

# *In Vitro* Testing of Engineered Nanomaterials in the EPA's ToxCast Program

*Keith Houck*

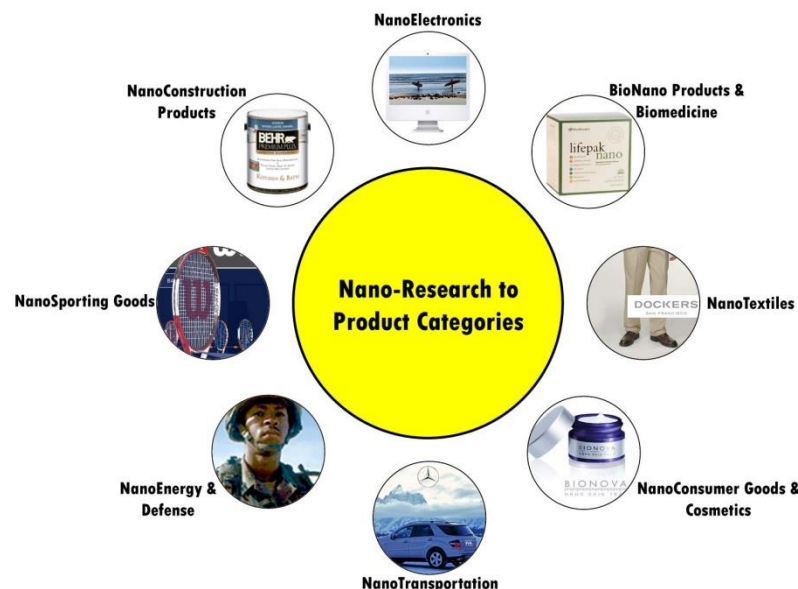
*National Center for Computational Toxicology*



*WC9 Prague  
27 August 2014*

# Many Nanomaterials and Little Bioactivity/Toxicity Data

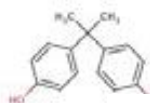
- Over 2,800 pristine nanomaterials (NMs)<sup>1</sup> and numerous nanoproducts are already on the market
- We have toxicity data for only a small number of them
- Traditional mammalian tox testing for all NM is not practical
  - Estimated \$249 million to \$1.18 billion for NM already on the market in 2009<sup>2</sup>



<http://nrc.jen.gatech.edu/sites/default/files/NanoProductsPoster.jpg>

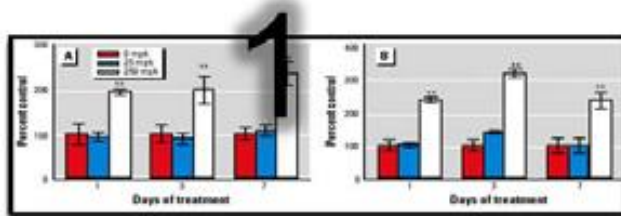
# ToxCast - Toxicity Forecaster

- Part of EPA's computational toxicology research
- Initial goal is chemical prioritization
- Find correlations of *in vitro* bioactivity signatures and *in vivo* toxicity endpoints



## Chemical Prioritization Models

Historical Animal Toxicity Test Data



1

Automated, Rapid  
Toxicity Data



High-throughput  
screening (HTS)

Predictive Model of  
Reproductive Toxicity



PPARα

PXR

AR

ERα

PPARG

CYP

GPCR

OTHER

Prioritize Chemicals  
in most need of  
further testing

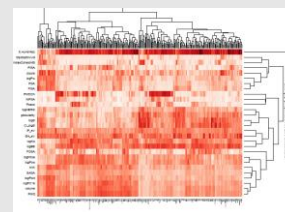


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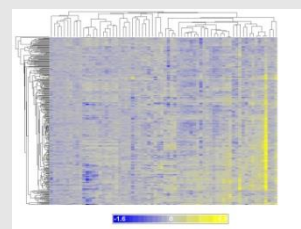
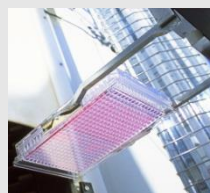
## Goals:

- Evaluate ToxCast HTS assays for screening NMs
  - Compatibility of assays
  - Suitability of endpoints
- Prioritize NMs for further research/hazard identification
- Identify key nanomaterial physicochemical characteristics influencing activities

>1000 chemicals;  
~60 NMs (Ag, Au,  
TiO<sub>2</sub>, SeO<sub>2</sub>, ZnO,  
SiO<sub>2</sub>, Cu, etc)

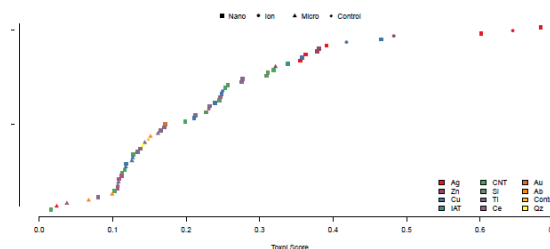


**Physical  
chemical  
properties  
of NM**



**HTS assay  
results**

**Profile  
Matching**



# Current ToxCast Nano Data

## ● HTS of bioactivity

completed for 67 samples (62 unique materials)

- 6 to 10 concentrations
- Mammalian cellular assays
- Zebrafish embryo development assay

## ● Characterization/analysis of NM physicochemical properties in progress

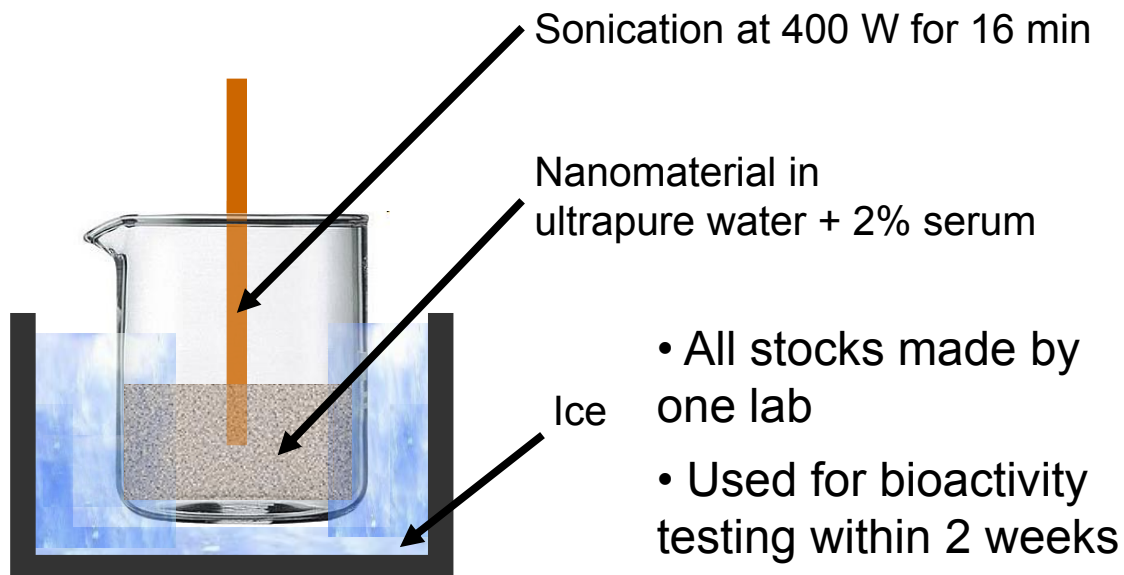
|                  | nano | micro | ion |
|------------------|------|-------|-----|
| Ag               | 5+2* | 1     | 1   |
| Asbestos         |      | 3     |     |
| Au               | 1    |       |     |
| SWCNT<br>MWCNT   | 8    |       |     |
| CeO <sub>2</sub> | 4    | 1     | 1   |
| Cu               | 4+2# | 2+1#  | 2   |
| SiO <sub>2</sub> | 5    | 1     |     |
| TiO <sub>2</sub> | 9    | 4     |     |
| ZnO              | 2    | 1     | 1   |

\* IAT NP and IAT NP infused with Ag ion

# purified sample with no/low ions

Not listed: Dispersant of one of the nano-Ag

# Consistent Handling Protocol: Stock Preparation as an Example



Adapted from Keld Astrup Jensen developed in FP7 ENPRA ([www.enpra.eu](http://www.enpra.eu))

# Testing Concentrations: Based on

Reported potential  
occupational  
inhalation exposure



Estimated  
lung retention

Gangwal et al. Environ Health Perspect 119:1539-46, 2011.



