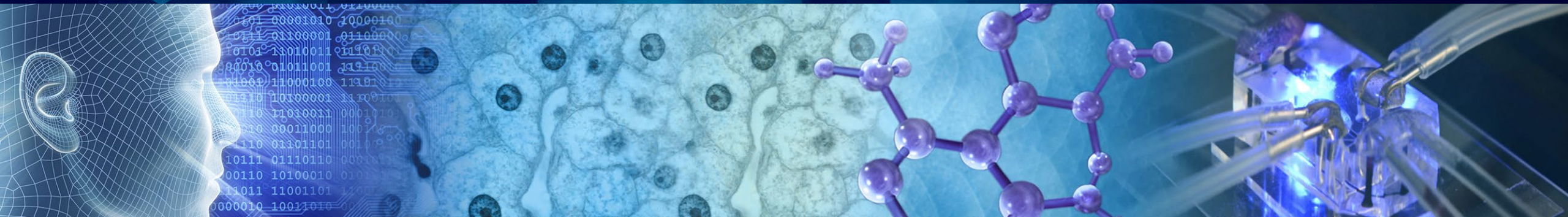




National Institute of
Environmental Health Sciences
Division of Translational Toxicology



NICEATM Update: ICCVAM Public Forum 2024

Nicole C. Kleinstreuer, PhD

**Director, NTP Interagency Center for the Evaluation of Alternative
Toxicological Methods**

**Executive Director, Interagency Coordinating Committee for the
Validation of Alternative Methods**

ICCVAM Participating Agencies Update

18 Participating Agencies

- Consumer Product Safety Commission
- Department of Agriculture
- Department of the Interior
- Department of Transportation
- Environmental Protection Agency
- Food and Drug Administration
- Occupational Safety and Health Administration
- National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
- Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry
- National Cancer Institute
- **National Center for Advancing Translational Sciences (since 2024)**
- National Inst of Environmental Health Sciences
- National Library of Medicine
- National Institutes of Health
- Department of Defense
- Department of Energy
- National Institute of Standards and Technology (since 2017)
- Dept of Veterans Affairs Office of Research and Development (since 2020)
- Other participants
 - Tox21
 - NCATS

Toxicology in Vitro 91 (2023) 105630

Contents lists available at [ScienceDirect](#)



frontiers | Frontiers in Toxicology

TYPE Original Research
PUBLISHED 28 February 2024
DOI 10.3389/ftox.2024.1321857

Check for updates

Use of *in vitro* methods combined with *in silico* analysis to identify



Parallel evaluation of a skin for dermal absorpt

Alec T. Salminen^a, Kelly J. Da Frederick A. Beland^a, Kristy I Nicole C. Kleinstreuer^g, Jonat Menghang Xia^d, Suzanne C. F

OPEN ACCESS

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^d National Center for Advancing Translational Sciences, National Institutes of Health, Research Triangle Park, NC, USA
^e Center for Drug Evaluation and Research, U.S. Food and Drug Administration
^f Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition, U.S. Food and Drug Administration
^g National Toxicology Program Interagency Center for the Evaluation of Alternative Toxicological Methods, National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, National Institutes of Health, Research Triangle Park, NC, USA
^h Center for Veterinary Medicine, U.S. Food and Drug Administration

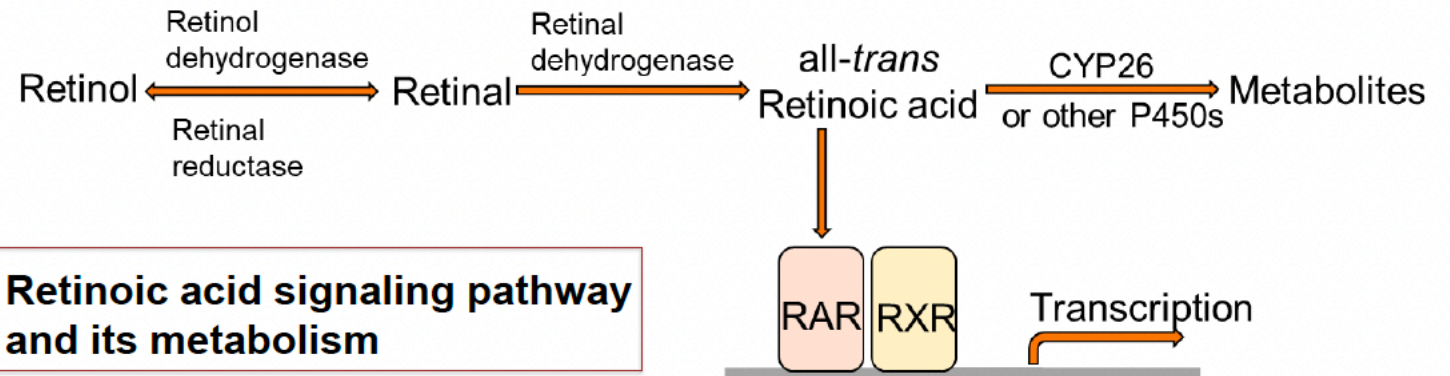
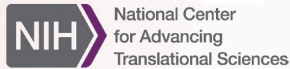
Development and Validation of Enzyme-Based CYP26A1 Inhibition Assay in a High-Throughput Screening Platform

Abstract # 3015



Srilatha Sakamuru¹, Dongping Ma², Jocelyn D. Pierro³, Nancy C. Baker⁴, Nicole Kleinstreuer⁵, James J. Cali², Thomas B. Knudsen³, Menghang Xia¹

¹ Division of Pre-clinical Innovation, National Center for Advancing Translational Sciences, National Institutes of Health, Rockville, MD, USA.
² Promega Corporation, Madison, WI, USA.
³ Center for Computational Toxicology and Exposure, Office of Research and Development, United States Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, NC, USA.
⁴ Leidos, Research Triangle Park, NC, USA.
⁵ National Toxicology Program Interagency Center for the Evaluation of Alternative Toxicological Methods, National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, National Institutes of Health, Research Triangle Park, NC, USA.



Retinoic acid signaling pathway and its metabolism





ICE Data

- Curated in vivo, in vitro, and in silico toxicity data
- Measured and predicted chemical properties
- Predicted exposure
- Reported and predicted chemical use categories

The data are used across ICE tools.



Search



Chemical
Quest



Curve
Surfer



PBPK



IVIVE



Chemical
Character
ization

- Explore ICE data through interactive visualizations
- Identify structurally similar chemicals
- Leverage computational models without coding

Inter-connectivity: Send chemical and assay selections between tools.



Chemical
Quick Lists

- Reference and Non-reference chemical lists
- Support the development and evaluation of new test methods



<https://ice.ntp.niehs.nih.gov/>

ICE v4.0.1
(August
2023)

- Exposure data added to REST API
- Functional use data set and its exploration through chemical characterization tool
- New chemical quick lists: Mixtures and Formulations in ICE and ToxCast Phase I, Phase II, and e1k
- Search tool UI and visualization updates

ICE v4.0.2
(March
2024)

- cHTS updated to invitrodb v3.5
- Technological interference flags added to cHTS pipeline and applied to Curve Surfer tool result cards
- Additional ACC overlay option provided in Curve Surfer tool result visualizations
- Additional Search tool UI and visualization updates

ICE v4.1
(August
2024)

- Update cHTS annotations from NCI Metathesaurus to OBO Foundry
- New PFAS chemical quick list and updated ROC chemical quick list
- ICE REST API updated to include Curve Surfer tool raw data
- Additional data visualizations in Search tool

Future
Updates

- Update cHTS pipeline to integrate invitrodb v4.1
- Option to use custom ADME parameters to run PBPK/IVIVE
- Ongoing search visualization updates

Contributors

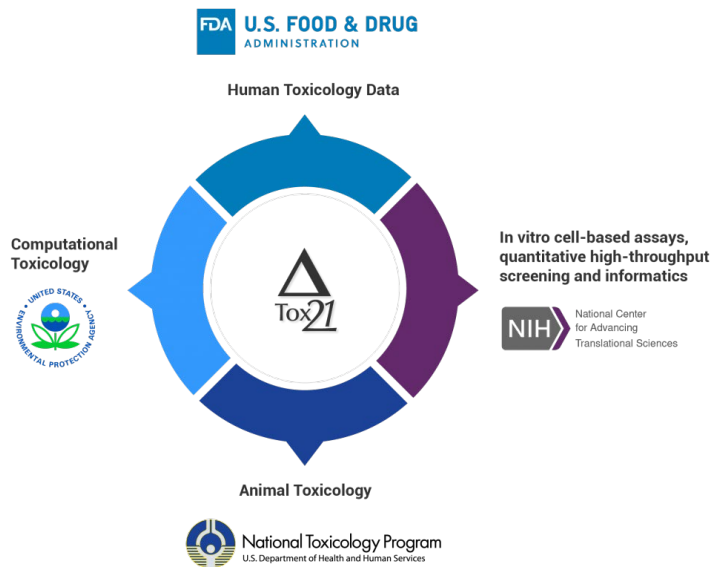


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<https://ntp.niehs.nih.gov/go/niceatm>



<https://github.com/NIEHS/OPERA>



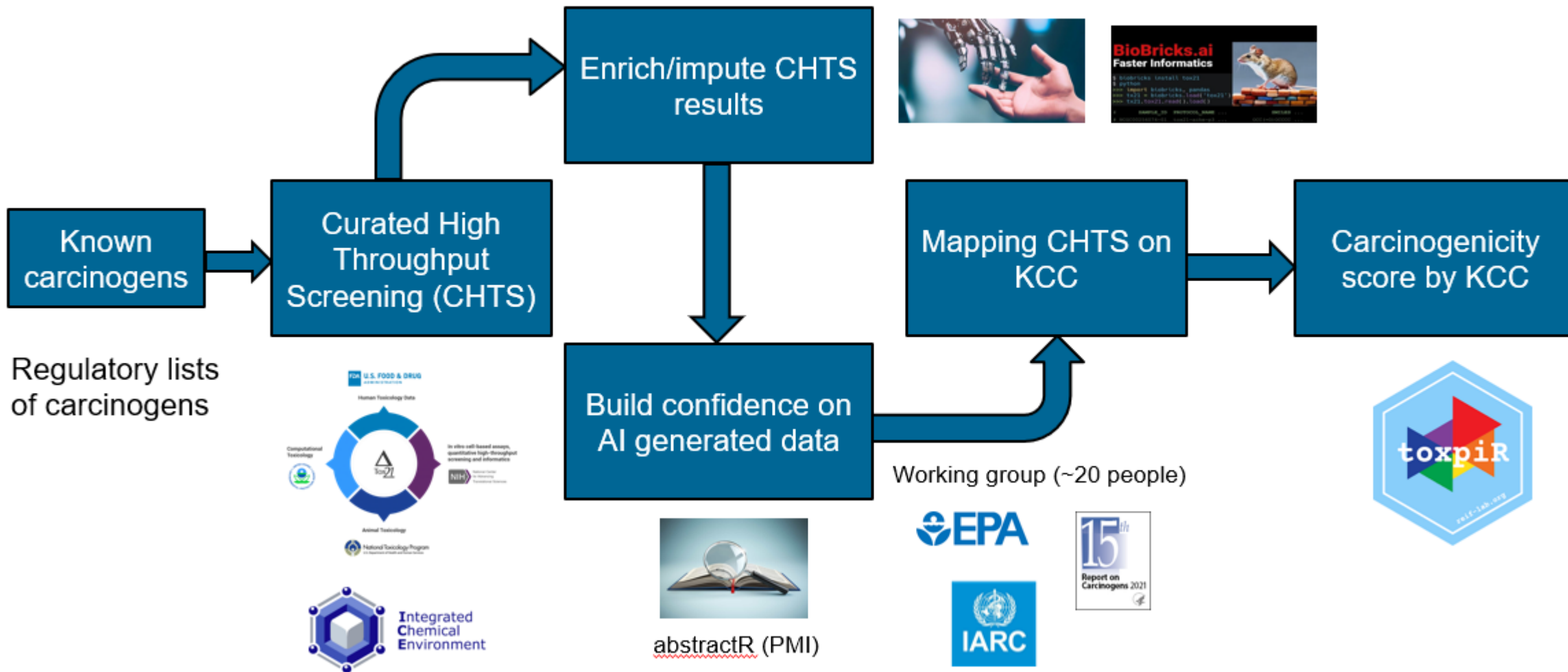
Mapping



- KCC1:** Is Electrophile or can be Activated to Electrophiles
- KCC2:** Induces DNA Damage response
- KCC3:** Activates Mutagenic DNA Repair & Promotes Genomic Instability
- KCC4:** Induces Epigenetic Alterations
- KCC5:** Induces Oxidative stress
- KCC6:** Induces Chronic Inflammation
- KCC7:** Is Immunosuppressive
- KCC8:** Modulates Receptors-mediated effects
- KCC9:** Causes Immortalization
- KCC10:** Alters Cell Proliferation, Cell Death or Nutrient Supply

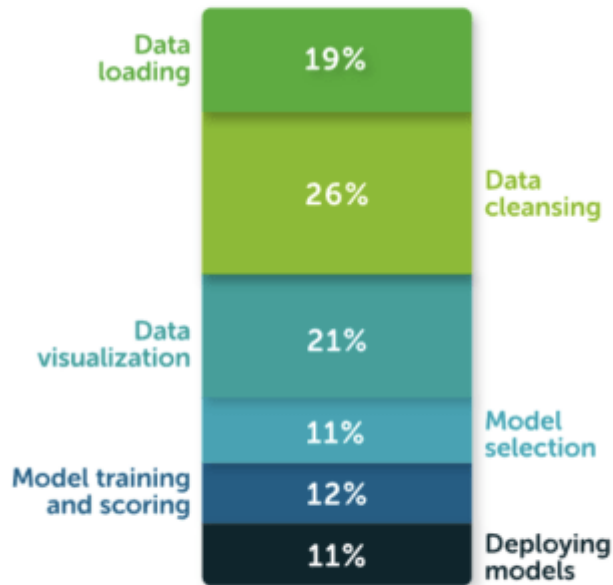
- ~ 9000 unique chemicals
- ~ 2000 assays

Expert working group including ~20 people from NICEATM, EPA, NIEHS ROC, IARC, U. Berkely, Texas A&M University



THINKING ABOUT YOUR CURRENT JOB, HOW MUCH OF YOUR TIME IS SPENT IN EACH OF THE FOLLOWING TASKS?

Anaconda.com - State of Data Science 2020



45% of data analysts time is spent loading and cleaning data



BioBricks: one-line command

BioBricks.ai Faster Informatics

```
$ biobricks install tox21
$ python
>>> import biobricks, pandas
>>> tx21 = biobricks.load('tox21')
>>> tx21.tox21.read().load()
```



```
#      SAMPLE_ID  PROTOCOL_NAME ...      SMILES ...
# NCGC00256074-01  tox21-ache-p3 ...      OCC(=O)OCCCC ...
# NCGC00255047-01  tox21-ache-p3 ...      Nc1ccc(cc1)C(=O)OCC ...
# [2075022 rows x 19 columns]
```

NICEATM & BioBricks
Partnership:
NSF ProtoOKN

Physchem properties		Chemicals	Version
BP	Boiling Point	7860	2.9
HL	Henry's Law Constant	2233	2.9
LogP	Octanol-water Partition Coefficient	18154	2.9
MP	Melting Point	22554	2.9
VP	Vapor Pressure	6764	2.9
WS	Water Solubility	9943	2.9
pKa	Acid Dissociation Constant	6503	2.6
KOA	Octanol/Air Partition Coefficient	270	2.6

Toxicity endpoints		Chemicals	Version
ER	Estrogen Receptor Activity	32464	2.6
AR	Androgen Receptor Activity	47673	2.6
AcuteTox	Acute Oral Systemic Toxicity	50660	2.6

Environmental fate		Chemicals	Version
AOH	Atmospheric Hydroxylation Rate	692	2.6
BCF	Bioconcentration Factor	626	2.6
BioHL	Biodegradation Half-life	150	2.6
RB	Ready Biodegradability	1603	2.6
KM	Fish Biotransformation Half-life	541	2.6
KOC	Soil Adsorption Coefficient	728	2.6

ADME properties		Chemicals	Version
FUB	Fraction unbound	3229	2.8
Clint	Intrinsic clearance	1346	2.8
CACO2	Caco-2 permeability	4601	2.8

New/updated since 2021

Source code

Packaged installers

Updates notifications

NIH / OPERA Public

forkee from kmansouri/OPERA

<> Code Pull requests Actions Projects Wiki Security Insights Settings

master 3 branches 34 tags

Go to file Add file Code

About

Free and open-source application (command line and GUI) providing QSAR models predictions as well as applicability domain and accuracy assessment for physicochemical properties, environmental fate and toxicological endpoints.

=====>Download the latest compiled version from the "releases" tab and run the executable installer.

