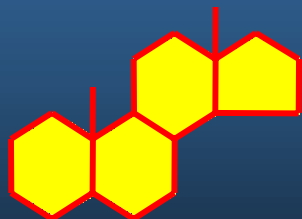
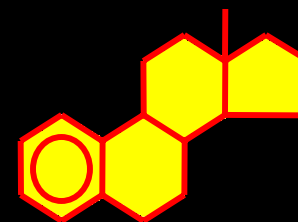


Development and Pre-Validation of a H295R Cell Line Screening Test to Evaluate Toxicant-Induced Effects on Steroidogenesis



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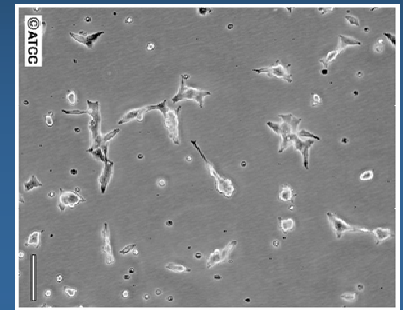
Outline

1. Background
2. The H295R Steroidogenesis system
 - a) Performance criteria
 - b) Model chemical evaluation
3. Preliminary inter-laboratory comparison
4. Conclusions
5. Future directions



H295R Cell Line

- ✧ Human female adrenocortical carcinoma
- ✧ Produces many steroid hormones
 - ✓ progestins
 - ✓ androgens & estrogens
 - ✓ Glucocorticoids & mineralocorticoids
- ✧ Expresses most of the important steroidogenic enzymes
 - ✓ CYP11A, CYP11B, CYP17, CYP19, CYP21



H295R Cell Line

- ✧ The cells maintain the capacity to synthesize most of the steroid hormones characteristic of three phenotypically distinct zones of the adult adrenal cortex
 - ✓ Zona glomerulosa
 - ✓ Zona fasciculata
 - ✓ Zona reticularis



Effects on Steroidogenesis

✧ At level of expression

- ✓ measure mRNA levels: RT-PCR

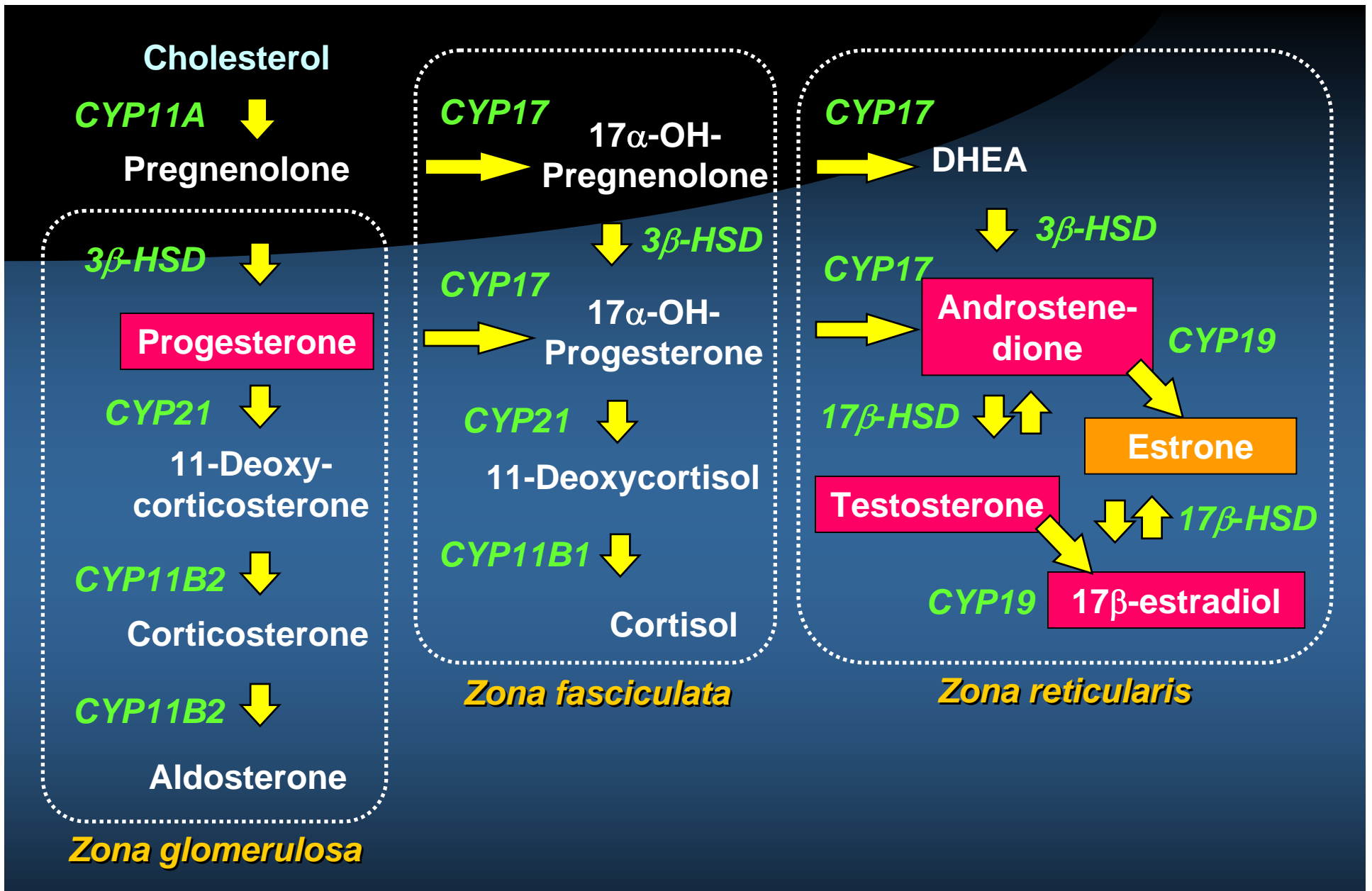
✧ Effects on enzyme concentrations

- ✓ measure catalytic activities: selective substrates

✧ Effects on metabolism of steroid hormones

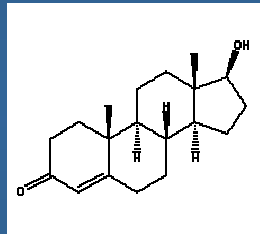
- ✓ measure steroid hormone concentrations



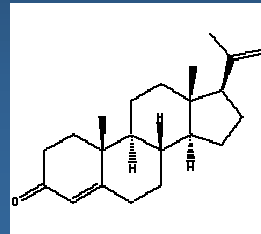


Objectives

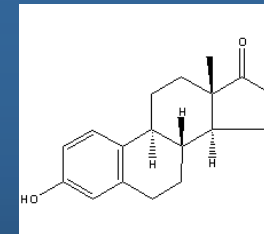
✧ Develop and optimize a rapid screening test to determine effects of chemicals on sex steroid synthesis:



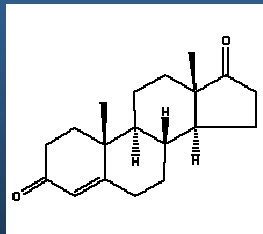
—Progesterone



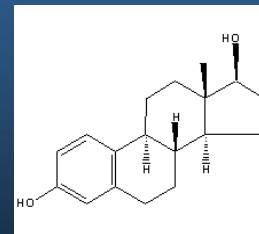
—Testosterone



—Estrone



—Androstenedione



—17β-estradiol



Objectives

(cont')

- ❖ Demonstrate the performance of the assay with known inhibitors and inducers of steroidogenesis
- ❖ Assess and quantify sources of variability in the assay to:
 - ✓ Establish performance criteria for large scale screening of chemicals
 - ✓ Demonstrate flexibility and transferability of the protocol to other laboratories prior to conducting ring tests
- ❖ Develop optimized protocol for inter-laboratory validation phase.



Goals

Establish an assay that will integrate possible effects on multiple parts of the steroidogenic pathway:

1. Steroidogenic signal transduction
2. Regulation of cholesterol transport by the STAR-Protein
3. Conversion of cholesterol to testosterone by:
 - P450SCC
 - 3β -HSD & 17β -HSD
 - P450C17
4. Androgen conversion to estrogen by CYP19 aromatase



Overall Approach

Initial Screening of P, T and E2 in H295R medium

Optimization of cell culture methods

Optimization of immunoassays

Definition of performance quality criteria

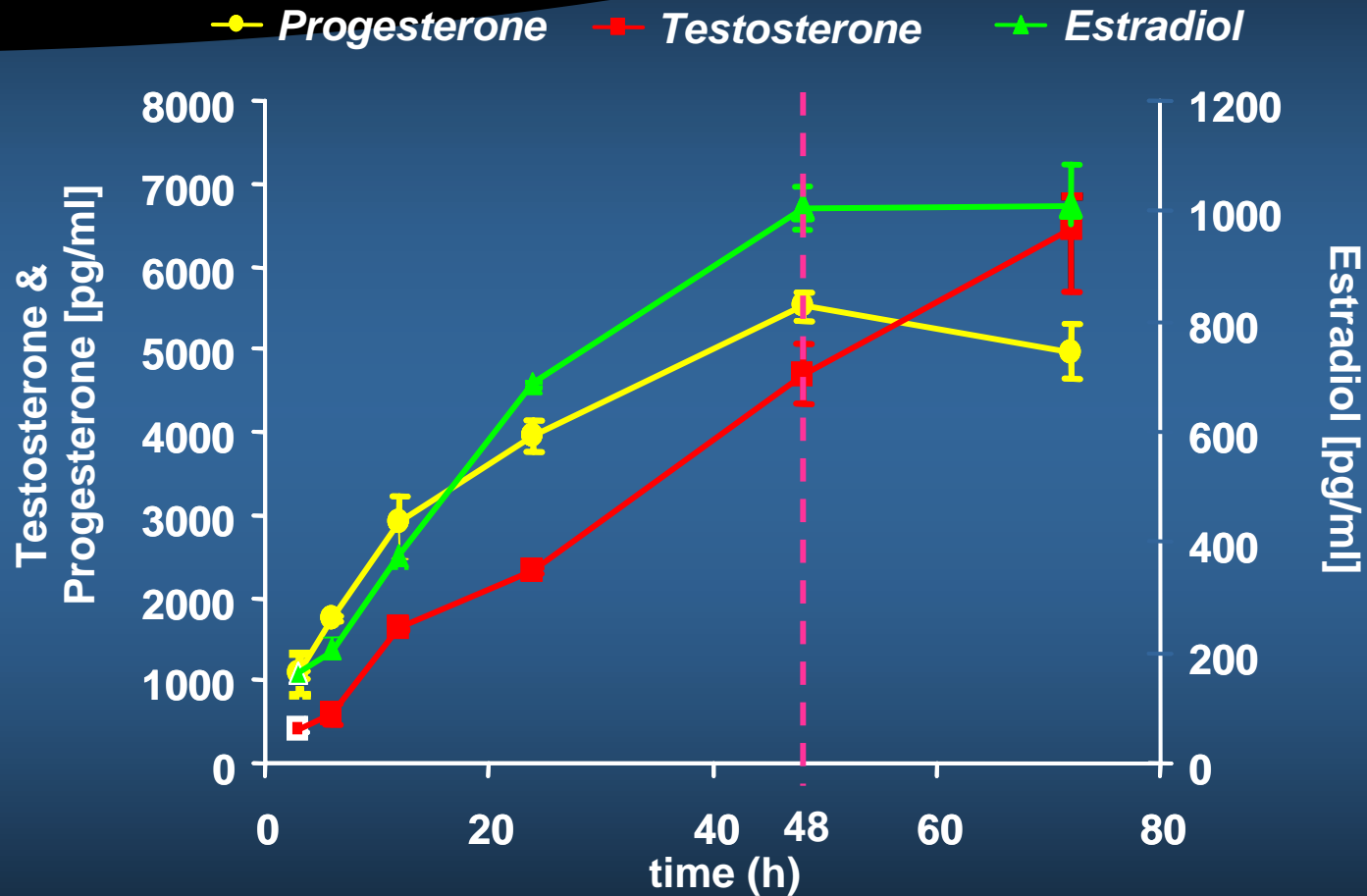
Validation of test system I (model compounds)

Validation of test system II (Inter-laboratory comparison)

- Compare performance of commercial ELISA kits
- Selection of ELISA kits
- Optimize culture and exposure conditions for optimal performance
- Basal hormone production
- Precision, accuracy, linearity
- Response profiles/limits
- Cytotoxicity
- Compare to changes in gene expression
- Demonstrate transferability of test system

