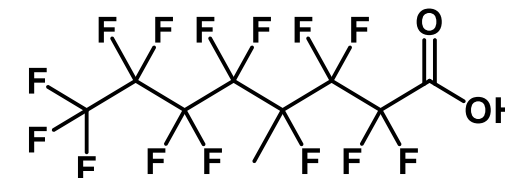
Carboxylic Acid



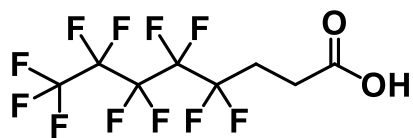
Unsaturated
Carboxylic Acid



PFOA

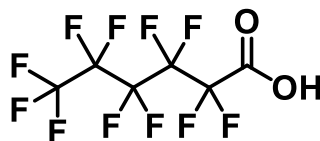
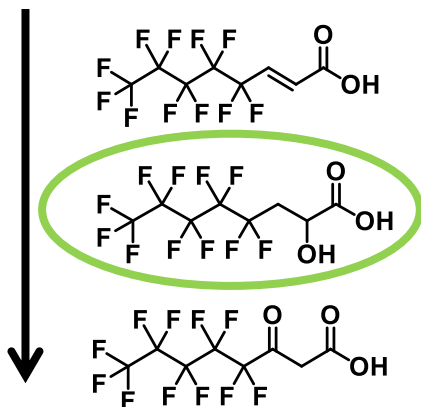


Current pathway prediction models in enviPath do not provide many useful transformation products for PFASs

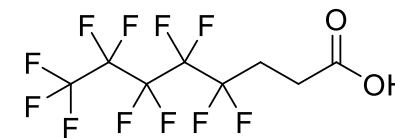


5:3 FTCA

Experimentally
Observed
Pathway



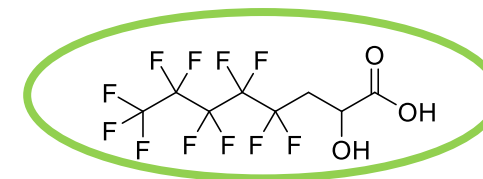
PFHxA



5:3 FTCA

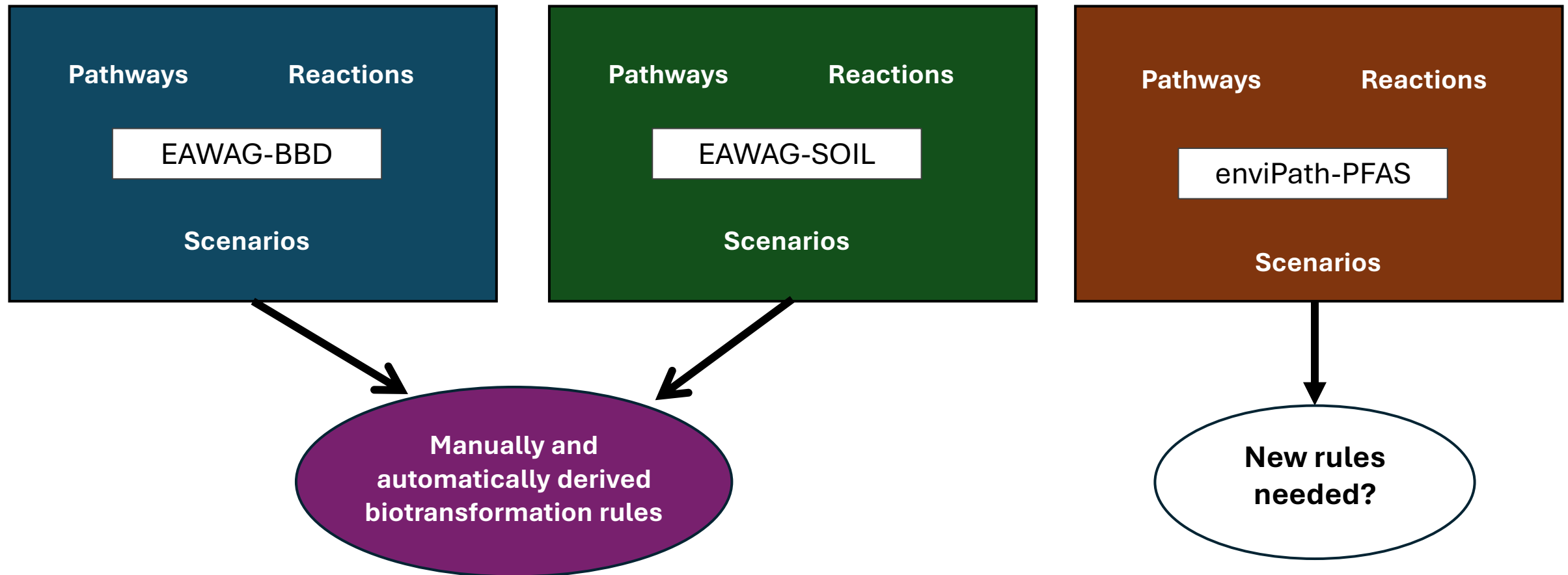
Pathway predicted using
default prediction model
(threshold = 0.5)

bt0242 (hydroxylation of
unsubstituted carbon chain)



