

# Steady State Concentration Simulation Examples

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If you have not already read the *Introduction to the ToCS App* vignette, it is highly recommended to do so to get a general idea of the app's layout and obtain a detailed description of common user inputs across all output modules. Users should also review the README file on the ToCS GitHub page ([github.com/KristenWindoloski/ToCS](https://github.com/KristenWindoloski/ToCS)) to setup ToCS if they have not accessed the app yet. This vignette assumes that you have access the ToCS app GUI already.

## Introduction

This vignette provides two examples that use the ToCS app to generate steady state concentrations, each example with different parameters selected. To begin, open the app by using any of the methods described in the README file. You have correctly accessed the app if your screen looks like the image below.

The screenshot displays the 'Toxicokinetic Chemical Simulator (ToCS)' application interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with five tabs: 'General Parameters' (which is currently selected), 'Model Specifications', 'Compound Selection', 'Advanced (Optional) Parameters', and 'Run Simulation'. The main content area is divided into three vertical panels. The leftmost panel, titled 'INSTRUCTIONS', contains text explaining how to use the app and listing four types of toxicokinetic (TK) outputs: 1) Concentration-time profiles, 2) Steady state (SS) concentrations, 3) In vitro in vivo extrapolation (IVIVE), and 4) Parameter calculations. It also mentions the app uses the U.S. EPA's R package 'httk' and provides links for more information and reporting issues. The middle panel, titled 'OUTPUT', prompts the user to 'Select the desired output.' with a dropdown menu currently showing 'Select'. The rightmost panel, titled 'SPECIES', prompts the user to 'Select the species to analyze.' with a dropdown menu showing 'Select'. Below this, it asks 'Do you want to use human in vitro data if in vitro data for the selected species is missing?' with another dropdown menu showing 'Select'.

The opening interface to the ToCS app for example 1.

## Example 1

In this example, let's say we want to generate human steady state concentrations in whole body plasma. We want to use a constant daily dose of 1 mg/kg BW with the PBTK model and make compounds with only in silico generated parameters (hepatic clearance, fraction unbound in plasma) also available for selection. We do not have specific chemicals in mind, so we will just select chemicals from the preloaded list of chemicals.

### General Parameters Tab

Under the *Output* card, we select *Steady state concentrations* since that is the type of simulation we want to run. Under the *Species* card, we select *Human* for the first drop down menu and *Yes* for the second drop down menu. As with the *Concentration-Time Profile* vignette, we could have selected *No* for the second drop down menu under the *Species* card and it would not make a difference in the simulation results since our simulation was already for humans. The completed *General Parameters* card is shown in the image below.

The screenshot shows the 'General Parameters' tab of the 'Toxicokinetic Chemical Simulator (ToCS)'. The interface has a top navigation bar with tabs: 'General Parameters' (active), 'Model Specifications', 'Compound Selection', 'Advanced (Optional) Parameters', and 'Run Simulation'. The main content area is divided into three panels:

- INSTRUCTIONS:** Contains text about filling out prompts and moving left to right, and a list of four toxicokinetic (TK) outputs: 1) Concentration-time profiles, 2) Steady state (SS) concentrations, 3) In vitro in vivo extrapolation (IVIVE), and 4) Parameter calculations. It also mentions the application uses the U.S. EPA's R package 'httk' and provides links for more information and reporting issues.
- OUTPUT:** Features a dropdown menu labeled 'Select the desired output.' with 'Steady state concentrations' selected.
- SPECIES:** Features a dropdown menu labeled 'Select the species to analyze.' with 'Human' selected. Below it is a question 'Do you want to use human in vitro data if in vitro data for the selected species is missing?' with a 'Yes' dropdown selected.

The completed General Parameters tab for example 1.

### Model Specifications Tab

Under the *Dosing* card, we leave the total daily dose as its default value of 1 mg/kg BW. Under the *Model* card, we select *pbtk* for the first drop down to use the pbtk model. For the second drop down, we select *Yes* since we want to include compounds with only in silico generated parameters into the selection availability on the next page. Thus, the completed model specifications tab should look like the image below.

Toxicokinetic Chemical Simulator (ToCS)    General Parameters    **Model Specifications**    Compound Selection    Advanced (Optional) Parameters    Run Simulation

DOSING

Enter the total daily dose (in mg/kg BW).

MODEL

Select a model to simulate.

pbtm

Select whether to use in silico generated parameters for compounds with missing in vitro data. These parameters will not overwrite existing in vitro data, and it will expand the number of compounds available.

Yes, load in silico parameters

The completed model specifications tab for example 1.

