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Integration of Biological Responses and PBTK Modeling In Chemical Toxicity Assessment: A Case Study of Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) – ToxIN Project

6th December 2024

ToxIN Project

ENVIRONMENTAL CHEMICALS → naturally occurring and man-made

Human exposure is inevitable → most of these chemicals detected in human blood and other bodily fluids, hair and nails

CHEMICAL RISK ASSESSMENT

Whole animal toxicity studies

- costly and time-consuming
- ethical concerns
- uncertainty in translating data to humans
- lack of mechanistic endpoints

Epidemiological studies

- observational in nature
- associations without causality

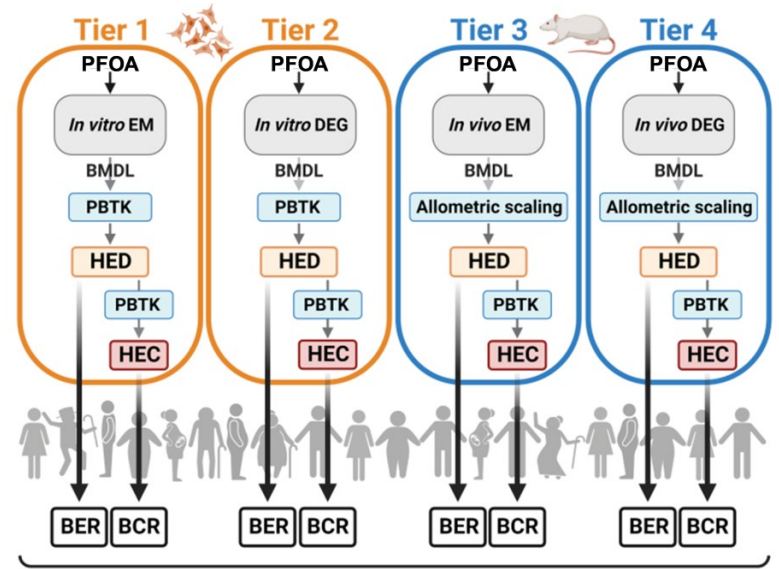
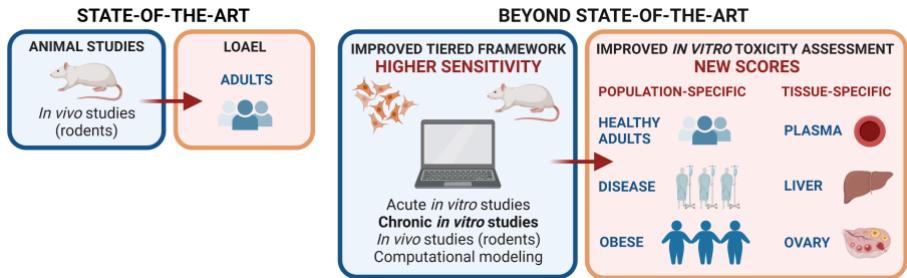
Each year, about **2,000 new chemicals are introduced** → limited or no adequate toxicological information!

ToxIN Project

- The main objective of the ToxIN project is to integrate the toxicogenomic (DEG) and apical endpoint (EM) data with physiologically-based toxicokinetic (PBTK) modeling (tiered testing framework) to achieve the following project goals (PG):

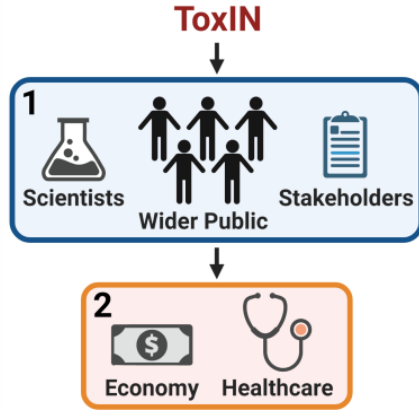
PG1. Derive bioactivity exposure ratios (BER) and novel bioactivity concentration ratios (BCR) for PFOA

PG2. Use BER and BCR to determine sensitivity of biological assays, tissues, and specific populations to PFOA

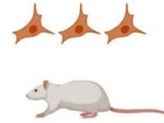


<100 - not safe

ToxIN Project



Biology (UNSF)

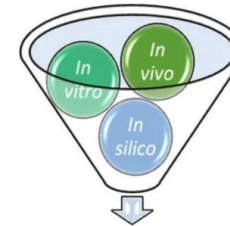


In vitro models
In vivo models

Pharmacology (UNSMF)



In silico models



Human tissue- and population-specific sensitivity to PFOA

- Innovative solution for the future screening of a wide range of environmental chemicals with limited toxicity data
- Potential novel scientific evidence to improve chemical regulation



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