



Air Force 711th Human Performance Wing – Application of NAMs

Prepared by Laura Stolle, PhD, Lead Research Toxicologist

Presented by Lisa Sweeney, Ph.D., Risk Assessment Toxicologist at UES, Inc.

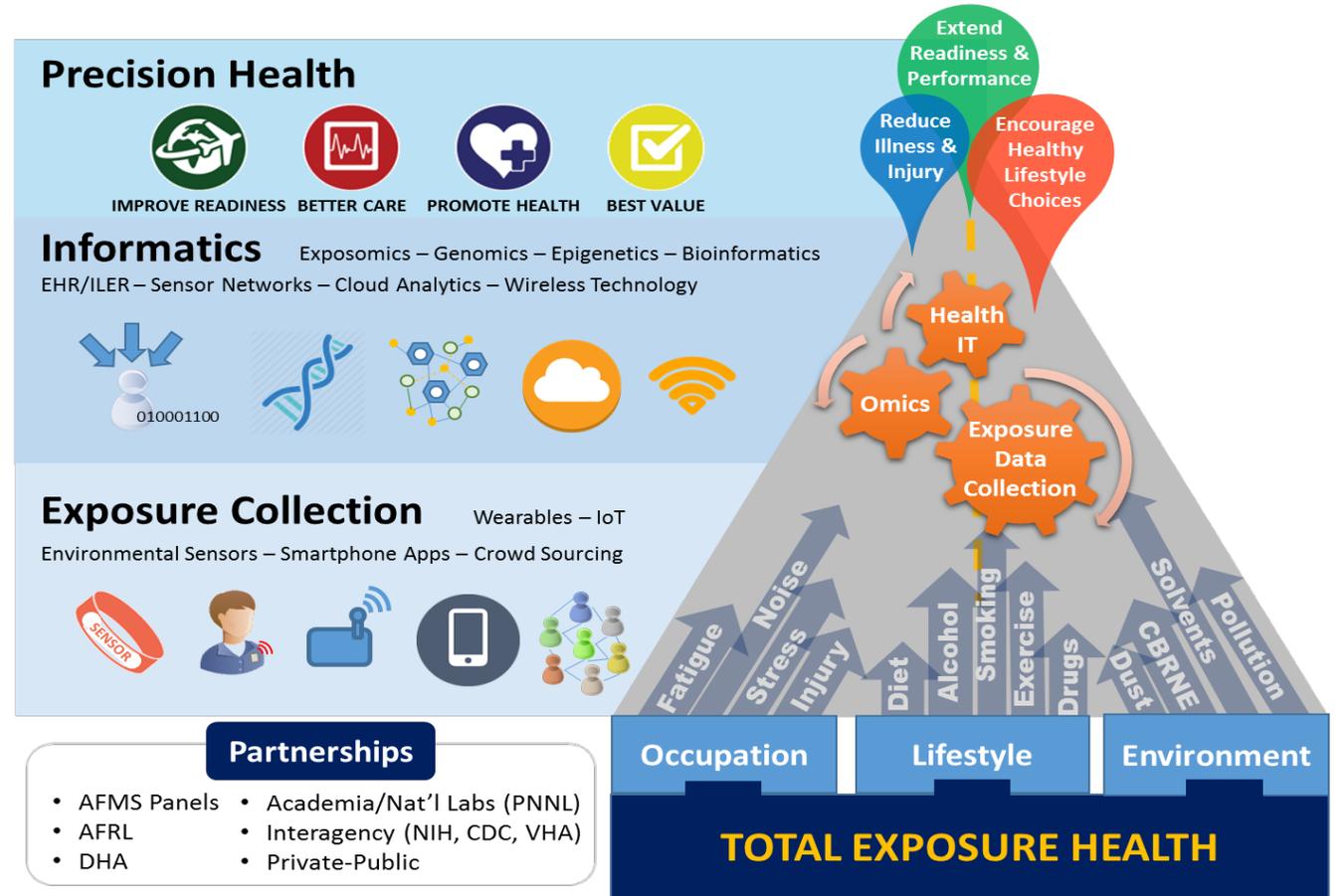
May 23, 2019

Total Exposure Health – Big Picture

AFMS CONOPS to enable capture of workplace, environmental, and lifestyle exposures experienced by an individual to prevent disease