## Compound Selection Tab

Since we selected to load in silico generated parameters, the *Preloaded Compounds* card will take a few moments to load. Once loaded, we search through the list and select 10 compounds:

- Abamectin (CAS: 71751-41-2)
- Aldicarb (CAS: 116-06-3)
- Captan (CAS: 133-06-2)
- Fenarimol (CAS: 60168-88-9)
- Hexanedioic acid (CAS: 124-04-9)
- Isoborneol (CAS: 124-76-5)
- Pyrene (CAS: 129-00-0)
- Sodium Cyclamate (CAS: 139-05-9)
- Thiabendazole (CAS: 148-79-8)
- Tribufos (CAS: 78-48-8)

We leave the *Uploaded Compounds* card as is, and click on the *Load Compounds* button under the *Instructions* card to continue onto the next tab. The completed *Compound Selection* tab should look like the image below.

Note that if we selected *No* on the previous *Model Specifications* tab for using in silico generated parameters then captan, hexanedioic acid, isoborneol, and sodium cyclamate would not be available for simulation under the *Preloaded Compounds* card (i.e. these compounds use in silico generated parameters instead of human in vitro data).

Toxicokinetic Chemical Simulator (ToCS)
General Parameters
Model Specifications
Compound Selection
Advanced (Optional) Parameters
Run Simulation

INSTRUCTIONS

Once you have chosen all compounds to analyze, click 'Load Compounds'.

Load Compounds

Below is a downloadable folder containing information on upload file formatting if compounds to be analyzed are not included in the preloaded compounds list. The uploaded file must be formatted exactly how the 'SampleCSV' file is structured (keeping columns even if there is no data). The header descriptions of the CSV and the minimal data inputs required for the CSV are in the 'DataDescriptions' and 'RequiredData' PDFs, respectively.

[Uploaded Compound File Folder](#)

PRELOADED COMPOUNDS

Select any preloaded compounds. Search through the list by clicking on the box and scrolling or typing in a name. The list may not show all available compounds. Click on a compound to select it. You may select multiple.

71751-41-2, Abamectin

116-06-3, Aldicarb

133-06-2, Captan

60168-88-9, Fenarimol

124-04-9, Hexanedioic acid

124-76-5, Isoborneol

129-00-0, Pyrene

139-05-9, Sodium cyclamate

148-79-8, Thiabendazole

78-48-8, Tribufos

UPLOADED COMPOUNDS

Upload a CSV file of data for compounds not in the preloaded list (if desired). See the 'Instructions' panel to the left for directions on file formatting requirements.

Browse...

No file selected

The completed compound selection tab for example 1.

## Advanced (Optional) Parameters Tab

Since we want to output steady state concentrations for whole body plasma, we leave the selections under the *Output Specification* card as their default values. We also leave the remaining three cards as their default values and proceed to the final tab. The *Advanced Parameters* tab should look like the image below.

Toxicokinetic Chemical Simulator (ToCS)
General Parameters
Model Specifications
Compound Selection
Advanced (Optional) Parameters
Run Simulation

MODEL CONDITIONS

Select whether protein binding is taken into account in liver clearance.

Yes, include protein binding (default)

Select whether to adjust the chemical fraction unbound in presence of plasma proteins for lipid binding.

Yes, adjust the fraction of unbound plasma (default)

Select whether to use regressions when calculating partition coefficients.

Use regressions (default)

MODEL SOLVER

No options for this category.

BIOAVAILABILITY

Enter a default value for the Caco-2 apical-to-basal membrane permeability (denoted Caco2.Pab,  $10^{-6}$  cm/s).

1.6

Select whether to use the Caco2.Pab value set above to estimate  $F_{abs}$  (the in vivo measured fraction of an oral dose absorbed from the gut lumen into the gut) if bioavailability data is unavailable.

Use the Caco2.Pab value selected above (default)

Select whether to use the Caco2.Pab value set above to calculate  $F_{gut}$  (the in vivo measured fraction of an oral dose that passes gut metabolism and clearance) if bioavailability data is unavailable.

Use the Caco2.Pab value selected above (default)

Select whether to overwrite in vivo  $F_{abs}$  and  $F_{gut}$  data (if available).

Do not overwrite in vivo values (default)

OUTPUT SPECIFICATION

Select the output concentration units.

uM

Select the output concentration type. Selecting 'Tissue' for the 3compartmentss model will return the whole body plasma concentration.

plasma

The edited Advanced Parameters tab for example 1.

## Run Simulation Tab

Now that we've completed all selections and the compounds we selected appear under the *Selected Compounds* card, we hit the *Run Simulation* button under the *Actions* card as shown in the image below. The simulation will take a few moments to complete.

