



A MIAME for Toxicogenomics - Towards Harmonization of a New Field

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NETTAB, Bologna, Italy, November 2003

Talk Structure

- Toxicogenomics
 - Definition and objectives
 - Potentials, challenges and priority
- Towards harmonization of this new field
 - Required, ongoing and accomplished efforts
- Focus on array-based toxicogenomics experiments
 - Tox Working Group within MGED
 - MIAME/Tox and MIAME/Tox-compliant databases

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The Definition

*Toxicogenomics
is the study of the
response of a genome to
environmental stressors and toxicants*

Toxicogenomics

Compound/stressor
treatment



Euthanasia

Target organ

RNA

Proteins

Blood
/Urine

Conventional toxicology

- Physical parameters
- Clinical Chemistry
- Pathology
- Histopathology

Transcriptomics

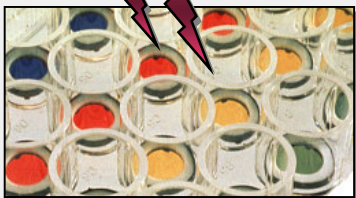
Proteomics

Metabonomics

Conventional toxicology

-Cytotoxicity
...etc.

Compound/stressor
treatment



The Objectives

- Compare toxicogenomic effects of chemicals/stressors across species
 - Yielding **signatures** of altered gene/protein expression
- ‘Phenotypically anchor’ these changes with conventional toxicology data
 - Classifying **effects** as well as **disease phenotypes**
- Delineate global changes as pharmacologic, adaptive or toxic outcomes
 - Defining **biomarkers**, sequence of **key events**, **mechanisms** of action

The Potentials

- Holding promises for
 - Drug/biologics discovery and development
 - Target selection, risk assessment and quality control
 - Chemical/drug-induced disease processes
 - Evaluation and prediction
 - Medical practice
 - Diagnostic, therapeutic decisions and monitoring
 - Regulatory science (*health and environmental*)
 - Support and facilitate the decision-making process
- Improving methods to assess toxicity
 - Gain insight into the molecular mechanisms
 - Reduce the length of long-term toxicology study
 - Limit the numbers of species used

PUBLIC HEALTH

E.U. Starts a Chemical Reaction

BRUSSELS—If the European Union gets its way, toxicology will be booming in Europe. And, to hear manufacturers tell it, their industry is in decline.

Last week, officials from the European Commission, Europe's executive body, met with industry and environmental groups here to discuss proposed legislation that would require chemical manufacturers to run extensive safety tests over 11 years on the 30,000 most common chemicals in the market, many of which have been in use for decades. The proposal would also restrict the use of an estimated 150 chemicals considered the most hazardous to humans and the environment. "The new law introduces a radical paradigm shift," says Margot Wallström, European

TOXICOLOGY

Europe Whittles Down Plans for Massive Chemical Testing Program

MADRID—The European Commission (EC) has scaled back a major piece of legislation on safety testing of commercial chemicals. Yet even in its revised form, the proposed law would represent one of the most ambitious toxicological programs ever undertaken.

An earlier version of the legislation, which has been in the works for more than 2 years, would have required chemical makers to perform extensive toxicological and environmental tests on the 30,000 chemicals most commonly used in commerce (*Science*, 18 April, p. 405). Under the latest draft, released by the EC last week, the testing requirements would apply only to chemicals produced in amounts greater than 10 tons, covering about one-third of the chemicals initially envisioned. Some 15 European regulators deem the chemicals most hazardous to human health—

including flame retardants, phthalates used as plastic softeners, and perfluorinated compounds—are likely to be severely restricted or banned, the EC says.

The testing program, to be called REACH (Registration, Evaluation, and Authorization of Chemicals), would require some safety tests of chemicals produced in amounts of between 1 and 10 tons. But such substances would be exempt from tests of reproductive effects and environmental persistence. The changes mean that "we will have no idea how far the chemicals get into the environment," contends Stefan Scheuer of the European Environmental Bureau, a coalition of 140 non-governmental organizations.

that the tests would cost as much as \$12 billion. In reworking the legislation, the EC stated that it wants a program that would not unduly crimp European competitiveness. Industry and environmental groups concur that the legislation, although watered down, still amounts to a radical change. "At the end of the day, this will still be the biggest such program in the world," says Véronique Scailteur, director of external relations at Procter & Gamble's headquarters in Brussels. The testing is now expected to cost about \$2.3 billion.

Scheuer says, however, that he and other activists are planning a lobbying counter-attack to try to persuade the European Parliament and the Council of Ministers to re-



Paradigm shift. The E.U.'s Margot Wallström wants the chemical industry to shoulder the burden of safety.

R&D. Under the new legislation, companies producing more than 1 million units of a chemical annually will have to register the substance within 18 months. The proposed restrictions will take effect in 2008, with a 10-year phase-in period. Patrick Stewart, a senior advisor to the European Commission, says the new law is a "tightening of the reins" on chemical testing, but adds that it is not a "paradigm shift." Some industry groups are already

Alternative (Non-animal) Methods for Chemicals Testing: Current Status and Future Prospects

A Report prepared by ECVAM and the ECVAM Working Group on Chemicals

The Challenges

■ Technical issues

- Reproducibility, specificity, sensitivity and accuracy
- International ‘gold standards’ for
 - Reference RNA
 - Genes, platform level annotation
 - Proteins, biomarker validation
 - Body fluids, target-surrogate relationships
 - Histopathology, images and pattern recognition
 - Reference algorithms, computational toxicogenomics

