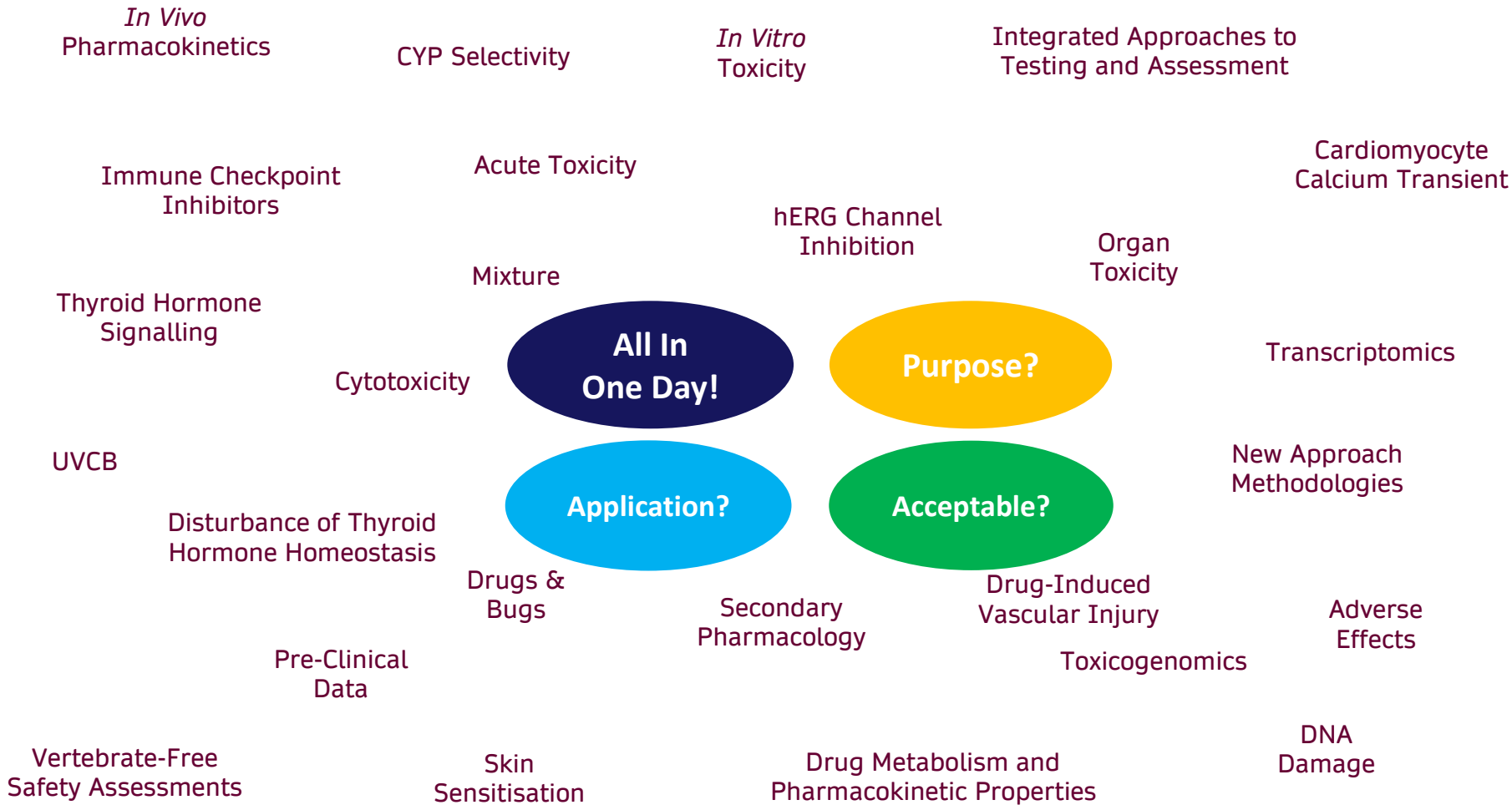


Improving Regulatory Acceptance of *in Silico* Predictions for Toxicity - Where We Are and Where We Could Go

