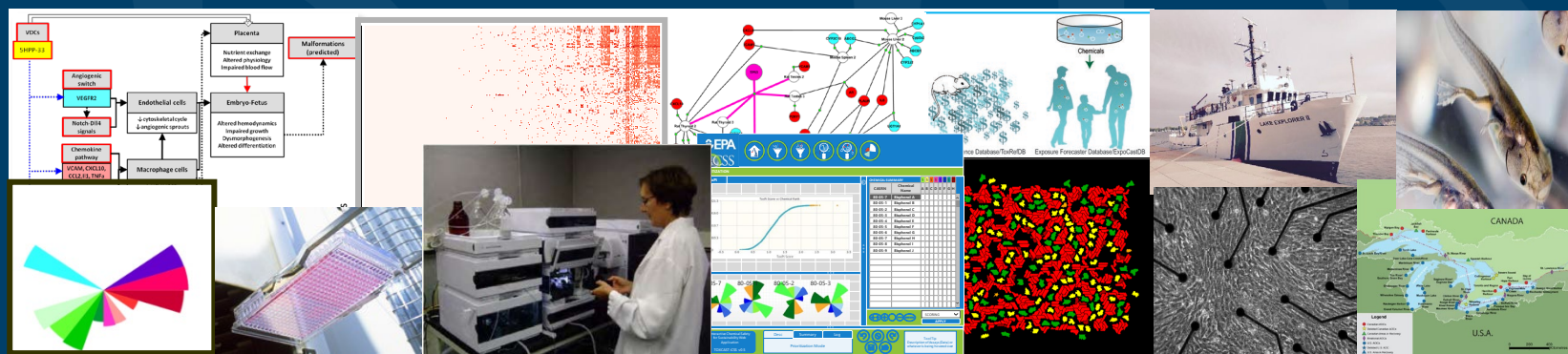


Update on Alternatives Research Activities at EPA



ICCVAM Public Forum

May 27, 2021

Rusty Thomas
Director
Center for Computational Toxicology and Exposure

The views expressed in this presentation are those of the presenter and do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the U.S. EPA

The Release of the EPA NAM Work Plan Provided Clear Objectives, Strategies and Deliverables




- Five objectives for achieving the reduction goals while ensuring that Agency decisions remain fully protective of human health and the environment
 - Evaluate Regulatory Flexibility
 - Develop Baselines and Metrics
 - Establish Scientific Confidence and Demonstrate Application
 - Develop NAMs to Address Information Gaps
 - Engage and Communicate with Stakeholders
- Short- and long-term strategies EPA will use to accomplish the objectives
- Specific deliverables and timelines linked with each objective
- Recognition that the EPA NAMs Work Plan represents a snapshot in time and will evolve as EPA's knowledge and experience grows

Moving Forward with NAM Work Plan Deliverable to Set Expectations for Alternative Models





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Variability and Relevance of Current Laboratory Mammalian Toxicity Tests and Expectations for New Approach Methods (NAMs) for use in Human Health Risk Assessment

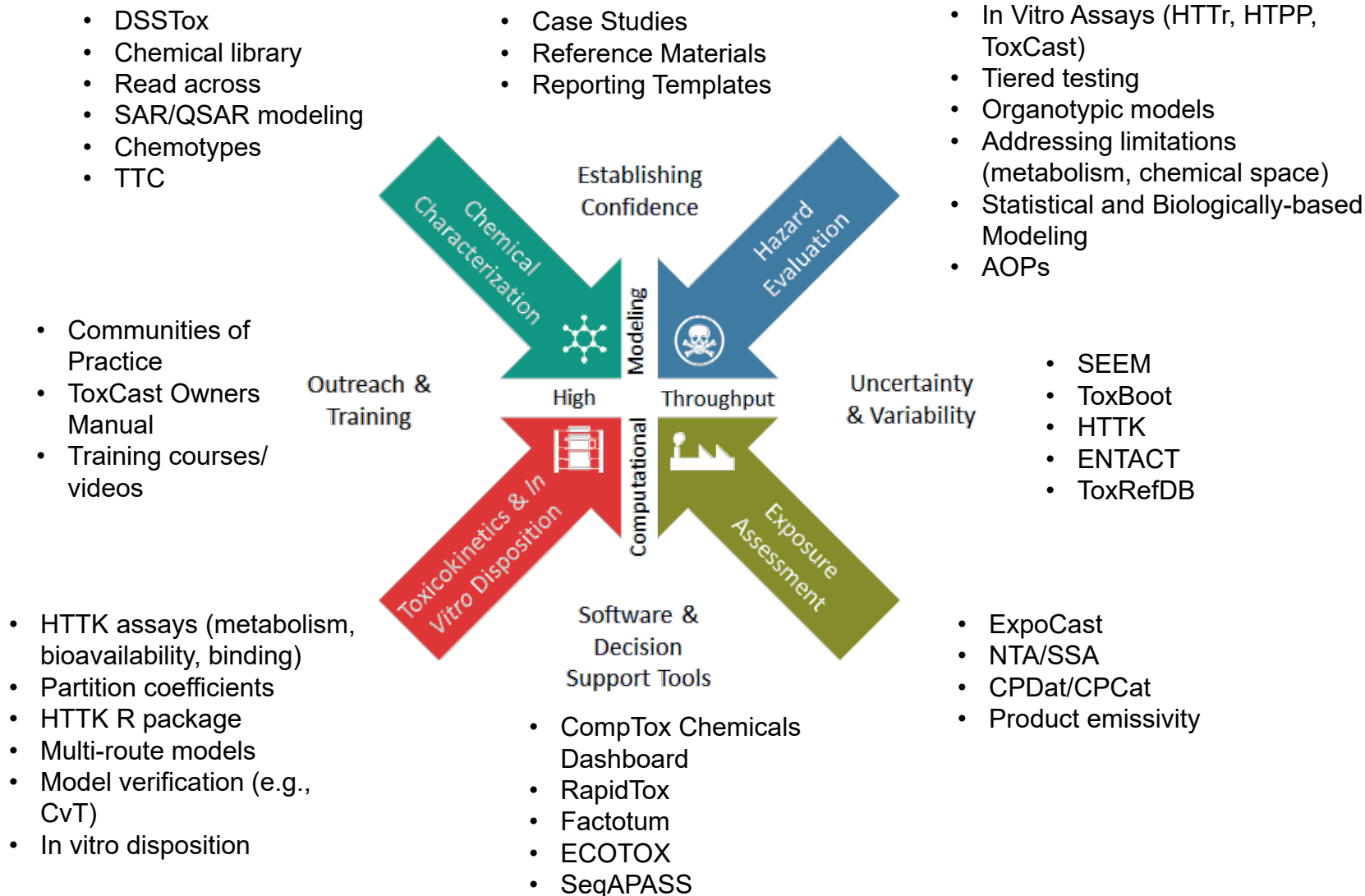
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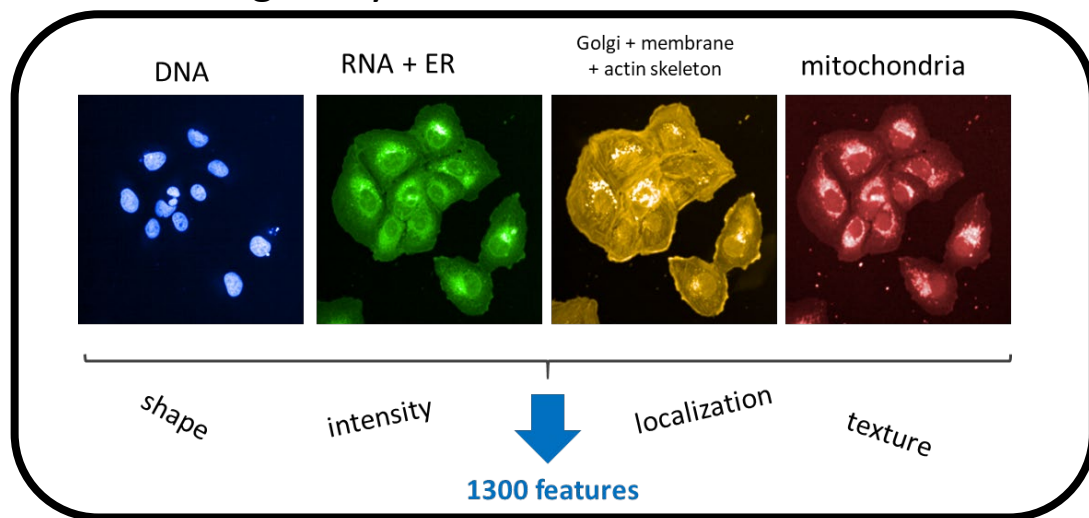
Animal testing is often used to evaluate the potential risks, uses, and environmental impacts of chemicals. New Approach Methodologies (NAMs) are technologies and approaches that can potentially provide the same hazard and risk assessment information without the use of animal testing. To further establish scientific confidence in these approaches, this study will review the variability and relevance of existing mammalian toxicity tests, specifically when it comes to human health risk assessment. The goal of this study is to to set data-driven and science-based expectations for NAMs based on the variability and relevance of the traditional toxicity testing models.

