

A new approach for animal free carcinogenicity testing using MN as biomarker (PMNvit)

Bastian N. Hözel

Overview

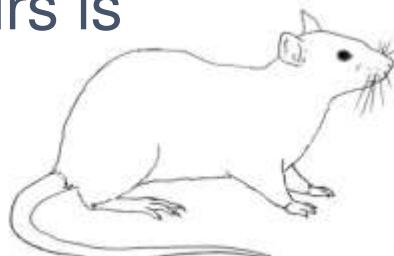
- The challenge: Predicting cancer risk
- State of the art (harmful animal testing)
- How to overcome the disadvantages of animal testing
- *In vitro* strategies derived from systems biological approaches (Learning *in vivo* but testing *in vitro*)



<http://blog.humanesociety.org/wayne/2016/05/usda-shuts-major-animal-testing-enterprise.html>
Photo by iStockphoto

Criticism of animal testing

- Replaceable high dose exposure experiments are still performed to recognize early warning biomarkers *in vivo*
- Mainly rodents are exposed for the majority of their life span
- Identification and classification of carcinogenic transformation/tumours is poorly standardized



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<https://gamesageddon.com/stock/media?id=81038656>

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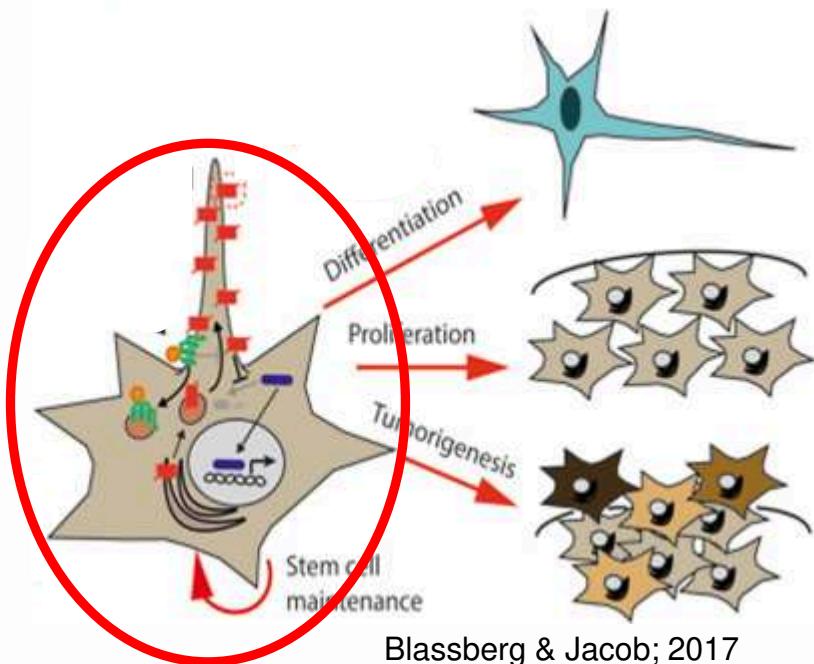
Testing of genotoxic/carcinogenic substances

Regulation is based on the detection of tumours



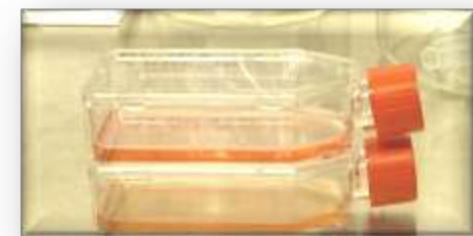
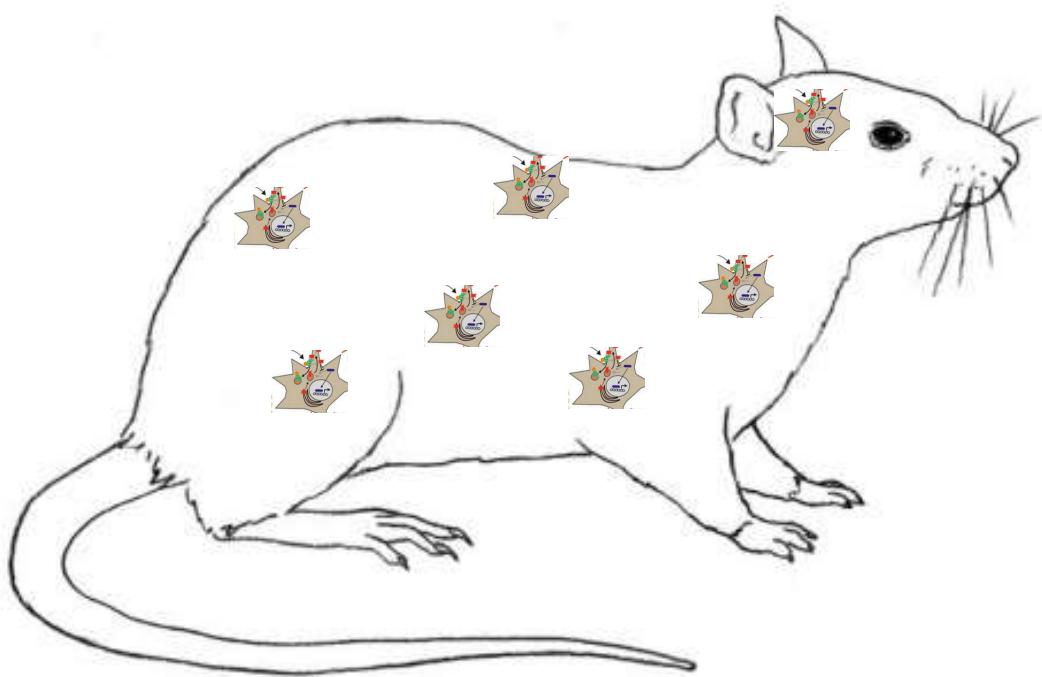
- Does the test organism live long enough?
- Do dormant unnoticed early tumour stages exist?

