

US EPA ARCHIVE DOCUMENT

Computational Toxicology Overview

"Pesticide Program Dialogue Committee Meeting"
October 29, 2003

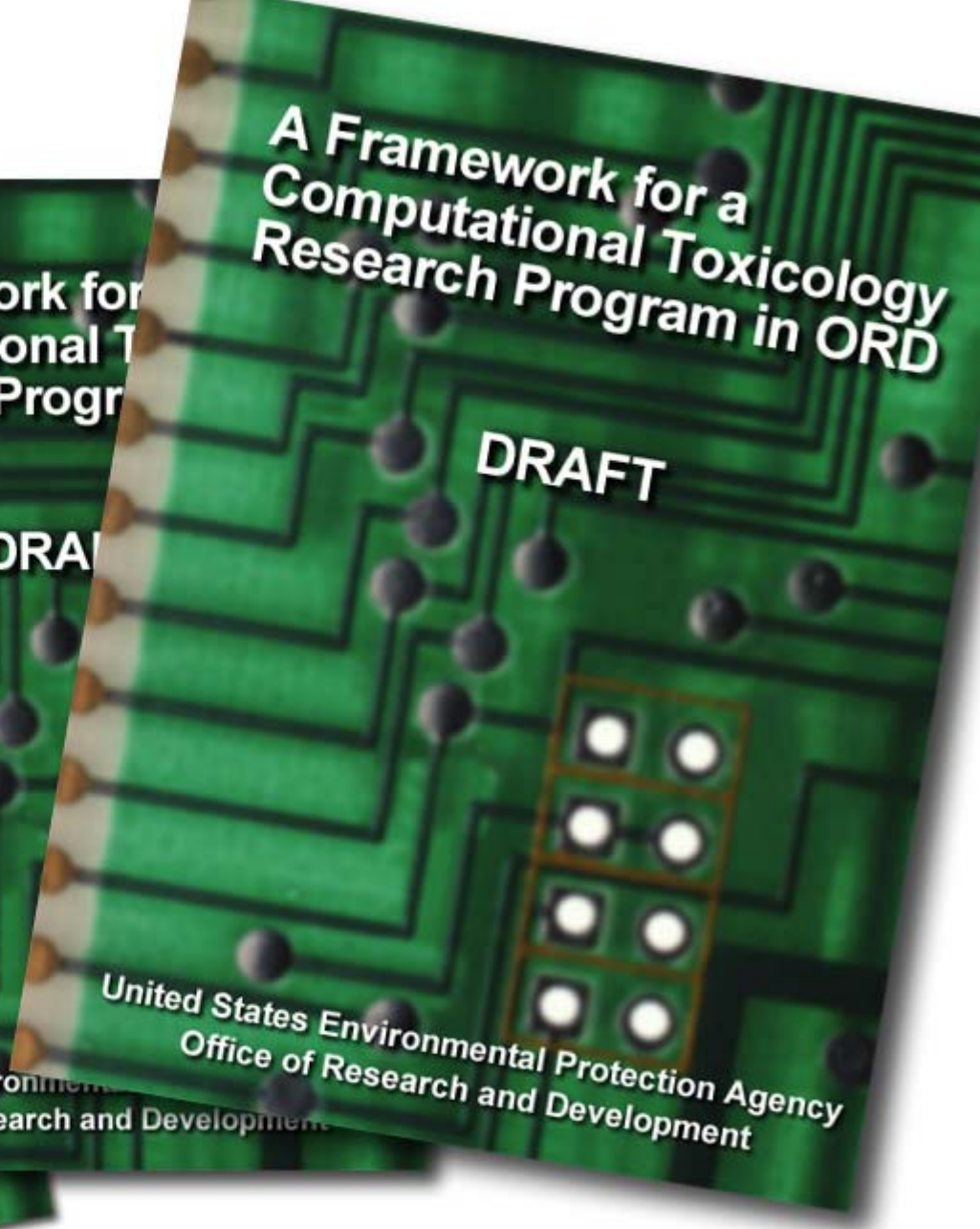
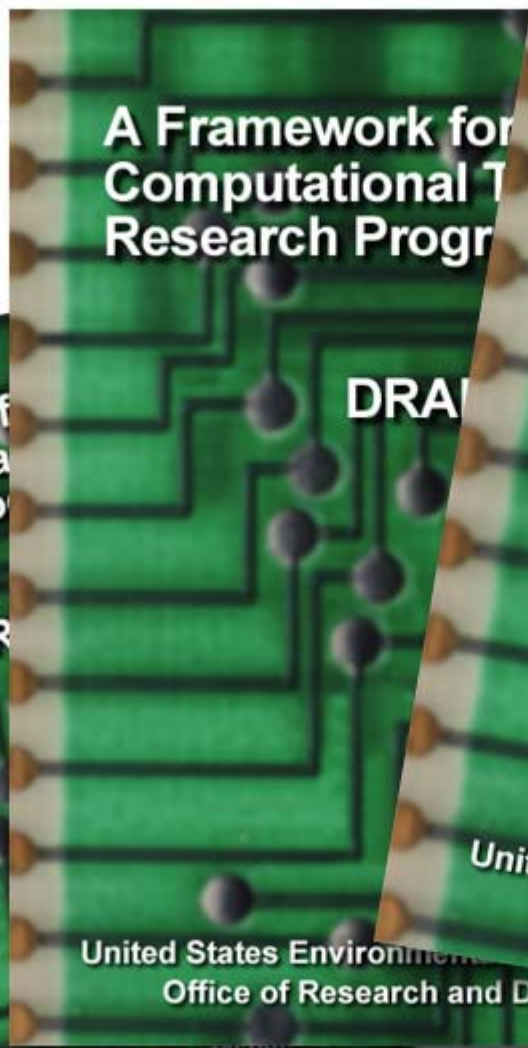
John "Jack" R. Fowle III

