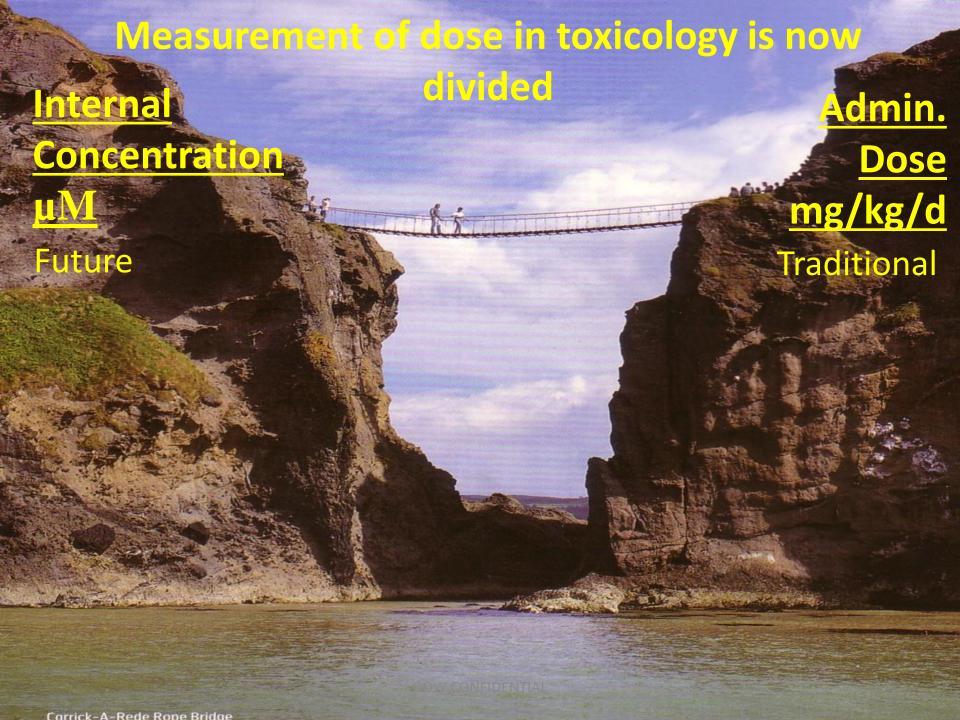
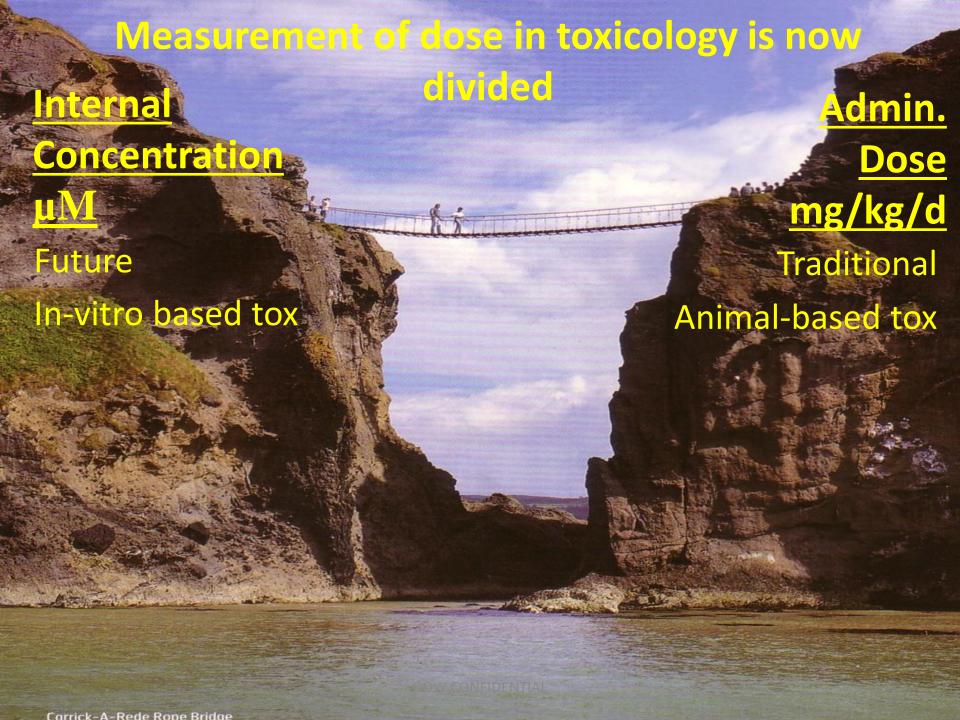
Strategies to Integrate Exposure, PBPK Models and Data on Metabolism to Predict Plasma Levels of Compounds and their Metabolites that are Directly Comparable to In Vitro Toxicology Results

