Global Journal of Medical Research: G
Veterinary Science and Veterinary Medicine
Volume 19 Issue 1 Version 1.0 Year 2019
Type: Double Blind Peer Reviewed International Research Journal
Publisher: Global Journals
Online ISSN: 2249-4618 & Print ISSN: 0975-5888

# Studies on the using of 2-Phenoxyethanol as an Alternative to Thiomersal as a Preservative in Foot-and-Mouth Disease Vaccine

By Hany I Abu-Elnaga, Sonia A Rizk, Hind M Daoud, Akram Z Hegazy & Walaa S Shabana

*Abstract-* The progress in foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) vaccine production directed primarily towards the safety of the vaccine, purity of the antigen, selection of proper additives, as adjuvant and preservative. Thimerosal (Merthiolate) has been used as a preservative since 1930. Nevertheless, it is important to note that Thiomersal itself proved to be very toxic because it contains mercury. Hence, the current article discussed the cause and the prevention measures of the pyrogen-free colored sediment that might appear in the vaccine formula. Where the etiology might appear in the biological product was approached and solved. Besides, 2-phenoxyethanol examined as an alternative preservative in FMD vaccine, where it showed safety and efficacy as substitutional.

*Keywords:* *foot-and-mouth disease virus, thiomersal, 2-phenoxyethanol.*

*GJMR-G Classification:* *NLMC Code: WA 360*

STUDIESONTHEUSINGOF2-PHENOXYETHANOLASANALTERNATIVETOTHIOMERSALASAPRESERVATIVEINFOOT-AND-MOUTHDISEASEVACCINE

*Strictly as per the compliance and regulations of:*

# Studies on the using of 2-Phenoxyethanol as an Alternative to Thiomersal as a Preservative in Foot-and-Mouth Disease Vaccine

Hany I Abu-Elnaga [α], Sonia A Rizk [σ], Hind M Daoud [ρ], Akram Z Hegazy [ω] & Walaa S Shabana [¥]

*Abstract-* **The progress in foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) vaccine production directed primarily towards the safety of the vaccine, purity of the antigen, selection of proper additives, as adjuvant and preservative. Thimerosal (Merthiolate) has been used as a preservative since 1930. Nevertheless, it is important to note that Thiomersal itself proved to be very toxic because it contains mercury. Hence, the current article discussed the cause and the prevention measures of the pyrogen-free colored sediment that might appear in the vaccine formula. Where the etiology might appear in the biological product was approached and solved. Besides, 2-phenoxyethanol examined as an alternative preservative in FMD vaccine, where it showed safety and efficacy as substitutional.**

*Keywords: foot-and-mouth disease virus, thiomersal, 2-phenoxyethanol.*

## I. Introduction

Foot-and-Mouth Disease Virus (FMDV) is the etiologic agent of one of the most devastating diseases that can affect cloven-hoofed livestock. It is a small, non-enveloped single-stranded, positive sense RNA virus related to family *Picornaviridae* and has seven serotypes: O, A, C, Asia 1, and Southern African Territories (SAT) 1, 2 and 3, all of which cause a highly contagious vesicular disease *(Alexandersen et al., 2003)*. Within these serotypes, over 60 subtypes have also reported. Because of this diversity, there are no universal vaccines thus presenting challenges in the selection of vaccine strains *(Brown, 2003 and Arzt et al., 2011).* Infection with FMDV causes an acute disease that spreads very rapidly and is characterized by fever, lameness and vesicular lesions on the feet, tongue, snout, and teats, with high morbidity but low mortality *(Grubman and Baxt, 2004).* Although vaccines have been extensively being used to control FMD, there was no antiviral therapy available to treat ongoing infections with FMD virus *(Grubman, 2005).*

Preservatives are added to vaccines formulation to ensure sterility of vaccine during its shelf life. They do not change or alter the nature of antigens present in the vaccine formulation. They are non-toxic in the concentration used and do not reduce the immunogenicity of the vaccine itself. Some of the commonly used preservatives are phenol, benzethonium chloride, 2-phenoxyethanol and Thiomersal (Merthiolate) *(Arif Khan 2015).* Thiomersal is an organic-mercury (Hg)-containing compound (sodium ethyl-mercury (Hg), $C_9H_9HgNaO_2S$) this is 49.55% Hg by weight. Historically, it was added to many multi-dose vials of vaccine as a preservative till now *(Tan and parkin 2000 and Geier et al., 2017*).