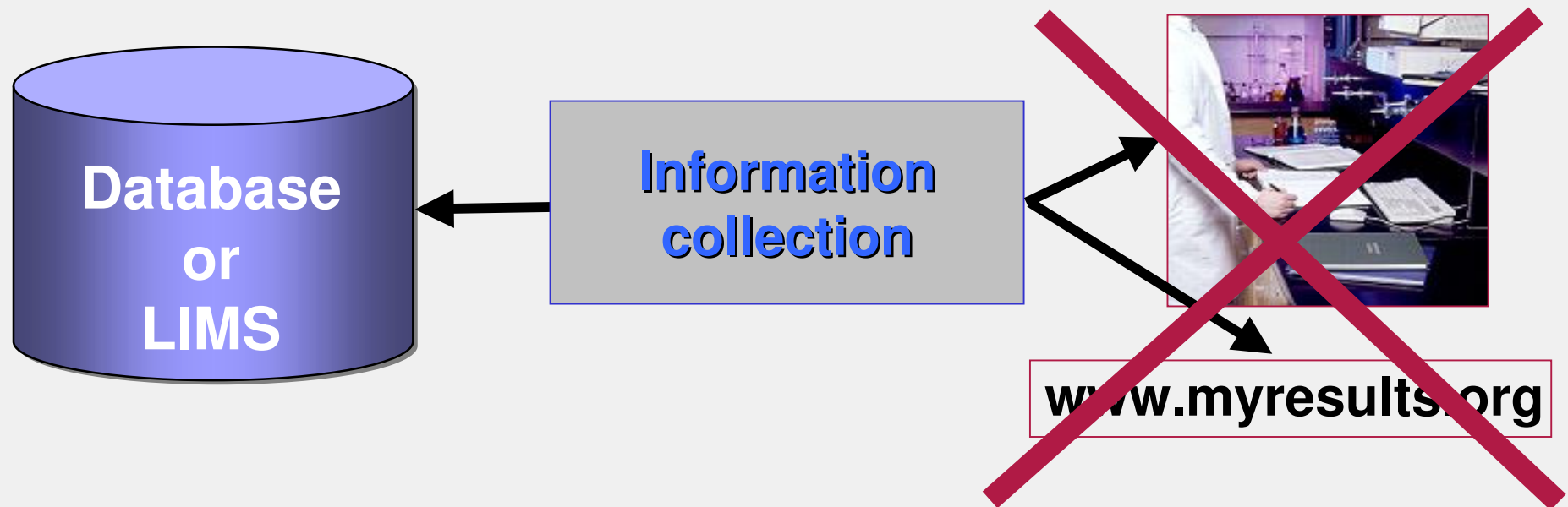
■ Regulatory issues

- Consensus on the application/interpretation of these data
 - Technical validation
 - Establishment of QC and QA systems
- Electronic submission format

■ Infrastructures required!

Priority – Establish Databases

“...Encouraging and empowering scientists to provide
results in a **structured** and **computable** format
alongside publication”
(Mark Boguski)



Database – The Potentials

- Centralization of the information
 - Providing a long term storage
 - Easy data access and data sharing
- Data comparisons
 - Giving critical mass to the datasets
 - Allowing validation of technology
- Integration the different domains
 - Genomics, conventional toxicology and experimental
- Annotation harmonization
 - Allowing curation
 - Improving annotation based on new computational predictions or experimental evidences

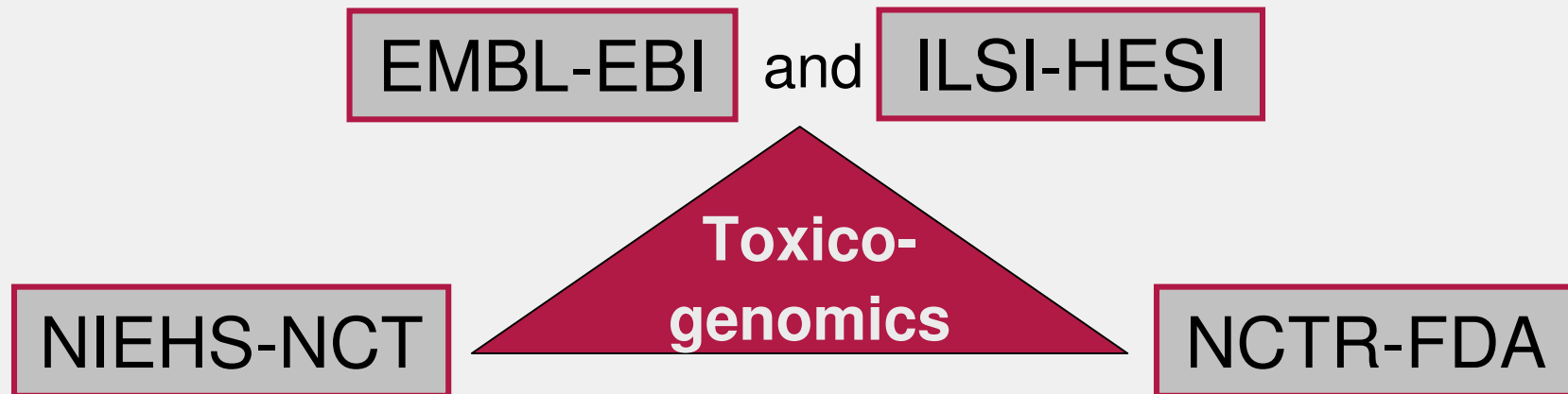
Database - The Challenges

- Breadth, depth, and uniformity of the information
 - Information intensive field => define minimal descriptors
 - Lots of free text descriptions => use CVs
 - No lack of terminologies => promote harmonization
 - Semantic heterogeneity => develop ontologies
 - Heterogeneous formats => use existing standards
- Interoperability on an international scale to allow comparability
- Standards are essential !



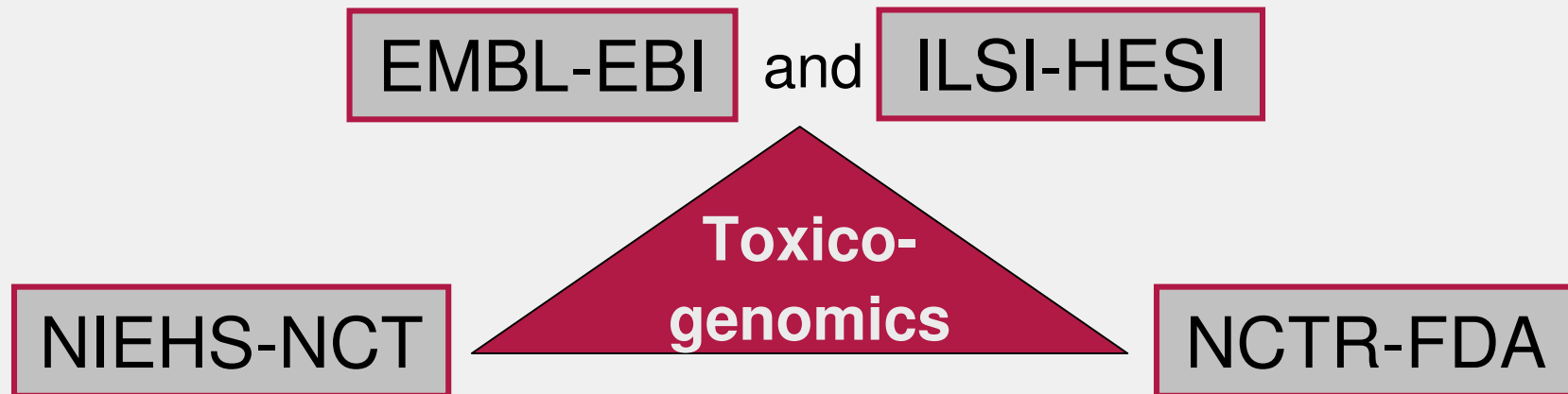
Toxicogenomics

An International Public Forum



- EMBL- EBI and International Life Sciences Institute (ILSI) Health and Environmental Sciences Institute (HESI)
- NIH NIEHS National Center for Toxicogenomics (NCT) and National Toxicology Program
- FDA National Center for Toxicological Research (NCTR) and Center for Toxicoinformatics

An International Public Forum



- Establishing a common, public infrastructure for toxicogenomics data on an international scale
- Towards harmonization
- But.... where start from?....

