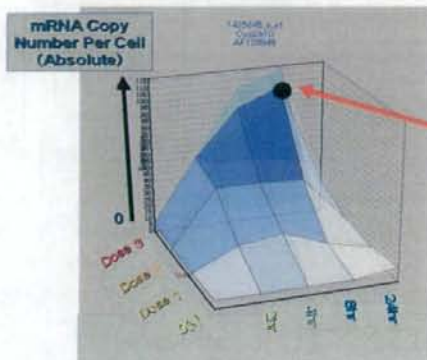




Millefeuille data (MF surface data)

All groups can be plotted to a single 3D graph with Z-axis as "copy number per cell"



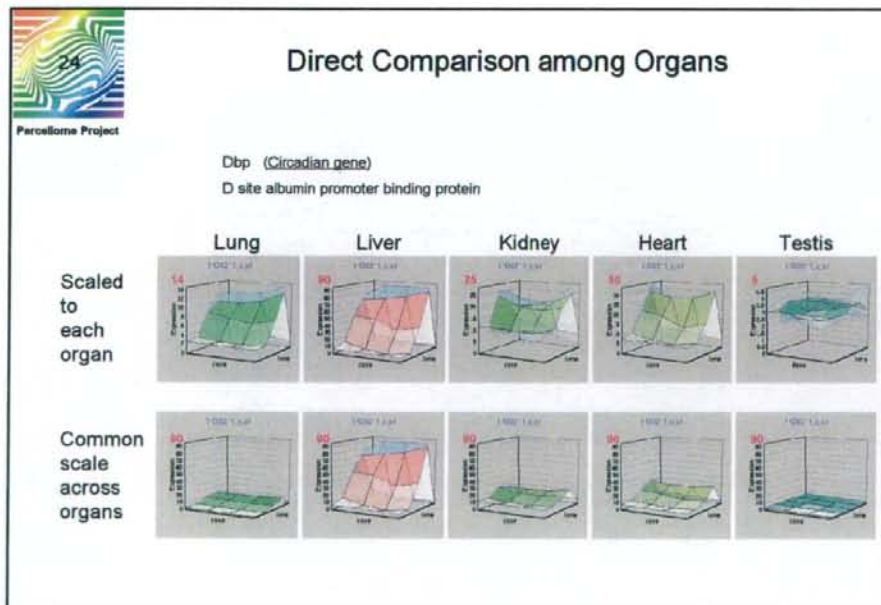
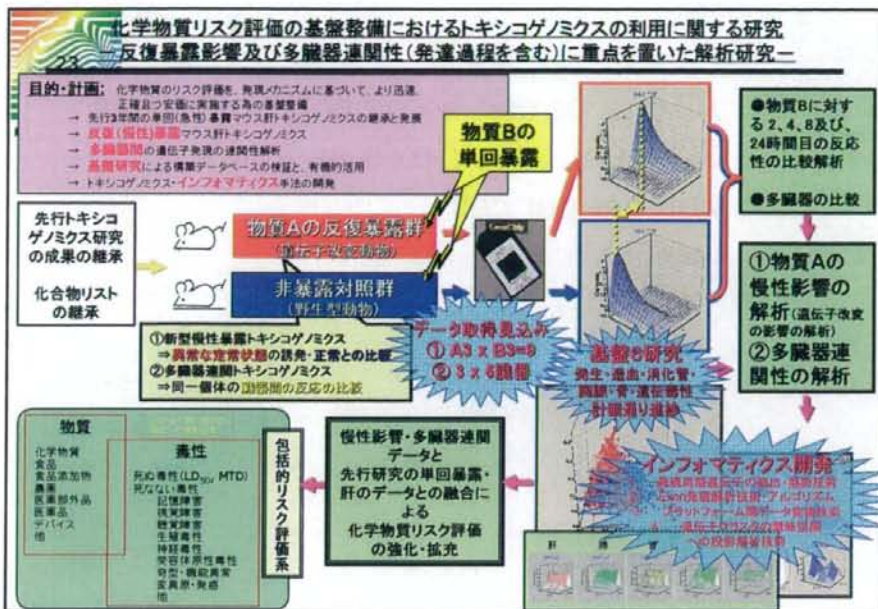
One chemical data is made of 4x4x3=48 animals

