

# Computational Toxicology in EPA

*Kevin M. Crofton  
Deputy Director  
National Center for Computational Toxicology*



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Iowa City

# Outline

## ❑ The Problem

- Thousands and thousands of chemicals with no hazard or exposure data

## ❑ Small Segue

- The Importance of Matching Data Type to the Decision Context – “fit for purpose”

## ❑ Demonstrating Progress

- Chemistry
- ToxCast and Tox21 - Bioactivity
- Exposure Predictions
- Putting it all Together

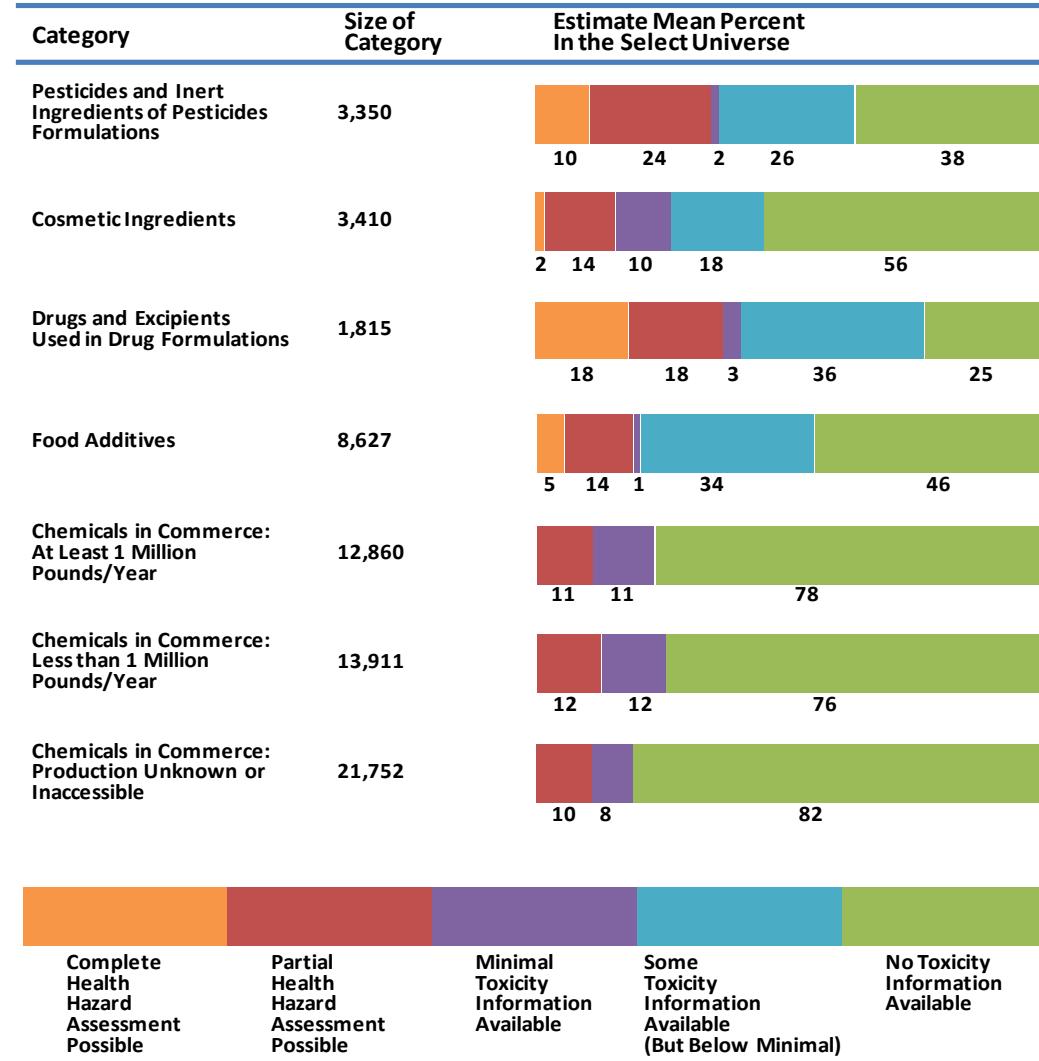
## ❑ Challenges (some of them....)

# Problem: The Chemical Hazard Universe

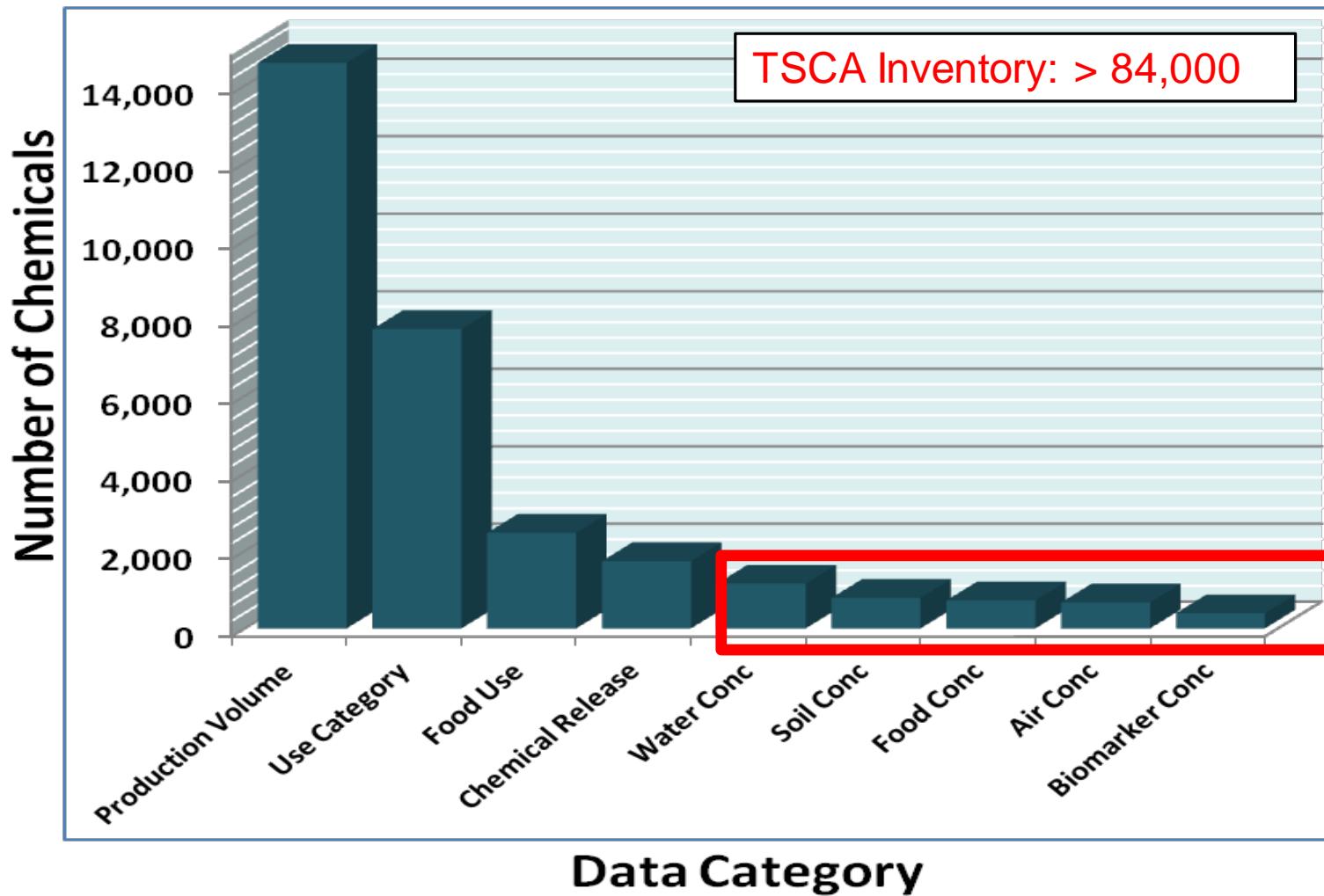
## 1974 US NRC report

- Major challenge is too many chemicals and not enough data
- Estimated number of chemicals = 65,725
- Number of chemical with no toxicity data of any kind = ~46,000

US National Research Council, 1984



# Problem: The Chemical Exposure Universe

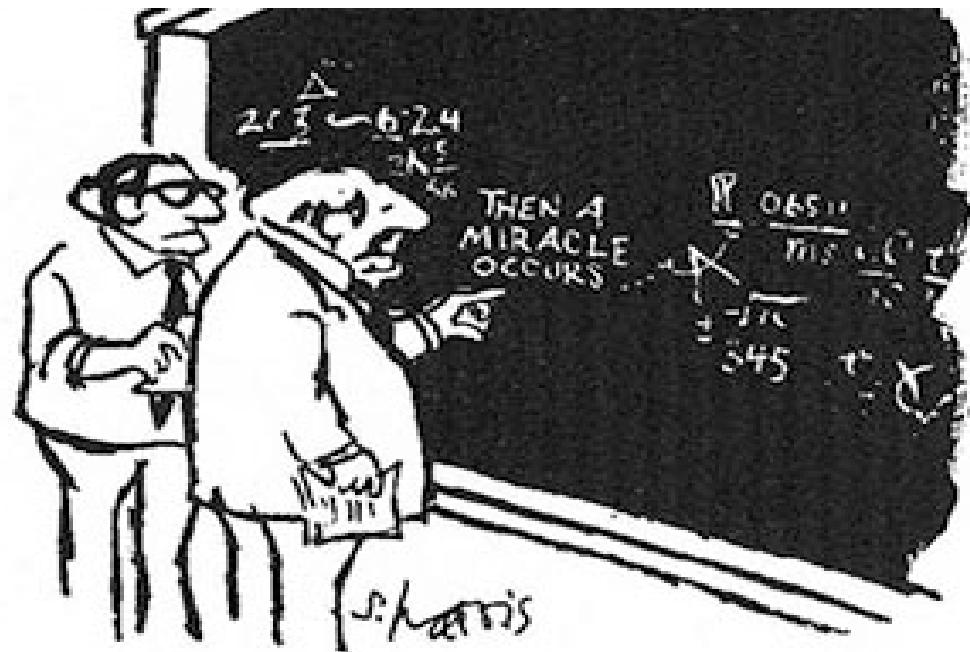


# Segue - Matching Data Type and Uncertainties to Decision Context



And match them to the regulatory decision context

It is critical to understand the uncertainties in the data



"I think you should be more explicit here in step two."

