

Integrating in vitro bioactivity data, computational modelling and exposure science in animal-free cosmetic safety assessments

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Unilever

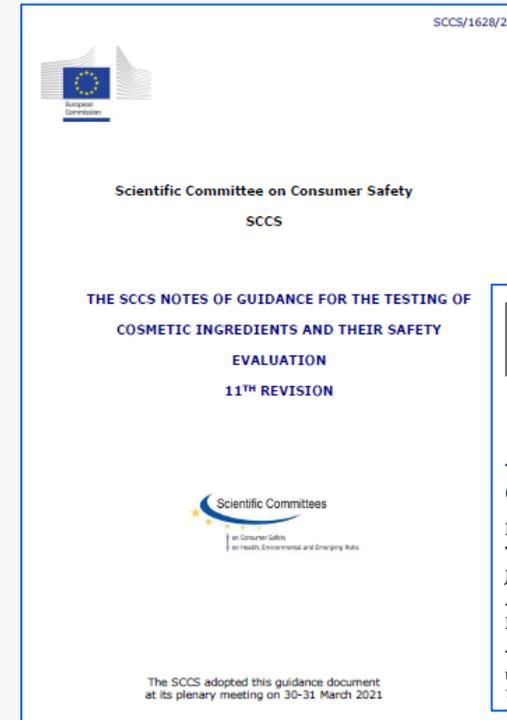
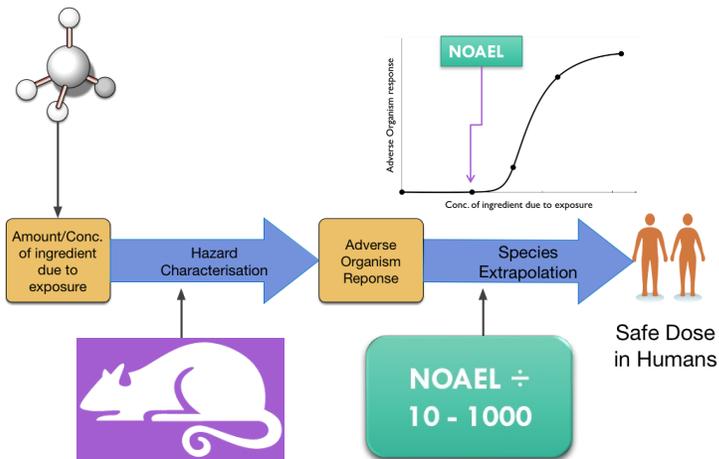
Non-animal Safety Science → Next Generation Risk Assessment



2007

2021

'Traditional' Risk Assessment



OXFORD SOT | Society of Toxicology academic.oup.com/toxsci

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Research article

A Next-Generation Risk Assessment Case Study for Coumarin in Cosmetic Products

Maria T. Baltazar,¹ Sophie Cable, Paul L. Carmichael, Richard Cubberley, Tom Cull, Mona Delagrangre, Matthew P. Dent, Sarah Hatherell, Jade Houghton, Predrag Kukic, Hequn Li, Mi-Young Lee, Sophie Malcomber, Alistair M. Middleton, Thomas E. Moxon, Alexis V. Nathanail, Beate Nicol, Ruth Pendlington, Georgia Reynolds, Joe Reynolds, Andrew White, and Carl Westmoreland

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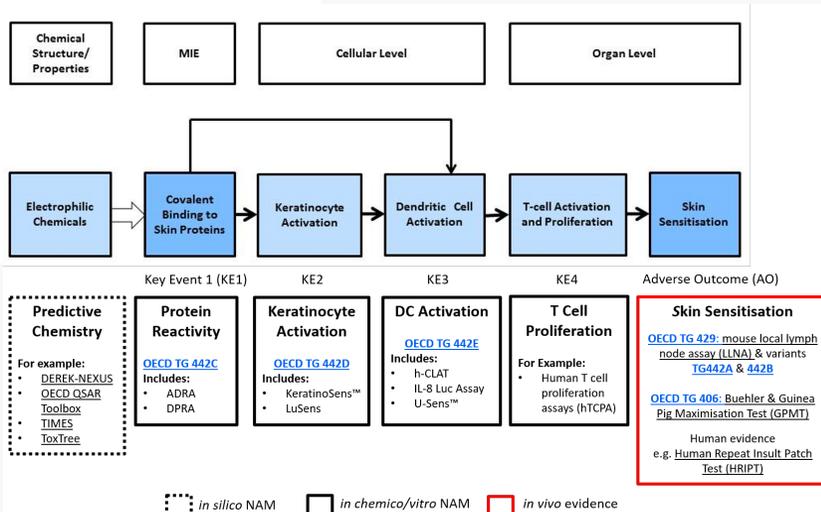
2021

