

Genotoxicity Predictions for Rapid Compound Screening: A Case Study for Accurate Classification using ML

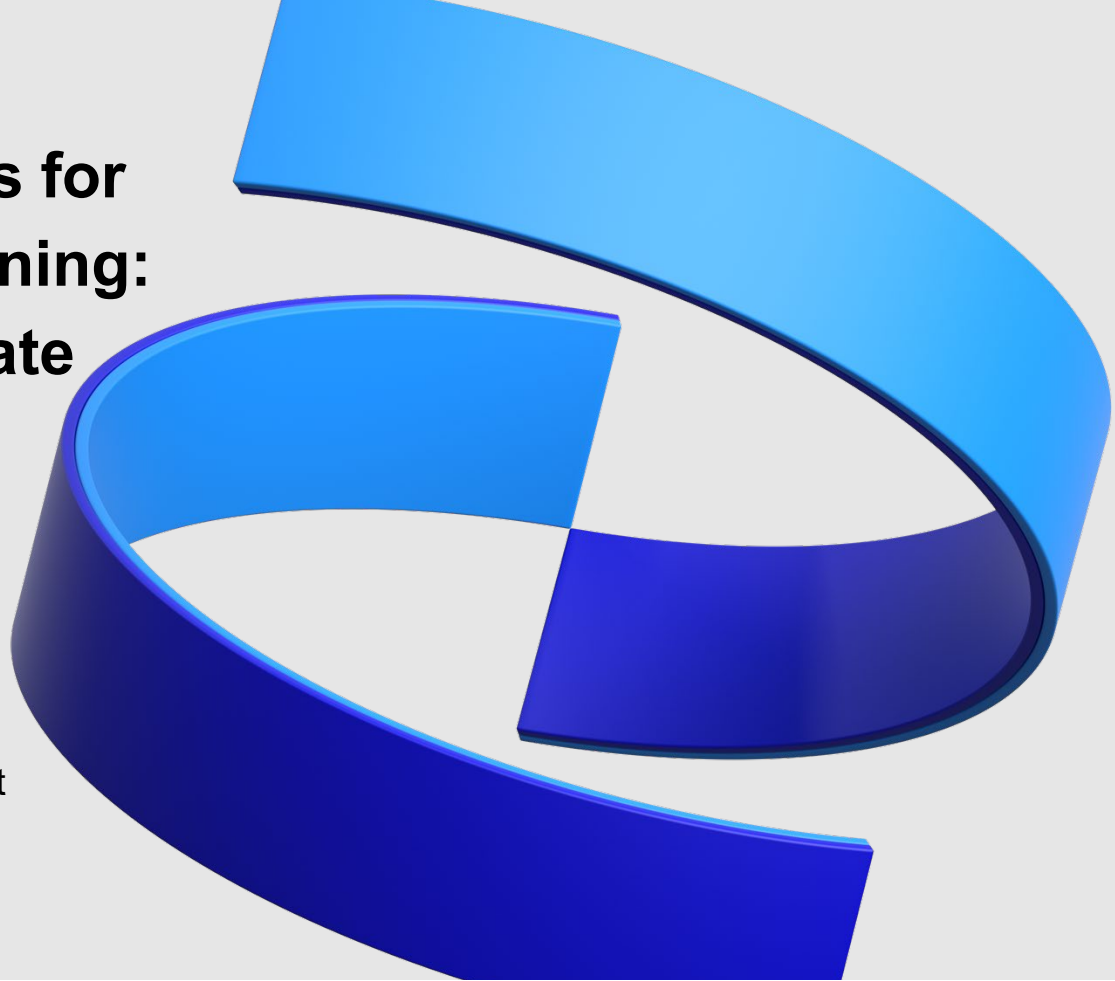
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Pfizer Drug Safety Research & Development

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Disclosure

The authors are employees of and have equity interests in Pfizer Inc. All research was funded by Pfizer.

iScreen - a Comprehensive, High-Throughput Imaging Platform for Genotoxicity

- 96-well format
- 2 time points (24h and 4h)
- 22 doses of each compound
- 35 fields, 4 z-stacks
- >9000 cells analyzed/condition
- 6 different antibodies

10 Endpoints

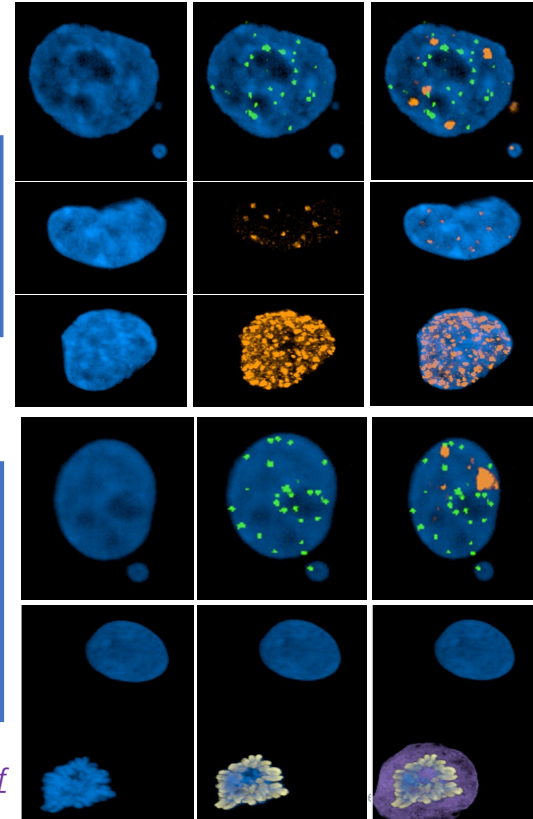
- Micronucleus (MN)
- FISH
- H2AX^{high}
- H2AX spots
- Mitotic index
- H3 dephosphorylation
- Cytotoxicity
- polyploidy
- PARP
- cell cycle

