

OECD QSAR Toolbox v.3.0

Step-by-step example of how to build a user-defined profiling scheme

Outlook

- **Background**
- Objectives
- Profiling
- The exercise

Background

- This is a step-by-step presentation designed to provide guidance to users of the Toolbox on how to create their own profiling scheme.

Outlook

- Background
- **Objectives**
- Profiling
- The exercise

Objectives

- **This presentation demonstrates how to build a new profiling scheme including the:**
 - naming of the new scheme
 - building a category by defining its boundaries
 - saving the new profiler

Outlook

- Background
- Objectives
- **Profiling**
- The exercise

Profiling Overview

- As you are aware “Profiling” refers to the electronic process of retrieving relevant information on a compound which is stored in the Toolbox, other than fate and toxicity data.
- The Toolbox has many predefined profilers but it also allows the user to development new profilers.

Outlook

- Background
- Objectives
- Profiling
- **The exercise**

The Exercise

In this example we build a profiler that identifies chemicals:

- that are aldehydes (rule 1)
- that can react with proteins by "Schiff base formation" (rule 2), but
- that do not react with proteins by "Michael-type nucleophilic addition" (rule 3)
- which also have the fragment C(=O)(O)c1cccc1 in their structure (rule 4), and
- that have a value of Log KOW between 1 and 7 (rule 5).

The Exercise

Start building a new profiler

We are going to create a new profiling scheme:

- Open the Toolbox.
- Move to the Profiling module
(see next screen shot).

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Building of a new profiler

Define the name of the new profiler

1. Select the Profiling mode; 2. Click New; 3. Enter the name of the scheme "Test Profiler"; 4. Click OK.

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QSAR TOOLBOX

Building of a new profiler

Add a new category within the profiler

1. Select the **+ button; 2. Enter the name of the new category "Case 1"; 3. Click OK.**

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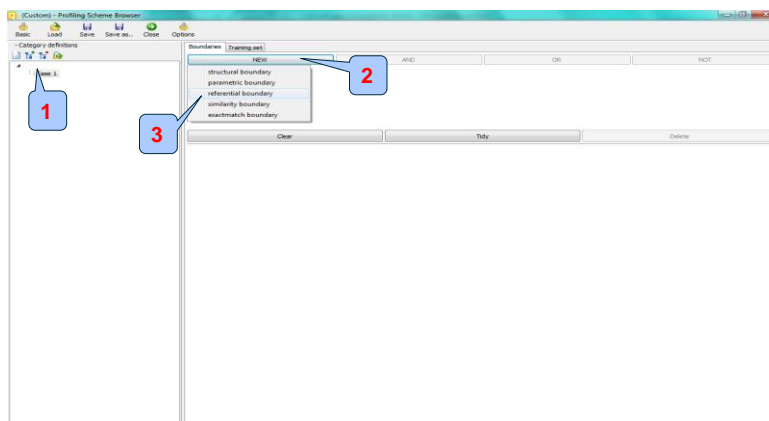
Building of a new profiler

Building the category definition – rule 1

To specify aldehydes, include a referential boundary making use of the predefined category definition "Aldehydes" within the Organic functional groups profiler.

Building of a new profiler

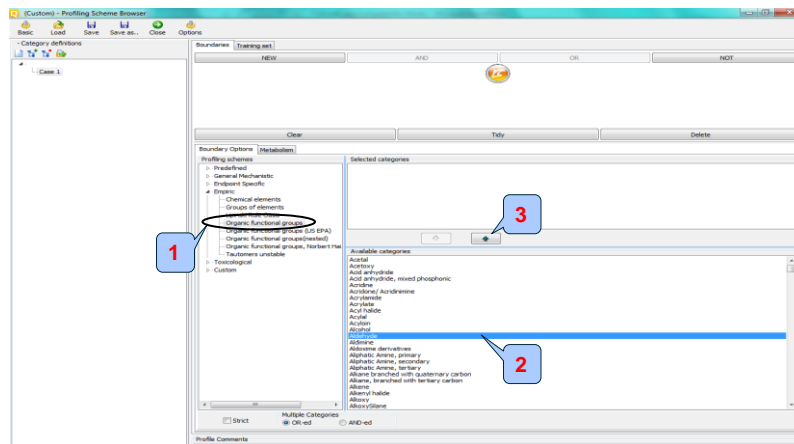
Building the category definition – rule 1



