



PQRI Workshop:  
*TiO<sub>2</sub> Use in Pharmaceuticals*  
*Global Regulatory and Technical Challenges*  
June 13-14, 2023

**TDMA**   
TITANIUM DIOXIDE MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION  
for a brighter future

# TDMA's New Science Program for TiO<sub>2</sub>

David Lockley, Chair of TDMA Scientific Committee and  
David Kirkland, Kirkland Consulting  
PQRI Workshop, 13-14 June 2023 Bethesda, Maryland

A sector group of Cefic 

# TDMA's approach after the EFSA opinion



Bring forward  
trusted science



Engage with  
Authorities globally



Cooperate with  
TiO<sub>2</sub> stakeholders

# Challenging scientific situation

## A challenging landscape for the industry because:

1. TDMA provided all the requested data to EFSA for food additives showing no adverse outcomes
2. TiO<sub>2</sub> was the first in the line of a long list of similar substances
3. The assessment sets a precedent and there is no 'standard' response

## Facts about TDMA's scientific commitment

**EUR 13.55 million** science programme launched and approved in 2018

Designed to fill any perceived gaps in safety data

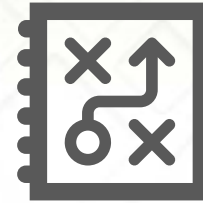
Carry out studies to the latest guidelines and scientific techniques

Address emerging concerns

# TDMA's approach to EFSA's opinion



EFSA 2021 E171  
Opinion took a radical  
new approach to  
safety science



No pre-existing  
playbook to address  
the completely novel  
approach



TDMA sets up a TiO<sub>2</sub>  
Genotox Panel with  
independent experts to  
carry out scientific  
review and advise on  
response

## In addition:

- TDMA have held workshops in Slough and Cambridge with both experts and regulators that have shaped the science programme that TDMA are going to undertake over the next 3 years
- This will be managed by a Genotoxicity Working Group including experts on particle toxicity and Chaired by David Kirkland

# TDMA science programme:

## *Next steps*

- TDMA will keep engaging to have our work considered by all regulatory agencies including in the European Medicines Agency (EMA) and Joint FAO-WHO Expert Committee Report on Food Additives (JECFA) reviews
- TDMA experts submitted 200+ page dossier to JECFA in Feb 2023 and circulated around regulators globally
- TDMA is advocating that the European Commission triggers a review to relook at the science





