

Degradation of Flavoring Chemical Compounds in Flavored Nicotine Solutions Used in E-Cigarettes

Andreea Merzianu, Michelle Page BA, Noel Leigh MS, **Maciej Goniewicz PhD PharmD**

Roswell Park Comprehensive Cancer Center, Department of Health Behavior Buffalo, NY 14263

Background

- ☐ E-cigarettes are electronic nicotine delivery systems (ENDS) that vaporize liquids and are inhaled.
 - ☐ Popular flavors include fruit, mint, and dessert.
 - ☐ Flavors comprise of many individual flavoring chemical compounds.
- ☐ The stability of flavoring chemicals in e-cigarettes is unknown.
 - ☐ Expiration dates are often arbitrarily listed and the amount of time from manufacture to purchase is usually unknown.
- ☐ NYS recently banned all flavored liquids due to their attractiveness to youth.
 - ☐ Users and stores may begin to purchase and store flavored e-cigarette liquid products.
 - ☐ This is concerning because the flavoring compounds could degrade into other chemicals with unknown health effects.
- Degradation may occur from oxidation, hydrolysis, or photolysis.







- ☐ Vanillin, a widely used flavoring chemical in food products, has been shown to degrade in various conditions (Weerawatanakorn, M. et al 2015).
 - Vanillin is also a popular additive to e-cigarette liquid flavors, and its stability in the liquids is currently unknown.
 - ☐ Though vanillin and other flavor compounds oxidize in food products, we still don't know what is occurring in e-cigarette products.

Purpose/Hypothesis

- ☐ The purpose of this study was to determine if 20 chemical compounds added to flavored e-cigarettes degrade over the span of one year in three different light and temperature conditions.
- ☐ Hypothesis: If flavoring chemical compounds degrade in food products, then similar degradation effects will be observed in e-cigarette liquids.

Methods/Materials

Samples 20 Flavoring Chemicals Independently added and Combined into 50:50 PG/VG solution (1 mg/mL)

> 13 commercial products (Blu commercial liquids)

A control with just PG/VG, and one with both PG/VG and Nicotine

Conditions

Ambient Light

Ambient Dark

4°C Dark

Preparation

Aliquots were collected at: 0 month

1 month 3 month

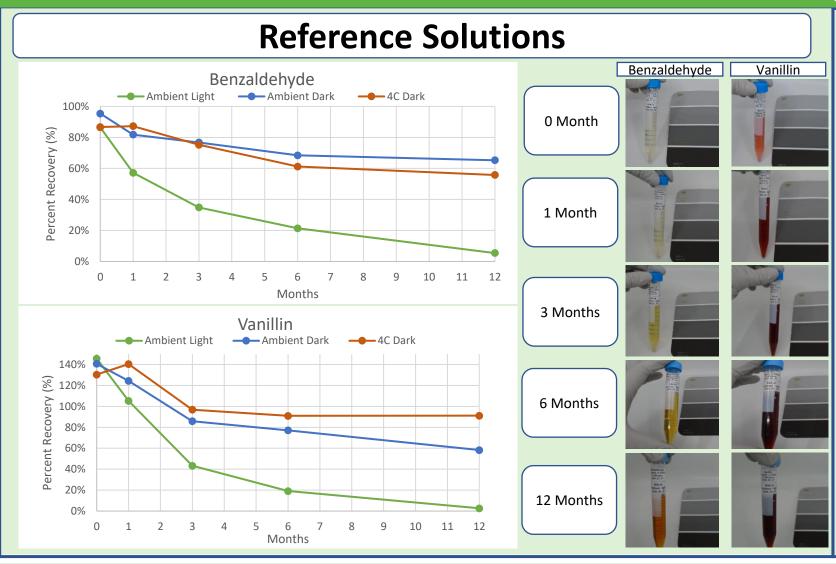
6 month

added to 3mL of MeOH

12 month 30µL of each sample Q-TOF **Flavor Quantification**

Instrumentation

Results/Analysis



After the mixing of PG/VG with flavor A study from Yale University has shown that flavor aldehydes rapidly reacted found that: with PG (Erythropel, H. et al 2019).

aldehydes, and after a storage period, it was 1. E-cigarette liquids are chemically unstable

2. New compounds can form

Blu E-Cigarette Liquids Benzaldehyde-Blu Cherry

ANALYSIS



0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 Months

Acetals Molecules formed from chemical reactions between aldehydes and PG/VG.

Cytotoxic PG flavor acetals are more cytotoxic than the parent aldehyde (Jabba, S., et al. 2020).

Conclusions

- ☐ The flavoring chemical compounds Benzaldehyde and Vanillin in reference solutions and in commercial Blu liquids degraded over the span of one year.
- ☐ The ambient light condition allowed for fastest decay in both the Blu liquids and the reference solutions.
- ☐ Degraded commercial liquids could possibly be exposing users to harmful toxic acetals.

Disclosures

Dr. Goniewicz reports grants from Pfizer Inc. and served as an advisory board member to Johnson & Johnson, manufacturers of smoking cessation drugs, outside the submitted work.

Research reported here was supported by the National Cancer Institute of the National Institutes of Health (NIH) and the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) Center for Tobacco Products under Award Number U54CA228110. The content is solely the responsibility of the authors and does not necessarily represent the official views of the NIH or the FDA.