It is about time to change research strategy in the 21st century

At present, research carried out simplistic *in vitro* models or animals has been questioned by large part of the scientific community (1-8). New progress in the fields of biotechnology and biomedical science aimed at understanding human biology underlines the importance of renewing current research strategies, especially when the goal is the development of new drugs (9-20). The immediate necessity to change traditional research approaches is even more evident if we consider the availability of new methods, which in some cases have been shown to be more efficacious in predicting human physiological and biological responses (21-26). Let us take the example of modern toxicology, where progressively the standards have changed: in the past 20 years, research has progressively shifted from studying animals towards animal-free methods, such as *in vitro* and *in silico* systems that, when integrated, are considered to be more predictive to study the physiological and toxicological responses occurring in humans.

In 2007, the U.S. National Academy of Sciences released the article "Toxicity Testing in the 21st Century: A vision and a Strategy (27), which together with the European Directive 2010/63/EU on the protection of animals used for scientific purposes (28) foster the use of alternatives to animal methods to enable mechanistic understanding, underlining the importance of the "Adverse Outcome Pathway" (AOP) concept. An AOP gives an overview on the effects of environmental chemicals or other chemical substances at multiple levels of biological complexity (i.e. population, individual, organ, tissue, cells, molecule, etc.) (29,30).

This new conceptual approach is easily applicable to biomedical research – e.g. the identification of molecular signals altered during the onset and the consolidation of a pathological process (10,31).

Here are some examples of international scientific organizations that support the need for a paradigm change in traditional animal-based Biomed 21 (https://biomed21.org), Alliance for research strategy: human relevant Science (https://humanrelevantscience.org), Canadian for Alternatives to Animal Methods Centre (http://www.uwindsor.ca/ccaam/) and Human Toxicology Project (https://humantoxicologyproject.org). Consortium These scientists believe that the traditional animal-based approaches must be surpassed, since have been proven inadequate and generally not predictive of human In Europe, new alternative methods are emerging (New Approach Methodologies - NAMs). The European Commission within the framework Horizon 2020 has designated more than 100 million euros for research programs aimed at developing new methods that exclude the utilization of animals. Unfortunately, Italy is not among the leading countries in such research endeavour due to lack of researchers, specific expertise and infrastructures, although there are many Italian scientists who are participating. On the other hand, many scientists in The Netherland are leading such research activities, and the Dutch

government aims at becoming world leader in devising new scientific methods that do not encompass the use of animals with the aim to phase out animal testing by 2025. They have invested a considerable amount of money in this project with avant-garde laboratories, which enable these ambitious research programs. In the United States of America the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has declared that by 2035 they will stop using animals for toxicological purposes. To this aim, they have invested more than 4 million dollars to create new toxicological procedures based on human cell cultures (projects ToxCast and Tox21).

- O.S.A.: "Oltre la Sperimentazione Animale" (Beyond Animal Experimentation) favours this concept and promotes a petition addressed to Italian biomedical Scientists: It is about time to change research strategy in the 21st century. Why? Because it is important to foster innovation, moving beyond outdated concepts, in order to become part of the new progress and new conceptual thinking that promotes human biology as the gold standard in biomedical research. It is about time to create and teach the future scientists who will be involved in working with the new models. What is needed? Political and economical support. The greater the support will be, the faster the collective benefit for the human health problems will ensue.
- ° O.S.A: oltre la sperimentazione animale (Beyond Animal Experimentation) is an association formed by biomedical experts. This association promotes and supports human relevant and ethically sustainable biomedical research.

https://oltrelasperimentazioneanimale.eu

Bibliography

- 1. Mak IW, Evaniew N, Ghert M. Lost in translation: animal models and clinical trials in cancer treatment. American journal of translational research. 2014;6(2):114-8.
- 2. Pound P, Ritskes-Hoitinga M. Is it possible to overcome issues of external validity in preclinical animal research? Why most animal models are bound to fail. Journal of translational medicine. 2018;16(1):304.
- 3. Leist M, Hartung T. Inflammatory findings on species extrapolations: humans are definitely no 70-kg mice. Archives of toxicology. 2013;87(4):563-7.
- 4. Hartung T. Look back in anger what clinical studies tell us about preclinical work. Altex. 2013;30(3):275-91.
- 5. Attarwala H. TGN1412: From Discovery to Disaster. Journal of young pharmacists: JYP. 2010;2(3):332-6.

