



A Connectivity Mapping (CMap) Based Assessment of BHT for Endocrine Disruption (ED)

Nadira De Abrew

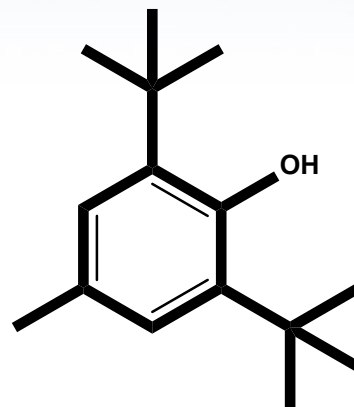


Human Safety
Ensuring Safe Products

Agenda

- Perceived Safety of BHT
- Connectivity Map (CMap)
- Connectivity Analysis of BHT
- SAR Analysis of BHT
- Conclusions

Butylated Hydroxytoluene (BHT)



BHT is listed as a CORAP substance with Endocrine Disruption in Human as one of the concerns. These concerns are based on:

- Comparisons made to BHA
- Borderline thyroid effects seen at high doses in one species
- Other in vitro results from mostly academic labs

BHT CMap Study

5 doses of BHT

4 cell lines

Run in triplicate

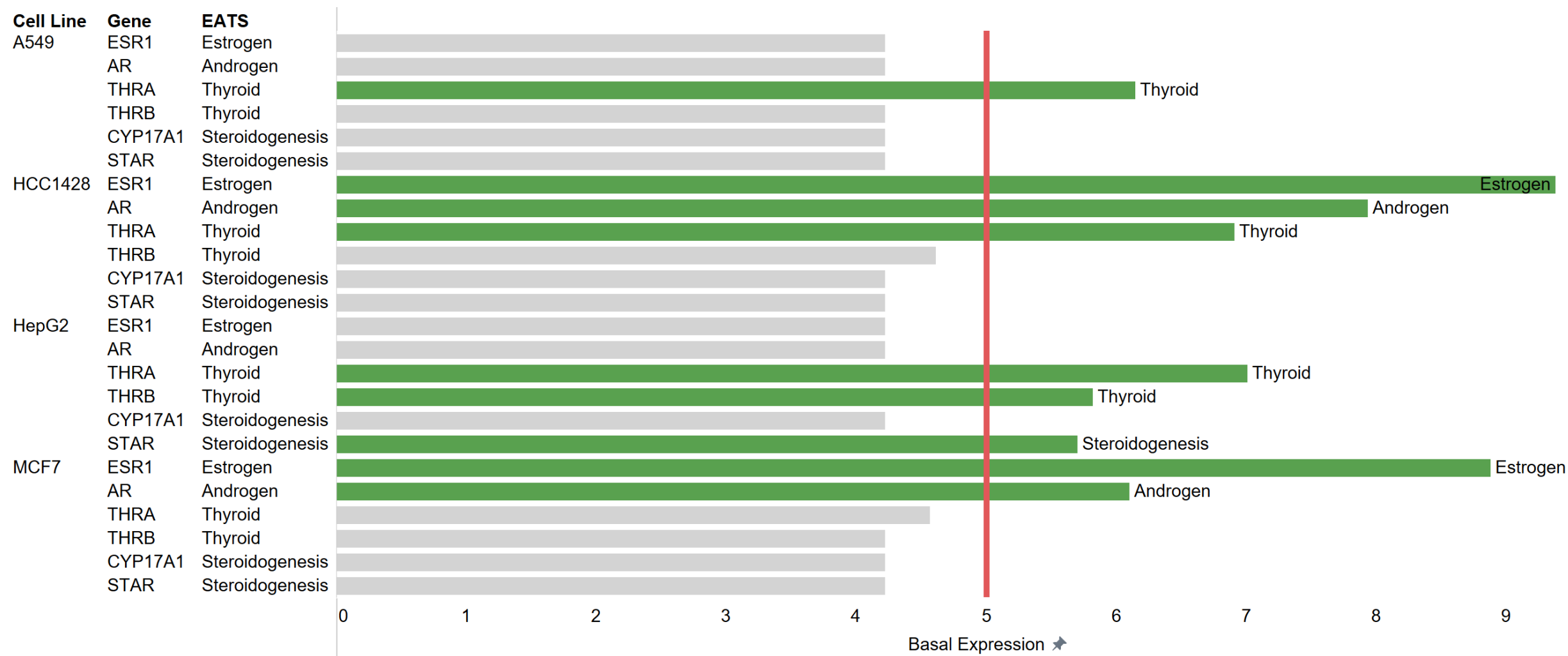
5 X 4 X 3 = 60

60 samples

EATS

- **E**strogenic
- **A**ndrogenic
- **T**hyroidal
- **S**teroidogenic

EATS Expression in 4 Cell lines



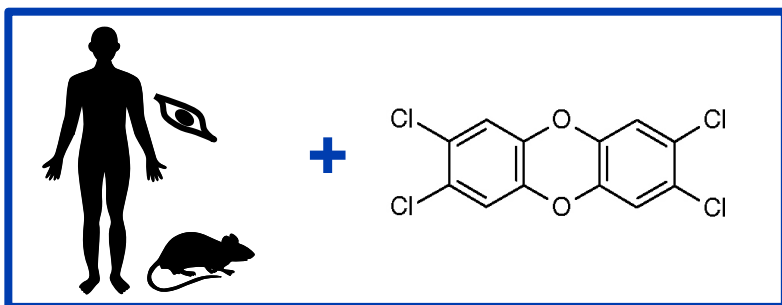
The Concept of a Biological Signature

Biological
System

Chemical

Gene array
analysis

Rank order
fold
change



=



This “signature” is unique to
the biological system and
chemical of interest

CMap Signature

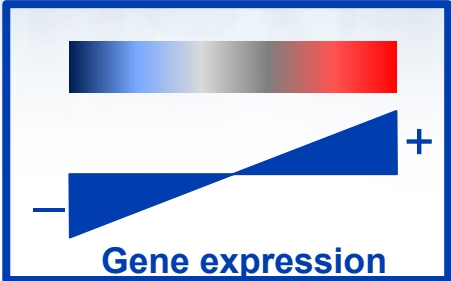
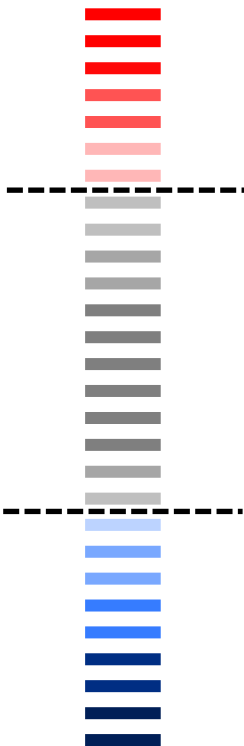
C1D1
differential
gene
expression



C1D1
rank ordered
by
fold change



C1D1
define
CMap
signature



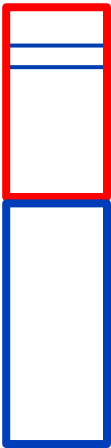
C: Chemical
D: Dose



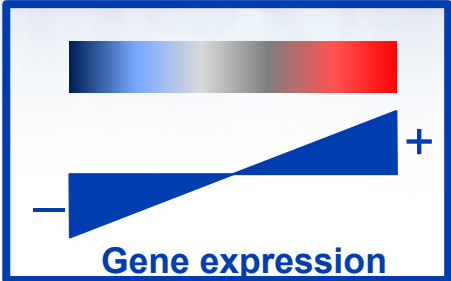
CMap signature
for C1D1

CMap Signature

C1D1
CMap
Signature



C2D2
rank ordered
by
fold change



C: Chemical
D: Dose

Ask the question:
At what positions are genes from
C1D1 CMap signature present in
C2D2 list of rank ordered genes
Give a CMap Score between
-100 and +100

