



### IRIS Assessment Plan for Inhalation Exposure to Vanadium and Compounds (Scoping and Problem Formulation Materials)



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## Issue#1: Consideration of vanadium speciation and oxidation state

- In vitro
  - Different concentrations of VOSO<sub>4</sub> or NaVO<sub>3</sub>
  - A549 lung cancer cell line
  - The higher the valence the higher the toxicity







# Issue#2: Interpreting nonneoplastic lesions in the upper and lower respiratory tract and alveolar/bronchiolar neoplasms in rodents.







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- In our inhalation exposure experiements
  - We made a solution from  $V_2O_5$ .
  - The concentrations in the inhalation chamber were:
    - 1.56 mg/m<sup>3</sup>
    - 2.57 mg/m<sup>3</sup>





### Issue#2: Interpreting nonneoplastic lesions in the upper and lower respiratory tract and alveolar/bronchiolar neoplasms in rodents.

• With the higher concentration in a 12-wk exposure, no changes suggesting displasia in lung epithelium were observed, only hyperplasi of the club cell and mucous metaplasia in the bronchioli.









### Issue#2: Interpreting nonneoplastic lesions in the upper and lower respiratory tract and alveolar/bronchiolar neoplasms in rodents.

- In male rats (Wistar)
  - After 12-wk exposure, increase in IL-6 and  $\text{TNF}_{\underline{\alpha}}$
  - Peribronchiolar infiltrate
  - Inflammatory foci in the parenchima
- In a mice model (male and female)(CD-1)
  - Mucous metaplasia
  - Peribronchial and perivascular infiltrate
  - Hyperplasia and sloughing of the club cell (NCBC)
  - Increase of CC16 in the bronchiolar epithelium



Fortoul TI et al., Inhalation of vandium pentoxide and its toxic effects in a mouse model. Inorganica Chimica Acta 2014;420:8-15. López-Valdez N et al., The role of the non-ciliated bronchiolar cell in the tolerance to inhaled vanadium of the bronchilar epithelium. Histology and Histopathol 2020;35:497-508.