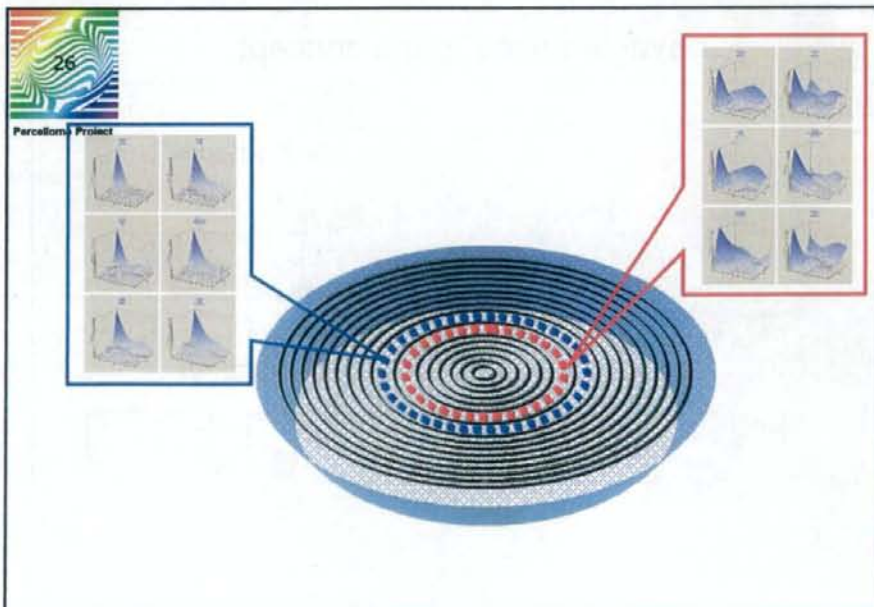
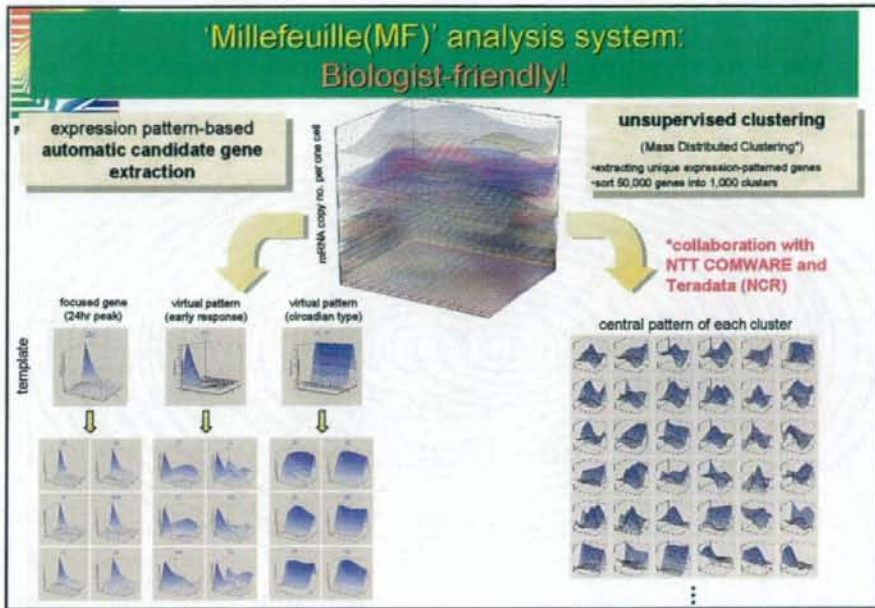
Triplicate per point (three GeneChips)
Mean ± SD

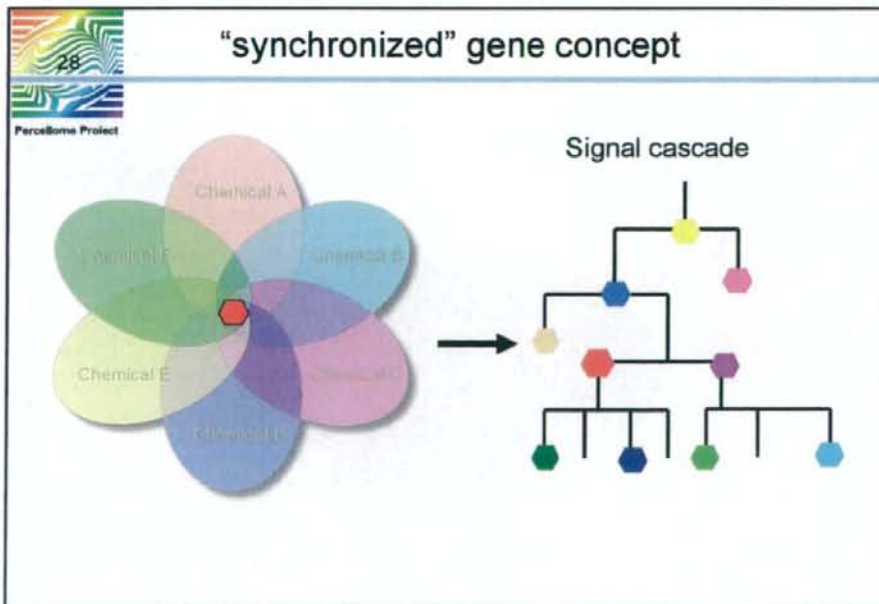
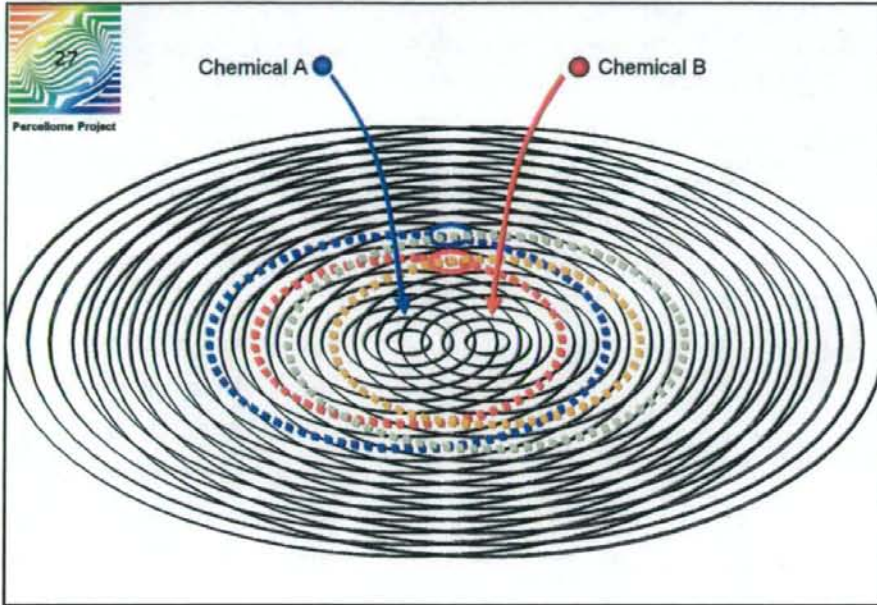