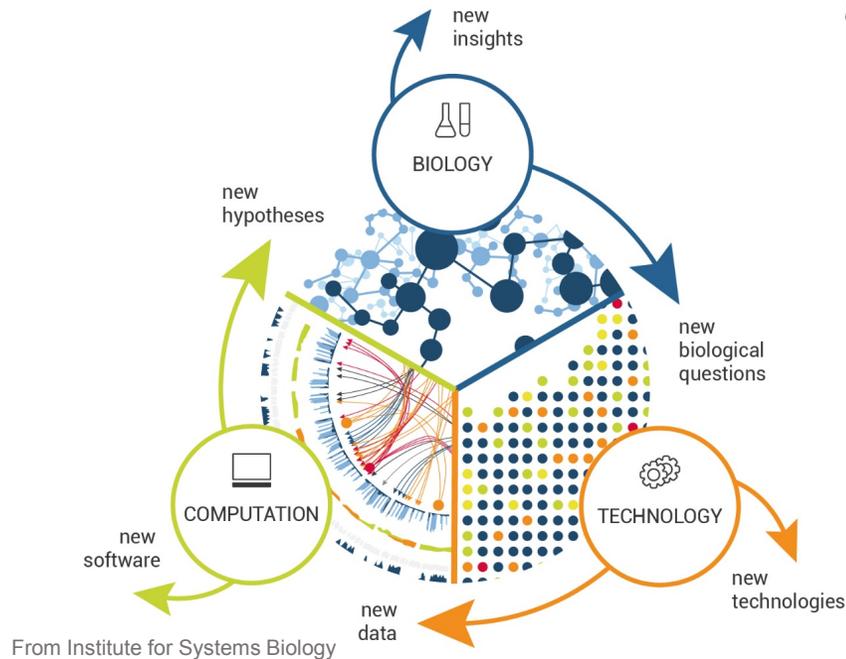
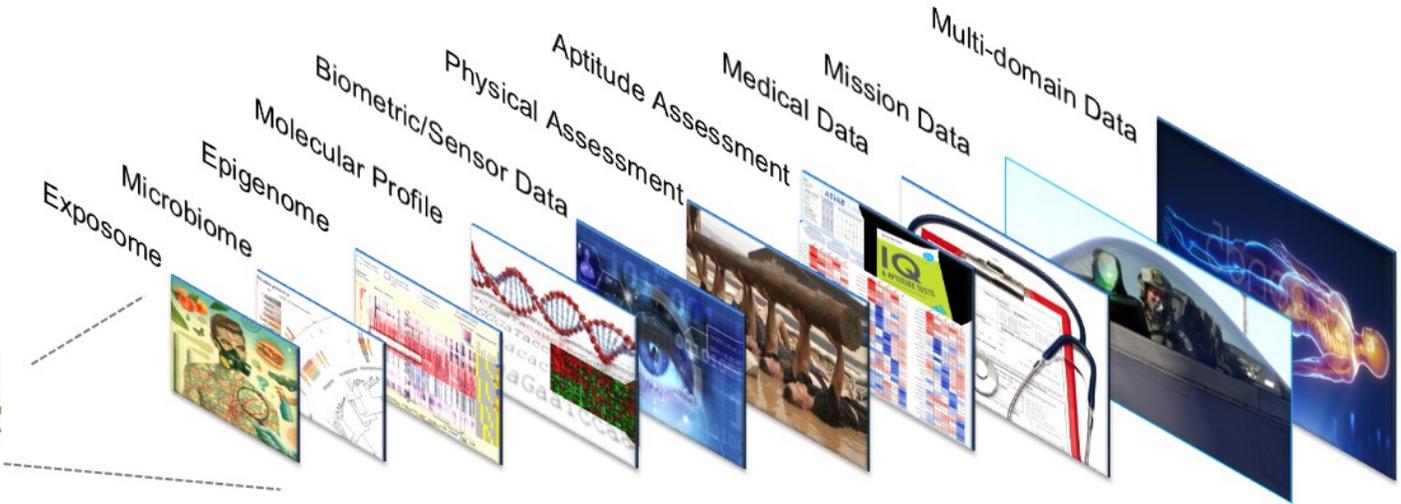
- Emphasis is to leverage and advance:
 - Exposure Science
 - Sensor & data technologies
 - Health informatics
 - Clinical support systems

- Goals are to:
 - Obtain holistic health status
 - ID root causes of disease/injury
 - Provide innovative, accessible methods for primary prevention



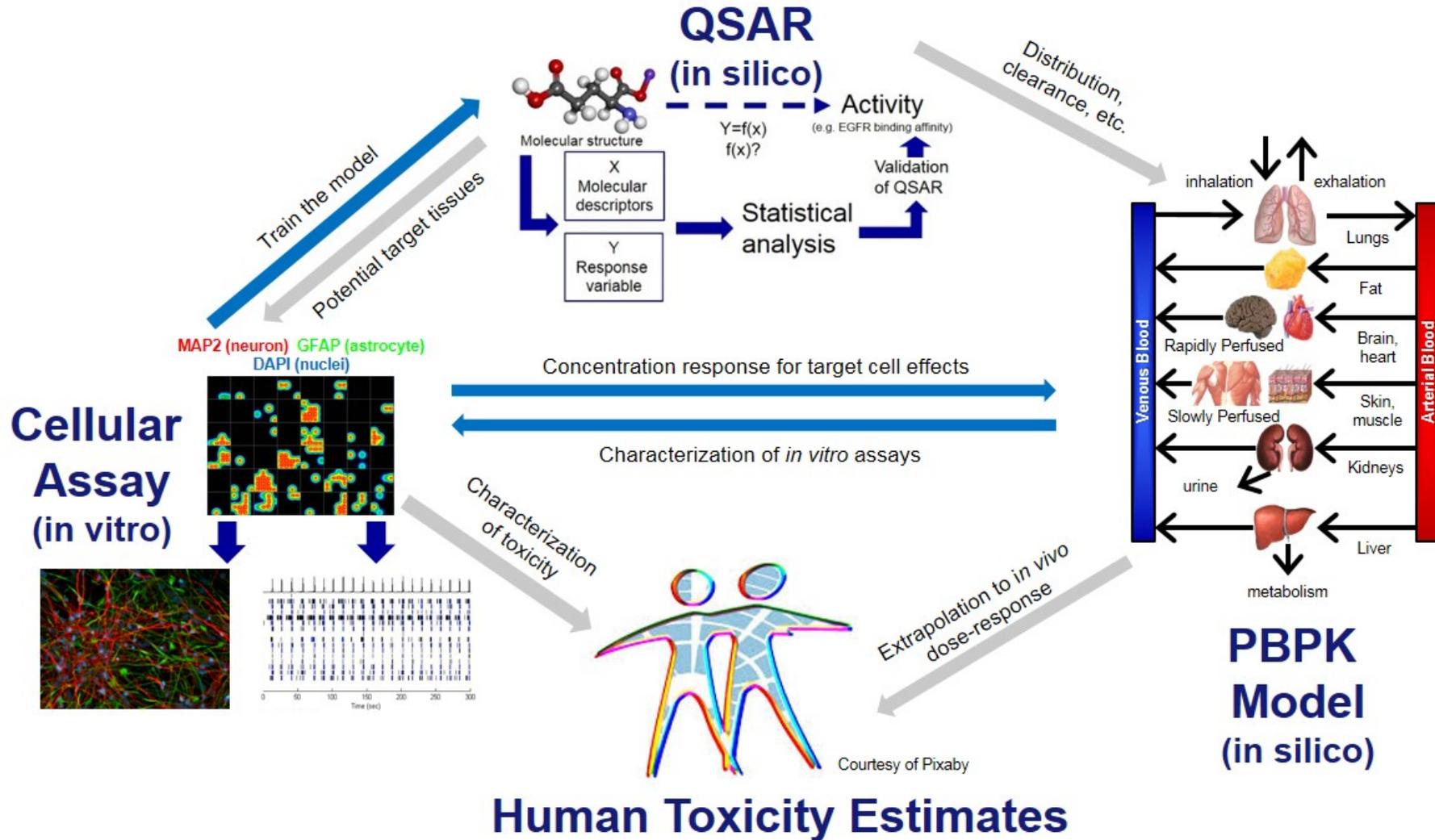
Systems Biology for Performance Vision

Elucidate warfighter biologic state and the underlying mechanism of responses such that we can build a computational model/"virtual warfighter" that recapitulates warfighter physiology in diverse operational environments



