

Animal-free Developmental Toxicity Prediction Tools

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Toxys B.V.
Leiden, The Netherlands

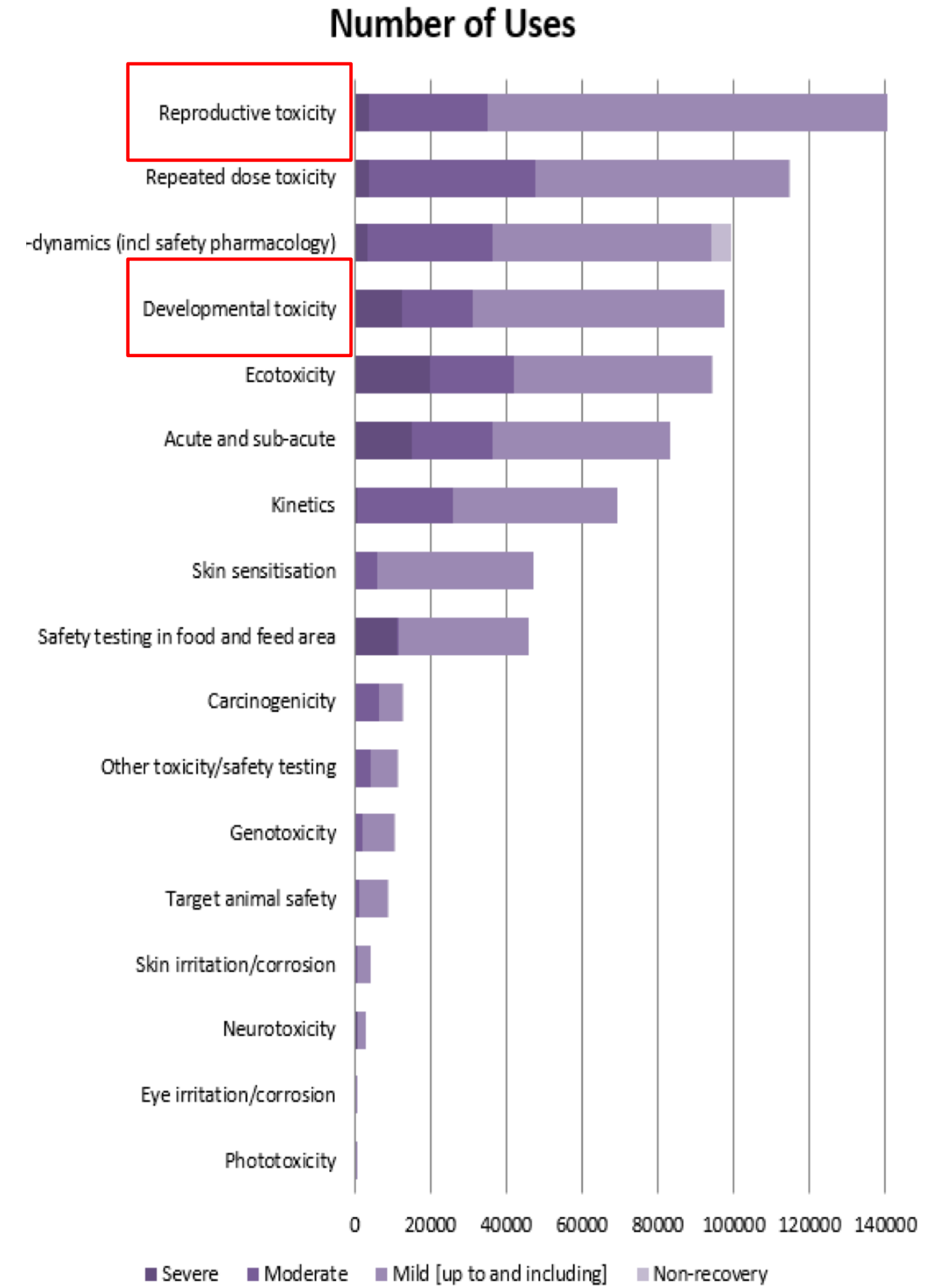
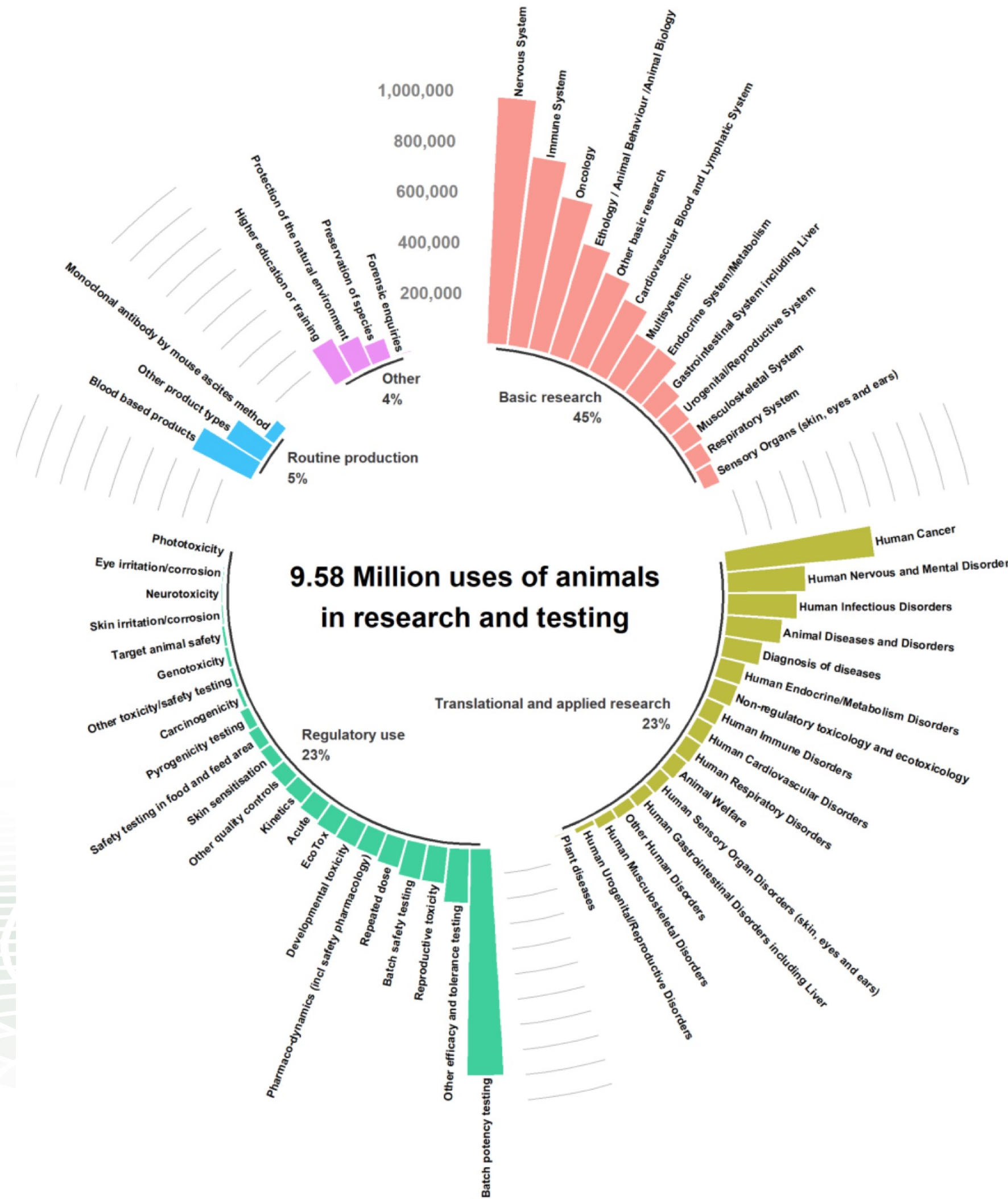


