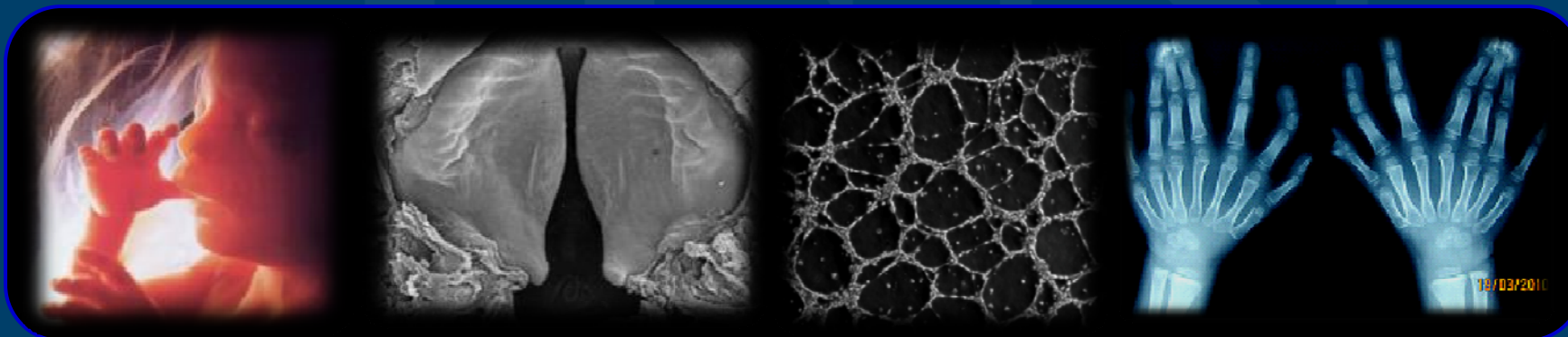


Revolutionizing Toxicity Testing for Predicting Developmental Outcomes

Nisha S. Sipes, PhD

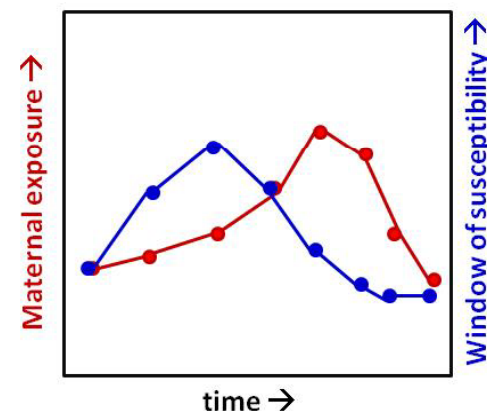
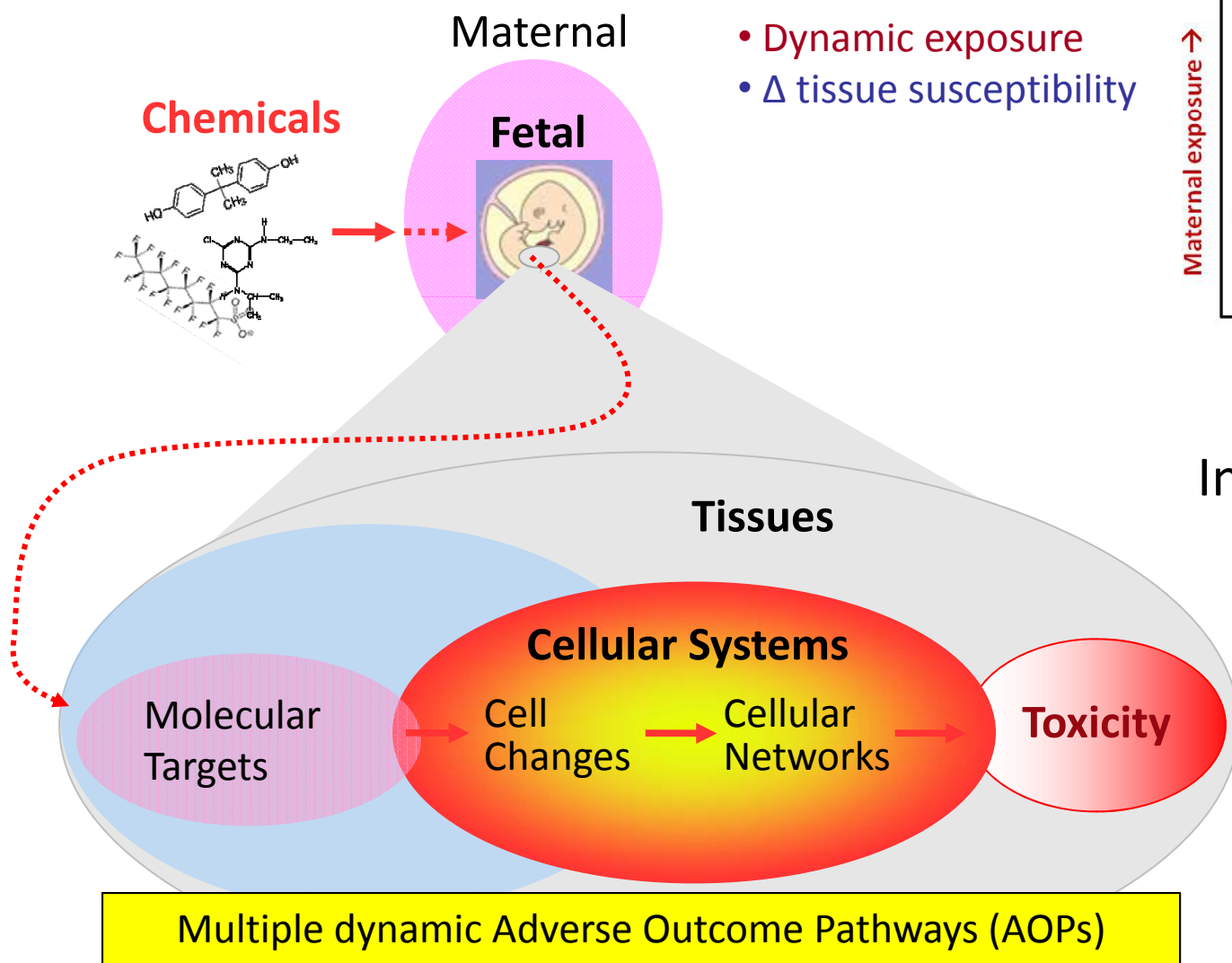
ORISE Fellow

National Center for Computational Toxicology, USEPA



DISCLAIMER: *The views expressed in this presentation are those of the author[s] and do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.*

Predicting Developmental Toxicity



In vivo and models

Alternatives?

Computational Toxicology:

high-throughput screening (HTS)



ToxCast: EPA research <http://www.epa.gov/ncct/toxcast/>

>1060 chemicals

>700 *in vitro* assays (27M data points)

Biological Response

cell proliferation and death
cell differentiation
enzymatic activity
mitochondrial depolarization
protein stabilization
oxidative phosphorylation
reporter gene activation
gene expression (qNPA)
receptor binding
receptor activity
steroidogenesis

Target Family

response Element
transporter
cytokines
kinases
nuclear receptor
CYP450 / ADME
cholinesterase
phosphatases
proteases
XME metabolism
GPCRs
ion channels

DevTox (new)

ES cell secretome
neuroprogenitors
morphogenesis
differentiation

Assay Design

viability reporter
morphology reporter
conformation reporter
enzyme reporter
mem. potential reporter
binding reporter
inducible reporter

Cell Format

cell free
cell lines
primary cells
complex cultures
free embryos

Tissue Source

Lung	Breast
Liver	Vascular
Skin	Kidney
Cervix	Testis
Uterus	Brain
Intestinal	Spleen
Bladder	Ovary
Pancreas	Prostate
Inflammatory	Bone

Detection Technology

qNPA and ELISA
Fluorescence & Luminescence
Alamar Blue Reduction
Arrayscan / Microscopy
Reporter gene activation
Spectrophotometry
Radioactivity
HPLC and HPEC
TR-FRET

Tox21: partnership of federal agencies
~10,000 chemicals in dozens of HTS assays



Computational Toxicology:

high-throughput screening (HTS)



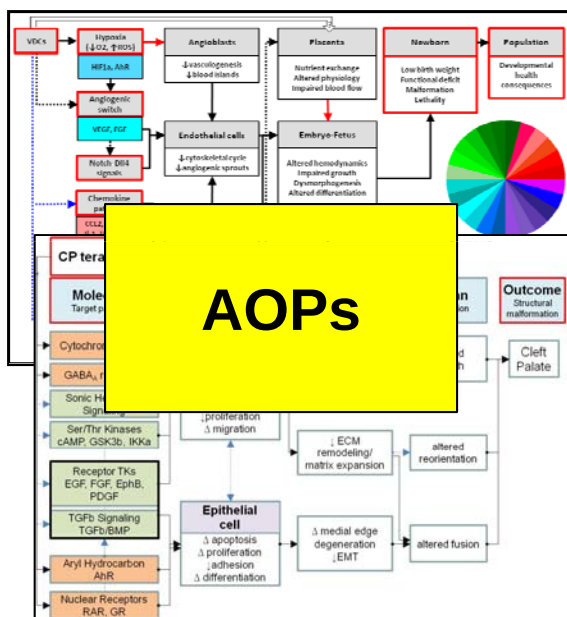
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30 years, 2B\$ animal guideline studies

~500 chemicals

public, searchable database

Feature	Description	Weight
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SULT2A1	Sulfotransferase	-0.26
PGE2	Prostaglandin E2 response	-0.15