Thiomersal has been the most widely in multi-dose vaccines due to its low cost and high effectiveness in killing bacteria. It is not an ideal preservative. Higher concentrations not recommended because it might reduce vaccine potency or pose a danger to individuals receiving the vaccine. As a result, the investigators suggested that those administering thimerosal containing vaccines should not rely on its effectiveness, but instead should apply particular attention to sterile technique when using multi-dose vials *(Khandke et a., I 2011*). In 1999, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) was required by law to assess the amount of mercury in all the products the agency oversees, not just vaccines. The U.S. Public Health Service decided that as much mercury as possible should be removed from vaccines, and thimerosal was the only source of mercury in vaccines. Even though there was no evidence that thimerosal in vaccines was dangerous, the decision to remove it was a made as a precautionary measure to decrease overall exposure to mercury *(Ball et al., 2001 and Atkins 2001)*.

2-Phenoxyethanol (2-PE) is a broad spectrum preservative, which has excellent activity against a wide range of Gram-negative and Gram-positive bacteria, yeast, and mold *(EU, 2016)*. 2-Phenoxyethanol used as a preservative in cosmetics, pharmaceuticals and liquid protein concentrate. Investigators described the toxicity levels of commonly used preservatives in vaccines and biologics; the results showed that of 2-phenoxyethanol was the least toxic compounds among preservative compounds as it's relative toxicity expressed as 4.6 fold while it is 330 fold in case of Thiomersal and 12.2 fold for phenol (*Geier et al., 2010*). The activity of the antimicrobial preservatives, 2-phenoxyethanol and Thiomersal, were compared in diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis (adsorbed) vaccine. Both chemicals were equally effective in inactivating challenge doses of Gram-negative and Gram-positive microorganisms, as

*Author α σ ρ ω ¥: Department of Foot and Mouth Disease, Veterinary Serum and Vaccine Research Institute, Abbassia, Cairo, Egypt.*
*e-mail: h.Abu-Elnaga@hotmail.com*

well as yeast *(Lowe and Southern 1994).* Using of 2-Phenoxyethanol as a preservative at a concentration of 5 mg/dose was stable and met European Pharmacopoeia (EP) recommended criteria for antimicrobial effectiveness tests when the formulation kept over 30 month. In contrast a dose of Thiomersal, as a comparator, or other preservatives did not meet EP antimicrobial effectiveness acceptance criteria. The results indicate that 2-PE provides superior antimicrobial effectiveness over thimerosal for this vaccine formulation *(Khandke et al., 2011)*. Also, PCV13 vaccine formulated with 2-phenoxyethanol in multi dose vials safe and immunogenic when administered according to the routine schedule (*Idoko et al., 2017*). Antibiotics are inadequate for preventing the growth of heavy contamination with bacteria or light contamination with fungi in biological products. The addition of 0.375% of 2-phenoxyethanol as a preservative to the vaccine furnished a stable mixture of preservatives (streptomycin, neomycin, and 2-phenoxyethanol) was inhibitory to both bacteria and fungi. This mixture was completely effective to preserve vaccine *(Hilliard et al., 1964).*

The traditional preservative Merthiolate was used as in veterinary vaccine in developing countries with its adverse effects in human (Geier et al., 2015) and may discolor on exposure to light. Hence, the current article discussed the cause and the prevention measures of the pyrogen-free colored sediment that might appear in the vaccine formula. Besides, 2-phenoxyethanol examined as an alternative preservative.

