



Perfluoro Toxicity (LC_{50} inhalation) in *Rattus* and *Mus* species using QSAR

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Introduction

- PFOS and PFOA are a class of perfluoro alkylated compounds which are categorized by US-EPA and EU-REACH as toxic chemicals.
- Other perfluoro alkylated compounds are widely distributed in environments, few are classified as 'emerging pollutants'
- Few experimental data on environmental and bio-toxicity are available
- Toxicity profiles are found different for types of animals and species used.
- This class of chemicals is studied in the European FP7th Project CADASTER.
- QSAR is applied to understand the inter-species toxicity of short and long chain perfluoro alkylated compounds by modeling inhalation (LC_{50}) data on *Rattus* (Rat) and *Mus* (Mouse).

Data Set

ChemIDplus Advance database: *Mus* 56 and *Rattus* 52 compounds used.

- ❖ Training and Prediction set were prepared by splitting using: Self Organizing Map and random selection through activity sampling [6]. 250 congeneric per- fluorinated chemicals with no toxicity data were predicted.

MOLECULAR DESCRIPTORS:

- ❖ 0D to 3D molecular descriptors including Quantum-chemical were calculated by DRAGON [3] XYZ coordinate and HYPERCHEM package [4] respectively.

QSAR Modeling and Validation

- ❖ GA based Variable Subset Selection method for descriptor selection [5]. Ordinary Least Squares regression (OLS) based Mutiple Linear Regression (MLR) models.
- ❖ Prediction set was selected based on a) the structure and b) the responseModels were developed by following OECD principles for QSAR validation [7]. Applicability Domain (AD for 250 PFCs) was verified by leverage approach.
- ❖ Internal (Q^2_{LOO} , Q^2_{BOOT} , R^2Y_{scram}) and external validation (Q^2_{ext-F1} , Q^2_{ext-F3} , R^2_{ext}) were checked.
- ❖ Residuals and Williams plot to check the quality of best models and to find compounds which are out of AD
- ❖ Mechanistic explanation based on the selected descriptors.

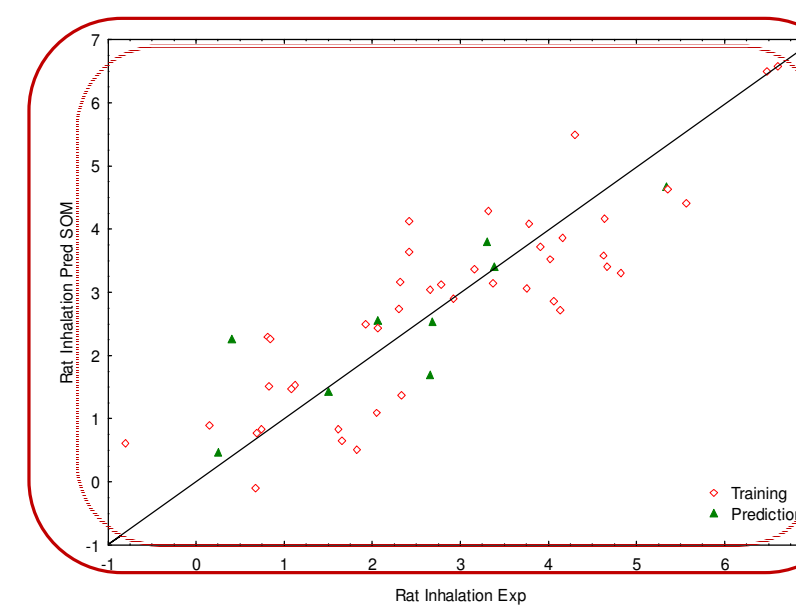
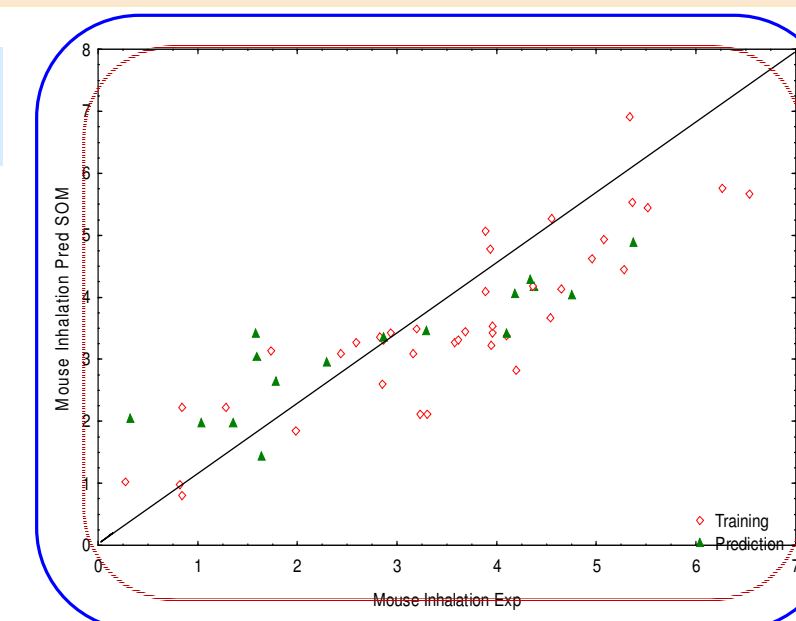
Results and Discussions