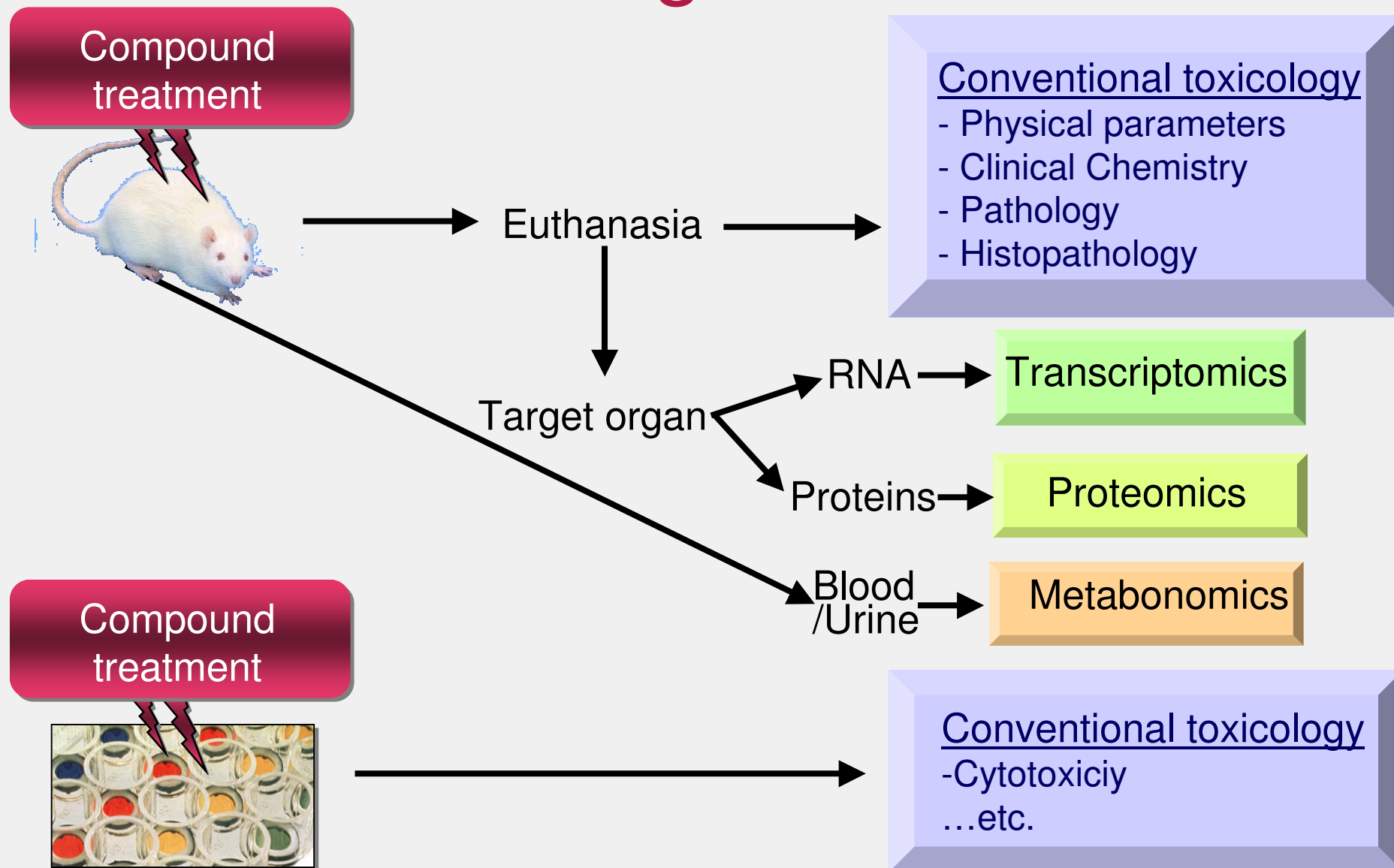
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Toxicogenomics



Toxicogenomics

Conventional toxicology

- Physical parameters
- Clinical Chemistry
- Pathology
- Histopathology

Transcriptomics

Proteomics

Metabonomics

Conventional toxicology

-Cytotoxicity
...etc.

Conventional Toxicology

- **Harmonization is required!**
- No initiative is known at the present time
- Lots of controlled vocabularies (CV)
 - Public, e.g.:
 - NIEHS-NTP, LOINC, RENI
 - Proprietary, e.g.:
 - UMLS, SNOMED
- Problems:
 - Specie-specific CVs hamper cross species comparisons
 - Just CVs not ontologies!

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- ...etc.

Metabonomics

- Starting...
- November 2003, London
first meeting to establish a
harmonization steering committee
for Metabonomic/Tox standards

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Proteomics

- Ongoing...
- HUPO-PSI (Proteomics Standards Initiative)
Data exchange format in XML
 - PSI-PI Working Group
 - Protein interaction
 - IntAct, MINT, BIND, DIP...
 - PSI-MS Working Group
 - Mass Spectroscopy
 - Proteomics integration Working Group
 - PSI-MI+ PSI-MS+ 2D-Gel + Others
 - PEDRo Schema

Conventional toxicology

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- ...etc.

Transcriptomics

- Nearly accomplished!
- MGED Society
 - Standard for contextual information
 - MIAME Working Group
 - Standard for experiment annotation
 - MGED Ontology Working Group
 - Standard for recording controls and normalisation methods
 - Normalization Working Group
 - Standard for data model and exchange
 - MAGE Working Group
 - Standard for toxicogenomics
 - Tox Working Group

Conventional toxicology

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Conventional toxicology

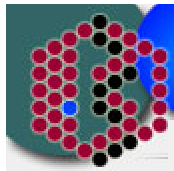
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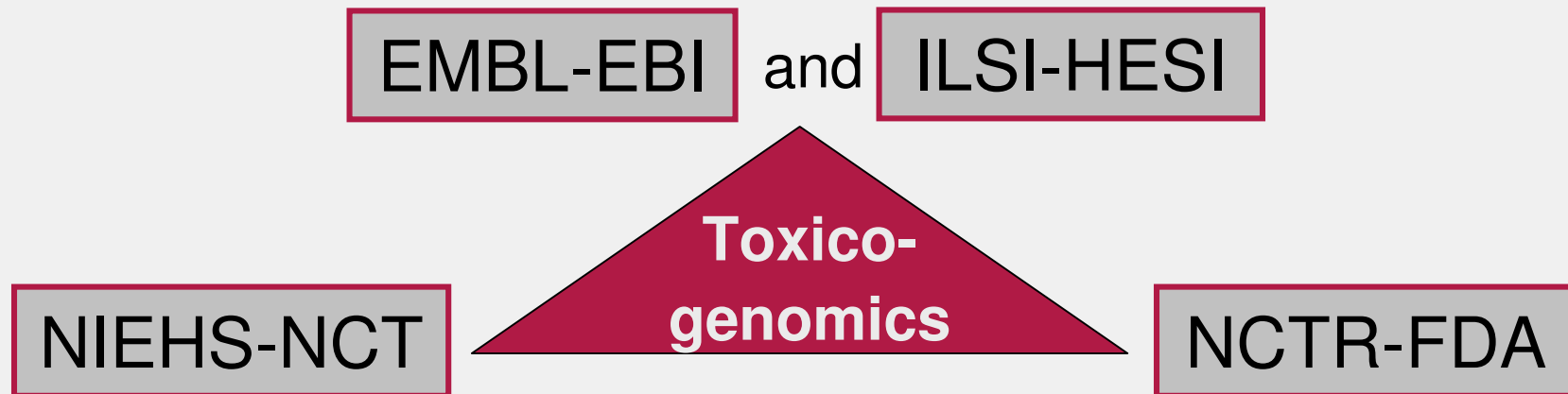
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EMBL-EBI

MIAME/Tox

MGED Tox Working Group



Starting from array-based toxicogenomics experiments

A MIAME for Toxicogenomics !

