

Imran Shah

Computational Systems Biologist

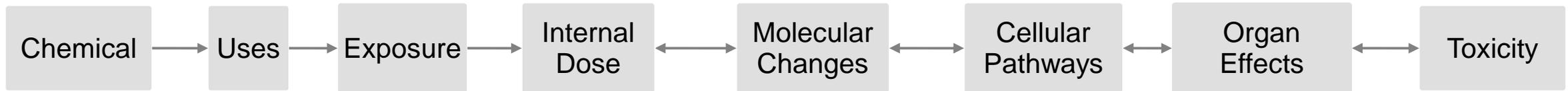
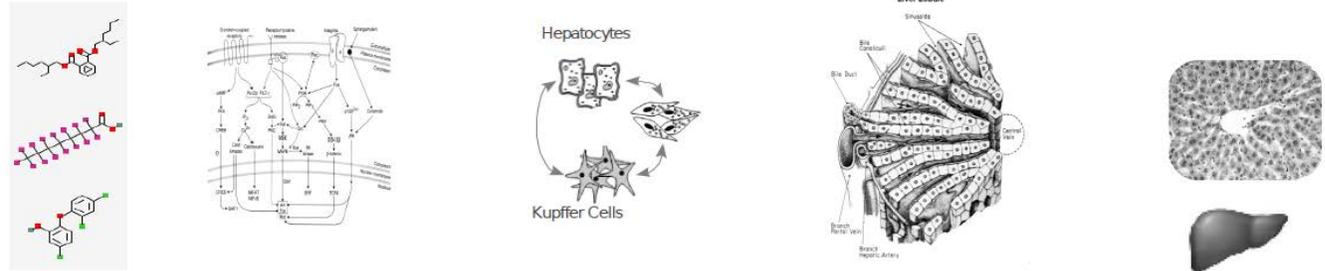
National Center for Computational Toxicology

US EPA

Modelling The Biological Complexity Of Our Environment

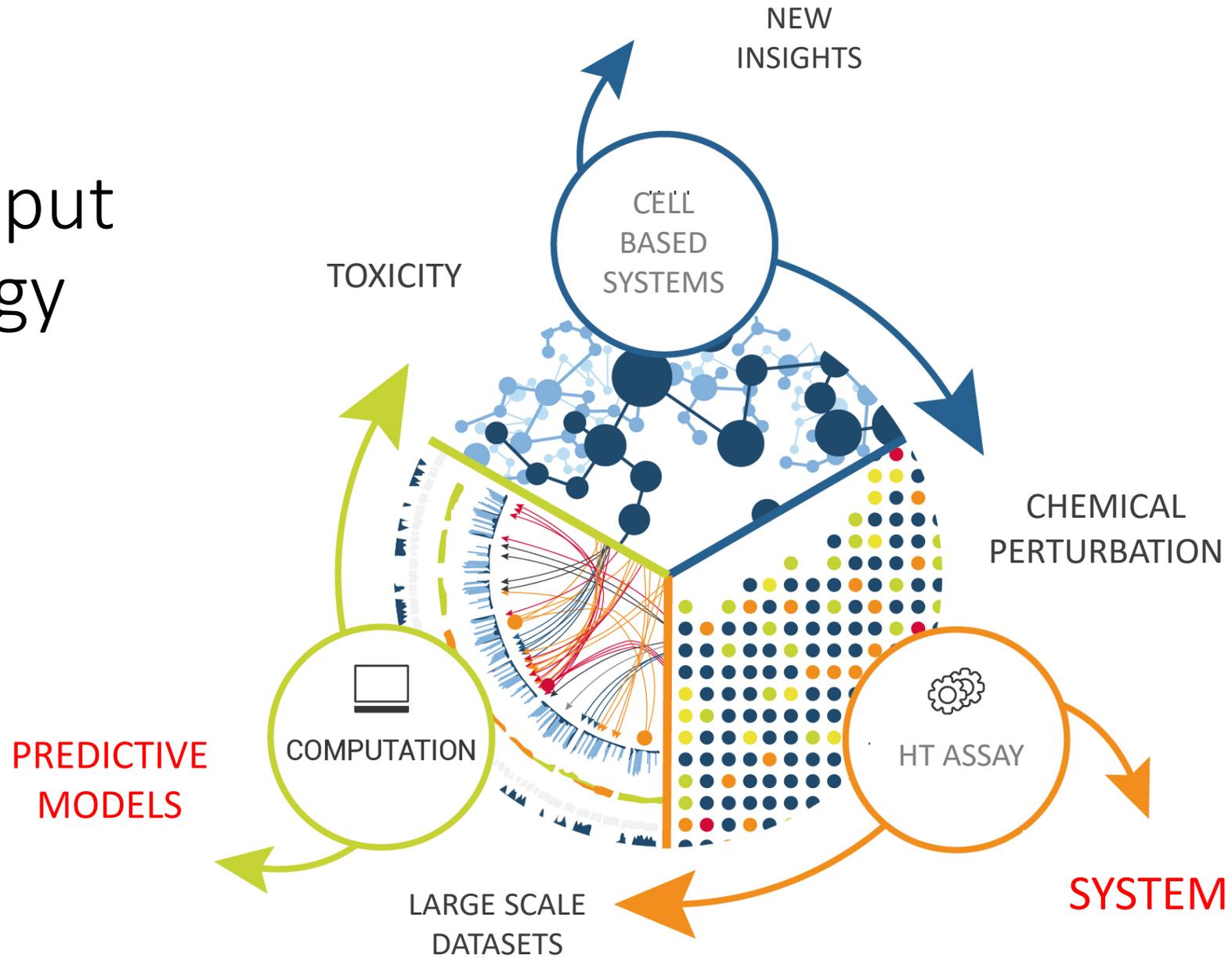
The views expressed in this presentation are those of the author[s] and do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Complex Pathways to Toxicity



