

Update in the Characterization of Metabolizing Enzymes in Human Skin and Reconstructed Human Skin Models from SkinEthic™

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L'OREAL Advanced Research

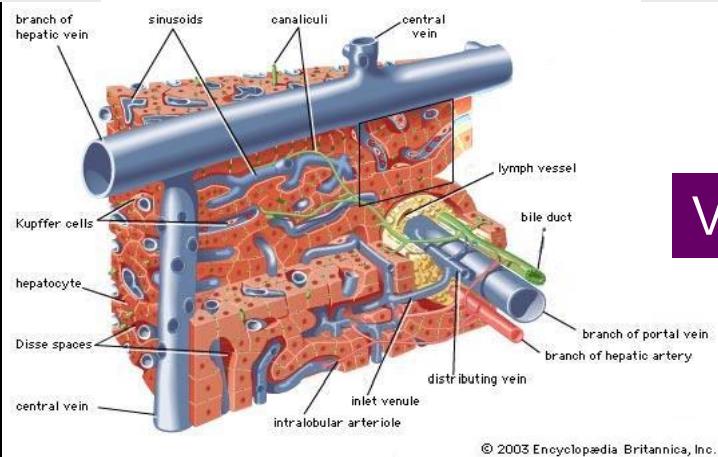
2nd Skin metabolism Meting 2013
Valbonne, France, 10-11 october 2013

L'ORÉAL
Research & Innovation

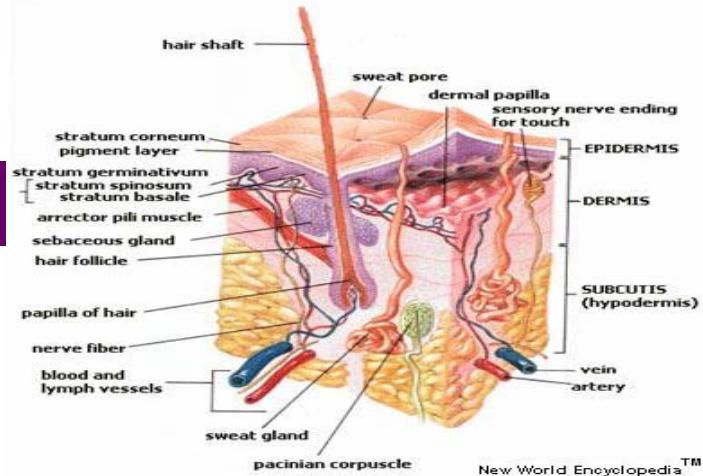
Cutaneous metabolism

Generalities

LIVER



SKIN



VS

Main cells type

Hepatocytes

Keratinocytes

Main functions

Endogenous & Drug metabolisms

Barrier function, thermoregulation...