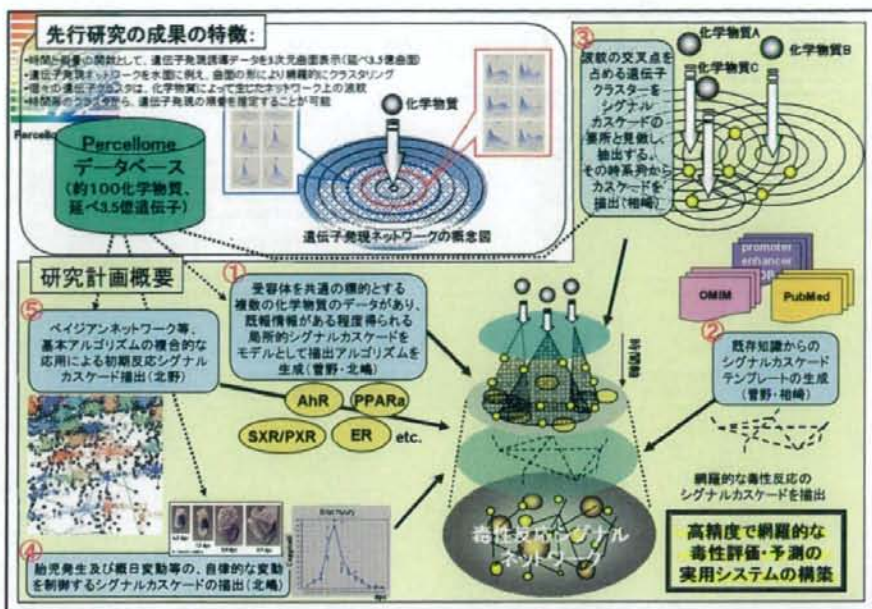
Data base Chemicals: Category classification (2006.3)

| | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| Medicine | Isoniazid | Chemicals related to Chemical Substances Control Law in Japan | 2,4-dinitrophenol |
| | Clopidin (Ticagrelor) | | Acetaminophenol |
| | Acetaminophen | | Pentachlorophenol |
| | Aspirin | | 2-Aminomethylpyridine |
| | Buprenorphin | | 3-Methylpyridine |
| | Dexamethasone | | 1,2,3-Triazole |
| | Omeprazole | | 1,2,4-Triazole |
| | Phenobarbital | | 3-Amino-1H-1,2,4-triazole |
| | Valproic Acid | | 1H-ethylindole |
| | Thalidomide | | 2-Chloro-4,6-dimethylpyridine |
| | Sodium arsenite (NaAsO ₂) | | 1,2-Dichloro-3-nitrobenzene |
| | Diethylstilbestrol | | 4-Ethyltoluene |
| Agricultural chemicals | Parquat | Industrial chemicals | Toluene |
| | Methoprene | | Bromobenzene |
| | Pyriproxyfen | | Carbon tetrachloride |
| | Tebuconazole | | Methanol |
| | Acaphate | | DMBO |
| | Carbaryl | | Triethyltin |
| | Warfarin | | Biofenol A |
| | Permethrin | | MBOP |
| | Deet | | DBP |
| | | | Fulvic acid |
| | Indigo | | |
| Food-derived chemicals | Citric acid | DNA demethylating drugs | Acetylsalicylic acid |
| | Hydroxylic Acid | | |
| | Ferulic acid | | |
| | Caffeine | | |
| | Mannosamine | | |
| | Silanol | | |
| | Cyanine Q10 | | |
| | Gentianin | | |
| | Genistein | | |
| | Dalacin | | |
| Mutagen | Diethylnitrosamine | Inhalational toxic chemicals | Formaldehyde |
| | N-Nitrosodimethylamine | | Acetaldehyde |
| | | Agonists on nuclear receptor | Ethinyl estradiol |
| | | | Testosterone propionate |
| | | | Clofibrate |
| | | | Tragluzone |
| | | | Levodopa |
| | | | All trans retinoic acid |
| | | | 8-oxo retinoic acid |
| | | | Methoprene acid |
| | | | TCDD |
| | | | TCDF |
| | | 3-methylcholanthrene | |

