

A Data-driven Model Analysis of Retinoid Signaling in Skeletal Dysmorphogenesis and Potential Adverse Outcome Pathways

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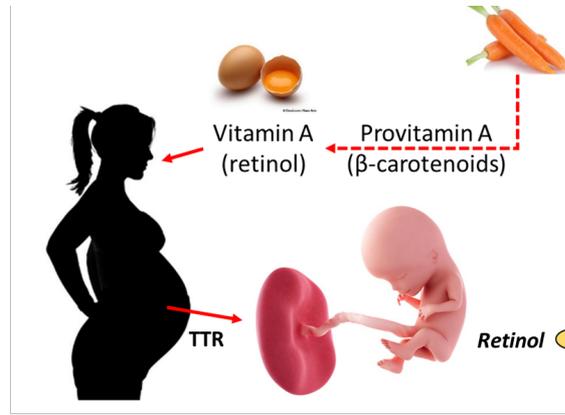


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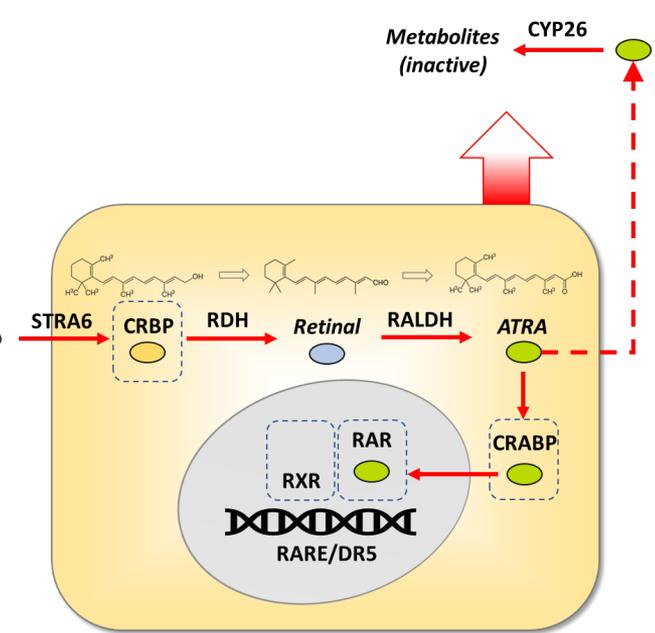


Introduction

- ATRA (all-trans retinoic acid) signaling is required for patterning skeletal development
- Retinoid system can be disrupted by genetic or environmental factors, leading to dysmorphogenesis



Adapted from Niederreither and Dolle, 2008



GOAL:
Develop data-driven models and Adverse Outcome (AOP) frameworks for chemical disruption of retinoid signaling on altered skeletal development

Workflow

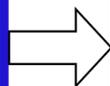
Toxicity Reference Database (ToxRefDB v1)
<https://github.com/USEPA/CompTox-ToxRefDB>
(2,946 prenatal developmental toxicity studies with adverse skeletal outcome)



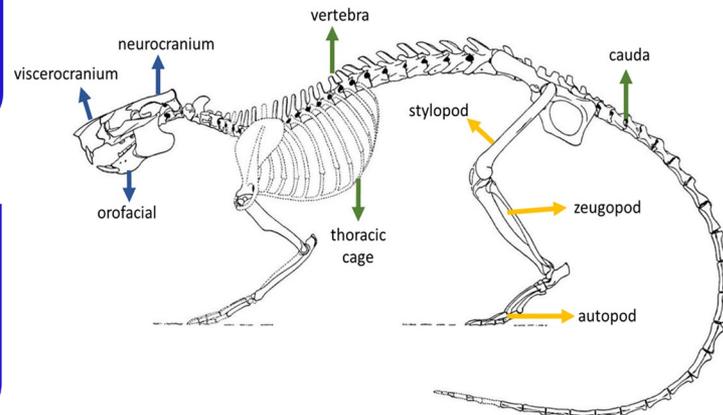
ToxRefDB Skeletal Defect Studies and Associated Chemicals
57,198 composite skeletal defects across 363 chemicals
(rat (31,1661), mouse (1,232), rabbit (16,375), chinchilla (368), other/unspecified (7562))