Mark Cronin

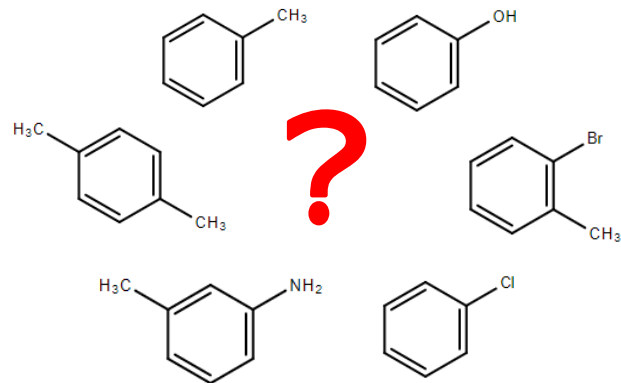
Liverpool John Moores University, UK

m.t.cronin@ljmu.ac.uk



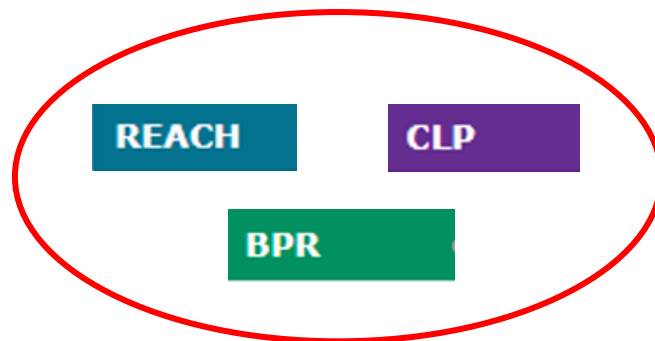
Many Uses for *In Silico* Tools for Toxicology

Investigating
Data



A European Green Deal

Striving to be the first climate-neutral continent



Why Regulatory?

- > 40 key EU chemical legislations
 - EUCLEF
- Number of chemicals, lack of data
- 21st Century Toxicology
 - Human relevance
- Reduction in animal testing, cost, time...

REACH
CLP
BPR
PIC Regulation
CAD
CMD
WFD
POPs Regulation

<https://echa.europa.eu/legislation>

ICH M7

<https://www.ema.europa.eu/en/ich-m7-assessment-control-dna-reactive-mutagenic-impurities-pharmaceuticals-limit-potential>

Cosmetics

https://ec.europa.eu/growth/sectors/cosmetics/legislation_en

PPP

https://ec.europa.eu/food/plant/pesticides/authorisation_of_ppp_en

Worth AP (2020) Computational modelling for the sustainable management of chemicals. *Computational Toxicology* 14: e100122
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.comtox.2020.100122>

What Does This Mean in Practice?

Role for *in silico* Toxicology

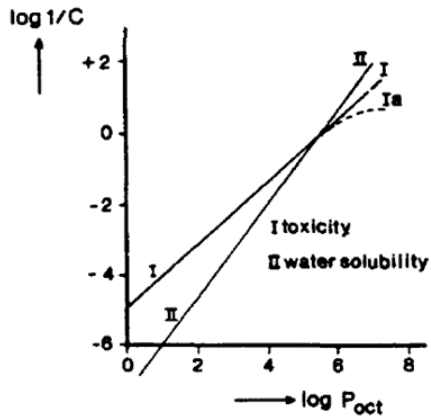
- Data gap filling
- Screening
- Prioritisation

Risk Assessment

Hazard Identification

- Models – and their predictions – must be **acceptable**, according to legal requirements
- Governmental agencies do not write the law, but they have to implement it....

