

# Computational Modeling of Developmental Toxicity

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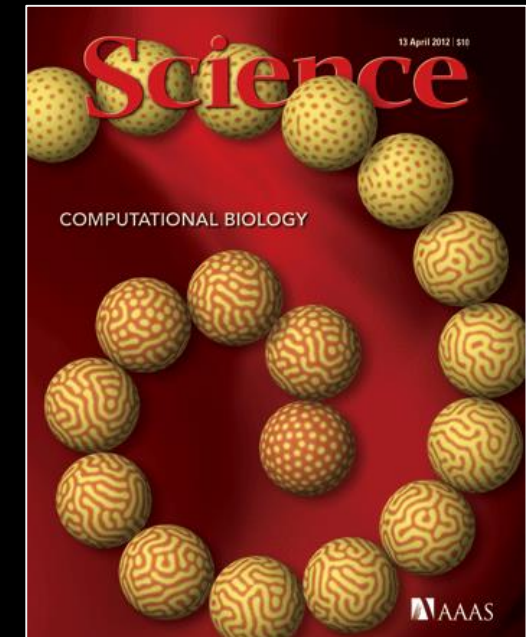
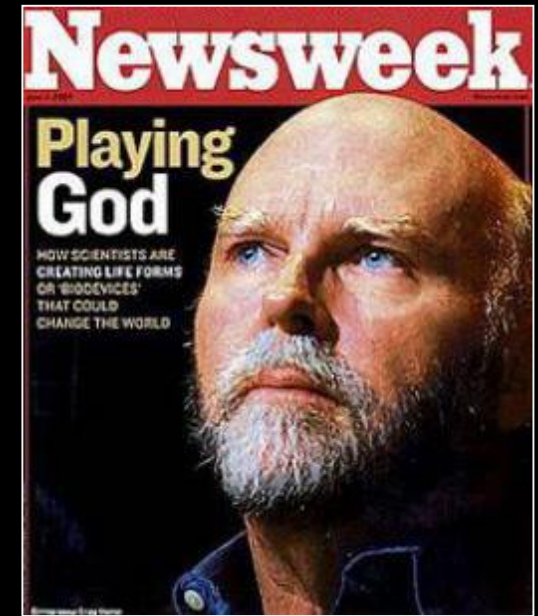
Roundtable – “Reproductive Biology and Technology”

II International Conference on Reproductive Biology and Toxicology – Botucatu, Brazil Oct 4-6, 2017

**DISCLAIMER:** The views expressed are those of the presenter and do not necessarily reflect Agency policy.

# Computational Biology

- On design and fabrication of a minimal cell: *“This is the first self-replicating species we have had on the planet whose parent is a computer.”* -- Craig Venter, 2010
- On graduate training: *“If I were a senior or first-year graduate student interested in biology, I would migrate as fast as I could into the field of computational biology.”* -- Francis Collins, 2012
- On the problems best-suited to computational biologists: *“... finding useful signals in tremendously large sets of unsorted, noisy data.”* -- Russ Altman, 2012



## In a nutshell ...

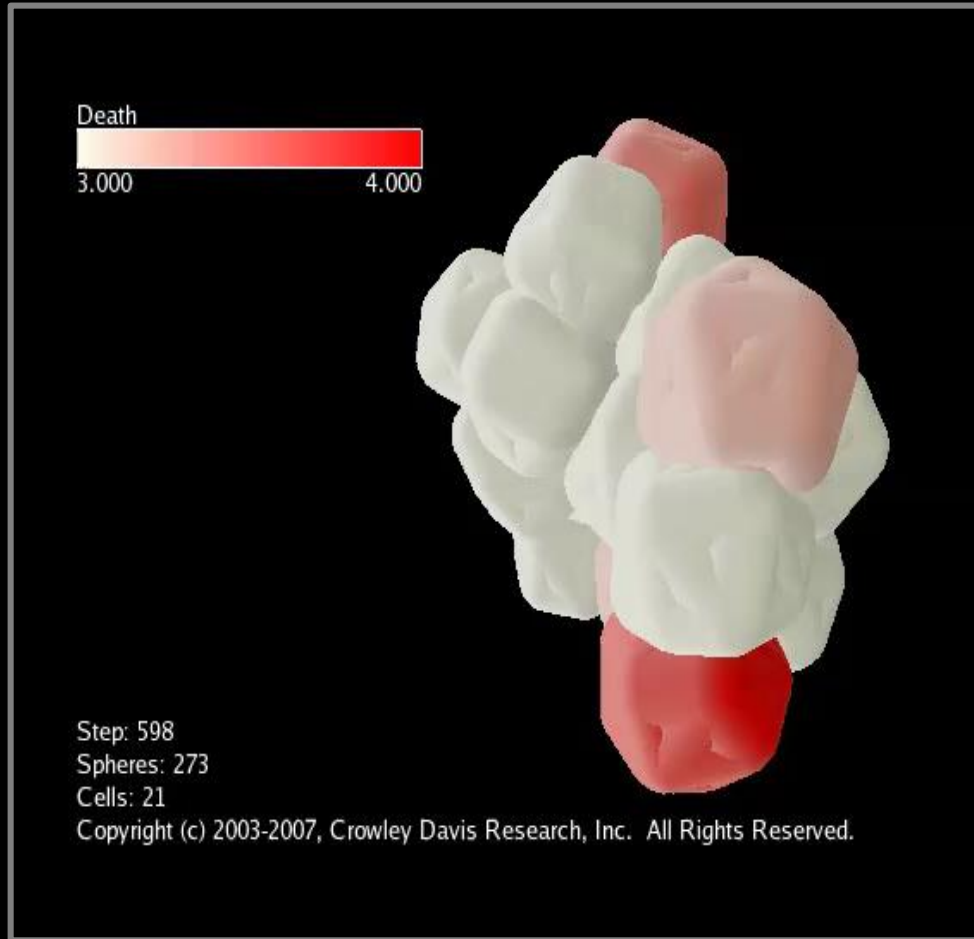


- Advances in biomedical, engineering, and computational sciences enable high-throughput screening (HTS) to profile the toxicological landscape (*ToxCast/Tox21*).
- Surfeit of HTS data and information now in hand, practical need arises to tie these data in some way to formal biological understanding of toxicity (*MOAs, AOPs*).
- Information must be collected, organized, and assimilated into computer models (*in silico*) that link HTS data (*in vitro*) to apical outcome (*in vivo*) (*predictive toxicology*).
- Computational biology is uniquely positioned to capture this connectivity and help shift decision-making to mechanistic pathways (*systems models*).

