The High Throughput Toxicokinetic (HTTK) R Package

John Wambaugh

National Center for Computational Toxicology

Office of Research and Development

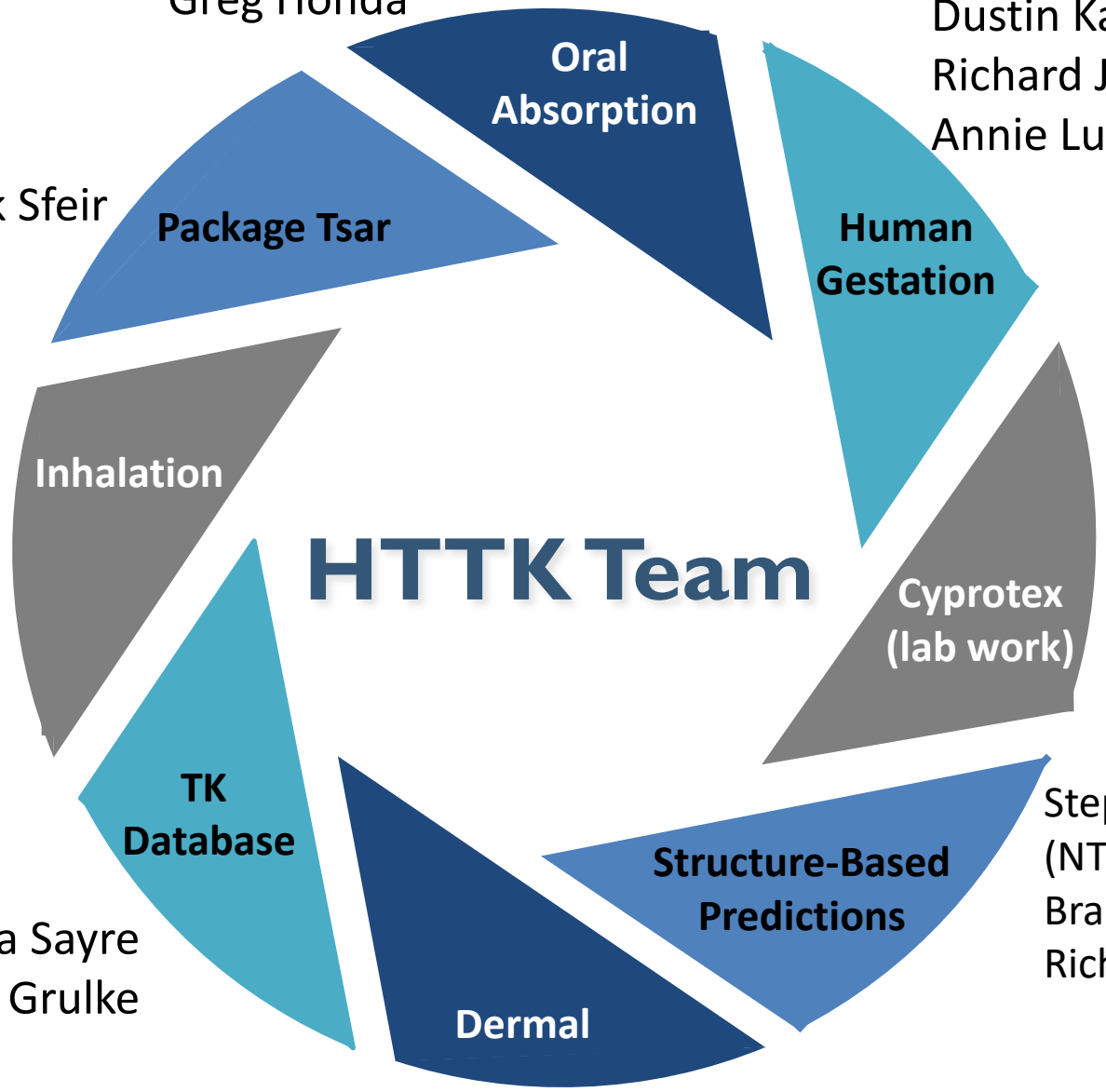
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Computational Toxicology Community of Practice Webinar

June 27, 2019

http://orcid.org/0000-0002-4024-534X

EPA United States Environmental Protection Agency



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Richard Judson
Annie Lumen (FDA)

Mark Sfeir

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Maria Bacolod
Akshay Badrinarayanan
Adam Brockman
Roger Dinallo
Briana Franz
Jon Gilbert
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Snodgrass
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Kristin Isaacs

Stephen Ferguson (NTP)
Brandall Ingle (ICF)
Richard Judson
Michael Lawless (Simulations Plus)
Prachi Pradeep
Nisha Sipes (NTP)
Rogelio Tornero-Velez

Russell Thomas
Barbara Wetmore
David Murphy
Katherine Coutros
Ann Richard

Risa Sayre
Chris Grulke

Marina Evans
Tom Moxon (Unilever)
Beate Nicol (Unilever)

Alumni

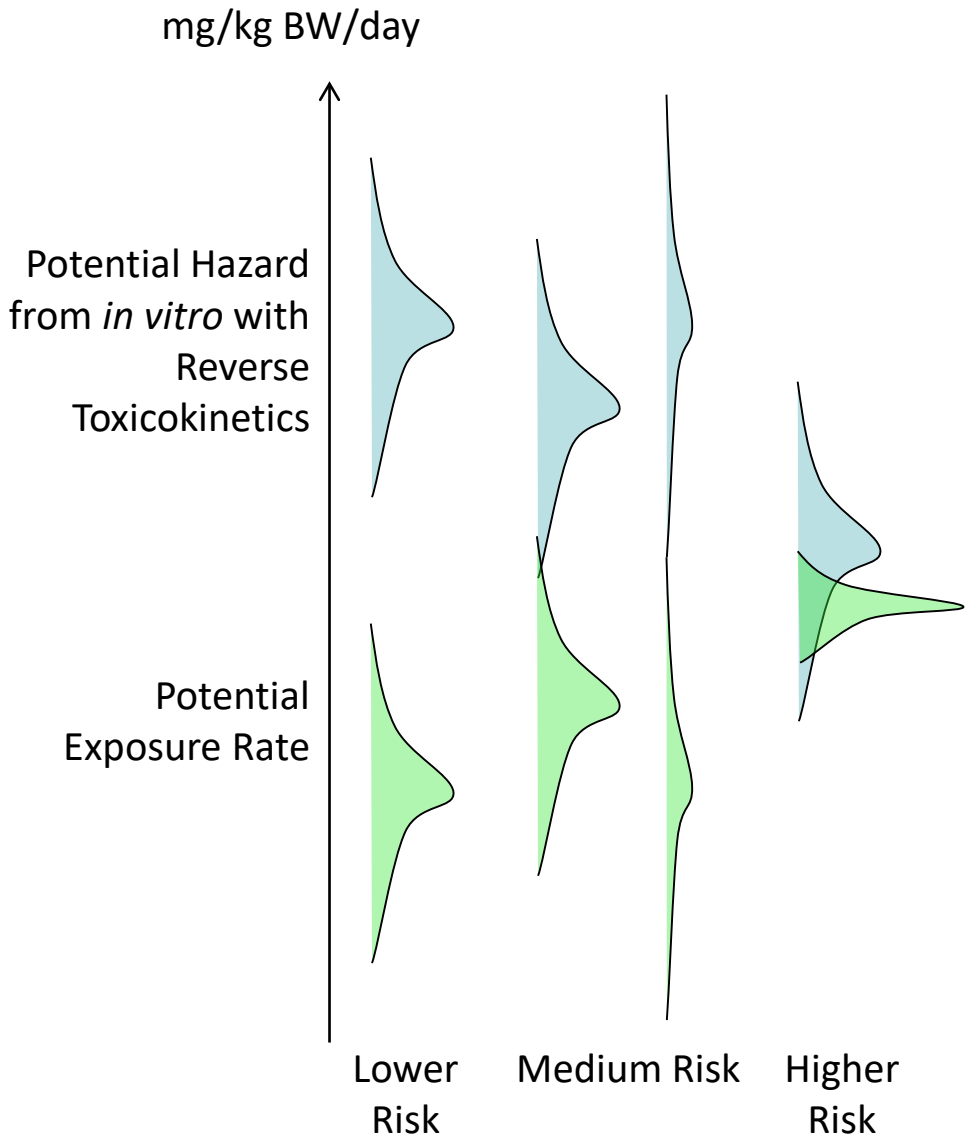
Robert Pearce
Woody Setzer
Caroline Ring
Cory Strope
Jimena Davis
Chantel Nicolas

Chemical Risk = Hazard x Exposure

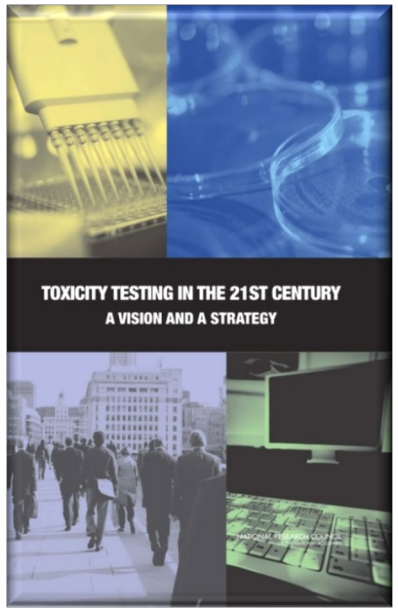
- The U.S. National Research Council (1983) identified chemical risk as a function of both inherent hazard and exposure

- To address the thousands of chemicals in commerce and the environment, we need new approach methodologies (NAMs) that can inform prioritization of chemicals most worthy of additional study

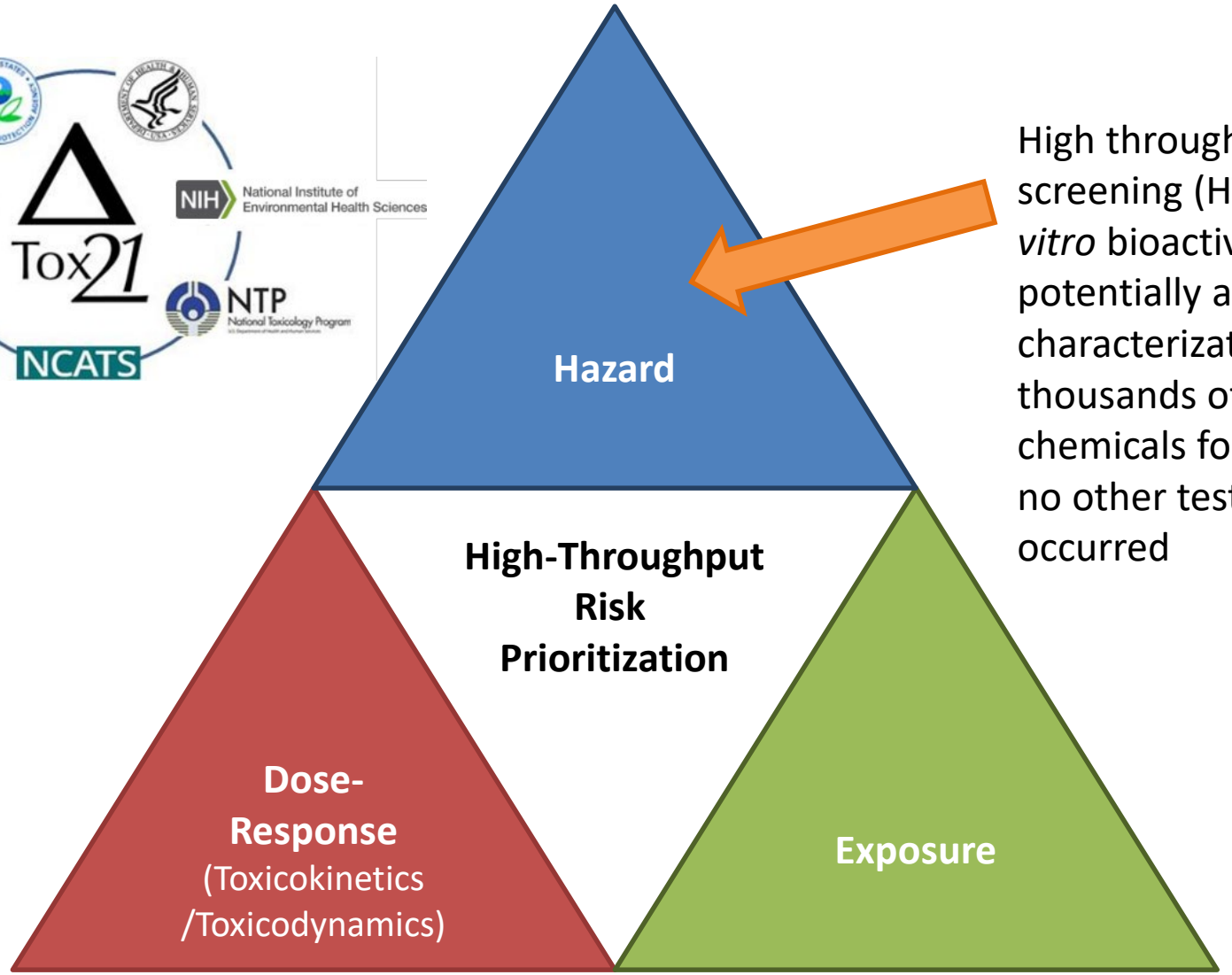
- High throughput risk prioritization needs:
  1. High throughput hazard characterization (Dix et al., 2007, Collins et al., 2008)
  2. High throughput exposure forecasts (Wambaugh et al., 2013, 2014)
  3. High throughput toxicokinetics (i.e., dose-response relationship) linking hazard and exposure (Wetmore et al., 2012, 2015)



High-Throughput Risk Prioritization



NRC (2007)



High throughput screening (HTS) for *in vitro* bioactivity potentially allows characterization of thousands of chemicals for which no other testing has occurred

In Vitro - In Vivo Extrapolation (IVIVE)

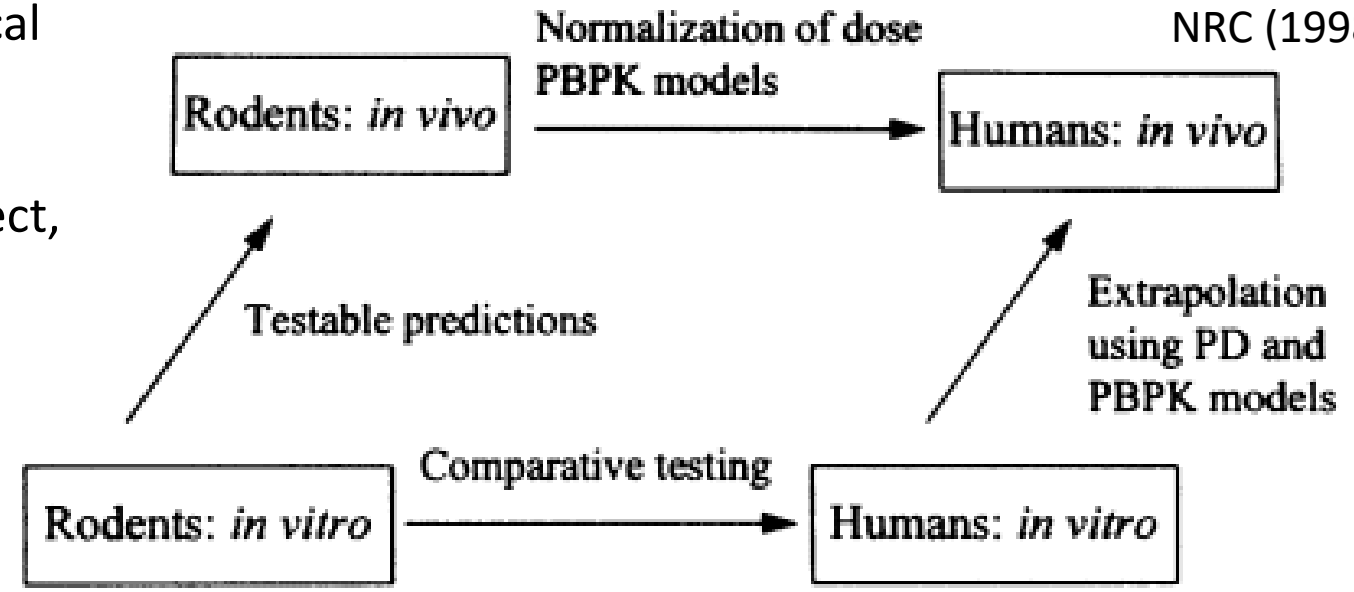
Utilization of *in vitro* experimental data to predict phenomena *in vivo*

- IVIVE-PK/TK (**Pharmacokinetics/Toxicokinetics**):
  - Fate of molecules/chemicals in body
  - Considers absorption, distribution, metabolism, excretion (ADME)
  - Uses empirical PK and physiologically-based (PBPK) modeling

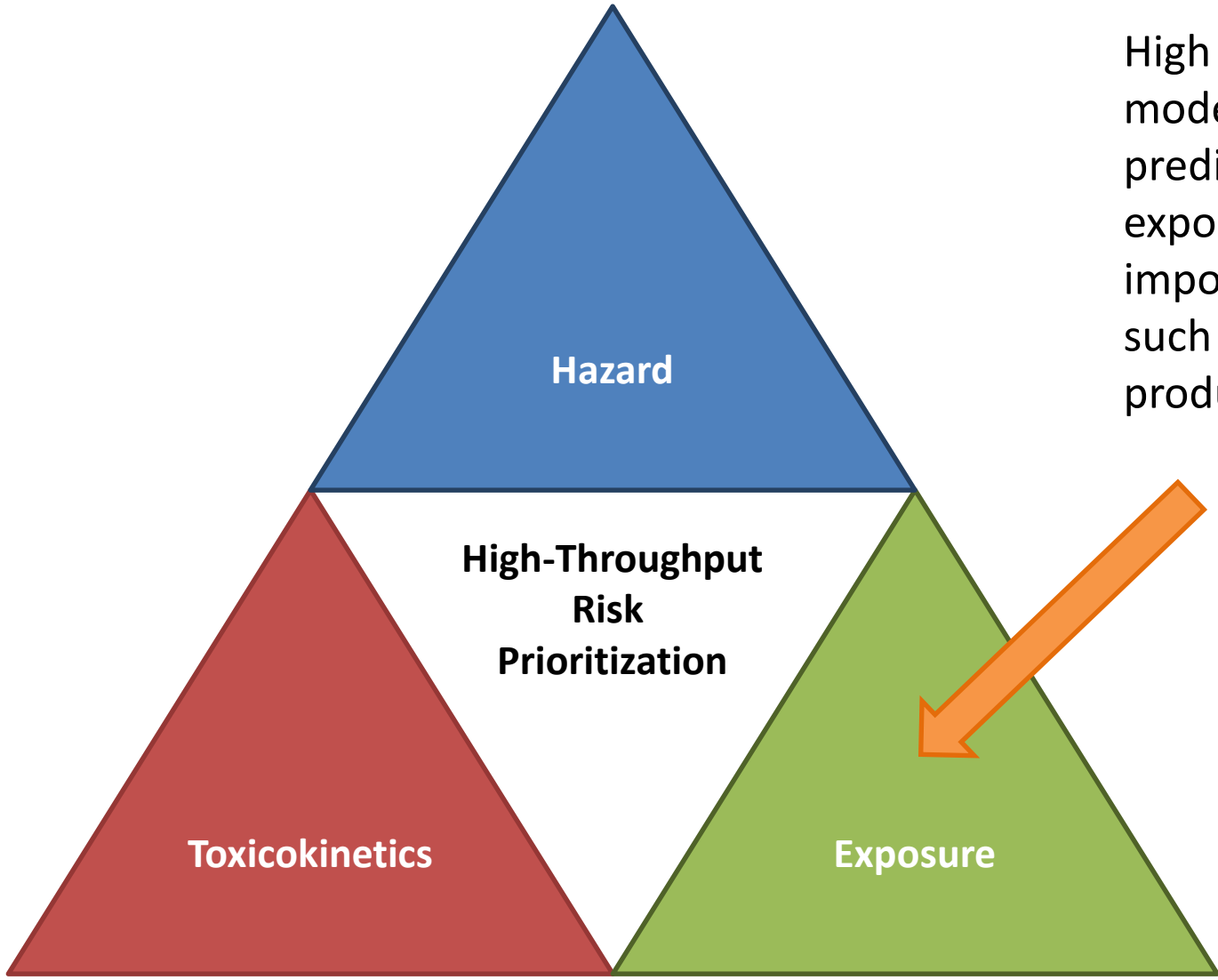
- IVIVE-PD/TD (**Pharmacodynamics/Toxicodynamics**):
  - Effect of molecules/chemicals at biological target *in vivo*
  - Assay design/selection important
  - Perturbation as adverse/therapeutic effect, reversible/ irreversible effeccts

- Both contribute to *in vivo* effect prediction

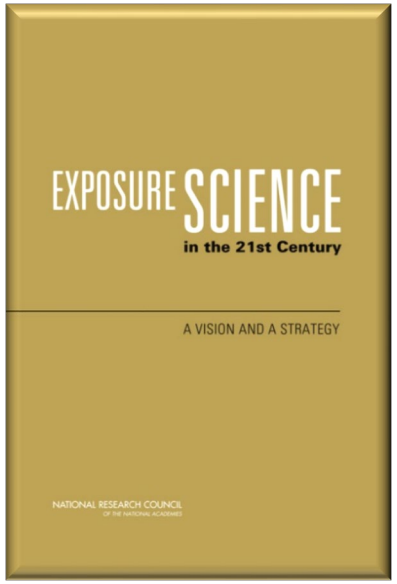
NRC (1998)



New Exposure Data and Models



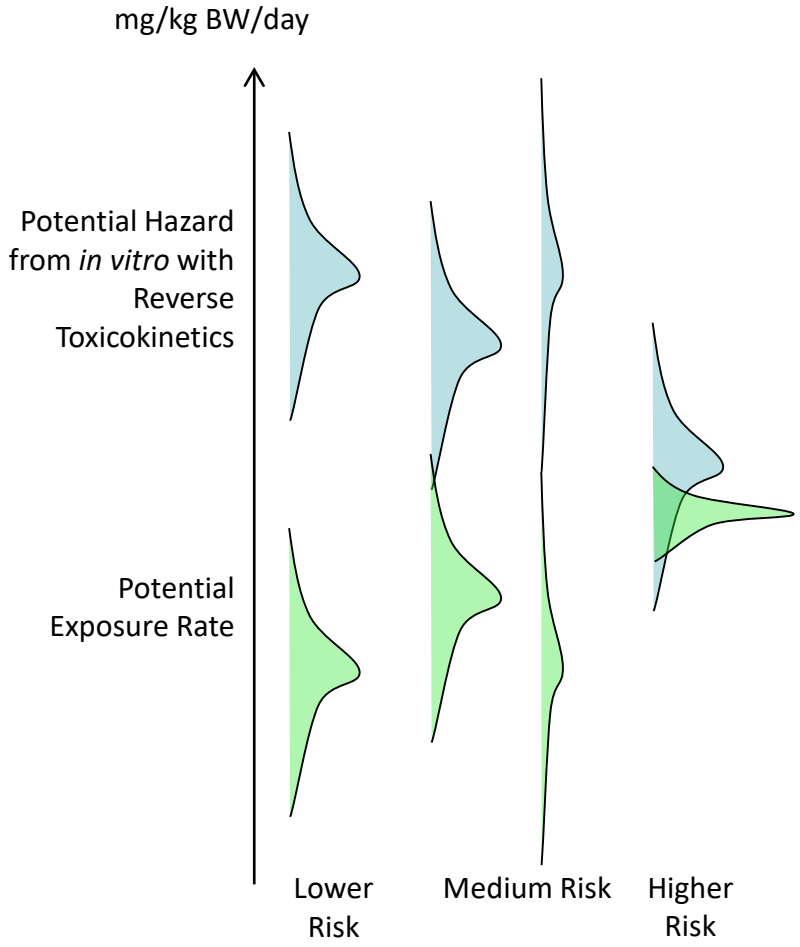
High throughput models exist to make predictions of exposure via specific, important pathways such as residential product use and diet



NRC (2012)

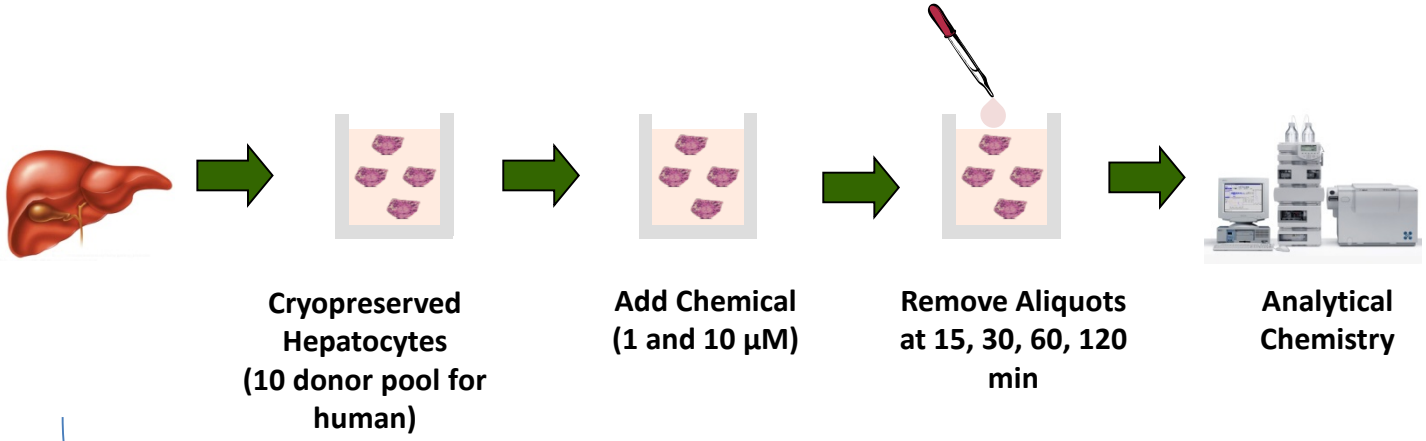
High Throughput Toxicokinetics (HTTK)

- **Most chemicals do not have TK data**
- In order to address greater numbers of chemicals we collect *in vitro*, high throughput toxicokinetic (HTTK) data (Rotroff et al., 2010, Wetmore et al., 2012, 2015)
- HTTK methods have been used by the pharmaceutical industry to determine range of efficacious doses and to prospectively evaluate success of planned clinical trials (Jamei, *et al.*, 2009; Wang, 2010)
- The **primary goal** of HTTK is to provide a human dose context for bioactive *in vitro* concentrations from HTS (*i.e., in vitro-in vivo* extrapolation, or **IVIVE**) (e.g., Wetmore et al., 2015)
- **Secondary goal** is to provide **open source data and models** for evaluation and use by the broader scientific community (Pearce et al, 2017a)

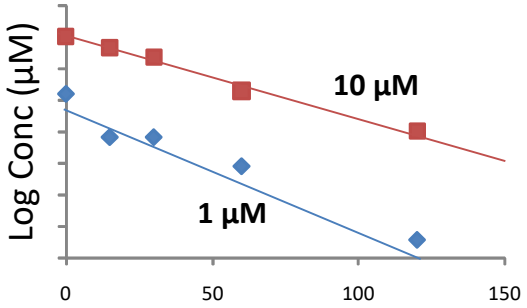


In Vitro Data for HTTK

Cryopreserved hepatocyte suspension Shibata *et al.* (2002)



The rate of disappearance of parent compound (slope of line) is the **hepatic clearance** (µL/min/10^6 hepatocytes)



We perform the assay at 1 and 10 µM to check for saturation of metabolizing enzymes.