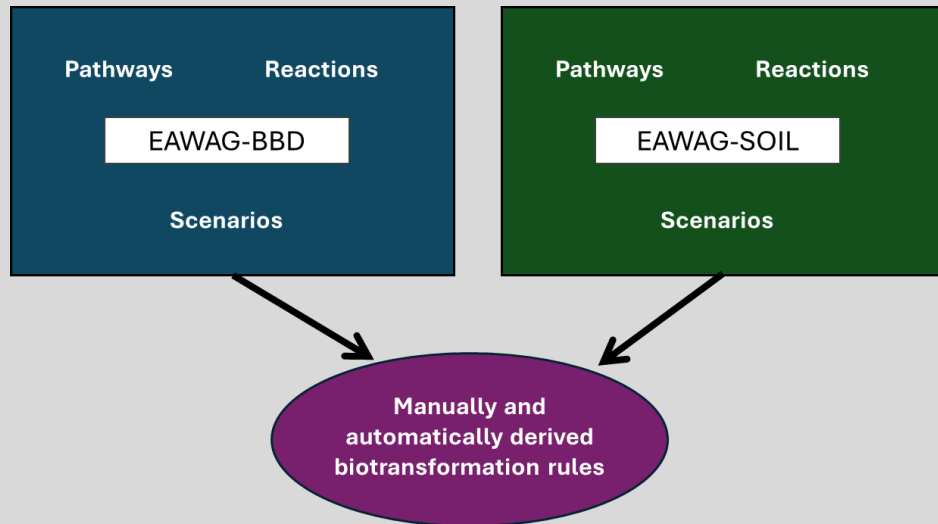
**Hydroxylated
intermediate**

We are using data in the envPath-PFAS package to help improve pathway predictions for PFAS

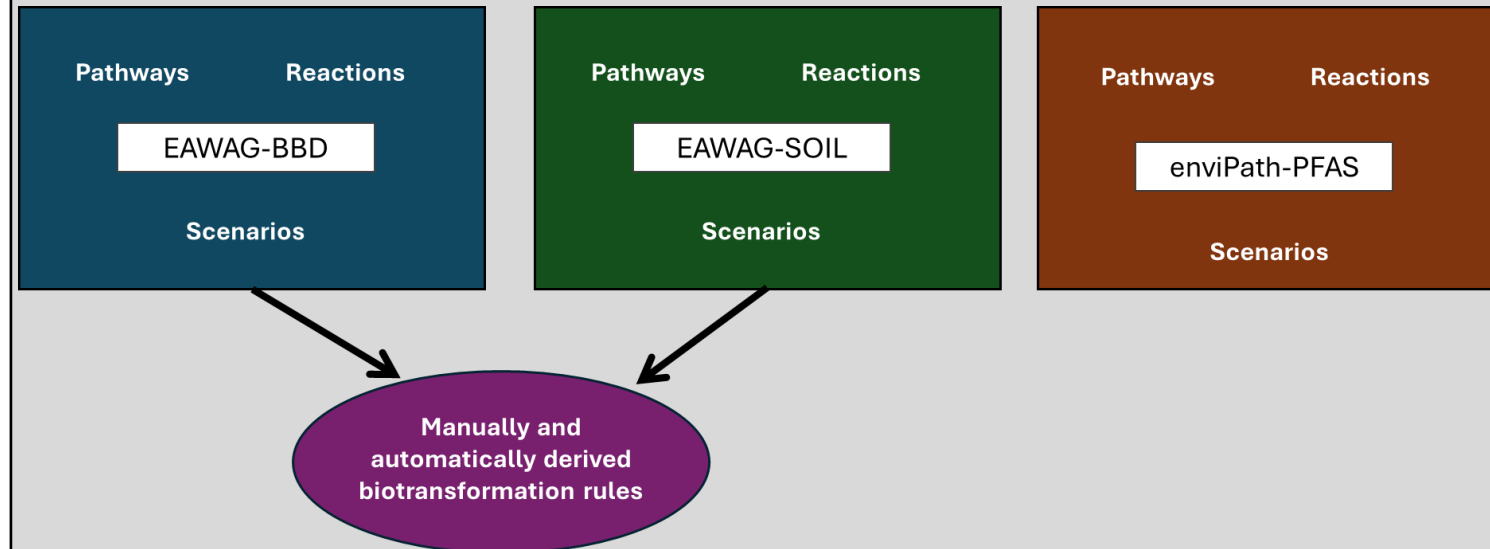


We have started training a pathway prediction model with the enviPath-PFAS data included

