

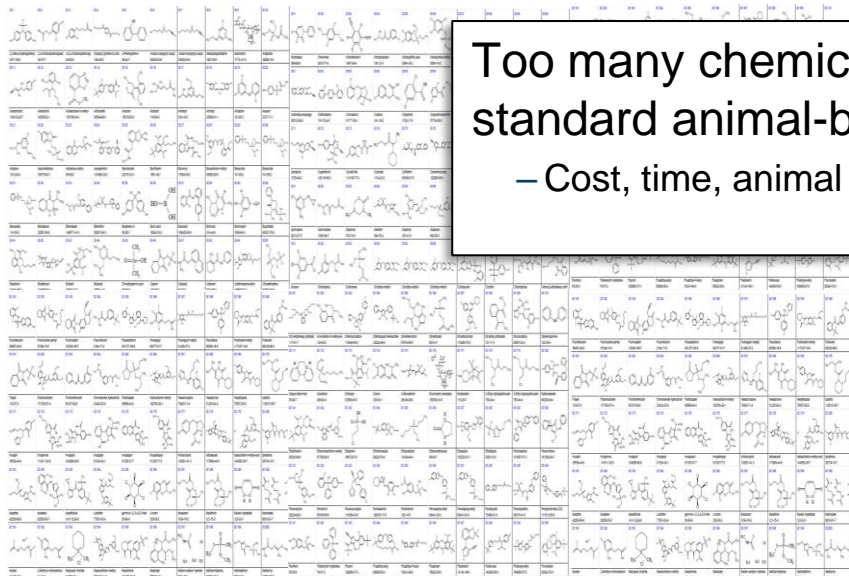
# Collaborative modeling project for predicting acute oral toxicity (CATMoS)

**Kamel Mansouri**

Computational Chemist  
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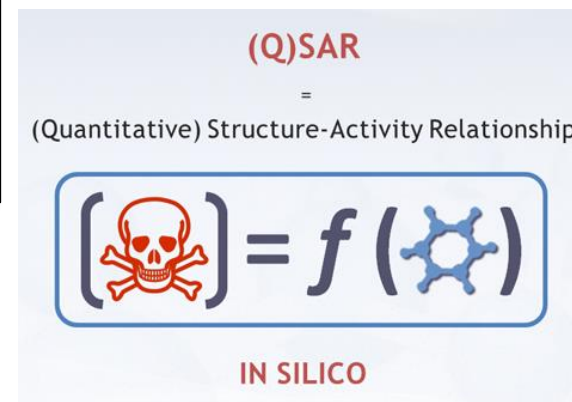
*The views expressed in this presentation are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of any federal agency.*

# In silico screening



Too many chemicals to test with standard animal-based methods  
– Cost, time, animal welfare

Alternative



- Organic **pollutants** with exposure potential **accumulate** in body tissues
  - Cause **toxic effects** to wildlife and humans
- Existence of **gaps in the experimental data** for environmental endpoints
  - Need to fill the data gaps and bridge the **lack of knowledge**
- **Regulatory** requirements:
  - Reduce **animal** testing, **time** and **costs**
  - **Methodology**: use of **QSAR/QSPR** to **predict** the **endpoints** of interest.

## CERAPP

Collaborative Estrogen Receptor  
Activity Prediction Project (2015/16)

Mansouri et al. (<https://doi.org/10.1289/ehp.1510267>)

## CoMPARA

Collaborative Modeling Project for  
Androgen Receptor Activity (2017/18)

Mansouri et al. (<https://doi.org/10.1289/EHP5580>)

## CATMoS

Collaborative Acute Toxicity Modeling  
Suite (2018/20)

Kleinstreuer et al. (<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.comtox.2018.08.002>)

Mansouri et al. (<https://doi.org/10.1289/EHP8495>)



