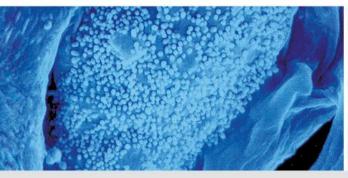
VITROCELL® in vitro Exposure Technology

Aerosol exposure devices for *in vitro* toxicity testing at the air/liquid interface







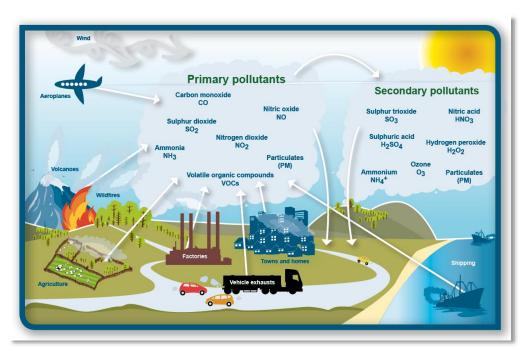


Aerosol exposure devices for *in vitro* toxicity testing at the air/liquid interface

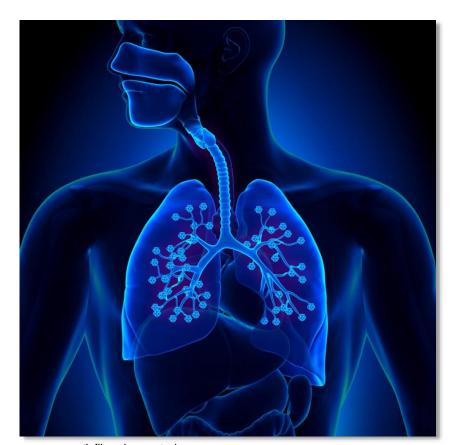


Mission: use of turnkey in vitro exposure systems incl. online dosimetry tools

Gases Complex Mixtures Airborne Particles (Nano Particles)







source: cysticfibrosisnewstoday.com





Function	Zone	respiratory tract scheme	Anatomy	Airway Surface	No. Of Airways	Air space/Liquid layer	Particle Diameter	Particle size	Cell Types
Air conditioning, temperature and	Extrapulmonary		Nose, Mouth, Esophargus	2.4x10 ⁻⁵ m ²	1	5-10μm 3-5μm 18 mm/ 10μm 2-3μm	5-10μm	Dust, Mist, fly-ash, Pollen, Spores	Ciliated Cells, non-ciliated cells
			Trachea	4.5x10 ⁻² m ²	1		3-5µm		
humidity, cleaning. Fast particle clearance, air conduction			Main Bronchi/Bronchi	3x10 ⁻² m ²	511		Fog, Mold, Bacteria,	(Globet/Mucous/Serous/Brush/En docrine/Basal/Intermediate Cells)	
Air conditioning, gas exchange, slow	ge, slow earance		Bronchioles/terminal bronchioles	2.6x10 ⁴ m ²	6,5x10 ⁴	· 0.5-1mm/3µm	1-2µm	Exhaust gases	Respiratory epithelium (ciliated and non-ciliated cells with clara cells (without globet cells)
particle clearance			Respiratory bronchioles	7.5m²	4,6x10 ³	υ.5-111111/ 5μ11			Respiratory epithelium with maily secretory cells and few ciliated cells
gas exchange, very slow particle clearance			Alveolar ducts and sacs	140m²	4,5×10 ⁷	0.4mm/0.1μm	0.01-1μm	Fumes, Tobacco smoke, viruses, Oil smoke	Alveolar epithelial cells

Source: Encyclopaedia of Occupational Health and Safety, Chapter 10 - Respiratory System



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Examples of cell culture inserts

Human Cell Culture Models



Airway epithelial cells

Calu-3 (ATCCHTB-55)
16HBE14o- (can be obtained from D.C. Gruenert)
BEAS-2B (ATCC CRL-9609)
NuLi-1 (ATCC CRL-4011)

Primary airway epithelial cells

hBEpC

Alveolar epithelial cell lines

A549 (ATCC CL-185): ATII phenotype Immortalized human ATII cells with ATI phenotype NCI-H441 (ATCCHTB-174): ATII and Clara cell phenotype

Primary alveolar epithelial cells

hAEpC: ATII cells that differentiate in vitro into ATI-like morphology

3D cultures

3D aggregates of A549 cells
Bilayer co-culture model: epithelial & endothelial cells
Triple cell co-culture model: epithelial cells, macrophages, dendritic cells
Double, triple and quadruple cell co-culture models: epithelial cells,
endothelial cells, mast cells, macrophages



Costar® Thincert® Falcon® Examples of cell culture inserts

AT = alveolartype

Source: Barbara Rothen-Rutishauser, Advanced in vitro lung models in nanotoxicology reserch – advantages and limitations, Adolphe Merkle Institute
University of Fribourg Marly, Switzerland
Jud et al. Swiss Med Wkly 143:0 (2013).

