

EPA's ToxCast Program: Covering the Mechanistic Space

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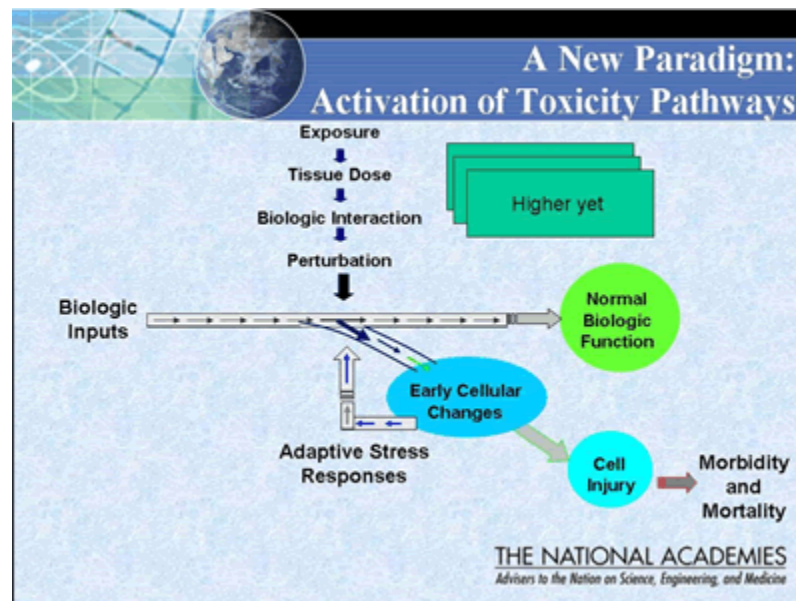


CBCRP
01 March 2016
Berkeley, CA





ToxCast / Tox21 Overall Strategy

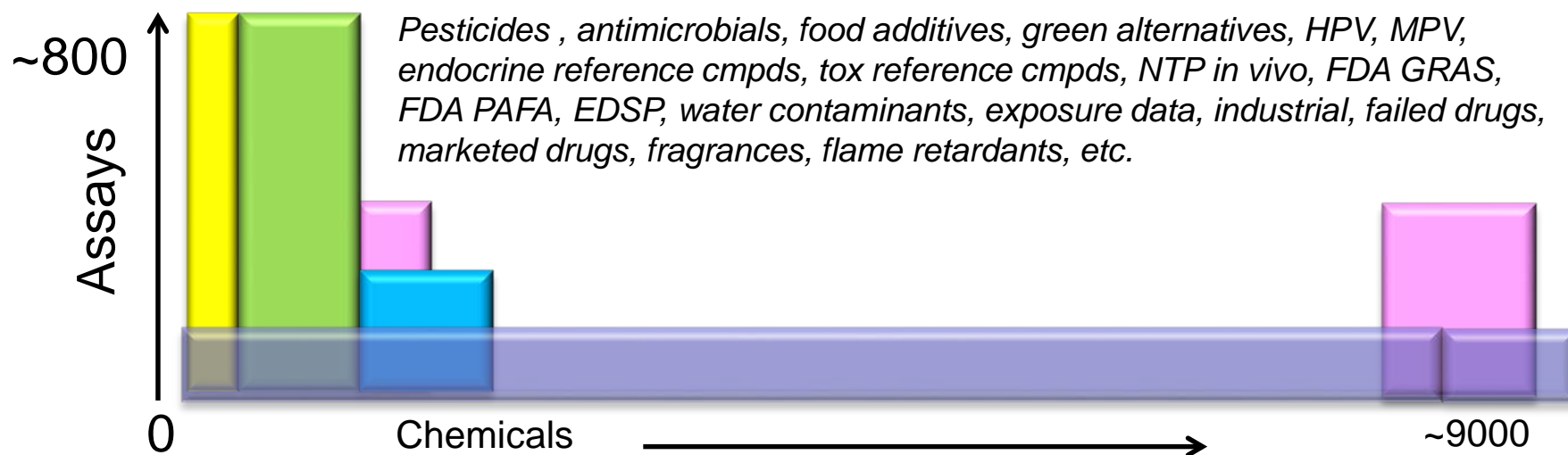
- Identify targets or pathways linked to toxicity (AOP focus)
- Identify/develop high-throughput assays for these targets or pathways
- Develop predictive systems models
 - *in vitro/in silico* → *in vivo*
 - human focus
- Use predictive models (qualitative):
 - Prioritize chemicals for targeted testing
 - Suggest / distinguish possible AOP / MOA for chemicals
- *High-throughput Exposure Predictions*
- *High-throughput Risk Assessments*

**TOXICITY TESTING IN THE 21ST CENTURY:
A VISION AND A STRATEGY, NRC, 2007.**

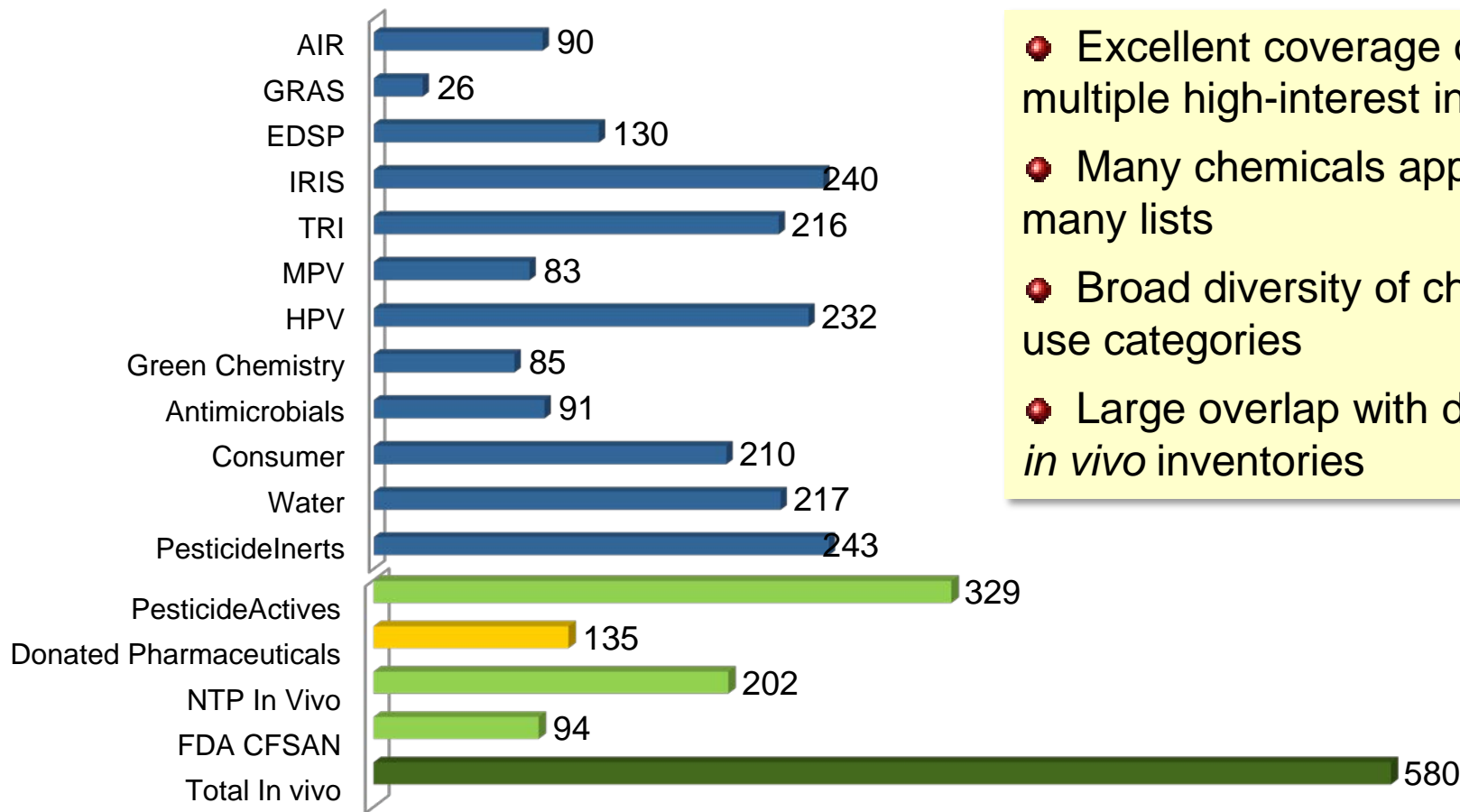


ToxCast & Tox21: Chemicals, Data and Release Timelines

Set	Chemicals	Assays	Endpoints	Completion	Available
ToxCast Phase I	 293	~600	~700	2011	Now
ToxCast Phase II	 767	~600	~700	03/2013	Now
ToxCast E1K	 800	~50	~120	03/2013	Now
Tox21	 ~9000	~80	~150	In progress	Ongoing



ToxCast PhI & PhII 1060: # Compounds per Inventory

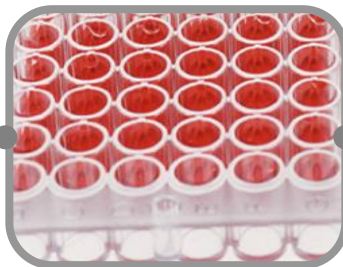


- Excellent coverage of multiple high-interest inventories
- Many chemicals appear on many lists
- Broad diversity of chemical-use categories
- Large overlap with data-rich *in vivo* inventories

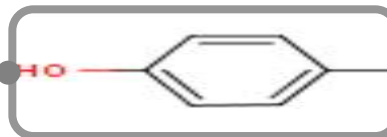
Hazard Predictions for Prioritization: High-Throughput Screening (HTS)



