The European Commission's science and knowledge service

Joint Research Centre

A Future Framework for Application of In Vitro Metabolism and QIVIVE Models to Inform Risk Assessment

Strategies to overcome the "human metabolism"

bottleneck in regulatory risk assessment of the 21st century

Sandra Coecke,

Camilla Bernasconi, Alfonso Lostia, Alicia Paini, Giovanna Baron, Joanna Bartnicka, David Asturiol, Andrew Worth, Olavi Pelkonen, Tommy B. Andersson, Minne Heringa, Jochem Louisse, Ans Punt, Betty Hackert EFSA comparative metabolism work group *et al.*

EUSAAT Virtual Seminar Series 2021 - Seminar on July, 22 at 5 PM CEST, Sandra COECKE

.

3

Overview



- 1. Introduction
- 2. Two decades of metabolism **methods** for regulatory purposes
- Framework and activities to characterise *in vitro* metabolism methods (including species differences)
- An example of standardisation of *in vitro* metabolism methods:
 CYP induction validation study
- 5. Current regulatory needs for *in vitro* metabolism **methods**



1. Introduction

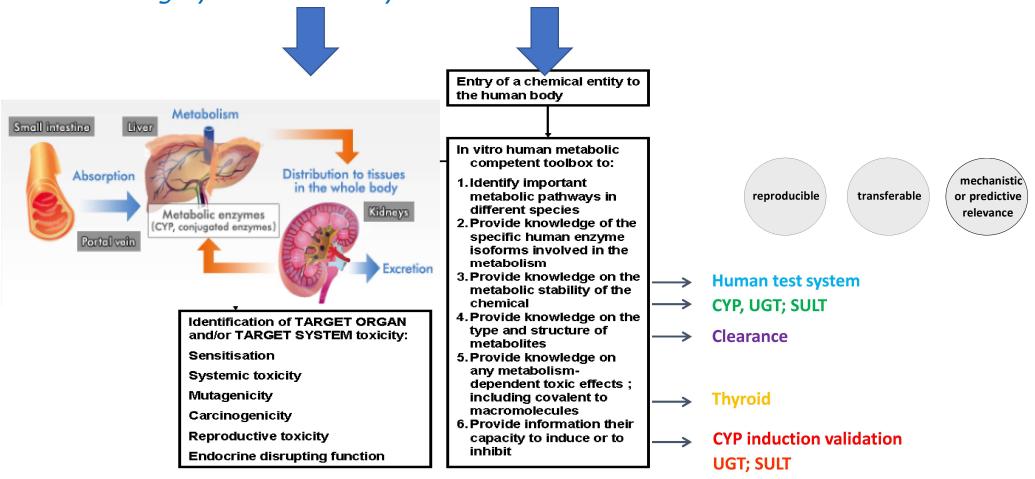
Strategies to overcome the "human **metabolism**" bottleneck in regulatory risk assessment of the 21st century

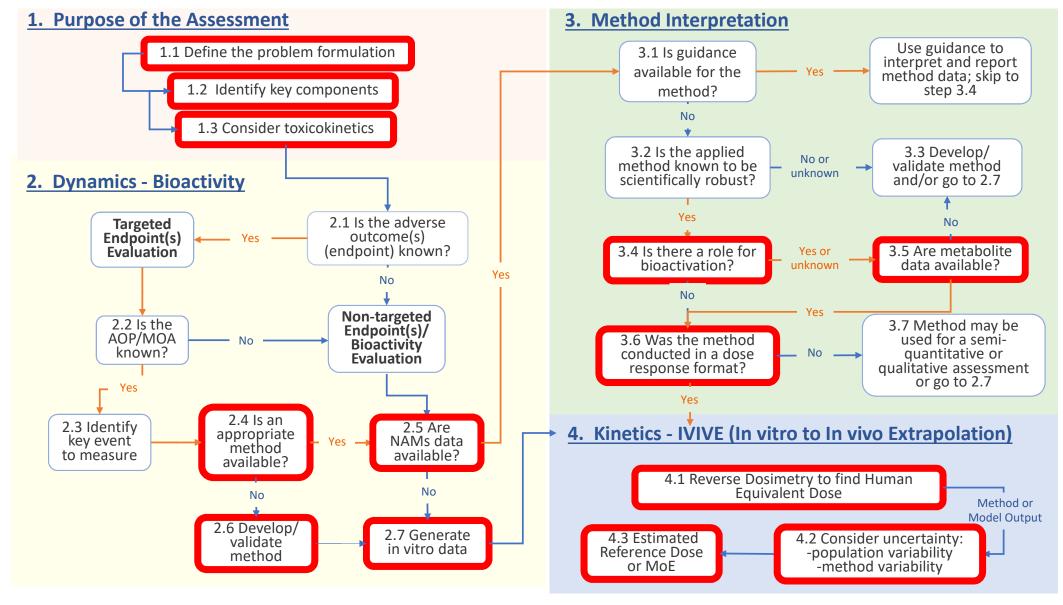
- Early consideration of the multiplicity of factors that govern the biological fate of foreign compounds in living systems is a necessary prerequisite for the quantitative in vitro-in vivo extrapolation (QIVIVE) of toxicity data.
- Substantial technological advances in in vitro methodologies have facilitated the study of in vitro metabolism and the further use of such data for in vivo prediction.
- However, extrapolation to in vivo with a comfortable degree of confidence, requires continuous progress in the field to address challenges such as e.g., in vitro evaluation of chemical-chemical interactions, accounting for individual variability but also analytical challenges for ensuring sensitive measurement technologies.
- Discusses the current status of in vitro metabolism studies for QIVIVE extrapolation, serving today's hazard and risk assessment needs.



Metabolism methods are key components in any framework for the application of new approach methods

Assessing systemic toxicity and toxicokinetics





Framework for the Application of New Approach Methods: Metabolism considerations

2. Two decades of metabolism methods for regulatory purposes

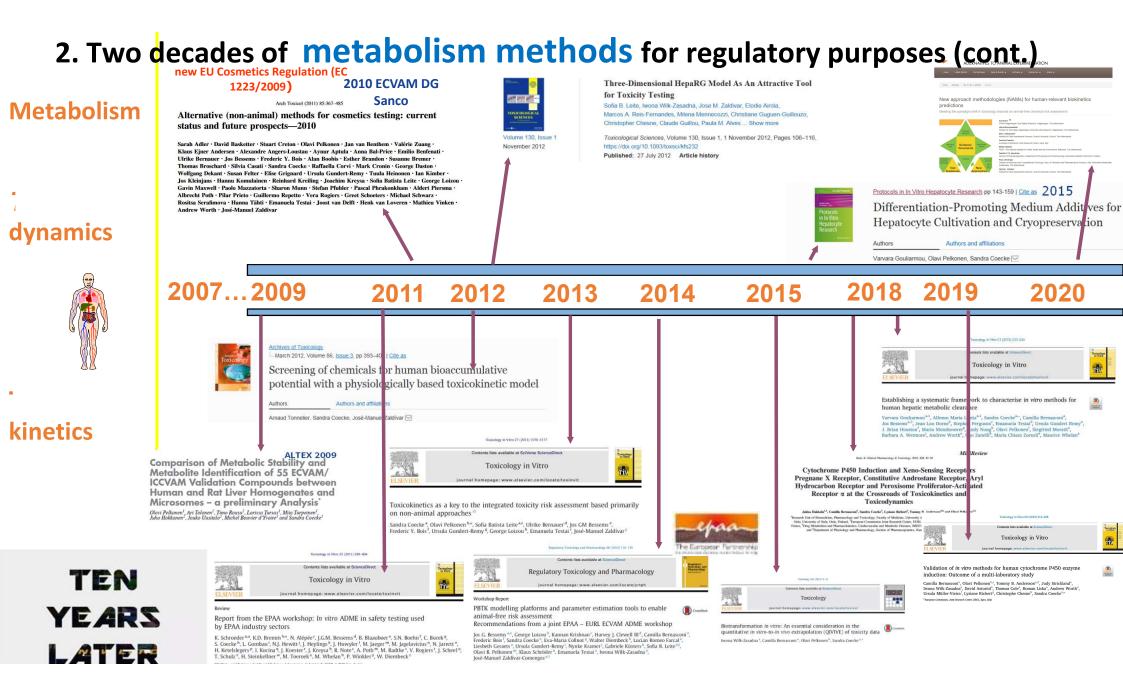
.....and the age of liver perfusions and metabolism