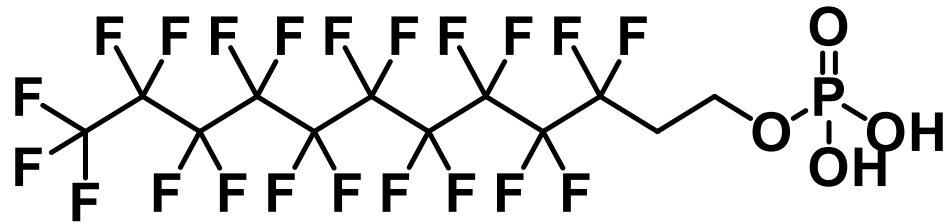
Model 1



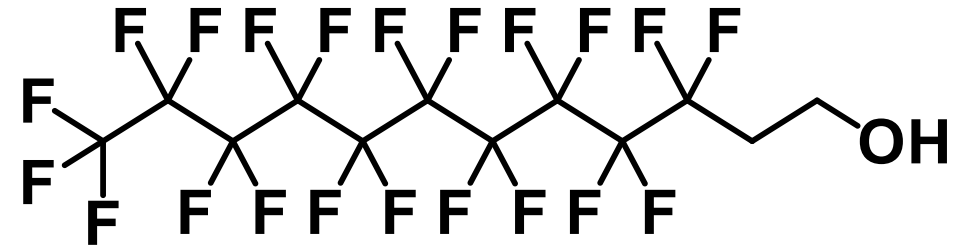
Model 2



We tested the model predictions for one simple pathway



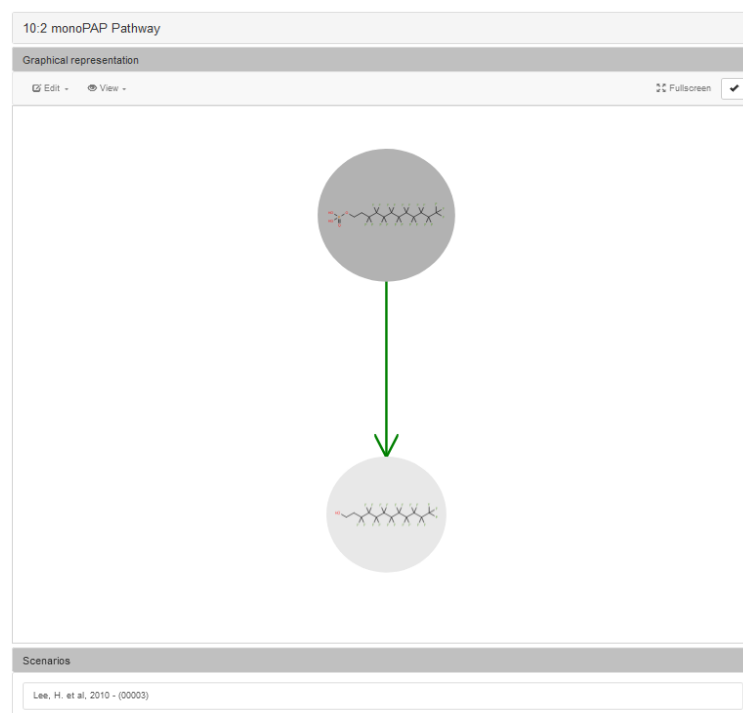
10:2 monoPAP



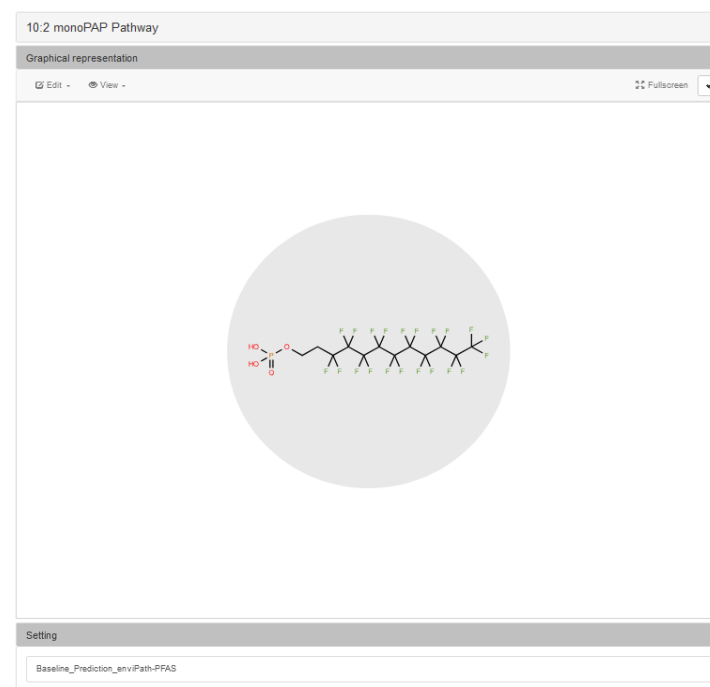
10:2 FTOH

The pathway with PFAS training data generated better predictions

