MOSAIC$_{\textbf{bioacc}}$ REPORT

2021-04-14

This report is provided by the MOSAIC$_{\text{bioacc}}$ application available here:
https://mosaic.univ-lyon1.fr/bioacc

Contact: sandrine.charles@univ-lyon1.fr

MOSAIC$_{\text{bioacc}}$ uses the JAGS (version 4.3.0) and R (version 4.0.2) software, and in particular packages RJags (version 4.10), jagsUI (version 1.5.1) and Shiny (version 1.6.0).

The MOSAIC$_{\text{bioacc}}$ application is a turn-key web tool providing bioaccumulation factors (BCF/BSAF/BMF) from a toxicokinetic (TK) model fitted to accumulation-depuration data. It is designed to fulfil the requirements of regulators when examining applications for market authorization of active substances.

Data summary

File used: Gammarus_2,4,5-trichlorophenol_0.979d_Ashauer2012.txt

Exposure: 25.751 $\mu g.mL^{-1}$

Accumulation phase duration: 0.979 days

Number of replicates: 2

Times: 0, 0.208, 0.374, 0.375, 0.978, 0.979, 1.22, 1.221, 1.53, 1.531, 2.012, 2.013, 2.916, 2.917, 4.999, 5, 6.124, 6.125

Exposure routes: water

Elimination routes: excretion biotransformation

Bayesian inference

Three MCMC chains were used to estimate model parameters.

Number of iterations: 63682

Thin: 17

TK Model

The TK model used for these calculations was:

$$\frac{dC_p(t)}{dt} = k_{uw} \times c_w - (k_{ee} + k_{m1} + k_{m2}) \times C_p(t) \quad for\ 0 \leq t \leq t_c$$

$$\frac{dC_p(t)}{dt} = -(k_{ee} + k_{m1} + k_{m2}) \times C_p(t) \quad for\ t > t_c$$

$$\frac{dC_{m1}(t)}{dt} = k_{m1} \times C_p(t) - k_{em1} \times C_{m1}(t)$$

$$\frac{dC_{m2}(t)}{dt} = k_{m2} \times C_p(t) - k_{em2} \times C_{m2}(t)$$

with:

t: time (expressed in days)

t_c: duration of the accumulation phase (expressed in days)

$C_p(t)$: internal concentration of the parent compound at time (expressed in $\mu g.g^{-1}$)

k_{ee}: elimination rates of excretion (expressed per days $^{-1}$)

c_w: exposure concentration of water route (expressed in $\mu g.mL^{-1}$)

k_{uw}: uptake rate of water exposure (expressed per days $^{-1}$)

$C_{m\ell}(t)$: internal concentration of metabolite ℓ (expressed in $\mu g.g^{-1}$)

ℓ: index of metabolites, $\ell = 1 \ldots L$ with L total number of metabolites

$k_{m\ell}$: metabolization rate of metabolite ℓ (expressed per days $^{-1}$)

$k_{em\ell}$: elimination rates of metabolite ℓ (expressed per days $^{-1}$)
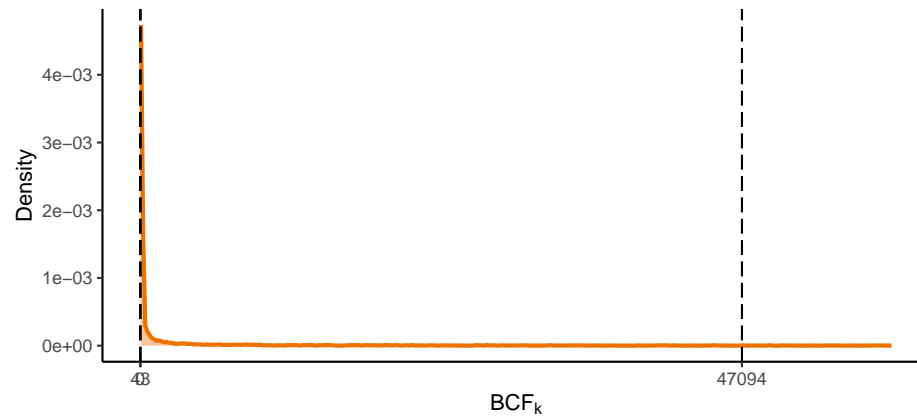
Bioaccumulation factor calculation

