

Retrofitting *in vitro* Systems with Metabolic Competence

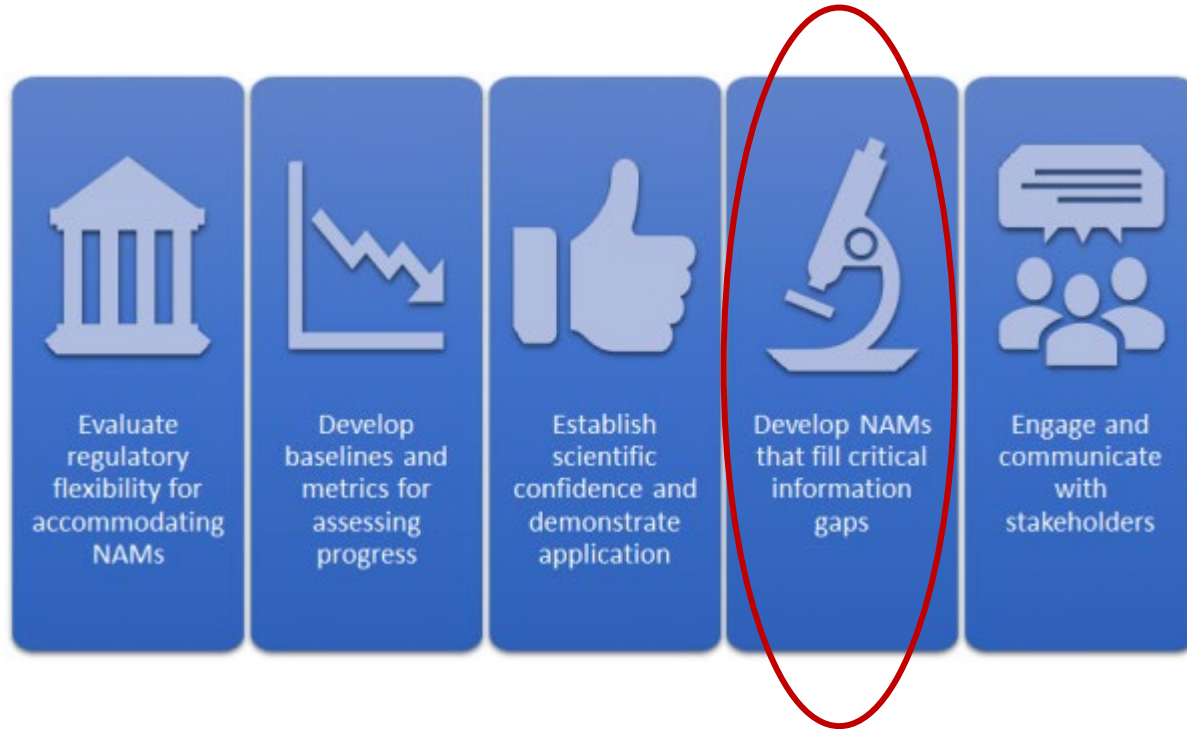
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US EPA CSS-HERA BOSC Chemical Safety Subcommittee Meeting
February 2nd, 2021

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EPA New Approach Methods Work Plan: Reducing Use of Animals in Chemical Testing



Examples of information gaps

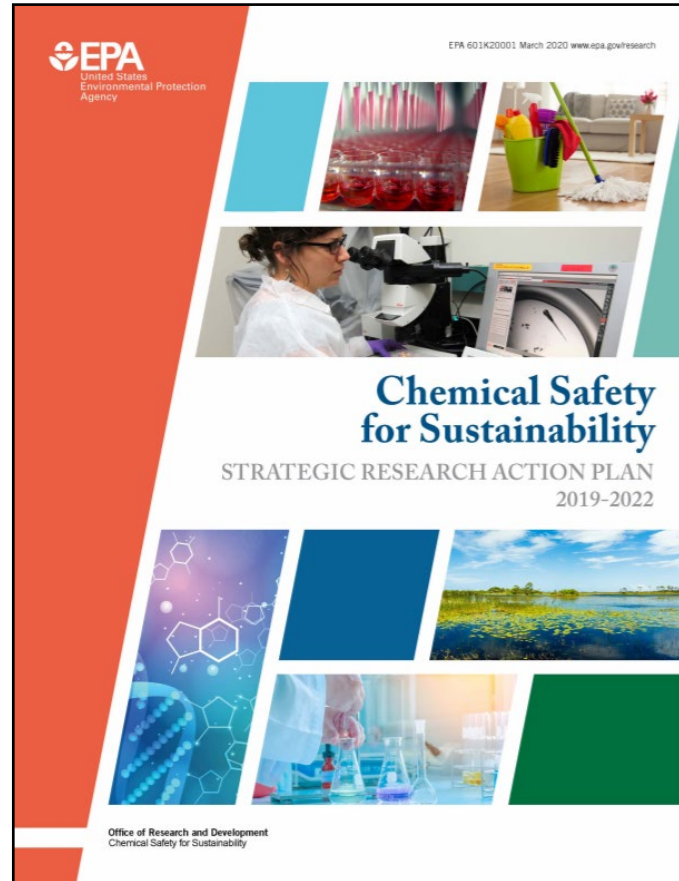
- Inadequate coverage of biological targets.
- Limited capability to address tissue- and organ-level effects.
- Lack of robust integrated approaches to testing and assessment (IATAs).
- Minimal capability for addressing xenobiotic metabolism in *in vitro* test systems.



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CSS.1.5 (High Throughput Toxicology): Develop and apply methods to incorporate endogenous and exogenous xenobiotic metabolism into high-throughput *in vitro* assays.

CSS.1.5.1: Application of the Alginate Immobilization of Metabolic Enzymes (AIME) method to incorporate hepatic metabolism into an Estrogen Receptor transactivation assay.

