

New methods: miniorgans

C. Rovida

CAAT-Europe, University of Konstanz

16 maggio 2018 Parma Summer School 2018 Emerging Risks for Food Safety and Public Perception







Stakeholder Platform



CAAT EU Policy Program















Regulation EC 1107/2009 on Plant Protection Products

Regulation EC 1223/2009 on cosmetics Products





Regulation EC 528/2012 on Biocidal Products

Toxicology: traditional in vivo approach

- Skin/Eye irritation
- Skin sensitisation
- Acute toxicity

- Repeated Dose Toxicity
- Reproductive Toxicity
- Genotoxicity
- Carcinogenicity





We are not 70kg rats !!!

Age 0 -100 years

Different ethnics, 2-200 kg both gender

Diverse food, environment



Mostly 3 months, max 2 years

> Mostly twins, one gender

Standardized chow and cage

Disease history, Comorbidities, Multiple treatments Healthy, Artificial diseases, Mono-treatments

20-500 g





RELIABILITY OF ANIMAL TESTS

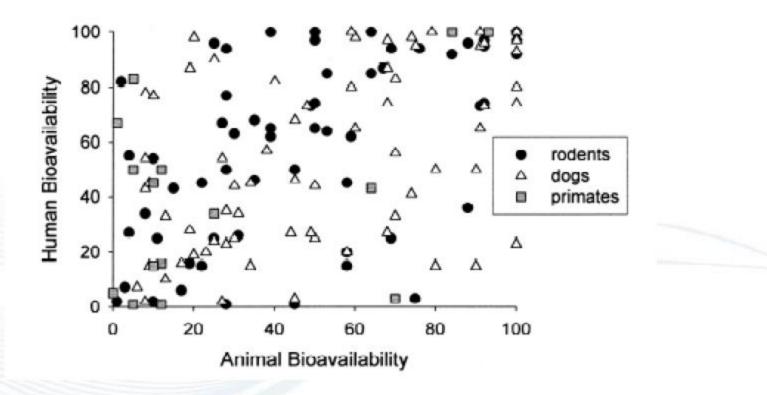
GLP, standardized protocols, some validated, high doses, substance effects in healthy animals:

- Cancer bioassay: 57% (repeat or mouse vs. rat)
- Reproductive Tox: 60% between species
- Uterotrophic assay: 26% contradictory
- Skin sensitization: 77% guinea pig vs. mouse
- Severs eye irritation: 70% reproducible
- Acute fish tox: up to 6 log orders different
- Chronic tox: no correlation between mouse and rats or genders





How can we do quantitative risk assessment, if already oral bioavailability differs dramatically?



Grass GM and Sinko PJ. Adv Drug Delivery Rev 2002, 43:433-451





Report del National Research Council of the National Academies Published on 2007



TOXICITY TESTING IN THE 21ST CENTURY A VISION AND A STRATEGY

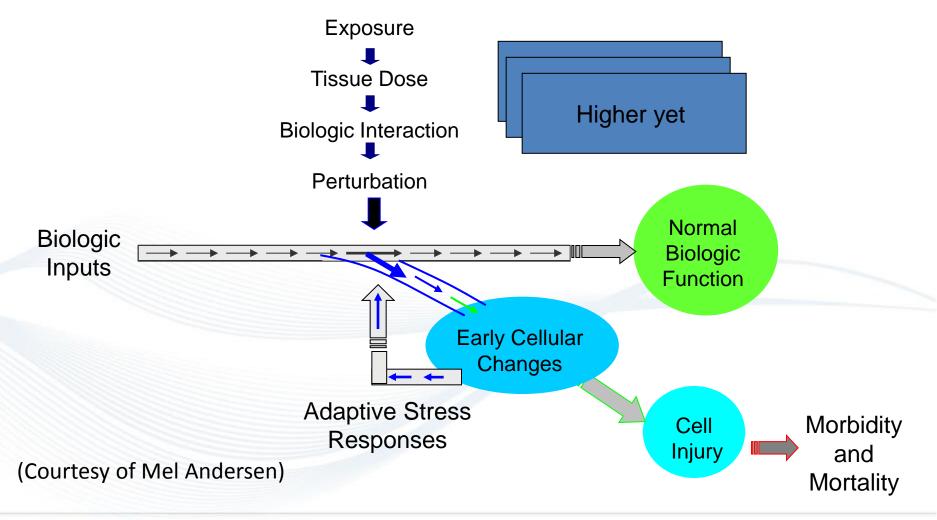


(Google: "Toxicity Testing in the 21st Century")