Clastogens

- DNA (MN)
- CENPA (-)
- H2AX (+)

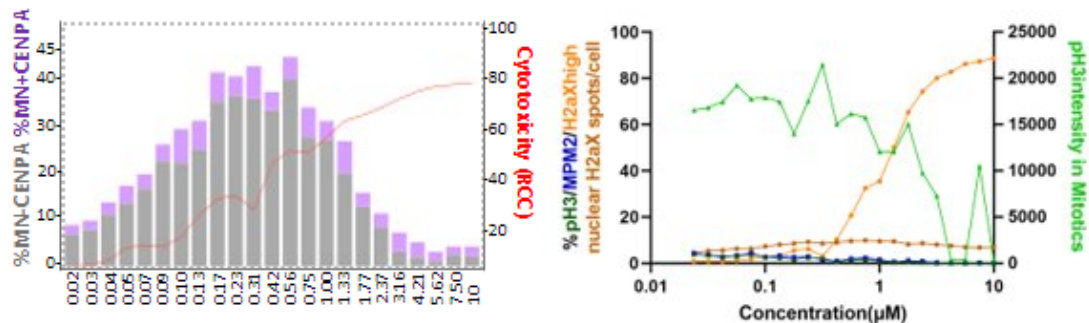
Aneugens

- DNA (MN)
- CENPA (+)
- H2AX (-)
- MPM-2
- P-H3

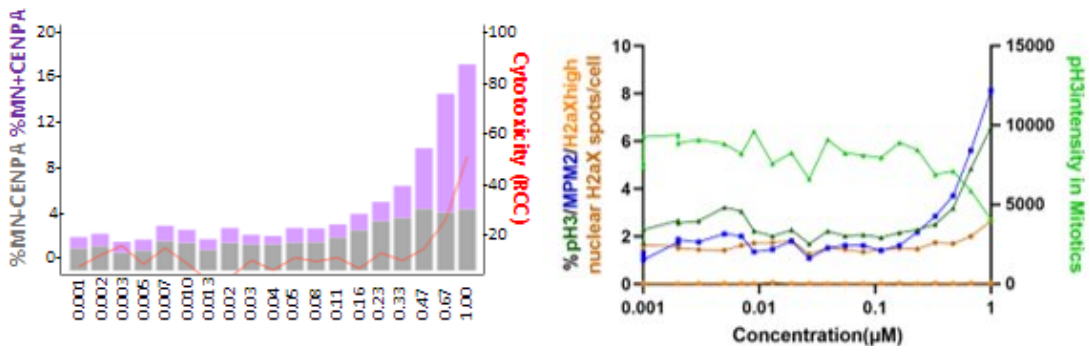


How Does iScreen Output Look Like?

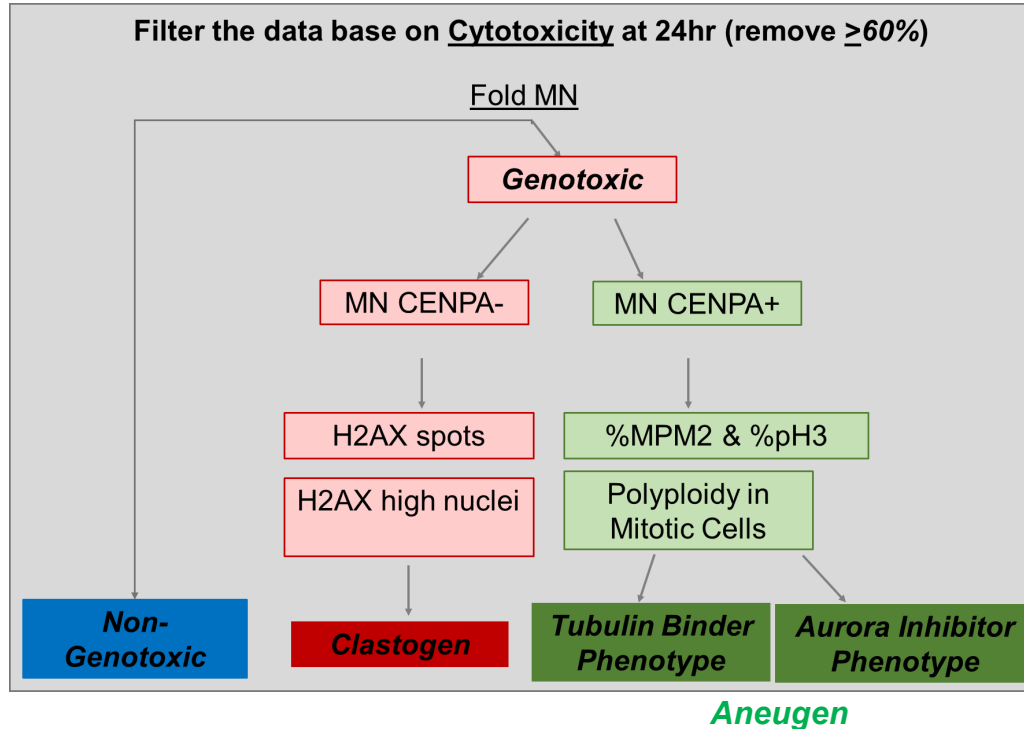
Clastogen (Etoposide)