Existing limitations of *in vitro* toxicology



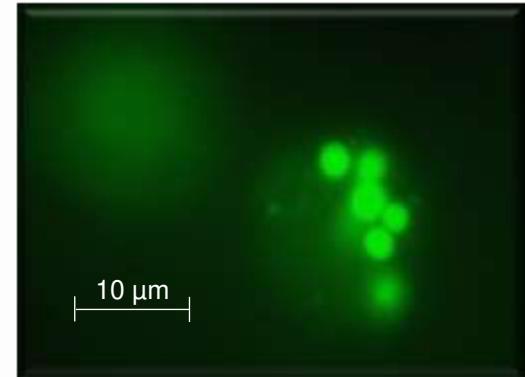
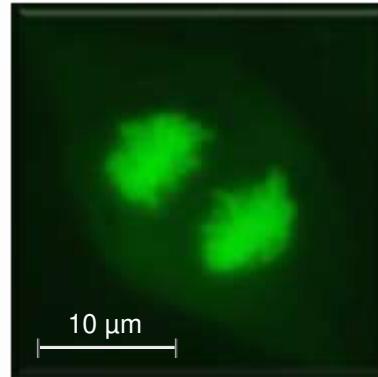
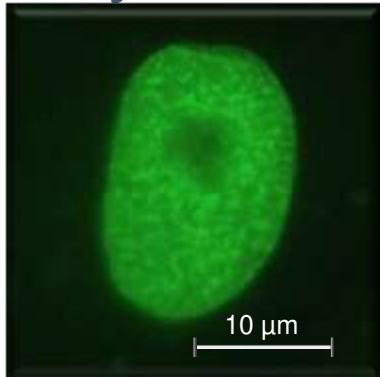
- No appropriate cell lines available
- Most of the culturable rodent cell lines are immortalised through hybridisation with cancer cells or are extracted from tumours

The rationale for animal testing



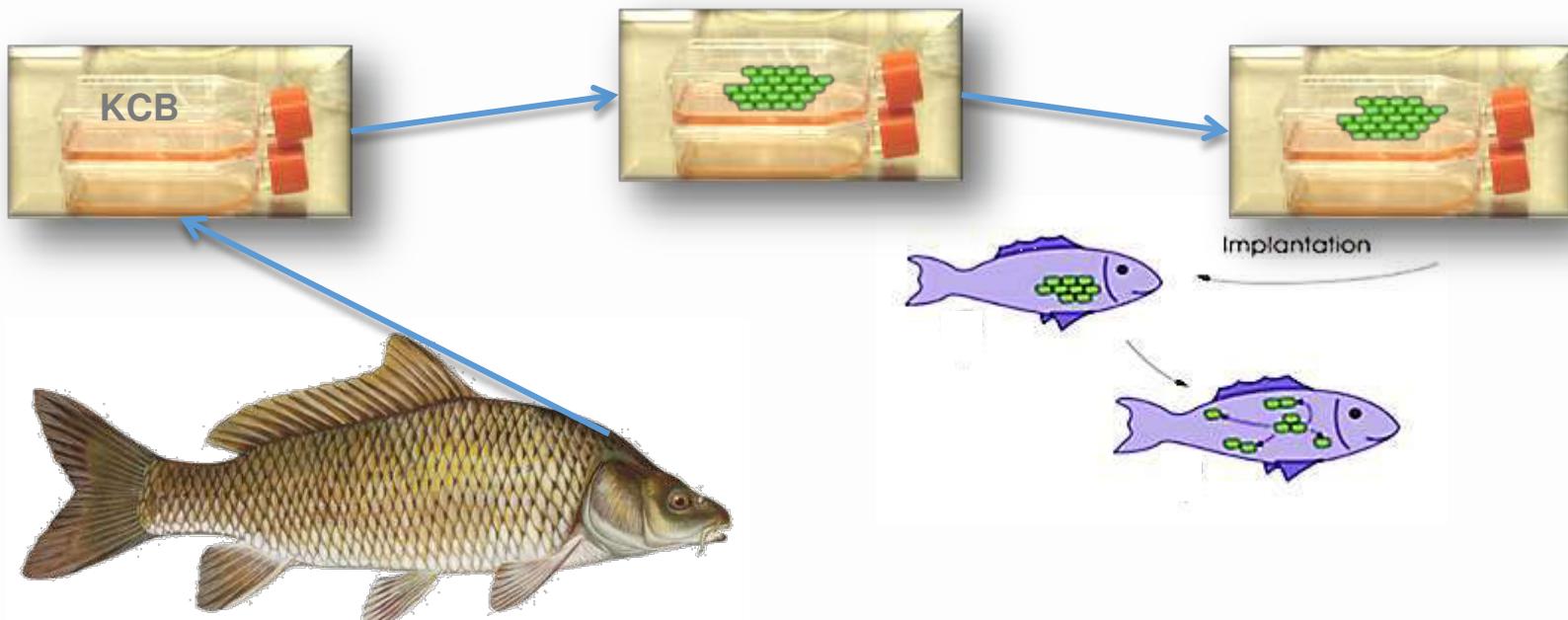
Criteria for healthy stem cells

- Normal control of cell cycle
- Responsive to cell signalling
- Susceptible for malignant transformation
- Able to differentiate
- Ability to die in course of cellular turnover



KCB-Cells

KCB-GFP = DSM ACC3285 Budapest treaty
26°C growth temperature / no CO₂

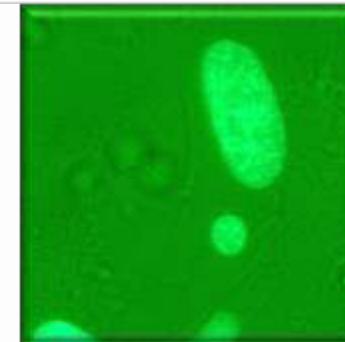


Technical opportunities with the KCB cell line

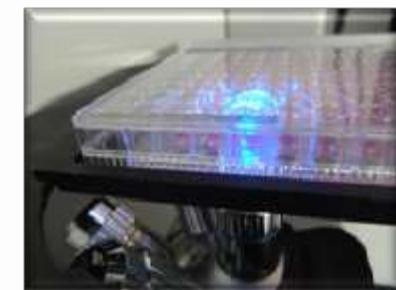
- First application

get information on the health status;

