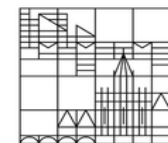




[: : :] EUTOXRISK

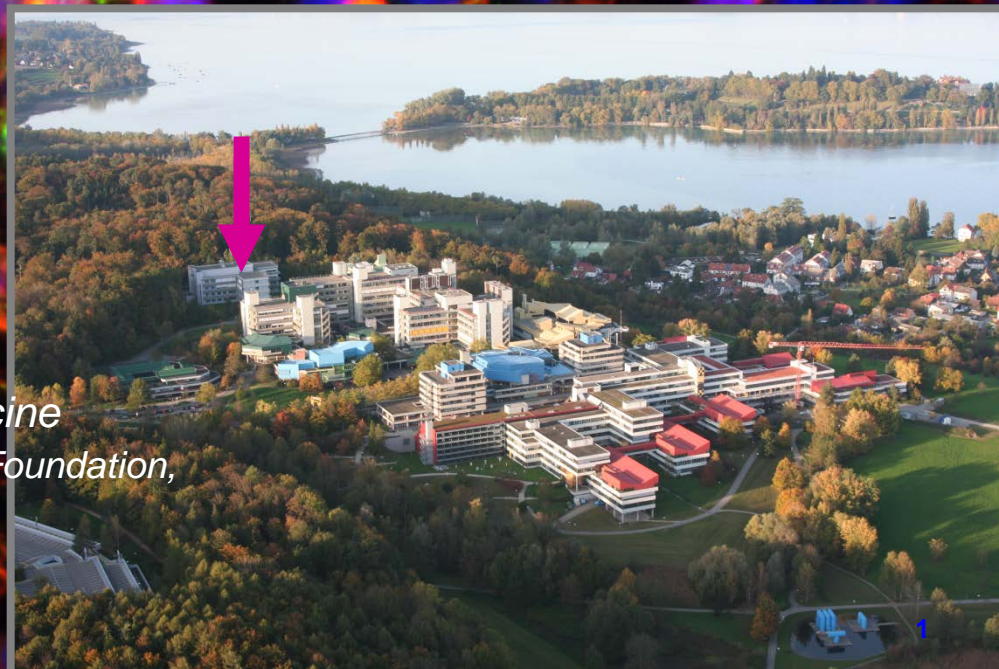


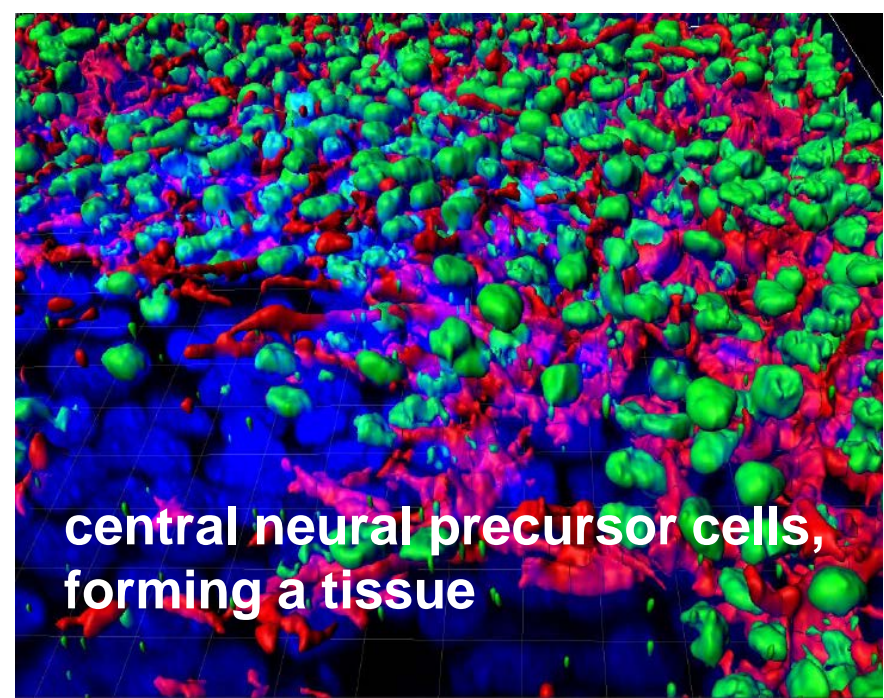
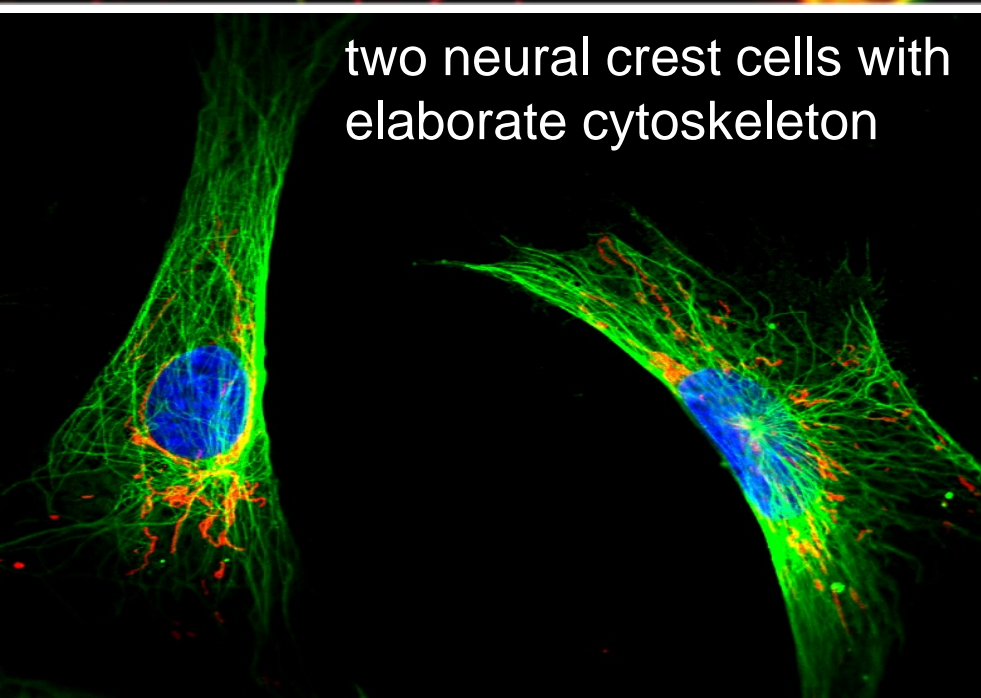
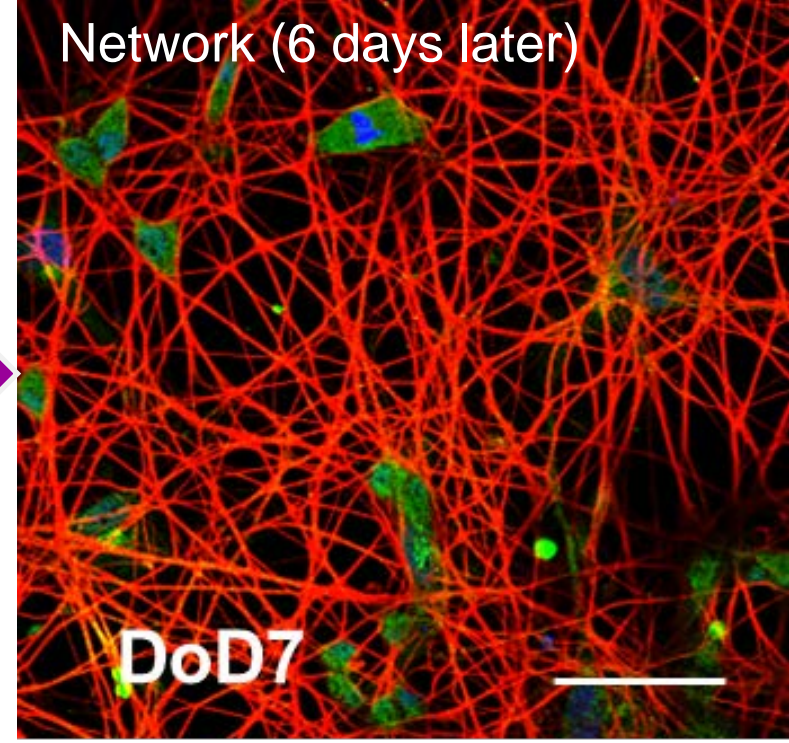
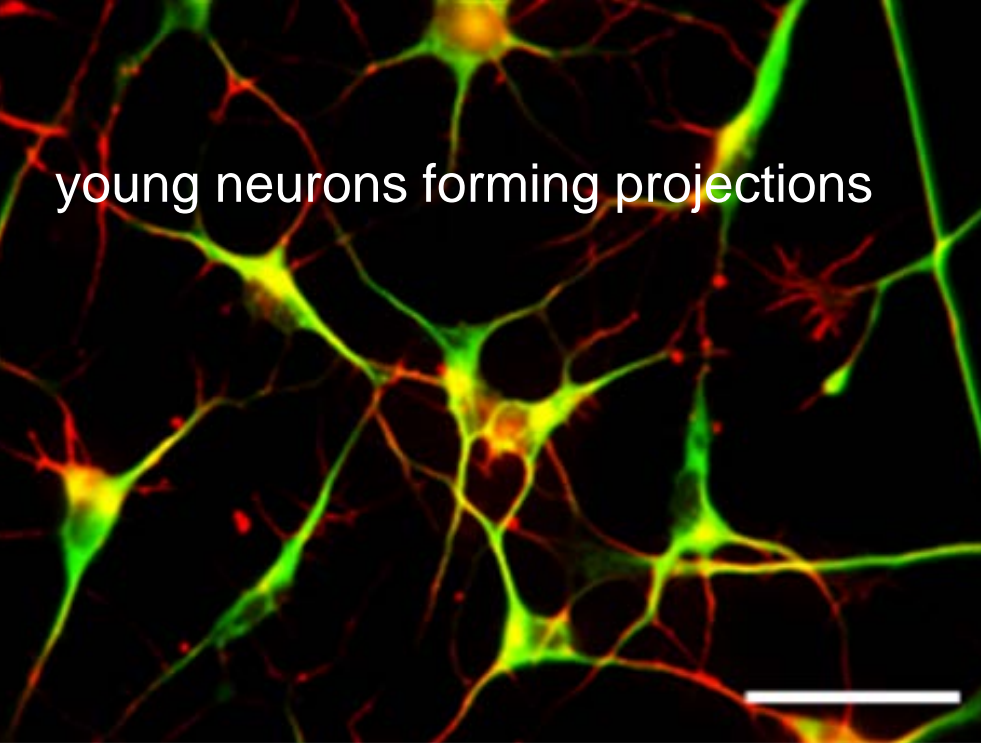
Universität
Konstanz