Aneugen (Kw-2449)

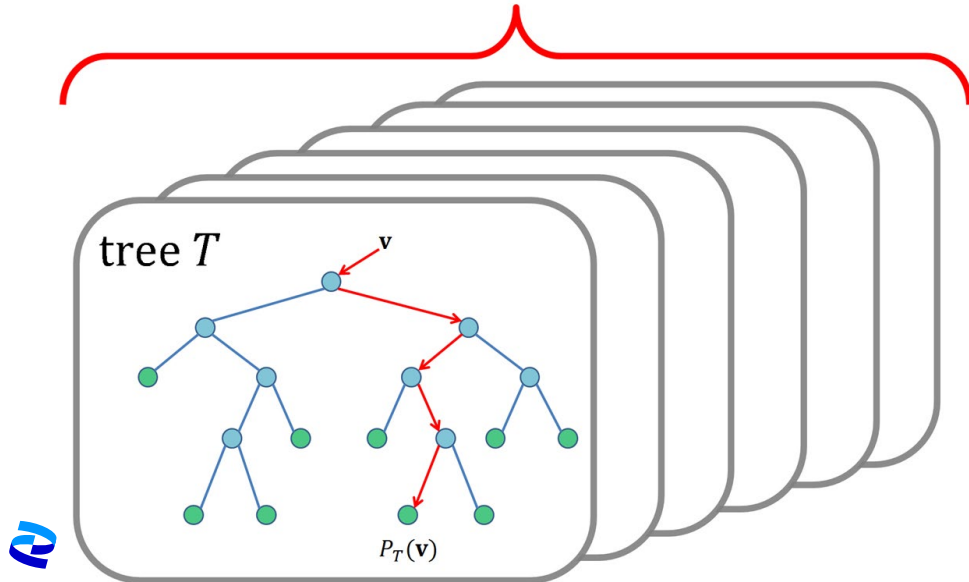


Decision Tree for Compound Classification based on Regulatory Recommendations

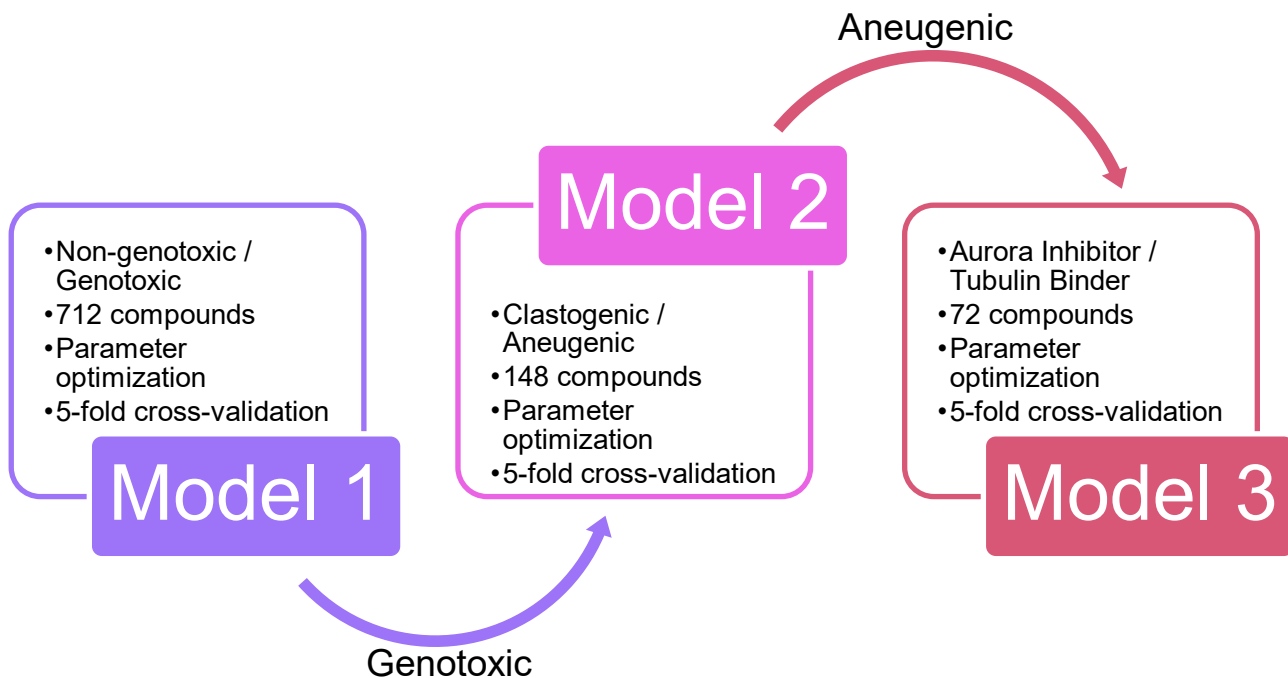


How does Random Forest work?

