

Profiling 976 ToxCast Chemicals across 331 Enzymatic and Receptor Signaling Assays

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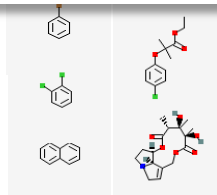
EPA's Computational Toxicology Communities of Practice

US EPA, May 23, 2012

ToxCast™ Program

Chemical prioritization using in vitro to in vivo correlations

Chemical library



1000s chemicals

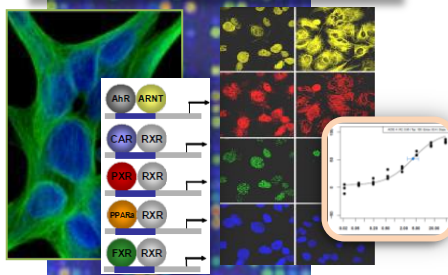
- food use pesticides, failed pharmaceuticals, plasticizers, and food additives

in vivo data



www.epa.gov/ncct/toxrefdb/

in vitro testing



www.epa.gov/ncct/toxcast/

**NovaScreen
Biochemical
Platform**

Bioinformatics

**More chemicals screened
Less time and cost
Fewer animals
Based on in vitro targets,
pathways and processes**

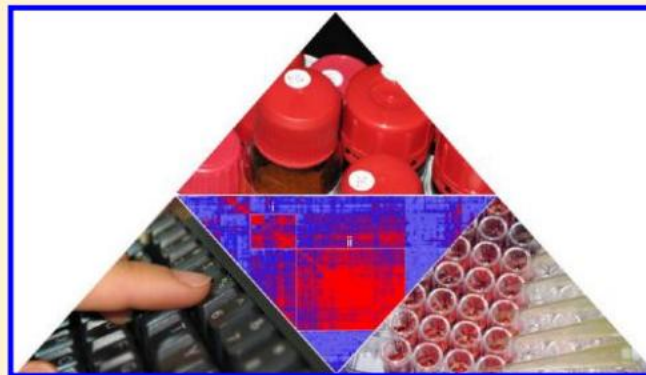
Profiling 976 ToxCast Chemicals across 331 Enzymatic and Receptor Signaling Assays

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Supporting Information

ABSTRACT: Understanding potential health risks is a significant challenge due to the large numbers of diverse chemicals with poorly characterized exposures and mechanisms of toxicities. The present study analyzes 976 chemicals (including failed pharmaceuticals, alternative plasticizers, food additives, and pesticides) in Phases I and II of the U.S. EPA's ToxCast project across 331 cell-free enzymatic and ligand-binding high-throughput screening (HTS) assays. Half-maximal activity concentrations (AC50) were identified for 729 chemicals in 256 assays (7,135 chemical–assay pairs). Some of the most commonly affected assays were CYPs (CYP2C9 and CYP2C19), transporters (mitochondrial TSPO, norepinephrine, and dopaminergic), and GPCRs (aminergic). Heavy metals, surfactants, and dithiocarbamate fungicides showed promiscuous but distinctly different patterns of activity, whereas many of the pharmaceutical compounds showed promiscuous activity across GPCRs. Literature analysis confirmed >50% of the activities for the most potent chemical–assay pairs (54) but also revealed 10 missed interactions. Twenty-two chemicals with known estrogenic activity were correctly identified for the majority (77%), missing only the weaker interactions. In many cases, novel findings for previously unreported chemical–target combinations clustered with known chemical–target interactions. Results from this large inventory of chemical–biological interactions can inform read-across methods as well as link potential targets to molecular initiating events in adverse outcome pathways for diverse toxicities.



Phase I & II, NS Sipes et al 2013, *Chemical Research in Toxicology* Article ASAP, DOI: 10.1021/tx400021f

Phase I, TB Knudsen et al 2011, *Toxicology* 282(1-2):1-15, DOI: 10.1016/j.tox.2010.12.01

NovaScreen Biochemical Assays

-Caliper Life Sciences (a PerkinElmer company)

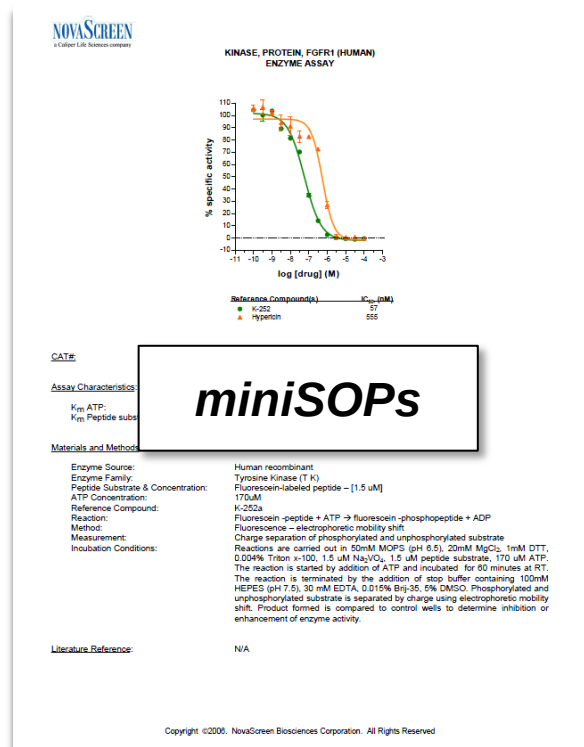
Purified or recombinant protein

Species

- Human (73%)
- Rat (18%)
- Other (9%)

Binding and enzymatic activity

- Radioligand receptor binding
- Fluorescent receptor binding
- Fluorescent enzyme substrate - intensity quench
- Fluorescent enzyme substrate - mobility shift



NovaScreen Biochemical Assays

-Caliper Life Sciences (a PerkinElmer company)

976 chemicals in 331 biochemical assays

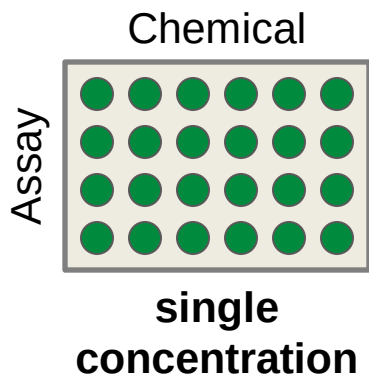
	Protein families	# assays
Binding	G-protein-coupled-receptors	77
	Ion channels	20
	Nuclear receptors	19
	Transporters	11
	Other receptors	3
Enzymatic activity	Kinases	74
	Phosphatases	38
	Proteases	30
	Cytochrome P450 enzymes	20
	Cholinesterase	6
Inhibition & Activation	Other enzyme (COX, HDAC, MAO, PDE, SIRT)	33

NovaScreen Workflow

-Caliper Life Sciences (a PerkinElmer company)