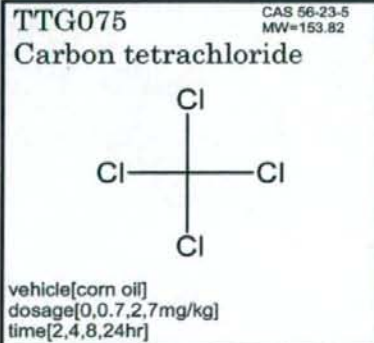


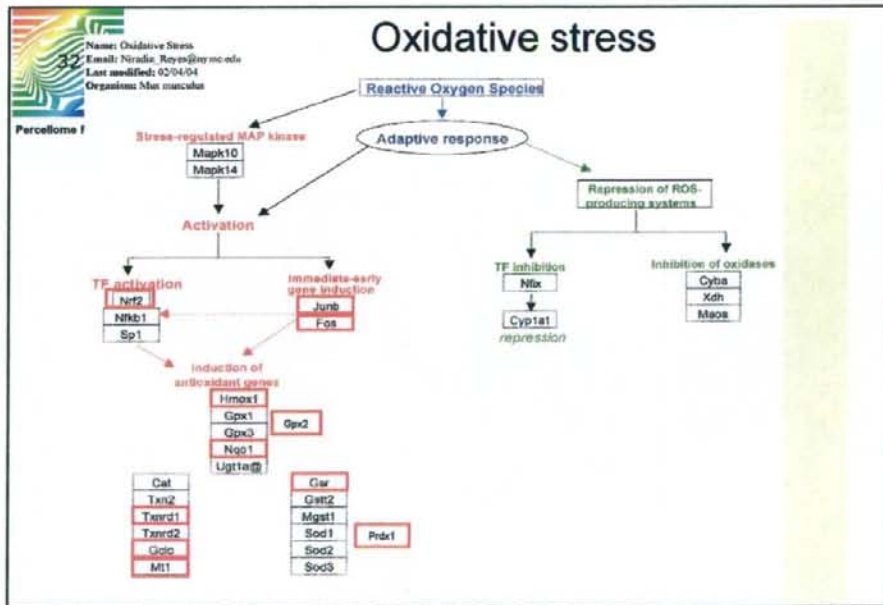
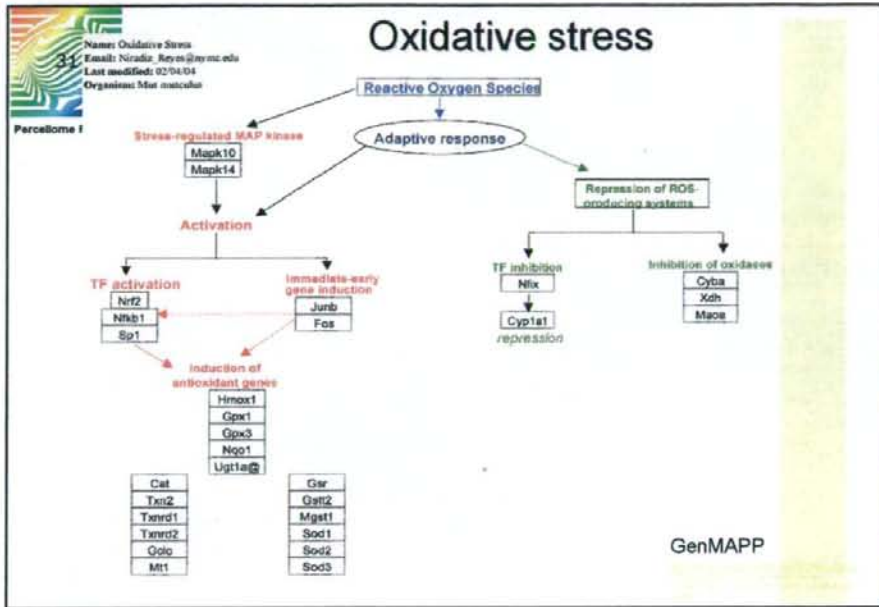






