

22nd Annual Green Chemistry and Engineering Conference

A 21ST CENTURY STRATEGY FOR THE DESIGN OF SAFER PRODUCTS

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Challenges and Opportunities

- Traditional laboratory models – slow, costly, not scalable
- Opportunities to integrate recent advances in toxicology to promote green chemistry
- We need to more rapidly identify hazards and mechanisms of toxicity
- Develop predictive models to proactively design high performing and inherently safer products

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Constraints of Cell-based (in vitro) Models

- Cell by definition differentiated cells have limited potential targets
- Limited metabolism
- Experimental problems:
 - What cell type? Answer...do many, What assays? Answer... do many.
 - Assays become rather focused on what we already know
- High throughput is not high content, usually the exact opposite
- Is the data collected informative and predictive? unclear
- Simple cell based systems inherently **have blind spots**

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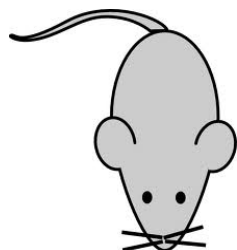
What are the Options?

Humans



1-3/year

Mammals



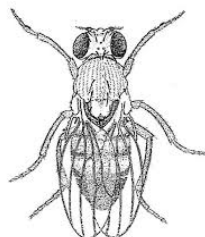
10's/year

Vertebrates



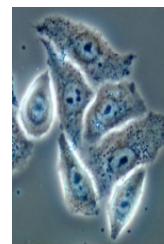
1000's/day

Invertebrates

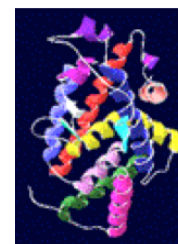


10,000's/day

Cells



Biochemical



100,000's/day

Immediate Human Relevance

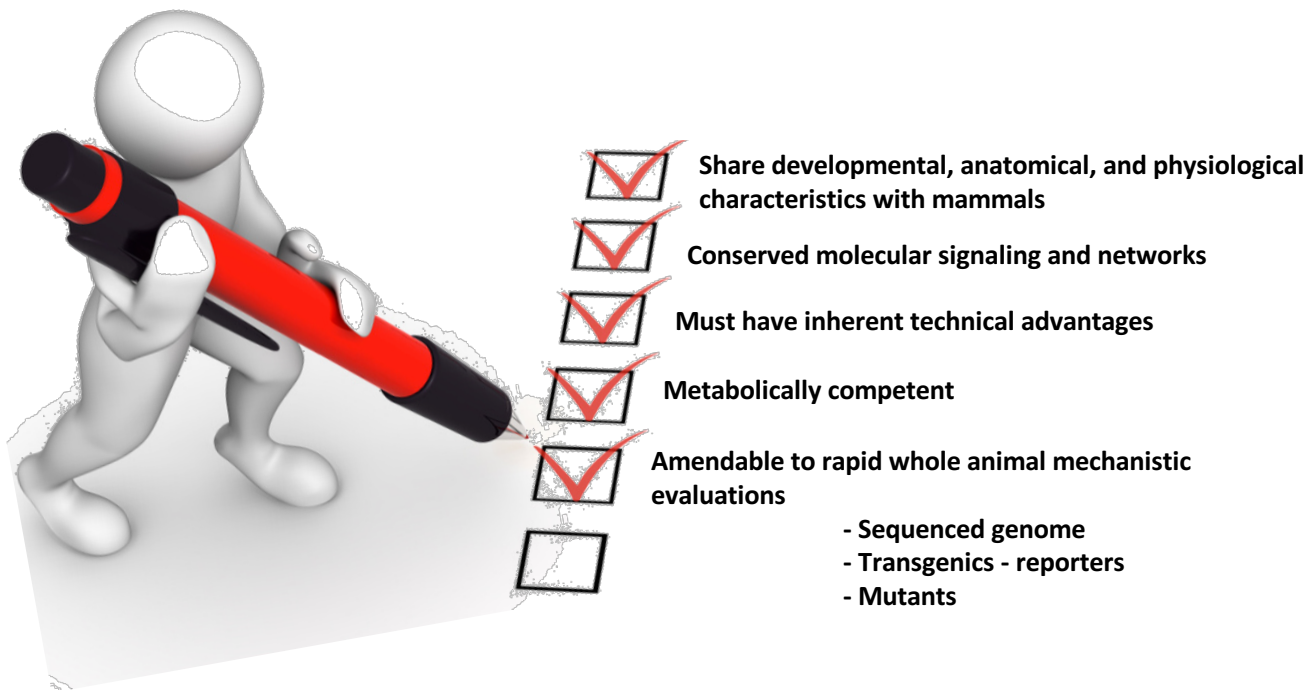
**High Throughput
Molecular mechanism**

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Criteria to Use Whole Animal



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Which Models Fit Basic Criteria?