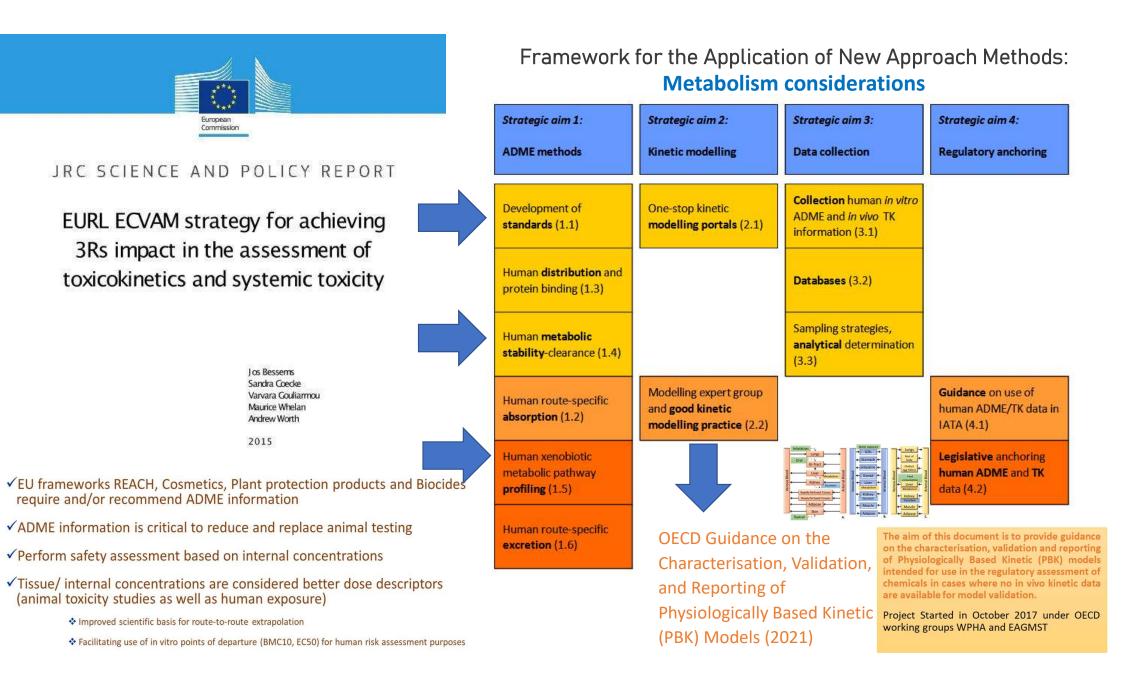


Human liver perfusion, Marseille, April 1992

2. Two decades of metabolism methods for regulatory purposes (cont.)

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EURL ECVAM & The European Partnership for Alternative Approaches to Animal Testing (EPAA) – Modelling projects

- EURL ECVAM Strategy Document on Toxicokinetics (2015)-Objectives to enable prediction of systemic toxicity by applying new approach methods
- Workshop on physiologically based kinetic modelling(2016)-Establishing model credibility, dealing with uncertainty

Tools to Support Application of Physiologically-Based Kinetic Modelling in Safety Assessment

Project Responsible: Judith Madden (PI); Peter Penson (Co-I); Steve Webb (Co-I)

Objectives: Systematic review¹ (SR) and assessment of chemical space² of existing PBK models; investigation of appropriate similarity metrics to identify PBK modelling-relevant analogues³ and development of a software tool to assist analogue selection⁴

Status:

- Continuing data extraction from full texts (3, 120 abstracts identified).

- Capturing: Name; CAS; SMILES; PubMed ID; COSMOS ID; INChIKey Species (Primary & Secondary Category); Gender; Lifestage; Admin. Route; Availability of Equations; Reference; Notes
- Currently completed 1,301 abstracts; equates to 1,412 unique chemicals and 5634 models
- Presentation at ASCCT virtual conference October 2020
- (Virtual) meeting of project partners to be held 30th Nov 2020; demonstration of data capture
 Courtney Thompson (PhD student) successfully completed LJMU "progression viva" on 9th Nov.

Next Milestones: Complete extraction process for all abstracts; finalise spreadsheet; complete systematic review

Issues: Current working situation is slowing progress.

Data extraction due to be completed M15 Dec 2020 - Delayed to Q1 2021

-epaa

Testing an algorithm for quantitative in vitro to in vivo extrapolation (QIVIVE)

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enaa

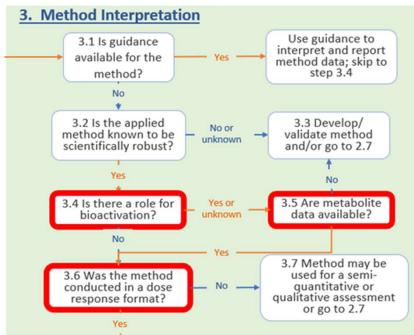
- Project Responsible: George Loizou
- Objective: To test the effectiveness of a computational algorithm developed to
 convert in vitro concentration-response data to in vivo dose-response data and
 its applicability to Bisphenol A, Chlorpyriphos and Perfluorooctanoic acid.
- Status:

Issues:

- Manuscript for QIVIVE of Perfluorooctanoic acid will be submitted to a special issue of Environment International for publication.
- PBPK model for Chlorpyriphos has been built. In vitro data downloaded and being evaluated.
- 3. Bisphenol A in vitro data downloaded and is being evaluated.
- Next Milestones: Test algorithm with chlorpyriphos model and in vitro concentration – response data.

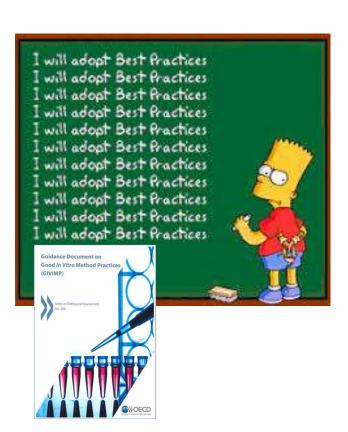
PROSPERO Protocol: Systematic review to determine the chemical space of existing physiologically-based kinetic (PBK) models; Courtney Thompson, Judith Madden, Peter Penson. PROSPERO 2020 CRD42020171130 <u>https://www.crd.york.ac.uk/prospero/display_record.php?ID=CRD42020171130</u>

3. Framework and activities to characterise in vitro metabolism methods (including species differences)



Technique of Interpretation

- The task of interpretation is not an easy job, rather it requires a great skill and dexterity on the part of researcher.
- Interpretation is an art that one learns through practice and experience.



Metabolic stability and metabolite identification

Comparison of Metabolic Stability and Metabolite Identification of 55 ECVAM/ ICCVAM Validation Compounds between Human and Rat Liver Homogenates and Microsomes – a preliminary Analysis¹

Olavi Pelkonen¹, Ari Tolonen², Timo Rousu², Larissa Tursas¹, Miia Turpeinen¹, Juho Hokkanen², Jouko Uusitalo², Michel Bouvier d'Yvoire³ and Sandra Coecke³

¹University of Oulu Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology, Oulu, Finland; ²Novamass Ltd, Oulu, Finland; ³EU Joint Research Centre, European Centre for the Validation of Alternative Methods (ECVAM), Ispra, Italy

Tab. 4: Similarities and differences in the presence/absence and major/minor metabolite(s) between human and rat liver homogenates and microsomes

	Human homogenate vs microsomes	Rat homogenate vs microsomes	Homogenate human vs rat	Microsomes human vs rat
No metabolites detectable	10	10	8	10
metabolite(s) in one, but not in the other	5	3	6	6
only one metabolite	8	9	7	6
major metabolite(s) same	21	18	14	14
major metabolite(s) different	10	15	20	17
minor metabolite(s) same	11	7	2	2
minor metabolite(s) different	18	22	28	28

ALTEX 2009; 26(3):214-222.