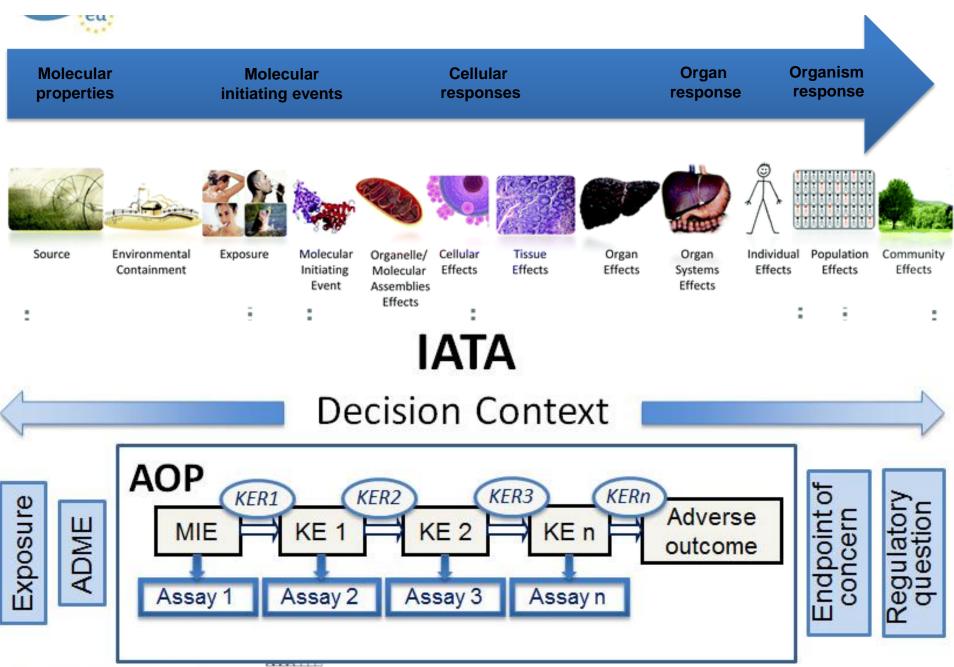
A New Paradigm: Activation of Toxicity Pathways



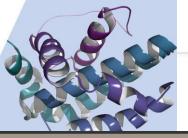




ADVERSE OUTCOME PATHWAY



Guidance Document for the Use of Adverse Outcome Pathways in Developing Integrated Approaches to Testing and Assessment (IATA)

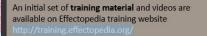


facilitating knowledge exchange between experimental biologists, modelers and chemical risk assessment communities.



Series on Testing and Assessment No. 260





- From the website you can learn how to:
- Create the visual diagram of an AOP
- Build Key Event and Key Event Relationship following the OECD Users' Handbook for AOP development.
- Save an AOP as a local file or publish it on the centralised Effectopedia database
- Build simple quantitative models using experimental data
- Design and implement interactive executable models using R or Matlab

Effectopedia website

The source code is available on SourceForge :

European

Commission

Effectopedia is developed by:

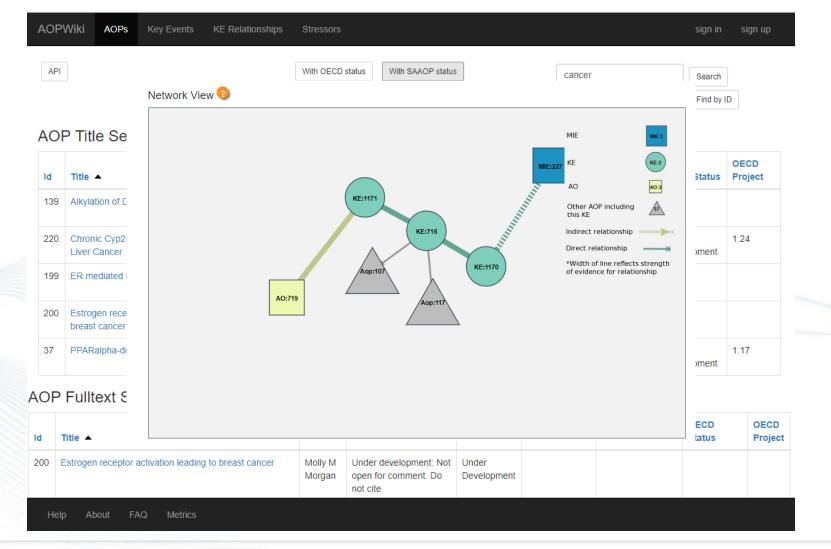




>>OECD Jan, 2017



AOP wiki – search for «cancer»