- **Most chemicals do not have TK data** – we use *in vitro* HTTK methods adapted from pharma to fill gaps
- In drug development, HTTK methods allow IVIVE to estimate therapeutic doses for clinical studies – predicted concentrations are typically on the order of values measured in clinical trials (Wang, 2010)

In Vitro Data for HTTK

Cryopreserved hepatocyte suspension
Shibata *et al.* (2002)

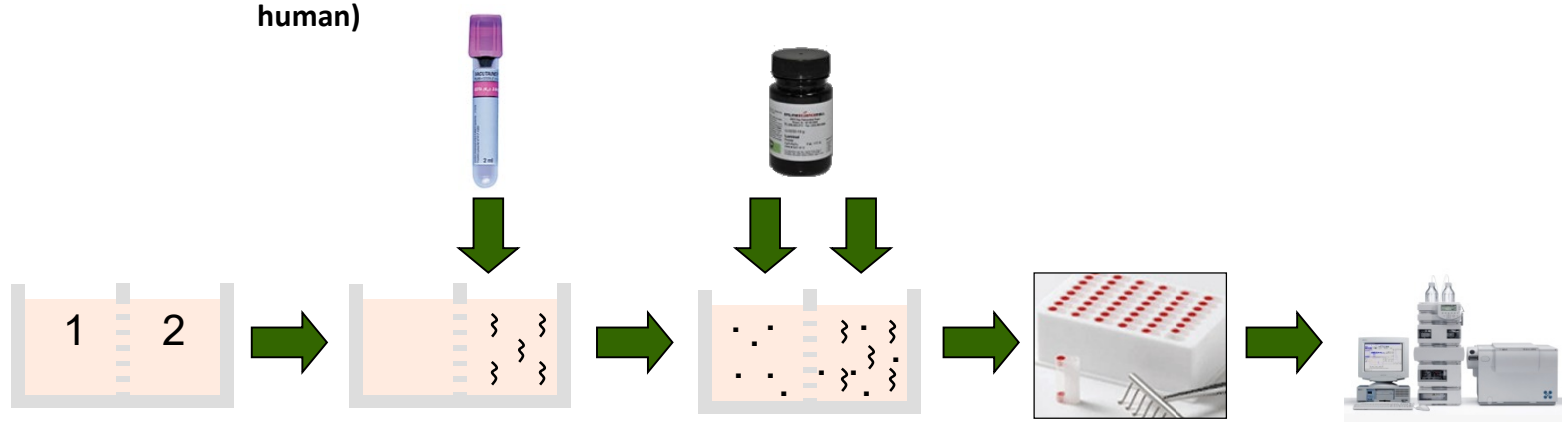
Cryopreserved Hepatocytes (10 donor pool for human)

Add Chemical (1 and 10 µM)

Remove Aliquots at 15, 30, 60, 120 min

Analytical Chemistry

Rapid Equilibrium Dialysis (RED)
Waters *et al.* (2008)



Double-wells connected by semi-permeable membrane on a Rapid Equilibrium Dialysis (RED) Plate

Add plasma (6 donor pool for human) to one well

Add chemical

Incubate plates to allow wells with and without protein to come to equilibrium

Determine concentration in both wells (analytical chemistry)

$$F_{ub,p} = \frac{C_{well1}}{C_{well2}}$$

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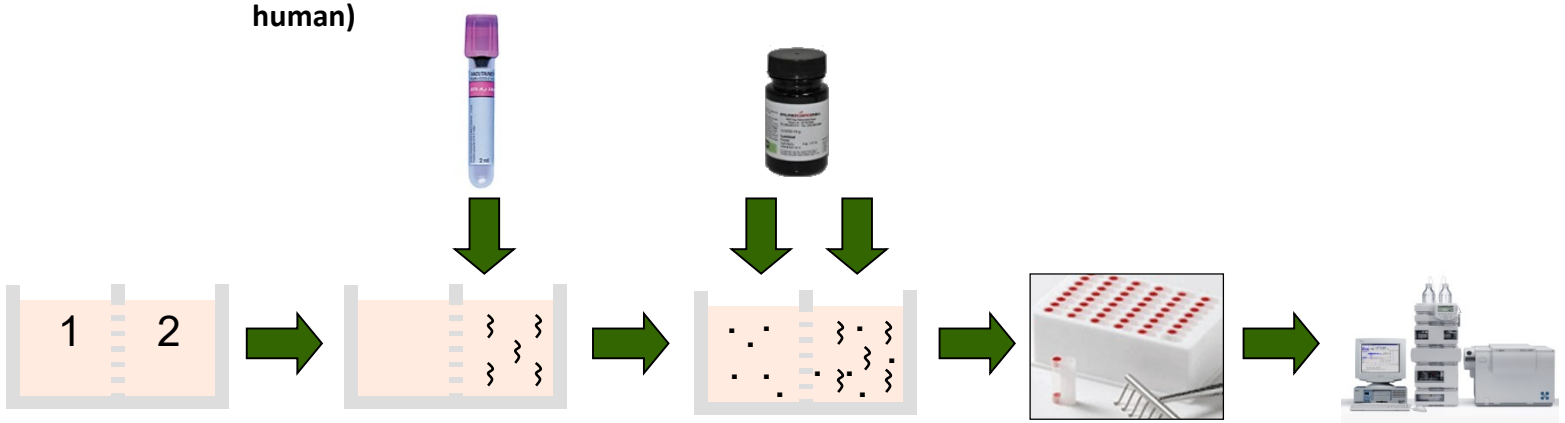
Rapid Equilibrium Dialysis (RED) Waters *et al.* (2008)



$$F_{ub,p} = \frac{C_{well1}}{C_{well2}}$$

- **Most chemicals do not have TK data** – we use *in vitro* HTTK methods adapted from pharma to fill gaps
- Environmental chemicals:
  - Rotroff et al. (2010) **35** chemicals
  - Wetmore et al. (2012) **+204** chemicals
  - Wetmore et al. (2015) **+163** chemicals
  - Wambaugh et al. (submitted) **+389** chemicals

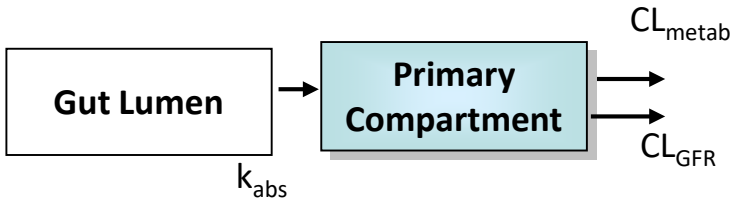
Simple Model for Steady-State Plasma Concentration (C_{ss})

$$C_{ss} = \frac{oral\ dose\ rate}{(GFR * f_{up}) + \left(Q_l * f_{up} * \frac{Cl_{int}}{Q_l + f_{up} * Cl_{int}}\right)}$$

Wilkinson and Shand (1975)

Passive Renal Clearance
(GFR: Glomerular filtration rate
f_{up}: fraction unbound in plasma)

Hepatic Metabolism
(Cl_{int}: Scaled hepatic clearance
Q_l: Blood flow to liver)



Assume that Steady-State is Linear with Dose

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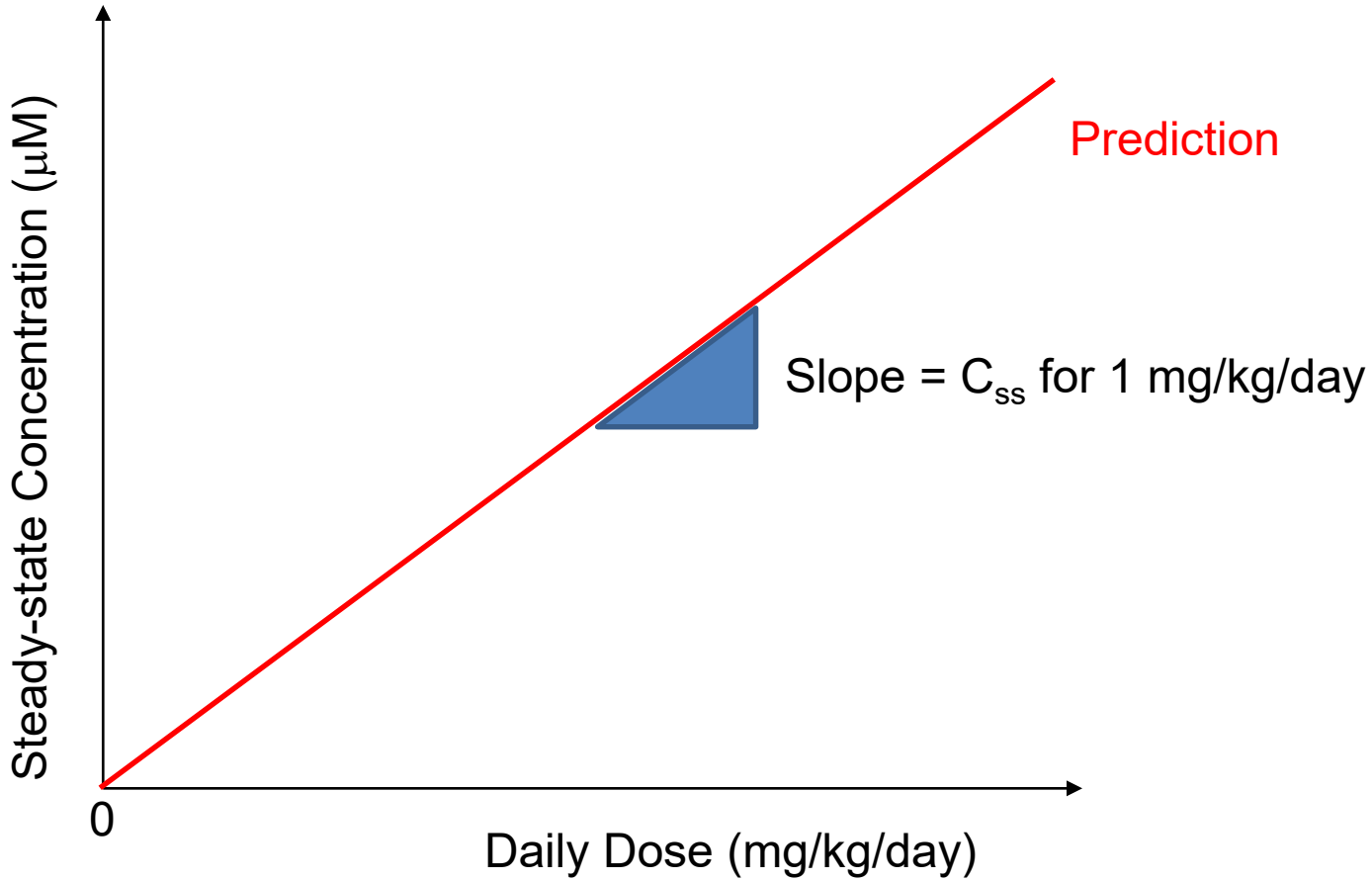
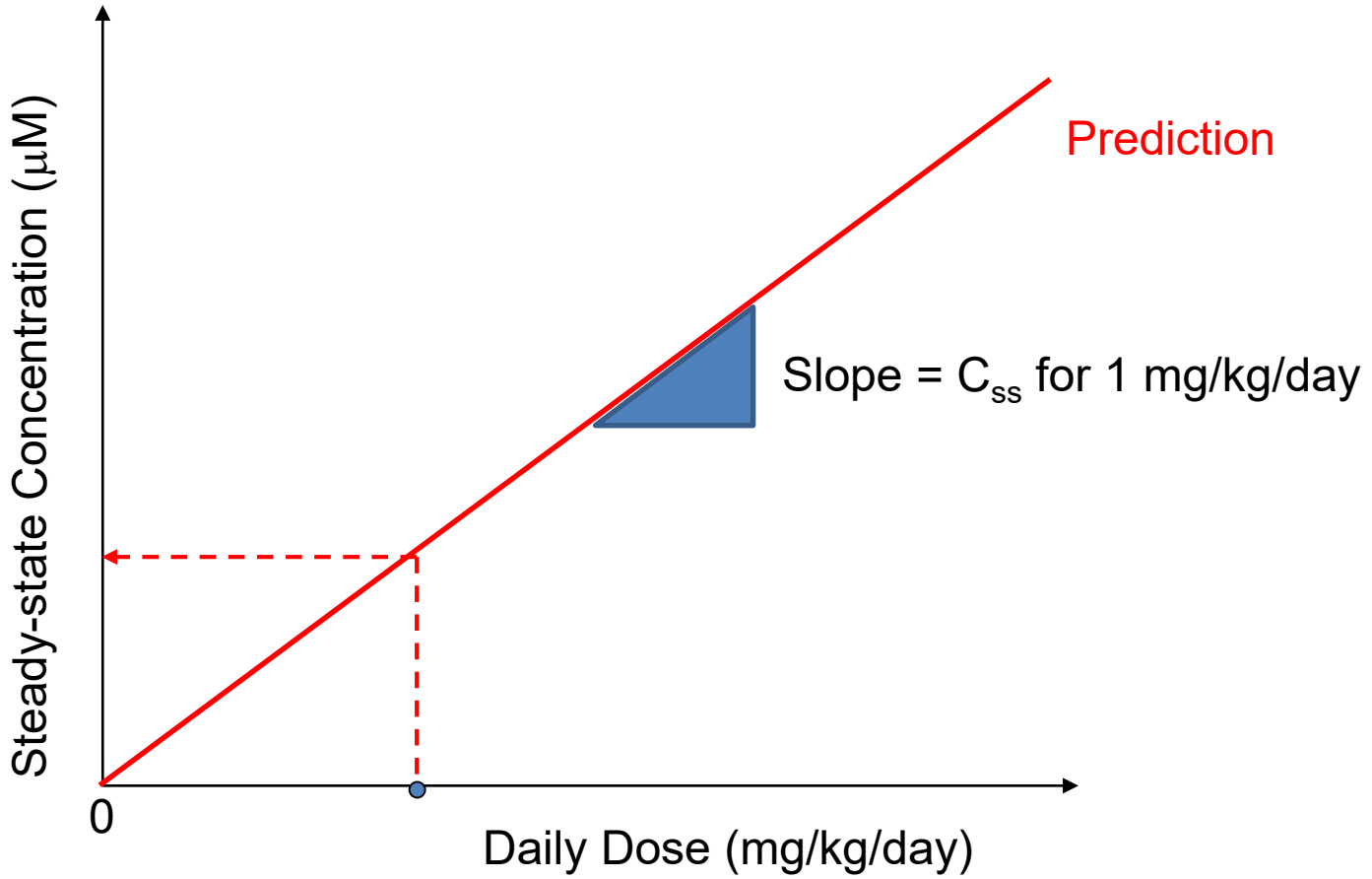


- Can calculate predicted steady-state concentration (C_{ss}) for a 1 mg/kg/day dose and multiply to get concentrations for other doses

Wetmore *et al*. (2012)

Assume that Steady-State is Linear with Dose

$$C_{ss} = \frac{oral\ dose\ rate}{(GFR * f_{up}) + \left(Q_l * f_{up} * \frac{Cl_{int}}{Q_l + f_{up} * Cl_{int}}\right)}$$

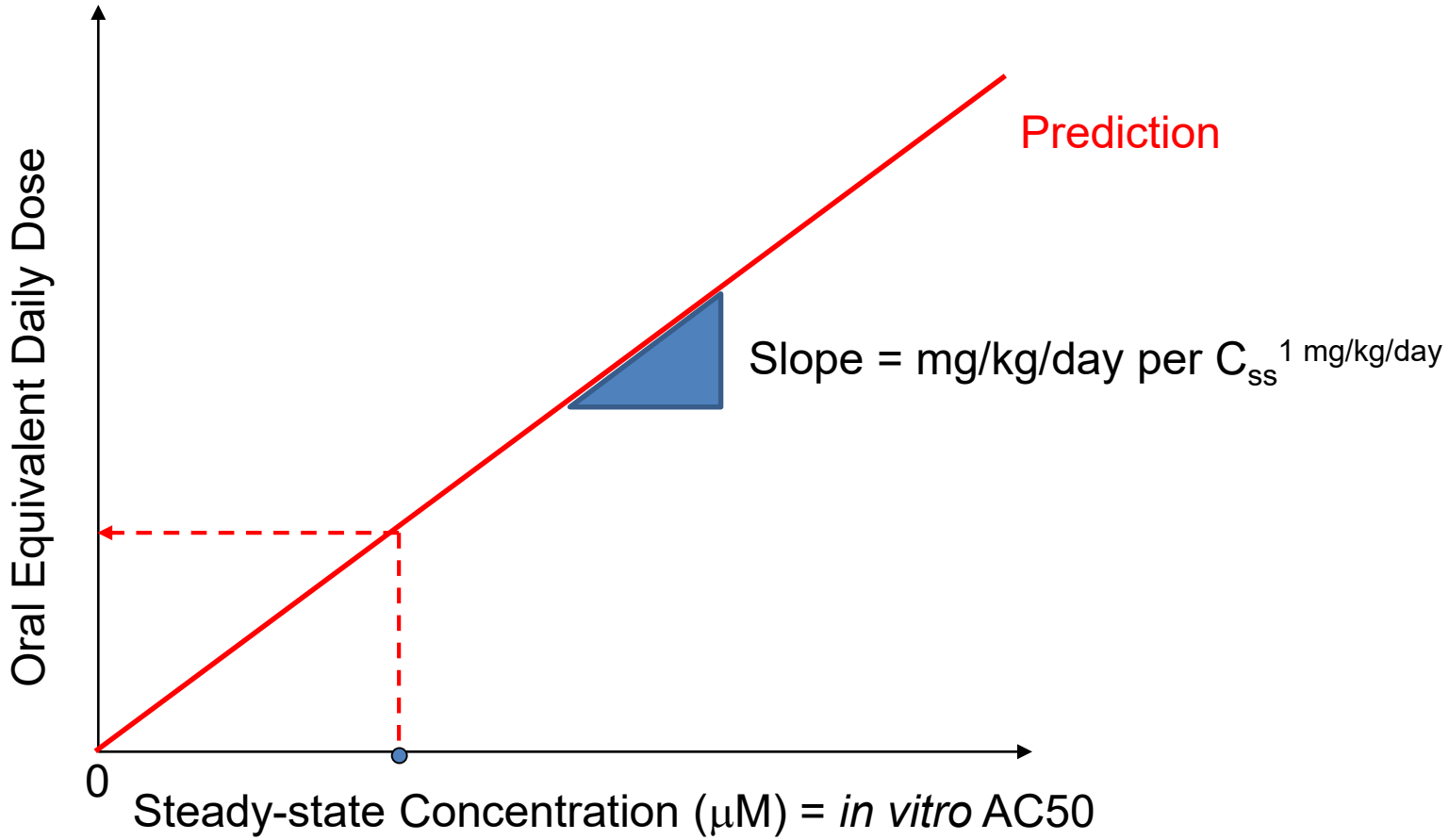


- Can calculate predicted steady-state concentration (C_{ss}) for a 1 mg/kg/day dose and multiply to get concentrations for other doses

Wetmore *et al*. (2012)

HTTK Allows Steady-State *In Vitro-In Vivo* Extrapolation (IVIVE)

$$C_{ss} = \frac{oral\ dose\ rate}{(GFR * f_{up}) + \left(Q_l * f_{up} * \frac{Cl_{int}}{Q_l + f_{up} * Cl_{int}}\right)}$$

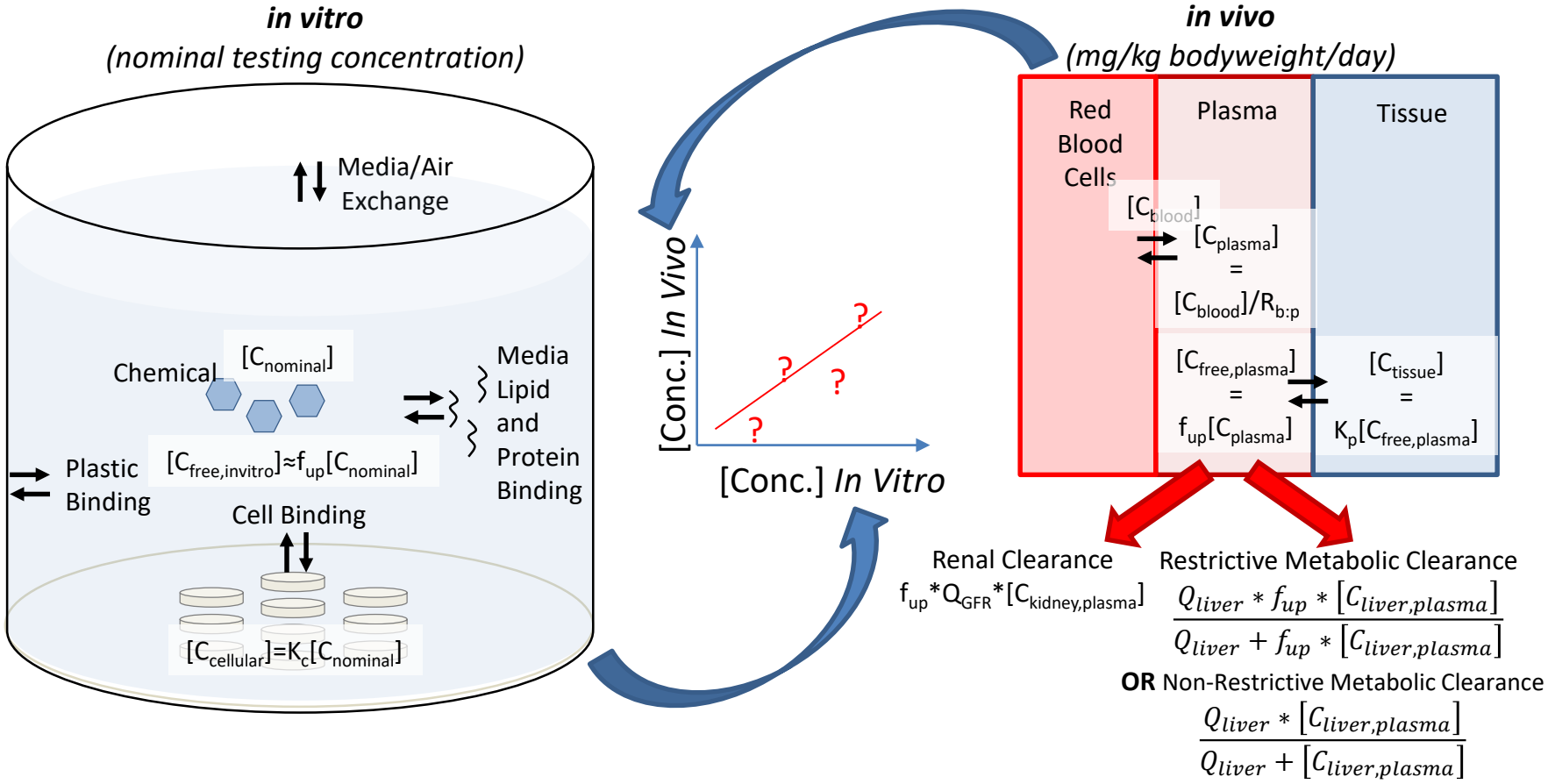


- Can calculate predicted steady-state concentration (C_{ss}) for a 1 mg/kg/day dose and multiply to get concentrations for other doses

Wetmore *et al*. (2012)

High-Throughput Toxicokinetics (HTTK) for *In Vitro-In Vivo* Extrapolation (IVIVE)

Using the generic HTTK physiologically based toxicokinetics model to inform IVIVE…



$$\frac{Q_{liver} * f_{up} * [C_{liver,plasma}]}{Q_{liver} + f_{up} * [C_{liver,plasma}]}$$

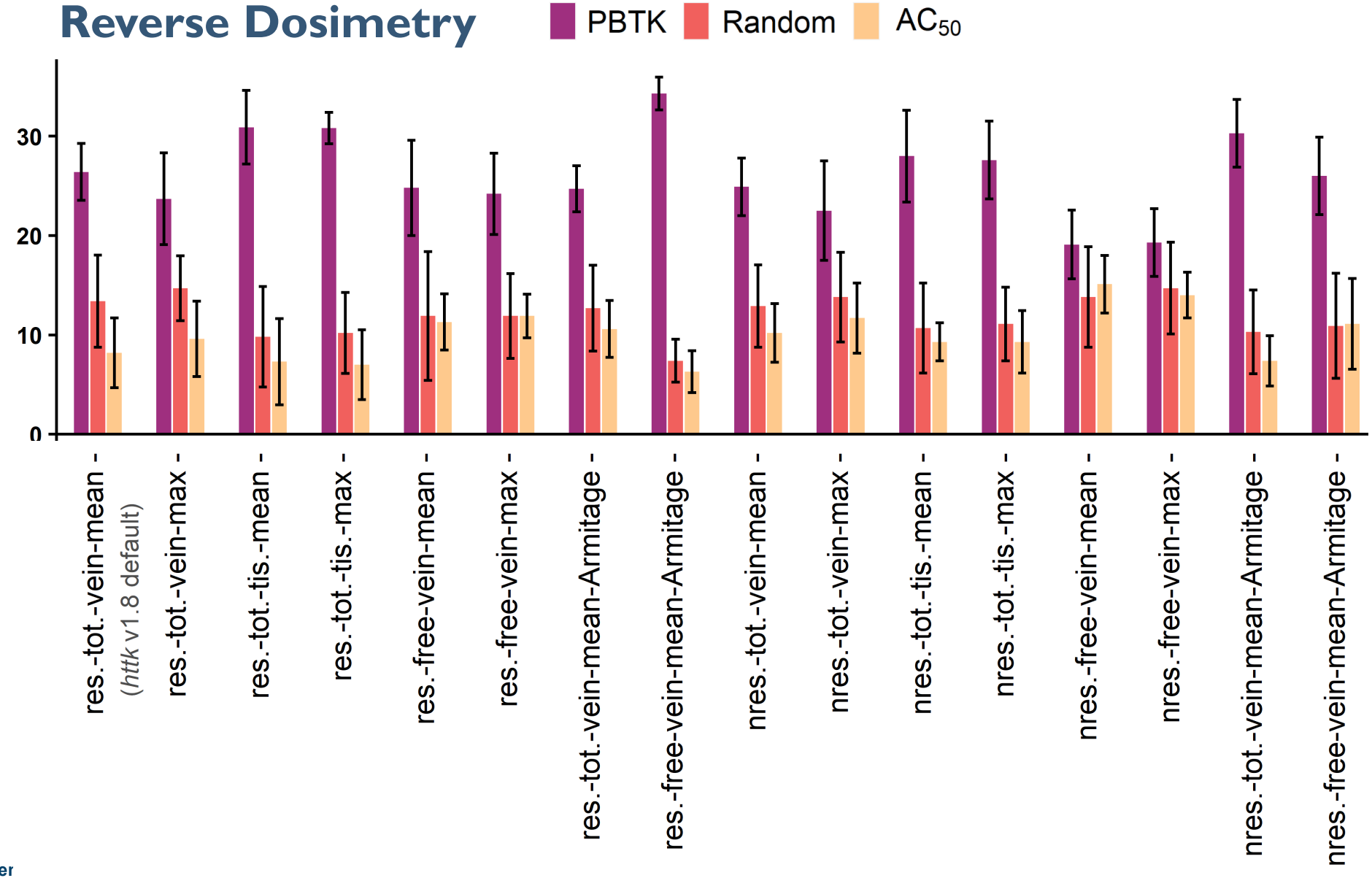
$$\frac{Q_{liver} * [C_{liver,plasma}]}{Q_{liver} + [C_{liver,plasma}]}$$

Selecting the appropriate *in vitro* and *in vivo* concentrations for extrapolation

Honda et al. (2019)

Optimizing HTTK-based IVIVE

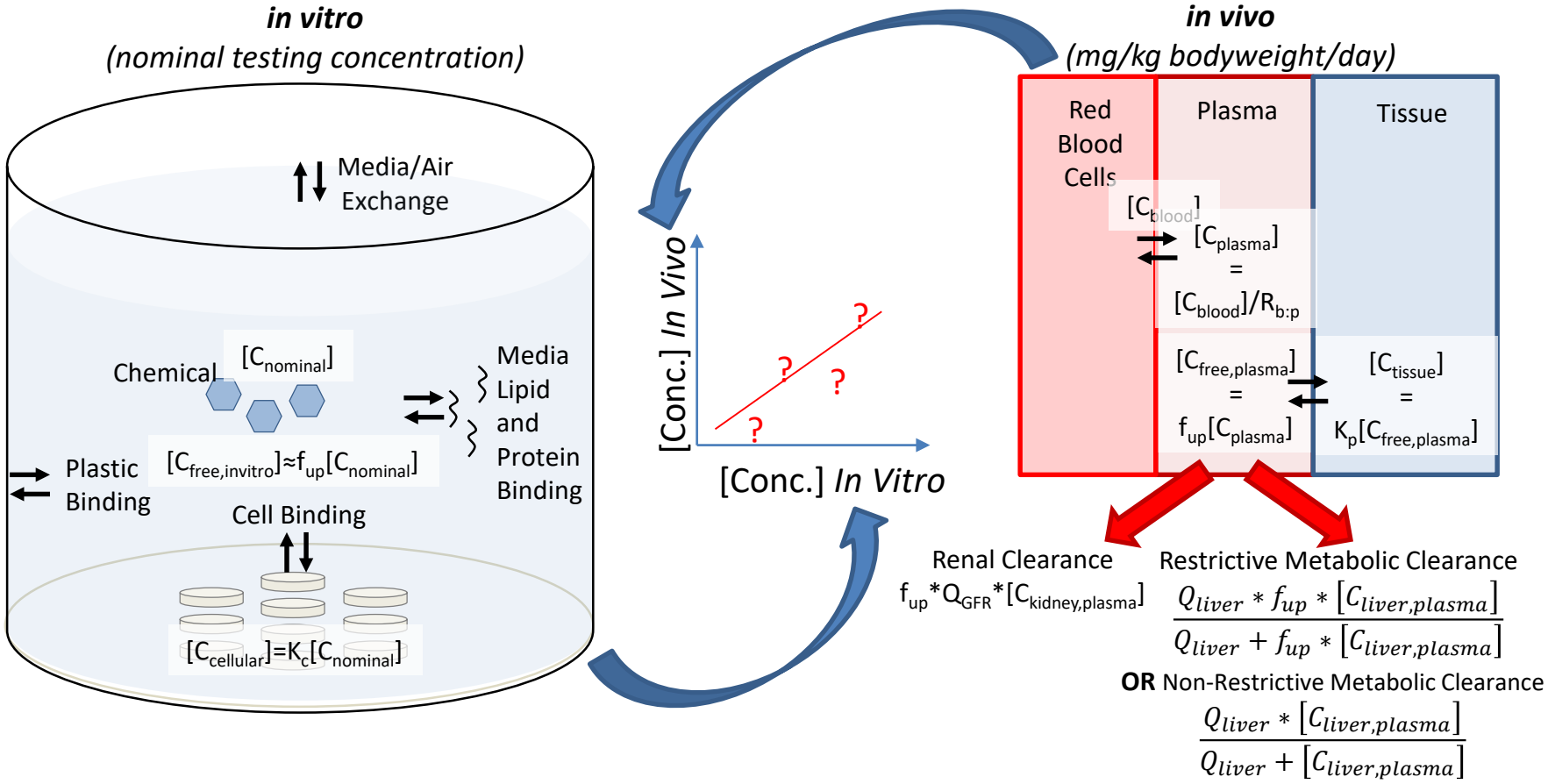
Reverse Dosimetry



Using PBTK Models Improves IVIVE

High-Throughput Toxicokinetics (HTTK) for *In Vitro-In Vivo* Extrapolation (IVIVE)

Using the generic HTTK physiologically based toxicokinetics model to inform IVIVE…



$$\frac{Q_{liver} * f_{up} * [C_{liver,plasma}]}{Q_{liver} + f_{up} * [C_{liver,plasma}]}$$

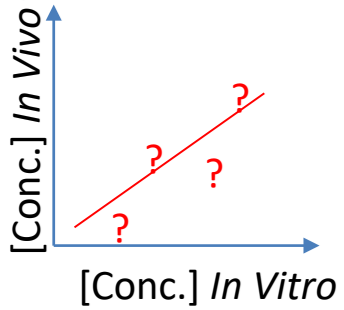
$$\frac{Q_{liver} * [C_{liver,plasma}]}{Q_{liver} + [C_{liver,plasma}]}$$

Selecting the appropriate *in vitro* and *in vivo* concentrations for extrapolation

Honda et al. (2019)

High-Throughput Toxicokinetics (HTTK) for *In Vitro-In Vivo* Extrapolation (IVIVE)

Ugh, do we really need to consider all that to do this:



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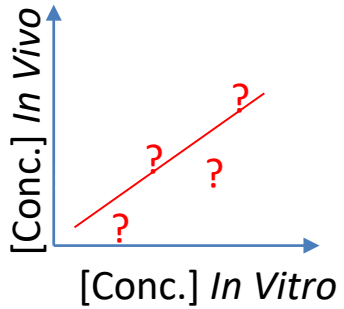


Yes, but httk tries to make it easier:

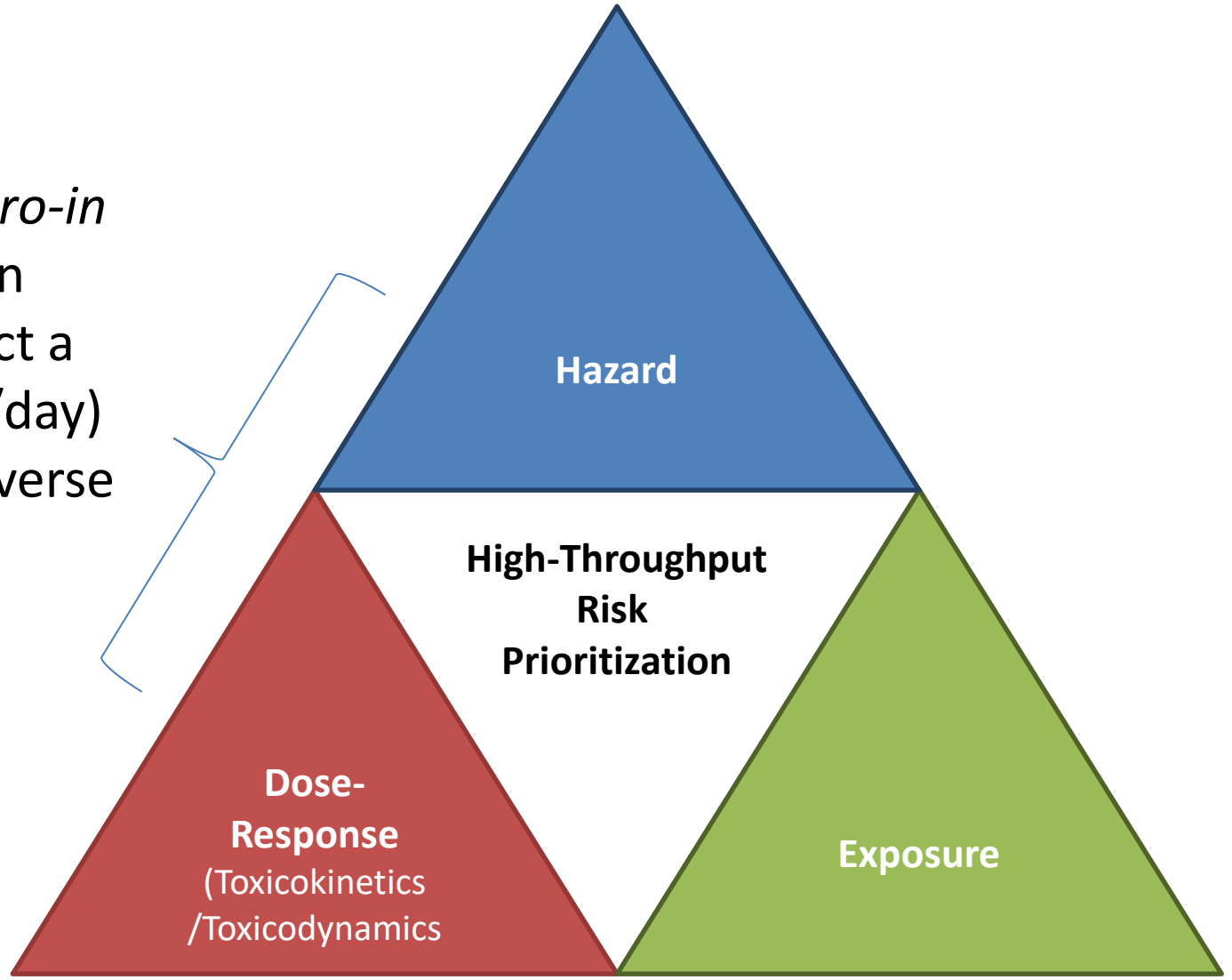
```
library(httk)
#State-state oral equivalent dose (mg/kg BW/day) to produce 0.1 uM in plasma:
calc_mc_oral_equiv(0.1,chem.cas="acetochlor")
```

Selecting the appropriate *in vitro* and *in vivo* concentrations for extrapolation

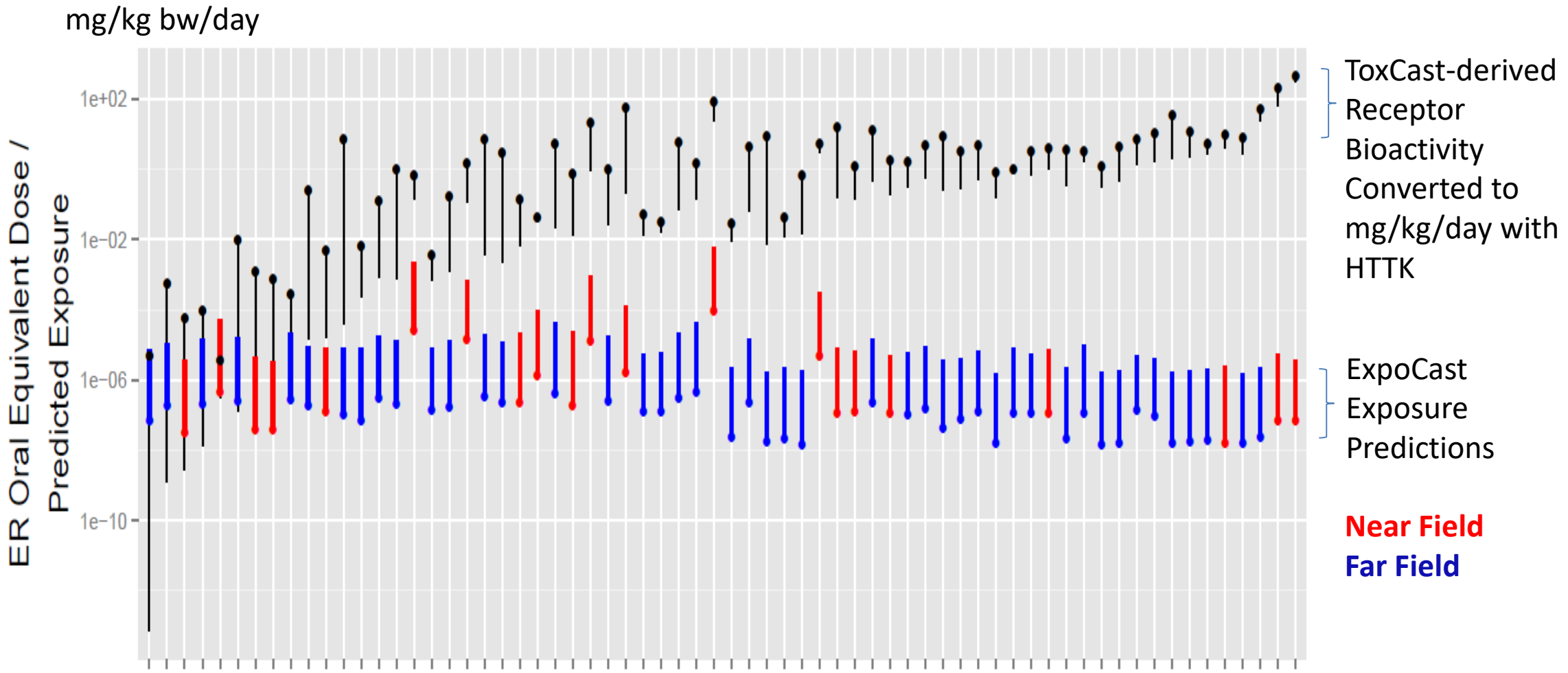
Honda et al. (2019)

HTTK Facilitates IVIVE for In Vitro Screening Data

High throughput screening + *in vitro-in vivo* extrapolation (IVIVE) can predict a dose (mg/kg bw/day) that might be adverse

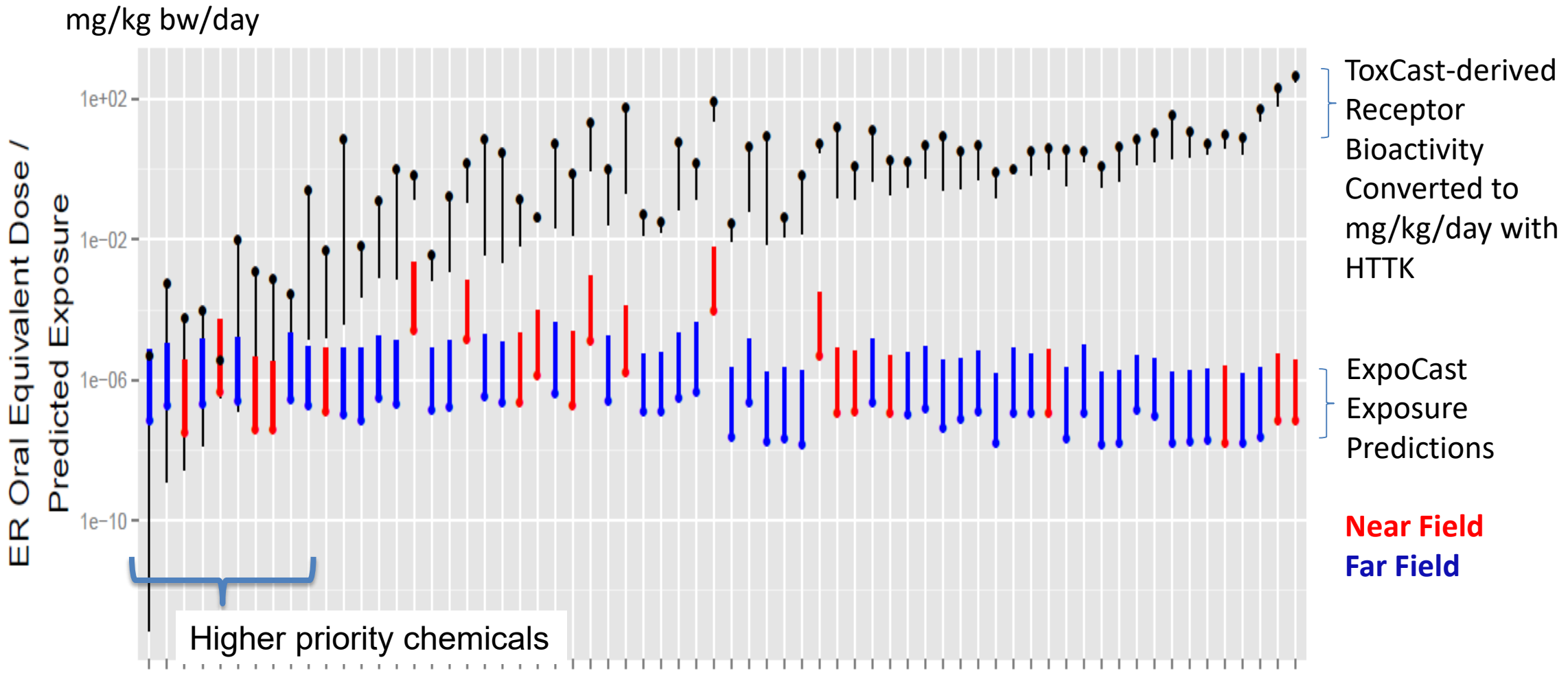


High Throughput Risk Prioritization in Practice



December, 2014 Panel:
"Scientific Issues Associated with Integrated Endocrine Bioactivity and Exposure-Based Prioritization and Screening"

High Throughput Risk Prioritization in Practice



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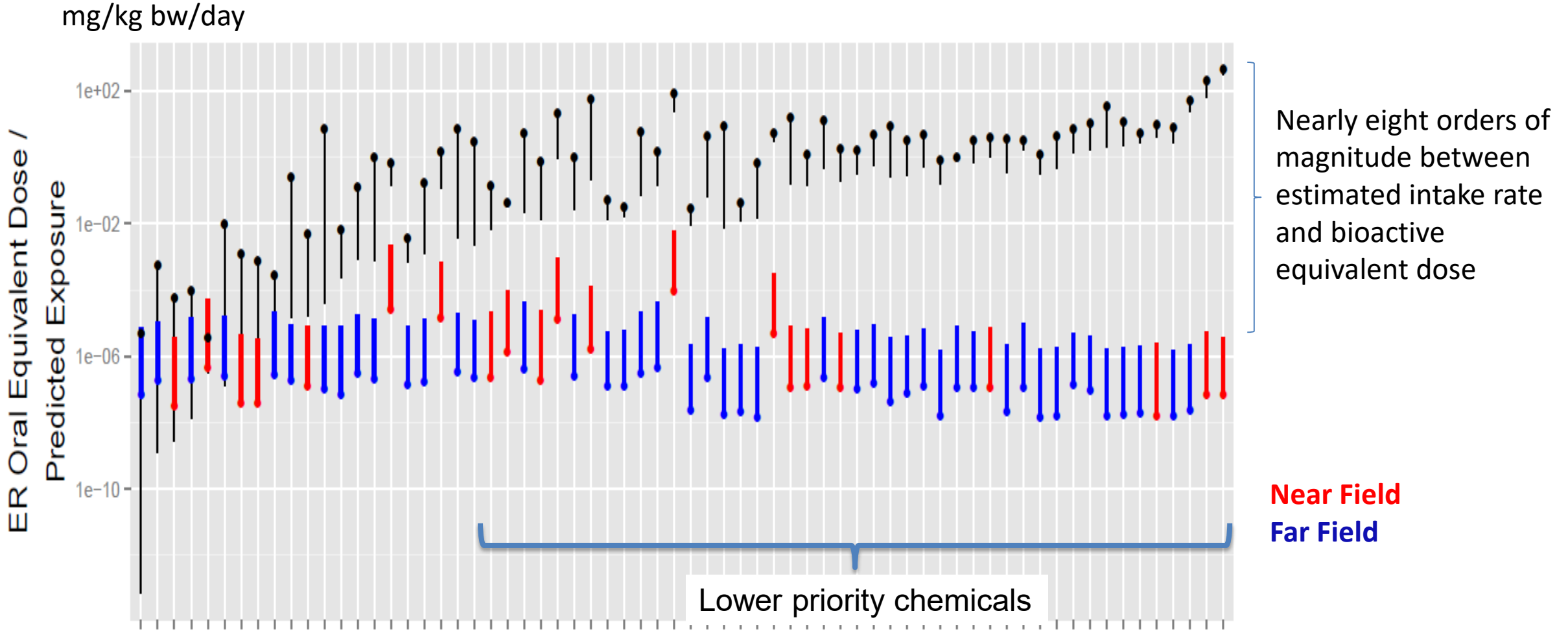
High Throughput Risk Prioritization in Practice



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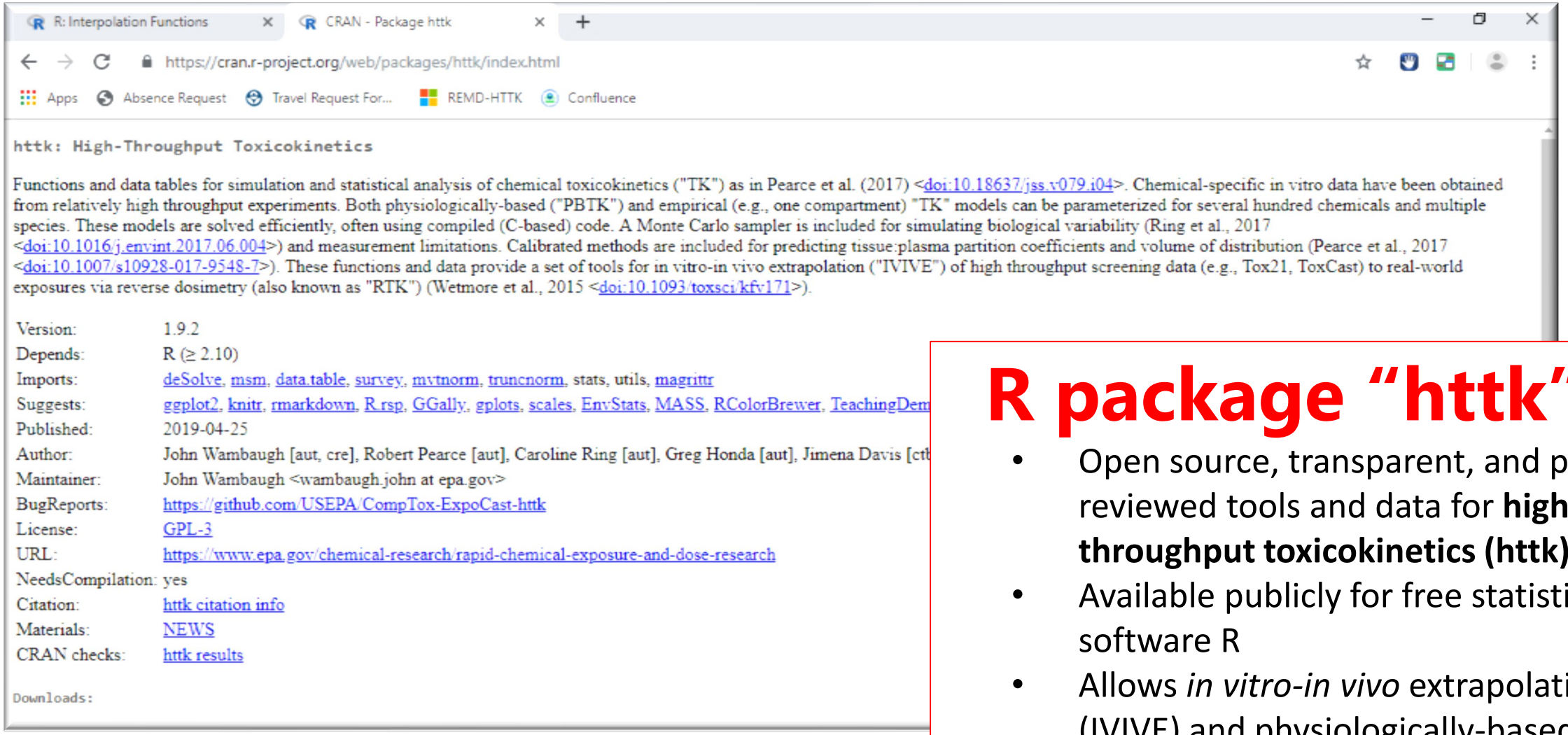
HTTK: Open Source Tools and

https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=httk



R package "httk"

- Open source, transparent, and peer-reviewed tools and data for **high throughput toxicokinetics (httk)**
- Available publicly for free statistical software R
- Allows *in vitro-in vivo* extrapolation (IVIVE) and physiologically-based toxicokinetics (PBTK)

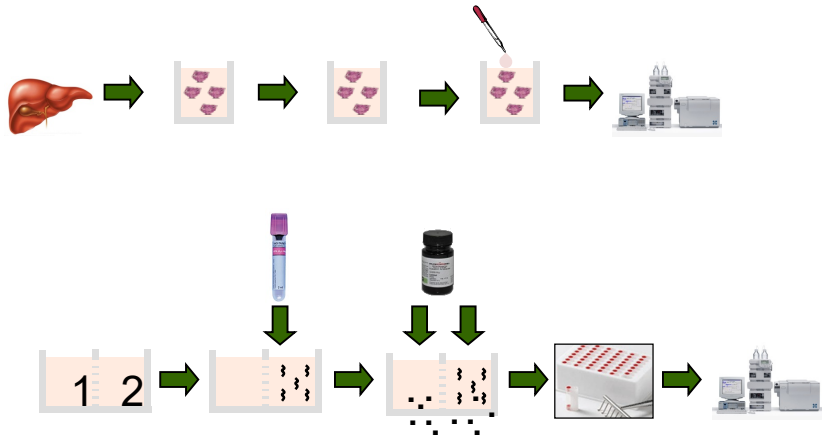
EPA United States Environmental Protection Agency

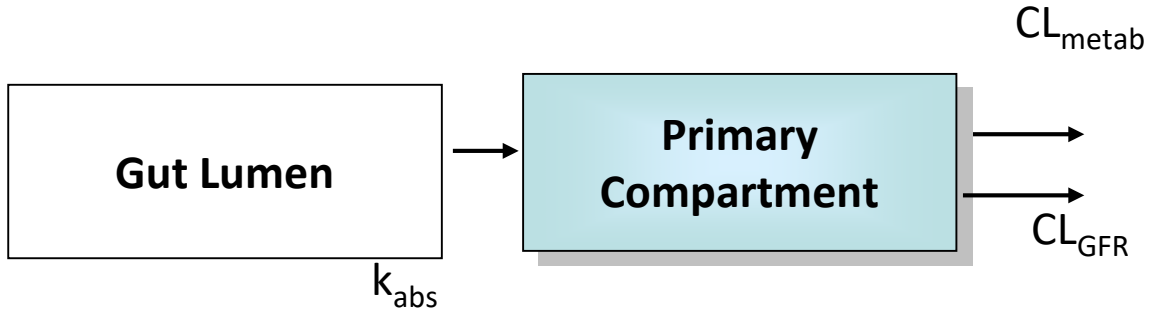
What you can do with R Package "httk"?

- Allows prediction of internal tissue concentrations from dose regimen (oral and intravenous)
- Allows conversion of *in vitro* concentration to *in vivo* doses
- A peer-reviewed paper in the Journal of Statistical software provides a how-to guide (Pearce et al., 2017a)
- You can use the built in chemical library or add more chemical information (examples provided in JSS paper)
- You can use specific demographics in the population simulator (Ring et al., 2017)
- You can control the built in random number generator to reproduce the same random sequence (function set.seed())

HTTK

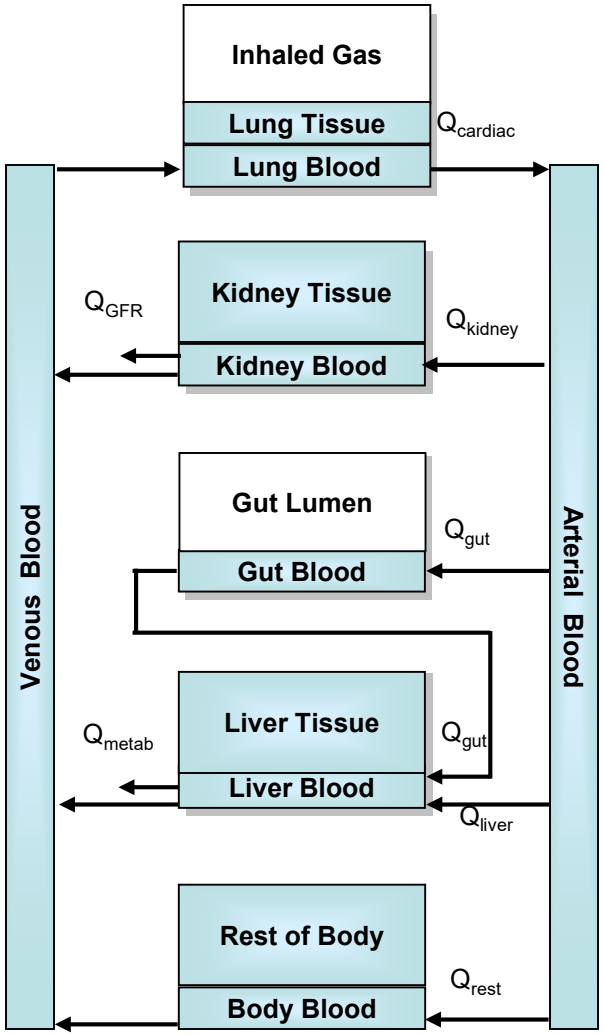
In vitro toxicokinetic data + generic toxicokinetic model = high throughput toxicokinetics





= *httk*

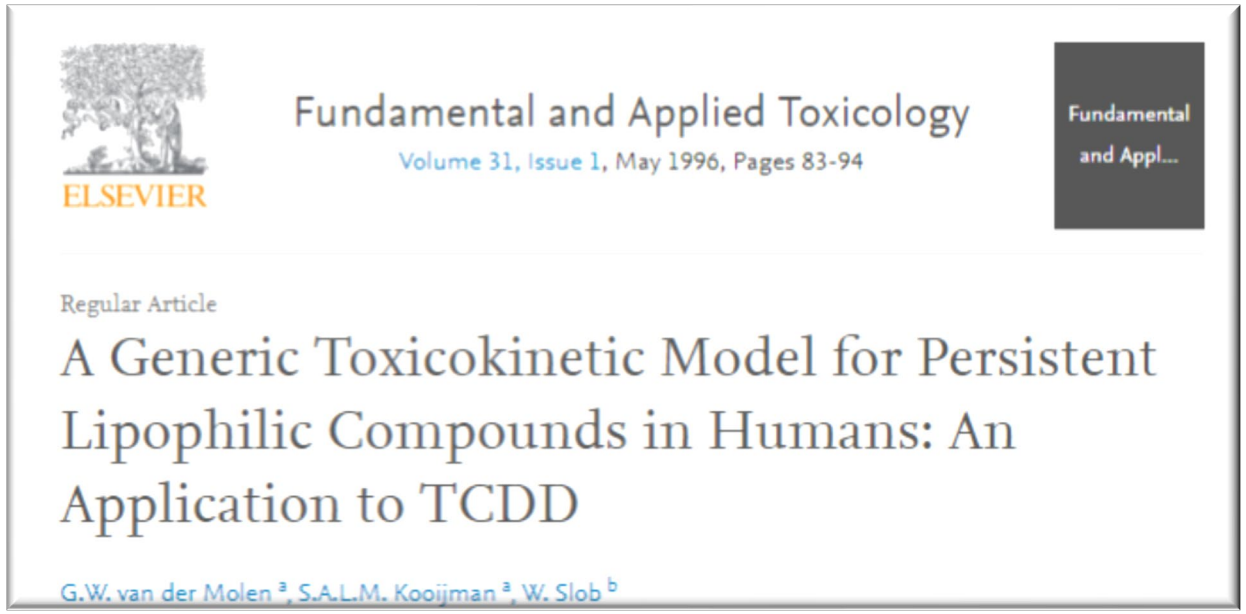
A General Physiologically-based Toxicokinetic (PBTK) Model



- "httk" includes a generic PBTK model
- Some tissues (e.g. arterial blood) are simple compartments, while others (e.g. kidney) are compound compartments consisting of separate blood and tissue sections with constant partitioning (i.e., tissue specific partition coefficients)
- Some specific tissues (lung, kidney, gut, and liver) are modeled explicitly, others (e.g. fat, brain, bones) are lumped into the "Rest of Body" compartment.
- The only ways chemicals "leave" the body are through metabolism (change into a metabolite) in the liver or excretion by glomerular filtration into the proximal tubules of the kidney (which filter into the lumen of the kidney).

Generic PBTK Models

There is nothing new about the idea of generic PBTK models…



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Fundamental and Applied Toxicology

Volume 31, Issue 1, May 1996, Pages 83-94

Fundamental and Appl...

Regular Article

A Generic Toxicokinetic Model for Persistent Lipophilic Compounds in Humans: An Application to TCDD

G.W. van der Molen [a], S.A.L.M. Kooijman [a], W. Slob [b]

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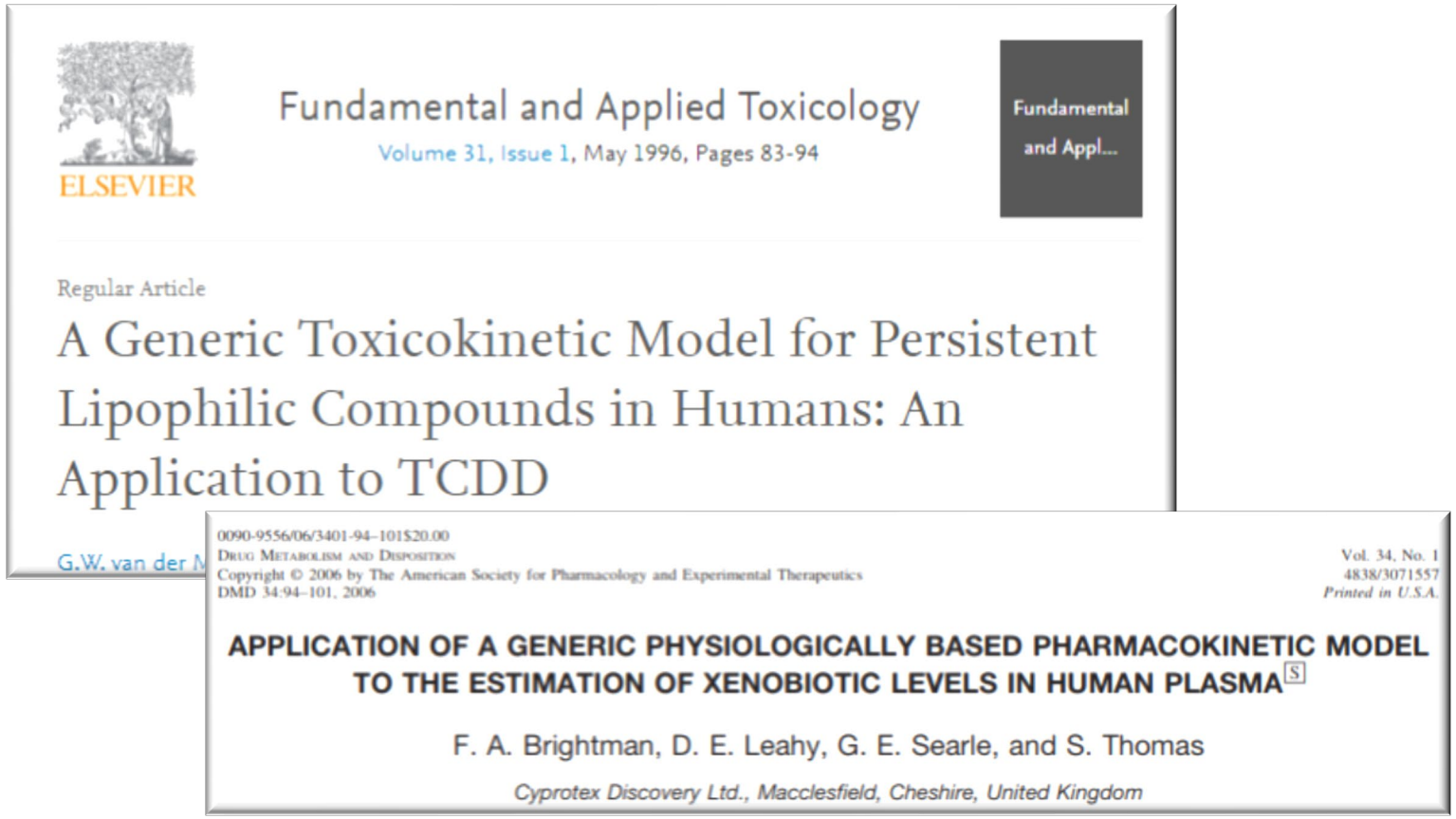

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0090-9556/06/3401-94–101$20.00
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DMD 34:94–101, 2006

Vol. 34, No. 1
4838/3071557
Printed in U.S.A.

