

2nd Annual

nan



BRUSSELS, 2nd-3rd October 2008
SAFETY FOR SUCCESS DIALOGUE

Session 1: Science and Risk Assessment

Developments in Nanotoxicology: *Some Old and New Concepts*

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University of Rochester

October 2, 2008



Topics:

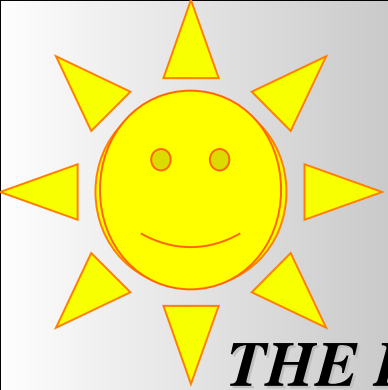
Respiratory Tract as Portal of Entry for Airborne Nanoparticles

Predictive toxicity testing/extrapolation

Inhalation/Deposition in Respiratory Tract

Biokinetics, Translocation to Secondary Organs
- Central Nervous System

Elimination/Clearance



NANOTECHNOLOGY

THE BRIGHT!

and

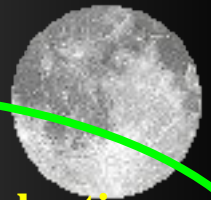
THE DARK?

Multiple Applications/Benefits

- Structural Engineering
- Electronics, Optics
- Consumer Products
- Alternative Energy
- Soil/Water Remediation
- Nanomedicine:
 - *therapeutic*
 - *diagnostic*
 - *drug delivery*
 - *cancer*
 - *nanosensors*
 - *nanorobotics*

Consumer Fears/Perceived Risks

- Safety: Potential adverse effects
- Environmental Contamination
- Inadvertent Exposure
(inhalation, dermal, ingestion)
- Susceptible Subpopulation
- Societal Implications
- Nanotoxicology/Safety Evaluation:
supplies information for risk
 - assessment,
 - management,
 - communication



Safety Evaluation of Nanomaterials through Characterizing Nanoparticle Hazard and Risk:

Nanoparticle “X” is cytotoxic, nanoparticle “Y” is not.

At what dose? What assay?

Even benign nanoTiO₂ at high enough doses is fibrogenic, and in rats carcinogenic

Need:

**Developing and Validating simple non *in vivo* method(s)
for predicting *in vivo* responses**

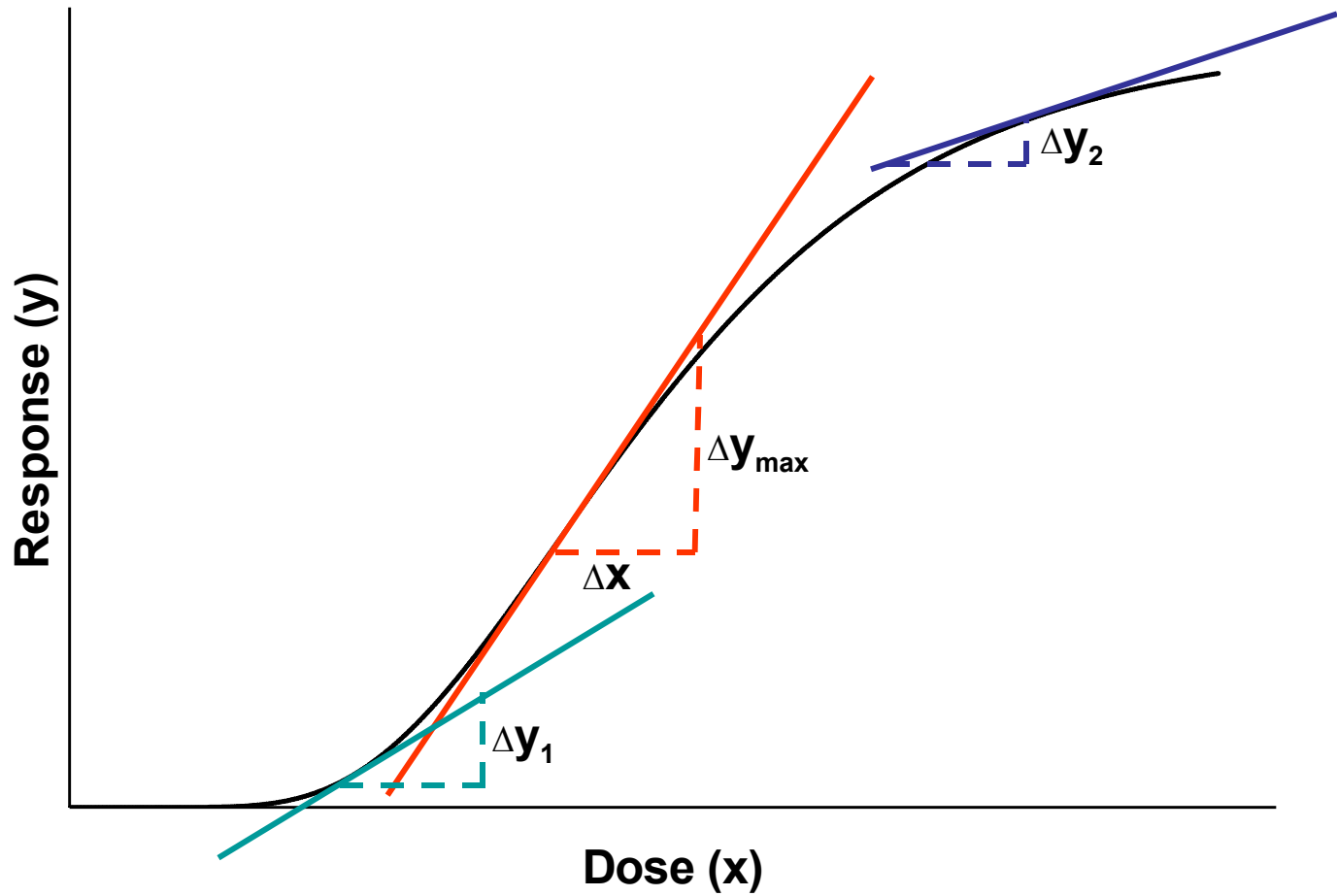
- **cell-free assays (*ROS generating potential; chem-reactivity; solubility*)**
- **cellular assays (*primary cells; cell-lines; co-cultures [from primary and secondary organs]*)**
- **Future: *in silico* models?**

Predictive Toxicity Testing/Extrapolation

Controversy:

- **in vitro studies do not predict in vivo response**
- **in vitro studies can predict in vivo response**
- *how to compare doses and responses
between in vivo and in vitro studies?*
concept of equivalent doses and response metric

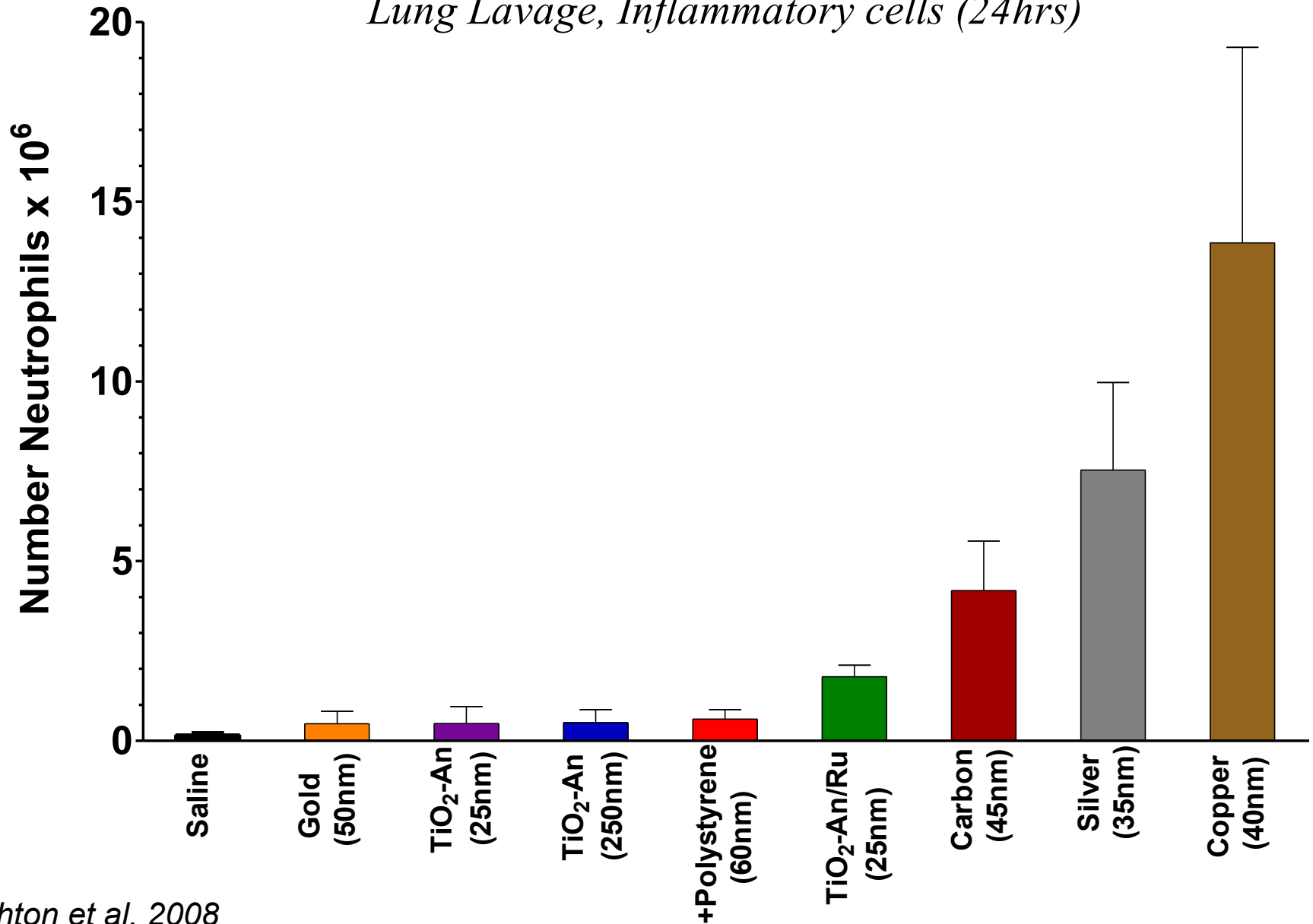
Slope (or response per dose) is dose dependent