Commercially available from Epithelix (CH), MatTek (USA)

Commercially available from inscreenex (D)

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Biomimetic microsystems

Breathing lung-on-a-chip: epithelial & endothelial cells Perfused chip: epithelial & endothelial cells

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Source: Barbara Rothen-Rutishauser, Advanced in vitro lung models in nanotoxicology reserch — advantages and limitations, Adolphe Merkle Institute
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Costar® Thincert® Falcon®

Examples of cell culture inserts



AlveoliX Emulate Cooperation VITROCELL



© 2018 VITROCELL® Systems GmbH

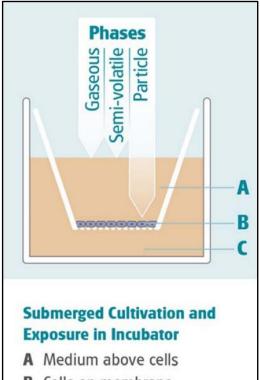
Alveolix (CH), Emulate (USA)

Commercially available from Epithelix (CH), MatTek (USA)

Commercially available from inscreenex (D)

Disadvantages Submerged Exposure

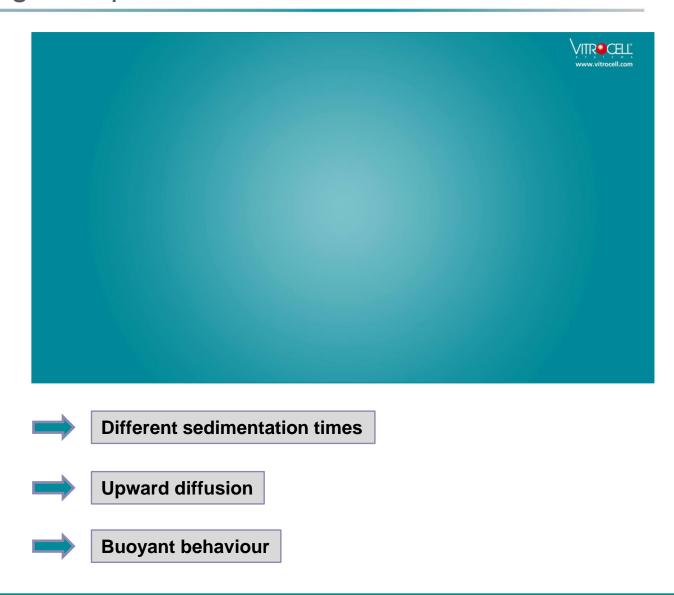




- **B** Cells on membrane
- C Medium below cells

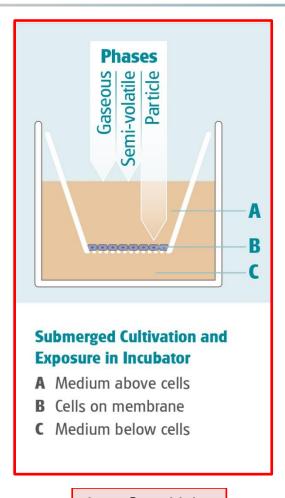
Submerged Exposure

Low sensitivity due to contact with media > Undefined Dose



Advantages of Air/Liquid Exposure





Phases Particle Semi-volatile Gaseous **Suspension Cultivation and Exposure in Incubator** A Cells in medium

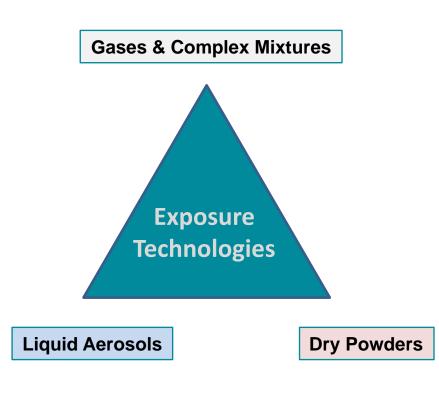
Phases Par ticle Semi-volatile Gaseous Air / Liquid Cultivation and **Exposure in Exposure Module A** Direct and controlled exposure of test atmosphere to cells Cells on membrane C Medium below cells

Low Sensitivity Undefined Dose Low Sensitivity Undefined Dose High Sensitivity
Defined Dose
Physiologically Relevant



How to test airborne substances in vitro at the air/liquid interface?