Type of Cells for Toxicity studies

- Cell Lines
 - Origine tumorale
- Primary cells
 - Biopsy
 - Volunteers (plasma, urine, etc.)
- Stem Cells
 - Adult Stem Cells
 - Embryo stem cells
 - Cord Blood Stem Cells
 - Embryos (animal origin)

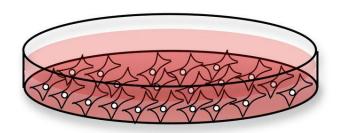






Traditional culture: pan-fried eggs "sunny side up"

Cell density ca. 0.1% of tissue, Dilution of all secreted factors



- Ca. 25% of cell lines misidentified
- 15-25% mycoplasma infected
- Genetic instability
- Culture artifacts

No flow No steady ingredients,

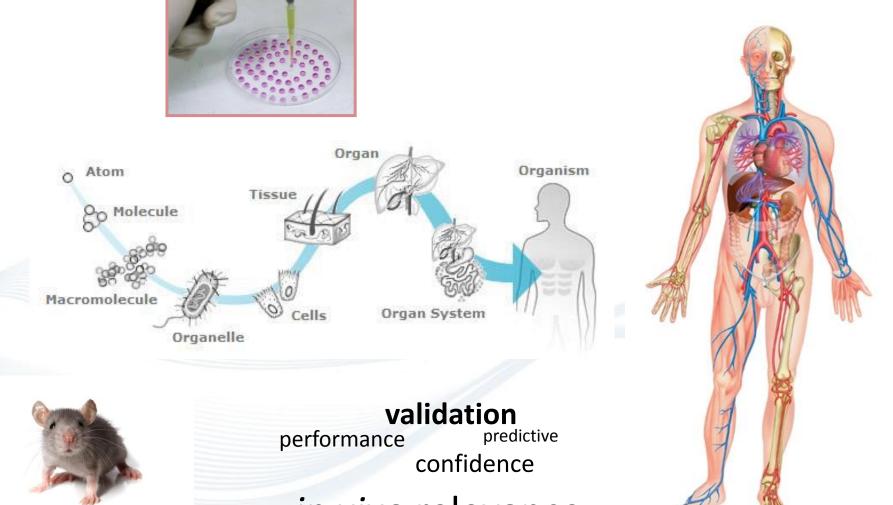
Cell to cell contact about 2%, 49% plastic, 49% medium