APPLICATION OF A GENERIC PHYSIOLOGICALLY BASED PHARMACOKINETIC MODEL TO THE ESTIMATION OF XENOBIOTIC LEVELS IN HUMAN PLASMA[S]

F. A. Brightman, D. E. Leahy, G. E. Searle, and S. Thomas

Cyprotex Discovery Ltd., Macclesfield, Cheshire, United Kingdom

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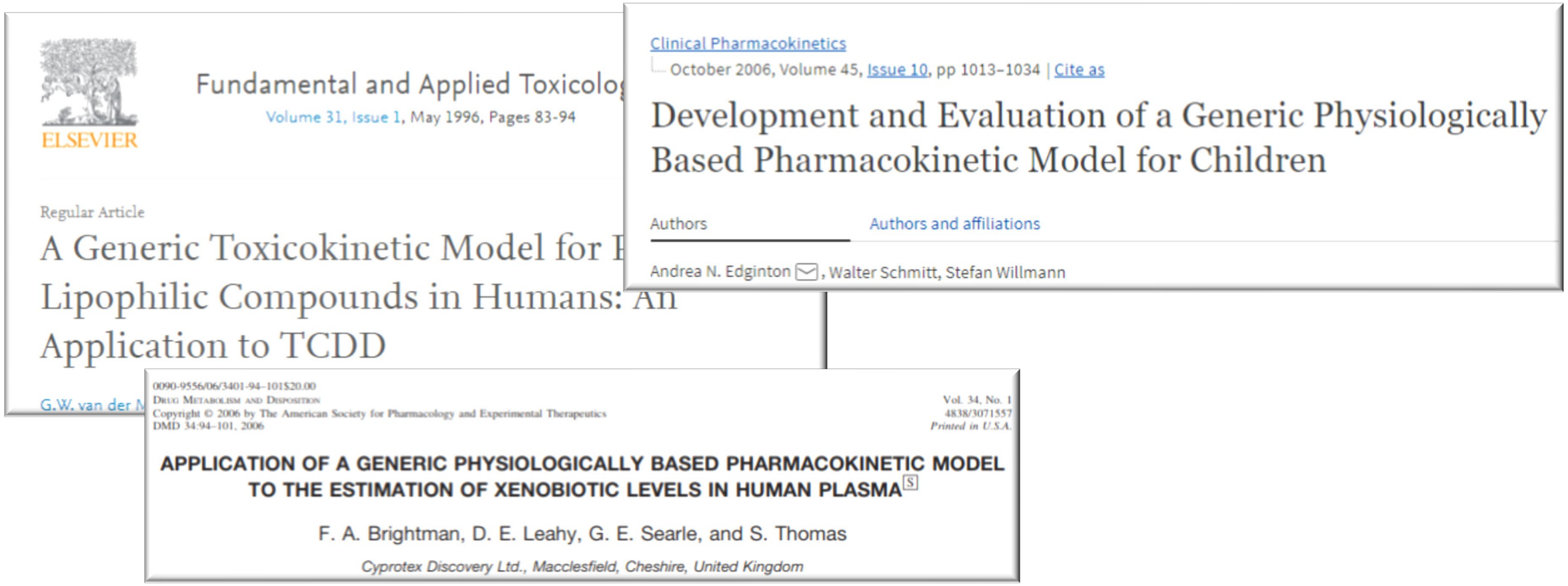

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Clinical Pharmacokinetics

October 2006, Volume 45, Issue 10, pp 1013–1034 | Cite as

Development and Evaluation of a Generic Physiologically Based Pharmacokinetic Model for Children

Authors | Authors and affiliations

Andrea N. Edginton, Walter Schmitt, Stefan Willmann

0090-9556/06/3401-94–101$20.00
DRUG METABOLISM AND DISPOSITION
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DMD 34:94–101, 2006

Vol. 34, No. 1
4838/3071557
Printed in U.S.A.

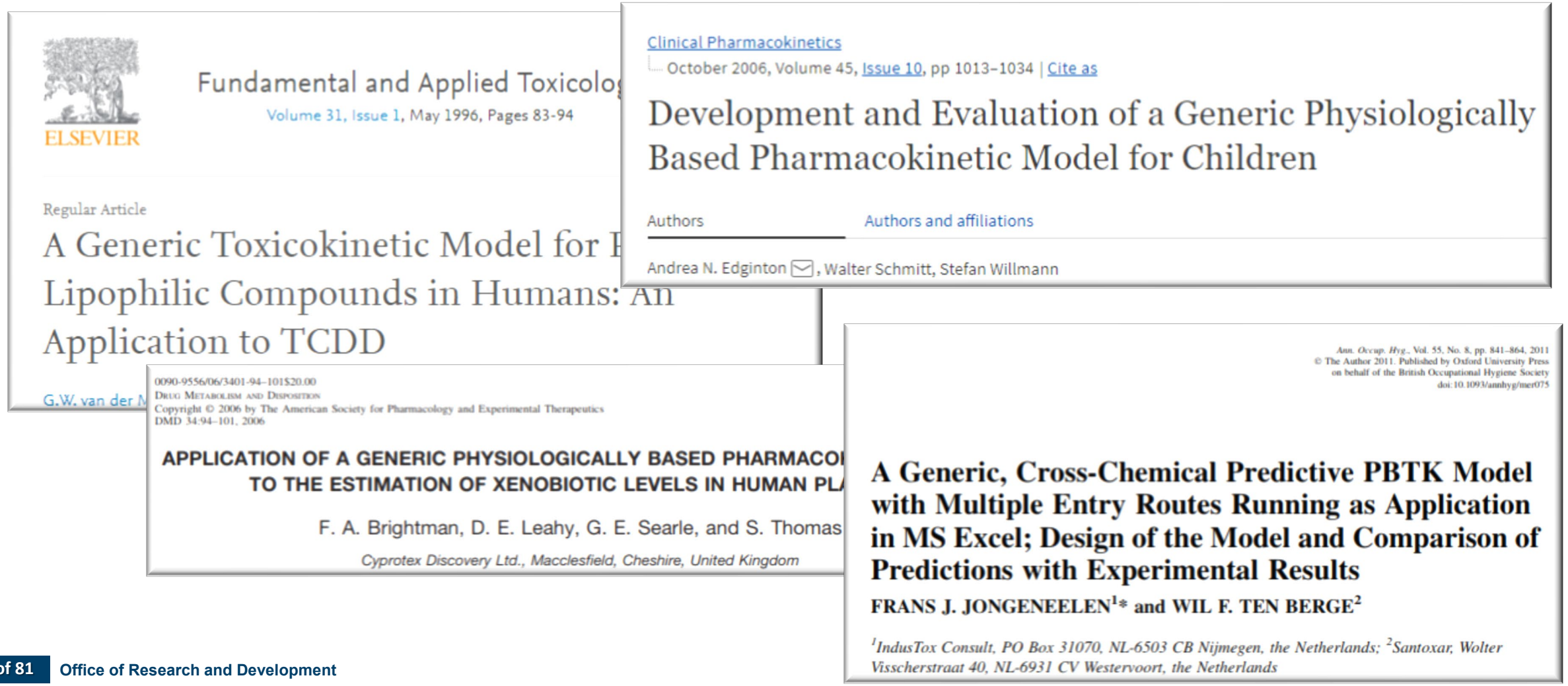
APPLICATION OF A GENERIC PHYSIOLOGICALLY BASED PHARMACOKINETIC MODEL TO THE ESTIMATION OF XENOBIOTIC LEVELS IN HUMAN PLASMA[S]

F. A. Brightman, D. E. Leahy, G. E. Searle, and S. Thomas

Cyprotex Discovery Ltd., Macclesfield, Cheshire, United Kingdom

Generic PBTK Models

There is nothing new about the idea of generic PBTK models…



ELSEVIER

Fundamental and Applied Toxicolog

Volume 31, Issue 1, May 1996, Pages 83-94

Regular Article

A Generic Toxicokinetic Model for F
Lipophilic Compounds in Humans: An
Application to TCDD

G.W. van der M

Clinical Pharmacokinetics

October 2006, Volume 45, Issue 10, pp 1013–1034 | Cite as

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Ann. Occup. Hyg., Vol. 55, No. 8, pp. 841–864, 2011
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A Generic, Cross-Chemical Predictive PBTK Model with Multiple Entry Routes Running as Application in MS Excel; Design of the Model and Comparison of Predictions with Experimental Results

FRANS J. JONGENEELEN[1]* and WIL F. TEN BERGE[2]

[1]IndusTox Consult, PO Box 31070, NL-6503 CB Nijmegen, the Netherlands; [2]Santoxar, Wolter Visscherstraat 40, NL-6931 CV Westervoort, the Netherlands

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Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences
Volume 94, Issue 10, October 2005, Pages 2327-2343

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An Evaluation of the Utility of Physiologically Based Models of Pharmacokinetics in Early Drug Discovery

Neil Parrott [1], Nicolas Paquereau [1], Philippe Coassolo [1], Thierry Lavé [1]

[1] F. Hoffmann-La Roche AG, Pharmaceuticals Division, CH-4070 Bl, Switzerland

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Technology Evaluation

Expert Opinion

1. Introduction
2. The programming language
3. The platform structure
4. Applications of the simulator
5. Discussion
6. Expert opinion

The Simcyp® Population-based ADME Simulator

Masoud Jamei†, Steve Marciniak, Kairui Feng, Adrian Barnett, Geoffrey Tucker & Amin Rostami-Hodjegan

†Modelling & Simulation Group, Simcyp Limited, Blades Enterprise Centre, John Street, Sheffield, S2 4SU, UK

The Simcyp® population-based absorption, distribution, metabolism and excretion simulator is a platform and database for 'bottom-up' mechanistic modelling and simulation of the processes of oral absorption, tissue distribution, metabolism and excretion of drugs and drug candidates in healthy and disease populations. It combines experimental data generated routinely during preclinical drug discovery and development from *in vitro* enzyme and cellular systems and relevant physicochemical attributes of compound and dosage form with demographic, physiological and genetic information on different patient populations. The mechanistic approach implemented in the Simcyp Simulator allows simulation of complex absorption, distribution, metabolism and excretion outcomes, particularly those involving multiple drug interactions, parent drug and metabolite profiles and time- and dose-dependent phenomena such as auto-induction and auto-inhibition.

Predictions with Experimental Results

FRANS J. JONGENEELEN[1]* and WIL F. TEN BERGE[2]

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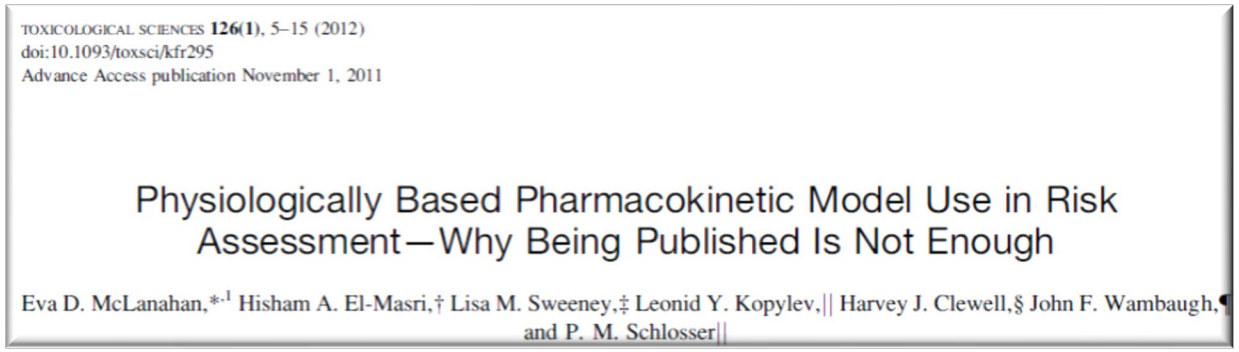
Why Build Another Generic PBTK Tool?

	SimCYP	ADMET Predictor / GastroPlus	MEGen	IndusChemFate	httk
Maker	SimCYP Consortium / Certara	Simulations Plus	UK Health and Safety Laboratory	Cefic LRI	US EPA
Reference	Jamei et al. (2009)	Lukacova et al., (2009)	Loizou et al. (2011)	Jongeneelen et al., (2013)	Pearce et al. (2017a)
Availability	License, but inexpensive for research	License, but inexpensive for research	Free: http://xnet.hsl.gov.uk/megen	Free: http://cefic-lri.org/lri_toolbox/induschemfate/	Free: https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=httk
Open Source	No	No	**Yes**	No	**Yes**
Default PBPK Structure	**Yes**	**Yes**	No	**Yes**	**Yes**
Expandable PBPK Structure	No	No	**Yes**	No	No
Population Variability	**Yes**	No	No	No	**Yes**
Batch Mode	**Yes**	**Yes**	No	No	**Yes**
Graphical User Interface	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**	Excel	No
Physiological Data	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**
Chemical-Specific Data Library	Many Clinical Drugs	No	No	15 Environmental Compounds	933 Pharmaceutical and ToxCast Compounds
Ionizable Compounds	**Yes**	**Yes**	Potentially	No	**Yes**
Export Function	No	No	Matlab and AcslX	No	SBML and Jarnac
R Integration	No	No	No	No	**Yes**
Easy Reverse Dosimetry	**Yes**	**Yes**	No	No	**Yes**
Future Proof XML	No	No	**Yes**	No	No

We want to do a statistical analysis (using R) for as many chemicals as possible

Open Source, Verifiable, Reproducible



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Advance Access publication November 1, 2011

Physiologically Based Pharmacokinetic Model Use in Risk Assessment—Why Being Published Is Not Enough

Eva D. McLanahan,*,[1] Hisham A. El-Masri,† Lisa M. Sweeney,‡ Leonid Y. Kopylev,|| Harvey J. Clewell,§ John F. Wambaugh,¶ and P. M. Schlosser||

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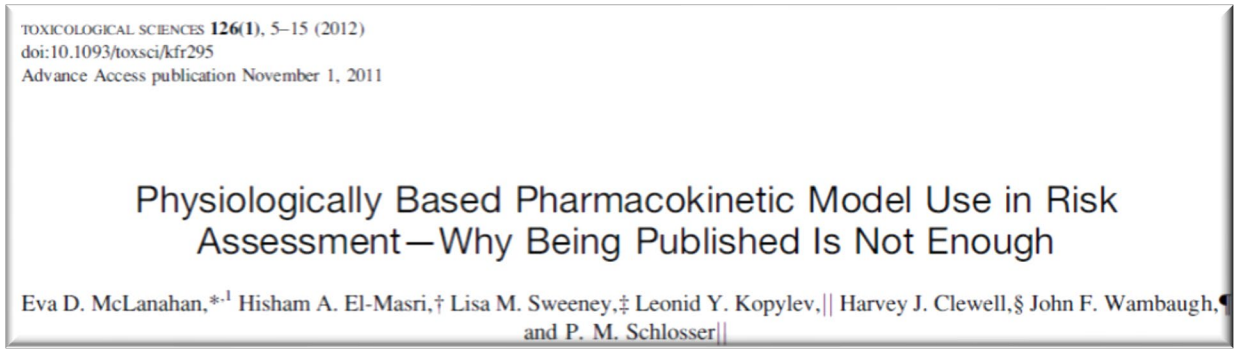

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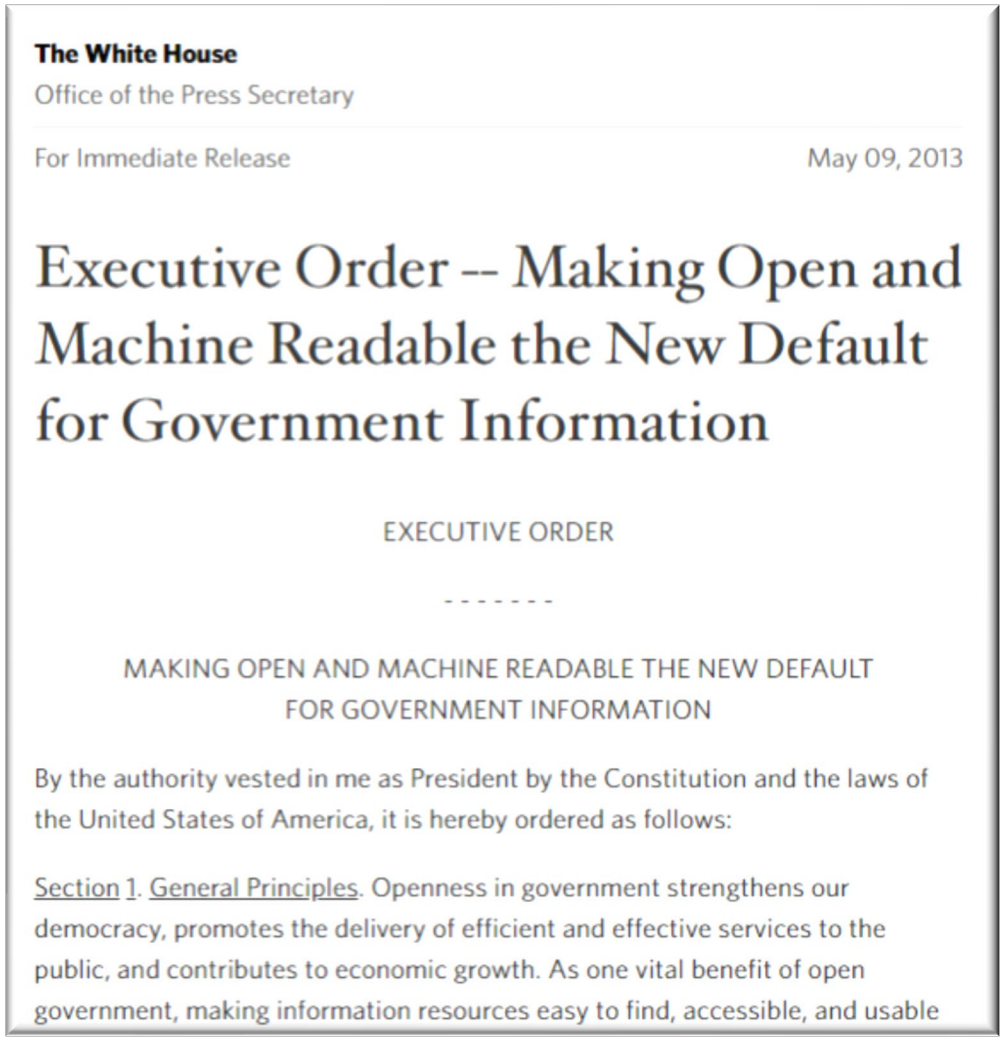


The White House

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release May 09, 2013

Executive Order -- Making Open and Machine Readable the New Default for Government Information

EXECUTIVE ORDER

- - - - - - -

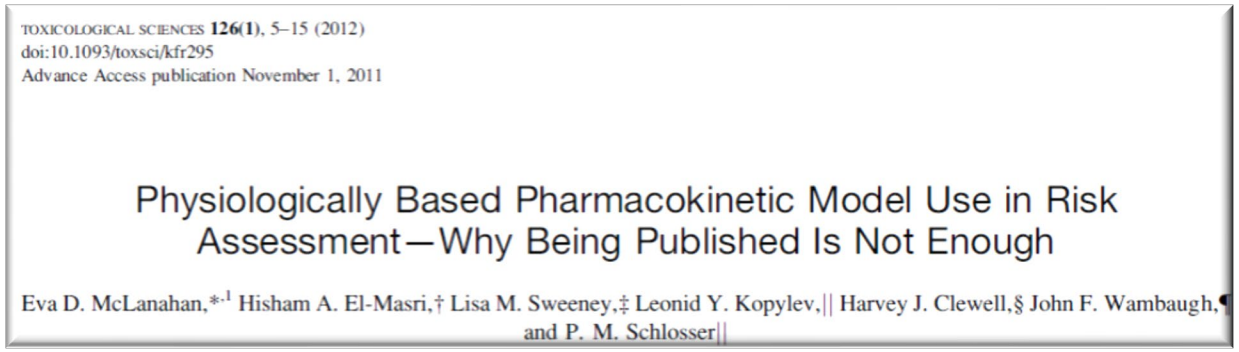
MAKING OPEN AND MACHINE READABLE THE NEW DEFAULT FOR GOVERNMENT INFORMATION

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. General Principles. Openness in government strengthens our democracy, promotes the delivery of efficient and effective services to the public, and contributes to economic growth. As one vital benefit of open government, making information resources easy to find, accessible, and usable

"…the default state of new and modernized Government information resources shall be open and machine readable."

Open Source, Verifiable, Reproducible



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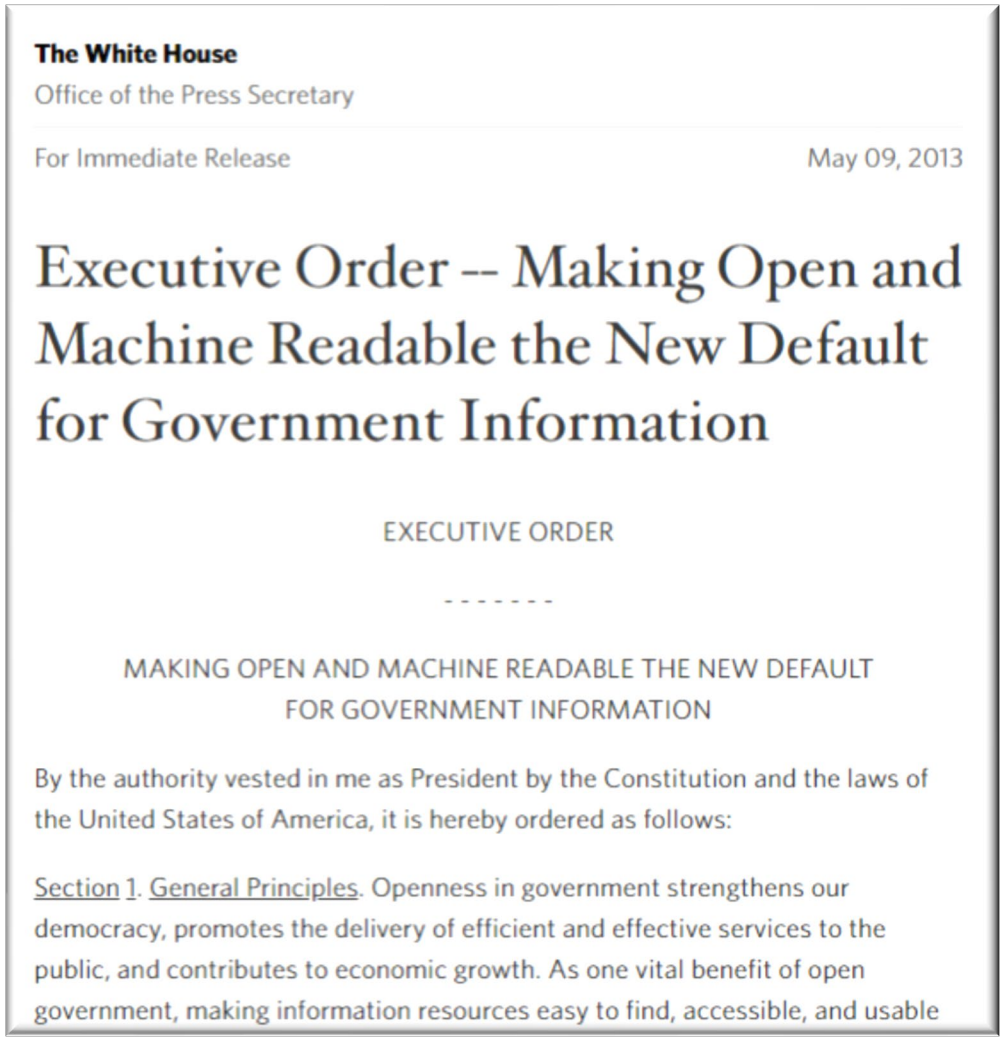
https://github.com/USEPA/CompTox-ExpoCast-httk



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"…the default state of new and modernized Government information resources shall be open and machine readable."

EPA United States Environmental Protection Agency

EXAMPLE: Oral Equivalent Doses

```
#State-state oral equivalent dose (mg/kg BW/day) to produce 0.1 uM serum concentration for human, 0.95 quantile, for Acetochlor (published value):
get_lit_oral_equiv(0.1,chem.cas="34256-82-1")

#State-state oral equivalent dose (mg/kg BW/day) to produce 0.1 uM serum concentration for human, 0.95 quantile, for Acetochlor (calculated value):
calc_mc_oral_equiv(0.1,chem.cas="34256-82-1")

#State-state oral equivalent dose (mg/kg BW/day) to produce 0.1 uM serum concentration for human, 0.05, 0.5, and 0.95 quantile, for Acetochlor (published values):
get_lit_oral_equiv(0.1,chem.cas="34256-82-1",which.quantile=c(0.05,0.5,0.95))

#State-state oral equivalent dose (mg/kg BW/day) to produce 0.1 uM serum concentration for human, 0.05, 0.5, and 0.95 quantiles, for Acetochlor (calculated value):
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#State-state oral equivalent dose (mg/kg BW/day) to produce 0.1 uM serum concentration for rat, 0.95 quantile, for Acetochlor (calculated value):
calc_mc_oral_equiv(0.1,chem.cas="34256-82-1",species="Rat")
```

EXAMPLE: Interspecies Extrapolation

```
#Steady-state concentration (uM) for 1 mg/kg/day for 0.95 quantile for human for Acetochlor (calculated value):
calc_mc_css(chem.cas="34256-82-1")

#Steady-state concentration (uM) for 1 mg/kg/day for 0.95 quantile for rat for Acetochlor (should produce errors since
there is no published value, 0.5 quantile only):
get_lit_css(chem.cas="34256-82-1",species="Rat")

#Steady-state concentration (uM) for 1 mg/kg/day for 0.95 quantile for rat for Acetochlor (calculated value):
calc_mc_css(chem.cas="34256-82-1",species="Rat")

#Steady-state concentration (uM) for 1 mg/kg/day for 0.5 quantile for rat for Acetochlor (published value):
get_lit_css(chem.cas="34256-82-1",species="Rat",which.quantile=0.5)

#Steady-state concentration (uM) for 1 mg/kg/day for 0.5 quantile for rat for Acetochlor (calculated value):
calc_mc_css(chem.cas="34256-82-1",species="Rat",which.quantile=0.5)

#Steady-state concentration (uM) for 1 mg/kg/day for 0.95 quantile for mouse for Acetochlor (should produce error since
there is no published value, human and rat only):
get_lit_css(chem.cas="34256-82-1",species="Mouse")

#Steady-state concentration (uM) for 1 mg/kg/day for 0.95 quantile for  mouse for Acetochlor (calculated value):
calc_mc_css(chem.cas="34256-82-1",species ="Mouse")
calc_mc_css(chem.cas="34256-82-1",species ="Mouse",default.to.human=T)
```

Doing Statistical Analysis with HTTK

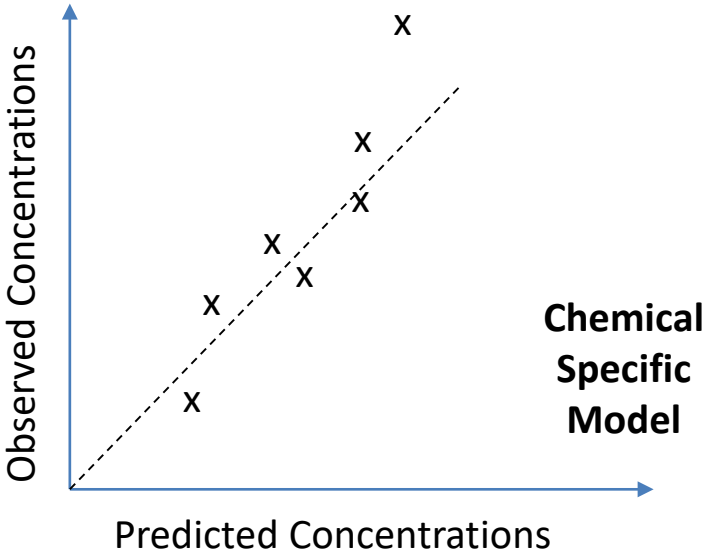
- If we are to use HTTK, we need confidence in predictive ability

- In drug development, HTTK methods estimate therapeutic doses for clinical studies – predicted concentrations are typically on the order of values measured in clinical trials (Wang, 2010)
  - For most compounds in the environment there will be no clinical trials

- Uncertainty must be well characterized
  - We compare to *in vivo* data to get **empirical estimates of HTTK uncertainty**
  - Any approximations, omissions, or mistakes should work to increase the estimated uncertainty when evaluated systematically across chemicals

Building Confidence in TK Models

- In order to evaluate a **chemical-specific TK model** for "chemical x" you can compare the predictions to *in vivo* measured data
  - Can estimate bias
  - Can estimate uncertainty
  - Can consider using model to extrapolate to other situations (dose, route, physiology) where you don't have data



Cohen Hubal et al. (2018)

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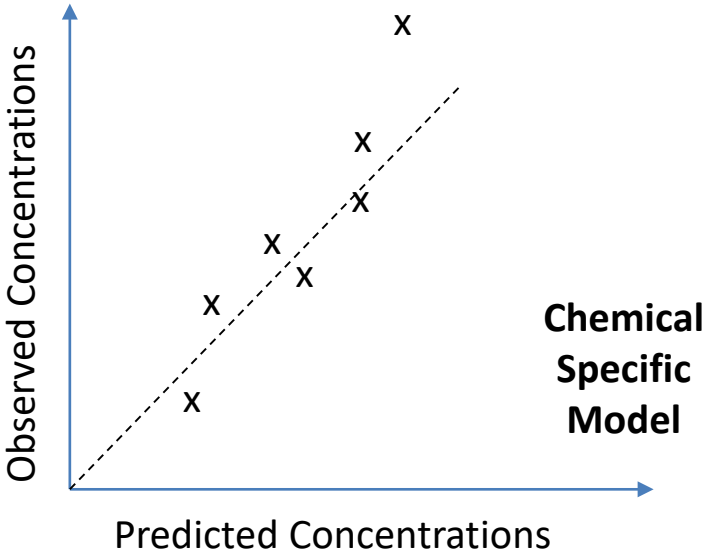
- However, we do not typically have TK data



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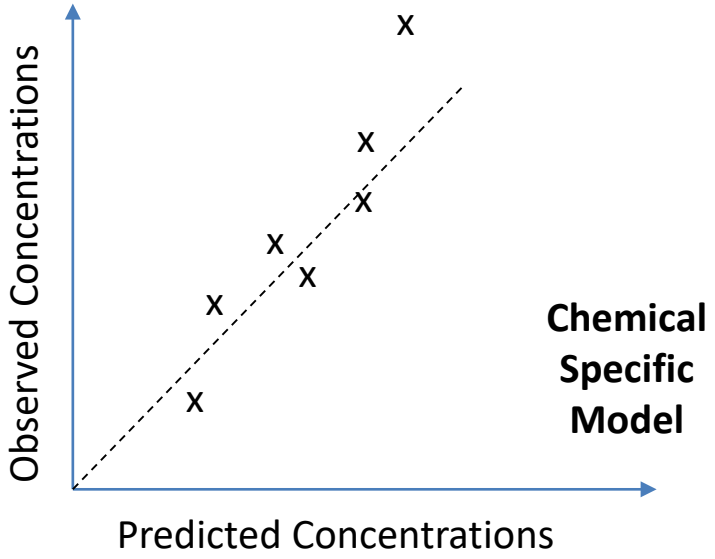