Readme MIT license 54 stars 13 watching 35 forks Report repository

Releases 5

OPERA_Source_code	v2.9	9 months ago
Icon.png	OPERA 1.2 icon	6 years ago
Install_guide.pdf	v2.9	8 months ago
LICENSE	Initial commit	7 years ago
Logo.png	Added logo and icon	7 years ago
OPERA1.5_Source_code.zip	MATLAB source code for OPERA1.5	5 years ago
OPERA2.0_Source_code.zip	MATLAB source code for OPERA 2.0	5 years ago
OPERA_Data.zip	v2.9	9 months ago
OPERA_models_2.9.xlsx	v2.9	9 months ago
QMRFs.zip	v2.8.1	last year
README.md	Update README.md	9 months ago
icons.zip	OPERA 1.2 icons different sizes	6 years ago

OPERA 2.9 (64bit) Latest

<https://github.com/NIEHS/OPERA>

NIH / OPERA Public

forkee from kmansouri/OPERA

<> Code Pull requests Actions Projects Wiki Security Insights Settings

Releases / v2.9.1

OPERA 2.9 (64bit) Latest

kmansouri released this Sep 1, 2022 · 6 commits to master since this release v2.9.1 1e6d5e2

OPERA v2.9.1

(See the install and quick run guide pdf file in the zip file for more info and input options)

Clarifications about log4j concerns:

- The presence of a log4j jar file on a computer does not imply a vulnerability in itself. It's a very common file in java-based tools. It is only when log4j is used on an exposed server that the vulnerability can be a problem.
- We do not use log4j in OPERA software. OPERA runs locally and does not connect to the internet. Our testing thus far indicates that the removal of the log4j jar file will not affect OPERA software. OPERA should work normally with or without the log4j file as it does not depend on it.
- OPERA uses two main tools: KNIME and MATLAB. In OPERA 2.9, both KNIME and Matlab were updated to the latest version of the log4j file to deal with the vulnerability. For more details see <https://www.knime.com/changelog-v45>. For the MATLAB runtime, MathWorks has published the following in the Trust Center (version 3 of 2021-12-18): <https://www.mathworks.com/content/dam/mathworks/policies/mathworks-response-to-cve-2021-44228-log4j-vulnerability.pdf>

To scan and remove any unwanted files/classes you can use: <https://github.com/logpresso/CVE-2021-44228-Scanner>

<https://github.com/NIEHS/OPERA/releases>

Over 7000 downloads

(<https://tooomm.github.io/github-release-stats/>)

National Toxicology Program
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

Calendar & Events | News & Media | Get Involved | Support

Search the NTP Website

QSAR TOOLBOX

Input | Profiling | Data | Category definition | Data Gap Filling | Report

Gap Filling | Workflow Editor

Trend analysis | Read across | (Q)SAR | Automated | Standardized | New | Import | Export | Delete

Documents

Document 1
[C: 1;Md: 0;P: 0] CAS: 58082

Filter endpoint tree... 1 [target]

Structure

Structure info

Parameters

Physical Chemical Properties

- Autoflammability / Self-ignition tempera...
- Boiling point
- Chemical reactivity
- Density
- Dissociation Constant (pKa)
- Explosive properties
- Flammability
- Flash point
- Melting / freezing point
- Oxidation reduction potential
- Oxidising properties
- Particle size
- Partition Coefficient:
- Solubility in organic solvents / fat solubil...
- Stability in organic solvents and identity...
- Surface tension
- Vapour pressure
- Viscosity
- Water solubility

Environmental Fate and Transport

Ecotoxicological Information

Human Health Hazards

Data Gap Filling Settings

Only endpoint relevant

At this position:

- QSARs 2
- Automated workflows 0
- Standardized workflows 0

EPA United States Environmental Protection Agency

Endosulfan
115-29-7 | DTXSID1020560
Searched by DSSTox Substance Id.

ToxCast: Models
ToxCast Model Predictions

Toolbox Repository

Tools / QSARs / OPERA models

OPERA models



Current version: 1.0
Supported Toolbox versions: 4.5
Developer: NIEHS
Category: QSARs
Downloads: 57
Rating: ☆☆☆☆ 0

Description:
OPERA is a free and open-source/open-data suite of tools for predicting physicochemical properties, environmental fate, ADME & toxicity information including applicability domain and accuracy of model data and standardized QSAR-ready chemical structures. It provides a user-friendly graphical interface for Windows and Linux operating systems.

Executions 1203

Spec | Executions (10) | Readme

DEFAULT INSTANCE TYPE: baseline-4
HAS INTERNET ACCESS: No

INPUTS

- string Input file format (REQUIRED)

OUTPUTS

- file OPERA output tarball (REQUIRED)

Two-Stage Machine Learning-Based Approach to Predict Points of Departure for Human Noncancer and Developmental/Reproductive Effects

Jacob Kvasnicka, Nicolò Aurisano, Kerstin von Borries, En-Hsuan Lu, Peter Fantke, Olivier Jolliet, Fred A. Wright, and Weihshueh A. Chiu*

Cite This: <https://doi.org/10.1021/acs.est.4c00172>

Read Online

ACCESS |

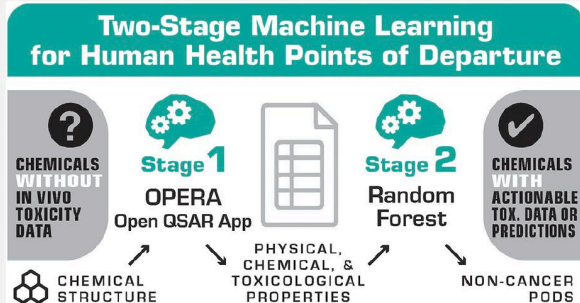
Metrics & More

Article Recommendations

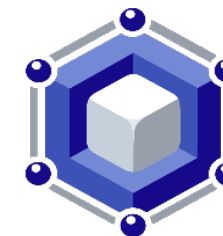
Supporting Information

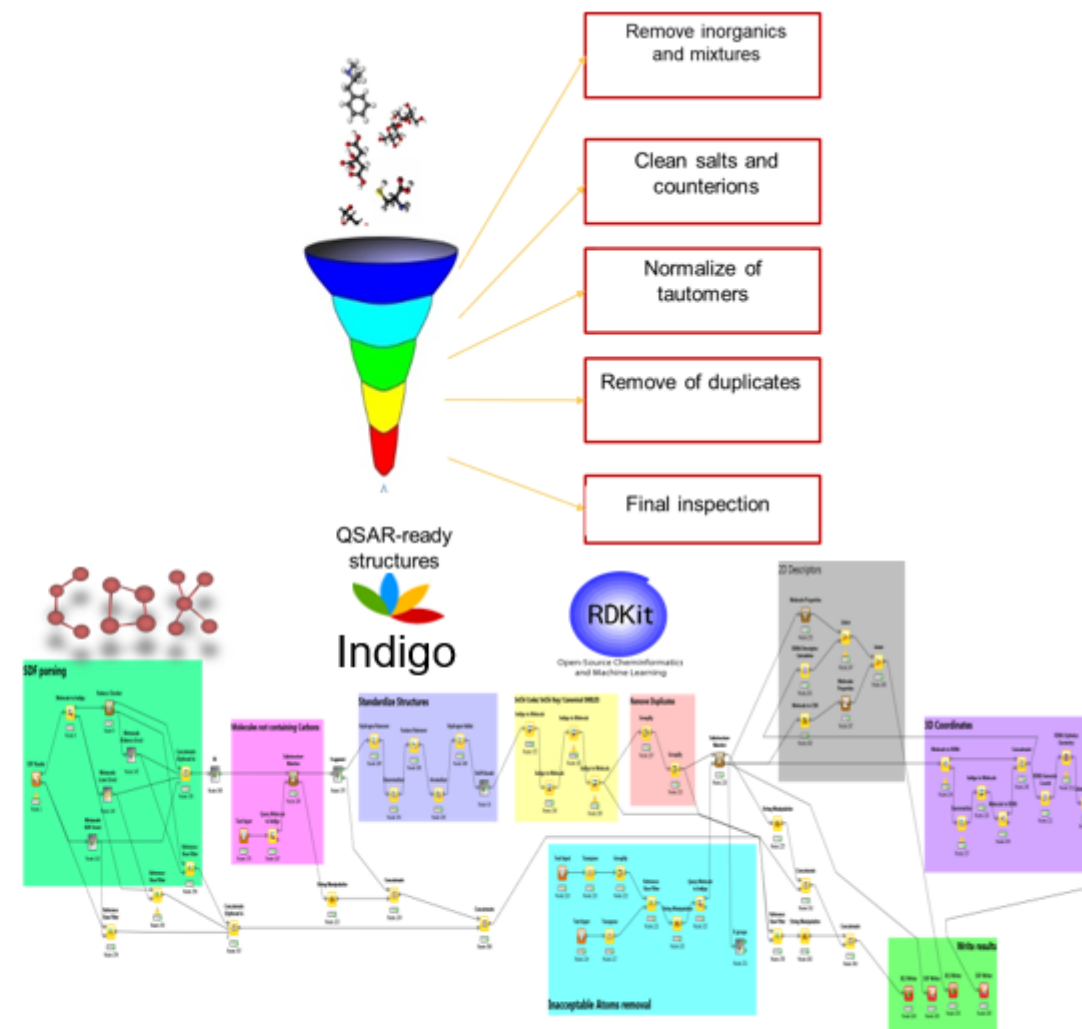
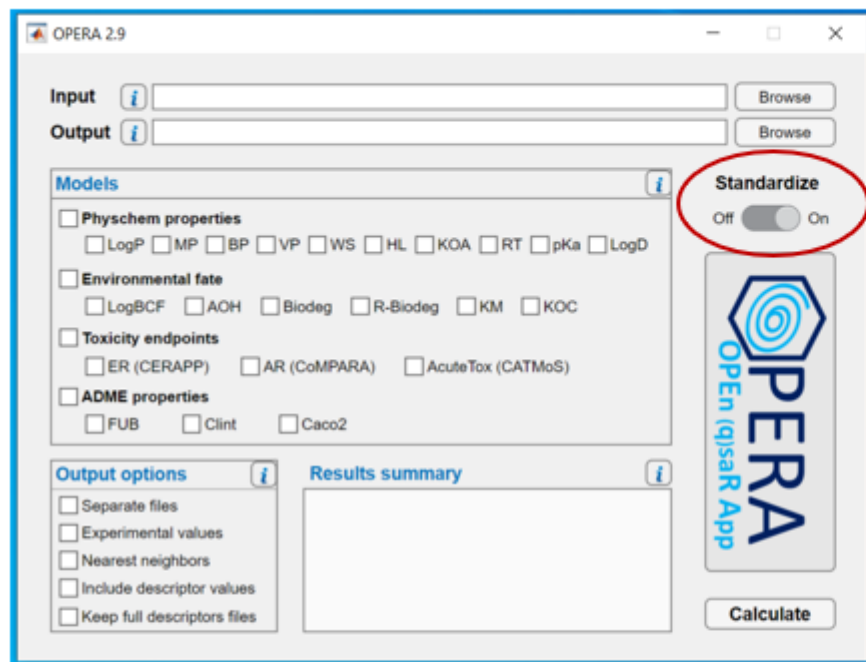
ABSTRACT: Chemical points of departure (PODs) for critical health effects are crucial for evaluating and managing human health risks and impacts from exposure. However, PODs are unavailable for most chemicals in commerce due to a lack of *in vivo* toxicity data. We therefore developed a two-stage machine learning (ML) framework to predict human-equivalent PODs for oral exposure to organic chemicals based on chemical structure. Utilizing ML-based predictions for structural/physical/chemical/toxicological properties from OPERA 2.9 as features (Stage 1), ML models using random forest regression were trained with human-equivalent PODs derived from *in vivo* data sets for general noncancer effects ($n = 1,791$) and reproductive/developmental effects ($n = 2,228$), with robust cross-validation for feature selection and estimating generalization errors (Stage 2). These two-stage models accurately predicted PODs for both effect categories with cross-validation-based root-mean-squared errors less than an order of magnitude. We then applied one or both models to 34,046 chemicals expected to be in the environment, revealing several thousand chemicals of *moderate* concern and several hundred chemicals of *high* concern for health effects at estimated median population exposure levels. Further application can expand by orders of magnitude the coverage of organic chemicals that can be evaluated for their human health risks and impacts.

KEYWORDS: QSAR model, machine learning, toxicity prediction, chemical risk assessment, high-throughput screening, life cycle impact assessment (LCIA)



- OPERA predicted properties used as features in ML model to predict PODs for thousands of chemicals
- US EPA SEEM3 exposure data downloaded from ICE to facilitate comparisons





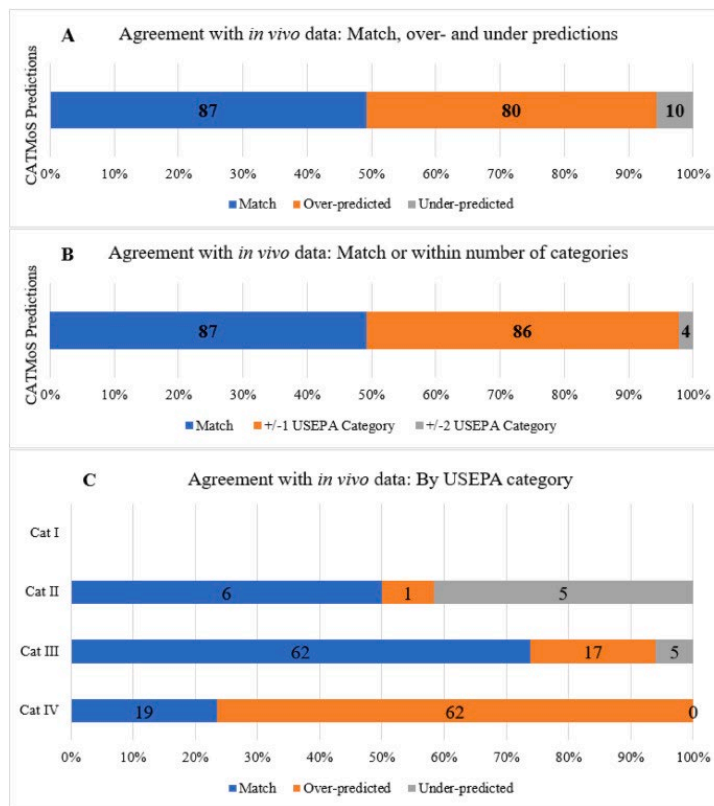
GitHub: <https://github.com/NIEHS/QSAR-ready/releases>
KNIME Hub: https://kni.me/w/_iyTwwXi6U3XTFW1
Docker Hub: <https://hub.docker.com/r/kamelmansouri/qsar-ready>

Mansouri, K. *et al.* Free and open-source QSAR-ready workflow for automated standardization of chemical structures in support of QSAR modeling. *J Cheminform* **16**, 19 (2024). <https://doi.org/10.1186/s13321-024-00814-3>

EPA Case Study

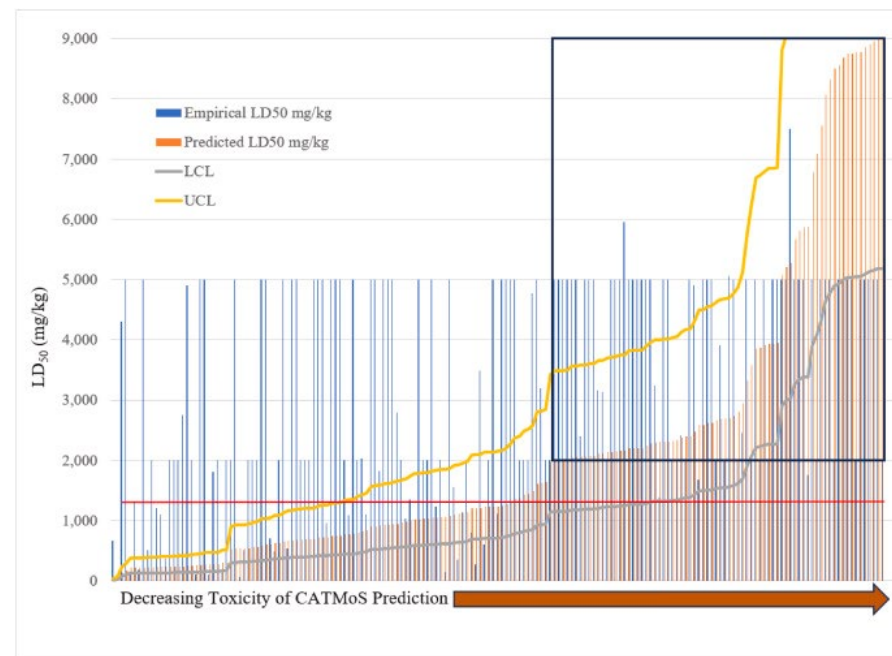
- Comparative analysis of 177 pesticides with LD₅₀ data between CaTMOS and EPA database
- 88% categorical concordance for 165 chemicals with empirical *in vivo* LD₅₀ values ≥ 500 mg/kg

