



Nanosafety & Risk Assessment

- NANOTEC's best practices for promotion of human health and safety of nanotechnology -

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National Nanotechnology Center (NANOTEC), NSTDA
THAILAND

Technical Workshop for the Asia-Pacific Region on Nanotechnology and Manufactured Nanomaterials: Safety Issues

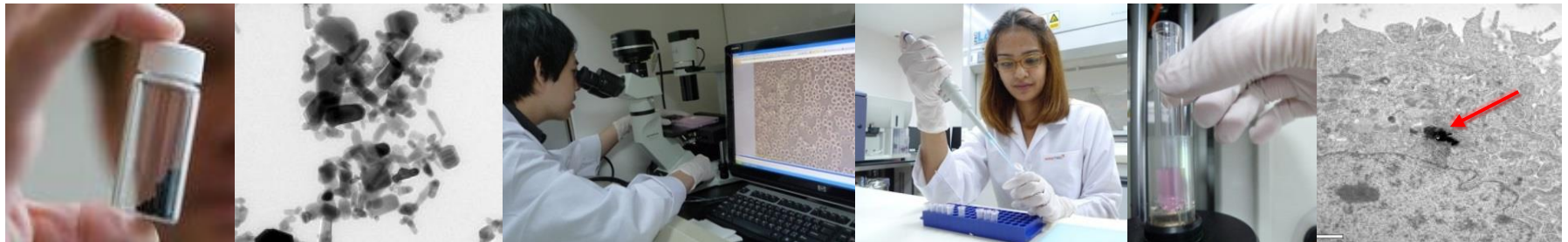
Sirindhorn Science Home, NSTDA, Thailand Science Park, Pathum Thani, Thailand

September 10, 2015

Nano Safety and Risk Assessment Laboratory (SRA)

SRA conducts the researches to address possible adverse effects of nanomaterials and novel substances on human health and the environment. The methodology for safety investigation are thoroughly implemented case-by-case, using the available guidelines and standards, as well as alternative scientific procedures for the best practice.

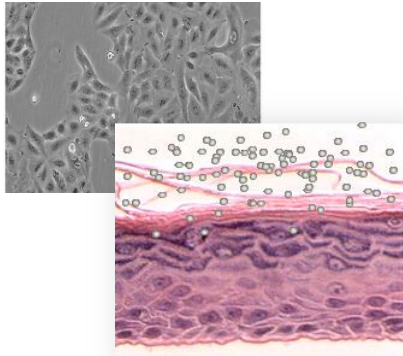
- Our group is currently focusing on development of reliable *in vitro* models for determining toxicological effects and pharmacological properties of materials upon their routes of exposure.
- SRA also introduces models of zebrafish and microorganisms into our research studies and testing services.



SRA

In vitro models

Cells/Tissues

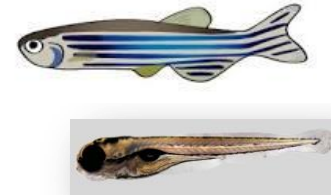


Bacteria



In vivo model

Zebrafish



Test end points: toxicity, interactions and compatibility, genetics, cellular processes, molecular mechanisms, pharmacology, and development of embryo

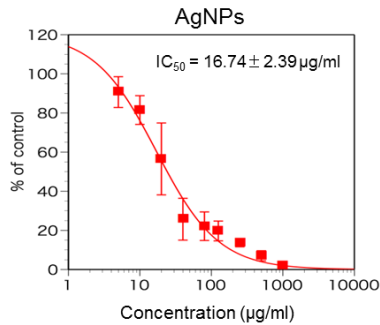
Test substances: nanomaterials, chemicals, cosmetics, food and dietary supplements

Researches on Nanosafety

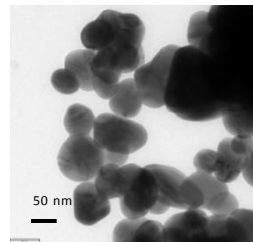
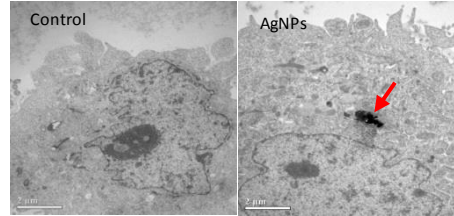
- Our Experiences and Inter-Lab Comparison -

Biological Effects of Nanomaterials

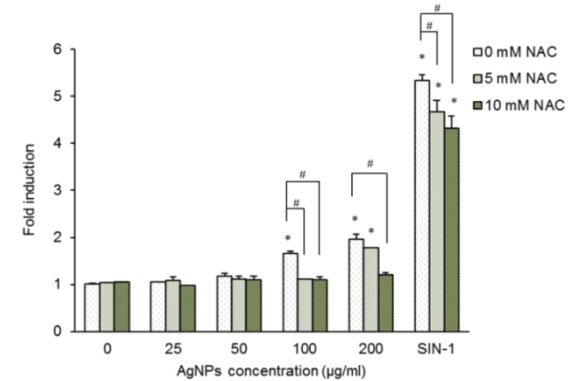
Cell viability



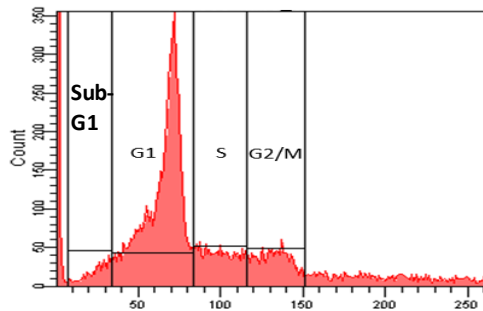
Cellular uptake



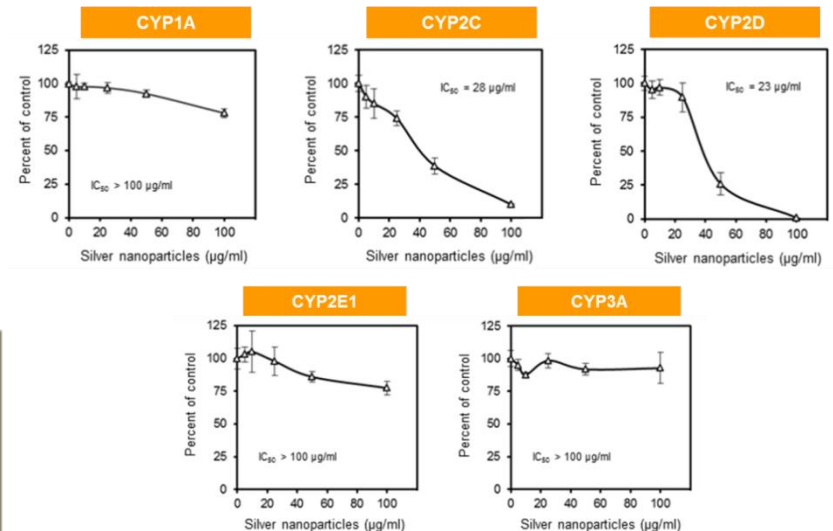
ROS generation



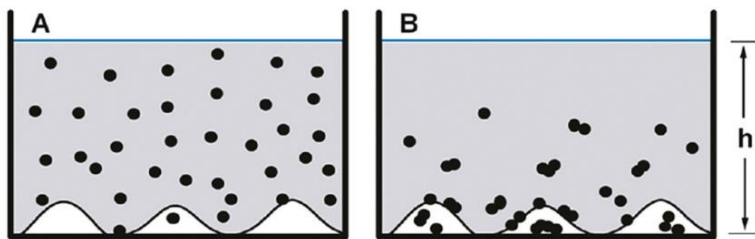
Cell cycle



Activity of CYP enzymes



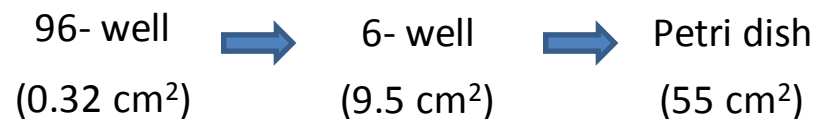
- Genotoxicity
- Immunotoxicity
- Expression of mRNA and protein



The conceivable interaction of insoluble particles with submersed cells grown at the bottom of a well, filled with an appropriate medium of height h . (A) Previously employed picture, (B) more appropriate concept discussed in this study. The number of particles in (A) and (B) is the same.

