

Water safety assessment by Bioassays

Cell based toxicity screening by a panel of CALUX bioassays



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Who we are



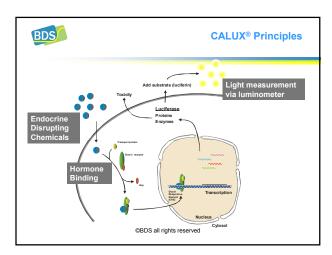
BioDetection Systems B.V. ("BDS") is a Dutch company and ISO 17025 accredited service laboratory providing biological detection systems, such as the innovative CALUX® bioassays for the determination of ultra low levels of a variety of highly potent materials.

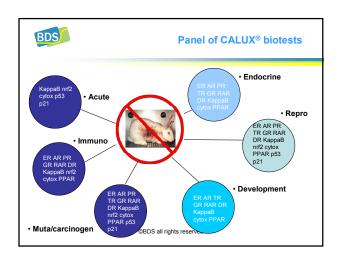
To provide innovative bioassays and implement their use to the highest international standards.

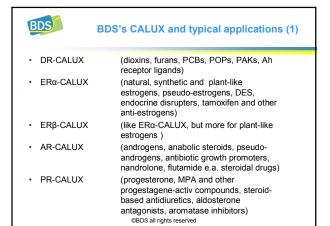
- Partner in many international projects related to water: EC FP6 "TECHNEAU" Rhine Monitoring Project (RIWA) EC FP7 ChemScreen for REACH/3Rs Dutch Projects, z. Bsp. LEOS, ZORG, Genes4Water

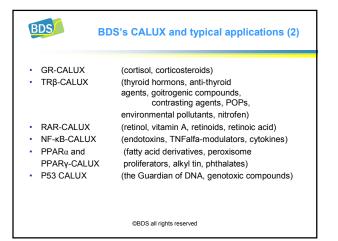
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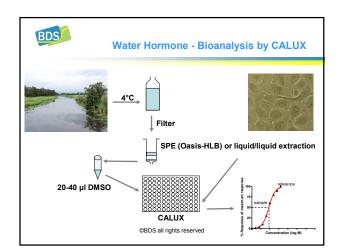






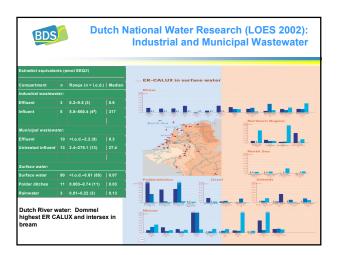


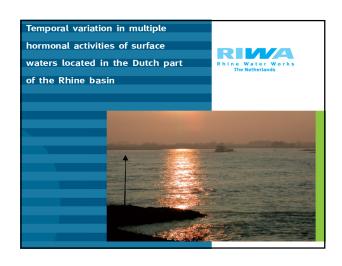


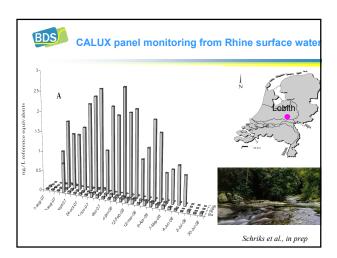


Endocrine disrupting chemical analyzed by ER-CALUX – Drinking- and surface water a) Drinking Water (RIVM) 'trigger-value: 7 ng EEQ/I. b) Surface Water (RIVM) 'trigger-value: 1 ng EEQ/I. In case of higher values it is recommended to find the responsible compound and to evaluate the destruction by water treatment plants. Source: Mennes, W. (2004). Assessment of human health risks for estrogenic activity detected in water samples, using the ER-CALUX assay, RIVM-notation, RIVM. Billhoven: see also at http://themas.stowa.nlThemss/Informatie.aspx/mID-72/68/ID=1115&aID=1984

