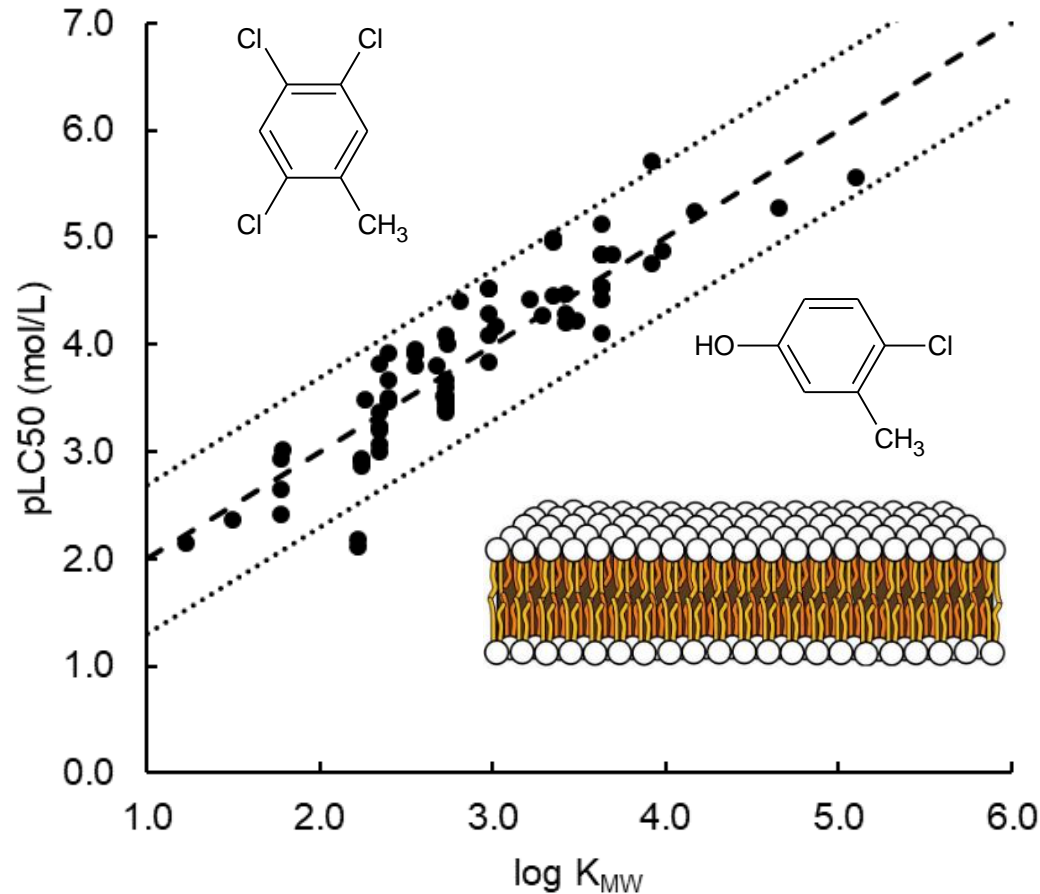
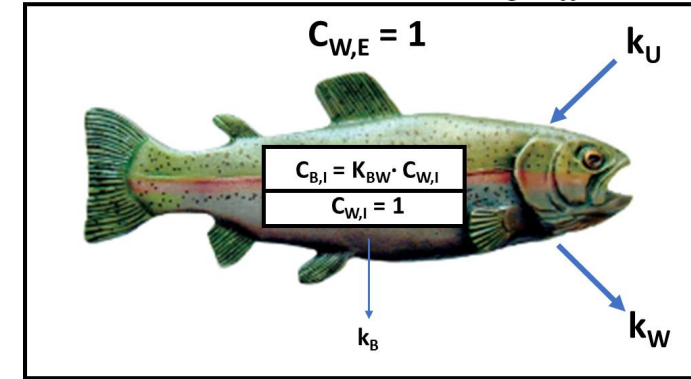


# Exploring an Underlying Assumption of Baseline Toxicity QSARs for Fish Using a Mechanistic Bioaccumulation Model



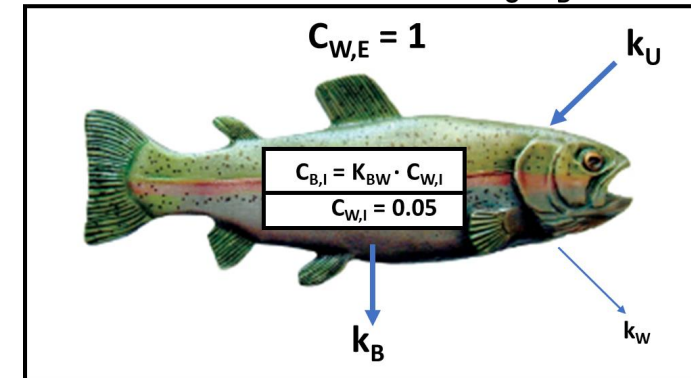
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Scenario 1 –  $BCF \sim k_U/k_W$