Steps for ALI Exposure



- Provide the Test Substance
 - Aerosol generation (Lab)
 - Direct sampling (Environment)
- Define Exposure Principle & Device
 - > Continuous Flow
 - > Single Droplet Sedimentation
 - > Dry Powder
- Establish Dose / Response Range

- Dosimetry Tools
 - Gas phase
 - Particle phase

Substance Characterisation





- Provide the Test Substance
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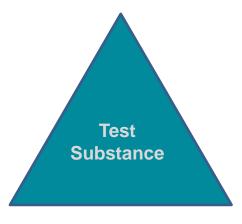
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Substance Characterisation

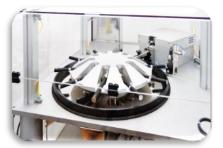
Providing the Test Substance > in the Lab













Gas Cylinder

Smoking Robot

Automotive Engine

Liquid Aerosols

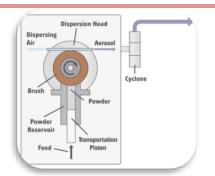
Dry Powders



Aerosol Generator



Cloud Aerosol Generation



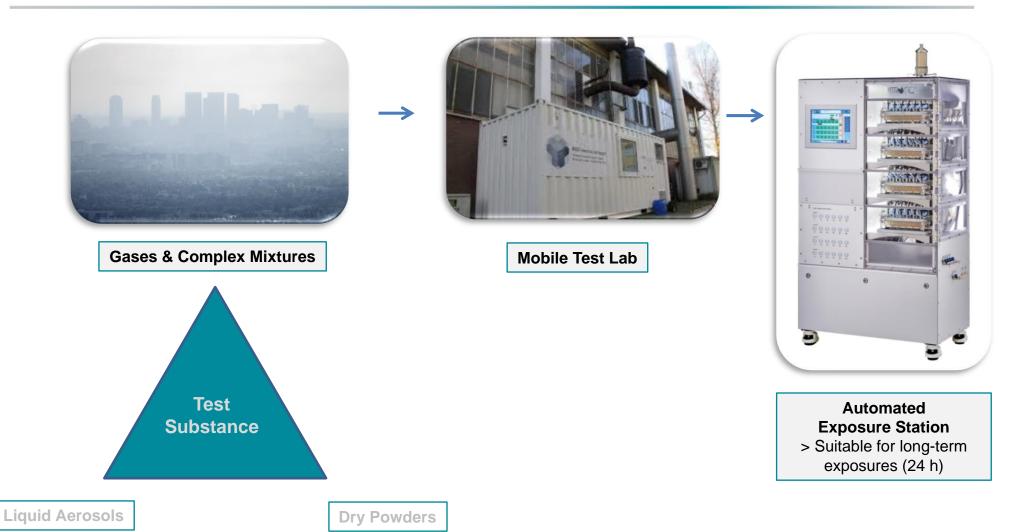
Bulk Powder Aerosol Generation



Small Quantity Powder Chamber



Providing the Test Substance > Sampling directly from Environment







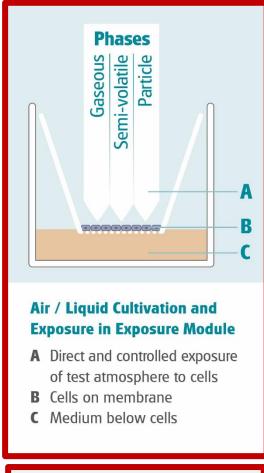
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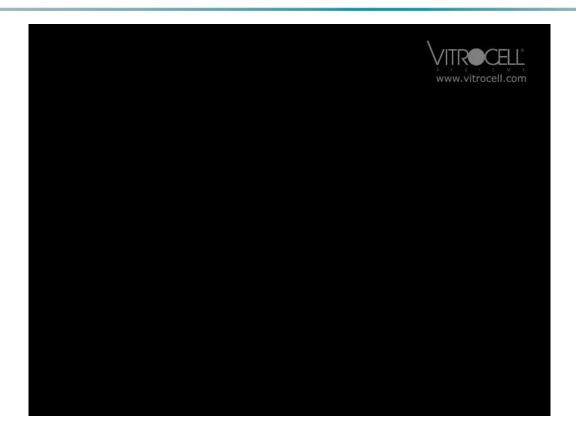
Substance Characterisation

