



IMPERIAL
BRANDS

SCIENCE

Substantial reductions in selected harmful and potentially harmful constituents in heated tobacco aerosol, compared to 1R6F reference cigarette smoke, correlated with substantially reduced *in vitro* toxicological outcomes

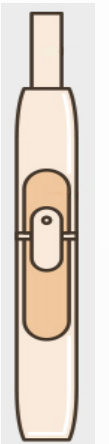
20-10-2021

Dr Fiona Chapman

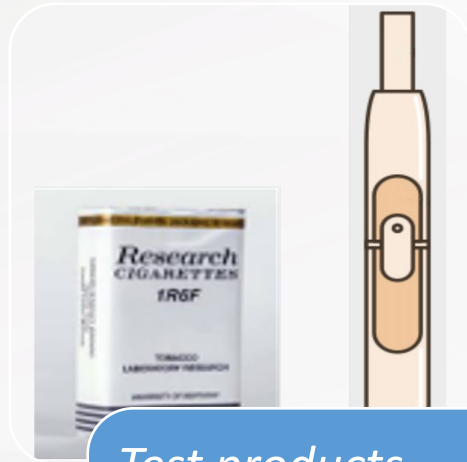


Outline

- Heated tobacco products (HTPs) form a growing category which offer potentially reduced harm nicotine delivery to adult smokers
- This is due to the presence of fewer and lower levels of harmful and potentially harmful constituents (HPHCs) within HTP aerosol compared to combustible cigarette smoke, attributed to the heating, as opposed to burning, of tobacco in HTPs
- There is evidence of this reduced harm potential in the scientific literature, both in adult smokers and *in vitro*
- This study aimed to assess the aerosol chemistry and *in vitro* toxicological effects of a prototype HTP (p-HTP) in comparison to combustible reference cigarette, 1R6F, smoke
- The *in vitro* tests included:
 - Neutral red uptake (NRU) (cytotoxicity) assay
 - Micronucleus (genotoxicity) assay
 - Ames (bacterial reverse mutation) (mutagenicity) test
 - High content screening (HCS) (7 cell stress related endpoints)



Study design



Test products

- **p-HTP** (standard heating mode, modified HCl smoking regime)
- **1R6F reference cigarette** (HCl smoking regime)



