

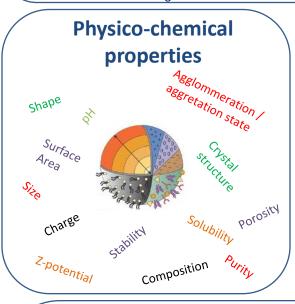
NANOMATERIALS: Being on the safe side

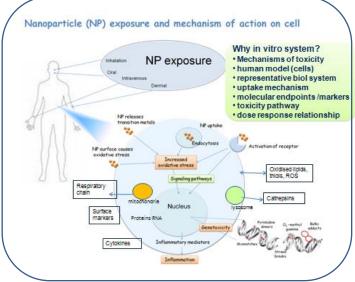
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WHY to assess human health effects?

- The properties of nanomaterials differ from corresponding bulk material
- Typical effects of particles in the lungs and cardiovascular system is inflammation involved in atherothrombosis, asthma, chronic obstructive lung disease, pulmonary fibrosis and cancer
- NPs have a more pronounced effect on inflammation, oxidative stress, cell damage and cell stimulation than an equal mass of particles of the same material of greater size
- Same dimensions as biological molecules

- •They can cross biological barrieres and transport other polutant into cells
- Small nanoparticles have been shown to be more able to reach secondary organs than larger ones
- Effects are extremely dependent on their physicochemical properties
- Limited research of human exposure of these particles
- Sustainable development of nanotechnology
- Development of in vitro testing for safety nanomaterial





NILU projects





Alternative testing strategies for the assessment of the toxicological profile of nanoparticles used in medical diagnostics



The European Network on the Health and **Environmental Impact of Nanomaterials**

NanOmega

Marie Curie project on Novel approach to toxicity

testing of nanoparticles

Qnano

European infrastructure project

NanoTOES

Marie Curie ITN project : Nanotechnology: Training Of **Experts in Safety**



Impact of Nanomaterials on Human Health: Lessons from in vitro and animal models



SafeNano

Norwegian network on safety of use of nanomaterial.

NILU Health Effects Laboratory

In vitro methods to evaluate:

- genotoxicity (Comet Assay DNA breaks, base lesions, DNA repair Micronucleus Assay)
- cytotoxicity (Proliferation Assays, colonyforming ability assays)
- oxidative stress (ROS: DCF-peroxil radicals and peroxides, NBT assaysuperoxide anions),
- neurotoxicity

