

# FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF GOIÁS Faculty of Pharmacy



LabMol – Laboratory for Molecular Modeling and Drug Design

# **BeeToxAl: An Artificial Intelligence-Based Web Portal to Assess Acute Toxicity of Chemicals in Honey Bees**



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http://beetoxai.labmol.com.br/ teofarma1@gmail.com José T. Moreira-Filho,<sup>1,a</sup> Rodolpho C. Braga,<sup>2,a</sup> Joyce V. V. B. Borba,<sup>1</sup> Vinicius M. Alves,<sup>3</sup> Eugene N. Muratov,<sup>3,5</sup> Carolina Horta Andrade<sup>1</sup> and Bruno J. Neves<sup>1\*</sup>

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## **The Honey Bees**



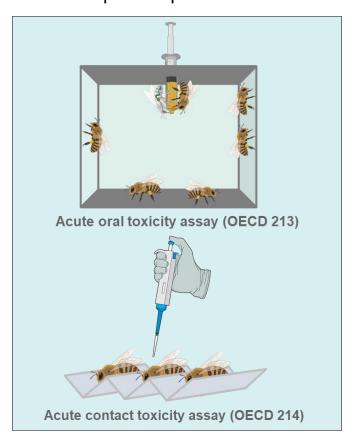


<sup>1</sup>/<sub>3</sub> of food is pollination dependent



Pollinate \$ 15 billion in crops anually

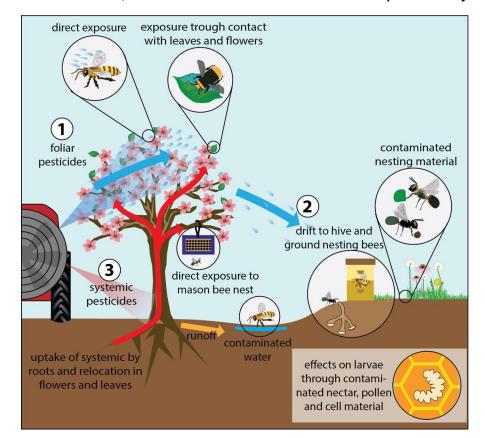




#### Main goal of study

Development of predictive QSAR models to assess acute contact toxicity and acute oral toxicity of untested chemicals towards honey bee (*Apis mellifera*)

In silico methods are faster and cheaper alternatives to assess toxicity



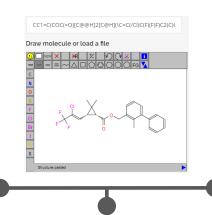
## Methods (Study Design)



Data collection Apis mellifera (LD<sub>50</sub> data)



Acute contact toxicity Acute oral toxicity

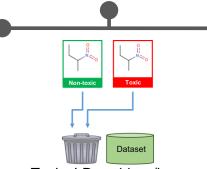


Model implementation and usage (BeeToxAI) (http://beetoxai.labmol.com.br/)



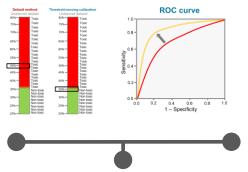


Dataset preparation and curation Analysis of duplicates



Toxic: LD<sub>50</sub> ≤11 µg/bee Non-toxic:  $LD_{50} > 11 \mu g/bee$ 

#### Using G-mean as scorer



Model calibration using threshold-moving approach

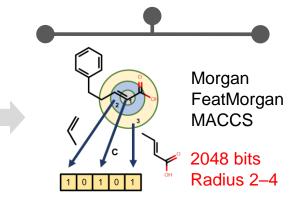








Calculation of molecular fingerprints



5-fold cross-validation (5FCV) Bayesian optimization



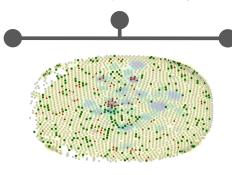
Built classification models using Random Forest and Support Vector Machine







Chemical space analysis

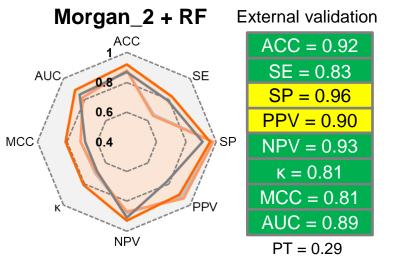


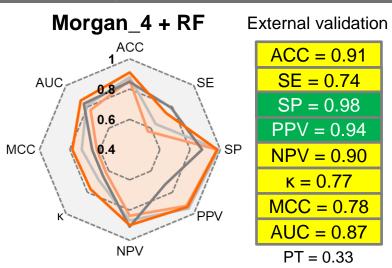
Similarity maps (Rubberbanding Forcefield approach) - FragFP descriptors

