

Air Liquid Interphase (ALI) exposure of *in vitro* models for alveolar toxicity

Arno C. Gutleb

arno.gutleb@list.lu

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NO economical interest

NOT a systematic review but will show some basic principles

IN VIVO LIMITATIONS

Costs – Ethics - Science

- 2005 10 billion euro were spent on animal experiments worldwide
- 100 million animals were used
- Many studies are required by legislation
- Value ? - transferability of the results to humans
 - Differences in particle deposition
 - Differences in the immune system
- Application of extreme doses
- False positive correlations of multiple endpoints
- Low toxicity of most of the tested chemicals
- Requested by Risk Assessors

- Alternative *in vitro* test methods
- Human cell-based *in vitro* cultures
- Directly relevant endpoints
- Dose determination at ALI is "easy"

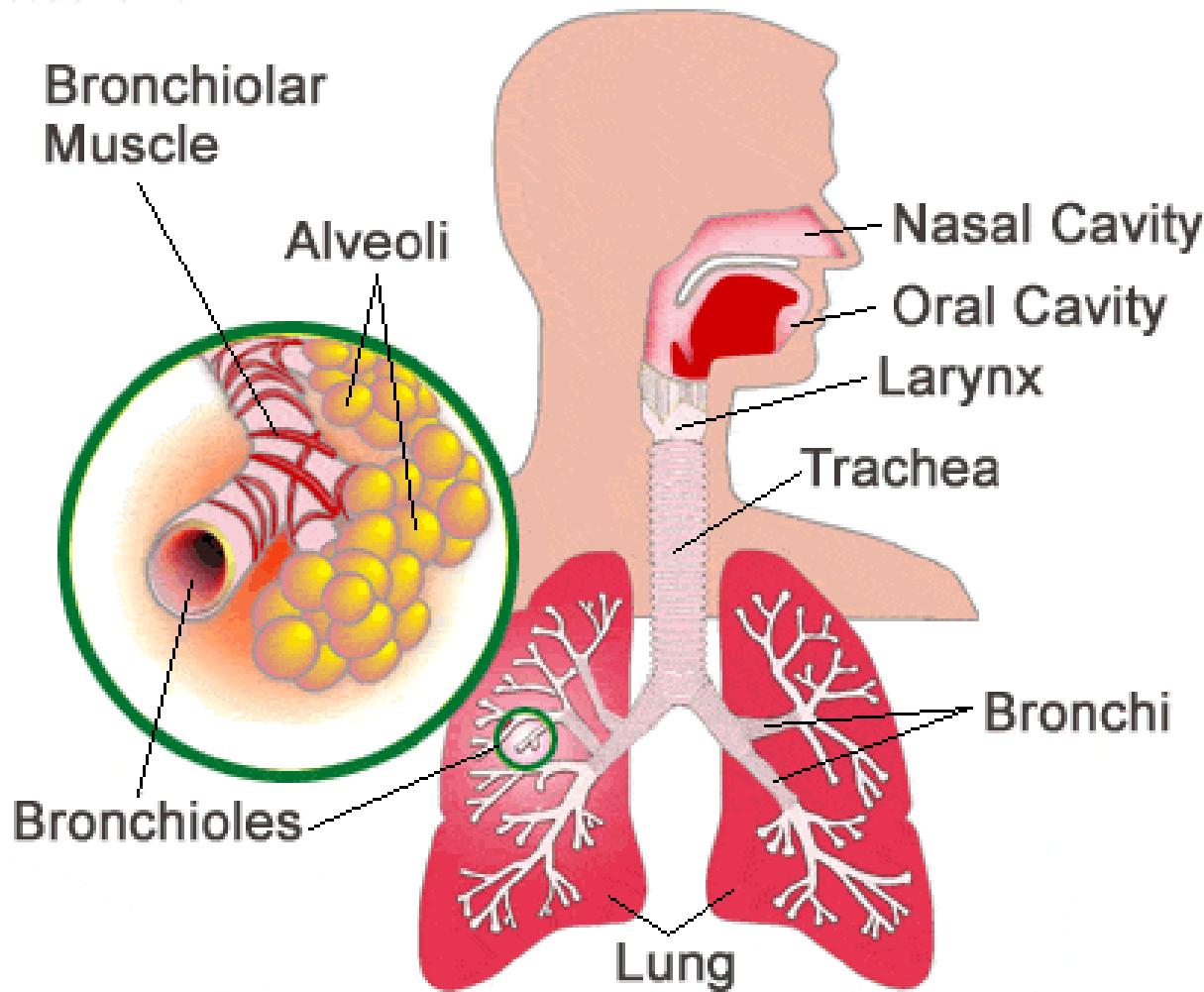
WHY AIR - LIQUID INTERPHASE

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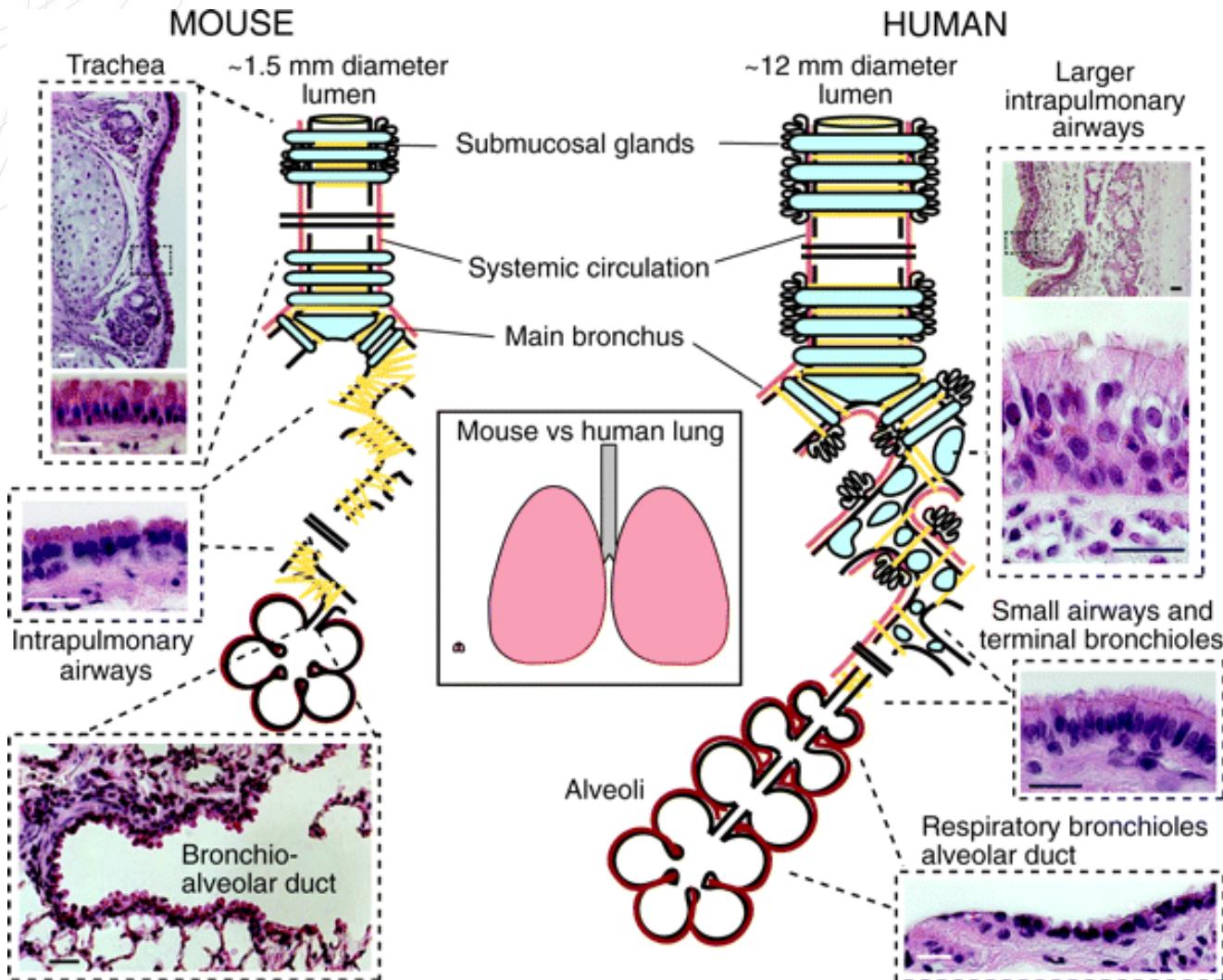
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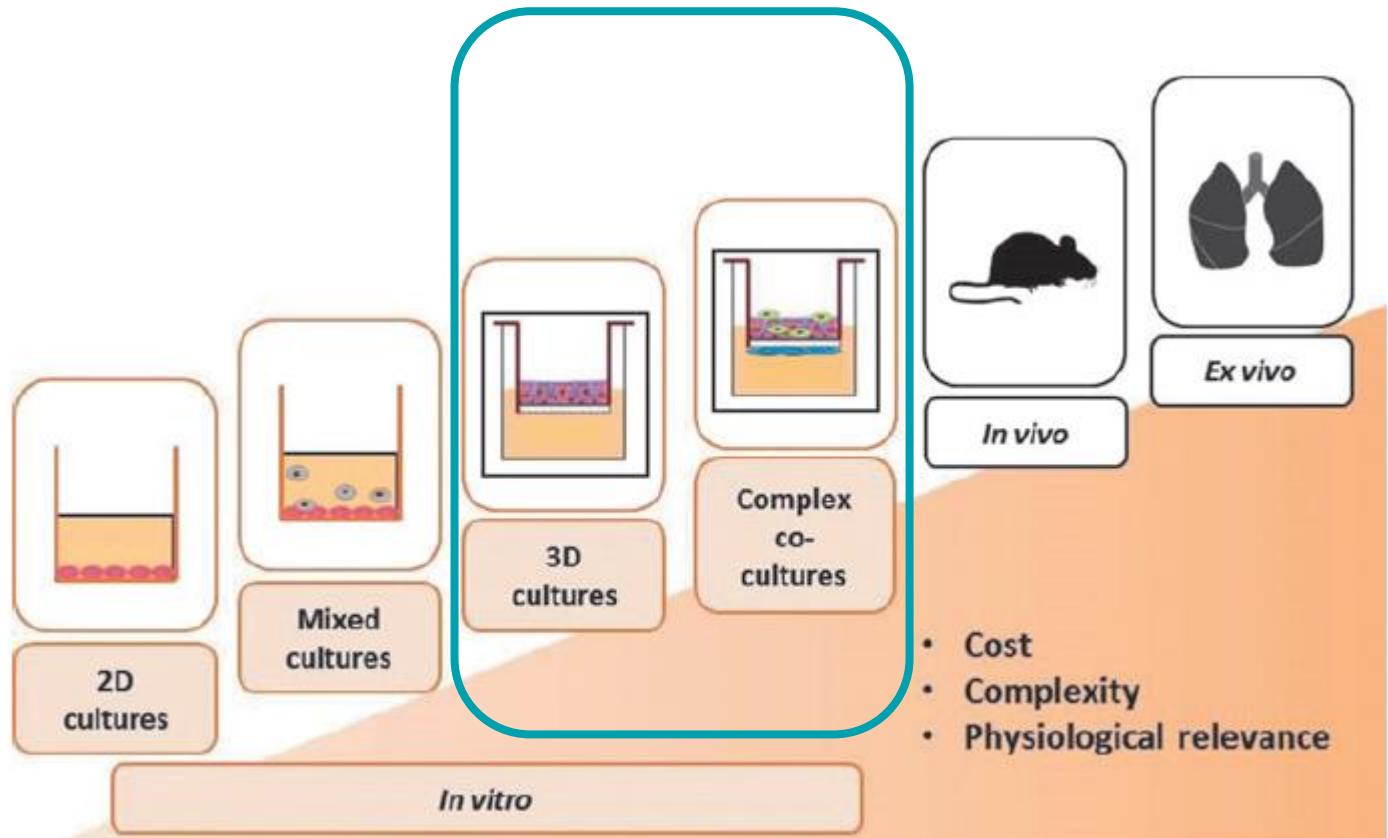
MOUSE VERSUS HUMAN AIRWAYS

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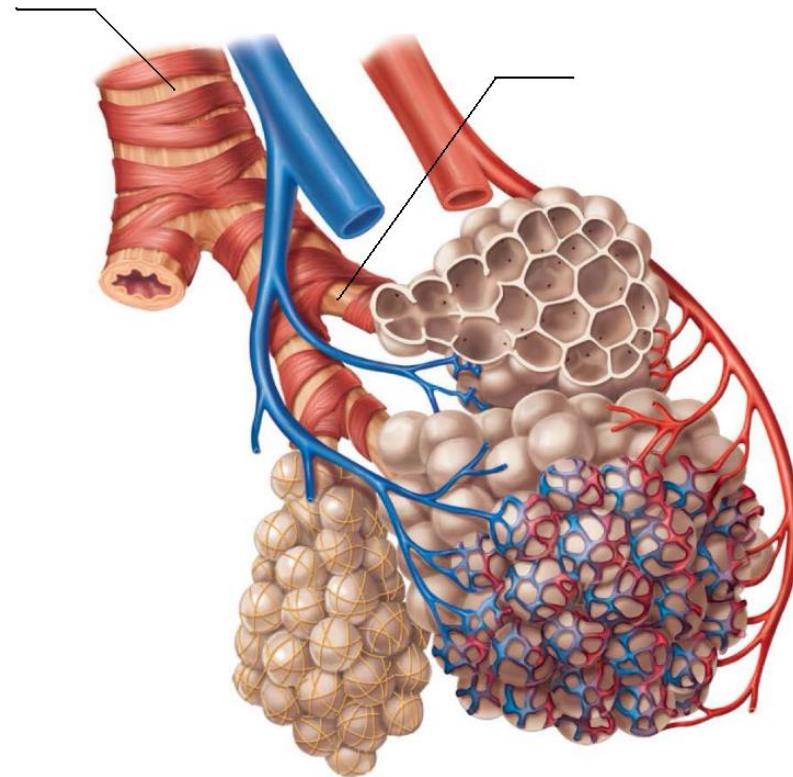
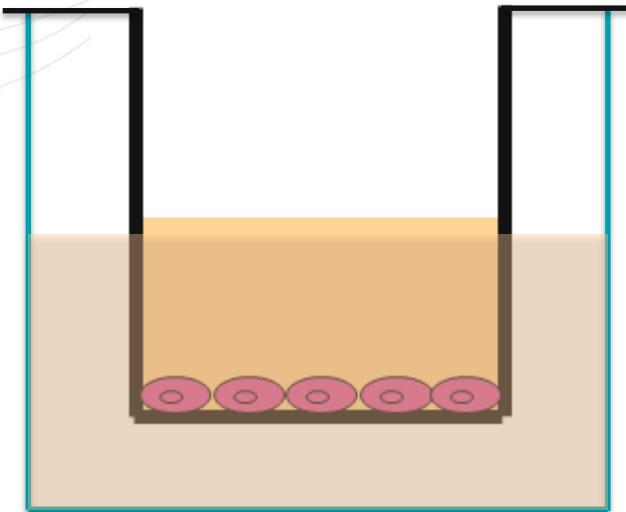
PULMONARY MODELS