Robots



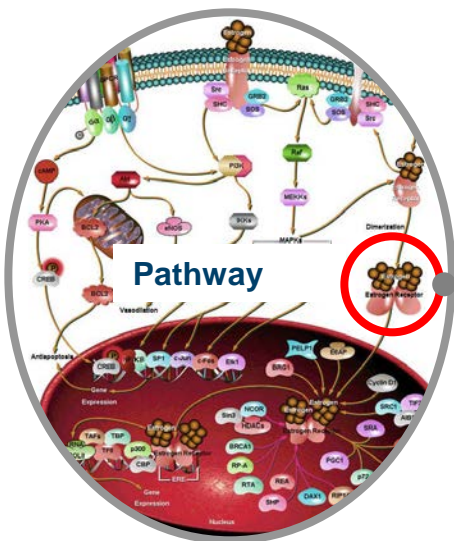
96-, 384-, 1536 Well Plates



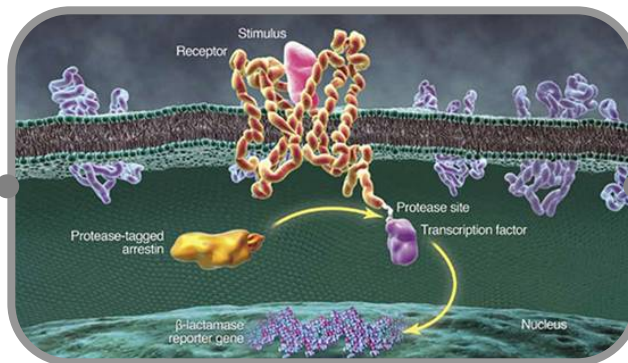
Chemical Exposure



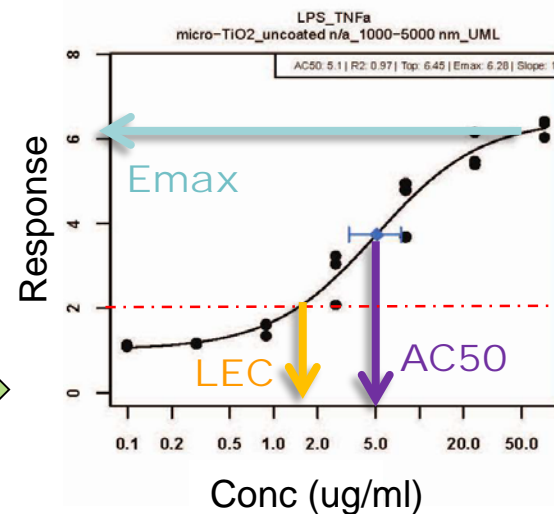
Cell Population



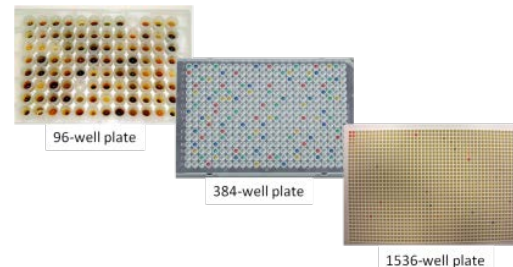
Pathway



Target Biology (e.g.,
Estrogen Receptor)



ToxCast Assays (>700 endpoints)



Assay Provider

ACEA
Apredica
Attagene
BioReliance
BioSeek
CeeTox
CellzDirect
Tox21/NCATS
NHEERL MESC
NHEERL Zebrafish
NovaScreen (Perkin Elmer)
Odyssey Thera
Vala Sciences

Biological Response

cell proliferation and death
cell differentiation
Enzymatic activity
mitochondrial depolarization
protein stabilization
oxidative phosphorylation
reporter gene activation
gene expression (qNPA)
receptor binding
receptor activity
steroidogenesis

Target Family

response Element
transporter
cytokines
kinases
nuclear receptor
CYP450 / ADME
cholinesterase
phosphatases
proteases
XME metabolism
GPCRs
ion channels

Assay Design

viability reporter
morphology reporter
conformation reporter
enzyme reporter
membrane potential reporter
binding reporter
inducible reporter

Readout Type

single
multiplexed
multiparametric

Cell Format

cell free
cell lines
primary cells
complex cultures
free embryos

Species

human
rat
mouse
zebrafish
sheep
boar
rabbit
cattle
guinea pig

Tissue Source

Lung	Breast
Liver	Vascular
Skin	Kidney
Cervix	Testis
Uterus	Brain
Intestinal	Spleen
Bladder	Ovary
Pancreas	Prostate
Inflammatory	Bone

Detection Technology

qNPA and ELISA
Fluorescence & Luminescence
Alamar Blue Reduction
Arraysan / Microscopy
Reporter gene activation
Spectrophotometry
Radioactivity
HPLC and HPEC
TR-FRET

ToxCast Results: 1051 Chemicals x 791 Assay Readouts

ACEA: red

Attagene: orange

Apredica: black

BioSeek: green

Novascreen: gray

Tox21: violet

OT: blue

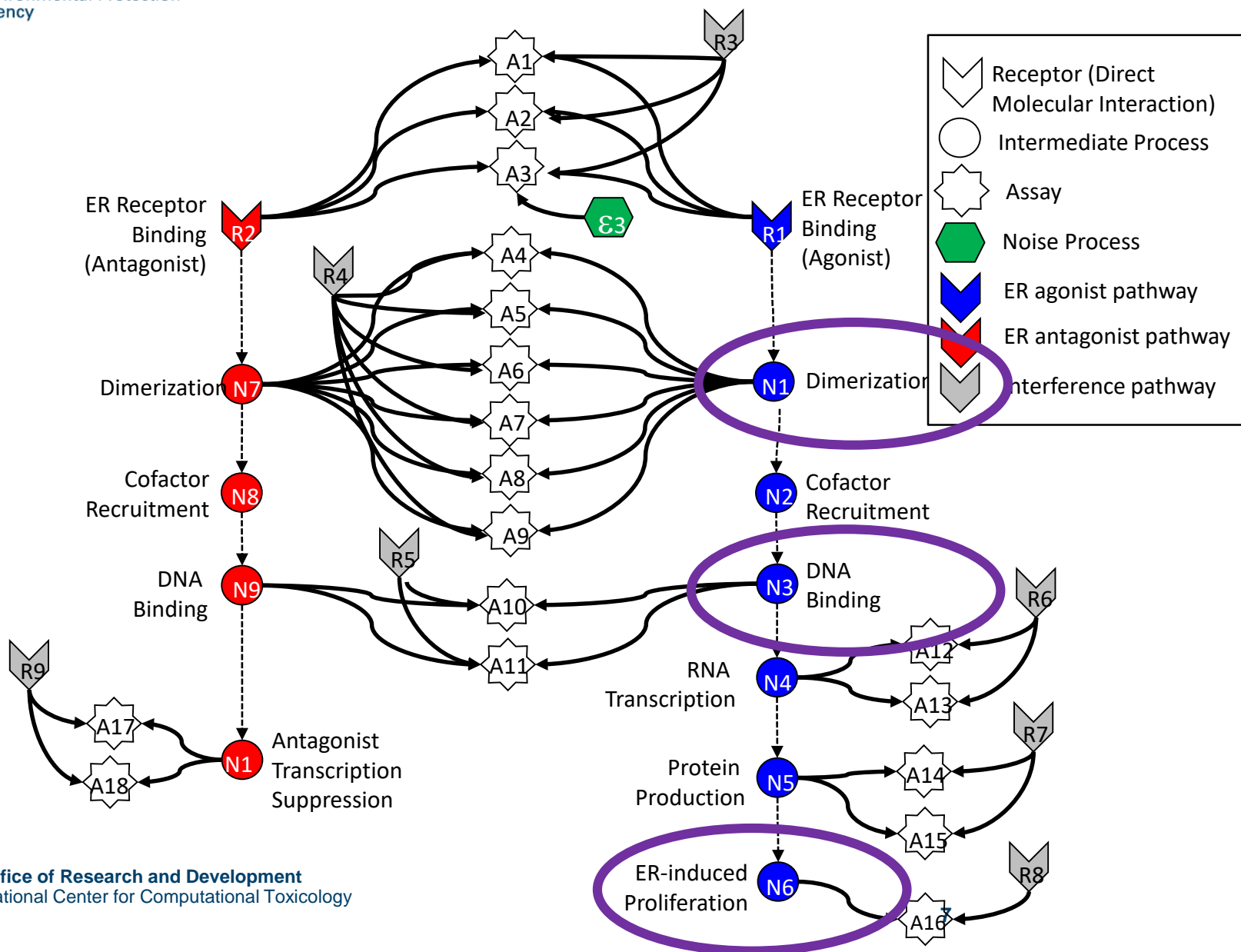


Table 2 Top 20 most promiscuous chemicals^a

Chemical Name	AC50s		
	Total	<=10µM	<=1µM
Phenylmercuric acetate	90	47	20
Mancozeb	88	41	13
Gentian violet	86	51	5
Sodium dodecylbenzenesulfonate	82	19	0
Tributyltin methacrylate	79	48	12
Tributyltin chloride	77	45	9
Mercuric chloride	73	45	14
Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid	72	13	2
{4-[3-(aminomethyl)phenyl]piperidin-1-yl}{5-[(2-fluorophenyl)ethynyl]furan-2-yl}methanone (pharma)	71	25	4
Dodecylbenzene sulfonate triethanolamine (1:1)	66	7	1
SSR241586 (pharma)	66	30	8
Emamectin benzoate	65	14	2
{4-[5-(aminomethyl)-2-fluorophenyl]piperidin-1-yl}{4-bromo-3-methyl-5-propoxythiophen-2-yl}methanone hydrochloride (pharma)	64	19	2
(1R)-1-[(ethoxycarbonyloxy)ethyl 1-[[5-(5-chlorothiophen-2-yl)-1,2-oxazol-3-yl]methyl]-2-[[1-(propan-2-yl)piperidin-4-yl]carbamoyl]-1H-indole-5-carboxylate hydrochloride(pharma)	63	29	2
Maneb	62	31	16
SSR150106 (pharma)	62	41	13
Didecyl dimethyl ammonium chloride	62	30	2
Zamifenacin (pharma)	60	27	11
SSR125047 (pharma)	59	16	3
Metiram	56	16	4