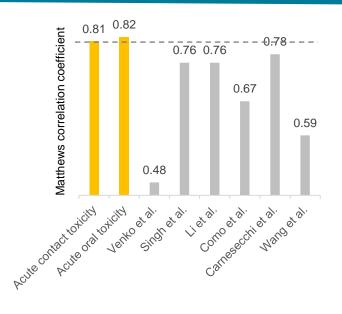
Best practices for data curation and predictive modeling



#### Acute contact toxicity





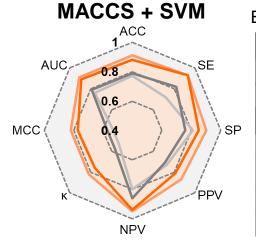


The benchmarking with existing

computational tools demonstrated

predictive superiority of our models

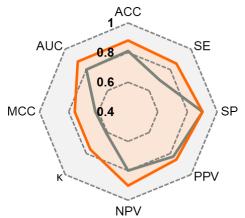
### Acute oral toxicity





ACC = 0.91SE = 0.93SP = 0.90PPV = 0.87NPV = 0.95 $\kappa = 0.82$ MCC = 0.82AUC = 0.91PT = 0.50

#### MACCS + RF



#### External validation

ACC = 0.88SE = 0.86SP = 0.90PPV = 0.86NPV = 0.90 $\kappa = 0.76$ MCC = 0.76AUC = 0.88

PT = 0.50

Calibrated external set



Freely available at <a href="http://beetoxai.labmol.com.br/">http://beetoxai.labmol.com.br/</a>



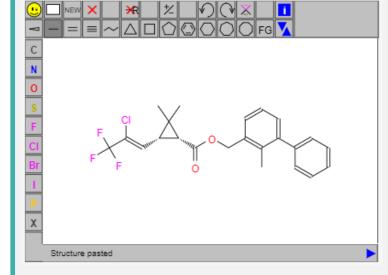
An artificial intelligence web app to assess acute toxicity of chemicals in honey bees



#### **Enter SMILES**

 $CC1=C(COC(=O)[C@@H]2[C@H](\C=C(/Cl)C(F)(F)F)C2(C)(CC)$ 

Draw molecule or load a file



#### **Endpoint**

#### **Acute oral Toxicity**

**Assay type**: Acute Oral Toxicity Test (OECD 213)

**Animal**: Honey bee (Apis mellifera)

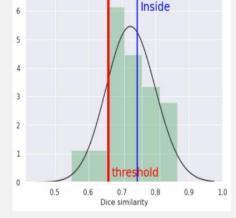
**ML Algorithm**: SVM

**Descriptors**: MACCS

#### **Prediction Applicability domain**

Toxic (+)

75.0%



#### **Contribution map**



#### **Acute Contact Toxicity**

**Assay type**: Acute Contact Toxicity Test (OECD 214)

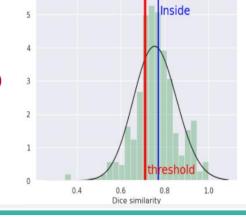
**Animal**: Honey bee (Apis mellifera)

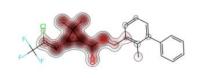
ML Algorithm: Random Forest

**Descriptors**: Morgan EFCP2 with bit-vector size of 2048 bits

Toxic (+)

(100%)

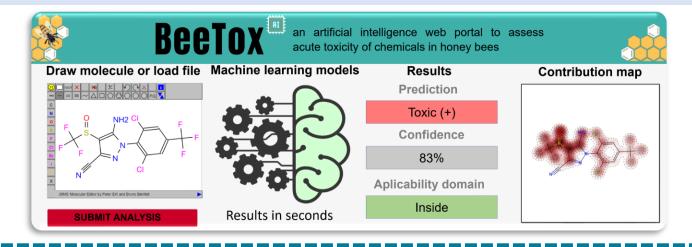






#### Conclusion

BeeToxAl web app is fast, reliable, and user-friendly tool for the assessment of acute chemical toxicity to honey bees



### **Acknowledgments**

















