



Advantages and implications of using Adverse Outcome Pathways (AOPs) for disease outcomes resulting from temporal exposures

Stephen W. Edwards

Integrated Systems Toxicology Division

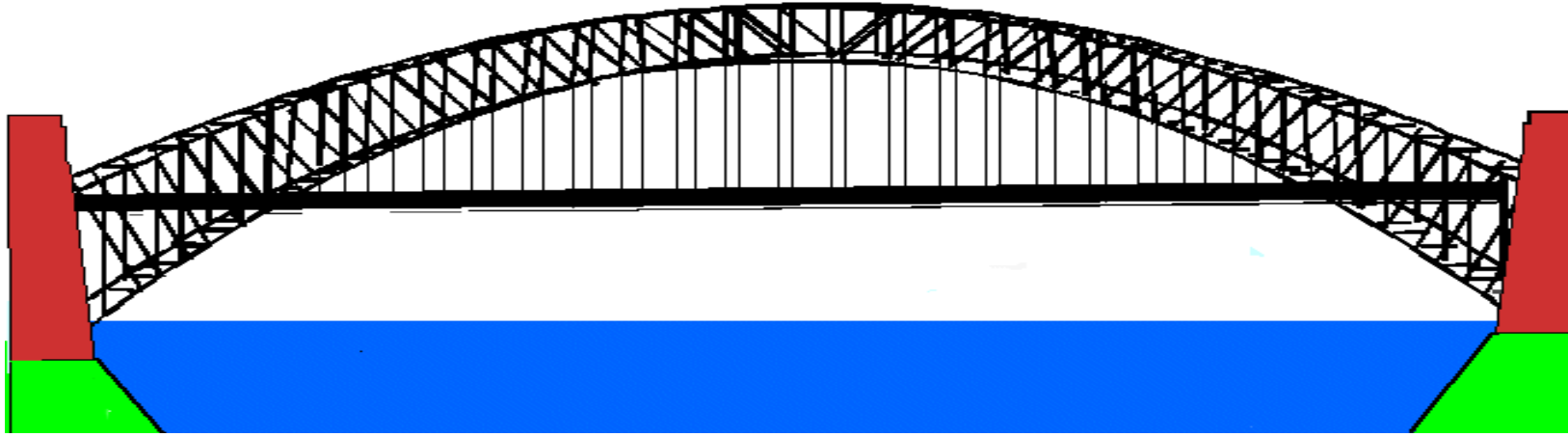
National Health & Environmental Effects Laboratory

This talk does not necessarily reflect the views of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Outline

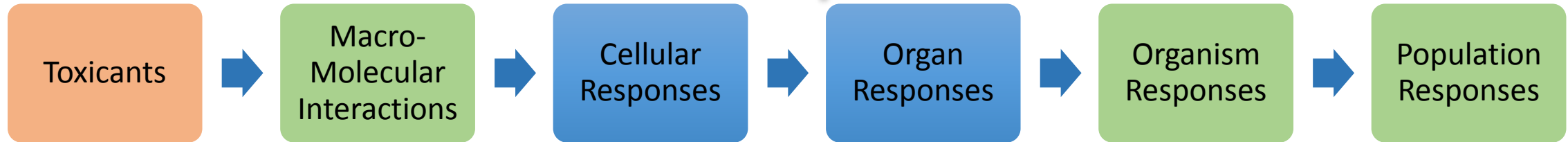
- Adverse Outcome Pathway Background
- AOPs and Temporal Exposure Issues
- Making It Happen

Goal: Bridge the Gap



- Tox21/SEURAT-1
 - High-throughput, *in vitro*
 - Capable of directly screening many chemicals
- Regulatory Decisions
 - Toxicity must relate to the impact on human health, endangered species, or wildlife populations

AOP Components



- **Key Events (KEs) - nodes**
 - Change in biological state
 - Measurable and essential for progression
 - MIE - initial point of chemical interaction
 - AO – adverse outcome of regulatory significance
- **Key Event Relationships (KERs) - edges**
 - Connections between two key events
 - Critical for assembling evidence in support of the AOP

Five Principles of AOP Development

1. AOPs Are Not Chemical Specific
2. AOPs Are Modular (consisting of KEs and KERs)
3. An Individual AOP Is a Pragmatic Unit of Development and Evaluation
4. For Most Real-World Applications, AOP Networks Are the Functional Unit of Prediction
5. AOPs Are Living Documents

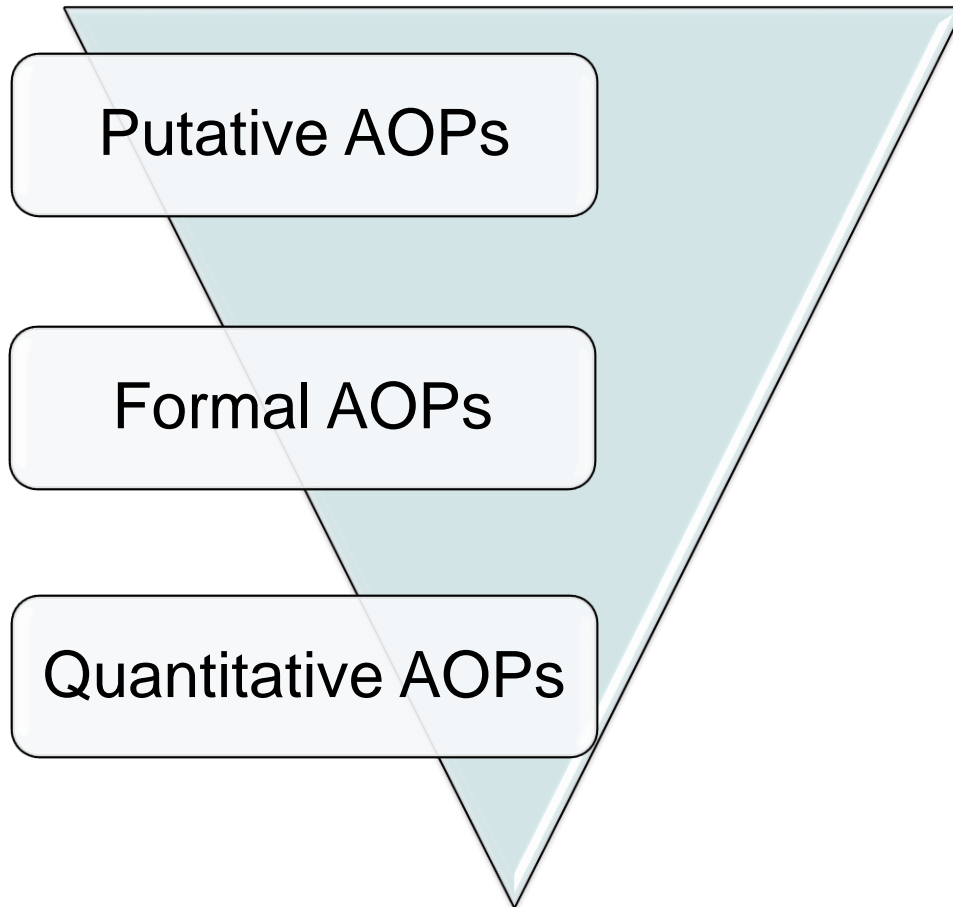
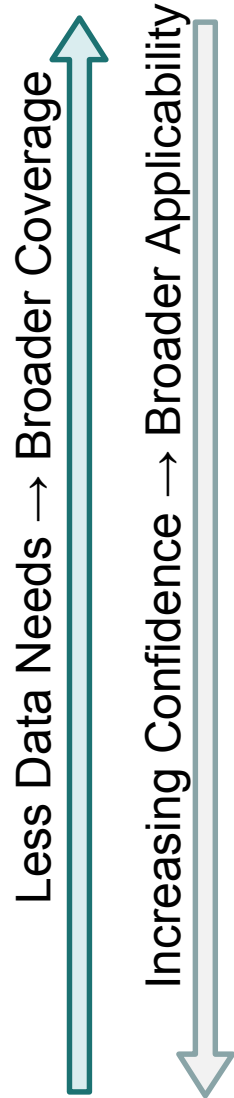
OECD AOP Development Programme

What is an Adverse Outcome Pathway (AOP)

In 2012, the OECD launched a new programme on the development of Adverse Outcome Pathways. An Adverse Outcome Pathway (AOP) is an analytical construct that describes a sequential chain of causally linked events at different levels of biological organisation that lead to an adverse health or ecotoxicological effect (see figure). AOPs are the central element of a toxicological knowledge framework being built to support chemical risk assessment based on mechanistic reasoning.

- Extended Advisory Group for Molecular Screening & Toxicogenomics (EAGMST)
- Guidance & Training
 - Guidance, User Handbook, many training options
- International Knowledgebase to capture information
 - >100 AOPs at various stages of development

Overlapping Phases of AOP Development



- Define AOP
- Evaluate the AOP
- Quantitatively describe the AOP

OECD Handbook

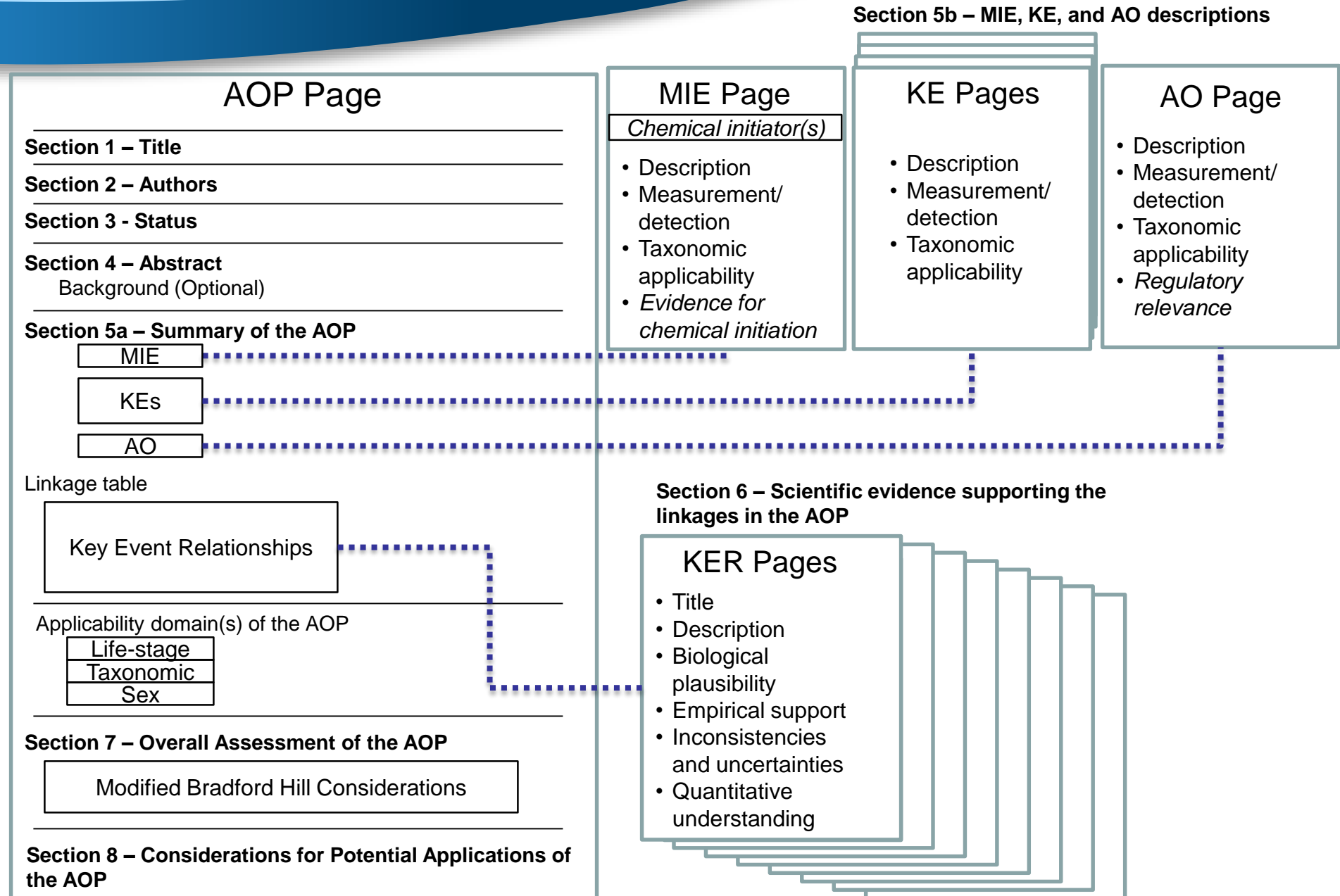
Step by step guide to AOP development

[https://aopkb.org/
common/
AOP_Handbook.pdf](https://aopkb.org/common/AOP_Handbook.pdf)