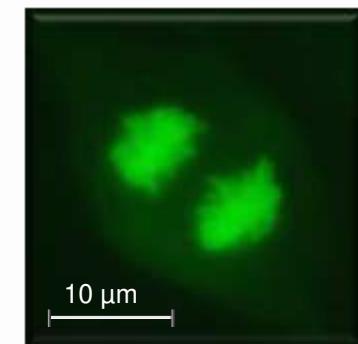
micronucleus formation and apoptosis



- Analysis of long-term inherited alteration of the cells e.g. pyknotisation

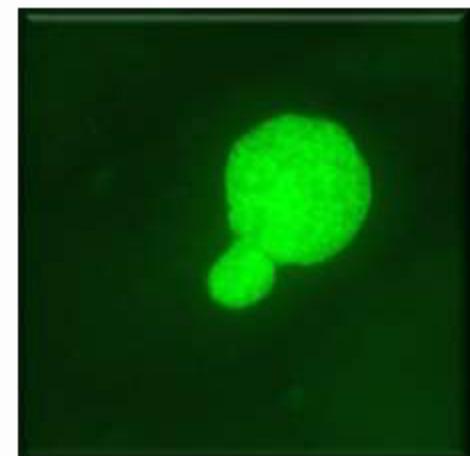
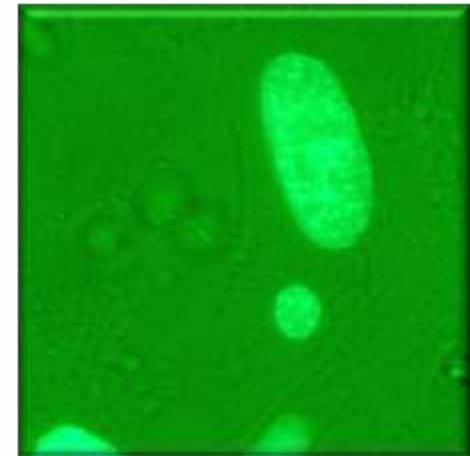


- Kinetic live imaging of cell cycle related events is possible



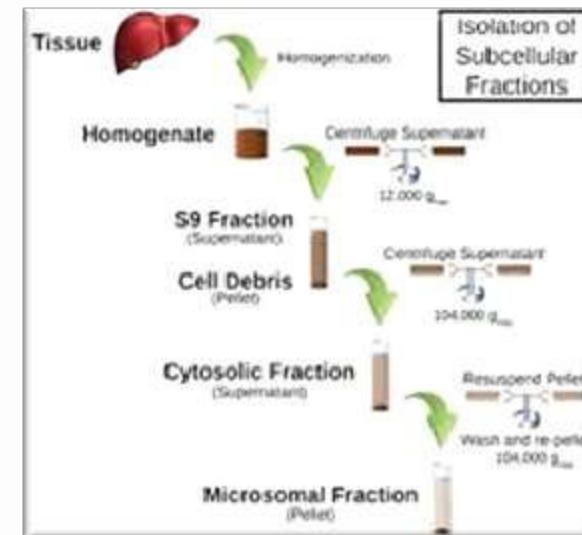
The cancer initiating events

1. Induction of micronuclei can be caused by chemically or physically induced strand breaks & chromosome loss as well as mechanical stress caused by cell migration
2. Chromothripsy → re-integration of micronuclei causing clustered gene translocation



Overcome the S9 fraction *in vitro* deception

Poisoning of animals for performing *in vitro* tests!

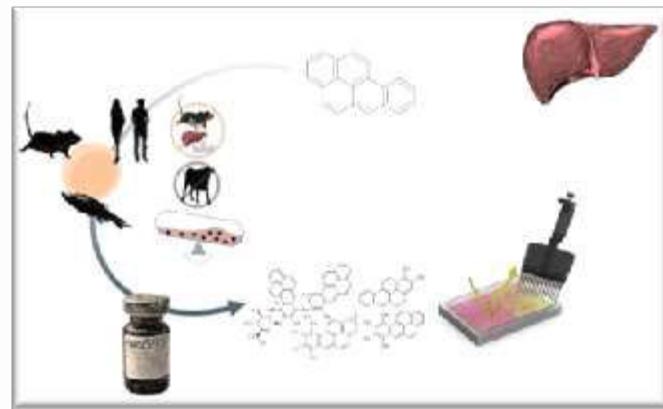
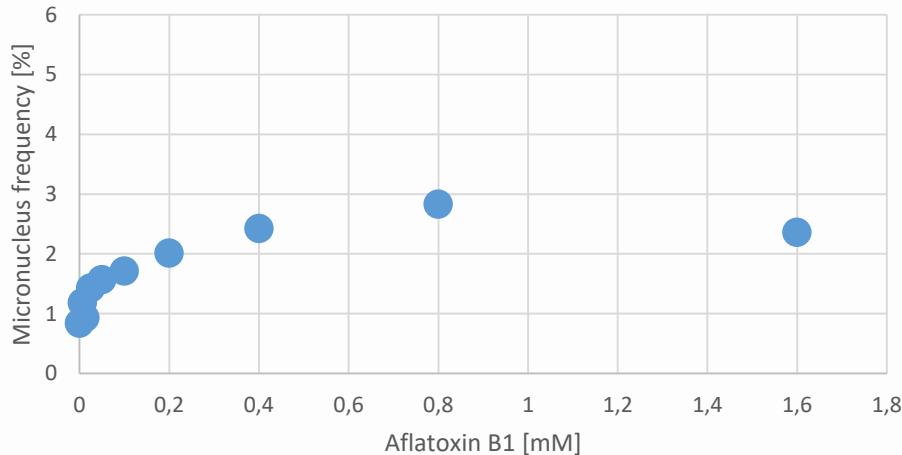