$\log 1/LC_{50} = -12.76 + 1.87 (\pm 0.20) Jhetv + 11.43 (\pm 1.27) PCR - 0.60 (\pm 0.12) MlogP - 1.41 (\pm 0.40) B02[Cl-Cl]$
 $n=52, s=0.82, r^2=78.14, F=41.99, Kx=23.55, Kxy=30.86, R^2_{Yscram}=7.64$

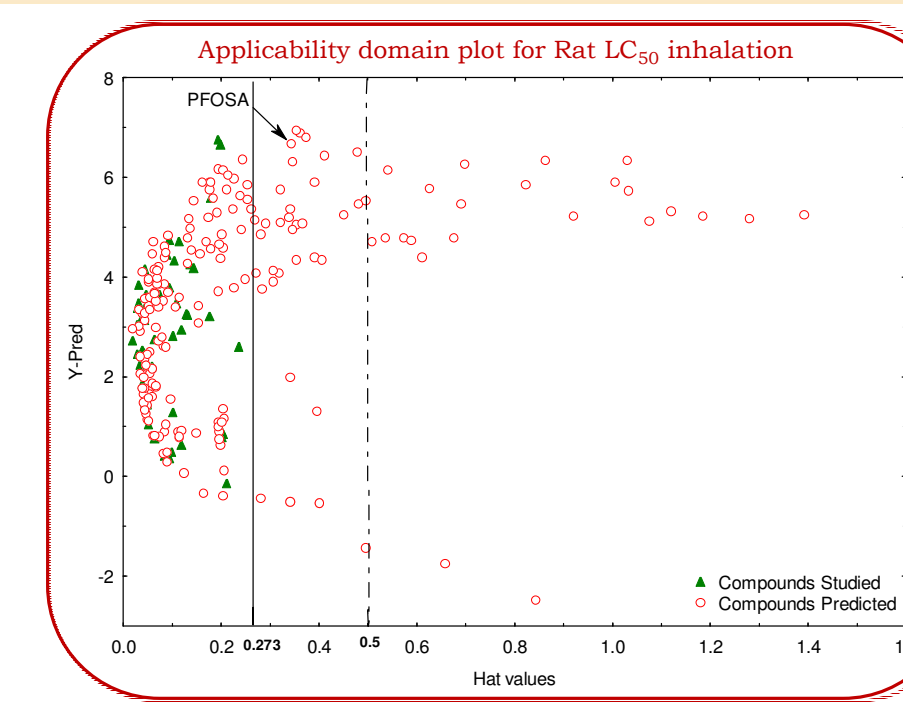
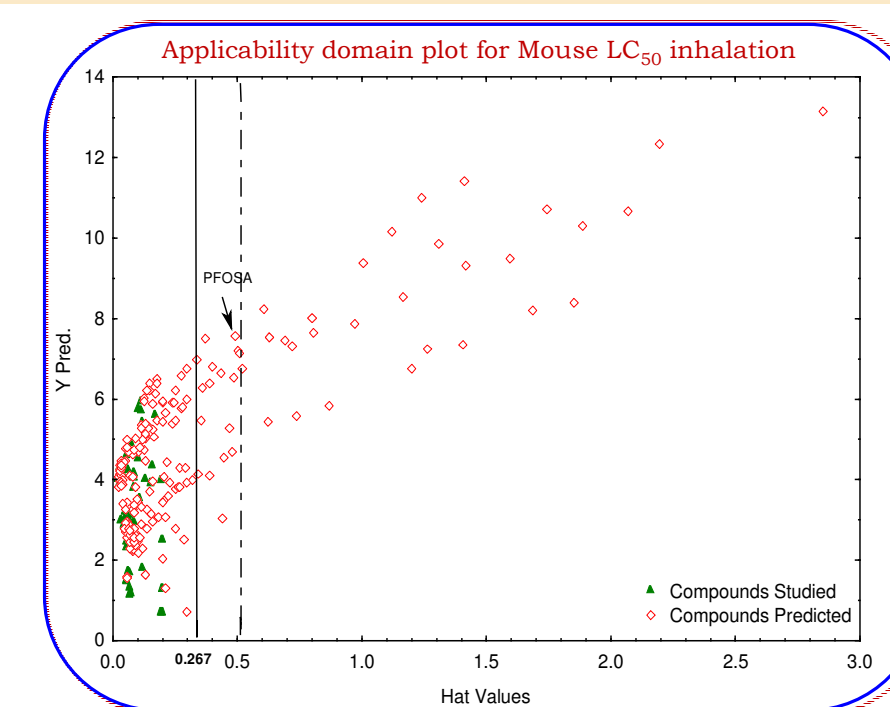
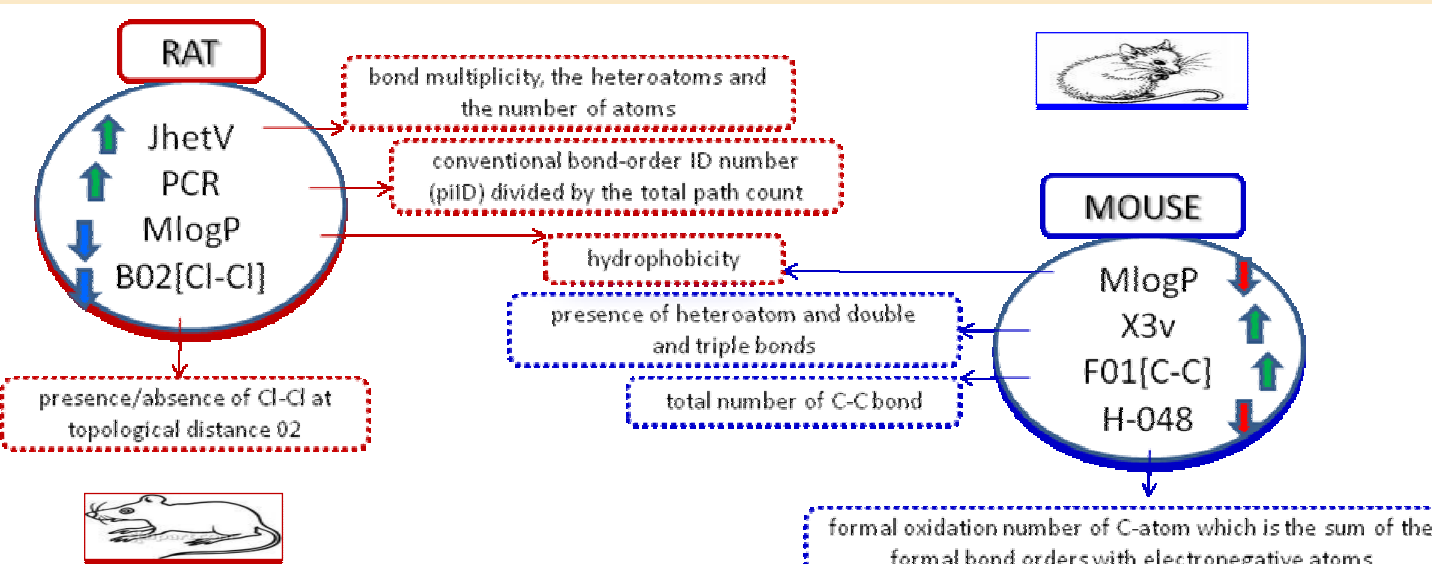
Response (Compounds)	Descriptors		Splitting criteria	Compounds	R^2	Q^2_{LOO}	Q^2_{BOOT}	Q^2_{ext-F1}	Q^2_{ext-F3}	$RMSE_{Train}$	$RMSE_{EXT}$	R^2_{Yscram}
	Input	Selected										
Mouse Inhalation LC_{50} (56)	537	X3v; H-048; MlogP; F01[C-Cl]	SOM 28.5%	Train: 40, Predict: 16	82.99	78.09	75.46	71.62	64.46	0.61	0.69	10.32
			Random by Activity 20%	Train: 44, Predict: 12	77.07	71.73	69.89	85.11	85.11	0.70	0.78	8.99
			Full model without splitting		79.83	76.31	75.38	-	-	0.68	0.74 (cv)	7.05

