The Federal NanoEHS Data Landscape: Machine-learning and Large Language Methods to Improve Data Accessibility, Interoperability and Semantic Queries

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Invited Presentation ICCVAM Public Meeting July 21, 2025

Overview

- Motivations + Recap of Prev. Work
 - NKB RDF (https://doi.org/10.12688/f1000research.141056.1)
 - OntoSearcher

Updates

- CPSC RDF Creation
- Large Language Model(LLM) assisted querying across NKB, CPSC, and NIOSH graphs
- Link Prediction for missing links in NKB Graph
- Future Work

Motivations: Integrating New Data + AI with NanoEHS Data

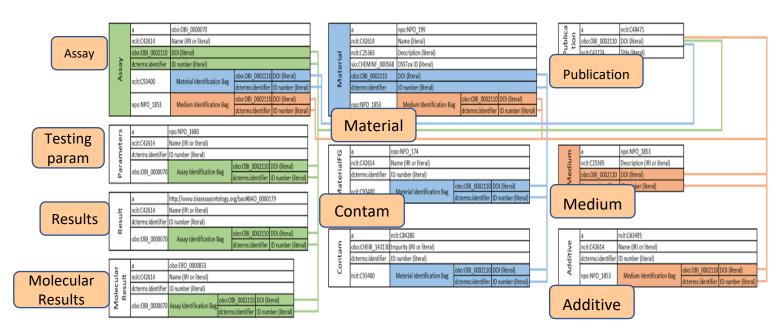
- Continuing to build a network of related federal partner data sources
- Leverage EPA OntoSearcher tool to create new knowledge graphs with similar semantic definitions
- Build integrations with existing artificial intelligence technologies to make data access easier
- Generate possible new directions for R&D based on existing research connections/link as nanoinformatics is still a growing field

Technical Challenges...

- How to Build Off of Previous RDF Creation
- How to Get From Natural Language to SPARQL/Cypher(Depending On Database)
- How to Convert RDF Structure into Feasible Format for Graph-based ML tasks

Key Terms/ Ideas

- Semantic mapping is a way of representing information (concepts or data) as a graph
- NKB Semantic mapping:



CPSC RDF Creation ⇒ Why?

- Resource Description Frameworks(RDFs) are a great way to represent relational data even when predicates(column names) are not the same but are similar in concept
- Using the inherent integrated nature of the RDF, we can now re-use existing vocabulary to query across related graphs and extract related information about nanoparticles/ products in various domains/ scopes

CPSC RDF Creation

	Product Category	Product Subcategory	Nanomaterial Type	Reason Nano	Manufacturers	Websites	Countries of Origin	Testing	Notes	Children's Use (1-3)	Exposure (1-10)	Toxicity (1-10)	Public Perception (1- 5)	Stakeholder Perception (1-5)	Relative Level of Concern (RLC)	Prioritization Score Using Tool
0	Toys / Products for Children	Baby bottle/cup	Silver	antibacterial	BabyDream	http://babydream.koreasme.com/product02a.html	Korea	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	58.66
1	Toys / Products for Children	Baby bottle/cup	Silver	antibacterial	BabyDream	http://babydream.koreasme.com/product02a.html	Korea	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	58.66
2	Toys / Products for Children	Тоу	Titanium dioxide (2-3nm)	Unknown	NanoBioNet e.V.	http://www.ams-rano.com/en/translate-to-englis	Germany	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	56.89
3	Tools - Personal Care	Brushes	Silver	antibacterial	Mouthwatchers	http://www.mouthwatchers.com/collections/super	USA	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	55.22
4	Household - hardware, tools	Towel	Nanosilver	dries quickly	Nano Cyclic	https://www.amazon.com/nano-cyclic-microfiber	USA	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	54.50

2780	Household - hardware, tools	Wire	AEROTAXY®	improved product	Solvoltaics	https://solvoltaics.com/solar-cells-panels-nan	Sweden	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
2781	Electronics	Wire	Nanosilver	improved product	INNOVA DYNAMICS	http://www.innovadynamics.com/products1.html	USA	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
2782	Electronics	Wireless headset	Unknown	Unknown	Logitech	http://www.logitech.com/en-roeu/product/wirele	USA	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
2783	Electronics	Wireless headset	Unknown	Unknown	Logitech	http://www.logitech.com/en-roeu/product/wirele	USA	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
2784	Coatings, Paints, and Sealants (except textile)	Wood	Unknown	water repellent	New Guard Coatings Ltd	http://www.newguardcoatings.com/uk/product/nan	UK	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN

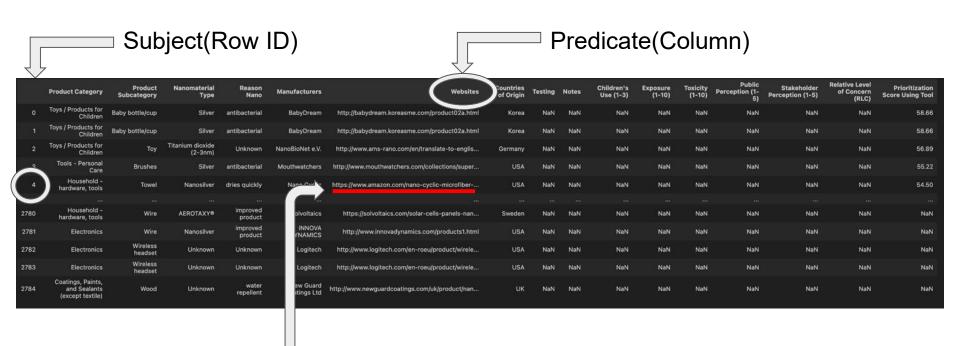
CPSC RDF

Ontology Reference

Abbreviation	Base URI	Full Name & Description
BAO	http://www.bioassayontology.org/bao#	BioAssay Ontology - A semantic description of bioassays and screening results
BER0	http://purl.bioontology.org/ontology/BERO/	Biomedical and Environmental Research Ontology - Describes concepts in biomedical and environmental research
CHEAR	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/CHEAR_	Children's Health Exposure Analysis Resource Ontology - Focused on children's environmental health research and exposure analysis
CHV	http://purl.bioontology.org/ontology/CHV/	Consumer Health Vocabulary - Bridges lay and professional medical terminology
DIDEO	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/DIDEO_	Drug-drug Interaction and Evidence Ontology - Represents drug-drug interactions and their evidence
ENM	http://purl.enanomapper.org/onto/ENM_	eNanoMapper Ontology - Describes concepts in nanotechnology safety assessment and characterization
MaterialsMine	http://materialsmine.org/ns/	Materials Mine Ontology - Represents materials science and engineering knowledge
MELO	http://purl.bioontology.org/ontology/MELO/	MELanoma Ontology - Specialized vocabulary for melanoma research and treatment
NP0	http://purl.bioontology.org/ontology/npo#NPO_	NanoParticle Ontology - Represents properties of nanoparticles, their experiments and characterizations
PHARE	http://purl.bioontology.org/ontology/PHARE/	PHArmacogenomic RElationships Ontology - Describes relationships between drugs, genes, and clinical outcomes
SCT0	http://purl.bioontology.org/ontology/SCTO/	Saudi Clinical Trial Ontology - Standardizes clinical trial terminology and processes
THINF	http://purl.bioontology.org/ontology/THINF/	Thesaurus Inference - Used for logical inference and relationships between concepts

- Subject -> Predicate -> Object (SPO) triple
- We often write it as Subject has Predicate of value Object

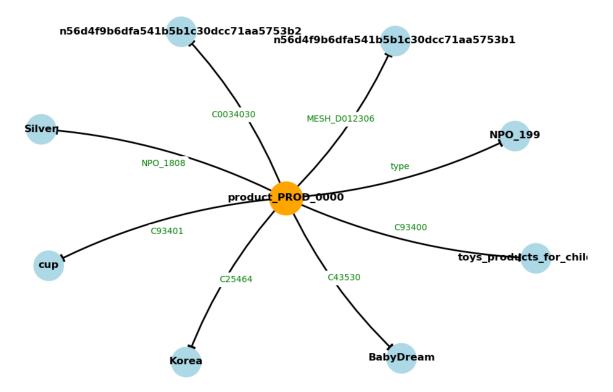
CPSC RDF Creation



Object(Actual Value)

