

# Toxicity Pathways to Assessment Endpoints

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## Toxicity Pathway

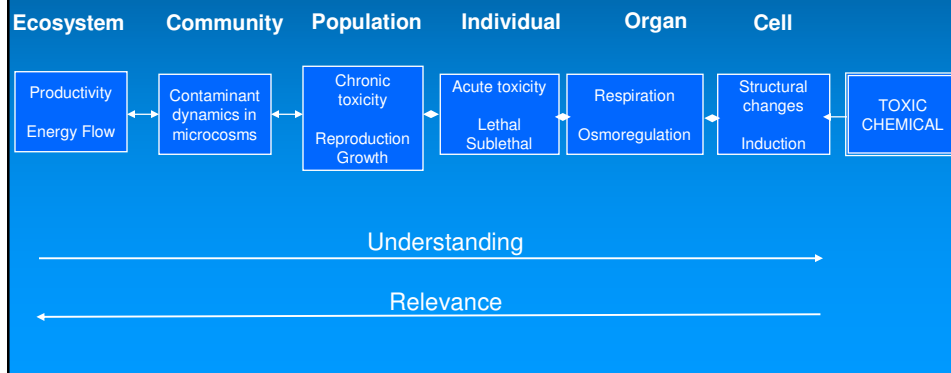
### WHAT:

- A concept; a way of depicting a chain of events starting with a **molecular initiating event** (site of chemical –biological interaction) and ending with an adverse effect manifested in an individual, or higher level – population, community, ecosystem
- May include a biochemical/signaling pathway, but goes beyond, to at least hypothesize how something observed at one level of biological organization is **linked** to response manifested at another level.

### WHY:

- Chemical similarity is defined in the context of biological similarity
  - “Similar” chemicals, by definition, invoke the same toxicity pathway (within a specified biological model)
  - QSARs are developed for “similar” chemicals from a known or hypothesized “mode/mechanism” of action; hypothesis is tested to refine the models
- QSAR requires a well-defined biological system

Effects of toxicants occur at different levels of biological organization. Toxic effects are best known and understood at the cell and organ level, while the ecosystem and community level are least understood although most relevant. (Haux and Forlin, 1988)



## Toxicity Pathway Uses

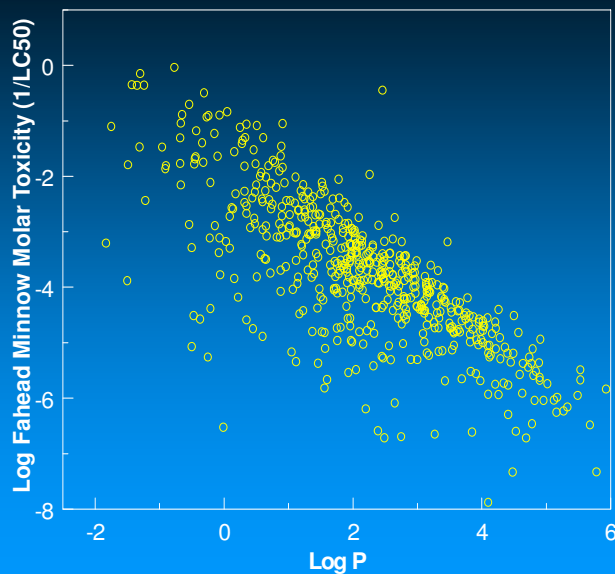
- Assess knowledge gaps - what we know and what we don't know about a chemical's toxicity (toxicodynamics)
- Assess the plausibility that a series of events are linked, i.e., degree of connectedness;
  - degree of specificity/certainty needed depends upon intended use
    - prioritization for further testing – correlation; “good” hypothesis?
    - quantitative RA - confirm cause and effect?
- Pinpoint molecular initiating event for chemical extrapolation
  - QSAR – can be based on *in vivo* endpt if system is simple enough, e.g., fish acute/chronic for narcotic chemicals where applied chem conc is directly related to chemical activity in blood and further to the whole organism effect
  - Measurements closer to molecular initiating event will be more definitive for QSAR but some degree of relevance should be established (Linkage across levels of biological organization)
- Basis for species extrapolation
- Shifting RA paradigm - predict most likely tox pathways for a chemical to pinpoint most appropriate testing

## Well-Defined Biological System

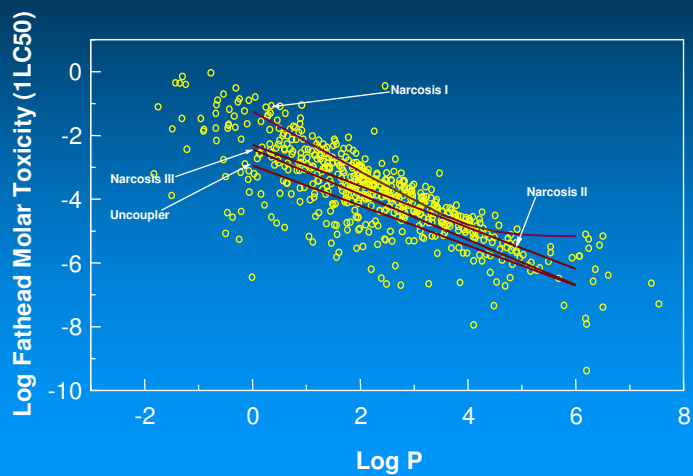
(Know what you know and what you don't know)

- Metabolism
  - Is the system used for collection of empirical data capable of xenobiotic metabolism?
  - Is what you're measuring due to parent chemical or a metabolite?
- Kinetics
  - What do you understand about the chemical kinetics within the system?
  - Is the chemical in solution
    - Bound and unavailable
    - Loss to hydrolysis

