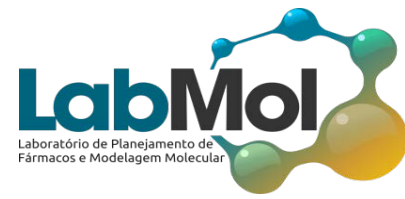




THE UNIVERSITY
of NORTH CAROLINA
at CHAPEL HILL



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NTP Workshop on Predictive Models for Acute Oral Systemic Toxicity

NTP Collaboration on Modeling Acute Systemic Oral Toxicity: Results and Ideas

*Vinicius M. Alves,^{a,b} Stephen J. Capuzzi,^a Sherif Farag,^a
Joyce Borba,^b Arthur Carvalho,^b Carolina H. Andrade,^b
Eugene Muratov,^{a,c} and Alexander Tropsha.^a*

^aUniversity of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, USA

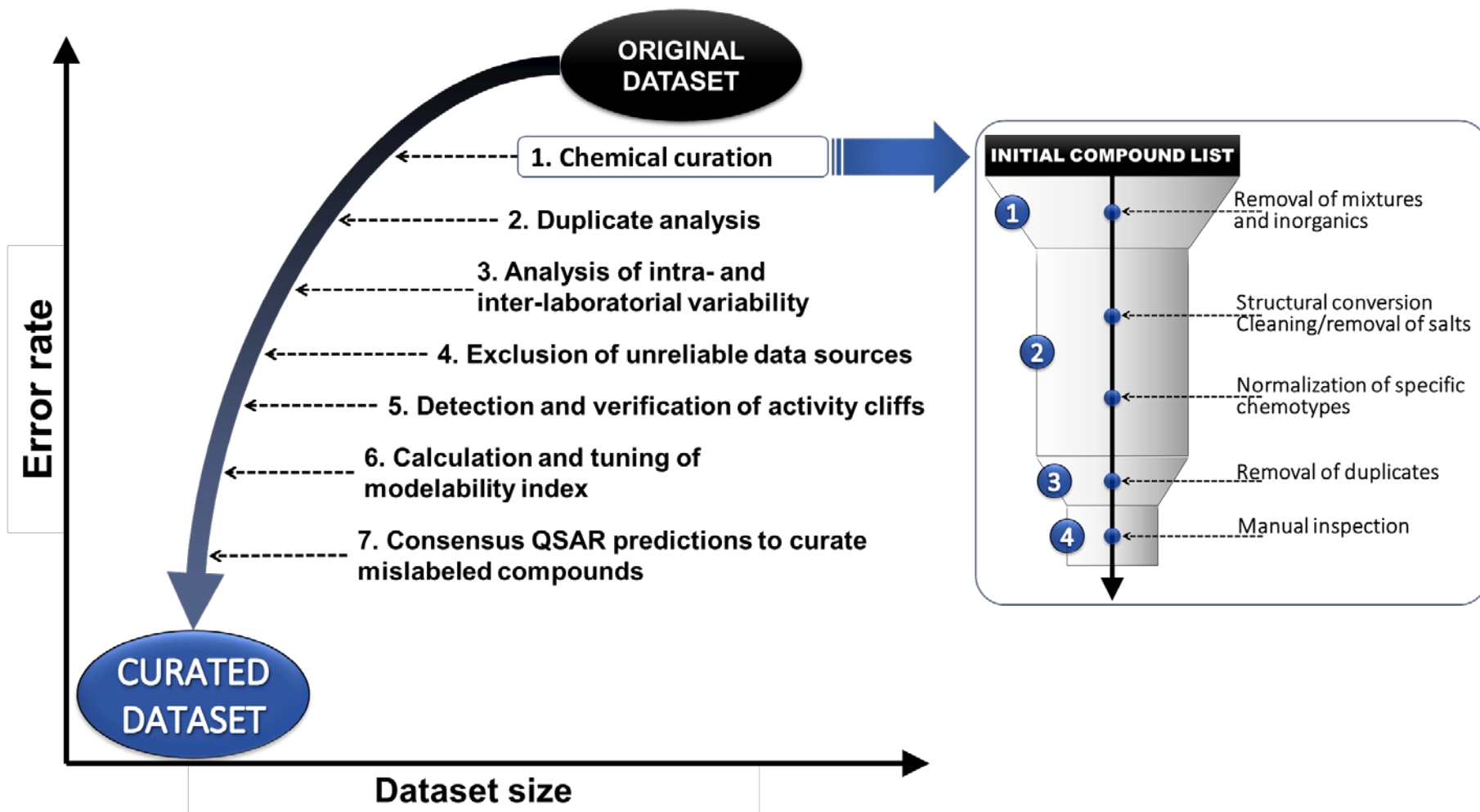
^bFederal University of Goiás, Goiânia, Brazil

^cOdessa National Polytechnic University, Ukraine

- Understanding of the problem;
- Use of additional data;
- Data curation;
- Rigorous External Validation;
- AD *vs.* 100% coverage;
- Consensus modeling;
- Experimental validation.

