ORD MANUSCRIPT COVER SHEET

**Title:** Collaborative Evaluation of *In silico* Predictions for High Throughput Toxicokinetics

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**Four bullet point summary:**

* Toxicokinetic (TK) information, such as elimination half-life (thalf, plotted below), is critical for understanding chemical risk
* Here we collected *in silico* (quantitative structure-property relationship, QSPR) predictions of key *in vitro* determinants of TK from several different models
* The models were evaluated for ability to reproduce *in vitro* and *In vivo* measurements of TK
* Overall, high throughput physiologically-based TK (PBTK) model performed similarly when using TK QSPRs as when the actual *in vitro* measured data were used

**One sentence description:** This collaborative trial demonstrates that multiple QSPRs exist that make reasonably accurate chemical structure-based predictions for *in vitro* TK parameters

**Chemicals Involved:** 87 ToxCast chemicals with diverse uses for which high-throughput toxicokinetic (HTTK) data are available

**Collaborative Evaluation of *In Silico* Predictions for High Throughput Toxicokinetics**

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# Abstract

To assess public health risks posed by chemicals we need to understand chemical absorption, distribution, metabolism, and elimination by the body (that is, toxicokinetics or TK). Unfortunately, chemical-specific TK data are often unavailable*. In silico* predictions along with high throughput TK (HTTK) methods have the potential to address this gap. This collaborative trial uses a database of *in vivo* measured toxicokinetic data to evaluate *in silico* approaches for HTTK. Six different sets of quantitative structure-property-relationship (QSPR) tools for predicting TK were evaluated. QSPR predictions were evaluated by using the predicted parameter values within a high throughput physiologically based TK (PBTK) model to predict *in vivo* measured plasma concentrations for 92 chemicals, mostly in rats. Root mean squared log10 error (RMSLE) was calculated for toxicologically-relevant dosimetry statistics AUC (time-integrated area under the curve) and Cmax (peak concentration. For Cmax optimal fits to the *in vivo* data indicated a best case RMSLE of 0.5. PBTK using chemical-specific *in vitro* data predicted AUC with RMSLE 0.74, while QSPRs ranged in accuracy from 0.74 to 0.84. For AUC *in vivo* parameters gave RMSLE 0.5. Chemical-specific *in vitro* data had RMSLE 1.3 and QSPRs ranged from 1.3-1.4. *In vivo* parameters for the full concentration time-course data had RMSLE of 0.62. Predictions based on *in vitro* HTTK had RMSLE of 1.18. RMSLE for individual QSPRs ranged from 1.19 to 1.3. QSPRs predict plasma binding well (RMSLE 0.03 – 0.07) but have difficulty predicting metabolic clearance (RMSLE 0.37 – 1.28). However, a consensus prediction using the maximum clearance predicted across all QSPRs predicted AUC with RMSLE 1.03 and full time-course with RMSLE 1.09. The consensus predictions outperformed the *in vitro* measured data for the evaluation chemicals. For novel compounds a consensus QSPR approach may yield a reasonable prediction. This evaluation characterizes the accuracy of HTTK approaches for new chemicals based on both *in vitro* measurement and structure-based *in silico* predictions.

# Introduction

Toxicokinetics (TK) describes the absorption, distribution, metabolism, and excretion (ADME) of a chemical compound in the body as a function of time [1]. Since TK allows the prediction of internal tissue concentrations as a function of chemical exposure it provides critical information for assessing risk posed by a chemical to public health [2]. TK allows interpretation of biomonitoring data [3], dosimetric anchoring of animal toxicity studies [4], and quantitative *in vitro*-*in vivo* extrapolation (or IVIVE) from high throughput bioactivity studies [5]. These *in vitro* bioactivity data are available for thousands of chemicals (for example, the ToxCast [6] and Tox21 [7] screening programs). IVIVE of bioactivity data relies upon TK to relate the concentrations found to be active *in vitro* with doses that could cause these concentrations in tissues [8-12]. Unfortunately, chemical-specific information on TK are often unavailable for thousands of chemicals in commerce and the environment [13]. New approach methodologies (NAMs) are being developed throughput the chemical risk assessment process [14] including new methods for assessing TK [15,16].

For non-therapeutic compounds TK data were traditionally developed using animal studies; for reasons of both ethics and resources these studies are no longer desirable nor practical for the thousands of remaining chemicals [17]. An alternative technology developed by the pharmaceutical industry relies on characterizing certain aspects of TK *in vitro* and then extrapolating to *in vivo* conditions to estimate TK parameters such as AUC, often within a three-fold error [18]. For the past decade, government chemical regulatory agencies working with their collaborators and contractors have been collecting chemical-specific *in vitro* data that allow prediction of TK [8-12,19]. These data currently span approximately one thousand chemicals used for industry, pesticides, diet, therapy, and consumer products. However, thousands more remain uncharacterized.

The U.S. National Academies of Science, Engineering, and Mathematics have recognized that *in vitro* TK data “enabled first-tier risk-based rankings of chemicals on the basis of margins of exposure—the ratio of exposures that cause effects (or bioactivity) to measured or estimated human exposures” [20]. To address the remaining chemicals for which even *in vitro* TK data are unavailable, multiple organizations have developed *in silico* quantitative structure-property relationship (QSPR) models for predicting these values [21-25]. Meanwhile, EPA and other organizations are continuing to accumulate chemical-specific TK data, both *in vivo* – that is, curation of data from the scientific literature as well as a targeted animal studies only when needed [26,27] – as well as *in vitro* [11,19,12].

Here we examine the TK predictions from six different modeling teams. Four modeling teams produced QSPR models for two key toxicokinetic parameters that can be measured *in vitro*: intrinsic hepatic clearance (Clint measured with hepatocyte incubations, [28]) and fraction unbound in plasma (fup, typically measured via rapid equilibrium dialysis [29]). The models are initially evaluated for their ability to reproduce *in vitro* measured values. However, we focus on analysis of the predictions for chemical concentration as a function of time (CvT) that can be made when a generic physiologically-based TK (PBTK) model [30] is used with the predictions from each QSPR. For this study *in vivo* plasma and blood concentration vs. time data for rat and human were initially available for 101 chemicals from the CvTdb [27]. Models are evaluated for ability to reproduce the full CvT curve as well as summary statistics (such as peak plasma concentration) and parameters (such as chemical half-life). Two additional models for chemical half-life are also evaluated. The six modeling teams were provided with chemical identities and some physico-chemical descriptors but were not provided with the actual *in vivo* evaluation data.

# Methods

As summarized in Table 1, three levels of evaluation were made. First (Level 1), QSPR predictions of parameters were compared against *in vitro*-measured values for each chemical where data were available. Then (Level 2) the ability of a PBTK model to predict chemical concentration vs. time behavior was evaluated against *in vivo* measurements for the full time-course observed for each combination of QSPR and chemical. Finally (Level 3) the ability of the QSPRs and PBTK model to predict summary statistics (for example Cmax, AUC, half-life) was evaluated. All analyses were performed in the free, open-source statistical analysis language R [31] v4.4.0. Analyses were performed on a Dell Precision 7560 laptop personal computer. Scripts to perform all analyses are available in RMarkdown [32] format as supplemental material.

## HTTK

R package “httk” [30] v2.3.2 was used for this analysis. “httk” can parameterize a physiologically based toxicokinetic (PBTK) model based on chemical-specific values for fraction unbound in plasma (fup, unitless) and intrinsic hepatic clearance (Clint, µL/min/106 hepatocytes). These experimentally measured values are collected from peer-reviewed literature and provided by “httk”. All the QSPRs analyzed here were trained to human data.

The generic PBTK model used here (model “pbtk”) consists of well-mixed compartments for the gut, kidney, liver, and rest of body. The model is parameterized for a chemical using fup and Clint plus equilibrium tissue:plasma partition coefficients predicted with a modified Schmitt’s method [33,34]. The model simulates both oral and intravenous dosing. Oral dosing is subject to first-pass metabolism by the liver before the compound distributes systemically. Among other species, the model includes physiological information for parameterizing both humans and rats (primarily from [35,33,36]. The model was simulated using command “httk::solve\_pbtk()” with option default.to.human=TRUE – that is, since no rat-specific values are predicted by the models under evaluation, comparisons to data from rats were done using rat physiology but human in vitro TK parameters.

The steady-state ratio of the concentration of chemical in blood and plasma (Rb:p) is an important parameter in the PBTK model and is used for converting between plasma predictions and observations in whole blood. The function httk::get\_rblood2plasma() either retrieves measured values of Rb:p from the literature or predicts the ratio by predicting the red blood cell:plasma equilibrium partition coefficient and then using the hematocrit fraction for the relevant species.

R is an interpreted language (primarily operated by a user from the command-line although scripts are common). The user can alter the values within a table which stores the fup and Clint values for all chemicals (httk::chem.phys\_and\_invitro.data). After alteration, the httk function will proceed using the new values in the table. The HTTK data can be returned to their default values via the command “httk::reset\_httk()”. By default, no QSPR values are included in the table. However, predictions can be loaded with the commands “httk::load\_sipes2017(overwrite=TRUE)”, “httk::load\_pradeep2020(overwrite=TRUE)”, or “httk::load\_dawson2021(overwrite=TRUE)” [23-25]. The argument “overwrite=TRUE” is needed so that *in vitro* measured data are overwritten whenever a chemical-specific prediction is available. To facilitate comparisons, a custom function “clear\_httk()” is included in the supplemental material which deletes all Human Clint and fup values. The OPERA predictions are available as Supplemental Table 1.

## QSPR Models

The QSPR models evaluated are summarized in Table 2. Four different modeling teams previously [23-25] produced quantitative structure-property relationship (QSPR) models for two key toxicokinetic parameters that can be measured *in vitro*: intrinsic hepatic clearance (Clint measured with hepatocyte incubations) and fraction unbound in plasma (fup). The consensus QSPR was constructed for fup by taking the inverse logit of the mean of the logit-transformed fup from each QSPR. For Clint the maximum value predicted by any QSPR was used. Two additional models for chemical half-life were also evaluated. Individual model predictions are available in Supplemental Table 1.

Due to the potential presence of the model evaluation data (that is, measured *in vitro* parameters) in the training sets for some or all the models, we attempted to remove predictions that seemed more like a direct retrieval of the chemical-specific values from a training set. Model predictions were removed for a particular model-chemical combination if both the predictions for Clint and fup were within 1% absolute fold error of the measured values, the predictions were omitted from the evaluations. Omitted predictions are listed in Supplemental Table 6. When a QSPR model prediction was missing for a particular chemical the mean prediction of the other models was used for evaluation purposes.

QSAR training set summary data

* number chemicals, max, min, average values
* will use the averages for missing values

## *In vitro* Data

For 61 of the study chemicals *in vitro* measurements were also available for comparison. These data are collected by the R package “httk” but are drawn from the peer reviewed scientific literature (including [9,5,12]). It is likely that these data were in the training set of some of the QSPR models. The *in vitro* measured values are available in Supplemental Table 1.

## *In vivo* Data

EPA has developed a public database of concentration vs. time data for building, calibrating, and evaluating TK models [27]. Curation and development of the database are ongoing, but when this study began there were 101 chemicals with either rat or human *in vivo* blood or plasma concentration vs. time data. The *in vivo* measured concentration vs. time values are available as Supplemental Table 2.

## Compartmental Model Fits

For chemicals with CvT data, parameters were estimated for empirical one- and two-compartment toxicokinetic models using R package “invivoPKfit” (<https://github.com/USEPA/CompTox-ExpoCast-invivoPKfit>). Three models were considered: one- and two-compartment empirical TK models and a flat “null hypothesis” where there was no systematic change in concentration vs. time. The model with the lowest Akaike Information Criterion (AIC) value – indicating model parsimony – was selected [37]. Data sets where the flat model was selected were omitted from further analysis. The empirical model fit was then used as a “best case” prediction scenario for comparison with PBTK parameterize by *in vitro* or QSPR predictions.

For both models a half-life was calculated from the terminal elimination rate as thalf = ln(2)/kelim. For the two-compartment model the volume of distribution at steady-state was used as Vd. For both models, clearance was calculated as Cltot = Vd \* kelim. The estimated TK parameters for both models are provided as Supplemental Table 3.

## Evaluation Metrics

Multiple statistics were used to evaluate predictions (*pred*) relative to observed values (*obs*) as appropriate. Relative Predictive Error (RPE) was calculated as RPE =, where if the observed value was 0 then the error was set to zero. We note that if the predicted value is 0 then RPE = -1. Absolute Average Fold Error (AAFE) was calculated as AAFE = , where if pred=0 and obs=0 we assigned = 0. Root Mean Squared Log Error (RMSLE) was calculated as RMSLE = .

Kolmogorov-Smirnov tests were performed using R function *ks.test*.

# Results

## Evaluation Chemicals and Predictions

There are 101 chemicals present in the public release of CvTdb (Sayre, 2020) that had plasma concentration data following either oral or intravenous doses given to rats or humans. These chemicals included: 57 from the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) active inventory [38], 20 pharmaceuticals, 24 pesticides, 99 that are found in consumer products, 7 per- and poly-fluorinated substances (PFAS) [39], and 64 that are part of the ToxCast screening program. Note that a chemical could be in more than one of these categories.

Data sets were modeled for their suitability to evaluate HTTK predictions by systematically optimizing parameters for one- and two-compartment models {Padilla, 2024}. Of the 101 chemicals, 2 were best described by the “flat” model indicating that the data sets were too noisy to estimate empirical TK parameters. Given that these chemicals were poorly described by basic TK models – potentially indicating problems with chemical analysis sensitivity -- these chemicals were withheld from subsequent analysis. The data for each remaining chemical could be described using either a one- or two-compartment empirical pharmacokinetic models. Separate parameter estimates were made for each combination of compound and species for which there were data. For each remaining chemical the better of the one or two compartment models was used on the basis of model parsimony.