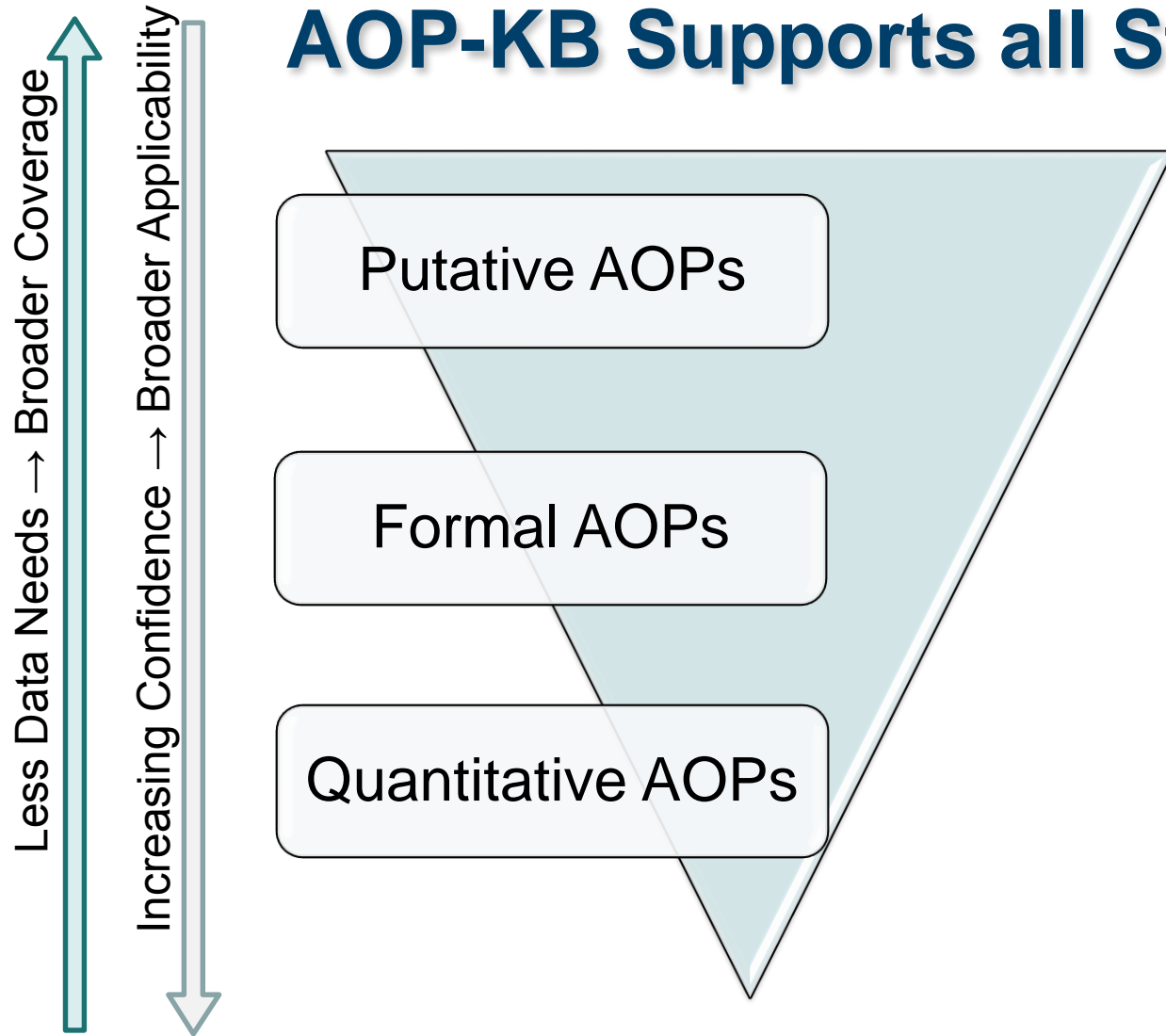
AOP-Wiki

Provides consistent structure based on the OECD handbook and facilitates collaborative AOP development

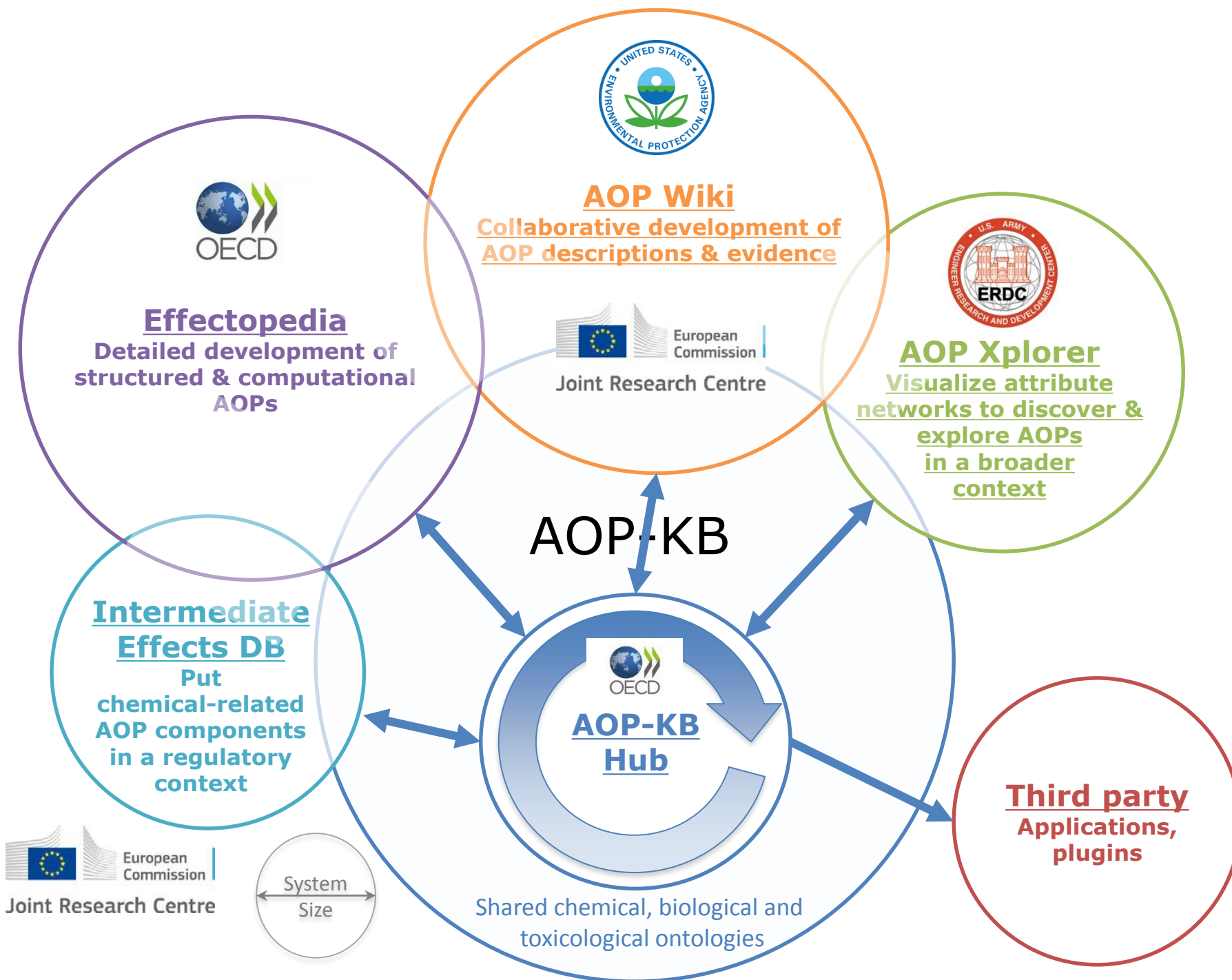
<http://aopwiki.org/>



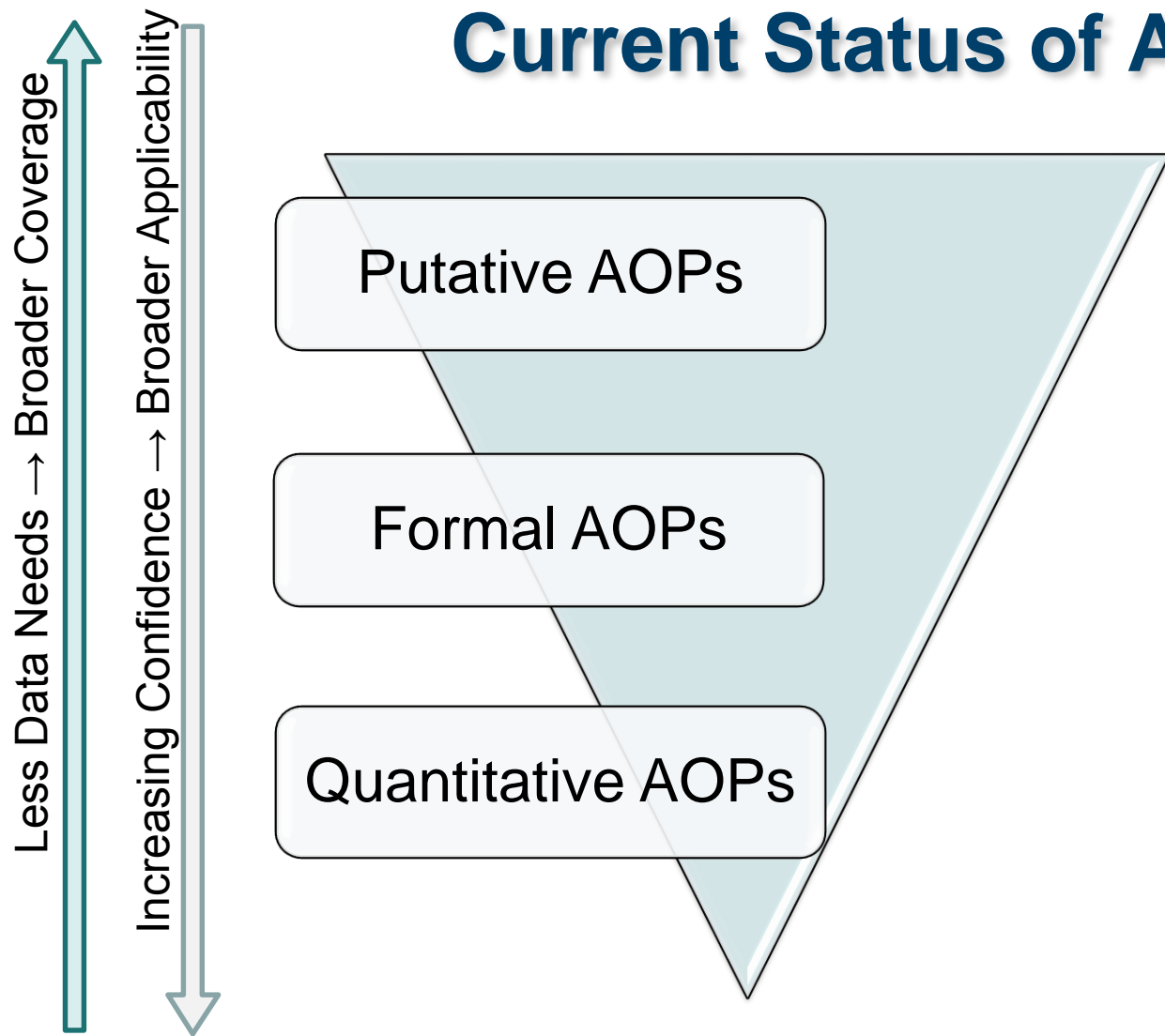
AOP-KB Supports all Stages of Development



- **AOP-Xplorer** – Helps assemble putative AOPs
- **AOP-Wiki** – Provides structured forms for evaluating AOPs
- **Effectopedia** – Provides tools for quantitatively describing AOPs



Current Status of AOP Development



- > 100 putative AOPs in the AOP-Wiki (most not under active development)
- 14 formal AOPs undergoing OECD review
- < 5 quantitative AOPs under development



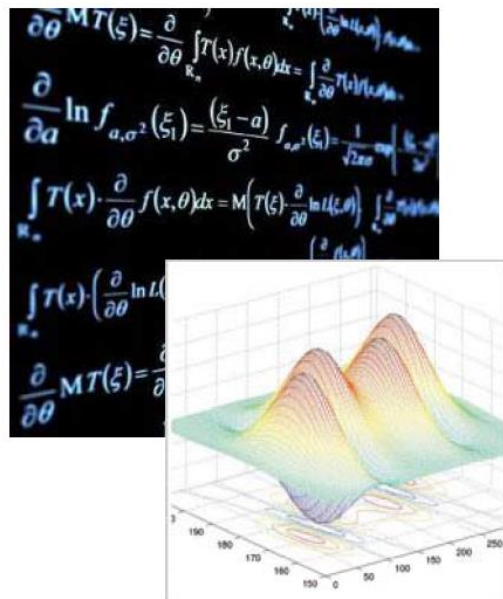
What do AOPs provide that can help when dealing with temporal exposures?