DATA CURATION

3



Curated

Original set
8,994

VT
8,508

NT
8,508

GHS
8,495

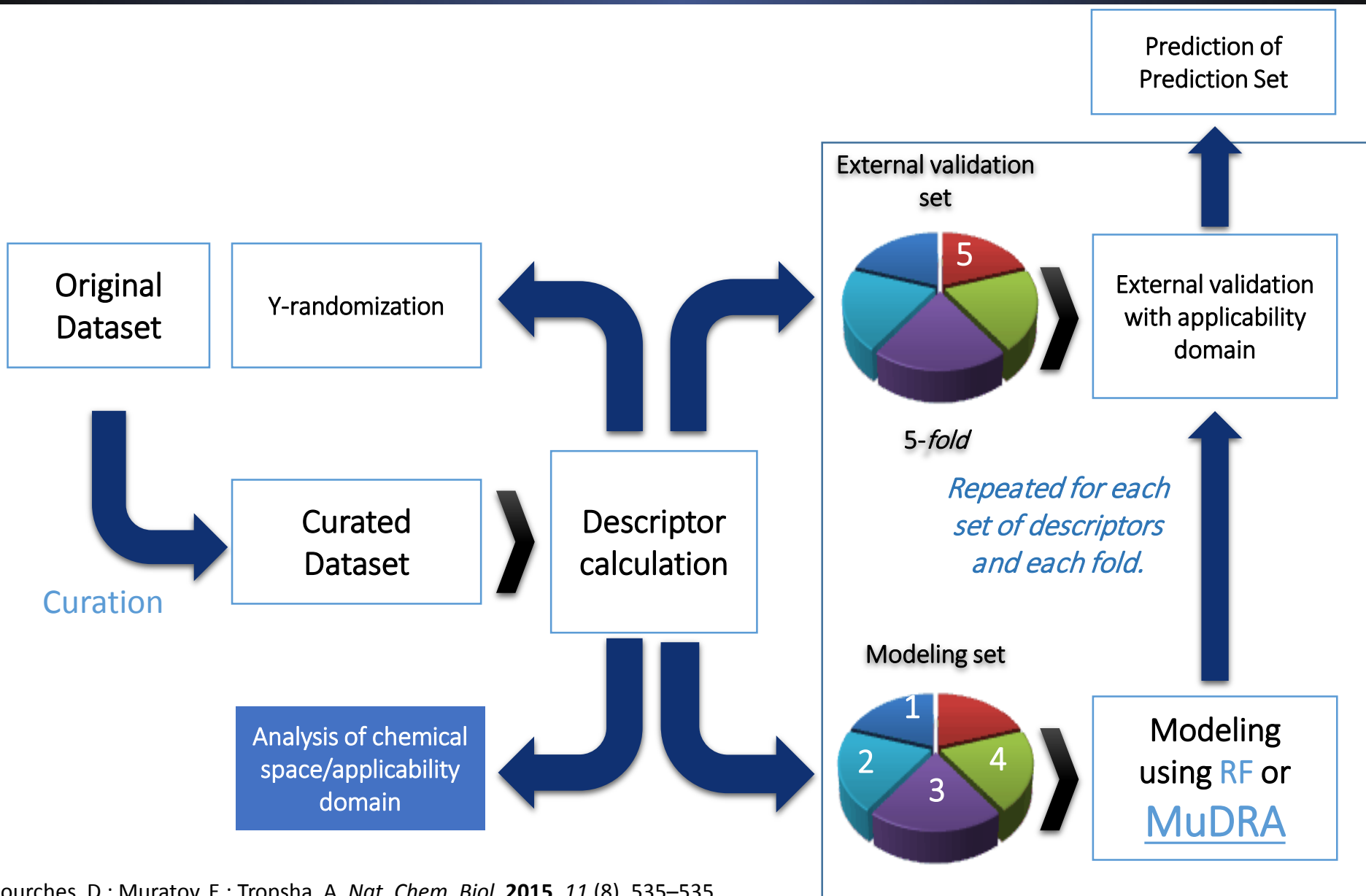
EPA
8,408

Fourches, D.; Muratov, E.; Tropsha, A. *J. Chem. Inf. Model.* **2016**, *56* (7), 1243–1252.

Fourches, D.; Muratov, E.; Tropsha, A. *Nat. Chem. Biol.* **2015**, *11* (8), 535–535.

GENERAL WORKFLOW

4



Fourches, D.; Muratov, E.; Tropsha, A. *Nat. Chem. Biol.* **2015**, *11* (8), 535–535.