# Characterization Data Coverage

| As received  |            | (Re)suspended                     |                              |
|--------------|------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Dry material | Suspension | In stock (H <sub>2</sub> O+serum) | In 4 testing mediums, 2 conc |



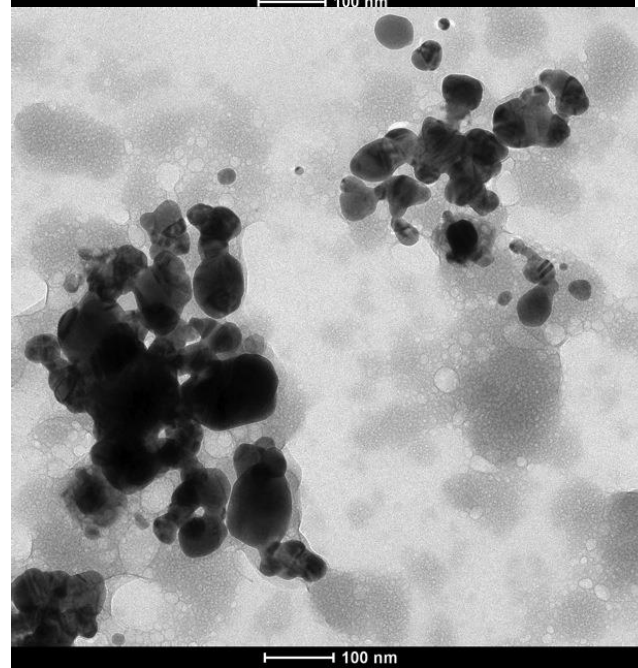
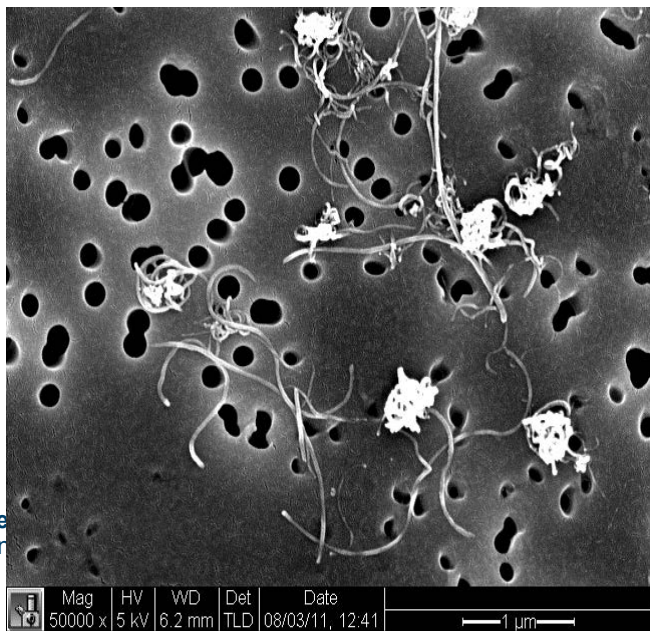
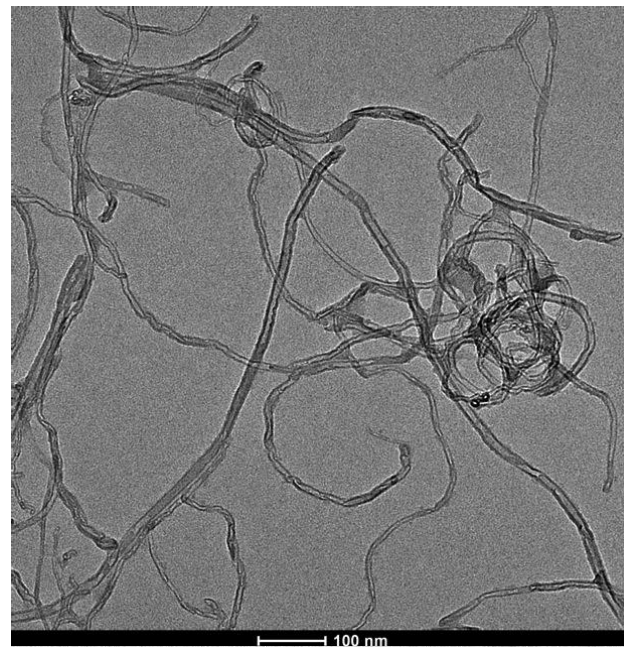
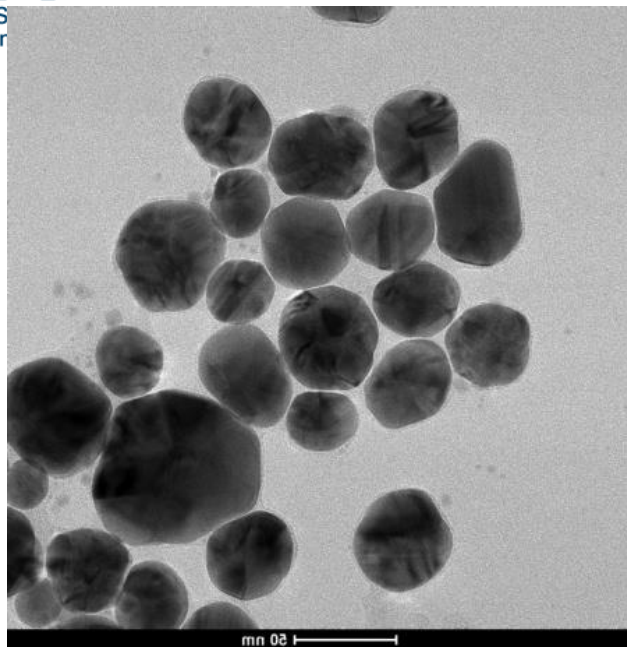


# Characterization Data Coverage

| Endpoints                      | Method (by CEINT, unless specified)         | Samples              | As received  |            | (Re)suspended                     |                              |
|--------------------------------|---|----------------------|--------------|------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|
|                                |   |                      | Dry material | Suspension | In stock (H <sub>2</sub> O+serum) | In 4 testing mediums, 2 conc |
| size distribution and shape    | TEM, SEM, DLS                               | nano and micro       | ✓            | ✓          | ✓                                 | ✓ (2 time points)            |
| surface area                   | BET (by NIOSH and NIST), calculate from DLS | nano and micro       | ✓            |            | ✓                                 | ✓ (3)                        |
| chemical composition           | XRD, TOC                                    | all samples          | ✓            | ✓          |                                   |                              |
| crystal form                   | XRD   | applicable samples   | ✓            | ✓          |                                   |                              |
| impurity                       | XPS   | CNT                  | ✓            |            |                                   |                              |
| total metal concentration      |   | metallic samples     |              |            | ✓                                 | ✓ (1)                        |
| total non-metal concentration  |   | non-metallic samples |              |            | ✓                                 |                              |
| ion concentration              | ICP-MS and others                           | applicable           |              |            | ✓                                 | ✓ (3)                        |
| zeta potential, surface charge | zetasizer                                   | nano and micro       |              |            | ✓                                 |                              |



# Example TEMs



# CNTs Have Different Impurities

Weight percent of impurities in CNTs, measured by XPS

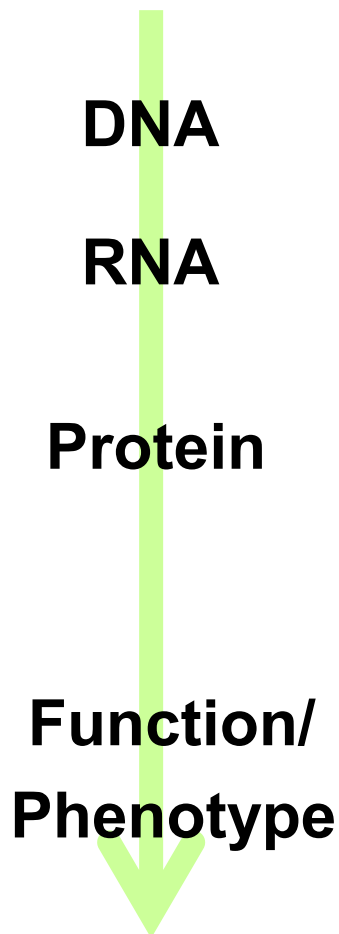
|      | C      | Fe   | Co   | Ni   |
|------|--------|------|------|------|
| N010 |        |      |      |      |
| N011 | 97.46  | 1.09 | 1.44 | 0.00 |
| N012 | 99.31  | 0.69 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| N013 | 99.03  | 0.97 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| N014 | 99.46  | 0.00 | 0.54 | 0.00 |
| N015 | 100.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| N016 |        |      |      |      |
| N017 |        |      |      |      |