# Proposed strategy for “gap-filling” the genotoxicity profile of TiO<sub>2</sub>

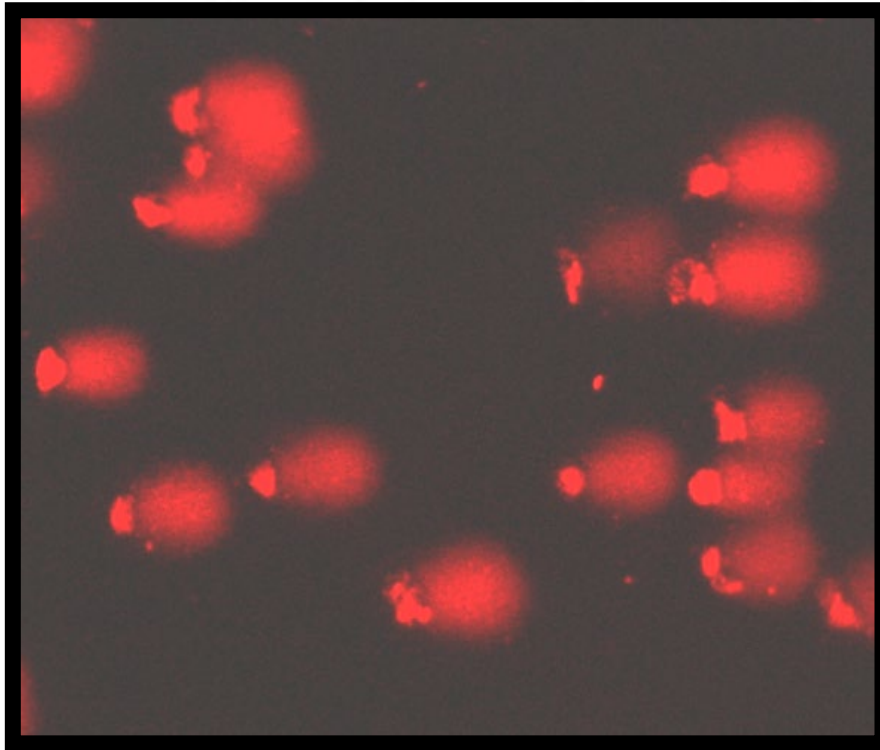


# New studies

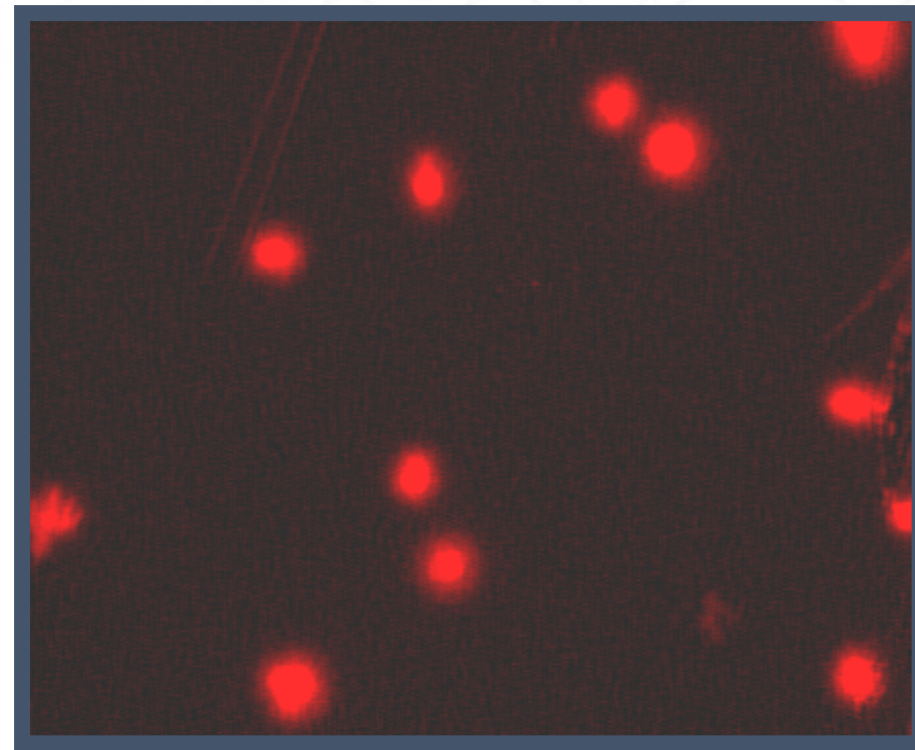
- A study to measure induction of DNA strand breaks (comets) in lung following intratracheal instillation of 13 different grades of TiO<sub>2</sub> has been mandated for REACH substance evaluation
  - This is designed to select a smaller number of grades for full inhalation studies
- It is proposed to investigate induction of gene mutations in transgenic animals according to OECD guideline 488
- Further, research at University of Cambridge has shown that TiO<sub>2</sub> is sequestered in high amounts in macrophages (lysosomal cells) of Peyer's patches (ileum area of the small intestine) following dietary administration to mice
  - Also seen in human samples
  - It is not known whether rats show the same effect, so this will be investigated

# Representative photomicrographs of comets

**Cells with DNA migration**



**Cells without DNA migration**





# REACH comet study

- This is a very challenging study because of:
  - The numbers of TiO<sub>2</sub> grades to be tested
  - Dosing on 2 consecutive days
  - Sampling lung tissue at 2-6 hrs, 24 hrs and 28 days after the 2<sup>nd</sup> dose
  - Additional investigations to look for oxidative stress, tissue toxicity, changes in blood parameters, cardiovascular function, histopathology etc.
- Because 3 concentrations of each grade of TiO<sub>2</sub> need to be included, together with negative (vehicle) controls, plus positive control (standard and for oxidative damage), it is impossible to treat the required 5 rats/dose group at the same time.
  - An “inert” particle control should also be included
- Since dosing therefore has to be split across different days, it is important to control for day-to-day variability, and this is done by constructing a “block design”