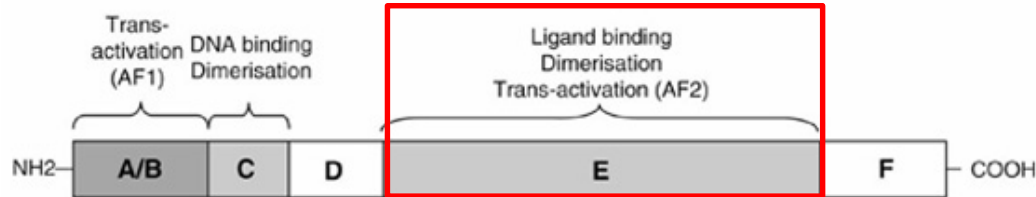
Sipes *et al.*, Chem Res Toxicol. 26:878-95, 2013

ER Pathway Model



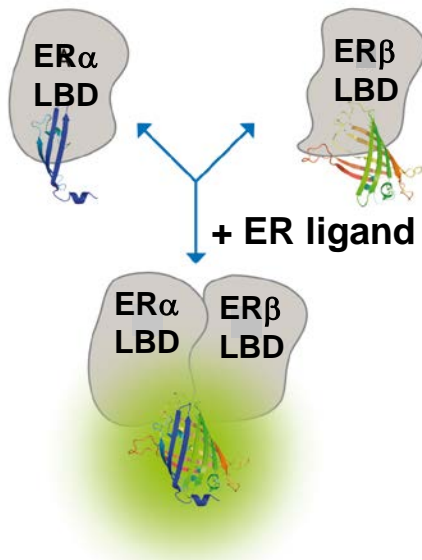
ER LBD PCAs: novel tools for quantitatively assessing the effects of estrogenic and anti-estrogenic compounds on estrogen receptor homo- and heterodimers

Domain structure of
Estrogen Receptor

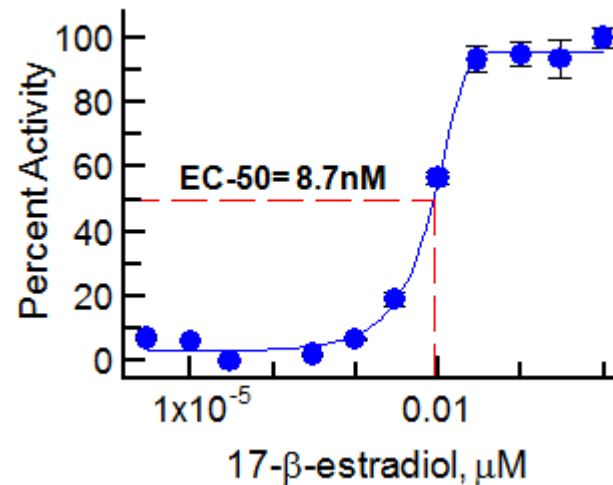


Concept: Ligand binding domain of ER α and/or β fused to fragments of YFP

ER homo- and heterodimers display ligand-selective activity leading to a unique but overlapping set of dimer-mediated effects



ER α / β LBD PCA



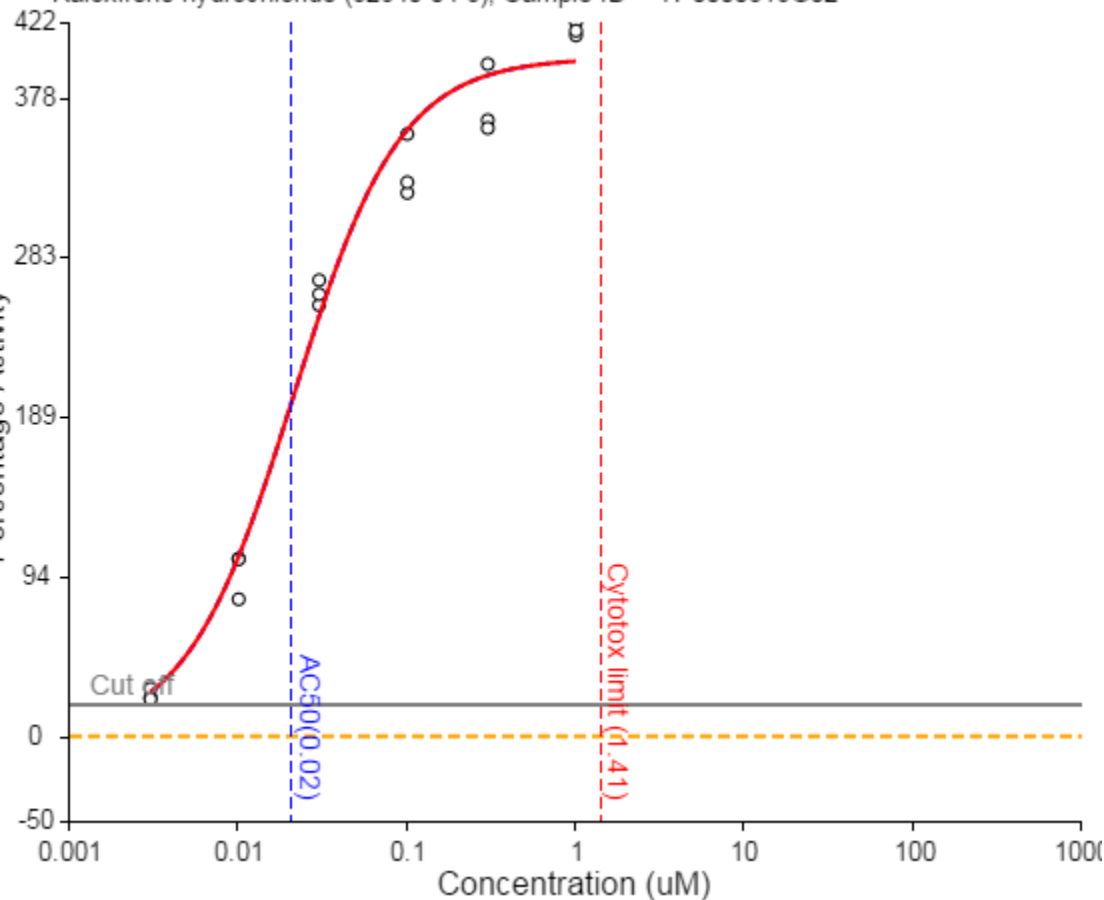
All ER LBD assays performed in phenol red-free medium containing 10% charcoal-stripped FBS.