10th Berlin Workshop on Developmental Toxicology Linking test systems to the prediction of DNT

Marcel Leist
Professor for In Vitro Toxicology and Biomedicine
Chair inaugurated by the Doerenkamp-Zbinden Foundation,
University of Konstanz, Germany

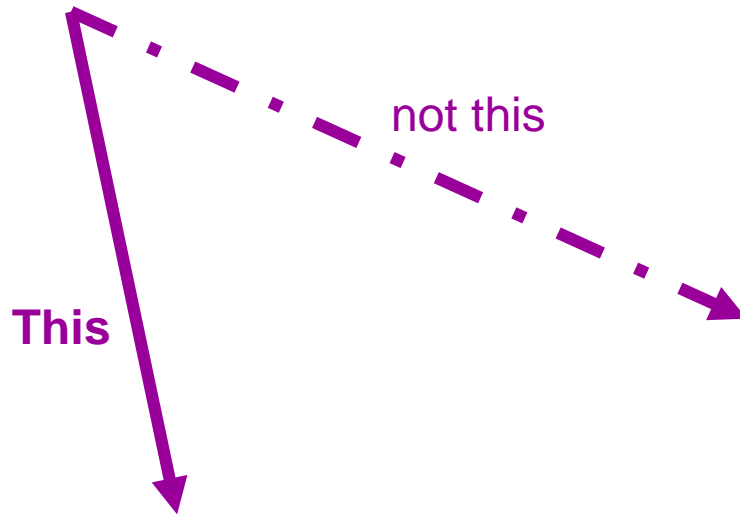




this is all nice, but the cells (2D / 3D/ ...) neither think nor feel nor talk nor sleep nor see

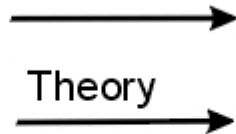
this is all nice, but the cells (2D / 3D/ ...) neither think nor feel nor talk nor sleep nor see

A bit of model theory.....



Real World Out There

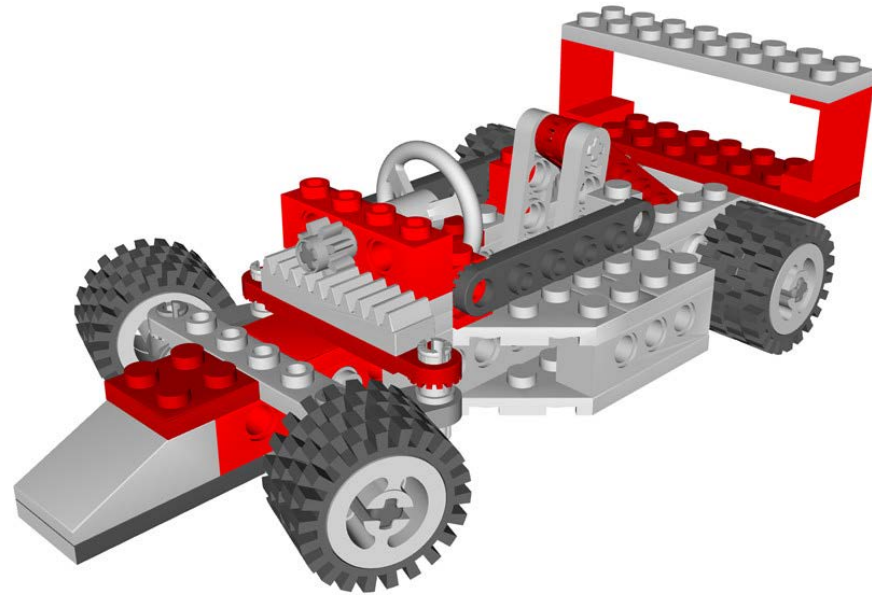
Model



Identification of details relevant to description, translation of 'real' objects into variables of the model