# Block design

Week 2 Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri
<b>1<sup>st</sup> IT instillation</b> 2 rats x TiO <sub>2</sub> Sample 1 (low dose) 2 rats x TiO <sub>2</sub> Sample 1 (mid dose) 2 rats x TiO <sub>2</sub> Sample 1 (high dose) 2 rats x vehicle control	2 <sup>nd</sup> IT instillation	Sacrifice 24 h  Technical positive controls (EMS, Pot. bromate)	Electrophoresis	
	1 <sup>st</sup> IT instillation 3 x TiO <sub>2</sub> 1 low 3 x TiO <sub>2</sub> 1 mid 3 x TiO <sub>2</sub> 1 high 3 x vehicle control	2 <sup>nd</sup> IT instillation	Sacrifice 24 h  Technical positive controls (EMS, Pot. bromate)	Electrophoresis

- Technical positive controls are samples of tissues or cells treated previously and “banked”. They allow the “comet” processing steps to be checked for acceptability.
- Groups of rats treated concurrently with positive control (EMS) will be included at certain intervals.
- An inert particulate negative control (BayerTitan T) will be tested as a separate test substance in the same manner.

# Critical sampling

- The first sampling time for the comet assay (and most challenging in terms of resources) is 2-6 hours after the second instillation
  - We don't want to be sampling some groups 2 hrs and other groups 6 hrs after the 2<sup>nd</sup> instillation, because such variability could impact the results
- Also, stress caused by the instillation procedure could impact the results
- Proposal to dose 12 rats with vehicle and sample 2 rats each at 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 & 24 hrs, measure tail intensity (TI, comets) and inflammation (PMNs) and see when any “stress-related” effects have disappeared (i.e. TI and PMN levels fall to those seen at 24 hrs)
  - Can then “fix” that sampling time for all future early samples

# General study objectives and endpoints

## ECHA decision-based rat instillation study

This *in vivo* intratracheal instillation study aimed at:

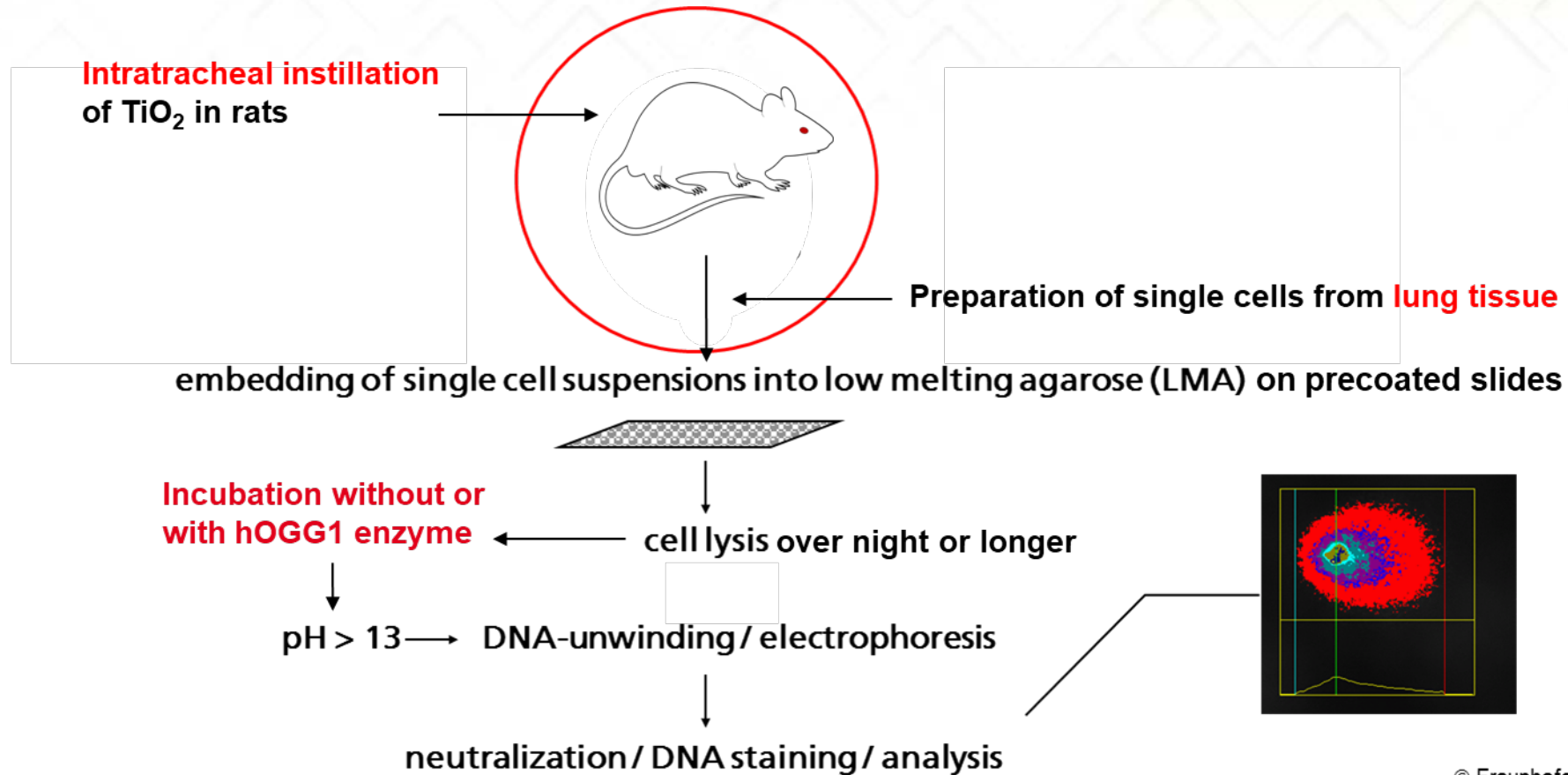


- **Gathering data on traditional BAL endpoints for 13 TiO<sub>2</sub> grades representing almost the whole market together with early and sensitive markers of toxicities as follows:**
  - **GLP:** BALF and histopathology of the lung, as required in the OECD Guidance Document n°39 (GD39) on inhalation studies (2018) -> mandatory LDH activity, total protein or albumin, total leukocyte count, absolute cell counts, and calculated differentials for alveolar macrophages, lymphocytes, neutrophils, and eosinophils.
  - **Non-GLP:** Oxidative stress in lung tissue measured by fluorimetric probes (e.g. DCFDA/H2DCFDA), malondialdehyde (MDA) and heme oxygenase-1 activity (not be performed at 28 days post-exposure).
  - **GLP:** Histopathology of liver, kidney, testis and brain
  - **Non-GLP:** Cardiovascular function by measure of endothelial nitrogen oxide synthase (eNOS) activity and high sensitivity C reactive protein (hs-CRP) content in the serum, if technically feasible.
  - **GLP:** hOGG1-modified (detection of oxidative DNA damage) alkaline comet assay (DNA strand break induction) with lung tissue (OECD 489)