 Provide feedback on this project



Application of Cellular Phenotypic Profiling for Mechanism of Action and POD/BER Estimation

Cell Painting assay (Bray *et al.* 2016)

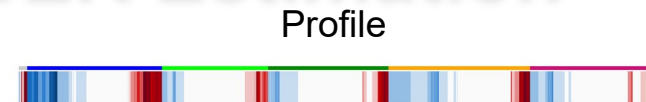
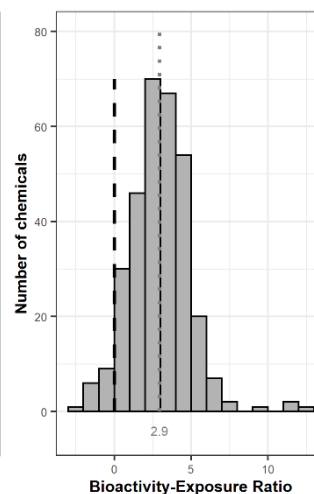
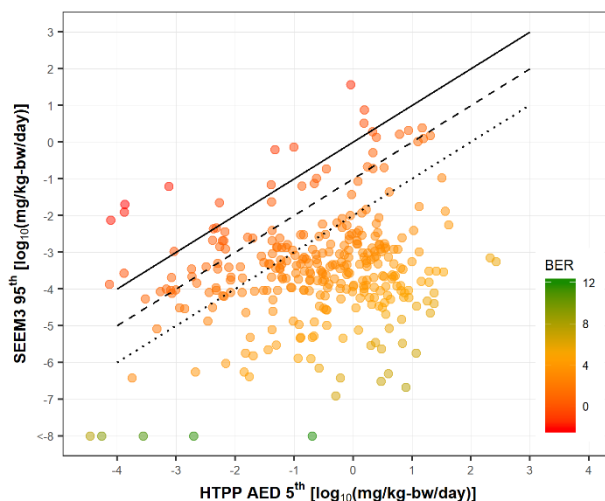
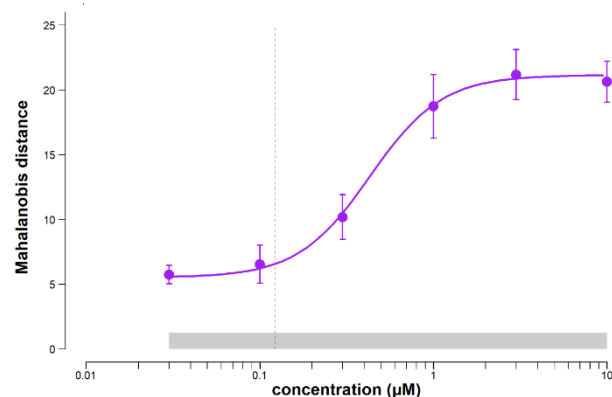


