Toxicological assessments of chemical compounds and drugs currently rely heavily on extrapolation from animal studies to human health risks. A wide range of in vitro assays has been devised to complement animal experiments to better understand potential risks from exposures, with the ultimate goal of replacing in vivo experimentation altogether. While a few in vitro cell-based or tissue-based assays have been developed that provide significant insight into organ-specific toxicities, the integration of toxicogenomic information into these assays has recently provided substantial improvements in hazard identification and predictive organ toxicity. One area that holds particular promise in utilizing toxicogenomics information is that of evaluating cancer risk associated with exposures to drugs and chemicals in our environment. The current testing paradigm consists of a short term genetic toxicity testing that detects damage to the genetic material of the cell, followed by carcinogenicity testing that relies on a chronic exposure of mice and rats via 2-year bioassays. Because of technical limitations of 2-year rodent bioassays, the data from the genetic toxicology testing battery is used for evaluating carcinogenic potential of drugs in early clinical development and of most industrial chemicals. Although the role of genetic damage in cancer development is well understood, the relationship between genetic toxicity testing and cancer development is imprecise due to limitations of these assays such as their over-sensitivity or their inability to detect non-genotoxic mechanisms of carcinogenesis. Furthermore, technical and ethical concerns associated with carcinogenicity testing in animals including the significant difficulty of the translation of results from in vivo rodent carcinogenicity results to the actual cancer risk to human populations provide challenge to industry and regulatory agencies. Therefore, a better understanding of carcinogenic mechanisms including their relevance to humans would significantly facilitate human cancer risk assessment. In this symposium we will discuss emerging genomic-based approaches applicable to toxicity and cancer hazard identification and risk assessment. A special emphasis will be given to development and evaluation of alternative in vitro models that have the potential to significantly reduce the use of laboratory animals. The participants will interact with leading experts from academia, industry, and governmental research and regulatory agencies. The outcome of the symposium is to identify promising approaches and identify gaps that need to be addressed in order to implement genomic approaches into a new safety evaluation strategy for drugs and chemicals that will satisfy current and future demands.
Workshop: Genomics in Cancer Risk Assessment
August 27-28, 2009 San Servolo, Venice, Italy

Parallel Satellite Workshop:
VII World Congress on Alternatives & Animal Use in the Life Sciences Aug 30 -Sept 3, 2009 Rome

Organizing committee:
Jiri Aubrecht, Pfizer/HESI Genomics Committee
Raffaella Corvi, European Centre for the Validation of Alternative Methods (EC ECVAM)
Bernward Garthoff, Bayer CropScience
Jos Kleinjans, Maastricht University/carcinoGENOMICS
Anneloes Melman, Maastricht University/carcinoGENOMICS
Raegan O’Lone, Health and Environmental Sciences Institute (HESI)
Richard S. Paules, NIEHS/HESI Genomics Committee
Rene Reijnders, Maastricht University/carcinoGENOMICS

Draft Program
Thursday, August 27th 2009

9:00 am Welcome and Introduction – Richard S. Paules, NIEHS
9:15 - 9:45 am Keynote Address I: Genomics at the FDA - Elizabeth Mansfield, Senior Genomics Advisor to the Commissioner, US FDA
9:45 - 10:00 am Break
10:00 - 12:00 am Session I. Current Approaches in Cancer Risk Assessment for Drugs and Chemicals
Jan-Willem van der Laan, EMEA/RIVM, National Institute of Public Health & Environment, The Netherlands
Wim de Coen, European Chemicals Agency, Helsinki
12:00 - 1:00 pm Lunch
1:00 - 3:00 pm Session II. In Vivo Approaches in Carcinogen Risk Assessment
Hans-Juergen Ahr, Bayer Healthcare AG
Mark Fielden, Amgen
Rick Irwin, NTP, NIEHS
Laura Suter, Hoffmann-LaRoche, Basel
3:00 - 3:15 pm Break
3:15 - 5:15 pm Session III. In Vitro Approaches in Carcinogen Risk Assessment
Jiri Aubrecht, Pfizer
Joost H. M. van Delft, Maastricht University
Raffaella Corvi, EC ECVAM, JRC, Ispra
Robert J. Kavlock, US EPA (ToxCast)
6:30 - 7:30 pm Poster Session
7:30 pm Welcome Reception
Draft Program
Friday, August 28th 2009

8:30 - 10:30 am  Session IV. Human Carcinogen Risk Assessment
Soterios Kyrtopoulos, National Hellenic Research Foundation, Athens (the new EU FP7 project EnviroGenoMarkers)
Kenneth Ramos, U. of Louisville
Leona Samson, MIT
Martyn Smith, U. California, Berkeley

10:30 - 10:45  Break

10:45 - 12:20 pm  Session V. ‘Omics’ and Risk Assessment in the 21st Century
Vera Rogiers, Free University Brussels
Christopher J. Portier, NIEHS

12:20 - 1:30 pm  Lunch

1:30 - 3:10 pm  Session VI. Challenges for the Future in Carcinogen Risk Assessment
Paul Carmichael, Unilever, UK
Jim MacDonald, Chrysalis Pharma Consulting
Jonathan Moggs, Novartis, Basel

3:10 - 3:30 pm  Break

3:30 - 4:15 pm  Keynote Address II: Omics in the Present and Future of Human Medicine
Hans Lehrach, Max Planck Institute for Molecular Genetics, Berlin

4:15 - 5:30 pm  Session VII. Panel Discussion - The Way Forward and the Role of Genomics
David Rouquie, Bayer CropScience, Sophia Antipolis
James (Jim) S. Bus, Dow Chemical
Nina Hallmark, ExxonMobil
Beatriz Silva Lima, Natl. Auth. of Med. & Health Products, and U. of Lisbon, Portugal
Vittorio Silano, European Food Safety Agency

Workshop Concluding Remarks - Jos Kleinjans / Jiri Aubrecht

6:30 pm  Gala Dinner, San Servolo