Carbon tetrachloride

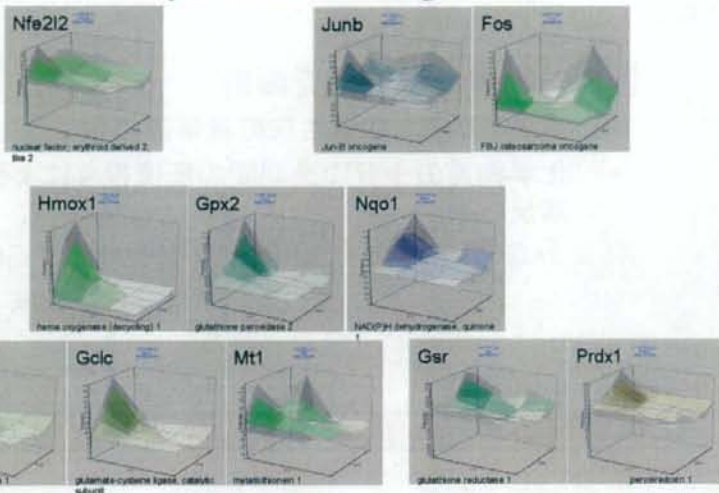






PerceLome Project

CCl₄ – oral: Oxidative stress responses in Lung

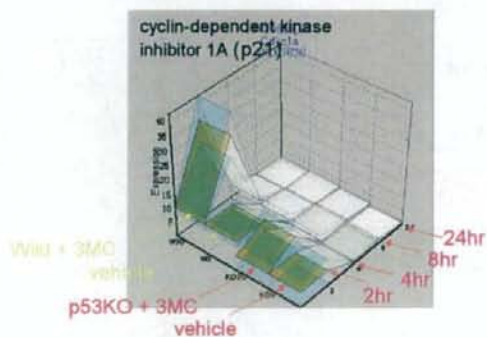


PerceLome Project

新型慢性毒性

遺伝子改変動物の実験からの発想

p53KO マウス = p53が機能しない個体





Percoloma Project

慢性的影響が反応性を修飾

- 遺伝子改変による生来の異常反応系
- 化学物質の十分に長期間の反復投与による異常反応系

= Chemically-Induced Transgenic State



Per

36 反復(新型慢性)暴露 マウス肝トキシコゲノミクス

実験計画

| 物質A(14日間) | 物質(単回) | |
|------------------|------------------|----------------|
| Clofibrate | Clofibrate | 済 |
| Clofibrate | PCN | 済 |
| Clofibrate | ATRA | 済 |
| CCl ₄ | CCl ₄ | 済 |
| CCl ₄ | Clofibrate | 済 |
| CCl ₄ | Phenobarbital | 済 |
| TBT | TBT | (予定) |
| TBT | Clofibrate | 2008.01.24-2.8 |
| TBT | Phenobarbital | (予定) |

先行トキシコゲノミクス研究の成果の継承

化合物リストの継承

物質Aの反復暴露群
(遺伝子改変動物)

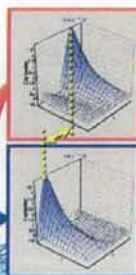
非暴露対照群
(野生型動物)

物質Bの
単回暴露

データ取得見込み

① A3 x B3=9

② 3 x 多臓器



●物質Bに対する2, 4, 8及び、24時間目の反応性の比較解析

●多臓器の比較

①物質Aの慢性影響の解析(遺伝子改変の影響の解析)
②多臓器連関性の解析



Lung Percellome by Inhalation and Oral gavage

Exposure experiments by Drs. K.Nagano (Bioassay), K.Tsujimura (CERI)
and Y. Ogawa (NIHS)



Chemicals tested for Lung Transcriptome in Percellome Project



Formaldehyde



Acetaldehyde



Benzene



Bromobenzene



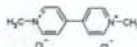
Toluene



Xylene



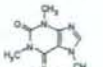
Carbon tetrachloride



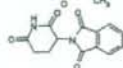
Paraquat



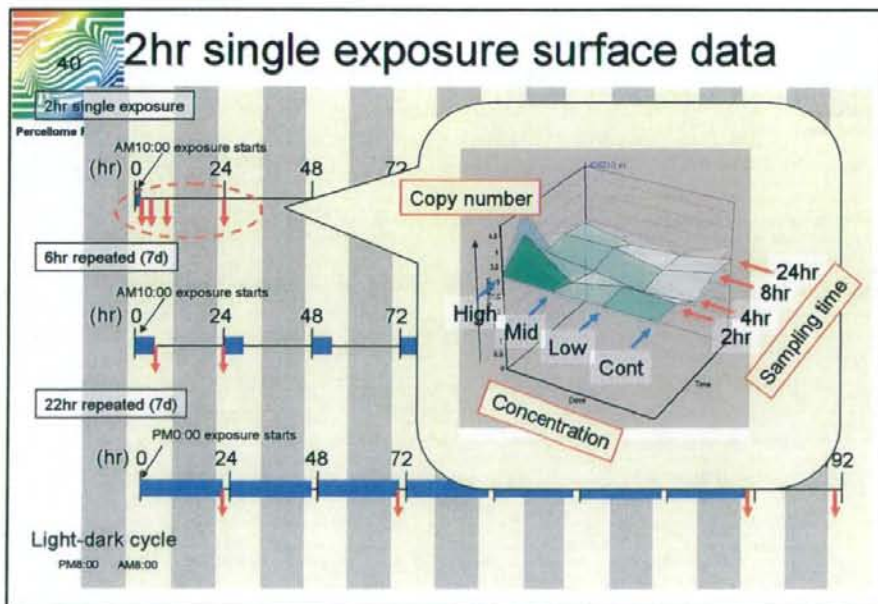
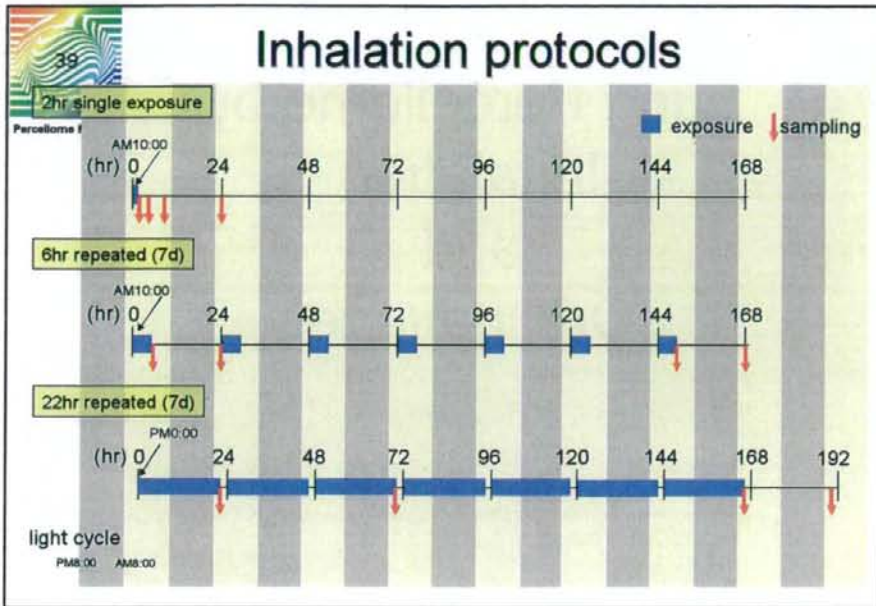
Monocrotaline

