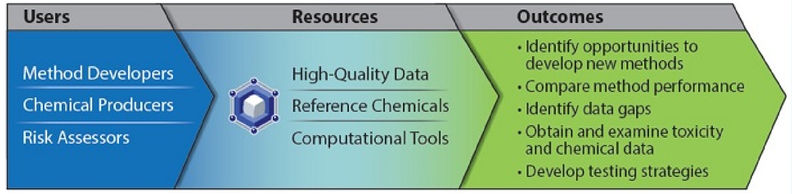
User-friendly Toxicology Tools from ICE Workflows

S Bell[1], J Phillips[2], N Cariello[1], P Ceger[1], X Chang[1], F Hermes[1], K Mansouri[1], R Rai[1], D Allen[1], W Casey[3], N Kleinstreuer[3]

[1]ILS, RTP, NC, USA; [2]Sciome LLC, RTP, NC, USA; [3]NIH/NIEHS/DNTP/NICEATM, RTP, NC, USA

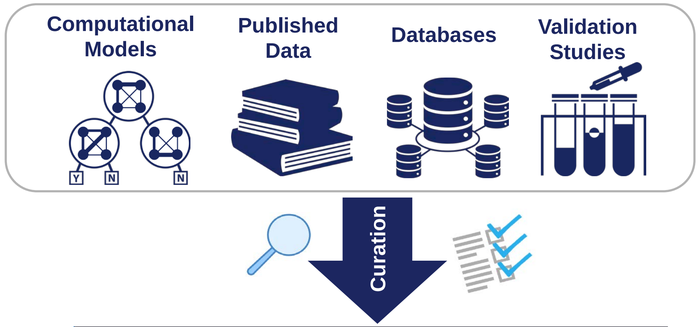
The Integrated Chemical Environment



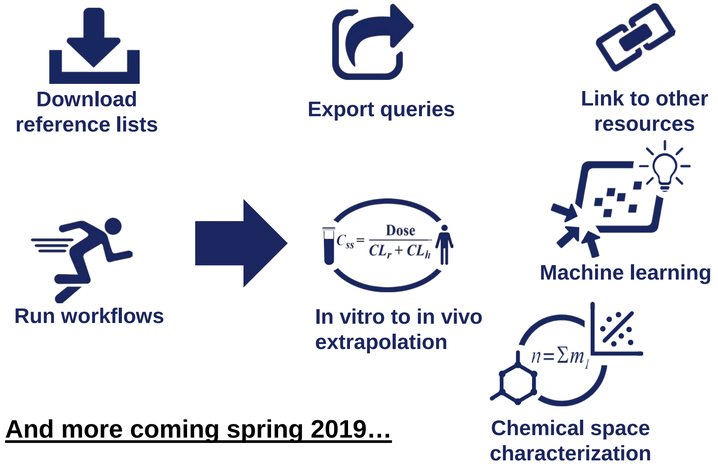
ICE provides free online access to:
- Curated in vivo and in vitro test data
- In silico toxicity predictions and chemical property data
- Reference chemical lists
- Computational tools and workflows related to chemical characterization and predicting toxicity

ICE supports:
- Data integration: brings together available data, including data on formulations
- Results exploration: enables dynamic, graphical exploration with publication-quality graphics
- Data analysis: allows characterization of data using online workflows
- FAIR data access

What Goes into ICE?

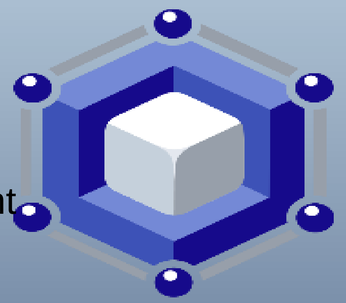


Making Data and Tools Available



And more coming spring 2019…

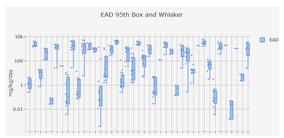
Integrated
Chemical
Environment



Findable
Accessible
Interoperable
Reusable

In Vitro to In Vivo Extrapolation

$$C_{ss} = \frac{Dose}{CL_r + CL_h}$$



Use high-throughput in vitro data available from ICE to estimate external dose via a one-compartment model

IVIVE tools planned for future releases:
- Three-compartment physiologically based pharmacokinetic model
- Glucuronidation and sulfation predictions
- Comparison with in vivo data (example: NTP/CEBS, EPA/ToxRefDB)
- Calculations with user-provided data on ICE platform

Contact Us

To get announcements of ICE updates and other NICEATM activities, visit the NIH mailing list page for NICEATM News at https://list.nih.gov/cgi-bin/wa.exe?SUBED1=niceatm-l&A=1 and click "Subscribe."