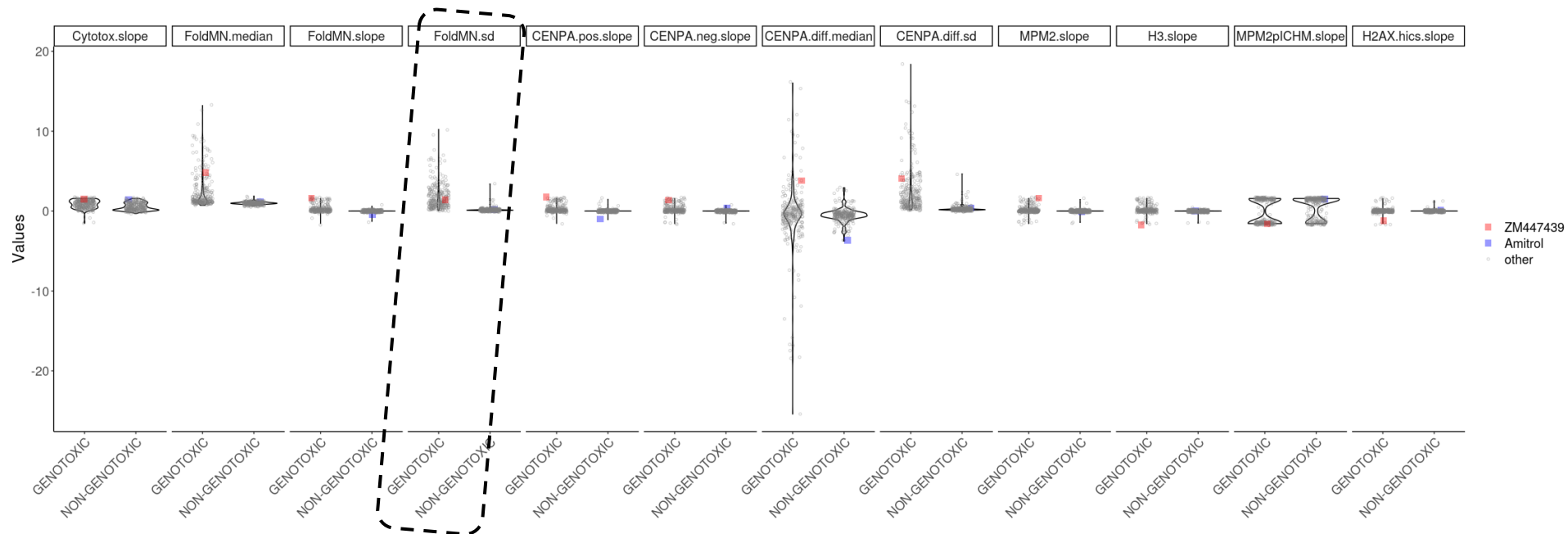
- Estimating the # of Jelly Beans to the best of your ability
- “Wisdom of the Crowds”



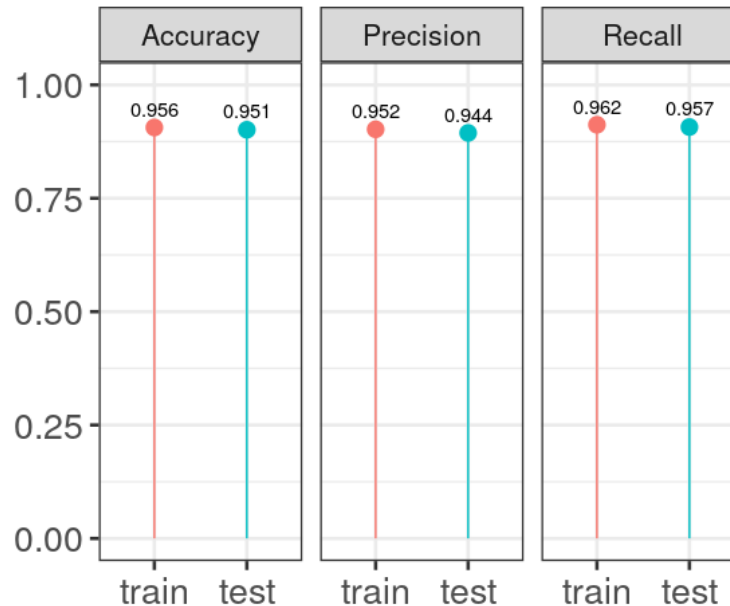
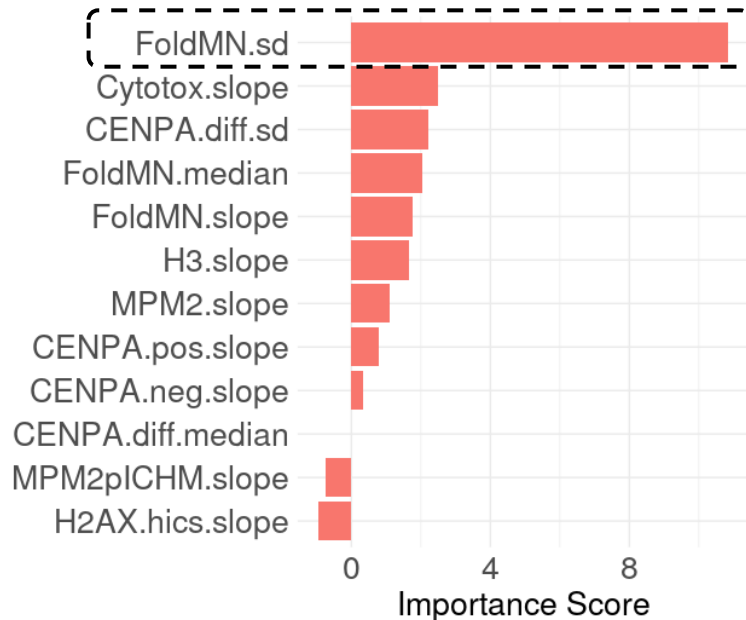
Tiered-Random Forest Modeling Approach