$\log 1/LC_{50} = 4.21 - 1.27 (\pm 0.31) MlogP + 1.43 (\pm 0.46) X3v + 0.38 (\pm 0.13) F01[C-Cl] - 1.14 (\pm 0.37) H-048$
 $n=56, s=0.717, K_x=42.34, K_{xy}=50.40, RMSE_{train}=0.68, R^2(Yscram)=0.394,$

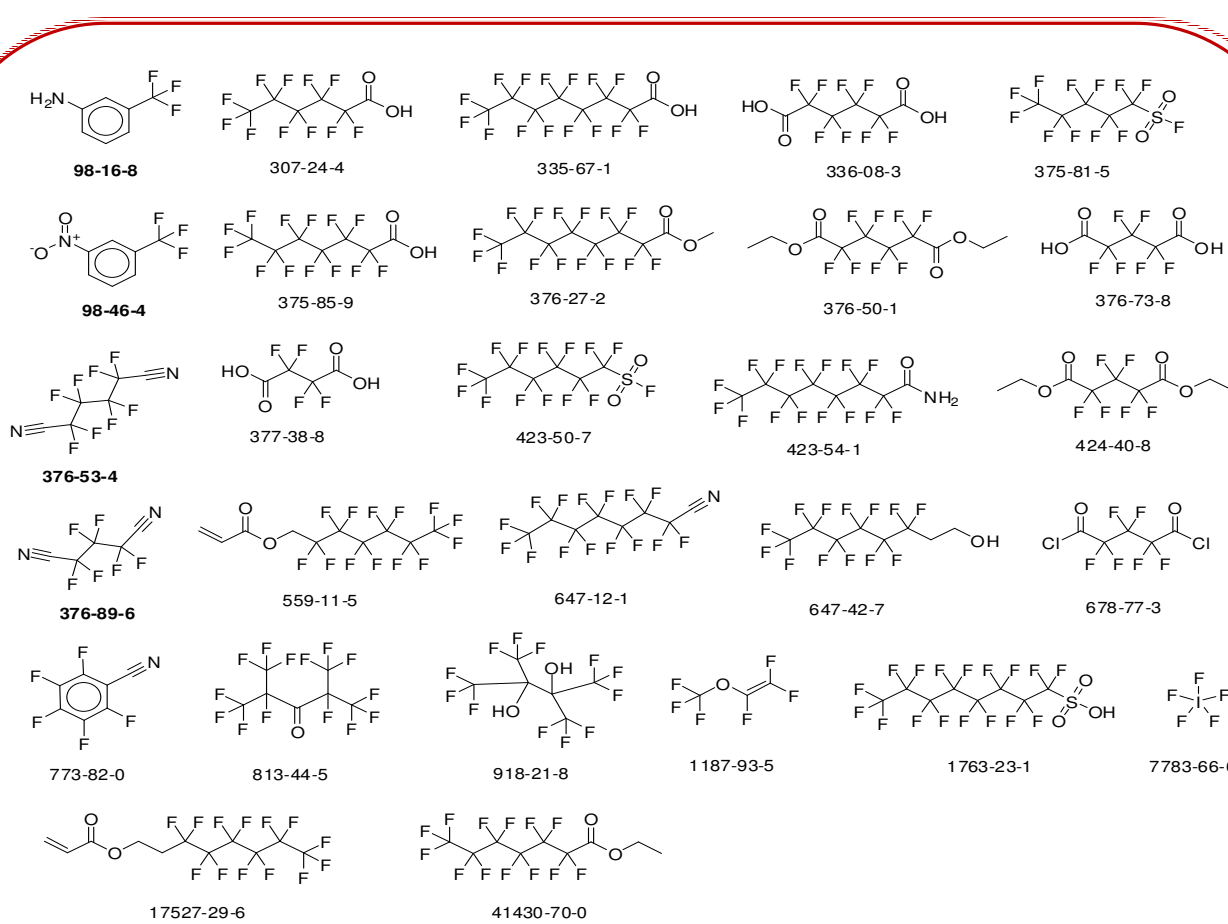
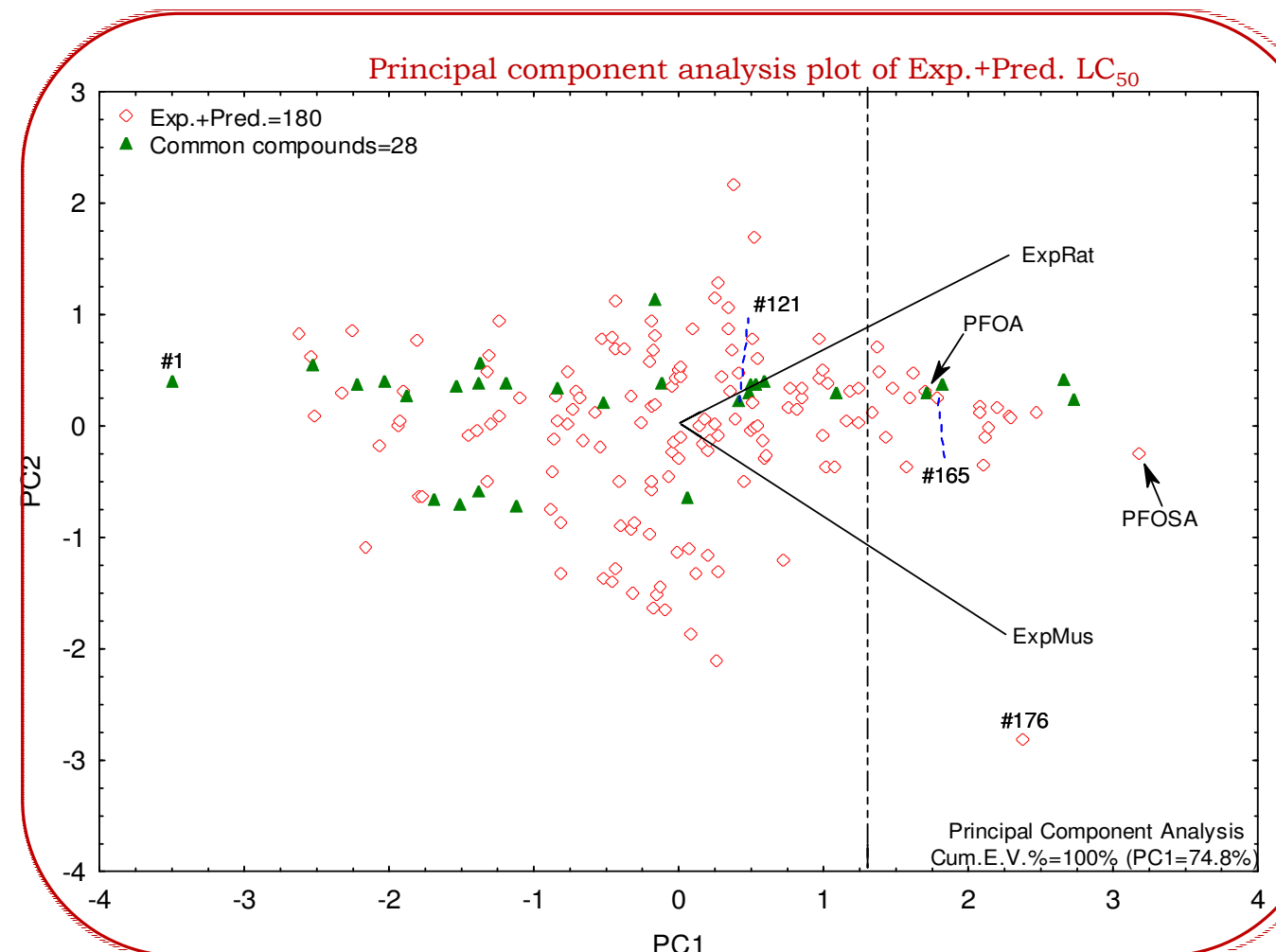