			
Time to Maturity	3 days	12 days	60 days
Genome Sequenced	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Phenotypic Screens	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Behavioral Screens	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Automation Implemented	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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Systems Toxicological Approach using Zebrafish

- Molecular signaling is conserved with humans
- ~80% homology with humans, nearly all human diseases are modeled in zebrafish
- Fully metabolically competent by 72 hpf. **Why is this important?**

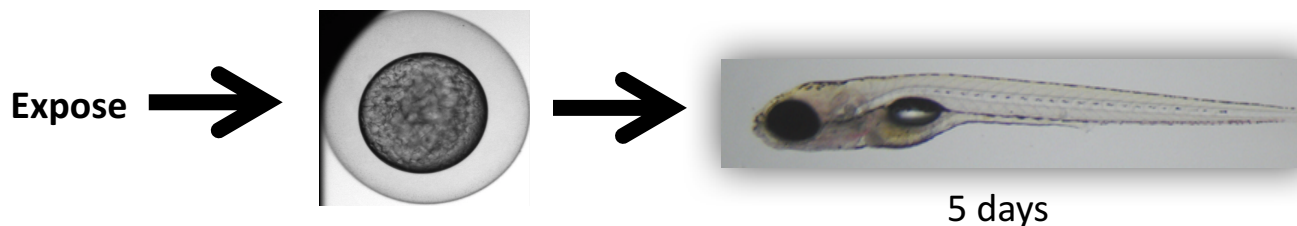


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Example: Exposures
- Early Responses in Zebrafish -



Why is this powerful?

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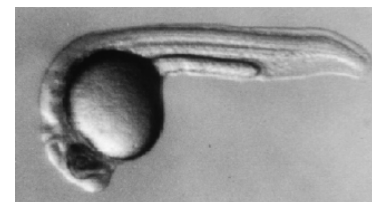
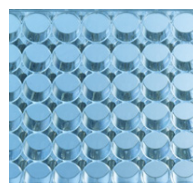
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Assessing Biological - Interactions and responses

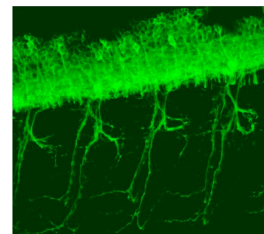
Tier 1: Toxicity Screening

- Toxicity testing whole organisms



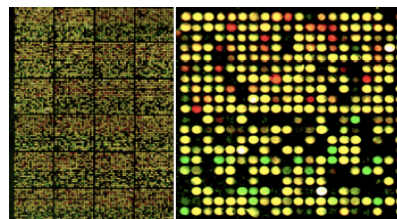
Tier 2: Cellular Targets and Distribution

- Defined *in vivo*
 - Fluorescent nanomaterials
 - Targeted assays – i.e. Cell death, proliferation, etc.



Tier 3: Molecular Expression

- Genomic Responses
 - Whole animal gene expression profiles



Structure Activity Relationships



Feed data back into design scheme

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EPA ToxCast Project

- ToxCast Phase I & II (1,060 unique chemicals)
 - Phase 1 - ~300 chemicals
 - Mainly pesticides
 - Traditional toxicity data
 - Phase 2 - ~700 chemicals
 - Broad range of industrial & consumer products, food additives, “green” products, cosmetic related chemicals
 - Lack traditional toxicity data



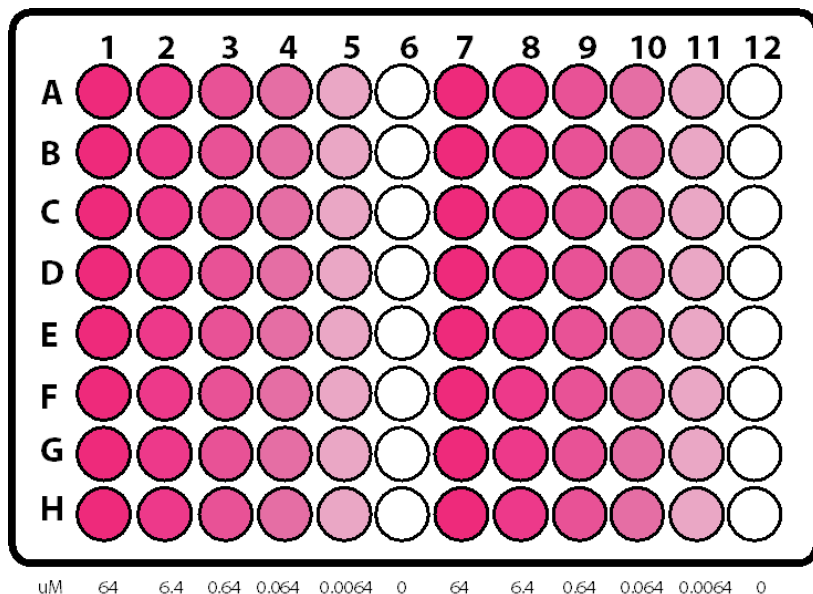
The screenshot shows the EPA's Computational Toxicology Research (CompTox) website. The header includes the EPA logo and navigation links. The main content area is titled 'Computational Toxicology Research' and provides an overview of the program. It features a 'Key Links' section with links to CompTox Home, Research Projects, Research Publications, and Staff Profiles. Below this, there are sections for 'System Models for Chemical Toxicity and Exposure' and 'CompTox Research in the News', each with a list of recent news items and links to full articles. A 'Press Releases' section is also present. At the bottom, there is a 'Resources' section with links to various databases and tools, and a 'Fact Sheets' section.