Application 2:
Profile Comparison
for
Chemical Grouping &
MIE Prediction

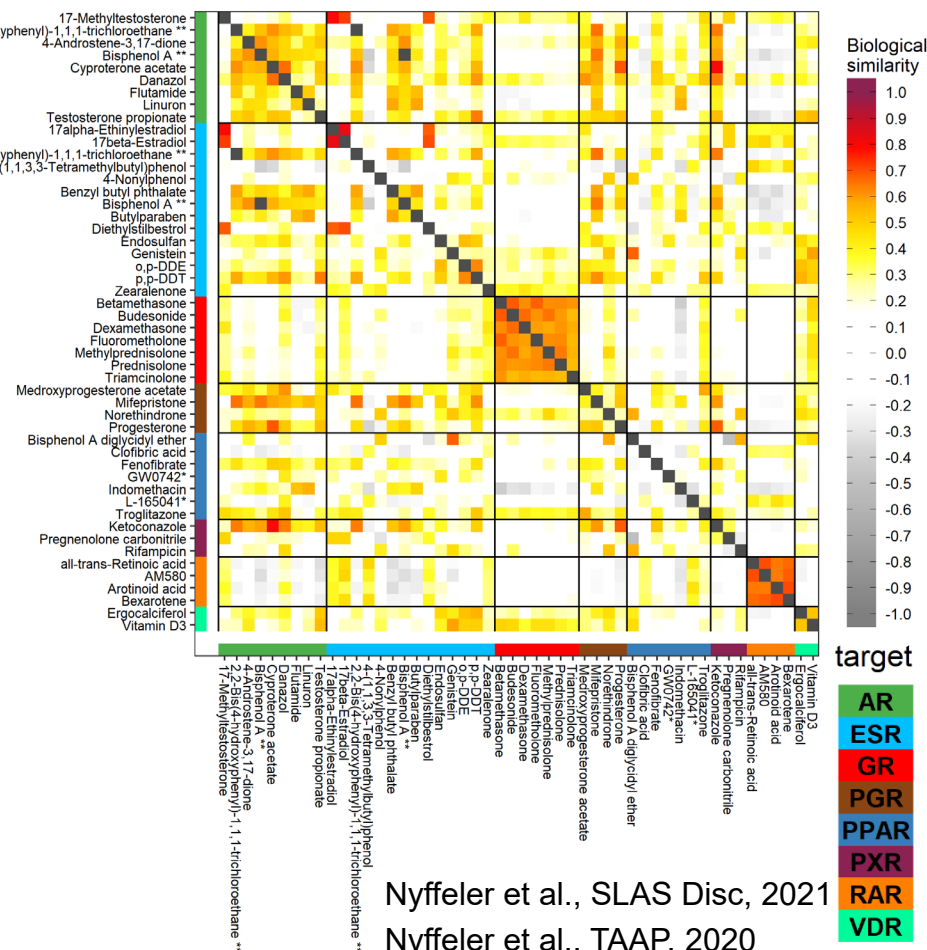
Application 1: POD and BER Estimation

Etoposide

DTXSID5023035 | 33419-42-0 | REF_ETOP



Biological similarity

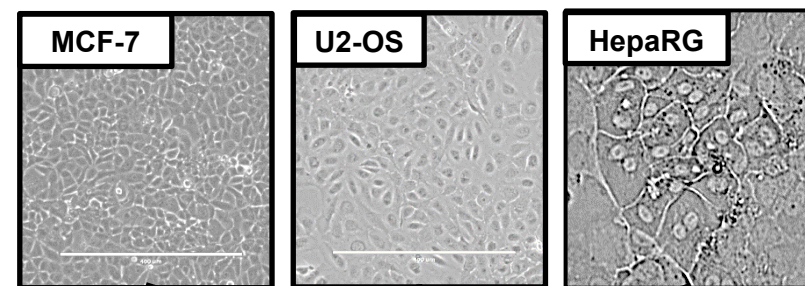
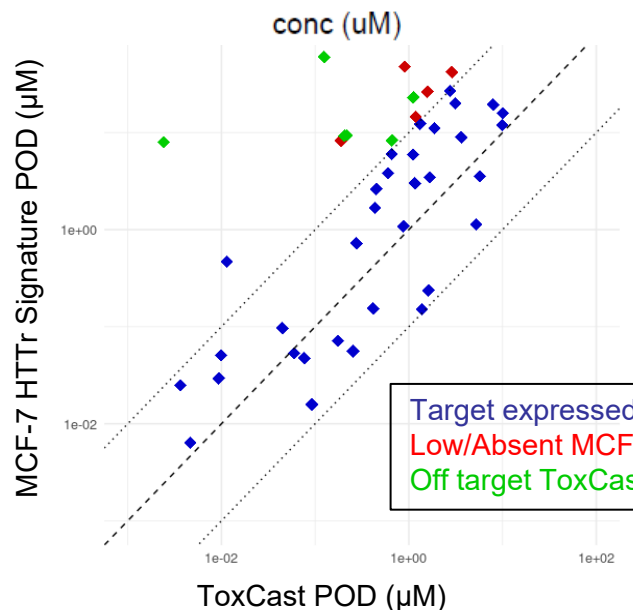
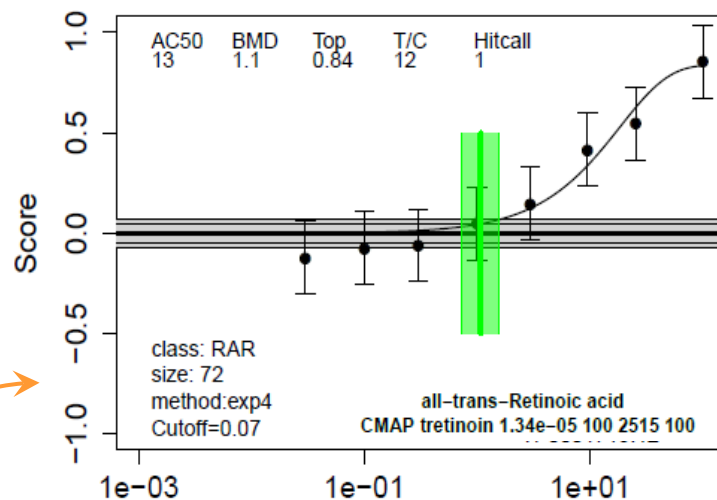
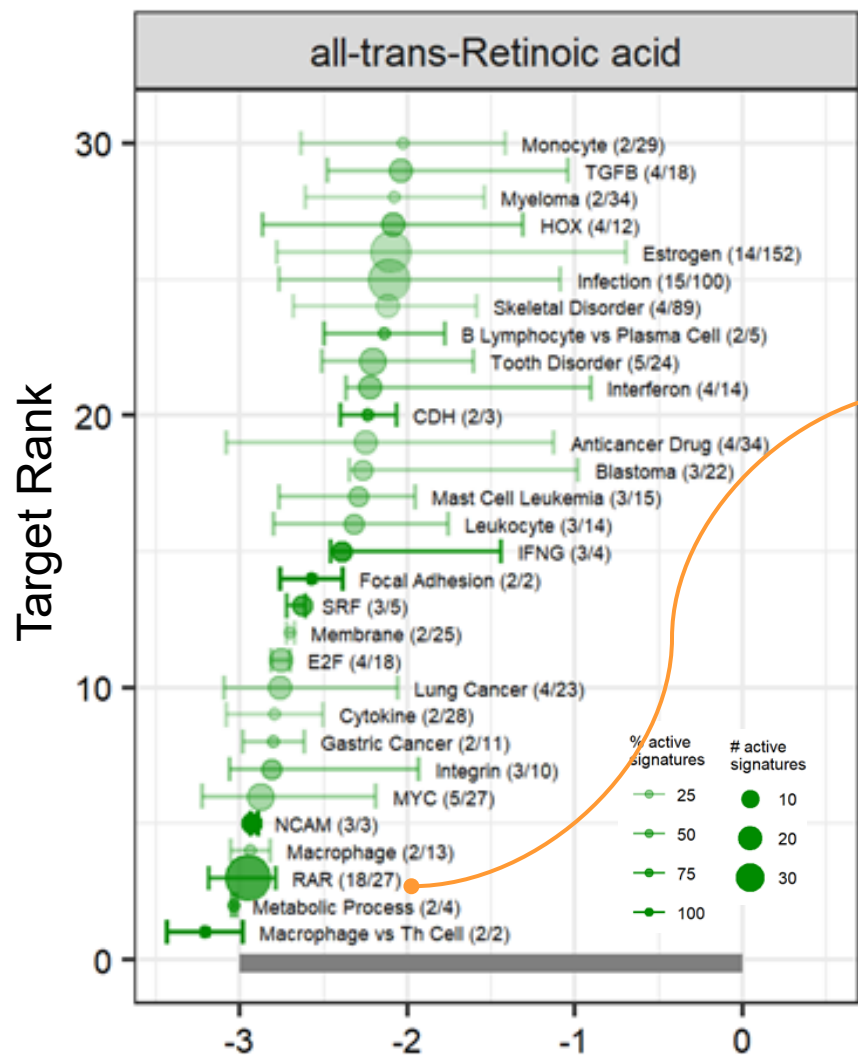


Nyffeler *et al.*, SLAS Disc, 2021

Nyffeler *et al.*, TAAP, 2020

Nyffeler *et al.*, Unpublished.

