



Short-term in vitro assays for long term toxicity

Contract n° LSHB-CT-2004-504761

A specific targeted research project (STREP) within the VI EU Framework Research Program
(Thematic priority: LifeScieHealth LSH-2002-1.2.3-2)

With the participación of groups from:

Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, The Netherlands, Spain and Switzerland

Clinical relevance of drug organ toxicity

- **Liver** and **kidney** are among the most frequently affected organs by compounds (drugs) acting as chronic toxins.
- It is consequence of their active involvement in the metabolism and clearance of xenobiotics.
- Both organs possess a tissue structure resulting in significant gradient concentrations of xenobiotics and, hence, differential toxicity.
- Their functional integrity is essential for the homeostasis, being involved in the regulation of the energetic metabolism, water balance, acid-base balance etc.

End-point parameters and their relationship to the mechanism of toxicity

Toxin



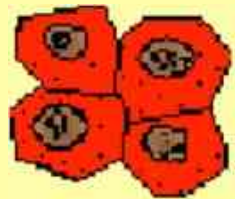
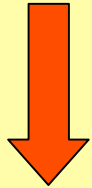
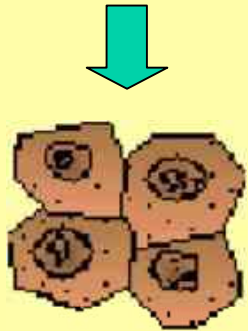
changes

Relationship with the mechanism of toxicity



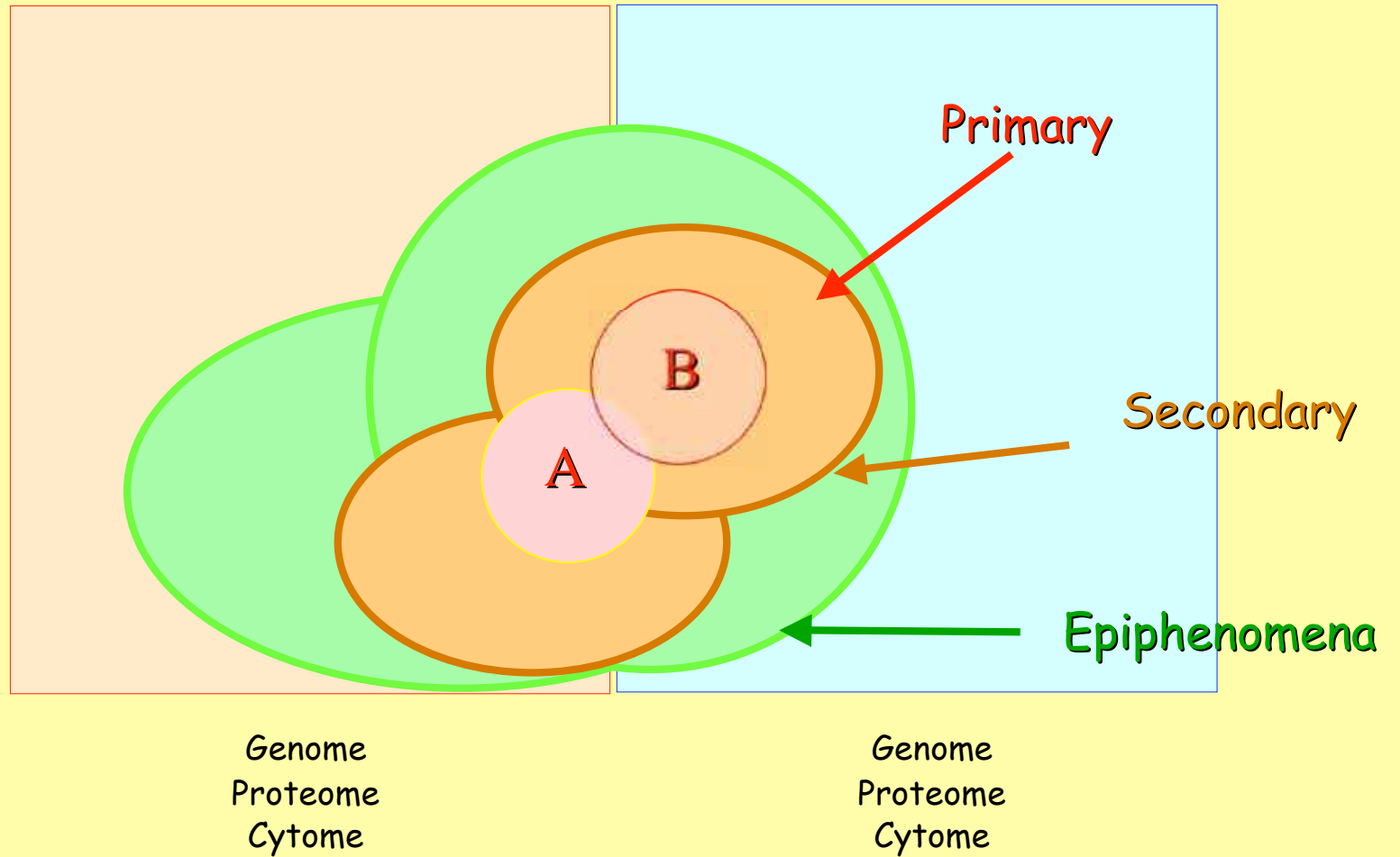
- A) **Directly related to the mechanism of damage:** Functional inhibition of a transporter, inhibition of an enzyme, transcription blocking
- B) **Defence against injury:** Changes in gene expression such as SOD, stress proteins, inflammatory response.
- C) **Adaptative metabolic changes:** Re-routing of energetic metabolism, *service* functions.
- D) **Epiphenomena:** Changes (in some cases very striking), but without a clear relation to the mechanisms of toxicity.

Toxins

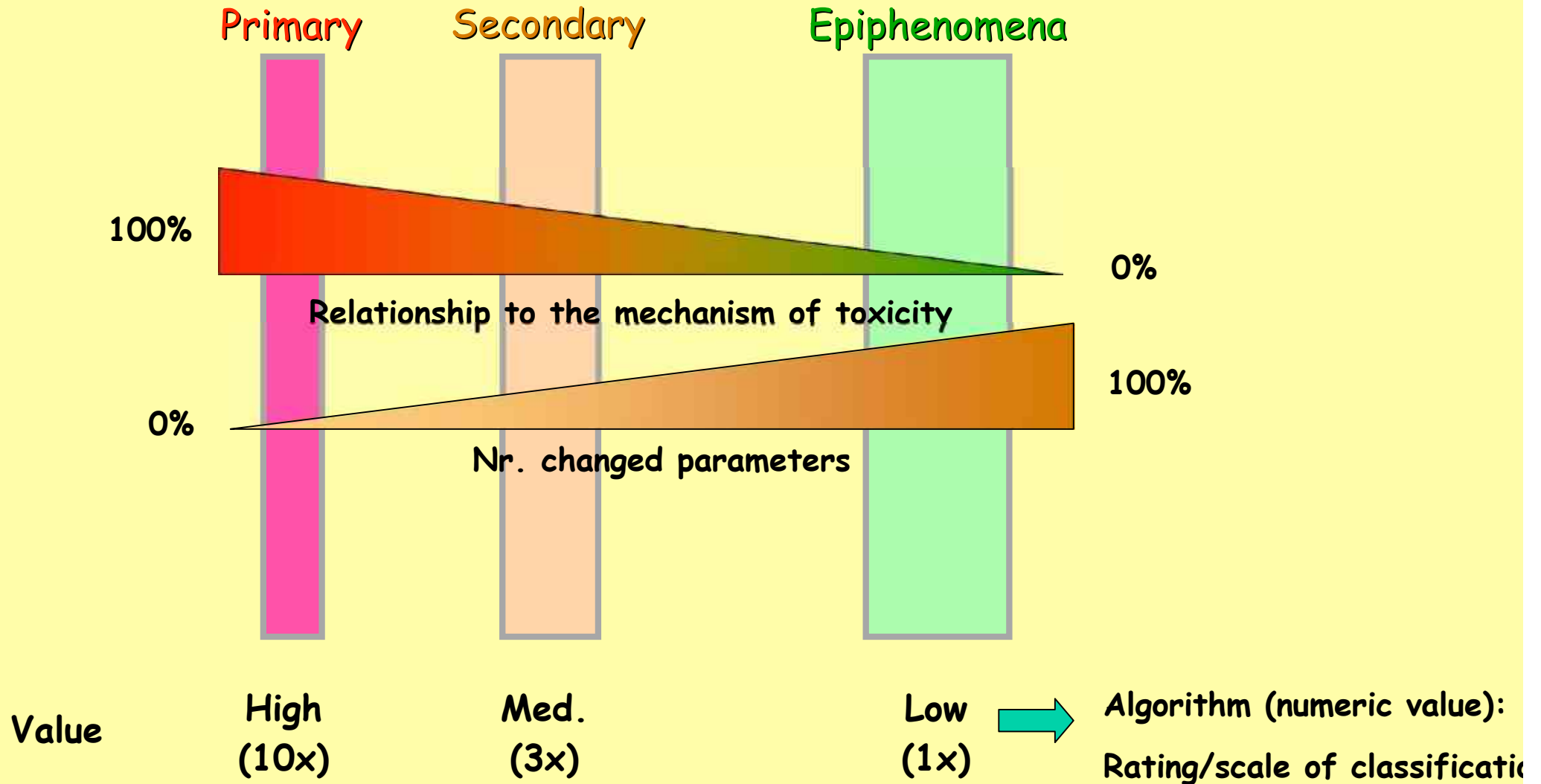


Toxin 1

Toxin 2



Parameters affected in the course of toxic phenomena and their relevance

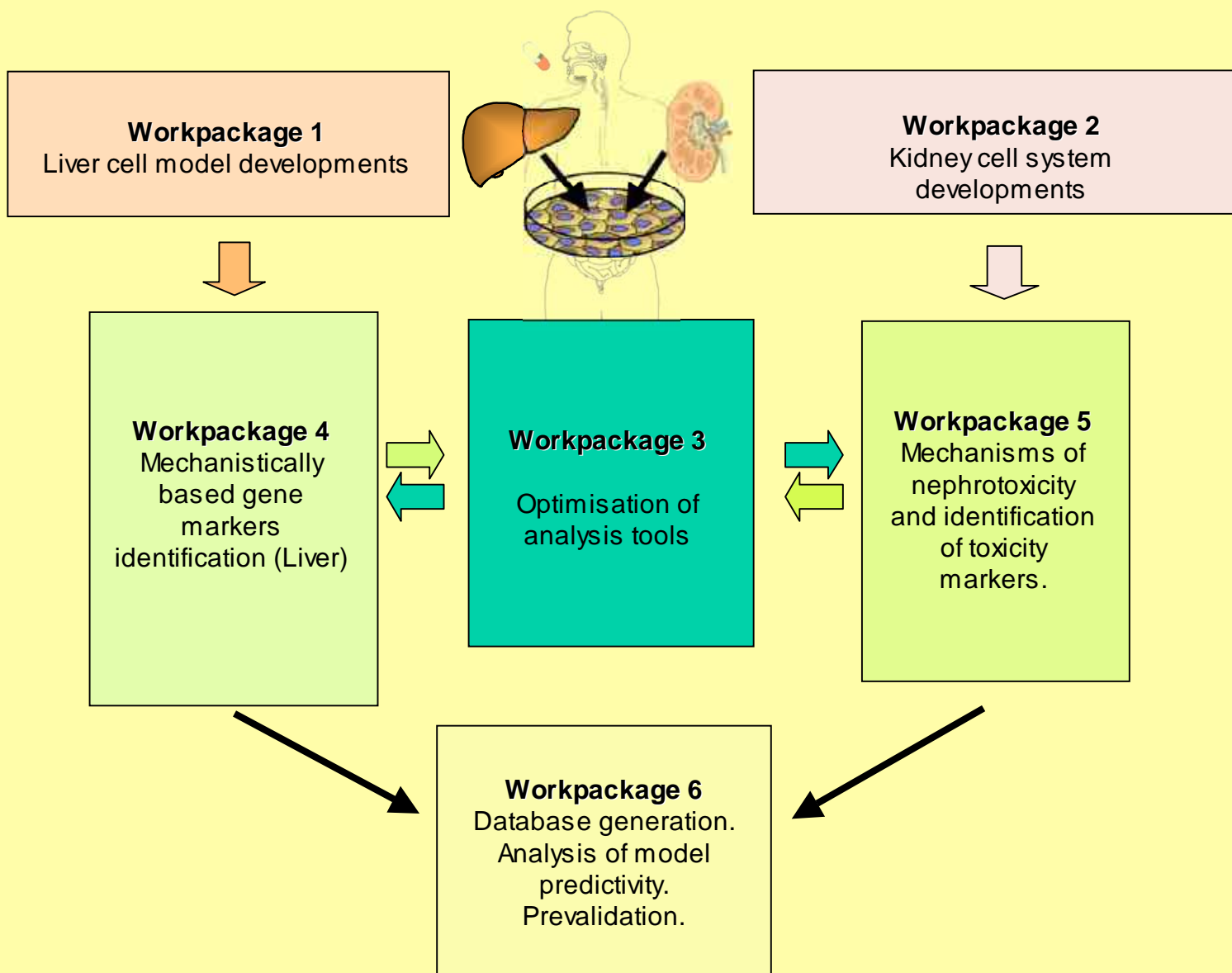


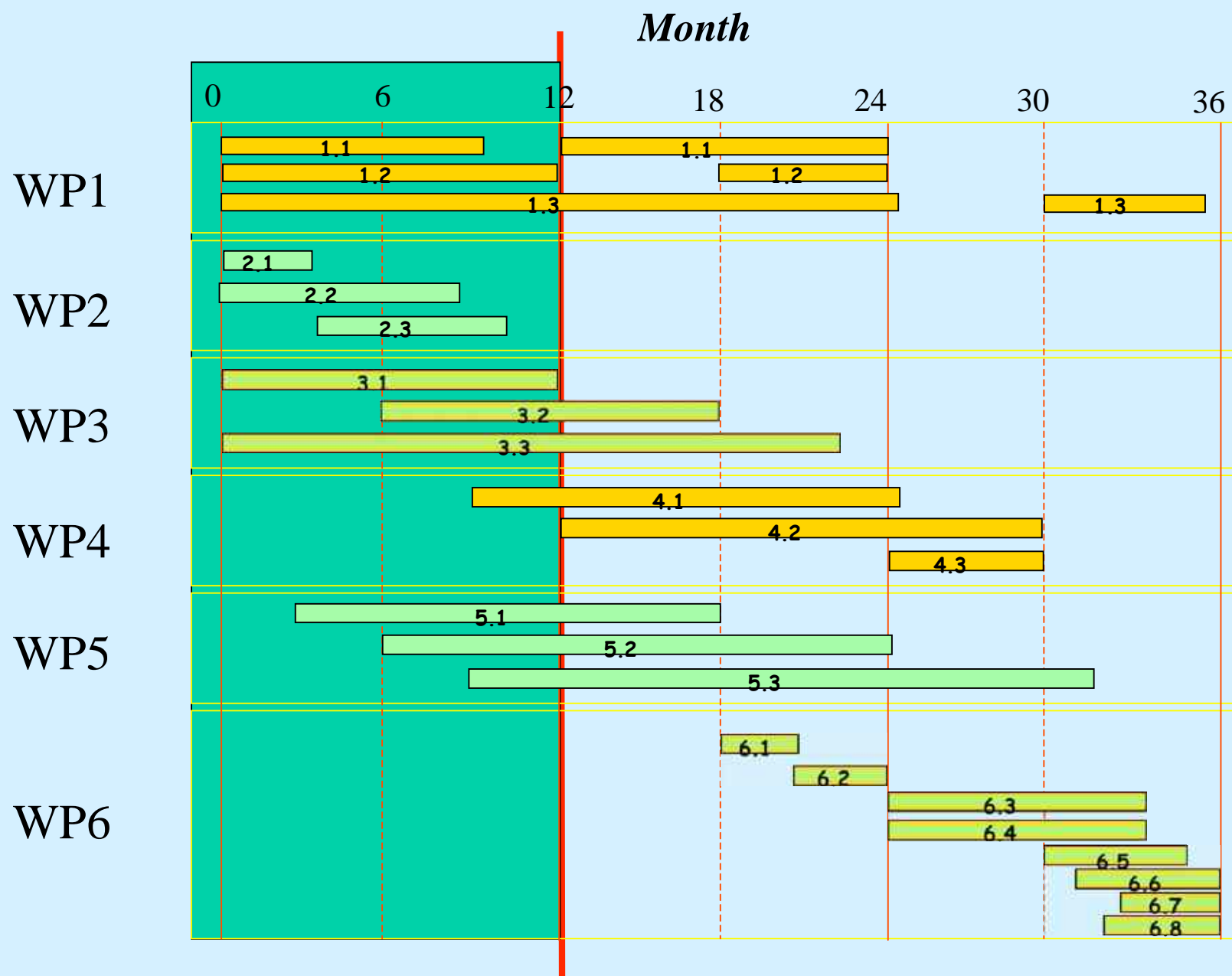
Final objective:

"a rating algorithm to identify potential chronic toxins..."

$$\sum_1^n P1xV1 + \sum_1^m P2xV2 + \sum_1^l P3xV3 = RatingValue$$

PREDICTOMICS





1st. report

WP 1: *Liver Cell Model Developments*

Objectives:

- 1. *To improve phenotype stability in 3D-collagen cultures.*** Counteracting dedifferentiation of organotypic 3D-cultures of (rat/human) hepatocytes by molecules acting on chromatin structure and/or by key liver-enriched transcription factors.
- 2. *Generation of stable differentiated human hepatocellular cell lines*** by transfection with key liver-enriched transcription factors and nuclear factors
- 3. *Generation of functional human hepatocytes through adult stem cell technology.***

Research conducted

Primary aim:

➡ to find a functional long-term hepatocyte culture system

Collagen
cultures

transfected
HepG2

HDAC-I
TSA/Jung-1

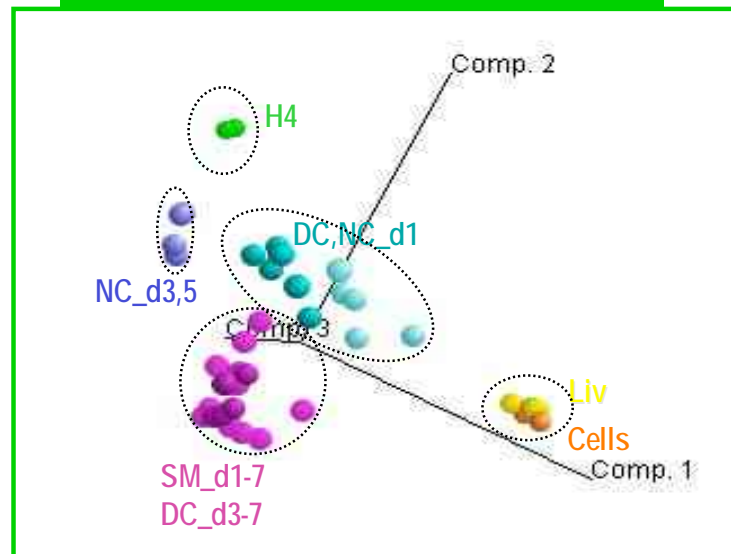
1. Problems with cytomic analyses concerning penetration of substrates (FFA) into the gel (partner 1)
2. Drastic genotypic changes (H.J. Ahr)

Gene expression in in vitro cultures – in vivo (Liver)



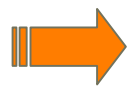
Temporal stability of hepatocyte culture models

PCA - RG_U34A - QS p0.06



Analysis of gene expression profile (present genes) in rat hepatocytes:

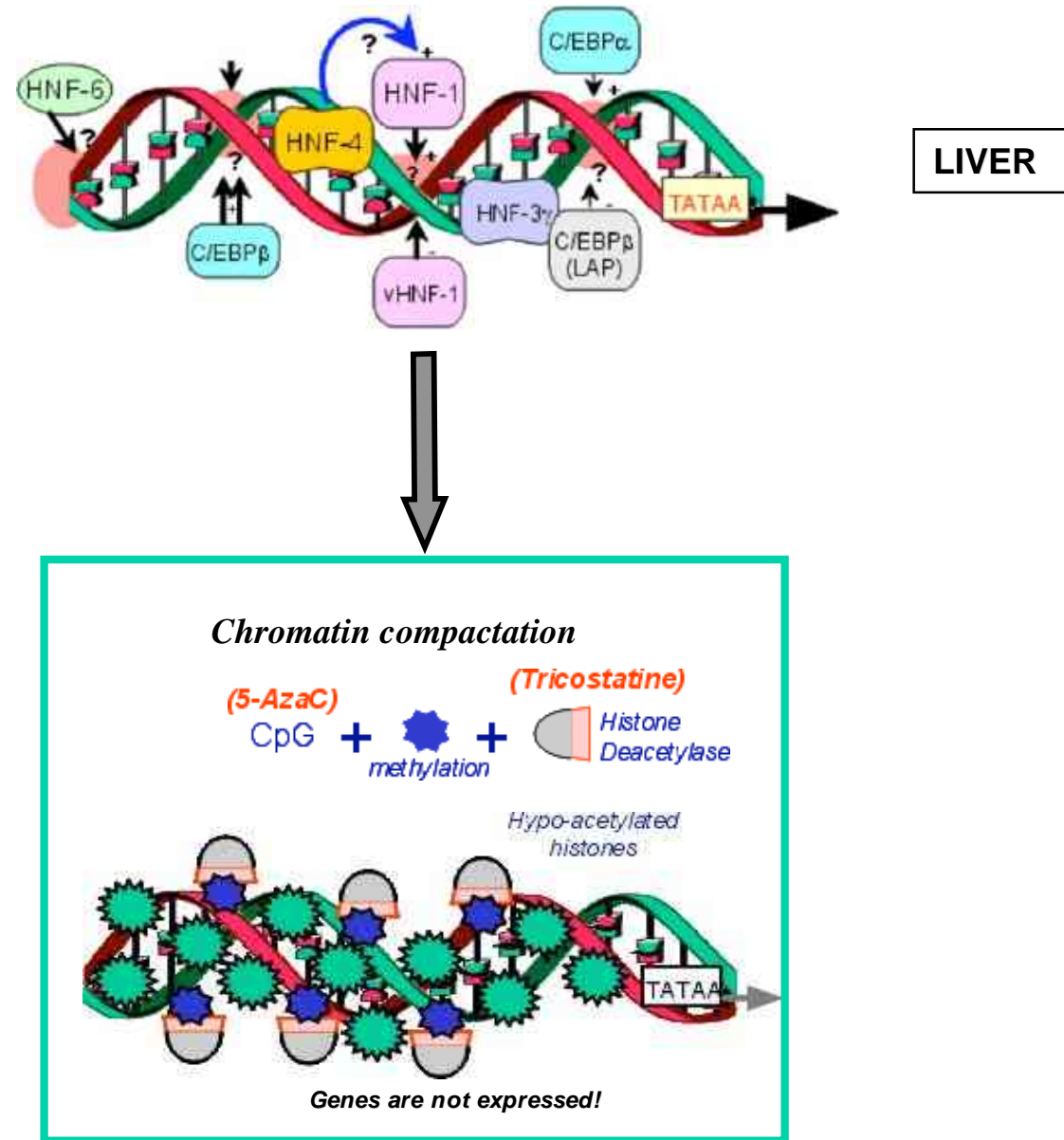
- liver in vivo
- freshly isolated hepatocytes (cells)
- culture on uncoated plates (NC)
- dry collagen culture (DC)
- sandwich culture (SM)
- H4 hepatoma cells



Some culture models tend to “*stabilize*”, but on a very different expression pattern as compared to the liver in vivo

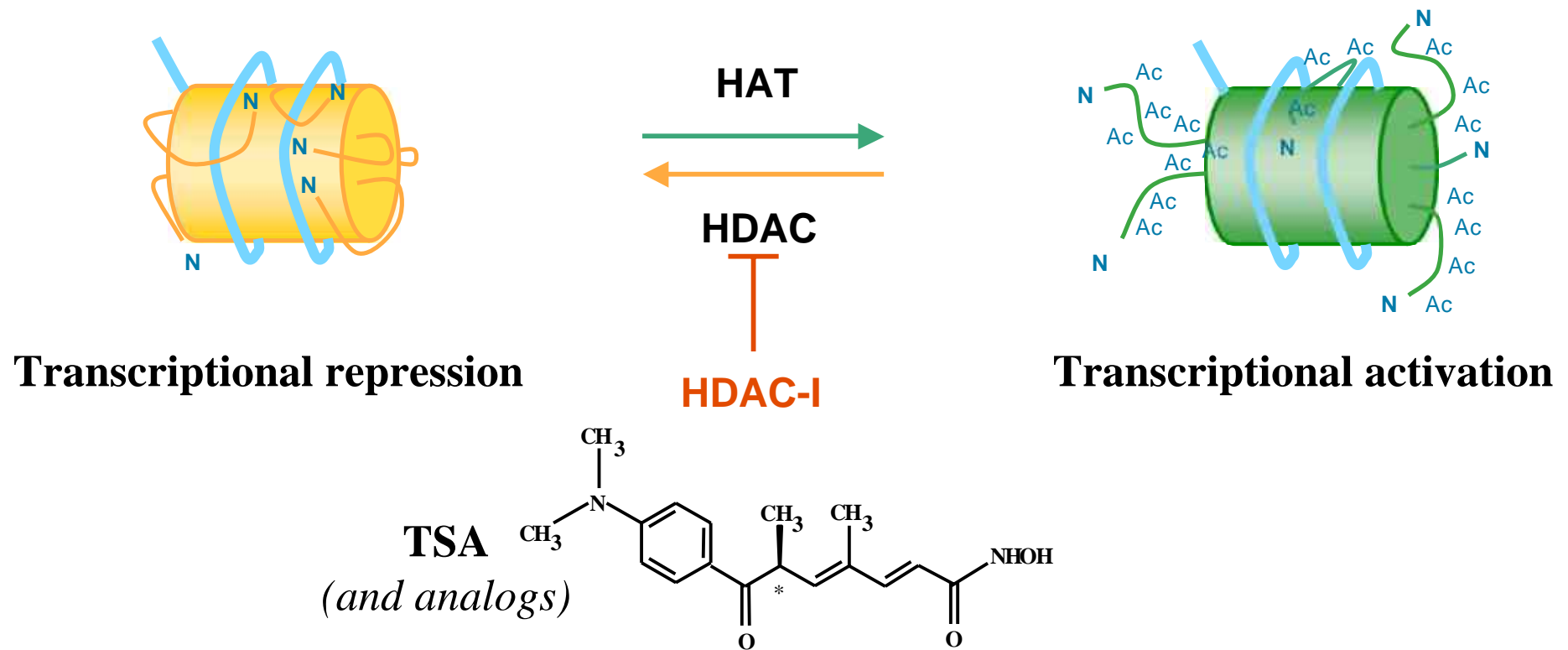
➤ Explore possibility of 1 layer dry collagen cultures

Rationale



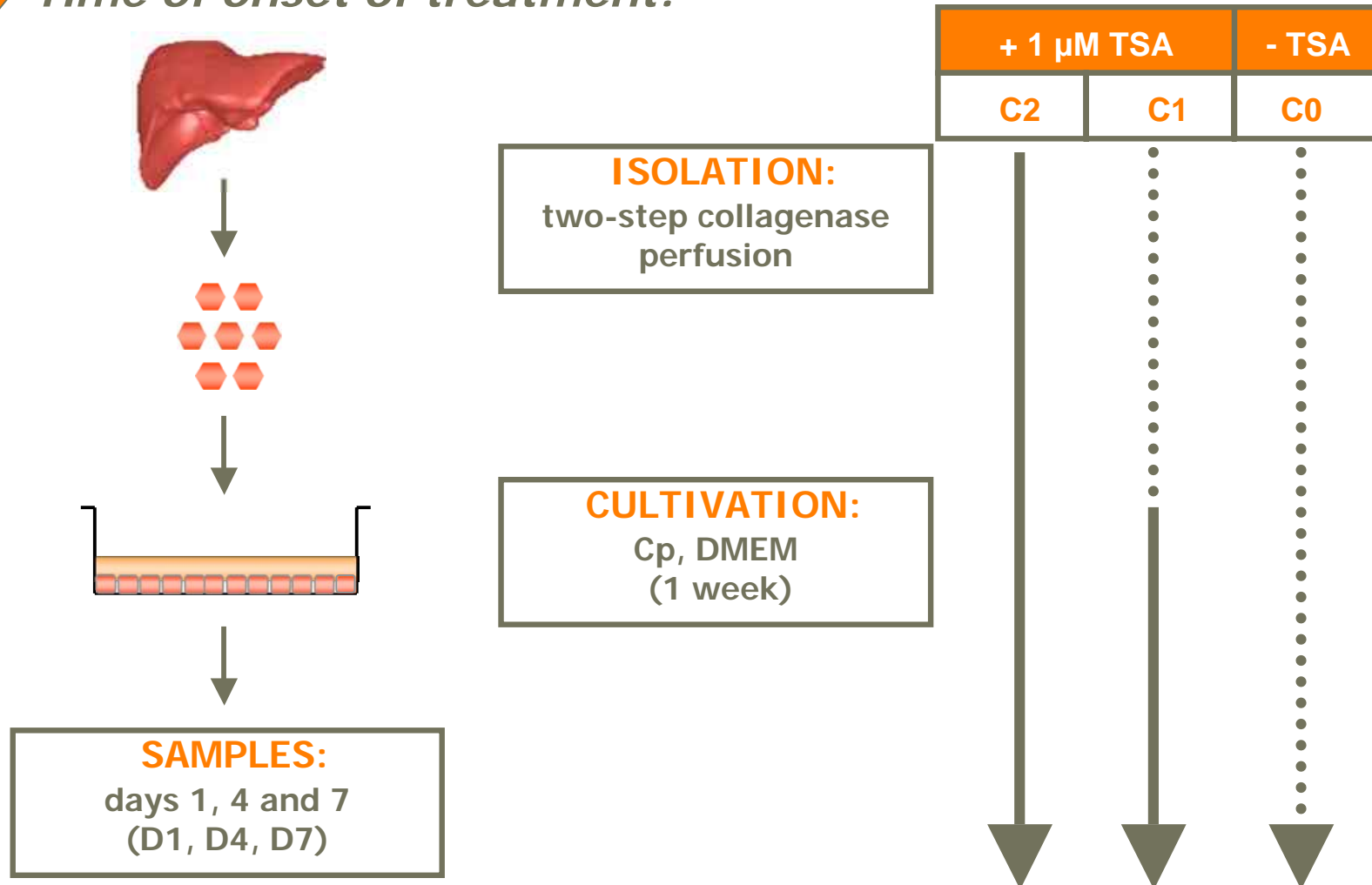
Deacetylation of histones results in a greater compactation of chromatin and gene repression