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Experimental Design



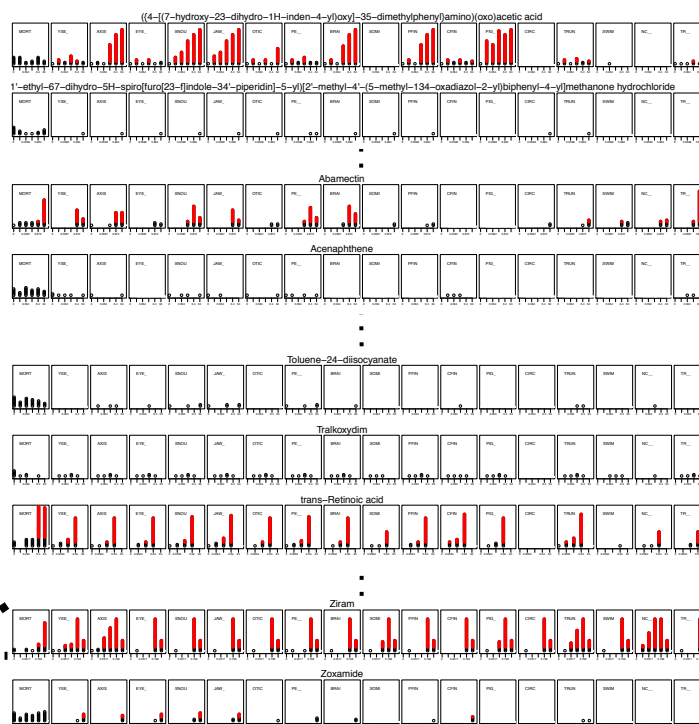
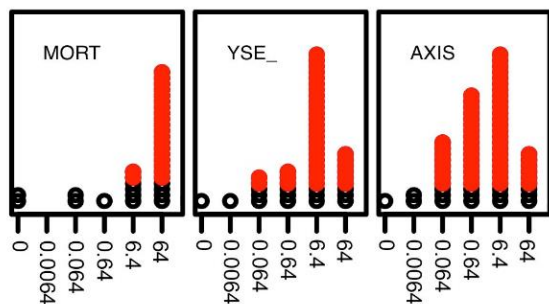
Truong et al. (2014) Toxicol Sci 137: 212-233.

- Tested 6 concentrations (0 uM, 6.4nm, 64nm, 640nm, 6.4uM, 64 uM)
- Negative control – 0.64% DMSO
- Positive Control – 5 uM Trimethyltin Chloride
- 2 replicate plates (n=16/pp)
N=32 animals/conc
- 22 endpoints
- 2 behavioral assays

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Estimation of Lowest Effect Levels

- Estimated using binomial test
- Maximized statistical power of the model
- Significance threshold determined for each chemical:endpoint pair
- 487 chemical hits



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Flame Retardants

Many types – halogenated, phosphorous and inorganic metal salts

Public safety

- Many uses – electronics, building and construction, furnishings, and transportation
- Primary benefit is to prevent ignition – REDUCE RISK
- Other benefits slow fire spread and heat release – REDUCE HAZARD
- Fire hardening combustible materials (plastics) is an important long standing engineering philosophy