Exposure Principle 1: Continuous Flow





Air/Liquid Interface
High Sensitivity
Defined Dose

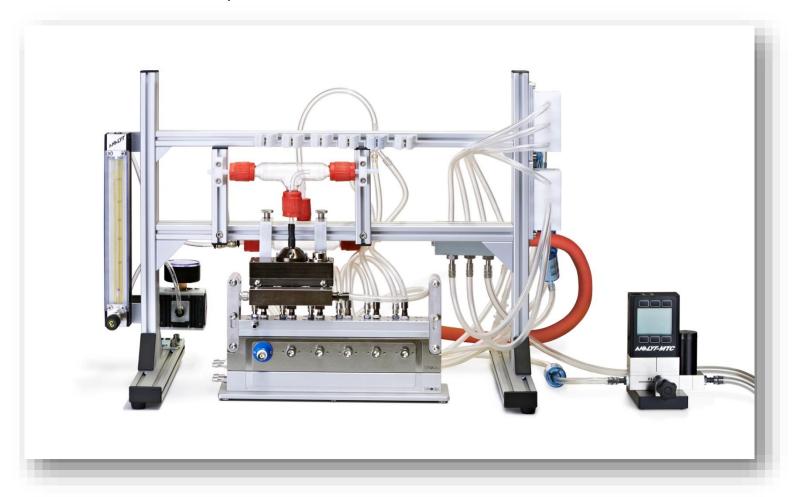


- Aerosol maintains reactivity of original compounds
- Physiologically relevant
- Possibility to integrate online dosimetry tools



Continuous Flow Device - VITROCELL® 12/6 CF

VITROCELL® 12/6 CF exposure module rack for 12- and 24- well sized inserts





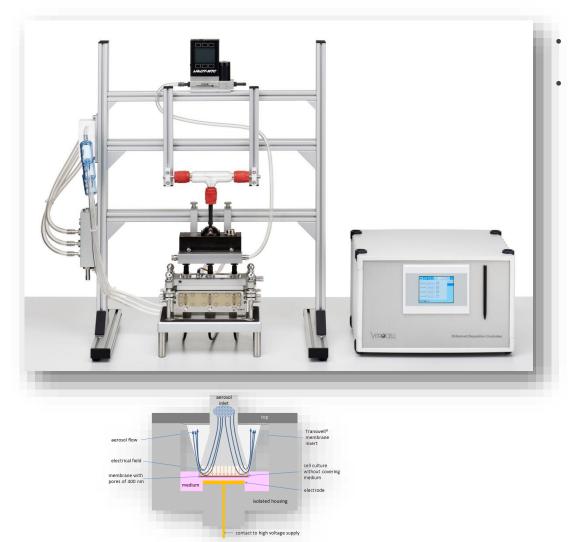
Continuous Flow Device - VITROCELL® 6/4 and 6/3

VITROCELL® 6/4 CF and 6/3 CF exposure modules for 6-, 12- and 24- well sized inserts

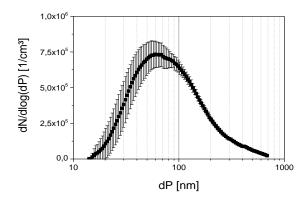




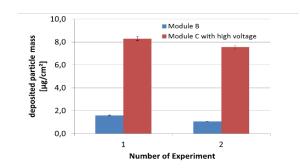




- Working by electrical field
- Approx. 6....8-fold increase of deposition



Number size distribution of fluorescein sodium in the ALI aerosol measured by SMPS (mean of 29), d_{modal} = 65 nm, s_g = 2.0