➤ **Strategy:**



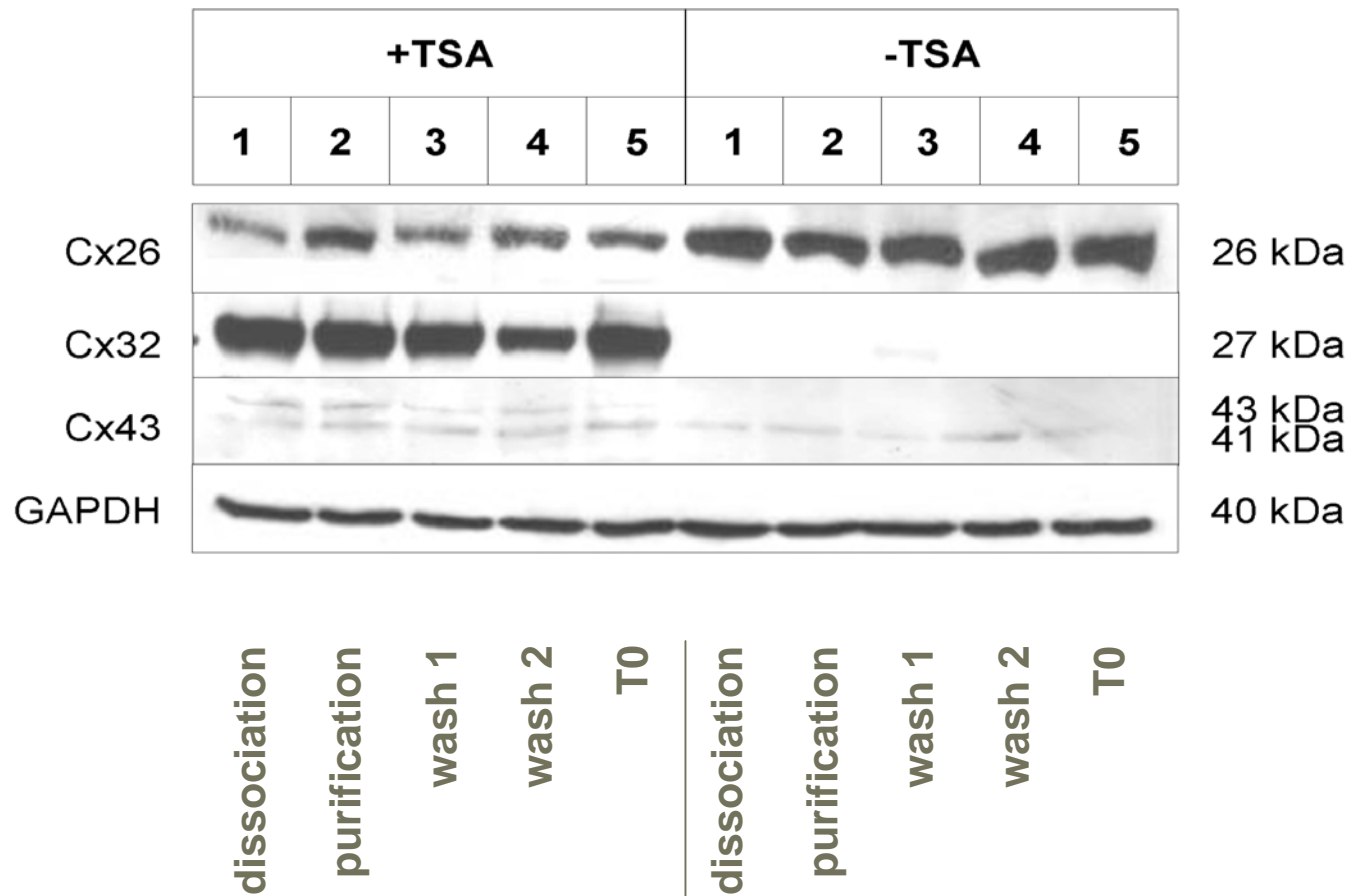
HDAC-I Treatment – Experimental Setup

➡ *Time of onset of treatment:*



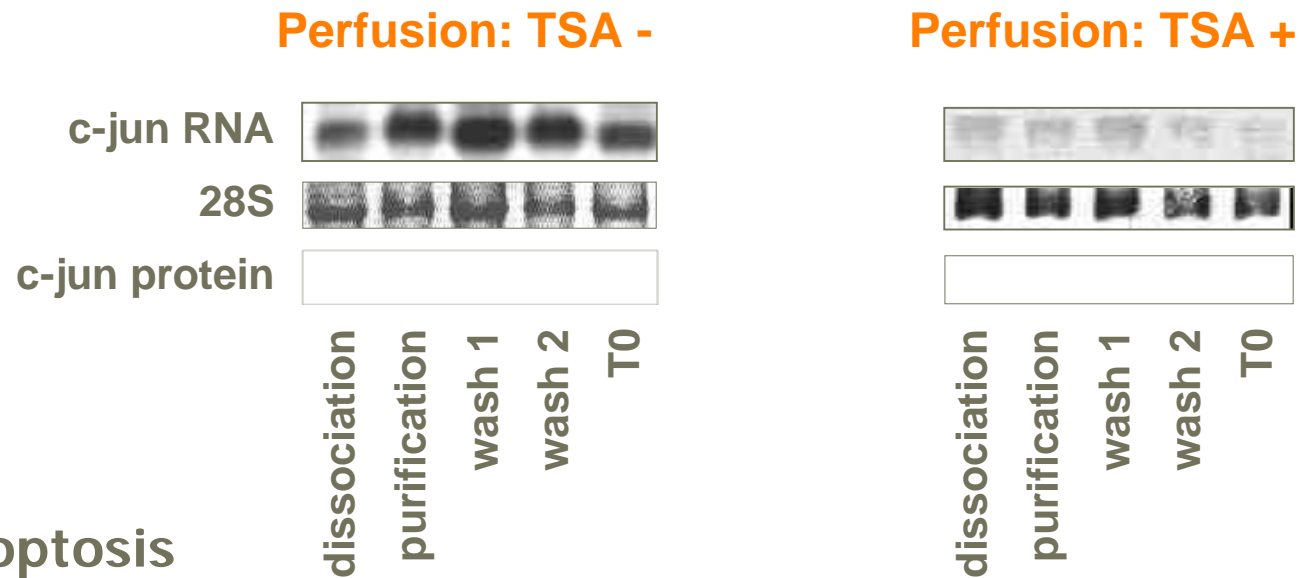
HDAC-I Treatment – Mechanisms Beyond

1. Connexin expression during hepatocyte isolation

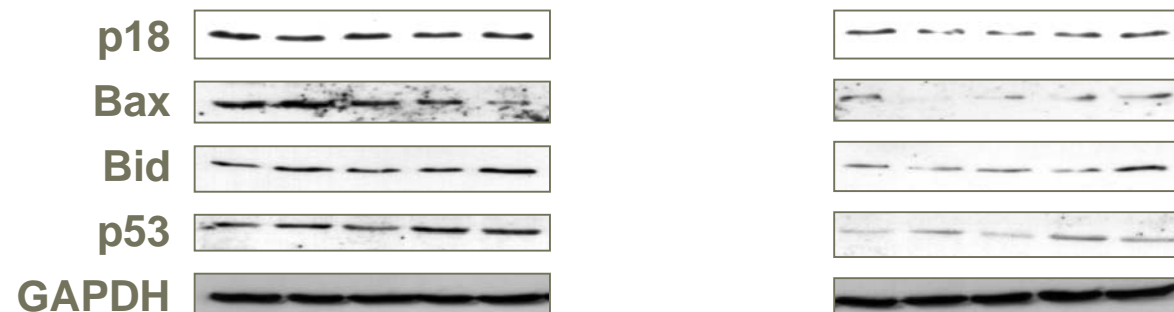


HDAC-I Treatment – Mechanisms Beyond

2. *c-jun* expression during hepatocyte isolation

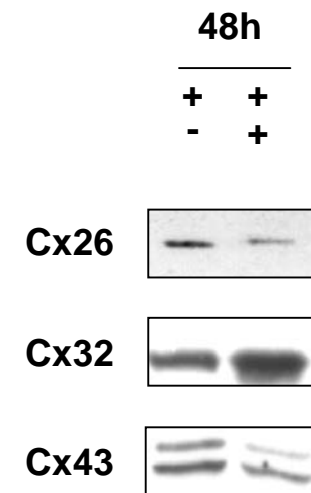
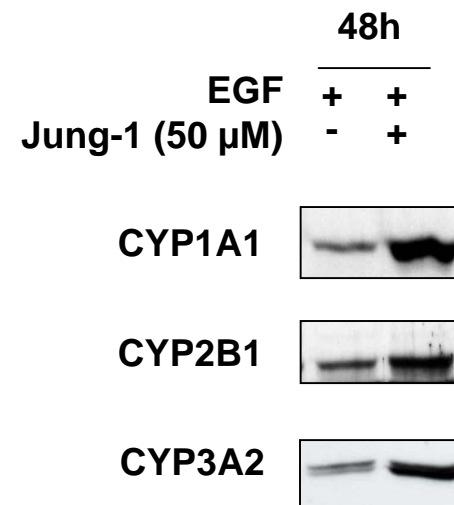
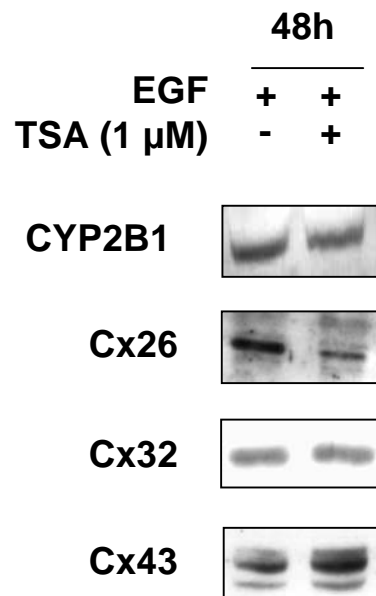


3. Apoptosis



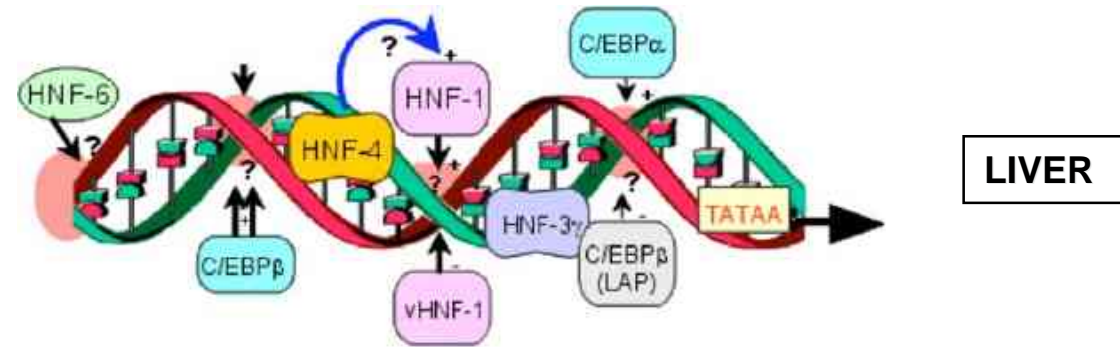
Choice of HDAC-I: Jung-1

Connexin and CYP expression

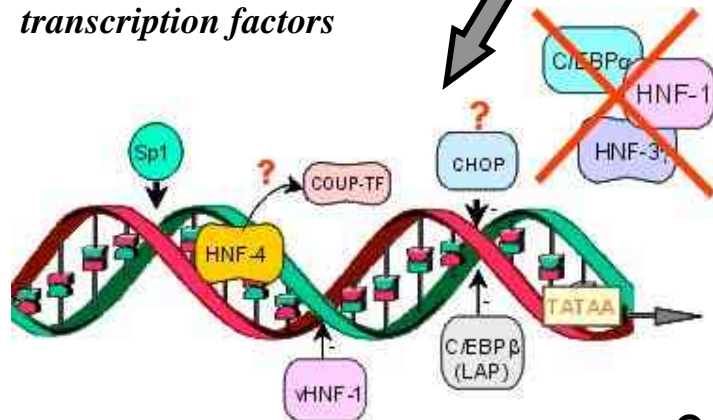


Jung-1 > TSA

Rationale



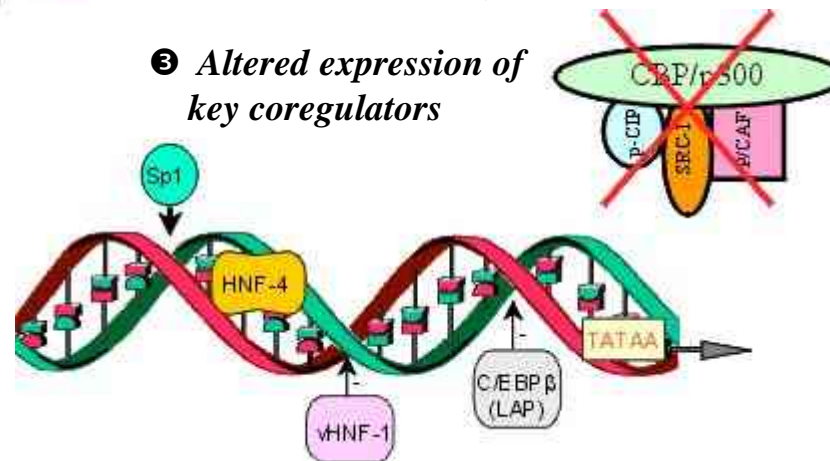
⊖ Lack of expression and/or non-functional transcription factors



Genes are not expressed!

