

Supplementary Materials

Cytosolic distribution of metals (Cd, Cu) and metalloids (As, Se) in livers and gonads of field-collected fish exposed to an environmental contamination gradient: an SEC-ICP-MS analysis.

Nastassia Urien ¹, Sabrina Jacob ¹, Patrice Couture ¹, Peter G. C. Campbell ^{1,*}

¹ Institut national de la recherche scientifique, Centre Eau Terre Environnement (INRS-ETE), 490 rue de la Couronne, Québec, QC, Canada G1K 9A9

Table S1: Summary of the total lengths of fish selected for the SEC-ICP-MS analyses. Lengths are given in centimeters (cm) as the mean \pm standard deviation (mean \pm sd).

	Total length (cm, mean \pm sd)		
RefMale	40	\pm	2
RefFem	43	\pm	4
ExpMale	37	\pm	2
ExpFem	41	\pm	2

Peak areas

Copper

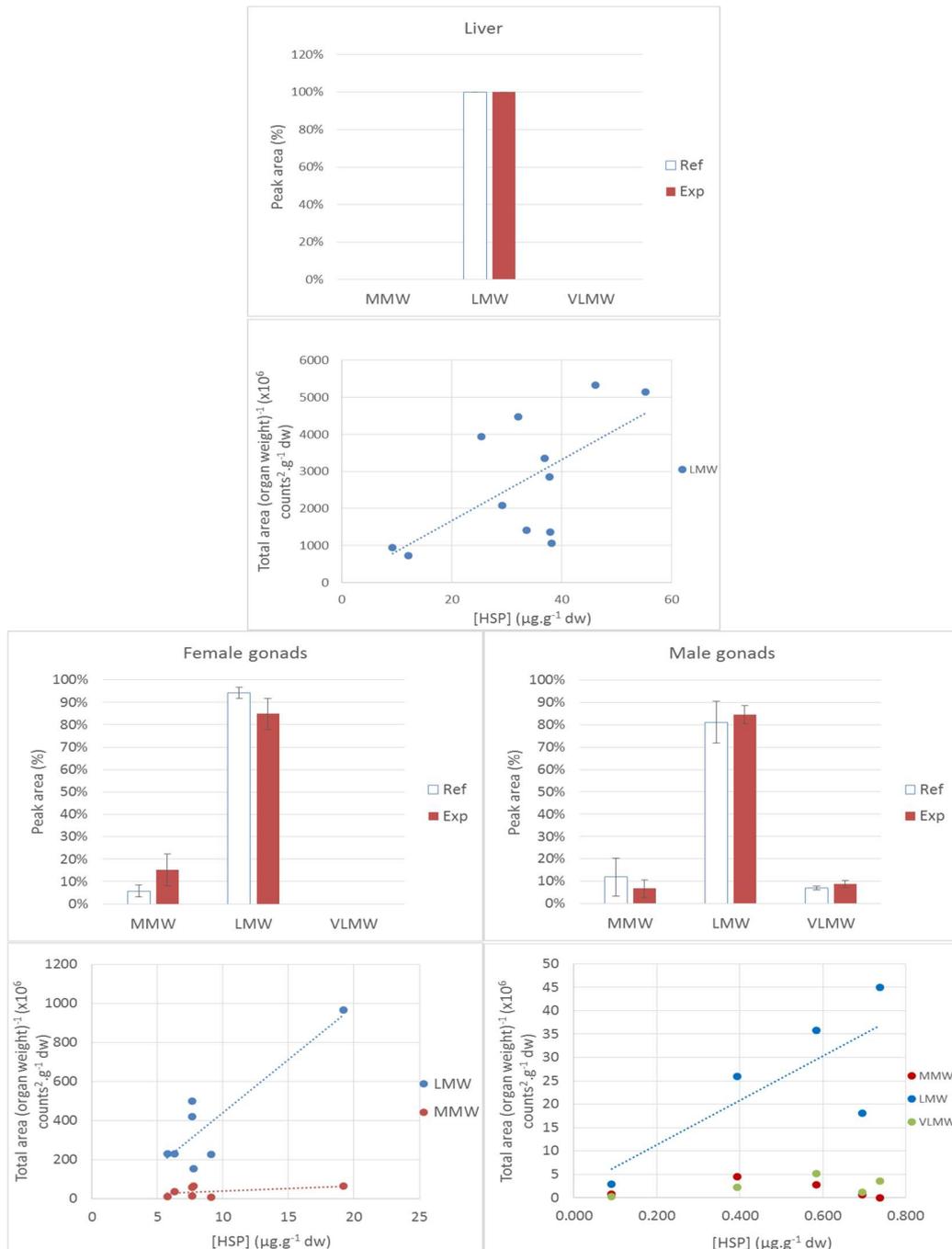


Figure S1: Peak area proportions among MW pools for Cu (mean ± standard error) and peak areas normalized by organ weight as a function of the total metal concentration in the HSP fraction of white sucker liver (males and females together) and gonads.