Weight

2% body weight

15% body weight, 2 m²

Characterization of the skin metabolic capabilities

Cutaneous metabolism

Regulatory context

REACH
Chemicals characterization

&

7th Amendment to the Cosmetic
Directive
Non animal approaches

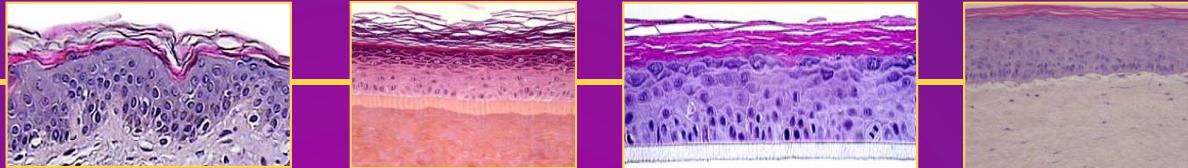


In vitro assays
development

Use of reconstructed human skin models

Cutaneous metabolism

Reconstructed Human Skin



SkinEthic
laboratories



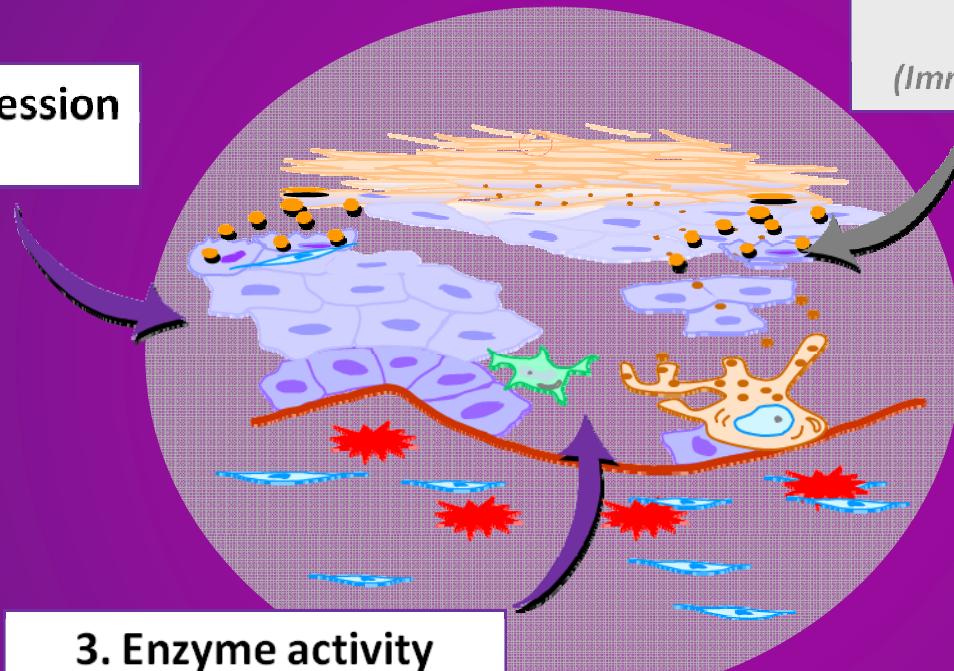
TYPE	ORIGIN
Normal Human Skin (NHS): <i>Epidermis/Dermis (BIOPREDIC)</i>	Mammoplasties
Episkin™: <i>Reconstructed human epidermis</i>	NHK (mammoplasties) Pool of 4 – 5 donors Support: BPER
SkinEthic™ RHE: <i>Reconstructed human epidermis</i>	NHK (foreskin/abdo) 1 donor/Pool of 2 donors Support: Polycarbonate
Full thickness of Episkin™: <i>Reconstructed human epidermis / equivalent dermis</i>	NHK (mammoplasties) Pool of 4 – 5 donors Support: Polycarbonate

Comparison of metabolic capabilities between
normal human skin and models

Cutaneous metabolism

Develop Approach

1. Gene expression
(RT-PCR)



2. Protein expression

(Immuno histochemistry) (Western blots)

3. Enzyme activity
Radio, MSⁿ, fluo or HPLC-UV



: Fluorogenic radiolabelled or UV
visible absorbing substrates

Cutaneous metabolism

Expression profiles of phase 1 and 2 metabolizing enzymes

J Steroid Biochem Mol Biol. 2009 Sep;116(3-5):178-86

Expression profiles of phases 1 and 2 metabolizing enzymes in human skin and the reconstructed skin models Episkin™ and full thickness model from Episkin™

Van Luu-The^{a,*}, Daniel Duche^b, Corinne Ferraris^b, Jean-Roch Meunier^b, Jacques Leclaire^b, Fernand Labrie^a

++++> 1 million copies/µg total RNA.
++> 500,000 copies/µg total RNA.
++> 200,000 copies/µg total RNA.
+> 50,000 copies/µg total RNA.
(+)> 10,000 copies/µg total RNA.
(+/-)> 5000 copies/µg total RNA.

