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Integrating multi-omics and high-content screening data to link biological network perturbations with cellular phenotypes to elucidate pathways of toxicity

### Ignacio Gonzalez Suarez, Ph.D.

Senior scientist, Philip Morris International R&D

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# How to apply omics and cellular imaging to toxicological assessment

Ignacio Gonzalez Suarez, Ph.D.

Senior scientist,

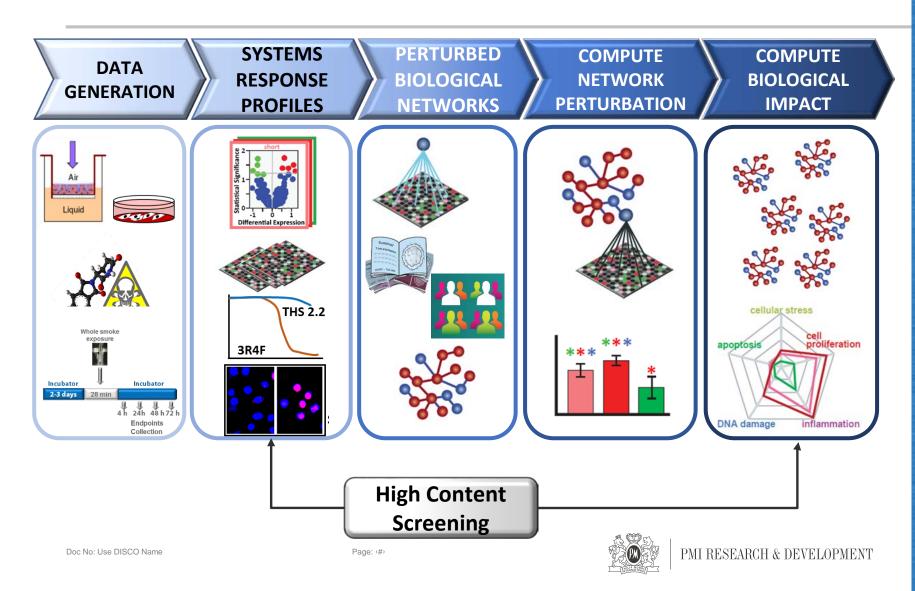
Philip Morris International R&D

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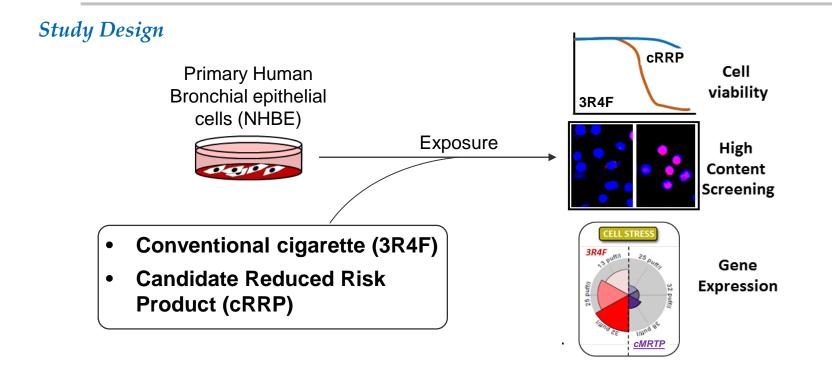
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## Systems Toxicology Assessment workflow at PMI