Prioritization

Hypothesis generation

CP teratogens

Molecular
Target pathways

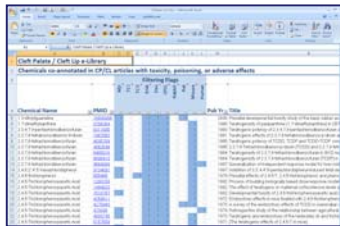
Cleft Palate AOP Framework

Cellular
Cell-level behaviors

Tissue
Palatal shelf

Organ
Apposition

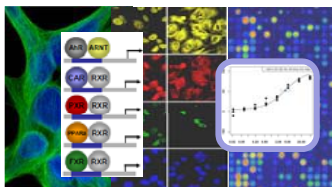
Outcome
Structural
malformation



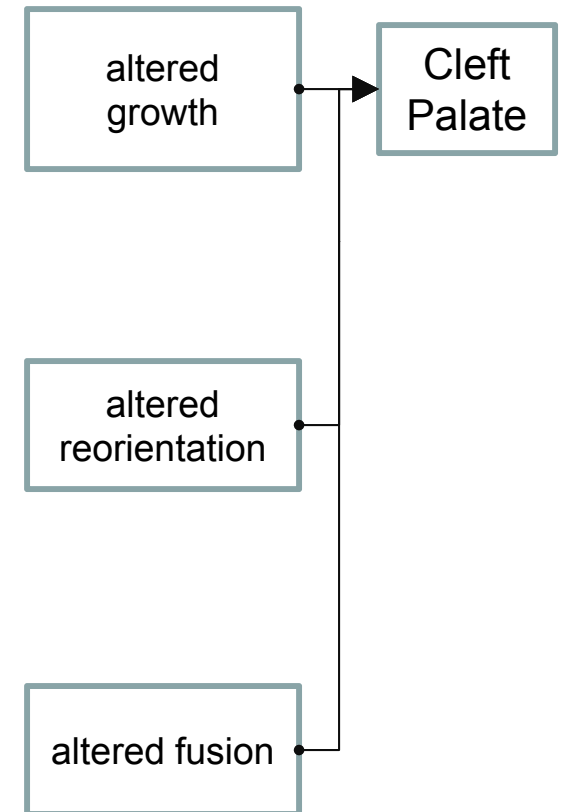
1. e-libraries



2.informatics.jax.org



3. ToxCast



1. e-library Development

Literature Mining Using MeSH Annotations

The screenshot shows a PubMed article page for PMID: 21254359. The article title is "Folate pathway and nonsyndromic cleft lip/palate". The abstract discusses the role of two common methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase (MTHFR) polymorphisms, C677T and A1298C, in NSCLP. The article is published in "Birth Defects Res A Clin Mol Teratol" in 2010. The MeSH terms are listed on the right side of the page, enclosed in a green box. The terms include: 5-Methyltetrahydrofolate-Homocysteine S-Methyltransferase/genetics, Betaine-Homocysteine S-Methyltransferase/genetics, Carbon-Nitrogen Ligases/genetics, Cleft Lip/complications*, Cleft Lip/ethnology, Cleft Lip/genetics, Cleft Palate/complications*, Cleft Palate/ethnology, Cleft Palate/genetics, European Continental Ancestry Group/genetics, Folic Acid/metabolism*, Genes/genetics*, Genetic Predisposition to Disease*, Hispanic Americans/genetics, Humans, Methylenetetrahydrofolate Reductase (NADPH2)/genetics, Nitric Oxide Synthase Type III/genetics, Polymorphism, Single Nucleotide/genetics*, Reduced Folate Carrier Protein/genetics, and Thymidylate Synthase/genetics.

NCBI Resources How To

PubMed.gov
US National Library of Medicine
National Institutes of Health

Display Settings: ☒ Abstract

Birth Defects Res A Clin Mol Teratol. 2010;91(1):1-6.

Folate pathway and nonsyndromic cleft lip/palate

Blanton SH, Henry RR, Yuan Q, Mullik KA, et al. University of Miami Miller School of Medicine

Abstract

BACKGROUND: Nonsyndromic cleft lip/palate (NSCLP) is a common congenital anomaly. Folate supplementation with folic acid, a key component of the folate pathway, is known to reduce the risk of neural tube defects and may similarly reduce the risk of NSCLP. The role of two common methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase (MTHFR) polymorphisms, C677T and A1298C (rs1801131), in NSCLP is unclear, as few genes/SNPs have been associated with NSCLP. We hypothesized that folate pathway genes were associated with NSCLP in a population-based study.

METHODS: Fourteen folate metabolism genes were screened in 140 white and Hispanic NSCLP families.

RESULTS: Evidence for a risk association was found for the C677T polymorphism in the MTHFR gene, whereas associations with MTHFR and other genes were not significant after transmission of haplotypes and gene-gene interactions were considered.

CONCLUSIONS: These results suggest that folate metabolism genes may be involved in the etiology of NSCLP. Further evidence for an interaction between folate metabolism genes and environmental factors may provide support for other studies that have investigated the etiology of NSCLP.

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PMID: 21254359 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

Publication Types, MeSH Terms

LinkOut - more resources

MeSH Terms

- 5-Methyltetrahydrofolate-Homocysteine S-Methyltransferase/genetics
- Betaine-Homocysteine S-Methyltransferase/genetics
- Carbon-Nitrogen Ligases/genetics
- Cleft Lip/complications*
- Cleft Lip/ethnology
- Cleft Lip/genetics
- Cleft Palate/complications*
- Cleft Palate/ethnology
- Cleft Palate/genetics
- European Continental Ancestry Group/genetics
- Folic Acid/metabolism*
- Genes/genetics*
- Genetic Predisposition to Disease*
- Hispanic Americans/genetics
- Humans
- Methylenetetrahydrofolate Reductase (NADPH2)/genetics
- Nitric Oxide Synthase Type III/genetics
- Polymorphism, Single Nucleotide/genetics*
- Reduced Folate Carrier Protein/genetics
- Thymidylate Synthase/genetics

1. e-library Development

>20,000 Cleft Lip/Cleft Palate Articles

Query within Cleft Lip/Palate Articles using MeSH Dictionaries

Proteins:	1249 unique
Protein-protein:	5532 unique
Cell processes:	92 unique
Chemicals:	1009 unique
	•481 unique (toxicity poisoning, adverse effects)

1. e-library Development

CLP Chemicals and Cell Processes

	A	AJ	AK	AL	AM	AN	AO	AP	AQ	AR	AS	AT	AU	AV	AW	AX	AY	AZ	BA	BB	BC	BD	BE	BF	BG	BH	BI	BJ	BK	BL	BM	BN
1	Cleft Palate Chemicals and Cell Processes																															
2	Article counts for co-occurring MeSH terms annotated with drug effects																															
3	Chemicals	G0 Phase	G1 Phase	G2 Phase	S Phase	Cell Death	Apoptosis	Anoikis	Autophagy	Cell Dedifferentiation	Cell Differentiation	Adipogenesis	Gametogenesis	Oogenesis	Spermatogenesis	Sperm Maturation	Hematopoiesis	Erythropoiesis	Hematopoiesis, Extramed	Leukopoiesis	Lymphopoiesis	Myelopoiesis	Neurogenesis	Cell Fusion	Cell Growth Processes	Cell Enlargement	Cell Proliferation	Cell Division	Cell Movement	Cell Aggregation	Cell Migration Inhibition	Chemotaxis
22	Betamethasone	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
23	bis(tri-n-butyltin)oxide	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Bromodeoxyuridine	1	1	1	3	10	10	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	17	28	4	0	0	0	0
25	butylbenzyl phthalate	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
26	Cacodylic Acid	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	6	0	0	0	0
27	Caffeine	0	0	7	2	1	9	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	13	1	1	0	0
28	Carbaryl	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
29	Carmustine	0	0	2	0	2	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	15	1	0	0	0
30	Chlorpyrifos	0	0	0	0	6	10	0	0	0	14	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	4	1	0	0	0
31	Corticosterone	0	0	0	0	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0
32	Cortisone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	cyclopamine	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1. e-library Development

CLP Chemicals and Cell Processes

	A	AJ	AK	AL	AM	AN	AO	AP	AQ	AR	AS	AT	AU	AV	AW	AX	AY	AZ	BA	BB	BC	BD	BE	BF	BG	BH	BI	BJ	BK	BL	BM	BN
1	Cleft Palate Chemicals - AOP Mat																															
2	Article	A	B	C	D	F	G	H																								
	1	Cleft Palate Chemicals - AOP Mat		<<-- Back																												
	2	Cell Processes - detail view																														
	3			Filtering Flags																												
	4	ChemName	Process	Tox	Palate	PMID	PubYr	Title																								
	1018	Caffeine	G2 Phase	1	0	1944378	1991	Effects of caffeine and cycloheximide during G2																								
	1019	Caffeine	S Phase	1	0	8613687	1996	UV-B-induced cell cycle perturbations, micronu																								
	1020	Caffeine	S Phase	1	0	7506363	1994	A case of caffeine-mediated cancellation of mi																								
3	Chem	1021	Caffeine	Cell Death	1	0	8512808	1993	Caffeine potentiates the lethality of tumour ne																							
22	Beta	1022	Caffeine	Apoptosis	1	0	15039113	2004	1,2-bis(2-aminophenoxy)ethane-N,N,N'-tetra																							
23	bis(t	1023	Caffeine	Apoptosis	1	0	10769661	2000	Sensitization and caffeine potentiation of cispl																							
24	Bror	1024	Caffeine	Apoptosis	1	0	12378022	2002	Caffeine induces apoptosis in human neuroblas																							
25	buty	1025	Caffeine	Apoptosis	1	0	9458292	1998	Enhancement of CDDP cytotoxicity by caffeine																							
26	Cacc	1026	Caffeine	Apoptosis	1	0	12395097	2002	Caffeine-induced neuronal death in neonatal r																							
27	Caff	1027	Caffeine	Apoptosis	1	0	12884404	2003	Apoptosis induced by different doses of caffei																							
28	Carb	1028	Caffeine	Apoptosis	1	0	8299722	1994	Enhancement of CDDP cytotoxicity by caffeine																							
29	Carn	1029	Caffeine	Apoptosis	1	0	16709440	2007	The enigmatic effects of caffeine in cell cycle a																							
30	Chlo	1030	Caffeine	Apoptosis	1	0	8512808	1993	Caffeine potentiates the lethality of tumour ne																							
31	Cort	1031	Caffeine	Cell Differentiation	1	0	22470550	2012	Exploring the caffeine-induced teratogenicity o																							
32	Cort	1032	Caffeine	Cell Differentiation	1	0	7948410	1994	In vitro study of teratogenic effects of caffeine																							
33	cyclo	1033	Caffeine	Cell Differentiation	0	0	2885939	1987	Potentiating effect of caffeine on embryotoxici																							