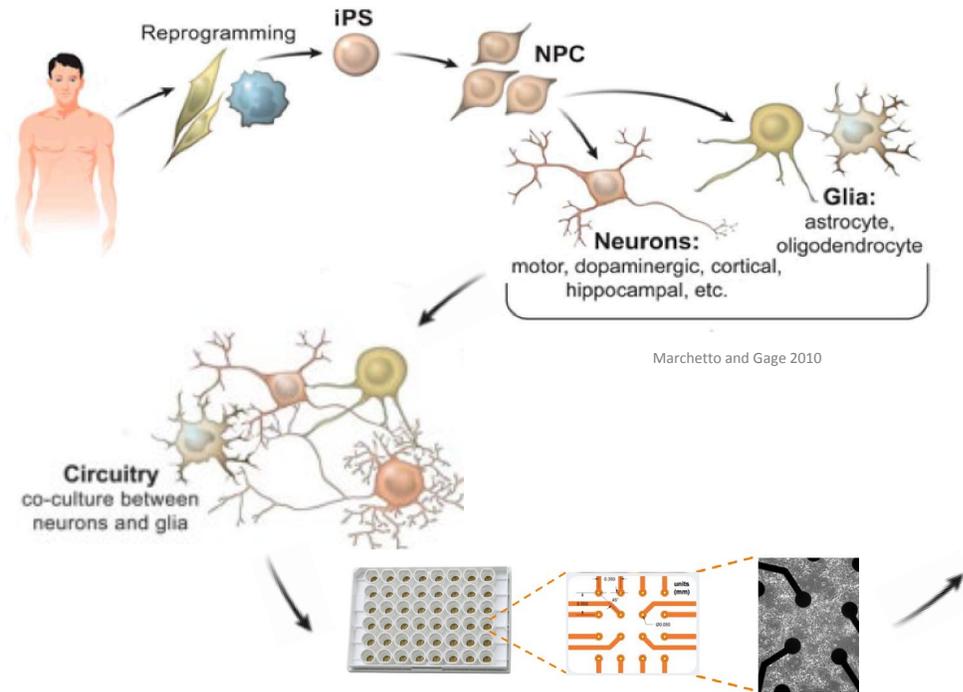
Enabling individual variable responses to any operational stressor/perturbation (hypoxia, hyperoxia, stress, fatigue, flight line operations, thermal stress, directed energy) to be predicted

In Vitro to In Vivo Extrapolation

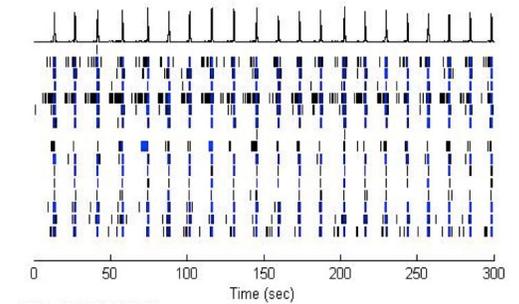
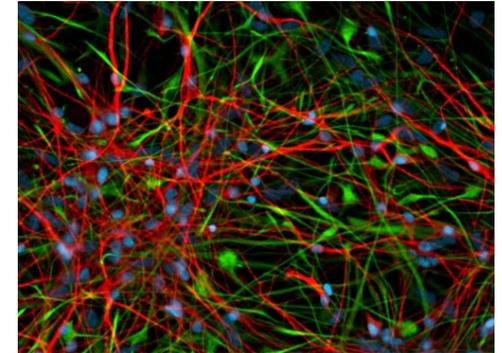


In Vitro Data Production

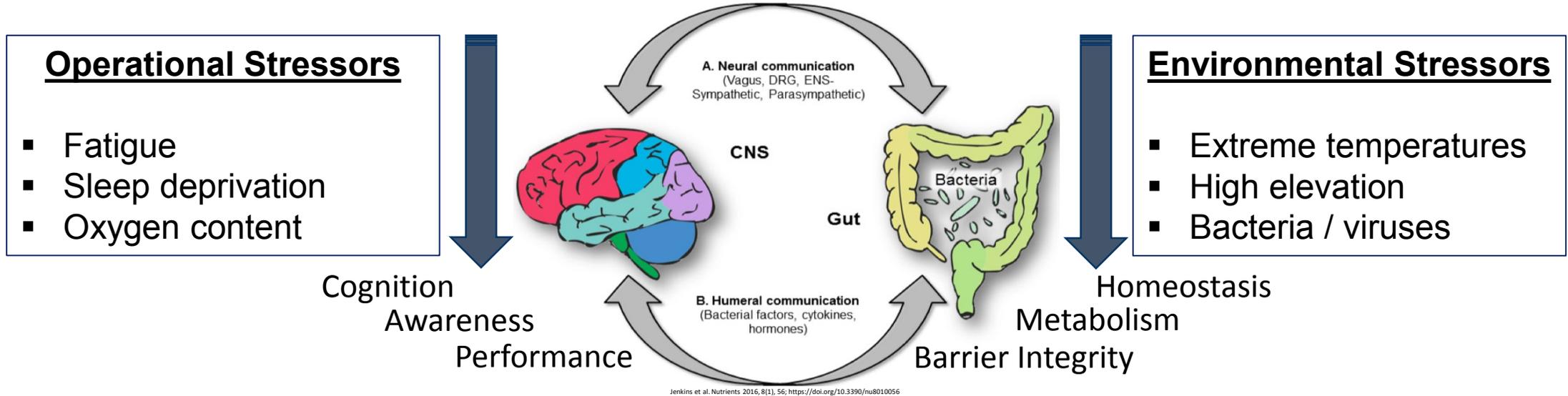
In Vitro – human stem cells



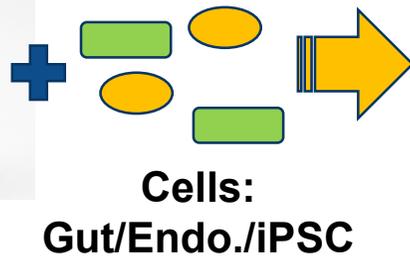
MAP2 (neuron); GFAP (astrocyte); DAPI (nuclei)



