

Thimerosal Neurotoxicity is Associated with Glutathione Depletion: Protection with Glutathione Precursors

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Received 24 May 2004; accepted 28 July 2004

Available online 29 September 2004

Abstract

Thimerosal is an antiseptic containing 49.5% ethyl mercury that has been used for years as a preservative in many infant vaccines and in flu vaccines. Environmental methyl mercury has been shown to be highly neurotoxic, especially to the developing brain. Because mercury has a high affinity for thiol (sulfhydryl (–SH)) groups, the thiol-containing antioxidant, glutathione (GSH), provides the major intracellular defense against mercury-induced neurotoxicity. Cultured neuroblastoma cells were found to have lower levels of GSH and increased sensitivity to thimerosal toxicity compared to glioblastoma cells that have higher basal levels of intracellular GSH. Thimerosal-induced cytotoxicity was associated with depletion of intracellular GSH in both cell lines. Pretreatment with 100 μ M glutathione ethyl ester or N-acetylcysteine (NAC), but not methionine, resulted in a significant increase in intracellular GSH in both cell types. Further, pretreatment of the cells with glutathione ethyl ester or NAC prevented cytotoxicity with exposure to 15 μ M Thimerosal. Although Thimerosal has been recently removed from most children's vaccines, it is still present in flu vaccines given to pregnant women, the elderly, and to children in developing countries. The potential protective effect of GSH or NAC against mercury toxicity warrants further research as possible adjunct therapy to individuals still receiving Thimerosal-containing vaccinations.

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Keywords: Thimerosal; Neurotoxicity; Glutathione; N-acetylcysteine

INTRODUCTION

Thimerosal (sodium ethylmercurithiosalicylate) was developed by Eli Lilly in the 1930s as a effective bacteriostatic and fungistatic preservative and has been widely used in multidose vials of vaccines and in ophthalmic, otic, nasal, and topical products. Until the removal of Thimerosal from most pediatric vaccines in 2001, the largest human exposure in the US

(μ g/kg body weight) was in children under 18 months of age undergoing routine childhood immunization schedules. Prior to 2001, a child may have received a cumulative dose of over 200 μ g/kg in the first 18 months of life (Ball et al., 2001). Although the neurotoxicity of methyl mercury has been relatively well studied, limited information is available on the relative neurodevelopmental toxicity of ethylmercury, the mercury metabolite of Thimerosal. Based on the known toxicity of methylmercury, the cumulative ethylmercury exposure to US pediatric populations in Thimerosal-containing vaccinations was re-examined in 1999 and found to exceed EPA recommended guidelines

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