

# Predictive Toxicology and Computational Biology

Thomas B. Knudsen, PhD
Developmental Systems Biologist
National Center for Computational Toxicology
US EPA, Research Triangle Park NC
knudsen.thomas@epa.gov

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Can a multiscale computer model of the embryo (virtual embryo) translate cellular dynamics to simulate a developmental phenotype?

and if so ...

How might such models, with highperformance computing, be used
analytically (to understand) and
theoretically (to predict) adverse
developmental outcomes following
different exposure scenarios?



# Predictive Toxicology & Human Development

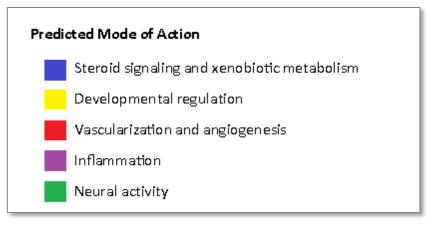


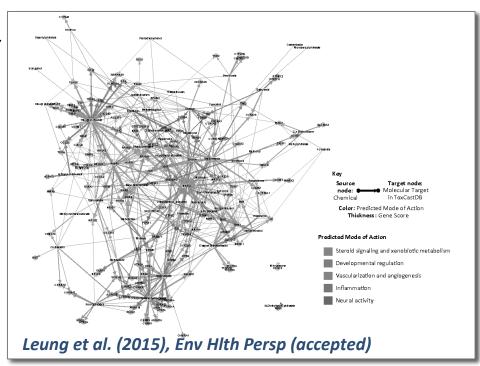
- Evaluating and assessing impacts to development is a national priority — EPA's Children's Environmental Health (CEH) Research Roadmap.
- Too many chemicals (~80K) in production and/or the environment to test each by traditional animal-based methods (cost, time, 3Rs).
- Profile the 'human exposure universe' of chemicals in vitro with high-throughput and high-content screening (HTS/HCS) assays.
- Build computational (in silico) models to integrate in vitro data with biological knowledge representing human development.

# HTS Chemical Profiling: under Tox21 federal partnership



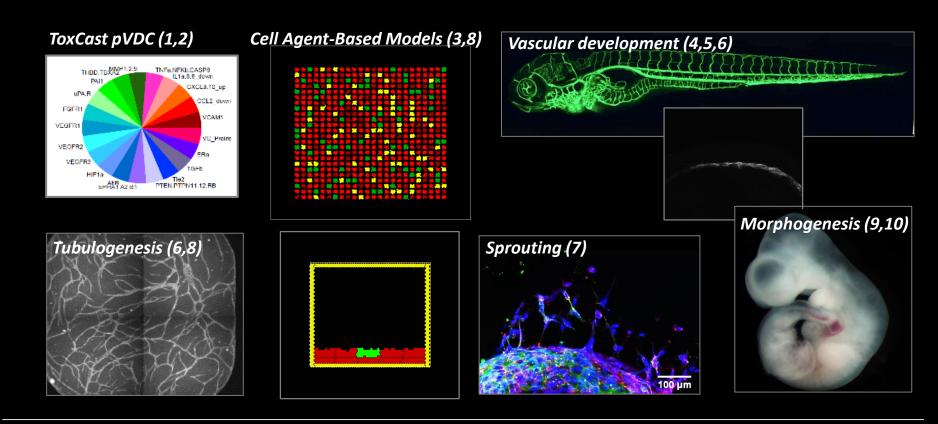
- ToxCast: 1060 chems in ~600 assays; 2874 chems in ~50-100 assays; Tox21: 8599 chems in ~50 assays; 293 assay targets annotated to a distinct gene product.
- ToxCastDB: holds >27M data points and ~1.7M concentration response curves in a public database (<a href="http://actor.epa.gov/dashboard/">http://actor.epa.gov/dashboard/</a>).
- Bipartite network: translates chemicalassay bioactivity profiles into predicted mode-of-action (e.g., TDS).