Steady-state & Equilibrium

Scenario 2 –  $BCF \sim k_U/k_B$



Steady-state & Non-Equilibrium

# Baseline Toxicity QSARs for Fish (Empirical)

Baseline toxicity QSARs to estimate acute toxicity in fish (LC50s) are well-established



$$pLC50 = \log(1/LC50) = a \log K_{OW} + b$$

## Examples

**US EPA ECOSAR v1.11**

$$pLC50 = 0.8981 \log K_{OW} + 1.2892$$

**Könemann 1981**

$$pLC50 = 0.87 \log K_{OW} + 1.13$$

**Klüver et al. 2016**

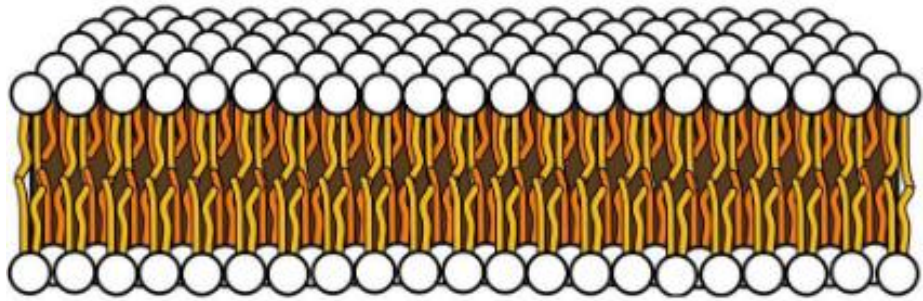
$$pLC50 = 0.99 \log K_{OW} + 0.98$$

Fish embryo test (FET)

NO EXPLICIT CONSIDERATION OF BIOTRANSFORMATION

# Baseline Toxicity QSARs for Fish (Theoretical)

1. Assume baseline toxicity occurs for all chemicals when the membrane concentration = 100 mmol/kg



2. Assume the concentration of chemical inside the organism is at equilibrium with water

$$LC50 = \frac{100 \text{ mmol/kg}}{K_{MW}}$$

$K_{MW}$  = Membrane-water partition coefficient

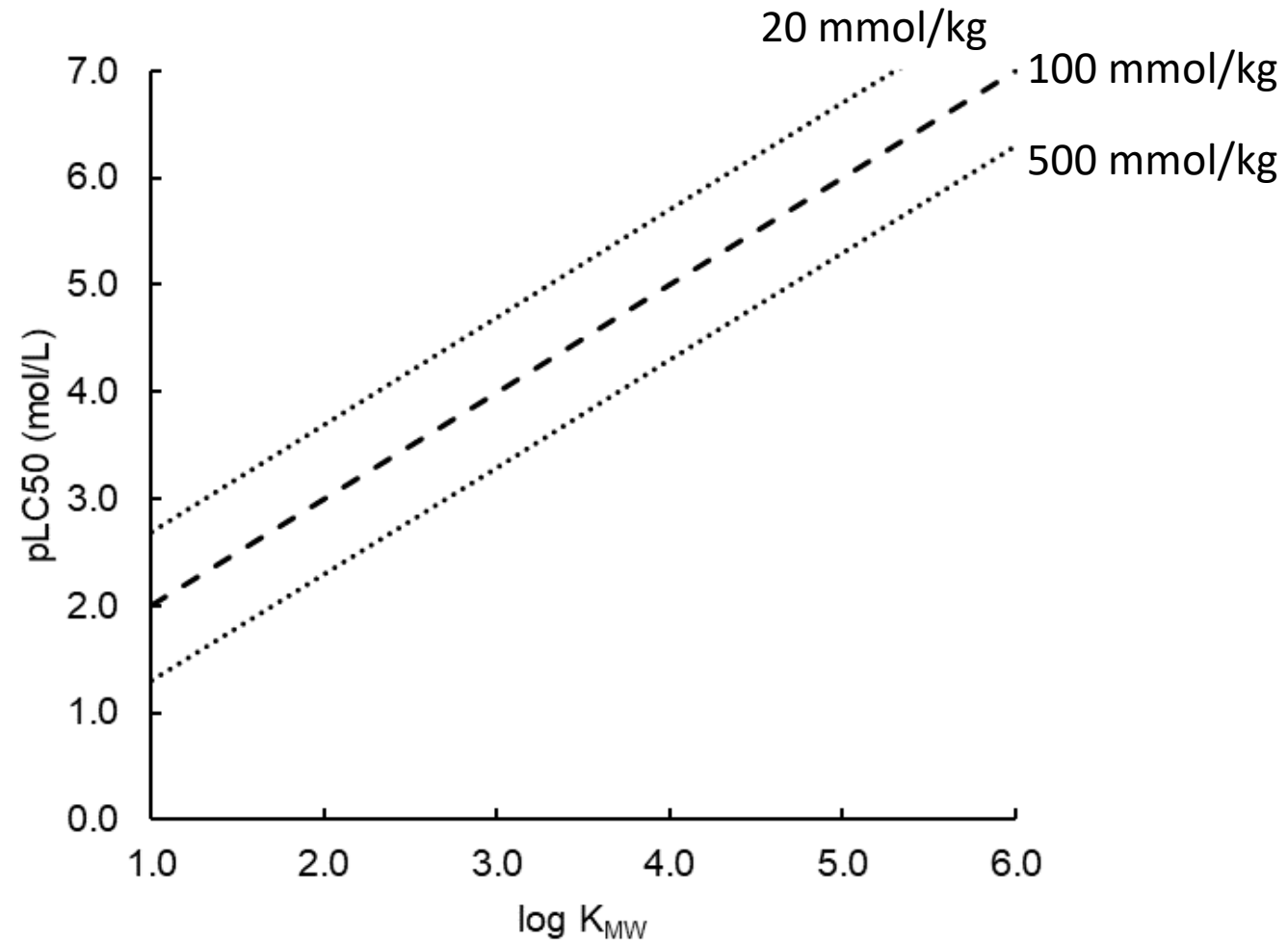
Note: Could use  $D_{MW}$  (membrane-water distribution ratio for ionizable organics)

