



t4 Workshop Report*

Current Approaches and Future Role of High Content Imaging in Safety Sciences and Drug Discovery

Erwin van Vliet¹, Mardas Daneshian², Mario Beilmann³, Anthony Davies⁴, Eugenio Fava⁵, Roland Fleck⁶, Yvon Julé⁷, Manfred Kansy⁸, Stefan Kustermann⁸, Peter Macko⁹, William R. Mundy¹⁰, Adrian Roth⁸, Imran Shah¹¹, Marianne Uteng¹², Bob van de Water¹³, Thomas Hartung^{2,14} and Marcel Leist^{2*}

¹Innovitox consultation & services, Barcelona, Spain; ²Center for Alternatives to Animal Testing – Europe (CAAT-Europe), University of Konstanz, Konstanz, Germany; ³Department of Non-clinical Drug Safety, Molecular & Cell Toxicology Group, Boehringer Ingelheim Pharma GmbH & Co. KG, Biberach, Germany; ⁴Irish National Center for High Content Screening and Analysis (INCHSA), Dublin, Ireland; ⁵German Center for Neurodegenerative Diseases (DZNE), Bonn, Germany; ⁶Biological Imaging and Assay Development, National Institute of Biological Standards and Control, Potters Bar, UK; ⁷Biocellvia, Marseille, France; ⁸Non Clinical Safety, F. Hoffmann-La Roche LTD, Basel, Switzerland; ⁹EURL ECVAM, European Commission – Joint Research Centre, Systems Toxicology Unit, Ispra, Italy; ¹⁰National Health and Environmental Effects Research Laboratory, US Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, NC, USA; ¹¹National Center for Computational Toxicology, Office of Research and Development, Research Triangle Park, NC, USA; ¹²Cellular Models & High Content Biology Laboratory, Novartis International AG, Switzerland; ¹³Leiden Academic Centre for Drug Research, Leiden University, The Netherlands; ¹⁴Johns Hopkins University, Bloomberg School of Public Health, Center for Alternatives to Animal Testing (CAAT), Baltimore, MD, USA

Summary

High content imaging combines automated microscopy with image analysis approaches to simultaneously quantify multiple phenotypic and/or functional parameters in biological systems. The technology has become an important tool in the fields of safety sciences and drug discovery, because it can be used for mode-of-action identification, determination of hazard potency and the discovery of toxicity targets and biomarkers. In contrast to conventional biochemical endpoints, high content imaging provides insight into the spatial distribution and dynamics of responses in biological systems. This allows the identification of signaling pathways underlying cell defense, adaptation, toxicity and death. Therefore, high content imaging is considered a promising technology to address the challenges for the “Toxicity testing in the 21st century” approach. Currently, high content imaging technologies are frequently applied in academia for mechanistic toxicity studies and in pharmaceutical industry for the ranking and selection of lead drug compounds or to identify/confirm mechanisms underlying effects observed in vivo. A recent workshop gathered scientists working on high content imaging

Received May 27, 2014; Epub July 14, 2014; <http://dx.doi.org/10.14573/altex.1405271>

* a report of t4 – the transatlantic think tank for toxicology, a collaboration of the toxicologically oriented chairs in Baltimore, Konstanz and Utrecht sponsored by the Doerenkamp-Zbinden Foundation; participants do not represent their institutions and do not necessarily endorse all recommendations made.

Disclaimer: This document has been reviewed by the National Health and Environmental Effects Research Laboratory and approved for publication. Approval does not signify that the contents reflect the views of the agency, nor does mention of trade names or commercial products constitute endorsement or recommendation for use.