Toxicity Category based on CATMoS Prediction	Number of predictions	Toxicity Category based on Empirical <i>In Vivo</i> Test Data			
		I	II	III	IV
I (<50 mg/kg)	2	-	1	1	-
II (50-500 mg/kg)	25	-	6	16	3
III (>500-5,000 mg/kg)	126	-	5	62	59
IV (>5,000 mg/kg)	24	-	-	5	19
III and IV combined	150	-	5	145	

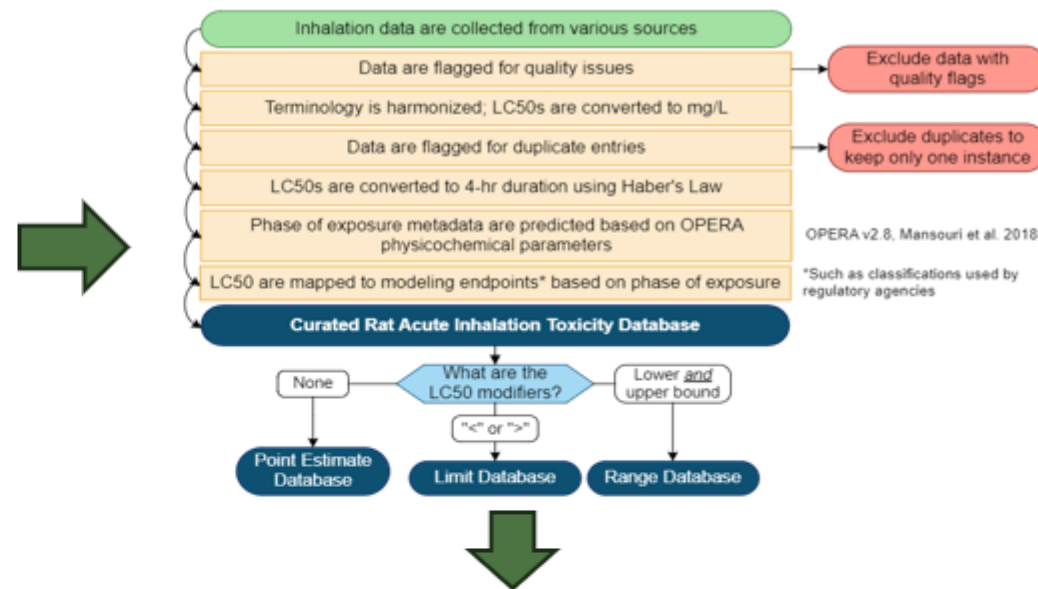


Evaluation of *in silico* model predictions for mammalian acute oral toxicity and regulatory application in pesticide hazard and risk assessment

Patricia L. Bishop^{a,*}, Kamel Mansouri^b, William P. Eckel^c, Michael B. Lowit^c, David Allen^{d,1}, Amy Blankship^c, Anna B. Lowit^e, D. Ethan Harwood^c, Tamara Johnson^c, Nicole C. Kleinstreuer^b



Data Source	Data Records	Unique Substances
Legacy data from ChemIDplus (now integrated into PubChem)	2036	1249
National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health Pocket Guide	136	649
European Chemicals Agency Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals Database	3016	611
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Acute Exposure Guideline Levels	1682	271
U.S. Department of Defense	47	13

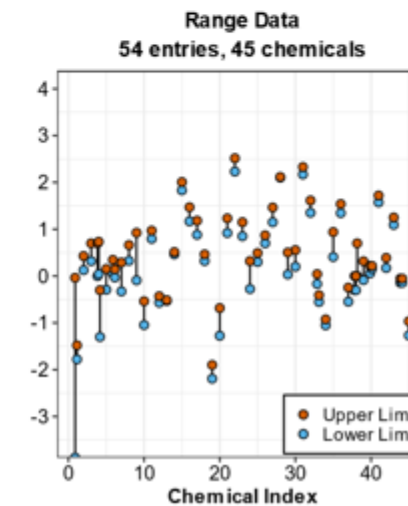
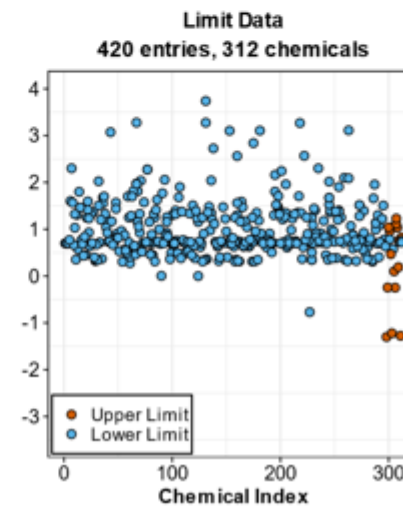
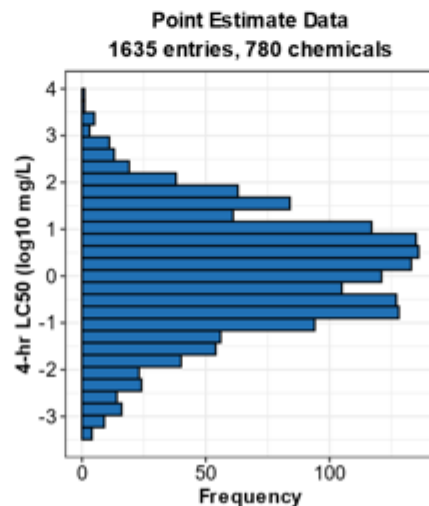


Database Summary

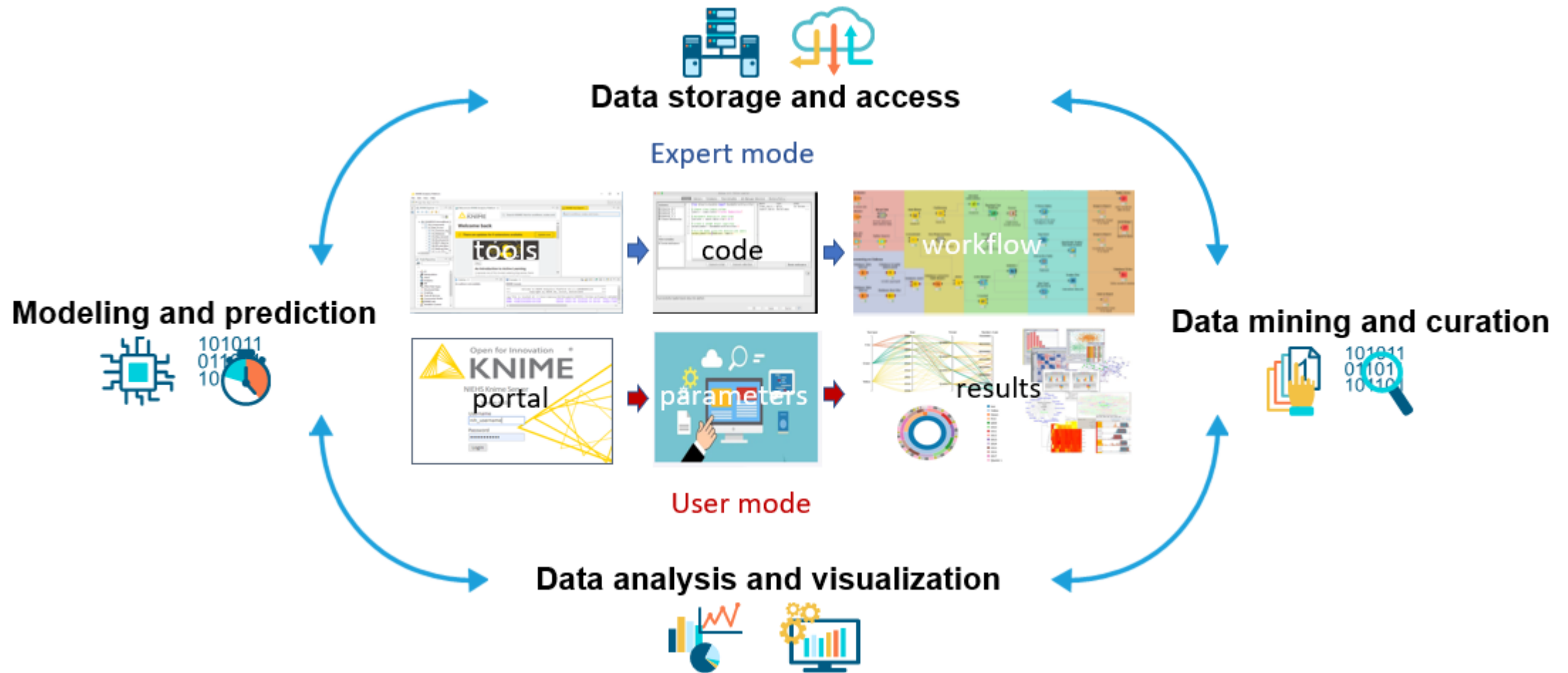
- 1025 unique chemicals
- ~760 chemicals will be used to support a collaborative modeling effort
- The database can be downloaded and explored on ICE

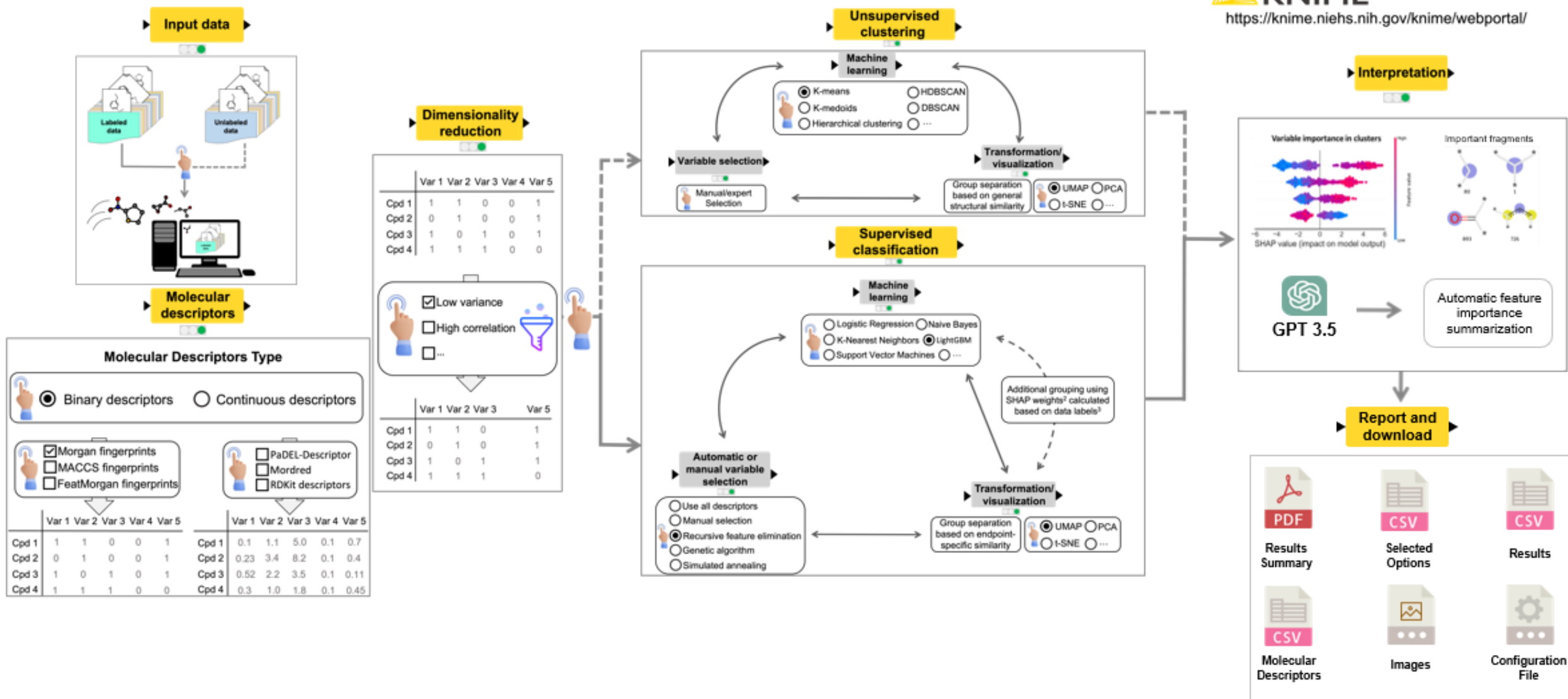


Download the Rat Acute Inhalation Database from ICE.
<https://ice.ntp.niehs.nih.gov/DATASETDESCRIPTION>



Modeling and Visualization (MoVIZ) Pipeline





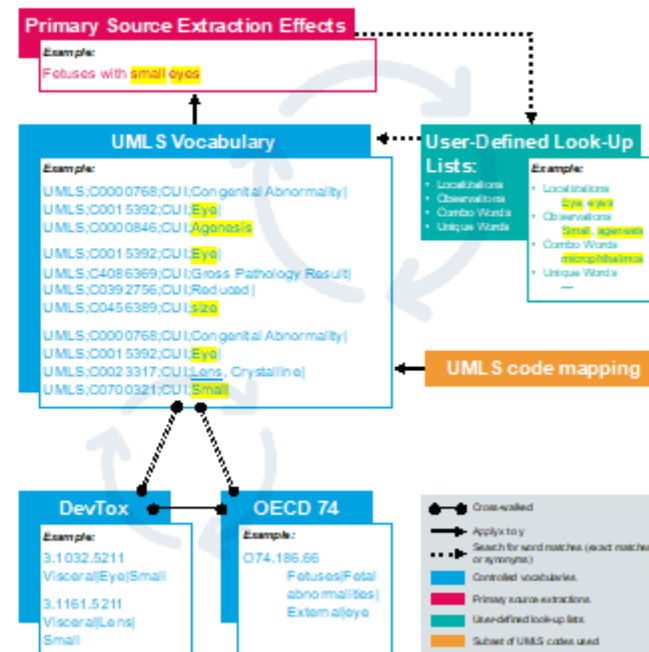
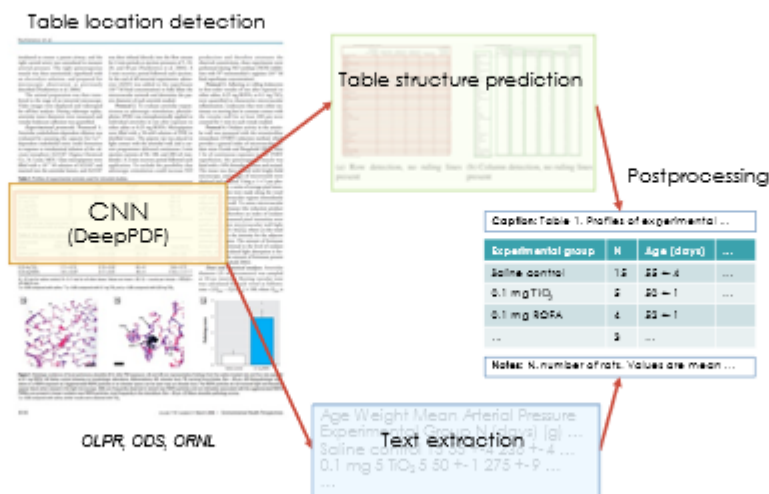
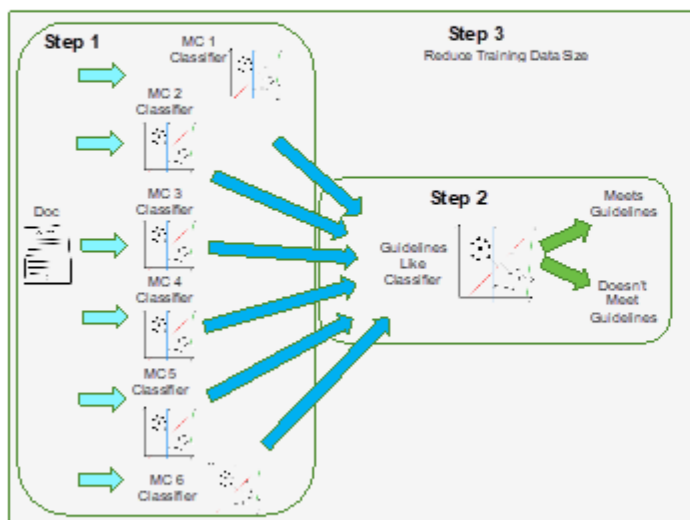
Identification