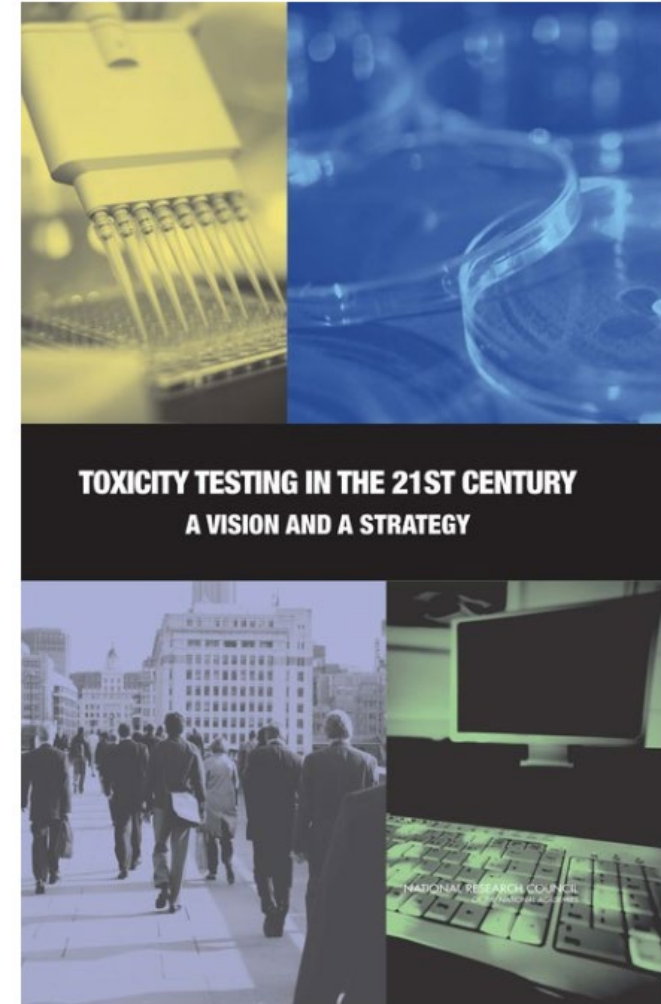
CSS.1.5.2: Development of a bioprinting approach to adapt the Alginate Immobilization of Metabolic Enzymes metabolism method for high-throughput screening applications.

Toxicity Testing in the 21st Century

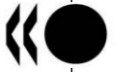
National Research Council 2007 report calling for a genuine commitment to the reduction, refinement, and replacement of animal testing.

Key Questions for Implementation – Addressing Xenobiotic Metabolism

- “One of the challenges of developing an *in vitro* test system to evaluate toxicity is the current inability of cell assays to mirror metabolism in the integrated whole animal...”
- Methods to Predict Metabolism - How can adequate testing for metabolites in the high-throughput assays be ensured?
- Recommendations
 - Screening using computational approaches possible.
 - Limited animal studies that focus on mechanism and specific metabolites.

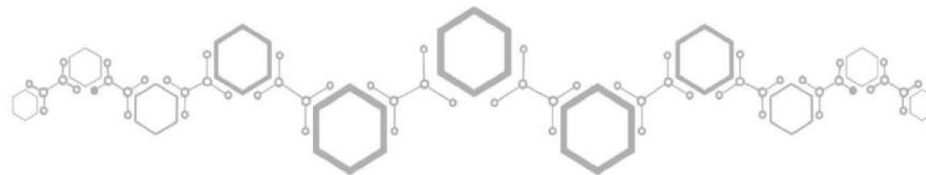


OECD Detailed Review Paper (DRP 97) (2008) - *In Vitro* Metabolism Systems for Endocrine Disruptors

 ENV/JM/MONO(2008)24 Unclassified	Unclassified	ENV/JM/MONO(2008)24
	Organisation de Coopération et de Développement Économiques Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development	29-Jul-2008
	ENVIRONMENT DIRECTORATE JOINT MEETING OF THE CHEMICALS COMMITTEE AND THE WORKING PARTY ON CHEMICALS, PESTICIDES AND BIOTECHNOLOGY	English - Or. English
	SERIES ON TESTING AND ASSESMENT Number 97 DETAILED REVIEW PAPER ON THE USE OF METABOLISING SYSTEMS FOR IN VITRO TESTING OF ENDOCRINE DISRUPTORS	

The Validation Management Group for Non-animal Testing (VMG-NA) meeting (2003)

- “...it was necessary to consider and preferably incorporate metabolism of compounds when considering the development of *in vitro* tests for endocrine active substances, to reflect the real *in vivo* situation, and so reduce the risks of false positives and false negatives.”
- “Tests to detect EAS and tests that can predict the influence of chemicals on metabolism of endogenous or exogenous substances, or the influence metabolism of a chemical on its ultimate effect, are still being developed.”
- “...the eventual need to combine the outcome of these developments will be an important component of the development of each field.”



TRANSFORM TOX TESTING CHALLENGE

INNOVATING FOR METABOLISM

TEAMS WILL COMPETE IN THREE STAGES FOR A TOTAL PRIZE OF \$1 MILLION

1



Stage 1 - Up to ten submissions will be selected as semi-finalists, awarded a prize of \$10,000 each, and invited to participate in Stage 2.

2



Stage 2 - Up to five applicants may be selected as finalists, awarded a prize of up to \$100,000 each, and invited to participate in the final stage of the competition.

