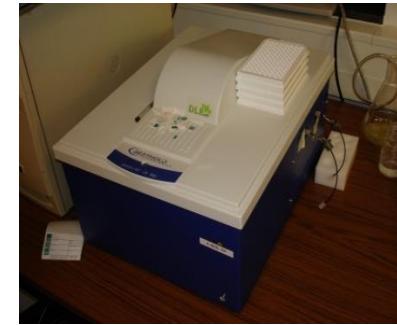
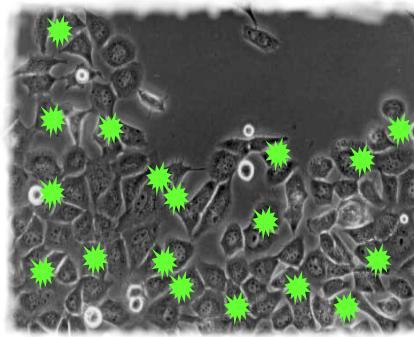
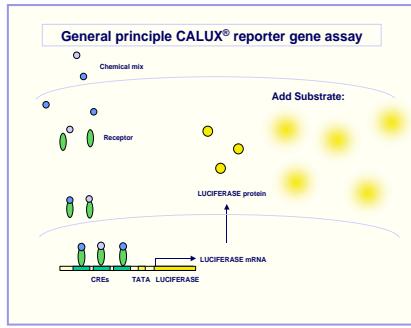




BioDetection Systems

State-of-the-art Biodetectors



Prof. Dr. Bram Brouwer
CEO of BioDetection Systems B.V

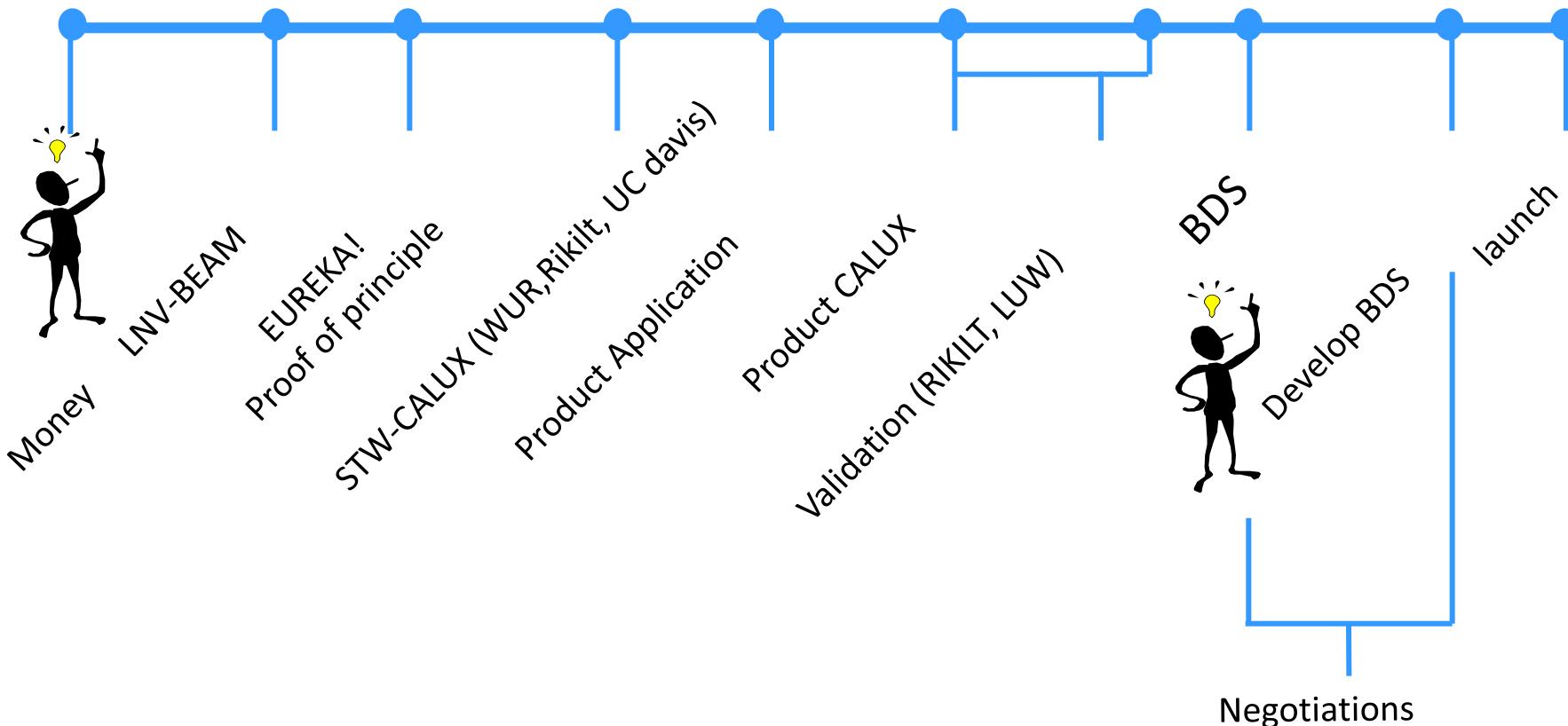
Professor of Environmental Toxicology VU University,
Amsterdam