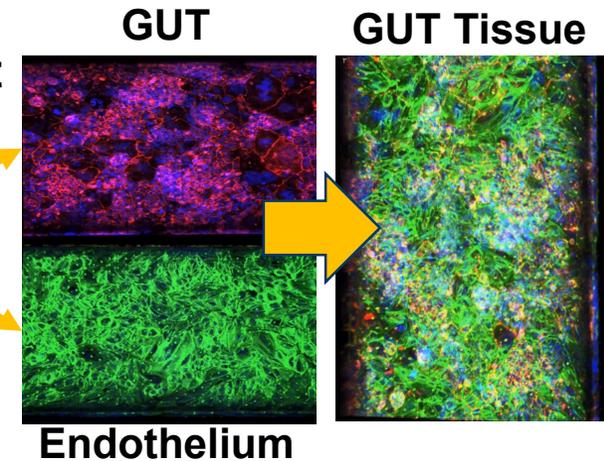
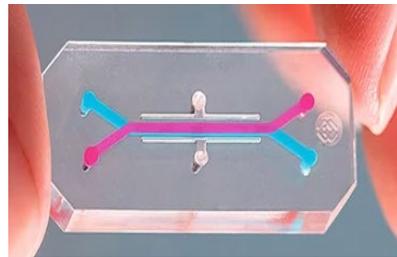
Airman-on-a-Chip: Gut-Microbiome-Brain Axis Work-Flow



3D Extracellular Matrix



Gut – Microbiome – Brain Axis Organ Systems: Homeostasis, Dysbiosis, Countermeasure Development



Gut-Organ Axis Discovery/Evaluation

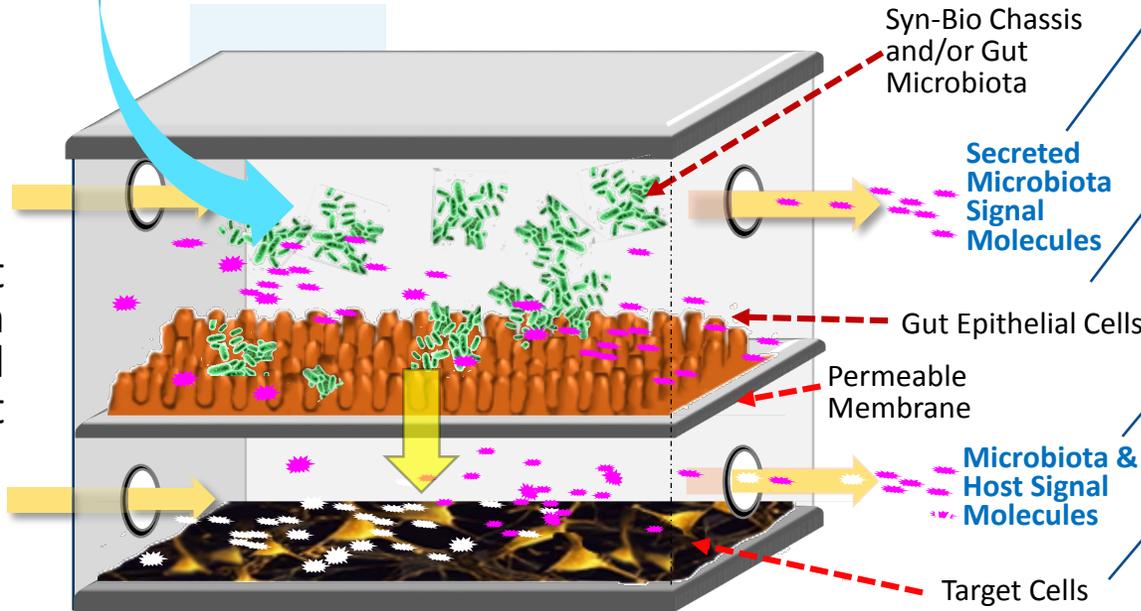
Scan of Bacterial-Host-Target Using Monoculture and Complex Bacterial Population

Bacteria – Host Cell Contact for Signal Transfer

Microbiome Surface & Excreted Signal Analyses

Platform Use:

- SynBio Engineered Chassis
- Single Bacterial Component (Monoculture)
- Single Bacterial Component + Mock Community
- Cecum/Fecal Full Microbiome



Camilla Mauzy

Microbiome (MB): Culture & Biofilm (= MAM)
 16S rRNA Sequencing – Population Dynamics
 qPCR quantitation of specific species
 Meta transcriptomics
 Meta proteomics

MB Output Molecules:
 Metabolomics – bacterial excreted metabolites
 Lipidomics – SCFA fatty acid chains

Gut Epithelial (GE) Response:
 Transcriptomics
 Targeted qRT-PCR
 Cytokines
 MALDI Imaging for global Omic Analysis
 MAFFs