Wittmaak K (2011) *ACS nano* 5:3766–3778.

Appropriate experimental design:



Volume adjustment for insoluble materials

- Concentration (w/v)
- Particles per area

Toxicological effects of AgNPs in hematological system

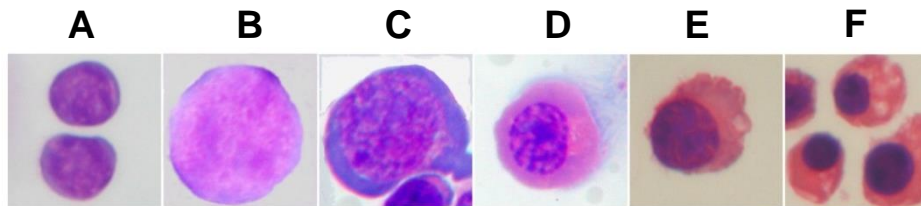
Objectives:

-To determine cytotoxic effects of AgNPs on hematological system using human erythroid cells comparing with cell lines

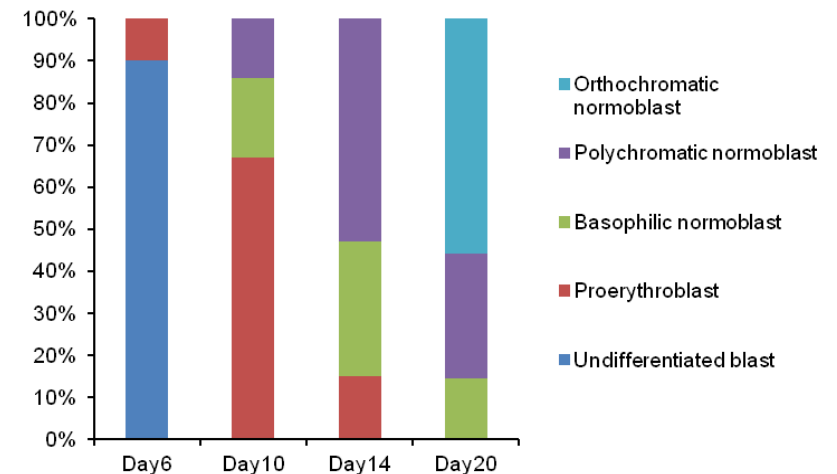
Team :NANOTEC (SRA), Mahidol University (Faculty of Medicine)

In vitro models:

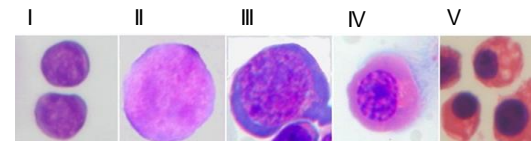
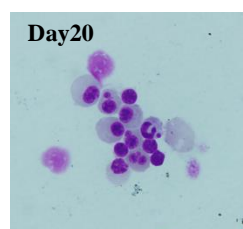
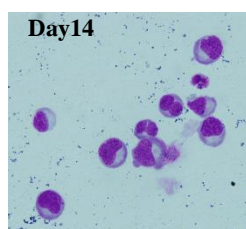
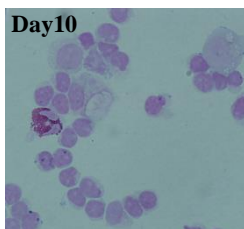
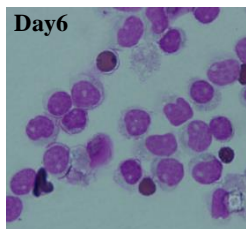
- K562 and HL60 cell lines
- Human primary erythroid cells (Healthy controls)



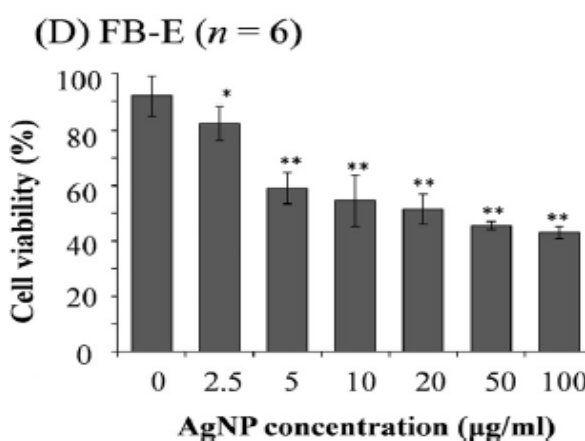
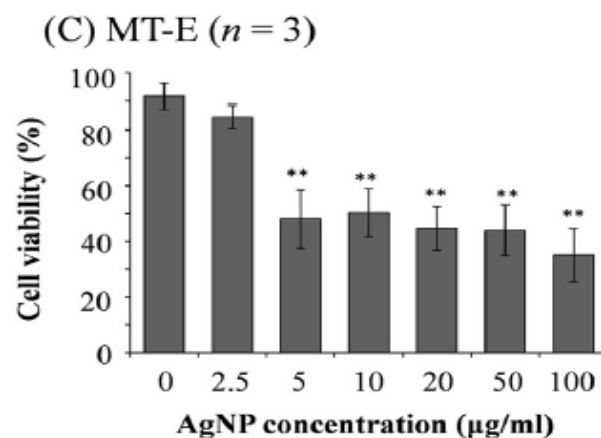
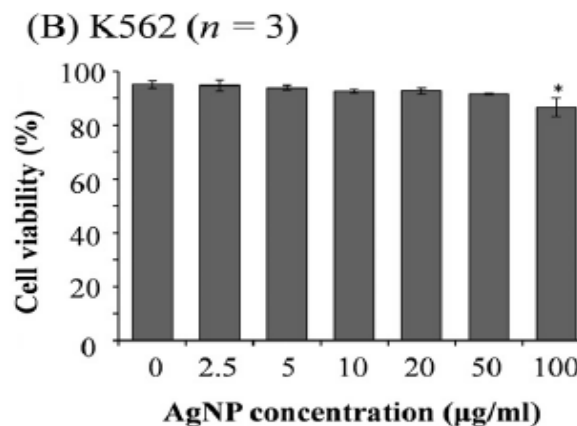
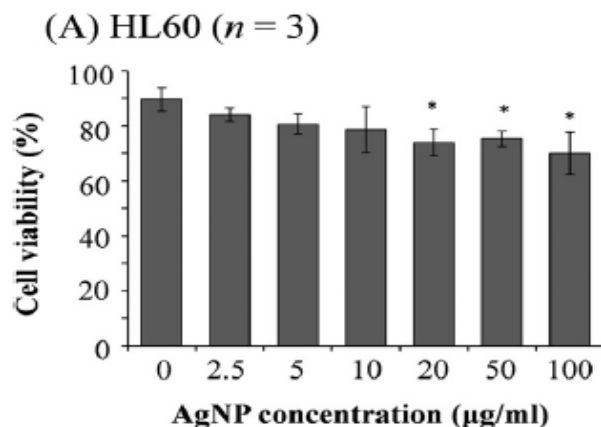
A : undifferentiated blast
B : proerythroblast
C : basophilic normoblast
D : early polychromatic normoblast
E : late polychromatic normoblast
F : orthochromatic normoblast



