## WG 4 – Toxicology & Metabolism

2004 Acrylamide in Food Workshop Chicago, IL

## Progress in Understanding the Toxicology & Metabolism of AA

- Metabolic fate in rodents and humans
- Kinetics in rodents, progress in humans
- AA- and GA-Hb adducts as markers of exposure
- GA→DNA adducts (little evidence of AA-DNA adducts), germ cell mutagenicity, micronuclei
- Rat PBPK model published
- Progress on neurotox mechanisms
- Chronic rodent studies getting underway

## **Topical Areas**

- Topic 1: Metabolism, kinetics, adducts
- Topic 2: Repro/developmental, germ cell effects, genotoxicity
- Topic 3: Carcinogenicity (incl. cancer epidemiology)
- Topic 4: Neurotoxicity

## Metabolism, kinetics, adducts

- Define critical events and dose metrics related to the mode(s) of action at relevant doses for the key toxicities of AA and GA
  - Qualitative schemes for MoA(s)
  - Dose metrics for target tissue exposure
  - Dose metrics for specific toxic effects

## Metabolism, kinetics, adducts

- Develop robust PBPK model(s) for rat, mouse, human
- Determine kinetics in humans
  - Extend across developmental stages and to potentially susceptible subpopulations, as needed.
- Relative bioavailability (e.g., food vs. drinking water [underway at NCTR])

## Metabolism, kinetics, adducts

- Molecular and kinetic characterization of binding to sulfhydryls in target and nontarget sites (e.g., rate constants of binding to critical targets vs. glutathione)
- Develop BBDR models to advance the qualitative understanding of the MoA to a quantitative simulation

Priority Research Needs

 Investigate formation of adducts of DNA and significant nuclear proteins (protamine, chromosomal motor proteins) at critical target sites such as somatic cells, sites of tumor formation, male germ cells

- Develop dose response data for germ cell toxicity that addresses dose levels from AA in food (PAINT/DAPI & AMS?)
- Evaluate sperm chromosomal abnormalities (morphology and quality) in highly exposed human populations, if available

## **Other Research Needs**

 Use of specifically genetically modified mouse strains (Big Blue, tk +/-) to assess mode of genotoxic damage in vivo

Big Blue done, tk +/- in progress [NCTR]

 Dominant lethal study in CYP2E1 knockout mice to assess role of glycidamide in germ cell toxicity [NIEHS]

- Adduct levels in germ cells would be useful.

- Developmental tox in a non-rodent species (rabbit) including toxicokinetics
- Evaluate variation of human Hb adduct levels (or other marker of exposure/effect) with SCE, micronuclei, or other markers of chromosomal effects (HEATOX will correlate Hb adducts, micronuclei from food exposures)

# Carcinogenicity

- Evaluate carcinogenicity including perinatal exposure
  - Transplacental arm of neonatal mouse assay (being considered at NCTR)
  - Transplacental/neonatal group in 2-yr bioassay?
- Assess genotoxic and endocrine mediated mechanisms [some studies at NCTR]
  - Mech of thyroid tumor induction [NCTR, SNF]
  - Other mechanisms may be studied separately

# Carcinogenicity

- Evaluate role of GA using CYP2E1 knockout mouse (DNA, Hb adducts) [NIEHS]
- Path Working Group to review combined tumor slides from 2 existing rat studies
- Epidemiology in non-occupationally exposed populations – assess feasibility of using existing available cohorts

- Evaluate mechanism of action in conjunction with dose, duration, and effect-levels and onset of neurotoxicity
  - Reversibility
  - Target site (nerve terminal, axon, other)
  - Protein adduct (formation/clearance kinetics)
  - CYP2E1 studies

- Improve weight-of-evidence regarding neurodevelopmental effects at doses relevant to food intake; establish NOAEL
  - Neurobehavioral/cognitive [studies planned at NCTR]
  - Mechanistic (cell adhesion, glial interaction, neurite outgrowth)
  - Consider reversibility

- Include neurotoxicity evaluations in longterm bioassay [studies planned at NCTR]
- Evaluate existing surveillance studies (e.g. medical monitoring data) in occupational cohorts for additional data on exposure levels that do and do not cause neurotoxicity.

## **Other Research Needs**

 In animal models or prospective epidemiological analyses, assess potential additive effects to other pre-existing neurological disease such as multiple sclerosis, Parkinson's, and amyotrophic lateral sclerosis.

## Some Major Issues

- Modes of action and dose metrics
- PBPK model
- Perinatal exposures/effects
- Dose-response for germ cell toxicity

## THANKS FROM WG 4!