Endocrine Disruptor Screening Program



Acute Toxicity Workgroup: alternative methods

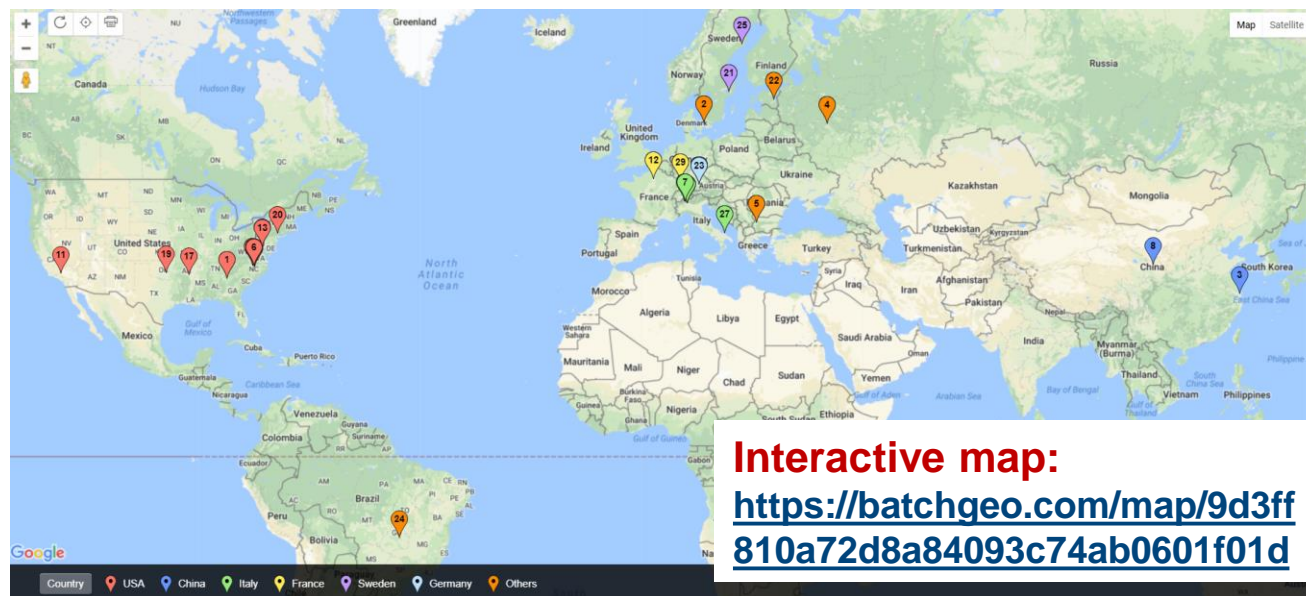
ICCVAM: Interagency Coordinating Committee on the Validation of Alternative Methods

Over 100 scientists from around the globe representing academia, industry, and government contributed

