I metodi di non testing per la stima delle proprietà (eco)tossicologiche

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Workshop sulle attività di ricerca ISPRA nell'ambito del regolamento REACH

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Outline

- QSAR requirments for REACH
- Proposal for assessing the AD
- Integrated use of NTM for BCF
- The role of ANTARES project in the validation of NTM for REACH

According to *REACH regulation* (Annex XI) a (Q)SAR is VALID if:

- the model is recognized scientifically valid;
- the substance is included in the applicability domain of the model;
- results are adequate for classification and labelling and for risk assessment;
- adequate documentation of the methods provided.

Components for the AD Index in CAESAR

- Chemiometric check (descript. space)
- Similarity index (chemical; sub-indices)
- Fragments for outliers (output space)
- Prediction Concordance (tox exploration)
- Prediction Accuracy (output space)
- Uncertainty (output space)
- Visualisation of similar substances

Similarity search

CAESAR QSAR model for Mutagenicity - version 1.0

Prediction for the compound no. 1: Cc1ccc2Nc3c4CC(Oc4cc(O)c3C(=O)c2c1)C1(C)CO1





Chemicals outside descriptor range

CAESAR QSAR model for bioconcentration factor (BCF) in fish

Prediction for the compound no. 1: S=C=S





Identified fragments linked with low reliability of prediction

CAESAR QSAR model for bioconcentration factor (BCF) in fish

Prediction for the compound no. 1: ClC=1C(Cl)=C(Cl)C(Cl)(Cl)C=1Cl





Compounds with large similarity index

CAESAR QSAR model for bioconcentration factor (BCF) in fish

Prediction for the compound no. 1: Clc1ccc(Cl)cc1





Compounds with a low similarity index

CAESAR QSAR model for bioconcentration factor (BCF) in fish

Prediction for the compound no. 6: O=C1C=CSN1CCCCCCCC





Concordance of experimental value for similar molecules

CAESAR QSAR model for Carcinogenicity - version 1.0

Prediction for the compound no. 1: CN(C)C(=O)NC1=CC(C1)=C(C)C=C1



The following chemicals similar to the query compound have been identified in the CAESAR database:

Dataset id: 162 SMILES: Clc1ccc(cc1)NC(=O)N(C)C Similarity: 0.884 Experimental class: Positive Predicted class: Non-Positive

Accuracy of prediction for similar molecules

Prediction for the compound no. 1: CN(C)C(=O)NC1=CC(Cl)=C(C)C=C1





Uncertainty

Prediction for the compound no. 1: CCC1=NN(C)C(C(=O)NCC2=CC=C(C=C2)C(C)(C)C)=C1Cl



Carcinogenic: Non-Positive Class indices: Positive=0.491, Non-Positive=0.509 Remarks for the prediction:

Borderline output, in the this example the carcinogenicity probability values predicted: positive=0.491 and negative=0.509 show a VERY HIGH UNCERTAINTY IN THE PREDICTION

The following chemicals similar to the query compound have been identified in the CAESAR database:



Dataset id: 433 SMILES: CN(CCN(c1ccccc1)Cc1cccs1)C Similarity: 0.693

Experimental class: Non-Positive Predicted class: Non-Positive

N N N

Dataset id: 696 SMILES: O=C1Nc2c(n(nc2C)CC)C(=NC1)c1ccccc1 Similarity: 0.69

Experimental class: Non-Positive Predicted class: Positive





ID	IUPAC Name	SMILES	Assessment	
1	5-(butan-2-yl)-5-ethyl-1,3	. CCC(C)C1(CC)C(=0)NC	. Developmental toxicant (compound into AD)	0
2	acetamide	CC(N)=O	Developmental toxicant (compound possibly out of AD)	0
3	(E)-N-ethylidenehydroxyl	C\C=N\O	n.a. (compound out of AD)	0
4	acetonitrile	CC#N	Developmental NON-toxicant (compound possibly out of AD)	0
5	acetaldehyde	CC=0	Developmental NON-toxicant (compound into AD)	0