Extraction of ToxCast Chemicals
AbstractSifter (Baker *et al.*, 2017) deduced 7 non-ToxRefDB chemicals of 42 benchmark (Zurlinden *et al.*, 2020) ToxCast chemicals demonstrate connection to skeletal defects

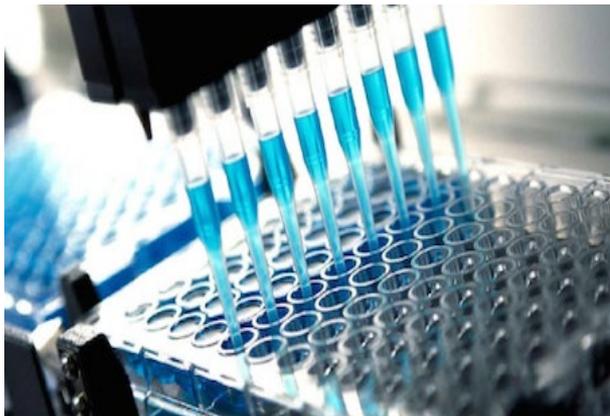


Regional Annotation for 370 chemicals
Appendicular (8,611): autopod (7,310), stylopod (969), zeugopod (332);
Axial (34,122): cauda (2,224), thoracic cage (19,132), vertebra (12,766);
Cranial (7,658): neurocranium (5,037), orofacial (2,426), viscerocranium (195);
Other (6,807): unspecified (6,807)



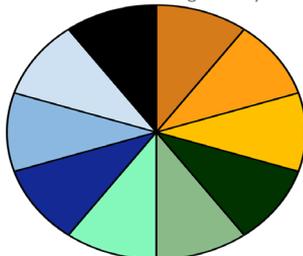
CompTox Chemicals Dashboard
<https://comptox.epa.gov/dashboard>
374 chemicals (of 8,079 tested chemicals) selected due to bioactivity across 1 or more of 13 assays for relevant ATRA pathway nodes (Knudsen *et al.*, 2020);
Criteria for positivity called active based on efficacy and potency

Mapping HTS Data



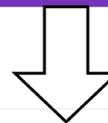
Toxicity Prioritization Score (ToxPi v2.3)
k-means clustering by nearest centroid (k=5)

ToxPi Skeletal Regions Key

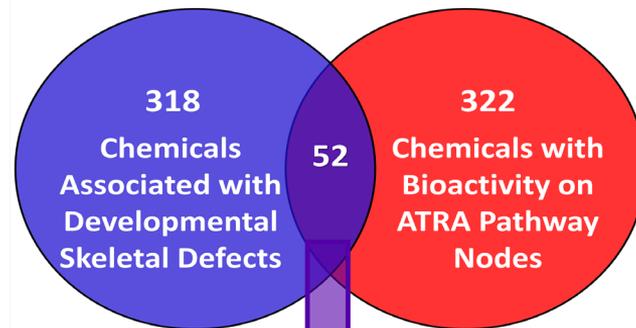


Autopod Zeugopod Stylopod
Cauda Thoracic Cage Vertebra
Neurocranium Orofacial Viscerocranium
Unspecified

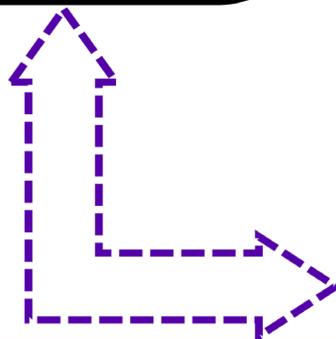
Comparison of Data Sets' Chemicals
Compared 374 compounds that induced bioactivity in ATRA pathways and 363 ToxRefDB or 7 Benchmark ToxCast chemicals associated with skeletal defects to ascertain common chemicals