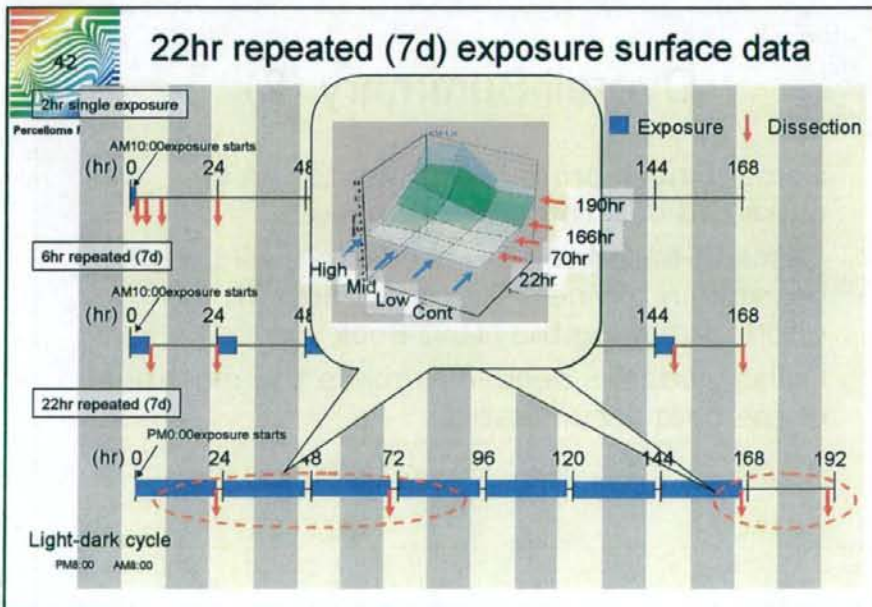
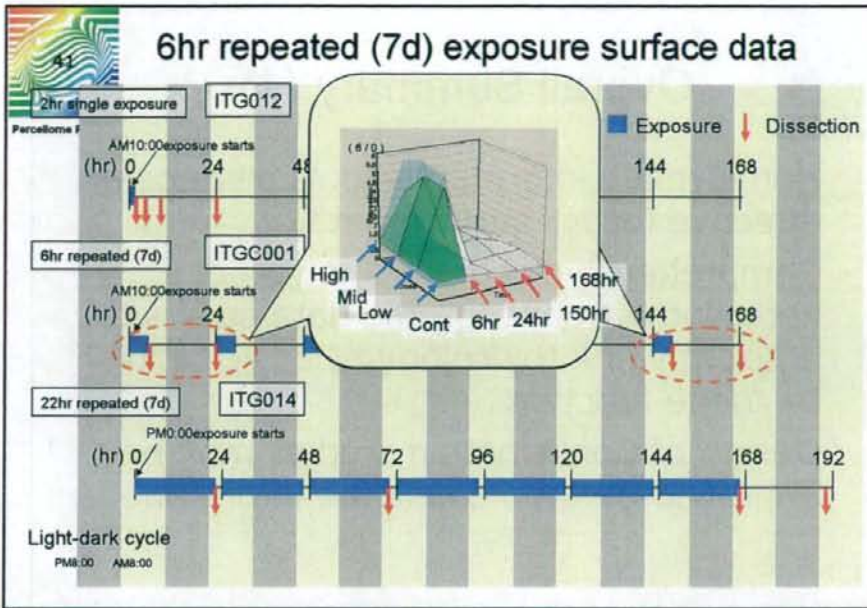


Caffeine



Thalidomide







Overall Summary (1)

- Home-made informatics tools have been effective for MF surface data.
- Comprehensive search/ analysis of Percellome transcriptome data seems to efficiently link toxicology to basic biology by “gene function”.
- Design of Confirmation studies may be improved by the Percellome information.



Overall Summary (2)

- Some “Finger-print” type outputs can be extracted out from the database.
- Cascade-based toxicity prediction will become possible in the near future, along with the effort of making the “Text Book”.
- Collaboration is needed to make the most out of the data accumulated.



