



National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences  
*Your Environment. Your Health.*

# The NIEHS - Our Future, Our Health: Research Opportunities

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and National Toxicology Program

***8 April 2015***

University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign



# The National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences

- One of the 27 National Institutes of Health, but located in RTP, NC
- Wide variety of programs supporting our mission of environmental health:
  - Intramural laboratories
  - Extramural funding programs
  - Disease Prevention
  - Clinical research program
  - National Toxicology Program
  - Public Health Focus





# NIEHS Strategic Plan

## Mission

The mission of the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences is to discover how the environment affects people in order to promote healthier lives.

## Strategic Themes for Environmental Health Sciences

## Vision

The vision of the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences is to provide global leadership for innovative research that improves public health by preventing disease and disability.





## Strategic Goal #1:

Identify and understand fundamental shared mechanisms or common biological pathways (e.g., inflammation, epigenetic changes, oxidative stress, mutagenesis) underlying a broad range of complex diseases, in order to enable the development of broadly applicable prevention and intervention strategies.



## Strategic Goal #2:

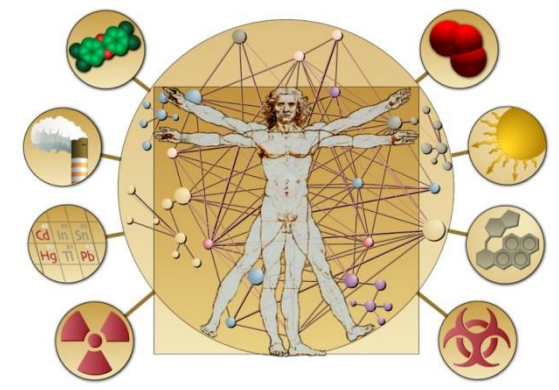
Understand individual susceptibility across the life span to chronic, complex diseases resulting from environmental factors, in basic and population-based studies, to facilitate prevention and decrease public health burden.





## Strategic Goal #3:

**Transform exposure science** by enabling consideration of the totality of human exposures and links to biological pathways and create a blueprint for incorporating exposure science into human health studies.



## Strategic Goal #4:

Understand how **combined environmental exposures** affect disease pathogenesis.



## Strategic Goal #5:

Identify and respond to **emerging environmental threats** to human health on both a local and global scale.



## Strategic Goal #6:

Establish an **environmental health disparities** research agenda to understand the disproportionate risks of disease and to define and support public health and prevention solutions in affected populations.



## Strategic Goal #7:

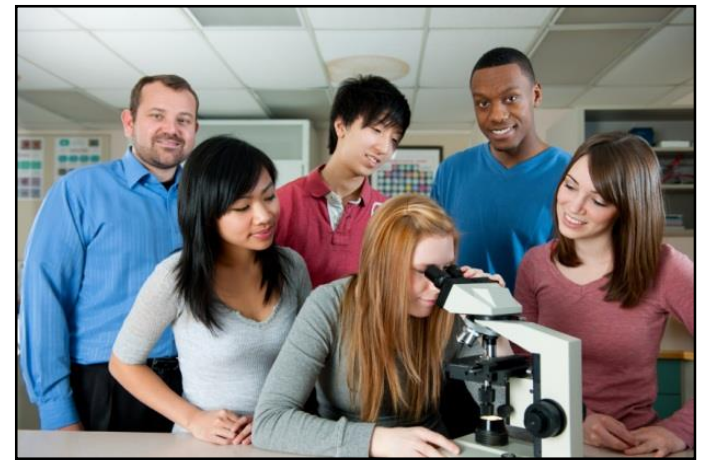
Use **knowledge management** techniques to create a **collaborative environment** for the EHS community to encourage an **interdisciplinary approach** to investigate, analyze, and disseminate findings.





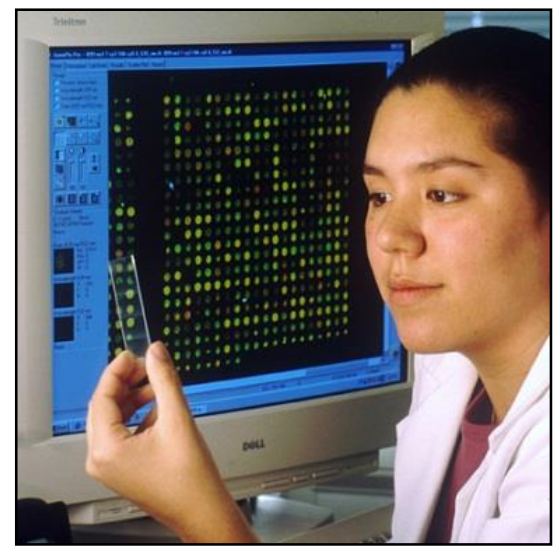
## Strategic Goal #8:

**Enhance the teaching of EHS** at all levels of education and training (K-professional) to **increase scientific literacy** and **generate awareness of the health consequences** of environmental exposures.



## Strategic Goal #9:

**Inspire a diverse and well-trained cadre of scientists** to move our transformative environmental health science forward; **train the next generation of EHS leaders** from a wider range of scientific disciplines and diverse backgrounds.





## Strategic Goal #10:

Evaluate the **economic impact of policies, practices, and behaviors** that reduce exposure to environmental toxicants through prevention of disease and disabilities; invest in **research programs to test how prevention improves public health and minimizes economic burden.**

## Strategic Goal #11:

**Promote bidirectional communication and collaboration between researchers and stakeholders** (policy makers, clinicians, intervention/prevention practitioners, and the public) in order to advance research translation in the environmental health sciences.



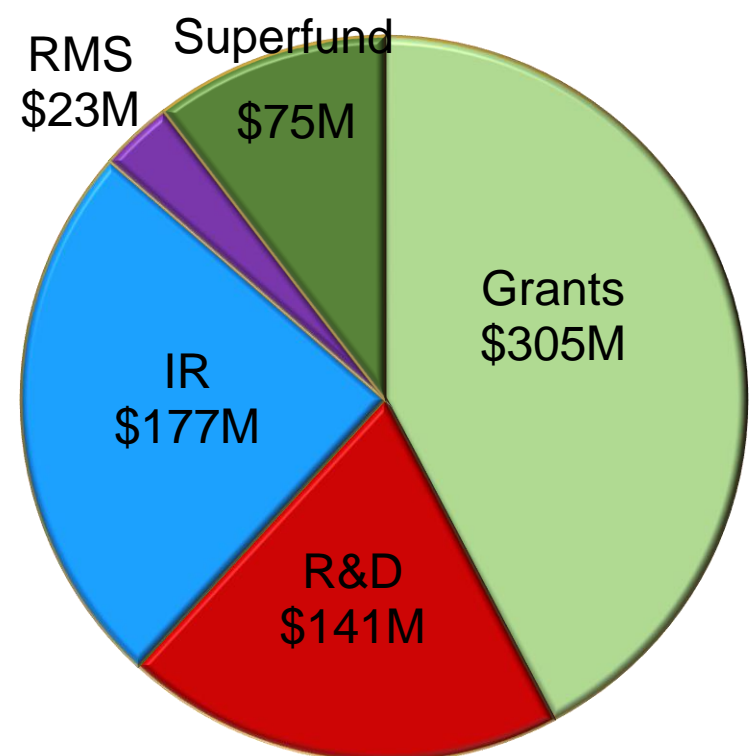


# ONE-NIEHS: Meeting Challenges with Big Ideas

- Identified eight **science focus areas** within the new strategic plan, where we can work collectively to have a significant impact on public health
- **The ONE-NIEHS** process,
  - Cross-divisional teams formed
    - DIR, DERT, DNTP
  - Assessing long- and short term scientific impacts
  - Identifying activities, outputs, costs & benefits

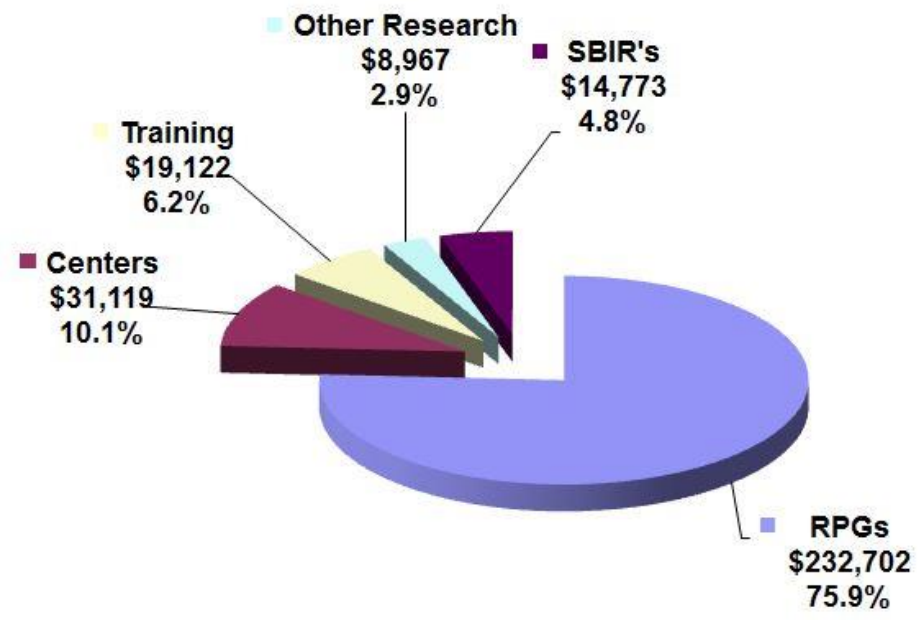
| Science Focus Areas              |
|----------------------------------|
| Epigenetics                      |
| Inflammation                     |
| Stem Cells                       |
| Exposome                         |
| Predictive Toxicology            |
| Knowledge Management & E-Science |
| Website and social media         |
| Global Environmental Health      |