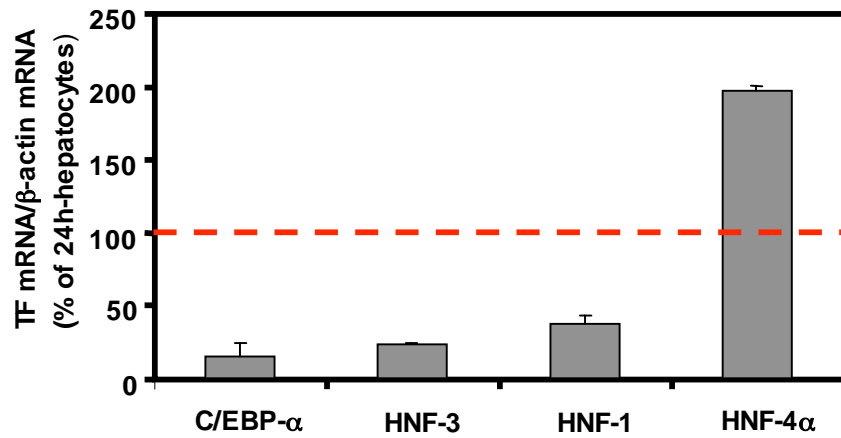
Hepatic cell lines

⊖ Altered expression of key coregulators

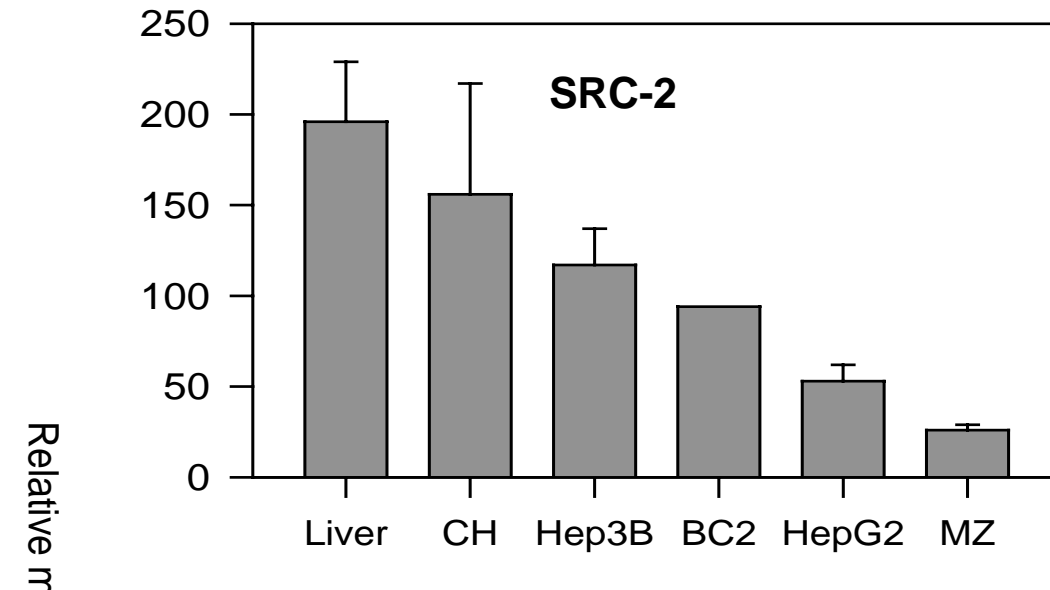
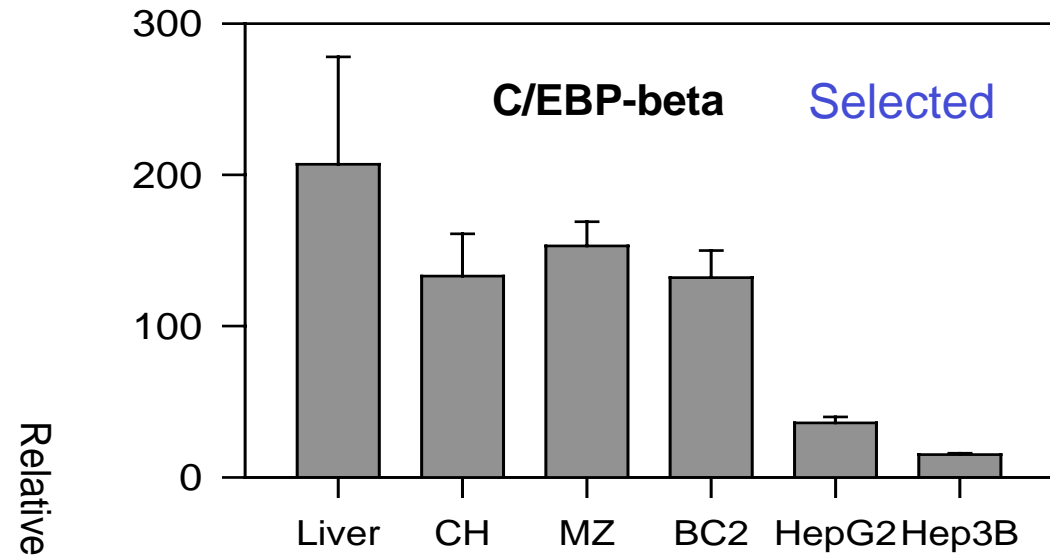


Genes are not expressed!

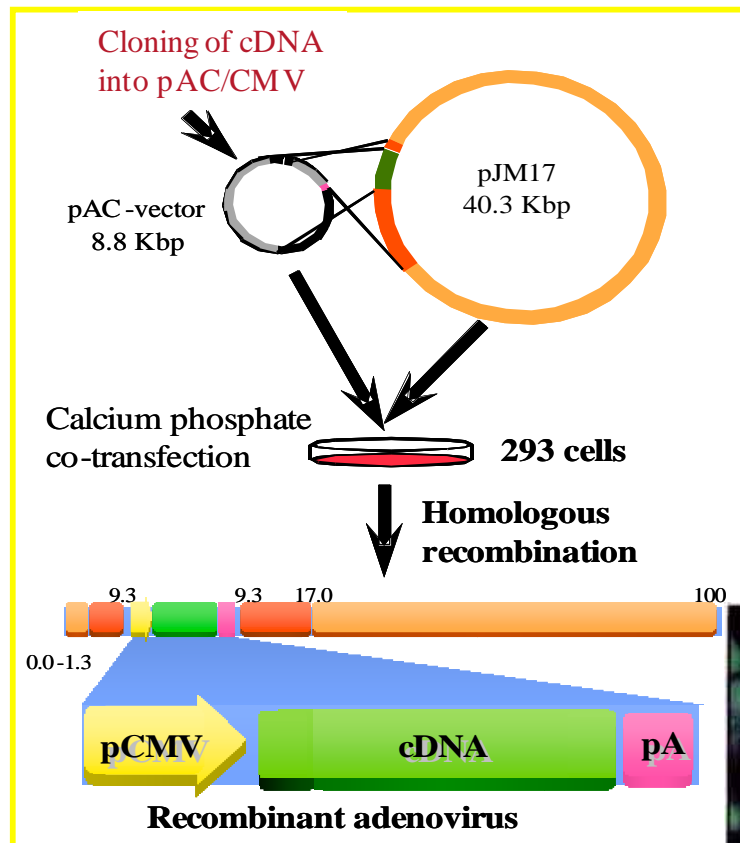
**Activating factors needed for hepatocytes to express their adult phenotype,
which are lacking in hepatoma or de-differentiated cells**



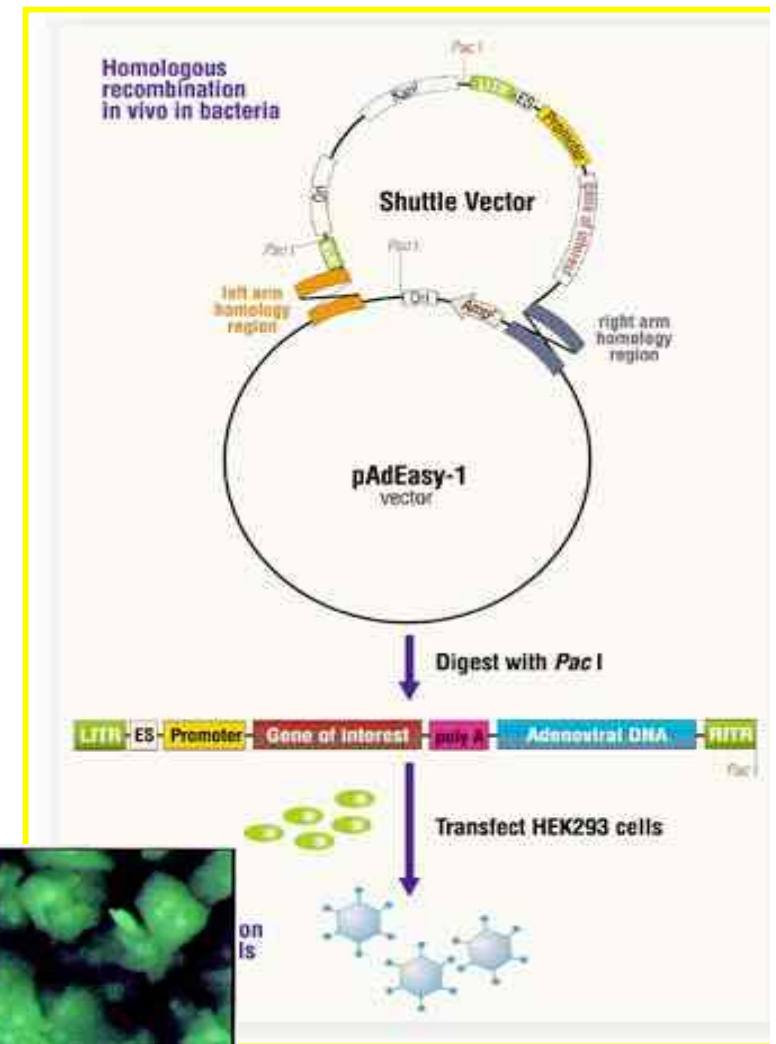
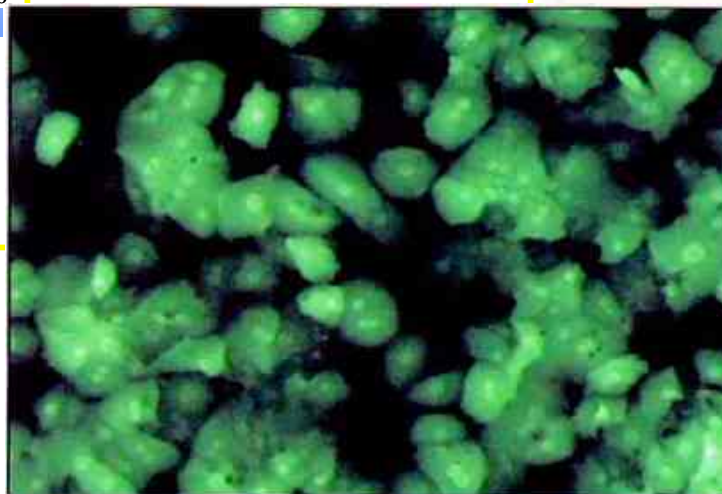
Selected



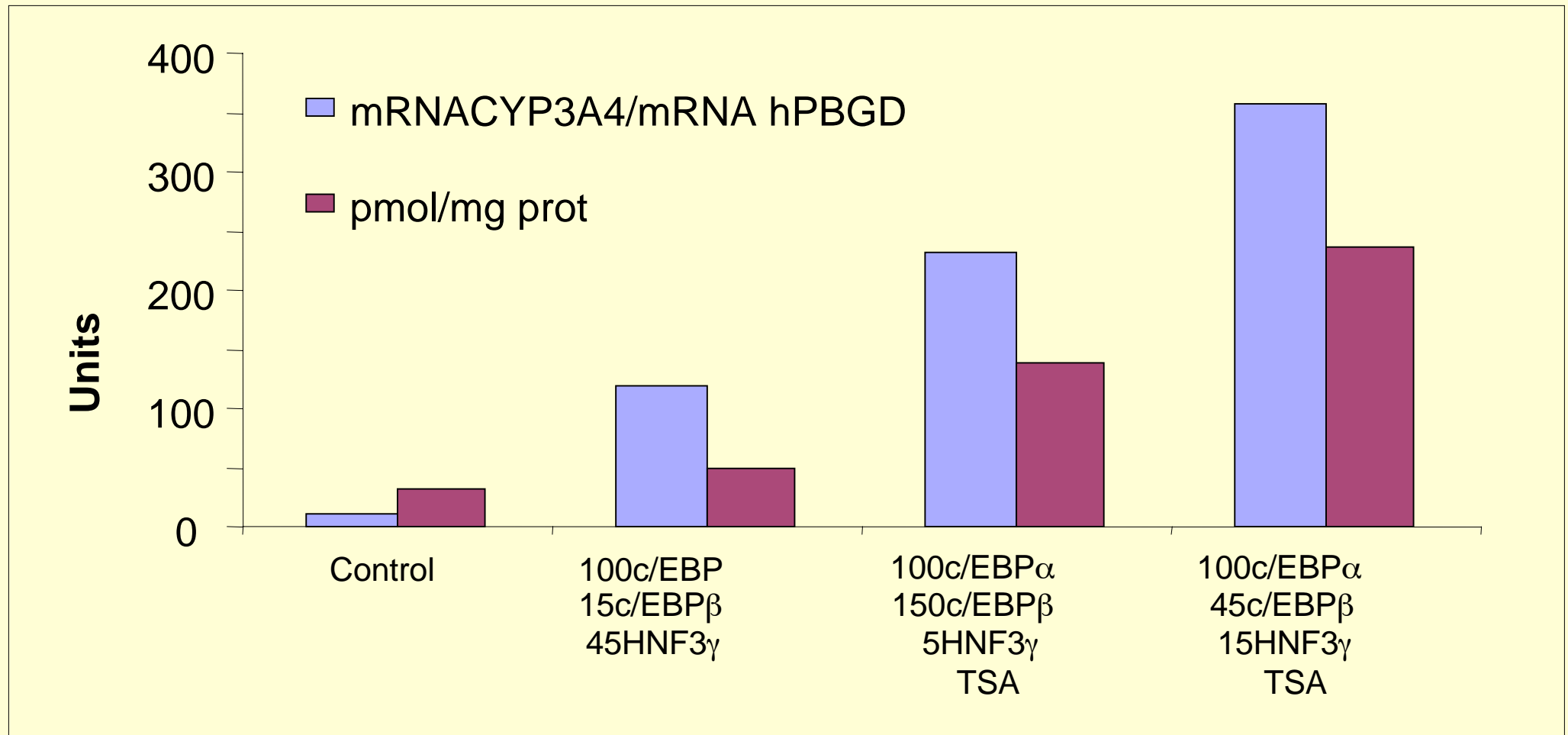
Generation of recombinant adenoviruses for highly efficient transfection of cultured cells