<http://nas-sites.org/emergingscience/files/2012/06/Whelan.pdf>



Understanding

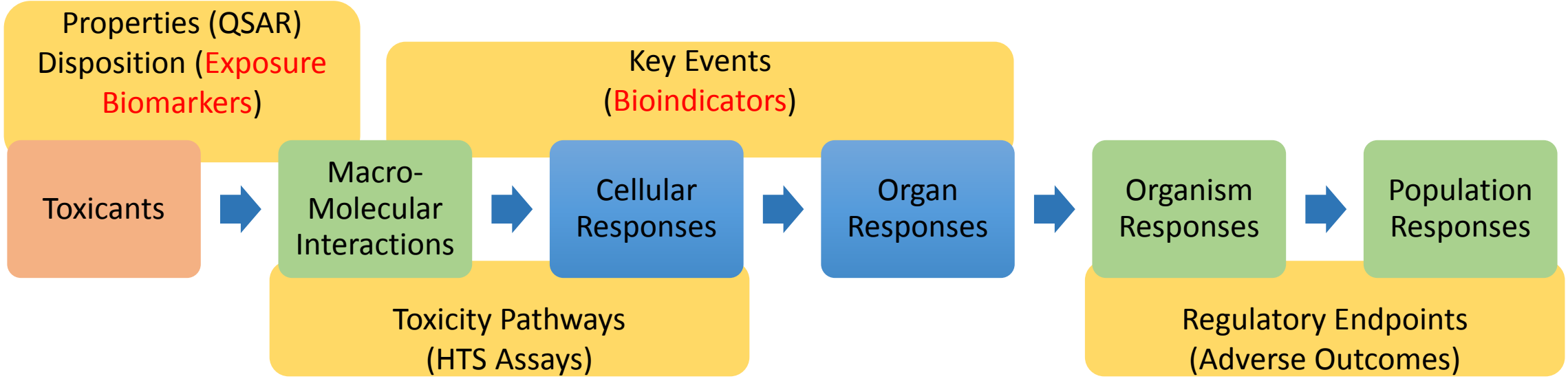
But we need to go further – AOPs are a step on the pathway to more formal representation of our knowledge on system composition and behaviour.



- Maurice Whelan (OECD EAGMST Co-chair)
- NAS Systems Biology-Informed Risk Assessment
 - June 14-15, 2012

- Emphasise the need to *understand*, and not just measure - position *modelling* at the centre.

Match Measurements with Time Frame of Exposure

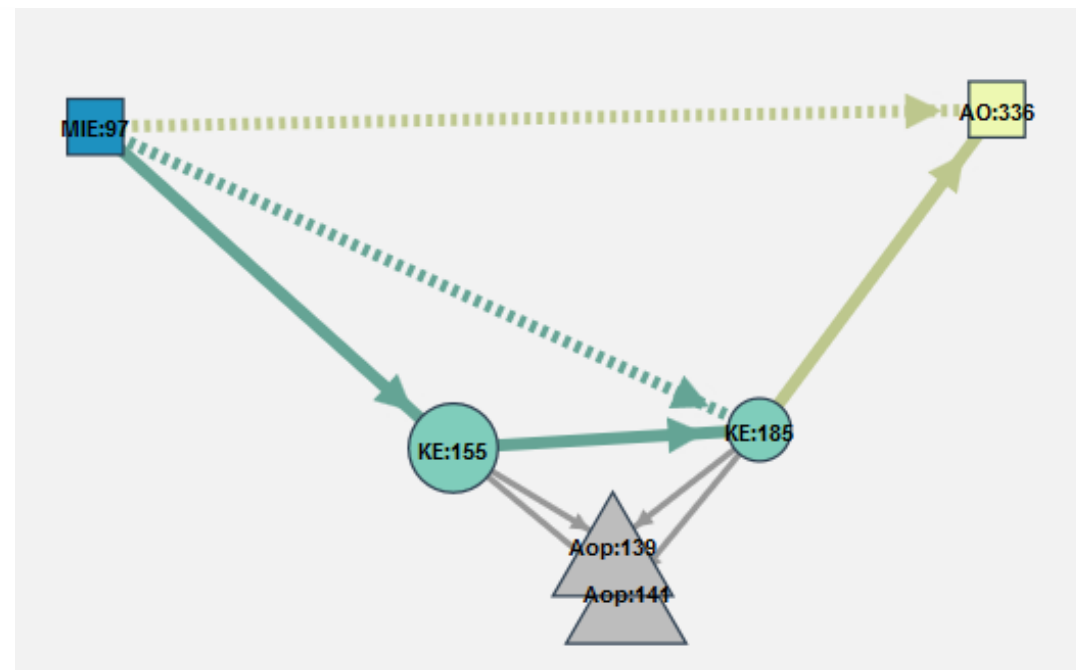
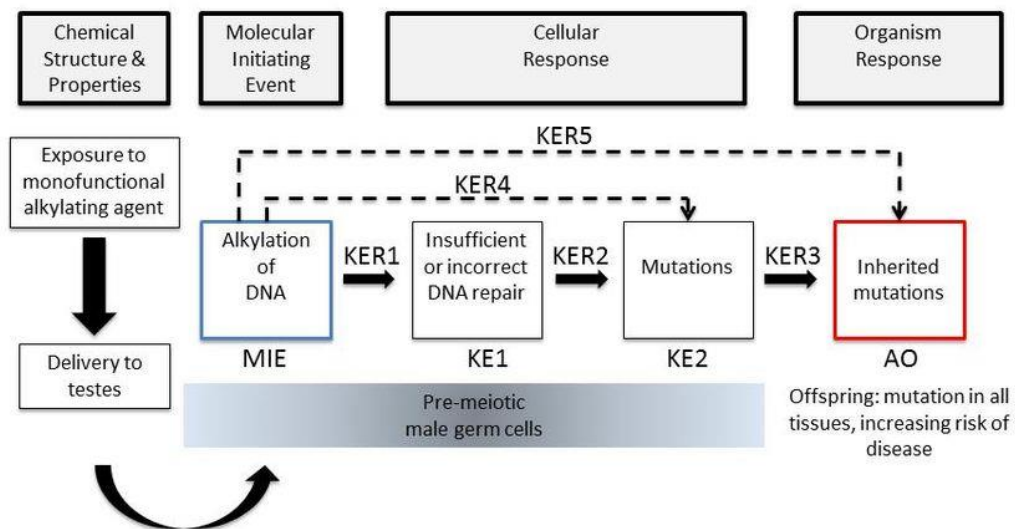


Time between exposure and effect increases

Predictivity of measurement for AO decreases

Alkylation of DNA in male pre-meiotic germ cells leading to heritable mutations

Short name: Alkylation of DNA leading to heritable mutations



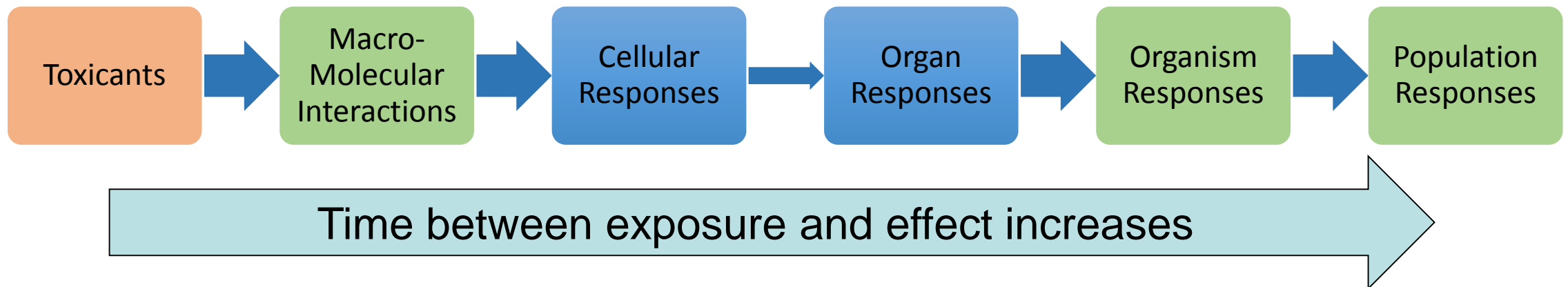
Relationships Among Key Events and the Adverse Outcome

Event	Description	Triggers	Weight of Evidence	Quantitative Understanding
DNA, Alkylation	Directly Leads to	Insufficient or incorrect DNA repair, N/A	Strong	Moderate
Insufficient or incorrect DNA repair, N/A	Directly Leads to	Mutations, Increase	Strong	Moderate
DNA, Alkylation	Indirectly Leads to	Mutations, Increase	Strong	Moderate
DNA, Alkylation	Indirectly Leads to	Heritable mutations in offspring, Increase	Strong	Moderate
Mutations, Increase	Directly Leads to	Heritable mutations in offspring, Increase	Strong	Moderate

Carole Yauk –

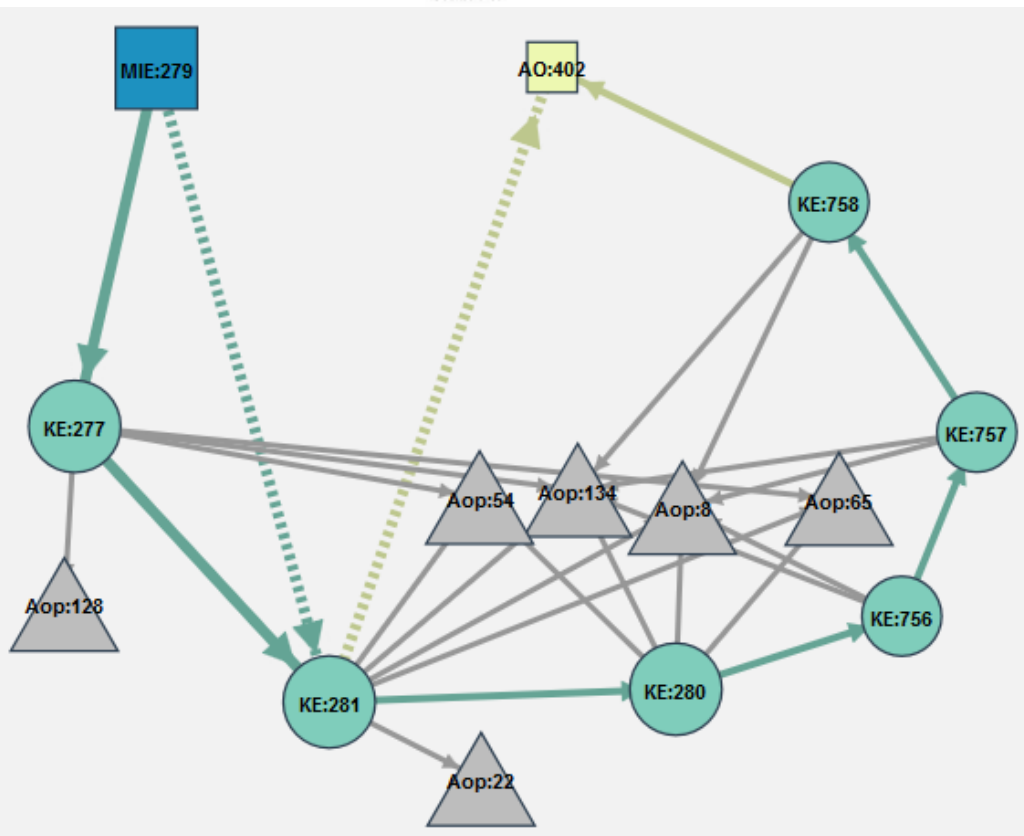
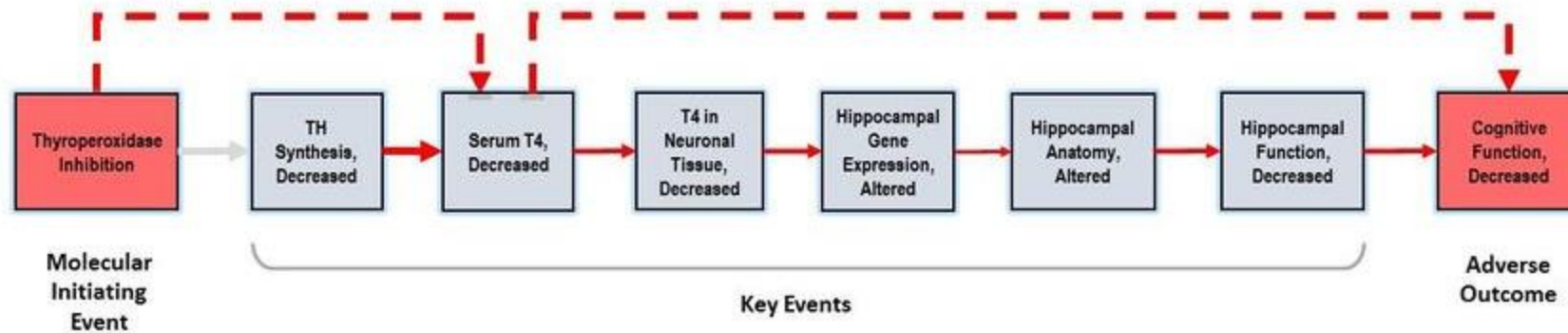
<https://aopwiki.org/wiki/index.php/Aop:15>

Factors Determining Predictivity of Early Key Events



- Evidence supporting the KERs between that KE and the AO
- Quantitative understanding of the downstream KERs
- Modifying factors that influence downstream KEs & KERs

Inhibition of Thyroperoxidase and Subsequent Adverse Neurodevelopmental Outcomes in Mammals



