

QSPR Studies for Predicting Physico-chemical Properties of Perfluorinated Compounds

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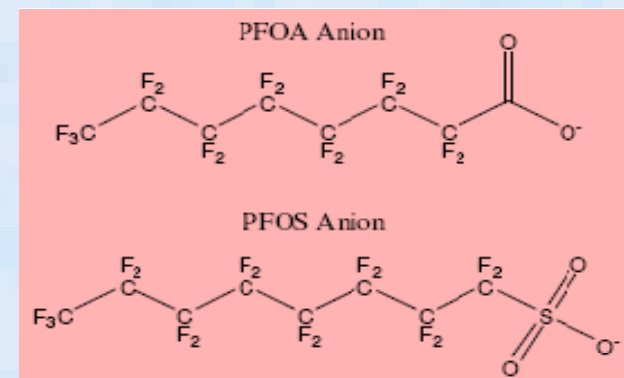
Conferentia Chemometrica
2009 Siófok, Hungary
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Introduction

Perfluorinated chemicals (PFCs) are compounds containing a long fluorinated carbon tail attached to different functional groups esp. polar heads

- PFCs as perfluoro-octanesulfonate (PFOS), perfluoro-octanoate (PFOA) and perfluoro-octane sulfonylamide (PFOSA) are **stable chemicals** with a wide range of industrial and consumer **applications** [Inoue 2004]
- Degradable products of commercial PFCs are **found in environment and biota** but **physico-chemical and toxicological data are scarce**
- PFCs are considered **emerging pollutants** and are believed to have potential toxic effects in humans and wildlife [Lau 2007]



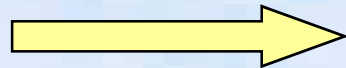
- **chemically and thermally inert**
- **resistant to stress**
- **hydrophobic and hydrophilic**



- **non-adhesives, waterproof fabrics, pesticides ...**

Environmental & Health concerns

Water



A large portion of PFCs ends up in untreated wastewater, the discharge of water from sewage treatment ends up in streams and rivers.

Wildlife

□ longer fluorocarbon aliphatic chain containing compounds are incorporated into bilayers of biological membranes

down
nment
wildlife

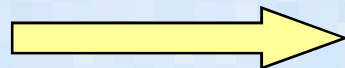
**Development
& Reproductive
toxicity**

□ diPAPs (a group of PFCs used on food wrappers) was recently reported in human blood [*Renner 2009*]

4) and
been

studied and reported for PFCs

**General
toxicity**



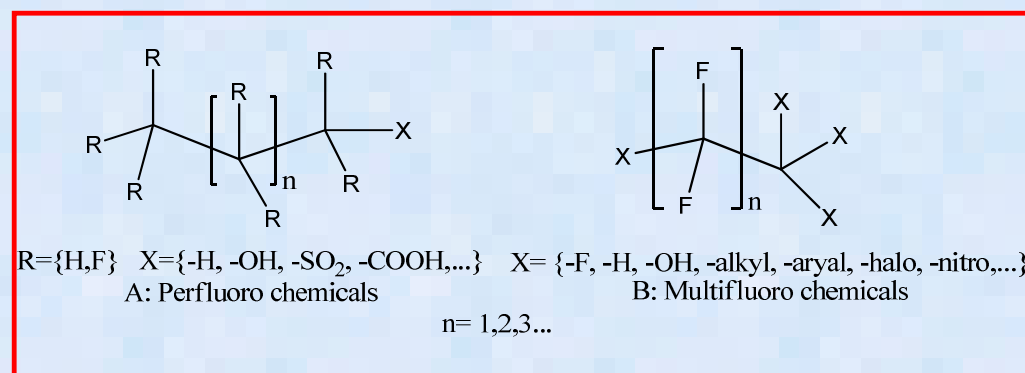
PFCs suppresses antibody production, causes thymic and splenic atrophy, induce tumor, alters T-cell populations and are endocrine disruptors (Lau 2007, Kovarova 2008)

Available Data & Predictions

- Data belonging to Toxicity and Physico-chemical properties of Perfluoro chemicals are limited
- Data expanded by adding multifluoro chemicals
- Prediction only for Perfluoro chemicals (PFCs)

Available data points for
QSPR modeling of **physico-chemical properties**

111 Melting Point,
180 Boiling Point and
36 Vapor Pressure



Predictive QSPR approach
on **physico-chemical properties of PFCs**

248 Melting Point,
290 Boiling Point and
243 Vapor Pressure

EU-FP7 project: CADASTER*

4 classes of emerging pollutants studied:

Flame retardants, Fragrances, PerFluoro Chemicals and (benzo)Triazoles

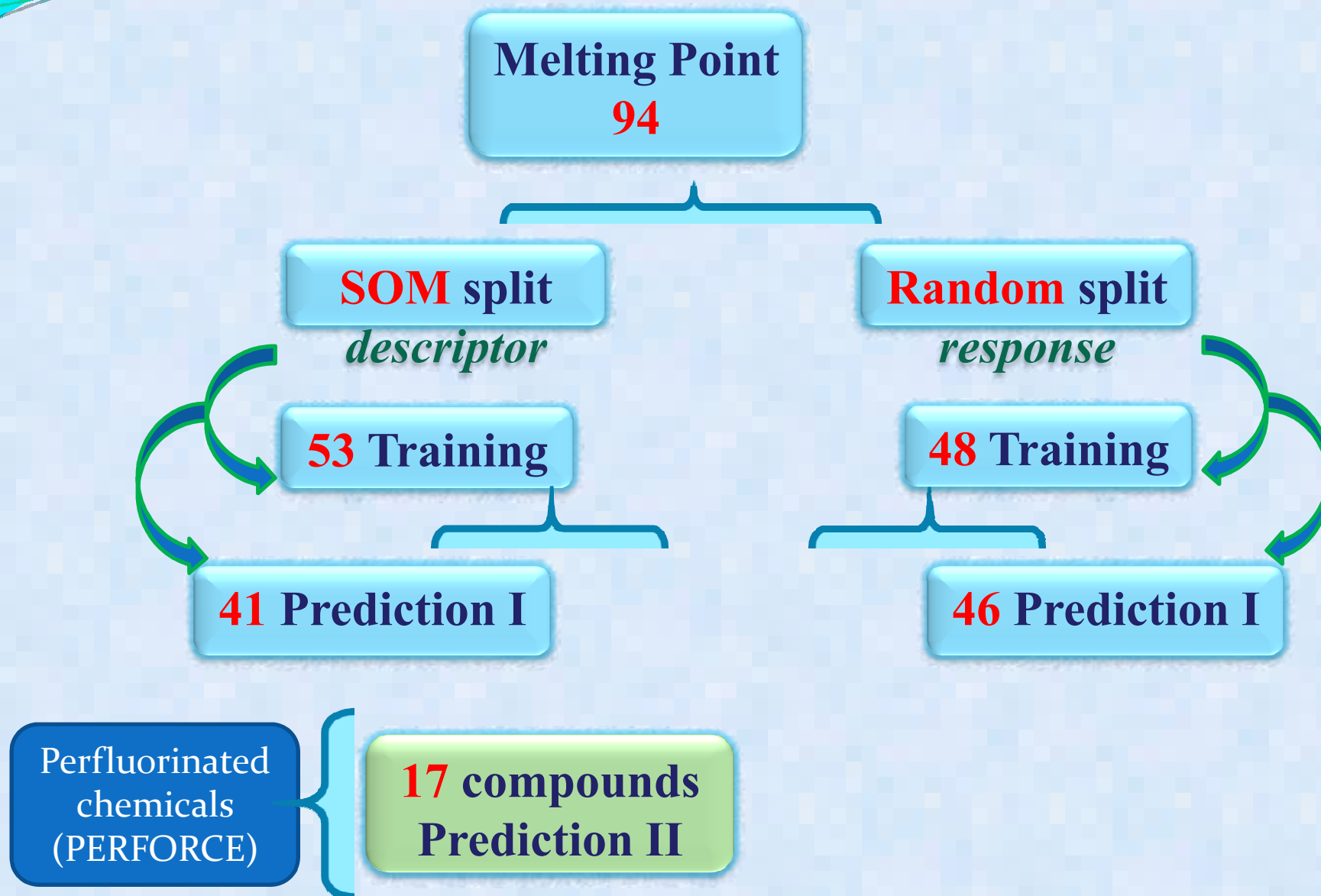
WP3: QSAR model development and validation

- **Source:** SRC-PhysProp and PERFORCE# data
- **Descriptor:** DRAGON descriptors, selected by Genetic Algorithm
- **Method:** MLR models with OLS
- **External Validation** by *a priori* splitting of data (Random by activity and Self Organizing Map)
- **Applicability Domain** by leverage approach
- **Prediction** of properties for unavailable PFCs data

**CADASTER: C*ase studies on the Development and Application of *in Silico* Techniques for Environmental hazard and Risk assessment, 2009-2012.

#*PERFORCE: PER*Fluorinated *OR*ganic Chemicals in the European environment, EU - FP6 project, 2004-2006.

Melting point: Data splitting



Melting point (94+17)

Variables	Train	Set	Q ² loo	R ²	Q ² boot	RMSE train	RMSE ext	Q ² ext- F1	Q ² ext- F3*	R ² ext	R ² Yscr
AAC F02[C-F] C-013	53	Prediction I SOM 41 test	73.35	77.11	71.89	40.86	46.65	78.84	70.16	75.30	5.18
		Prediction II 17 test			71.90		25.04	77.05	91.40	65.21	5.16
	48	Prediction I Response 46 test	79.30	82.85	77.48	38.07	48.52	70.70	72.16	71.77	5.84
		Prediction II 17 test			77.36		24.60	88.31	92.84	65.95	6.59
	Total 111		76.82	78.45	76.60	40.36	41.86 (cv)	-	-	-	2.82

*Consonni, V., et al. *J. Chem. Inf. Model.*, 49, 1669-1678.