### NIEHS FY2013 Budget (Dollars in Millions)



Type of Funds

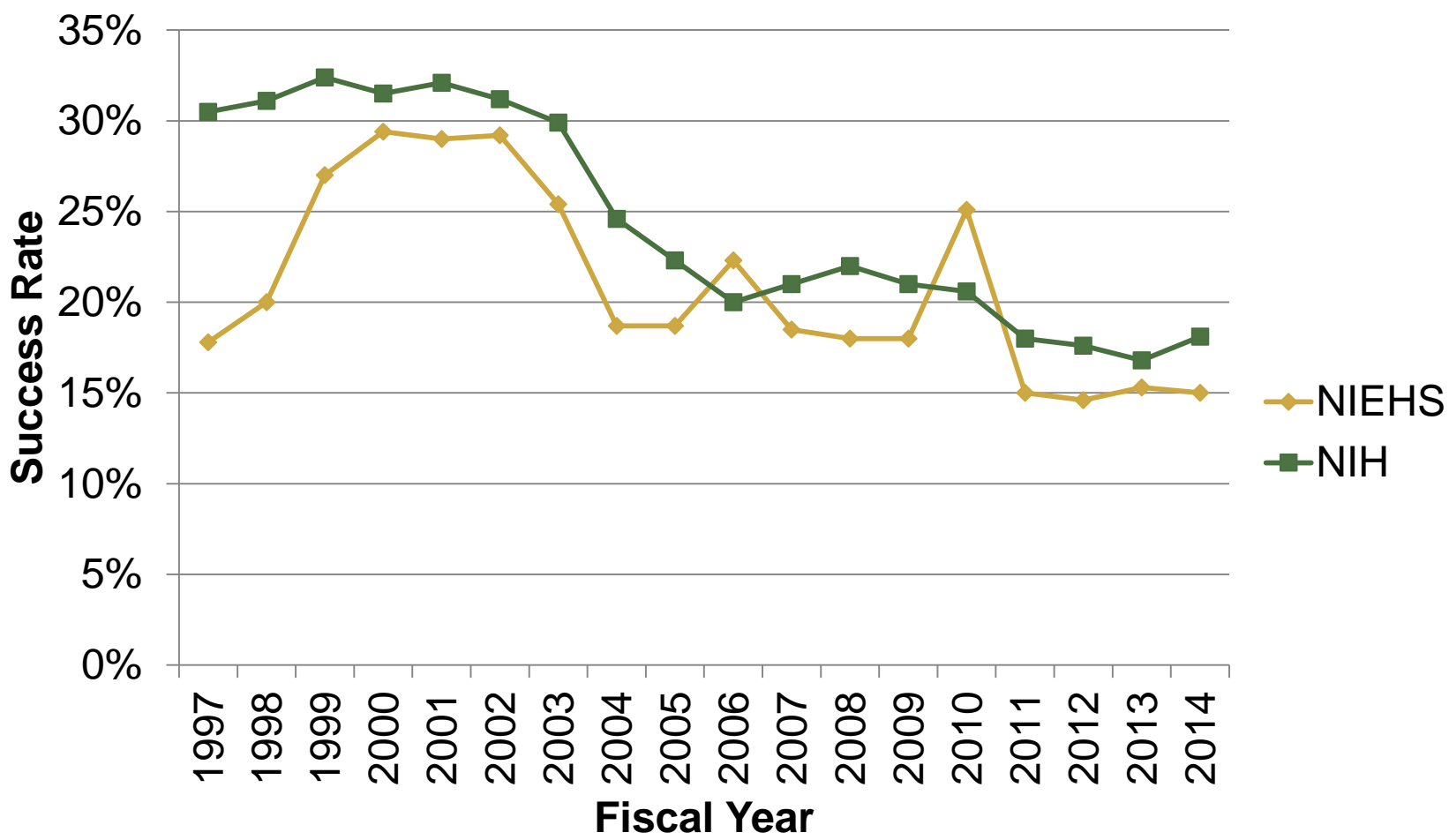
### NIEHS FY 2014 Extramural Grants Distribution (Excludes Taps and Superfund)







## FY 2014 Success Rates: Research Project Grants



The number of applications for competing RPG awards increased during the NIH budget “doubling period” (FY 1998 through FY 2002).



# NIEHS Grant Type Success Rate Comparison (2014)

| Activity Code | Success Rate Base | Number Awarded | Total Cost Awarded  | Success Rate |
|---------------|-------------------|----------------|---------------------|--------------|
| DP2           | 0                 | 0              | \$1,500,000         | 0%           |
| R01           | 496               | 83             | \$37,383,378        | 16.7%        |
| R03           | 63                | 7              | \$541,956           | 11.1%        |
| R15           | 62                | 10             | \$3,822,192         | 16.1%        |
| R21           | 515               | 66             | \$15,568,810        | 12.8%        |
| R56           | 5                 | 5              | \$1,085,614         | 100%         |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>1141</b>       | <b>171</b>     | <b>\$59,901,950</b> | <b>15%</b>   |

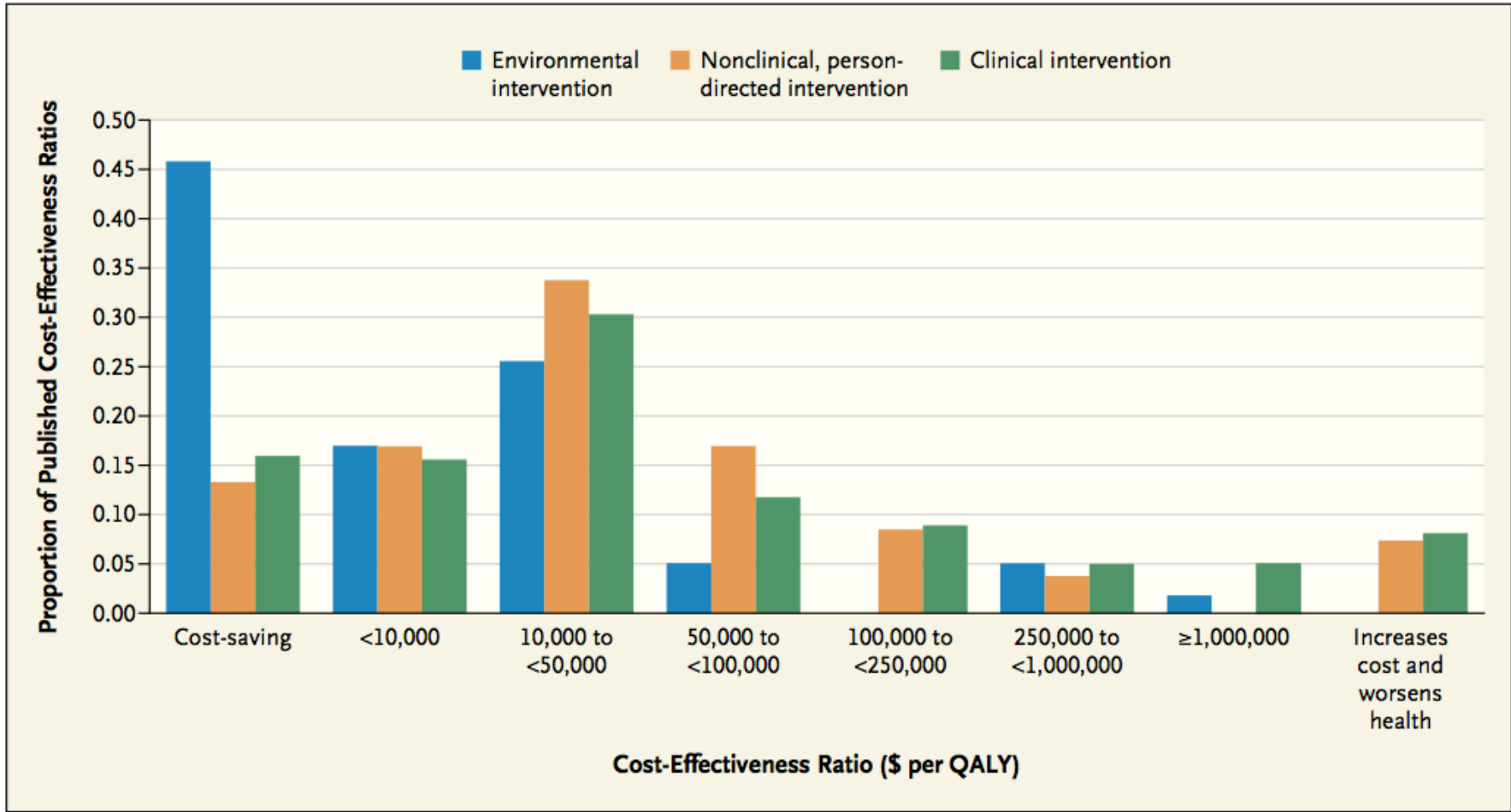
## Why Environmental Health Matters

- 13 million deaths could be **prevented** per year by improving our environment
- Environmental factors influence 85 out of the 102 non-communicable diseases in WHO report
- Environmental factors account for at least 2/3 of cancer cases in the United States
- You can't change your genes, but you **CAN** change your environment





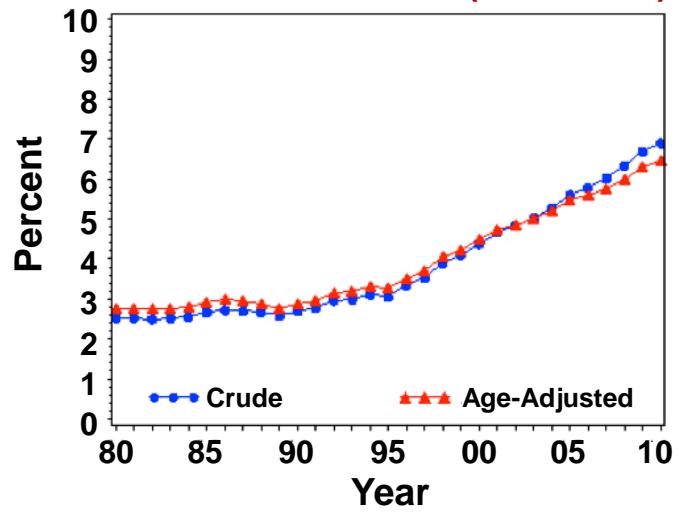
# Public Health Implications of Environmental Effects



