



NEXT GENERATION PRODUCTS

Toxicological assessment of a range of commercially available next generation product aerosols reveals marked reductions in biological activity compared to cigarette smoke

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CORESTA Congress 2024

14th October

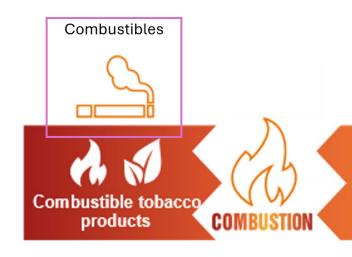
Background

- Smoking is a cause of serious diseases
 - Attributed to the toxicants present in tobacco smoke

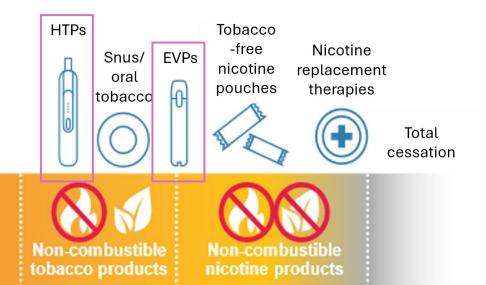
 Next generation products (NGPs) offer nicotine delivery to adult smokers but with reduced numbers/ levels of such toxicants

 Nicotine delivery products are proposed to sit on a relative risk (of exposure to toxicants) scale

Relative risk (of exposure to toxicants) scale



Higher riskMore toxicants



Lower riskFewer toxicants

Illustrative representation of the current scientific evidence

Represents products produced by responsible manufacturers



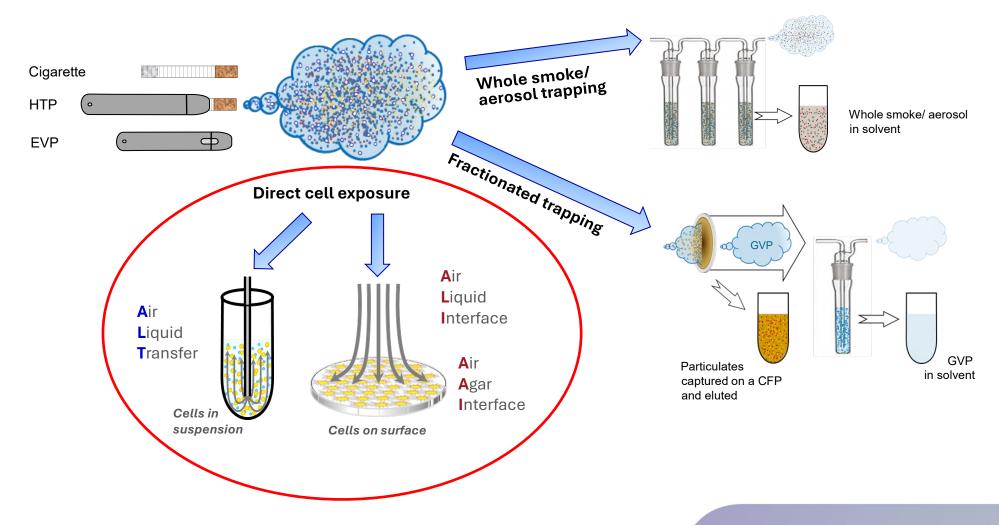
Background

- Novel product iterations require product stewardship assessment
 - Often involving in vitro testing

Range of exposure approaches used for smoke/ aerosol testing in vitro

How do products compare using the same exposure approach?

Smoke/ aerosol exposure in vitro





Study overview

Aim

To assess the effects of a range of inhaled nicotine delivery products using the same whole aerosol exposure approaches in three in vitro assays:

- Neutral red uptake (NRU) assay
- Micronucleus (MN) assay
- Reverse bacterial mutation (Ames) test

Study products





Very Low Nicotine (VLN) King



- Pulze 2.0 & iD Rich Bronze
- IQOS 3 Duo & HEETS Russet
- IQOS ILUMA & TEREA Russet
- Glo Hyper X2 Air & Neo Dark Tobacco
- Electronic vapour products (EVPs):
 - blu Bar Watermelon Ice
 - RELX Classic Tobacco
 - ELFA Watermelon
 - ELFBAR 600 Classic Crème