- Available models
 - *in vivo*
 - *ex vivo*
 - *in vitro*



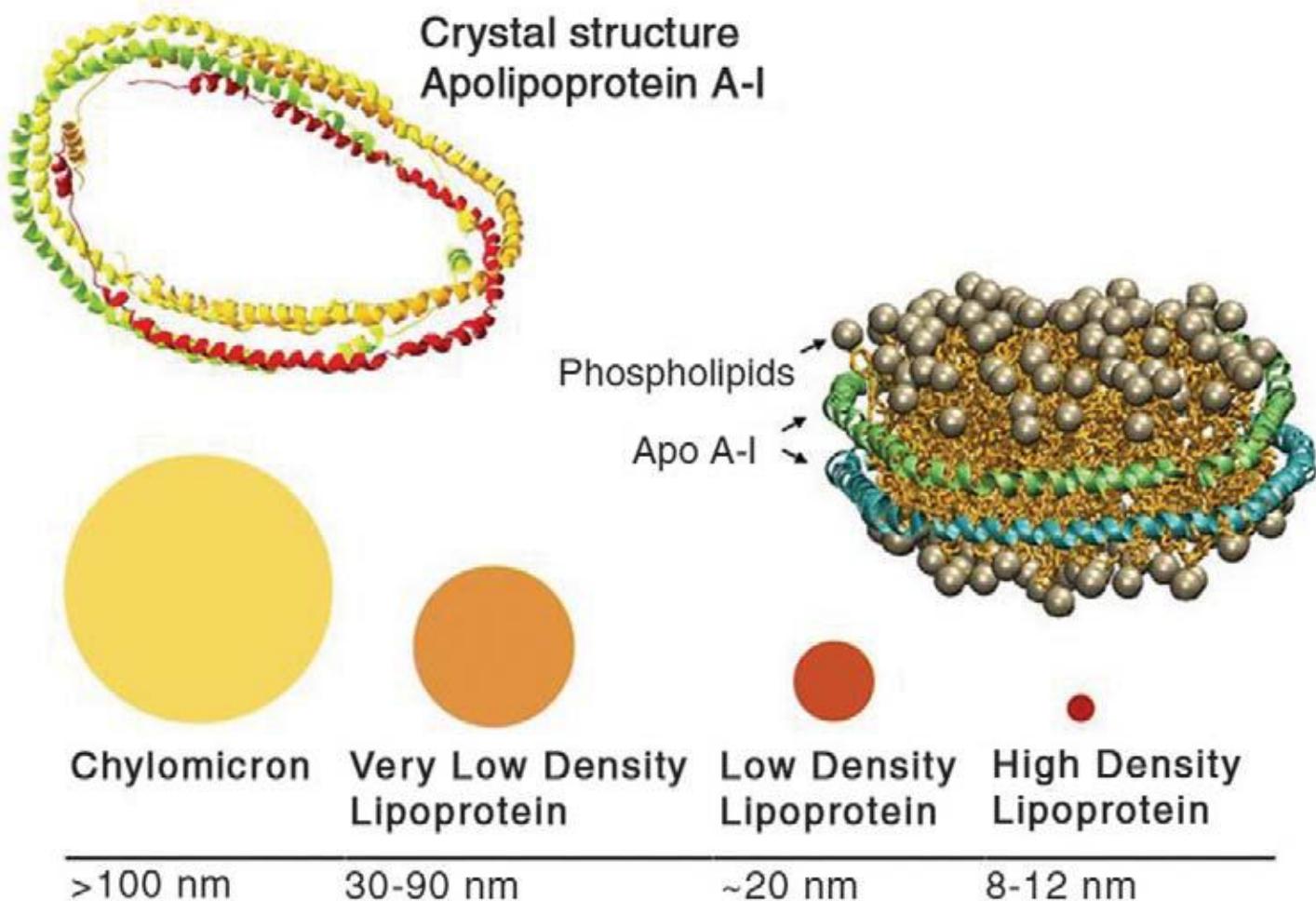
WHY AIR - LIQUID INTERPHASE

? *in vitro – in vivo* ?