BioDetection Systems

History: Idea for CALUX bioassay development started 25 years ago

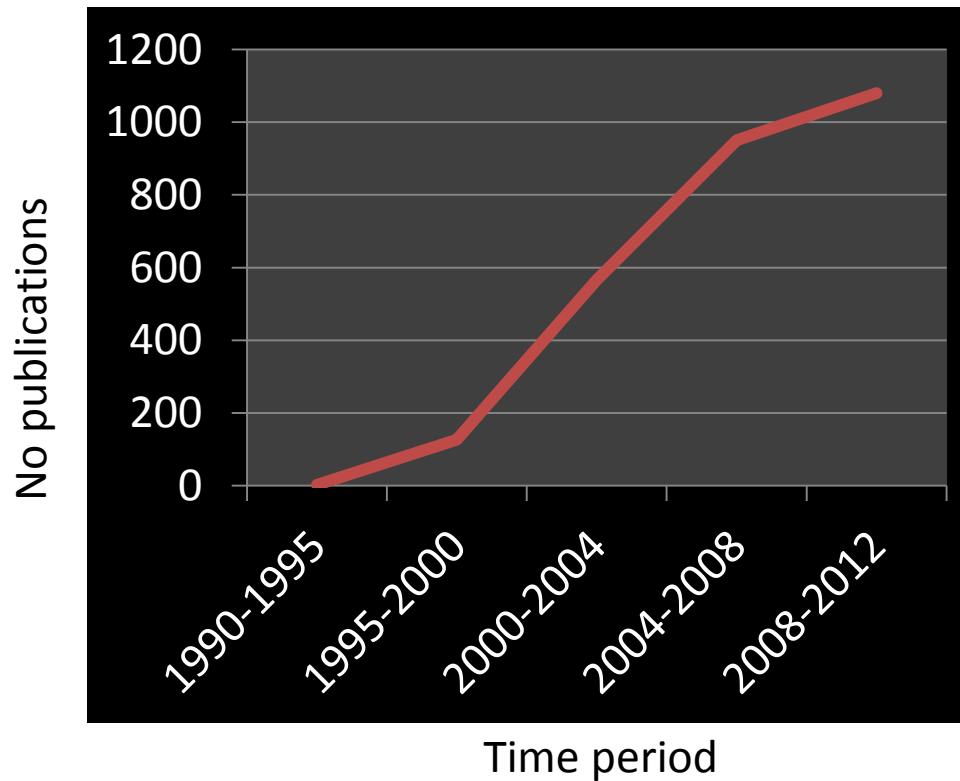
1989 1991 1992 1993 1995 1996 1998 1999 2001
 19/02 28/06





Increase in publications using CALUX bioassay(s)