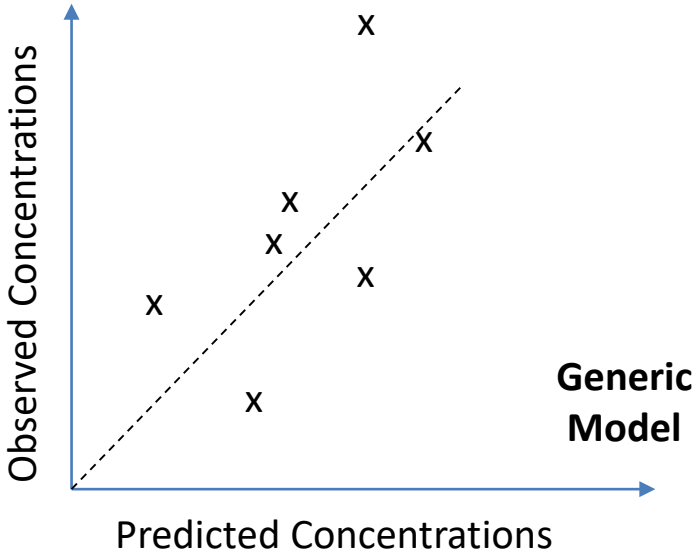

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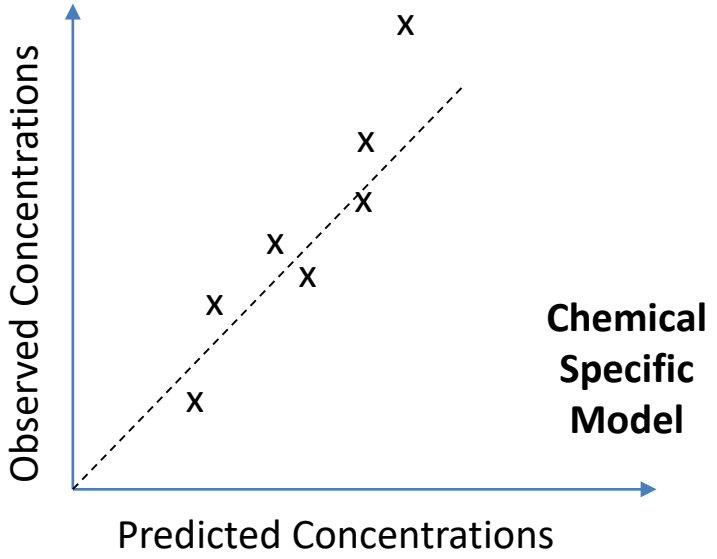

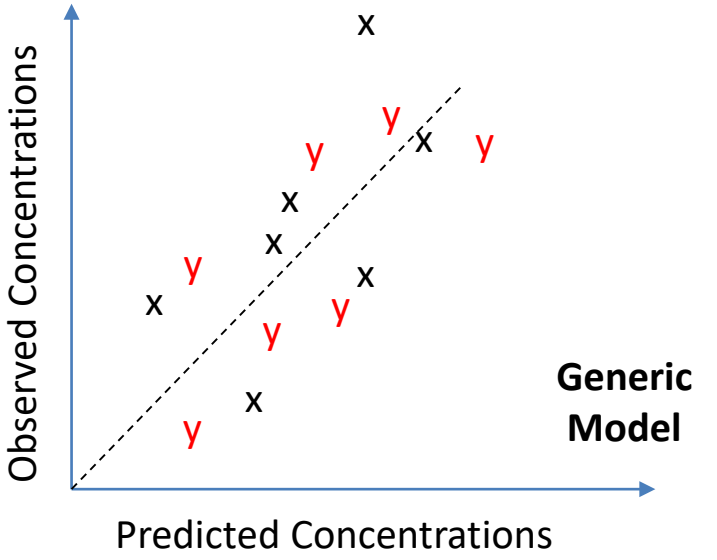

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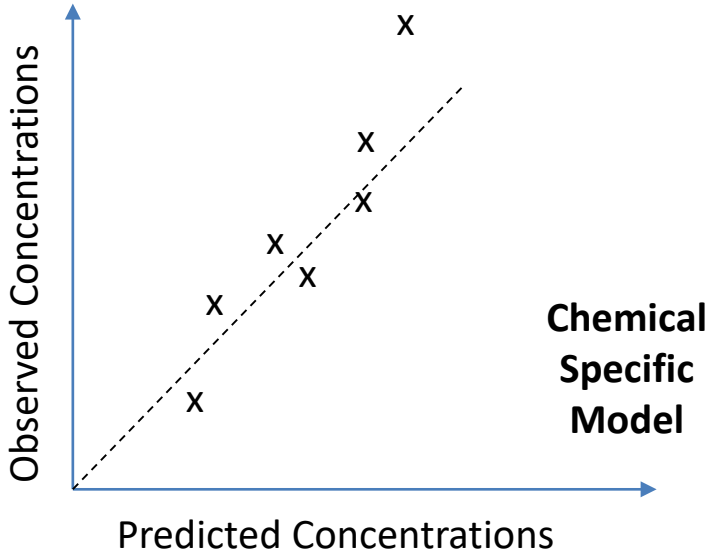
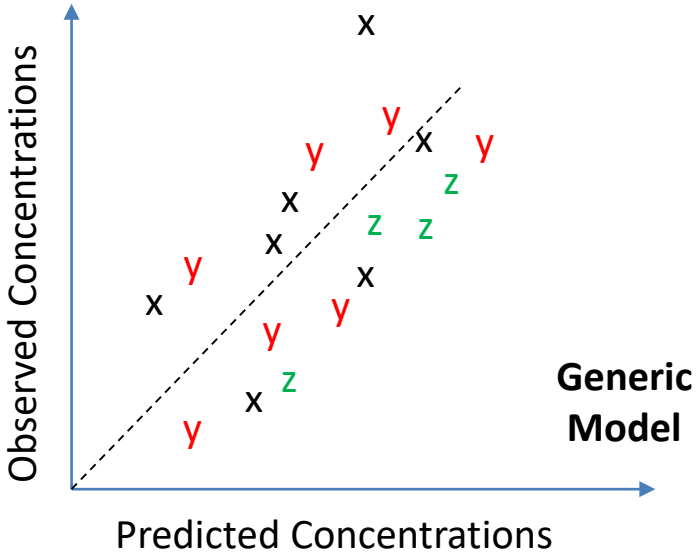




Cohen Hubal et al. (2018)

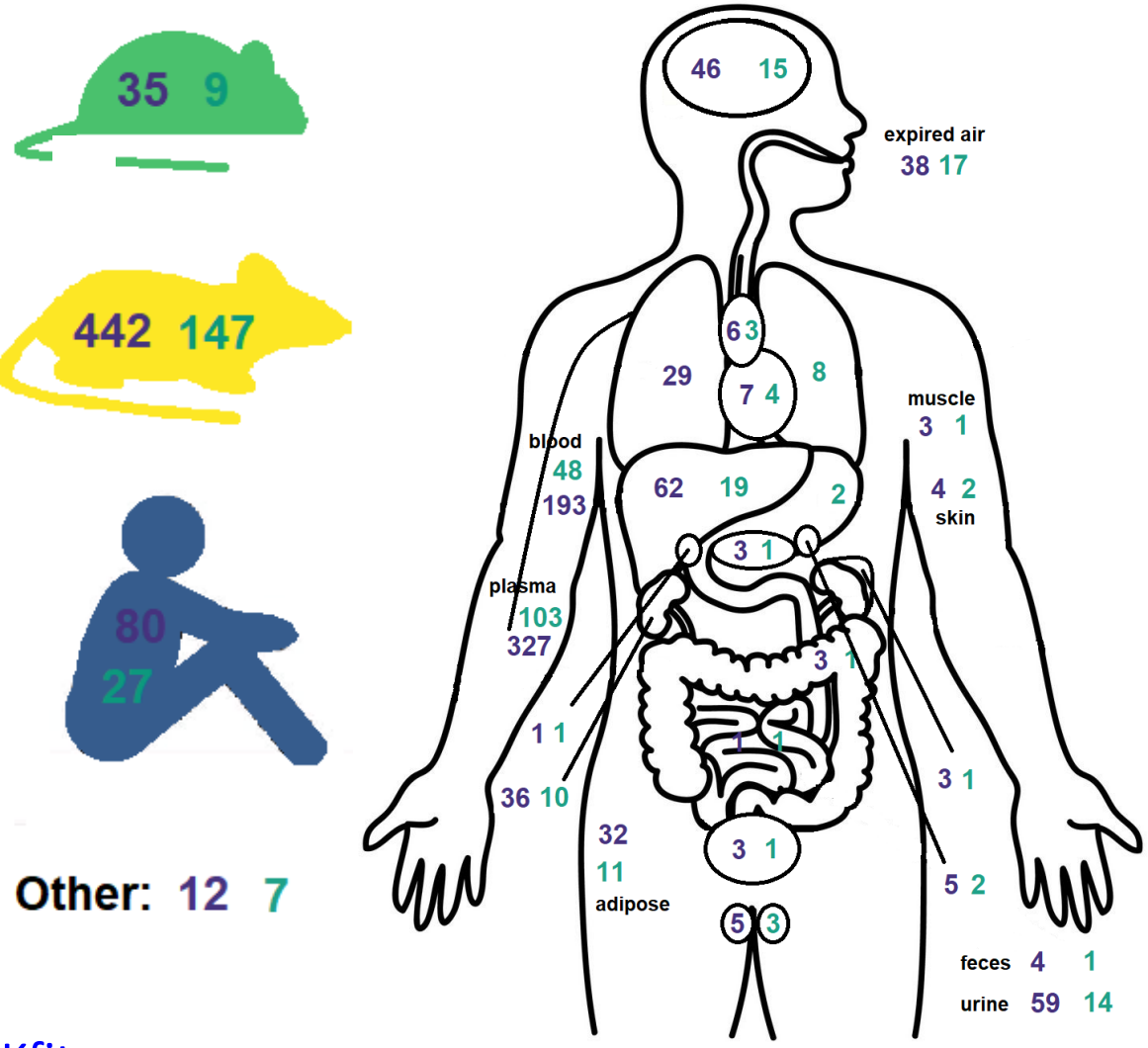
In Vivo TK Database

- EPA is developing a **public database** of **concentration vs. time data** for building, calibrating, and evaluating TK models

- Curation and development ongoing, but to date includes:
  - 198 analytes (EPA, National Toxicology Program, literature)
  - Routes: Intravenous, dermal, oral, sub-cutaneous, and inhalation exposure
  - Data from cross lab study (EPA: Michael Hughes, Jane Ellen Simmons, Denise MacMillan, Jermaine Ford, RTI: Timothy Fennell, Rodney Snyder, Sherry Black)

- Standardized, open source curve fitting software invivoPKfit used to calibrate models to all data:

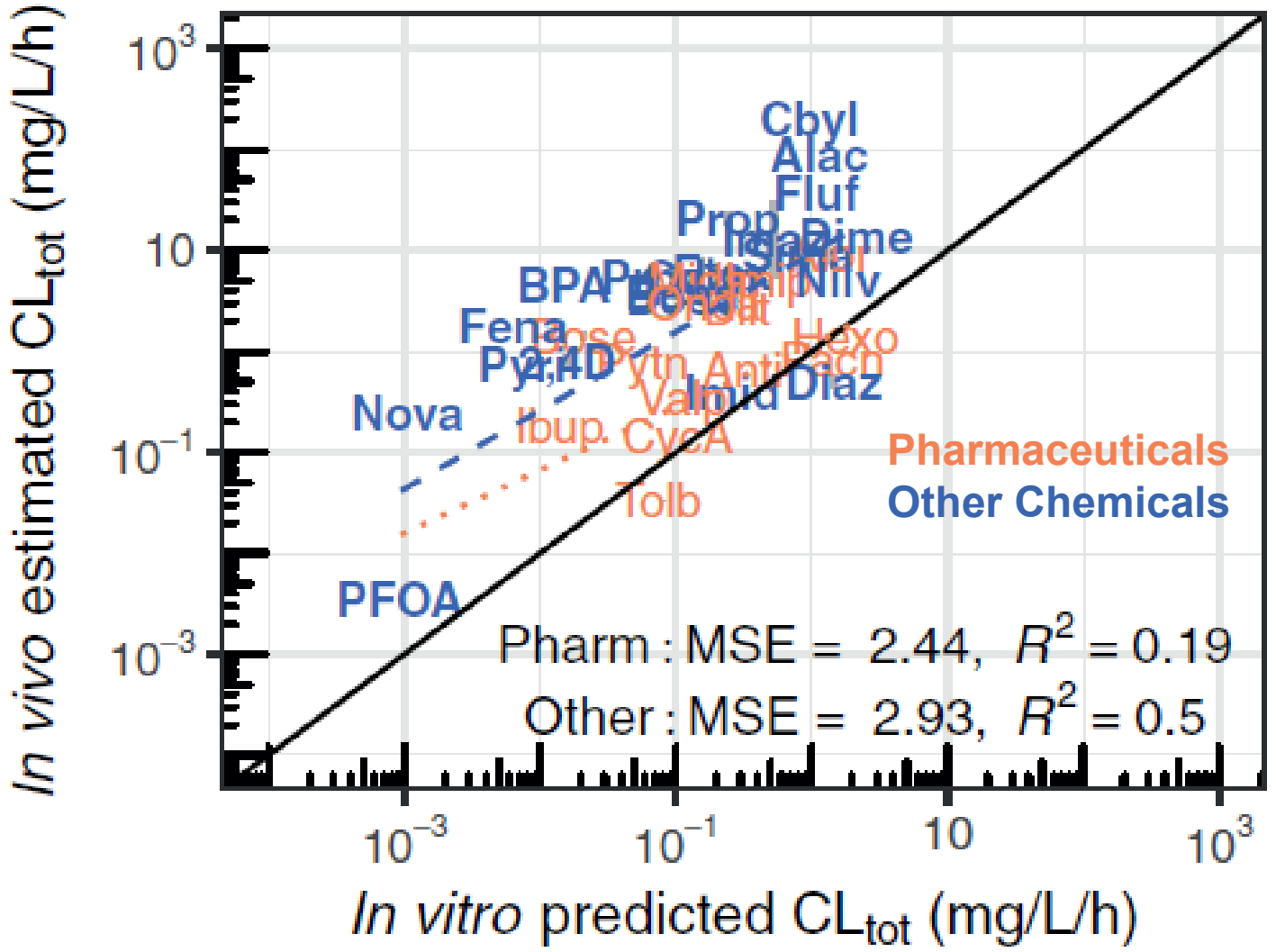
https://github.com/USEPA/CompTox-ExpoCast-invivoPKfit



Sayre et al. (in preparation)

Predicted vs. Observed Total Clearance

- We estimate clearance from two processes – hepatic metabolism (liver) and passive glomerular filtration (kidney)
- This appears to work better for pharmaceuticals than other chemicals:
  - ToxCast chemicals are overestimated
- Non-pharmaceuticals may be subject to extrahepatic metabolism and/or active transport



Wambaugh et al. (2018)

Variability

Different crayons have different colors…

Variability

Different crayons have different colors, and none of them are the "average" color

Population simulator for HTTK

Correlated Monte Carlo sampling of physiological model parameters built into R “httk” package (Pearce et al., 2017):

Sample NHANES biometrics for actual individuals:

- Sex
- Race/ethnicity
- Age
- Height
- Weight
- Serum creatinine

Slide from Caroline Ring (ToxStrategies)

Ring *et al*. (2017)

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Regression equations from literature (McNally *et al.*, 2014) (+ residual marginal variability)

(Similar approach used in SimCYP [Jamei et al. 2009], GastroPlus, PopGen [McNally et al. 2014], P3M [Price et al. 2003], physB [Bosgra et al. 2012], etc.)

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Regression equations from literature (McNally *et al.*, 2014) (+ residual marginal variability)

Predict physiological quantities

Tissue masses
Tissue blood flows
GFR (kidney function)
Hepatocellularity

(Similar approach used in SimCYP [Jamei et al. 2009], GastroPlus, PopGen [McNally et al. 2014], P3M [Price et al. 2003], physB [Bosgra et al. 2012], etc.)

Slide from Caroline Ring (ToxStrategies)

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Uncertainty

Until I open the box, I don't know what colors I have...

...especially if my six-year-old has been around.

Analytical Chemistry is an HTTK Bottleneck

- For HTTK we always need to develop a chemical-specific method for quantitating amount of chemical *in vitro*
  - This is very different from HTS where the same readout (e.g., bioluminescence) can be used for most chemicals

- In Wetmore et al. (2012), the rapid equilibrium dialysis (RED) assay (Waters et al. 2008) failed for fraction unbound in plasma (f_{up}) 38% of the chemicals.

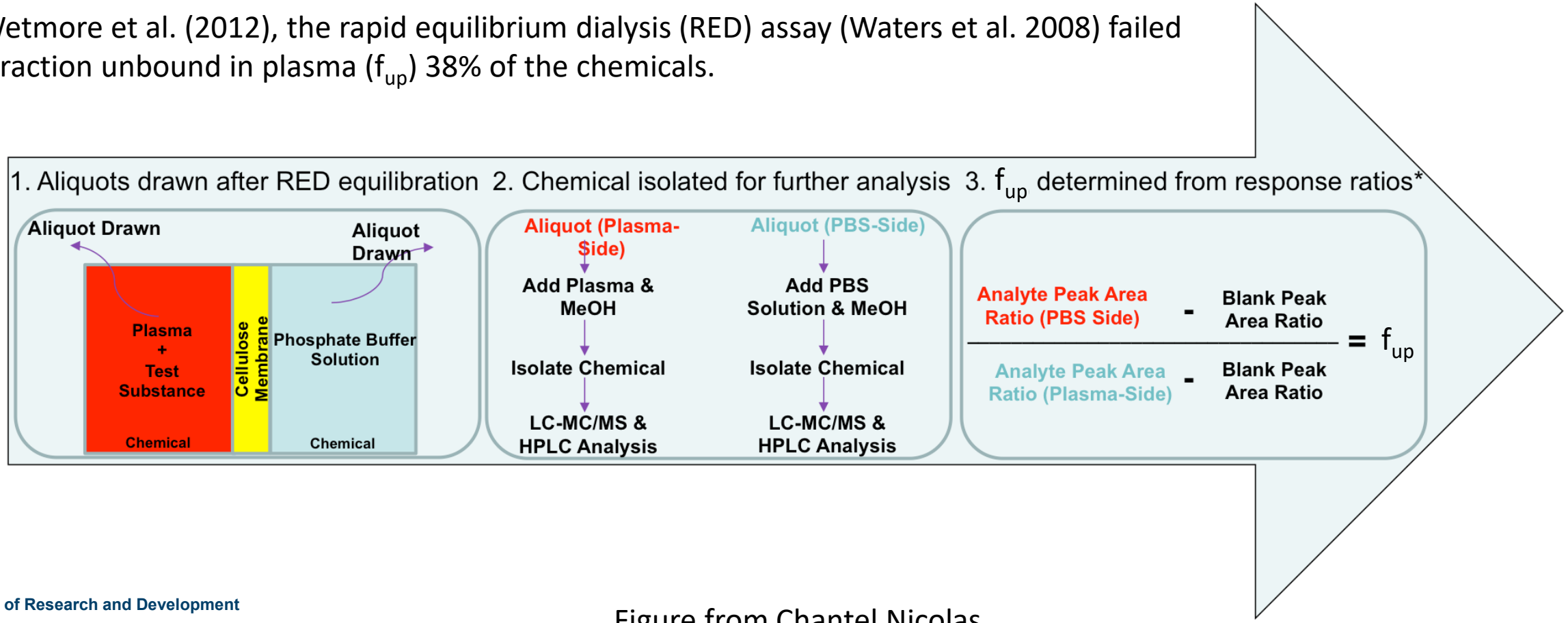
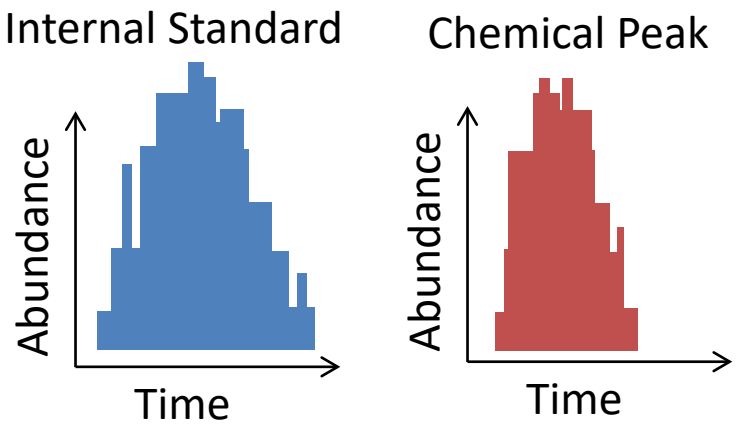


Figure from Chantel Nicolas

New HTTK Measurements and Uncertainty Analysis

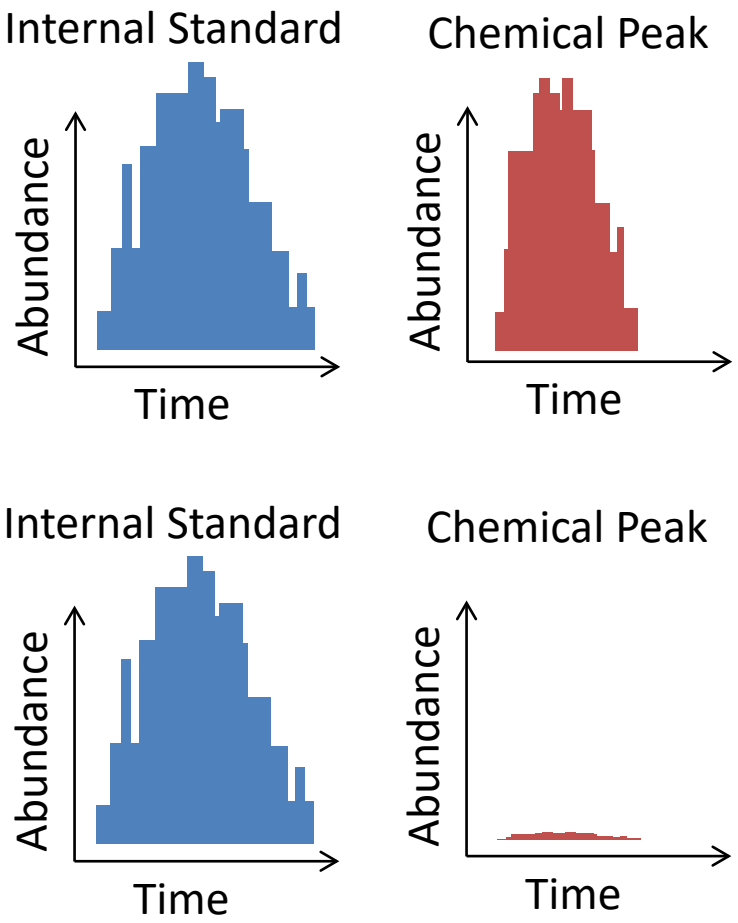
The HTTK *in vitro* assays need to measure differences in chemical concentration



- Area of the internal standard (ITSD) at a known, fixed concentration fluctuates with time
- Find a peak that corresponds to chemical of interest, and then follow the ratio R of the chemical peak to the ITSD

New HTTK Measurements and Uncertainty Analysis

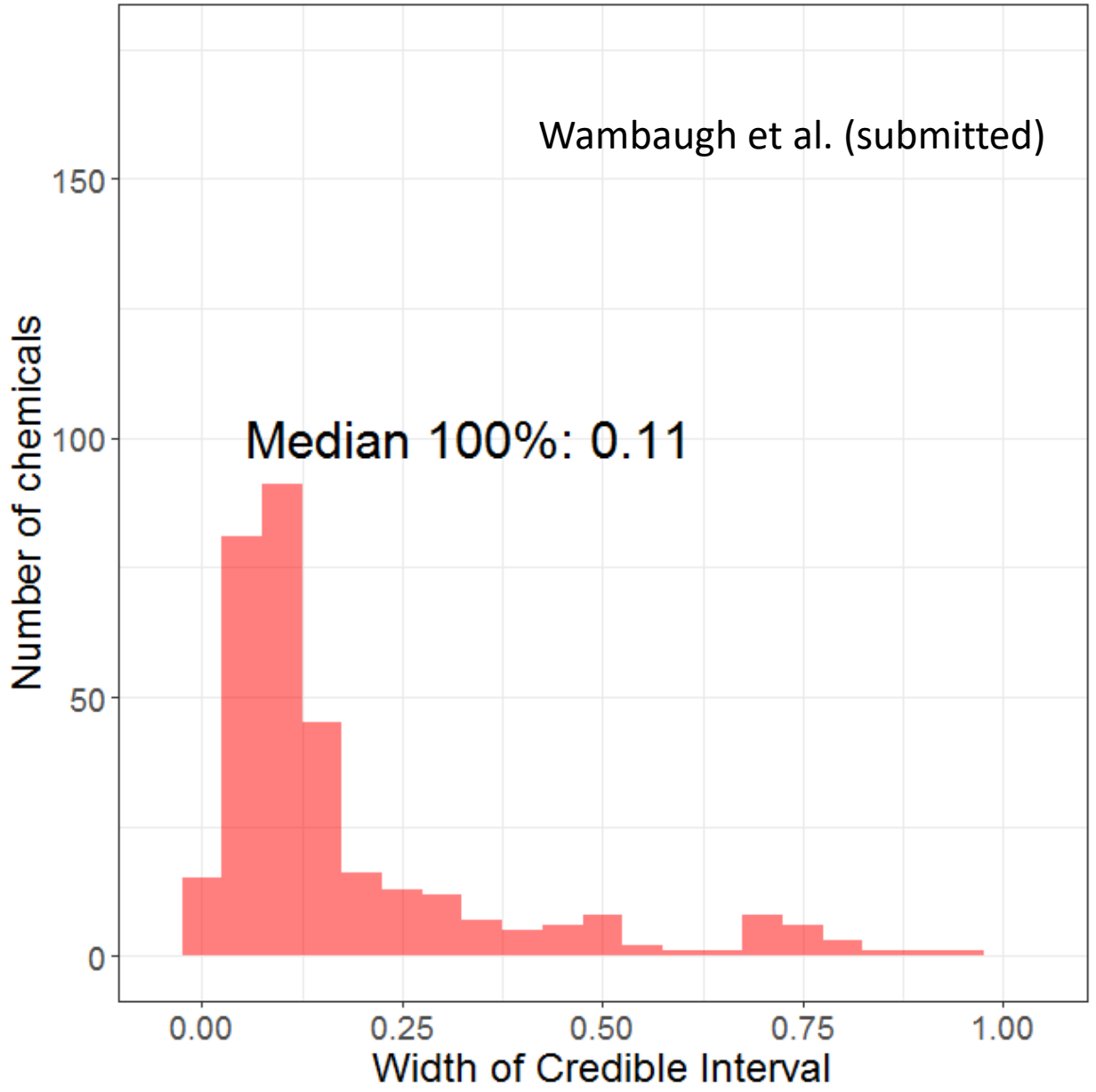
The HTTK *in vitro* assays need to measure differences in chemical concentration



- Area of the internal standard (ITSD) at a known, fixed concentration fluctuates with time
- Find a peak that corresponds to chemical of interest, and then follow the ratio R of the chemical peak to the ITSD
- For new measurements HTTK (>200 compounds to data) performed by Cyprotex, we have modified RED protocol to use a titration of plasma protein (10%, 30%, 100%) of physiological concentration
    - Keeps chemical concentration in the same range
- Analyzed data in Bayesian framework that included a model for analytical chemistry
    - Bayesian approach gives a credible interval (range of values that would be consistent with the data) – quantitative uncertainty

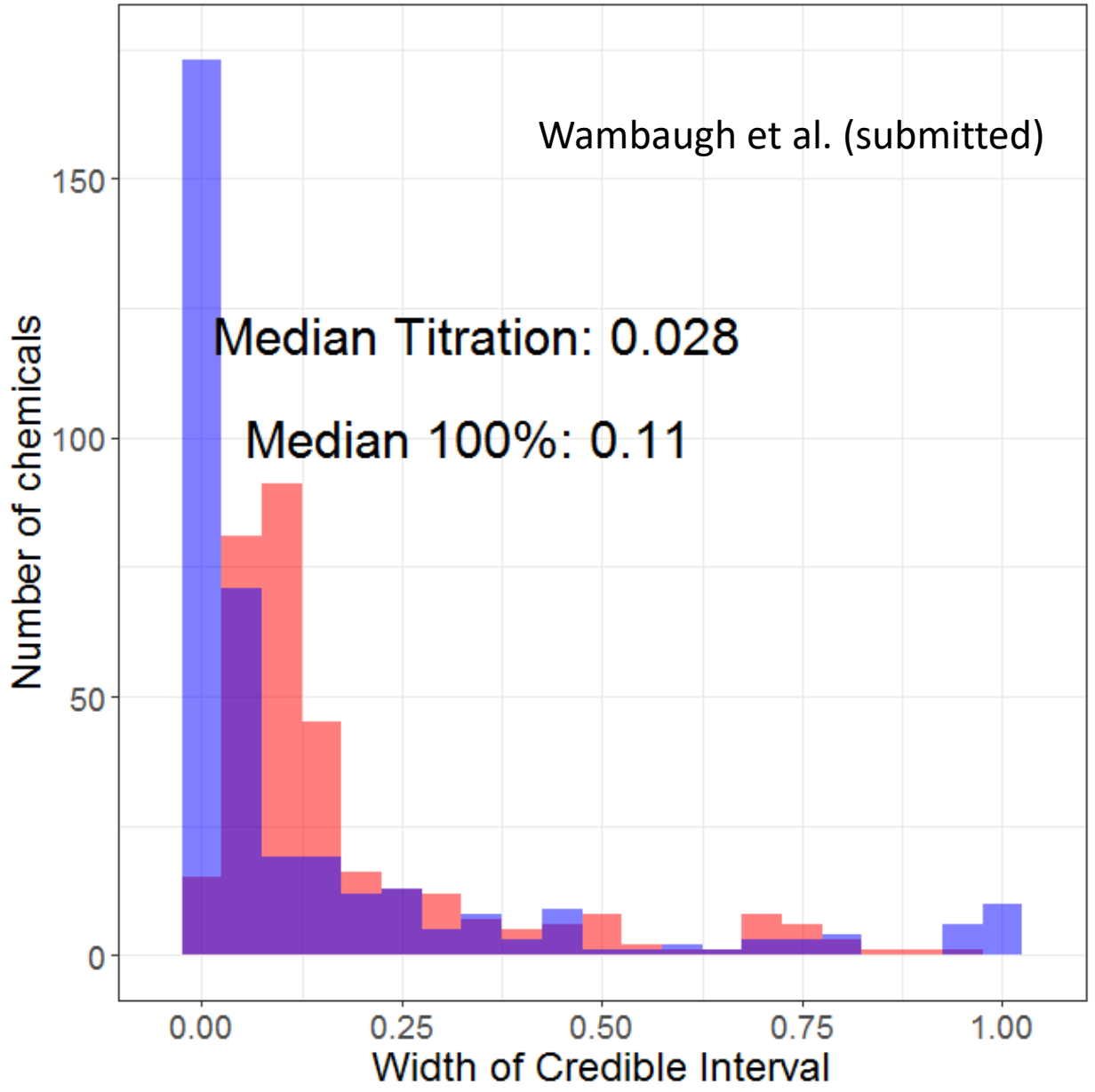
New Plasma Binding Protocol Reduces Uncertainty

- New protocol performs assay at 100%, 30%, and 10% of physiologic protein concentration
- Median uncertainty for 100% physiological concentration only: +-5.5%