Calculations

$$BCF_k = \frac{k_{uw}}{k_{ee} + k_{m1} + k_{m2}}$$

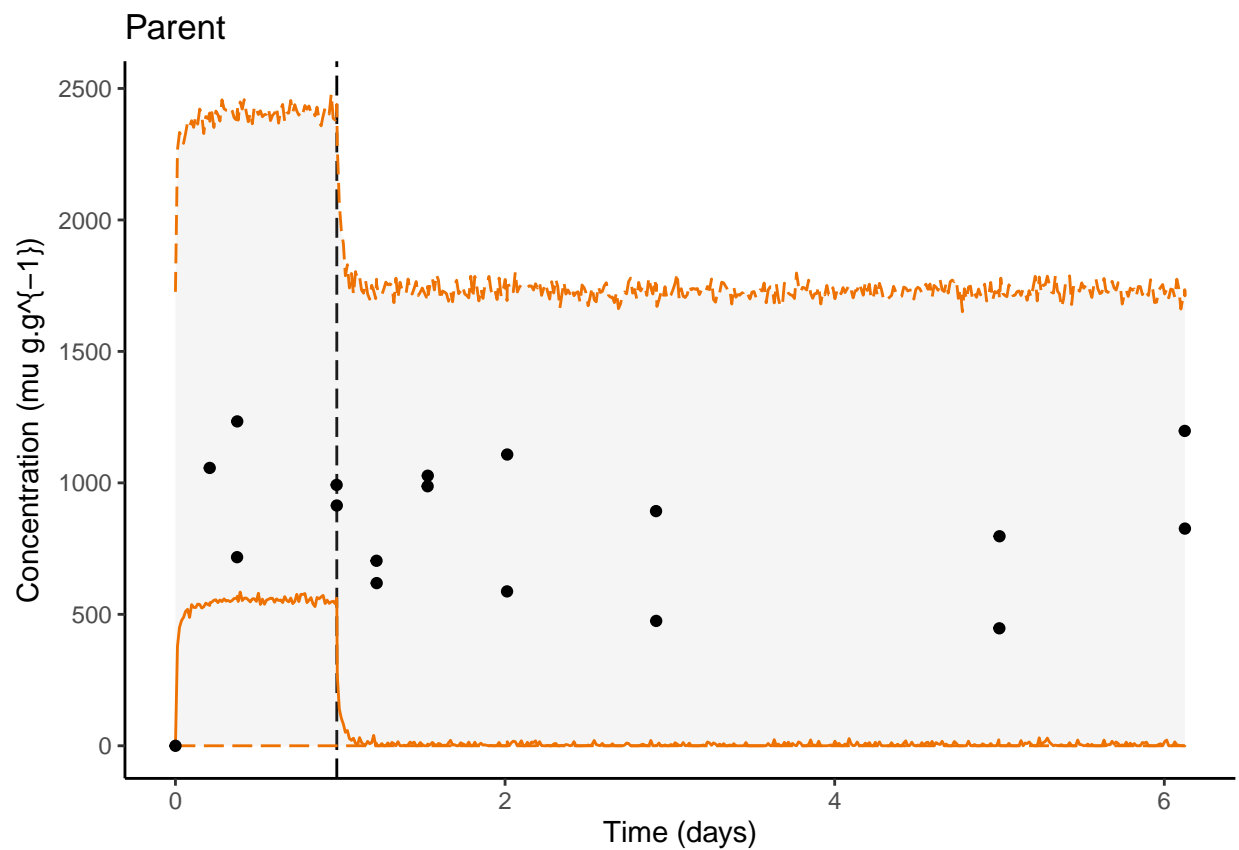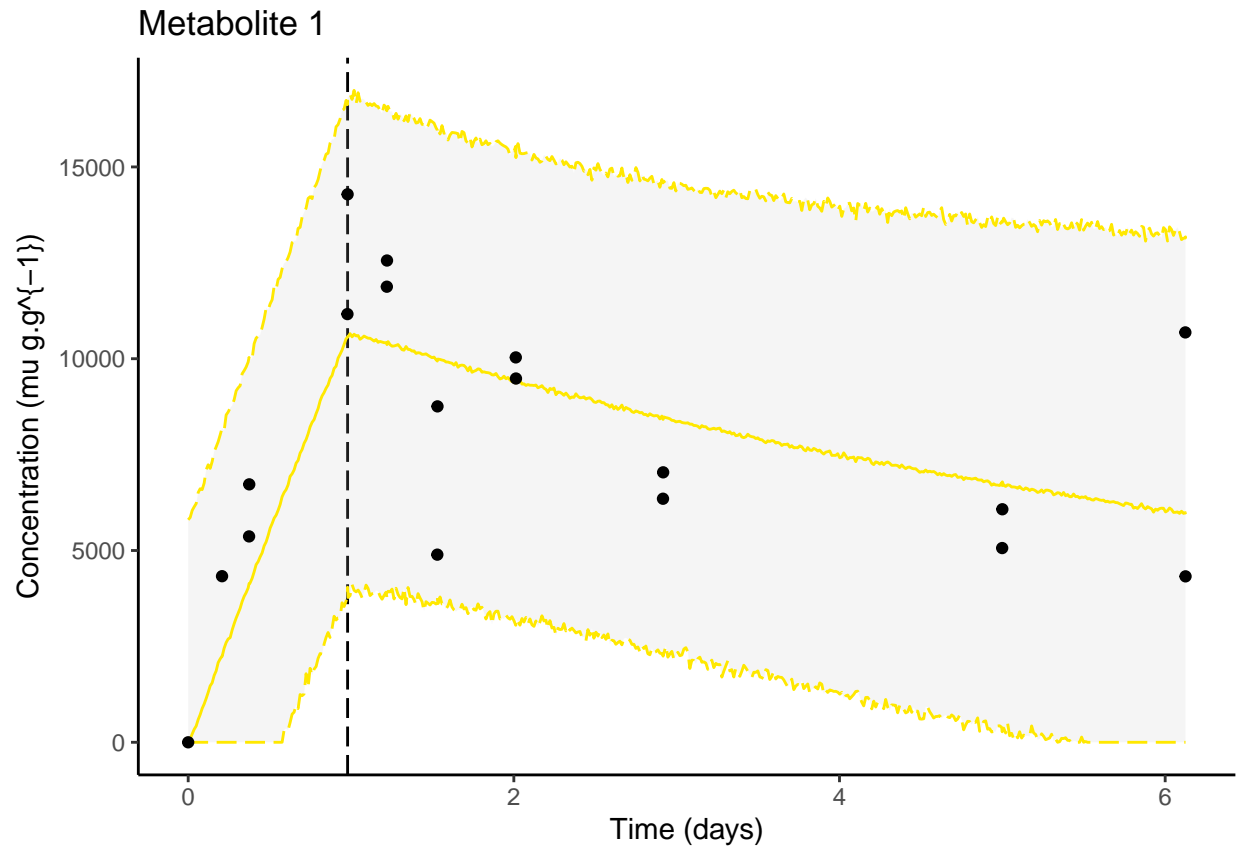$$BCF_{ss} = \frac{C_p(t_c)}{c_w}$$
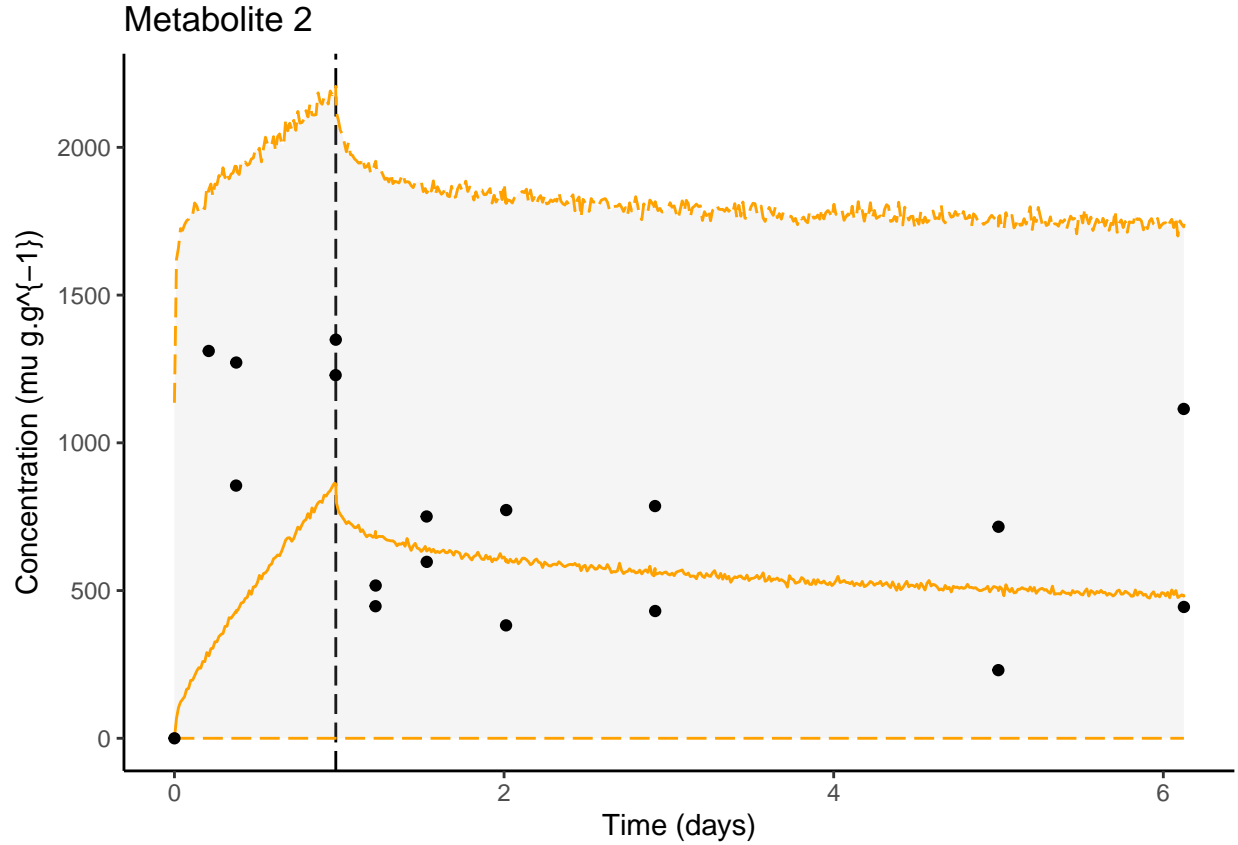
Bioconcentration factor (BCF)