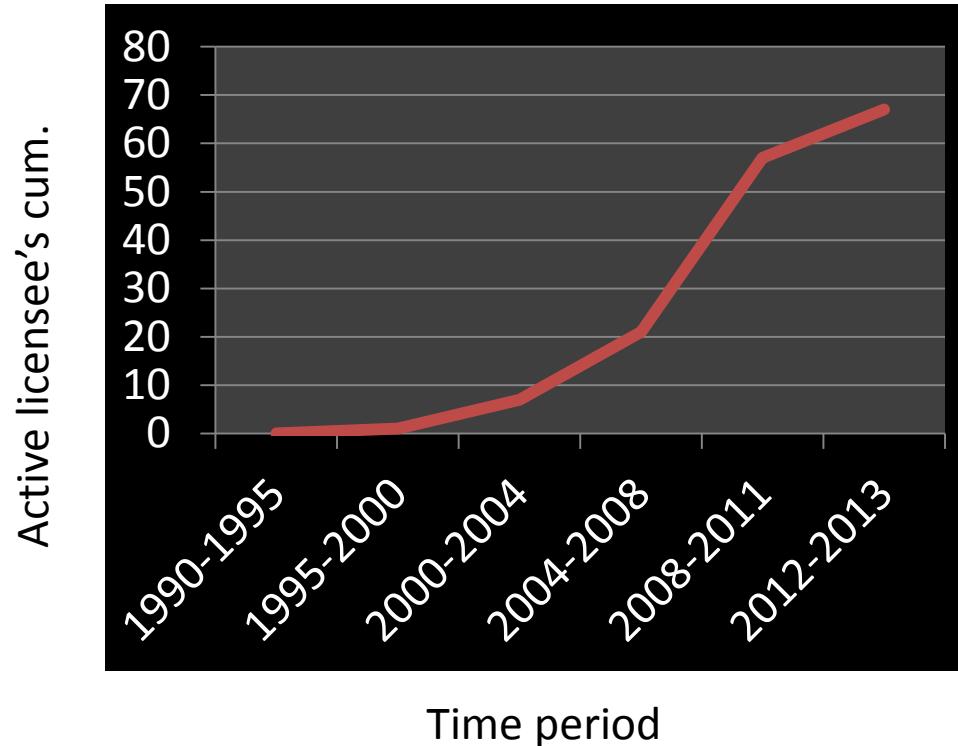
BioDetection Systems





BioDetection Systems

Increase no of active licensee's CALUX technologies

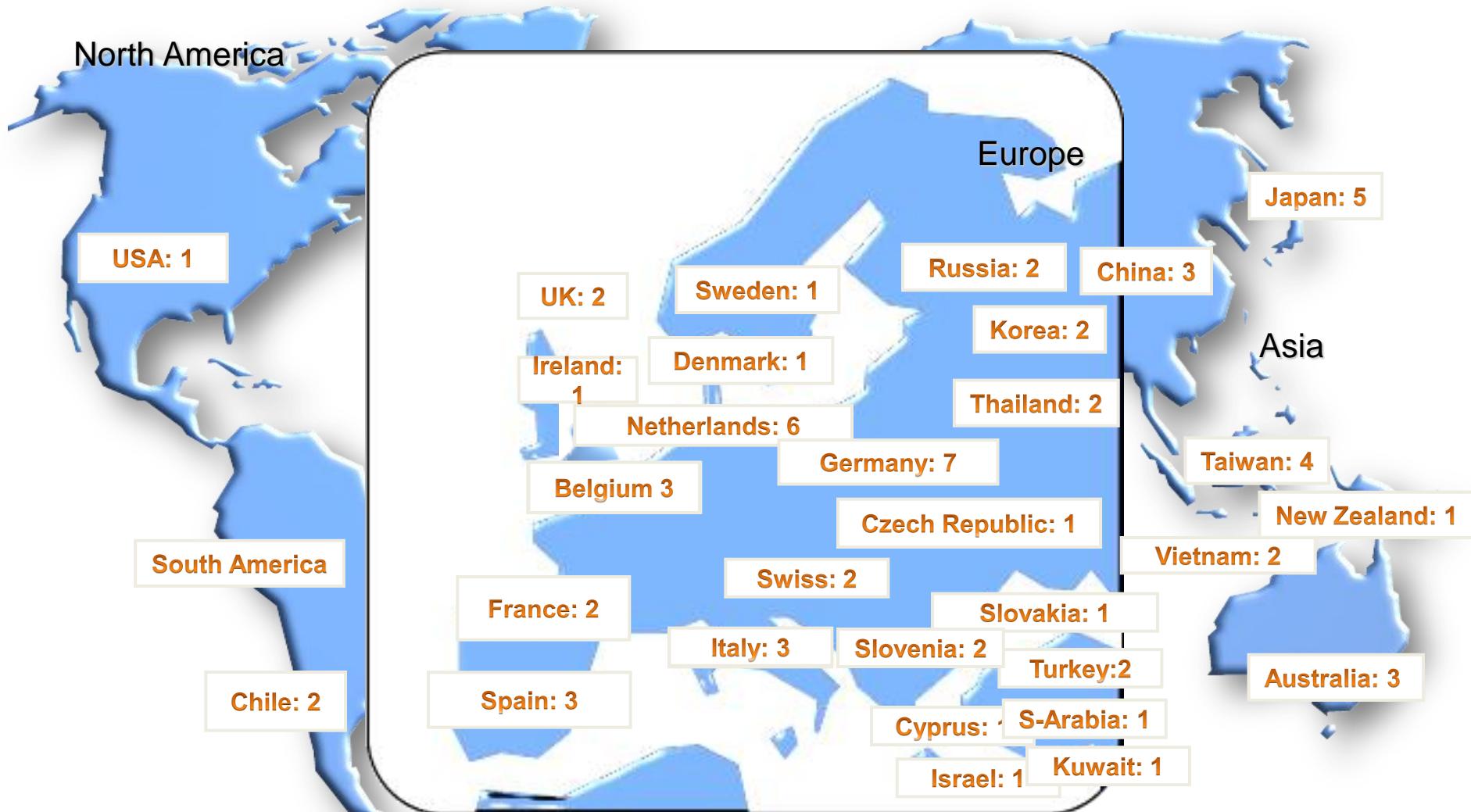




BioDetection Systems

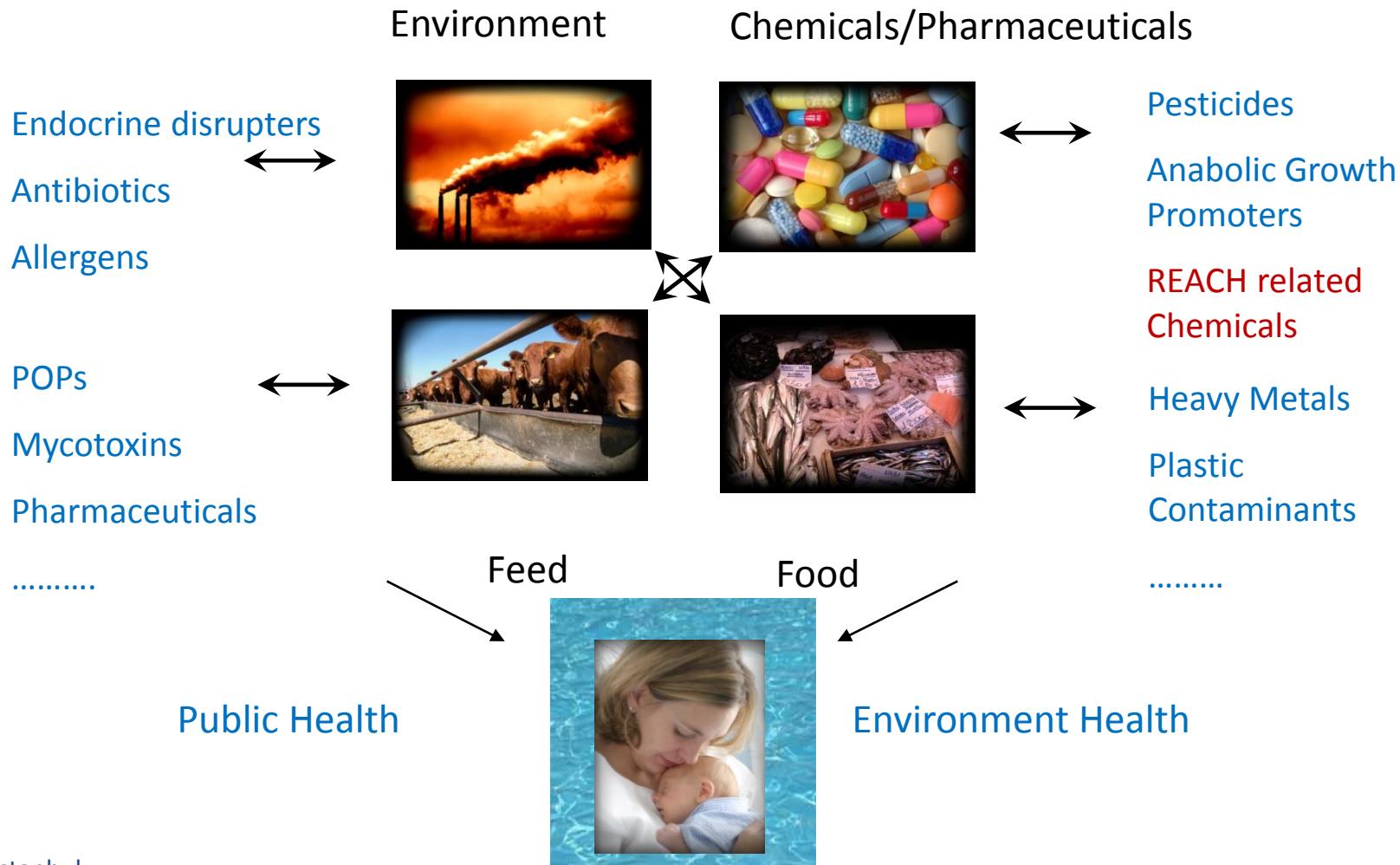
BDS global network of Licensee's

> 70



Why use Bioassays?

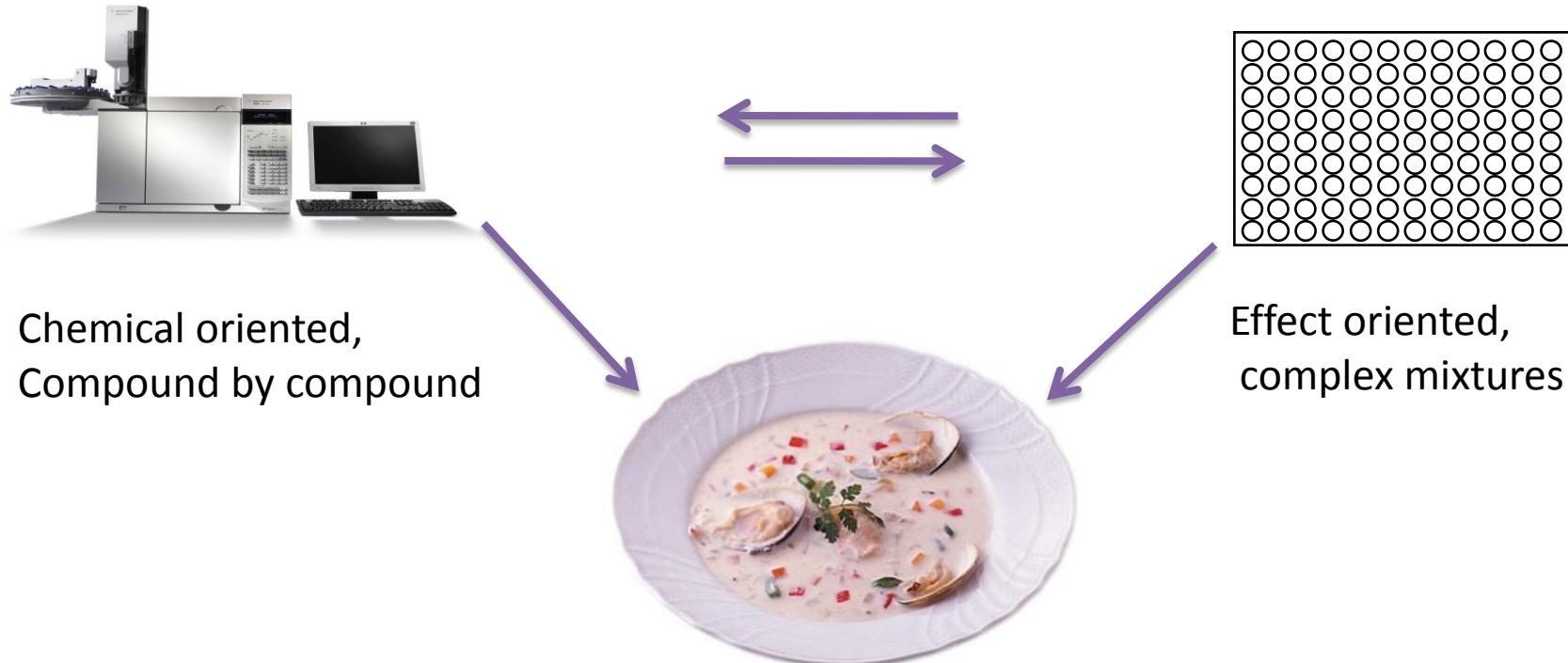
We are exposed to chemical cocktails rather than to single compounds



Why use Bioassays?

Dilemma: more and more compounds to be tested, how to manage the risks of mixtures?

Solution: Paradigm shift from chemical to effect oriented analysis:



To know if our soup is safe, rather than what exactly is in it

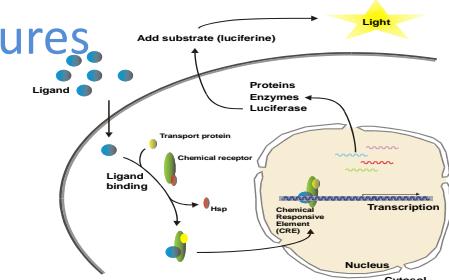


BioDetection Systems

Why use Bioassays?