Pattern- recognition algorithms



28,000 (9000)
perturbagens

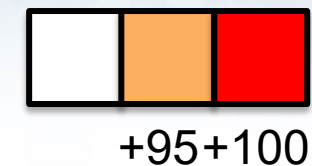
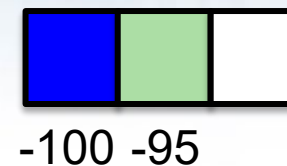
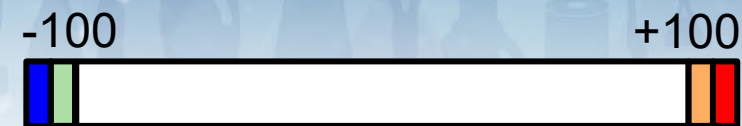
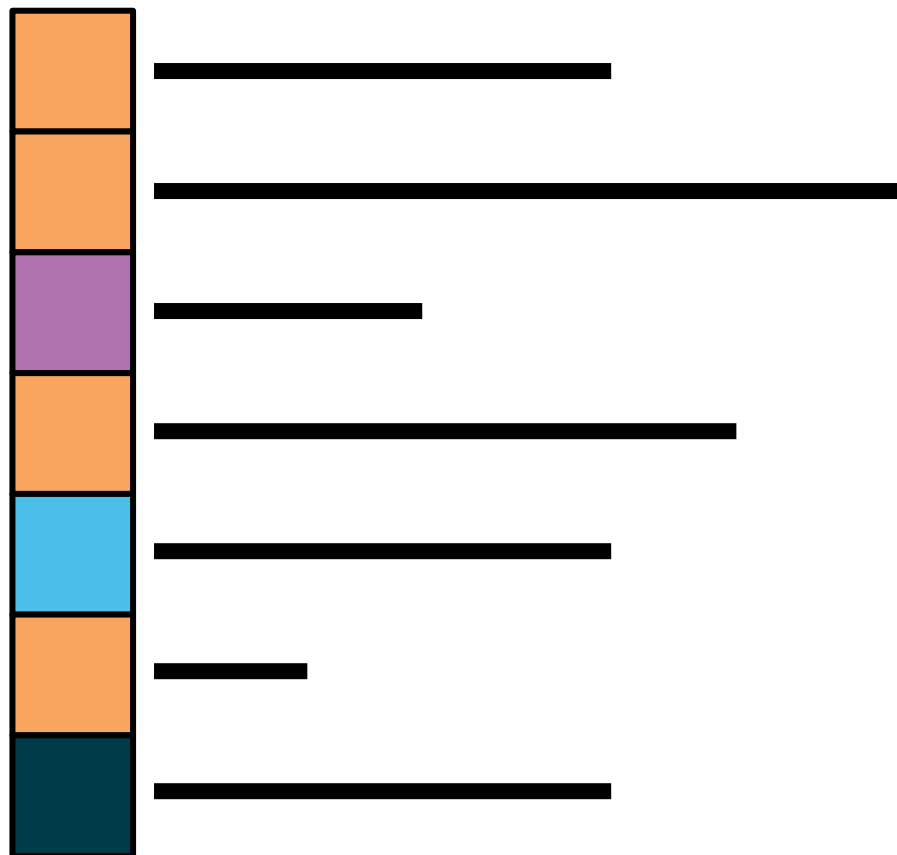
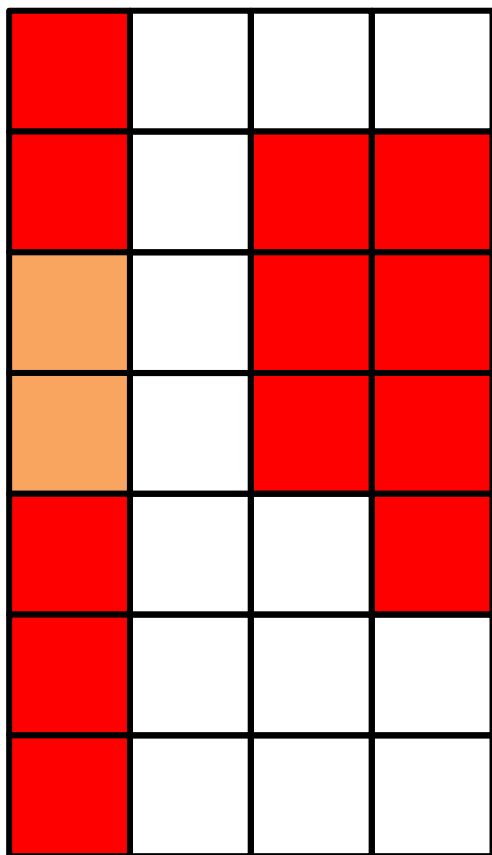


Dot plot showing the number of samples for each tissue type, categorized by Non-cancer (blue) and Cancer (red).

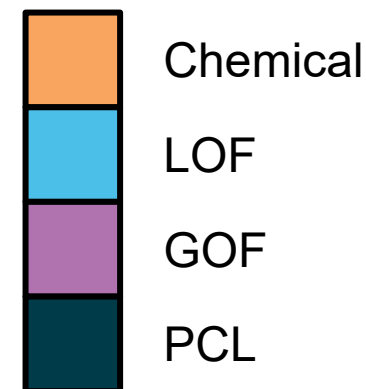
Tissue Type	Non-cancer	Cancer
Intestine	1	17
Lung	2	12
Prostate	2	0
Breast	2	5
Skin	2	2
Liver	2	1
Kidney	4	0
Blood/marrow	2	12
Ovary	0	6
Endometrium	0	3
Bone	0	2
Stomach	0	1
Neural	4	1
Muscle	2	0
Fat	1	0