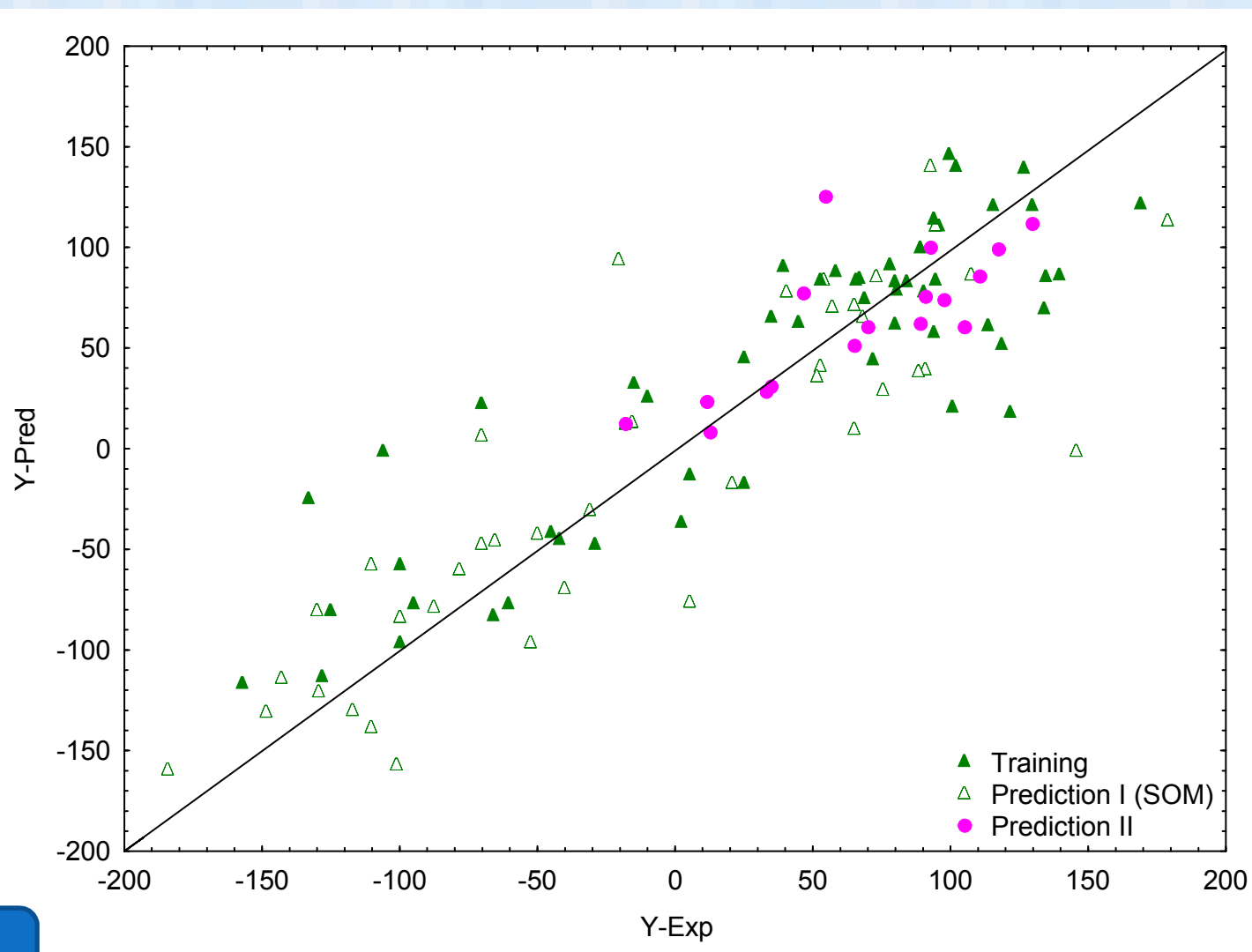
AAC = mean information index on atomic correlations, information indices