## II. Materials and Methods

### a) FMDV, Cells and lab animal

FMD virus, O Pan Asia 2, locally isolated strain of cattle origin. The virus was typed at Veterinary Serum and Vaccine Research Institute, Abbasia, Cairo and confirmed by Pirbright, International Reference Laboratories, United Kingdom, with a titer of $10^7$ $\log_{10}$ $TCID_{50}$/ml. For detection the cytotoxicity test, Baby Hamster Kidney cell line (BHK21) Clone 13 maintained in FMD Department, Veterinary Serum and Vaccine Research Institute, Abbasia, Cairo according to the technique described by *Macpherson and Stocher (1962)* using Eagle's medium with 8-10% sterile new bovine serum obtained from Sigma, USA was used. Additionally, twenty healthy adult albino Guinea pigs of approximately 400-500 grams body weight used in safety test.

### b) Thiomersal and 2-phenoxyethanol

Thiomersal ≥97% (HPLC) powder, Sigma Prod. No. T5125. The rate of oxidation of thimerosal in solution is greatly increased by traces of copper ions. In slightly acidic solution thimerosal may be precipitated as the corresponding acid which undergoes slow decomposition with the formation of insoluble products. Sodium chloride has been shown to adversely affect its stability. Thimerosal should be stored at room temperature protected from light. It is reportedly stable in air but not in sunlight. While, 2-Phenoxyethanol ≥99% (Phenylglycol), 77699 Sigma-Aldrich of molecular weight 138.16 was a viscous liquid, soluble and clear. Used at a concentration of 0.5% *(Khandke et al., 2011)*.

### c) Microbial inspection of FMD virus and vaccine

FMDV O serially inoculated onto BHK cells. Virus harvest exposed to sterilization using a 0.2μm filter. Monovalent oil emulsion FMDV O vaccine formula prepared. Traditional prepared Merthiolate solution prepared in a 1L glass bottle, autoclaved, kept in room temperature. It added to a sample from FMDV O harvest inactivated with Binary BEI and to the vaccine formula. Within time, the FMDV O harvest sample and vaccine formula showed somewhat colored sediment. The sediment aspirated and spread on bacteriological media and agar for pyrogenic agent inspection.

### d) Chemical inspection of FMD virus and vaccine

The previous observed colored sediment posed to inspect most prominent chemicals used in the preparation steps of the virus harvest and its vaccine. These chemical include the ph adjusting buffer, sodium bicarbonate, Binary Ethyleneimine (BEI, Aziridine) in NaOH solution, Sodium Thiosulhate, Antimirobial agent (Neomycin and Nystatin), in addition to, the vaccine preservative agents, Merthiolate and formalin. All the previous chemical compounds and solutions added solely to samples from FMDV O harvest, its different vaccine formula and full sterile milk (3% fat) involved as a control. Also, negative control without the previous chemicals. Each sample was adjusted to 1.5 ml and centrifuged at highest speed in a high-speed cooling centrifuge. The physical color appearance of each sample observed after centrifugation.

### e) Thiomersal preservative

The samples (virus, vaccine, milk) were further exposed to Thiomersal solution stress as following. Two aliquots of Thiomersal solution were used. Thiomersal solution aliquot one was the previous mentioned Traditional prepared Merthiolate solution, whereas, Thiomersal solution aliquot two was prepared and used avoiding heat and light. The two aliquots applied on the samples, in addition to negative controls without Merthiolate were involved.

### f) 2-Phenoxyethanol preservative

The former samples (virus, vaccine, milk) inspected versus to 2-Phenoxyethanol. Cytotoxic assay of 2-phenoxyethanol on BHK-21 cells was performed as follow. BHK-21 cells seeded in 96–well micro-titer plates (Greiner-Bio one, Germany), for 24 h at 37°C. The medium removed from each well and replenished with 100 µl two-fold serial dilutions of 2-phenoxyethanol in

fresh medium containing 2% fetal calf serum. For cell controls, 100µl of media without 2-phenoxyethanol added. The cell cultures incubated at 37 °C for 24 h. After incubation, cytotoxicity determined by examining cellular morphology depending on microscopic detection of morphological alterations. Also, safety test for 2-Phenoxyethanol in Guinea pigs carried out. It performed using intradermal injections of 2-Phenoxyethanol solution (0.5, 1, 2, 4 %) in 0.9% saline in Guinea pigs, five animal for each concentration. Reactions assessed after 24 and 48 hours. Microbial inspection using bacterial and fungal growth media for 2-Phenoxyethanol preservative performed as previously mentioned.