'Next Generation' Risk Assessment

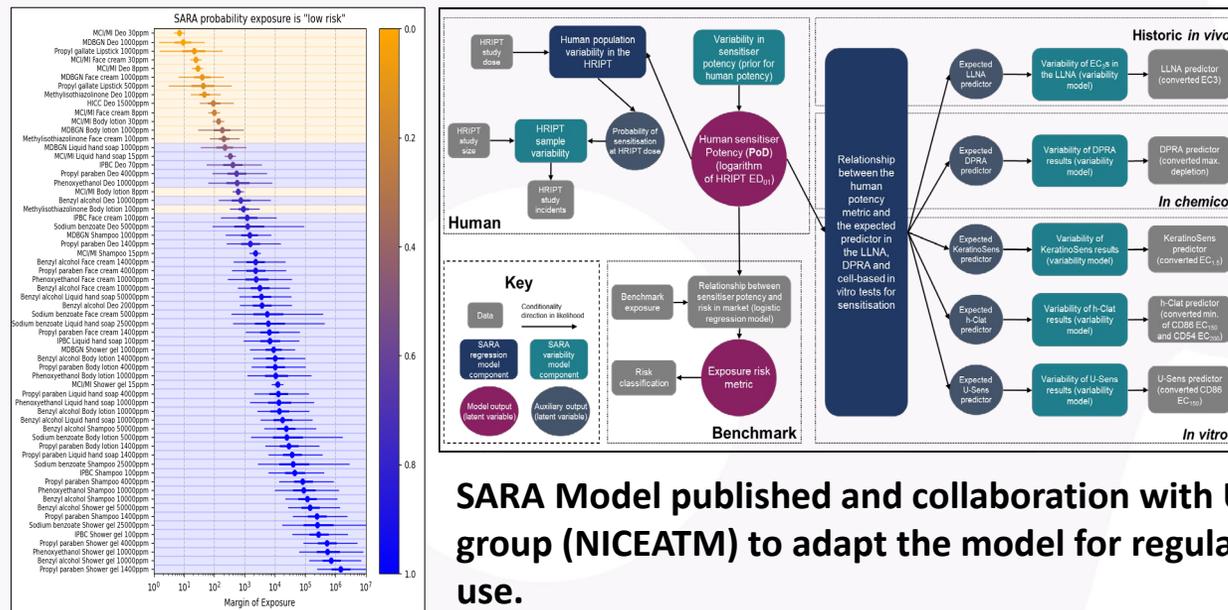
based on advances in human biology and in vitro/computational modelling

Success in skin allergy NGRA- Unilever SARA Model

NAMs mapped into the AOP

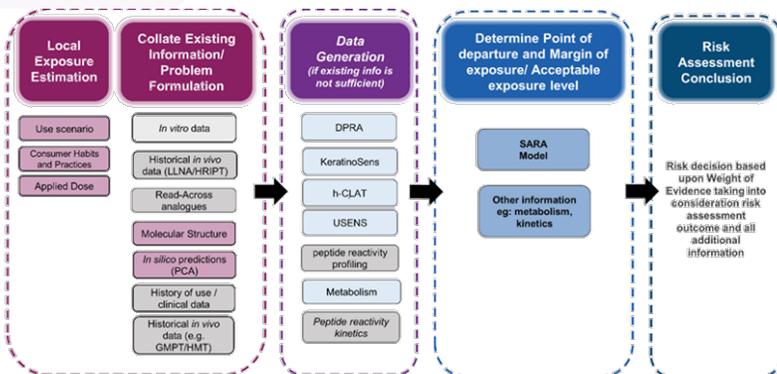


Bayesian computational model that integrates information from the historical data and NAMs



SARA Model published and collaboration with US Gov. group (NICEATM) to adapt the model for regulatory use.

Developing a risk assessment framework...

