

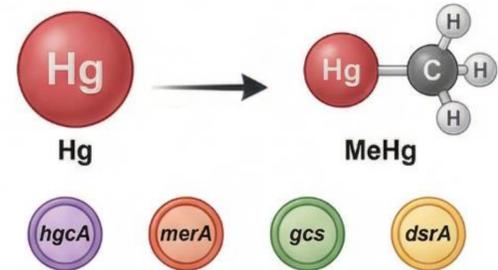
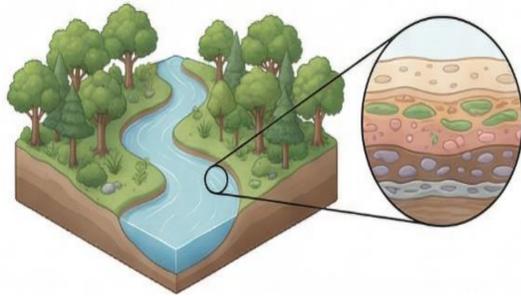
# Mercury Speciation and Functional Gene Markers in Amazonian River Biofilms

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## Introduction



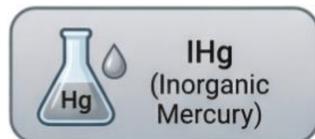
Mercury transforms into toxic MeHg, and river biofilms act as hotspots controlling Hg cycling.

This study evaluates Hg speciation and functional genes under IHg and IHg + SeO<sub>3</sub><sup>2-</sup> exposure.

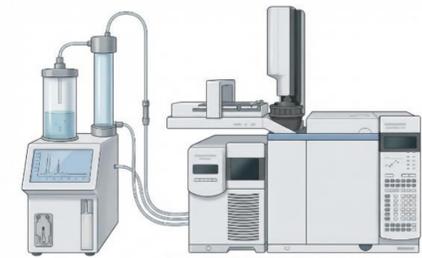
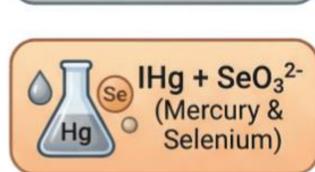
## Methodology



Tapajós River biofilm



Co-exposure treatment



Mercury Speciation Analysis



PCR Detection of Functional Genes

## Results and Discussion

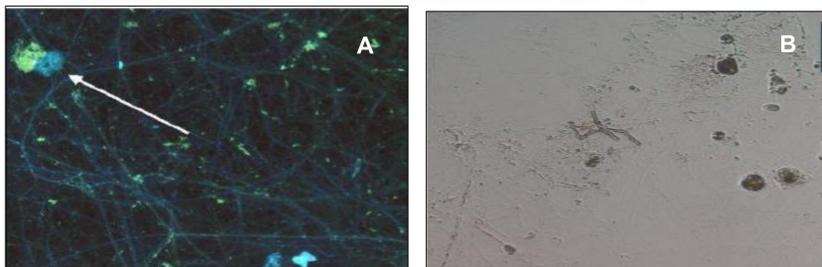


Figure 1. EPS-rich biofilm structure showing filamentous matrix (A, DAPI) and associated particles within the biofilm (B, bright-field).

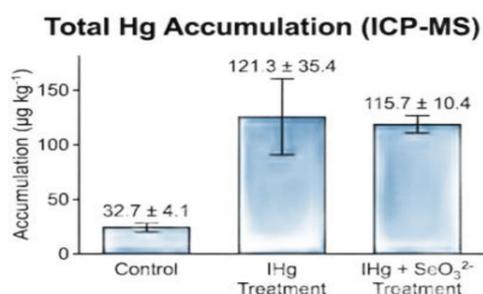


Figure 2. Total Hg concentration (ICP-MS) showing increased Hg in IHg treatments and comparable total Hg under IHg + SeO<sub>3</sub><sup>2-</sup> exposure.

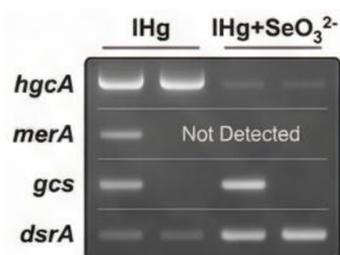


Figure 3. Qualitative PCR Analysis of Hg-Related Functional Genes in Biofilm Treatments

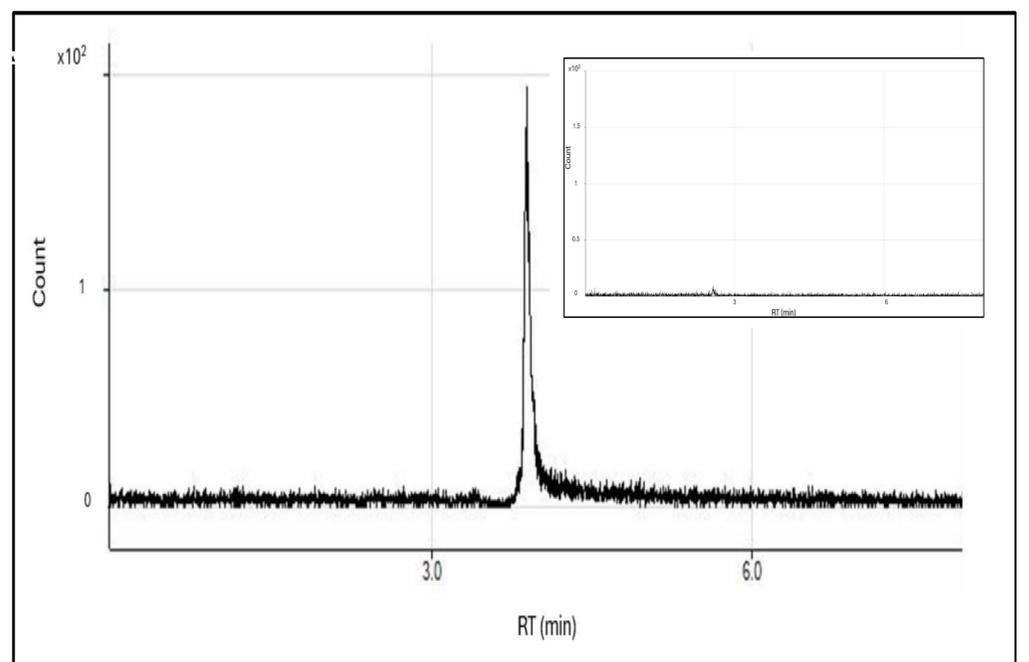


Figure 4. Chromatograms showing Hg speciation in biofilms. A pronounced IHg peak is observed in the Hg-only treatment, while the inset chromatogram (Se-only condition) shows no detectable Hg species.

**“Extracellular Polymeric Substance (EPS)-rich biofilms retained Hg, while Se reduced methylation potential, suggesting lower MeHg risk.”**

## Conclusion

Selenium stabilized Hg in EPS-rich biofilms, suppressing methylation potential without reducing total Hg. This suggests a protective role of Se in mitigating methylmercury risk in Amazonian ecosystems

## Acknowledgments

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