## QSPR Predictions

Throughout this effort we have reported statistics on different subsets of chemicals. First, HTTK in vitro data were not available for all the chemicals with CVT data, so evaluations aimed at characterizing the predictivity of in vitro HTTK only relied on 63 chemicals. Second, the number of chemicals that could be predicted (that is, domain of applicability) varied from model to model. So, there was only a subset of chemicals representing an intersection of the models. Finally, statistics are reported for the maximal number of chemicals for which the QSPR could make predictions. The subset of chemicals with overlap between all models is more rigorous statistically, however the superset of all chemicals with predictions is more rigorous chemically.

For each QSPR we removed predictions where the predicted values for a given chemical were within 1% for both fup and Clint assuming these values reflected the chemical data present in the training set and the model method allowing for recall of the measurements. This affected 21 chemicals as predicted by OPERA (see Supplement Materials Table SupTable-PossibleTrainingChems.txt).

We summarize the chemical-specific properties and predictions in Figure 1. In Figure 1 similar chemicals (rows) and properties/predictions (columns) are clustered together based on Euclidean distance. All properties/predictions were centered (mean changed to zero) and scaled (divided by standard deviation) such that the value reflects the number of standard deviations from the mean. Interestingly, the first division between clusters in Figure 1 places all the Clint measurements and predictions on the one side and all the fup measurements and predictions on the other. The physico-chemical properties are divided between those two clusters, with Octanol:Water (partition coefficient, PC), Octanol:Air PC, Molecular Weight, Boiling Point, and Melting Point all clustering with Clint. Water solubility, vapor pressure, and the Henry’s law constant all clustered with fup.

## Level 1 Analysis

Our first level of evaluation directly compared the predictions of QSPR's with the *in vitro* measured values. Evaluation data were available for Clint for 67 chemicals and fup for 62. Table 3 summarizes the fold errors by parameter and QSPR. Note that there were several potential training chemicals that were removed from OPERA because its nearest-neighbor algorithm predicted the values too accurately.

We evaluate model performance for Clint in Figure 2. Note that the QSPRS models perform reasonably similarly despite the fact that the Dawson (2021) model is categorical (that is, predicting only three values: very slow, slow, and fast) while the other models are continuous. Across the chemicals the RMSLE (root mean squared log10 error) for Clint predictions for the three QSPRs trained in part on chemicals from the ToxCast project (OPERA, Dawson (2021), Pradeep (2020)) were lower – 0.63, 0.73, and 0.75 respectively. For the QSPRs trained more broadly Simulations Plus ADMET predictor and IVVP had larger RSMLEs – 1.1 and 1.5. In Table 3 we summarize the fold errors for the five QSPRs. QSPRs not trained to ToxCast chemicals tended to overestimate the clearance measured in vitro. Also shown in Table 3 is that the predictions of Clint range from 100x lower than experimental values (log10 folder error of -2) to 1000x higher (log10 fold error of 3).

For fup, across the limited evaluation chemicals, the Pradeep (2020) model was most accurate with RMSLE 0.28, followed more distantly by Dawson (2021), Simulations Plus, and OPERA – 0.92, 1.0, and 1.4 respectively. Also shown in Table 3 is that for fup the predictions range from 30x too low to more than a million times overestimated (log10 fold error of 6).

We examined the distributions of fold errors between the predictions and the measured data using a Kolmogorov-Smirnov test. For both Clint and fup the only QSPRs that differed from the others were OPERA and IVBP. Those two QSPRs which had a significant (p-value < 0.05) difference between the distribution of predicted values and the distributions of the three other QSPRs as well as each other.

## Level 2 Analysis

We show all CvT curve fits and predictions on a per chemical, species, and route basis in the Supplemental materials (Supplemental Figures SupFig-ChembyQSPRCvTPlots.pdf).

For the second level of analysis, we compared predictions based on the QSPR predicted values with actual tissue concentration vs. time data. We evaluated based upon 83 chemicals as described above. All predicted values are used with the HTTK PBTK model to make predictions. We bracket model performance in three ways: First, we use the HTTK PBTK model with the actual in vitro measured values. In subsequent figures this is labeled as “HTTK-InVitro”. Next, for a best-case performance, we use empirical (one or two compartment toxicokinetic model) fits to the *in vivo* data , labelled as “FitsToData”. The one and two compartment models are simpler than the high throughput PBTK model used for all other scenarios, but because they have been optimized to the *in vivo* evaluation data they are expected to outperform the other approaches here. Finally, for worst case performance we use y-randomization so that the measured values for the 83 chemicals are scrambled and assigned to the incorrect chemicals, labelled “HTTK-YRandom”.

Figure 4 shows the full predicted time-courses for each set of model predictions as well as the actual *in vitro* data and empirical model fits. The PBTK model generally underpredicted the *in vivo* data, both when used with *in vitro*-measured parameters (mean RPE -0.71) and with the QSPR-predict values (MRPE for -0.66 for ADMET, -0.74 for Dawson, -0.80 for Pradeep, and -0.67 for OPERA).

In Panel A of Figure 5 we examine the distribution of RMSLE on a per chemical basis, aggregating over all doses, routes, and time points for each chemical. All observed time points are valued equally, without consideration of phase (absorption/distribution/metabolism) and measurement accuracy. First, we observe that the empirical fits to the data yield an average RMSLE of 0.54, corresponding on the arithmetic scale to predictions being on average within a factor of 3.5 times the observed values. The difference between the predictions made with *in vitro* measurements and y-randomized *in vitro* measurements is relatively small, with predictions based upon *in vitro* measurements being within 18x of observations on average and y-randomized values being with 22x of observations on average. All four QSPRs perform similarly to the *in vitro* data, with ADMET predictor being the best with an average prediction within 14x the observations.

Noting that the combination of ADMET predicted values and the generic PBTK model from “httk” produces values more accurate than either the actual measured *in vitro* values or the one compartment model fits, we looked to understand how the ADMET values differed from the rest. As discussed above, the clearance values predicted by ADMET were on average 27% higher than the experimentally measured values. In Panels B and C of Figure 5 we respectively break each time course into two phases, early (that is, time points less than the mean time for a given study) and late (the remaining points). We presume that the early phase will typically include the absorption and distribution phases, included the peak concentration. We note that the same absorption rate is used for all QSPR models (and indeed for all chemicals) based on the mean absorption observed in Wambaugh et al. [26]. All the models perform better for earlier time points than for later time points, and the four QSPRs and *in vitro* measured data all perform effectively the same for later time points. The differences in performance of ADMET predictions seems to be in the early time points.

Early time points are dominated by the ability to correctly predict peak plasma concentration (Cmax). In Figure 6 we examine each methods accuracy in predicting Cmax as determined from the CvT data. As summarized in Table 40 optimal performance is given by the empirical fits to the data, with a coefficient of variation (R2) of 0.94 and a RMSLE of 0.32. Worst case performance is given by the y-randomized measured data with a R2 of 0.42 and RMSLE of .99. The QSPRs perform roughly as well, if not clearly better (ADMET being best) than the *in vitro* measured data, with R2 ranging from 0.48 to 0.59 and RMSLE ranging from 0.83 to 0.93. The superior ability of ADMET to predict Cmax likely is correlated with its better performance at early times.

In Figure 7 we examine the ability to predict time-integrated area under the plasma concentration time course (Area Under the Curve or AUC). Again, the empirical fits give a clear best-case scenario, but here the y-randomization more clearly gives a worst-case scenario. The other various methods are all roughly comparable, although again ADMET outperforms even the in vitro measured values.

In Figure 8 we plot each chemical-specific RMSLE by prediction method with each method as a row and each chemical as a column. These data are also provided in Supplemental Table 7. Chemicals and methods have been clustered based upon Euclidean distance. We see that the largest RMSLE is for the Tamoxifen measured data, potentially influencing the performance of in vitro measured data relative to the predictions of the QSPRs.

## Level 3 Analysis

We then proceed on to the third level of evaluation, in which we use the QSPR predictions to predict toxicokinetic summary parameters – volume of distribution (Vd), half-life for elimination from the body (thalf), and whole-body clearance (Cltot) – and compare the predictions to the values estimated from the empirical fits to the CvT data. The values predicted for each method are provided in Supplemental Table 8.

In Figure 9 we examine predicted vs. observed thalf. As summarized in X none of the models are very successful – the highest coefficient of variation is 0.15 for IFS-QSAR, while QSARINS-Chem and HTTK with ADMET both had an R2 of 0.11. The RMSLE for all models, including HTTK with y-randomized data, was just above 1 (a factor of 10x).

The models were distinctly better than the y-randomization for predicting Vd. As shown in Figure 10 and summarized in X , the HTTK algorithm for predicting Vd [34] when used with y-randomized data had no skill. The models performed similarly to the measured *in vitro* data when used with the Vd algorithm – R2 ranged from 0.10 to 0.16 with the measured data being the worst. For all models the RMSLE again indicated a factor of 10x.

In Figure 11 we examine predictions for CLtot, which depends on both elimination rate (inverse of thalf) and Vd. As summarized in X the y-randomized predictions reassuringly have no skill at predicting *in vivo* clearance, while the combination of HTTK and ADMET predicted values had the most, with a R2 of 0.32 and a RMSLE indicating a factor of 17x. Both IFS-QSAR and QSARINS-Chem had comparable R2 of 0.25 and 0.2 (respectively) and an RMSLE indicating a factor of ~20x. The other QSPRs performed about as well as using the *in vitro* measured data.

# Discussion

TK information, including half-life (thalf) and toxicological dose metrics like peak concentration (Cmax) and time-integrated plasma concentration (AUC) are critical for understanding chemical risk. KUnfortunately, TK is chemical-specific, requiring some sort of method tailed or a per chemical basis. L exist . Multiple governments have recognized [42-45] that high throughput (chemical-agnostic) TK models parameterized with chemical-specific *in vitro* data are a powerful tool for facilitating next generation risk assessment based on in vitro screening for chemical toxicity. Governments and industry are continuing to accumulate chemical-specific TK data including both *in vivo* concentration vs. time data in key tissues [27,26] and *in vitro* HTTK data [8,9,11,12,10,19]. However, several thousand chemicals remain in need of TK info; the QSPRs evaluated here provide options to fill this gap.

Since the *in vitro* data for HTTK are limited, here we have conducted a collaborative trial of four QSPRs for *in vitro* TK parameters and two additional predictors of *in vivo* TK half-life. The focus of the analysis was using *in vivo* data from rat or human TK studies collected by CvTdb [27]. We aimed to characterize the accuracy of HTTK approaches for new chemicals based on structure-based *in silico* predictions. For novel compounds a consensus quantitative structure-property-relationship (QSPR) approach may yield a reasonable result. This collaborative trial used a database of *in vivo* measured toxicokinetic data to evaluate *in silico* approaches. In vivo data had to be carefully reviewed to include only those data that could be well-described by empirical TK models. Six different sets of QSPR tools for predicting TK were evaluated. Four of the QSPR models made predictions for chemical-specific *in vitro* measurements (HTTK data). An additional consensus prediction was constructed from the various QSPRs. By comparing predictions with observations, the root mean squared log10 error (RMSLE) and other key statistics could be calculated. The RMSLE characterizes the expected accuracy for new predictions. Given sufficient observations for evaluation, the RMSLE can be interpreted as a coefficient of variation for normally distributed errors about the prediction. For normally distributed errors one has 95% confidence that the actual value will occur within +- 2 RMSLE of the prediction.

Throughout this effort we have reported statistics on different subsets of chemicals. First, HTTK in vitro data were not available for all the chemicals with CVT data. For the context of decision makers relying either on in vitro HTTK or QSPR-based HTTK we report chiefly on the statistics associated with either the in vitro only chemicals or the chemicals with no existing in vitro data.

QSPRs were first evaluated for their ability to predict the parameters fup and Clint expected by high throughput PBTK models. These in vitro parameters, of course, are not true TK. Rather they represent rapid method rapid methods for partially characterizing TK. [18,15]. However, there is an ongoing proliferation of high throughput PBTK models developed to make use of these in vitro parameters to allow HT-PBTK models to make chemical-specific predictions [46,30,15,47,48]. Most QSPRs predict plasma binding well (RMSLE 0.03 – 0.07) but have difficulty predicting metabolic clearance (RMSLE 0.37 – 1.28).

Predictions for the full concentration time-course were also evaluated. Our “level 2” evaluation used the QSPR predicted parameter values within a physiologically based TK (PBTK) model to predict the full TK chemical concentration time course. To frame the evaluation, statistics were also calculated for empirical TK model fits to the in vivo data and HTTK based on randomly selected (incorrect) chemical parameters. The in vivo fits were intended to approximate a best case given that the data themselves are noisy. The y-randomization approximates a worst case, taking into account potential correlations within the chemical data. PBTK models parameterized with QSPRS perform closer to y-randomized predictions than to empirical fits to the data. First, although nearly 100 chemicals is substantial, the existing annotated TK data do not constitute machine learning “Big Data” which might rely on thousands if not millions of observations [49]. Although more than one thousand chemicals have available in vitro HTTK measurements, it is still a constrained random set of chemicals reflecting the correlation and the property distribution of the set. For example, to be suitable for *in vitro* measurement the volatility and solubility of the chemicals must be somewhat constrained. When chemical space is too narrow the overall statistics are limited; with the CvTdb, like any data set, one can only evaluate and model things that vary across our dataset. Among the evaluation chemicals only two had metabolic clearance (Clint above 103 µL/min/106 hepatocytes and 93% are within two-fold of the median. The two parameters fup and Clint further interact in how they influence TK; if a chemical has low metabolic clearance, it may accumulate regardless of how highly the chemical binds; conversely if a chemical is highly bound it may not matter how fast the free chemical clears.