Taylor K, Rego Alvarez L (2020) Regulatory drivers in the last 20 years towards the use of *in silico* techniques as replacements to animal testing for cosmetic-related substances. *Computational Toxicology* 13: e100112 <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.comtox.2019.100112>



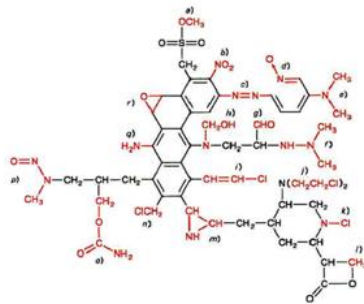
[https://doi.org/10.1016/0300-483X\(81\)90130-X](https://doi.org/10.1016/0300-483X(81)90130-X)

Regulatory Acceptance of (Q)SARs | Mini-Monograph

Use of QSARs in International Decision-Making Frameworks to Predict Health Effects of Chemical Substances

Mark T.D. Cronin,¹ Joanna S. Jaworska,² John D. Walker,³ Michael H.I. Comber,⁴ Christopher D. Watts,⁵ and Andrew P. Worth⁶

<https://doi.org/10.1289/ehp.5760>



[https://doi.org/10.1016/0165-1218\(88\)90114-0](https://doi.org/10.1016/0165-1218(88)90114-0)

40 Years: What Have We Got?

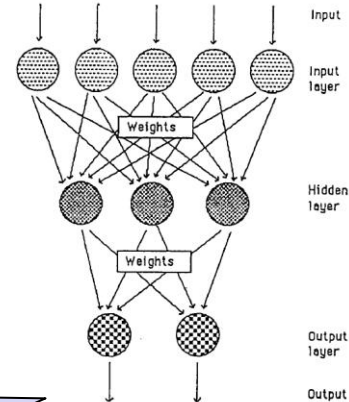


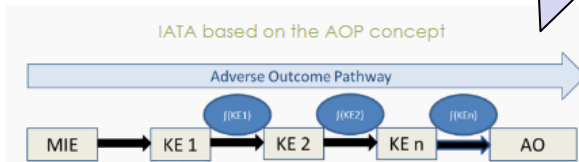
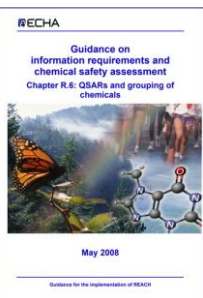
Figure 3. Example of a layered network architecture.

<https://doi.org/10.1002/qsar.19910100103>



<http://www.oecd.org/chemicalsafety/risk-assessment/iata-integrated-approaches-to-testing-and-assessment.htm>

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cmtox.2018.10.003>



What is Acceptable?

“The level of information should be equivalent to that produced by the standard tests.”

 **ECHA**
EUROPEAN CHEMICALS AGENCY


Practical guide

How to use alternatives to animal testing to fulfil your information requirements for REACH registration

Version 2.0 – July 2016

ABC

“scientifically valid”
“in domain”
“adequate for purpose”
“documentation”

	<i>QMRf identifier (JRC Inventory):</i> Q17-33-0030
	<i>QMRf Title:</i> Non polar narcosis QSAR for fathead minnow acute toxicity
	<i>Printing Date:</i> Dec 11, 2019

1. QSAR identifier

1.1. QSAR identifier (title):

Non polar narcosis QSAR for fathead minnow acute toxicity

1.2. Other related models:

1.3. Software coding the model:

2. General information

2.1. Date of QMRf:

7 September 2009

2.2. QMRf author(s) and contact details:

[1] Fania Bajot Liverpool John Moores University

[2] Mark Cronin Liverpool John Moores University + 44 151 231 2402 m.t.cronin@ljmu.ac.uk