$$pLC50 = \log(1/LC50) = \log K_{MW} + 1$$

where LC50 is in units of mol/L

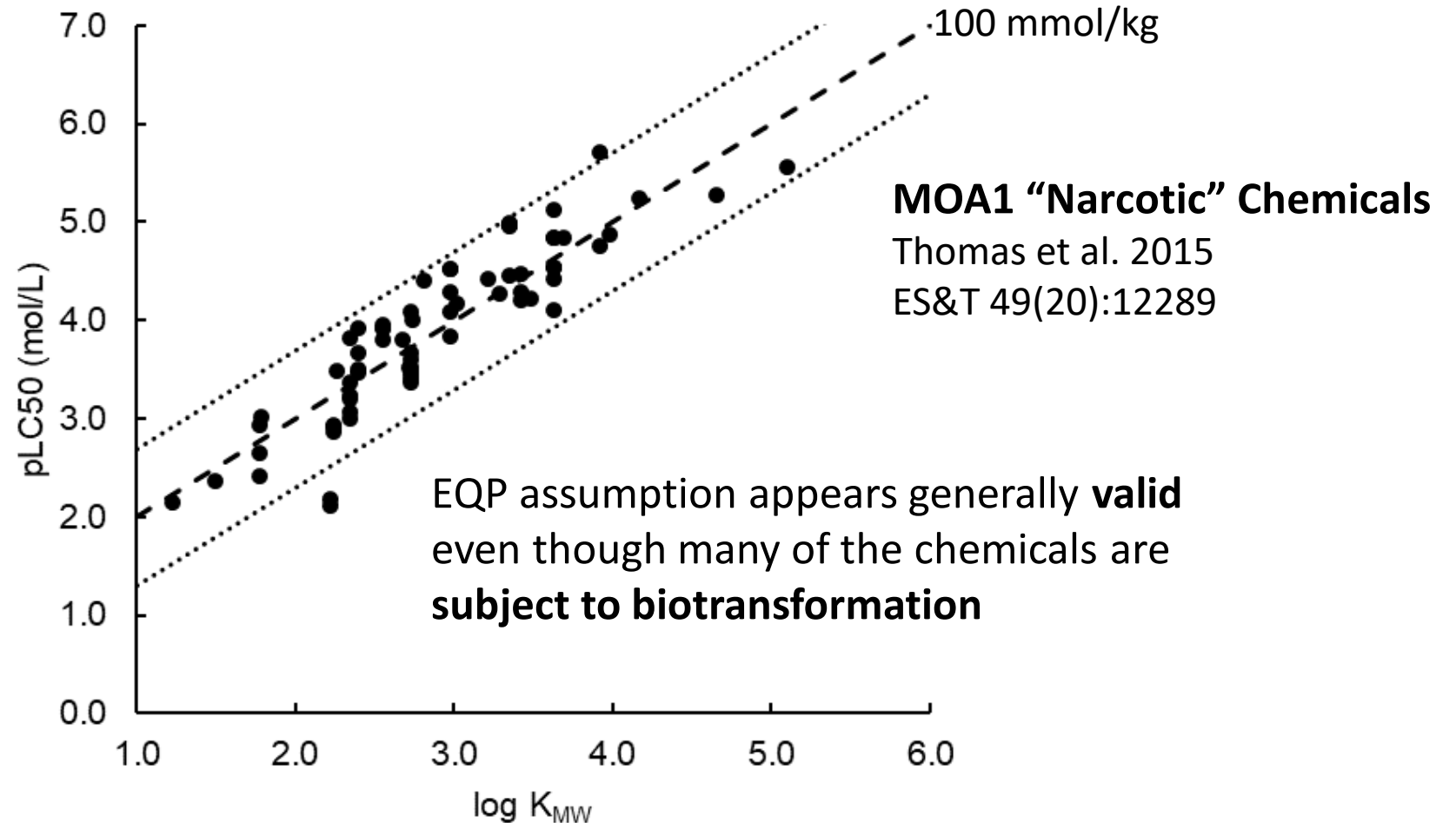
# Baseline Toxicity QSARs for Fish (Theoretical)

$$pLC50 = \log(1/LC50) = \log K_{MW} + 1$$



# Baseline Toxicity QSARs for Fish (Theoretical)

$$pLC50 = \log(1/LC50) = \log K_{MW} + 1$$



# Application of BIONIC v3.0 (Bioaccumulation model)

**CASE STUDY:** Nonpolar and polar “narcotics” from Vaes et al. 1998

## INPUTS

Partitioning Properties  
Biotransformation ( $k_B$  QSARs)

