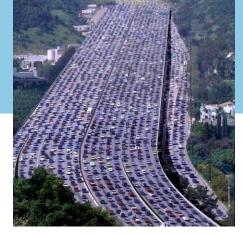


National Institute for Public Health and the Environment Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sport

Influence of NO₂ on pulmonary toxicity in mice sub-chronically exposed to diluted diesel engine exhaust

Miriam E. Gerlofs-Nijland National Institute for Public Health and the Environment, Bilthoven, Netherlands

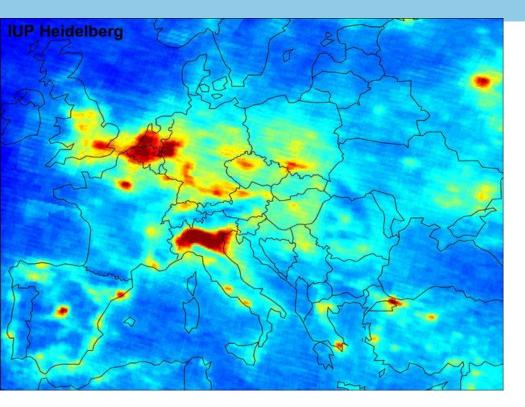
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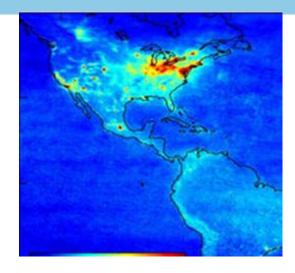
NO₂ and health effects

- Road traffic major source of NO₂
- Associations between day-to-day variations as well as longterm exposure to NO₂ and variations in mortality, hospital admissions, and respiratory symptoms
- Clinical and toxicological evidence provides some mechanistic support for a causal interpretation of the respiratory effects





Exceedances current standards



EU limit values

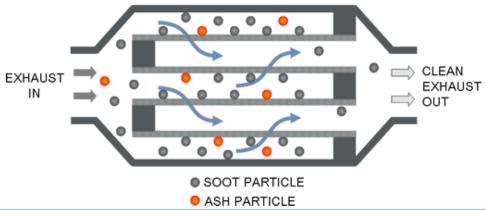
 NO_2 hourly mean value may not exceed 200 µg/m³ more than 18 times in a year

 NO_2 annual mean value may not exceed 40 μ g/m³



The problem with NO₂ - uncertainties

- WHO: NO₂ might be more than an indicator for trafficrelated air pollution – mechanistic evidence (respiratory) and the weight of evidence on short-term associations is <u>suggestive</u> of a causal relationship
- Increase direct NO₂ in ambient air due to PM emission control technologies



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NO₂ and health effects

• So, how does NO₂ affect effects of complex mixtures?



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Hypothesis

 NO_2 will accelerate effects of other components in the air pollution mixture

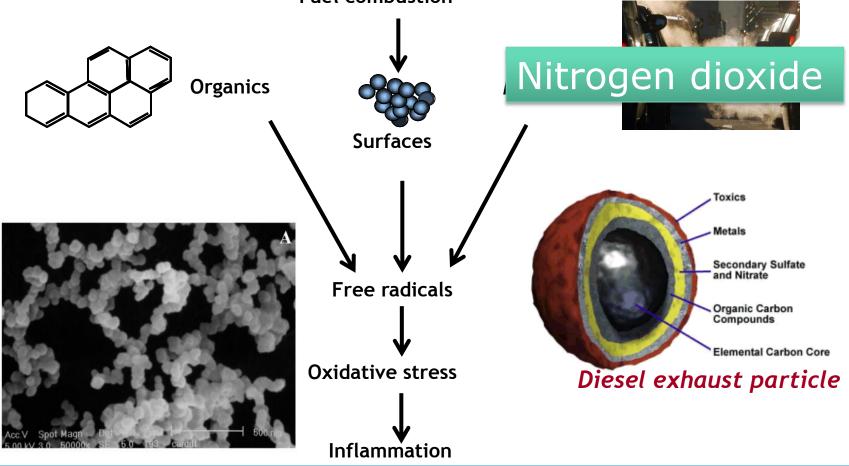


Inhalation study in mice

Sub-chronically exposure study to disentangle the possible adverse effects of NO_2 from other components in the air pollution mixture