<http://www.staff.livjm.ac.uk/phamcron/qsar/qsar1.htm>

ABC

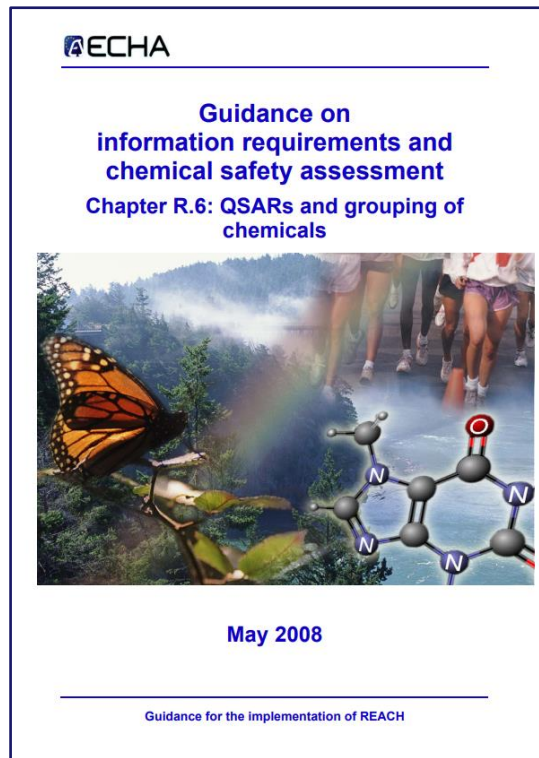
Regulatory Use of Predictions from *In Silico* Tools: Validation and Acceptance

OECD PRINCIPLES FOR THE VALIDATION, FOR REGULATORY PURPOSES, OF (QUANTITATIVE) STRUCTURE-ACTIVITY RELATIONSHIP MODELS

These principles were agreed by OECD member countries at the 37th Joint Meeting of the Chemicals Committee and Working Party on Chemicals, Pesticides and Biotechnology in November 2004. The principles are intended to be read in conjunction with the associated explanatory notes which were also agreed at the 37th Joint Meeting.

<https://www.oecd.org/chemicalsafety/risk-assessment/validationofqsarmodels.htm>

- Opportunities:
 - To update assessment / validation
 - Utilise knowledge of uncertainties
 - Develop frameworks for regulatory use



https://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/13632/information_requirements_r6_en.pdf

Where Next? Help to Understand and Define Uncertainties



Guidance Document on Evaluating and Expressing Uncertainty in Hazard Characterization

<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/259858/9789241513548-eng.pdf>



GRADE your evidence and
improve your guideline
development in health care

<https://gradepro.org/>

EFSA JOURNAL

Guidance on Communication of Uncertainty in Scientific Assessments

<https://doi.org/10.2903/j.efsa.2018.5123>

<https://doi.org/10.2903/j.efsa.2018.5122>

International Conference
on Uncertainty in Risk
Analysis

Challenges and Advances in
Assessing, Managing and
Communicating Uncertainty

February 20–22, 2019, Berlin



European Food Safety Authority

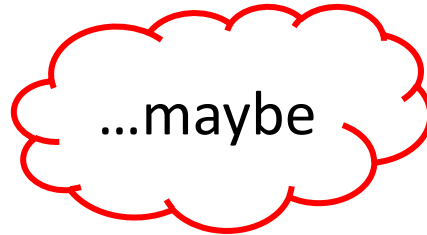


Bundesinstitut für Risikobewertung

Programme / Slides: <https://www.bfr-akademie.de/index.php/english/archive/2019/uncertainty-conference.html>

Presentations: http://bfr.westream.biz/riskanalysis_en/

Can We Define Uncertainties in Computational Toxicology?



“... all types of limitations in available knowledge that affect the range and probability of possible answers to an assessment question...”

