



Safety Pharmacology Society, Washington DC
Symposium: "In silico Approaches to Safety Pharmacology"
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Computational Embryology – translational applications in modeling developmental toxicity

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Problem statement

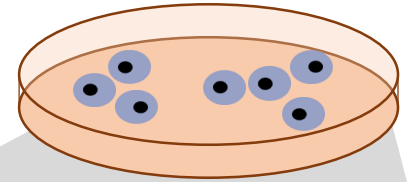


- Automated HTS assays enable rapid screening to help ‘decode the toxicological blueprint of active substances that interact with living systems’ [Sturla et al. 2014].
- Vast HTS data now in hand [<https://comptox.epa.gov/dashboard>], the need arises for novel *in silico* models that can advance efforts toward predictive toxicology.
- Reducing a complex biological system to simpler assays for chemical profiling disrupts the spatial and temporal dynamics that render a system complex in the first place.
- Toward predicting the potential for human toxicity with less reliance on vertebrate animal testing, we need *in silico* models that can rebuild this complexity.

Developmental Toxicity

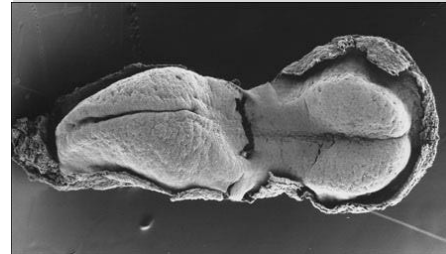
- Commonly evaluated by exposing pregnant rats and/or rabbits during gestation of major organ systems.
- Alternative (non-animal) methods must deal with the embryo and pregnancy as complex dynamical systems.

In vitro models



TIMELINE OF HUMAN EMBRYONIC DEVELOPMENT

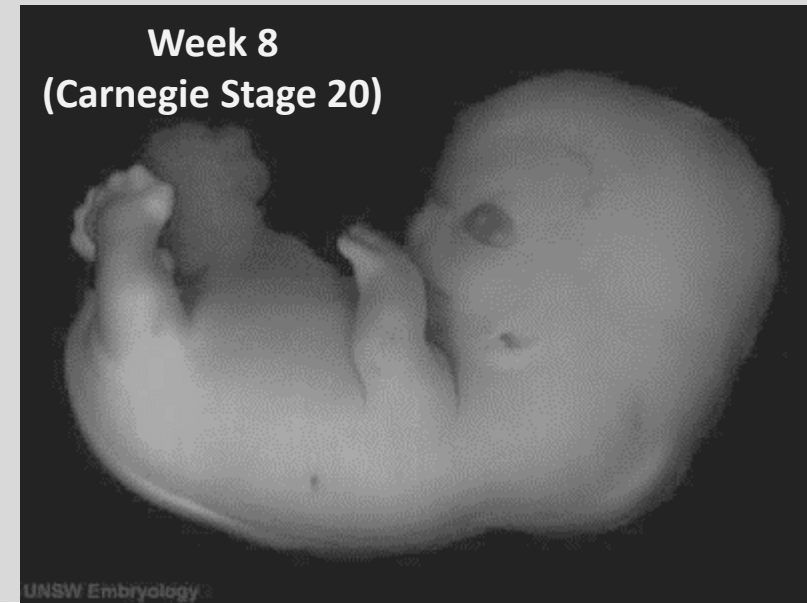
Week 3
(Carnegie Stage 8)



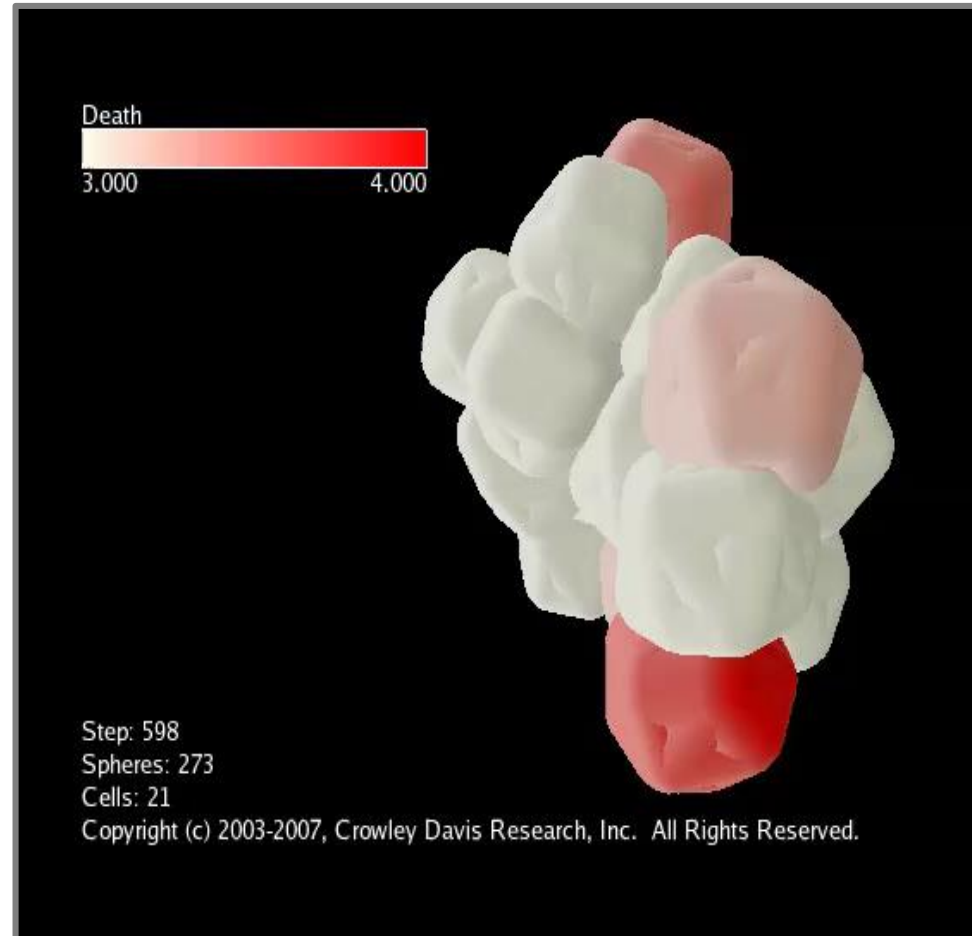
Week 4
(Carnegie Stage 13)



Week 8
(Carnegie Stage 20)



Anatomical homeostasis in a self-regulating 'Virtual Embryo'



*SOURCE: Andersen, Newman and Otter
(2006) Am. Assoc. Artif. Intel.*

Computational dynamics in a virtual embryo

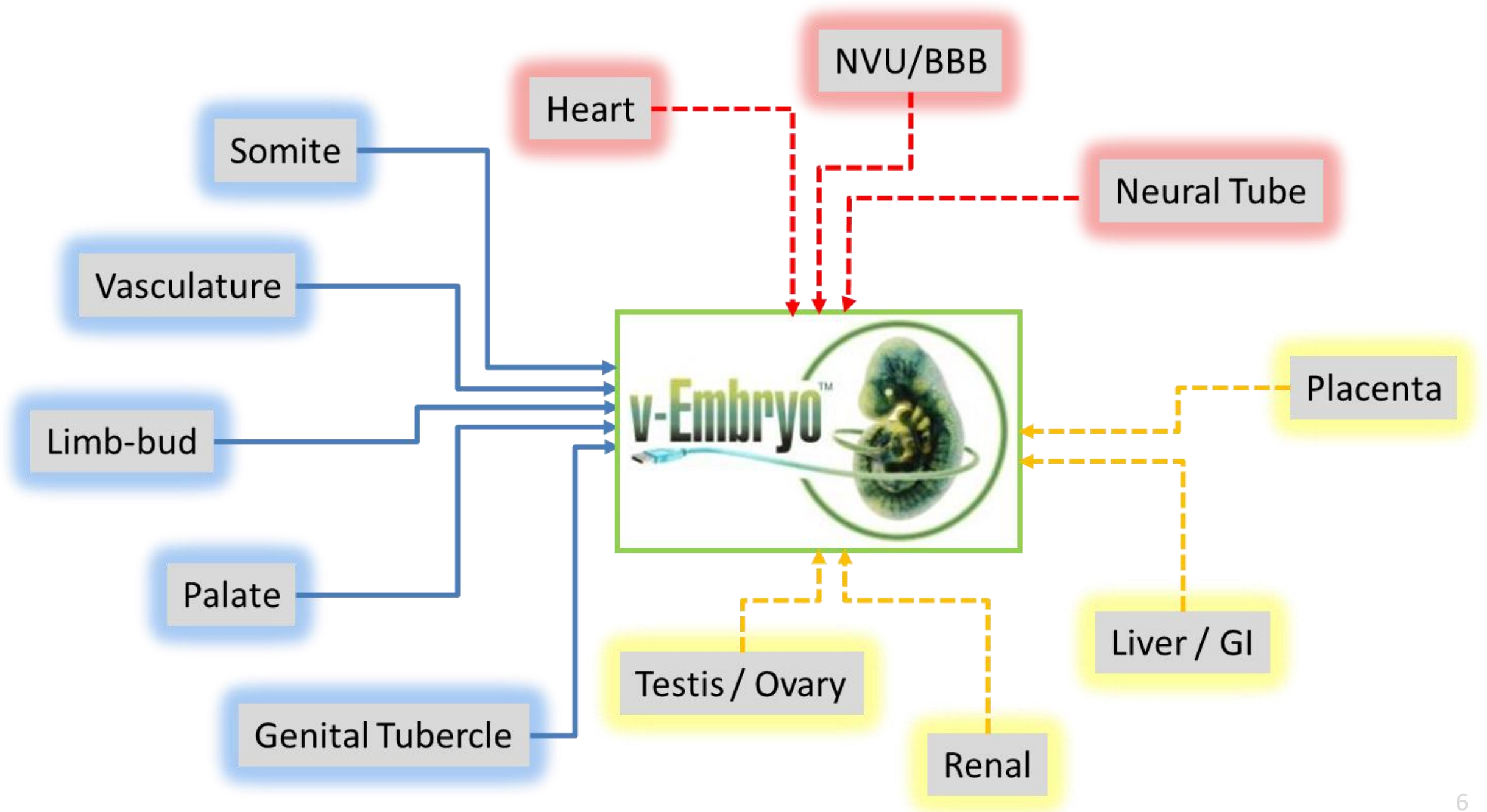
Hypothesis: cellular agent-based models (ABMs) can translate biomolecular lesion(s) into predictive models for developmental processes and toxicities.

Approach: build and test self-organizing morphogenetic fields *in silico* using an open-source modeling environment [www.compuCell3d.org].

