#### Diesel Emission Induced Lung Toxicity Responses

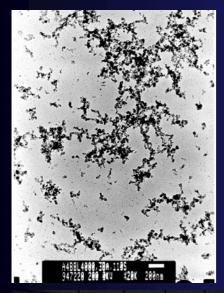
NO<sub>2</sub>/NO<sub>x</sub> ratio versus Particulate Matter

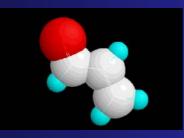
Jean-Paul MORIN

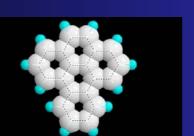
Inserm U644 Université de Rouen - France



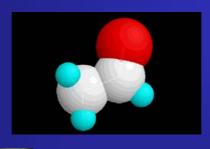
#### Impact of Complex Aerosols on Lung Tissue







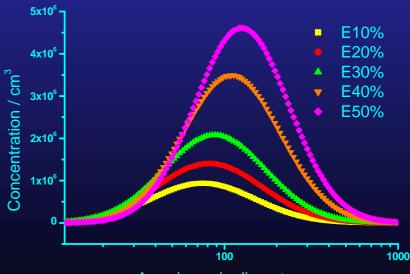








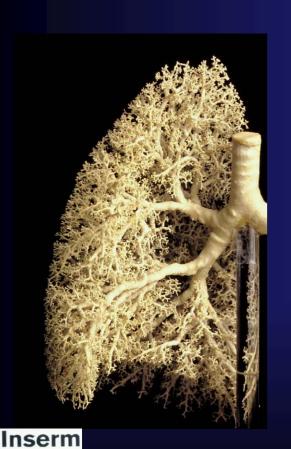


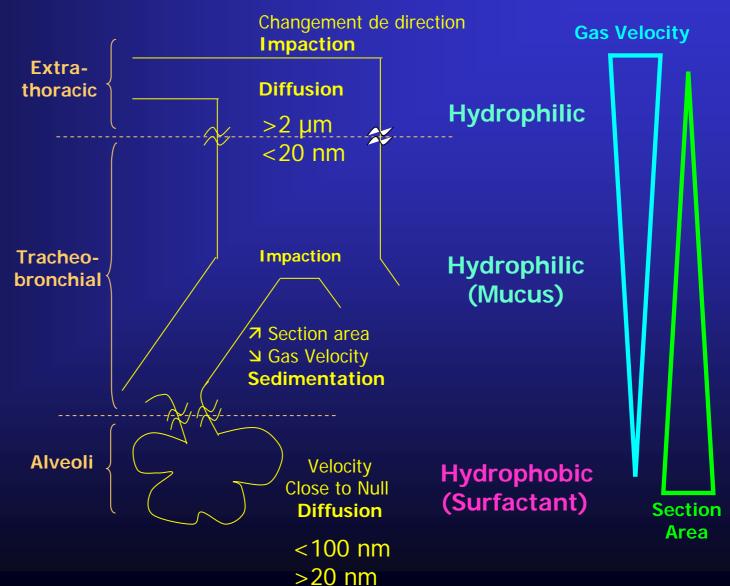






#### Respiratory tract Gas Velocity and PM deposition







#### Agarose filled lungs



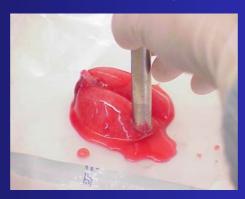
