

# Rapid Evaluation and Assessment of Chemical Toxicity (REACT): Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)

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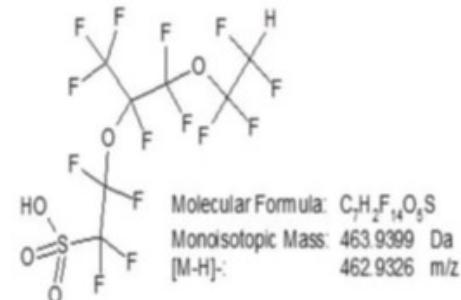
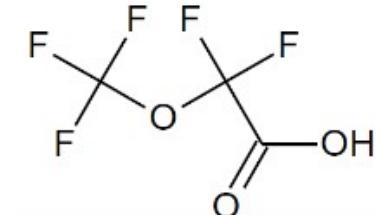
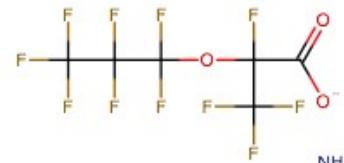
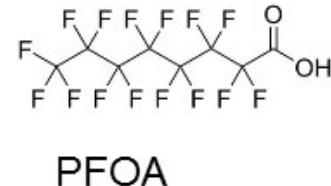
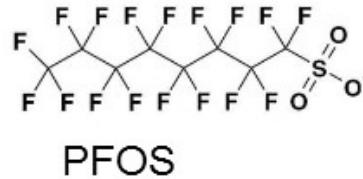
NTP Board of Scientific Counselors  
December 7, 2017





## PFAS Background

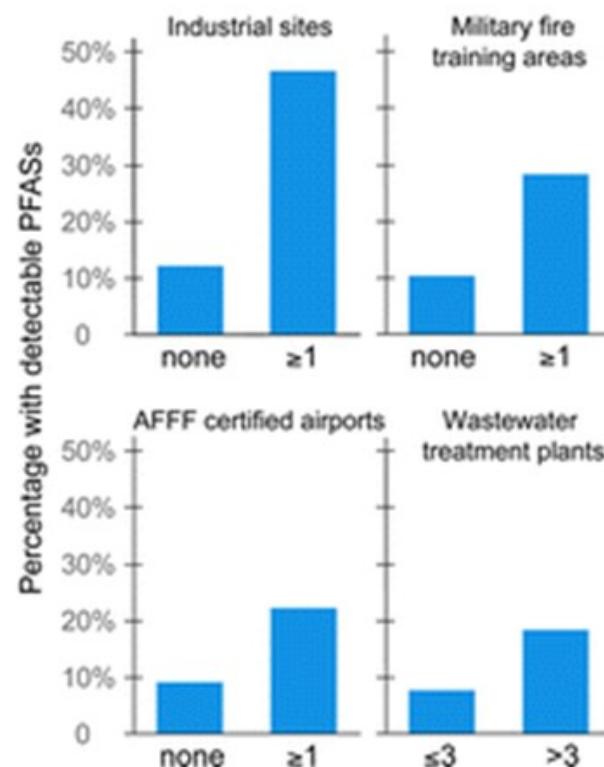
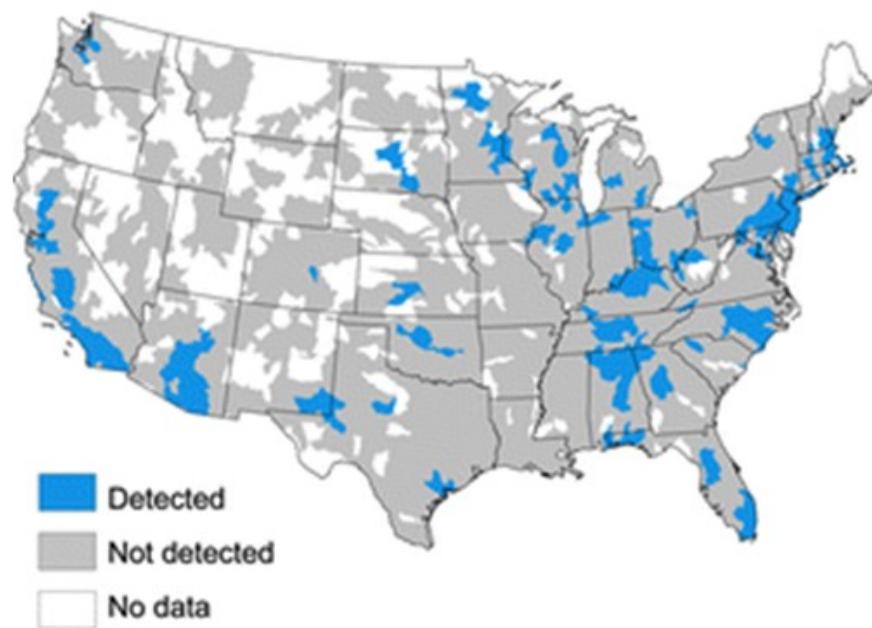
- Diverse group of compounds
- Used in carpeting, apparel, upholstery, food paper wrappings, and fire-fighting foams
- Persistent and bioaccumulative
- Long chain perfluorinated chemicals are well studied; their use is in decline
- Shorter and branched chain compounds increasing in production and use; less well studied