Intracheal Instillation of 100 μ g Particles in Rats

Copper = 25 μ g

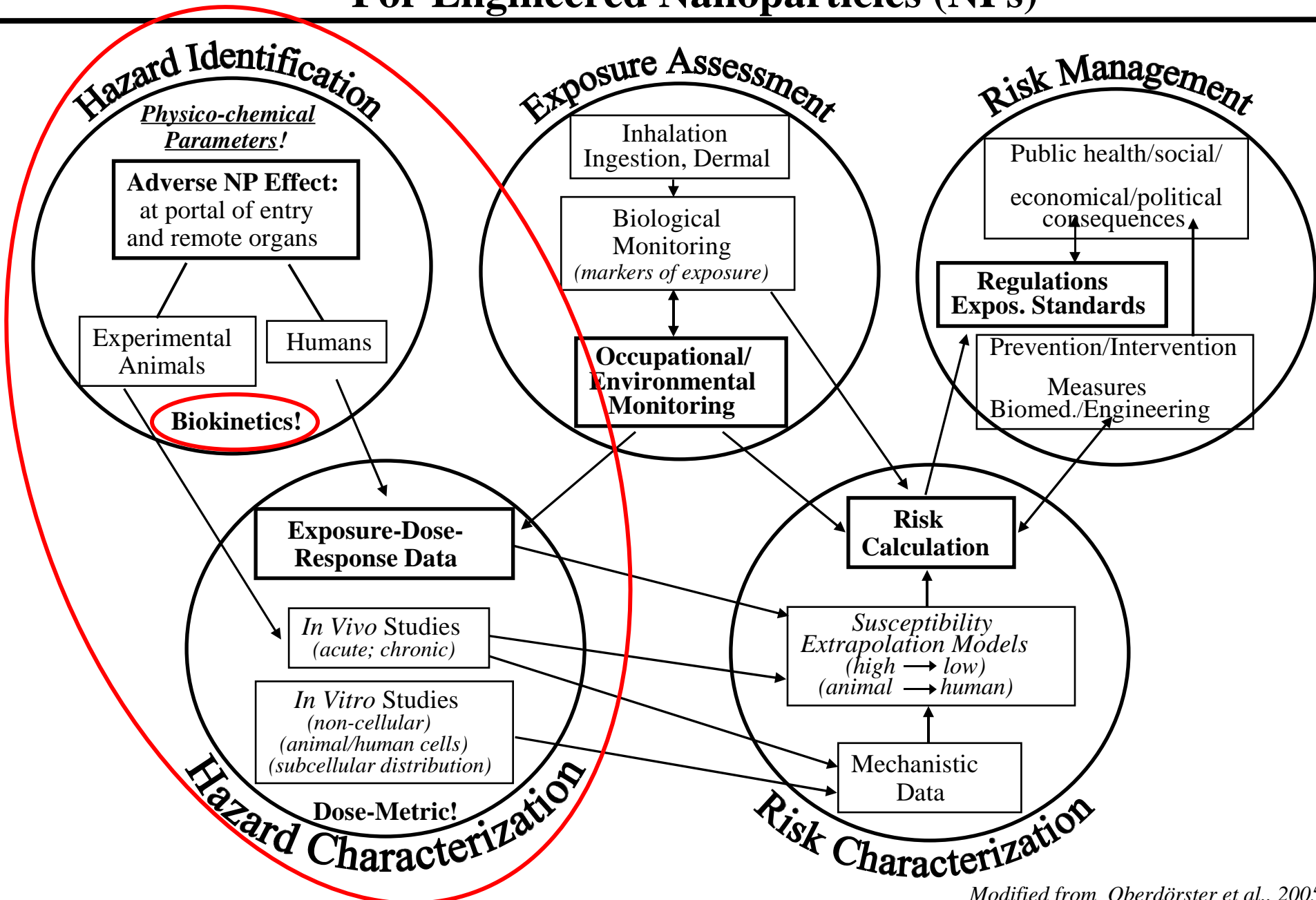
Lung Lavage, Inflammatory cells (24hrs)



Conclusions: For Assessing NP Toxicity

- **Dose-Metric as well as Response-Metric should be considered**
- **Expressing NP chemical or biological activity per unit surface area provides additional information for NP characterization**
- **This concept allows selection of an appropriate dose for comparing responses among different assays, with predictive value**
- *Limitations:* Only Hazard Identification and Characterization,
not complete Risk Assessment
Only acute toxicity

Risk Assessment and Risk Management Paradigm For Engineered Nanoparticles (NPs)



