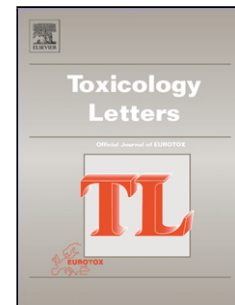


Accepted Manuscript

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PII: S0378-4274(17)31473-X
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.toxlet.2017.11.014>
Reference: TOXLET 10005

To appear in: *Toxicology Letters*

Received date: 12-9-2017
Revised date: 8-11-2017
Accepted date: 13-11-2017

Please cite this article as: Natale, Alessandra, Boeckmans, Joost, Desmae, Terry, De Boe, Veerle, De Kock, Joery, Vanhaecke, Tamara, Rogiers, Vera, Rodrigues, Robim M., Hepatic cells derived from human skin progenitors show a typical phospholipidotic response upon exposure to amiodarone. *Toxicology Letters* <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.toxlet.2017.11.014>

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Hepatic cells derived from human skin progenitors show a typical phospholipidotic response upon exposure to amiodarone

Alessandra Natale¹, Joost Boeckmans¹, Terry Desmae¹, Veerle De Boe², Joery De Kock¹, Tamara Vanhaecke¹, Vera Rogiers^{1,*}, Robim M Rodrigues^{1,*}

¹Department of *In Vitro* Toxicology & Dermato-Cosmetology (IVTD), Faculty of Medicine and Pharmacy, Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Laarbeeklaan 103, 1090 Brussels, Belgium

²Department of Urology, UZ Brussel, Brussels, Belgium

*equally contributing senior authors

Contact details: alessandra.natale@vub.be; robim.marcelino.rodrigues@vub.be

Tel.: +32 2 477 45 20

Highlights

- Hepatic cells derived from human skin (hSKP-HPC) are evaluated as an *in vitro* model for liver drug-induced phospholipidosis (DIPL).
- Accumulation of intracellular phospholipids and lamellar bodies are found in hSKP-HPC in presence of amiodarone, a reference compound inducing phospholipidosis.
- Upon amiodarone exposure, phospholipidosis-related genes are strongly modulated in hSKP-HPC compared to HepG2 where only a marginal effect is observed.
- hSKP-HPC represent a useful *in vitro* tool to screen phospholipidogenic compounds.

Abstract

Phospholipidosis is a metabolic disorder characterized by intracellular accumulation of phospholipids. It can be caused by short-term or chronic exposure to cationic amphiphilic drugs (CAD). These compounds bind to phospholipids, leading to inhibition of their degradation and consequently to their accumulation in lysosomes. Drug-induced phospholipidosis (DIPL) is frequently at the basis of discontinuation of drug development and post-market drug withdrawal. Therefore, reliable human-relevant *in vitro* models must be developed to speed up the identification of compounds that are potential inducers of phospholipidosis. Here, hepatic cells derived from human skin (hSKP-HPC) were evaluated as an *in vitro* model for DIPL. These cells were exposed over time to amiodarone, a CAD known to induce phospholipidosis in humans. Transmission electron microscopy revealed the formation of the typical lamellar inclusions in the cell cytoplasm. Increase of phospholipids was already detected

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