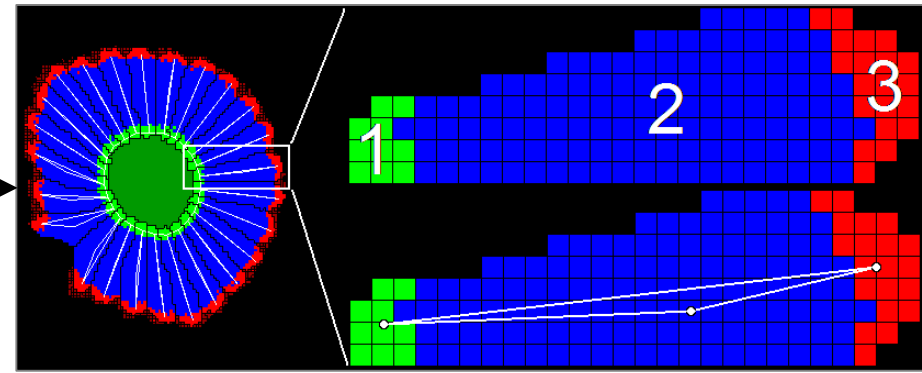
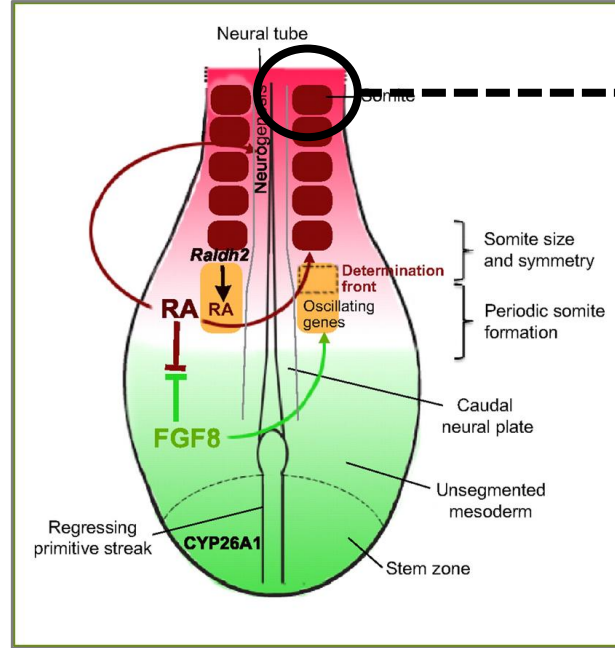
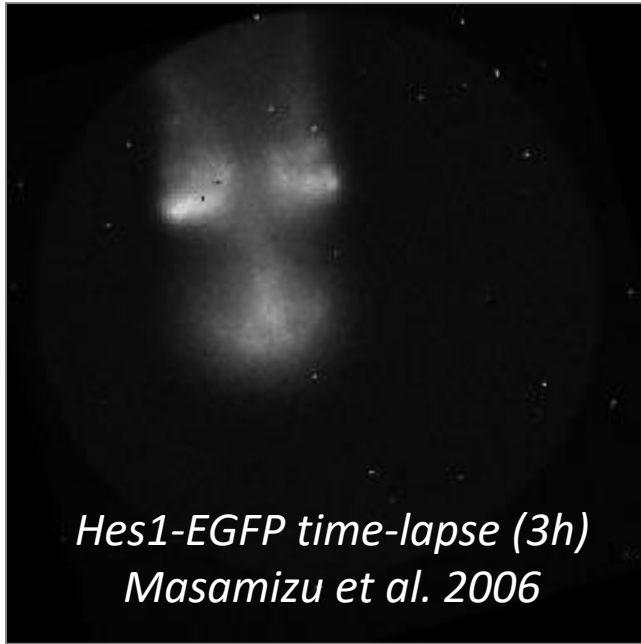
Input: A.I. cast into mathematically-defined cells (agents), synthetic gene circuits, and viscoelastic properties that can be perturbed with *in silico* or *in vitro* data.

Emergence: simulation expresses individual cellular behaviors that collectively result in a morphogenetic series of events for the normal or perturbed system (cybermorphs).

Output: probabilistic rendering of where, when and how a developmental defect might occur in response to defined lesions (genetic, environmental).

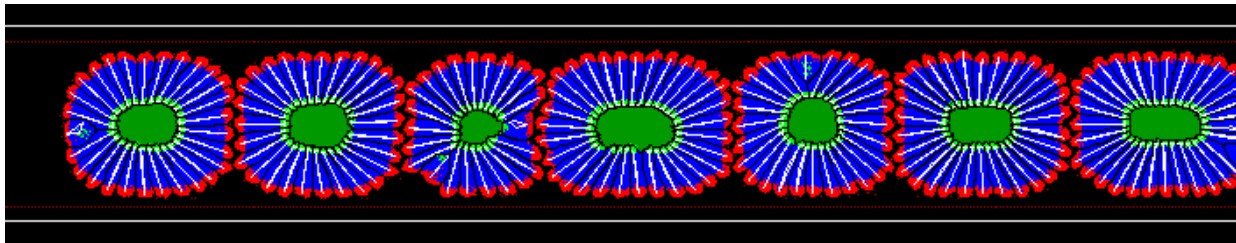


Somite development

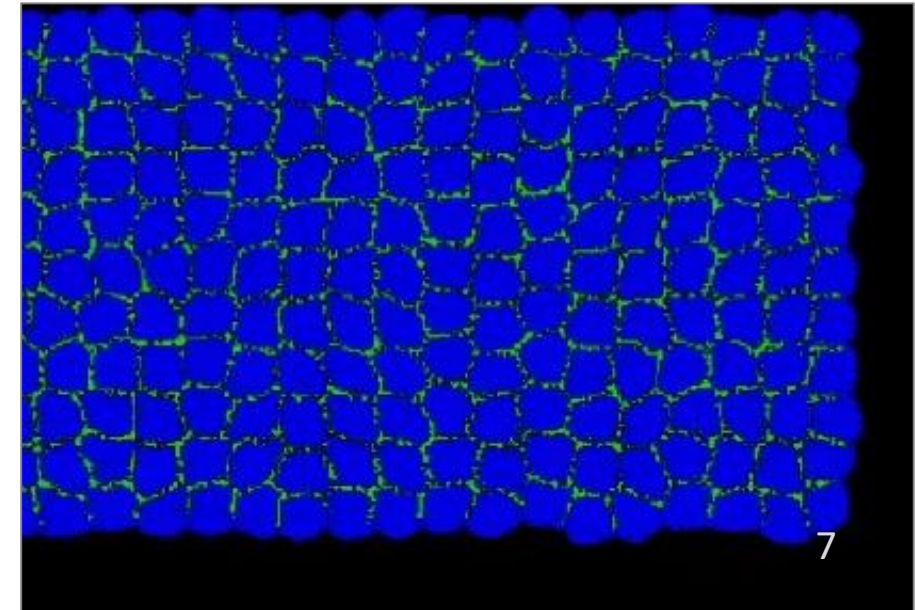


Differential cell adhesion

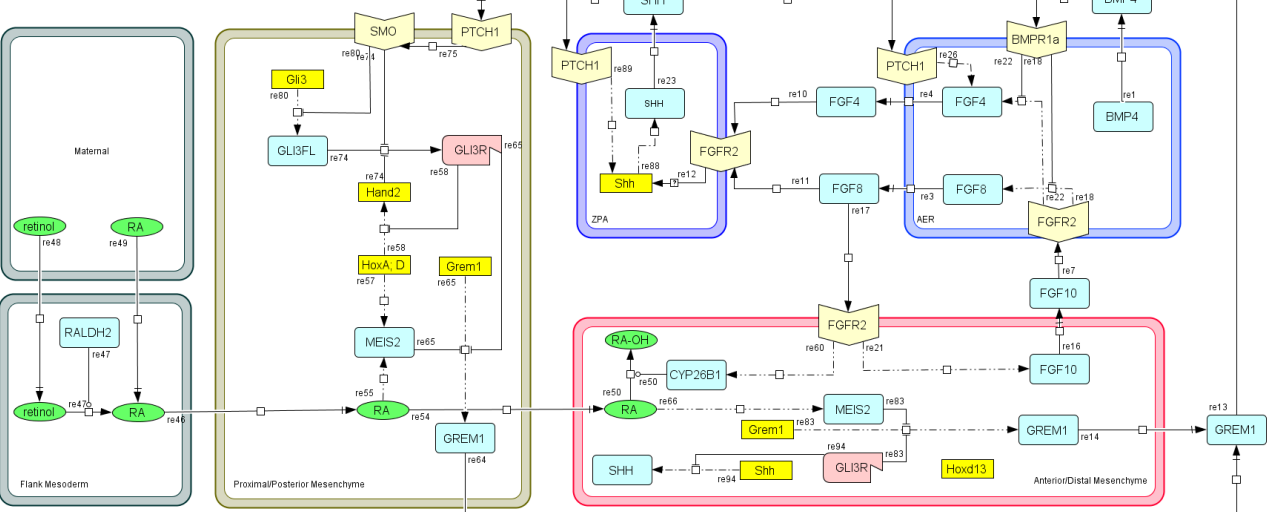
- clock genes do not oscillate
- somites form simultaneously



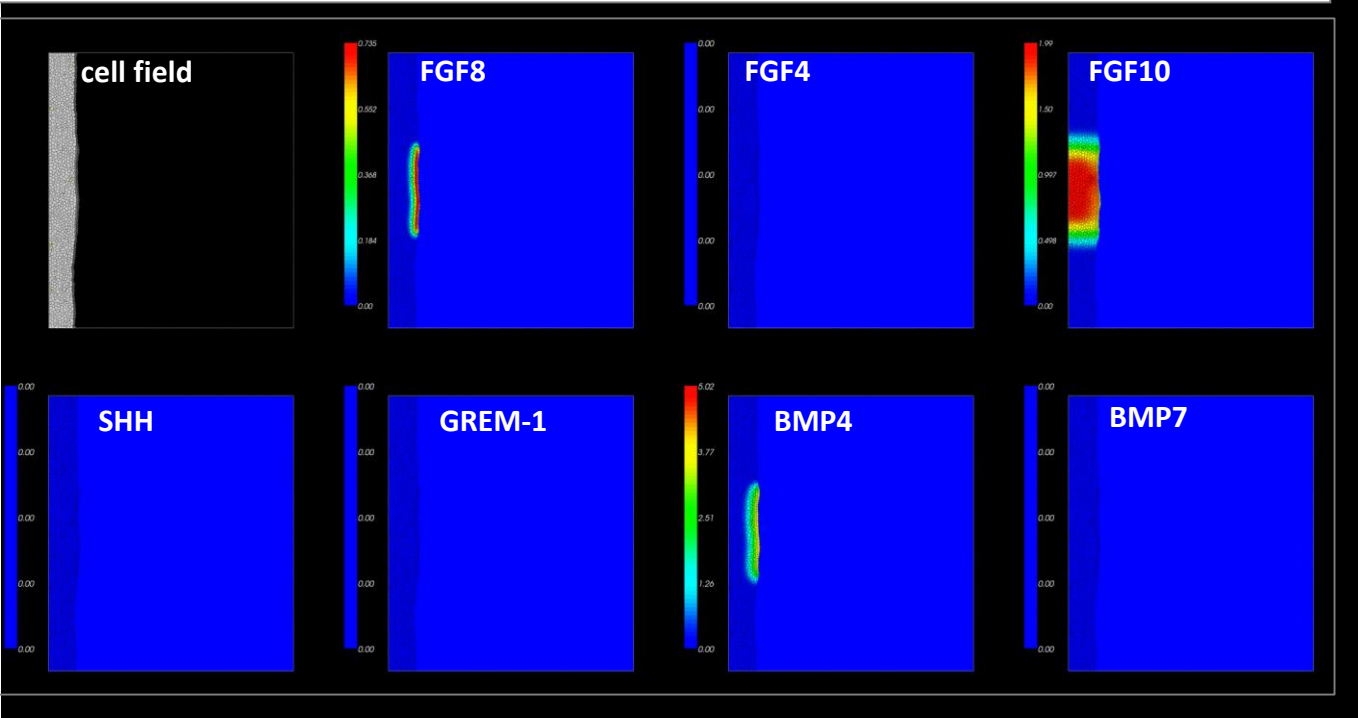
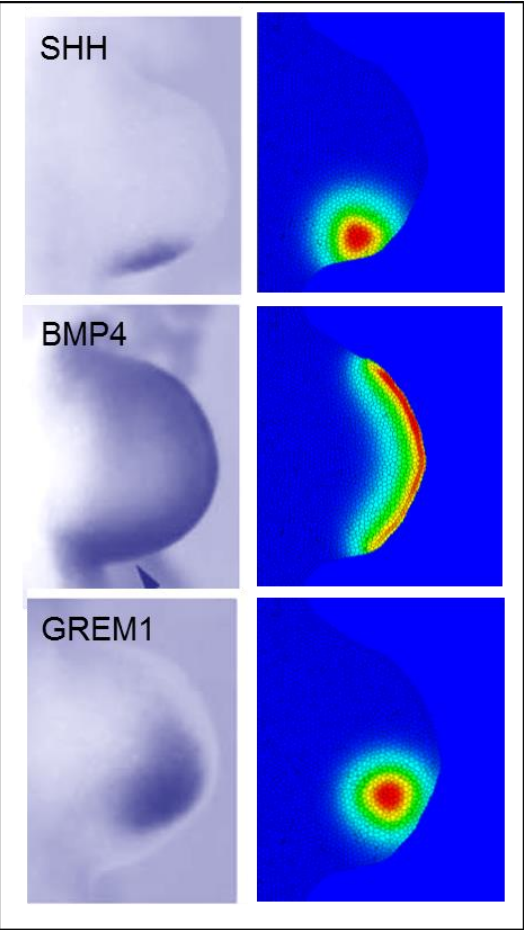
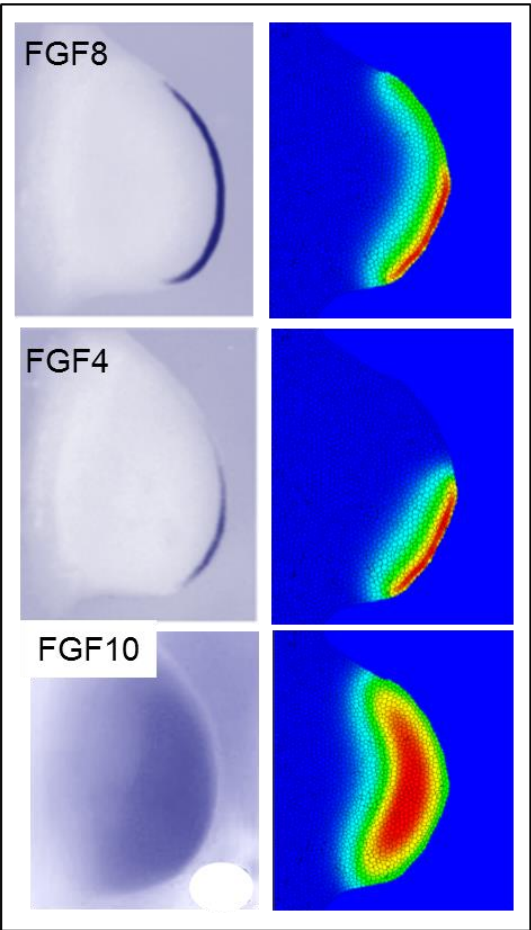
- FGF8 wavefront restores sequentiality
- oscillatory clock improves regularity