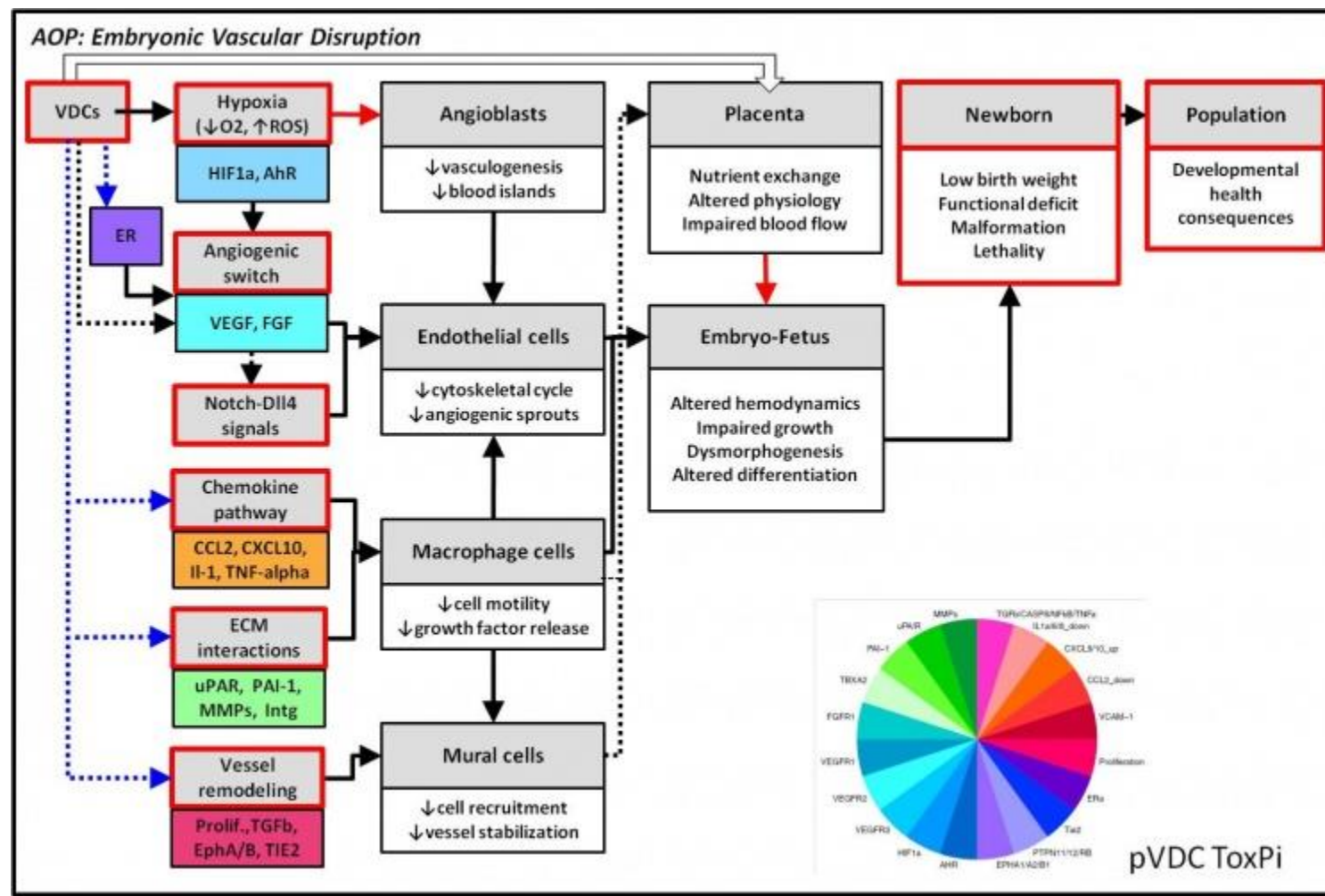
Relationships Among Key Events and the Adverse Outcome

Event	Description	Triggers	Weight of Evidence	Quantitative Understanding
Thyroperoxidase, Inhibition	Directly Leads to	Thyroid hormone synthesis, Decreased	Strong	Weak
Thyroid hormone synthesis, Decreased	Directly Leads to	Thyroxin (T4) in serum, Decreased	Strong	Weak
Thyroxin (T4) in serum, Decreased	Directly Leads to	Thyroxin (T4) in neuronal tissue, Decreased	Moderate	Weak
Thyroxin (T4) in serum, Decreased	Indirectly Leads to	Cognitive Function, Decreased	Strong	Moderate
Thyroxin (T4) in neuronal tissue, Decreased	Directly Leads to	Hippocampal gene expression, Altered	Moderate	Weak
Hippocampal gene expression, Altered	Directly Leads to	Hippocampal anatomy, Altered	Moderate	Weak
Hippocampal anatomy, Altered	Directly Leads to	Hippocampal function, Decreased	Moderate	Weak
Hippocampal function, Decreased	Directly Leads to	Cognitive Function, Decreased	Moderate	Weak
Thyroperoxidase, Inhibition	Indirectly Leads to	Thyroxin (T4) in serum, Decreased	Strong	Weak

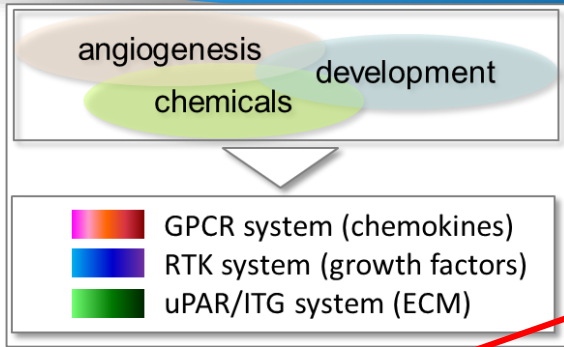
AOP Title

VEGF Signaling and Vascular Disruption Leading to Adverse Developmental Outcomes

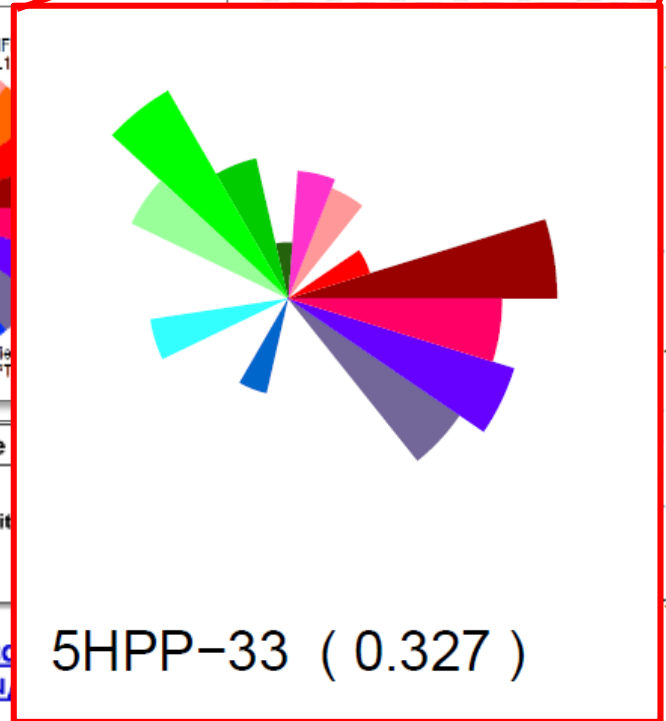
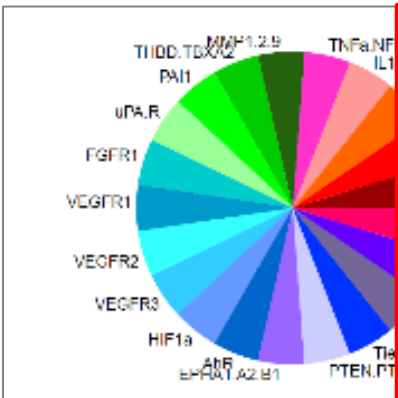
Short name: Developmental Vascular Toxicity



ToxCast: chemicals sorted by predicted vascular disruption (pVDCs)



Slide courtesy of Tom Knudsen



This synthetic thalidomide analogue disrupts microtubule function in endothelial cells of immature blood vessels.

Pi slice - feature

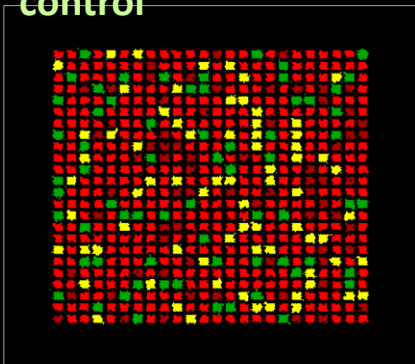
weight factor activity

<http://epa.gov/ncc>
<http://comptox.unc.edu>

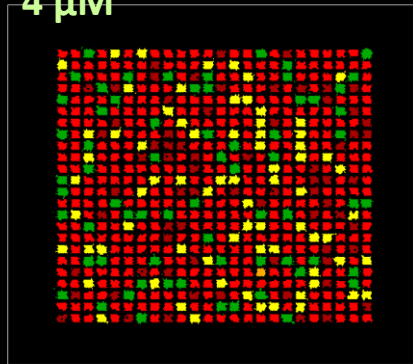


5HPP-33 concentration response predicted *in silico* from ToxCast and demonstrated *in vitro* with a human endothelial cell assay