- 6. van der Worp HB, Howells DW, Sena ES, Porritt MJ, Rewell S, O'Collins V, et al. Can animal models of disease reliably inform human studies? PLoS medicine. 2010;7(3):e1000245.
- 7. HumanToxicologyProject. Limitations of the Current Testing Approach [Available from: https://humantoxicologyproject.org/tox-101/limitations-of-the-current-testing-approach/.
- 8. Field M, Kersbergen I. Are animal models of addiction useful? 2019;0(0).
- 9. Begley CG, Ellis LM. Drug development: Raise standards for preclinical cancer research. Nature. 2012;483(7391):531-3.
- 10. Langley GR, Adcock IM, Busquet F, Crofton KM, Csernok E, Giese C, et al. Towards a 21st-century roadmap for biomedical research and drug discovery: consensus report and recommendations. Drug Discov Today. 2017;22(2):327-39.
- 11. van de Stolpe A, Kauffmann RH. Innovative human-specific investigational approaches to autoimmune disease. RSC Advances. 2015;5(24):18451-63.
- 12. Langley GR. Considering a new paradigm for Alzheimer's disease research. Drug Discov Today. 2014;19(8):1114-24.
- 13. Davis MM. A prescription for human immunology. Immunity. 2008;29(6):835-8.
- 14. Tralau T, Riebeling C, Pirow R, Oelgeschlager M, Seiler A, Liebsch M, et al. Wind of change challenges toxicological regulators. Environ Health Perspect. 2012;120(11):1489-94.
- 15. Archibald K, Drake T, Coleman R. Barriers to the Uptake of Human-based Test Methods, and how to Overcome Them. 2015;43(5):301-8.
- 16. Tralau T, Luch A. Drug-mediated toxicity: illuminating the 'bad' in the test tube by means of cellular assays? Trends in pharmacological sciences. 2012;33(7):353-64.
- 17. Archibald K, Tsaioun K, Kenna JG, Pound P. Better science for safer medicines: the human imperative. Journal of the Royal Society of Medicine. 2018:141076818812783.
- 18. Herrmann K, Pistollato F, Stephens ML. Beyond the 3Rs: Expanding the use of human-relevant replacement methods in biomedical research. Altex. 2019;36(3):343-52.
- 19. Cassotta M, Pistollato F, Battino M. Rheumatoid arthritis research in the 21st century: Limitations of traditional models, new technologies, and opportunities for a human biology-based approach. Altex. 2019.
- 20. Pistollato F, Cavanaugh SE, Chandrasekera PC. A Human-Based Integrated Framework for Alzheimer's Disease Research. J Alzheimers Dis. 2015;47(4):857-68.
- 21. Barrile R, van der Meer AD, Park H, Fraser JP, Simic D, Teng F, et al. Organ-on-Chip Recapitulates Thrombosis Induced by an anti-CD154 Monoclonal Antibody: Translational Potential of Advanced Microengineered Systems. 2018;104(6):1240-8.

- 22. Hartung T. AI more accurate than animal testing for spotting toxic chemicals 2019 [Available from: https://theconversation.com/ai-more-accurate-than-animal-testing-for-spotting-toxic-chemicals-99708.
- 23. Goyal G, Long J, Ingber DE. Microenginered human lymphoid tissue on chip. Cancer Immunology Research. 2018;6(9 Supplement):A76.
- 24. Ahmed S, Bibby L, Dickinson A. Predicting adverse immune reactions to biopharmaceuticals using a human in-vitro skin explant test: a promising tool for biopharmaceutical R&D development. 2017.
- 25. Ahmed S, Chauhan VM, Ghaemmaghami AM, Aylott JW. New generation of bioreactors that advance extracellular matrix modelling and tissue engineering. Biotechnol Lett. 2019;41(1):1-25.
- 26. Passini E, Britton OJ, Lu HR, Rohrbacher J, Hermans AN, Gallacher DJ, et al. Human In Silico Drug Trials Demonstrate Higher Accuracy than Animal Models in Predicting Clinical Pro-Arrhythmic Cardiotoxicity. 2017;8(668).
- 27. NRC N-R-C. Toxicity Testing in the 21st Century: A Vision and a Strategy. Washington, DC: The National Academies Press; 2007. 216 p.
- 28. Direttiva 2010/63/UE sulla protezione degli animali utilizzati a fini scientifici 2010. https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/IT/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32010L0063.
- 29. HumanToxicologyProject. [Available from: https://humantoxicologyproject.org/.
- 30. HumamToxomeProject. [Available from: http://humantoxome.com/.
- 31. Langley G, Austin CP, Balapure AK, Birnbaum LS, Bucher JR, Fentem J, et al. Lessons from Toxicology: Developing a 21st-Century Paradigm for Medical Research. Environ Health Perspect. 2015;123(11):A268-72.