## CATMoS: Collaborative Acute Toxicity Modeling Suite

 is corrected by ▾

Kamel Mansouri ✉, Agnes L. Karmaus, Jeremy Fitzpatrick, Grace Patlewicz, Prachi Pradeep, Domenico Alberga, Nathalie Alepee, Timothy E.H. Allen, Dave Allen, Vinicius M. Alves, Carolina H. Andrade, Tyler R. Auernhammer, Davide Ballabio, Shannon Bell, Emilio Benfenati, Sudin Bhattacharya, Joyce V. Bastos, Stephen Boyd, J.B. Brown, Stephen J. Capuzzi, Yaroslav Chushak, Heather Ciallella, Alex M. Clark, Viviana Consonni, Pankaj R. Daga, Sean Ekins, Sherif Farag, Maxim Fedorov, Denis Fourches, Domenico Gadaleta, Feng Gao, Jeffery M. Gearhart, Garrett Goh, Jonathan M. Goodman, Francesca Grisoni, Christopher M. Grulke, Thomas Hartung, Matthew Hirn, Pavel Karpov, Alexandru Korotcov, Giovanna J. Lavado, Michael Lawless, Xinhao Li, Thomas Luechtefeld, Filippo Lunghini, Giuseppe F. Mangiatordi, Gilles Marcou, Dan Marsh, Todd Martin, Andrea Mauri, Eugene N. Muratov, Glenn J. Myatt, Dac-Trung Nguyen, Orazio Nicolotti, Reine Note, Paritosh Pande, Amanda K. Parks, Tyler Peryea, Ahsan H. Polash, Robert Rallo, Alessandra Roncaglioni, Craig Rowlands, Patricia Ruiz, Daniel P. Russo, Ahmed Sayed, Risa Sayre, Timothy Sheils, Charles Siegel, Arthur C. Silva, Anton Simeonov, Sergey Sosnin, Noel Southall, Judy Strickland, Yun Tang, Brian Teppen, Igor V. Tetko, Dennis Thomas, Valery Tkachenko, Roberto Todeschini, Cosimo Toma, Ignacio Tripodi, Daniela Trisciuzzi, Alexander Tropsha, Alexandre Varnek, Kristijan Vukovic, Zhongyu Wang, Ligu Wang, Katrina M. Waters, Andrew J. Wedlake, Sanjeeva J. Wijeyesakere, Dan Wilson, Zijun Xiao, Hongbin Yang, Gergely Zahoranszky-Kohalmi, Alexey V. Zakharov, Fagen F. Zhang, Zhen Zhang, Tongan Zhao, Hao Zhu, Kimberley M. Zorn, Warren Casey, and Nicole C. Kleinstreuer ✉



# Acute Oral Toxicity: CATMoS

- ICCVAM is developing alternative test methods for the EPA's six pack tests: Acute oral, dermal, inhalation, eye & skin irritation and skin sensitization
- Acute Toxicity Workgroup: identifies federal agency requirements, needs, and decision contexts for using acute systemic toxicity data

Regulatory Toxicology and Pharmacology 94 (2018) 183–196

Contents lists available at [ScienceDirect](#)

 **Regulatory Toxicology and Pharmacology** 

journal homepage: [www.elsevier.com/locate/yrtph](http://www.elsevier.com/locate/yrtph)

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Status of acute systemic toxicity testing requirements and data uses by U.S. regulatory agencies 

Judy Strickland<sup>a,\*</sup>, Amy J. Clippinger<sup>b</sup>, Jeffrey Brown<sup>b</sup>, David Allen<sup>a</sup>, Abigail Jacobs<sup>c,1</sup>, Joanna Matheson<sup>d</sup>, Anna Lowit<sup>e</sup>, Emily N. Reinke<sup>f</sup>, Mark S. Johnson<sup>f</sup>, Michael J. Quinn Jr.<sup>f</sup>, David Mattie<sup>g</sup>, Suzanne C. Fitzpatrick<sup>h</sup>, Surender Ahir<sup>i</sup>, Nicole Kleinstreuer<sup>j</sup>, Warren Casey<sup>j</sup>

# Agency-Based Modeling Endpoint Selection

## Binary Models

**Hazard**

- Highly toxic ( $\le 50\text{ mg/kg}$ )
- Toxic ( $>50\text{-}5000\text{ mg/kg}$ )
- + Nontoxic ( $>2000\text{ mg/kg}$ )

Logos: United States Consumer Product Safety Commission, Department of Defense

## Continuous Model

**Point estimates of LD50 values**

Logos: United States Environmental Protection Agency, United States Consumer Product Safety Commission, Department of Defense

## Categorical Models

### EPA Categories

**Hazard**

- I ( $\le 50\text{ mg/kg}$ )
- II ( $>50 \le 500\text{ mg/kg}$ )
- III ( $>500 \le 5000\text{ mg/kg}$ )
- IV ( $>5000\text{ mg/kg}$ )

Logo: United States Environmental Protection Agency

### GHS Categories

**Packing Group**

- I ( $\le 5\text{ mg/kg}$ )
- II ( $>5 \le 50\text{ mg/kg}$ )
- III ( $>50 \le 300\text{ mg/kg}$ )
- IV ( $>300 \le 2000\text{ mg/kg}$ )
- NC ( $> 2000\text{ mg/kg}$ )