Erythroid culture by Fibach's method



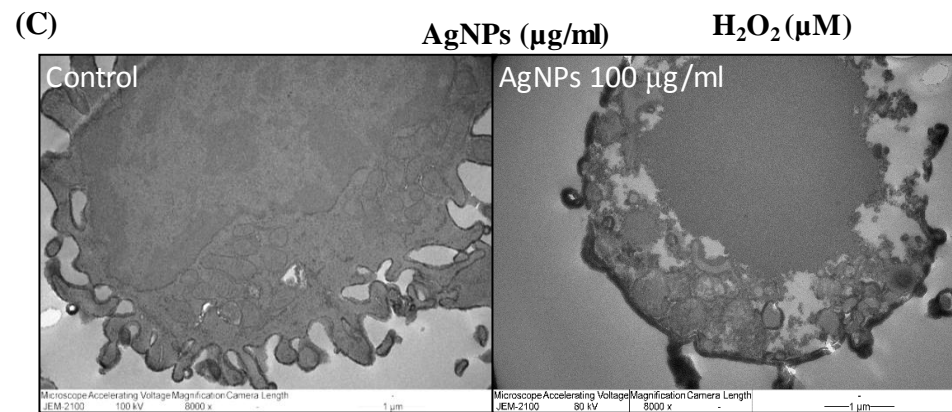
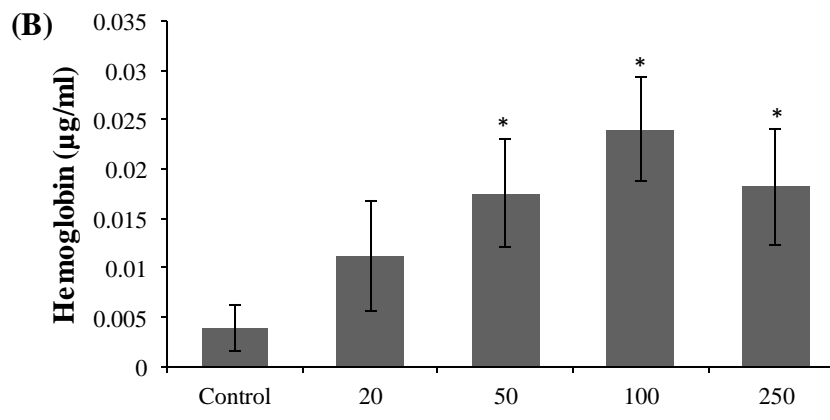
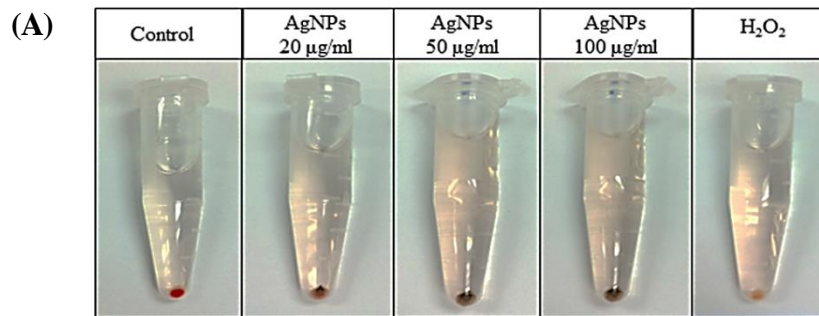
I; undifferentiated blast, II; proerythroblast III; basophilic normoblast, IV; polychromatic normoblast, V; orthochromatic normoblast



AgNPs caused significant cytotoxic effects in the primary erythroid cells, whereas the immortalized HL60 and K562 cells showed much lower cytotoxic effects.

Hemolysis assay

AgNPs caused a dose-dependent hemolysis of erythroid cells.



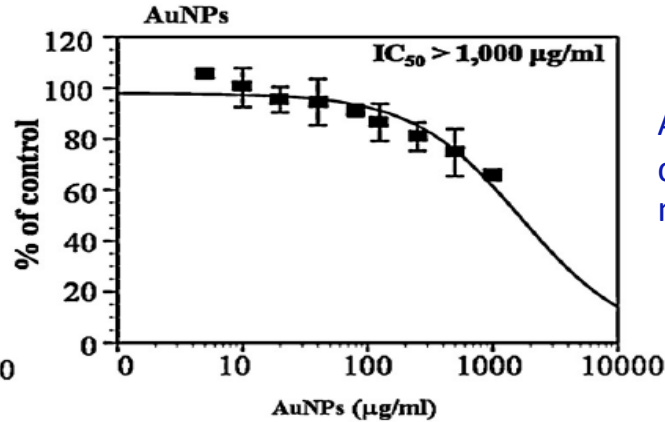
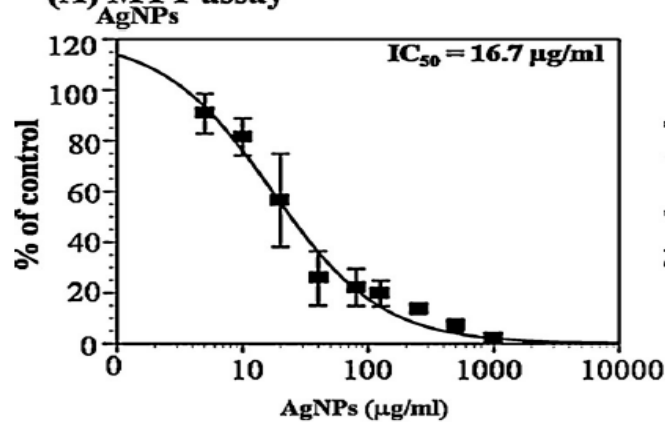
TEM analysis

AgNPs damaged the erythroid cell membrane.

Rujanapun N, Aueviriyavit S, Viprakasit V, Maniratanachote R *et al.*
Toxicol In Vitro. (2015) 29:1982-1992.