2. informatics.jax.org

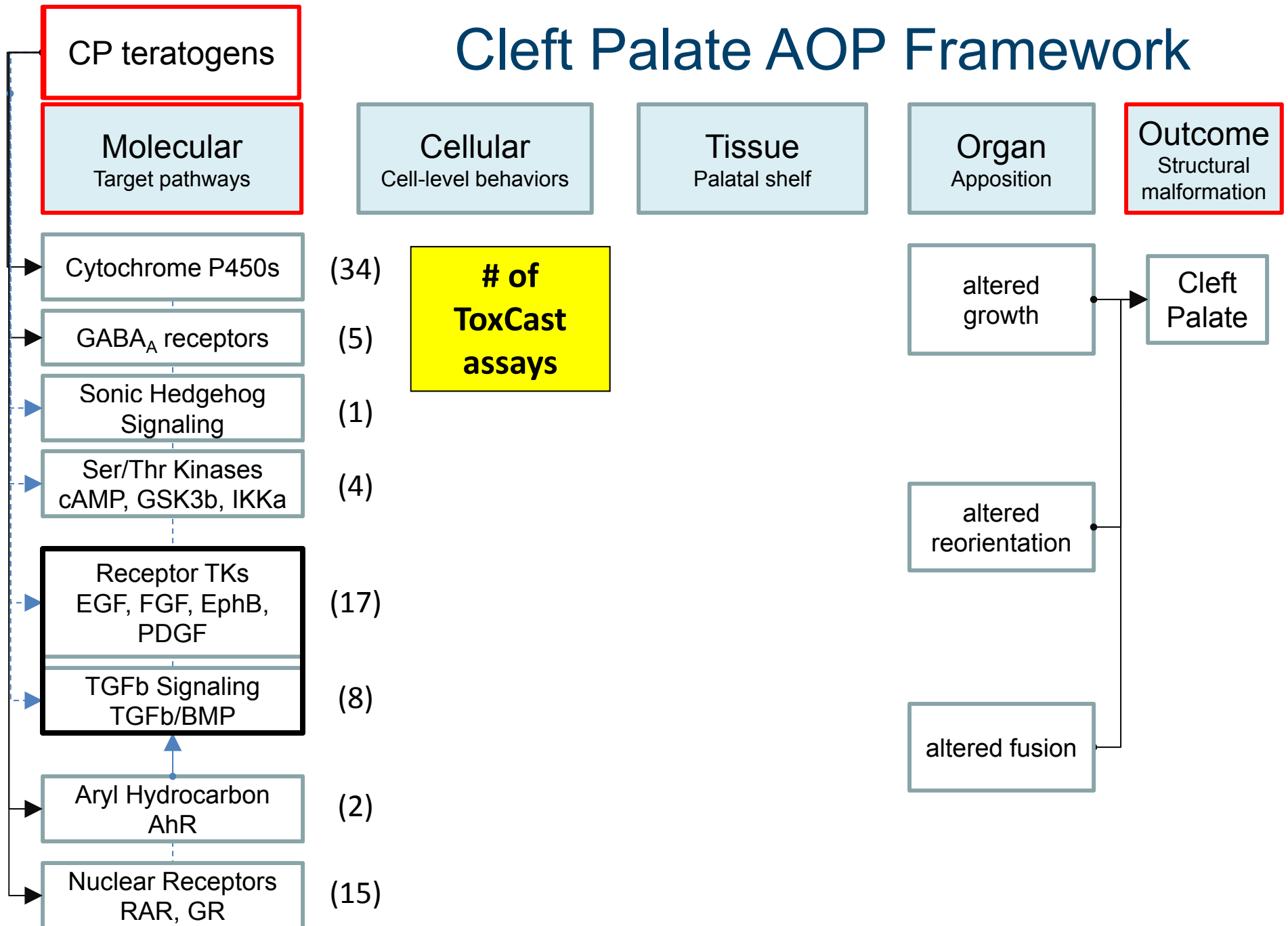
cleft secondary palate [MP:0009890] (231 genotypes, 351 annotations)

0 ~111 genes

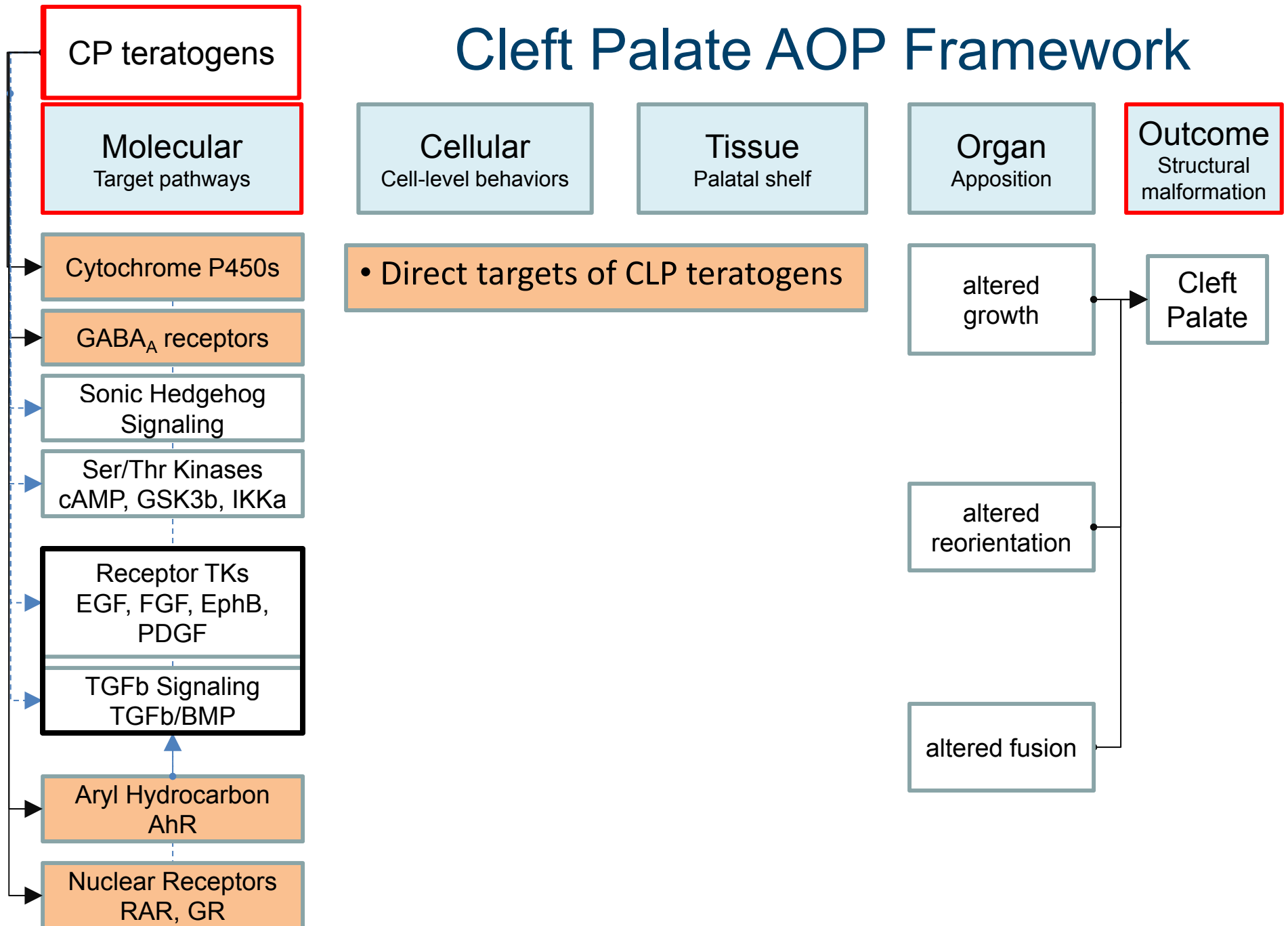
The screenshot displays the MGI Mammalian Phenotype Browser interface. The main term shown is 'cleft secondary palate' (MP:0009890). The definition is 'congenital fissure of the tissues normally uniting to form the palate'. The number of paths to this term is 2. A hierarchical tree of related phenotypes is shown on the left, starting from 'mammalian phenotype' and branching down to 'cleft secondary palate'. A table of references is visible on the right, listing various studies and their associated phenotypes.

Phenotype	Reference
cleft secondary palate	1:6435
palatal shelf hypoplasia	1:6435, 1:6105
abnormal palatal shelf fusion at midline	1:177760
persistence of medial edge epithelium during palatal shelf fusion	1:49840