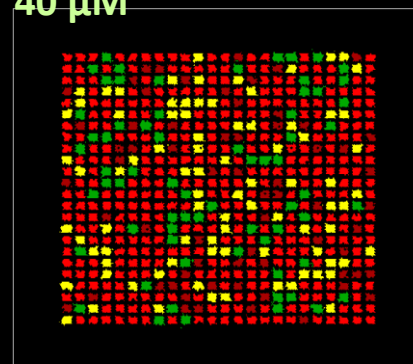
control



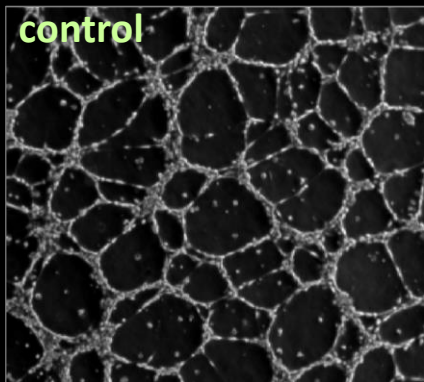
4 μ M



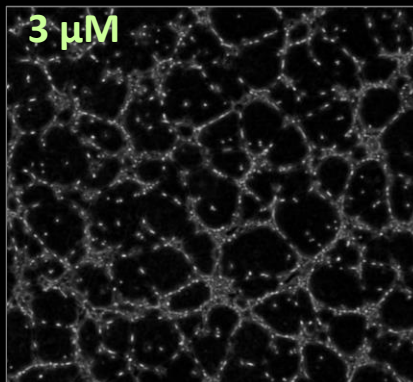
40 μ M



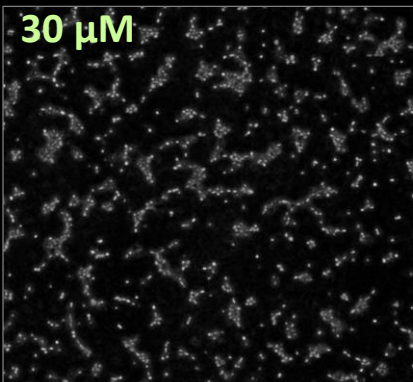
control



3 μ M

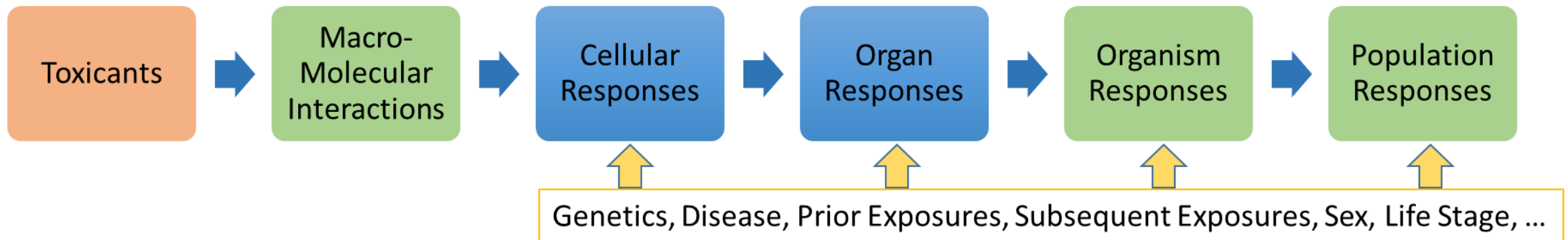


30 μ M



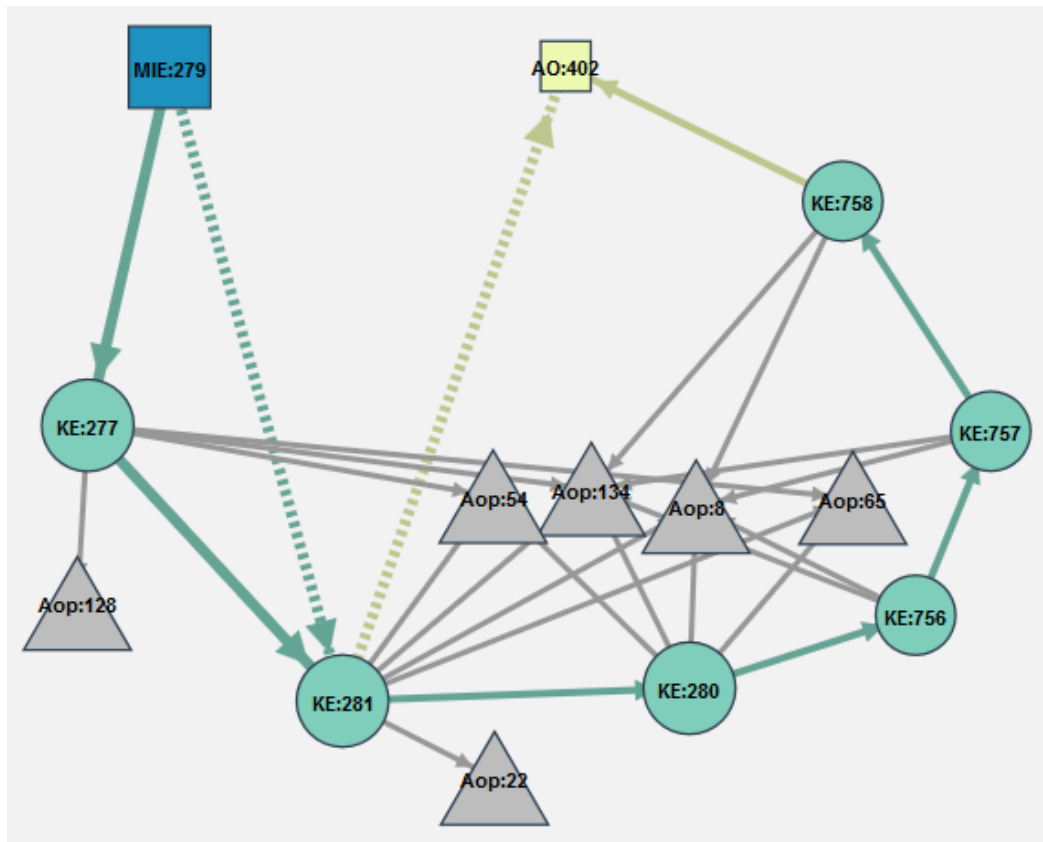
Slide courtesy of
Tom Knudsen

Factors Determining Predictivity of Early Key Events

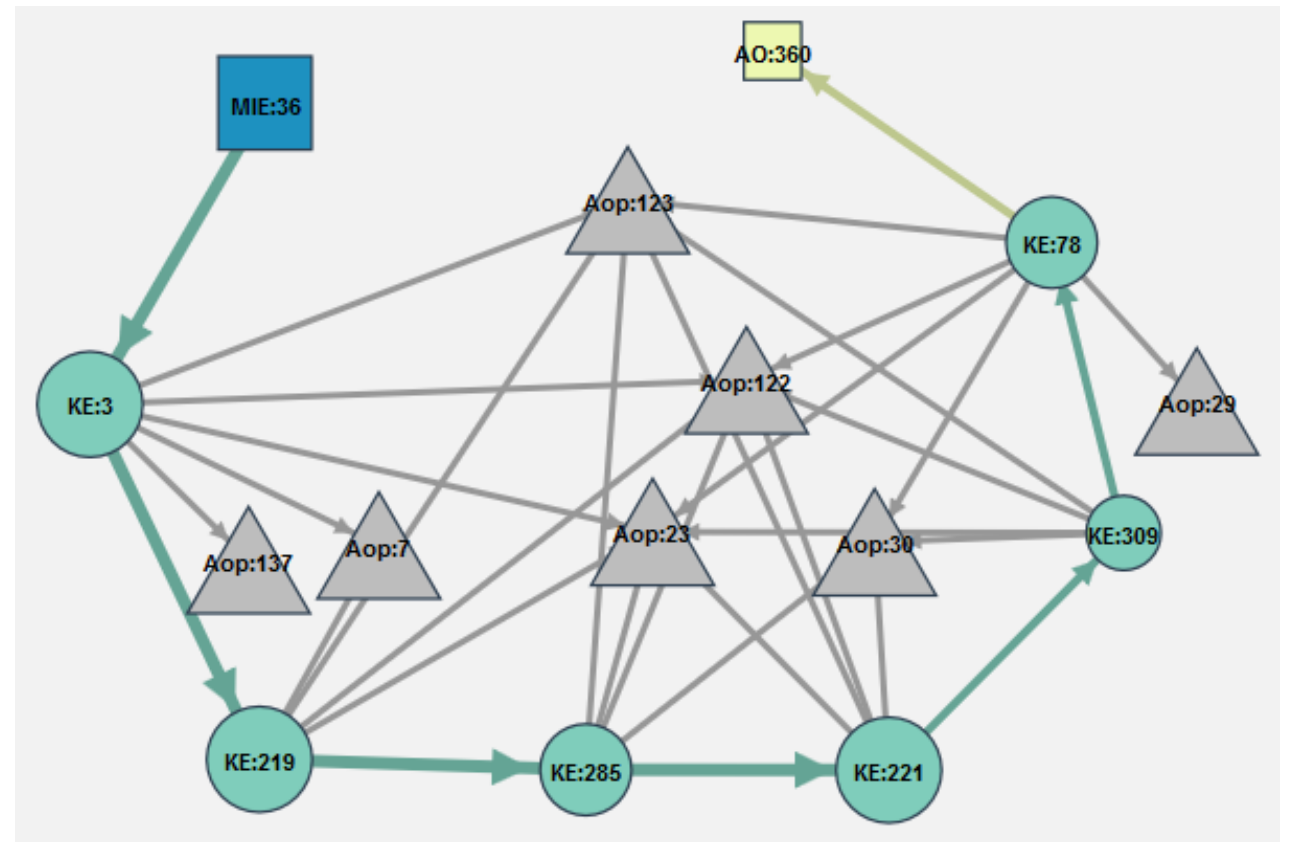


- Evidence supporting the KERs between that KE and the AO
- Quantitative understanding of the downstream KERs
- **Modifying factors that influence downstream KEs & KERs**

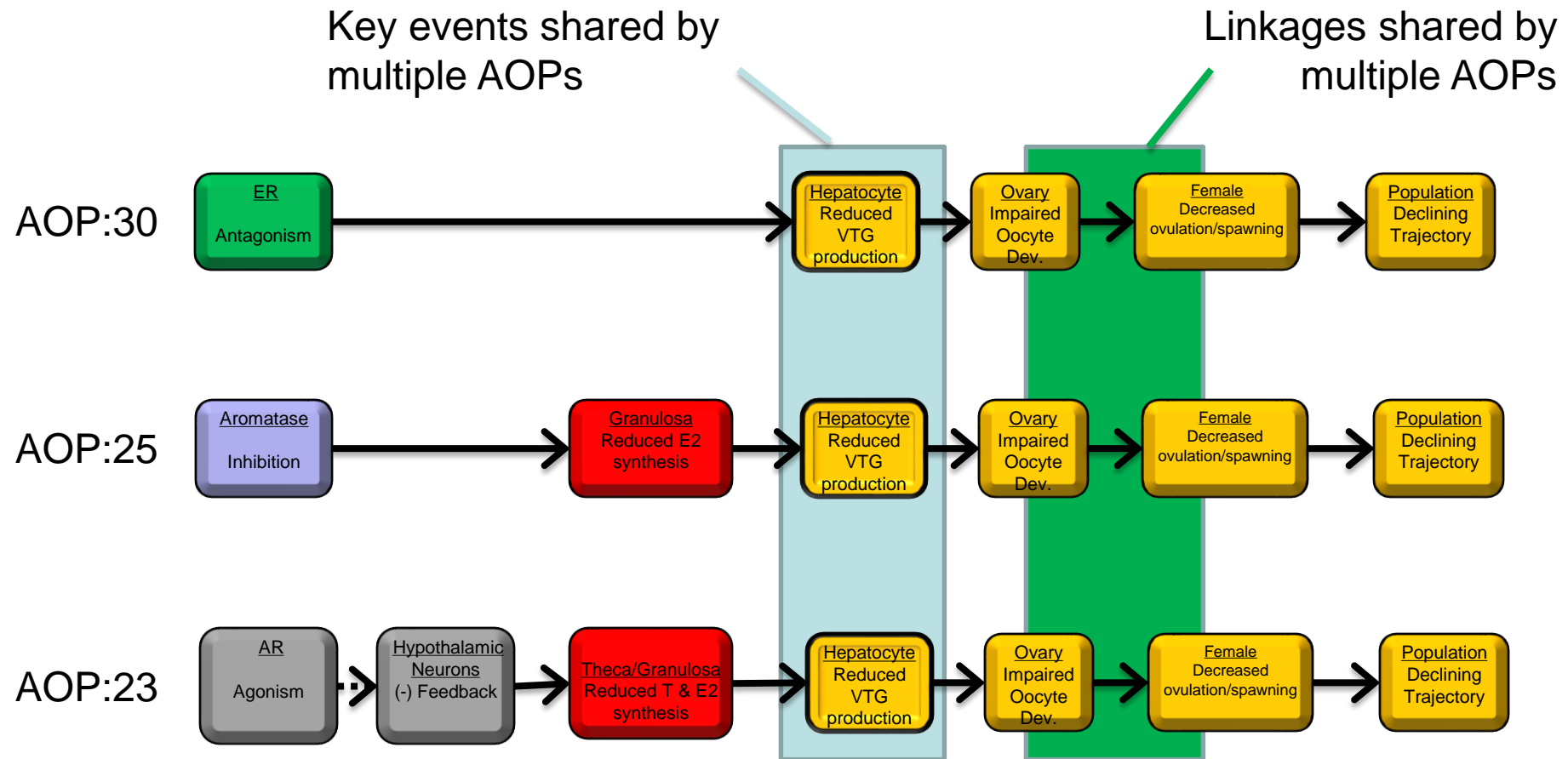
Modifying Factors Emerge Naturally from AOP Networks