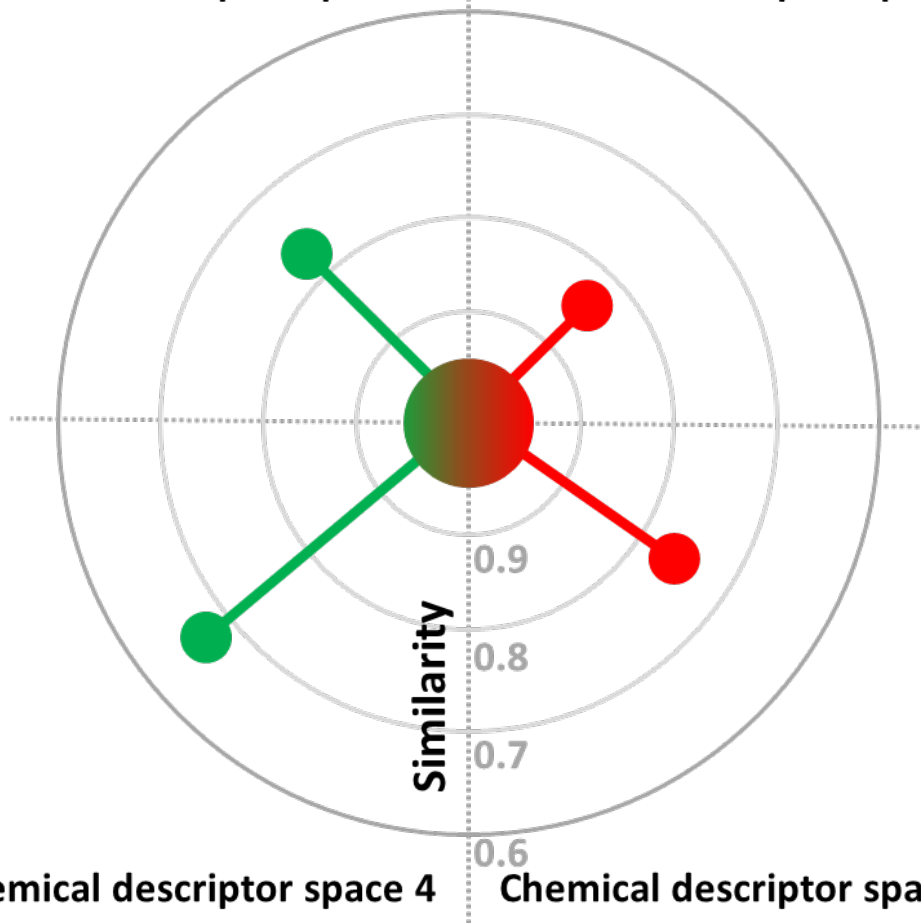
Fourches, D.; Muratov, E.; Tropsha, A. *J. Chem. Inf. Model.* **2010**, *50*, 1189–1204

Tropsha, A. *Mol. Inform.* **2010**, *29*, 476–488.

**Multi-Descriptor Read Across (MuDRA): a simple
and transparent approach for developing accurate
QSAR models**

Vinicius M. Alves^{a,b}, Alexander Golbraikh^a, Stephen J. Capuzzi^a, Kammy Liu^c,
Wai In Lam^c, Daniel Robert Korn^c, Diane Pozefsky^c, Carolina Horta Andrade^b,
Eugene N. Muratov^{a,d*}, Alexander Tropsha^{a*}