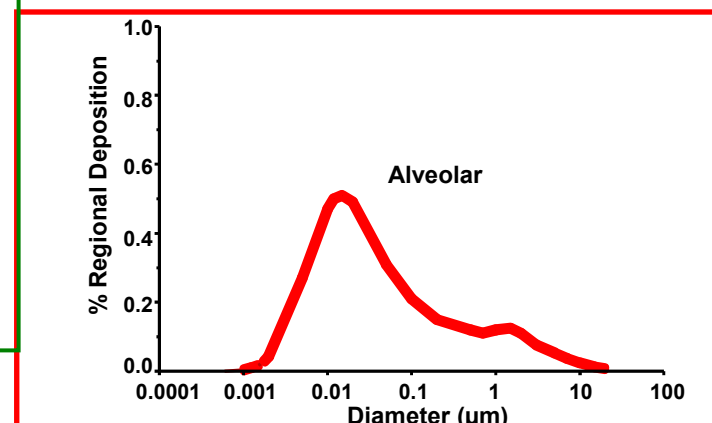
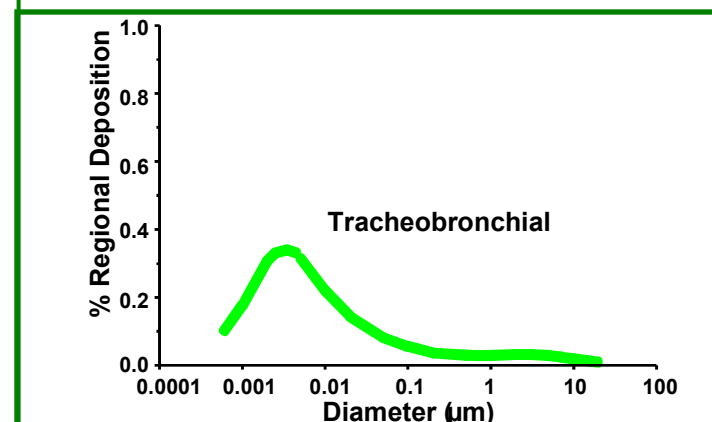
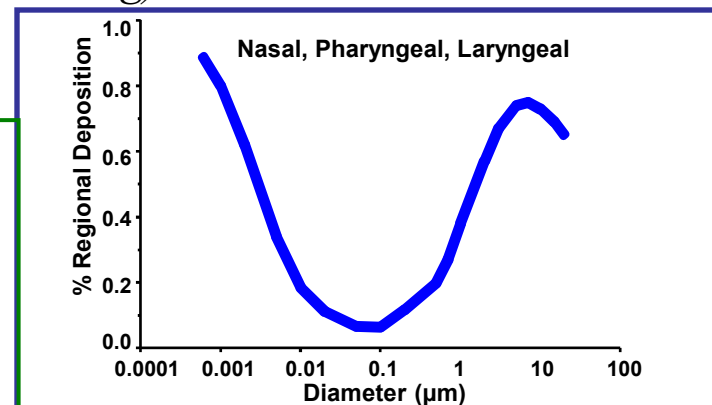
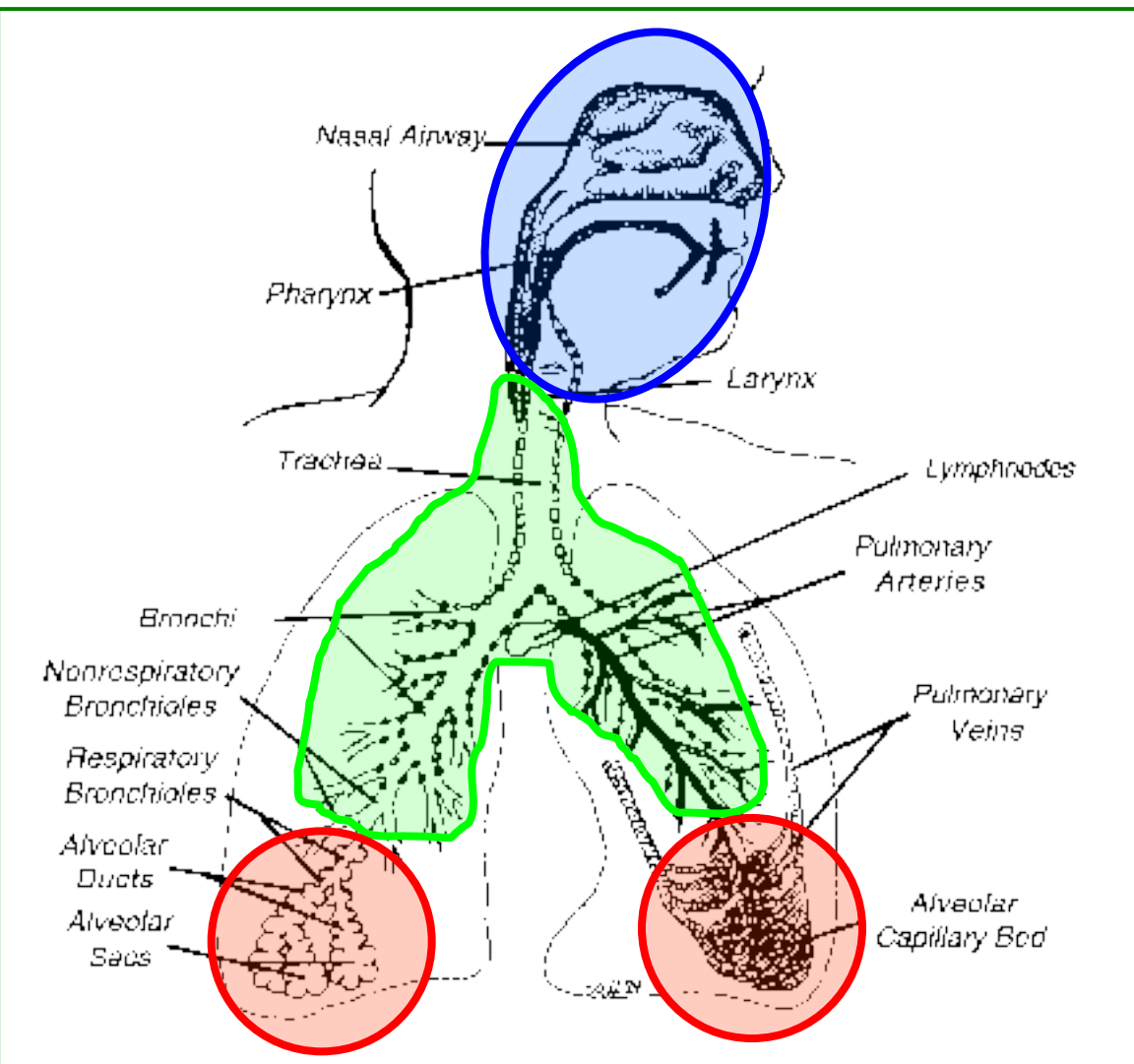
Inhalation of Nanoparticles

Misunderstanding:

- **the smallest NPs (<10 nm) will not be deposited in the respiratory tract but are exhaled again**
- **the smaller the NPs are, the deeper they penetrate into the peripheral lung**

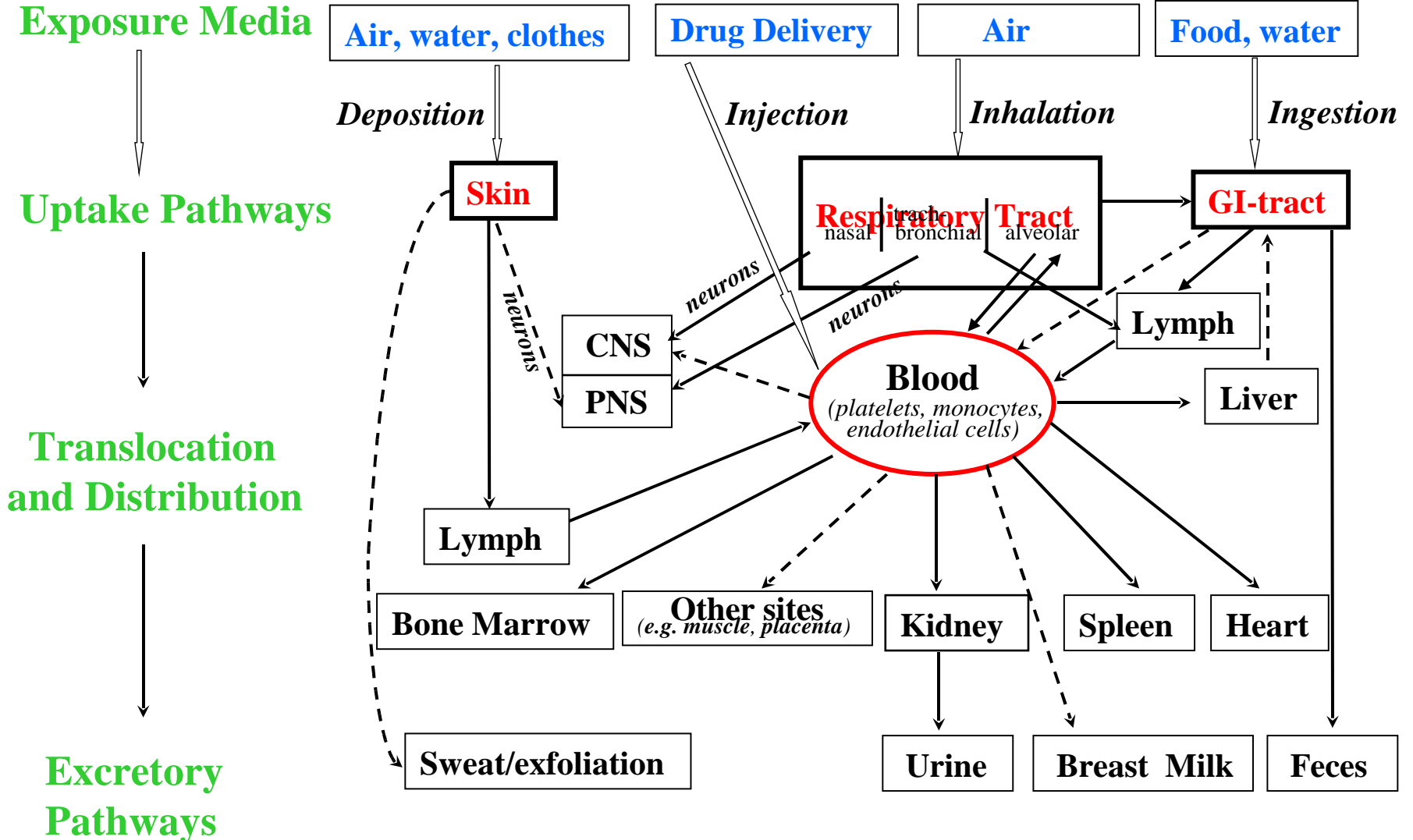
Fractional Deposition of Inhaled Particles in the Human Respiratory Tract

(ICRP Model, 1994; Nose-breathing)



Exposure and Biokinetics of Nanosized Particles

—> Confirmed routes
- - -> Potential routes



Translocation rates are largely unknown!