Chemical selection
Experimental design
Ordering
Assay annotation

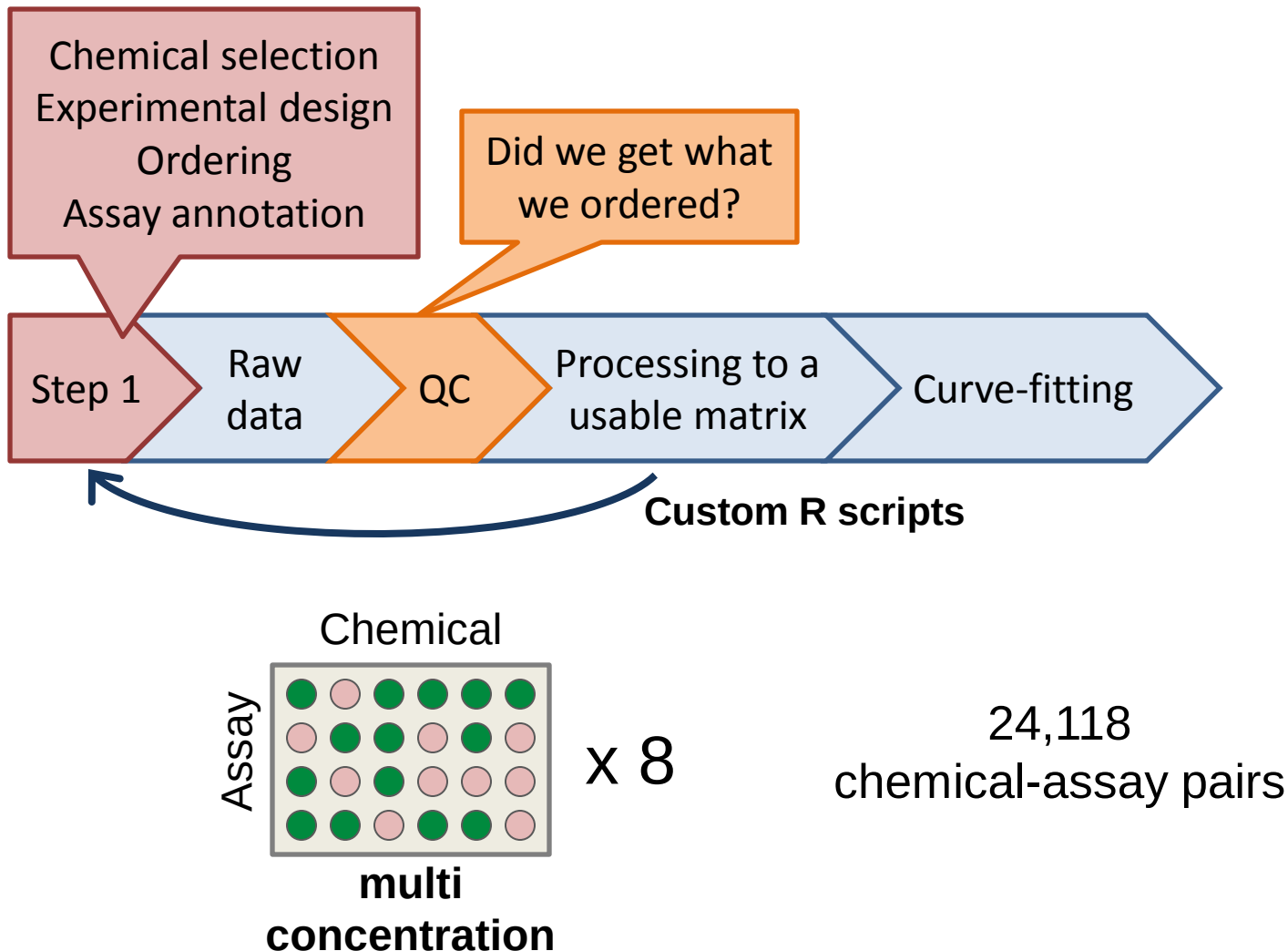
Step 1



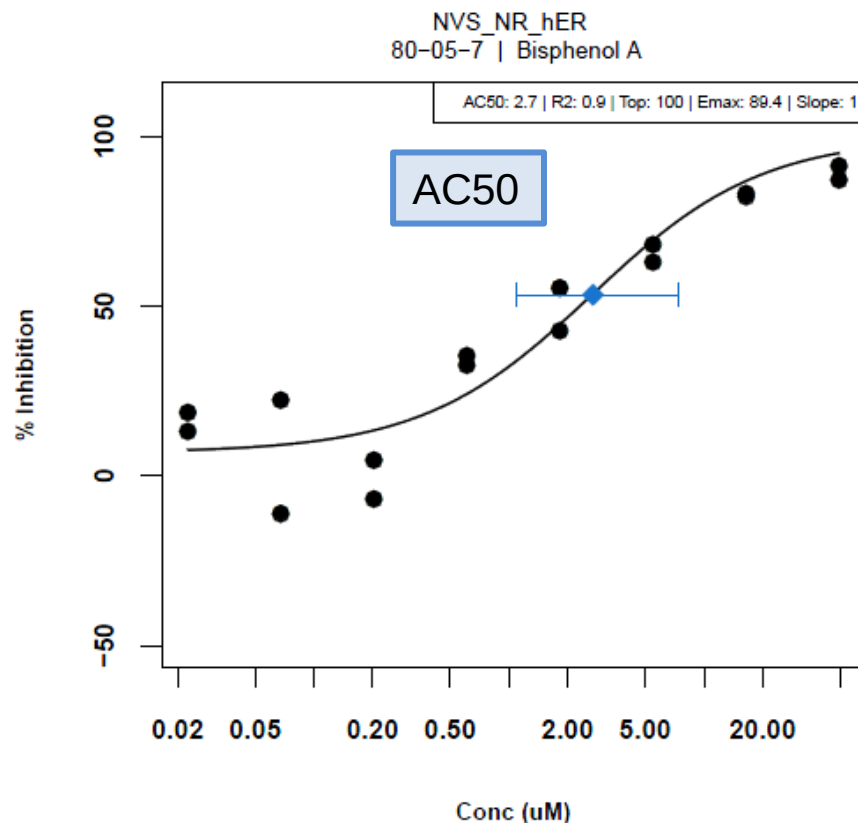
323,056
chemical-assay pairs

NovaScreen Workflow

-Caliper Life Sciences (a PerkinElmer company)



Example Chemical-Response Plot



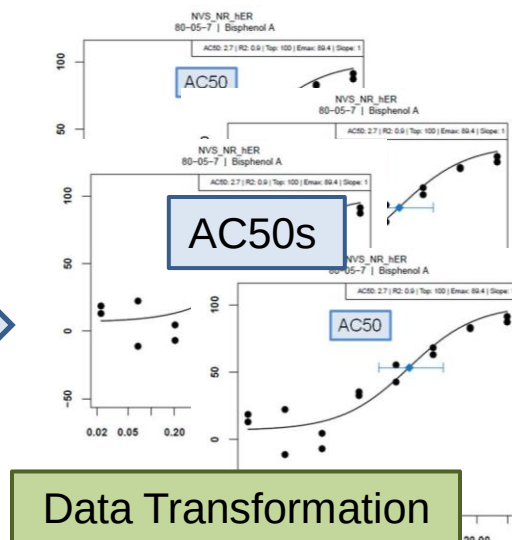
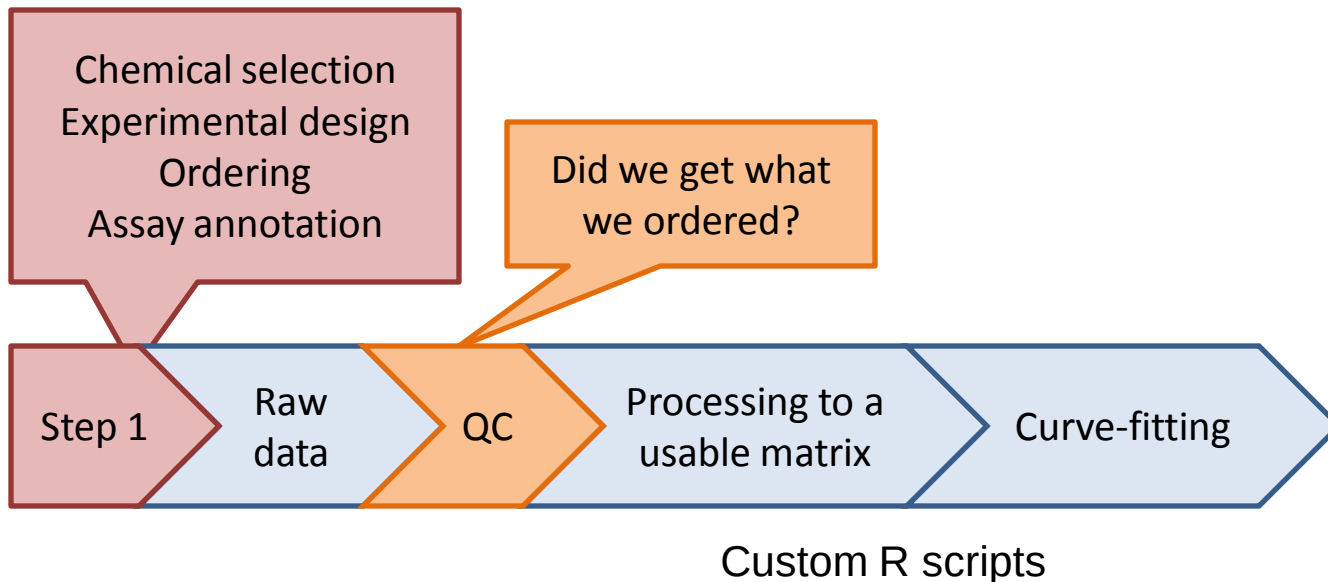
Assay
Chemical name
CASRN
AC50
Min conc tested
Max conc tested
Emax
Slope
R-squared
Fit p-value