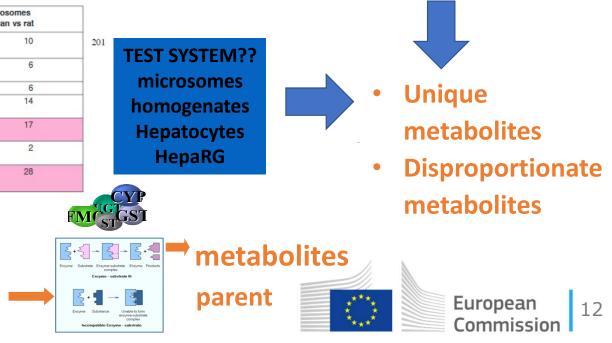
EVENT REPORT

APPROVED: 08 April 2019

doi:10.2903/sp.efsa.2019.EN-1618

EFSA Workshop on *in vitro* comparative metabolism studies in regulatory pesticide risk assessment

European Food Safety Authority



Example Control Control Regards, Neural Inter-Section 2013, Section 2014, Section

Essential oils as feed additives and interspecies metabolic difference

- 1. Phytogenic feed additives' (PFA): Essential oils, spices, herbs or plant extracts, combine bioactive ingredients and flavouring substances; categorised as 'sensory additives' according to European legislation. PFAs improve growth rate, nutrient digestibility and gut health in animals. These properties of PFAs project them as a suitable alternative to Antibiotic growth promoters (AGPs) in animal production.
- 2. The inconsistency of phytogenic feed additives' (PFA) effects on the livestock industry
- 3. Risk for their use as a replacement for antibiotic growth promoters.
- 4. Information is limited about the PFA mode of action.
- 5. Complexity of compounds present in essential oils(EOs) and factors that influence biological effects of PFA.
- 6. Need various controls and optimization parameters that influence the processes for the standardization of these products.
- 7. The chemical composition of EOs depends on plant genetics, growth conditions, development stage at harvest, and processes of extracting active compounds.
- 8. Their biological effects are further influenced by the interaction of phytochemicals and their bioavailability in the gastrointestinal tract of animals.
- 9. PFA effects on animal health and production are also complex due to various EO antibiotic, antioxidant, antiquorum sensing, anti-inflammatory, and digestive fluids stimulating activities.
- 10. Focus on reliable methods to identify and control the quality and effects of EOs.

Safety and efficacy of feed additives consisting of expressed lemon oil and its fractions from Citrus limon (L.) Osbeck and of lime oil from Citrus aurantiifolia (Christm.) Swingle for use in all anin species (FEFANA asbl)

EFSA Panel on Additives and Products or Substances used in Animal Feed (FEEDAP), Vasileios Bampidis, Giovanna Azimonti, Maria de Lourdes Bastos, Henrik Christensen, Maryline Kouba, Mojca Fašmon Durjava, Marta López-Alonso, Secundino López Puente, Francesca Marcon, Baltasar Mayo, Alena Pechová, Mariana Petkova, Fernando Ramos, Yolanda Sanz, Roberto Edoardo Villa, Ruud Woutersen, Paul Brantom, Andrew Chesson, Johannes Westendorf, Jaume Galobart, Paola Manini, Fabiola Pizzo, Birgit Dusemund

EFSA J. 2021 Apr; 19(4): e06548. Published online 2021 Apr 30. doi: 10.2903/j.efsa.2021.6548

PMCID: PMC8085978

Article PubReader PDF-5.6M Cite

Safety and efficacy of turmeric extract, turmeric oil, turmeric oleoresin and turmeric tincture from Curcuma longa L. rhizome when used as sensory additives in feed for all animal species

EFSA Panel on Additives and Products or Substances used in Animal Feed (FEEDAP), Vasileios Bampidis, Giovanna Azimonti, Maria de Lourdes Bastos, Henrik Christensen, Mojca Kos Durjava, Maryline Kouba, Marta López-Alonso, Secundino López Puente, Francesca Marcon, Baltasar Mayo, Alena Pechová, Mariana Petkova, Fernando Ramos, Yolanda Sanz, Roberto Edoardo Villa, Ruud Woutersen, Paul Brantom, Andrew Chesson, Johannes Westendorf, Lucilla Gregoretti, Paola Manini, Birgit Dusemund

EFSA J. 2020 Jun; 18(6): e06146. Published online 2020 Jun 12. doi: 10.2903/j.efsa.2020.6146 PMCID: PMC7448085 Article PubReader PDF-6.6M Cite

Safety and efficacy of essential oil, oleoresin and tincture from Zingiber officinale Roscoe when used as sensory additives in feed for all animal species

EFSA Panel on Additives and Products or Substances used in Animal Feed (FEEDAP), Vasileios Bampidis, Giovanna Azimonti, Maria de Lourdes Bastos, Henrik Christensen, Mojca Kos Durjava, Maryline Kouba, Marta López-Alonso, Secundino López Puente, Francesca Marcon, Baltasar Mayo, Alena Pechová, Mariana Petkova, Fernando Ramos, Yolanda Sanz, Roberto Edoardo Villa, Ruud Woutersen, Paul Brantom, Andrew Chesson, Johannes Westendorf, Lucilla Gregoretti, Paola Manini, Birgit Dusemund

EFSA J. 2020 Jun; 18(6): e06147. Published online 2020 Jun 5. doi: 10.2903/j.efsa.2020.6147 PMCID: PMC7448036 <u>Article PubReader PDF-3.3M Cite</u>

Safety and efficacy of a feed additive consisting of expressed mandarin oil from the fruit peels of Citrus reticulata Blanco for use in all animal species (FEFANA asbl)

EFSA Panel on Additives and Products or Substances used in Animal Feed (FEEDAP), Vasileios Bampidis, Giovanna Azimonti, Maria de Lourdes Bastos, Henrik Christensen, Maryline Kouba, Mojca Fašmon Durjava, Marta López-Alonso, Secundino López Puente, Francesca Marcon, Baltasar Mayo, Alena Pechová, Mariana Petkova, Fernando Ramos, Yolanda Sanz, Roberto Edoardo Villa, Ruud Woutersen, Paul Brantom, Andrew Chesson, Johannes Westendorf, Paola Manini, Fabiola Pizzo, Birgit Dusemund EFSA J. 2021 Jun; 19(6): e08625. Published online 2021 Jun 10. doi: 10.2903/j.efsa.2021.6625 PMCID: PMC8190682

Article PubReader PDF-2.8M Cite

Risk for animal and human health related to the presence of dioxins and dioxin-like PCBs in feed and food

EFSA Panel on Contaminants in the Food Chain (CONTAM), Helle Katrine Knutsen, Jan Alexander, Lars Barregård, Margherita Bignami, Beat Brüschweiler, Sandra Ceccatelli, Bruce Cottrill, Michael Dinovi, Lutz Edler, Bettina Grasl-Kraupp, Christer Hogstrand, Carlo Stefano Nebbia, Isabelle P Oswald, Annette Petersen, Martin Rose, Alain-Claude Roudot, Tanja Schwerdtle, Christiane Vleminckx, Günter Vollmer, Heather Wallace, Peter Fürst, Helen Håkansson, Thorhallur Haldorsson, Anne-Katrine Lundebye, Raimo Pohjanvirta, Lars Rylander, Andrew Smith, Henk van Loveren, Ine Waalkens-Berendsen, Marco Zeilmaker, Marco Binaglia, José Ángel Gómez Ruiz, Zsuzsanna Horváth, Eugen Christoph, Laura Ciccolallo, Luisa Ramos Bordajandi, Hans Steinkellner, Laurentius (Ron) Hoogenbo EFSA J. 2018 Nov; 16(11): e05333. Published online 2018 Nov 20. doi: 10.2903/j.efsa.2018.5333

PMCID: PMC7009407

Article PubReader PDF-34M Cite

Essential Oil Composition and Biosynthesis

EOs contain various compounds, including

- 1. terpenes,
- 2. terpenoids,
- 3. phenylpropenes, and
- 4. phenolics

The chemical name, ID or CAS-number of the test compound was given.

that all contribute to the specific and often unique aromatic and bioactive properties of a range of herbs and spices .