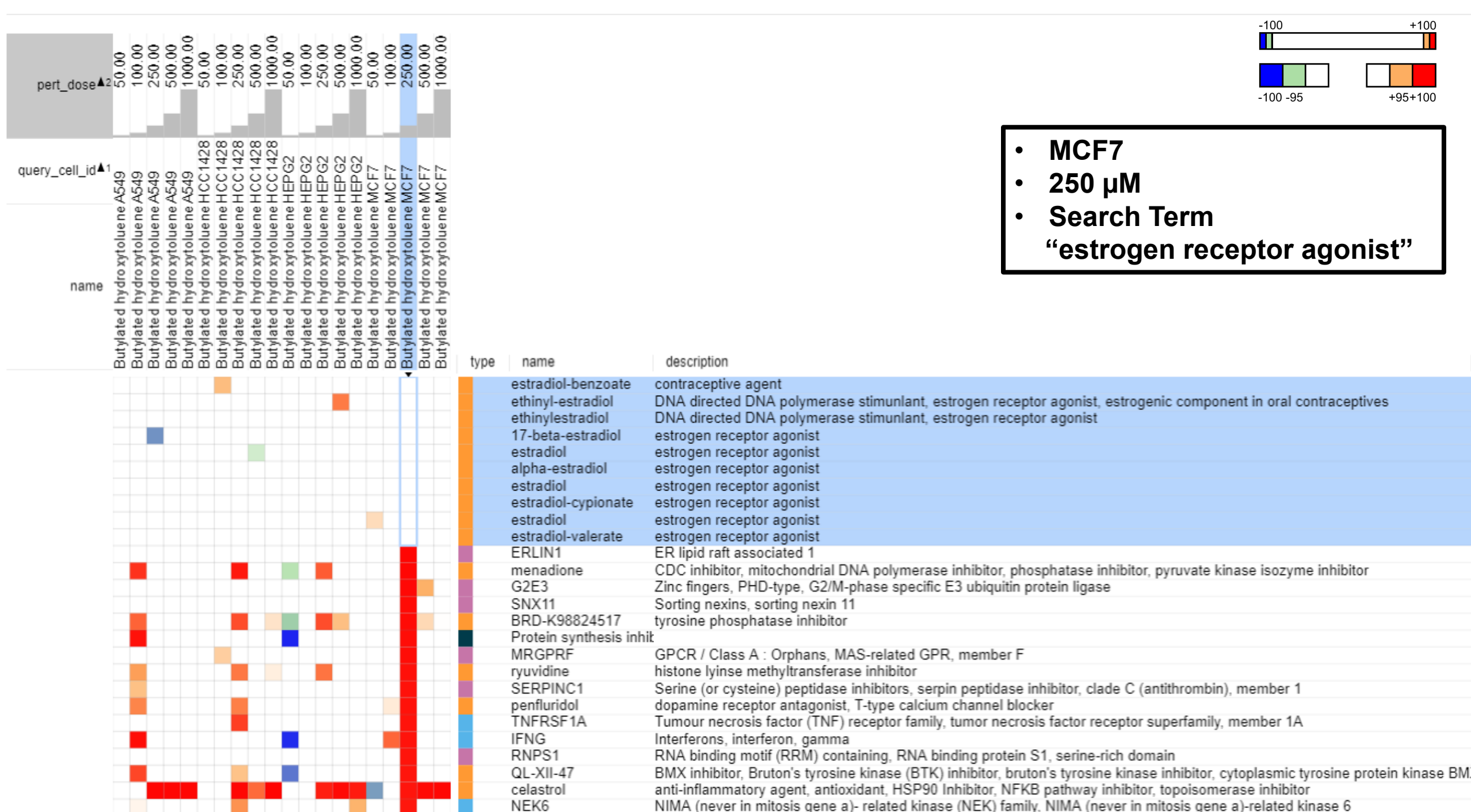
Slide credit: Broad Institute

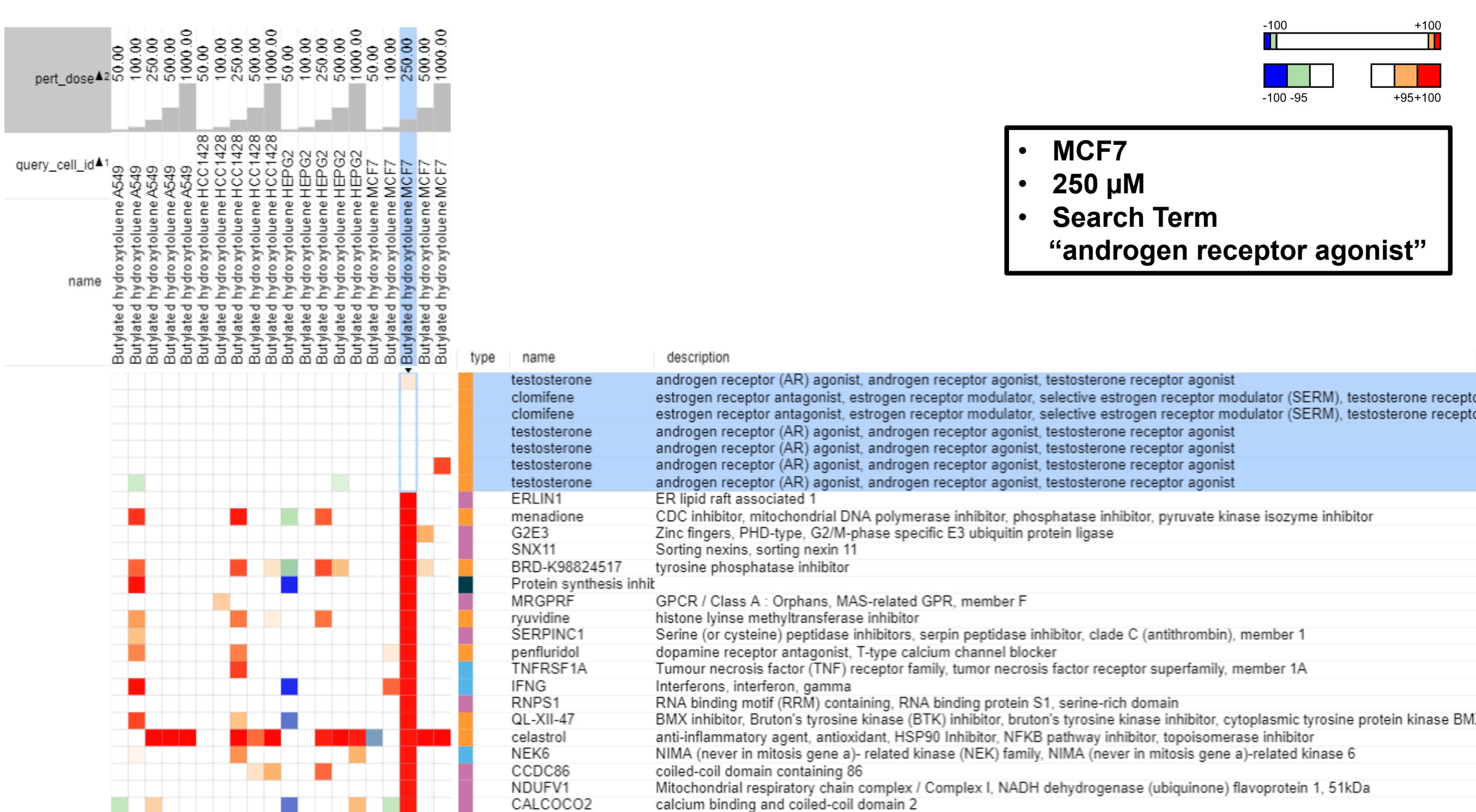
C1 D1 MCF7	C1 D2 MCF7	C2 D1 MCF7	C2 D2 MCF7
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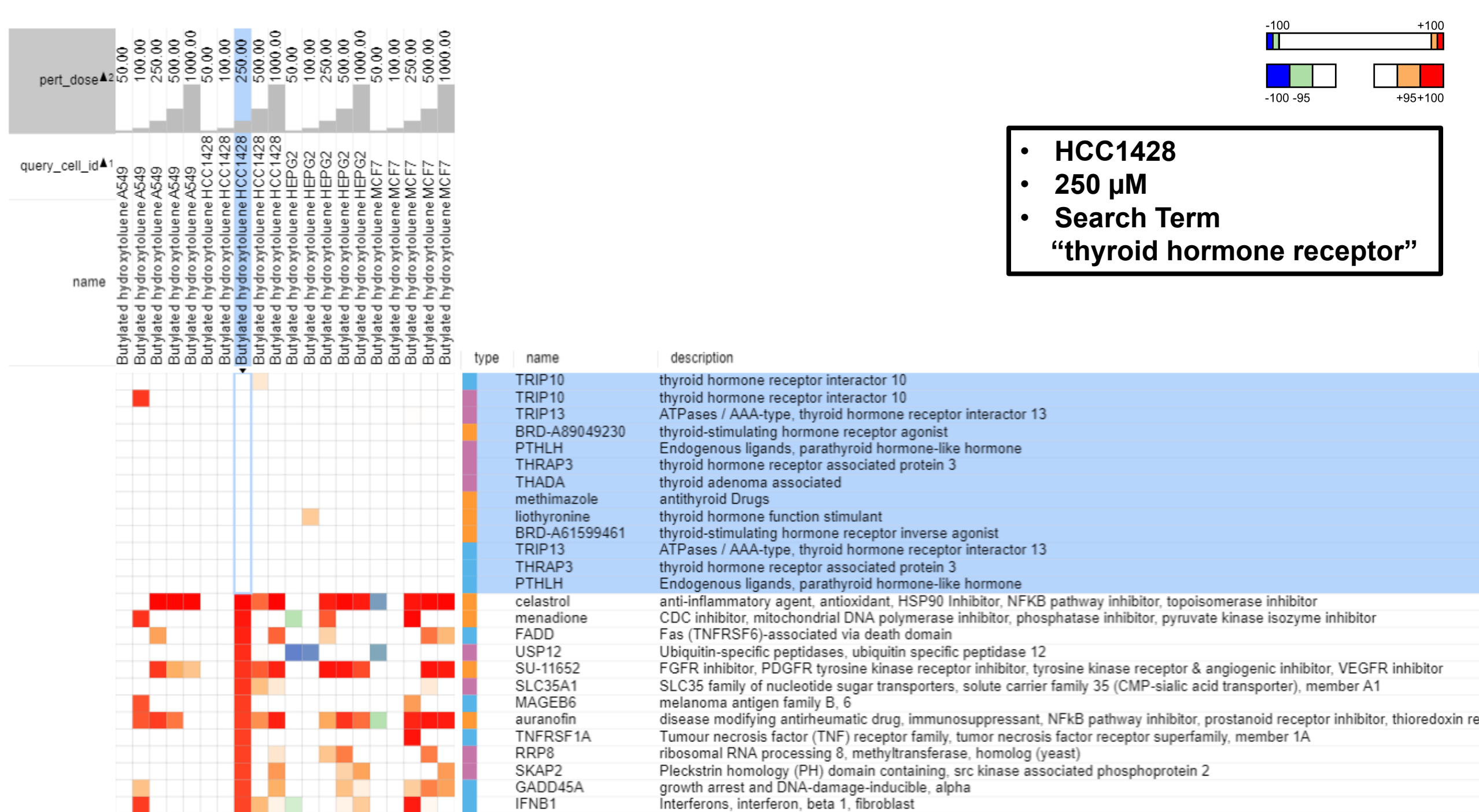