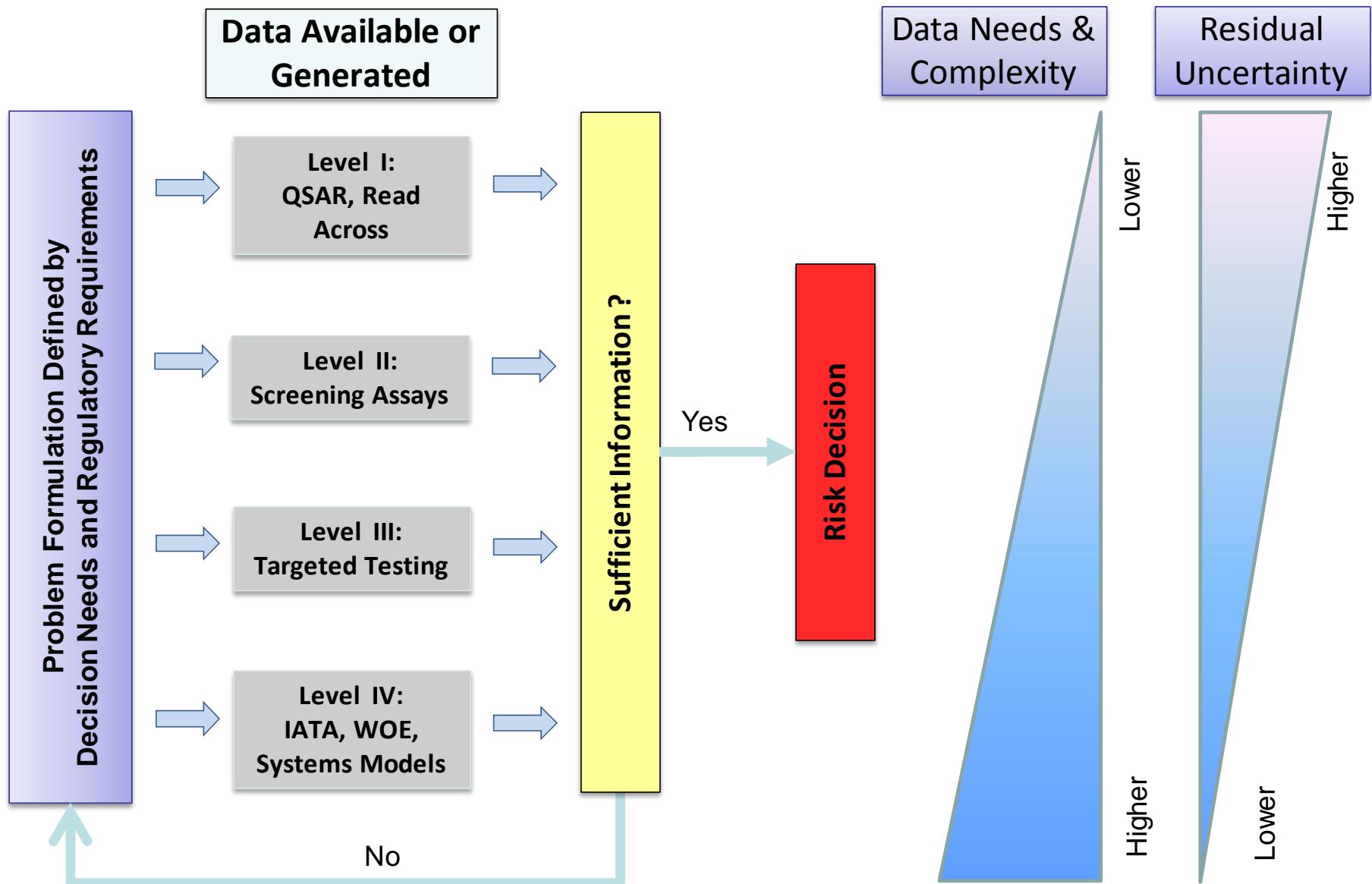
EPA Office	Assessment "Workflows"	Historical Throughput	
OPPTS	Premanufacture Notice (PMN) New chemicals Significant New Use Rule (SNUR) Existing chemicals	~1000/yr 90d/chem ~84,000 total	
	Current Chemical Risk ( <i>new program</i> )	~10 total	I
	DFE / Green Chemistry	~2500	I, II, III
OSCP	Endocrine Screening Program	~10-20/year	
OPP	Pesticide registration (PR)	~10 new/yr ~500 total	I
	Pesticide re-registration	~24,000 total	
OW	Chemical Contaminant List	~6,000 total	
	Regulatory Actions on CCL	6yr 90 total	I
	Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring	30/5yr	I
	Drinking Water Health Advisories (MCLs)	~80 total	II, III
ORD NCEA	IRIS	~3/yr ~540 total	I
	PPRTV	400-500	II, III

~1000/year  
 90 days/chemical  
 Limited data., eg  
 structure, LogP

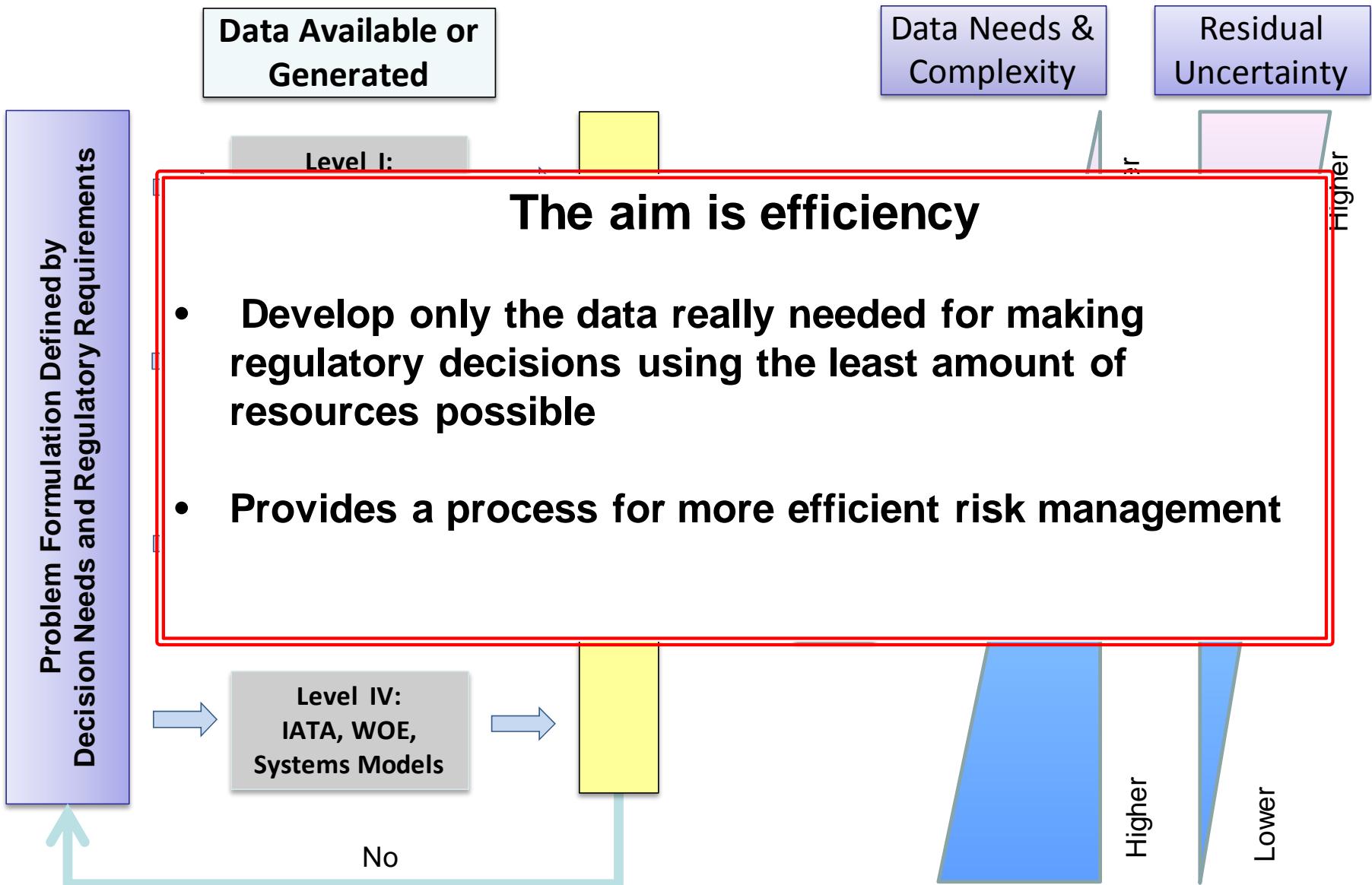
~10/yr  
 \$ millions of data

- I. Data rich – Extensive guideline studies
- II. Data partial – Some acute in vivo and in vitro data, SAR and exposure modeling
- III. Data minimal to none – only chemical structure, SAR and exposure modeling

# Matching Data Type and Uncertainties to Decision Context



# Matching Data Type and Uncertainties to Decision Context

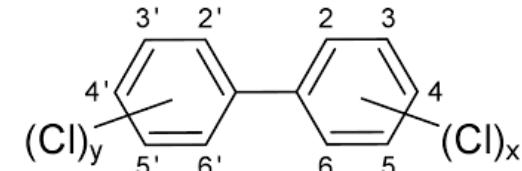


# The Beginning of NCCT

What is Necessary to Begin Solving the Problem of Too Many Chemicals With No Exposure or Hazard Information

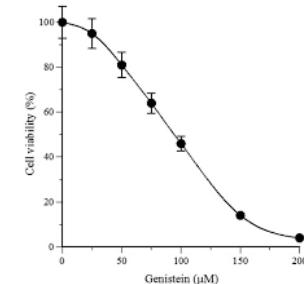
## 1. Chemical curation

- Everything starts with chemical structure



## 2. Prediction of hazard (or bioactivity)

- Need fast efficient testing methods



## 3. Predictions of exposure

- Need new models that predict or measure exposures



## 4. Putting it all together

- Models that integrate this into estimates of risk
- Tools that can be used by risk managers



# CompTox Dashboard - Chemistry

[Home](#)[Advanced Search](#)[Options ▾](#)

D An Integration Hub

E  
V  
E  
L  
O  
P  
M  
E  
N  
T



~720,000 chemicals  
Almost 15 years of data

## CompTox Dashboard



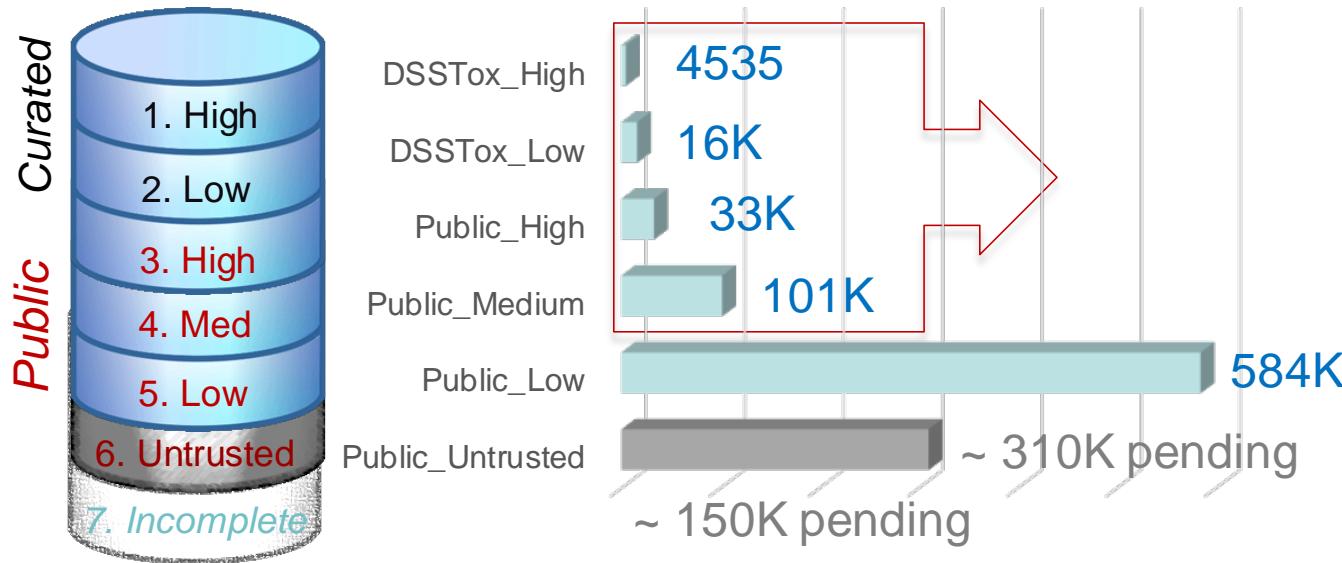
- Bisphenol
- Bisphenol A
- Bisphenol A (BPA)
- BISPHENOL A ANHYDRIDE
- Bisphenol A bis(2-hydroxyethyl)ether
- Bisphenol A bis(2-hydroxyethyl ether) diacrylate
- Bisphenol A bis(2-hydroxyethyl ether) dimethacrylate
- Bisphenol A bis(2-hydroxy-3-methacryloxypropyl) ether
- Bisphenol A bis(2-hydroxy-3-methacryloyloxypropyl) ether