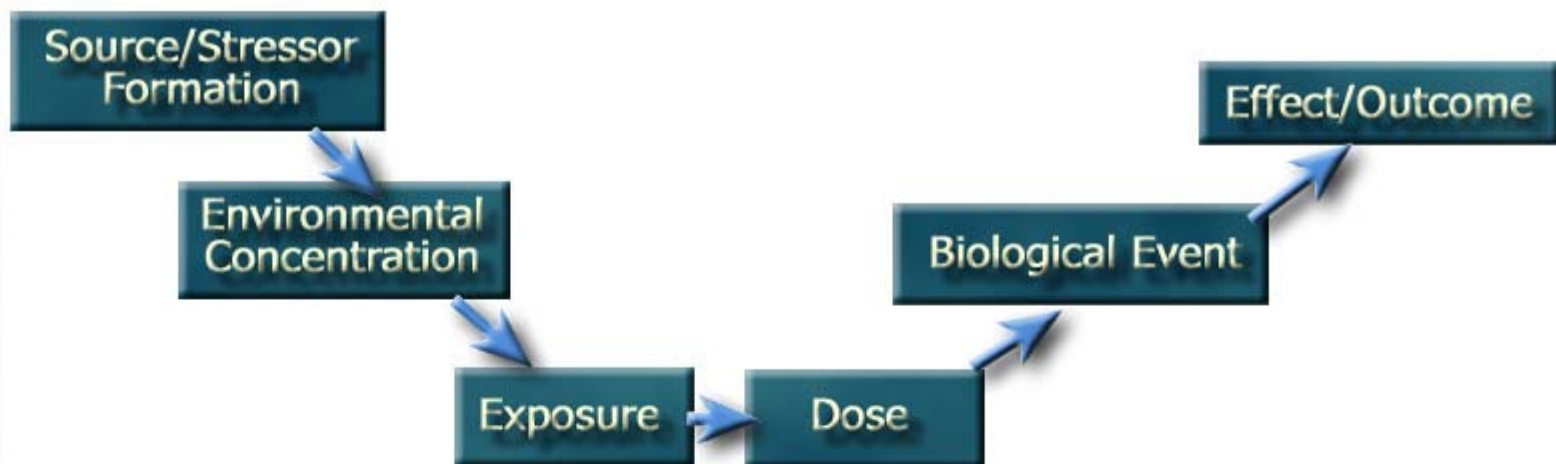


Office of Research and Development

**RESEARCH &
DEVELOPMENT**

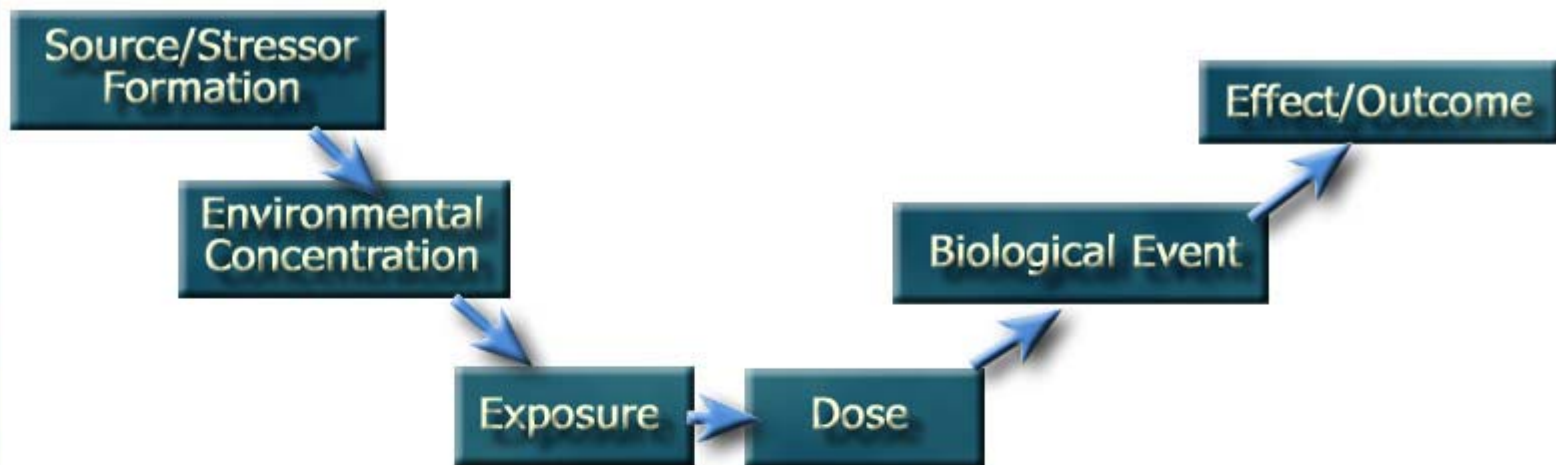
*Building a
scientific
foundation
for sound
environmental