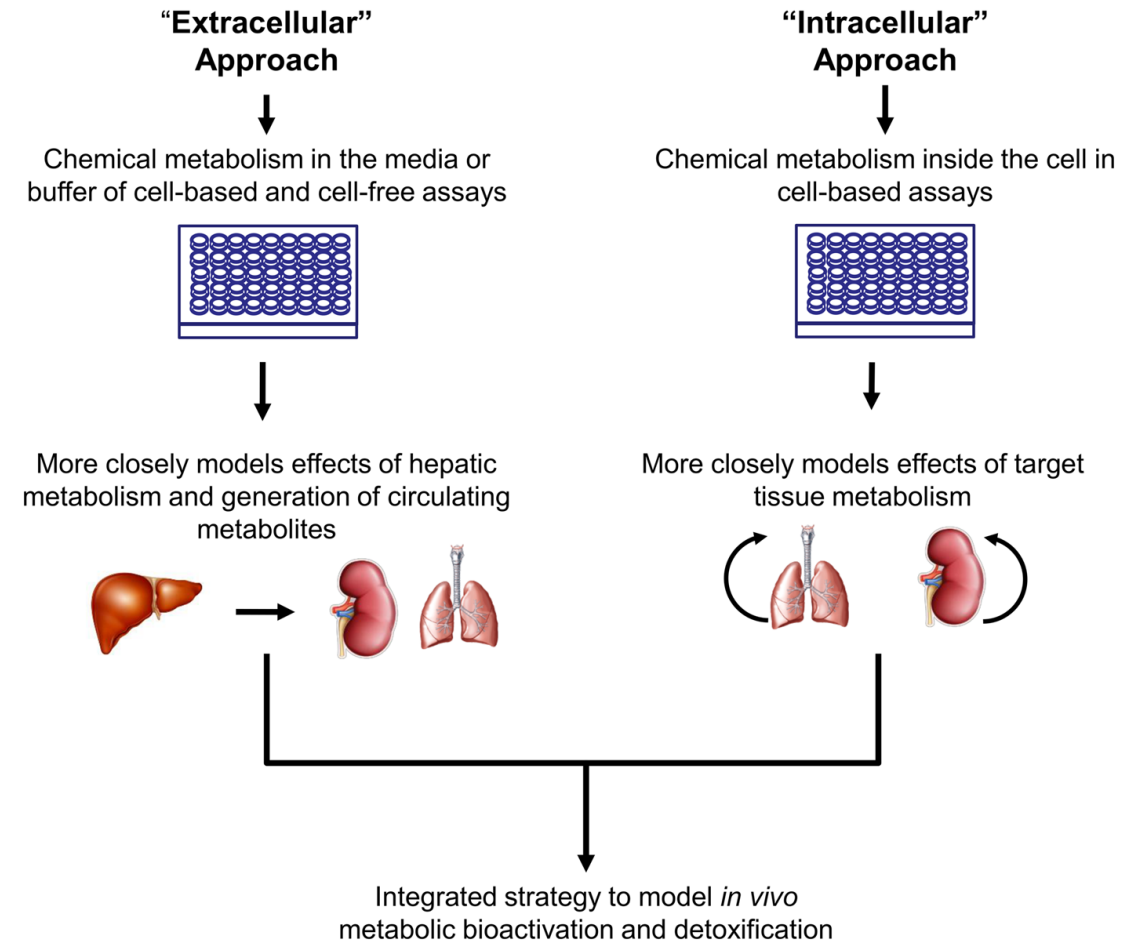
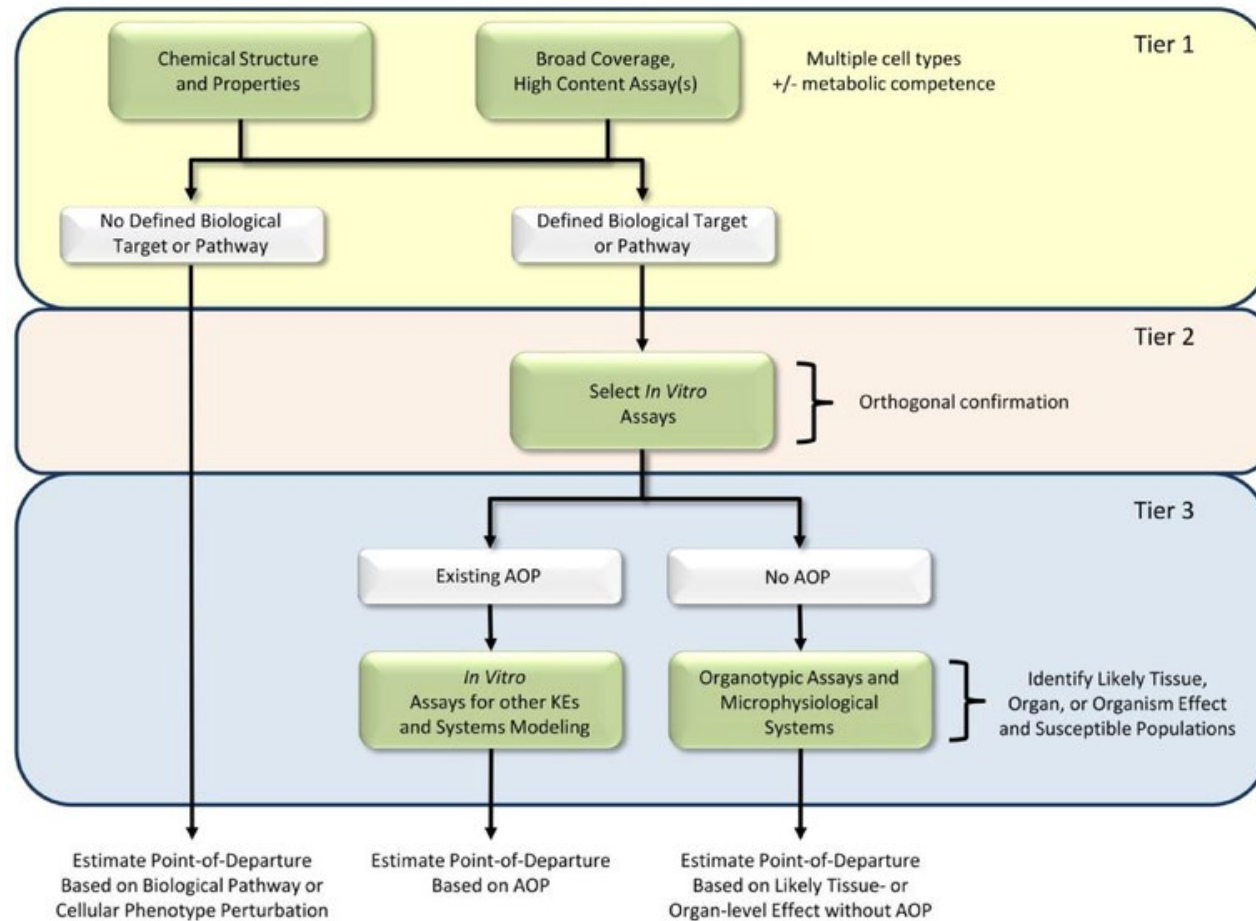
3



Stage 3 - Based on the testing and overall feasibility, one winner may be awarded up to a \$400,000 prize for delivery of a commercially viable method or device that will ultimately result in technologies that can provide metabolic competence to commonly used HTS assays.ultimately result in technologies that can provide metabolic competence to commonly-used HTS assays.