Extraction

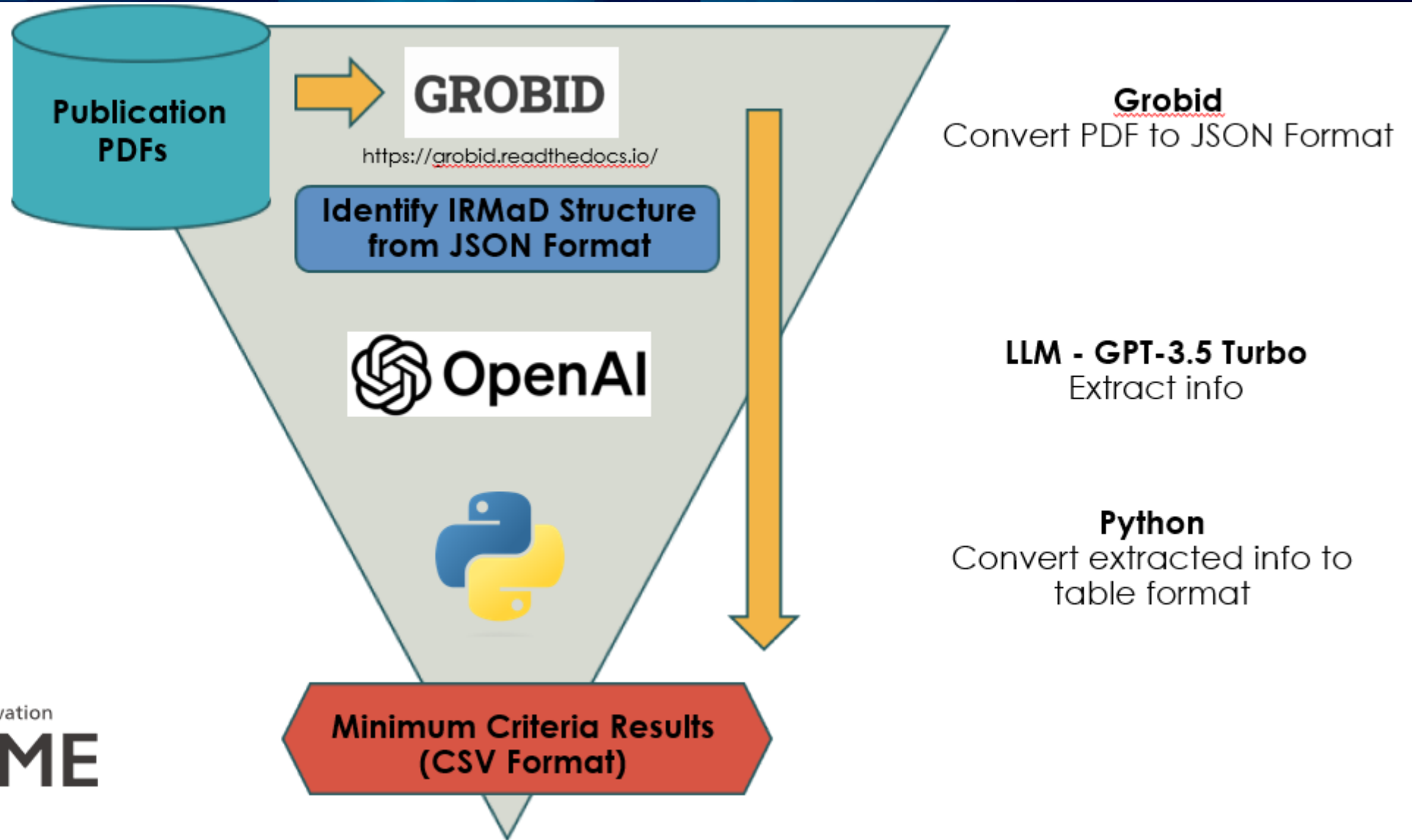


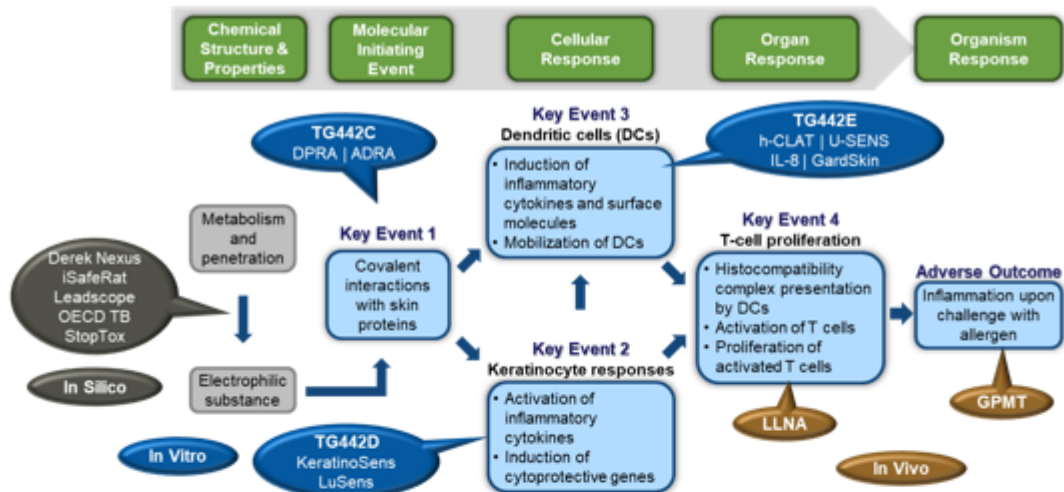
Annotation



- Important for leveraging high-quality studies in the published literature
- Applications in systematic review of chemical effects
- Establishing reference datasets for validating new methods

LLMs to Extract Study Information





Welcome to the DASS App!

Step 1: Select the Defined Approaches to Apply

To begin, select the DAs to be implemented. Click on the green information buttons to view a description of the DA and the test methods required to implement the DA.

Select All | Deselect All

- 2 out of 3 (2/3)
- Integrated Testing Strategy (ITS)
- Key Event 3/1 (KE 3/1) Sequential Testing Strategy (STS)

Step 2: Upload Data

Before uploading your file, ensure that the data meet the data and formatting requirements.

A table template is provided in tab-delimited or Excel format. The template contains columns for every possible assay endpoint. If an assay endpoint will not be used, the corresponding column can be deleted but that is not required. Using the template is not required.

Download Data Template (.xlsx)
Download Data Template (.txt)

Click 'Browse' below and select your file.

Browse... No file selected.



Access the DASS App
<https://ntp.niehs.nih.gov/go/952311>



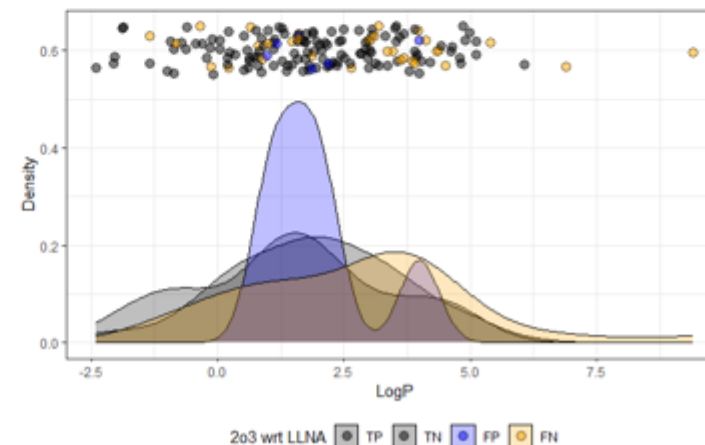
DA ITS h-CLAT Score	DA ITS DPRA Score	DA ITS In Silico Score	DA ITS Total Score	DA ITS Call	DA ITS Potency
0	3	1	4	1	1B
0	0	NA	0	0	NC
2	0	1	3	1	1B
1	1	1	3	1	1B
0	0	1	1	0	NC
0	0	0	0	0	NC
2	3	1	6	1	1A
2	3	1	6	1	1A
3	3	1	7	1	1A
2	0	1	3	1	1B

Confusion Matrix and Performance Metrics

Reference Column: reference_hppt_call
Prediction Column: DA ITS Call

		Reference	
		Positive	Negative
Predicted	Positive	50	5
	Negative	3	6
	Inconclusive	2	0

Metric	Value
N	66
Accuracy	85%
Balanced Accuracy	73%
F1 Score	93%
True Positive Rate	91%
False Positive Rate	45%
True Negative Rate	55%
False Negative Rate	5%



Home » What We Study » NICEATM: Alternative Methods » Test Method Evaluations » Identification of Skin Sensitizers » Human Skin Sensitization Data

Skin Sensitizers

Human Skin Sensitization Data

Isothiazolinones Risk Assessment

Electrophilic Allergen Screening Assay

Defined Approaches

Evaluations of the LLNA

Human Data for Skin Sensitization Method Evaluation

<https://ntp.niehs.nih.gov/go/hppt>

Establishing confidence in alternatives to animal use for identifying potential skin sensitizers requires high-quality reference data for evaluation of new approaches. As humans are the species of interest for regulatory testing, the ideal reference data will be derived from testing on humans.

To support the evaluation of non-animal approaches for skin sensitization assessment, NICEATM and the [German Federal Institute for Risk Assessment](#) (BfR) collected data from 1555 publications for 2277 human predictive patch tests (HPPTs). Data from two types of HPPT were included: the human repeat insult patch test and the human maximization test. Tests were scored for reliability and traced back to their original reports to remove duplicates. The resulting database contains information for 1366 unique substances. This database has been described in a publication ([Strickland et al. 2023](#)) and is being made available to serve as a resource for additional evaluation of alternative methods and development of new approach methodologies for skin sensitization assessments. Users may download the database in Excel format via the link below. Data are also available via NICEATM's [Integrated Chemical Environment](#).

[Human predictive patch test database](#) (updated May 25, 2023)



<https://ntp.niehs.nih.gov/whatwestudy/niceatm/test-method-evaluations/skin-sens/hppt>

Archives of Toxicology (2023) 97:2825–2837
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s00204-023-03530-3>

REVIEW ARTICLE



A database of human predictive patch test data for skin sensitization

Judy Strickland¹ · Jaleh Abedini¹ · David G. Allen¹ · John Gordon² · Victoria Hull¹ · Nicole C. Kleinstreuer³ · Hon-Sum Ko⁴ · Joanna Matheson² · Hermann-Josef Thierse⁵ · James Truax¹ · Jens T. Vanselow⁵ · Matthias Herzler⁵

Archives of Toxicology (2024) 98:1253–1269
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s00204-023-03656-4>

REVIEW ARTICLE

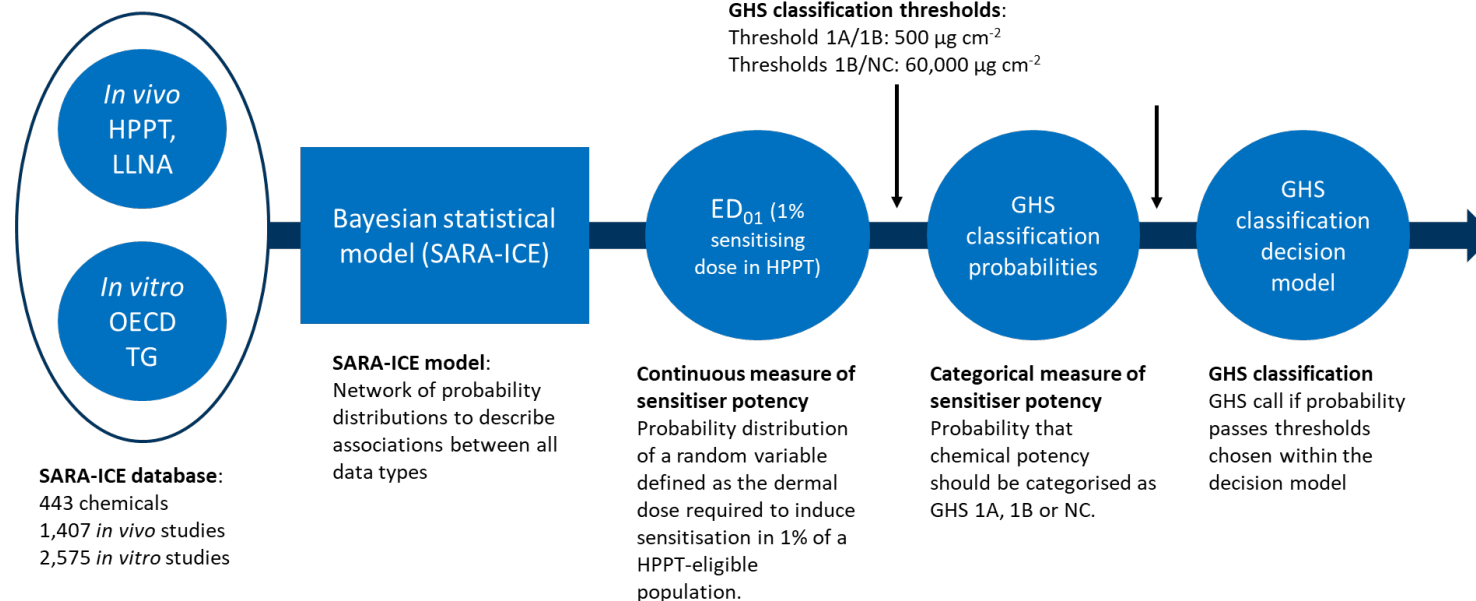


Use of human predictive patch test (HPPT) data for the classification of skin sensitization hazard and potency

Matthias Herzler¹ · Jaleh Abedini² · David G. Allen² · Dori Germolec³ · John Gordon⁴ · Hon-Sum Ko⁵ · Joanna Matheson⁴ · Emily Reinke² · Judy Strickland² · Hermann-Josef Thierse¹ · Kim To² · James Truax² · Jens T. Vanselow¹ · Nicole Kleinstreuer⁶

- As part of TG 497 development, a highly curated human predictive patch test database was developed
- Database published in 2023, available on NICEATM website
- Proposed HPPT GHS classification approach, utilizing a dose descriptor, published in 2024
- Manuscript evaluating HPPT variability is under development
- HPPT App (Rshiny tool) under development

- SARA originally developed by Unilever as a defined approach for skin allergy risk assessment
 - A Bayesian statistical model which infers a human-relevant metric of sensitiser potency (termed ED_{01}), the dose with a 1% chance of human skin sensitisation.
 - Accounts for variability of the input data and explicitly quantifies uncertainty.
 - SARA-ICE is an expansion of the original SARA model, with increased database, input data types and a refined output.
 - Utilises any combination of human repeat insult patch test (HRIPT), LLNA, direct peptide reactivity assay (DPRA), KeratinoSens(TM), h-CLAT, U-SENS(TM) data.
 - Added GHS classification parameters
- SARA-ICE is on the OECD workplan for inclusion in TG 497, the Defined Approaches for Skin Sensitization



The SARA – ICE Model Container

Integrated Chemical Environment

Skin Allergy Risk Assessment — SARA-ICE

Download Template

SARA-ICE_multi_example.xlsx
drop input file here (.xlsx)...

Choose Input

Cancel Analysis

Substance	CAS RN	SARA-ICE Mean ED ₀₁ (µg cm ⁻²)	ED ₀₁ Percentiles (µg cm ⁻²)			SARA-ICE Probability GHS Subcategory			SARA-ICE GHS Call	ED ₀₁ Prediction Interval
			5th	50th	95th	1A	1B	NC		
SARA_1154-59-2	Running...									
SARA_2111-75-3	Running...									
SARA_106-24-1	Running...									

Integrated Chemical Environment

Skin Allergy Risk Assessment — SARA-ICE

Download Template

SARA-ICE_multi_example.xlsx
drop input file here (.xlsx)...

Choose Input

Cancel Analysis

Substance	CAS RN	SARA-ICE Mean ED ₀₁ (µg cm ⁻²)	ED ₀₁ Percentiles (µg cm ⁻²)			SARA-ICE Probability GHS Subcategory			SARA-ICE GHS Call	ED ₀₁ Prediction Interval
			5th	50th	95th	1A	1B	NC		
SARA_1154-59-2	Running...									
Perilla Aldehyde	2111-75-3	1,000	180	1,000	5,500	0.23	0.77	0.00	1B	
Geraniol	106-24-1	4,800	930	4,800	23,000	0.01	0.98	0.00	1B	

Integrated Chemical Environment

Skin Allergy Risk Assessment — SARA-ICE

Download Template

SARA-ICE_multi_example.xlsx
drop input file here (.xlsx)...

Choose Input

Cancel Analysis

ED₀₁ estimates represented as centered 98% credible intervals (thin line), 58% credible intervals (thick line), and median (bullet).