*Measure chemical form and concentration in your system*



## Fathead Minnow Acute Toxicity Database

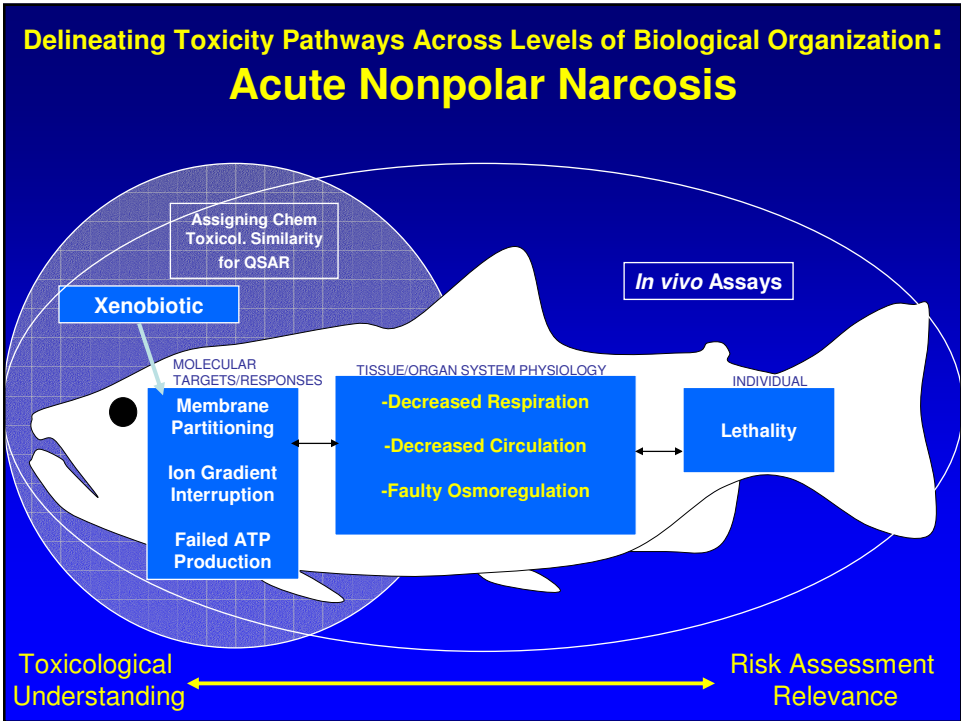
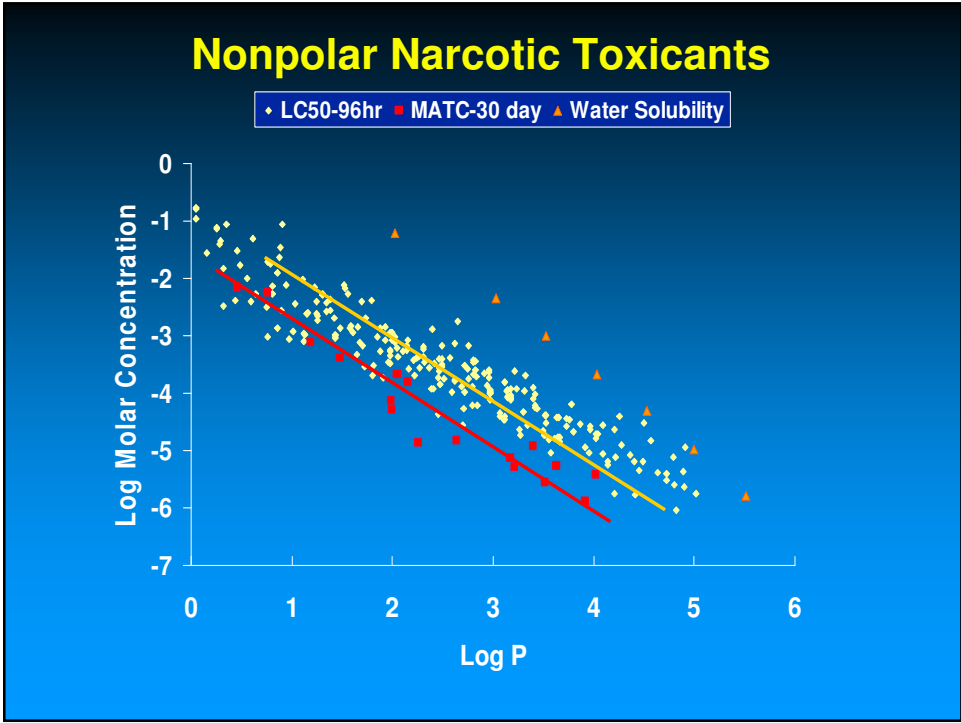


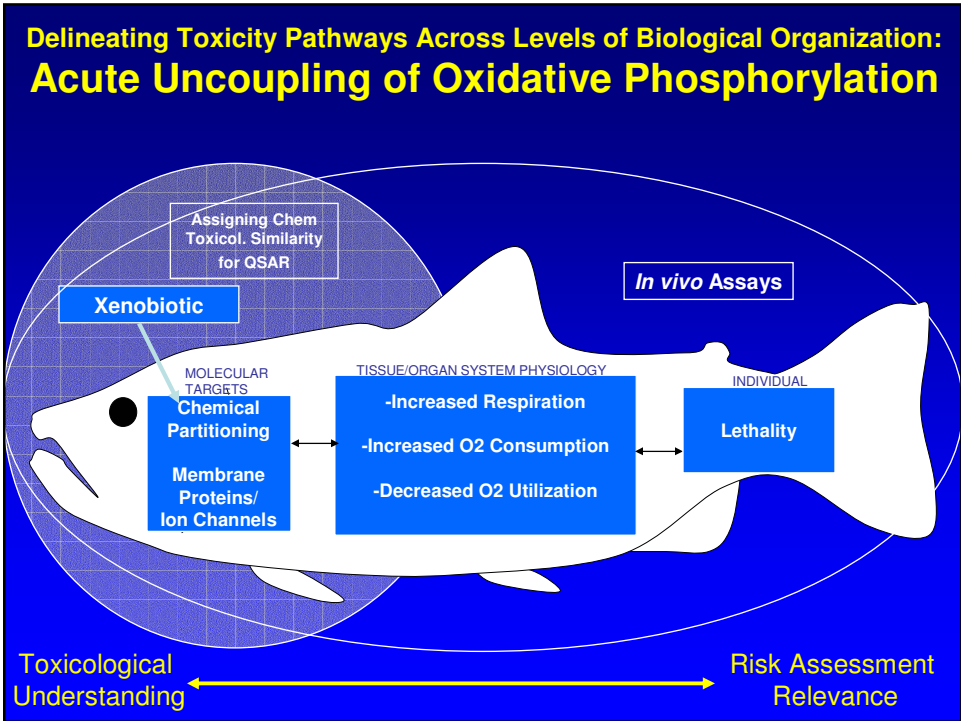
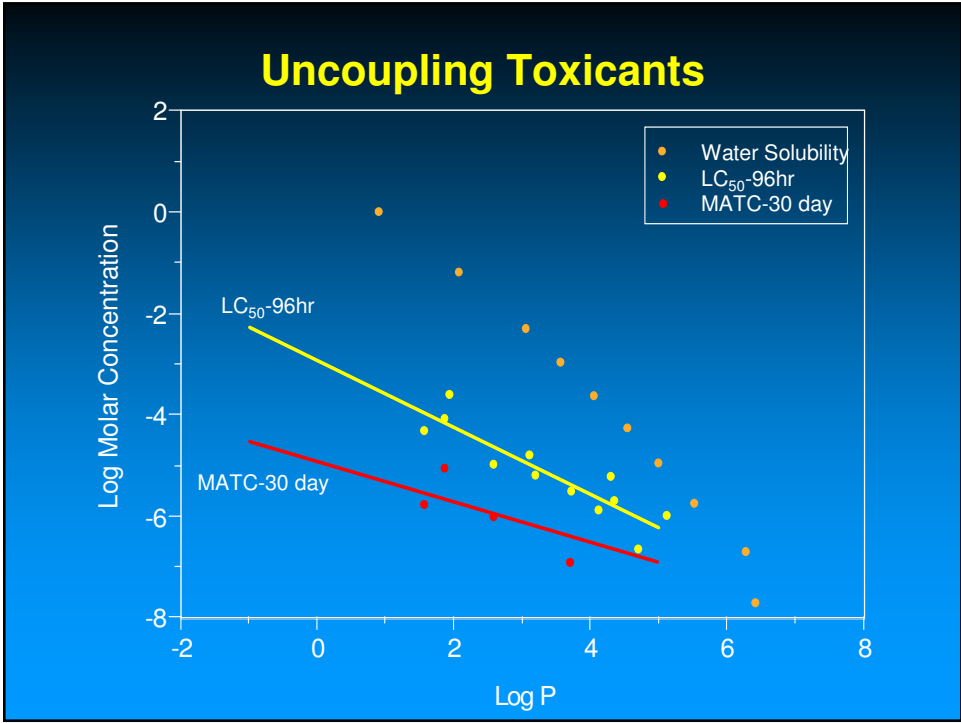
## Sorting Modes of Action (Toxicity Pathways)