in vivo relevance



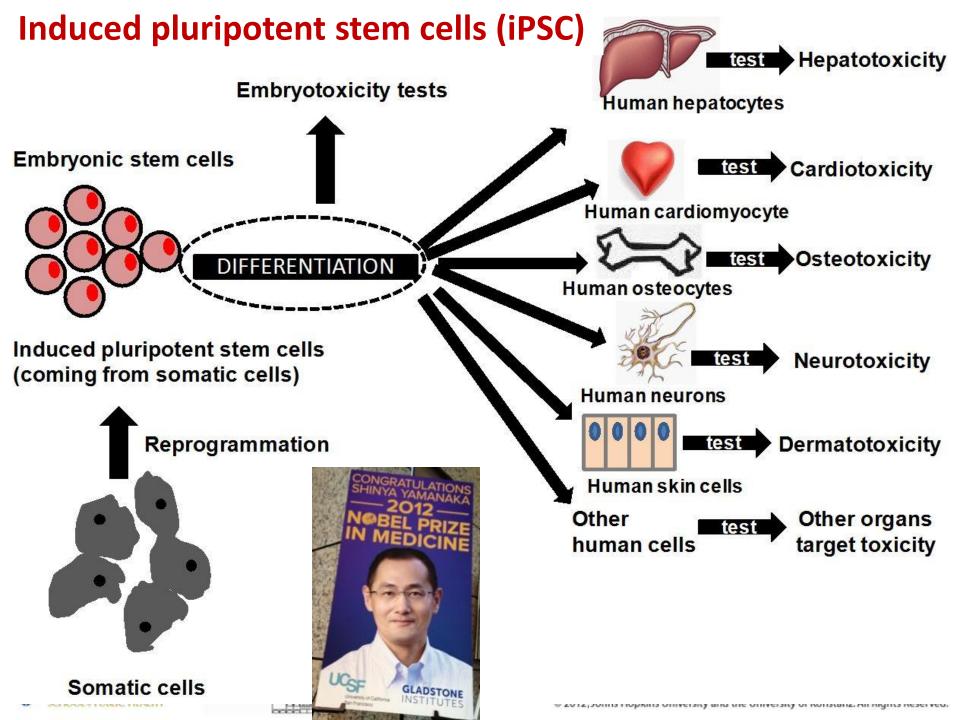


Application of the adverse outcome pathway concept

- Human-induced pluripotent stem cell technology
- Human organ-on-a chip
- Ex-vivo biopsy or post-mortem human tissue
- Bio-banks and advanced mathematical modelling
- Advanced clinical studies

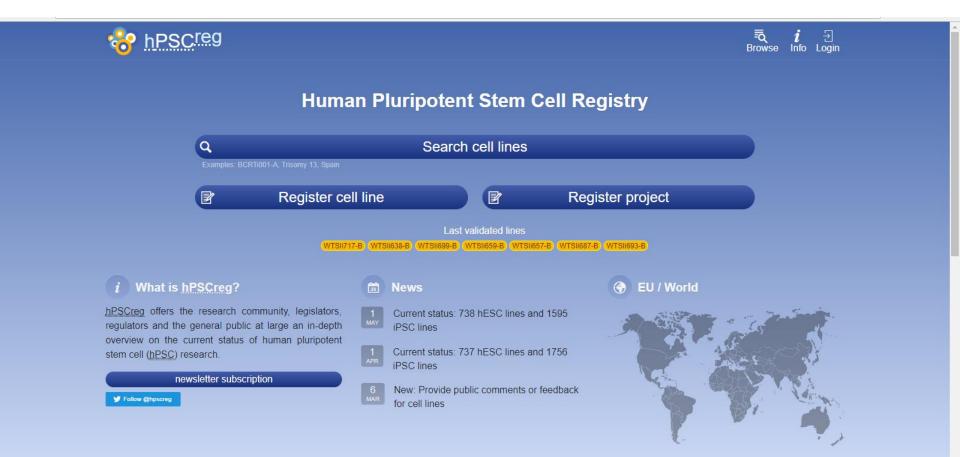








iPSC Availability







https://hpscreg.eu/

Limitations and Challenges

2D in vitro

Lack organ function, structure and complexity

Cancer or immortalized cells

<u>3D in vitro</u>

Lower reproducibility

Endpoints generally need optimization from 2D

Challenge to study on a single cell level

Limited perfusion

Organ-on-chip

Costly and complex

Low availability

Demands engineering skills

Not suitable for highthroughput screening

Organ specific biomarkers

"All models are wrong, but some are useful"

George EP Box (2005): Statistics for Experimenters (2nd ed.) p 440

Your scientific question should determine which model to use

Why 3D cell cultures?



Alépée et al., ALTEX 2014, 31, 441-477.

t⁴ Workshop Report*

State-of-the-Art of 3D Cultures (Organs-on-a-Chip) in Safety Testing and Pathophysiology

Natalie Alépée¹, Anthony Bahinski², Mardas Daneshian³, Bart De Wever⁴, Ellen Fritsche⁵, Alan Goldberg⁶, Jan Hansmann⁷, Thomas Hartung^{3,6}, John Haycock⁸, Helena T. Hogberg⁶, Lisa Hoelting⁹, Jens M. Kelm¹⁰, Suzanne Kadereit⁹, Emily McVey¹¹, Robert Landsiedel¹², Marcel Leist^{3,9}, Marc Lübberstedt¹³, Fozia Noor¹⁴, Christian Pellevoisin¹, Dirk Petersohn¹⁵, Uwe Pfannenbecker¹⁶, Kerstin Reisinger¹⁵, Tzutzuy Ramirez¹², Barbara Rothen-Rutishauser¹⁷, Monika Schäfer-Korting¹⁸, Katrin Zeilinger¹³ and Marie-Gabriele Zurich^{19,20}