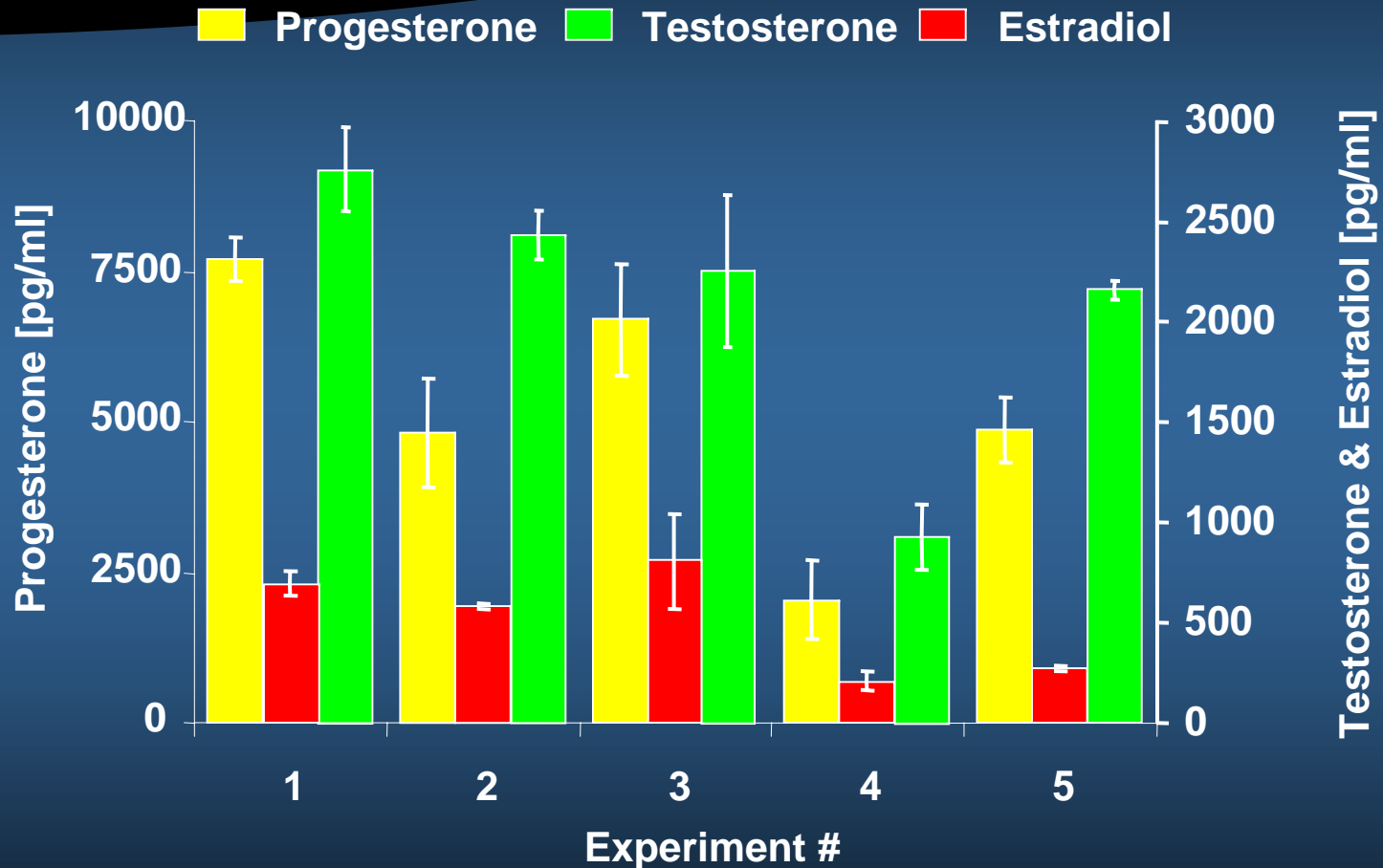
H295R Cell Test Development

Time Series



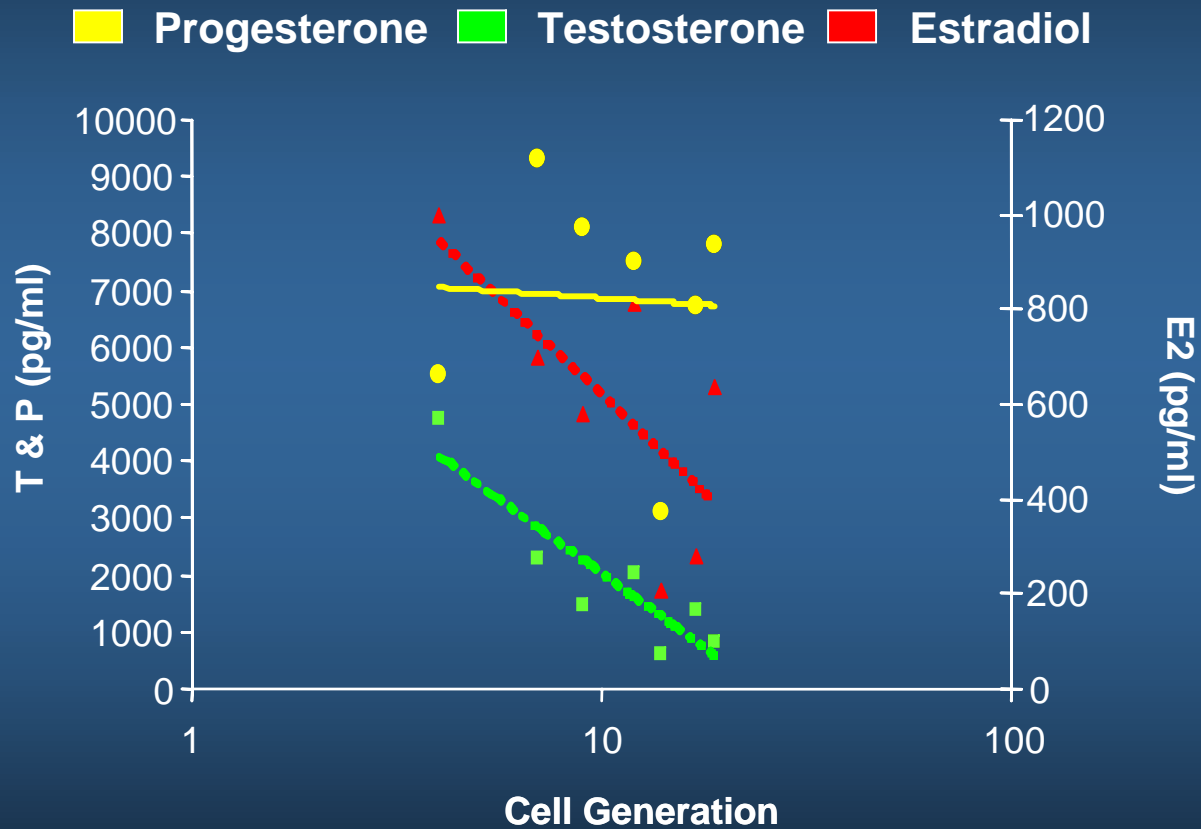
H295R Cell Test Development

Basal Hormone Production



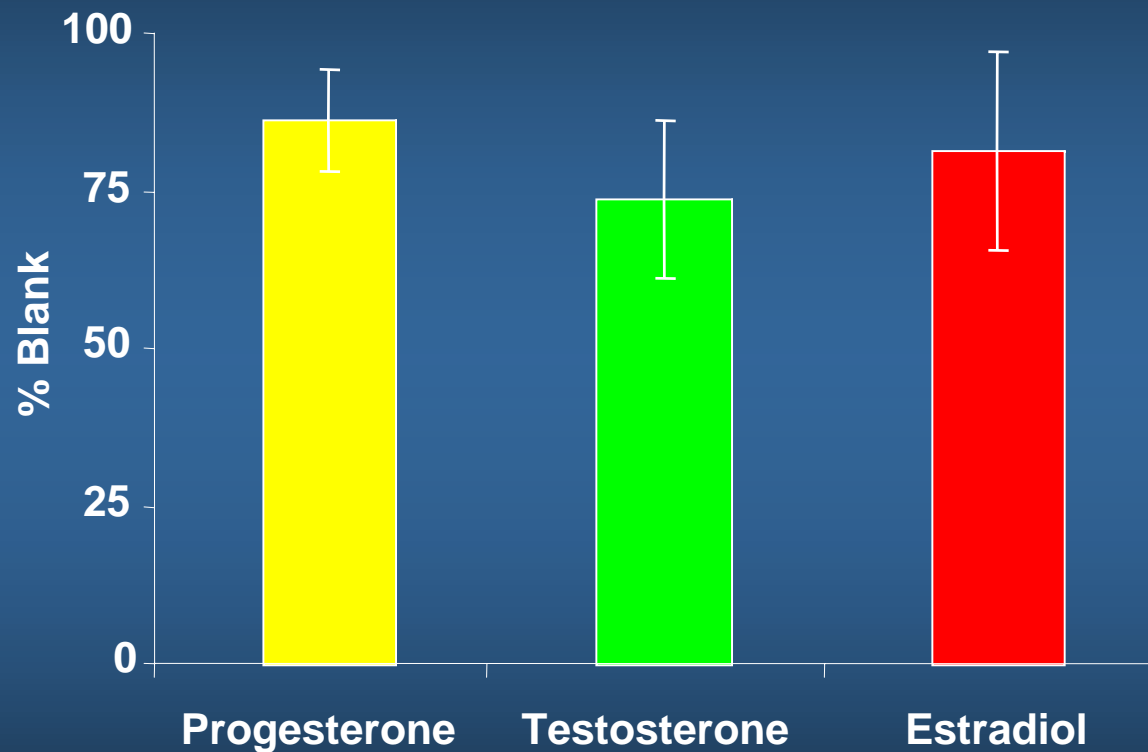
H295R Cell Test Development

Effects of Cell Passage



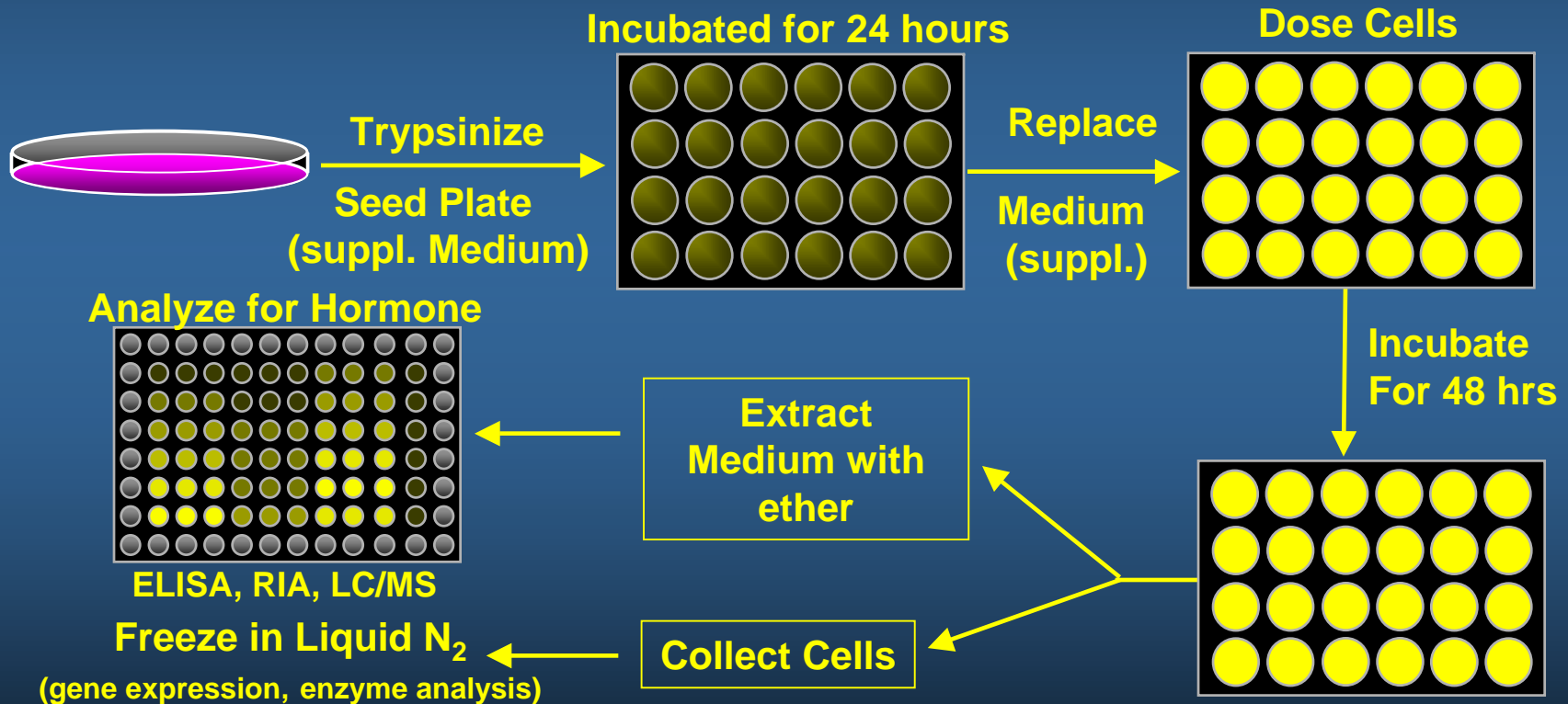
H295R Cell Test Development

Effect of Solvent (0.1% DMSO)