Brussels, 5.2.2020
COM(2020) 16 final

REPORT FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL

2019 report on the statistics on the use of animals for scientific purposes in the Member States of the European Union in 2015-2017

{SWD(2020) 10 final}





Scientific advancement

Scientific advancement

Muddy road:
1) Large # of animals,
2) Tedious,
3) Resource intensive

Regulatory acceptance

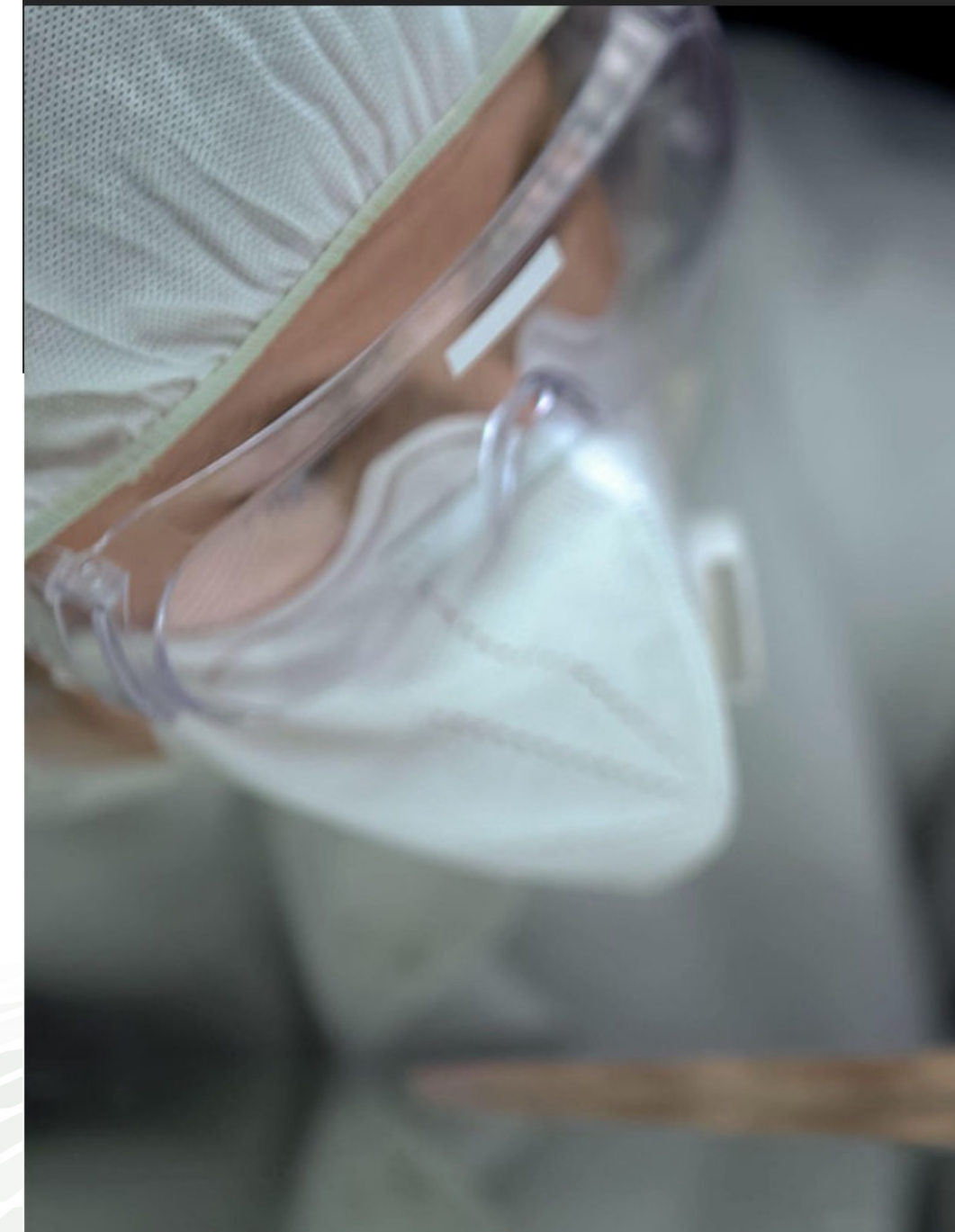
Regulatory acceptance

Asphalt road:
1) Refinement
2) Reduction
3) Tedious and resource intensive
4) Ethically debatable

FDA no longer needs to require animal tests before human drug trials

New law welcomed by animal welfare groups, but others say change won't happen fast