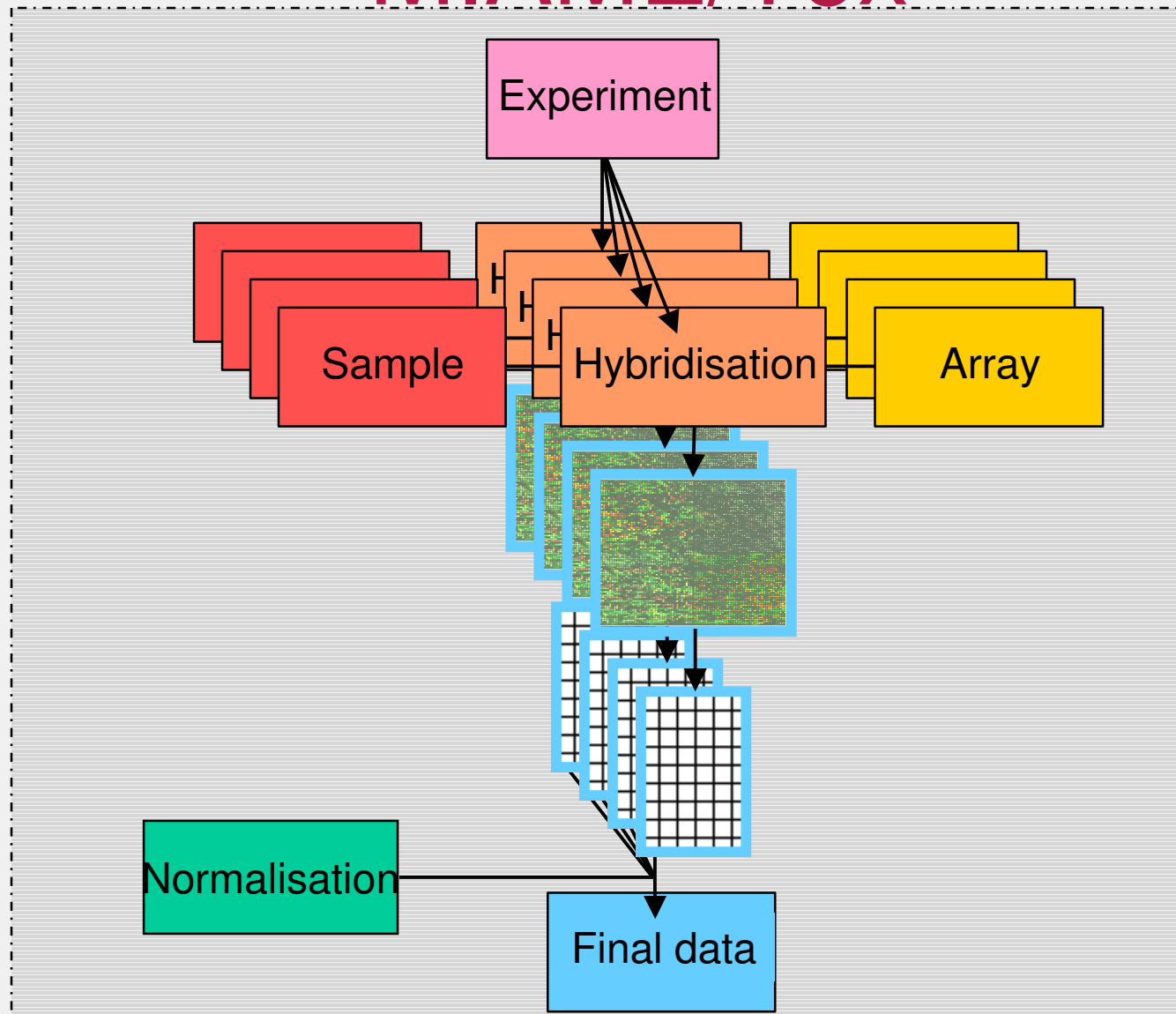


MIAME/Tox

MIAME/Tox objectives

- Standard data representation
 - Worldwide scientific consensus on the **minimal information descriptors** for toxicogenomics experiments
- Data harmonization for conventional toxicology
 - **Controlled vocabularies and ontologies**
- Data storage and data sharing
 - Use of **MAGE-OM** and **MAGE-ML** standards by MGED
 - Data management softwares
 - LIMSs (Laboratory Information Management Systems)
 - Public databases
- Common, public infrastructure for toxicogenomics data on an international scale