H295R Methods to Measure Effects on Hormone Production

Cells cultured in Petri Dish
Renew medium 2-3x' weekly
Split cell when ~90% confluent



Model Chemicals

✧ Prochloraz

- ✓ Imidiazol fungicide: Potent inhibitors of aromatase; Capable of affecting other P450 dependent enzymes

✧ Aminoglutethimide

- ✓ Generation I aromatase inhibitor; Can also downregulate synthesis of cortisol and aldosterone

✧ Forskolin

- ✓ General inducer: Stimulating adenylcyclase and increasing cAMP levels in adrenal cells

✧ Ketoconazole

- ✓ Imidiazol fungicide: Inhibits p450 enzymes (24-hydroxylase, Cholesterol SCC and C-17,20 lyase)



Cytotoxicity/Cell Viability

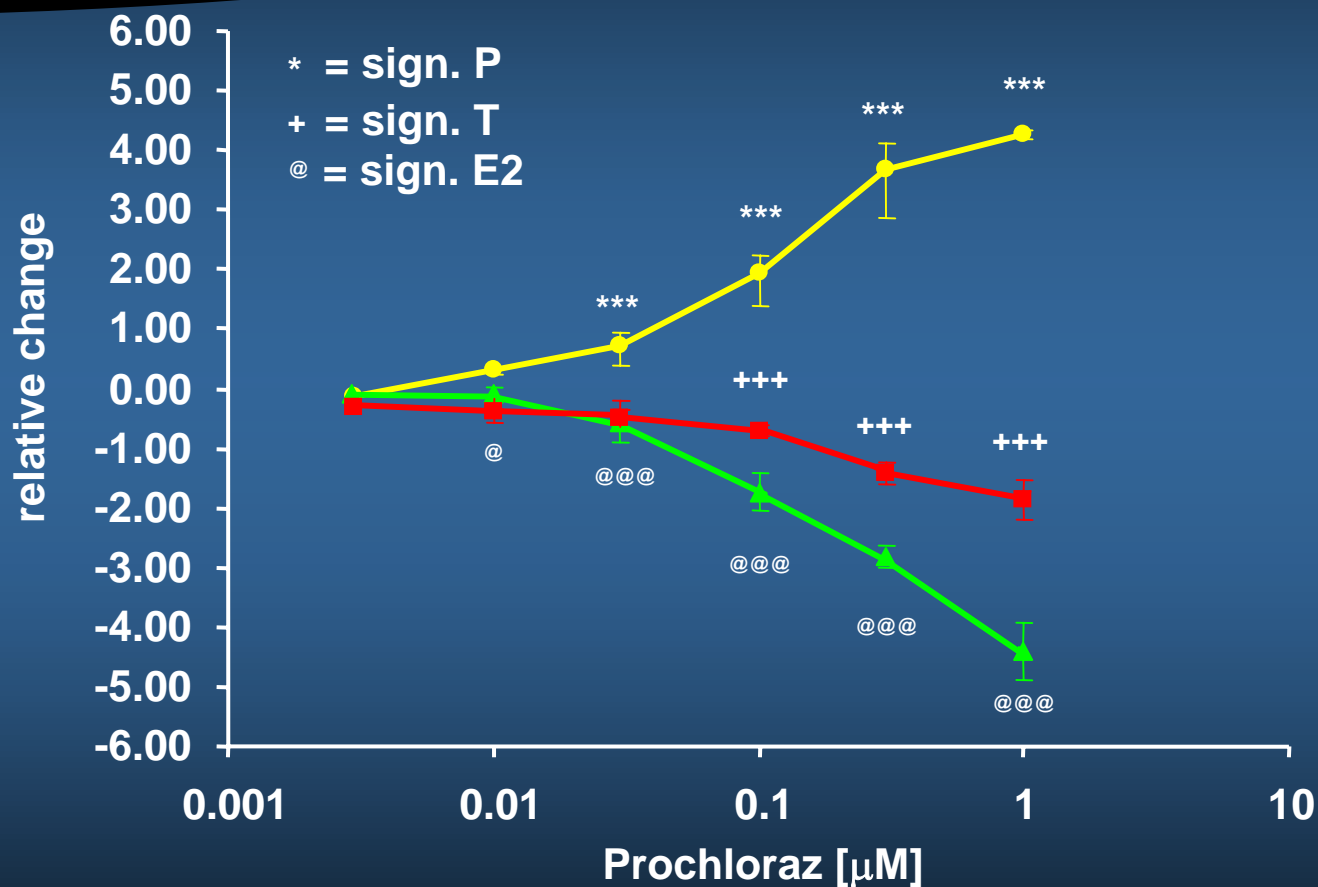
- ✧ Prior to initiation of exposure experiments, cytotoxicity of each chemical was assessed using the MTT assay
- ✧ Dose ranges for all subsequent exposures represent non-cytotoxic concentrations



Model Chemical Exposure

Prochloraz

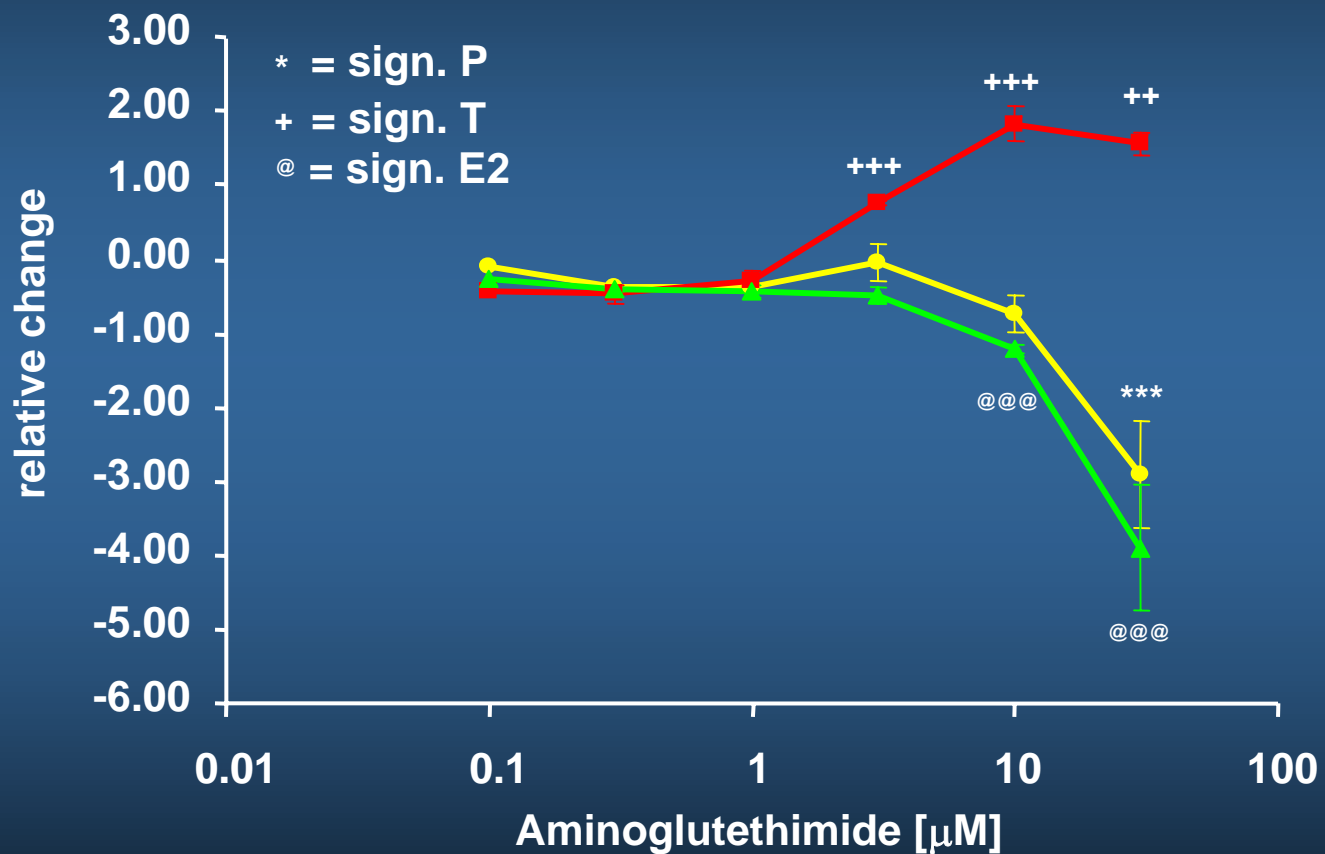
● Progesterone ■ Testosterone ▲ Estradiol