The screenshot shows the 'Run Simulation' tab of the Toxicokinetic Chemical Simulator (ToCS). The interface is divided into three main sections: ACTIONS, SELECTED COMPOUNDS, and RESULTS.

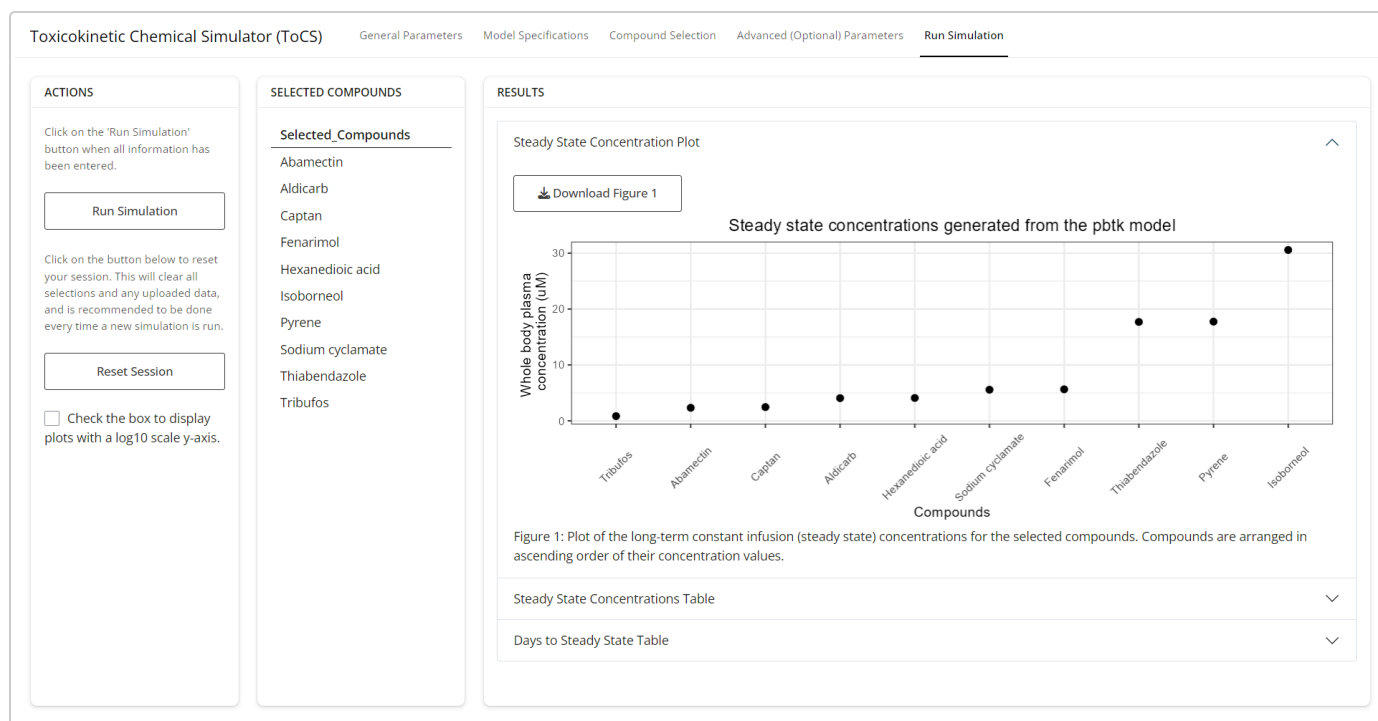
**ACTIONS:** Contains two buttons: 'Run Simulation' and 'Reset Session'. Below the buttons is a checkbox labeled 'Check the box to display plots with a log10 scale y-axis.'.

**SELECTED COMPOUNDS:** A list of compounds selected for simulation: Abamectin, Aldicarb, Captan, Fenarimol, Hexanedioic acid, Isoborneol, Pyrene, Sodium cyclamate, Thiabendazole, and Tribufos.

**RESULTS:** Contains three expandable sections: 'Steady State Concentration Plot' (expanded), 'Steady State Concentrations Table', and 'Days to Steady State Table'.