F02[C-F] = frequency of C-F at topological distance 02, 2D frequency fingerprint

C-013 = corresponds to CRX3 (X =electronegative atom), atom-centered fragments

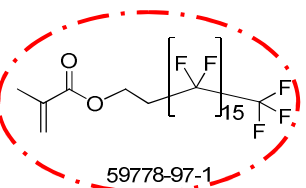
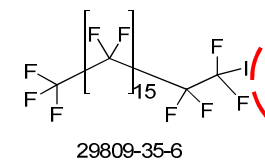
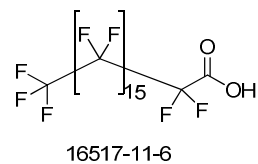
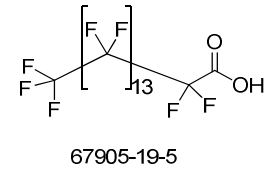
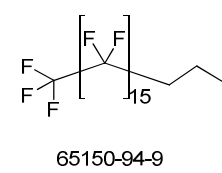
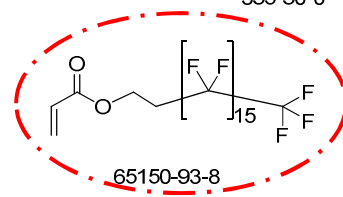
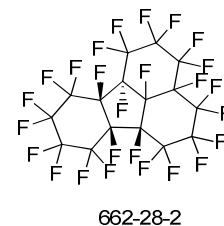
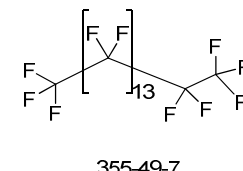
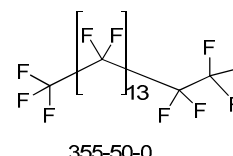
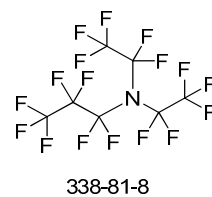
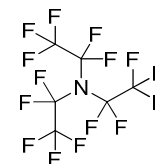
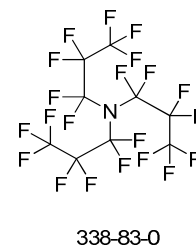
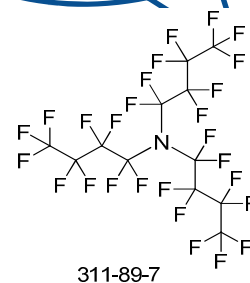
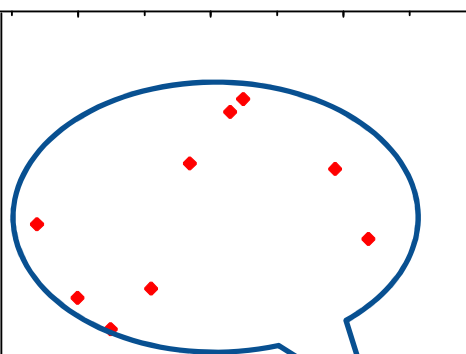
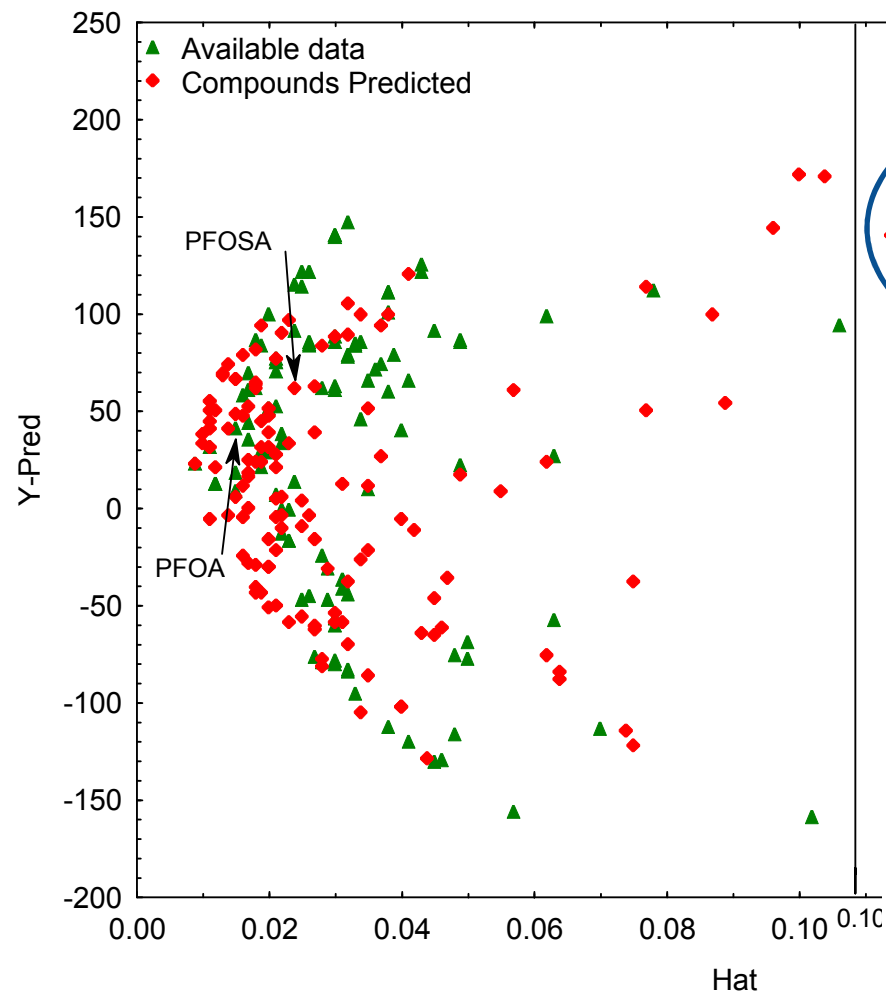
Regression plots (MP)