/ Help

<https://comptox.epa.gov>

# Even in Chemistry there is Uncertainty

720,000 chemicals ranked on confidence



## QC Levels

- DSSTox\_High: Hand curated and validated
- DSSTox\_Low: Hand curated and confirmed using multiple public sources
- Public\_High: Extracted from EPA SRS and confirmed to have no conflicts in ChemID and PubChem
- Public\_Medium: Extracted from ChemID and confirmed to have no conflicts in PubChem
- Public\_Low: Extracted from ACToR or PubChem
- Public\_Untrusted: Postulated, but found to have conflicts in public sources

# Dashboard Example

## Bisphenol A

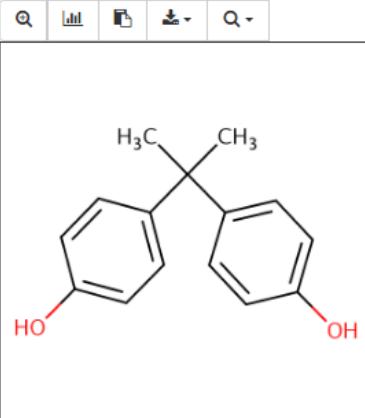
United States Environmental Protection Agency [Home](#) [Advanced Search](#)   [Options ▾](#)

[Submit Comment](#) [Share ▾](#) [Copy ▾](#)

### Bisphenol A

80-05-7 | DTXSID7020182

ⓘ Searched by Approved Name: Found 1 result for 'bisphenol A'.



**Intrinsic Properties**

**Molecular Formula:** C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>16</sub>O<sub>2</sub> [Find All Chemicals](#)

**Average Mass:** 228.291 g/mol

**Monoisotopic Mass:** 228.115030 g/mol

**Structural Identifiers**

**Record Information**

[Chemical Properties](#) [External Links](#) [Synonyms](#) [Product Composition](#) [ToxCast in Vitro Data](#) [Exposure](#) [Analytical](#) [PubChem](#) [Comments](#)

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[Chemical Properties](#) [External Links](#) [Synonyms](#) [Product Composition](#) [ToxCast in Vitro Data](#) [Exposure](#) [PubChem](#) [Comments](#)

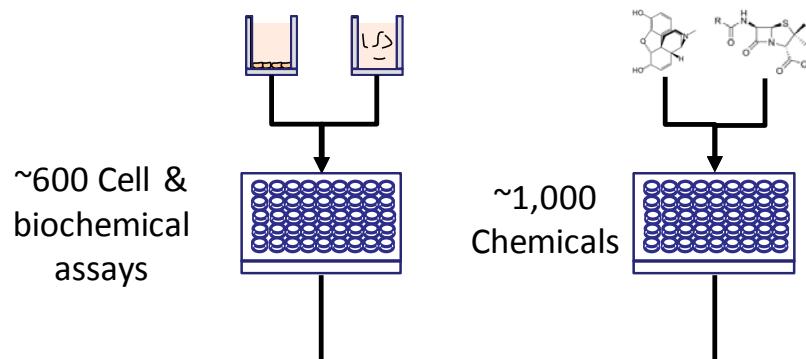
# Generating Bioactivity Data

## ToxCast and Tox21 Programs

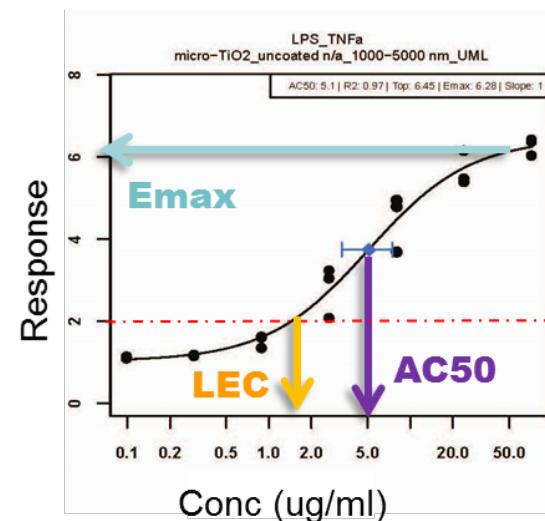
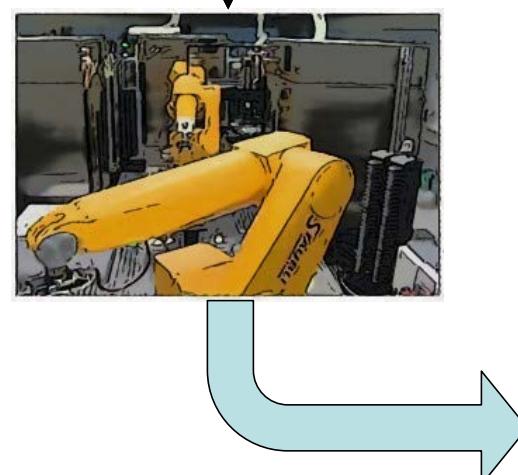
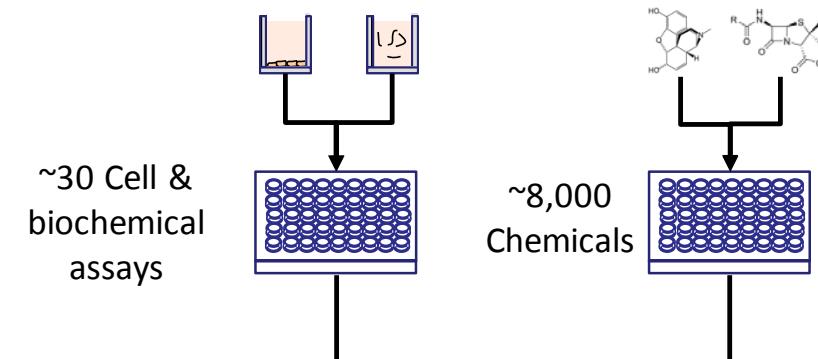
- ToxCast – EPA program
  - Multi-year research program started in 2007
  - Use automated in vitro chemical screening technologies to expose living cells or isolated proteins to chemicals where changes in biological activity may suggest potential toxic effects
  - Chemical library
    - ~3400 environmentally relevant chemicals
- <http://www.epa.gov/ncct/toxcast/>
- Tox21 – Collaborative project
  - US EPA, NIH/NCATS, NIH/NIEHS/NTP and FDA
  - aimed at developing better toxicity assessment methods using HTS.
  - Chemical library
    - ~8,500 chemicals, including environmental chemicals, food additives and pharmaceuticals
- <http://www.ncats.nih.gov/research/reengineering/tox21/tox21.html>

# Increased Throughput Required Shift to Molecular/Pathway Approaches

ToxCast



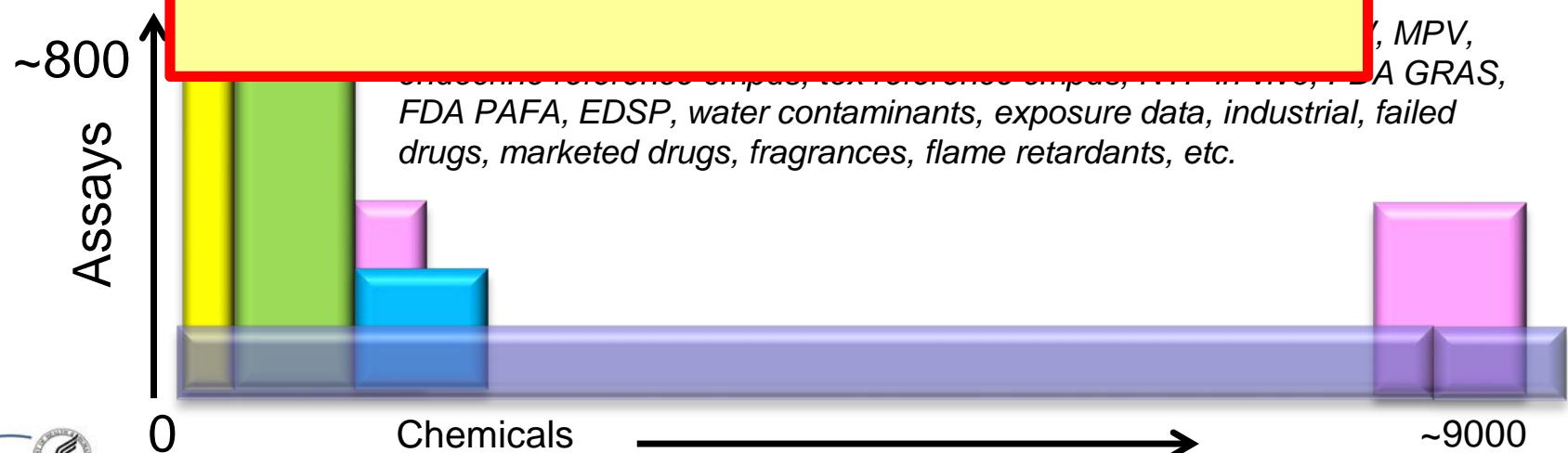
Tox21



# ToxCast & Tox21: Chemicals, Data and Release Timelines

Set	Chemicals	Assays	Endpoints	Completion	Available
ToxCast Phase I	293	~600	~700	2011	Now
ToxCast Phase II	767	~600	~700	03/2013	Now
ToxCast E1K					Now
Tox21					Ongoing
ToxCast Phase III					2016