# HTS Assay Coverage

| Main type of result by assay platform | # of endpoint measured | # of direction (time points) | # of potential LEC/AC50 per NM per conc. |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| • Transcription factor activation     | 48                     | NA                           | 48                                       |
| • Protein biomarker                   | 87                     | 2                            | 174                                      |
| • Cell growth kinetics                | 1                      | 1                            | 1  |
| • Toxicity phenotype                  | 19                     | NA (2)                       | 38                                       |
| • Developmental malformation          | Aggregated to 2        | NA                           | 2  |

**Total**

**> 260**

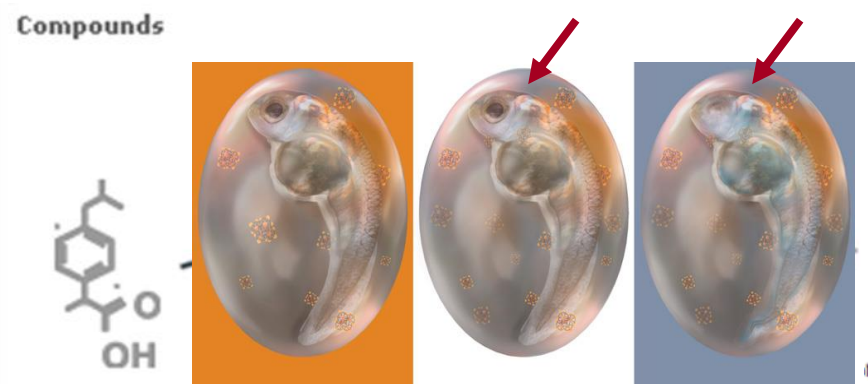


# Assay Platforms

## Selected endpoints

- Effects on transcription factors in human cell lines (Attagene)
- Human cell growth kinetics (ACEA Biosciences)
- Protein expression profiles in complex primary human cell culture models (BioSeek)
- Toxicity phenotype effects (DNA, mitochondria, lysosomes etc.) in human and rat liver cells through high-content screening/ fluorescent imaging (Apredica)
- Developmental effects in zebrafish embryos

Cell Biology/Toxicology



# Screening Logistics

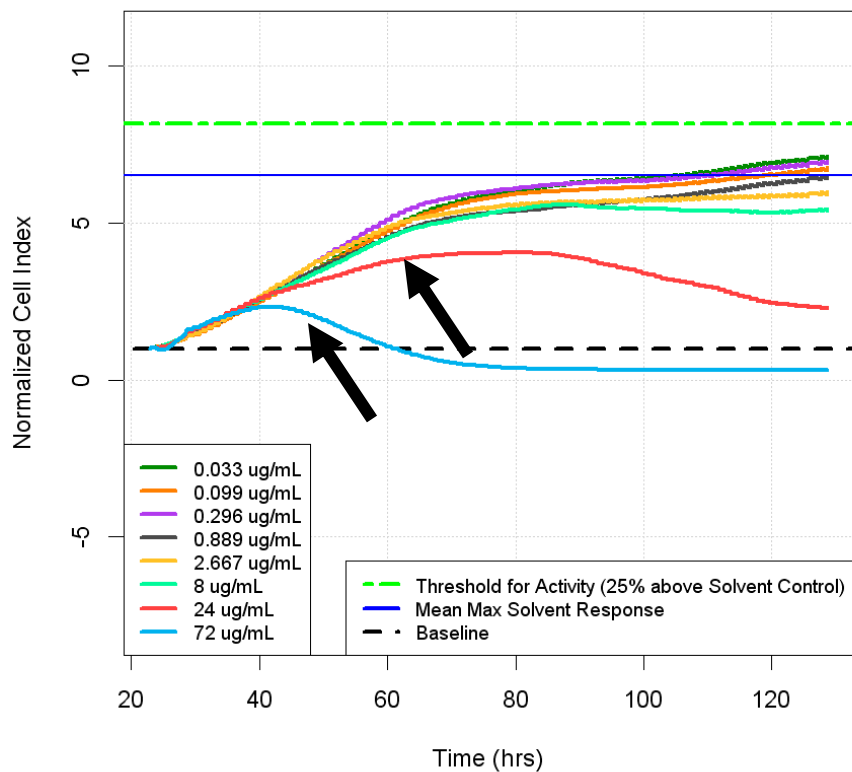
- Samples from international sources to EPA
- Samples prepped at Duke University CEINT
- Samples shipped to testing labs: NC (2), CA (3), MA (1)
- Data sent back to EPA
- Physicochemical characterization at CEINT simulating testing conditions