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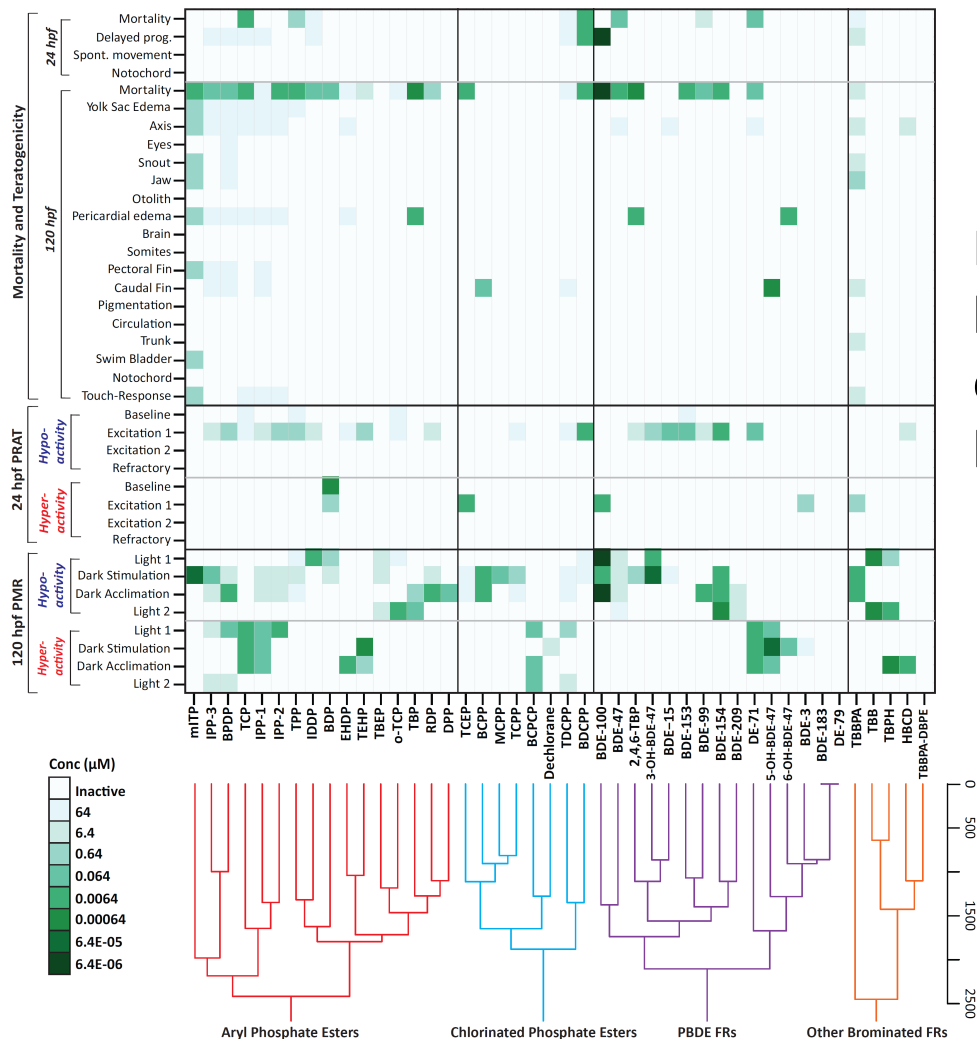
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Morphology Mortality

Embryonic Behavior

Larval Behavior

Heatmap and hierarchical clustering of bioactivities



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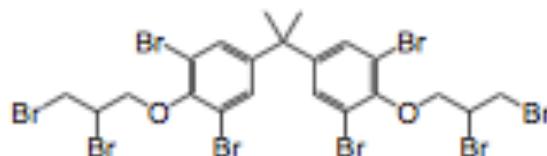
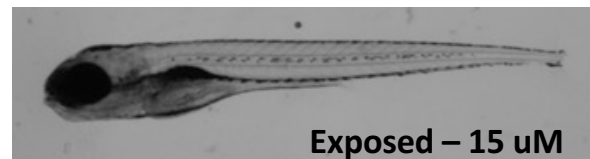
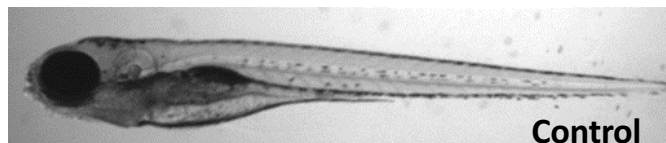
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TBBPA-DBPE

C93901_06hpf: TBBPA-DBPE															
MOR	DPH	SMH	NCH	MORT	VSE	AXIS	EYE	SNOUT	ANK	OTIC	PE	SWIM	SOM	PTN	CFN
●●●●●	●			●●●●●	●●	●	●	●●●	●●●		●●●	●●			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

Non-Toxic - Not bioactive



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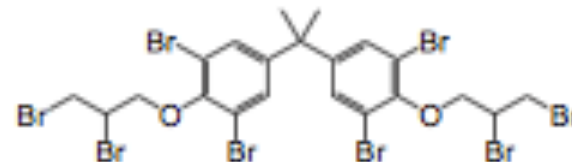
How Does TBBPA-DBPE Zebrafish Responses Compare to Available Toxicological Data?