72 million data points  
2.8 million conc response curves

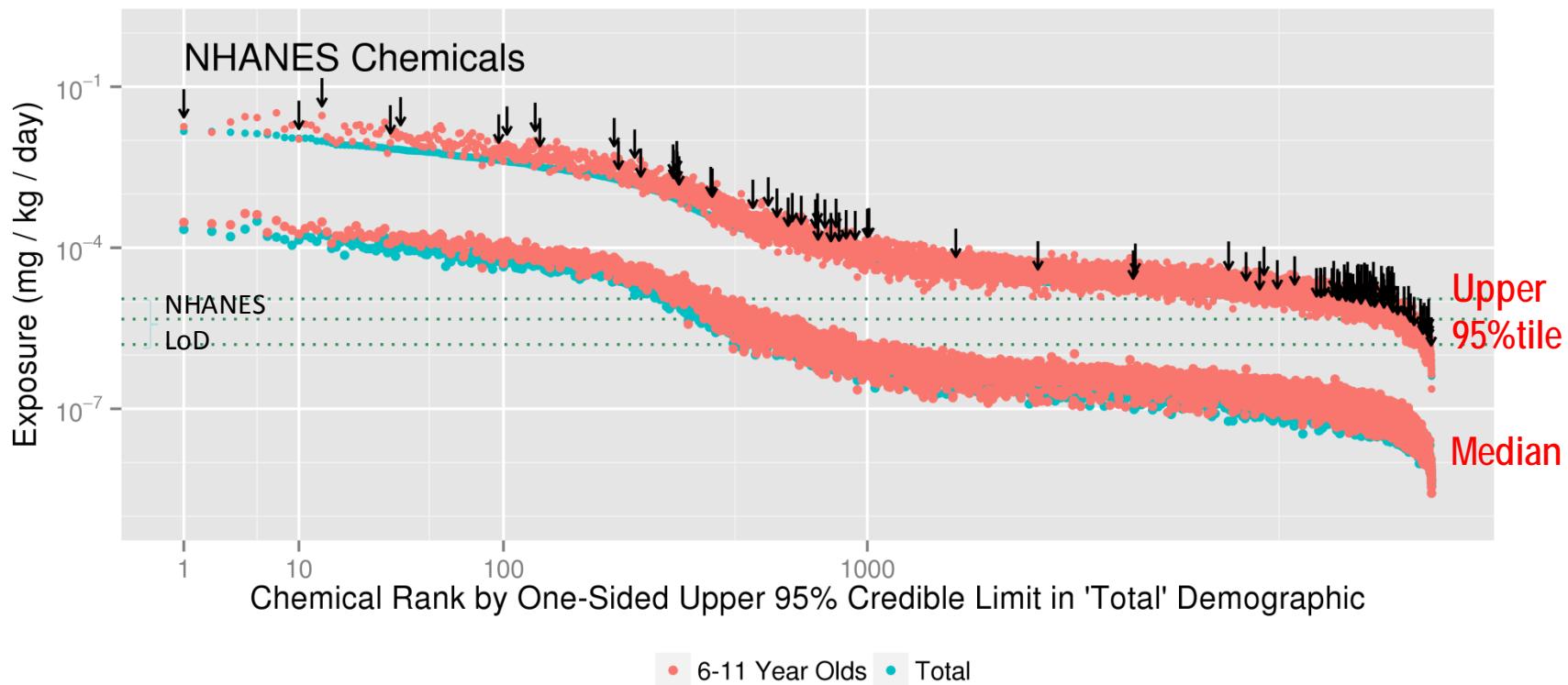


# ExpoCast

## HTP Exposure Predictions

- **For years exposure science has lagged behind**
  - Most models require extensive information on production, use, fate and transport and rely on empirical data (*no measurement = no exposure?*)
- **ExpoCast**
  - Exposure predictions based on:
    - pChem, production values, fate and transport, and product use categories (e.g., industrial, pesticide use, consumer personal care)
    - Industrial vs consumer use
  - Yields exposure estimates and Bayesian confidence

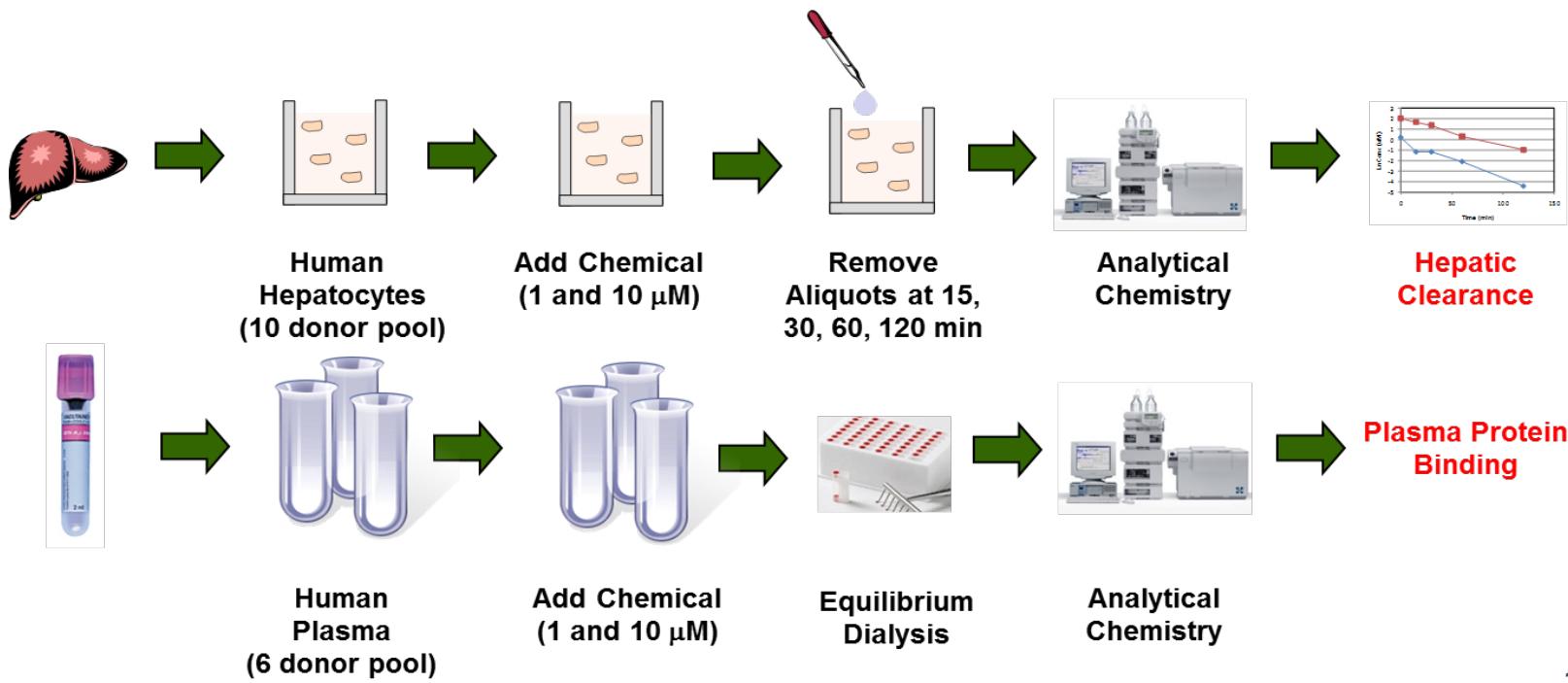
# Exposure Predictions for 7968 Chemicals & Comparison to NHANES



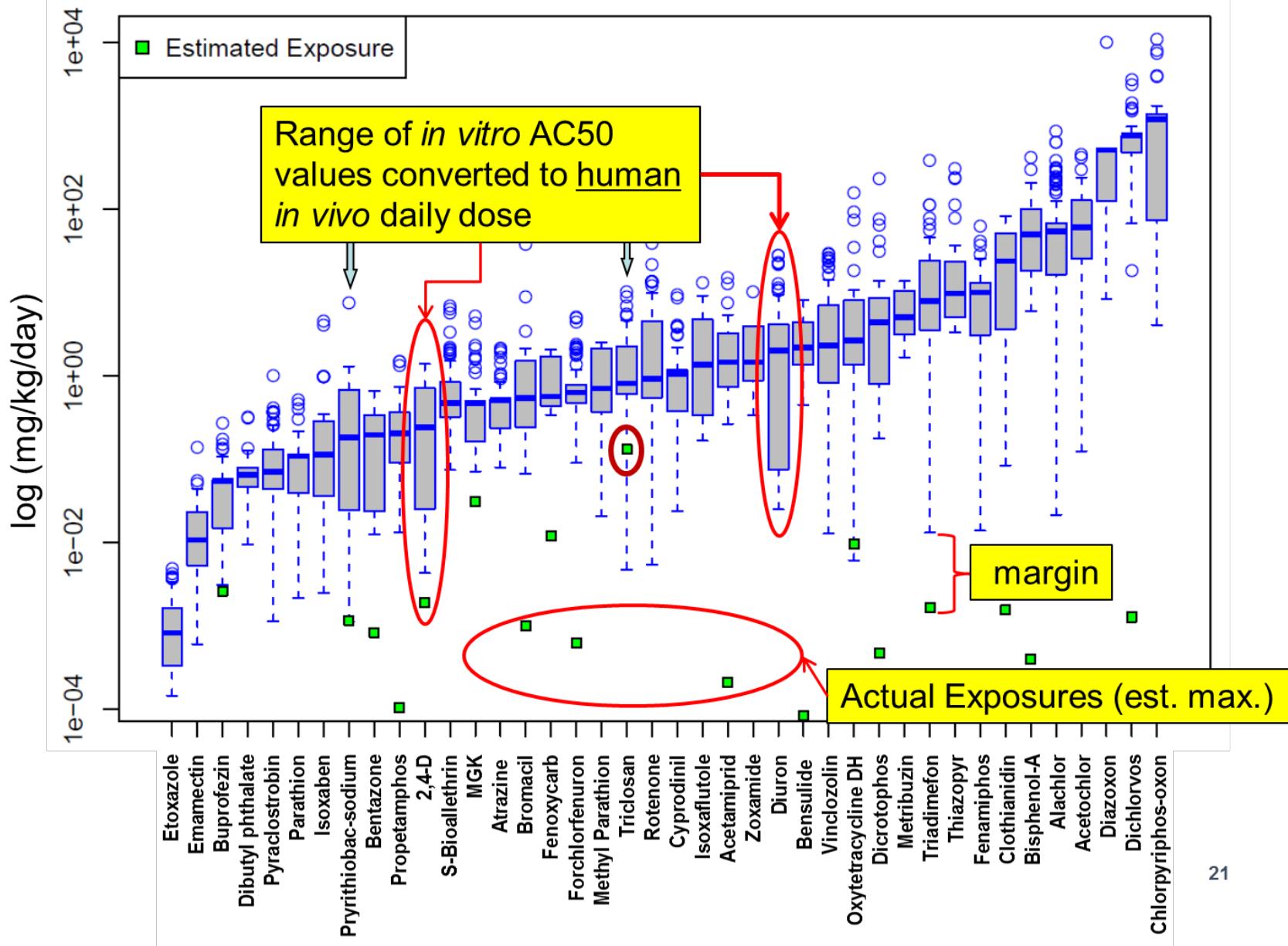
- NHANES – US National Study – measures exposures in human serum and urine
- Chemicals currently monitored by NHANES are distributed throughout the predictions
- Shows accuracy of the prediction model

# Estimating Daily Dose with Reverse Toxicokinetics (rTK)

- VERY PK models – *measure only 2 parameters*
  - in vitro hepatic clearance disappearance of parent compound
  - serum protein binding values
- Provides scaling from concentration in which there is in vitro biological activity to in vivo activity dose (mg/kg/day)