MB/GE Output Molecules:
 Metabolomics
 Lipidomics
 Proteomics - neuropeptides

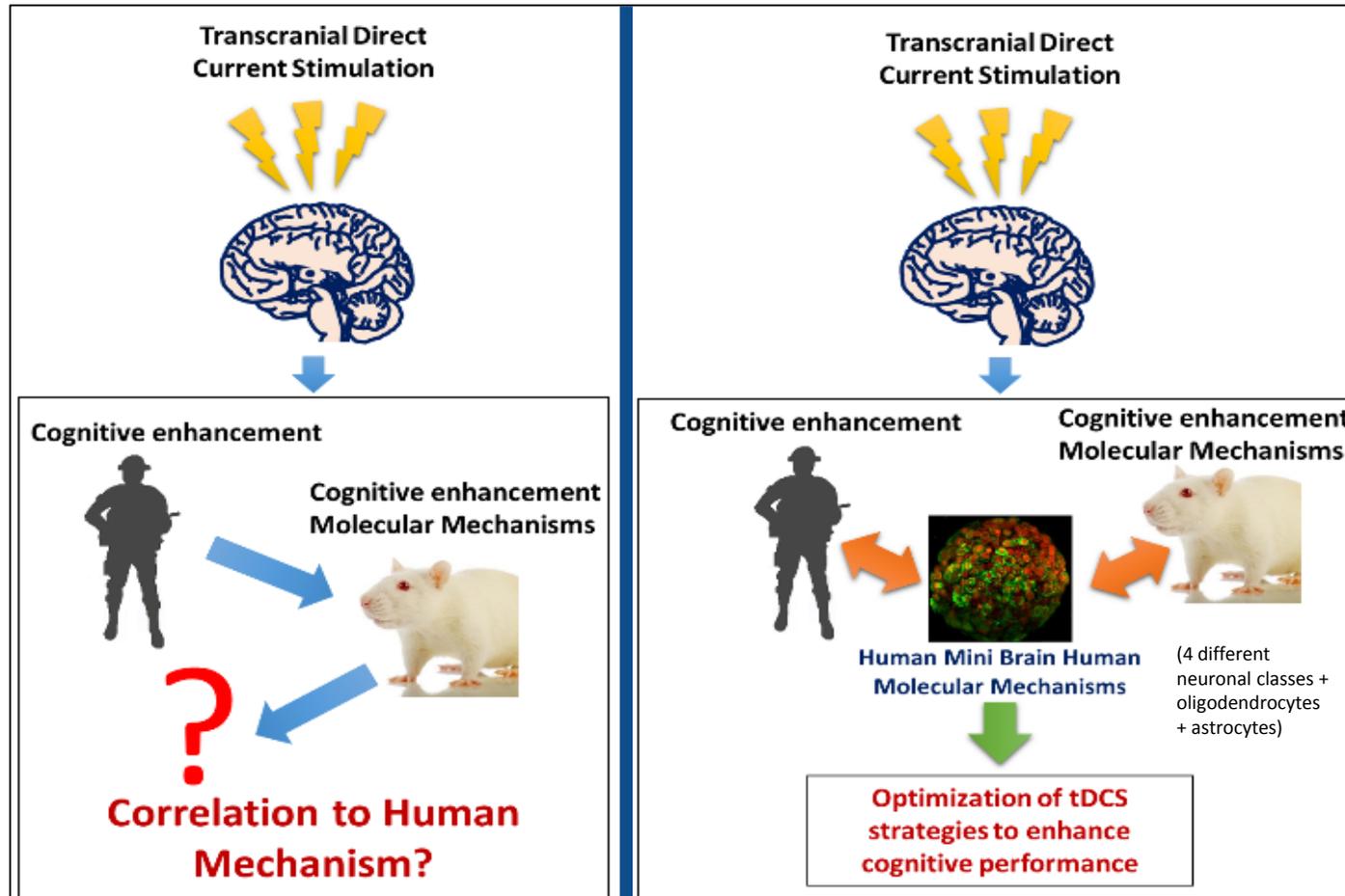
Target Cell (TC):
 Transcriptomics
 qRT-PCR Key Pathway Genes

TC (Neuronal):
 Metabolomics, Lipidomics, Proteomics

TC (Skeletal Muscle):
 Metabolomics, Lipidomics, Proteomics
 Markers of Damage, Energy Metabolism
 Contraction

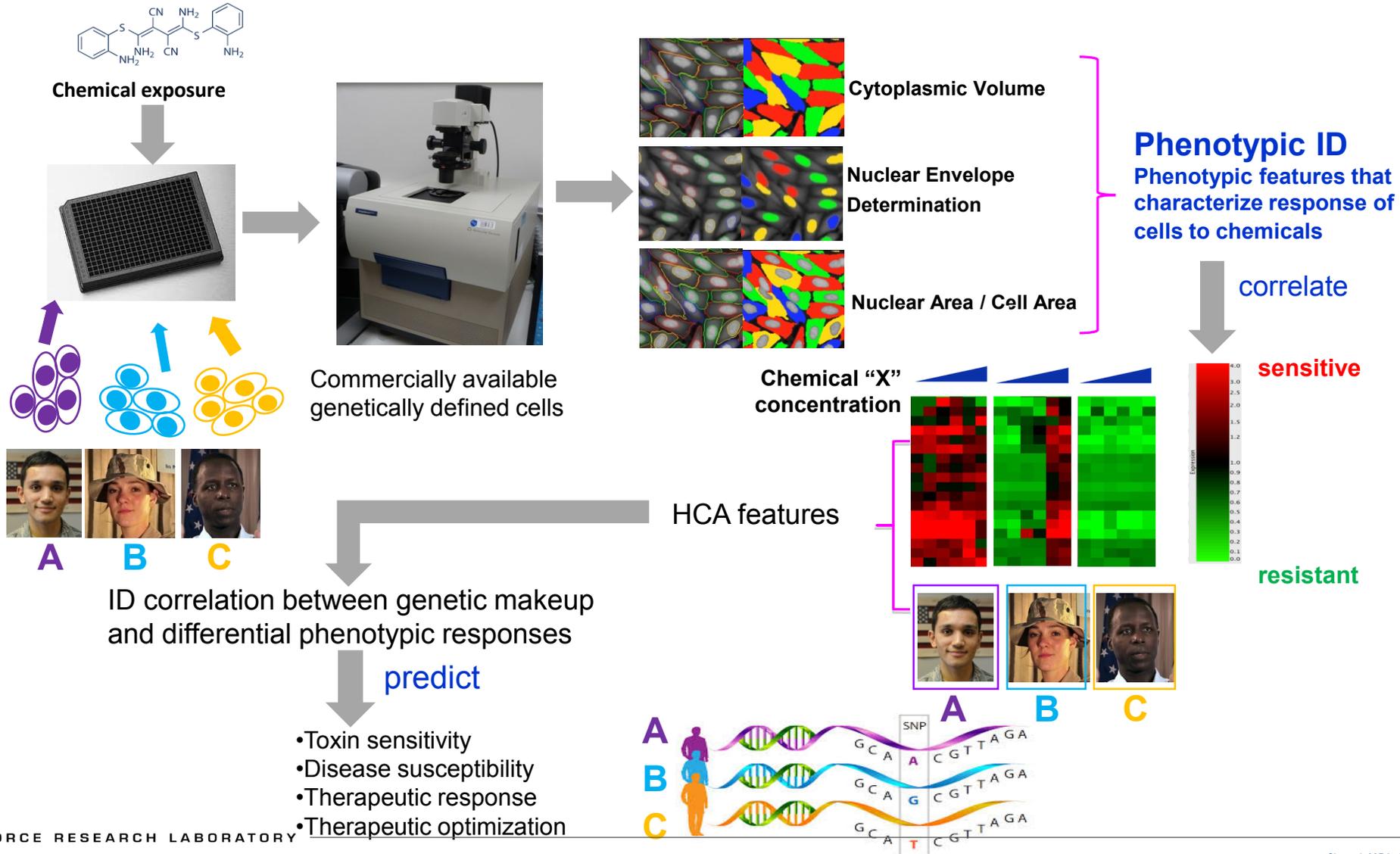
Modeling Performance Enhancement/Protection-tDCS Using Human Mini Brains

Q: What molecular changes are initiated by direct current stimulation?

