

Human Relevant Models in Biomedical Research
 Progressing Science through Innovative Approaches

Annalisa Gastaldello, Project Officer
 European Commission, Joint Research Centre (JRC), Ispra, Italy

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The European Union Reference Laboratory for Alternatives to Animal Testing

EURL ECVAM
 European Union Reference Laboratory for Alternatives to Animal Testing

Established under Directive 2010/63/EU on the protection of animals used for scientific purposes

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ANNEX VII
DUTIES AND TASKS OF THE UNION REFERENCE LABORATORY

- The Union Reference Laboratory referred to in Article 48 is the Commission's Joint Research Centre.
- The Union Reference Laboratory shall be responsible, in particular, for:
 - (a) coordinating and promoting the development and use of alternatives to procedures including in the areas of basic and applied research and regulatory testing;
 - (b) coordinating the validation of alternative approaches at Union level;
 - (c) acting as a focal point for the exchange of information on the development of alternative approaches;
 - (d) setting up, maintaining and managing public databases and information systems on alternative approaches and their state of development;
 - (e) promoting dialogue between legislators, regulators, and all relevant stakeholders, in particular, industry, biomedical scientists, consumer organisations and animal-welfare groups, with a view to the development, validation, regulatory acceptance, international recognition, and application of alternative approaches.
- The Union Reference Laboratory shall participate in the validation of alternative approaches.

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Why use alternative models in biomedicine?

ETHICS and SCIENCE

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THE GREATEST NUMBER OF ANIMALS IS USED IN RESEARCH

Statistics on the use of animals for scientific purposes in the Member States of the European Union and Norway in 2019

- **72%** animals used in basic and translational/applied **research**
- about **50%** (5 million) used in **biomedical research**
- Moderate-Severe procedures: **42%**
- Non-recovery: **6%**

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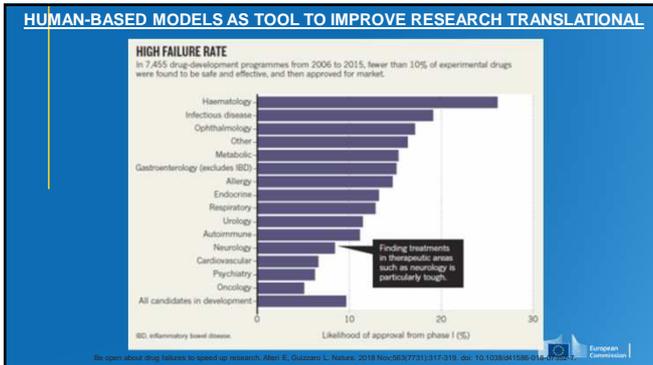
HUMAN-BASED MODELS AS TOOL TO IMPROVE RESEARCH TRANSLATION

Why 90% of clinical drug development fails and how to improve it?

Stage	Target validation	Compound screening	Lead optimisation	Preclinical	Phase I	Phase II	Phase III	Approval
Cycle time	~1.5 year	~1.5 year	~1.5 year	~1 year	~1.5 year	~2.5 year	~2.5 year	~1.5 year
% Comp. NME	~3%	~6%	~17%	~7%	~19%	~21%	~26%	~9%

Figure 1 The process of drug discovery and development, and the failure rate at each step.

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Biomedical reviews areas

- Incidence/prevalence of human diseases
- Number of animals used and severity of procedures

- 322,827 abstracts screened
- 89,446 full texts analysed
- 3049 non-animal methods selected

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HOW TO FIND THEM & WHAT THEY LOOK LIKE

- Technical Report
- Executive Summary
- Leaflet
- JRC Data catalogue

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GENERAL FINDINGS

- Preferred methods differ among research areas
- Those involving cells are the most common (except for one area)
- Steady increase in the use of Organ-on-Chip in certain areas

Respiratory Tract Diseases

284 models

Neurodegenerative Diseases

568 models

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GENERAL FINDINGS

Breast Cancer

935 models

Immuno-oncology

542 models

Cardiovascular diseases

449 models

Immunogenicity testing for ATMP

88 models

Autoimmune diseases

183 models

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Database example (respiratory tract diseases)

