

Activity study of possible endocrine disruption via the TRb or PPAR γ 2 receptors by using CALUX cell systems

Commonly used acronym: TRb and PPAR γ 2 CALUX

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Organisation

Name of the organisation Sciensano

Department Chemical and physical health risks

Country Belgium

Partners and collaborations

BDS

SCOPE OF THE METHOD

| | |
|---|---|
| The Method relates to | Human health |
| The Method is situated in | Basic Research |
| Type of method | In vitro - Ex vivo |
| Specify the type of cells/tissues/organs | U2-OS cells (human osteoblasts), stably transfected with the receptor and a luciferase reporter construct |

DESCRIPTION

Method keywords

cell culture

CALUX

reporter gene assays

Scientific area keywords

Endocrine disruptors

obesogens

PPAR γ

TRb

mixtures

concentration addition

Method description

The CALUX® system (Chemically Activated LUCiferase eXpression) of Bio Detection Systems (BDS, Amsterdam, the Netherlands) uses U-2 OS cells (human osteoblast) that are stably transfected with human TRb or human PPAR γ 2 (BDS, Amsterdam) and a luciferase reporter construct under the control of a receptor specific response element. Through measuring the activity of chemical compounds on these cell lines, we can determine if they can potentially have endocrine activity. The activity of mixture of chemicals can also be determined in these cell systems.

Lab equipment

Cell incubator,

Safety cabinet,

Fluorimeter.

Method status

Published in peer reviewed journal

PROS, CONS & FUTURE POTENTIAL

Advantages

Speed (*vs in vivo* experiments),

Useful for prioritisation.

Challenges

Difficult to extrapolate to the *in vivo* situation because of Absorption, Distribution,

Metabolism, and Excretion (ADME).

REFERENCES, ASSOCIATED DOCUMENTS AND OTHER INFORMATION

References

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