7,135 chemical-assay pairs

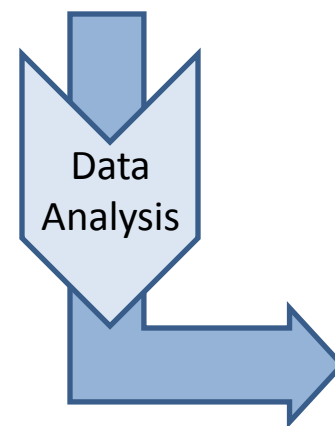
- **75% chemicals** (729/976)
- **77% assays** (256/331)

NovaScreen Workflow

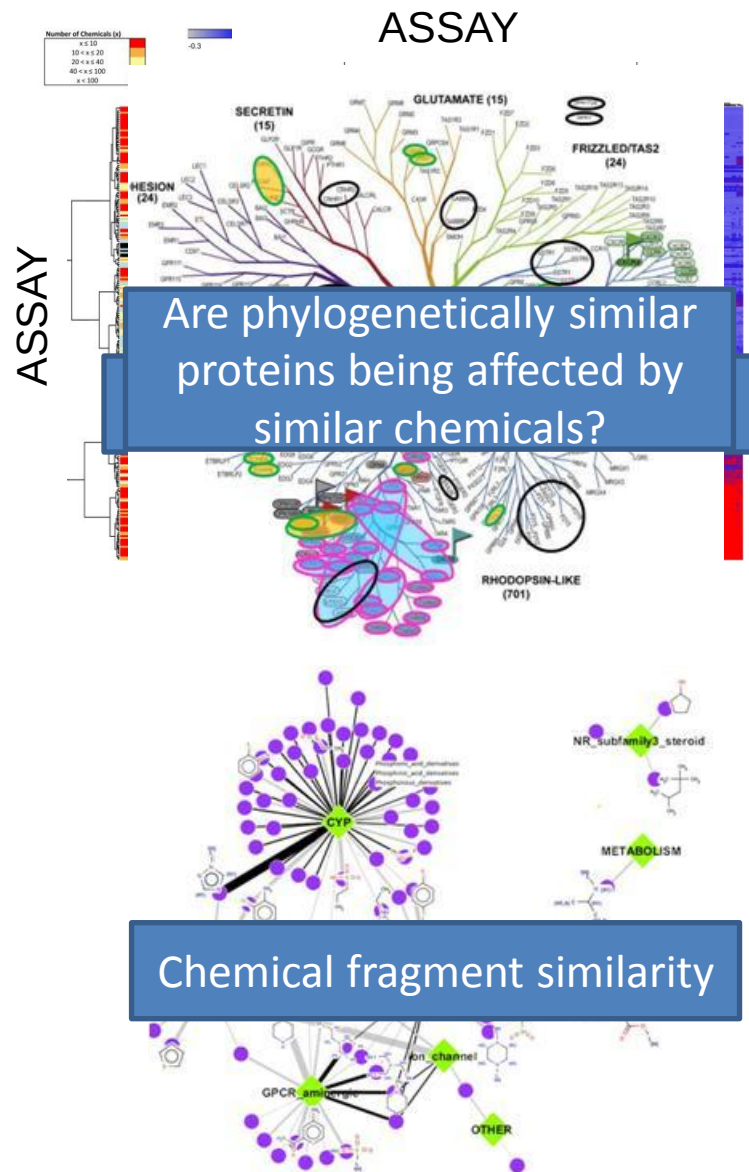
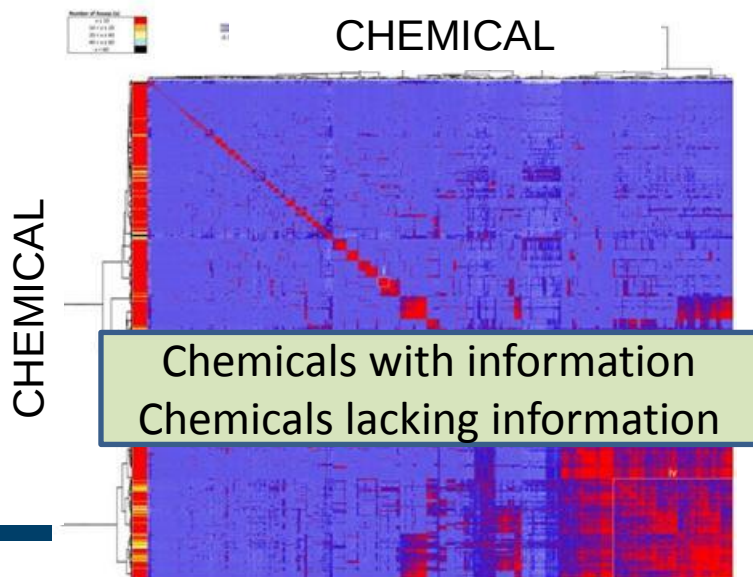
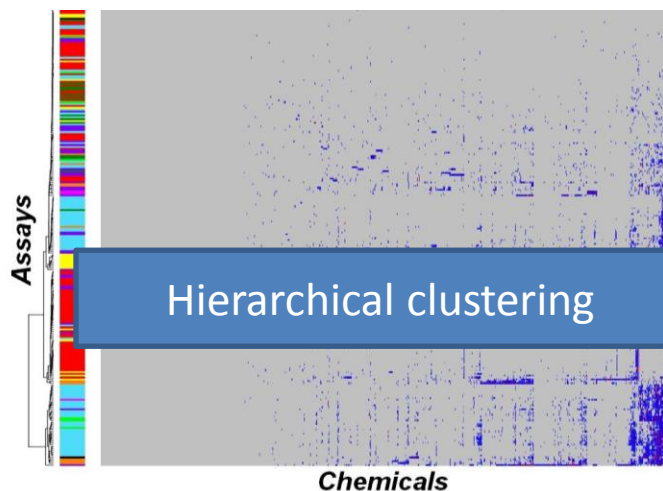
-Caliper Life Sciences (a PerkinElmer company)



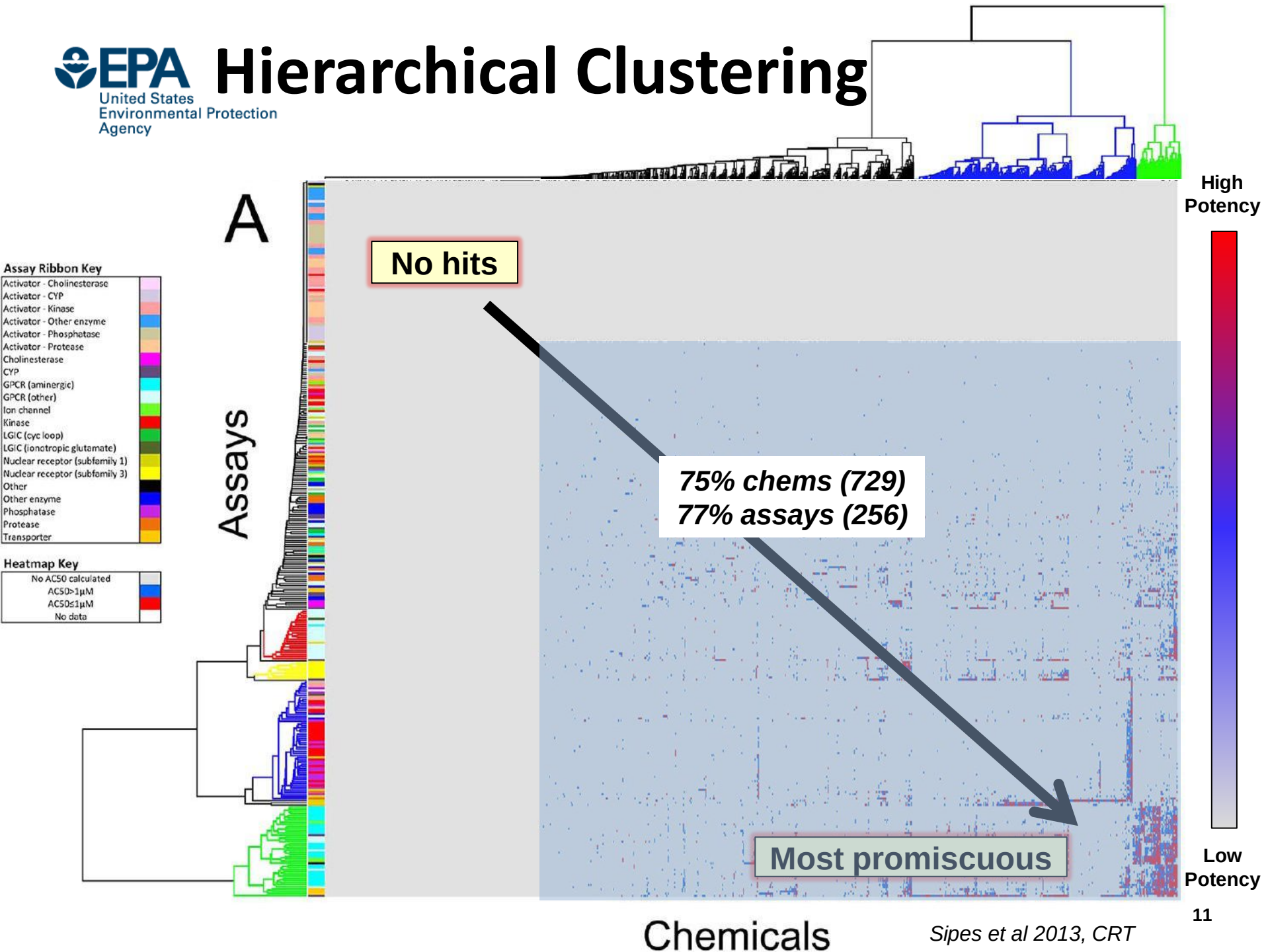
- Statistical software
- Hierarchical clustering
- Correlation matrices