Model Chemical Exposure

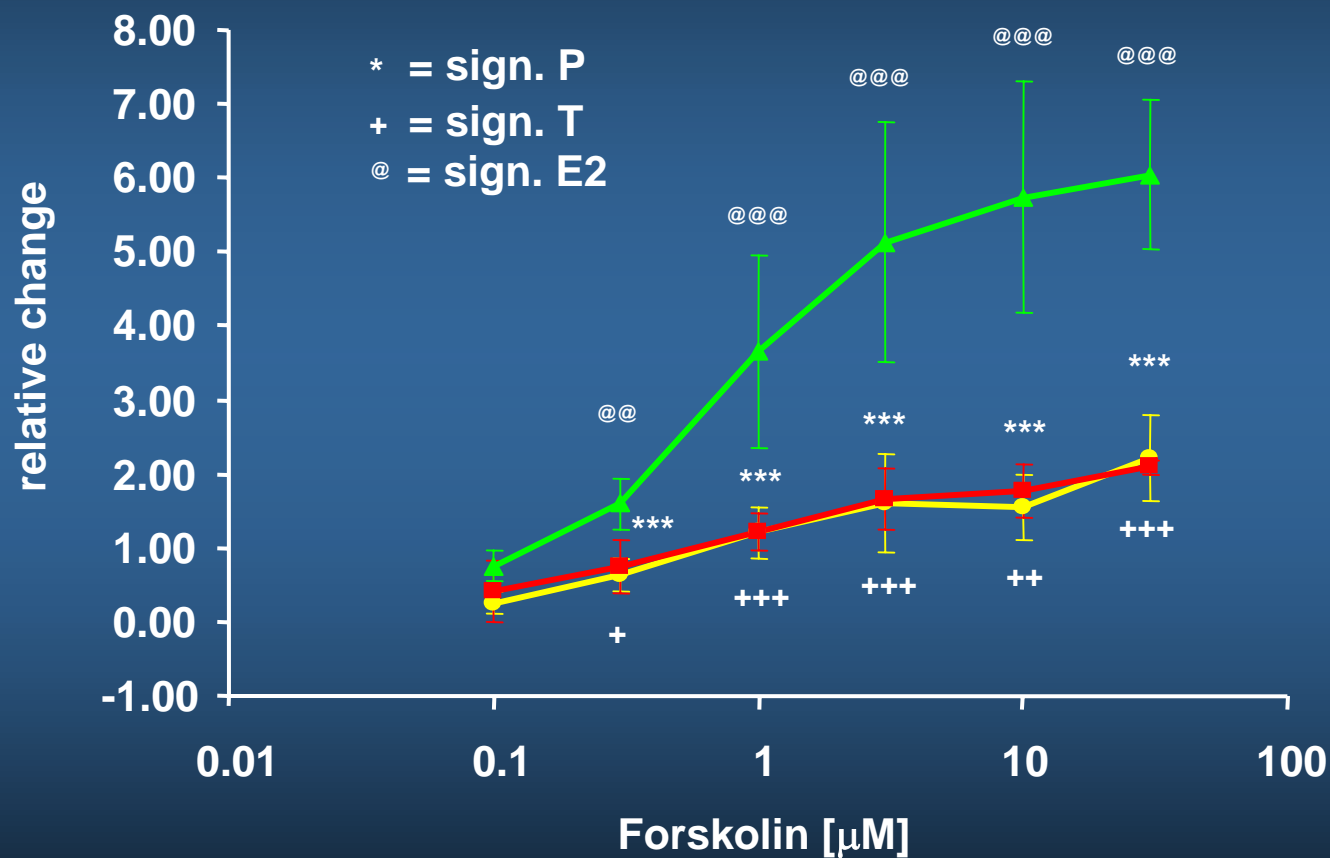
Aminoglutethimide

● Progesterone ■ Testosterone ▲ Estradiol



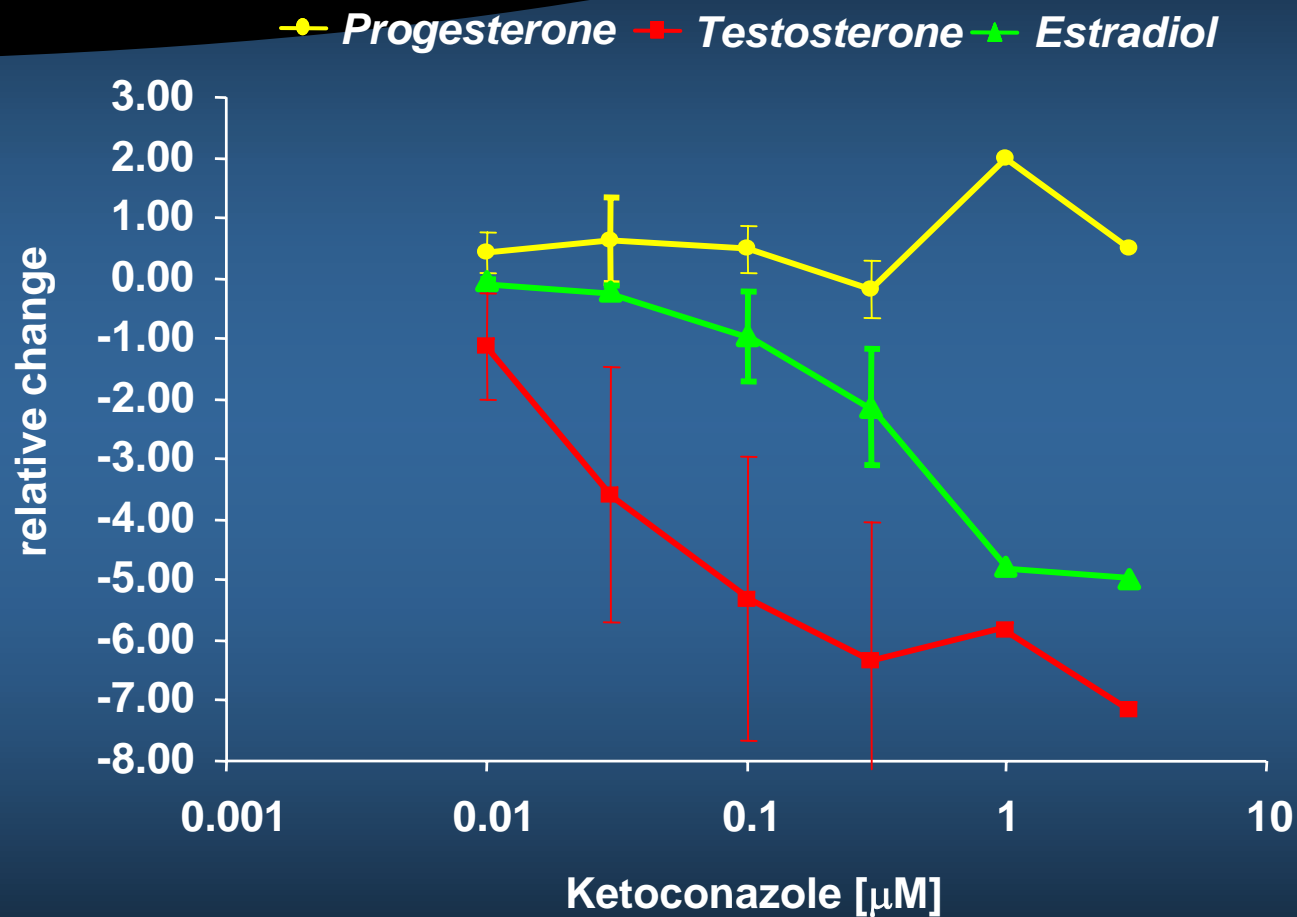
Model Chemical Exposure *Forskolin*

● Progesterone ■ Testosterone ▲ Estradiol



Model Chemical Exposure

Ketoconazole (Preliminary Results)



Inter-Laboratory Comparison

✧ Participating Laboratories:

- ✓ US Environmental Protection Agency
Endocrinology Laboratory, U.S.A.
- ✓ Chemicals Assessment Center
Chemical Evaluation and Research Institute, Japan
- ✓ Danish Institute for Food and Veterinary Research
Department of Toxicology and Risk Assessment,
Denmark



Inter-Laboratory Comparison

(cont')

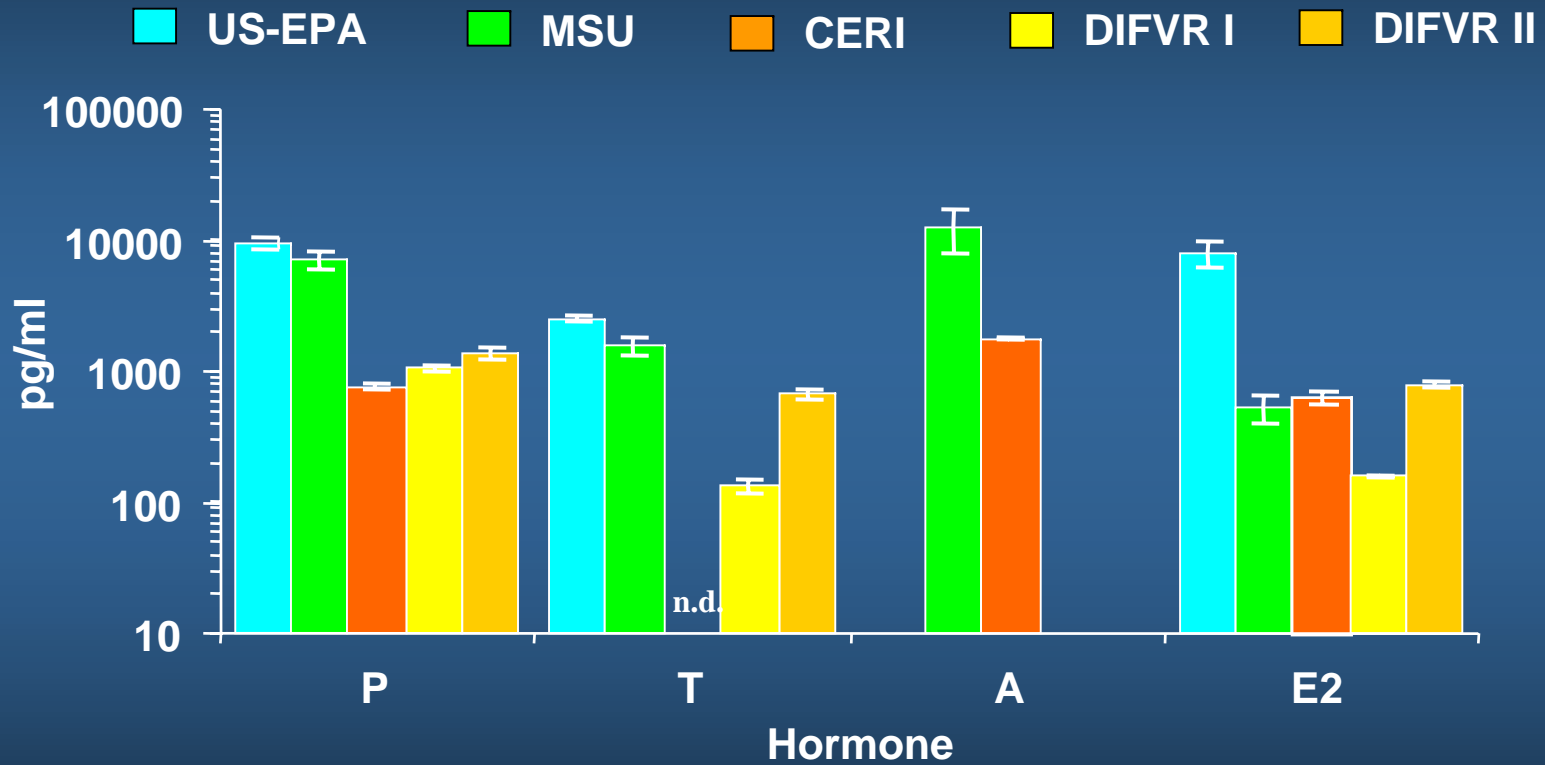
✧ Performance based comparison. Use of:

- ✓ same cells/same passages
- ✓ different cell culture protocols/conditions
- ✓ same seeding density
- ✓ same acclimation and exposure protocols/conditions
- ✓ different hormone detection methods