Phase I (functionalisation)

Gene codes	Total human skin	Human dermis	Human epidermis	Episkin™	FTM	Physiological functions
CYP4B1	+	(+)	+	+	(+)	Arylamine N-hydroxylation, Lauric acid ω -hydroxylation
CYP26B1	+	+	+	(+/-)	(+)	Retinoic acid metabolism
CYP30A1	+	(+)	+	(+)	(+)	24-Hydroxy cholesterol
CYP3D2	+	(+)	+	(+)	+	7 α -hydroxylation
CYP4F8	+	+	(+/-)	(+)	(+/-)	Arachidonic acid metabolism, cis-epoxy-eicosatrienoic acid Prostaglandin H1/H2
CYP4F12	+	(+)	+	(+)	+	Arachidonic acid oxidation to 18-hydroxy arachidonic acid
CYP27A1	+	+	(+)	(+/-)	(+/-)	Cholesterol 27-hydroxylation
CYP27B1	(+/-)	(+/-)	(+/-)	(+)	+	Vitamin D3 25-hydroxylation
CYP7B1	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	10-hydroxylation
CYP2B6/2D6/2E1/1A1/1B1/ 2C8/2C18/2F1/3A5	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	27-Hydroxy cholesterol & DHEA
CYP2C9/1A2/1A7	(+/-)	(+/-)	(+/-)	(+/-)	(+/-)	7-Ethoxy-4-trifluoromethyl coumarin-O-deethylation

Gene codes	Total human skin	Human dermis	Human epidermis	Episkin™	FTM	Physiological functions
ADH1B	++++	++++	-	-	-	Alcohol oxidation into aldehyde
DRH58 or 17 β -HSD II	+	++	(+)	(+)	(+)	Retinoic oxidation into retinal
EPHX1	++	+++	+	+	+	5 α -androstan-3 α , 17 β -diol oxidation into Androsterone
EPHX2	++	++	++	(+)	+	Arene & aliphatic epoxide hydrolysis
HADH2	++	++	++	++	+++	3-Hydroxybutyryl-CoA mitochondrial β -oxidation
AKR1C2 or 3 α -HSD	+	+	(+)	++	++	DHT reduction into 3-diol
AKR1C1 or 20 α -HSD	+	+	(+)	++	++	Pregnenolone reduction into 20 α -hydroxyprogesterone
FMO1	(+)	(+/-)	(+)	-	(+/-)	N-oxidation of secondary & tertiary amines
FMO2	(+)	(+)	(+/-)	(+)	+	
FMO3	(+)	(+)	(+/-)	-	-	
FMO4	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	
FMO5	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+/-)	(+)	
STS	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	Cholesterol, DHEA & estrone sulfates hydrolysis
NOS1	(+/-)	(+/-)	(+)	(+/-)	(+/-)	
NOS2A/ADH7/AKR1C4	(+/-)	(+/-)	(+/-)	(+/-)	(+/-)	

Phase II (conjugation)

Gene codes	Total human skin	Human dermis	Human epidermis	Episkin™	FTM	Physiological functions
GSTP1	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	Reduced glutathione conjugation to hydrophobic electrophiles
GSTM1	++	++	++	+	++	
GSTM5	+	++	(+)	-	-	
SULT2B1b	+++	+	+++	+++	+++	Cholesterol & DHEA sulfation
SULT1A1	++	++	(+)	(+)	+	Phenol & catecholamine sulfations
SULT1E1	(+)	(+/-)	(+)	(+)	(+)	Other sulfotransferase isoforms
SULT1B1/2A1	-	-	-	-	-	
COMT	++	++	++	++	+++	Catechol methylation
NAT5	+	+	+	+	+	Protein N-acetylation
NAT1	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	N-acetylation
NAT2	-	-	-	-	-	
UGT2B28/2B4/1A1/2B17/2B15	(+/-)	(+/-)	(+/-)	(+/-)	(+/-)	Glucuronosyl conjugation

Cutaneous metabolism

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Phase I (functionalisation)