	MOLECULE ID	2
	SMILES	CC(N)=O
/	IUPAC NAME	acetamide
	PREDICTED VALUE	Developmental toxicant
	APPLICABILITY DOMAIN	Predicted substance could be out of the Applicability Domain of the model.
NH ₂	ASSESSMENT	Developmental toxicant (compound possibly out of AD)





ID	IUPAC Name	SMILES	Assessment	
1	5-(butan-2-yl)-5-ethyl-1,3	. CCC(C)C1(CC)C(=0)NC	. Developmental toxicant (compound into AD)	0
2	acetamide	CC(N)=0	Developmental toxicant (compound possibly out of AD)	0
3	(E)-N-ethylidenehydroxyl	CIC=NIO	n.a. (compound out of AD)	0
4	acetonitrile	CC#N	Developmental NON-toxicant (compound possibly out of AD)	0
5	acetaldehyde	CC=0	Developmental NON-toxicant (compound into AD)	0



Results with the AD Index



Chart reports statistics for **Mutagenicity** model Test-Set (**836** compounds) divided by three Applicability Domain classes:

- * Prediction into AD
- * Prediction possibly out of AD
- * Prediction out of AD

Experimental data sources for BCF



The salts were lead up to the acid form and the following data were eliminated:

- All substances with no sufficient data to generate correct structure,
- Mixtures,
- Inorganic compounds,
- Duplicates
- All data reported as "not reliable" in the original dataset.

Experimental variability



QSAR models used (I)

CAESAR

- Built on 378 compounds of Dimitrov et al., 2005
- Based on 8 descriptors
- 2 models combined together
- Applicability domain clearly indicated (chemical range, fragments, tox results)

T.E.S.T. v3.3

- Built on 610 compounds of Dimitrov et al., 2005, CEFIC LRI and Arnot & Gobas, 2006
- Consensus model based on 5 models
- Applicability domain not clearly indicated

BCFBAF v3.00 (in EPISuite v4.0)

- Built on compounds of Arnot & Gobas, 2006
- Meylan et al., 1999 model (logP-based): based on fragments
- Arnot & Gobas, 2006 (based on biotransformation rate)
- Applicability domain clearly indicated (chemical range)

QSAR models used (II)

Fu et al., 2009

- Built on 73 monovalent acids and 65 monovalent bases (Fu et al., 2009 DB)
- Based on logP and pKa

ChemProp v5.1.5

- LogP-based equations:
 - Mackay, 1982
 - Bintein et al., 1993
 - Dimitrov et al., 2002
 - EUSES, 1996

LogP-BASED EQUATIONS

• Veith & Kosian, 1983

CORAL

- Built on 1037 compounds of Dimitrov et al., 2005, CEFIC LRI, Arnot & Gobas, 2006 and Footprint
- Based on indices of presence of atoms calculated using SMILES code

Regression models - errors



Consensus evaluation (11 models)



Aims & scope





Promotion of non testing methods (NTM) for their use in the REACH context linking *scientists, regulators* and *industries*



to evaluate and validate existing NTM for their application according to REACH needs

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Actions



Action 1: Survey of current methods for the compliance to REACH.

Action 2: Identification of the criteria for the non-testing methods.

Action 3: Identification of suitable experimental databases/data sets for the (eco)toxicological and environmental endpoints for REACH.

Action 4: List of (Q)SAR models for the ecotoxicological, toxicological and environmental endpoints for REACH, and their review.

Action 5: Validation of non-testing methods (incl. read-across).

Action 6: Identification of **boundaries for best use** of models (applicability domain) **and** of the **assessment factors**.

Action 7: Architecture for integration of different non-testing methods for best performances and coverage of applicability.

Actions for management & dissemination

Grazie!

Classification based on logP



Regression models



Regression models - classification

