

# Computational Toxicology: New Approaches for the 21st Century

September 9<sup>th</sup>, 2009 Session IV: ToxCast and the Comparative Toxicogenomics

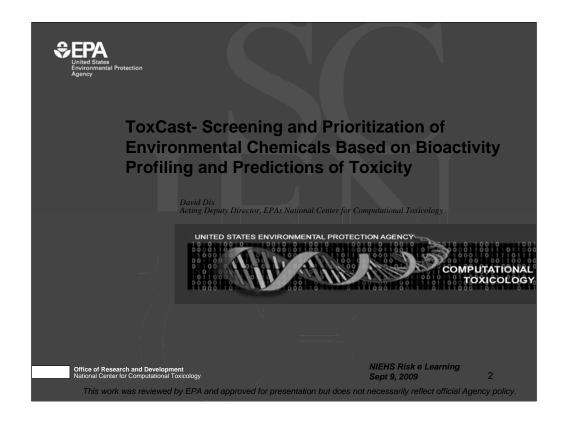
Database (CTD)

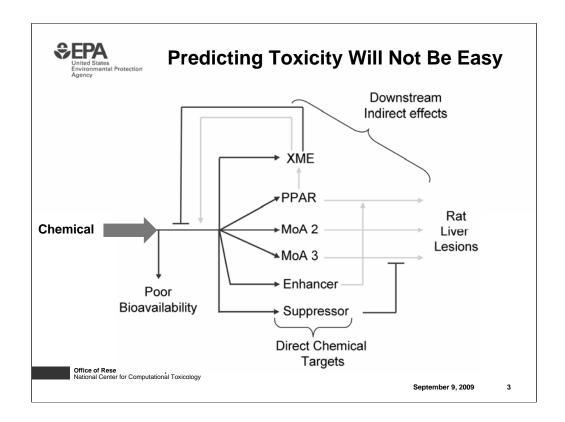
David Dix, Acting Deputy Director of EPA/ORD's National Center for Computational Toxicology

Carolyn Mattingly, Mount Desert Island Biological Laboratory









# United States Environmental Protection Agency

## **Key Challenges Of Pathway Profiling**

- Find the Toxicity PathwaysHepato vs developmental nuerotoxicity
- Obtain HTS Assays for Them
  - Including metabolic capability
- Screen Chemical Libraries
  - Coverage of p-chem properties
- •Link Results to in vivo Effects
  - Gold standard and dosimetry

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## ToxCast<sup>™</sup> Background

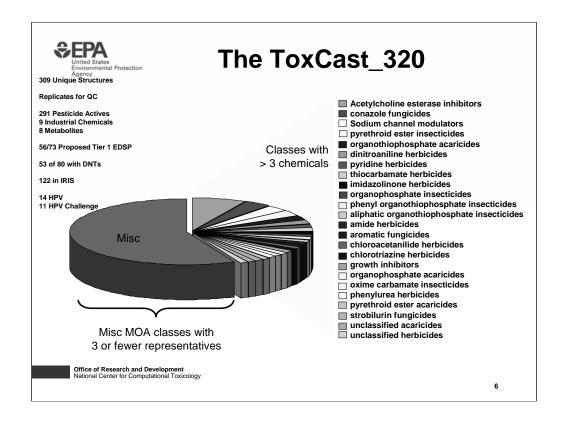
- Research program of EPA's National Center for Computational Toxicology
- Addresses chemical screening and prioritization needs for pesticidal inerts, anti-microbials, CCLs, HPVs and MPVs
- Comprehensive use of HTS technologies
- Coordinated with NTP and NHGRI/NCGC via Tox21



- Committed to stakeholder involvement and public release of data
  - Chemical Prioritization Community of Practice
  - NCCT website- http://www.epa.gov/ncct/

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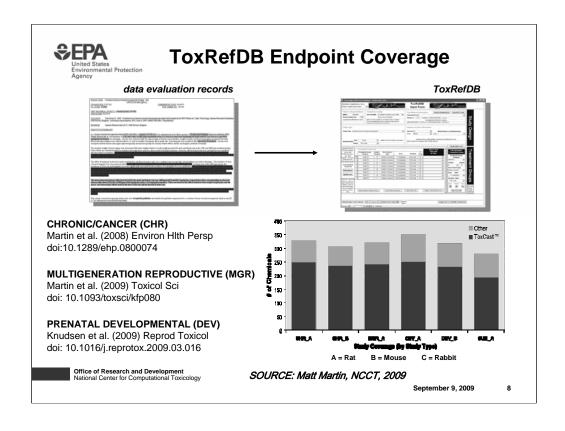


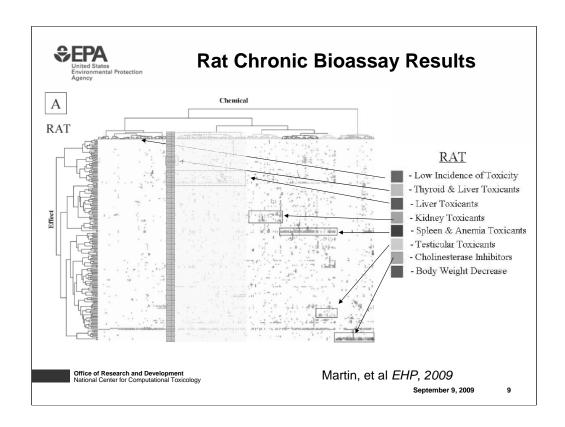
#### **ToxRefDB**

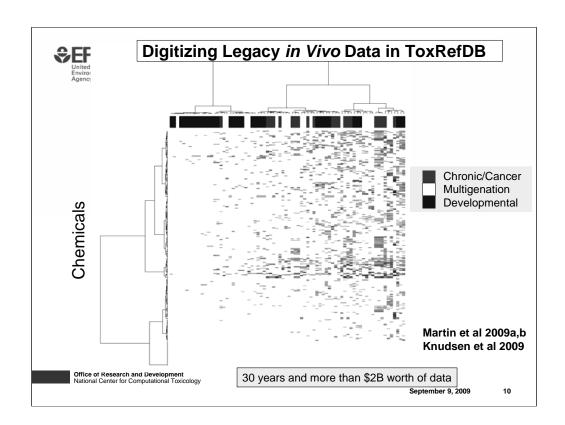
- Relational phenotypic/toxicity database
- Provides in vivo anchor for ToxCast predictions
- Three study types
  - Chronic/Cancer Rat and Mouse (Martin, et al, EHP 2008)
  - Rat multigenerational Reproduction (Martin, et al, 2009)
  - Rat & Rabbit Developmental Toxicity (Knudsen, et al, 2009)
- Two types of synthesis
  - Supervised (common individual phenotypes)
  - Unsupervised (machine based clustering of phenotype patterns)

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### **ToxRefDB in Predictive Modeling**

#### **STRENGTHS**

- Source data from >2,000 guideline studies
- Puts >\$2B worth of legacy data into a computable form
- in vivo database anchoring HTS in vitro assays
- Enables comparison of endpoint incidence between species
- Searchable database will be public (www.epa.gov/ncct/toxrefdb/)

#### **LIMITATIONS**

- Endpoints aggregated as independent features
- Data largely qualitative (LELs, LOAELS)
- Not all ToxCast™ chemicals represented in ToxRefDB
- Not all ToxRefDB chemicals represented in ToxCast™
- Species dimorphism may link to biology or study design
- -Limited mode of action information available in source DERs

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## **ToxCast Assays**

## **Biochemical Assays**

- · Protein families
  - GPCR
  - NR
  - Kinase
  - Phosphatase
  - Protease
  - Other enzyme
  - Ion channel
  - Transporter
- · Assay formats
  - Radioligand binding
  - Enzyme activity
  - Co-activator recruitment