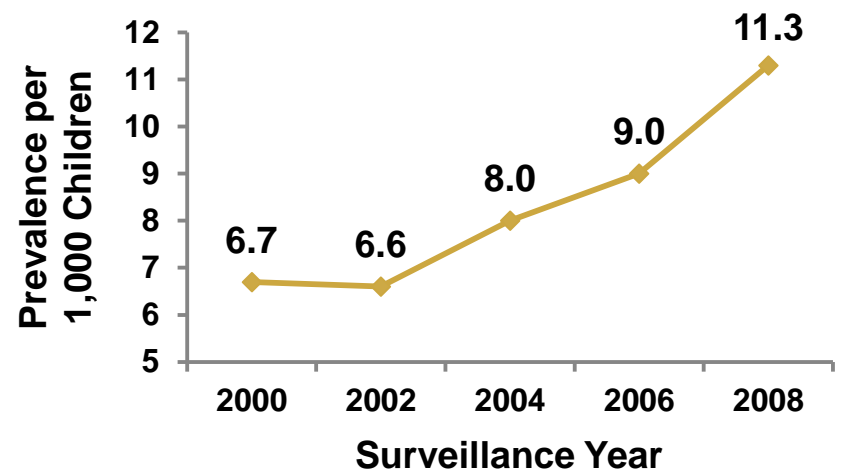
Cost-Effectiveness of Categories of Preventive Interventions.

# Should We Be Concerned?

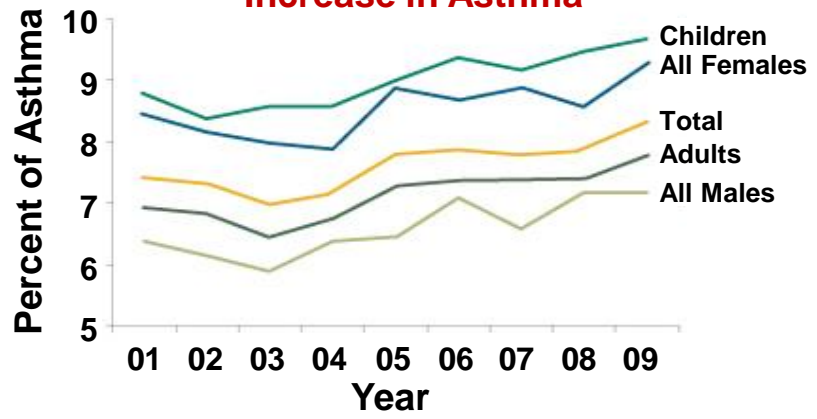
**Increase in Diabetes (1980-2010)**



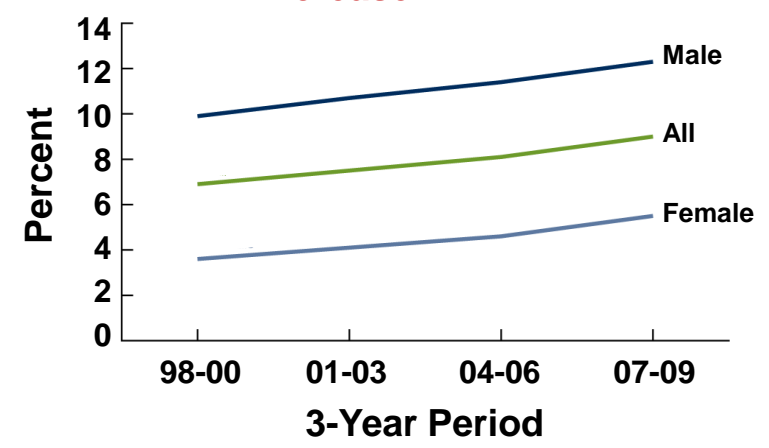
**Increase in Autism Prevalence**



**Increase in Asthma**



**Increase in ADHD**



## “ENVIRONMENT” Includes:

- Industrial chemicals
- Agricultural chemicals
- Physical agents (heat, radiation)
- By-products of combustion and industrial processes (dioxin)
- Infectious agents
- Microbiome (gut flora)
- Foods and nutrients
- Prescription drugs
- Lifestyle choices and substance abuse
- Social and economic factors





## Diseases with a Known or Suspected Environmental Component Include:

- Cancers
- Birth defects (cleft palate, cardiac malformations)
- Reproductive dysfunction (infertility)
- Lung dysfunction (asthma, asbestosis)
- Neurodegenerative diseases (Parkinson's)
- Neurodevelopmental disorders (autism)
- Cardiovascular disease (air pollution, dioxins)
- Endocrine disorders (diabetes)

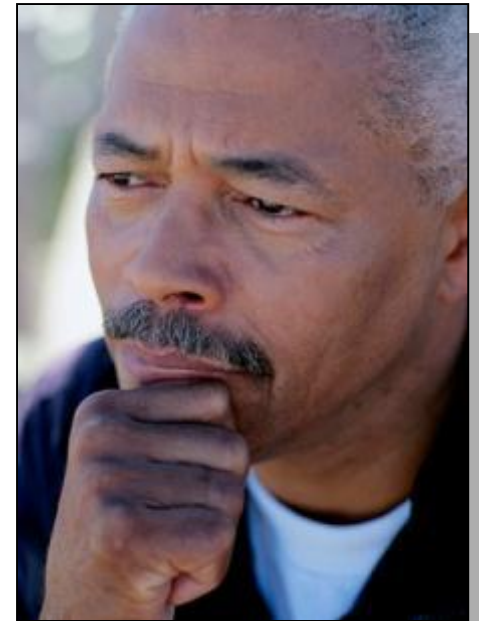


## New ways of thinking about environmental health sciences...

**OLD...** chemicals act by overwhelming the body's defenses by brute force at very high doses

**NEW...** chemicals can act like hormones and drugs to disrupt the control of development and function at very low doses to which the average person is exposed

**NEW...** susceptibility to disease persists long after exposure (**epigenetics**) and may lead to transgenerational effects



## ...and about disease causation

- Complex diseases have complex causes.
- Cancer and birth defects are not the only endpoints.
- The environment is a contributor to: obesity, diabetes, cardiopulmonary disease, autoimmune disease, reproductive dysfunction, neurodevelopmental disorders, schizophrenia, addiction, Alzheimer's Disease, and depression, and cancer and birth defects .



## Science Advances

### **The concordance between RNA-seq and microarray data depends on chemical treatment and transcript abundance.**

*Wang C, B Gong, PR Bushel (DIR), J Thierry-Mieg, D Thierry-Mieg, J Xu, H Fang, H Hong, J Shen, Z Su, J Meehan, X Li, L Yang, H Li, PP Labaj, DP Kreil, D Megherbi, S Gaj, F Caiment, J van Delft, J Kleinjans, A Scherer, V Devanarayan, J Wang, Y Yang, HR Qian, LJ Lancashire, M Bessarabova, Y Nikolsky, C Furlanello, M Chierici, D Albanese, G Jurman, S Riccadonna, M Filosi, R Visintainer, KK Zhang, J Li (DIR), JH Hsieh (NTP), DL Svoboda, JC Fuscoe, Y Deng, L Shi, RS Paules (NTP), SSAuerbach (NTP) and W Tong. Nat. Biotechnol. (2014) [ePub] SP Goal 1*



### **Diversity Outbred Mice Identify Population-Based Exposure Thresholds and Genetic Factors that Influence Benzene-Induced Genotoxicity.**

*French, JE (NTP), Gatti, DM, Morgan, DL (NTP), Kissling, GE (DIR), Shockley, KR (DIR), Knudsen, GA (OD), Shepard, KG, Price, HC, King, D (NTP), Witt, KL (NTP), Pedersen, LC (DIR), Munger, SC, Svenson, KL and Churchill, GA. Environ. Health Perspect. (2014)[ePub] SP Goal 2*





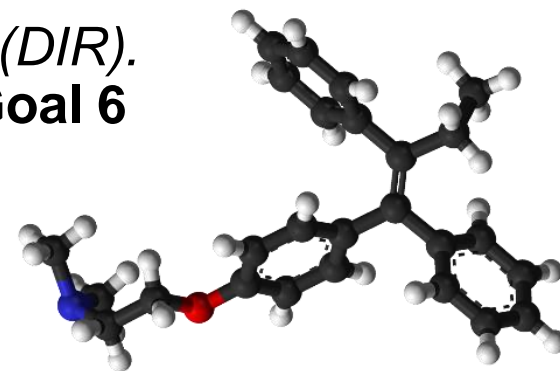
## Science Advances

### **Ambient Air Pollution Exposure and Incident Adult Asthma in a Nationwide Cohort of U.S. Women.**

*Young, MT, Sandler, DP (DIR), DeRoo, LA (DIR), Vedal, S, Kaufman, JD and London, SJ (DIR). Am. J. Respir. Crit. Care Med. (2014) SP Goal 2, 6*