Fish Acute Toxicity Syndromes  
- respiratory/cardiovascular responses (RBT)

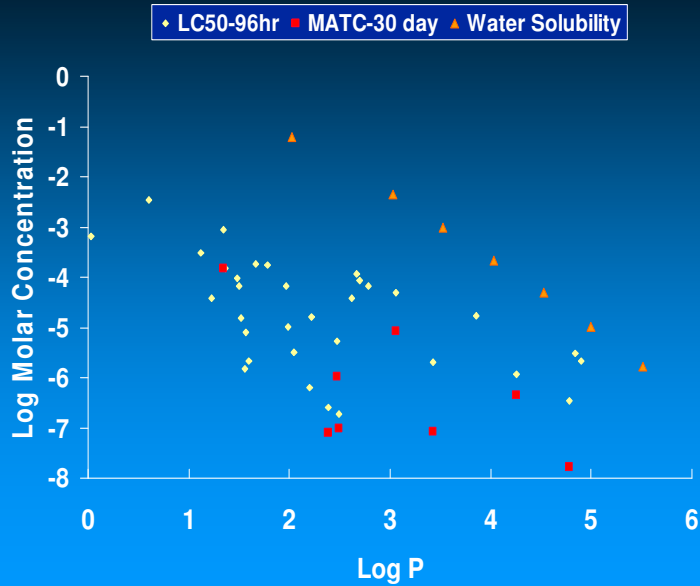
Behavioral observations (FHM)

Mixture studies (FHM)





## Reactive Toxicants



## Sorting Modes of Action (Toxicity Pathways)

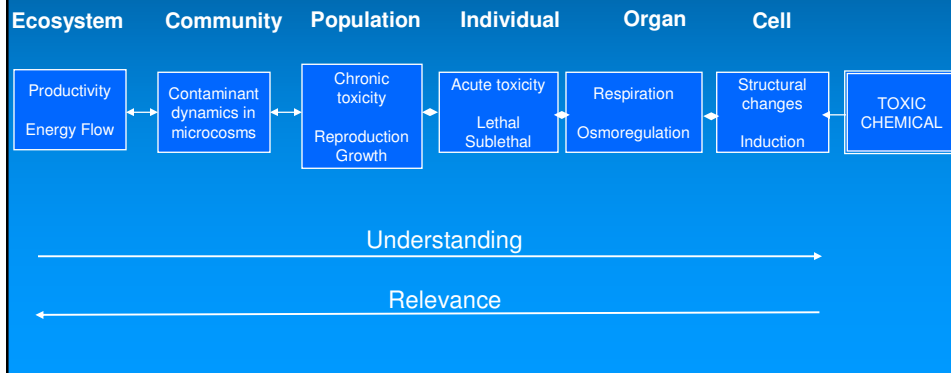
Fish Acute Toxicity Syndromes  
- respiratory/cardiovascular responses (RBT)

Behavioral observations (FHM)

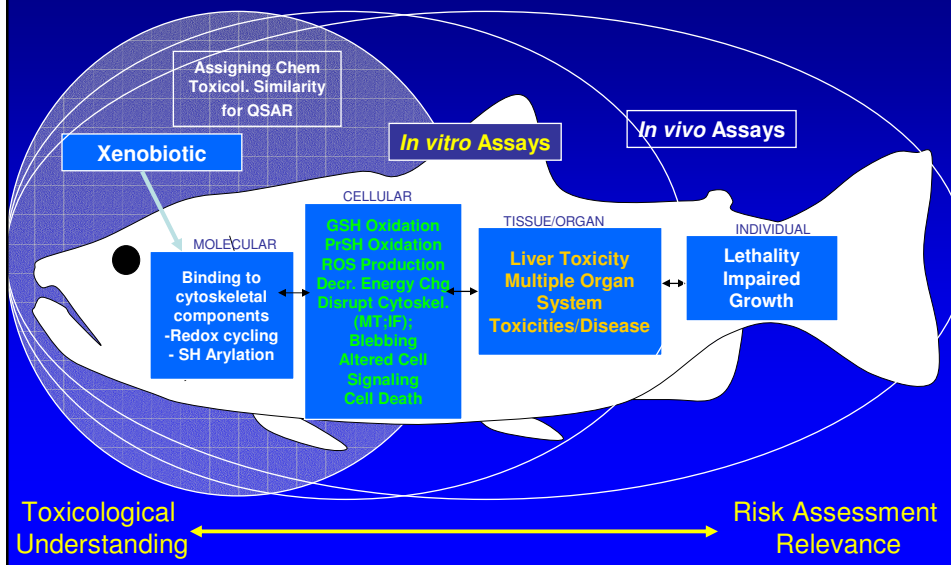
Mixture studies (FHM)

Biochemical responses – in vitro

Effects of toxicants occur at different levels of biological organization. Toxic effects are best known and understood at the cell and organ level, while the ecosystem and community level are least understood although most relevant. (Haux and Forlin, 1988)