Here we have found the HTTK PBTK model performed similarly when using TK QSPRs for Clint and fup as when the actual in vitro measured data were used. Fits to the in vivo data had RMSLE of 0.62, while predictions based on *in vitro* HTTK had RMSLE of 1.18 without using any *in vivo* data. RMSLE for individual QSPRs ranged from 1.19 to 1.3. Any one QSPR performed slightly better than using *in vitro* values for random chemicals (RMSLE 1.35). A consensus prediction using the maximum clearance predicted across all QSPRs had RMSLE 1.09 for the full time course – this is better than using the *in vitro* measured data for the evaluation chemicals.

* Looking at Fig 4, the models tend to underpredict blood levels compared to the in vivo data. For IVIVE, we are trying to predict the oral dose that results in an equivalent blood level to the in vitro. If the HTTK models tend to underpredict blood levels compared to in vivo, then their oral equivalent dose would be higher than that obtained by in vivo studies.
  + Possible reasons: either clearing the chemical too quickly, or our oral absorption is not correct (too slow?)
* discussion on why they are all performing similarly in late time points vs differences when you consider overall trends and early trends might be useful.

Among the summary TK statistics (level 3) evaluated, the related quantities AUC, CLtot, and half-life are more challenging to predict. Vd only depends on partitioning (partially characterized by fup) and Cmax only depends on Vd; neither of these two quantities depend upon Clint. For AUC, optimized fits to the *in vivo* data indicated a RMSLE of 0.5 while using *in vitro* values for random (incorrect) chemicals had an AUC RMSLE of 0.89. Using chemical-specific *in vitro* data predicted AUC with RMSLE 0.74, while QSPRs ranged in accuracy from 0.74 to 0.84. The consensus prediction using the maximum clearance predicted across all QSPRs predicted AUC with RMSLE 1.03 – this is better than using the *in vitro* measured data for the evaluation chemicals. For total clearance CLtot the RMSLE 1.57 and R2 0.03.

For other TK summary statistics (level 3) we observed Cmax *in vivo* fits gave RMSLE 0.5 and random chemicals gave 1.7. Chemical-specific *in vitro* data had RMSLE 1.3 and QSPRs ranged from 1.3-1.4.

Vd had RMSLE 0.89 with R2 0.04.

Comparison with previous evaluation:

We report the in vitro-based HTTK RMSLE for the full concentration time course (Cvt) data (“level 2” analysis) for 83 chemicals as X.

Wambaugh et al. [26] found evaluated HTTK-based IVIVE for summary TK endpoints (what we call “level 3” here) for TK using just over forty chemicals. The mean squared error (MSE) observed for Vd was 4.4. For CLtot the MSE was 2.4 for pharma, and 2.93 for non-pharma. However, the fraction of variance explained (R2) was 0.19 for pharma, 0.5 for non-pharma. For Cmax Wambaugh et al. [26] found MSE 5, R2 0.48. Finally, for AUC the MSE was 3.8, with R2 0.62. Why the drop-off?

note that CLtot and AUCinfinity are related

Limitations of model for in vitro intrinsic clearance

* admet is five cyps -- not an apples to apples comparison (figure 2)
* what are impacts of 3d effects in qsar? is that something we're missing?
* all the models are 2d right now because we don't have data to train qsar models to predict 3d differences (for example chiral pairs)
* - everything is trained on human
* What is breakdown rat vs. human in evaluation set?
* We do not expect Fabs to correlate between rat and human – good reason not to worry about Caco2 here
* - only vary in HTPBTK here by physiology – using human clint and fup

Discuss chemicals with worst RSMLEs

* Eventually ?

These QSPRs will enable public health risk-based prioritization of many more chemicals in commerce and the environment than in vivo and in vitro testing alone.

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# Conflict of Interest

Please declare any COI here

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# Figures

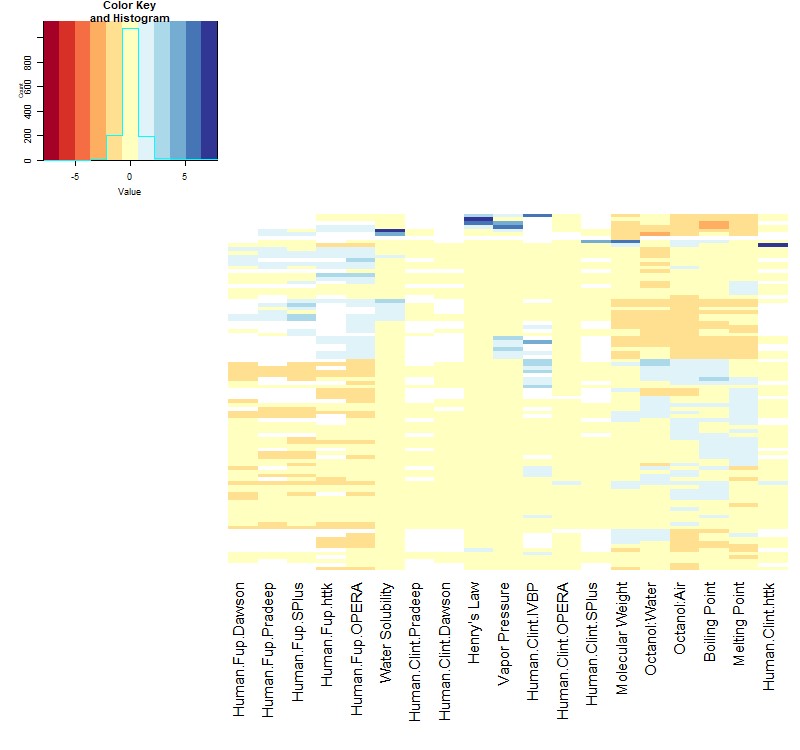


Figure :Columns in this heatmap indicate the physico chemical properties and measured/predicted values for in vitro TK (intrinsic hepatic clearance, Clint, and fraction unbound in plasma, fup). Each row corresponds to one of the 83 chemicals. The in vitro TK measurements (“Human.Clint.InVitro” and “Human.Fup.InvItro”) and predictions for these values from the various QSPRs (Table 2) are indicated by name. Data are normalized on a per column basis by centering (subtracting the mean) and scaling (by standard deviation). Thus, the "Value" of each entry in heatmap indicates the number of standard deviations from the mean. Blank values indicate no prediction.

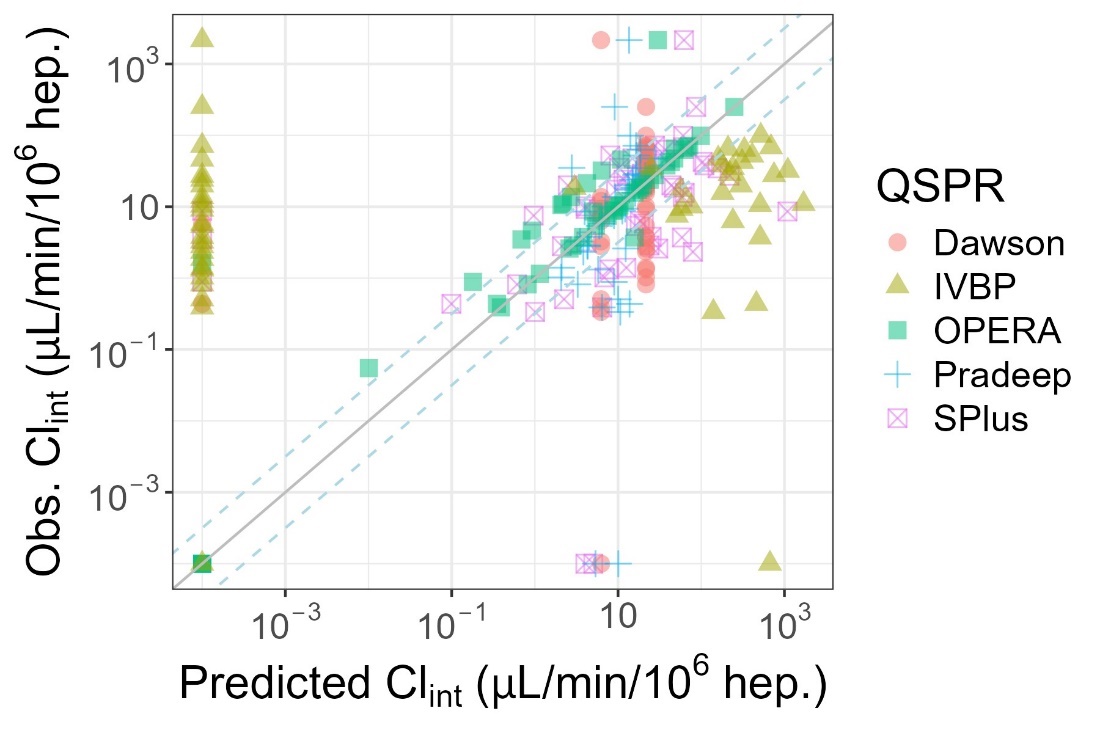
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Figure : Evaluation of Predictions for Intrinsic Hepatic Clearance (Clint). Zero values were plotted at 10-1, the solid line indicates identity (1:1) while the dashed lines indicate 3.2-fold difference.



Figure : Evaluation of Predictions for Fraction Unbound in Plasma (fup). Zero values were plotted at 10-4, the solid line indicates identity (1:1) while the dashed lines indicate 3.2-fold difference

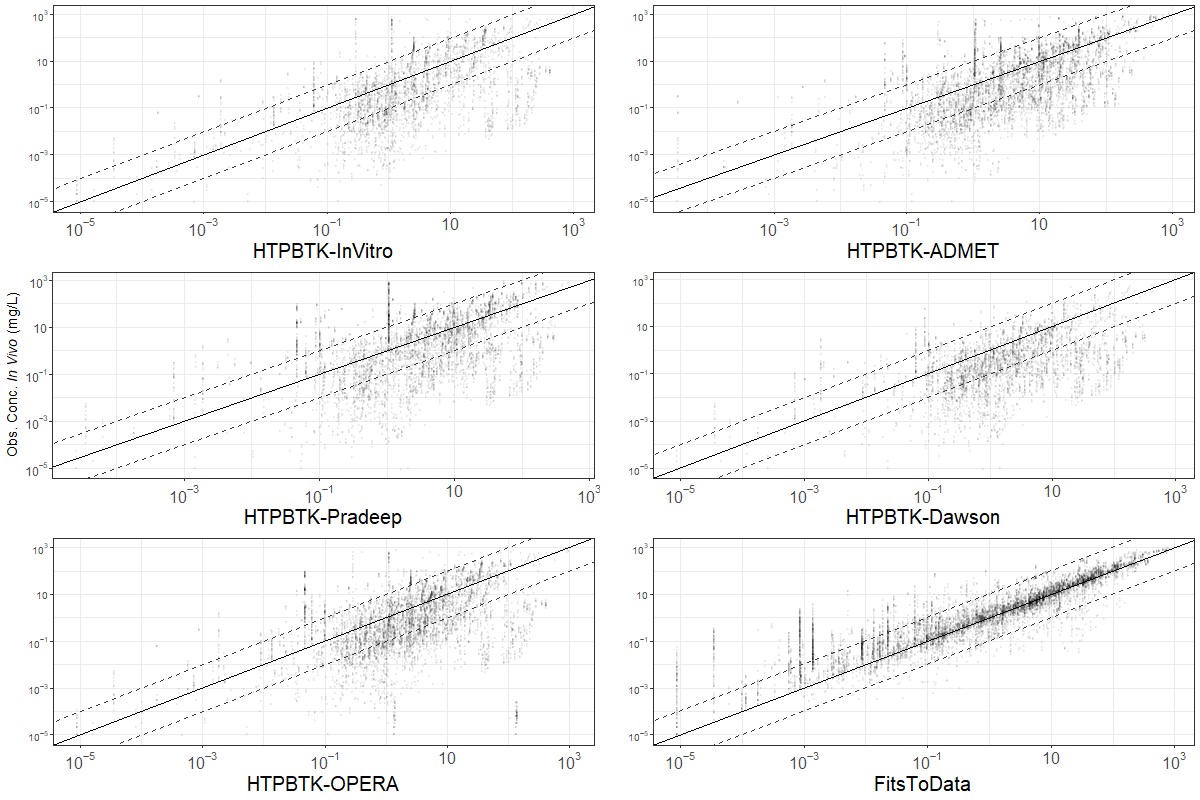


Figure : Comparison of in vivo measured chemical concentration vs. time (CvT) data [27] vs. predictions for empirical models fit to the data (“FitsToData”), and predictions for a PBTK model (“HTTK”) parameterized with chemical specific values either measured in vitro (“HTTK-InVitro”) or predicted with various QSPRs. In each sub-plot the y-axis shows the measured data while the x-axis shows the predictions made using chemical-specific parameters from the various sources. The solid line indicates identity (1:1) while the dashed lines indicate ten-fold difference.