Example Data: Raloxifene & β -estradiol

ER α :ER α 24 hr

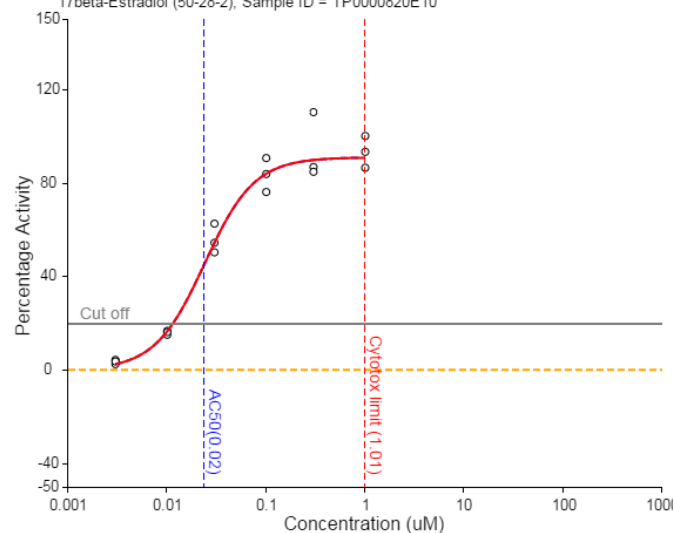
OT_ER_ERaERa_1440, HITCALL : ACTIVE

Raloxifene hydrochloride (82640-04-8), Sample ID = TP0000816G02



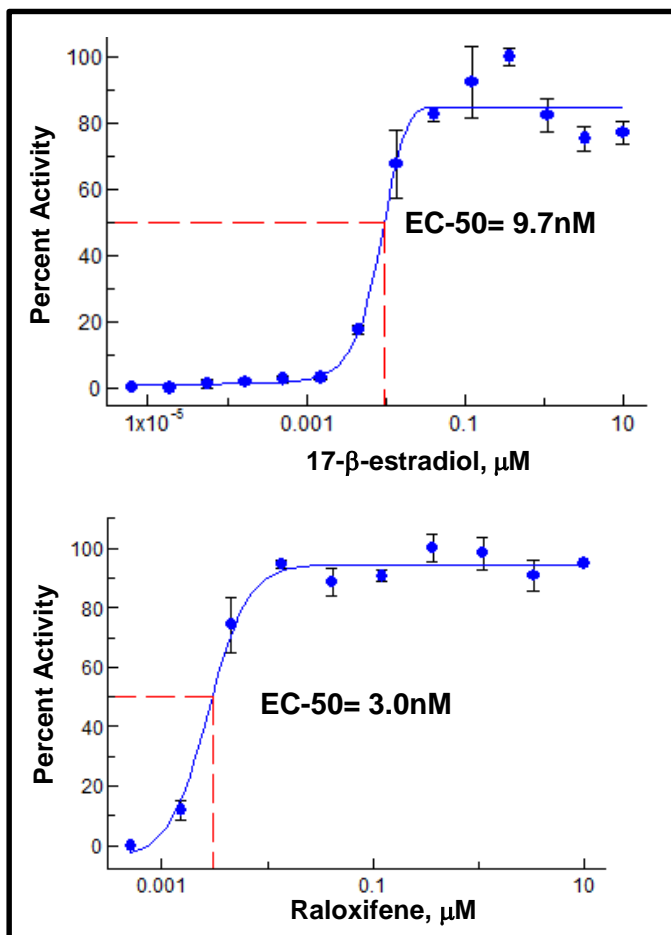
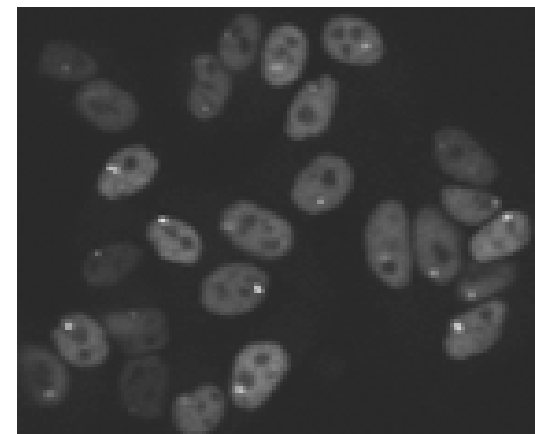
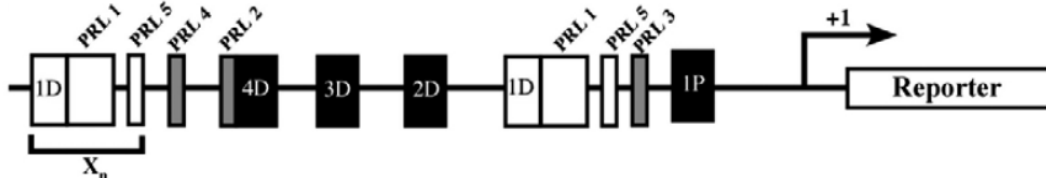
OT_ER_ERaERa_1440, HITCALL : ACTIVE

17beta-Estradiol (50-28-2), Sample ID = TP0000820E10



High Content Analysis of Estrogen Receptor Binding to EREs

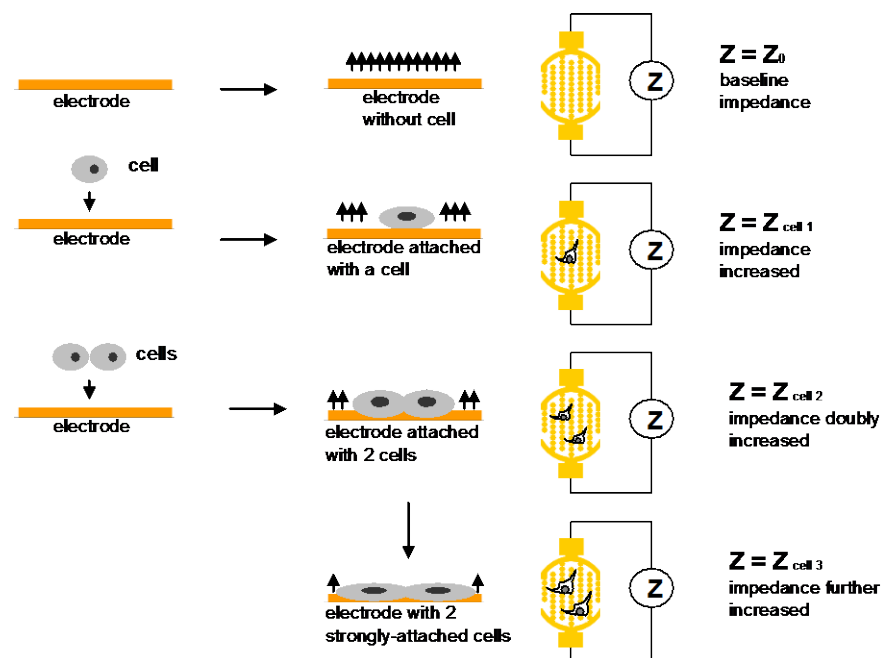
Macroscopic prolactin array allows for the visualization of full length GFP-ER loading onto a genomically incorporated promoter in HeLa cells



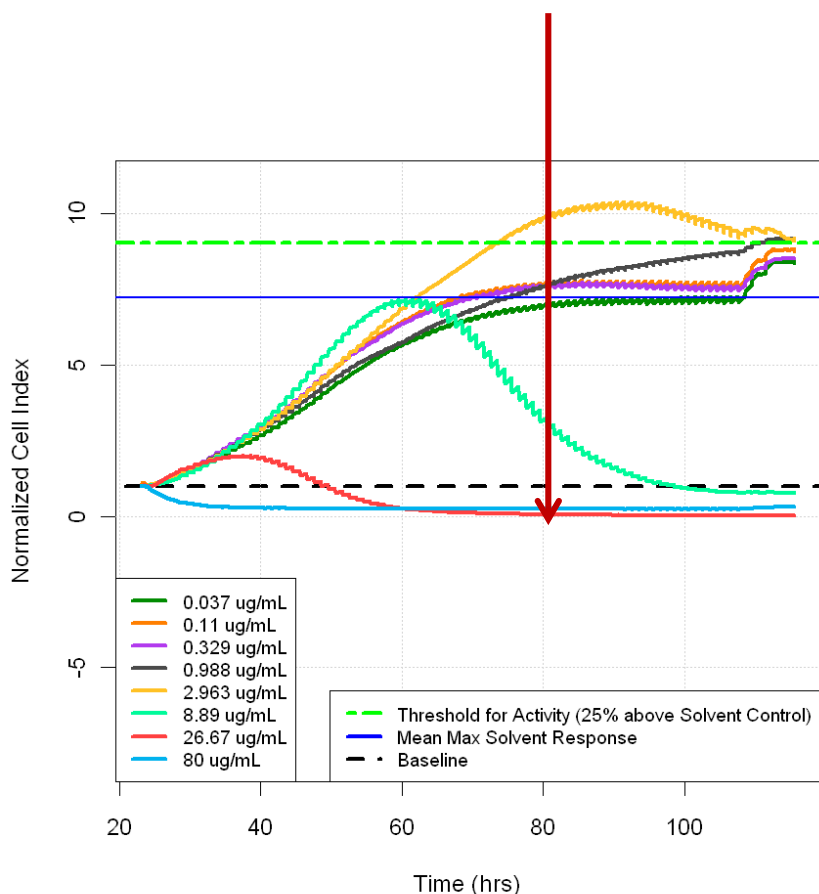
- Stable cell line (in HeLa cells) expressing very low levels of GFP-tagged full length ER α and an integrated locus of many prolactin repeats (ERE)
- GFP-ER α loads onto the array in response to ER agonists and antagonists (typically at low nanomolar concentrations), detected as a discrete spot (see image above) in the nucleus
- 'Number of Spots' is used as the metric to quantify responses to compounds in this assay
- Assay detects both agonists and antagonists; post-processing to differentiate mode of action is possible
- Assay can also be formatted to quantify recruitment of co-regulators (e.g. SRC-3)

ACEA: Real Time Cell Growth Kinetics

- Human T47D breast carcinoma cell line
 - Estrogen-responsive
 - Measured both increased and decreased proliferation
- Concentration-response testing
 - 8 conc/3-fold serial dilutions
 - Duplicate wells
- Positive controls: E2 and MG132
- Real-time measurements during exposure (0-72 hr)
- AC50s calculated for both increased and decreased proliferation using one time point (80 hr)



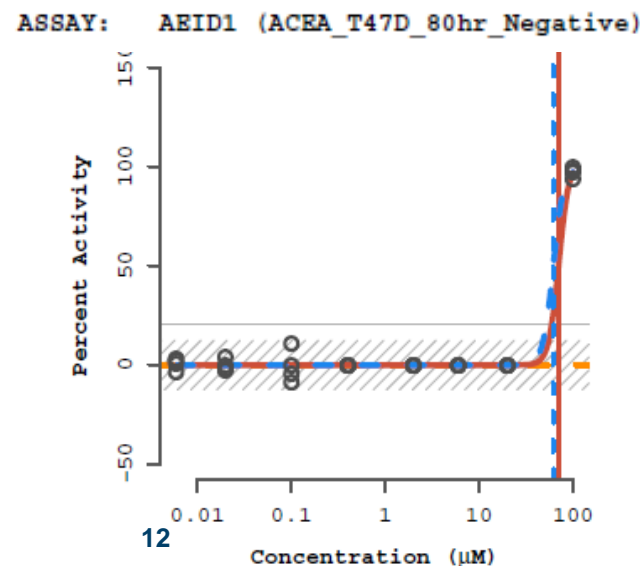
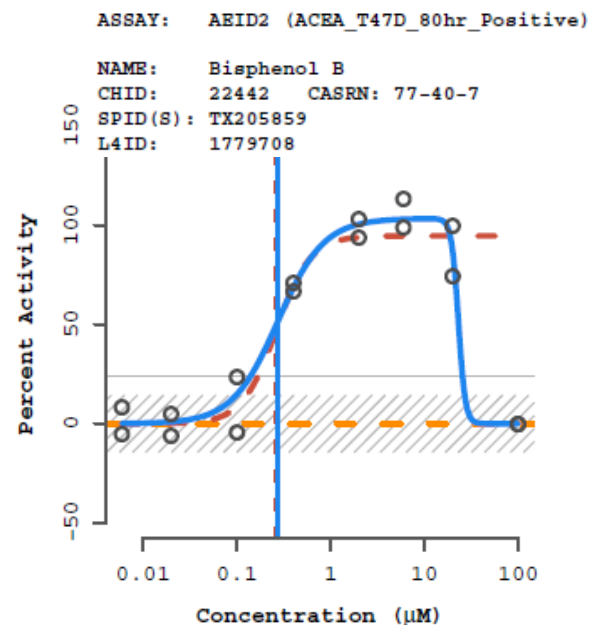
Proliferation and Cytotoxicity Measured