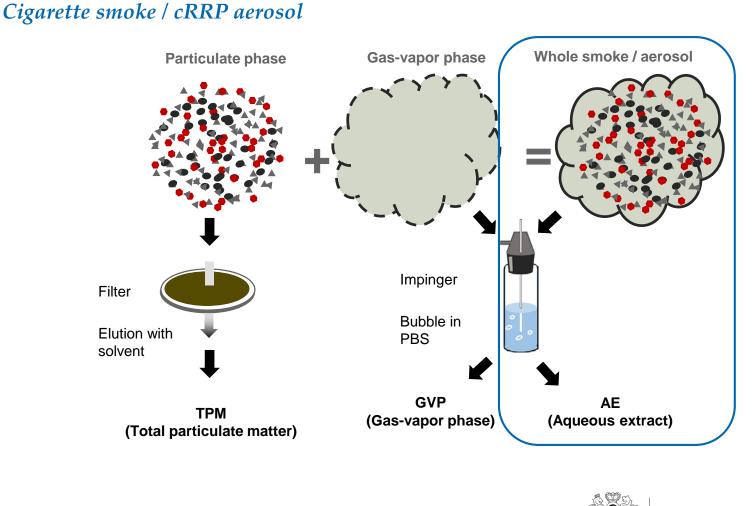






### What is the Biological impact of a cRRP compared to 3R4F?



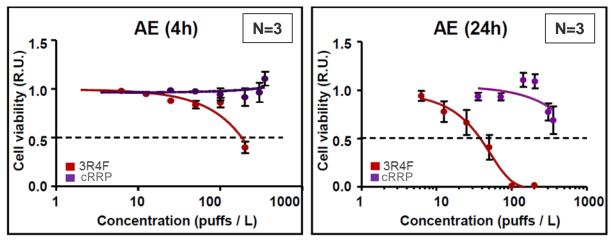


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### Step I: Cell Viability



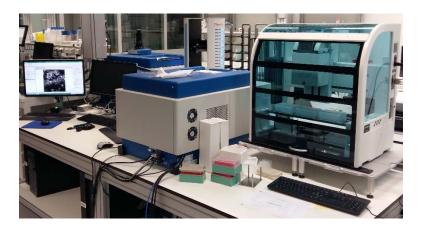
Gonzalez-Suarez et al. Chem. Res. Tox. 2015

- ✓ Dose-dependent decrease in cell viability upon exposure to 3R4F AE.
- ✓ Selected appropriate doses for HCS analysis



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### Step II: High-Content Screening

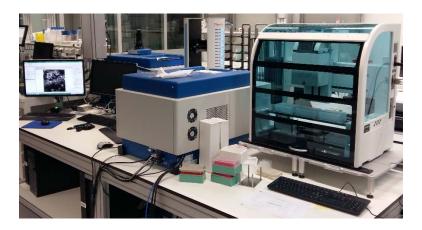


- 7 Different Assays
- 14 Toxicological endpoints
- 6 Doses + vehicle
- 3 replicate wells per dose
- 2 time points (4h & 24h)
- $\geq$  3 independent experiments

Cell Count • **Proliferation**  Cell cycle Phospho-H2AX **DNA Damage**  Phospho cJun Cell / Oxidative stress ROS formation **GSH** content • Caspase 3/7 Cytochrome C **Apoptosis / necrosis** Membrane permeability • Nuclear size Mitochondrial mass **Mitochondrial health** Mitochondrial potential NF- $\kappa\beta$  translocation Inflammation Gap-Junction **Cell communication** 



### Step II: High-Content Screening



- 7 Different Assays
- 14 Toxicological endpoints
- 6 Doses + vehicle
- 3 replicate wells per dose
- 2 time points (4h & 24h)
- $\geq$  3 independent experiments

	3R	24F	cRRP	
	4h	24h	4h	24h
Cell Count	-	100	-	200*
DNA Damage (p-H2AX)	200*	200*	-	-
Cell Stress (p-cJun)	-	100	-	200*
ROS Formation	-	100*	-	-
GSH Content	50	100	-	200*
Cell cycle	NA	13	NA	140
Apoptosis (Cytochrome C)	-	100	-	280*
Necrosis (membrane permeability)	100	100	350*	-
Mitochondrial Membrane Potential	-	100	-	280
Mitochondrial Mass	<b>50</b> *	200*	-	-