CPSC RDF Creation

Node and its connections: product_PROD_0000



Cypher Queries across CPSC Graph

```
--- EXAMPLE 1: Query Silver Products ---
Cypher Ouery:
        MATCH (product)
        WHERE 'CPSC' IN product.graphs
        AND (
          $search_term IS NULL OR
          (product.NPO_1808 IS NOT NULL AND product.NPO_1808 CONTAINS $search_term) OR
          (product.C93401 IS NOT NULL AND product.C93401 CONTAINS $search_term) OR
          (product.C43530 IS NOT NULL AND product.C43530 CONTAINS $search term)
        RETURN
          product.uri AS uri,
          product.NPO_1808 AS nanomaterial,
          product.C43530 AS manufacturer,
          product.C93401 AS product_type,
          product.C25464 AS country,
          product.C93400 AS category
        LIMIT $limit
Parameters:
  "search_term": "Silver",
  "limit": 50
Query returned 50 results
Found 50 silver products
- Cleaner by Nanobiz (Poland)
- Shirt by NanoSilver (Czech Republic)
- Shorts by NanoSilver (Czech Republic)
```

- Why Cypher instead of SPARQL
 - Neo4j supports RDF graphs, easier to set up than SPARQL endpoint
 - Cypher is more
 widespread than
 SPARQL and there is
 more up-to-date
 resources/document
 ation

Queries Across CPSC and NIOSH Graphs

```
--- EXAMPLE 2: Data Statistics ---
Cypher Query:
       MATCH (product)
        WHERE 'CPSC' IN product graphs
        AND product.NPO_1808 IS NOT NULL
        WITH product.NPO_1808 AS material, count(*) AS count
       RETURN material, count
        ORDER BY count DESC
Query returned 192 results
Cypher Query:
        MATCH (assay)
        WHERE 'NIOSH' IN assay.graphs
        AND 'Assay' IN labels(assay)
        AND assay.label IS NOT NULL
        WITH assay.label AS assay_type, count(*) AS count
        RETURN assay_type, count
        ORDER BY count DESC
Query returned 6 results
```

```
Cypher Query:
        MATCH (n)
        UNWIND n.graphs AS source
        WITH source, count(*) AS count
        RETURN source, count
        ORDER BY count DESC
Query returned 2 results
Data Statistics:
Sources:

    NIOSH: 4610 nodes

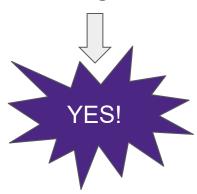
- CPSC: 2785 nodes
Nanomaterials in Consumer Products:
- Unknown: 1156 products

    Unspecified nanomaterials: 484 products

- Silver: 254 products
 Nanosilver: 113 products
 Titanium: 70 products
 Carbon nanotube: 44 products
 Phosphate: 40 products
 Carbon nanotubes: 37 products
 bamboo-charcoal nano-particles: 36 products
 Bamboo charcoal: 31 products
- Silica: 23 products
 Carbon Nanotubes: 22 products
 Carbon: 17 products
```

But what is the issue? Learning how to write queries takes time!

Can we use AI to make query writing/data access easier?



LLM Querying Workflow Across RDF Graphs

1. Natural Language Query

"Tell me about the various products that have nano silver"

Question: What consumer products contain silver nanoparticles and what do we know about their toxicity?

Answer: Based on the available information in the nanotoxicology knowledge base, silver nanoparticles are commonly

used in consumer products due to their antimicrobial properties.

Some consumer products that may contain silver nanoparticles include:

- 1. Textiles: Silver nanoparticles are used in textiles like clothing, socks, and towels to impart antimicrobial properties and prevent odor-causing bacteria growth.
 - 2. Personal care products: Silver nanoparticles can be found in cosmetics, skincare products, and wound dressings for their antibacterial effects.
 - 3. Food packaging: Silver nanoparticles are utilized in food packaging materials to enhance food safety by inhibiting bacterial growth.

In terms of toxicity, silver nanoparticles have been extensively studied in nanotoxicology research. While silver nanoparticles exhibit strong antimicrobial properties, their potential toxicity to humans and the environment is a subject of concern. Specific findings from the knowledge base indicate that:

- 1. Ingestion: Silver nanoparticles can potentially accumulate in the body upon ingestion, leading to concerns about systemic toxicity.
- 2. Skin exposures: Skin contact with products containing silver nanoparticles may cause skin irritation or sensitization in some individuals.
 - 3. Environmental impacts: Silver nanoparticles released into the environment through consumer products can impact aquatic organisms and ecosystems.