1. Click on the newly defined category 2. Press NEW; 3. Select Referential boundary.

Building of a new profiler

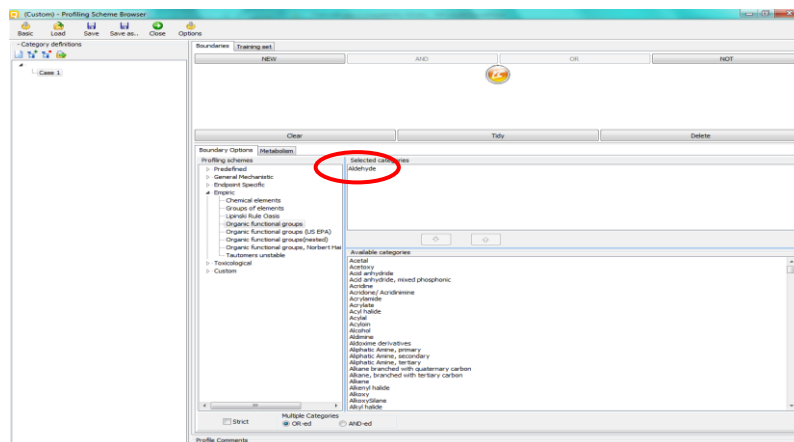
Building the category definition – rule 1



1. From Empiric profilers **highlight** Organic functional groups; 2. **Select** Aldehydes from the available categories; 3. **Press** up arrow button 

Building of a new profiler

Building the category definition – rule 1



Building of a new profiler

Restriction of the category definition

To restrict the category definition by mechanism, add two additional referential boundaries:

- the first one specifies chemicals that can react with proteins by forming a Schiff base (**rule 2**) according to Protein binding by OECD.
- the other one specifies chemicals that do NOT react with proteins by Michael-type nucleophilic addition (**rule 3**) according to Protein binding by OECD.

Building of a new profiler

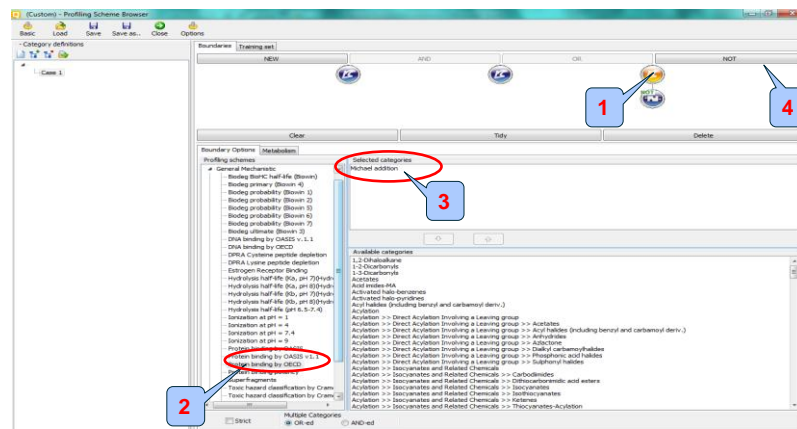
Building the category definition – rule 2

The screenshot shows the 'Profiling Scheme Browser' window. On the left, under 'Boundary Options', 'Protein binding by OECD' is highlighted with a red circle and a blue callout '2'. On the right, under 'Selected categories', 'Schiff Base Formers' is highlighted with a red circle and a blue callout '3'. A blue callout '1' points to the 'NEW' button at the top of the window.