Modern in vitro bioassays should be:

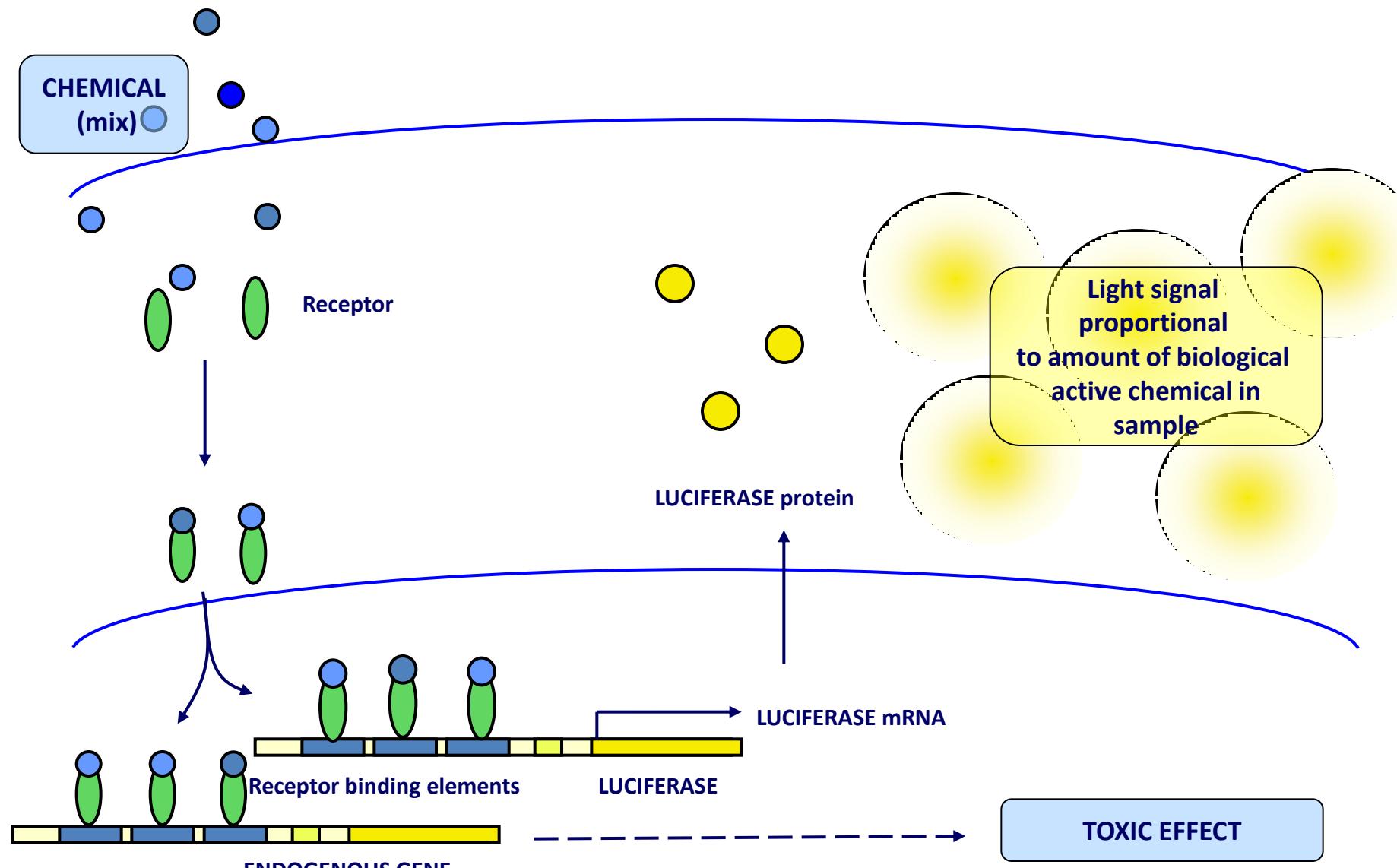
- Designed in biologically relevant host
- Provide an integrated measure for complex mixtures
- Mechanism-based
- Predictive for hazard (risk) identification



Bioassays can be operated in an automated mode and are extremely useful for screening purposes



CALUX®: effect-based compound quantification



Available CALUX® assays: list of important “mode of actions”

Nuclear receptors			Signaling pathways			Controls		
name	status	cell	name	status	cell	name	status	cell
DR CALUX	✓	H4IIE	kappaB CALUX	✓	U2OS	Cytox CALUX	✓	U2OS
PAH CALUX	✓	H4IIE	P21 CALUX	✓	U2OS	MTT	✓	all
ER CALUX	✓	T47D	Nrf2 CALUX	✓	U2OS	LDH leakage	✓	all
ERalpha CALUX	✓	U2OS	P53 CALUX	✓	U2OS	Visual	✓	all
ERbeta CALUX	✓	U2OS	P53 CALUX	✓	HepG2			
ERalpha CALUX	✓	HEK293	TCF CALUX	✓	U2OS			
ERbeta CALUX	✓	HEK293	AP1 CALUX	✓	U2OS			
AR CALUX	✓	U2OS	HIF1alpha CALUX	✓	U2OS			
PR CALUX	✓	U2OS	ER stress CALUX	✓	U2OS			
GR CALUX	✓	U2OS	CRE CALUX	✓	U2OS			
TR CALUX	✓	U2OS	ETS CALUX	✓	U2OS			
RAR CALUX	✓	U2OS	GLI CALUX	✓	U2OS			
PPARγ1 CALUX	✓	U2OS	NOTCH CALUX	✓	U2OS			
PPARγ2 CALUX	✓	U2OS	E2F CALUX	✓	U2OS			
PPARα CALUX	✓	U2OS	STAT CALUX	✓	U2OS			
PPARδ CALUX	✓	U2OS	Myc CALUX	✓	U2OS			
LXR CALUX	✓	U2OS	TGFbeta CALUX	✓	U2OS			
PXR CALUX	✓	U2OS	Metal CALUX	✓	T47D			
VDR CALUX	✓	U2OS						
MR CALUX	✓	U2OS						