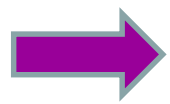
Type 1 (replica models): ,look similar‘



a ,car‘

Advantages: no need to know, how car functions

Disadvantages: may give wrong answers (e.g. concerning car crashes)



Assumption: if it looks like reality, it will behave like reality under challenge

Type 2 (concept models): ,function similarly‘



a ,crash test dummy‘

Advantages: measurement and prediction of complex events

Disadvantages: 1. does not look like reality
2. need to know how model and reality function
3. works only for very specific questions

➡ Assumption: it functions like reality,

Different approaches to toxicity testing

chemicals



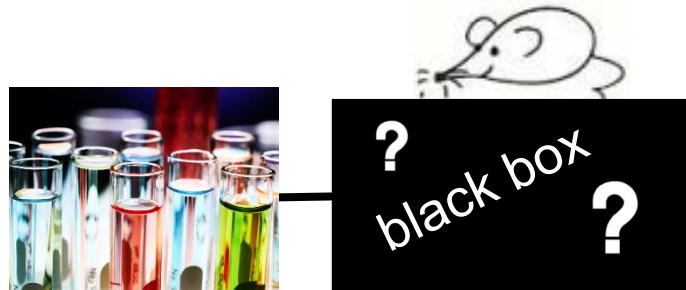
→ hazard?

Type 1 models
(,look' similarly)

Type 2 models
(function similarly)

Different approaches to toxicity testing

Type 1 models (,look' similarly)



Input→Output relation
for animal = man

- „Early“ animal-free tests
- skin irritation
 - eye irritation
 - genotoxicity
 - etc.
-

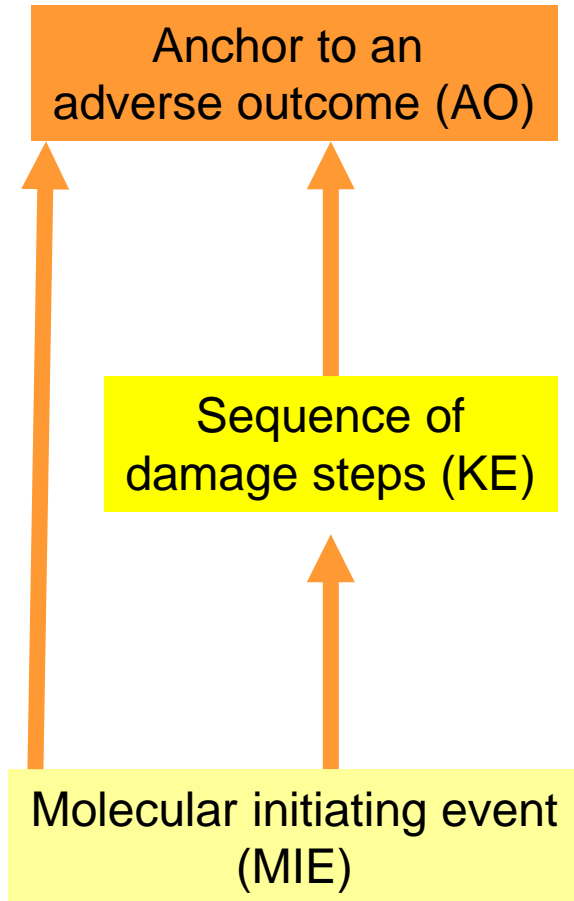
Type 2 models (function similarly)



Complex animal-free tests

- non-genotoxic cancer
- **developmental toxicity**
- organ toxicity
- etc.

Approaches to use functional testing for hazard assessment (= use of new approach methods (NAM); mechanistic assays)



Arch Toxicol (2017) 91:3477–3505
DOI 10.1007/s00204-017-2045-3



REGULATORY TOXICOLOGY

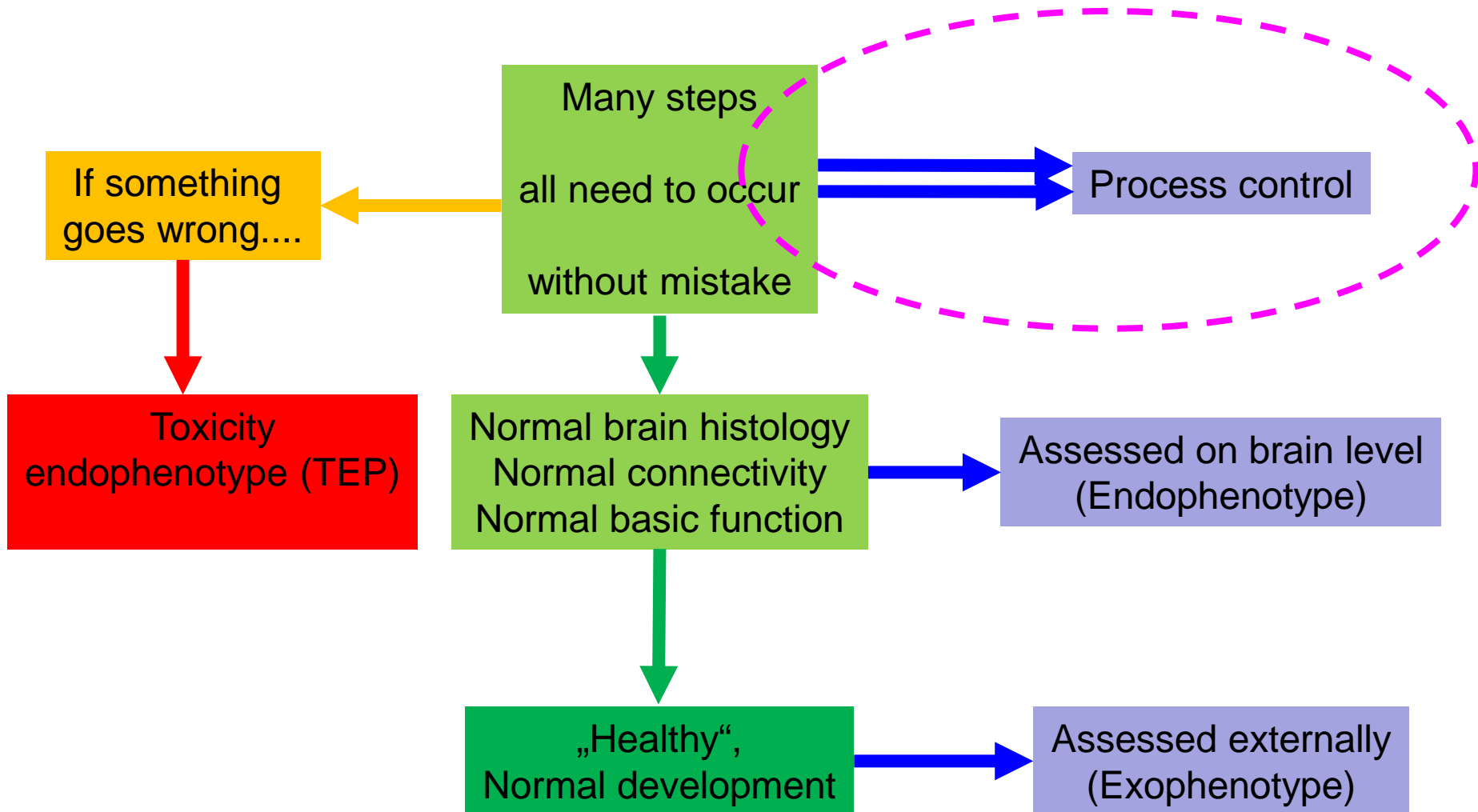
Adverse outcome pathways: opportunities, limitations and open questions