# Cell Growth Kinetics in Human Lung Carcinoma Cell Line (A549) (ACEA Biosciences)

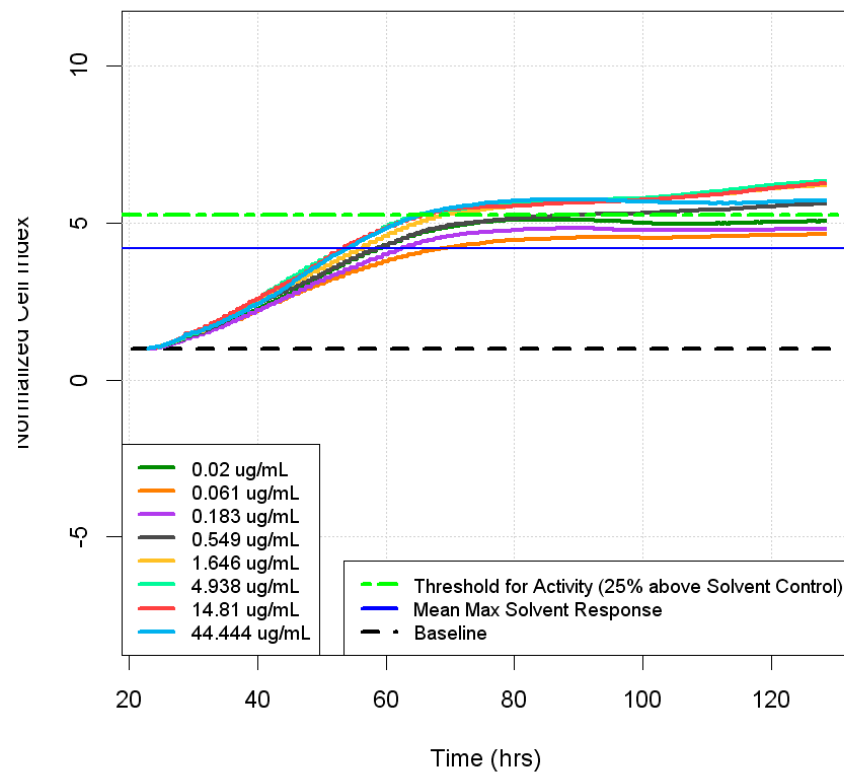
## Nano-Ag

Growth Curves for N001  
nano-Ag\_capped\_NA\_15\_nm\_ENPRA\_A



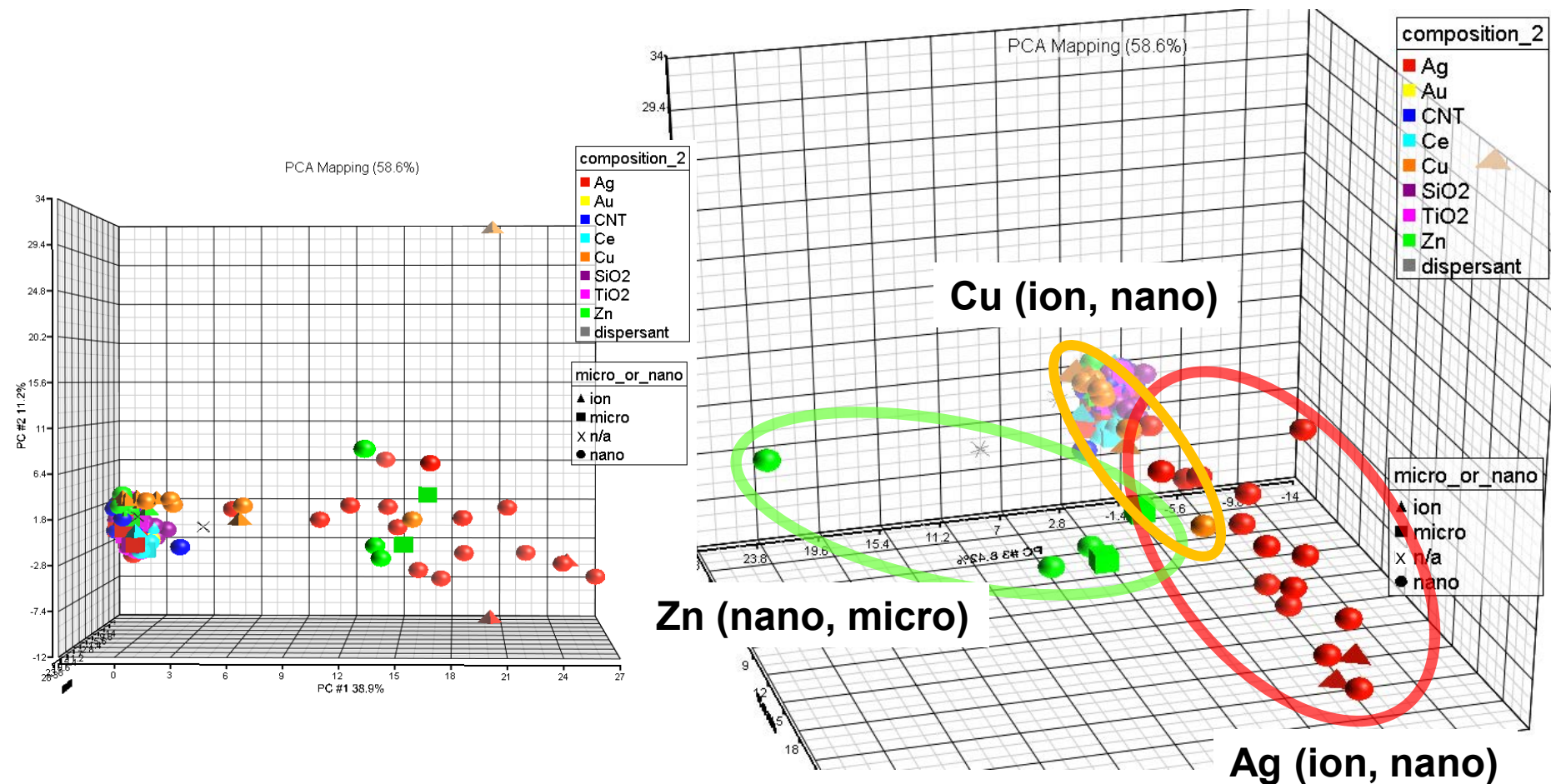
## CNT

Growth Curves for N010  
nano-CNT\_NA\_NA\_NA\_nm\_OPPT\_A





# Principle Component Analysis (PCA) of Transcription Factor Activity (Attagene)





# Principle component analysis (PCA) mapping of all transcription factor in Cis assay

● Principle component #1: 12 (out of 53) observed variables account for 39% variations

Pax6

EGR

Xbp1

Oct-MLP

CRE

Sox

Associated  
with  
general  
cellular  
stress and  
death

HSE

Sp1

NRF1

MRE

C/EBP

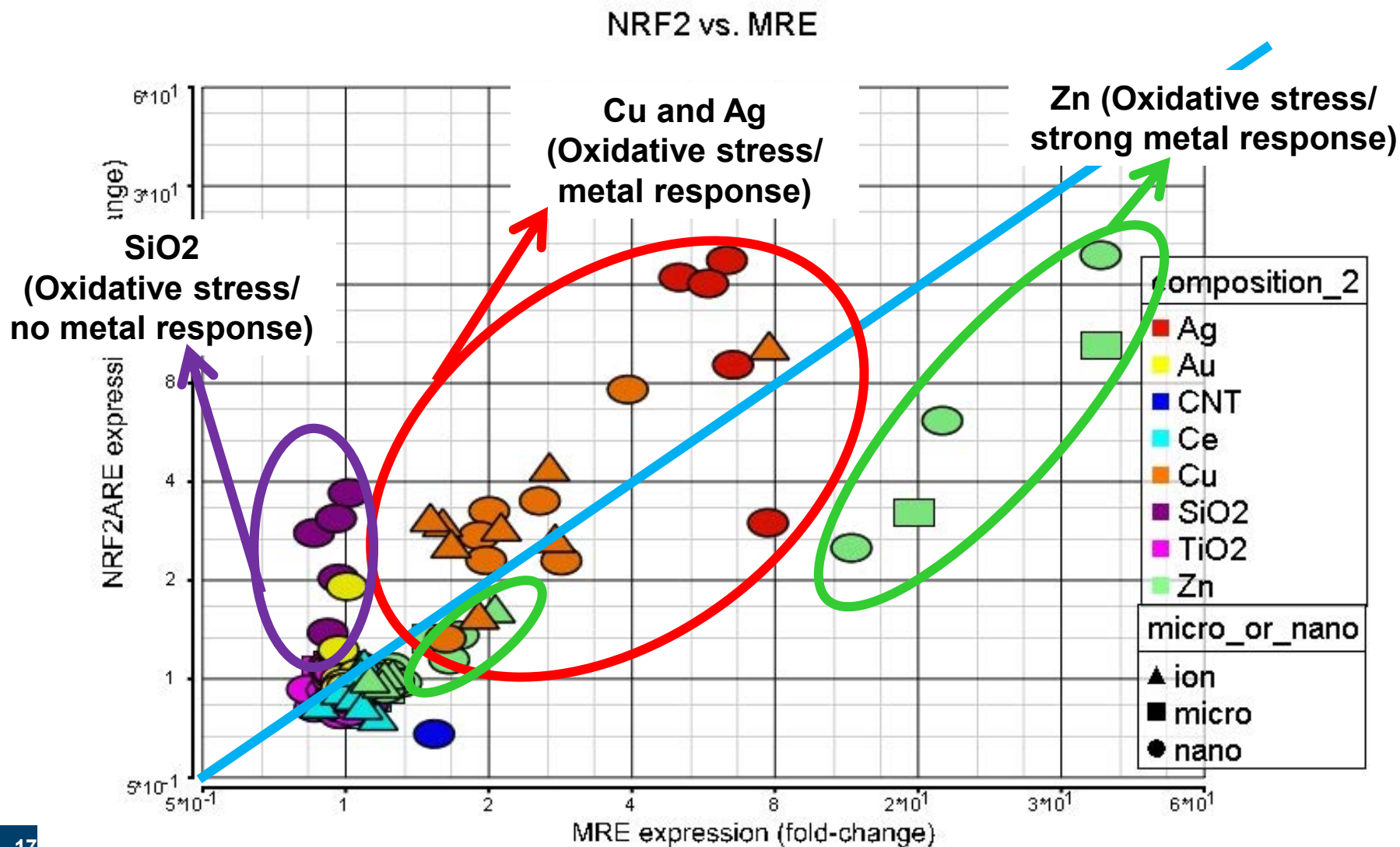
NRF2/ARE

Heat shock

Metal  
response

Oxidative  
stress

# Oxidative stress vs. Metal response



# Technology Platform: High-Content Cellular Imaging Toxicity Phenotypes

## ● Description

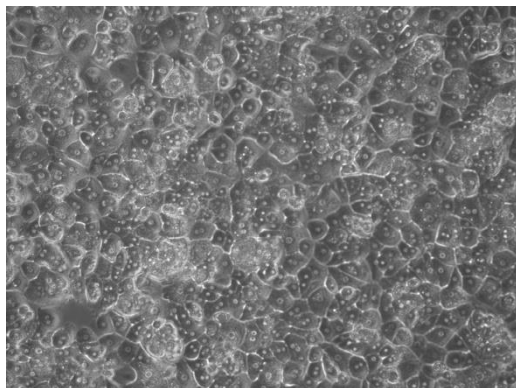
- HepG2 human hepatoma cell line
- Rat primary hepatocytes
- Cellular toxicity phenotypes
- Apredica

## ● Endpoints (20)

- Cytotoxicity
- Oxidative stress
- DNA damage
- Mitochondrial function
- Apoptosis
- Steatosis
- Cell cycle

## ● Result Summary:

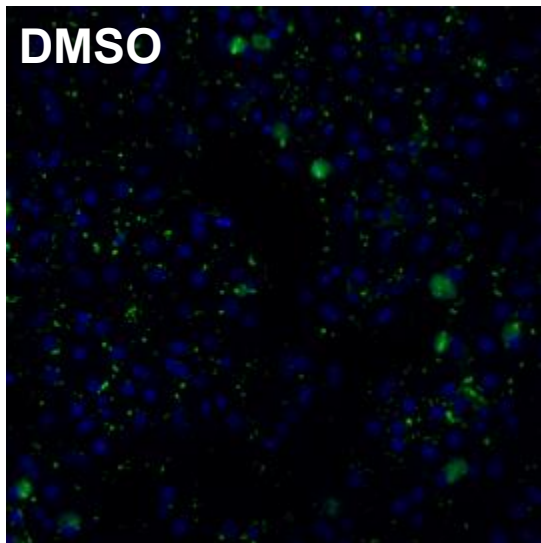
- Cell-selective cytotoxicity (Ag, ZnO, Cu, SiO<sub>2</sub>)
- Steatosis (Ag, ZnO, SiO<sub>2</sub>)
- Apoptosis (Ag, ZnO, SiO<sub>2</sub>, Cu)
- DNA Damage (Ag, ZnO, SiO<sub>2</sub>, Cu)
- AC50 > 1ug/ml (except Ag and HepG2 cytotoxicity)
- Soluble ion and nano effects generally similar