Aerosol/ smoke chemistry analysis

- WHO TobReg 9
- Additional selected TSNA, carbonyls and volatiles
- Nicotine

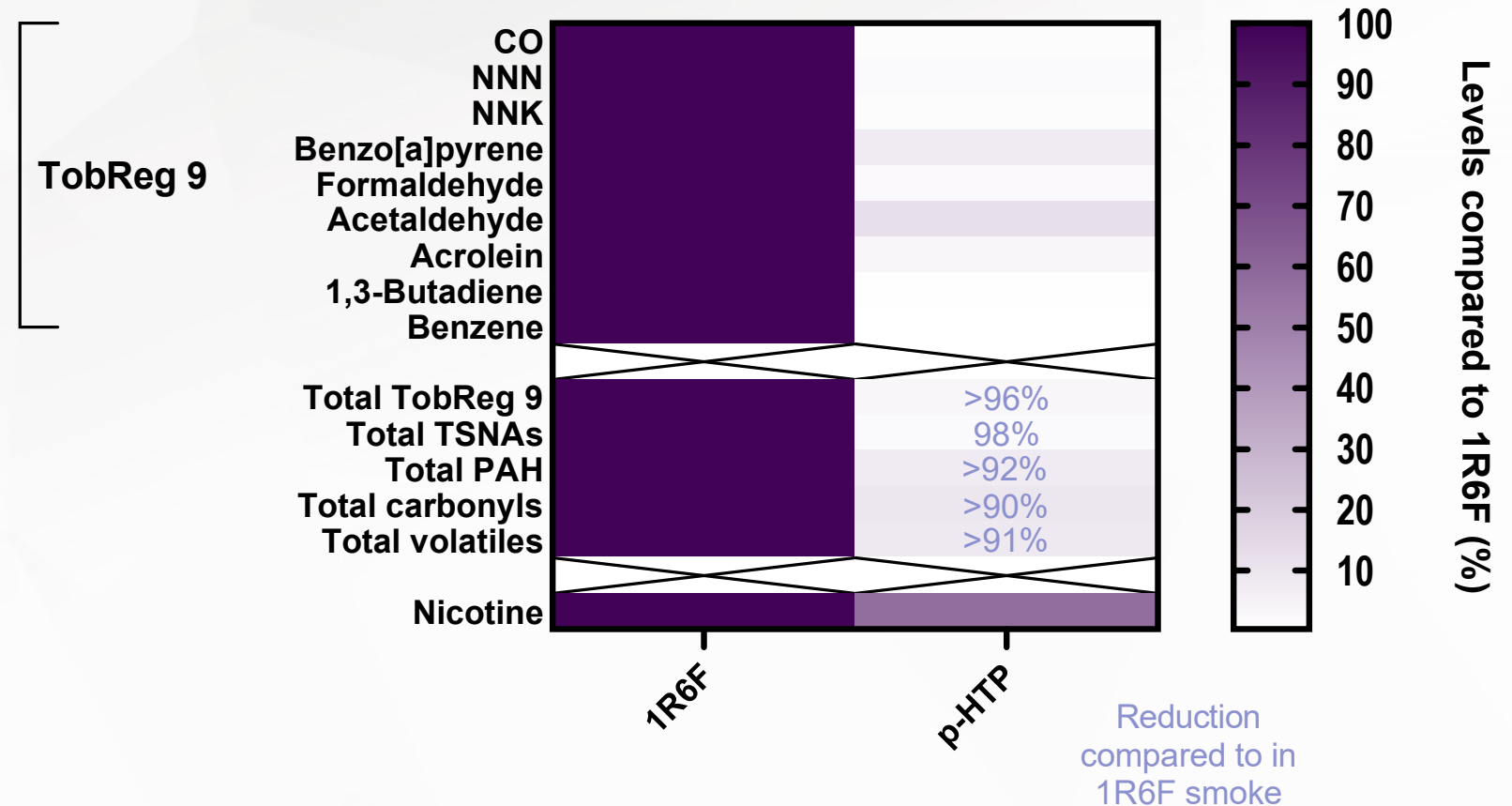


In vitro toxicological assessment

- NRU (cytotoxicity)
- Micronucleus assay
- Ames test
- HCS with aerosol/ smoke bubbled through PBS

Aerosol chemistry

- On a per puff basis, HPHCs were substantially reduced in the p-HTP aerosol compared to 1R6F smoke, by an average of **>93%**
- In the p-HTP aerosol, the level of nicotine was half that in the 1R6F smoke per puff, however, two puffs of p-HTP aerosol still yield substantially reduced HPHC levels



CO: Carbon monoxide

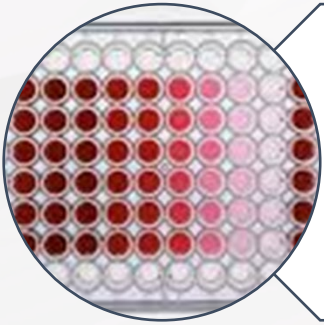
NNN: N-nitrosornicotine

NNK: 4-(methylnitrosamino)-1-(3-pyridyl)-1-butanone

TSNAs: Tobacco specific nitrosamines

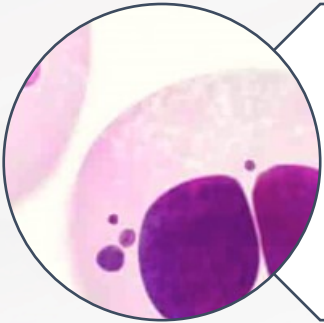
PAH: Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon

In vitro toxicology: regulatory battery



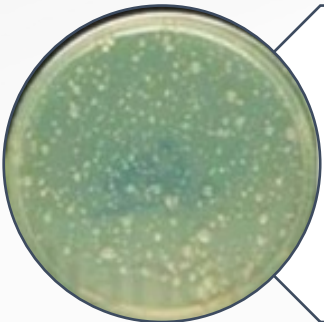
Cytotoxicity testing: NRU cytotoxicity assay

- Beas-2B (human bronchial epithelial) cells cultured at the air-liquid interface (ALI)
- Increasing number of puffs of aerosol or smoke applied using the SAEIVS*



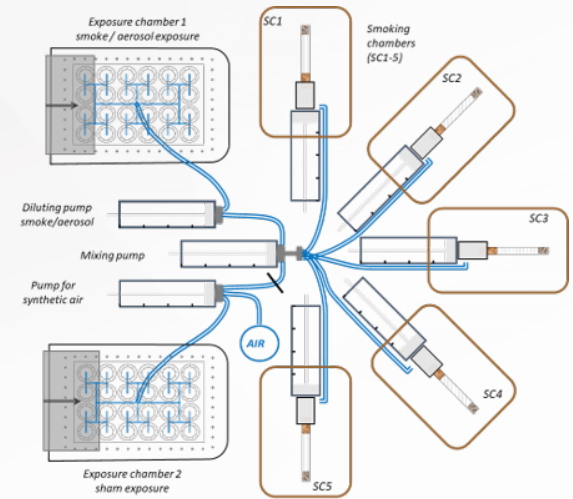
Genotoxicity testing: Micronucleus assay