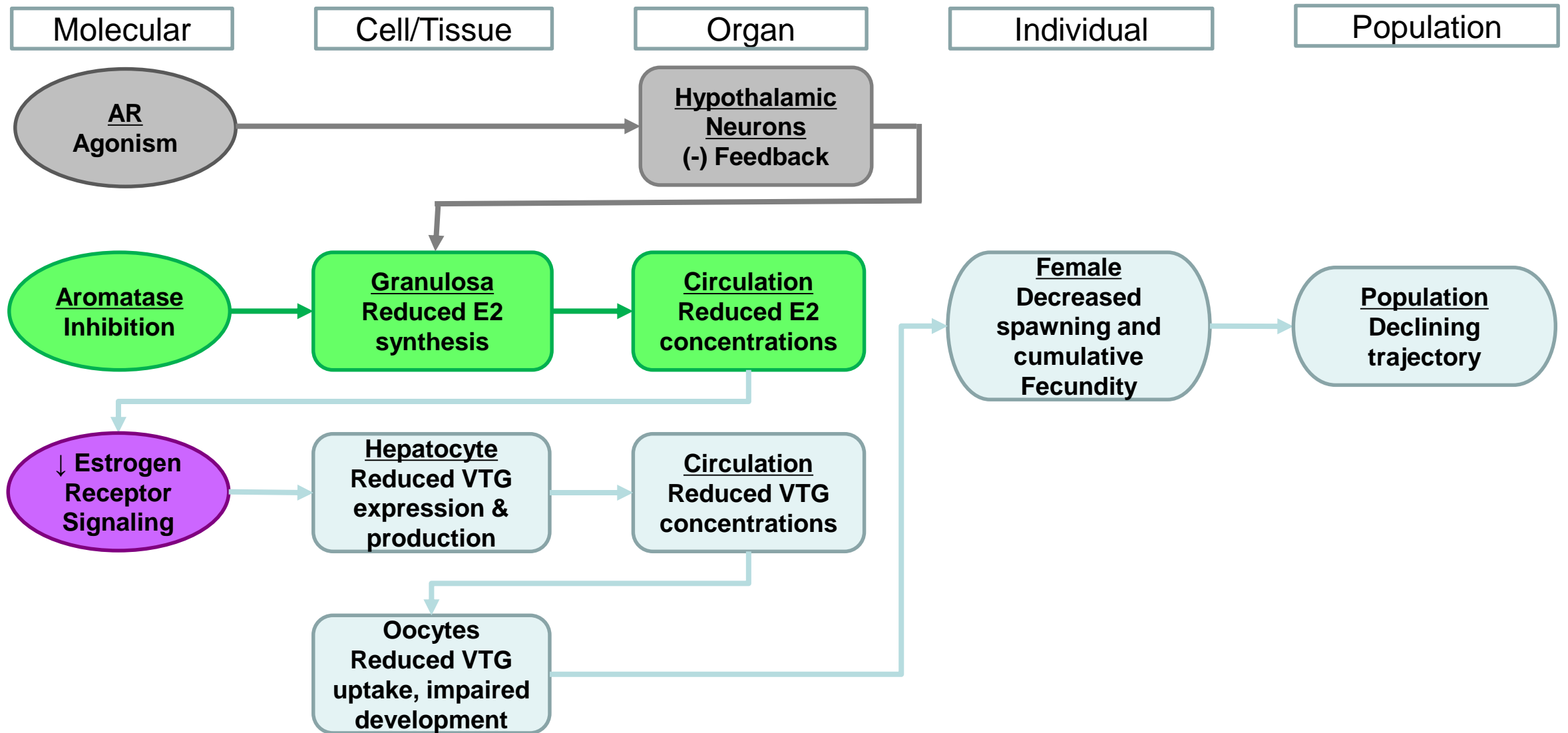


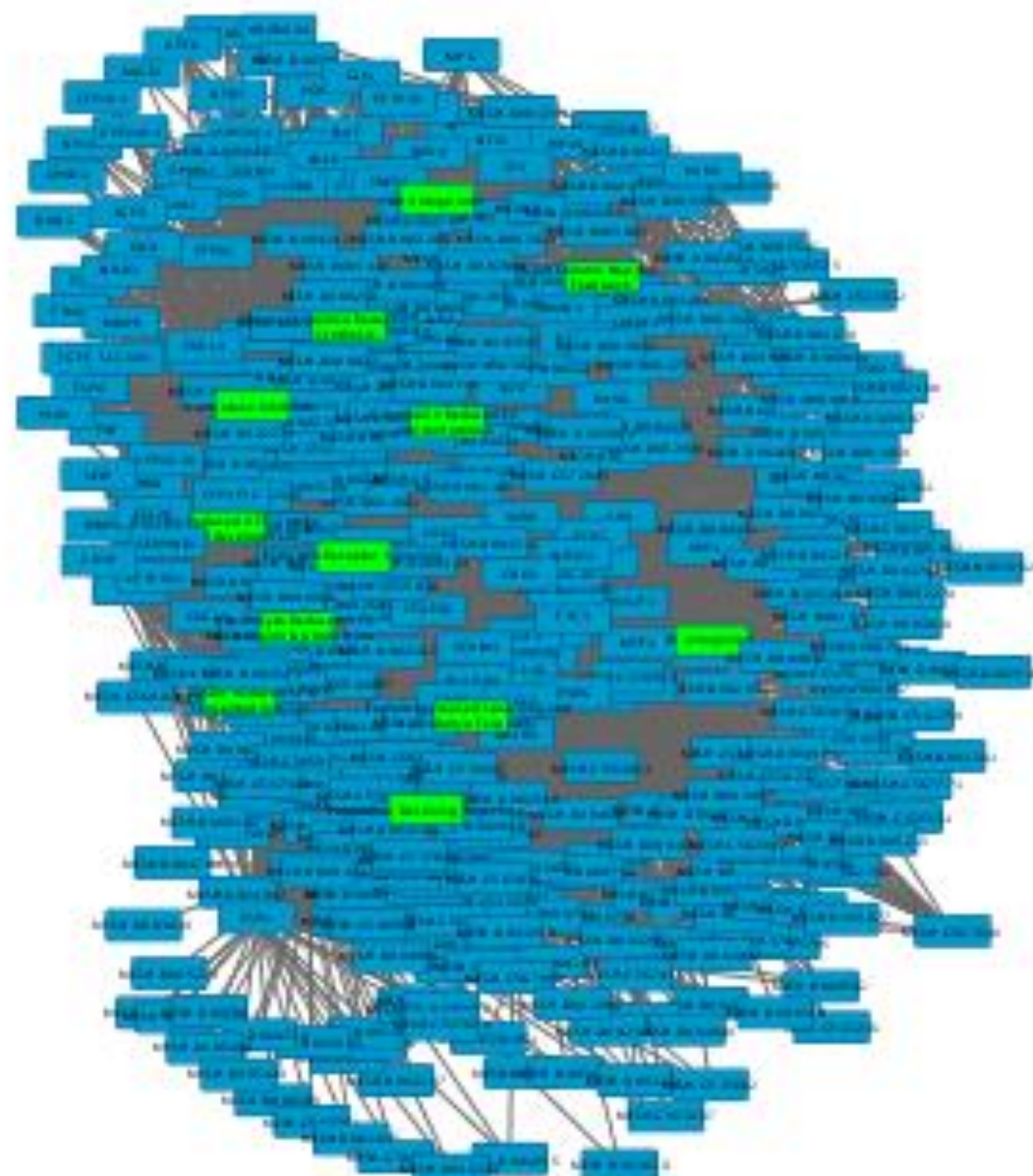
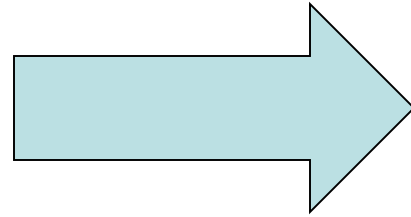
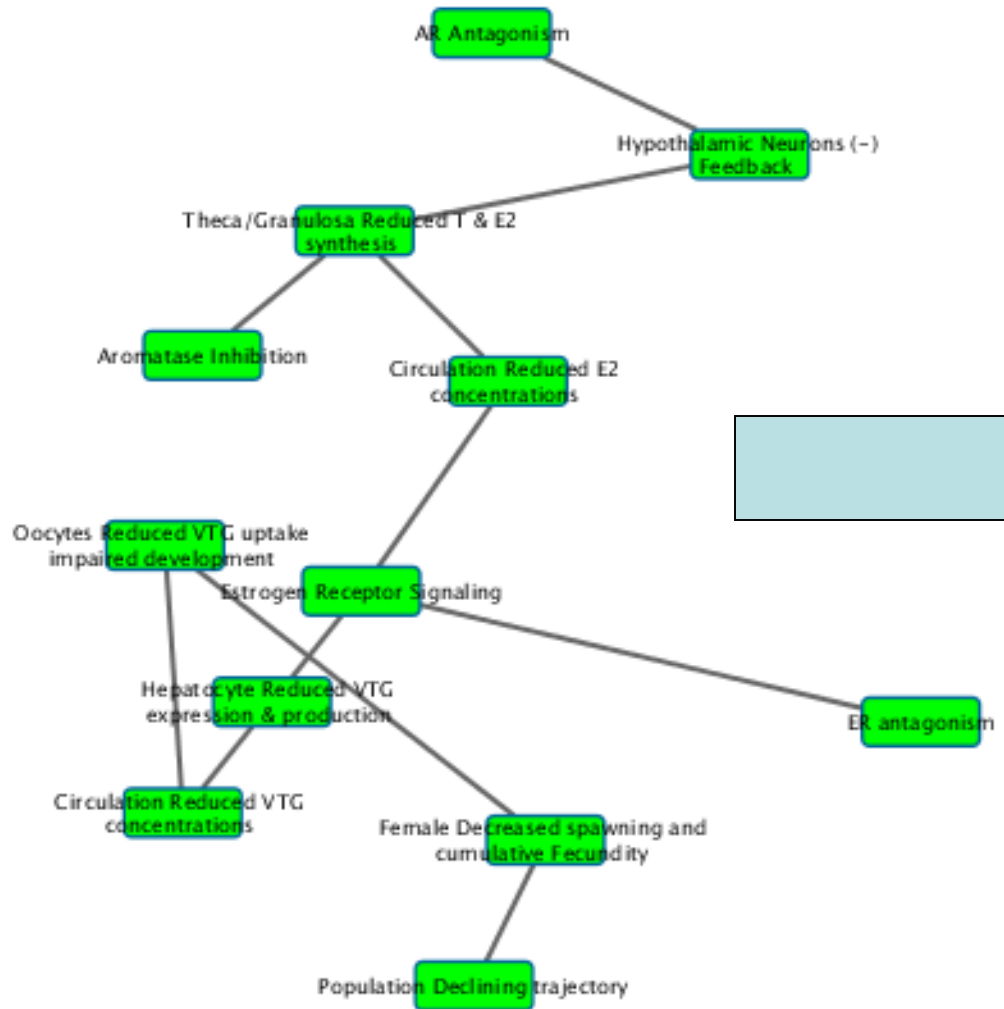
Gilbert, Paul, Crofton, et al. –
<https://aopwiki.org/wiki/index.php/Aop:42>



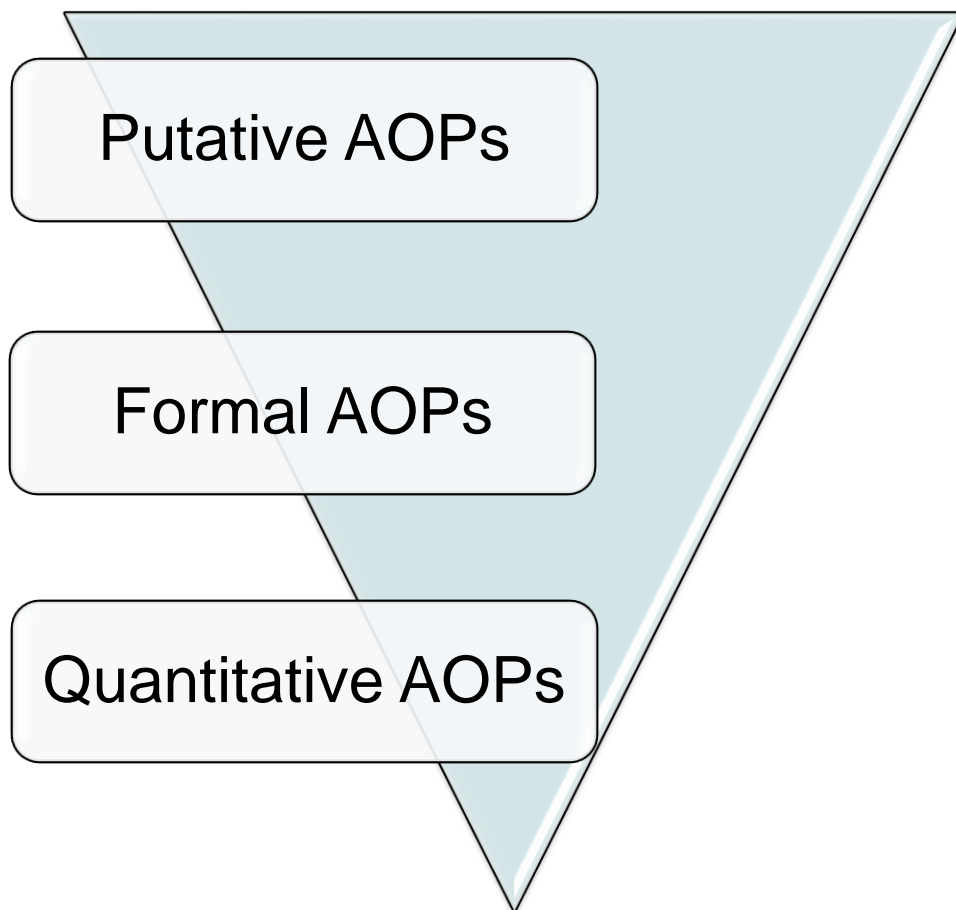
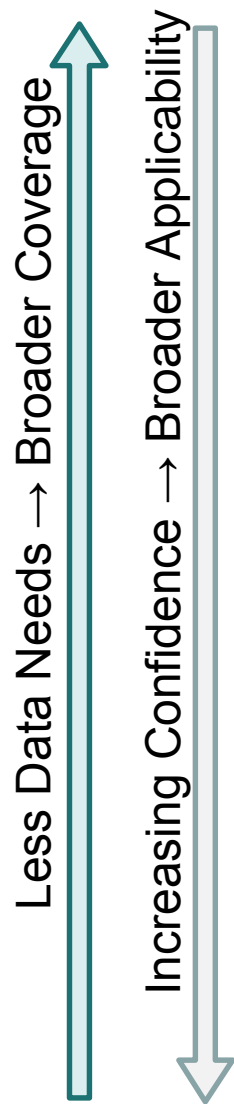
Villeneuve, et al. –
<https://aopwiki.org/wiki/index.php/Aop:25>





