

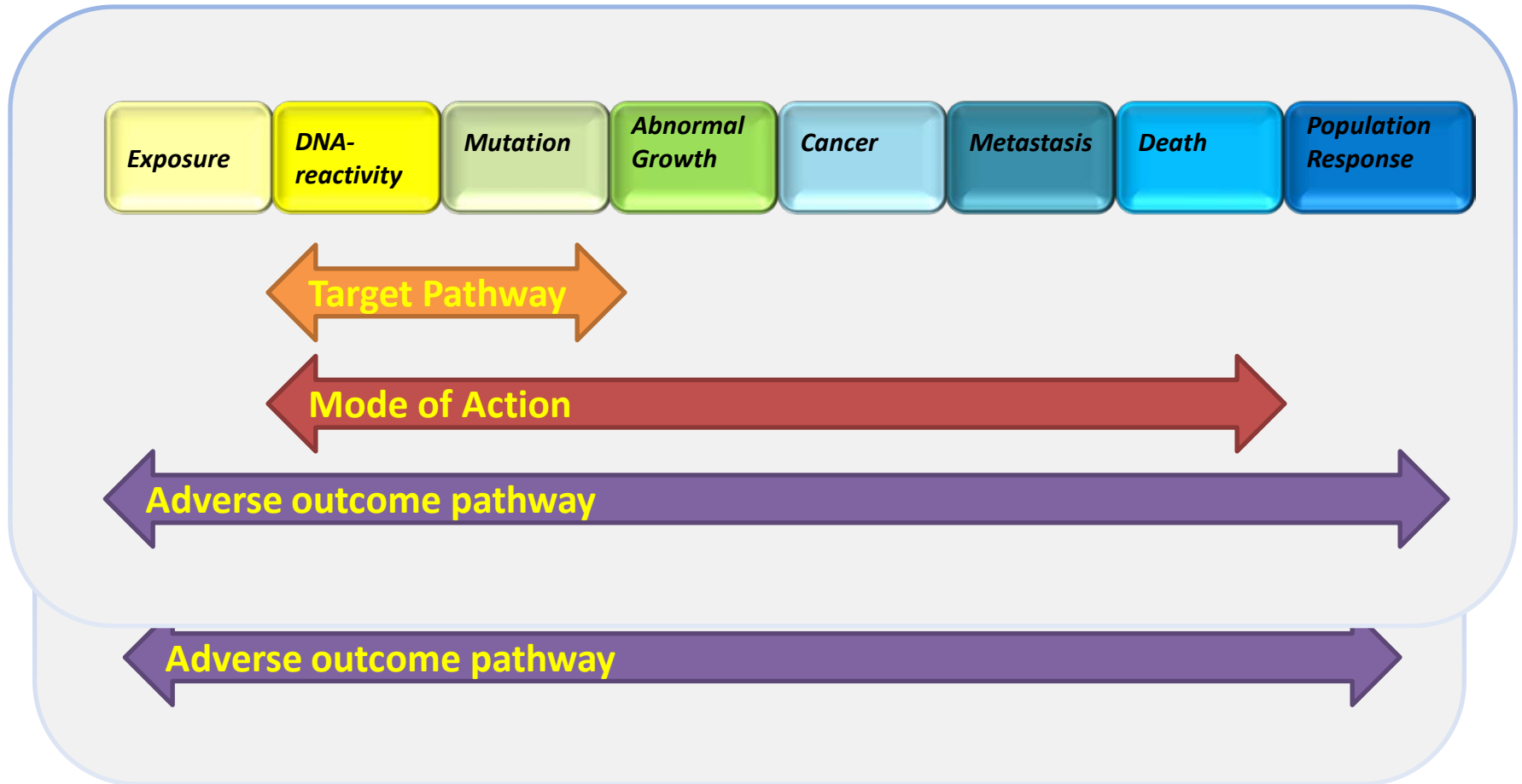


A DNA Damage Pathway Case Study at an intermediate Stage

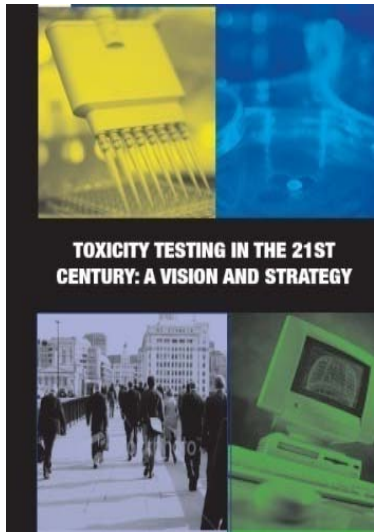
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The Hamner Institutes for Health Sciences, USA
&
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Unilever, UK