Ad-GFP
Human hepatocytes

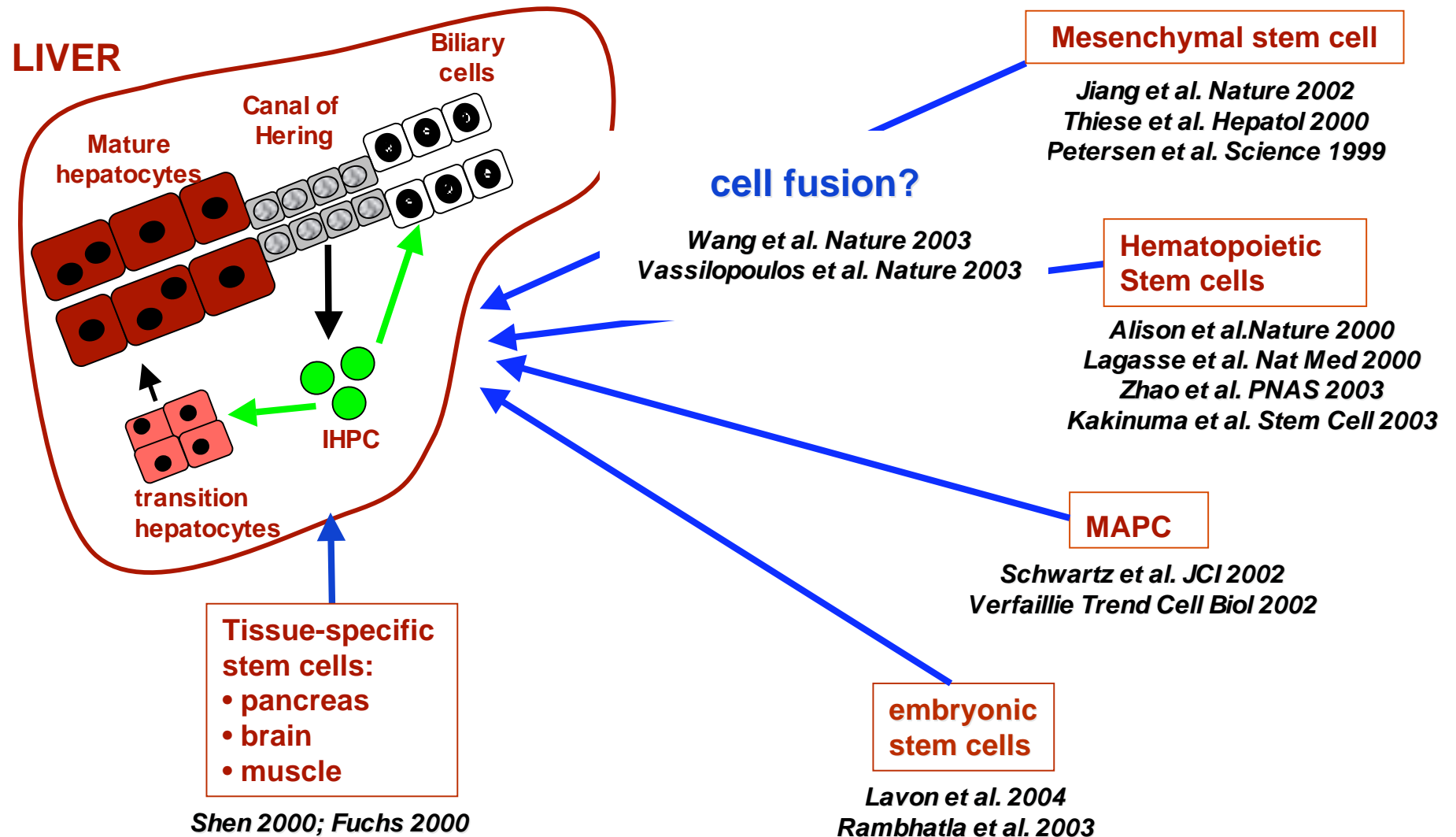


CYP 3A4 activity in transfected HepG2 cells



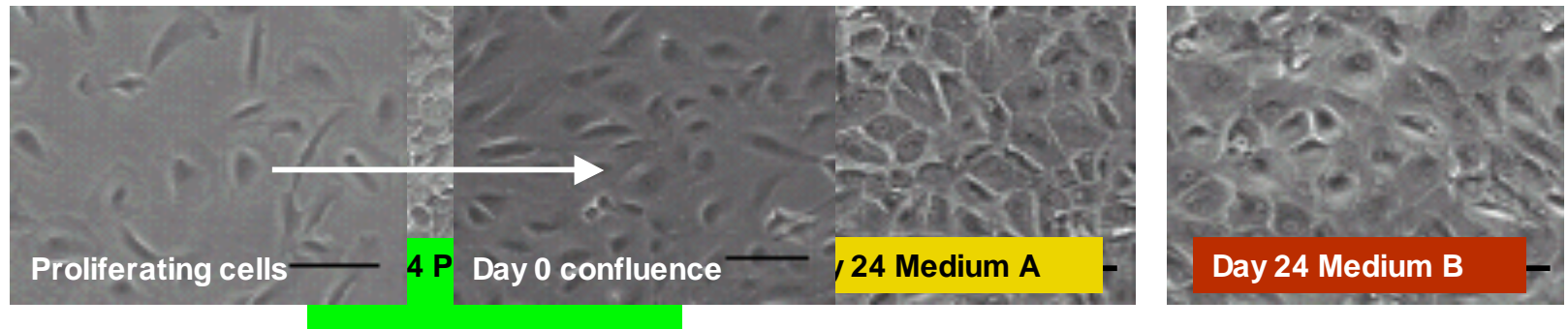
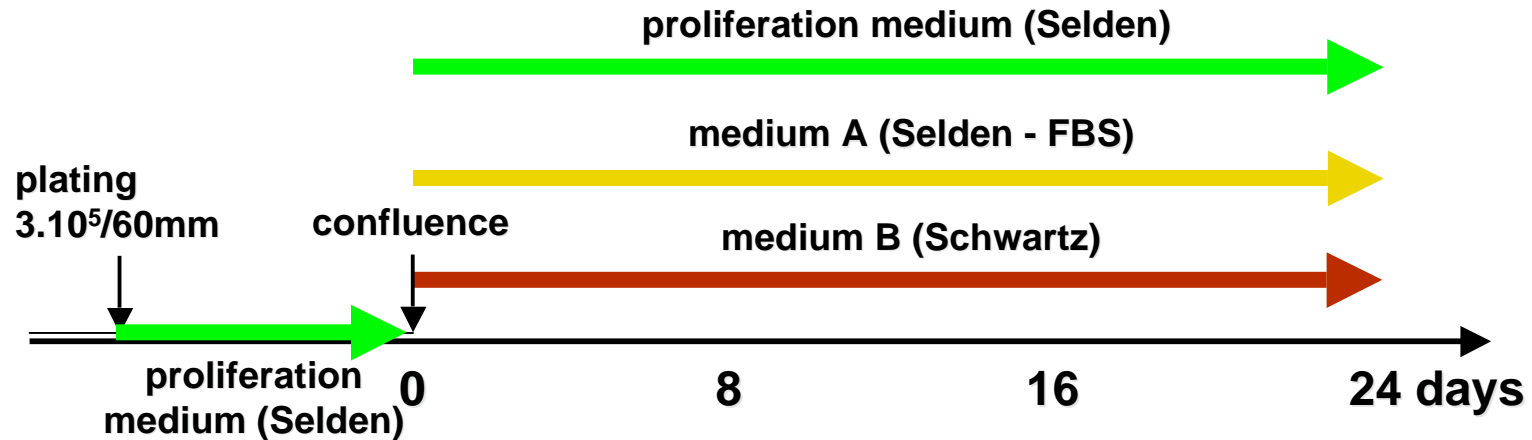
(CYP 3A4 substrate, midazolam)

Hepatocytes from stem cells: (too?) many possibilities



IHPC: intra hepatic progenitor cells ("oval cells"?)

In vitro differentiation of IHPC

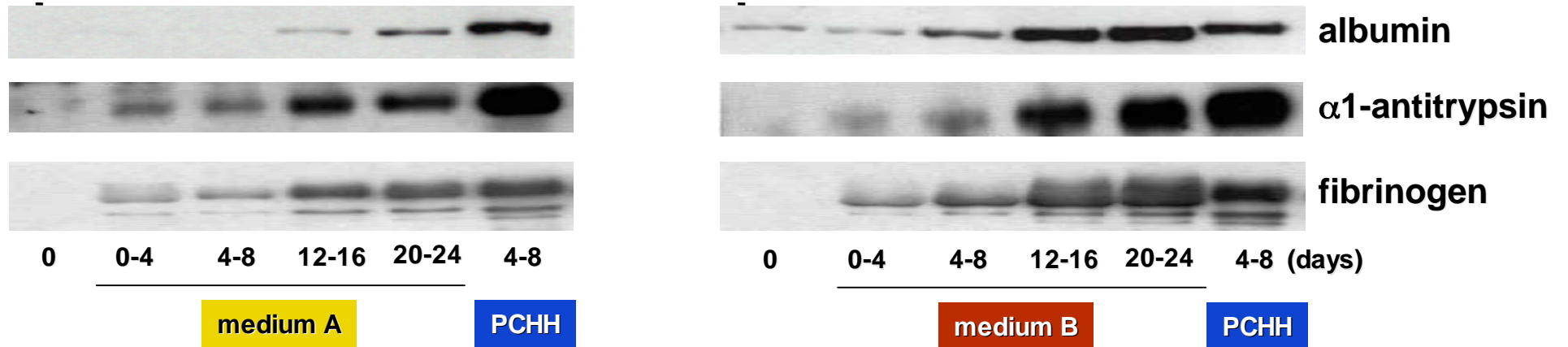


Selden medium: MEM 10%FBS, HGF, EGF, TRH, etc.

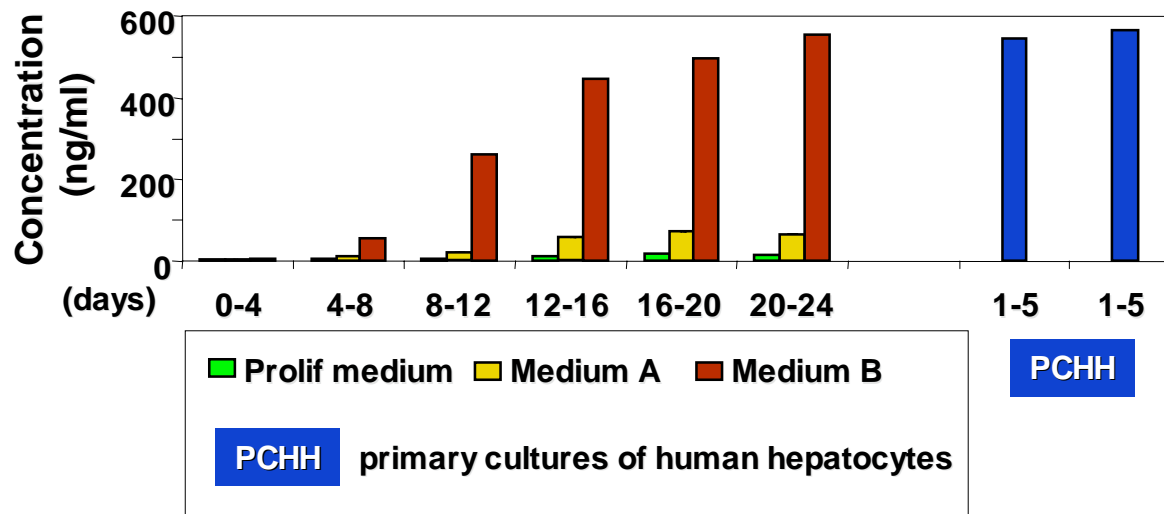
Schwartz medium: DMEM, FGF4, HGF, etc.

Plasma protein production

immunoblottings



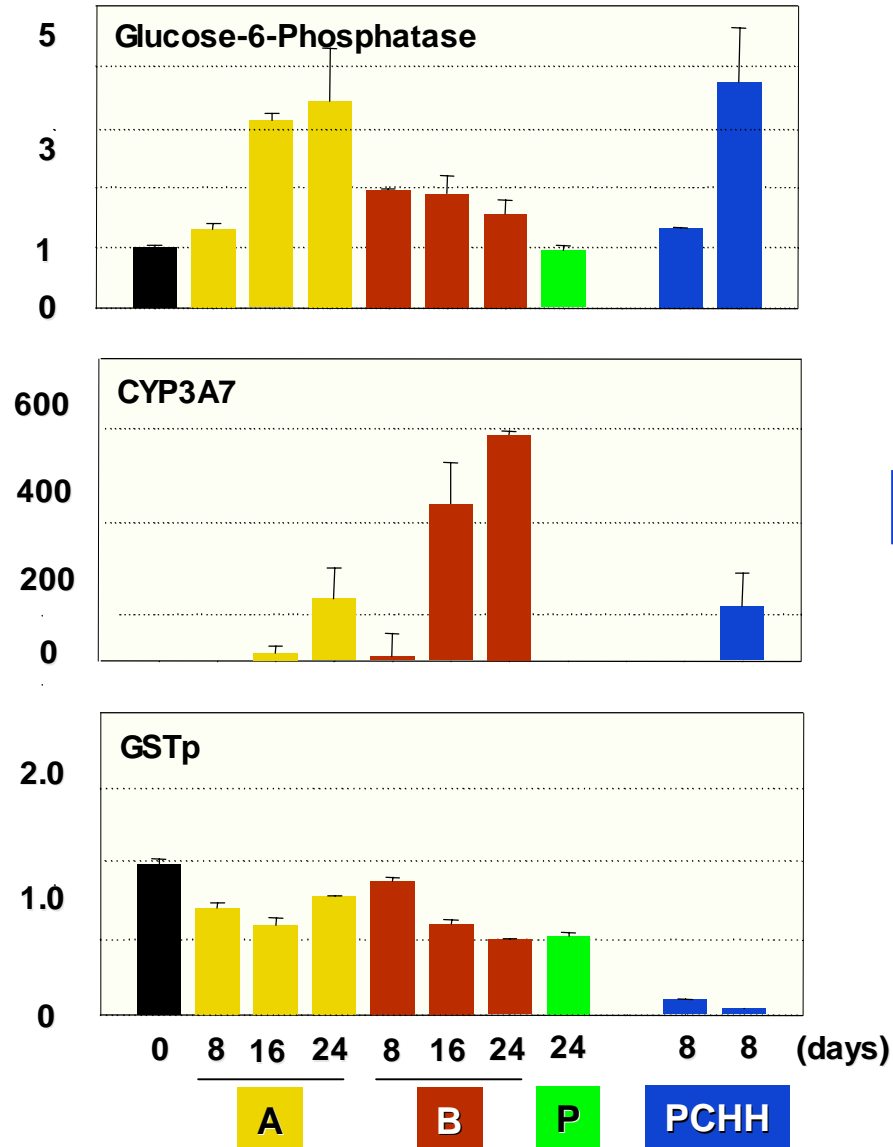
Albumin production



AFP not detectable

Metabolism enzyme mRNA expression

Real time Q-PCR

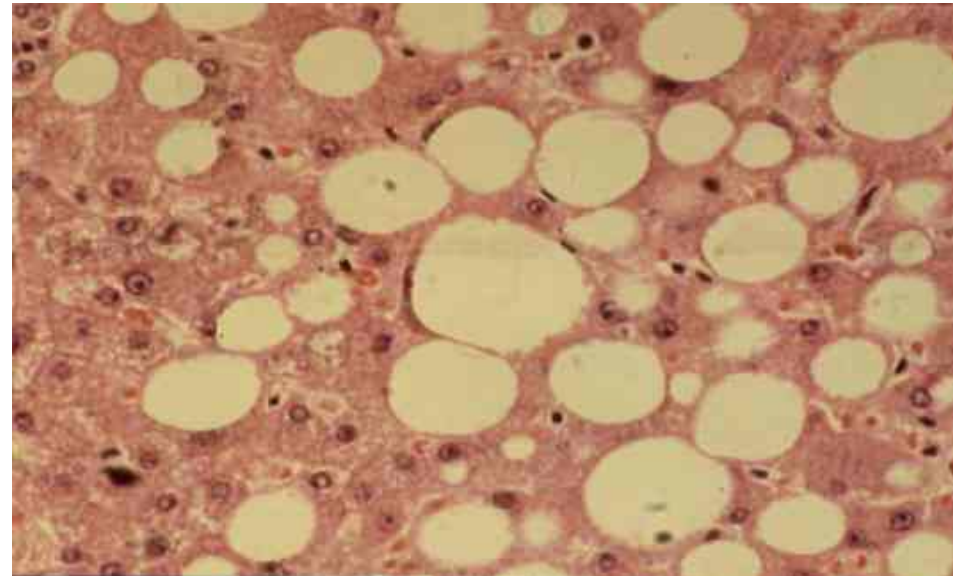


CYP3A4 not detectable

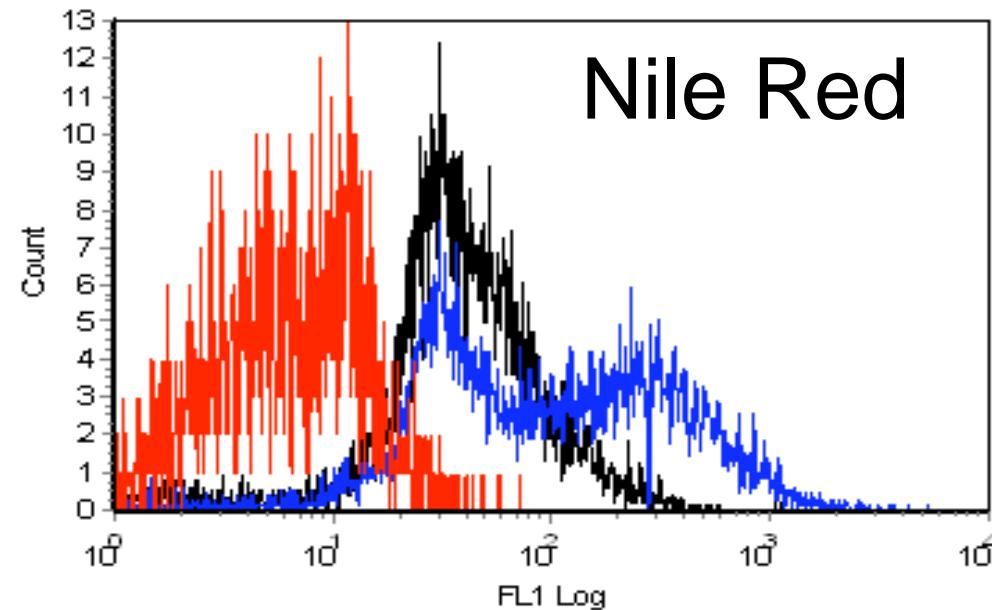
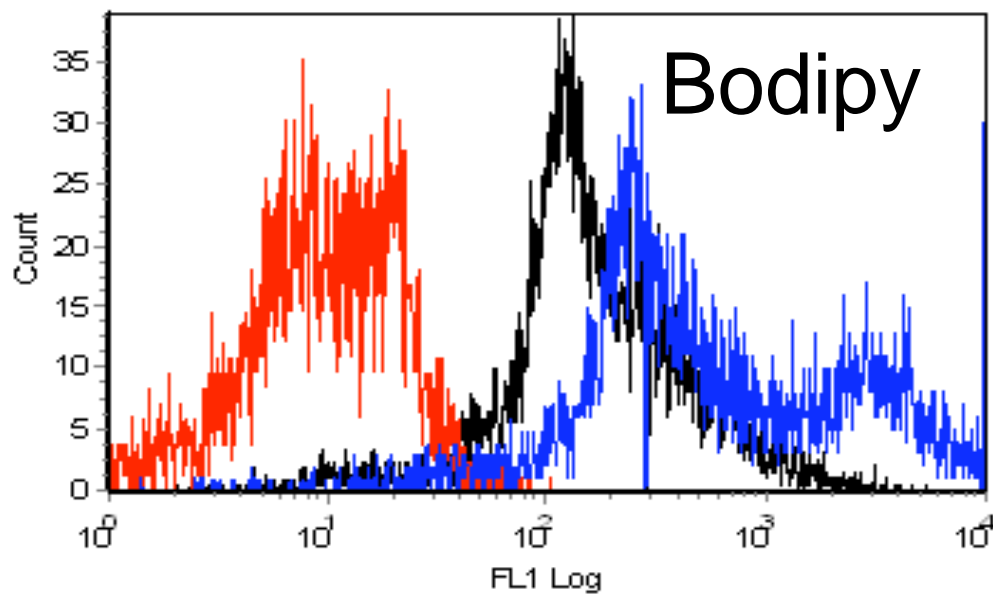
WP3: ***Optimisation of tools and analyses***