Control Network

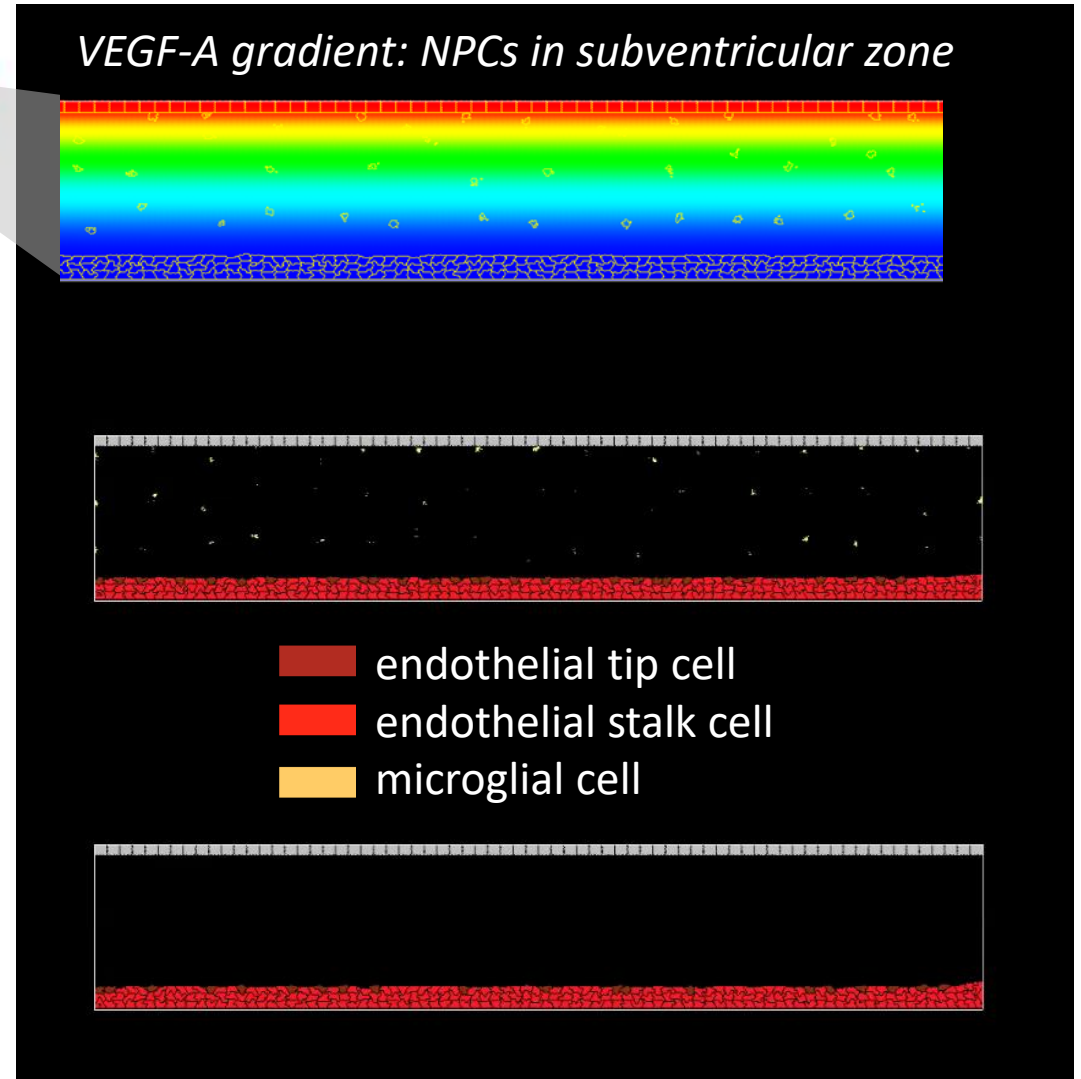
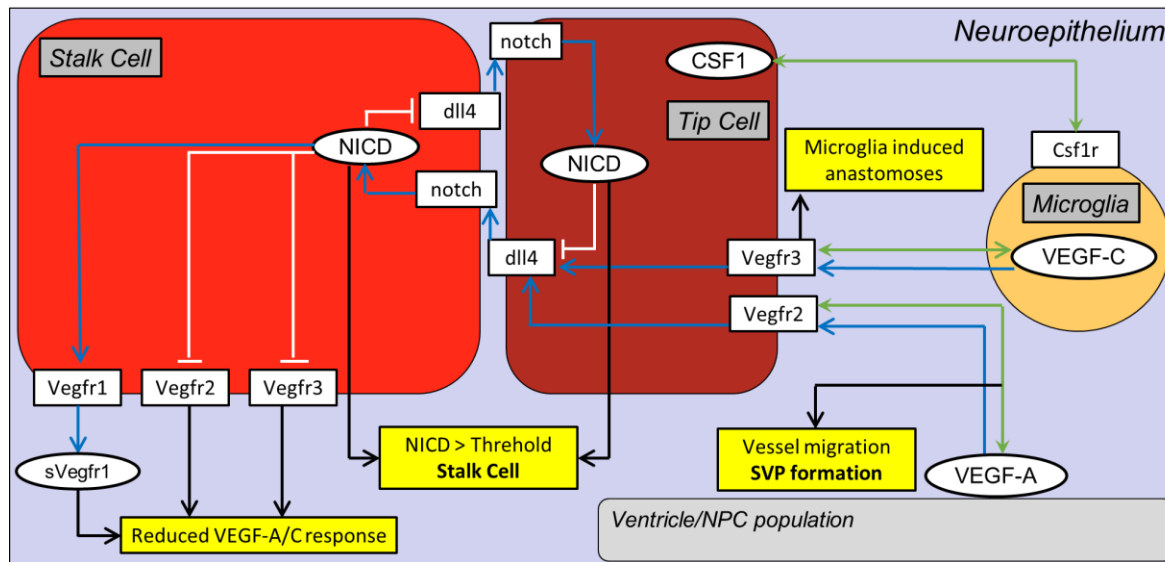
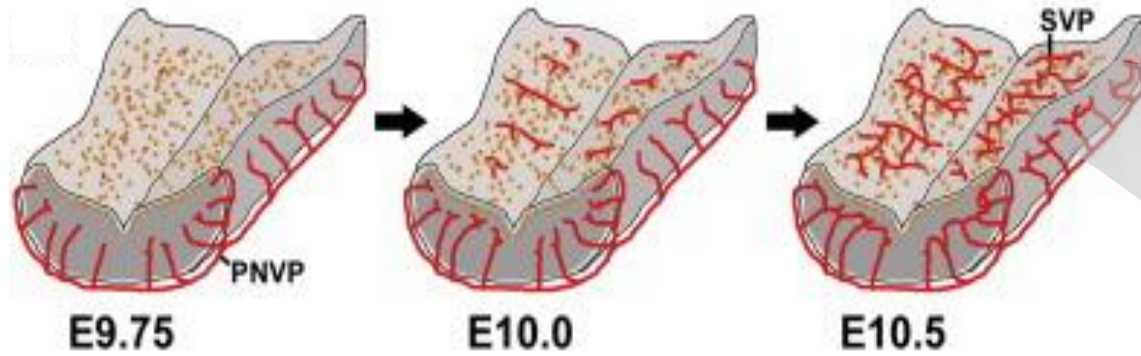