WHAT A CELL "SEES" FROM NANO

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ALI APPLICATIONS

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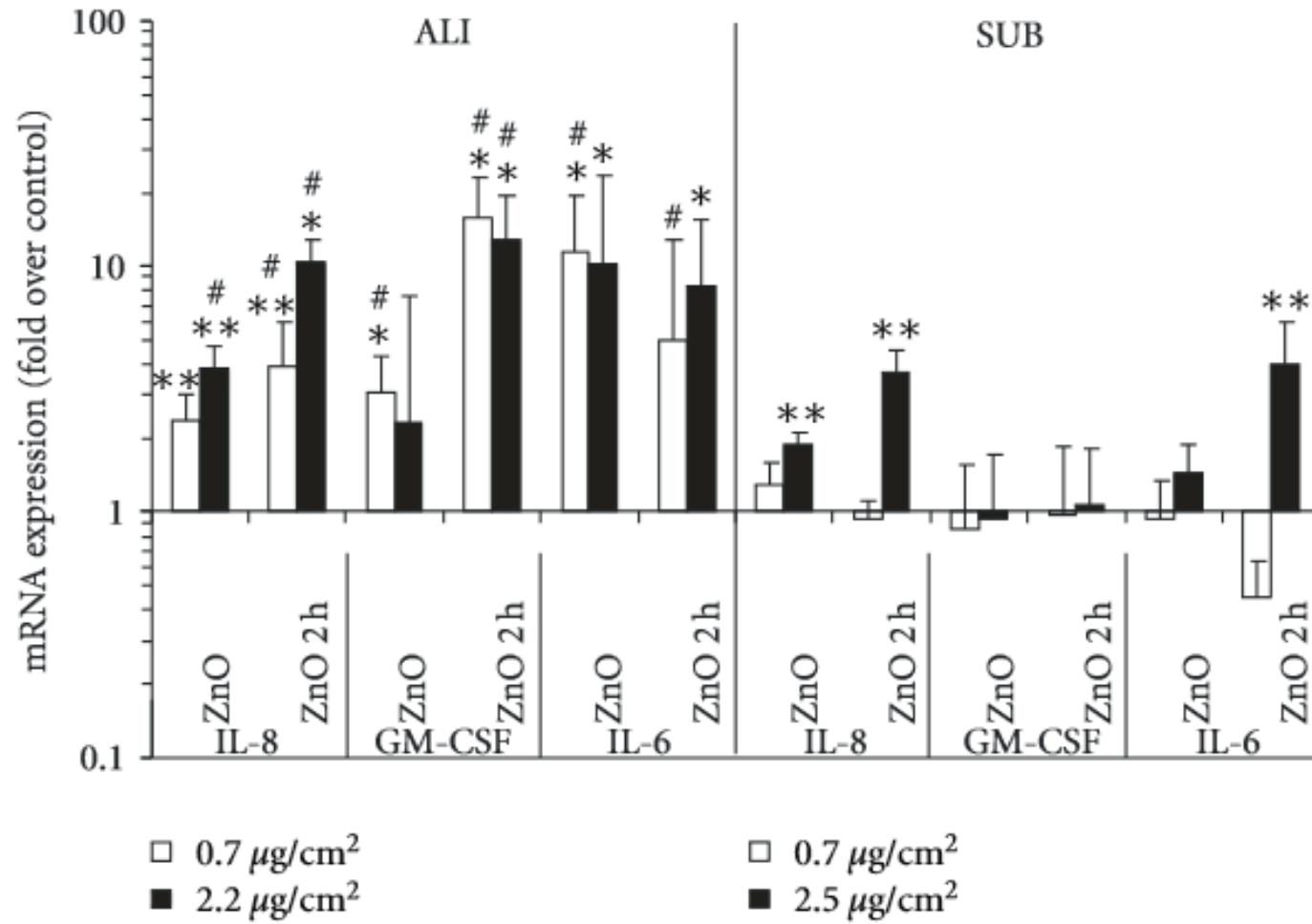


- Skin cells
- Cornea cells
- Nasal cells
- Tracheal cells
- Bronchial cells
- Alveolar cells
- Melanocytes
- Immune cells

- Human
- Chicken
- Rat

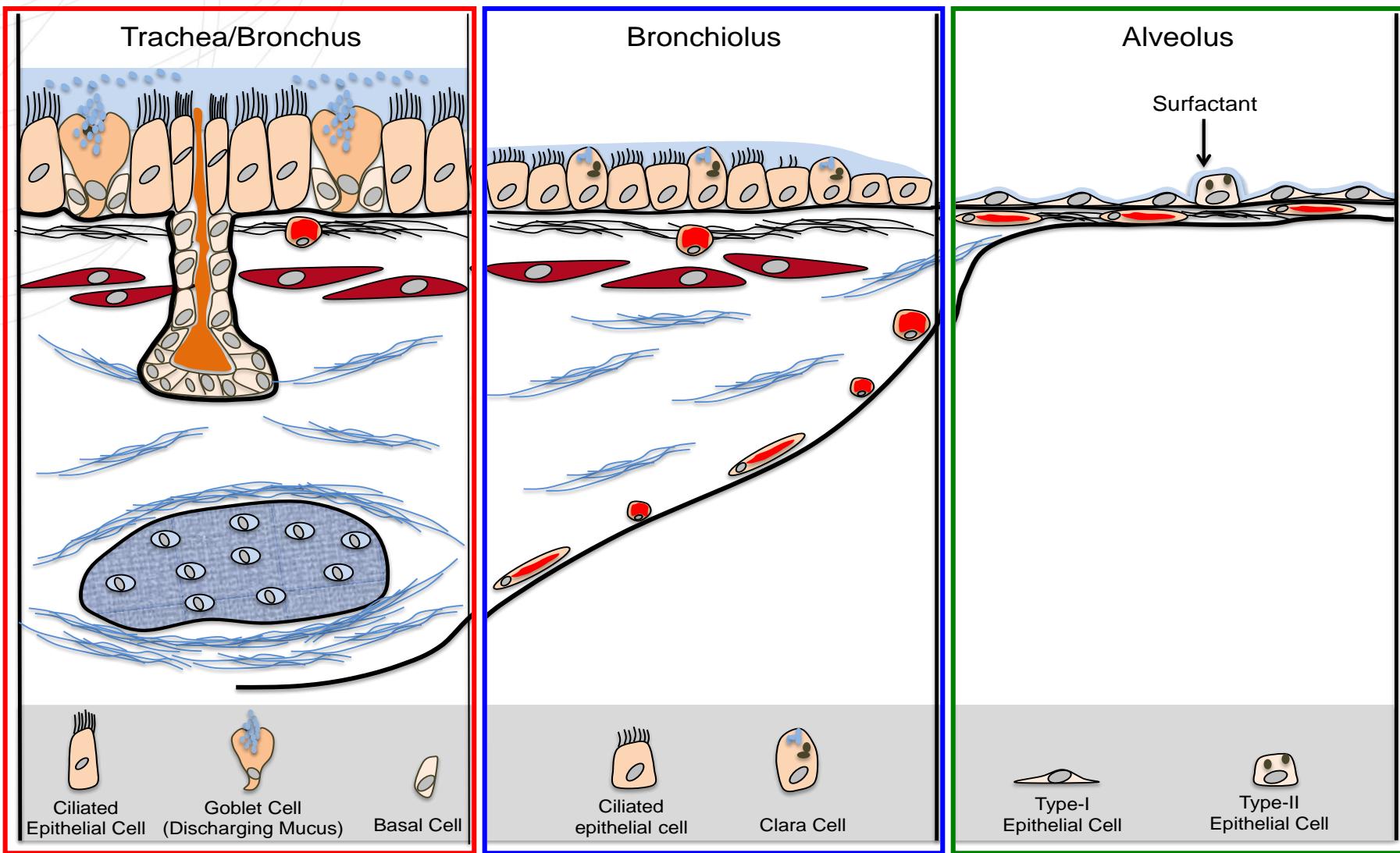
- (Nano)Particles
- Virus / Bacteria
- Chemicals / Pharmaceuticals / Tobacco products