## ... this is not so easy!

- **Biological systems are complex:** networks of 'nodes' (molecules) and 'edges' (interactions) operate in nonlinear fashion across space and time to control cellular fate and behavior:
  - *cell growth, proliferation, adhesion, differentiation, polarization, motility, apoptosis, ...*
- **Systems are wired for robustness:** cross-talk in cell signaling may dampen how a multicellular system reacts to microphysiological perturbations:
  - *how does cellular injury alter developmental dynamics?*
- **Agent-Based Models (ABMs):** formal approach to explain/predict how changes in a complex dynamical system propagate to a critical effect (eg, malformation).
  - *the biological unit (cell) is taken as the computational unit (agent) in a dynamical simulation.*

# Anatomical homeostasis in a self-regulating Virtual Embryo



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

***Building and testing agent-based models  
models (ABMs) for predictive DART:***

- *reconstruct tissue development cell-by-cell, interaction-by-interaction*
- *pathogenesis following synthetic knockdown (cybermorphs)*
- *introduce ToxCast lesions into a computer simulation*
- *return quantitative predictions of where, when and how the defect arises.*

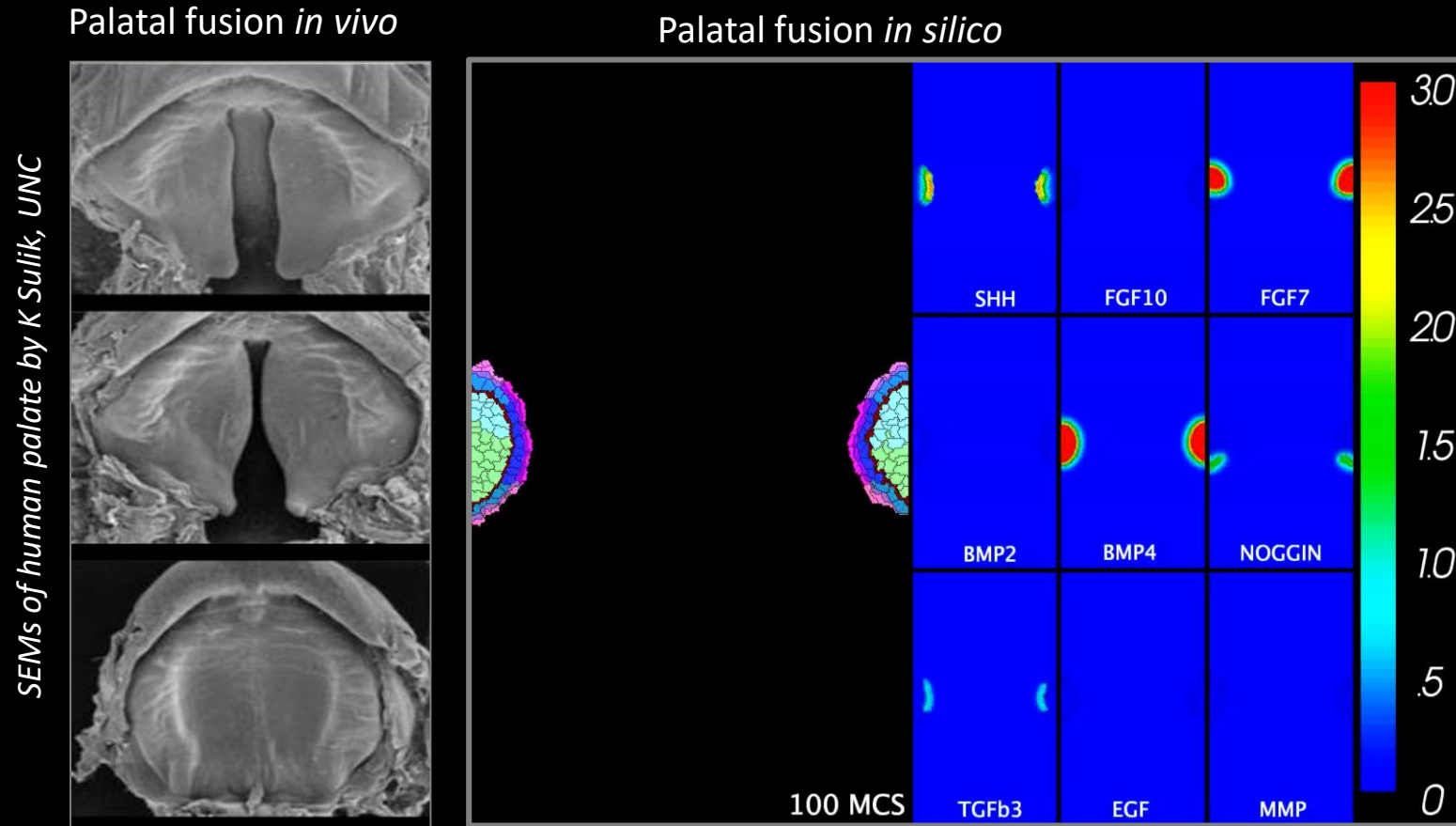
# Case Studies for Predictive Toxicology in a 'virtual embryo'

**CASE 1:** Reverse-engineering the system: *suppose we know an apical outcome (eg, malformation), how far can an ABM take us to inferring a key event quantitatively?*

