



# **Nanomaterials and Human Health & Instrumentation, Metrology, and Analytical Methods**

**November 17-18, 2008**

***Real-World Vignette: IANH***

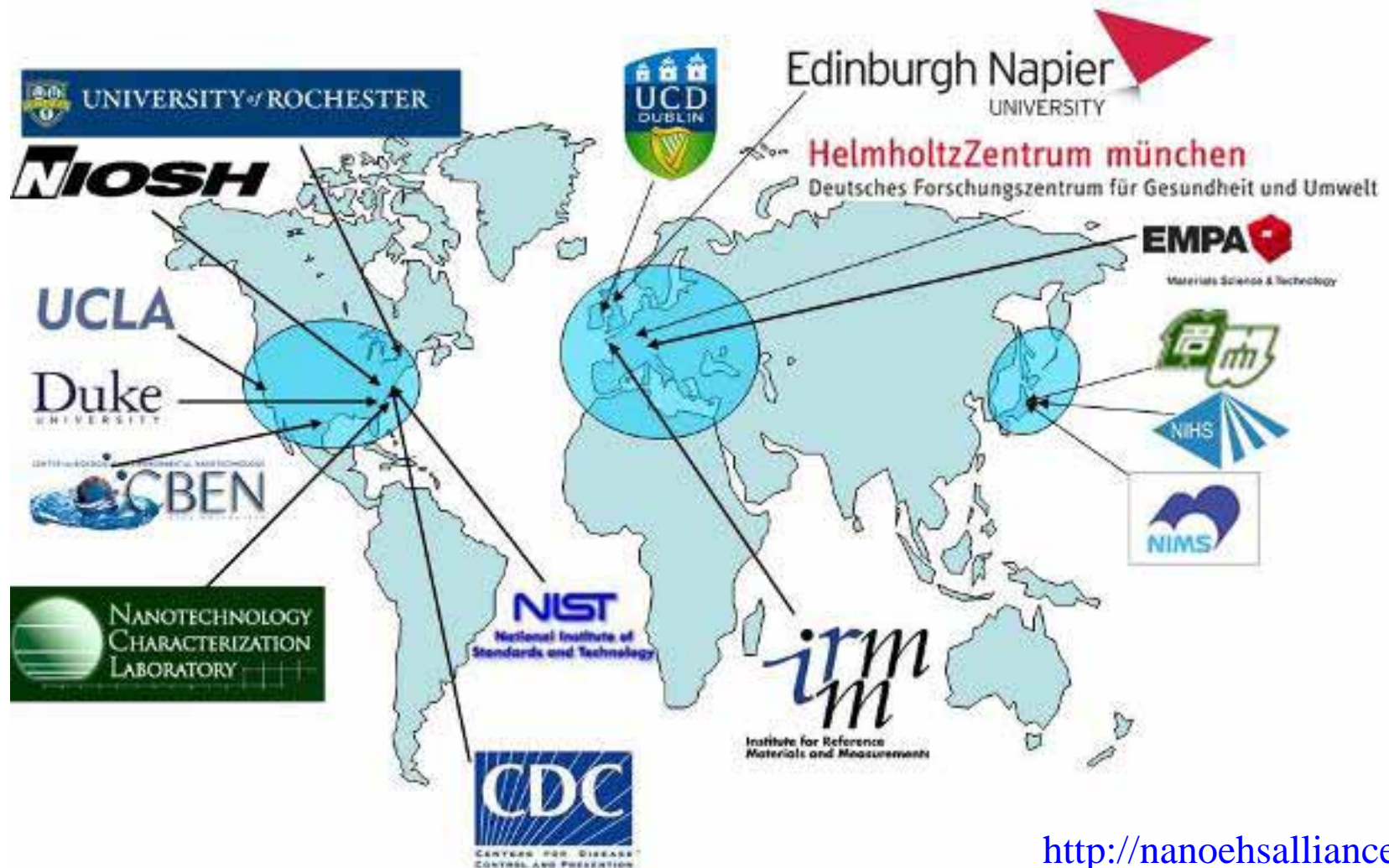