Oxidative stress and inflammation caused by combustion-derived nanoparticles

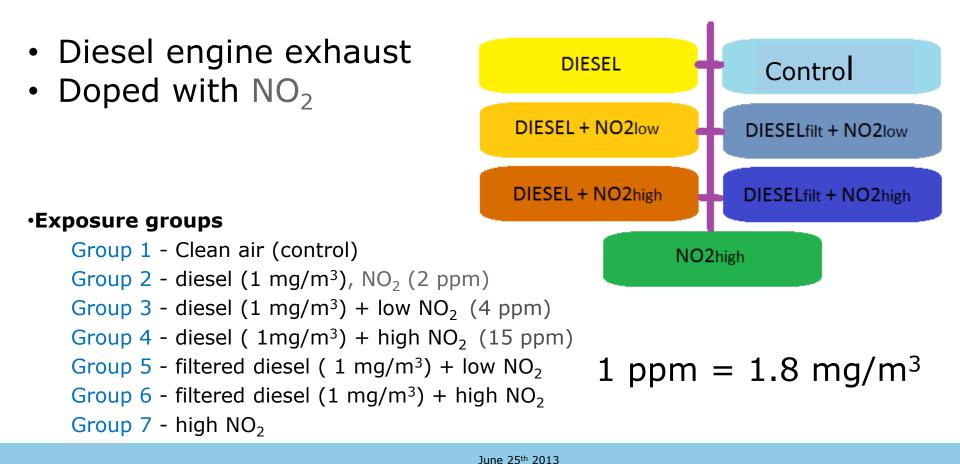


Donaldson et al 2005, Particle and Fibre Toxicology

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Design of complex mixture inhalation study





Exposure

- 13 week inhalation study, 6 hours/day, 5 days/week
- 70 male C57/BI6 mice (SPF, aged 7-8 wk)

Exposure characteristics

- diesel generation: 110 KVA Genset 1500 rpm, 35 kw generator load, EN590 diesel
- Filtering of diesel to remove soot → reaction of particles with gases before filtration

Diesel - average mass of 1077 μ g/m³, 1.1x10⁶ particles/cm³ NO₂ - 2, 4 and 15 ppm



Effect assessment

Necropsy was performed one day after the last exposure

- collect blood,
- lung (pathology, mRNA expression),
- brain (mRNA expression in specific regions including cortex),
- heart, spleen, liver, and kidney



Effect assessment - results

- No effects on body weight or weight of the organs heart, liver and spleen
- However, the lung weights were significantly increased in animals exposed to test atmospheres with high NO₂,
 - \circ irrespective the presence of DE in the test atmosphere



Effect assessment – results histopathology

Increased septal cellularity in the lungs of

- 2/5 animals exposed to DEE + high NO₂ or filtered DEE + high NO₂
- 4/5 animals exposed to high NO₂ alone
- lungs of animals exposed to diesel engine exhaust showed a diffuse accumulation of black pigmented macrophage
- Bottum line: very mild effects mostly related to NO₂