Application of High-Throughput Transcriptomics for Mechanism of Action and POD Estimation



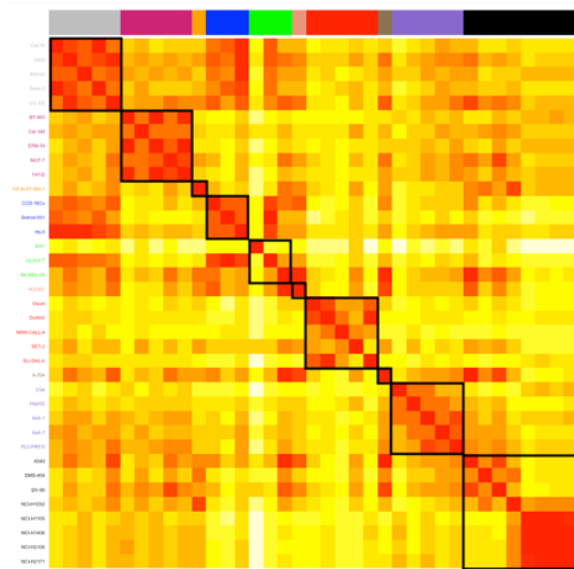
> 1200 ToxCast Chemical
APCRA Case Study Chemicals
Pharmacological Reference Chemicals

Cell Line Subset Selection

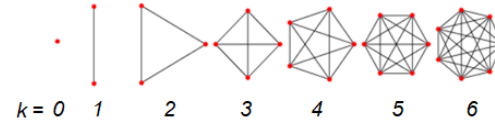
Cancer Cell Lines

Selecting Cell Types for Phenotypic Profiling and Transcriptomics to Maximize Biological Coverage

Gene Expression Similarity Matrix with TempO-Seq



Content Maximization



- Euclidian distance used for edge length
- Maximize volume of the hyperspace



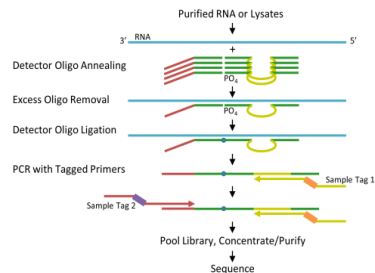
“Next-One-Up” Cell Line Selection

Immortalized Primary Cell Lines

Cell Type	Tissue Origin
MCF-7	Breast
HepaRG_2D	Liver
U-2 OS	Bone
HBEC3-KT	Lung
hNP1	CNS
CHON-001	Fibroblast
TeloHAEC	Vascular
RPTEC	Kidney
Ker-CT	Skin
ARPE-19	Retina
CCD-18Co	Fibroblast
ASC52telo	Mesenchymal Stem Cell
BJ-5ta	Fibroblast
HME-1	Breast
HPNE	Pancreas
TIME	Vascular
RPE-1	Retina
HUVEC	Vascular
HSAEC-1	Lung

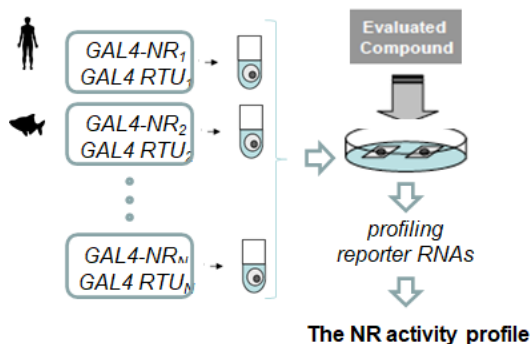
Cancer Cell Lines

Cell Type	Tissue Origin
MCF-7	Breast
HepaRG_2D	Liver
U-2 OS	Bone
BHY	Skin
C3A	Liver
Detroit-551	Fibroblast
KP-N-RT-BM-1	CNS
DMS-454	Lung
DV-90	Lung
SK-MEL-28	Skin
BT-483	Breast
PLC/PRF/5	Liver
A-704	Kidney
Saos-2	Bone
MG-63	Bone
Huh-1	Liver
Huh-7	Liver
EFM-19	Breast
A549	Lung
Hs.839.T	Skin
HTB-9	Urinary Bladder
Cal-78	Bone
T47-D	Breast
HOS	Bone
HepG2	Liver
Hs-5	Fibroblast



Evaluating Cross-Species Sensitivity to Nuclear Receptor Activity

Cross-Species Factorial Assay



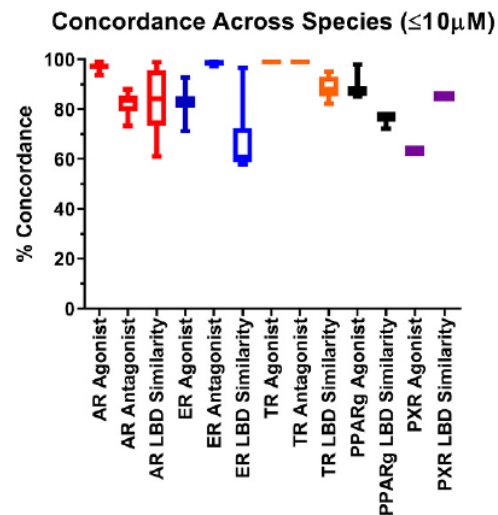
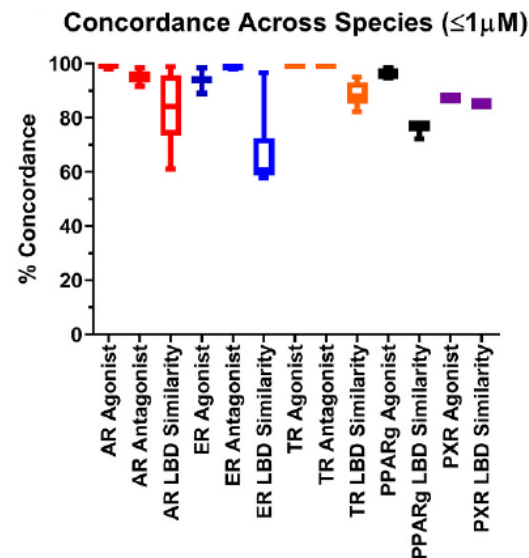
EcoTox Factorial Assay