<https://www.xenotech.com>

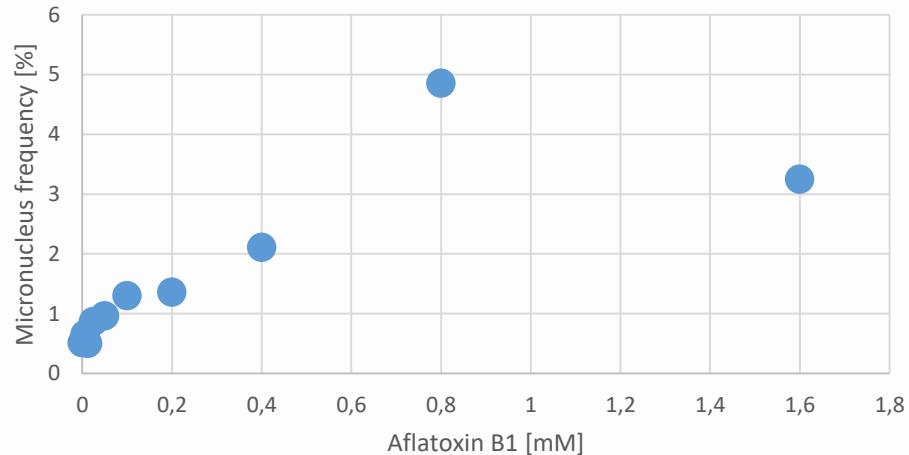
MN Results



Aflatoxin B1 + S9

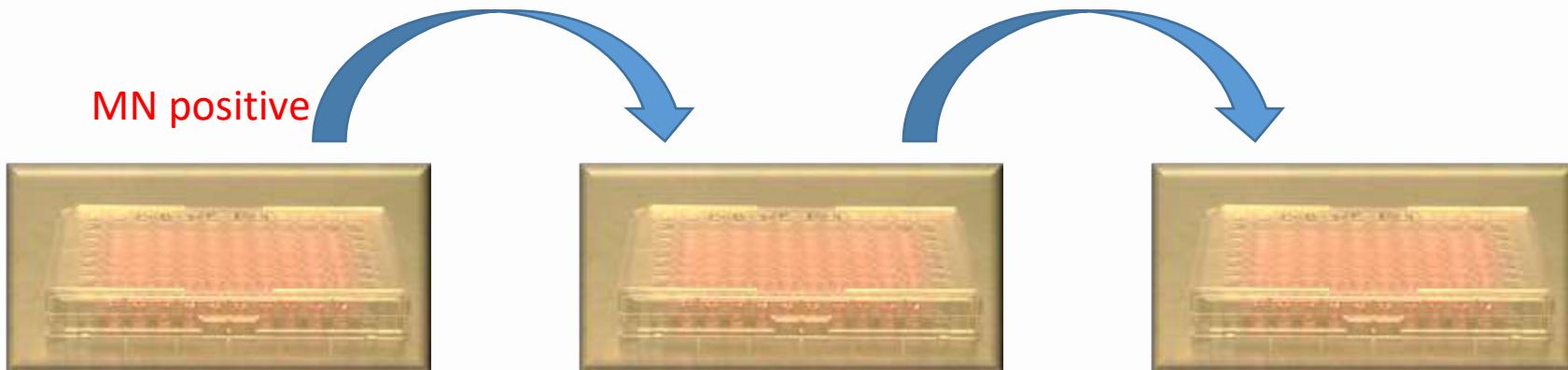


Aflatoxin B1 + EWOMIS S9

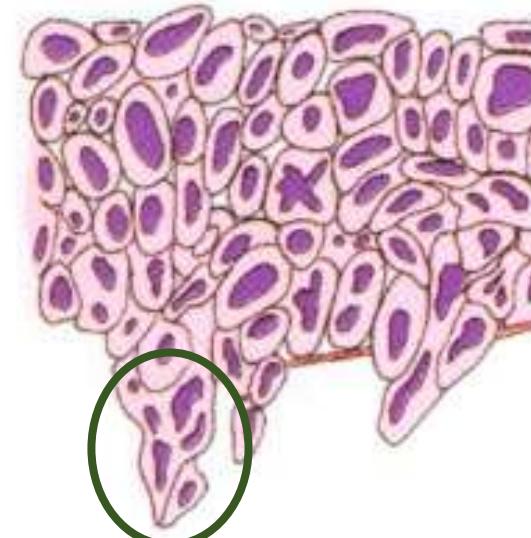
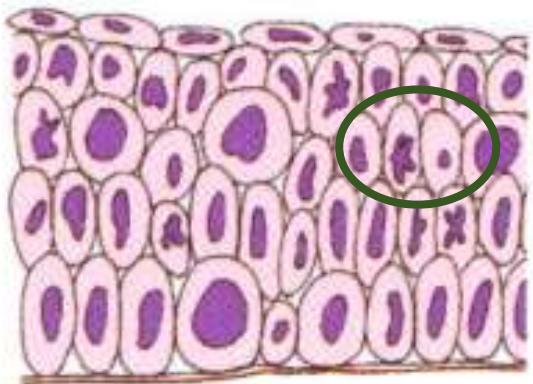
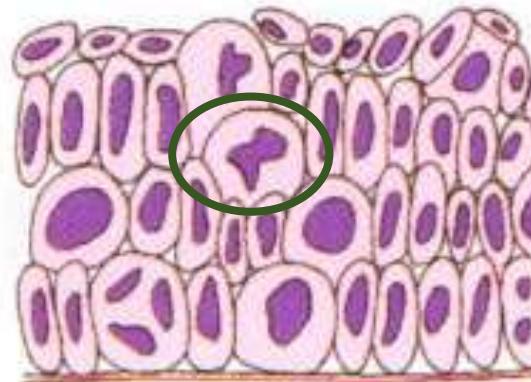
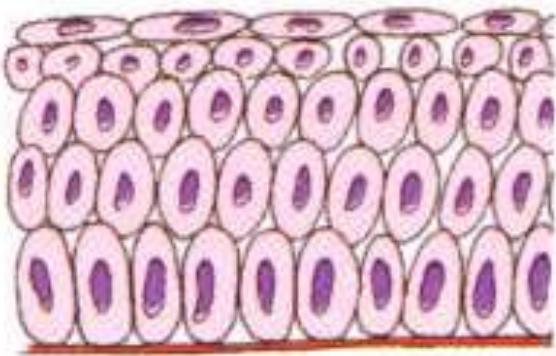