Identify innovative solutions to retrofit high-throughput assays with metabolic competence
(2016-2017) EPA, NTP, NCATS

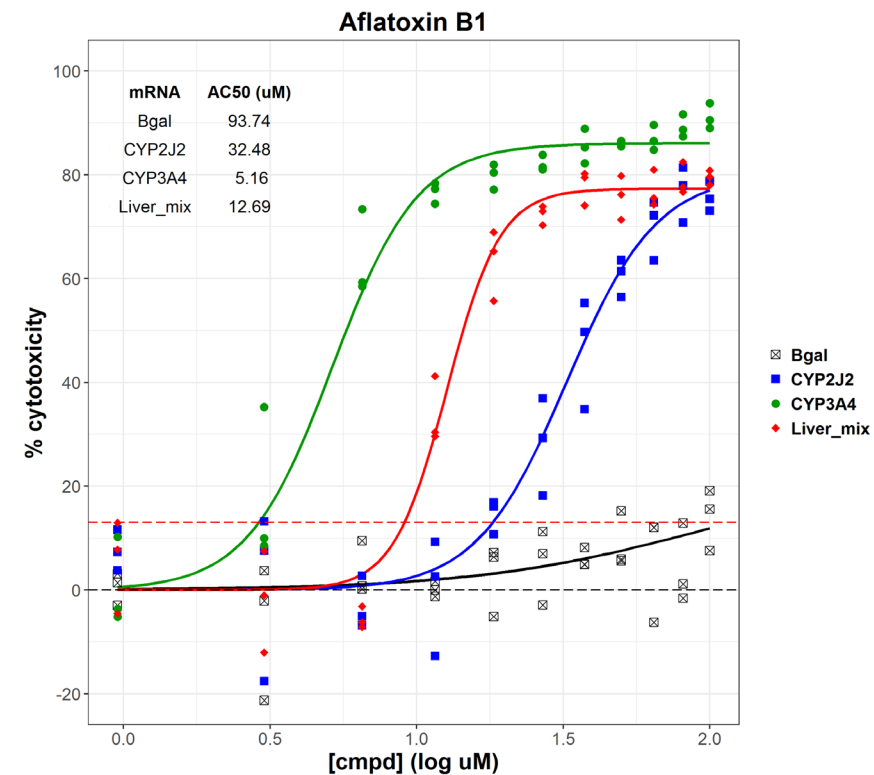
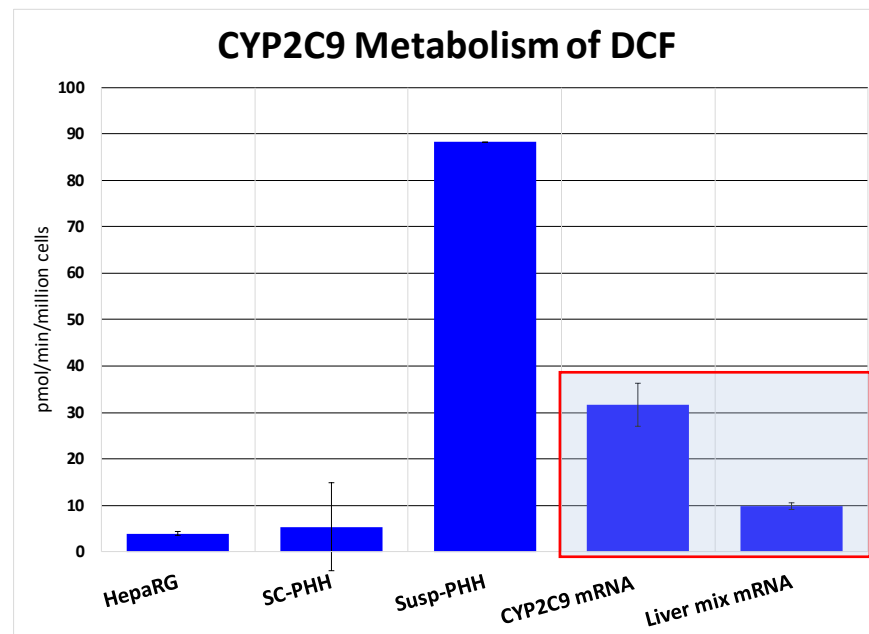
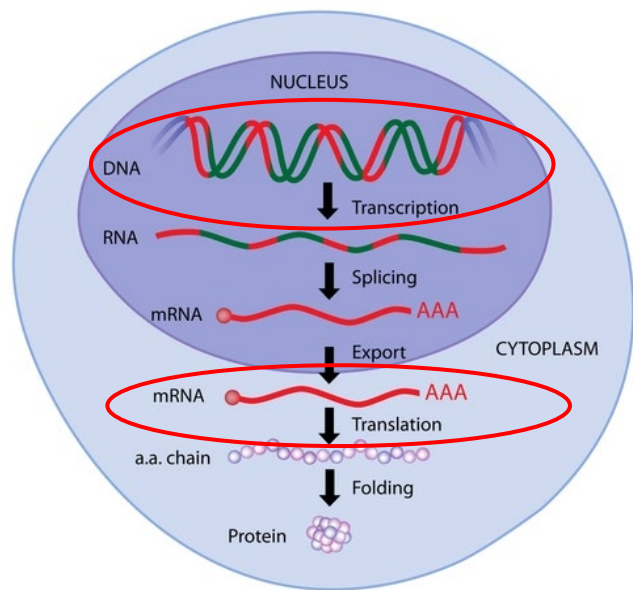
The Next Generation Blueprint of Computational Toxicology at the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency



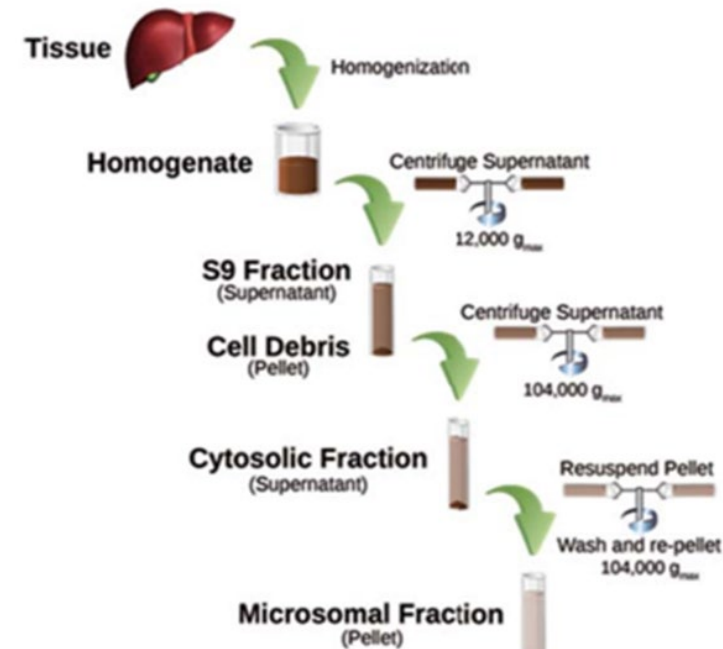
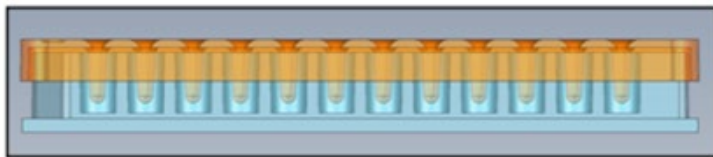
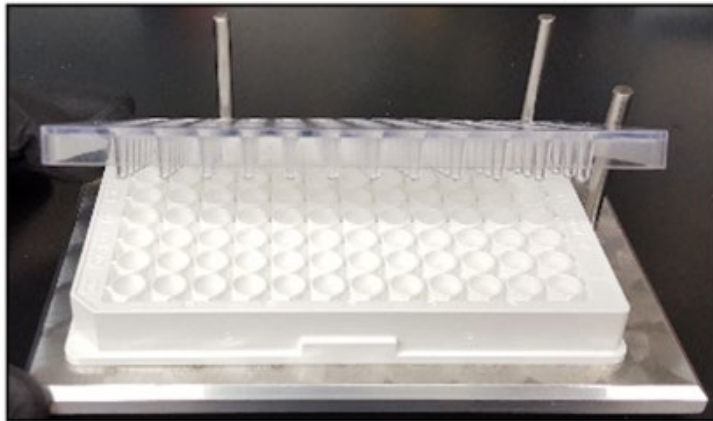
Intracellular Approach: Xenobiotic Metabolism by mRNA Transfection