10 JAN 2023 · 5:30 PM · BY MEREDITH WADMAN



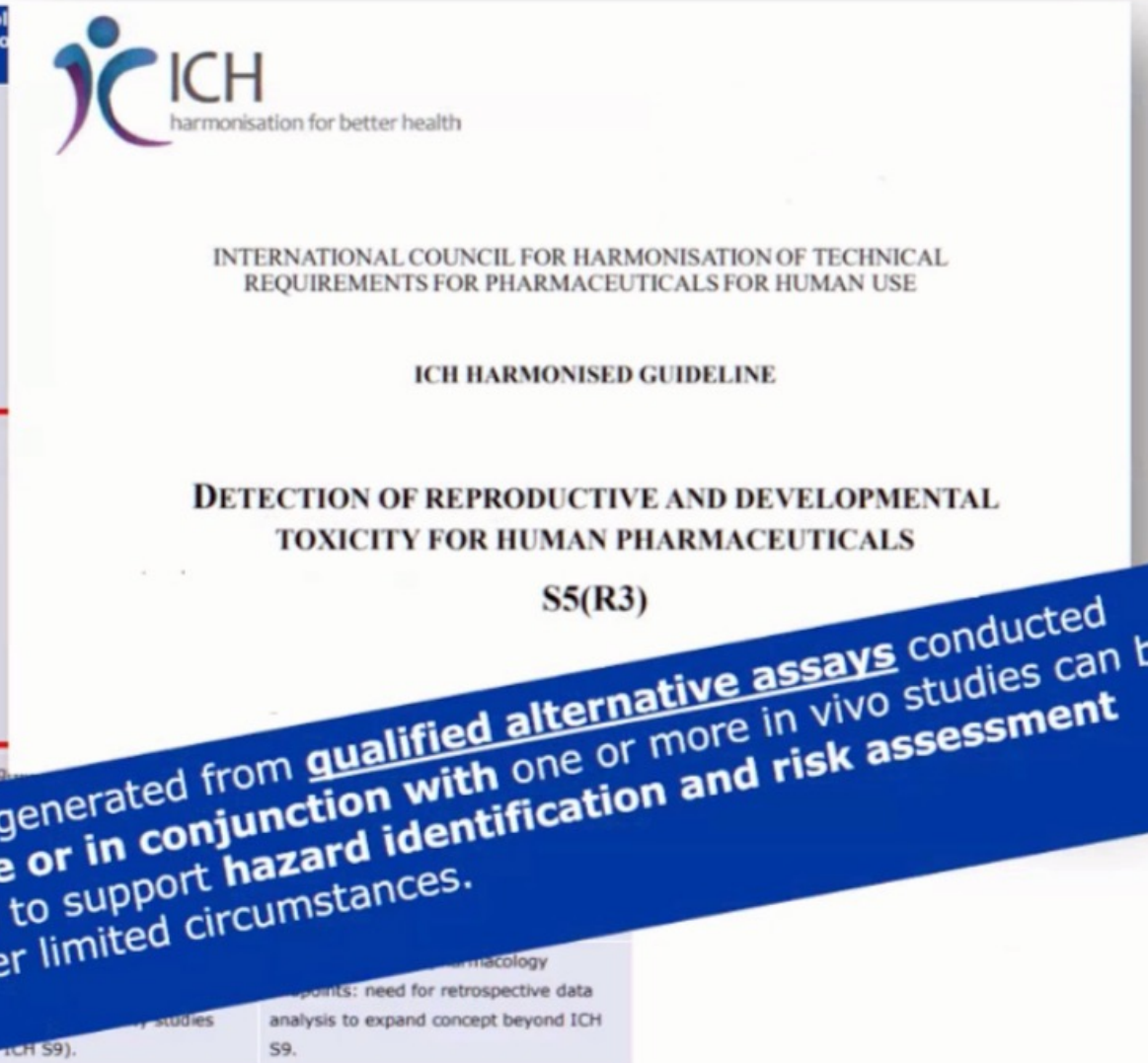
Scientists hearing for the first time about the regulatory process for NAMs validation



Achievements of the JEG3Rs & J3RsWG (2/2)

Review of regulatory testing requirements / 3Rs

Topic	Regulatory provision	Animal testing requirements	Impl oppo
Carcinogenicity	Note for Guidance on Carcinogenicity: Testing for Carcinogenicity of Pharmaceuticals (CPMP/ICH/299/95; ICH S18)	rat 2 year carcinogenicity testing and ; mouse 1.5 year carcinogenicity testing or mouse 26 weeks TG bioassay (p53+/-, Tg ras H2, Tg.AC).	
Reproductive toxicity	Note for Guidance on the Detection of Toxicity to reproduction for Medicinal products & Toxicity to Male Fertility (CPMP/ICH/386/95; ICH S5(R2))	Study of fertility and early embryonic development to implantation: rat (or mouse) Study for effects on embryo-foetal development: rat and rabbit. Study for effects on pre- and postnatal development, including maternal function: rat (or mouse).	
Safety pharmacology	Note for Guidance on the Non-clinical Evaluation of the Potential for Delayed Ventricular Repolarisation (QT Interval Prolongation) by Human Pharmaceuticals (CPMP/ICH/423/02; ICH S7B) Note for Guidance on Safety Pharmacology Studies for Human Pharmaceuticals (CPMP/ICH/539/00; ICH S7A)	In vivo and in vitro tests as complementary approaches to assess the potential for QT interval prolongation "Core battery tests" on cardiovascular/respiratory function	Inter



Data generated from **qualified alternative assays** conducted **alone or in conjunction with one or more in vivo studies** can be used to support **hazard identification and risk assessment** under limited circumstances.