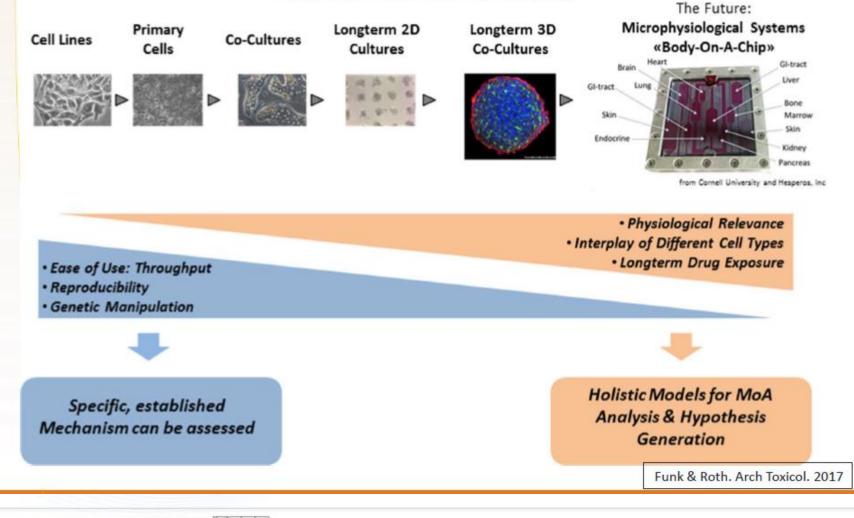


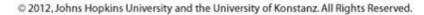
- Increased cell survival
- Increased differentiation
- Increased cell cell interaction
- Reproducing better the complexity of the organ
- Endpoints need optimization
- More complex lower reproducibility

OHNS HOPKINS

Universität Konstanz

Increasing complexity





ORGANOTYPIC CULTURES

Goal is to replicate human ORGAN-LEVEL functions in vitro,

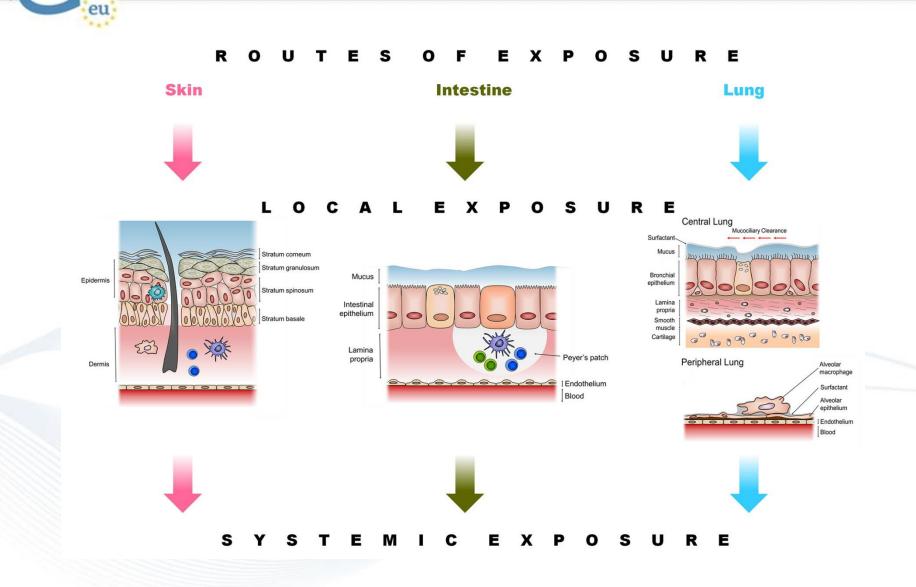
- Composed of 2 or more tissues that exhibit unique functions when they are interfaced
- Perfused by blood flowing through endothelium-lined vessels
- Controlled by chemical and molecular factors produced by constituent cells or delivered through the vasculature
- Regulated by mechanical forces (e.g., due to motion, breathing, peristalsis) and blood flow
- Structured to secrete or transport factors in specific directions
- Infiltrated with immune cells during inflammatory responses
- Physiologically coupled to other organs via factors transmitted in blood flowing through linking vessels