- V79 (hamster lung fibroblast) cells cultured at the ALI
- Increasing number of puffs of aerosol or smoke applied using the SAEIVS*
- With/ without S9 metabolic activation (post exposure)



Mutagenicity testing: Ames bacterial reverse mutation test

- TA98 and TA100 *Salmonella typhimurium* strains
- Increasing number of puffs of aerosol or smoke assessed; bubbled directly through bacterial cultures connected to the Vitrocell VC 10 S-Type Smoking Robot
- With/ without S9 metabolic activation (post exposure)



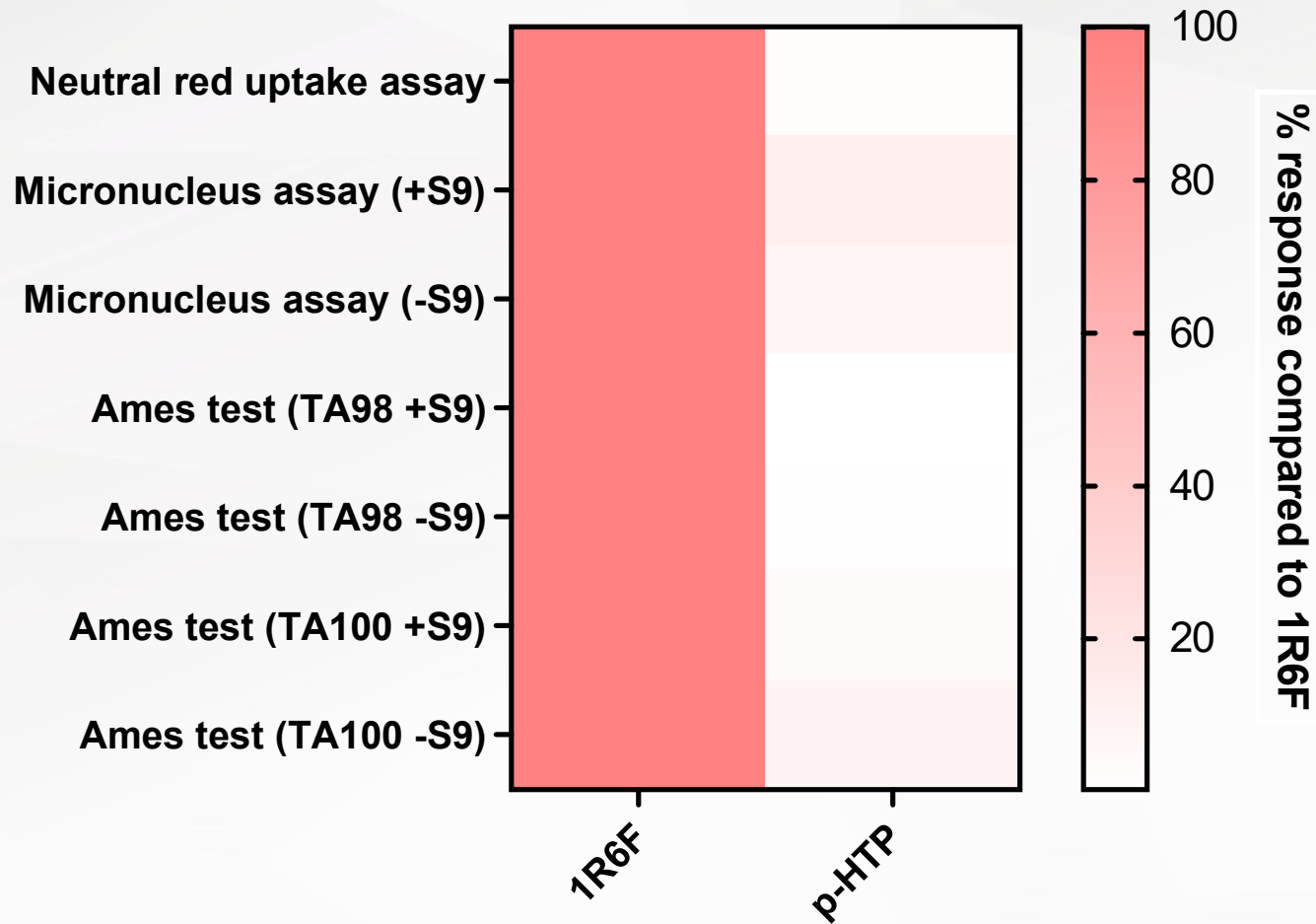
**Smoke aerosol exposure in vitro system (SAEIVS)*