NR	Class	Species
ER1	Fish	<i>Danio rerio</i>
ER2 α		<i>Danio rerio</i>
ER2 β		<i>Danio rerio</i>
ER1	Amphibian	<i>Xenopus laevis</i>
ER2		<i>Xenopus laevis</i>
ER1	Reptilian	<i>Chrysemys picta</i>
ER1	Avian	<i>Gallus gallus</i>
ER α	Mammalian	<i>Homo Sapiens</i>
ER β		<i>Homo Sapiens</i>
AR	Fish	<i>Danio rerio</i>
AR	Amphibian	<i>Xenopus laevis</i>
AR	Reptilian	<i>Chrysemys picta</i>
AR	Avian	<i>Gallus gallus</i>
AR	Mammalian	<i>Homo Sapiens</i>
TR α	Fish	<i>Danio rerio</i>
TR β		<i>Danio rerio</i>
TR α	Amphibian	<i>Xenopus laevis</i>
TR α	Reptilian	<i>Chrysemys picta</i>
TR α	Mammalian	<i>Homo Sapiens</i>
TR β		<i>Homo Sapiens</i>
PPAR γ	Fish	<i>Danio rerio</i>
PPAR γ	Mammalian	<i>Mus musculus</i>
PPAR γ		<i>Homo Sapiens</i>
PXR	Mammalian	<i>Mus musculus</i>

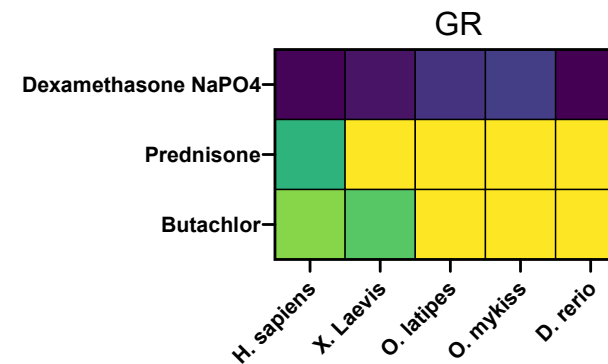
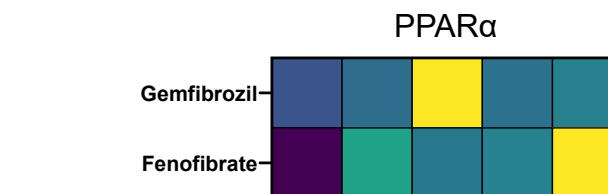
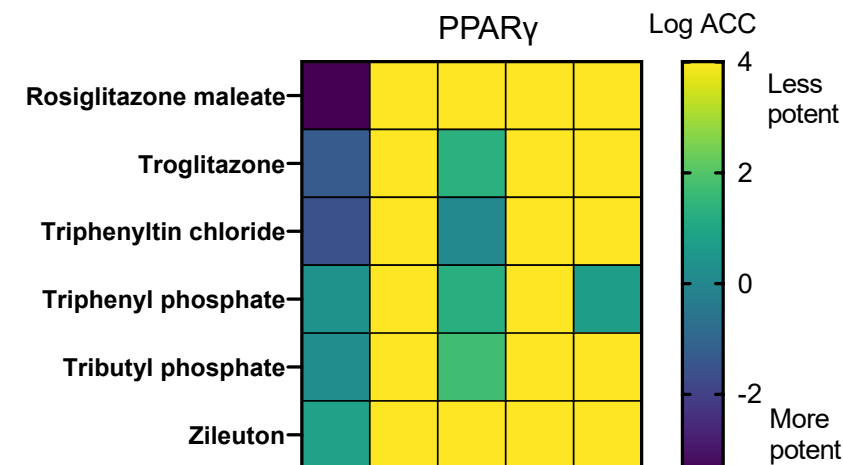
XS-2 Factorial Assay

NR	Species	Latin names
GR	human	<i>Homo Sapiens</i>
GR	african clawed frog	<i>Xenopus laevis</i>
GR	rainbow trout	<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>
GR	japanese medaka	<i>Oryzias latipes</i>
GR	Zebrafish	<i>Danio rerio</i>
PPAR α	human	<i>Homo Sapiens</i>
PPAR α	african clawed frog	<i>Xenopus laevis</i>
PPAR α	rainbow trout	<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>
PPAR α	japanese medaka	<i>Oryzias latipes</i>
PPAR α	Zebrafish	<i>Danio rerio</i>
PPAR γ	human	<i>Homo Sapiens</i>
PPAR γ	african clawed frog	<i>Xenopus laevis</i>
PPAR γ	rainbow trout	<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>
PPAR γ	japanese medaka	<i>Oryzias latipes</i>
PPAR γ	Zebrafish	<i>Danio rerio</i>
RXR β	human	<i>Homo Sapiens</i>
RXR β	african clawed frog	<i>Xenopus laevis</i>
RXR β	rainbow trout	<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>
RXR β	japanese medaka	<i>Oryzias latipes</i>
RXR β	Zebrafish	<i>Danio rerio</i>
ER α	human	<i>Homo Sapiens</i>
ER1	Zebrafish	<i>Danio rerio</i>
ER1	african clawed frog	<i>Xenopus laevis</i>
AR	human	<i>Homo Sapiens</i>
AR	Zebrafish	<i>Danio rerio</i>

EcoTox Factorial Assay



XS-2 Factorial Assay



The diagram illustrates the biosynthesis of steroid hormones, starting from Cholesterol and branching into two main pathways: the androgen pathway and the estrogen pathway.

Androgen Pathway:

- Cholesterol is converted to Pregnenolone by CYP11A.
- Pregnenolone is converted to 17 α -OH Pregnenolone by CYP17.
- 17 α -OH Pregnenolone is converted to DHEA by CYP17.
- DHEA is converted to Androstenedione by 3 β -HSD.
- Androstenedione is converted to Testosterone by 17 β -HSD.
- Testosterone is converted to Estrone by CYP19.
- Estrone is converted to 17 β -estradiol by 17 β -HSD.

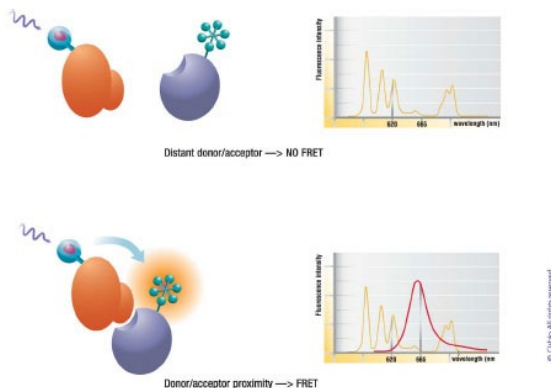
Estrogen Pathway:

- Cholesterol is converted to Pregnenolone by CYP11A.
- Pregnenolone is converted to Progesterone by 3 β -HSD.
- Progesterone is converted to 17 α -OH Progesterone by CYP17.
- 17 α -OH Progesterone is converted to Androstenedione by CYP17.
- Androstenedione is converted to 11-Deoxycorticosterone by CYP21.
- 11-Deoxycorticosterone is converted to Corticosterone by CYP11B1/B2.
- Corticosterone is converted to Aldosterone by CYP11B2.