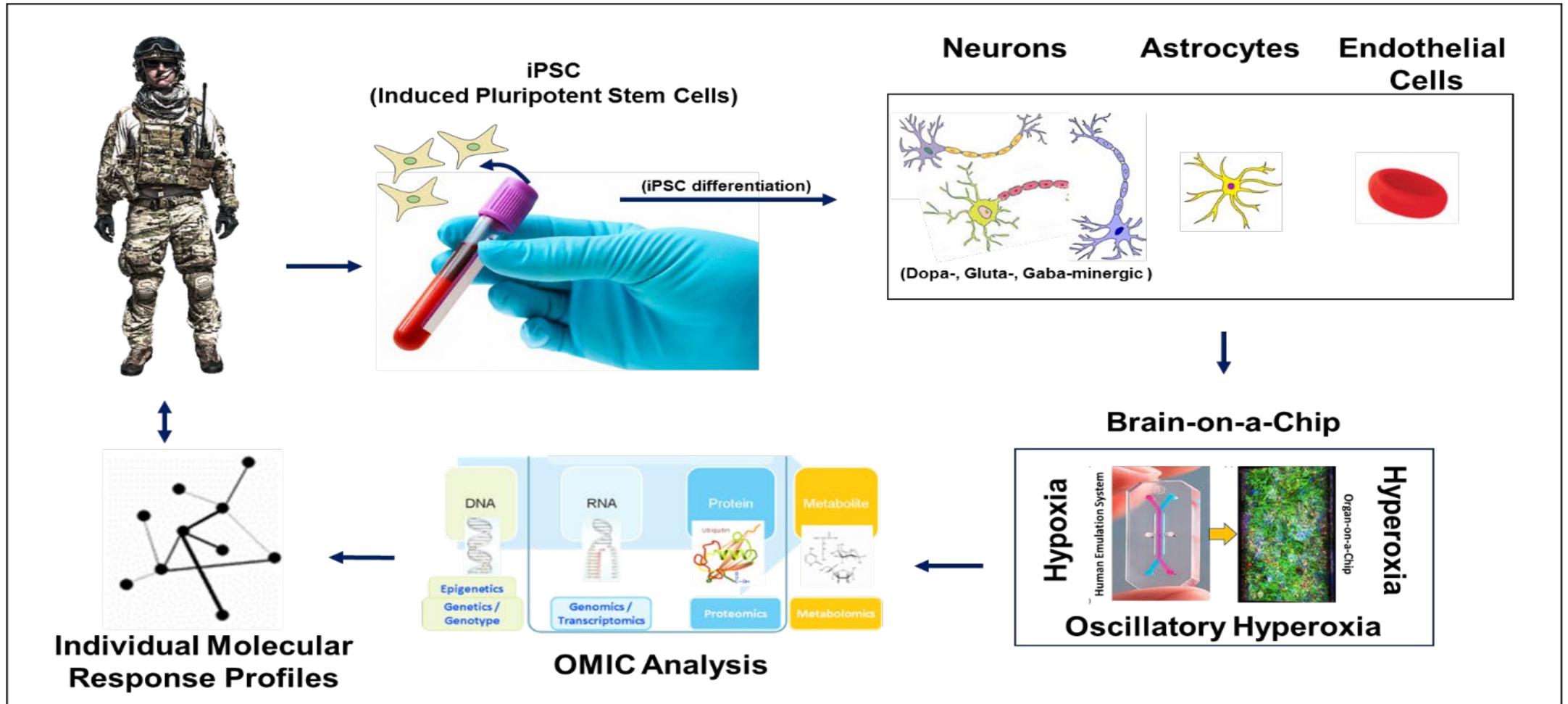


Pathways of Interest: Angiogenesis, Neurogenesis, Synaptic Plasticity

In Vitro – Personalized Risk



Assessment of Neuro-Vascular Responses to Hyperoxic Oscillations in Airman: A Systems Biology Approach