Steve Simmons (EPA)

- Traditional DNA-based gene delivery methods use viral gene promoters to drive mRNA transcription.
- mRNA transfection is a novel approach that bypasses cellular DNA transcription.
- Rapid expression of metabolizing enzymes (steady state within 8-16 hours).
- User-defined composition and ratios of multiple input mRNAs.

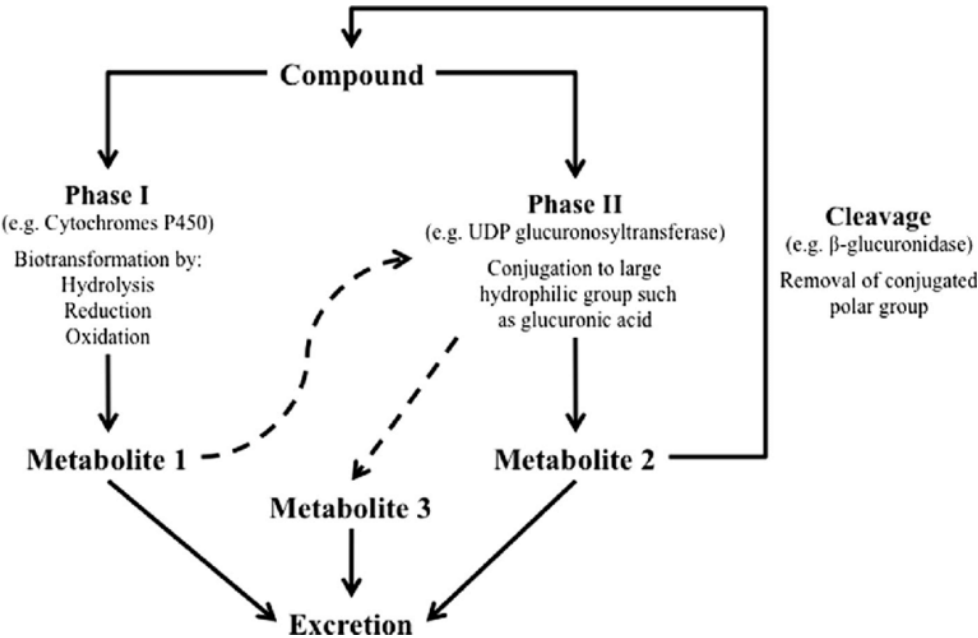


Extracellular Approach: Alginate Immobilization of Metabolic Enzymes (AIME)



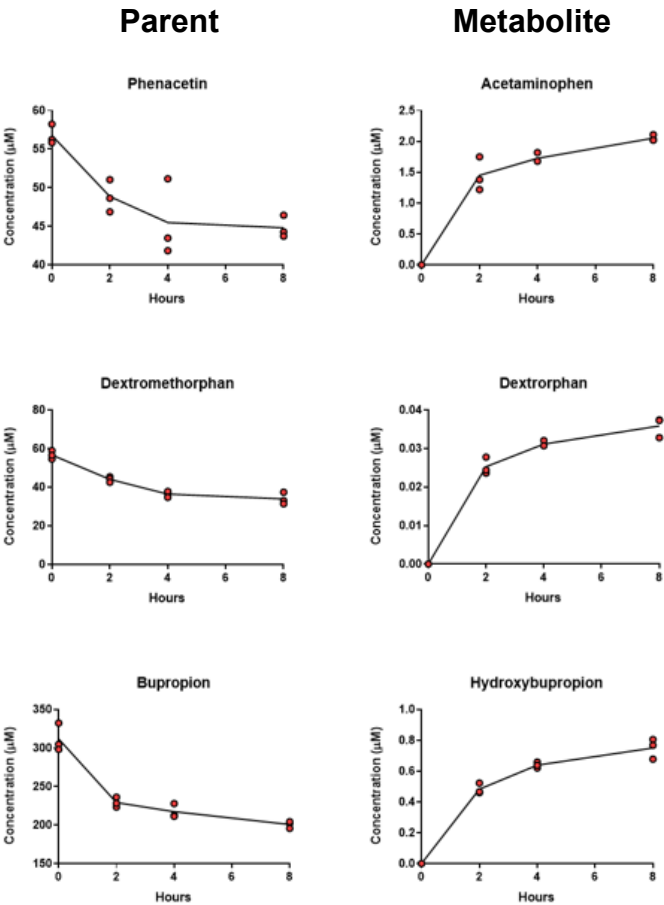
- **Liver Metabolism:** Phenobarbital/ β -naphthoflavone-induced male Sprague Dawley rat hepatic S9.
- **Alginate Hydrogel:** Widely used in a variety of pharmaceutical and biomedical applications due to high biocompatibility, low toxicity, and mild gelation by divalent cations.
- **AIME:** The Alginate Immobilization of Metabolic Enzymes (AIME) platform consists of custom 96-well microplate lids containing solid supports attached to encapsulated hepatic S9-alginate microspheres.

Validation of Cytochrome P450 Metabolism



Key Points

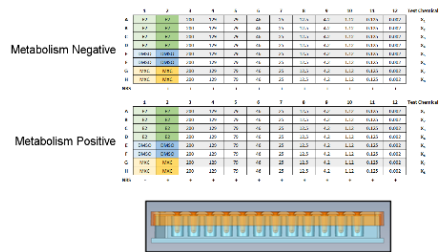
- AIME method optimized for Phase I metabolism.
- Metabolic activity validated across a diverse profile of CYPs with reference chemicals.