Actual (reported) pathway



Model 1

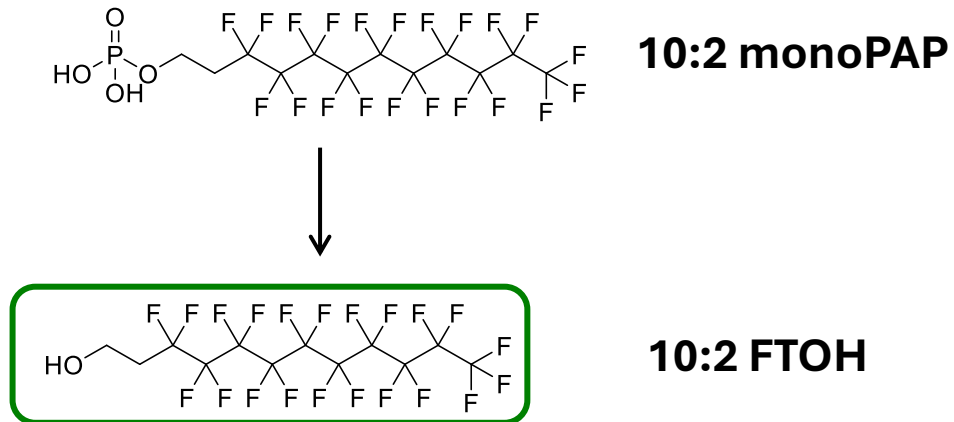


Model 2

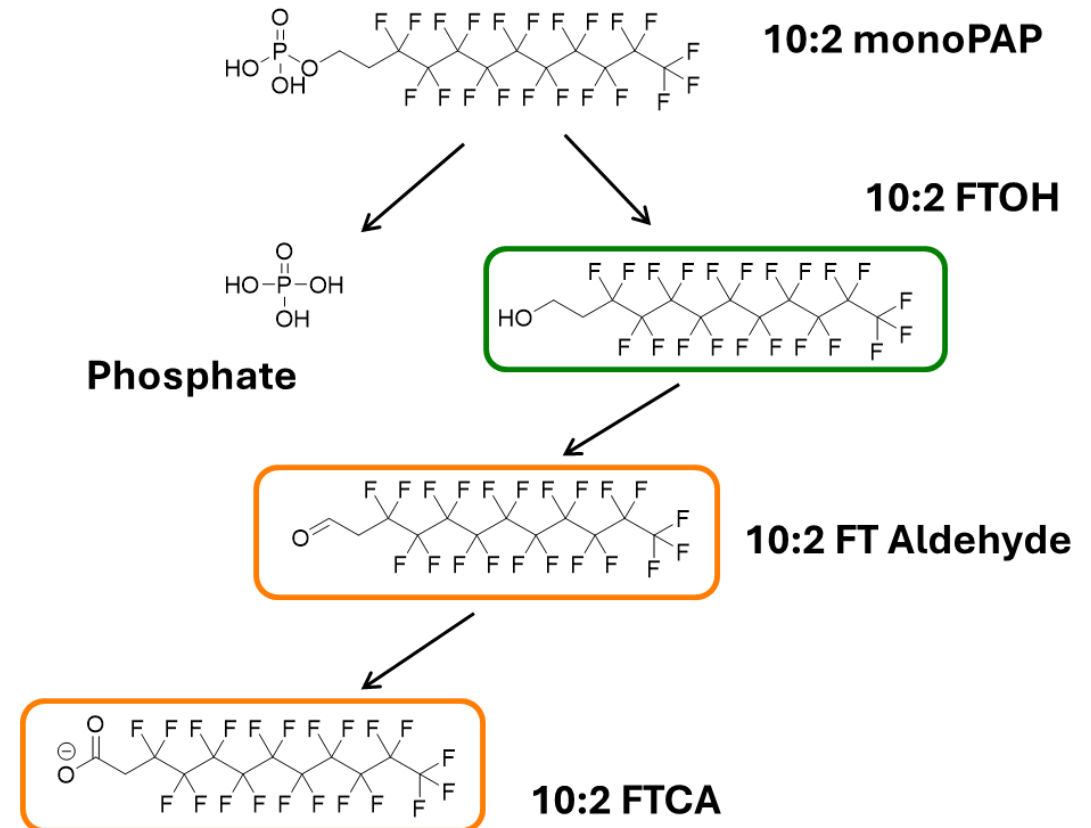


Model 2 even predicted likely biotransformation products beyond what was reported

Actual (reported) pathway

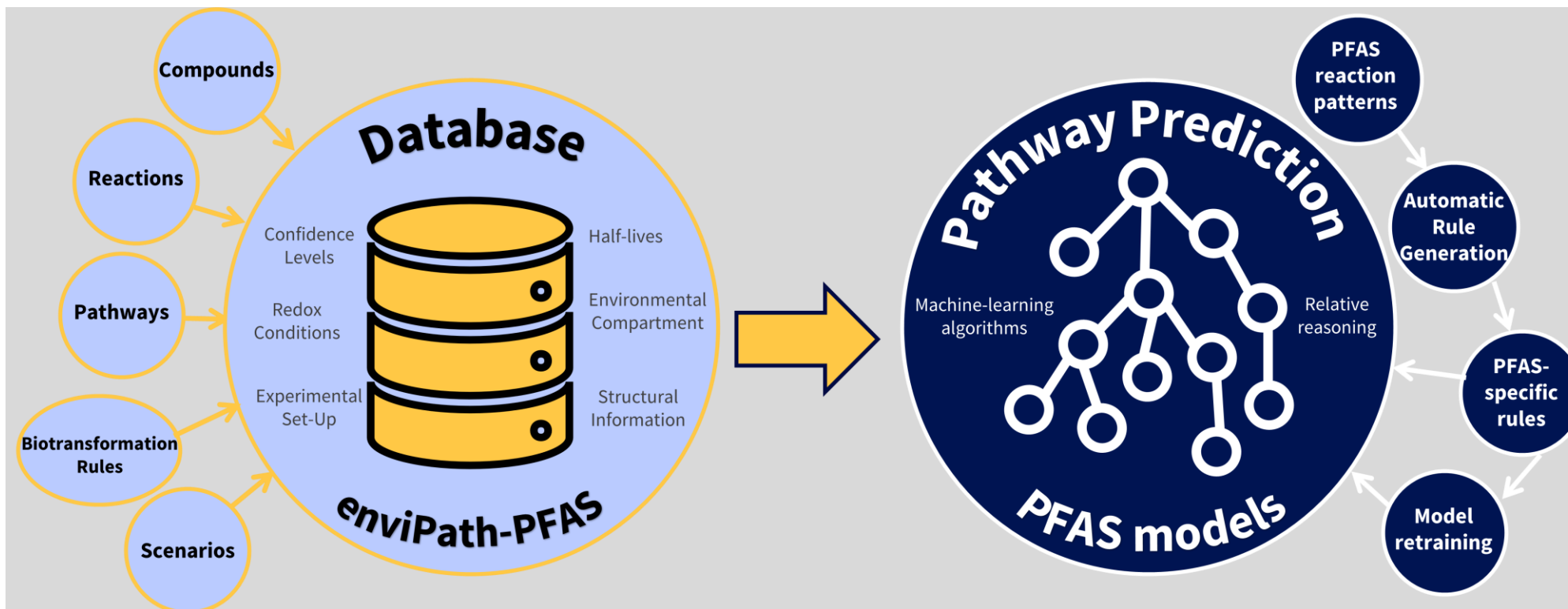


Model 2 Predicted



Outlook for the envPath-PFAS package

1. We need more data!
2. New pathway prediction models will be trained with PFAS biotransformation data
3. There are likely new PFAS-specific biotransformation rules that need to be implemented into prediction models



**enviPath-PFAS
Package**



Acknowledgements



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