Dataset for Mechanistic Modeling



AOP Elucidation



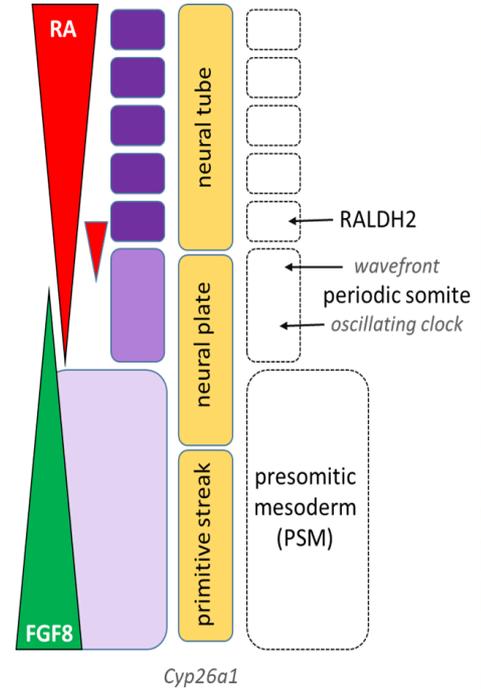
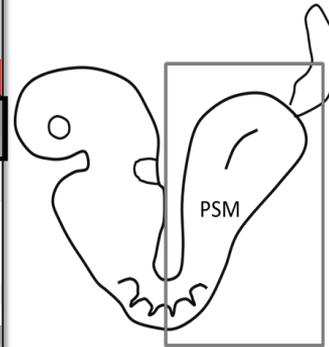
52 Chemicals

| | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| Allethrin | Endosulfan | N,N-Dimethylformamide | SAR 150640 |
| all-trans-Retinoic acid | Endrin | N-Ethylperfluorooctane-sulfonamide | S-Bioallethrin |
| Aspirin | Etoxazole | N-Phenyl-1,4-benzenediamine | SSR126768 |
| Bentazone | Fenpyroximate (Z,E) | Oryzalin | Tebufenpyrad |
| Bromuconazole | Fipronil | Oxadiazon | Tetraconazole |
| Bronopol | Fluoxastrobin | Phorate | Thiazopyr |
| Buprofezin | Flusilazole | Propargite | Thiram |
| Chlorothalonil | Forchlorfenuron | Propiconazole | Triadimefon |
| Clodinafop-propargyl | Imazalil | Pyraclostrobin | Tributyltetradecylphosphonium chloride |
| Cyfluthrin | Iprodione | Pyridaben | Triflumizole |
| Deltamethrin | Lindane | Pyrimethamine | Triphenyltin hydroxide |
| Difenoconazole | Linuron | Raloxifene hydrochloride | Triticonazole |
| Diniconazole | Myclobutanil | Retinol | Zinc pyrithione |