### **Risk-benefit profiles of women using tamoxifen for chemoprevention.**

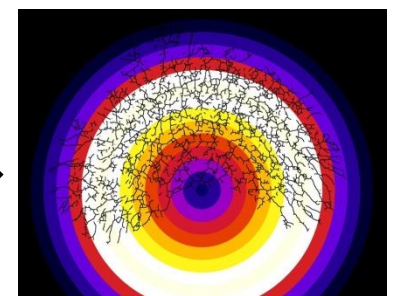
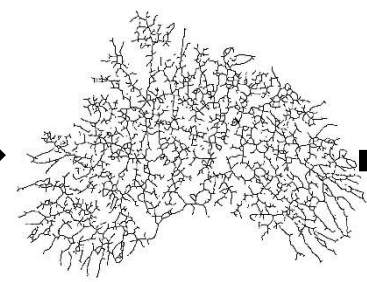
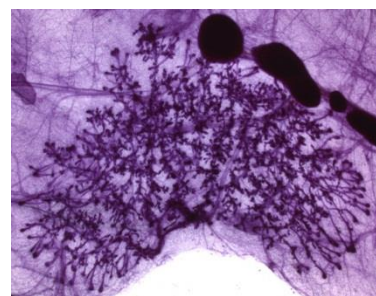
*Nichols HB, LA DeRoo, DR Scharf and DP Sandler (DIR). Journal of the National Cancer Institute (2015) SP Goal 6*



# Science Advances

## Application of Sholl analysis to quantify changes in growth and development in rat mammary gland whole mounts.

Stanko JP, Easterling MR, Fenton SE. *Reproductive toxicology*. 2014. Epub 2014/11/15 **SP Goal 1**



Prepare mammary whole mount and capture image

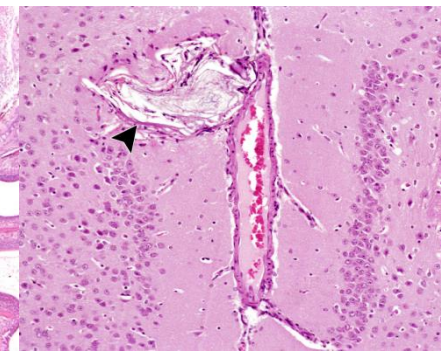
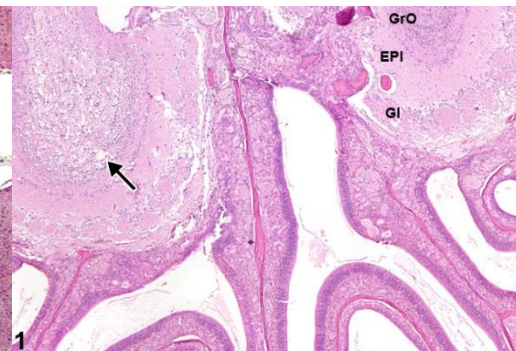
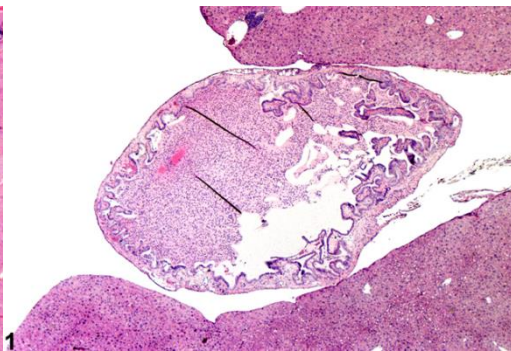
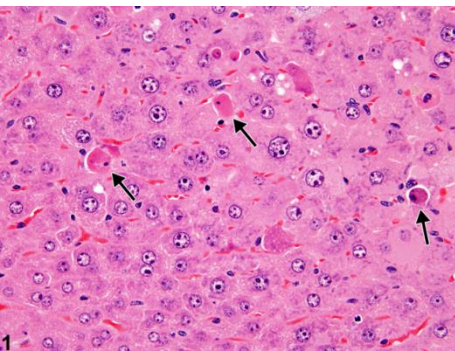
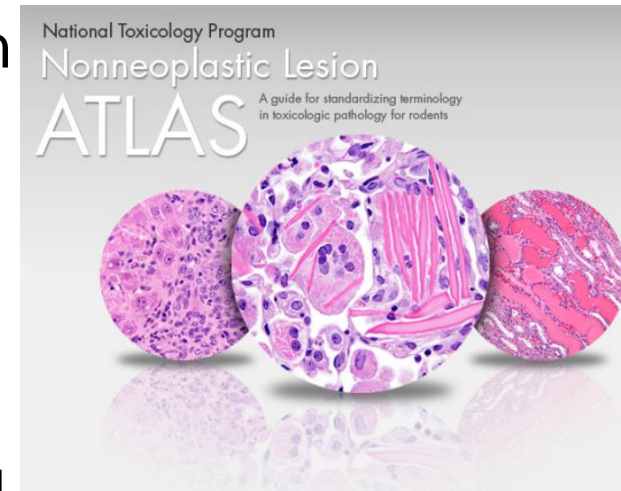
Threshold image, remove noise

Skeletonize image, set parameters

Heat map of ring/branch intersections

# NTP: Nonneoplastic Lesion ATLAS

- Guide to allow identification of human carcinogens in rodent bioassays
- Captures large amount of data on tissue changes & presents in user - friendly platform
- Dynamic Document; regular updating
- <http://ntp.niehs.nih.gov/nnl/index.htm>





## Science Advances

**The commonly used antimicrobial additive triclosan is a liver tumor promoter.** Yueh M-F, Taniguchi K, Chen S, Evans RM, Hammock BD, Karin M, and Tukey RH. 2014. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A* 111(48): 17200-17205. **SP Goal 5**

**Dissecting neural differentiation regulatory networks through epigenetic footprinting.** Ziller MJ, Edri R, Yaffe Y, Donaghey J, Pop R, Mallard W, Issner R, Gifford CA, Goren A, Xing J, Gu H, Cacchiarelli D, Tsankov AM, Epstein C, Rinn JL, Mikkelsen TS, Kohlbacher O, Gnirke A, Bernstein BE, Elkabetz Y, Meissner A. *Nature*. 2014 Dec 24. **SP Goal 1**

**Prenatal Arsenic Exposure and the Epigenome: Identifying Sites of 5-methylcytosine Alterations that Predict Functional Changes in Gene Expression in Newborn Cord Blood and Subsequent Birth Outcomes.** Rojas D, Rager JE, Smeester L, Bailey KA, Drobná Z, Rubio-Andrade M, Stýblo M, García-Vargas G, Fry RC. *Toxicol Sci*. 2015 Jan;143(1):97-106. **SP Goal 1**

**The Resilience Activation Framework: a Conceptual Model of How Access to Social Resources Promotes Adaptation and Rapid Recovery in Post-disaster Settings.** Abramson DM, Grattan LM, Mayer B, Colten CE, Arosemena FA, Bedimo-Rung A, Lichtveld M. *J Behav Health Serv Res*. 2015 Jan;42(1):42-57. doi: 10.1007/s11414-014-9410-2 **SP Goal 5**



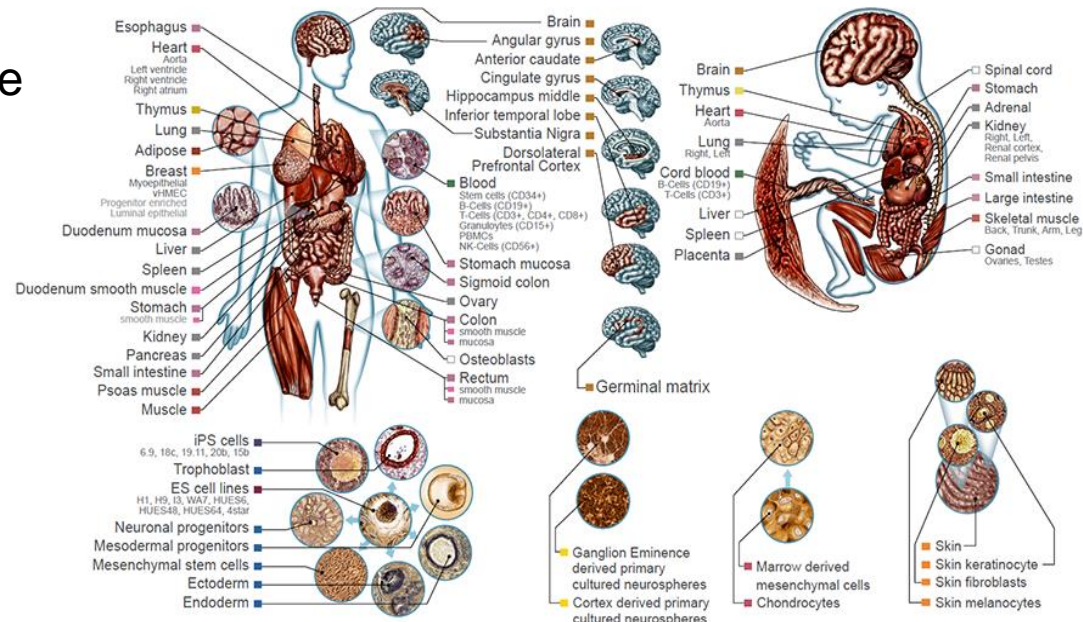
# Science Advances

## NIH Roadmap Epigenomics Program

### Integrative analysis of 111 reference human epigenomes.

Roadmap Epigenomics Consortium. 2015. *Nature*; doi: 10.1038/nature14248

- First of 20+ papers, < 200 authors
- NIH Roadmap Epigenomics Program (Common Fund) is co-led by NIEHS and NIDA
- Major goal of program: generate a public resource of reference epigenomic maps from normal human cells and tissues
- This is the most comprehensive catalog of epigenomic data from primary human cells and tissues to date
- Data available at NCBI





# Data Management and Technology

- Comparative Toxicogenomics Database Enhancements
- New Tox21 Chemical Screening Data Released
- DREAM Toxicogenetics Winners
- IOM Roundtable Workshop on Data Sharing for Environmental Health



# Climate Change: Research Needs

- Asthma, respiratory allergies and airway diseases
- Cancer
- Cardiovascular disease and stroke
- Foodborne diseases and nutrition
- Heat-related morbidity and mortality
- Human development effects
- Mental health and stress-related disorders
- Neurological diseases and disorders
- Vectorborne and zoonotic diseases
- Weather related morbidity and mortality



# NIH Disaster Research Response (DR2) Initiative

- Pilot project
  - NIEHS leading and administering — research networks, field experience
  - NLM supporting — organization, public interface, communication
  
- Ready-to-go research data collection tools
  
- Network of trained research responders



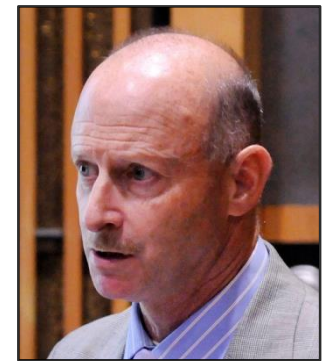
**Aubrey Miller,**  
ODB



**Chip Hughes,**  
WETP



**Stavros Garantziotis,**  
CRU



**Les Reinlib,**  
DERT



May 17, 2013

# Environmental Health

- Episodes highlight ways to work in partnership with community groups to understand and address environmental health issues.
- Podcasts feature the work of scientists within the PEPH network.
- Available on iTunes as well as on the PEPH website.
- Topics include: Fracking, Radon, Native American Cancer, Epigenomics, and most recently, Citizen Science.