T47D Human Mammary Cancer Cell Line

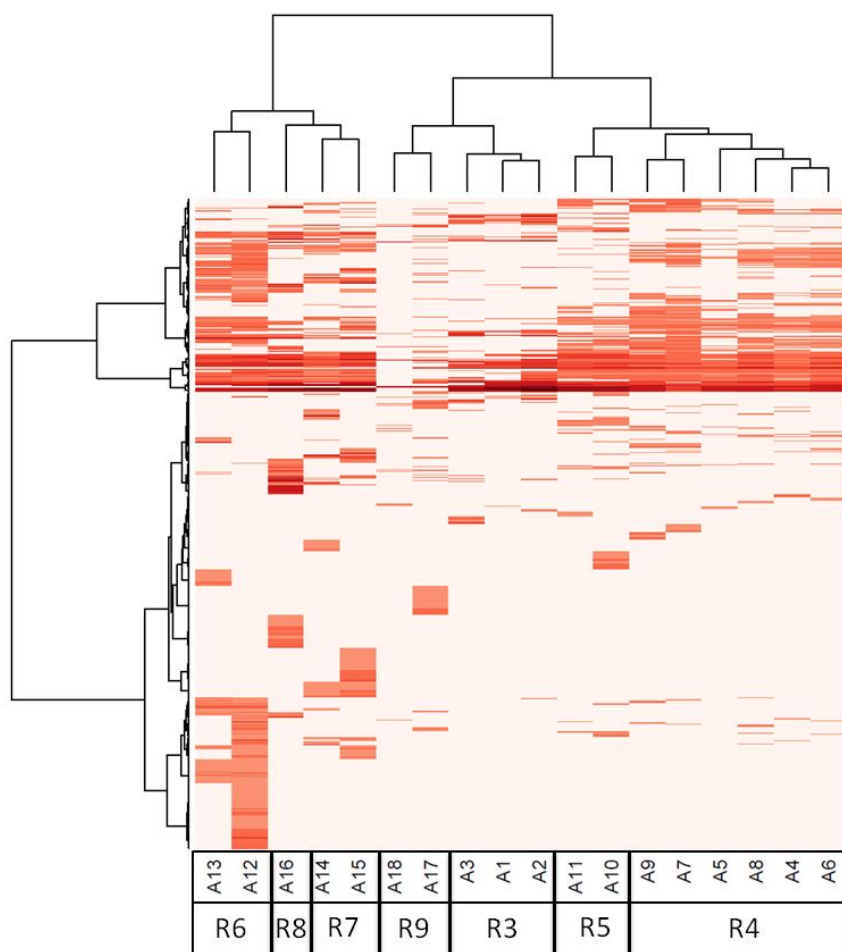
Proliferation
measured and
scaled to E2
positive control

Cytotoxicity
measured and
scaled to MG132



Major theme – all assays have false positives and negative

Assays cluster by technology, suggesting technology-specific non-ER activity

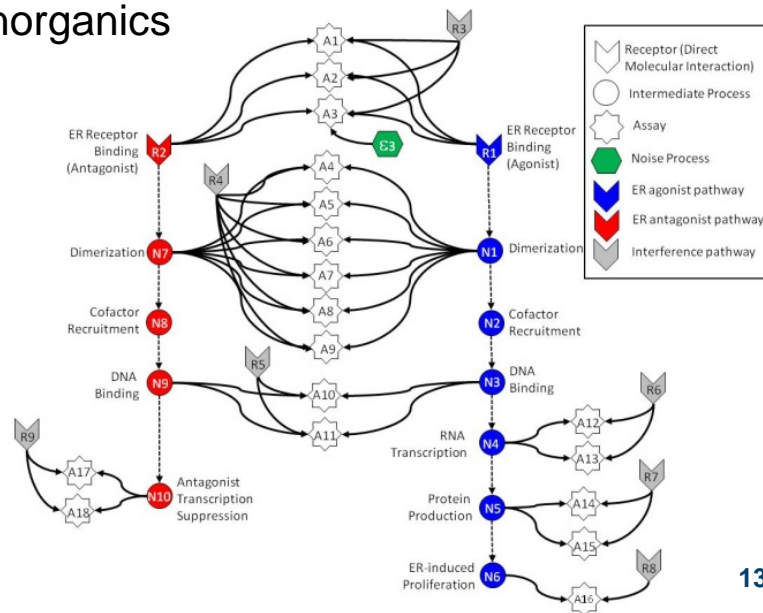


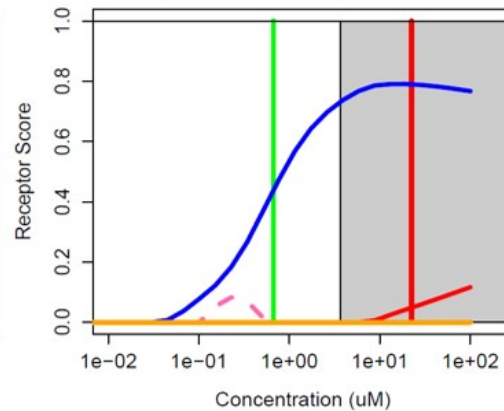
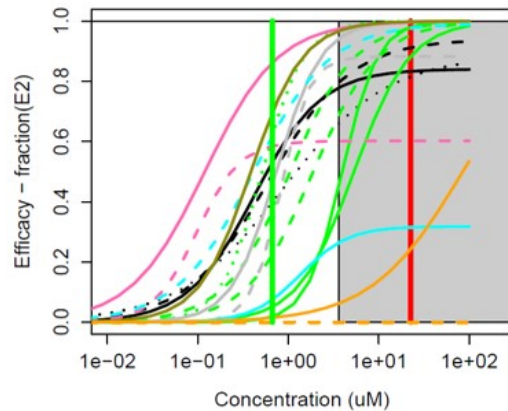
Much of this “noise” is reproducible, i.e. it is “assay interference”

Result of interaction of chemical with complex biology in the assay

Our chemical library is only partially “drug-like”

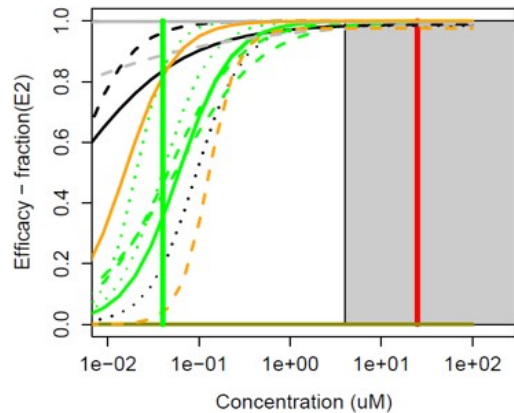
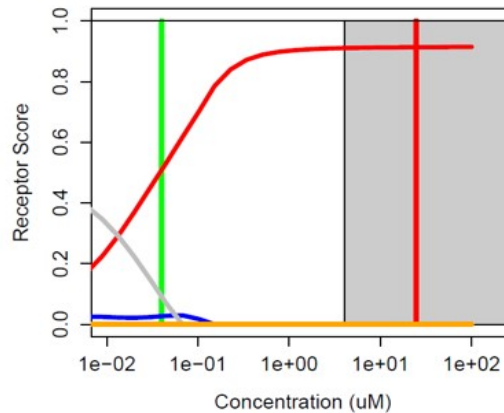
- Solvents
- Surfactants
- Intentionally cytotoxic compounds
- Metals
- Inorganics



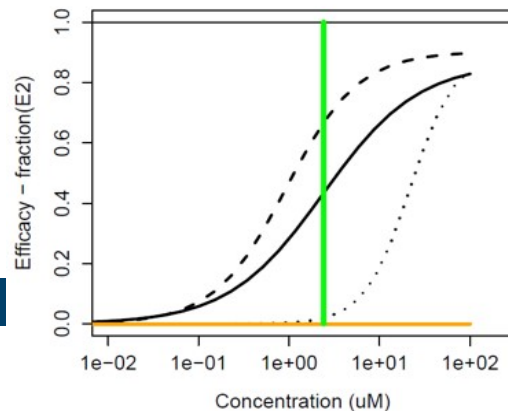
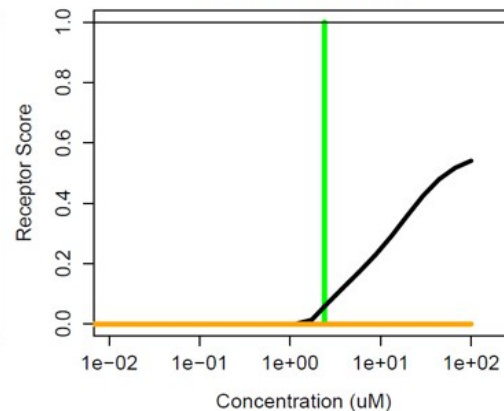