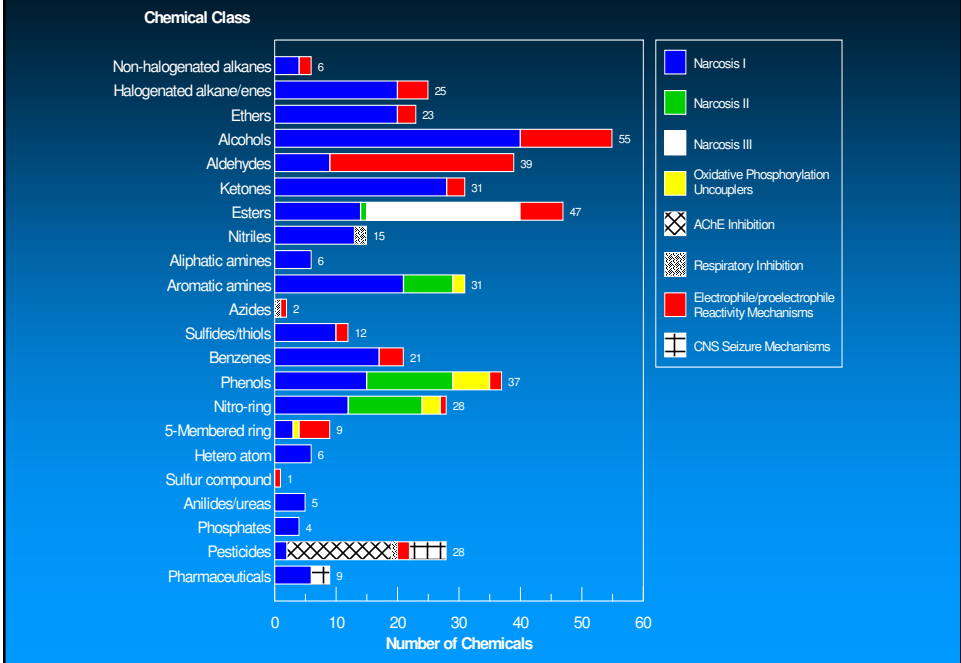


## Defining Toxicity Pathways Across Levels of Biological Organization: Redox cycling\_Arylation

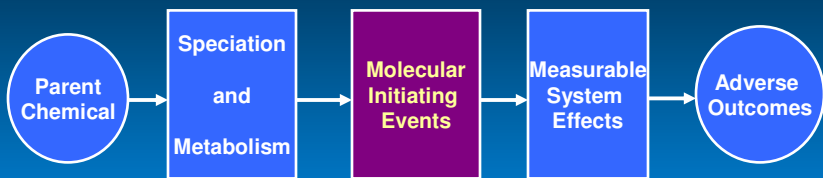




### Chemical Class is not MOA for Industrial Chemical Acute Tox

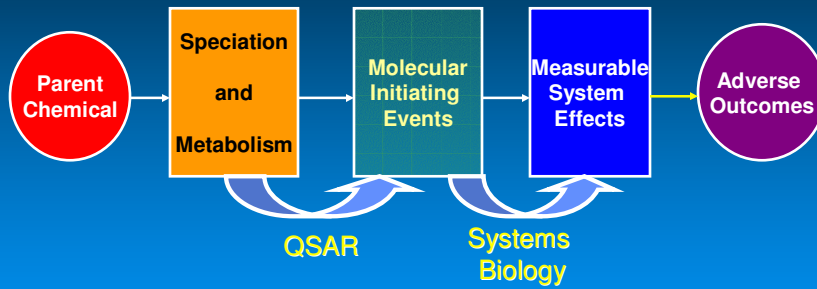


### Knoxville Workshop Framework for Predicting Reactive Toxicity



Rather than developing statistical models of complex endpoints, molecular initiating events are identified as well-defined QSAR endpoints....and used to estimate the probabilities for important downstream biological effects based on transparent assumptions

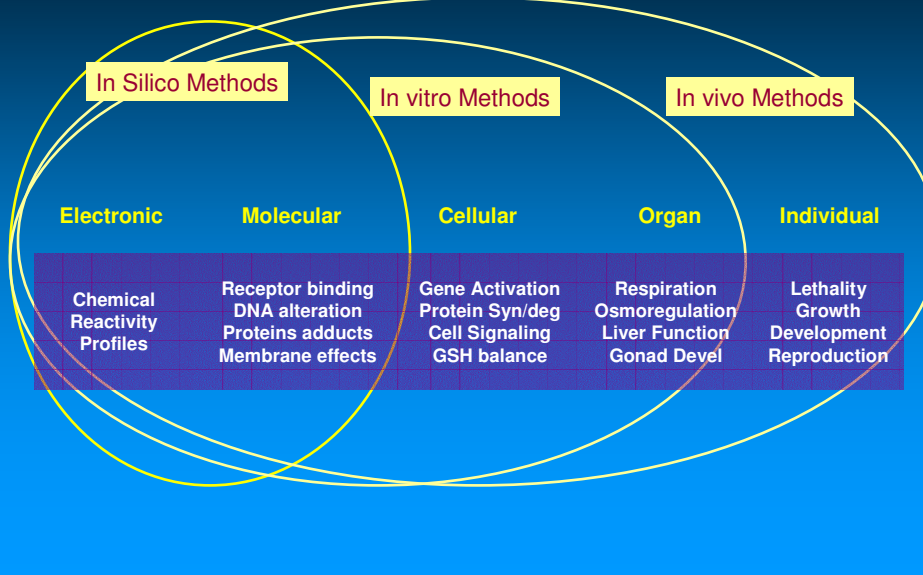
## Steps to the Development of QSAR for Reactive Toxicants



1. Establish Plausible Molecular Initiating Events
2. Design Database for Abiotic Binding Affinity/Rates
3. Explore Correlations/Pathways to Downstream Effects
4. Explore QSARs to Predict Initiating Event from Structure