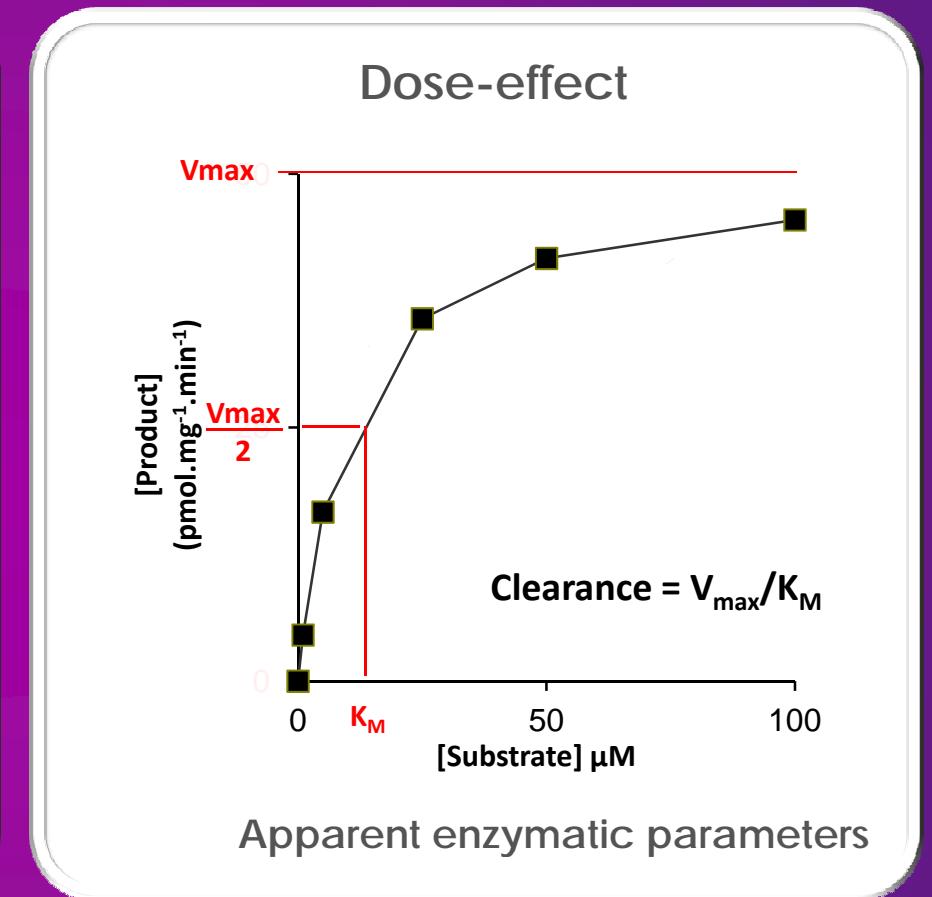
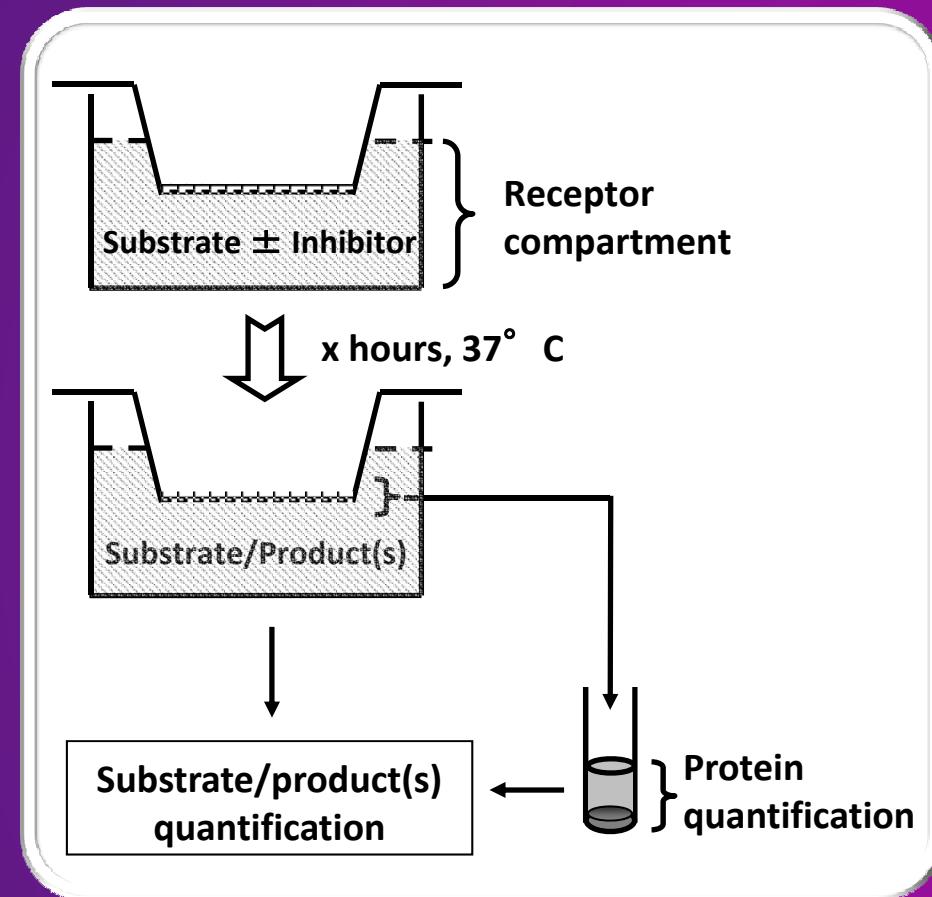
Gene codes	Total human skin	Human dermis	Human epidermis	Episkin™	FTM
CYP4B1	+	(+)	+	+	(+)
CYP26B1	+	+	+	(+/-)	(+)
CYP39A1	+	(+)	+	(+)	(+)
CYP3D2	+	(+)	+	(+)	+
CYP4F8	+	+	(+/-)	(+)	(+/-)
CYP4F12	+	(+)	+	(+)	+
CYP27A1	+	+	(+)	(+/-)	(+/-)
CYP27B1	(+/-)	(+/-)	(+/-)	(+)	*
CYP7B1	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)
CYP26/2D/2E1/1A1/1B1/ 2C8/2C18/2F1/3A5	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)
CYP2C9/1A2/3A7	(+/-)	(+/-)	(+/-)	(+/-)	(+/-)
Gene codes	Total human skin	Human dermis	Human epidermis	Episkin™	FTM
ADH1B	++++	++++	-	-	-
DRH58 or 17b-HSD 11	+	++	(+)	(+)	(+)
EPHX1	++	++	+	+	+
EPHX2	++	++	++	(+)	++
HADH2	++	++	++	++	++
AKR1C2 or 3a-HSD	+	+	(+)	++	++
AKR1C1 or 20a-HSD	+	+	(+)	++	++
FMO1	(+)	(+/-)	(+)	-	(+/-)
FMO2	(+)	(+)	(+/-)	(+)	+
FMO3	(+)	(+)	(+/-)	-	-
FMO4	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)
FMO5	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+/-)	(+)
STS	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)
NOS1	(+/-)	(+/-)	(+)	(+/-)	(+/-)
NOS2A/ADH7/AKR1C4	(+/-)	(+/-)	(+/-)	(+/-)	(+/-)

