

# COMBINING IN SILICO AND IN VITRO TOOLS FOR ASSESSING INHALATION HAZARD OF SODIUM DODCEYL SULPHATE EXPOSURE

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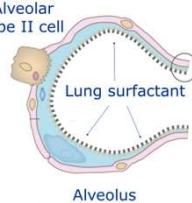
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## Key Questions:

1. Can we study the effects of Sodium Dodecyl Sulphate (SDS) exposure on lung surfactant function *in vitro* ?
2. Can we study the effects of SDS on the visco-elastic properties of lung surfactant?
3. Can we use this information to address future inhalation hazard of SDS aerosols as an alternative to animal testing?

### Lung Surfactant

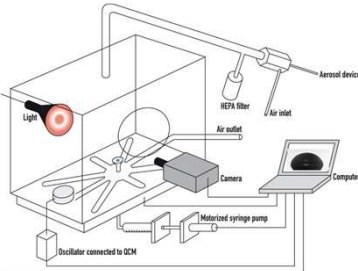


- Film at the air-liquid interface composed of 90% lipids + 10% proteins.
- **Function: surface tension regulation** allowing effortless **breathing** and prevent lung collapse.
- Lung surfactant function inhibition leads to alveolar collapse resulting in difficulty in breathing.

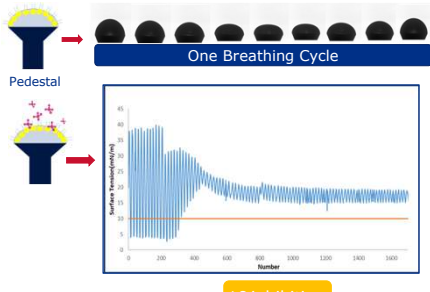
Sørli 2018

### Methodology

**a) *In vitro* LS bioassay :** based on the constrained drop surfactometer



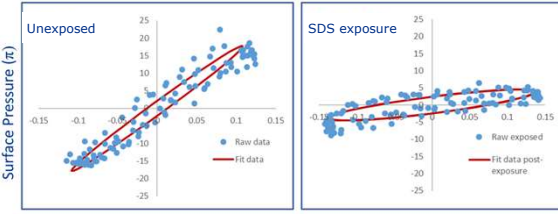
**b) Measurement of LS function**



One Breathing Cycle

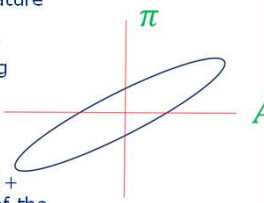
LS inhibition

**c) The Fourier Transform Tensiometry Method**



### Investigating viscoelastic properties of lung surfactant

- Lung surfactant is viscoelastic in nature
- The Fourier Transform Tensiometry method : periodic oscillation of lung surfactant drop
- Area :  $A(t) = A_0 \sin \omega t$
- Surface pressure :  $\pi(t) = E' A_0 \sin \omega t + E'' A_0 \cos \omega t$ ,  $\omega$  mode of oscillation of the droplet size
- Viscoelastic properties determined by  $E'$  = storage moduli,  $E''$  = loss moduli.
- Complex modulus  $E^* = E' + i E''$



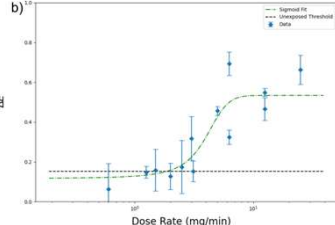
Viscoelastic  $E' \neq 0$   $E'' \neq 0$

### Results

**a)**

Concentration (mg/ml)	Infusion Rate 0.1 (ml/min)	Infusion Rate 0.25 (ml/min)	Infusion Rate 0.5 (ml/min)
Conc 0	0.06	0.16	0.32
Conc 12.5	0.15	0.15	0.51
Conc 20	0.13		
Conc 25	0.17	0.51	0.5
Conc 50	0.46	0.5	0.66

**b)**



a) Surfactant inhibition is determined by the normalized changes of the complex modulus.

b) Inhibition of lung surfactant is correlated to the dose rate.

### Conclusions

- The effects of SDS exposure on lung surfactant function *in vitro* is inhibitory at increasing concentrations and infusion rates.
- The Fourier Transform Tensiometry method allows to study the changes in the viscoelastic properties of lung surfactant when exposed to aerosolised SDS.
- Furthermore, the complex modulus from the method can be used to quantify lung surfactant function inhibition
- Inhibition of lung surfactant function on interaction with SDS aerosols is dose rate dependent.

### References :

Da Silva et al., *Curr. Res. in Tox.*, 2021  
 Sørli et al., *Am. J. Respir. Cell Mol. Biol.* 2016  
 Sørli et al., *Int. J. Pharm.* 2018