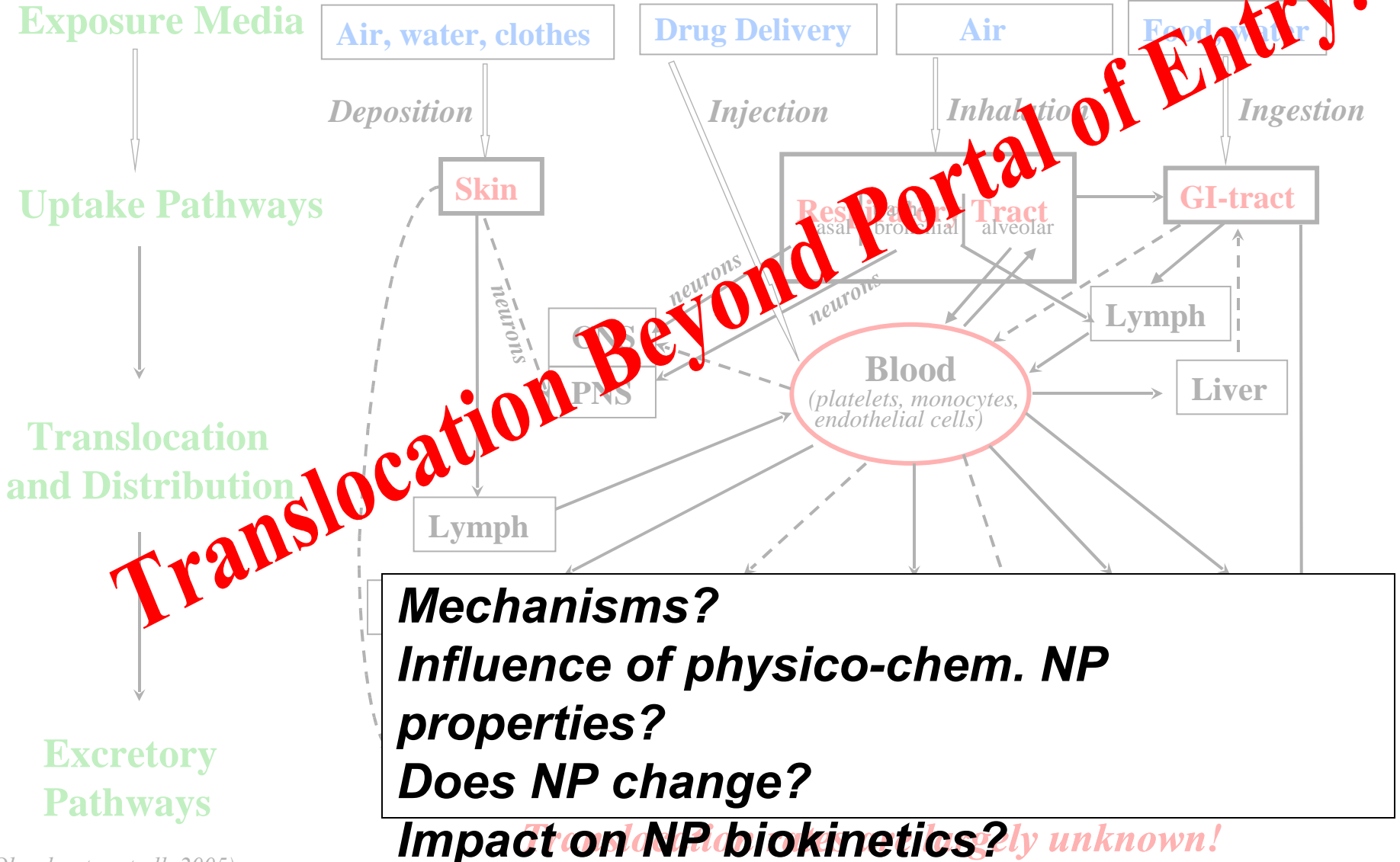
Translocation to Secondary Organs

Misconception:

- **NPs depositing in the respiratory tract translocate easily and to a high degree to extrapulmonary organs, e.g. the brain**
- **the biodistribution of NPs entering the blood circulation from lung deposits is the same as that of iv. administered NPs**

Exposure and Biokinetics of Nanosized Particles

→ Confirmed routes
- - - Potential routes



(Oberdorster et al, 2005)

“Concept of Differential Adsorption”

Modified from Müller and Heinemann, 1989

NP physicochemical properties:

- Size
- Surface Area
- Charge
- Surface hydrophobicity
- Redox activity
- Others

Body compartment media:

- Respiratory tract lining fluid
- Gastrointestinal milieu
- Plasma proteins
- Other mucosal membranes
- Intra/extracellular fluid



protein/lipid adsorption patterns



localisation in target tissues/cells

Altered plasma composition in disease state is likely to change adsorption pattern

Hypothesis:

**NP size, surface coating and portal of entry
affects particle biodistribution**

Testing Hypothesis: Administration of Nanogold to Rats

2 Portals of Entry

LUNG MICROSPRAY –or– **IV INJECTION**
50 µg Au 15 µg Au

Lung Lavage
Analysis



Respiratory Tract
Epithelial Lining Fluid
Lipids/Proteins

Blood

Plasma Proteins

Secondary Organs
Biodistribution/Uptake

3 Sizes:

5, 50, 200 nm

3 Coatings:

Citrate

Serum albumin

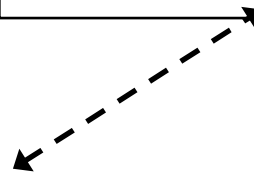
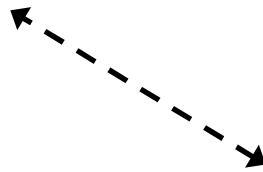
PEG 5kD, 20kD

2 Time-points:

1 and 24 hours

Analysis:

NAA or ICP-MS



Conclusions from translocation studies of gold NPs delivered to lower respiratory tract:

**Minimal translocation into blood circulation and extrapulmonary organs:
< 3-20 ngAu/mL blood (after 50 µg i.t.)**

To be considered for design of in-vitro studies when assessing impact of nanoparticles originating from deposits in the respiratory tract:

Consider relevance of doses and dose rates!

Table 1: Identified plasma proteins bound to 50:50 NIPAM–BAM copolymer particles after centrifugation. (Cedervall et al., 2007)

Protein	MW [kDa]	Peptides (#)	pI ^[a]	Lipoprotein ^[b]
apolipoprotein AI ^[c,d]	28	29/8	1	yes
apolipoprotein AII ^[c]	9	3/1	0.9	yes
apolipoprotein AIV ^[c]	43	18/15	1	yes
apolipoprotein E ^[c]	34	12/15	1	yes
HSA ^[c]	69	10/25	1	
fibrinogen, alpha	66	10	1	
orosomucoid 1	22	9	1	
paraoxonase 1	40	8	1	yes
C4BP α -chain	67	6	1	
apolipoprotein D	19	4	1	yes
IgM heavy chain	50	3	1	
CETP ^[e]	53	2	1	yes
galectin-3-binding protein	63	2	1	yes
Ig kappa chain	12	1	1	
LCAT ^[f]	47	1	1	yes