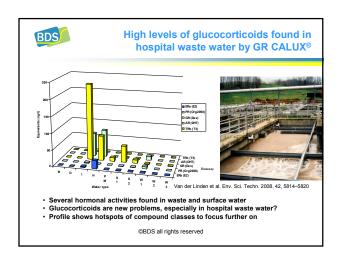
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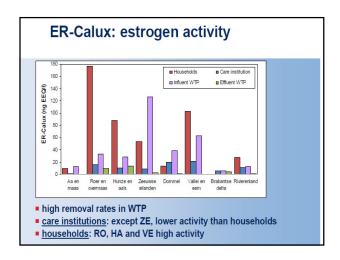


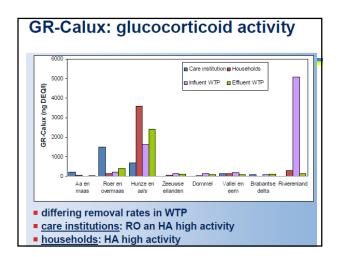
Appendix 2. Raw data of the present study (location Lobith), as equivalents of the given reference compound.					
CALUX	ERa	PR	GR	AR	TRB
LOBITH	E2 (ng/L)	Org2058 (ng/L)	Dex (ng/L)	DHT (ng/L)	T ₃ (ng/L)
1-aug-07	0.029	0.031	<lod< td=""><td><lod< td=""><td><lod< td=""></lod<></td></lod<></td></lod<>	<lod< td=""><td><lod< td=""></lod<></td></lod<>	<lod< td=""></lod<>
14-aug-07	0.027	0.020	<lod< td=""><td><lod< td=""><td><lod< td=""></lod<></td></lod<></td></lod<>	<lod< td=""><td><lod< td=""></lod<></td></lod<>	<lod< td=""></lod<>
29-aug-07	0.026	0.027	0.92	0.017	<lod< td=""></lod<>
12-sept-07	0.73	0.039	1.7	0.034	<lod< td=""></lod<>
26-sept-07	0.04	0.038	1.4	0.025	<lod< td=""></lod<>
10-oct-07	0.032	0.028	1.4	<lod< td=""><td><lod< td=""></lod<></td></lod<>	<lod< td=""></lod<>
24-oct-07	0.041	0.032	1.6	<lod< td=""><td>(LOD</td></lod<>	(LOD
7-nov-07	0.031	0.042	2.2	0.017	<lod< td=""></lod<>
21-nov-07	0.1	0.046	2.4	0.031	(LOD
5-dec-07	0.068	0.049	2.6	0.051	(LOD
19-dec-07	0.044	0.055	1.1	(0.05	<lod< td=""></lod<>
2-jan-08	0.042	0.078	2.2	(0.05	(LOD
16-jan-08	0.075	0.068	2	(0.05	<lod< td=""></lod<>

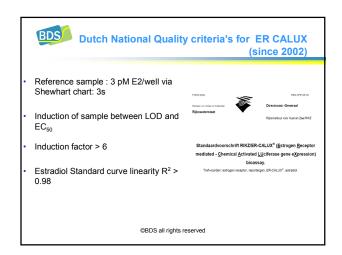


BDS for di		GR CALUX vs. samples (Schri		•
Water sample	GR-CALUX (ng dex EQs/L) (vd Linden et al., 2008)	Detected glucocorticoids (LC-MS/MS)	Conc. LC- MS/MS [ng/L]	REP
Industry wastewater	243	-Prednisolone -Dexamethasone -Cortisone -Cortisol -Fluccortin/fluprednidene -Hydrocortisone aceponate	180 80 20 10 Not confirmed Not confirmed	41 80 0.07 0.7 Σ 122
Hospital wastewater	96	-Cortisone -Prednisolone -Cortisol -Prednisone -Triamcinoloneacetonide -Flucortin/fluprednidene -Hydrocortisone aceopanie	290 230 210 90 30 Not confirmed Not confirmed	0.2 52.7 15.5 0.2 67.8
Paper mill treated WW	11	No compounds detected		Σ 136
STP effluent	38	•Triamcinoloneacetonide •Hydrocortisone aceponate	10 Not confirmed	23 Σ 23











General EU guideline for Screening Methods e. g. EC/1883/2006 and SANCO 10376/2011

Quantitative Analysis:

- a) LOD 1/5th of the relevant concentration (e.g. in Holland for surface water 1 ng EEQ/I x 1/5tel = 0,2 ng EEQ/I water
- b) Standard deviations at ½x, 1x and 2x of the regulated levels in an acceptable range
- c) Participation in proficiency testing
- d) ISO 17025 accredited laboratory
- e) False Negative Rate below 5%
- f) Standard dilution series: linearity of standard R2>0.95
- g) Triple measurement of each dilution with standard deviation below15%; precision of 3 experiments below 30%

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OECD Standardization via ICCVAM/ECCVAM: REACH/ToxCast & Alternatives

.....ongoing intensive efforts of EC-ECVAM, US- ICCVAM/ToxCAST and OECD: Developments of alternative non-animals testing



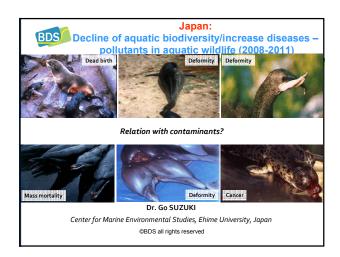
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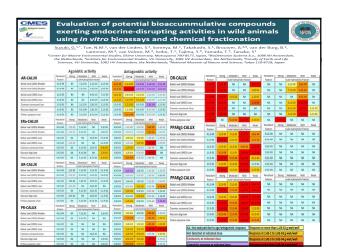
Evaluation for EC-CVAM: Comparison ERα CALUX® vs. other in vivo assays The stropt ET To th



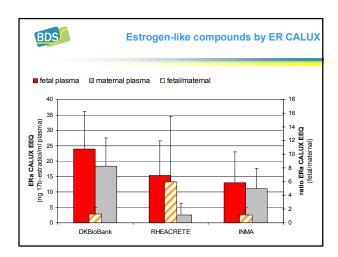
	Sensitivity		Robustness		Time to	Operational specifications	
	Sour- ces	Drink- ing water	Operational robustness	Selec- tivity	result	Ease- of-use	Maintenance requirement
Bioassays for e	strogeni	c activity	/				
ER CALUX®	4	4	- 5	3	3	4	3
MVLN and MELN	2	2	2	2-3	2		
T47D-KBluc	3	3			3		
YES	1	1	4	3	2-3	3	3
E-screen	4	4	4	2	1	3	3
Bioassays for a	indroger	nic activi	ty				
AR CALUX®	3	3	3	5	3	4	3
MDA-bk2	3	3		1	3	I	
PALM	3	3	3	3	3		
YAS	2	1	3	3	3		
A-screen	3	3		2	1		1
Bioassays for p	rogesta	genic ac	tivity				
PR CALUX®	3	3	3	5	3	4	3
TM-Luc	3	3		1	3		
Yeast based assays	2	1		4	3		
Bioassays for g	glucocor	ticoid ac	tivity				
GR CALUX®	3	3	3	5	3	4	3
TGRM-Luc	3	3		1	3		
MDA-kb2	3	3		1	3		
Bioassays for t	hyroid z	ectivity					
TRβ CALUX®			3	1	3	4	3
T-Screen					1		
PC-DR-Luc							
xL58-TRE-Luc							

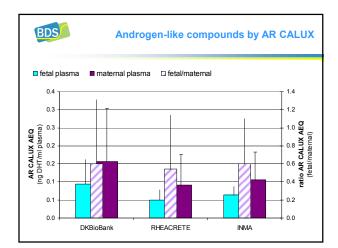














Take home message

- Multiple biodetectors or Effect based analysis tools have been evaluated in many international projects for many environmental applications – they are currently also in several countries parallel in the last evaluation phase (EU, China, Japan, Australia)
- Endocrine disrupters are not only female hormones male and other hormones (PR, GR, PPAR, RXR, TR) need more attention!
- Complex mixture cocktails and multi-pollutants effects are relevant and can be now evaluated by a panel of CALUX tests
- Search for R&D partners and policymakers to move Multiple biodetectors or Effect based analysis tools forward..interested?

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