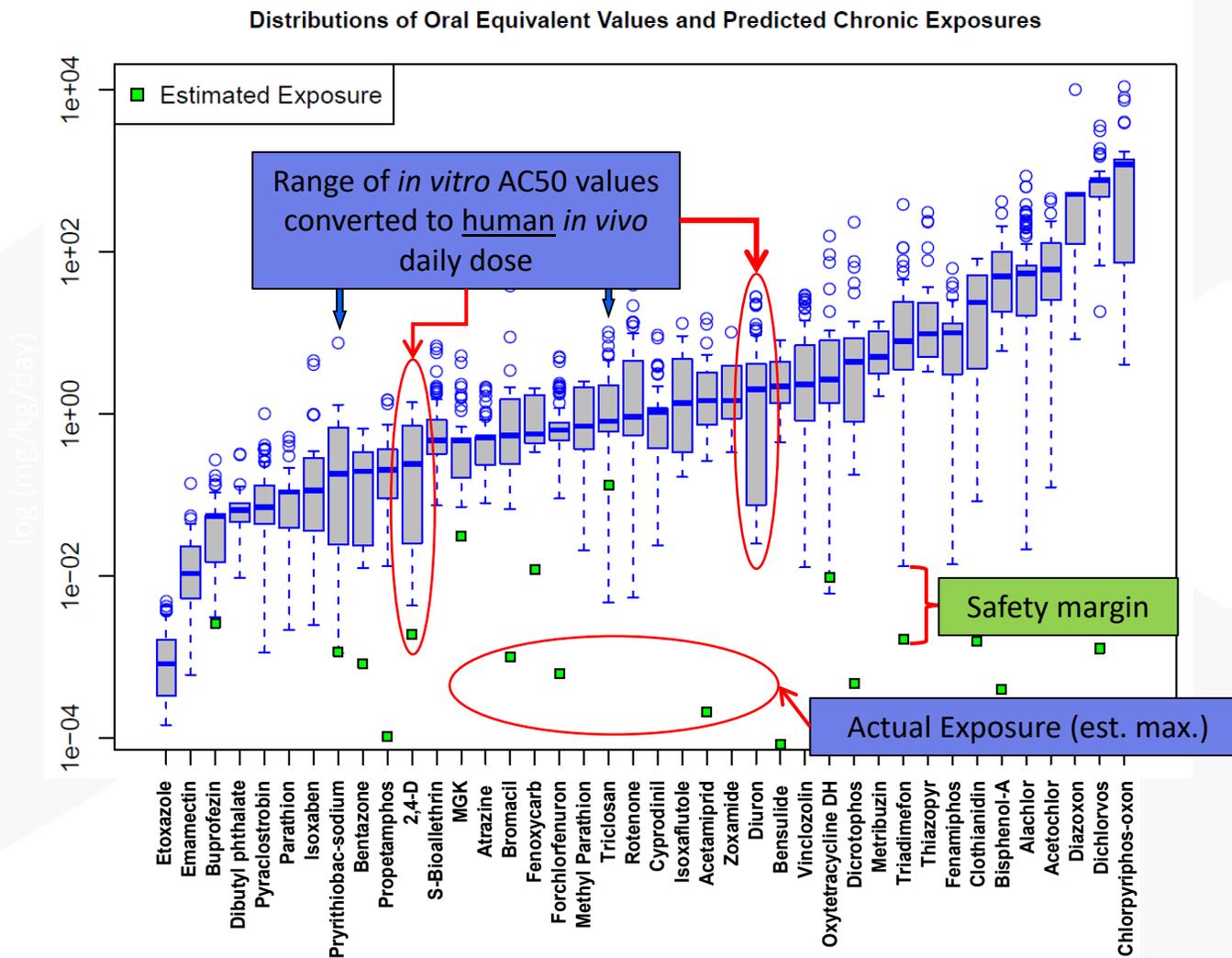


A hypothetical skin sensitisation next generation risk assessment for coumarin in cosmetic products

G. Reynolds*, J. Reynolds, N. Gilmour, R. Cubberley, S. Spriggs, A. Aptula, K. Przybylak, S. Windebank, G. Maxwell, M.T. Baltazar**

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Paradigm shift for systemic safety - Protection not Prediction



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



Slide from Dr Rusty Thomas, EPA, with thanks

Rotroff, et al. Tox.Sci 2010

Thomas RS et al., 2019. Tox Sci. 1;169(2):317-332.



Progress in the application of NAMs in NGRA for systemic safety

NAMs applied in an *ab initio* hypothetical NGRA case study (e.g. coumarin and phenoxyethanol)

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Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

ENV/CBC/MONO(2021)35

Unclassified English - Or. English
27 October 2021

ENVIRONMENT DIRECTORATE
CHEMICALS AND BIOTECHNOLOGY COMMITTEE

Case Study on use of an Integrated Approach for Testing and Assessment (IATA) for Systemic Toxicity of Phenoxyethanol when included at 1% in a body lotion

Series on Testing and Assessment,
No. 349

NAMs applied in real-life chemical safety assessments

APPLIED IN VITRO TOXICOLOGY
Volume 7, Number 2, 2021
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Use of the MucilAir Airway Assay, a New Approach Methodology, for Evaluating the Safety and Inhalation Risk of Agrochemicals

Marie McGee Hargrove,^{1,1} Bob Parr-Dobrzanski,² Lei Li,³ Samuel Constant,⁴ Joanne Wallace,⁵ Paul Hinderliter,^{1,*} Douglas C. Wolf,¹ and Alex Charlton²