# Estimating Exposures for *in vitro* bioactivity



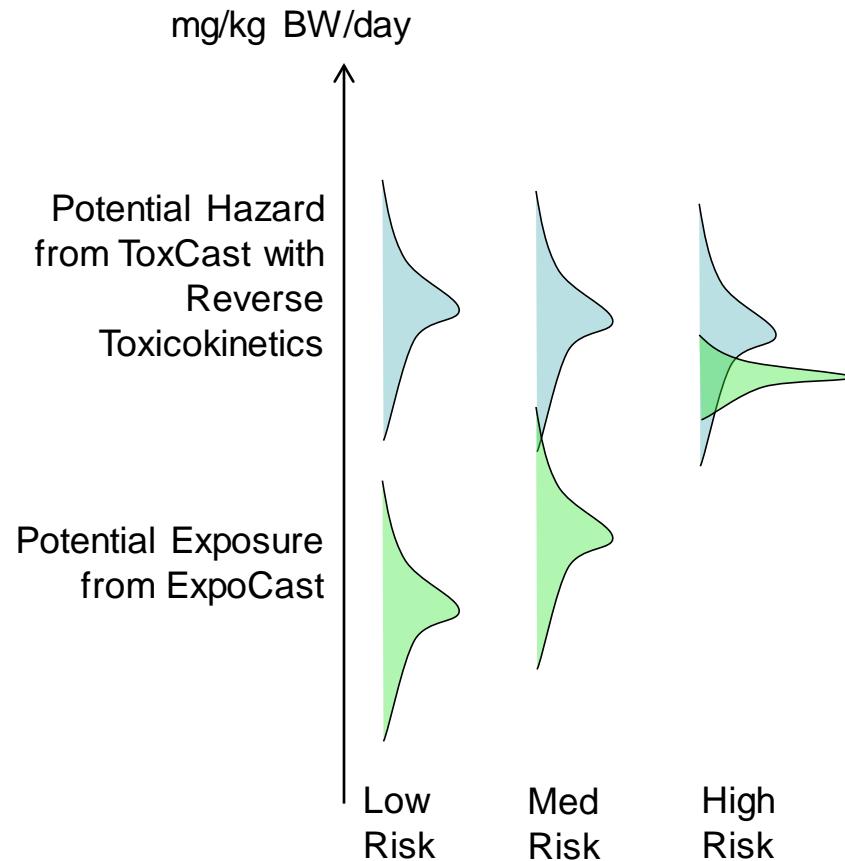
# Putting It All Together

## HT Prioritization

Risk is the product of hazard and exposure

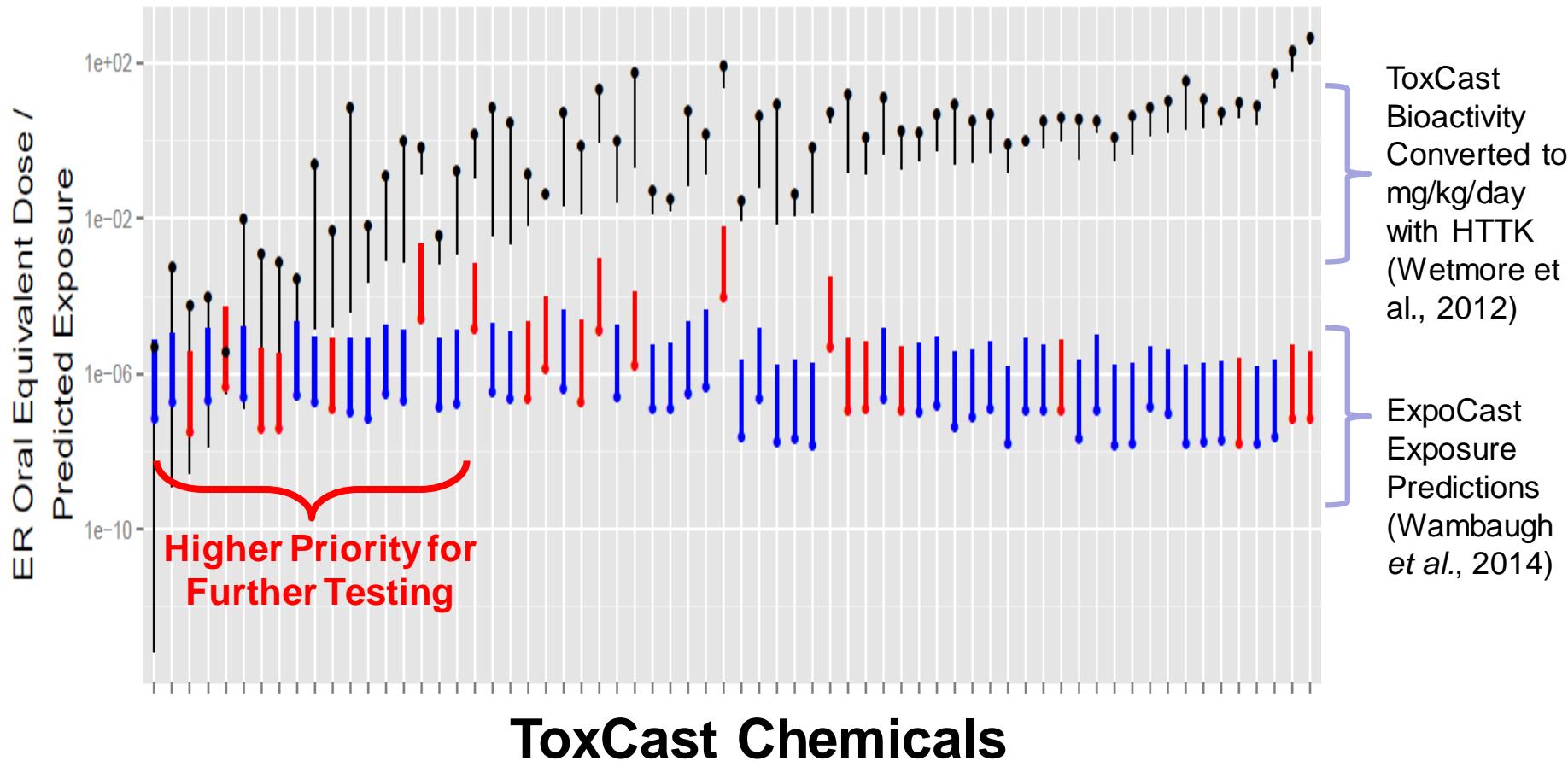
Use rTK convert  
bioactive concentrations  
to daily dose

Combine with exposure  
prediction



Judson *et al.*, (2011)  
Chemical Research in Toxicology

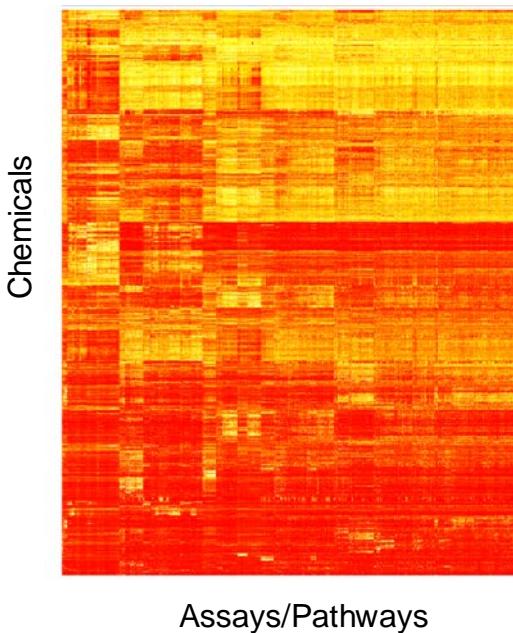
# Combining Bioactivity-Base Dose and Exposure Estrogen Active Chemicals



*Prioritization = test the chemicals that might be the worst, first!*

# Broad Success using High-Throughput Screening Approaches

## Group Chemicals by Similar Bioactivity For Predictive Modeling



### Predictive Models:

- Developmental Toxicity
- Vasculogenesis
- Reproductive Toxicity

## Provide Mechanistic Support for Hazard ID

**Carcinogenicity of perfluoroctanoic acid, tetrafluoroethylene, dichloromethane, 1,2-dichloropropane, and 1,3-propanesultone**



In June, 2014, 20 experts from nine countries met at the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC, Lyon, France) to assess the carcinogenicity of perfluoroctanoic acid (PFOA), tetrafluoroethylene (TFE), dichloromethane (DCM), 1,2-dichloropropane (1,2-DCP), and

with 1,2-DCP in this industry. The working group considered the evidence of carcinogenicity to be very high relative risk, the very young ages of the patients, the absence of non-occupational risk factors, and the intensity of the exposure as indications that the excess of

strong evidence that DCM metabolism via glutathione-S-transferase T1 (GSTT1) leads to the formation of reactive metabolites; that GSTT1 activity is strongly associated with genotoxicity of DCM *in vitro* and *in vivo*, and that GSTT1-mediated metabolism of DCM does occur in

**Carcinogenicity of tetrachlorvinphos, parathion, malathion, diazinon, and glyphosate**



In March, 2015, 17 experts from 11 countries met at the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC, Lyon, France) to assess the carcinogenicity of the organophosphate pesticides tetrachlorvinphos, parathion, malathion, diazinon, and glyphosate (table). These assessments will be

cell proliferation (hyperplasia in rodents). Tetrachlorvinphos is banned in the European Union. In the USA, it continues to be used on animals, including in pet flea collars.

The insecticides malathion and diazinon were classified as "probably carcinogenic to humans" (Group 2A). Malathion is used in agriculture, public health, and residential insect control. It continues to be produced in substantial volumes throughout the world. There is limited evidence in

**Carcinogenicity of lindane, DDT, and 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid**



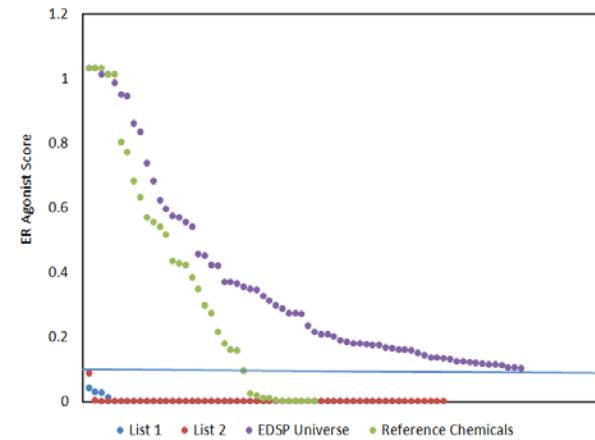
In June, 2015, 26 experts from 13 countries met at the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC, Lyon, France) to assess the carcinogenicity of the insecticide lindane and 1,1,1-trichloro-2,2-bis(4-chlorophenoxy)ethane (DDT), and the herbicide 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic

immunosuppressive effects that can operate in humans. The insecticide DDT was classified as "probably carcinogenic to humans" (Group 2A). DDT was used for the control of insect-borne diseases during World War II, subsequently it was widely applied to eradicate

blood or adipose taken in adulthood; however, the possible importance of early-life exposure to DDT remains unresolved. Studies on non-Hodgkin lymphoma and cancers of the liver and testis provided limited evidence for the carcinogenicity of DDT.