# General study objectives and endpoints

## ECHA decision-based rat instillation study

Alkaline Comet Assay : pH > 13





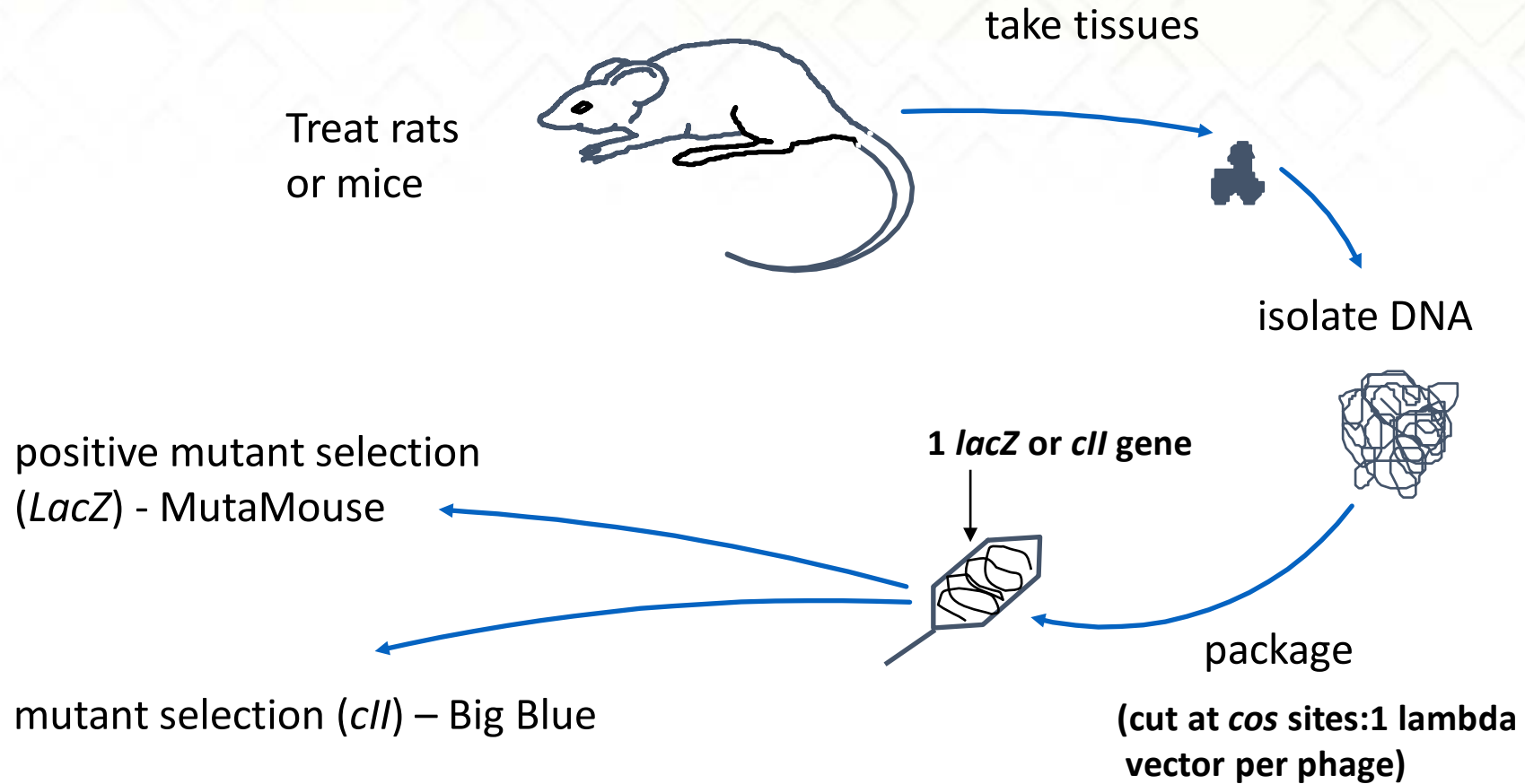
# Preliminary work

- Many of the “add on” investigations listed in the previous slide need to be evaluated in advance of the main study:
  - For reliability and reproducibility
  - To build historical control data that can be used to verify acceptability of methods during the main study and to aid interpretation of results
  - To check timing and resources needed
- The methods for providing “technical” positive controls also need to be established and checked
- A plan for the preliminary studies, and a draft protocol for the main study, will be reviewed by the sponsor and monitoring group
  - Site inspections may be needed for critical phases
  - Methods for detailed data recording need to be checked

# Transgenic rodent gene mutation (TGR) study

- Rats or mice containing a viral vector into which a bacterial “reporter” gene (the transgene) is located are dosed daily for 28 days, and then, after allowing for mutations to be expressed, sampled on day 56
  - The choice of rats or mice will be determined after the preliminary Cambridge work (see later)
- Oral dosing is proposed, but some preliminary work will be done with E171 to determine whether this should be via diet, drinking water, or by gavage dosing
  - Need to investigate which route gives optimum exposure systemically (in blood) and in Peyer’s patches
  - Need to identify maximum doses and set mid and low doses