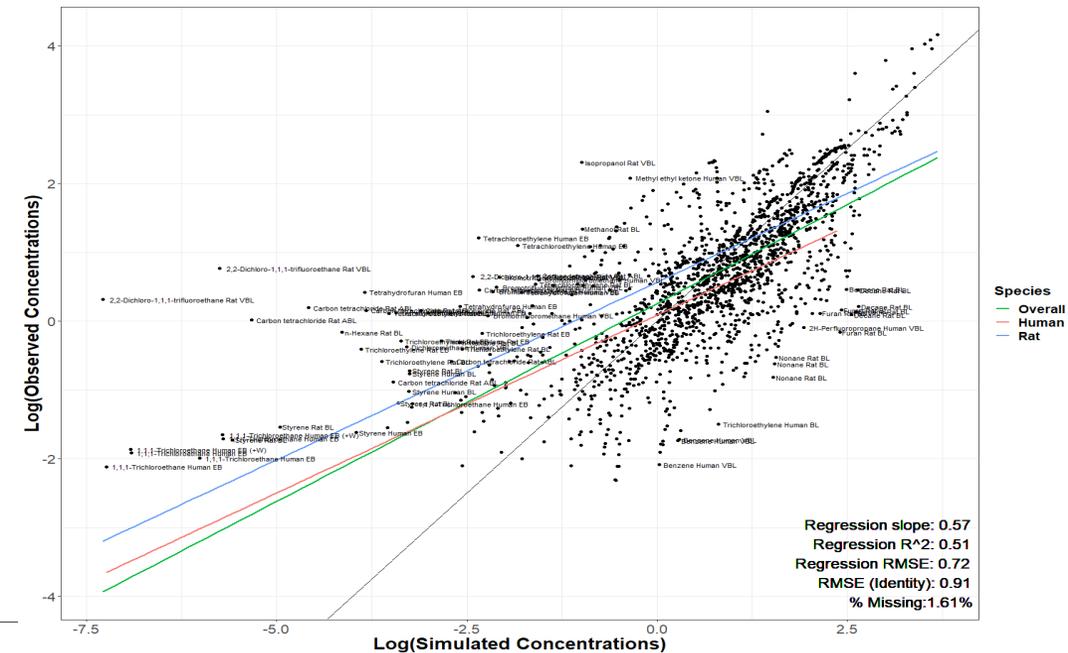
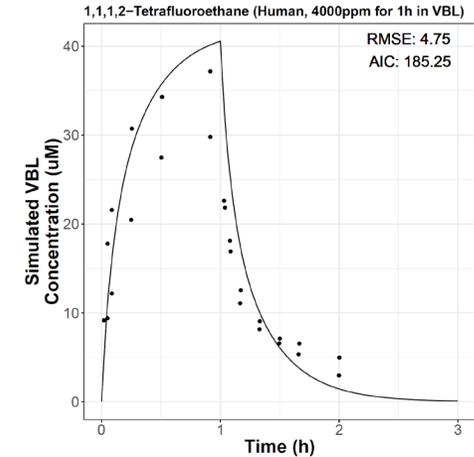
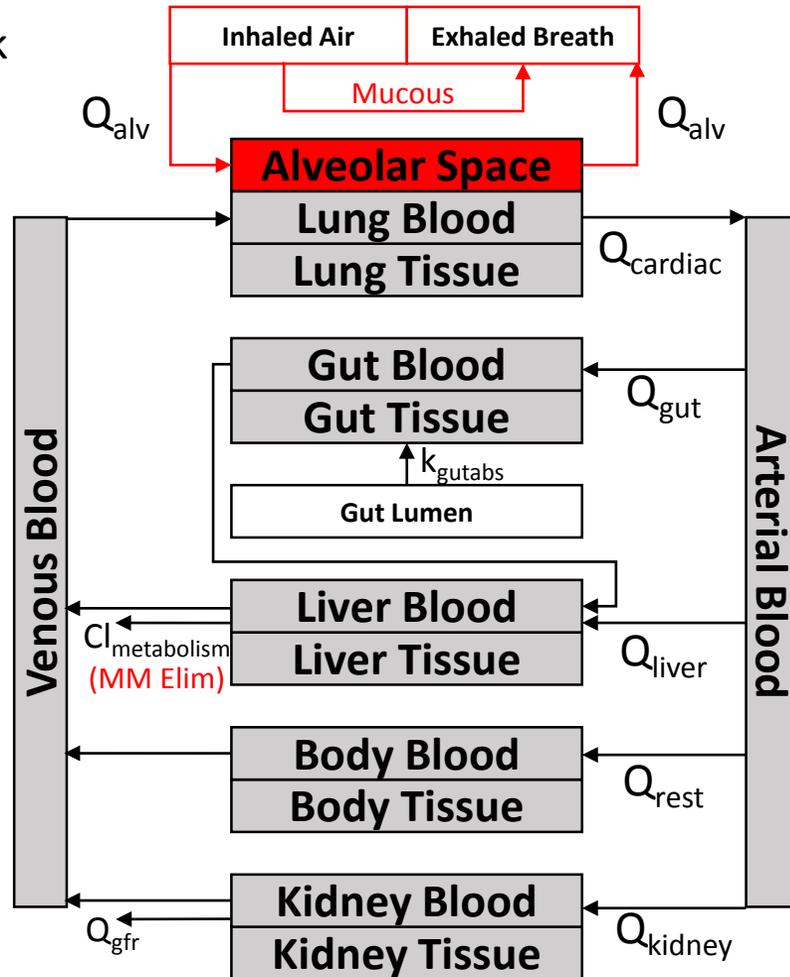
Biological Systems Modeling

Development of a Generalized Inhalation Model for Use with the High-Throughput Toxicokinetics (*httk*) Package in R

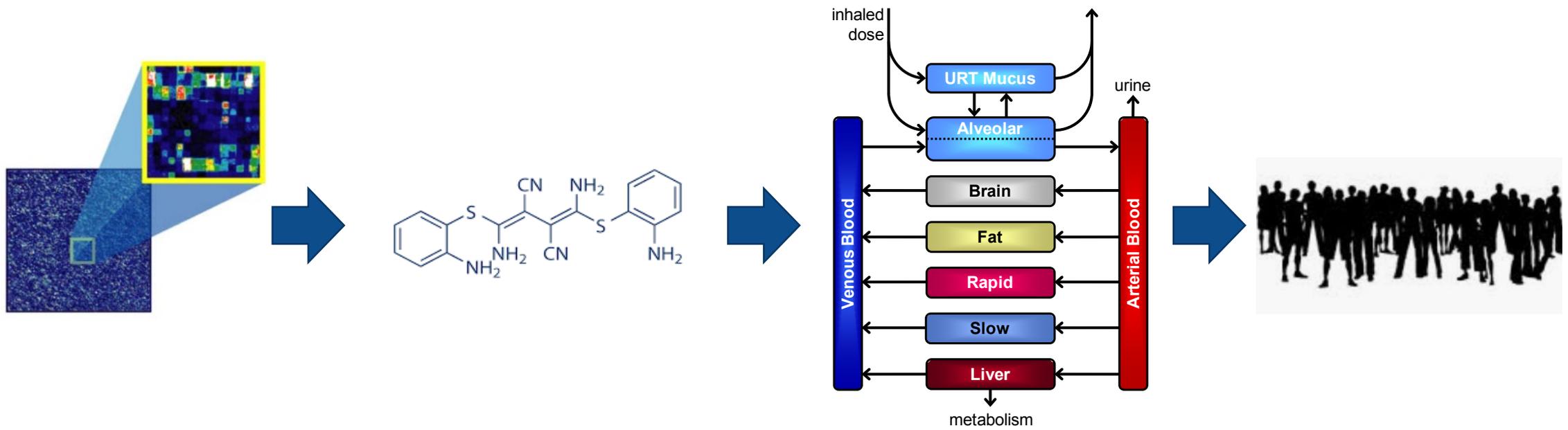
Dr. Matt Linakis

- Recent collaborative work with the USEPA

- 42 chemicals for model building/training
- Input:
 - Gas inhalation
- Output:
 - Blood and other tissue concentrations
 - Exhaled breath concentrations
- Under Development:
 - Aerosol inhalation



The Potential for Genetic Variation to Impact Risk Estimates from Chemical Exposures in a United States Air Force Population

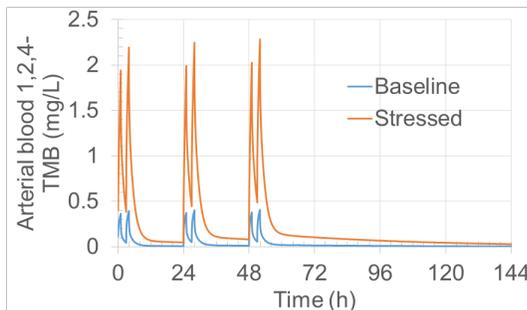


Drs. Lisa Sweeney,
Matt Linakis

Development of Exposure Limits for Chemicals Encountered During Aircraft Operation