<https://www.regulations.gov/document/EPA-HQ-OPP-2011-0840-0080>

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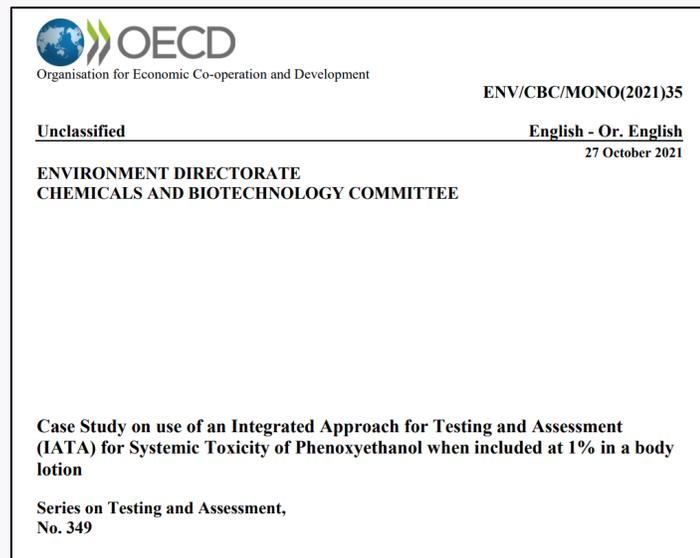
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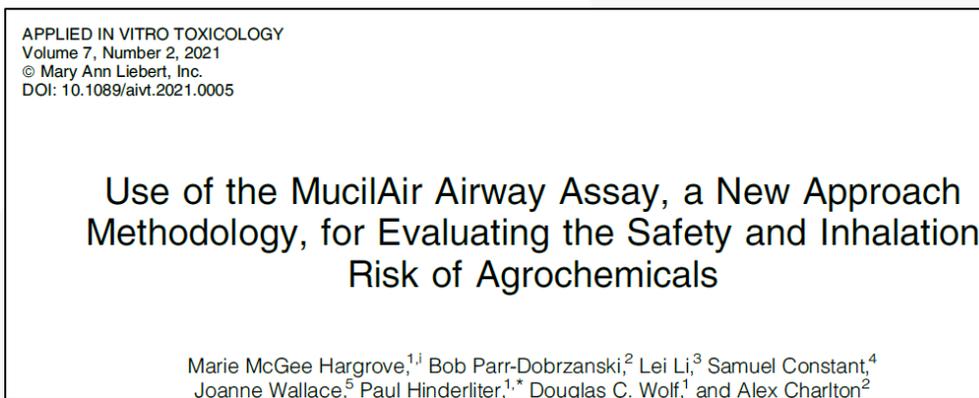
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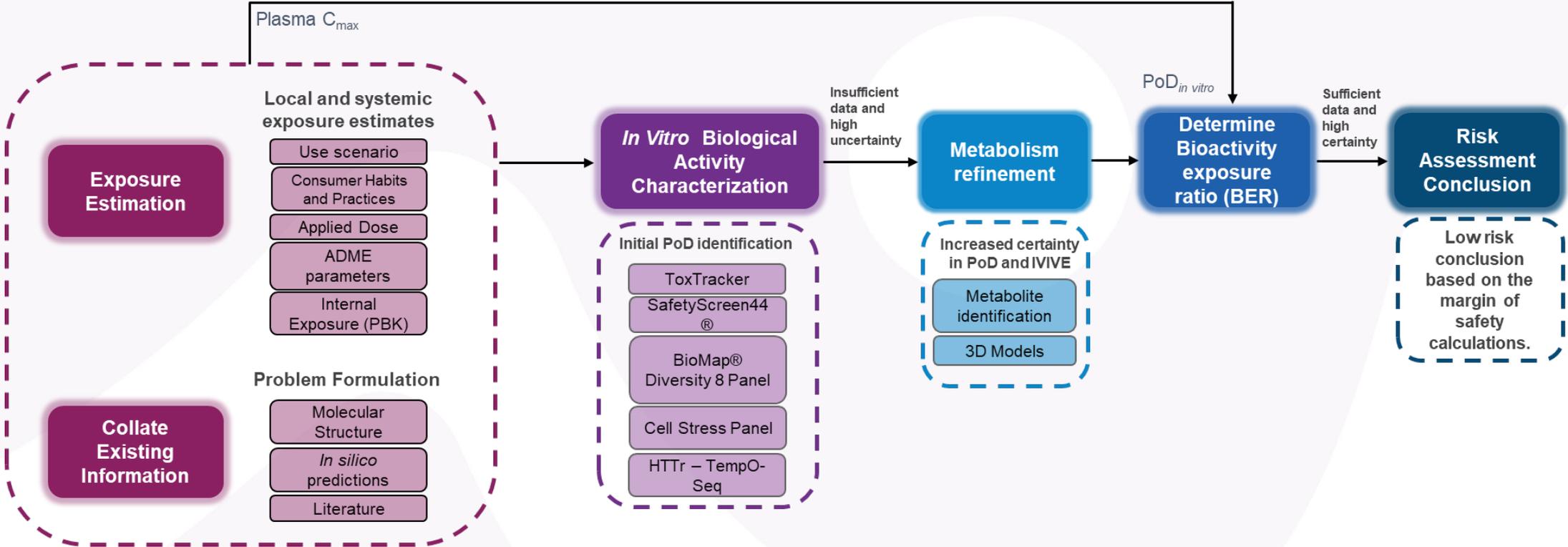
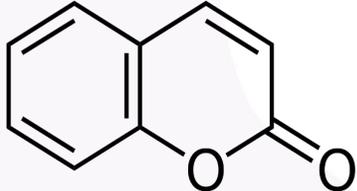
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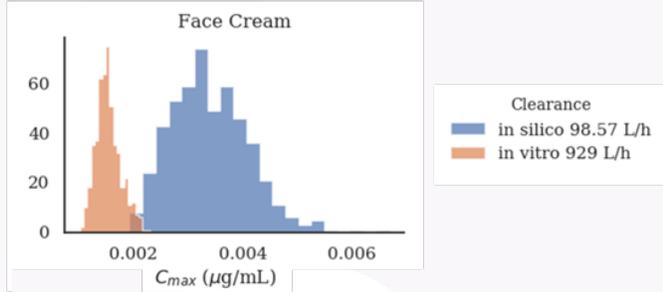
Exposure-led and hypothesis driven NGRA

0.1% COUMARIN IN COSMETIC PRODUCTS



The key NAMs in our NGRA approach

PBK Modelling



Toxicology in Vitro (2020), 63, 104746

In vitro pharmacological profiling

PERSPECTIVES

A GUIDE TO DRUG DISCOVERY — OPINION

Reducing safety-related drug attrition: the use of *in vitro* pharmacological profiling

Joanne Brown, Andrew J. Brown, Jacques Hémond, Wolfgang Jorntjens, Arun Sridhar, Gareth Waldron and Steven Whitbread

Abstract In vitro pharmacological profiling is increasingly being used earlier in the drug discovery process to identify undesirable off-target activity profiles that could hinder or halt the development of candidate drugs or even lead to market withdrawal if discovered after a drug is approved. Here, for the first time, the rationale, strategies and methodologies for *in vitro* pharmacological profiling at four major pharmaceutical companies (AstraZeneca, GlaxoSmithKline, Novartis and Pfizer) are presented and illustrated with examples of their impact on the drug discovery process. We hope that this will enable other companies and academic institutions to benefit from this knowledge and consider joining us in our collaborative knowledge sharing.