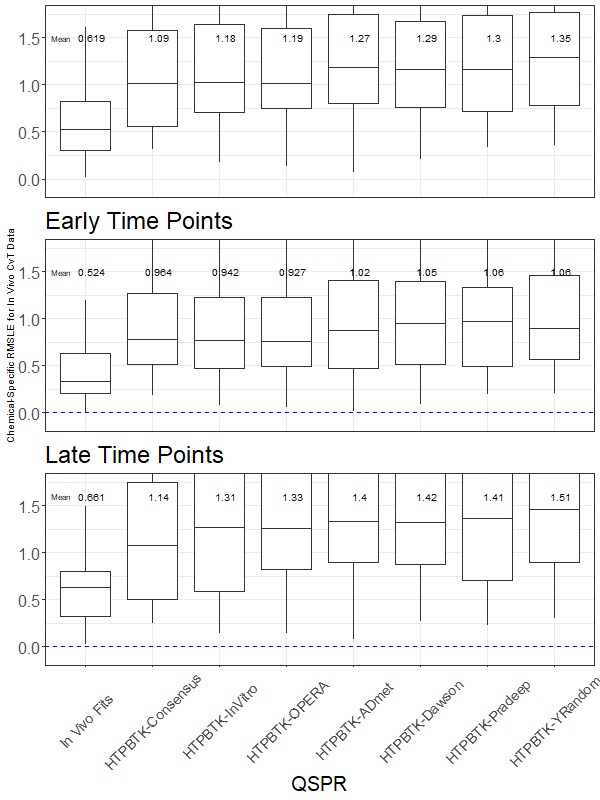


Figure : Chemical-Specific RMSLE for In vivo CvT Data. The upper and lower extent of the box for each model indicates the 25th to 75th quantiles, the mid-line indicates the median (50th quantile) and vertical line indicates 1.5x the range of the box.

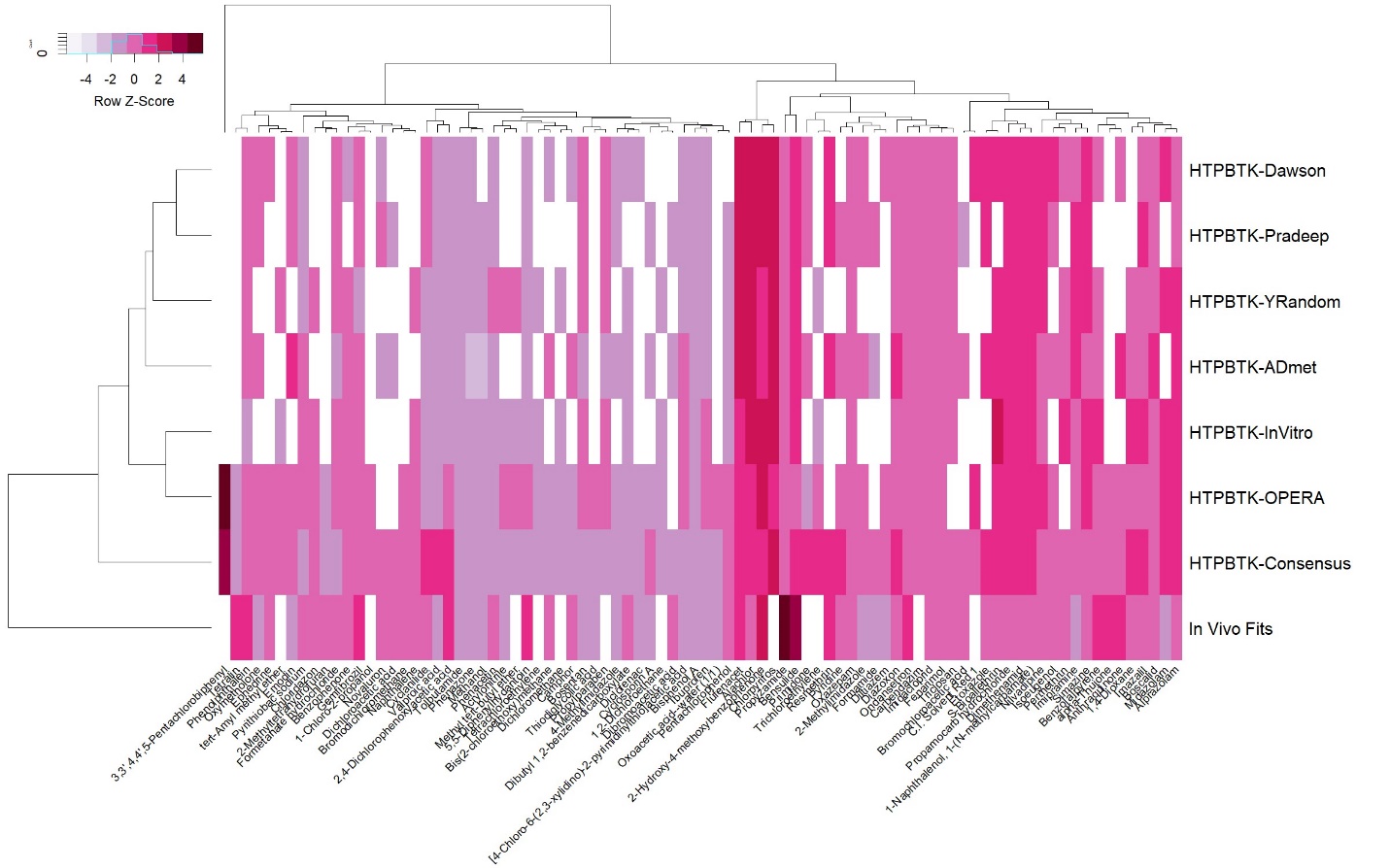
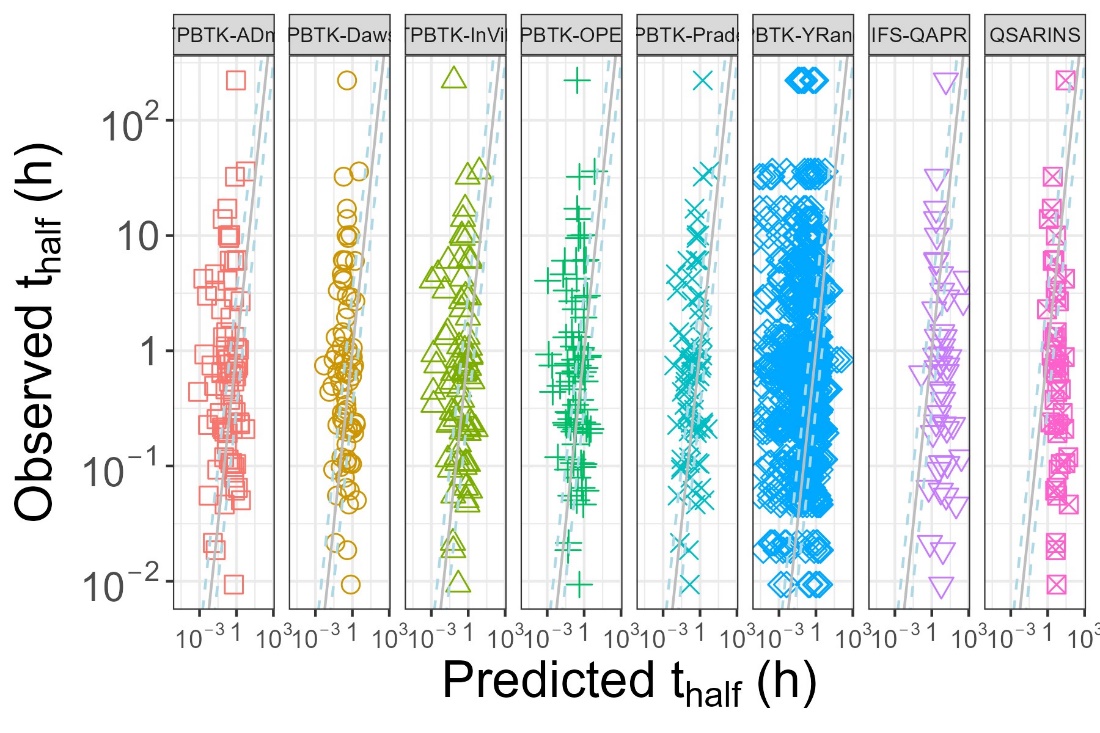


Figure : Values in this heatmap are the root mean squared log10 error (RMSLE) by chemical and predictor (that is, lighter indicates better predictive ability). The columns indicate different evaluation chemicals. The rows give the different prediction methods: The empirical fits to the data are given by “FitsToData”. All other values are calculated using the HTTK PBTK model and either measured values “In vitro”, y-randomized measured values (“Y-Random”) or the various QSPRS.



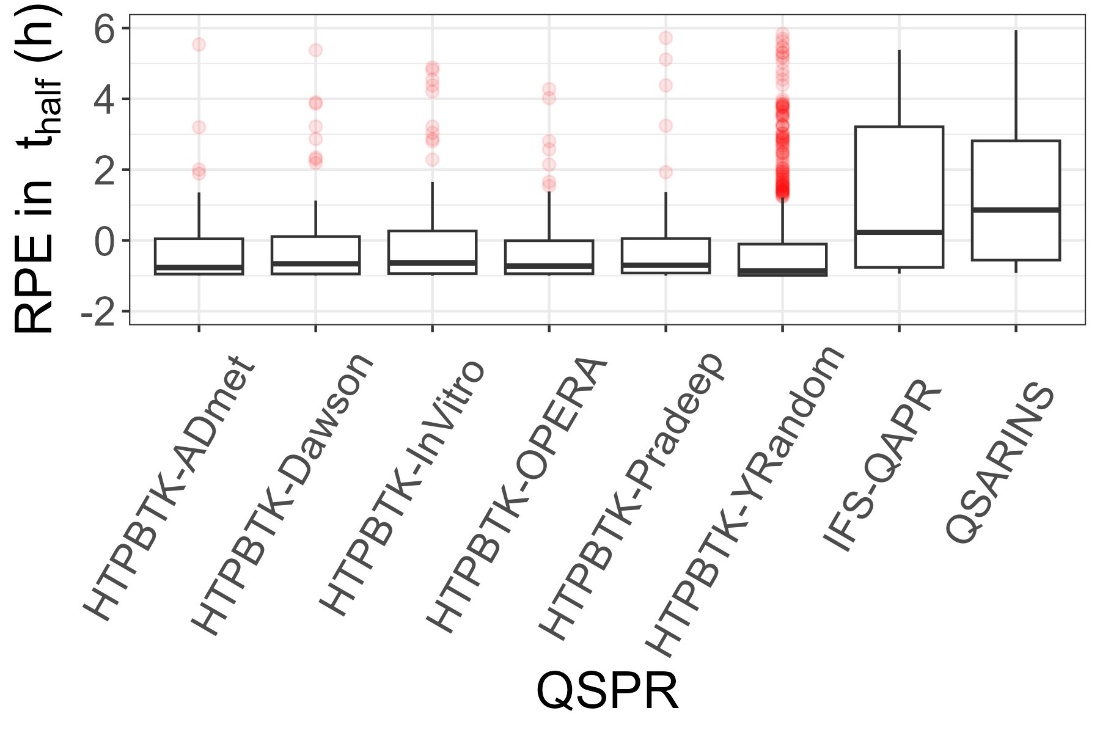
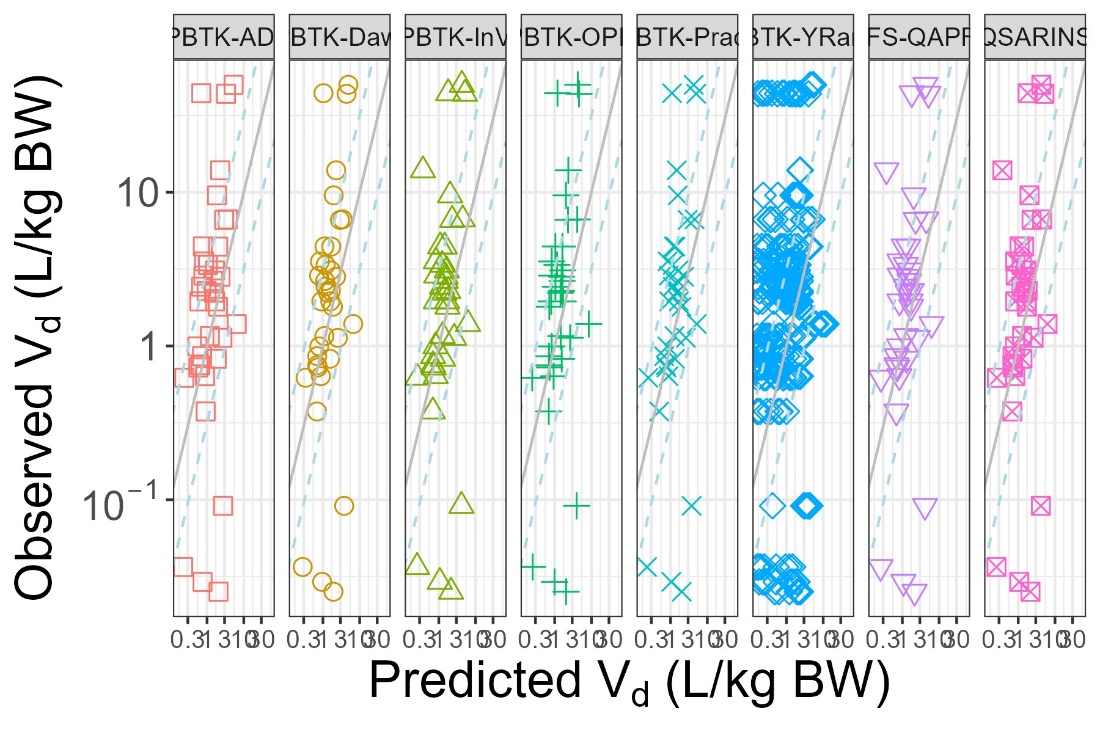


Figure : Comparison of “observed” chemical half-lives based empirical model fits and predictions for chemical half-life based on a PBPK model (“HTTK”) parameterized with chemical specific values either measured *in vitro* (“HTTK-InVitro”) or predicted with various QSPRs. The upper panel shows a scatter plot of predicted vs. observed values, while the lower panel shows the distribution of relative predictive error (RPE). The upper and lower extent of the box for each model indicates the 25th to 75th quantiles, the mid-line indicates the median (50th quantile) and vertical line indicates 1.5x the range of the box.