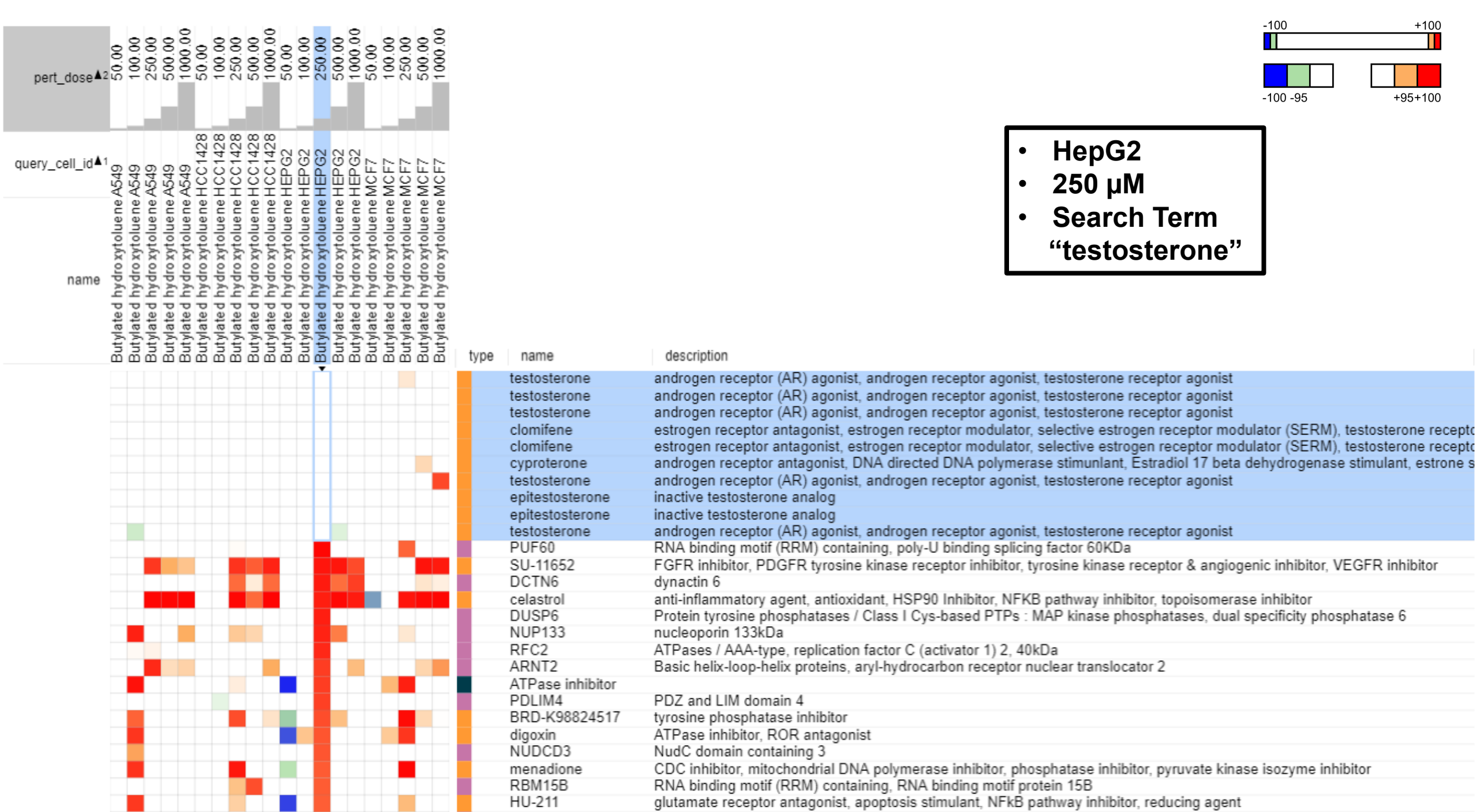
C: Chemical
D: Dose

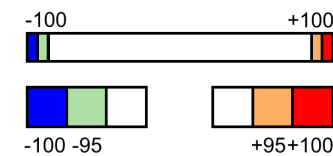




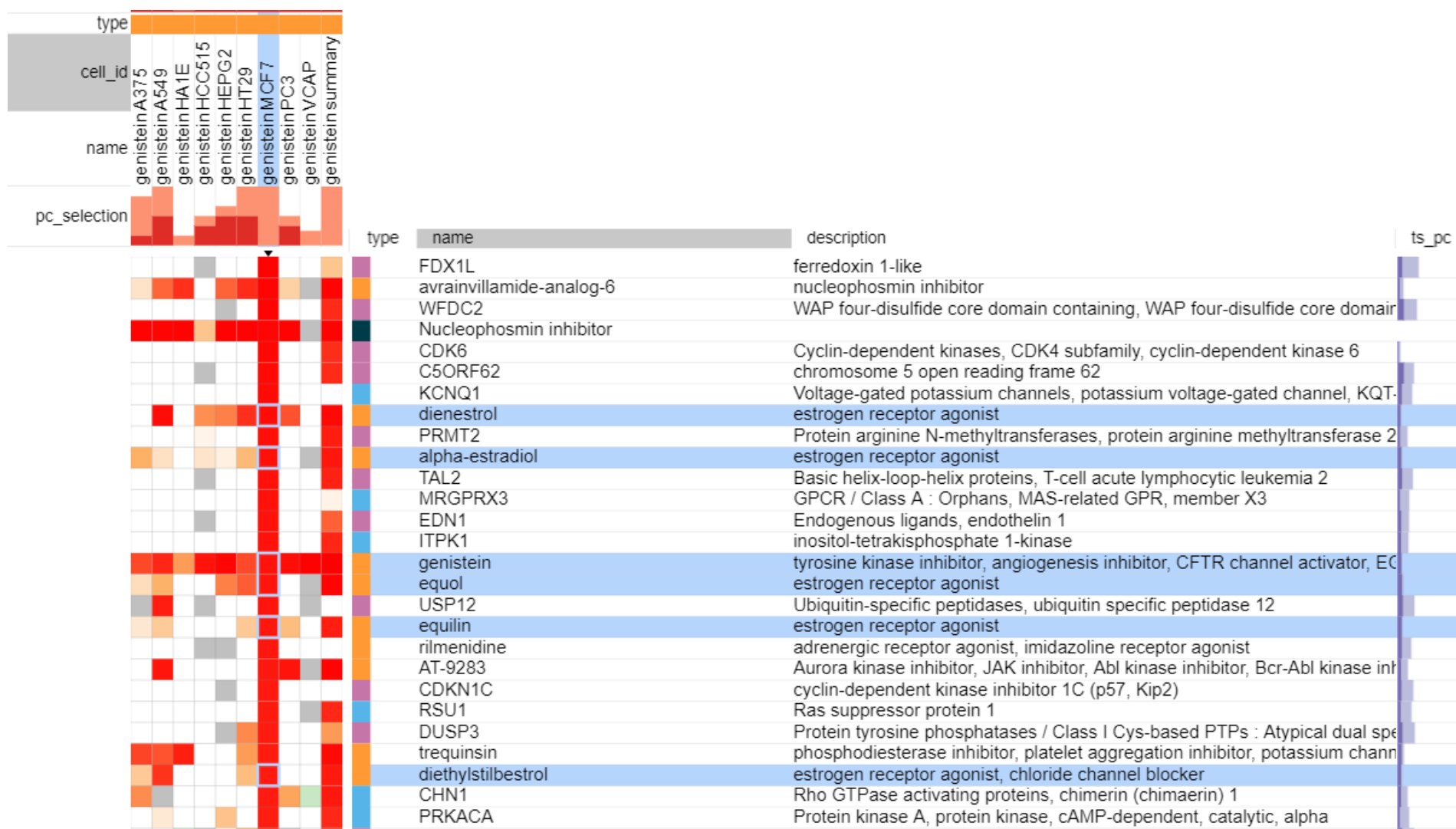


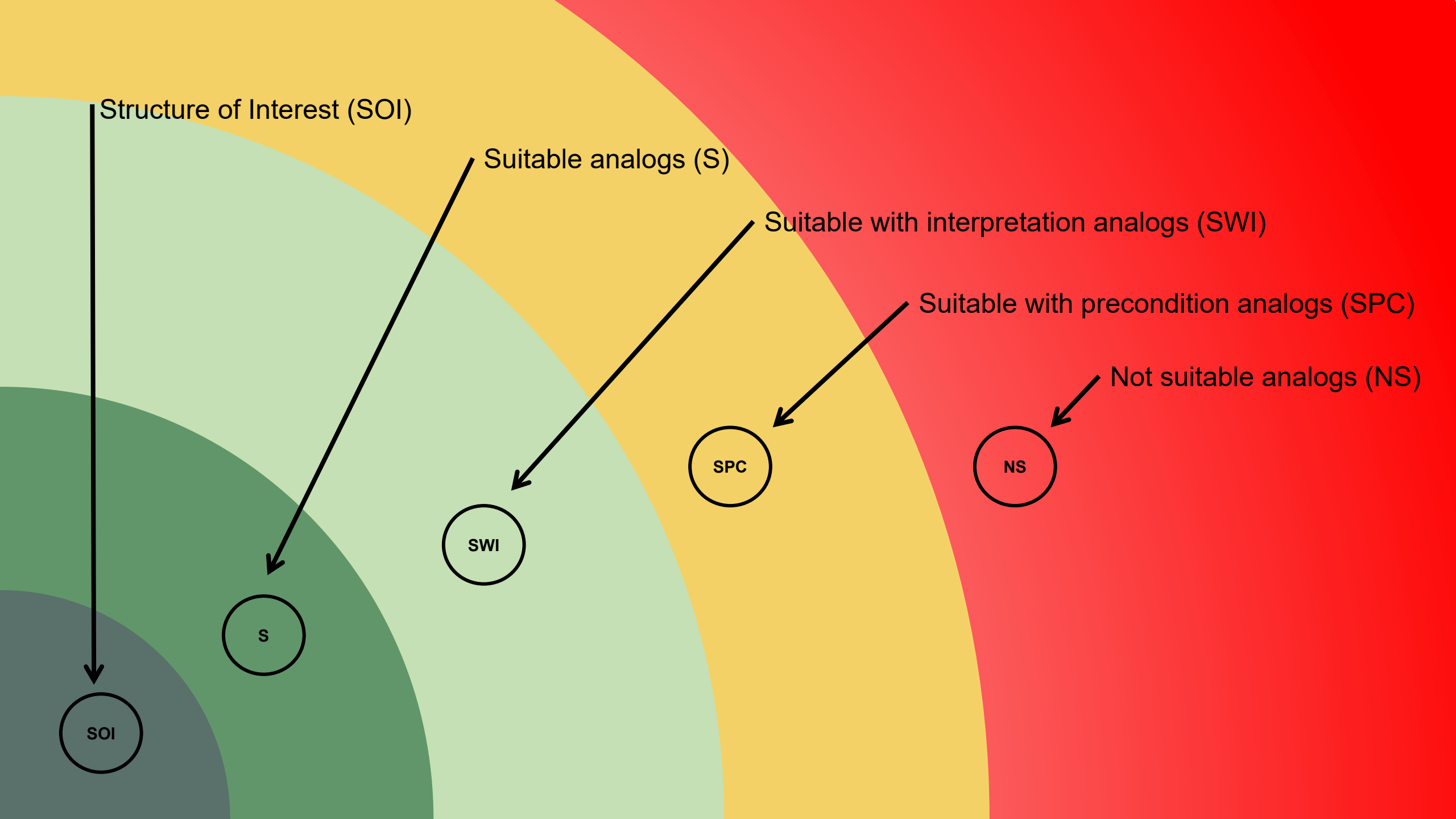


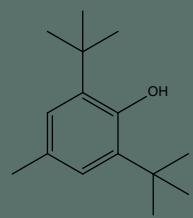




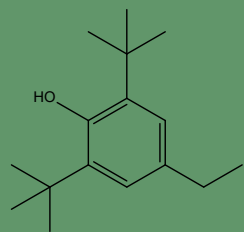
CMap Database search for Genistein



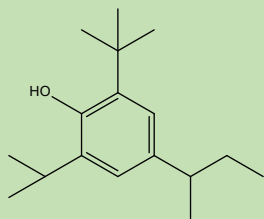




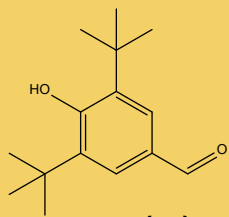
(1)



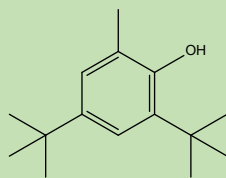
(2)



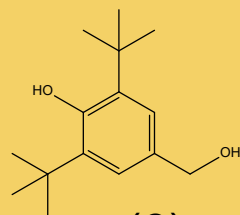
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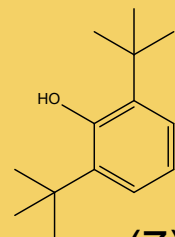
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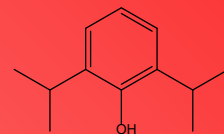