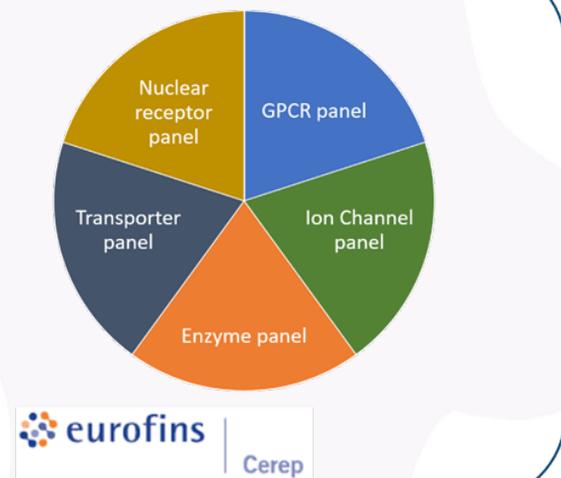
Decreasing the high attrition rate in the drug discovery and development process is a primary goal of the pharmaceutical industry. One of the main challenges in achieving this goal is striking an appropriate balance between drug efficacy and potential adverse effects as early as possible in order to reduce safety-related attrition, particularly in the more expensive late stages of clinical development. Gaining better understanding of the safety profile of drug candidates early in the process is also crucial for reducing the likelihood of safety issues limiting the use of approved drugs, or even leading to their market withdrawal, being in mind the increasing societal and regulatory constraints target (or targets), whose secondary effects are due to interactions with targets other than the primary target (or targets) that is off-target interactions. Off-target interactions are often the cause of ADRs in animal models or clinical studies, and so careful characterization and identification of secondary pharmacology profiles of drug candidates early in the drug discovery process might help to reduce the incidence of type A ADRs.

In vitro pharmacological profiling involves the screening of compounds against a broad range of targets (receptors, ion channels, enzymes and transporters) that are distinct from the intended

safety testing of drug candidates and are designed to prevent serious ADRs from occurring in clinical studies. The *in vitro* pharmacology assay that is absolutely required by regulatory authorities is that measures the effects of new chemical entities on the ion channel of hERG (hERG1), an ion channel expressed in human ventricular pacemaker channels subfamily II member 2 (KCNH2), also known as hERG1. The mechanism by which blockade of hERG can elicit primarily fatal cardiac arrhythmias (torsades de pointes) following a prolongation of the QT interval is well characterized^{1,2}, and the seriousness of this ADR is one reason why this assay is a mandatory regulatory requirement. Receptor binding studies are also recommended as the first tier approach for the assessment of the dependence potential of novel chemical entities³.

However, current regulatory guidance does not describe which targets should constitute an *in vitro* pharmacological profiling panel and does not indicate at what stage of the discovery process in which *in vitro* pharmacological profiling should occur. Nevertheless, the general need for most pharmaceutical companies to perform this testing early in drug discovery to reduce attrition and to facilitate better prediction of ADRs in the later stages of drug discovery and development.

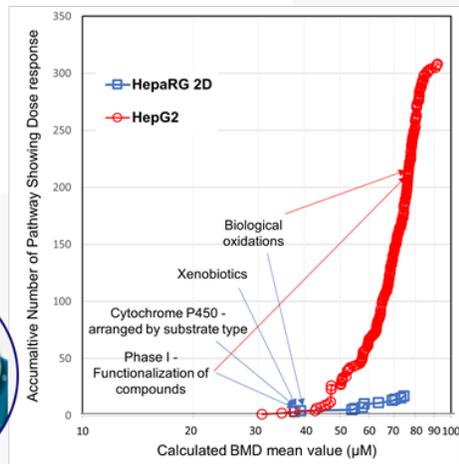
Here, for the first time, four major pharmaceutical companies (AstraZeneca, GlaxoSmithKline, Novartis and Pfizer) share their knowledge and experience of the innovative application of existing screening technologies to detect off-target interactions of compounds. The objective of this article is to describe the rationale and main advantages for the use of *in vitro* pharmacological profiling to discuss both production and



Transcriptomics

- Use of full human gene panel ~ 21k
- 24 hrs exposure
- 7 concentrations
- 3 cell lines HepG2/ HepaRG/ MCF7
- 3D HepaRG spheroid

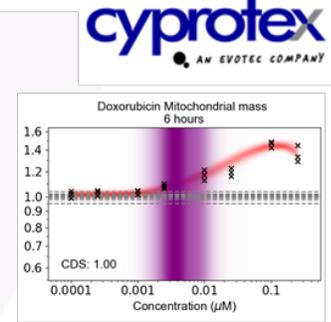
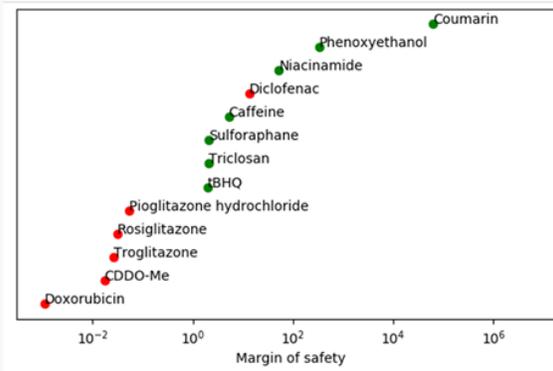
BMDexpress 2



Cellular Stress Pathways

13 chemicals, 36 Biomarkers; 3 Timepoints; 8 Concentrations; ~10 Stress Pathways

- Exposure scenario adopted for chemical is 'low risk' (from consumer goods perspective):
- Niacinamide (food, cosmetics)
 - Caffeine (beverages, cosmetics)
 - Phenoxethanol (cosmetics)
 - Sulforaphane (food)
 - tBHQ (antioxidant)
 - Triclosan (antimicrobial)
- Exposure scenario adopted for chemical is 'high risk' (from consumer goods perspective):
- CDDO-Me (drug)
 - DEM (industrial chemical)
 - Doxorubicin (drug)
 - Diclofenac (drug)
 - Troglitazone (drug)
 - Pioglitazone (drug)
 - Rosiglitazone (drug)