ALI – SUBMERGED CULTURE

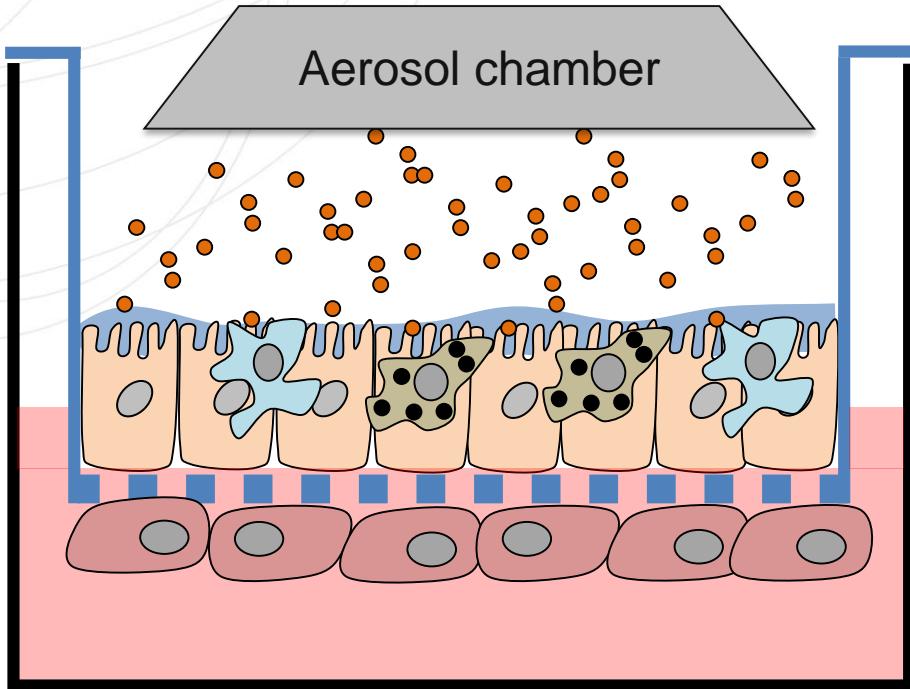


HUMAN CELL CULTURE

- Airway epithelial cells
 - Calu-3 (Bivas-Benita et al., 2004; Grenha et al., 2007; Rotoli et al., 2008)
 - 16HBE14o (Cozens et al., 1994; Brzoska et al., 2004; Holder et al., 2008)
 - BEAS-2B (Herzog et al., 2007; Jang et al., 2006; Park et al., 2007; Veranth et al., 2007)
- Alveolar epithelial cells
 - A549 (Duffin et al., 2007; Park et al., 2007; Stearns et al., 2001)
 - Immortalized human alveolar type 2 cells with alveolar type 1 phenotype (Kemp et al., 2008)
- 3D cultures
 - Primary endothelial and epithelial cells (Hermanns et al., 2009, 2010)
 - Triple cell co-culture model (epithelial cells, primary macrophages and dendritic cells) (Rothen-Rutishauser et al., 2007, 2008a, b, 2011)
 - Pentaculture model (epithelial cells, endothelial cells, macrophages, mastcells) (Alvaro-Moreno et al., 2008; Klein et al., 2013)
- 3D human reconstructed airways (bronchial)
 - Epithelix, MatTEK
- Organ-on-a-chip (Huh et al., 2009, 2011, 2012)



Current organisation of the *in vitro* system



 : Epithelial cells (A549)

 : Macrophages (THP-1)

 : Mast cells (HMC-1)

 : Endothelial cells (EA.hy 926)