LC50



## BIONIC v3.0



## OUTPUTS

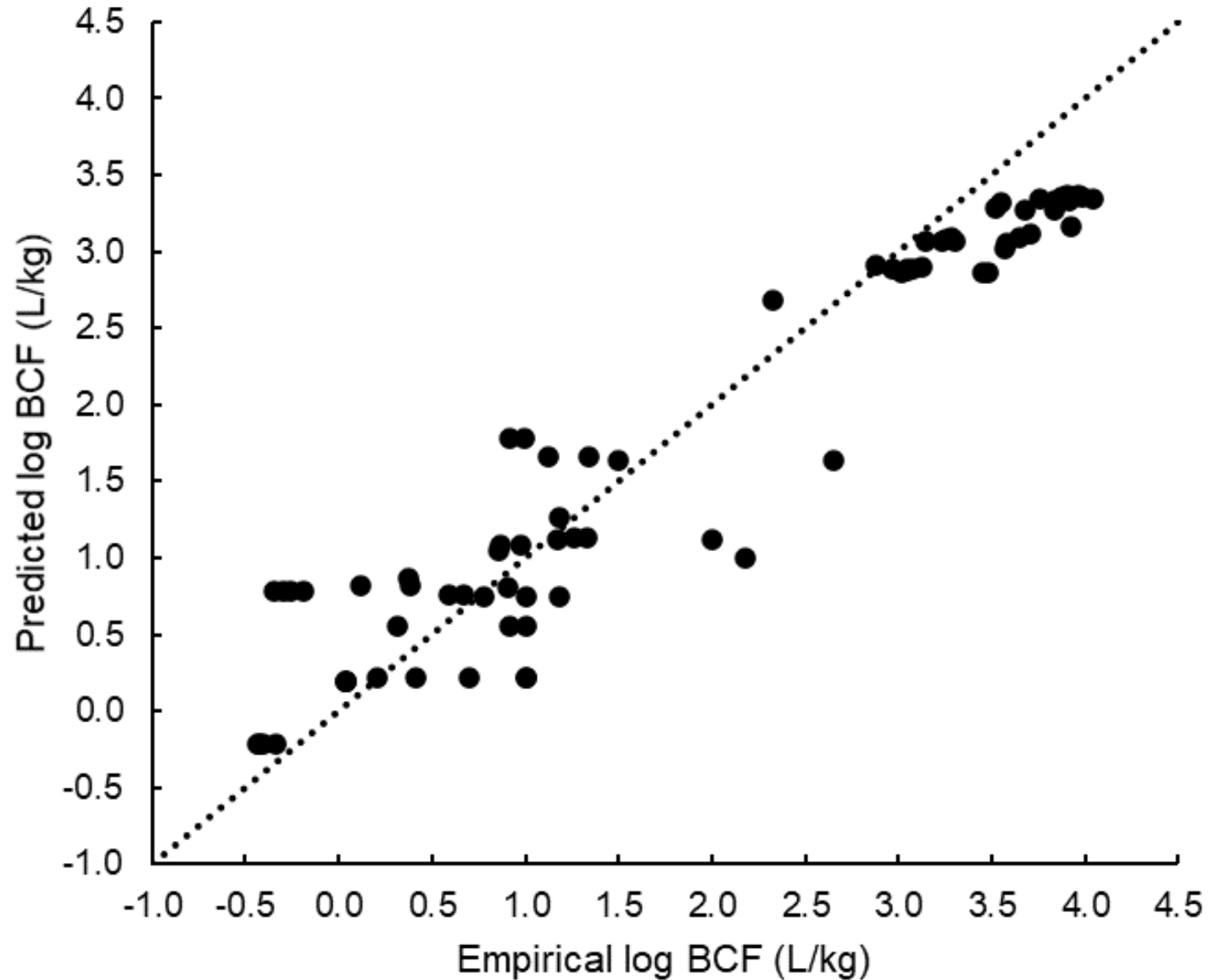
Whole body BCF (L/kg)  
Elimination rate constants

Membrane concentration  
( $CMC_{50}$ , mmol/kg)

To what extent is equilibrium achieved?

What influence does biotransformation have on body burden?