Mammalian Data: Acute toxicity **Not toxic**

Rat oral LD50 > 2,000 mg/kg

Rabbit dermal LD50 > 2,000 mg/kg

Rat inhalation LC50 > 24.4 mg/m³/2 hour



Sub-chronic toxicity: **Not Toxic**

NOAEL 2000 mg/kg/day (13 weeks oral, rat)

Aquatic toxicity: **Not Highly Toxic**

96 Hour-LC50 > 100 mg/l (Rainbow trout)

> 500 mg/l in Carp

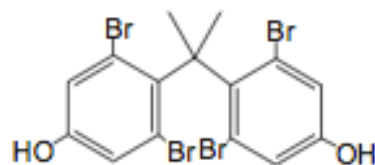
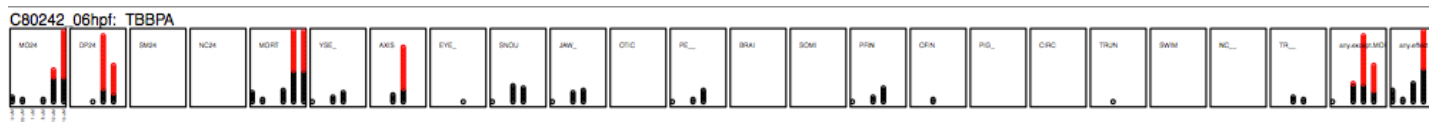
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TBBPA

Highly Toxic – Very bioactive



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How Does TBBPA Zebrafish Responses Compare to Available Toxicological Data?

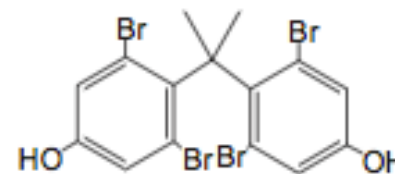
Mammalian Data

*Acute toxicity **Not toxic**

Rat oral LD50 > 5,000 mg/kg

Rabbit dermal LD50 > 2,000 mg/kg

Rat inhalation LC50 > 2550 mg/m³/2 hour



*Sub-acute toxicity: **Not Toxic**

NOEL > 18 mg/l/4 hour (2 weeks, inhalation, rat)

> 1000 ppm (4 weeks oral rat)

> 2500 mg/kg (3 weeks, dermal, rabbit)

*Sub-chronic toxicity: **Not Toxic**

NOAEL 1000 mg/kg/day (13 weeks oral, rat)

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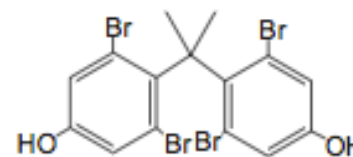
How Does TBBPA Zebrafish Responses Compare to Available Toxicological Data?

Mammalian Data Continued

Reproductive toxicity (2-generation, rat): **Not Toxic**

NOEL 100 mg/kg/day for parental toxicity

NOEL 1000 mg/kg/day for reproduction performance



Teratogenicity(rat, gavage): **Not Teratogenic**

NOEL = 3000 mg/kg

Aquatic Toxicity - Very toxic to aquatic life

96 Hour-LC50 1.1 mg a.i./L (Rainbow Trout, flow-through)

0.4 mg/L (Rainbow Trout, static)

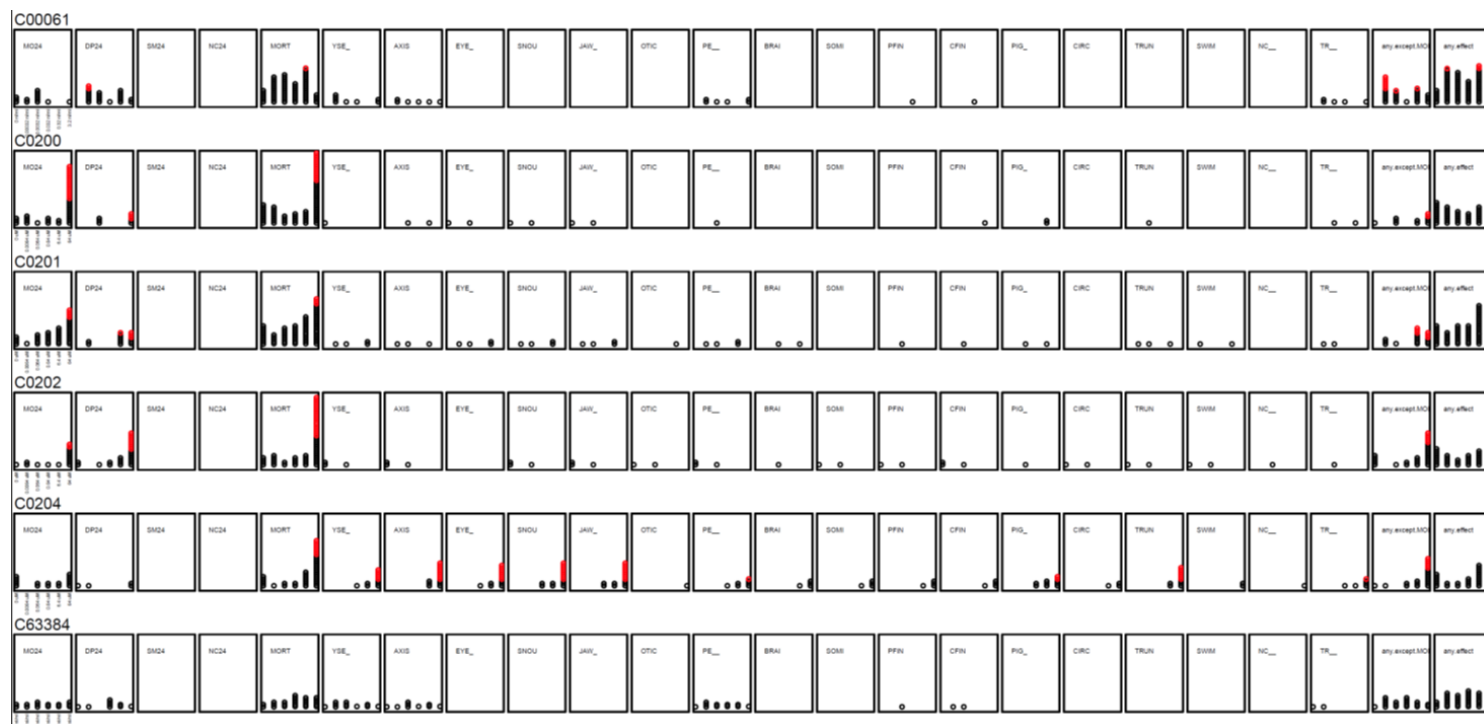
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Example Phase 1 FRC Screening