Toxicol Sci (2020), 176, 11-33

APRCA approach to evaluate the integration of exposure and bioactivity



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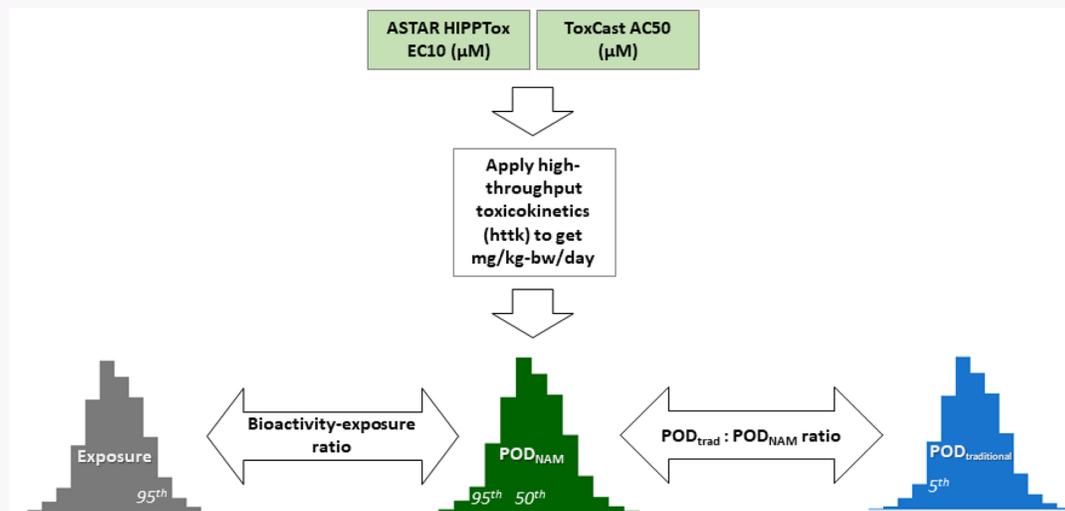


TOXICOLOGICAL SCIENCES, 173(1), 2020, 202–225

doi: 10.1093/toxsci/kfz201
Advance Access Publication Date: September 18, 2019
Research Article

Utility of *In Vitro* Bioactivity as a Lower Bound Estimate of *In Vivo* Adverse Effect Levels and in Risk-Based Prioritization

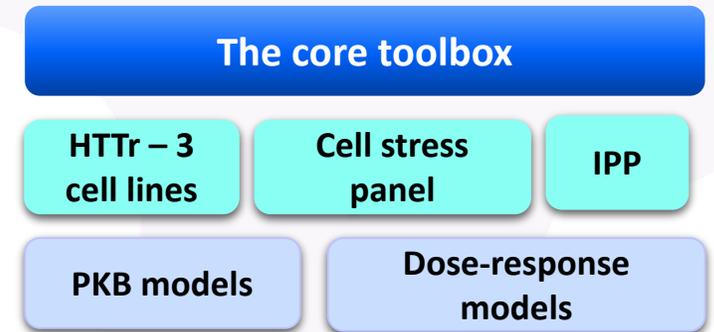
Katie Paul Friedman ^{*,†} Matthew Gagne,[†] Lit-Hsin Loo,[†] Panagiotis Karamertzanis,[§] Tatiana Netzeva,[§] Tomasz Sobanski,[§] Jill A. Franzosa,^{||} Ann M. Richard,^{*} Ryan R. Lougee,^{*,||} Andrea Gissi,[§] Jia-Ying Joey Lee,[†] Michelle Angrish,^{||l} Jean Lou Dorne,^{||lll} Stiven Foster,[#] Kathleen Raffaele,[#] Tina Bahadori,^{||} Maureen R. Gwinn,^{*} Jason Lambert,^{*} Maurice Whelan,^{**} Mike Rasenberg,[§] Tara Barton-Maclaren,[†] and Russell S. Thomas ^{*}



- Evaluation of *in vitro* NAMs, exposure modelling and dose-response models.
- For 89% of the chemicals NAM PoD was more conservative than the traditional POD.
- Bioactivity:exposure ratios (BERs) approach useful for accelerate screening and assessment using NAMs for hazard and exposure.

Approach to evaluate our in vitro NAMs and computational models for risk assessment- benchmarking BERs generated using the toolbox against existent safety decisions

1. Establish a core toolbox of NAMs (in vitro and computational) that can be used to provide BERs which enable protective systemic safety decisions to be made without using any animal data.
2. Present a proof-of-concept study on how to evaluate the performance of the core toolbox against historical safety decisions.
3. Establish the decision model upon which to conduct the full evaluation.



Overview of the toolbox evaluation strategy

Stage 1

Define benchmark chemical-exposure scenarios

Chemical	Exposure scenario	Risk category
Chem X1	Scenario Y1	High
Chem X2	Scenario Y2	Low



Stage 2

Apply NAM tools to generate bioactivity and exposure data for POD and Cmax estimates



Stage 3

Estimate minimum platform POD and population average Cmax to calculate the BER



Stage 4

Benchmark BER against risk category for each exposure scenario in Step 1

Can the toolbox correctly identify the risk classification?

