



SENZA
GEN

**GARD – Genomic Allergen Rapid
Detection**

**Validation, Predictive Performance and
Applicability for Cosmetic Substances**

Andy Forreryd, PhD, Scientist

SENZA
GEN

SENZA GEN

SenzaGen develops **in vitro assays** for **immunotoxicological endpoints** using **genomics** technology.

Based in **Lund, Sweden**. The company was formed in 2010 as a spinout from **Lund University**. SenzaGen currently employs 20 people.

Our lead product, **GARD – Genomic Allergen Rapid Detection**, is a state of the art platform for assessment of **chemical sensitizers**.

The **challenge:** to find the perfect in vitro **safety assessment**

*Predictive
performance*

Simple workflow

In vitro

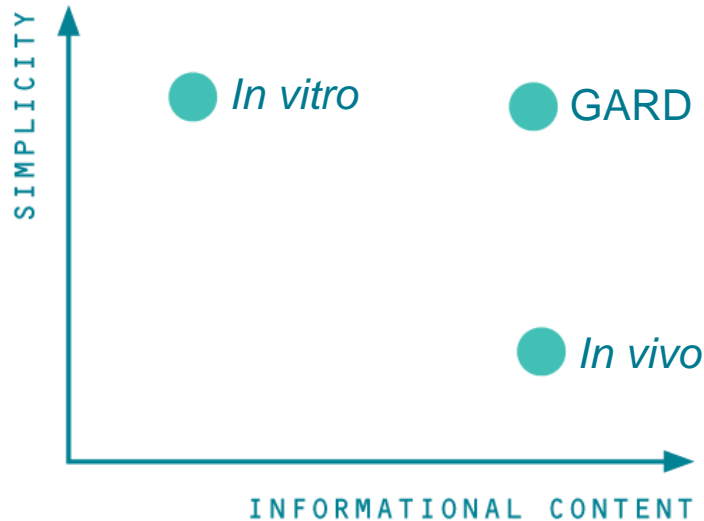


The **challenge:** to find the perfect in vitro **safety assessment**

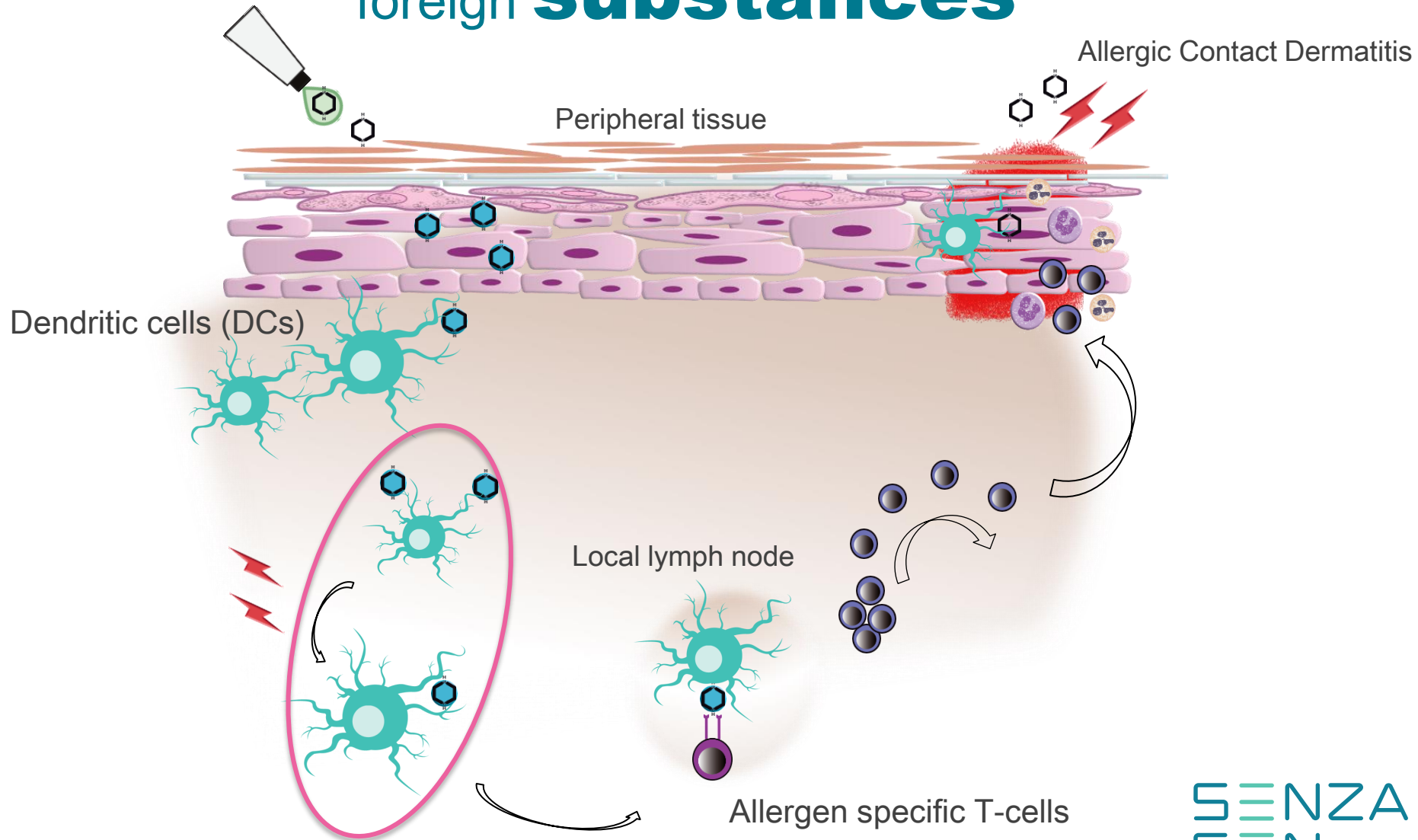
Predictive performance

Simple workflow

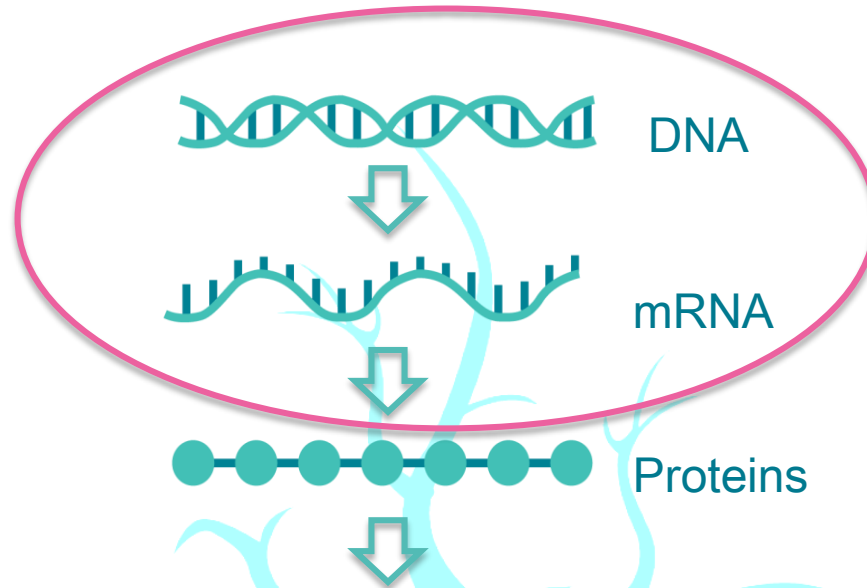
In vitro



An intricate **response** to foreign **substances**



An intricate **response** to foreign **substances**



Genomics



Recognition of foreign substances.



Activation of self-defence mechanisms.