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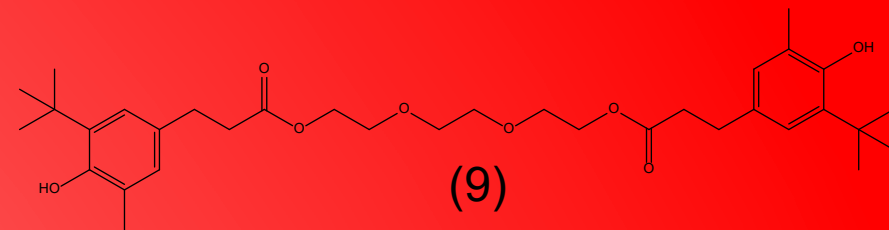
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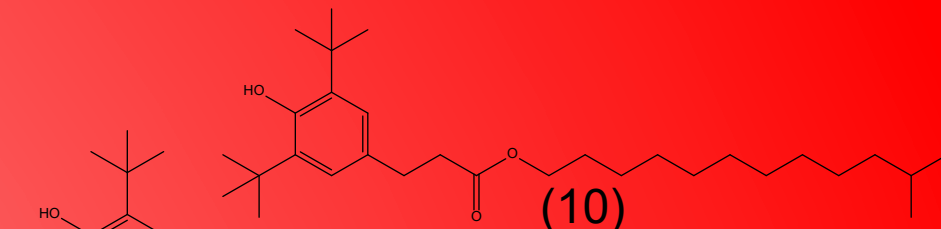
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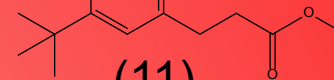
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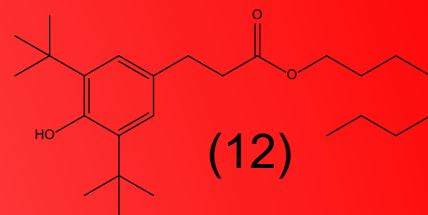
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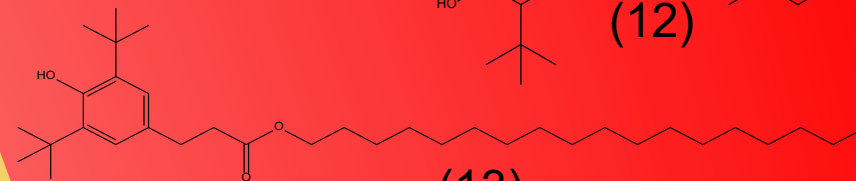
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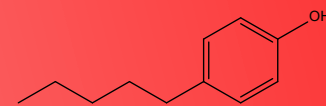
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(12)