Data courtesy of KIT, Karlsruhe, Germany

Automated Exposure Stations



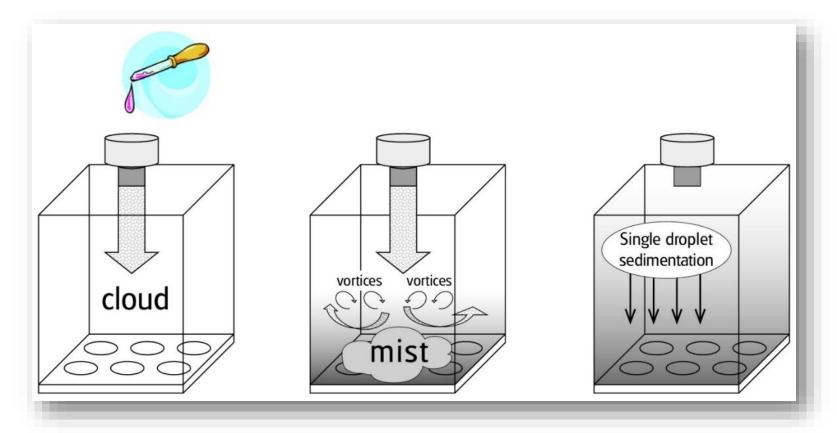


- Automated process control
- System is entirely heated (37°C)
- Integrated humidification of aerosol and clean air (85% r.H.)
- Aerosol flow control by mass flow controllers
- Online dose measurement (QCM)

Exposure Principle 2: Cloud Single Droplet Sedimentation

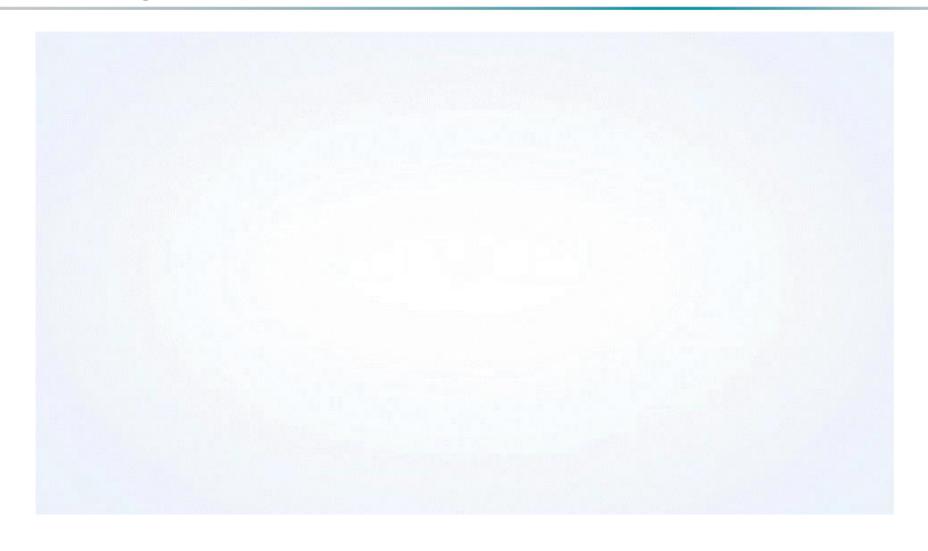


- Exposure systems for small quantities of liquid aerosols (200 μl)
- High droplet output rate Cloud dynamics with high deposition efficiency
- Easy-to-use and clinically relevant



Exposure Principle 2: Cloud Single Droplet Sedimentation

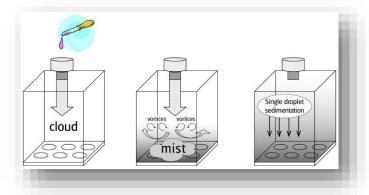




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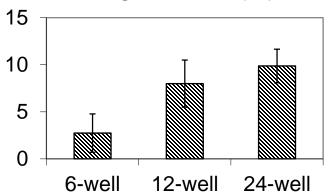


Versions for 6-, 12- and 24-well sized inserts





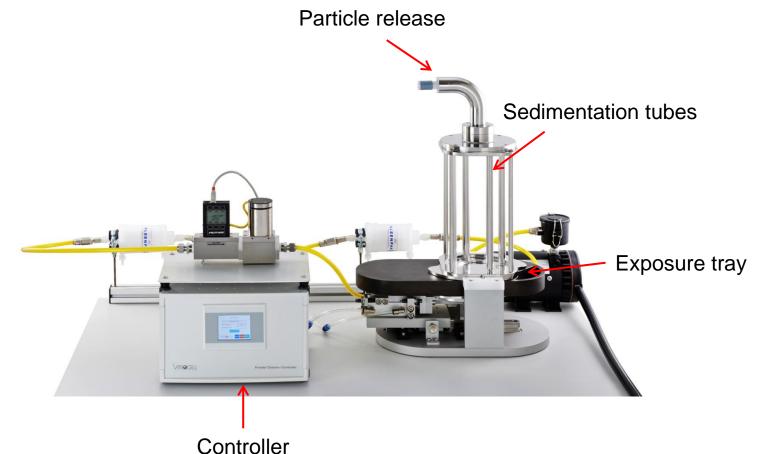
Well-to-well variability between inserts Range 3 and 10% (1σ)



