

INVESTIGATION OF THE *IN VIVO* GENOTOXIC EFFECTS OF A TITANIUM DIOXIDE NANOMATERIAL IN LACZ PLASMID-BASED TRANSGENIC MICE

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Background

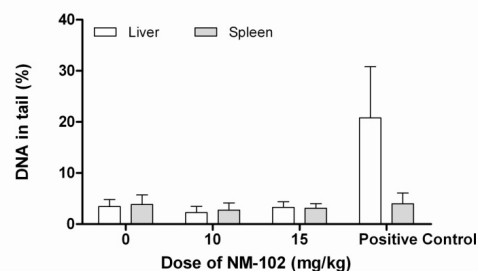
In a recent work, we showed that some rutile forms of titanium dioxide nanomaterials (TiO₂) were able to induce a significant increase in the frequency of micronucleated human lymphocytes (Tavares et al., Toxicol in vitro, 2014)
For an anatase form of TiO₂ (NM-102, JRC repository), a significant genotoxic effect was observed for a single concentration, and the result of genotoxicity assessment was considered equivocal, thereby requiring further investigation.

Objectives

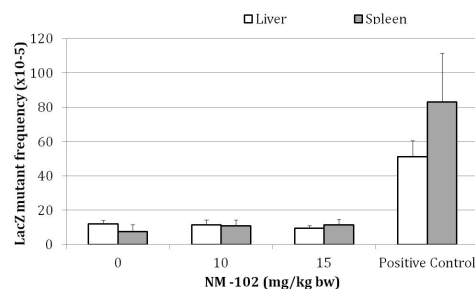
To investigate the genotoxic potential of NM-102 *in vivo*, using an integrated analysis of multiple genotoxicity endpoints in the LacZ plasmid-based transgenic mouse model.

Results

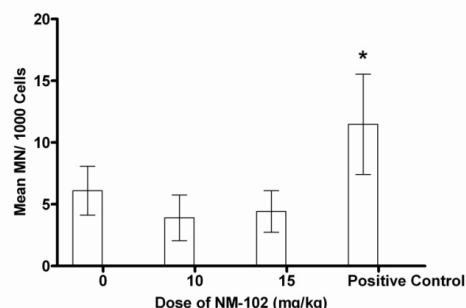
THE COMET ASSAY WITH LIVER AND SPLEEN CELLS YIELDED NEGATIVE RESULTS



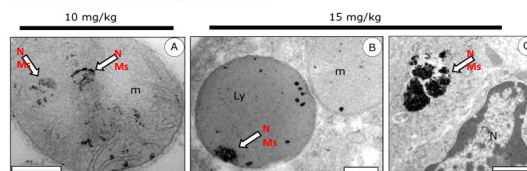
NONE OF THE DOSES INDUCED MUTATIONS IN THE LACZ GENE RECOVERED FROM LIVER AND SPLEEN, 28 DAYS AFTER EXPOSURE



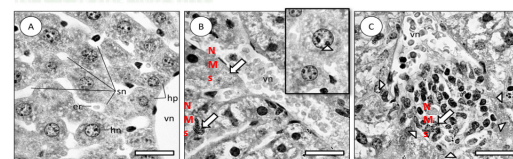
NO INDUCTION OF MICRONUCLEI IN BLOOD RETICULOCYTES, 42H AFTER IV ADMINISTRATION OF TiO₂ NM



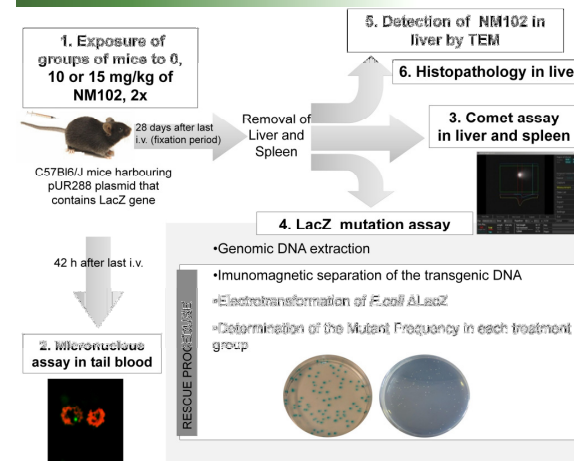
HISTOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF MOUSE LIVER



TEM ANALYSIS OF MOUSE LIVER



Methods



Nanomaterial	Phase	Impurities/coating	Specific surface area (m ² /g)	Feret Min ± SD	Feret Max ± SD	Aspect ratio ± SD
TiO ₂ , NM-102	Anatase	--	90	20.87 ± 1.6	33.0 ± 1.5	1.5 ± 1.3

Conclusions

•No mutagenic effects could be disclosed for NM-102 in the liver or spleen of *lacZ* transgenic mice, in the tested conditions.

• Histological and TEM analyses confirmed the accumulation of NM-102 in mouse liver and a moderate inflammatory effect in this organ.

•The overall integration of the data strengthens the weight of evidence of an absence of TiO₂ genotoxicity *in vivo*, although the possibility of a secondary genotoxic effect driven by an inflammatory response within a longer time window or at higher doses cannot be excluded and should be further investigated.

No genotoxic effects of NM-102 *in vivo*, under the tested conditions

Bioaccumulation of TiO₂ NM in mouse liver, probably associated with the mild inflammatory effects observed