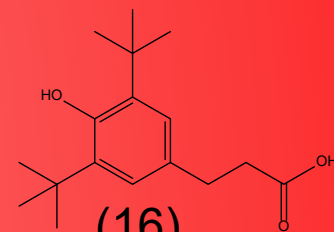
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(14)



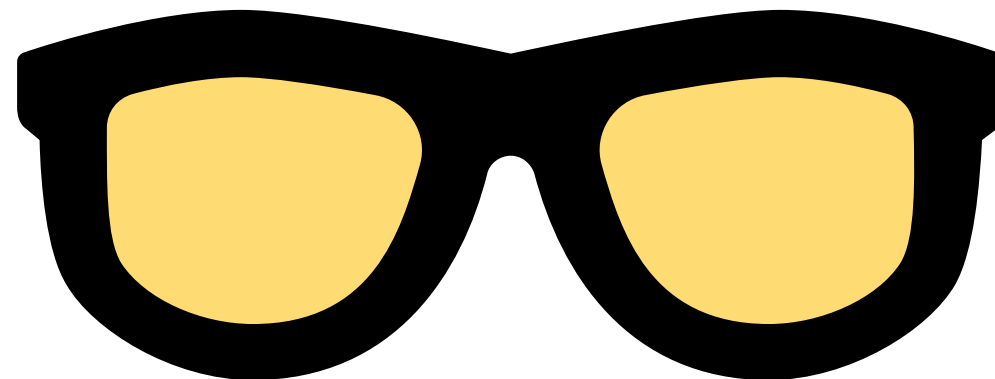
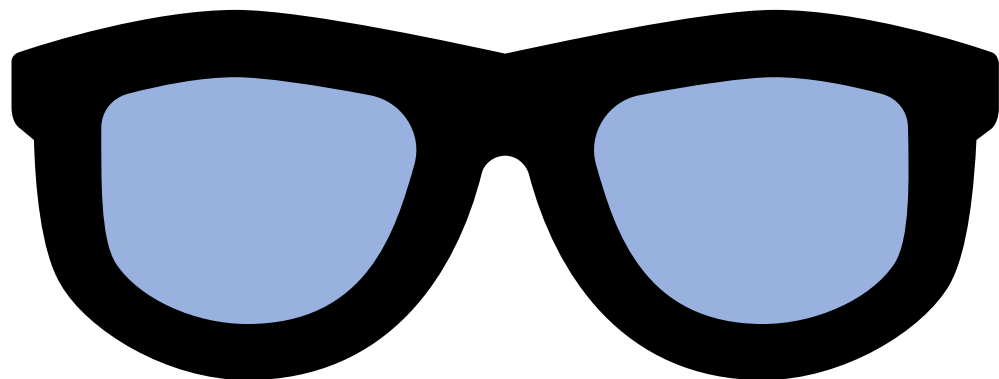
(15)



(16)

Chemistry
(structural similarity)

Biology
(functional similarity)



Do they align?

BHT CMap Study

16 chemicals

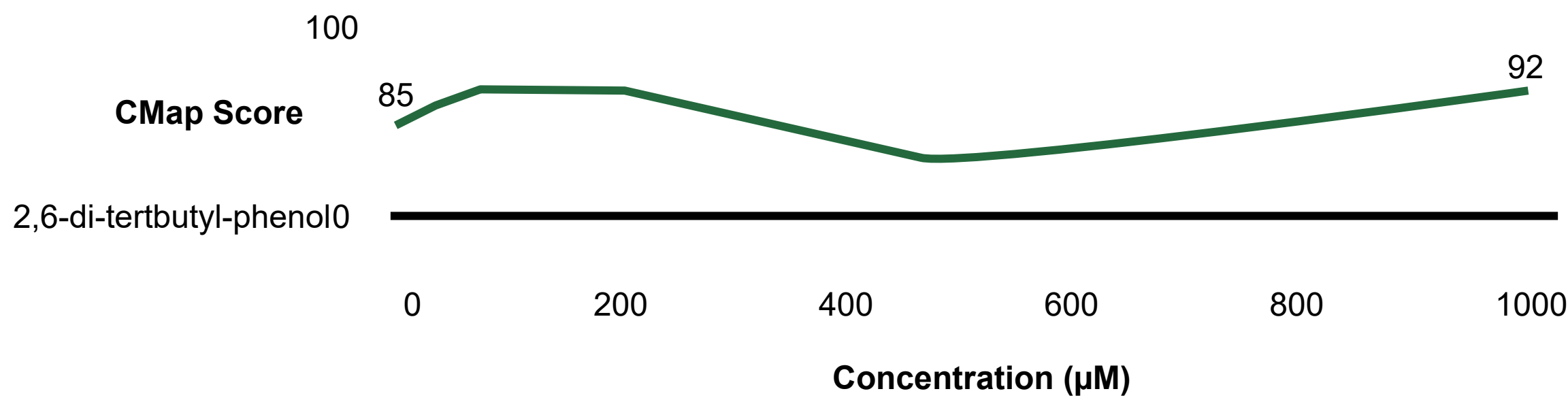
5 doses per chemical

4 cell lines

Run in triplicate

$16 \times 5 \times 4 \times 3 = 960$

960 samples



Chemical Name

Butylated hydroxytoluene

2,6-Di-tert-butyl-4-ethylphenol

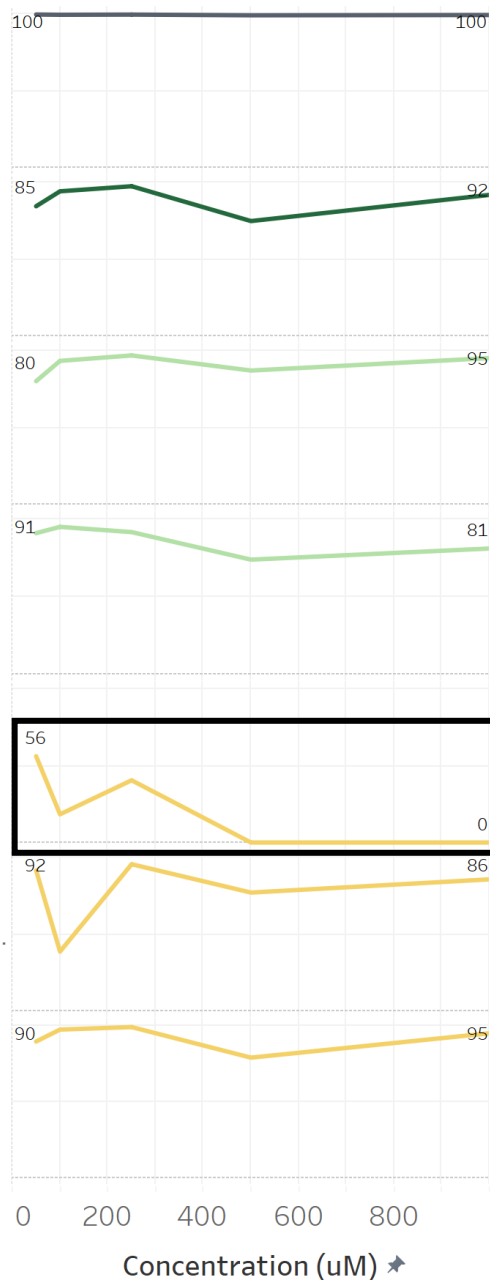
4-sec-Butyl-2,6-di-tert-butylphenol

4,6-Di-tert-butyl-o-cresol

3,5-Di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxybenzaldehyde

2,6-Di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxymethylphenol

2,6-Di-tert-butylphenol



Chemical Name

2,6-Diisopropylphenol

Triethylene glycol bis[3-(3-tert-butyl-4-hydroxy-5-methylphenyl)propionate]