Chemical descriptor space 1 Chemical descriptor space 2



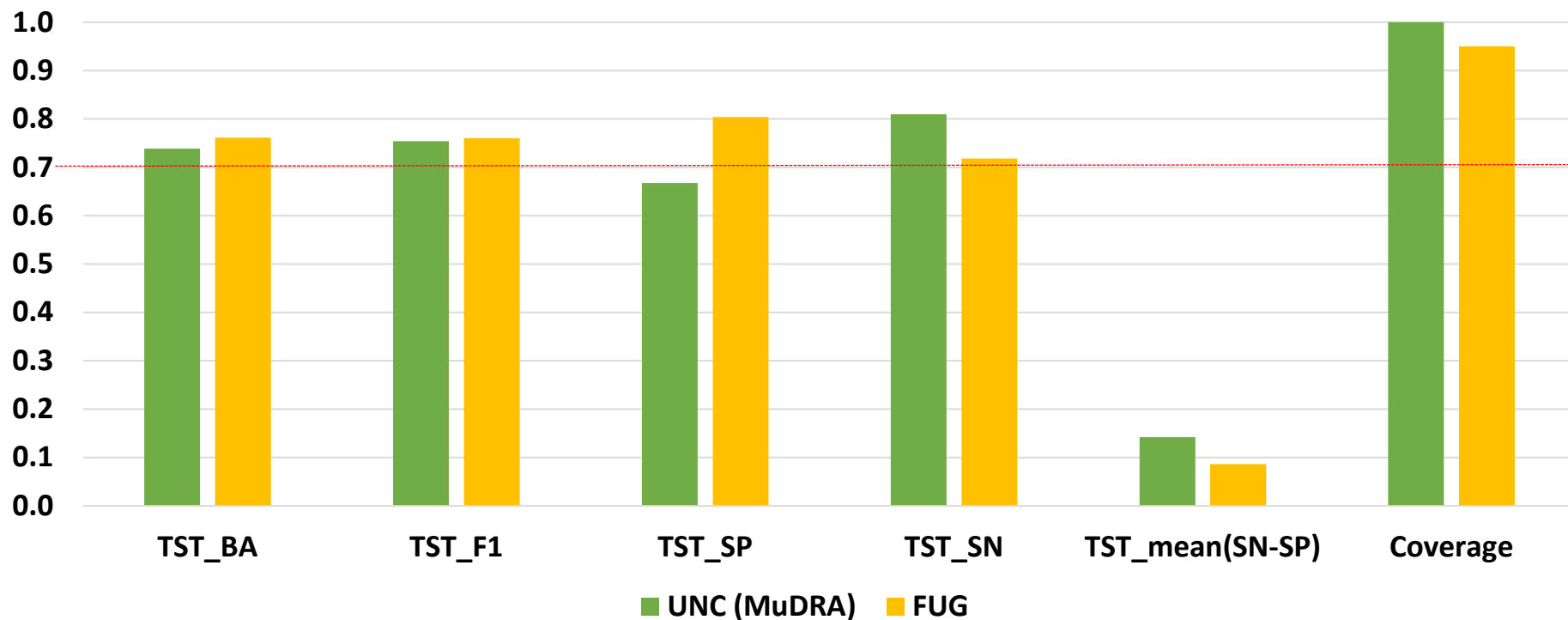
$$S_{i,B}^j = 1 - d_{Jac} = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{p_j} x_i^j x_{i,B}^j}{\sum_{j=1}^{p_j} (x_i^j)^2 + \sum_{j=1}^{p_j} (x_{i,B}^j)^2 - \sum_{j=1}^{p_j} x_i^j x_{i,B}^j}$$

$$A_i^{pred,MCRA} = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^D \sum_{B_j=1}^{n_j} S_{i,B_j}^j A_{i,B_j}^j}{\sum_{j=1}^D \sum_{B_j=1}^{n_j} S_{i,B_j}^j}$$

MuDRA vs. CERAPP MODELS

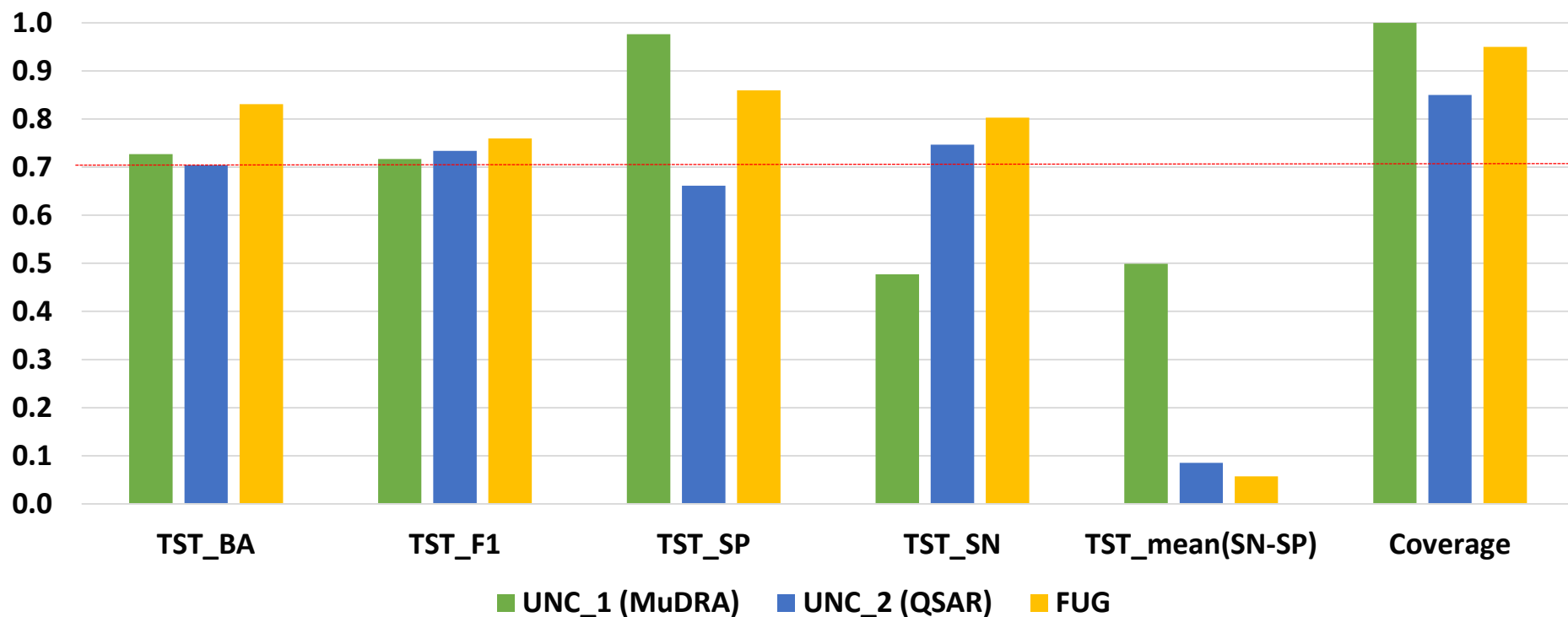
Agonist (n=6,319)			
Model	CCR	Sensitivity	Specificity
CERAPP (n = 5)	0.73 (\pm 0.05)	0.51 (\pm 0.13)	0.95 (\pm 0.05)
MuDRA	0.74	0.65	0.83
Antagonist (n=6,532)			
Model	CCR	Sensitivity	Specificity
CERAPP (n = 4)	0.53 (\pm 0.02)	0.11 (\pm 0.09)	0.95 (\pm 0.05)
MuDRA	0.52	0.05	0.99
Binding (n=7,283)			
Model	CCR	Sensitivity	Specificity
CERAPP (n = 9)	0.57 (\pm 0.02)	0.27 (\pm 0.11)	0.85 (\pm 0.08)
MuDRA	0.58	0.35	0.81