Phase I - General Test Performance

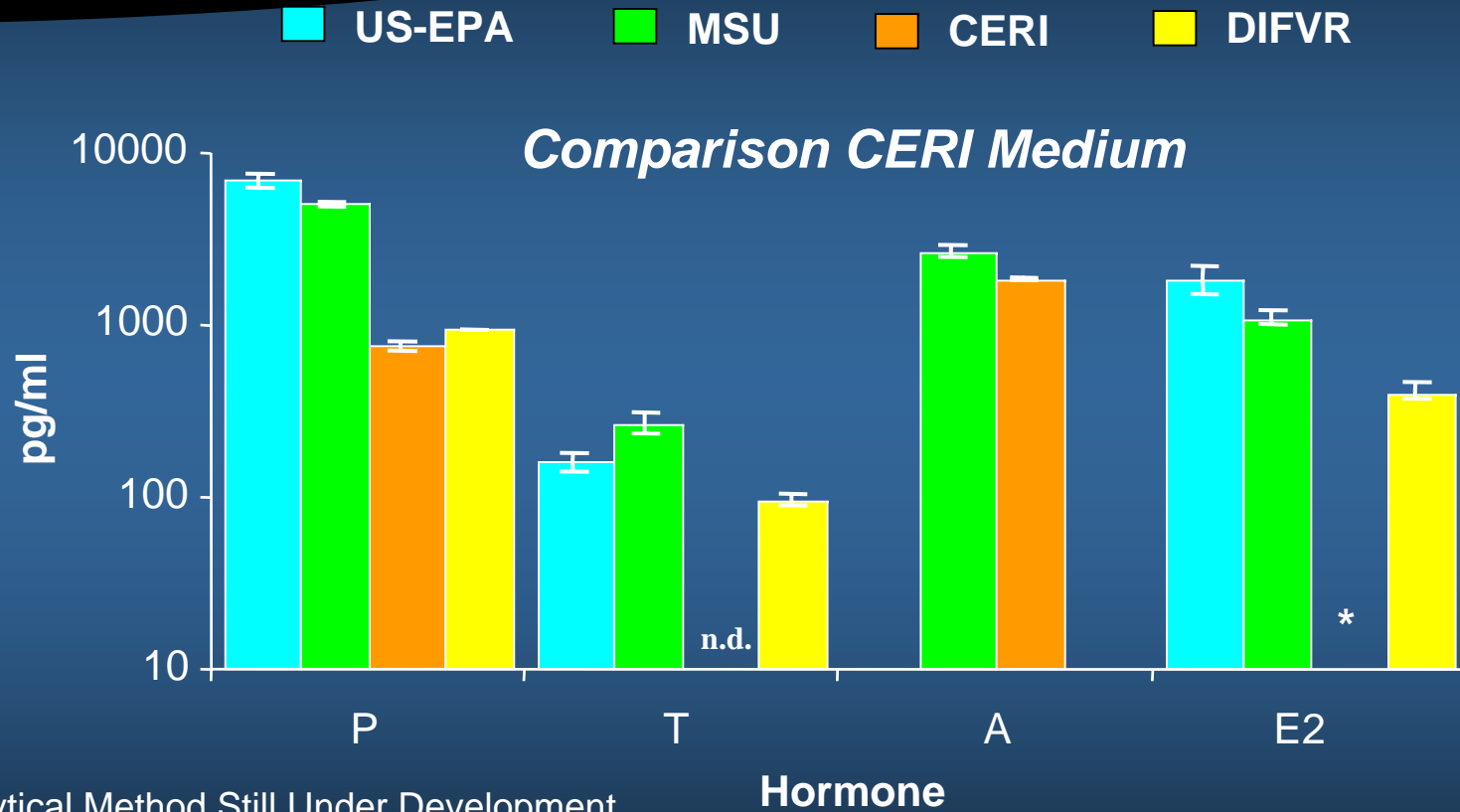
Basal Hormone Production



n.d. = below MDL



Phase I - General Test Performance *Hormone Detection Systems*

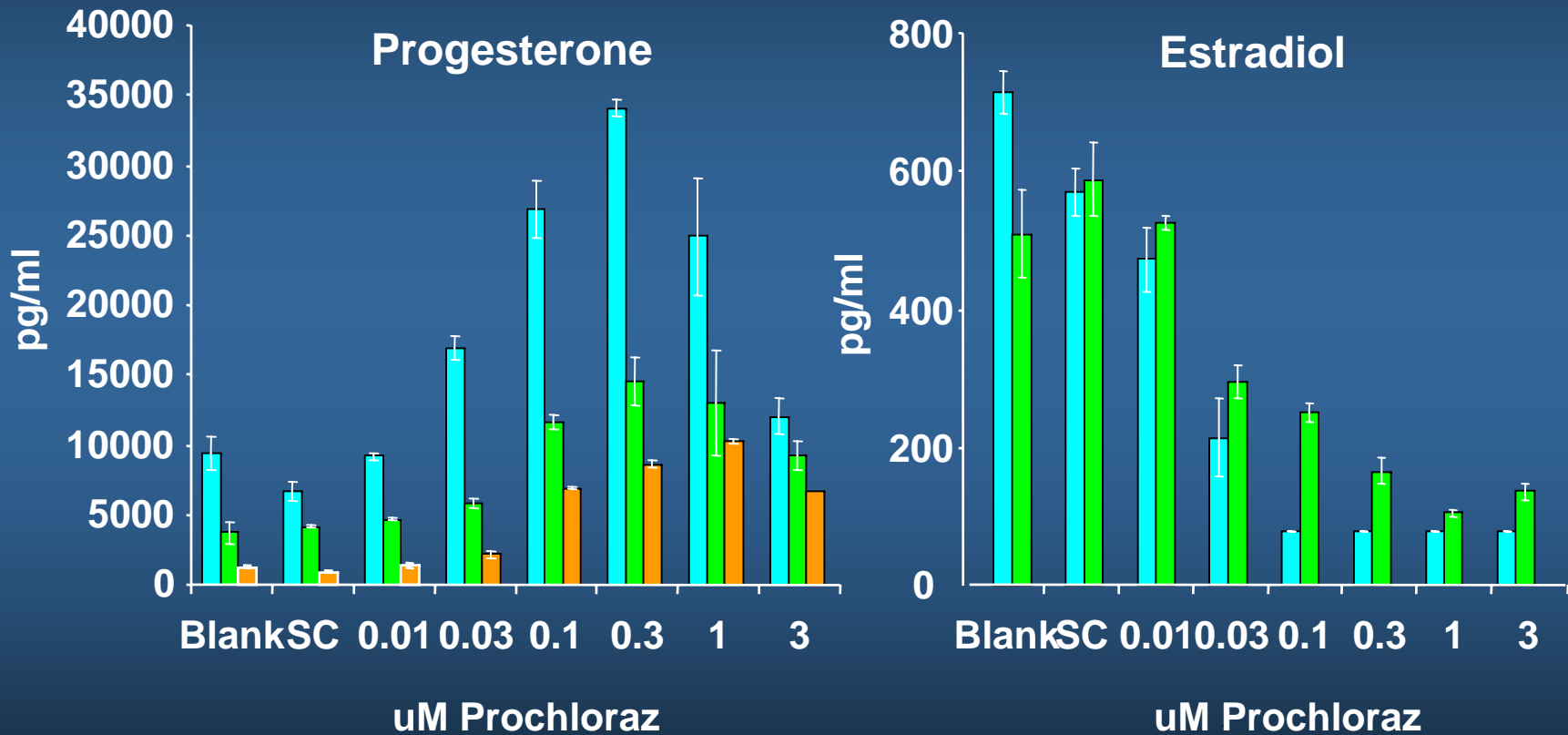


*Analytical Method Still Under Development
n.d. = below MDL



Phase I - General Test Performance *Comparison MSU Prochloraz Exposure*

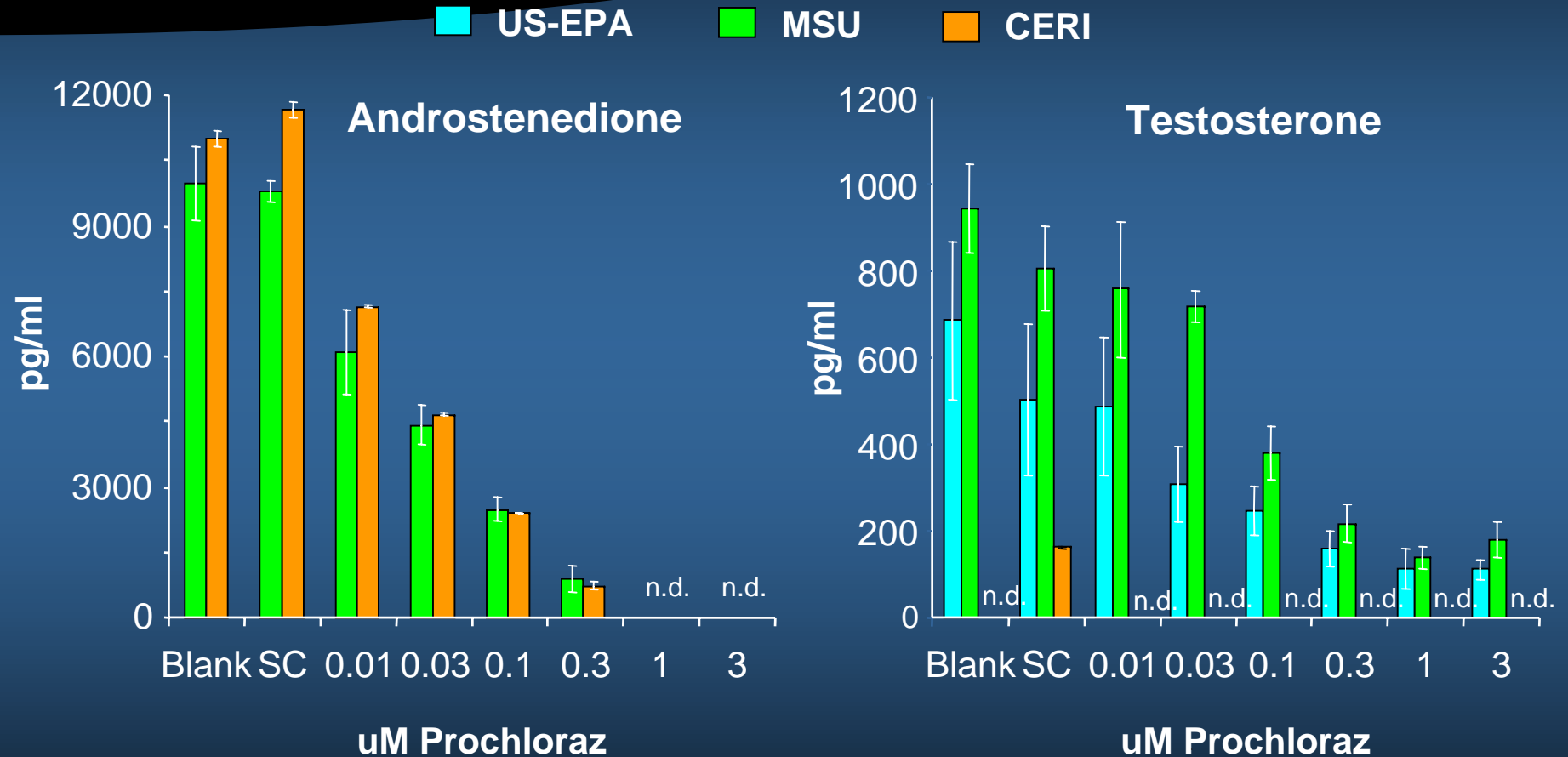
■ US-EPA ■ MSU ■ CERI



n.d. = below MDL



Phase I - General Test Performance Comparison MSU Prochloraz Exposure



n.d. = below MDL



Phase I - General Test Performance *Summary & Conclusions*

- ✧ Some variation due to different hormone detection systems:
 - ⇒ Different antibody cross-reactivities (MSU P values explainable by cross-reaction with pregnenolone)
 - ⇒ Differences in clean-up/extraction procedures?
 - ⇒ Differences in sensitivity



Phase I - General Test Performance *Summary & Conclusions (cont')*

✧ Variation of basal hormone concentrations measured at different laboratories

⇒ Different medium composition:

- Supplemented vs. non-supplemented medium
- Use of antibiotics



Phase I - General Test Performance *Summary & Conclusions (cont')*

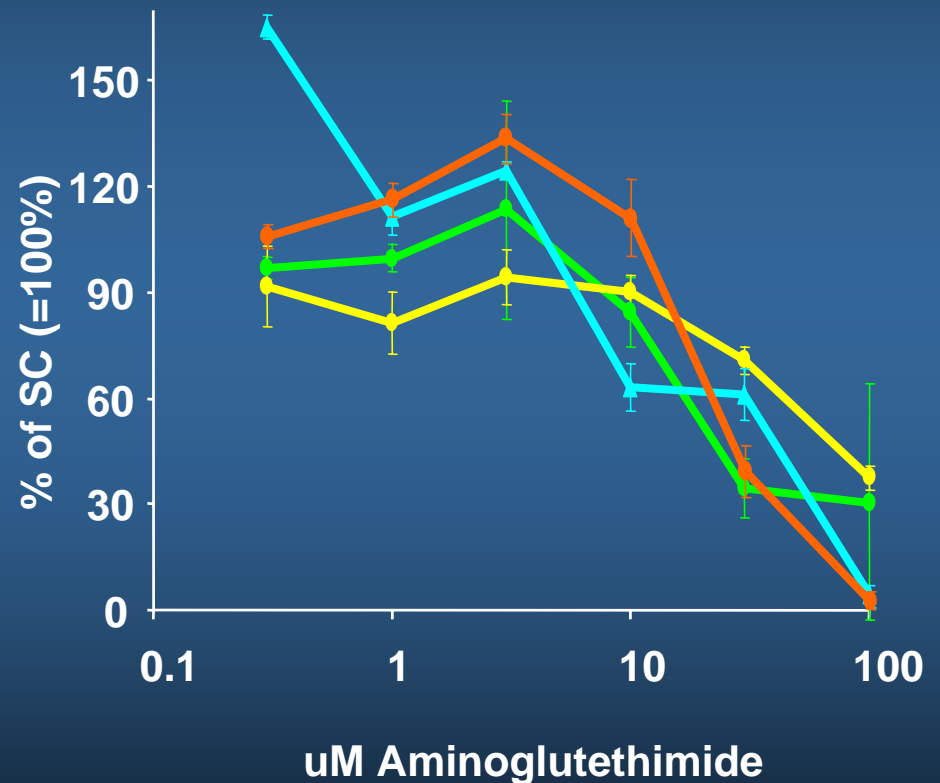
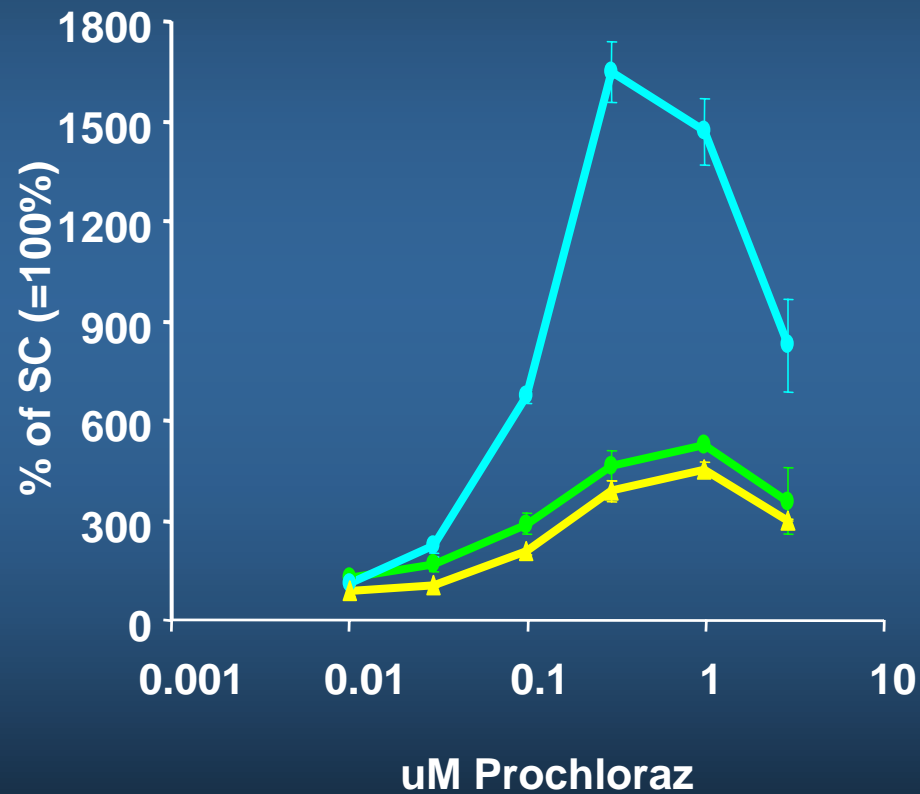
- ✧ Good reproducibility of results at each laboratory:
 - ✓ Low intra-assay variation
 - ✓ Low inter-assay variation
 - ✓ Good linearity
 - ✓ Good recovery of hormone spikes