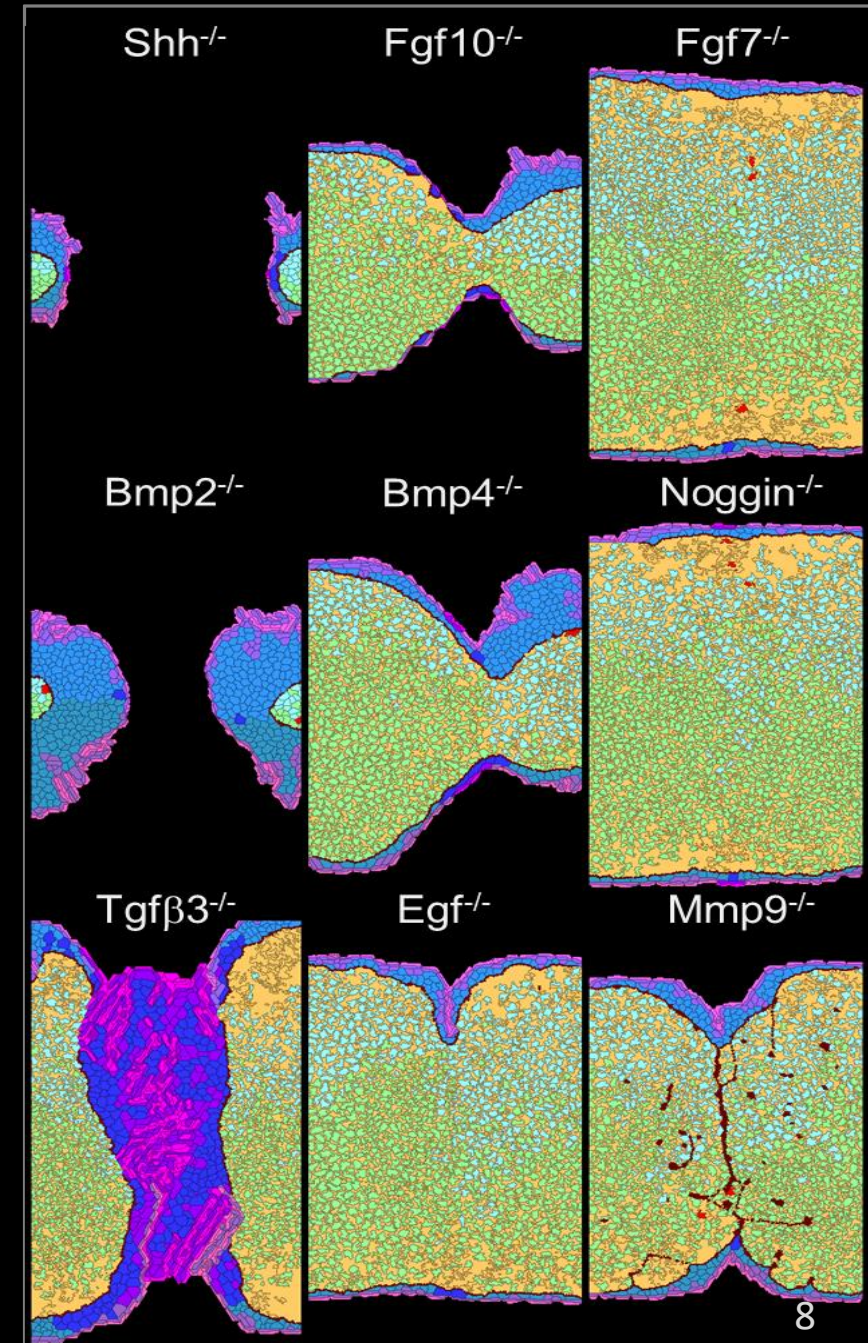
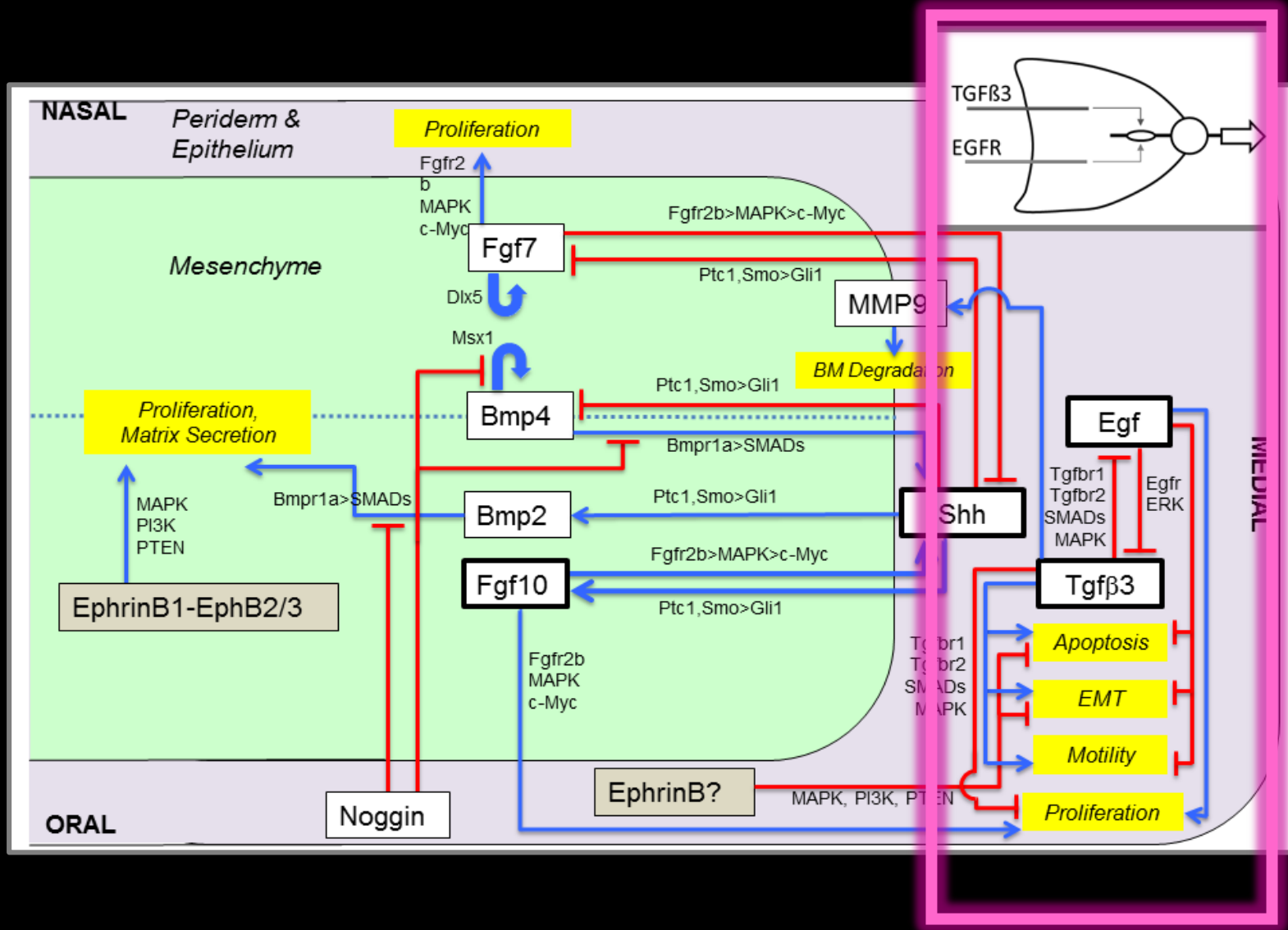
**CASE 2:** Forward engineering the system: *suppose we know a molecular effect (eg, ToxCast lesion), how far can an ABM take us to hypothesizing an apical outcome?*