NON TOXIC MODELS



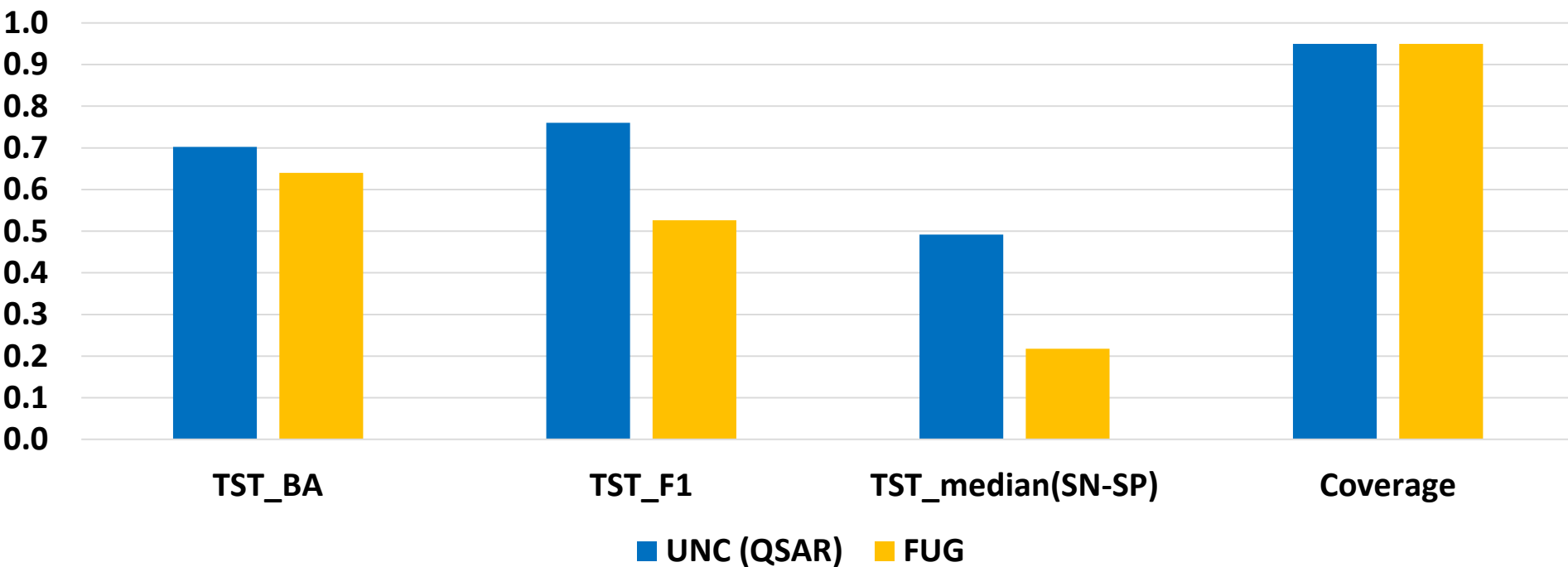
	UNC (MuDRA)	FUG
Descriptors	SiRMS, DRAGON, Morgan, RDKit	MACCS
Algorithm	MuDRA	RANDOM FOREST
No. of compounds in training set	4,834 toxic 3,661 not very toxic	2,298 toxic 2,298 not very toxic