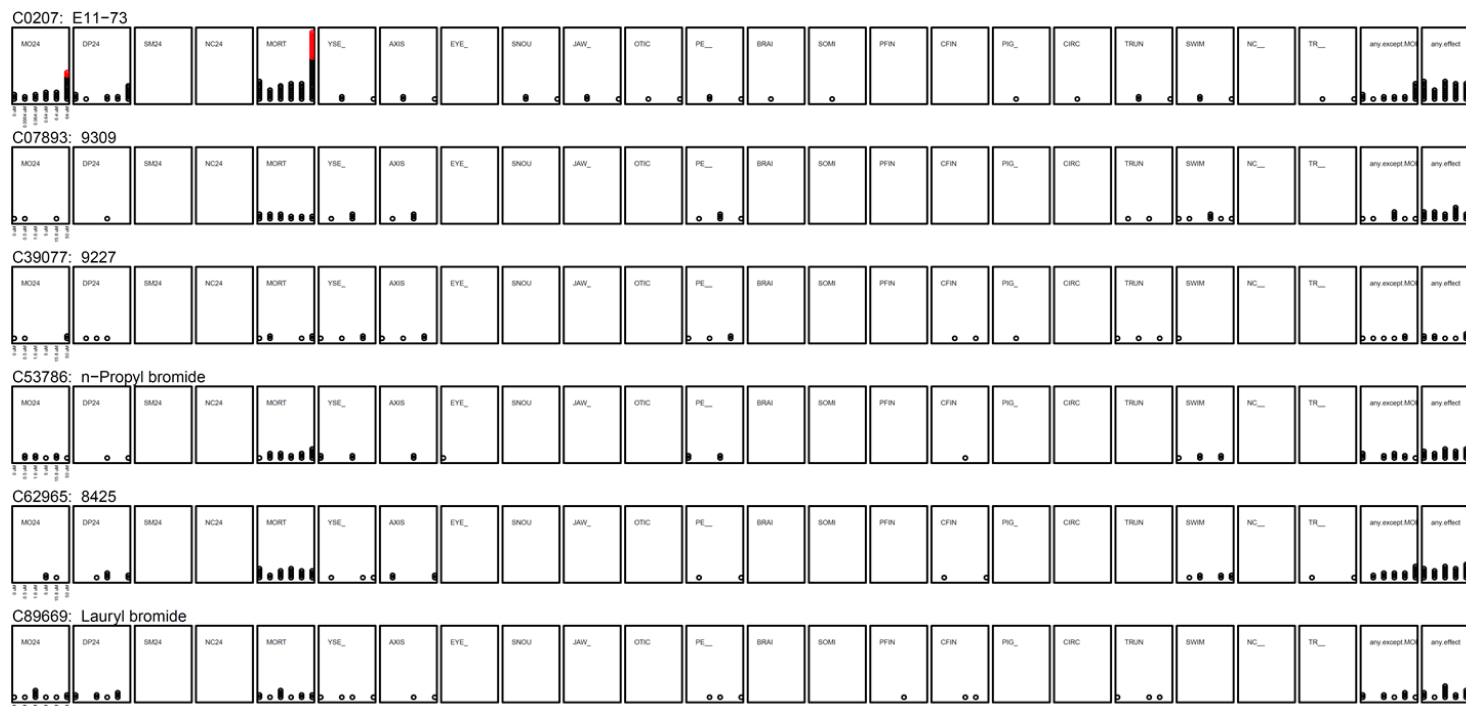
Identified bioactive compounds



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Example Phase 2 FRC Screening