- ❖ ***Development of new cytomic assays:*** cell-based in vitro assays for steatosis

1. Objectives of the study
2. Characterization of cell models
3. Lipid loading
4. Fluorescent probes for lipid detection
5. Fluorescent probes for functional assays
6. Results



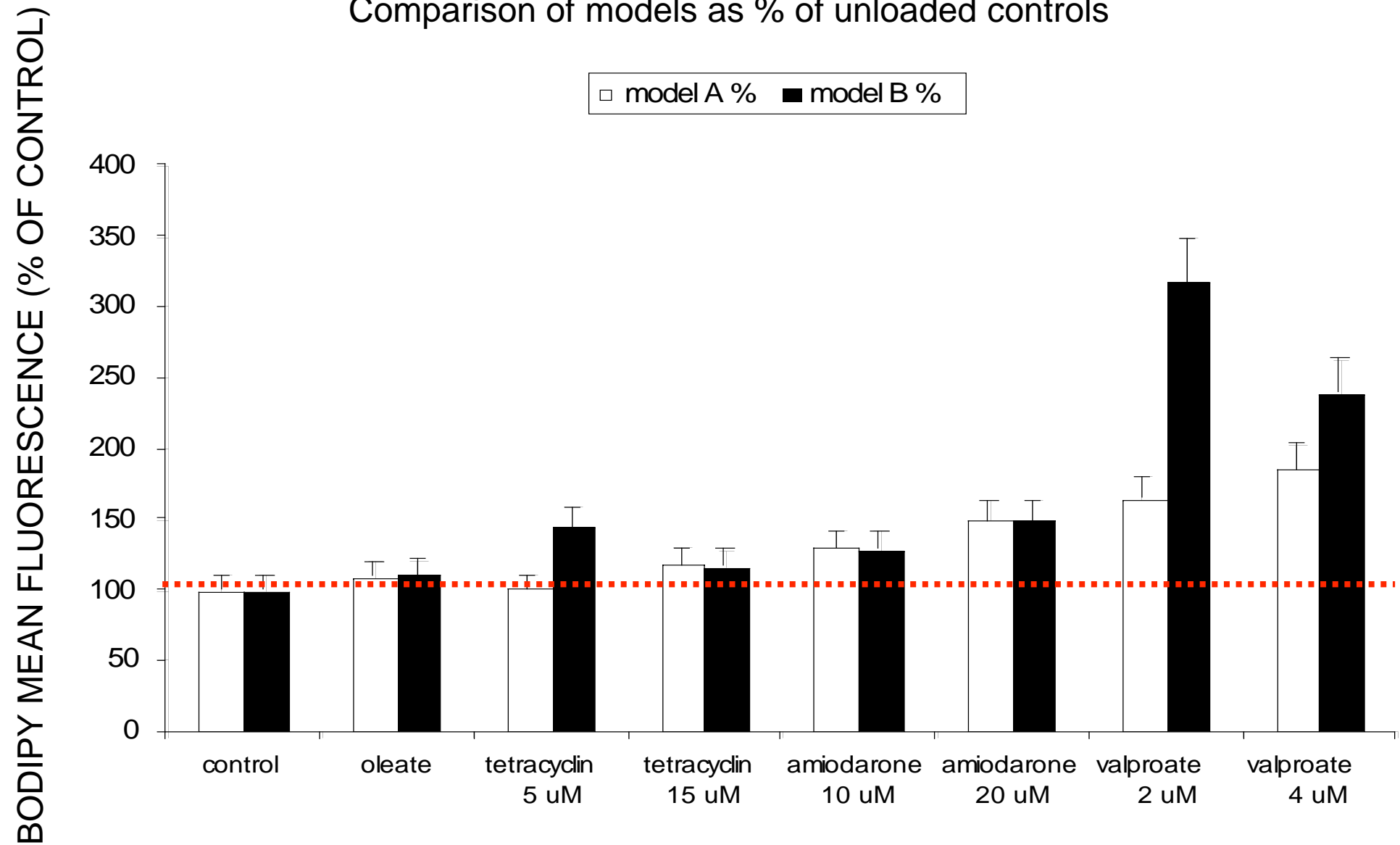
Human Hepatocytes



---- Autofluorescence ---- BSA ---- Lipids+BSA

Bodipy dye is more sensitive than Nile Red for the analysis of intracellular lipids

Comparison of models as % of unloaded controls



Kidney:

Workpackage 2: Kidney cell system development

Workpackage 3: Optimisation of tools and analysis

Workpackage 5: Mechanisms of nephrotoxicity and
identification of toxicity markers

WP 2: Kidney cell system developments

2.1 Development of cultures of renal cells

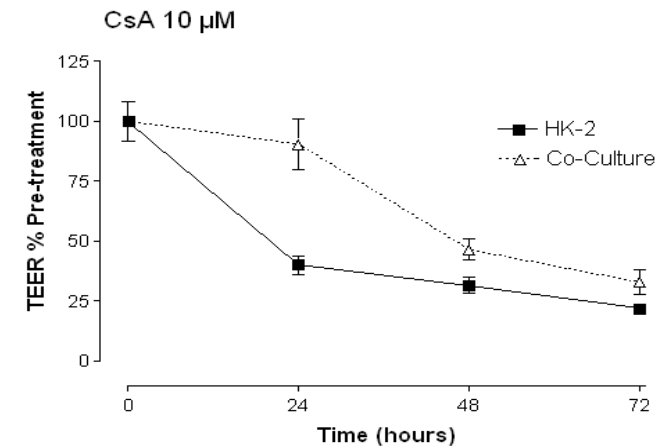
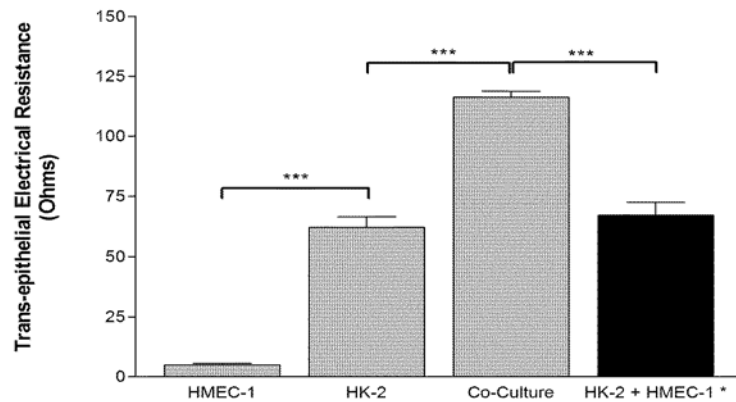
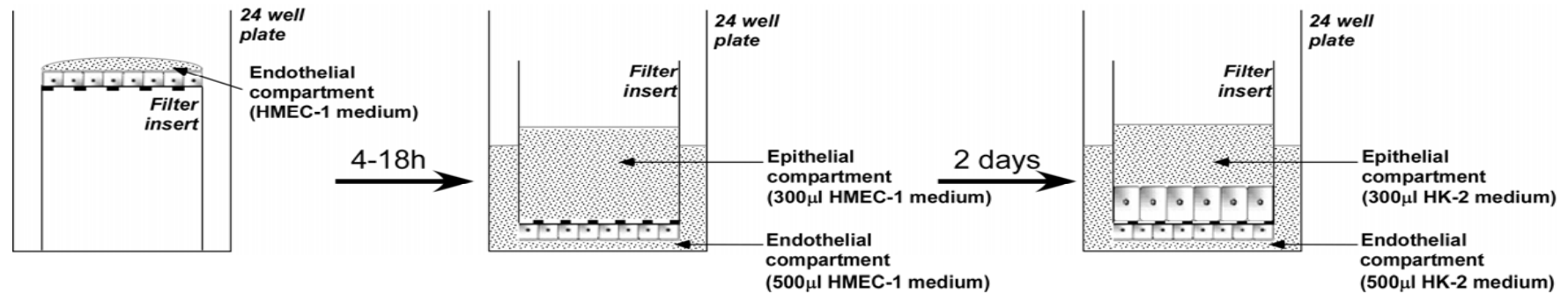
2.2 Advanced culture techniques: co-cultures, perfusion culture models

2.3 Molecular biology studies on kidney cell differentiation (P2, P5, P6, P7 and P8)

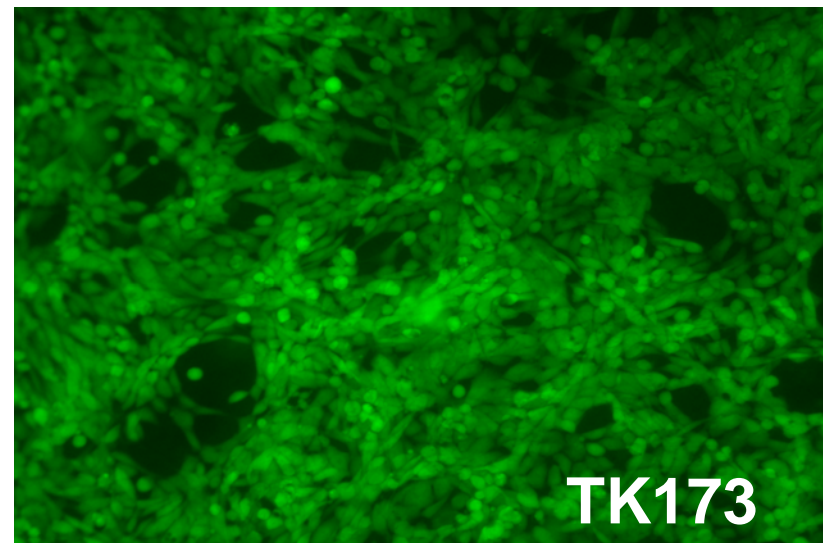
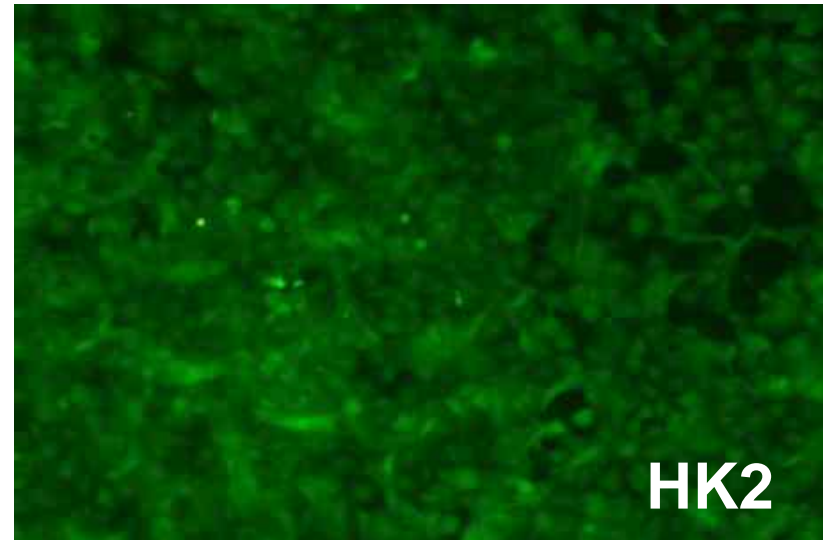
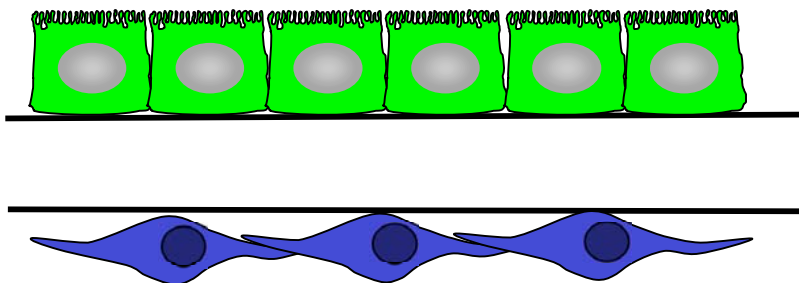
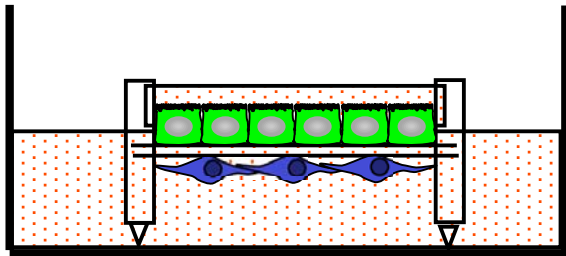
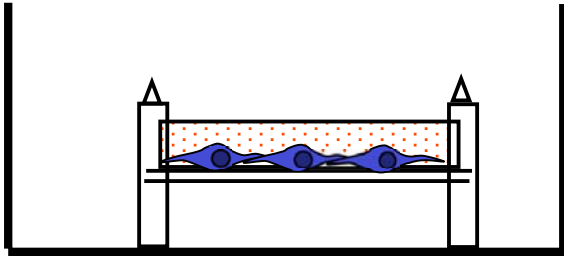
(WP 2)

Co-culture System Developed and Optimised

- HK-2 and human dermal microvascular endothelial cells (HMEC-1)
- Non-contact close proximity culture system – filter based



Co-culture of renal fibroblasts and tubular epithelial cells



(WP 2) Morphological and phenotypical characterization of fibroblasts and tubular epithelial cells in monoculture