# 1. Reverse-engineering the system: *top-down scaling*

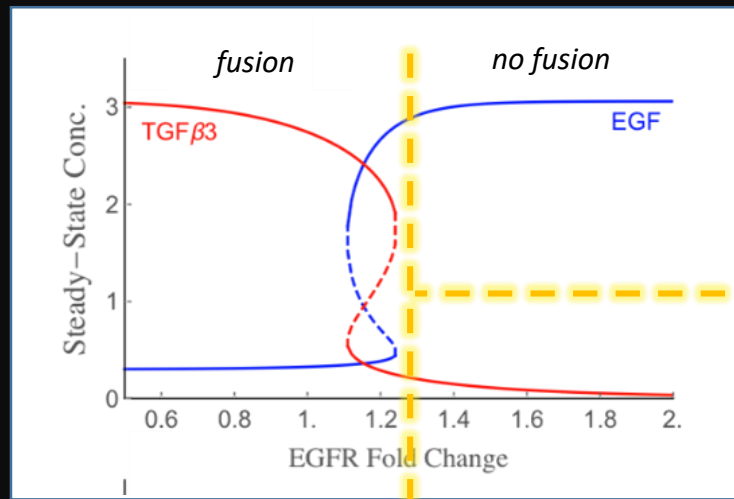
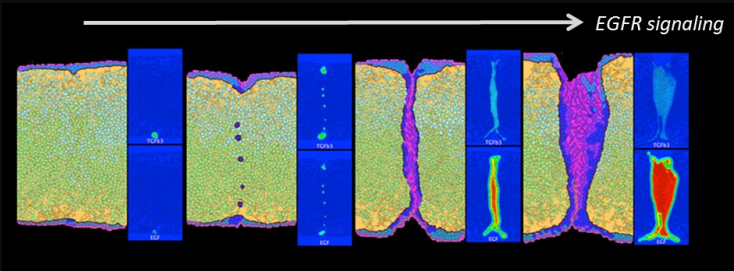


# Hacking the control network → 'Cybermorphs'



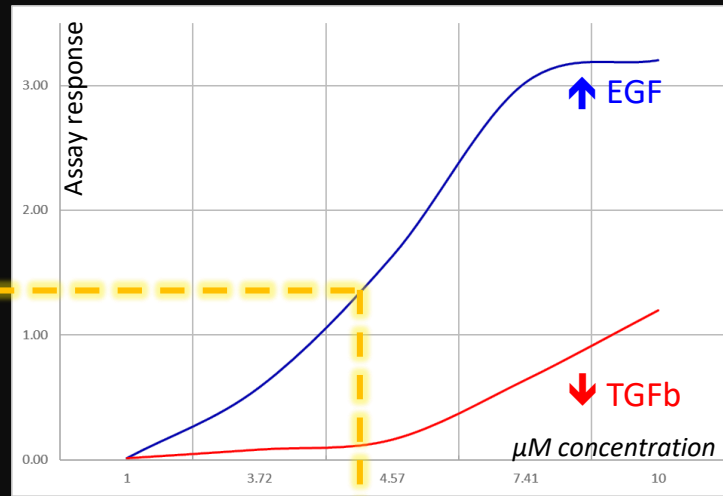


# Cybermorph → ToxCast lesion: Captan-induced cleft palate in rabbits



**OUTPUT:** tipping point predicted by computational dynamics (hysteresis switch)

**INPUT:** Captan in ToxCast



**OUTPUT:** tipping point mapped to HTS concentration response (4 μM)

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

HTTK pregnancy model predicts **2.39 mg/kg/day**  
Captan would achieve a steady state concentration of 4 μM in the fetal plasma