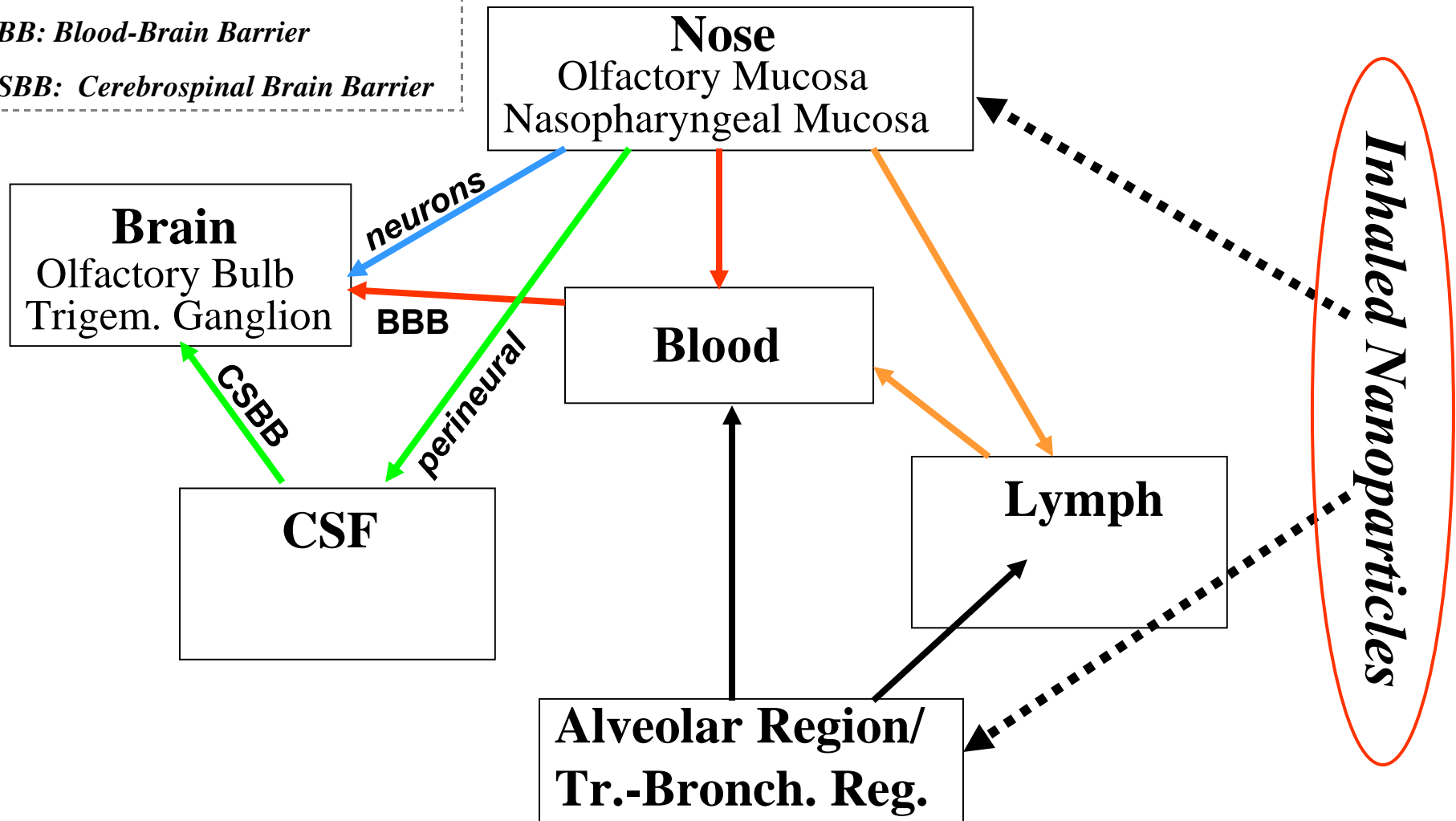
[a] Protein prophet score. [b] Protein known to associate with lipoproteins. [c] Identified in two independent experiments. [d] Previously identified.^[11] [e] Cholesteryl ester transfer protein. [f] Lecithin–cholesterol acyltransferase.

FROM RESPIRATORY TRACT TO BRAIN: POTENTIAL TRANSLOCATION PATHWAYS OF NANOPARTICLES

CSF: Cerebrospinal Fluid

BBB: Blood-Brain Barrier

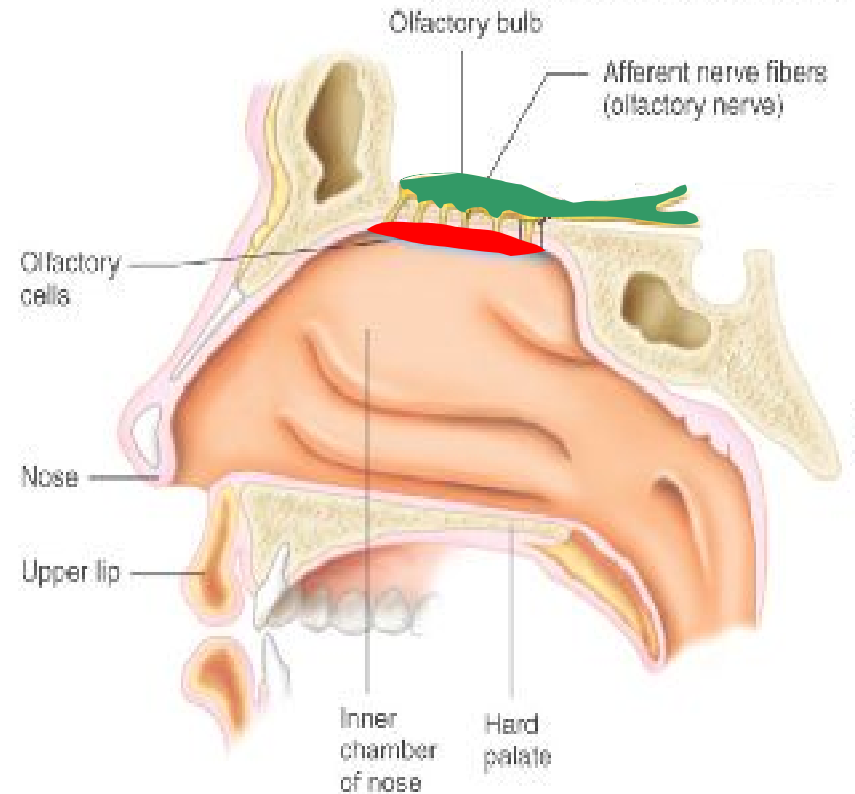
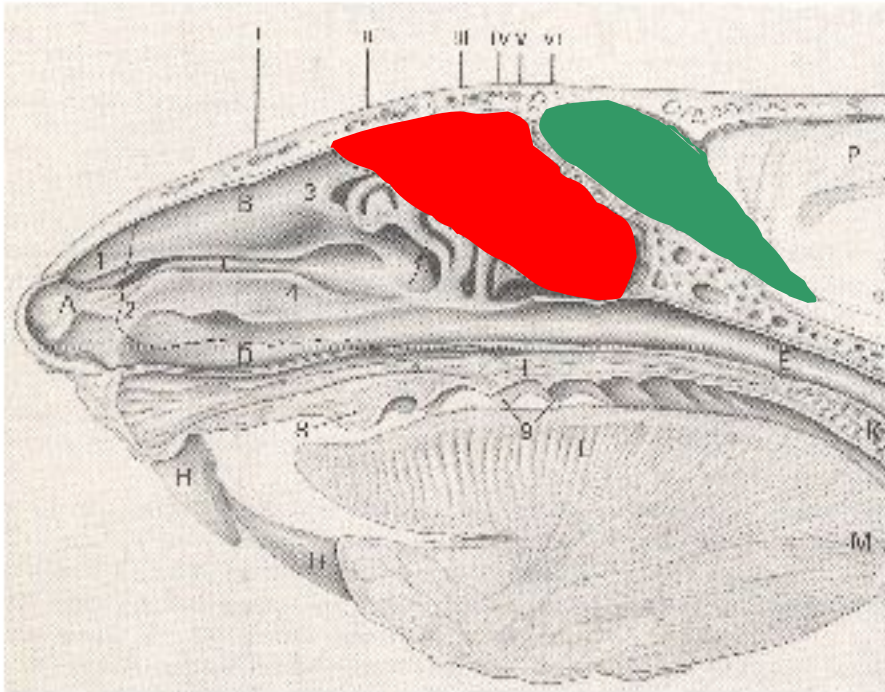
CSBB: Cerebrospinal Brain Barrier



Olfactory Nerve Translocation Pathway: Comparison of Rat and Human Olfactory Region