Diam 8mm - Thick 1500µm



Opened cap vials







**Brendel/Vitron Slicer** 



Slices on Cylindrical Inserts





## Rat Lung Slices Preparation And Dynamic Air/Liquid Culture

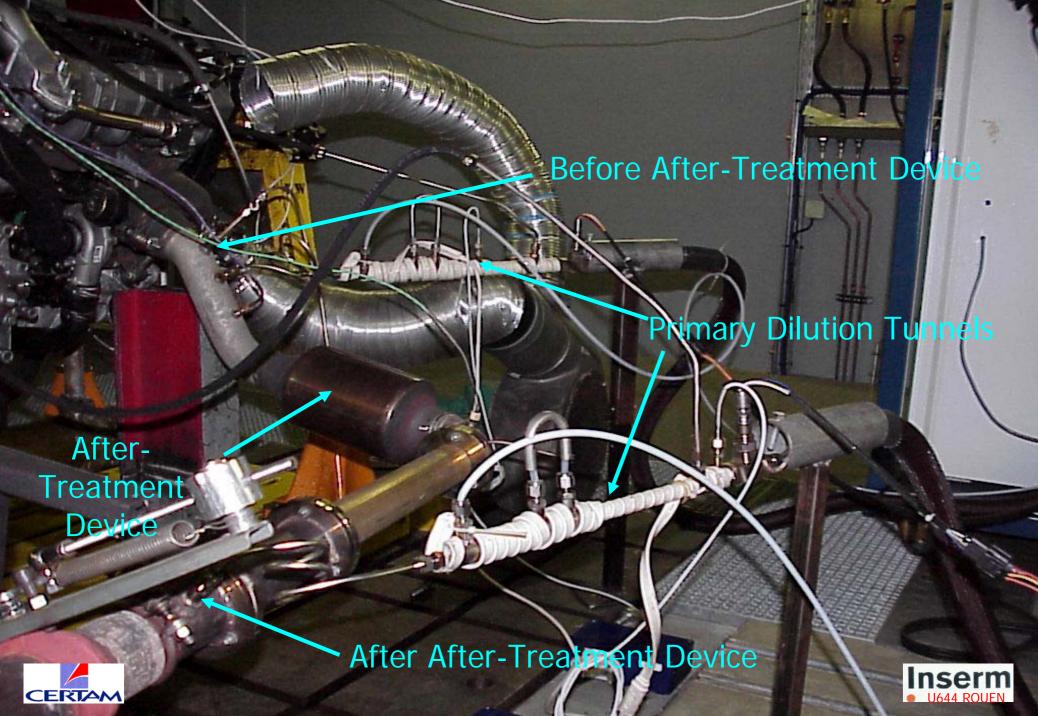
Flow-through Rotating Exposure Chambers

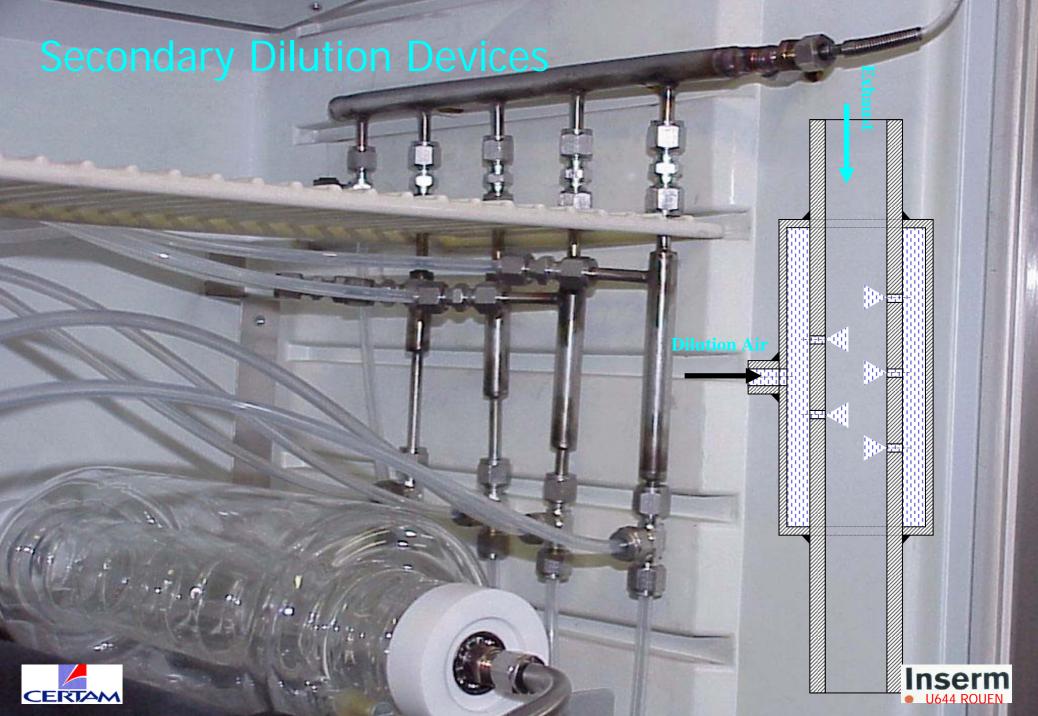






# OPTIMISED Combustion Aerosol Sampling and Dilution Systems





#### Standardized Dilution and Exposure Systems



Organotypic Cultures

#### **Advantages of Sampling and Exposure Systems**

\* No alteration of both gazeous phase and PM physicochemical properties

\* Interactions Aerosol/Biological sample mimicking the in vivo situation (sedimentation and diffusion)