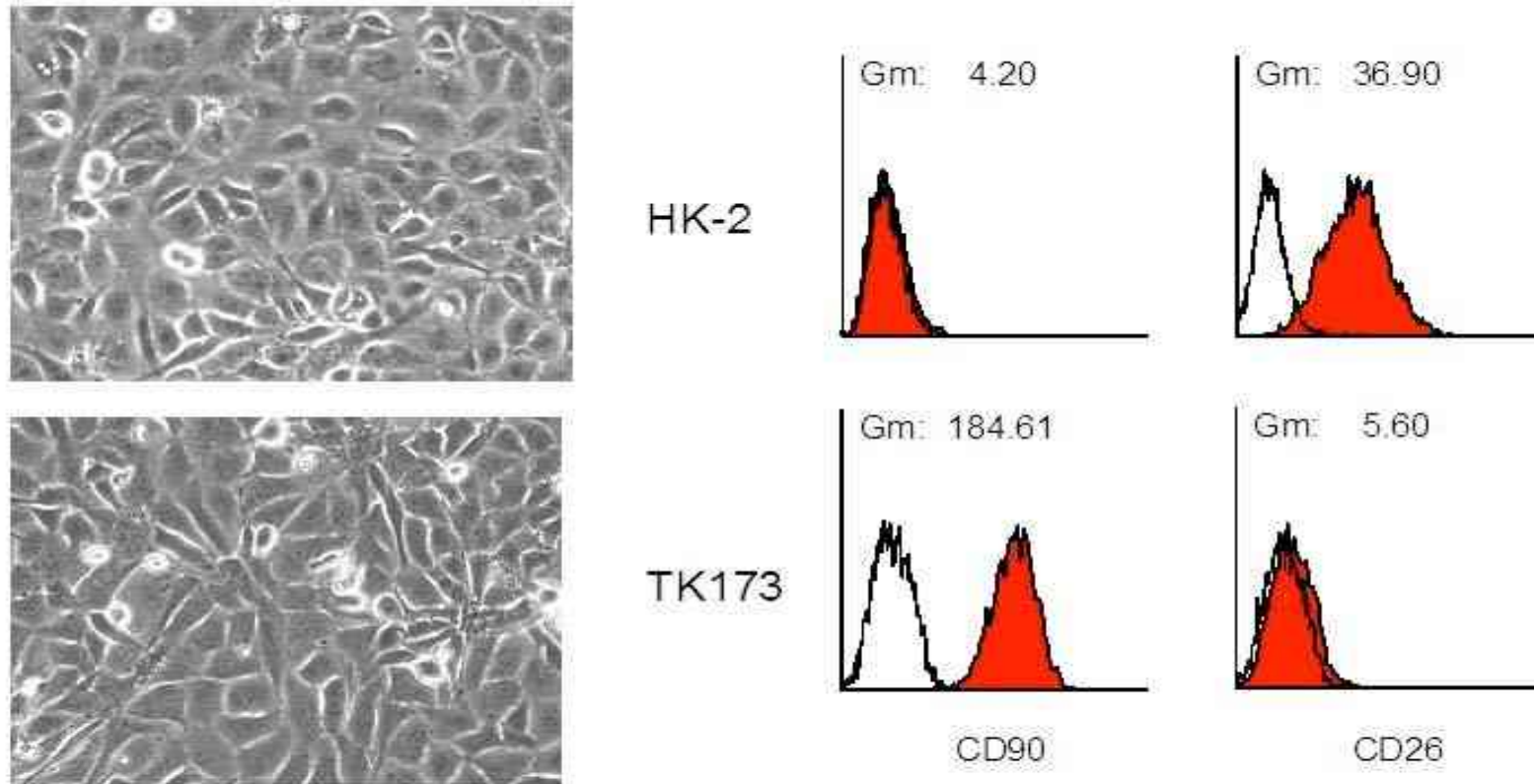


Figure 1: HK-2 and TK-173 were cultured on plastic in HK-medium and analyzed morphologically by light microscopy and phenotypically by flow cytometry using fibroblast and epithelial specific markers

RENAL GROUP

WP 3: Optimisation of tools and analyses

3.1 Improved genomic tools ✓

3.2 Assessment of protein profiles in cells

3.3 Development of cytomics assays

in progress

WP 5: Mechanisms of nephrotoxicity and identification of toxicity markers

Assays with model nephrotoxins:

- *Cyclosporine*
- *Rapamycin*
- *FK506*
- *Ochratoxin A*

(WP 2)

Deliverable 11 : Identification of changes in functionally relevant genes and comparison between mono and co-culture systems under static and perfusion culture conditions.

Plastic vs Filter

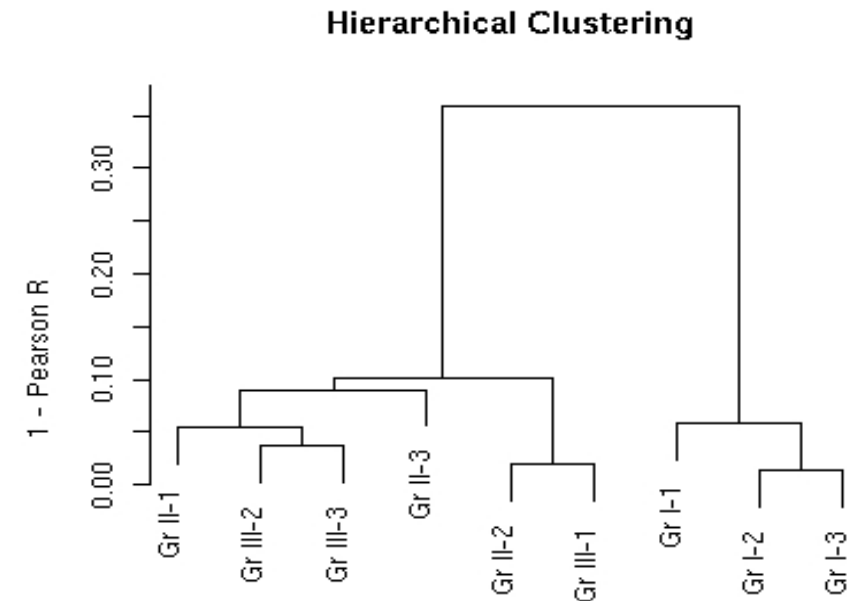
338 genes are down regulated 2-fold or higher
1159 genes up regulated 2-fold or higher

Plastic vs co-culture

380 genes down regulated 2-fold or higher 1190
genes up-regulated 2-fold or higher

Filter vs co-culture

28 genes down regulated 2-fold or higher
36 genes up regulated 2-fold or higher



9 Arrays (genes with SD > 0.5)

WP 2: Overview: suitability of different kidney culture models

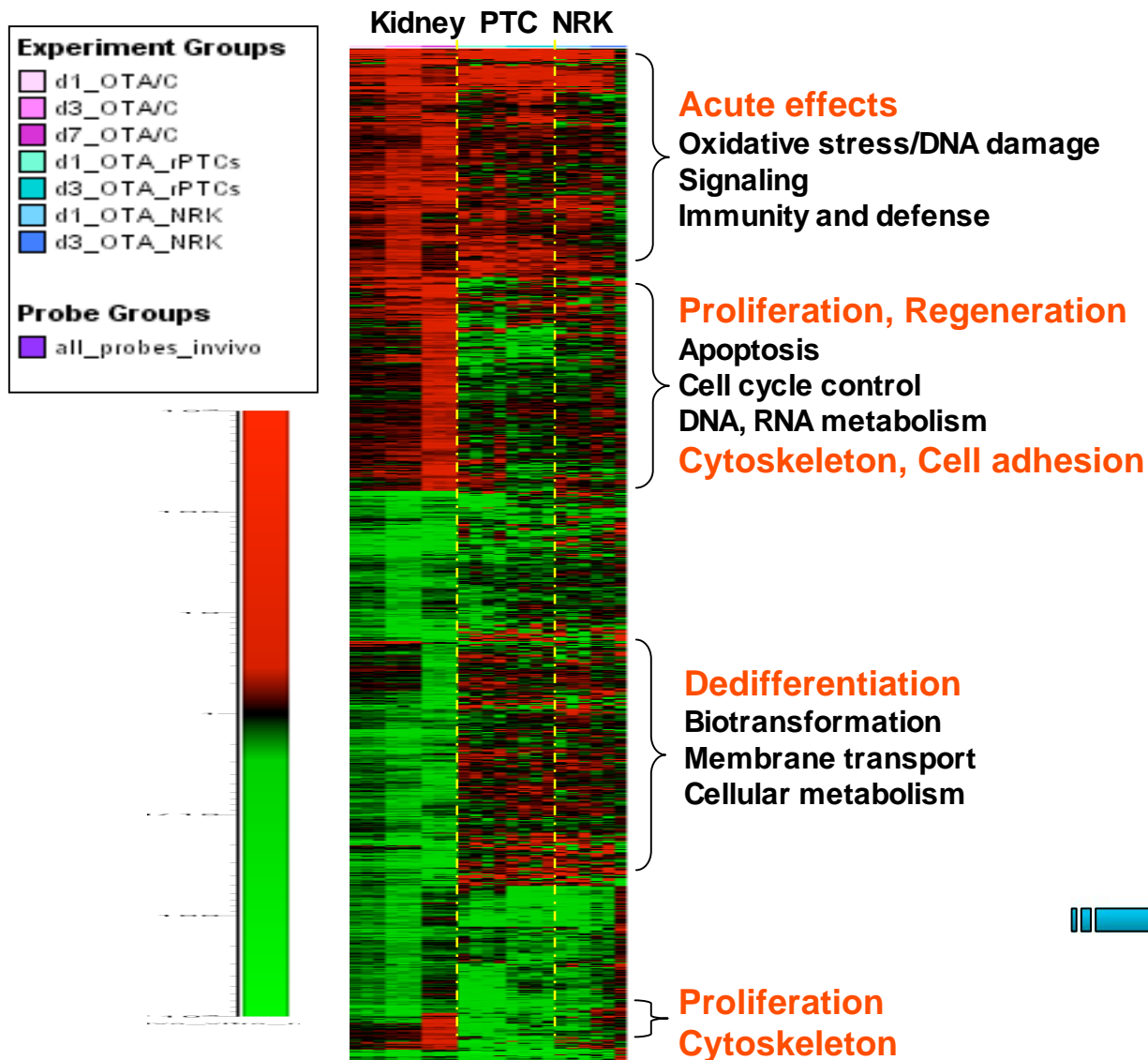
	<u>Rat</u>	<u>Human</u>
<u>cell line</u>	NRK-52E	HK-2
OTA treatment	day 1 and day 3	day 1 and day 3
<u>primary cells</u>	isolation by perfusion	proximal tubular fragments
time course	day 5, 7, 8, 10, 12 and 14 in culture vs rat kidney <i>in vivo</i> (only passage 0)	in vitro culture vs Human kidney <i>in vivo</i> (passage 1, cooperation with Innsbruck)
OTA treatment	day 1 and 3	day 1 and day 3
<u>in vivo</u>	rat kidney	
OTA treatment	day 1, 3 and 7	

Black: planned
 Red: WP2 in progress
 Blue: WP5 in progress

Renal group: expansion to gene profiling

- Agreement of the renal group partners at the **6 month interim meeting** to compare **all the gene profiles identified in the advanced cell culture models used in PREDICTOMICS** to gene profiles established for renal tissue (mostly comprised of renal proximal tubules) from **live graft donors and renal biopsies** available from studies ongoing in other EU-FP 5 and FP 6 projects responsible partners P5, P6
- This should subserve two purposes:
 1. to establish something like a "gold standard" for human renal proximal tubular gene profiles
 2. to identify genes relevant for risk assessment in nephrotoxicity

Expression profiling: kidney *in vivo* vs cell culture systems



OTA: ochratoxin A

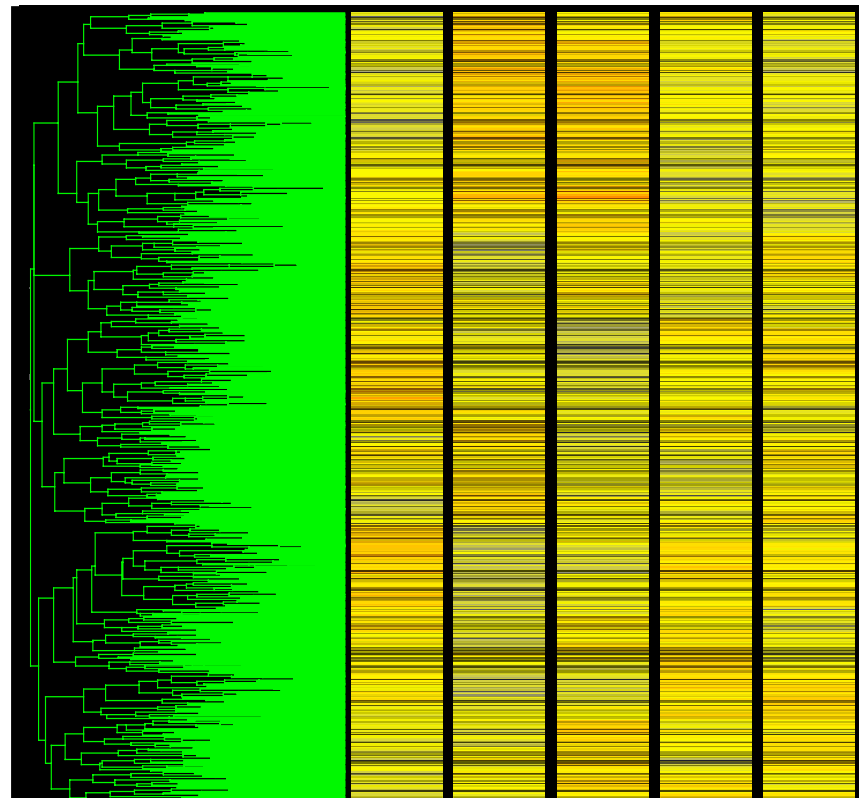
- **Genes:**
Those significantly de-regulated by OTA in vivo
- **Kidney systems:**
 - Rat kidney in vivo treated with OTA (3 mg/kg/day) for 1, 3, and 7 days
 - rPTCs treated with 20 μ M OTA for 1 and 3 days.
 - NRK-52E treated with 20 μ M OTA for 1 and 3 days
- All data are normalized to the time-matched and appropriate controls.



