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Identifying candidate reference chemicals for in vitro testing of the retinoid pathway from public data and literature mining

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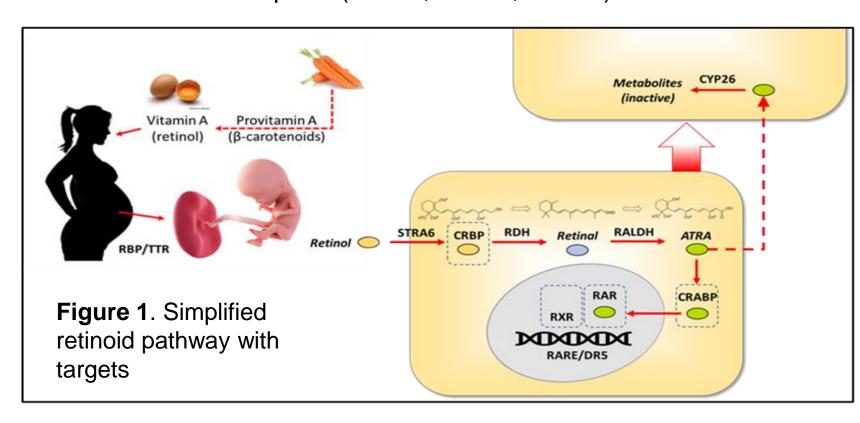
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Introduction

Reference chemicals are essential to calibrate in vitro assays and establish confidence in their results. The retinoid pathway is critical in embryonic development and chemical perturbation of this pathway is known to lead to adverse outcomes. In vitro testing of chemicals against the major targets of the retinoid pathway can help predict activity for environmental chemicals. Using public data sources, we assembled a set of candidate reference chemicals for ten targets of the retinoid pathway:

- Retinol binding protein (serum) RBP
- Stimulated by retinoic acid 6 (STRA6)
- Cellular retinol binding protein (CRBP)
- Cellular retinoic acid binding protein (CRABP)
- Retinoic acid 4-hydroxylase (CYP26)
- Retinol dehydrogenase (RDH)
- Retinal dehydrogenase (RALDH)
- Retinoic acid receptors (RARA, RARB, RARG)

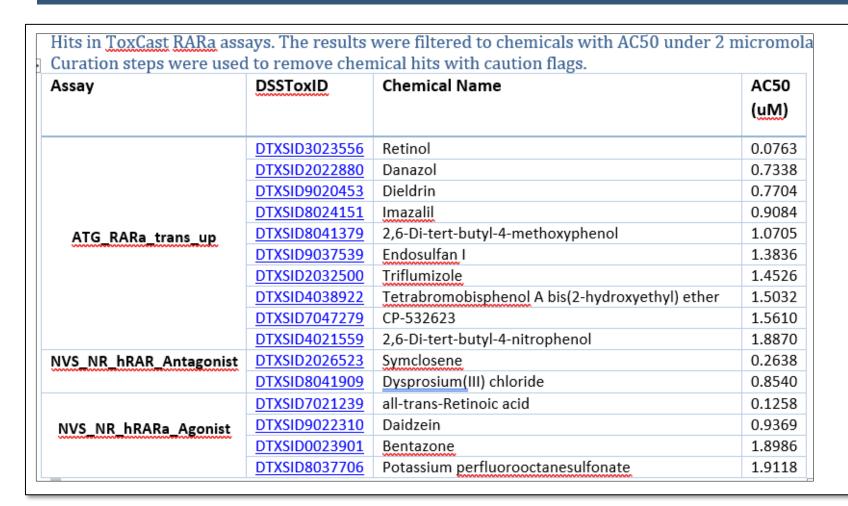


Methods

Structured databases of in vitro testing results were searched for candidate chemicals, including: ToxCast / Tox21; ChEMBL; Protein Data Bank (PDB); and Biomedical literature concepts in EPA LitDB.

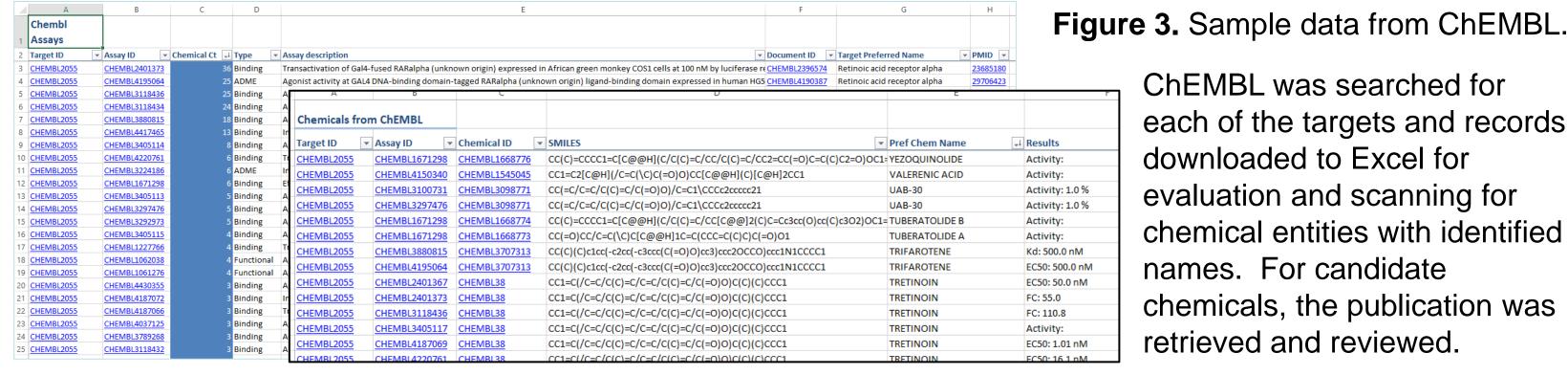
In order to establish confidence in our candidate chemicals, we used the PubMed Abstract Sifter¹ to assess the literature connections to adverse outcomes associated with retinoid pathway disruption.