- There are ~ 80,000 chemicals in commerce
- Chemicals are evaluated based on adverse outcomes (derived from animal testing)
- Only ~1000 chemicals have been evaluated systematically via animal testing
- **How do we effectively determine the health risks of the remaining thousands of chemicals?**

High Throughput Toxicology

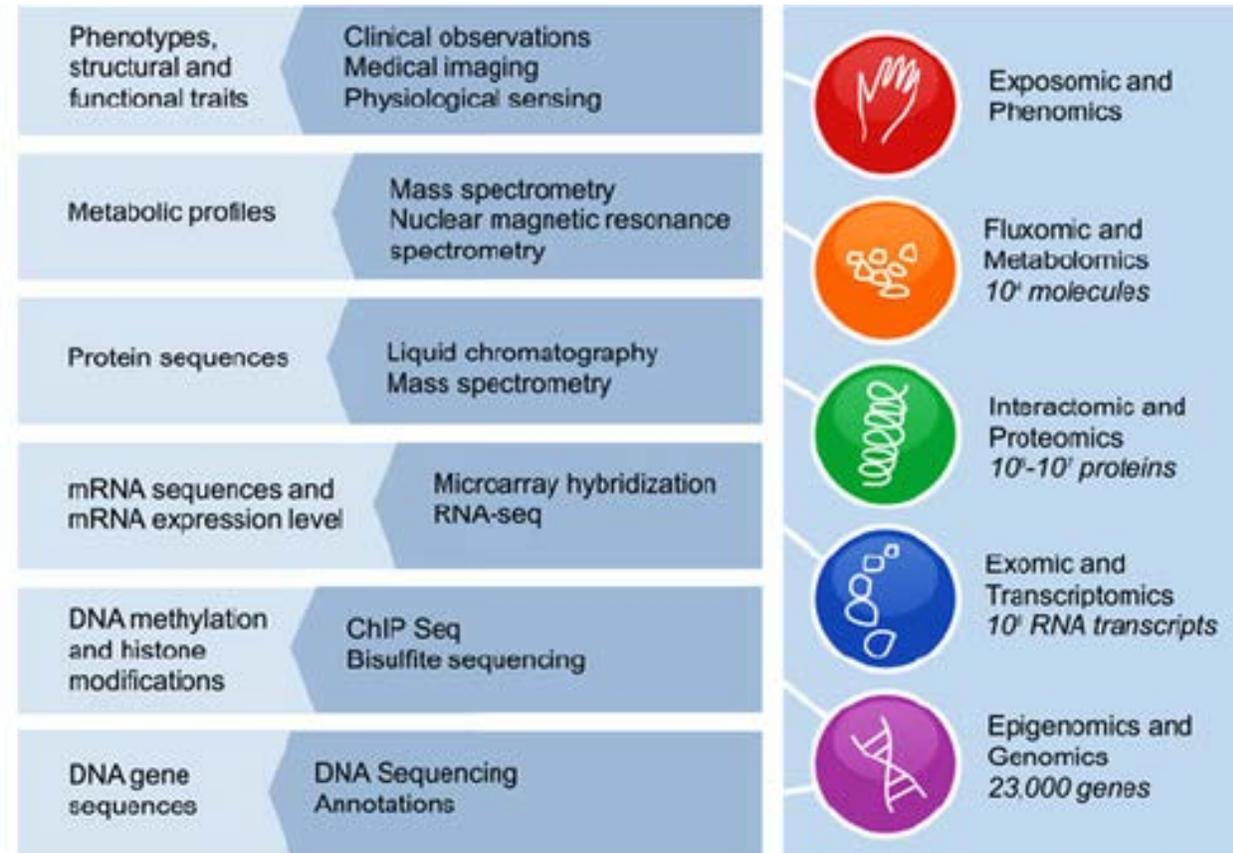


Multiple *-omic* technologies

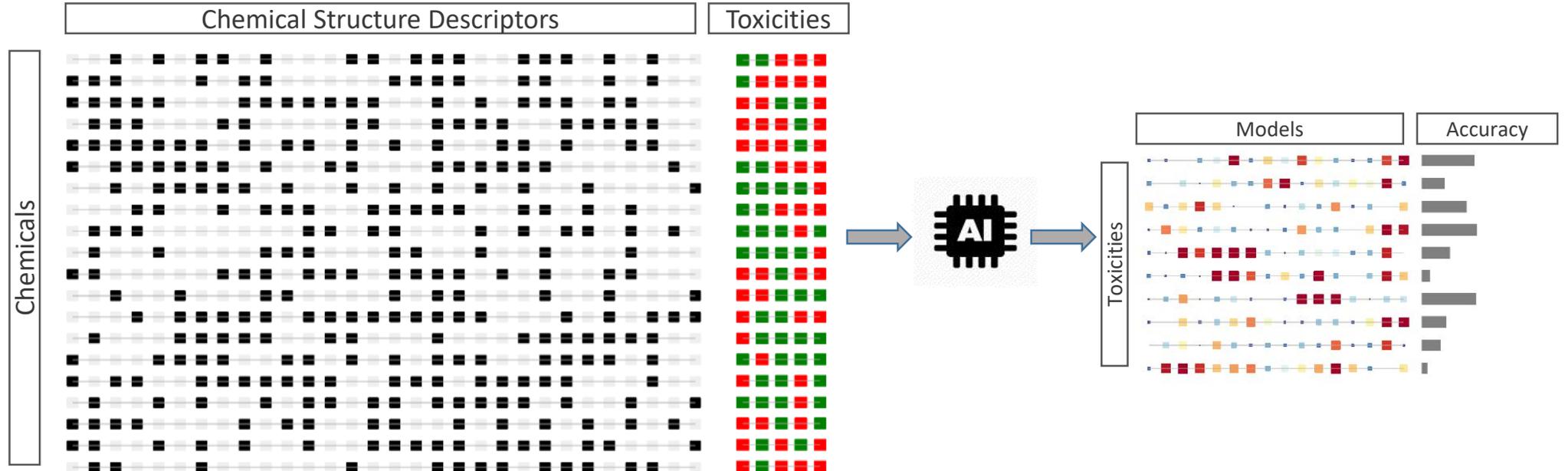
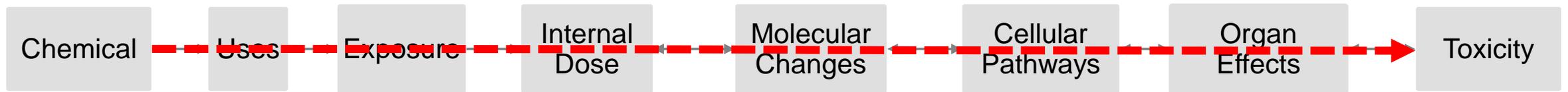
Varying