Classification 1: Nongenotoxic vs. Genotoxic Data

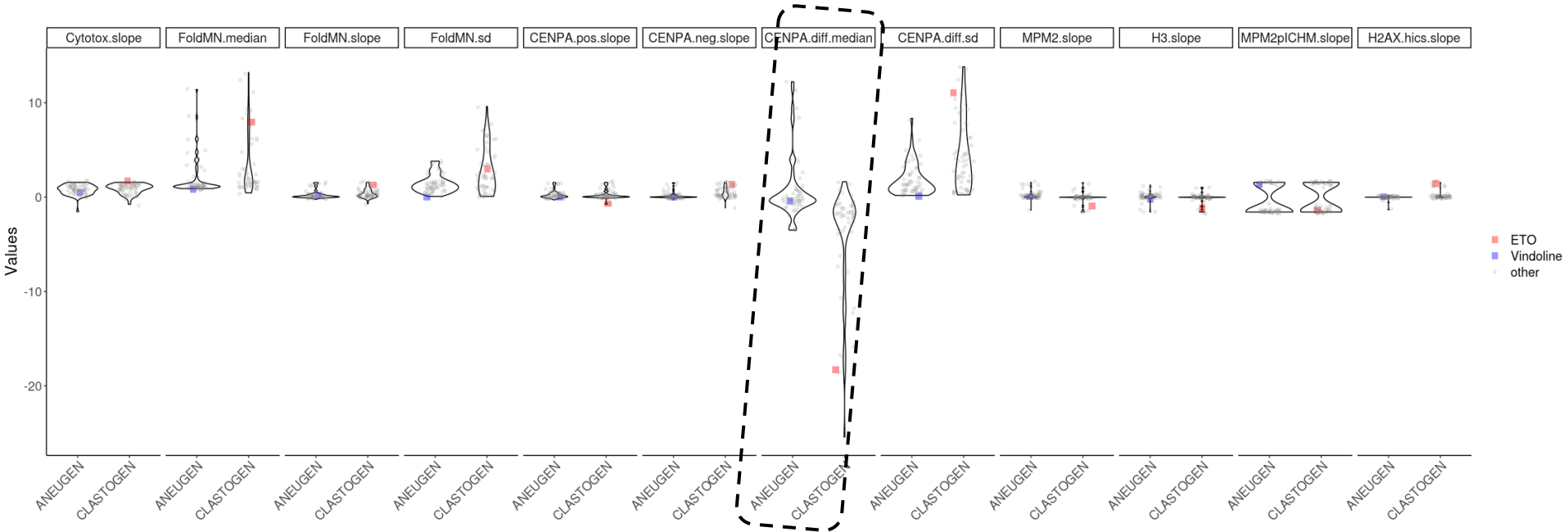


In Model 1, FoldMN** has higher predictive value to differentiate genotoxicants from non-genotoxicants