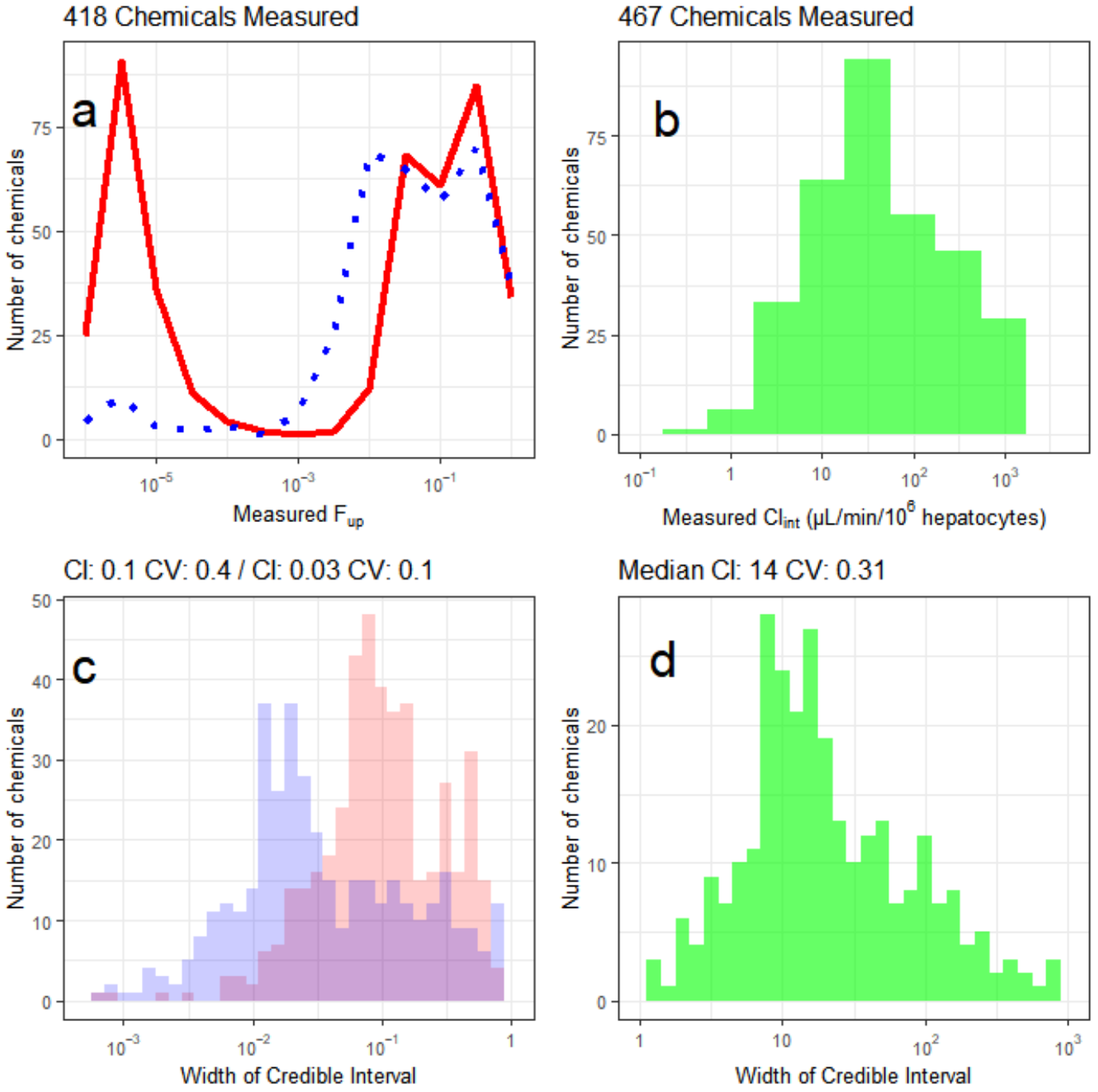
New Plasma Binding Protocol Reduces Uncertainty

- New protocol performs assay at 100%, 30%, and 10% of physiologic protein concentration
- Median uncertainty for 100% physiological concentration only: +-5.5%
- Median uncertainty for three-point assay: +-1.4%

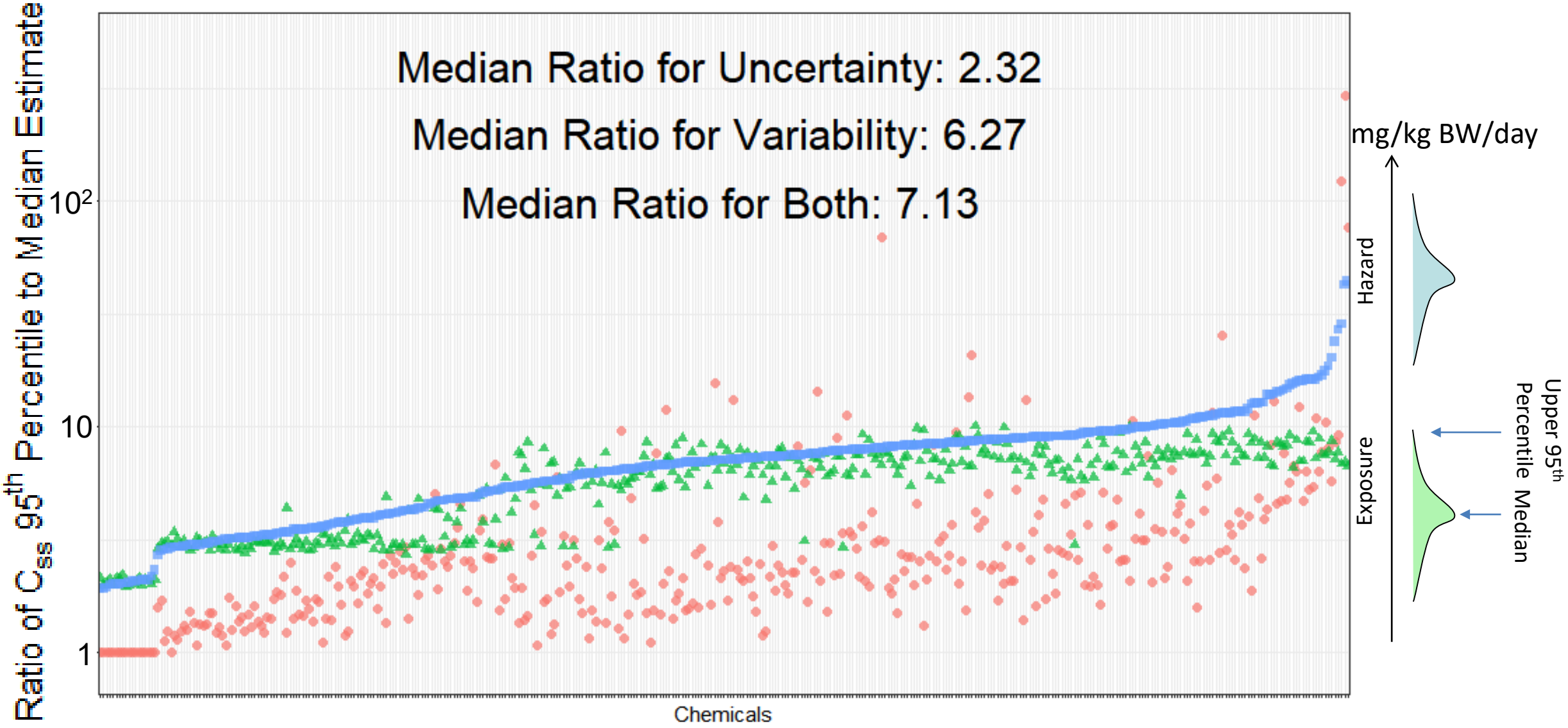


New Data!

New experimental measurements of f_{up} and Cl_{int} are reported for 418 and 467 chemicals, respectively. These data raise the HTTK chemical coverage of the ToxCast Phase I and II libraries to 57%.



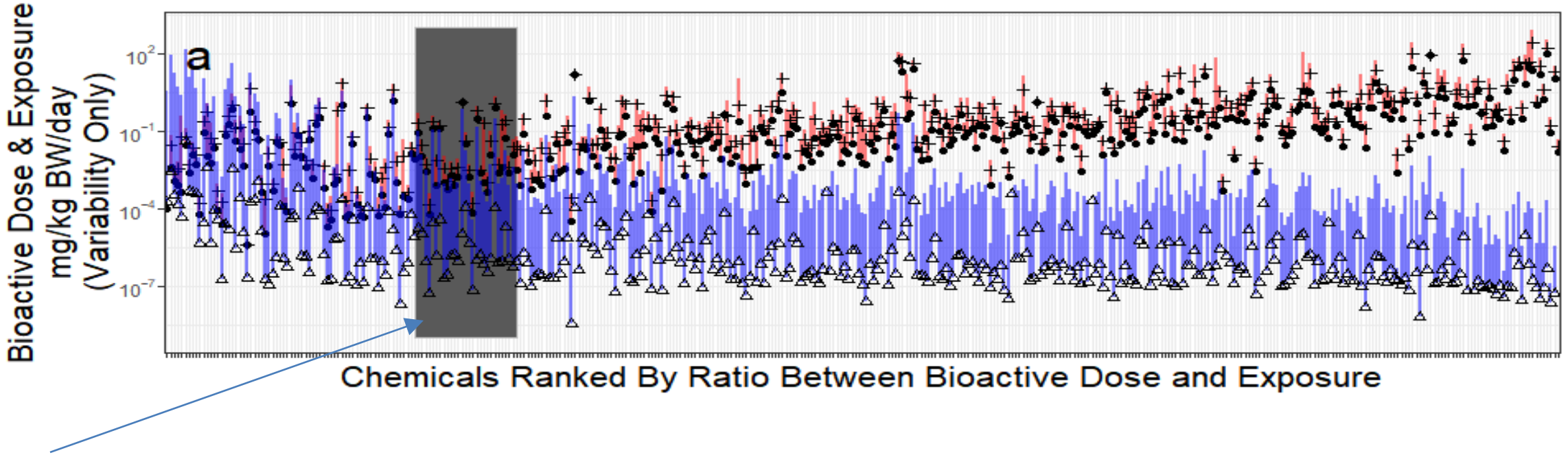
Quantifying the Impact of Uncertainty



C_{ss} Varied to Reflect Uncertainty Variability Both

Wambaugh et al. (submitted)

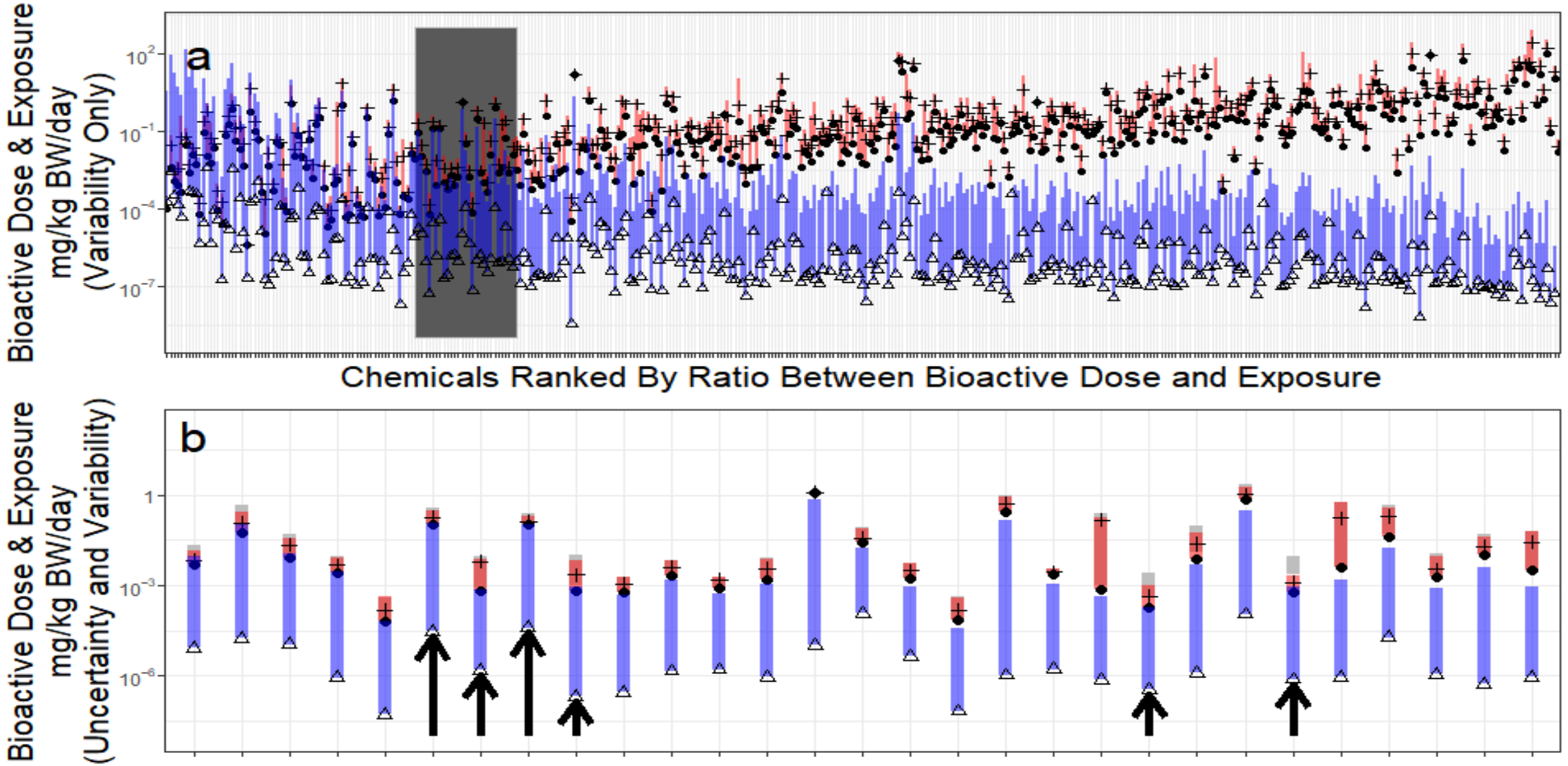
New IVIVE For 393 ToxCast Chemcials



Including chemical-specific uncertainty only caused changes in whether or not exposure and bioactivity overlapped in a small region

Wambaugh et al. (submitted)

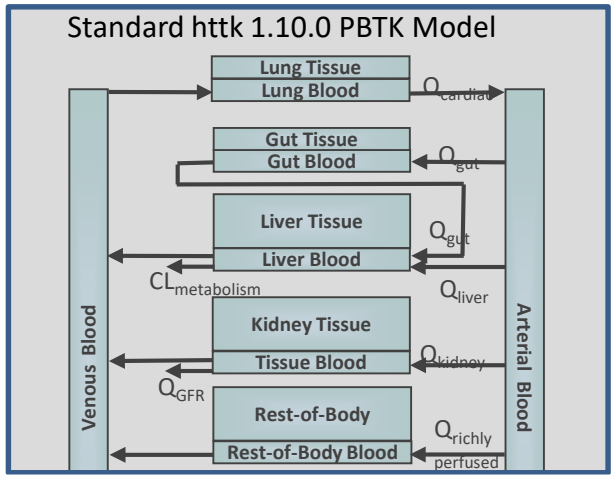
The Impact of Measurement Uncertainty



Only six more chemicals overlap

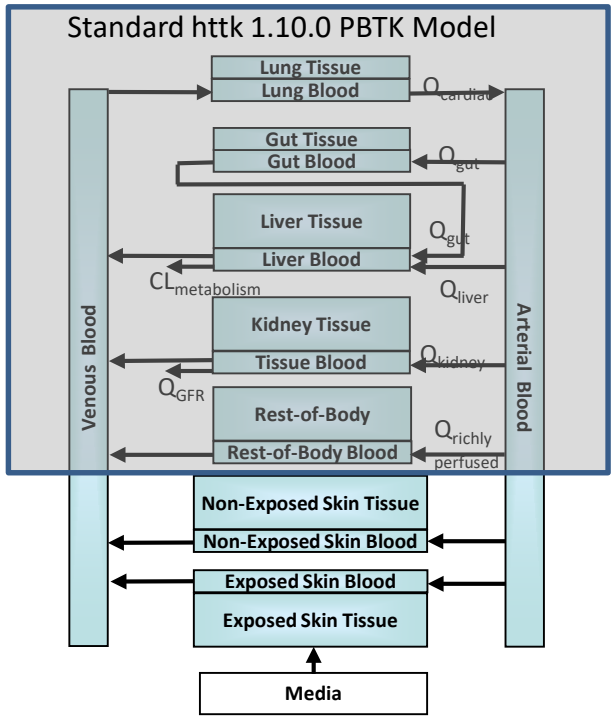
Wambaugh et al. (submitted)

New HT-PBTK Models



- We are working to augment the basic HT-PBPTK model with new PBTK models
  - For example, inhalation PBTK will allow for calculation of "inhalation equivalent doses" instead of oral equivalents
- Each model will be released publicly upon peer-reviewed publication
- Pre-publication models can be shared under a material transfer agreement (MTA)
- We assume there will be coding errors and over-simplifications, so each publication involves curation of evaluation data from the scientific literature and through statistical analysis

New HT-PBTK Models

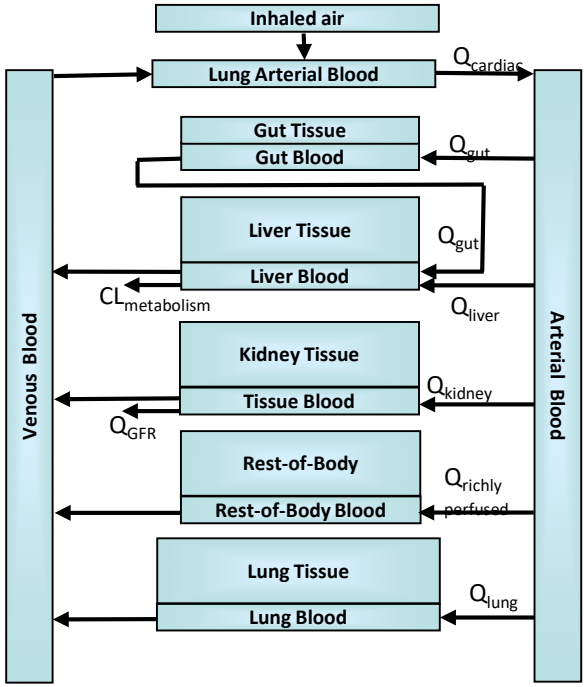


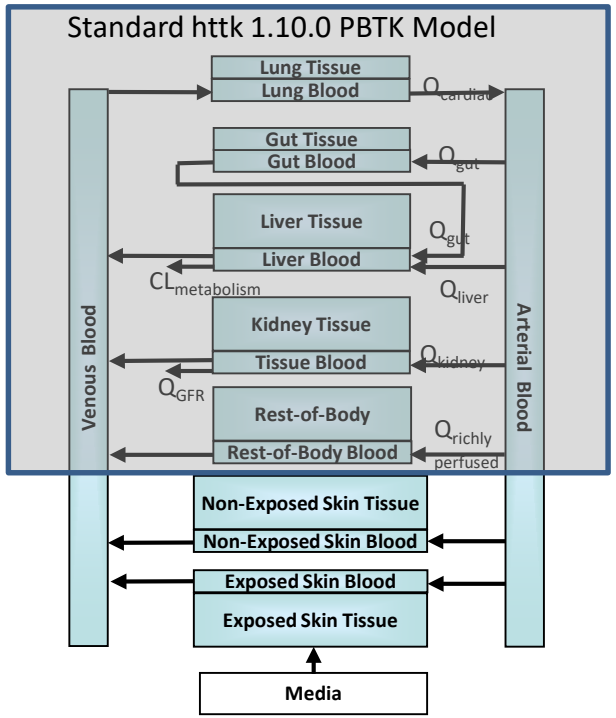
Dermal Exposure Route

EPA, Unilever, INERIS

New HT-PBTK Models

Gas Inhalation Exposure Route
EPA, USAFSAM

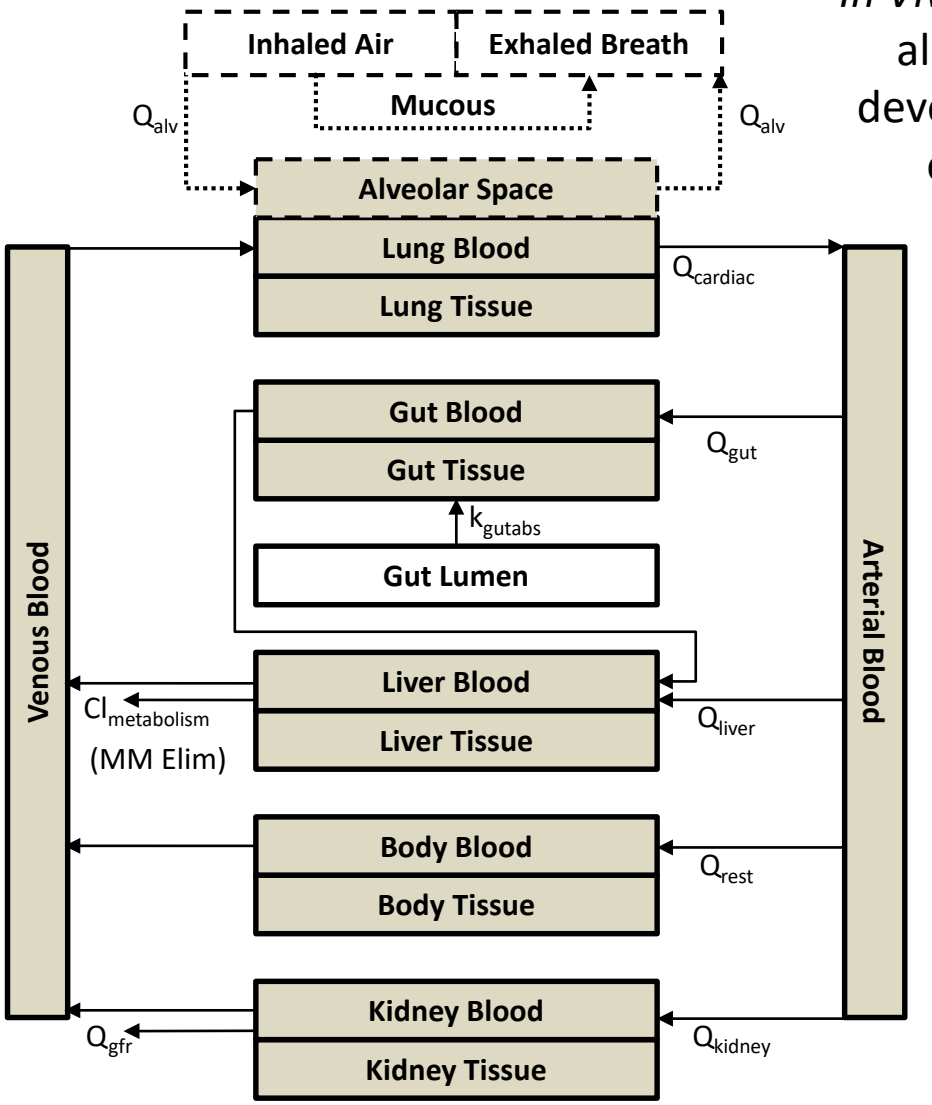


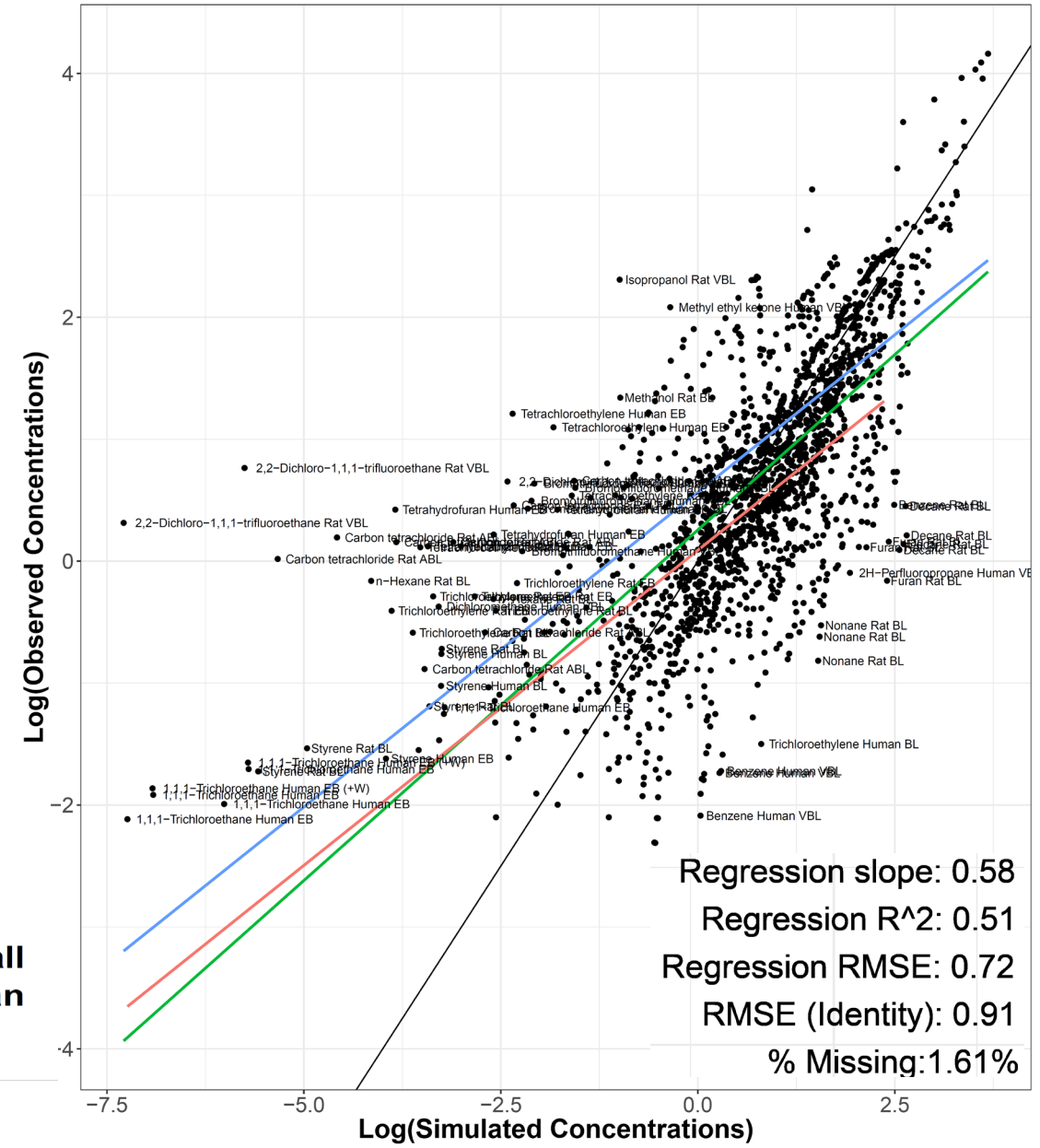


Dermal Exposure Route
EPA, Unilever, INERIS

Generic Gas Inhalation Model

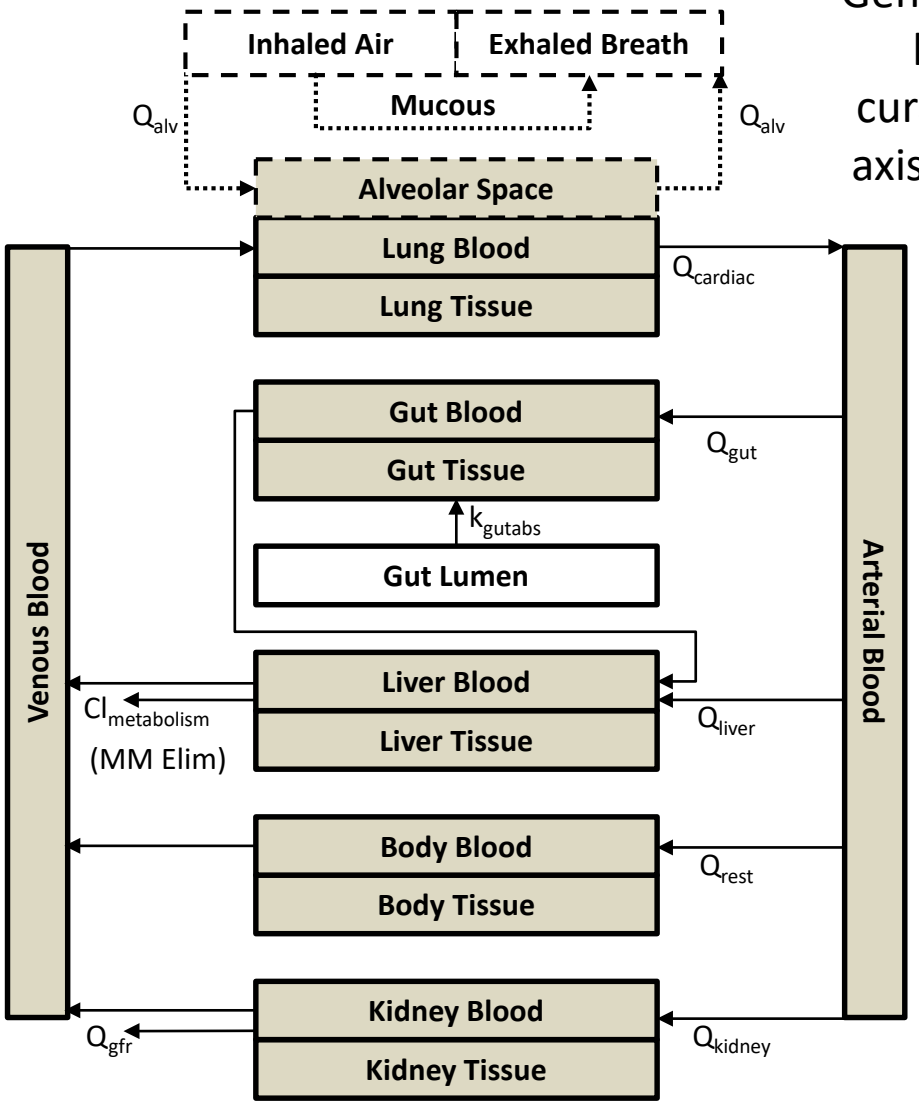
In Vivo TK database allowed rapid development and evaluation