## Delineation of Toxicity Pathways

Linkages Across Levels of Biological Organization

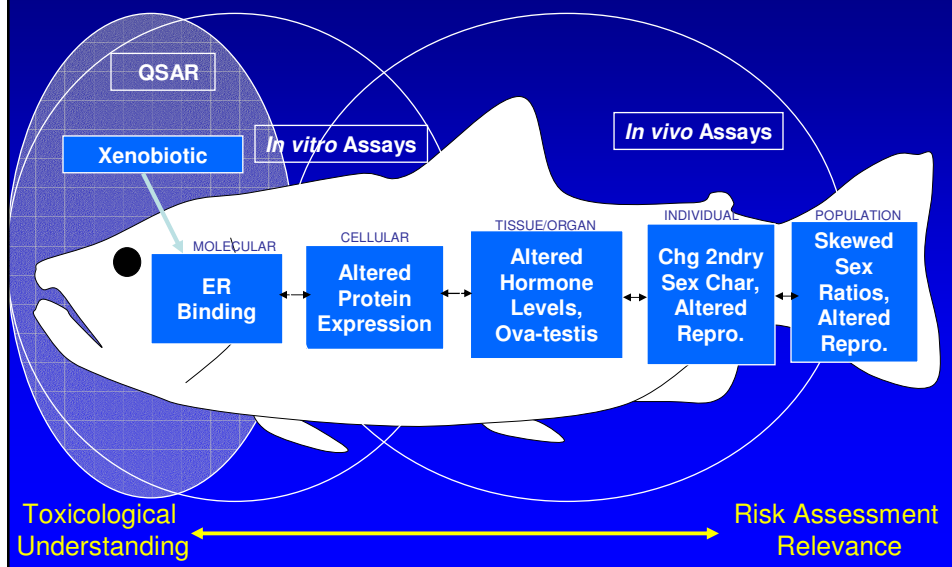


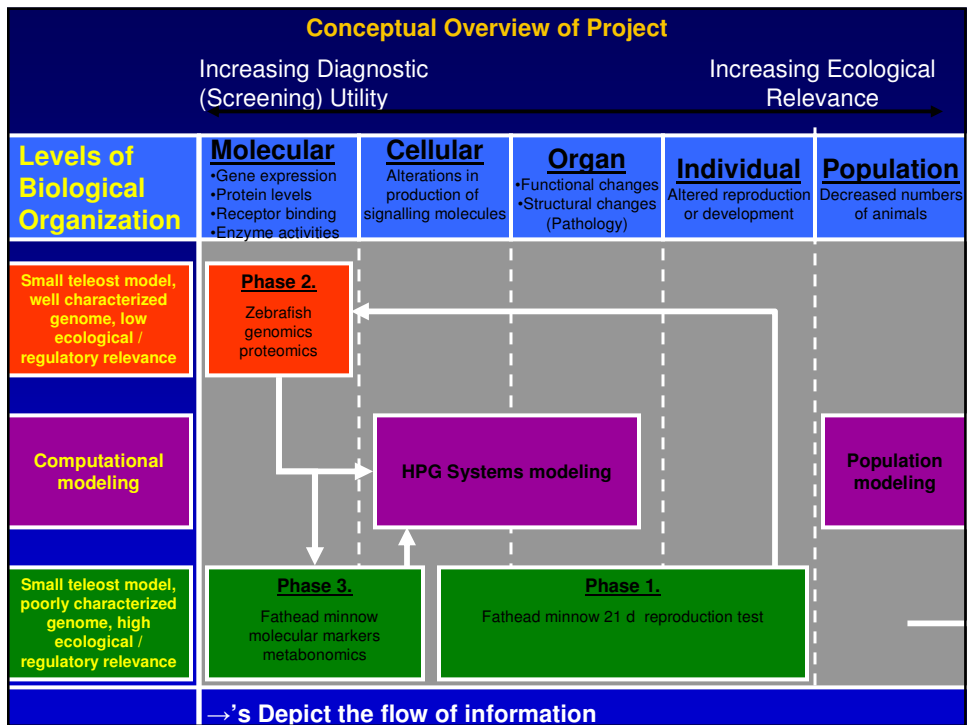
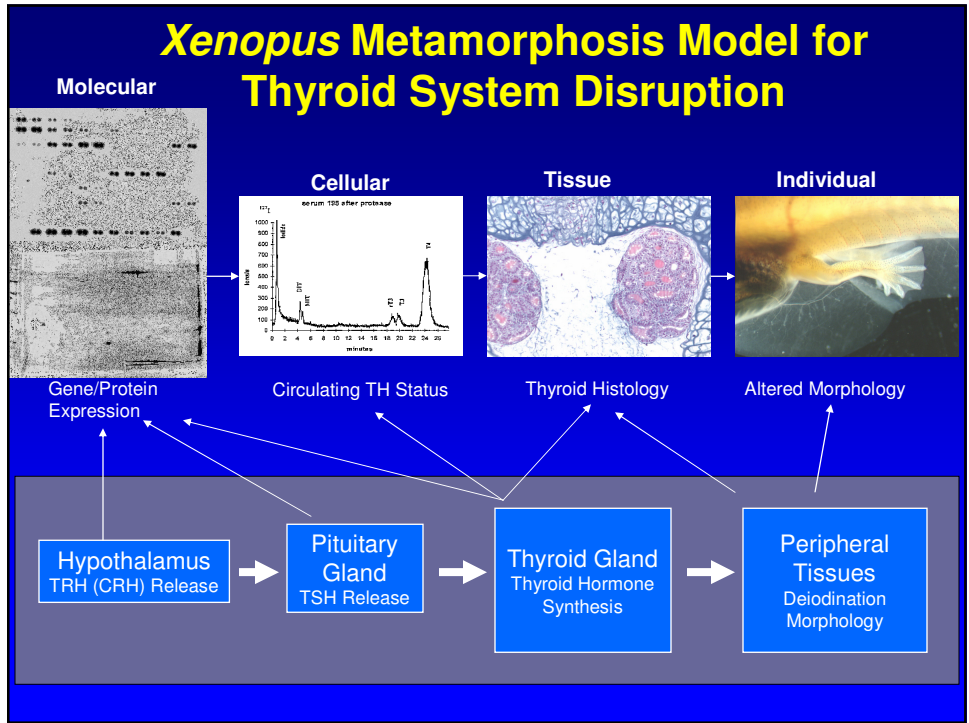
## Understanding “Specific” Toxicities

### Endocrine Disruptors:

- Receptor-Mediated Toxicity Pathways  
ER, AR, TR?
- Enzyme Inhibition (aromatase)
- Steroidogenesis (altered steroid metab)