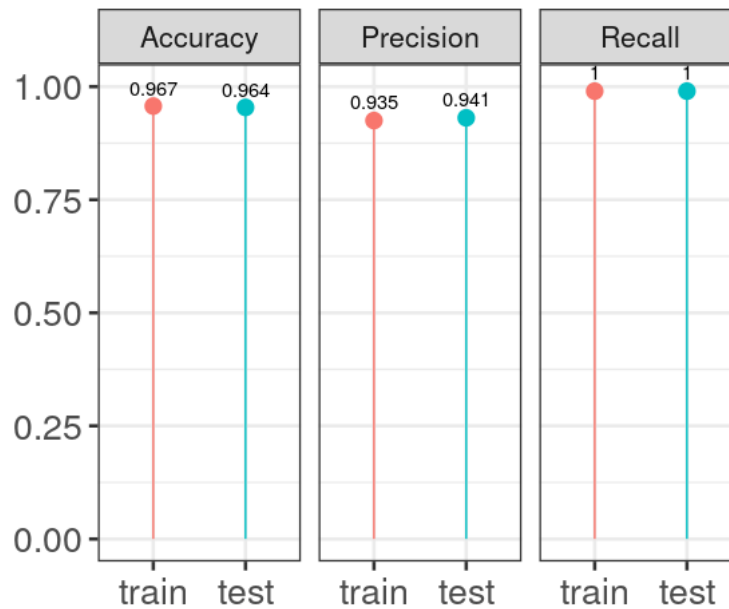
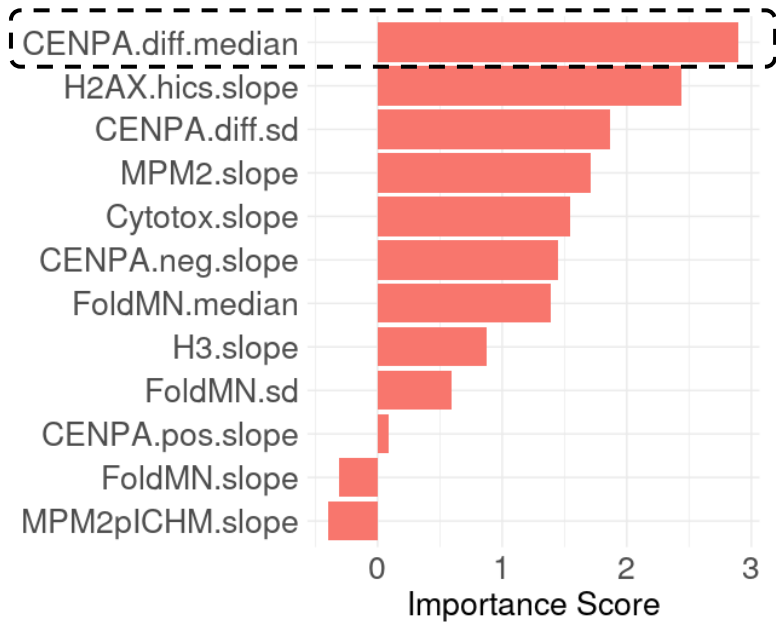


Compound	Genotoxic	Non-genotoxic
ZM447439	100%	0%
Amitrol	8.7%	91.3%

Classification 2: Clastogen vs. Aneugen Data

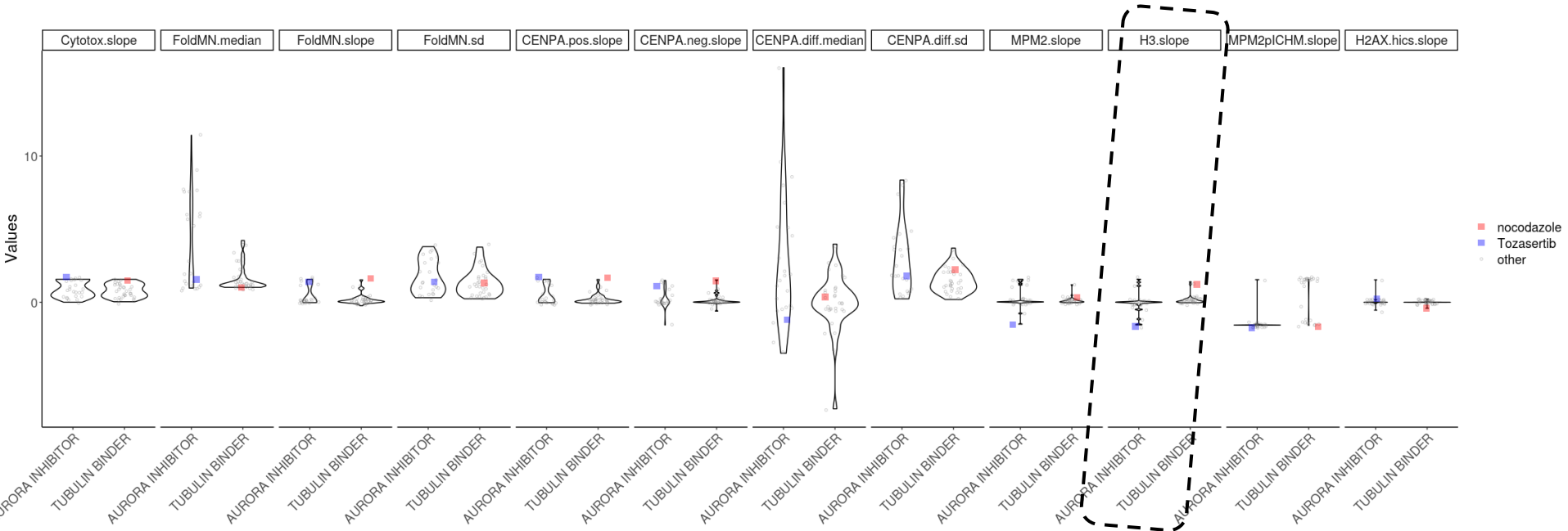


In Model 2, CENPA** has higher predictive value to differentiate clastogens from aneugens