AXLR8-III
Berlin, Germany
June 12, 2012

Dealing with mutagens in the AOP framework



Biological Signaling or Toxicity Pathways *in vitro*

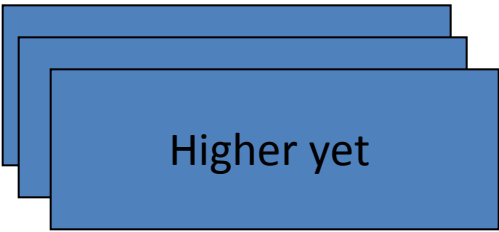


in vitro exposure

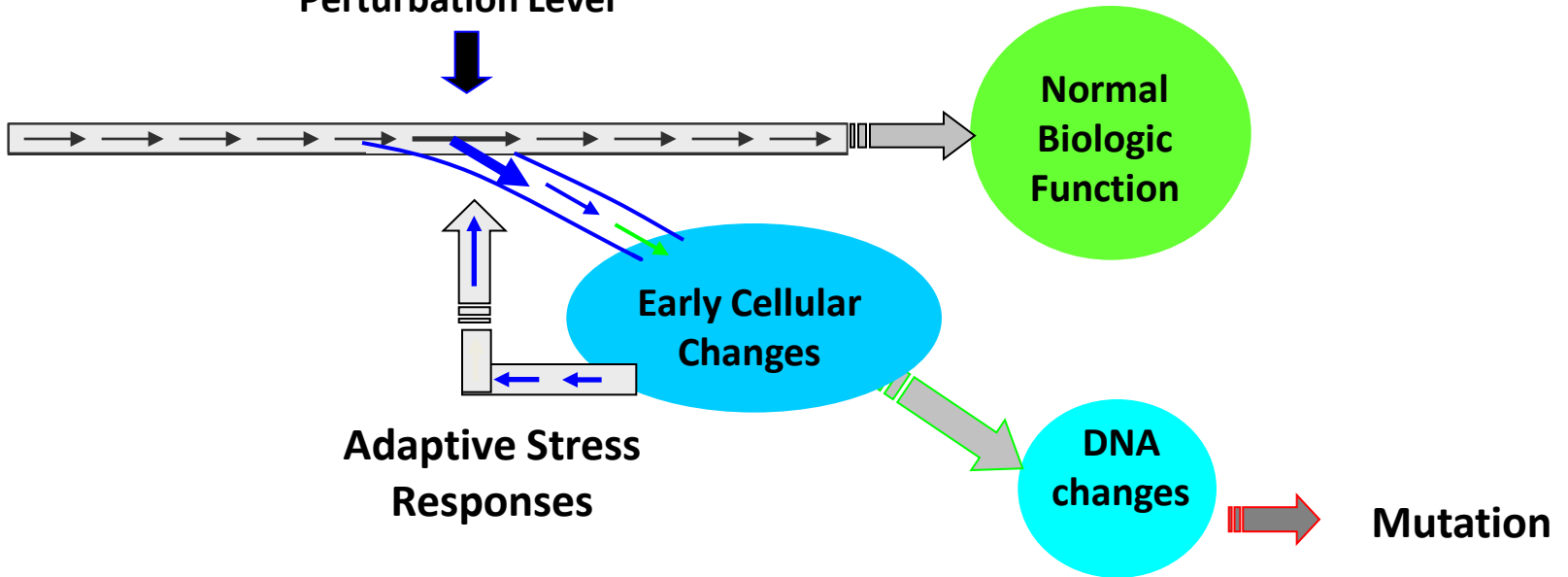
Concentration

Biologic Interaction

Perturbation Level



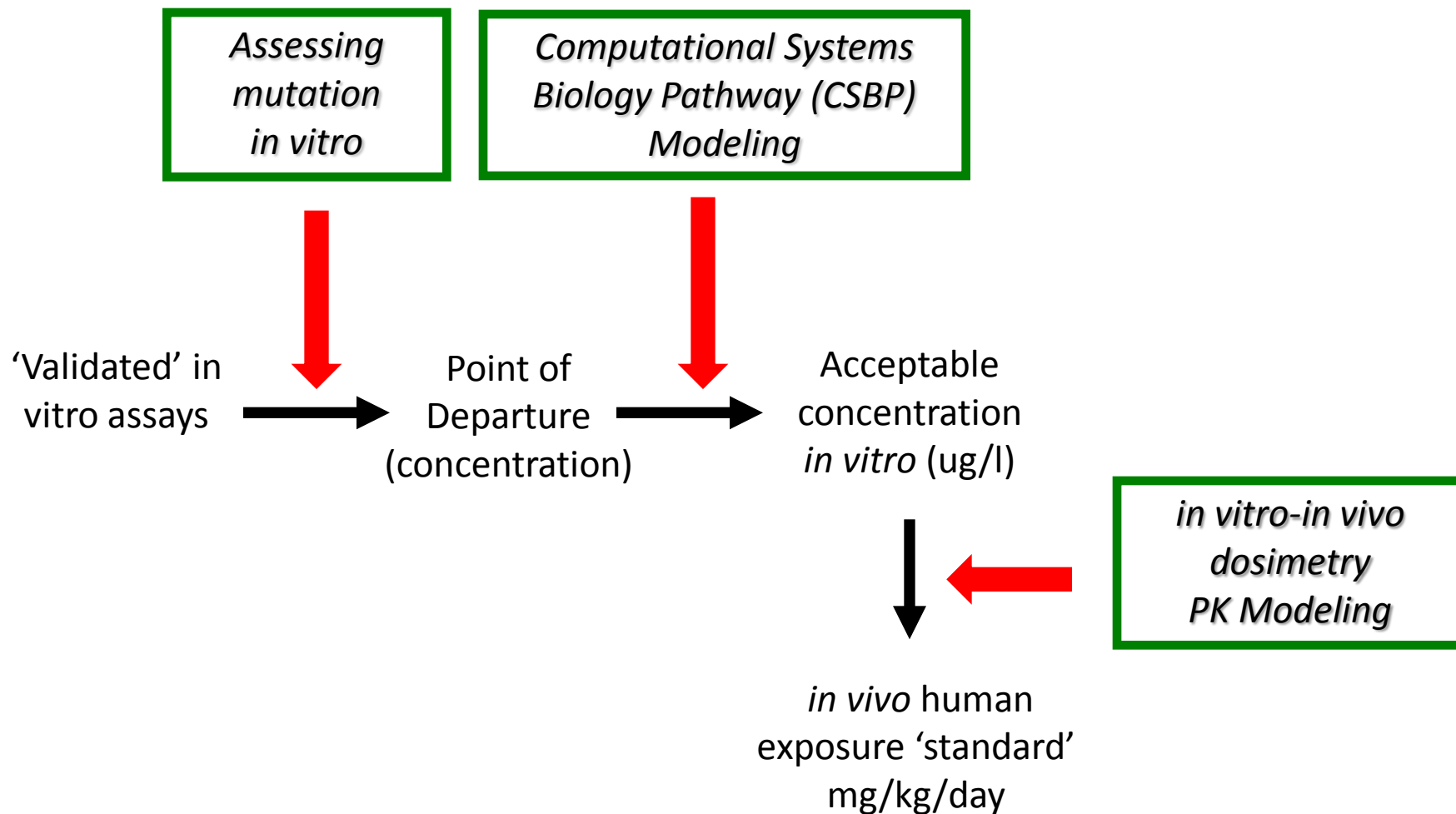
Biologic Inputs



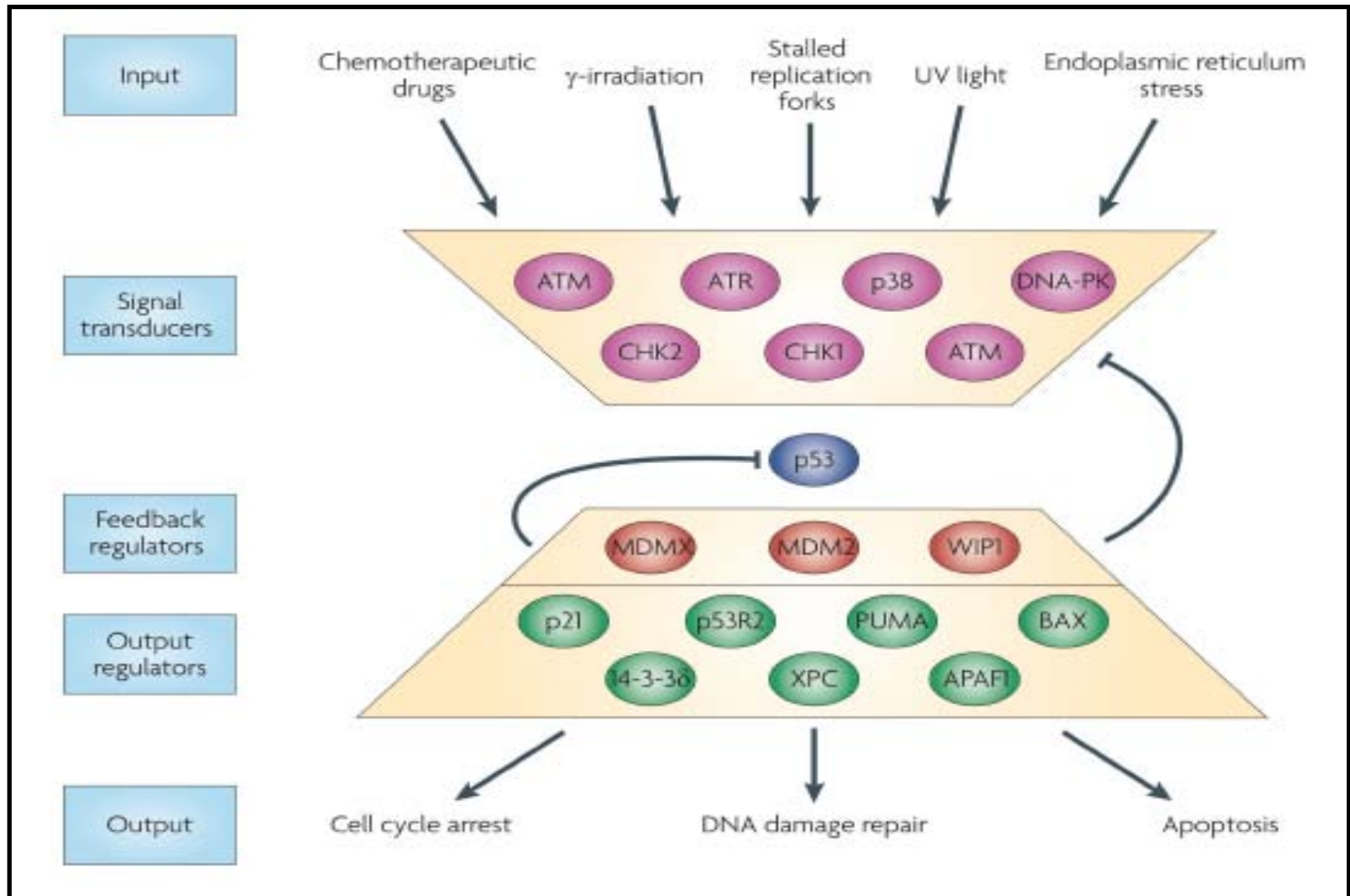
Project Goals

- Collect necessary data to complete a computational systems biology pathway model for the p53-DNA-damage stress pathway with different prototypical test compounds
- Develop a safety assessment case study based on the CSBP model and IVIVE approaches for specific compounds of interest

Hypothesis – By understanding the dynamics of the DNA-damage repair pathway, we can use results from cellular assays to estimate safe exposure levels