Downstream-Analysis

- Cells are exposed to a putative carcinogen for the duration of one cell cycle (24h) or permanently
- Cells were passaged and analysed once per week

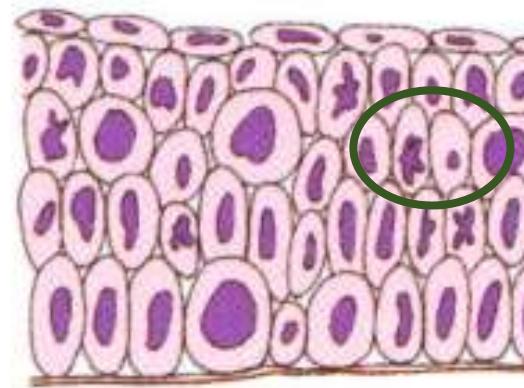
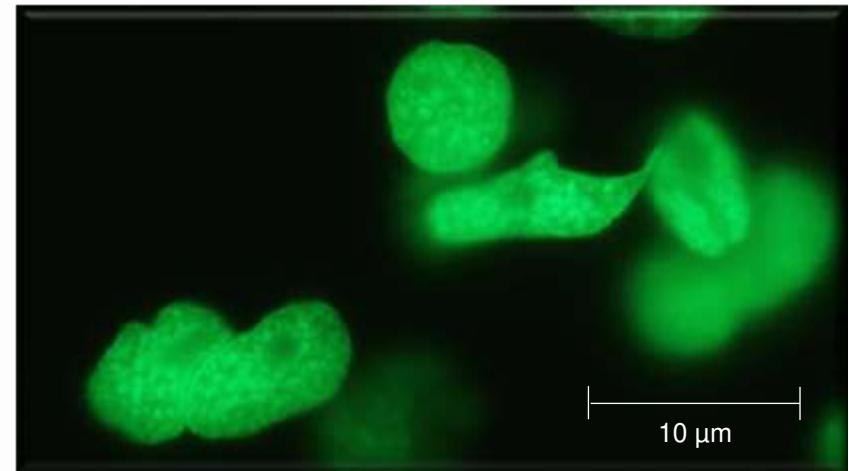
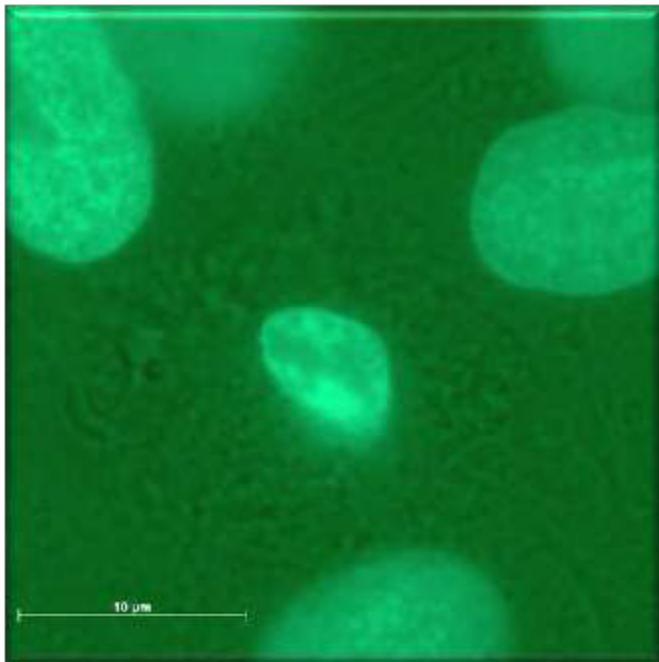