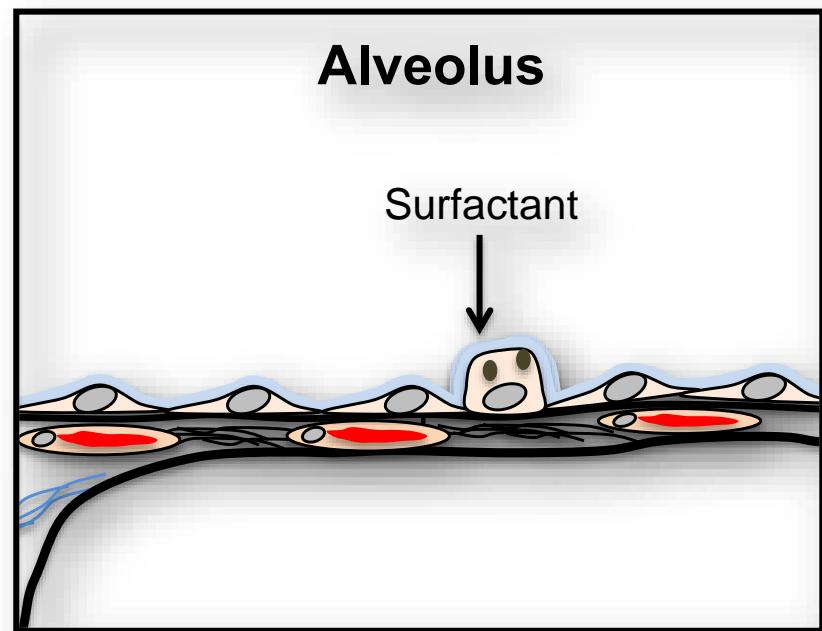
 : Cultivation well

 : Medium

 : Transwell™-Insert

 : Surfactant

In vivo anatomy of the alveoli



Type-I
Epithelial cell



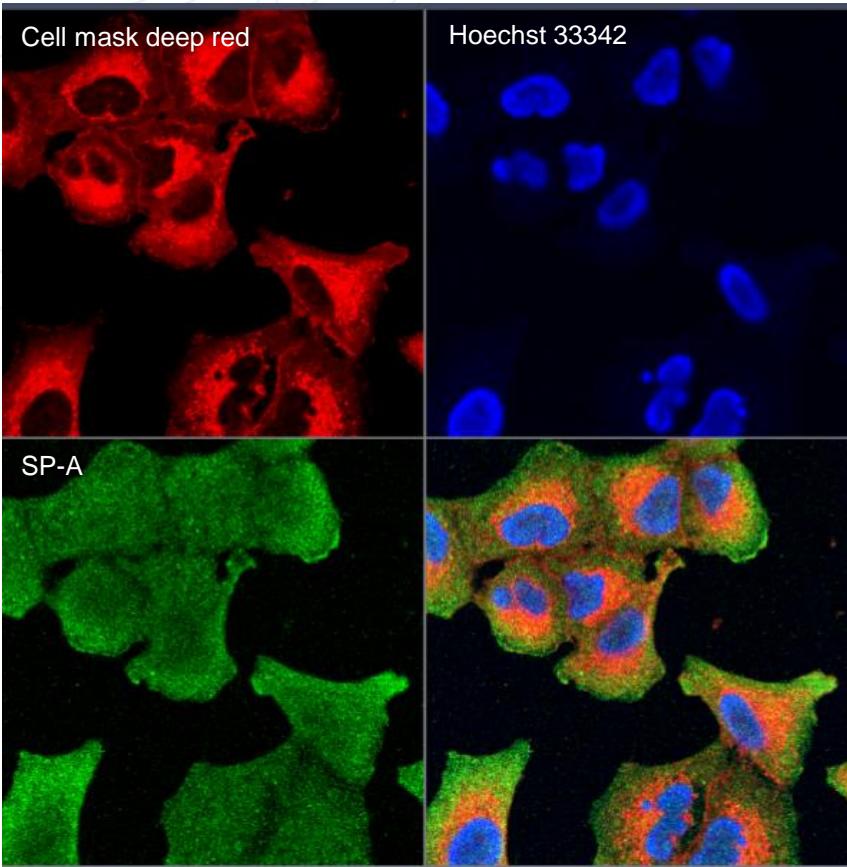
Type-II
Epithelial cell



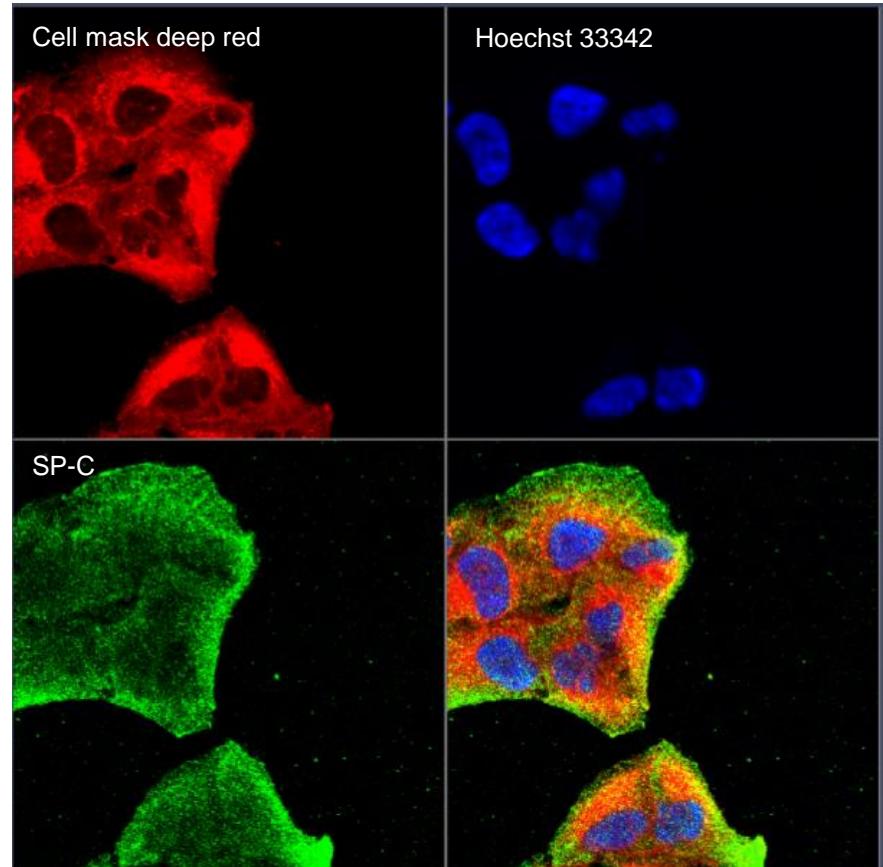
Capillary

SURFACTANT PRODUCTION IN A549 CELLS

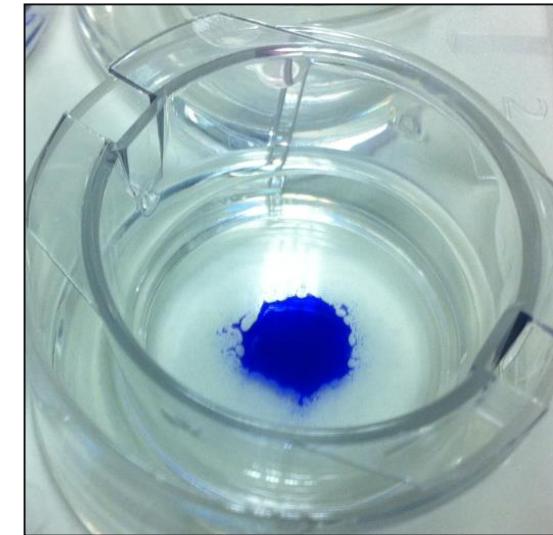
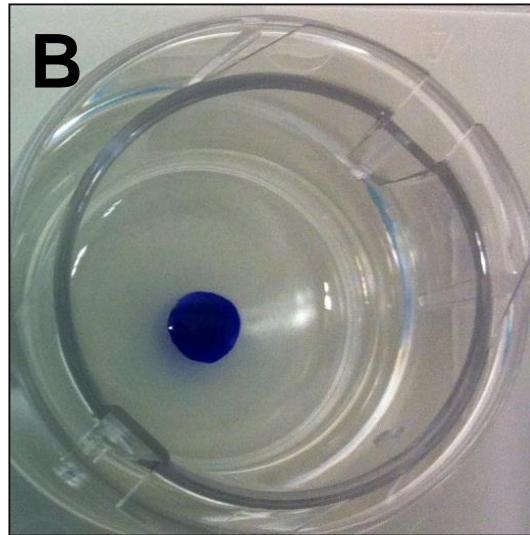
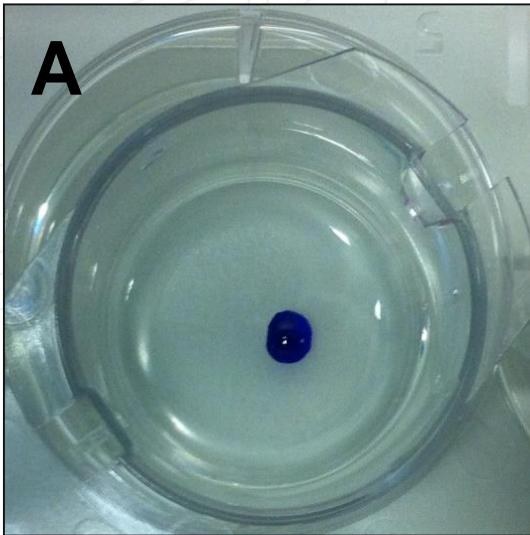
Surfactant protein A