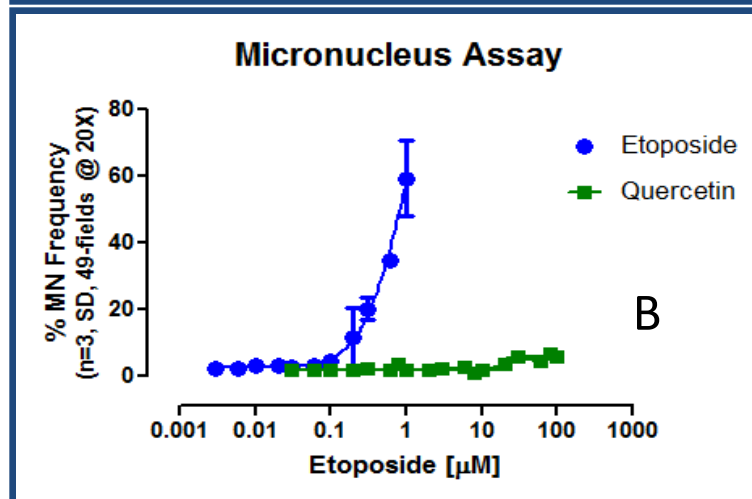
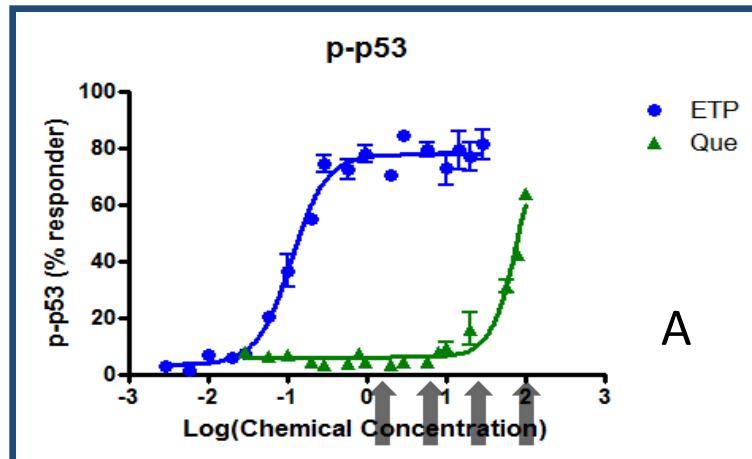
DNA-damage stress pathway components...



Chemical Selection

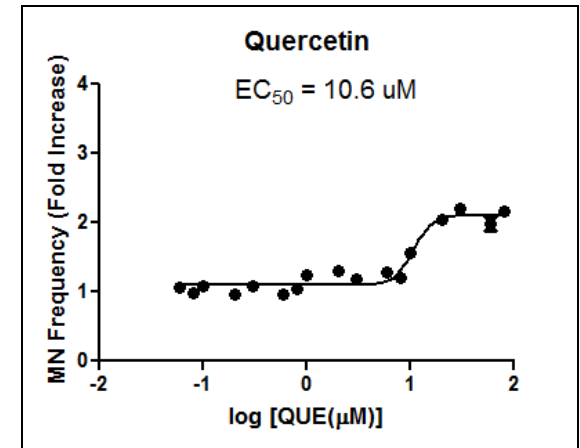
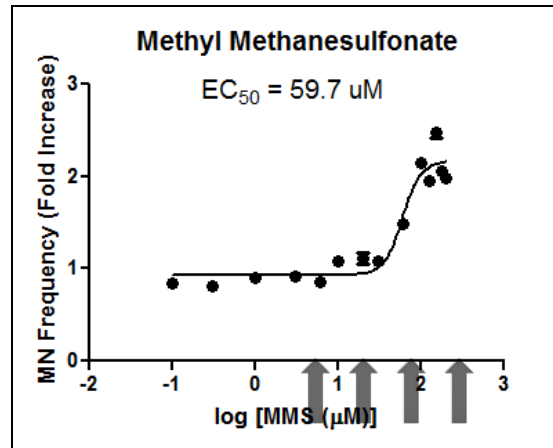
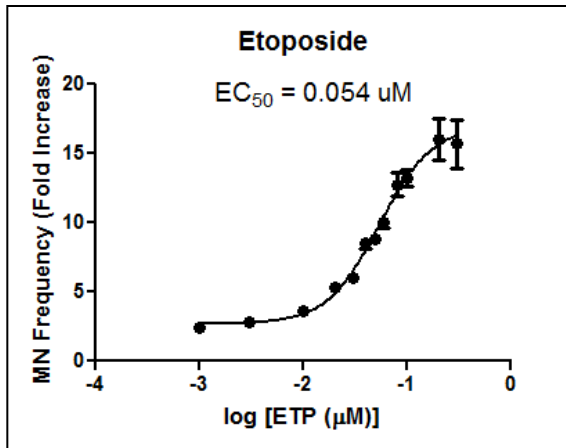
- Methyl methanesulfonate (MMS)
 - Methylating agent
- Etoposide (ETP)
 - Topoisomerase II inhibitor
- Quercetin (QUE)
 - Metal-dependent oxidative damage
 - Kinase inhibition and others

Unilever/Hamner Project – Data Collection



- Dose-dependent transcriptomics
- Dose dependencies in p53, H2AX, mdm2, wip1, kinase activation, etc.
- Pathway inference from gene expression, phosphoproteins and TF analysis for p53, bioinformatics
- Create dose-dependent model for DNA-repair circuitry
- Confirm pathway structure with siRNA, kinase inhibitors, or cell lines with stable knock-outs of key genes