 Olfactory mucosa

 Olfactory bulb



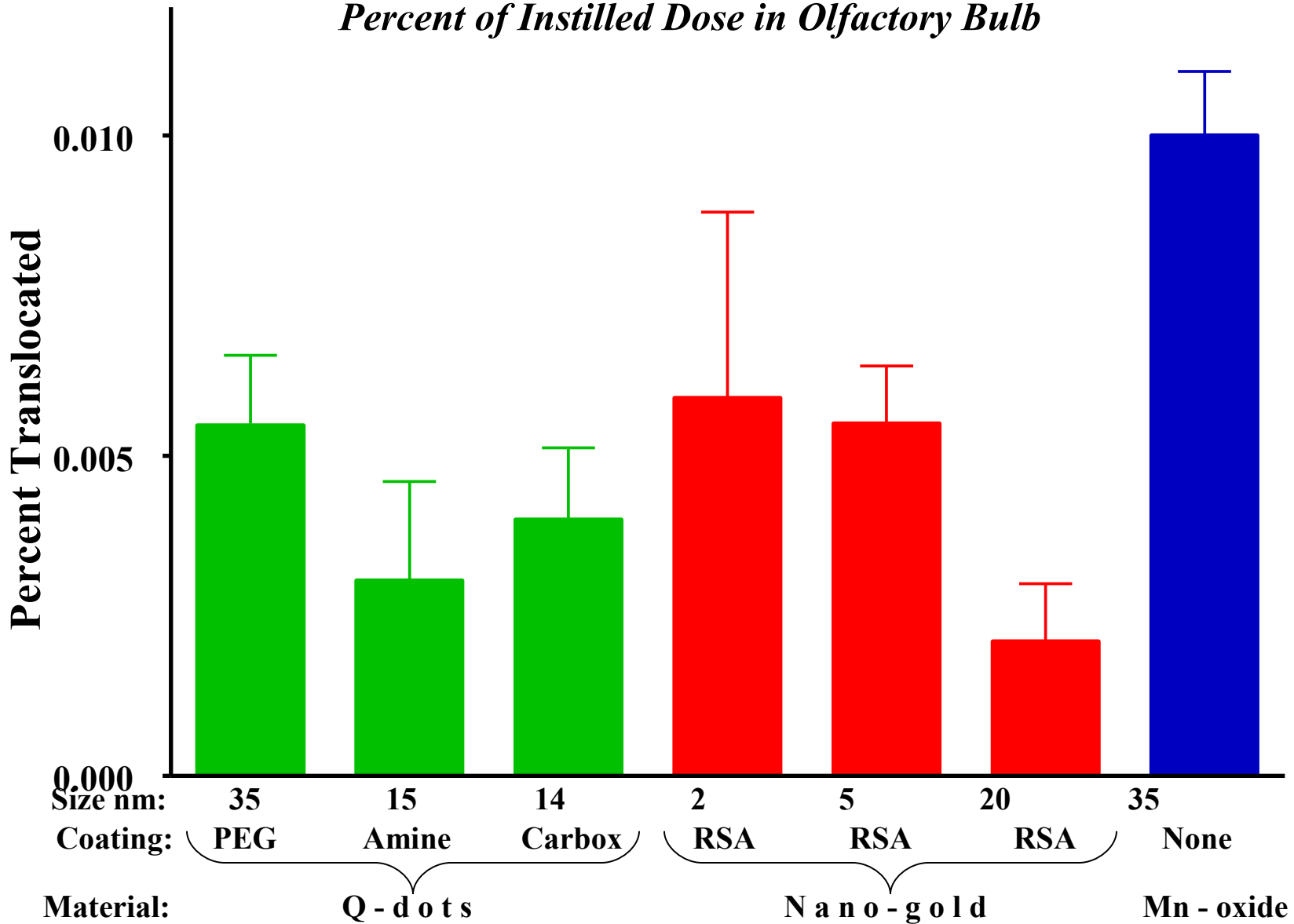
From Hebel & Stromberg, 1976

McGraw-Hill Co., Inc.

Nanoparticle Translocation to Olfactory Bulb

Left Intranasal Instillation, Rats

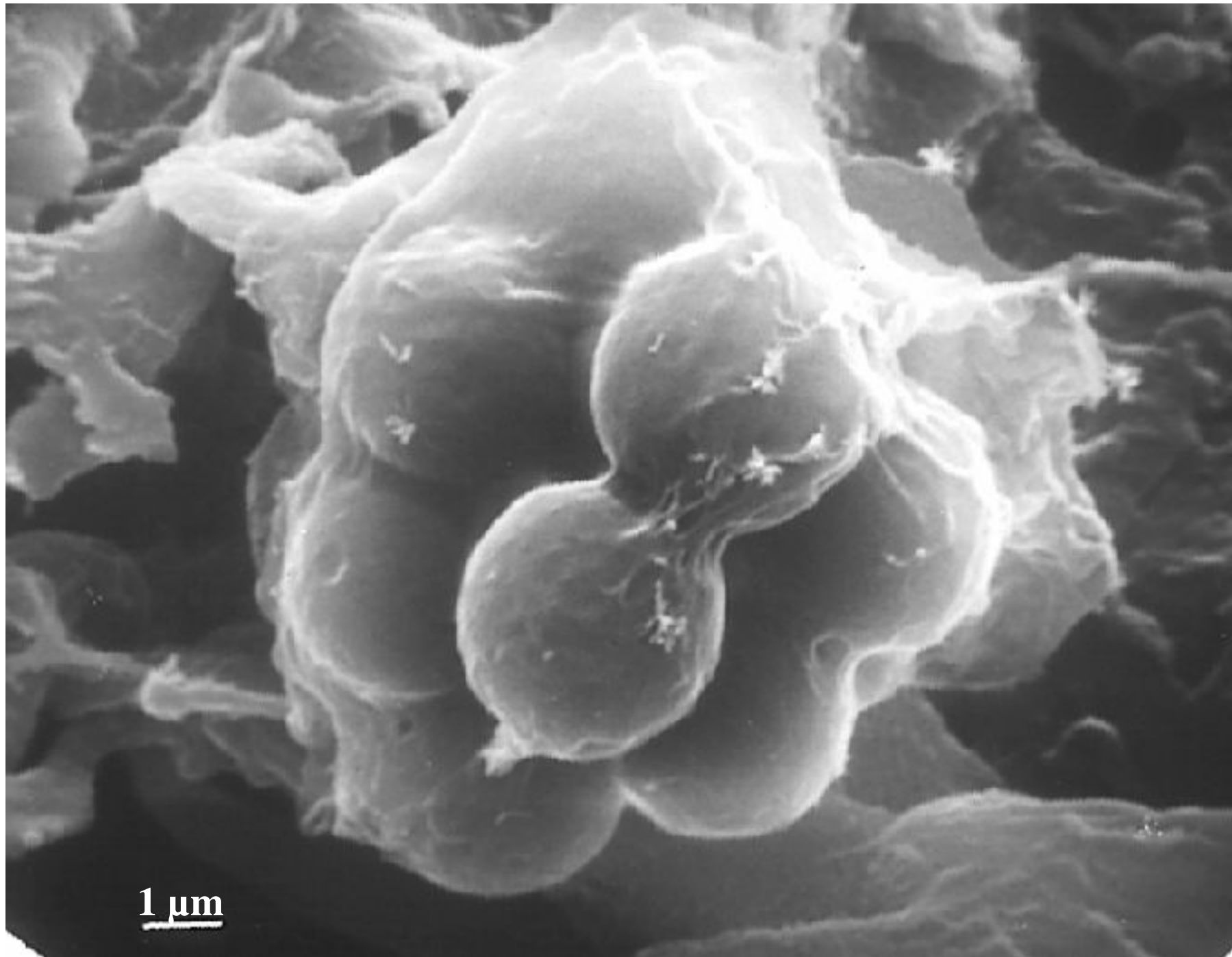
Percent of Instilled Dose in Olfactory Bulb



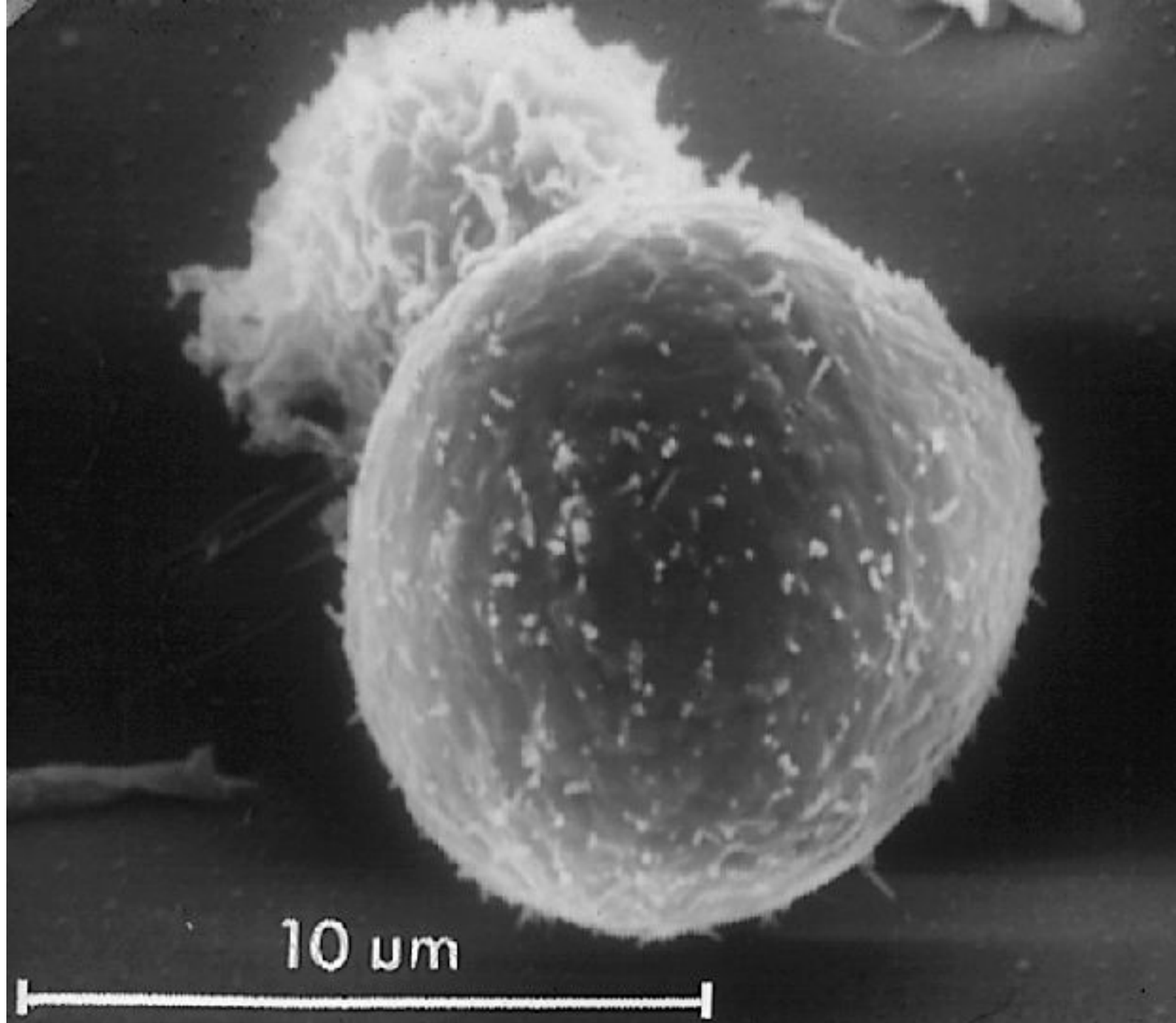
Elimination of Nanoparticles

Belief:

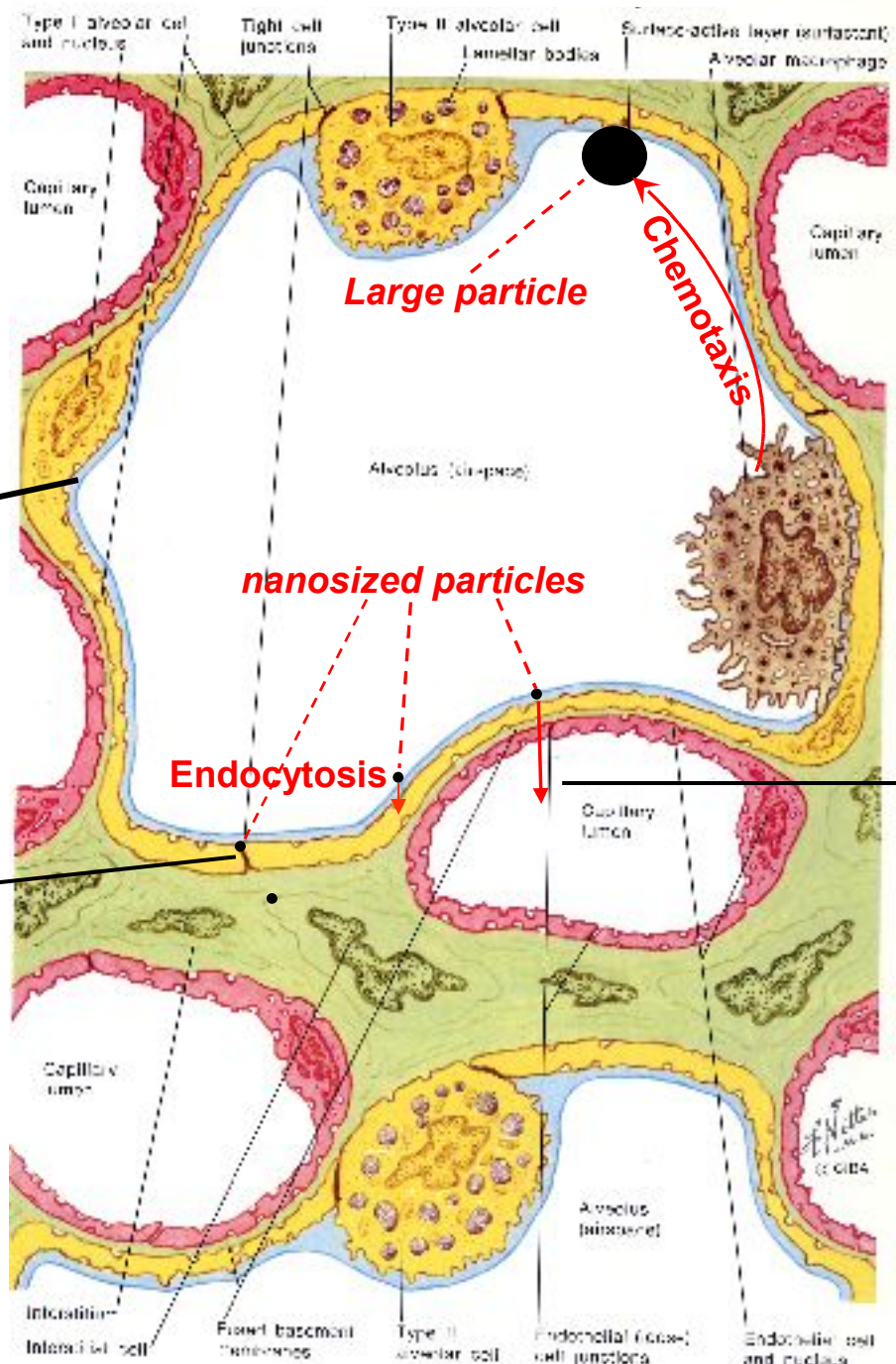
- **alveolar macrophages effectively phagocytize NPs and remove them from the lung**
- **there is no effective elimination of nanoparticles retained in body organs**