# Application of BIONIC v3.0 (Empirical vs Predicted BCFs)

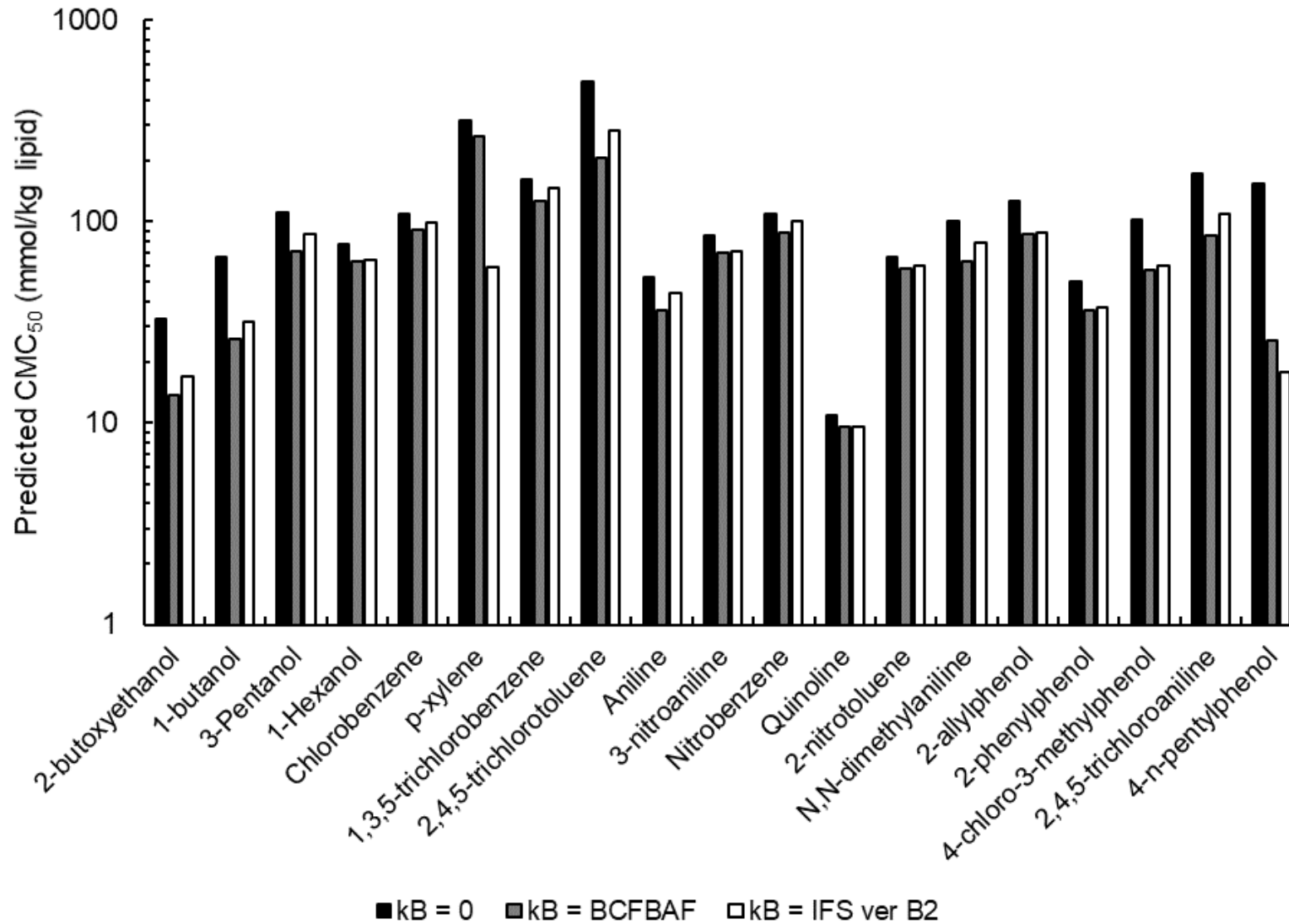


**n = 76**

**$r^2 = 0.91$**

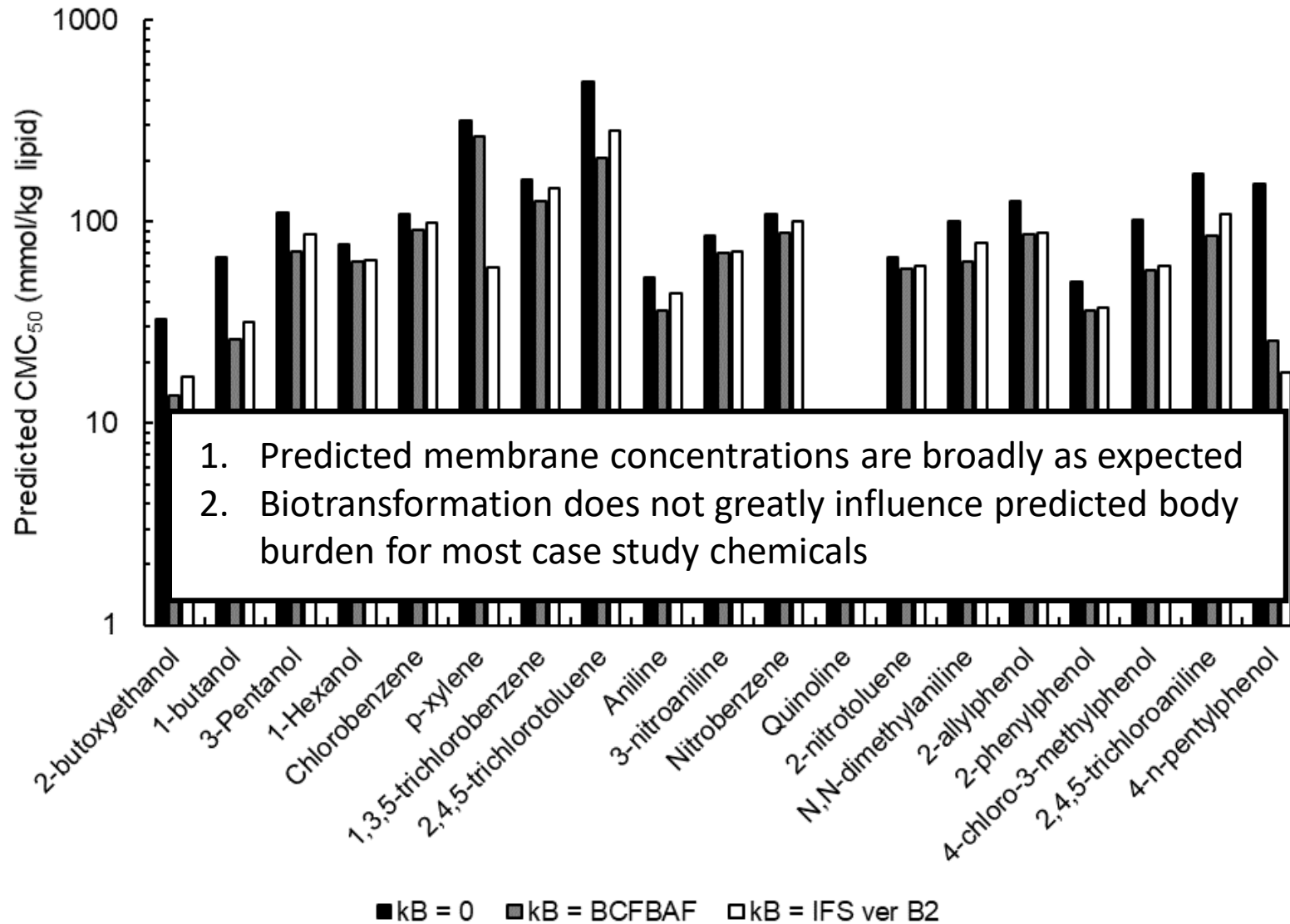
**Average FoA  
2.5**

# Application of BIONIC v3.0 (Predicted CMC<sub>50</sub>s)





# Application of BIONIC v3.0 (Predicted CMC<sub>50</sub>s)



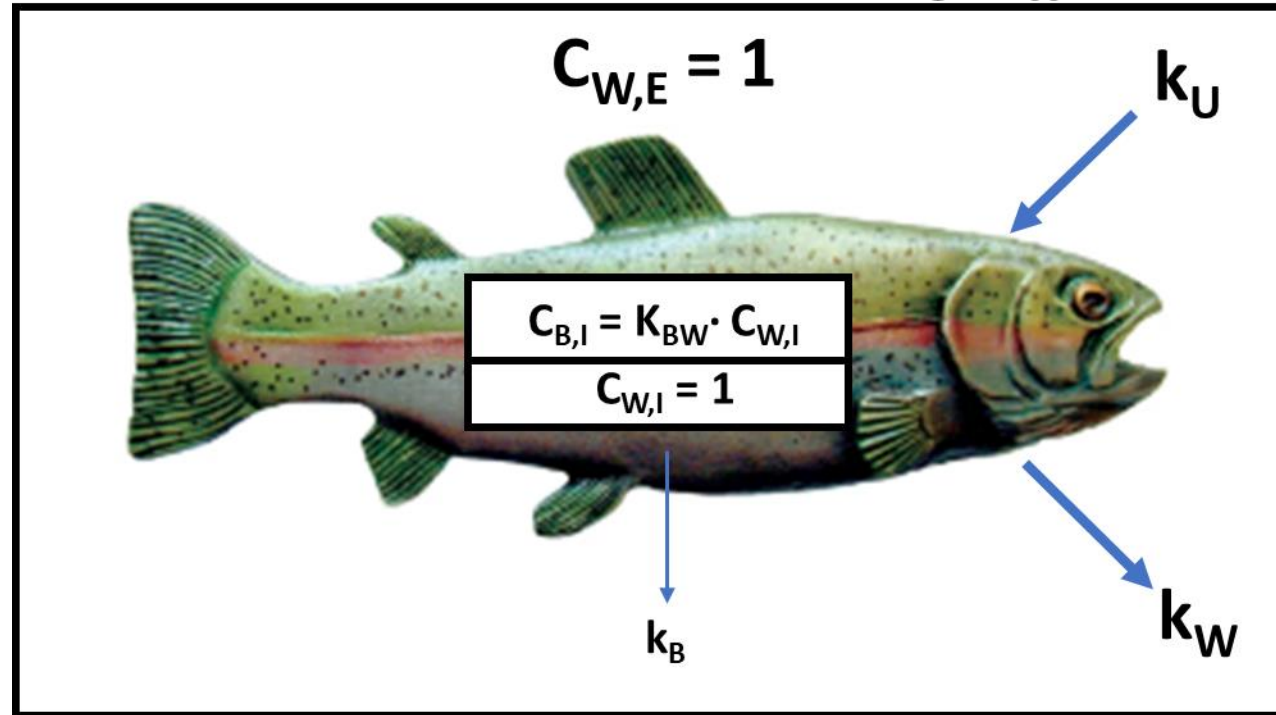
# Application of BIONIC v3.0 (Gill elimination $k_W$ vs $k_B$ )

Name	$\log K_{OW}$	$\log K_{MW}$	Gill elimination $k_W$ (1/d)	Biotransformation $k_B$ 1/d)
MOA1				
2-butoxyethanol	0.83	0.60	14.3	8.7
1-butanol	0.88	0.45	10.2	7.2
3-Pentanol	1.21	1.00	24.2	4.4
1-Hexanol	2.03	1.91	31.5	4.3
Chlorobenzene	2.90	2.81	9.3	0.6
p-xylene	3.15	2.98	5.8	16.5
1,3,5-trichlorobenzene	4.19	3.95	0.6	0.04
2,4,5-trichlorotoluene	4.78	4.77	0.2	0.1