Isotridecyl 3-(3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)propionate

Methyl 3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyhydrocinnamate

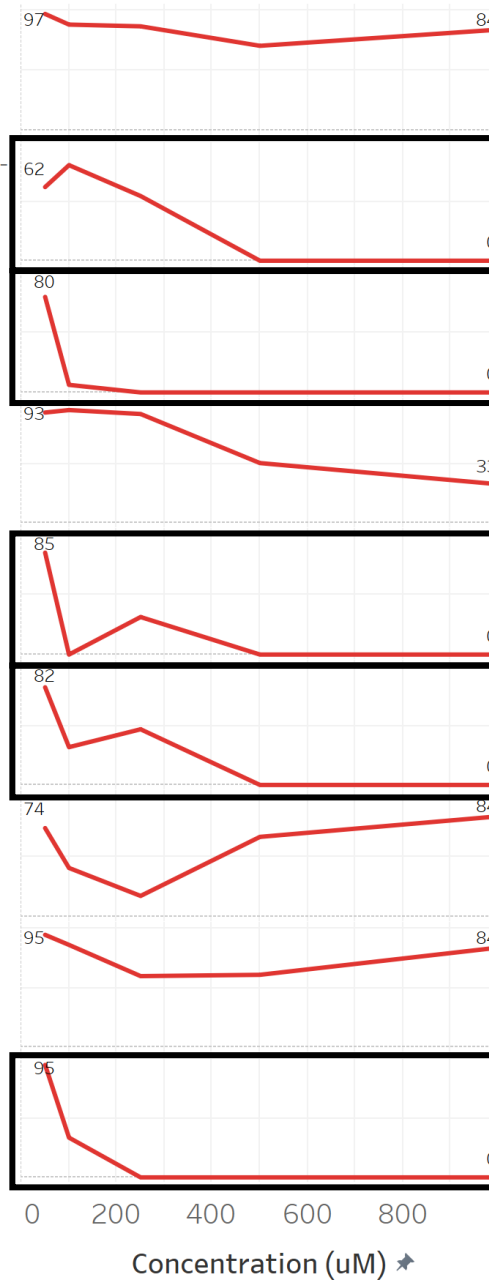
Benzenepropanoic acid, 3,5-bis(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-hydroxy-, C7-9-branched alkyl esters

Octadecyl 3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyhydrocinnamate

4-Pentylphenol

p-Heptylphenol

3,5-Di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyphenylpropionic acid



SOI
S
SWI
SPC
NS



Chemical Name

Butylated hydroxytoluene

2,6-Di-tert-butyl-4-ethylphenol

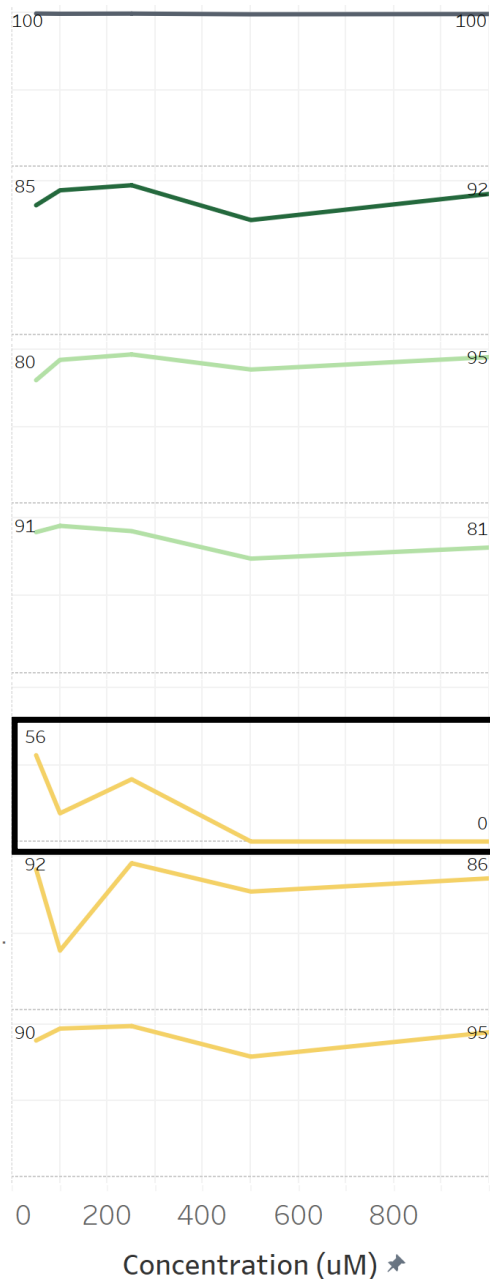
4-sec-Butyl-2,6-di-tert-butylphenol

4,6-Di-tert-butyl-o-cresol

3,5-Di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxybenzaldehyde

2,6-Di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxymethylphenol

2,6-Di-tert-butylphenol



Chemical Name

2,6-Diisopropylphenol

Triethylene glycol bis[3-(3-tert-butyl-4-hydroxy-5-methylphenyl) propionate]

Isotridecyl 3-(3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)propionate

Methyl 3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyhydrocinnamate

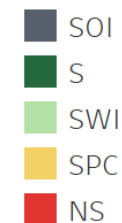
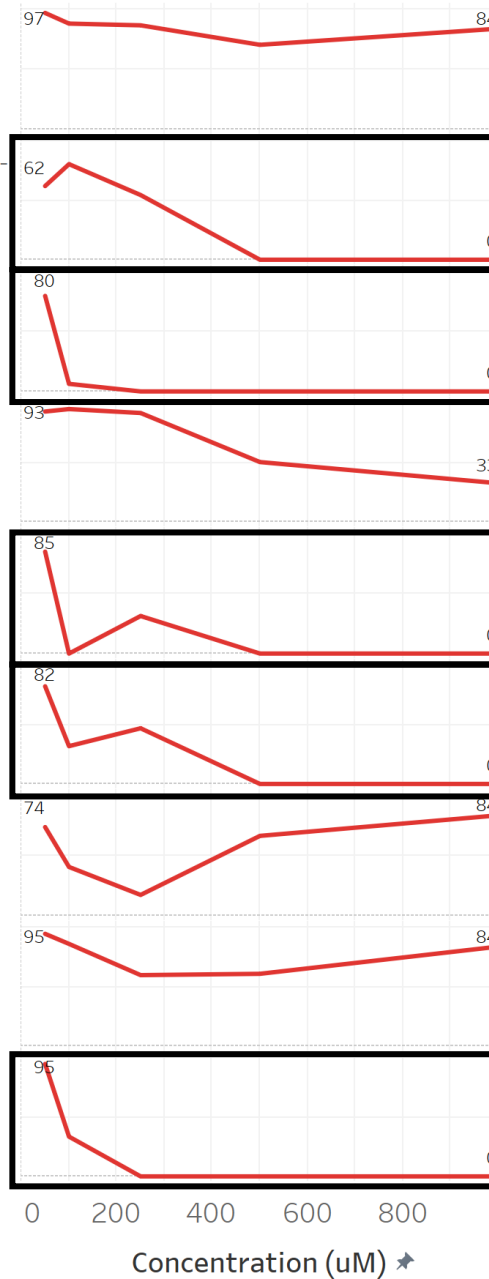
Benzenepropanoic acid, 3,5-bis(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-hydroxy-, C7-9-branched alkyl esters