Phase II (conjugation)

Gene codes	Total human skin	Human dermis	Human epidermis	Episkin™	FTM
GSTP1	++++	++++	++++	++++	++++
GSTM1	++	++	++	+	++
GSTM5	+	++	(+)	-	-
SULT2B1b	+++	+	+++	+++	+++
SULT1A1	++	++	(+)	(+)	+
SULT1E1	(+)	(+/-)	(+)	(+)	(+)
SULT1B1/2A1	-	-	-	-	-
COMT	++	++	++	++	+++
NAT5	+	+	+	+	+
NAT1	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)
NAT2	-	-	-	-	-
UGT2B28/2B4/1A1/2B17/2B15	(+/-)	(+/-)	(+/-)	(+/-)	(+/-)

Cutaneous metabolism

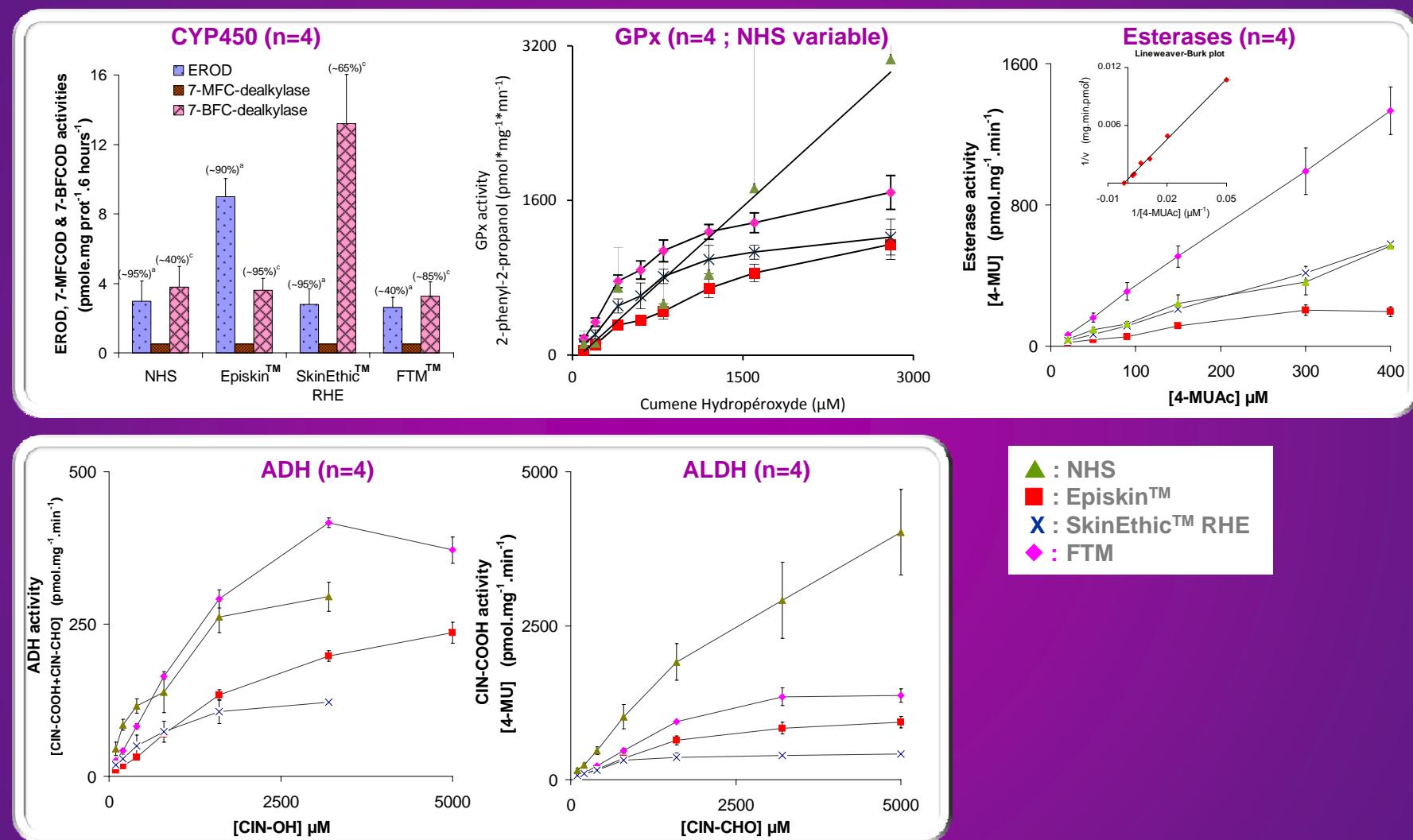
Activity studies – General procedure



1. Time-course study: Incubation time determination
2. Dose-effect study: Apparent enzymatic parameters → K_m , V_{max} and V_{max}/K_m ratio