## **Vascular Development and Disruption:**

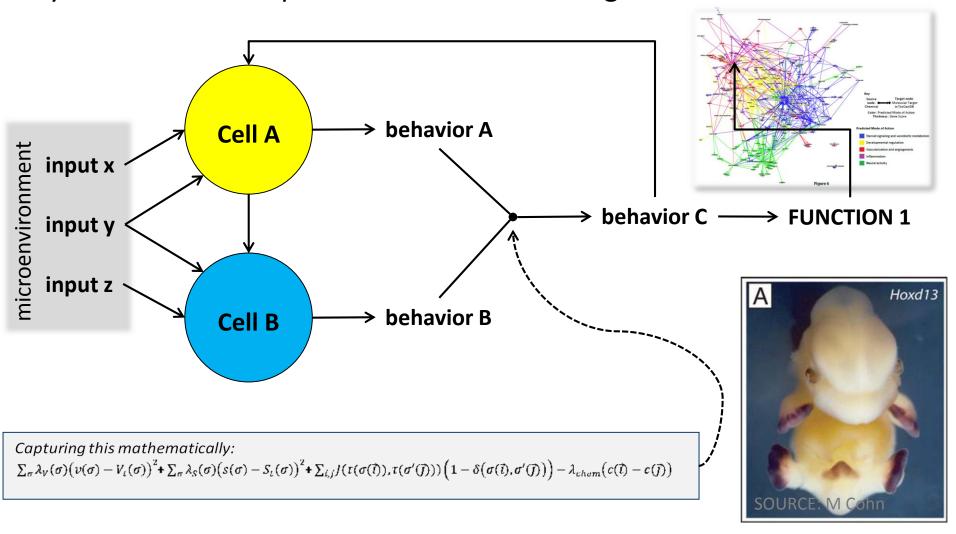
tiered strategy to predictive toxicology



- (1) Kleinstreuer et al. (2011) Env Hlth Persp
- (2) Knudsen and Kleinstreuer (2011) BDRC
- (3) Kleinstreuer et al. (2013) PLoS Comp Biol
- (4) Tal et al. (2014) Repro Tox
- (5) Tal et al. (in prep)

- (6) McCollum et al. (in prep)
- (7) Belair et al. (in prep)
- (8) Knudsen et al. (in prep)
- (9) Ellis-Hutchings et al. (in prep)
- (10) Franzosa et al. (in prep)

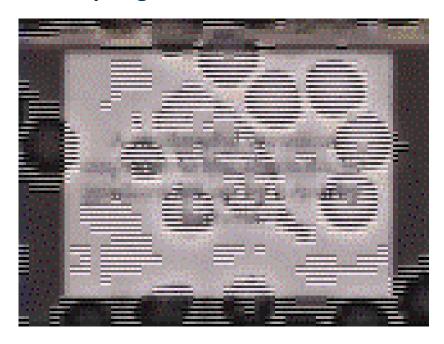
# Cellular Response Networks (CRNs): how cellular systems translate spatial information into higher-order function

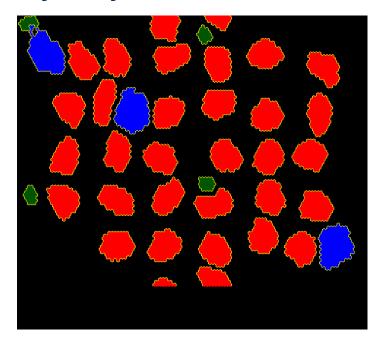


## Cellular Agent-Based Models (ABMs)

- rules are assigned to low-level 'agents' (cells in this case)
- agents then interact in a shared environment (CompuCell3D)
- simulation recapitulates system-level behaviors (emergence)
- models are stochastic (biological variability)

This example uses CompuCell3D.org simulation environment to model macrophage chemotaxis to a microbe in a field of RBCs.