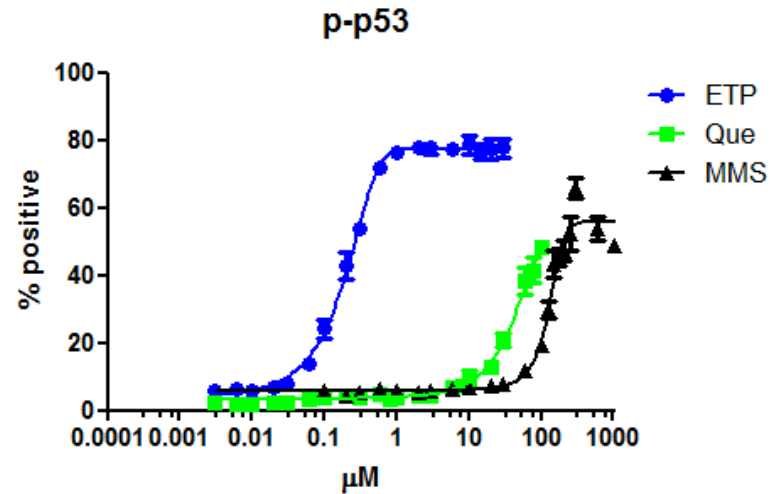
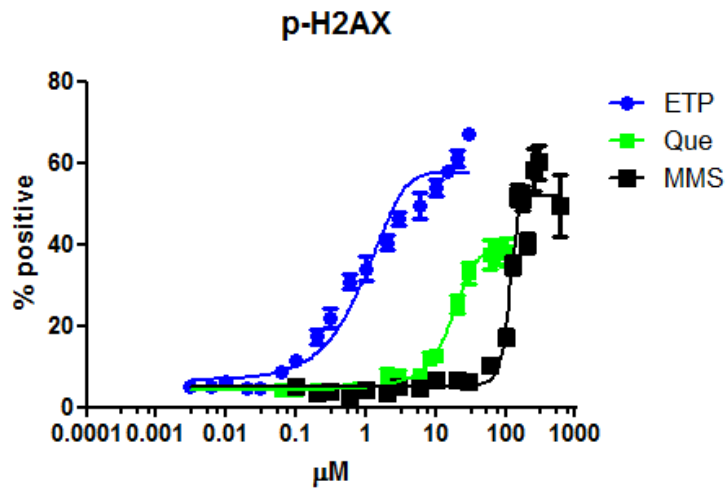
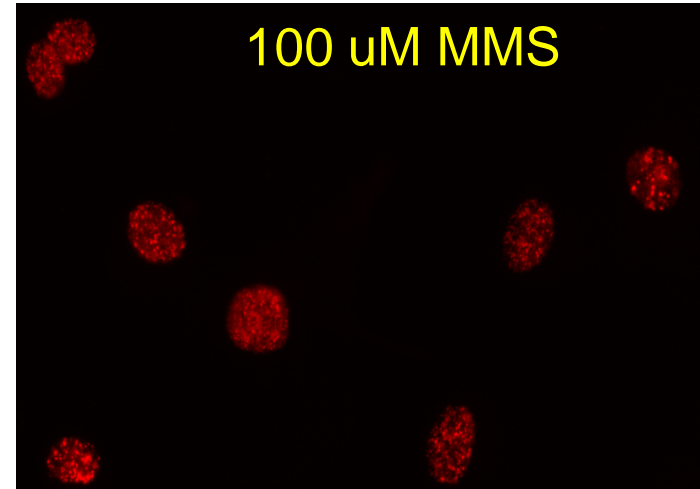
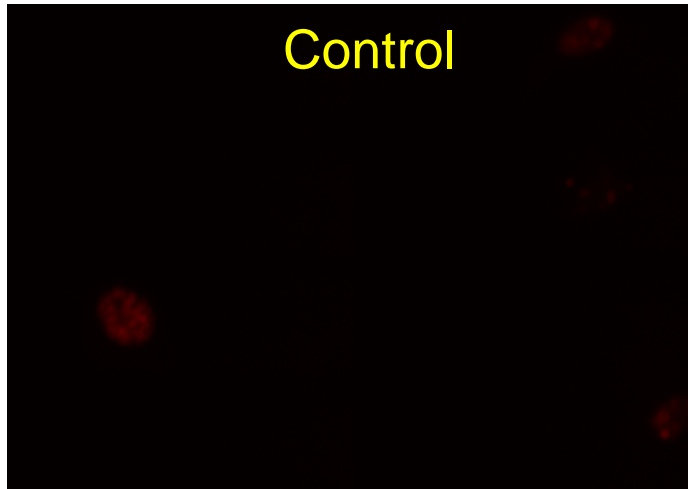
Micronucleus Assay*



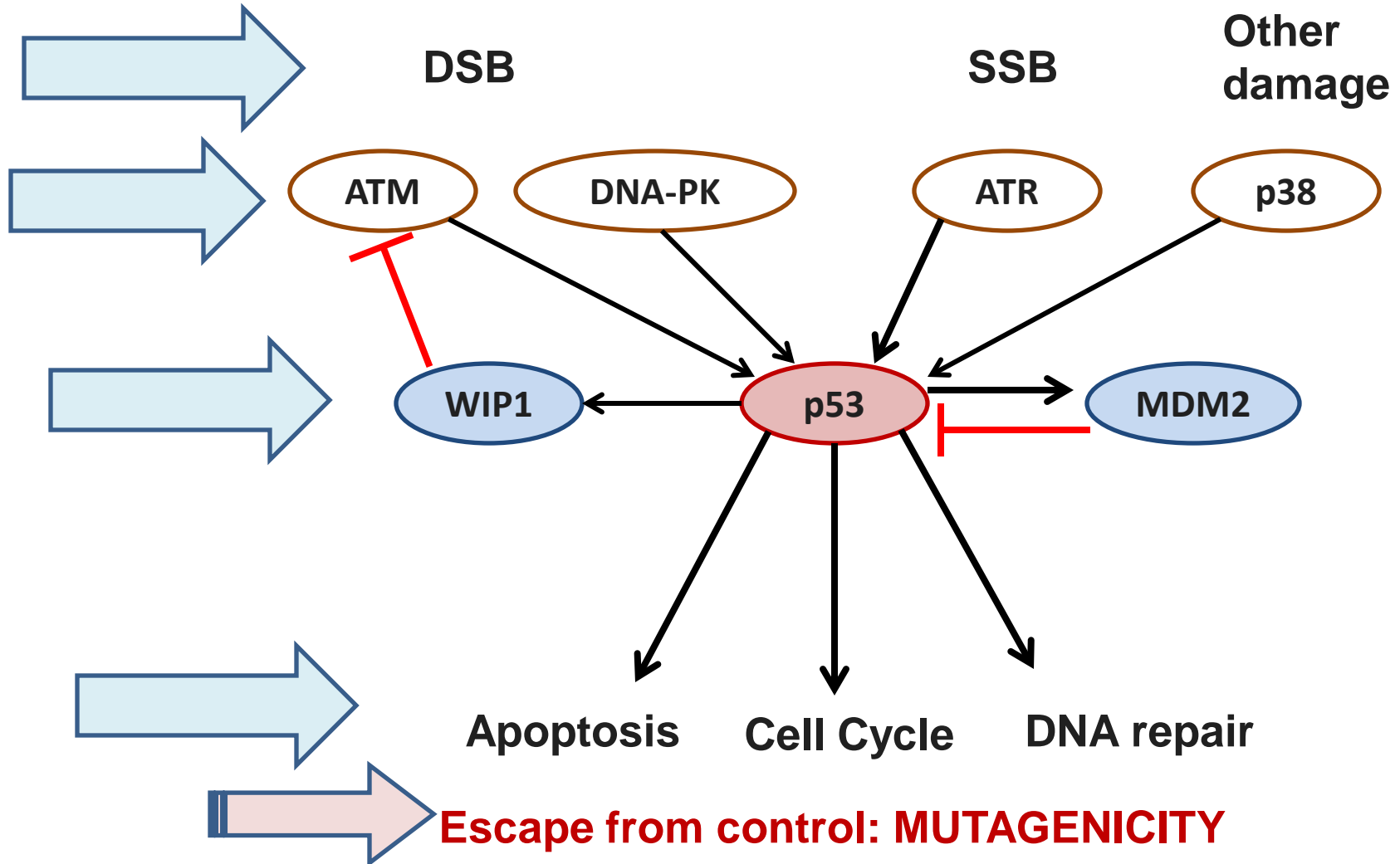
	Max Fold Change	Lowest Conc. w/ 3-fold change (μ M)
ETP	20	0.04
MMS	3	150
QUE	3	100