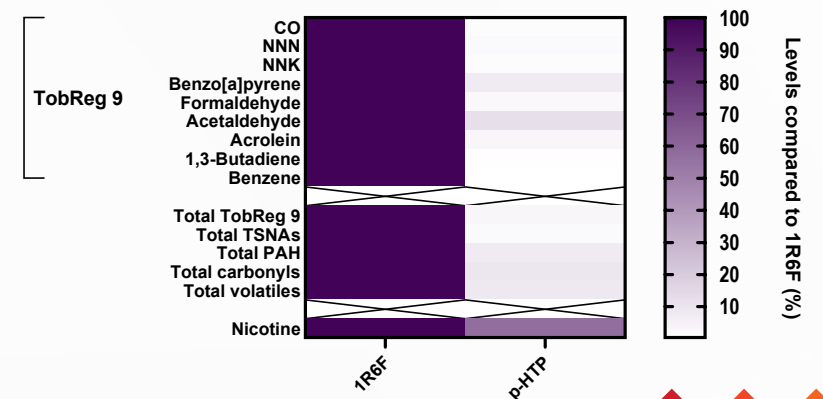
IMPERIAL
BRANDS



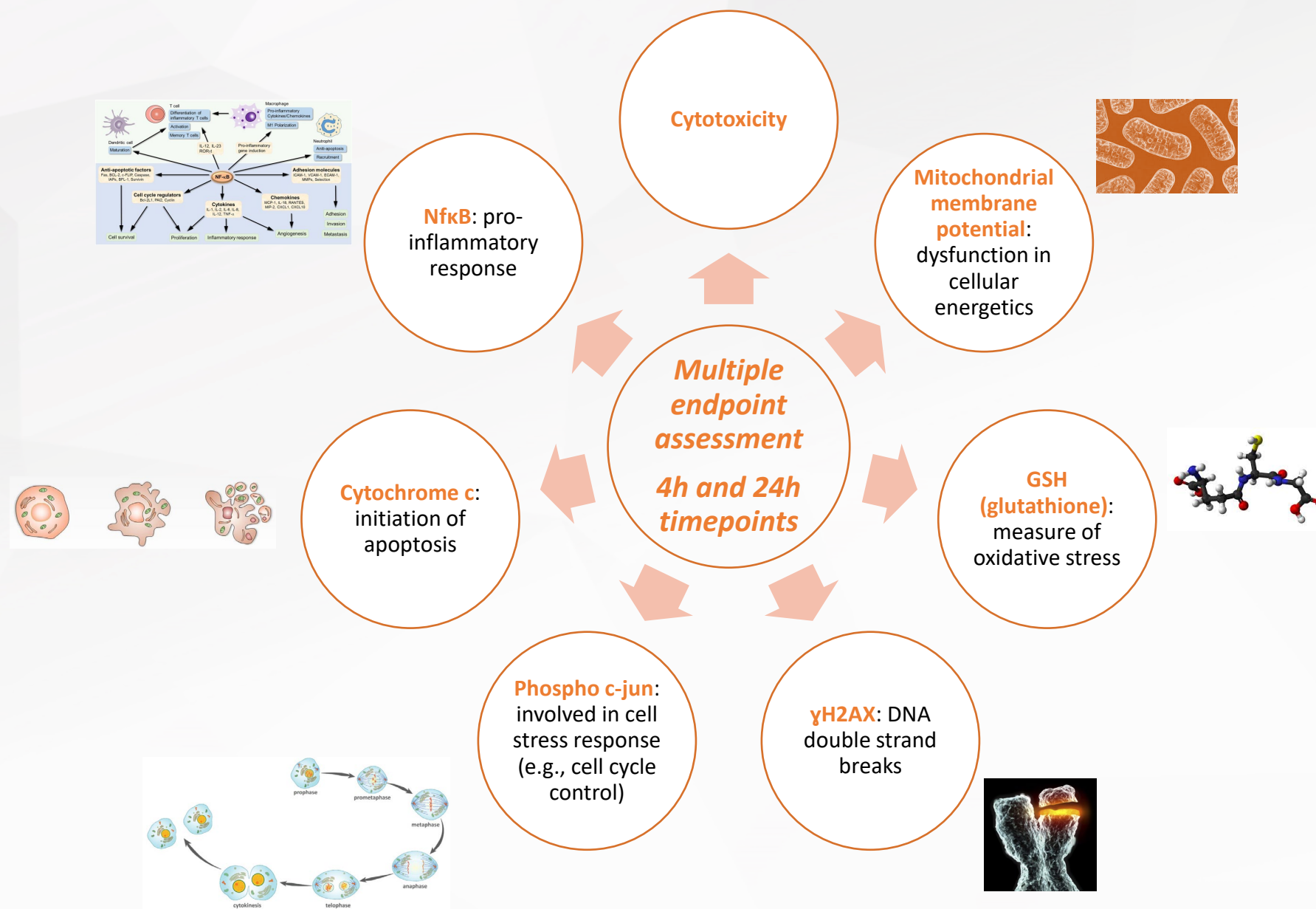
Regulatory toxicity battery results



- Responses to p-HTP aerosol in the NRU, micronucleus and Ames assays were substantially reduced (**87.5 - >99%**) compared to 1R6F smoke
- This reflects the reductions in HPHCs observed in the aerosol/smoke chemistry



In vitro toxicology: high content screening (HCS)



- Test samples generated by bubbling aerosol/ smoke generated by the Vitrocell VC 10 S Smoking Robot through PBS



- PBS was then added to Normal Human Bronchial Epithelial (NHBE) cell cultures

HCS results

Average bPBS in
medium nicotine
concentration

1.75µg/ml

7µg/ml

17µg/ml

1R6F Reference Cigarette

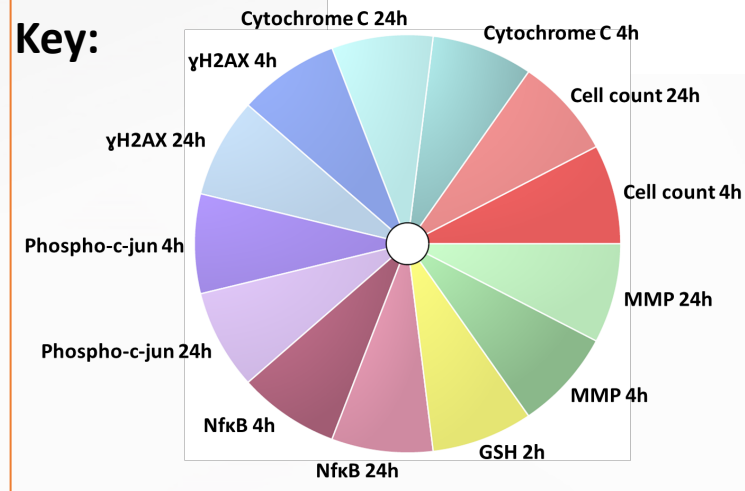
1.8

13.5

p-HTP Regular

0.7

1.4



- ToxPi plots allow visualisation of relative responses in HCS assessment
- Consistent with the other toxicological outcomes, and aerosol/ smoke chemistry, cellular responses to the p-HTP aerosol were substantially reduced
- This effect for p-HTP was observed at both an equivalent nicotine concentration to 1R6F and high nicotine concentrations

<https://toxpi.org/>

Conclusions

- Levels of HPHCs were substantially reduced, some even to below the limit of detection, in the p-HTP aerosol compared to 1R6F smoke, on average by **>93%**
- This translated directly to substantially reduced responses in a range of *in vitro* toxicological endpoints