MP = 148.81 (± 18.43) AAC + 4.03 (± 0.66) F02[C-F] - 14.47 (± 6.88) C-013 - 269.25
n=111

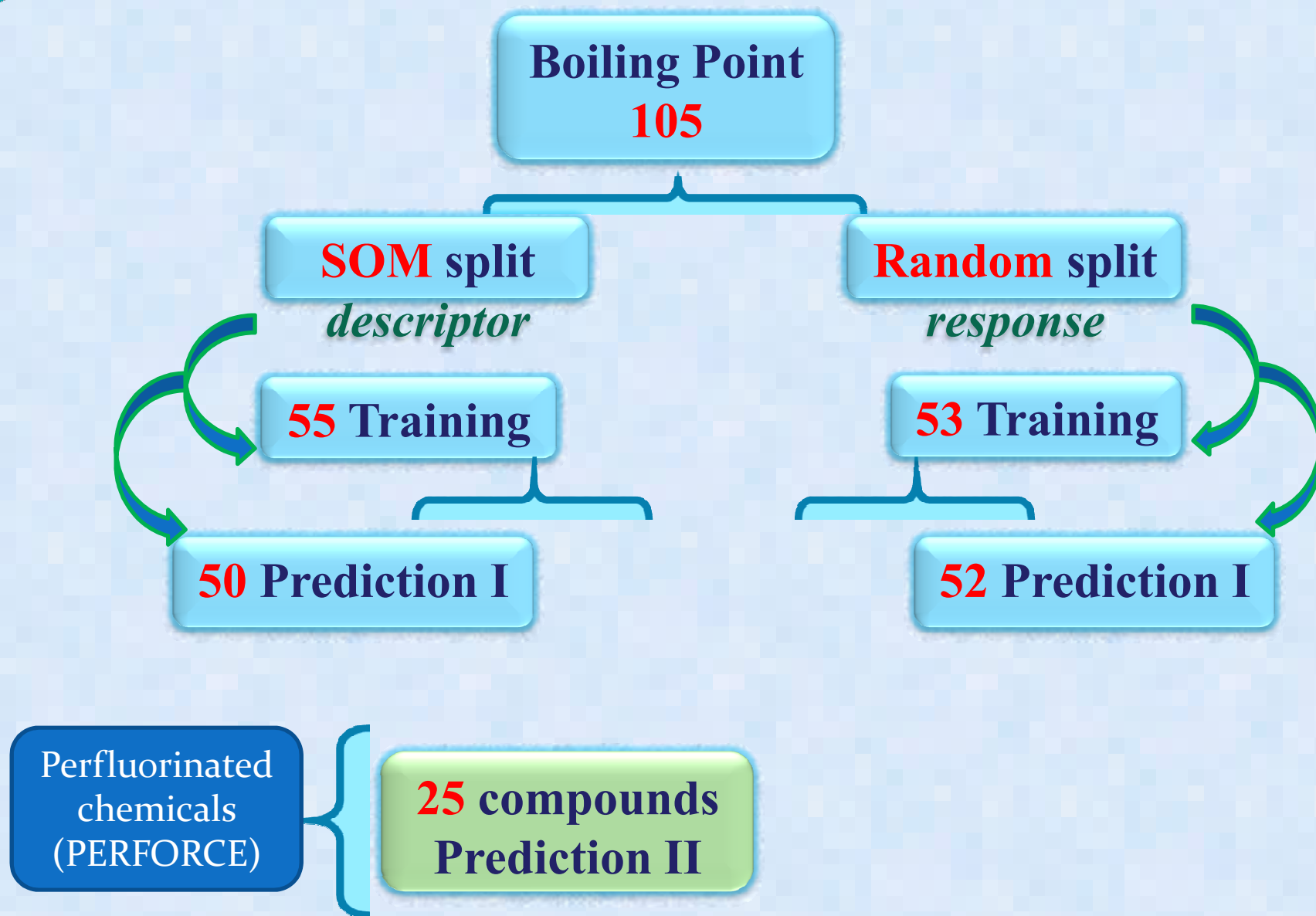


Full model

Applicability domain (MP)



Boiling point: Data splitting



Boiling point (105+25)

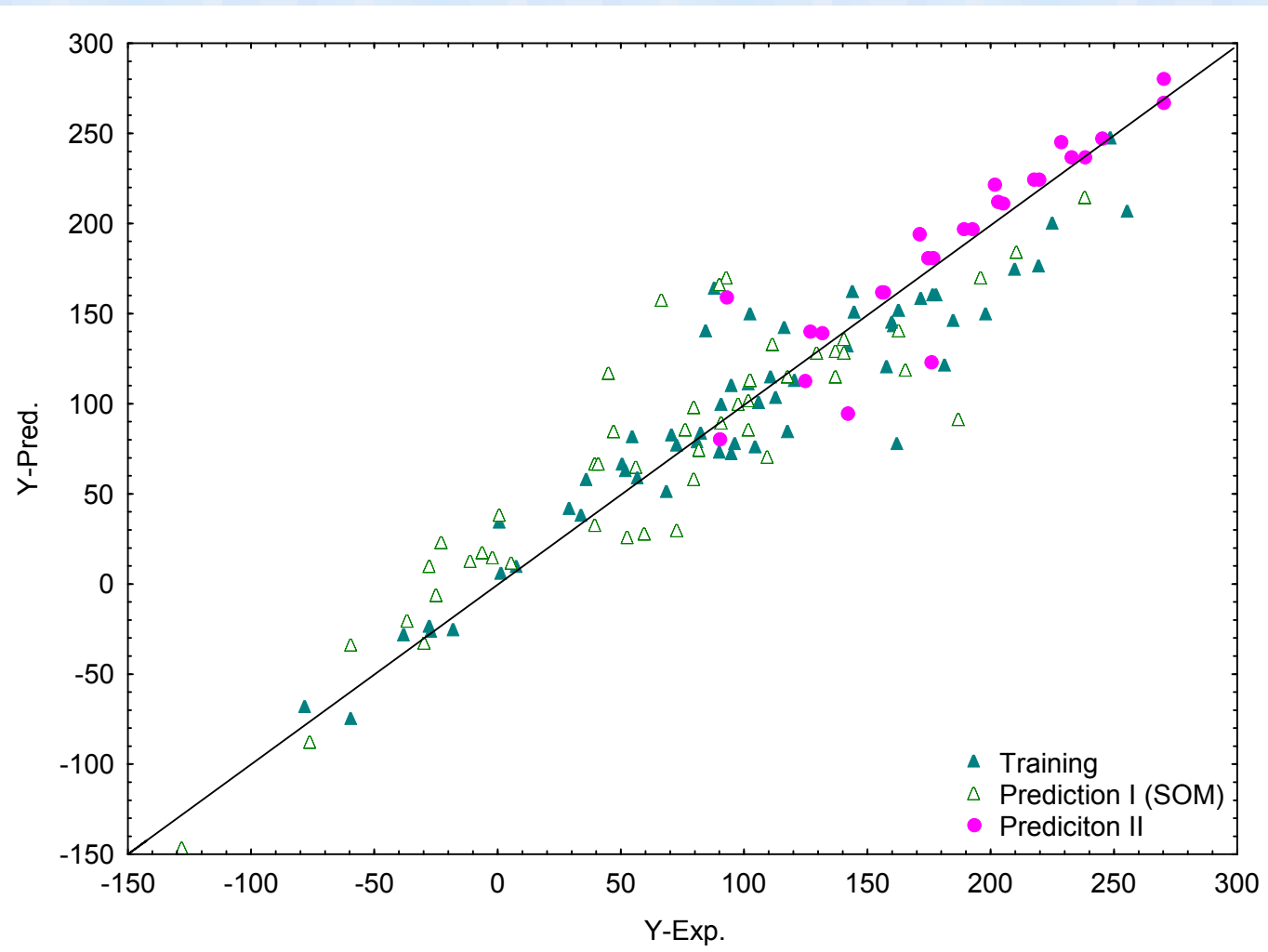
Variables	Train	Set	Q ² loo	R ²	Q ² boot	RMSE train	RMSE ext	Q ² ext -F1	Q ² ext -F3	R ² ext	R ² Yscr
Ms ATS1m nROH	55	Prediction I SOM 50 test	85.25	87.50	83.16	24.78	34.54	84.92	75.71	84.38	5.73
		Prediction II 25 test			86.26		29.14	91.36	85.17	83.03	5.55
	53	Prediction I Response 52 test	83.55	86.40	81.38	30.23	28.98	84.74	87.50	84.91	6.12
		Prediction II 25 test			80.78		26.20	94.34	89.53	83.49	5.35
	Total 130		87.54	88.54	87.37	28.21	29.42 (cv)	-	-	-	2.41