Uncertainties in Read-Across

- Various strategies to define uncertainties (and RAAF)
- (Semi-)quantitative
- Low uncertainty assumed to provide equivalent information as a standardised test
- Unified and harmonised approached from Schultz et al (2019)

Assessing uncertainty in read-across: Questions to evaluate toxicity predictions based on knowledge gained from case studies

Terry W. Schultz^a, Andrea-Nicole Richarz^b, Mark T.D. Cronin^{c,*}

Computational Toxicology 9 (2019) 1-11

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.comtox.2018.10.003>

Twelve Types of Uncertainty in Read-Across

- Context of, and relevance to, the regulatory use

- Hypothesis

- Mechanistic plausibility

- Strength or robustness of the supporting data sets

- Weight-of-Evidence

- Documentation and written evidence

- Quality of the apical endpoint data

- The consistency and concordance in the effects and their severity

- Type of category / group

- Toxicodynamic similarity

- Similarity in chemistry

- Toxicokinetic similarity

Significant Uncertainty in Read-Across Case Studies

- Context of, and relevance to, the regulatory use

- Hypothesis

- Mechanistic plausibility

- Strength or robustness of the supporting data sets

- Weight-of-Evidence

- Documentation and written evidence

- Quality of the apical endpoint data

- The consistency and concordance in the effects and their severity

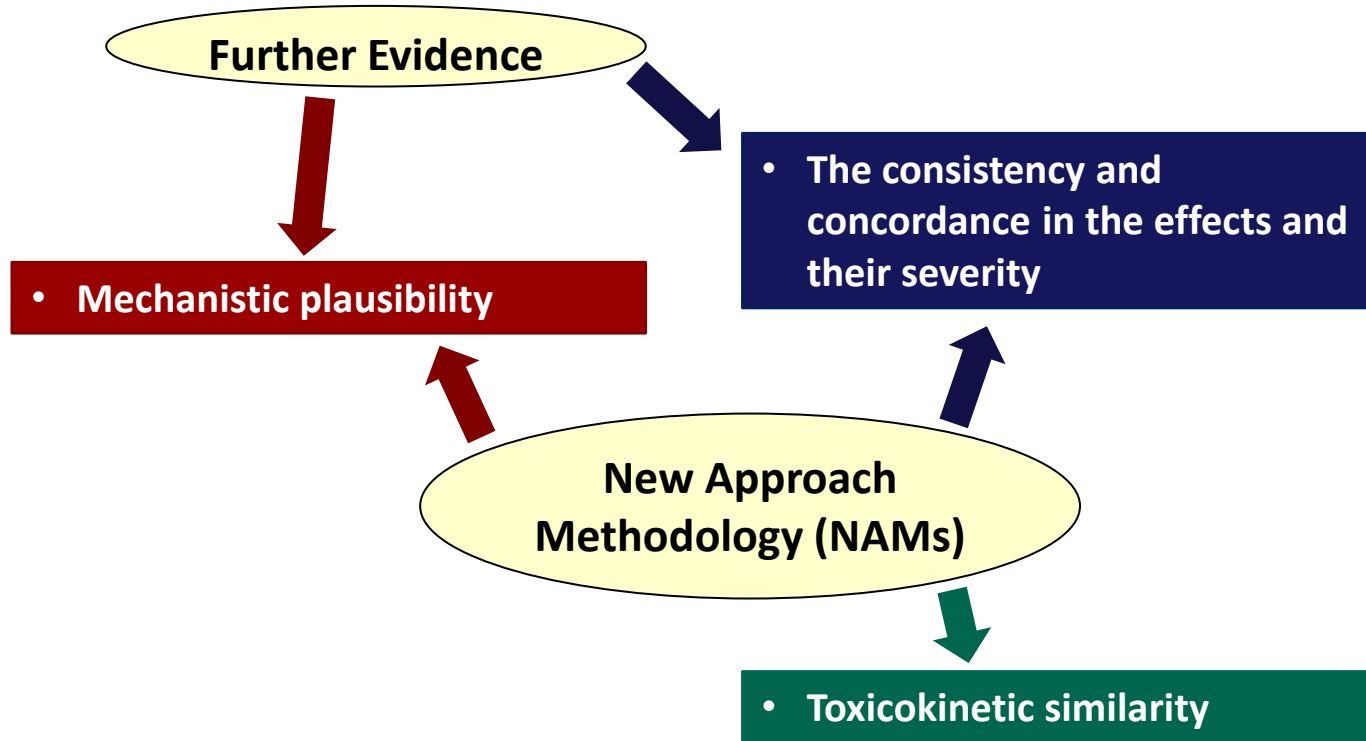
- Type of category / group

- Toxicodynamic similarity

- Similarity in chemistry

- Toxicokinetic similarity

Reducing Uncertainty in Read-Across Case Studies



13 Types of Uncertainty, Variability and Bias of QSARs