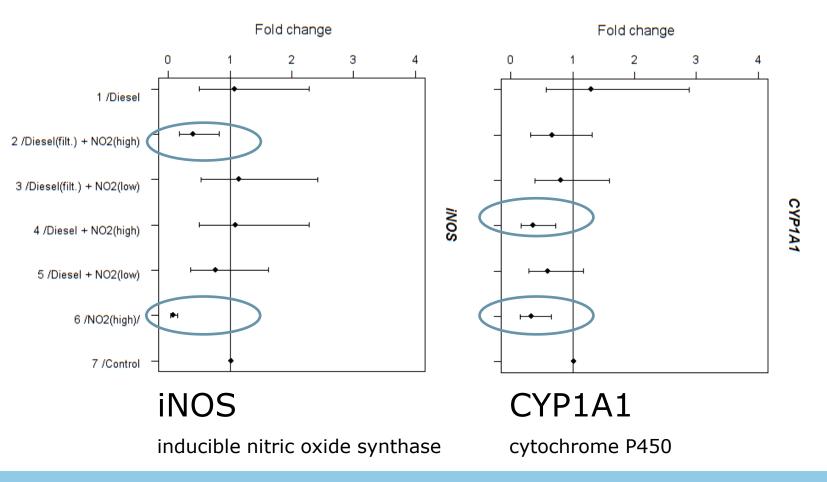
Selected genes



Gene	Function
CYP1A1 {Cytochrome p450}	<pre>xenobiotic and drug metabolism Activity ↓by antibiotics (fluoroquinolones, macrolides) ↑ by aromatic hydrocarbons (e.g., diesel exhaust).</pre>
iNOS {Inducible nitric oxide synthase}	immune defence catalyzes the production of NO (vascular tone, insulin secretion, airway tone etc.)
TNFa {Tumor necrosis factor alpha}	cytokine (involved in cell communication), takes part in the acute phase reaction (inflammation) and in the systemic inflammation,
COX-2 {Cyclooxygenase-2}	elevated during inflammation
HO-1 {Heme oxygenase (decycling)1}	Sensitive biomarker of oxidative stress
ICAM-1 {Intercellular Adhesion Molecule 1)}	activated leukocytes bind to endothelial cells via ICAM-1/LFA-1 and then transmigrate into tissues.



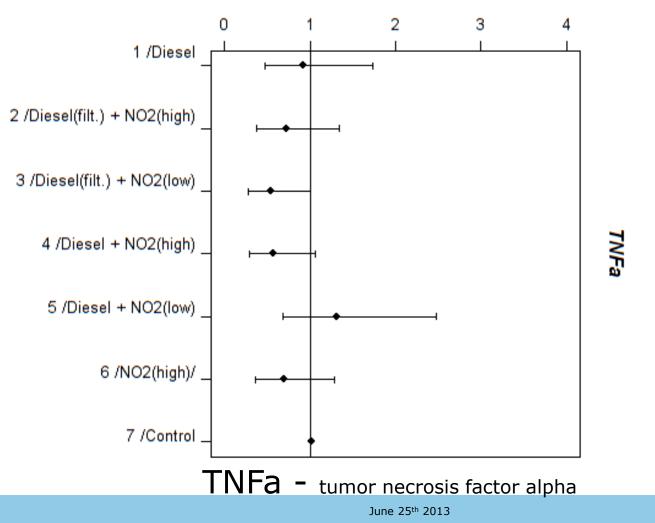
Results – lung mRNA expression



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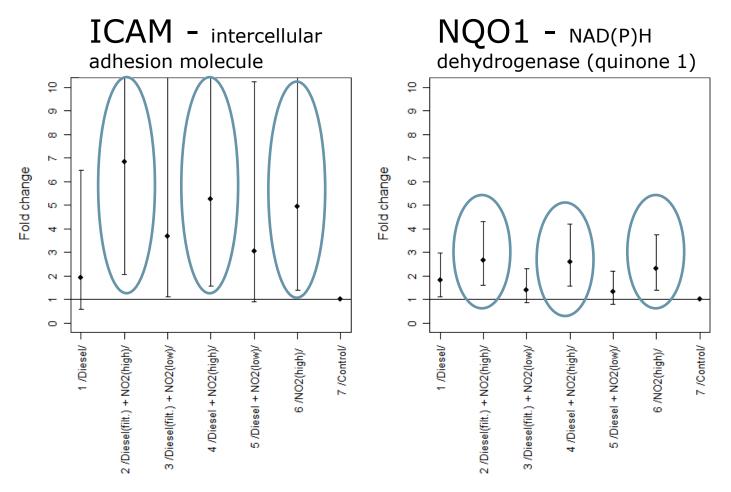