Fewer bioactive compounds



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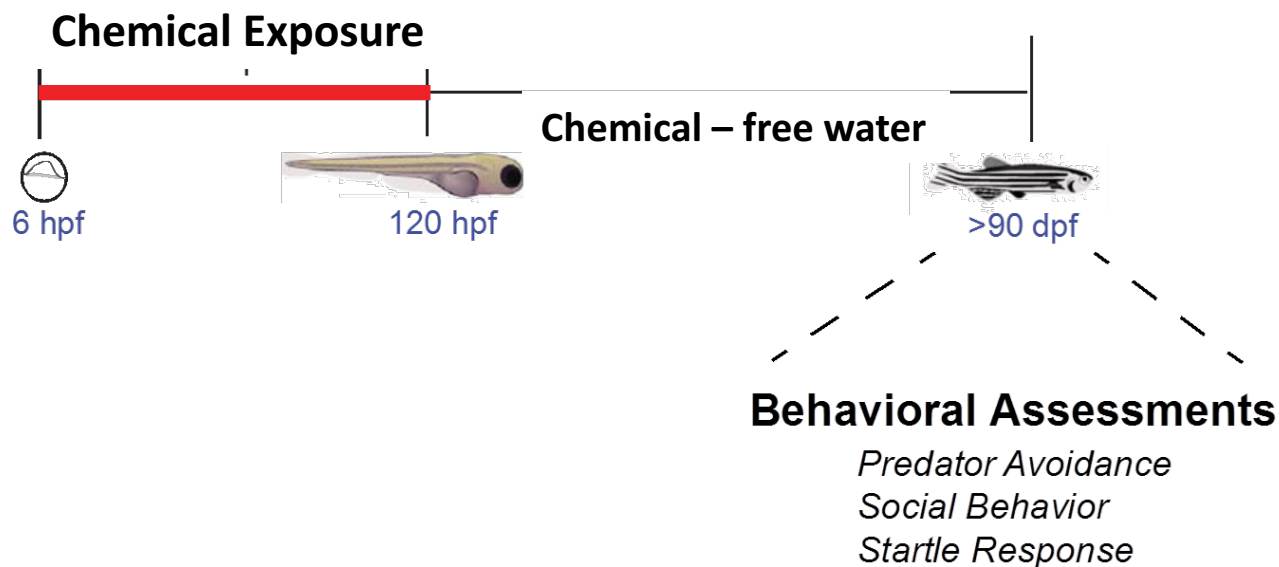
Emerging Approaches – HTS Adult Assessments

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Adult Behavioral Assessments

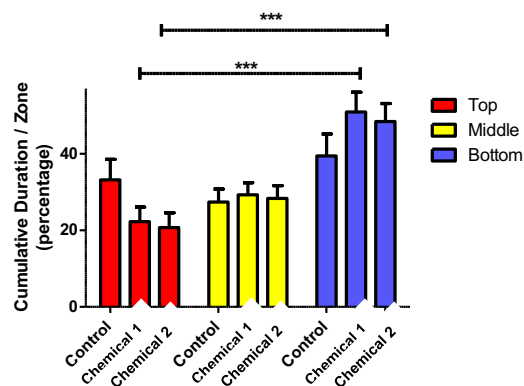


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Swimming Activity Over Time

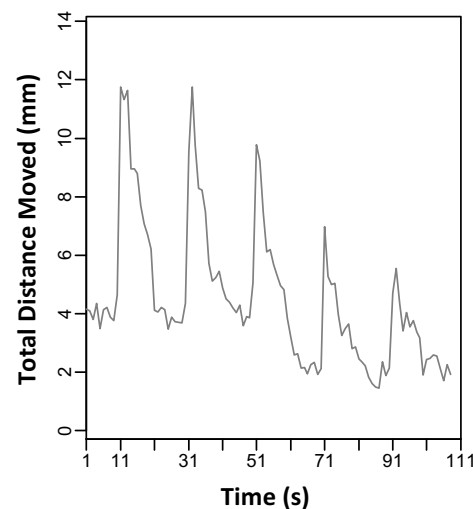
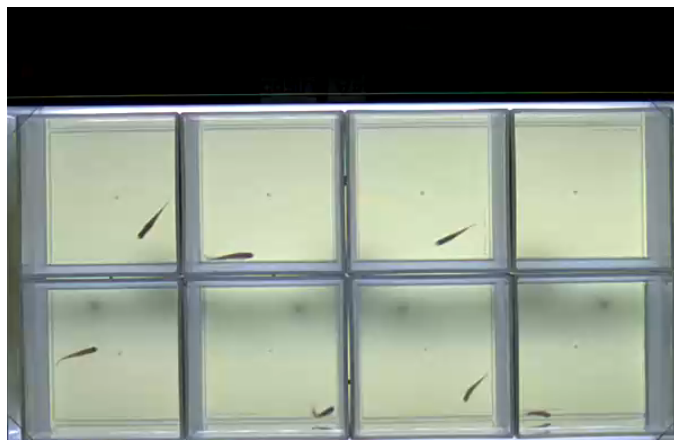
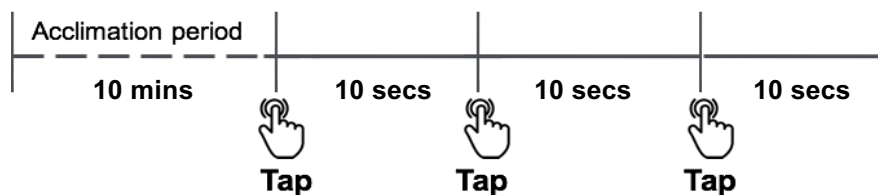