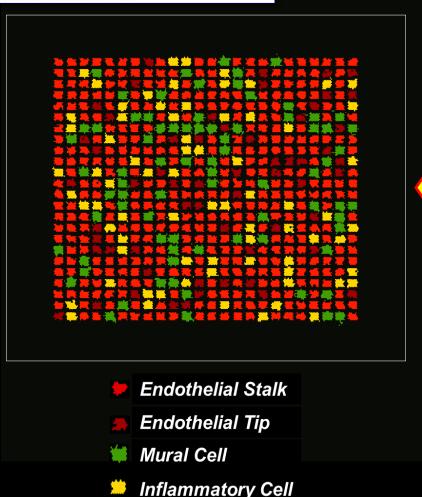
# Many ToxCast assays map to the angiogenic cascade

A Computational Model Predicting Disruption of Blood Vessel Development

Nicole Kleinstreuer¹, David Dix¹, Michael Rountree¹, Nancy Baker², Nisha Sipes¹, David Reif¹, Richard Spencer², Thomas Knudsen¹\*

1 National Centre for Computational Toxicology, Office of Benearch and Development, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina, United States of America, 2 Lockheed Martin, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina, United States of America

VEGF165 MMPs VEGF121 sFlit1 TIE2 CXCL10 CCL2

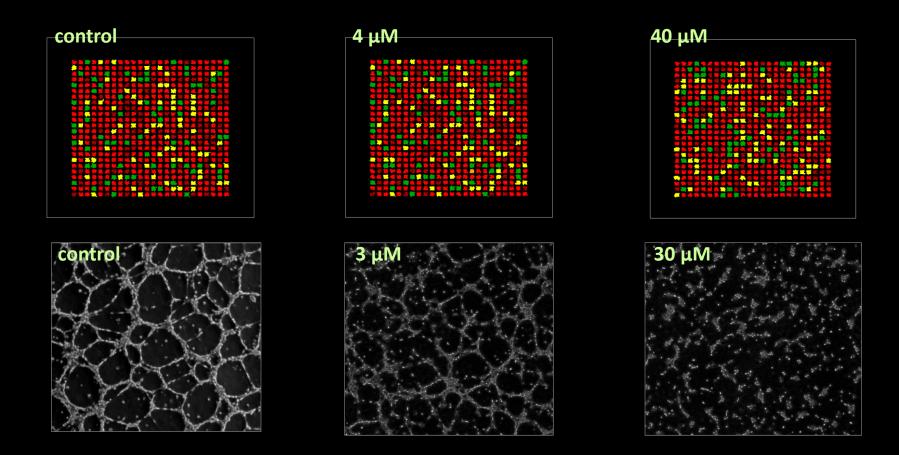


angiogenesis
chemicals

GPCR system (chemokines)
RTK system (growth factors)
uPAR/ITG system (ECM)



# **Simulation of 5HPP-33 Concentration Response**



## **Programmed Fusion of Opposing Surfaces**

- Organizing principle underlying NTDs, coloboma, cleft palate, valvuloseptal defects, hypospadias, gastroschisis, ...
- Emergent property orchestrated by CRNs: EMT, apoptosis, epithelial cell adhesion / migration / intercalation are recurring themes.

#### **Cellular primitives**

- growth (proliferation)
- programmed cell death (apoptosis)
- genetic signals and responses
- differentiation
- cell adhesion
- shape (geometry)
- motility (cell migration)
- ECM (remodeling)

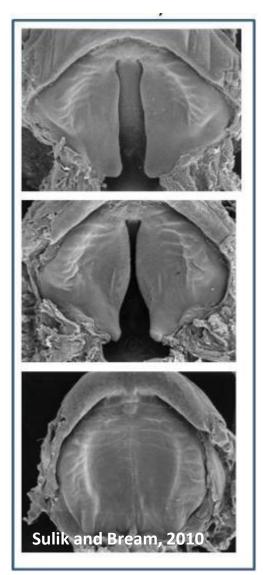
#### **Tissue movements**

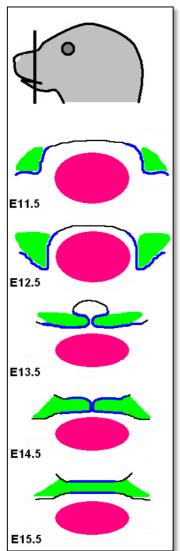
- folding
- epiboly
- convergent extension
- branching morphogenesis
- cell condensation
- cell sorting
- trans-differentiation (EMT)
- cavitation