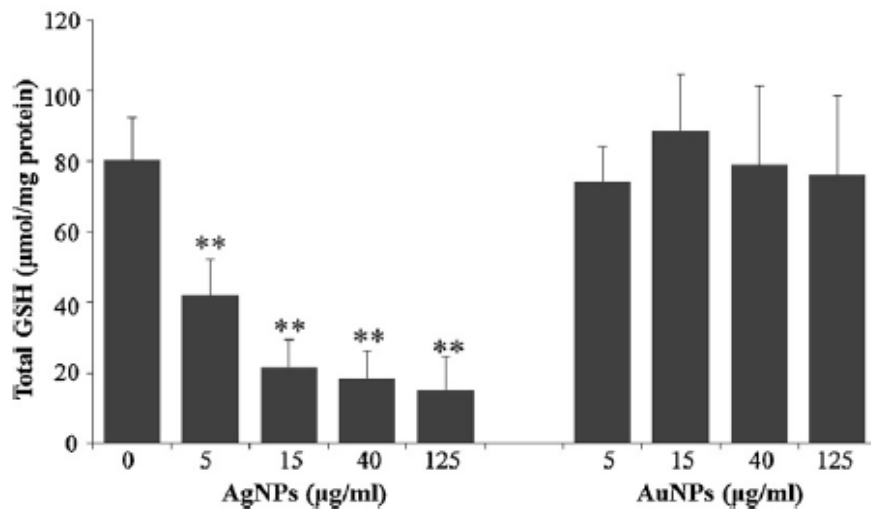
Toxicological effects of AgNPs in Caco-2 cells

(A) MTT assay



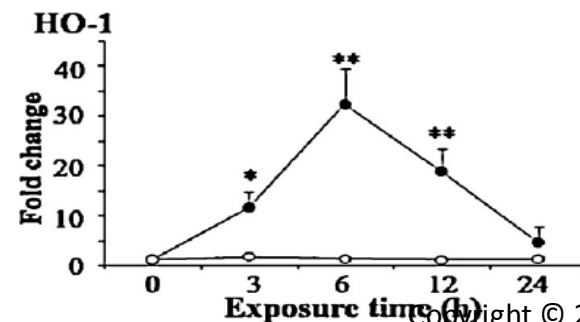
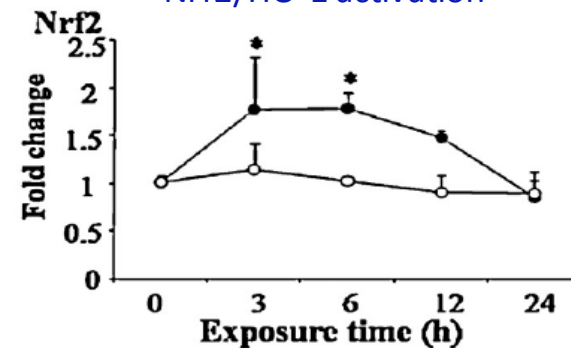
AgNPs but not AuNPs reduced cell viability in intestinal cell model (Caco-2 cells)

Effects of AgNP exposure on oxidative stress in Caco-2 cells

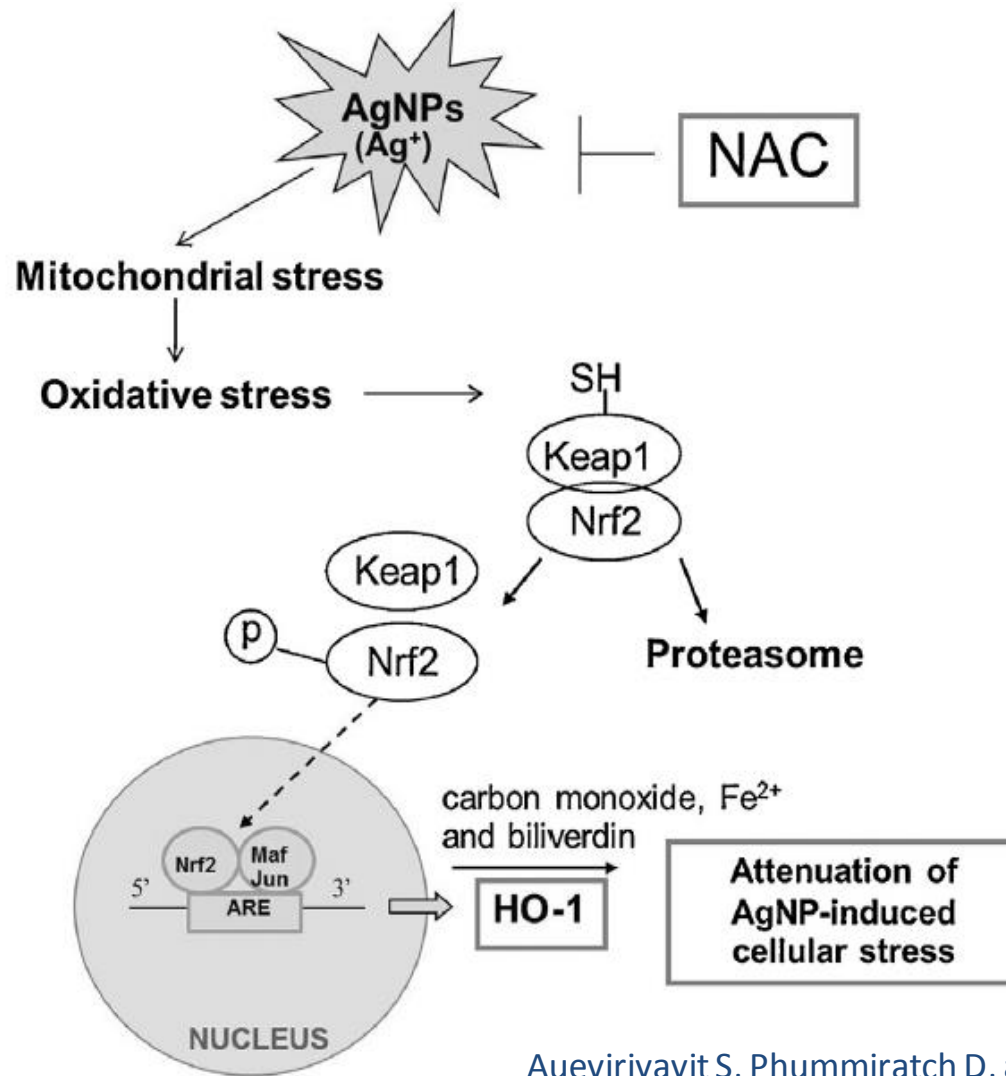


*p < 0.05; **p < 0.005 comparing the untreated and NP-exposed cells
15 μg/ml AgNPs (filled circles) and 125 μg/ml AuNPs (open circles)

AgNPs induced biological response via Nrf2/HO-1 activation



Proposed mechanism underlying the cellular responses to AgNPs by Nrf2/HO-1 signaling pathway



Aueviriyavit S, Phummiratch D, and Maniratanachote R.
Toxicol Lett. (2014) 224:73-83.

Increase production of nanomaterials in industrial sectors



Increase potential exposure and occupational health risk!

OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)- General Industry

Inert or nuisance dust (an average during normal working hours)

- Respirable dust (PM 5) 5 mg/m³
- Total dust 15 mg/m³

PELs are 8-hour time weighted averages (TWAs)

National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH)

Recommended limit value

- Titanium dioxide (< 100 nm) 0.3 mg/m³, 10 h/day and 40 h/week
- Carbon nanotubes and –fibers 0.007 mg/m³ (measured as elementary carbon)