# Case Studies for Predictive Toxicology in a 'virtual embryo'

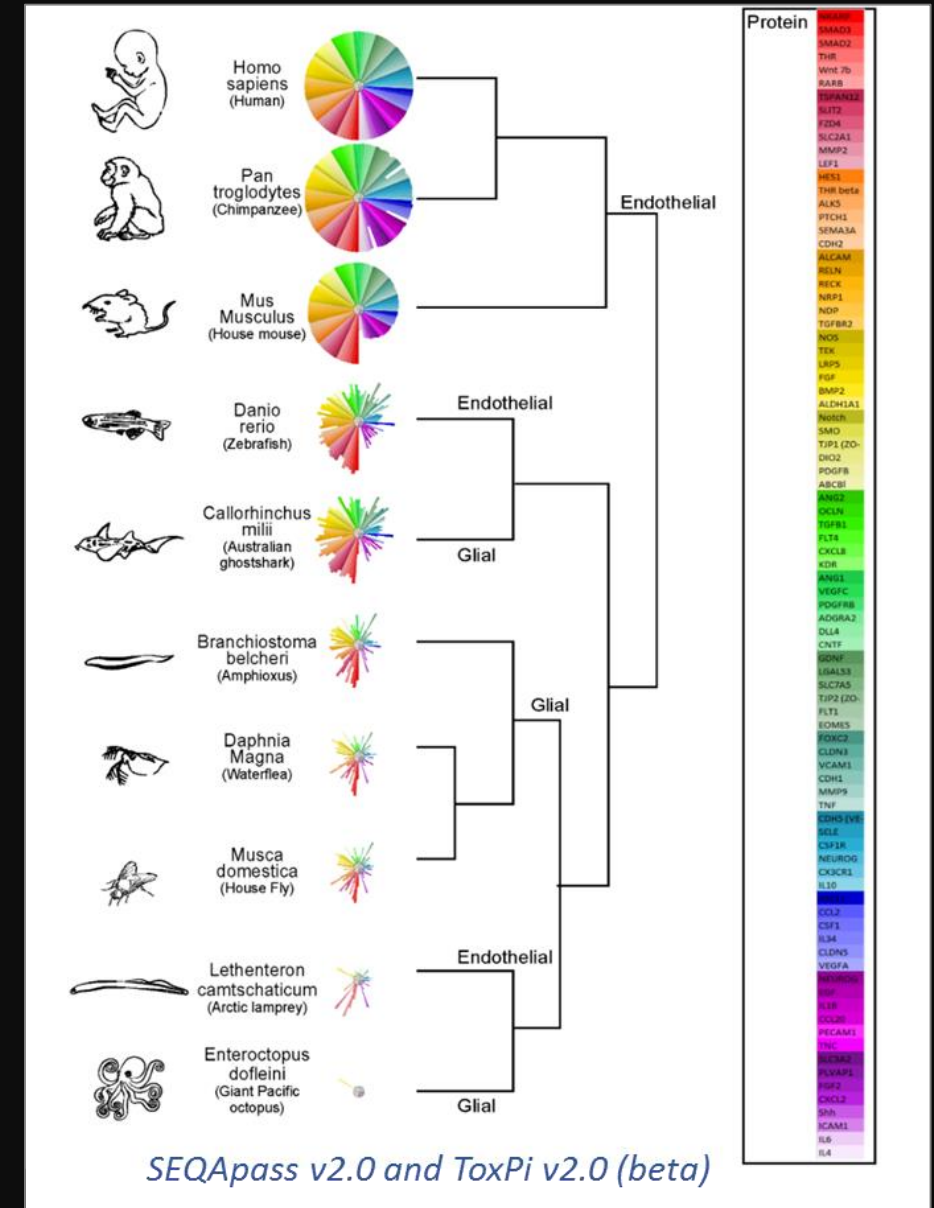
**CASE 1:** Reverse-engineering the system: *suppose we know an apical outcome (eg, cleft palate), how far can an ABM take us to inferring a key event quantitatively?*

**CASE 2:** Forward engineering the system: *suppose we know a molecular effect (eg, ToxCast lesion), how far can an ABM take us to hypothesizing an apical outcome?*

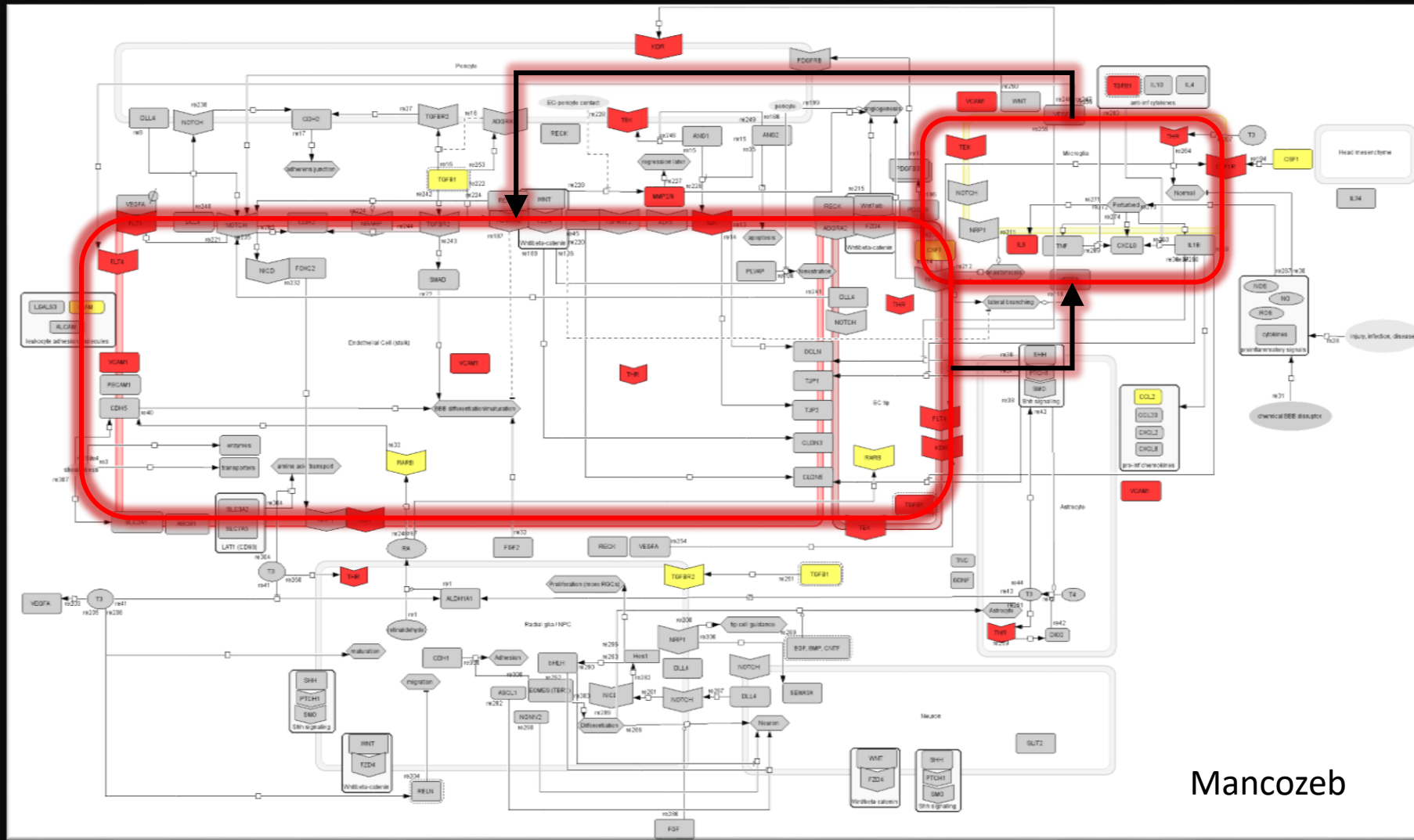
## 2. Reverse-engineering the system: *bottom-up scaling*