Marcel Leist¹ · Ahmed Ghallab^{2,3} · Rabea Graepel⁴ · Rosemarie Marchan² · Reham Hassan^{2,3} · Susanne Hougaard Bennekou⁵ · Alice Limonciel⁶ · Mathieu Vinken⁷ · Stefan Schildknecht¹ · Tanja Waldmann¹ · Erik Danen⁴ · Ben van Ravenzwaay⁸ · Hennie Kamp⁸ · Iain Gardner⁹ · Patricio Godoy² · Frederic Y. Bois¹⁰ · Albert Braeuning¹¹ · Raymond Reif² · Franz Oesch¹² · Dirk Drasdo^{13,14} · Stefan Höhme¹⁵ · Michael Schwarz¹⁶ · Thomas Hartung¹⁷ · Thomas Braunbeck¹⁸ · Joost Beltman⁴ · Harry Vrieling¹⁹ · Ferran Sanz²⁰ · Anna Forsby^{21,38} · Domenico Gadaleta²² · Ciarán Fisher⁹ · Jens Kelm²³ · David Fluri²³ · Gerhard Ecker²⁴ · Barbara Zdrzil²⁴ · Andrea Terron²⁵ · Paul Jennings²⁶ · Bart van der Burg²⁷ · Steven Dooley²⁸ · Annemarie H. Meijer²⁹ · Egon Willighagen^{30,31} · Marvin Martens³⁰ · Chris Evelo^{30,31} · Enrico Mombelli¹⁰ · Olivier Taboureaux^{32,33} · Alberto Mantovani³⁴ · Barry Hardy³⁵ · Bjorn Koch²⁹ · Sylvia Escher³⁶ · Christoph van Thriel² · Cristina Cadenas² · D. Kroese³⁷ · Bob van de Water⁴ · Jan G. Hengstler²

**Damage assessment,
but at earlier stages**

**Alternative: non-damage assessment,
„all going well“**

Approaches to use functional testing for hazard assessment (= use of new approach methods (NAM); mechanistic assays)



Principle:

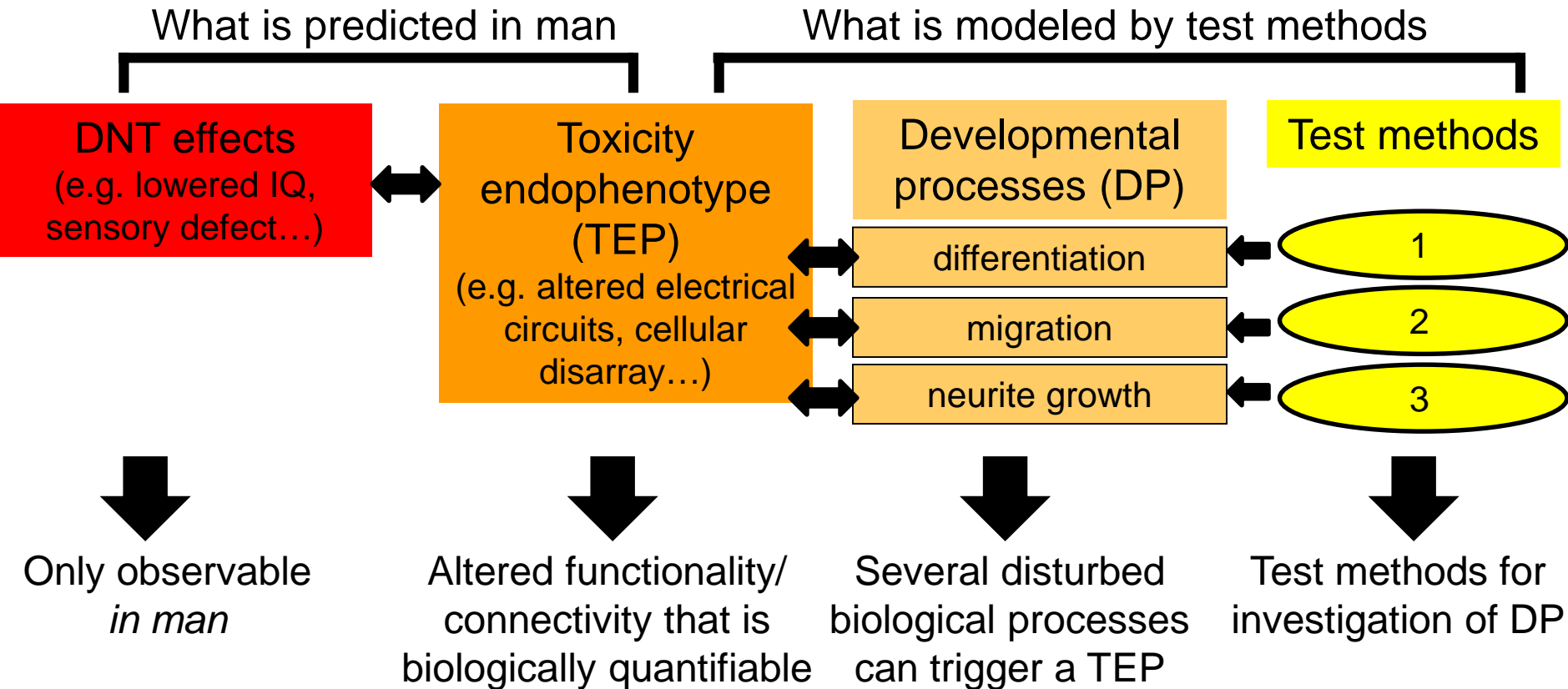
‘process control’ instead of ‘end stage control’

Assumption I: there are **key neurodevelopmental processes** required to form a fully functional and intact nervous system.

Assumption II: if **key neurodevelopmental processes** are disturbed, functional or structural deficits may arise.

Procedure: define and establish test methods for **key neurodevelopmental processes** and evaluate interference by test chemicals