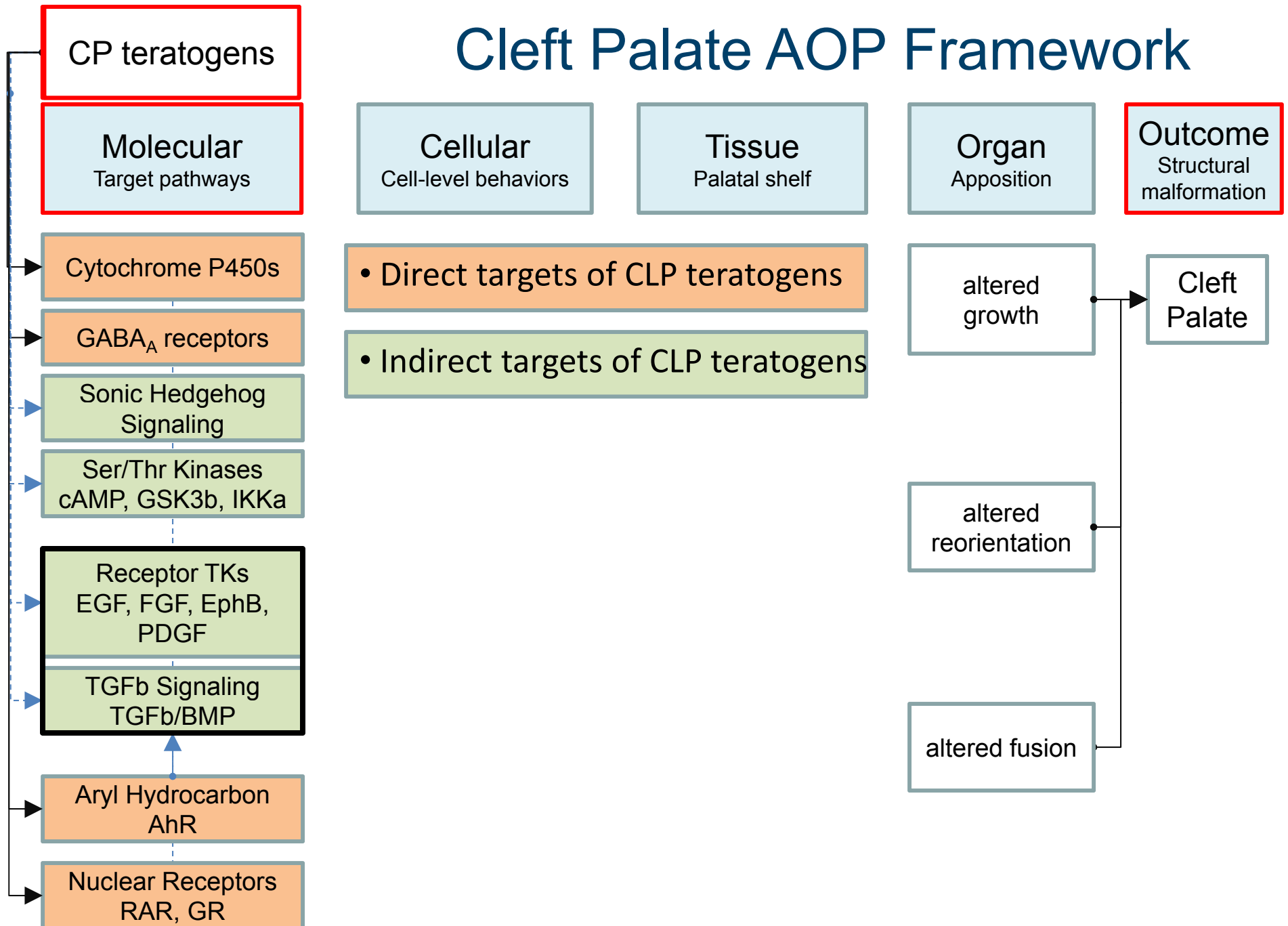
Cleft Palate AOP Framework



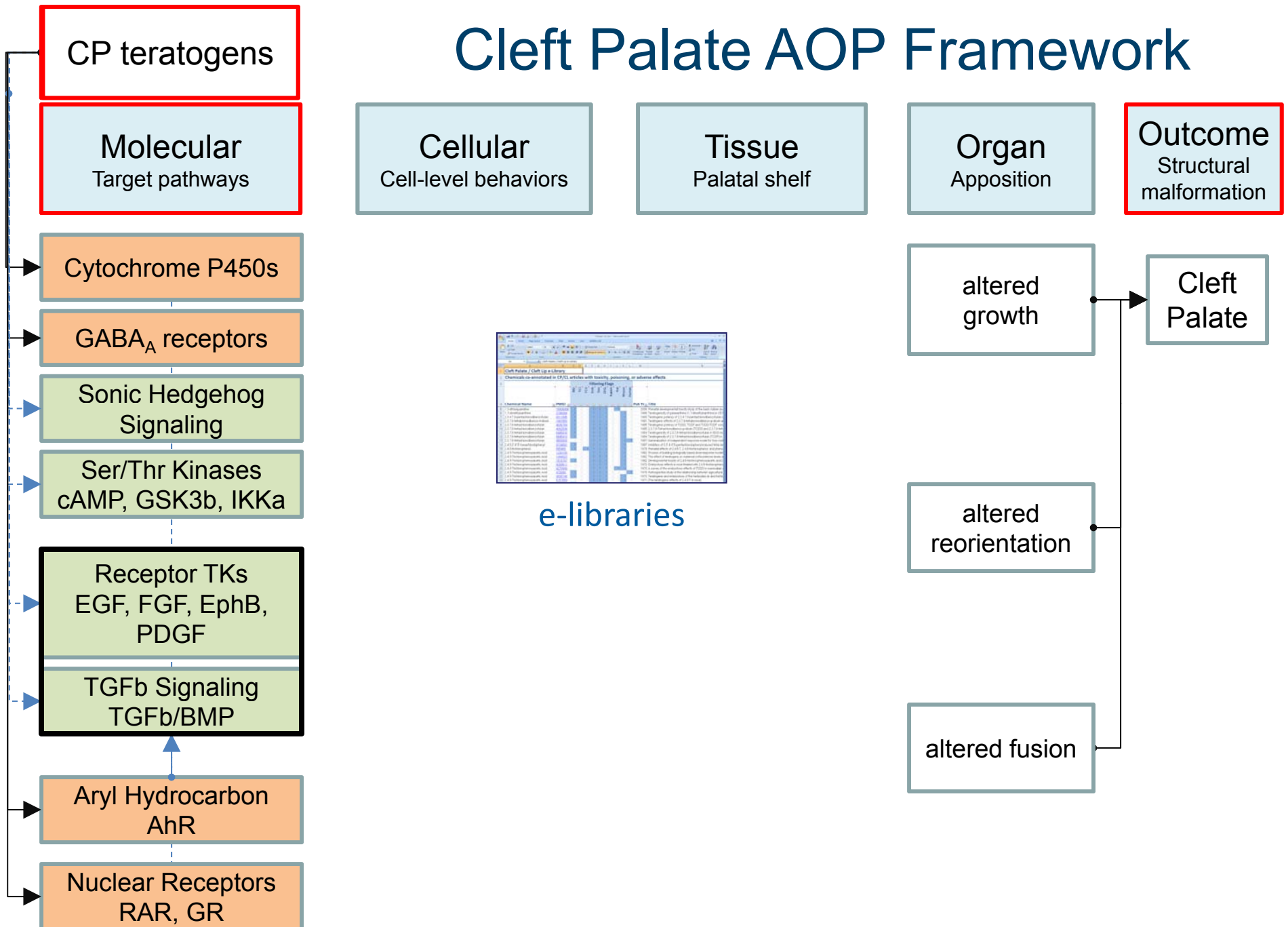
Cleft Palate AOP Framework



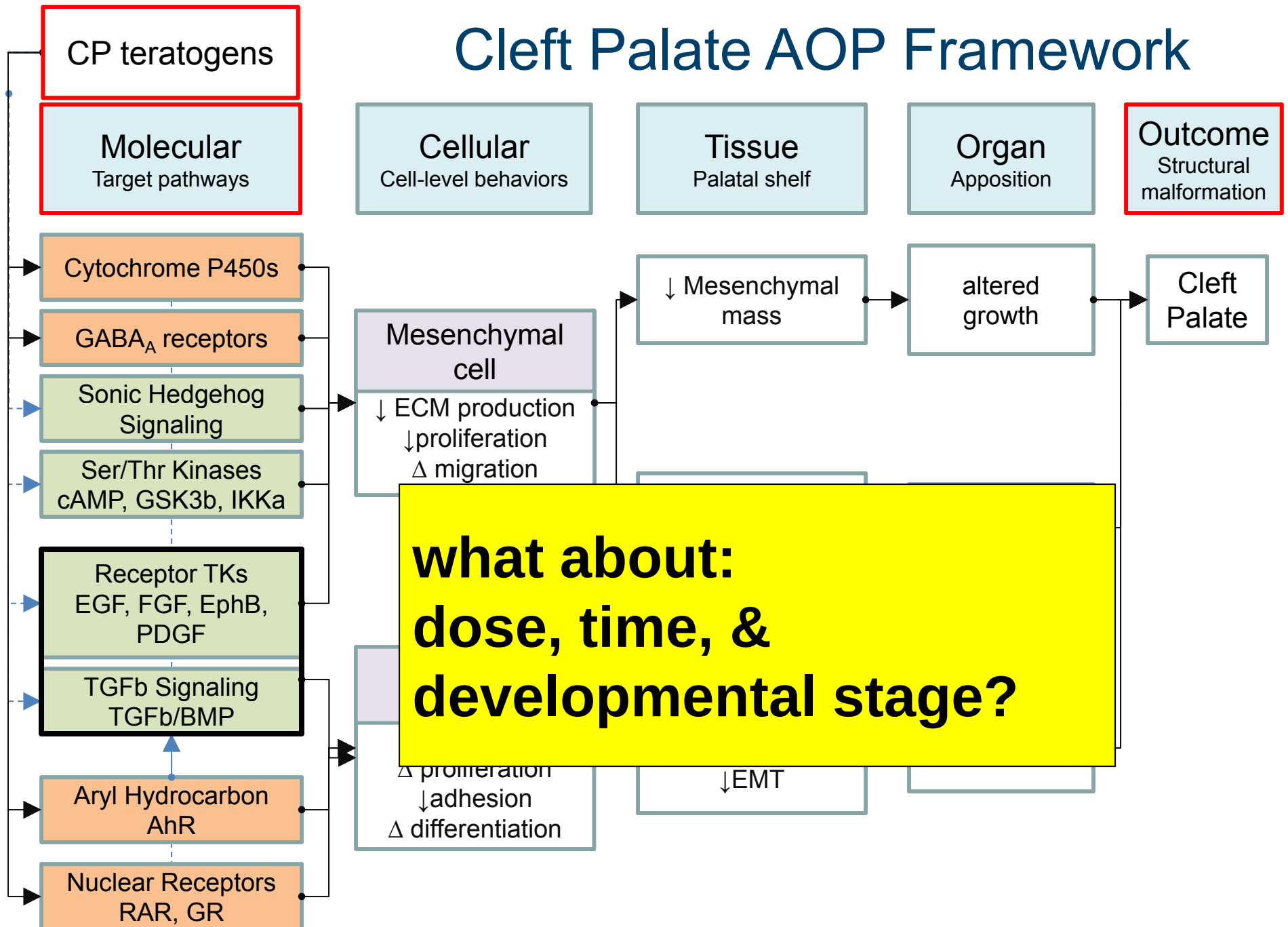
Cleft Palate AOP Framework



Cleft Palate AOP Framework



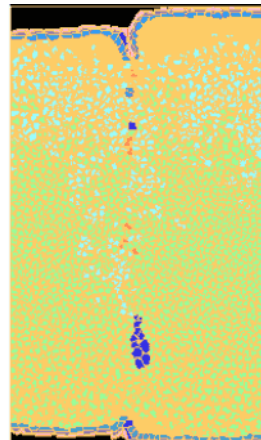
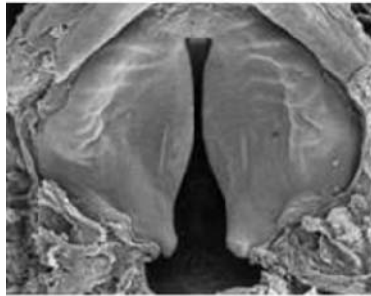
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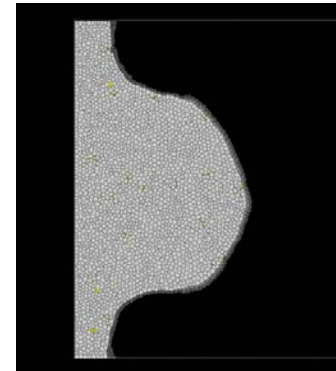
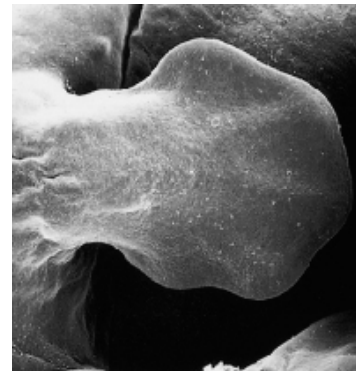
Multicellular Virtual-Tissue Models (VTMs)

Cell-level models driven by biological networks and rules

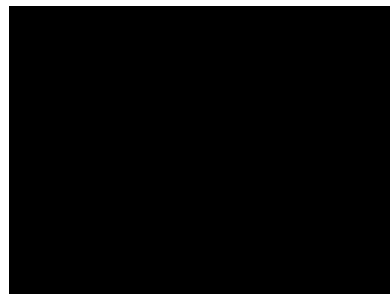
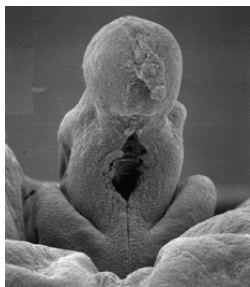
Palate



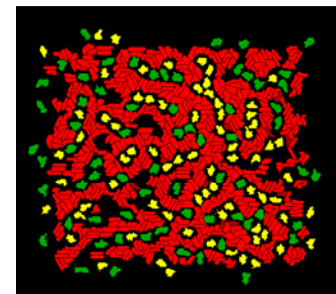
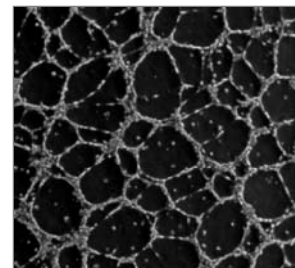
Limb-bud