Candidate chemical compilation



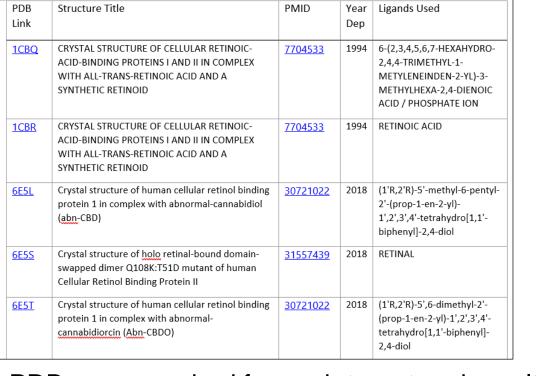
US EPA ToxCast and Tox21 assays data were extracted from the EPA Chemicals Dashboard (comptox.epa.gov) for RARA, RARB, RARG and the retinoid pathway (ATG_DR5 and Tox21_RAR). A stringent cutoff of 2.0 micromolar AC50 was applied in order to retrieve only the most potent

Figure 2. Sample data from ToxCast.



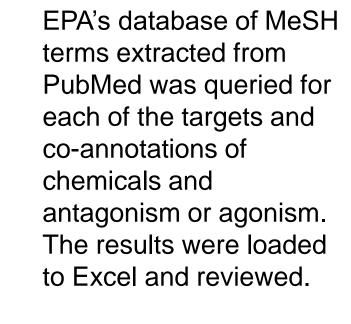
ChEMBL was searched for each of the targets and records downloaded to Excel for evaluation and scanning for chemical entities with identified names. For candidate chemicals, the publication was retrieved and reviewed.





PDB was searched for each target and results downloaded and reviewed

Figure 5. Sample data from LitDB literature term database

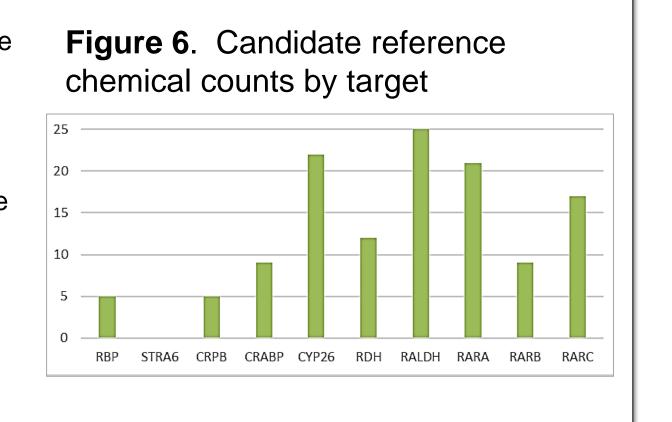




Results summary

The process produced approximately 220 putative reference chemicals. The results differed among the targets.

- For STRA6, no putative reference chemicals were identified.
- RALDH has many candidates, but this enzyme family has many members that share substrates.
- Targets of interest to drug discovery have the most in vitro testing activity, but fewer environmental chemicals are represented.



embryonal OR

embryogenesis OR limb deformities

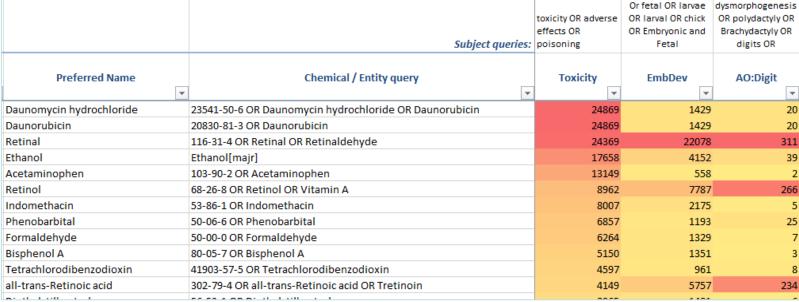
embryology OR fetus OR limb

4152

5757

Figure 7. Abstract Sifter article counts for toxicity, developmental toxicity, and limb defects

PubMed searches with the Abstract Sifter tool Heat Map by Heat Map by developmental toxicity. Chemical / Entity query Daunomycin hydrochloride 23541-50-6 OR Daunomycin hydrochloride OR Daunorubicii 20830-81-3 OR Daunorubicin Daunorubicin 116-31-4 OR Retinal OR Retinaldehyde Retinal Ethanol[majr] Ethanol 103-90-2 OR Acetaminopher Acetaminophe Retinol 68-26-8 OR Retinol OR Vitamin A Indomethacin 53-86-1 OR Indomethacin



Next steps

were performed and

yielded 137 (~ 75%)

chemicals showed

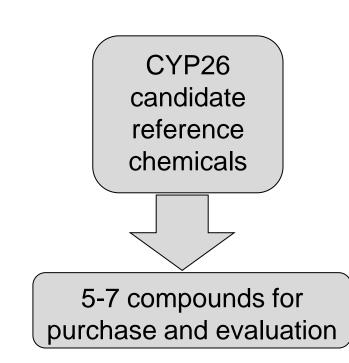
As an example, 55

connections to

chemicals had

defects.

literature on limb



Tox21 Cross-Partner Project 13 is exploring development of a high-throughput assay for CYP26 bioactivity. The candidate chemical collection is undergoing review to winnow the list for this proof-of-concept study. Considerations for selections to the shortlist are:

- Strong supportive data
- Environmental interest
- Known developmental toxicant