More than 25 million people in the United States have asthma. 1 in 10 children have asthma. Air pollution, cigarette smoke, and mold are known to trigger asthma attacks, but new research suggests that the quality of your diet can affect your susceptibility to these triggers. We learn why a healthier diet might help reduce asthma attacks in this podcast from Partnerships for Environmental Public Health, part of the National Institute for Environmental Health Sciences.



EPH

CEH

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NIH

NIH

NIH

NIH

NIH

NIH

NIH

VOLUME 11 NUMBER 2 SUMMER 2013

**PODCAST:**  
**Fighting Asthma with... a Healthy Diet?**

Environmental factors like air pollution, cigarette smoke, and mold are known to trigger asthma attacks, but new research suggests that the quality of your diet can affect your susceptibility to these triggers. We learn why a healthier diet might help reduce asthma attacks in this podcast from Partnerships for Environmental Public Health, part of the National Institute for Environmental Health Sciences.

<http://www.niehs.nih.gov/research/supported/dert/aphb/programs/peph/podcasts/asthma/index.cfm>

**RESEARCH ARTICLES**

**New Study Finds Pediatricians Will Integrate Environmental Management into Asthma Care**

Following a brief, targeted educational intervention, pediatricians reported a significant increase in knowledge about environmental triggers of asthma and a willingness to incorporate exposure history questions and remediation recommendations in their routine practice. These improvements persisted at a 3-6 month follow-up interval compared to baseline levels. The findings were published in *Clinical Pediatrics*. <http://jcp.sagepub.com/content/early/2013/03/27/00098929134442752.abstract>. The study was conducted by NEEPs Pediatric Asthma Faculty Champions using a standardized PowerPoint presentation based on NEEPs Environmental Management of Pediatric Asthma: Guidelines for Health Care Providers <http://www.needpe.org/health/asthma/>

<http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2013/03/1303211055530.htm>

**Climate Change Linked to More Pollen, Allergies, Asthma**

Carbon dioxide, a heat-trapping greenhouse gas emitted by burning coal, gasoline, oil, and other fossil fuel products, is seen in increasing levels in the atmosphere. More carbon dioxide means more plant growth and thus more pollen production. If carbon dioxide emissions continue to increase, allergic conditions will most likely worsen. "There's clear evidence that pollen season is lengthening and total pollen is increasing," says George Luber, associate director for climate change at the CDC. "It's one of the ways climate change is already affecting your community."

<http://www.usatoday.com/story/news/nation/2013/05/20/climate-change-allergies-asthma/2183493/>

**Study Finds Pain Relievers Do Not Cause Asthma**

Some parents have been worried about giving their children pain relievers like ibuprofen and acetaminophen, based on reports that children who take the drugs are more likely to develop asthma. But a new study suggests that the relationship may be little more than a statistical oversight, finding that children suffering from respiratory infections — which often lead to asthma — are more likely to be given over-the-counter pain relievers.

<http://nsl.blogs.nytimes.com/2013/05/21/pain-relievers-do-not-cause-asthma-study-finds/?hpw>




of racial and

and NIEHS-supported

Research Program

focused on yielding insights

Find information about

about asthma and many other

NIHES Kids Page: Asthma & Allergies

Find kid-friendly stories and games exploring the role indoor pollutants play in asthma and allergies.



# Scientific Focus Areas in Global Health

## Training and Capacity Building



Children's Environmental Health



Climate Change



Developmental Origins of Health and Disease



Electronic Waste



Indoor Air Pollution and Cookstoves

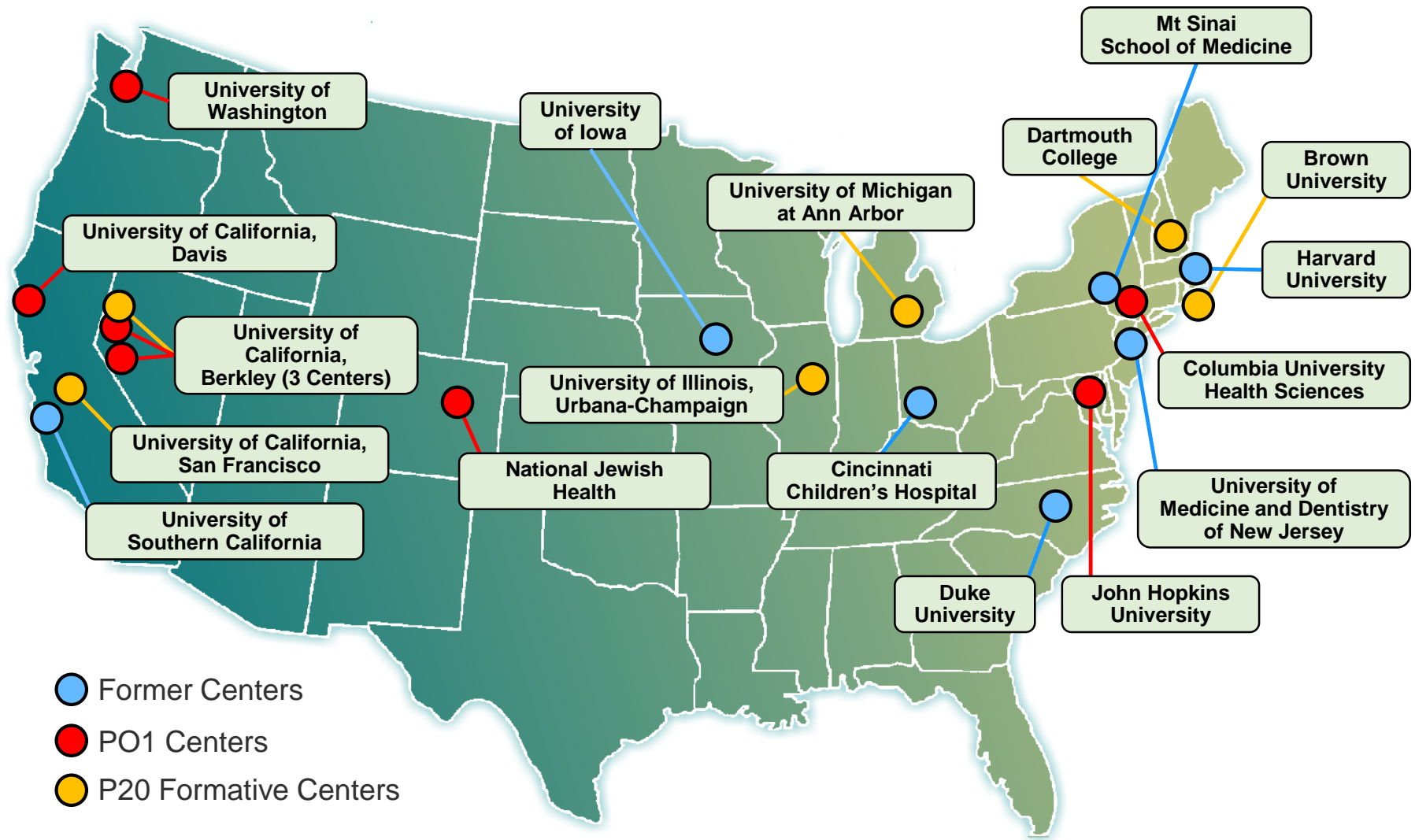


# Early Life Exposures Can Have Lasting Effects: Developmental Basis of Adult Disease

- Early life is a sensitive time for exposure:
  - Organs are forming
  - Gene expression programs are being established
  - Epigenetic reprogramming is occurring
  - Changes occurring during development permanently alter the potential of an organ



# NIEHS and EPA Children's Centers



## Children's Environmental Health

- Roadway Air Pollution – asthma, IQ, autism
- Prenatal polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) - lower IQ
- Phthalates – asthma, ADHD, male reproductive tract
- Pesticides – lower IQ, behavior, autism
- Flame retardants – lower IQ, behavior, reproductive
- **And Many others...**





Air pollution contributes to:

**OBESITY**

**Asthma**

**Diabetes**

**COPD**

*Developmental Disabilities*

**Cancer**

**DECREASED IQ**

**Cardiovascular Disease**

*Autoimmunity*

Behavioral Effects

*Autism*

**Pneumonia**

*Lower Respiratory Infections*

**Pulmonary Disease**





## Research on Air Pollution and Child Health

- Living within 75m of a major roadway associated with increased risk of asthma. This is particularly the case for children without a family history of asthma.
- Genetic variations in immune response to air pollutants may offer protection or make a child more susceptible to asthma. Some genetic differences vary between ethnic groups, could contribute to health disparities.
- Mothers exposed to urban air pollutants, known as polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), had children with lower IQ's





## Improving Indoor Air

- 4 Million deaths per year (Lancet 2013)
- NIEHS is largest funder of cookstove research at NIH
  - NIEHS provided ~\$3.66M in cookstove research in FY2013
- Part of the Global Cookstove Alliance
- **Guatemala:** Using ventilated wood stoves significantly reduced rates of severe childhood pneumonia (Smith, *The Lancet*, 2011)



# Health Disparities and Vulnerable Populations

We need to protect the most vulnerable,  
not just the average!