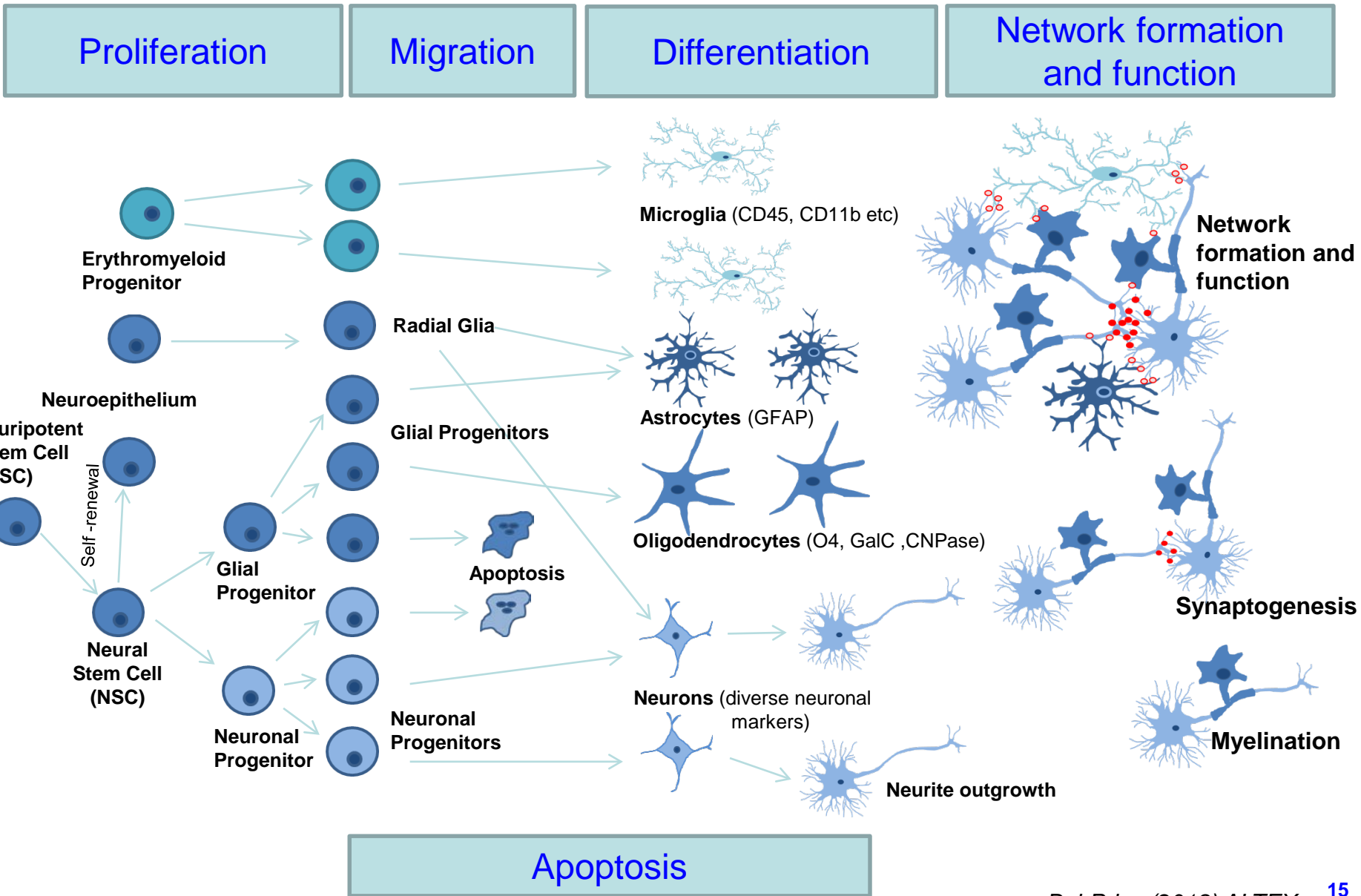
Overview: a process control-based test strategy for DNT



Addressing the underlying
endophenotypes is feasible

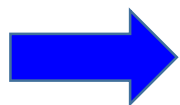
this is all nice, but the cells (2D / 3D/ ...) neither think nor feel nor talk nor sleep nor see

Key neurodevelopmental processes



Eventually, any DNT finding (man or animal) must be due to a combination of disturbed neurodevelopmental processes

In vivo Finding	Disturbed neurodevelopmental processes
Brain weight up/down	Proliferation, Apoptosis
Holoprosencephaly	Apoptosis, Neurodifferentiation
Lissencephaly	Apoptosis, Neurodifferentiation, Migration
Neuroinflammation	Astrocyte activation, Gliosis, Neurodegeneration
Cortical layer thickness	Proliferation, Migration, Myelination
Disturbed reflexes	Neurodifferentiation, Myelination, Synaptic transmission
Anxiety behaviour	Neurodifferentiation, Synaptic transmission, Synapse formation



If a compound does not disturb at least one process, it cannot be associated with a DNT hazard

Ongoing projects to cover neurodevelopmental processes by NAM (examples)

1. NTP screen battery (international contributions and data base)



SOT | Society of
Toxicology
www.toxsci.oxfordjournals.org

TOXICOLOGICAL SCIENCES, 167(1), 2019, 6–14

doi: 10.1093/toxsci/kfy278

Advance Access Publication Date: November 28, 2018
Forum

FORUM

Screening for Developmental Neurotoxicity at the National Toxicology Program: The Future Is Here

Mamta Behl,^{*,1} Kristen Ryan,^{*} Jui-Hua Hsieh,[†] Frederick Parham,^{*}
Andrew J. Shapiro,^{*} Bradley J. Collins,^{*} Nisha S. Sipes,^{*} Linda S. Birnbaum,^{*}
John R. Bucher,^{*} Paul M. D. Foster,^{*} Nigel J. Walker,^{*} Richard S. Paules,^{*} and
Raymond R. Tice[‡]

^{*}Division of the National Toxicology Program, National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, Research

Ongoing projects to cover neurodevelopmental processes by NAM (examples)

2. OECD-coordinated program (with EPA, EFSA, JRC etc..)



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TOXICOLOGICAL SCIENCES, 167(1), 2019, 45–57

doi: 10.1093/toxsci/kfy211

Advance Access Publication Date: November 23, 2018

Forum

FORUM

International Regulatory and Scientific Effort for Improved Developmental Neurotoxicity Testing

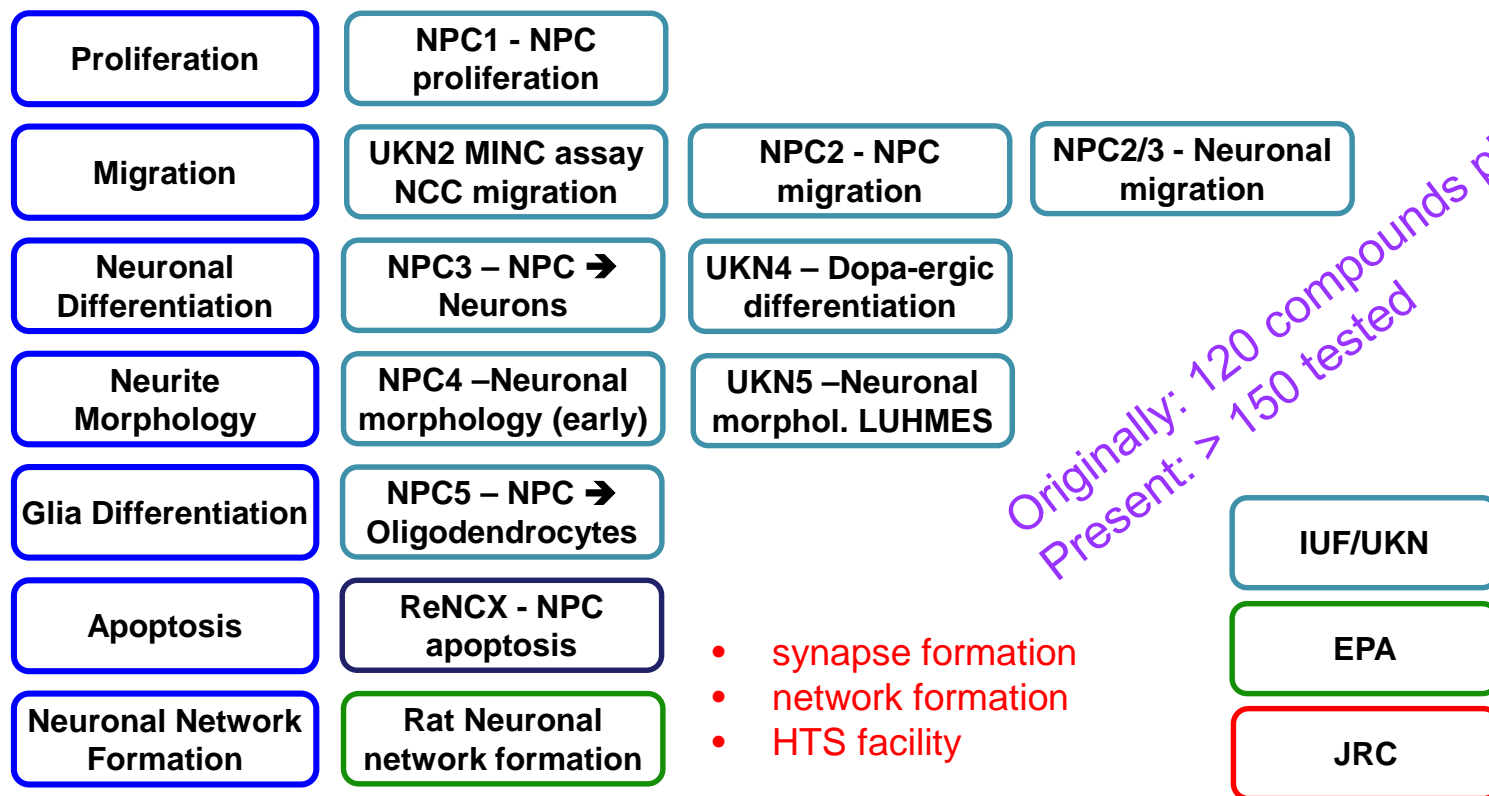
Magdalini Sachana,^{*,1} Anna Bal-Price,[†] Kevin M. Crofton,[‡] Susanne H. Bennekou,[§] Timothy J. Shafer,[¶] Mamta Behl,^{||} and Andrea Terron^{|||}