# Mutation in transgenes



Cohort	Animal#	Dosing method	Timing
1	Rat Fischer F344	TiO <sub>2</sub> in Diet*	28 day + 28 day recovery
2	Mouse C57BL/6	TiO <sub>2</sub> in Diet*	28 day + 28 day recovery
3	Rat Fischer F344	TiO <sub>2</sub> in Drinking water	28 day + 28 day recovery
4	Mouse C57BL/6	TiO <sub>2</sub> in Drinking water	28 day + 28 day recovery
5	Rat Fischer F344	TiO <sub>2</sub> by Gavage/sonication?	28 day + 28 day recovery
6	Mouse C57BL/6	TiO <sub>2</sub> by Gavage/sonication?	28 day + 28 day recovery
7	Mouse C57BL/6	TiO <sub>2</sub> in Diet*	16 weeks continuous feeding**

# Wild-type strains of Big Blue transgenic rats and mice

\*Exact feed formulation is defined by Cambridge

\*\* To confirm previous findings with different strain of mice

Negative controls will be included.

In-life blood sampling for historical control data on day 29 for both 28 and 56 day cohorts.

Terminal blood, liver, spleen and Peyer's patches taken on day 29 and day 56.

# Transgenic rodent gene mutation (TGR) study

- The tissues sampled most routinely are glandular stomach and duodenum (site of contact effects) and liver (highest exposed internal organ and site of metabolism)
  - Bone marrow will also be sampled (peripheral, rapidly dividing tissue)
  - Ileum, colon, testes, spleen, kidney and brain will be sampled and frozen for possible later analysis
    - Some of these are being taken for histology in the instillation comet study
  - Blood samples will be taken at appropriate intervals for measurement of micronuclei in reticulocytes
  - Satellite animals will be treated and blood sampled for measurement of TiO<sub>2</sub> exposures
- The grades of TiO<sub>2</sub> to be tested in TGR main study will be determined from *in vitro* gene mutation tests on the 13 grades to be used in the lung comet study

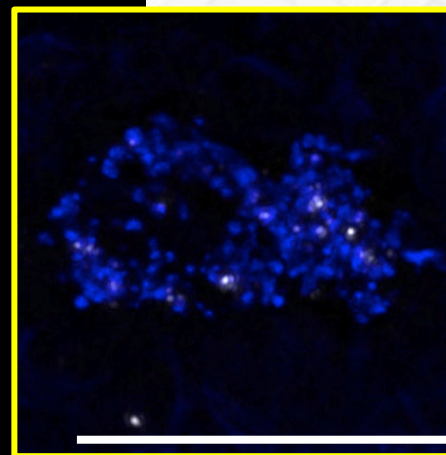
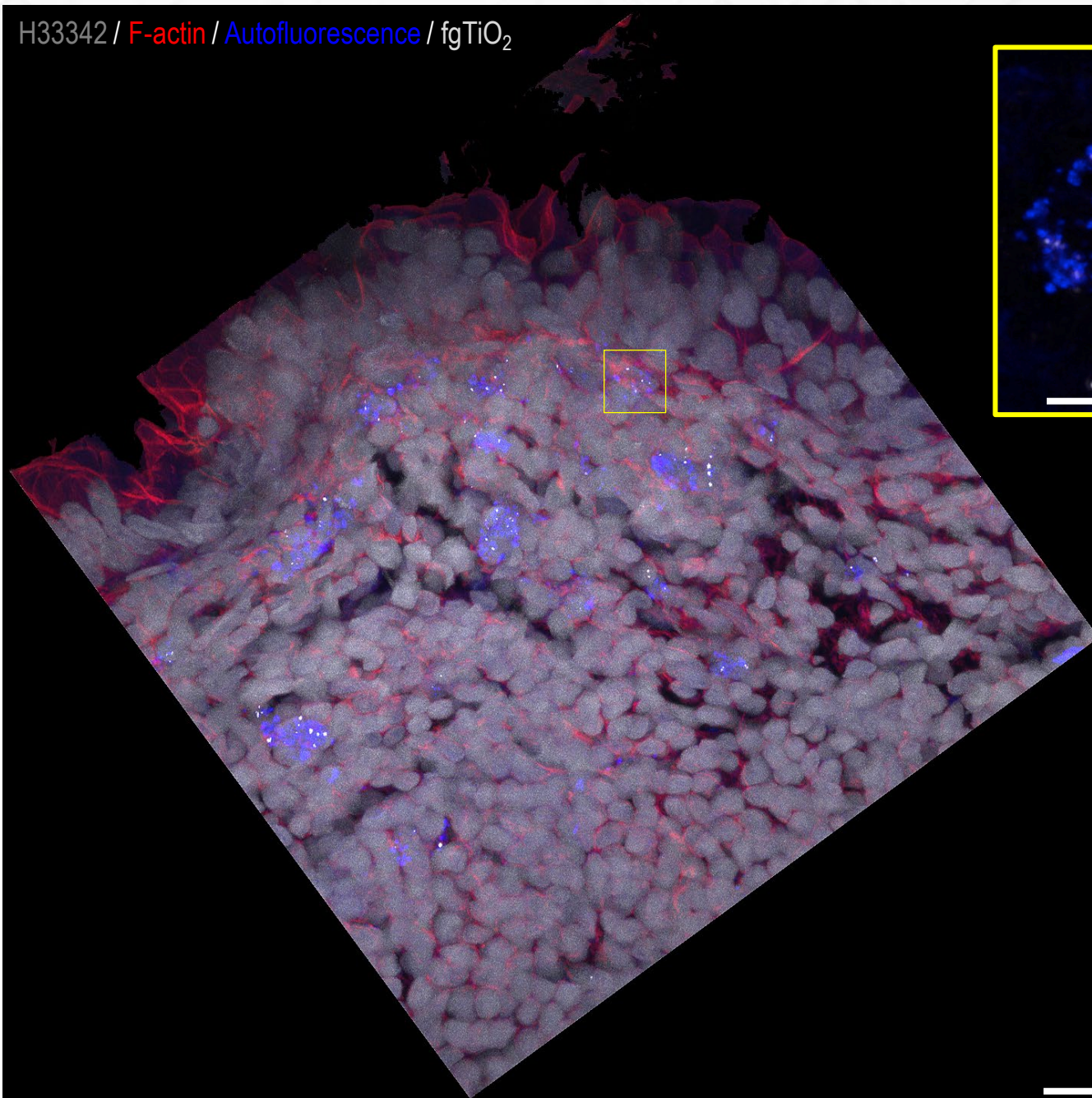


