Glyphosate and AMPA exposure in relation to markers of biological aging in an adult population-based study

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BACKGROUND

Glyphosate is a broad-spectrum, non-selective **herbicide** used in agriculture worldwide¹.

→ Microbial degradation to **aminomethylphosphonic** acid (AMPA)

 \mapsto Higher toxicity compared with glyphosate \rightarrow Persistent in environment

 \rightarrow Human exposure through contaminated food and occupational use

Has been associated with different health disorders (e.g. cancer) as well as with increased oxidative stress

The association with **biomarkers of aging** (i.e. telomere length & mtDNA content) is poorly investigated.

HIGHLIGHTS

A doubling of the urinary **AMPA** concentration is associated with a 2.95% longer telomere length.

No association was observed with urinary glyphosate concentrations, nor any associations with mtDNA content.

METHODS

Flemish Environment and Health Studies (2012 -2016)

- \rightarrow 181 adults aged 50 to 65 years
- Urinary glyphosate and AMPA Exposure: concentrations using GC-MS-MS Relative leukocyte telomere length and Outcome: mtDNA content using qPCR

Linear regression models adjusted for confounding variables

RESULTS





Association between glyphosate/AMPA and markers of biological aging

	% difference (95% CI)	p-value
Telomere length		

Glyphosate	1.68 (-1.38 to 4.90)	0.27
AMPA	2.95 (0.07 to 5.92)	0.045*
mtDNA content		
Glyphosate	0.28 (-4.47 to 5.26)	0.90
AMPA	1.05 (-3.61 to 5.92)	0.66

Models were adjusted for sex, age, BMI, smoking status, alcohol consumption, socioeconomic status, season, and urine specific gravity. mtDNA content has been additionally adjusted for platelet count.

DISCUSSION Increased risk of non-Hodgkin lymphoma⁴, lung cancer⁵, and melanoma⁶ Other environmental exposures (i.e. PCBs², POPs³) Glyphosate exposure Longer telomere length → Cancer development Increased risk of multiple myeloma⁶ and non-Hodgkin lymphoma⁸⁻¹⁰

→ Longer telomere length is a possible mechanism for cancer development after glyphosate or AMPA exposure

¹ Agostini LP et al. 2020; ²Scinicariello F et al. 2015; ³ Shin JY et al. 2010; ⁴ Lan Q et al. 2009; ⁵ Seow WJ et al. 2014; ⁶ Han J et al. 2009; ⁷ De Roos AJ et al. 2005; ⁸ Eriksson M et al. 2008; ⁹ De Roos AJ et al. 2003; ¹⁰ McDuffie HH et al. 2001