467 Endpoints

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### Cellular Assays

- · Cell lines
  - HepG2 human hepatoblastoma
  - A549 human lung carcinoma
  - HEK 293 human embryonic kidney
- · Primary cells
  - Human endothelial cells
  - Human monocytes
  - Human keratinocytes
  - Human fibroblasts
  - Human proximal tubule kidney cells
  - Human small airway epithelial cells
- · Biotransformation competent cells
  - Primary rat hepatocytes
  - Primary human hepatocytes
- · Assay formats
  - Cytotoxicity
  - Reporter gene
  - Gene expression
  - Biomarker production
  - High-content imaging for cellular phenotype

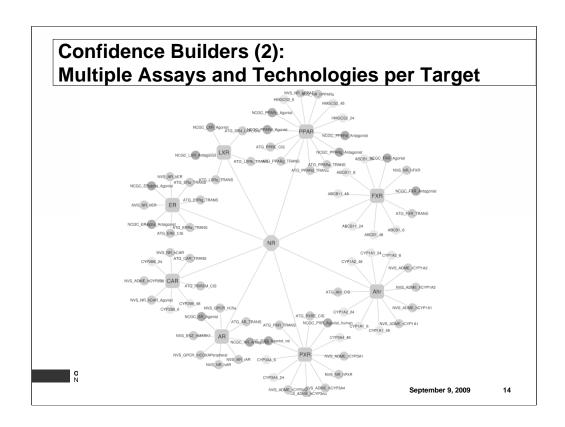


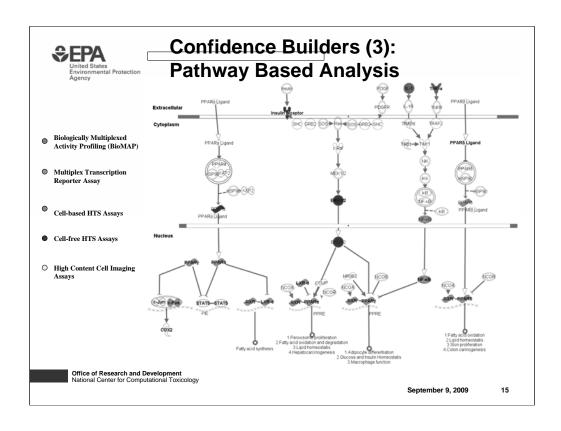
## Confidence Builders: Some Expected Results...

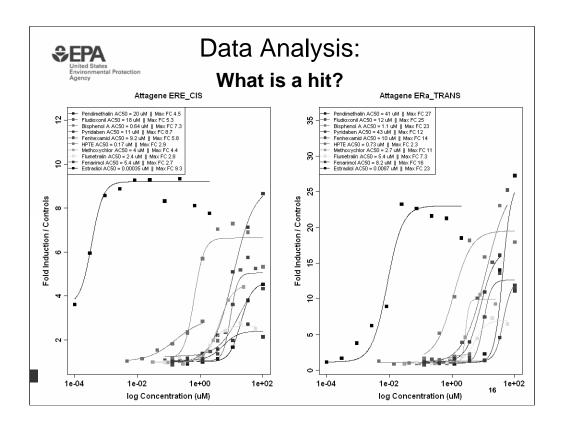
- Estrogen receptor (ER)
  - -Bisphenol A, Methoxychlor, HPTE
- Androgen Receptor (AR)
  - -Vinclozolin, Linuron, Prochloraz
- PPAR
  - -PFOA, PFOS, Diethylhexyl Phthalate, Lactofen
- Mitochondrial Poisons
  - -Azoxystrobin, Fluoxastrobin, Pyraclostrobin
- Acetylcholinesterase Inhibition
  - -Multiple organophosphorus pesticides

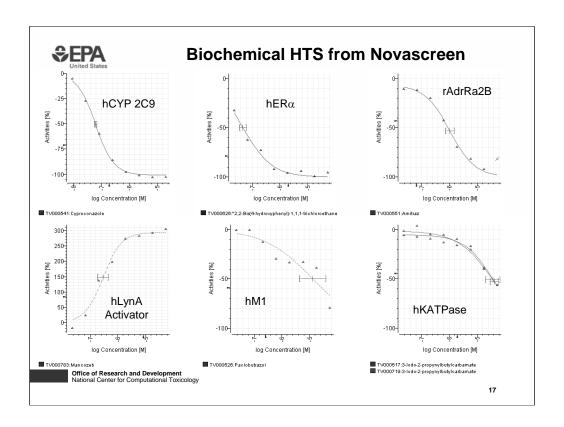
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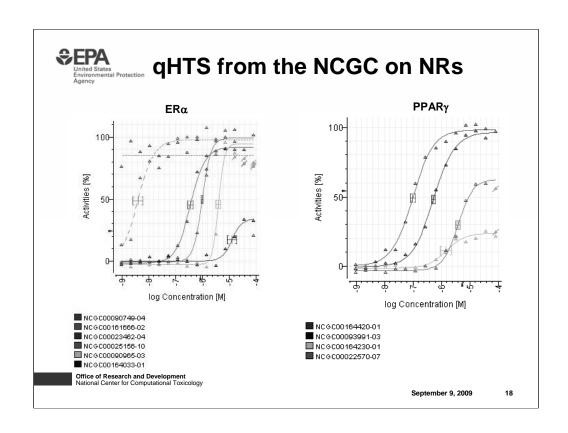
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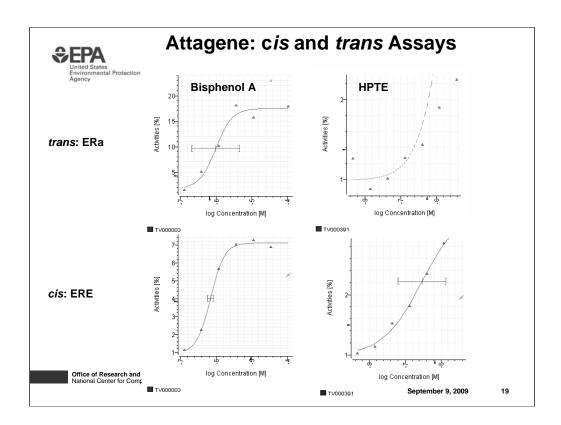