Limb-bud outgrowth



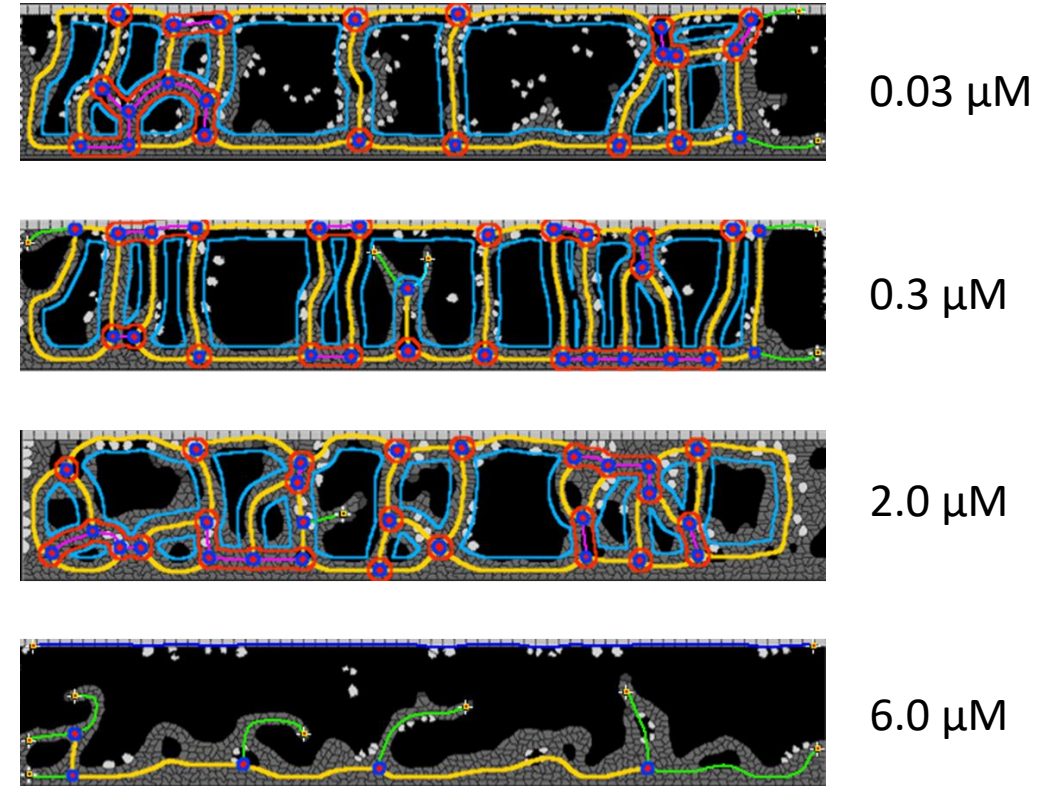
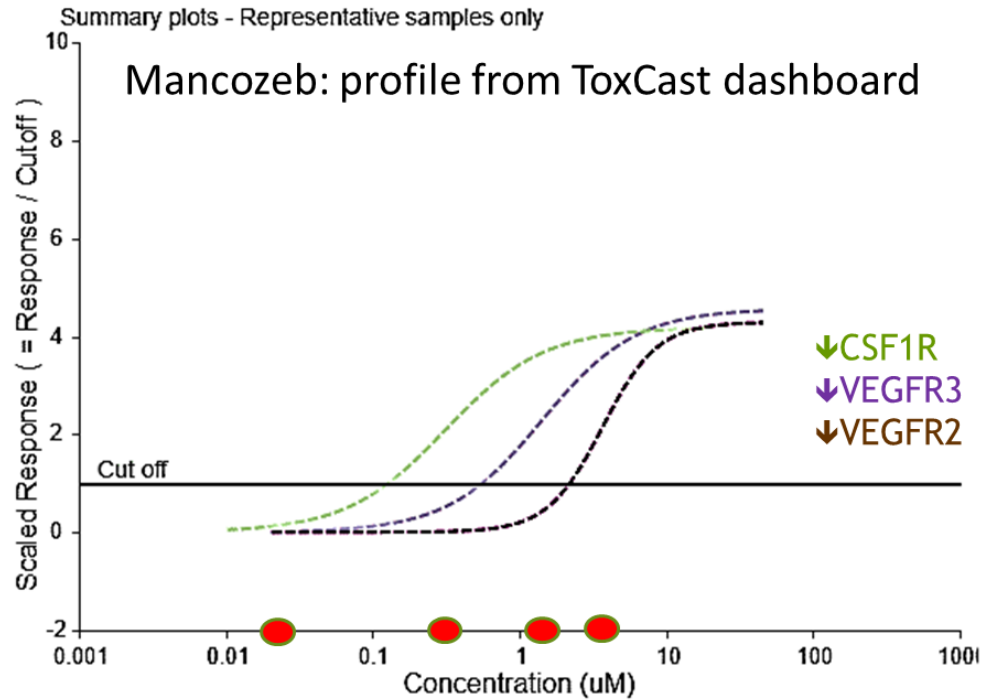
Brain angiogenesis

Tata et al. (2015) *Mechanism Devel*



SOURCE: Zurlinden, Kate Saili (2018) – NCCT, unpublished

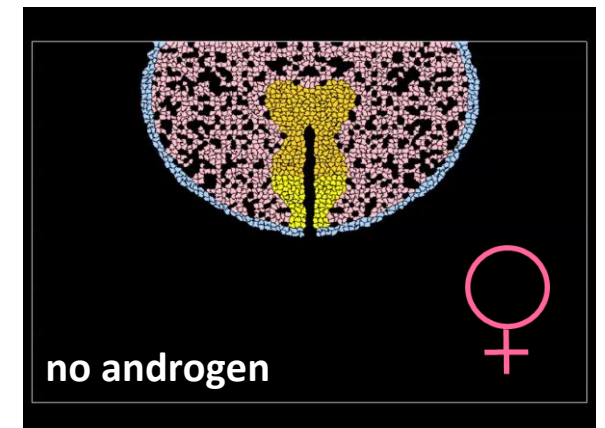
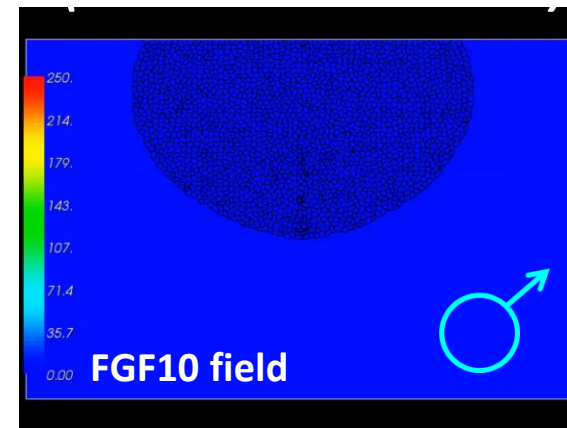
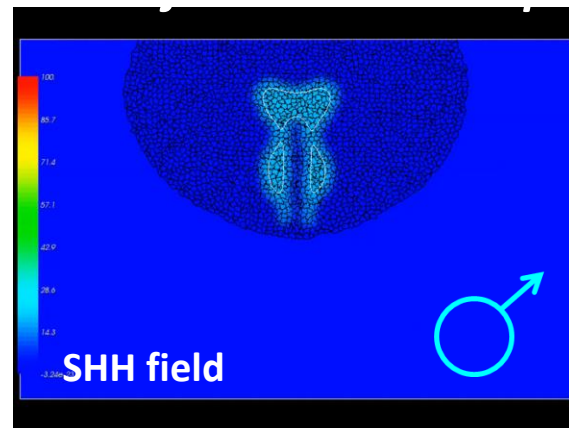
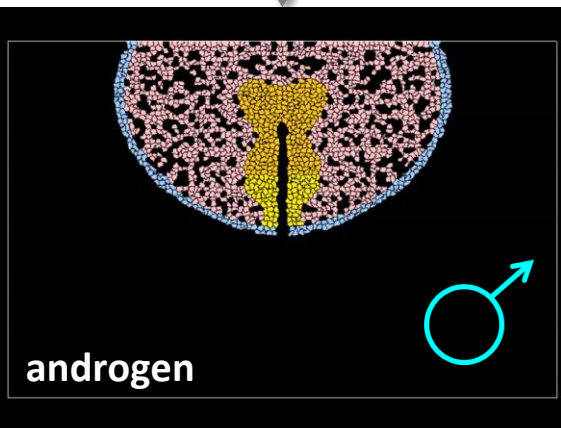
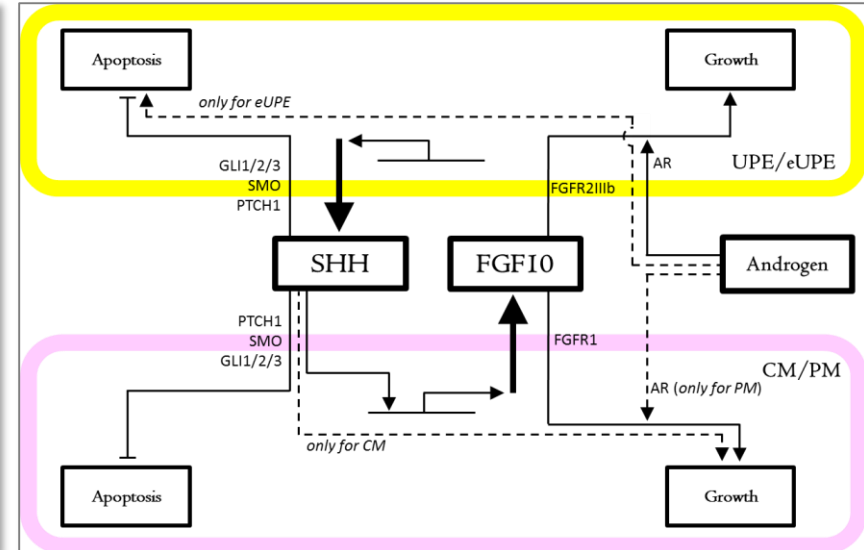
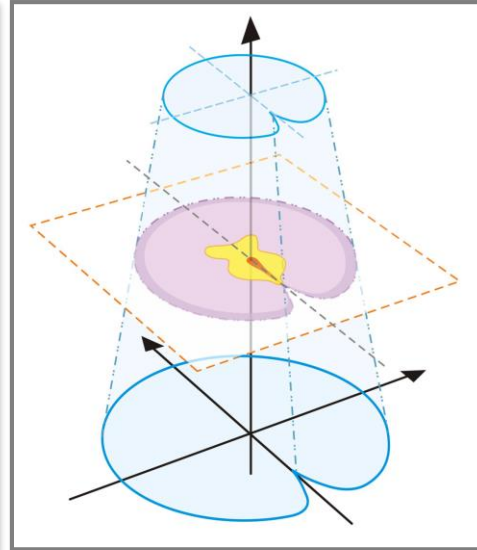
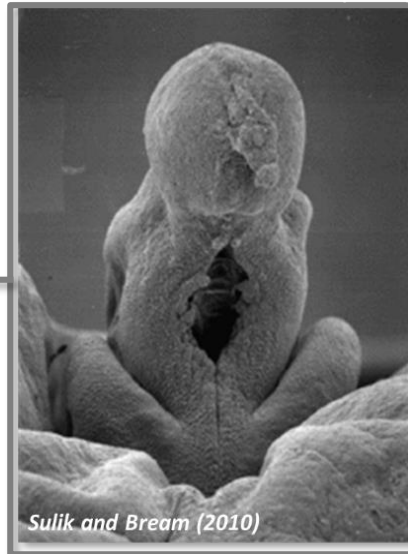
Executing a simulated dose-response