Courtesy of Wyss Institute





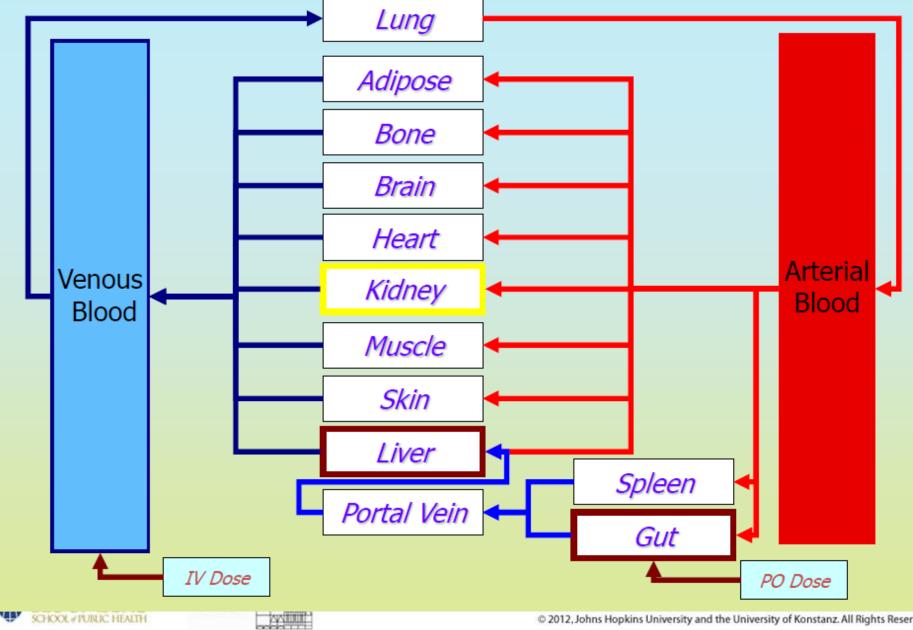
Universität Konstanz



Ruge et al., 2013 de Souza Carvalho et al., 2014

Full PBPK Model with Time-Dependent Volume

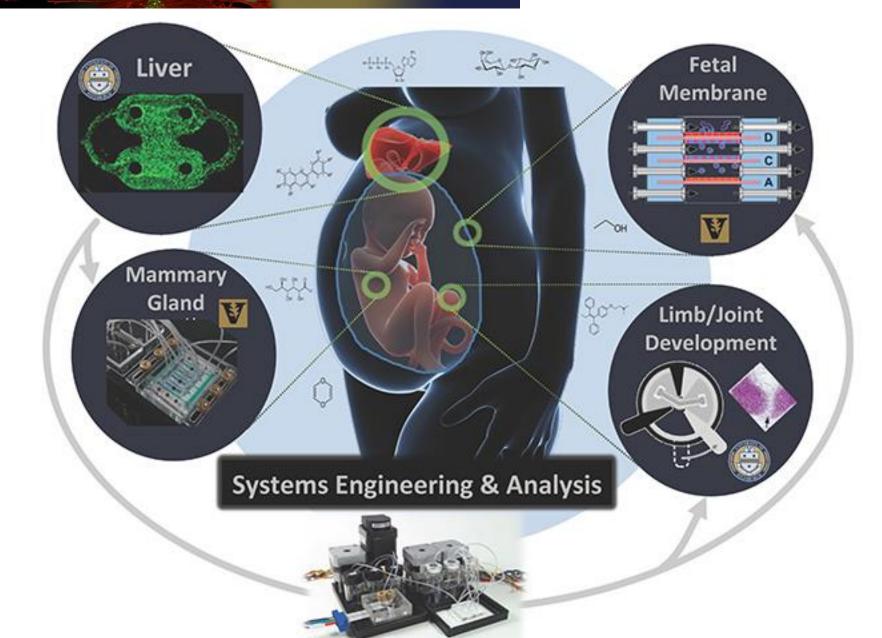


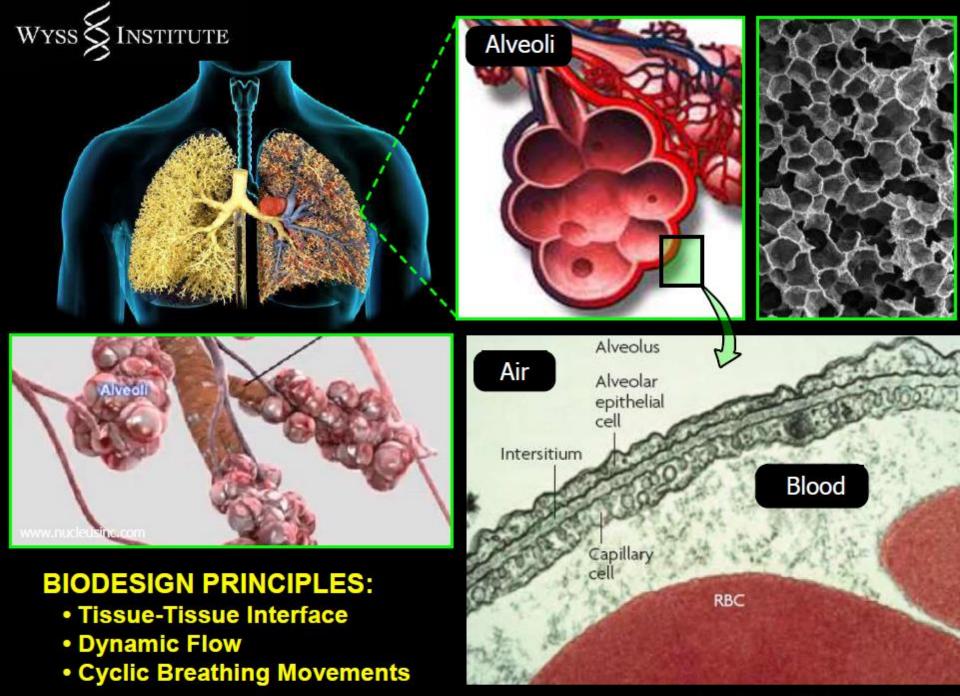




64.5

VANDERBILT-PITTSBURGH RESOURCE FOR ORGANOTYPIC Models for Predictive Toxicology

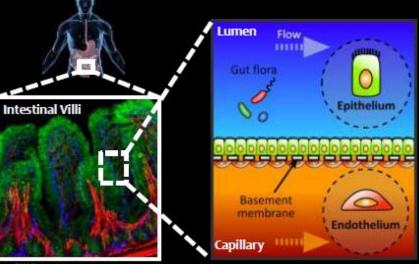