Cutaneous metabolism

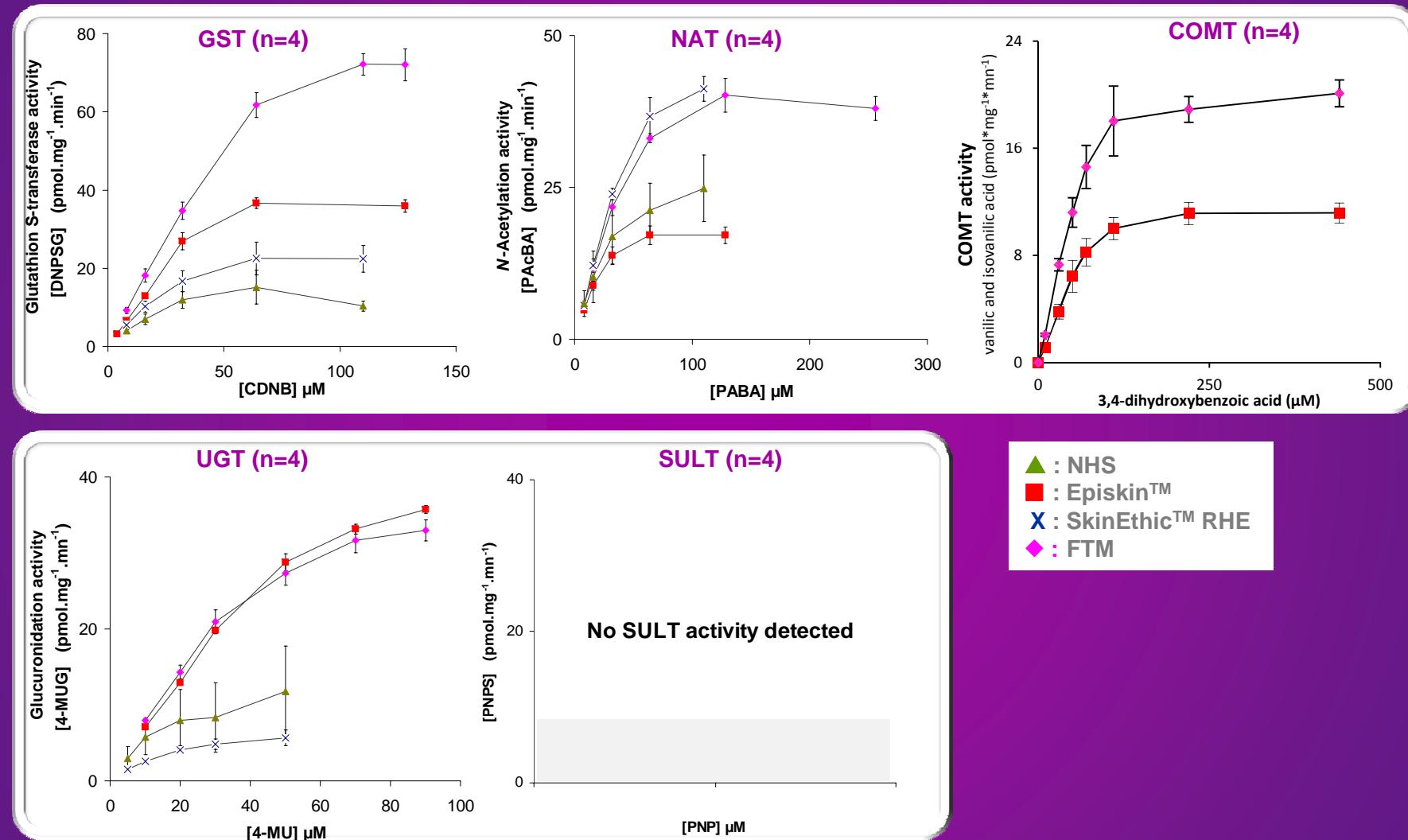
Phase I Metabolizing Enzyme Activities



Normal Human Skin vs Models: K_m _{app} and V_{max} _{app} different but V_{max}/K_m ratio equivalent