Gonzalez-Suarez et al. Chem. Res. Tox. 2015

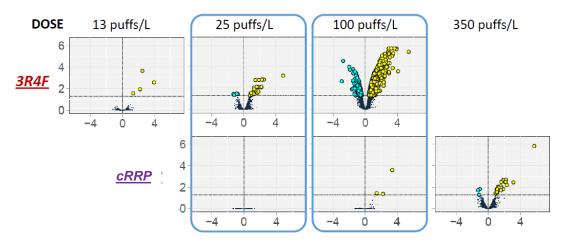
- ✓ Dose-dependent responses in multiple endpoints upon exposure to 3R4F.
- ✓ Selected appropriate doses for Transcriptomics



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### Gene expression (DEG)

- 2 items: 3R4F & cRRP
- 3 Doses + vehicle
- 1 time points (4h)
- ≥ 3 independent experiments

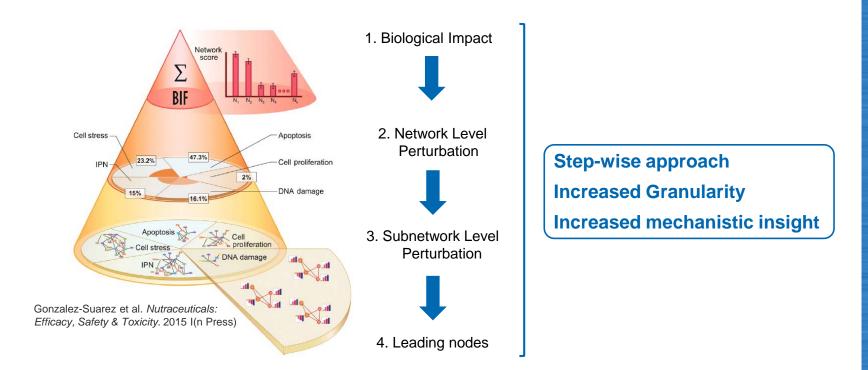


Gonzalez-Suarez et al. Chem. Res. Tox. 2015

### ✓ Increased number of DEG in response to 3R4F compared to cRRP.



### Gene expression (Network Biology)





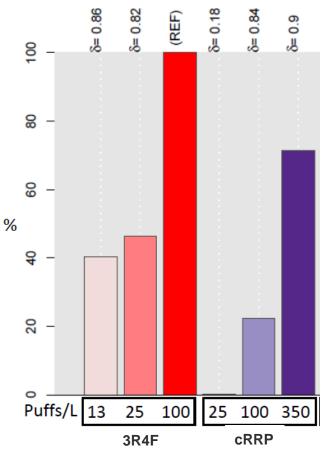
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### Gene expression: Biological Impact Factor (BIF)

- Sum of all perturbations across all biological networks
- Vehicle control (0%)
- Reference value (100%)
- Reference: highest level of overall perturbation
- $\delta$  value (-1 to 1): compares underlying biology to reference



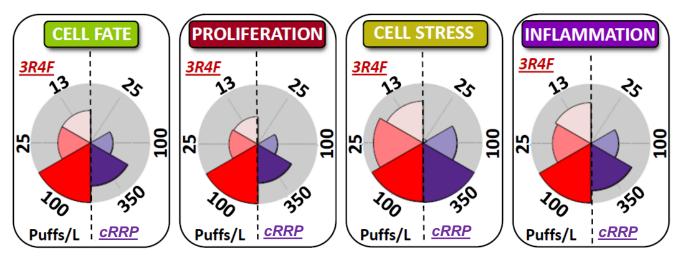
- ✓ At comparable doses, lower biological impact of cRRP
- $\checkmark~\delta$  suggest similar underlying biology between 3R4F and cRRP



Gonzalez-Suarez et al. Chem. Res. Tox. 2015



### Gene expression: BIF Mechanistic Components



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- ✓ Dose-dependent responses in 3R4F and cRRP.
  - ✓ At comparable doses, lower biological impact of cMRTP