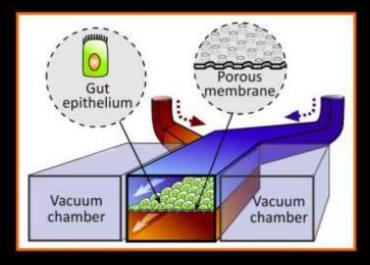
WYSS SINSTITUTE Peristaltic Human Gut-on-a-Chip

(Kim et al., Lab on a Chip 2012 & Integrative Biology 2013)

Human Intestine

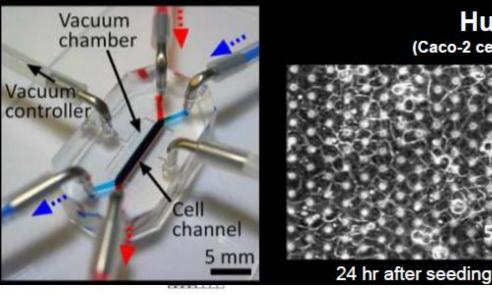


Microfluidic Platform



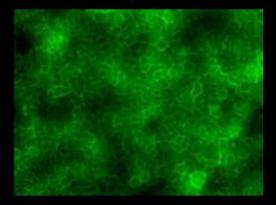
PNAS, 2007, 104:10295

Gut Chip



Human Gut Epithelium

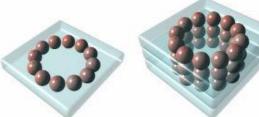
(Caco-2 cell monolayer in Microfluidic)