Various of alternative methods:

- Cell-based approaches (mouse stem cell tests)
- Whole embryos (rat WEC, ZET, chicken embryo)
- Organ-based (mini brains, liver, placenta)
- In silico approaches (virtual embryo)

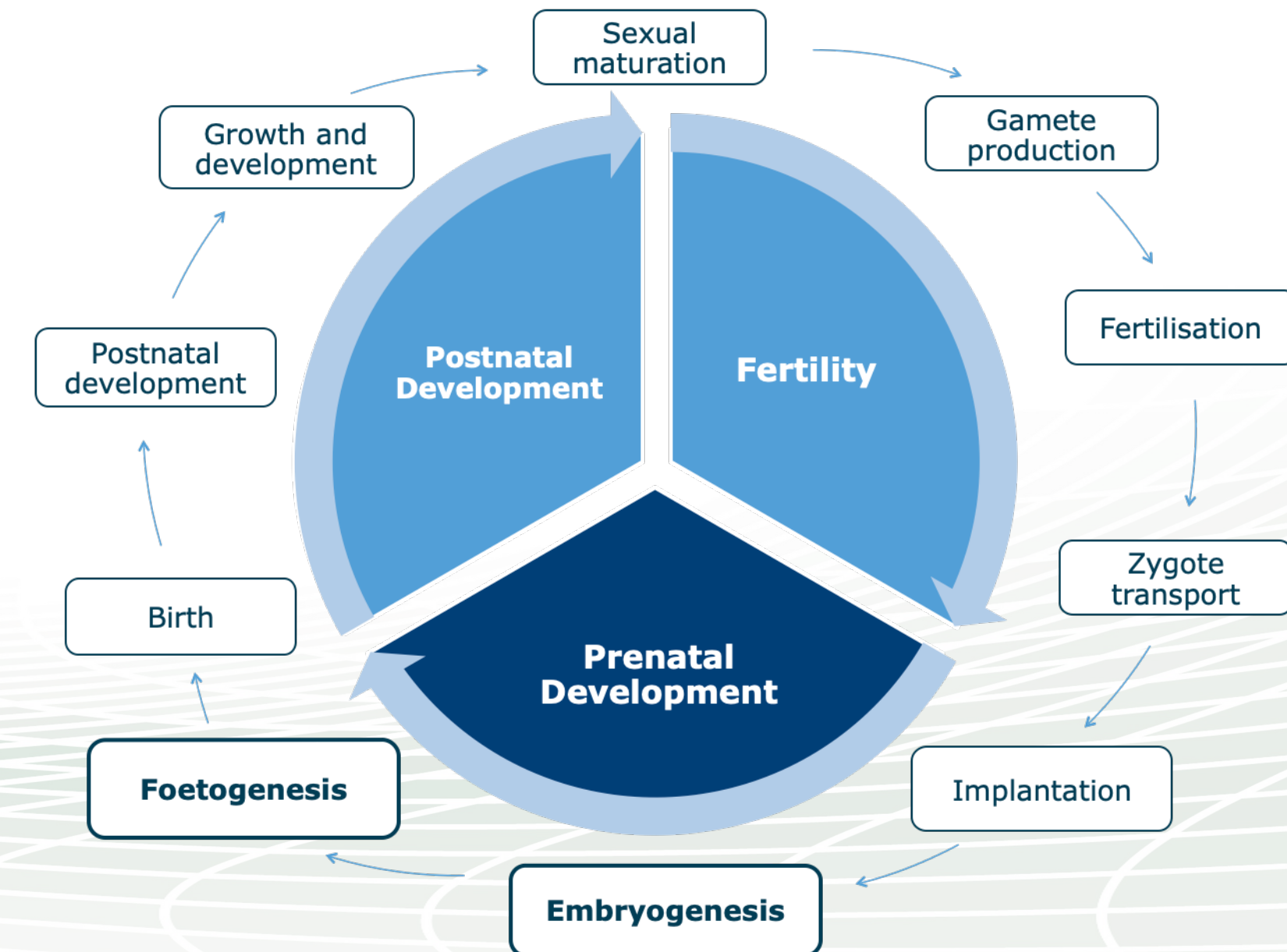


Advantages

- Time and cost efficiency
- Insight into the key events and MoA
- Reduction in animal use