## III. Results

Microbial inspection of FMD virus and vaccine showed that the bacterial and fungal growth media included Agar, Broth, Brain-Heart infusion medium, Thioglycollate broth, Thioglycollate broth with Tween 20 and Sabouraud agar did not detect contaminant in the aspirated sediment in both the virus harvest sample and its vaccine formula that had an added traditional prepared Merthiolate solution. Hence, the sediments isolated from the virus harvest sample and various vaccine formula were pyrogen-free. Thiomersal solution aliquot one showed discoloration, where, aliquot two showed non-discoloration (Fig. 1). Samples and negative controls, inspected after centrifugation for an apparent chemical reaction of Merthiolate aliquot one and two, did not reveal color difference, except the one with added Merthiolate aliquot one that showed discolored sediment in comparison to the aliquot two and negative control (Fig. 2-5). Furthermore, discolored sediment appeared in contaminated vaccine formula but accompanied by breaking of the emulsion into layers with changed colors (Fig. 6). Moreover, the effect of two Thiomersal concentrations (0.01 and 0.01%) on the pH observed (Fig. 6-7).

For 2-Phenoxyethanol preservative, samples (virus, vaccine, milk) were inspected versus to 2-Phenoxyethanol and showed no apparent discoloration sediment and no alteration in their pH. Inoculation onto BHK cells for toxicity revealed that at concentration of 4%, the cytotoxicity was about 100% and when the concentration was decreased till reaching 0.5% there was no cytotoxicity found in the treated cells. In context of 2-Phenoxyethanol safety test, necrotic skin lesions were induced by 4%, 2% and 1% solutions of 2-Phenoxyethanol. At the concentration of 0.5% there were no lesions. Microbial inspection for media showed no bacterial and fungal growth media the virus harvest sample and its vaccine formula that had an added 2-Phenoxyethanol solution.

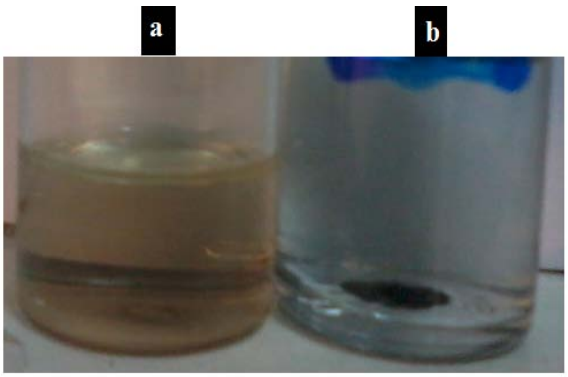


*Fig. 1:* Thiomersal *exposed* or *avoided* light and heat Thiomersal solution a- aliquot1 (100%) showed discoloration and b- aliquot two (10%) showed non-discoloration.

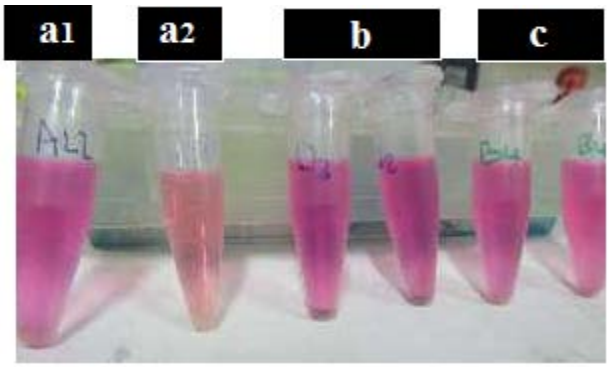


*Fig. 2:* Thiomersal (0.02%) effect on *virus harvest*. *Sterile virus harvest* showed micro-tubes with $a_1$- non-discolored sediment and no Thiomersal added, used as negative control containing virus harvest, while $a_2$ non-discolored sediment and no Thiomersal added, used as negative control containing aseptic cell suspension; b-discolored sediment and Thiomersal solution aliquot 1 added; c- non-discolored sediment and Thiomersal solution aliquot 2 added.