ToxCast Data used in WOE decisions by International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC Monographs 110, 112, 113)

## Prioritization of Chemicals Based on Potency for Further Testing



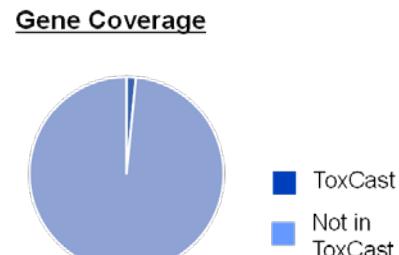
## FIFRA SAP, Endocrine Disruption Screening Program Dec 2014

**Prioritization**

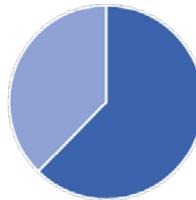
**And for first time replacement!**

# Challenges: Increasing Biological Coverage

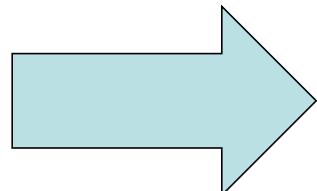
Gene coverage in ToxCast is low = ~300



Pathway Coverage\*



\*At least one gene from pathway represented



Ongoing pilot project using **cost-efficient** whole gene sequencing platforms



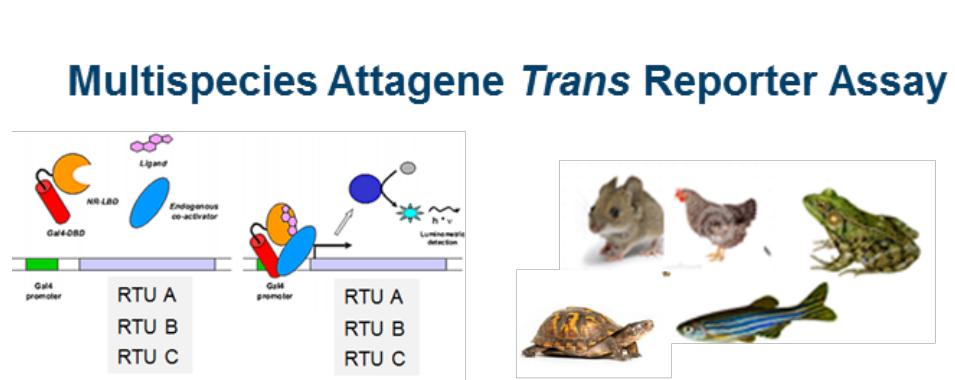
Whole  
Transcriptome  
Technologies

Diverse Cell  
Types & Culture  
Systems

**Goal:** use multiple cell types to cover entire genome

# Challenges: Increasing Species Coverage

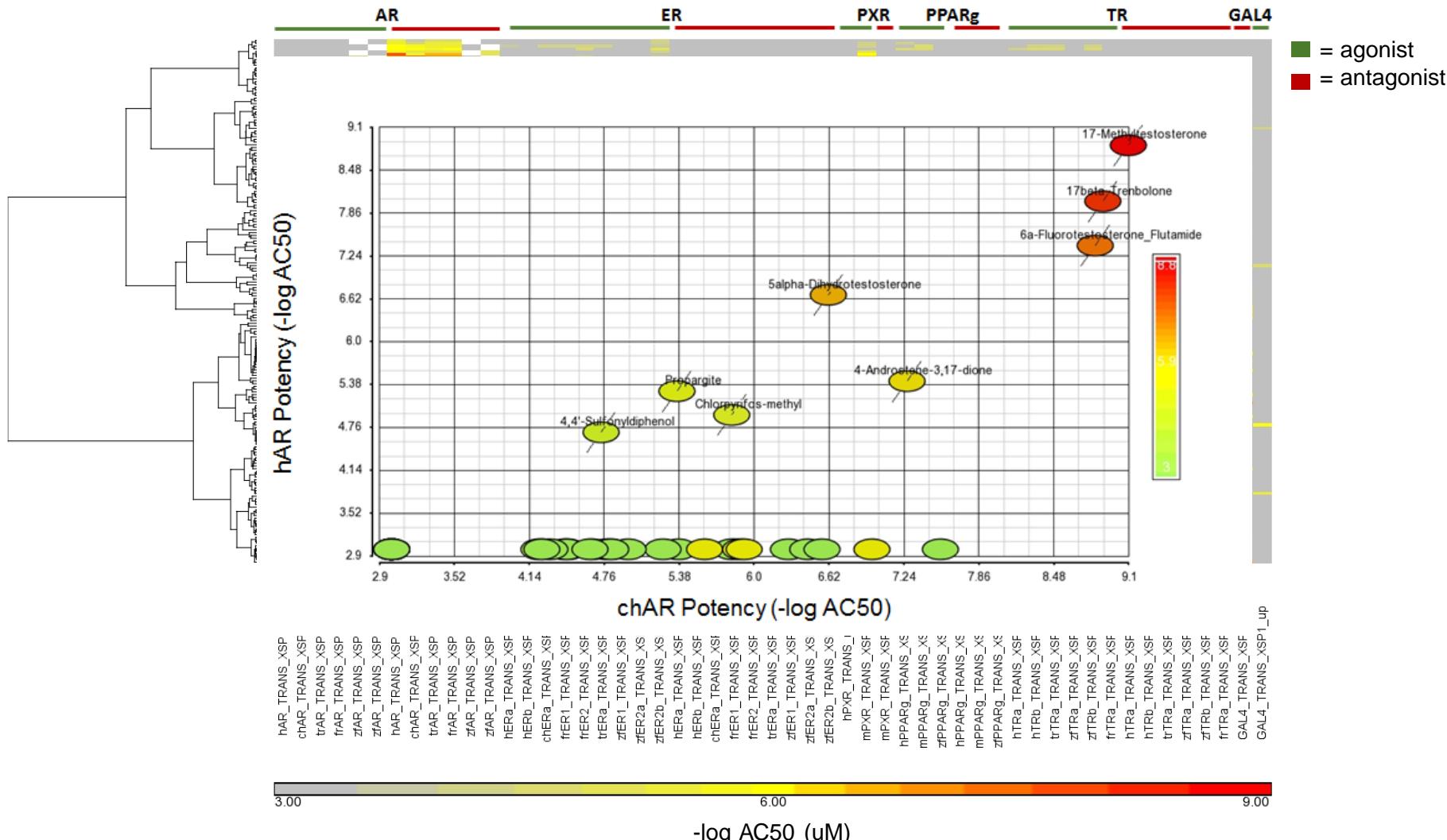
- ToxCast & Tox21 are mostly human based
- Pilot project using Attagene system – insert receptor ligand binding domains from multiple species
- Multiple readouts of nuclear receptor hits from one cell



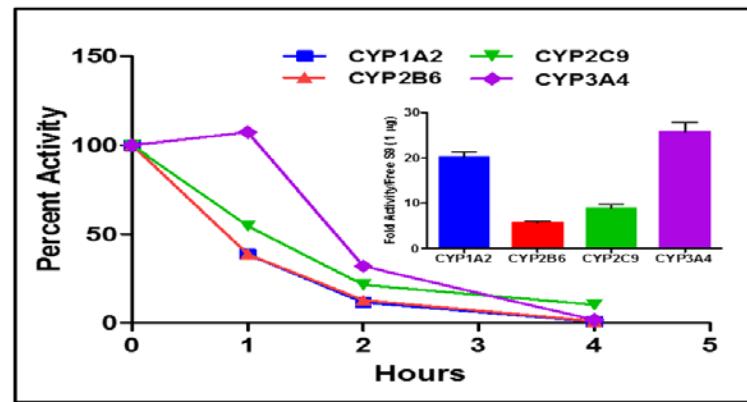
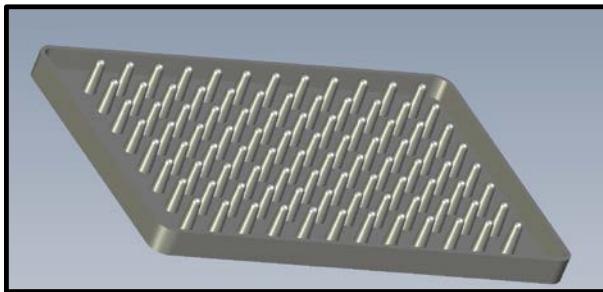
- Host cell: human HepG2
- 100 chemicals with ER, AR, TR, PPAR activity tested in concentration-response
- Pilot data using positive and negative reference chemicals is promising

Receptor Family	Receptor Name	Species
Estrogen Receptor	ER <sub>a</sub>	Human
Estrogen Receptor	ER <sub>b</sub>	Human
Estrogen Receptor	ER1	Zebrafish
Estrogen Receptor	ER2a	Zebrafish
Estrogen Receptor	ER2b	Zebrafish
Estrogen Receptor	ER <sub>a</sub>	Chicken
Estrogen Receptor	ER1	Frog
Estrogen Receptor	ER2	Frog
Estrogen Receptor	ER <sub>a</sub>	Turtle
Estrogen Receptor	AR	Human
Estrogen Receptor	AR	Chicken
Estrogen Receptor	AR	Turtle
Estrogen Receptor	AR	Frog
Estrogen Receptor	AR	Zebrafish
Peroxisome Proliferator Activated Receptor $\gamma$	PPAR <sub>g</sub>	Mouse
Peroxisome Proliferator Activated Receptor $\gamma$	PPAR <sub>g</sub>	Zebrafish
Peroxisome Proliferator Activated Receptor $\gamma$	PPAR <sub>g</sub>	Human
Pregnane X Receptor	PXR	Mouse
Thyroid Receptor	TR <sub>a</sub>	Turtle
Thyroid Receptor	TR <sub>b</sub>	Zebrafish
Thyroid Receptor	TR <sub>b</sub>	Zebrafish
Thyroid Receptor	TR <sub>a</sub>	Frog
Thyroid Receptor	TR <sub>a</sub>	Human
Thyroid Receptor	TR <sub>b</sub>	Human
Controls	M-06	NA
Controls	GAL4	NA
Controls	M-19	NA
Controls	m-32	NA
Controls	m-61	NA

# Pilot Data: Concordance and Cross-Species Differences in Nuclear Receptor Responses

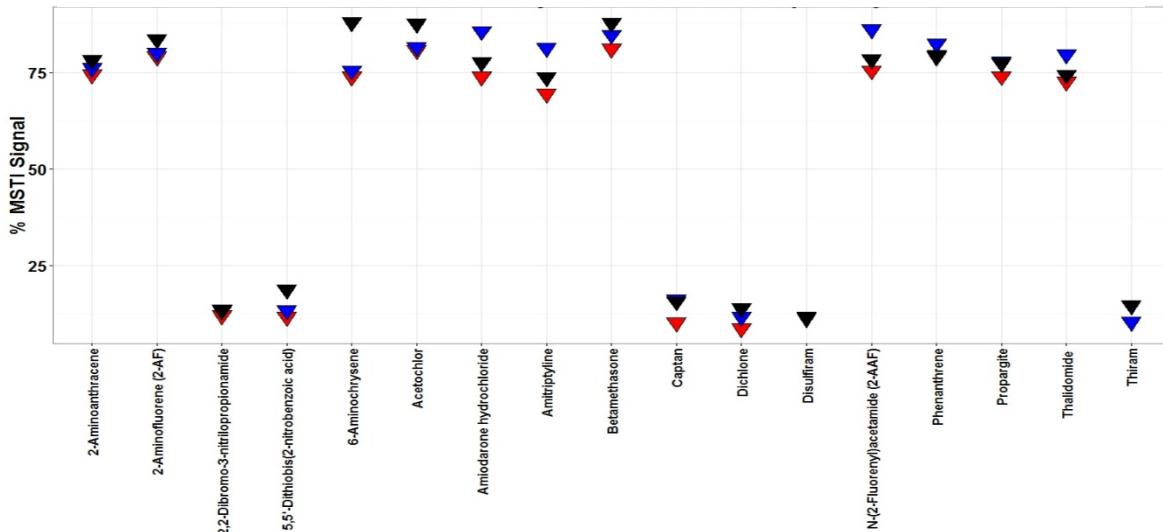


# Challenges: Retrofitting Assays with Metabolic Activity



Cyp activity  
over time of  
encapsulated  
S9 fraction

*MSTI Assay - An increase in electrophilicity was detected as a decrease in the fluorescent signal.*