Cellular stress responses.



Communication with cells of the immune system.

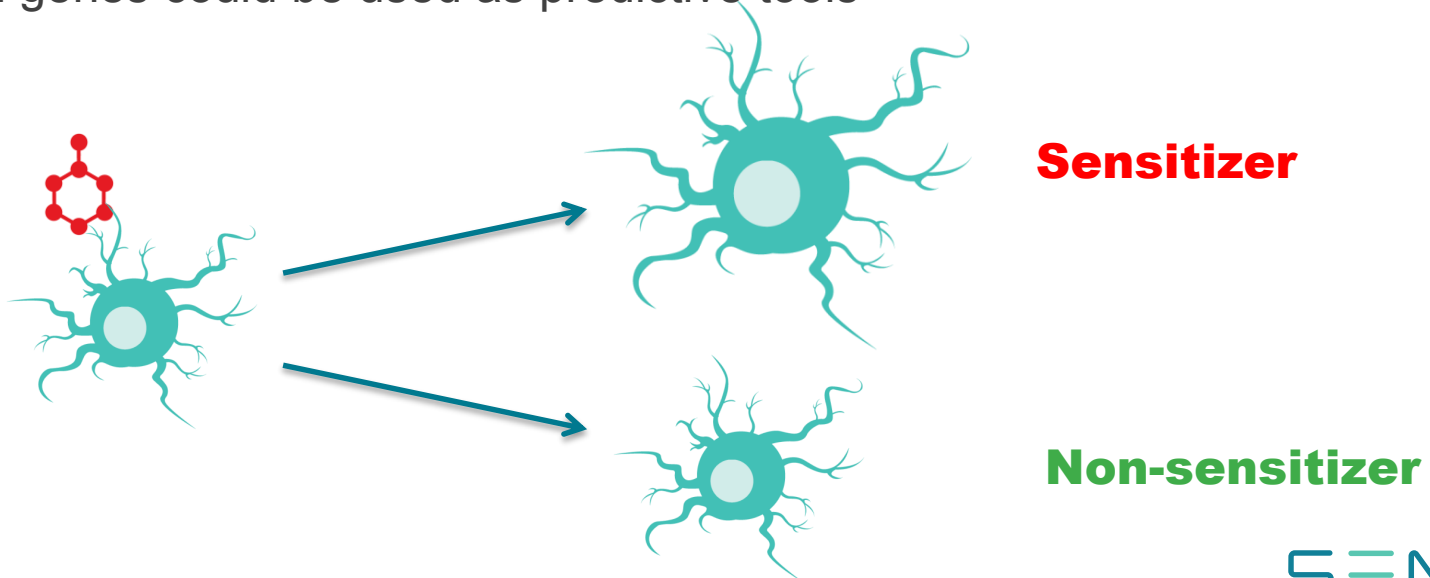


The **GARD** method

mimics the **immune response**

Assay Development

- There should exist genes and pathways in DCs that are differentially expressed depending on the stimuli
- Such genes could be used as predictive tools



The **GARD** method

mimics the **immune response**

Assay development – The training set

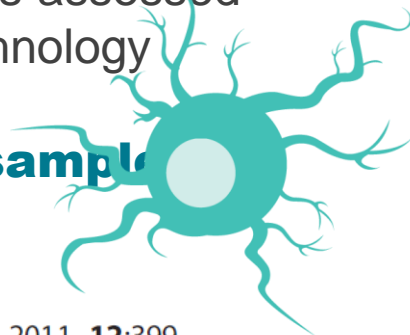
SenzaCells, an *in vitro* model for Dendritic Cells were stimulated with a reference panel of

20 **Sensitizers**

20 **Non-sensitizers**

Transcriptional levels of the genetic material was assessed with microarray technology

=29.000 genes/sample



Sensitizers

2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene
Oxazolone
Potassium dichromate
Kathon CG (MC/MCI)
Formaldehyde
2-Aminophenol
2-nitro-1,4-Phenyldiamine
p-Phenyldiamine
Hexylcinnamic aldehyde
2-Hydroxyethyl acrylate
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole
Glyoxal
Cinnamaldehyde
Isoeugenol
Ethyldiamine
Resorcinol
Cinnamic alcohol
Eugenol
Penicillin G
Geraniol