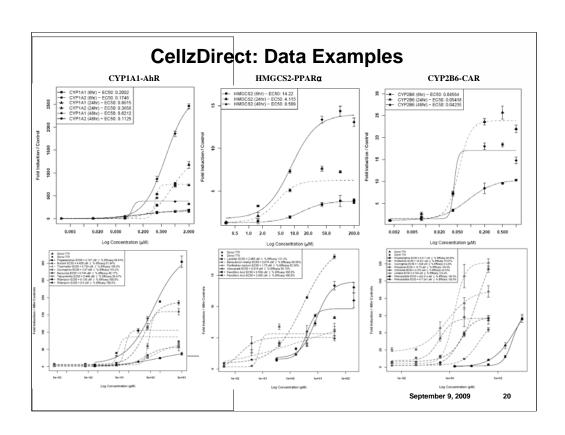


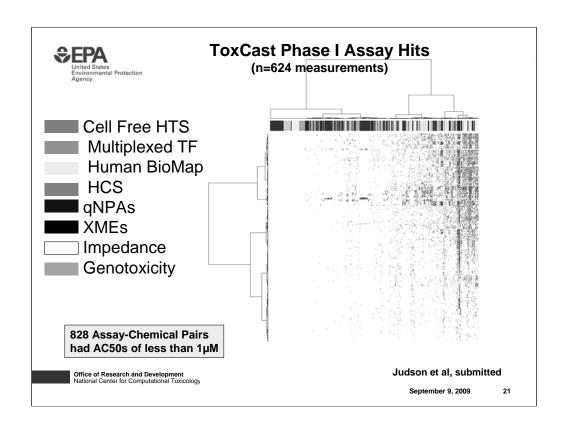


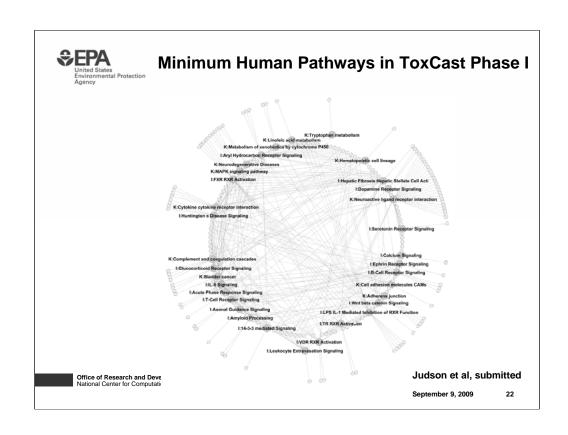


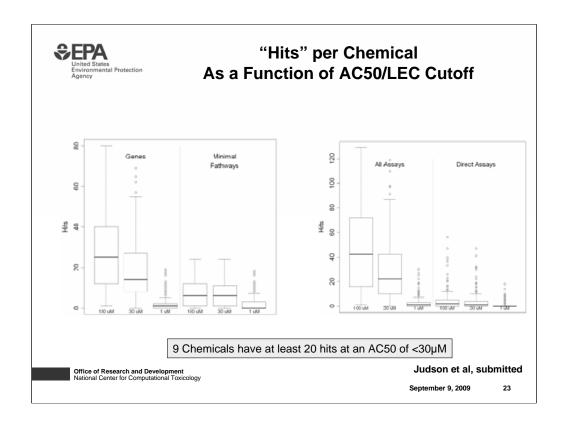


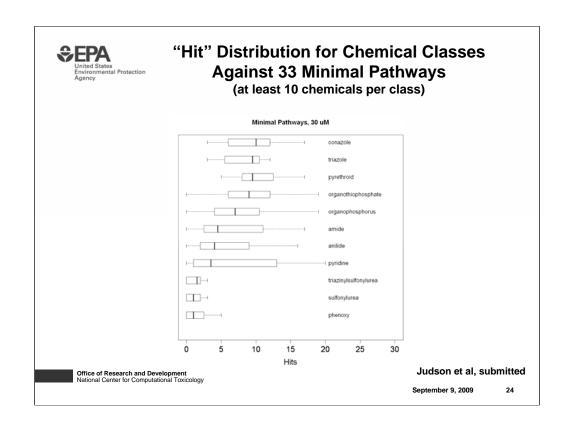


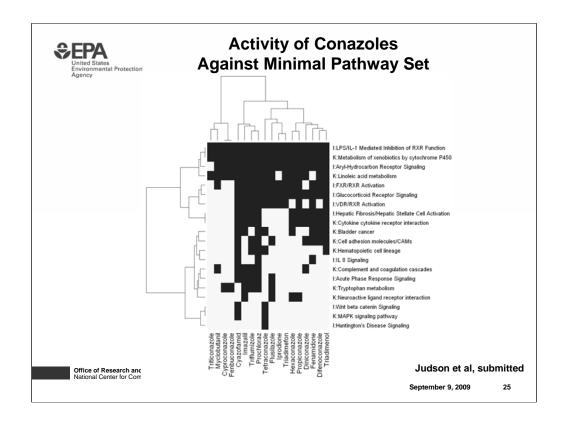


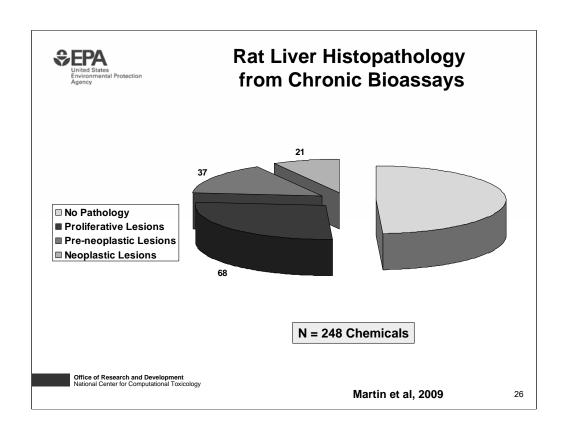


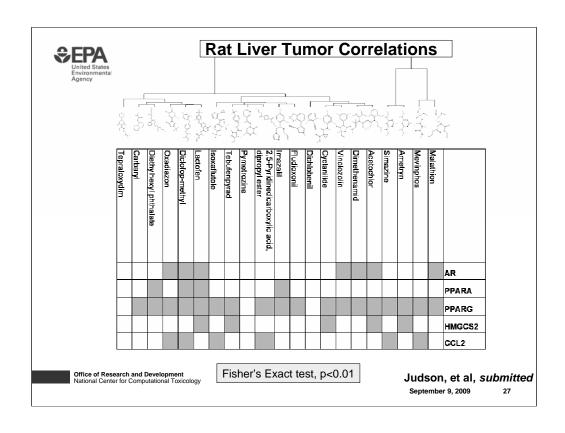


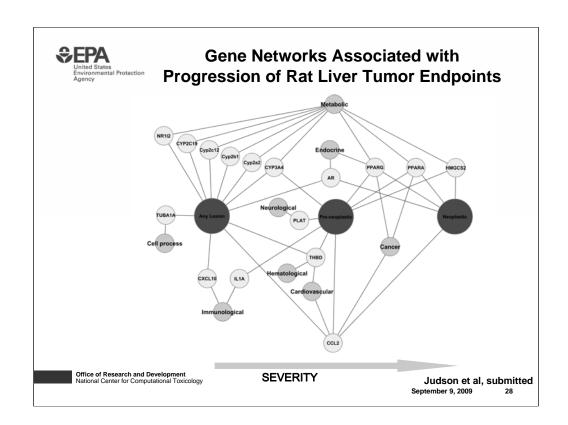














## Some Challenges Faced or to be Faced

- · Organizing the chemical library
- · Quality control of the chemical library
  - Acceptable purity, stability
- · Defining concentration response ranges to the assayed
- · Definition/Calculation of a hit
  - Minimum fold change; minimum r-squared; limit on Hill function
- · Assay performance
  - Replicates, artifacts
- · Sufficient coverage of biological pathways
  - Including those that represent tissue level processes
- · Incorporation of metabolic competency
- · Establishment of target prediction
  - Pathway perturbation
  - Rodent bioassay data
  - Rodent mechanistic studies
  - Human effects
- · Sufficient representation of positives to predict against

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Phase	Number of Chemicals	Chemical Criteria	Purpose	Number of Assays	Cost per Chemical	Target Date
la	320	Data Rich (pesticides)	Signature Development	552	\$20k	FY07-09
lb	15	Nanomaterials	Pilot	166	\$10K	FY09
lla	>300	Data Rich Chemicals	Validation	>400	~\$20-25k	<b>FY09</b> -11
llb	>100	Known Human Toxicants	Extrapolation	>400	~\$20-25k	<b>FY09</b> -11
lic	>300	Expanded Structure and Use Diversity	Extension	>400	~\$20-25k	FY09-11
lld	>12	Nanomaterials	PMN	>200	~\$15-20K	FY10-11
Ш	Thousands	Data poor	Prediction and Prioritization	>300	~\$15-20k	FY11-12
FY07	FY08 FY09		FY10		FY11	FY12
Proof o	f Concept: T	oxCast	Verifica	tion/Extens		uce to Prac