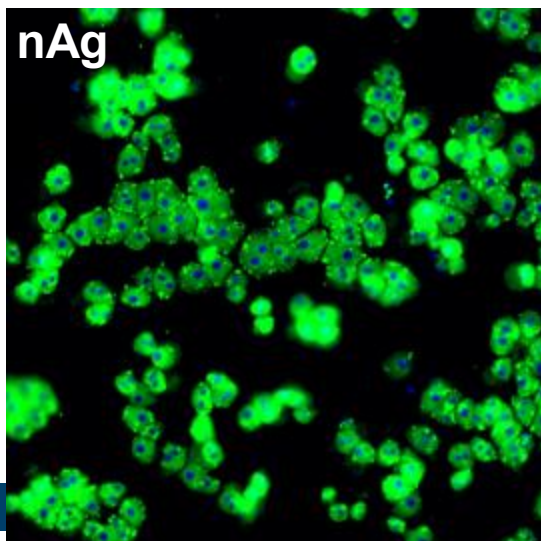
# HCS Images

## Steatosis

**DMSO**



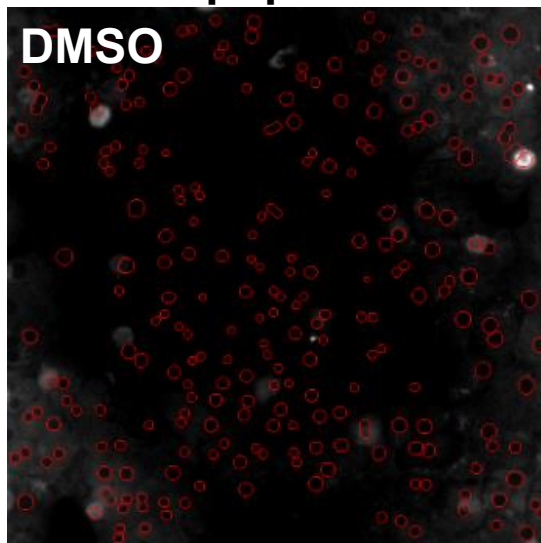
**nAg**



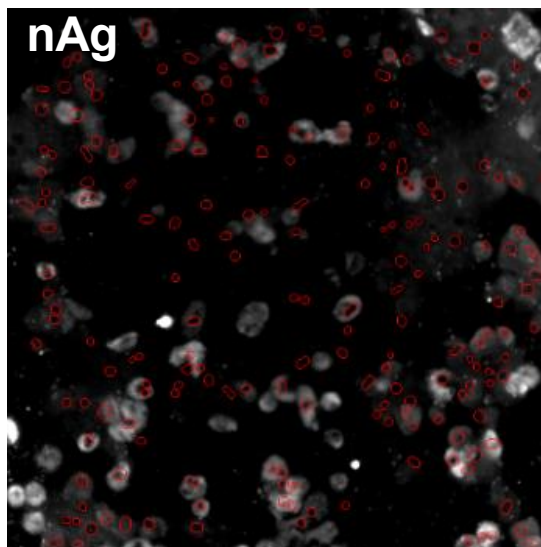
gy

## Apoptosis

**DMSO**

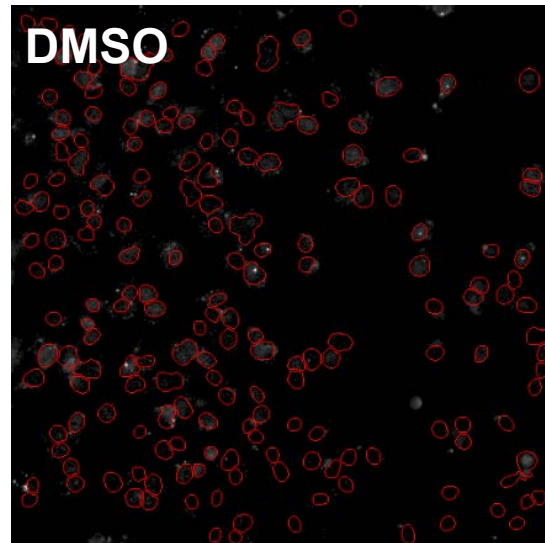


**nAg**

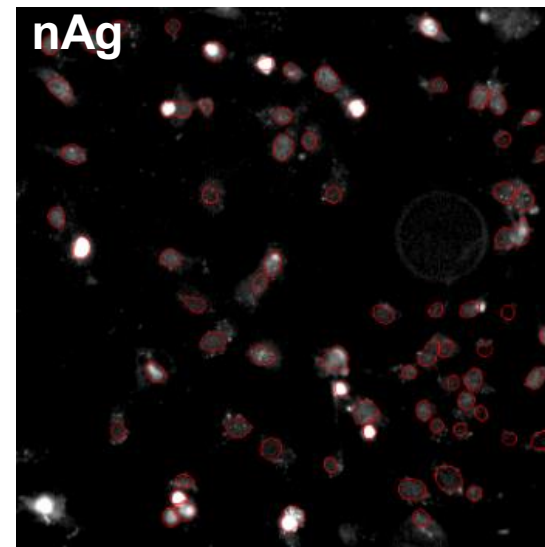


## H2AX/Oxidative Stress









**DMSO**



**nAg**

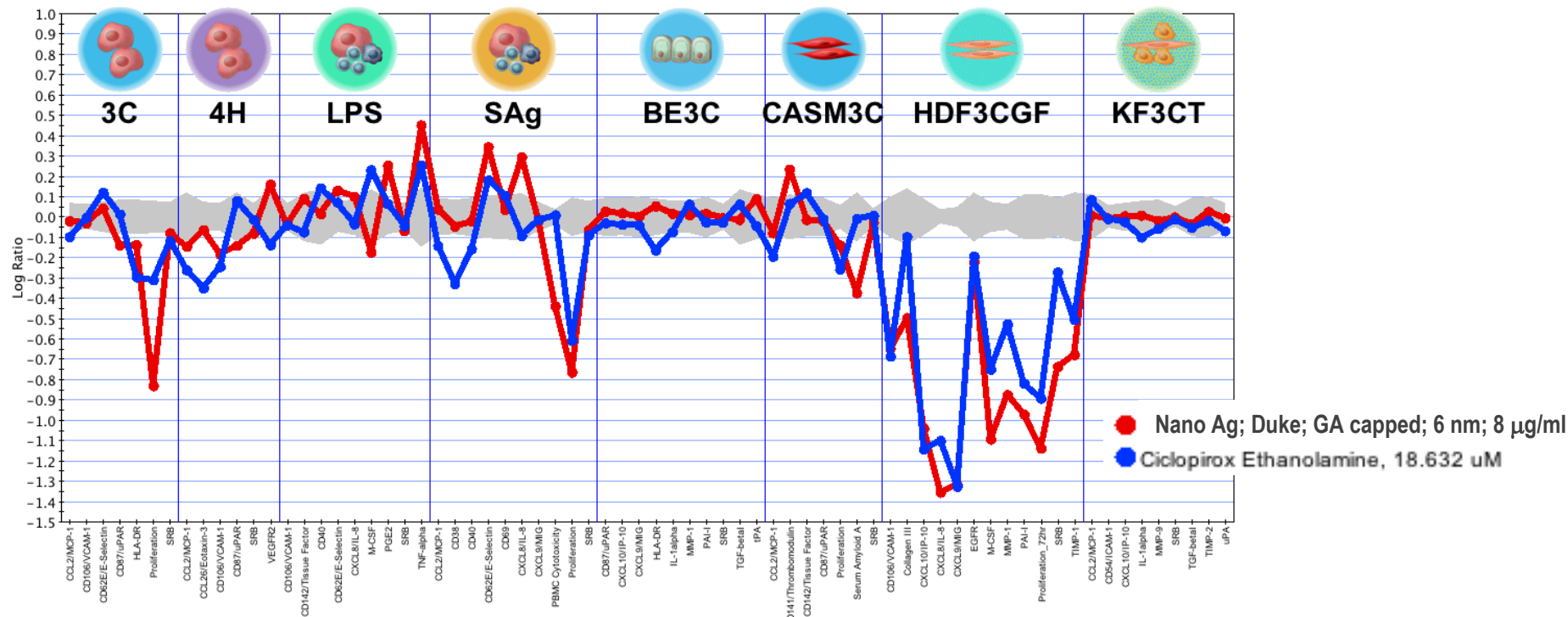


# Primary Human Cell Systems (BioSeek)

| BioMAP System              |                      | 3C  | 4H  | LPS   | SAg   | BE3C  | CASM3C  | HDF3CGF   | KF3CT   |
|----------------------------|----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Primary Human Cell Types   |                      |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stimuli                    |                      | IL-1 $\beta$ + TNF- $\alpha$ + FN- $\gamma$                                       | IL-4+Histamine  | TLR4  | TCR   | IL-1 $\beta$ + TNF- $\alpha$ + FN- $\gamma$   | IL-1 $\beta$ + TNF- $\alpha$ + FN- $\gamma$   | IL-1 $\beta$ + TNF- $\alpha$ + FN- $\gamma$ + EGF + bFGF + PDGF-BB                  | IL-1 $\beta$ + TNF- $\alpha$ + FN- $\gamma$ + TGF- $\beta$                          |
| # of Endpoints             |                      | 13  | 7   | 11  | 10  | 11  | 14  | 12  | 9   |
| Endpoint Types             | Acute Inflammation   | E-selectin, IL-8  |   | E-selectin, IL-1 $\alpha$ , IL-8, TNF- $\alpha$ , PGE2                            | IL-8  | IL-1 $\alpha$   | IL-8, IL-6, SAA   | IL-8  | IL-1 $\alpha$   |
|                            | Chronic Inflammation | VCAM-1, ICAM-1, MCP-1, MIG  | VCAM-1, Eotaxin-3, MCP-1  | VCAM-1, MCP-1   | MCP-1, E-selectin, MIG  | IP-10, MIG, HLA-DR  | MCP-1, VCAM-1, MIG, HLA-DR  | VCAM-1, IP-10, MIG  | MCP-1, ICAM-1, IP-10  |