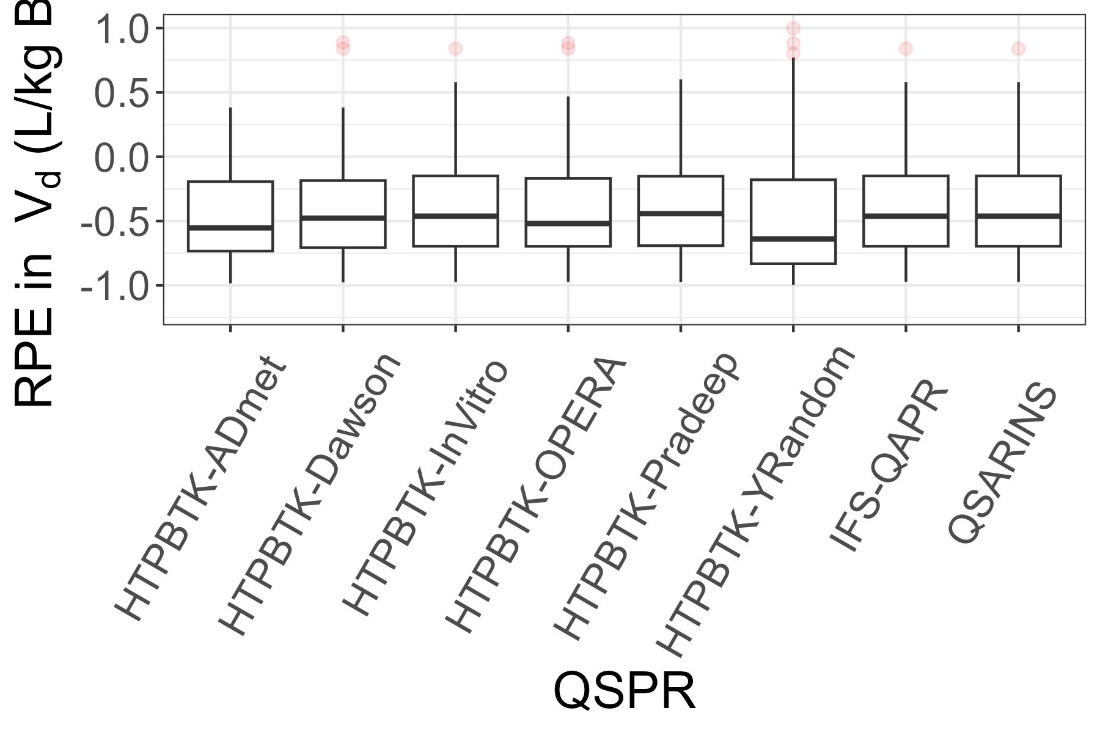
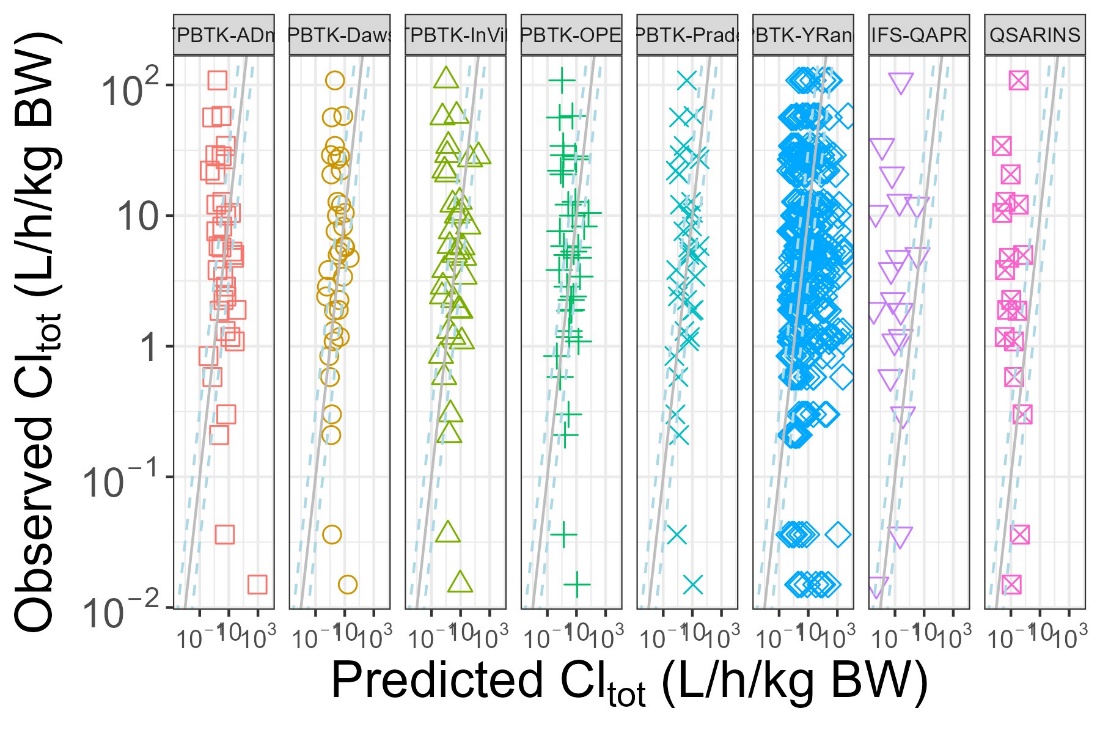


Figure : Comparison of “observed” chemical volumes of distribution based on empirical model fits and predictions for chemical half-life based on a PBPK model (“HTTK”) parameterized with chemical specific values either measured *in vitro* (“HTTK-InVitro”) or predicted with various QSPRs. The upper panel shows a scatter plot of predicted vs. observed values, while the lower panel shows the distribution of relative predictive error (RPE). The upper and lower extent of the box for each model indicates the 25th to 75th quantiles, the mid-line indicates the median (50th quantile) and vertical line indicates 1.5x the range of the box.



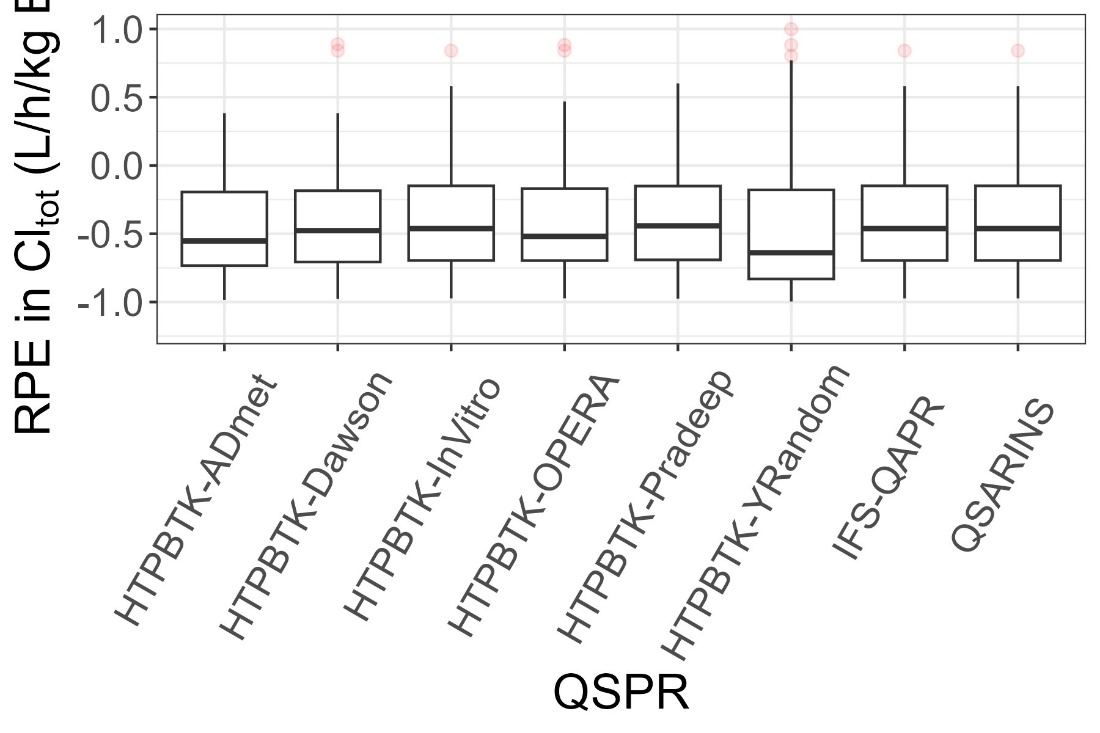


Figure : Comparison of “observed” chemical whole body clearance (Cltot) based on empirical model fits and predictions for chemical half-life based on a PBPK model (“HTTK”) parameterized with chemical specific values either measured *in vitro* (“HTTK-InVitro”) or predicted with various QSPRs. The upper panel shows a scatter plot of predicted vs. observed values, while the lower panel shows the distribution of relative predictive error (RPE). The upper and lower extent of the box for each model indicates the 25th to 75th quantiles, the mid-line indicates the median (50th quantile) and vertical line indicates 1.5x the range of the box.

# Tables

Table Three Levels of Evaluation were performed

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Evaluation** | **TK Quantities** | **Chemicals for Evaluation** | **QSPR Models Evaluated** | **Reference** |
| **Level 1** | *In vitro* TK Measurements  (fup, Clint) | 63 with Measured *In vitro* Data | 4 (fup),  5 (Clint) | [30] |
| **Level 2** | TK Concentration vs. Time  (all points, Cmax, time-integral/AUC) | 83 with predictions across multiple QSPRs and empirical model fits | 5 + Consensus | [27] |
| **Level 3** | Summary Statistics  (Vd, thalf, Cltot) | 83 | 6 | [27] |

Table QSPR Models Evaluated

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Model** | **Predictions** | **Mechanism** | **Reference** |
| Simulations Plus ADMET Predictor® | Level 1  (*in vitro* parameters) | Sum of CYP-specific Artificial Neural Network (ANN) | [23] |
| Pradeep 2020 | Level 1 | Random forest and support vectors method | [24] |
| Dawson 2021 | Level 1 | Random forest, clearance organized by categories | [25] |
| OPERA | Level 1 | Nearest-neighbors | [50,51] |
| IFS-QSAR | Level 3  (Half-lives) | Fragment-based Multiple Linear Regressors (MRL) | [21] |
| QSARINS-Chem | Level 3 | Ordinary Least Squares MLR | [22] |

Table : Biases of the QSPRs for predicting in vitro measured values in terms of fold error (FE)



|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Num  Clint  Compared | Median  Clint  AbsFE | Median  Clint  FE | Min  Clint  FE | Max  Clint  FE | Num  Fup  Compared | Median  fup  AbsFE | Median  Fup  FE | Min  fup  FE | Max  Fup  FE |
| **SPlus** | 46 | 0.492 | 0.223 | -1.54 | 2.1 | 46 | 0.289 | -0.125 | -1.47 | 6.27 |
| **Dawson** | 45 | 0.348 | -0.00525 | -2.54 | 1.42 | 44 | 0.153 | 0.0264 | -1.23 | 6.38 |
| **Pradeep** | 43 | 0.215 | 0.00647 | -2.2 | 1.5 | 40 | 0.123 | -0.0485 | -0.506 | 1.08 |
| **OPERA** | 42 | 0.00141 | -0.00015 | -1.86 | 0.63 | 38 | 0.0281 | 0 | -1.11 | 7.1 |
| **IVBP** | 26 | 0.878 | 0.878 | -0.79 | 3.02 | 0 |  |  |  |  |

Table 4 Level 2 Analysis of predictions based on empirical model fits and a PBPK model (“HTTK”) parameterized with chemical specific values either measured in vitro (“HTTK-InVitro”) or predicted with various QSPRs. Both the coefficient of determination (R2) and root mean squared error (RMSLE) are calculated on a log10 scale. “HTTK-YRandom” indicates the HTTK PBPK model parameterized with a random permutation of the in vitro data.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Column1** | **HTPBTK-InVitro** | **HTPBTK-InVitro-Caco2Exp** | **HTPBTK-InVitro-Caco2QSPR** | **HTPBTK-ADmet** | **HTPBTK-Dawson** | **HTPBTK-Pradeep** | **HTPBTK-OPERA** | **FitsToData** | **HTPBTK-YRandom** | **HTPBTK-InVitro-Measured** |
| AAFE | 8.94 | 8.87 | 9.05 | 8.87 | 8.93 | 9.38 | 9.52 | 3.28 | 11.88 | NA |
| RMSLE | 1.26 | 1.25 | 1.26 | 1.24 | 1.25 | 1.28 | 1.27 | 0.82 | 1.39 | NA |
| MRPE | 1.51 | 1.33 | 1.37 | 2.64 | 1.45 | 1.7 | 2.1 | -0.23 | 2.84 | NA |
| RMSLE.early | 1.13 | 1.12 | 1.13 | 1.1 | 1.12 | 1.15 | 1.15 | 0.79 | 1.22 | NA |
| RMSLE.late | 1.55 | 1.53 | 1.55 | 1.55 | 1.55 | 1.56 | 1.55 | 0.9 | 1.76 | NA |
| AAFE.early | 6.77 | 6.78 | 6.9 | 6.36 | 6.7 | 7.22 | 7.23 | 2.88 | 8.45 | NA |
| AAFE.late | 19.2 | 18.52 | 19.05 | 22.07 | 19.68 | 19.26 | 20.26 | 4.76 | 30.13 | NA |
| MRPE.early | 0.8 | 0.68 | 0.7 | 1.46 | 0.76 | 1.04 | 1.23 | -0.13 | 1.85 | NA |
| MRPE.late | 6.29 | 5.68 | 5.97 | 16.74 | 6.69 | 6.85 | 9.53 | -0.59 | 13.52 | NA |
| RMSLE.bychem | 0.968 | NA | NA | 1.12 | 0.978 | 1.04 | 0.987 | 0.521 | 1.22 | 0.941 |
| RMSLE.bychem.early | 0.907 | NA | NA | 0.909 | 0.847 | 0.907 | 0.895 | 0.372 | 1.02 | 0.878 |
| RMSLE.bychem.late | 1.23 | NA | NA | 1.41 | 1.16 | 1.18 | 1.29 | 0.58 | 1.52 | 1.24 |