Ms = mean electro-topological state, constitutional descriptor

ATS1m = Autocorrelation of a topological structure, 2D autocorrelations

nROH = number of OH groups, functional group counts

Regression plots (BP) 130

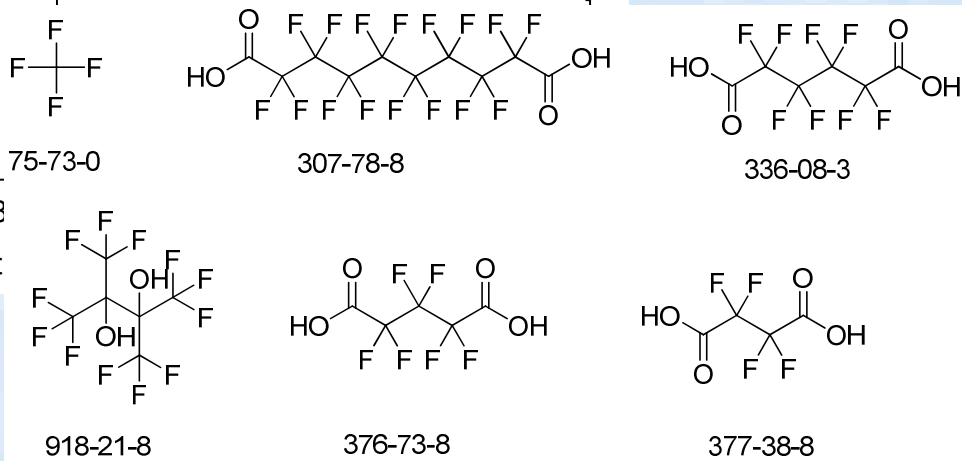


Applicability domain (BP)