VERY TOXIC MODELS



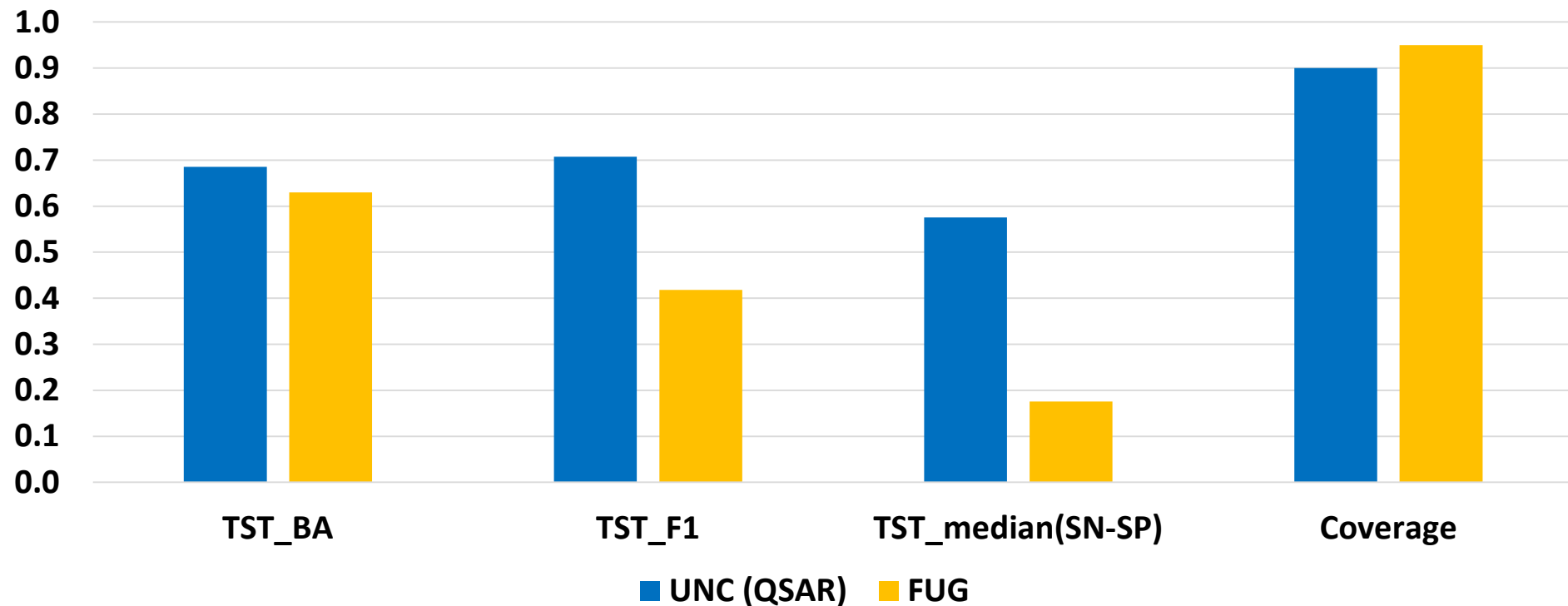
	UNC_1 (MuDRA)	UNC_2 (QSAR)	FUG
Descriptors	SiRMS, DRAGON, Morgan, RDKit	DRAGON	MACCS
Algorithm	MuDRA	RANDOM FOREST	RANDOM FOREST
No. of compounds in training set	716 very toxic 7,790 not very toxic	385 very toxic 385 not very toxic	572 very toxic 572 not very toxic