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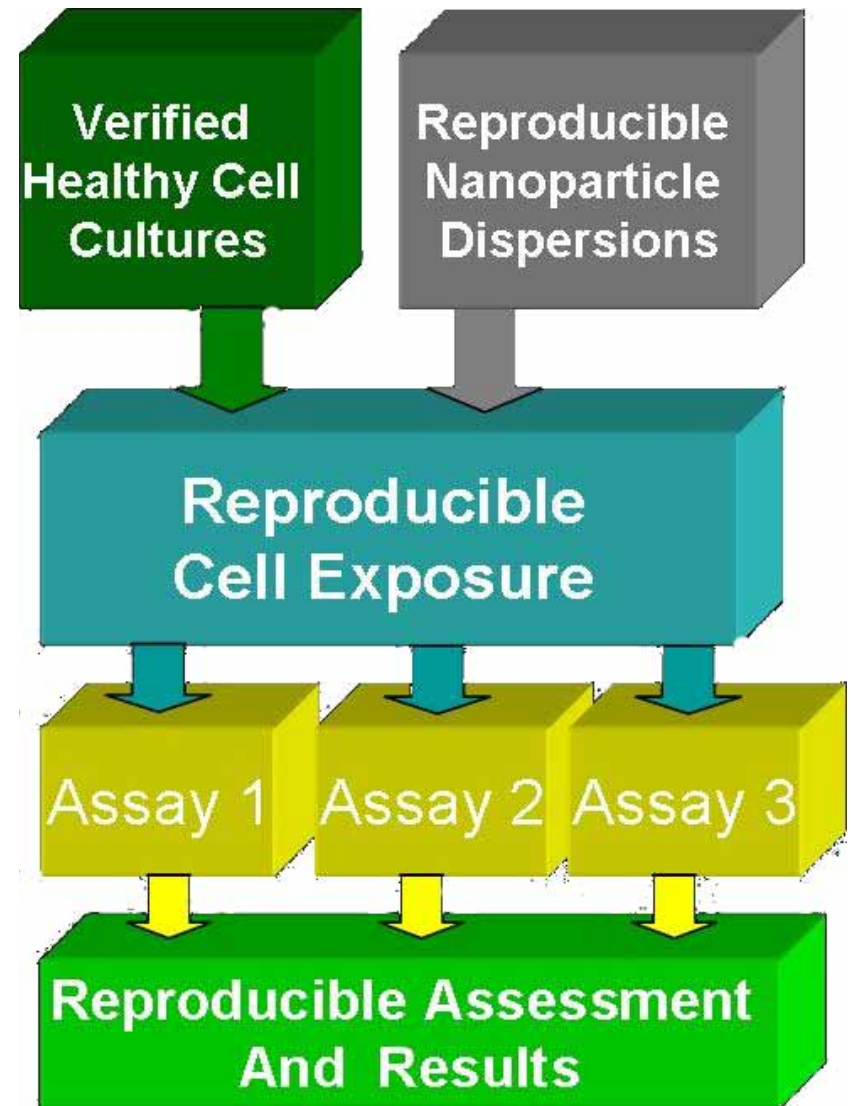
# What is the *International Alliance for NanoEHS Harmonization*?