+ Peristaltic-like motions

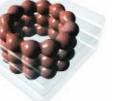
Bioprinter

- Living cells + Hydrogel
- Matrix for the scaffols
- Multilayers



[A] Bioink spheroids printed into layer of biopaper gel

[B] Additional layers printed to build object



[C] Bioink spheroids fuse together and biopaper dissolves

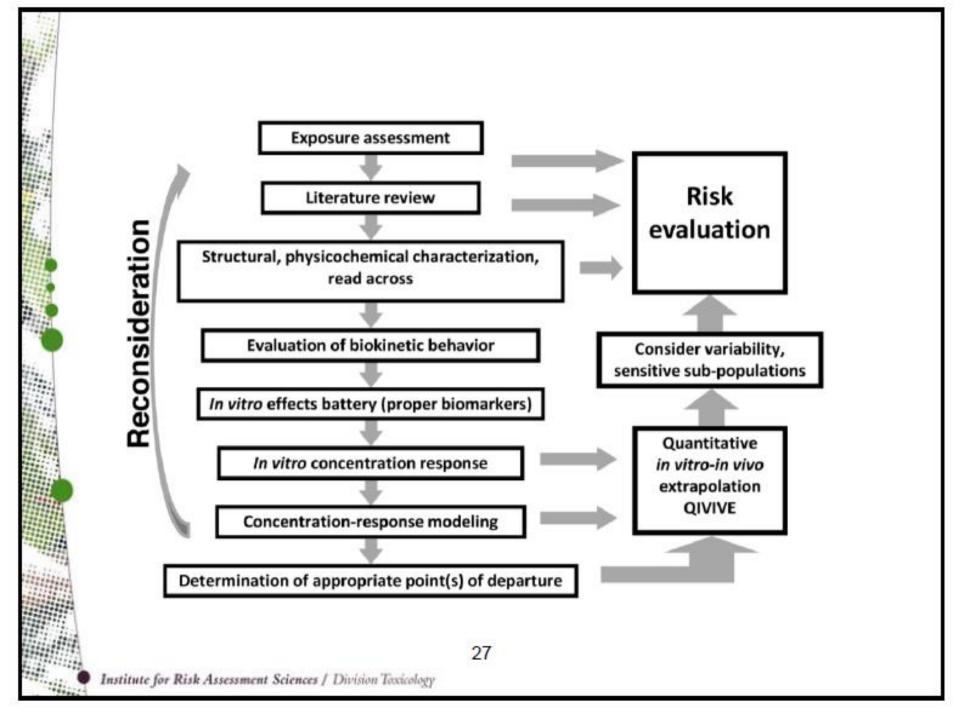


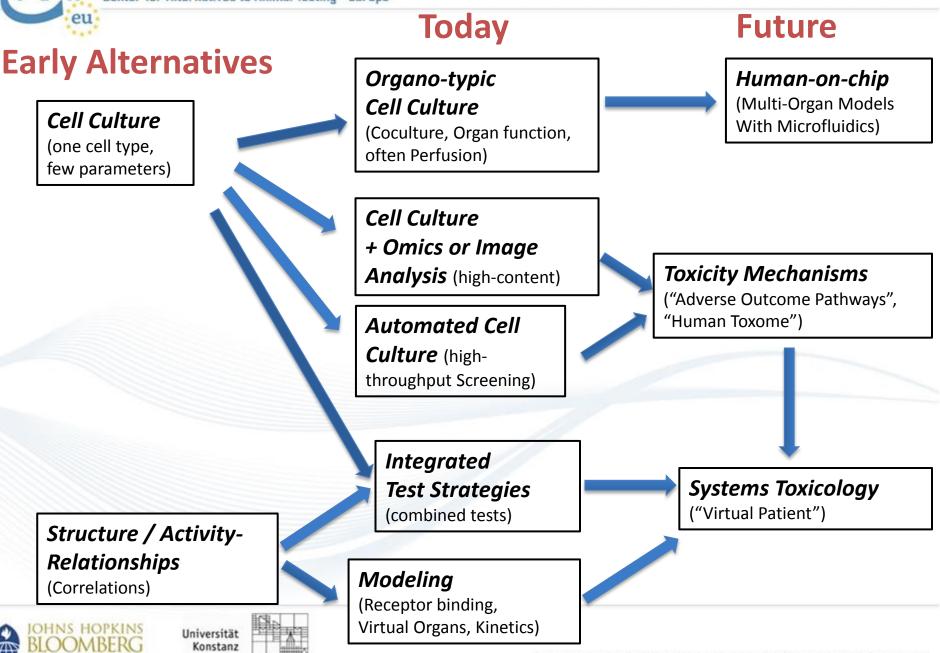
[D] Final living tissue













In case you want to know more

- www.altex.ch
- http://altweb.jhsph.edu
- http://academy.altertox.be/
- www.estiv.org

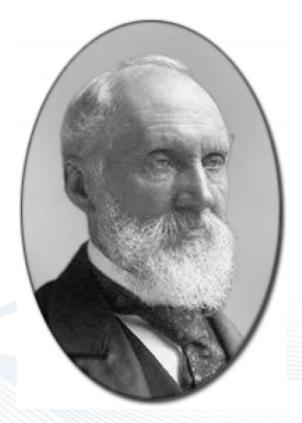
15–18 October 2018 in Berlin, Germany.

estiv 20





Oth International congress on In Vitro Toxicology



Heavier-than-air flying machines are impossible (1895)

No balloon and no aeroplane will ever be practically successful (1902)

William Thomson, known as Lord Kelvin (1824-1907), President of the Royal Society and inventor of the absolute temperature scale







Thank you for the attention !!!