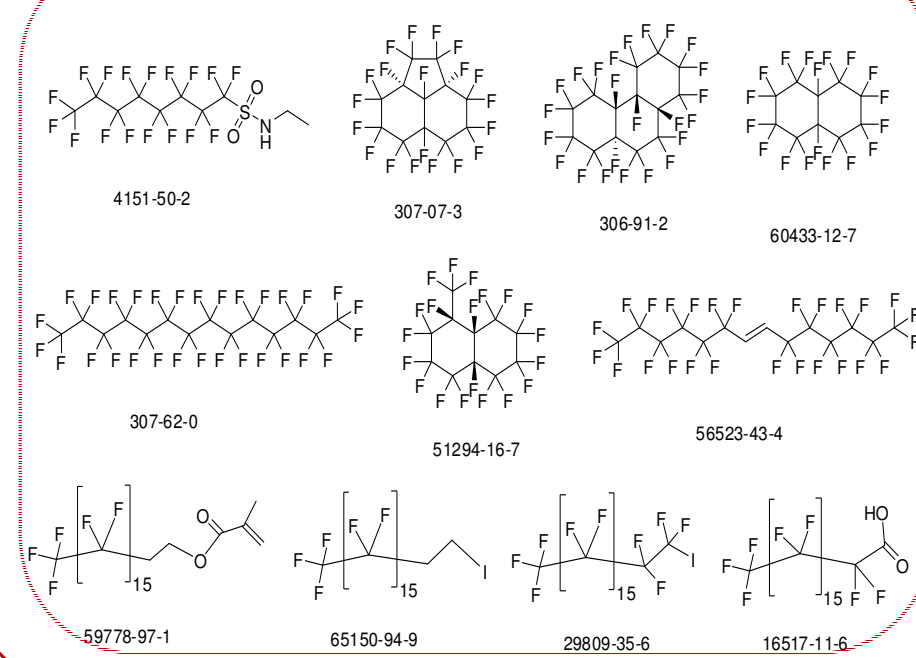
Response (Compounds)	Descriptors		Splitting criteria	Compounds	R^2	Q^2_{LOO}	Q^2_{BOOT}	Q^2_{ext-F1}	Q^2_{ext-F3}	$RMSE_{Train}$	$RMSE_{EXT}$	R^2_{Yscram}
	Input	Selected										
Rat Inhalation LC_{50} (52)	360	Jhetv; PCR; MlogP; B02[Cl-Cl]	SOM 18.87%	Train: 43 Test: 10	78.36	72.99	71.95	75.47	79.67	0.80	0.89	8.75
			Random by Activity 20%	Train: 43 Test: 10	80.01	75.21	74.12	66.70	75.41	0.77	0.86	9.91
			Full model without splitting		78.12	73.83	73.26	-	-	0.79	0.86 (cv)	7.64