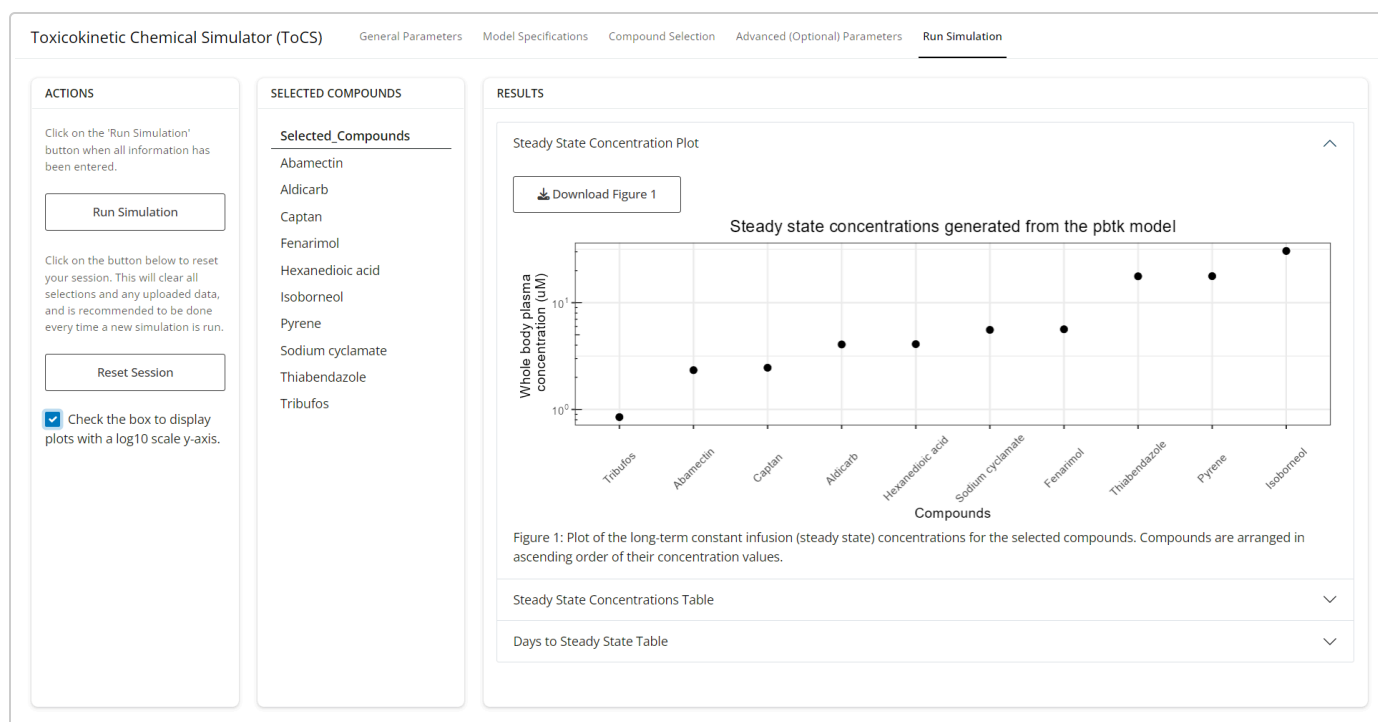
The completed compound selection tab for example 1 showing all selected compounds.

The image below shows what the *Run Simulation* tab should look like once the simulation is finished. The first drop down bar under the *Results* card shows a single plot of the analytical steady state concentration for each selected compound in ascending order on a linear y-axis. Users have the option to download the steady state concentration plot by clicking the *Download Figure 1* button at the top of the plot.



The run simulation tab with the steady state concentration plot results for example 1.

If the user wants to see the steady state concentrations plot with a log10 y-axis, then the user can check the box at the bottom of the *Actions* tab as shown in blue in the image below. Then, the plot under the first drop down will transform its y-axis to a log10 scale. The user should select this plotting view if there are a vast difference of magnitudes in steady state concentrations across all of the compounds and it is challenging to visualize the smaller concentrations.



The run simulation tab with the steady state concentration plot results with log10 y-scale for example 1.

The second drop down tab contains a table with the numerical values of the steady state concentrations that were plotted in the previous tab. This table is available for download if the user clicks the *Download Table 1* button at the top of the tab. The user is also able to download the simulation parameters used to generate the steady state concentrations by clicking the *Download Simulation Parameters* button.

The screenshot displays the Toxicokinetic Chemical Simulator (ToCS) interface. The top navigation bar includes tabs for General Parameters, Model Specifications, Compound Selection, Advanced (Optional) Parameters, and Run Simulation. The Run Simulation tab is active.

**ACTIONS**

Click on the 'Run Simulation' button when all information has been entered.

**Run Simulation**

Click on the button below to reset your session. This will clear all selections and any uploaded data, and is recommended to be done every time a new simulation is run.

**Reset Session**

☐ Check the box to display plots with a log10 scale y-axis.