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Anxiety Tests

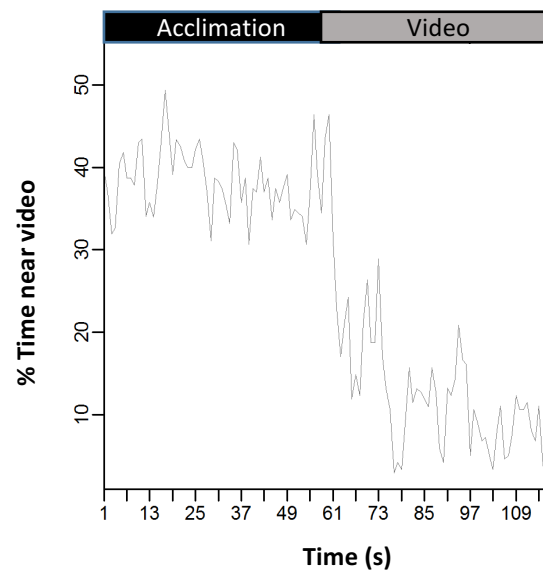


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Fear Response

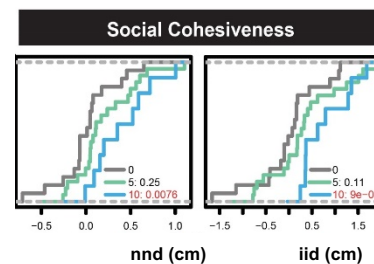
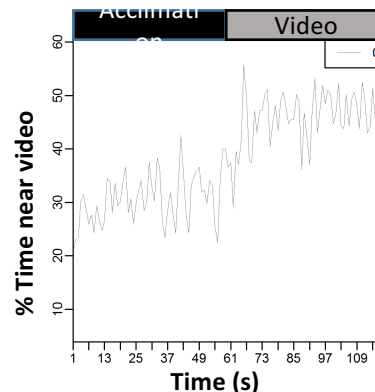


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Social Interactions



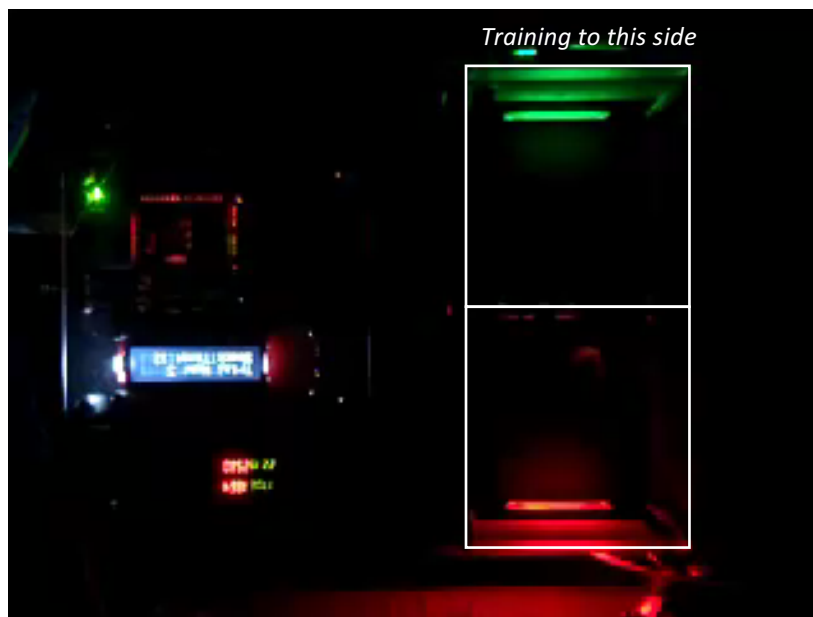
nnd = nearest neighbor distance
iid = inter-individual distance

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Learning



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