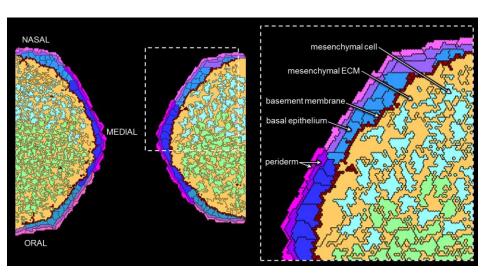


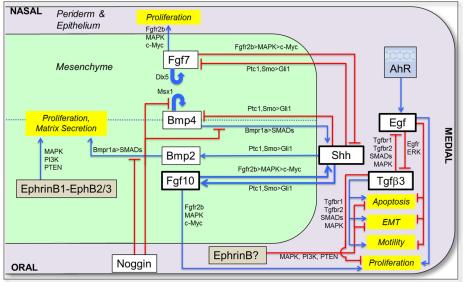
- tractional forces
- ...

# **Palatal Closure:** ABM can probe quantitative relationships during Medial Edge Epithelium (MEE) fusion and seam breakdown.

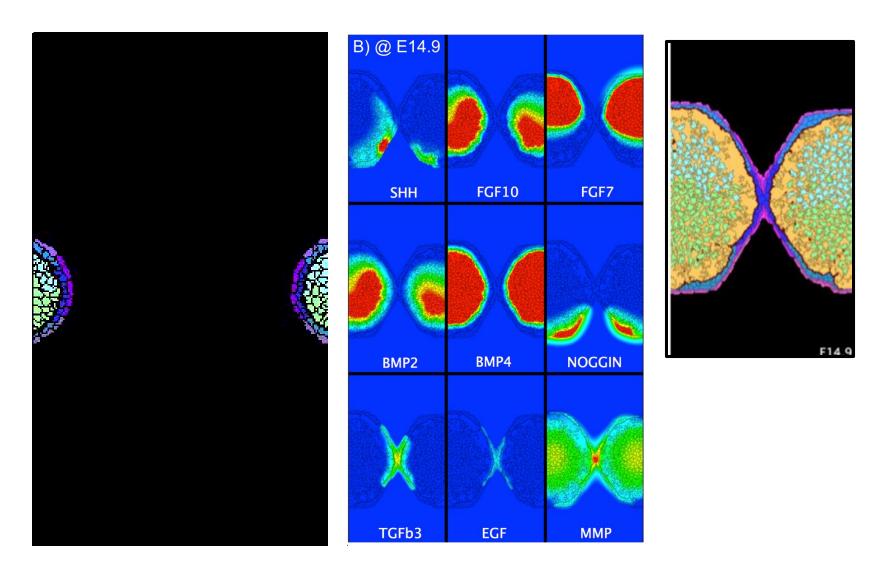




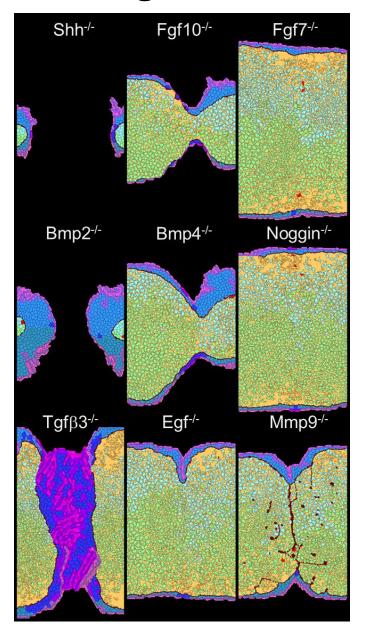




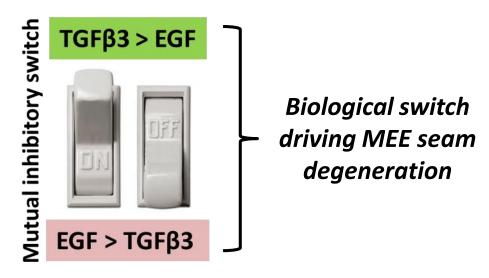
# **Prefusion Signaling Domains** (at the time of contact)



