High Level Design (HLD) Prediction of LC50 value

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Document version control

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2/10/2021	1.0	LC50 prediction	Ramesh RVS

Scope:

This HLD document presents structure of the system, such as database architecture, application flow, deployment process. The HLD uses non technical to mildly technical terms, which should be understandable to the administrators of the system.

Definitions:

LC50 Lethal content 50%

Database Collection of values arrived during testing IDE Integrated development environment

AWS Amazon web servers

Data Set Information:

This dataset was used to develop quantitative regression QSAR models to predict acute aquatic toxicity towards the fish Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow) on a set of 908 chemicals. LC50 data, which is the concentration that causes death in 50% of test fish over a test duration of 96 hours, was used as model response. The model comprised 6 molecular descriptors: MLOGP (molecular properties), CICO (information indices), GATS1i (2D autocorrelations), NdssC (atom-type counts), NdsCH ((atom-type counts), SM1_Dz(Z) (2D matrix-based descriptors).

Attribute Information:

6 molecular descriptors and 1 quantitative experimental response:

- 1) CICO
- 2) SM1_Dz(Z)
- 3) GATS1i
- 4) NdsCH
- 5) NdssC
- 6) MLOGP
- 7) quantitative response, LC50 [-LOG(mol/L)]

Problem Statement:

Thousands of chemical substances for which no ecological toxicity data are available can benefit from QSAR modelling to help prioritise testing. One of the data set encompassing in vivo test data on fish for hundreds of chemical substances using the ECOTOX database of the US Environmental Protection Agency, you can check that dataset through this link: ECOTOX Database and additional data from ECHA. We can utilise this to develop QSAR models that could forecast two sorts of end points: acute LC50 (median lethal concentration) and points of departure akin to the NOEC (no observed effect concentration) for any period (the "LC50" and "NOEC" models, respectively). Study factors, such as species and exposure route, were incorporated as features in these models to allow for the simultaneous use of many data types. To maximise generalizability to other species, a novel way of substituting taxonomic categories for species dummy variables was introduced.

The goal here is to build an end-to-end automated Machine Learning model that predicts the LC50 value, the concentration of a compound that causes 50% lethality of fish in a test batch over a duration of 96 hours, using 6 given molecular descriptors.

Proposed solution:

- Analyse the data
- Preprocessing of data
- Fit the data as training and testing to models.
- Compare models with accuracy
- Choose the best model
- Tuning the model
- Deploy the model in cloud

Tools used

Numpy

Pandas

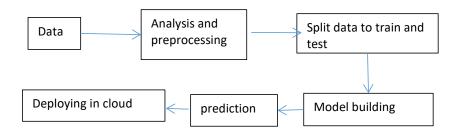
Sklearn

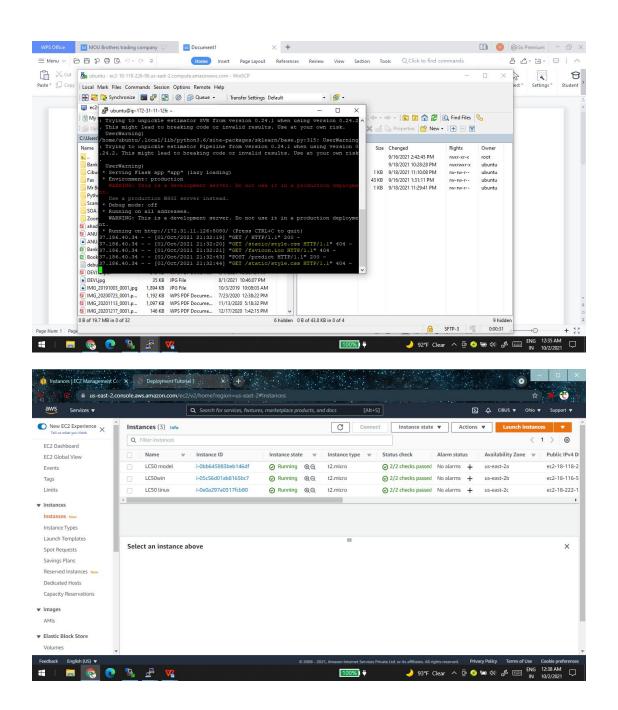
Flask

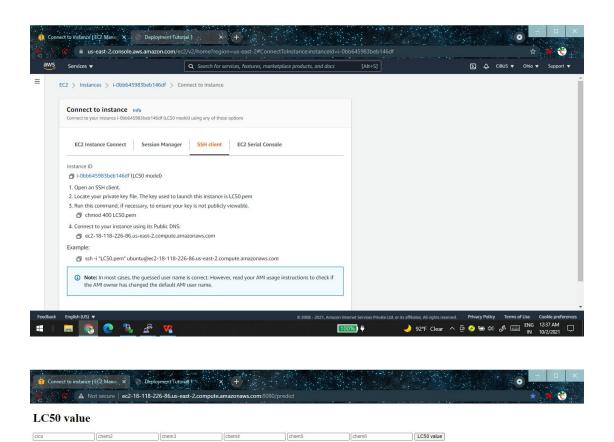
Spyder

AwS

Model flow







LC50 value 5.46