\* No Alteration of pollutant Bioavailibility

\* Global Approach of Exhaust impact



#### **Toxicity Endpoints**

#### -Cell viability:

Intracellular ATP content

#### Oxidative stress and Detoxication :

Intracellular glutathione content (GSH)
Enzyme activity of SOD, Catalase, GPx, GST
8-hydroxy-2'-deoxyguanosin (histological staining)

#### - Inflammatory response :

TNF $\alpha$  (release in culture medium) ICAM-1 (histological staining)

#### -Apoptosis:

- -Nucleosome Assay
- -TUNEL (histological staining)
- -DNA Ladders

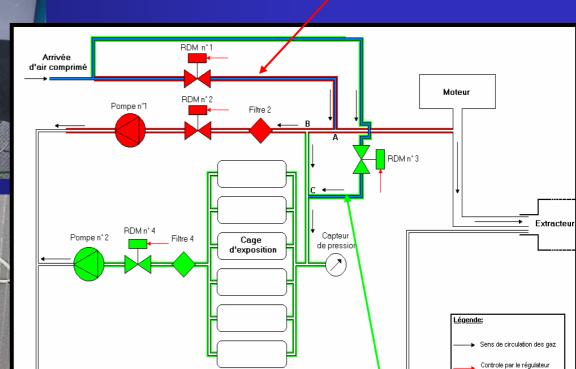
#### **Comparative Impacts on Lung Slices**

	Diesel Exhaust (Low NO <sub>2</sub> /NO	Suspended DEP / Medium	Suspended DEP / Tween	
	Total Filtered	Total	Total	
<b>Filtrate</b>				
ATP	= =	=	= =	
GPx	+ +	=	= =	
GST	+ +	=	++ ++	
Catalase	+ +	=	/=	
GSH		=	= =	
SOD		=	++ ++	
TNFlpha	++ =	=	=+ ++	
Nucleosomes	++ =	=	= =	
TUNEL	+++ =	=	= =	
<b>DNA Ladders</b>	++ =	=	= =	
8-OxoG	+++ ++	=	= =	
			<b>†</b>	
Inserm	Gas Phase	No Effect	Desorbe	



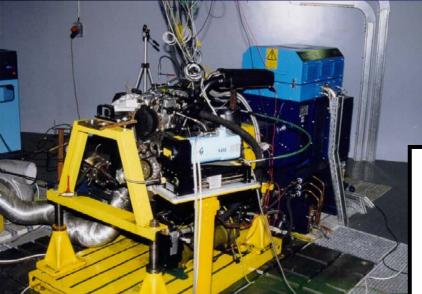
#### Sampling and dilution of Engine Exhausts