Aircrew Problem Formulation—In-flight airborne chemical contaminants

- ❖ Population: healthy adults
- ❖ Exposure
 - Assume 2 flights (1 h/flight) per day with 2 h separation on three consecutive days
 - Several stressors possible (heat, exertion, altitude, +Gz forces, vibration)
- ❖ Comparator
 - Same exposure concentration and schedule, lack of stressors (modified value)
- ❖ Outcome
 - Critical effect(s) for toxicity reference value derivation

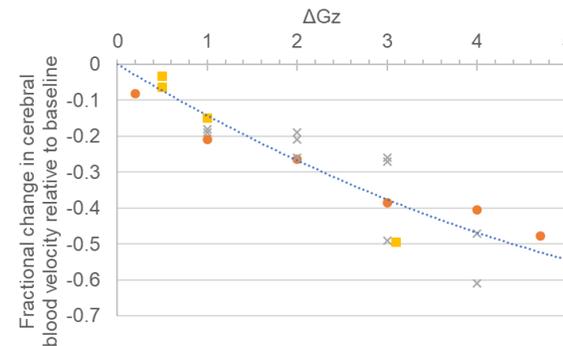


Predicted peak blood concentrations of 1,2,4-TMB are ~5-fold higher under physiological stress (heart rate = 120 bpm) vs. baseline.

Exposure: 25 ppm 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene (TMB)

Impact of the flight-related stressors +Gz forces and altitude/barometric pressure on physiologically-based pharmacokinetic model parameters used for risk assessment

- ~170 articles reviewed, data extracted from ~70.
- >20 data synthesis figures have been prepared (see example below)



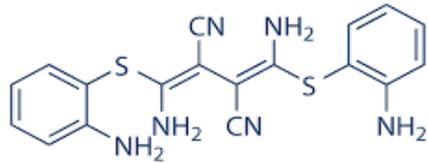
Fractional change in cerebral blood flow velocity due to increases in +Gz (baseline of +1 Gz). o: Kawai et al. 1997; x: Ossard et al. 1994, 1996; □: other sources (Iwasaki et al. 2012, Ogawa et al. 2016, Stevenson and Scott 2014). Trendline: $y = 0.0083 x^2 - 0.1505 x$; $r^2 = 0.805$

Current efforts:

- ❖ Incorporate stressor-related impacts into physiologically based pharmacokinetic models
- ❖ Literature review/data extraction for vibration

In Vivo Validation

In Vivo Validation



Low level exposure

+

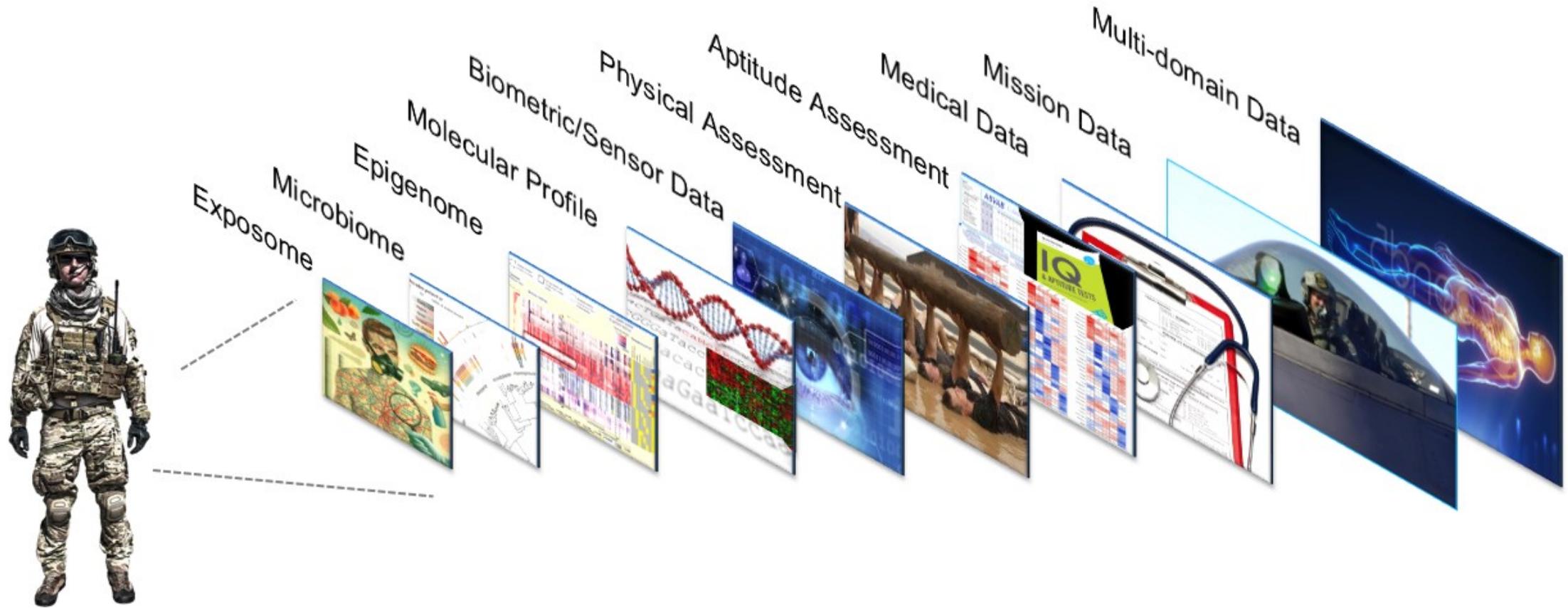


operational features of flight

- G-forces
- Oxygenation
- Argon (and other air components)
- Hypobaric pressure
- Isometric workload
- Work of breathing

=





Acknowledgements

- Dr. Heather Pangburn, RHB, Systems Biology for Performance Core Research Area Lead
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- Dr. Jeffery Gearhart – RHM, Biological Modeling Team Lead
- Dr. Patrick McLendon – RHM, In Vitro Modeling Team Lead
- Dr. Anne Bang – Sanford Burnham Prebys
- Dr. Joseph Jarvis – RHB, Bioinformatics Team Lead

Questions?