**SELECTED COMPOUNDS**

**Selected\_Compounds**

- Abamectin
- Aldicarb
- Captan
- Fenarimol
- Hexanedioic acid
- Isoborneol
- Pyrene
- Sodium cyclamate
- Thiabendazole
- Tribufos

**RESULTS**

**Steady State Concentrations Table**

[Download Table 1](#) [Download Simulation Parameters](#)

Show 10 entries Search:

	CompoundName	SteadyState
1	Tribufos	0.8472
2	Abamectin	2.333
3	Captan	2.459
4	Aldicarb	4.064
5	Hexanedioic acid	4.093
6	Sodium cyclamate	5.566
7	Fenarimol	5.638
8	Thiabendazole	17.69
9	Pyrene	17.75
10	Isoborneol	30.57

Showing 1 to 10 of 10 entries

Table 1: Table of the long-term constant infusion (steady state) concentrations (uM) for the selected compounds. Compounds are arranged in ascending order of their concentration values.

[Previous](#) [1](#) [Next](#)

The run simulation tab with the steady state concentrations table results for example 1.

The final drop down tab under the *Results* card contains a table of steady state characteristics for each of the compounds. The simulation that generates this table determines the number of days (CssDay) it takes for the compound to come within a certain percentage of analytical steady state value from the table in the tab above, the average concentration on the last day of the simulation (AvgConc), the ratio of the average concentration to the analytical steady state concentration (RatioAvgAnalytical), and the maximal concentration of the simulation (MaxConc). The user can download this table by clicking the *Download Table 2* button at the top of the tab. The table should look like that in the image below.





Toxicokinetic Chemical Simulator (ToCS)
General Parameters
Model Specifications
Compound Selection
Advanced (Optional) Parameters
Run Simulation

INSTRUCTIONS

Fill out the prompts on each of the above tabs moving left to right. Then, click the 'Run Simulation' tab to run the simulation or reset all selections.

ToCS provides four toxicokinetic (TK) outputs: 1) Concentration-time profiles, which returns chemical concentrations in bodily compartments over time, 2) Steady state (SS) concentrations, which returns SS concentrations in bodily compartments from an oral infusion, 3) In vitro in vivo extrapolation (IVIVE), which returns oral equivalent doses to in vitro bioactive concentrations, 4) Parameter calculations, which returns elimination rates, volumes of distribution, tissue to unbound plasma partition coefficients, half-lives, and total plasma clearances.

This application uses the U.S. EPA's R package 'httk'. For more information on 'httk', refer to <https://doi.org/10.18637/jss.v079.i04> and/or <https://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/httk>

For additional guidance on ToCS, please refer to the vignettes (<https://github.com/KristenWindoloski/ToCS/tree/main/vignettes>). To report issues or suggestions for improvement, visit <https://github.com/KristenWindoloski/ToCS/issues>.

OUTPUT

Select the desired output.

Steady state concentrations

SPECIES

Select the species to analyze.

Human

Do you want to use human in vitro data if in vitro data for the selected species is missing?

Yes

The completed general parameters tab for example 2.

## Model Specifications Tab

Under the *Dosing* card, we enter 2 into the text box for the 2 mg/kg BW dose. Under the *Model* card, we select *1 compartment* for the simulation model with the first drop down menu. For the second drop down, we select *No* since we do not want to include compounds that use in silico parameters in place of missing in vitro parameters. The completed *Model Specifications* card should look like the image below.

Toxicokinetic Chemical Simulator (ToCS)
General Parameters
Model Specifications
Compound Selection
Advanced (Optional) Parameters
Run Simulation

DOSING

Enter the total daily dose (in mg/kg BW).

2

MODEL

Select a model to simulate.

1 compartment

Select whether to use in silico generated parameters for compounds with missing in vitro data. These parameters will not overwrite existing in vitro data, and it will expand the number of compounds available.

No, do not load in silico parameters

The completed model specifications tab for example 2.

## Compound Selection Tab

In the drop down menu under the *Preloaded Compounds* card, we search for all five compounds but only three (valproic acid, endosulfan, and abamectin) are available. The remaining two, titanium dioxide and advantame, will have to be uploaded under the *Uploaded Compounds* card. Therefore, we upload the chemical information for titanium dioxide and advantame by copying the SampleCSV file in the *Uploaded Compound File Folder* under the *Instructions* card and entering the appropriate chemical information for each compound. See the *Introduction to ToCS* vignette for more information on upload instructions. For the purpose of this example, we use fake chemical data and upload the following csv file by clicking *Browse* under the *Uploaded Compounds* card.

Compound	CAS	CAS.Checksum	DTXSID	Formula	All.Compound.Names	logHenry	Io
Titanium Dioxide	13463-67-7	NA	DTXSID3021352	NA	NA	NA	N
Advantame	714229-20-6	NA	DTXSID00991787	NA	NA	NA	N

Once we have the three compounds selected under the *Preloaded Compounds* card and the two compounds uploaded under the *Uploaded Compounds* card (with the csv file name CSV\_SSvignette.csv), we then hit the *Load Compounds* button and proceed to the next tab. The final *Compound Selection* tab should look like the image below.