Species differences in metabolism

Electramed to identify with AI deep learning accurately chemical synonyms in relevant papers



Computer Science > Computation and Language

[Submitted on 19 Apr 2021]

ELECTRAMed: a new pre-trained language representation model for biomedical NLP

Giacomo Miolo, Giulio Mantoan, Carlotta Orsenigo

The overwhelming amount of biomedical scientific texts calls for the development of effective language models able to tackle a wide range of biomedical natural language processing (NLP) tasks. The most recent dominant approaches are domain-specific models, initialized with generaldomain textual data and then trained on a variety of scientific corpora. However, it has been observed that for specialized domains in which large corpora exist, training a model from scratch with just in-domain knowledge may yield better results. Moreover, the increasing focus on the compute costs for pre-training recently led to the design of more efficient architectures, such as ELECTRA. In this paper, we propose a pre-trained domainspecific language model, called ELECTRAMed, suited for the biomedical field. The novel approach inherits the learning framework of the generaldomain ELECTRA architecture, as well as its computational advantages. Experiments performed on benchmark datasets for several biomedical NLP tasks support the usefulness of ELECTRAMed, which sets the novel state-of-the-art result on the BC5CDR corpus for named entity recognition, and provides the best outcome in 2 over the 5 runs of the 7th BioASQ-factoid Challange for the question answering task.

	molecules	MDPI
Ret	iew ssential Oils as Feed Additives—Future Pers	spectives
	a Dajić Stevanović ¹ , Jasna Bošnjak-Neumüller ² , Ivana Pajić-Lijaković ³ , Jog R I Marko Vasiljević ²	aj ^{2,*}
1 2 3 *	Faculty of Agriculture, University of Belgrade, Nemanjima 6, 11080 Belgrade, Serbia; dajii PATENT CO DOO, Vlade Cetkovica 1A, 24211 Misicevo, Serbia; jasnabosnjak@patentecor math.owasijevic@patenteco.com (NA) Department of Chemical Engineering, Faculty of Technology and Metallurgy, University Karnegijeva 4, 11000 Belgrade, Serbia; iva@elab1mf.bg.ac.rs Correspondence: jog.raj@patent-co.com	o.com (J.BN.);
	ademic Editor: Marcello Iriti ceived: 11 June 2018; Accepted: 10 July 2018; Published: 14 July 2018	check for updates

- EOs predominantly contain monoterpenoids (C10) and sesquiterpenoids (C15) (Drug relevance) relevant
- Apart from terpene compounds (mono-, sesqui-, and diterpenes),
 - EO: contain alcohols, esters, aldehydes, acids, ketones, epoxides, amines, and sulfides
- Isoprenoids or terpenoids, the main compounds of essential oils, are formed by combining of isoprene units (C5H8), which further build monoterpenes (C10), sesquiterpenes (C15), and diterpenes (C20) of two, three, or four isoprene units, respectively.
- The basic carbon terpene skeleton is additionally modified by isomerization, oxidation, reduction, and conjugation, leading to a range of different terpenoid compounds.
- Monoterpenes include hydrocarbons aldehydes, ketones, alcohols, ethers, and lactones, whereas the sesquiterpenes exhibit a high range of structures with more than 100 different skeletons.
- Terpenoids are formed by multiple biosynthetic pathways where two main precursors, isopentenyl diphosphate (IPP) and its isomer dimethylallyl diphosphate (DMAPP), are formed by two independent reaction chains of a plant cell.
- The acetate-mevalonate pathway of a cytoplasm, starting with the condensation of acetyl-CoA, results in the creation of sesquiterpenoids, whereas the
 plastidial methylerythritol phosphate (MEP) pathway that uses pyruvate and glyceraldehydes 3-phosphate results in the synthesis of isoprene,
 monoterpenes, and diterpenes.
- Many of resulting monoterpenes (e.g., limonene, thymol, carvacrol, *p*-cymene, γ-terpinene, and menthol) and sesquiterpenes (e.g., caryophyllene, cadinene, humulene, germacrene, and zingiberene) have a cyclic structure.
- However, the complex route that evolved for terpene biosynthesis in plants has been reported, where monoterpenes are synthesized in plastids and the cytosol by canonical monoterpene synthases, in addition to existence of a terpene synthase-independent pathway.
- High variability in the chemical structure of terpenoid compounds is a consequence of the diversity of terpene synthases, which can convert a phenyl diphosphate into different products through a range of reaction cycles.
- Aromatic compounds of essential oils, which are less reported than the terpenoids, are synthetized by a separate shikimate pathway.

Technologies to harmonize evaluations

Computer Science > Computation and Language

[Submitted on 19 Apr 2021]

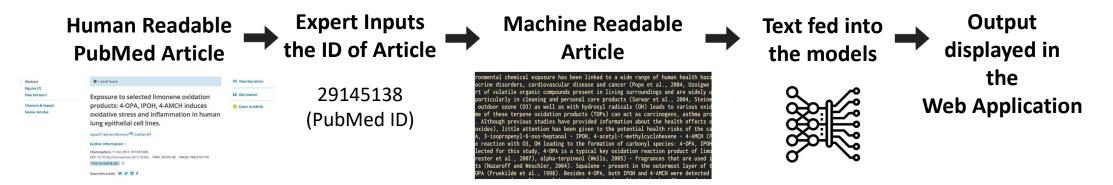
ELECTRAMed: a new pre-trained language representation model for biomedical NLP

Giacomo Miolo, Giulio Mantoan, Carlotta Orsenigo

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Example of SciRap reporting criterion

The chemical name, ID or CAS-number of the test compound was given.



What the output looks like for this criterion

ABSTRACT

Lipsa et al. (2016) Inflammatory effects induced by selected limonene oxidation products: 4-OPA, IPOH, 4-AMCH in human bronchial (16HBE14o-) and alveolar (A549) epithelial cell lines. Toxicol Lett 262:70-79. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.toxlet.2016.08.023 Limonene, a monoterpene abundantly present in most of the consumer products (due to its pleasant citrus smell), easily undergoes ozonolysis leading to several limonene oxidation products (LOPs) such as 4-acetyl-1-methylcyclohexene (4-AMCH), 4-oxopentanal (4-OPA) and 3-isopropenyl-6-oxoheptanal (IPOH).

Toxicological studies have indicated that human exposure to limonene and ozone can cause adverse airway effects. However, little attention has been paid to the potential health impact of specific LOPs, in particular of IPOH, 4-OPA and 4-AMCH.

The case of **Alpha-Pinene** αPN rates among the most important monoterpenes of human exposure

EFSA (2011) EFSA panel on food contact materials, enzymes, flavourings and processing aids (CEF). Consideration of aliphatic and alicyclic and aromatic hydrocarbons evaluated by JECFA (63rd meeting) structurally related to aliphatic and aromatic hydrocarbons evaluated by EFSA in FGE.25Rev2. EFSA J 9(6:2178):69. doi:10.2903/j.efsa.2011.2178



EFSA Journal

ADOPTED: 1 December 2015 doi:10.2903/j.efsa.2016.4339

PUBLISHED: 05 January 2016

Safety and efficacy of eight compounds belonging to chemical group 31 (aliphatic and aromatic hydrocarbons) when used as flavourings for all animal species and categories

EFSA Panel on Additives and Products or Substances used in Animal Feed (FEEDAP)

The FEEDAP Panel concluded that E-pinene, D-pinene, E-caryophyllene, myrcene, camphene, E-ocimene and δ -3-carene are safe at the proposed maximum dose level (5 mg/kg complete feed) for all animal species, except myrcene and β -ocimene when 4 mg/kg would apply for cats. For valencene, the calculated safe use level is 1.5 mg/kg complete feed for cattle, salmonids and non-food producing animals, and 1.0 mg/kg complete feed for pigs and poultry. No safety concern would arise for the consumer from the use of these compounds up to the highest safe levels in feeds. The Panel is unable to conclude on user safety in the absence of specific data.

Common Name: alpha-PINENE

Synonyms: 2-Pinene; Cyclic Dexadiene Chemical Name: Bicyclo[3.1.1]Hept-2-ene, 2,6,6-Trimethyl-Date: August 2008 Revision: April 2017

Description and Use

alpha-Pinene is an oily, colorless liquid with a *Turpentine*-like odor. It is used in the manufacture of *Camphor*, insecticides, solvents, plasticizers, perfumes, and synthetic pine oil. It is a major component of *Turpentine*.