### Delineating Toxicity Pathways Across Levels of Biological Organization: Direct Chemical Binding to ER

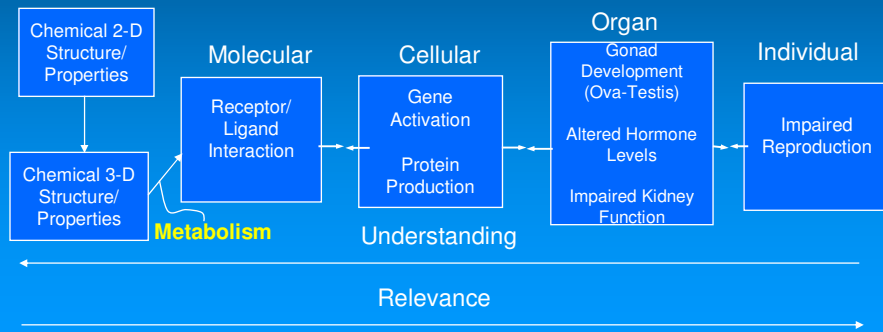




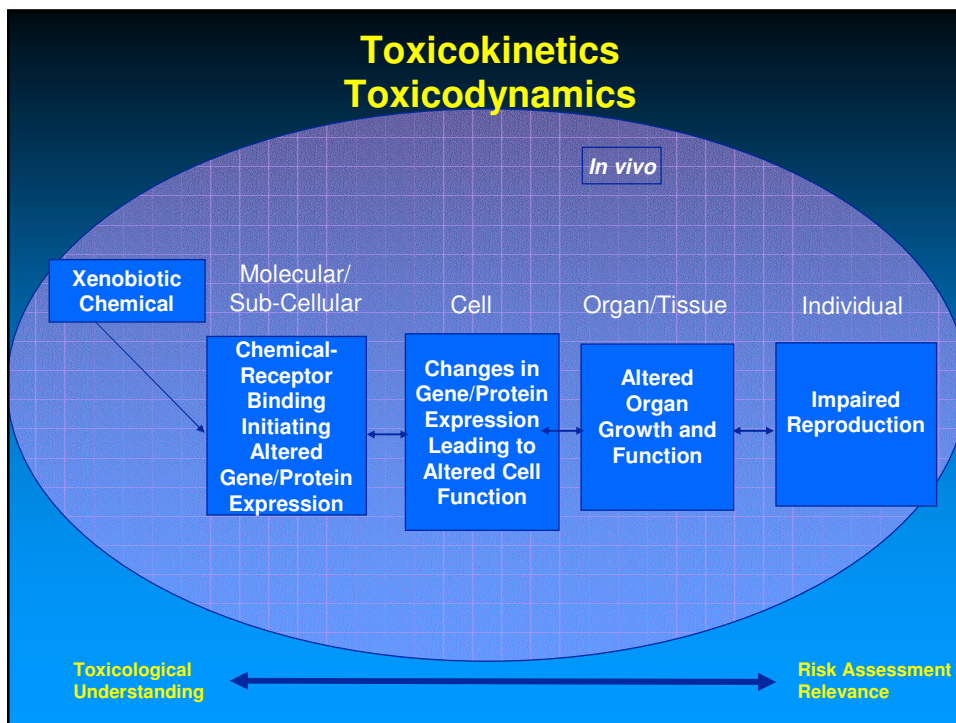
# Chemical Risk Assessments

## Linkages Across Levels of Biological Organization

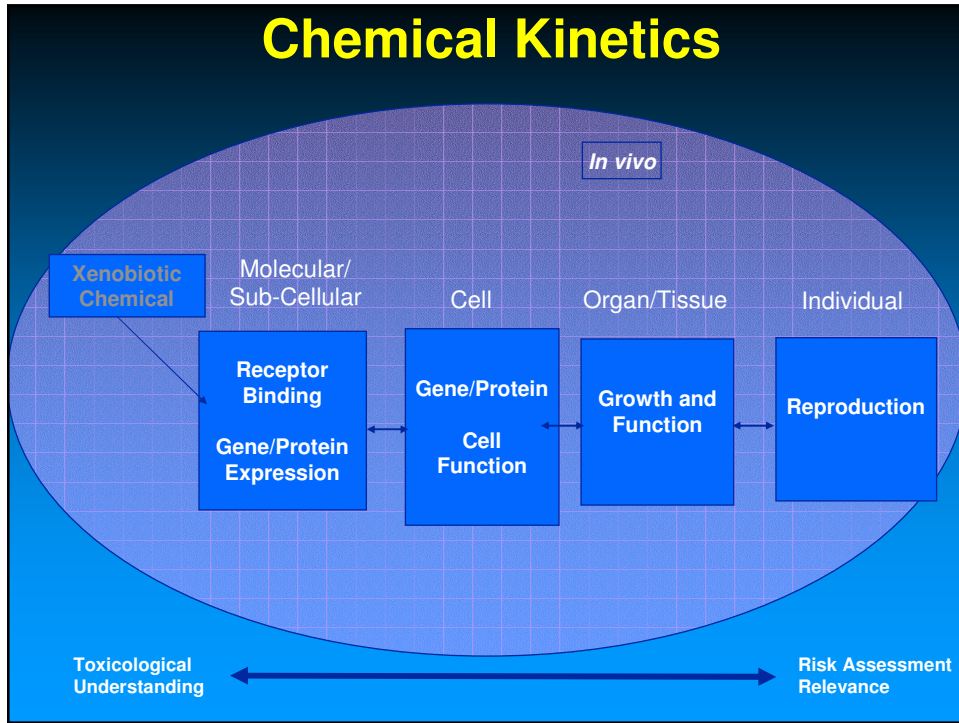