*Performed using Litron MicroFlow MN assay.

DNA Damage – p-H2AX



Measured responses



HT1080

3 hr

8 hr

24 hr

Con

ETP

QUE

MMS

Con

ETP

QUE

MMS

Con

ETP

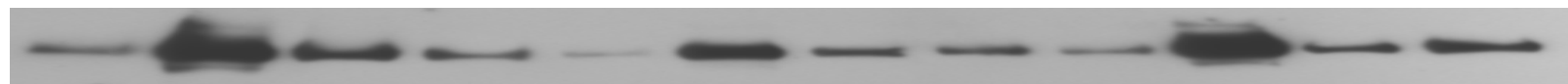
QUE

MMS

p-H2AX



p-ATM



p-Chk2



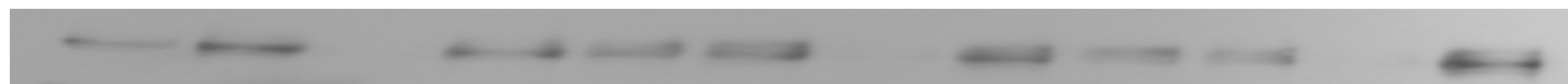
p-ATR



p-BRCA1



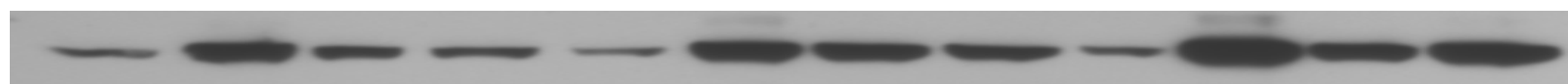
MDM2



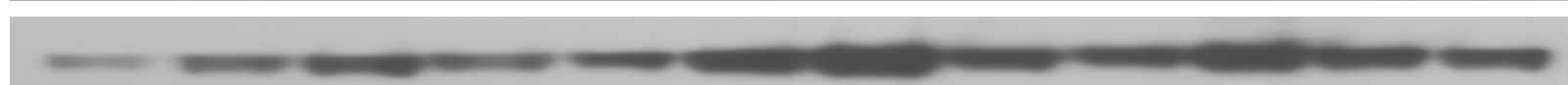
Ac-p53
(K382)



p-p53



p53



p21



ETP: 1uM; Que: 30 uM; MMS 200 uM

Altered Genes in p53 Pathway

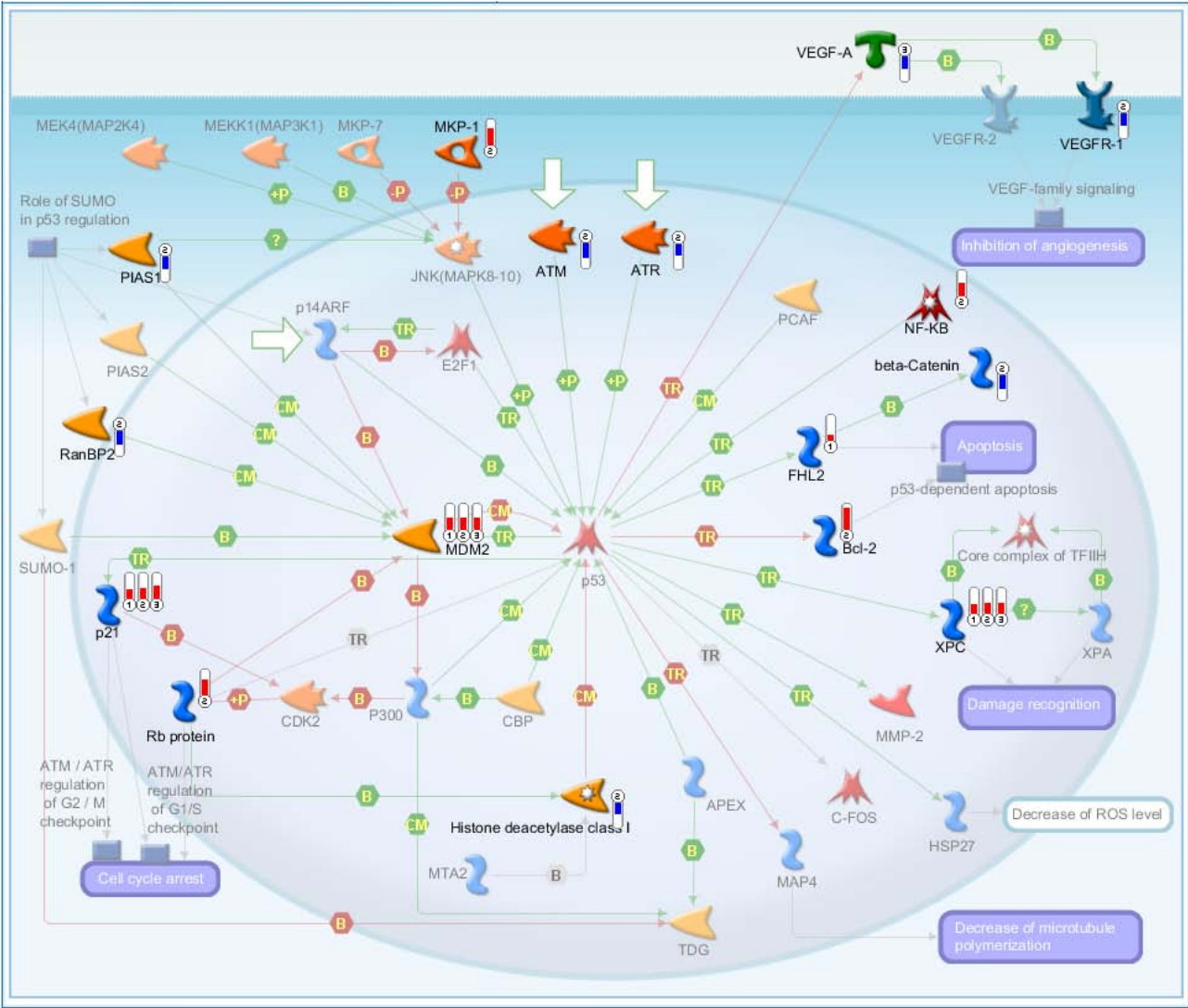


Image created in GeneGo (Metacore v 6.9)