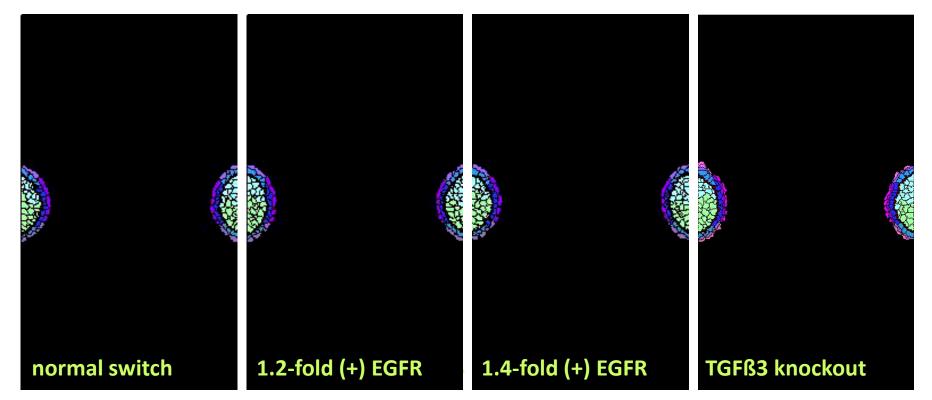
## **Hacking the Control Network**

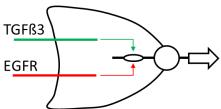


- in silico knockouts of elements in the prefusion signaling network
- impacts on prefusion, MEE contact and seam breakdown (critical event)

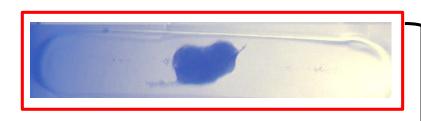


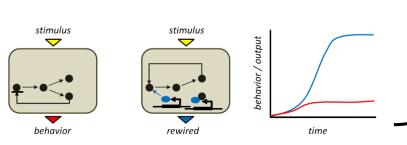
$$k_{EGF} = 15 + \text{Random}[0,1] - 12 \frac{[Tgfb3]^4}{[Tgfb3]^4 + AC_{50}^4} + k_{EGF-AhR}$$



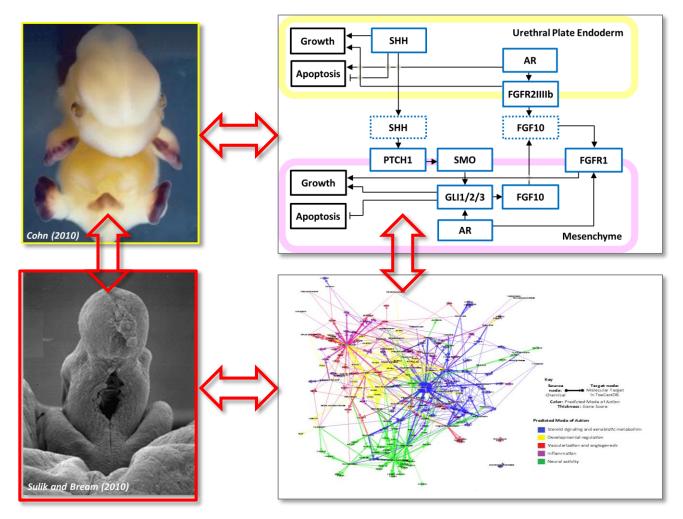


TGFß3	EGFR	СР
1.0	1.0	0
0	1.0	1
1.0	1.2	0
1.0	1.4	1
1.0	1.5	1

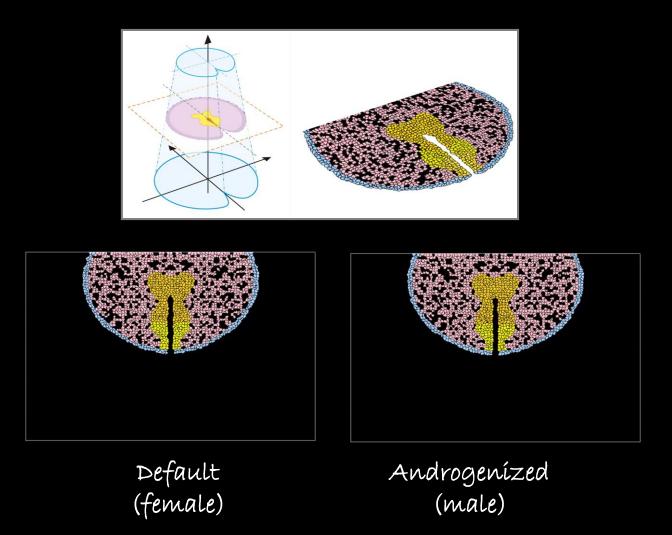




Validate model in fusion-competent human iPSCminiorganoids (B Abbott) **Genital Tubercle (GT) development:** how does a chemical-bioactivity <u>bipartite network</u> interact with a <u>control network</u> to induce hypospadias, a urethral closure defect?