decisions*





EPA Context: Quantitative Risk Assessment/ Risk Management for Priority Pollutants

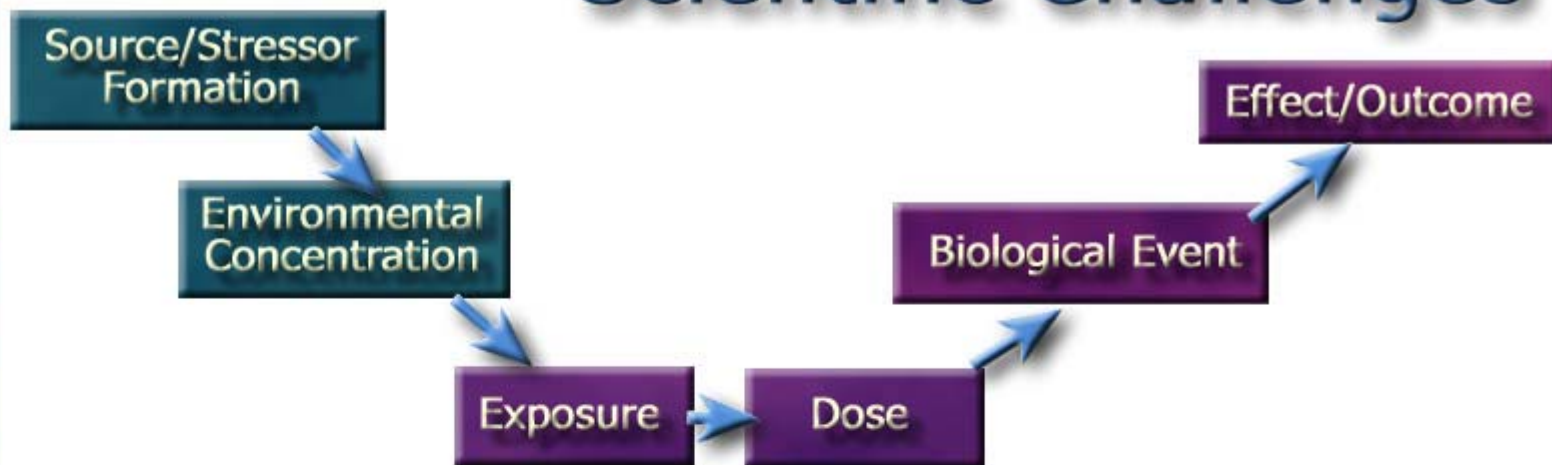
- Methods to Detect & Characterize
- Evaluate Single Chemical at a Time