Other Pathways:

- 17 α -OH Progesterone is converted to Deoxycortisol by CYP21.
- Deoxycortisol is converted to Cortisol by CYP11B1.

- ## Homogenous Time-resolved Fluorescence (HTRF) can Rapidly Measure E2 and T concentrations



Estradiol

ng/ml

Control

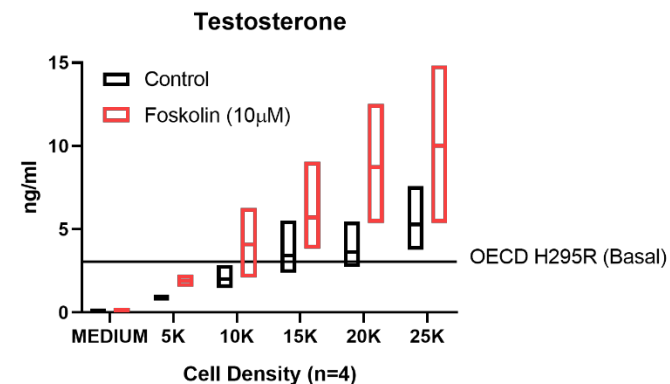
Foscrolin (10µM)

OECD H295R (Basal)

Cell Density (n=4)

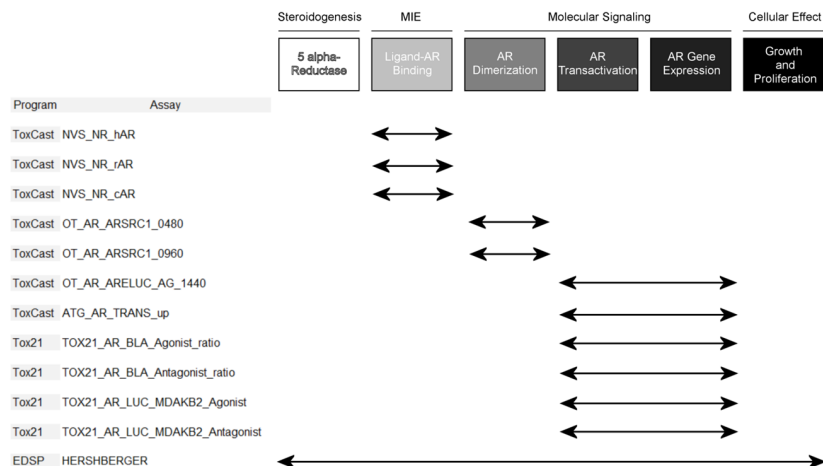
MEDIUM 5K 10K 15K 20K 25K

Cell Density	Control (ng/ml)	Foscrolin (10µM) (ng/ml)
MEDIUM	~0.4	~0.1
5K	~0.1	~0.2
10K	~0.1	~0.2
15K	~0.1	~0.4
20K	~0.1	~1.0
25K	~0.1	~1.1



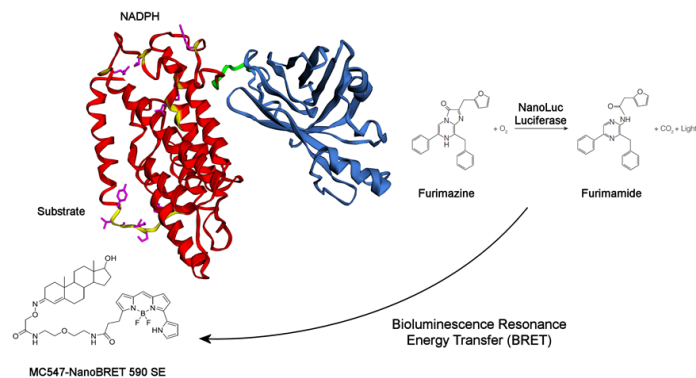
Development and Application of a 5 α -Reductase Assay for Androgen Steroidogenesis

Data gaps for a Comprehensive *in vitro* AR Assay Battery

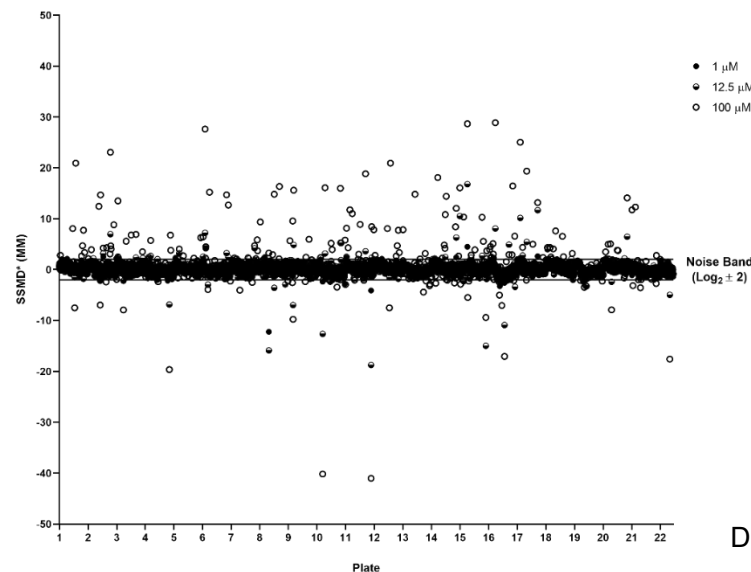


- Target tissue androgen steroidogenesis (conversion of testosterone to dihydrotestosterone) represents an *in vitro* testing gap relative to *in vivo* testing.
- A custom cell-based NanoBRET assay was developed that demonstrates selectivity for 5 α -reductase substrates and inhibitors.
- Evaluation of ToxCast chemical library identifies putative inhibitors of enzyme activity.

Customized 5 α -Reductase NanoBRET Assay



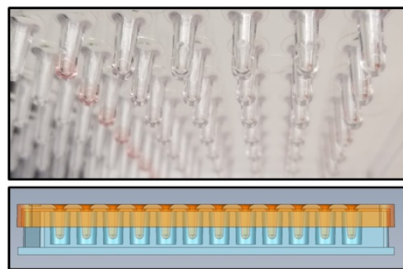
Preliminary Screening Results for 1803 ToxCast and E1K Chemicals



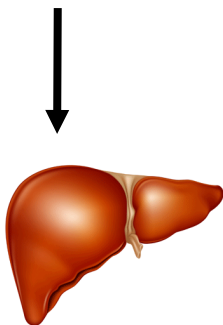
Deisenroth *et al.*, Unpublished

Retrofitting *In Vitro* Assays with Metabolic Competence

“Extracellular” Approach

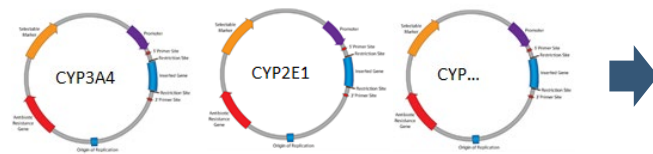


Chemical metabolism in the media or buffer of cell-based and cell-free assays



More closely models effects of hepatic metabolism and generation of circulating metabolites

