

# In vitro air-liquid interface (ALI) exposure method to simulate in vivo inhalation exposure

Created on: 17-10-2019 - Last modified on: 08-11-2019

# **Contact person**

Sandra Verstraelen

# **Organisation**

Name of the organisation Vlaamse Instelling voor Technologisch Onderzoek (VITO)

**Department** Health

**Country** Belgium

Geographical Area Flemish Region

## Partners and collaborations

Vlaamse Instelling voor Technologisch Onderzoek (VITO)

# SCOPE OF THE METHOD

The Method relates to	Environment, Human health, Other: Alternative method for in vivo/human inhalation exposure. ALI exposure systems can be used to screen for human health impact of the following cases: Nano/ultrafine particles, Environmental/occupational compounds, Petroleum-derived substances,
The Method is situated in	Basic Research, Translational - Applied Research

Type of method	In vitro - Ex vivo	
Specify the type of cells/tissues/organs	Lung cells	

# **DESCRIPTION**

# **Method keywords**

in vitro and in vivo tool

in vitro

cell culture

lung

simulation

aerosol

(nano)particle

vapour

gas

# Scientific area keywords

in vitro

lung disease

respiratory toxicology

toxicity

Biomarkers

inflammation

aerosol

vapour

gas

(nano)particle

# **Method description**

VITO can offer expertise in animal-free methods for inhalation testing. VITO has an Air-Liquid Interface (ALI) platform with three ALI exposure modules: two commercial systems for bronchial studies and one in-house developed system for lower airway studies. At VITO ALI exposure modules, aerosol generation and online characterization instruments, and a battery of biological assays (e.g. TransEpithelial Electrical Resistance, cell viability/cytotoxicity, oxidative stress, and inflammatory response) can be used for screening of human health impact of e.g. Nano/ultrafine particles, Environmental/occupational compounds, Petroleum-derived substances, consumer products, pharmaceuticals (toxicity, efficacy, pharmacokinetics).

## Lab equipment

Air-liquid interface exposure system(s);

(Nano)aerosol generation facilities:

- Condensation Monodisperse Aerosol generator,
- Electrospray Aerosol generator,
- Single and Six Jet atomizers,
- Solid Aerosol generator,
- and a Soot generator;

Dedicated cell culture laboratories and assay facilities for biological endpoint measurements.

#### Method status

History of use

Internally validated

Published in peer reviewed journal

# PROS, CONS & FUTURE POTENTIAL

# **Advantages**

Inhalation toxicity testing has traditionally been conducted using animals. Concerns related to the weak predictive ability as well as the use of animals, cost, time, and technical difficulty of *in vivo* inhalation resulted in the development of *in vitro* efficient and accurate, human-relevant lung cell-based methods to assess the potential hazards associated with xenobiotic exposure. The first *in vitro* inhalation studies were performed with submerged lung cell cultures. While these cultures are still widely used in *in vitro* pulmonary toxicity studies due to relative ease of handling, dispersion exposures are poorly representative of aerosol inhalation in humans. To overcome this, *in vitro* systems are developed for airborne exposure of lung cells at the air-liquid interface.

# Challenges

There are different ALI exposure systems on the market. No harmonized protocols are available.

#### **Modifications**

Yes.

# **Future & Other applications**

Yes, ALI technology might be of relevant for biotech/pharma sector.

# REFERENCES, ASSOCIATED DOCUMENTS AND OTHER INFORMATION

## References

Frijns E et al. 2017. A Novel Exposure System Termed NAVETTA for In Vitro Laminar Flow Electrodeposition of Nanoaerosol and Evaluation of Immune Effects in Human Lung Reporter Cells. Environmental Science & Technology, 51 (9), DOI:10.1021/acs.est.7b00493

Patent application for NAVETTA product; Flatbed air-liquid interface exposure module and methods (EP16200571.4; 2016, CN201780072888.1; 2019)

## Links