For most chemicals (not all shown), the **gill elimination** rate constant is **greater** than the biotransformation rate constant

# Implications (Toxicokinetic paradigms)

## Scenario 1 – $BCF \sim k_U/k_W$

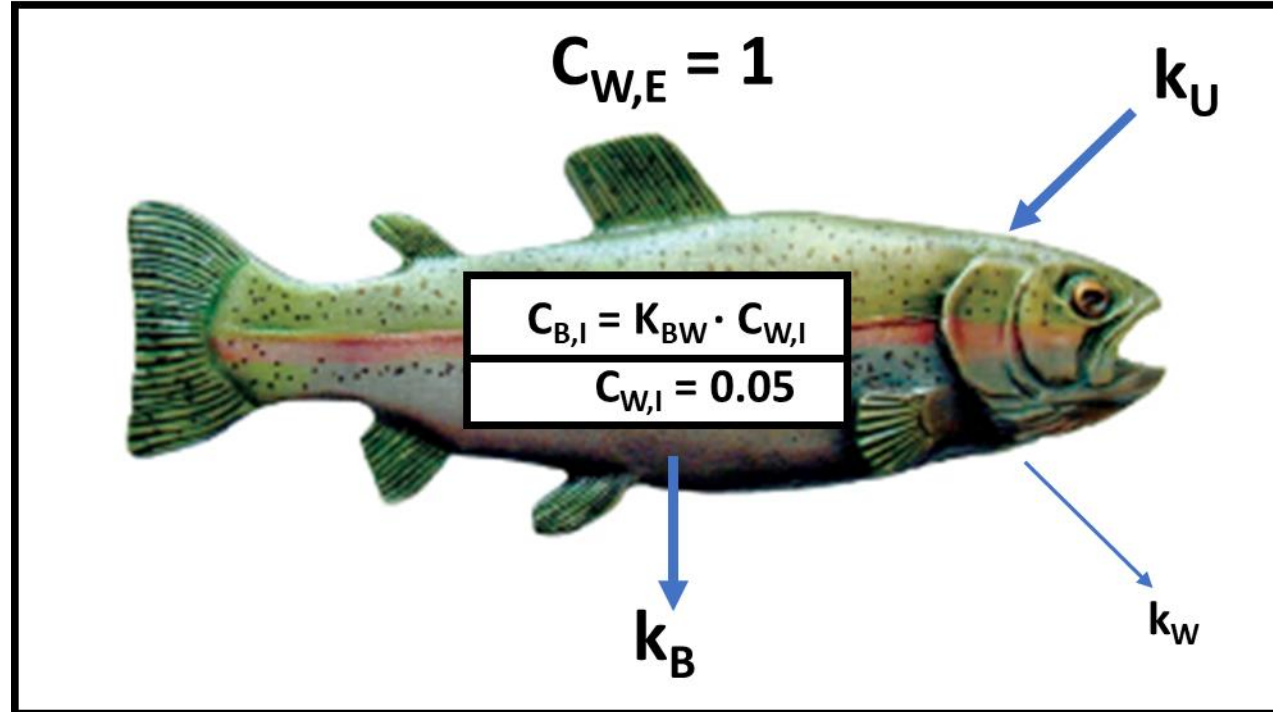


Steady-state & Equilibrium

**Equilibrium is approached**  
Existing Baseline toxicity QSARs are likely valid

# Implications (Toxicokinetic paradigms)

## Scenario 2 – $BCF \sim k_U/k_B$



Steady-state & Non-Equilibrium

**Equilibrium is NOT approached**  
Existing baseline toxicity QSARs are not reliable

# Implications (Toxicokinetic paradigms)

How to quickly assess which toxicokinetic paradigm applies

**Option 1** – Empirical BCF data available

Step 1 – Estimate equilibrium biota-water partitioning ( $K_{BW}$ )

$$K_{BW} = f_{SL}K_{SLW} + f_{ML}K_{MLW} + f_{SP}K_{SPW} + \dots + f_W$$



Storage Lipid (SL)  
Membrane Lipid (ML)  
Structural Protein (SP)  
....  
Water

Step 2 – Compare empirical BCF to  $K_{BW}$

If  $BCF \sim K_{BW}$

Scenario 1 applies – Existing baseline toxicity QSARs should be valid

If  $BCF \ll K_{BW}$

Scenario 2 applies – Existing baseline toxicity QSARs not expected to be reliable

# Implications (Toxicokinetic paradigms)

How to quickly assess which toxicokinetic paradigm applies

**Option 2 – Empirical BCF data NOT available**

Step 1 – Estimate the whole body biotransformation rate constant ( $k_B$ )

$k_B$ -QSARs\*

IVIVE of hepatic clearance rates

Step 2 – Parameterize a mechanistic bioaccumulation model (e.g., BIONIC v3)

Step 3 – Compare gill elimination ( $k_W$ ) to biotransformation ( $k_B$ )