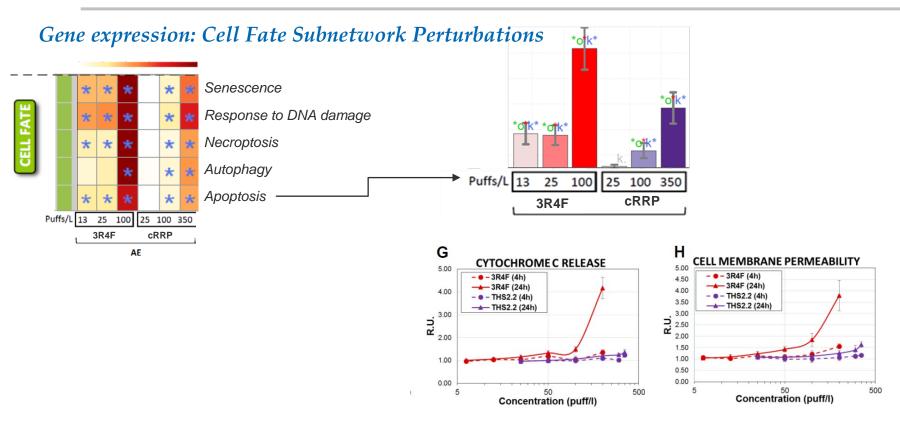
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- Surface area proportional to level of network perturbation
- Vehicle control (0%)
- Values normalized to reference

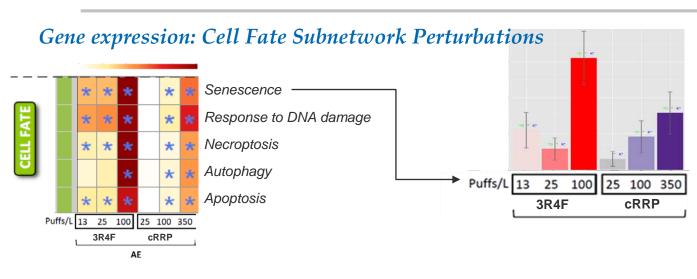
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100%

80%

60%

40%

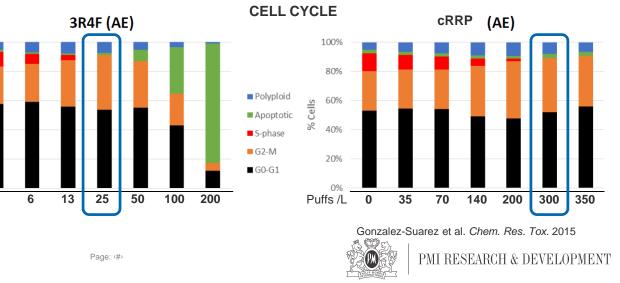
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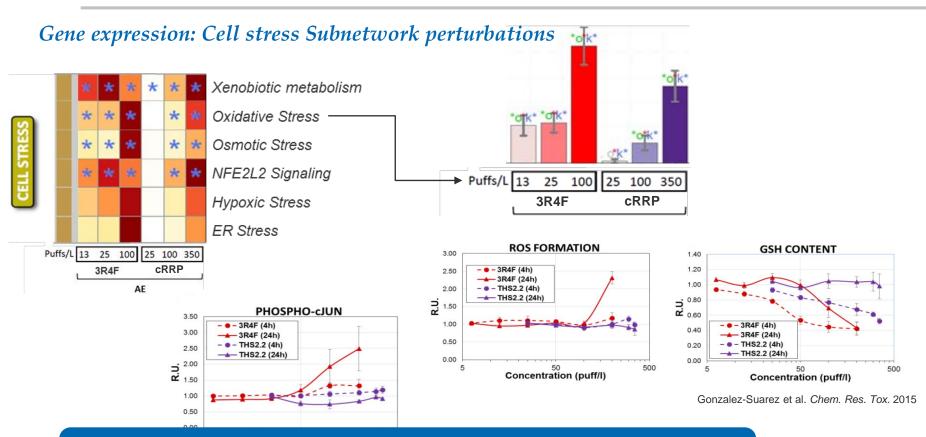
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## Exposure to cRRP has a lower biological impact on NHBE cells compared to 3R4F