Phase II - Model Chemicals

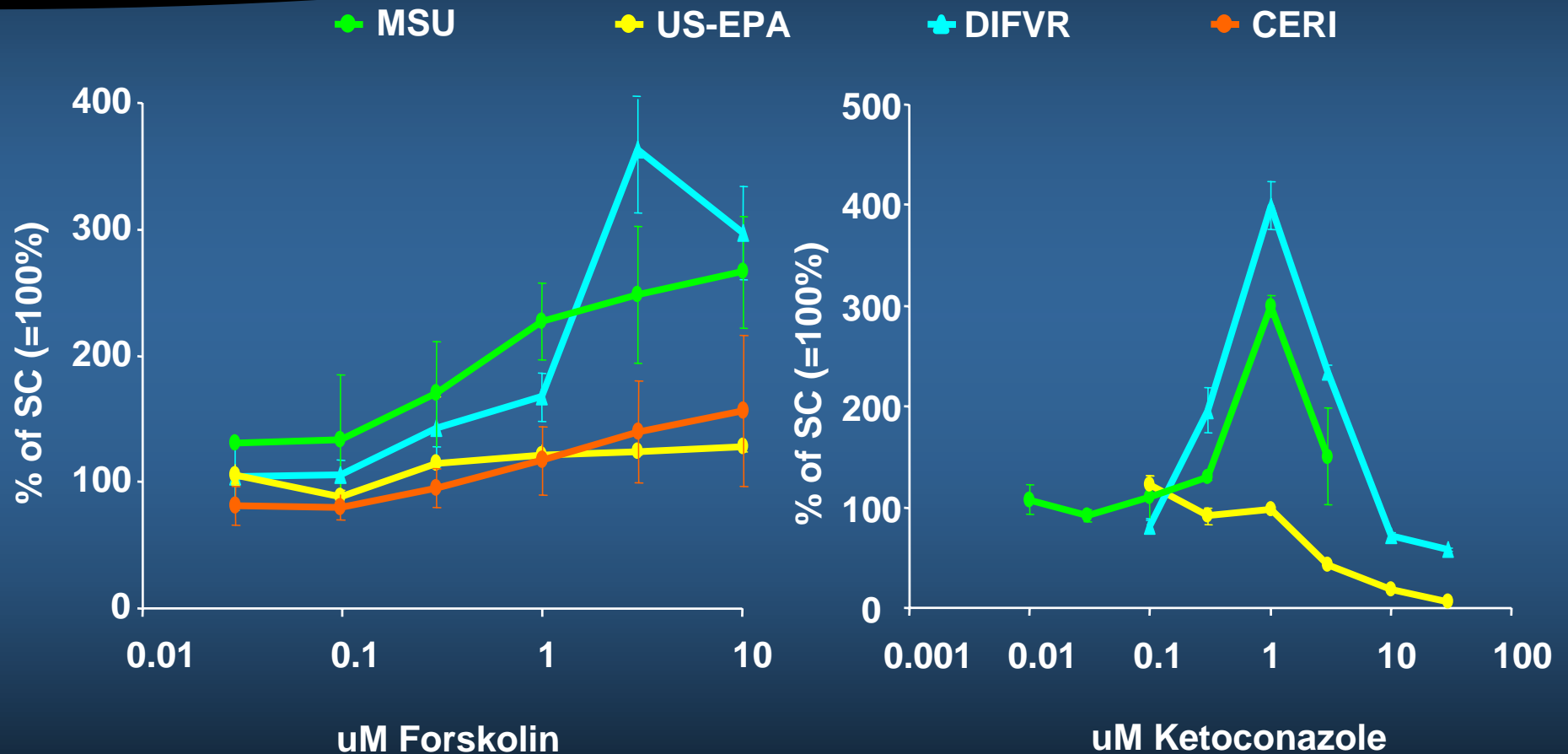
Progesterone (Preliminary Data)

MSU US-EPA DIFVR CERI



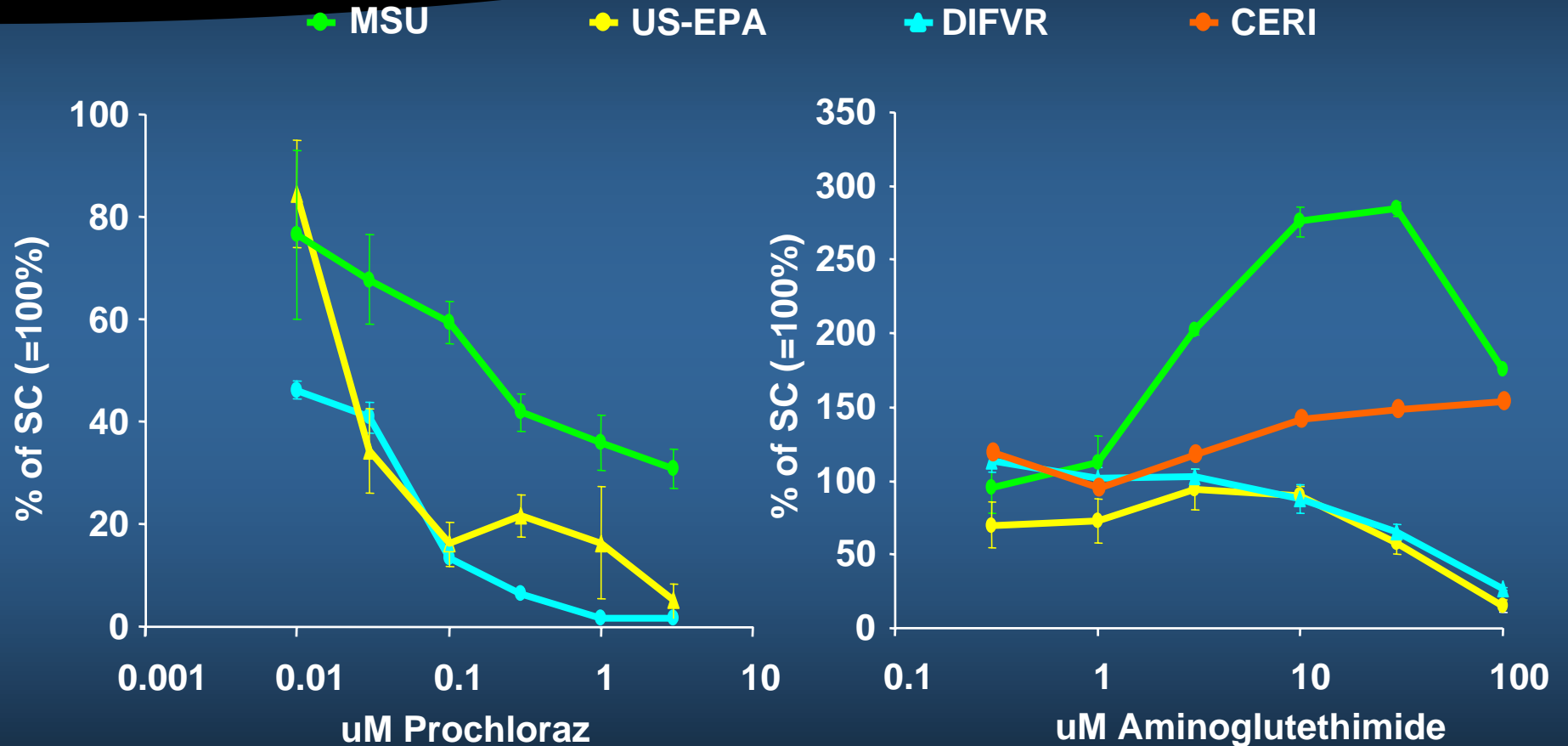
Phase II - Model Chemicals

Progesterone (Preliminary Data)



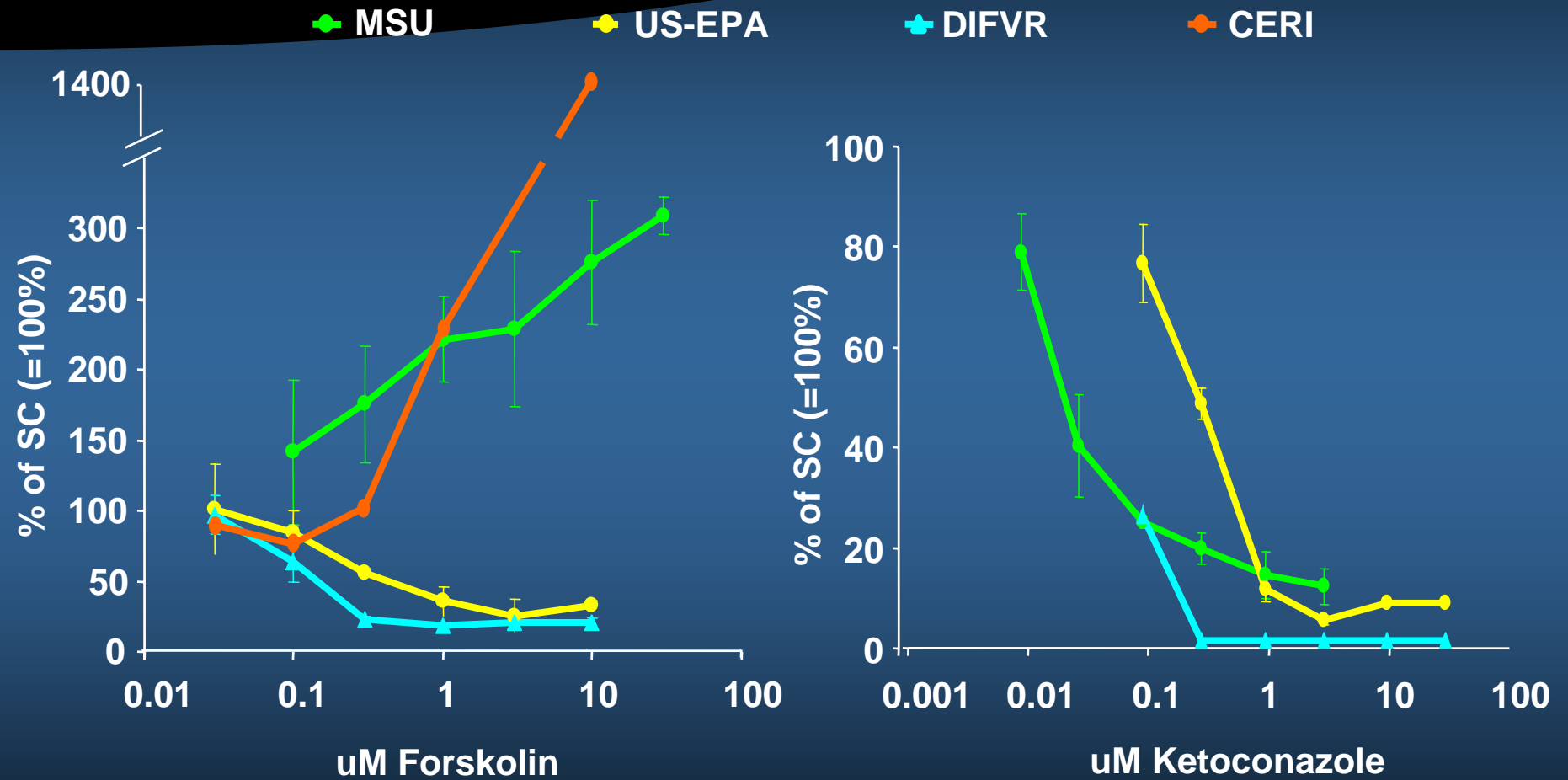
Phase II - Model Chemicals

Testosterone (Preliminary Data)