Visit ICE
https://ice.ntp.niehs.nih.gov/

Machine Learning

Use the machine learning tool for hypothesis generation and to explore different machine learning approaches using ICE data. Selected endpoints (for classification and regression modeling) and algorithms are available through ICE to facilitate the ease of use by those with limited background in computational toxicology

Endpoints for prediction
- LLNA: call
- Uterotrophic: call, LEL
- Human Potency: call, NOEL/LOEL

Machine learning methods available
- rf: random forest
- rpart: recursive partitioning
- knn: k-nearest neighbor
- svmRadial: support vector machine with a radial kernel
- pls: partial least squares regression

```
Models: knn, rf
Metrics: ROC, Sens, Spec
Number of differences: 1
p-value adjustment: bonferroni
[1] ----------  knn  ----------
[1] Machine Learning
Confusion Matrix a

          Referenc
Prediction Active
  Active       61
  Inactive      4

                Acc
                95%
    No Information Rate : 0.625
    P-Value [Acc > NIR] : 4.602e-15

                 Kappa : 0.899
 Mcnemar's Test P-Value : 0.3711

            Sensitivity : 0.9385
            Specificity : 0.9744
         Pos Pred Value : 0.9839
         Neg Pred Value : 0.9048
             Prevalence : 0.6250
         Detection Rate : 0.5865
   Detection Prevalence : 0.5962
      Balanced Accuracy : 0.9564

       'Positive' Class : Active
```

Performance statistics of the model including the confusion matrix (classification) and RMSE (regression) are available to compare method performance

	A	B	C	D	E
1	CASRN	knn	svmRadial	toPredict	PhysChem
2	95-70-5	Active	Active	Active	0.355
3	26172-55-	Active	Active	Ac	
4	81406-37-	Active	Active	A	
5	119-36-8	Inactive	Inactive	In	
6	87-86-5	Active	Active	A	
7	862892-90	Active	Active	A	
8	531-95-3	Active	Active	In	
9	66422-95-	Active	Active	Active	-0.816
10	122-57-6	Active	Active	Active	1.826
11	150114-71	Inactive	Inactive	Inactive	0.675
12	1154-59-2	Active	Active	Active	4.99
13	89-25-8	Active	Active	Active	0.929

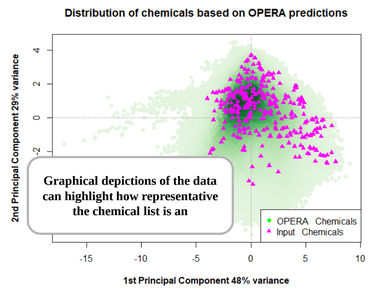
Machine learning tool outputs a table with the predictions from each model along with the data used for training the model

Imputation capabilities to allow missing data in the pipeline for spring

Chemical Characterization

Leverage ICE models to characterize a chemical list, getting information on the chemical space covered (or not covered) based on different physchem properties.

Distribution of chemicals based on OPERA predictions



Graphical depictions of the data can highlight how representative the chemical list is an

```
[1] "---------- Summary of Input Data ----------"
       MW                MP                BP                HL                VP
Min.   : 46.04   Min.   :-109.62   Min.   : 79.62   Min.   :-10.988   Min.   :-10.213
1st Qu.:220.06   1st Qu.:  93.95   1st Qu.:295.79   1st Qu.: -9.256   1st Qu.: -9.069
Median :270.16   Median :  152.53   Median :         Median :          Median :
Mean   :278.46   Mean   :  145.91   Mean   :         Mean   :          Mean   :
3rd Qu.:317.59   3rd Qu.:  195.41   3rd Qu.:         3rd Qu.:          3rd Qu.:
Max.   :780.43   Max.   :  302.06   Max.   :         Max.   :          Max.   :
      WS
Min.   :-8.169
1st Qu.:-4.338
Median :-3.560
Mean   :-3.162
3rd Qu.:-2.253
Max.   : 1.218
[1] "---------- Summary of Available OPERA Data ----------"
       MW                MP                BP                HL                VP
Min.   :   0.0   Min.   :-177.46   Min.   :-139.2   Min.   :-12.880   Min.   :-12.744
1st Qu.: 199.0   1st Qu.:  64.21   1st Qu.: 274.3   1st Qu.: -8.833   1st Qu.: -8.062
Median : 253.0   Median :  120.53   Median : 314.0   Median : -7.498   Median : -5.981
Mean   : 277.5   Mean   :  113.68   Mean   : 308.7   Mean   : -7.276   Mean   : -5.542
3rd Qu.: 322.0   3rd Qu.:  172.31   3rd Qu.: 345.4   3rd Qu.: -6.002   3rd Qu.: -3.250
Max.   :8435.5   Max.   :  402.74   Max.   : 541.5   Max.   :  1.374   Max.   :  4.843
NA's   :232
      WS
Min.   :-12.080
1st Qu.: -4.354
Median : -3.045
Mean   : -3.154
3rd Qu.: -1.834
Max.   :  1.417
```

Tabular output of the data to compare the distribution of the input list to that of the >700,000 chemicals in ICE

In the pipeline:
- Generate physchem and other structure-based predictions from user-provided chemical lists
- Prediction of chemical parameters for use in modeling (example: fraction unbound, pka)
- Chemical use category overview provided by EPA's Consumer Products Database (cpDAT)
- Integration with ChemMaps (http://www.chemmaps.com)

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