1. **Create** new referential boundary; 2. From the General mechanistic profilers **select** Protein binding by OECD; 3. **Select** Schiff base formers category.

Building of a new profiler

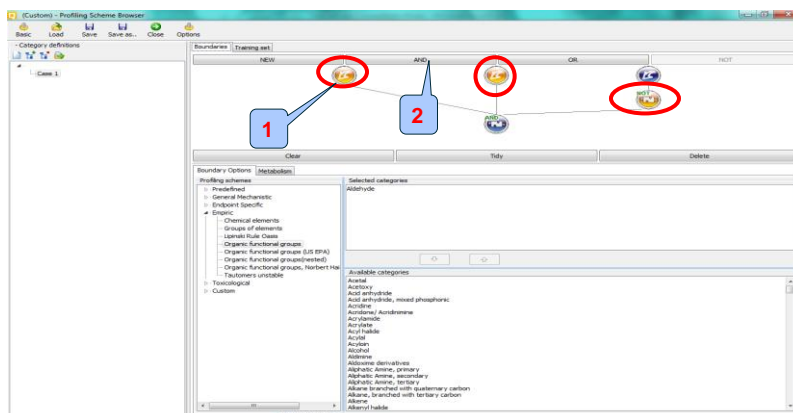
Building the category definition – rule 3



1. Create new referential boundary; 2. Select Protein binding by OECD; 3. Select Michael addition category; 4. to negate the boundary click NOT.

Building of a new profiler

Grouping the referential boundaries.



1. To select the 3 boundaries perform **right-clicks** to get **orange** circles; 2. **Click AND**.

Building of a new profiler

Restriction of the category definition

To complement the category definition add an instruction for ignoring those structures which have the fragment C(=O)(O)c1ccccc1 (where the aldehyde group is deactivated - no binding with protein) - **rule 4**.

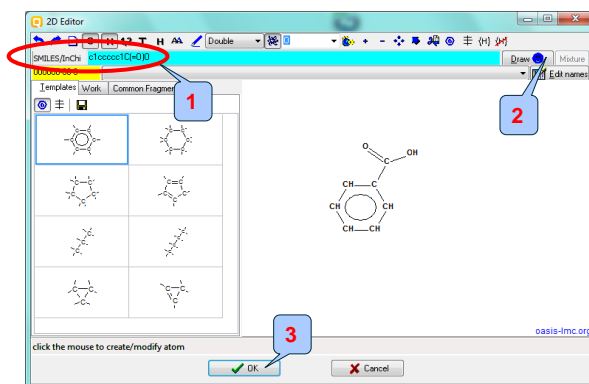
Building of a new profiler

Building the category definition – rule 4

1. Create a structural boundary, then **right-click** and changing the circle to **orange** ; 2. **Click Edit**; 3. **Select Structure** and (see next screen shot).

Building of a new profiler

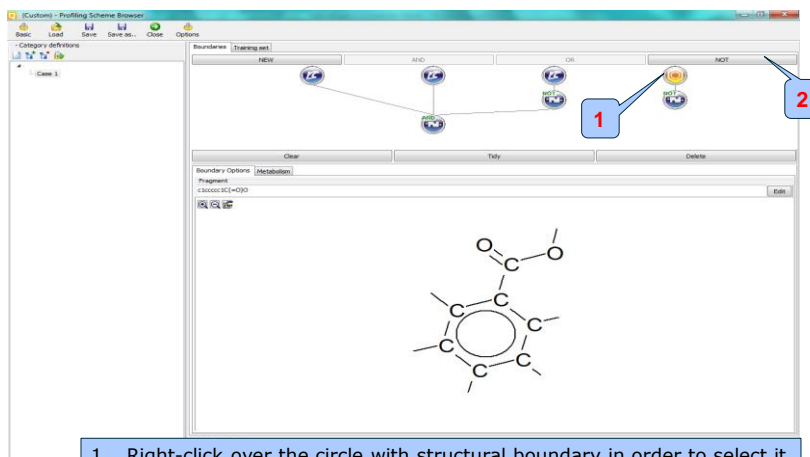
Building the category definition – rule 4



1. Type the SMILES of the fragment (or draw it in the 2D editor window); 2. Click Draw; 3. Select OK.

Building of a new profiler

Building the category definition – rule 4



1. Right-click over the circle with structural boundary in order to select it (it is orange); then 2. Click NOT to negate the boundary.