Results – lung mRNA expression





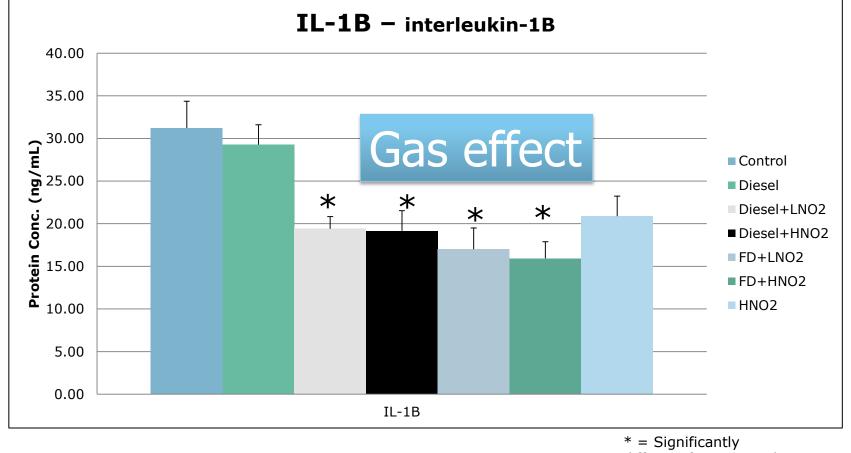
Results – lung mRNA expression





LNO2= low NO2 HNO2=high NO2 FD=Filtered diesel

Gene expressions in brain



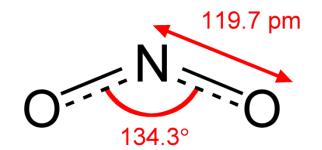
different from Control

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Conclusions

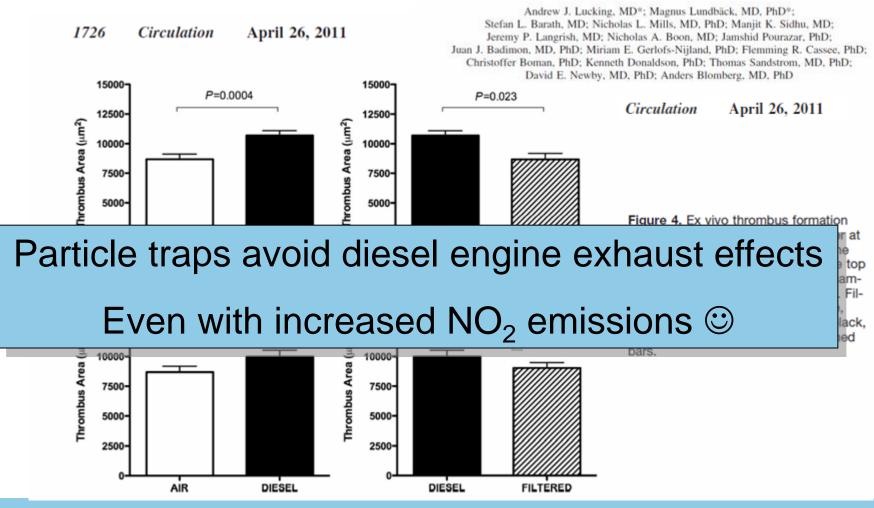
- No marked pathology: new diesel technology clean?
- Higher concentrations of NO₂ tend to affect expression of the genes studied
- Possible dose-response effect of NO₂



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Particle Traps Prevent Adverse Vascular and Prothrombotic Effects of Diesel Engine Exhaust Inhalation in Men



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