### Blood-Brain Barrier (BBB):

- Functional interface developing between vascular (and neural) compartments of the CNS.
- System evolves in molecular complexity - mining the literature landscape identified >90 genes, >5 cell types.
- Archeotypical pathways – Glut1, SHH, Notch-DLL ... advanced pathways – neuro/angiogenic signals.

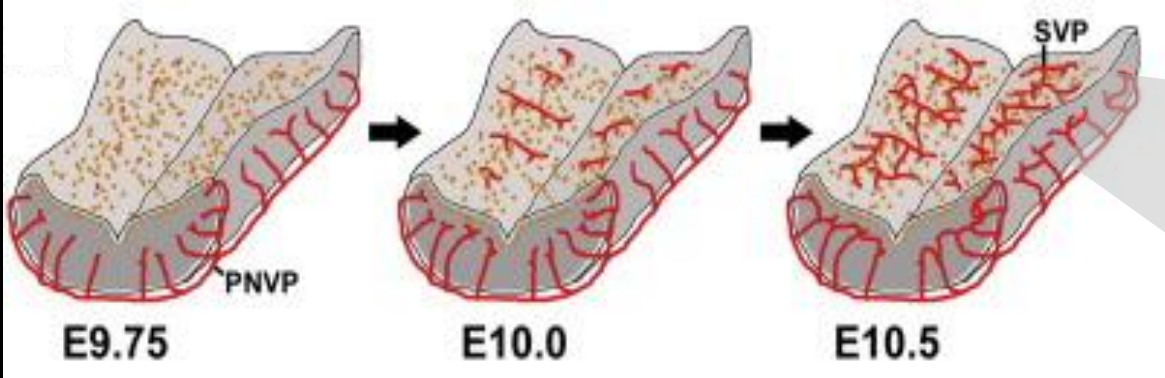


# BBB ontogeny: blueprint of cellular interactions

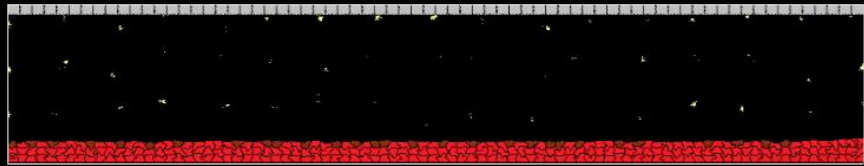
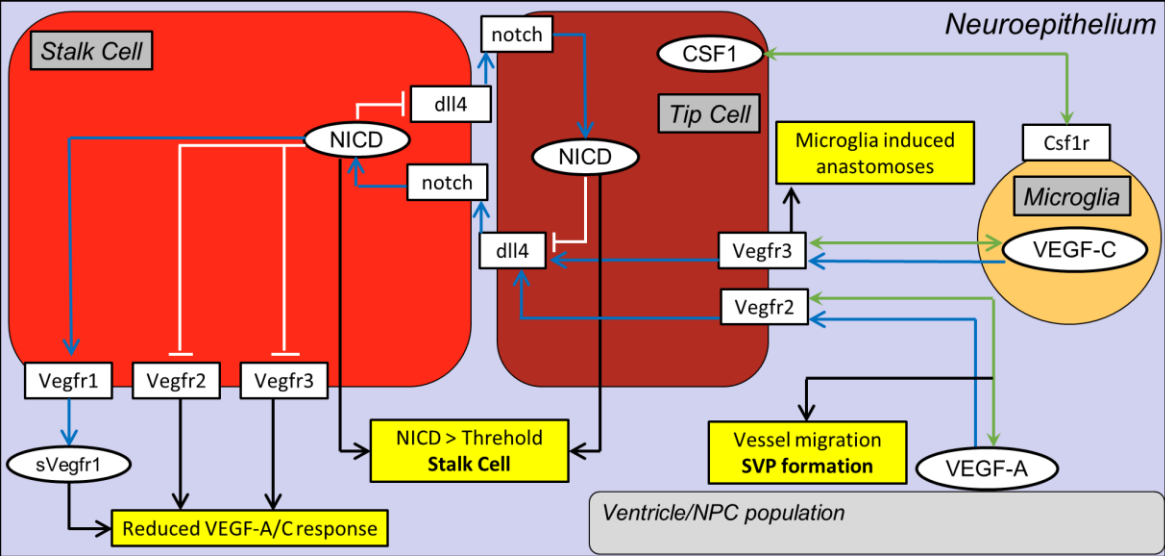
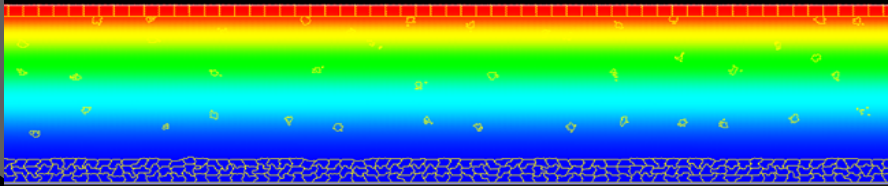