Genital tubercle

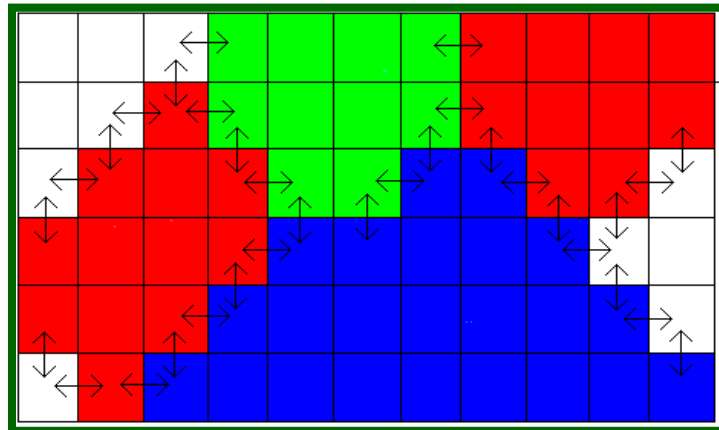
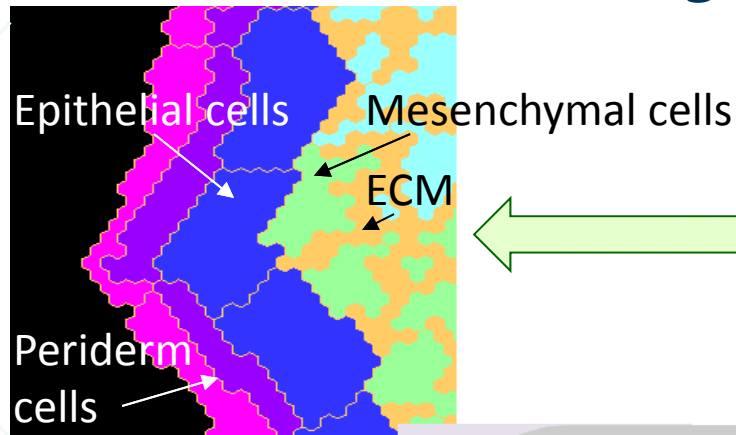
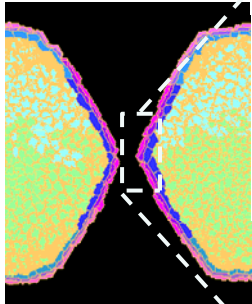


Blood Vessel



Cell Agent-Based Models (ABMs)

Palatal fusion



CP teratogens

Molecular
Target pathways

Cellular
Cell-level behaviors

C++ Python

```

1 // Example of a simple agent-based model in C++
2 #include <iostream>
3 #include <vector>
4 #include <string>
5 #include <random>
6
7 using namespace std;
8
9 // Define a simple agent structure
10 struct Agent {
11     int x, y; // Position
12     string type; // Agent type
13 };
14
15 // Simple movement function
16 void move(Agent &a) {
17     int dx = 0, dy = 0;
18     // Random movement
19     if (rand() % 2 == 0) dx = 1; else dx = -1;
20     if (rand() % 2 == 0) dy = 1; else dy = -1;
21     a.x += dx;
22     a.y += dy;
23 }
24
25 // Main function
26 int main() {
27     Agent a;
28     a.x = 0; a.y = 0;
29     a.type = "Cell";
30     // Simulate movement
31     for (int i = 0; i < 100; i++) {
32         move(a);
33     }
34     cout << "Final position: (" << a.x << ", " << a.y << ")" << endl;
35     return 0;
36 }
    
```

www.CompuCell3D.org

EGF, FGF, EphB, PDGF
TGFβ signaling
TGFβ/BMP
Aryl Hydrocarbon AhR
Nuclear Receptors RAR, GR

Epithelial cell
Δ apoptosis
Δ proliferation
Δ adhesion
Δ differentiation

Δ medial edge degeneration
↓ EMT

altered fusion

Core Developmental Processes

Patterning (Sets up Future Events)
Timing (Clocks and Oscillators)
Differentiation (Cell Diversification)
Morphogenesis (Tissue Organization)

Cellular Primitives

Growth (Proliferation)
Growth (Volume Increase)
Death (Apoptosis)
Differentiation (Function)
Adhesion (Differential Hypothesis)
Shape (Geometry)
Motility (Cell Migration)
Extra Cellular Matrix (Remodeling)

Morphogenetic Movement

Folding
Epiboly
Convergent Extension
Branching Morphogenesis
Cell Condensation
Cell Sorting
Trans-Differentiation
Cavitation
Involution/Invagination
Tractional Forces

Directed Cell Movement

Contact Guidance (Boundaries)
Haptotaxis (ECM Tracks)
Chemotaxis (Chemical Signals)

Computational Toxicology:

high-throughput screening (HTS)



ToxRef: EPA database <http://www.epa.gov/ncct/toxrefdb/>

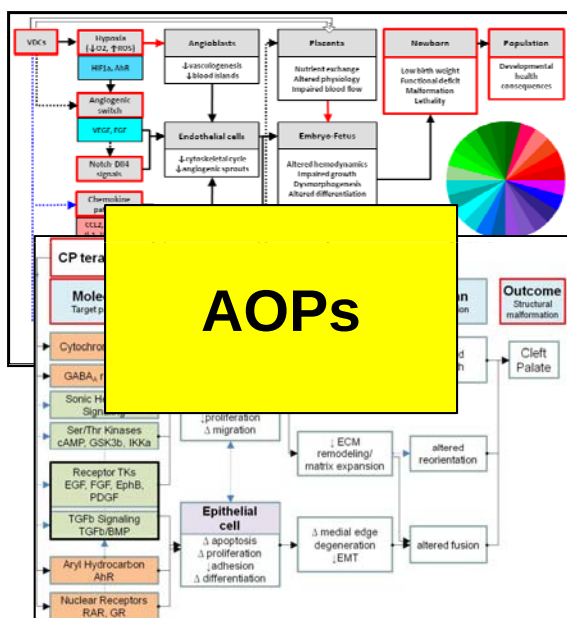
30 years, 2B\$ animal guideline studies

~500 chemicals

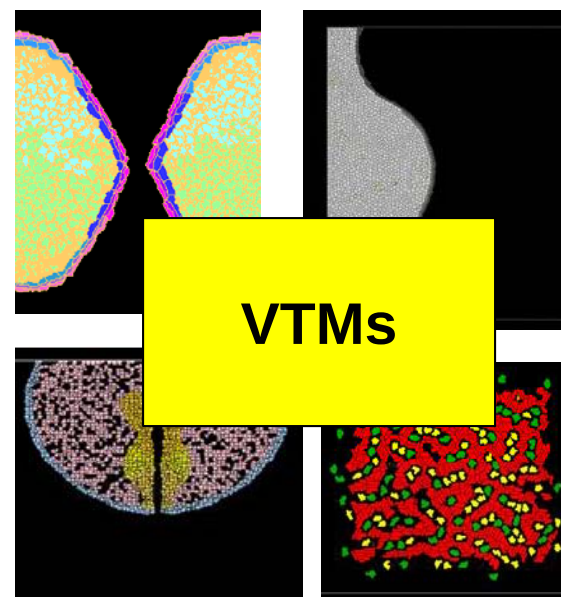
public, searchable database

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MESC	Mouse ES cells (J1)	0.13
SULT2A1	Sulfotransferase	-0.26
PGI2	Prostaglandin E2 response	-0.15

Prioritization

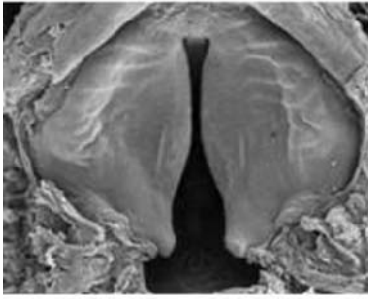


Hypothesis generation

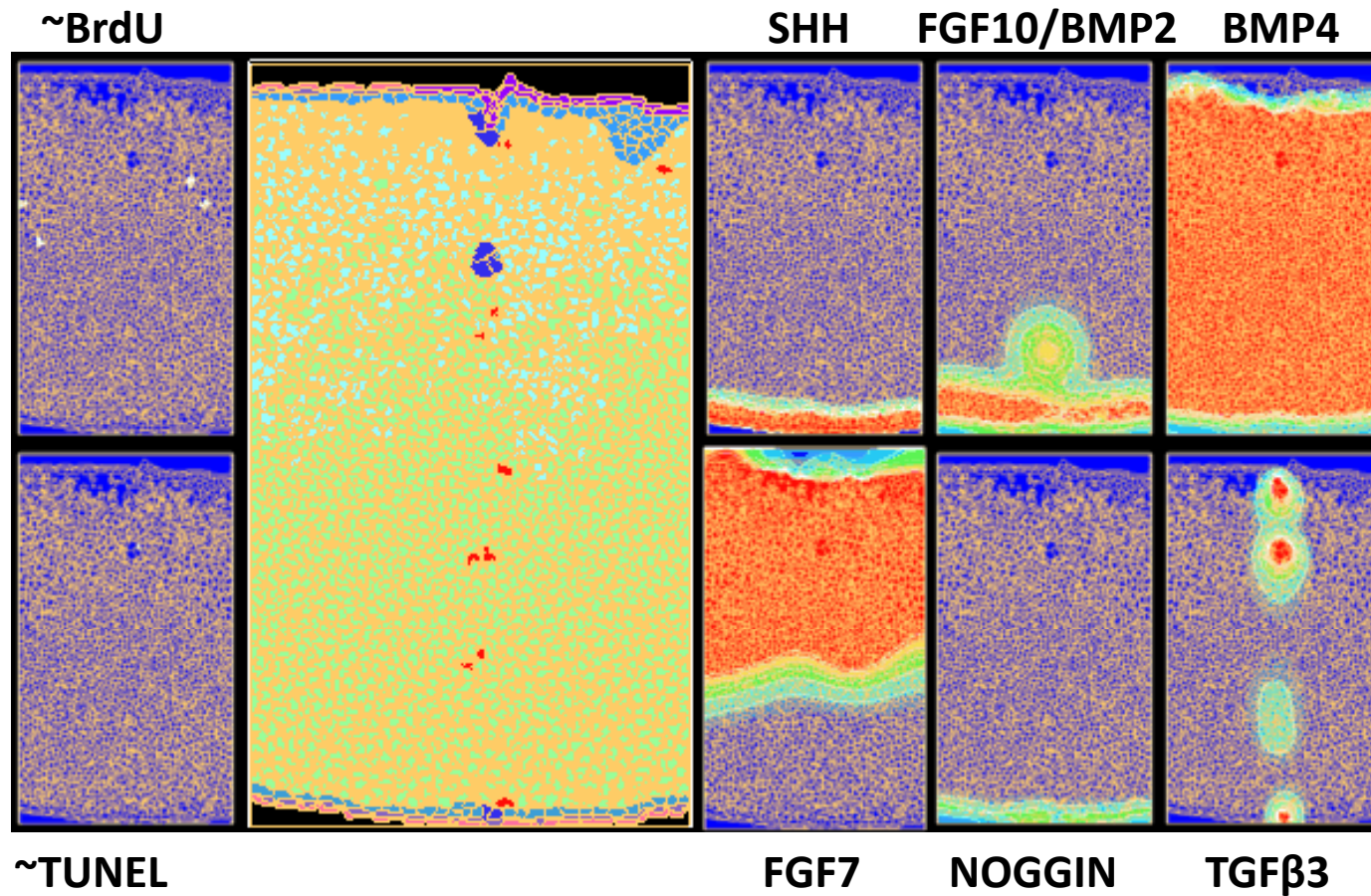


Prediction

multiple AOPs, dose, mixtures, time, stage, plausible 'tipping point'