Example Agonist, Antagonist, Interference Chemicals

68392-35-8 : 4-Hydroxytamoxifen

68392-35-8 : 4-Hydroxytamoxifen
Agonist: 0.0094 Antagonist: 0.72

10016-20-3 : alpha-Cyclodextrin

10016-20-3 : alpha-Cyclodextrin
Agonist: 0 Antagonist: 0

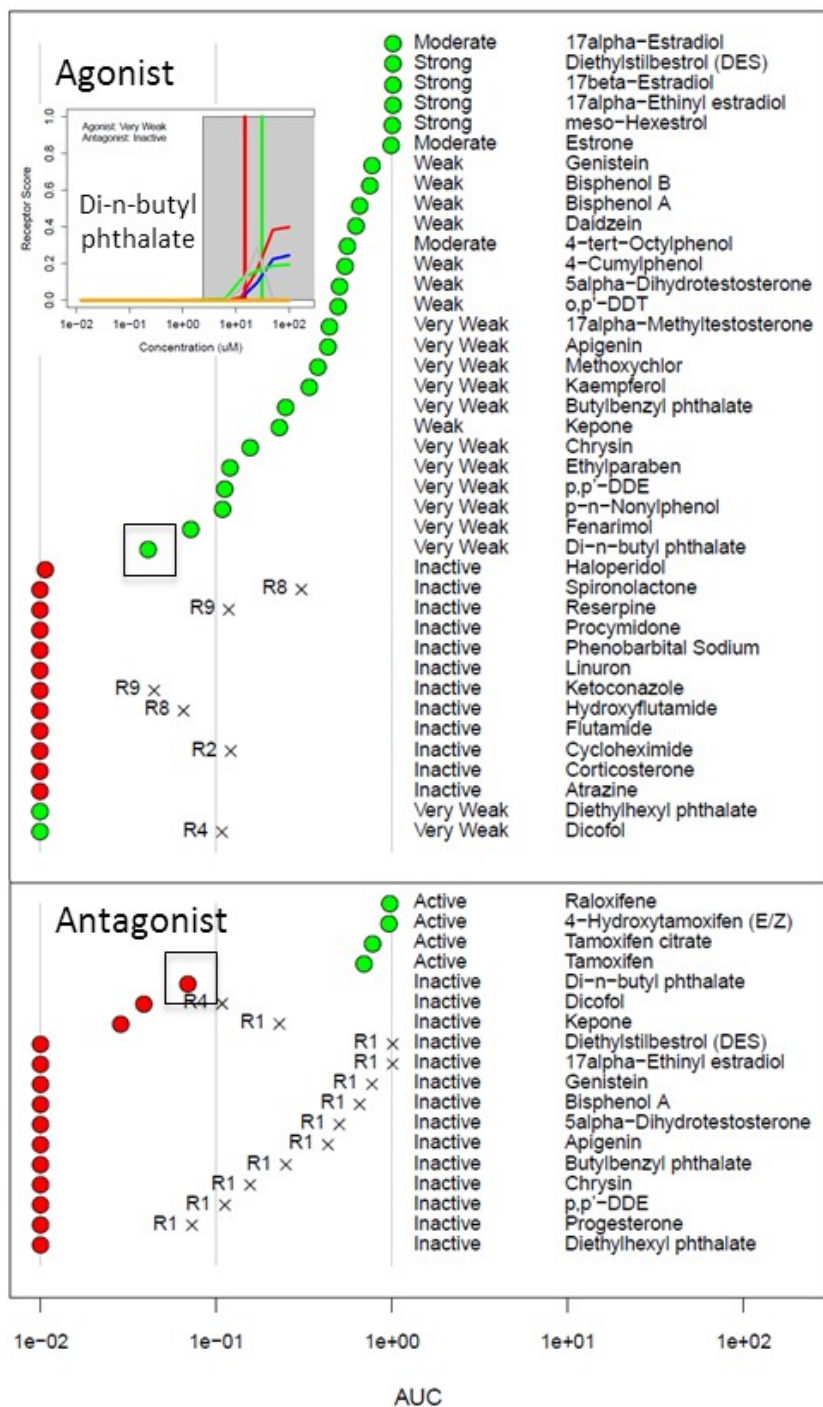
Assay Legend

- A1: bovine ER cell-free radioligand binding (NVS)
- - - A2: human ER cell-free radioligand binding (NVS)
- ... A3: mouse ERa cell-free radioligand binding (NVS)
- A4: ERa-ERa protein complementation/FRET 8 hr (OT)
- - - A5: ERa-ERa protein complementation/FRET 24 hr (OT)
- ... A6: ERa-ERb protein complementation/FRET 8 hr (OT)
- A7: ERa-ERb protein complementation/FRET 24 hr (OT)
- - - A8: ERb-ERb protein complementation/FRET 8 hr (OT)
- ... A9: ERb-ERb protein complementation/FRET 24 hr (OT)
- A10: ERE chromatin binding (PCA/FRET) 8 hr (OT)
- - - A11: ERE chromatin binding (PCA/FRET) 24 hr (OT)
- A12: ERa-TRANS reporter gene (ATG)
- - - A13: ERE-CIS reporter gene (ATG)
- A14: ERa beta-lactamase agonist reporter gene (Tox21)
- - - A15: ERa luciferase-BG1 agonist reporter gene (Tox21)
- A16: T47D real-time cell proliferation (ACEA)
- - - A17: ERa beta-lactamase antagonist reporter gene (Tox21)
- ... A18: ERa luciferase-BG1 antagonist reporter gene (Tox21)

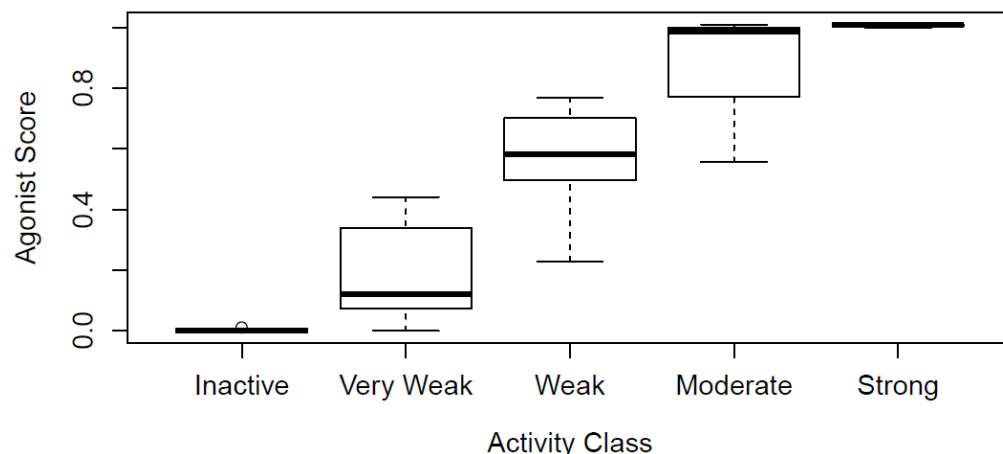
Receptor Legend

- R1: Agonist Model
- - - R2: Antagonist Model
- ... R3: Interference: cell-free radioligand binding (NVS)
- R4: Interference: protein complementation (PCA)/FRET (OT)
- - - R5: Interference: chromatin binding PCA/FRET (OT)
- ... R6: Interference: RNA reporter gene agonist (ATG)
- R7: Interference: protein reporter gene agonist (Tox21)
- - - R8: Interference: cell proliferation (ACEA)
- ... R9: Interference: protein reporter antagonist (Tox21)

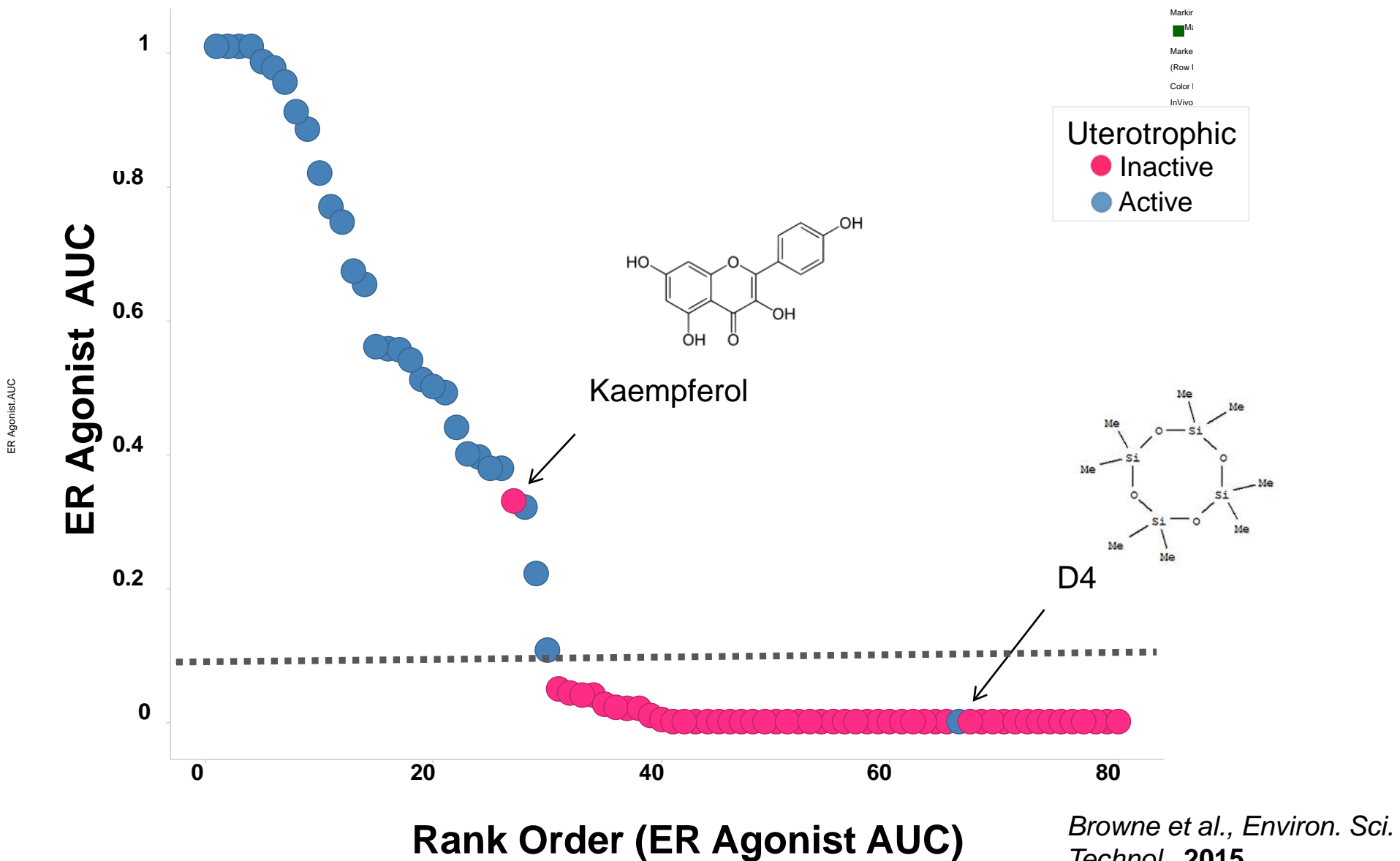
In Vitro Reference Chemical Performance



Agonist Score (R1) vs. Reference Activity Class



ER Agonist AUC vs Uterotrophic Outcomes



“The approach incorporates validated high-throughput assays and a computational model and, based on current research, can serve as an alternative for some of the current assays in the Endocrine Disruptor Screening Program (EDSP) Tier 1 battery.”