Building of a new profiler Parametric range

To specify the needed parametric range, add a parametric boundary and combine it together with the rest boundaries in an AND query. The parametric range is log Kow between 1 and 7 (**rule 5**).

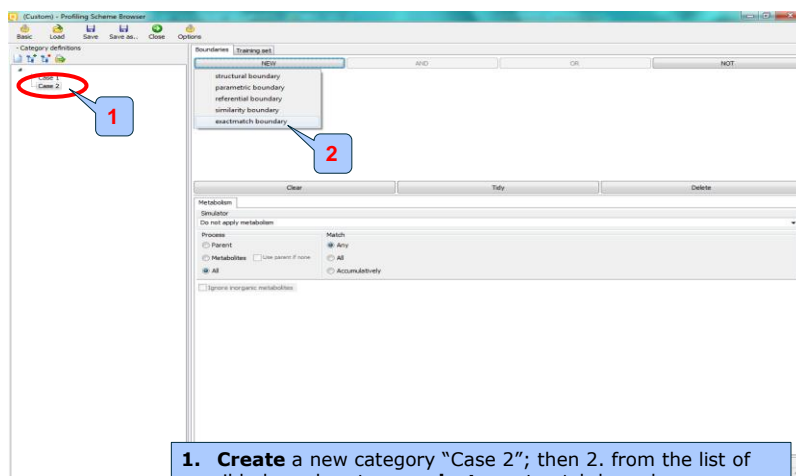
Building of a new profiler Building the category definition – rule 5

The screenshot shows the 'Custom - Profiling Scheme Browser' window. The 'Boundary Options' list on the right includes 'log Kow'. The 'Between' qualifier is selected, and the values '1' and '7' are entered in the input field. The 'NOT' operator is highlighted with a blue circle labeled '1'. The 'log Kow' parameter is highlighted with a blue circle labeled '2'. The 'Between' qualifier and the values '1' and '7' are highlighted with a red circle labeled '3'.

1. Create the parametric boundary and change the circle to orange; 2. From the list with parameters select log Kow; 3. Select qualifier between and enter the requisite values (1 to 7).

Building of a new profiler

Add a new category within the profiler



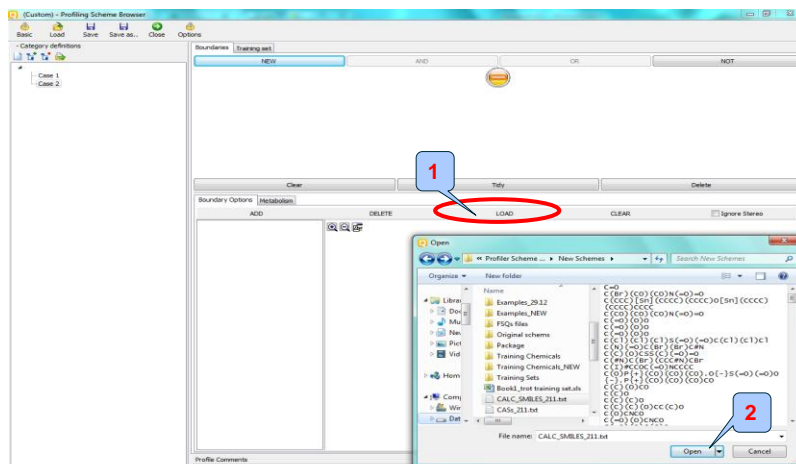
1. Create a new category "Case 2"; then 2. from the list of possible boundary types **select** exactmatch boundary.