“Intracellular” Approach



Metabolizing chemicals inside the cell in cell-based assays

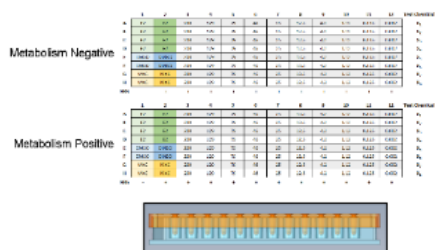


More closely models effects of target tissue metabolism

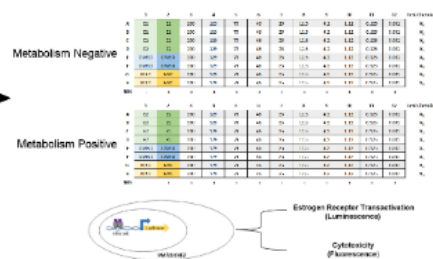
Integrated approach to model *in vivo* metabolic bioactivation and detoxification

Application of the Extracellular Approach to Estrogen Receptor Testing

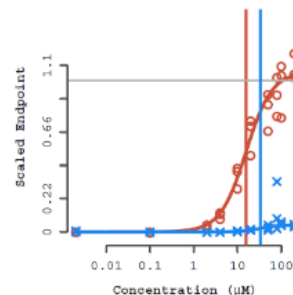
AIME Metabolism Assay



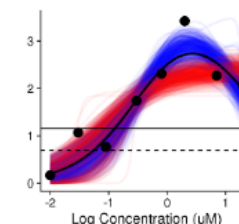
Estrogen Receptor Transactivation Assay



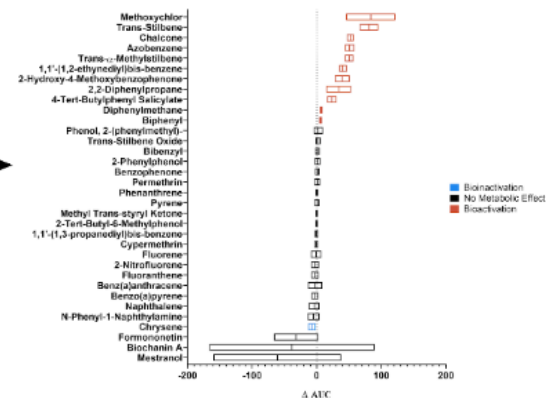
ToxCast Pipeline



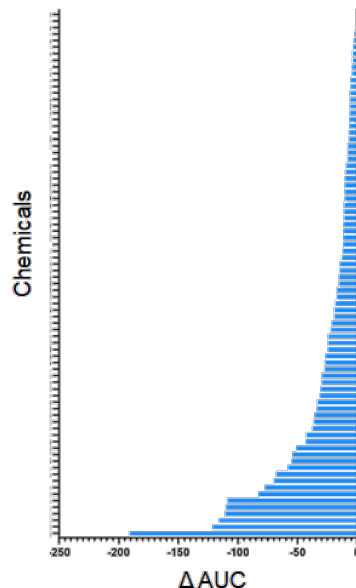
Toxboot Uncertainty Quantification



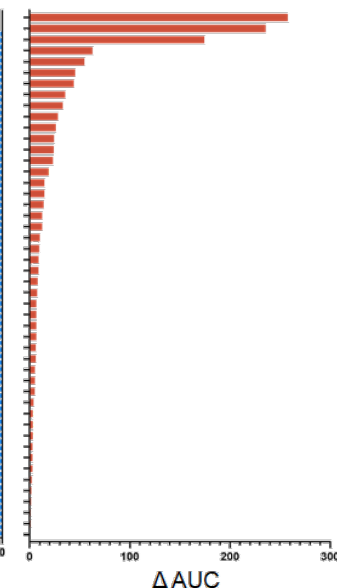
Rank Metabolism-dependent Bioactivity



Bioactivation



Bioactivation

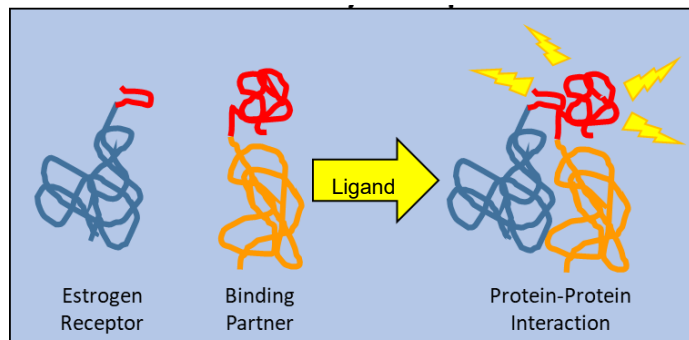


Preliminary Analysis of 768 ToxCast Chemical Screen

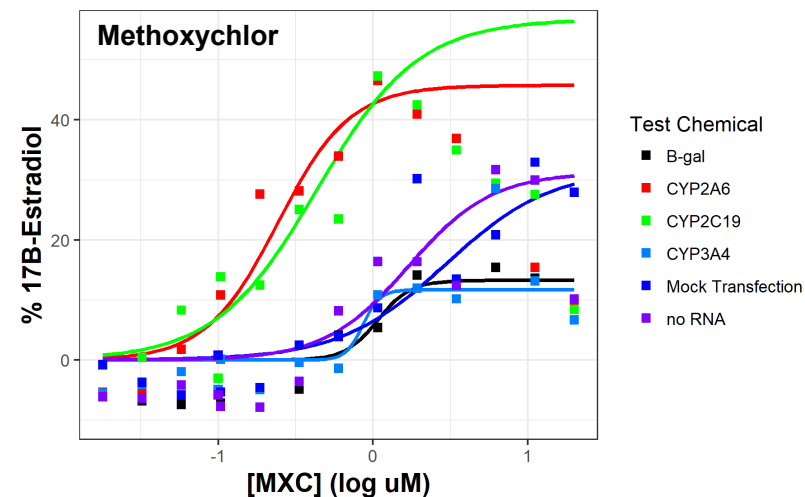
- Application of Deisenroth et al., *Toxicol Sci.*, 2020
- 11% of chemicals exhibit metabolism-dependent changes in ER bioactivity. Most are estrogenic \pm metabolism.
- False positive and false negative chemicals represent 3.6% of total chemicals screened.
- Profiles of predicted routes of biotransformation and potential metabolites.