### Receptor-Mediated Pathways



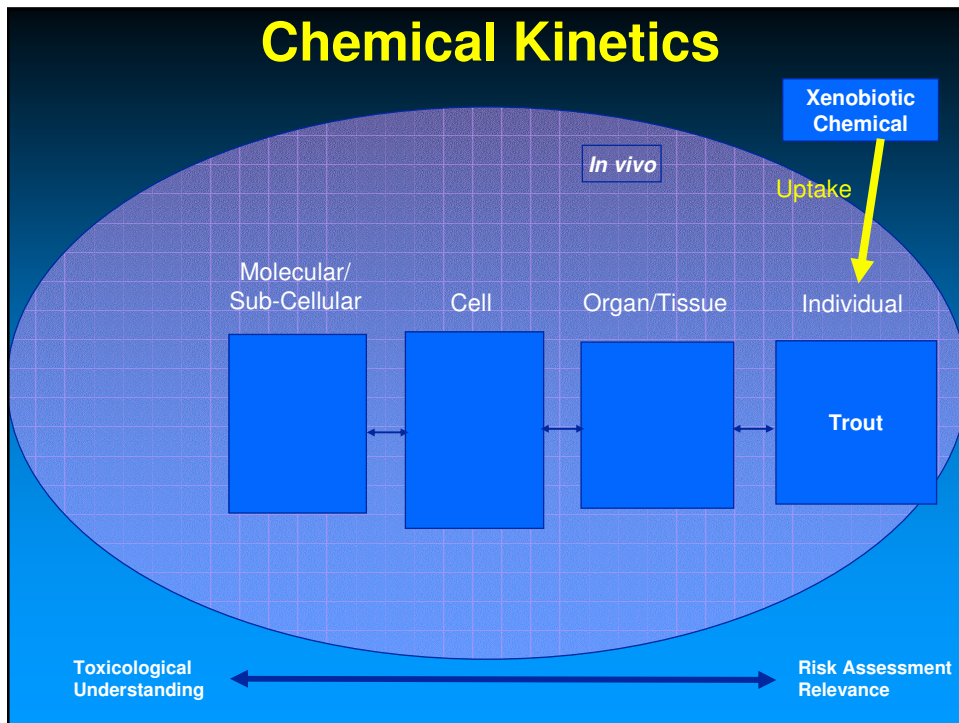
# Toxicokinetics Toxicodynamics

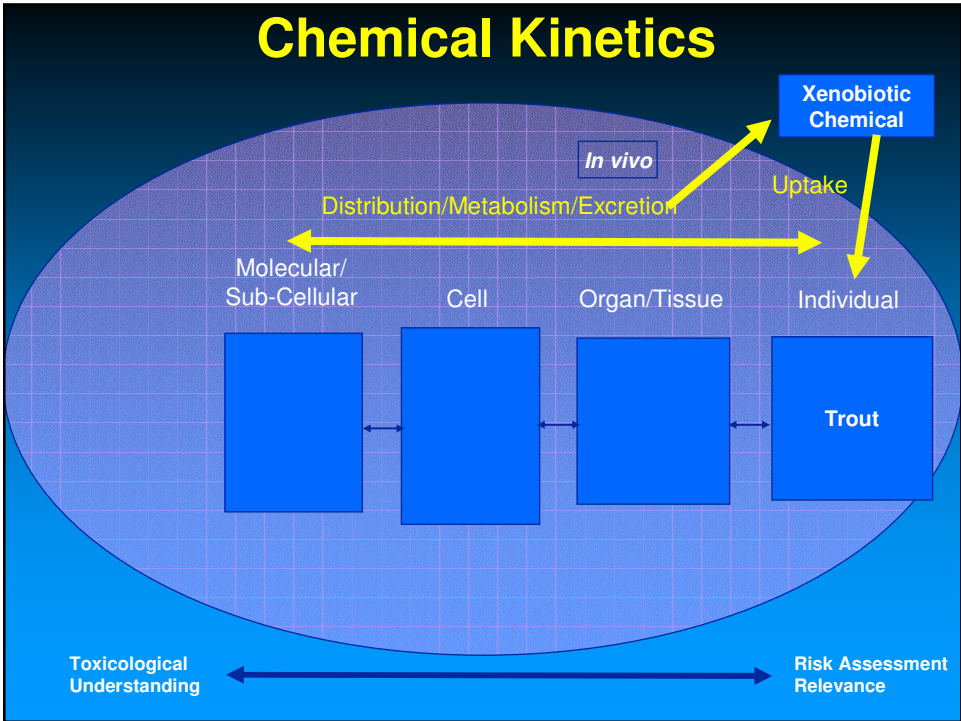
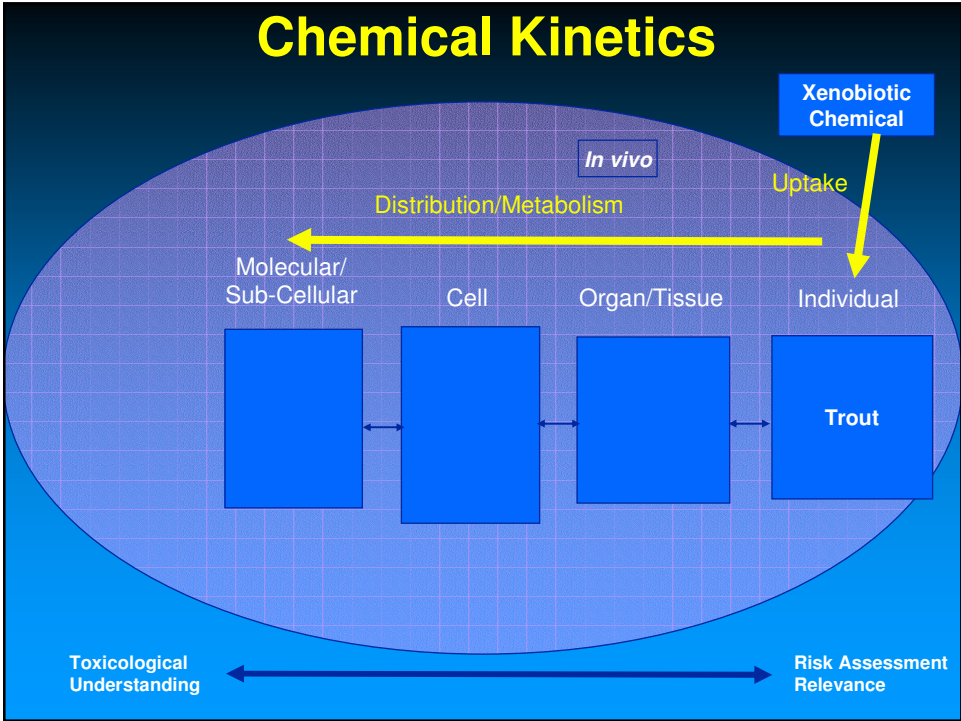


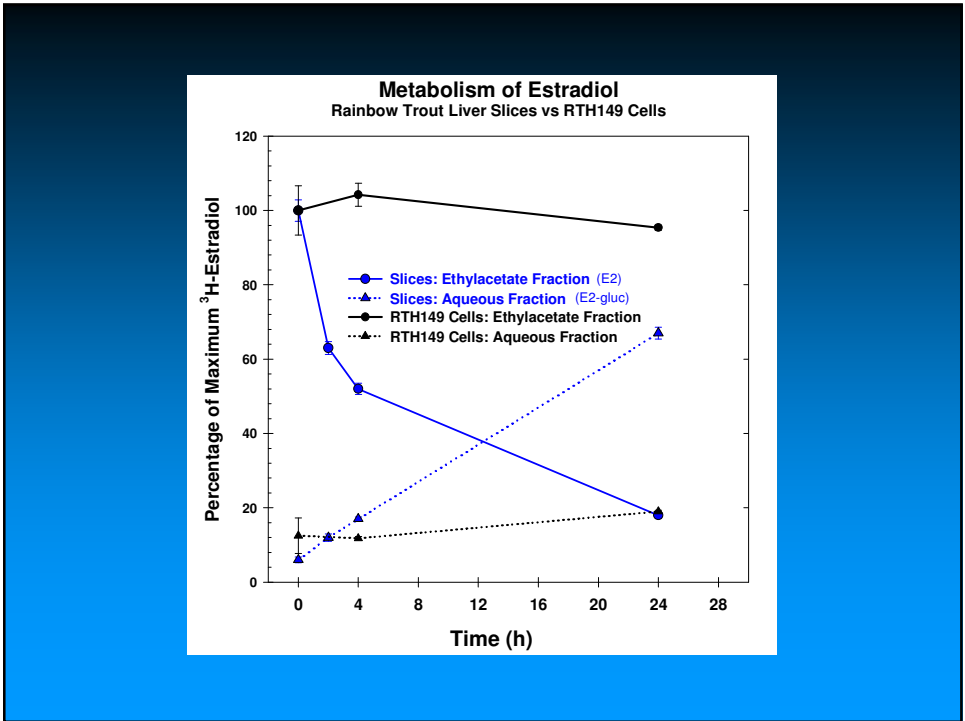
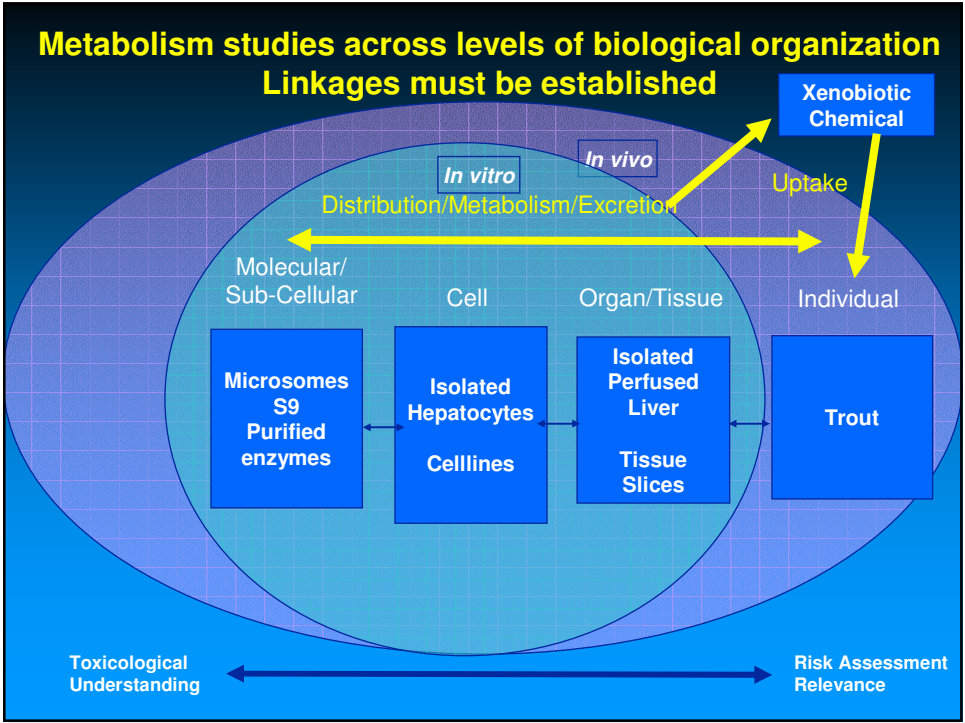
# Chemical Kinetics



