

Arsenic contamination of food and water is a global public health concern—researchers are studying how it causes cancer

June 5 2023, by Cristina Andrade-Feraud and Diana Azzam



One symptom of arsenic poisoning is the growth of plaques on the skin called arsenical keratosis. Credit: <u>Anita Ghosh/REACH via Flickr</u>, <u>CC BY</u>



Arsenic is a naturally occurring element found in the Earth's crust. Exposure to arsenic, often through contaminated food and water, is associated with various negative health effects, <u>including cancer</u>.

Arsenic exposure is a global public health issue. A 2020 study estimated that <u>up to 200 million people worldwide</u> are exposed to arseniccontaminated drinking water at levels above the legal limit of <u>10 parts</u> <u>per billion</u> set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and World Health Organization. <u>More than 70 countries</u> are affected, including the United States, Spain, Mexico, Japan, India, China, Canada, Chile, Bangladesh, Bolivia and Argentina.

Since many countries are still affected by high levels of arsenic, we believe <u>arsenic exposure</u> is a global public health issue that requires urgent action. <u>We study</u> how <u>exposure to toxic metals</u> like arsenic can <u>lead to cancer</u> through the formation of <u>cancer stem cells</u>.

Arsenic contamination of food and water

Your body can absorb arsenic <u>through several routes</u>, such as inhalation and skin contact. However, the most common source of arsenic exposure is through contaminated drinking water or food.

People who live in areas with <u>naturally high levels of arsenic in the soil</u> and water are at particular risk. In the U.S., for example, that includes regions in the Southwest such as Arizona, Nevada and New Mexico. Additionally, <u>human activities</u> such as mining and agriculture can also increase arsenic in food and water sources.

High levels of arsenic can also be found in food and drink products, <u>particularly rice</u> and rice-based products like rice cereals and crackers. A



2019 Consumer Reports investigation even found that <u>some brands of</u> <u>bottled water</u> sold in the U.S. contained levels of arsenic that exceeded the legal limit. Alarmingly, multiple studies have also found that several <u>popular baby food brands</u> contained arsenic at concentrations much higher than the legal limit.

Arsenic and cancer stem cells

Chronic exposure to arsenic increases the <u>risk of developing multiple</u> <u>types of cancer</u>.

The mechanisms by which arsenic causes cancer are complex and not yet fully understood. However, research suggests that <u>arsenic can damage</u> <u>DNA</u>, <u>disrupt cell signaling pathways</u> and <u>impair the immune system</u>, all of which can contribute to cancer development.



The image on the left shows ovarian epithelial cells under normal conditions. The image on the right shows the cells after three weeks of chronic arsenic exposure at 75 parts per billion. Credit: Cristina M. Andrade-Feraud/Azzam Laboratory at FIU, <u>CC BY-NC-ND</u>



Scientists <u>have also linked chronic arsenic exposure</u> to the development of cancer stem cells. These are cells within tumors thought to be responsible for cancer growth and spread. Like normal stem cells in the body, cancer stem cells can develop into many different types of cells. At what stage of cellular development a stem cell acquires the genetic mutation that turns it into a cancer stem cell remains unknown.

<u>Our research</u> aims to identify what type of cell arsenic targets to form a cancer stem cell. We are currently using <u>cell cultures</u> obtained from the same organ at different stages of cellular development to examine how the origins of cells affect the formation of cancer stem cells.

Preventing chronic arsenic exposure is critical to reducing the burden of arsenic-related health effects. Further research is needed to understand <u>arsenic</u>-induced cancer stem cell formation and develop effective strategies to prevent it. In the meantime, continued monitoring and regulation of this toxic metal in <u>food</u> and water sources could help improve the health of affected communities.

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