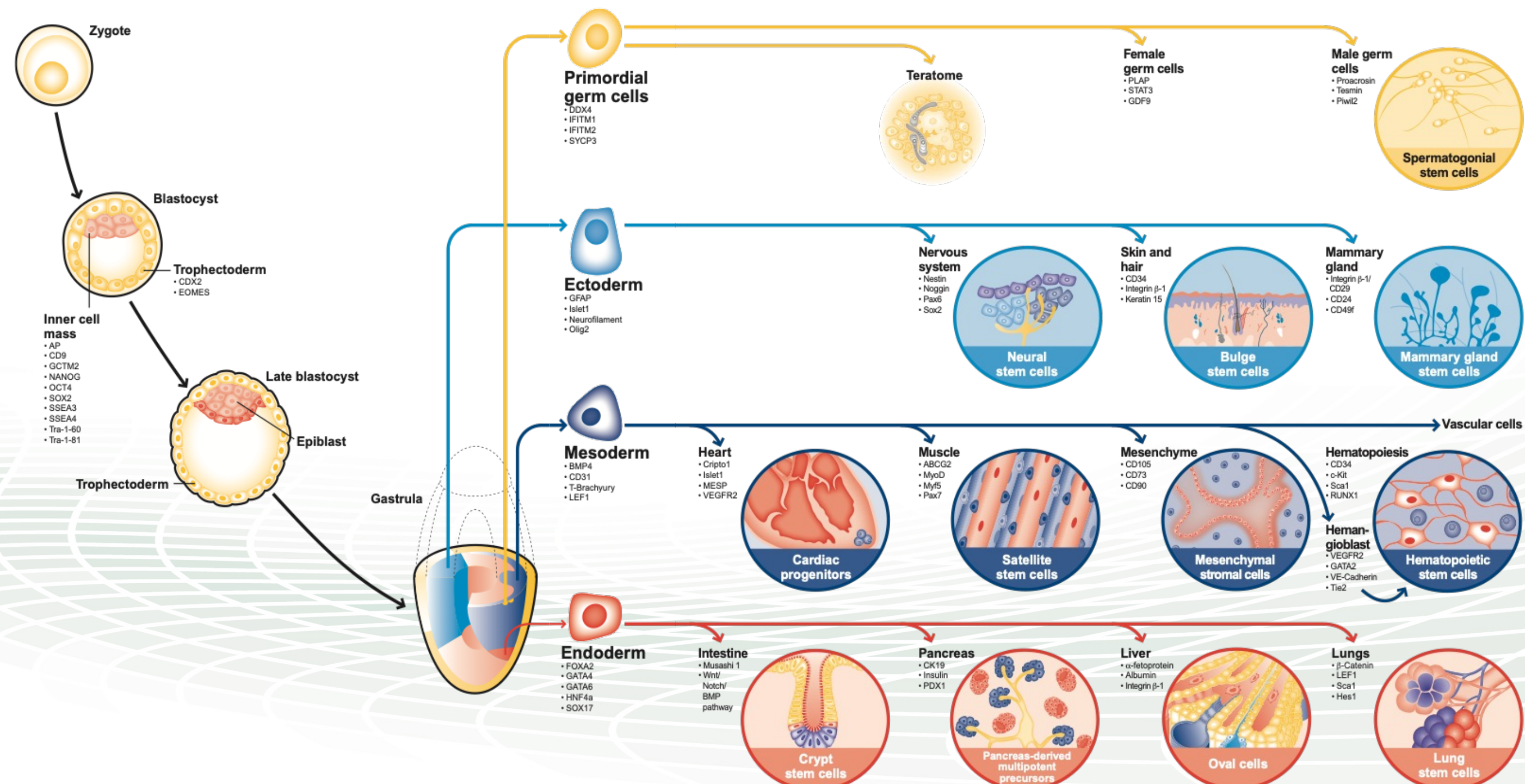
Disadvantages

- Restricted duration of exposure
- Simplified biological system
- Interspecies differences



Reproductive cycle

- Human material
- Differentiate into specialized cell lineages and specialized tissues
- Unlike human ESC, hiPSC have no ethical issues
- The principle is that the adverse effects of chemical exposures on *in vitro* differentiation are correlated to developmental toxicity.





The *ReproTracker*[®] assay

Key features:

- Human test system
- *In vitro* development of functional heart, liver and neural tissues
- Visualization of the key cellular events of early embryonic development
- Detect disruption of developmental program based on morphological and molecular read-out