Surfactant protein C



SECRETION OF SURFACTANT AND DETERMINATION OF SURFACE TENSION



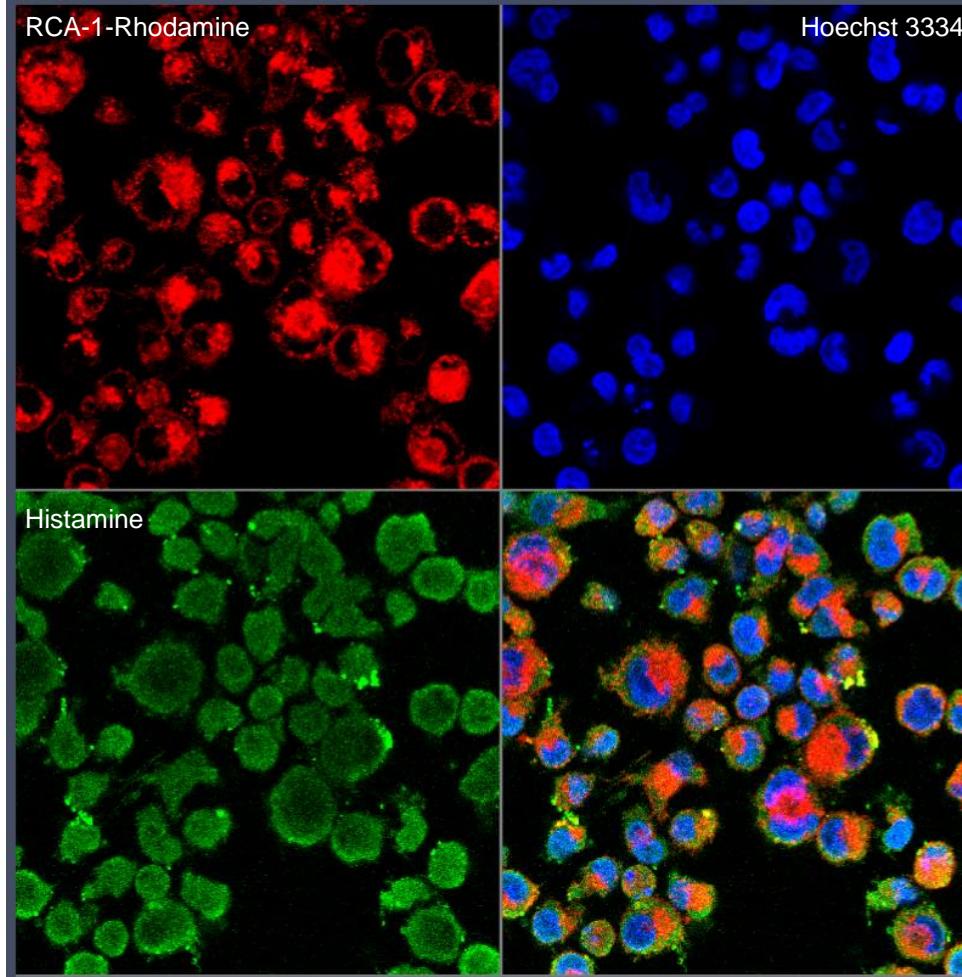
A549 cells grown at
the ALI

A549 cells grown
under submerged
conditions

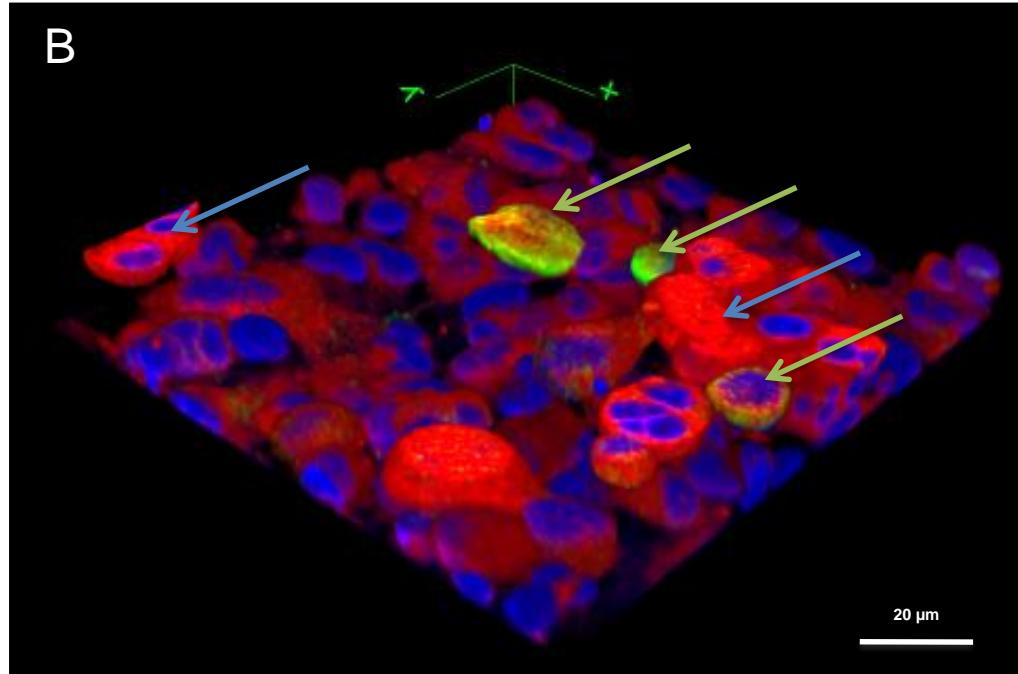
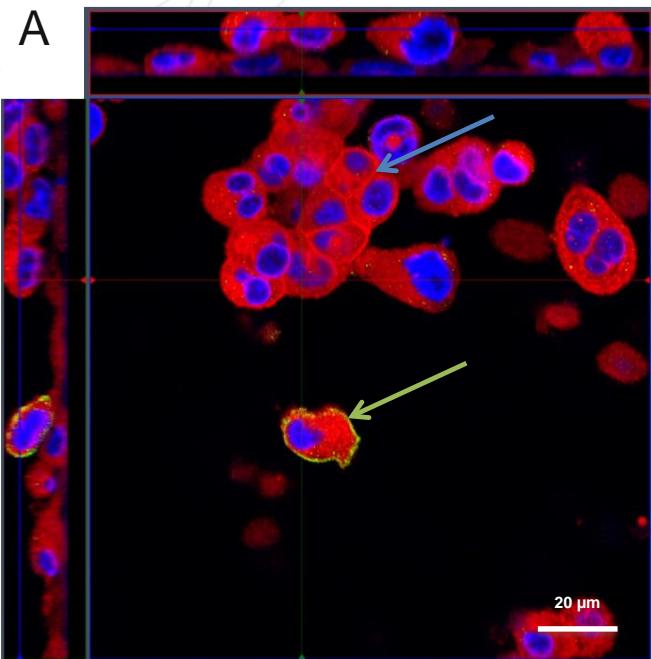
EA.hy 926

HISTAMINE IN HMC-1 HUMAN MAST CELLS

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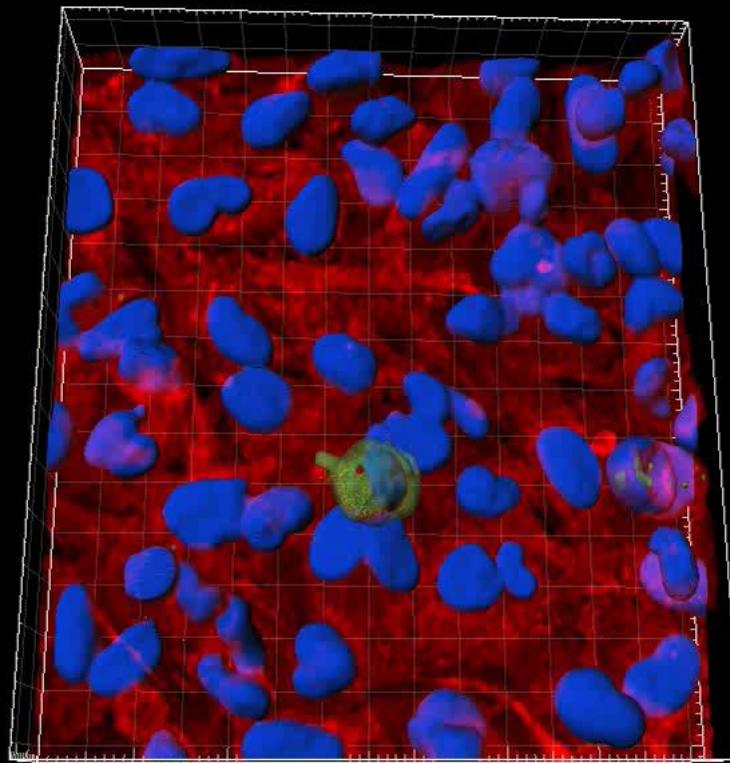
3D STRUCTURE OF TETRACULTURE



Z-stack image series to analyze the distribution of THP-1 macrophages and HMC-1 in the tetraculture system present in the apical compartment of the insert.