PROGRAMMATIC CHALLENGES

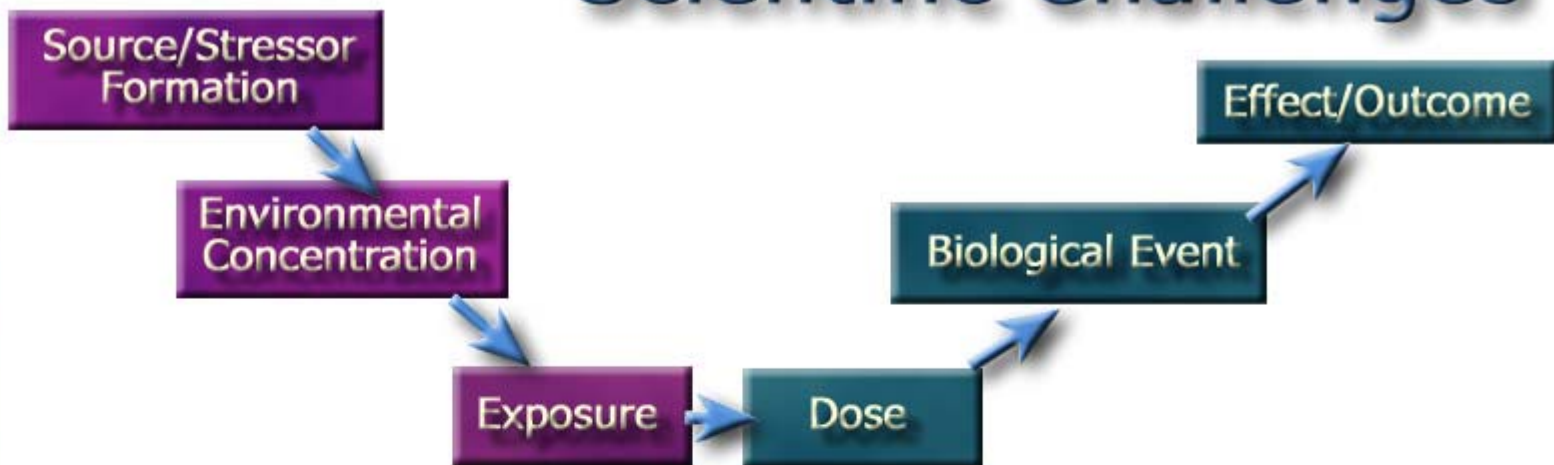
- Many Priority Lists Already in Queue (e.g., EDC's, Pesticide Inerts, HPV's, CCL) with No Risk-Based Criteria for Setting Testing Priorities
- Different Authorities – Different Testing Requirements with No Scientific Basis for Flexible Testing Approaches
- Lack Data Needed to Reduce Uncertainties by Quantitative Risk Assessments (e.g., extrapolations)

Scientific Challenges



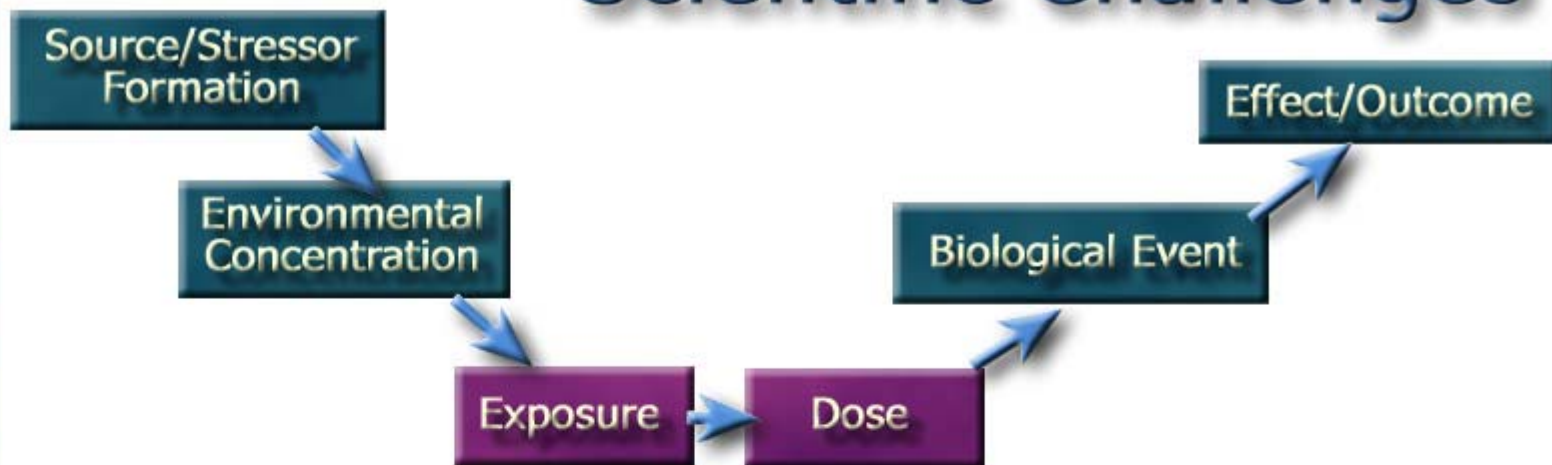
- Delineate Toxicity Pathways
- Extend Cross- and Within-Species Extrapolations
- Identify Endpoints for QSAR Models