1<sup>rst</sup> dilution loop



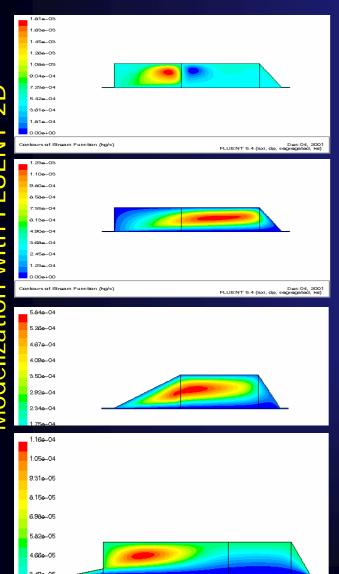
2<sup>nd</sup> dilution loop







#### Design of Inhalation Cages for Vigile Unconstraint Rodents











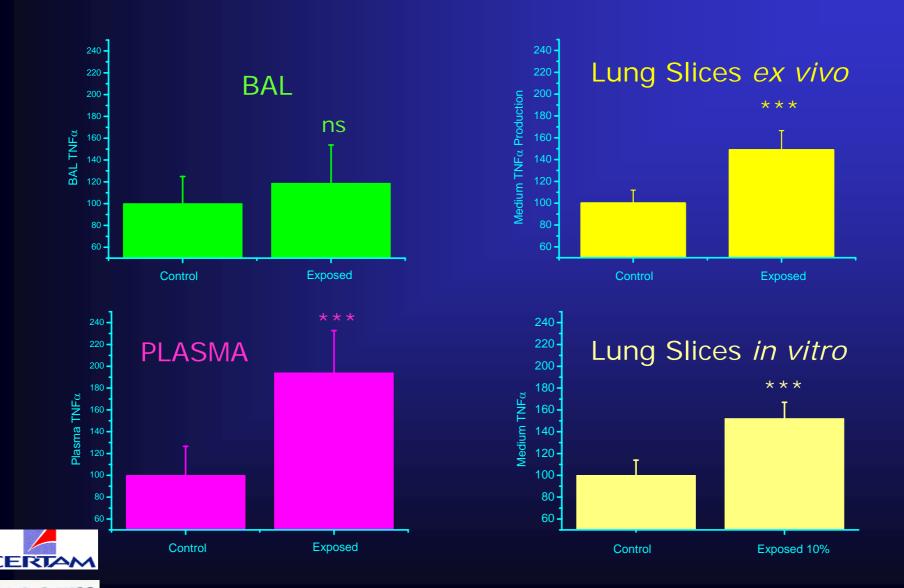


Comparison
of
in vivo and in vitro
lung responses

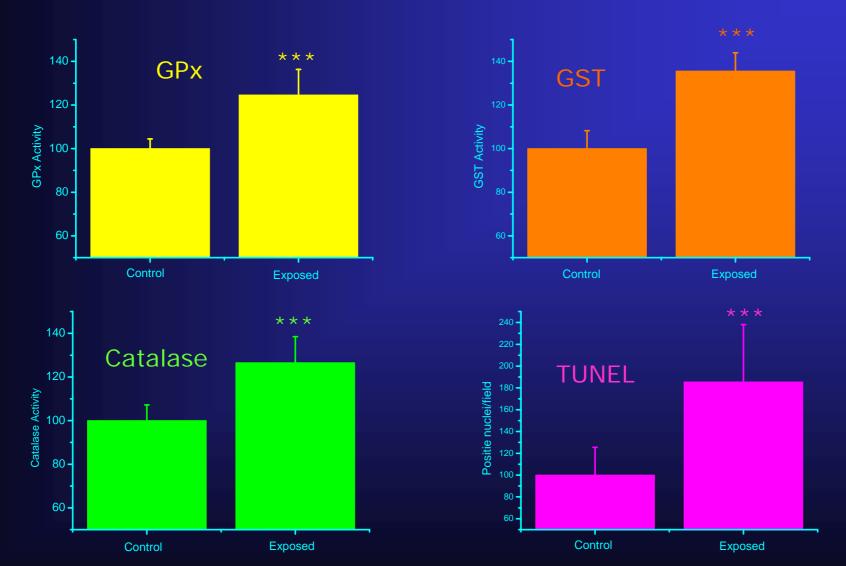
Could Rat lung slices in bi-phasic air/liquid culture be used as a surrogate for in vivo aerosol inhalation toxicology



#### Inflammation: TNFα Production



#### **Lung Tissue Investigations**





#### **Lung Tissue Investigations**

Excellent correlations between in vitro and in vivo Lung Toxicity patterns with continuous exposure to diluted exhausts

DNA alteration, Inflammation and Oxidant stress

Use of Rat Lung Slices in bi-phasic air/liquid culture as a surrogate for in vivo aerosol inhalation toxicology YES



#### **Modulation of Engine Emissions Quality**

Fuel, Engine load, Filter, « Treatment »

Modulation of CO, NOx, HC, PM



#### **Diesel Engine Emissions**

#### **⇒ Exhaust Characteristics**

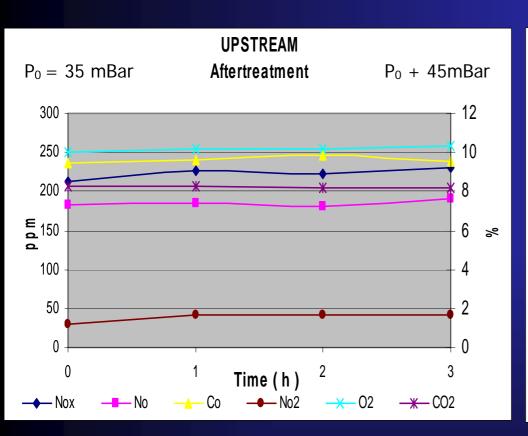
Gas Phase	A	В	C	D	E	F	G	H
HC (ppm)	29	29	19	19	10	10	0	0
CO (ppm)	137	137	0	0	0	0	0	0
NOx (ppm)	423	423	406	406	467	467	484	484
NO <sub>2</sub> (ppm)	24	24	106	106	191	191	260	260
NO (ppm)	399	399	300	300	277	277	224	224
NO <sub>2</sub> /NO	0,06	0,06	0,35	0,35	0,69	0,69	1,16	1,16