Logo: Department of Transportation, United States of America

**Hazard**

**OSHA®**

**Hazard**

# Available data for modeling

## Rat oral LD50s:

16,297 chemicals total

34,508 LD50 values

**15,688 chemicals total**  
**21,200 LD50 values**

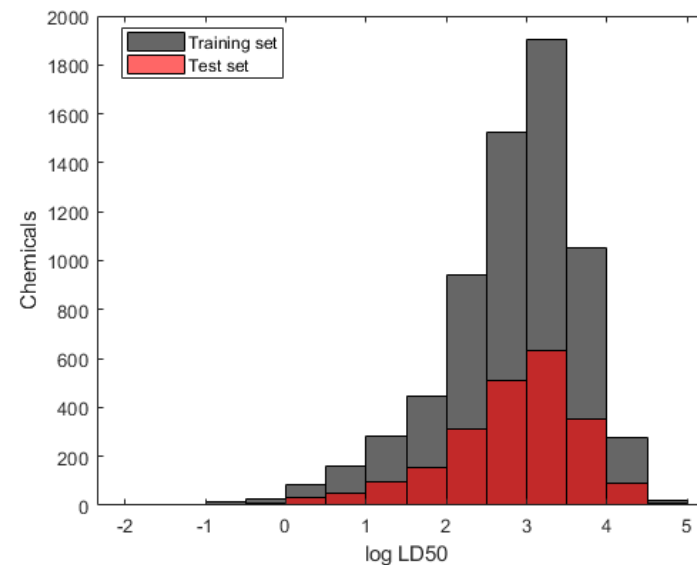
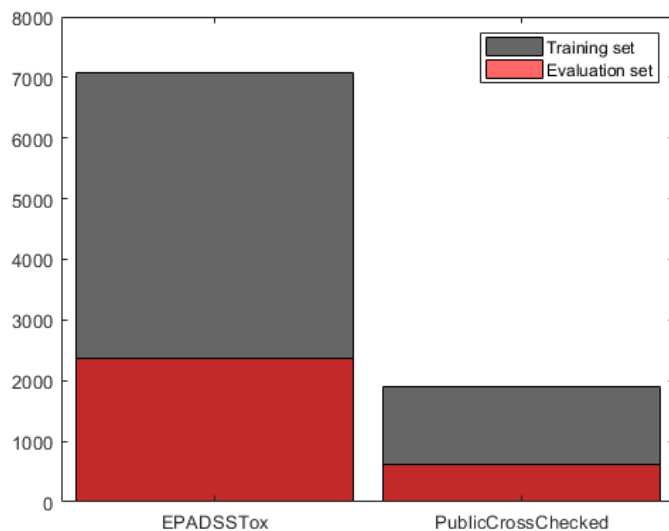
QSAR-ready standardization

Desalted, stereochemistry stripped,  
tautomers and nitro groups standardized,  
valence corrected, structures neutralized

**11992 chemicals with  
accurate structures**

- Very toxic endpoint: 11886 entries (binary, 0/1)
- Non-toxic endpoint: 11871 entries (binary, 0/1)
- EPA endpoint: 11755 entries (categorical, 4 categories)
- GHS endpoint: 11845 entries (categorical, 5 categories)
- LD50 endpoint: 8908 entries (continuous values)

- **Training and evaluation sets:**
  - 11,992 chemicals from the final inventory of chemicals with QSAR-ready structures having rat oral acute toxicity data were split into training and test sets:
    - 75% training set: 8,994 chemicals
    - 25% evaluation set: 2,998 chemicals
  - All endpoints training data included in same structure file
  - Similar distributions and variability for values and categories
  - Similar distribution of chemical structures sources





- **Prediction set:**

Included lists of regulatory interest:

- ToxCast/Tox21
- EDSP
- TSCA
- Substances on the market  
(EPA Dashboard list)