If  $k_W \gg k_B$

Scenario 1 applies – Existing baseline toxicity QSARs should be valid

If  $k_B \gg k_W$

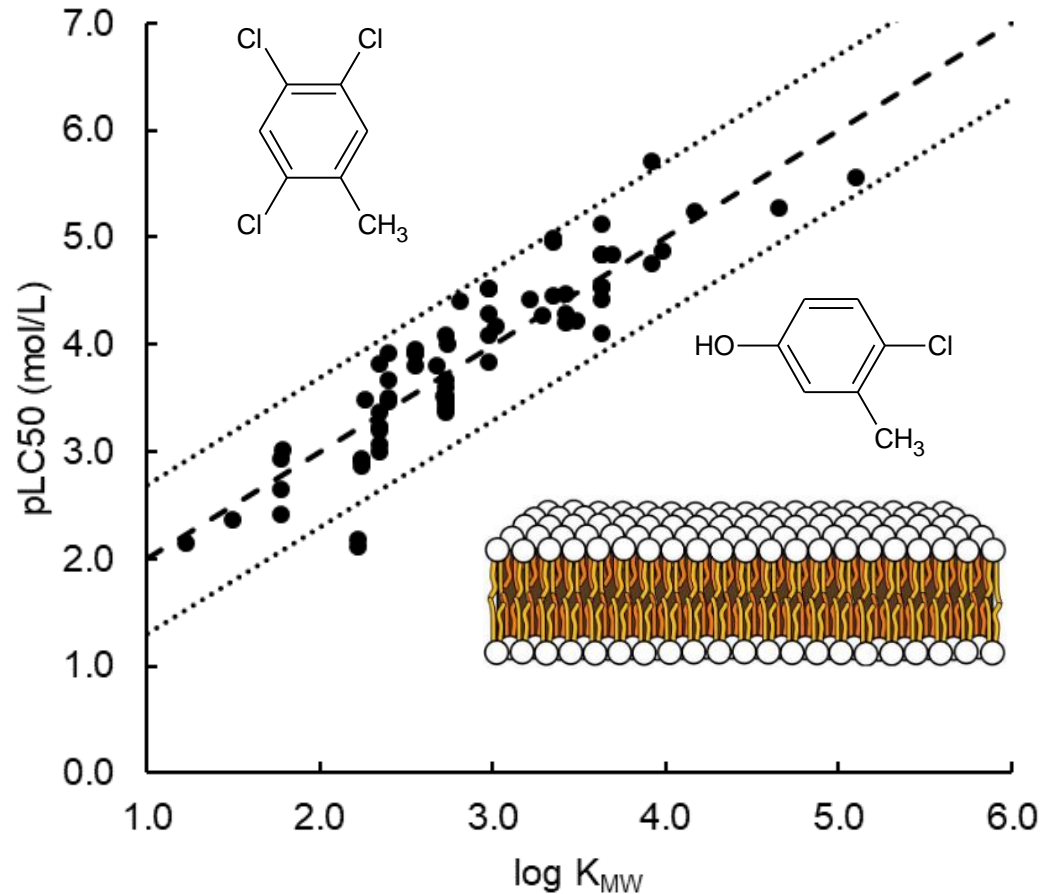
Scenario 2 applies – Existing baseline toxicity QSARs not expected to be reliable



\*Try a few out at <https://beta-reg.eas-e-suite.com/>

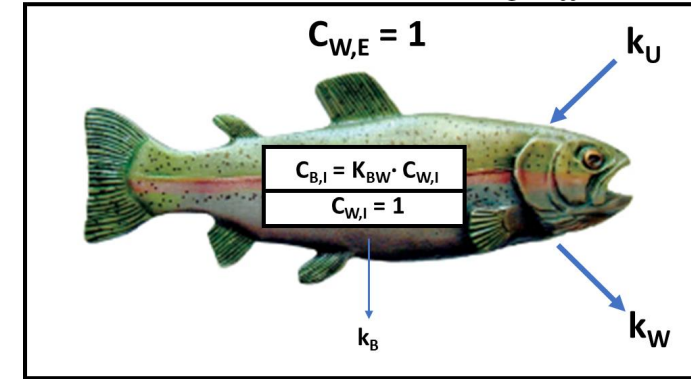


# Exploring an Underlying Assumption of Baseline Toxicity QSARs for Fish Using a Mechanistic Bioaccumulation Model



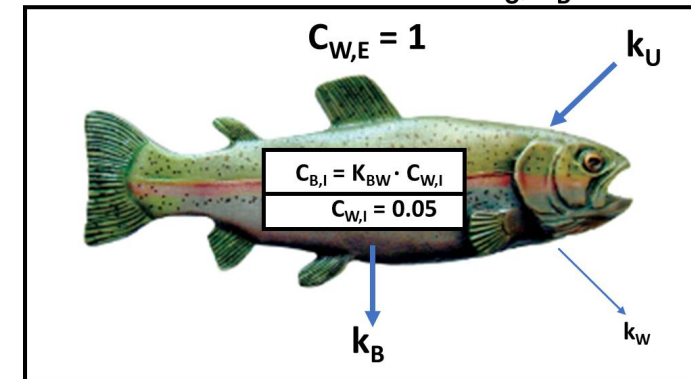
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Scenario 1 –  $BCF \sim k_U/k_W$



Steady-state & Equilibrium

Scenario 2 –  $BCF \sim k_U/k_B$



Steady-state & Non-Equilibrium