Supplemental Material

Major Limitations in Using Element Concentrations in Hair as Biomarkers of Exposure to Toxic and Essential Trace Elements in Children

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Table S2. Recommended values for reference materials, obtained values and limits of detection (LOD; µg/L) for multiple elements in urine.
Table S3. Recommended values for two reference materials, obtained values and limits of detection (LOD; µg/L) for multiple elements in erythrocytes.
Table S4. Spearman correlations (p-value) between all analyzed elements in hair at 10 years of age (n=207).
Figure S1. Increase in trace element concentrations along the hair (from scalp outwards) in 19 girls. The colors represent times increase relative to the first two cm. Only arsenic and selenium decreased slightly. The 1st-2nd cm represent recent exposure, and the 7th-8th cm exposure 8-10 months previously.
Figure S2. Scatter plots and smoothed lowess lines for non-transformed arsenic (As) in hair, erythrocytes and urine (left), and log2-transformed concentrations (right).

Figure S3. Spearman’s correlation coefficients between all measured elements in hair at 10 years of age (top) and loading plot of principal component one and two for the principal components analysis (bottom).