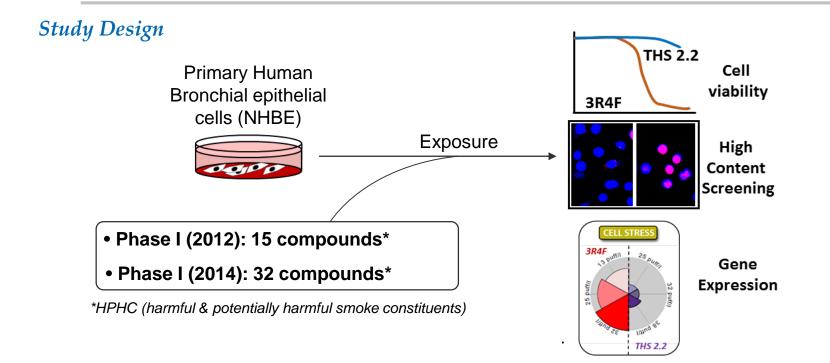
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## **Toxicological Assessment of Environmental toxicants**



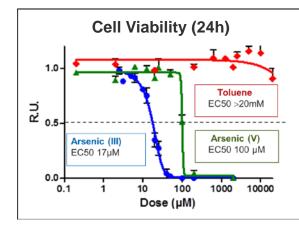
### What is the Biological impact of these chemicals in NHBE cells?



## **Toxicological Assessment of Environmental toxicants**

### Step I: Cell Viability

- 32 toxicants
- 6 Doses + vehicle
- 24h exposure
- ≥ 3 independent experiments



	НРНС	EC50 Value	R <sup>2</sup>	НРНС		EC50 Value	R <sup>2</sup>
1	Chromium (VI)	4 μM	0.995	17	o-Anisidine	11970 μM	0.968
2	Arsenic (III)	17 µM	0.968	18	2-nitropropane	> 20 mM	-
3	5-Methylchrysene	28 µM	0.961	19	Acetamide	> 20 mM	-
4	Arsenic (V)	100 µM	0.990	20	Acetone	> 20 mM	-
5	Mercury (II)	110 μM	0.999	21	Benzene	> 20 mM	-
6	Selenium (IV)	338 µM	0.982	22	MEK	> 20 mM	-
7	Crotonaldehyde	501 µM	0.994	23	Nitrobenzene	> 20 mM	-
8	Nickel (II)	520 μM	0.999	24	Quinoline	> 20 mM	-
9	Lead (II)	528 μM	0.918	25	Toluene	> 20 mM	-
10	1-Aminonaphthalene	<b>1000</b> μΜ	0.964	26	Benz [a] anthracene	> 100 µM	-
11	Naphthalene	1176 μM	0.902	27	Benzo [a] pyrene	> 100 µM	-
12	m-Cresol	<b>2028</b> μM	0.936	28	Benzo [b] fluoranthene	> 100 µM	-
13	o-Cresol	<b>2170</b> μM	0.912	29	Benzo [k]fluoranthene	> 100 µM	-
14	p-Cresol	5060 µM	0.900	30	Dibenz [a,h] anthracene	> 100 µM	-
15	Acrilamide	5880 µM	0.981	31	Dibenzo [a,l] pyrene	> 100 µM	-
16	Phenol	6680 µM	0.982	32	Indeno [1,2,3-cd] Pyrene	> 100 µM	-

✓ Dose-dependent decrease in cell viability observed in 17 toxicants.