Public Data Access using iCSS Dashboard

ToxCast/Tox21 Relevant Assays

- ER pathway assays (functional cellular and binding)
- AR pathway assays (functional cellular and binding)
- PR binding
- Aromatase inhibition (functional cellular and enzyme inhibition)
- T47D cell proliferation
- H295R cell steroidogenesis
- NRF2/ARE oxidative stress (multiple cell lines and formats)

Breast Cancer-Relevant Gaps

- Targeted Testing
 - PR functional assay (existing hPR and bPR binding assay for ToxCast chemicals)
 - Others?
- Non-Targeted Testing
 - Global transcriptomics
 - pilot work in progress (SOT presentation)
 - multiple cell types (to be determined)
 - Multiple exposure times, multi-concentration
 - NGS (RNA-seq) approach
- Phenotypic Screening
 - Suppression of apoptosis
 - Alteration of cell cycle
 - Proliferation in physiologically relevant cell model

Assay Nominations Welcome!

- **Tox21 Assay Nomination Form:**

-

- **Date:**

- **Name:**

- **Organization:**

- **Contact Information:**

-

- **Assay Name:**

-

- **Biological/Toxicity Pathway:**

-

- **Relevance to Tox21:**

-

- **Critical Factors for Assay Success:**

-

- **Assay Technology:**

-

- **Assay Source:**

-

- **Assay Format:**

-

- **Reference Compounds:**

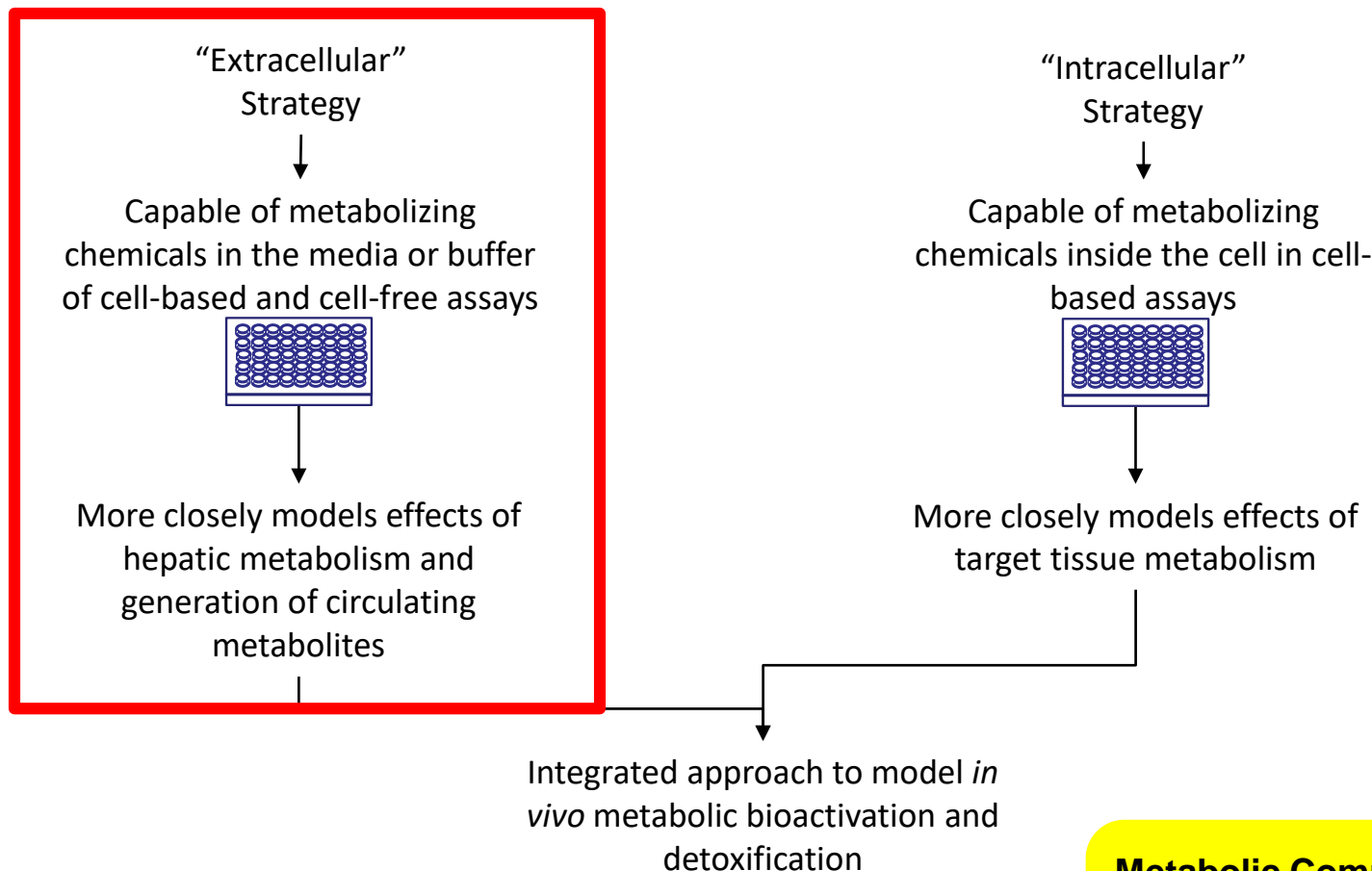
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- **Validation Status:**

-

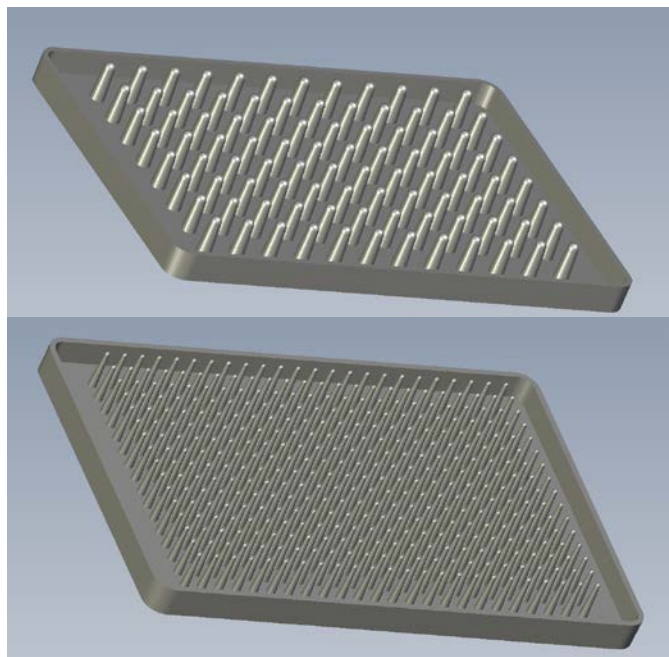
- **Estimated Major Costs:**

Multi-Path Strategy for Retrofitting ToxCast Assays with Metabolic Competence



**Metabolic Competence
Project Group:**
Steve Simmons (PI)
Danica DeGroot (Postdoc)

Progress on Retrofitting In Vitro Assays for Metabolic Competence – Extracellular Strategy