- **Children** – size, respiration rate, and development stage all create vulnerabilities
- **Elderly** – compromised immune systems, less able to compensate
- **Race** – genetics, behaviors, and medicine can all influence individual susceptibility
- **Socio-Economics** – may dictate where you live, what you eat, and thus your exposure
- **Occupation** – influences not only your exposure but also your family's



## Funding Opportunities

- Understanding and Promoting Health Literacy R03, R21
  - Program Announcement PAR-13-132
  - Open until May 8, 2016
- ViCTER: Virtual Consortium for Translational / Transdisciplinary Environmental Research R01
  - Program Announcement PAR-14-050
  - Open until March 5, 2016
- ONES: Outstanding New Environmental Health Science Investigator R01
- DIR, DERT, DNTP Transdisciplinary Environmental Health Fellowships (RTP, NC)

# NIEHS Core Centers (P30): Building Collaborations

- **Purpose to provide infrastructure and core facilities to EHS research** - *annual RFA; new sliding scale funding*
- **Working Group on Emerging Environmental Health Issues** - *Provides guidance, gauges interest*
- **COEC Webinars** - *Topics of Community Concern*
- **NIEHS Core Center Meetings** - *Facilitates Collaboration, NIH Updates, Working Group Activities*



## Redistribution of the Funding for the National Children's Study

- Tools to measure environmental exposures in children's health research
  - **CHEAR** – Building a resource for exposure assessment for studies of children's health for studies supported across NIH; NIEHS (\$48M)
  - **PRISMS** – Development and deployment of personal sensors in studies of children's health; NIBIB and other ICs (\$28M)
  - **PROMIS** – Validation of Pediatric Patient Reported Outcomes in Chronic Diseases Consortium (U19); NIAMS (\$12M)
- Enhance understanding of in-utero and post natal development
  - **Tox21** – Development and deployment of development biology assays in the Tox21 program; NCATS and NTP (\$8M)
  - **Human Placenta Project** - Developing Paradigm Shifting Innovations in Human in-vivo Placental Assessments in Response to Environmental Influences; NICHD and NIBIB (\$39M)
- Leverage existing programs
  - Expansion of Extant Children's Health Research – NIEHS (\$5M)



# Children's Health Exposure Analysis Resource (CHEAR)

## Purpose

- Advance our understanding of the impact of environmental exposures on children's health and development.
- Provide infrastructure for adding or expanding exposure analysis to studies involving research in children's health.
- Exposures measured encompass the breadth of the exposome, the totality of biological, psycho-social, chemical, and physical exposures.

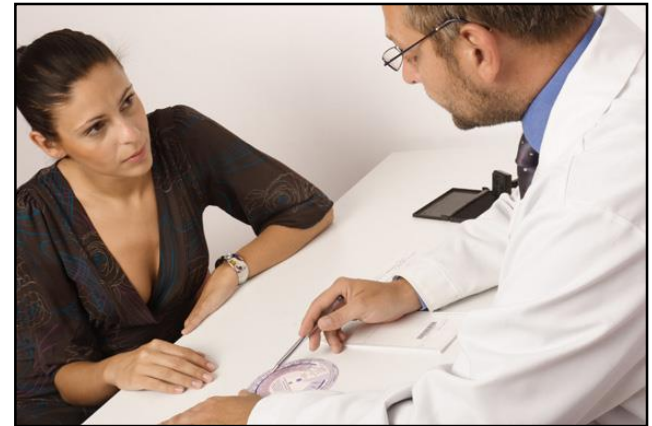


# Funding Opportunity Announcements for CHEAR

- **National Exposure Assessment Laboratory Network (U2C)**
  - ES 15-009 Applications due: April 30, 2015
- **Exposure Data Repository and Resource for Statistical Analysis and Methods Development (U2C)**
  - ES 15-010 Applications due: April 30, 2015
- **Coordinating Center (U24)**
  - ES 15-011 Applications due: April 30, 2015
- **\$48M to be spent in FY15 to run the CHEAR program for 4 years**

## Prevention is the Key

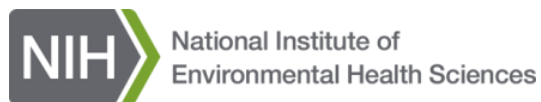
- Genetic and environmental factors individually contribute and interact with each other to increase risk
- The impact of exposures can vary based on timing of the exposure within critical windows
- Identifying the hazards associated with chemicals to which humans are exposed is critical
- *Environmental factors are more readily identified and modified than genetic factors and therefore present a tremendous opportunity to prevent non-communicable disease*





National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences  
*Your Environment. Your Health.*

# Thank you!



National Institute of  
Environmental Health Sciences



National Toxicology Program  
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

NIEHS Strategic Plan Website  
<http://www.niehs.nih.gov/strategicplan>



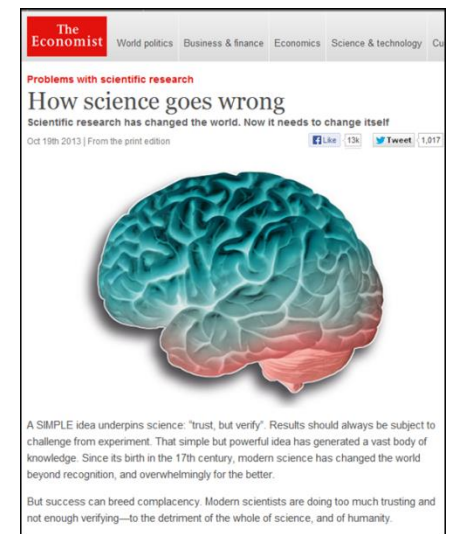


National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences  
*Your Environment. Your Health.*



# Focused Efforts at the NIH

- Reproducibility
- Big Data and Scientific Computing
- Increased Diversity
- Training
- New Resubmission Policy

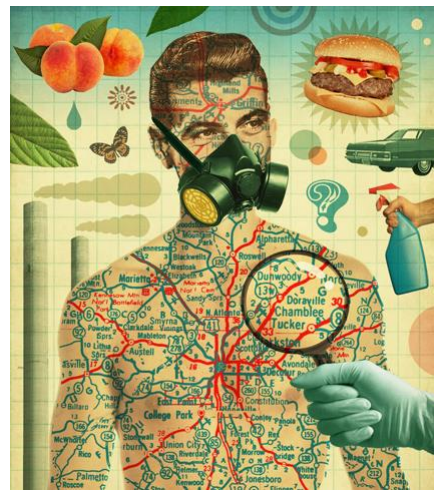
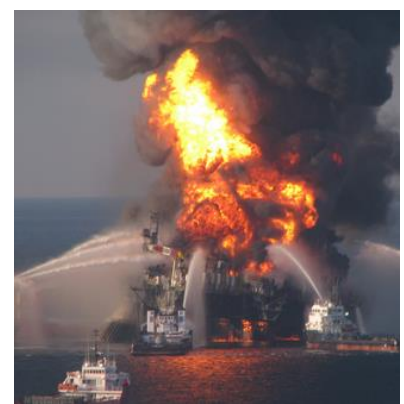


## NIEHS Strategic Plan Cross-Divisional Implementation: Priority Activities

- Scientific Data and Knowledge Management: IT governance, establish SIO, data science needs workshop
- Epigenetics: Core facility, systematic review by OHAT, training opportunities
- Stem Cells: Training opportunities
- Exposome: Internal faculty meetings, workshop
- Predictive Toxicology and Disease: Workshop held, organize internal faculty, catalog biobanked human samples
- Inflammation: Workshop planning
- Global Environmental Health: WHO Coordinating Centre and other activities
- Website and Social Media: Web content for mobile users; initial efforts towards search engine optimization

# One NIEHS Initiatives

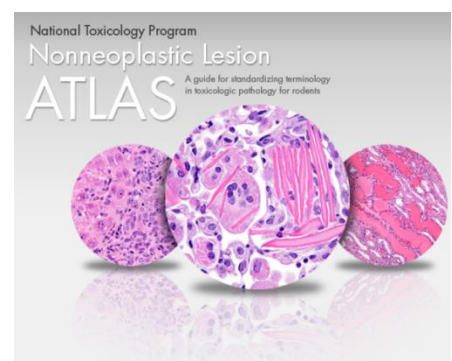
## Disaster Response Research (DR2)