Data Analysis Workflow



Hierarchical Clustering



Hierarchical Clustering

Assay Ribbon Key

Activator - Cholinesterase	
Activator - CYP	
Activator - Kinase	
Activator - Other enzyme	
Activator - Phosphatase	
Activator - Protease	
Cholinesterase	
CYP	
GPCR (aminergic)	
GPCR (other)	
Ion channel	
Kinase	
LGIC (cyc loop)	
LGIC (ionotropic glutamate)	
Nuclear receptor (subfamily 1)	
Nuclear receptor (subfamily 3)	
Other	
Other enzyme	
Phosphatase	
Protease	
Transporter	

Heatmap Key

No AC50 calculated	
AC50>1µM	
AC50≤1µM	
No data	

A

Assays

GPCR (other)

Kinase & Phosphatase

GPCR (aminergic)

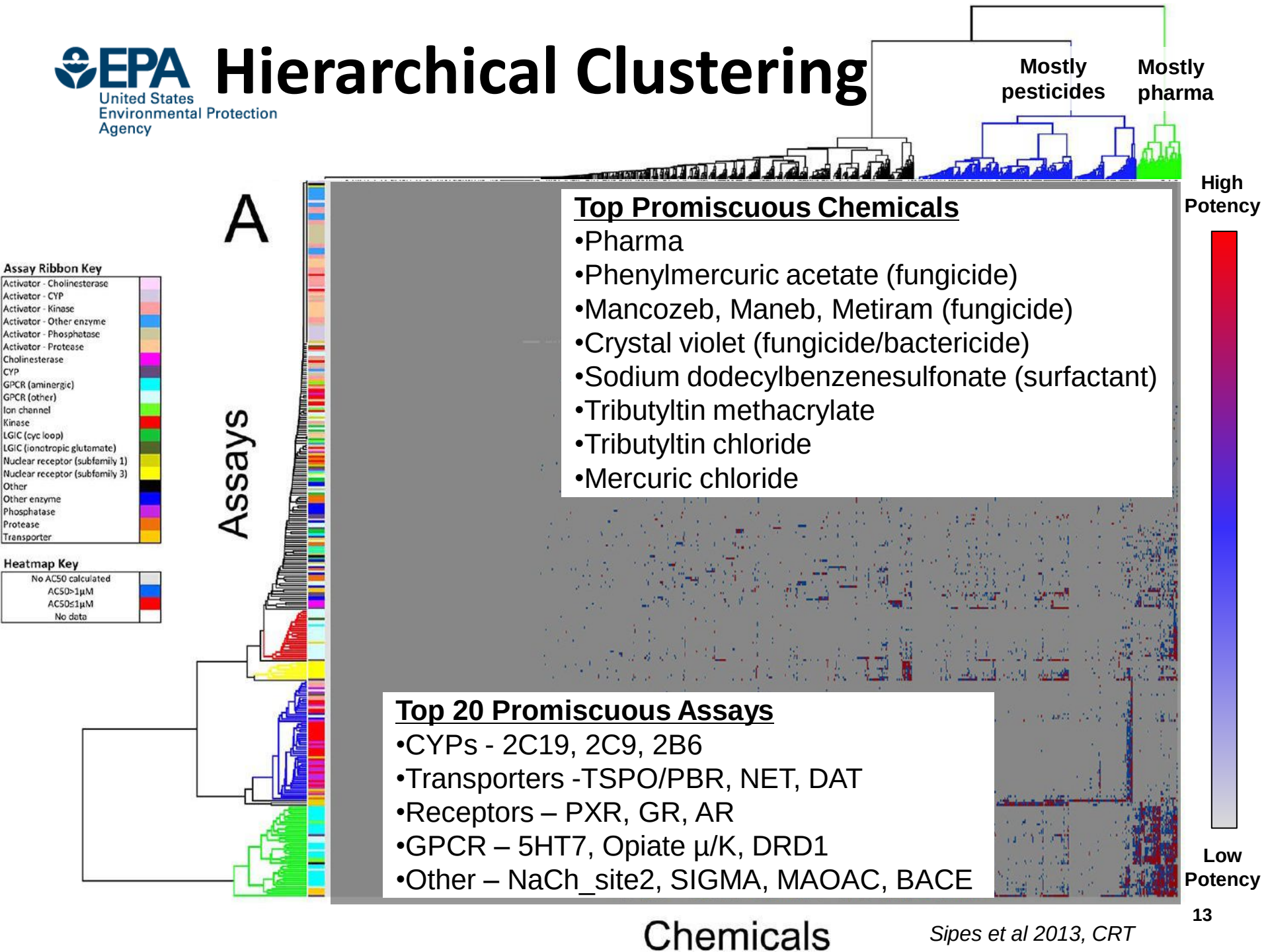
High
Potency

Low
Potency

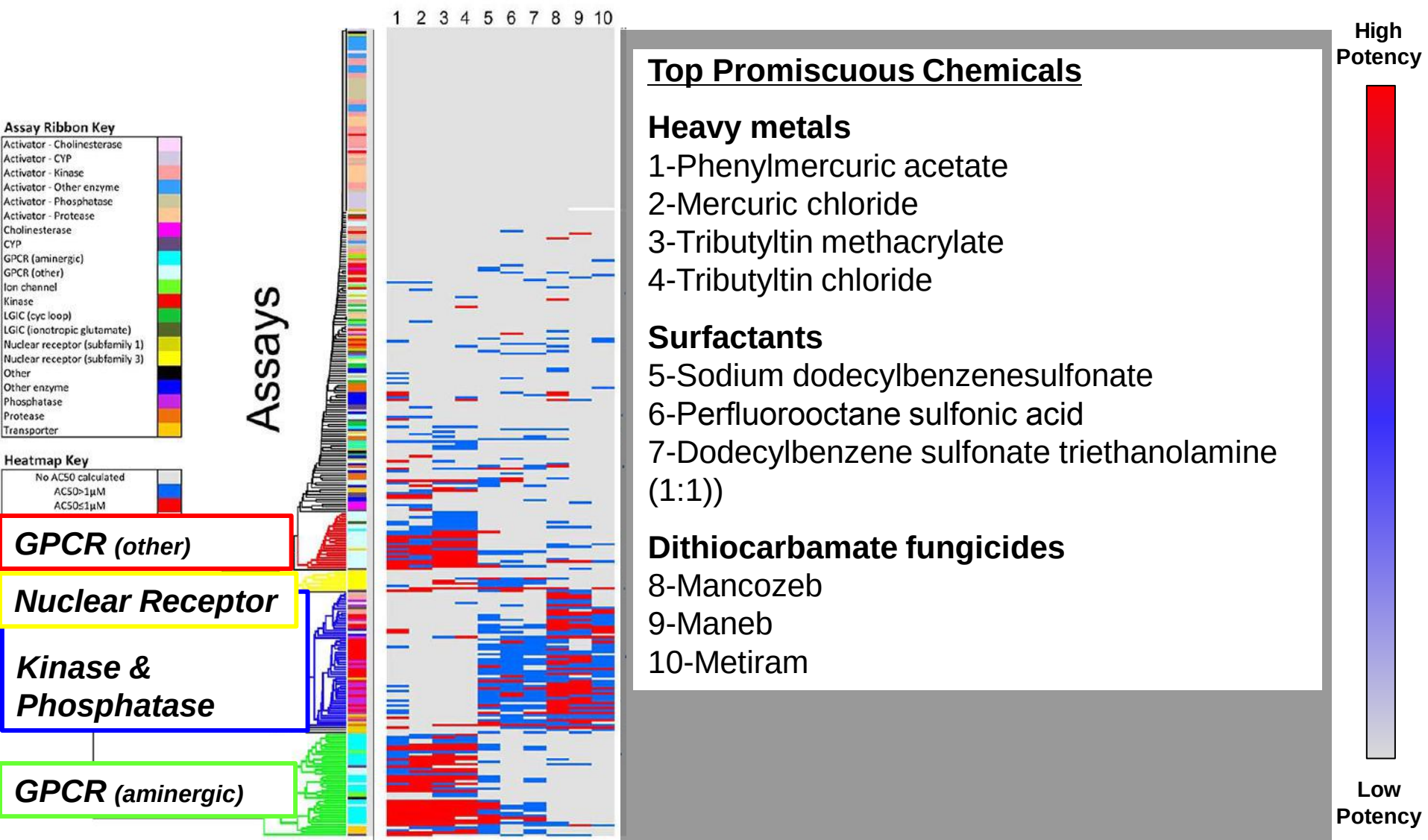
Chemicals

Sipes et al 2013, CRT

Hierarchical Clustering



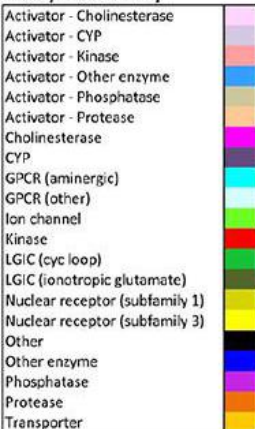
Hierarchical Clustering



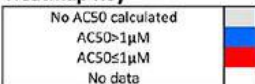
Phthalate & Alt Plasticizers (34)
 Consumer Use (294)
 Pharmaceuticals (245)
 Pesticides (470)