# Peyer's patches (John Wills studies) - 1

- Lysomac cells (differentiated macrophages) in Peyer's patches of mice (and humans) exposed by the oral route contain large amounts of  $\text{TiO}_2$ . The cells appear to persist for long periods.
- Whilst the lysomac cells do not divide, and therefore will not express mutations, or suffer any deleterious genotoxic effects, cells that surround them can divide and could experience genotoxic damage
  - So-called "by-stander effects"
- John Wills has frozen samples of Peyer's patches from treated and control mice which could be investigated for DNA damage using the  $\gamma\text{H2AX}$  technique (detects double-stranded DNA breaks)

H33342 / F-actin / Autofluorescence / fgTiO<sub>2</sub>

Autofluorescence / fgTiO<sub>2</sub>



Food grade TiO<sub>2</sub>  
selectively and  
specifically targets  
Peyer's patch 'lysomac'  
macrophages

# Peyer's patches (John Wills studies) - 2

- If  $\gamma$ H2AX lesions increase in “by-stander” cells of treated mice, then samples could be taken and analysed for presence of mutations
  - DNA strand breaks may be repaired or be lethal, and may not necessarily be converted to stable genetic changes such as mutations
- The amounts of tissue available surrounding  $\text{TiO}_2$ -rich lysomac cells will not provide sufficient DNA for the TGR technique to be used
- However, Duplex Sequencing (which is a version of a new technique called error-corrected next generation sequencing or ecNGS) requires much less tissue
  - Measures changes in DNA sequences, so pre-mutagenic lesions
- If the DNA strand breaks do not lead to pre-mutagenic lesions then it is highly likely they do not represent a direct genotoxic effect and may be secondary to other effects such as induction of oxidative stress
- Duplex Sequencing could also be done in the animals treated in the TGR study
  - Hence the rationale for freezing samples of ileum



# Conclusion

- Growing consensus among key international regulatory authorities about the safety of E171
- TDMA is making progress in addressing the novel approach taken in the EFSA opinion
- TDMA will keep engaging with relevant stakeholders to address concerns and ensure relevant science on E171 safety is considered



Thanks for your attention!



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More information on [tdma.info](http://tdma.info)