Substance	CAS RN	SARA-ICE Mean ED ₀₁ (µg cm ⁻²)	ED ₀₁ Percentiles (µg cm ⁻²)			SARA-ICE Probability GHS Subcategory			SARA-ICE GHS Call	ED ₀₁ Prediction Interval
			5th	50th	95th	1A	1B	NC		
SARA_1154-59-2	Running...									
Perilla Aldehyde	2111-75-3	960	170	960	5,200	0.26	0.74	0.00	1B	
Geraniol	106-24-1	4,800	940	4,800	23,000	0.01	0.98	0.00	1B	

Integrated Chemical Environment

Skin Allergy Risk Assessment — SARA-ICE

Download Template

SARA-ICE_multi_example.xlsx SARA-ICE_database_26-05-2023.xlsx
drop input file here (.xlsx)...

Choose Input

Run Analysis Download Analysis (.xlsx) Download Analysis (.csv)

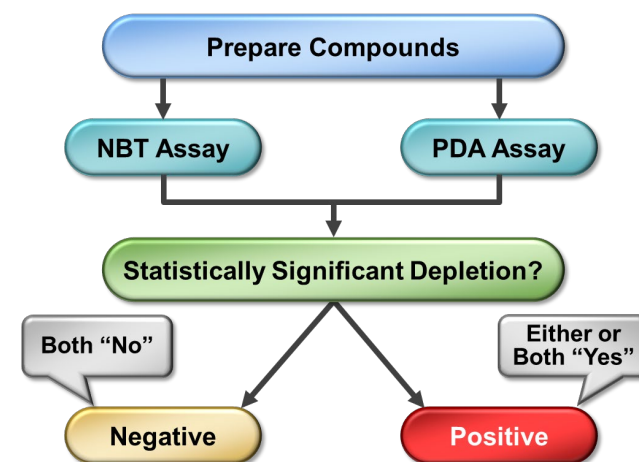
Substance	CAS RN	SARA-ICE Mean ED ₀₁ (µg cm ⁻²)	ED ₀₁ Percentiles (µg cm ⁻²)			SARA-ICE Probability GHS Subcategory			SARA-ICE GHS Call	ED ₀₁ Prediction Interval
			5th	50th	95th	1A	1B	NC		
p-methoxyacetophenone	100-06-1	>60,000	3,800	>60,000	>60,000	0.00	0.47	0.53	NC/1B	
benzoinitrile	100-47-0	>60,000								
benzyl alcohol	100-51-6	>60,000								
benzaldehyde	100-52-7	19,000								
dimethylbenzyl carbinol	100-86-7	>60,000	5,200	>60,000	>60,000	0.00	0.25	0.75	NC/1B	
ammoniated mercury	10124-48-8	2,300	55	2,800	52,000	0.21	0.74	0.04	1B	
alpha-methylcinnamic aldehyde	101-39-3	2,300	180	2,400	29,000	0.16	0.82	0.02	1B	
phenylacetaldehyde dimethyl acetal	101-48-4	170	2.1	200	8,300	0.66	0.34	0.01	1A	
alpha-amylcinnamyl alcohol	101-85-9	>60,000	6,900	>60,000	>60,000	0.00	0.37	0.63	NC/1B	
hexyl cinnamic aldehyde	101-86-0	22,000	1,900	22,000	>60,000	0.01	0.74	0.25	NC/1B	
monobenzyl ether of hydroquinone	103-16-2	210	2.9	270	7,700	0.61	0.39	0.00	1A	
methyl cinnamate	103-26-4	>60,000	760	>60,000	>60,000	0.04	0.33	0.63	NC/1B	

Pr(NC) = 0.75 < 0.8 and Pr(1) = Pr(1A) + Pr(1B) = 0.09 + 0.25 < 0.8. This results in an inconclusive binary call. Subcategory call also inconclusive.
Pr(NC/1B) = Pr(1B) + Pr(NC) = 0.25 + 0.75 > 0.8. This results in a borderline call of NC/1B.

Model has been packaged for download and local implementation. The beta version is currently available for testing and evaluation upon request (email Emily.reinke@inotivco.com for access)

- Addresses KE1 in the Skin Sensitization AOP
- In chemico plate-based assay
 - Measures protein reactivity of a chemical via fluorescent or colorimetric probes
- Multi-lab validation study
 - Participating labs: U.S. FDA, DoD, CPSC/NIST, BRT, Inc.
 - Utilize 2019 OECD* Performance Standards for KE1-based assays for validation study
 - Peer Review of validation study underway
- Accepted on to 2024 OECD workplan for inclusion in TG 442C

Lab #	Balanced Accuracy	Sensitivity	Specificity	Within Lab Reproducibility	Between Lab Reproducibility
1	76%	85%	67%	94%	96%
2	82%	92%	71%	100%	
3	84%	85%	83%	97%	
4	84%	85%	83%	94%	
Mean	82%	87%	76%	96%	



NICEATM, PETA Science Consortium International, and EPA Office of Pesticide Programs collaborated to test agrochemical formulations in a multi-phase study using a common set of in vitro test methods.

EPA

- Developed two DAs involving:
 - BCOP with histopathology
 - EO + BCOP with histopathology
- Compared predictions (and associated personal protective equipment requirements) of the DAs and in vivo data orthogonally, rather than evaluating direct concordance.
 - Good alignment with many discrepancies corrected if only considering personal protective equipment.
- Weight of evidence evaluation
 - Suggests both DAs are as or more fit-for-purpose, reliable, and relevant than the in vivo test.
 - Overall high confidence in use of DAs for assessing eye irritation potential of agrochemical formulations.
- Publication: van der Zalm et al. 2024
<https://doi.org/10.1080/15569527.2023.2275029>

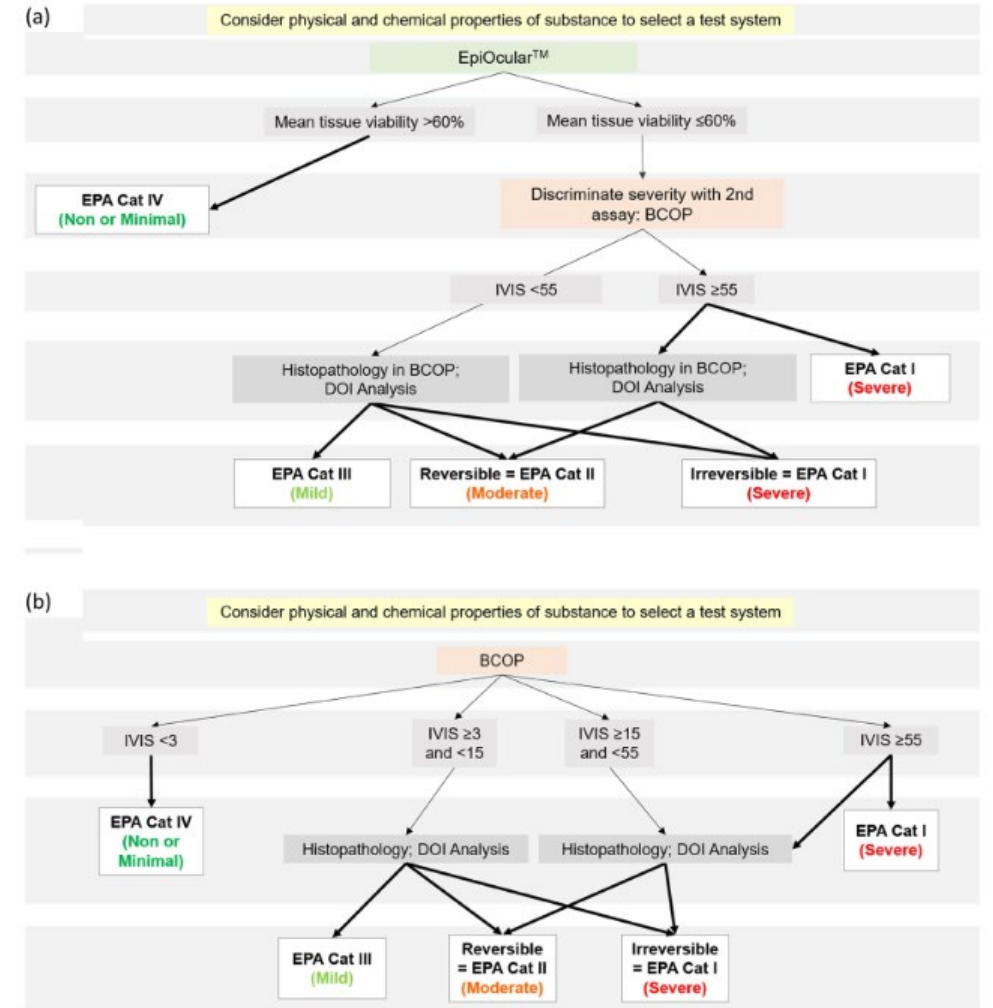
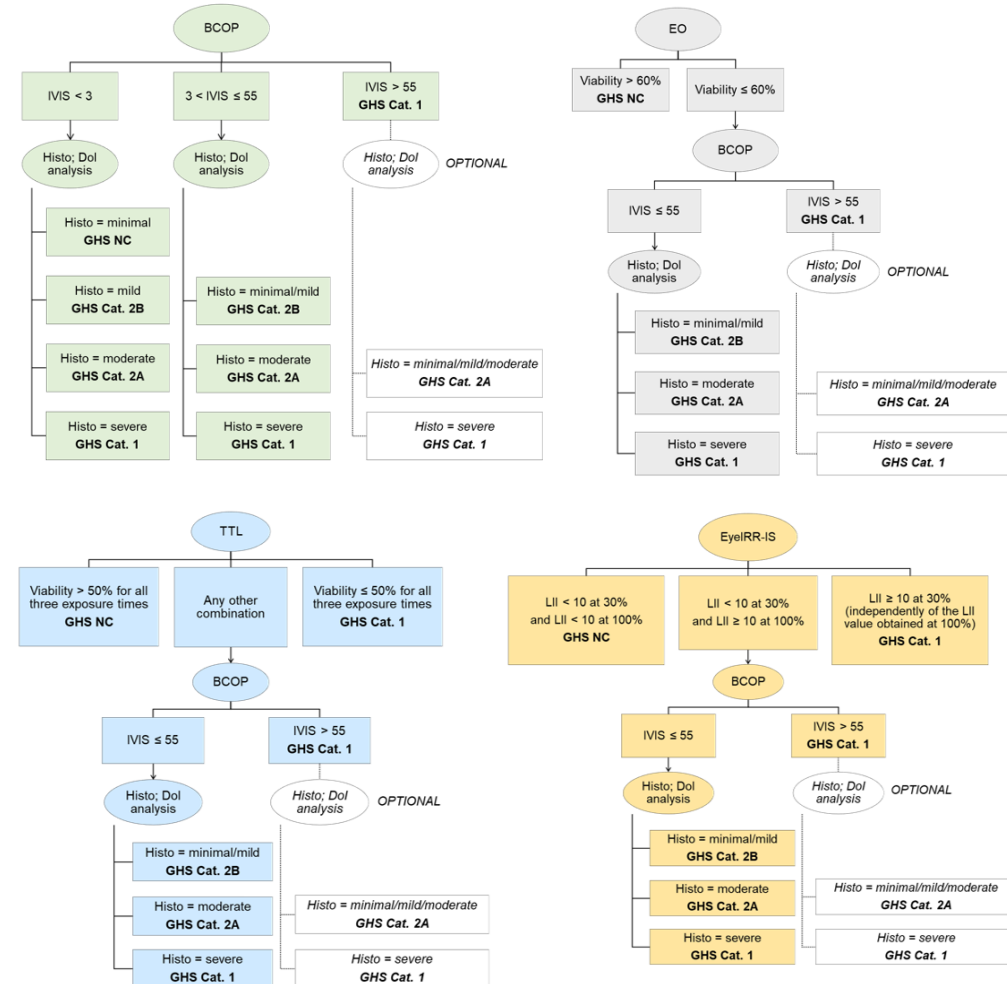


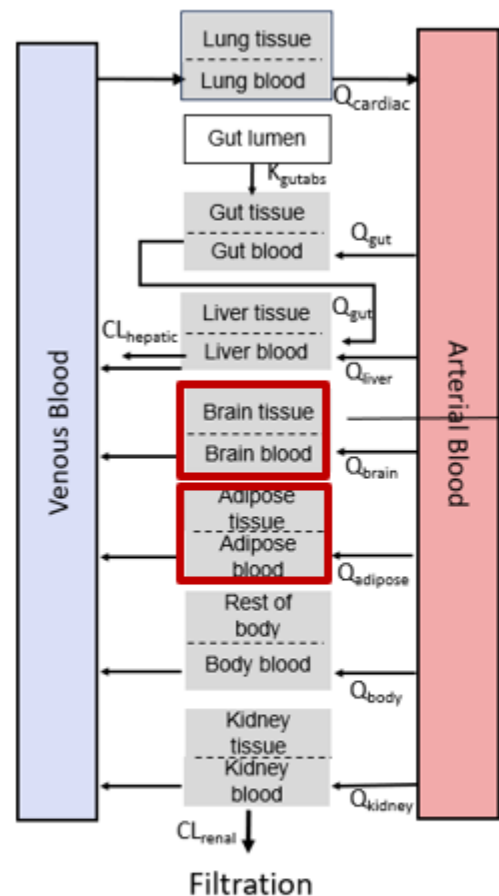
Figure 2
van der Zalm et al. 2024

GHS

- Preliminary assessment of results to determine consensus predictions for each formulation (i.e., majority agreement on classification among in vitro methods and historical in vivo data).
 - Consensus prediction achieved for 27 of 29 formulations.
- Developed four DAs:
 - BCOP with histopathology (DA-BCOP+)
 - EO + BCOP with histopathology (DA-EO+)
 - TTL+ BCOP with histopathology (DA-TTL+)
 - EyeIRR-IS + BCOP with histopathology (DA-EyeIRR-IS+)
- Assessed DA predictions (and associated hazard labeling) for concordance with consensus predictions, rather than direct concordance with in vivo data.
 - In vivo test concordant or no change to hazard labeling for 93% (25/27) of formulations. Remaining 7% underpredicted and underprotective.
 - All DAs performed similarly or better than the in vivo test, and generally resulted in hazard labeling that is more protective of human health.
- Manuscript in final stages of preparation (anticipate publishing in summer 2024).

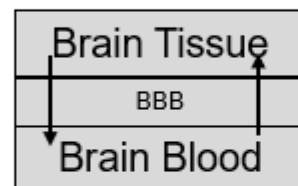


Predicting Chemical Distribution in Brain and Adipose Compartments

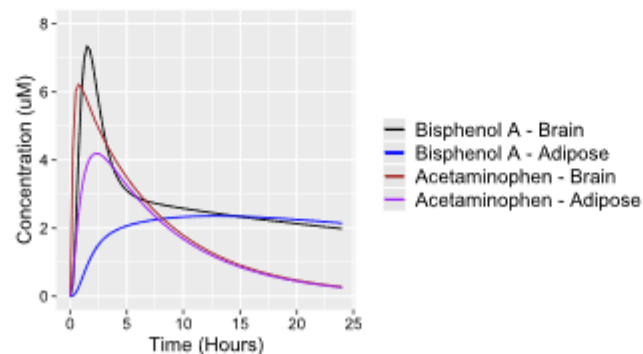


Ongoing Updates

- Incorporation of predicted BBB permeability coefficient values in addition to measured.
- Exploration of additional validation criteria applied for other commercial brain models.
- Efforts for further comparisons using pharmacokinetic time series data from additional chemicals to provide greater confidence in these models.