HT1080

3 hr

8 hr

24 hr

Con

ETP

Que

MMS

Con

ETP

Que

MMS

Con

ETP

Que

MMS

P-ATM

pChk2

P-ATR

P-BRCA1

MDM2

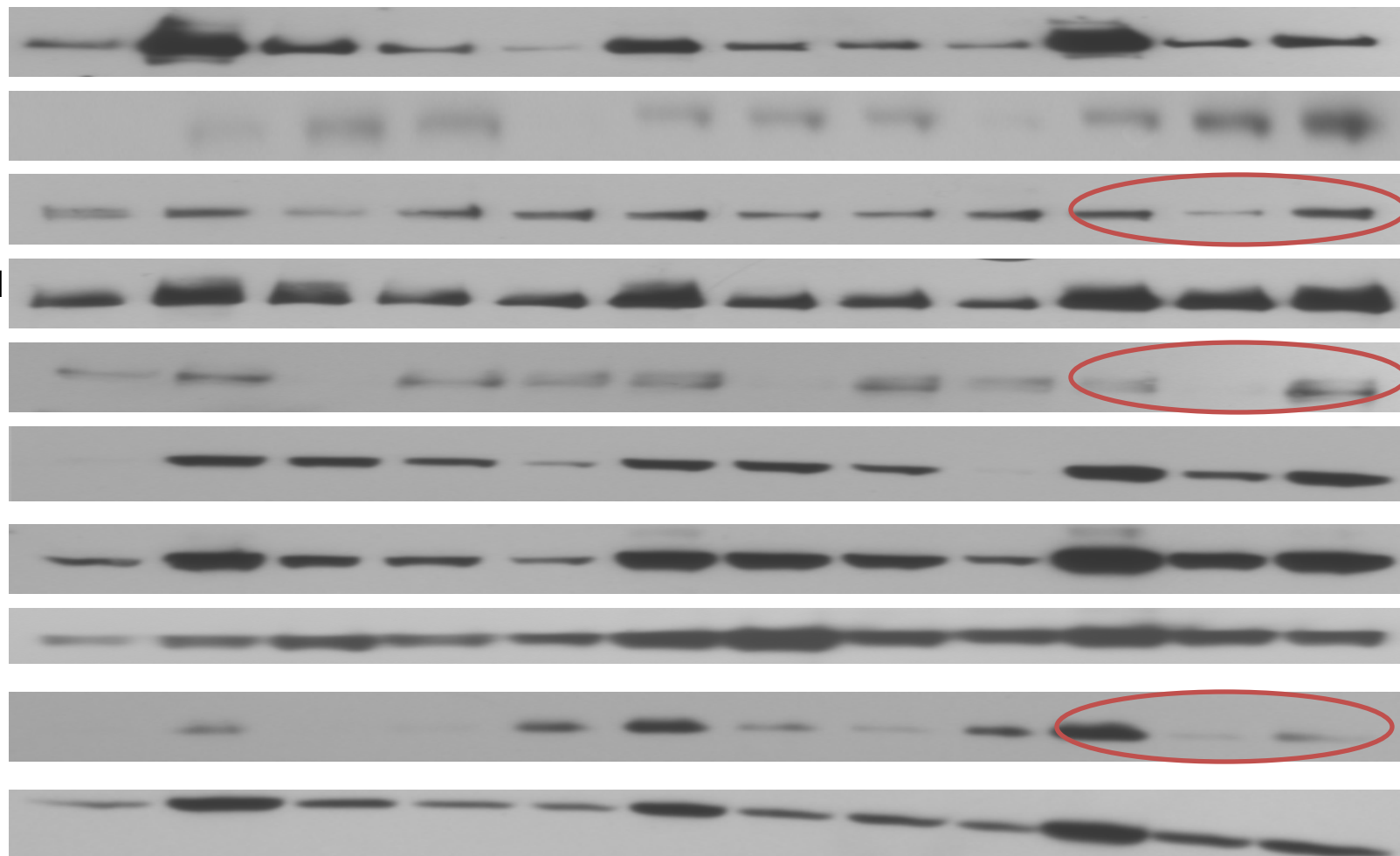
Ac-p53
(K382)