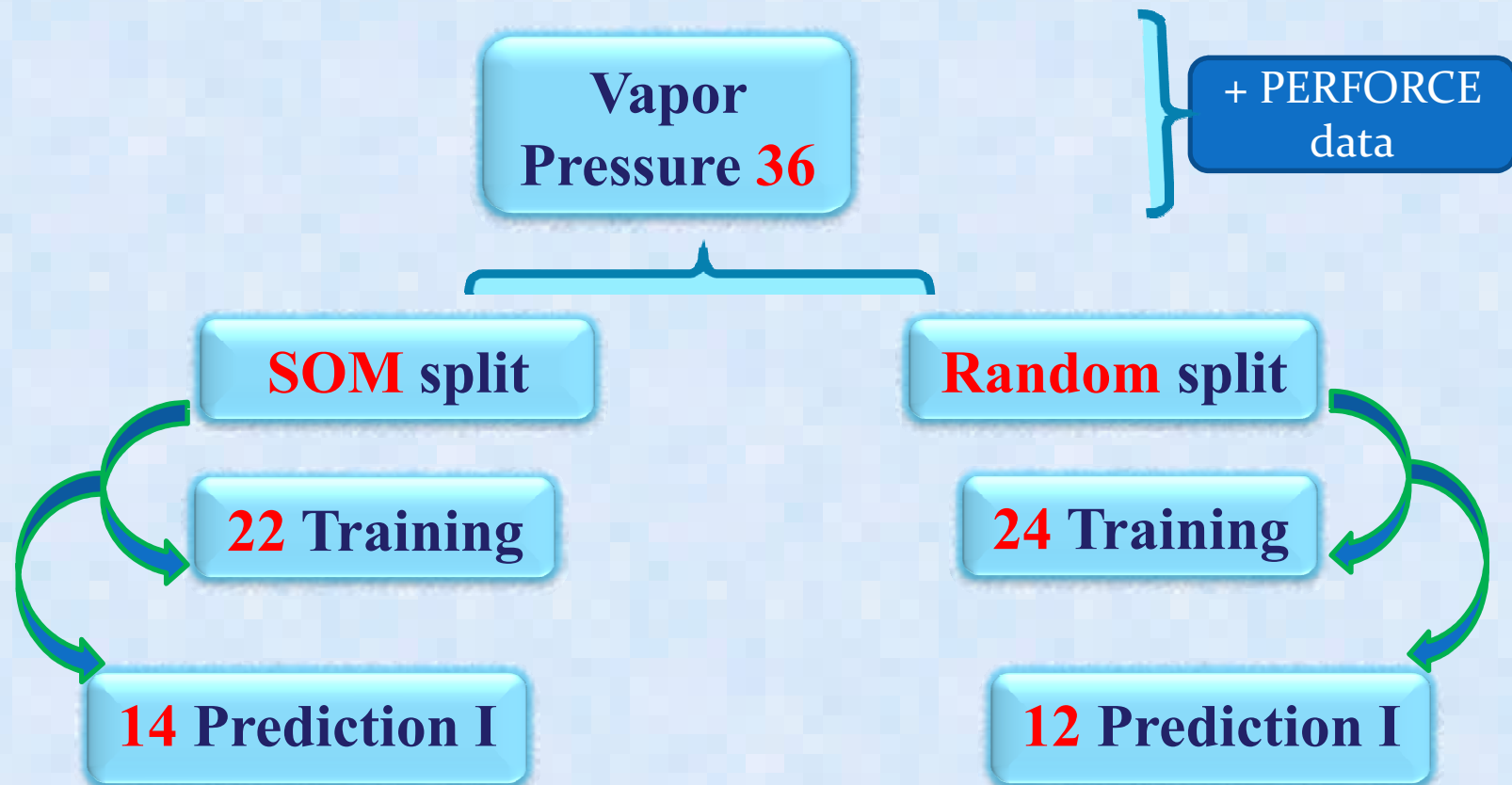
The scatter plot displays the relationship between $\hat{Y}$ -Pred (Y-axis, ranging from -200 to 400) and $\hat{H}_{at}$ (X-axis, ranging from 0.00 to 0.08). Data points are categorized as Available data (green triangles) and Compounds Predicted (red diamonds). A vertical line is drawn at $\hat{H}_{at} \approx 0.06$. Arrows point to specific data points labeled PFOSA and PFOA.

Chemical structures corresponding to the compounds are shown below the plot:

- 75-73-0: F(F)(F)F
- 307-78-8: O=C(F)C(F)(F)C(F)(F)C(F)(F)C(F)(F)C(F)(F)C(=O)O
- 336-08-3: O=C(F)C(F)(F)C(F)(F)C(F)(F)C(=O)O
- 918-21-8: O=C(F)C(F)(F)C(F)(F)C(F)(F)C(=O)O
- 376-73-8: O=C(F)C(F)(F)C(F)(F)C(=O)O
- 377-38-8: O=C(F)C(F)(F)C(=O)O