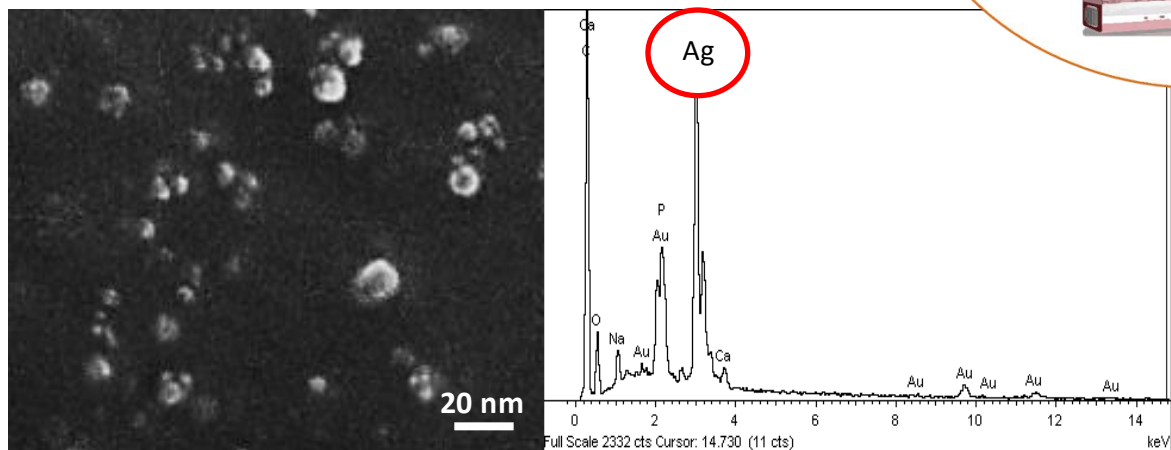
Safety Investigation of Nanoproducts

- Our Experiences and Best Practices -

Analysis of silver in nanoparticles: 20 items

These products claimed to be “nano-silver”

SEM-EDX



Sample digestion

GFAAS



- By using SEM, silver nanoparticles can be detected in only few products
- Total Silver concentration was determined by GFAAS after wet acid digestion

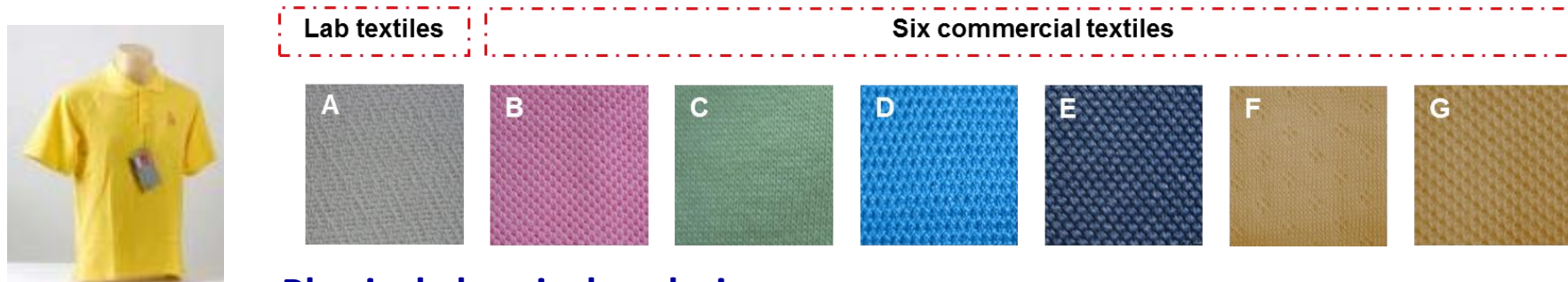
Wasukan N, Maniratanachote R et al., submitted

Silver release from textile nanoproducts into artificial sweat

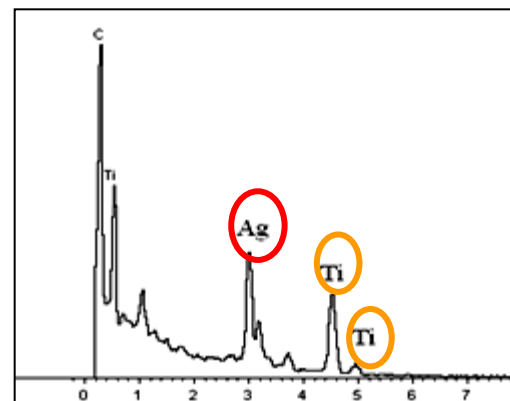
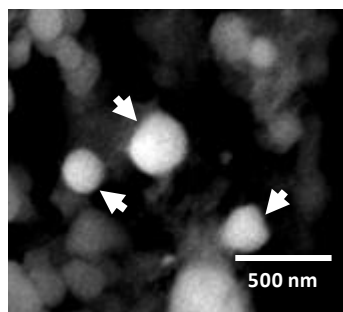
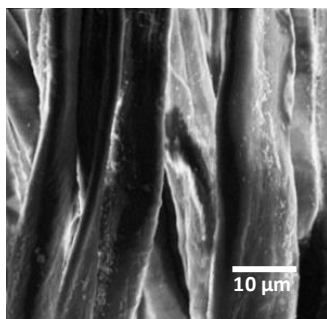


Tested samples

- Laboratory textiles were prepared by pad-dry-cure method (A0, A1, A2, A3, A4)
- Six commercial claimed nanosilver shirts were purchased (B, C, D, E, F and G)



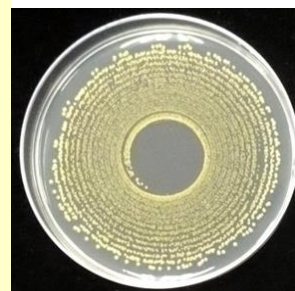
Physical-chemical analysis



Measurement of antibacterial properties

Sample	Percent reduction of bacteria	
	<i>S. aureus</i>	<i>E. coli</i>
A0	-	-
A1	98.04	-
A2	99.02	-
A3	97.30	-
A4	99.83	99.93
B	98.23	-
C	98.56	-
D	-	-
E	-	28.73
F	99.85	99.80
G	99.99	81.44

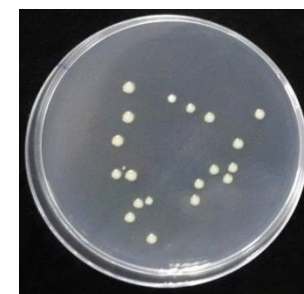
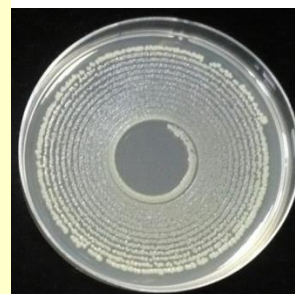
Sample A0



Sample A4



S. aureus



E. coli

Kulthong K, Maniratanachote R *et al.*, (2010) *Particle and Fibre Toxicology*, 7:8

Release of silver into artificial sweat

Sample	Initial silver content (mg/kg)	Silver released into artificial sweat (mg/kg)			
		AATCC pH4.3	ISO pH 5.5	ISO pH 8.0	EN pH6.5
A0	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
A1	36.12 ± 22.42	21.01 ± 4.13	15.53 ± 3.62	34.27 ± 2.88	35.83 ± 19.68
A2	56.57 ± 34.28	33.39 ± 15.80	28.81 ± 10.34	66.54 ± 46.29	77.96 ± 23.80
A3	95.12 ± 33.12	70.15 ± 37.29	72.69 ± 11.99	82.22 ± 26.99	152.20 ± 36.54
A4	425.21 ± 93.73	217.61 ± 81.32	177.13 ± 57.13	268.31 ± 131.15	322.21 ± 87.00
B	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
C	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
D	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
E	15.16 ± 9.90	0.08 ± 0.05	0.01 ± 0.01	0.05 ± 0.30	0.36 ± 0.10
F	1.22 ± 0.87	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	0.05 ± 0.00
G	0.99 ± 1.53	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.

- * The amount of silver released was dependent on: **Initial amount of silver**, **Quality of the fabrics**, **Artificial sweat formulations** and **pH**.
- * This information might be useful for estimating potential human exposure to silver from textile nanoproducts.