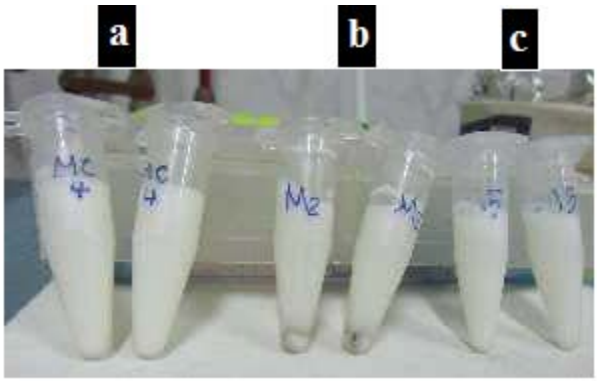


*Fig. 3:* Thiomersal (0.02%) effect on *milk Sterile milk* showed micro-tubes with a- non-discolored sediment and no Thiomersal added, used as negative control; b-discolored sediment and Thiomersal solution aliquot 1 added; c- non-discolored sediment and Thiomersal solution aliquot two added.

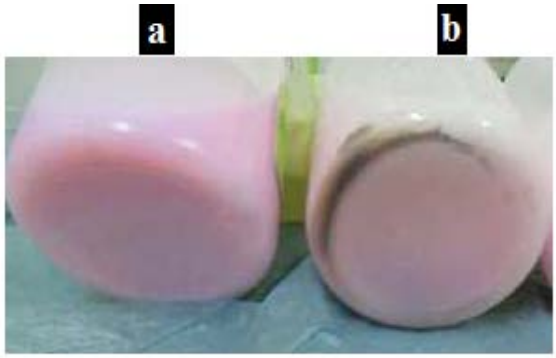


*Fig. 4:* *Sterile vaccine formula* showed a-non-discolored and b-discolored sediment. The discoloration was due to chemical cause.

*Fig. 5:* *Contaminated vaccine formula* showed discolored sediment. The discoloration was due to microbial cause accompanied by breaking of the emulsion into layers with changed colors.

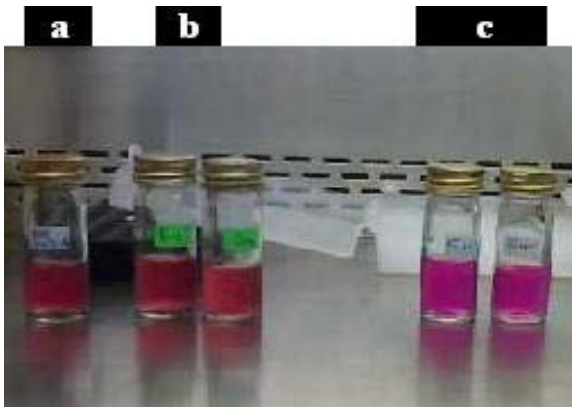


*Fig. 6:* Thiomersal (0.01%) effect on *pH* exposed to 37°C & 4°C *for 2 days. Sterile virus harvest* with phenol red (pH indicator). The McCartney:

a. After kept at 37°C for one day with no Thiomersal added, followed by 4°C for one day, used as a control, where pH color *changed* from pink to red (pH value ~ 7.4-7.6).
b. After kept at 37°C for one day with Thiomersal added (0.01%), followed by 4°C for one day where pH color *changed* from pink to red.
c. With Thiomersal added (0.01%) *before* kept at 37°C for one day, followed by 4°C for one day where pH color *unchanged* from pink (pH value more than 8).