## Widespread Contamination to PFAS in US Watersheds

### Hydrological units with detectable PFASs



Hu et al., ES&T letters 2016 81% assoc with manufacturing site



## Ongoing PFAS NTP Studies

- PFOA Chronic bioassay: Male and female rats. Exposure included a perinatal (GD 6 – PND 21) and non-perinatal component to determine if early life exposure alters response.
  - Pathology tables expected to be posted early 2018 and NTP Technical Report peer reviewed in late 2018
- 28-day toxicity studies: Male and Female Rats
  - 7 PFASs evaluated: PFBS, PFHxS, PFOS, PFHxA, PFOA, PFNA, and PFDA
    - Tables expected to be posted early 2018 and Toxicity Reports to follow
- Toxicokinetic studies in male and female rats:
  - Evaluated PFBS, PFHxS, PFOS, PFHxA, PFOA, PFDA, and 8:2 fluorotelomer
- Immunotoxicity assessment:
  - PFDA evaluation in female rats and mice (manuscript submitted)
- Published in vitro studies:
  - In vitro mitochondrial toxicity evaluation of 16 PFASs using rat liver: Wallace *et al.*. *Toxicology Letters* 2013; 222(3)
  - In vitro assessment of immunotoxicity of 5 PFASs: Corsini *et al.* *Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology* 2012; 258(2)
  - In vitro assessment of immunotoxicity of PFOA and PFOS: Corsini *et al.* *Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology* 2011; 250(2)
  - In vitro neurotoxicity evaluation of 4 PFASs using PC12 cells: Slotkin *et al.* *Environmental Health Perspectives* 2008; 116(6)



## PFOS and PFOA Alternatives of Interest

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- Total number of PFAS >1500 chemicals.
  - Includes products, impurities and degradates.
- Significant Regulatory and Public Health Interest
  - USEPA: Several hundred of interest narrowing down to between 75-150.
  - FDA: Interested in PFAS used in packaging
  - DOD: Aqueous Fire Fighting Foams (AFFF).
  - ATSDR, CPSC, State public health agencies.
  - Federal Information Exchange on PFAS (Feb 2018)
    - National Science and Technology Council, Committee on Environment
    - EPA, DOD, NIH (co-chairs)



## Challenges

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- Nominations more complex.
  - Class nominations:
    - PFAS
    - Flame Retardants
    - Ionic Liquids
    - PAHs
- Expectations have changed
  - Impatience at pace of traditional NTP hazard assessment studies
  - Communication is now instantaneous (email, texts, etc.)
- Challenge for high throughput screening.
  - You can't just turn on the robot and get the data.



## REACT PFAS Assessment

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### Problem Formulation and Approach

- What are the types of biological activity and toxicological information that NTP can develop in a *responsive timeframe* on these classes of chemicals?
  - How can this information be used to make public health decisions?
- What are the appropriate tools to bring to this problem?
- How do we organize this information to provide useful products?
- How do we report this biological activity/toxicological information in a timely manner?



## Screening and Testing Prioritization

Literature review:  
Chemicals Grouped by  
knowledge

In Silico: chemicals grouped  
by structure.

In vitro: chemicals will be  
grouped by structure and  
biology.

In vivo: prototype chemicals  
from in vitro groupings  
move on to in vivo studies.

Literature Review and Analyses

In Silico  
 $> 100$  PFAS

In Vitro  
 $75+$  PFAS

In vivo  
 $<20$  PFAS



## PFAS Assessment is Based on Read Across

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- Read Across
  - When the already available data of a data-rich substance (the source) is used for a data-poor substance (the target), which is considered similar enough to the source substance to use the same data as a basis for the safety assessment.
- Sufficient Similarity –
  - Use structure and in vitro data to group chemicals
  - NTP has developed statistical methods for Sufficient Similarity in our Gingko Biloba studies.
- Use the PFAS from the NTP 28 day studies as anchor chemicals for read across.
- Likely need to run other PFAS as anchors.