^{*}Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development (OECD), 75775 Paris Cedex 16, France; [†]European Commission Joint Research Centre, Health, Consumers and Reference Materials, Unit Chemicals Safety and Alternative Methods I-21027 Ispra (VA), Italy; [‡]R3Fellows, LLC, Durham, North Carolina, USA; [§]Danish Environmental Protection Agency, Haraldsgade 53, DK - 2100, Copenhagen, Denmark; [¶]U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Office of Research and Development, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina 27711, USA; ^{||}Division of the National Toxicology Program, National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences Research Triangle Park, North Carolina, 27709 USA; and ^{|||}European Food Safety Authority, Via Carlo Magno, 1A, 43126, Parma, Italy

Ongoing projects to cover neurodevelopmental processes by NAM (examples)

2. OECD-coordinated program (with EPA, EFSA, JRC etc..)

EFSA / DK-EPA screen battery (at IUF and UKN)



Ongoing projects to cover neurodevelopmental processes by NAM (examples)

2. OECD-coordinated program (with EPA, EFSA, JRC etc..)

EFSA / DK-EPA screen battery (at IUF and UKN)

test compounds

assays

Heatmap


Ongoing projects to cover neurodevelopmental processes by NAM (examples)

3. SysDT project of the BMBF

Archives of Toxicology (2020) 94:151–171
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s00204-019-02612-5>

IN VITRO SYSTEMS

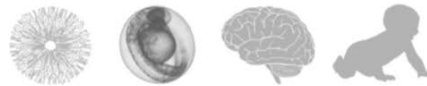
Development of a neural rosette formation assay (RoFA) to identify neurodevelopmental toxicants and to characterize their transcriptome disturbances

Nadine Dreser¹  · Katrin Madjar² · Anna-Katharina Holzer¹ · Marion Kapitza¹ · Christopher Scholz¹ · Petra Kranaster^{1,7} · Simon Gutbier^{1,8} · Stefanie Klima¹ · David Kolb^{3,9} · Christian Dietz^{3,9} · Timo Trefzer^{1,10} · Johannes Meisig⁴ · Christoph van Thriel⁵ · Margit Henry⁶ · Michael R. Berthold³ · Nils Blüthgen⁴ · Agapios Sachinidis⁶ · Jörg Rahnenführer² · Jan G. Hengstler⁵ · Tanja Waldmann¹ · Marcel Leist¹

Universities of Konstanz, Köln, Dortmund
Charité Berlin, IfADO Dortmund
associated: Roche (Basel)

Ongoing projects to cover neurodevelopmental processes by NAM (examples)

4. DNT meeting series and CAAT workshops



Children's Health and Environmental Chemicals:
A Call for Action

5th International Conference on Developmental Neurotoxicity (DNT) Test

5. - 8. April 2020 in Konstanz

Recommendation on Test Readiness Criteria for New Approach Methods in Toxicology: Exemplified for Developmental Neurotoxicity

Anna Bal-Price¹, Helena T. Hogberg², Kevin M. Crofton³, Mardas Daneshian⁴, Rex E. ...
Ellen Fritsche⁶, Tiula Heiononen⁷, Susanne Hougaard Bennekou⁸, Stefanie Klima⁹, ...
Magdalini Sachana¹¹, Timothy J. Shafer³, Andrea Terron¹², Florianne Monnet-T...
Tanja Waldmann⁹, Remco H. S. Westerink¹⁵, Martin F. Wilks⁵, Hilda Witters¹
and Marcel Leist^{4,9}

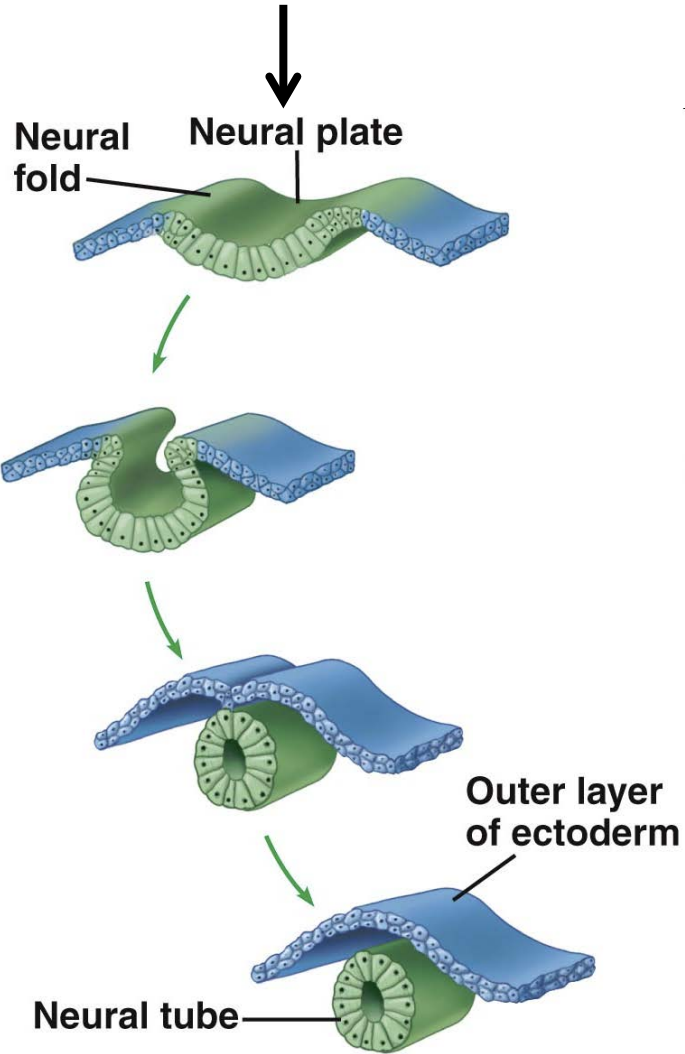
¹European Commission, Joint Research Centre (EC JRC), Ispra, Italy; ²Center for Alternatives ...
Baltimore, MD, USA; ³National Center for Computational Toxicology, US EPA, RTP, NC, USA; ⁴...
Europe, University of Konstanz, Konstanz, Germany; ⁵Swiss Centre for Human Applied To...
⁶UF – Leibniz Research Institute for Environmental Medicine & Heinrich-Heine-University, ...
Methods (FICAM), University of Tampere, Tampere, Finland; ⁸Danish Environmental Protection
and Biomedicine, Dept inaugurated by the Doerenkamp-Zbinden Foundation, University of Konstanz,
for Public Health and the Environment, Bilkthoven, and Institute for Risk Assessment Sciences, Utrecht
University of Lausanne, Lausanne, Switzerland; ¹⁴Department of Pharmacological and Biomolecular Science,
⁵Neurotoxicology Research Group, Institute for Risk Assessment Sciences (IRAS), Faculty of Veterinary Medicine,
the Netherlands; ¹⁶VITO, Flemish Institute for Technological Research, Unit Environmental Risk and Health, Melle, Belgium