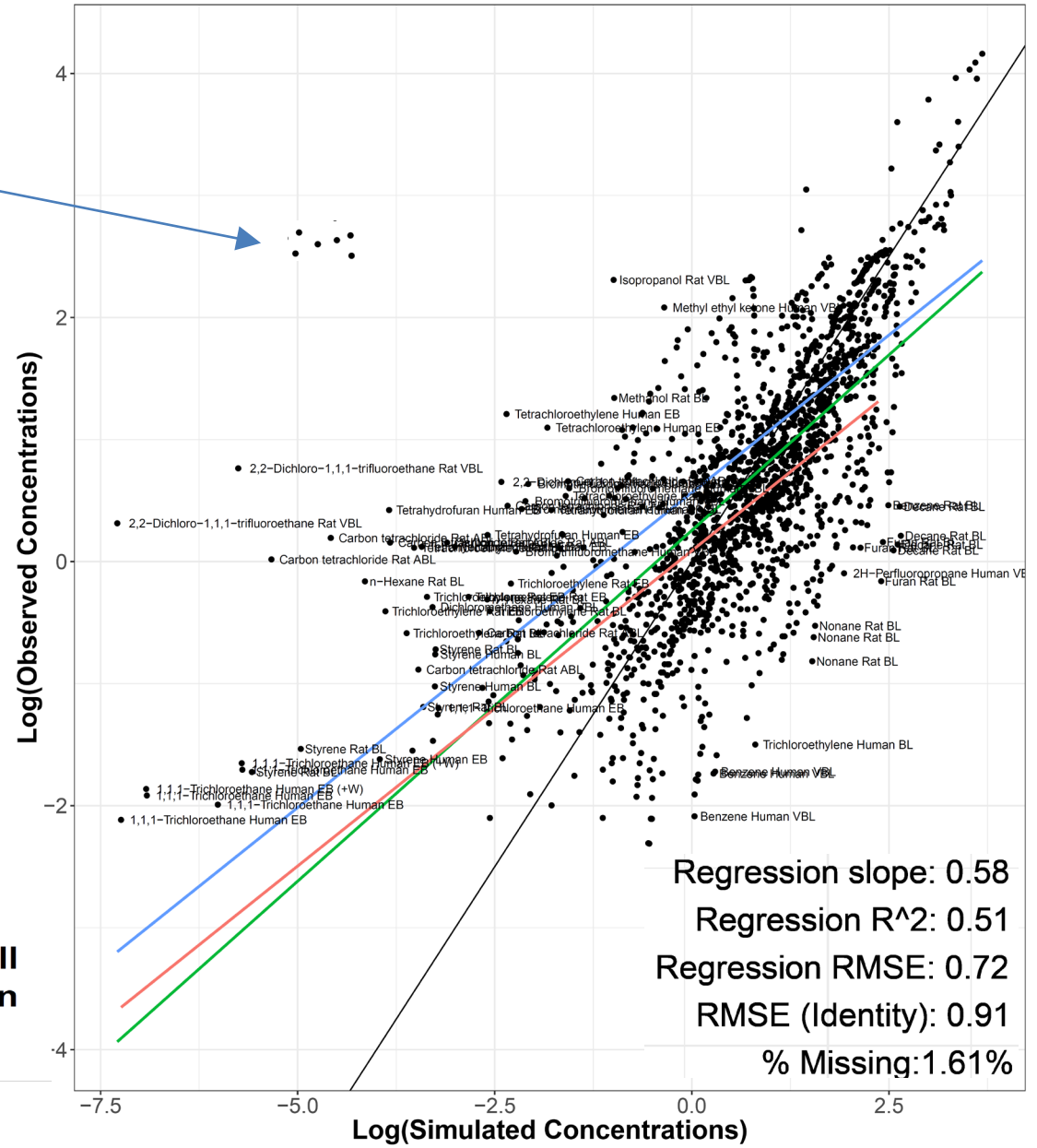


Linakis et al. (in preparation)

Generic Gas Inhalation Model

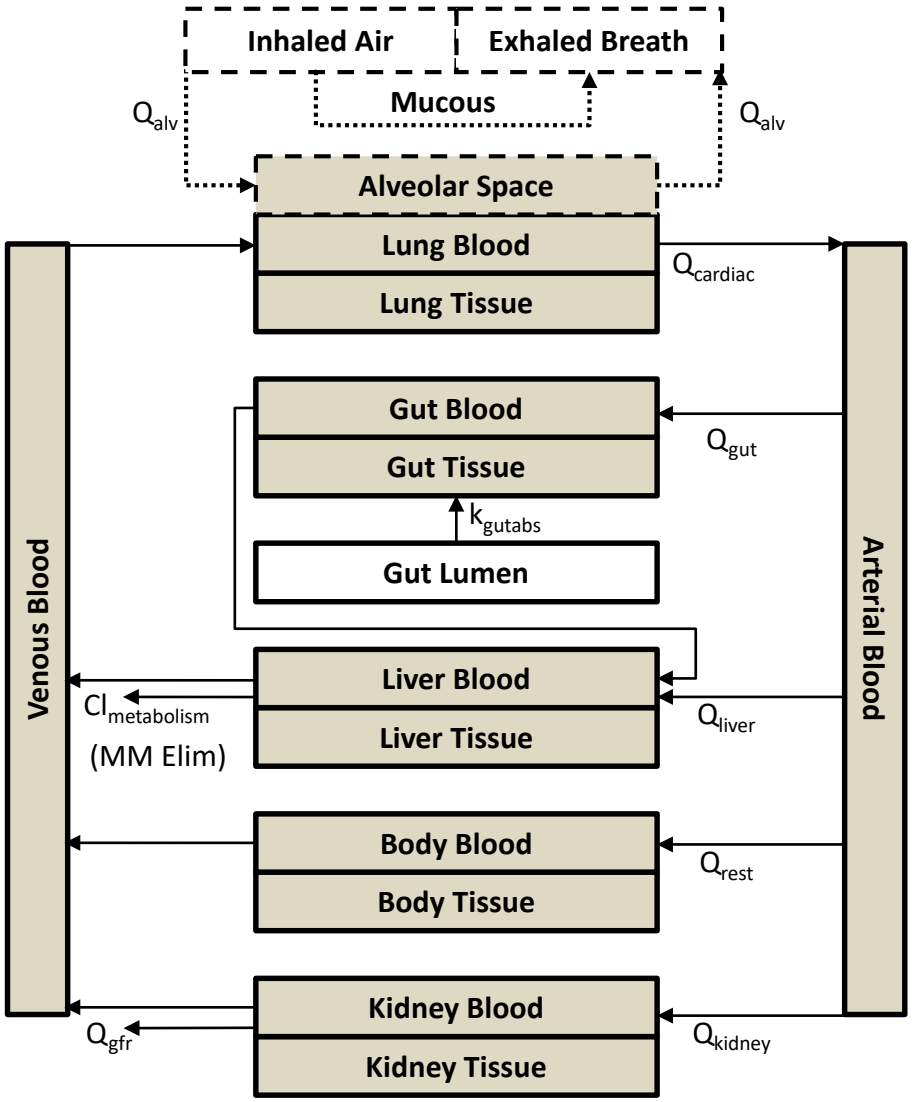


Generic model also helped data curation (units on axis in paper were wrong)



Linakis et al. (in preparation)

Generic Gas Inhalation Model



- Correct
- Used 4h exposure instead of 2h
- Used mg/m3 dose units instead of ppm

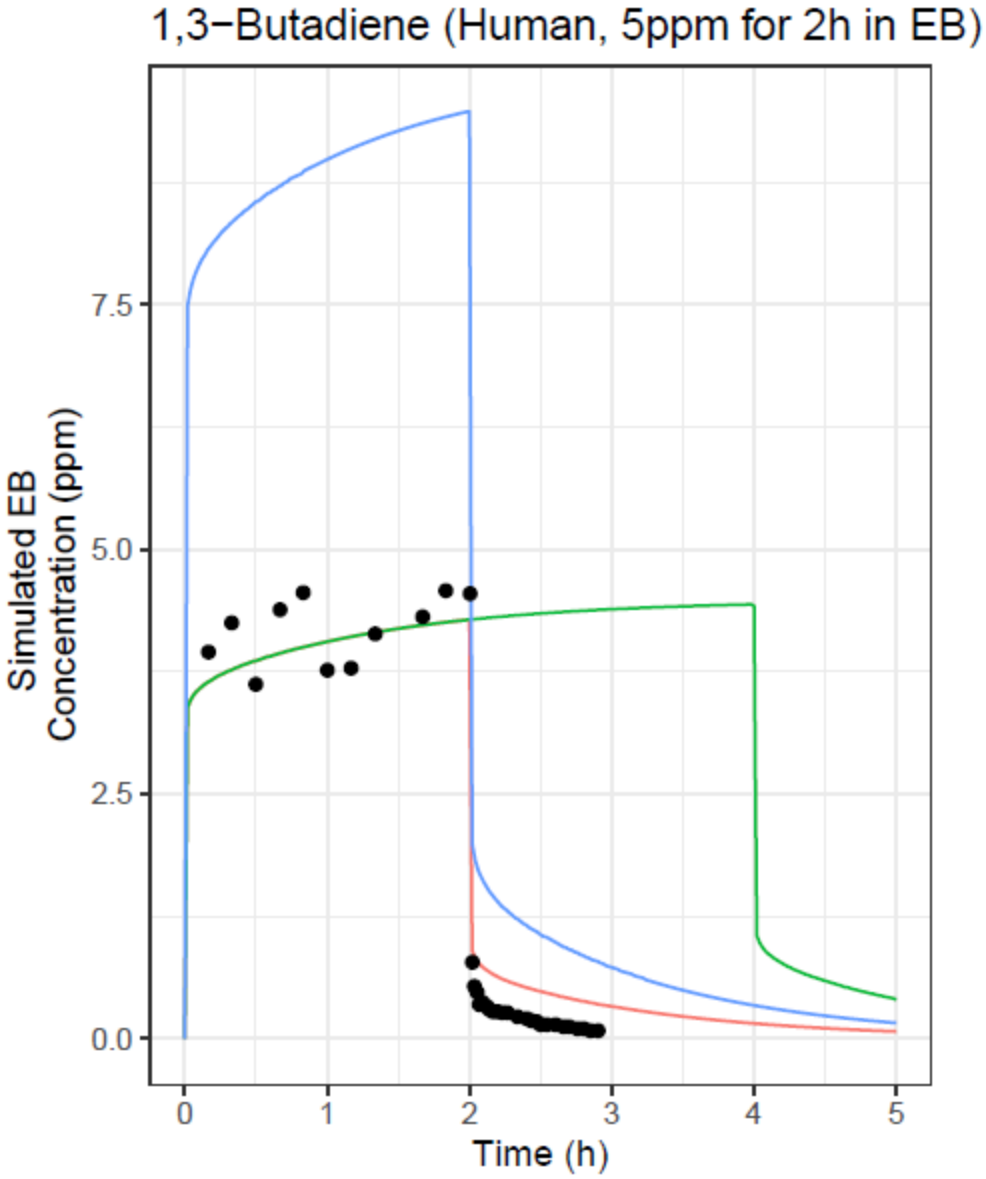
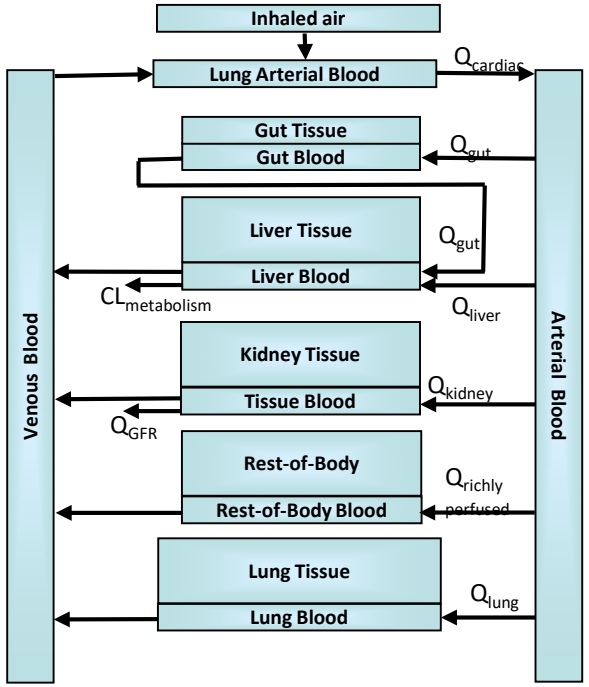


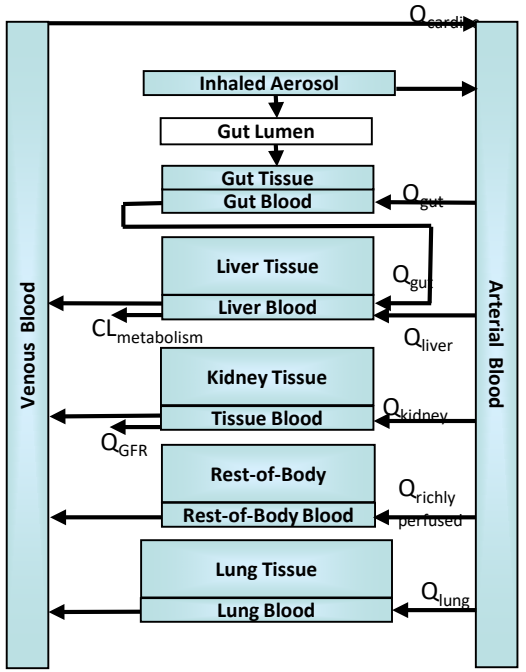
Figure from Matt Linakis (USAFSAM)

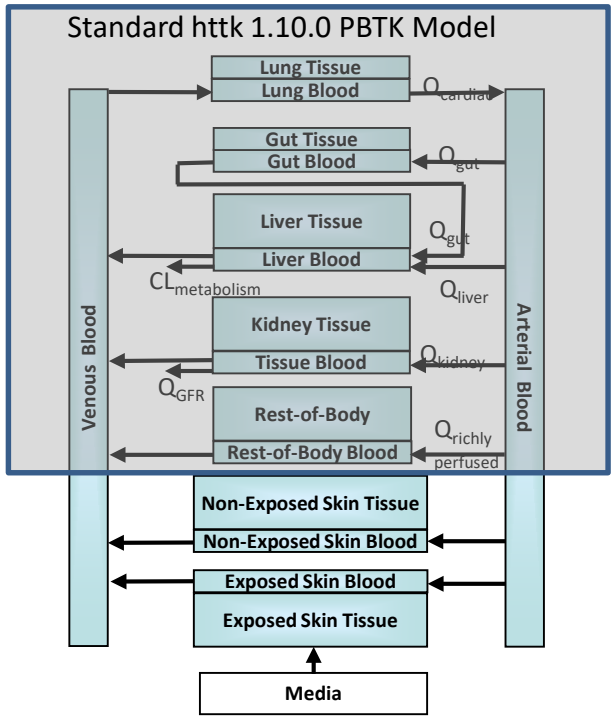
New HT-PBTK Models

Gas Inhalation Exposure Route
EPA, USAFSAM



Aerosol Inhalation Exposure Route (with APEX model)
EPA, USAFSAM

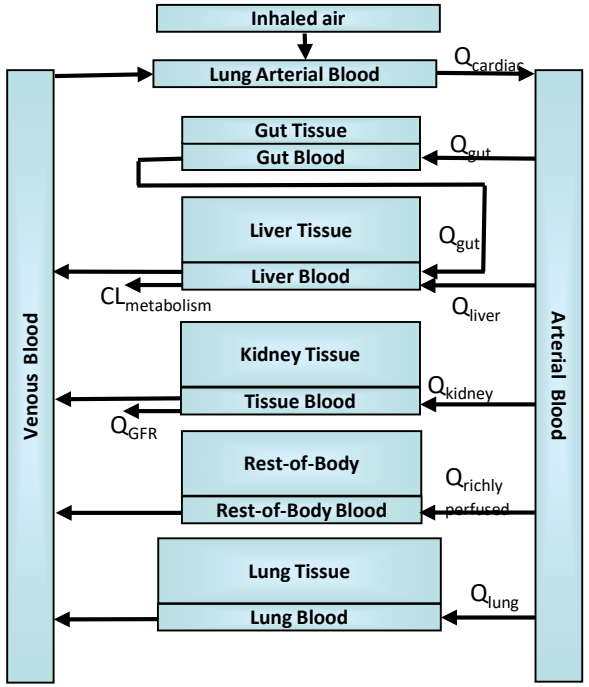




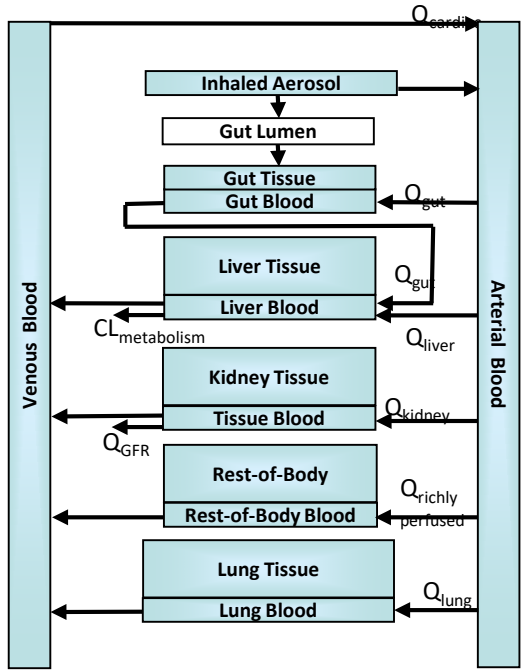
Dermal Exposure Route
EPA, Unilever, INERIS

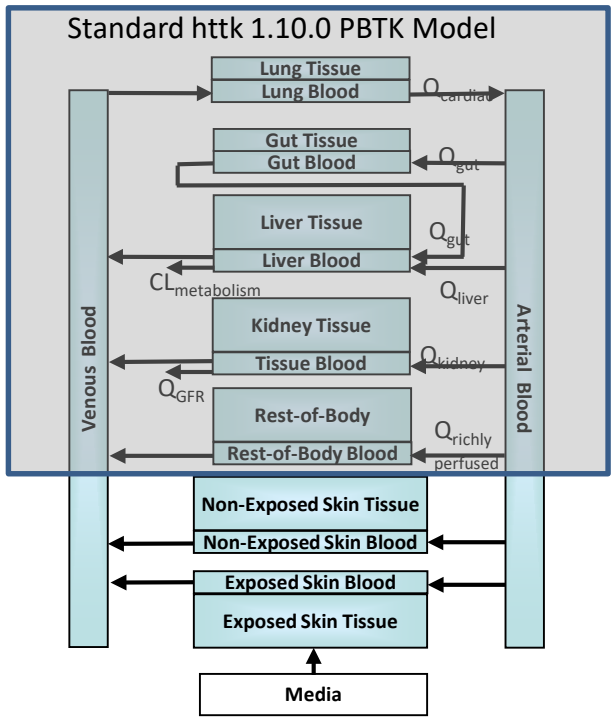
New HT-PBTK Models

Gas Inhalation Exposure Route
EPA, USAFSAM



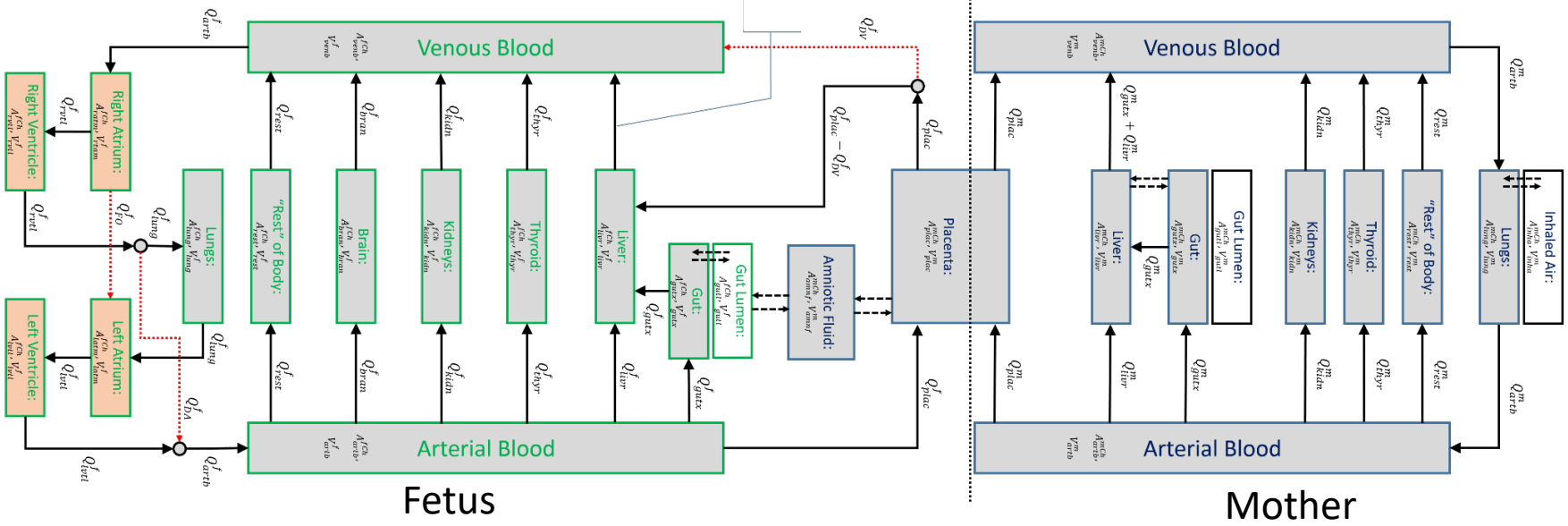
Aerosol Inhalation Exposure Route (with APEX model)
EPA, USAFSAM





Dermal Exposure Route
EPA, Unilever, INERIS

Human Gestational Model
EPA, FDA

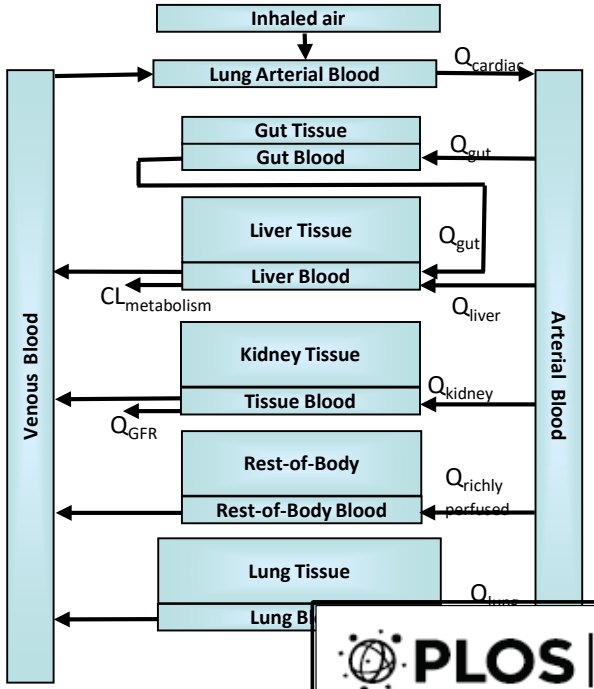


Fetus

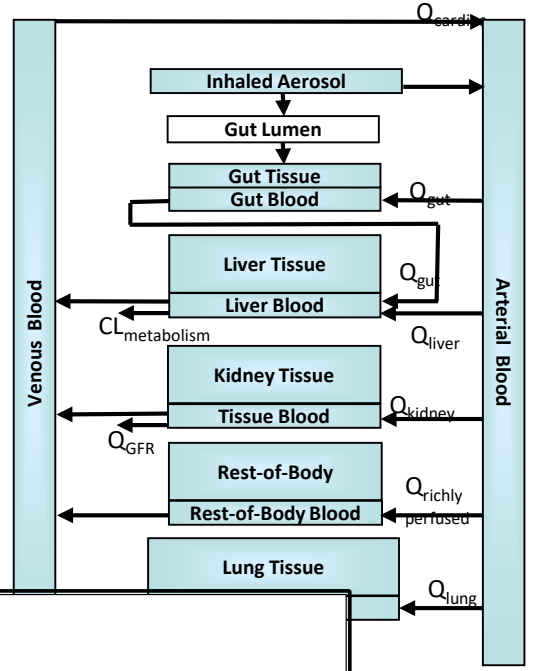
Mother

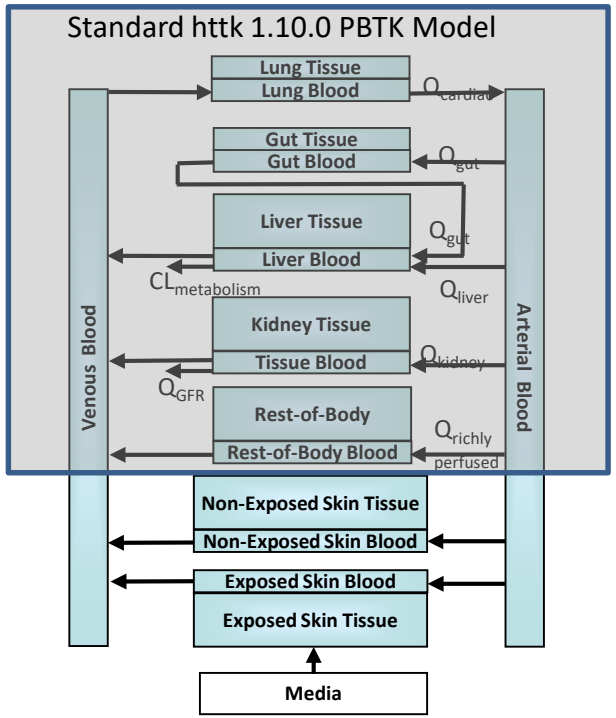
New HT-PBTK Models

Gas Inhalation Exposure Route
EPA, USAFSAM

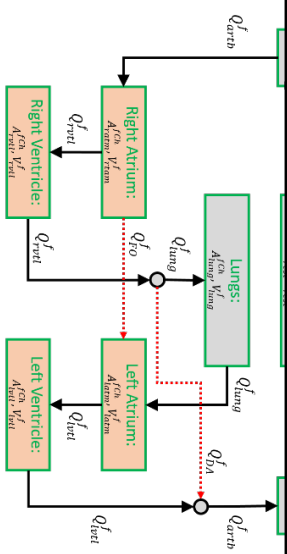


Aerosol Inhalation Exposure Route (with APEX model)
EPA, USAFSAM





Dermal Exposure Route
EPA, Unilever, INERIS



PLOS ONE

RESEARCH ARTICLE

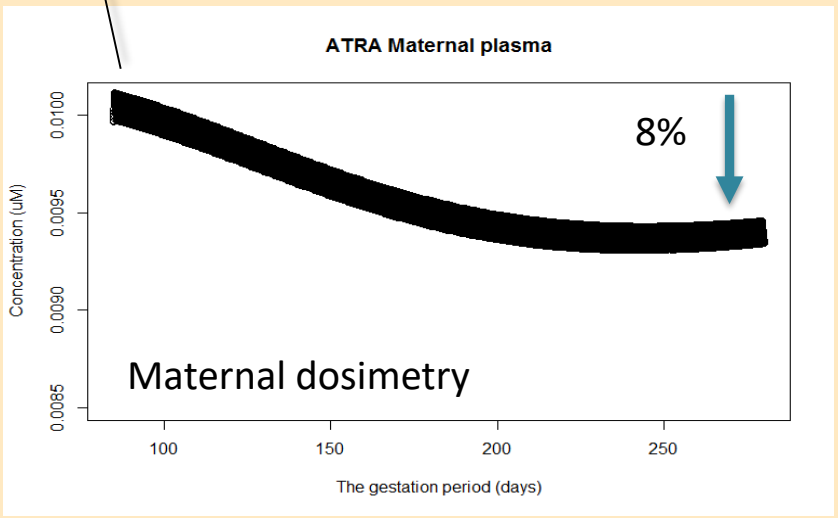
Empirical models for anatomical and physiological changes in a human mother and fetus during pregnancy and gestation

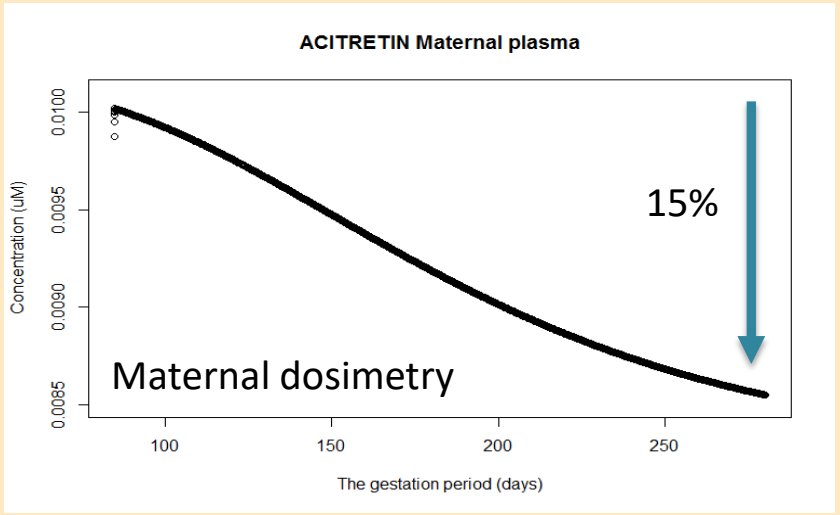
Dustin F. Kapraun[1]*, John F. Wambaugh[2], R. Woodrow Setzer[2], Richard S. Judson[2]

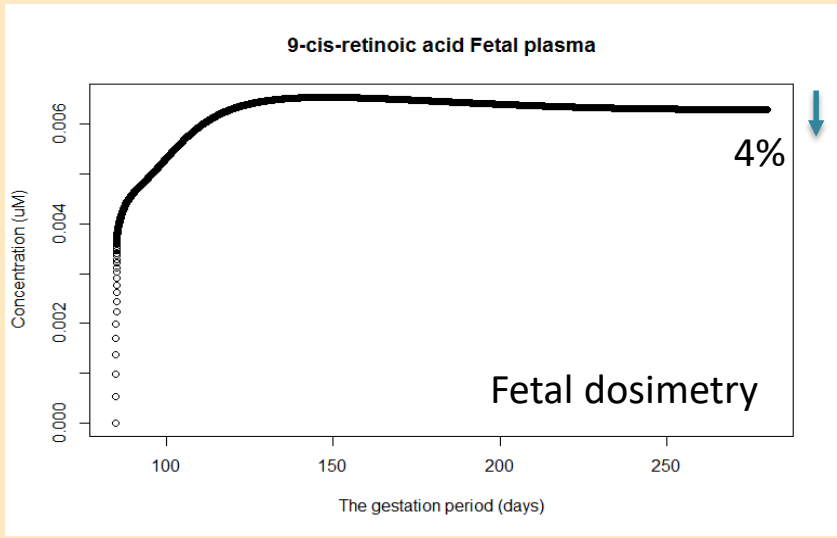
1 National Center for Environmental Assessment, US Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina, United States of America, 2 National Center for Computational Toxicology, US Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina, United States of America