Descriptor Analysis, Mechanistic Interpretation and Applicability Domain

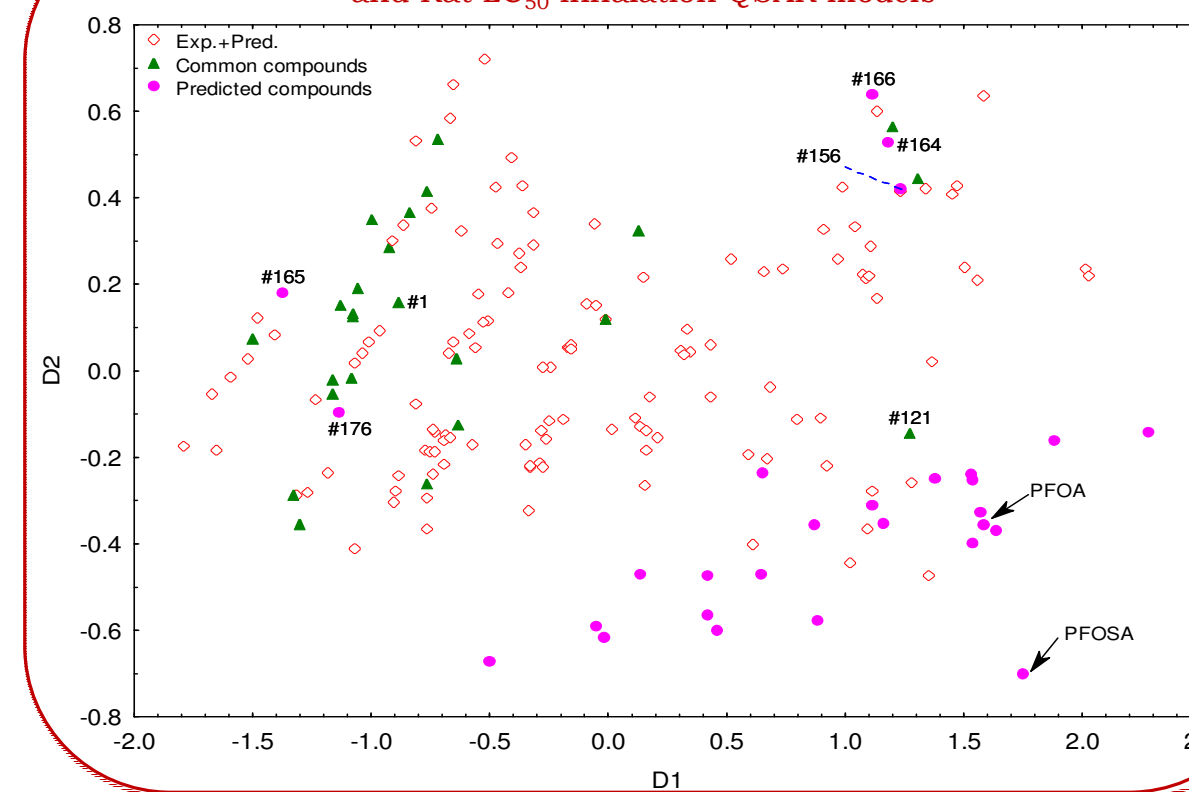


Common Outliers observed in *Mus* and *Rattus* QSAR study



Prioritized highly toxic compounds within the AD of QSAR models developed on *Mus* and *Rattus* LC_{50} data

MDS plot on 7 molecular descriptors which appeared in Mouse and Rat LC_{50} inhalation QSAR models



References

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