Development of Parcellome (2001-)

Jun Kanno, MD, PhD
Katsuhide Igarashi, PhD
Ken-ichi Aisaki, MD, PhD
Atsushi Ono, PhD
Tomoko Ando, Ms
Noriko Moriyama, Ms
Yuko Kondo, Ms
Yuko Nakamura, Ms
Maki Abe, Ms

NIHS TGP (with 17 Pharm) startup group (~summer 2002)

| | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
| Akihiko Hirose | Risk Assesse/ BSRC/ NIHS |
| Takayoshi Suzuki | Mutagen/ BSRC/ NIHS |
| Makoto Shibutani | Path/ BSRC/ NIHS |
| Katsuhide Igarashi | Tox/BSRC/NIHS |
| Atsushi Ono | Tox/BSRC/NIHS |
| Ken-ichi Aisaki | Tox/BSRC/NIHS |
| Jun Kanno | Tox/BSRC/NIHS |

Grants

Ministry of Health, Labor, and Welfare (MHLW) Grant-In-Aid H15-kagaku-002, H14-Toxico-001, H13-seikatsu-012, H18-kagaku ippann-001& MOE

Parcellome Projects (2003-)

Ken-ichi Aisaki, MD, PhD
Katsuhide Igarashi, PhD
Noriyuki Nakatsu, PhD
Yukio Kodama, DVM
Tomoko Ando, Ms
Noriko Moriyama, Ms
Yuko Kondo, Ms
Yuko Nakamura, Ms
Maki Abe, Ms
Kenta Yoshiki, Mr
Nae Matsuda, DVM
Chiyuri Aoyagi, Ms
Kouichi Morita, Mr
Ayako Imai, Ms
Shinobu Watanabe, Ms
Masaki Tsuji, Mr
Yusuke Furukawa, Mr
Kiyoshi Sekita, VMD
Yukio Ogawa, DVM (Inhalation)
Satoshi Kitajima DVM, PhD (Fetus)
Kentaro Tanemura DVM, PhD

Parcellome Collaborator Scientists

Dr. Shigeaki Kato
Dr. Yoshiaki Fujii-Kuriyama
Dr. Bruce Blumberg
Dr. Hironobu Sasano
Dr. Yumiko Saga
Dr. Seiichi Hashimoto
Dr. Yasufumi Shigeyoshi
and others

Millefeuille Softwares

Ken-ichi Aisaki, MD, PhD

IT collaboration

NTT COMWARE

with Teradata, NCR
(Shinya Matsumoto,
Bun-ichi Tajima)



END



薬物安全性評価への 遺伝子発現解析技術の活用

2009年1月22日

第一三共株式会社 安全性研究所
清澤直樹・矢本敬



1. 遺伝子発現解析の現状 (第一三共株式会社・安全研の例)

遺伝子発現解析



- RNA抽出
 - RNeasy Kit (Qiagen)
 - Trizol Reagent (Invitrogen)
- RNA品質チェック
 - Bioanalyzer (Agilent)
- マイクロアレイ解析
 - GeneChipシステム (Affymetrix)
- QRT-PCR解析
 - TaqMan解析 (ABI 7500 Real Time PCR System)

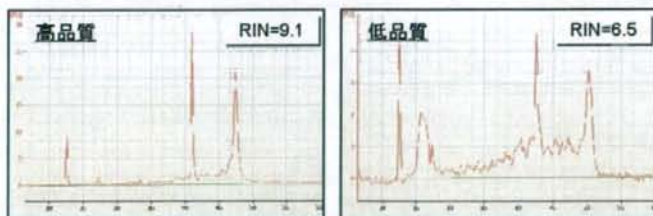
データ信頼性・互換性を念頭に置き、
国際的に事実上の標準となっているシステムを使用

2

RNA抽出～品質チェック



- Total RNAの抽出
 - A_{260}/A_{280} : 1.8~2.3を採用
 - RNA integrity number (RIN) : 5以上を採用
(Schroeder *et al.*, BMC Mol Biol. 2006 Jan 31;7:3)



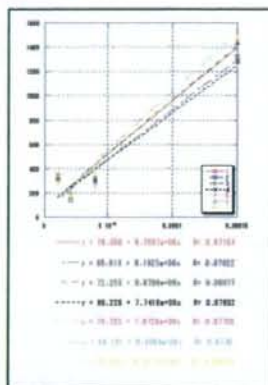
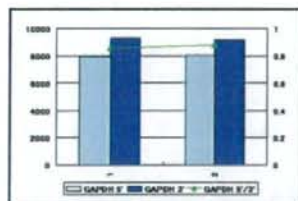
RINの活用は急速に普及しており、事実上標準化に近づいている印象

3

マイクロアレイ解析 (GeneChip)



- cRNA増幅曲線チェック
 - サンプル間の増幅具合を確認
- 数値化：MAS5解析
 - GAPDH 5'/3'：通常0.8~1.2を採用
- 標準化：グローバル補正



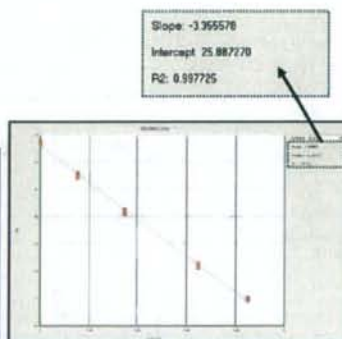
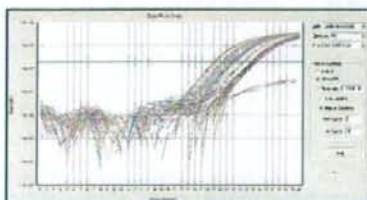
いずれの要素も、データ互換性に関する検討は必要

4

TaqMan解析



- 検査線：5段階希釈サンプル
 - 例：X2, X5, X20, X50, X100
- 測定サンプル：データを3連で測定
- 内部標準遺伝子：GAPDH、 β -actin
 - 通常ABI社の標準キットを使用