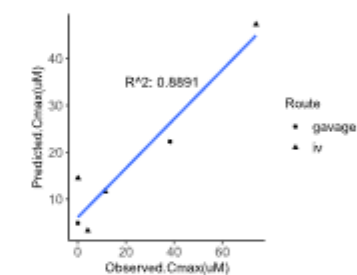
- Diffusion-Limited brain compartment considering blood brain barrier permeability (Complex Model)
- Predicts brain tissue distribution of chemicals from capillary blood



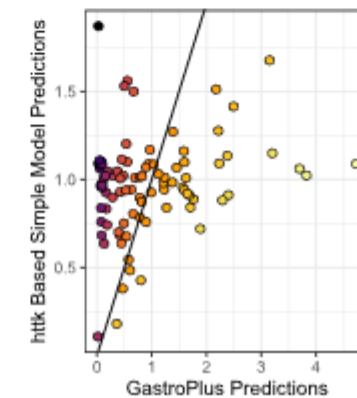
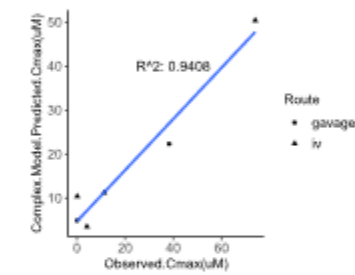
Model output includes time series concentration graphs

- Perfusion-limited model with brain and adipose compartments (Simple Model)
- Build upon generic PBPK model from EPA's [httk](#) R package (v2.2.2)

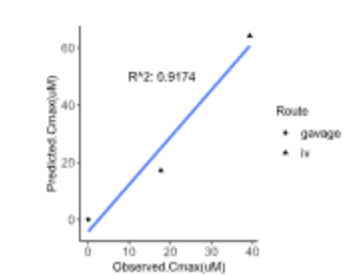
Simple Model Predicted Brain C_{max} Vs Observed Data



Complex Model Predicted Brain C_{max} Vs Observed Data

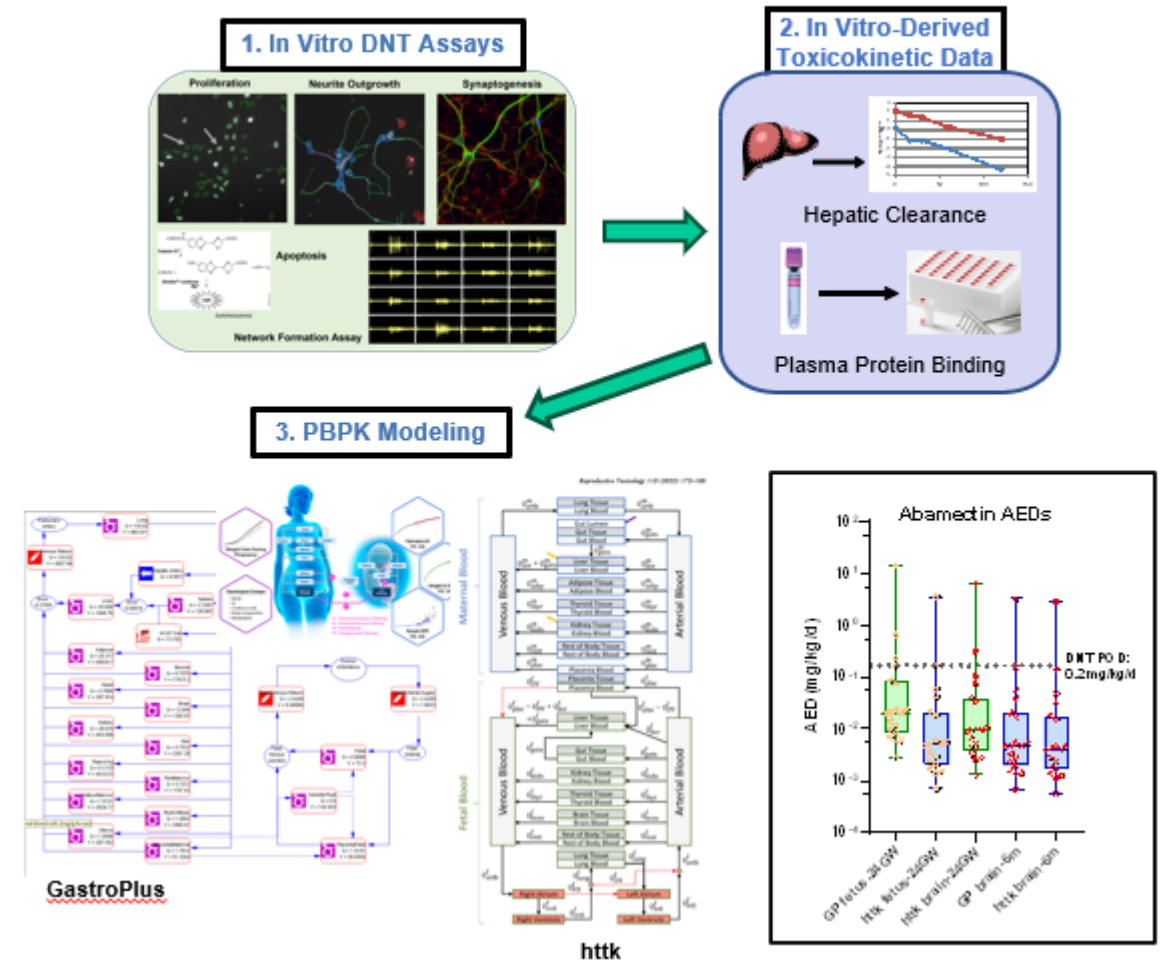


Simple Model Predicted Adipose C_{max} Vs Observed Data



A Comparison of Physiologically Based Pharmacokinetic Models

- Physiologically-based pharmacokinetic (PBPK) models compared for DNT-IVIVE approach
- Chemicals bioactive in DNT NAMs from EPA with experimental toxicokinetic data
- Findings
 - Chemicals preferentially partition into the brain
 - In vivo DNT points of departure fall within the range of human administered equivalent dosages (AEDs) for bioactive endpoints for both programs, showing the concordance of in vitro-derived, DNT-IVIVE predictions with in vivo data
 - GastroPlus & httk perform similarly, though httk provides somewhat more conservative estimates



Identification of training set chemicals

- Developmental Neurotoxicity (DNT) in vitro battery (IVB)
 - 17 assays
 - Endorsement & initial recommendations provided by OECD in 2023
- Training set chemicals are needed for assay transferability
 - Initial lists were provided here
 - Assay-developed recommendations- original publications & OECD guidance
 - Data-driven recommendations- selective activity identified in ToxCast
 - Negative compounds
- Lists are being provided to OECD this month

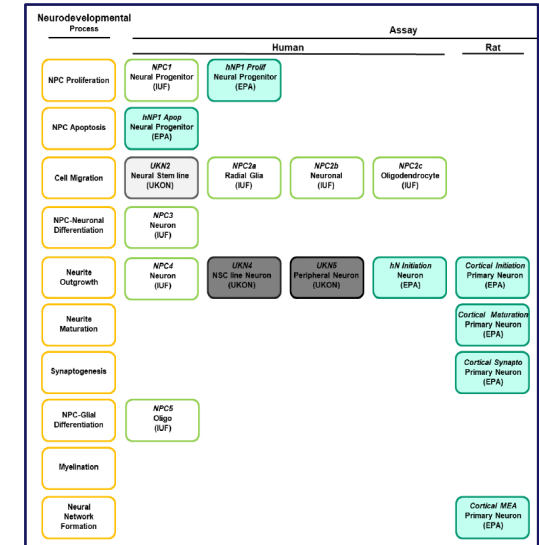
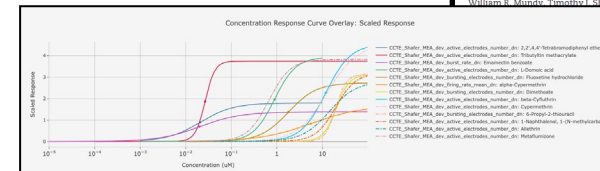


Table 1. Training Set Compounds

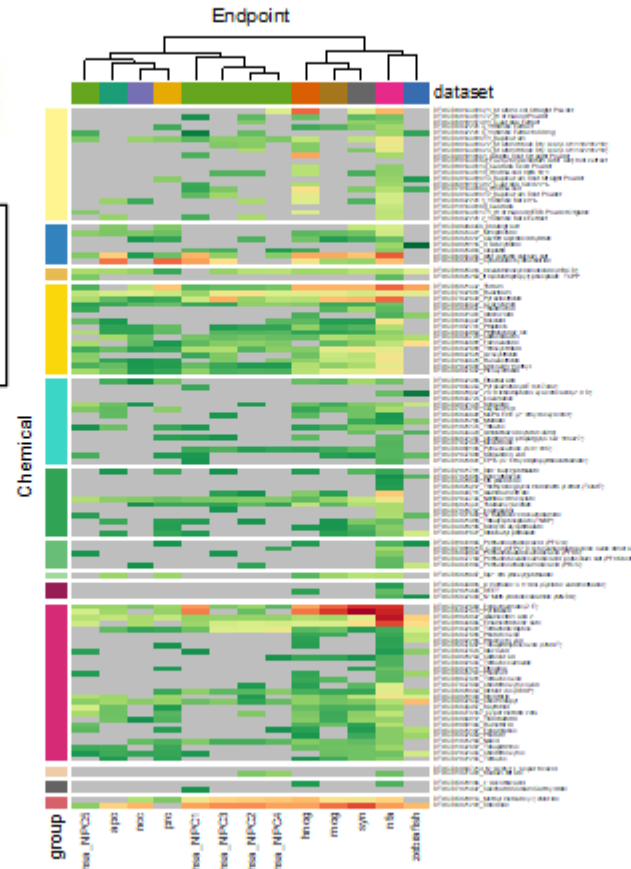
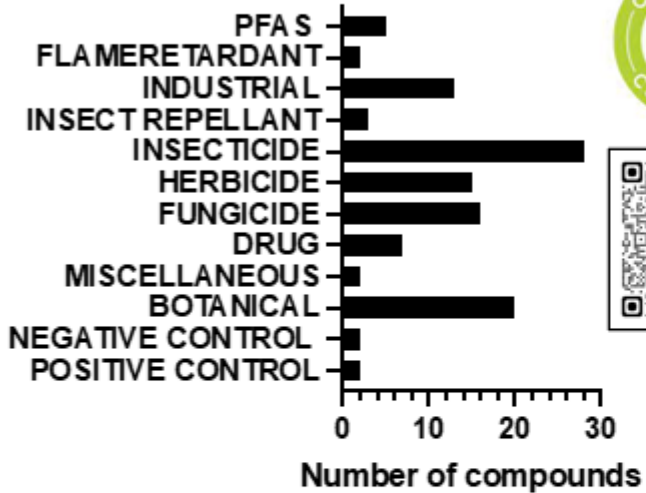
Compound	Source	Chemical Structure	Concentration Range	Assay for which used	References
Arsenic trioxide	Sigma-Aldrich	<chem>As2O3</chem>	10 nM - 100 nM	Neurite outgrowth and morphology of neurons	McIntosh et al. (2017)
Bisphenol A	Calspan	<chem>C1=CC=C(C=C1)C2=CC=CC=C2</chem>	100 nM - 1000 nM	Neurite outgrowth and morphology of neurons	McIntosh et al. (2017)
Endrin	Sigma-Aldrich	<chem>C1=CC=C(C=C1)C2=CC=CC=C2</chem>	10 nM - 100 nM	Neurite outgrowth and morphology of neurons	McIntosh et al. (2017)
Imipramine	Sigma-Aldrich	<chem>C1=CC=C(C=C1)N</chem>	10 nM - 100 nM	Neurite outgrowth and morphology of neurons	McIntosh et al. (2017)
Metformin	Calspan	<chem>CN1C=NC2=C1N=CN2</chem>	10 nM - 100 nM	Neurite outgrowth and morphology of neurons	McIntosh et al. (2017)
Sodium valproate	Calspan	<chem>CCCC(=O)OC</chem>	10 nM - 100 nM	Neurite outgrowth and morphology of neurons	McIntosh et al. (2017)

Jasmine P. Brown,¹ Diana Hall,¹ Christopher L. Frank,¹ Kathleen Wallace,¹ William B. Mundy,¹ Timothy J. Shafer²

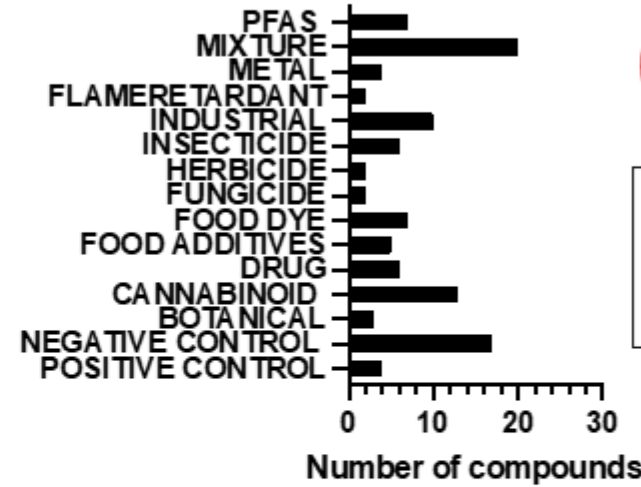


Supporting screening efforts in the OECD DNT IVB

Phase I: 115 chemicals



Phase II: 108 chemicals



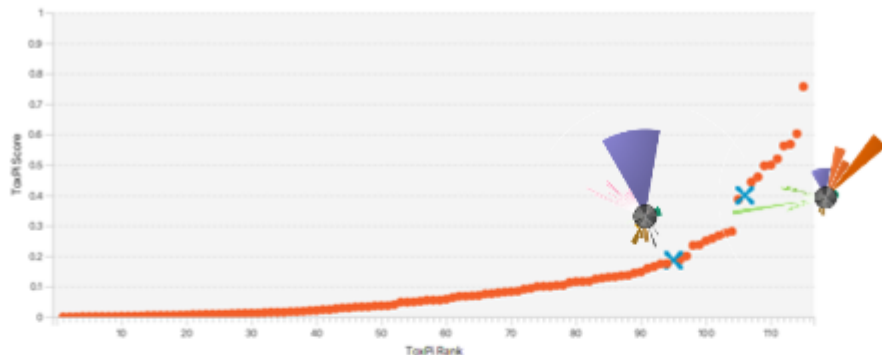
Testing projected to be finalized late summer

Phase III: ~120 chemicals
Selection process in final stage, projected to be finalized this summer



Manuscript in preparation to be submitted shortly

Selected Compounds Based on Prioritization



Mifepristone (RU486)

Negative in OECD guidance document but considered unfavorable after further evaluation

Pyraclostrobin

Known MoA (inhibiting mitochondrial respiration) known to be sensitive to brain development

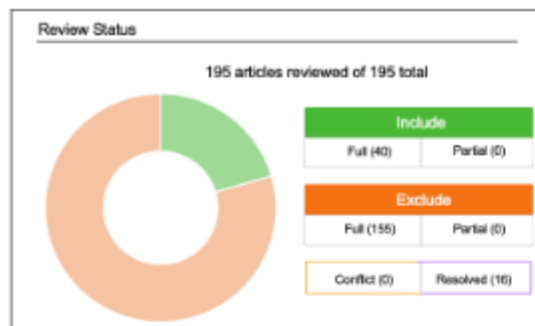
Manuscript in preparation to be submitted in the fall



<https://ice.ntp.niehs.nih.gov/>

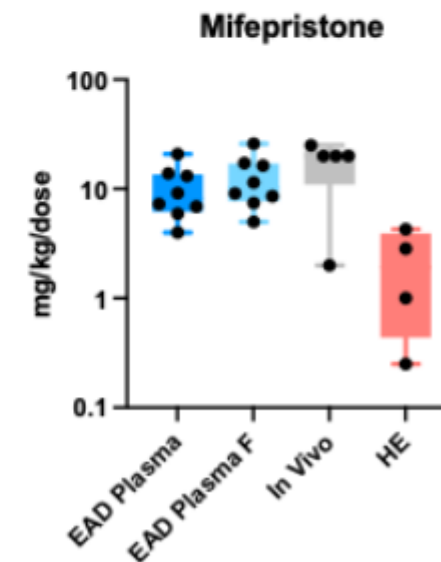
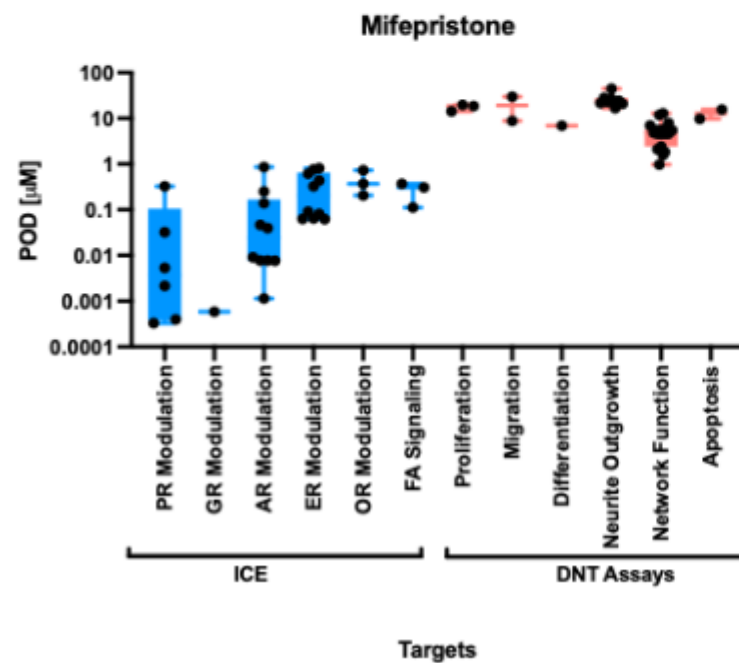
Systematic Review (EFSA protocol)

sysrev

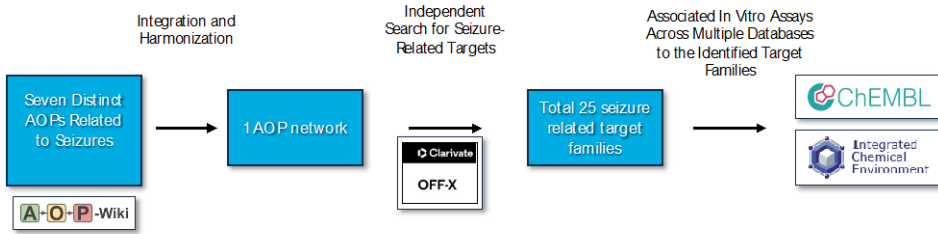


In vitro effects: effects on proliferation and differentiation of NPCs, and on density of dendritic spines