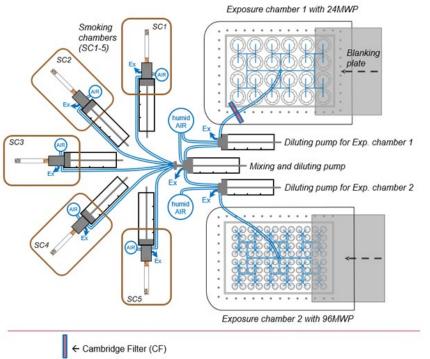






Methods: Exposure

Smoke Aerosol Exposure In Vitro System (SAEIVS): NRU + MN assays









RESEARCH ARTICLE 🔯 Open Access 🔯 😵



Characterisation of a smoke/ aerosol exposure in vitro system (SAEIVS) for delivery of complex mixtures directly to cells at the air-liquid interface

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First published: 03 February 2023 | https://doi.org/10.1002/jat.4442

Vitrocell VC 10 S-Type plus glass impingers: Ames test





Methods: Exposure

	Cigarettes	HTPs	EVPs			
Regime	ISO 20778	Modified ISO 20778	ISO 20768			
Puff volume (ml) 55		55	55			
Puff duration (s)	2	2	3			
Puff interval (s)	30	30	30			
Puff profile	Bell-shaped	Bell-shaped	Square-shaped			
Ventilation blocking	Yes	No	-			
Conditioning	ISO 3402*	ISO/DIS-5501- 1:2023*	Room temperature; dark			
Additional details	-	Highest heating setting	-			









Methods: Neutral red uptake (NRU) assay

Measure of relative cytotoxicity

- Air-liquid interface exposure using the SAEIVS
- Beas-2B (human bronchial epithelial) cells
- Exposures to increasing puff numbers
- Number of puffs required to induce 20 and 50% cytotoxicity compared to negative control (air) calculated (EC_{20}/EC_{50})



Viable cells take up red dye

More intense colour = more viable cells





Toxicology in Vitro
Volume 86, February 2023, 105510



Multiple endpoint *in vitro* toxicity assessment of a prototype heated tobacco product indicates substantially reduced effects compared to those of combustible cigarette

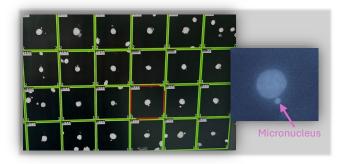
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Methods: Micronucleus (MN) assay

Measure of relative genotoxicity (DNA damage)

- Air-liquid interface exposure using the SAEIVS
- V79 (hamster lung fibroblast) cells (+/-S9)
- Exposures to increasing puff numbers
- Number of puffs required to induce a 3x increase in MN compared to negative control (air) calculated (EC_{MN3})







Methods: Reverse bacterial mutation (Ames) test

Measure of relative DNA mutagenicity

- Whole smoke/ aerosol aqueous bubbling exposure
- Salmonella typhimurium strains:
 TA98, TA100, TA102, TA1535, TA1537 (+/-S9)
- Exposures to increasing puff numbers
- Test products classified as mutagenic, not mutagenic or equivocal according to specific criteria

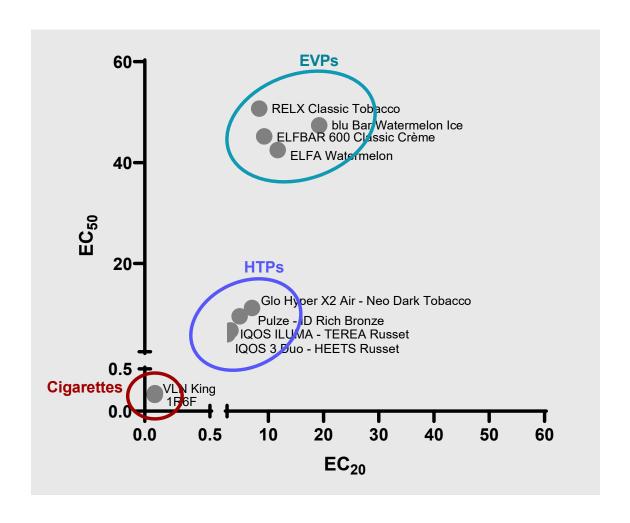






Results: NRU assay





- Responses were distinct between product groups
- Cigarettes were the most potent and EVPs the least
- Outcomes were most variable between EVPs