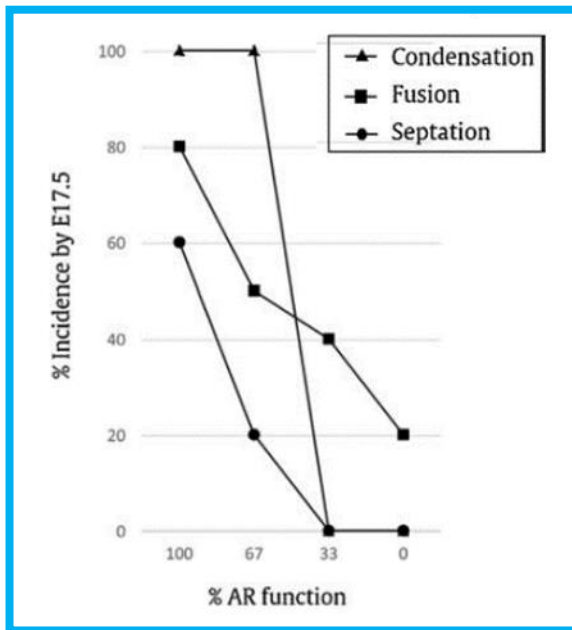
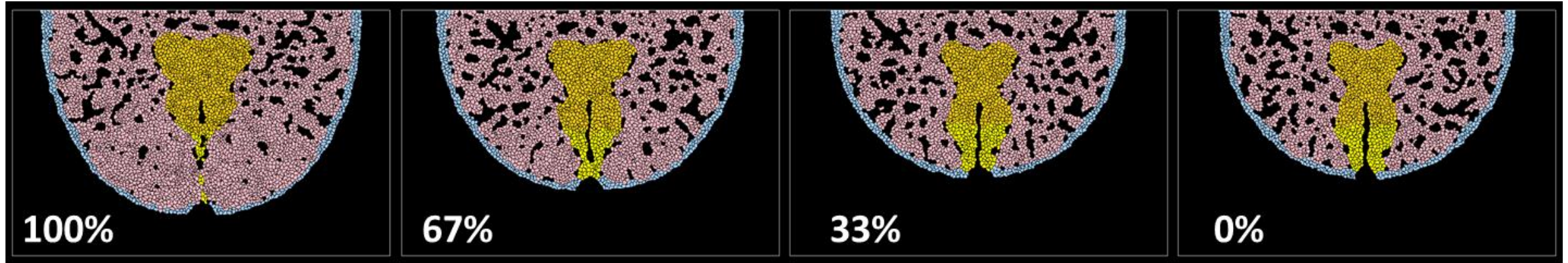
Critical concentration of Mancozeb on brain angiogenesis:

- predicted from *in silico* model $\sim 0.5 \mu\text{M}$ (Zurlinden, NCCT)
- observed in 3D organotypic culture model of the hNVU $\sim 0.3 \mu\text{M}$ (Daly, UWisc)

Sexual dimorphism: *genital tubercle development*



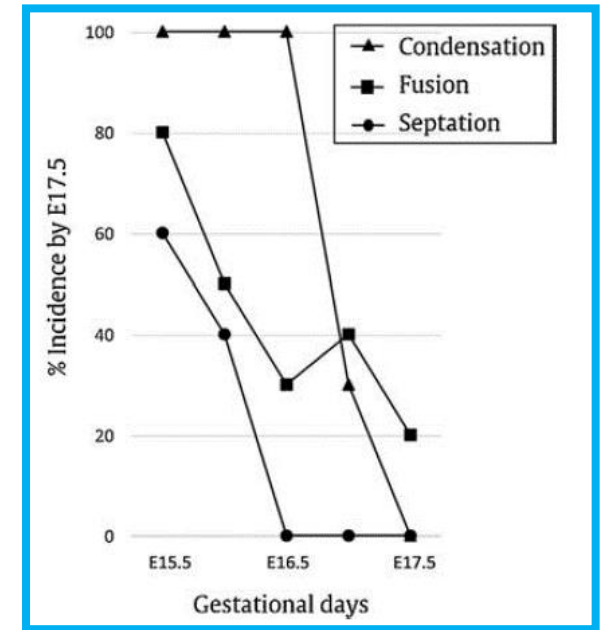
Androgen virulization: *closure rates @4000 MCS \int androgen supply*



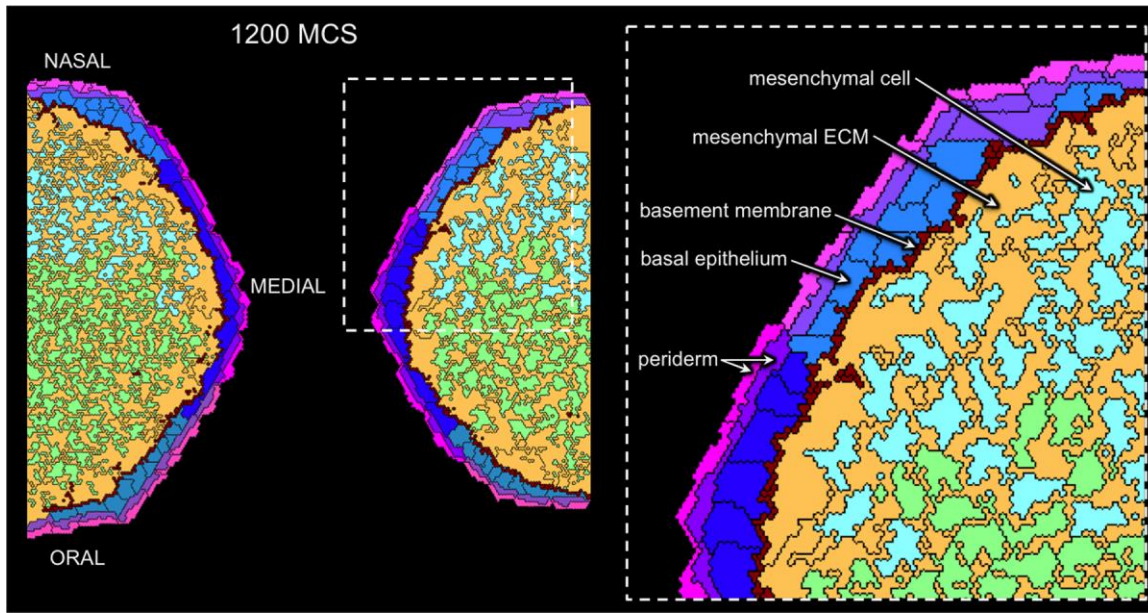
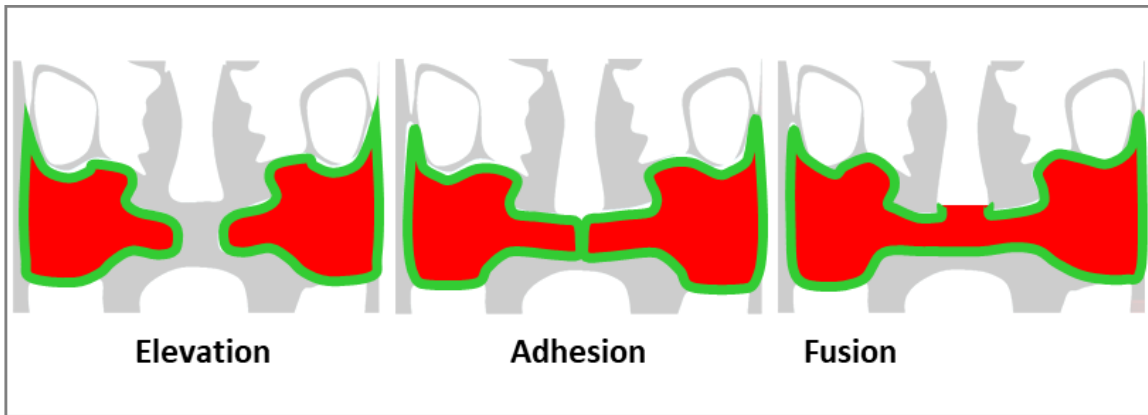
Closure indices (simulated, n=10)