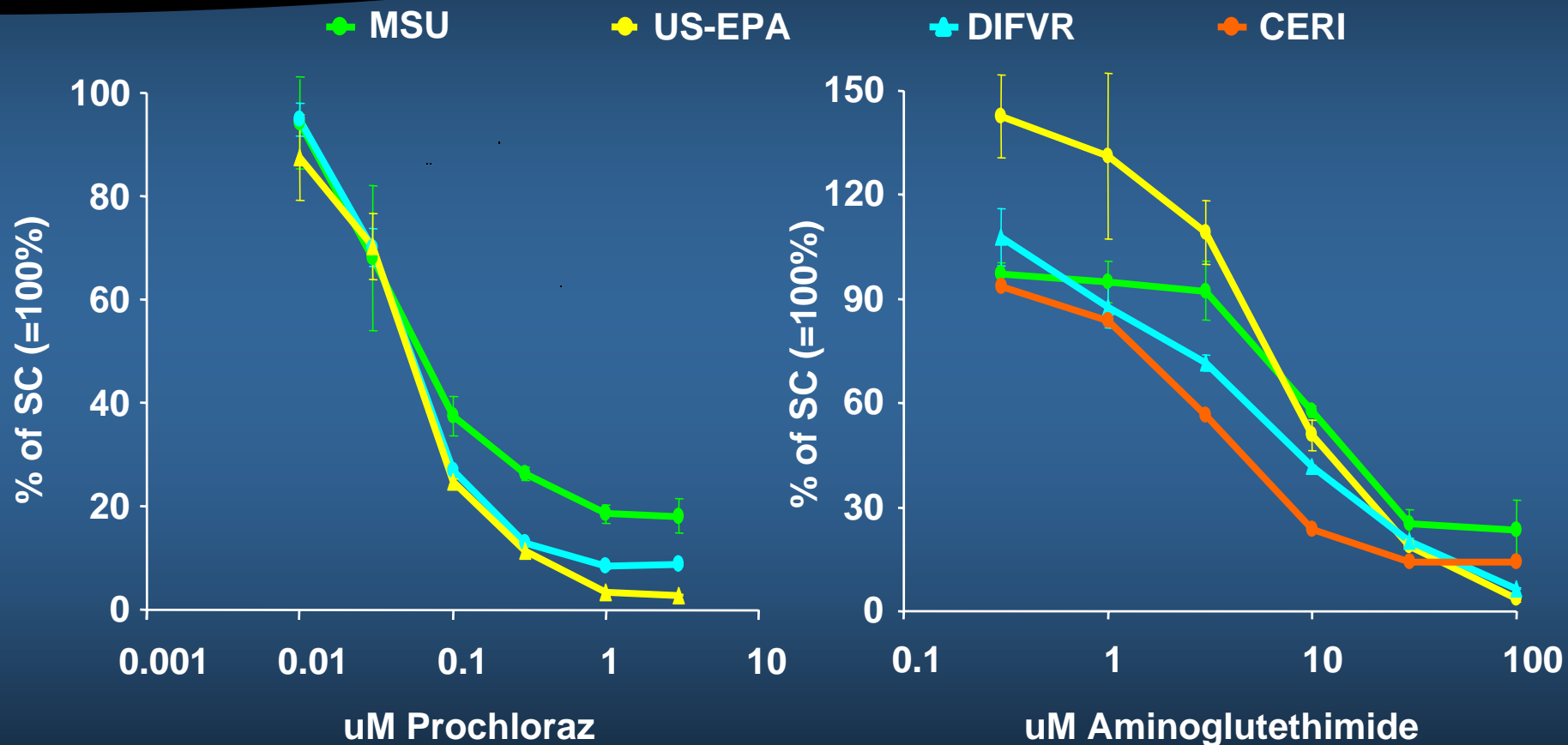


Phase II - Model Chemicals

Testosterone (Preliminary Data)



Preliminary Inter-Lab Comparison *Estradiol* (Preliminary Data)



Phase II - Model Chemicals

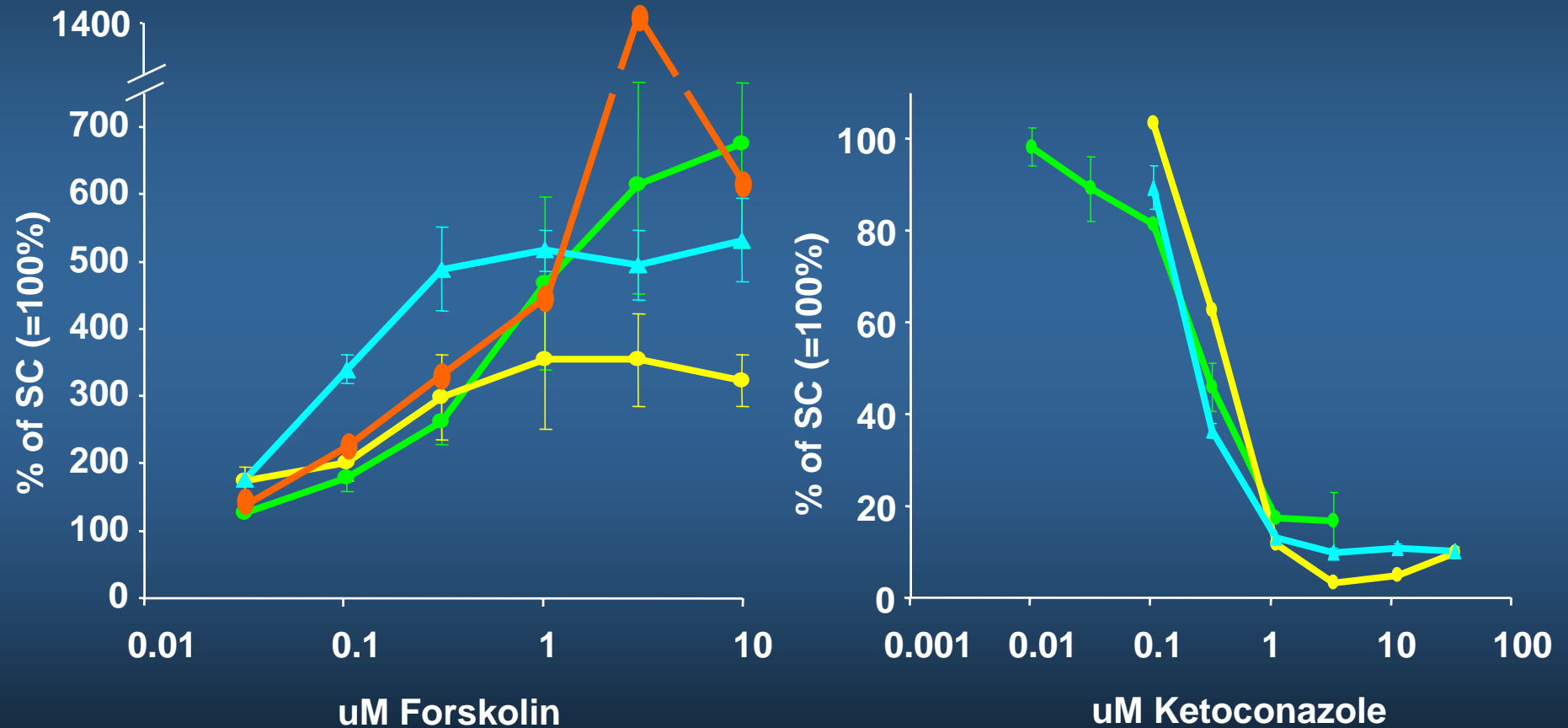
Estradiol (Preliminary Data)

MSU

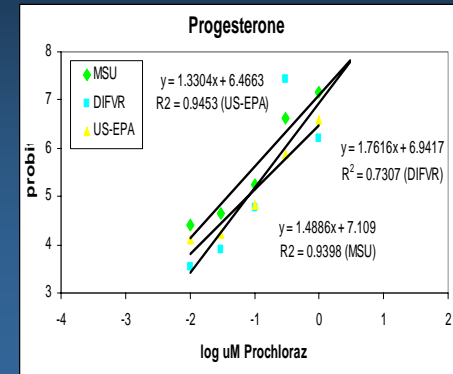
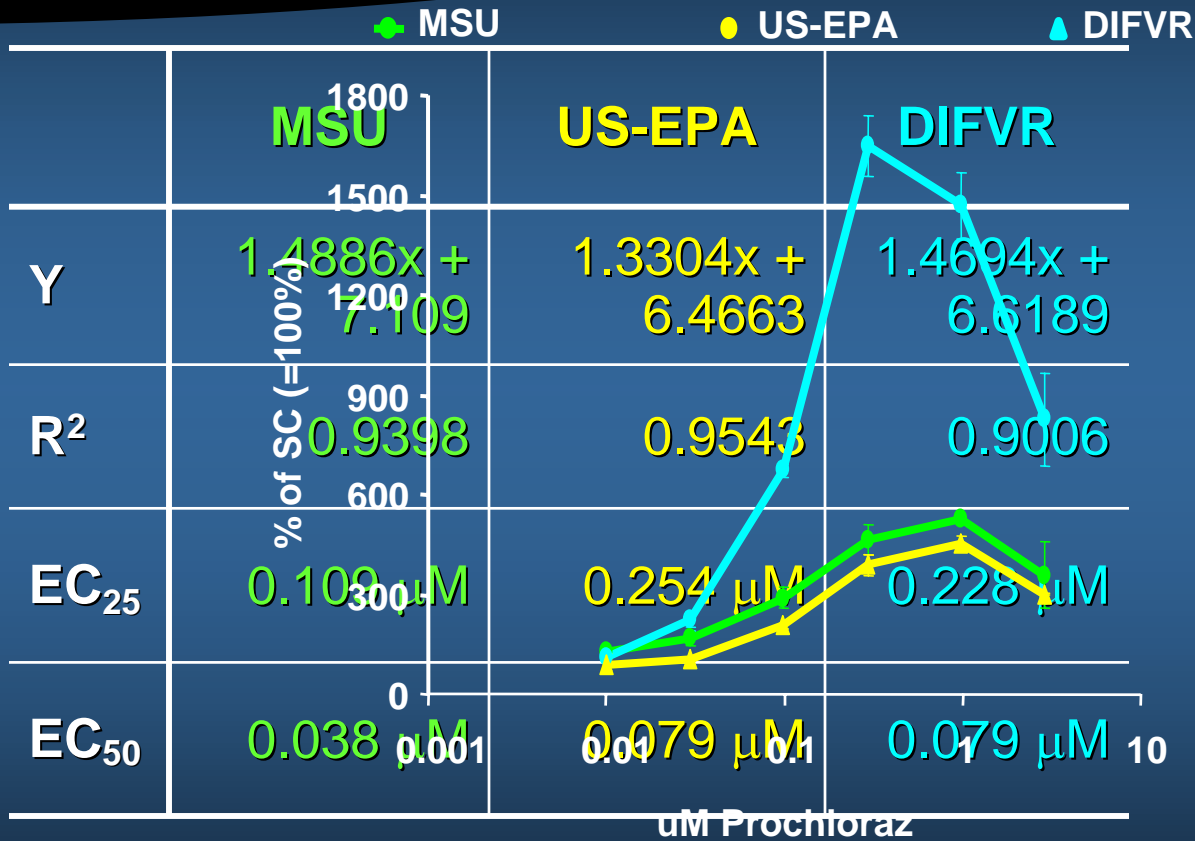
US-EPA