- levels of maturity/acceptance
- biological coverage
- mechanistic value
- translational utility
- cost \$\$\$

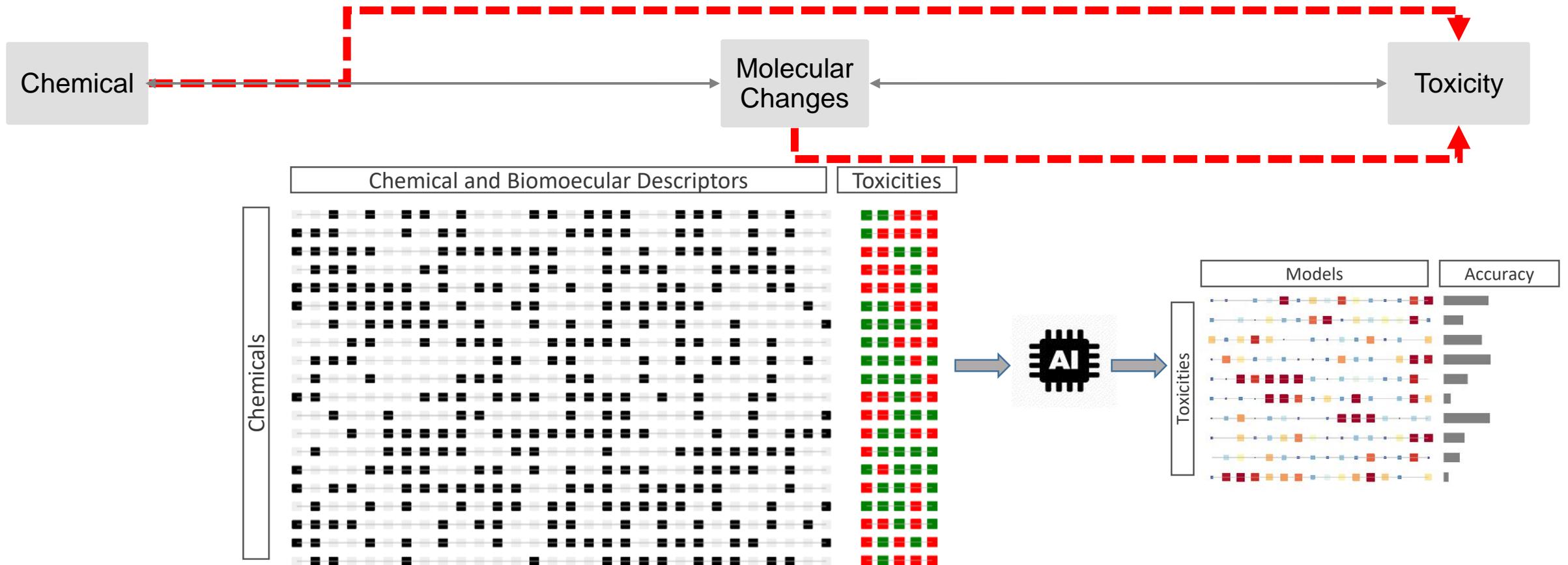
High-throughput transcriptomics



Data-Driven Toxicity Prediction

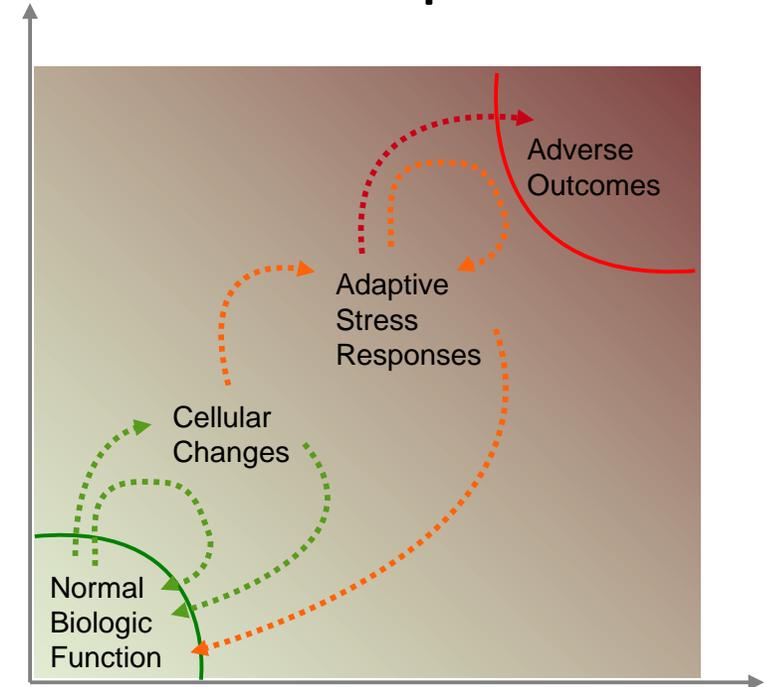


Data-Driven Toxicity Prediction



CAUTION: Large-Scale Data are Complex!

- HTT assays provide a snapshot of system state
- System state (trajectory) can adapt over time and recover or undergo injury
- Analyzing system trajectories reveals “tipping points”
- Tipping points: critical dose-dependent thresholds between adaptation and injury



System Trajectories:

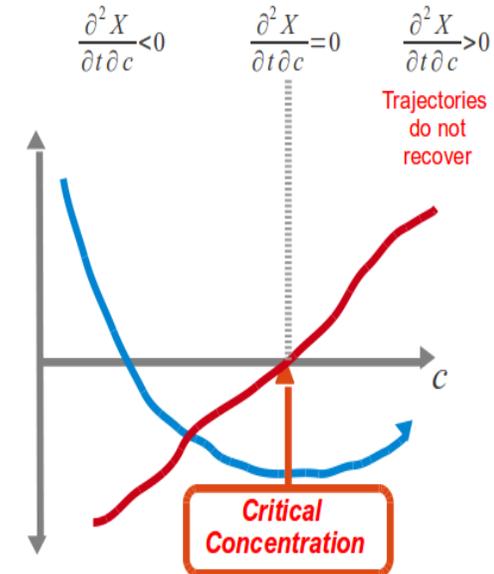
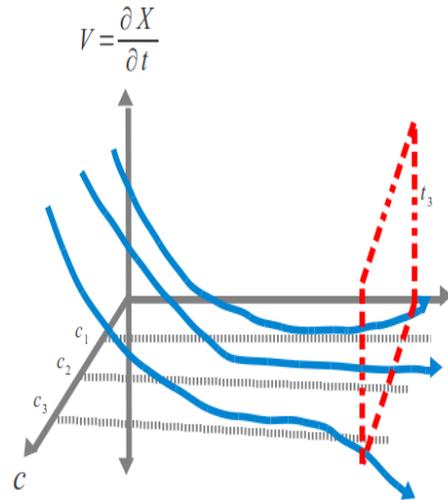
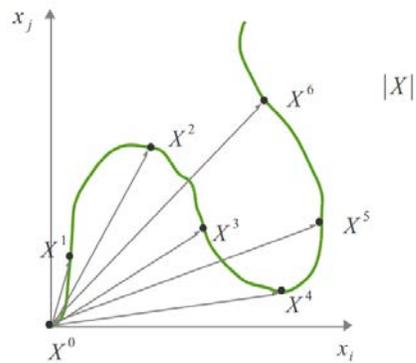
- Dashed green line with arrow: Some perturbation/ Recovery
- Dashed orange line with arrow: Adaptive stress response/ Recovery
- Dashed red line with arrow: Adaptive capacity exceeded/ Cell injury/ No recovery

Using ToxCast™ Data to Reconstruct Dynamic Cell State Trajectories and Estimate Toxicological Points of Departure

Imran Shah,¹ R. Woodrow Setzer,¹ John Jack,² Keith A. Houck,¹ Richard S. Judson,¹ Thomas B. Knudsen,¹ Jie Liu,³ Matthew T. Martin,¹ David M. Reif,⁴ Ann M. Richard,¹ Russell S. Thomas,¹ Kevin M. Crofton,¹ David J. Dix,¹ and Robert J. Kavlock¹

¹National Center for Computational Toxicology, Office of Research and Development, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina, USA; ²Department of Statistics, North Carolina State University, Raleigh, North Carolina, USA; ³Oak Ridge Institute for Science Education (ORISE), U.S. Department of Energy, Oak Ridge, Tennessee, USA; ⁴Department of Biological Sciences, North Carolina State University, Raleigh, North Carolina, USA