Malignant degeneration

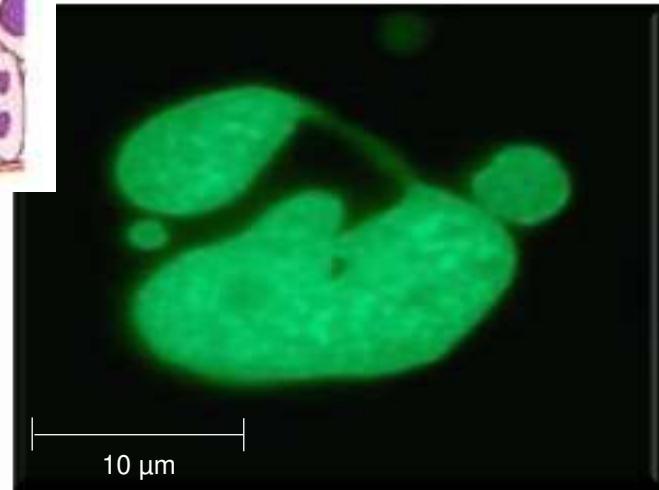
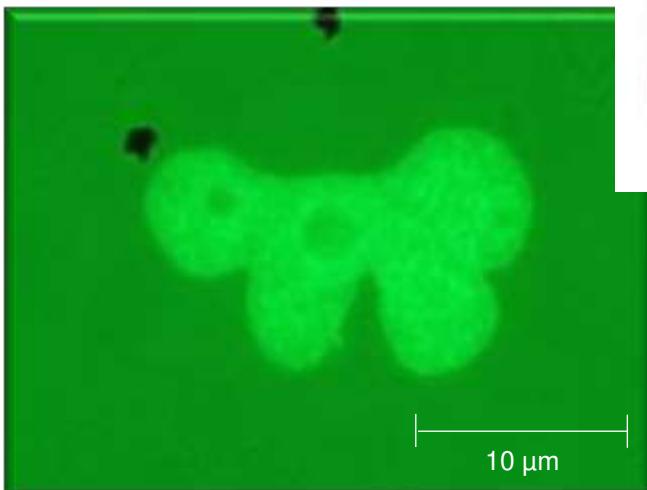
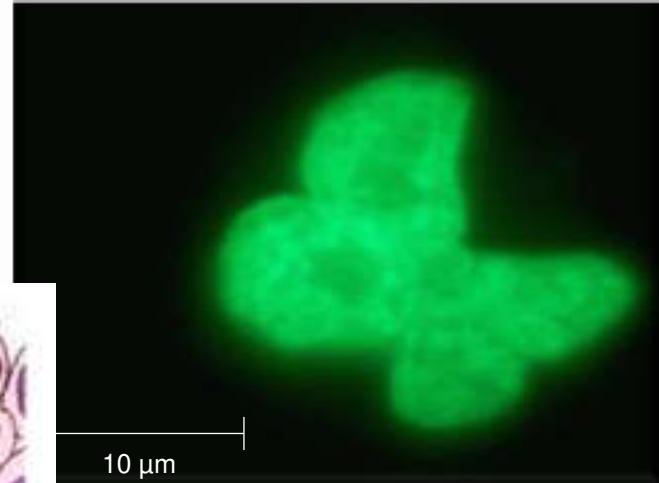
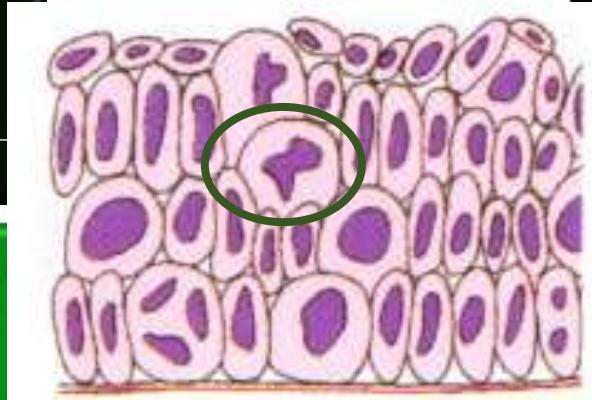
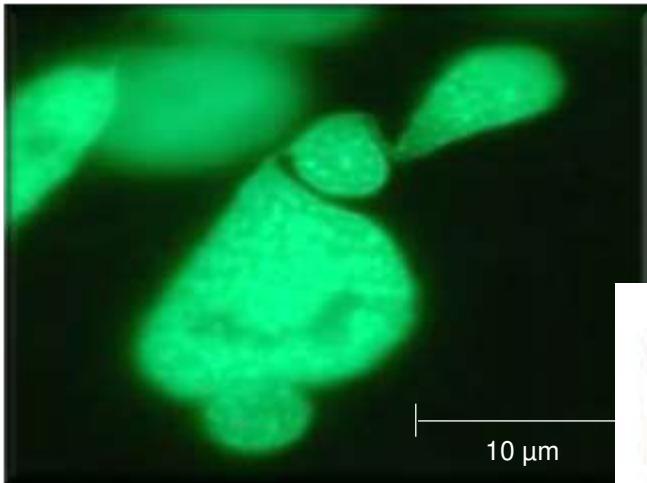


