

**Evaluation of** physiological repeated exposure of aluminum in a 3D intestinal tissue model

Giulia De Negri Atanasio ASCCT-ESTIV Award Winners Series 2024

Evaluation of physiological repeated exposure of aluminum in a 3D intestinal tissue model

Aluminum is the third element present in the Earth crust. Aluminum is a versatile metal found in several consumer products, from makeup and skin care to food packaging and drug formulations

Due to this large application is important **to investigate the impact** on the human health and the possible implications

### Inhalation

Aluminum particles in the air can be inhaled and contribute to absorption into the body.



Injection

Pharmaceuticals drugs can contain aluminum salt used as adjuvant and additives



#### Contact

Aluminum in cosmetics can be absorbed through the skin. Many cosmetics such as lipstick and antipespirants contain aluminum, which is used for its properties







### Absorption

Typically, from the 0,1-1% of ingested aluminum is absorbed by the intestine.

Aluminium can be absorbed not only from oral pharmaceuticals but also from solid food and drinking water. Naturally present: i.e. vegetables, cereal

### Aluminum in food

Leached by packaging (foil wrap, cans) or cookware (pans)

Intentionally

used as

food additives

26.9815385



Effect on the Nervous System















Grð **Kidney Function** and **Kidney Diseases** 



# Aim of the work

Repeated Exposure of Aluminum and investigate the consequences of repeated aluminum exposure on the structural and functional integrity of 3D intestinal tissue.

## **3D tissue model**

#### Complexity

3D intestinal tissue models capture the multi-layered structure and dynamic environment of the human gut, offering a more realistic platform for studying aluminum absorption and toxicity.

### **3D tissue model**

**Advantages** 

These advanced models allow researchers to investigate physiological responses, such as barrier function and nutrient transport, in a controlled and reproducible manner.

### **3D tissue model**

#### Applications

3D intestinal models can be utilized to evaluate the impact of repeated aluminum exposure on intestinal health and to elucidate the underlying mechanisms of aluminum-induced toxicity.

### EXPERIMENTAL PLAN



**TEER** (Transepithelial-Electrical Resistance)

ICP (Inductively Coupled Plasma)

#### **Gene expression**

Histological section (hematoxylin-eosin)

**TEM** (transmission electron microscopy)

### **TEER (Transepithelial-Electrical Resistance)**



### **TEER (Transepithelial-Electrical Resistance)**







### Gene expression





CLDN \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\* Relative mRNA expression 2.0-1.5 1.0 \_ 0.5-0.0 0 ppm 5 ppm 20 ppm 50 ppm Treatments

### Histological section



TEM



Microvilli height



### CONCLUSION

- The results of this study suggest that the repeated exposure to Al<sup>3+</sup> at the tested concentrations **could lead detrimental but not destructive** effects on the 3D intestinal tissue model only at the higher concentration.
- Other research are ongoing to explore any potential long-term effects and to understand the possible implications

## Acknowledgements







- Prof. Elena Grasselli
- Prof. Katia Cortese
- Prof. Sara Ferrando
- Giorgia Allaria
- Lorenzo Dondero
- Erica Lertora
- Francesca Rispo
- Francesca Tardanico

- Dr. Silvia Letasiova
- Dr. Jan Markus

- Dr. Matteo Zanotti-Russo
- Dr. Federica Robino



#