Model no.	Disease Area	Biologic Feature	Category	Type	Application	Biological Endpoints	Throughput	Potential
1	Lung Cancer	Cytokeratin 19/Epithelial Membrane Antigen	10: Spurred Cell Culture	ADMT culture	Organic reduction (biofilms)	Gene expression	Medium Low-Low (Scale)	Mechanistic: High
2	Lung Cancer	Cytokeratin 19/Epithelial Membrane Antigen	10: Spurred Cell Culture	Microfluidic 3D Cell (MFC)	Organic reduction (biofilms)	Gene expression	Medium Low-Low (Scale)	Mechanistic: High
3	Lung Cancer	Proteoglycan	10: Spurred Cell Culture	ADMT culture	Organic reduction (biofilms)	Protein analysis	Medium Low-Low (Scale)	Mechanistic: High
4	Lung Cancer	Proteoglycan	10: Spurred Cell Culture	Microfluidic 3D Cell (MFC)	Organic reduction (biofilms)	Protein analysis	Medium Low-Low (Scale)	Mechanistic: High
5	Lung Cancer	Proteoglycan	10: Spurred Cell Culture	Microfluidic 3D Cell (MFC)	Organic reduction (biofilms)	Protein analysis	Medium Low-Low (Scale)	Mechanistic: High
6	Lung Cancer	CD4+ CD8+ expression	20: 3D Culture	ADMT culture	Organic reduction (biofilms)	Gene expression	Medium Low-Low (Scale)	Drug Discovery
7	Lung Cancer	Tissue Cell Viability	20: 3D Culture	ADMT culture	Drug development testing	Toxic: Cell Viability	Medium Low-Low (Scale)	Drug Discovery
8	Pharmaceutical Development	Proteoglycan	20: 3D Culture	Pharmaceutical Development	Protein analysis	Protein analysis	Medium Low-Low (Scale)	Mechanistic: High
9	Lung Cancer	Proteoglycan	20: 3D Culture	Pharmaceutical Development	Protein analysis	Protein analysis	Medium Low-Low (Scale)	Drug Discovery
10	Lung Cancer	Toxicity	20: 3D Culture	Pharmaceutical Development	Protein analysis	Protein analysis	Medium Low-Low (Scale)	Toxicology
11	Lung Cancer	Toxicity	20: 3D Culture	Pharmaceutical Development	Protein analysis	Protein analysis	Medium Low-Low (Scale)	Toxicology
12	Lung Cancer	Toxicity	20: 3D Culture	Pharmaceutical Development	Protein analysis	Protein analysis	Medium Low-Low (Scale)	Toxicology
13	Lung Cancer	Structural Changes	20: 3D Culture	ADMT culture	Drug development testing	Microscopy	Medium Low-Low (Scale)	Drug Discovery

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Target Audience

- **Research groups** submitting a project proposal which makes use of living animals;
- **Animal Welfare Bodies** advising research groups on project proposals;
- **Competent Authorities** responsible for project evaluation;
- **National Committees** coordinating the project evaluation process, dissemination of information and sharing of best practice within each Member State;
- **National Contact Points** responsible for the implementation of the Directive in the Member States

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EXAMPLE OF USE

Irish organisation
HPRA
Health Products Regulatory Authority

**Scientific Animal Protection
Regulatory Update – November 2022**

7 EURL ECVAM UPDATE NON-ANIMAL MODELS

We are pleased to inform you that a sixth database on non-animal models has been published by The European Union Reference Laboratory for alternatives to animal testing (EURL-ECVAM). This [new database contains detailed descriptions of 449 non-animal models being used for research into cardiovascular diseases](#). An accompanying [technical report and Executive Summary](#) have also been published. We would like to remind all researchers working in any of the **six scientific areas for which EURL-ECVAM non-animal model resources exist** that it is imperative to consult the relevant resource in order to search for potential non-animal alternatives, prior to designing an animal study. Applications for such studies submitted to the HPRA without evidence of the relevant database search will be returned to the applicant.

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Work in progress

- The EP funded a Pilot Project to develop an automated database to collect and structure alternative methods for use in biomed research.
- Machine learning algorithms or AI will be trained on the available datasets
- We aim to complete the project by 2024, when a consolidated version of the dataset should be published.

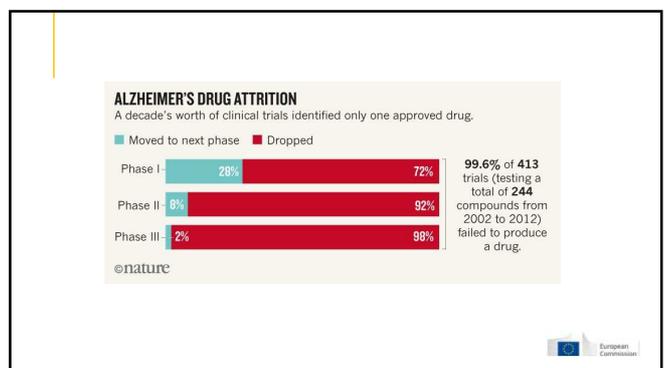
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Thank you!



Annalisa Gastaldello, Project Officer
F3 Unit – Systems Toxicology
Directorate F: Health and Food
European Commission, Joint Research Centre (JRC)
Ispra (VA), Italy
email: Annalisa.gastaldello@ec.europa.eu

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