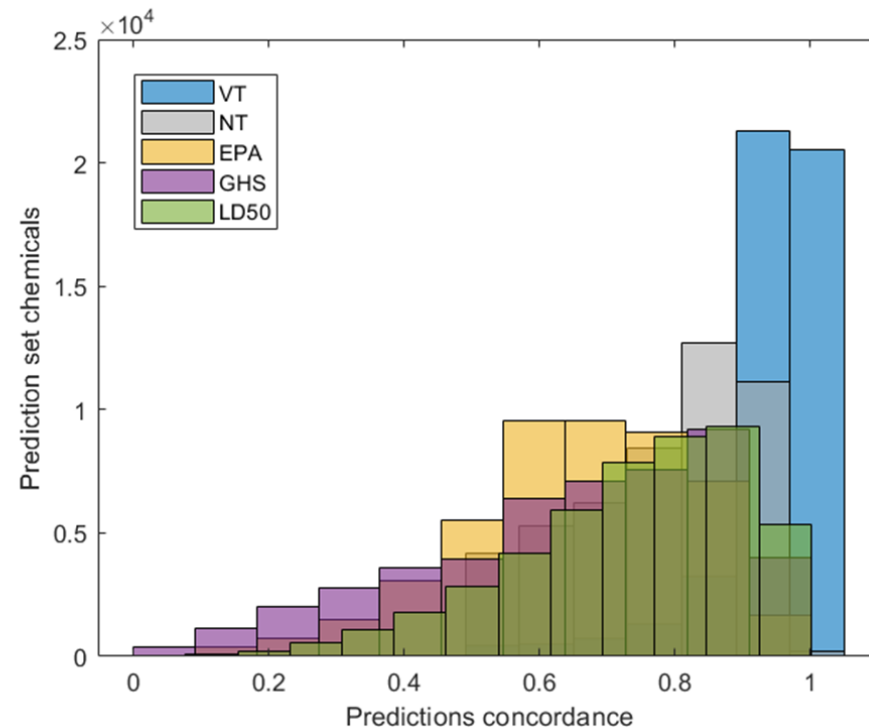
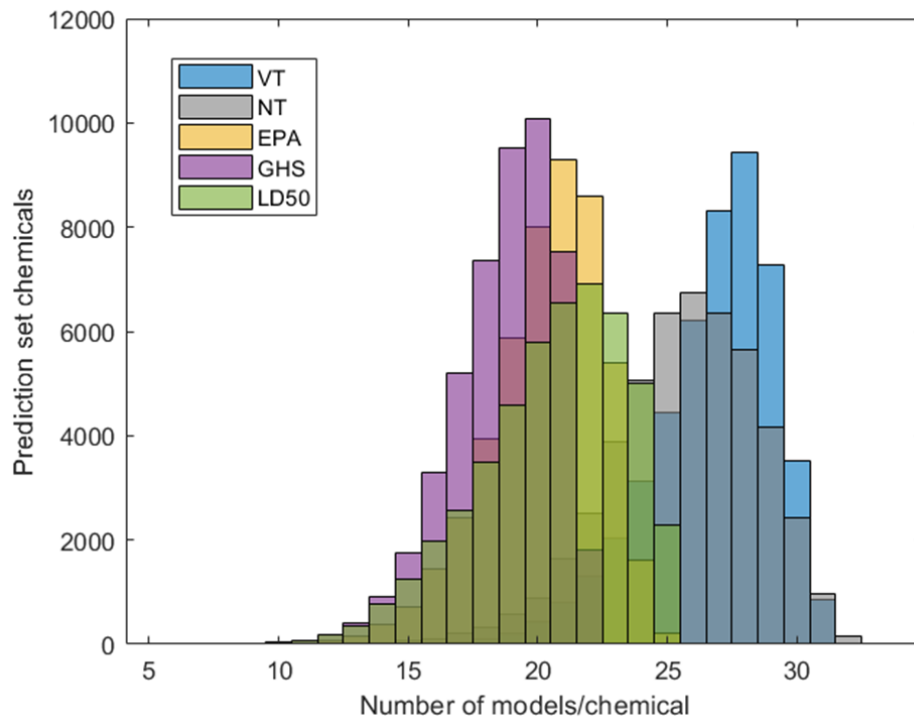
After QSAR-ready  
standardization:

48137 structures to be  
predicted (including the  
evaluation set)

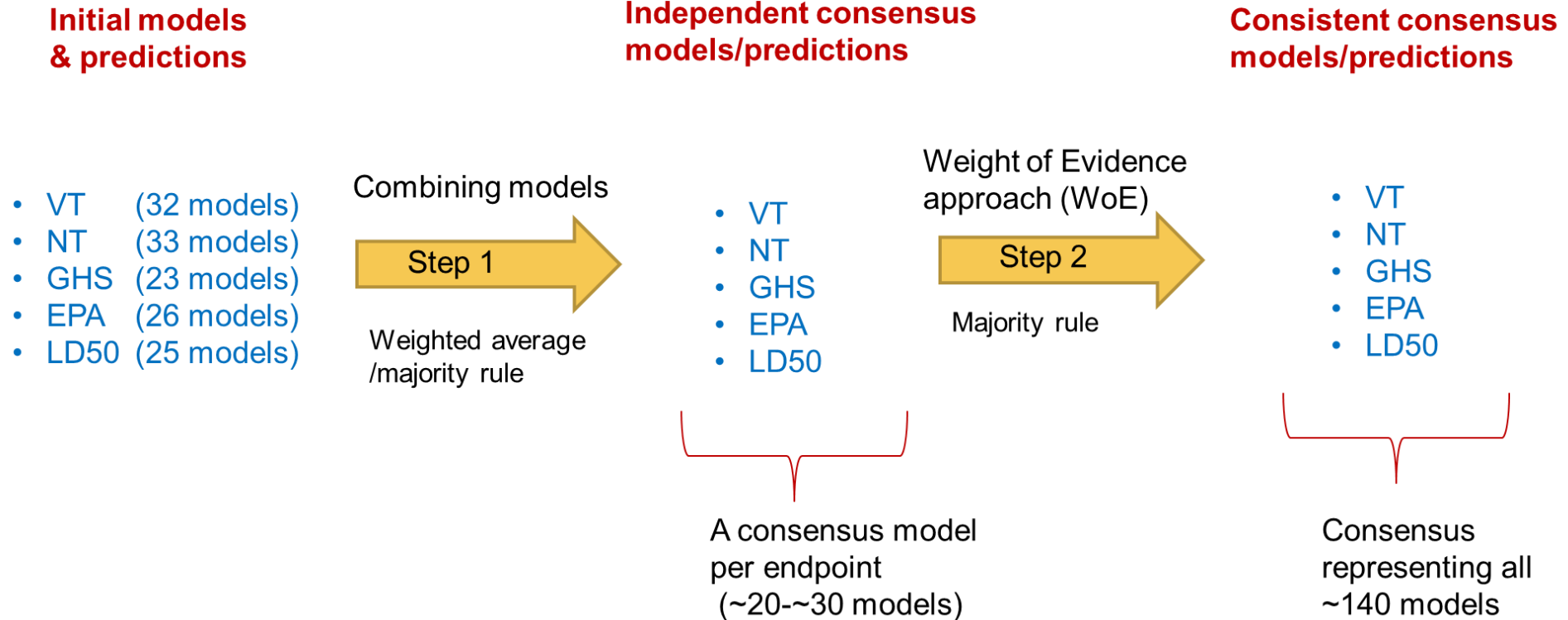
## Consortium Comprised 35 Participants/Groups

- Very Toxic: 32 models
- Non-toxic: 33 models
- EPA categories: 26 models
- GHS categories: 23 models
- LD50: 25 models