Structure of Nanosafety and Ethics Strategic Plan (2012-2016)

Vision

Safe-nano for Thailand's Sustainable Development

Objective

To enhance health and environment safety as well as promote social security via **ethical, sustainable and proper engagement in R&D, production, distribution and nanotechnology and nanoproduct usage**

3 Key Performance Indicators

Thailand has an effective management system of nanosafety and ethics, with related sectors' operating within 5 years

Nanoproducts in Thailand's market have labels displaying nanomaterials components and safety information based on scientific evidence

The public has knowledge, understanding, and awareness of nanosafety and risk and are able to select, store, and handle nanoproducts by themselves

3 Strategies

Establish the knowledge management center to manage the information of nanosafety and ethics and nanoproducts

Develop and reinforce measures as well as mechanisms of monitoring and enforcement

Promote public engagement

5 Measures

Engineering

Enforcement

Economics

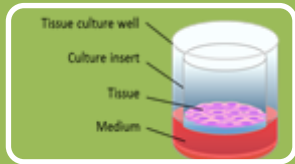
Education

Empowerment

NanoMARKS Flagship



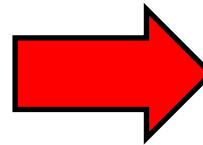
**Nano
Characterization
Laboratory (NCL)**



**Nano Safety and
Risk Assessment
Laboratory (SRA)**



Goals: NanoMARKS' targeting Thai nano-merchandises with safety, international standard, and quality acceptance from Thai consumers and trading partner countries



M EASUREMENT

A CCURACY

R ELIABILITY

K NOWLEDGE

S TANDARD & SAFETY

- ❑ Health and Cosmetic Manufacturers
(Health and Cosmetic products)
- ❑ Food and Agricultural Manufacturers
(Agricultural products, Processed foods, Food packages)
- ❑ Post-petrochemical Manufacturers
(Textiles, Plastic beads, Synthetic rubbers, Glue, and Coating chemicals)

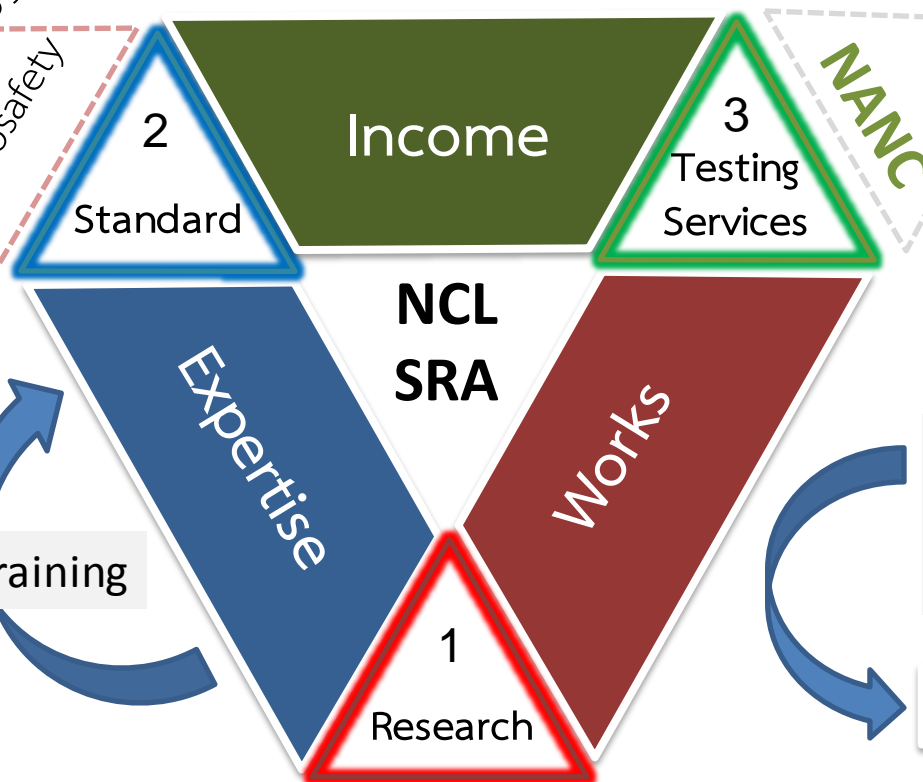


NanoMARKS Flagship



Nanometrology
Nanosafety

Collaboration & Training



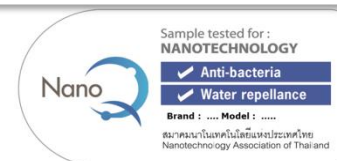
**National Advanced NANO
Characterization Center (NANC)**