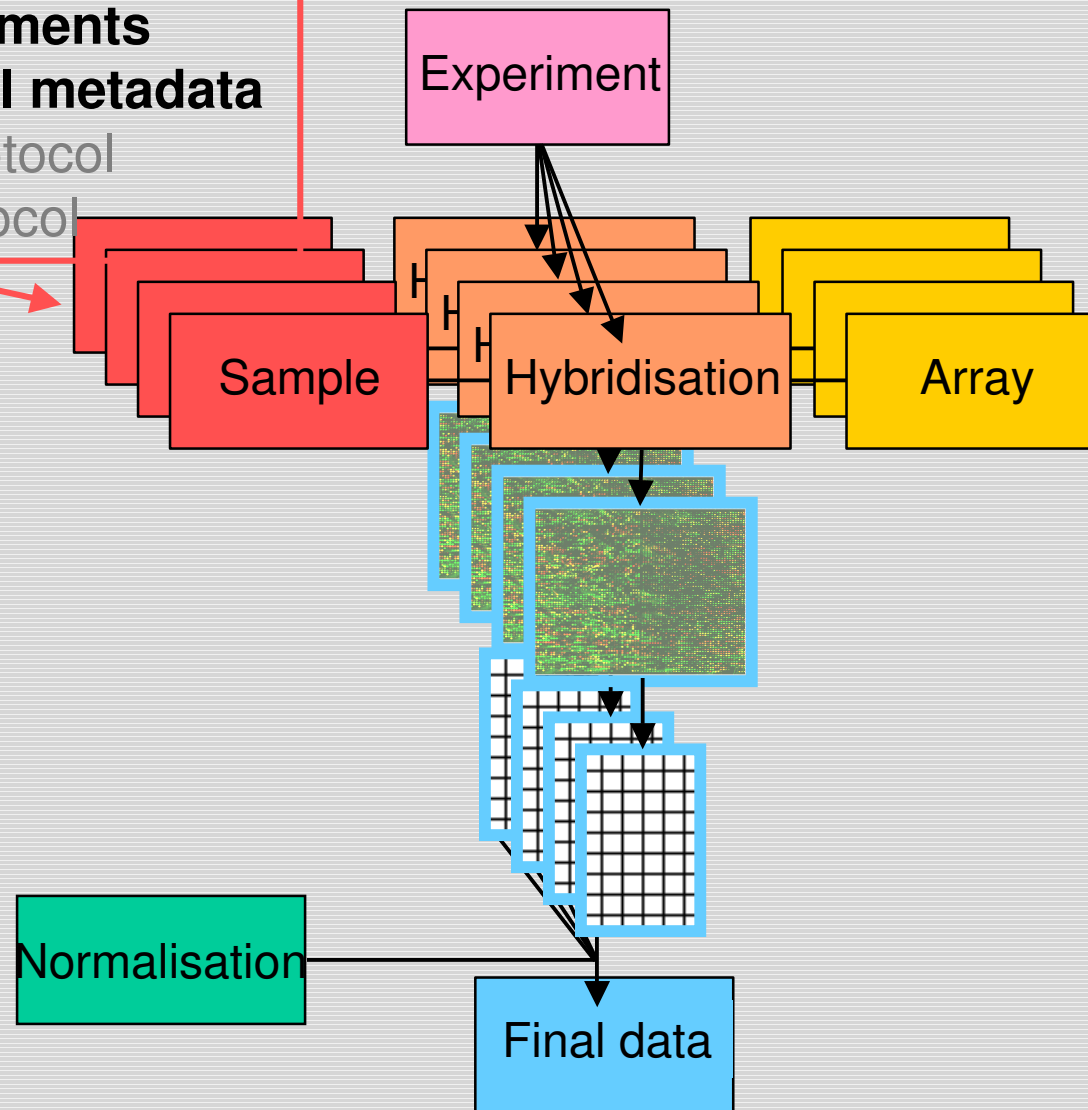
MIAME/Tox



Minimal descriptors for microarray experiments

MIAME/Tox

- Sample source
- **Sample treatments**
- **Toxicological metadata**
- Extraction protocol
- Labeling protocol



Minimal descriptors for microarray experiments

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Sample

- MIAME/Tox document/checklist
- Minimal descriptors

Source:

“Specifications for the conduct of the studies” (NIEHS-NTP)

- A 210 page document covering all aspects of NIH/NIEHS NTP toxicology studies
- NOT *minimal* descriptors BUT *maximal* descriptors !
From facility requirements and animal care to data collection and storage.....

MIAME/Tox

- Sample source
- **Sample treatments**
- **Toxicological metadata**
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- Labeling protocol



Sample

■ Sample treatments

- Facilities details
- Cell culture and growth conditions
- Animal husbandry/housing details
- Treatment type
 - Compound
 - CAS#, chemical structure/molecular formula
 - Vehicle for exposure
 - Exposure method
 - Duration
 - Dose (and unit)
- Date/time at death or at sacrifice
- Sacrifice method

MIAME/Tox

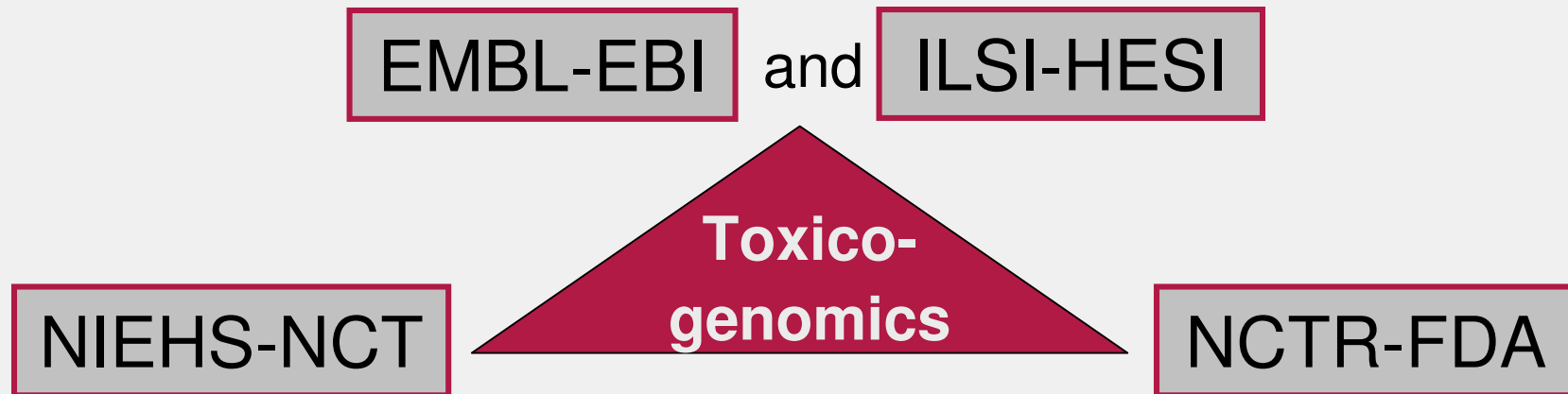
- Sample source
- **Sample treatments**
- **Toxicological metadata**
- Extraction protocol
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Sample

■ Toxicological assessments

- Clinical observations, e.g.
 - Weight, survival
 - Signs (e.g., general, behavior)
 - Lesions...etc.
- Gross necropsy examination, e.g.
 - Organs and tissues examination, weight lists...etc.
- Clinical pathology, e.g.
 - Hematology
 - Clinical chemistry
 - Other parameters
 - Sperm morphology and vaginal Cytology evaluation (SMVCE), etc.
- Histopathology evaluation, e.g.
 - System
 - Organ
 - Sites
 - Morphology (s) and qualifier (s)

MIAME/Tox-compliant databases



Common, public infrastructure for toxicogenomics data
on an international scale

.....Current status.....