Headed by Prof. Kenneth Dawson, University College, Dublin



# Why Do Round-Robin Testing?

**Goal:** *Not* to learn something about what nanoparticles do to cells per se, but to learn if those outcomes have predictive value for the in vivo situation.



# Why Do Round-Robin Testing?

- Is it really worth the time and effort to obtain the same results with the same assay systems and test materials?

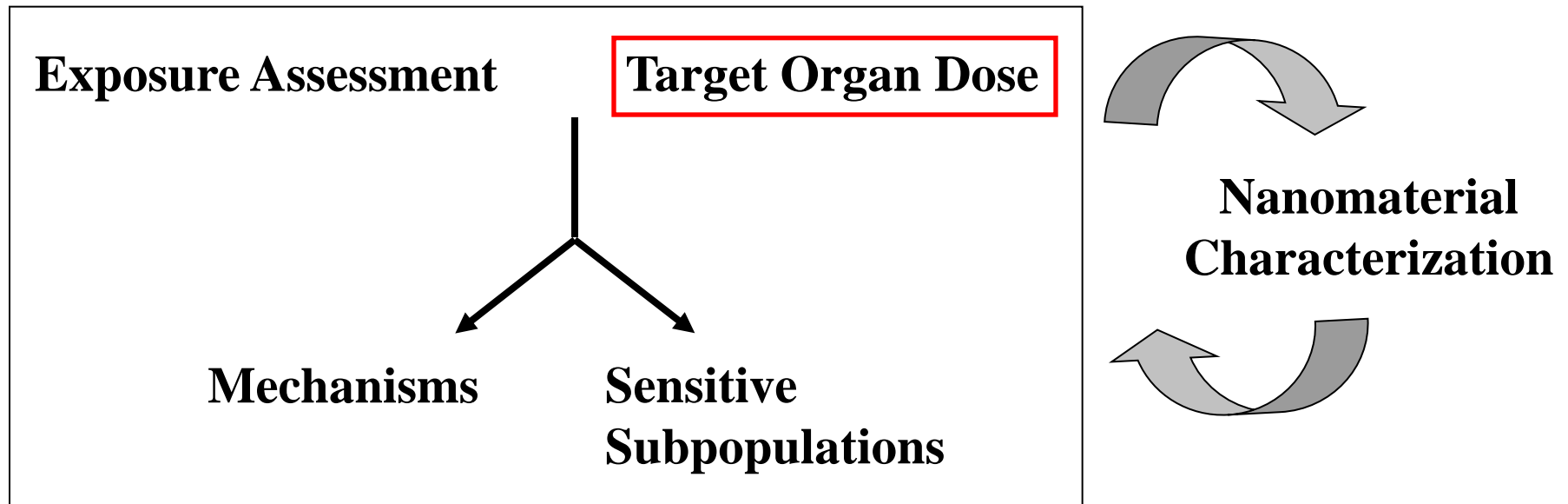
# Why Do Round-Robin Testing?

- Is it really worth the time and effort to obtain the same results with the same assay systems and test materials?
- Can we really move forward if we don't?
- Too much at stake to proceed without validated methodology or methodology that is not fully understood.

# Why Do Round-Robin Testing?

- Results from round-robin testing tend to be trusted:
  - Robust and transparent
  - Impact of bias is lower

# Framework for Defining Human Health Risks and Benefits of Nanomaterials



# Critical Decisions

- What cell types to use and why?
  - RAW264.7
- What particles to use and why?
  - Positively-charged polystyrene, cerium oxide
- What assays should be used?
  - MTS ‘viability’ assay, intracellular fluorescein oxidation, propidium iodide uptake
- What is an appropriate positive control?
- Do the positive and negative controls have to be particles?



# What Are the Sources of Variability?

## *e.g. Cell Culture*

- Where were the cells obtained?
- How many passages have the cells undergone?
- What is the process by which cells are removed from their growth substrate?
- What is the type/source of serum?
- How confluent do the cells get and at what rate?
- How often is media changed and what are the criteria for doing so?

# Variability in Cultured Cell Growth Characteristics (*RAW264.7 Cells*)

- Five groups participated in a cell growth and health validation study
- The inter-laboratory variability in growth rates within the first 24-48 hrs after plating the cells was low
- Within 96 hrs after plating, though, the variability increased
- This demonstrates the care that needs to be taken with respect to the timing between cell plating, exposure, and assessments of cytotoxicity or oxidative stress

# What Are the Sources of Variability?

## *Endpoints*

- What are the sources of interference with a given assay?
- Do we all have the same degree of nanoparticle agglomeration?
- How are the particles dispersed, in what, and how often?
- To what degree do we need to use the same instrumentation?
  - e.g. plate readers