Reasons for Citation

► This chemical is on the Special Health Hazard Substance

Safety evaluation of certain

Prepared by the Sixty-third meeting of the Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives (JECFA)

food additives

WHO FOOD

ADDITIVES

SERIES: 54

 alpha-Pinene is on the Right to Know Hazardous Substance List because it is cited by ACGIH, DOT and NFPA.

		_
CAS Number:	80-56-8	
RTK Substance Number:	0052	
DOT Number:	UN 2368	

EMERGENCY RESPONDERS >>>> SEE BACK PAGE

Hazard Summary					
Hazard Rating	NJDOH	NFPA			
HEALTH	-	1			
FLAMMABILITY	-	3			
REACTIVITY	-	0			
FLAMMABLE POISONOUS GASES A CONTAINERS MAY EXI		IRE			

Hazard Rating Key: 0=minimal; 1=slight; 2=moderate; 3=serious; 4=severe

- alpha-Pinene can affect you when inhaled and by passing through the skin.
- Contact can irritate the skin and eyes
- Inhaling alpha-Pinene can irritate the nose, throat and lungs.
- Exposure to alpha-Pinene can cause headache, nausea and vomiting.
- Very high exposure may affect the nervous system causing loss of coordination, dizziness, confusion, seizures and coma.
- alpha-Pinene may cause a skin allergy.
- alpha-Pinene may damage the kidneys.

Table 1. (contd)

Flavouring agent No. CAS No. and

α-Pinene

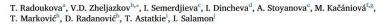
1329 80-56-8

The case of Alpha-Pinene (cont.)

Industrial Crops & Products 124 (2018) 643-652



Differences in essential oil yield, composition, and bioactivity of three juniper species from Eastern Europe



https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0926669018307064

Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology 418 (2021) 115496



Toxicokinetic evaluation of the common indoor air pollutant, α -pinene, and its potential reactive metabolite, α-pinene oxide, following inhalation exposure in rodents

Suramya Waidyanatha a,*, Michael Hackett b, Sherry R. Black c, Mathew D. Stout a, Timothy R. Fennell^c, Melanie R. Silinski^c, Scott L. Watson^c, Joseph Licause^c, Veronica G. Robinson^a, Barney Sparrow^b, Reshan A. Fernando^c, Stephen Cooper^c Cynthia V. Rider

^a Division of the National Toxicology Program, National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, Research Triangle Park, NC, USA ^b Battling, Columbus, OH, USA KTI International, Research Triangle Park, NC, USA

https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/33744279/

Check for updates

https://www.industrialchemicals.gov.au/sites/default/files/Alphapinene Human%20health%20tier%20II%20assessment.pdf

IMAP Group Assessment Report, Australia, 2020

This group assessment contains chemicals related to alpha-pinene. Three of the chemicals in this group are: alphapinene(unspecified isomer) (CAS No. 80-56-8), the (15,55)- or (-)-alpha-pinene (CAS No. 785-26-4) isomer and the (1R,5R)- or (+)-alpha-pinene isomer (CAS No. 7785-70-8). They are closely structurally-related and are expected to have similar toxicological properties. The chemicals are naturally-occurring and the racemic mixture of both enantiomers does not occur in nature. In thisassessment, 'alpha-pinene', refers to the unspecified isomer, unless stated otherwise. This assessment also includes the chemical 'oil of turpentine, alpha-pinene fraction' (CAS No. 65996-96-5). This chemical is the distillation fraction of turpentine oil containing >80 % alpha-pinene . While this fraction is expected to also contain small amounts of the other terpene hydrocarbons in turpentine (beta-pinene, delta-3-carene, camphene, terpinolene, carene and limonene), itstoxicological profile is expected to be closely related to that of alpha-pinene (CAS No. 80-56-8)

Phytotherapy Research

Research Article

Daily Inhalation of α -Pinene in Mice: Effects on Behavior and **Organ Accumulation**

Tadaaki Satou 🗙, Hikaru Kasuya, Kazumi Maeda, Kazuo Koike

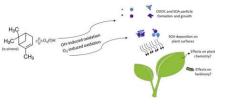
First published: 26 December 2013 | https://doi.org/10.1002/ptr.5105 | Citations: 28



TOXICOKINETICS AND METABOLISM

Human metabolism of α -pinene and metabolite kinetics after oral administration Open Access Review

Lukas Schmidt¹0 · Thomas Göen¹0





Induction of xenobiotic metabolising enzymes in the common brushtail possum, Trichosurus vulpecula, by Eucalyptus terpenes

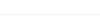
Georgia | Pass ^a A ⊠, Stuart McLean ^a, leva Stupans ^b



Related

Volume 28, Issue 9	9
September 2014	
Pages 1284-1287	





Environmental Pollution Volume 263, Part B, August 2020, 114437

Information



Deposition of α -pinene oxidation products on plant surfaces affects plant VOC emission and herbivore feeding and oviposition \star

The rapeutic Potential of α - and β -Pinene: A Miracle Gift of Nature https://www.mdpi.com/2218-273X/9/11/738

by 📢 Bahare Salehi 1 🖾 🙆 📢 Shashi Upadhyay 2 🖾 📢 Ilkay Erdogan Orhan 3,* 🖾 🕐 Arun Kumar Jugran 4,* 🖾, 🕐 Sumali L.D. Jayaweera ⁵, 🍘 Daniel A. Dias ⁵ 🖾 🙆, 🕐 Farukh Sharopov ⁶ 🖾 🙆 🕐 Yasaman Taheri ⁷ 🏾 💿 🌘 Natália Martins ^{8,9} 🖾 💿 🕐 Navid Baghalpour ⁷ 🖾 , Milliam C. Cho 10,* 20 and R Javad Sharifi-Rad 11,* 20

MOLECULAR ECOLOGY

CrossMark

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Strategies in herbivory by mammals revisited: The role of liver metabolism in a juniper specialist (Neotoma stephensi) and a generalist (Neotoma albigula)

Teri I, Orr 🛤 Smilika Kitanovic, Katharina M, Schramm, Michele M, Skopec, P, Ross Wilderman, James R, Halpert, M. Denise Dearing

First published: 04 April 2020 | https://doi.org/10.1111/mec.15431

Article Open Access Published: 06 February 2019

The cvtochrome P450 CYP6DE1 catalyzes the conversion of α -pinene into the mountain pine beetle aggregation pheromone trans-verbenol Christine C. Chiu, Christopher I, Keeling & Joerg Bohlmann

Scientific Reports 9, Article number: 1477 (2019) Cite this article 1491 Accesses | 15 Citations | 13 Altmetric | Metrics

https://www.nature.com/articles/s41598-018-38047-8



Volume 29. Issue 9

Metrics



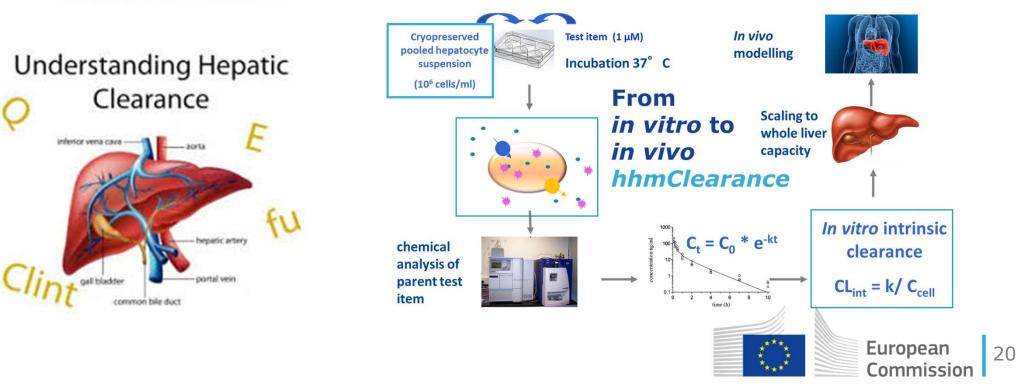
Toxicology in Vitro Volume 53, December 2018, Pages 233-244





Establishing a systematic framework to characterise *in vitro* methods for human hepatic metabolic clearance