LEFT: androgen insufficiency

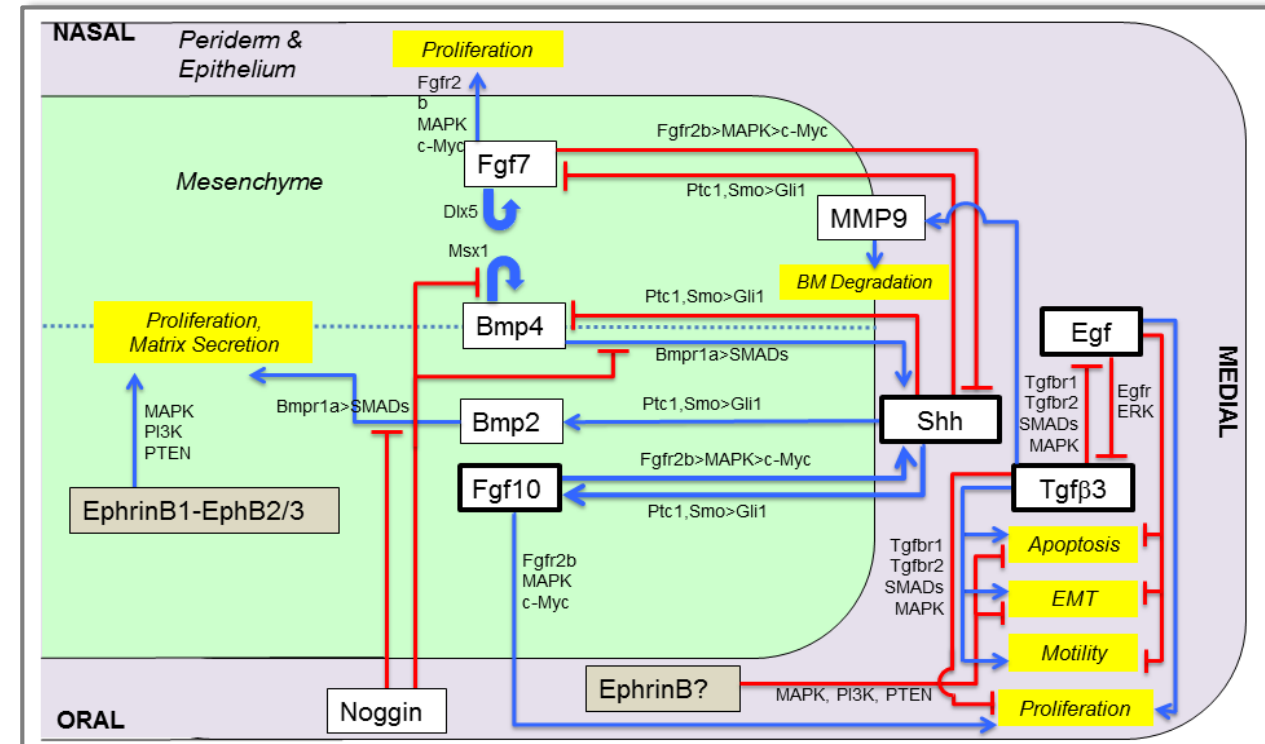
RIGHT: delayed virulization



Palate morphogenesis: *structurally simple, genetically complex*

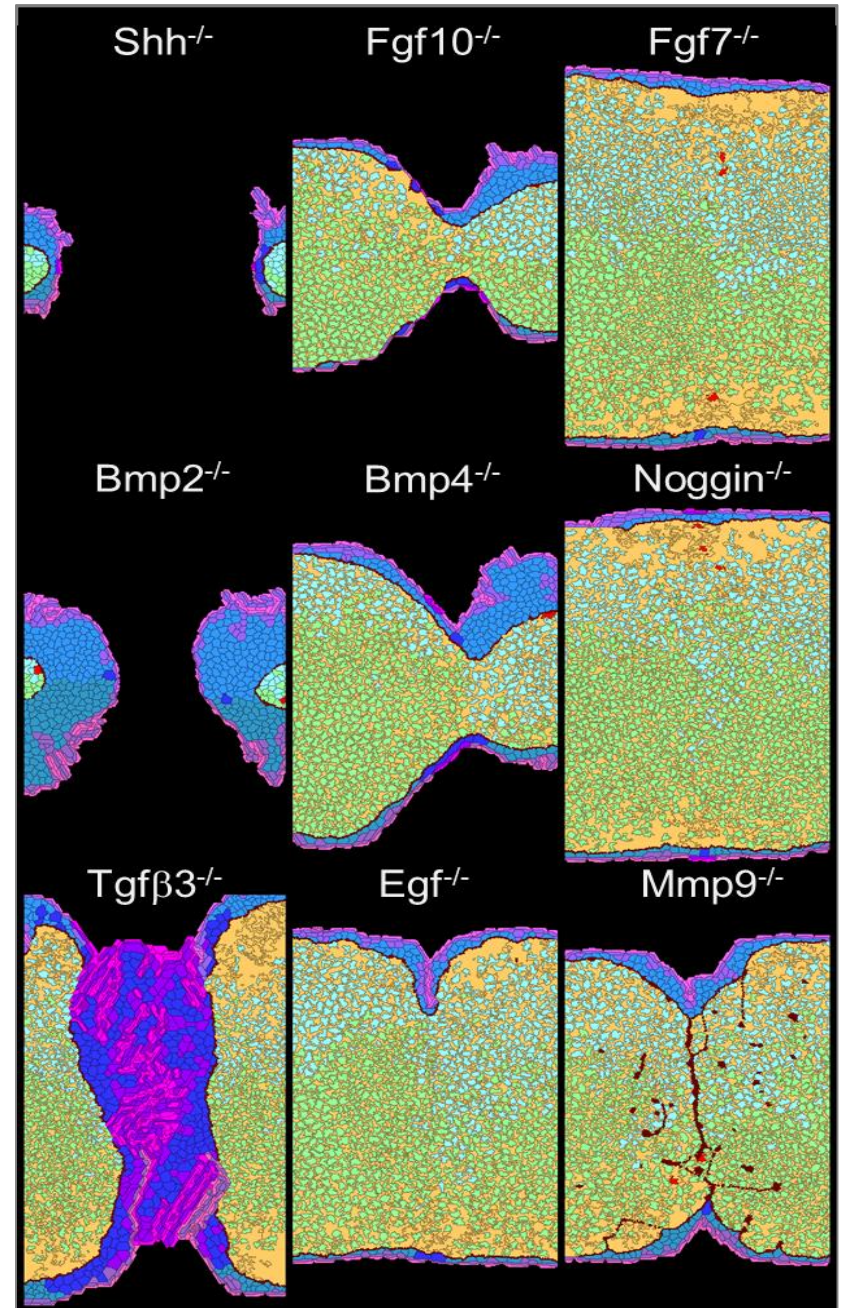
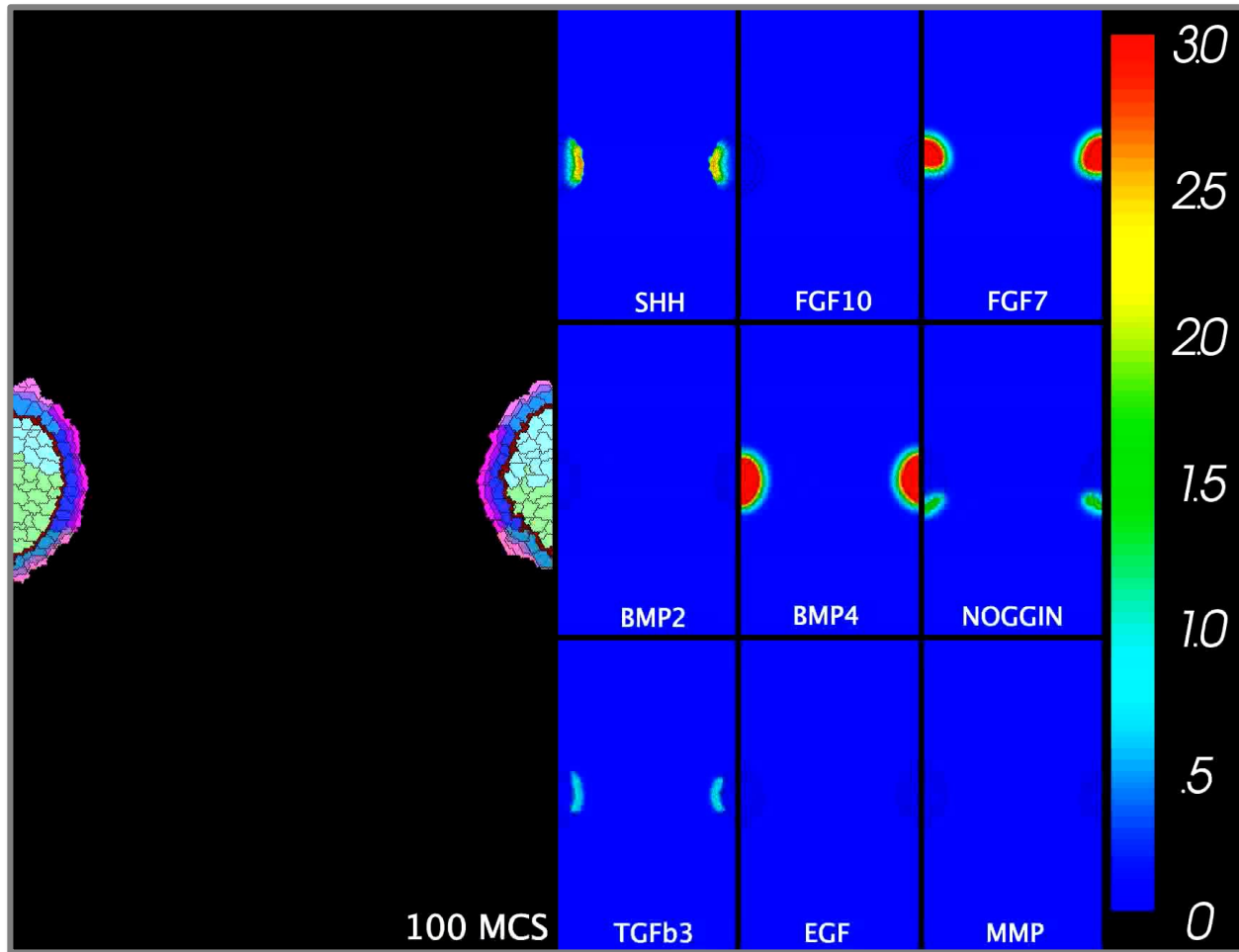


- A.I. = synthetic cell signaling networks



SOURCE: Hutson et al. (2017) Chem Res Toxicol

Hacking the control network



Cleft palate: *multiple mechanisms inferred from ToxCast*



ToxCast Chemicals

summarized by ToxCast gene score and chemotype for machine-learning

Animal studies

63 of 500 chemicals associated with cleft palate in ToxRefDB or biomedical literature

AOP clusters

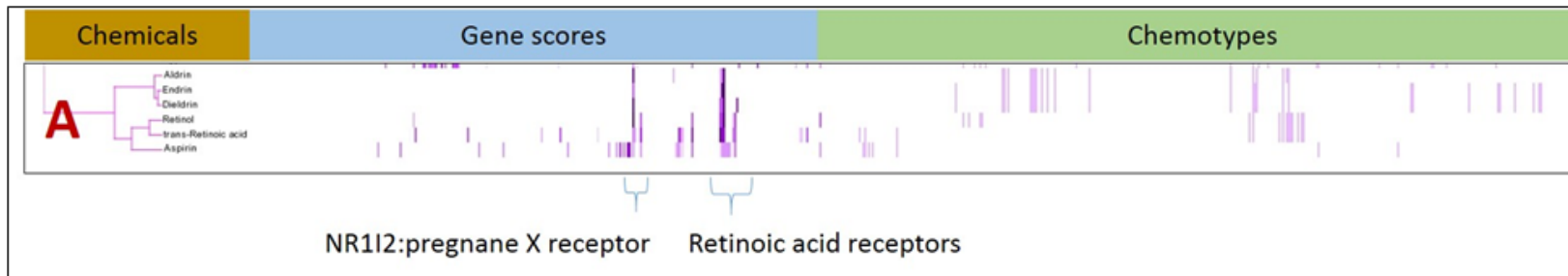
6 mechanistic pathways inferred from integration of HTS data with chemical structure.

Chemicals

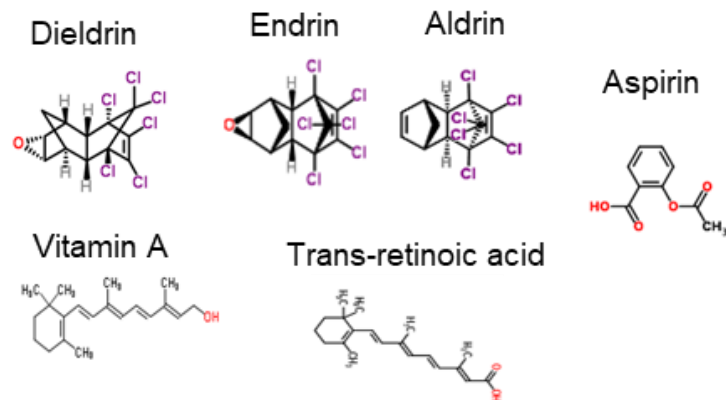
Gene scores

Chemotypes

i)



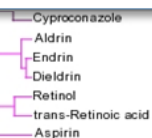
ii)



iii)

Chemical	Cleft palate? 0/1	Gene Score RARG
Retinol	1	13.5
Dieldrin	1	12.0
Endrin	1	11.9
Aldrin	1	11.6
Bromuconazole	0	10.8
Tributyltin chloride	1	8.6
trans-Retinoic acid	1	8.2
Rotenone	0	7.7
Fenpyroximate (Z,E)	0	7.6
Chlorothalonil	0	6.7
Triflumizole	0	6.5
SSR126768	0	6.4
Tebufenpyrad	0	6.3
... > 50 more chemicals		

A

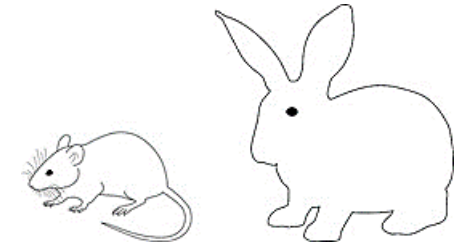


0.00

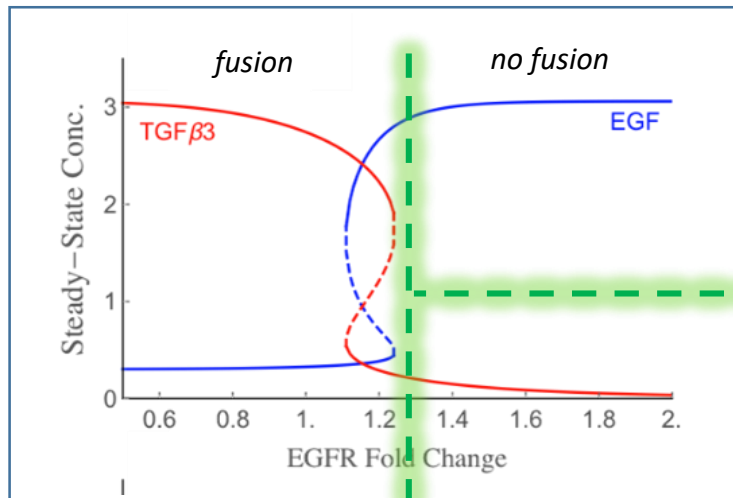
7.40

14.80

Mathematical model: *EGF/TGF β 3* bistable switch

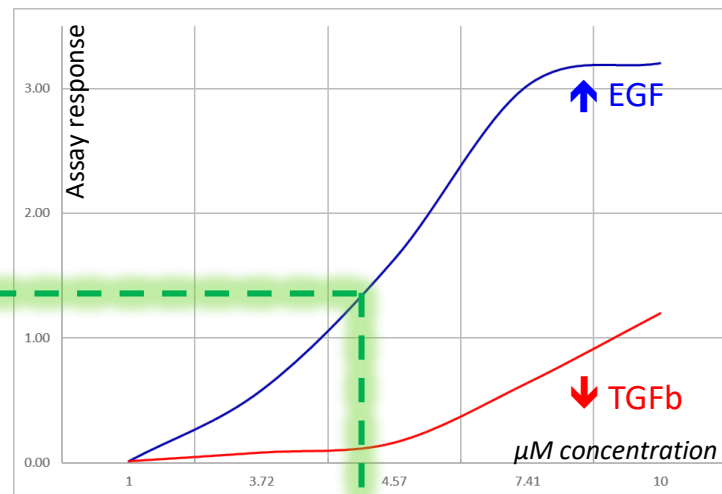


INPUT: switch dynamics



tipping point predicted by
computational dynamics
(hysteresis switch)