https://www.ccc.ac.at/fileadmin/ccc/Uploads_Webssite/Die_Tumorzelle_Regele.pdf

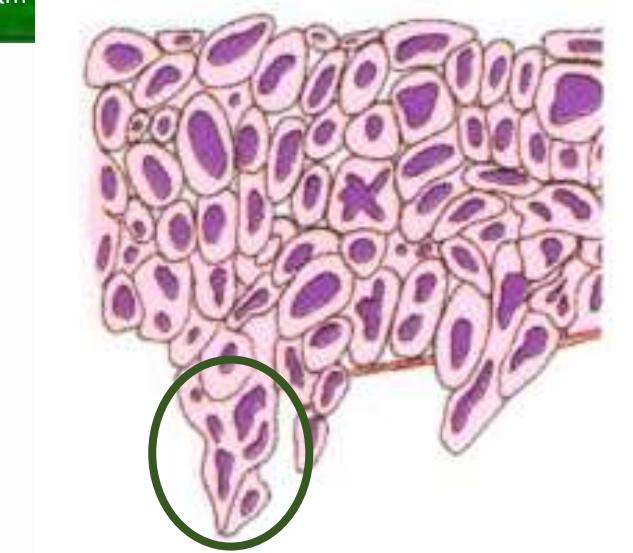
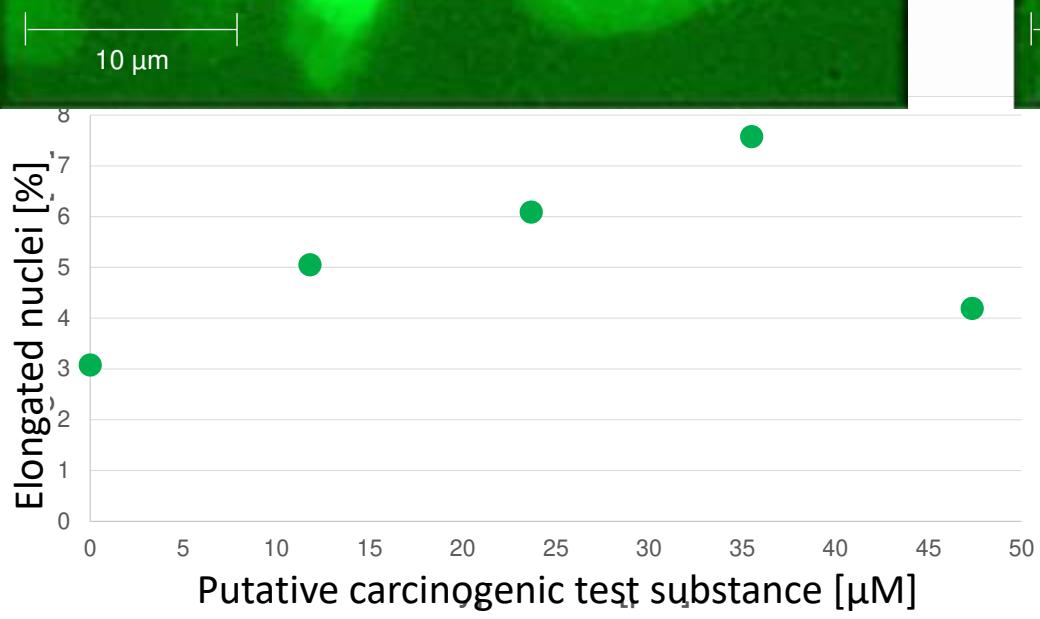
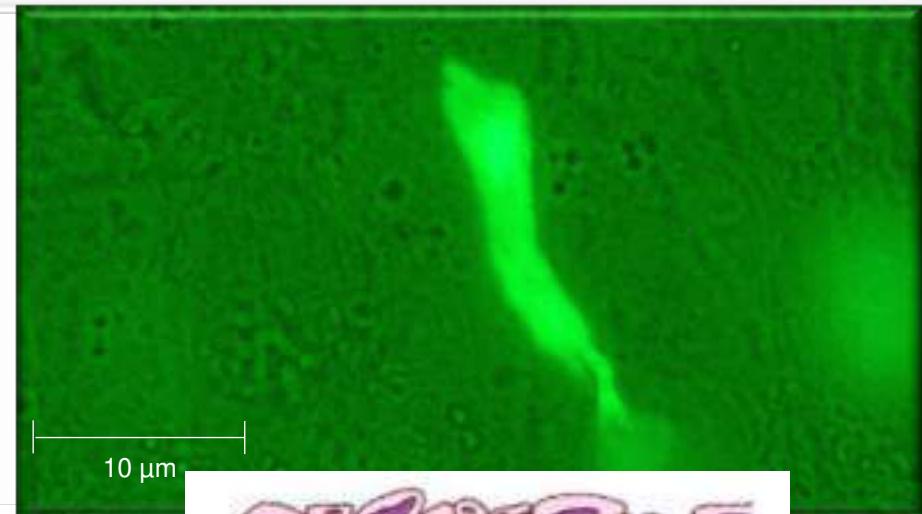
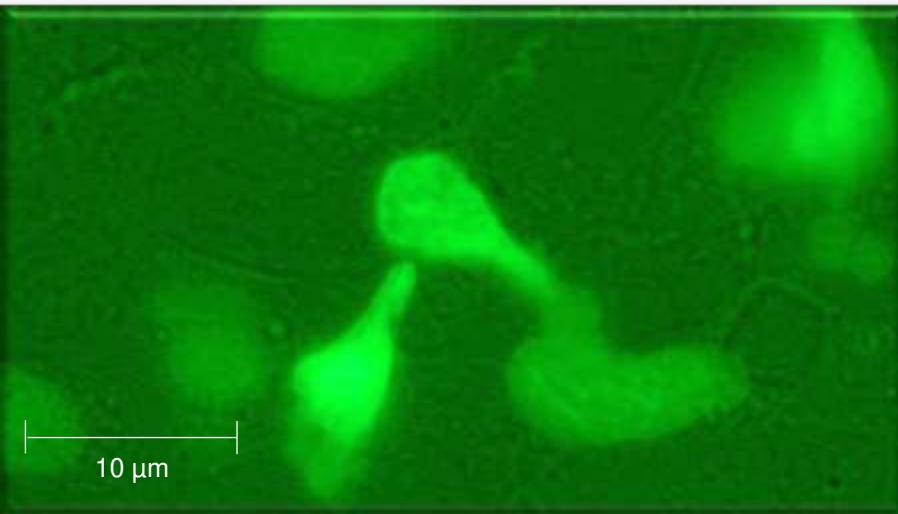
Pyknotic and deformed nuclei