# Challenges: Unless data is available and useful it will not be used

2011 Initial ToxCast  
Phase I Data  
Delivered as Flat  
Files

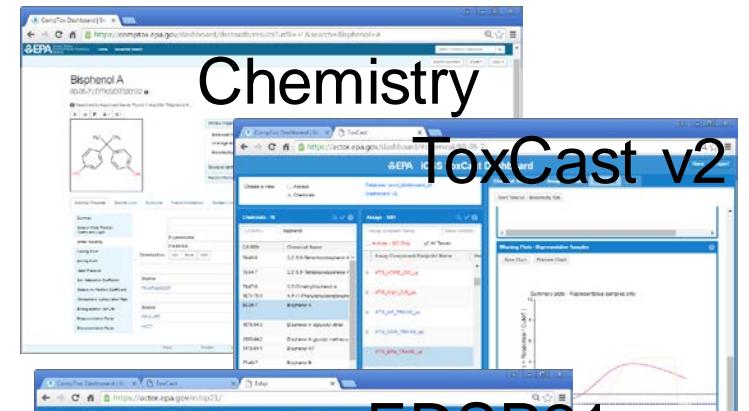


You need a  
bioinformatics  
degree for this  
to useful

2013 Dashboard with  
Limited Search,  
Visualization, and Export  
Functionality

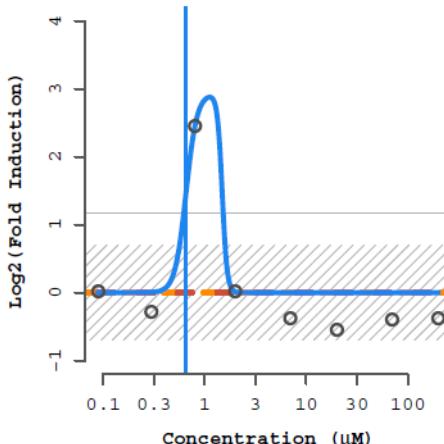


“Better, but still difficult  
to really get what you  
want without help from  
NCCT”



Building data, analyses and visualization tools  
that allow for more rapid development of  
specific Decision Support Dashboards

# Challenges: Regulatory Applications Require Transparency



ASSAY: AEID117 (ATG ERA\_TRANS)

NAME: Thioglycolic acid  
CHID: 26141 CASRN: 68-11-1  
SPID(S): TX007664  
L4ID: 420385

HILL MODEL (in red):  

tp	ga	gw
3.1e-11	-2.15	0.416
NaN	NaN	NaN

GAIN-LOSS MODEL (in blue):  

tp	ga	gw	la	lw
2.93	-0.184	8	0.173	18
3.56	0.334	9.48	5.82	814

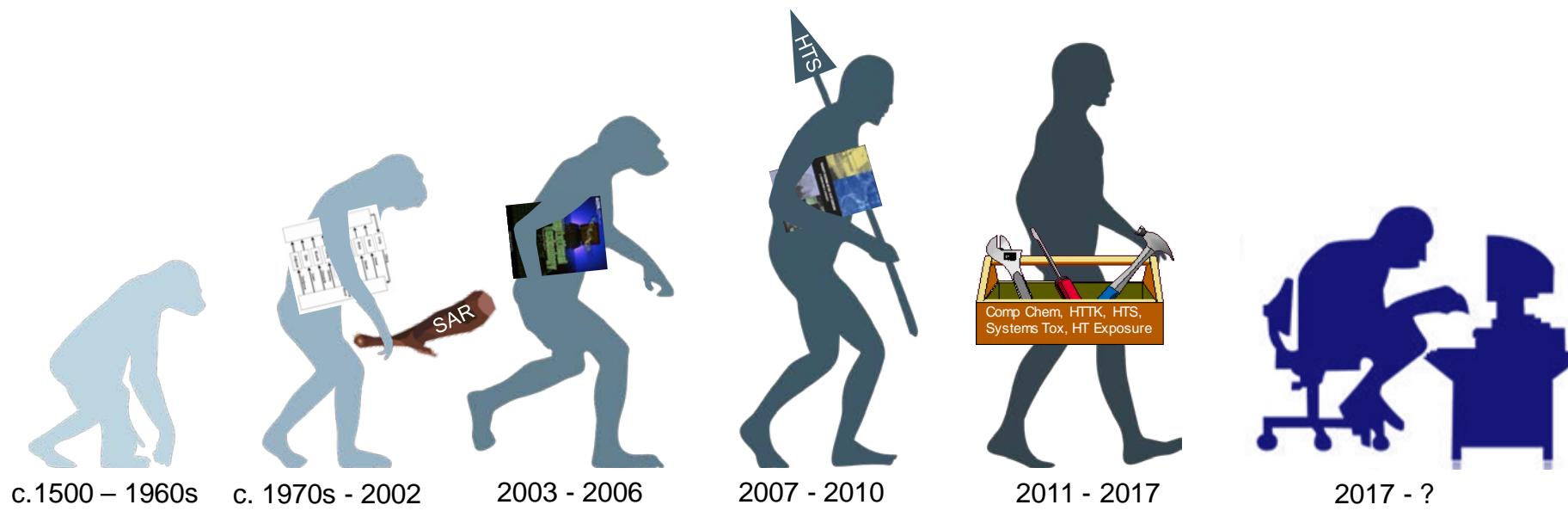
CNST HILL GNLSS  
AIC: 20.14 26.14 17.79  
PROB: 0.23 0.01 0.76  
RMSE: 0.92 0.92 0.32

MAX\_MEAN: 2.45 MAX\_MED: 2.45 BMAD: 0.233  
COPF: 1.17 HIT-CALL: 1 FITC: 50 ACTP: 0.77

FLAGS:  
Only one conc above baseline, active  
Borderline active

- Public release policy of from Tox21 and ToxCast Programs** (raw & processed data, all publications, all processing and modeling code)
- Transparent ToxCast data analysis pipeline**
  - Data quality flags to indicate concerns with chemical purity and identity, noisy data, and systematic assay errors
  - Publicly available as an R package
- Tox21 and ToxCast chemical libraries have undergone analytical QC and results publicly available**
- Public posting of ToxCast procedures**
  - Chemical Procurement and QC
  - Data Analysis
  - Assay Characteristics and Performance
- Recently completed external audit on ToxCast data and data analysis pipeline**

# Next Phase... Evolution Towards a Truly Predictive Science



# Acknowledgements

## Tox21 Colleagues:

NTP Crew  
NCATS Collaborators  
FDA Collaborators

## EPA Colleagues:

NERL  
NHEERL  
NCEA  
EPA Program Offices

## External Stakeholders

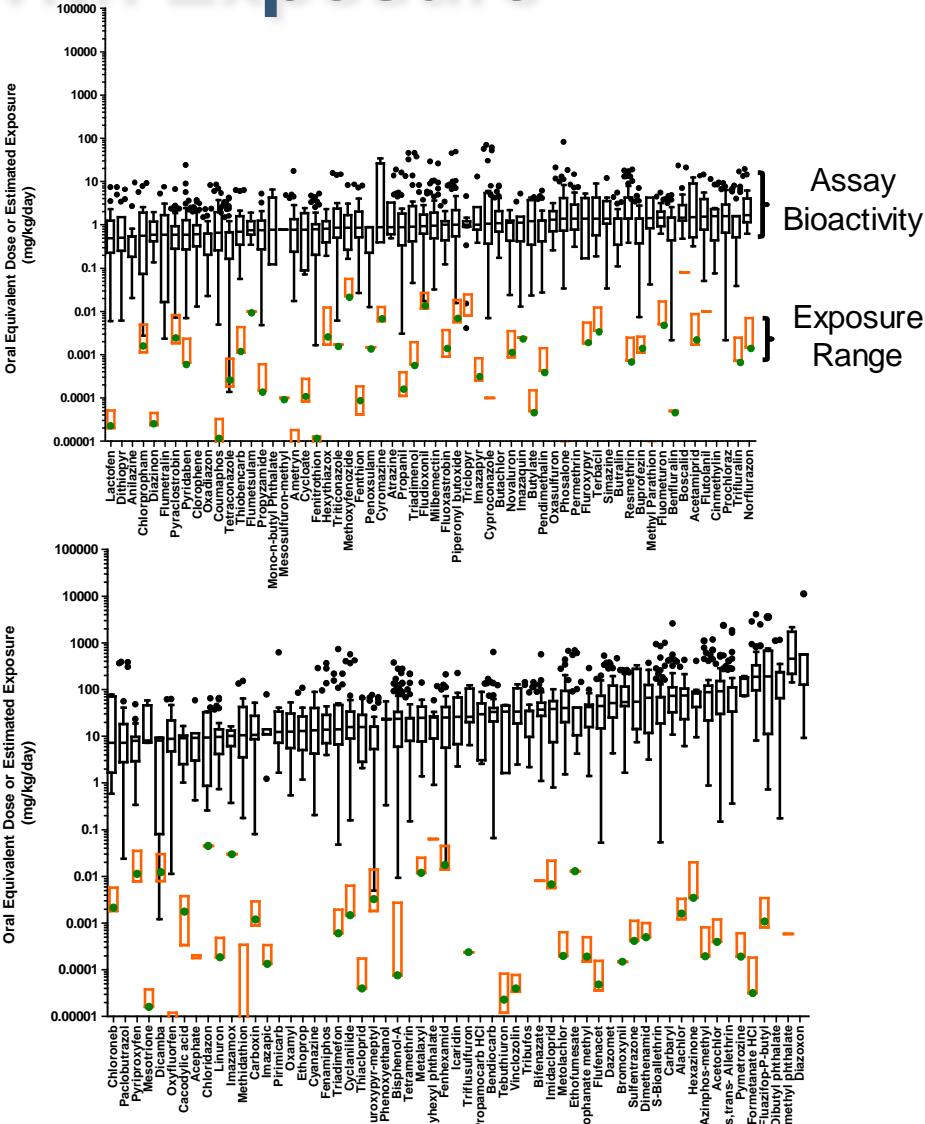
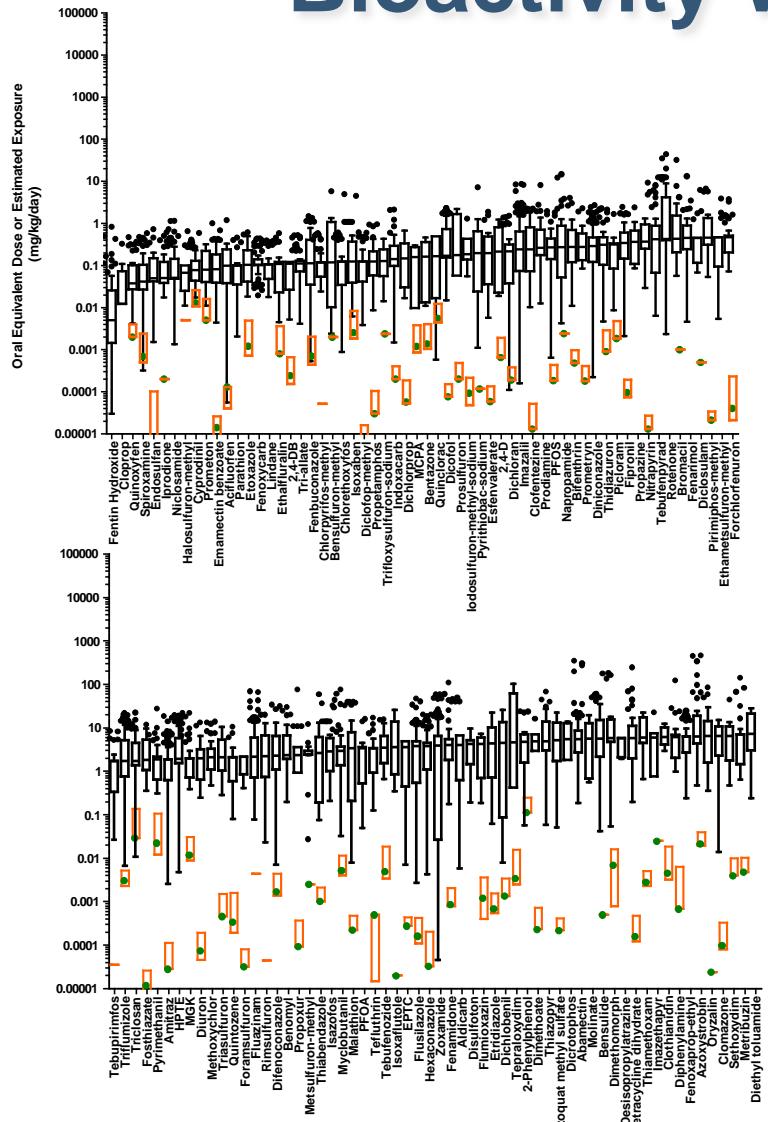
Health Canada  
CalEPA  
EDF  
EU Joint Research Center  
ECHA