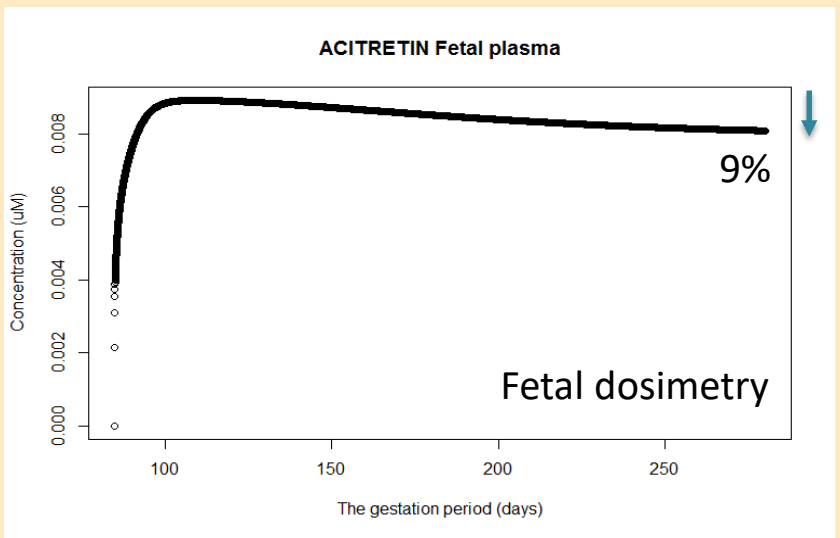
Maternal/Fetal HTTK Model Predictions for Retinoid Analogues:

Normalized initial plasma concentration for each retinoid analogue





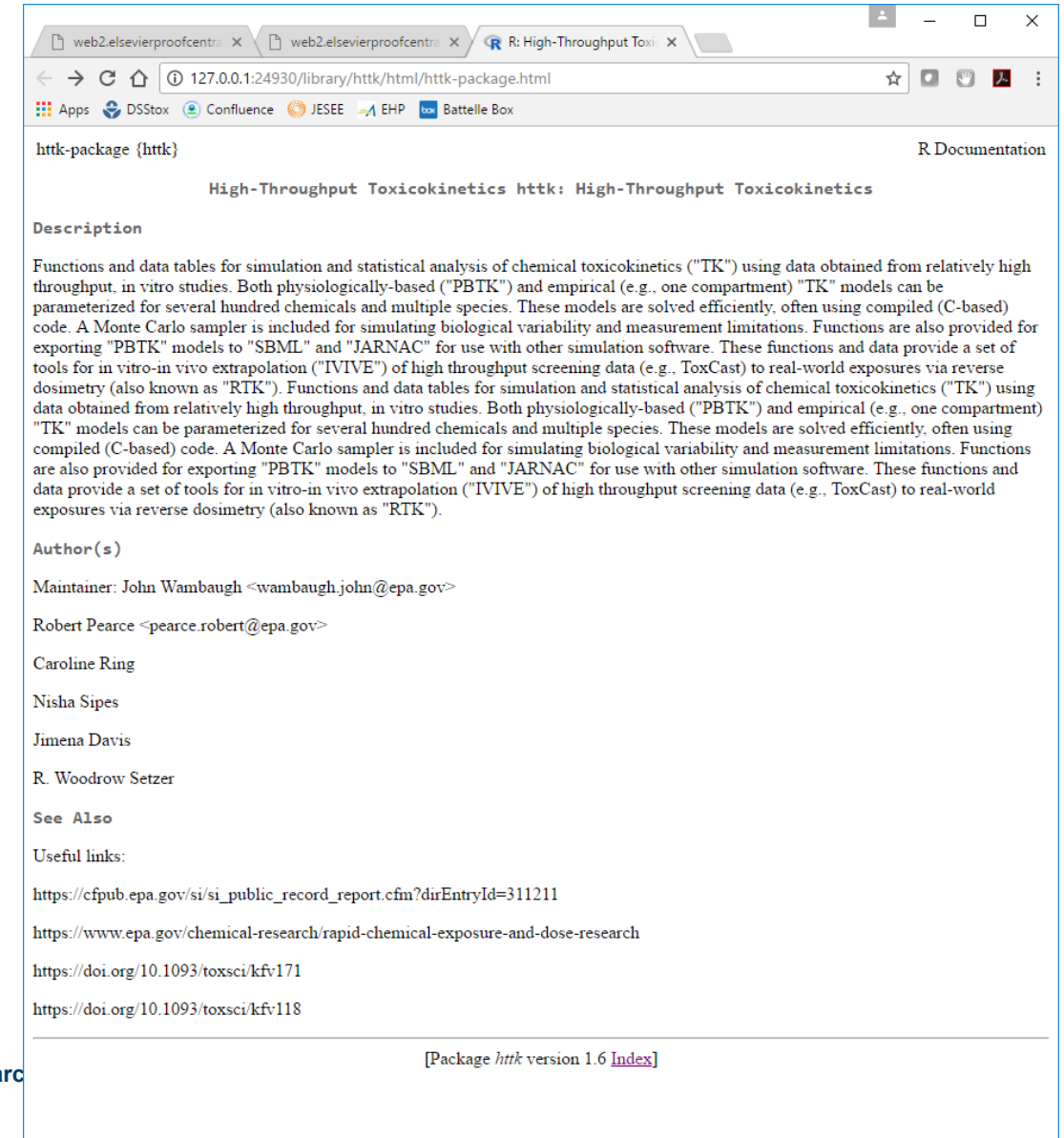




- Decrease in maternal plasma concentrations for retinoid analogues ranged from 8-15%
- Decrease in Fetal plasma concentrations for retinoid analogues ranged from 4-9%

HTTK is (mostly) Documented

Within R: type “help(httk)”



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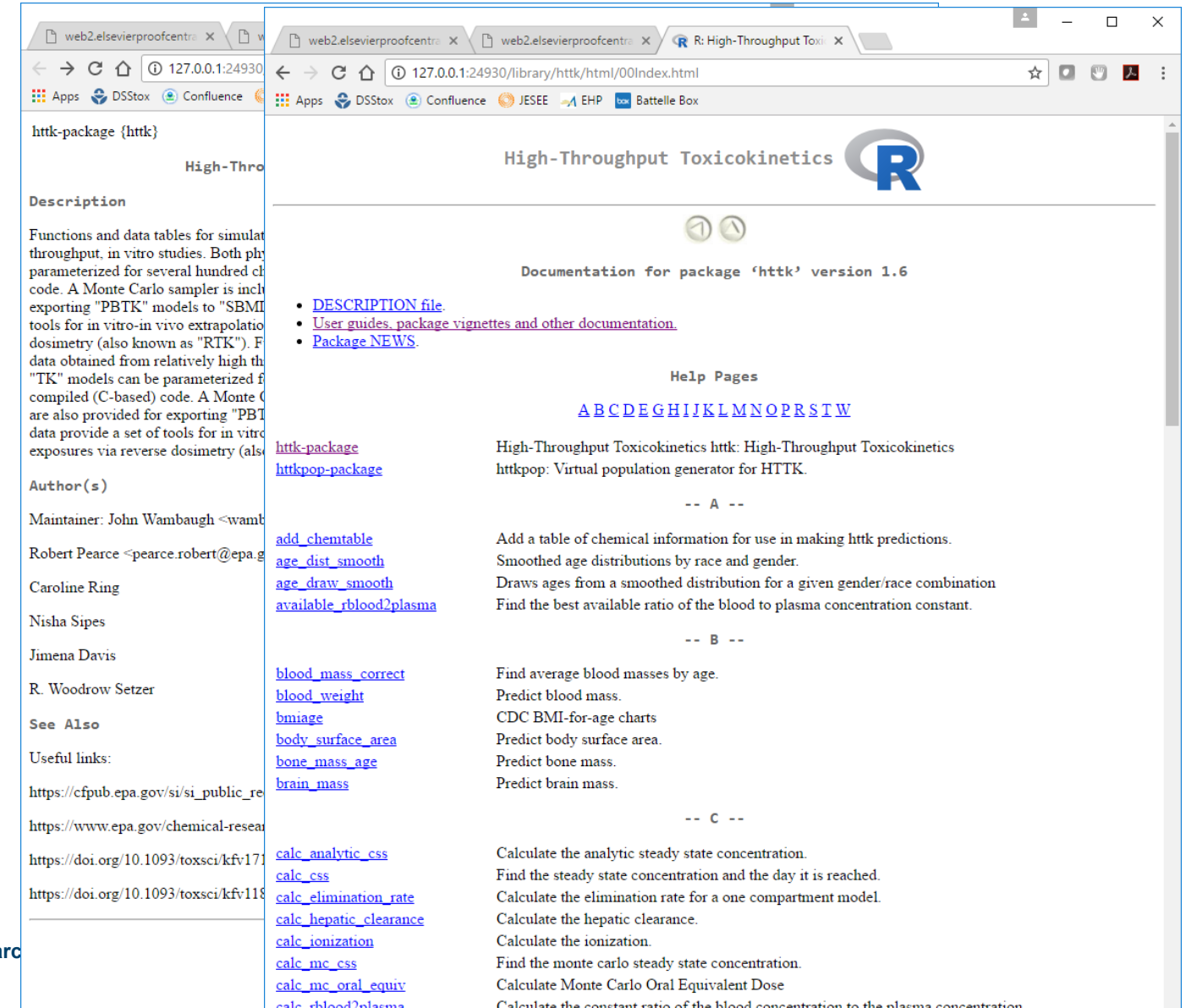


httk-package {httk}

High-Thro

Description

Functions and data tables for simulat
throughput, in vitro studies. Both phy
parameterized for several hundred ch
code. A Monte Carlo sampler is incl
exporting "PBTK" models to "SBMI
tools for in vitro-in vivo extrapolatio
dosimetry (also known as "RTK"). F
data obtained from relatively high th
"TK" models can be parameterized f
compiled (C-based) code. A Monte
are also provided for exporting "PBT
data provide a set of tools for in vitr
exposures via reverse dosimetry (als

Author(s)

Maintainer: John Wambaugh <wamb

Robert Pearce <pearce.robert@epa.g

Caroline Ring

Nisha Sipes

Jimena Davis

R. Woodrow Setzer

See Also

Useful links:

https://cfpub.epa.gov/si/si_public_re

https://www.epa.gov/chemical-resea

https://doi.org/10.1093/toxsci/kfv17

https://doi.org/10.1093/toxsci/kfv118

127.0.0.1:24930/library/httk/html/00Index.html

Apps DSStox Confluence JESEE EHP Battelle Box

High-Throughput Toxicokinetics

Documentation for package ‘httk’ version 1.6

- DESCRIPTION file.
- User guides, package vignettes and other documentation.
- Package NEWS.

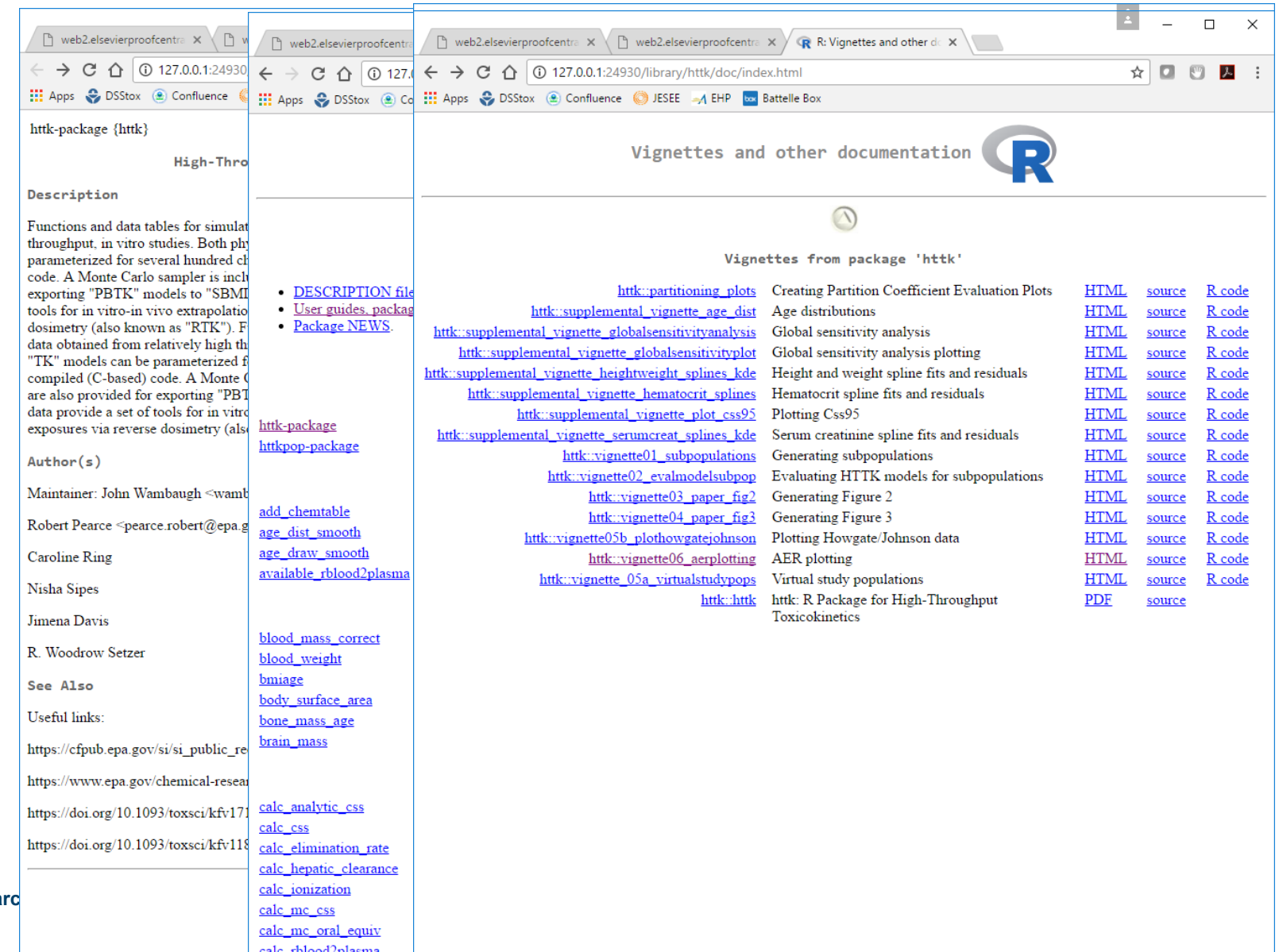
Help Pages

A B C D E G H I J K L M N O P R S T W

httk-package	High-Throughput Toxicokinetics httk: High-Throughput Toxicokinetics
httkpop-package	httkpop: Virtual population generator for HTTK.
	-- A --
add_chemtable	Add a table of chemical information for use in making httk predictions.
age_dist_smooth	Smoothed age distributions by race and gender.
age_draw_smooth	Draws ages from a smoothed distribution for a given gender/race combination
available_rblood2plasma	Find the best available ratio of the blood to plasma concentration constant.
	-- B --
blood_mass_correct	Find average blood masses by age.
blood_weight	Predict blood mass.
bmiage	CDC BMI-for-age charts
body_surface_area	Predict body surface area.
bone_mass_age	Predict bone mass.
brain_mass	Predict brain mass.
	-- C --
calc_analytic_css	Calculate the analytic steady state concentration.
calc_css	Find the steady state concentration and the day it is reached.
calc_elimination_rate	Calculate the elimination rate for a one compartment model.
calc_hepatic_clearance	Calculate the hepatic clearance.
calc_ionization	Calculate the ionization.
calc_mc_css	Find the monte carlo steady state concentration.
calc_mc_oral_equiv	Calculate Monte Carlo Oral Equivalent Dose

HTTK is (mostly) Documented

Within R: type “help(httk)”



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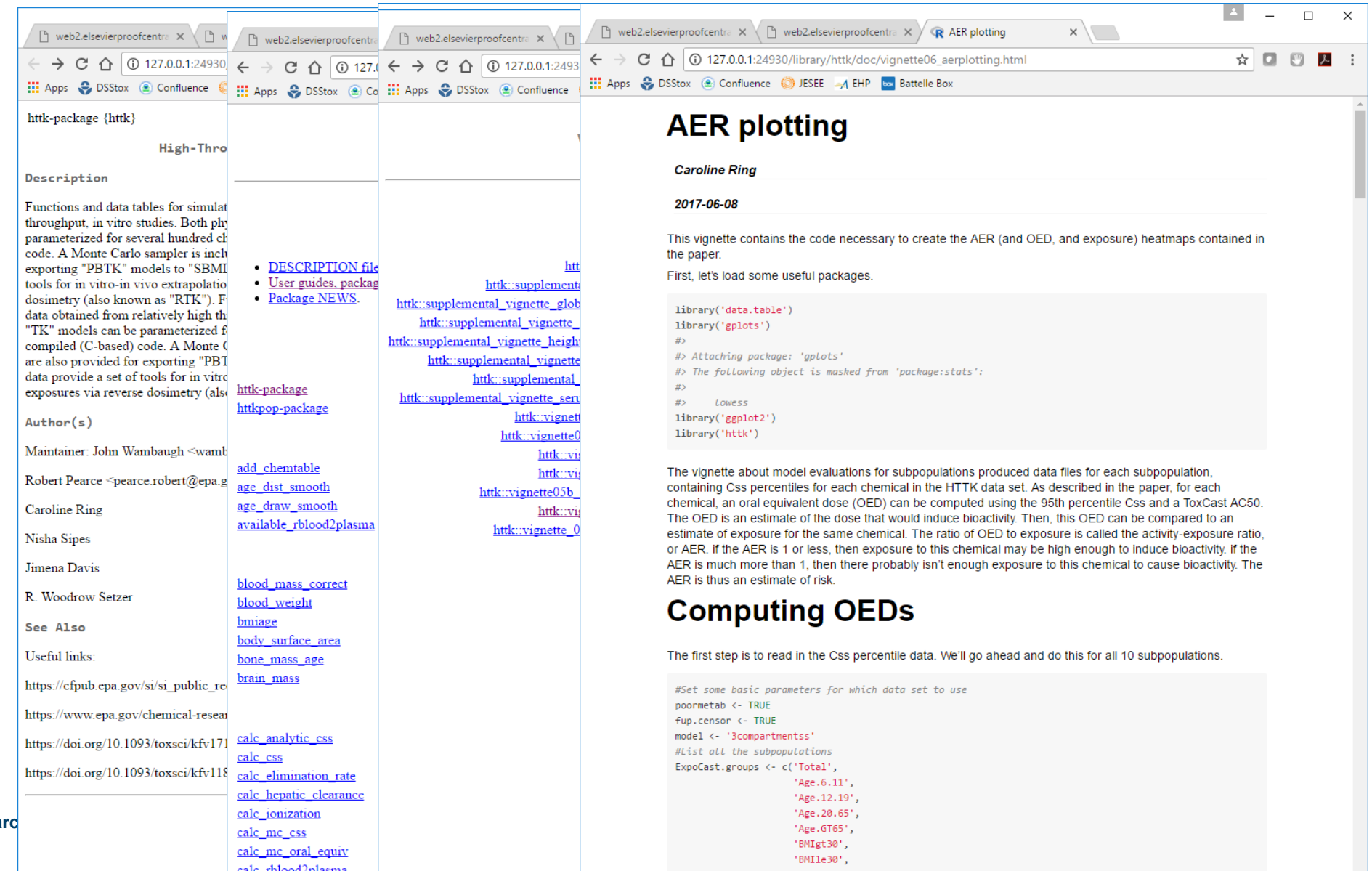


EXAMPLE: Does My Chemical Have HTTK Data?

```
> library(httk)
> get_cheminfo()
  [1] "2971-36-0"   "94-75-7"     "94-82-6"     "90-43-7"     "1007-28-9"
  [6] "71751-41-2"  "30560-19-1"  "135410-20-7" "34256-82-1"  "50594-66-6"
 [11] "15972-60-8"  "116-06-3"    "834-12-8"    "33089-61-1"  "101-05-3"
 [16] "1912-24-9"   "86-50-0"     "131860-33-8" "22781-23-3"  "1861-40-1" …
> get_cheminfo(info="all")
```

Is a chemical available?

```
> "80-05-7" %in% get_cheminfo()
[1] TRUE
```

All data on chemicals A, B, C

```
subset(get_cheminfo(info="all"),Compound%in%c("A","B","C"))
```

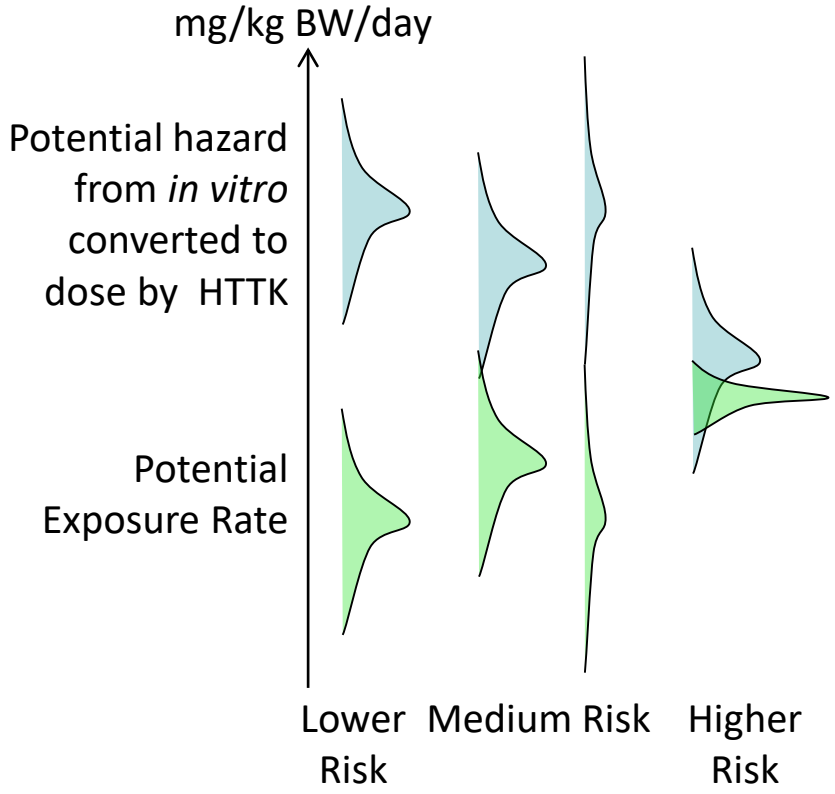
Compound	CAS	logP	pKa_Accept	pKa_Donor	MW	Human.Clint	Human.Clint.pValue	Human.Funbound.plasma	DSSTox_Substance_Id	Structure_Formula	Substance_Type	
2,4-d	94-75-7	2.81	<NA>	2.81	221.03	0	0.149	0.04	DTXSID0020442	C8H6Cl2O3	Single	Compound
2,4-db	94-82-6	3.53	<NA>	4.5	249.09	0	0.104	0.01	DTXSID7024035	C10H10Cl2O3	Single	Compound
2-phenylphenol	90-43-7	3.09	<NA>	10.6	170.211	2.08	0.164	0.04	DTXSID2021151	C12H10O	Single	Compound
6-desisopropylatrazine	1007-28-9	1.15	1.59	<NA>	173.6	0	0.539	0.46	DTXSID0037495	C5H8ClN5	Single	Compound

HTTK Limitations

- Oral absorption
  - 100% assumed, but may be very different
  - *In silico* models not necessarily appropriate for environmental chemicals
  - Honda et al. (in preparation) developing QSAR using new *in vitro* data for ToxCast Chemicals
- Hepatic Clearance (CL_{int})
  - Not isozyme-specific (Isozyme-specific metabolism assays not HT)
  - Ten donor pool in suspension for 2-4 h misses variability and low turnover compounds
  - Isozyme abundances and activity: varies with age, ethnicity (at least) (Yasuda et al. 2008, Howgate et al. 2006, Johnson et al. 2006)
  - Parent chemical depletion only
  - *In silico* predictions of isozyme-specific metabolism? Not easy!
    - Though ADMET Predictor can do this for some isozymes, training data is mostly for pharmaceuticals
- Plasma binding assay (F_{up})
  - Plasma protein concentration variability (Johnson et al. 2006, Israili et al. 2001)
  - Albumin or AAG binding? (Routledge 1986)
- Analytical chemistry
  - Must be able to develop method for each compound
  - Working to develop QSARs for other compounds

Conclusions

- HTTK allows dosimetric adjustment of high-throughput screening (HTS) data across thousands of chemicals.
- New, chemical-specific *in vitro* experiments have been conducted by Cyprotex, using a revised protocol for measuring protein binding
- Overall, variability contributed more significantly to C_{ss} estimations of the 95th percentile
- Comparison predicted concentrations and *in vivo* data is a valuable approach for evaluation and establishing confidence
- A new database of *in vivo* concentration vs. time data is being developed (Sayre, in preparation)



https://cran.r-project.org/package=httk

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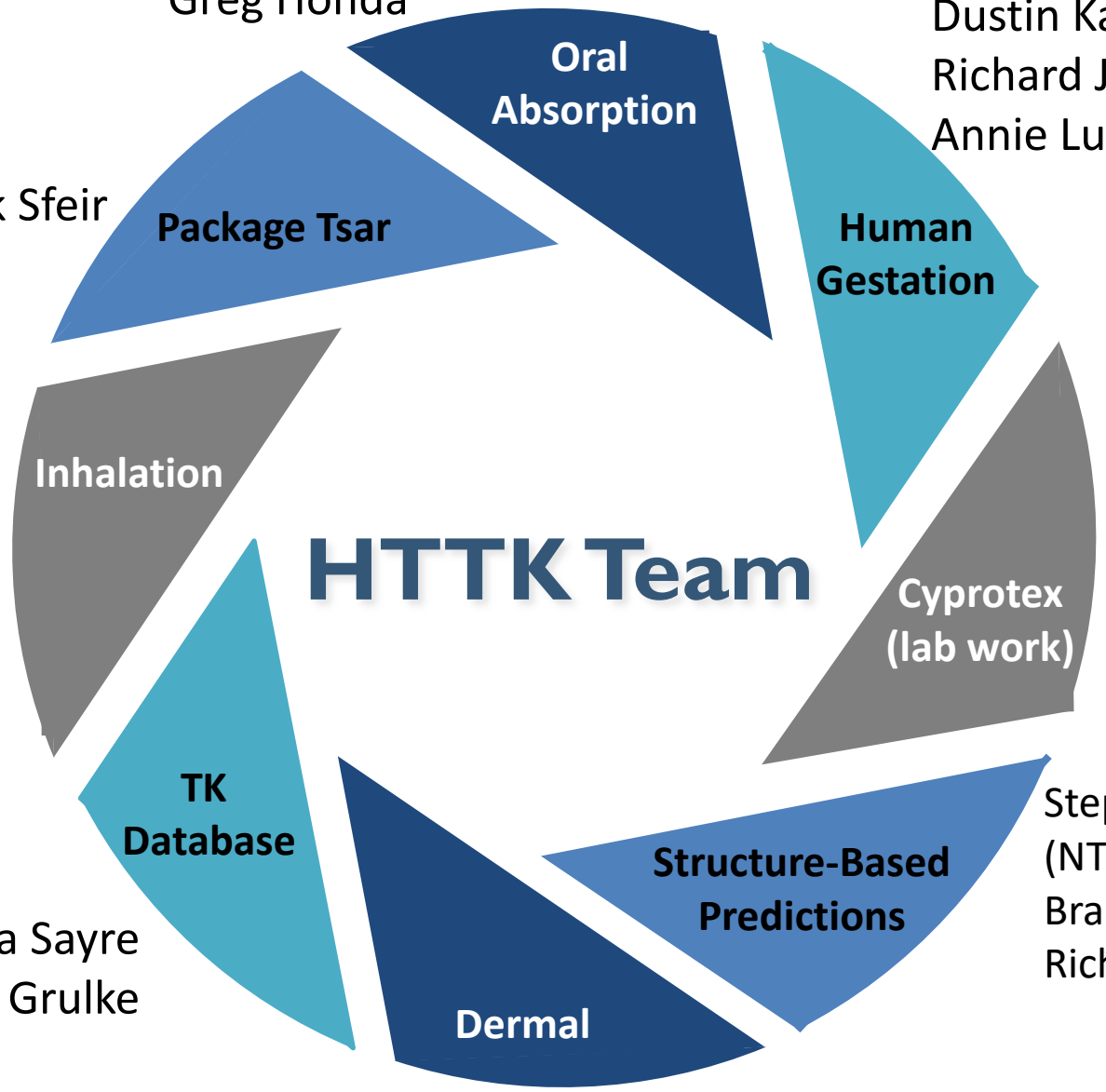

Greg Honda

Dustin Kapraun
Richard Judson
Annie Lumen (FDA)

Mark Sfeir

cyprotex AN EVOTEC COMPANY

Derek Angus
Maria Bacolod
Akshay Badrinarayanan
Adam Brockman
Roger Dinallo
Briana Franz
Jon Gilbert
Teresa Sierra Bradley
Snodgrass
Chris Strock

Matt Linakis (USAFSAM)
Heather Pangburn (USAFSAM)
Jeffery Gearhart (USAFSAM)
Nisha Sipes (NTP)
Kristin Isaacs

Stephen Ferguson (NTP)
Brandall Ingle (ICF)
Richard Judson
Michael Lawless (Simulations Plus)
Prachi Pradeep
Nisha Sipes (NTP)
Rogelio Tornero-Velez

Risa Sayre
Chris Grulke

Russell Thomas
Barbara Wetmore
David Murphy
Katherine Coutros
Ann Richard

Marina Evans
Tom Moxon (Unilever)
Beate Nicol (Unilever)

Alumni

Robert Pearce
Woody Setzer
Caroline Ring
Cory Strope
Jimena Davis
Chantel Nicolas

ExpoCast Project (Exposure Forecasting)

United States Environmental Protection Agency

NCCT
Chris Grulke
Greg Honda*
Richard Judson
Ann Richard
Risa Sayre*
Woody Setzer
Mark Sfeir*
Rusty Thomas
John Wambaugh
Antony Williams

NRMRL
Xiaoyu Liu

NHEERL
Linda Adams
Christopher Ecklund
Marina Evans
Mike Hughes
Jane Ellen Simmons
Tamara Tal

NERL
Namdi Brandon*
Alex Chao*
Kathie Dionisio
Peter Egeghy
Hongtai Huang*
Kristin Isaacs
Ashley Jackson*
Jen Korol-Bexell*
Anna Kreutz*
Charles Lowe*
Seth Newton
Katherine Phillips
Paul Price
Jeanette Reyes*
Randolph Singh*
Marci Smeltz
Jon Sobus
John Streicher*
Mark Strynar
Mike Tornero-Velez
Elin Ulrich
Dan Vallero
Barbara Wetmore

***Trainees**

Collaborators

Arnot Research and Consulting
Jon Arnot
Johnny Westgate
Institut National de l'Environnement et des Risques (INERIS)
Frederic Bois
Integrated Laboratory Systems
Kamel Mansouri
National Toxicology Program
Mike Devito
Steve Ferguson
Nisha Sipes
Ramboll
Harvey Clewell
ScitoVation
Chantel Nicolas
Silent Spring Institute
Robin Dodson
Southwest Research Institute
Alice Yau
Kristin Favela
Summit Toxicology
Lesa Aylward
Technical University of Denmark
Peter Fantke
Tox Strategies
Caroline Ring
Miyoung Yoon
Unilever
Beate Nicol
Cecilie Rendal
Ian Sorrell
United States Air Force
Heather Pangburn
Matt Linakis
University of California, Davis
Deborah Bennett
University of Michigan
Olivier Jolliet
University of Texas, Arlington
Hyeong-Moo Shin

United States Environmental Protection Agency

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