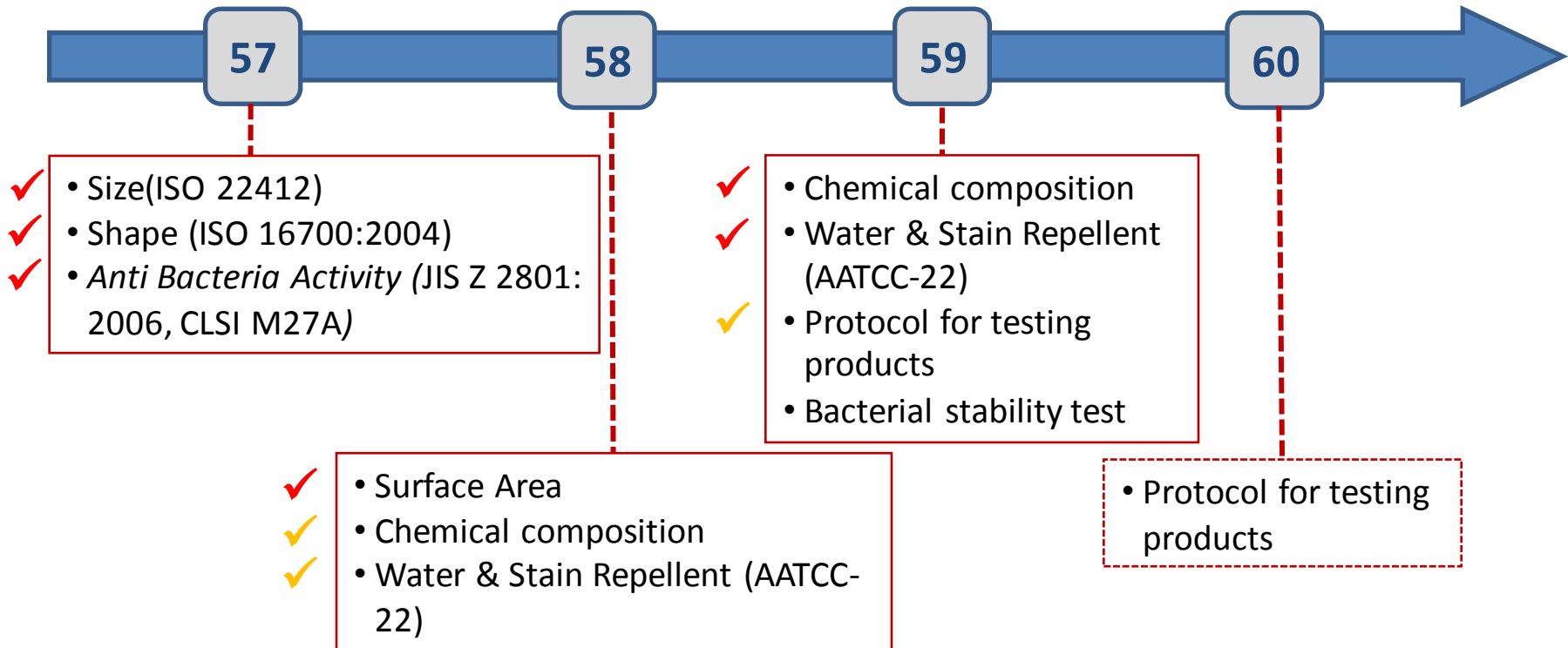
Targeted Nanoproducts

- Cosmetics
- Food
- Petrochemicals

Product labeling



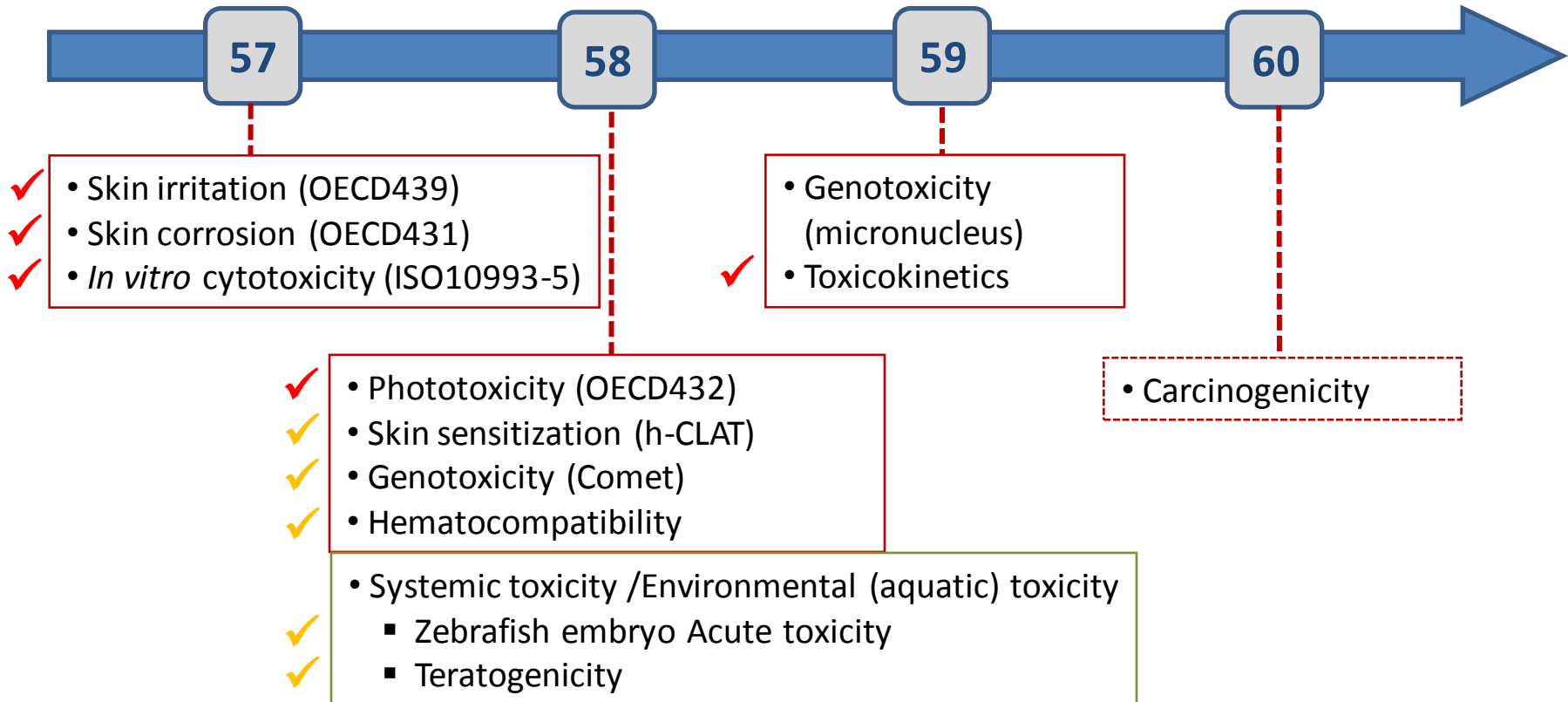
TRM: Physico-Chemical techniques



Size characterization: ISO 22412:2008, ISO 16700:2004, ISO/TS 24597:2011

Functions: ISO 22916: 2011, JIS Z 2801: 2006, AATCC 100, ASTM E 2149, ISO 27447:2009, ASTM G21 : 1992 reapprove 2002, JIS Z 2911 :1992, CLSI M27A

TRM: Safety testing techniques



Biological effects and Biocompatibility test matrix (ISO 10993-1)