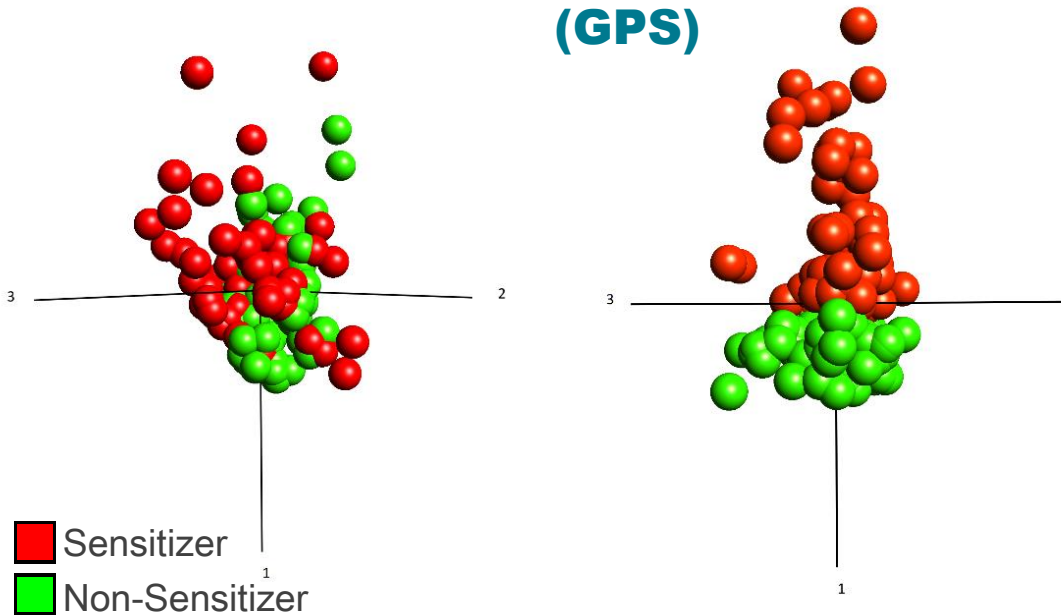
Non-sensitizers

1-Butanol
4-Aminobenzoic acid
Benzaldehyde
Chlorobenzene
Diethyl phthalate
Dimethyl formamide
Ethyl vanillin
Glycerol
Isopropanol
Lactic acid
Methyl salicylate
Octanoic acid
Propylene glycol
Phenol
p-Hydroxybenzoic acid
Potassium permanganate
Salicylic acid
Sodium dodecyl sulphate

The **GARD** method

mimics the **immune response**

GARD prediction signature (GPS)



Recognition of foreign substances

e.g. **TLRs, RXR, AHR**



Self-defence mechanisms

e.g. **CD80, CD86**



Cellular stress responses

e.g. **NRF2**-pathway



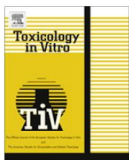
Communication

e.g. chemotaxis receptors





How to **GARD**[™] your product in six steps



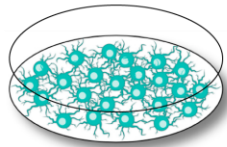
The GARD assay for assessment of chemical skin sensitizers

Henrik Johansson, Ann-Sofie Albrekt, Carl A.K. Borrebaeck, Malin Lindstedt*

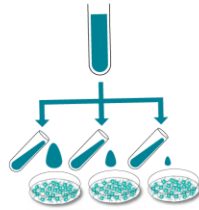
SENZA
GEN

How to **GARD** your product - in **6** **Steps**

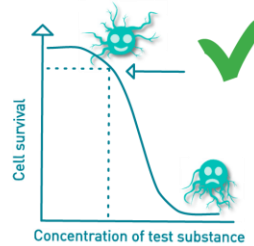
1 GARD Input Finder



Grown SenzaCells

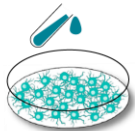


Add different concentrations of the test substance to the cells

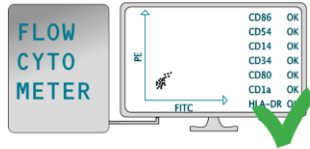


Determine the concentration of the test substance where the cells react and 90% survive

2 GARD Main Stimulation



Take test substance at determined concentration and add to fresh batch of cells



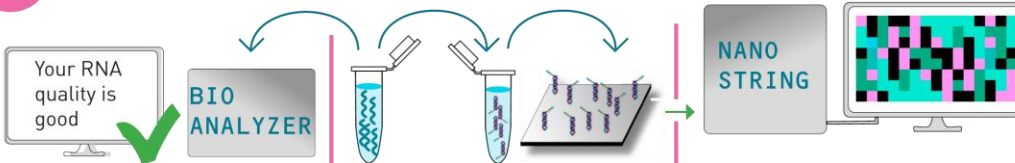
Quality control of the cells

3 RNA extraction



Extract RNA from the cells

4 Gene expression profiling

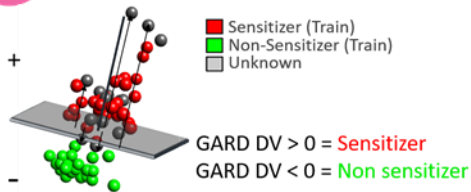


Check the RNA quality

Mix the isolated RNA with reporter probes and load onto a cassette

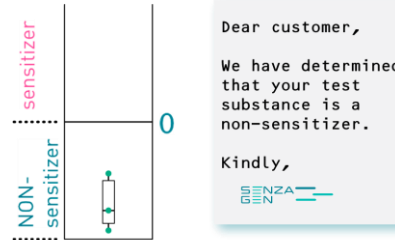
Analyze the probe cassette to quantify the RNA

5 GARD data analysis application



Upload the results to the GDA web app. One press of the button and the algorithm crunches the data

6 Results

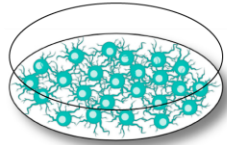


The results are yours!

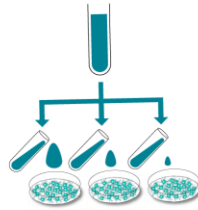
Dear customer,
We have determined that your test substance is a non-sensitizer.
Kindly,
SENZA GEN

How to **GARD** your product - in **6** **Steps**

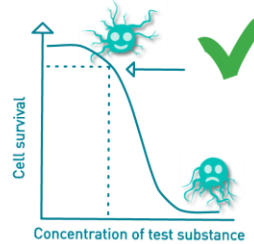
1 GARD Input Finder



Grown SenzaCells

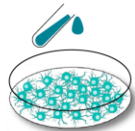


Add different concentrations of the test substance to the cells

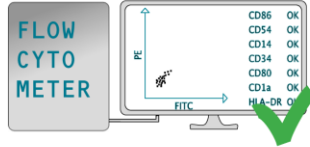


Determine the concentration of the test substance where the cells react and 90% survive