## PFAS Assessment

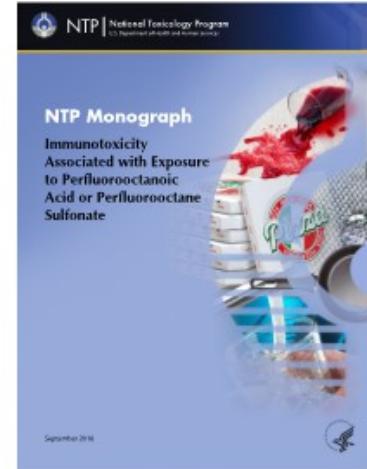
### Staff team leads at NIEHS

- Literature Analyses – Andrew Rooney
- Chemistry – Suramya Waidyanatha
- In silico – Scott Auerbach
- In vitro – Sue Fenton
- In vivo – Chad Blystone
- Mixtures – Mike DeVito
- Reporting Plan – Mike DeVito





# NTP Monograph



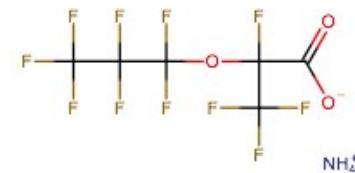
## NTP Monograph on Immunotoxicity Associated with Exposure to Perfluorooctanoic Acid or Perfluorooctane Sulfonate

- The NTP concludes that PFOA and PFOS are *presumed to be immune hazards to humans* based on a high level of evidence that PFOA and PFOS suppressed the antibody response in animal studies and a moderate level of evidence from studies in humans.
- <https://ntp.niehs.nih.gov/go/749926>



## NIEHS/DNTP PFS *In Vivo* Studies

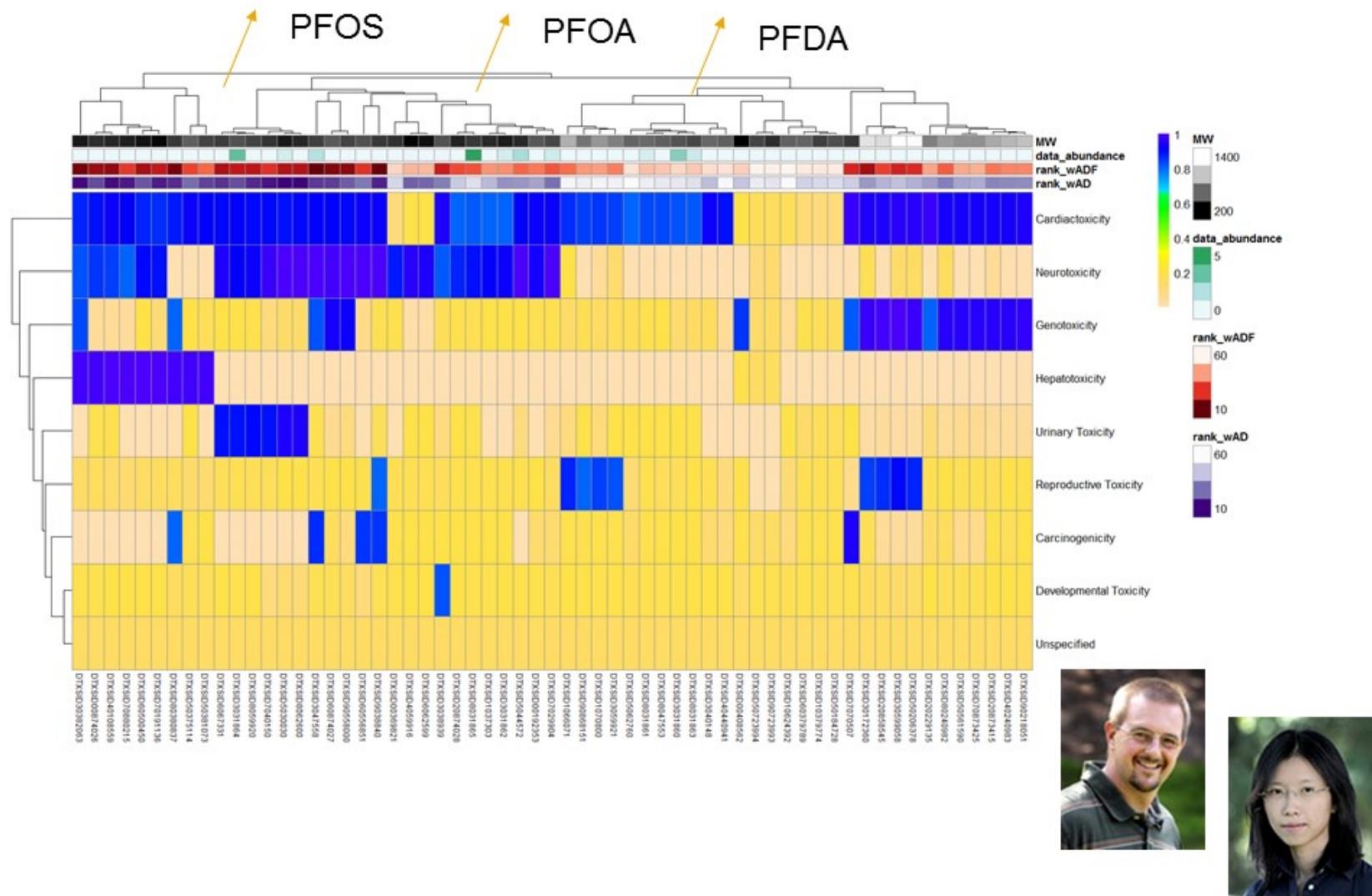
- Autoimmunity and PFAS in mice
- GenX developmental toxicity study in mice
- GenX in vivo pharmacokinetic studies
- GenX has been found in high concentrations in the Cape Fear River near Wilmington NC.