Varvara Gouliarmou^{a, 1}, Alfonso Maria Lostia^{a, 1}, Sandra Coecke^a A , Camilla Bernasconi^a, Jos Bessems^{a, 2}, Jean Lou Dorne^b, Stephen Ferguson^c, Emanuela Testai^d, Ursula Gundert Remy^e, J. Brian Houston^f, Mario Monshouwer^a, Andy Nong^h, Olavi Pelkonenⁱ, Siegfried Morath^a, Barbara A. Wetmore^j, Andrew Worth^a, Ugo Zanelli^k, Maria Chiara Zorzoli^a, Maurice Whelan^a

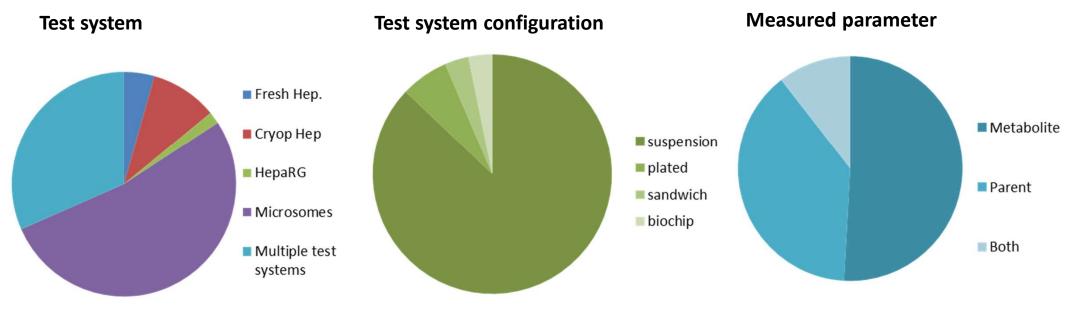


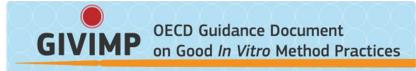
2015 - Literature search and call for clearance methods

Searching criteria: human based clearance methods and published 1998-2014

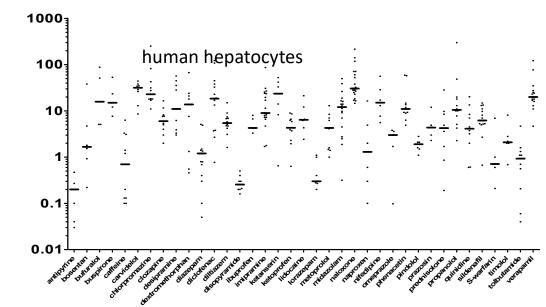
Inclusion of 115 published studies

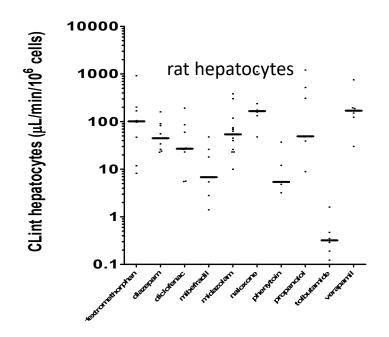




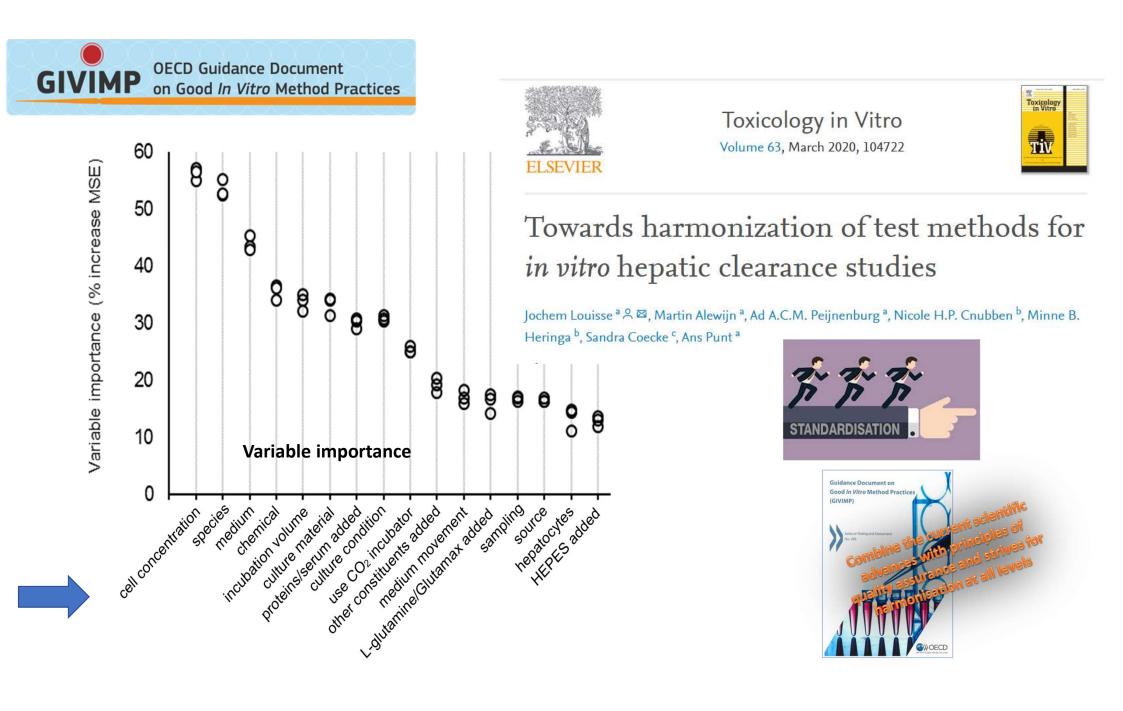


- Human data on 37 chemicals from 30 publications
- Rat data on 10 chemicals from 15 publications
- Large variation in protocols observed
- Limited information on within-laboratory variation
- Large between-laboratory variation (partly human variability)

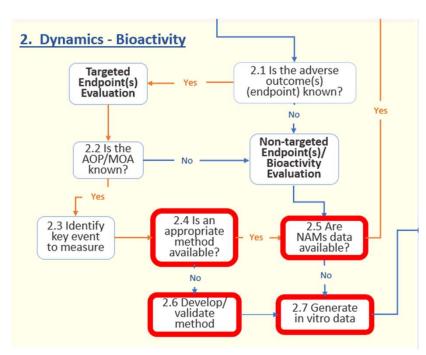




CLint hepatocytes (μL/min/10⁶ cells)



4. An example of standardisation of in vitro <u>mechanistic</u> metabolism methods: CYP induction validation study







Basic & Clinical Pharmacology & Toxicology, 2018, 123, 42-50

Doi: 10.1111/hcpt.13004

MiniReview

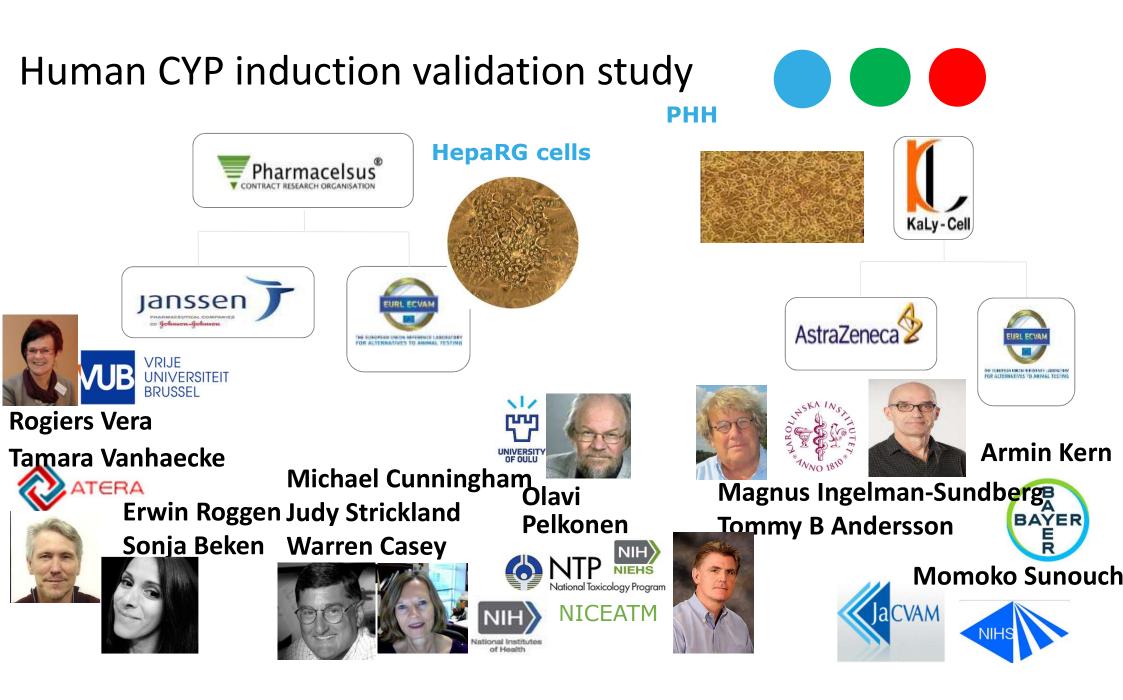
Cytochrome P450 Induction and Xeno-Sensing Receptors Pregnane X Receptor, Constitutive Androstane Receptor, Aryl Hydrocarbon Receptor and Peroxisome Proliferator-Activated