2 GARD Main Stimulation



Take test substance at determined concentration and add to fresh batch of cells



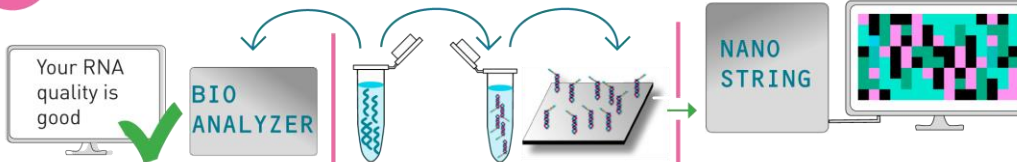
Quality control of the cells

3 RNA extraction



Extract RNA from the cells

4 Gene expression profiling

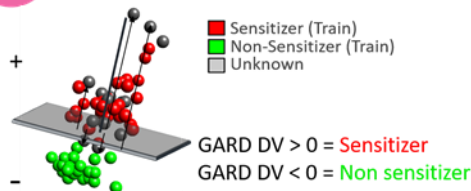


Check the RNA quality

Mix the isolated RNA with reporter probes and load onto a cassette

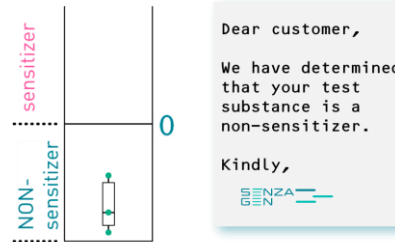
Analyze the probe cassette to quantify the RNA

5 GARD data analysis application



Upload the results to the GDA web app. One press of the button and the algorithm crunches the data

6 Results

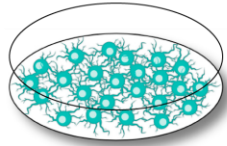


The results are yours!

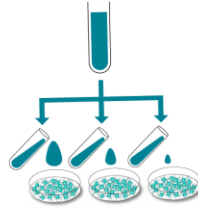
Dear customer,
We have determined that your test substance is a non-sensitizer.
Kindly,
SENZA GEN

How to **GARD** your product - in **6** **Steps**

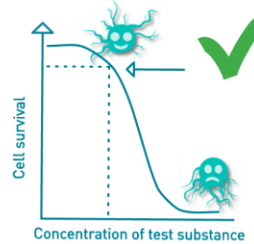
1 GARD Input Finder



Grown SenzaCells

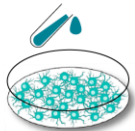


Add different concentrations of the test substance to the cells

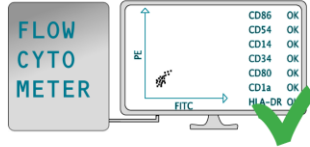


Determine the concentration of the test substance where the cells react and 90% survive

2 GARD Main Stimulation



Take test substance at determined concentration and add to fresh batch of cells



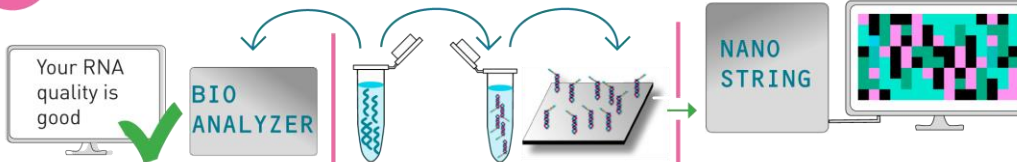
Quality control of the cells

3 RNA extraction



Extract RNA from the cells

4 Gene expression profiling

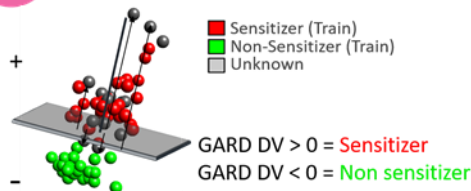


Check the RNA quality

Mix the isolated RNA with reporter probes and load onto a cassette

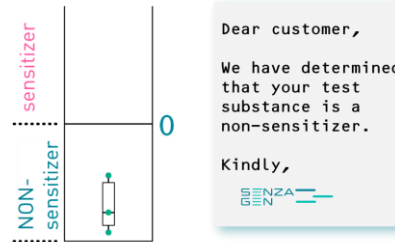
Analyze the probe cassette to quantify the RNA

5 GARD data analysis application



Upload the results to the GDA web app. One press of the button and the algorithm crunches the data

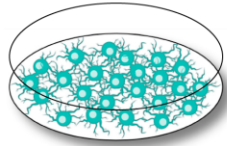
6 Results



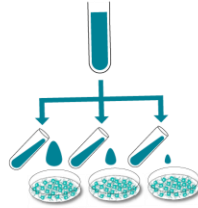
The results are yours!

How to **GARD** your product - in **6** **Steps**

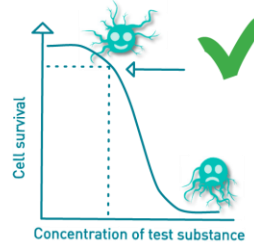
1 GARD Input Finder



Grown SenzaCells

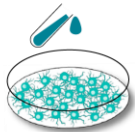


Add different concentrations of the test substance to the cells

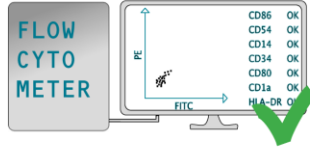


Determine the concentration of the test substance where the cells react and 90% survive

2 GARD Main Stimulation



Take test substance at determined concentration and add to fresh batch of cells



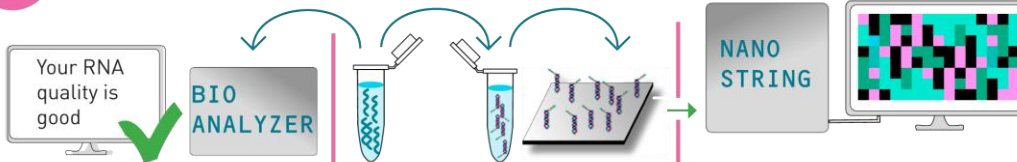
Quality control of the cells

3 RNA extraction



Extract RNA from the cells

4 Gene expression profiling

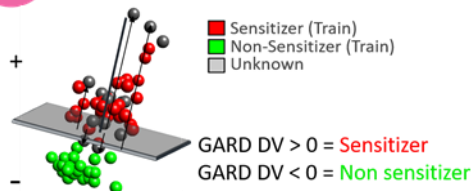


Check the RNA quality

Mix the isolated RNA with reporter probes and load onto a cassette

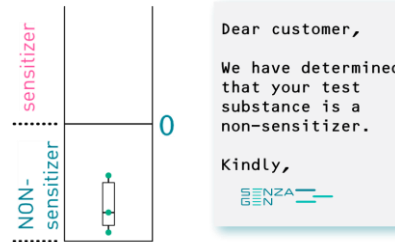
Analyze the probe cassette to quantify the RNA

5 GARD data analysis application



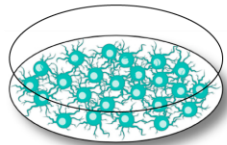
Upload the results to the GDA web app. One press of the button and the algorithm crunches the data

6 Results

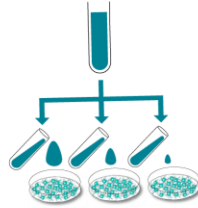


The results are yours!