BCF$_\mathbf{k}$ plot

BCF summary

	2.5%	50%	97.5%	CV
BCFk	0	43	47094	270

Fitting results

Fit plot

Parent

Metabolite 1

Metabolite 2

Quantiles of estimated parameters

	2.5%	50%	97.5%	
k_{uw}	377.5	1695	84370	d^{-1}
k_{ee}	2.212e-05	30.34	18170	d^{-1}
k_{m1}	7.345	23.04	57140	d^{-1}
k_{m2}	0.4709	3.865	6992	d^{-1}
k_{em1}	4.28e-05	0.1174	0.2864	d^{-1}
k_{em2}	1.523e-05	0.03044	1217	d^{-1}
σ_p	578.3	827.7	1278	$\mu g.g^{-1}$
σ_{met1}	1929	2770	4378	$\mu g.g^{-1}$
σ_{met2}	393	551.4	853.9	$\mu g.g^{-1}$

## Goodness-of-fit criteria

Posterior Predictive Check

The PPC shows the observed values against their corresponding estimated predictions (black dots), along with their 95% credible interval (vertical segments). If the fit is correct, we expect to see 95% of the data within the intervals. Ideally observations and predictions should coincide, so we would expect to see black

dots along the first bisector y = x (plain black line). The 95% credible intervals are colored in green if they overlap this line, in red otherwise.

Parent compound:

percentage of data in CI:

100% (17/17)

Metabolite1:

percentage of data in CI:

100% (17/17)

Metabolite2:

percentage of data in CI:

100% (17/17)
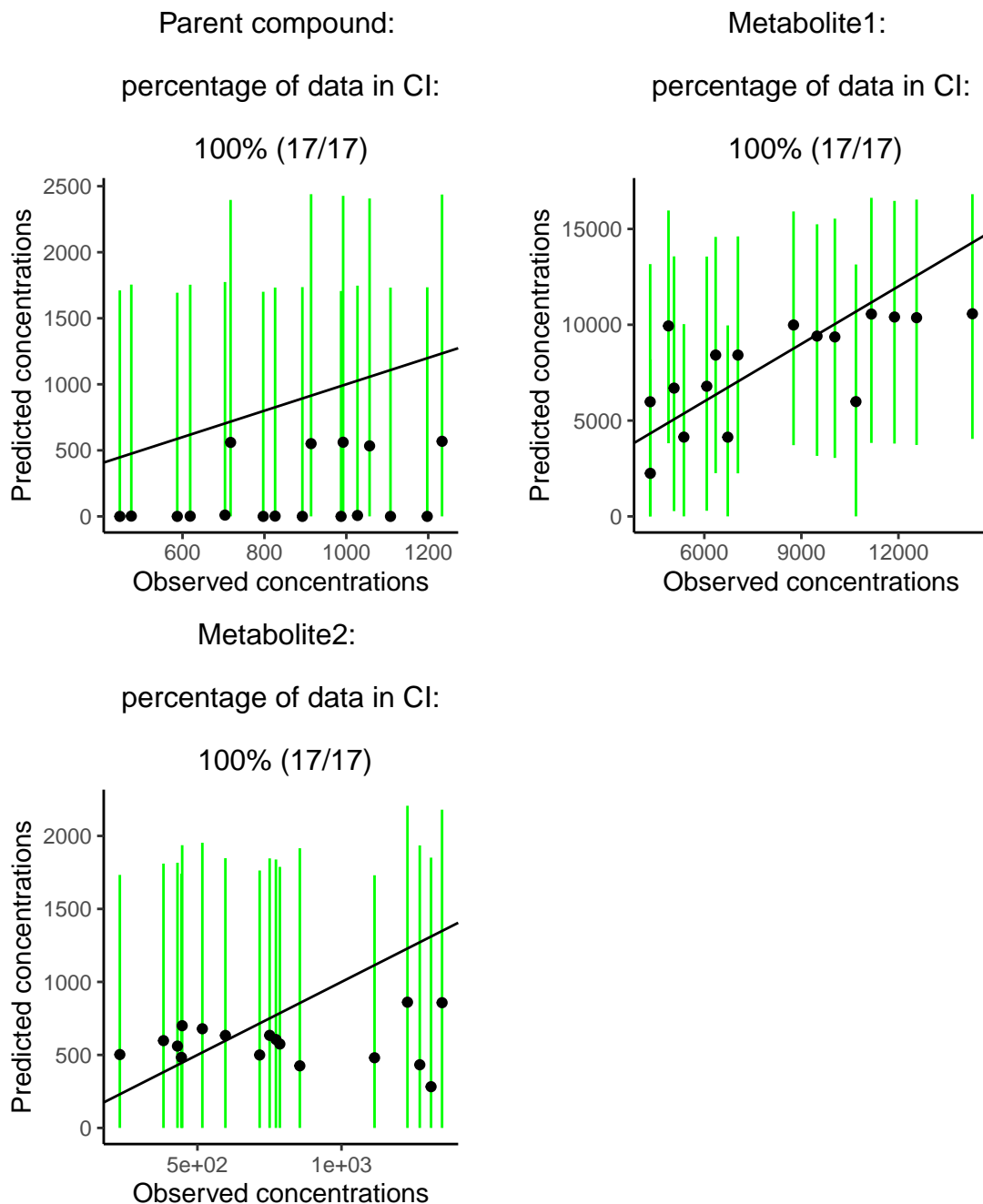
Priors and posteriors

The prior distribution is represented by the gray area and the posterior distribution by the orange area. The accuracy of the model parameter estimation can be visualized by comparing prior and posterior distributions: the overall expectation is to get a narrower posterior distribution compared to the prior one, what reflects that data contributed enough to precisely estimate parameters.
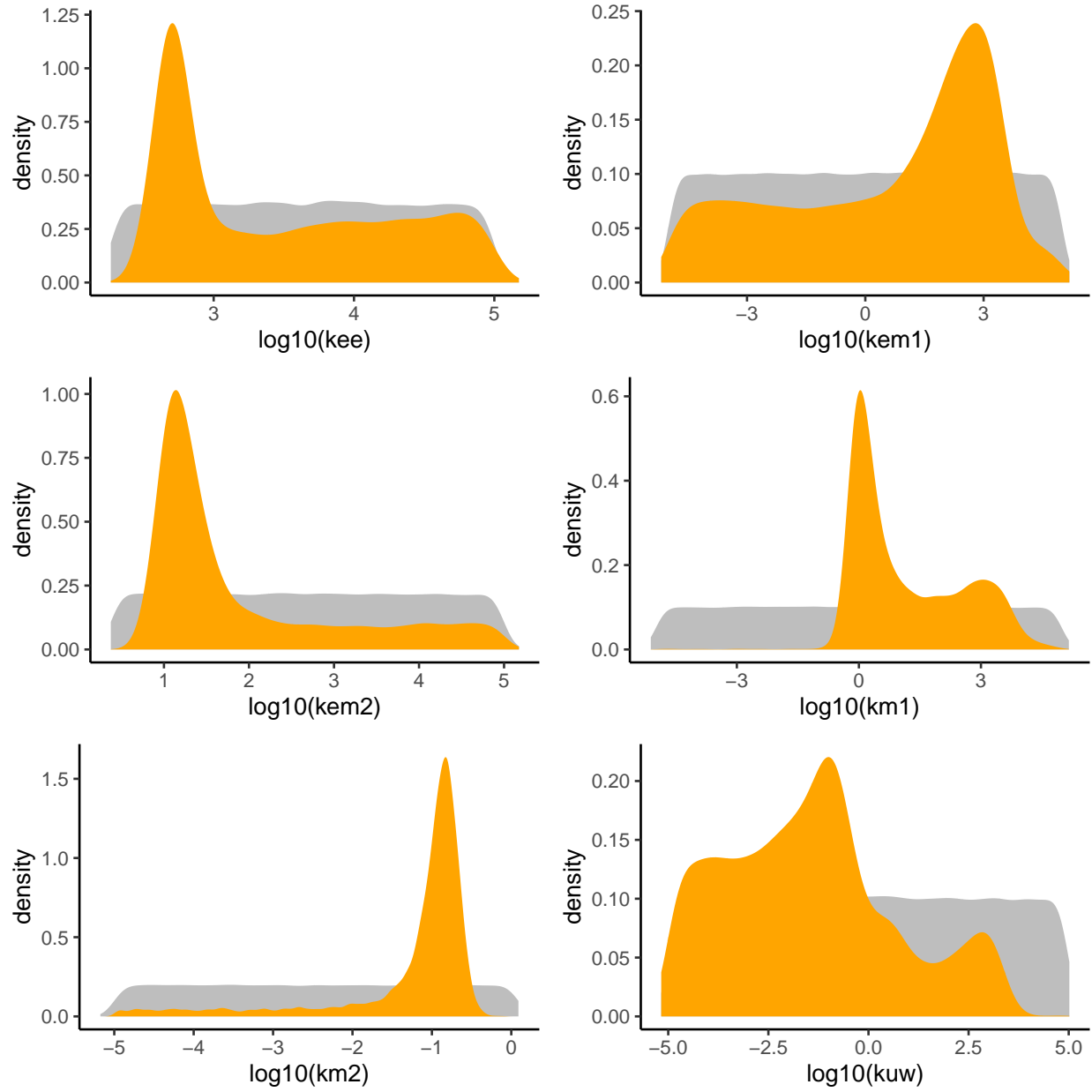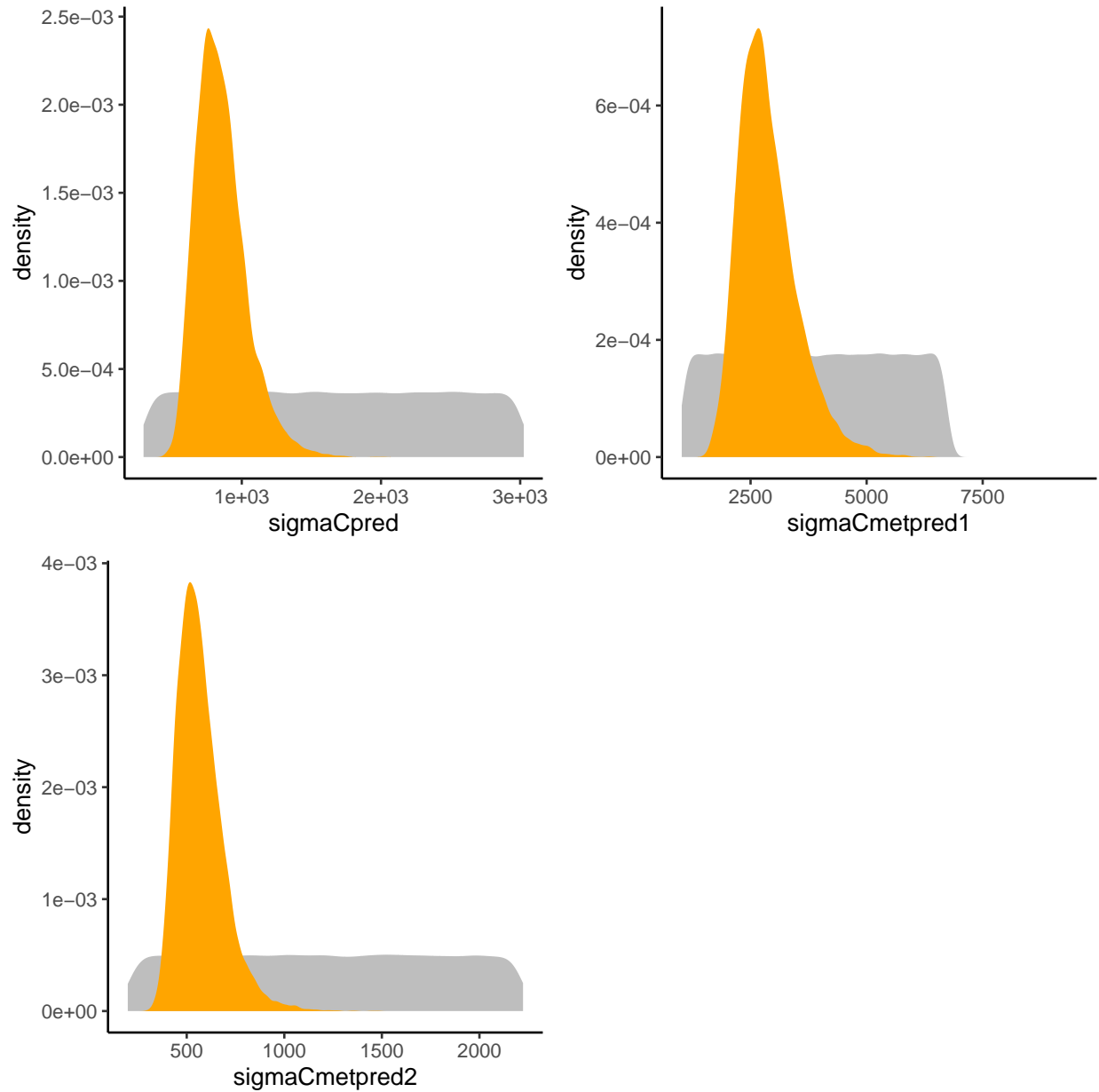
Correlation between parameters