Chemically-associated RA Pathway Disruption and AOs

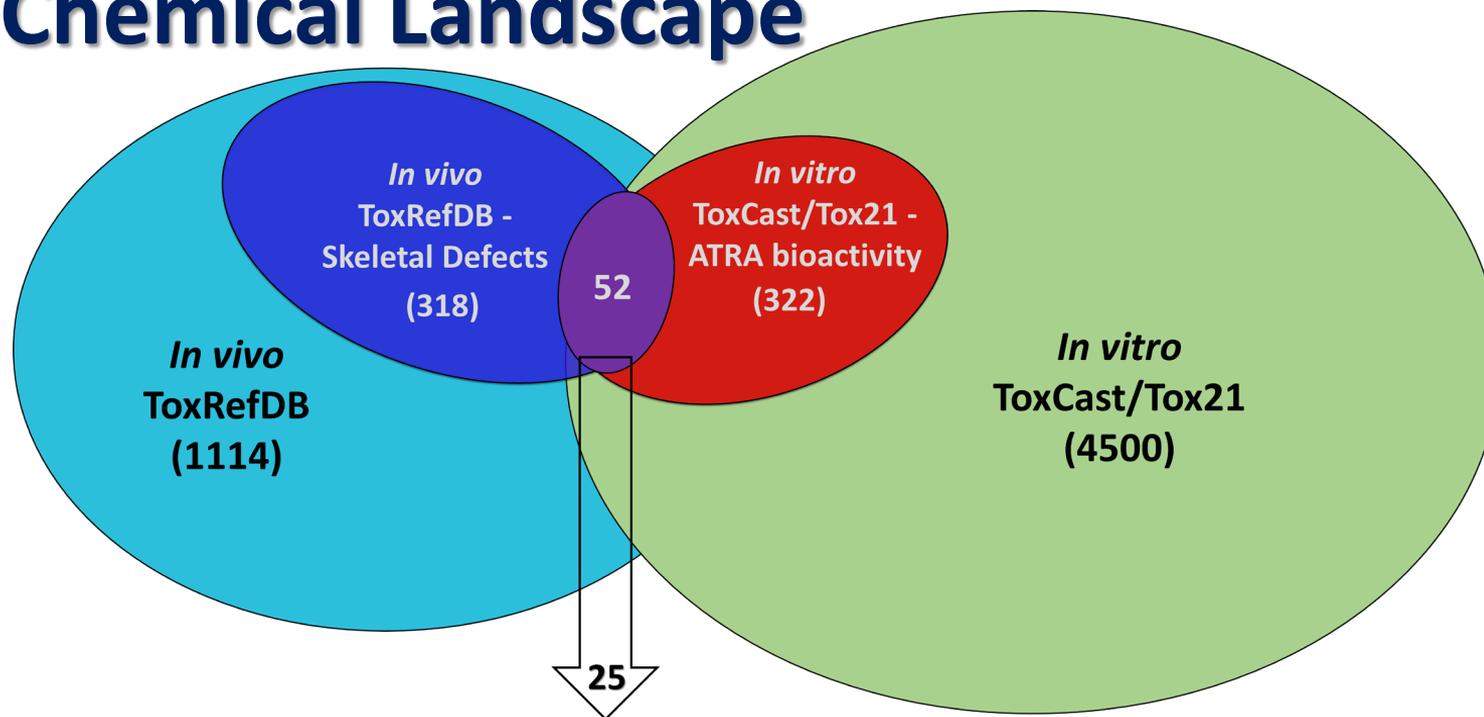
| DSSTOXID | PREFERRED_NAME | CYP1A1 (72) | RARa (65) | RARb (17) | RARg (49) | RXRa (69) | RXRb (299) | RXRg (0) | DRS (250) |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|----------|-----------|
| DTXSID7021239 | all-trans-Retinoic acid | 1.317 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 1.036 | NA | 0.006 |
| DTXSID1040619 | Bexarotene | NA | 7.539 | NA | 2.655 | 0.009 | 0.009 | NA | 0.014 |
| DTXSID3023556 | Retinol | NA | 0.076 | NA | 0.227 | 2.142 | 0.464 | NA | 0.197 |
| DTXSID1020807 | 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole | 0.164 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| DTXSID2040363 | Diniconazole | 0.674 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| DTXSID0032655 | Triticonazole | 0.793 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 16.741 |
| DTXSID8024151 | Imazail | 1.413 | 0.908 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 5.888 |
| DTXSID4032372 | Difenoconazole | 1.459 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 2.124 |
| DTXSID3023897 | Triademifon | 2.085 | 41.462 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 11.223 |
| DTXSID7029871 | Clotrimazole | 2.306 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| DTXSID3024235 | Flusilazole | 3.704 | 8.155 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 7.718 |
| DTXSID2032500 | Triflumizole | 4.134 | 1.453 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0.298 |
| DTXSID0021337 | Thiabendazole | 4.721 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| DTXSID8024280 | Propiconazole | 9.010 | 23.801 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 6.253 |
| DTXSID9020453 | Dieldrin | NA | 0.770 | NA | 1.679 | NA | 22.531 | NA | 0.579 |
| DTXSID9037539 | Endosulfan I | NA | 1.384 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 1.827 |
| DTXSID6020561 | Endrin | NA | NA | 1.606 | 1.698 | NA | 24.982 | NA | 0.806 |
| DTXSID1020560 | Endosulfan | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0.894 |
| DTXSID7020267 | Chlordane | NA | NA | NA | 6.878 | 71.470 | 21.422 | NA | 1.784 |
| DTXSID7042065 | Isodrin | NA | NA | NA | 1.077 | NA | NA | NA | 2.111 |
| DTXSID8020040 | Aldrin | NA | NA | NA | 0.912 | NA | 7.167 | NA | 3.085 |
| DTXSID3042500 | Triphenyltin fluoride | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0.004 | 0.001 | NA | 0.655 |
| DTXSID5034981 | Tributyltin benzoate | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0.005 | 0.036 | NA | 0.023 |
| DTXSID9044796 | (Acryloyloxy)(tributyl)stannane | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0.015 | 0.026 | NA | 0.022 |
| DTXSID2040733 | Triphenyltin chloride | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0.081 | 0.037 | NA | 0.356 |
| DTXSID9035204 | Tributyltin methacrylate | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0.147 | 0.025 | NA | 0.005 |
| DTXSID3027403 | Tributyltin chloride | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0.176 | 0.078 | NA | 0.003 |
| DTXSID4022153 | Tetrabutyltin | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0.741 | 0.033 | NA | 0.279 |
| DTXSID1021409 | Triphenyltin hydroxide | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0.013 | NA | NA |
| DTXSID9040712 | Triethyltin bromide | NA | NA | NA | NA | 4.029 | 0.252 | NA | NA |

Case examples



ATRA signaling:
postcranial axis

Chemical Landscape



25 Retinoid Pathway Reference Chemicals from Protein Data Bank, ChEMBL, ToxCast, and biomedical literature in PubMed were consistent with other databases.