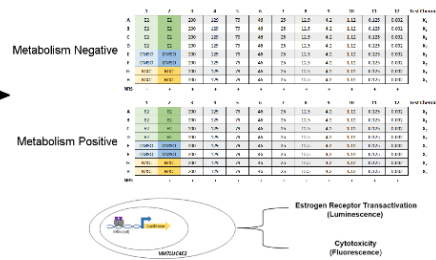
Substrate	Human	Rat
Phenacetin	CYP1A2	1A1, 1A2
Bupropion	CYP2B6	2B1, 2B2, 2B3
Diclofenac	CYP2C9	2C6, 2C7, 2C11, 2C12, 2C13, 2C22, 2C23
Dextromethorphan	CYP2D6	2D1, 2D2, 2D3, 2D4, 2D5, 2D18
Chlorzoxazone	CYP2E1	2E1

Retrofitting Metabolism to an Estrogen Receptor Transactivation Assay

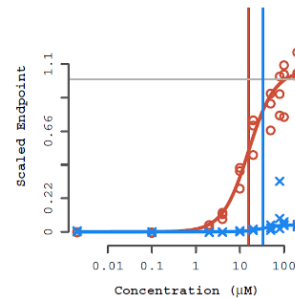
AIME Metabolism Assay



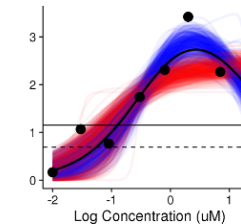
Estrogen Receptor Transactivation Assay



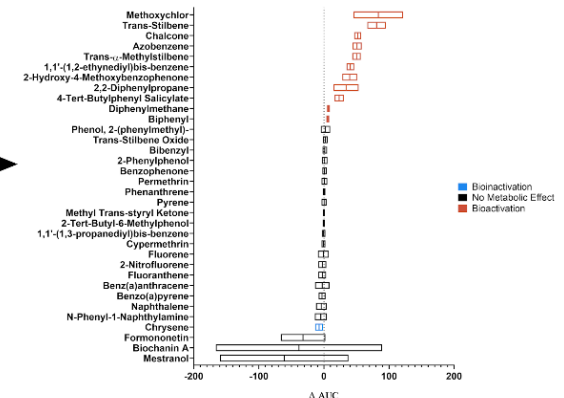
ToxCast Pipeline



Toxboot Uncertainty Quantification



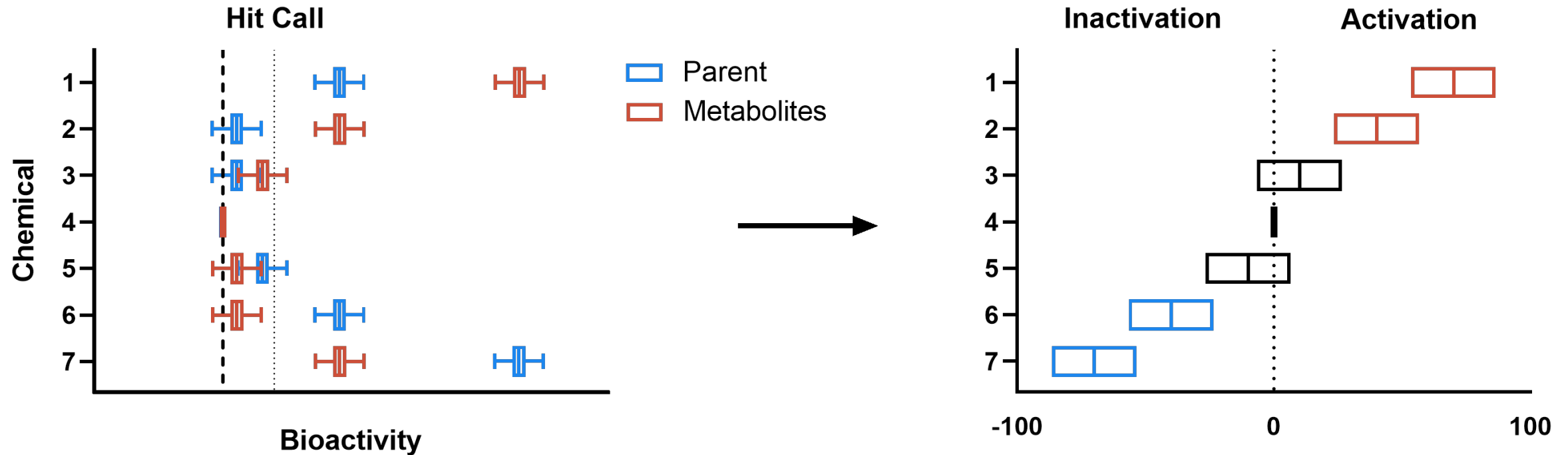
Rank Metabolism- dependent Bioactivity



Study Highlights

- Reprioritization of hazard based on metabolism-dependent bioactivity.
- Demonstrated utility of applying the AIME method for identification of false positive and false negative target assay effects.
- Enhanced *in vivo* concordance with the rodent uterotrophic bioassay.