|                            | Immune Response      | HLA-DR  |   | CD40, M-CSF   | CD38, CD40, CD69, PBMC Cytotox., T cell   | HLA-DR  | M-CSF   | M-CSF   |   |
|                            | Tissue Remodeling    |   |   |   |   | uPAR, MMP-1, PAI-1, TGF $\beta$ 1, SRB, tPA, uPA                                    | uPAR,   | Collagen III, EGFR, MMP-1, PAI-1, Fibroblast Proliferation, SRB, TIMP-1             | MMP-9, SRB, TIMP-2, uPA, TGF $\beta$ 1  |
|                            | Vascular Biology     | TM, TF, uPAR, EC Proliferation, SRB, Vis  | VEGFR1, uPAR, P-selectin, SRB   | Tissue Factor, SRB  | SRB   |   | TM, TF, LDLR, SMC Proliferation, SRB  |   |   |
| Disease / Tissue Relevance |                      | Vascular Biology, Cardiovascular Disease, Chronic Inflammation                    | Asthma, Allergy, Oncology, Vascular Biology                                       | Cardiovascular Disease, Chronic Inflammation, Infectious Disease                  | Autoimmune Disease, Chronic Inflammation, Immune Biology                            | COPD, Respiratory, Epithelial Biology   | Vascular Biology, Cardiovascular Inflammation, Restenosis                           | Tissue Remodeling, Fibrosis, Wound Healing  | Skin Biology, Psoriasis, Dermatitis   |

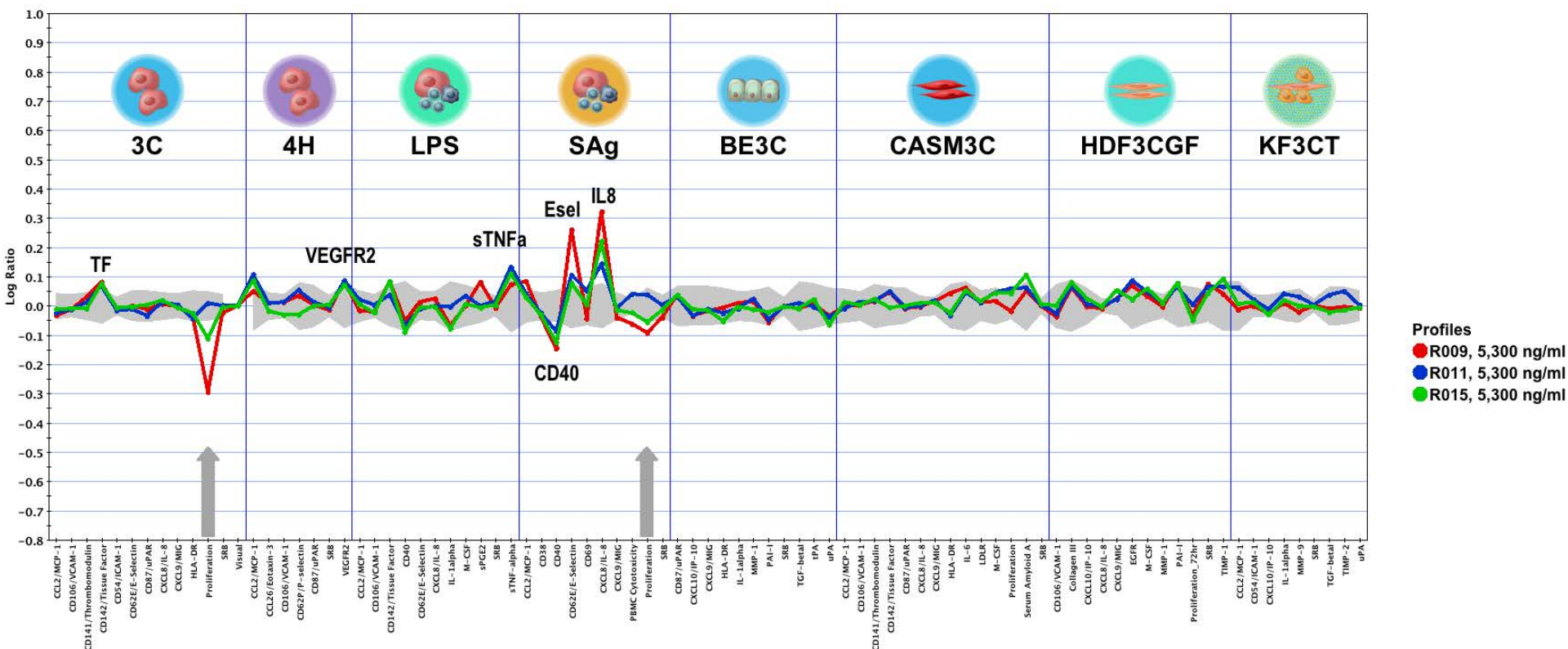


# Inferred Mechanism of Toxicity: nano Ag



- **Ciclopirox – inhibitor of Na<sup>+</sup> K<sup>+</sup> ATPase**
- **Toxicity of silver is associated with inhibition of Na<sup>+</sup>K<sup>+</sup>ATPase (PMID: 6240533)**