Exposure Principle 3: Small Quantities of Dry Powder / Powder Chamber



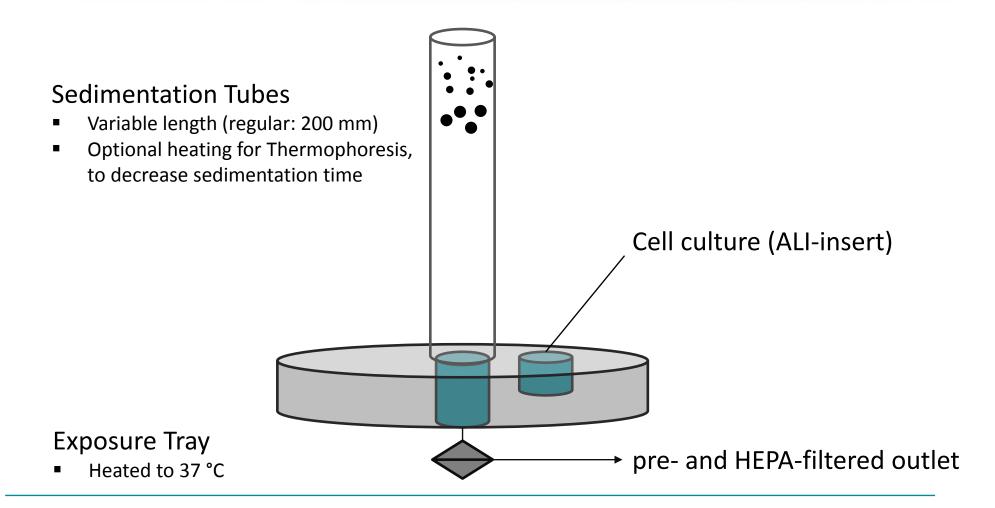






Powder Chamber Process

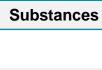




Step 20 Bit sing a string a st

Substances / Preferred Exposure Principles













Environmental Atmospheres





Vehicle Emissions





Cigarette Smoke & e-Cig Vapors





Particles & Nanomaterials





Medical Liquid Aerosols





Powders

Exposure Principle / Module Type

Continuous Flow





Continuous Flow





Continuous Flow







Continuous Flow





Continuous Flow











Cloud









Continuous Flow

Powder Chamber





- Provide the Test Substance
 - Aerosol generation (Lab)
 - Direct sampling (Environment)
- Define Exposure Principle & Device
 - > Continuous Flow
 - > Single Droplet Sedimentation
 - > Dry Powder
- Establish Dose / Response Range

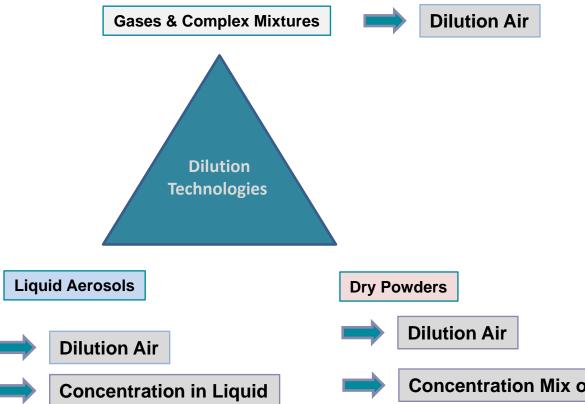
- Dosimetry Tools
 - Gas phase
 - Particle phase

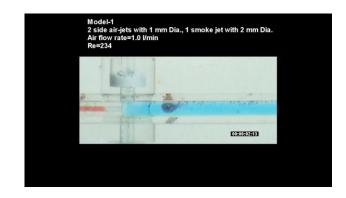
Substance Characterisation

Dose/Response Relations



- Time-based exposure at same concentration
- High to low exposure concentration levels