Cadmium

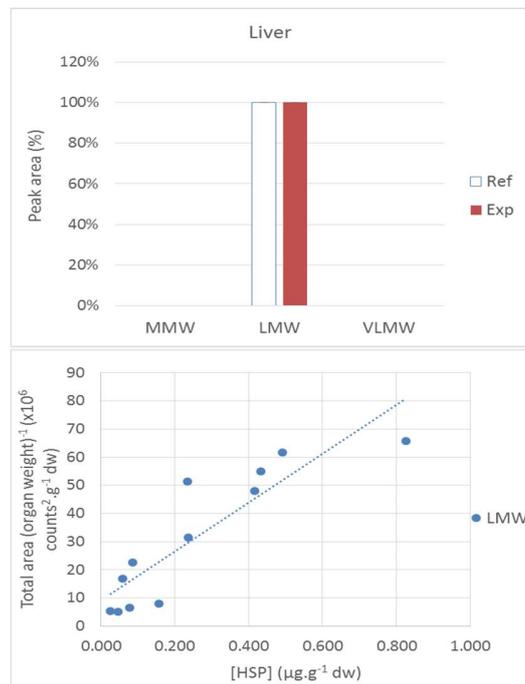


Figure S2: Peak area proportions among MW pools for Cd (mean \pm standard error; upper row) and peak areas normalized by organ weight as a function of the total metal concentration in the HSP fraction of white sucker liver (males and females together; lower row).