マイクロアレイに比較すると互換性は高いと考えられるが、slope、プライマー/プローブ設計、threshold設定等に関する標準化議論は必要か？

5

まとめ



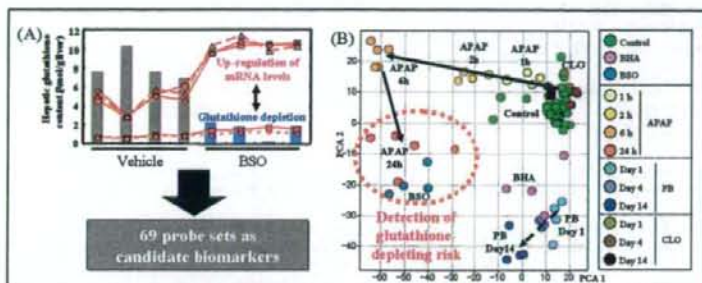
- RNA抽出～品質チェック工程に関しては、試薬、機器および取得データのQC評価の標準化が進んでおり、研究施設間の互換性は高いと考えられる
 - ここまではほぼ標準化が達成されていると考えて良い？
- QRT-PCR (TaqMan解析、SYBR Green法など)
 - プライマー/プローブ設計法、データ解析法、品質チェック等に関するガイドスが必要？
- マイクロアレイ解析に関しては、各種アレイプラットフォームの違いに加え、スキャナーのレーザー強度、数値化アルゴリズム、統計解析手法等に関する標準化が必要
 - データ互換性を高めるためには、試験情報、サンプルのアノテーション情報記載 (MIAME基準など) をより厳格に規定する必要があるものの、現実的な人的・金銭的成本との兼ね合い検討が必須
- TG-GATEs等の外部データベースや、各種文献に記載される毒性バイオマーカー候補遺伝子の相互活用のため、遺伝子発現解析データの互換性を高める努力が必要
 - 欧米で進んでいる「新規毒性バイオマーカーバリデーション」のような産官学共同の研究協力を、何か一つのモデルケースを作って実施・経験できれば理想的？

6



2. トキシコゲノミクスデータの活用例

「バイオマーカー」探索および活用例



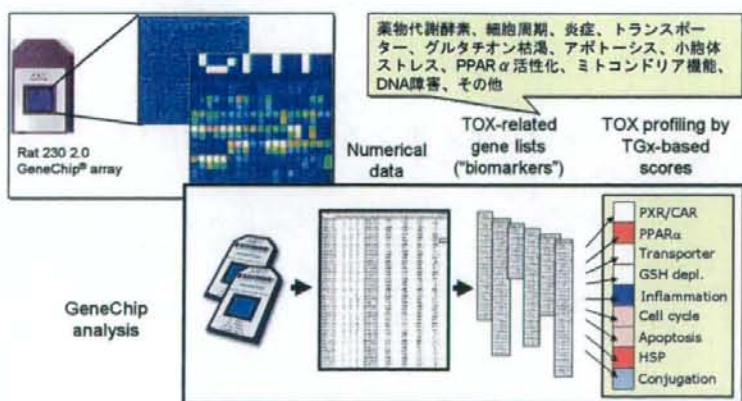
(A) Identification of glutathione depletion-responsive genes

(B) Assessment of glutathione depletion-related hepatotoxicity

Identification and utilization of TGx biomarker gene sets

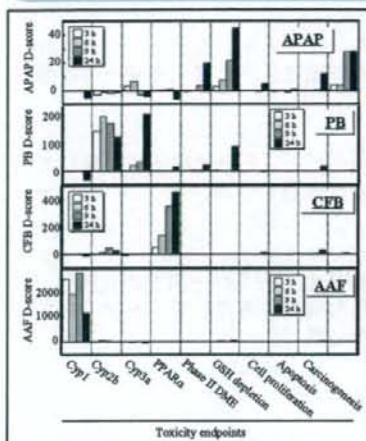
8

毒性エンドポイントのスコア化による解析



9

毒性エンドポイントのスコア化による解析



Acetaminophen (APAP):
Hepatotoxicity associated with GSH-depletion

Phenobarbital (PB):
Cyp2b/3a induction by CAR activation

Clofibrate (CFB):
PPAR α activation

Acetamidofluorene (AAF):
Hepatic carcinogen, possibly related with strong *Cyp1a* induction

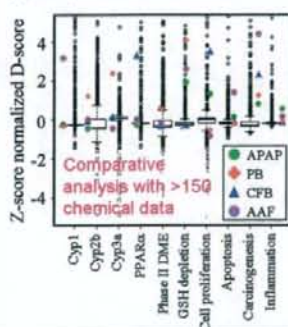
Efficient detection of stimulated TOX endpoints by appropriate TGx biomarker and scoring method

10

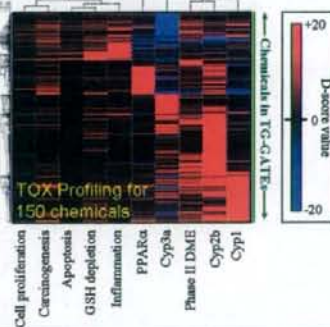
毒性エンドポイントのスコア化による解析



(A) Box plot of normalized D-score



(B) Hierarchical clustering of D-score



Quantitative and comparative TOX evaluation using TG-GATES
(> 150 chemicals with multiple dosage levels and time points)

11