Concentration Mix of Substance / Carrier Material





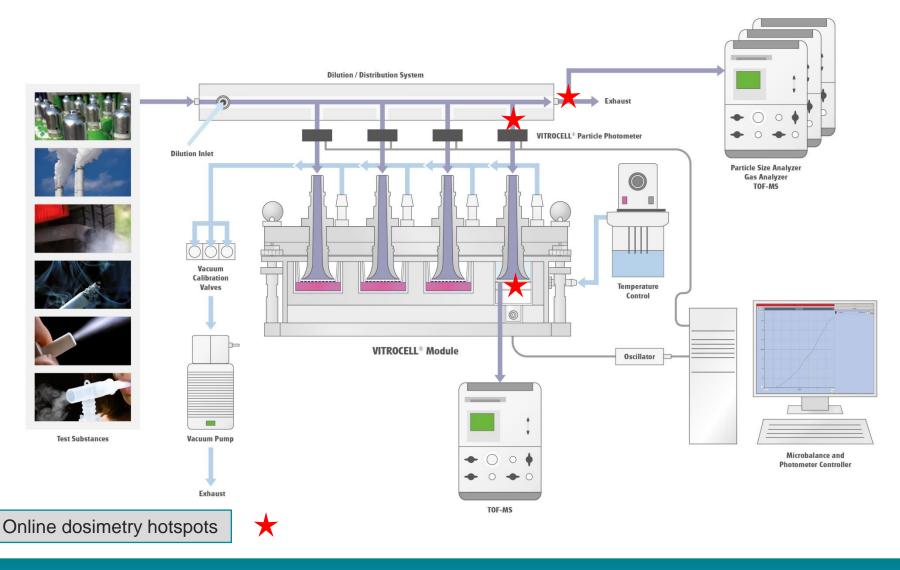
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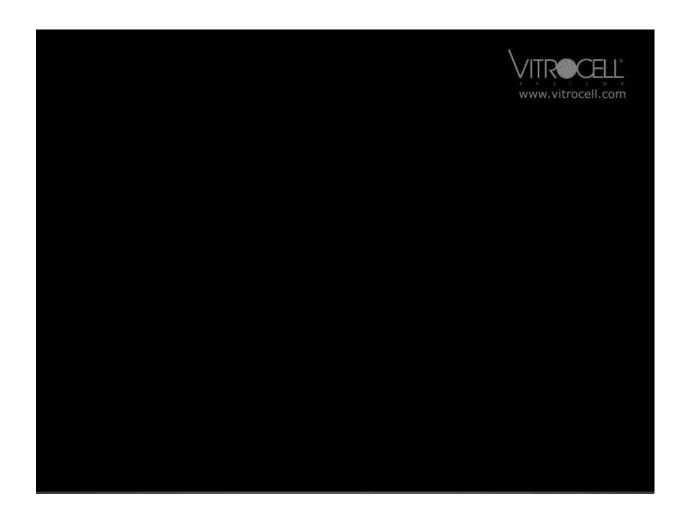








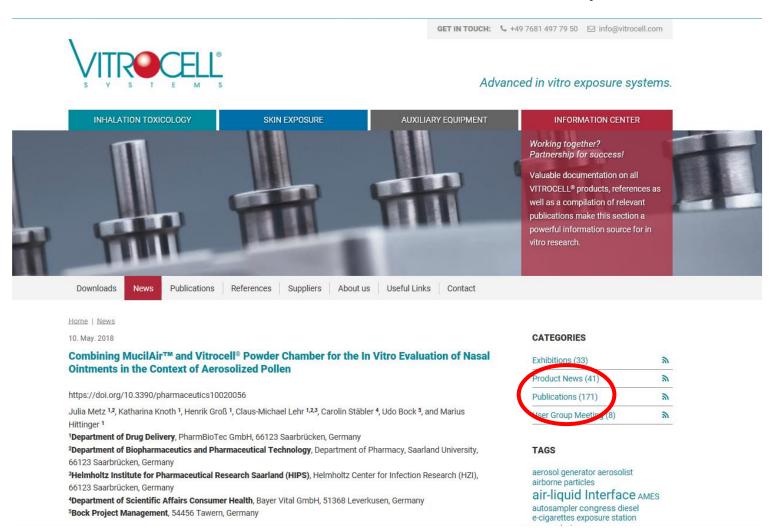
Dose Monitoring with Microbalance Technology



VITROCELL® Publications



Please visit our website vitrocell.com and the "Publications" chapter with over 170 documents



Thank you for your attention!