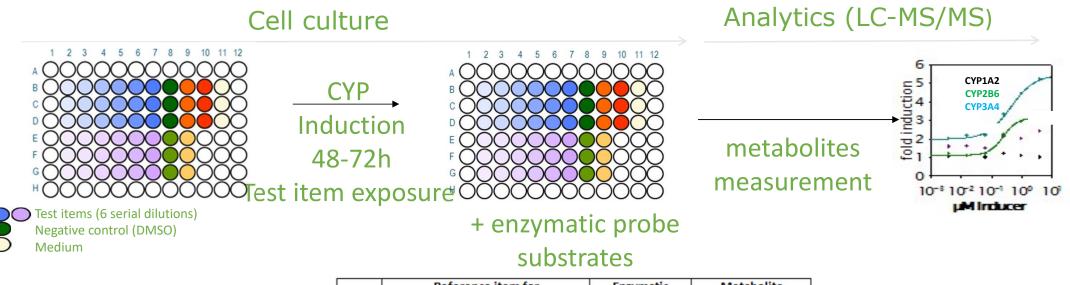
Receptor α at the Crossroads of Toxicokinetics and Toxicodynamics

Jukka Hakkola^{1,2}, Camilla Bernasconi³, Sandra Coecke³, Lysiane Richert⁴, Tommy B. Andersson^{5,6} and Olavi Pelkonen^{1,2}

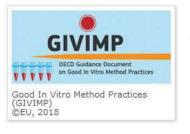
¹Research Unit of Biomedicine, Pharmacology and Toxicology, Faculty of Medicine, University of Oulu, Oulu, Finland, ²Medical Research Center Oulu, University of Oulu, Oulu, Finland, ³European Commission Joint Research Centre, EURL ECVAM, Ispra, Italy, ⁴KaLy-Cell, Plobsheim, France, ⁵Drug Metabolism and Pharmacokinetics, Cardiovascular and Metabolic Diseases, IMED Biotech Unit, AstraZeneca, Gothenburg, Sweden and ⁶Department of Physiology and Pharmacology, Section of Pharmacogenetics, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden

(Received 23 January 2018; Accepted 1 March 2018)





	СҮР	Reference item for human CYP induction	Enzymatic probe substrate	Metabolite measured
AhR	1A2	β- <u>naphthoflavone</u> (BNF) 25 μM	phenacetin	acetaminophen
PXR	2B6	Phenobarbital (PB) 500 μ M	bupropion	OH-bupropion
CAR	3A4	Rifampicin (RIF) 10 µM	midazolam	1-OH-midazolam



The human CYP induction in vitro method: between and within labs reproducibility

WLR based on based on concordance of predictions between three batches obtained in each laboratory and based on twelve (PHH)/ten (HepaRG cells) test items.

BLR based on concordance of predictions obtained for one particular batch across the three laboratories and for 12 (PHH)/10 (HepaRG cells) test items.



Validation of *in vitro* methods for human cytochrome P450 enzyme induction: Outcome of a multi-laboratory study



Camilla Bernasconi^a, Olavi Pelkonen^{b,i}, Tommy B. Andersson^{c,d}, Judy Strickland^e, Iwona Wilk-Zasadna^a, David Asturiol^a, Thomas Cole^a, Roman Liska^a, Andrew Worth^a, Ursula Müller-Vieira^f, Lysiane Richert^g, Christophe Chesne^h, Sandra Coecke^{a,*}

^a European Commission, Joint Research Centre (JRC), Ispra, Italy

The human CYP induction in vitro method: predictivity

https://tsar.jrc.ec.europa.eu/search-test-methods a?search_combined_anonymous=cyp+induction

	HepaRG cells			РНН		
Test item	CYP1A2	CYP2B6	СҮРЗА4	CYP1A2	CYP2B6	СҮРЗА4
Omeprazole	N	N	N	N	N	N
Carbamazepine	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Phenytoin	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Penicillin	N	N	N	N	N	N
Rifabutin		Not tested	1	N	Y	Y
Sulfinpyrazone	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Bosentan	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Artemisinin	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Efavirenz	Not tested			N	Y	Y
Rifampicin	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Metoprolol	N	N	N	N	N	N
Sotalol	N	N	N	N	N	N





Project Report

The GOLIATH Project: Towards an Internationally Harmonised Approach for Testing Metabolism Disrupting Compounds

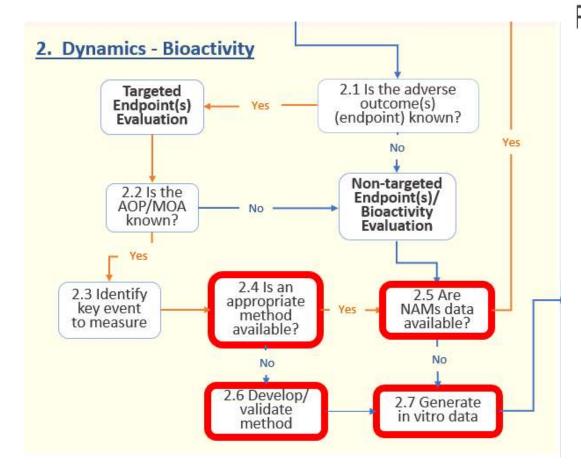
Juliette Legler ^{1,*}, Daniel Zalko ²[©], Fabien Jourdan ²[©], Miriam Jacobs ³, Bernard Fromenty ⁴, Patrick Balaguer ⁵[©], William Bourguet ⁶, Vesna Munic Kos ⁷, Angel Nadal ⁸[©], Claire Beausoleil ⁹, Susana Cristobal ¹⁰[©], Sylvie Remy ¹¹[©], Sibylle Ermler ¹²[©], Luigi Margiotta-Casaluci ¹²[©], Julian L. Griffin ¹³, Bruce Blumberg ¹⁴, Christophe Chesné ¹⁵[©], Sebastian Hoffmann ¹⁶[©], Patrik L. Andersson ¹⁷, Jorke H. Kamstra ¹⁰ and on behalf of the GOLIATH Consortium



Extend applicability domain CYP induction method with industrial chemicals and pesticides

correct *in vitro*-human *in* vivo prediction (i.e. true positive and true negative) human *in vivo* induction status **unknown** (e.g.no studies) or **conflicting** results (e.g. artemisinin) **incorrect** *in vitro*-human *in vivo* prediction.

