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QSAR assisted predictive toxicology and animal experimentation replacement

A Transdisciplinary Conference on Alternative technologies and models (NAMs) to Reduce the use of laboratory animals in Industry – June 6th & 7th, 2023

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Outline

- The 3Rs principle and computational methods – e.g. QSAR – for the alternative to animal testing
- Examples of QSAR method in early toxicity profiling
 - Case Study : Selecting most promising molecule(s) with less *in vivo* testing
- Conclusions and advantages of QSAR methods



The 3Rs Principle

COMPUTATIONAL METHODS –

e.g. QSAR FOR THE ALTERNATIVE TO ANIMAL TESTING

The 3Rs Principle

GENERAL CONTEXT:

- The 3Rs are principles of responsible science designed by scientists to improve animal welfare and scientific accuracy.

DEFINITIONS:

- **Refinement** – Finding ways of making animals' lives better in labs, this can include toys for animals or better training for technicians
- **Reduction** – Using as few animals as possible to get reliable results
- **Replacement** – Using non-animal alternatives wherever they exist

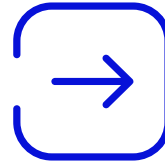


In that context, computational methods like QSAR are suitable

Alternative methods

- Researchers **must**, by law, use these techniques if they would be as effective as using animals.

- Computer models
- Cells and tissue cultures
- Alternative organisms
 - Lower vertebrates
 - Invertebrates
 - Microorganism



QSAR METHOD
FOR
EARLY TOXICITY
PROFILING



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QSAR MODELS

FOR EARLY TOXICITY PROFILING

Case study

– **CONTEXT :**

Client R&D program aims at synthesizing compounds devoid of neurotoxic effect.

– **OBJECTIVE :**

Select the most promising molecule(s) without neurotoxicity from a large dataset of synthesized compounds.

– **SOLUTION :**

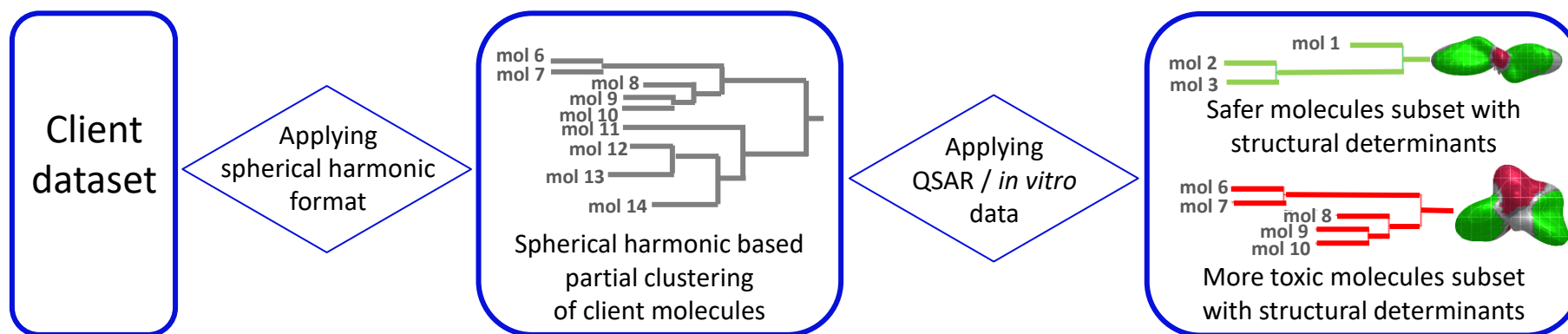
Combining clustering, QSAR and *in vitro* assessment to significantly reduce/replace animal testing.