Table Level 3 Analysis of predictions based on empirical model fits and a PBPK model (“HTTK”) parameterized with chemical specific values either measured in vitro (“HTTK-InVitro”) or predicted with various QSPRs. Both the coefficient of determination (R2) and root mean squared error (RMSLE) are calculated on a log10 scale. “HTTK-YRandom” indicates the HTTK PBPK model parameterized with a random permutation of the in vitro data.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Cmax** | | | **AUC** | | | | |
| **Predictor** | **R2** | **RMSLE** | **RPE** | **R2** | **RMSLE** | **RPE** | **RPE Low** | **RPE High** | |
| Empirical Fits | 0.95 | 0.95 | -0.09 | 0.96 | 0.31 | 0.32 | 0.41 | 0.06 | |
| HTTK-InVitro | 0.57 | 0.84 | -0.02 | 0.50 | 1.11 | 3.44 | 6.72 | -0.46 | |
| HTTK-ADmet | 0.62 | 0.78 | 0.15 | 0.62 | 0.97 | 5.88 | 10.50 | -0.44 | |
| HTTK-Dawson | 0.60 | 0.81 | 0.02 | 0.58 | 1.01 | 3.32 | 5.00 | -0.04 | |
| HTTK-Pradeep | 0.57 | 0.83 | -0.11 | 0.40 | 1.22 | 2.29 | 5.99 | -0.80 | |
| HTTK-OPERA | 0.58 | 0.83 | 0.11 | 0.56 | 1.04 | 4.67 | 7.93 | 0.39 | |
| HTTK-YRandom | 0.46 | 0.93 | 0.53 | 0.10 | 1.48 | 5.10 | 12.10 | -0.88 | |

Table Analysis of predictions based on empirical model fits and a PBPK model (“HTTK”) parameterized with chemical specific values either measured in vitro (“HTTK-InVitro”) or predicted with various QSPRs. Both the coefficient of determination (R2) and root mean squared error (RMSLE) are calculated on a log10 scale. “HTTK-YRandom” indicates the HTTK PBPK model parameterized with a random permutation of the in vitro data.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Level 3** | | | | | |
|  | **thalf** | | **Vd** | | **Cltot** | |
| **Predictor** | **R2** | **RMSE** | **R22** | **R222** | **R23** | **RMSE3** |
| HTTK-InVitro | 0.04 | 1.43 | 0.04 | 0.89 | 0.03 | 1.57 |
| HTTK-ADmet | 0.02 | 1.45 | 0.13 | 0.85 | 0.20 | 1.42 |
| HTTK-Dawson | 0.09 | 1.39 | 0.11 | 0.86 | 0.20 | 1.42 |
| HTTK-Pradeep | 0.00 | 1.46 | 0.13 | 0.85 | 0.02 | 1.57 |
| HTTK-OPERA | 0.09 | 1.39 | 0.05 | 0.89 | 0.09 | 1.52 |
| HTTK-YRandom | 0.01 | 1.45 | 0.00 | 0.91 | 0.02 | 1.57 |
| QSARINS | 0.10 | 1.00 | 0.04 | 0.89 | 0.19 | 1.17 |
| IFS-QAPR | 0.15 | 0.97 | 0.04 | 0.89 | 0.25 | 1.12 |

# Supplemental Figures

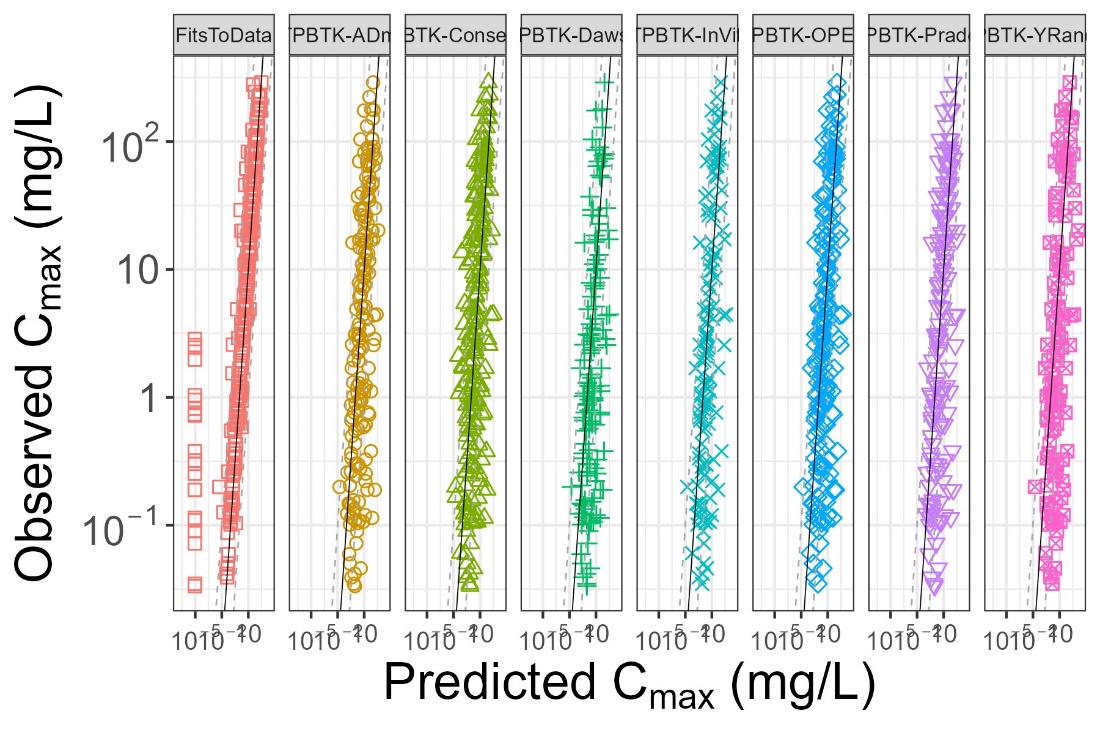


Figure 6: Evaluation of Predictions for Cmax based on empirical model fits (“1CompFits”), and a PBPK model (“HTTK”) parameterized with chemical specific values either measured in vitro (“HTTK-InVitro”) or predicted with various QSPRs.

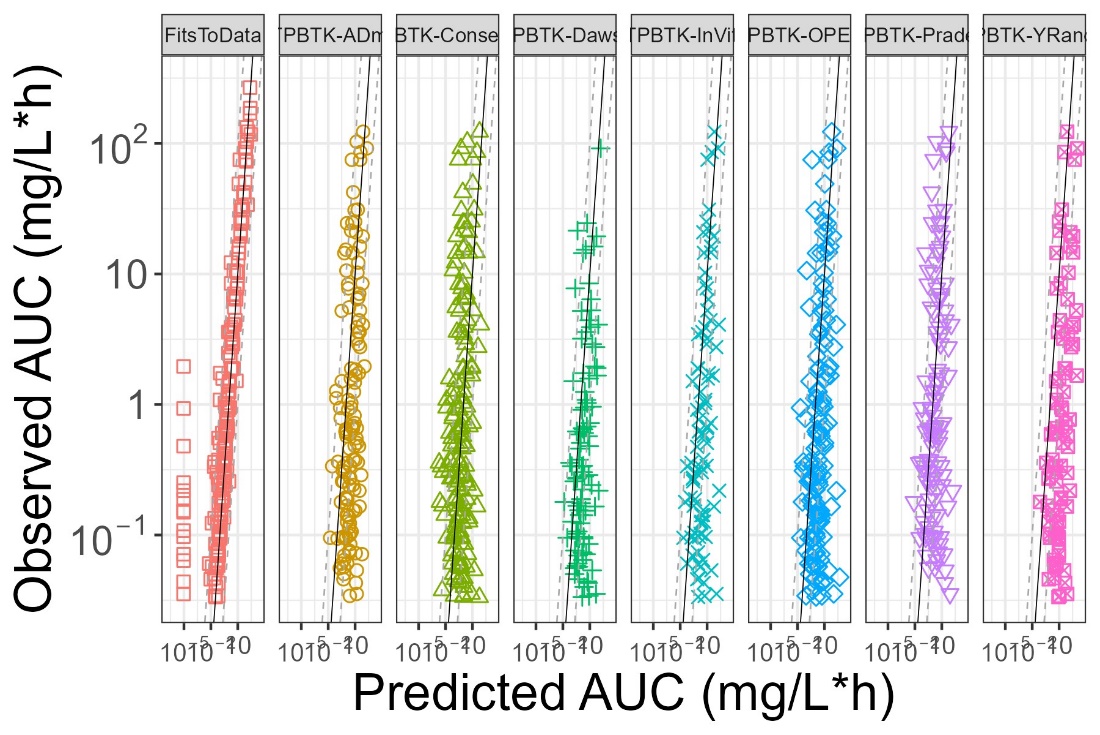


Figure 7: Evaluation of Predictions for AUC based on empirical model fits (“1CompFits”), and a PBPK model (“HTTK”) parameterized with chemical specific values either measured in vitro (“HTTK-InVitro”) or predicted with various QSPRs.

# Supplemental Tables

Supplemental Table 1: List of 102 chemicals, physico-chemical descriptors, and *in vitro* measured values, and QSPR predictions

*SupTable-QSPRPredsandInVitroData.xlsx*

Supplemental Table 2: Concentration vs. time data (Sayre et al., 2020)

*SupTable-CvTData.xlsx*

Supplemental Table 3: Empirical (one and two compartment model) toxicokinetic parameter estimates