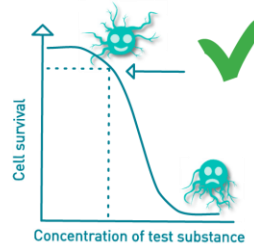
1 GARD Input Finder



Grown SenzaCells



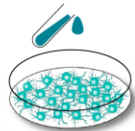
Add different concentrations of the test substance to the cells



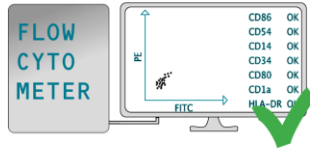
Determine the concentration of the test substance where the cells react and 90% survive

in-house

2 GARD Main Stimulation



Take test substance at determined concentration and add to fresh batch of cells



Quality control of the cells

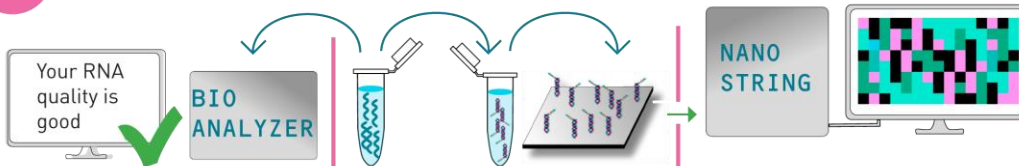
3 RNA extraction



Extract RNA from the cells

in-house

4 Gene expression profiling



Check the RNA quality

Mix the isolated RNA with reporter probes and load onto a cassette

Analyze the probe cassette to quantify the RNA

in-house or

5 GARD data analysis application

■ Sensitizer (Train)
■ Non-Sensitizer (Train)
 Unknown

+ GARD DV > 0 = **Sensitizer**
 - GARD DV < 0 = **Non sensitizer**

Upload the results to the GDAA web app. One press of the button and the algorithm crunches the data

6 Results

Dear customer,

We have determined that your test substance is a non-sensitizer.

Kindly,

The results are yours!

in-house

How to GARD your product - in 6 Steps



The GARD method - in-house validation & Performance

Dataset	Sensitivity	Specificity	Accuracy	Reference
GARD in-house validation	89% (17/19)	86% (6/7)	88% (23/26)	Johansson, 2014
Technology transfer and method optimization	94% (16/17)	83% (10/12)	90% (26/29)	Forreryd, 2016
Cosmetic Europe Dataset	93% (50/54)	56% (10/18)	83% (60/72)	Johansson, 2017
Accumulated performance	92% (83/90)	70% (26/37)	86% (109/127)	-

Genomic Allergen Rapid Detection In-House Validation—A Proof of Concept

Henrik Johansson,^{*} Frida Rydner,^{*} Jochen Kühnl,[†] Andreas Schepky,[†] Carl Borrebaeck,^{*} and Malin Lindstedt^{*1}

From genome-wide arrays to tailor-made biomarker readout – Progress towards routine analysis of skin sensitizing chemicals with GARD

Andy Forreryd^a, Kathrin S. Zeller^a, Tim Lindberg^a, Henrik Johansson^b, Malin Lindstedt^{a,*}

Evaluation of the GARD assay in a blind Cosmetics Europe study

Henrik Johansson¹, Robin Gradin¹, Andy Forreryd², Maria Agemark¹, Kathrin Zeller², Angelica Johansson¹, Olivia Larne¹, Erwin van Vliet³, Carl Borrebaeck² and Malin Lindstedt²



The **GARD** method - in-house **validation** & **Performance**

	DPRA (TG 442C)	ARE- NRF2 (TG 442D)	h-CLAT (TG 442E)	2 out of 3 ITS	GARD (TGP 4.106)
Accuracy	80%	83%	77%	83%	88%
Sensitivity	78%	84%	80%	84%	90%
Specificity	83%	78%	67%	78%	83%

Based on 69 overlapping compounds from Asturiol et. al., Toxicology in vitro, 2016.

Roberts, D.W. John Moore University, Liverpool. Regul Toxicol Pharmacol, 2018.