PEPH



Exploring the Exposome



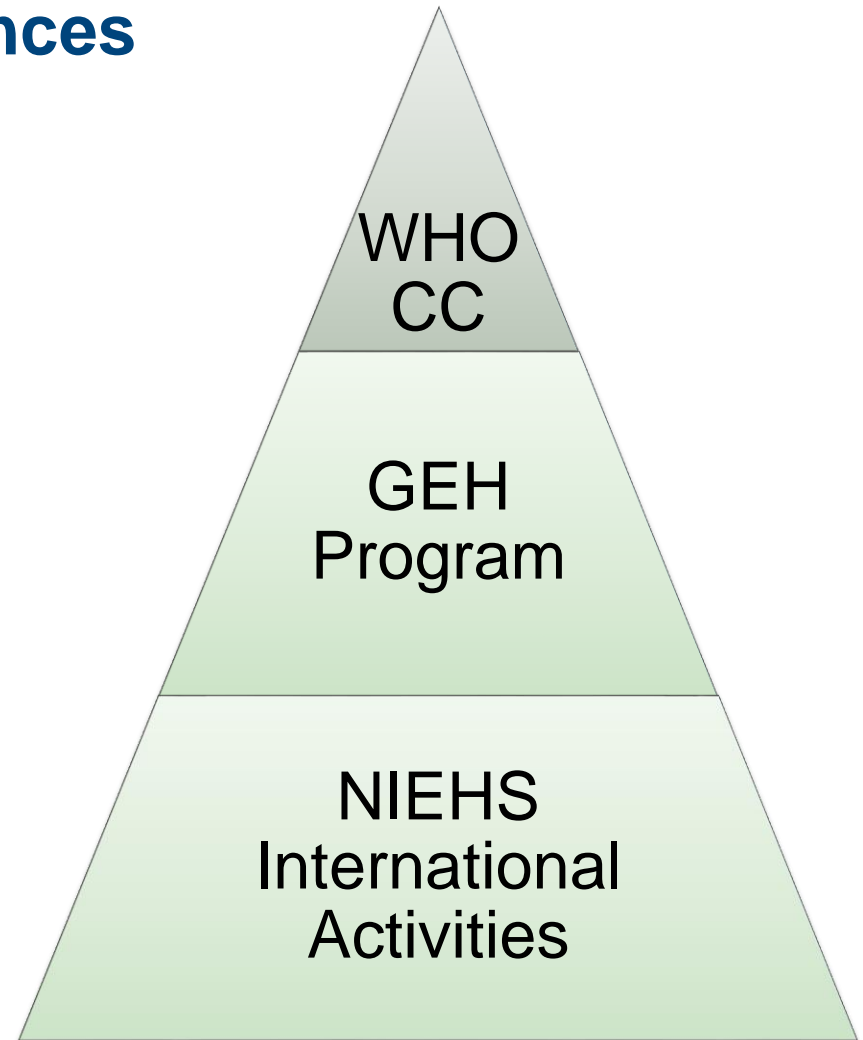
NTP Nonneoplastic Lesion Atlas



WHO Collaborating Center

## The NIEHS WHO Collaborating Centre for Environmental Health Sciences

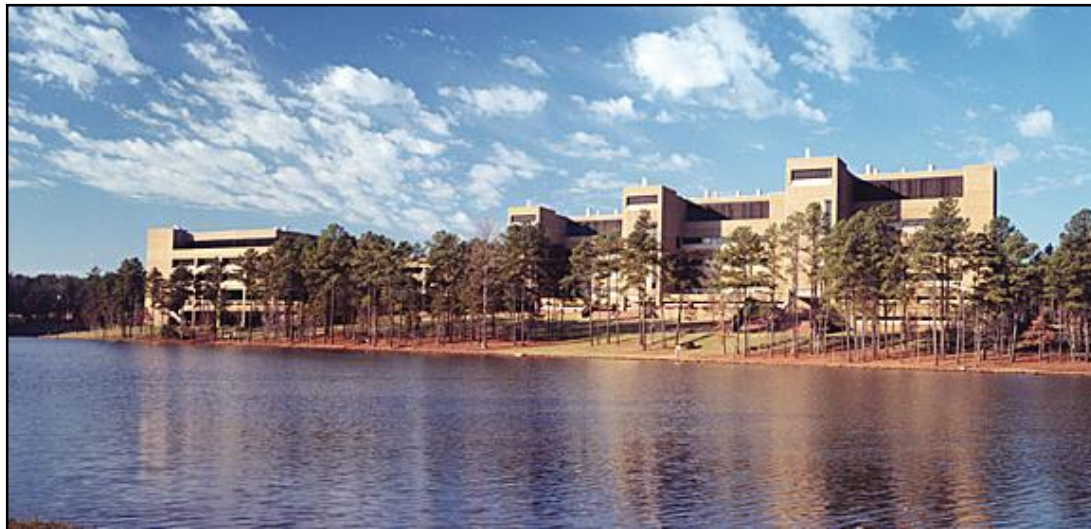
- Designated September 2013
- Emphasis on research translation and capacity building activities
- Activities organized by “focus areas”
  - NIEHS staff designated as focus area leads and co-leads





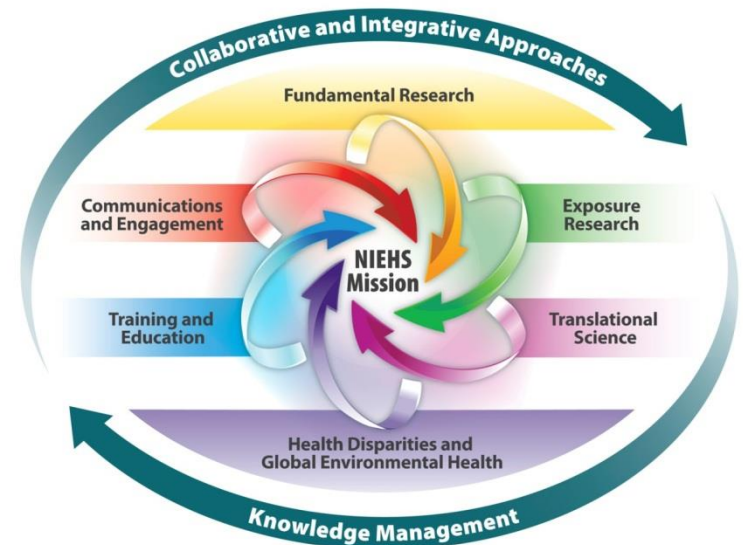
## A New Vision for NIEHS and NTP

- Our **vision** is to provide global leadership for innovative research that improves public health by preventing disease and disability
- Our **mission** is to discover how the environment affects people in order to promote healthier lives.



## Strategic Themes

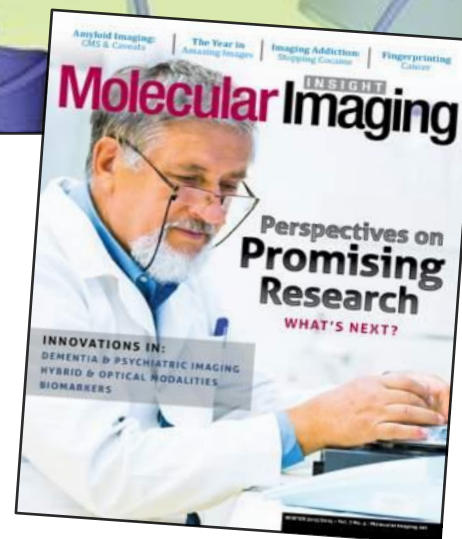
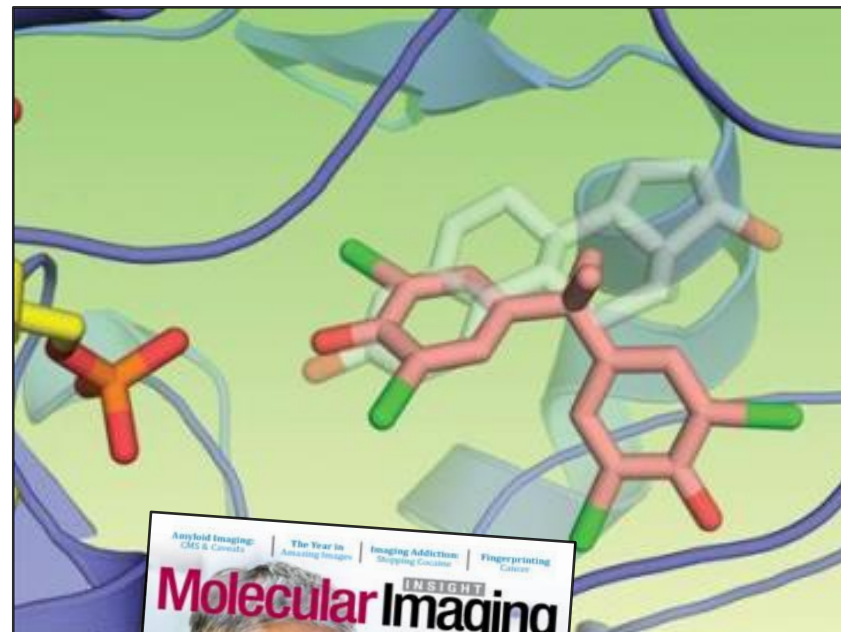
- Studying **basic mechanisms** and **windows of susceptibility**
- Linking **individual and population exposure** to risk
- Creating better **predictive models** and 21<sup>st</sup> Century tools
- Enhancing **communication** and **diversity** in all aspects of research
- **Training** a multidisciplinary group of scientists
- Improving **coordination** between gov't agencies and other groups



## Science Advances

### Mimicking of estradiol binding by flame retardants and their metabolites: a crystallographic analysis

Gosavi RA (DIR), Knudsen GA, Birnbaum LS (OD), Pedersen LC (DIR). *Environ Health Perspect.* 2013 Oct;121(10):1194-9. doi: 10.1289/ehp.1306902. Epub 2013 Aug 13.



## Science Advances

### **Temporal comparison of PBDEs, OH-PBDEs, PCBs, and OH-PCBs in the serum of second trimester pregnant women recruited from San Francisco General Hospital, California**

Zota AR, Linderholm L, Park JS, Petreas M, Guo T, Privalsky ML, Zoeller RT, Woodruff TJ. 2013. *Environ Sci Technol.* 47(20):11776-11784.

### **Interplay between polymorphisms and methylation in the H19/IGF2 gene region may contribute to obesity in Mexican-**

**American children** M. A. Hernández-Valero, J. Rother, I. Gorlov, M. Frazier and O. Gorlova. 2013. *Journal of Developmental Origins of Health and Disease* v. 4 (6): pp. 499-506





## Science Advances

### **Ancestral dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (DDT) exposure promotes epigenetic transgenerational inheritance of obesity.**

Skinner MK, Manikkam M, Tracey R, Guerrero-Bosagna C, Haque M, Nilsson EE. *BMC Med.* 2013 Oct 23;11:228.

### **Maternal engineered nanomaterial exposure and fetal microvascular function: does the Barker hypothesis apply?**

Stapleton PA, Minarchick VC, Yi J, Engels K, McBride CR, Nurkiewicz TR. *Am J Obstet Gynecol.* 2013 Sep;209(3):227.e1-11.