Cutaneous metabolism

Phase II Metabolizing Enzyme Activities



Normal Human Skin vs Models: K_m^{app} and V_{\max}^{app} different but V_{\max}/K_m ratio equivalent

Cutaneous metabolism

Metabolizing enzyme activities comparison

Activity	Apparent enzymatic parameters (Mean +/- SEM)	NHS	Episkin™	SkinEthic™ RHE	FTM
ES		2.1 ± 0.1	1.1 ± 0.2	1.6 ± 0.1	3.8 ± 1.0
GPx		1.5 ± 0.6	0.7 ± 0.04	1.7 ± 0.1	2.5 ± 0.1
ALDH		1.6 ± 0.3	0.6 ± 0.1	0.8 ± 0.1	0.9 ± 0.04
UGT	V_{max}/K_m ratio	1.3 ± 0.7	0.9 ± 0.03	0.4 ± 0.1	1.1 ± 0.1
GST		1.0 ± 0.2	1.4 ± 0.1	1.1 ± 0.1	1.6 ± 0.2
NAT1		0.7 ± 0.3	1.0 ± 0.1	1.2 ± 0.1	1.4 ± 0.1
COMT		ND	0.2 ± 0.02	ND	0.4 ± 0.05
ADH		0.3 ± 0.03	0.1 ± 0.01	0.2 ± 0.1	0.3 ± 0.01

Apparent V_{max}/K_m ($\mu\text{L}.\text{mg protein}^{-1}.\text{min}^{-1}$)

MODEL COMPARISON PER ACTIVITY:

- NHS clearances are highly variables
- Model clearances are often similar with NHS clearances
(except for $ES_{EPIS\&RHE}$, ADH_{EPIS} , GPx_{EPIS} , NAT_{FTM})

Generally models are similar to NHS in term of metabolic capabilities

Cutaneous metabolism

Summary of Activities Studies

ACTIVITIES

- Low basal expression and activity of CYP450 involved in «Drug metabolism»
(!! induction !!)
 - Glutathion peroxydase activity was detected
 - High esterase activity (Low affinity with the compound used as substrate...)
 - ADH and ALDH were detected
-
- NAT activity was detected
 - GST activity was detected
 - UGT activity was detected
 - Very low SULT activity except for steroid sulfation
 - COMT activity was detected
-

Other enzymes to be quickly tested:

Phase I: FMO

Phase II: COMT (in progress)

Transporters

COMPARISON

Apparent enzymatic parameters were calculated and compared between reconstructed skin models and with normal human skin:

- Affinities (Km) and Maximal velocities (Vmax) are different
- Clearances (Vmax/Km ratio) are often similar

Cutaneous metabolism & toxicity

Cutaneous metabolism

Conclusion

- SKIN IS INVOLVED IN METABOLIZING PROCESS (*potential First Pass Effect*)
- SKIN IS RATHER A DETOXIFICATION ORGAN THAN A BIO ACTIVATING ONE
- TOXICITY APPEARS IN SKIN WHEN:
 - DETOXIFICATION SYSTEMS ARE OVER EXPOSED TO TOXICANTS
 - REACTIVE MOLECULES ARE RELEASED IN LARGE AMOUNTS
- RECONSTRUCTED HUMAN SKIN MODELS ARE GOOD ENOUGH PREDICTIVE TOOLS OF SKIN METABOLISM AND TOXICITY

Cutaneous metabolism

Thanks to

L'OREAL

Guillaume Léreaux
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Daniel Duché

CYP450 experiments:
Oroxcell SAS

Normal Human Skin
BIOPREDIC

D. Mansuy
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