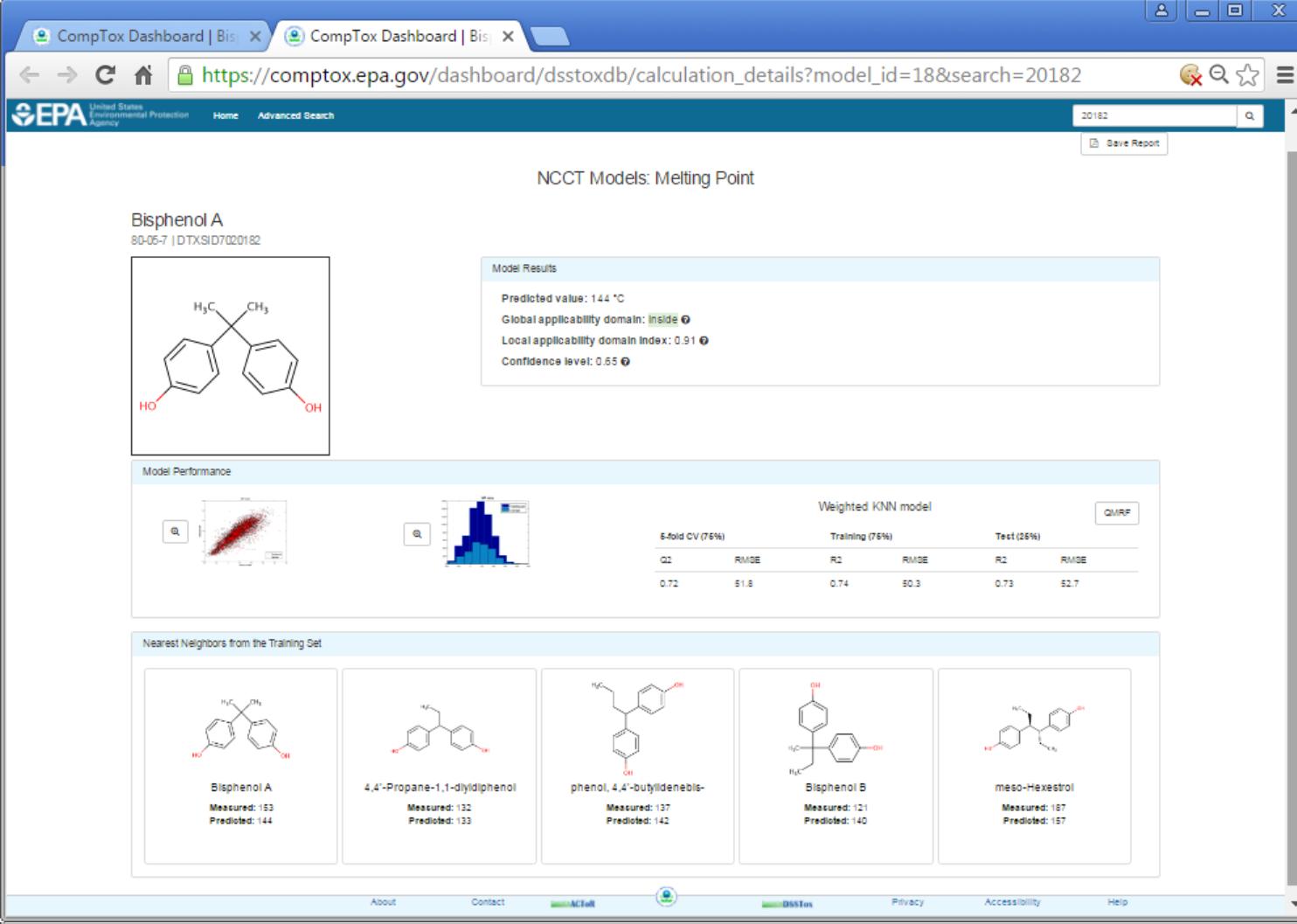
EPA's National Center for Computational Toxicology

# Extra slides

# Comparing Dosimetry Adjusted Bioactivity with Exposure



# New Chemistry Dashboard Delivers Structural and Property Data



The screenshot displays the CompTox Dashboard interface for Bisphenol A (80-05-7 | DTXSID7020182). The main content area is titled "NCCT Models: Melting Point".

**Bisphenol A**  
80-05-7 | DTXSID7020182

**Model Results**

- Predicted value: 144 °C
- Global applicability domain: Inside
- Local applicability domain Index: 0.91
- Confidence level: 0.65

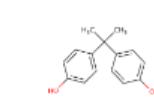
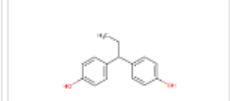
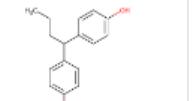
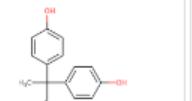
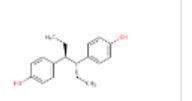
**Model Performance**

- Scatter plot showing Predicted vs Measured values.
- Histogram showing the distribution of predicted values.

**Weighted KNN model**

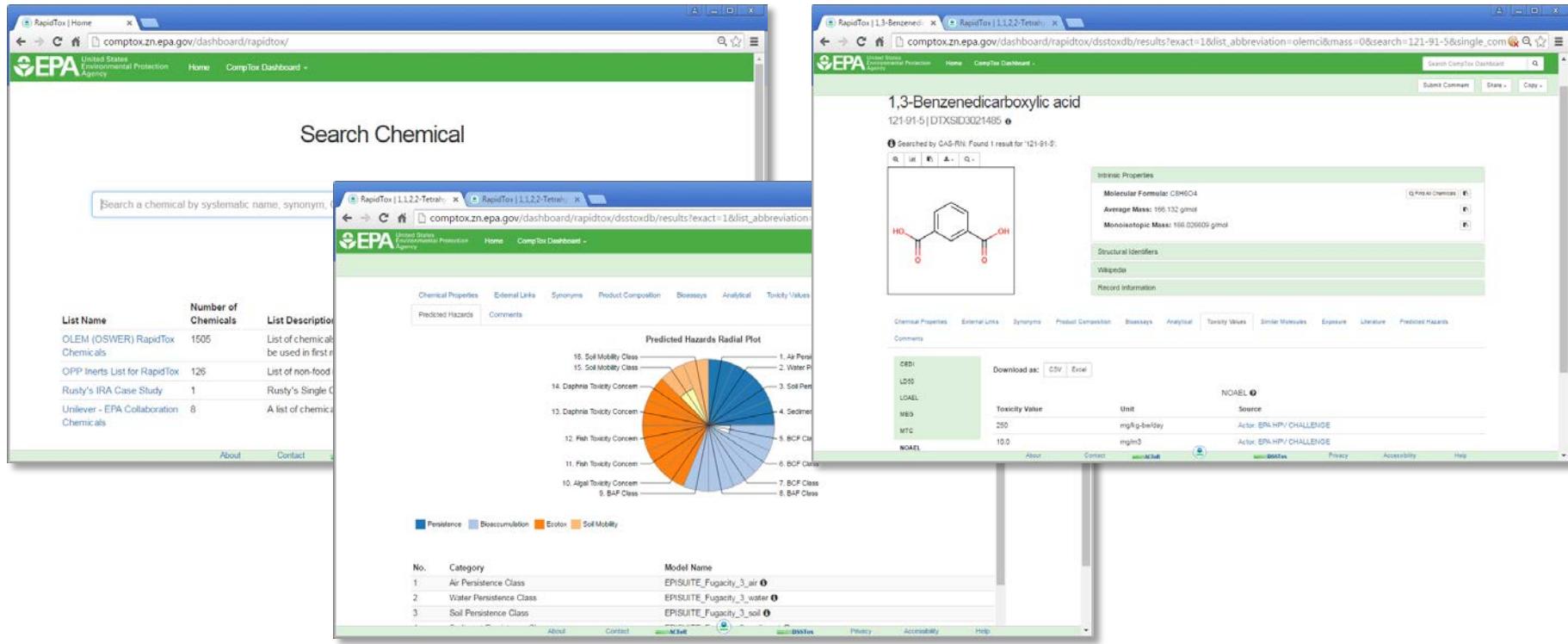
6-fold CV (76%)		Training (75%)		Test (25%)	
Q2	RMSE	R2	RMSE	R2	RMSE
0.72	51.8	0.74	50.3	0.73	52.7

**Nearest Neighbors from the Training Set**

 Bisphenol A Measured: 153 Predicted: 144	 4,4'-Propane-1,1-diyldiphenol Measured: 132 Predicted: 133	 phenol, 4,4'-butyldiphenylisobutylidenebis- Measured: 137 Predicted: 142	 Bisphenol B Measured: 121 Predicted: 140	 meso-Hexestrol Measured: 187 Predicted: 157
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At the bottom of the dashboard, there are links for About, Contact, ACToR, DSSTox, Privacy, Accessibility, Help, and a search bar with the number 20182.

# RapidTox Decision Support Dashboard in Development



The dashboard features a search interface at the top left, a hazard plot in the center, and a detailed chemical record on the right.

**Search Chemical:**

- Search term: 1,3-Benzenedicarboxylic acid
- Result count: 1 (121-91-5)
- Chemical structure: O=C(Oc1ccc(C(=O)O)cc1)C(=O)O
- Intrinsic Properties:
  - Molecular Formula: C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>O<sub>4</sub>
  - Average Mass: 166.132 g/mol
  - Monoisotopic Mass: 166.02669 g/mol
- Structural Identifiers:
  - Wikipedia
  - Record Information

**Predicted Hazards Radial Plot:**

This radial plot shows predicted hazards across various environmental compartments. The legend indicates the following categories:

- Persistence (Blue)
- Bioaccumulation (Light Blue)
- Erotox (Orange)
- Soil Mobility (Yellow)

The plot segments correspond to the following hazard classes:

- Air Persistence
- Water persistence
- Soil persistence
- Sediment
- BCF Class
- BCF Class
- BCP Class
- BCP Class
- Algal Toxicity Concern
- Fish Toxicity Concern
- Daphnia Toxicity Concern
- Fish Toxicity Concern
- Daphnia Toxicity Concern
- Soil Mobility Class
- Soil Mobility Class
- Soil Mobility Class

**Table of Predicted Hazards:**

No.	Category	Model Name
1	Air Persistence Class	EPISUITE_Fugacity_3_air
2	Water Persistence Class	EPISUITE_Fugacity_3_water
3	Soil Persistence Class	EPISUITE_Fugacity_3_soil

- Semi-automated decision support tool with dashboard interface for high-throughput risk assessments
- Combining diverse data streams into quantitative toxicity values with associated uncertainty

“Do not let the perfect be the enemy of  
the good” *Voltaire*

“Do not let the perfect get in the way of  
developing and using in vitro data for  
use in risk assessments” *Crofton*