✓ Selected appropriate doses for HCS analysis

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## **Toxicological Assessment of Environmental toxicants**

### **High-Content Screening**

- 6 Different Assays
- 13 Toxicological endpoints
- 6 Doses + vehicle
- 3 replicate wells per dose
- 2 time points (4h & 24h)
- ≥ 3 independent experiments

### ✓ 10 toxicants selected for Transcriptomics

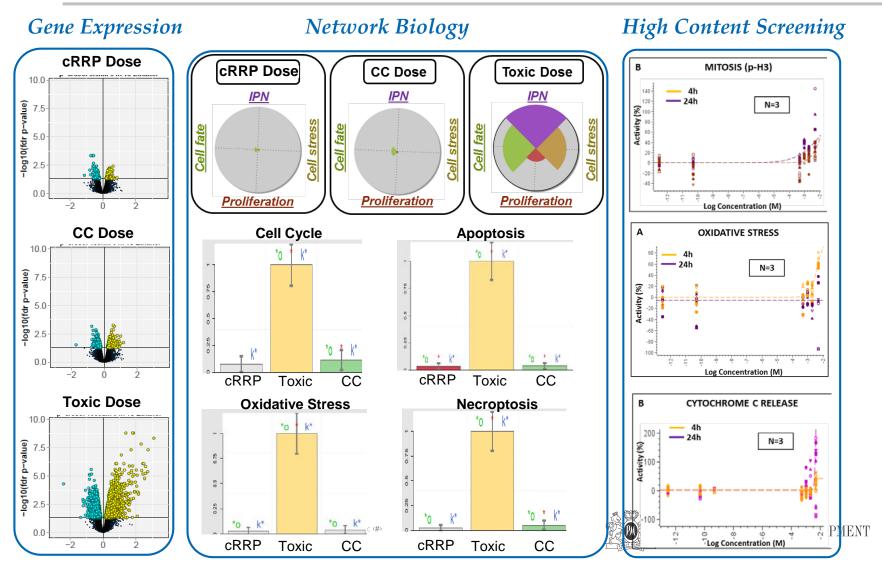
### ✓ 3 Doses selected for Transcriptomics:

- cRRP dose
- 3R4F (CC) dose
- HCS-toxic dose

НРНС		Cell Loss	DNA Damage	Stress Kinase	GSH Content	Oxidative Stress	Caspase 3/7	Cytochrome C Release	Cell Membrane Permeability	Mitochondrial Membrane Potential	Mitochondria Mass
5-Methylchrysene	4h	-	-	~	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-
	24h	~	✓	~	~	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arsenic (III)	4h		-	~~	~	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arsenic (III)	24h	1	✓	~~	11	-	~	$\checkmark\checkmark$	√	1	-
ead (II)	4h	-	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-	✓	√√
	24h	1	-	-	1	-	-	✓	-	1	11
m-Cresol	4h	· .	~~	1	~	~	-	-	-	-	-
	24h	1	$\checkmark\checkmark$	-		-	1	-	√	✓	-
Mercury (II)	4h	-	~~	-	~~	✓ 	~	~~	~~	√√	~~
	24h	1	<i>√√</i>	-	44	<ul> <li>✓</li> </ul>	<i>√√</i>	$\checkmark\checkmark$	$\checkmark\checkmark$	$\checkmark\checkmark$	$\checkmark\checkmark$
Naphthalene	4h	-	-	-	11	✓	-	-	-	-	-
	24h	1	✓ ✓	-	√ √ √ √	-	-	-	-	-	-
o-Anisidine	4h 24h	-	✓ ✓✓	-	~ ~ ~ ~	-	-	-	-	-	-
	24n 4h	•	↓ ↓ ↓ ↓	•	<ul> <li>✓ ✓</li> </ul>	-	-	-	-	-	-
o-Cresol	4n 24h	-	· · ·	-			-	-	-		
	2411 4h			- -	··· ✓			-	-	-	-
p-Cresol	24h	1		· ·	11		- ✓	-	-	-	· ·
	4h		11	-	1	~	-	11		-	11
Selenium (IV)	24h	~	11	1	11	-	1	11	11	-	-
	4h		<i>√√</i>	-	✓	<i>√√</i>	-	-	<b>√</b> √	-	-
1-aminonaphthalene	24h	1	11	1	1	11	~	~	<b>1</b> 1	-	-
	4h		✓	-	~	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chromium (VI)	24h	-	~~	-	~	-	11	-	<b>√</b> √	-	-
Crotopoldobuda	4h	-	~~	-	-		~	-	$\checkmark\checkmark$	-	-
Crotonaldehyde	24h	1	11	~	-	1	1	11	4	1	-
Acrylamide	4h	•	<i>√√</i>	-	~	-	-	-	-		-
Asiyiannue	24h	<	$\checkmark\checkmark$	✓	~	-	-	-	√	-	-
Phenol	4h	-	~	-	~	-	-	-	-	-	-
	24h	1	11	-	~	-	1	-	√	-	1
Nickel (II)	4h		-	-	~~	-	-	-	-	-	-
inence (iii)	24h	1	-	-	11	-	✓	-	-	-	-
Arsenic (V)	4h	-	-	-	~	-	-	-	-	-	-
	24h	~	-	-	✓	<u>~</u> @?		-	-	-	-