Total: 139 models



## Steps of combining the single models into consensus



Learn more:

[https://www.piscltd.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/2020.01.22\\_CATMoS\\_Webinar.pdf](https://www.piscltd.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/2020.01.22_CATMoS_Webinar.pdf)

<https://youtu.be/KjbTnfRTY-0>

## Consensus Model Statistics

	Very Toxic		Non-Toxic		EPA		GHS	
	Train	Eval	Train	Eval	Train	Eval	Train	Eval
Sensitivity	0.87	0.70	0.88	0.67	0.81	0.62	0.80	0.58
Specificity	0.99	0.97	0.97	0.90	0.92	0.86	0.95	0.90
Balanced Accuracy	0.93	0.84	0.92	0.78	0.87	0.74	0.88	0.74
<b><i>In vivo</i></b> <b>Balanced Accuracy</b>	0.81		0.89		0.82		0.79	

	LD50 values		LD50 values
	Train	Eval	<i>In Vivo</i>
R2	0.85	0.65	0.80
RMSE	0.30	0.49	0.42

The consensus predictions perform just as well as replicate *in vivo* data do at predicting oral acute toxicity outcome

# Collaboration with ATWG partners and ICCVAM agencies

Agency	No. Substances	Agency	No. Substances
Air Force	421	EPA OPP	36
Army Public Health Command	18	EPA OPPT	8
Army Edgewood Chemical Biological Center	42	EPA NCCT	4815
CPSC	110	EPA EFED	160
DOT	3671	FDA CFSAN	22



Regulatory Toxicology and Pharmacology



Volume 149, May 2024, 105614



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

Ask Copilot: Save time, read 10X faster with AI

- Save
- Related Papers
- Conclusions
- Points Discussed
- Purpose
- Evidence/Examples Used
- Summarize
- Key Takeaways

Patricia L. Bishop <sup>a</sup>  , Kamel Mansouri <sup>b</sup>, William P. Eckel <sup>c</sup>, Michael B. Lowit <sup>c</sup>, David Allen <sup>d 1</sup>, Amy Blankinship <sup>c</sup>, Anna B. Lowit <sup>e</sup>, D. Ethan Harwood <sup>c</sup>, Tamara Johnson <sup>c</sup>, Nicole C. Kleinstreuer <sup>b</sup>



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*Division of Translational Toxicology*