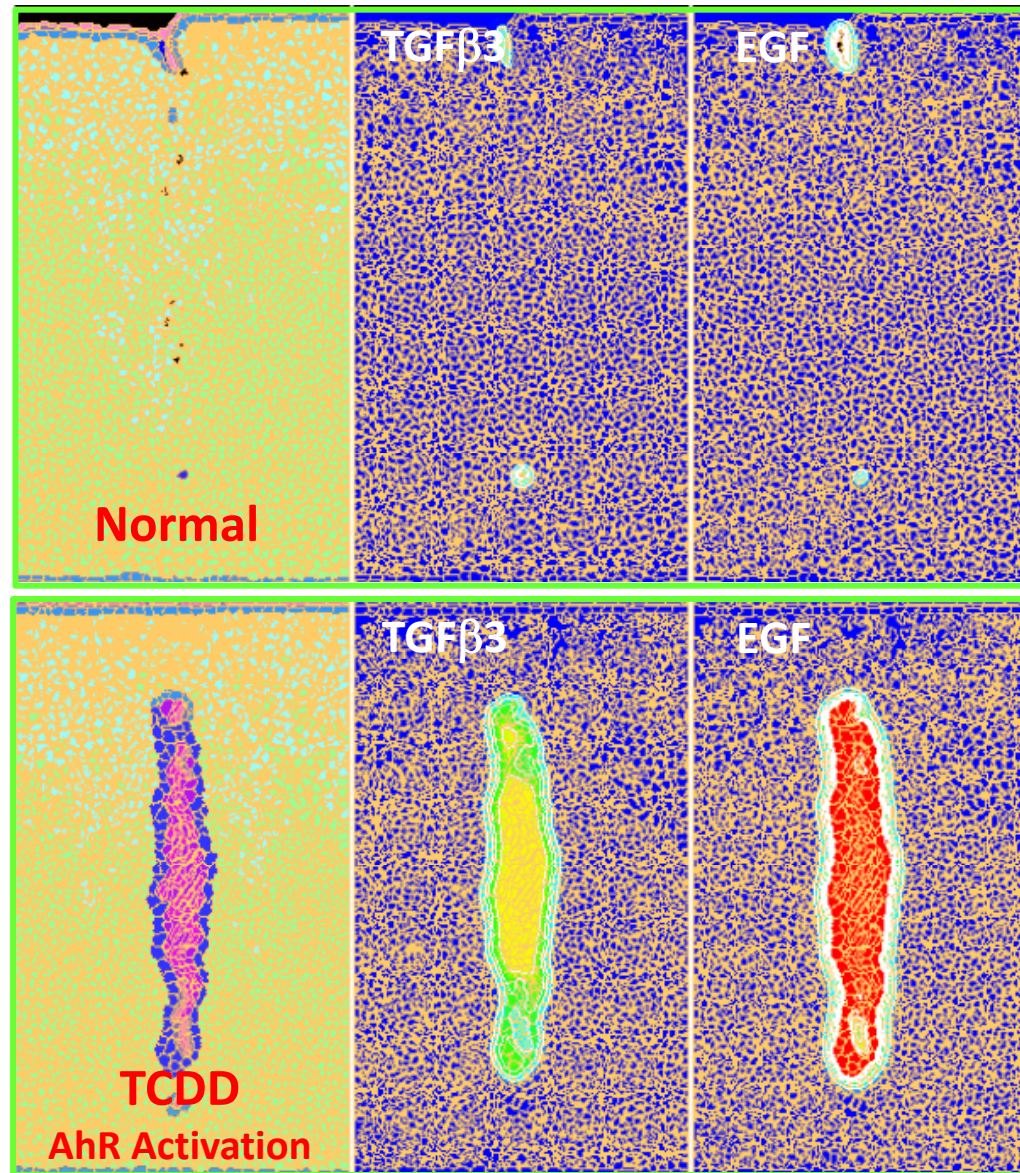
CASE EXAMPLE 1: VIRTUAL PALATE



TCDD: FLIPPING THE EGF/TGF β 3 SWITCH

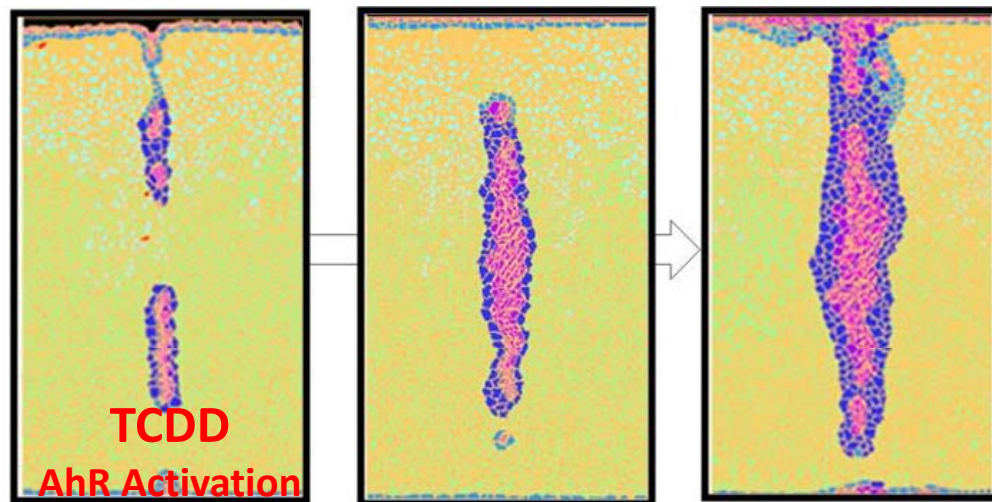
KEY EVENT:
seam breakdown

TCDD
↓
AhR
↓
↑EGF, ↓TGFb

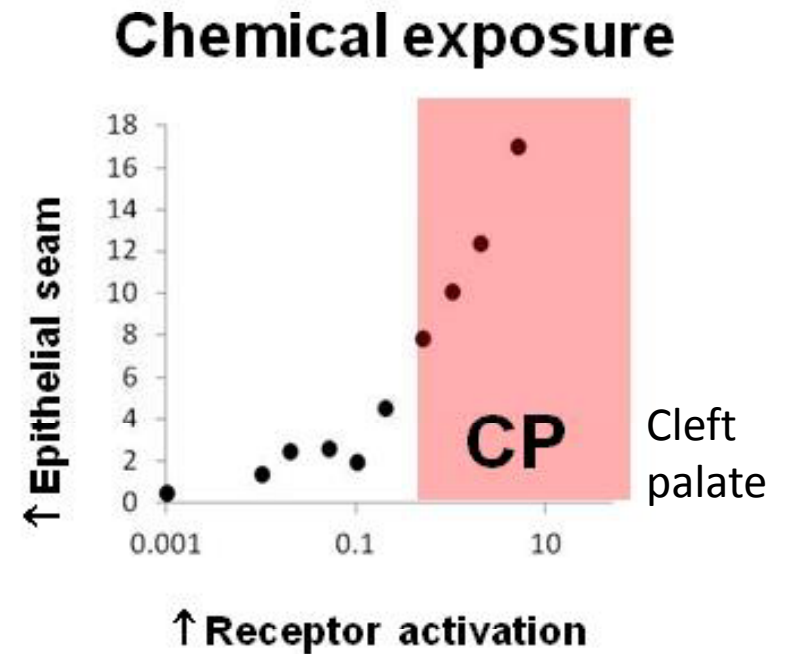


SOURCE: Hutson et al. (manuscript in preparation) 20

TCDD: ESTIMATING TIPPING POINT

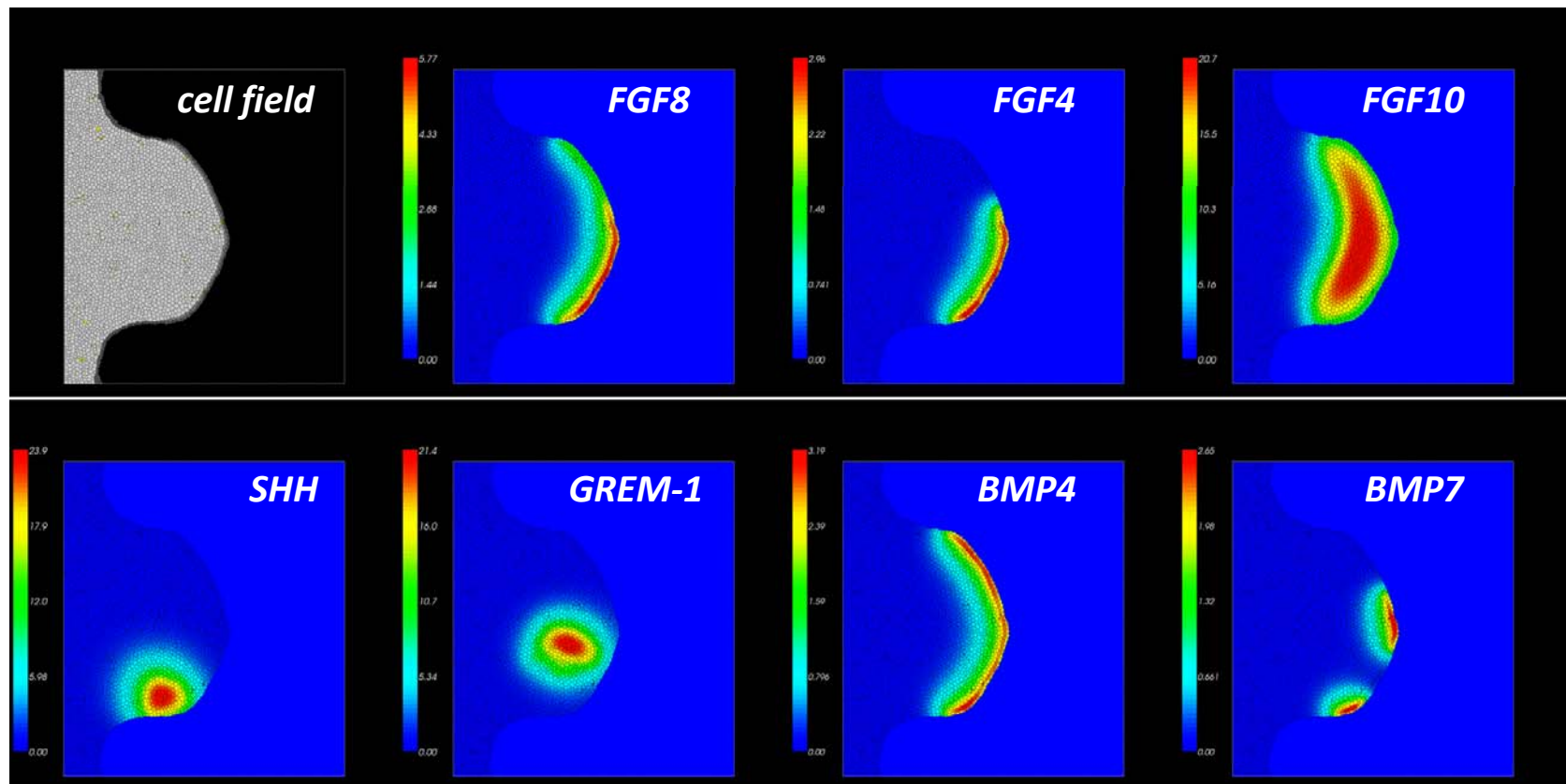


INCREASING DOSE





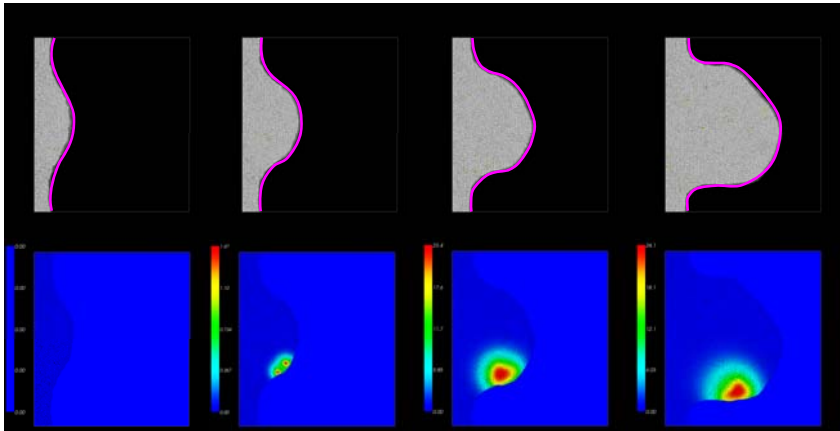
CASE EXAMPLE 2: LIMB DEVELOPMENT



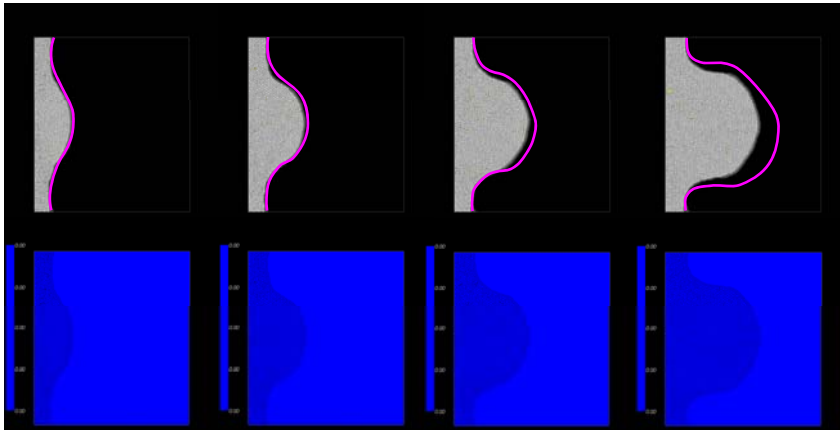
SOURCE: Knudsen et al. (manuscript in preparation) 22

Simulated outgrowth

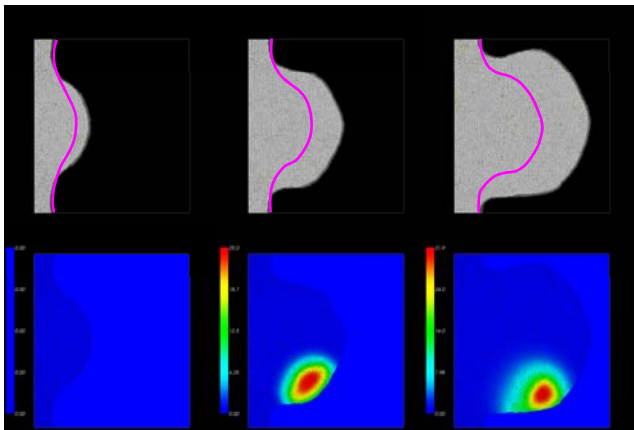