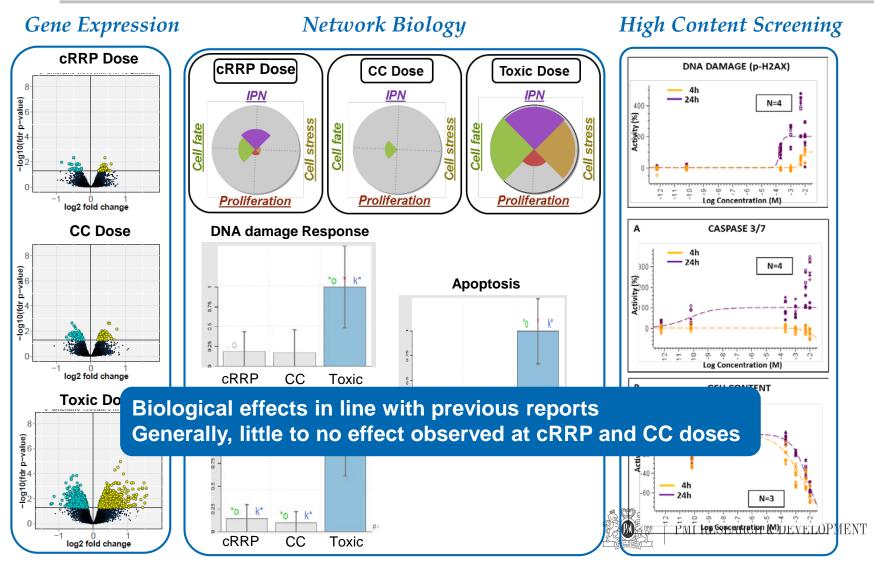


## In vitro Toxicological assessment of p-Cresol



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## In vitro Toxicological assessment of o-Anisidine



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## Summary

The combination of systems biology and high-throughput imaging tools is a valuable approach to investigate molecular mechanisms of toxicity:

- Mechanistic insight into toxicity pathways activated upon exposure
- Investigate biological perturbations at sub-cytotoxic exposures
- Systematic and robust assessment

### Challenges and future directions:

- Continuous improvement of Biological Networks
- Incorporation of additional "omics" endpoints
- Increase the number of HCS-based endpoints
- Expand the number of cellular models
- Ensure transparency and data traceabilityFoster collaboration and data sharing



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...and many more...



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## Thank you for your attention and Q&A



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"It doesn't matter how many resources you have, if you don't know how to use them, they will never be enough"