49 Assessment Criteria

Creation

Definition of Chemical Structures → 2

Biological Data → 7

Physico-Chemical Properties and Structural Descriptors → 5

Compilation of the Data Set → 5

Modelling Approach → 1

Description of Model → 3

Statistical Performance → 2

Applicability Domains → 3

Mechanistic Relevance → 3

ADME Effects → 2

Characteristics

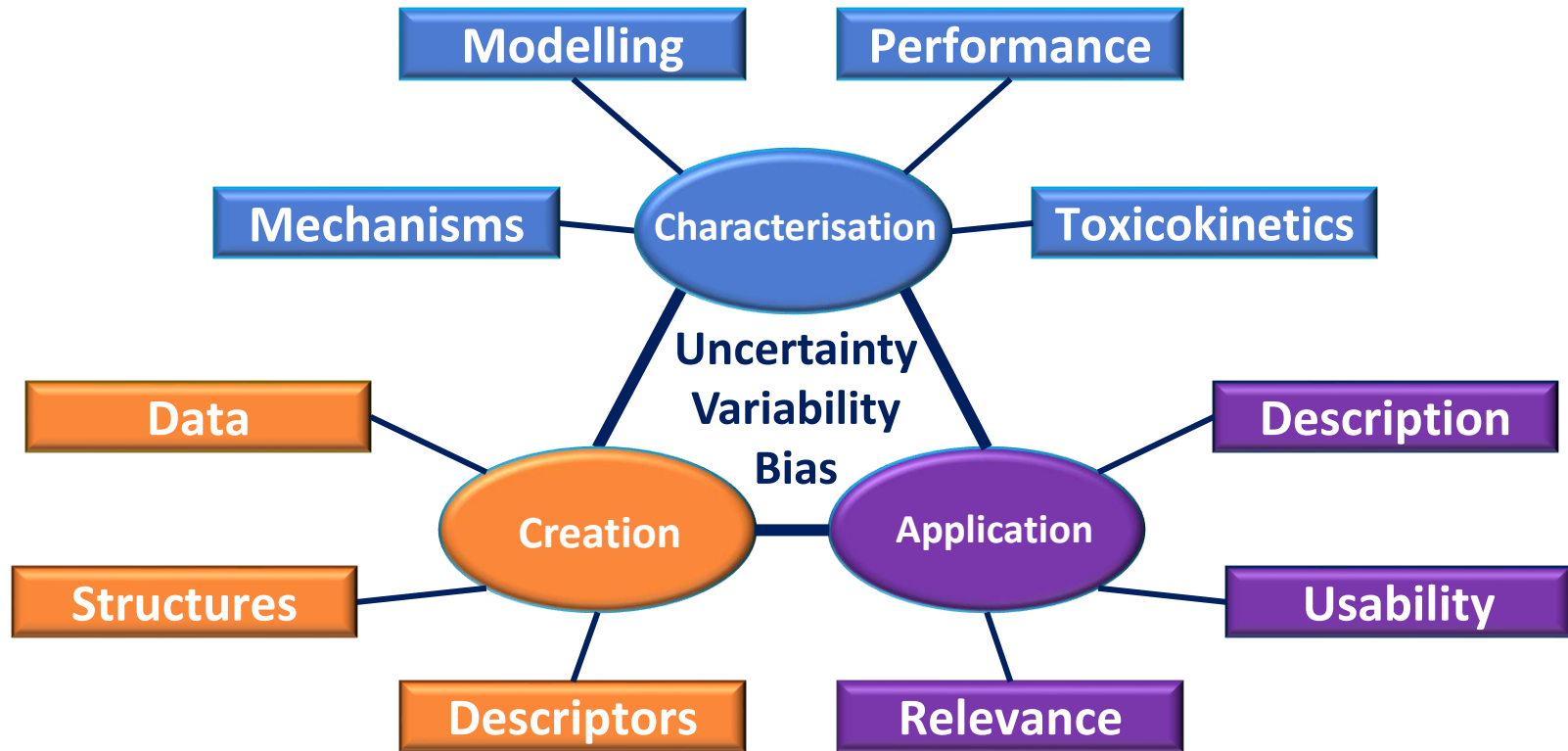
Documentation and Reproducibility → 2

Application

Usability → 9

Relevance → 5

Hallmarks for *In Silico* Toxicology Models



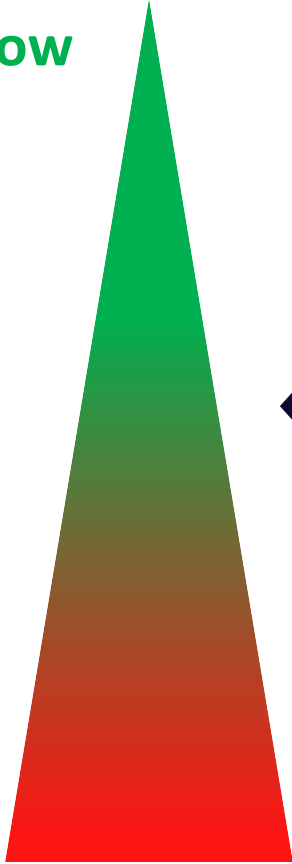
Manuscript in Preparation

When is a Model Fit for Purpose?

ONE SIZE DOESN'T FIT ALL

Uncertainties

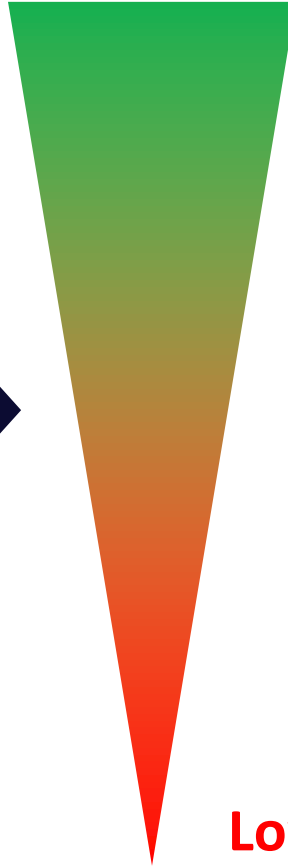
Low



High

Confidence

High



Low

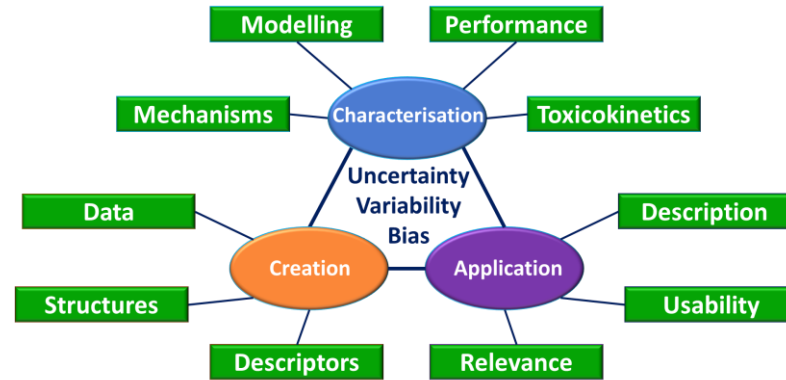


Key Question:
What is an
acceptable level
of uncertainty?