Reference Compounds for Alternative Test Methods to Indicate Developmental Neurotoxicity (DNT) Potential of Chemicals: Example Lists and Criteria for their Selection and Use

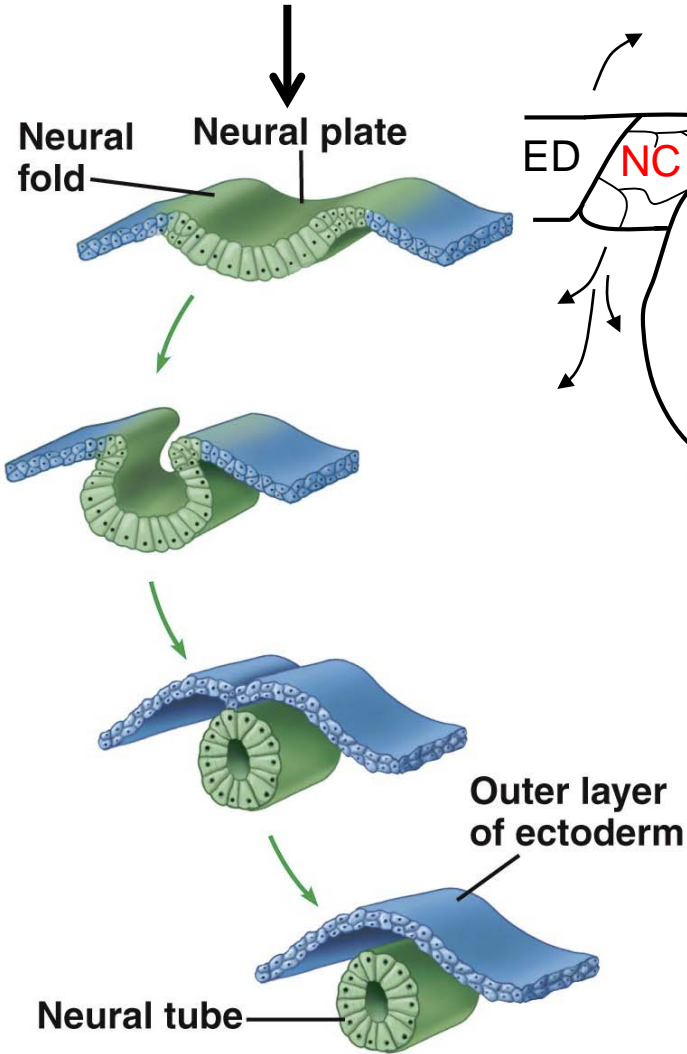
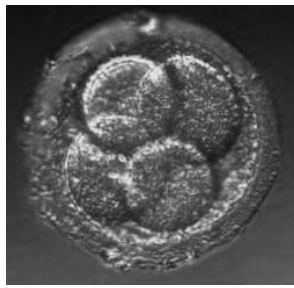
Michael Aschner¹, Sandra Ceccatelli², Mardas Daneshian³, Ellen Fritsche⁴,
Nina Hasriwa³, Thomas Hartung^{3,5}, Helena T. Hogberg⁵, Marcel Leist^{3,6,7}, Abby Li⁸,
William R. Mundy⁹, Stephanie Padilla⁹, Aldert H. Piersma^{10,11}, Anna Bal-Price¹²,
Andrea Seiler¹³, Remco H. Westerink¹⁴, Bastian Zimmer¹⁵ and Pamela J. Lein^{16,17}