DIFVR

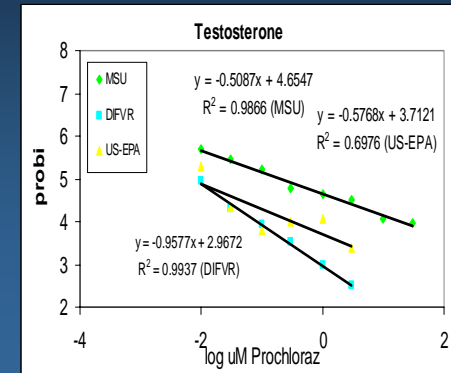
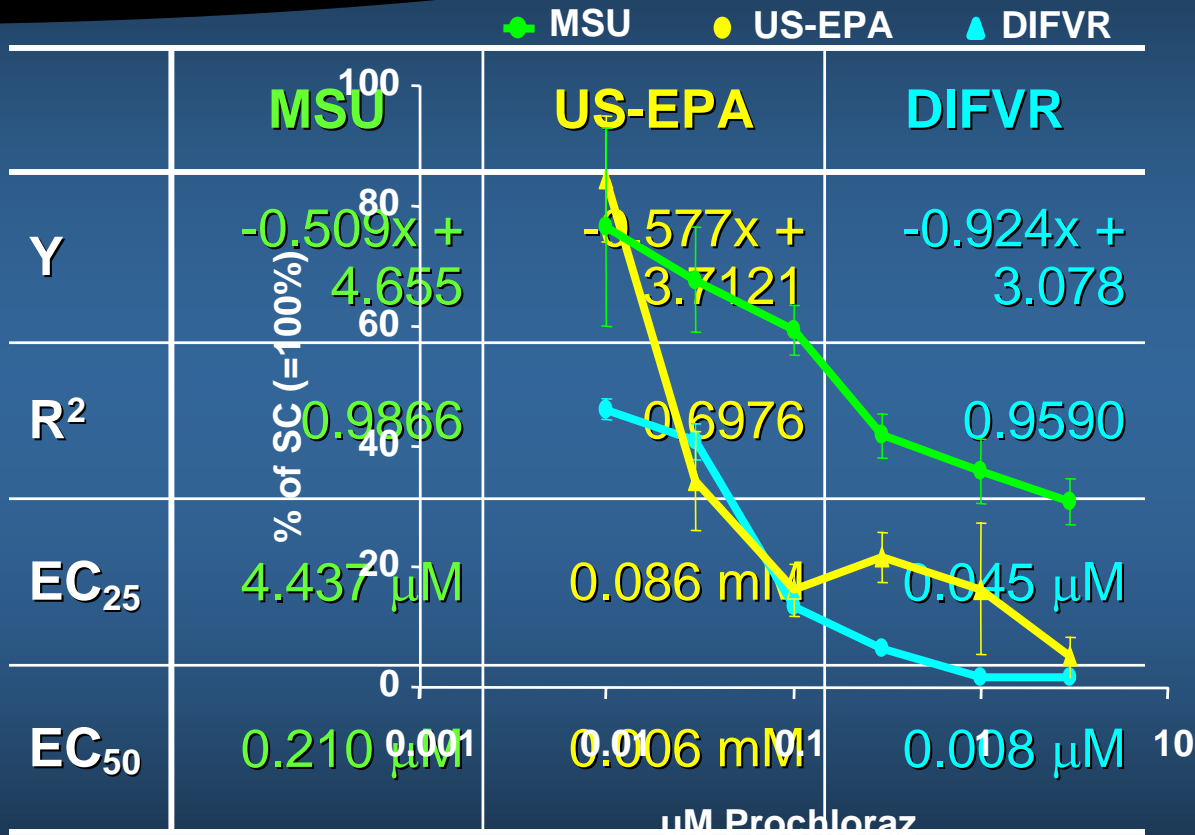
CERI



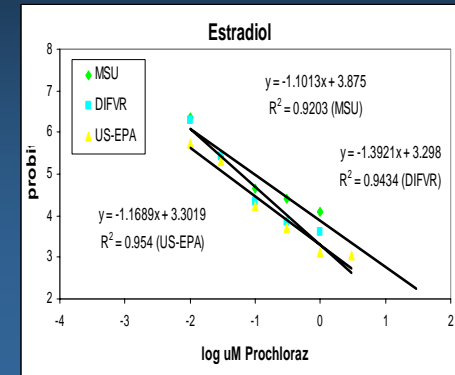
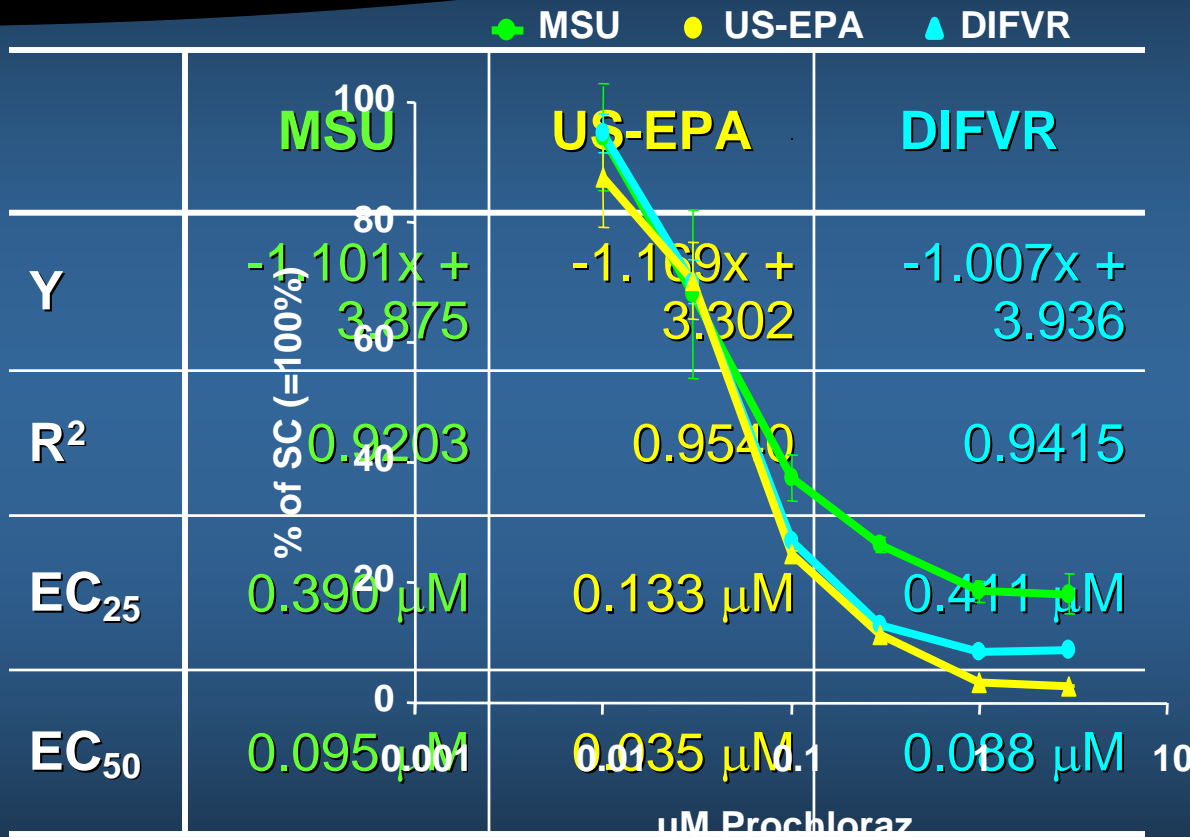
Preliminary Inter-Lab Comparison *Prochloraz (Progesterone)*



Preliminary Inter-Lab Comparison *Prochloraz* (Testosterone)



Preliminary Inter-Lab Comparison *Prochloraz (Estradiol)*



Phase II - Exposure to Model Chemicals *Summary & Conclusions*

- ✧ Good reproducibility of dose-response profiles across laboratories:
 - ⇒ E2 production of cells exposed to all model chemicals
 - ⇒ P production of cells exposed to all model chemicals with the exception of one lab in the ketoconazole experiment



Phase II - Exposure to Model Chemicals

Summary & Conclusions

- ✧ Different dose-response profiles for T production of cells exposed to Aminoglutethimide and Forskolin:
 - ⇒ Need to evaluate different cell exposure and hormone detection methods
 - ⇒ Need to assess effects on other androgens (Androstenedione)



Conclusions

- ✧ H295R test system:
- ✧ Rapid and easy to use
- ✧ Constitutive basal production of estradiol, testosterone and progesterone
- ✧ Can measure both increase and decrease of hormone production over several orders of magnitude
- ✧ Can determine changes in hormone production with high precision and accuracy
- ✧ Reproducible



Conclusions

(cont')

✧ H295R test system:

- ✓ Flexible - can be tailored to identify effects at multiple biological levels in the same system:
 - Gene expression
 - Catalytic enzyme activities
 - Hormone production
- ✓ Has the potential to identify multiple mechanisms of action
- ✓ Significant reduction of whole animal tests



Conclusions

(cont')

✧ H295R test system:

✓ Cost effective:

- ELISA: approx. 200 US\$/sample/hormone^a + approx. 2 person hrs/sample/hormone^a
- Cell culture and exposure: between 0.05 (48 well plate) and 0.15 (6 well plate) person hrs/sample

✓ Rapid and economic screen of chemicals for their potential to alter Steroidogenesis (priority setting, Tier 1 screening)

^a Calculation based on of triplicate measures of 6 different doses + solvent control per sample (chemical)



Conclusion II

- ✧ Results can be related to other endpoints
 - ✓ Pre-screening with certain model compounds resulted in responses that correlated with earlier studies on changes in expression patterns of steroidogenic genes
- ✧ Preliminary tests show great promise regarding the transferability of this test system for P and E2
- ✧ Need to address variation in responses of T concentrations in media
 - ✓ Measurement of alternative androgen endpoints such as androstenedione (currently under-way)



Conclusion II

- ✧ Data compares well to *in vivo* results from rat and fish studies:
 - ✓ Ankley et al. 2005: Prochloraz suppresses plasma estrogen and androgen concentrations in female and male fathead minnows, respectively
 - ✓ Vinggaard et al. 2005: Prochloraz suppresses testicular testosterone production and increases testicular progesterone production in rat offspring
 - ✓ Monteiro et al. 2000: Aminoglutethimide increases androstenedione and decreases estradiol in the flounder; Ketoconazole decreases androgen and estradiol concentrations



Future Directions

- ✧ Extend hormone analyses to other steroids:
 - ✓ Estrone (under-way)
 - ✓ Androstenedione (under-way)
 - ✓ Cholesterol
- ✧ Confirm hypothesized mode of action by measuring actual enzyme activities (e.g., aromatase)



Future Directions

- ✧ Identify sources for inter-laboratory variability of basal hormone concentrations
- ✧ Identify causalities for different T patterns observed at different laboratories



Future Directions

- ✧ Establish optimized H295R test protocol
- ✧ Validation of H295R steroidogenesis test system in extended inter-laboratory trials
 - ✓ Use of optimized and standardized protocol
 - ✓ Reduced number of endpoints (2 hormones)
 - ✓ Larger number of participating laboratories (10 - 20)



Future Directions

- ✧ Establish exposure profiles (dose response/ time response) for model compounds with other modes of action
- ✧ Apply test system to selected priority substances



Future Directions

✧ Validate transferability of test system (currently underway)

✓ Compare to *ex vivo* and *in vivo* data

– *Xenopus laevis* - MSU (*ex vivo*)

– Fathead minnow - US-EPA lab Duluth (*in vivo* and *ex vivo*)

– Minced testis assay

– Uterotrophic assay



Publications

Hilscherova, K.; Jones, P. D.; Gracia, T.; Newsted, J. L.; Zhang, X.; Sanderson, J. T.; Yu, R. M. K.; Wu, R. S. S.; Giesy, J. P. Assessment of the Effects of Chemicals on the Expression of Ten Steroidogenic Genes in the H295R Cell Line Using Real-Time PCR. *Toxicol. Sci.* 2004, 81, 78-89.

Zhang, X, Yu, R, Jones, P.D., Newsted, J.L., Gracia, T., Hecker, M., Hilscherova, K., Sanderson, J.T., Wu, R., and Giesy, J.P. 2005. Quantitative RT-PCR Methods for Evaluating Toxicant-Induced Effects on Steroidogenesis Using the H295R Cell Line. *Environ. Sci. Technol.* 39: 2777-2785.

Hecker, M., Newsted, J.L., Murphy, M.B., Higley, E.B., Tompsett, A.R., Jones, P.D., and Giesy, J.P. 2005. Effects of Prochloraz, Aminoglutethimide, Forskolin and Ketoconazole on steroid hormone production human adrenocarcinoma cells (H295R) cells. *Environ. Sci. Technol.* , submitted for publication



Publications

Gracia, T., Hilscherova, K., Jones, P.D., Newsted, J.L., Zhang, X., Hecker, M., Higley, E.B., Sanderson, J. T., Yu, R.M.K., Wu, R.S.S. and Giesy, J.P. 2005. Effects of Chemical Mixtures on the Expression of Ten Steroidogenic Genes in the H295R Cell Line. *Comp. Physiol. Biochem. B*, submitted for publication.

Blaha, L., Hilscherova, K., Mazurova, E., Hecker, M., Jones, P.D., Bradley, P., Gracia, T.R., Duris, Z., Holoubek, I. and Giesy J.P. Alteration of steroidogenesis in H295R cells by organic sediment contaminants and relationships to other endocrine disrupting effects. In prep.



Thank You!

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H295R cell line

- ✧ Derived from the NCI-H295 pluripotent adrenocortical carcinoma cell line (Gazdar, et al. 1990) from a carcinoma of the adrenal cortex that arose in a 48 y.o. black female.
- ✧ Modified cells retain the ability to produce aldosterone, cortisol and C19 steroids (adrenal androgens).



Future Directions

- ✧ Validate transferability of test system (currently underway)
 - ✓ Within the same laboratory (completed)
 - ✓ Between different laboratories (underway)



Model Chemical Exposure

Vinclozolin