Scientific Challenges



- Exposure Biomarkers
- Fate/Transport Models
- Exposure Models

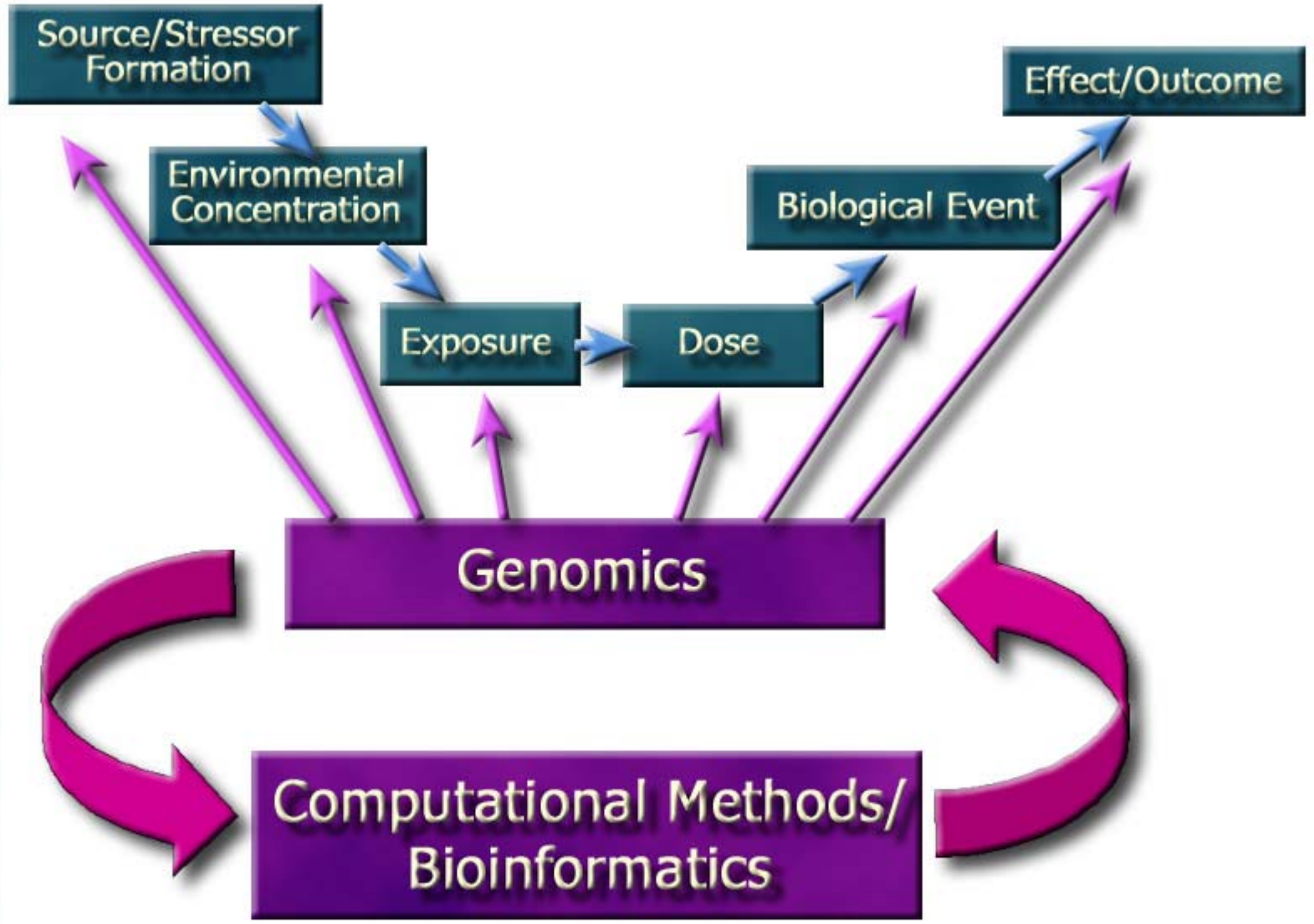
Scientific Challenges



- Dose Metrics
- Understanding Cross- and Within-Species Variations in Pharmacokinetics

RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT

Building a scientific foundation for sound environmental decisions

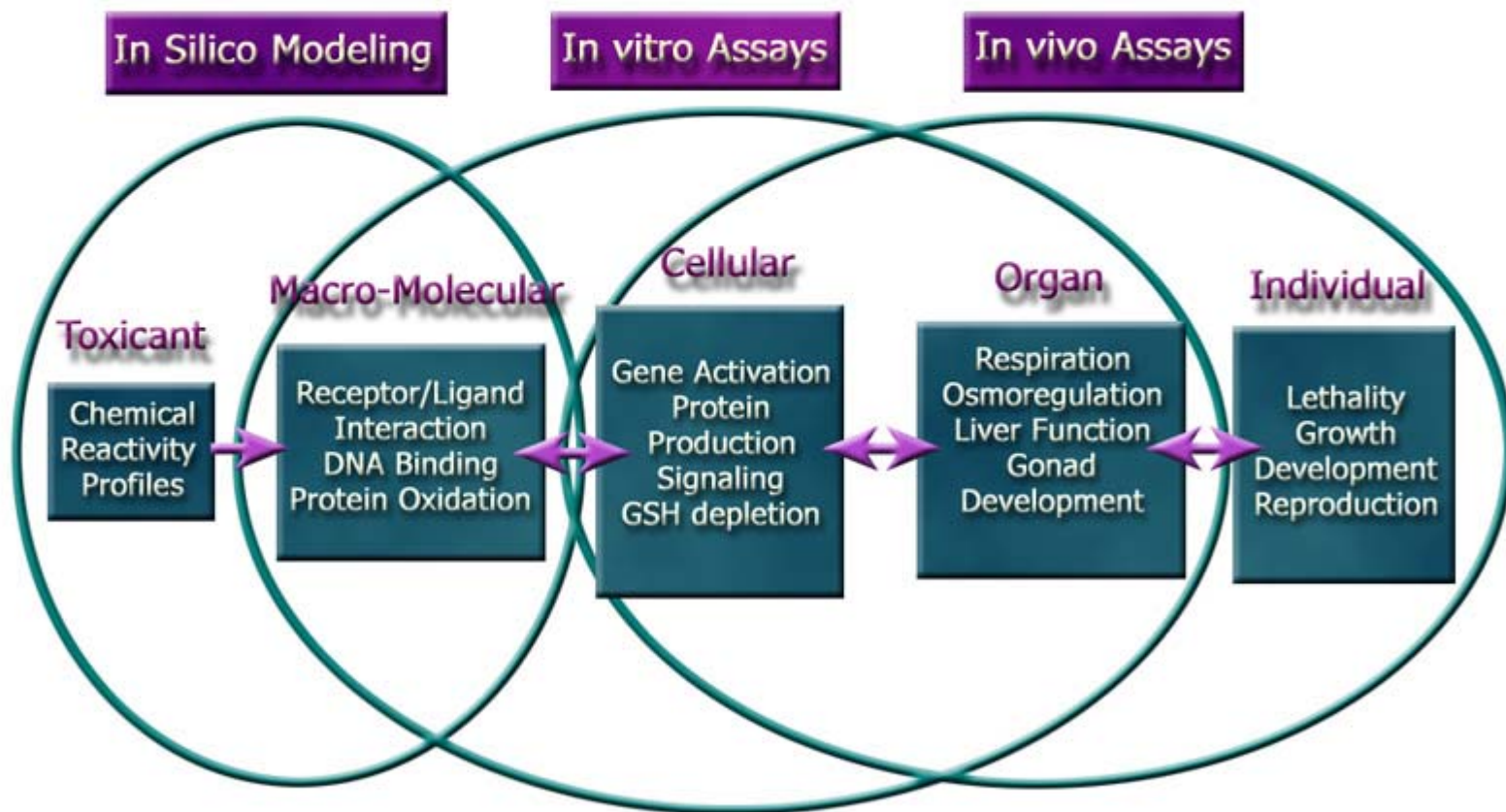




To integrate modern computing and information technology with the technology of molecular biology and chemistry to improve EPA's prioritization of data requirements and risk assessments for toxic chemicals