# Modeling Brain Angiogenesis: *cellular agent-based model of arborization*

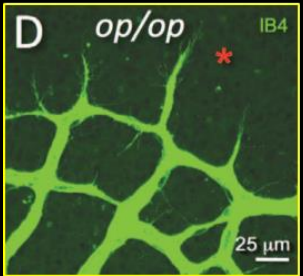
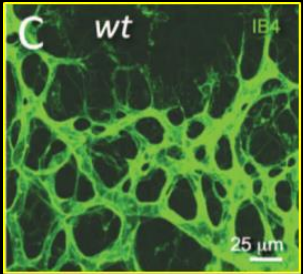
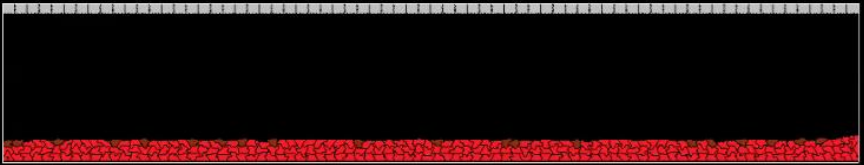
Tata et al. (2015) *Mechanism Devel*



VEGF-A gradient: NPCs in subventricular zone



- endothelial tip cell
- endothelial stalk cell
- microglial cell



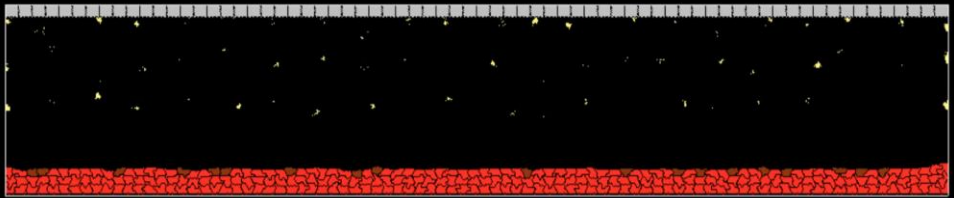
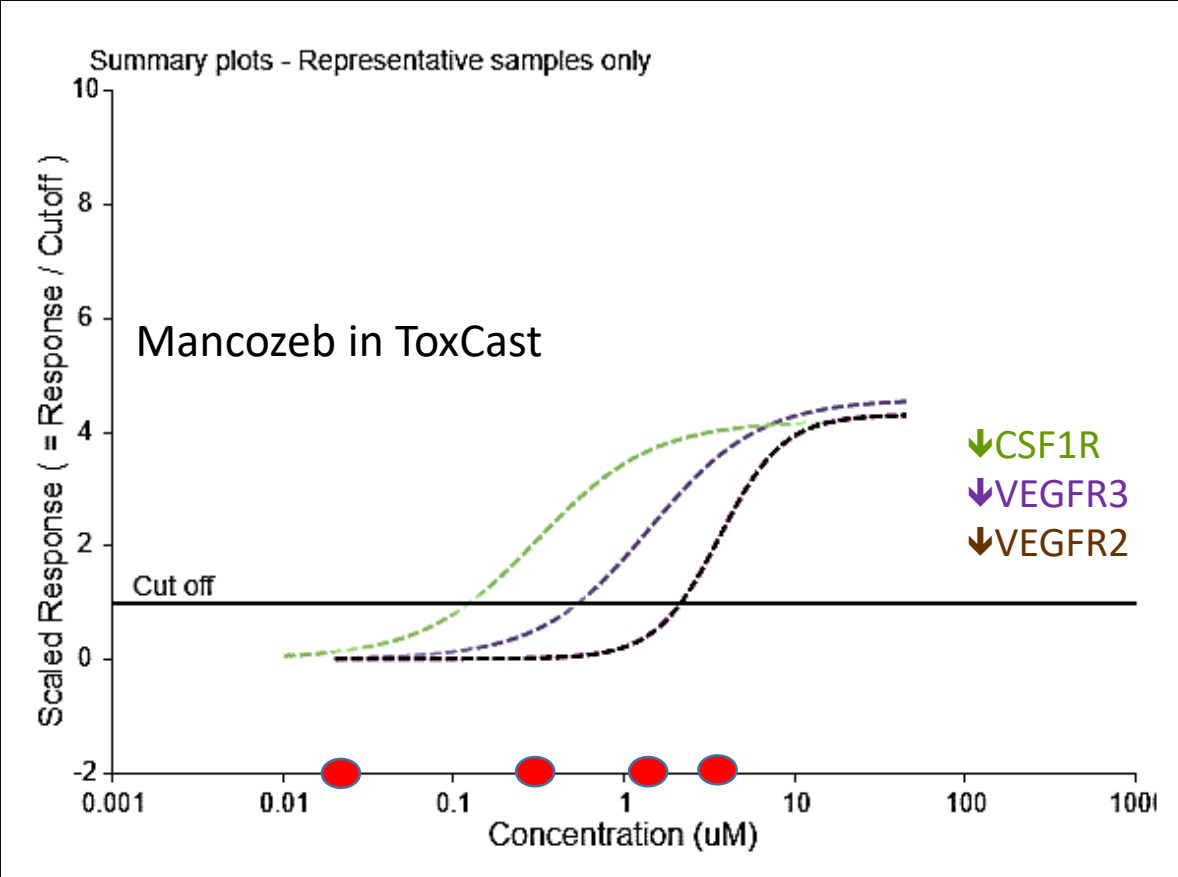
SOURCE: T Zurlinden – NCCT (2017)