If you want to see the coloured matrix giving a summary of parameter correlations, you need to import the corresponding figure directly from the application, page bottom, section "Downloads", then choose Download an output and select "GOF" then "parameter correlation". You can select the output format you prefer.

Correlations between parameters are visualized by projecting the joint posterior distribution in a plot matrix with planes of parameter pairs (lower triangular elements), marginal posterior distribution of each model parameter (diagonal), and Pearson correlation coefficients (upper triangular elements). Correlations are expected to be low (reflected by "potatoid" shapes of density lines in orange); a leaning elliptical shape translates high correlations (positive if leaning to the right, negative if leaning to the left).
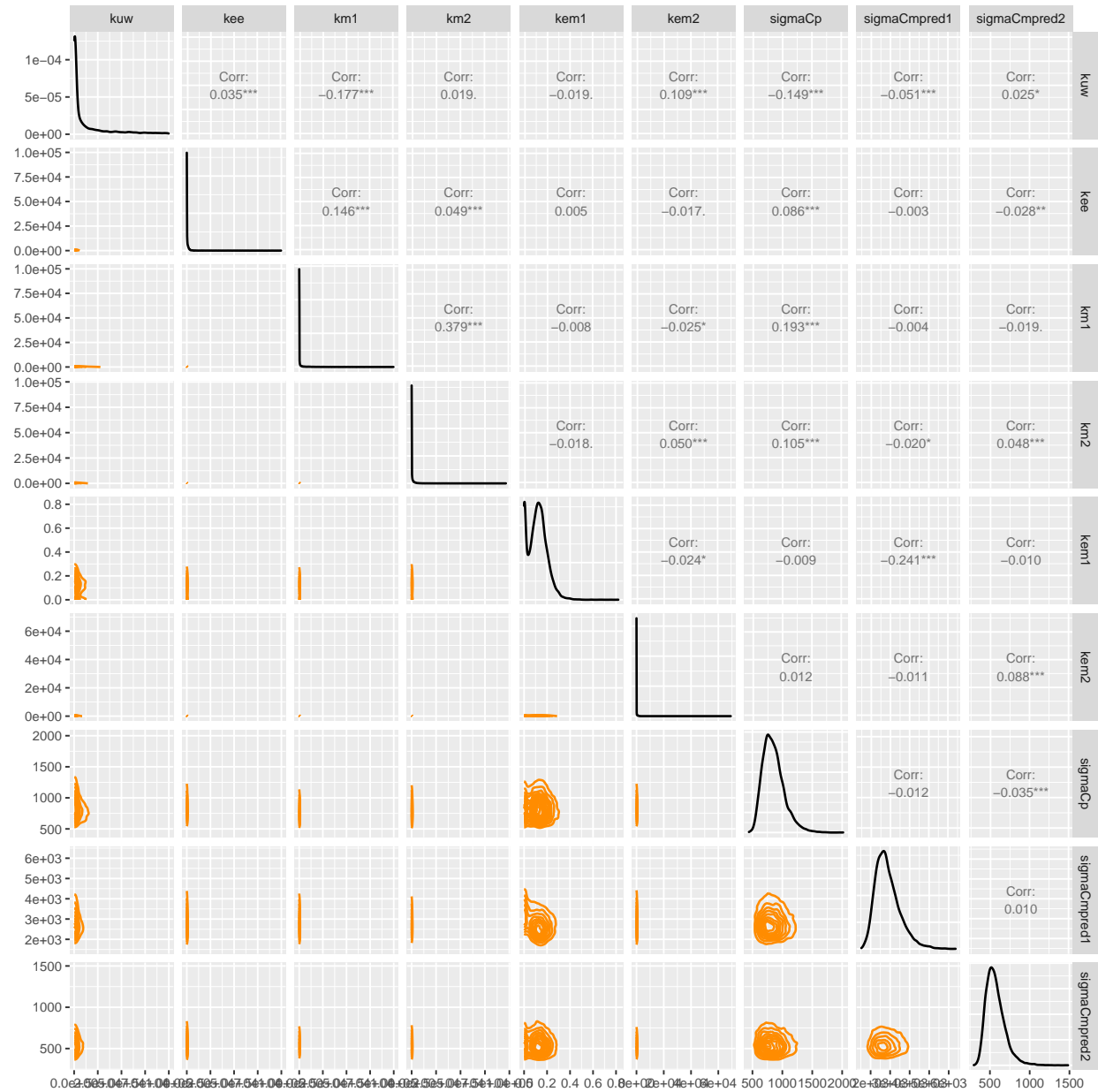
Potential Scale Reduction Factors