Toxicity Pathways

Linking Observations Across Levels of Biological Organization



Overarching Themes

- A technology-based, hypothesis-driven effort to increase the soundness of risk assessment decisions within EPA
- Build the capacity to prioritize, screen and evaluate chemicals by enhancing the predictive understanding of toxicity pathways
- Success measured by ability to produce faster and more accurate risk assessments for less cost relative to traditional means and to classify chemicals by their potential to influence molecular and biochemical pathways of concern



General Objectives

- I. Improve linkages in the source-to-outcome paradigm
- II. Provide predictive models for screening and testing
- III. Enhance quantitative risk assessment

I. Source to Outcome Linkages

- Chemical transformation and metabolism
- Diagnostic/prognostic molecular indicators (Exposure and Effects)
- Dose metrics
- Characterization of toxicity pathways
- Metabonomics
- Systems biology

II. Predictive Models for Hazard Identification

- QSAR approaches
- Pollution prevention strategies
- High throughput screening

III. Enhancing Quantitative RA

- Applying computational methods in quantitative risk assessments
 - Validation and development of protocols
 - Defining responses
 - Modifying Uncertainty factors
- Dose response assessments
- Cross species extrapolations
- Chemical mixtures

Impaired Reproduction/Development

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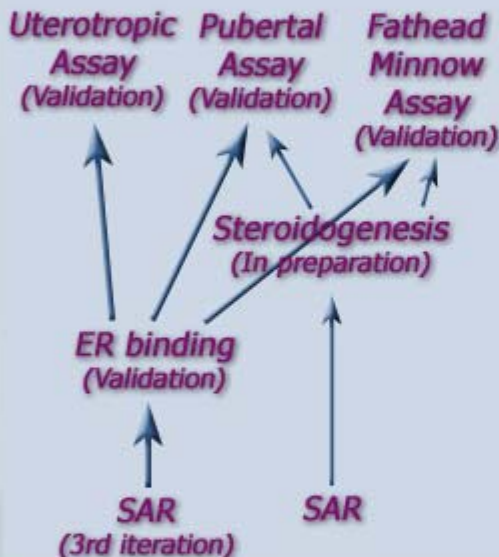
Building a scientific foundation for sound environmental decisions

In vivo

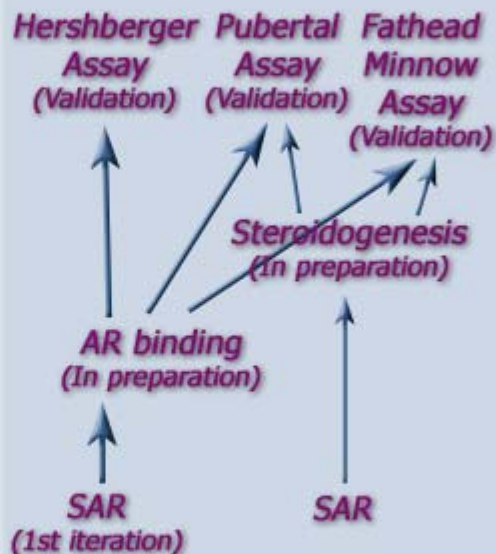
In vitro

In silico

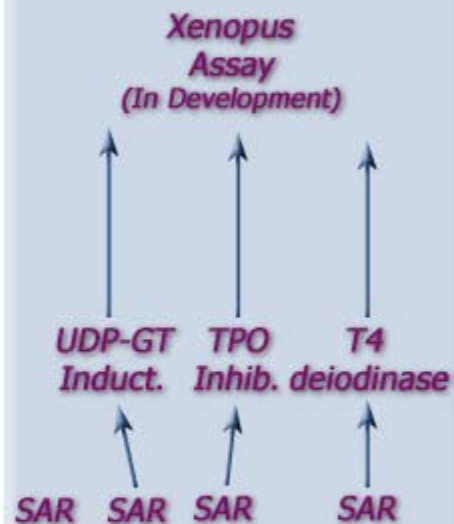
Estrogen Pathways



Androgen Pathways



Thyroid Pathways



DNT Testing - Future

Long Term Goal: Move from expensive and time consuming in vivo testing batteries to faster and cheaper batteries that offer useful data for risk assessments