# Similarity of Asbestos Inflammation Profiles

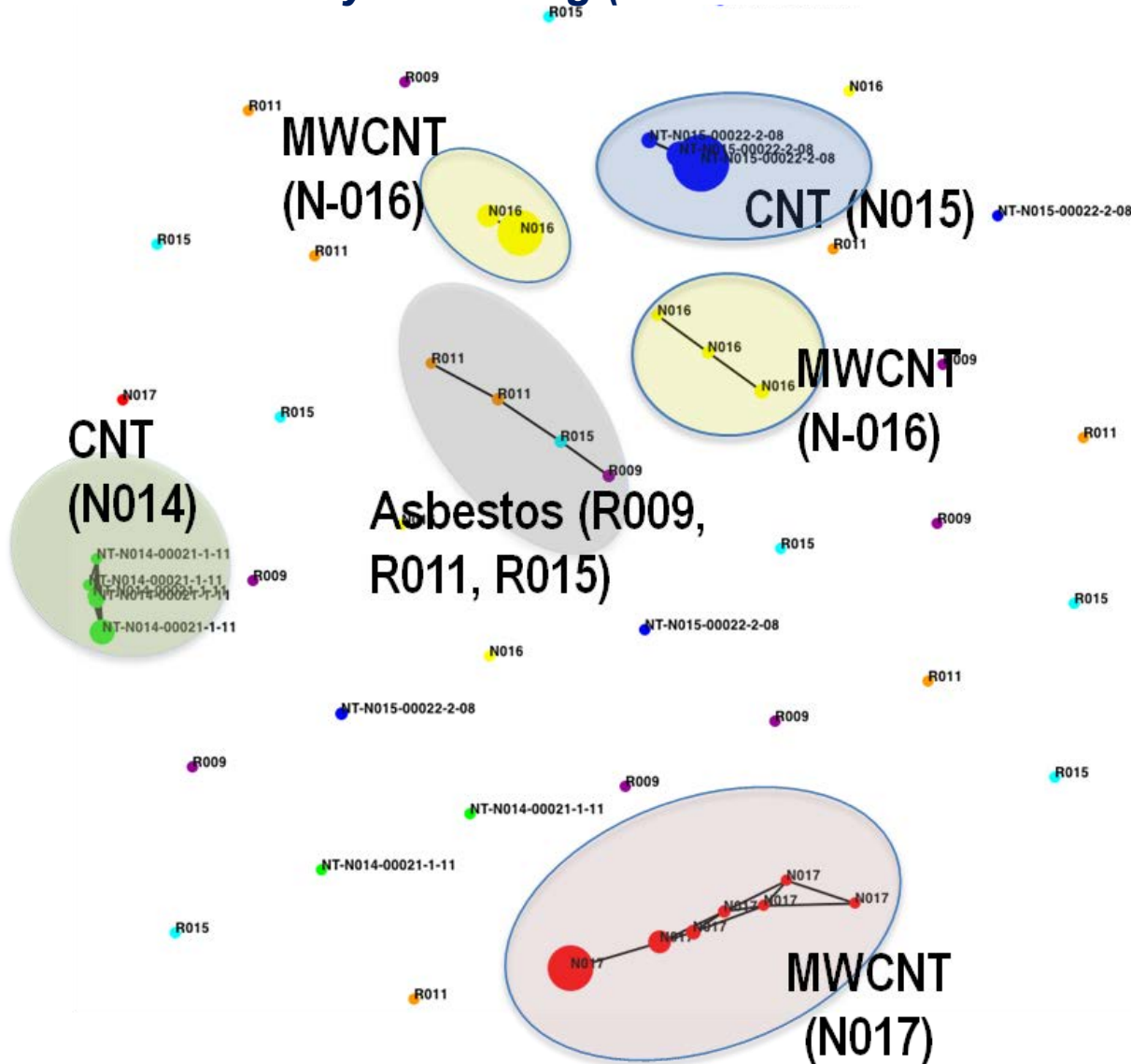


- **R009** (micro **amosite**), **R011** (micro **tremolite**) and **R015** (micro **amphibole**) had highly similar profiles and were primarily active in epithelial cell-containing BioMAP systems (3C, 4H, LPS, SAg)



# CNT and Asbestos Differences in Inflammatory Response Profiles

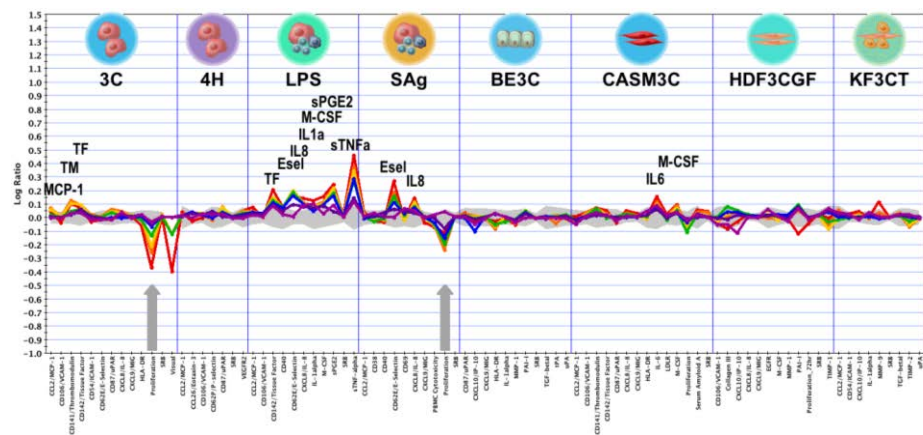
*Similarity clustering (Pearson's correlation coefficient > 0.7)*



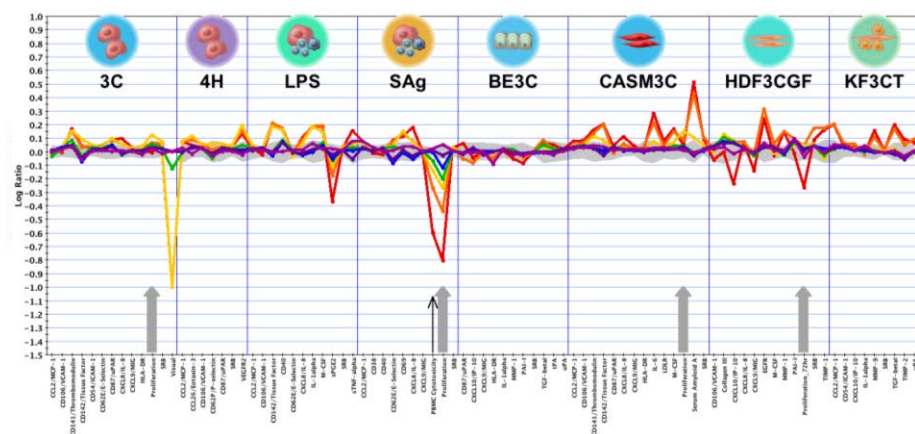
- Asbestos at highest test concentrations had similar profiles
- Same CNT at different concentrations, had similar profiles
- CNT and asbestos did not appear similar in BioSeek assays