Stage 1- Define benchmark chemical-exposure scenarios

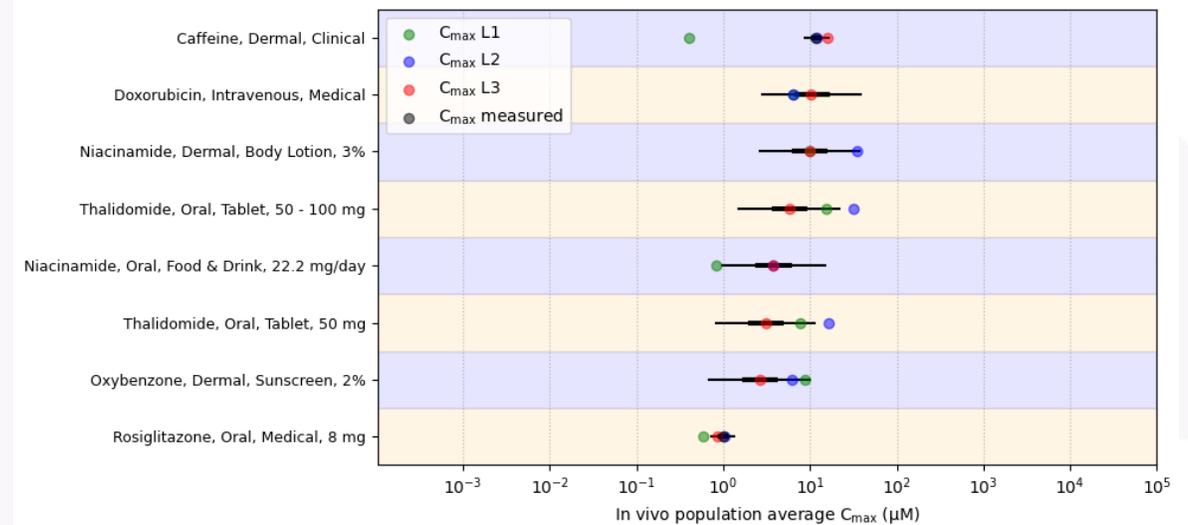
- 11 different chemicals
- 25 benchmark exposure scenarios
- Mixture of 'high risk' and 'low risk' exposure scenarios

Example of the evidence gathered for each benchmark

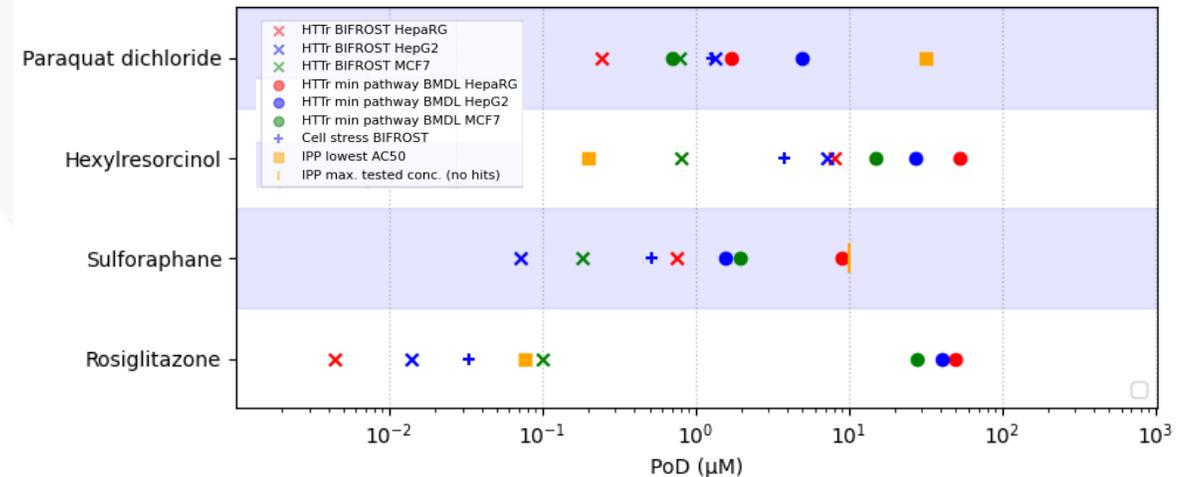
Caffeine	Oral Dietary intake – 400 mg/day	Low risk	No evidence for concern with respect to systemic toxicity from the available toxicological data, as concluded by EFSA, Health Canada and the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA).	(Blanchard and Sawers 1983, Nawrot, Jordan et al. 2003, EFSA Panel on Dietetic Products and Allergies 2015)
	Dermal 0.2% shampoo	Low risk		
	Oral Tablets/overdose >10g	High risk	Evidence of serious adverse systemic effects which can result in death.	(Jabbar and Hanly 2013)
Rosiglitazone	Oral 8mg/day	High risk	The maximum recommended daily dose for the treatment of diabetes is 8 mg per day. Rosiglitazone leads to adverse effects such as weight gain, anaemia, fluid retention, and adverse effects on lipids. Importantly, fluid retention may exacerbate or lead to heart failure and other effects.	https://www.fda.gov/media/75754/download (Yki-Järvinen 2004)