Wild-type



Shh-null

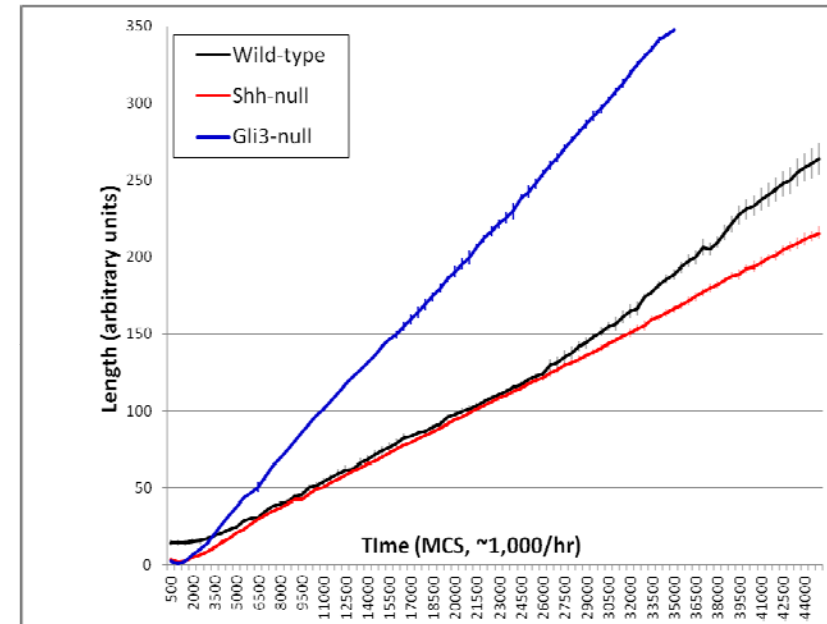


Gli3-null



SHH DISRUPTION

Rate of elongation ($n=5$)



Predicted outcomes

digital patterns inferred from the literature; not yet implemented in the model



Wild-type



Shh-null



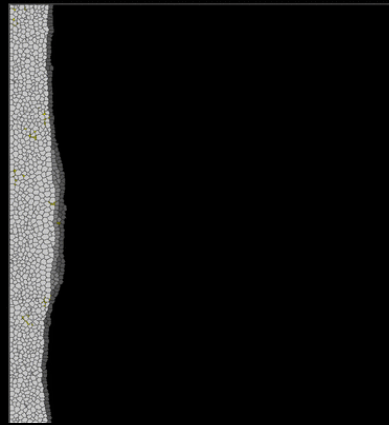
Gli3-null

'What-If?' - DISRUPTION OF CELL GROWTH – 5FU

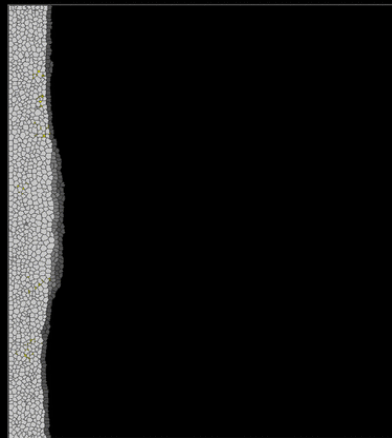
control



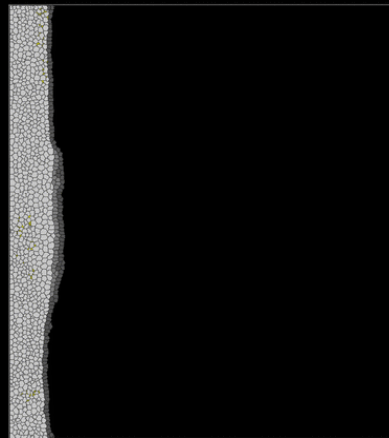
weak conc.



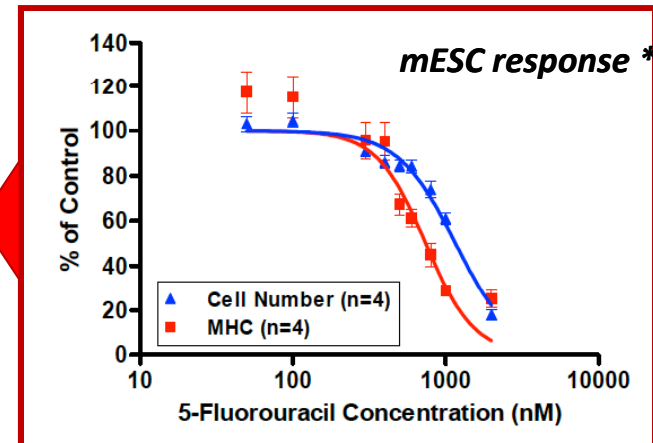
moderate conc.



strong conc.

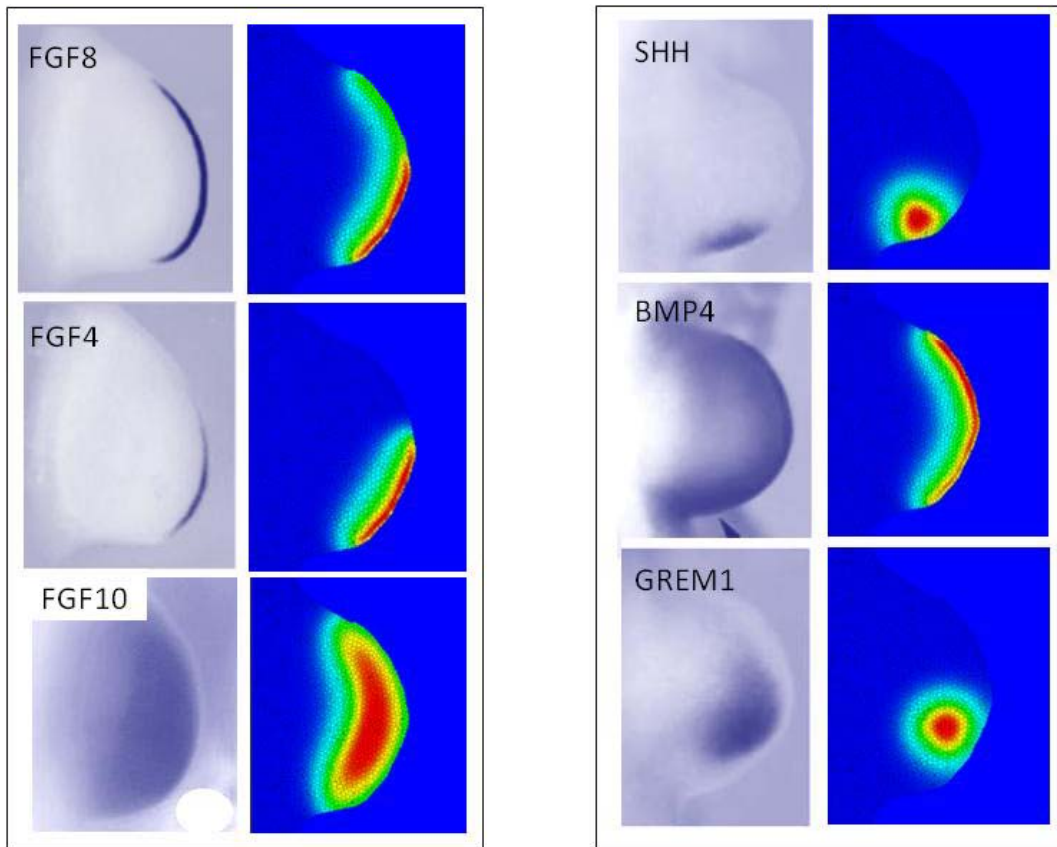


Can read HTS data into the model ...