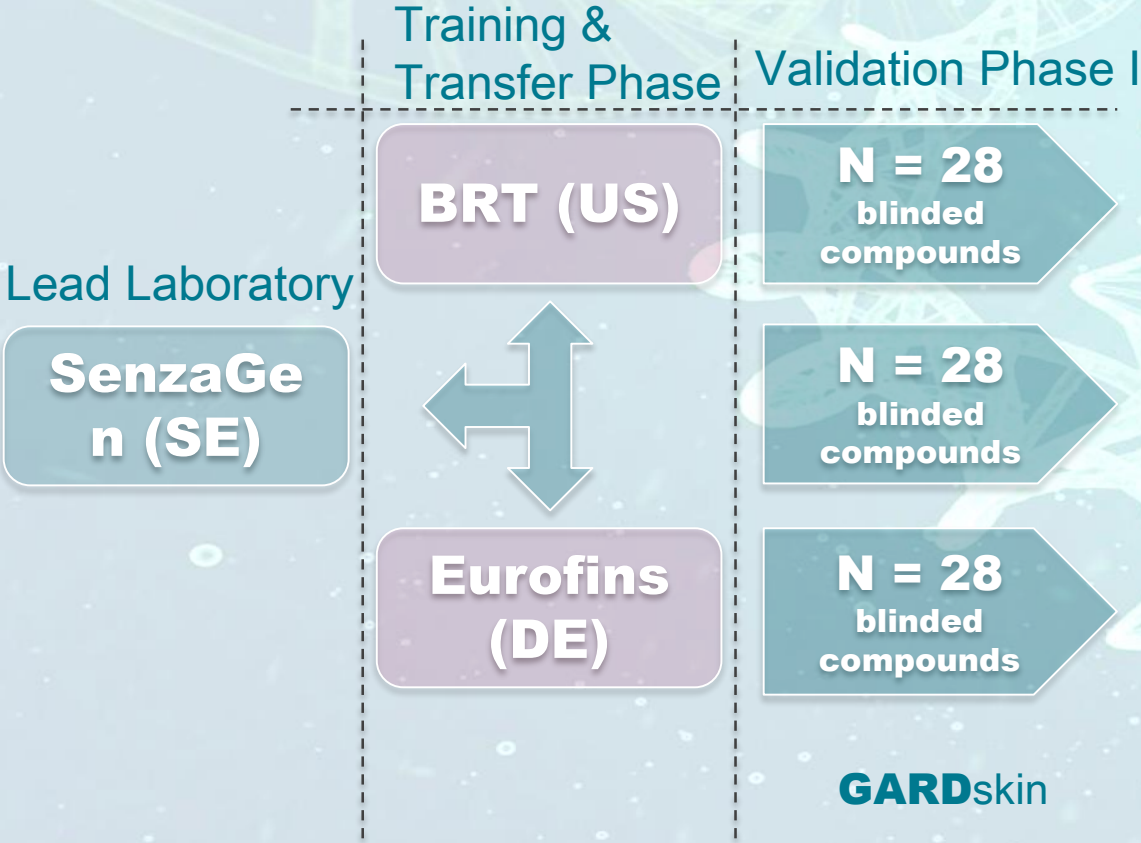


Is a combination of assays really needed for non-animal prediction of skin sensitization potential? Performance of the GARD™ (Genomic Allergen Rapid Detection) assay in comparison with OECD guideline assays alone and in combination.

Roberts DW¹.

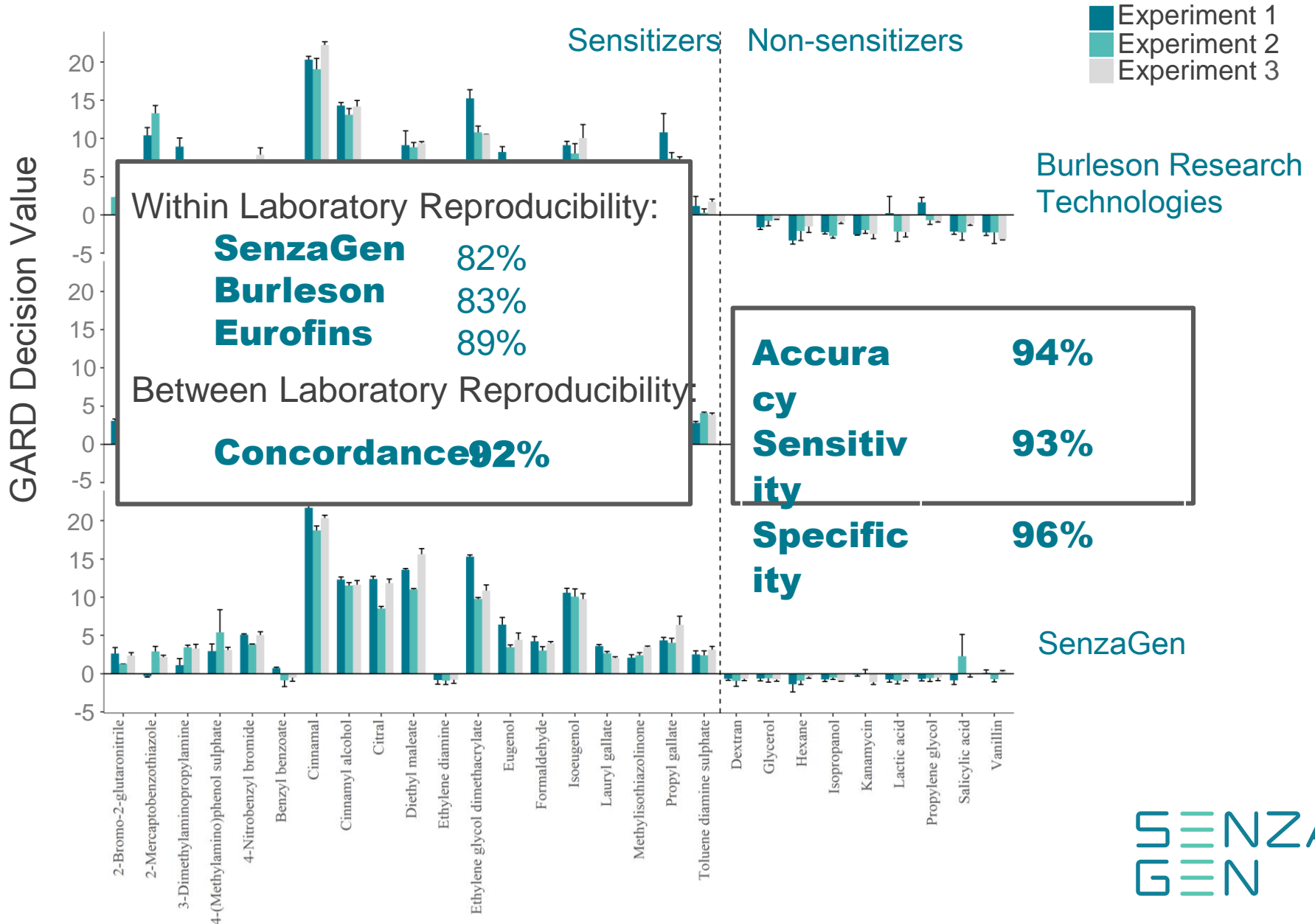


GARD_{skin} validation



GARD_{skin}

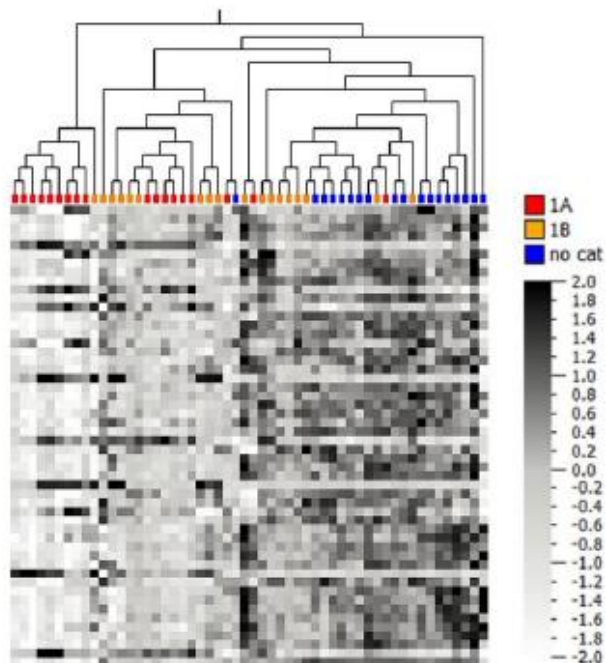
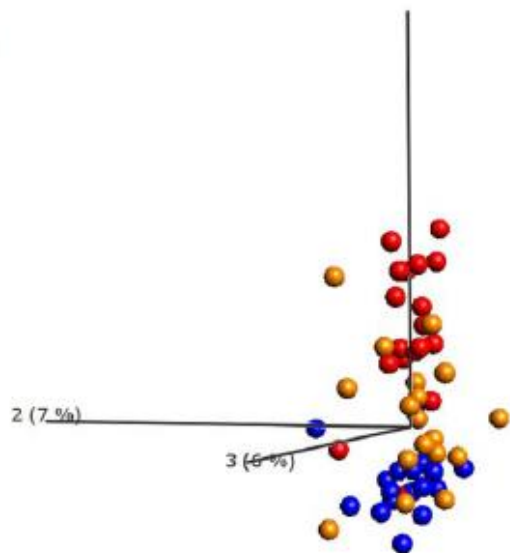
GARD_{skin} validation – Validation Phase I