PHAGOCYTOSIS

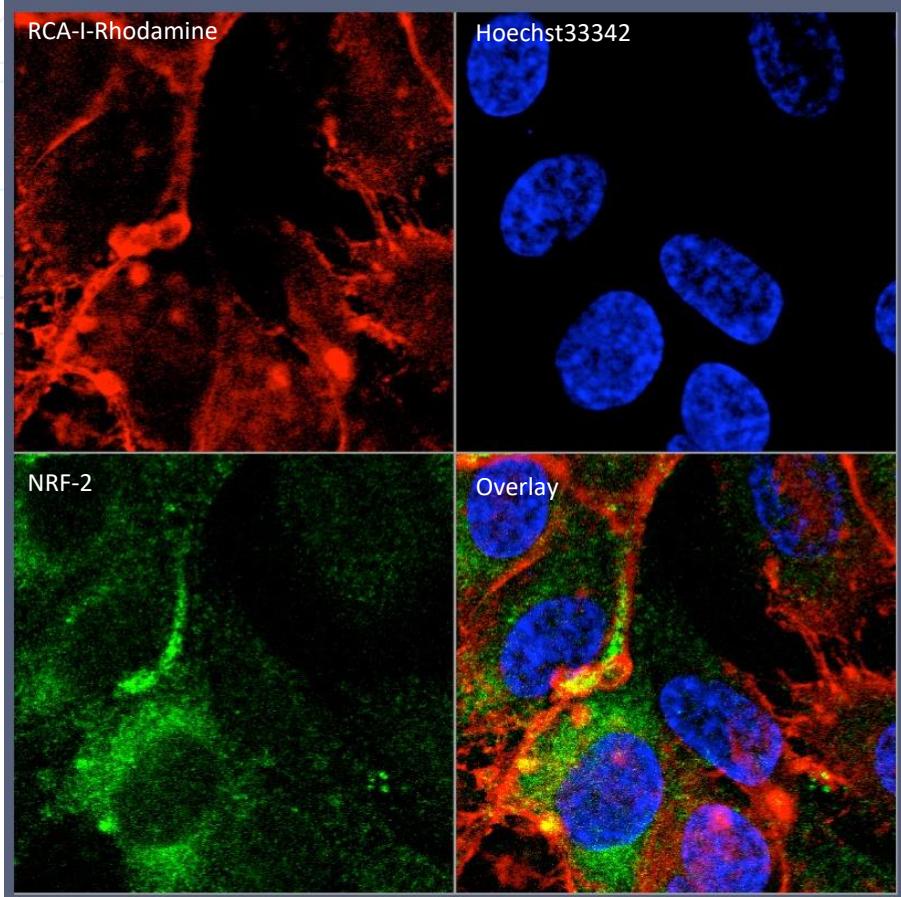
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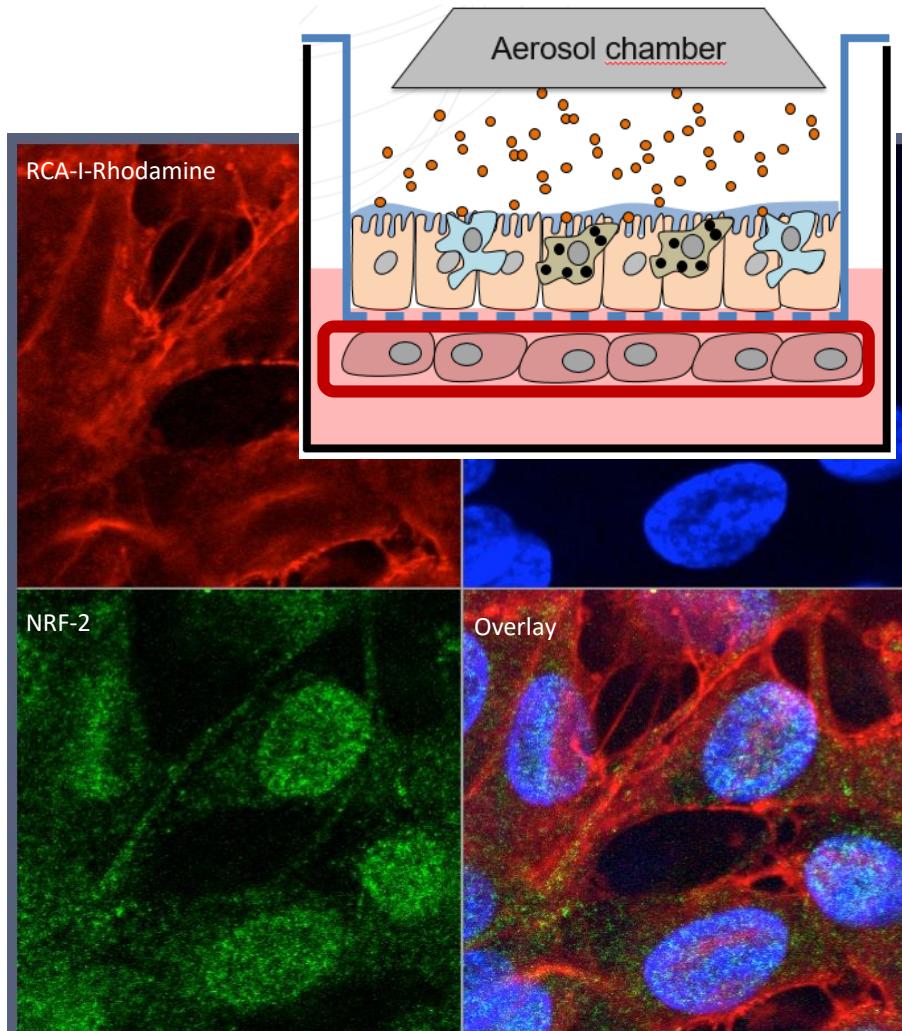
30.0 μm

NUCLEAR TRANSLOCATION OF NRF2 IN THE ENDOTHELIAL PART OF THE TETRACULTURE (4H)

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Tetraculture 0 ng/cm² DEPM



Tetraculture 240 ng/cm² DEPM

WHY ALI??

- (1) ALI exposure systems resemble in-vivo exposure conditions
- (2) Cell systems (single- or multi-cell cultures, tissue slices) at ALI (may) produce surfactant
- (3) Clear differences in observed effects between ALI and submerged culture
- (4) Interaction of nano(particles) with the cell culture medium may alter the physico- chemical and hence the toxicological properties of the (nano)particles
- (5) Dose is better controllable at ALI cell systems (incl. real-time)

MORE RELEVANT

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Merci villmols