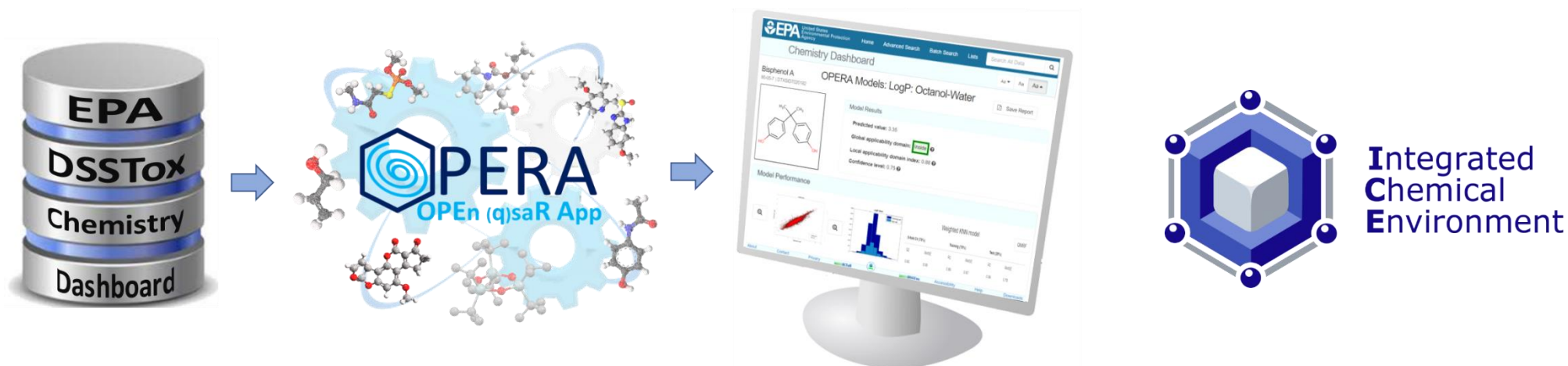
# OPERA





# OPERA approach

- Curated **open** access datasets (<https://doi.org/10.1186/s13321-018-0263-1>)
- **Open-source** code ([github.com/NIEHS/OPERA](https://github.com/NIEHS/OPERA))
- **Transparent** unambiguous algorithms (<https://qsardb.jrc.ec.europa.eu/qmrf/>)
- **Transparent** validated performances (<https://doi.org/10.1080/1062936X.2016.1253611>)
- **Defined** applicability domain and limitations of the models
- Predictions **available** through:
  - NICEATM's Integrated Chemical Environment (<https://ice.ntp.niehs.nih.gov/>)
  - The EPA's CompTox Dashboard (<https://comptox.epa.gov/dashboard>)
  - Free and open-source standalone application ([github.com/NIEHS/OPERA](https://github.com/NIEHS/OPERA))





# OPERA as a standalone desktop application

## OPERA standalone application:

- Free, opensource & open-data
- Single chemical and batch mode
- Multiple platforms (Windows and Linux)
- Embeddable libraries (java, C, C++, Python)
- **Command line & Graphical user interface**

## OPERA models:

- Physicochemical properties
- Environmental fate
- ADME properties
- Toxicity endpoints

## Input options:

- Structure IDs (CAS, DTXSID, InChIKey)
- Structure files (SMILES, SDF, Mol)

## Links:

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

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

<https://jcheminf.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s13321-018-0263-1>

```
OPERA_CL
-----
OPERA models for physchem, environmental fate and tox properties.
Version 2.9 (August 2022)

OPERA is a command line & GUI application developed in Matlab providing QSAR
models predictions as well as applicability domain and accuracy assessment.

Developed by:
Kamel Mansouri
kamel.mansouri@nih.gov

Usage: OPERA <argument_list>

Examples:
OPERA -s Sample_50.sdf -o predictions.csv -a -x -v 2
opera -d Sample_50_PadelDesc.csv -o predictions.txt -e logP BCF -n -v 1

Type OPERA -h or OPERA --help for more info.

C:\>
```

OPERA 2.9

Input *i*  Browse

Output *i*  Browse

**Models** *i*

**Physchem properties**

LogP  MP  BP  VP  WS  HL  KOA  RT  pKa  LogD

**Environmental fate**

LogBCF  AOH  Biodeg  R-Biodeg  KM  KOC

**Toxicity endpoints**

ER (CERAPP)  AR (CoMPARA)  AcuteTox (CATMoS)

**ADME properties**

FUB  Clint  Caco2

**Standardize**

Off  On

**Output options** *i*

Separate files


Experimental values

Nearest neighbors

Include descriptor values

Keep full descriptors files

**Results summary** *i*



Calculate

# OPERA models (version 2.9)

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

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

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

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

QSAR name	#	Predicted	Domain	OMRF	Test set	Training set
Boiling Point Adapted Stein and Brown Method (EPISUITE) (1.0)						
Opera BP (2.6)						

## 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 and toxicological information including applicability domain and accuracy. It provides a user-friendly graphical interface for Windows and Linux operating systems.

<https://repository.qsartoolbox.org/>

## Source code

## Packaged installers

### Updates notifications

File	Commit	Time
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)

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:

1. 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.
2. 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.
3. 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>

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

**Over 8000 downloads**  
(<https://tooomm.github.io/github-release-stats/>)





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# Demo



**Kamel.mansouri@nih.gov**

## The NICEATM Group (2024)



**ICCVAM (ATWG & EcoWG)  
EPA EFED  
All international collaborators**



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# Thank you for your attention!



Question

OR



Comment