Quality test

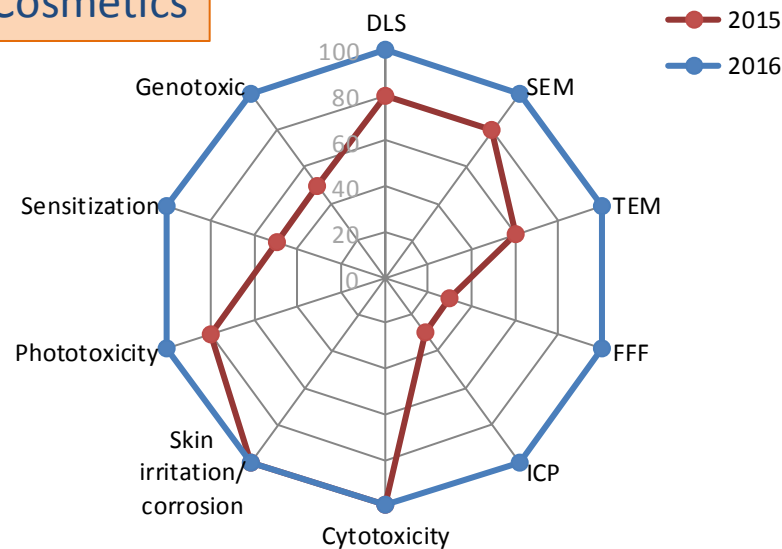


Safety test

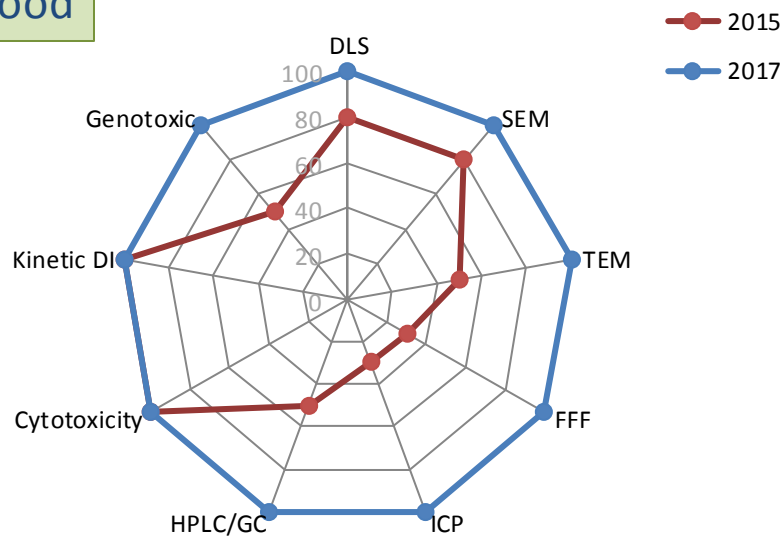


THE EUROPEAN UNION REFERENCE LABORATORY FOR ALTERNATIVES TO ANIMAL TESTING

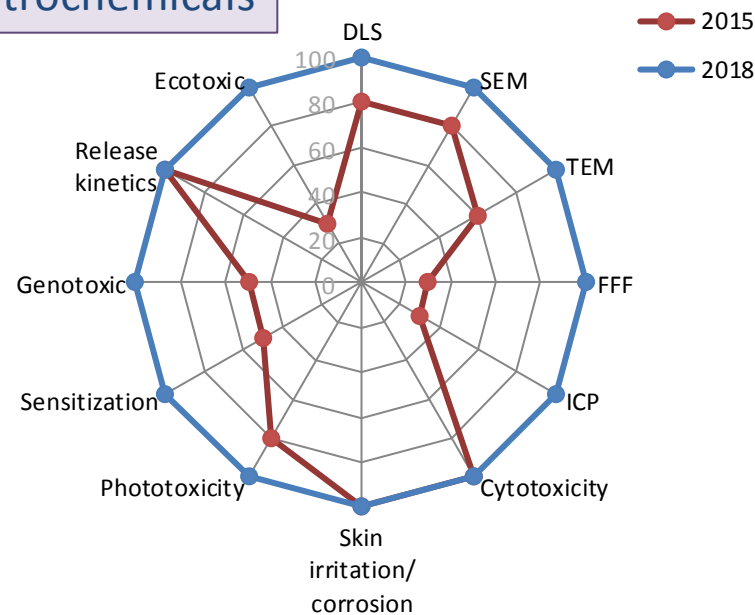
Cosmetics



Food

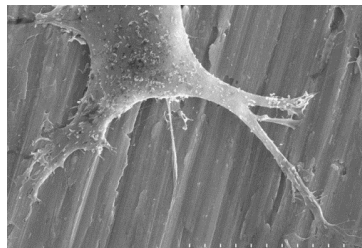


Petrochemicals

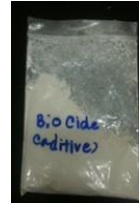
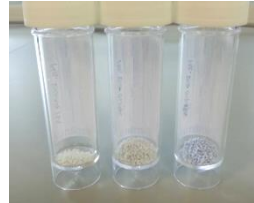


Our supporting roles

- The labs support and promote manufacturer's capability to compete in national and international markets.
- Scientific-based characterization and toxicological testing can aid the manufacturers in the selection of raw materials in order to manufacture safe and high-quality products.
- The testing information of the products also help for consumer decisions in product selection.

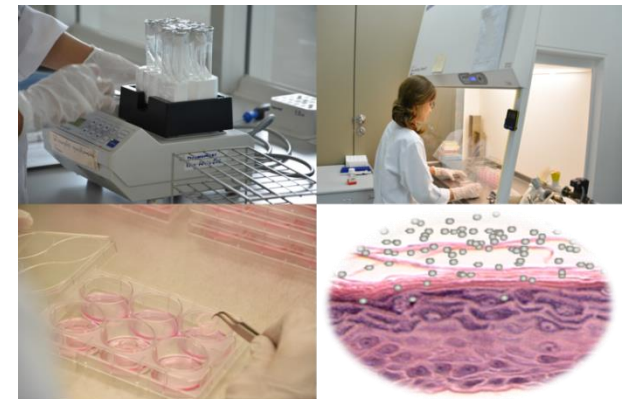


Our supporting roles



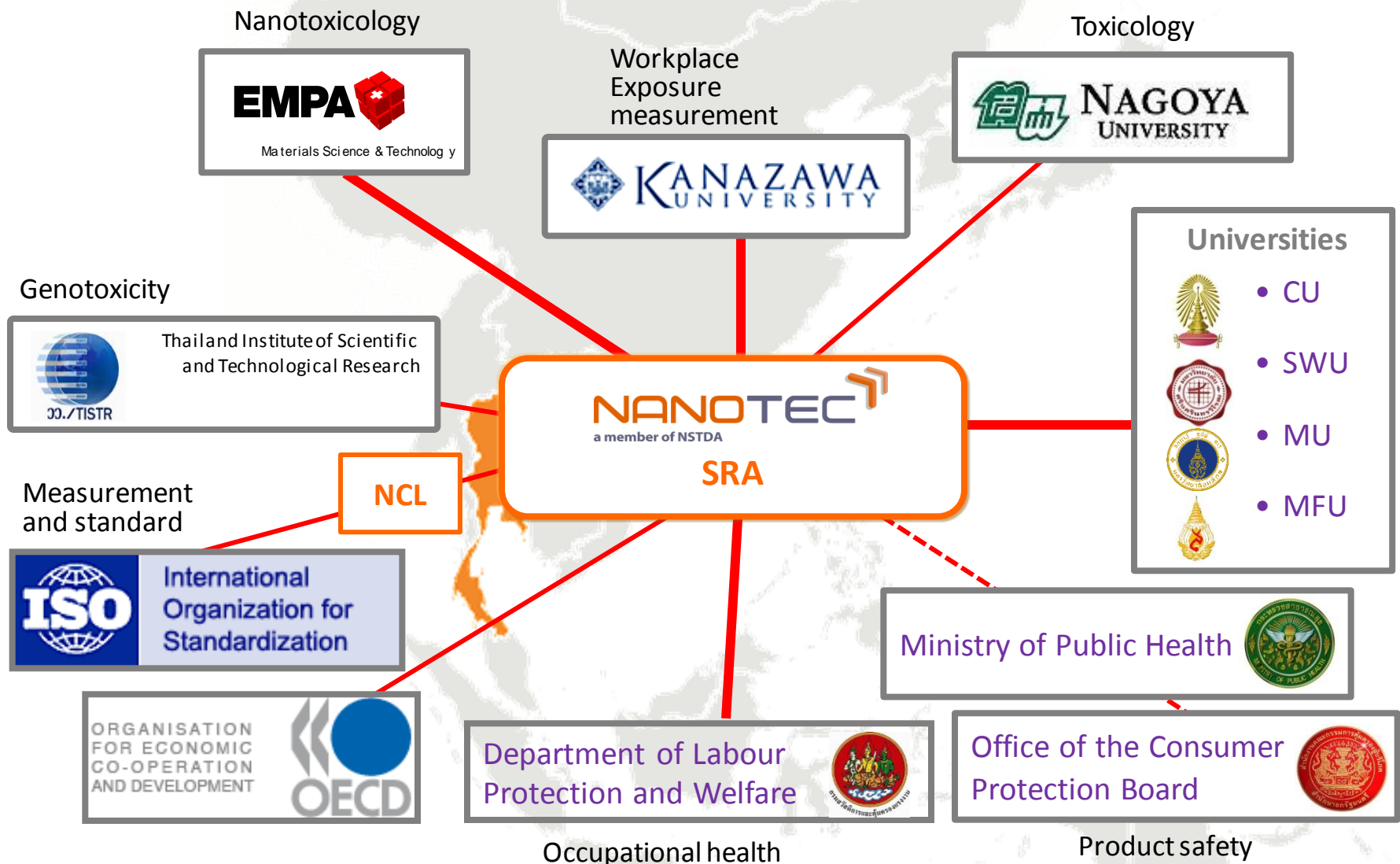
Finished products
and raw materials

- Skin corrosion/irritation (OECD TG431 and TG439)
- Cytotoxicity (ISO 10993-5)
- Release and sustainability (ASTM F619-03)
- Toxicity and human health effects



Impact value on promoting commercialized Nanotechnology > 1,500 million THB
(From a company in 2013 and 2014)

Our Collaborations and Networks



Thank you!