**GenX**



## In Silico Predictions





# NTP and EPA Collaborative Effort

Proposed *in vitro* assays for toxicological characterization of the  
EPA's 75 PFAS Chemical Library

|                             | NTP | EPA |
|-----------------------------|-----|-----|
| Endpoint of Interest        |     |     |
| Hepatotoxicity              | X   |     |
| Developmental Toxicity      |     | X   |
| Immunotoxicity              | X   |     |
| Mitochondrial Toxicity      | X   |     |
| Developmental Neurotoxicity |     | X   |
| Hepatic Clearance           | X   |     |
| Plasma Protein Binding      |     | X   |
| Enterohepatic Recirculation |     | X   |
| In Vitro Disposition        | X   | X   |





## Proposed Exploratory *in vitro* assays for toxicological characterization at NTP

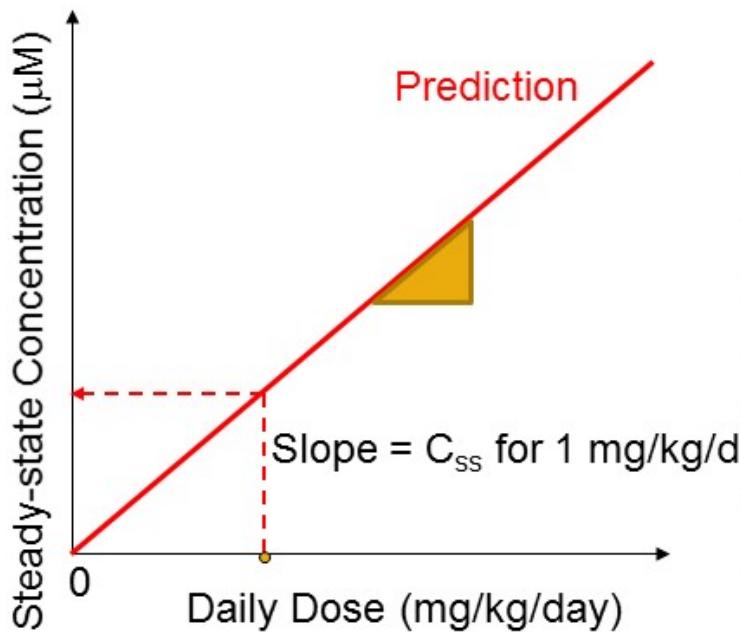
| Endpoint of Interest | Assay   |
|----------------------|---|
| Hepatotoxicity       | Metabolomics in HepaRG                                      |
| Immunotoxicity       | NTP Immunotoxicity Contract                                 |
| Placental Model      | Using JEG cells   |
| Mammary gland model  | MCF-7 cell milk protein production                          |
| Renal Transport      | Renal proximal tubule permeability assay in rats and humans |