Convergence of the MCMC chains can be check with the Gelman-Rubin diagnostic expressed with the potential scale reduction factor (PSRF). Approximate convergence is diagnosed when the PSRF is below 1.01.

	PSRF
kuw	1.053
kee	1.095
km1	1.02
km2	1.089
kem1	1
kem2	1.021
sigmaCpred	1.006
sigmaCmetpred1	1.001

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Watanabe–Akaike information criterion

Information criteria offer a computationally appealing way of estimating the generalization performance of the model. A fully Bayesian criterion is the widely applicable information criterion (WAIC) by Watanabe a penalized deviance statistics accounting for the uncertainty in the parameters and can be used also for singular models. WAIC is widely used in model comparison for a same dataset (e.g., with or without k_{ee}). Sub-models with lower WAIC values will be preferred.

WAIC = 864.4

Deviance Information Criterion

This criteria, denoted DIC, is a penalized deviance statistics accounting for the number of parameters for use in model comparison for a same dataset (e.g., with or without k_{ee}). Sub-models with lower DIC values will be preferred.
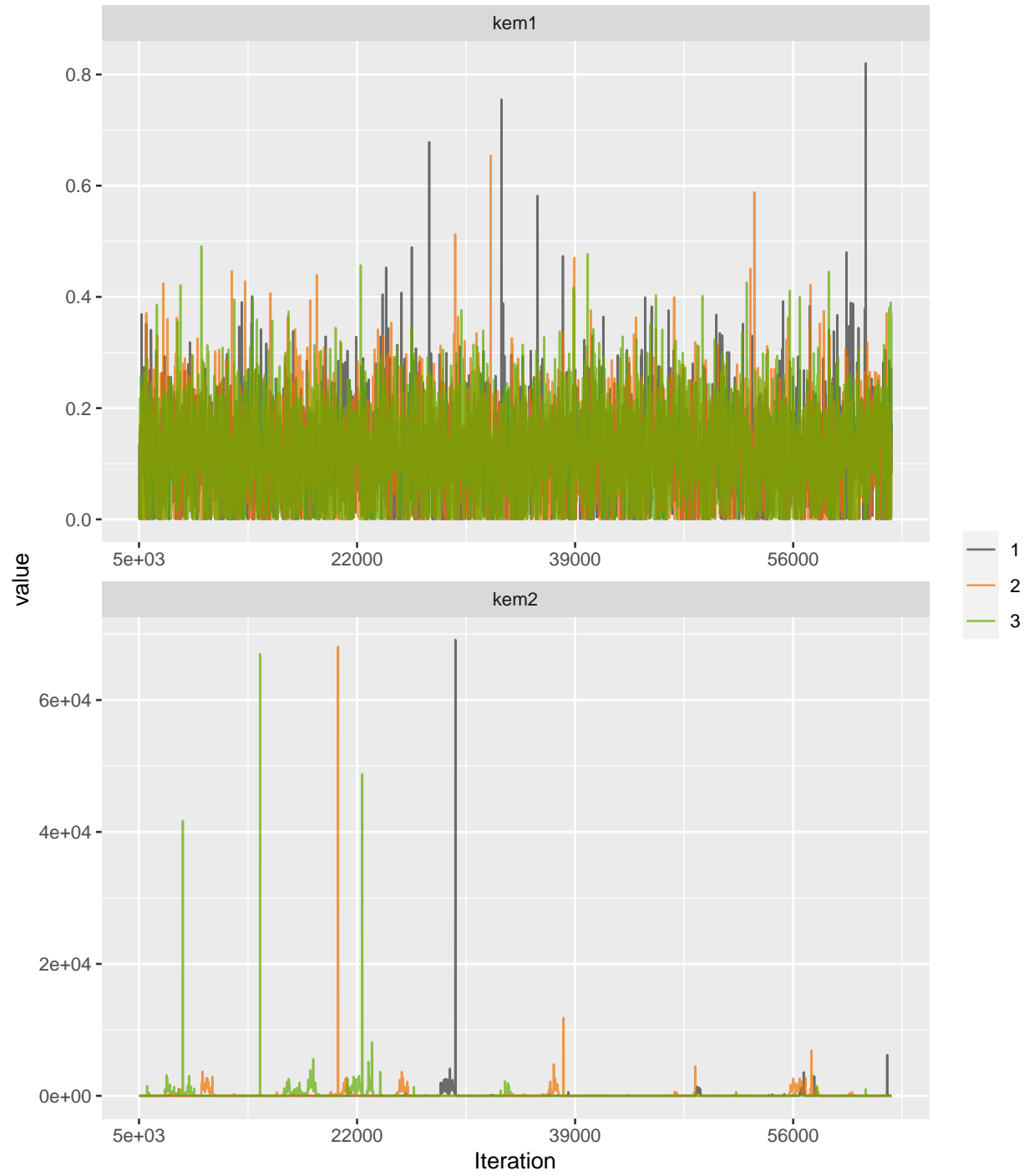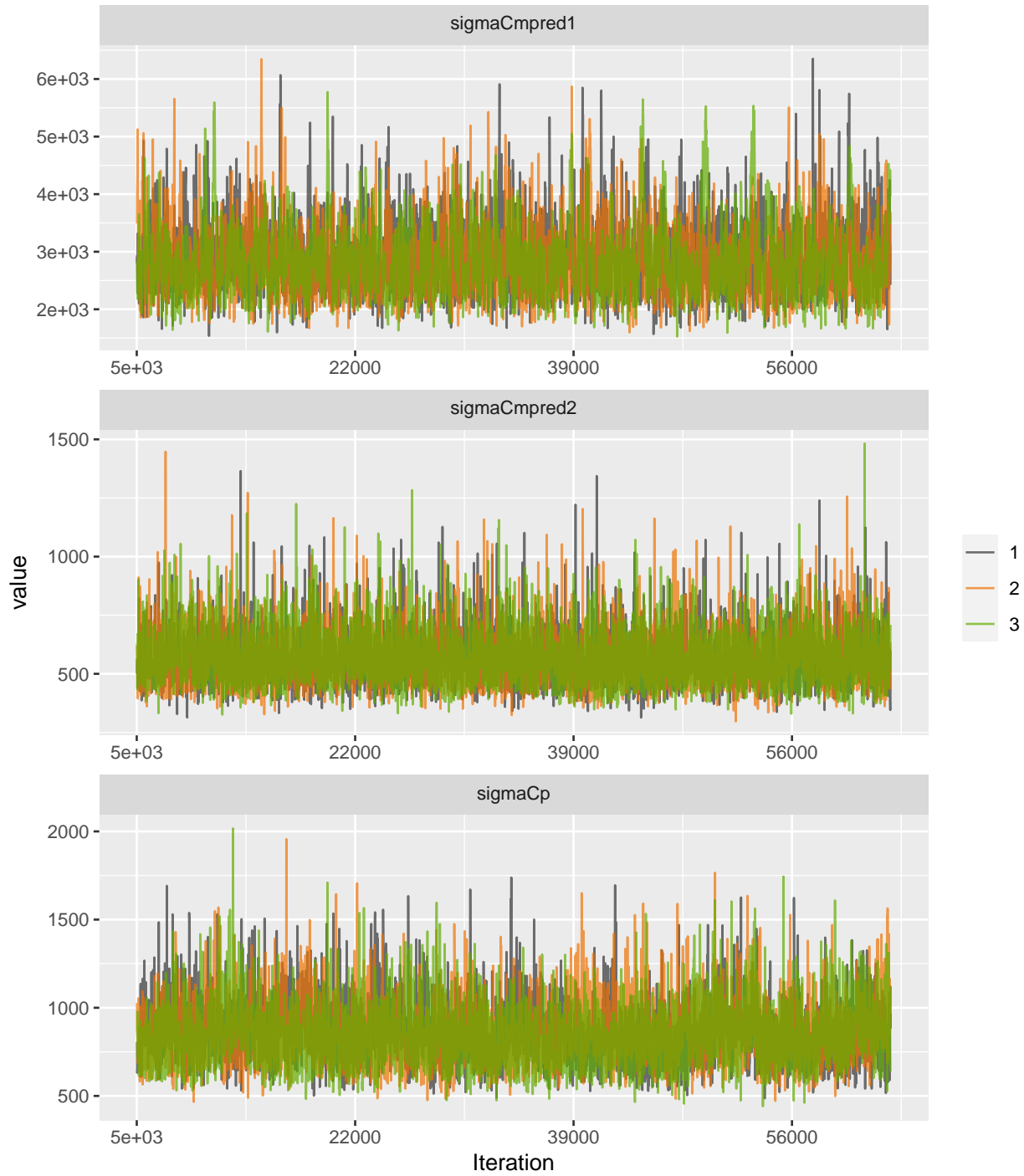
DIC = 871.5