 - The assessment of multiple *in vitro* endpoints provides a more informative view of the toxicological profile of such test articles
- These findings add to the weight of evidence that HTPs have the potential to offer adult smokers a significantly reduced harm mode of nicotine delivery compared to continued combustible cigarette smoking
 - The findings add to the available body of scientific evidence that HTPs do not combust tobacco and therefore demonstrate an emission profile with fewer and substantially lower HPHCs, shown here to directly translate into a potentially less harmful risk profile compared to continued combustible tobacco smoking
- These findings will need to be further substantiated in studies including behavioural and clinical assessments. The pre-clinical data here provides confidence to move into clinical assessment with adult smokers



IMPERIAL
BRANDS

SCIENCE



Thank you

CORESTA Scientific Commission Reading Committee

Edgar Trelles Sticken

Roman Wieczorek

Sarah Jean Pour

Ole Dethloff

Valerie Troude

Biological and Tox Laboratory, Reemtsma Cigarettenfabriken GmbH

Non-routine Chemistry Laboratory, Reemtsma Cigarettenfabriken GmbH

Matthew Stevenson

Liam Simms

Liz Mason

Kathryn Rudd

Fan Yu

Lukasz Czekala

Imperial Brands Scientific Reading Committee

Imperial Brands Group Science and Regulatory Affairs department

Contact:

Fiona.Chapman@uk.imptob.com



IMPERIAL
BRANDS