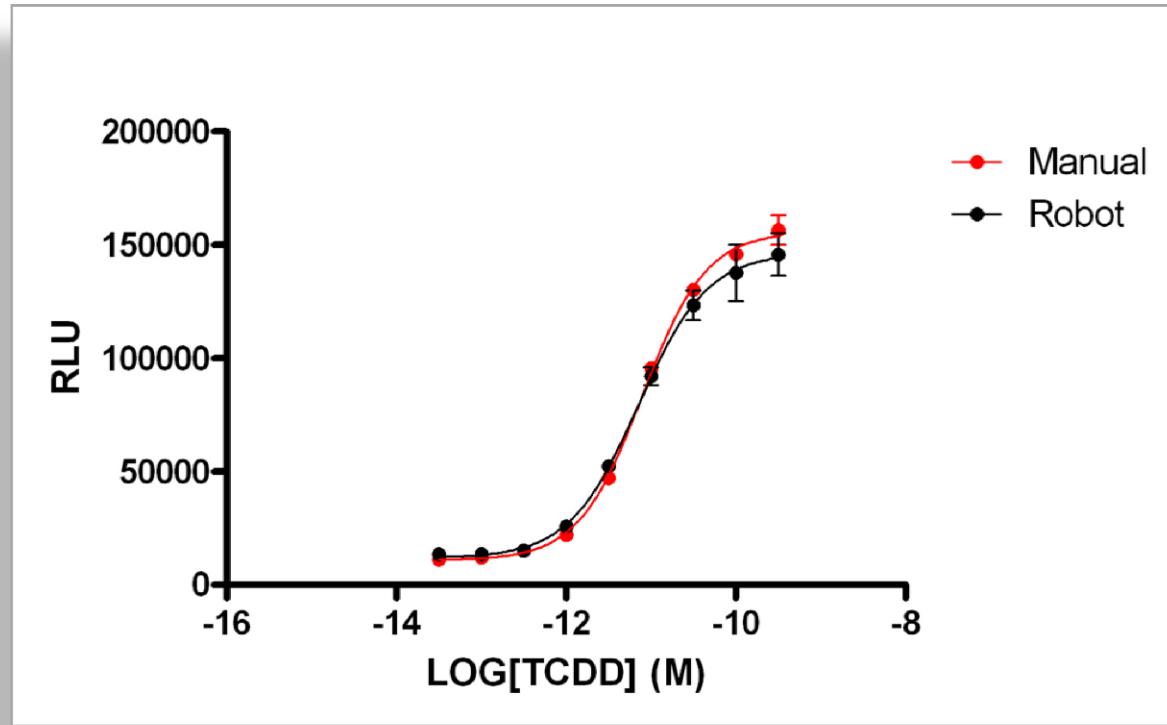
CALUX: n=28

Agonist/antagonist: 25x2=56 assays



Bioassay automation

BioDetection Systems



Quantitative HTS: hundreds of samples per week

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Data storage and calculation tool

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ChemScreen - Administration x

192.168.100.167:8080/ChemScreen/admin/administration.jsp

BDS LIMS ChemScreen PubCrawler BDS Webmail European Commission ToxTalk Bitsize Bio - Brain foo... A blog about bioassay... MilieuChemTox homepage - Fit for He... Evernote Web ECETOC - European C... Andere bladvijzers

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ChemScreen

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Technicians Projects Luminometers Plates Plate formats Mechanisms Compounds Compound batches Stock solutions Cell lines Cell batches Suppliers