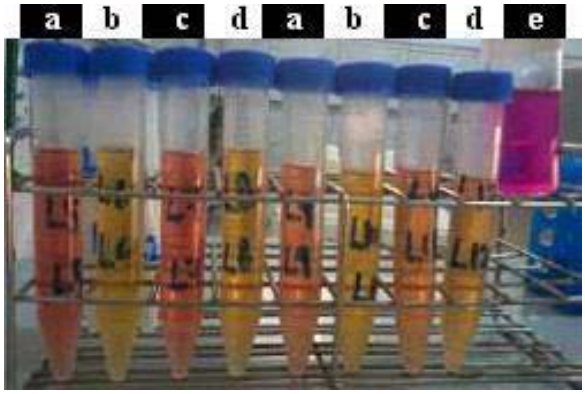


*Fig. 7:* Thiomersal effect (0.1%) on *pH* exposed to 37°C, room temperature (during the study was 28 °C) and 4°C *for 6 day. Sterile virus harvest* and *aseptic cells suspension* with phenol red (pH indicator) were shown. The tubes (the 1st four tubes contained cells, while the 2nd four tubes contained virus harvest) were:

a. With cells or virus harvest kept at 37°C for one day, followed by 4°C for five days with Thiomersal added, where pH color *changed* from pink to red (pH value ~ 7.4-7.6 for cells or ~ 7-7.2 for virus harvest).
b. With cells or virus harvest kept at 37°C for one day, followed by 4°C for five days with no Thiomersal added, where pH color *changed* from pink to yellow (pH value ~ 6.4-6.6).
c. With cells or virus harvest kept at room temperature for six days with Thiomersal added, where pH color *changed* from pink to red.
d. With cells or virus harvest kept at room temperature for six days with no Thiomersal, where pH color *unchanged* from pink to yellow.
e. Virus kept at 4°C for six days with no Thiomersal added, used as a control, where pH color *unchanged* from pink (pH value more than 8).

## IV. Discussion

The control of FMD relies on stamping out of the infected animals or vaccination with chemically inactivated FMD vaccines. Vaccination has greatly reduced the burden of infectious diseases, and recently the vaccine safety gets more public attention than vaccination effectiveness. In this study, we discussed the cause and the prevention measures of the pyrogen-free colored sediment that might appear in the vaccine formula and tried to improve the adverse influence of Thiomersal. There were neither bacterial nor fungal growth media in virus harvest nor its vaccine formula. However, there was discolored sediment in comparison to the negative control. The discolored sediments were in sterile virus harvest, milk and vaccine formula. The discoloration was due to chemical cause due to the presence of Thiomersal. Previously, Thiomersal leads to the formation of sediment (*Ludwig et al., 2004*). Furthermore, it was recorded that adding of Thiomersal

to FMDV as a preservative leads to dissociation of intact (146S) foot-and-mouth disease virions into 12S particles as assessed by novel ELISAs specific for either 146S or 12S particles (*Harmsen et al., 2011)*.

The results of the examination of 2-Phenoxyethanol as a preservative by inspection of samples (virus, vaccine, milk) showed no formation of sediment, and no changes in colors. Also, results of In case of inoculation of 2-Phenoxyethanol onto BHK cells for toxicity examination, it was clear that at the concentration of 0.5% there was no cytotoxicity in the treated cells. Also, the results of the safety test showed no necrotic skin lesions at the concentration of 0.5%. 2-Phenoxyethanol provides superior antimicrobial effectiveness over Thimerosal for vaccine formulation *(Khandke et al., 2011.* Where, it is suitable for use as a preservative vaccine (Eiji et al., 2002).

Finally, 2-phenoxyethanol could use as an alternative to Thiomersal for safe and effective preservation of FMD vaccine.

## Acknowledgments

Prof. Dr. Magdy Abd-Aty and Dr. Wael Mossad for the scientific communication, as well as, to the Egyptian Veterinary Serum and Vaccine Research Institute (VSVRI) for funding the research.