When is a Model Fit for Purpose?

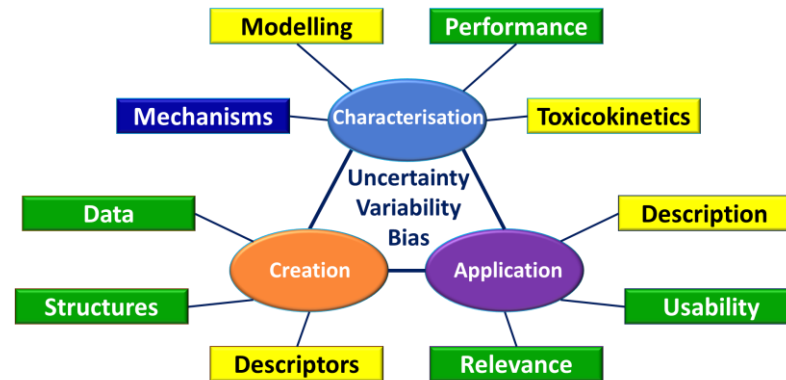
Risk Assessment

- Single compounds
- Local models
- High confidence



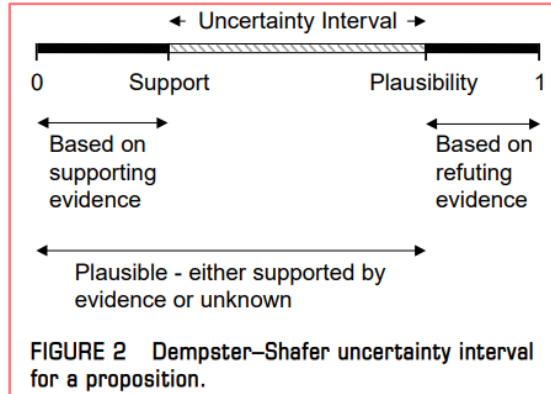
Screening and Prioritisation

- Identify hazard in inventories
- Rapid, global models
- Lower confidence to increase applicability



Manuscript in Preparation

The Future



CAUSALITY

From: Klein LA et al (2002)
<https://doi.org/10.3141/1804-23>

Conclusions:

Acceptance Requires Confidence in Our Predictions

- Many models and uses
- Acceptance of predictions for regulatory use depends on:
 - Understanding purpose
 - (Embracing) uncertainties
 - Acceptable uncertainties
 - Scientific justification

With Thanks To:

- Liverpool John Moores University
 - Sam Belfield, John Doe, David Ebbrell, Steve Enoch, James Firman, Judith Madden, Cynthia Pestana, Maria Sapounidou, Nicoleta Spînu,
- University of Tennessee
 - Terry Schultz
- EC JRC
 - Andrew Worth, Andrea-Nicole Richarz (now ECHA)
- MN-AM
 - Chihae Yang, Jim Rathman
- Colleagues from Unilever, BASF, EFSA, ECHA, CEFIC, Cosmetics Europe and many others

More Information and Reprints

Contact: Mark Cronin

m.t.cronin@ljmu.ac.uk

Regulatory Toxicology and Pharmacology 106 (2019) 90–104



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Regulatory Toxicology and Pharmacology

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/yrtph



Identification and description of the uncertainty, variability, bias and influence in quantitative structure-activity relationships (QSARs) for toxicity prediction



Mark T.D. Cronin^{a,*}, Andrea-Nicole Richarz^b, Terry W. Schultz^c

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.yrtph.2019.04.007>

Computational Toxicology 9 (2019) 1–11



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Lessons learned from read-across case studies for repeated-dose toxicity



Terry W. Schultz^a, Mark T.D. Cronin^{b,*}

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.yrtph.2017.06.011>

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