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Compound | CAS | Species | Reference | AIC.1comp | AIC.2comp | Model | Vdist | kelim | halflife |
| 1,2-dichloroethane | 107-06-2 | rat | 18 | 286.7 | 290.7 | 1Comp | 3.65 | 0.3431 | 2.02 |
| 1,4-dioxane | 123-91-1 | rat | 24, 6 | 1373 | 1373 | 2Comp | 0.4464 | 0.01508 | 45.97 |
| 1-chloro-2-propanol | 127-00-4 | rat | 176 | 5.553 | 10.39 | 1Comp | 2.835 | 1.344 | 0.5157 |
| 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin | 1746-01-6 | rat | 177 | -49.13 | -45.42 | 1Comp | 0.2341 | 0.001496 | 463.4 |
| 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid | 94-75-7 | rat | 164, 192 | 238.4 | 242.4 | 1Comp | 0.3759 | 0.2186 | 3.171 |
| 2-hydroxy-4-methoxybenzophenone | 131-57-7 | rat | 129 | -82.97 | -112 | 2Comp | 11.6 | 3.304 | 0.2098 |
| 2-methylimidazole | 693-98-1 | rat | 150 | 29.44 | 9.339 | 2Comp | 1.999 | 0.02467 | 28.1 |
| 2-methyltetrahydrofuran | 96-47-9 | rat | 175 | 420.5 | 417.6 | 2Comp | 1.072 | 0.9591 | 0.7227 |
| 4-methylimidazole | 822-36-6 | rat | 151 | 28.6 | 0.162 | 2Comp | 1.218 | 0.8444 | 0.8209 |
| acrylonitrile | 107-13-1 | rat | 43 | 195.4 | 170.3 | 2Comp | 0.7476 | 9.897 | 0.07003 |
| alachlor | 15972-60-8 | rat | 192 | -139 | -135.5 | 1Comp | 130.9 | 0.05883 | 11.78 |
| alpha-thujone | 546-80-5 | rat | 130 | -69.3 | -80.52 | 2Comp | 13.94 | 0.5856 | 1.184 |
| alprazolam | 28981-97-7 | rat | 192 | -87 | -116.9 | 2Comp | 9.42 | 3.702 | 0.1872 |
| anthraquinone | 84-65-1 | rat | 166 | 1.042 | NA | 1Comp | 4.74 | 0.09222 | 7.517 |
| antipyrine | 60-80-0 | rat | 192 | -4.438 | -2.125 | 1Comp | 1.133 | 0.5825 | 1.19 |
| benzophenone | 119-61-9 | rat | 171 | -27.96 | -52.25 | 2Comp | 12.76 | 0.2639 | 2.627 |
| bisphenol a | 80-05-7 | rat | 192 | -13.29 | -87.26 | 2Comp | 1.787 | 4.052 | 0.1711 |
| boscalid | 188425-85-6 | rat | 192 | -44.32 | -73.71 | 2Comp | 10.82 | 1.346 | 0.5151 |
| bosentan | 147536-97-8 | rat | 192 | -18.22 | -14.22 | 1Comp | 3.156 | 0.2439 | 2.841 |
| bromochloroacetic acid | 5589-96-8 | rat | 132 | 192.1 | NA | 1Comp | 0.3796 | 2.259 | 0.3069 |
| bromodichloromethane | 75-27-4 | rat | 154 | -7.809 | -45.51 | 2Comp | 22.72 | 3.576 | 0.1938 |
| carbaryl | 63-25-2 | rat | 192 | -55.78 | -24.19 | 1Comp | 34.44 | 6.131 | 0.1131 |
| carbendazim | 10605-21-7 | rat | 192 | 28.13 | 32.09 | 1Comp | 33.15 | 0.245 | 2.829 |
| chloridazon | 1698-60-8 | rat | 192 | -62.76 | NA | 1Comp | 9.044 | 0.07509 | 9.23 |
| chlorpyrifos | 2921-88-2 | rat | 192 | -88.14 | -84.14 | 1Comp | 100.3 | 0.1788 | 3.877 |
| cyclanilide | 113136-77-9 | rat | 192 | -30.3 | -66.03 | 2Comp | 0.3674 | 0.3297 | 2.102 |
| cyclosporin a | 59865-13-3 | rat | 192 | 113 | 76.75 | 2Comp | 1.593 | 0.3693 | 1.877 |
| di-n-butyl phthalate | 84-74-2 | rat | 135 | -3.349 | -35.07 | 2Comp | 1.587 | 8.08 | 0.08578 |
| diazinon-o-analog | 962-58-3 | rat | 192 | -58.93 | -68.18 | 2Comp | 177.3 | 0.000139 | 5001 |
| dibromoacetic acid | 631-64-1 | rat | 133 | 498.9 | 793 | 1Comp | 0.4029 | 1.692 | 0.4096 |
| dichloroacetic acid | 79-43-6 | rat | 134 | 230.2 | 240.1 | 1Comp | 0.3354 | 2.837 | 0.2443 |
| diltiazem | 34933-06-7 | rat | 192 | 12.39 | -9.811 | 2Comp | 2.747 | 3.384 | 0.2048 |
| dimethenamid | 87674-68-8 | rat | 192 | -120.1 | -142.7 | 2Comp | 246.7 | 2.019 | 0.3434 |
| dl-camphor | 76-22-2 | rat | 165 | 4.603 | -22.82 | 2Comp | 7.166 | 2.286 | 0.3032 |
| emodin | 518-82-1 | rat | 160 | 4.277 | 7.361 | 1Comp | 0.6335 | 2.886 | 0.2402 |
| etoxazole | 153233-91-1 | rat | 192 | -148.9 | -173 | 2Comp | 34.3 | 0.6847 | 1.012 |
| fenarimol | 60168-88-9 | rat | 192 | -68.23 | -91.56 | 2Comp | 12.17 | 0.3854 | 1.799 |
| flufenacet | 142459-58-3 | rat | 192 | -197.7 | -195.1 | 1Comp | 58.71 | 0.0321 | 21.59 |
| formamide | 75-12-7 | rat | 172 | 802.6 | NA | 1Comp | 0.5236 | 0.03136 | 22.1 |
| formetanate hydrochloride | 23422-53-9 | rat | 192 | -17.95 | -13.95 | 1Comp | 29.4 | 1.07E-08 | 64830000 |
| free carbon disulfide | 75-15-0 | rat | 167 | 52.7 | 33.58 | 2Comp | 3.469 | 6.702 | 0.1034 |
| gemfibrozil | 25812-30-0 | rat | 163 | 226.2 | NA | 1Comp | 0.7988 | 0.06215 | 11.15 |
| glyoxylic acid monohydrate | 563-96-2 | rat | 156 | 59.3 | 18.78 | 2Comp | 0.5298 | 19.34 | 0.03584 |
| hexachlorobenzene | 118-74-1 | rat | 174, 180 | NA | -242.2 | 2Comp | 7.088 | 0.002409 | 287.7 |
| hexobarbital | 15307-86-5 | rat | 192 | 222.2 | 492.2 | 1Comp | 0.4199 | 4.003 | 0.1732 |
| ibuprofen | 15687-27-1 | rat | 192 | 118.4 | 92.01 | 2Comp | 0.687 | 0.8539 | 0.8118 |
| imazalil | 35554-44-0 | rat | 192 | -54.53 | -91.25 | 2Comp | 10.4 | 5.226 | 0.1326 |
| imipramine | 50-49-7 | rat | 192 | -0.5092 | -20.95 | 2Comp | 45.44 | 0.2763 | 2.509 |
| isoeugenol | 97-54-1 | rat | 157 | 28.35 | -56.77 | 2Comp | 27.95 | 2.59 | 0.2676 |
| l-ephedrine | 299-42-3 | rat | 136 | -36.84 | -65.5 | 2Comp | 11.6 | 0.9385 | 0.7385 |
| methanol | 67-56-1 | rat | 17 | 46.39 | 47.83 | 1Comp | 0.992 | 0.3046 | 2.275 |
| methyl tert-butyl ether | 1634-04-4 | human | 51 | -134.9 | -141.9 | 2Comp | 0.8526 | 1.356 | 0.511 |
| methylene chloride | 75-09-2 | rat | 18 | 312.7 | 313.7 | 1Comp | 1.883 | 0.4908 | 1.412 |
| methyleugenol | 93-15-2 | rat | 158, 170 | NA | -5.438 | 2Comp | 8.303 | 3.048 | 0.2274 |
| midazolam | 59467-70-8 | rat | 192 | -36.58 | -49.41 | 2Comp | 3.487 | 3.998 | 0.1734 |
| nilvadipine | 75530-68-6 | rat | 192 | -93.6 | -113.4 | 2Comp | 10.74 | 1.03 | 0.673 |
| nitrite | 14797-65-0 | rat | 137 | 121.8 | 124.2 | 1Comp | 2.528 | 0.3789 | 1.829 |
| novaluron | 116714-46-6 | rat | 192 | -82.71 | -102.7 | 2Comp | 7.068 | 0.07823 | 8.861 |
| octylphenol | 140-66-9 | rat | 60 | -207.3 | -299.5 | 2Comp | 49.92 | 0.3106 | 2.231 |
| oxazepam | 604-75-1 | rat | 159 | 146 | 102.8 | 2Comp | 16.9 | 0.05402 | 12.83 |
| oxymetholone | 434-07-1 | rat | 168 | 67.48 | 30.16 | 2Comp | 8.674 | 3.082 | 0.2249 |
| pentachlorophenol, purified | 87-86-5 | rat | 161 | 519.8 | 522.2 | 1Comp | 0.0887 | 0.08031 | 8.631 |
| perfluorodecanoic acid | 335-76-2 | rat | 147 | 293.3 | NA | 1Comp | 0.2088 | 0.001265 | 548 |
| perfluorohexane-1-sulphonic acid – potassium salt | 3871-99-6 | rat | 143 | 464.4 | NA | 1Comp | 0.2362 | 0.001256 | 552 |
| perfluorooctane sulfonate | 45298-90-6 | rat | 148 | 173.9 | NA | 1Comp | 0.2185 | 0.000885 | 782.9 |
| perfluorooctanoic acid | 335-67-1 | rat | 146, 192 | 1075 | 1012 | 2Comp | 46.58 | 1.43E-07 | 4843000 |
| phenacetin | 62-44-2 | rat | 1, 192, 62, 63, 67 | 265.4 | 215.2 | 2Comp | 1.599 | 0.7362 | 0.9415 |
| phenytoin | 57-41-0 | rat | 192 | 228.4 | NA | 1Comp | 1.273 | 0.2112 | 3.282 |
| potassium perfluorobutane sulfonate | 29420-49-3 | rat | 144 | 330.5 | 318 | 2Comp | 0.2398 | 0.1955 | 3.545 |
| primidone | 125-33-7 | rat | 140 | 125.7 | 129.7 | 1Comp | 1.107 | 0.1883 | 3.68 |
| propamocarb hydrochloride | 25606-41-1 | rat | 192 | -68.01 | -95.77 | 2Comp | 8.131 | 3.207 | 0.2161 |
| propylparaben | 94-13-3 | rat | 64 | 139.9 | NA | 1Comp | 0.03969 | 333.2 | 0.00208 |
| propyzamide | 23950-58-5 | rat | 192 | -113.1 | NA | 1Comp | 11.09 | 0.09099 | 7.618 |
| pyridine | 110-86-1 | rat | 149, 162 | 516.2 | 516.4 | 1Comp | 1.241 | 0.07107 | 9.753 |
| pyrithiobac sodium | 123343-16-8 | rat | 192 | -6.596 | -2.142 | 1Comp | 1.09 | 0.08863 | 7.821 |
| resmethrin | 10453-86-8 | rat | 192 | -70.11 | NA | 1Comp | 59.95 | 0.2174 | 3.189 |
| s-bioallethrin | 28434-00-6 | rat | 192 | -77.36 | -83.84 | 2Comp | 47.54 | 0.831 | 0.8341 |
| simazine | 122-34-9 | rat | 192 | -64.68 | -62.89 | 1Comp | 3.532 | 1.992 | 0.348 |
| solvent red1 | 1229-55-6 | rat | 66 | -54.87 | -60 | 2Comp | 1.875 | 1.066 | 0.6502 |
| tamoxifen | 10540-29-1 | rat | 141 | -26.92 | -26.42 | 1Comp | 37050 | 0.07607 | 9.112 |
| tert-amyl methyl ether | 994-05-8 | human | 51 | -149.4 | -172.1 | 2Comp | 2.608 | 1.342 | 0.5167 |
| tetrachloroethylene | 127-18-4 | rat | 4 | 70.07 | 72.5 | 1Comp | 12.73 | 0.08628 | 8.034 |
| thiodiglycolic acid | 123-93-3 | rat | 155 | 43.13 | 20.29 | 2Comp | 0.7874 | 5.729 | 0.121 |
| trichloroethylene | 79-01-6 | rat | 18, 29 | 80.68 | 1508 | 1Comp | 2.565 | 0.8173 | 0.8481 |
| valproic acid | 99-66-1 | rat | 192 | 432.8 | 430.5 | 2Comp | 0.574 | 0.7342 | 0.9441 |
| wyeth-14643 | 50892-23-4 | rat | 173 | 113.1 | 102.8 | 2Comp | 0.4481 | 0.6937 | 0.9992 |
| bis 2-chloroethoxy methane | 111-91-1 | rat | 155 | NA | -0.4358 | 2Comp | 2.621 | 3.149 | 0.2202 |
| fluorotelomer alcohol 8+2 | 678-39-7 | rat | 131 | NA | -74.51 | 2Comp | 12.96 | 1.419 | 0.4884 |
| naphthalene | 91-20-3 | rat | 169 | NA | -29.5 | 2Comp | 5.786 | 2.63 | 0.2635 |
| perfluorohexanoic acid | 307-24-4 | rat | 145 | NA | 429.3 | 2Comp | 1.783 | 0.1387 | 4.996 |
| tetralin | 119-64-2 | rat | 152 | NA | 0.244 | 2Comp | 5.271 | 1.94 | 0.3573 |
| triclosan | 3380-34-5 | rat | 192 | NA | 27.86 | 2Comp | 0.3428 | 0.2387 | 2.904 |

Supplemental Table 4: Chemicals that could not be fit by either a one- or two-compartment model using R package invivoPKfit

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **DTXSID** | **PREFERRED\_NAME** | **CASRN** |
| DTXSID0021125 | Phenolphthalein | 77-09-8 |
| DTXSID2020139 | Benzo(a)pyrene | 50-32-8 |
| DTXSID2021103 | Pentachloroanisole | 1825-21-4 |
| DTXSID5032442 | Imidacloprid | 138261-41-3 |
| DTXSID8021359 | Tolbutamide | 64-77-7 |
| DTXSID8022292 | Permethrin | 52645-53-1 |
| DTXSID8023393 | Ondansetron | 99614-02-5 |
| DTXSID9032329 | Bensulide | 741-58-2 |

Supplemental Table 5: Chemicals that could only be predicted by OPERA

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| DTXSID | PREFERRED\_NAME | CASRN |
| DTXSID0022985 | Ephedrine | 299-42-3 |
| DTXSID1051432 | Thiodiglycolic acid | 123-93-3 |
| DTXSID3032179 | 3,3',4,4',5-Pentachlorobiphenyl | 57465-28-8 |
| DTXSID30575892 | Oxoacetic acid--water (1/1) | 563-96-2 |
| DTXSID3061635 | 1-((2-Methoxyphenyl)azo)-2-naphthol | 1229-55-6 |
| DTXSID5020285 | 1-Chloro-2-propanol | 127-00-4 |
| DTXSID5024219 | Nitrite | 14797-65-0 |
| DTXSID50881104 | Diltiazem | 34933-06-7 |
| DTXSID7030066 | 2,3,4,7,8-Pentachlorodibenzofuran | 57117-31-4 |
| DTXSID80108992 | Perfluorooctanesulfonate | 45298-90-6 |