Toxicokinetic Chemical Simulator (ToCS)
General Parameters
Model Specifications
Compound Selection
Advanced (Optional) Parameters
Run Simulation

INSTRUCTIONS

Once you have chosen all compounds to analyze, click 'Load Compounds'.

Load Compounds

Below is a downloadable folder containing information on upload file formatting if compounds to be analyzed are not included in the preloaded compounds list. The uploaded file must be formatted exactly how the 'SampleCSV' file is structured (keeping columns even if there is no data). The header descriptions of the CSV and the minimal data inputs required for the CSV are in the 'DataDescriptions' and 'RequiredData' PDFs, respectively.

[Uploaded Compound File Folder](#)

PRELOADED COMPOUNDS

Select any preloaded compounds. Search through the list by clicking on the box and scrolling or typing in a name. The list may not show all available compounds. Click on a compound to select it. You may select multiple.

99-66-1, Valproic acid
115-29-7, Endosulfan
71751-41-2, Abamectin

UPLOADED COMPOUNDS

Upload a CSV file of data for compounds not in the preloaded list (if desired). See the 'Instructions' panel to the left for directions on file formatting requirements.

Browse...

CSV\_SSvignette.csv

Upload complete

The completed compound selection tab for example 2.

## Advanced (Optional) Parameters Tab

Since we want the steady state blood concentrations in the liver, we customize the second and third drop down menus under the *Output Specification* cards to be *blood* and *liver*, respectively. There are no other customizations we want to make on this page, so the final *Advanced Parameters* page should look like the image below.

Toxicokinetic Chemical Simulator (ToCS)
General Parameters
Model Specifications
Compound Selection
Advanced (Optional) Parameters
Run Simulation

MODEL CONDITIONS

Select whether protein binding is taken into account in liver clearance.

Yes, include protein binding (default)

Select whether to adjust the chemical fraction unbound in presence of plasma proteins for lipid binding.

Yes, adjust the fraction of unbound plasma (default)

Select whether to use regressions when calculating partition coefficients.

Use regressions (default)

MODEL SOLVER

No options for this category.

BIOAVAILABILITY

Enter a default value for the Caco-2 apical-to-basal membrane permeability (denoted Caco2.Pab,  $10^{-6}$  cm/s).

1.6

Select whether to use the Caco2.Pab value set above to estimate  $F_{abs}$  (the in vivo measured fraction of an oral dose absorbed from the gut lumen into the gut) if bioavailability data is unavailable.

Use the Caco2.Pab value selected above (default)

Select whether to use the Caco2.Pab value set above to calculate  $F_{gut}$  (the in vivo measured fraction of an oral dose that passes gut metabolism and

OUTPUT SPECIFICATION

Select the output concentration units.

uM

Select the output concentration type. Selecting 'Tissue' for the 3compartmentss model will return the whole body plasma concentration.

blood

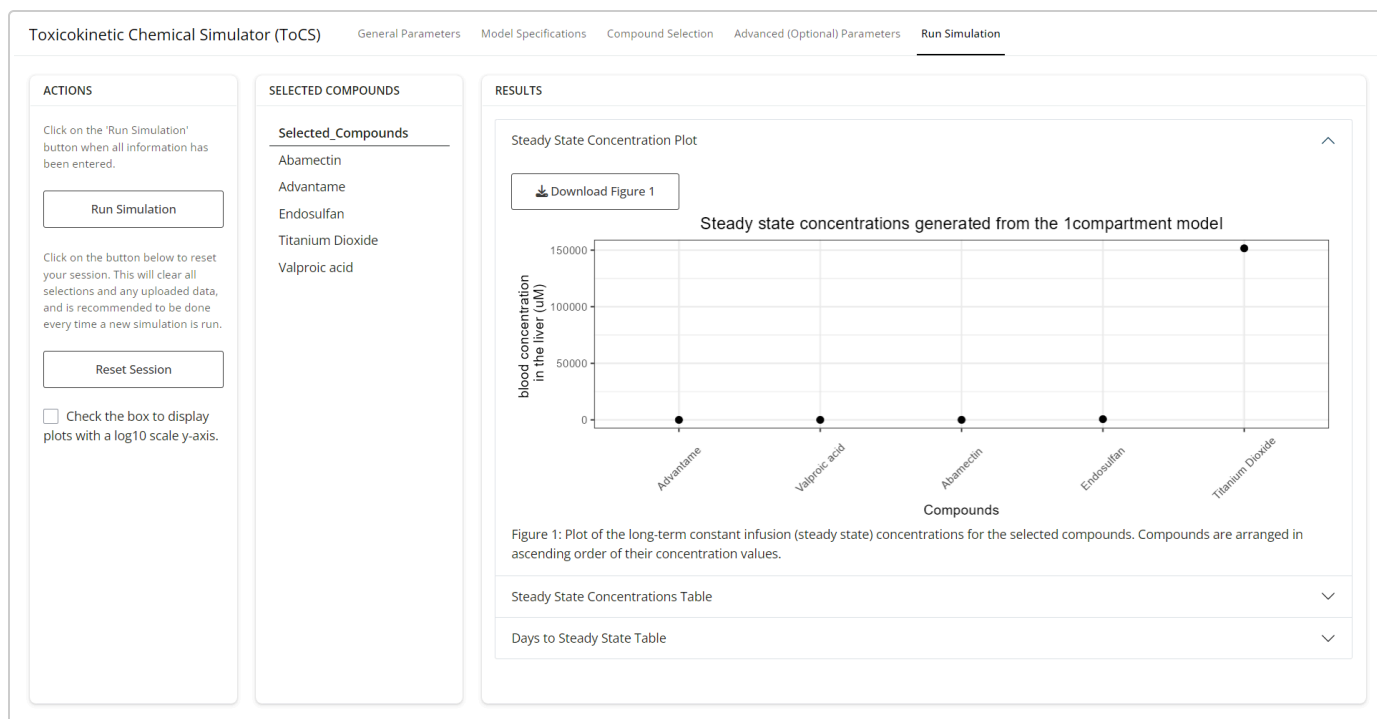
Select a tissue you want the output concentration in. Leave on 'NULL' if the whole body concentration is desired.