Example: Test of early brain/spinal cord development

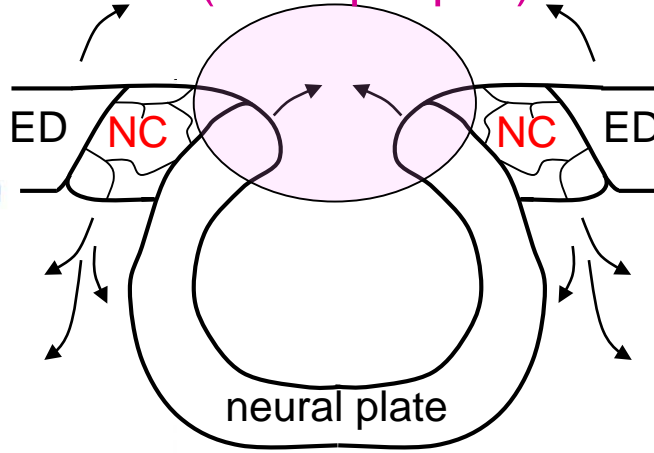


Neural tube forms spinal cord

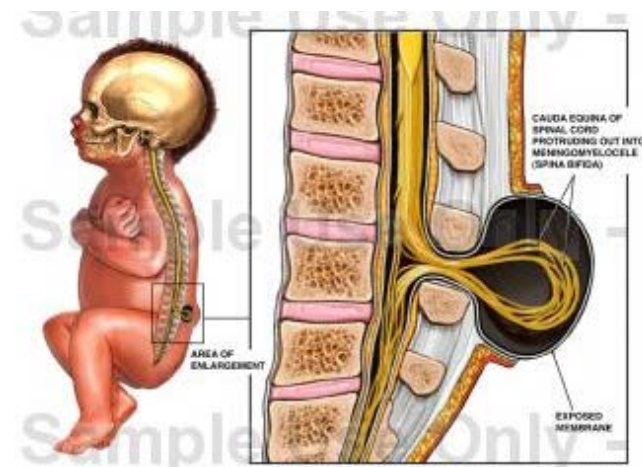


forms spinal cord

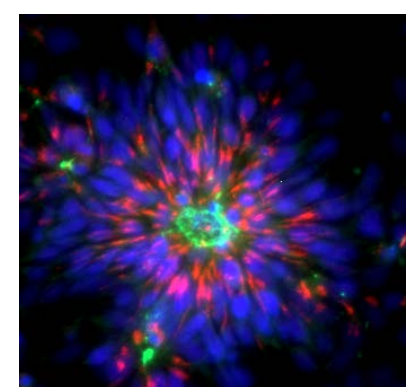
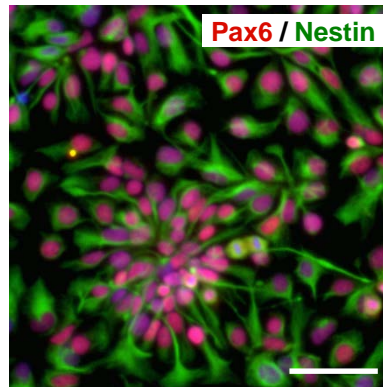
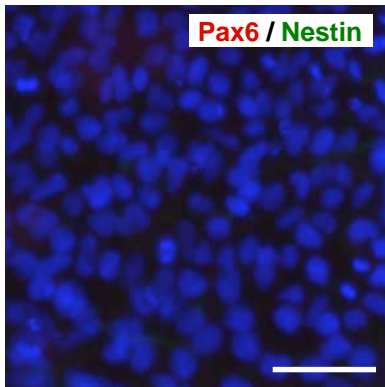
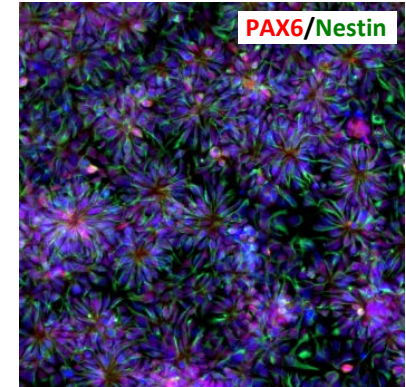
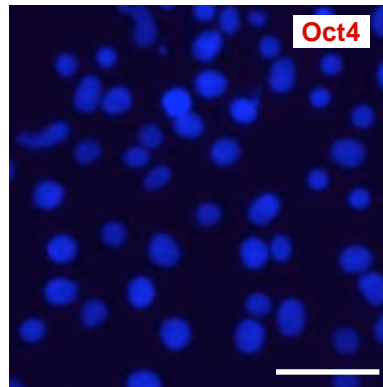
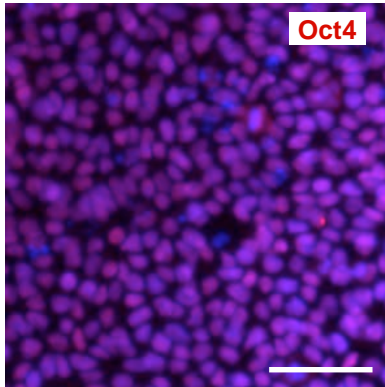
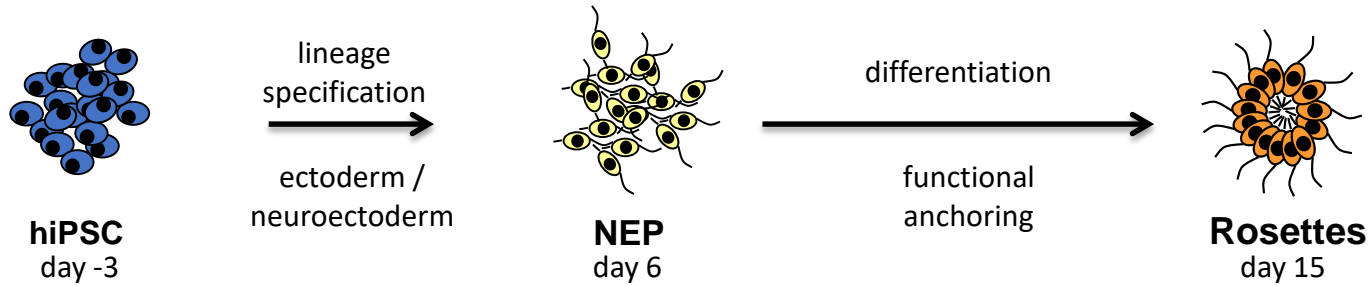
Valproic acid (VPA)
(anti-epileptic)



→ Failure of neural tube closure



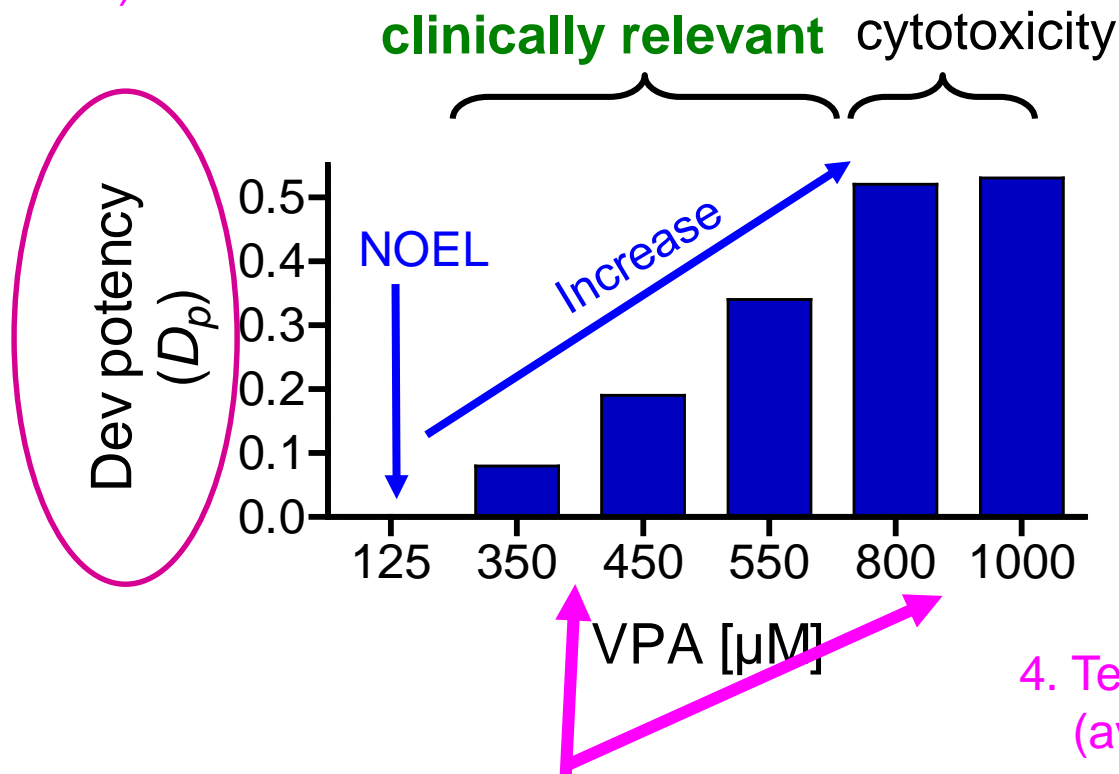
Cellular model: Neural differentiation from iPSC



Model readouts and examples for current challenges

1. Robust quantification
(with uncertainties)

3. In vitro – in vivo extrapolation
(with barriers of placenta and brain)



2. Toxicological prediction model
(with performance parameters)

4. Test battery
(avoid FN and FP)



Acknowledgement