### **Phase II Plans**

- Done in conjunction with Tox21 10k Library
  - -Subset of 700 will seed Phase II
- Chemical Diversity
  - -More food use pesticides
  - -Failed pharmaceuticals (preclinical and clinical)
  - -"Green" chemicals
  - -HPV Categories
  - -Liver toxicants
  - -OECD Molecular Screening Group nominations
- Evaluation of Phase I Assays
- Addition of new assays via competitive procurements
- Timing
  - -Chemical procurement completed 4thQ FY09
  - -Launch of Assays, 1st Q FY10
  - -Results Available early FY11

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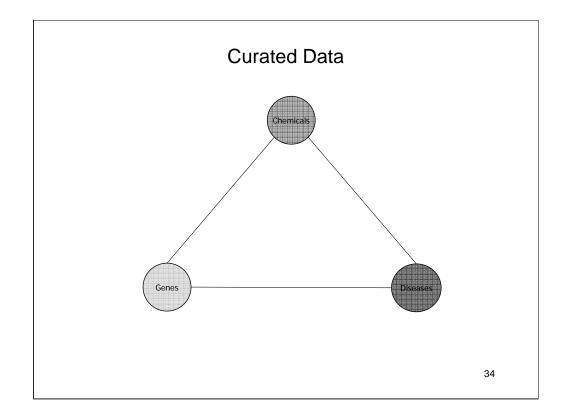
## The Comparative Toxicogenomics Database (CTD)

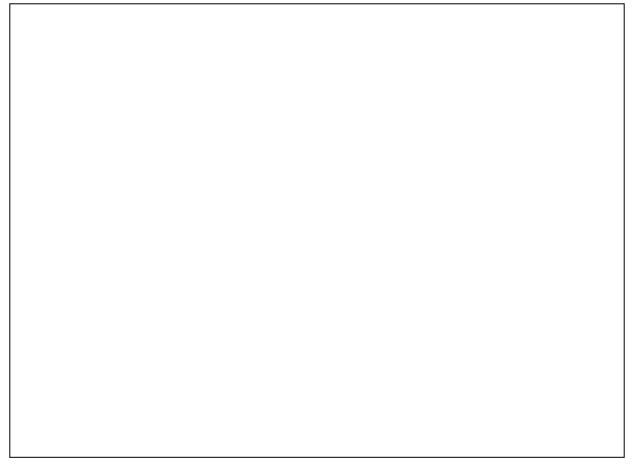


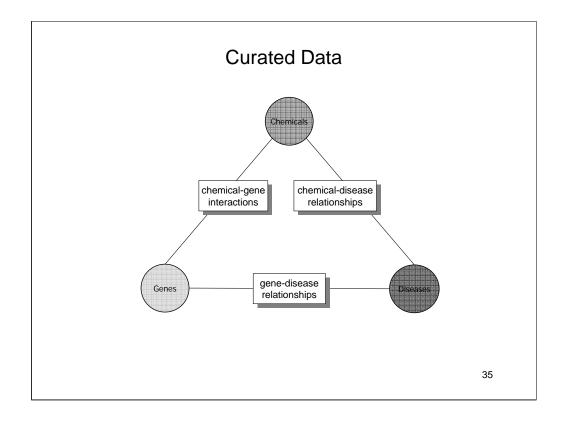
Carolyn J. Mattingly
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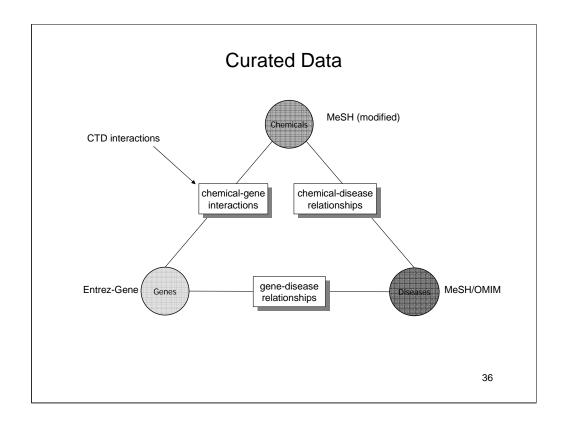
# Helping scientists explore the etiologies of environmental diseases

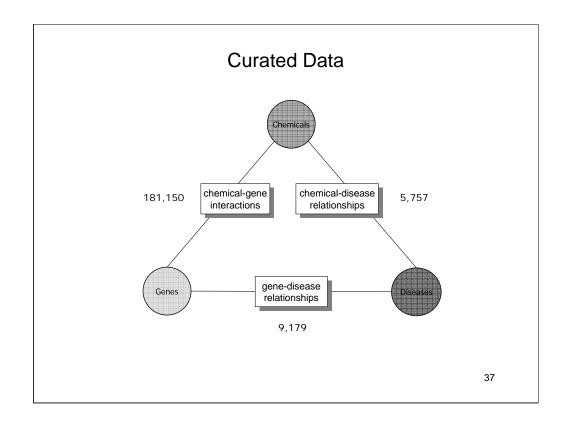
- What diseases are associated with arsenic?
- Arsenic affects which genes and proteins?
- What biological processes are affected by arsenic?
- · Which molecular pathways are affected by arsenic?
- Which other chemicals affect the same molecular pathways?
- · Which diseases are implicated with other chemicals?