5. Current regulatory needs for in vitro metabolism methods



Framework for the Application of New Approach Methods: Metabolism considerations

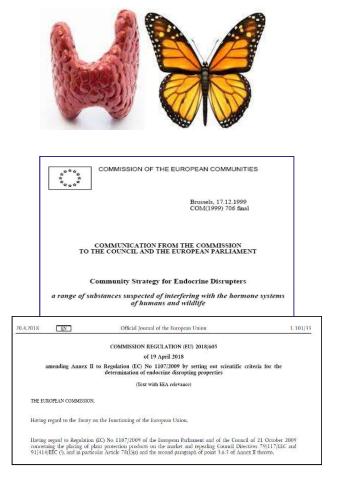


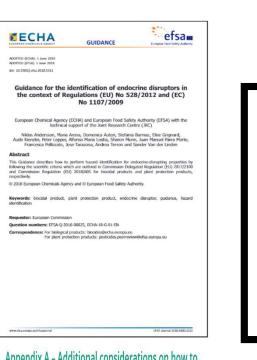
An Integrated European 'Flagship' Programme Driving Mechanism-based Toxicity Testing and Risk Assessment for the 21st century – is a European collaborative project funded by the EU Framework Programme for Research and Innovation, Horizon 2020.

23-24 February

https://www.eu-toxrisk.eu/page/en/projectoutreach/new-and-sevents.php

Large scale collaborative effect to tackle global thyroid disruption health burden using a combination of mechanistic *in vitro* methods





Appendix A – Additional considerations on how to assess the potential for thyroid disruption for human health





TABLE 1 | Endocrine disrupting chemicals (EDCs) and target of action in the hypothalamus-pituitary-thyroid axis.

Akhgar Ghassabian and Leonardo Trasande, Frontiers in Endocrinologie 2018



European Commission



testing/eu-netval

The European Commission Joint Research Centre's European Union Reference Laboratory for alternatives to animal testing in collaboration with European Union Network of Laboratories for the Validation of Alternative Methods has launched a validation study to assess 17-mechanistic methods to detect chemicals that may interact with the thyroid hormone system.

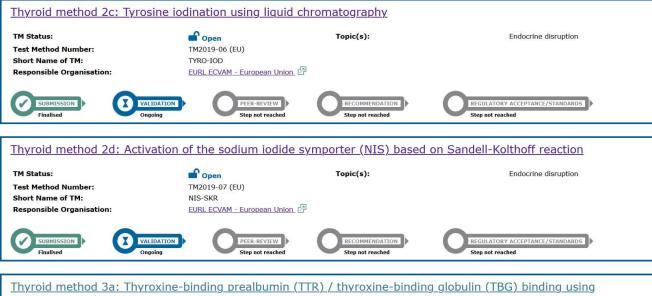


TRACKING SYSTEM FOR ALTERNATIVE METHODS TOWARDS REGULATORY ACCEPTANCE

TSAR tracks the progress of alternative, non-animal methods, for testing chemicals or biological agents such as vaccines towards acceptance as a recognised test method for use in various sectors



https://tsar.jrc.ec.europa.eu/



fluorescence displacement (ANSA)

https://tsar.jrc.ec.europa.eu/search-test-methods-a?search_combined_anonymous=thyroid____

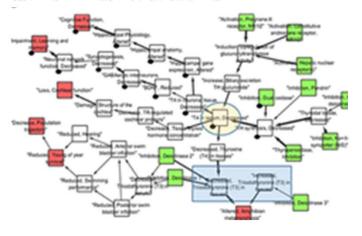
ndramental Sociology and Chamithy-Wilkene 37, Namber 6--pp. 1734-1748, 2018 Recent 11 October 2017 | Recent 11 December 2017 | Accepted 24 February 2018

Environmental Toxicology

1.734

Adverse Outcome Pathway Networks II: Network Analytics

Dariel L. Villeneuw,¹⁴ Michelle M. Angrish,¹⁶ Marie C. Fortin,⁴ Ioanna Katsiadaki,⁴ Marc Leonand,¹⁶ Leigi Margiotta-Casali. Sharon Mare,¹⁶ Jason M. O'Brien,¹⁶ Nathan L. Pollesch,¹⁶ L. Cody Smith, 'Kaowei Zhang,¹ and Dries Knapen¹⁶





Framework for the Application of New Approach Methods: Metabolism methods

Method	Principle of the test Test system		Readout	
4a. Deiodinase inhibition	redox reaction (Sandell- Kolthoff)	Liver Hepatocytes/ microsomes GMO cells Type I, II, II iodo thyronine deiodinase	spectrophotometry	
4b. Glucuronidation	Inhibition/ induction UDPGT	Cryohepatocytes	Chromatography mass spectrometry (LCMS)	
Inhibition/ 4c. TH sulfation induction of sulfotransferase		Cryohepatocytes	Chromatography mass spectrometry (LCMS)	

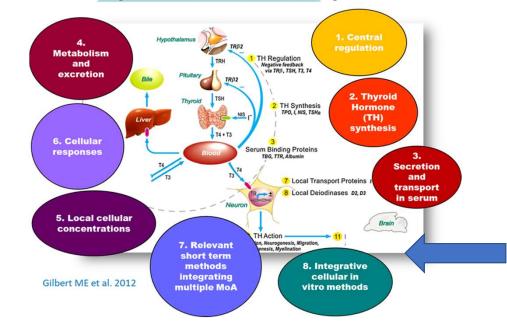
Application of the framework in the thyroid validation study using New Approach Methods including Metabolism methods

Amiodarone is an antiarrhythmic agent inducing adverse effects on the nervous system, among others.

Amiodarone inhibits the monodeiodination (5-deiodinase activity) of T4.

This leads to a decrease in the generation of T3 from T4, a decrease in the clearance of reverse T3 (rT3) and consequently increased rT3 accumulation

Amiodarone is metabolized to desethylamiodarone by the cytochrome P450 (CYP450) enzyme group, specifically cytochrome P450 3A4 (CYP3A4) and CYP2C8. The CYP3A4 isoenzyme is present in both the liver and intestines



Archives of Toxicology https://doi.org/10.1007/s00204-021-02989-2

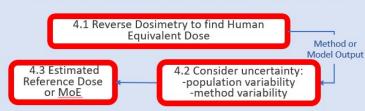
ORGAN TOXICITY AND MECHANISMS

Prediction of the dose range for adverse neurological effects of amiodarone in patients from an in vitro toxicity test by in vitro–in vivo extrapolation

Engi Abd el-Hady Algharably ¹ • Emma Di Consiglio² • Emanuela Testai² • Reinhold Kreutz ^{1,3} • Ursula Gundert-Remy¹

Received: 31 August 2020 / Accepted: 21 January 2021 © The Author(s) 2021



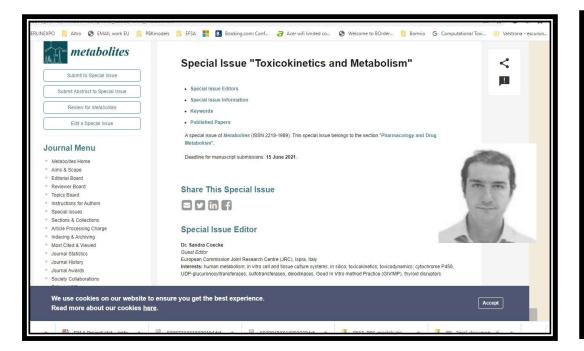


Thyroid Validation Study

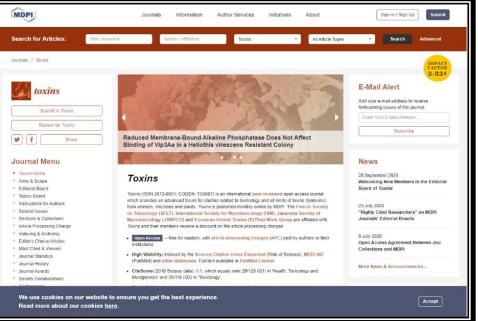
Special issues in MDPI

SI: Toxicokinetics & Metabolism Guest Editor:

Dr. Sandra Coecke EC JRC



SI: Computational Toxicology Guest Editors: Dr. Annie Jarabek US EPA Dr. Peter Egeghy US EPA Dr. Alicia Paini EC JRC



Thanks to the colleagues at EURL ECVAM and all experts that have collaborated to the progress of in vitro methods in the metabolism and thyroid field

Collaboration = faster progress





WORKSHOP SESSIONS

A Future Framework for Application of *In Vitro* Metabolism and QIVIVE Models to Inform Risk Assessment

Esther Haugabrooks, Sandra Coecke, Xiaoqing Chang, Kelly Magurany, Sue Marty, Rebecca Clewell

Monday 15 March 2021, 11.15 till 14.00 (US time)



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