p-p53

p53

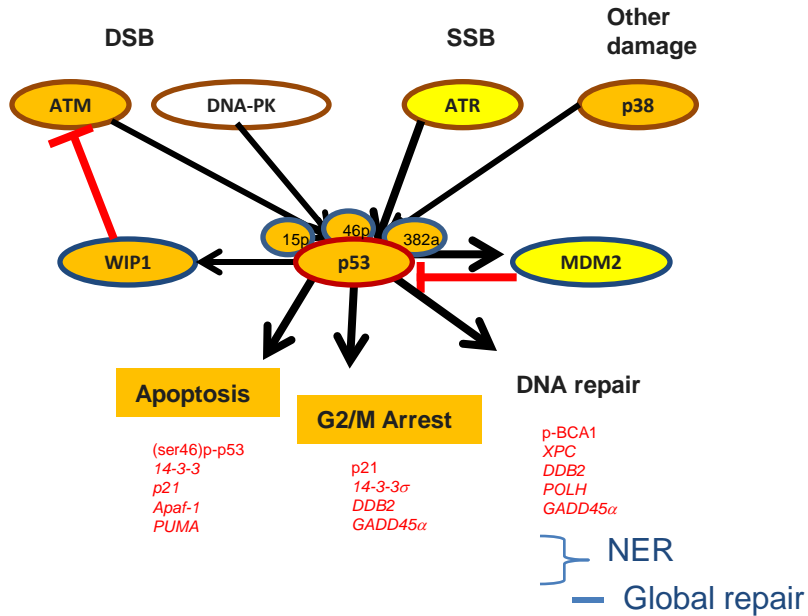
p21

pH2AX

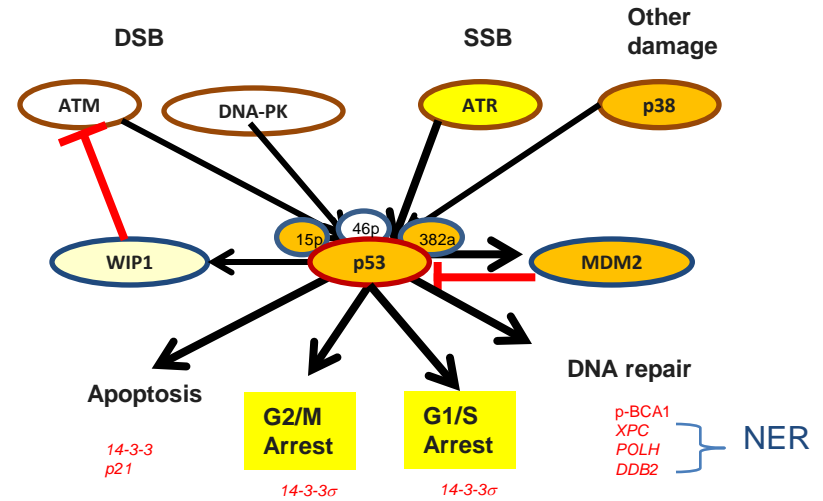


ETP: 1uM; Que: 30 uM; MMS 200 uM

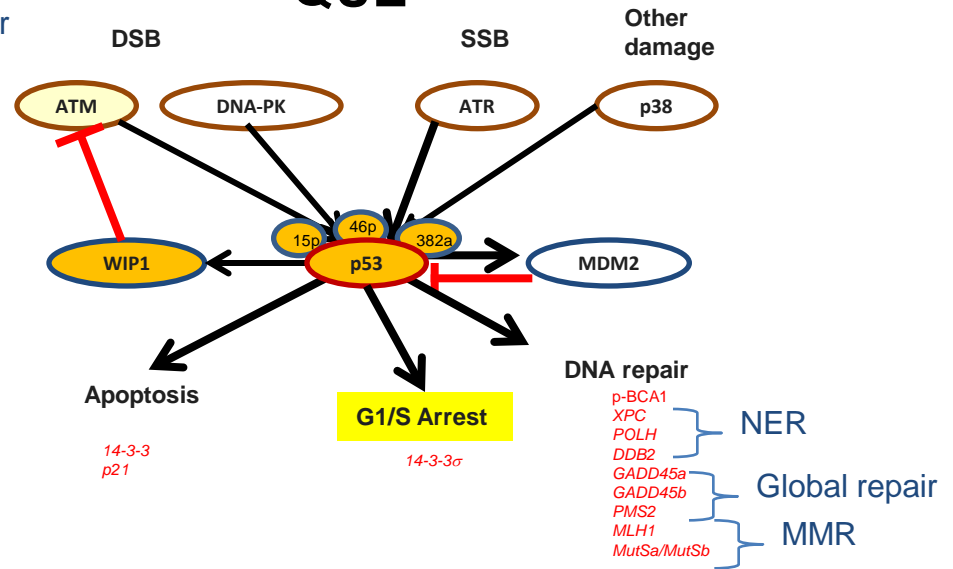
ETP



MMS



QUE



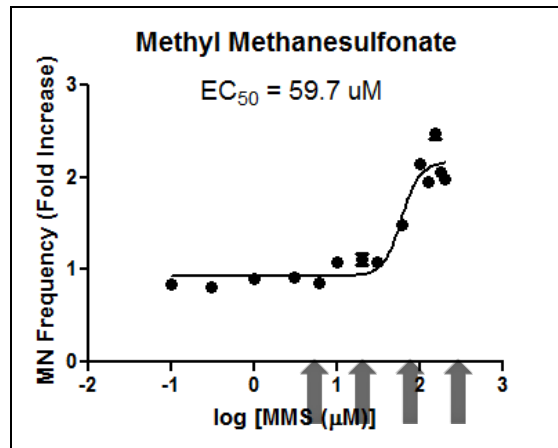
Activation of DNA-damage stress pathway differs for the test compounds

Comparison of Dose-Response across Endpoints

No differential dose responses with these endpoints

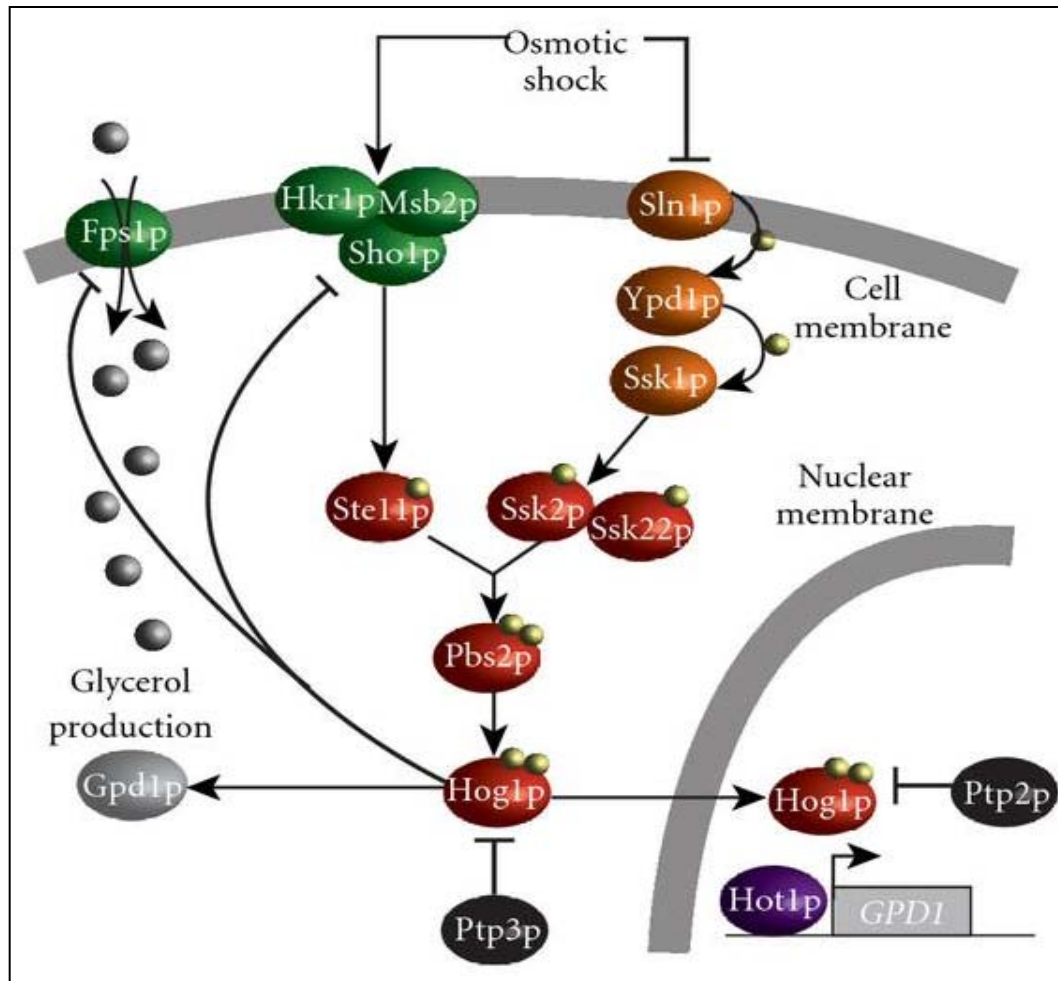
Endpoint	LOEL		
	ETP	QUE	MMS
MN	0.06	20	100
P-p53(s15)	0.1	20	100
p53	0.2	30	125
P-H2AX	0.2	20	100
Cell cycle	0.06	8/60	100
Apoptosis	2	60	450
P-p53(s46)	0.6	20	300
Necrosis	0.2	100	600

Need to reorient some of the data collection and thinking about stress pathway function