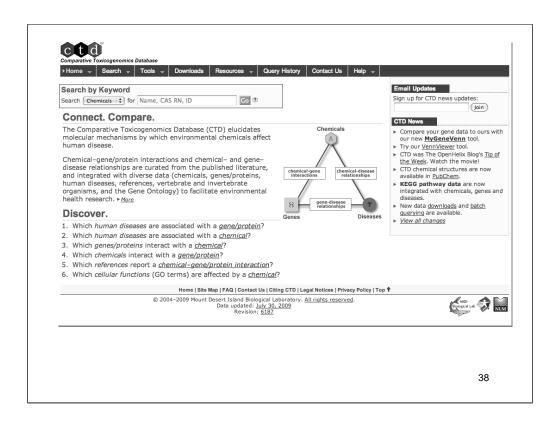


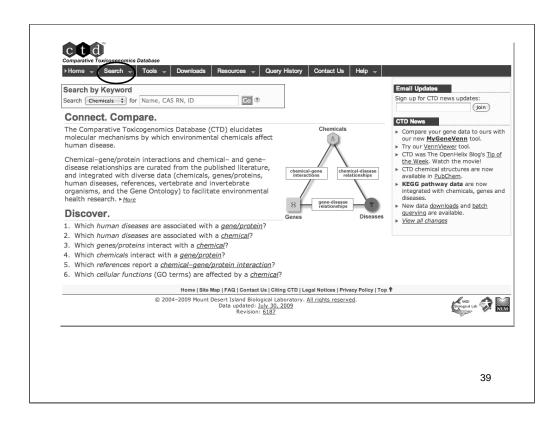




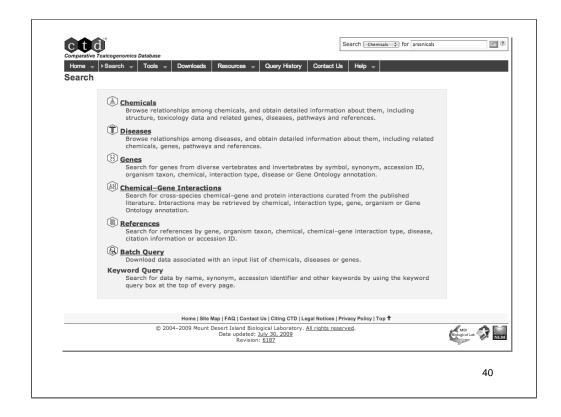


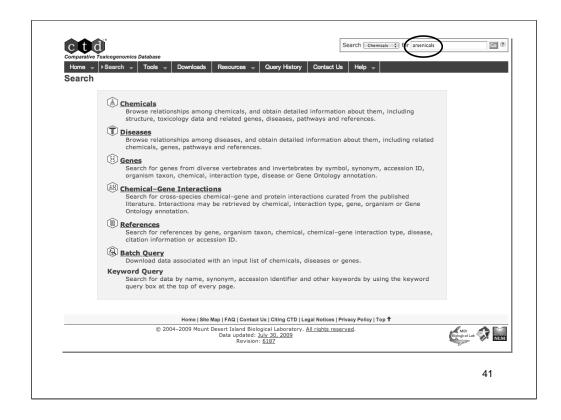


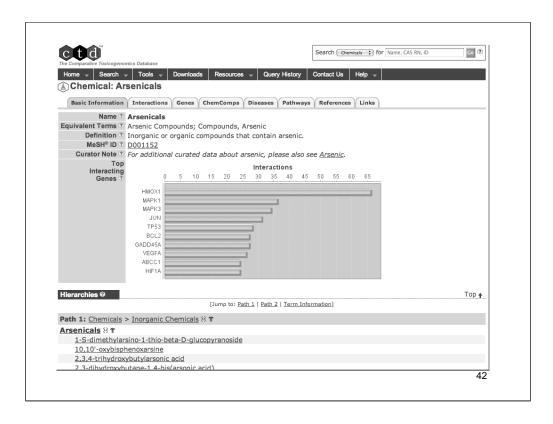


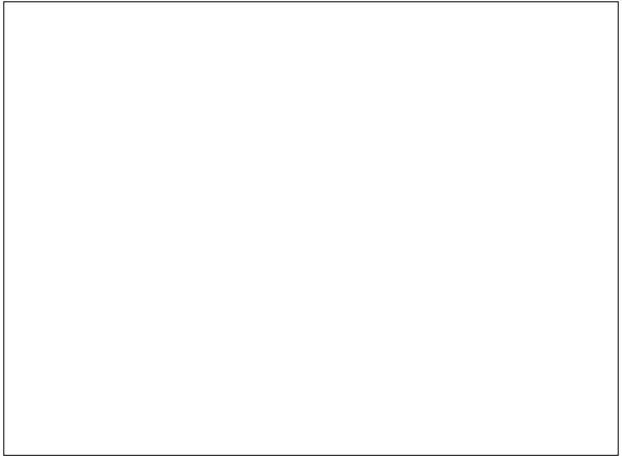


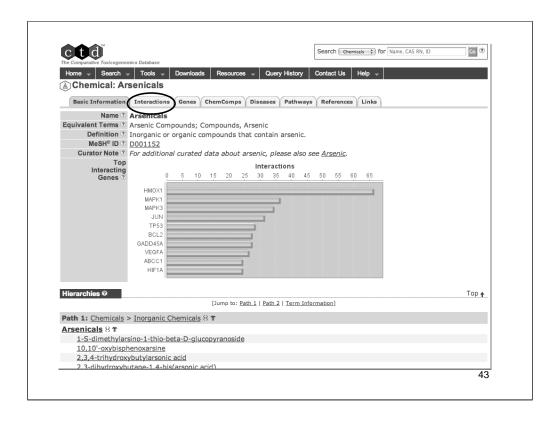




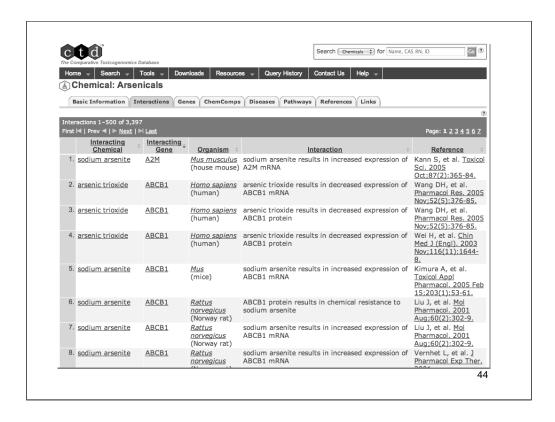




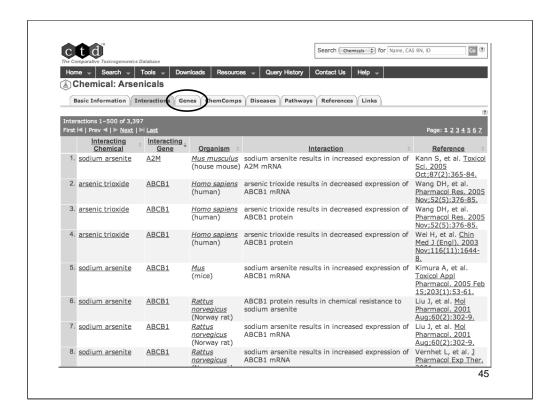


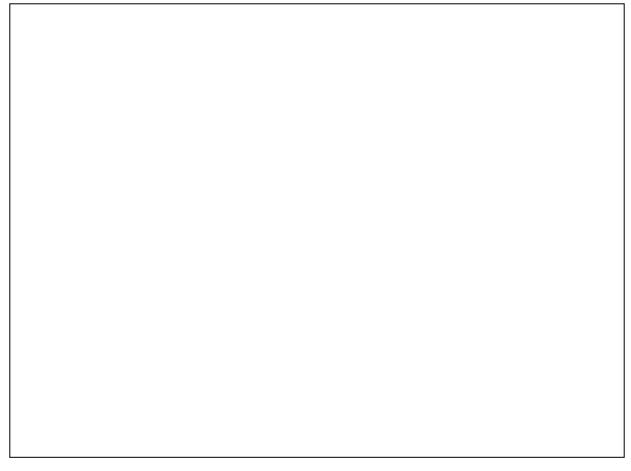


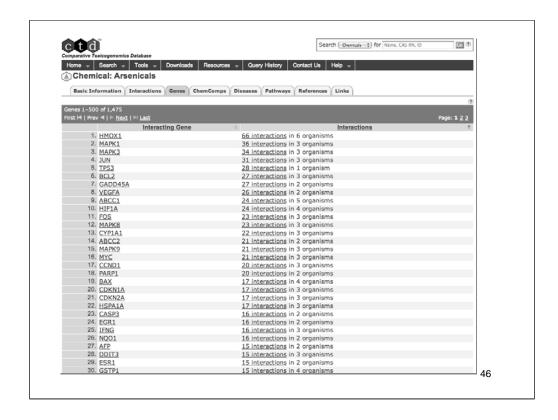




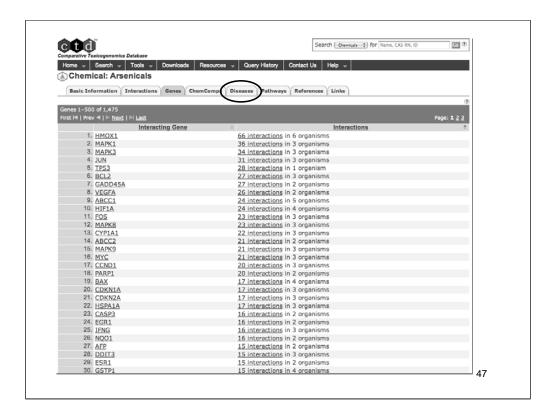




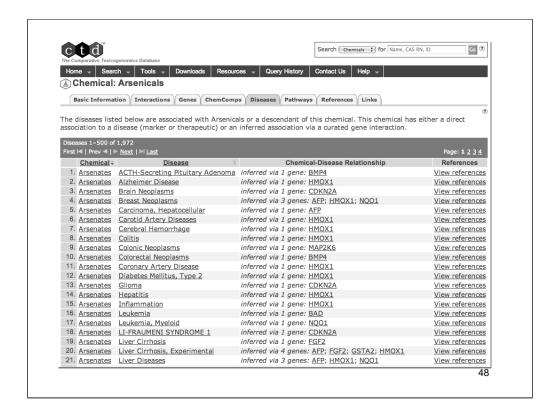




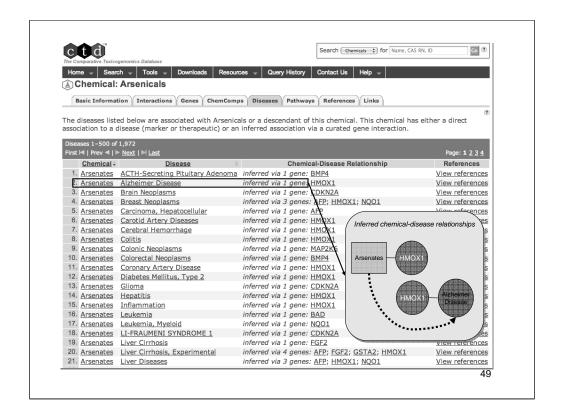