Stage 2 & 3 – Estimation Of Population average Cmax and PoD

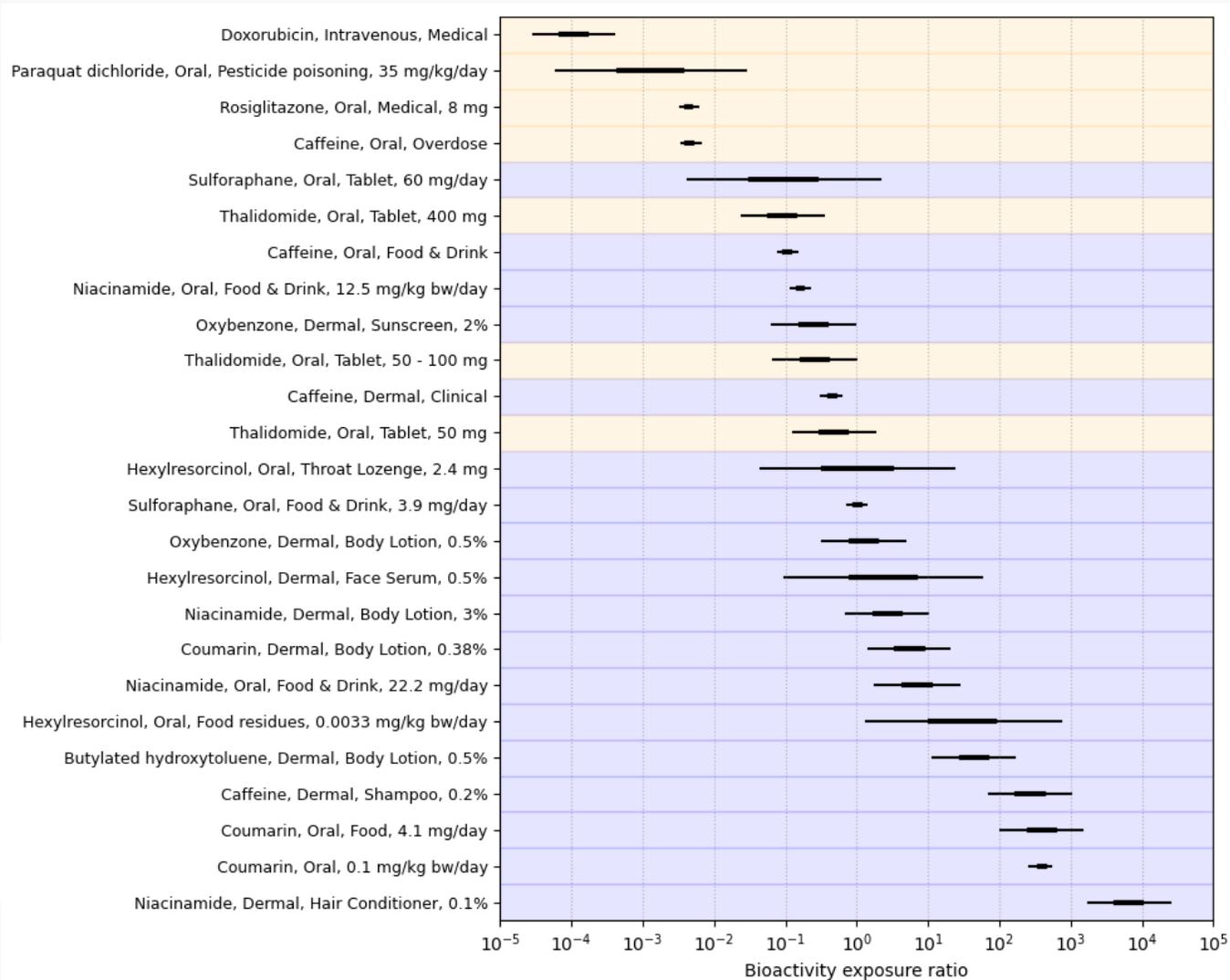
- For most cosmetics exposure, human clinical data is not available.
- There is a need to characterise the uncertainty in Plasma Cmax predictions from PBK models
- We developed a model that predicts a probabilistic estimate of what the ‘true’ population average Cmax is, based on all the training data .



- For most chemicals (8 out of 11), the lowest PoDs tended to come from the HTTr when analysed using the Bayesian concentration-response approach



Stage 4- Benchmark BER against risk category for each exposure scenario in Step 1



Centred 50% and 95% credible intervals summarising the distribution of the BER when using all available predicted Cmax estimates. Background colours indicate the assigned risk category for each benchmark exposure (blue – low, orange – high).

Conclusion & Next steps

- A core toolbox of NAMs (in vitro and computational) was developed that can be used to provide **BERs which appeared to enable protective systemic safety decisions** to be made without using any animal data.
- This work will enable a full evaluation of the performance of the toolbox to ensure it is protective and useful across a broader range of chemical exposures

Testing 40+ chemicals
using the exact same
approach

Addition of DART tools
and DART chemicals in a
separate evaluation



Recognition of NGRA in cosmetic safety assessment...



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Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

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Principles underpinning the use of new methodologies in the risk assessment of cosmetic ingredients

Matthew Dent^{a,*}, Renata Teixeira Amaral^b, Pedro Amores Da Silva^b, Jay Ansell^c, Fanny Boisleve^d, Masato Hatao^e, Akihiro Hirose^f, Yutaka Kasai^g, Petra Kern^h, Reinhard Kreilingⁱ, Stanley Milstein^j, Beta Montemayor^k, Julcemara Oliveira^l, Andrea Richarz^m, Rob Taalmanⁿ, Eric Vaillancourt^o, Rajeshwar Verma^p, Nashira Vieira O'Reilly Cabral Posada^q, Craig Weiss^r, Hajime Kojima^s

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 Cosmetics risk assessment

ABSTRACT
 Consumer safety is a pre-emptive approach to ensuring safe products to the consumer. The current approach is based on the application of new methodologies in the risk assessment of each NGRAs means of achieving the overall goal of no harm; how an NGRA literature search and evaluation of the assessment step of uncertainty). Those who apply the application of novel

... Could we apply similar approaches to chemical registration?

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<https://doi.org/10.1007/s00204-021-03215-9>

REGULATORY TOXICOLOGY

A framework for chemical safety assessment incorporating new approach methodologies within REACH

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Scientific Committee on Consumer Safety
 SCCS

THE SCCS NOTES OF GUIDANCE FOR THE TESTING OF
 COSMETIC INGREDIENTS AND THEIR SAFETY
 EVALUATION
 11TH REVISION



The SCCS adopted this guidance document at its plenary meeting on 30-31 March 2021

International
 Cooperation on
 Cosmetics
 Regulation
 (2018)



European Commission: Scientific Committee on Consumer Safety (2021)

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