Rymo et al. (2011) PLoS one

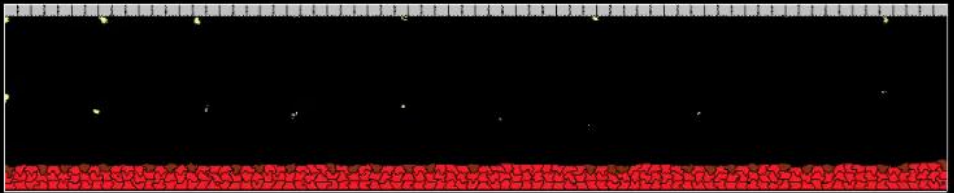


*In silico cascading dose scenario*

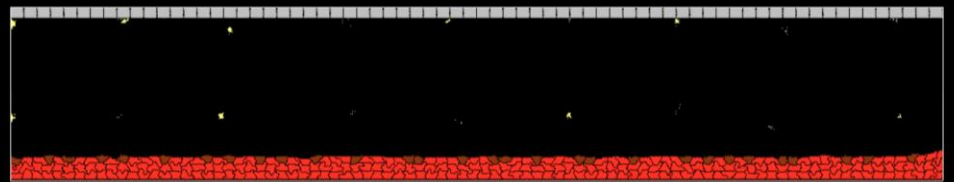
- endothelial tip cell
- endothelial stalk cell
- microglial cell



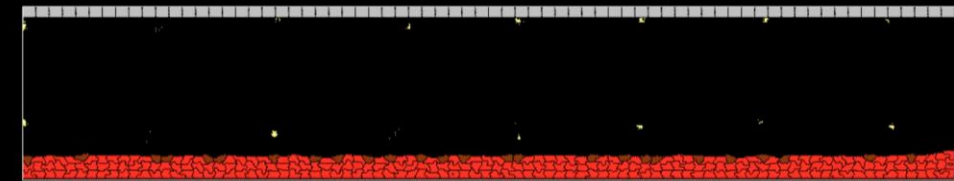
INPUT 0.03  $\mu\text{M}$   
OUTPUT: predicted dNEL



INPUT 0.3  $\mu\text{M}$ : AC50 CSF1R  
OUTPUT: fewer microglia drawn to EC-tip cells

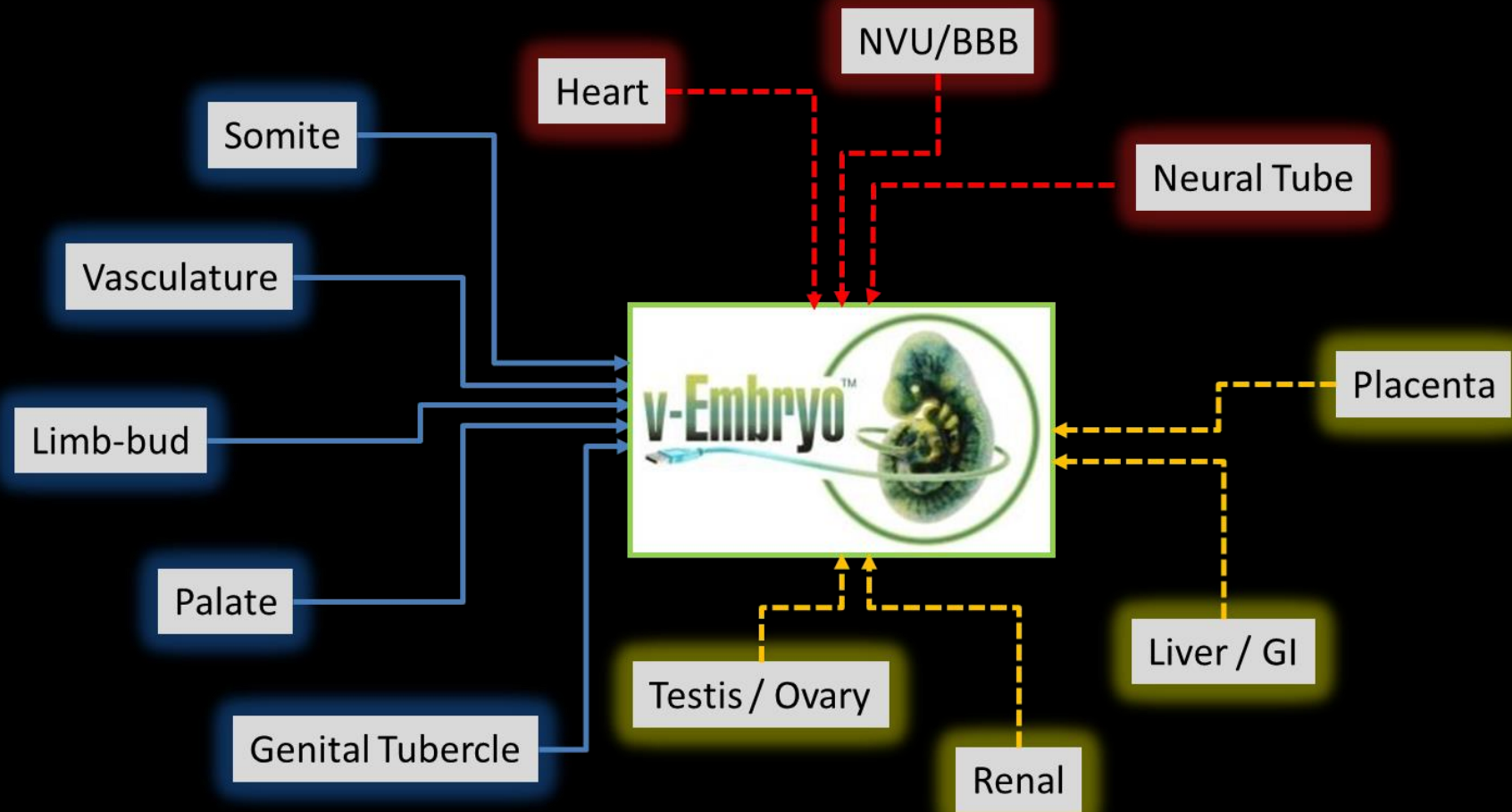


INPUT 2.0  $\mu\text{M}$ : AC80 CSF1R + AC50 VEGFR3  
OUTPUT: overgrowth of EC-stalk cells



INPUT 6.0  $\mu\text{M}$ : AC95 CSF1R + AC85 VEGFR3 + AC50 VEGFR2  
OUTPUT: loss of directional sprouting

**Virtual Embryo:** an array of ABMs to forward- and reverse-engineer DevTox.



# Special Thanks

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## Center for Computational Toxicology