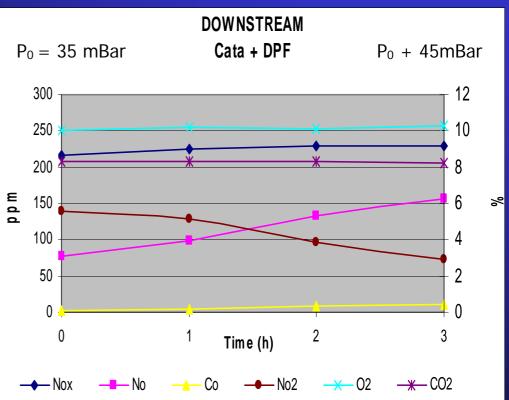
Oxidant Potential

Smoke Index	A	В	C	D	E	F	G	Н
FSN	1.8	ND	1.8	ND	0.7	ND	0.7	ND
mg/m³	44	ND	44	ND	12	ND	12	ND



#### Pollutant Emission Time Evolution



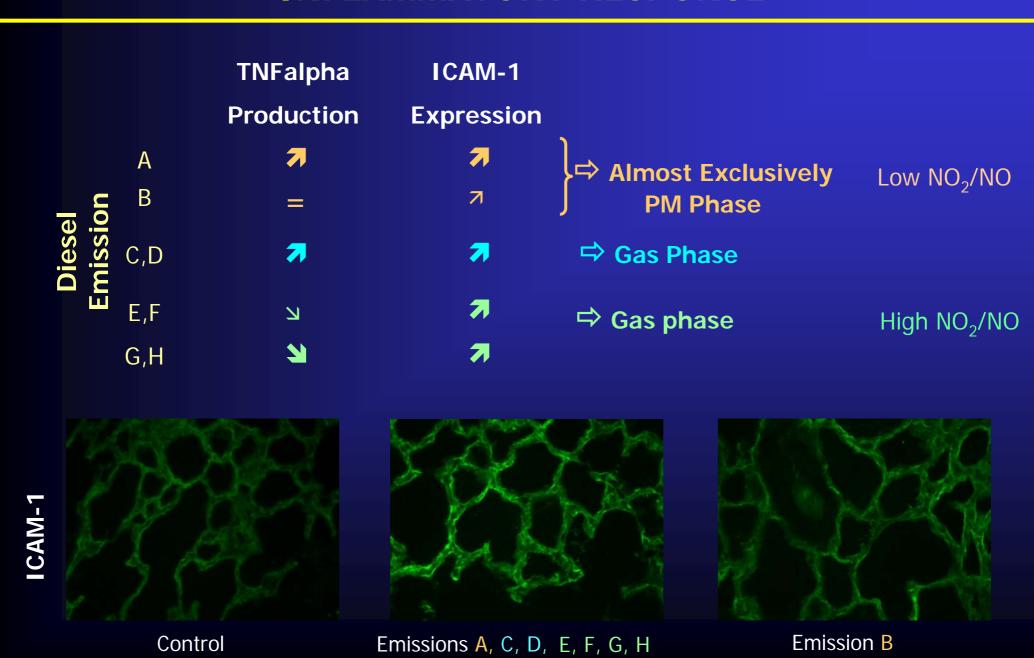


No Change in Total NOx But Changes in NO2 and NO proportions

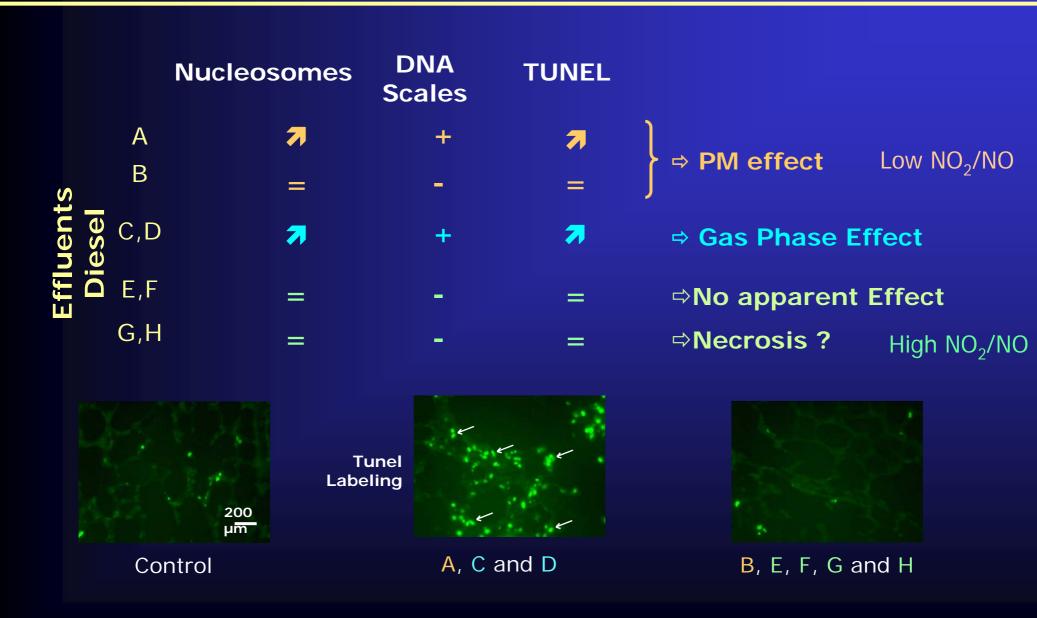




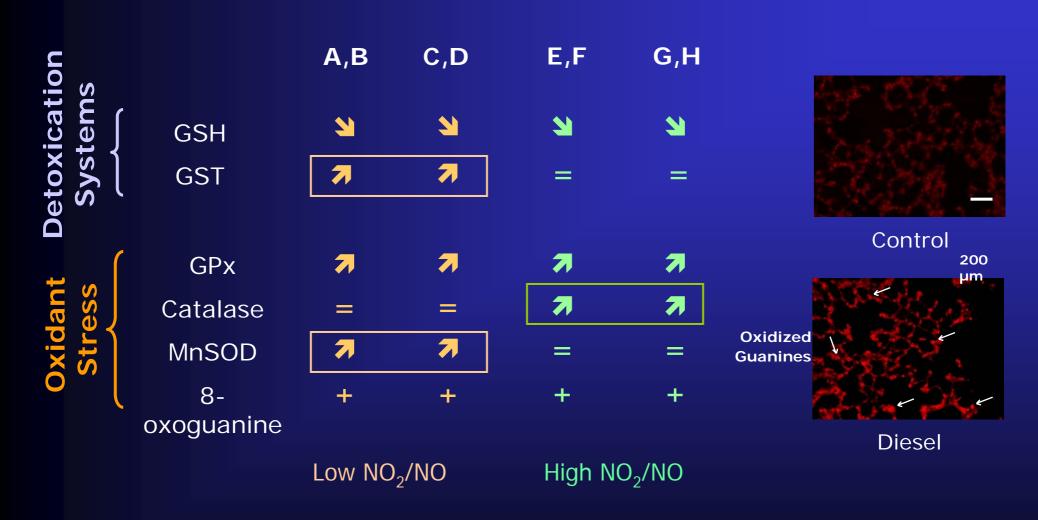
#### **INFLAMMATORY RESPONSE**



#### **DIESEL Emissions: APOPTOSIS**



#### **DIESEL Emissions and DETOXICATION Systems**



- **⇒** Two Distinct Profiles According to NO<sub>2</sub>/NO Ratio
- **⇒ Predominant impact of gaseous phase**

#### **CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS**

### Untreated Raw Diesel Engine Emissions exhibit low oxidant capacity and exert their Toxicity Mainly through PM matter

The Apparent Toxic Impact of PM is « Modulated » By the Oxidant Potential of the Gas phase

NO<sub>2</sub>/NO ratio has been chosen as a marker of exhaust global oxidant potential

Inflammation and Oxidant Stress, but no Cytotoxicity, Induced by PM at low NO2/NO ratio (<0.1)

Oxidant Stress, Cytotoxicity and No Inflammation
Due to the Gaseous Phase
No more apparent impact of PM
For NO<sub>2</sub>/NO ratio > 0.2



Several Strategies for After Treating Diesel Engine Emissions rely on increasing the Oxidant potential of the Gas phase.

Health Impact Concerns may Arise from these Strategies

Beside Total Nox measurements,
NO<sub>2</sub> and NO proportions should be Carefully monitored
as a potential pertinent marker of
Diesel Engine Emission « Health Safety »

This may help to no regret « health based » industrial strategies and air quality regulations

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