NanoInhale: a PBPK model for describing the biodistribution of TiO₂ in humans after inhalation exposure

A brief tutorial

NanoSolveIT H2020 Nanoinformatics Project

info@nanosolveit.com

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Overview

This web application was developed in the context of the NanoSolveIT project for simulating the biodistribution of TiO_2 nanoparticles in humans after inhalation exposure. The PBPK model has been developed initially on the rat using the biokinetic data of Kreyling et al. (2019) that concern TiO_2 nanoparticles of 22 nm diameter and was subsequently extrapolated to humans. The application takes as input the concentration of TiO_2 (in $\mu g/m^3$) over time and transforms it into internal biodistribution. The tissue compartments that are reported are the liver, spleen, kidneys, heart, brain, blood, Rob (Rest of the body; it includes the skeleton and the remaining soft tissues), alveolar region, tracheobronchial region, lung interstitium and capillaries, upper respiratory system and, finally, lower respiratory system (the sum of the mass found in the alveolar, tracheobronchial and lungs interstitium regions).

The tool can be easily accessed through the link:

https://nanoinhale.cloud.nanosolveit.eu/

Instructions

The User Interface (UI) of the web service is presented in Figure 1. The application consists of two modules, the exposure scenario and the simulation information module. The user is requested to provide some input to both modules in order to simulate a complete biodistribution scenario stemming out of an occupational exposure event.

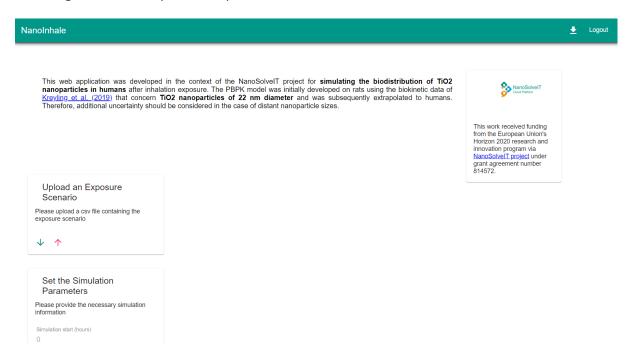


Figure 1: The UI of the NanoInhale web service.

Step 1: Defining an occupational exposure scenario

The exposure module offers the user the ability to upload an exposure scenario in the form of a csv file. The user can first download a template containing the necessary columns to be filled (Figure 2). Specifically, the user is asked to provide 2 time series, including time and TiO_2 concentration. After constructing the desired csv containing the exposure scenario, it can be uploaded on the web service by pressing the upward red arrow and selecting the desired csv file from the local user machine (Figure 3).

Nanoinhale 👲 Log

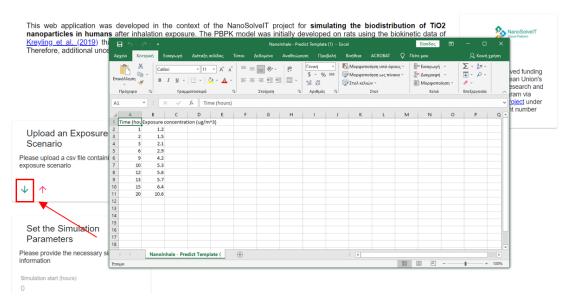


Figure 2: Downloading the csv template.

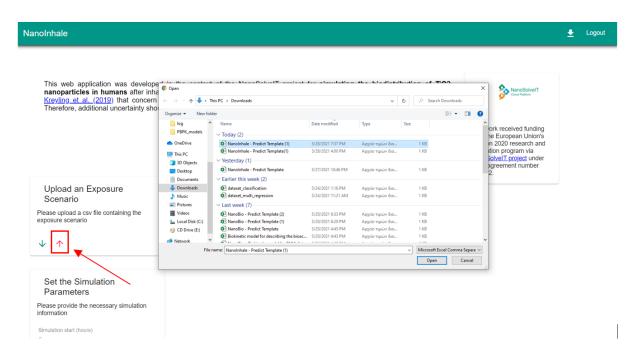


Figure 3: Uploading a csv file.

Following successful upload of the exposure csv, a visualisation module plots the exposure concentration-time profile to the right side of the application (Figure 5). The plot is interactive and the user can hover over each point to obtain the exact value and zoom in or out of the plot (Figure 4).

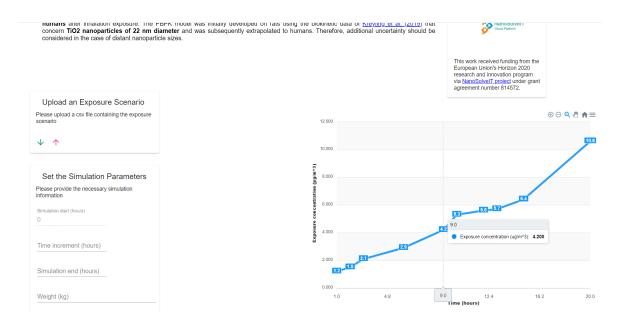


Figure 4: Interactive visualisation of the exposure time series.

Step 2: Providing the simulation details

The additional information needed for the simulation to run is the simulation subject weight, the time increment, the last time point of the simulation time vector and the size of the TiO2 nanoparticles. By default, the starting point is set to zero. Figure 5 illustrates the provided information for a scenario concerning TiO₂ and witnesses the progression of the biodistribution over a time period of 1000 hours. At this point, the user is advised to simulate scenarios for TiO₂ nanoparticles of diameter close to 22 nm (diameter of nanoparticles of the biodistribution study used to build the PBPK model), to reduce additional prediction uncertainty. At last, the user can hit the "Run the Simulation" button to obtain the simulation results.

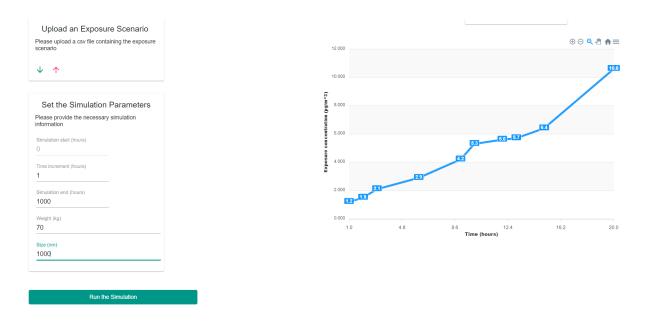


Figure 5: Setting the simulation information.

After the simulation results become available, the user can select which organs/tissues to plot in the corresponding visualisation box. The user can again hover over the time series to obtain exact values, zoom in and out and download the csv containing the simulation results (Figure 6). Finally, in order to change any simulation parameters or upload a new exposure scenario, the page must be refreshed.



Figure 6: Biodistribution plots module and download capabilities.

Support