Tipping Point in System Recovery

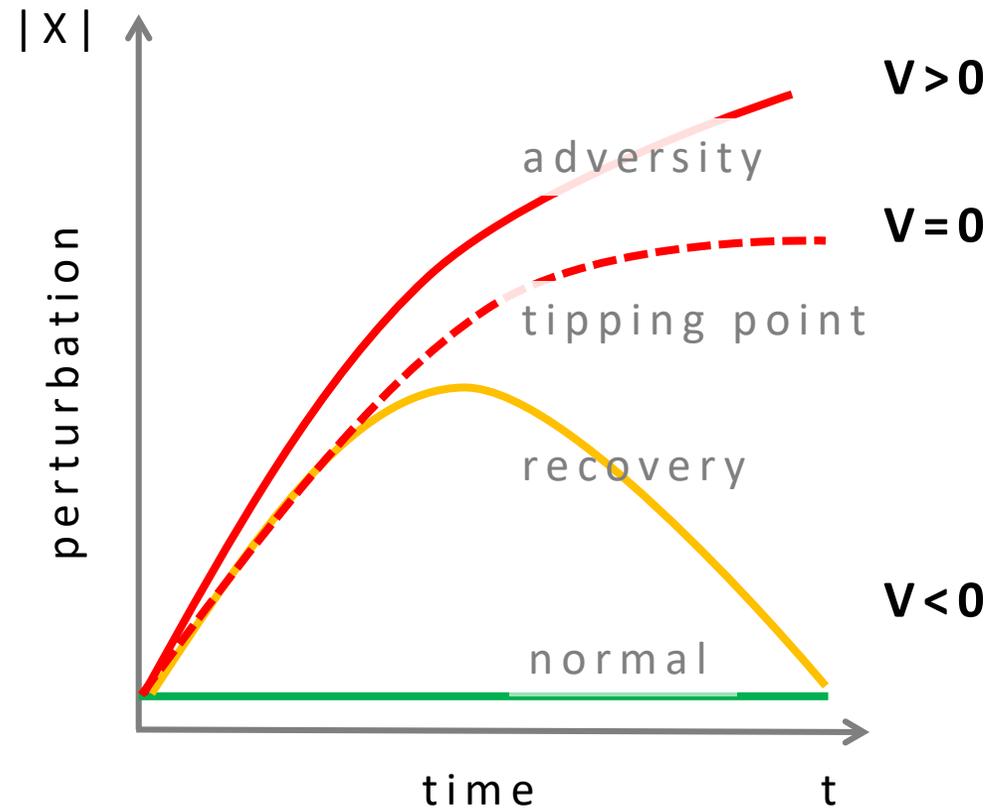


1 Scalar
Perturbation

2 Velocity

3 Tipping
Point

System Trajectories & Tipping Points

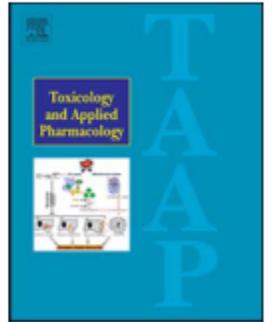




Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/taap



Defining toxicological tipping points in neuronal network development[☆]

Christopher L. Frank^{a,1}, Jasmine P. Brown^{a,2}, Kathleen Wallace^a, John F. Wambaugh^b,
Imran Shah^b, Timothy J. Shafer^{a,*}

^a *Integrated Systems Toxicology Division, National Health and Environmental Effects Research Laboratory, EPA, Research Triangle Park, NC, USA*

^b *National Center for Computational Toxicology, EPA, Research Triangle Park, NC, USA*

Summary

- ❑ High-throughput data-driven approaches provide alternative toxicity testing strategy
- ❑ A broad array of computational predictive approaches can be used to predict chemical-induced effects
- ❑ Linking complex disparate data-streams is challenging
- ❑ Key issue: How do we differentiate adaptation from adversity *in vitro*?
- ❑ Tipping point analysis rigorously identifies critical dose-dependent thresholds in system recovery
- ❑ Further experiments underway to evaluate utility

Acknowledgements and Questions



EPA's National Center for Computational Toxicology