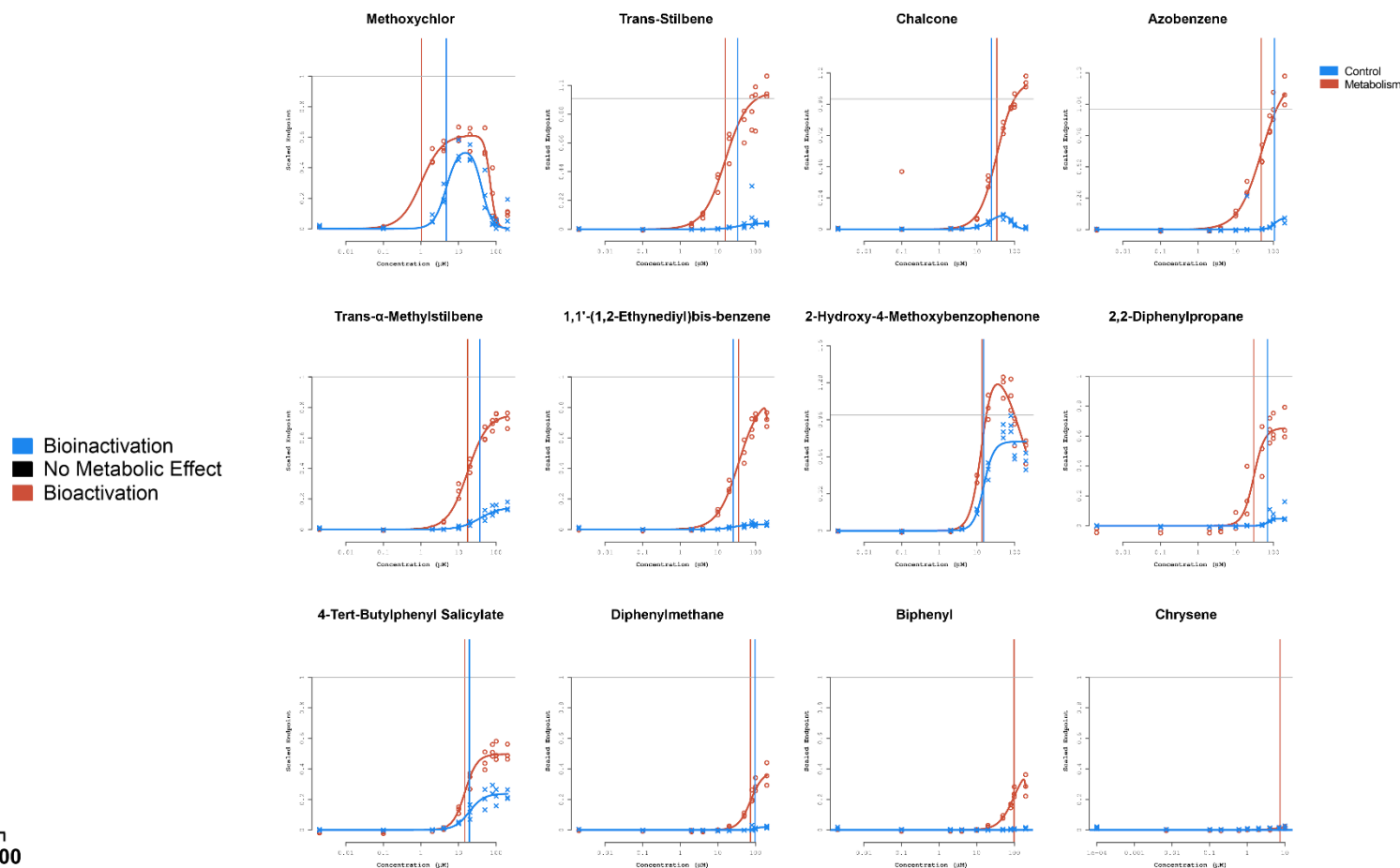
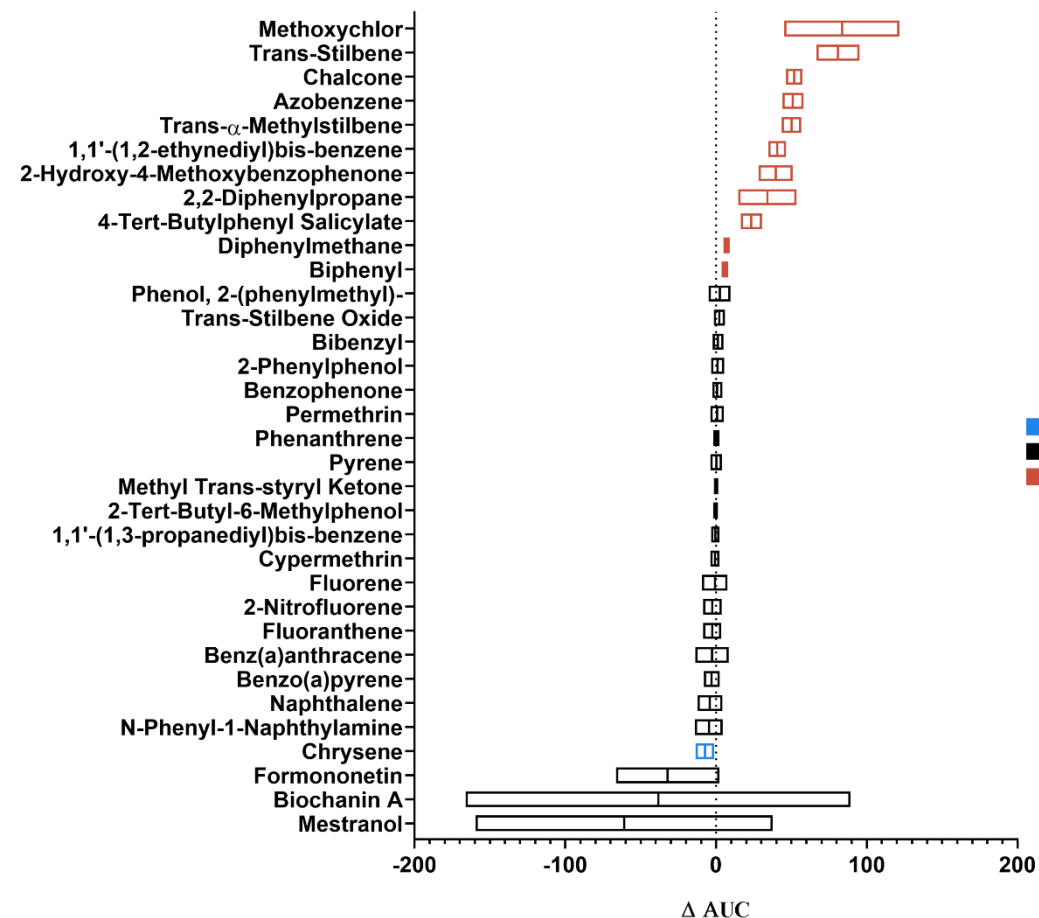
Toxboot Uncertainty Quantification: Statistical Analysis for Metabolism-dependent Effects



- A focus on false-positive and false-negative target assay effects alone omits a lot of important biology.
- Metabolism-dependent effects prioritized on a continuous scale to discriminate from target assay-dependent bioactivity thresholds.