EPA MODELS



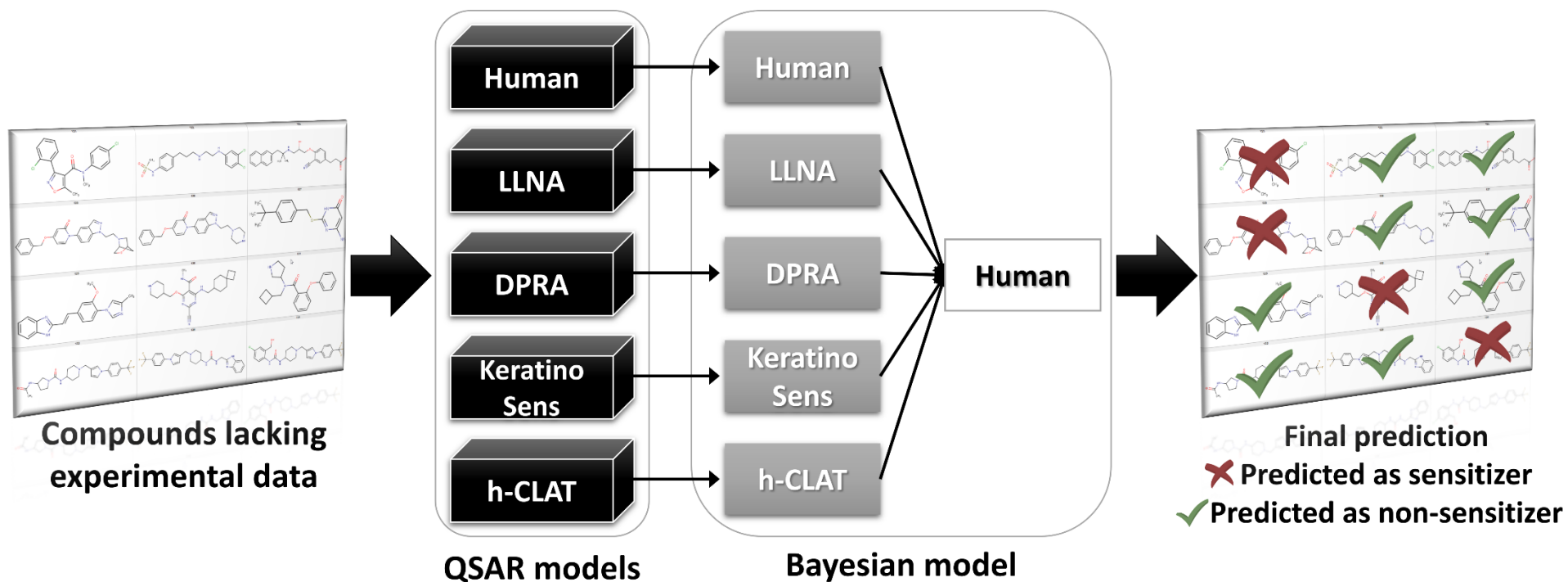
	UNC (QSAR)	FUG
Descriptors	SiRMS, DRAGON, Morgan, RDKit	MACCS
Algorithm	MuDRA	RANDOM FOREST
No. of compounds in training set	464 extreme (cat. I) 1,099 strong (cat. II) 5,840 moderate (cat. III) 1,005 non-toxic (cat. IV)	1,048 extreme/strong (cat. I and II) 1,048 moderate (cat. III) 1,048 non-toxic (cat. IV)

GHS MODELS



	UNC (QSAR)	FUG
Descriptors	SiRMS, DRAGON, Morgan, RDKit	MACCS
Algorithm	MuDRA	RANDOM FOREST
No. of compounds in training set	458 extreme (cat. I) 334 strong (cat. II) 70 moderate (cat. III) 3,297 non-toxic (cat. IV)	512 extreme/strong (cat. I and II) 512 moderate (cat. III) 512 non-toxic (cat. IV)

The Statistics is provided to participants by Dr. Mansouri.




A Perspective and a New Integrated Computational Strategy for Skin Sensitization Assessment

Vinicius M. Alves,^{†,‡,§} Stephen J. Capuzzi,[†] Rodolpho C. Braga,^{‡,§} Joyce V. B. Borba,[‡] Arthur C. Silva,[‡] Thomas Luechtefeld,[§] Thomas Hartung,[§] Carolina Horta Andrade,^{‡,§} Eugene N. Muratov,^{*,†,||} and Alexander Tropsha^{*,†}

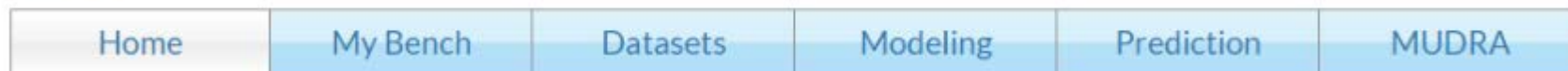
- Correct identification and formulation of a problem is a must;
- Use of additional data is extremely helpful;
- Data curation and rigorous external validation is critical;
- MuDRA is a simple, fast, and reliable approach that yields similar accuracy with complex modeling ensembles with 100% coverage of the prediction set;
- We recommend use of AD for single models but 100% coverage for final consensus ensemble;
- Comparison of the accuracy of the models must be made using the same compounds only;
- Building smart consensus model is recommended – let the models help each other;
- Only experimental validation could demonstrate predictivity and utility of a model.

- Organizers of NTP Collaboration;
- Organizers of the Workshop;
- Kamel Mansouri (NICEATM);
- Nicole Kleinstreuer (NICEATM);
- Alexey Zakharov (NCATS);
- Denis Fourches (NCSU).

