



PFAS: Papers featuring Genevac product use from 2021 to present

1. Transport and fate of aqueous film forming foam in an urban estuary

- All solid phase extraction steps were automated using an AutoTrace 280 system (Thermo 143 Scientific, Waltham, MA), modified to remove most fluoropolymer components. Sample extracts were then taken gently to dryness (EZ2 Plus, Genevac, Warminster, PA) and reconstituted with 1 mL of 75: 25 water: methanol with 2 mM ammonium acetate
- Attached document Stecconi + Tommas PFAS: a new threat to human health Multi-analyte method development and background levels monitoring
- The 10 mL of the upper organic layer were transferred to a clean glass tube and concentrated at 35°C using the Genevac EZ-2 concentrator (SP Scientific, Ipswich, Suffolk, UK).

2. <u>Are PBDEs In Marine Sediments From The Coast Of Baja California Mexico Increasing</u> In Time? A Problem Revisited

• The extract obtained was concentrated by evaporation using the GENEVAC Rocket equipment to approximately a volume of 2 mL and its volume was reduced to about 1.0 mL, prior to the cleaning procedure.

3. <u>Effect of cooking on the presence of high production volume chemicals in fish - ScienceDirect</u>

 The cooked and raw portions were then freeze-dried using a Genevac miVac system (Ipswich, UK), ground to a fine powder, and stored in a dry room until analysis. Water loss was calculated by weighing the fish portions before and after freeze-drying.

4. <u>Treatment of Contaminants of Emerging Concern by Advanced Oxidation Processes</u> and Reverse Osmosis - ProQuest

 Eluted samples were dried on the Genevac EZ-2 vacuum evaporator (Pacific Laboratory Products, Melbourne, Australia). After drying, the samples were reconstituted with 3 mL of methanol and 1 mL of 0.1% formic.

5. <u>A comprehensive study on bisphenol A and estrogenic activity in the Paraíba do Sul</u> River, São Paulo, Brazil | Journal of Water and Health | IWA Publishing

 The eluate was evaporated using a Genevac EZ-2 evaporator, and the sample was reconstituted in 1 mL of 10% dimethyl sulfoxide (in water) for the BLYES assay.

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PFAS: Papers from 2021 to present (Continued)

- 6. <u>The microcephaly protein WDR62 regulates cellular purine metabolism through the HSP70/HSP90 chaperone machinery | bioRxiv</u>
 - Combined supernatants from the two extractions were centrifuged (16000 g, 30 min, 4°C) to remove all insoluble material, dried with a Genevac™ miVac Quattro vacuum concentrator (7 mbar, 3 h, 35°C) and reconstituted in 30 μl of 80% (v/v) methanol in water with 0.1% (v/v) formic acid.
- 7. <u>Document2</u> Development and application of methods for quantifying pharmaceuticals in Eurasian otters (Lutra lutra)
 - The supernatant was decanted to a clean 250 μL HPLC vial and evaporated to dryness on a GeneVac at 40°C for 30 min.
- 8. <u>2023 Richardson Alexandra 1457814 ethesis.pdf</u> Using surrogate passive sampler devices and predictive machine learning algorithms to replace invertebrate use during micropollutant bioconcentration testing
 - All HLB sorbents were allowed to thaw at room temperature before elution with 40 mL of MeOH pulled through under vacuum. Extracts were then dried using a Genevac centrifugal rotary evaporator (SP Scientific, Ipswich, UK) at 40 °C for 2 h.
- 9. <u>ACP The importance of burning conditions on the composition of domestic biomass-burning organic aerosol and the impact of atmospheric ageing</u>
 - The methanol extract was transferred to a second 20 mL glass vial using a 0.22 μm syringe filter (Millipore) and then dried using a Genevac vacuum solvent evaporator. The sample was reconstituted in 200 μL 90:10 H2O (Optima LC-MS grade): MeOH (Optima LC-MS grade) for UHPLC-HRMS analysis.