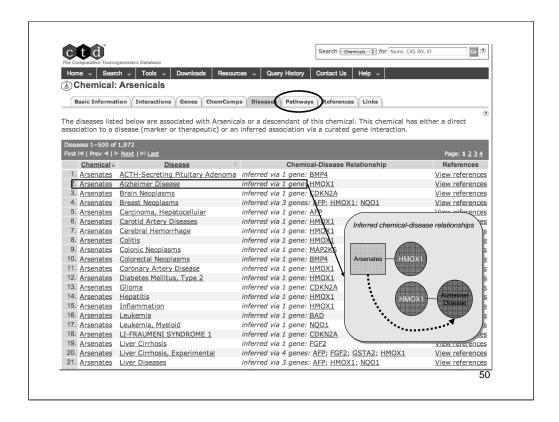


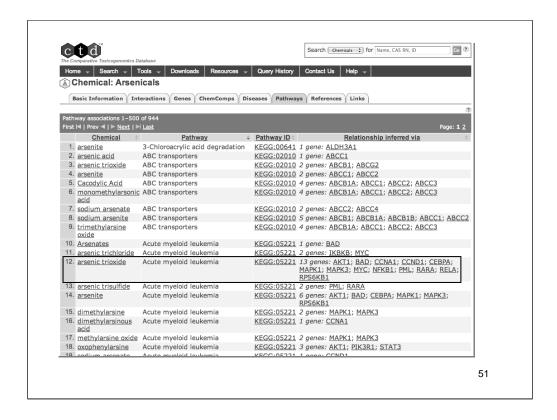


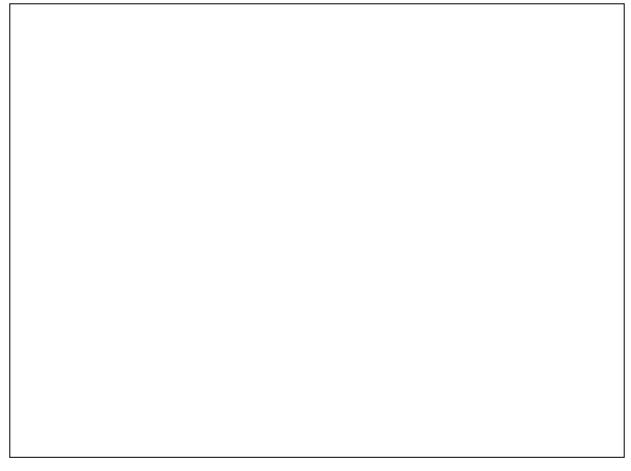


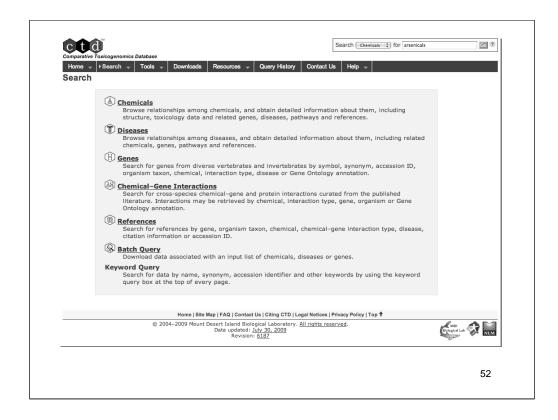


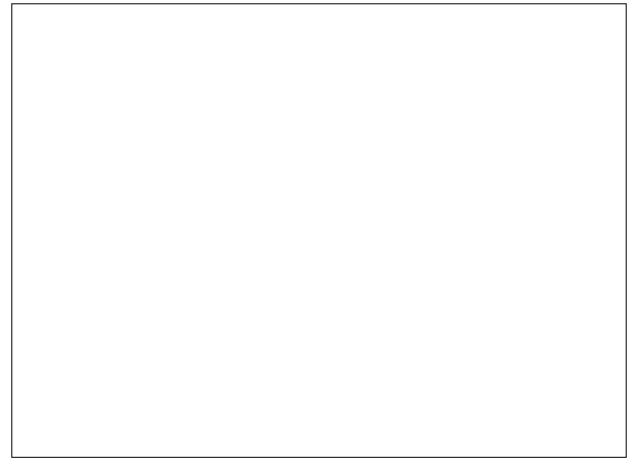


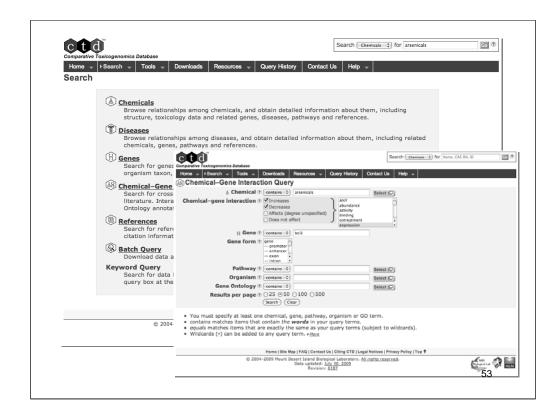


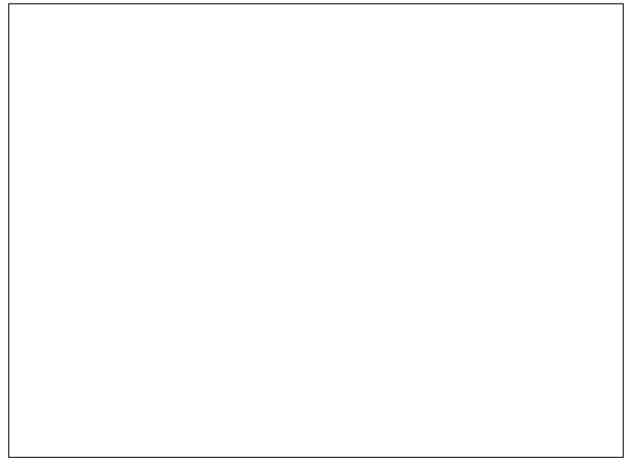


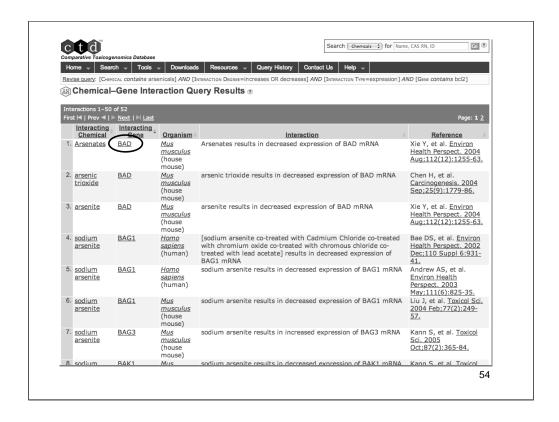


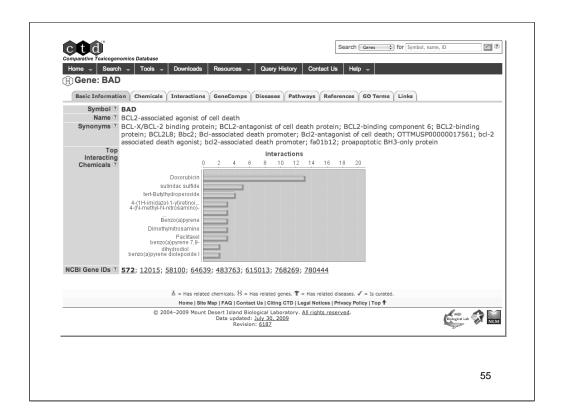


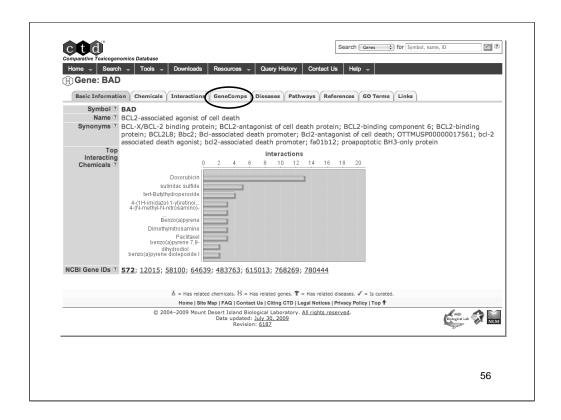


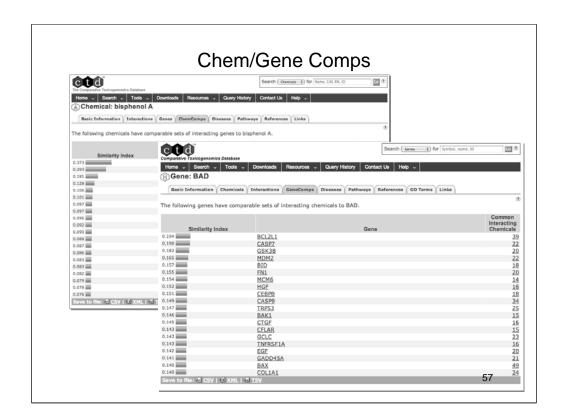


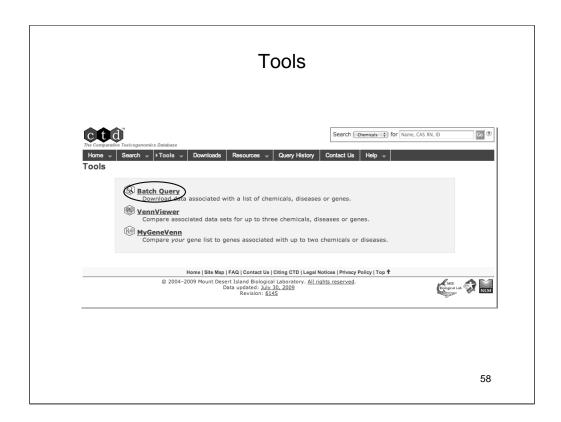


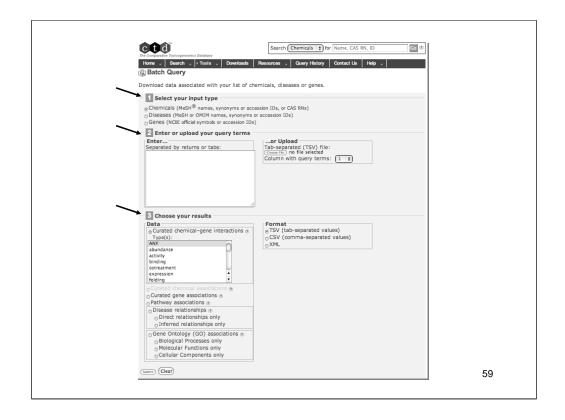