A

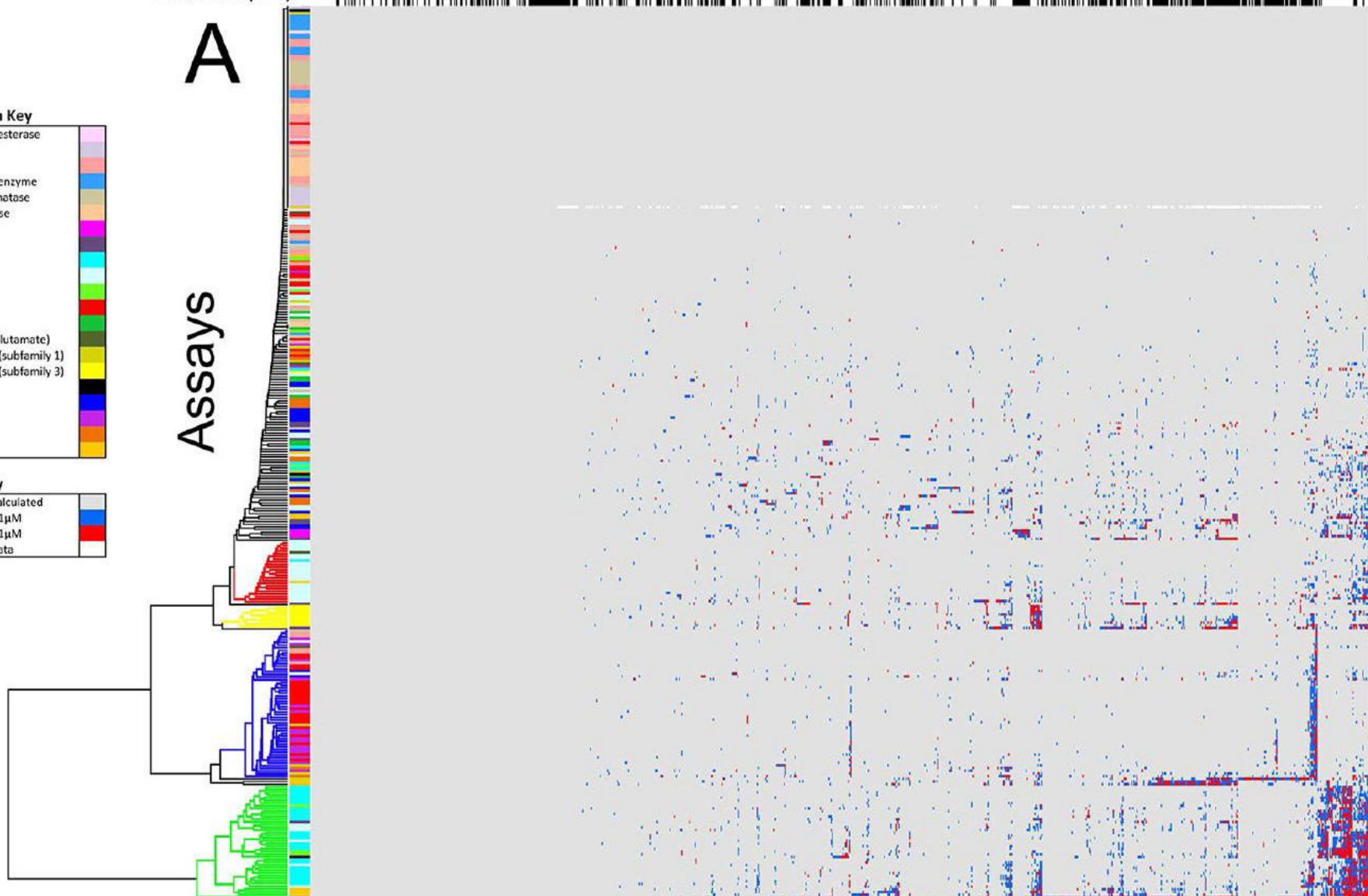
Assay Ribbon Key



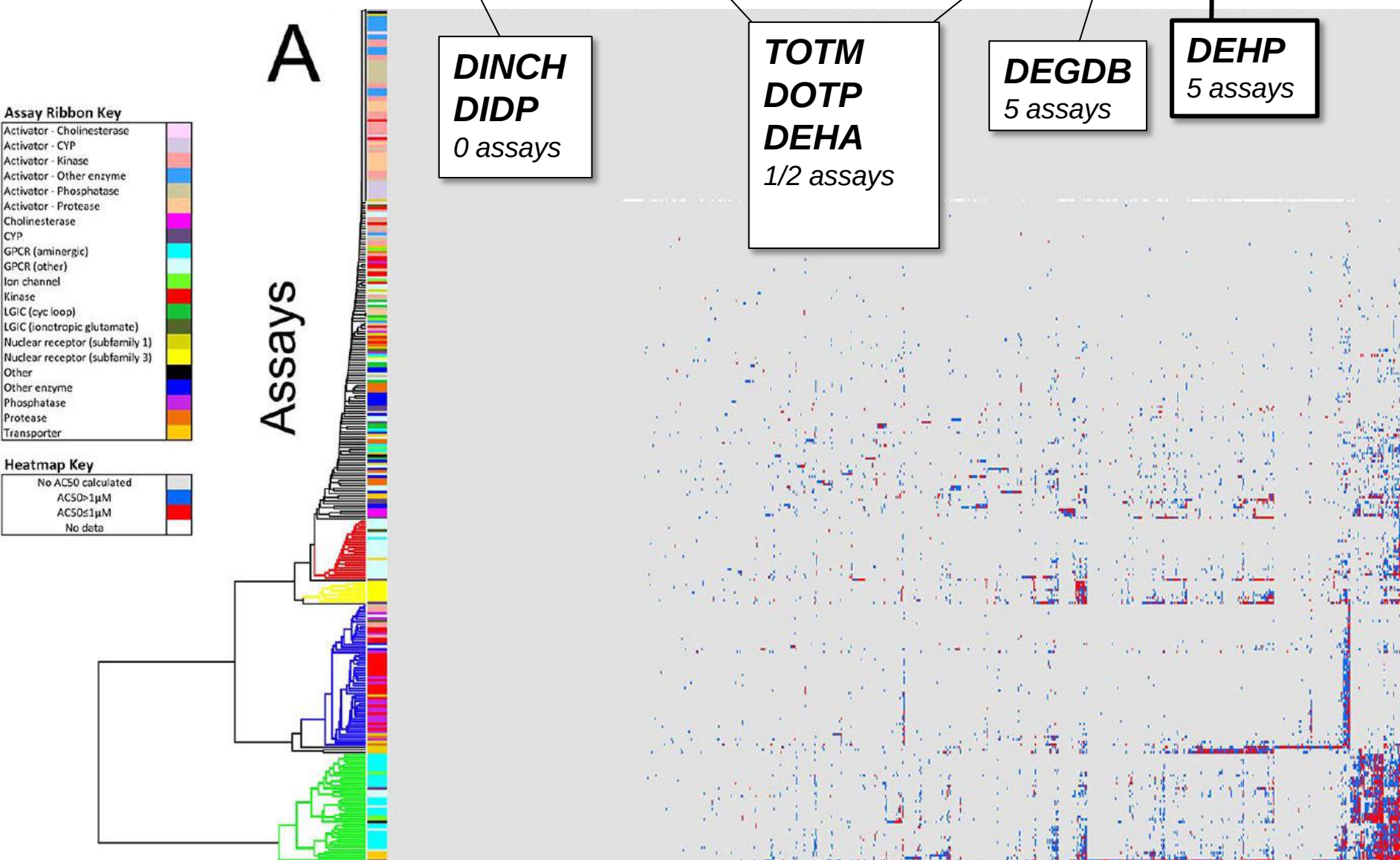
Heatmap Key



Assays



Chemicals



Anthralin

- Anti-proliferative, anti-inflammatory
- Treat psoriasis
- Unknown mechanism
- 22 assays
- **Inflammatory caspases**
- **MMPs**
- **Cox1 & 2**

Perfluorinated compounds

(13 compounds)

- Lipophilic surfactants
- **Leukotriene B4 GPCR (target)**
 - 80% of PFCs
 - Fatty acid signaling molecules

Most Potent Chemical-Assay Pairs

Table 4. Potent Chemical–Assay Pairs with AC50s at the Lowest Dose Tested^a AC50s @ 23nM (9nM for CYPs)

chemical name	AC50s		assay target(s)	refs
	total	LCT ^b		
chlorpromazine hydrochloride	55	7	TR_hNET, GPCR_hDRD1/2s, p5HT2C, hH1, rAdra1A/1B	55–58
haloperidol	42	6	OR_gSIGMA_NonSelective, GPCR_hDRD1/2s/4.4, GPCR_rAdra1_NonSelective, GPCR_bDR_NonSelective	59–61
trelanserin (SL650472 pharma)	24	6	GPCR_h5HT2A/7, p5HT2C, r5HT_NonSelective, GPCR_hDRD1/4.4	62
17 β -estradiol	9	5	NR_hAR, bPR, mERa, hER, bER	63,64
17 α -ethinylestradiol	24	4	NR_hAR, mERa, hER, bER	65
CP-471358 pharma	6	3	ENZ_hMMP13/2/9	66
CP-544439 pharma	10	3	ENZ_hMMP13/2/9	67
diethylstilbestrol	31	3	NR_mERa, hER, bER	68
2,2-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)-1,1,1-trichloroethane	36	3	NR_mERa, bER, hCAR_Antagonist	69
zamifenacin (pharma)	60	3	GPCR_gMPeripheral_NonSelective, hM3/5	70,71
flufenacet	10	2	MP_rPBR, NR_hPXR	
maneb	62	2	ENZ_hPTPN9/4	
methadone hydrochloride	37	2	GPCR_rOpiate_NonSelective/Na	72
progesterone	11	2	NR_hAR, NR_bPR	73
SR144190 pharma	24	2	GPCR_hNK2, NR_hPXR	74

- >50% had literature evidence for these associations
 - limited by publically available information
- 20% had literature evidence for additional chemical-target associations missed
 - bioavailability, conc not high enough, species differences, single screen miss

Assessing Reliability EDSP Chemicals

Table 5. Known Estrogenic and Nonestrogenic Compounds^a

relative potency	chemical name	AC50s (μ M)		
		bER	hER	mERa
inactive	atrazine	0	0	0
inactive	linuron	0	0	0
inactive	haloperidol	0	0	0
inactive	phenobarbital sodium salt	0	0	0
inactive	progesterone	0	0	0
inactive	ketoconazole	0	0	0
	<i>inactive summary</i>	100%	100%	100%
very weak	ethylparaben	0	0	0
very weak	methoxychlor	0	0	0
very weak	butyl benzyl phthalate	0	0	0
	<i>very weak summary</i>	0%	0%	0%
weak	4-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl) phenol	33.000	7.200	8.200
weak	kepone	0	0	0
weak	genistein	0.130	0.032	0.130
weak	4-cumylphenol	16.000	0	12.000
weak	bisphenol B	0.430	0.300	0.023
weak	<i>o,p</i> -DDT	0	0	0
weak	bisphenol A	0.630	0.820	1.100
weak	4-nonylphenol, branched	33.000	20.000	5.600
weak	butylparaben	56.999	17.000	23.000
	<i>weak summary</i>	78%	67%	78%
strong	17 β -estradiol	0.023	0.023	0.023
strong	diethylstilbestrol	0.023	0.023	0.023
strong	17 α -ethinylestradiol	0.023	0.023	0.023
	<i>strong summary</i>	100%	100%	100%
antagonist	tamoxifen	0.100	0.330	0.200
	<i>antagonist summary</i>	100%	100%	100%