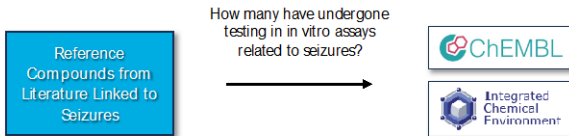
In vivo effects: included decreased dopaminergic neurons, change in behavior, and memory impairment



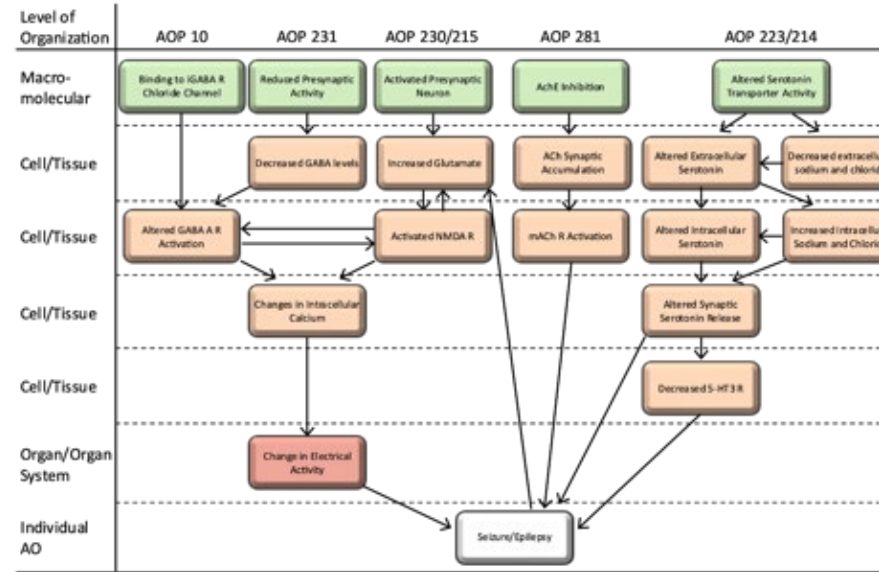
Uncovering Targets and Assays Related to Seizures



Assessing Seizure-Related Reference Compounds from Literature in Established Databases

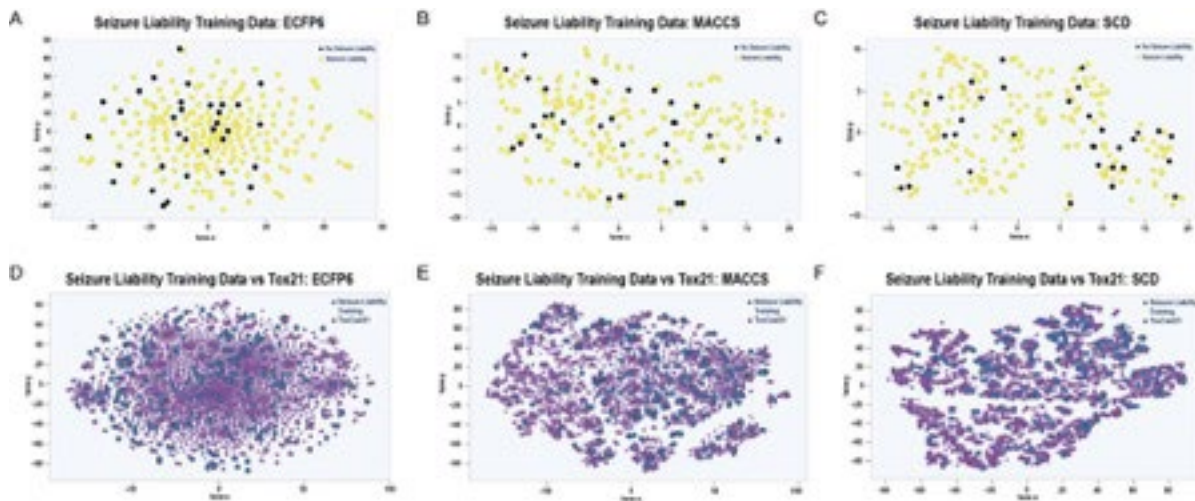


Seizure AOP Network Based on the AOP-Wiki

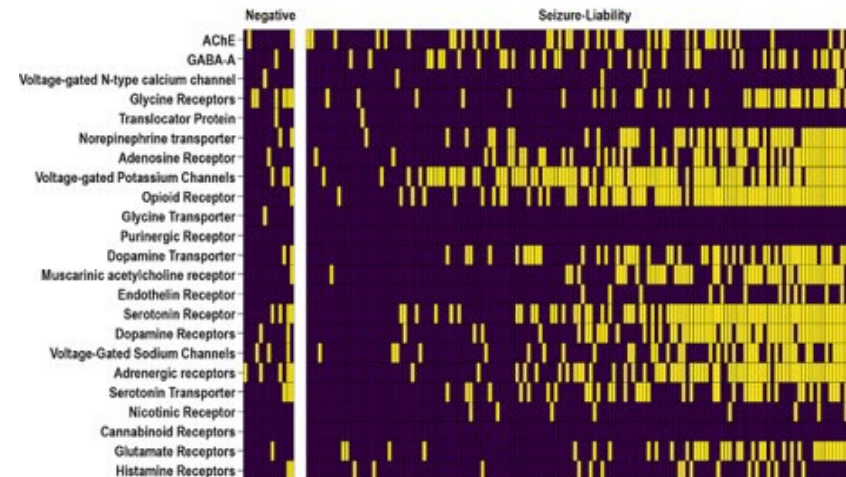


Manuscript in preparation to be submitted shortly

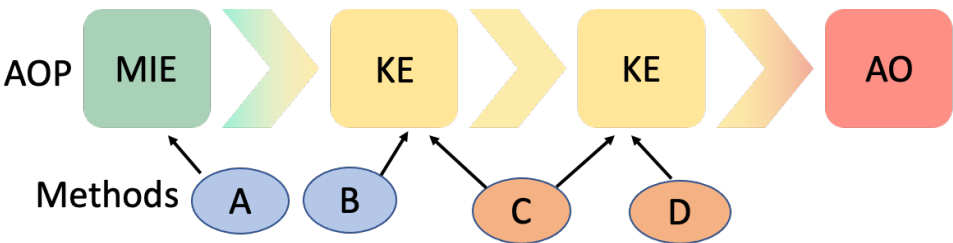
Chemical Diversity Among Reference Chemicals



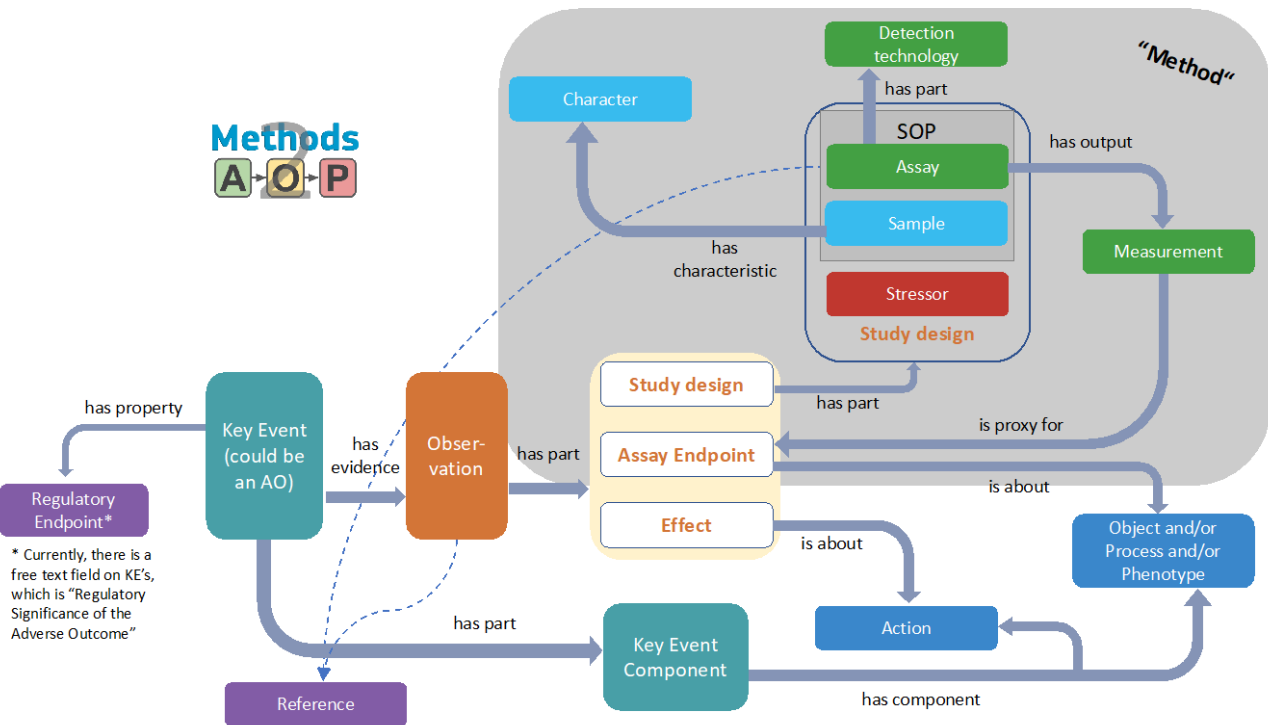
Heatmap with Tested Chemicals in Identified Seizure Assays



Methods



Methods



Stakeholder feedback



Workshop Agenda

Topic	Speaker/Moderator
Welcome and introduction	Wittwehr, Clemens, JRC
AOPs and regulatory decisions - introduction	Terron, Andrea, EFSA
Real life example: AOP Applications in the US EPA Endocrine Disruptor Screening Program	Lynn, Scott, EPA
Q&A	moderation: Batista, Sofia, EFSA
Why Methods2AOP?	Wittwehr, Clemens, JRC

Break

Transformations Underway in the AOP-Wiki to Advance NAMs	Hench, Ginnie, RTI
Case study: Aromatase inhibition leading to Reproductive Dysfunction	Villeneuve, Dan, EPA
Discussion, Instructions for Breakout groups	Hogberg, Helena, NIEHS
Breakout Groups	all
Wrap up, decisions, next steps	all

Manuscript in preparation to be submitted shortly

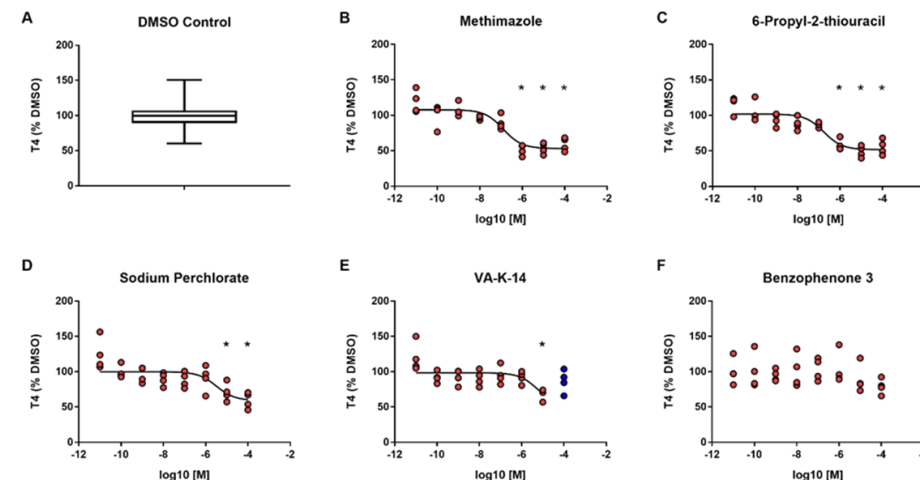
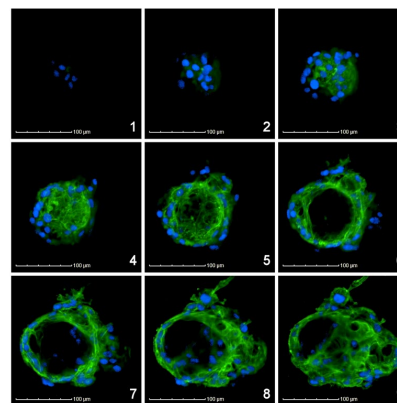


TOXICOLOGICAL SCIENCES, 2019, 1–16

doi: 10.1093/toxsci/afz238
Advanced Access Publication Date: December 6, 2019
Research Article

Development of an *In Vitro* Human Thyroid Microtissue Model for Chemical Screening

Chad Deisenroth ¹,* Valerie Y. Soldatow,[†] Jermaine Ford,[‡] Wendy Stewart,^{*} Cassandra Brinkman,^{*} Edward L. LeCluyse,[†] Denise K. MacMillan,[‡] and Russell S. Thomas ^{1b}*



Team Members

Coordinator: NICEATM

Method Developer

Lab 1

Lab 4



Lab 2



LifeNet Health[®]
Saving Lives. Restoring Health. Giving Hope.

Lab 3

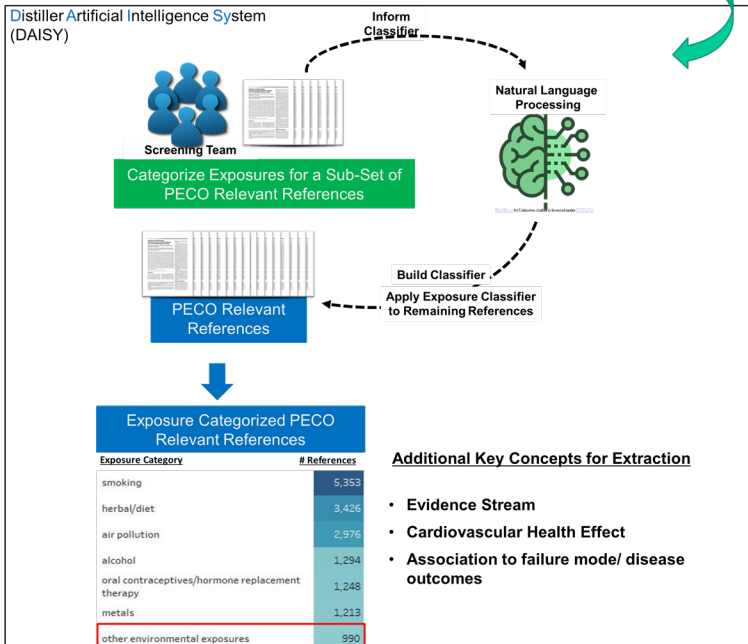
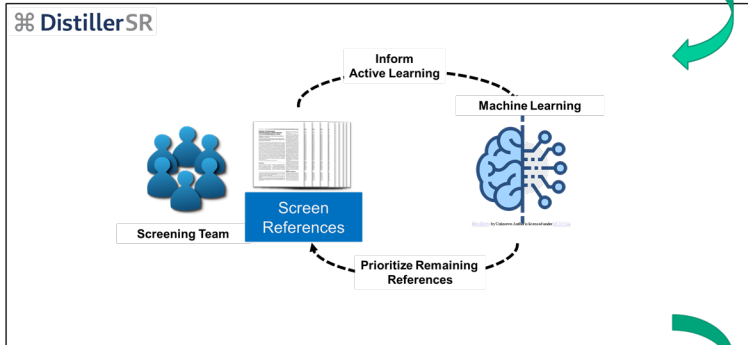


CORTEVA[™]
agriscience

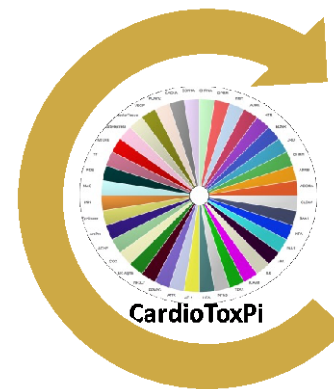
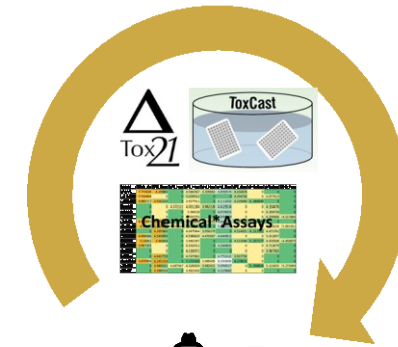
Status:

- Phase 1.2 complete (initial transfer phase, lab 2)
- Phase 1.3 underway (secondary transfer phase, labs 3 and 4)
- Phase 1.4 slated to start in summer (validation study)

