Practical Application of New Approach Methods in Developmental and Reproductive Toxicity (DART) Testing

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Safety without animal testing - Next Generation Risk Assessment (NGRA)

Estimated Exposure Range of *in vitro* AC50 values converted to human 1e+02 *in vivo* daily dose 1e+00 1e-02 Safety margin e-04 Actual Exposure (est. max.)

Distributions of Oral Equivalent Values and Predicted Chronic Exposures

NGRA is defined as an exposure-led, hypothesis-driven risk assessment approach that integrates New Approach Methodologies (NAMs) to assure safety without the use of animal testing

The hypothesis underpinning this type of NGRA is that **if there is no bioactivity observed at consumerrelevant concentrations, there can be no adverse health effects.**

At no point does NGRA attempt to predict the results of high dose toxicology studies in animals.





Rotroff, et al. Tox.Sci 2010, 117, 348-358

REACH information requirements for DART often lead to significant use of experimental animals





Protiling

4

Our DART NGRA framework- a tiered and iterative approach





Our DART NGRA framework - the exposure module





Our DART NGRA framework - the bioactivity module



Biological coverages of NAMs for DART hazard endpoints

Strategy overview:



NGRA HTTr

DARS

DART framework evaluation - first results





Lowest PoD for Thalidomide is below Cmax value, the toolbox has correctly identified Thalidomide as high risk with lowest PoD coming from ReproTracker® assay.

Lowest PoD for DES is below Cmax value, the toolbox has correctly identified DES as high risk, lowest POD coming from MCF7 HTTr and estrogen receptor binding (IPP).

Lowest PoD for Dolutegravir is below Cmax value of exposure scenario, the toolbox has correctly identified it as high risk. Refinement for hazard classification as dev. toxicant would be needed, if requested, as there are indications on dev. tox. but above Cmax values. Cell models like gastroloid systems can detect effects at relevant conc.⁴

Cmax for dermal application of caffeine is below lowest PoD, the toolbox has correctly identified it as low risk. For oral uptake of caffeine, the lowest PoD is below Cmax values indicating risk. Refinement for risk assessment would be needed.

Lowest PoD for retinol as well as all-trans retinoic acid is below Cmax values indicating high risk. Further tools would be needed to refine between bioactivity versus adversity of the compound.

Initial results are encouraging, we are protective for some key known high risk exposure scenarios, and we are generating data for more compounds (40 in total) to evaluate the approach further.



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Thank You



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