- 1114 Chemicals Tested *in vivo* recorded in ToxRefDB
- 318 ToxRefDB chemicals associated with *in vivo* skeletal defects
- 4500 Chemicals Tested *in vitro* recorded in ToxCast/Tox21
- 322 ToxCast & ToxRefDB chemicals associated with *in vitro* ATRA pathway bioactivity
- 52 chemicals found in 3 databases establishing association with skeletal defects and ATRA path bioactivity

| Phenotype Examined | Percent of Phenotypic Defects Associated with 52 Chemicals |
|-------------------------------|---|
| appendicular_autopod | 6% |
| appendicular_stylopod | 1% |
| appendicular_zeugopod | 2% |
| axial_cauda | 3% |
| axial_thoracic cage | 48% |
| axial_vertebra | 14% |
| cranial_neurocranium | 11% |
| cranial_orofacial | 4% |
| cranial_viscerocranium | 0% |
| other | 11% |

Potential AOPs for ATRA-Skeletal Defects

| REGION | <i>Molecular</i> | | | | | | <i>Adverse</i> |
|----------------------|--|--|--|--|---|---|------------------------|
| | <i>Initiating</i> Event (MIE) | <i>Key Event 1</i> (KE1) | KE2 | KE3 | KE4 | KE5 | <i>Outcome</i> (AO) |
| Anterior Neural Tube | Inhibition of CYP26A1 enzymatic activity | Local increase in endogenous ATRA levels | Hyperactivation of the RAR/RXR heterodimer | Repression of Fgf8 limits FGF8 signaling | Mis-specification of CNC cell fate and behavior | Maxillary arch dysplasia alters palatal outgrowth | Cleft palate |
| Paraxial Mesoderm | Reduction in RDH/RALDH2 activity | Local decrease in endogenous ATRA levels | Hypoactivation of the RAR/RXR heterodimer | Overextension of FGF8 signaling | Disruption of the periodic somitic wavefront | Altered somite number, shape, and alignment | Hemivertebra |
| Limb-bud | Hyperactivation of the RAR/RXR heterodimer | Underextension FGF8 signaling from the AER | Dysregulation of Meis1/2 and Hox gene expression | Proximalization of the limb-bud mesenchyme | Mis-specification of precartilage blastema | Malformed cartilaginous bone rudiment | Phocomelia |

Summary and Conclusions

- NAMs employed to identify, organize, and summarize toxicological and mechanistic data for specific hazard domains
- Established 52 chemicals from 3 databases as reference compounds for developmental skeletal defects and disruption of ATRA signaling
- Apparent chemical disruption of axial patterning through the retinoid system
- Continue to develop ATRA-related MIEs associated with skeletal AOs
- Initiating chemotyping to establish structural similarities between the 52 chemicals with comparable phenotypic effects

References

- [1] Knudsen *et al.* Retinoid Signaling in Skeletal Development: Scoping the System for Predictive Toxicology. *Reprod. Toxicol.* 2021.
- [2] Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). Detailed Review Paper (DRP) of the OECD Test Guidelines Programme (Project 4.97). 2021. *Work in progress.*
- [3] Pierro *et al.* Multi-Database Review of Retinoid Signaling in Skeletal Development for Adverse Outcome Pathways and Computational Toxicology Applications. 2021. *Work in progress.*
- [4] Baker *et al.* Identifying Candidate Reference Chemicals for *in vitro* Testing of the Retinoid Pathway. 2021. *Work in Progress.*
- [5] Niederreithe *et al.* Retinoic acid in development: towards an integrated view. *Nat Rev Genet.* 2008 Jul; 9(7):541-53. doi: 10.1038/nrg2340. Epub 2008 Jun 10. PMID: 18542081.