MIAME/Tox-compliant databases

EMBL-EBI

and

ILSI-HESI

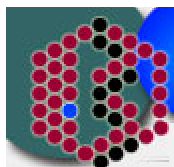


Toxico-
genomics

NIEHS-NCT

NCTR-FDA

- **ArrayExpress** public repository for array-based data
 - MGED standards-supportive, and MIAME/Tox-compliant
 - Curation Team
 - Supporting data in publications (acc. num., reviewers access)
- Not an archive but a dynamic environment !
 - Mining agent to update genome annotation
 - DNA, protein and functional level



Pathology Observations data sheet

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1										
2	Sample identifier	Body weight (g)	Brain weight (mg)	Target Organ	Organ weight (mg)	Site	Morphology	qualifier	value	qualifier
3	S10-[GSK]	150	2500	Liver	7850	Left Lat Lobe	Necrosis	Distribution	-	Duration
4	S10-[GSK]	150	2500	Kidney	1950	-	-	-	-	-
5				Liver		-	-	-	-	-
6				Kidney		-	-	-	-	-
7				Liver		-	-	-	-	-
8				Kidney		-	-	-	-	-
9				Liver		-	-	-	-	-
10				Kidney		-	-	-	-	-
11				Liver		-	-	-	-	-
12				Kidney		-	-	-	-	-
13				Liver		-	-	-	-	-
14				Kidney		-	-	-	-	-

Controlled vocabulary
from NIH/NIEHS-NTP
Pathology Code Tables
(PCT)

HELP Toxicological endpoints data

Clinical Observation | Clinical Pathology

Pathology Observations: | Download

Extracts

Extracts (create/view/edit)

Leukocytes

Macro

Mean ce

Mean cell haemog

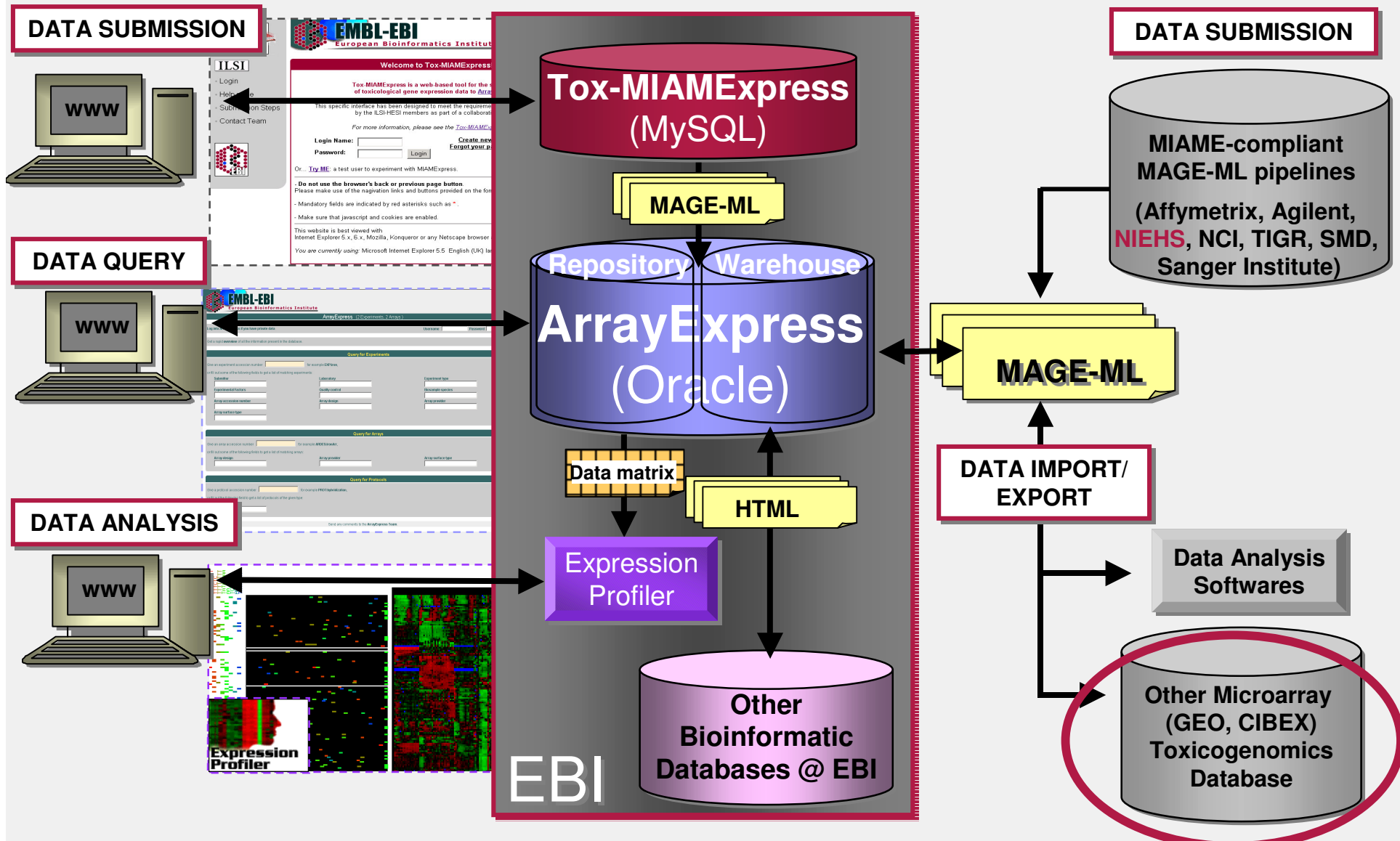
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g/dl

EMBL-EBI Toxicogenomics MIAME/Tox infrastructures @ EBI



MIAME/Tox-compliant databases

EMBL-EBI

and

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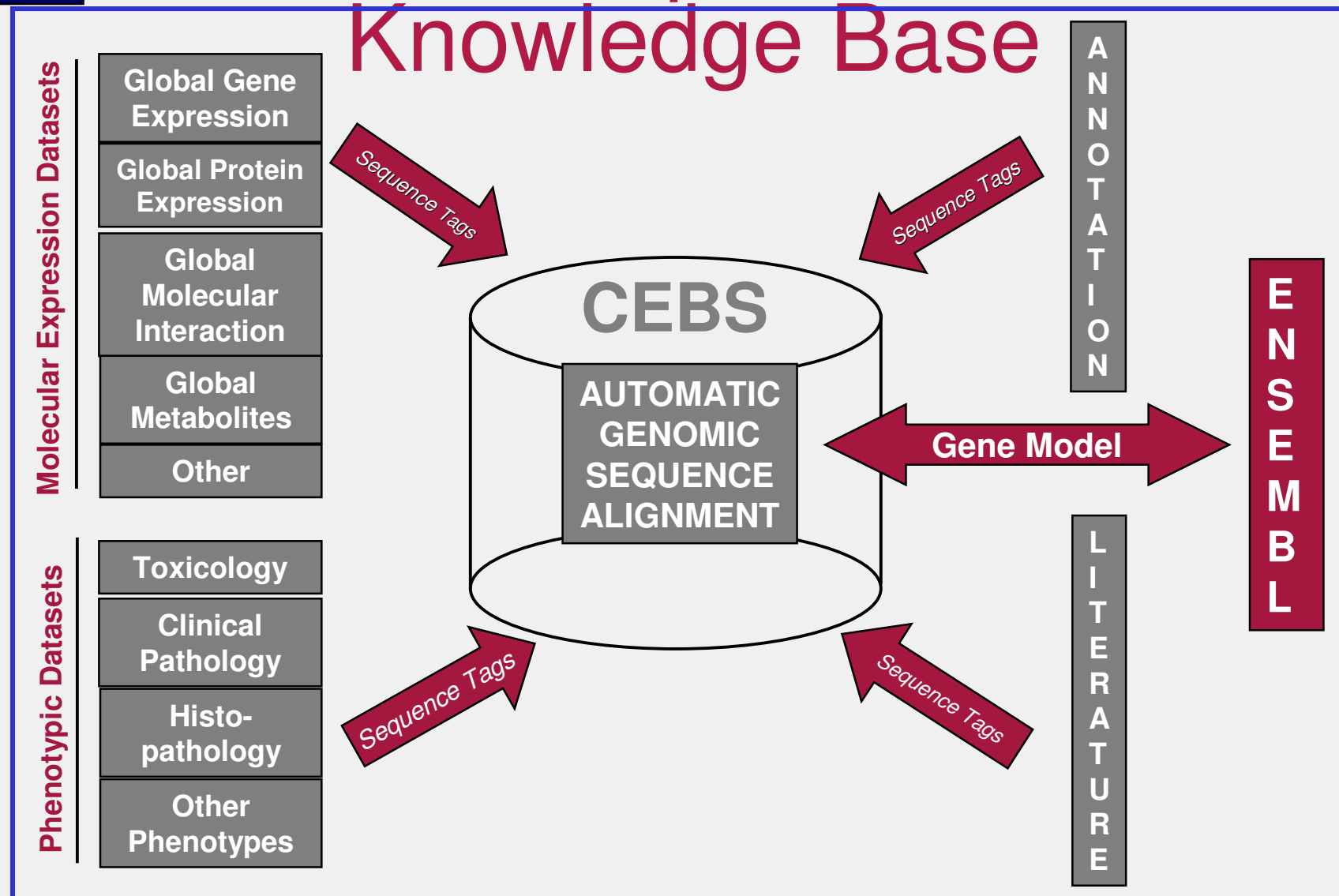
NIEHS-NCT