1 μm



Ultrastructure of Pulmonary Alveoli and Capillaries



Surfactant layer:
Phospholipids, proteins

Large particle

Chemotaxis

nanosized particles

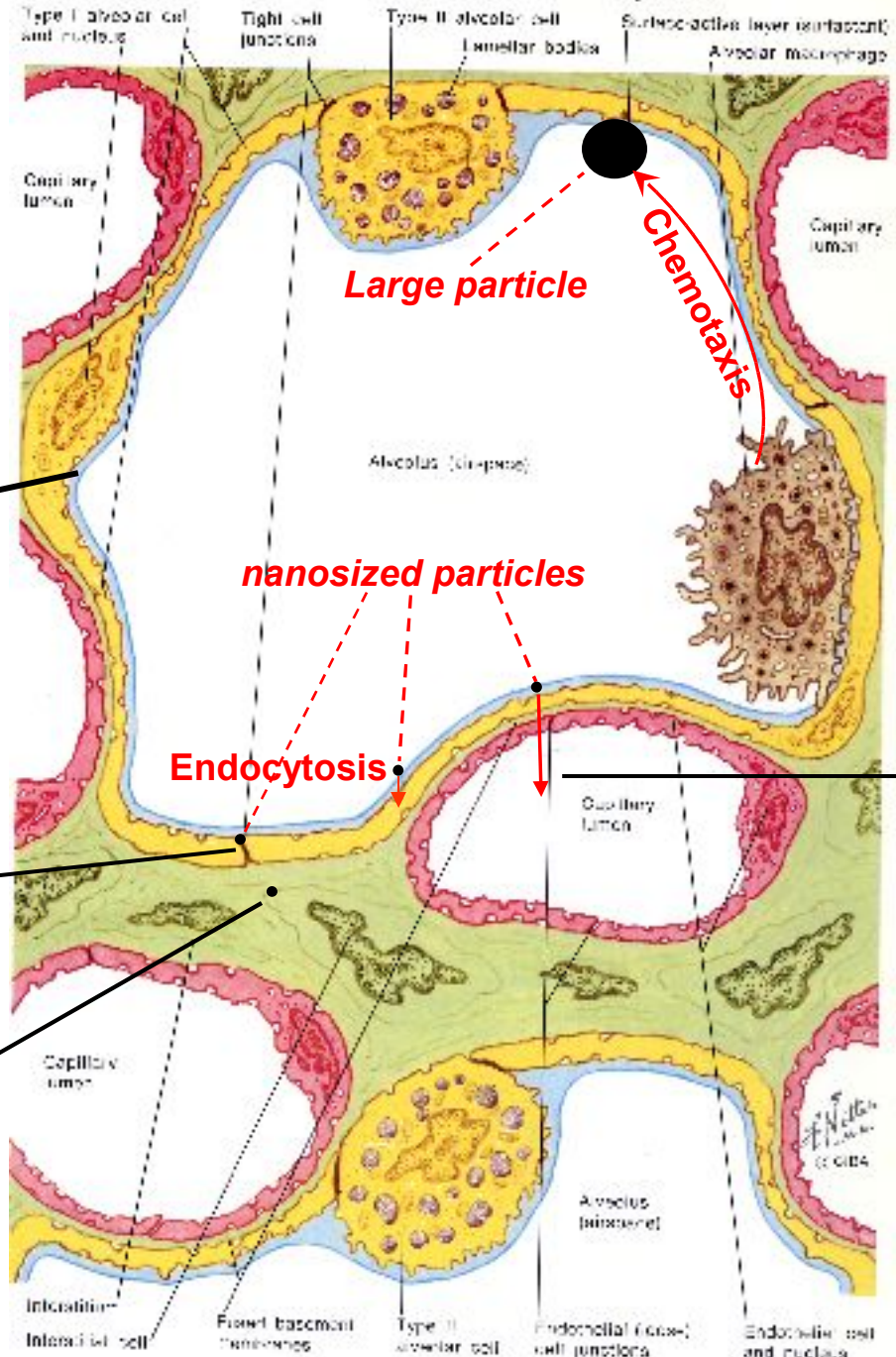
Endocytosis

Transcellular Translocation

Tight junction (paracellular) Translocation

H. Netter, M.D.

Ultrastructure of Pulmonary Alveoli and Capillaries



Large particle
Chemotaxis

nanosized particles

Endocytosis

Transcellular Translocation

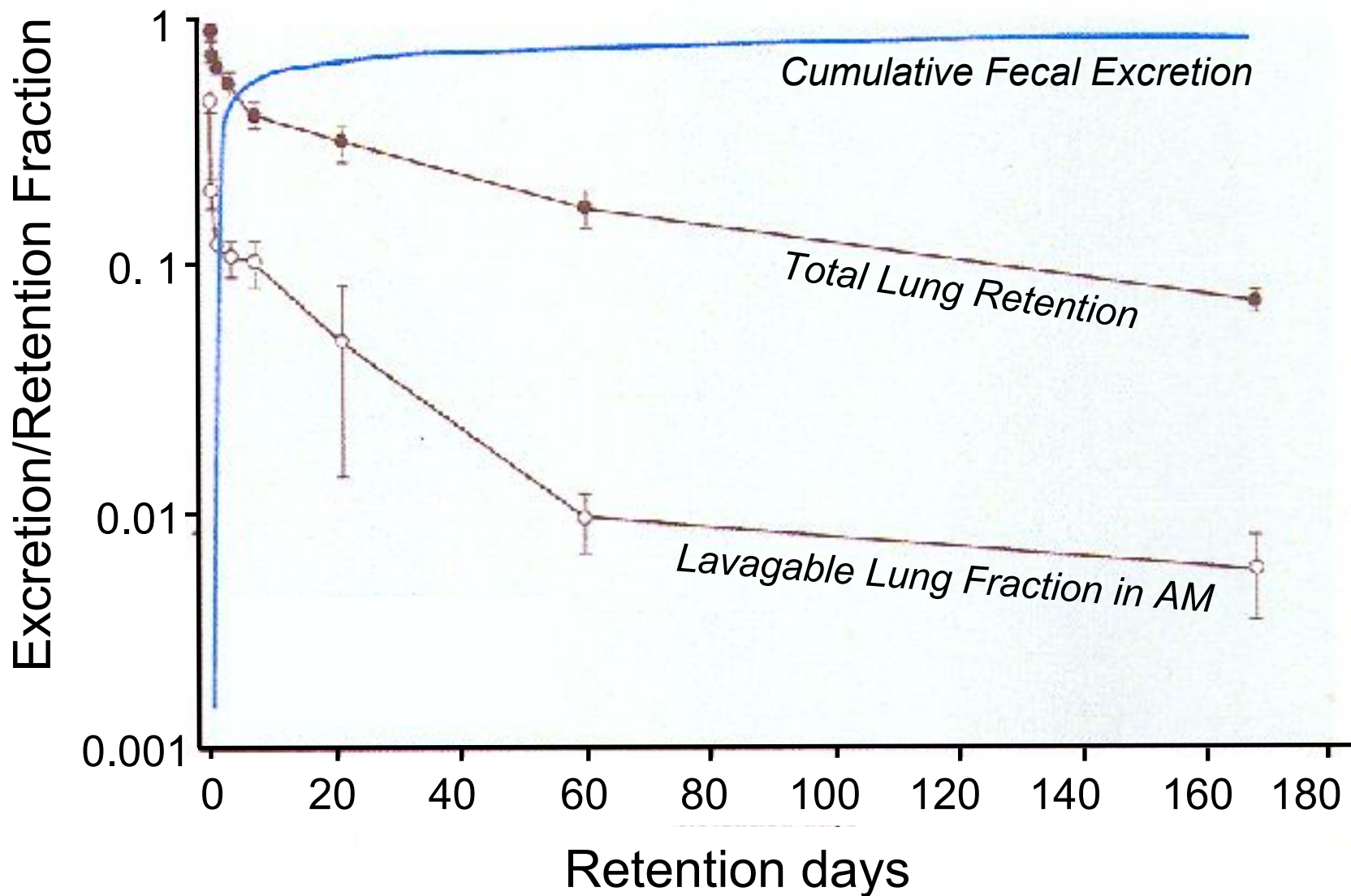
Tight junction (paracellular) Translocation

Airspace Re-entrainment of Interstitial Particles in TrBr region?

Interstitial cell, Fixed basement membranes, Type II alveolar cell, Endothelial fixed cell junctions, Endothelial cell and nucleus

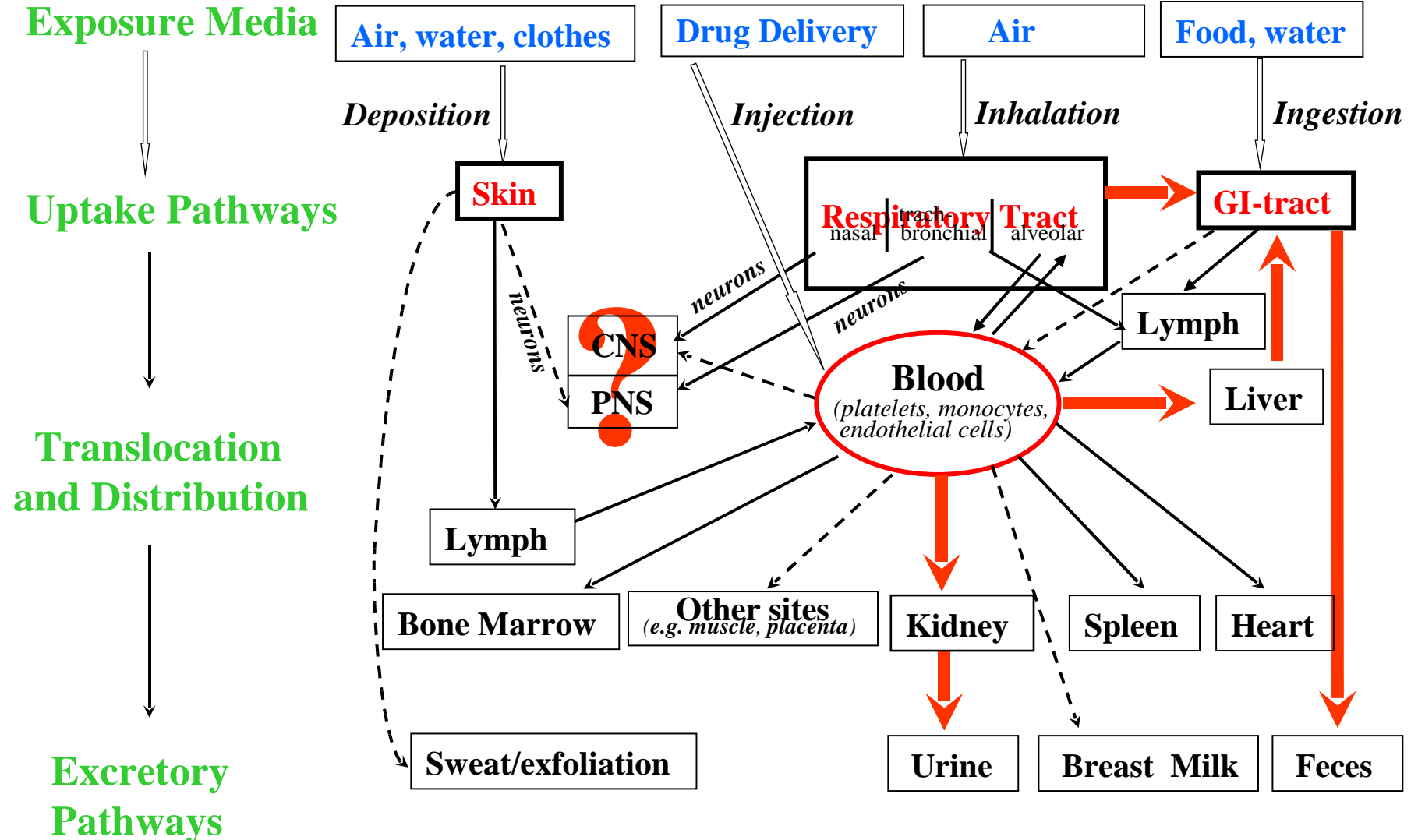
Long-term retention and excretion of ^{192}Ir NPs (17 to 20nm)

after a single 1 to 1.5 hr. inhalation in rats



Elimination Pathways of Nanosized Particles

—> Confirmed routes
 - - -> Potential routes



GI-tract and kidney as major excretory organs?

Multidisciplinary University Research Initiative Team [Sponsor: DoD (Airforce)]

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••• Collaborations •••

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