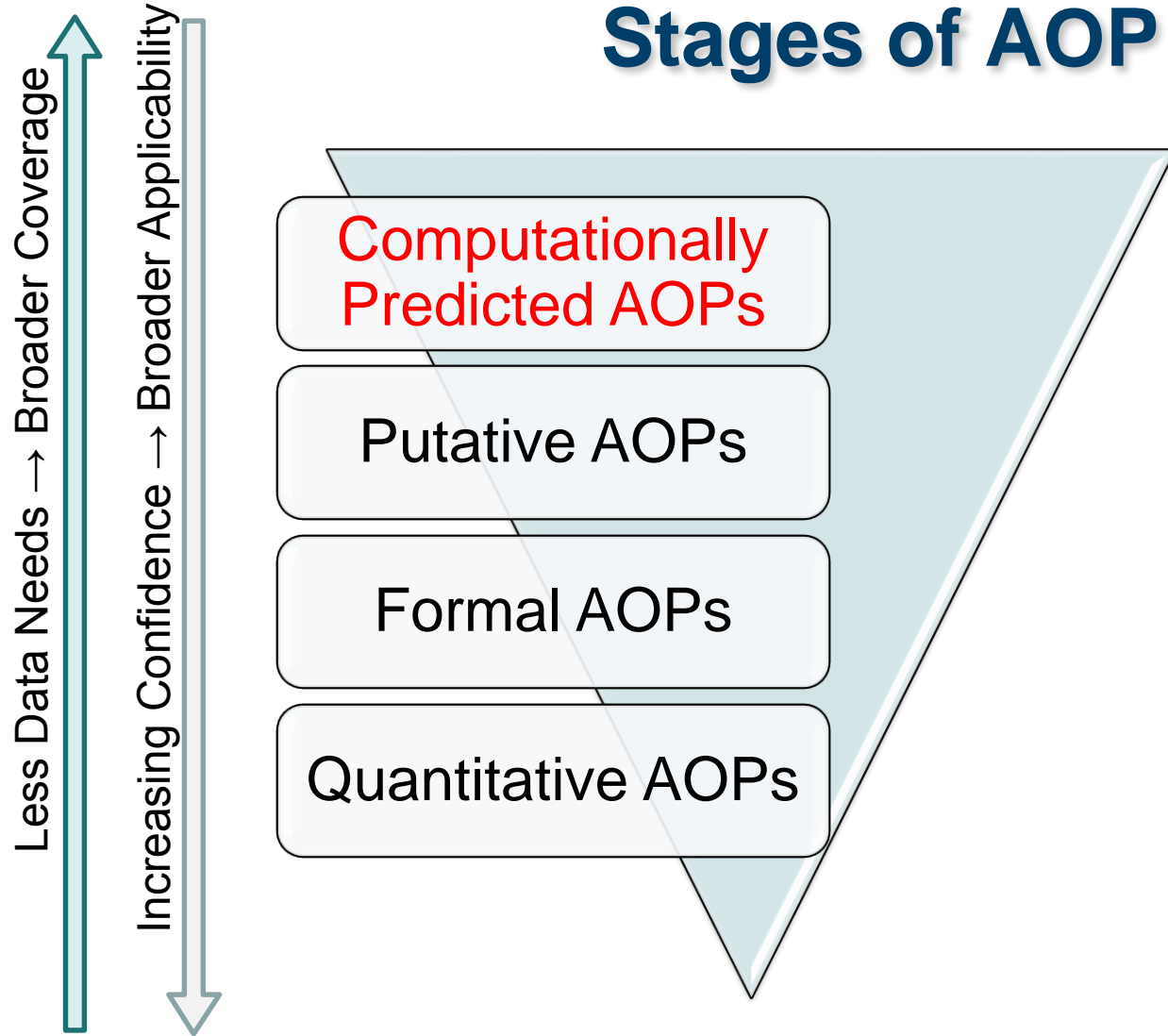


Current Status of AOP Development

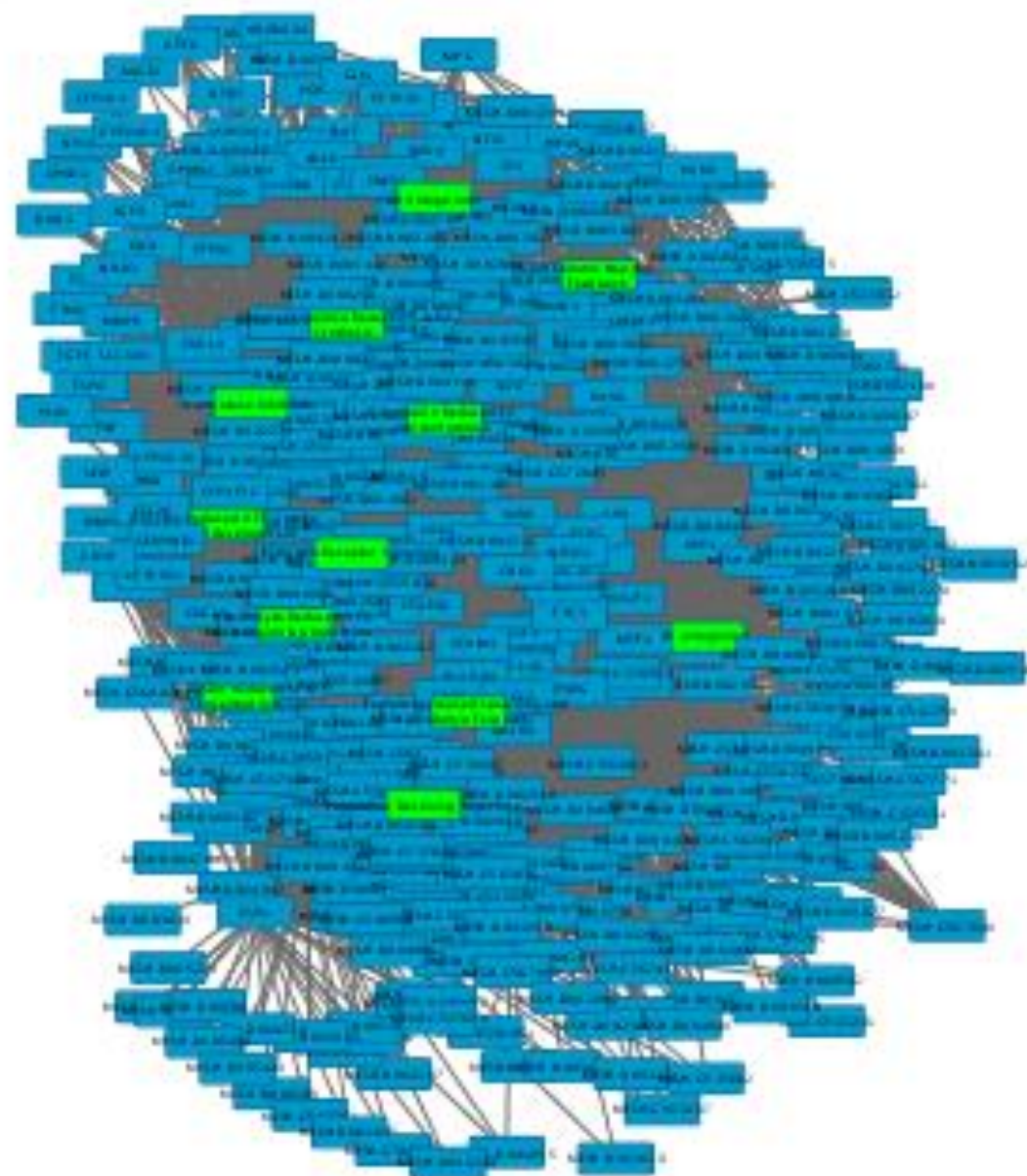
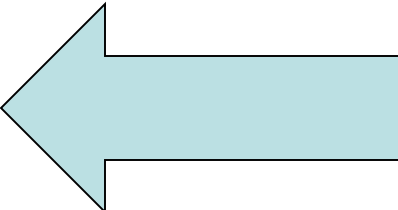
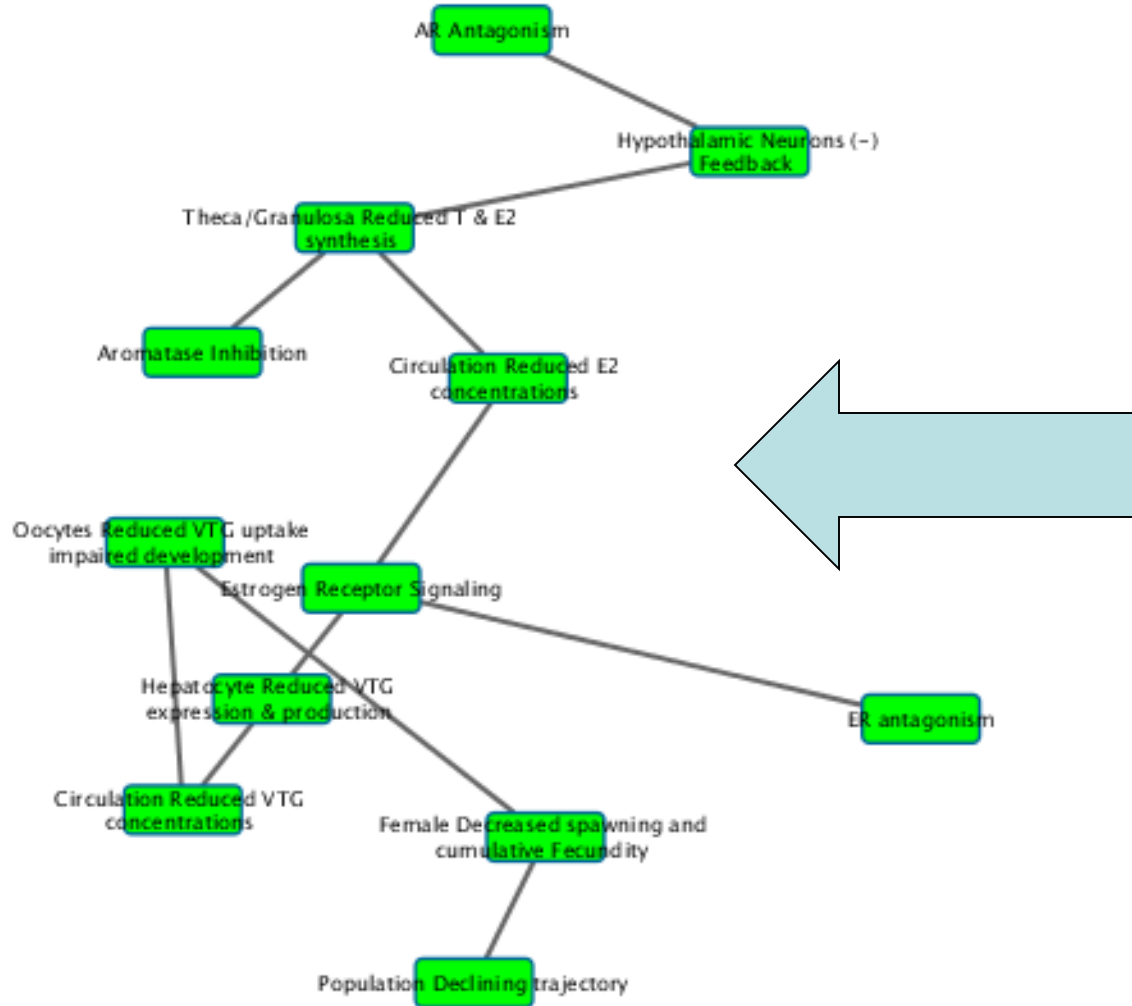


- > 100 putative AOPs in the AOP-Wiki (most not under active development)
- 14 formal AOPs undergoing OECD review
- < 5 quantitative AOPs under development

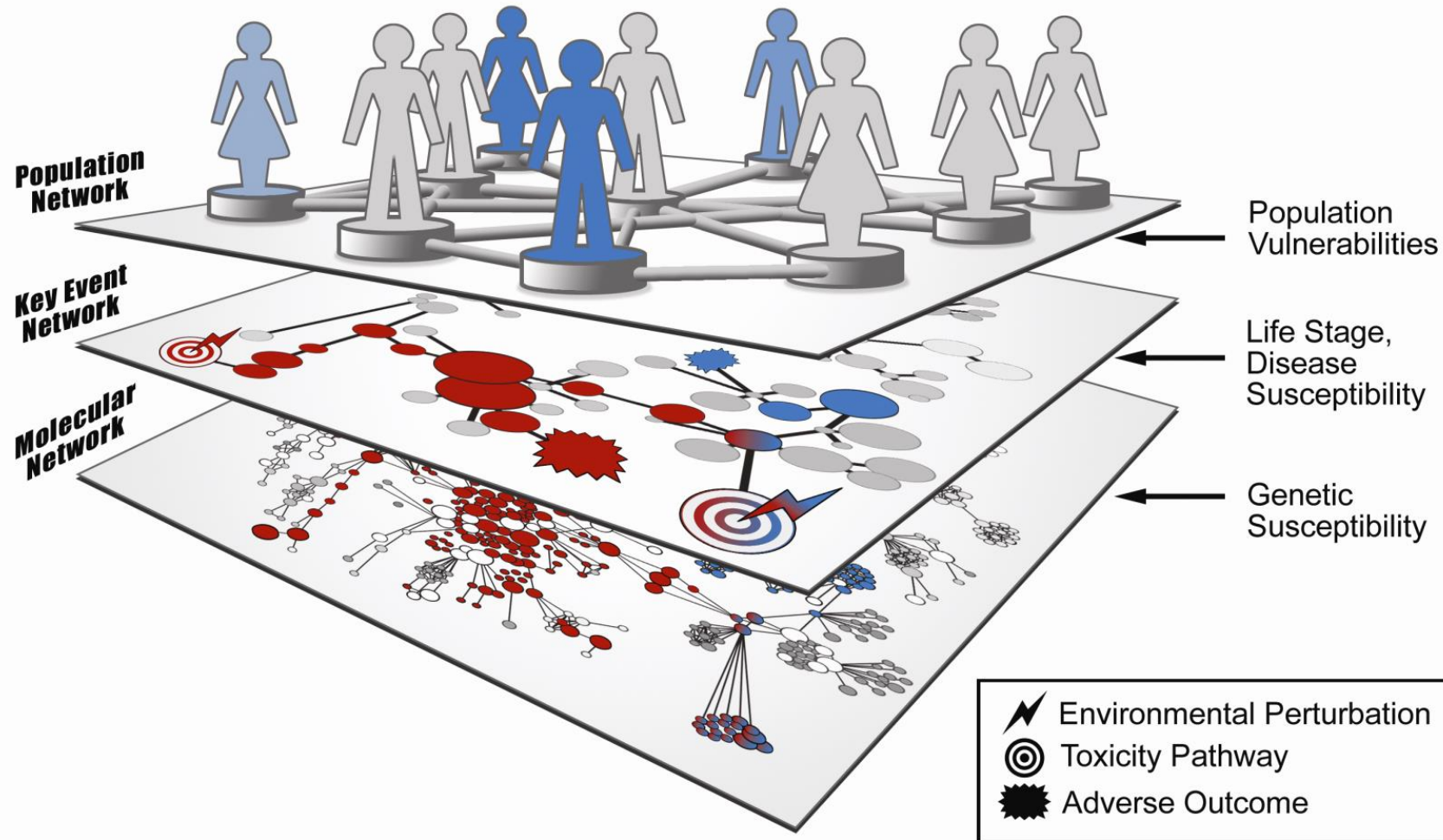
Stages of AOP Development



- Still have many assays without AOPs
 - EPA ToxCast: >400 targets
 - ~40 have AOPs
- Also need AOPs -> targets for new assays
- Automated data-mining can create hypothetical AOPs