Traces of MCMC iterations

A traceplot is an essential plot for assessing convergence and diagnosing of MCMC chains. It shows the time series of the sampling process leading to the posterior distribution. Different colors are used for each of the chains (here 3) to assess within-chain convergence.
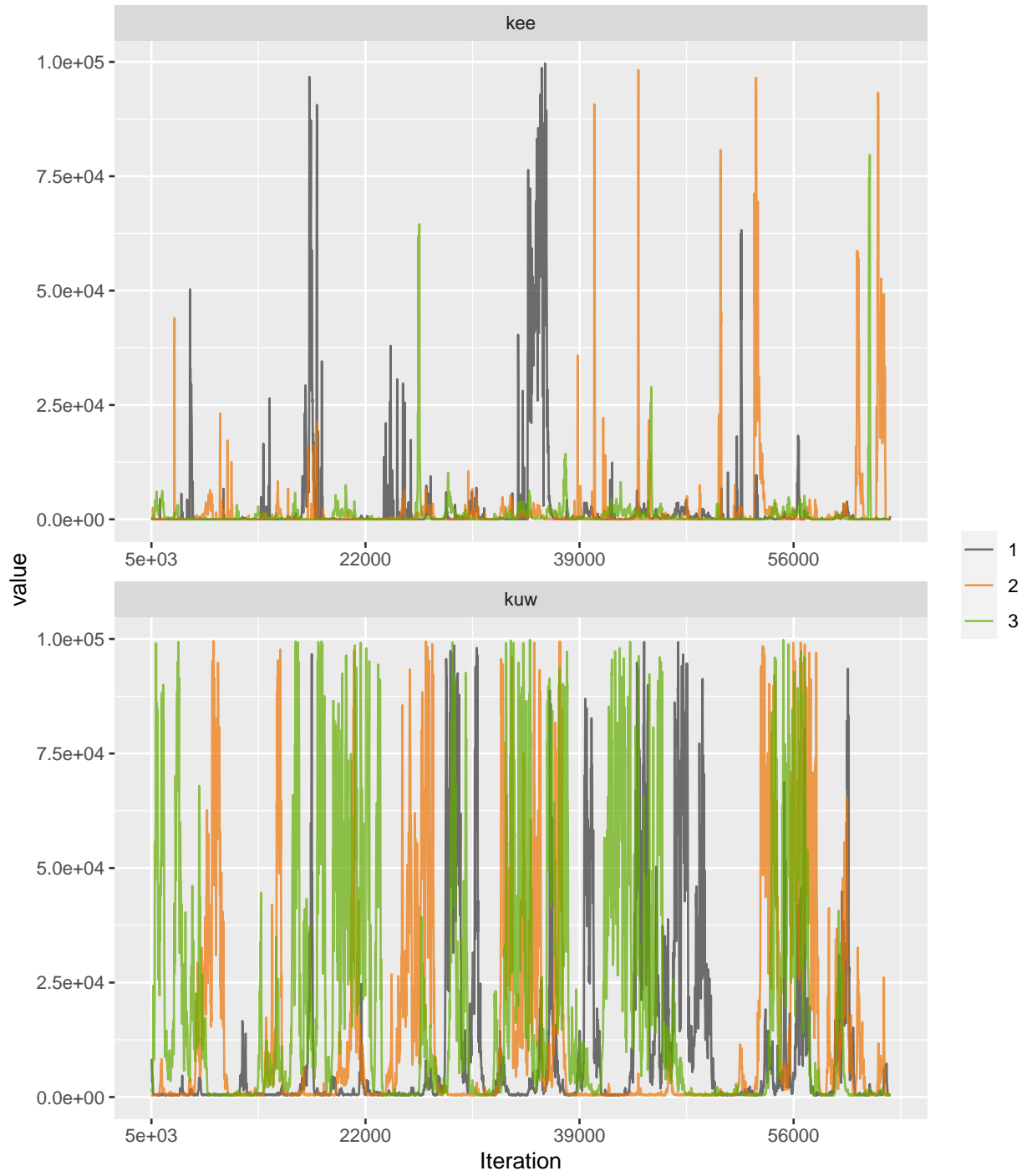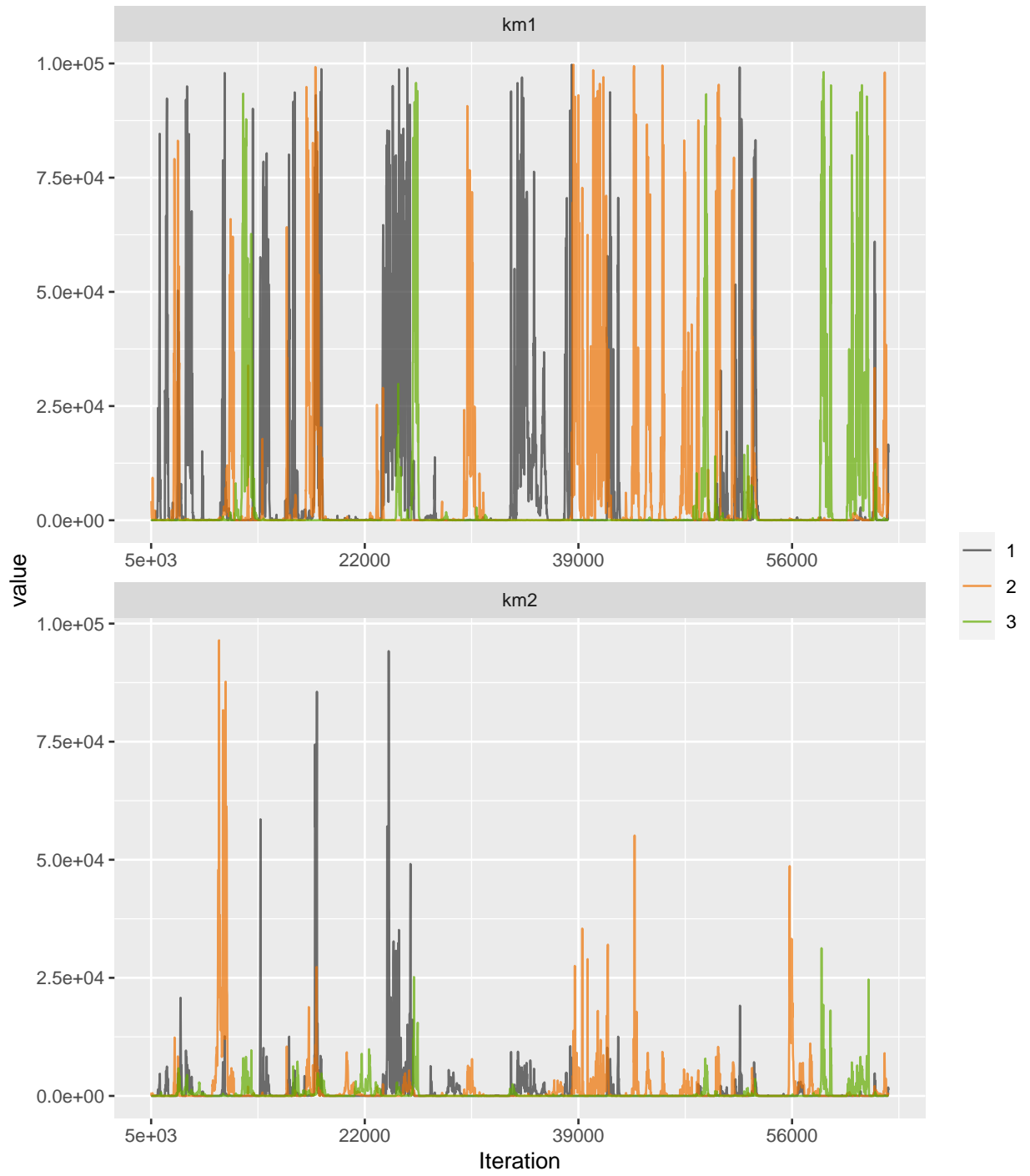
Data Table

time	expw	replicate	conc	concm1	concm2
0.000	25.75	1	0.0	0	0.0
0.208	25.75	2	1056.8	4330	1310.9
0.374	25.75	1	717.3	5368	855.3
0.375	25.75	2	1233.8	6725	1271.7
0.978	25.75	1	992.2	11164	1229.0
0.979	25.75	2	913.9	14286	1349.0
1.220	25.75	1	703.7	11878	447.0
1.221	25.75	2	618.7	12561	517.1
1.530	25.75	1	987.2	4893	750.7
1.531	25.75	2	1027.3	8758	597.1
2.012	25.75	1	587.2	10034	382.2
2.013	25.75	2	1107.8	9484	772.5
2.916	25.75	1	892.6	6350	786.0
2.917	25.75	2	474.9	7039	430.7
4.999	25.75	1	446.9	5064	230.7
5.000	25.75	2	797.0	6075	715.9
6.124	25.75	1	1197.6	10686	1114.7
6.125	25.75	2	826.1	4326	444.6