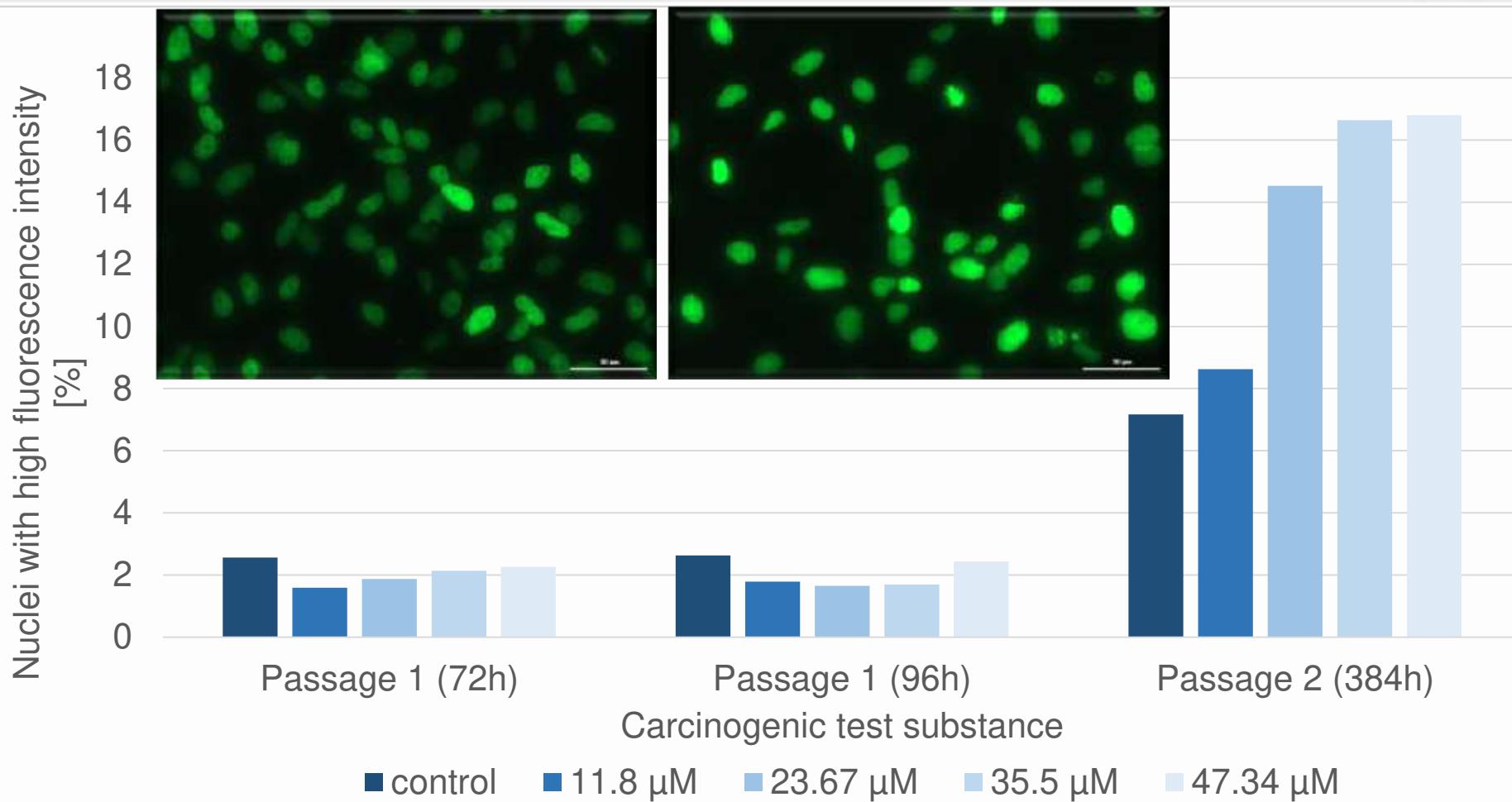
Multi-lobed nuclei



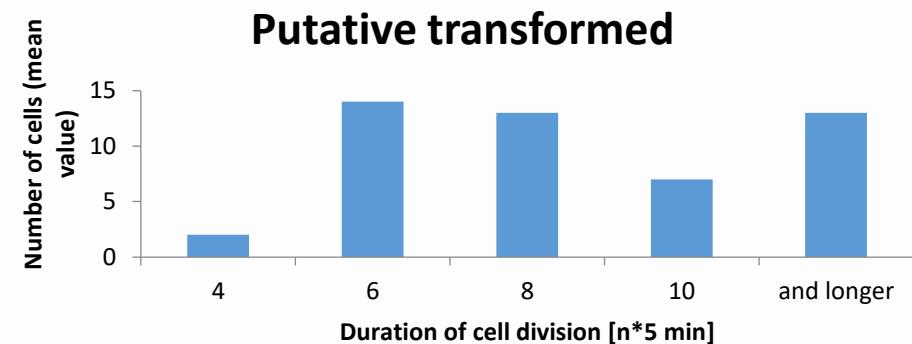
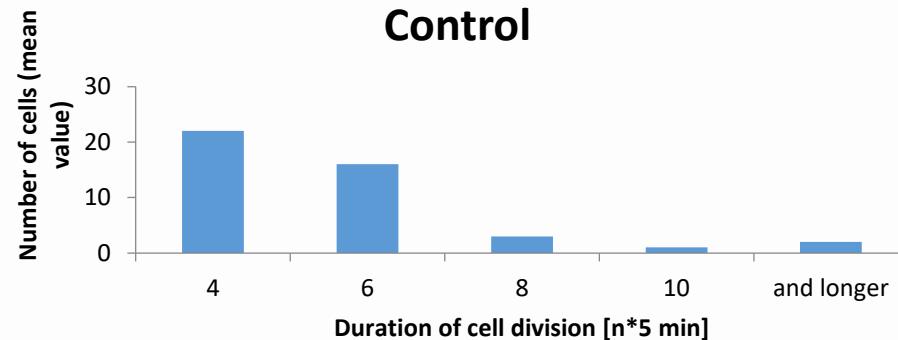
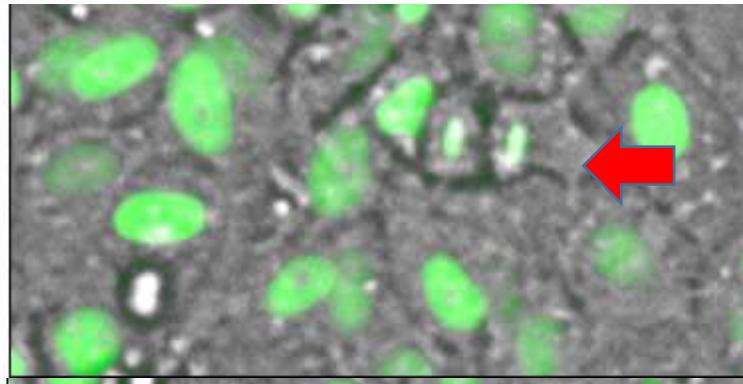
Elongated nuclei



Increase of fluorescence intensity

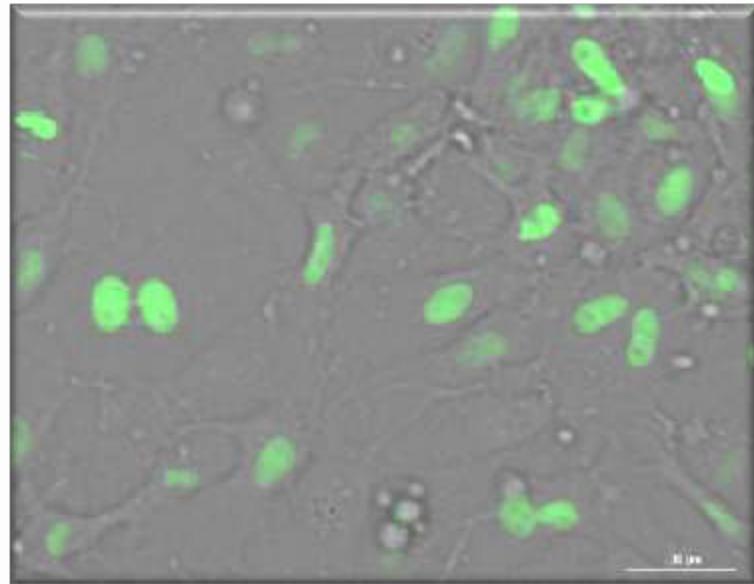


Proliferation analysis



Future perspectives and research needs

Using healthy stem cells in sound *in vitro* studies is the smarter approach to understand malignant degeneration





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Acknowledgement



P Stahlschmidt-Allner, T Allner, B Allner, V Baedorf



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RWTHAACHEN
UNIVERSITY

J Hescheler, K Pfannkuche,
D Derichsweiler

B Thalmann, A Schiwy

H Hollert, J Brendt

JOHANNES GUTENBERG
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ZIM ZF4066801MD5



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Thank you very much for your attention!