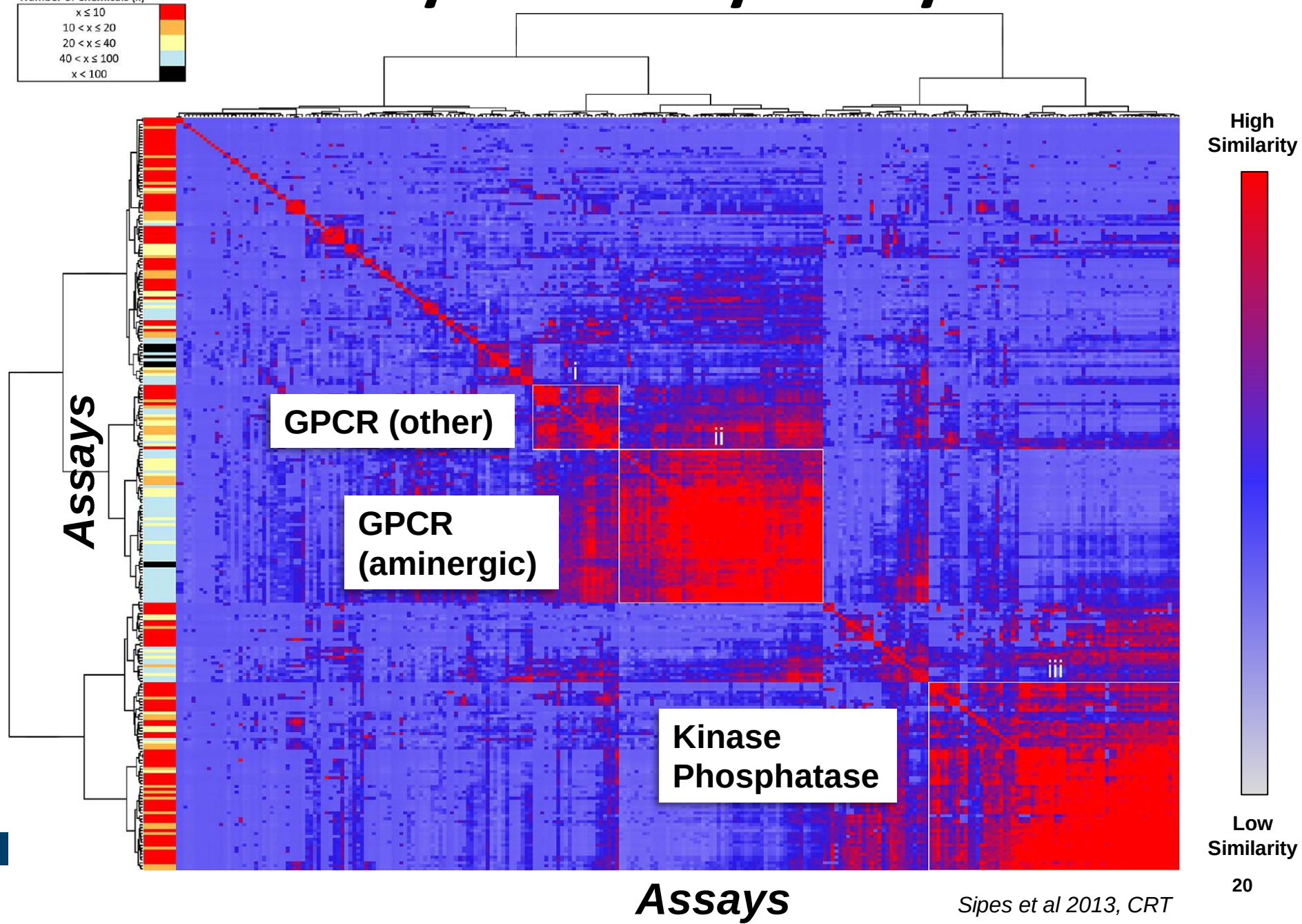
EDSP reference chemicals

22 chemicals

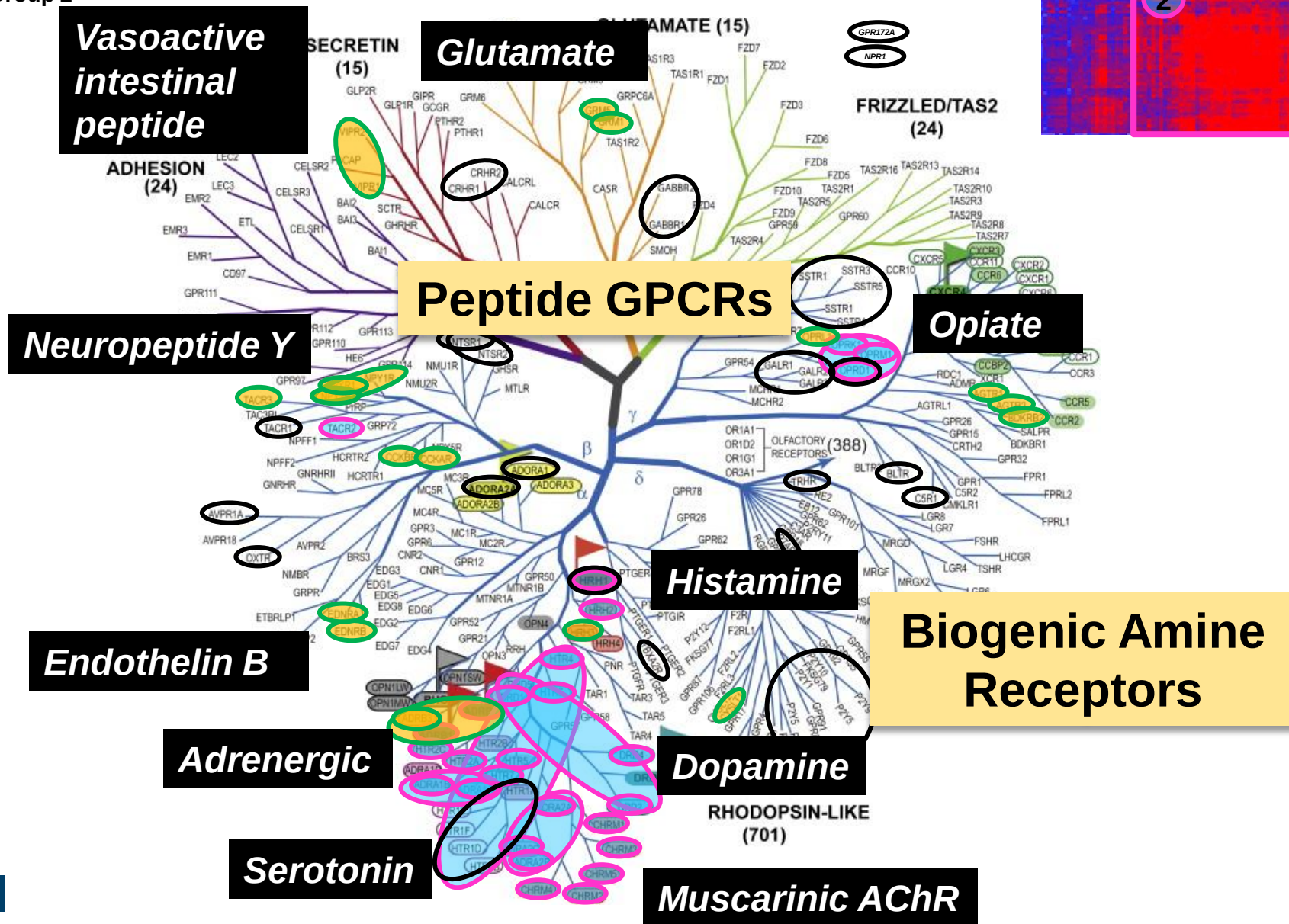
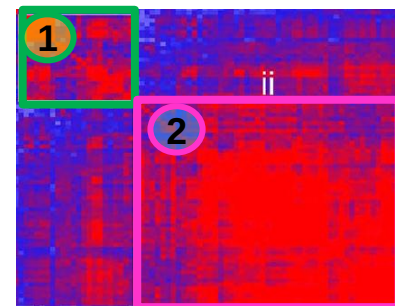
bovine, human, mouse ER

- inactives (6) 100%
- very weak (3) 0%
- weak (9) 78%
- strong actives (3) 100%
- antagonists (1) 100%