# CNTs Showed Sample-Specific Response Profiles

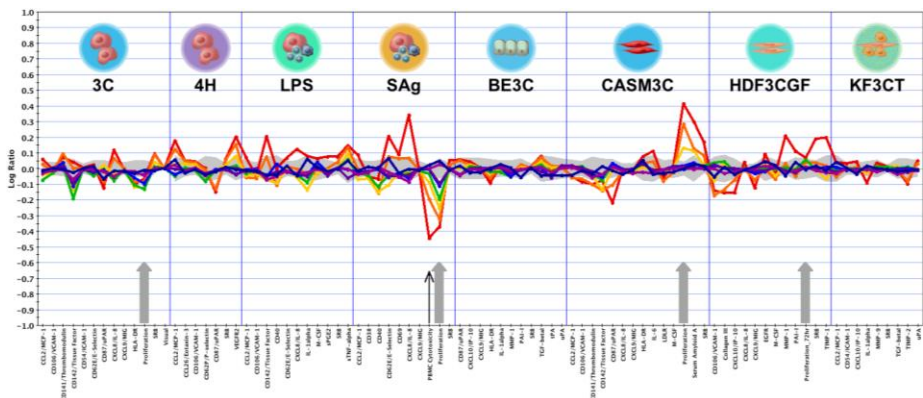
N014



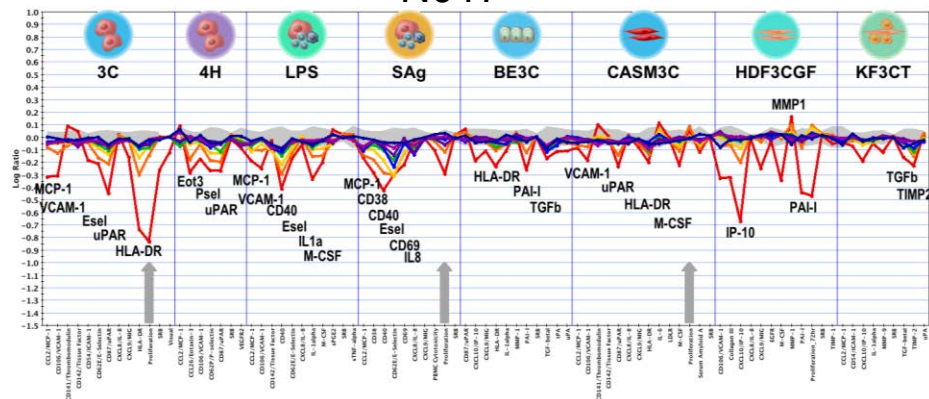
N015



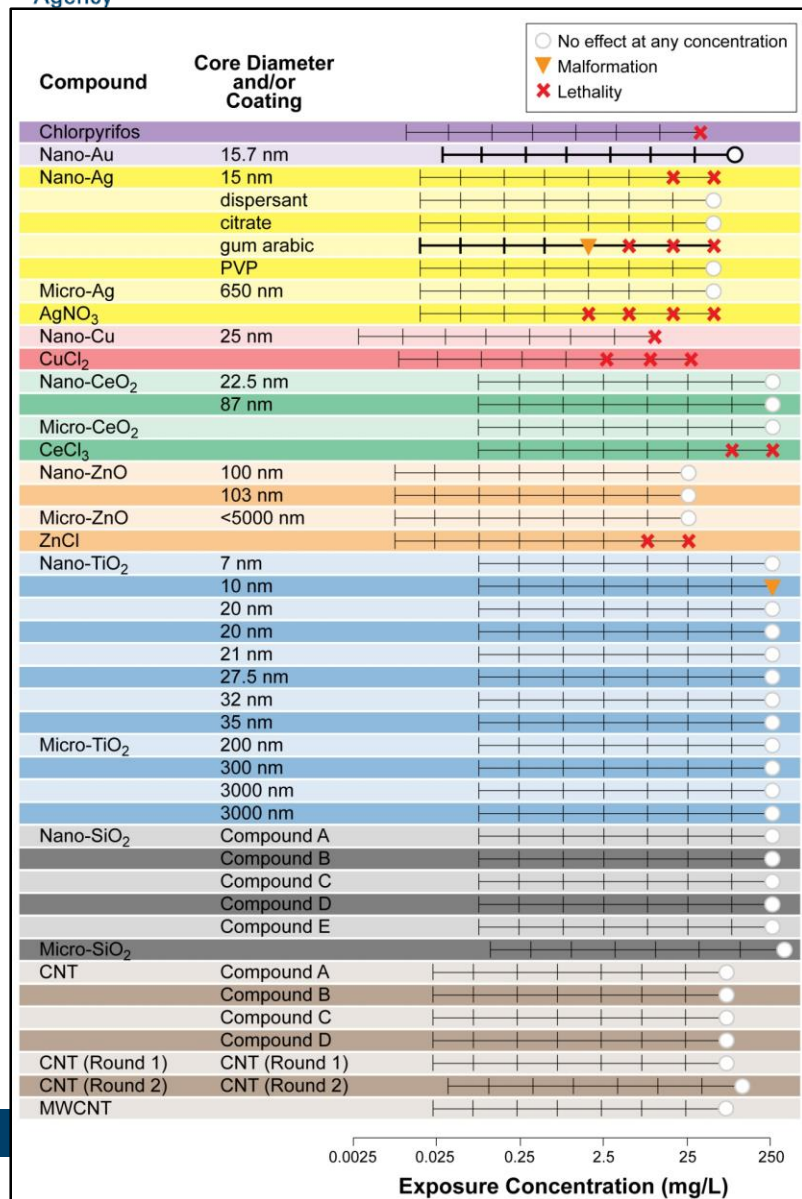
N016



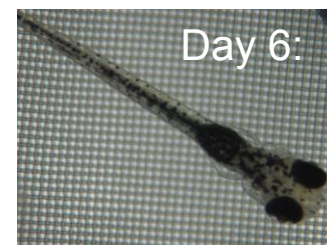
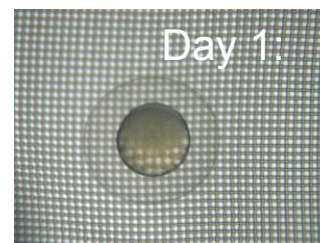
N017



# Zebrfish Embryo Developmental Assay



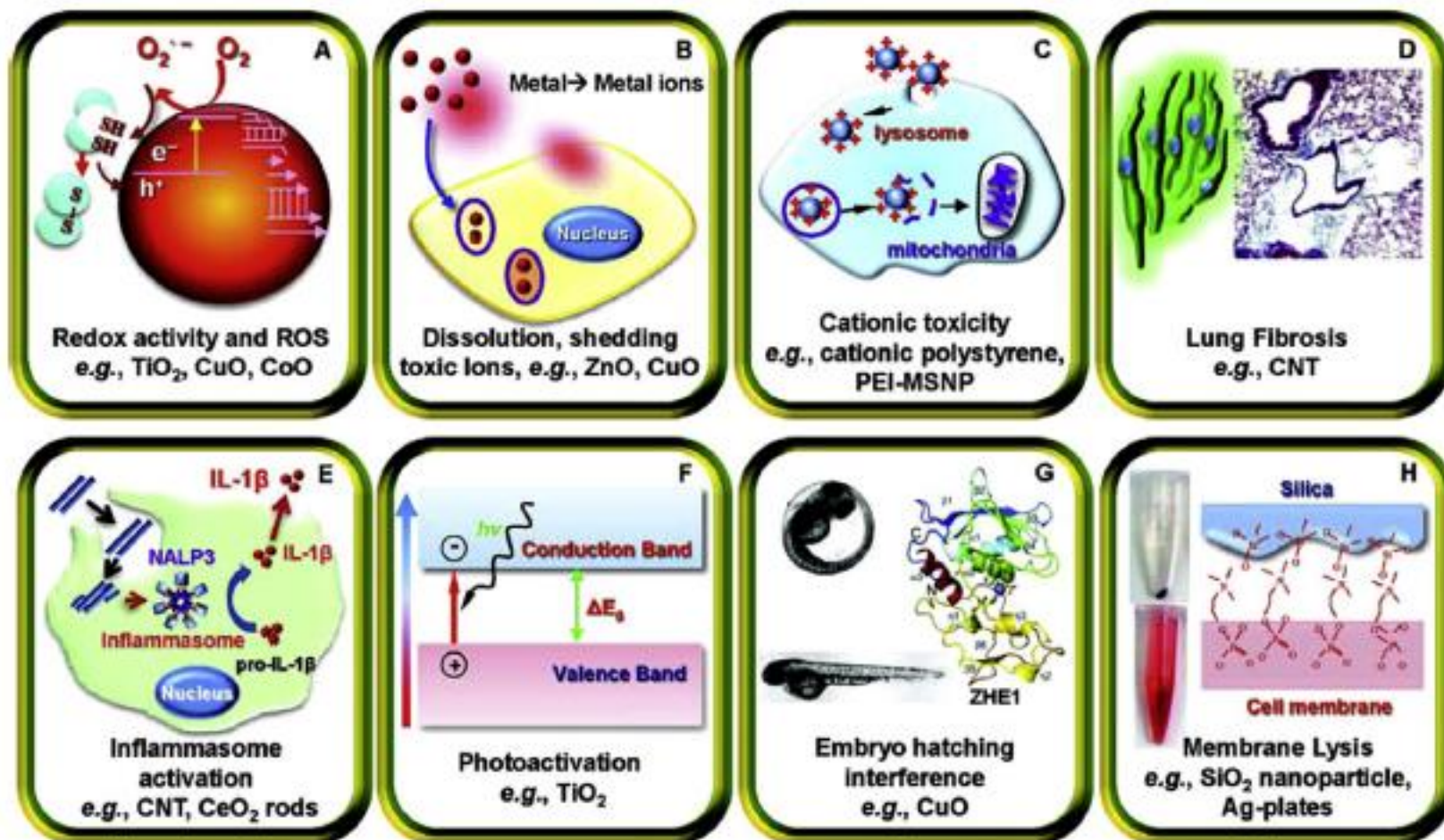
○ No effect at any concentration  
▽ Malformation  
✗ Lethality







# Proposed Nanomaterial Mechanisms of Toxicity



Nel *et al.*, Acc. Chem. Res. 46, 607-621, 2013.

# Summary of Screening

- Ag, Cu, Zn much more active than other materials
  - Primarily cell stress/oxidative stress and cytotoxicity
  - Ion and nano had very similar behavior; micro generally lower activity
  - Supports ion shedding as mechanism of toxicity of these metal nanomaterials
- CNTs, SiO<sub>2</sub>, TiO<sub>2</sub> had lower levels of activity
  - Wider range of individual sample variation
  - Primarily inflammatory endpoints upregulated
  - Low cytotoxicity
- Au, Ce, additional CNTs, SiO<sub>2</sub>, TiO<sub>2</sub> had very low activity
  - Little to no cytotoxicity or cell stress markers induced
  - Few inflammatory markers induced

# Summary of Challenges

- Characterization of NM physicochemical properties is limited by available technology and time
- Testing materials were not selected specific for testing structure-activity relationship
- Assay predicting power is unknown
  - For predicting chronic effects: most assays are 24 hr exposure
  - Assay model may not be appropriate: e.g. lung effects may depend on macrophages phagocytizing NMs
  - Very limited *in vivo* data available



# Conclusions

- HTS for profiling NMs is feasible
- Critical to couple physicochemical analysis to HTS testing (which may be rate-limiting)
- What is dose?
  - Aggregation
  - Sedimentation
  - Dissolution
  - Cell permeability
- Could design to address specific questions, e.g. SAR for ROS generation with modified experimental design
- Probably much more significant *in vitro* to *in vivo* extrapolation problems than soluble chemicals due to poor modeling of ADME *in vitro*
  - How to disperse?
  - Flow needed?
  - 3D and/or co-cultures needed?

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