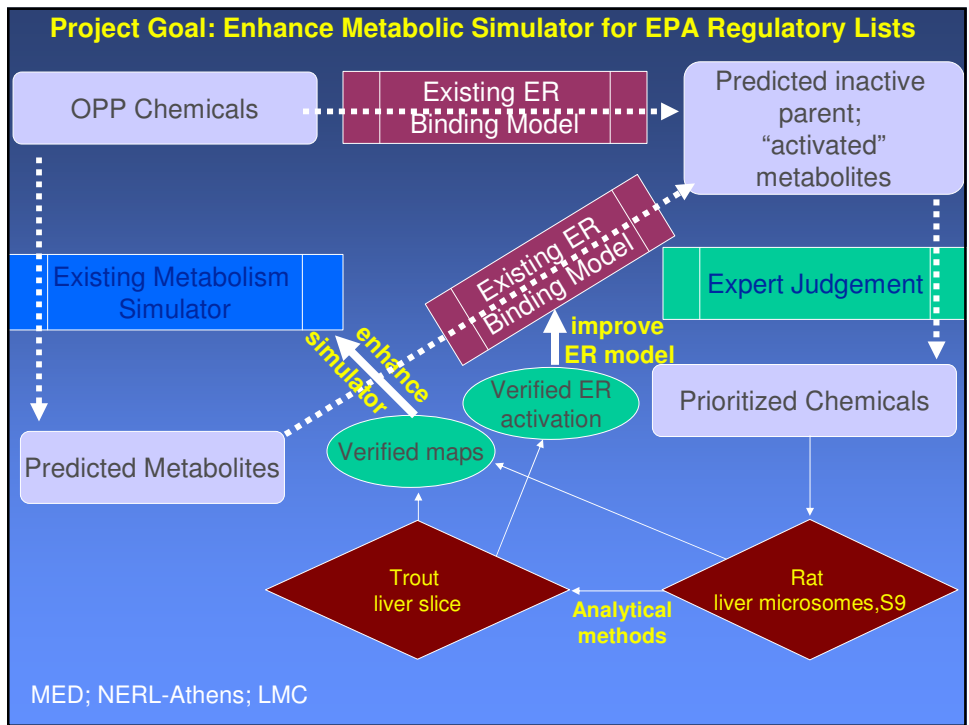
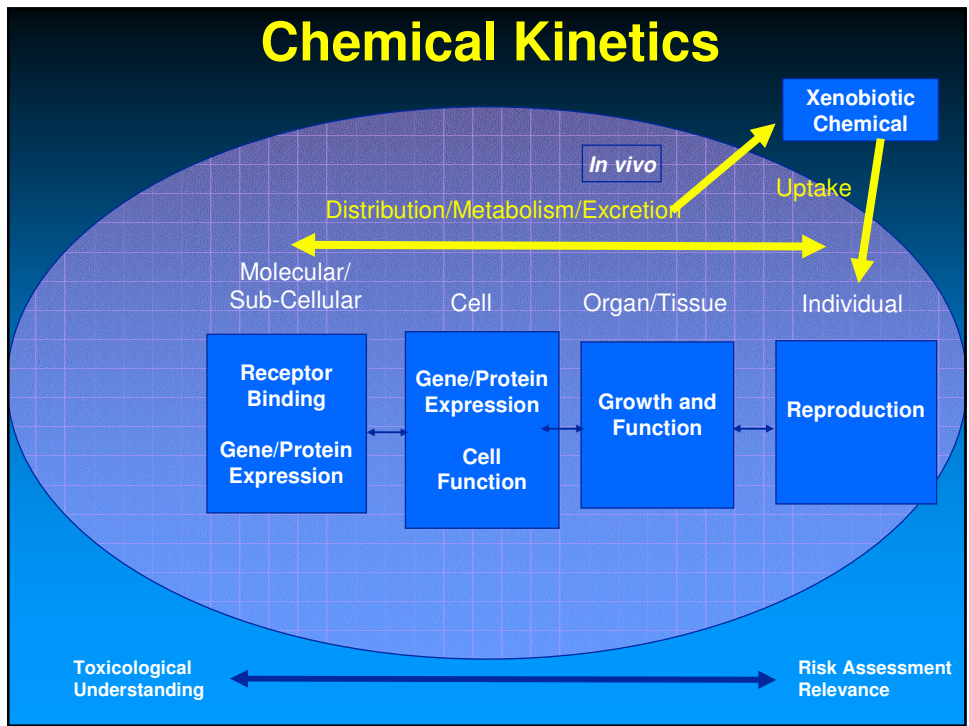
# Chemical Kinetics











## Toxicity Pathways

A useful concept for organizing toxicity data across levels of biological organization

- Linking toxicological understanding to risk assessment relevance

A conceptual framework for:

- chemical extrapolation
- molecular initiating events are the key to linking chemical reactivity continuum to biological response continuum
- species extrapolation

A useful concept in Predictive Toxicology

- Predict most likely tox pathway for a chemical to pinpoint most appropriate testing

## Mapping Toxicity Pathways to Adverse Outcomes