Application of the Intracellular Approach to Estrogen and Androgen Receptor Testing

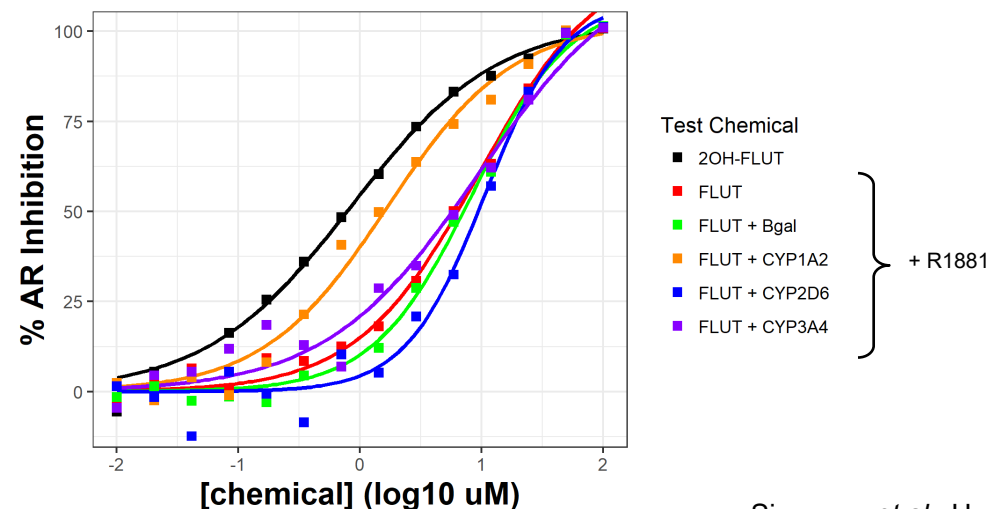
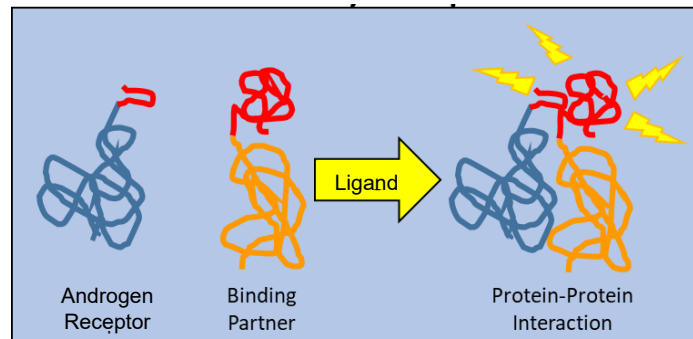
ER Protein-Protein-Interaction Assay (ERPPI)



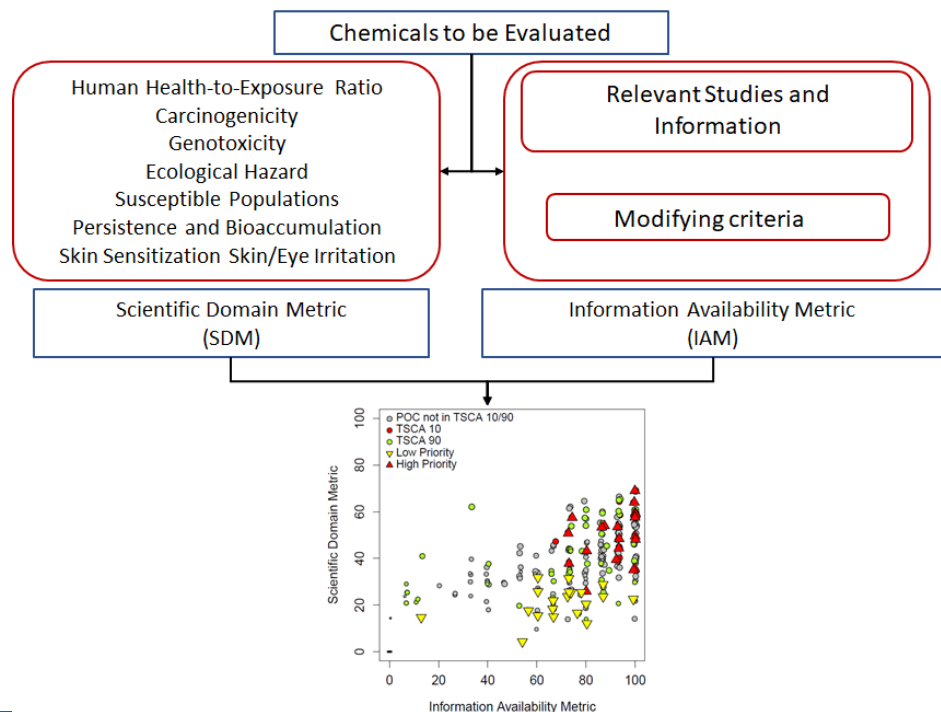
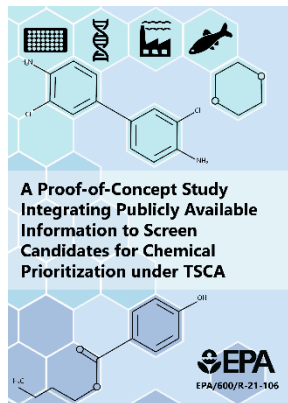
Preliminary Testing Results



AR Protein-Protein-Interaction Assay (ARPPI)



Integration of NAMs and Traditional Data for Prioritizing Large Chemical Inventories



- Proof-of-concept study demonstrating integration of publicly available information hazard, exposure, persistence, and bioaccumulation information for a large number of chemicals.
- Evaluates chemicals based on both potential concern related to human health and the environment and information availability.
- The study was intended to:
 - Be generally consistent with previous TSCA workplan process.
 - Provide a transparent and reproducible process for integrating available information and identifying potential information gaps.
 - Increase efficiency and manage workload by focusing expert review on substances that may have a greater potential for selection as high- or low-priority candidates.
 - Create a flexible and sustainable process that can adapt to scientific advances and continual generation of new safety-related information.
 - Organize the process into modular workflows that can be readily updated or adapted to address scientific advances and prioritization needs under other mandates.

Take Home Messages...

- The EPA NAM Work Plan and CompTox Blueprint provide strategic and operational direction for research and translation of NAMs
- ORD is working on a diverse portfolio of research activities to meet the address information gaps and build scientific confidence in NAMs
- Continued development and refinement of new technologies and analysis approaches will help comprehensively evaluate potential toxicological effects for both humans and ecological species
- Systematically addressing technical limitations such as a lack of metabolism, testing challenging chemicals, and filling important information gaps will enable important information gaps to be filled
- Partnering with regulators and national and international partners on proof-of-concepts and case studies will increase confidence in alternatives and accelerate application for a range of decision contexts

Acknowledgements

Center for Computational Toxicology and Exposure (CCTE) Staff

Tox21 Colleagues:

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NCATS

EPA Colleagues:

CEMM
CPHEA
CESER

Collaborative Partners:

Unilever
A*STAR
ECHA
EFSA
Health Canada



Research Triangle Park, NC



Duluth, MN



Washington, DC



Cincinnati, OH



Athens, GA



Gulf Breeze, FL