Chembench: A Publicly Accessible, Integrated Cheminformatics Portal

Stephen J. Capuzzi,[†] Ian Sang-June Kim,[†] Wai In Lam,[‡] Thomas E. Thornton,[†] Eugene N. Muratov,[†] Diane Pozefsky,^{*,‡} and Alexander Tropsha^{*,†,‡} 

[†]Laboratory for Molecular Modeling, Division of Chemical Biology and Medicinal Chemistry, UNC Eshelman School of Pharmacy, and [‡]Department of Computer Science, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27599, United States



<https://chembench.mml.unc.edu/mudra/>



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Food and Chemical Toxicology

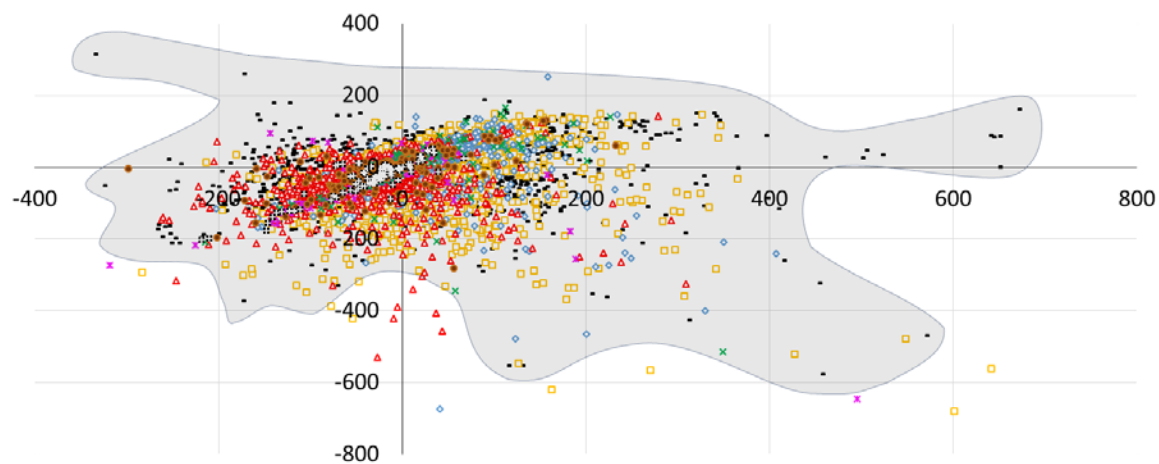
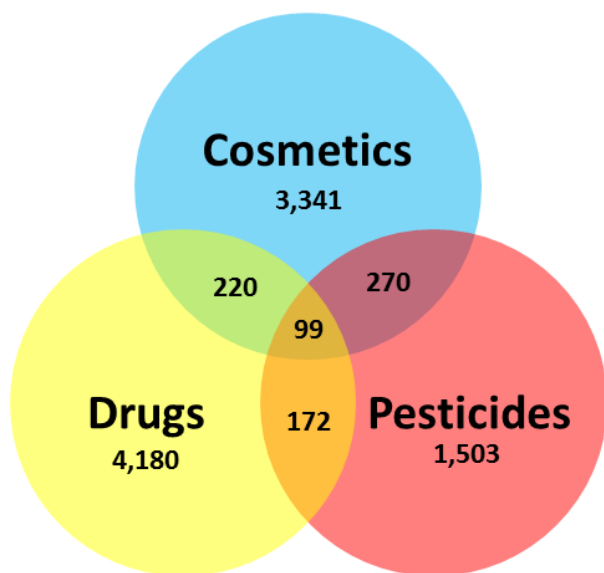
journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/foodchemtox



Chemical toxicity prediction for major classes of industrial chemicals:
Is it possible to develop universal models covering cosmetics, drugs,
and pesticides?



Vinicius M. Alves ^{a, b}, Eugene N. Muratov ^{a, c}, Alexey Zakharov ^d, Nail N. Muratov ^c,
Carolina H. Andrade ^b, Alexander Tropsha ^{a, *}



Implementation of QSAR models for use of the scientific community

JOURNAL OF

**CHEMICAL INFORMATION
AND MODELING**

Application Note

pubs.acs.org/jcim

Pred-Skin: A Fast and Reliable Web Application to Assess Skin Sensitization Effect of Chemicals

Rodolpho C. Braga,^{†,○} Vinicius M. Alves,^{†,‡,○} Eugene N. Muratov,^{‡,§} Judy Strickland,^{||}
 Nicole Kleinstreuer,^{⊥,○} Alexander Tropsha,^{‡,○} and Carolina Horta Andrade^{*,†,○}

www.labmol.com.br/predskin

Draw or load a sdf/mol format compound into the "molecular editor"

Click here to predict

Results

Binary Pred	Sensitizer	Probability
		0.84

gray lines delimit the region of split between the positive and the negative contributions

green color means a positive contribution of an atom or a fragment to skin sensitization

pink color means a negative contribution to skin sensitization



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