Captan in ToxCast

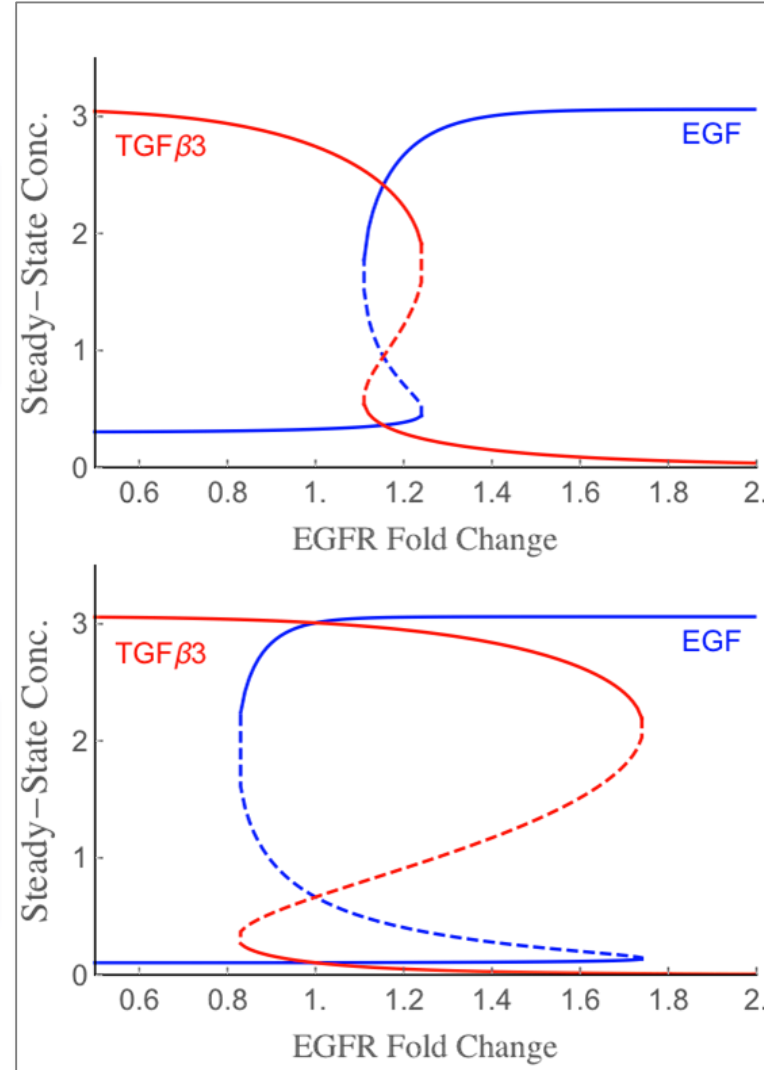
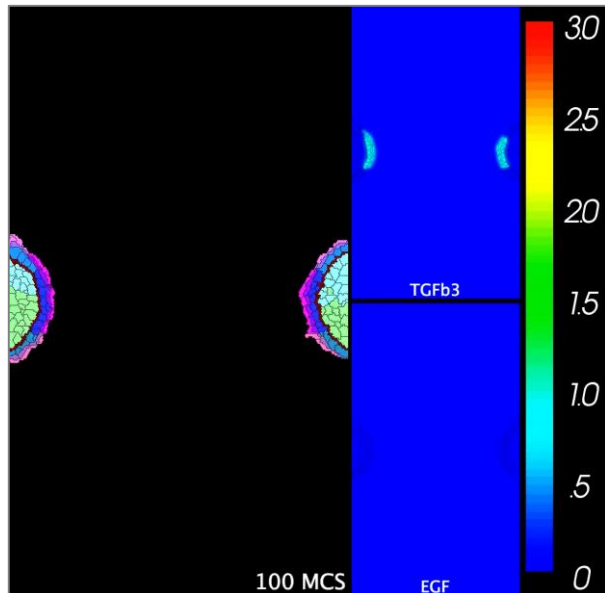
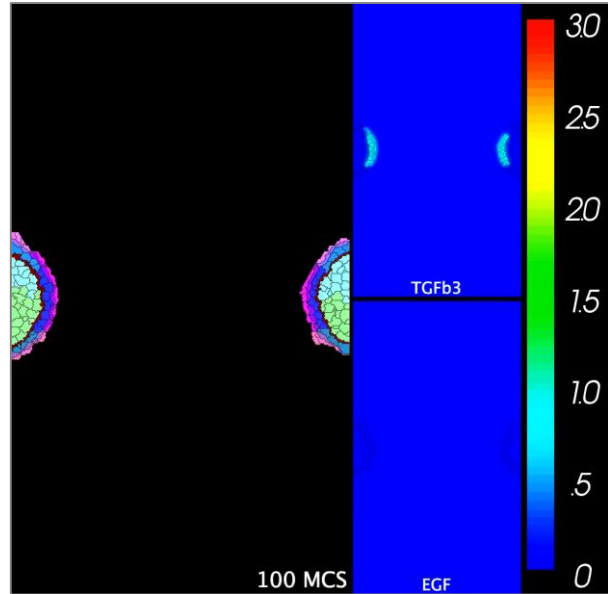


OUTPUT: tipping point
mapped to concentration
response (4 μ M)

Captan in ToxRefDB
NOAEL = 10 mg/kg/day
LOAEL = 30 mg/kg/day

human HTTK model
2.39 mg/kg/day would
achieve a steady state of
4 μ M in fetal plasma

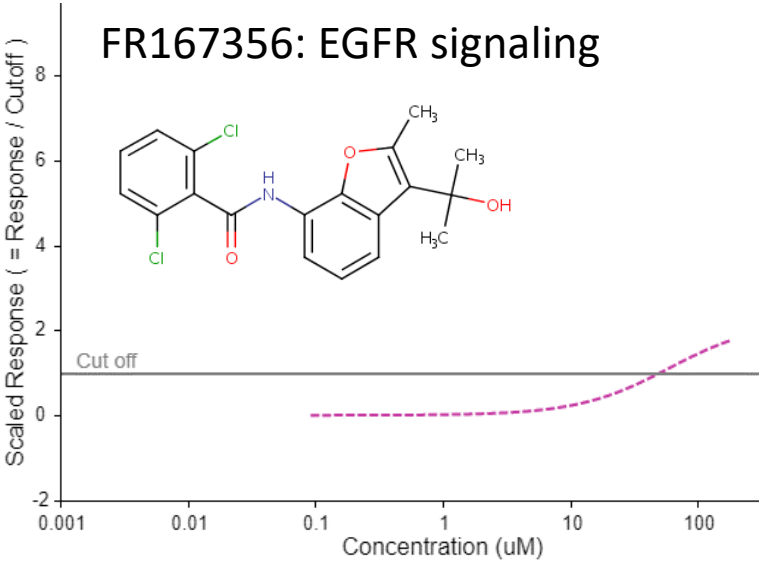
Messin' with the switch: *two scenarios for bistable dynamics*



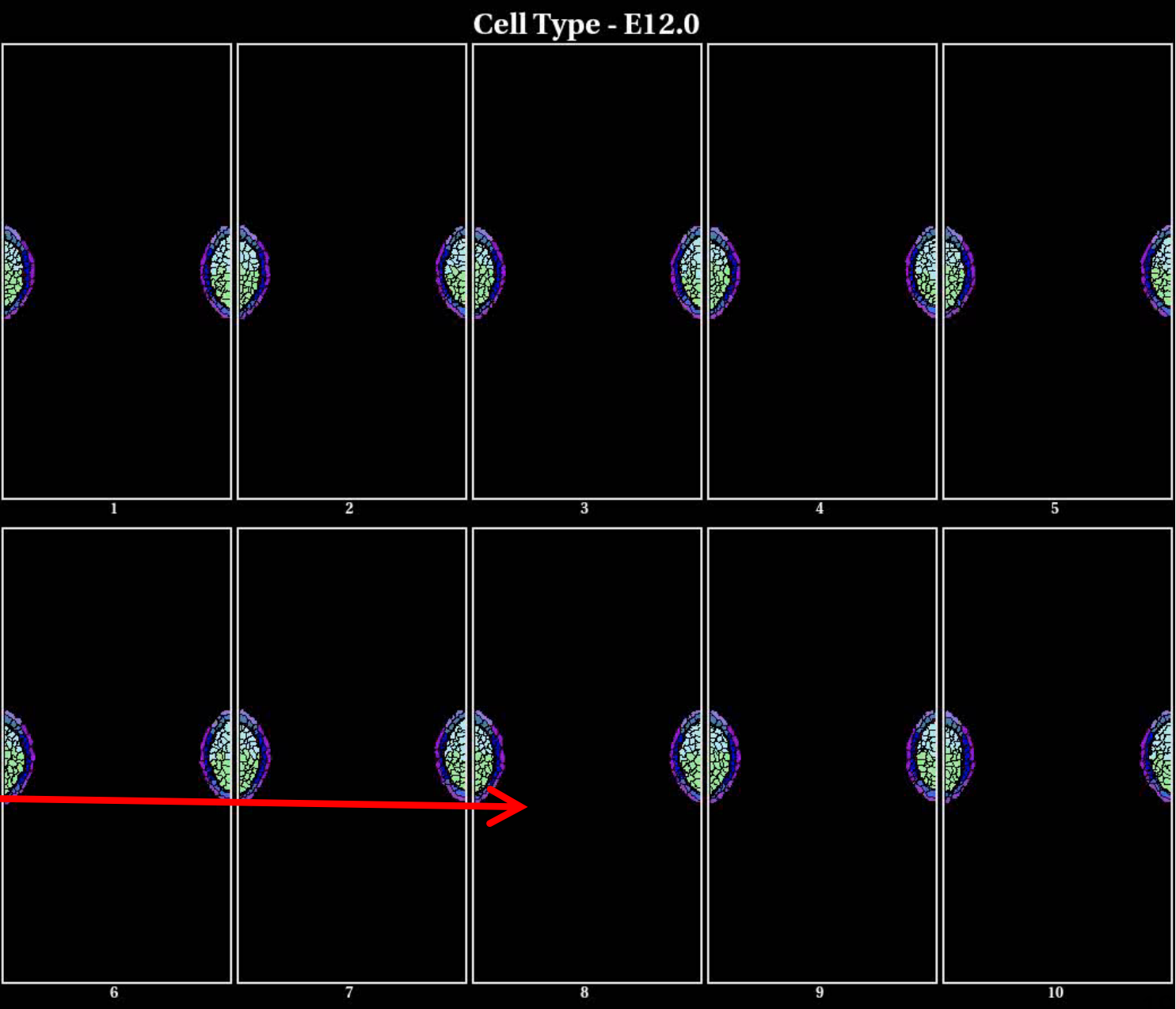
**Narrow
hysteresis:**
*less resilient
but reversible*