Supplemental Table 6: Chemicals whose measured values were potentially retrieved “as is” from model training sets and were therefore removed from the evaluation:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| DTXSID | PREFERRED\_NAME | CASRN | Human.Clint.httk | Human.Fup.httk | Human.Clint.pred | Human.Fup.pred | QSPR | Human.Clint.AbsFE | Human.fup.AbsFE |
| DTXSID0020652 | Gemfibrozil | 25812-30-0 | 52.2 | 0.03 | 52 | 0.03 | OPERA | 0.00175 | 0 |
| DTXSID1021087 | Oxazepam | 604-75-1 | 3.27 | 0.04 | 3.27 | 0.04 | OPERA | 0.000133 | 0 |
| DTXSID1021116 | Phenacetin | 62-44-2 | 9.35 | 0.6 | 9.35 | 0.6 | OPERA | 0.000186 | 0 |
| DTXSID1022265 | Alachlor | 15972-60-8 | 62.9 | 0.133 | 62.9 | 0.13 | OPERA | 0.000276 | 0.00991 |
| DTXSID1043881 | Imipramine | 50-49-7 | 35 | 0.1 | 35 | 0.1 | OPERA | 0.00062 | 0 |
| DTXSID2032552 | Flufenacet | 142459-58-3 | 29 | 0.137 | 29 | 0.14 | OPERA | 0.00015 | 0.00941 |
| DTXSID3034872 | Chloridazon | 1698-60-8 | 1.87 | 0.427 | 1.87 | 0.43 | OPERA | 0 | 0.00304 |
| DTXSID4021268 | Simazine | 122-34-9 | 6.33 | 0.284 | 6.34 | 0.28 | OPERA | 0.000686 | 0.00616 |
| DTXSID4032376 | Dimethenamid | 87674-68-8 | 19.9 | 0.232 | 20 | 0.23 | OPERA | 0.000654 | 0.00376 |
| DTXSID4032405 | Formetanate hydrochloride | 23422-53-9 | 13.7 | 0.885 | 13.7 | 0.89 | OPERA | 0.000317 | 0.00245 |
| DTXSID5025607 | Methyleugenol | 93-15-2 | 26.6 | 0.142 | 26.5 | 0.14 | OPERA | 0.000818 | 0.00494 |
| DTXSID5032442 | Imidacloprid | 138261-41-3 | 2.81 | 0.656 | 2.81 | 0.66 | OPERA | 0 | 0.00264 |
| DTXSID5032600 | Cyclanilide | 113136-83-9 | 0.34 | 0.984 | 0.34 | 0.98 | OPERA | 0 | 0.00183 |
| DTXSID5037523 | Diazoxon | 962-58-3 | 34.6 | 0.327 | 34.6 | 0.32 | OPERA | 0.000125 | 0.0094 |
| DTXSID6021117 | Phenazone | 60-80-0 | 0.506 | 0.97 | 0.51 | 0.96 | OPERA | 0.00325 | 0.0045 |
| DTXSID6034849 | Propamocarb hydrochloride | 25606-41-1 | 5.81 | 0.843 | 5.81 | 0.84 | OPERA | 0 | 0.00155 |
| DTXSID7046627 | Bosentan | 147536-97-8 | 2.34 | 0.02 | 2.34 | 0.02 | OPERA | 0.000743 | 0 |
| DTXSID8021359 | Tolbutamide | 64-83-7 | 1.32 | 0.04 | 1.32 | 0.04 | OPERA | 0.00131 | 0 |
| DTXSID8023393 | Ondansetron | 99614-02-5 | 1.4 | 0.25 | 1.41 | 0.25 | OPERA | 0.00247 | 0 |
| DTXSID8024151 | Imazalil | 35554-44-0 | 1.02 | 0.03 | 1.02 | 0.03 | OPERA | 0 | 0 |
| DTXSID9020247 | Carbaryl | 63-25-2 | 27.3 | 0.692 | 27.3 | 0.69 | OPERA | 0 | 0.00126 |

Supplemental Table 7: Chemical-specific root mean square log10 errors for the full TK concentration time course data by QSPRs

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | FitsToData | ADMET | Dawson | InVitro | OPERA | Pradeep | Y-Random |
| 1,2-Dichloroethane | 0.406 | 0.576 | 1.05 | 1.11 | 0.957 | 1.06 | 0.65 |
| 1,4-Dioxane | 0.598 | 1.79 | 1.82 | 1.82 | 1.8 | 1.83 | 1.84 |
| 2-Hydroxy-4-methoxybenzophenone | 0.751 | 1.64 | 1.73 | 2 | 1.98 | 1.87 | 1.71 |
| 2-methylimidazole | 0.157 | 1.36 | 1.36 | 1.36 | 1.36 | 1.36 | 1.36 |
| 2-Methyltetrahydrofuran | 0.731 | 1.25 | 1.89 | 1.89 | 1.94 | 1.99 | 1.91 |
| 2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin | 0.417 | 0.417 | 0.417 | 0.417 | 0.417 | 0.417 | 0.417 |
| 2,4-D | 0.476 | 1.16 | 0.696 | 0.624 | 0.624 | 1.14 | 1.68 |
| 4-methylimidazole | 0.21 | 1.13 | 1.31 | 1.31 | 0.879 | 1.44 | 1.32 |
| acrylonitrile | 0.421 | 0.272 | 1.24 | 1.38 | 1.17 | 1.2 | 1.4 |
| Alachlor | 0.901 | 1.28 | 1.43 | 1.09 | 1.29 | 1.68 | 2.89 |
| alpha-Thujone | 0.584 | 1.08 | 1.12 | 1.11 | 1.12 | 1.11 | 1.17 |
| Alprazolam | 0.396 | 1.3 | 1.28 | 1.17 | 1.18 | 1.28 | 1.17 |
| Anthraquinone | 0.319 | 1.19 | 1.02 | 1.05 | 1.01 | 1.09 | 0.948 |
| Antipyrine | 0.0183 | 0.626 | 0.626 | 0.626 | 0.626 | 0.626 | 0.626 |
| Benzophenone | 0.383 | 0.637 | 0.673 | 0.663 | 0.659 | 0.655 | 0.622 |
| Bis 2-Chloroethoxy Methane | 0.483 | 1.44 | 1.68 | 1.68 | 1.74 | 1.7 | 1.72 |
| Bisphenol A | 0.127 | 0.614 | 0.401 | 0.419 | 0.348 | 0.469 | 0.36 |
| Boscalid | 0.247 | 0.902 | 0.671 | 0.695 | 0.7 | 0.694 | 0.652 |
| Bosentan | 0.396 | 0.766 | 0.666 | 0.432 | 0.669 | 0.445 | 0.746 |
| Bromochloroacetic acid | 0.632 | 1.08 | 1.24 | 1.24 | 1.2 | 1.33 | 1.3 |
| Bromodichloromethane | 0.634 | 0.643 | 0.768 | 0.768 | 0.797 | 0.917 | 1.02 |
| Carbaryl | 0.141 | 0.627 | 0.608 | 0.488 | 0.46 | 0.71 | 0.553 |
| Carbendazim | 0.303 | 2.06 | 2.12 | 2.15 | 2.15 | 2.07 | 1.49 |
| Chloridazon | 1.24 | 2.44 | 2.6 | 2.32 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 1.17 |
| Chlorpyrifos | 0.803 | 2.09 | 2.09 | 2.46 | 2.43 | 2.11 | 2.15 |
| Cyclanilide | 0.552 | 1.5 | 2.3 | 2.03 | 2.26 | 2.39 | 1.82 |
| Cyclosporin A | 0.154 | 0.894 | 0.879 | 0.688 | 0.596 | 0.655 | 0.811 |
| Di-n-butyl phthalate | 0.32 | 0.368 | 0.35 | 0.34 | 0.341 | 0.36 | 0.429 |
| Diazinon-o-analog | 0.737 | 3.19 | 2.98 | 3.02 | 3.07 | 2.93 | 0.933 |
| dibromoacetic acid | 0.57 | 1.02 | 1.43 | 1.43 | 1.39 | 1.48 | 1.54 |
| dichloroacetic acid | 0.604 | 0.929 | 0.939 | 0.939 | 0.924 | 0.953 | 0.947 |
| Dimethenamid | 0.756 | 0.983 | 0.994 | 0.994 | 0.994 | 0.996 | 1.2 |
| DL-Camphor | 0.396 | 0.56 | 1.24 | 1.34 | 1.39 | 1.19 | 0.998 |
| Emodin | 0.426 | 0.342 | 0.691 | 0.608 | 0.705 | 0.434 | 0.856 |
| Etoxazole | 0.525 | 1.12 | 0.891 | 0.874 | 0.874 | 0.849 | 0.837 |
| Fenarimol | 0.305 | 0.69 | 0.684 | 0.875 | 0.862 | 0.85 | 0.674 |
| Flufenacet | 1.27 | 1.49 | 1.34 | 1.29 | 1.35 | 1.34 | 1.23 |
| Formamide | 0.326 | 1.2 | 1.31 | 1.31 | 1.31 | 1.33 | 1.27 |
| Free Carbon disulfide | 0.213 | 0.247 | 0.325 | 0.325 | 0.227 | 0.446 | 1.15 |
| Gemfibrozil | 0.683 | 0.715 | 0.82 | 0.942 | 0.808 | 0.734 | 0.761 |
| Hexachlorobenzene | 0.315 | 0.333 | 0.647 | 0.643 | 0.643 | 0.7 | 0.743 |
| Ibuprofen | 0.272 | 0.722 | 1.18 | 0.858 | 0.993 | 0.801 | 1.44 |
| Imazalil | 0.245 | 0.961 | 0.659 | 1.44 | 1 | 1.4 | 1.23 |
| Imipramine | 0.307 | 0.649 | 0.638 | 0.626 | 0.642 | 0.753 | 0.627 |
| Isoeugenol | 0.419 | 0.837 | 0.924 | 0.905 | 0.9 | 0.844 | 1.29 |
| methanol | 0.0488 | 0.689 | 0.689 | 0.689 | 0.689 | 0.689 | 0.689 |
| methyl tert-butyl ether | 0.307 | 0.427 | 0.768 | 0.768 | 0.702 | 0.768 | 0.768 |
| methylene chloride | 0.274 | 0.564 | 1.04 | 1.1 | 0.935 | 1.07 | 1.13 |
| Midazolam | 0.373 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 2.42 |
| Nilvadipine | 0.633 | 1.13 | 0.842 | 1.33 | 0.91 | 0.857 | 0.899 |
| Novaluron | 0.281 | 1.12 | 1.12 | 0.807 | 0.807 | 0.855 | 1.25 |
| Oxazepam | 0.249 | 0.795 | 0.813 | 0.88 | 0.815 | 0.823 | 1.13 |
| Oxymetholone | 0.262 | 0.759 | 0.622 | 0.617 | 0.636 | 0.609 | 0.614 |
| Pentachlorophenol, purified | 0.332 | 0.565 | 0.825 | 0.885 | 0.868 | 0.892 | 0.867 |
| Perfluorodecanoic acid | 0.313 | 0.919 | 1.02 | 0.858 | 0.903 | 1.11 | 1.22 |
| perfluorohexane-1-sulphonic acid – potassium salt | 0.834 | 2.04 | 2.35 | 1.35 | 2.23 | 2.51 | 1.5 |
| Perfluorohexanoic Acid | 0.937 | 1.15 | 1.34 | 0.834 | 0.799 | 1.66 | 2.08 |
| Permethrin | 0.352 | 1.01 | 1.12 | 1.08 | 1 | 1.09 | 1.43 |
| phenacetin | 0.7 | 0.861 | 0.9 | 0.97 | 0.94 | 0.995 | 0.893 |
| Phenytoin | 0.576 | 0.395 | 0.841 | 0.481 | 0.462 | 0.67 | 0.494 |
| Potassium Perfluorobutane Sulfonate | 0.56 | 1.61 | 1.86 | 1.31 | 1.32 | 2.3 | 2.25 |
| Primidone | 0.318 | 1.96 | 1.94 | 1.96 | 1.66 | 1.94 | 1.61 |
| Propamocarb hydrochloride | 0.414 | 1.13 | 1.93 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.02 | 1.06 |
| propylparaben | 0.602 | 0.891 | 0.645 | 0.752 | 0.757 | 0.713 | 0.465 |
| Propyzamide | 0.62 | 1.42 | 1.52 | 1.05 | 1.06 | 1.08 | 2.09 |
| Pyridine | 0.445 | 1.28 | 1.35 | 1.35 | 1.37 | 1.33 | 0.958 |
| Pyrithiobac sodium | 0.937 | 1.25 | 2.27 | 0.75 | 0.647 | 2.58 | 2.66 |
| Resmethrin | 0.316 | 0.833 | 1.06 | 0.694 | 0.694 | 1.18 | 1.49 |
| S-Bioallethrin | 0.393 | 0.928 | 1.07 | 2.29 | 1.22 | 1.25 | 1.01 |
| Simazine | 0.455 | 0.836 | 0.636 | 0.639 | 0.717 | 0.637 | 0.717 |
| Tamoxifen | 0.347 | 0.938 | 1.83 | 4.24 | 3.99 | 2.15 | 2.68 |
| tert-amyl methyl ether | 0.0947 | 0.348 | 0.847 | 0.847 | 0.7 | 0.847 | 0.847 |
| tetrachloroethylene | 0.183 | 0.369 | 0.876 | 0.38 | 0.357 | 1.27 | 1.39 |
| Tetralin | 0.689 | 0.575 | 0.981 | 1.29 | 1.58 | 0.802 | 0.496 |
| trichloroethylene | 0.476 | 0.436 | 0.689 | 0.848 | 0.427 | 0.805 | 0.983 |
| Valproic acid | 0.434 | 0.881 | 0.971 | 0.969 | 0.843 | 1.37 | 1.6 |
| Wyeth-14643 | 0.458 | 0.503 | 0.764 | 0.555 | 0.628 | 0.875 | 0.95 |

Supplemental Table 8: Level 3 Predictions

*SupTable-Level3.xlsx*