## **Editorial:**

## DRUG METABOLISM AND ENZYME INDUCTION

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The prediction of metabolism-dependent toxicity is a cutting-edge topic in toxicology (Bolt and Hengstler, 2008). The shape of dose-response curves and toxic profiles are strongly dependent on activating or detoxifying metabolism. Most xenobiotic metabolizing enzymes include large numbers of isoenzymes with distinct substrate specificities. This diversity started to evolve 200 to 400 million years ago when reptiles and amphibians moved from sea to land and began to eat plants. The resulting co-evolution led to the establishment of phytotoxins which gave plants protection against herbivores, and herbivores responded with new detoxifying enzymes. A highlight in our partner journal is the initiation of a new series of review articles discussing nomenclature of isoenzyme families, genetic organization, polymorphisms, substrate specificities, clinical relevance and a role in carcinogenesis (Matés et al., 2008; Florl and Schulz, 2008; Strassburg et al., 2008; Beyersmann and Hartwig, 2008; Pelkonen et al., 2008; Verstraeten et al., 2008; Adam and Laufs, 2008). To give our readers an overview we summarize the key messages of articles on drug metabolism (Table 1A) and enzyme induction (Table 1B).

Table 1A: Recent studies in drug metabolism

Key Message	Reference
Human CYP2E1 is responsible for glycidamide formation from acrylamide. Similar results were obtained with human CYP2E1 supersomes, human liver microsomes and V79 cells expressing human CYP2E1.	Settels et al., 2008
Amitraz, a widely used formamidine pesticide, increases serum testosterone in male and decreases serum estradiol concentrations in female rats.	Chou et al., 2008
The human estrogen and bile acid UDP-glucuronosyltransferase gene UGT1A3 is regulated by the Ah receptor.	Lankisch et al., 2008
An association between an exon 3 His variant of microsomal epoxide hydrolase and risk of urinary bladder cancer was reported.	Srivastava et al., 2008
This review presents a comprehensive overview over the UGT1A family: genetic organization, nomenclature, polymorphisms and clinical relevance.	Strassburg et al., 2008
Primary cultures of human lung cells represent an adequate in vitro system to study activities of multidrug resistance protein related carriers.	Torky et al., 2008
Polymorphisms of sulfotransferase 1A1 and glutathione-S-transferase P1 are associated with urinary 8-hydroxy-2'-deoxyguanosine in humans who chew betel quid. Betel quid contains safrole, an inducer of oxidative DNA damage.	Wong et al., 2008

Key Message	Reference
A novel software allowed an unambiguous reconstruction of Nacetyltransferase 2 hapolotypes in 2.920 of 2.921 cases.	Golka et al., 2008
The CYP11B1-activated adrenocortical toxicant 3-methylsulphonyl- DDE shows large interspecies differences in adrenal cortex binding of hamster, guinea pig, mouse and rat.	Lindström et al., 2008
Cultivated, metabolically competent primary human hepatocytes show characteristic alterations in gene expression patterns induced by Aroclor 1254.	Thum and Borlak, 2008

Table 1B: Recent results in research on enzyme induction by xenobiotics

Key message	Reference
Aromatic amines and PAHs act synergistically in inducing Ah receptor-dependent genes.	Borza et al., 2008
Screening of 119 compounds in human (HepG2) and rat (H4IIE) in vitro systems revealed major interspecies differences.	Westerink et al., 2008
Flavones in an amino acid based diet increased activities of phase I and II metabolizing enzymes in rats and mice.	Rudolf et al., 2008
Experimentally induced non-alcoholic steatohepatitis in mice is associated with increased mRNA levels of PXR, Cyp4A14 and Nqo1 in liver tissue. In contrast AhR, CAR, PPAR alpha and Nrf2 were not altered.	Fisher et al., 2008
This is a comprehensive review on inhibition and induction of human cytochrome P450 enzymes, including an overview over the most relevant compounds.	Pelkonen et al., 2008
Rats fed for 2 days with PAH-contaminated mussels sampled in coasts polluted by the Erika oil-tanker wreck showed induction of CYP1A1 in liver tissue.	Chaty et al., 2008

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