

HEPOID

A relevant tool for *in vitro* genotoxic and mutagenesis assay

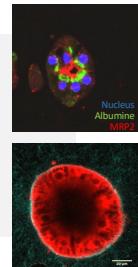
Sophie Rose^{*1}, Frédéric Ezan¹, Ludovic Huot², Fabrice Nesslany², Anne Platel² & Sophie Langouët¹

¹ Univ Rennes, Inserm, EHESP, Irset (Institut de recherche en santé, environnement et travail) - UMR_S 1085, 35000 Rennes, France

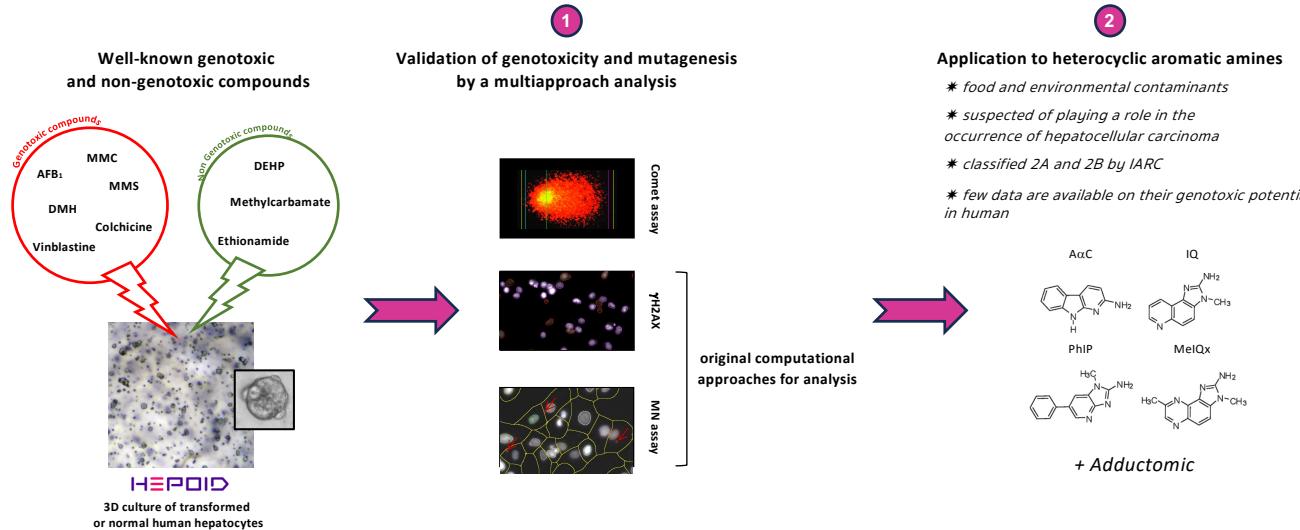
² CHU Lille, Institut Pasteur de Lille, ULR 4483-IMPact de l'Environnement Chimique sur la Santé (IMPECS), Univ. Lille, Lille, France

Hepoid, a highly differentiated human 3D culture model to study of genotoxic and mutagenic compounds in human liver

The advanced 3D Hepoid model of human hepatocytes allows **concomitant proliferation and differentiation** of human hepatocytes (primary and HepaRG cells) cultured in collagen matrix. Cells rapidly organize into characteristic **small polarized hollow spheroids** of differentiated hepatocytes exhibiting **high levels of liver-specific functions** and xenobiotic metabolism enzymes expression and activities after a few days of culture and for at least 4 weeks.



Methods



Results

1 Hepoid is relevant to sensitively and specifically discriminate carcinogenic vs non carcinogenic compounds

	γH2AX	Comet	MN
MMS	****	***	**
MMC	****	-	**
Colchicine	-	-	***
Vinblastine	-	-	**
AFB ₁	*	*	*
DMH	***	**	**
DEHP	-	-	-
Methylcarbamate	-	-	-
Ethionamide	-	-	-

> in line with the *in vivo* situation

2 Some heterocyclic aromatic amines cause DNA damage at physiological relevant concentrations in highly differentiated human hepatocytes