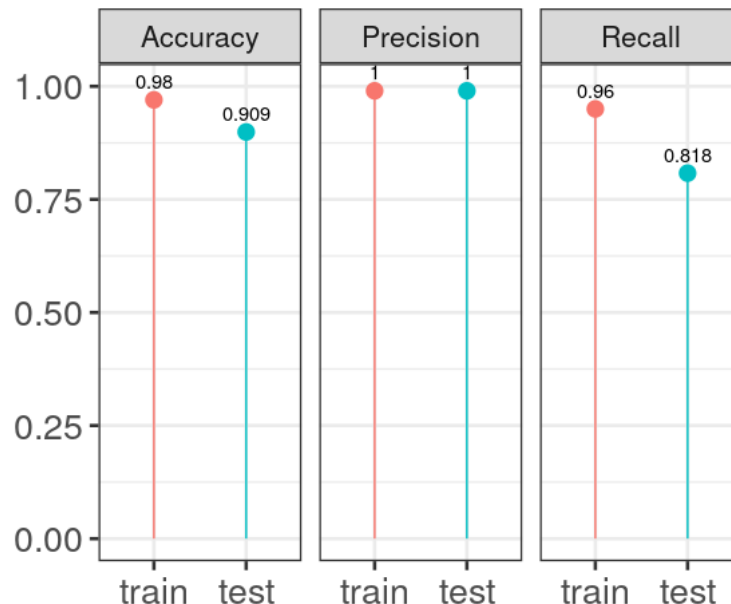
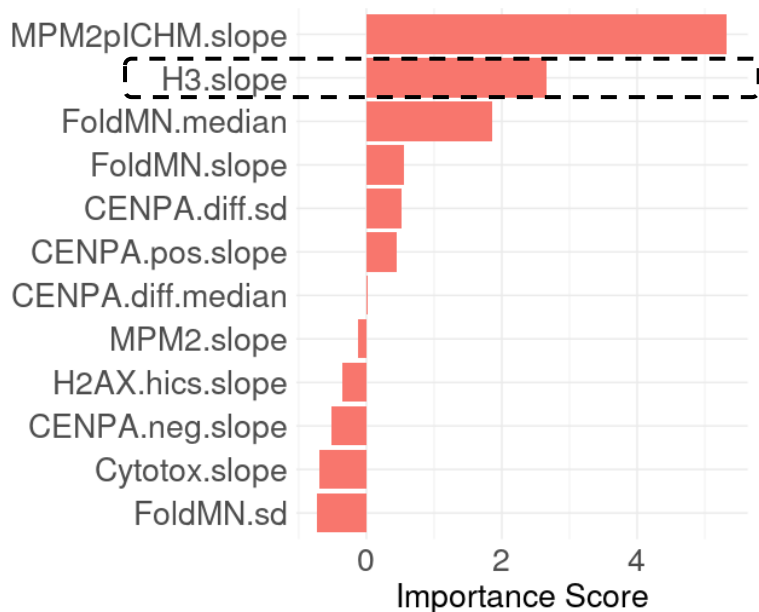


Compound	Clastogen	Aneugen
ETO	88.2%	11.8%
Vindoline	5.9%	94.1%

Classification 3: Aurora Inhibitor vs. Tubulin Binder Data



In Model 3, MPM2 and H3 have higher predictive value to differentiate aurora inhibitors from tubulin binders



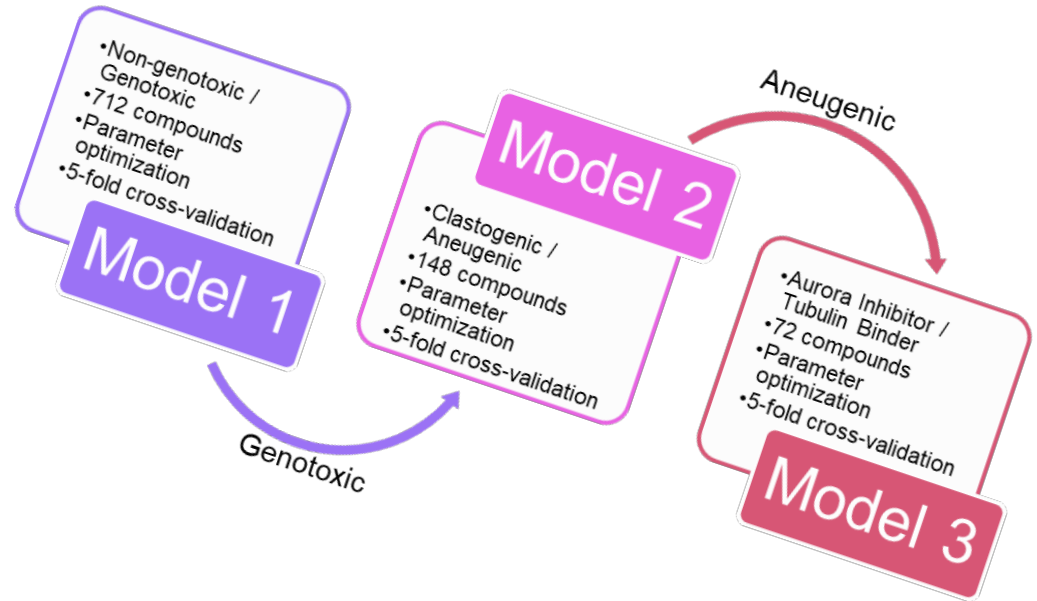
Compound	Aurora Inh	Tubulin Bin
nocodazole	28.6%	71.4%
Tozasertib	95.2%	4.8%