Vapor Pressure: Data splitting

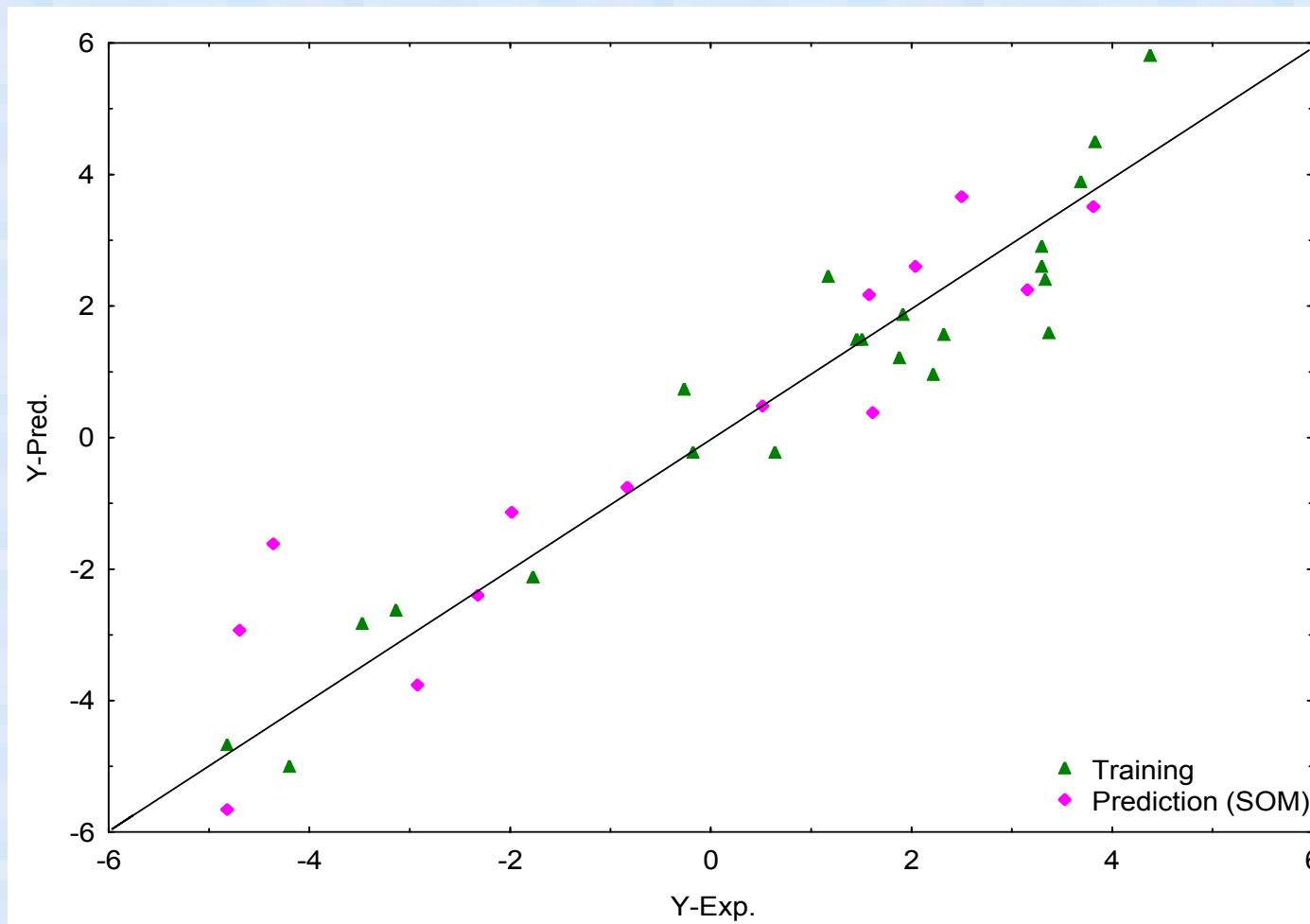


Vapor Pressure (36)

Variables	Set	Q ² loo	R ²	Q ² boot	RMSE train	RMSE ext	Q ² ext- F1	Q ² ext- F3	R ² ext	R ² Yscr
CICO MATs1v TPSA(Tot)	Prediction I SOM 14 test	91.57	94.61	80.30	0.63	1.25	85.27	78.94	83.24	14.73
	Prediction I Response 12 test	87.72	91.08	82.65	0.87	0.80	91.91	92.39	93.24	13.29
	Total 36	89.36	91.61	87.88	0.84	0.94 (cv)	-	-	-	8.58

Regression plots (VP)

$\log VP = -0.11 (\pm 0.01) \text{TPSA(Tot)} - 1.18 (\pm 0.32) \text{CIC0} - 6.35 (\pm 3.41) \text{MATs1v} + 4.93$
N=36



Y-Pred.

Available data

Unavailable data

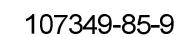
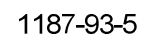
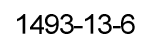
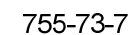
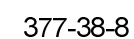
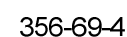
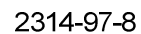
PFOA

PFOSA

2314-97-8

356-69-4

Hat



Summay of QSPR on PFCs:

End point	Variables	Total	Q ² loo	R ²	Q ² boot	RMSE train	RMSE cv	(n) AD%	RMSE EPI*
Melting Point	AAC F02[C-F] C-013	111	76.82	78.45	76.10	<u>40.36</u>	41.86	(248) 94.7	46.678
Boiling Point	Ms ATS1m nROH	130	87.55	88.54	87.27	<u>27.56</u>	29.12	(290) 97.9	43.046
Vapor Pressure	CIC0 MATS1v TPSA(Tot)	36	89.36	91.61	87.88	<u>0.84</u>	0.94	(243) 97.1	1.03

* <http://www.epa.gov/oppt/exposure/pubs/episuite.htm>



Presentation of CADASTER results on PFC:

B. Bhatarai, P. Gramatica, "**QSAR studies on Mouse Inhalation LC50 data of perfluoro- compounds**". (Poster)

ICCE 2009 - 12th EuCheMS International Conference on Chemistry & the Environment, Stockholm, Sweden, 14-17 June 2009.

B. Bhatarai, P. Gramatica, M. Luini, E. Papa, "**QSAR modelling of toxicity endpoints of emerging pollutants: Fragrances and Perfluorinated compounds**". (Oral)

CMTPI-2009 - Fifth International Symposium on Computational Methods in Toxicology and Pharmacology Integrating Internet Resources, Istanbul, Turkey, 4-8 July 2009.

B. Bhatarai, P. Gramatica, "**QSPR Studies for Predicting Physico-chemical Properties of Perfluorinated Compounds**". (Oral)

Conferentia Chemometrica, Siófok, Hungary, September 27-30, 2009.

B. Bhatarai, P. Gramatica, "**Perfluoro Toxicity (LC₅₀ inhalation) in *Rattus* and *Mus* species using QSAR**". (Poster)

SETAC North America 30th Annual Meeting, New Orleans, Louisiana, USA, 19-23 November 2009.

Future Work

- Validity of models on new Experimental data produced
- Experimental Design of suggested compounds
- Collaboration with CADASTER partners and other EU projects (OPENTOX)
- QSAR modeling of Acute toxicity data and other relevant SIDS end points

References:

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Thanks for your attention !!



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