Arsenic

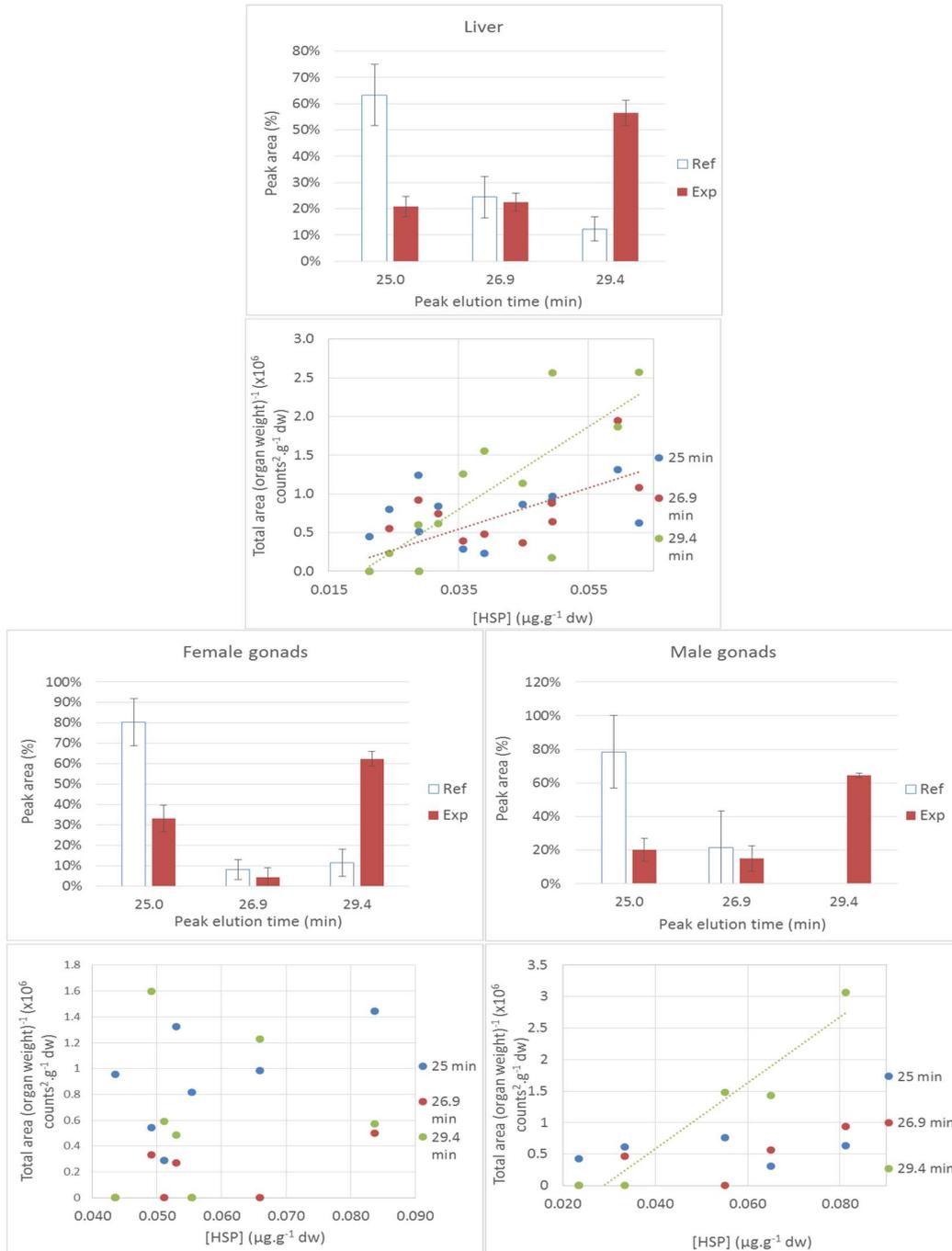


Figure S3: Peak area proportions among the three major peaks in the VLMW pool for As (mean \pm standard error) and peak areas normalized by organ weight as a function of the total metal concentration in the HSP fraction of white sucker liver (males and females together) and gonads.

Selenium

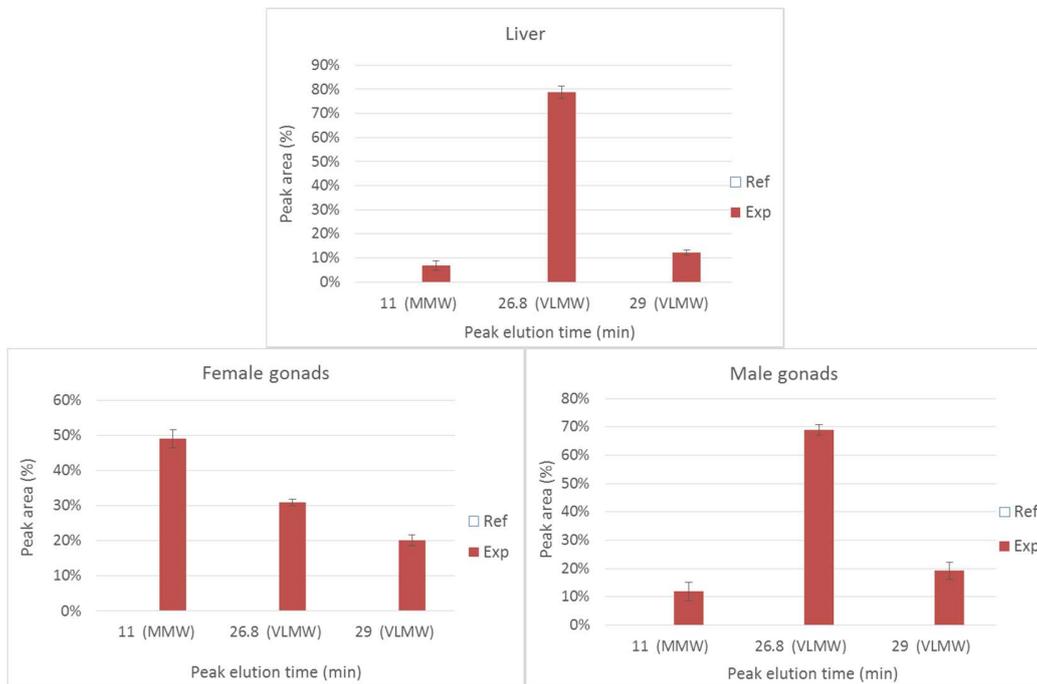


Figure S4: Peak area proportions among the peaks detected in the MMW and VLMW pools for Se (mean \pm standard error). No peak areas normalized by organ weight as a function of the total metal concentration in the HSP fraction of white sucker liver and gonads are presented, since no peaks were detected in reference fish.