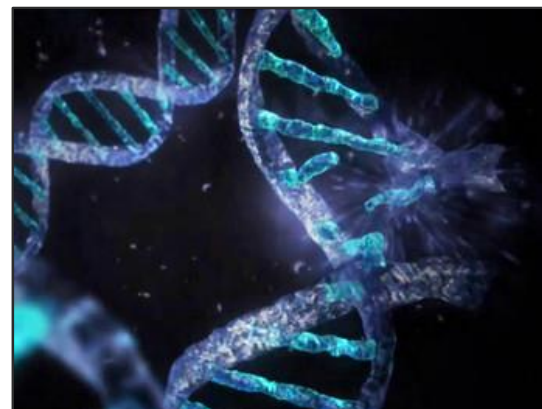
## Science Advances

### **Report on the international workshop on alternatives to the murine histamine sensitization test (HIST) for acellular pertussis vaccines: State of the science and the path forward**

Isbrucker R, Arciniega J, McFarland R, Chapsal JM, Xing D, Bache C, Nelson S, Costanzo A, Hoonakker M, Castiaux A, Halder M, Casey W (NTP), Johnson N, Jones B, Doelling V, Sprankle C, Rinckel L, Stokes W (NTP). *Biologicals* (2014)

### **Methylarsonous acid causes oxidative DNA damage in cells independent of the ability to biomethylate inorganic arsenic**

Tokar EJ, C Kojima and MP Waalkes  
*Arch. Toxicol.* (2013 Oct 5)



# Science Advances

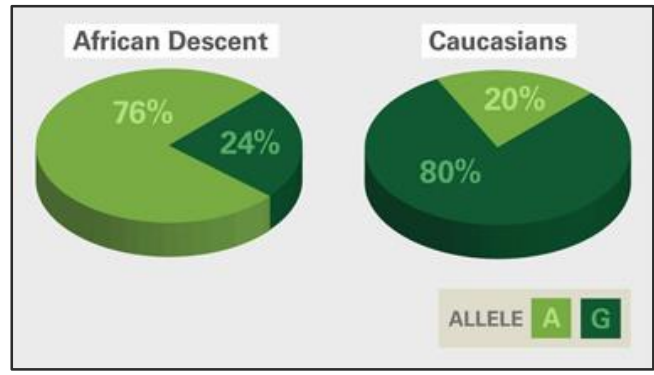
## Global DNA methylation and one-carbon metabolism gene polymorphisms and the risk of breast cancer in the Sister Study

Deroo LA, SC Bolick, Z Xu, DM Umbach, D Shore, CR Weinberg, DP Sandler and JA Taylor *Carcinogenesis* (2013 Nov 23)

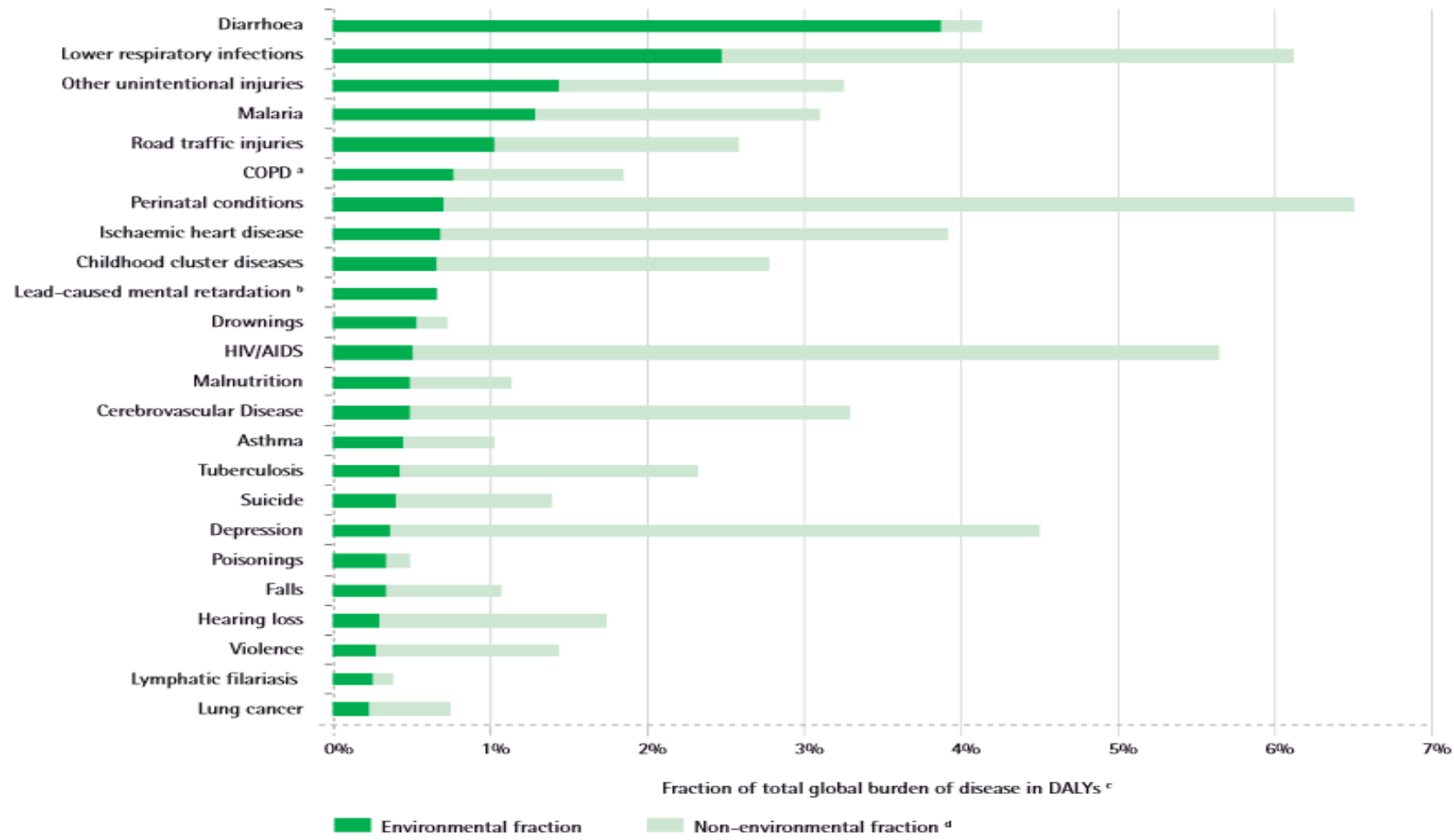


## A polymorphic p53 response element in KIT ligand influences cancer risk and has undergone natural selection

Zeron-Medina, J, Wang, X, Repapi, E, Campbell, MR, Su, D, Castro-Giner, F, Davies, B, Peterse, EFP, Sacilotto, N, Walker, GJ, Terzian, T, Tomlinson, IP, Box, NF, Meinshausen, N, De Val, S, Bell, DA and Bond, GL *Cell* (2013) v. 155 (2): pp. 410-422



# Diseases with the largest environmental burden





## One NIEHS: Exposome Faculty

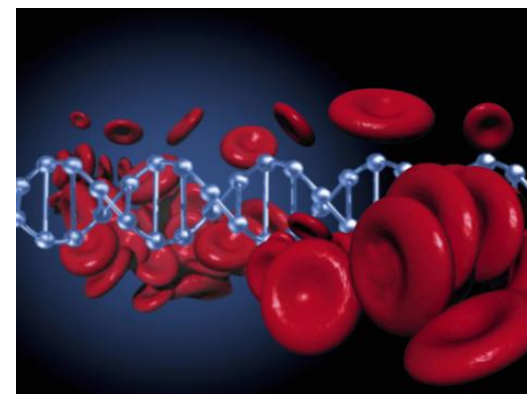
- Purpose: develop the concept and study of exposome science at NIEHS.
- Goal 3 of the NIEHS Strategic Plan
- The faculty is comprised of NIEHS staff across the institute.
- Provides a forum to discuss and define the exposome concept, foster collaborations across NIEHS.
- Bimonthly webinar series



# The NIEHS Sister Study and Two Sister Study

## Sister Study

- Blood DNA methylation profiles may be used for early diagnosis of breast cancer
- Early life exposures associated with early menarche, which could lead to higher rates of breast cancer later in life
- Increased DNA methylation have been associated with increased rates of cancer



## Two Sister Study

- Early findings show fertility drugs associated with reduced risk of young-onset breast cancer



# CHEAR: National Exposure Assessment Laboratory Network (U2C)

- Coordinated network of laboratories
- Variety of stored or newly collected biosamples (e.g., cord blood, blood, urine, teeth, and saliva) derived from extant or ongoing children's health studies.
- Expertise in providing analysis of environmental (e.g. metals, pesticides, substances of abuse) and endogenous (e.g. nutrients, hormones, cortisol) stressors through both targeted and untargeted approaches.
- Assessment of biological response indicators such as DNA damage, oxidative stress, immune/inflammation indicators, and other molecular markers
- Technical consultation on measurement and interpretation of data on the wide range of environmental measurements characterizing the exposome.

## **CHEAR: Exposure Data Repository and Resource for Statistical Analysis and Methods Development (U2C)**

- Provide comprehensive consulting and support for the analysis and interpretation of data generated by the CHEAR resource.
- Development and application of statistical methodologies and informatics tools to analyze and integrate the diverse set of data generated and enhance the capabilities of the network.
- Create and manage a repository of exposure data that enables data sharing.
- Development of data standards and ontology as needed to maximize the value of the data generated by the CHEAR program.



## CHEAR: Coordinating Center (U24)

- Responsible for managing the flow of materials, data, and analyses between CHEAR components and participating investigators.
- Coordination of the network of laboratories and statistical center/data repository regarding policies and procedures for this team effort.
- Outreach, marketing and communication with the children health community regarding all aspects of the resource.





# Trends in human health