Defined cell reactions are missing

(WP 5)

Effects of nephrotoxins on gene expression in kidney cells



Control FK506 Rapa CsA

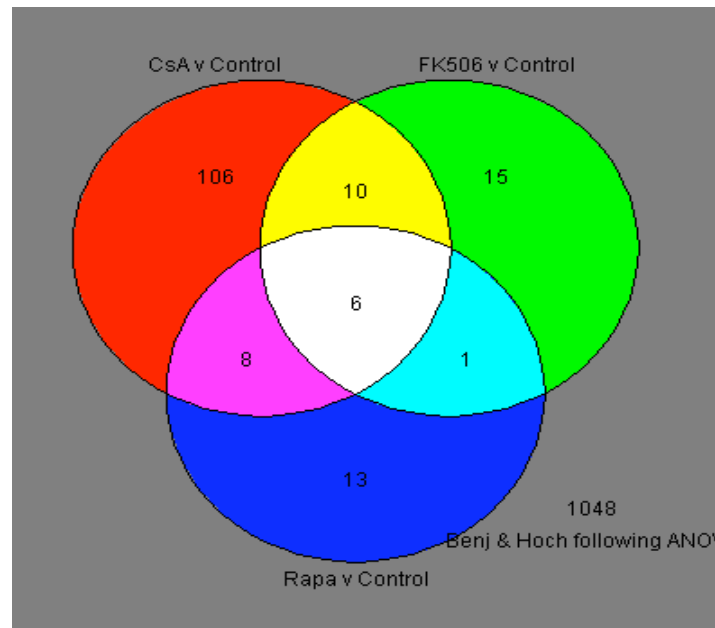
Hierarchical Clustering (Gene Tree) of GeneChip Microarray data

Data was analysed using GeneSpring Version 6.1. Samples were normalised, flags were present in 6 out of 10 samples, data was subject to statistical analysis, ANOVA, hierarchical clustering (gene tree) was performed using the Pearson correlation

(DELIVERABLE 21):

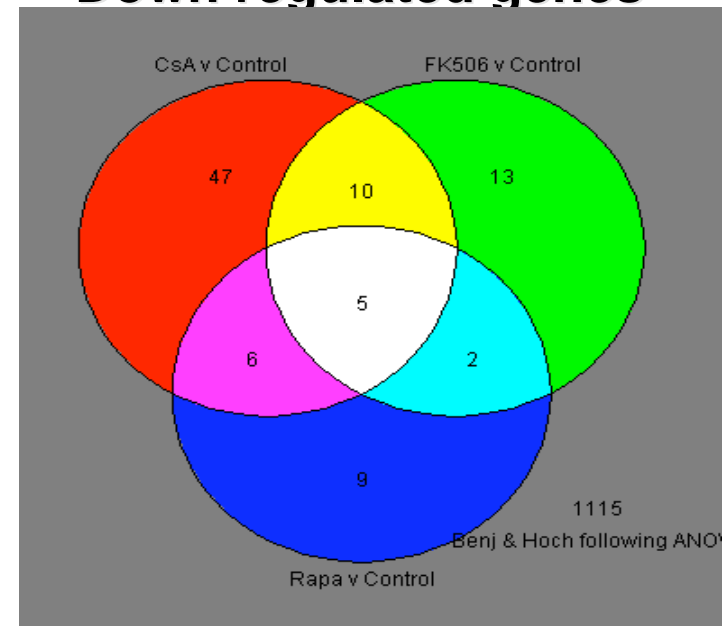
Control compared to cyclosporin A, FK506 and rapamycin- treated HK-2 cells

Up regulated genes



Up regulated genes (≥ 1.5 fold)

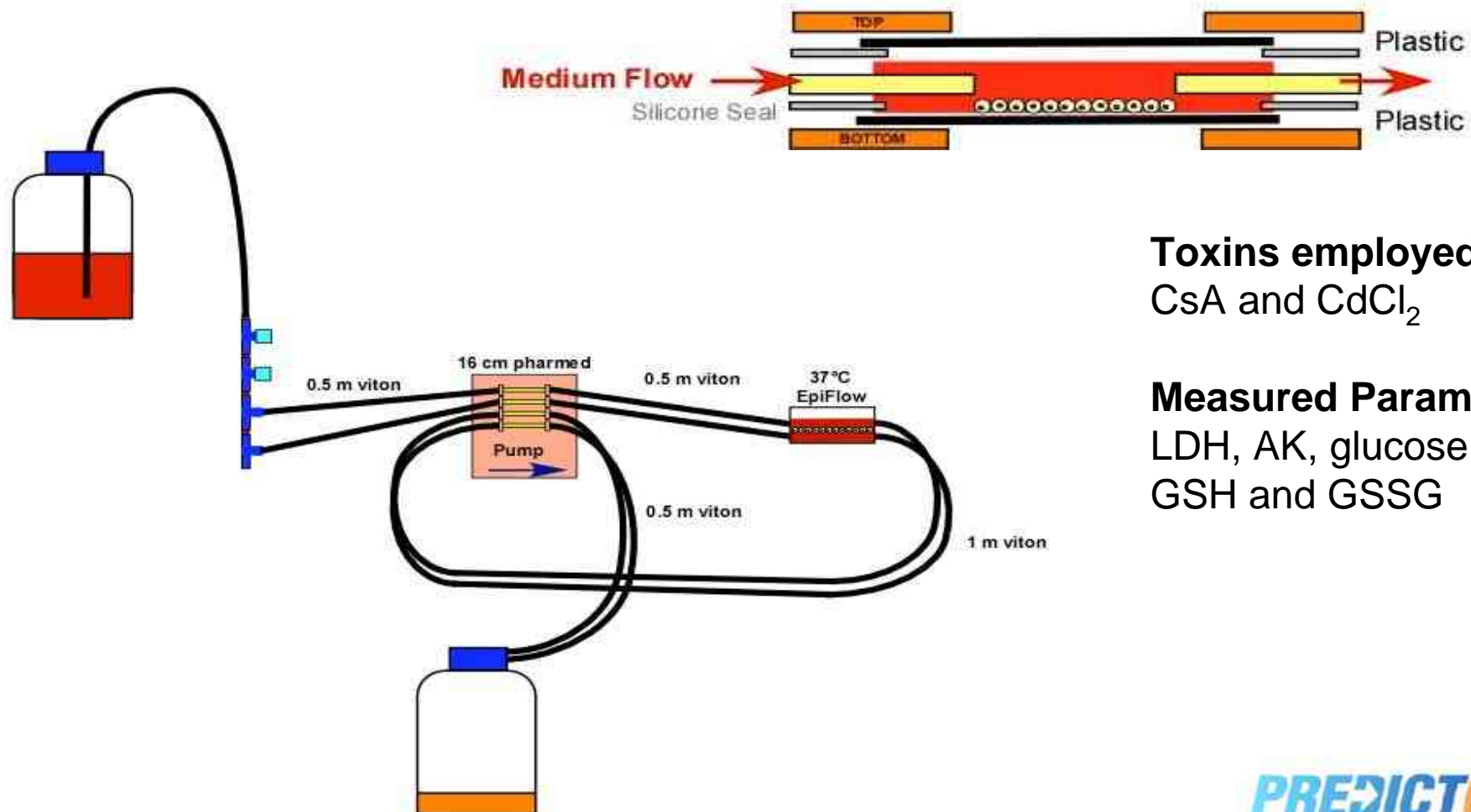
Down regulated genes



Down regulated genes (≥ 1.5 fold)

(WP 3)

Deliverable 23: Development of online monitoring procedures for measurement of epithelial solute transport and soluble renal cell injury markers from perfusion media.

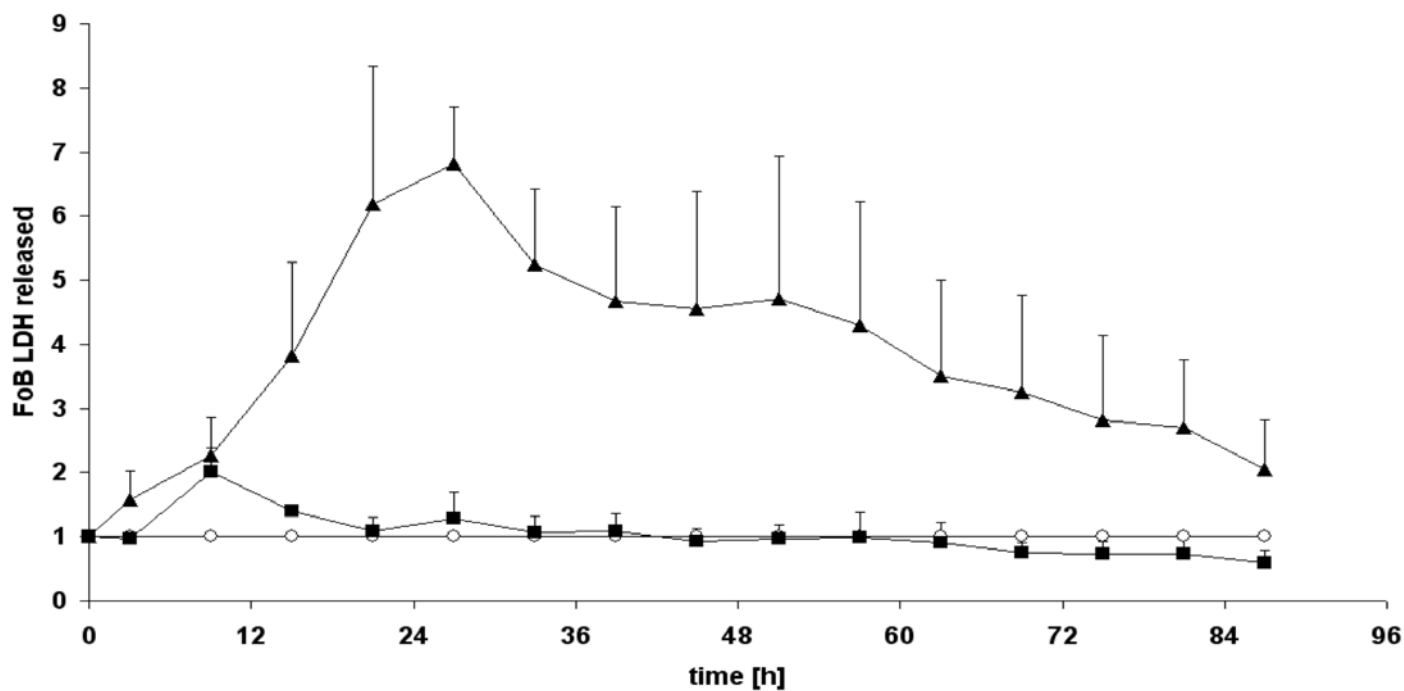


Toxins employed:
CsA and CdCl_2

Measured Parameters:
LDH, AK, glucose, lactate,
GSH and GSSG

(WP 3)

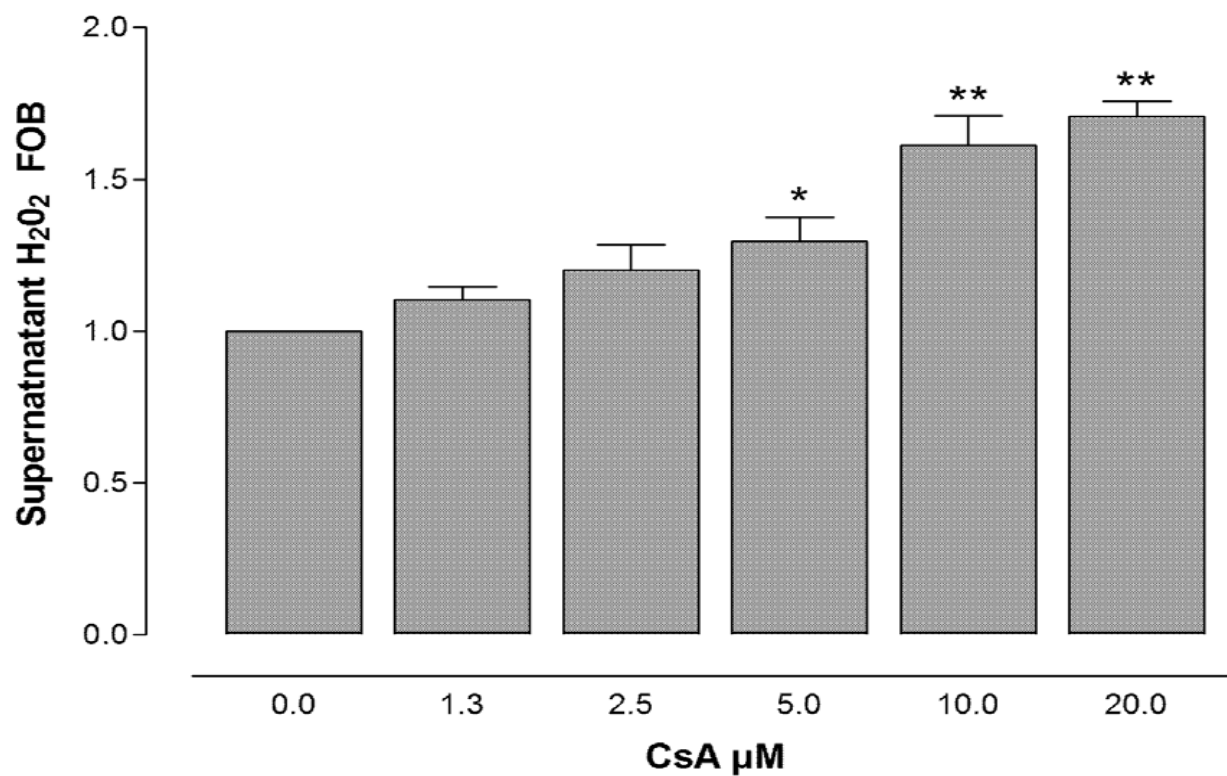
Deliverable 23: Development of online monitoring procedures for measurement of epithelial solute transport and soluble renal cell injury markers from perfusion media.



0 (O), 1 (■) and 5 μ M (▲) CdCl₂

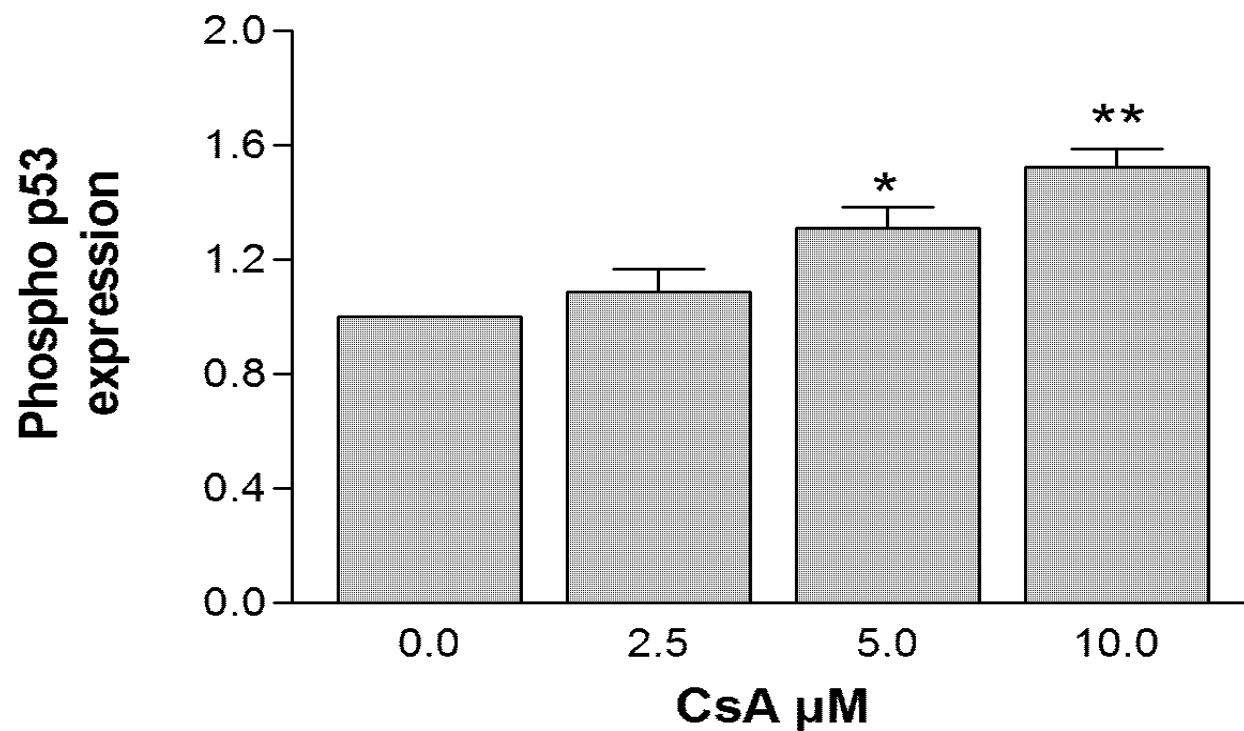
(WP 5)

Cyclosporin A (CsA) induced hydrogen peroxide production indicative of ROS-mediated injury in HK-2 cells



(WP 5)

Cyclosporin A (CsA) induced increased expression of phosphorylated p53 in HK-2 cells



Management & Dissemination

WEB SITE: www.predictomics.org

Publically available information

Project Predictomics

- Abstract
- Summary of the project
- Partners
- Institutions involved
- Press releases
- Publications / Congresses

Restricted Area

(Only members of the consortium)

password

Documents



- SOPs
- Results
- Contract
- Technical annex I
- General conditions (Annex II)
- Partner address and participants
- Project Reporting
- Guidance notes
- Model of Financial Statement

Meetings



- Valencia
- Innsbruck
- Leiden
- Forthcoming