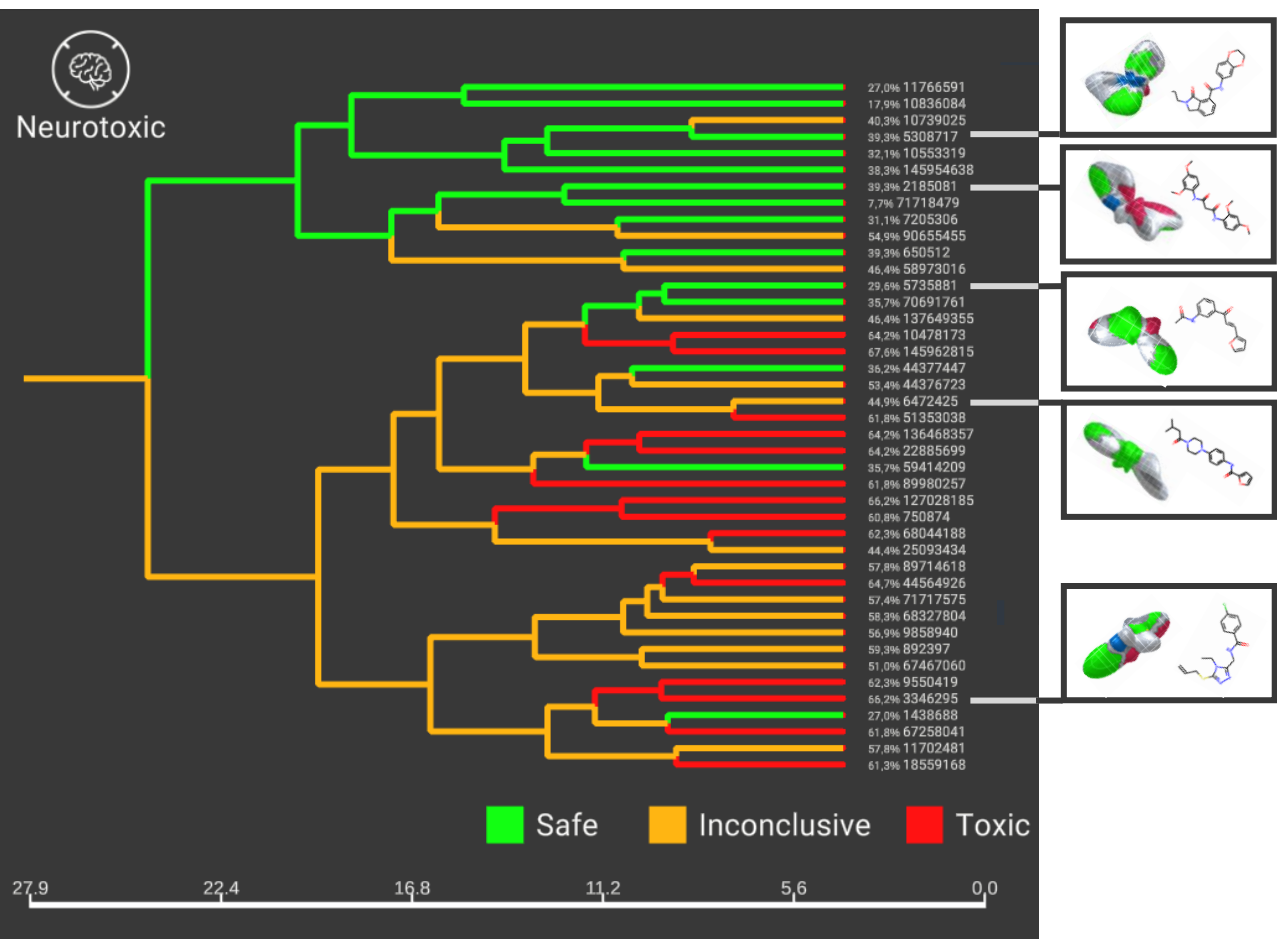
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Case study : NAM to replace animal testing

- Clustering, QSAR predictions and *in vitro* assays as three pillars of a New Approach Method (NAM) to ultimately replace/reduce animal studies.



Clustering of the molecule dataset



- 42 molecules were clusterized based on their structural similarity using spherical harmonic descriptors
- 4 clusters of molecules are identified
- Neurotoxicity results using QSAR are mapped onto the clustering
 - Green (predictive as safe)
 - Orange (inconclusive)
 - Red (predicted as toxic)
- It comes out that cluster 1 containing 15/42 molecules represents the safest molecules to focus on

QSAR prediction versus *in vitro* assay

	QSAR VS IN VITRO RELIABILITY				
	Correct Prediction	False Prediction	Inconclusive	Tested In vitro	Concordance rate (%)
cluster 1	9	4	2	15/15	73%
cluster 2	6	2	-	8/9	75%
cluster 3	2	-	-	2/3	100%
cluster 4	7	5	3	15/15	66%
			GLOBAL	40/42	73%

- Neurotoxicity is assessed *in vitro* through the inhibitory capacity of compounds onto acetylcholinesterase (AChE) and butyrylcholinesterase (BChE) biological activity
- Overall, 73 % of concordance between QSAR prediction versus *in vitro* result.
- 73% of compounds comprising cluster 1 are correctly assigned by QSAR with regards to *in vitro* assays

In vitro assay versus in vivo experiments

	IN VITRO VS IN VIVO RELIABILITY				
	Correct	False	Inconclusive	Tested In vivo	Concordance rate (%)
cluster 1	7	0	0	7/15	100%
cluster 2	2	1	-	3/9	67%
cluster 3	-	-	-	0/3	-
cluster 4	5	0	3	8/15	63%
			GLOBAL	18/42	78%

- Asexual planarians of the species *Dugesia japonica* were used for *in vivo* studies which is an effective bridge between *in vitro* and whole animal/ mammalian testing methods
- Overall, 78 % of concordance between *in vitro* and *in vivo* results.
- 100% of compounds comprising cluster 1 are correctly assigned by *in vitro* assays with regards to *in vivo* experiments
- Reliability of *in vitro* assays with regards to *in vivo* experiments is assessed with a reduced number of compounds : 18 out of 42.



47% of animal experiments were skipped



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Conclusion

- We assessed neurotoxicity of 42 compounds using clustering, QSAR predictions, and *in vitro* assays combined into a NAM.
 - 47 % of animal experiments were avoided
- This NAM helped to point out that compounds from cluster 1 represent the safest molecules to focus on.
 - 100% concordance of In vivo/In vitro
 - 73% concordance of In vitro/In silico
- As a consequence, any novel chemicals similar to molecules making up cluster 1 are expected to be synthesized without the need to go for *in vivo* experiments.



Conclusion

- QSAR models are one of the alternative methods recognized by regulatory agencies for replacing animal testing when possible.
- Combining clustering approaches, QSAR models and *in vitro* data constitute a powerful NAM
- That NAM enables to reduce significantly animal testing by focusing on the most promising molecules.

Advantages of QSAR and clustering methods



Alternative to animal testing



Guide you towards experimental assessments



Accelerate market access with cost-effectiveness



Consolidate compliance with regulatory requirements



Profile simultaneously on multiple endpoints

THANK YOU !

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