Our Models Predicts Compounds with “mixed” MoA in the literature as genotoxic with mixed/inconclusive MoA

Compound	Non-genotoxic	Genotoxic	Clastogen	Aneugen	Aurora In	Tubulin Bi
Calyculin A	26%	74%	53%	47%	48%	52%
Doxorubicin	0%	100%	59%	41%	38%	62%
Trichostatin A	0%	100%	59%	41%	81%	19%

Conclusion

- iScreen - a Comprehensive, High-Throughput Imaging Platform for Genotoxicity
- In this study, 1500+ compounds were used to generate a tiered-random forest modeling approach
- Our models have high predictive power, even on compounds with mixed MoA



We prospectively monitor our model predictions for genotoxicity risk assessment and regular updates (1600+ compounds)

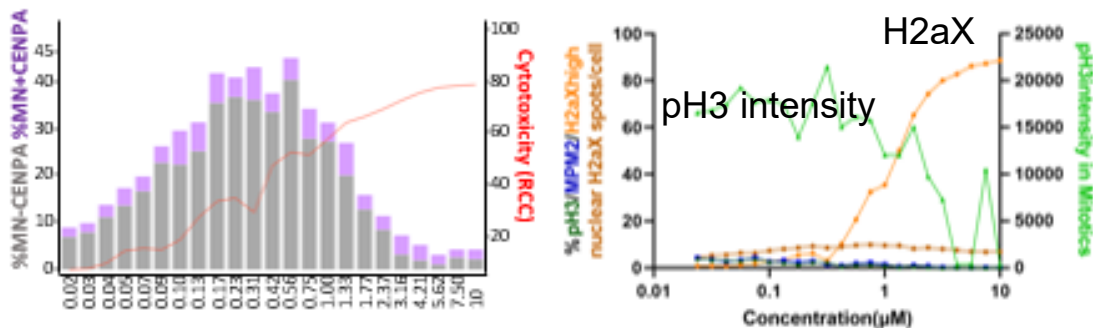


Supplementary Materials

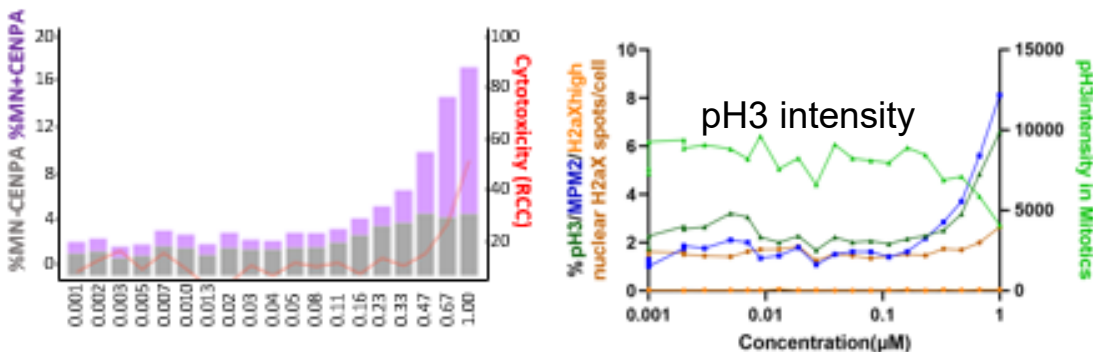
How Does iScreen Output Look Like?

antibody	endpoint
FoldMN	MicroNucleus by DNA stain
MN-CENPA	No centromere region
MN+CENPA	centromere region
MPM2	mitotic proteins
pH3	phosphorylated histone H3
H2AX	double strand break
MPM2pICHM	intensity of pH3

Clastogen (Etoposide)



Aneugen (Kw-2449)



Genotoxicity Markers

antibody	endpoint	note
FoldMN	MN by DNA stain	detects genotoxic compounds
MN-CENPA	No centromere region	MN without CENPA contains fragment of chromosome, direct DNA damaging (clastogens)
MN+CENPA	centromere region	MN with CENPA contains full chromosome, compound affect mitotic apparatus, non-DNA damaging (aneugens)
MPM2	mitotic proteins	shows mitotic arrest by aneugens
pH3	phosphorylated histone H3	shows mitotic arrest by aneugens, in addition dephosphorylation is a marker for aurora inhibitors
H2AX	double strand break	H2AX high: cells had high level of damage; H2AX foci: individual double strand break sites
MPM2pICHM	intensity of pH3	shows pH3 dephosphorylation progression, using actual intensity instead of thresholded cutoff