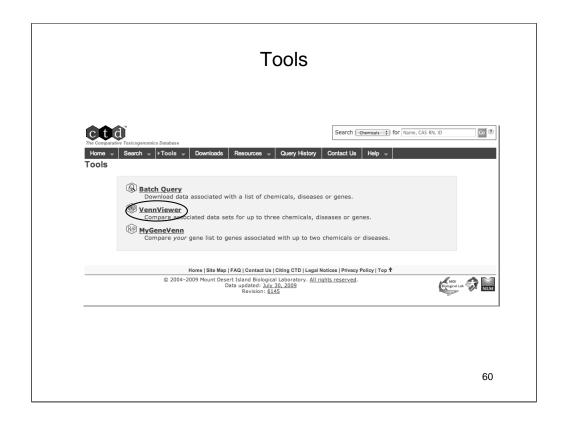


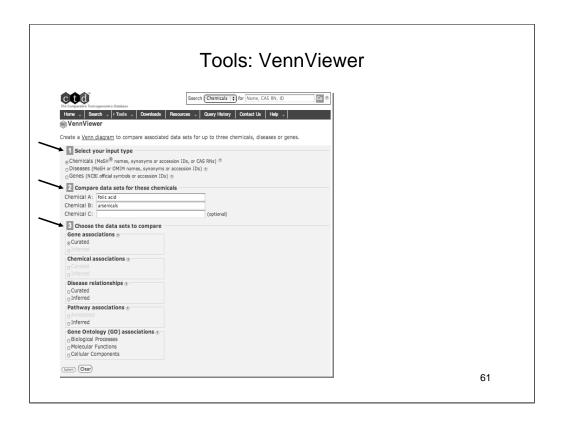


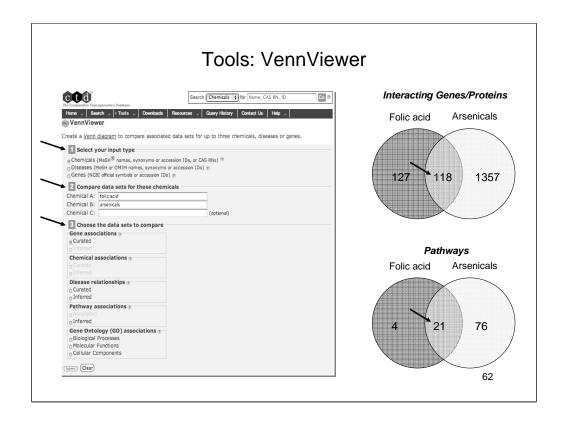




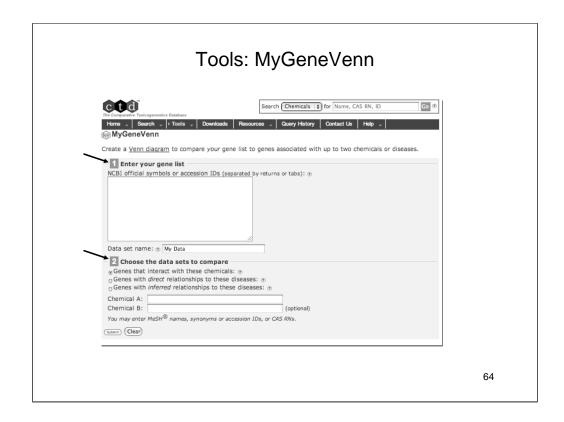


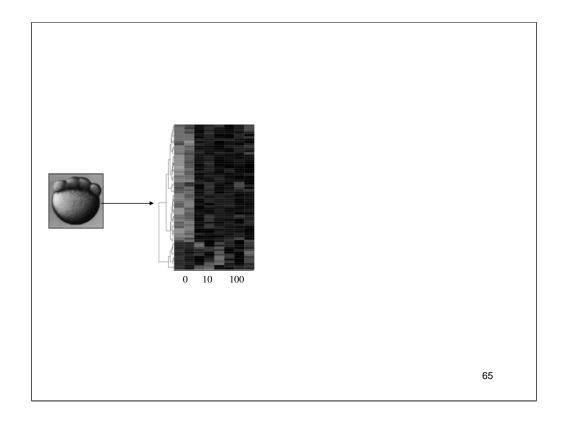


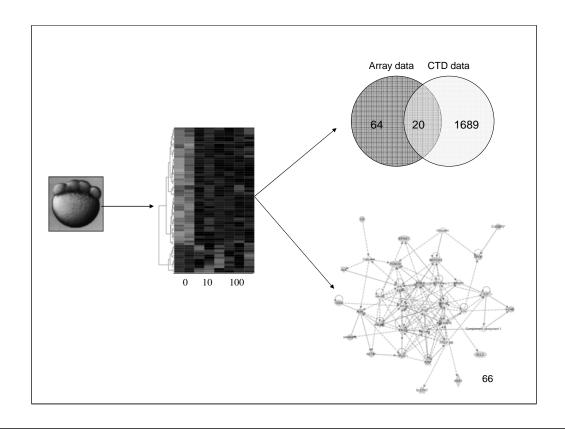


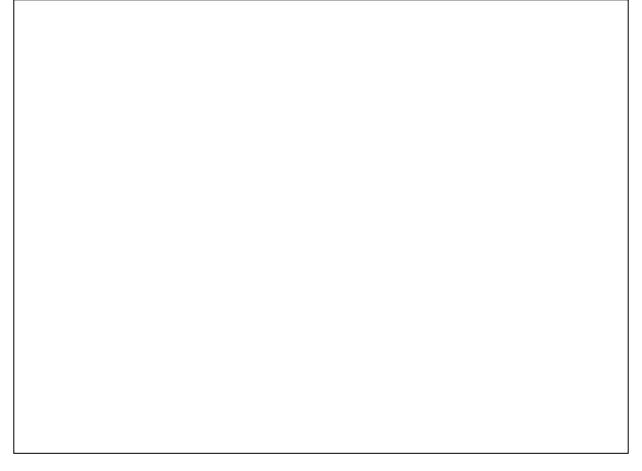


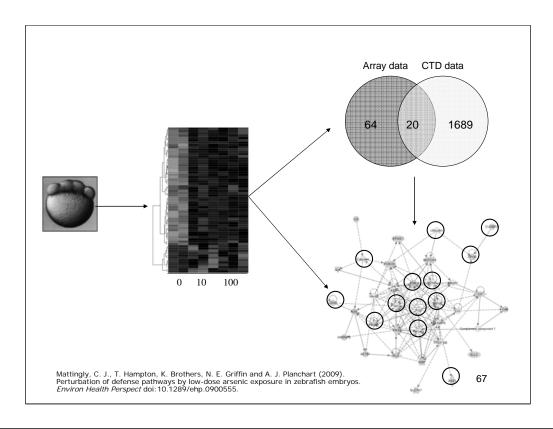


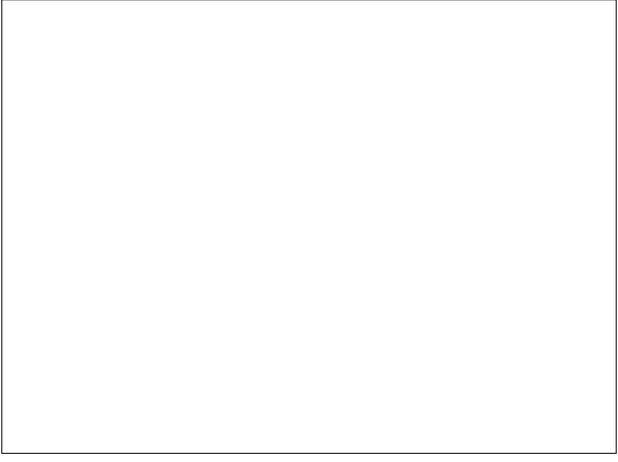


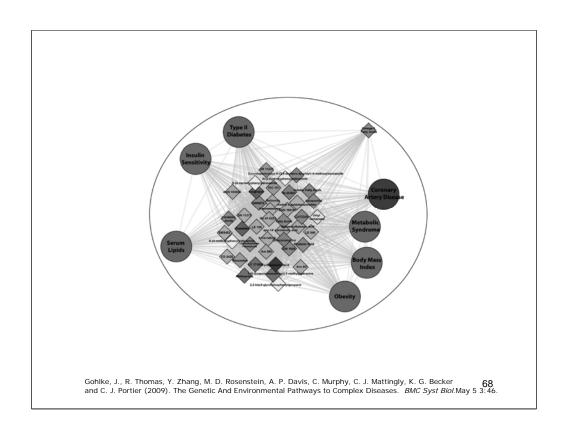


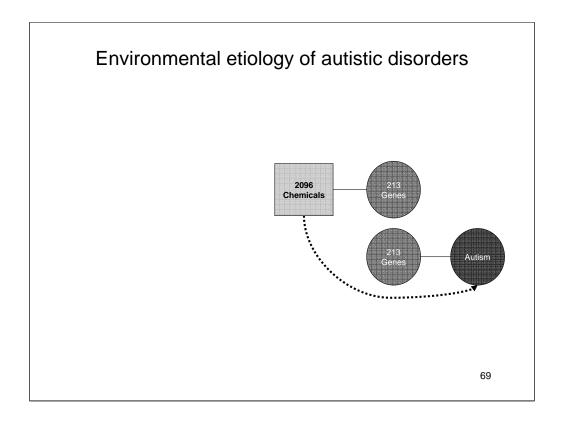






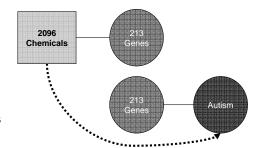






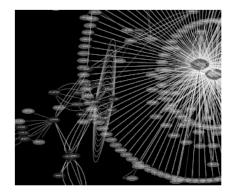
## Environmental etiology of autistic disorders

- What do these chemicals have in common?
  - Structure
  - Regulatory features (e.g., High production, Carcinogen)
  - Function (e.g., Associated pathways)
  - Other associated diseases (e.g., Neurological)



## Next

- Analysis tools and visualization capabilities
- Integration of additional data sets
- Text mining



## Recent CTD references

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## Acknowledgements

Scientific Curators

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Zebrafish work
Antonio Planchart, PhD

NIEHS and NLM (ES014065 and ES003828) NCRR (RR016463)