**Toxico-
genomics**

NCTR-FDA

- Chemical Effects in Biological Systems (**CEBS**) Knowledge base
 - MGED standards-supportive, and MIAME/Tox-compliant
- Reference toxicogenomic information system
 - Studies on environmental chemicals/ stressors and their effects
- Relational and descriptive data compendia
 - Toxicologically important genes, SNPs, mutants, and biological phenotypes
- Hypothesis-driven and discovery research
 - Environmental toxicology and risk assessment

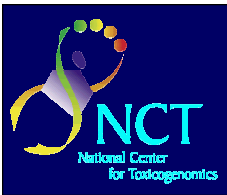
CEBS A Sequence-Driven Knowledge Base



PATENT PENDING: LVM 402604, DHHS E-026-2003/0-US-01

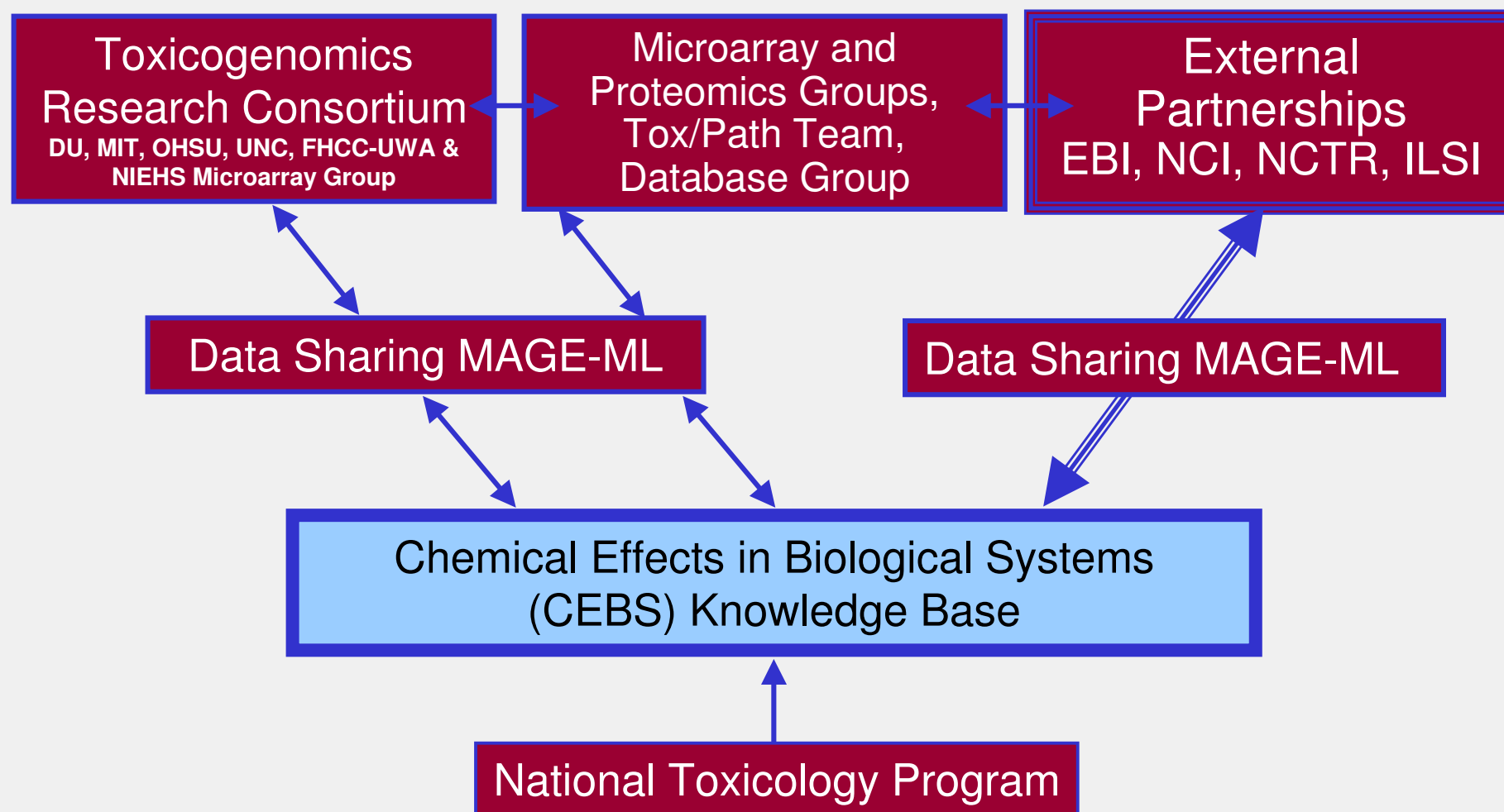
METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR DEVELOPING AND QUERYING A SEQUENCE DRIVEN CONTEXTUAL KNOWLEDGE BASE