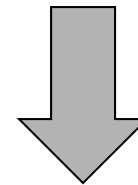
... and predict impact on embryo.

Biological Verification



In situ hybridization (mouse literature) vs ABM

- Normal development
- Predicted outcomes



EPA STAR (Science to Achieve Results)
Program: **currently closed**
**Organotypic Culture Models
for Predictive Toxicology
Center**



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Request for Applications closing date: December 19, 2012

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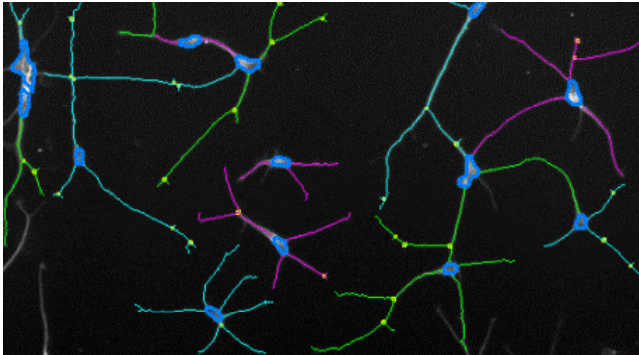
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#	Add/ Remove Selection	Identifier	Abstract	Principal Investigator	Institution	Project Period	State
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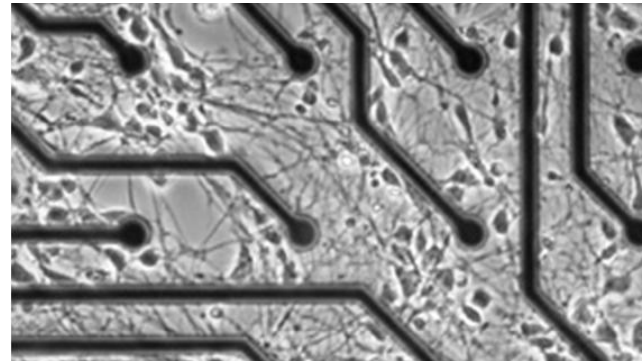
<< STAR GRANTS AND STAR CENTERS >>

1	☐	R835550	Identification and Scientific Validation of AOPS Involving Genomic and Nongenomic Intracellular Thyroid Hormone Signaling in Neurodevelopment	Lein, Pamela J Fritsche, Ellen	University of California- Davis	October - 2013 - September 2016	--
2	☐	R835552	Human Stem Cell-Based Platform to Predict Selective Developmental Neurotoxicity	Tersikh, Alexey V	Sanford-Burnham Medical Research Institute	September-- 2013 - August 2017	
3	☐	R835551	Human Neural Stem Cell Metabolomic, Cellular and Organ Level Adverse Outcome Pathway Relationships for Endocrine Active Compounds	Stice, Steve Lu, Kun Smith, Mary Alice Zhao, Qun	University of Georgia	SeptemberGA 2013 - August 2016	
4	☐	R835541	Establishing an AOP for the Role of the Vitamin D Receptor in Developmental Neurotoxicity	Kullman, Seth W. Levin, Edward D. Slotkin, Theodore	Duke University Medical Center, North Carolina State University	July 2013 -NC June 2016	

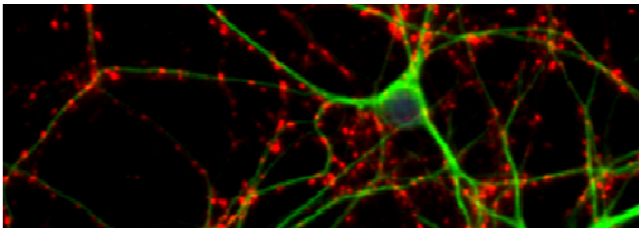
EPA relevant DNT Assays



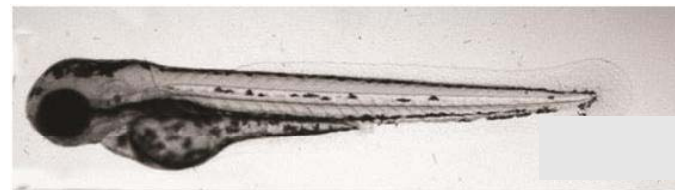
Neurite Outgrowth (B. Mundy)



Network activity (T. Shafer)

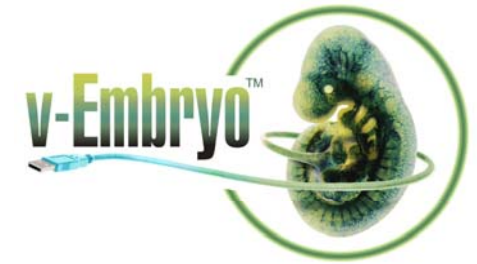


Synaptogenesis (B. Mundy)

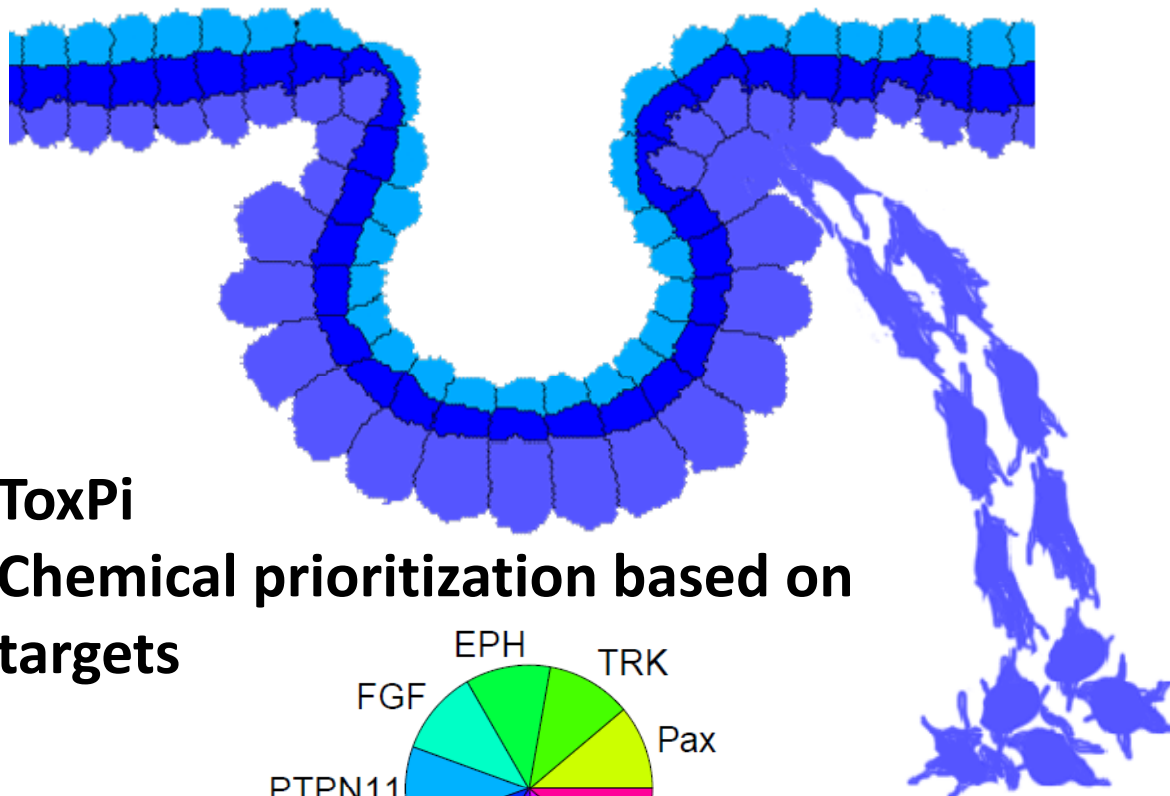


Zebrafish (S. Padilla)

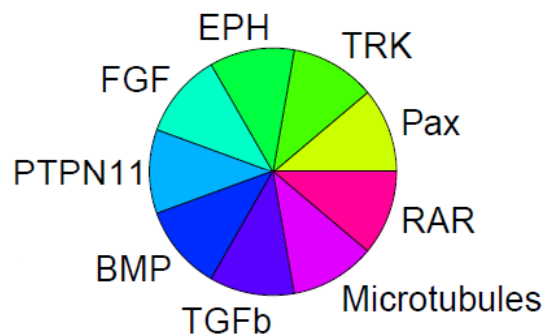
Cranial Neural Crest Cell Migration



Neural tube closure



ToxPi
Chemical prioritization based on
targets



Possible ToxCast targets of disruption

-with chemical ranking out of 309

Ecto-mesenchymal transition

•BMP, Microtubules

Chemical #10

Migration

•Ephrins, RAR, PTPN11, PAX,
Microtubules

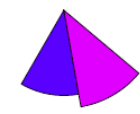
Chemical #2

Homing, growth, & survival

•TGFb, FGF, TRK, Microtubules



Chemical #1



Chemical #5 28

Moving Science Forward



- o **Executable Biology** (13 April 2012): **modeling** how pathways and networks influence tissue patterning and homeostasis **through the actions of individual cells.**
- o **Morphogenesis** (7 June 2013): biologically-driven assembly **building human tissues** and mini-organ microsystems **from scratch** – *what the embryo knows best!*
- o **Mechanical Forces** (12 October 2012): biophysical design principles in human-on-a-chip microsystems make **complex culture models** more physiologically relevant.

Some Benefits and Challenges For Predictive Toxicology:



- high-throughput hypothesis testing (mechanistic understanding)
- parameter sweeps to isolate key elements (sensitivity analysis)
- pinpointing nascent events underlying 'emergent' biology
- surrogate for missing data or information (knowledge gaps)
- predicting impacts of cellular changes on system dynamics
- probing pathway interactions (convergence, cumulative)
- simulating different exposure scenarios (ADME)
- not a living entity (can only code rules as we understand them)
- finding sweet-spot to enable, but not over-specify performance
- how complex do these systems models need to be (reality check)