**Broad
hysteresis:**
*more resilient
but irreversible*

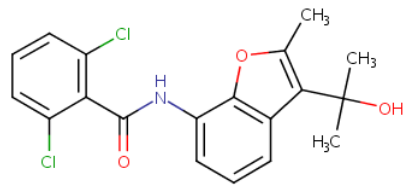
Simulated dose-response



Tipping point predicted
in topological context



Read across: CompTox chemicals dashboard



EPA United States Environmental Protection Agency

Home Advanced Search Batch Search Lists Predictions Downloads

ADME
EXPOSURE
BIOACTIVITY
SIMILAR COMPOUNDS
GENRA (BETA)
RELATED SUBSTANCES
SYNONYMS
LITERATURE
LINKS
COMMENTS

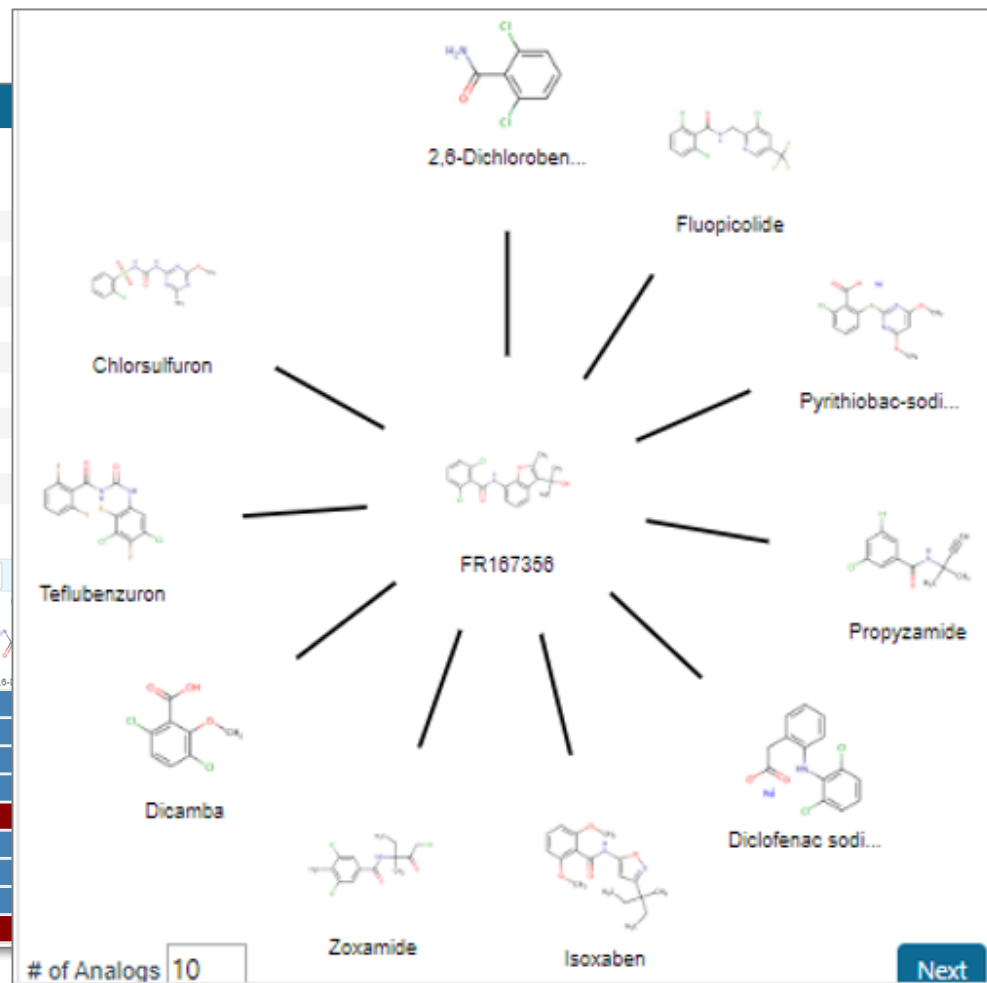
Chlorsulfuron
Teflubenzuron
Dicamba
Zoxamide
Isoxaben
2,6-Dichloroben...
Fluopicolide
Pyriproxyfen
Propyzamide
Diclofenac sodi...

FR167356

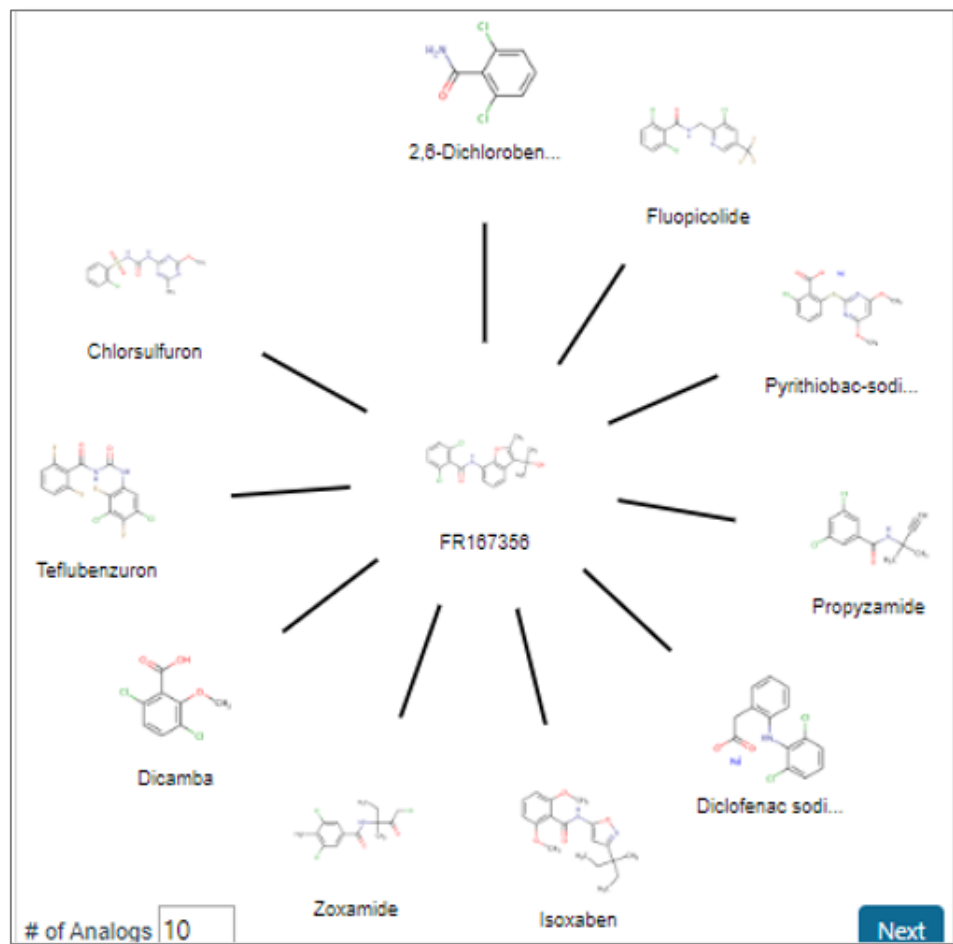
of Analogs 10

Run Read-Across GenRA Min: 0

DEV: Aortic arch
DEV: Bladder
DEV: Blood
DEV: Blood vessel
DEV: Body Weight
DEV: Bone
DEV: Brain
DEV: Clinical Chemistry
DEV: Clinical Signs



- **FR 167356** developed as a selective inhibitor of osteoclast vacuolar H⁺-ATPase (V-ATPase)
- V-ATPase functions in a critical bone formation pathway and lytic bone disease (osteoporosis)
- No DevTox information available in open literature
- Chemotype neighbors Indomethacin and Diclofenac are NSAIDs that disrupt murine palatal fusion *in vitro*



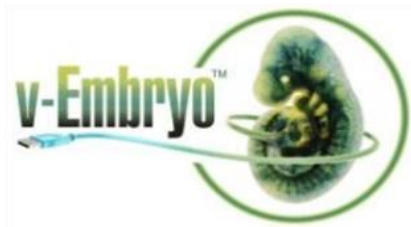
1	Abstract Sifter	Landscape View							
2			Update Article Counts	View / hide queries	Heat Map by column	Heat Map by row			
3									
4	DSSTOX link to Dashboard	Preferred Name	Chemical / entity query	ReproTox	DevTox	CP	bone		
5		Indomethacin	Indomethacin	482	468	7	174		
6	DTXSID3037208	Diclofenac sodium	15307-79-6 OR Diclofenac sodium OR Diclofenac	143	37	1	18		
7	DTXSID4024018	Dicamba	1918-00-9 OR Dicamba	9	1	0	0		
8	DTXSID1048174	FR167356	174185-16-1 OR FR167356 OR FR 167356 OR "FR 167356"[nm]	0	0	0	4		
9	DTXSID7022170	2,6-Dichlorobenzamide	2008-58-4 OR 2,6-Dichlorobenzamide	0	0	0	0		
10	DTXSID7034624	Fluopicolide	239110-15-7 OR Fluopicolide	0	0	0	0		
11	DTXSID8032673	Pyriithiobac-sodium	123343-16-8 OR Pyriithiobac-sodium OR pyriithiobac sodium	0	0	0	0		
12	DTXSID2020420	Propyzamide	23950-58-5 OR Propyzamide OR pronamide	1	0	0	0		
13	DTXSID8024159	Isoxaben	82558-50-7 OR Isoxaben	1	0	0	0		
14	DTXSID9032581	Zoxamide	156052-68-5 OR Zoxamide	0	0	0	0		
15	DTXSID6042440	Teflubenzuron	83121-18-0 OR Teflubenzuron	6	0	0	0		
16	DTXSID7023980	Chlorsulfuron	64902-72-3 OR Chlorsulfuron	0	0	0	0		
17	DTXSID4032619	Halofenozide	112226-61-6 OR Halofenozide OR N-4-chlorobenzoyl-N'-benzoyl-N'-tert-	5	0	0	0		
18	DTXSID0034774	Noviflumuron	121451-02-3 OR Noviflumuron	0	0	0	0		
19	DTXSID7052862	Cumyluron	99485-76-4 OR Cumyluron	0	0	0	0		
20	DTXSID4047672	Flubendiamide	272451-65-7 OR Flubendiamide	5	0	0	0		
21	DTXSID3032628	Methoxyfenozide	161050-58-4 OR Methoxyfenozide	11	0	0	0		
22									

Computer modeling and simulation:

- reconstruct basic modules of embryogenesis *in silico* cell-by-cell and interaction-by-interaction;
- execute tissue simulations that advance through critical determinants of phenotype;
- simulate *in vitro* data under various *in vivo* scenarios - dose or stage response, critical pathways, non-chemical stressors, ...;
- probabilistic rendering of where, when and how a defect might occur under different exposure scenarios.

Computer modeling
is 3R's compliant!





<http://www2.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015->

Special Thanks

Barbara Abbott – NHEERL / TAD

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Sid Hunter – NHEERL / ISTD

Brian Johnson – U Wisconsin / HMAPS STAR

Nicole Kleinstreuer – NCCT (now NTP / NICEATM)

William Murphy – U Wisconsin / HMAPS STAR

Kate Saili – NCCT

Richard Spencer – Leidos / EMVL

Todd Zurlinden – NCCT