Non-chemical Factors Also Emerge from AOP Networks



Acknowledgements

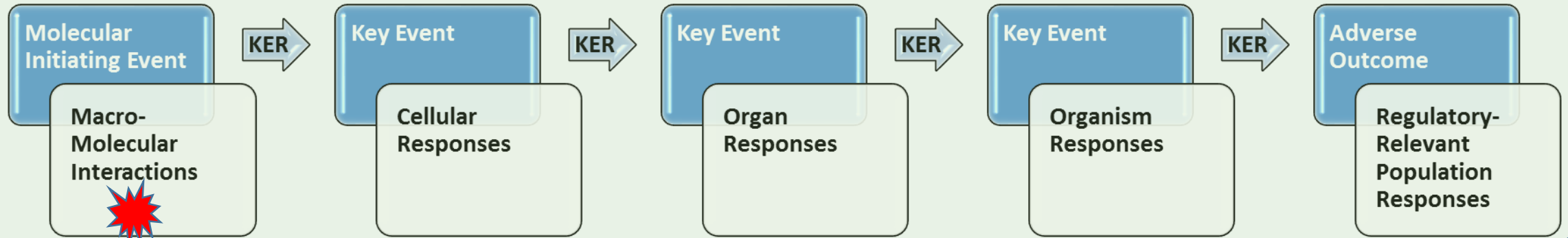
- AOP-Wiki Authors
- AOP-KB Development Team
- CSS AOP Discovery & Development Project Team
- OECD External Advisory Group on Molecular Screening & Toxicogenomics
- IPCS/WHO Mode of Action Steering Committee

Questions?

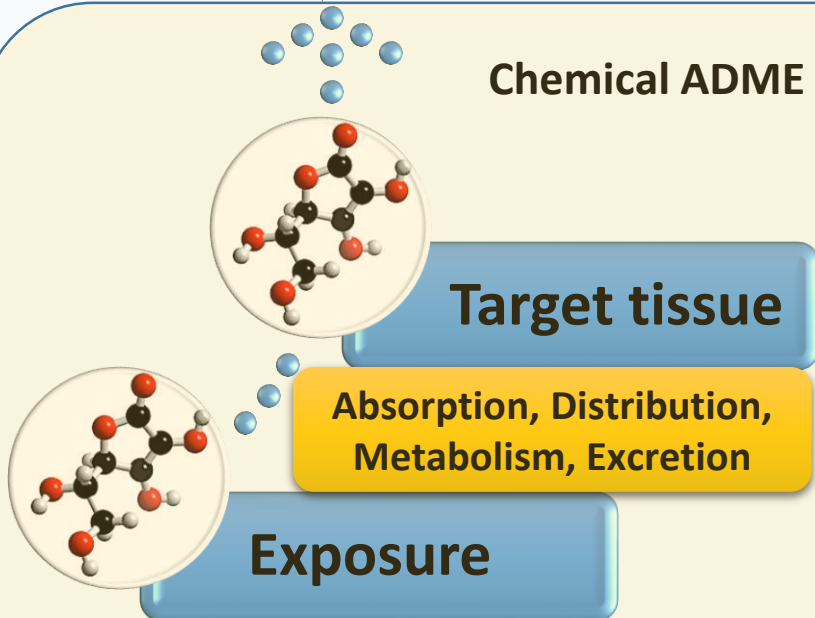


Mode of Action

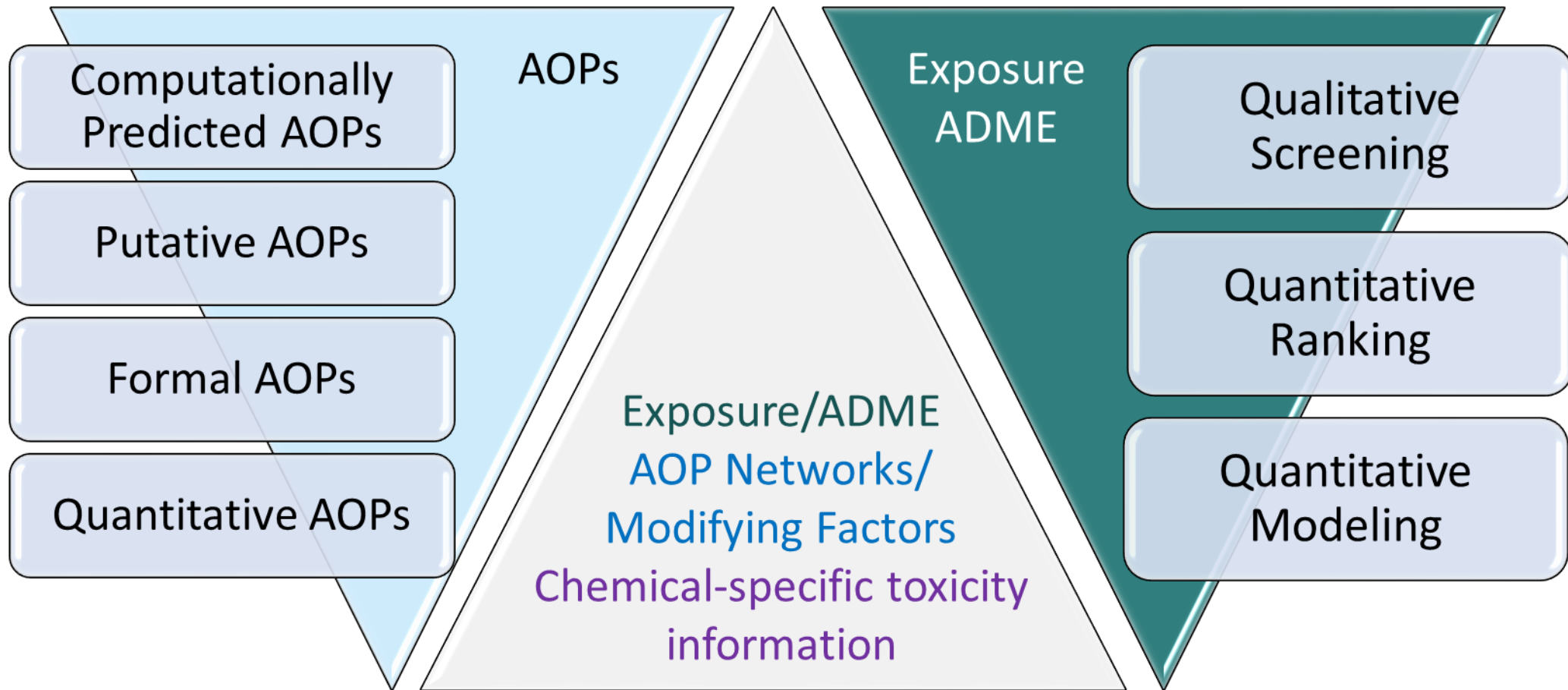
Adverse Outcome Pathway



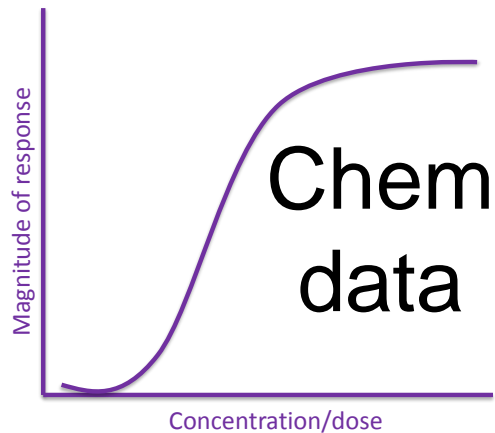
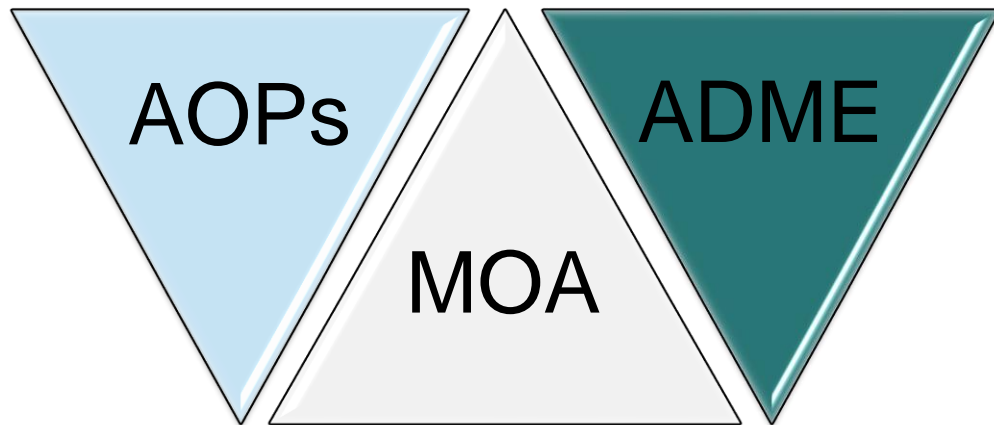
Chemical ADME



Tiered Approach to ADME Complements AOP Info



Integrated Approaches to Testing and Assessment (IATA)



- AOP Confidence
- ADME Confidence
- Chemical Data
 - QSAR
 - Read across
 - HTS
 - In vivo laboratory
 - Epidemiology/field studies
- Exposure Predictions

Source to Outcome Continuum Tox21, MOA, AOP, IATA



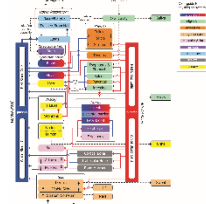
Source



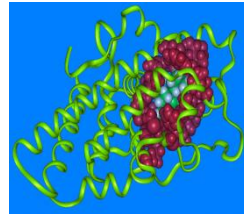
Environmental Contaminant



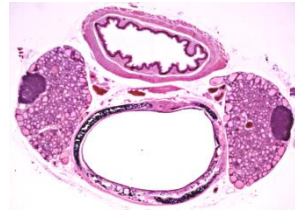
External Exposure



Internal Dose



Key Event



Cellular Effects



Individual



Population



Community

What is regulated

Toxicity Pathway, NRC 2007

Criteria for regulation

Mode of Action, IPCS/EPA/ILSI 2001-2008

Exposure Predictions

Adverse Outcome Pathway, Ankley 2010, Villeneuve 2014

Acknowledgements

Chemical Safety for Sustainability cpAOP Team

- Core Team
 - Cataia Ives
 - Chris Grant
 - Holly Mortensen
 - Mark Nelms
 - Maureen Pittman
 - Noffisat Oki
 - Rong-Lin Wang
 - Shannon Bell
- Project Lead
 - Dan Villeneuve
- EPA Collaborators
 - Joachim Pleil
 - Richard Judson
 - Matt Martin
 - Jimmy Phuong
 - Sean Watford
 - Keith Houck
 - Charles Wood
 - Michelle Angrish
- NCSU/MDIBL
 - Carolyn Mattingly
 - Benjamin King
 - Allan Peter Davis
- NIEHS
 - Scott Auerbach
 - Rebecca Boyles

OECD AOP-KB Working Group

- Stephen Edwards
- David Lyons
- Dan Villeneuve
- Kevin Crofton
- Gary Ankley
- Robert Kavlock
- AOP-Wiki Team
 - Max Felsher
 - Rose Combs
 - Landon Grindheim
 - Cataia Ives



- Clemens Wittwehr
- Brigitte Landesmann
- Marina Goumenou
- Sharon Munns
- Maurice Whelan
- Hristo Aladjov
- Joop DeKnecht
- Ed Perkins
- Lyle Burgoon
- Natalia Garcia Reyero
- Tanwir Habib

- OECD External Advisory Group on Molecular Screening & Toxicogenomics
- IPCS/WHO Mode of Action Steering Committee