GARDpotency – additional analysis of **complementary** biomarker signature

GARDpotency prediction signature

■ 1A
■ 1B
■ no cat



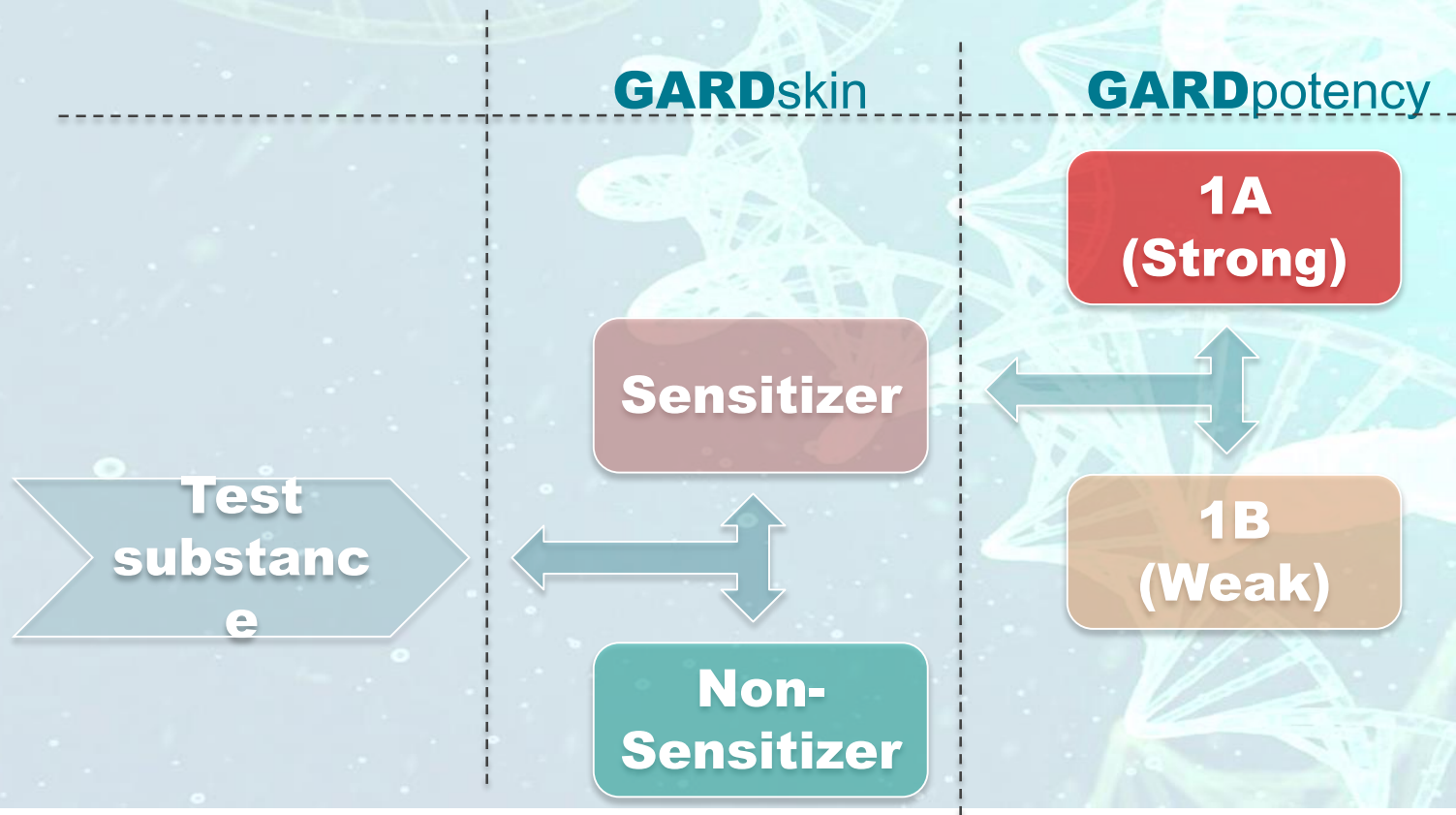
The GARD platform for potency assessment of skin sensitizing chemicals

Kathrin S. Zeller¹, Andy Forreryd¹, Tim Lindberg¹, Robin Gradin^{1,2}, Aakash Chawade³ and Malin Lindstedt¹