Building of a new profiler

exactmatch boundary

- The exact match boundary presents search by list of structures (SMILES). If the target chemical belongs to the loaded in boundary list, it fulfills the category definition.
- It is possible to logically combine the exactmatch boundary with boundaries of different type.

Building of a new profiler exactmatch boundary



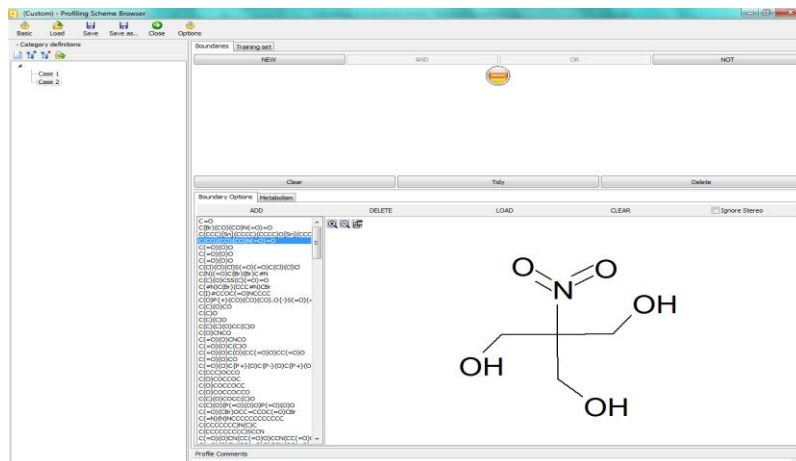
1. Click Load to add a pre-defined txt or smi file which contains a SMILES; 2. Click Open.

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Building of a new profiler exactmatch boundary



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Building of a new profiler Final step – save the profiler

1. Press the Save button; 2. Click OK to confirm where to save the newly created profiler and 3. Close the window.

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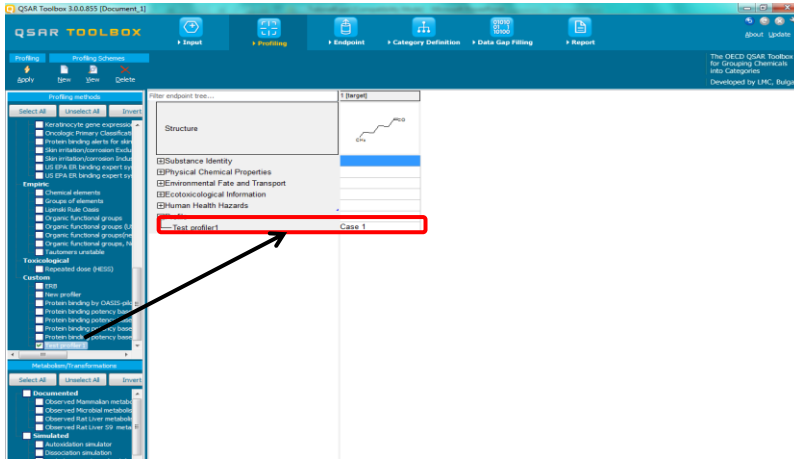
QSAR TOOLBOX

New profiler

The new profiler can now be applied to a target chemical or a list of chemicals complying with the newly constructed category definitions (see next screen shot).

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New profiler Results



The screenshot shows the QSAR Toolbox 3.0.0.855 interface. The 'New profiler Results' window is open, displaying a list of endpoints on the left and a 'Target' window on the right. The 'Target' window shows a chemical structure and a list of categories. A red box highlights the 'New profiler' option in the 'Endpoints' list, with an arrow pointing to it.

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Congratulation

- You have used several new functions to create a new profiler for use with the Toolbox.
- Continual use of the Toolbox will increase your skills.

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