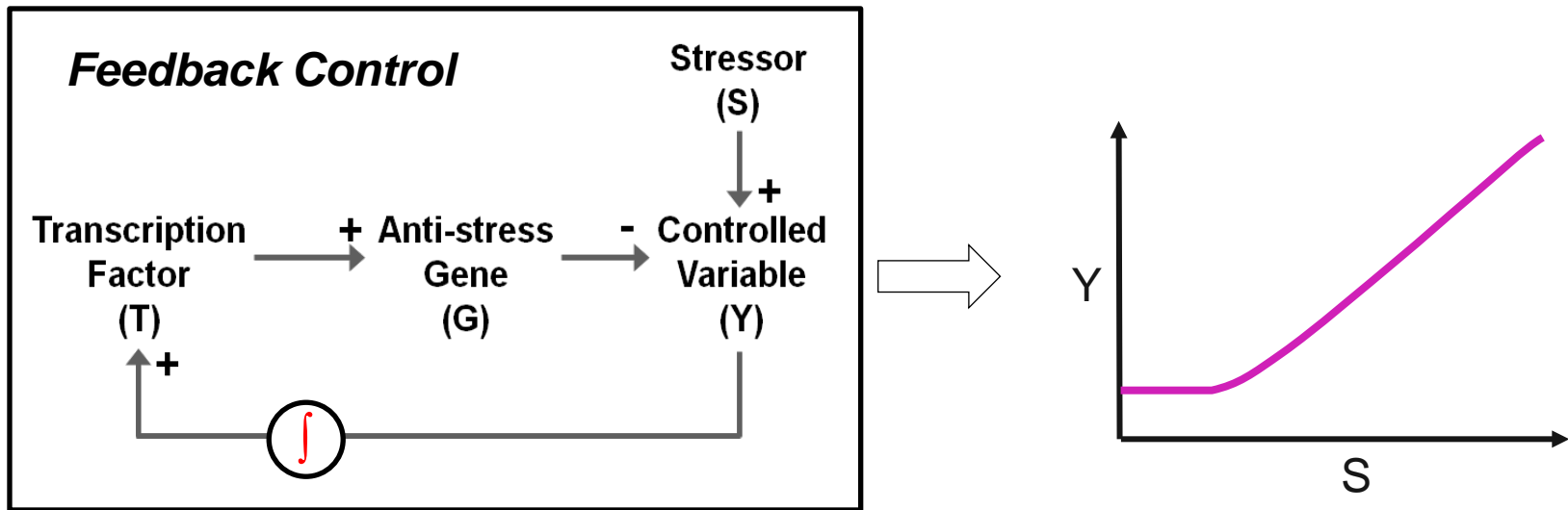
- Pathway homeostasis likely to include post-translational control of p53 to insure rapid adjustments in face of low level stressor
- Data acquisition and computational models need to move in these directions

Common structures associate with common control processes in controlling cellular stress – a model from yeast



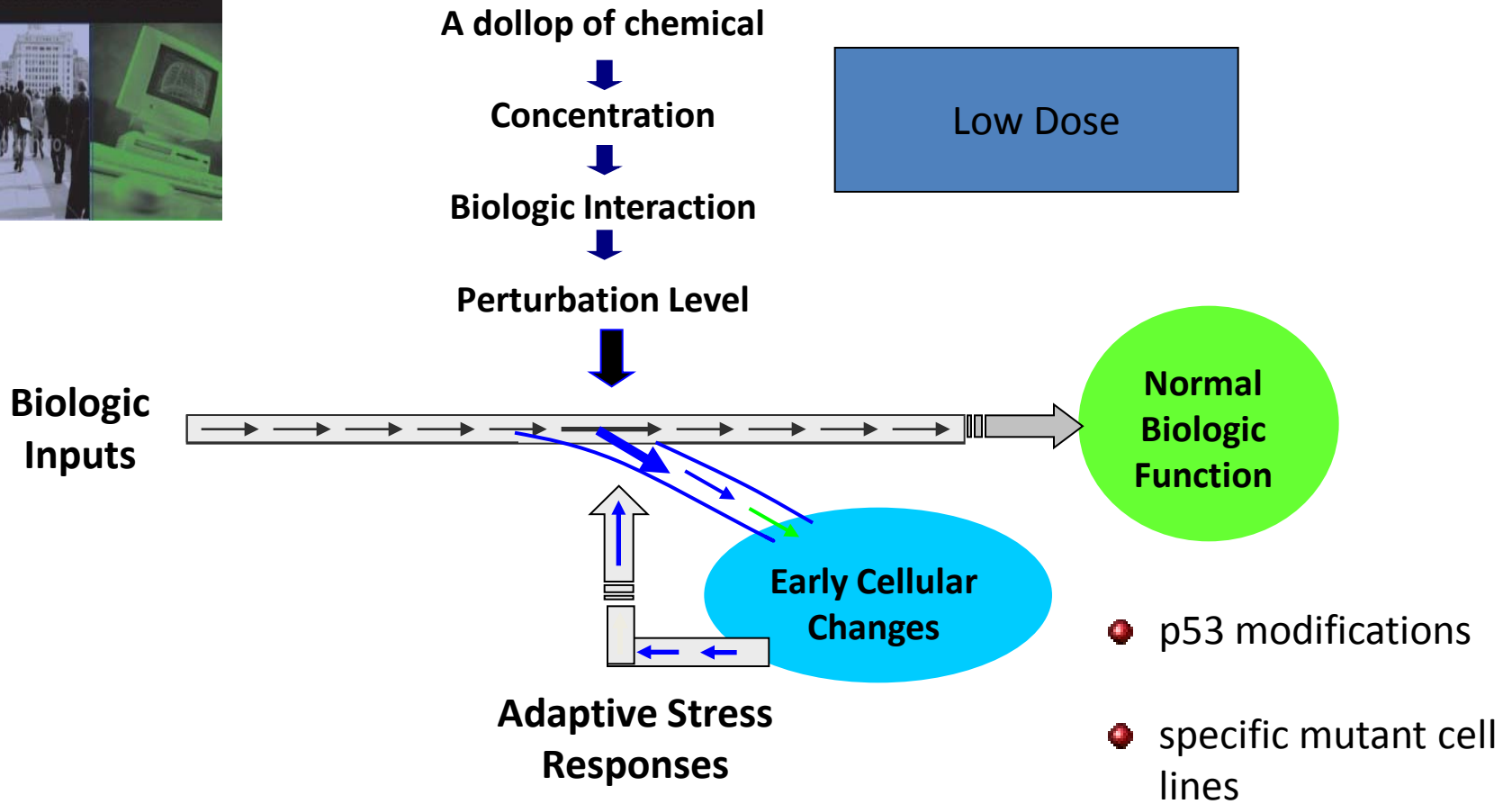
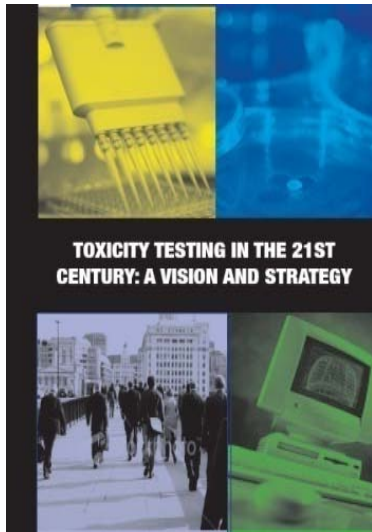
Adapted from Miermont et al *Signal Trans* 2011, Muzzey et al *Cell* 2009, and Mettetal et al *Science* 2008

Assessing mechanistic basis for homeostasis, threshold behaviors and overall dose response



Homeostasis requires perfect adaptation of rapidly acting pathways (post-translational modification) and perfect adaptation of slower acting pathways (transcriptional). Integral feedback underlies perfect adaptation in multiple signaling pathways. Look at the post-translational components maintaining homeostasis.

Biological Signaling or Toxicity Pathways *in vitro*



Status

- Stepped along to examine higher dose region and see differential pathway activation with the test compounds
- Need to reorient to adaptive control by post-translational mechanisms with these stress pathways
- CSBP models for dose dependent transitions also need to focus more on these processes

Research Team



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