- Short-term: Refine current methods
- Mid-Range: Develop targeted testing based on predictive models
- Long-Term: Develop alternative methods
 - High-throughput *in-vitro*
 - Alternative species

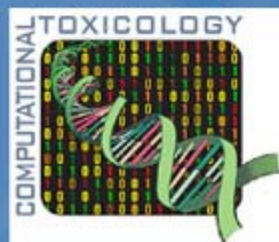
Computational Toxicology Challenges

- Create a virtual escape from the EDC screening dilemma for EPA chemical lists and inventories
 - *in silico* identification of chemicals for further laboratory testing
 - balance exposure-toxicity risks in screening large inventories
- Develop a Systems Biology approach that links test-specific effects as localized symptoms of more global molecular events
 - Redefine chemical reactivity in a hazard identification context
 - add “likelihood estimates” to the spectrum of possible effects
- Provide a scientific foundation for a hypothesis-driven testing paradigm for EPA risk assessment processes
 - Introduce risk management thresholds along toxicity pathways
 - reduce animal testing by minimizing “negative” laboratory tests



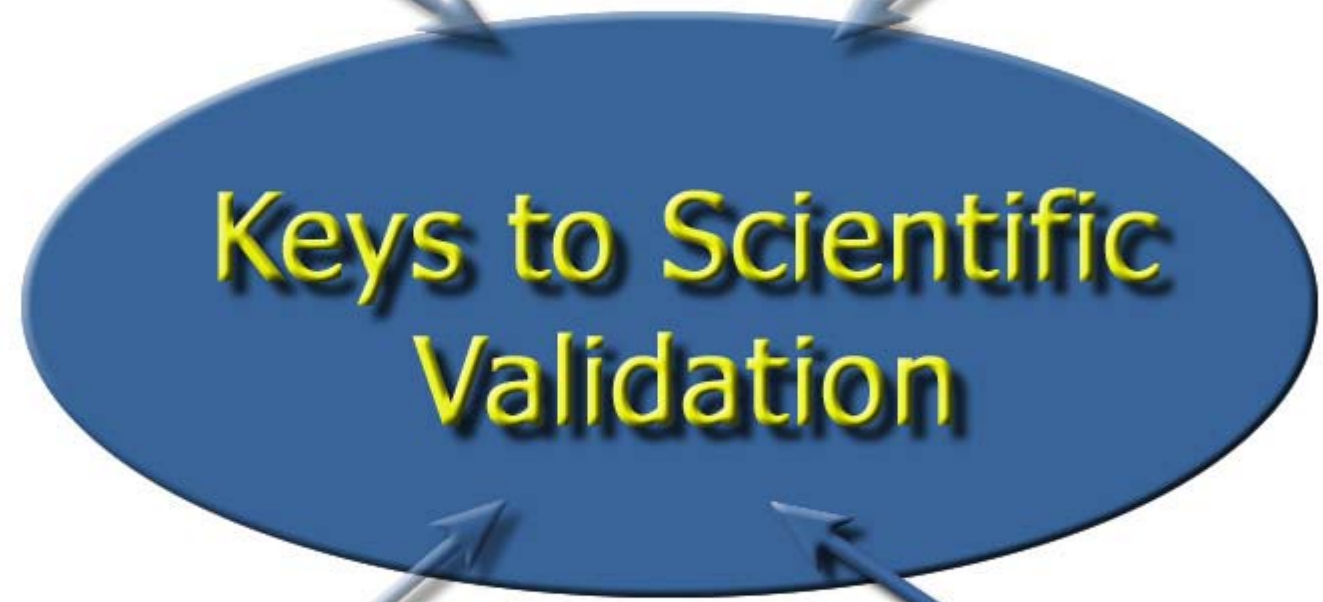
Challenges Continued

- **Matching Expertise with Capabilities**
 - Genomics
 - Informatics
 - High Performance Computing
- **Coordinate/Partner with Others to Meet CompTox Objectives**
- **Interpretation, Interpretation, Interpretation**
- **Linking Science to Application**
- **Scientific Validation**
- **Harmonization**
- **Infrastructure**
 - Organizational Roles
 - Transitions



Conceptual Relevance

Feasibility of Implementation



Response Variability

Interpretation and Utility

SUMMARY

- Completed Framework to guide development of research program
- Successful implementation will pose a number of challenges
 - Prioritization/Engagement
 - Coordination/Collaboration
- Workshop held September 29-30, 2003, to begin transition from Framework to research program
 - Communicate Framework
 - Identify/foster partnerships
 - Begin to shape research agenda