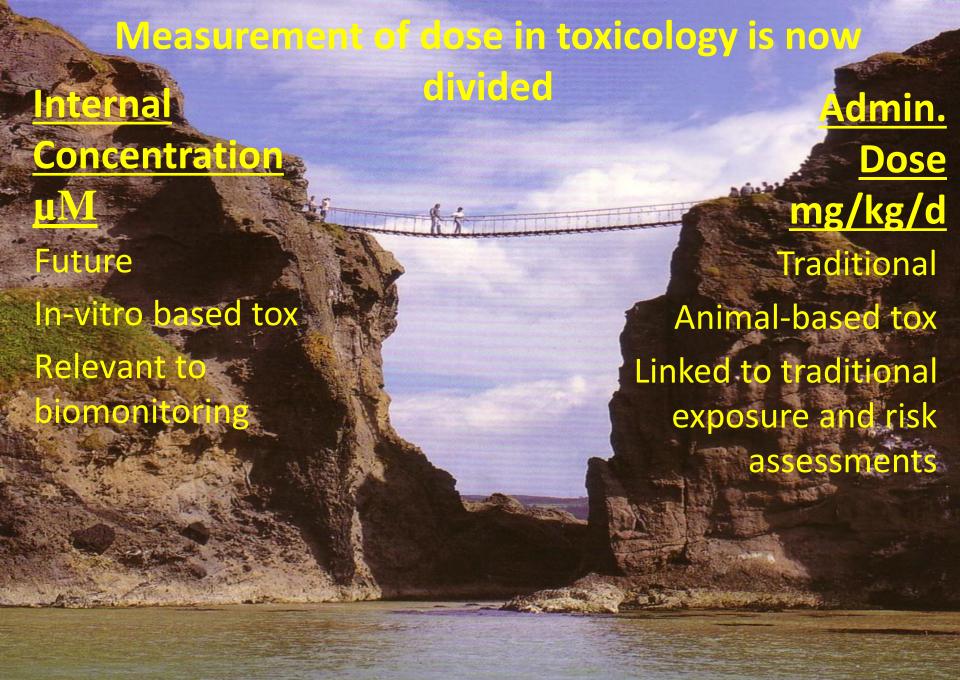
Tim Pastoor, Syngenta
On behalf of
Paul Price, The Dow Chemical Company











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## Measurement of dose in toxicology is now divided

Internal

**Concentration** 

μM

**Future** 

In-vitro based tox

Relevant to

biomonitoring

Integrates doses from

multiple routes and

time-varying exposures

Admin.

Dose mg/kg/d

**Traditional** 

Animal-based tox

Linked to traditional

exposure and risk

assessments

Avoids dealing with ADME

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Our current approach for connecting the two dose metrics (reverse dosimetry) can only predict the relationship under restricted circumstances (steady state conditions) and for limited numbers of chemicals

## Goals of Project

- Goal 1:
  - Tiered high throughput tools
  - Predict the time course of blood concentrations
- Goal 2: Metabolism in HTS risk assessments
  - Which chemicals
  - Assays

## Resources

- Government, academia, and industry recognize the need to better connect internal and administered doses.
- Publications.
- RISK21 IVIVE subgroup.
- Structure-based predictions of metabolism and parameters required by PK and PBPK models are becoming more available.

## Benefits

- Improved HTS risk assessments
  - More effective screening out low concern uses of specific chemicals
  - Ability to identify chemical-specific critical data for performing higher-tiered assessments
- Coordinate and establish best practices for the various groups working in this area.