AIME-coupled ERTA Metabolism Positive Test Set Screening

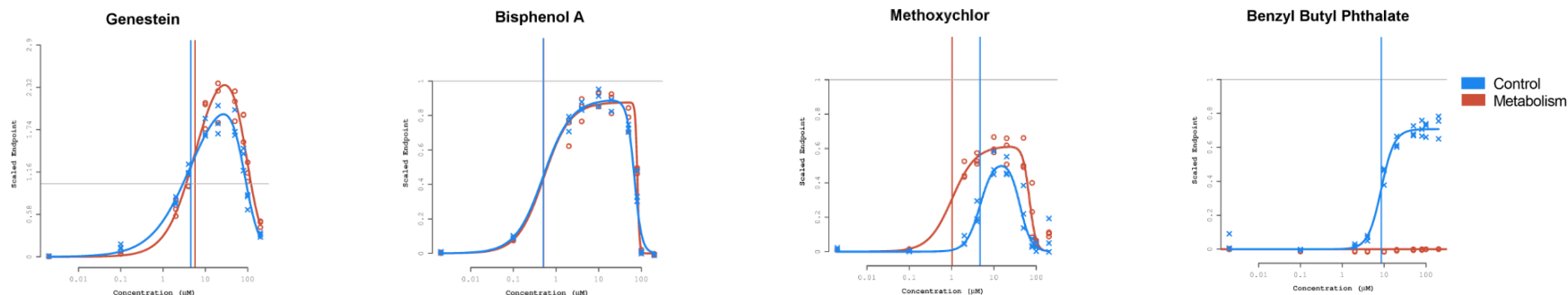
Metabolism Positive Test Set



- 29/34 (85%) of parent chemicals from the positive test set were active in the absence of metabolism according to TCPL hit calls.
- 11/34 (32%) of chemicals exhibit significant metabolism-dependent bioactivation.

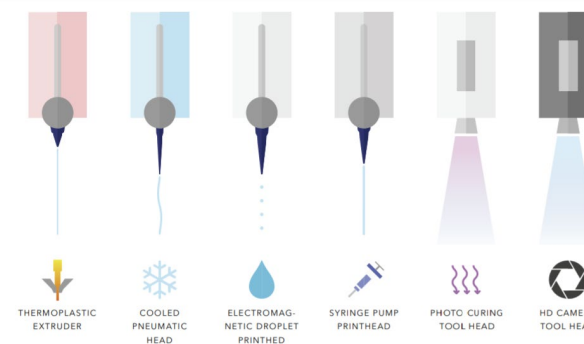
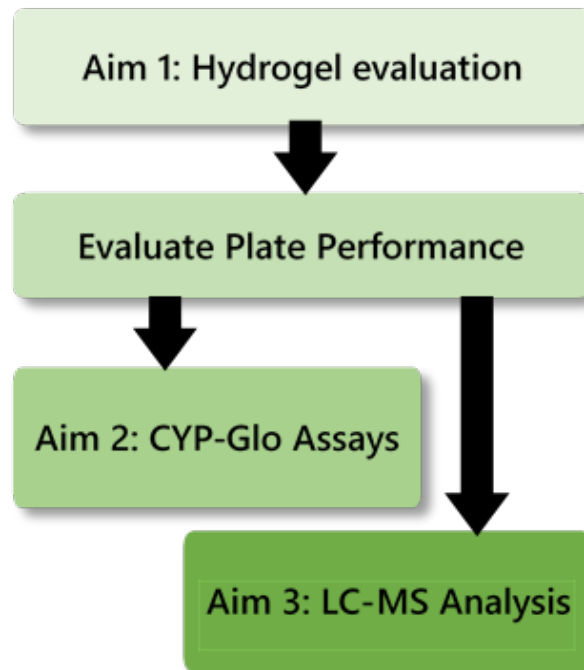
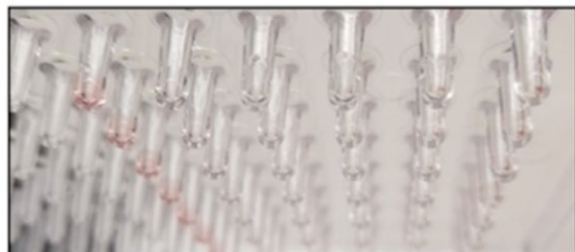
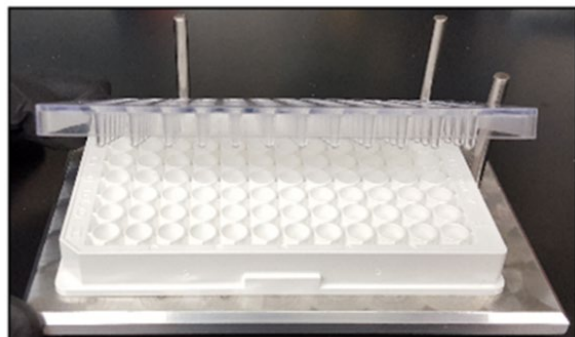
AIME - VM7Luc ERTA Assay: Relevance to the ToxCast ER Model and Uterotrophic Bioassay Data

CASRN	Chemical Name	Classification	ToxCast ER Model ^a	Uterotrophic Studies ^b			AIME - VM7Luc ERTA ^c						Concordance with In Vivo ^d		
			AUC_Agonist	GL_Neg	GL_Pos	GL_WoE	Hitc_Met_Neg	Hitc_Met_Pos	ΔHitc _{ER}	ΔAUC	ΔAUC CI	Met_Effect	Met_Neg	Met_Pos	ΔMet
446-72-0	Genistein	Reference_Agonist	0.54	0	8	POS	1	1	0	27.96	[-1.37, 57.29]	NEG	1	1	0
80-05-7	Bisphenol A	Reference_Agonist	0.45	4	10	POS	1	1	0	1.57	[-46.01, 49.15]	NEG	1	1	0
72-43-5	Methoxychlor	Metabolism_Positive	0.25	1	3	POS	1	1	0	83.56	[45.44, 121.67]	POS	1	1	0
85-68-7	Benzyl butyl phthalate	Metabolism_Negative	0.18	1	0	NEG	1	0	-1	-73.48	[-78.91, -68.05]	POS	0	1	1



- Chemicals screened in the AIME-VM7Luc ERTA assay compared to ToxCast ER Model scores and Guideline-like Uterotrophic Studies (GL-UT) database.
- Comparison reveals cases of improved *in vitro* concordance with *in vivo* data.

Development of a Bioprinting Approach to Adapt the AIME Method for High-throughput Screening Applications



Goal: Adapt AIME method to an automated approach using bioprinting.

Approach: Evaluate various S9/hydrogel combinations, phase I and II optimization, and cross-linking approaches to increase workflow efficiency for metabolism screening.

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- CSS Strategic Research Action Plan - (https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2020-12/documents/css_fy19-22_strap-final_2020.pdf)
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