liver

The completed advanced parameters tab for example 2.

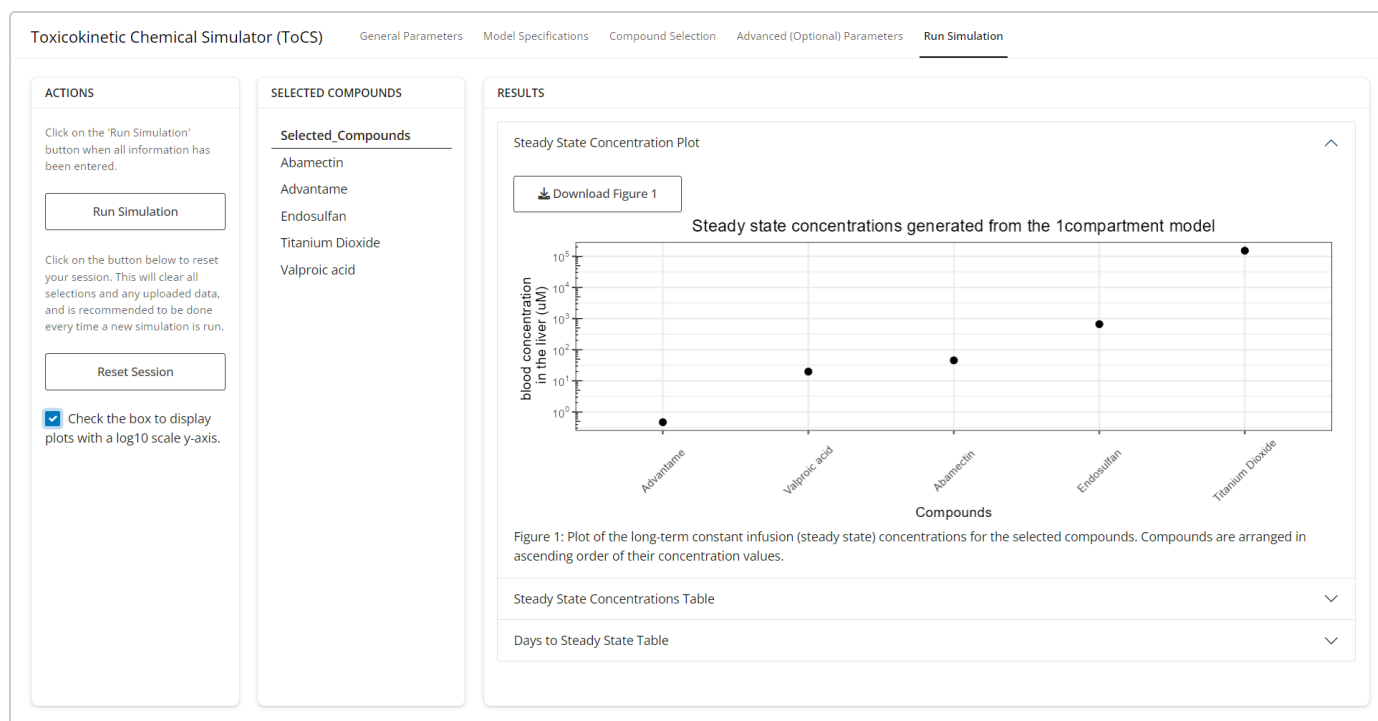
## Run Simulation Tab

Now that all user selections have been made and all selected compounds appear under the *Selected Compounds* card, we are ready to run the simulation. So, we hit the *Run Simulation* button and when the simulation is complete, the results should look like the image below. The plot shows the steady state concentration for all five selected compounds with the user option to download the figure by clicking the *Download Figure 1* button.