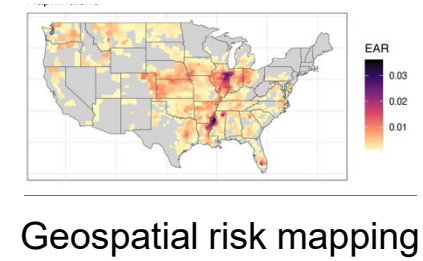
Systematic Evidence Mapping and Computational Modeling for CV Risk



Integrating HTS assay data and exposure

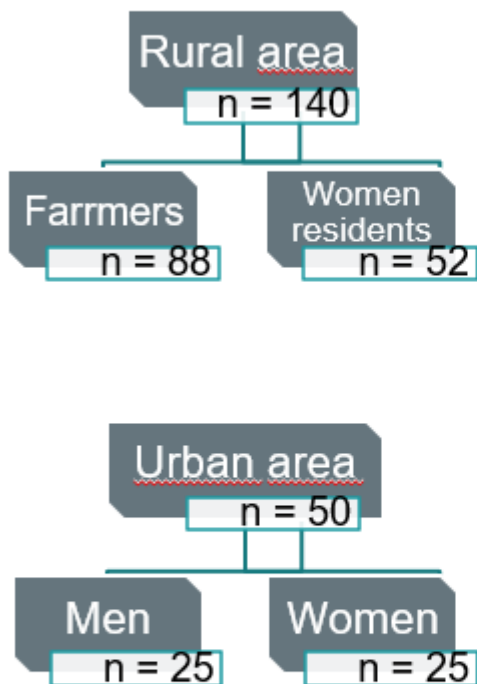


Identification of CV-relevant targets and endpoints

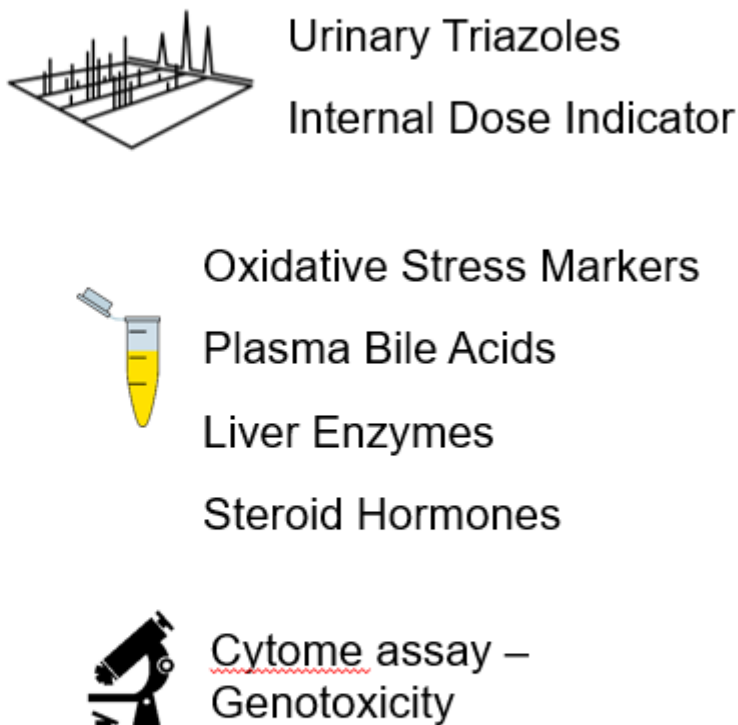


Risk Characterization of Triazole Fungicides using Human Biomonitoring and Mechanistic Data

Sampling





Biomarkers



Risk Calculations

HQ Calculation at the highest quantified value:


EDI = 6.31 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}\text{-bw}/\text{day}$
HQ = 2.1
Farmers

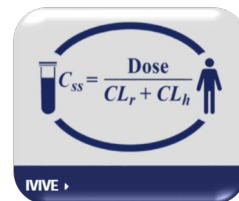

EDI = 8.77 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}\text{-bw}/\text{day}$
HQ = 2.9
Rural Women Residents





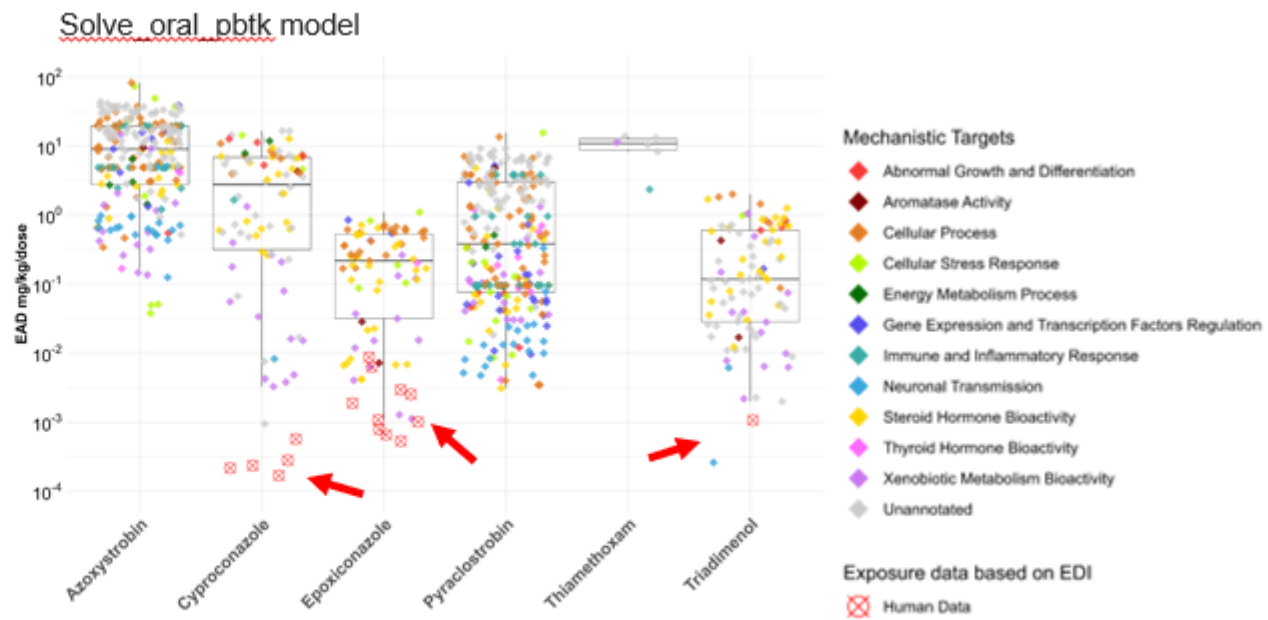
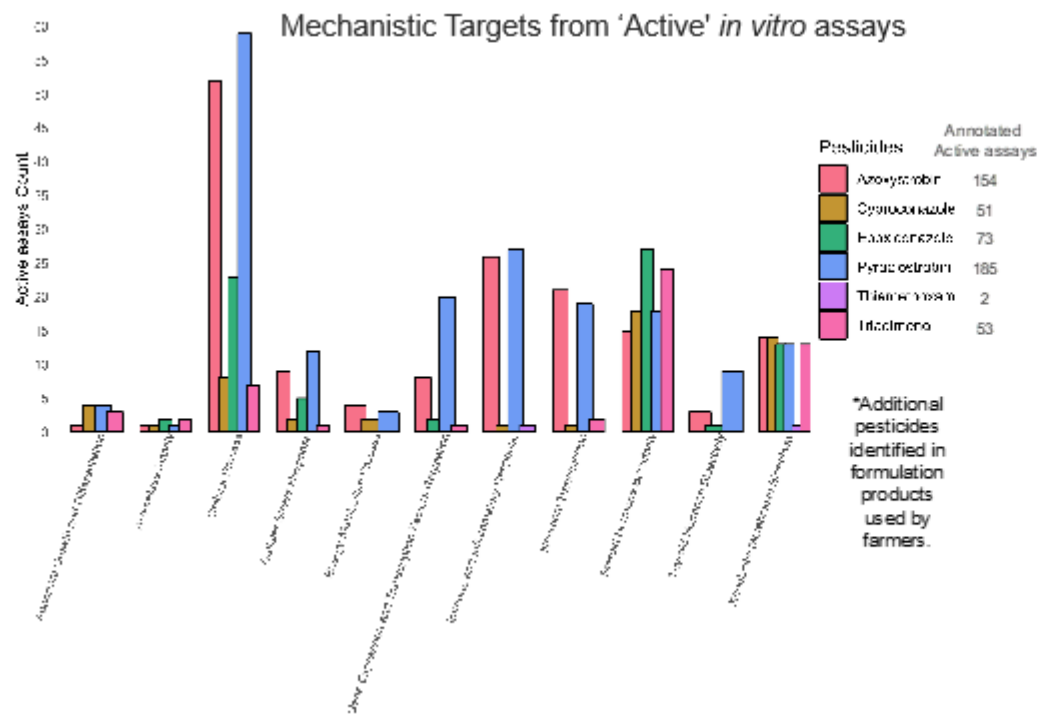
Concentration-Response Curves

- cHTS data from Tox21/ToxCast

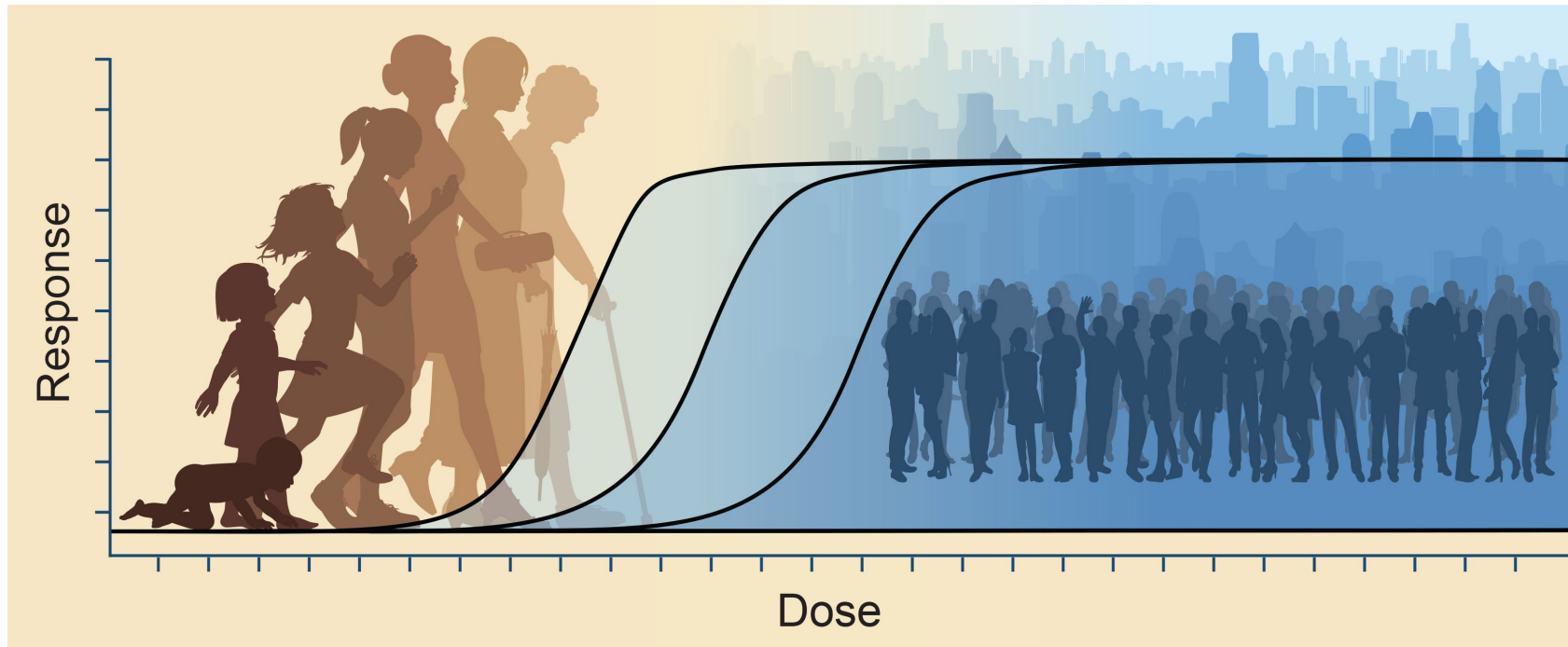


In Vitro to In Vivo Extrapolation

- Calculate equivalent doses from cHTS data
- Comparison with human exposure



Using New Approach Methodologies to Address Variability and Susceptibility Across Populations



<https://ntp.niehs.nih.gov/go/popvar>

**Workshop report in prep to be
submitted to Human Genomics
shortly**



Human Genomics

SPRINGER NATURE GROUP
SDG Programme
supporting the Sustainable Development Goals



Human Genomics Call for Papers

New Approach Methodologies to Address Population Variability and Susceptibility in Human Risk Assessment

Guest Editors: Helena Hogberg, PhD; Nicole Kleinstreuer, PhD; Kim To, PhD

Submission Status: Open | Submission Deadline: 30 June 2024

Read more about the collection

<https://www.biomedcentral.com/collections/NAMAPVS>



Workshop report under revision at EHP

Convened international experts to discuss methods, their applications to guide toxicology research and inform hazard and risk assessment.

Accomplishments:

- Defined the concept similarity for supervised and unsupervised approaches
- Introduced different approaches, corrected some misconceptions
- Involved both NAM developers and users
- Established a consortium and a community for increasing communication and collaboration across sectors
- *Ongoing and future:* develop and share new ideas/concepts (best practices & innovation)

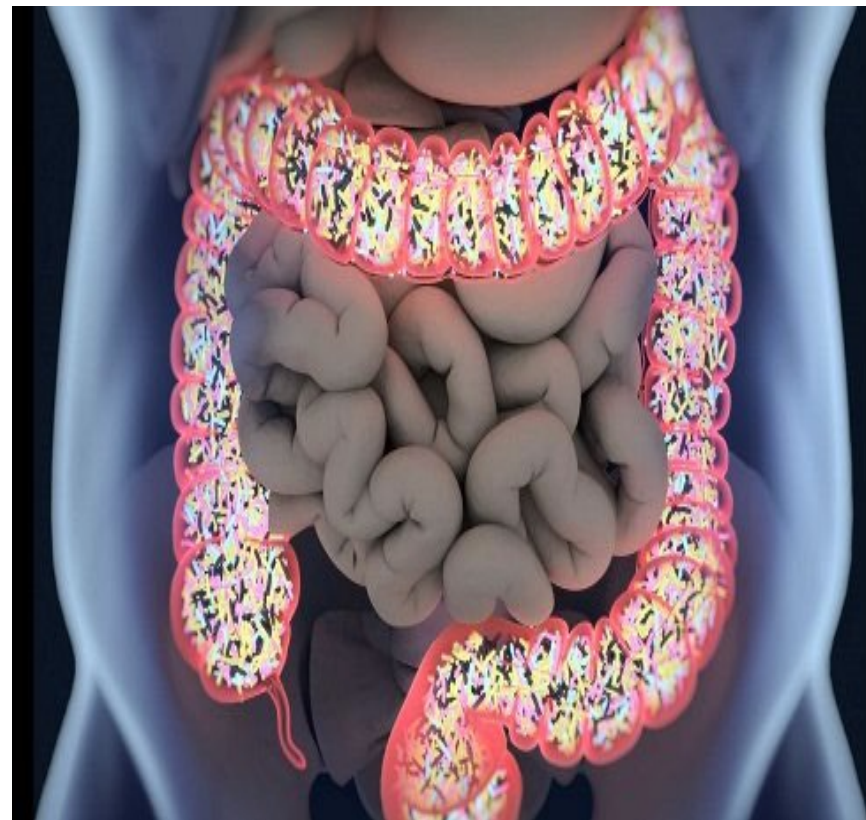
<https://www.niehs.nih.gov/news/events/pastmtg/2022/nams2022/index.cfm>



Workshop report to be submitted to ALTEX

An in-person workshop to examine the state of the science for NAMs modeling the gastrointestinal tract and their context for regulatory consideration.

- **Focal Areas:**
 - General “state of the science” for NAM gut models
 - Models for de-risking chemicals for systemic toxicity (regulatory relevance and application)
 - Gastrointestinal toxicity
 - Systemic absorption and distribution
 - Gut allergenicity
- **A webinar series to provide background information took place prior to workshop (September 2023)**
- **In-person Day 1:** Scientific talks/state of the science
- **In-person Day 2:** Breakout groups covering the following themes:
 - Establishing confidence in existing models
 - Strengths and limitations of different model systems





National Institute of
Environmental Health Sciences
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Acknowledgments

The NICEATM Group



NIEHS/DTT Contributors



[https://ntp.niehs.nih.gov/go/
2021iccvamreport](https://ntp.niehs.nih.gov/go/2021iccvamreport)



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