Experiments Administration

Administration

Technicians Project Compounds Compound batches Suppliers

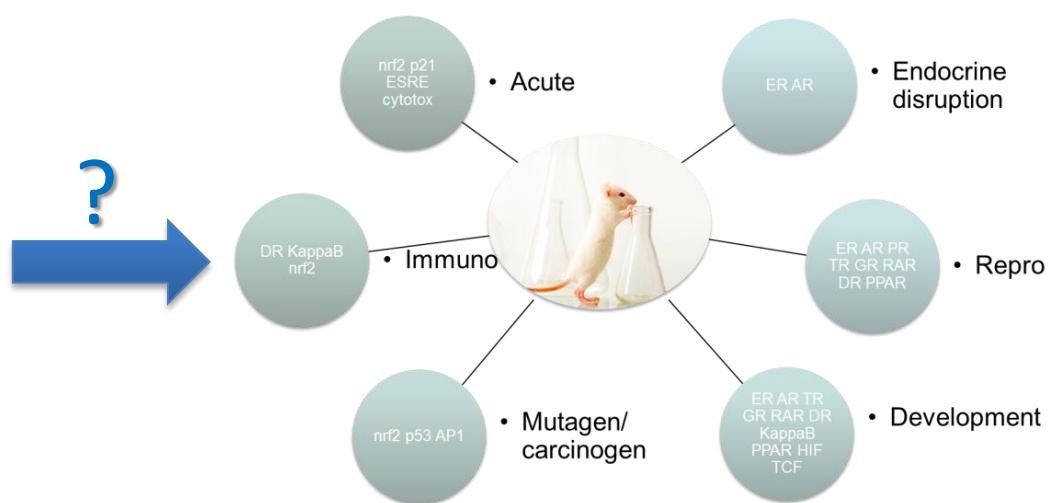
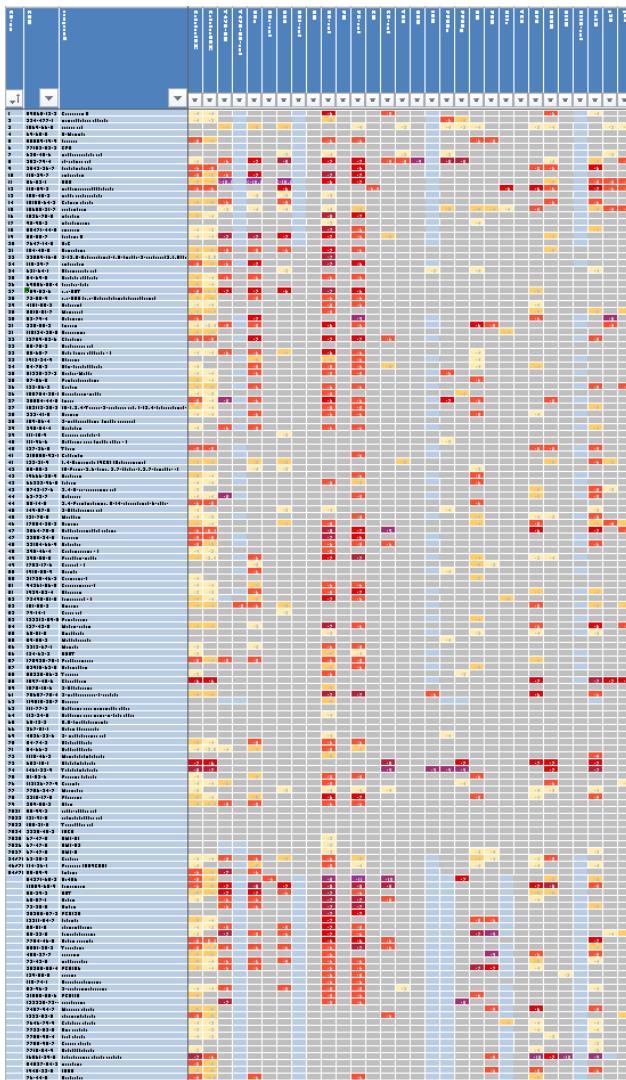
Cell lines

ID	Description	Location	Quantity	Purity	Arrival date	Remarks	Compound	Supplier
1		S2	25 g				[1] (2-chloroethyl)trimethylammonium chloride	Sigma
2		S1AA-E2	25 mg				[2] 1, (5 α)androsten-3, 17-dione	Steraloids
3		R1-A12	1 g				[3] 1,3,5(10)-estratrien-3,17 β -diol	Steraloids
4		R1-B3	5 mg				[4] 1,3,5(10)-estratrien-3,17 β -diol 17 β -glucosiduronate	Steraloids
5		S1AA-F3		97%			[5] 1,3-bis[1,1-dimethyllethyl]-benzene	Sigma-Aldrich
6		S3	100 g	99%			[6] 1,3-Dihydroxybenzene (Resorcinol)	Sigma
7		S1AA-D9	100 mg				[7] 17 α -Estradiol	Sigma

ID: Description:
Location: Quantity:

192.168.100.167:8080/ChemScreen/admin/project.jsp

HTS profiling of pure compounds



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Predictability of CALUX for Reproductive hazard (risk) identification