INVENTORS: M. WATERS, J. SELKIRK, R. TENNANT



CEBS-Content

Intramural and Extramural Partnerships



MIAME/Tox-compliant databases

EMBL-EBI

and

ILSI-HESI



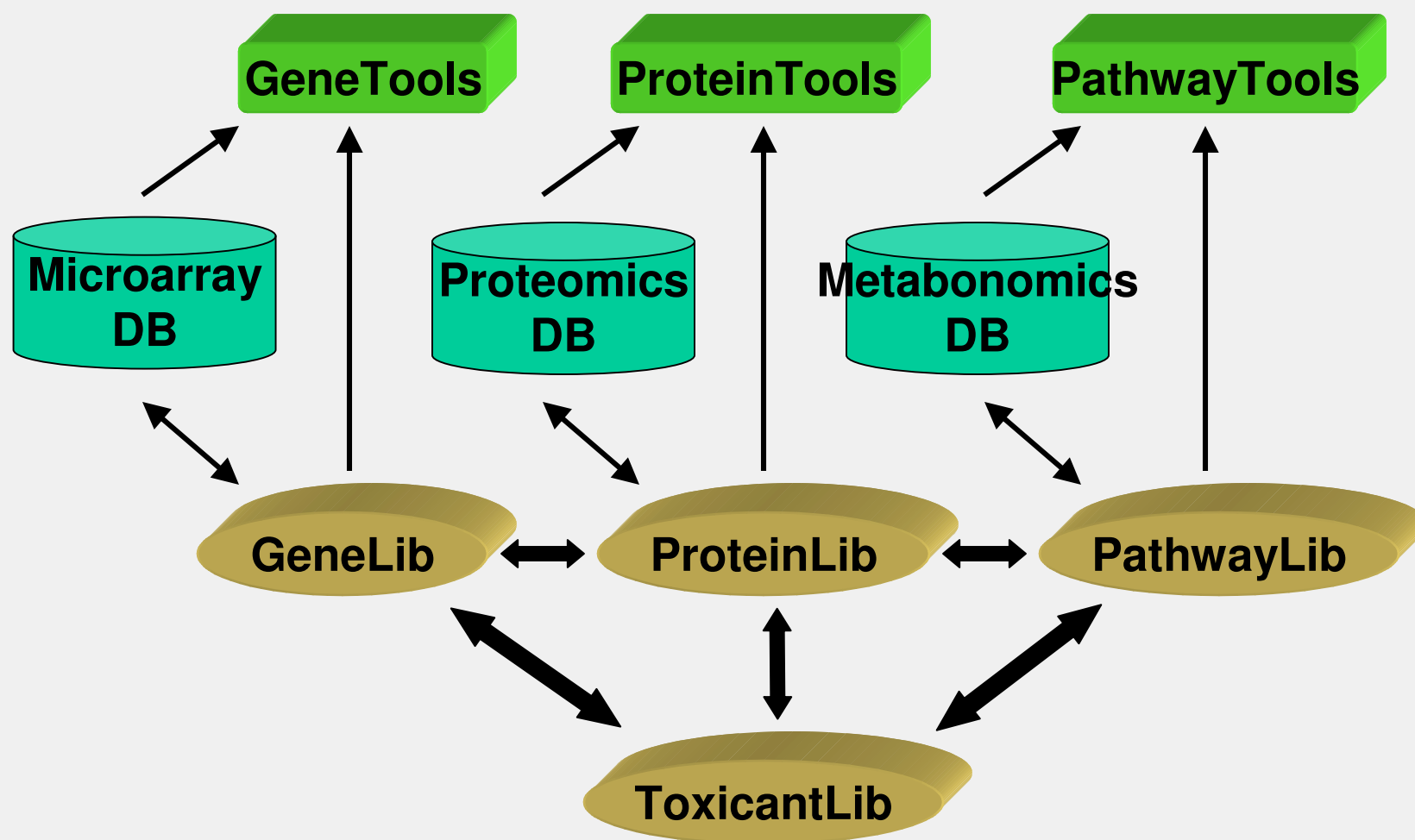
Toxico-
genomics

NIEHS-NCT

NCTR-FDA

- Toxicoinformatics Integrated System (**TIS**)
 - MIAME/Tox-compliant, will be MGED standards supportive
 - NCTR and FDA researches
 - Local installation
- Phenotypically anchor the –omics data and chemical structure information
- ArrayTrack first module for microarray data

Toxicoinformatics Integrated System (TIS)



MIAME/Tox progressing

- Presented and circulate for consensus
 - **MGED Tox Working Group**
 - Includes Toxicogenomics, Pharmacogenomics, Ecotoxicogenomics communities (*MIAME/Env*) and Nutrigenomics (*MIAME/Nut*)
 - **Journals**
 - *Nature*, the *Nature* group of journals, *Cell*, *The Lancet*, *EMBO*, *Toxicology Pathology* and *EHP* require MIAME-compliant information
 - **ECVAM-ICCVAM-NICEATM**
 - Committee on 'Validation Principles And Approaches For Toxicogenomics-Based Test Systems', December 2003
 - **Society of Toxicology**
 - Database and Standards Symposia, March 2004
 - **FDA Pharmacology/Toxicology Advisory Committee**
 - Microarray Database Projects as first step in guidance process, June 2003

Guidance for Industry Pharmacogenomic Data Submissions

DRAFT GUIDANCE

This guidance document is being distributed for comment purposes only.

Comments and suggestions regarding this draft document should be submitted within 90 days of publication in the *Federal Register* of the notice announcing the availability of the draft guidance. Submit comments to the Division of Dockets Management (HFA-305), Food and Drug Administration, 5630 Fishers Lane, rm. 1061, Rockville, MD 20852. All comments should be identified with the docket number listed in the notice of availability that publishes in the *Federal Register*.

For questions regarding this draft document contact (CDER) Lawrence Lesko 301-594-5690, (CBER) Raj Puri 301-827-0471, or (CDRH) Steve Gutman 301-594-3084.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Food and Drug Administration
Center for Drug Evaluation and Research (CDER)
Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research (CBER)
Center for Devices and Radiological Health (CDRH)

November 2003
Procedural

FDA Pharmacology/Toxicology Advisory Committee

<http://www.fda.gov/cder/guidance/5900dft.doc>

Acknowledgments

EMBL-EBI

and

ILSI-HESI

**Toxico-
genomics**

NIEHS-NCT

NCTR-FDA

■ EMBL-EBI

- Alvis Brazma
- Microarray Informatics Team

■ NCTR-FDA

- Dan Casciano (Director)
- **Weida Tong**

■ MGED Society

- Working Groups

■ NIH-NIEHS NCT and NTP

- Ray Tennant (Director)
- **Mike Waters**
- Pierre Bushel
- Jennifer Fostel

■ ILSI-HESI Genomics Committee

- Syril Pettit
- Bill Mattes

Resources

www.mged.org

- MGED Society and Working Groups and mailing lists

mged-toxico@lists.sourceforge.net

- Toxicogenomic Working Group mailing list

www.niehs.nih.gov/nct

- CEBS Knowledge base

www.ebi.ac.uk/microarray

- ArrayExpress and Tox-MIAMExpress schema-access to code

www.nctr.fda.gov

- ArrayTrack and TIS