

A Modern Framework to Establish Scientific Confidence in New Methods

February 22, 2023 ASCCT/ESTIV

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PETA SCIENCE CONSORTIUM INTERNATIONAL e.V.

TRAINING

WORKSHOPS AND WEBINARS

RETROSPECTIVE DATA REVIEWS

PUBLICATIONS AND PRESENTATIONS

Outline

- Framework to establish scientific confidence in NAMs
- Focus on relevance and accuracy
- Example: eye irritation

Unclassified

ENV/JM/MONO(2005)14

Organisation de Coopération et de Développement Economiques Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

18-Aug-2005

English - Or. English

ENVIRONMENT DIRECTORATE JOINT MEETING OF THE CHEMICALS COMMITTEE AND THE WORKING PARTY ON CHEMICALS, PESTICIDES AND BIOTECHNOLOGY

OECD SERIES ON TESTING AND ASSESSMENT Number 34

GUIDANCE DOCUMENT ON THE VALIDATION AND INTERNATIONAL ACCEPTANCE OF NEW OR UPDATED TEST METHODS FOR HAZARD ASSESSMENT

Arch Toxicol (2018) 92:611–617 https://doi.org/10.1007/s00204-017-2097-4

REGULATORY TOXICOLOGY

Standardisation of defined approaches for skin sensitisation testing to support regulatory use and international adoption: position of the International Cooperation on Alternative Test Methods

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ENV/JM/MONO(2005)14 Unclassified

A framework for establishing scientific confidence in new approach methodologies

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Data Integrity and Transparency

Assess integrity and credibility of the raw data to the final report

Communicate transparently and publicly

Assess and describe the uncertainties

Independent Review

Determine the appropriate level of external review



Human Biological Relevance

Similarities between the physiology of, or the biology measured by, the test system, and human biology

Concordance with human responses

Technical Characterization

Describe:

- accuracy
- intra-laboratory reproducibility
- transferability
- applicability domain
- reference chemicals and controls
- limits of detection and quantification

Evaluate:

- protocol
- equipment
- computational models being used



Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology Volume 19, Issue 2, June 1971, Pages 276-360



Arch Toxicol (2014) 88:701-723

DOI 10.1007/s00204-013-1156-8

IN VITRO SYSTEMS

Arch Toxicol (2017) 91:521-547

DOI 10.1007/s00204-016-1679-x

REVIEW ARTICLE

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Confidence in a NAM should be determined with the species of interest (humans) in mind



Information about the model and data are publicly available to the extent possible and reviewed by independent third parties



Increased Scientific Confidence





The model shows concordance with human data or across multiple methods



model have been characterized, and the model captures key aspects of human biology or mechanisms of toxicity

The technical aspects of the

Human-Relevant Approaches to Assess Eye Corrosion/Irritation Potential of Agrochemical Formulations

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BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

- Aim: Identify methods that will reliably protect humans following accidental eye exposure to agrochemicals.
- Multiple *in vitro* and *ex vivo* eye irritation and corrosion test methods exist, but are not routinely used for regulatory testing of agrochemical formulations due to a lack of concordance with results from the rabbit eye test.
- The rabbit Draize test:
 - has significant intra- and inter-study variability
 - evaluates qualitative apical outcomes in the rabbit eye
 - provides limited mechanistic information
 - may not elucidate MoAs that occur in humans
 - uses a longer exposure time than anticipated in humans
 - was never validated for its relevance to humans

APPROACH

- Understand mechanisms of eye irritation and depth of injury model
- Consider strengths and limitations of all available methods with respect to:
 - the mechanisms of eye irritation/corrosion in humans
 - their relevance to human ocular anatomy



Image modified from Scott, et al., 2010

Human-Relevant Approaches to Assess Eye Corrosion/Irritation Potential of Agrochemical Formulations Image purchased from iStock Amy J. Clippinger^a*, Hans A. Raabe^b, David G. Allen^c, Neepa Choksi^c, Anna van der Zalm^a, Nicole Kleinstreuer^d, João Barroso^e

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MECHANISMS OF EYE IRRITATION

MOLECULAR INITIATING EVENT

- binding to cell surface proteins
- binding to cytoplasmic proteins / enzymes
- surfactant intercalation and disruption of cell membrane lipid bilayer organization
- solvent dissolution of cell membrane proteins or lipids
- solvent precipitation of cell proteins
- alkaline saponification of membrane lipids
- acid precipitation of cell proteins, enzymes and nucleic acids
- oxidative damage to cell membrane lipids
- oxidative changes in cell proteins
- solvent dissolution of nucleic acids
- solvent dissolution of cytoplasmic components
- precipitation of nucleic acids
- binding to DNA and/or RNA

• cell stress responses

• breakdown of the tight junctions

 CELLULAR RESPONSE
chemical antagonism of vital enzymes, nucleic acids

- activation of matrix metalloproteases
- changes in cell surface markers and cell-to-cell and cell-to-basement
- membrane adhesion molecules, desmosomes / hemidesmosomes / anchoring proteins
- breakdown of cell membrane integrity
- release of chemokines and cytokines (e.g., IL-1α, TNFα)
- induction of secondary cytokines
- neural dendrites trigger TRPV1-type nociceptive response
- changes in cell
- metabolism/respiration
- changes in normal functional phenotype
- necrotic or apoptotic damage leading to cell death

ORGAN RESPONSE

- increased corneal or conjunctival permeability/loss of barrier function
- conjunctival hyperemia and discharge
- swelling of the conjunctival tissues / swelling of the eye lid tissues
- epithelial tissue swelling
- sloughing and loss of epithelial tissue layers
- corneal/stromal swelling and oedema, and swelling-related corneal opacity
- corneal opacity due to cellular/molecular denaturation/coagulation
- induction of wound healing response and basal cell regeneration/turnover
- inflammatory response and neutrophil migration
- induction of fibrosis, panus, and neovascularization
- loss of endothelium

ORGANISM RESPONSE

- increased corneal or conjunctival susceptibility to xenobiotics
- pain and nociceptive responses
- induction of lachrymation
- transient or permanent loss of visual acuity

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MAIN RESULTS

 The available *in vitro* and *ex vivo* methods are as or more robust and reflective of human biology and mechanisms than the rabbit test.



The rabbit test is not a suitable reference method. Rather, the scientific validity of an *in vitro/ex vivo* method should be assessed by understanding its relevance to human biology and mechanisms.

IMPACT

• Considering the variability of the currently used rabbit test and an understanding of human biology and mechanisms of eye irritation, data from the *in vitro/ex vivo* methods should be used at this time.

Next steps

- Eye irritation: Publication on prospective testing of agrochemical formulations in *in vitro* and *ex vivo* methods.
- Establishing scientific confidence:
 - SOT workshop and WC12 session
 - Upcoming guidance documents

SOT Workshop: Establishing Scientific Confidence in New Approach Methods: A Modern Framework Monday 20th March, 1:45-4:30pm



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SOT Workshop: Establishing Scientific Confidence in New Approach Methods: A Modern Framework Monday 20th March, 1:45-4:30pm