Results: MN assay

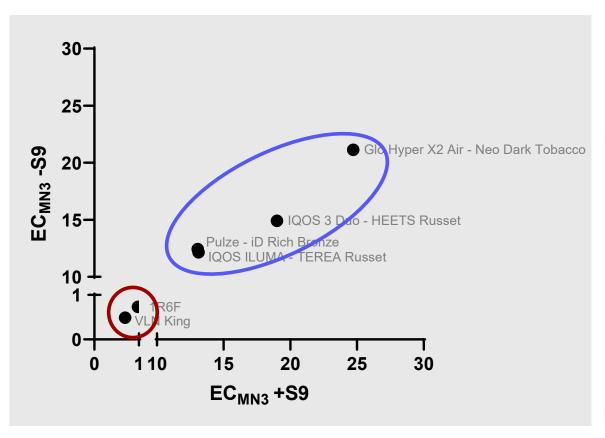
		+S9	-S9
sttes	1R6F		
Cigarettes	VLN King		
	Pulze - iD Rich Bronze		
HTPs	IQOS 3 Duo - HEETS Russet		
	IQOS ILUMA - TEREA Russet		
	Glo Hyper X2 Air - Neo Dark Tobacco		
EVPs	blu Bar Watermelon Ice		
	RELX Classic Tobacco		
	ELFA Watermelon		
	ELFBAR 600 Classic Crème		

Key:

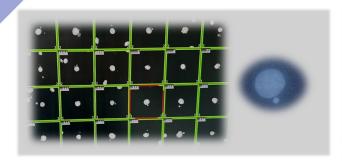
Genotoxic

Not genotoxic

Equivocal



EC_{MN3} = number of puffs required to induce a 3x increase in MN above negative control (air)



- The cigarettes and HTPs were classed as genotoxic (+/-S9) under the test conditions
 - However, greater numbers of puffs were required to induce equivalent responses for the HTPs compared to the cigarettes
- All the EVPs were classed as either not genotoxic or equivocal



Results: Ames test



		TA98		TA100	TA102	TA1535	TA1537		Overall				
		+\$9	-S9	+S9	-S9	+\$9	-S9	+\$9	-S9	+\$9	-S9	classification	
EVPs Cigarettes	1R6F											Mutagenic	
	VLN King											Mutagenic	
	Pulze - iD Rich Bronze											Mutagenic	
	IQOS 3 Duo - HEETS Russet											Mutagenic	
	IQOS ILUMA - TEREA Russet											Mutagenic	
	Glo Hyper X2 Air - Neo Dark Tobacco											Mutagenic	
	blu Bar Watermelon Ice											Not mutagenic	
	RELX Classic Tobacco											Not mutagenic	
	ELFA Watermelon											Not mutagenic	
	ELFBAR 600 Classic Crème											Not mutagenic	

- VLN King demonstrated mutagenicity in all strains
 - 1R6F was the next most potent product
- The HTPs were classed at mutagenic (TA100)
 - Responses were induced at higher numbers of puffs for the HTPs compared to the cigarettes
- None of the EVPs demonstrated mutagenic activity

Key:

Mutagenic

Not mutagenio



Conclusions

- Overall, a clear grouping of responses between the different product categories was observed
- The NGP (HTP/ EVP) aerosols demonstrated substantially lower to no in vitro toxicity compared to the cigarettes
- VLN King was overall the most potent product tested
- The whole aerosol exposure approach is sensitive in differentiating between the different products/ categories
- The outcomes support the placement of these products on a relative risk scale and support NGPs' THR potential

Future directions

Testing of additional products/ novel NGP categories

- Implementation of more mechanistically insightful techniques, e.g., High Content Screening
- Data to be compared on a nicotine exposure basis (in addition to puffs)

Thank you

Imperial Brands Group Science and Regulatory Affairs (GSRA)

Operational Science

- Roman Wieczorek
- Edgar Trelles Sticken
- Sarah Jean Pour
- Torge Evenburg

Scientific Regulatory Affairs

- Emmanuel Minet
- Annette Dalrymple

Harm Reduction & Engagement

Matthew Stevenson

Product Safety & Compliance

- Liam Simms
- Kostas Papikinos

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