*Conflict of Interest*

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

## References Références Referencias

1. Alexandersen S, Zhang Z, Donaldson AI and Garland AJ (2003): The pathogenesis and diagnosis of foot-and-mouth disease. J Comp Pathol 129 (1):1-36.
2. Arzt J, Juleff N, Zhang Z and Rodriguez L L (2011): The pathogenesis of foot-and-mouth disease I: viral pathways in cattle. Transbound Emerg 58 (4): 291–304.
3. Atkins K (2001): Fears raised Over Preservative in Vaccines. Boston Globe.
4. Ball L K, Ball R and Pratt R D (2001): An assessment of thimerosal use in childhood vaccines. Pediatrics 107 (5): 1147–1154.
5. Borremansr M, Van Loco J, Roos R and Goeyens L (2004): Validation of HPLC analysis of 2-phenoxyethanol, 1-phenoxypropan-2-ol, methyl, ethyl, propyl, butyl and benzyl 4-hydroxybenzoate (parabens) in cosmetic products, with emphasis on decision limit and detection capability. Chromato-graphia 59 (1-2): 47-53.
6. Brown F (2003): The history of research in foot and-mouth disease. Virus Res. 91: 3-7.
7. Geier D A, Jordan S K and Geier M R (2010): The relative toxicity of compounds used as preservatives in vaccines and biologics. Med Sci Monit 16 (5): SR21-SR27.
8. Geier D A, Sykes L K, Kern J K, Dorea J G, Hooker B S, King P G and Geier M R (2015): Thimerosal clinical, epidemiologic and biochemical studies. Clin Chim Acta 444: 212-20.
9. Grubman M J (2005): Development of novel strategies to control foot-and-mouth disease: marker vaccines and antivirals. Biologicals 33: 227-234.
10. Grubman M J and Baxt B (2004): Foot-and-mouth disease. Clin Microbiol Rev 17 (2): 465–93.
11. Hamsen M M, Fijten H P, Westra D F and Coco-Martin J M (2011): Effect of Thiomersal on dissociation of intact (146S) foot-and-mouth disease virions into 12S particles as assessed by novel ELISAs specific for either 146S or 12S particles. Vaccine 29 (15): 2682-90.
12. Idoko O T, Mboizi R B, Okoye M, Laudat F, Ceesay B, Liang J Z, Le Dren-Narayanin N, Jansen K U Gurtman A, Center K J, Scott D A, Kampmann B and Roca A (2017): Immunogenicity and safety of 13-valent pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV13) formulated with 2-phenoxyethanol in multi dose vials given with routine vaccination in healthy infants: An open-label randomized controlled trial. Vaccine 35 (24): 3256-3263.
13. Khandke L, Yang C, Krylova K, Jansen K U and Rashidbaigi A (2011): Preservative of choice for Prev(e)nar 13™ in a multi-dose formulation. Vaccine 29 (41): 7144-53.
14. Komatsu E, Yamazaki H, Abe K, Iyama S, Oishi M, Sato T, Yoshino C, Hashimoto H, Watanabe M and Nagai M (2002): Influence of Temperature on the Efficacy of 2-Phenoxyethanol as a Preservative for Adsorbed Diphtheria-Purified Pertussis-Tetanus Combined Vaccine. Journal of health science: 48(1): 89-92.
15. Kramer L, Bauer E, Jansen M, Reiter D, Derfler K and Schaffer A (2004): Mercury exposure in protein A immune adsorption. Nephrol Dial Transplant 19: 451-456.
16. Lowe I and Southern J (1994): The antimicrobial activity of phenoxyethanol in vaccines. Lett Appl Microbiol., 18 (2): 115-6.
17. Macpherson M and Stocher B (1962): Polyma transformation hamster cell clones, an investigation of genetic factors affecting cell competence. Virology 16: 147-151.
18. Pivnick H, Tracy J M, Tosoni A L and Glass D G (1964): Preservatives for Poliomyelitis (Salk) Vaccine III: 2-phenoxyethanol. Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences: 53 (8): 899-901.
19. Tan M and Parkin J E (2000) Route of decomposition of Thiomersal (thimerosal). Int J Pharm 208 (1–2): 23-34.