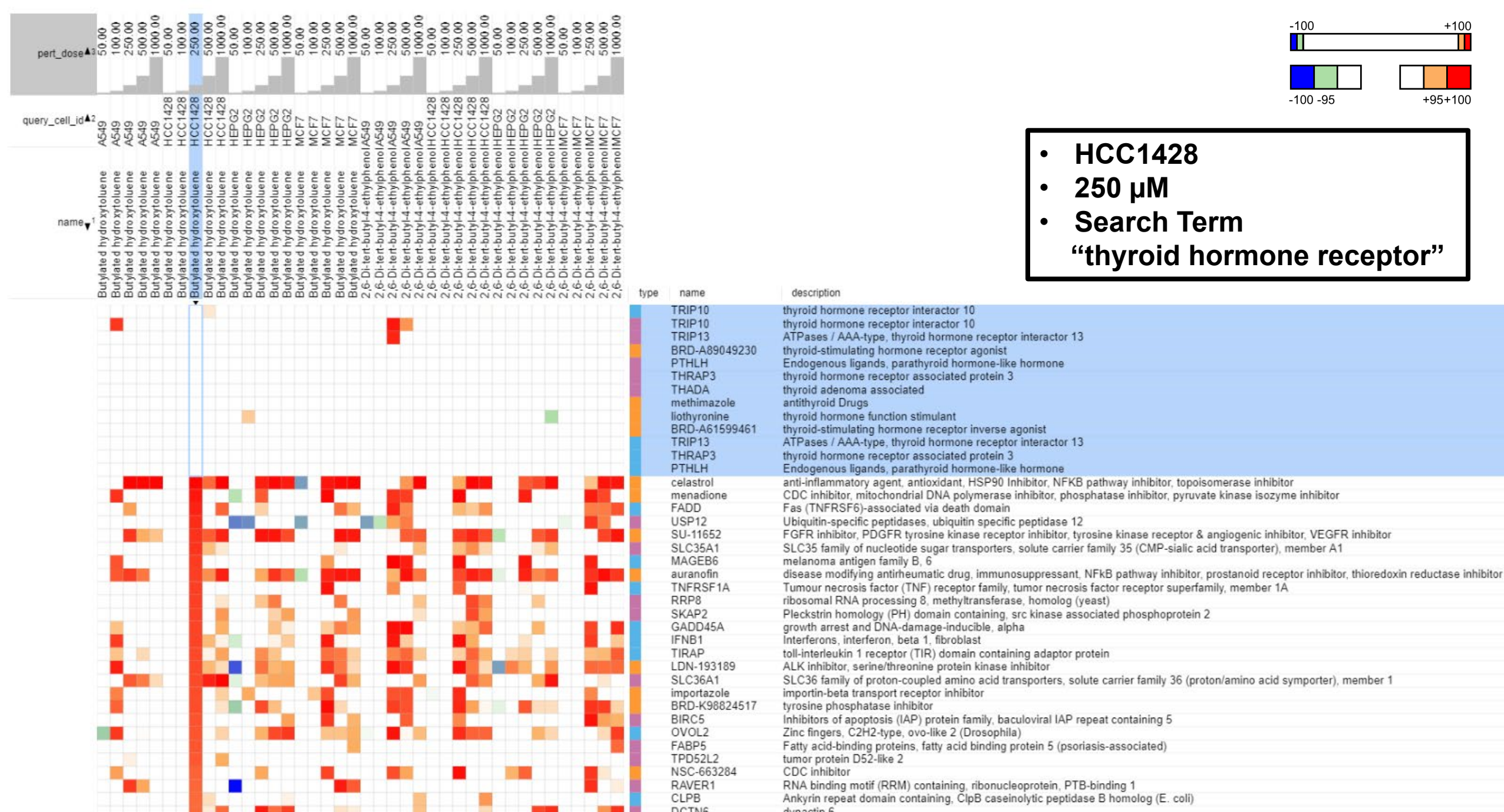
Octadecyl 3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyhydrocinnamate

4-Pentylphenol

p-Heptylphenol

3,5-Di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyphenylpropionic acid





- **HCC1428**
- **250 µM**
- **Search Term**
“thyroid hormone receptor”

Conclusions

- BHT does not show positive connections to endocrine related
 - Pathways
 - Compoundsin EATS cell lines
- Structural analogs of BHT (S, SWI, SPC) show functional connections (CMap connections) to BHT

SCCS Opinion on BHT “Neither the *in silico* nor *in vitro* data give indication of endocrine disrupting properties of BHT”

- Level 1: Non-test information, *in silico*, read across, *in chemico*,
- Level 2: *In vitro* studies
- Level 3-5: *In vivo* assays
- Help further interpret *in vivo* result

CMap Publications

Grouping 34 Chemicals Based on Mode of Action Using Connectivity Mapping

K. Nadira De Abrew,^{*,1} Raghunandan M. Kainkaryam,^{*} Yuqing K. Shan,^{*} Gary J. Overmann,^{*} Raja S. Settivari,[‡] Xiaohong Wang,^{*} Jun Xu,^{*} Rachel L. Adams,^{*} Jay P. Tiesman,^{*} Edward W. Carney,^{‡,†} Jorge M. Naciff,^{*} and George P. Daston^{*}

^{*}Mason Business Center, The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, Ohio 45040 and [‡]Toxicology & Environmental Research and Consulting, The Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Michigan 48674

[†]Deceased.

Use of connectivity mapping to support read across: A deeper dive using data from 186 chemicals, 19 cell lines and 2 case studies

K. Nadira De Abrew^{a,*}, Yuqing K. Shan^a, Xiaohong Wang^a, Jesse M. Krailler^a, Raghunandan M. Kainkaryam^a, Cathy C. Lester^a, Raja S. Settivari^b, Matthew J. LeBaron^b, Jorge M. Naciff^a, George P. Daston^a

^aMason Business Center, The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, 45040, USA

^bToxicology & Environmental Research and Consulting, The Dow Chemical Company, Midland, MI, 48674, USA

A New Approach Methodology (NAM) Based Assessment of Butylated hydroxytoluene (BHT) for Endocrine Disruption Potential

K. Nadira De Abrew,^{*,1} Ted Natoli,[†] Cathy C. Lester,[‡] Xiaohong Wang,[‡] Mahmoud Shobair,[‡] Arvind Subramanian,[†] and George P. Daston[‡]

Procter & Gamble uses non-animal tools to test suspected EDC

NEWS

13 October 2022

Results indicate absence of endocrine activity for Corap substance BHT

United States

Personal care

Chemical industry

EDCs

Alternatives to testing

An industry study based on the 'next generation risk assessment' (NGRA) concept has found no evidence of endocrine disruption for widely used antioxidant butylated hydroxytoluene (BHT).

Developed in 2020 by the cosmetics industry, NGRA is an exposure-led approach based on new approach methodologies (NAMs), such as *in vitro* tests, that aims to be 'human relevant' and 'hypothesis driven'. The conclusions drawn by the study authors, therefore, challenge the traditional belief that NAMs are generally of limited regulatory use for endocrine disruption, which is a notoriously complex hazard endpoint.



Acknowledgements

P&G Human Safety

- Cathy Lester
- EILantae Byrd
- Mahmoud Shobair

- Xiaohong Wang
- Yuching Shan
- Jorge Naciff
- George Daston

Broad Institute

- Ted Natoli
- Aravind Subramanian
- John Davis