The steady state concentration plot with a linear axis for example 2.

Now, given that the outputted plot doesn't provide much visual information since four of the five compound steady state concentrations are significantly smaller than the largest one, we alter this figure by checking the bottom box under the *Actions* card, which will change the y-axis to a log10 scale as shown in the image below. This new plot provides a much clearer visual as to the steady state concentration value for each of the compounds. Note that the log10 scale checkbox can be checked before the user hits the *Run Simulation* button as well.



The steady state concentration plot with a log10 y-axis for example 2.

The second drop down tab under the *Results* card shows a table of the steady state concentrations plotted in the first tab, as seen in the image below. The user has the option to download this table by clicking the *Download Table 1* button directly under the tab. The concentrations are shown in ascending order.

Toxicokinetic Chemical Simulator (ToCS)    General Parameters    Model Specifications    Compound Selection    Advanced (Optional) Parameters    **Run Simulation**

**ACTIONS**

Click on the 'Run Simulation' button when all information has been entered.

**Run Simulation**

Click on the button below to reset your session. This will clear all selections and any uploaded data, and is recommended to be done every time a new simulation is run.

**Reset Session**

☐ Check the box to display plots with a log10 scale y-axis.

**SELECTED COMPOUNDS**

**Selected\_Compounds**

Abamectin  
Advantame  
Endosulfan  
Titanium Dioxide  
Valproic acid

**RESULTS**

Steady State Concentration Plot

Steady State Concentrations Table

[Download Table 1](#)    [Download Simulation Parameters](#)

Show 10 entries    Search: \_\_\_\_\_

	CompoundName	SteadyState
1	Advantame	0.4685
2	Valproic acid	19.76
3	Abamectin	45.55
4	Endosulfan	662.7
5	Titanium Dioxide	151600

Showing 1 to 5 of 5 entries    Previous    1    Next

Table 1: Table of the long-term constant infusion (steady state) concentrations (uM) for the selected compounds. Compounds are arranged in ascending order of their concentration values.

Days to Steady State Table

The steady state concentrations table for example 2.

The final tab under the *Results* card shows steady state characteristics for each compound, as seen in the image below. The description for each of the columns in this table is explained in Example 1 and in the figure caption. The table can be downloaded by the user if the user clicks the *Download Table 2* button.

TOXICOLOGICAL CHEMICAL SIMULATOR (TOCS)

General ParametersModel SpecificationsCompound SelectionAdvanced (Optional) ParametersRun Simulation

ACTIONS

Click on the 'Run Simulation' button when all information has been entered.

Run Simulation

Click on the button below to reset your session. This will clear all selections and any uploaded data, and is recommended to be done every time a new simulation is run.

Reset Session

☐ Check the box to display plots with a log10 scale y-axis.

SELECTED COMPOUNDS

Selected\_Compounds

Abamectin

Advantame

Endosulfan

Titanium Dioxide

Valproic acid

RESULTS

Steady State Concentration Plot

Steady State Concentrations Table

Days to Steady State Table

Download Table 2

Show 10 entries

	CompoundName	CssDay	AvgConc	RatioAvgAnalytical	MaxConc
1	Advantame	1	0.06465	0.8809	0.1362
2	Valproic acid	8	14.11	0.7174	19.53
3	Abamectin	97	4.66	0.6823	4.724
4	Endosulfan	573	71.76	0.8361	71.9
5	Titanium Dioxide	3270	10130	0.4603	10130

Showing 1 to 5 of 5 entries

Previous

1

Next

Table 2: Table of steady state (SS) characteristics. CssDay represents the number of days it takes for the model to reach the analytical plasma SS concentration or the fractional change of daily SS plasma concentration is below the set threshold, AvgConc represents the average plasma concentration (uM) on the final day of the simulation, RatioAvgAnalytical represents the fraction of the analytical SS plasma concentration reached on CssDay, and MaxConc is the maximum plasma concentration (uM) of the simulation.

The days to steady state table for example 2.

As with the previous example, we suggest that the user clicks the *Reset Session* button if they want to run another simulation.