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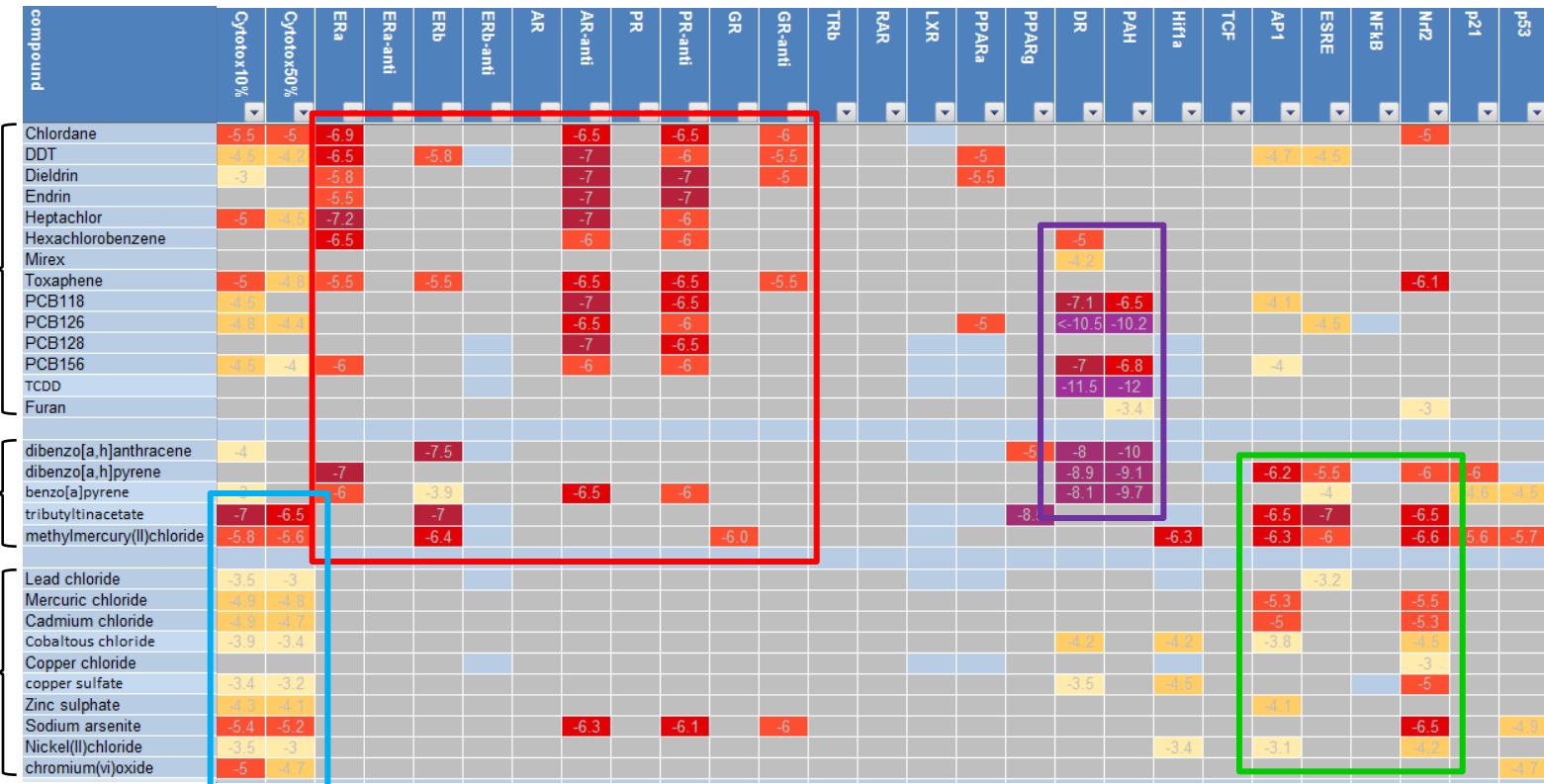
	COMPOUND	TOXICITY	EST diff	zebrafish	CALUX panel	CALUX with PBPK	cyp19	PREDICTION
1	Cyclosporin A (CSA)	developmental (immuno) toxicant	differentiation effect	no effect	anti AR, weak antiPR and GR and ESRE	negative	no effect	positive
2	Monoethylhexylphthalate (MEHP)	male reproductive organ malformations	differentiation effect	developmental toxicant	PPARg and PPARalpha agonist	negative	no effect	positive
3	Sodium valproate (VPA)	neurodevelopmental toxicant	differentiation effect	developmental toxicant	weakly positive in many assays, consistent with HDAC inhibition	negative	no effect	positive
4	D-mannitol (DML)	negative control	no effect	no effect	negative	negative	no effect	negative
5	Flusilazole (FLU)	craniofacial and axial skeletal malformations	differentiation effect	developmental toxicant	cytotoxic antiPR/antiGR weak DR/PAH	negative	inhibitor at high conc in H295R	positive
6	Glufosinate ammonium (GPA)	neurodevelopmental toxicant	no effect	no effect	negative	negative	no effect	negative
7	Methoxyacetic acid (MAA)	growth and developmental retardation	differentiation effect	developmental toxicant	negative	negative	no effect	positive
8	Retinoic acid (RA)	neural crest cell migration affected	differentiation effect	developmental toxicant	strong RAR/RXR activity	negative	inhibitor in H295R	positive
9	Diocetyl tin dichloride/dichlorodiocetylstannane(DOT C)	developmental (immuno)toxicant	cytotoxic	no effect	cytotoxic, antiprogesterin, stress-related pathways	negative	inhibitor in H295R	positive
10	Endosulfan (ESF)	neurotoxicant	cytotoxic	developmental toxicant	cytotoxic, ER, antiAR, antiGR	negative	inhibitor in H295R	positive
11	Diethylstilbestrol (DES)	transplacental carcinogen	cytotoxic	developmental toxicant	strong estrogen: antiAR, antiPR, stress- and genotoxicity pathways	negative	no effect	positive
12	Methylmercury chloride (MMC)	neurodevelopmental toxicant	cytotoxic	developmental toxicant	stress-related pathways affected, estrogen, GR agonist	negative	Inducer in H295R, inhibitor in HPMs	positive

Piersma et al. 2013
Reprod Toxicol. 38:53-64.

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07-08 November 2013

Toxicity pathways activated by environmental chemicals

no activity
 EC10 = 1E-3M
 EC10 = 1E-7M



Dirty Dozen POPs: endocrine

dioxin receptor

Additional POPs: dioxin receptor

stress pathways

Heavy metals: acute toxicity

stress pathways

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BioDetection Systems

Identification of Green Chemicals

compound	Cytotox10%	Cytotox50%	ERa	ERa-anti	ERb	ERb-anti	AR	AR-anti	PR	GR	GR-anti	TRb	RAR	PPARG	PPARA	Hif1a	PAH	TCF	ESRE	NFKb	p53	p21	Nrf2
bisphenol A	-4	-3.7	-7.3		-6.8			-6.8		-5.5		-4.5							-4.3				
Butyl benzyl phthalate	-3.9	-3.5	-5.7		-4.4			-6.1		-5.7						-3.7							
Di(n-hexyl)phthalate	-3.5	-5						-5		-5.5		-4.5				-4			-4.2				
Dibutylphthalate	-4.5	-4	-5.2					-5.5		-5.5													
Diethylphthalate	-3.5	-3.0	-4.3					-5		-4.3													
Diisobutyl phthalate	-4.5	-4	-5.7					-6		-6													
Nonylphenol	-4.9	-4.7	-5.1		-5.6			-6.5		-5.5									-4.6				
-DCA																							

Case study: CALUX panel identifies FDCA as a potentially non-toxic alternative to current plastic ingredients/building blocks



BDS Amsterdam: Thank you for your attention!



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