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Sucralose administered in feed, beginning prenatally through lifespan, induces hematopoietic neoplasias in male swiss mice.

M S¹, M P¹, E T¹, L F¹, F M¹, M L¹, L B¹, M M¹, F B¹.

Author information

Abstract

BACKGROUND: Sucralose is an organochlorine artificial sweetener approximately 600 times sweeter than sucrose and used in over 4,500 products. Long-term carcinogenicity bioassays on rats and mice conducted **on behalf of the manufacturer** have failed to show the evidence of carcinogenic effects.

OBJECTIVE: The aim of this study was to evaluate the carcinogenic effect of **sucralose** in mice, using a sensitive experimental design.

METHODS: Five groups of male (total n = 457) and five groups female (total n = 396) Swiss mice were treated from 12 days of gestation through the lifespan with **sucralose** in their feed at concentrations of 0, 500, 2,000, 8,000, and 16,000 ppm.

RESULTS: We found a significant dose-related increased incidence of males bearing malignant tumors ($p < 0.05$) and a significant dose-related increased incidence ($p < 0.01$) of hematopoietic neoplasias in males, in particular at the dose levels of 2,000 ppm ($p < 0.01$) and 16,000 ppm ($p < 0.01$).

CONCLUSIONS: These findings do not support previous data that **sucralose** is biologically inert. More studies are necessary to show the safety of **sucralose**, including new and more adequate carcinogenic bioassay on rats. Considering that millions of people are likely exposed, follow-up studies are urgent.

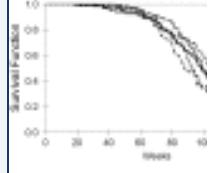
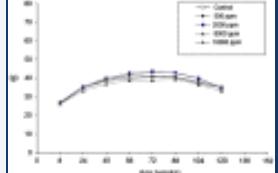
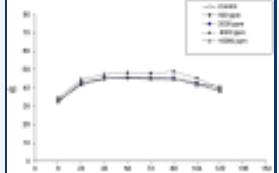
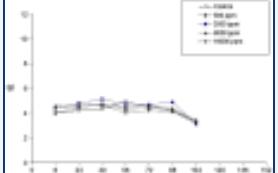
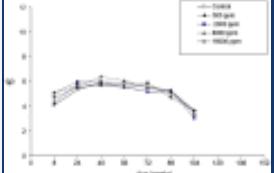
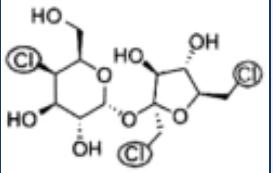
KEYWORDS: Carcinogenicity bioassays; Hematopoietic neoplasias; Mice; Prenatal; **Sucralose**

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