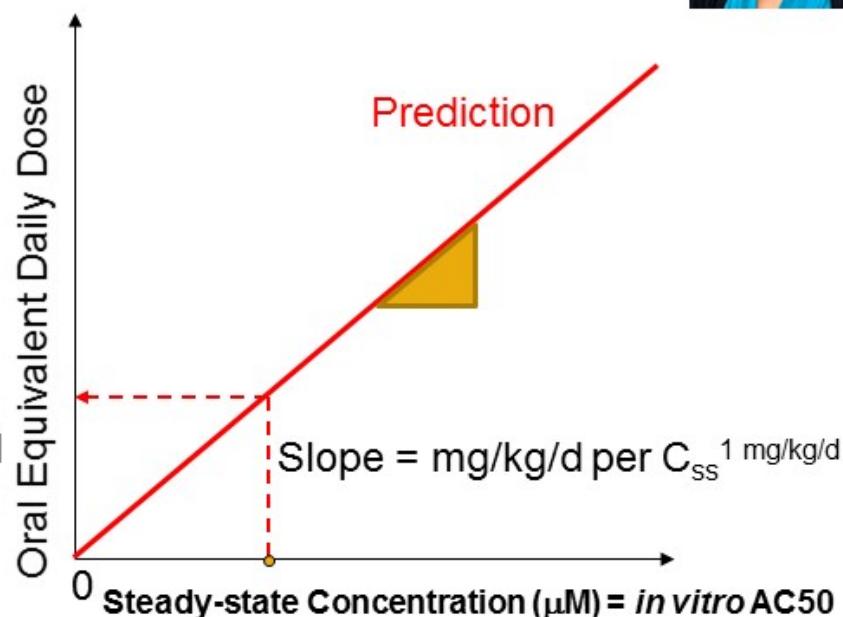
## In Vitro To In Vivo Extrapolation: IVIVE

Steady state in vitro-in vivo extrapolation assumption:  
blood::tissue partitioning  $\approx$  cells::medium partitioning



$$C_{ss} = \frac{\text{oraldosrate}}{(GFR * F_{ub}) + \left( Q_i * F_{ub} * \frac{C_{L_{in}}}{Q_i + F_{ub} * C_{L_{in}}} \right)}$$

Wetmore et al. (2012)



- Swap the axes (this is the “reverse” part of reverse dosimetry)
- Can divide bioactive concentration by  $C_{ss}$  for a 1 mg/kg/day dose to get oral equivalent dose

Slide from John Wambaugh



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## In vivo studies



- Based on in vitro groupings, potency, IVIVE, environmental and human exposure.
  - 5-day rat hepatic transcriptomic assay
  - 28 day toxicity studies
  - Other in vivo studies possible for a limited number of PFAS



## Products from REACT

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- In vitro characterization and read-across grouping of PFAS chemicals
- Estimates of oral equivalent dose to attain Cmax or Css equivalent to *in vitro* Points of Departure.
- In vivo studies on limited numbers of chemicals that provide sufficient anchors for read-across.



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## REACT Approach: Note of Caution

- Not every tool will work for every class of chemicals!
  - 5 day adult transcriptomic study may not predict the point of departures for developmental effects
  - Need to understand when a tool is useful and when it is not
  - We need to adapt to the problem



## PFAS Mixtures Assessment

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- Are the effects of PFAS mixtures dose additive?
  - NTP will evaluate dose addition using laboratory-prepared mixtures. Initial mixtures will be based on water sample analyses from Mark Strynar (ORD/USEPA).
- Can the toxicity of commercial mixtures of Aqueous Fire-Fighting Foam for MIL Specs (AFFF), be estimated based on the PFAS content?
  - NTP will evaluate the AFFF mixtures and prepare PFAS mixtures at the same mixing ratios as in the formulation.
  - Compare and contrast the effects of the AFFF mixture to that of the PFAS mixtures



### Summary

- Published a systematic review on PFOA immunotoxicity.
- A number of in vivo studies are at various stages of development.
  - Publications from NTP Laboratory on PFOA.
  - Carcinogenicity and toxicity studies of PFOA.
  - 28-day toxicity studies in rats on 8 PFAS.
- Developing an approach that provides a rapid response to a large class of chemicals and mixtures
- Integrated approach that will incorporate data and information from:
  - In silico models.
  - In vitro models.
  - In vivo models.



# Acknowledgements

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DNTP

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# Questions