4. RDF Graph Selection Query requires data from all three graphs **NKB Graph CPSC Graph NIOSH Graph** Consumer products with nano silver Nano silver toxicology data: Nano silver workplace guidelines: Air filters, clothing, food containers.. 5. Natural Language Response

So now we can access data easier! But there is a catch!





We can only get extracted outputs depending on how semantically rich our graphs actually are! (which leads us to the next problem)



How can we manage missingness/inconsistencies in data?

Link Prediction From Existing Graphs

 Non-Established nomenclature as well as missingness present in data often leads to an incomplete picture of nanotoxicology data

 As a result, scientists in collaboration with one another might have differing opinions on what the missing data values would be

• What if there was a way to learn the graph structure and predict missing links between entities to enrich our data?

What is Link Prediction?

- How can we use existing graph structure and links to predict potential links between nodes?
- Procedure
 - Map Knowledge Graph into embedding space → Calculate probability of new links based on existing graph structure → Score Predictions →Evaluate Performance
 - There are 2 main types of embedding techniques: Shallow Embeddings
 & Deep Embeddings
 - Shallow Embeddings use a direct lookup for each entity/relation
 - Deep Embeddings use neural networks to generate embeddings based on node features and neighborhood structure

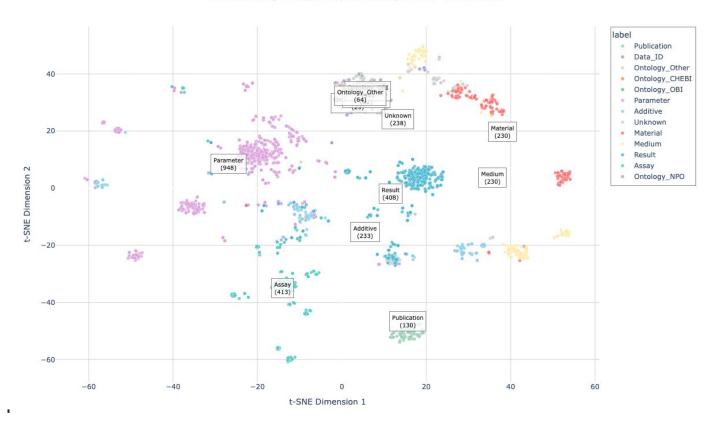
Link Prediction in the NKB RDF

- Deep Embeddings are more computationally taxing but are able to generate novel predictions which can help us indicate potential new directions of research!
- Shallow Embeddings are good for efficient prediction but are only able to predict relations it has already seen, leading to overconfidence in potentially faulty predictions

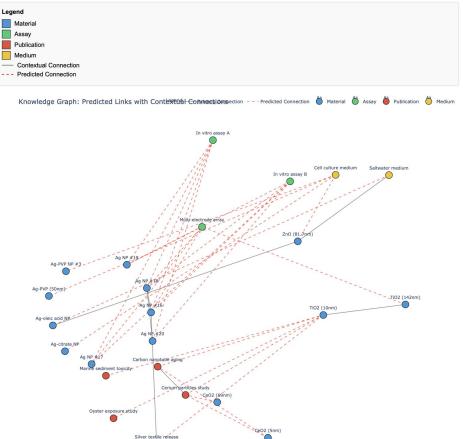
Embeddings for the NKB Graph

- We can apply these two approaches to identify subgraph/neighborhood structure in our larger graphs rather than trying to visualize everything all at once
- To visualize these embeddings, we will use something called t-SNE(t-distributed stochastic neighbor embedding) for dimensionality reduction

NKB Knowledge Graph Entity Embeddings t-SNE - RGCN Model



Deep Embeddings & Link Prediction with NKB Graph



Takeaways

- Graph databases and storage present merits that we can leverage for data aggregation
- We can make querying across these databases easier so that scientists can actually focus on the science
- We can using the new graph structure that we have created for analysis and prediction tasks which would not have been possible with just a relational database

Acknowledgements

Dr. Holly Mortensen, US EPA/ORD

Dr. Rhema Bjorkland, NNI

Dr. Ryan Welch, NNI

Dr. Quinn Spadola, NSF

Dr. Branden Brough, Berkeley Labs

Thank you all for listening!