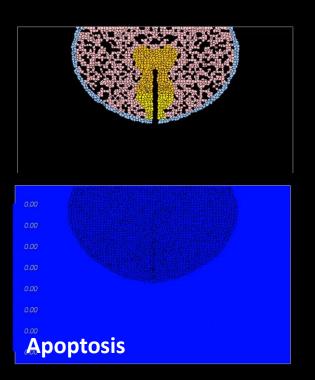


## **Cell ABM for Urethral Closure**

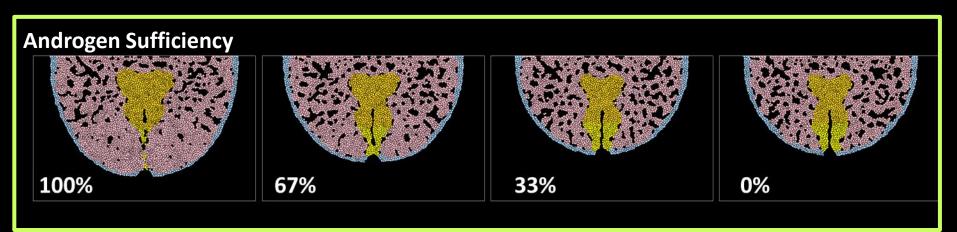


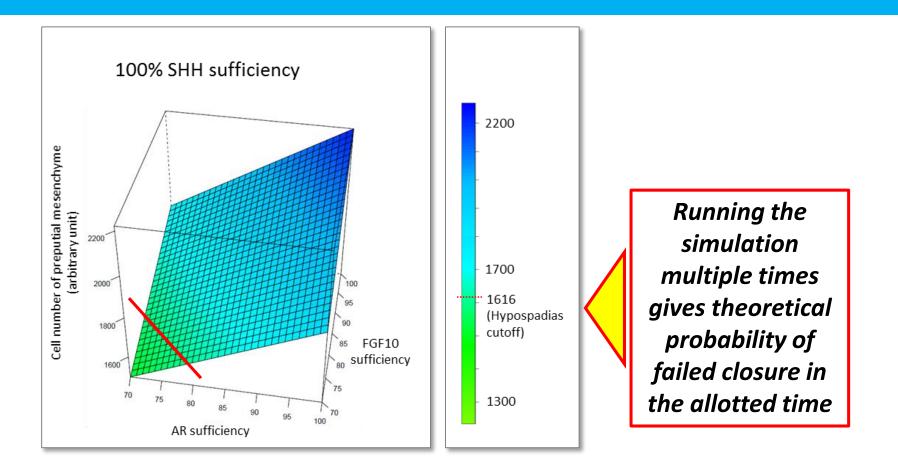
 Androgen production by fetal testis triggers sexual dimorphism of the GT into male or female phenotypes.

