TECHNICAL REPORT

ISO/TR 19057

First edition 2017-10

Nanotechnologies — Use and application of acellular in vitro tests and methodologies to assess nanomaterial biodurability

techno.
iles et mét. Nanotechnologies — Utilisation et application des tests in vitro sur cellules et méthodes pour évaluer la biodurabilité des nanomatériaux



Reference number ISO/TR 19057:2017(E)



© ISO 2017, Published in Switzerland

aroduced or utilized e

'te internet or an !

or ISO's memb All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized otherwise in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, or posting on the internet or an intranet, without prior written permission. Permission can be requested from either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

ISO copyright office Ch. de Blandonnet 8 • CP 401 CH-1214 Vernier, Geneva, Switzerland Tel. +41 22 749 01 11 Fax +41 22 749 09 47 copyright@iso.org www.iso.org

Coi	ntents		Page
Fore	word		v
1		3	
2	•	native references	
3	50	s and definitions	
4		ols and abbreviated terms	
5	•	ground including need for assessing the biodurability of particles	
6		and objectives	
7	7.1	oaches for assessment of micrometre mineral particle and fibre biodurability	6
	7.2	Dissolution of nanomaterials versus their dispersion and biodegradation	
8		for the assessment of nanomaterial biodurability	
9	Influ	ence of different types of ligands and coatings on nanomaterial biodurability	8
10	Revie	w of methodologies to assess micrometre mineral particle and fibre biodurabilit	
	10.1	General	
	10.2 10.3	Description of different simulated physiological media	
	10.0	10.3.1 General	9
		10.3.2 Simulated lung airway lining fluids	9
		10.3.3 Simulated lung macrophage phagolysosomal fluid	10
		10.3.4 Digestive system (saliva, gastric and intestinal fluids)	10
	10.4	10.3.5 Simulated sweat (SSW) Description of different simulated environmental media	11 11
	10.4	10.4.1 General	
		10.4.2 Simulated natural freshwaters	
		10.4.3 Simulated seawater	
		10.4.4 Simulated estuarine waters	
	10.5	Description of different test systems to assess dissolution of particles and fibres	
		10.5.1 General 10.5.2 Static dissolution system	
		10.5.2 Static dissolution system	
		10.5.4 Batch and batch filter systems	
		10.5.5 Tangential flow filtration system	12
	10.6	Assessment of dissolved mass concentration post dissolution experiment	13
		10.6.1 General	
		10.6.2 Techniques based on physical principles	13
		10.6.3 Techniques based on mechanical concepts	
		10.6.5 Ultraviolet-visible (UV-Vis) spectroscopy	
		10.6.6 One-dimensional mathematical models	16
		10.6.7 Single particle inductively coupled plasma-mass spectrometry (spICP-MS)	
11	Calcu	lation of micrometre mineral particle biodurability	17
	11.1	General	17
	11.2	Dissolution kinetics, dissolution rates, and dissolution rate constants	
	11.3	Dissolution kinetics and dissolution rate of larger particles and fibres	18
	11.4	Dissolution kinetics and dissolution rate of nanoparticles	
	11.5 11.6	Assessment of halftime estimates of particles and fibres	
	11.0	11.6.1 General	
		11.6.2 Shrinking sphere theory	
		11.6.3 Shrinking fibre theory	

ISO/TR 19057:2017(E)

	11.7	Assessment of halftime and lifetime estimates	23		
2	Exam	ples of micrometer mineral particles and fibres where biodurability was			
	asses	sed using <i>in vitro</i> acellular systems			
		Glass and asbestos fibres			
	12.2				
	12.3				
	12.4				
	12.5	Beryllium	25		
	Examples of nanomaterials where biodurability was assessed using in vitro				
		ılar systems			
	13.1	SWCNTs and MWCNTs			
	13.2 13.3	Silver nanoparticles (AgNPs) Titanium dioxide (TiO ₂)			
	13.4	Zinc oxide (ZnO)			
		rability of ligands	27		
	14.1	General			
	14.2 14.3	Examples of ligands attached to particles where biodurability has been assessed			
	14.3	14.3.1 General			
		14.3.2 Gel permeation chromatography (GPC)	27 27		
		14.3.3 Matrix-assisted laser desorption ionization mass spectrometer (MALDI-MS)			
		14.3.4 Attenuated total reflectance-Fourier transform infrared	0		
		spectroscopy (ATR-FTIR)	28		
		14.3.5 Liquid chromatography coupled with mass spectrometry (LC-MS/MS)	28		
	Relationship with relevant international documents				
	15.1 Simulated sweat	Simulated sweat	28		
	15.2	Simulated sebum	29		
	15.3	Simulated lung fluids	29		
	15.4	Simulated digestive system fluids			
5		sing the validity of assay/test systems			
7	Biolo	gical relevance of the dissolution assay	30		
3	Use o	f biodurability tests in risk assessment and its limitations	31		
nne		ormative) Tables of relevant information			
bli	ograpny	у	36		

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation on the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following rtee ISO, URL: www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 229, Nanotechnologies.

This document is a previous general ded by tills

Nanotechnologies — Use and application of acellular in vitro tests and methodologies to assess nanomaterial biodurability

1 Scope

This document reviews the use and application of acellular *in vitro* tests and methodologies implemented in the assessment of the biodurability of nanomaterials and their ligands in simulated biological and environmental media.

This document is intended to focus more on acellular *in vitro* methodologies implemented to assess biodurability and, therefore, excludes the general review of relevant literature on *in vitro* cellular or animal biodurability tests.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia: available at http://www.electropedia.org/
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at http://www.iso.org/obp

3.1

bioaccumulation

process of accumulation of a substance in organisms or parts

[SOURCE: ISO/TR 13329:2012, 3.3]

3.2

biodegradation

degradation due to the biological environment

Note 1 to entry: Biodegradation might be modelled by *in vitro* tests.

[SOURCE: ISO/TR 13329:2012, 3.4]

3.3

biodurability

ability of a material to resist *dissolution* (3.6) and mechanical disintegration from chemical and physical clearance mechanisms

[SOURCE: ISO/TR 13329:2012, 3.5, modified]

3.4

biopersistence

ability of a material to persist in a tissue in spite of the tissue's physiological clearance mechanisms and environmental conditions

[SOURCE: EN 18748:1999]