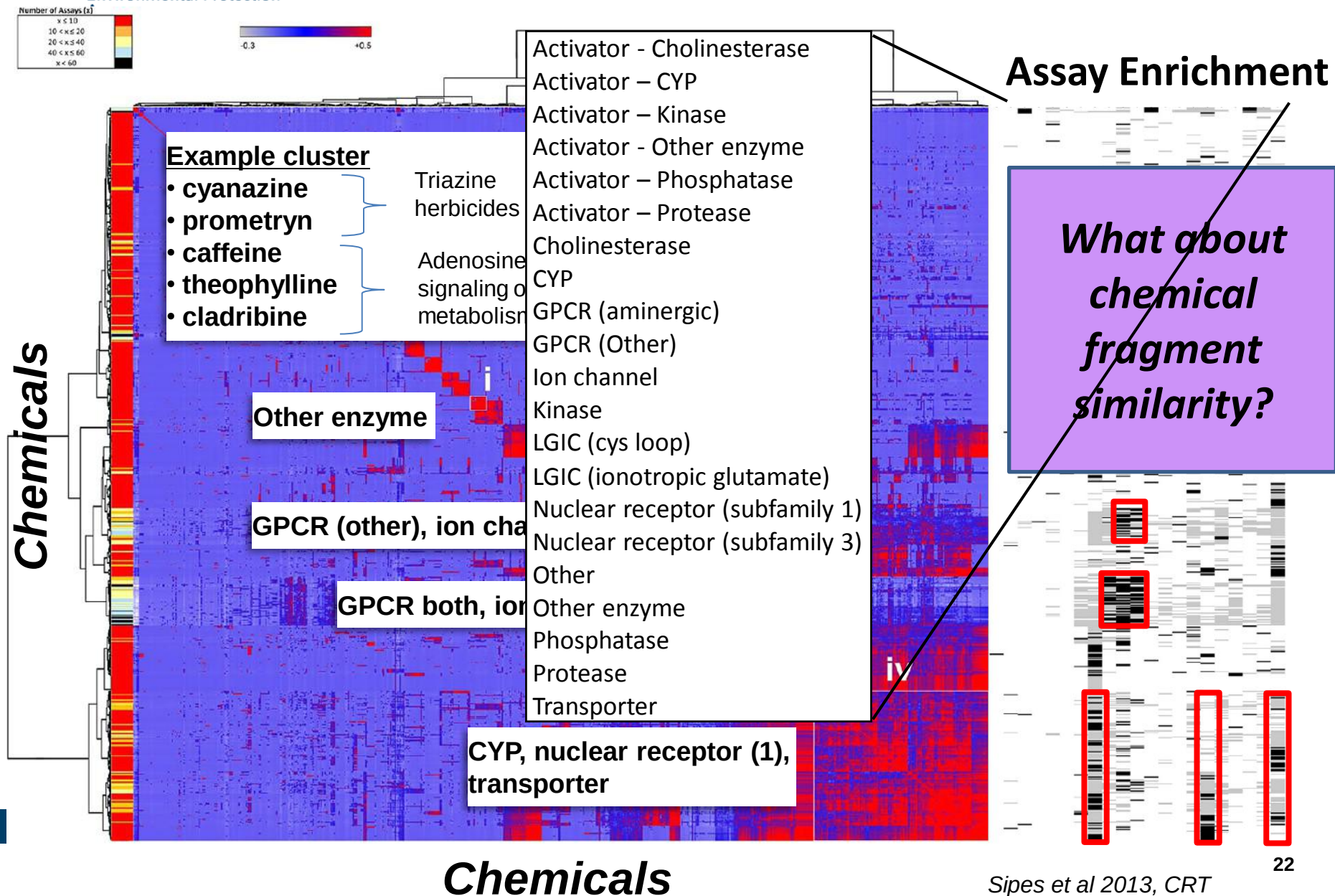
Assay Similarity Analysis



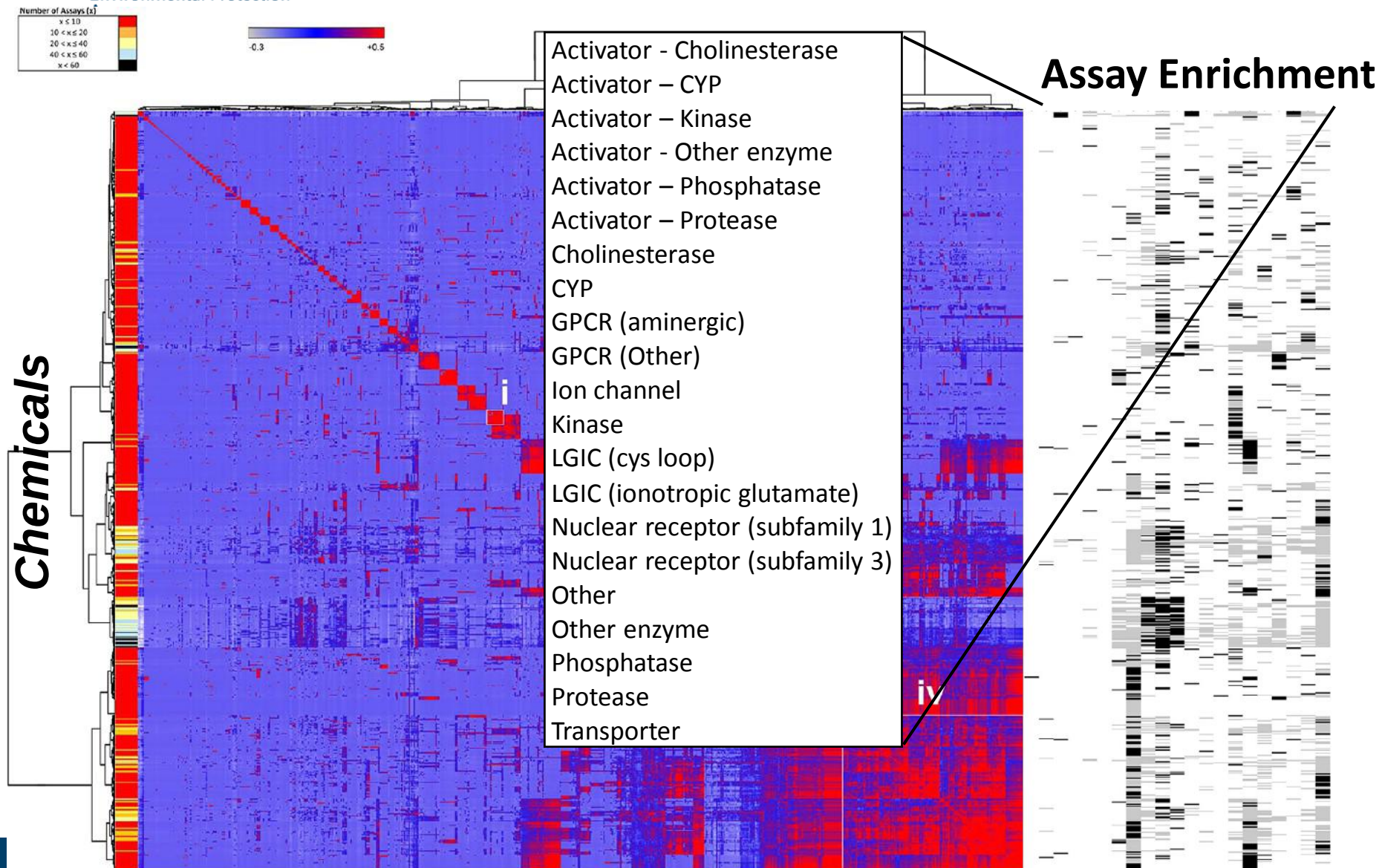
GPCR Family Tree



Chemical Similarity Analysis

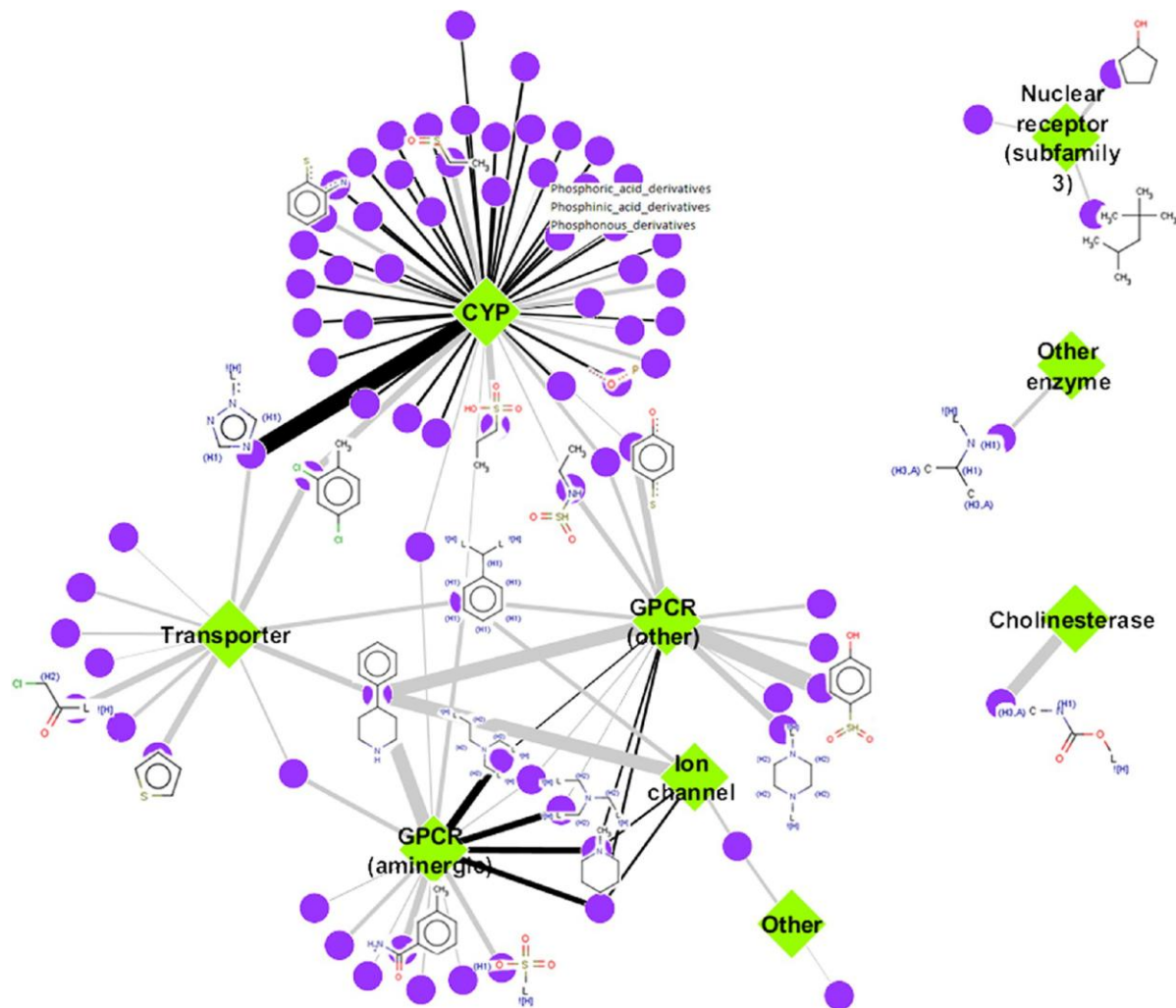


Chemical Similarity Analysis



Chemicals

Chemical Fragment-Assay Category Associations



- Simply a description of the features within chemicals preferentially affecting these assay groups
- Fragments are not indicating causal association
- Better inform chemical structure models

Summary

- ToxCast Phase I & II includes biochemical assay data for 1000 chemicals in >300 assays
- Unique dataset can be used to evaluate additivity of effects across concentration range in combination with cell-based data
- Associations may help inform chemical structure models for predicting chemical-target interactions.
- A combination of these *in vitro* results along with *in vivo* toxicity data are being used in building predictive models for chemical prioritization

Thank you!

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<http://pubs.acs.org/doi/abs/10.1021/tx400021f>

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