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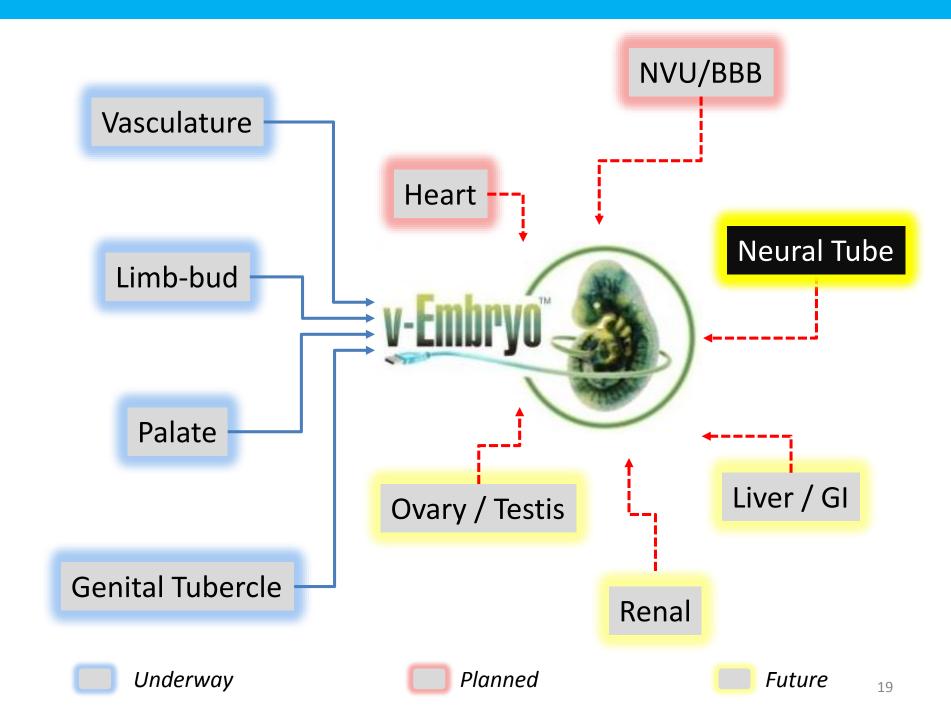
- Epithelial apoptosis & mesenchymal (preputial) proliferation drives closure and centralization of the urethral plate.
- Disruption of SHH, FGF10, or AR signaling leads to closure defect (hypospadias).





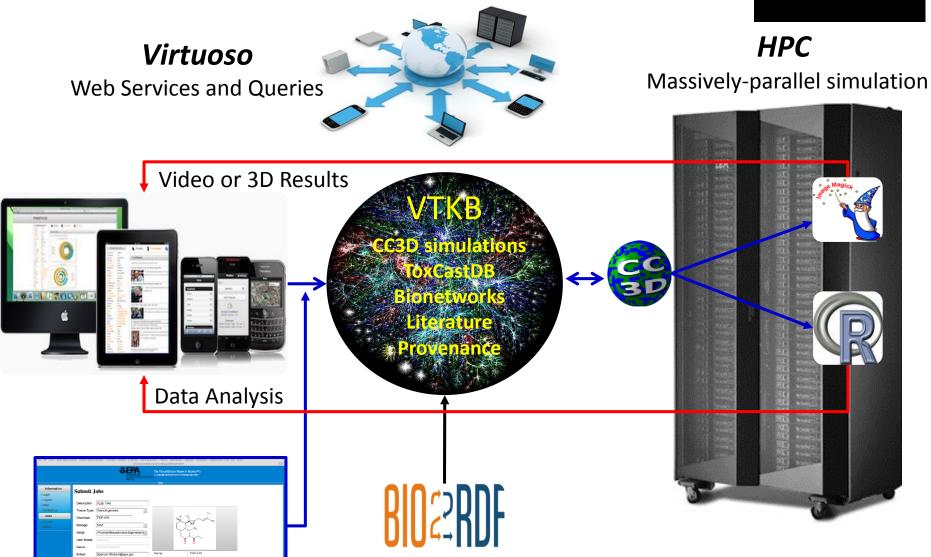
Multi-disturbance surface from an ABM of the developing GT can be used assess individual risks for complex interactions:

- genetics (e.g., FGF10 polymorphisms)
- metabolism (e.g., cholesterol deficiency)
- environmental exposure (e.g., androgen disrupters).



# **Virtual Tissues Laboratory System**







# Can a multiscale computer model of the embryo (virtual embryo) translate cellular dynamics to simulate a developmental phenotype?

How might such models, with highperformance computing, be used
analytically (to understand) and
theoretically (to predict) adverse
developmental outcomes following
different exposure scenarios?

[chemicals, doses, non-chemical stressors, mixtures, stages, sensitive subpopulations, ...]



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Virtual Tissue Models: Predicting How Chemicals Impact Human Development

http://www2.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-08/documents/virtual\_tissue\_models\_fact\_sheet\_final.pdf



**National Center for Computational Toxicology**