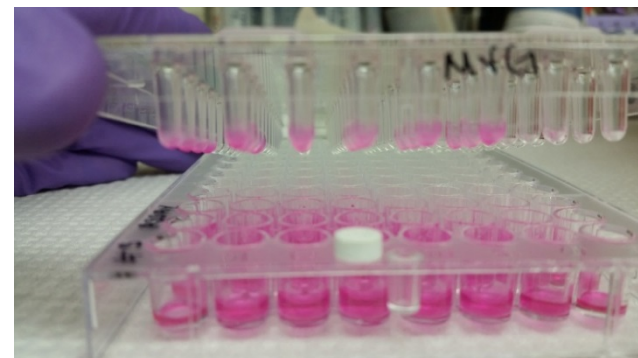


CAD Drawings of First Generation Plate Lids

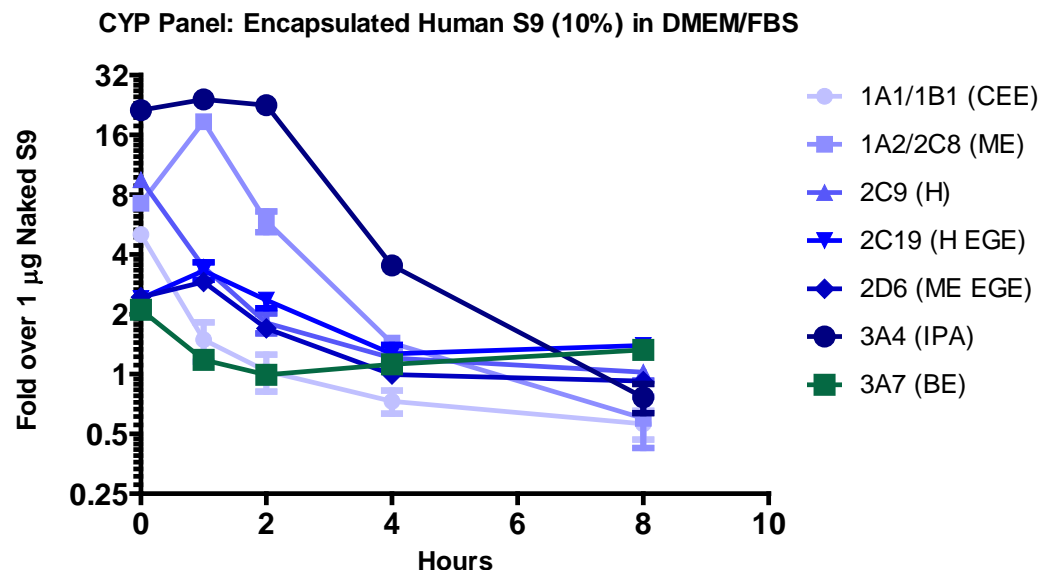
Human liver S9 can be encapsulated in alginate and is metabolically active for hours under typical cell culture conditions



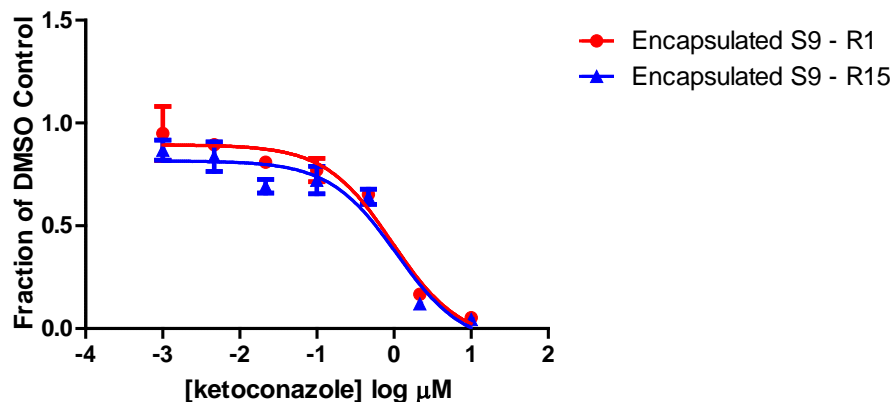
Prototype lids constructed



Alginate microspheres bound to polystyrene posts

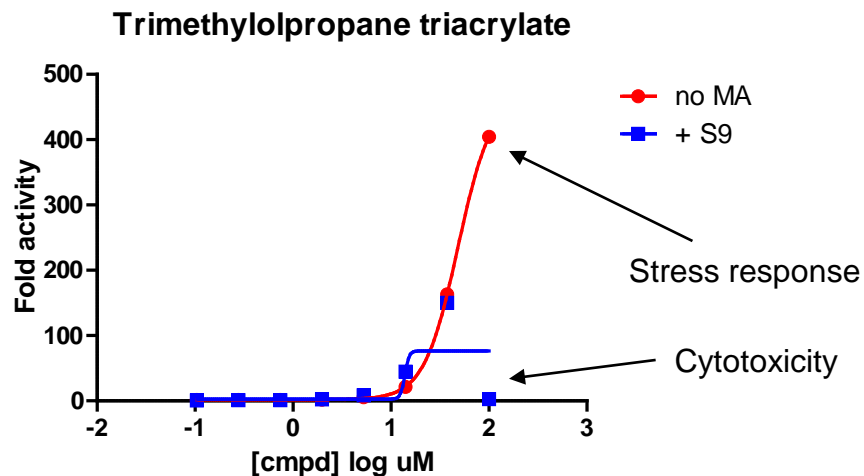
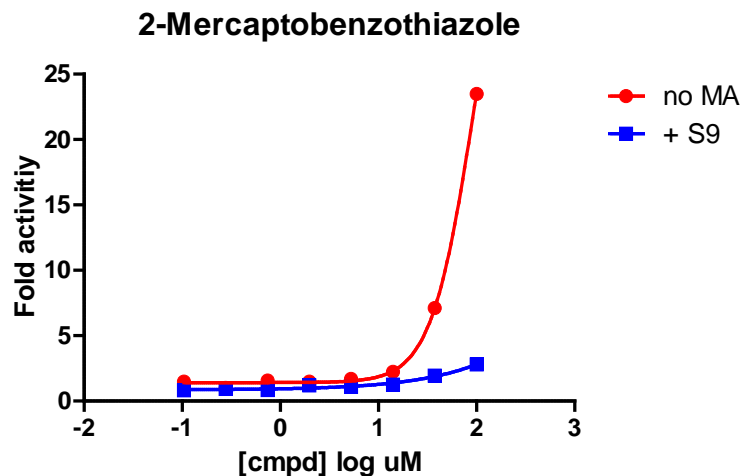


Proof of Concept Studies



1. Pro-luciferin substrate (MW ~ 350) enters microsphere
2. Metabolized by CYP3A4 to D-luciferin (MW ~280)
3. Must the microsphere to be detected

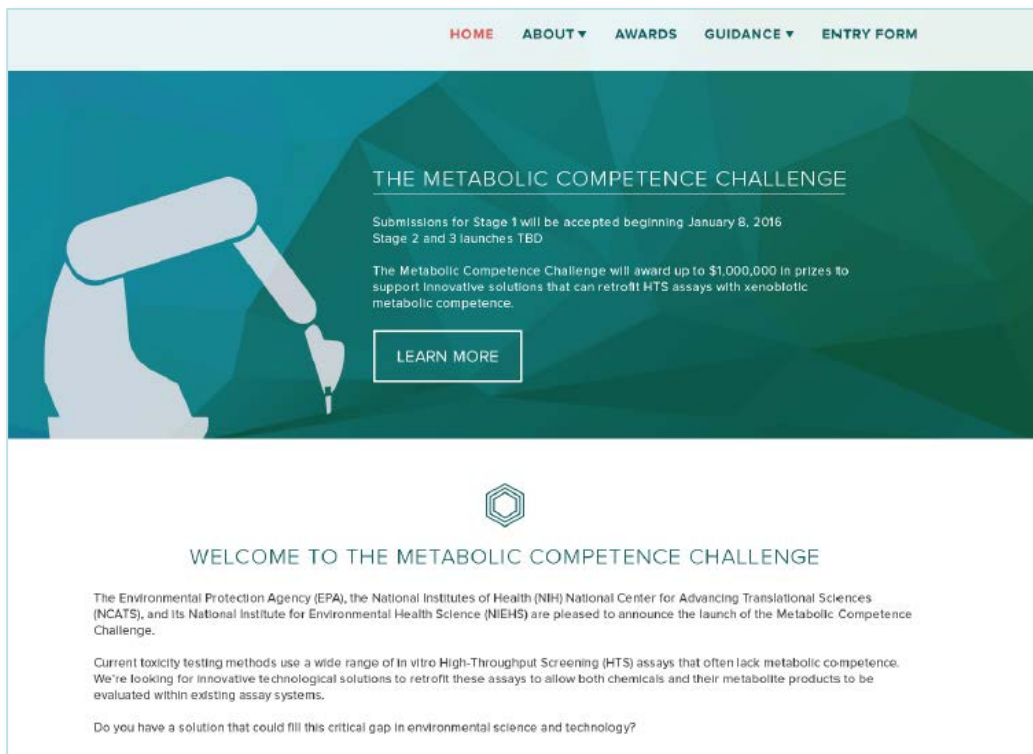
- Demonstrates that small molecules and their metabolites can freely diffuse through the microsphere pores
- Note that CYP3A4 inhibitor ketoconazole (MW ~ 530) can also freely diffuse into microsphere inhibit reaction



Using a cell-based stress reporter assay, we observe that the presence of S9 is often detoxifying (left), but in some instances enhances the toxicity of the test compound (right)

EPA, NTP, and NCATS Soliciting Solutions from the Broader Scientific Community

The Metabolic Competence Challenge




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THE METABOLIC COMPETENCE CHALLENGE

Submissions for Stage 1 will be accepted beginning January 8, 2016
Stage 2 and 3 launches TBD

The Metabolic Competence Challenge will award up to \$1,000,000 in prizes to support innovative solutions that can retrofit HTS assays with xenobiotic metabolic competence.

[LEARN MORE](#)



WELCOME TO THE METABOLIC COMPETENCE CHALLENGE

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the National Institutes of Health (NIH) National Center for Advancing Translational Sciences (NCATS), and its National Institute for Environmental Health Science (NIEHS) are pleased to announce the launch of the Metabolic Competence Challenge.

Current toxicity testing methods use a wide range of in vitro High-Throughput Screening (HTS) assays that often lack metabolic competence. We're looking for innovative technological solutions to retrofit these assays to allow both chemicals and their metabolite products to be evaluated within existing assay systems.

Do you have a solution that could fill this critical gap in environmental science and technology?



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WHY ARE WE LAUNCHING THE METABOLIC COMPETENCE CHALLENGE?

People are constantly exposed to thousands of chemicals in food, household cleaning products, medicines, and the environment. However, scientists know little about the potential for many of these substances to be unsafe to humans (i.e., their toxicity). In fact, many of these substances are not even tested for toxicity before they are marketed.



- NCATS/NIH
- Menghang Xia
- Ruili Huang

NCCT 2014