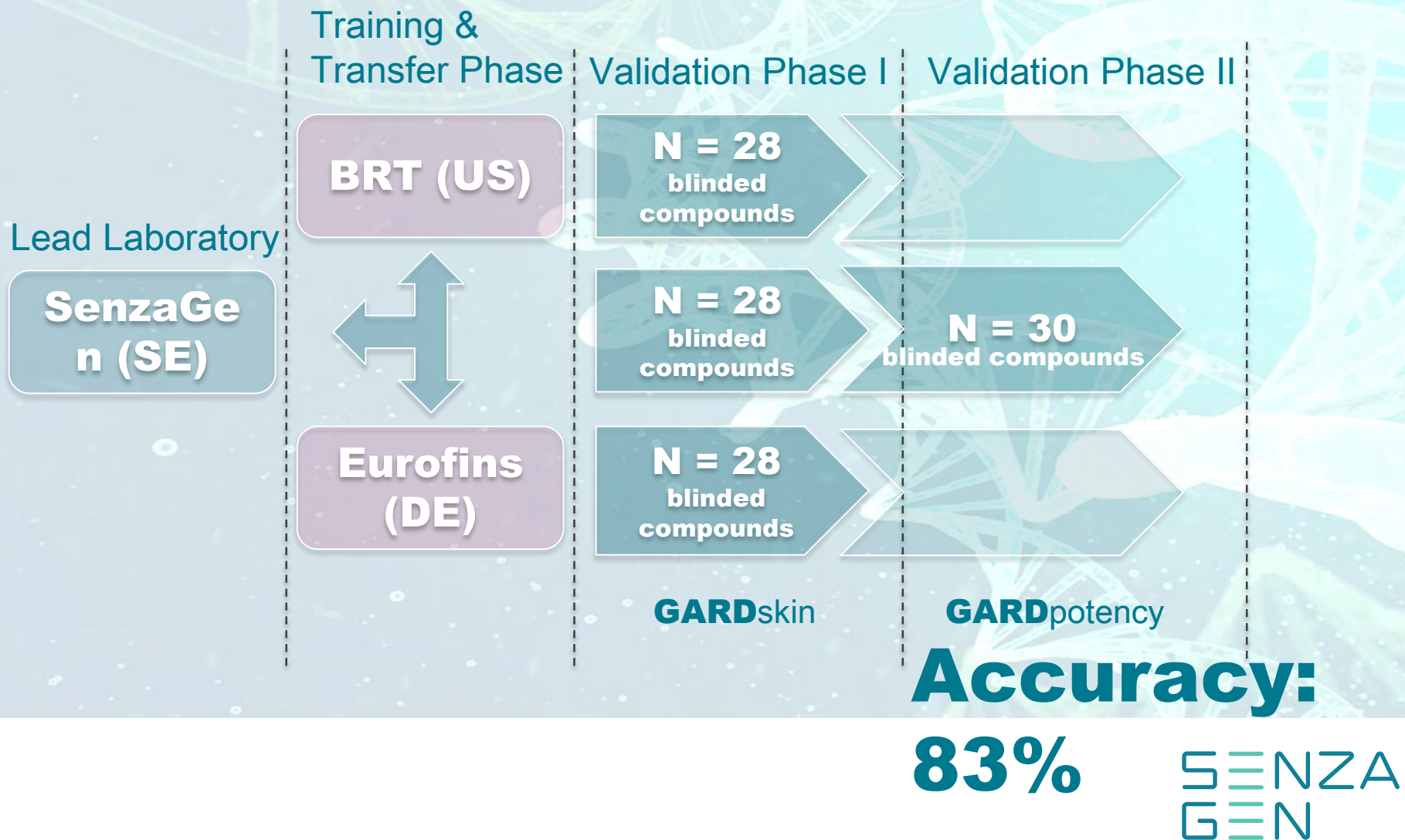
ALTEX
ALTERNATIVES TO ANIMAL EXPERIMENTATION

**SENZA
GEN**

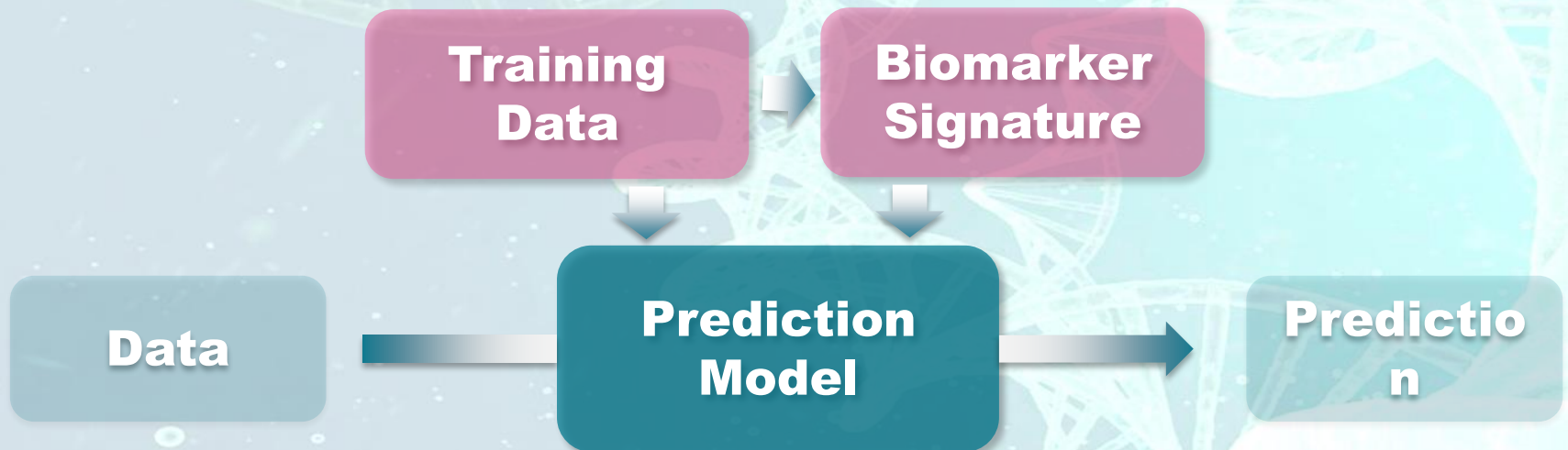
GARDskin & GARDpotency - complete Assessment in a Tiered Approach



GARD_{potency} validation – Validation phase II



GARD applications – **GARD**_{air} & **GARD** for protein



Gene Expression Patterns
in exposed cells

Pattern Recognition Algorithms

Biological endpoint

HORIZON 2020

The EU Framework Program for Research and Innovation



This project has received funding from the European Union's *Horizon 2020 research and innovation program* under grant agreement No 756014.



GARD – Genomic Allergen Rapid Detection

GARD outperforms OECD guideline approaches and reports the **highest predictive performance** for skin sensitization.

GARD enables potency assessment according to CLP with an outstanding **predictive performance**.

Versatile test systems allows for a **broad applicability domain**.

The technology is readily **available today!**

Acknowledgements

SenzaGen AB

Dr. Anki Malmborg, CEO
Anna Chérouvrier Hansson, CCO
Dr. Gunilla Grundström, CSO
Dr. Henrik Johansson, Senior Scientist
Dr. Maria Agemark, Scientist & QA
Dr. Olivia Larne, Scientist
Robin Gradin, Research Engineer
Angelica Johansson, Research Engineer
Hanna Frykman, Market Coordinator
Peter Sandberg, Director of Sales & Marketing
Gun Olsson, Admin

Board

Prof. Carl Borrebaeck, chairman
Prof. Ian Kimber
Dr. Carl-Henric Nilsson
Dr. Ann Gidner
Prof. Malin Lindstedt, deputy

Lund University

Prof. Malin Lindstedt
Tim Lindberg
Dr. Kathrin Zeller
Dr. Ann-Sofie Albrekt
Dr. Aakash Chawade

3RsMC

Erwin Roggen, validation manager

**Thank
you** for listening!