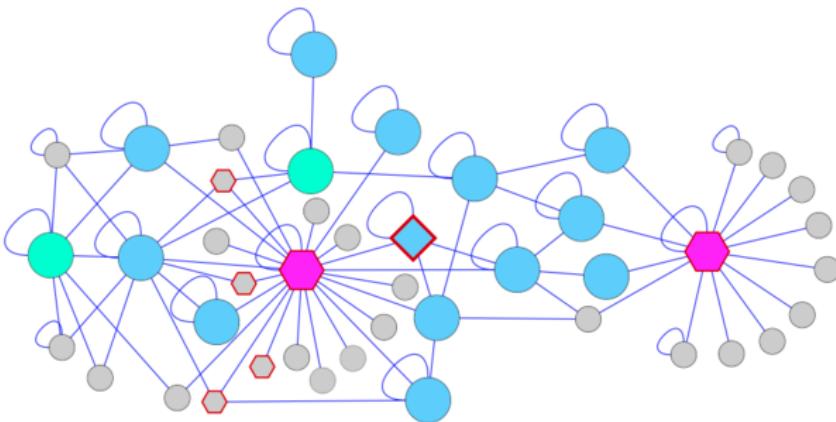


Identification des effets des perturbateurs endocriniens grâce aux études épidémiologiques et aux approches systémiques



Karine Audouze

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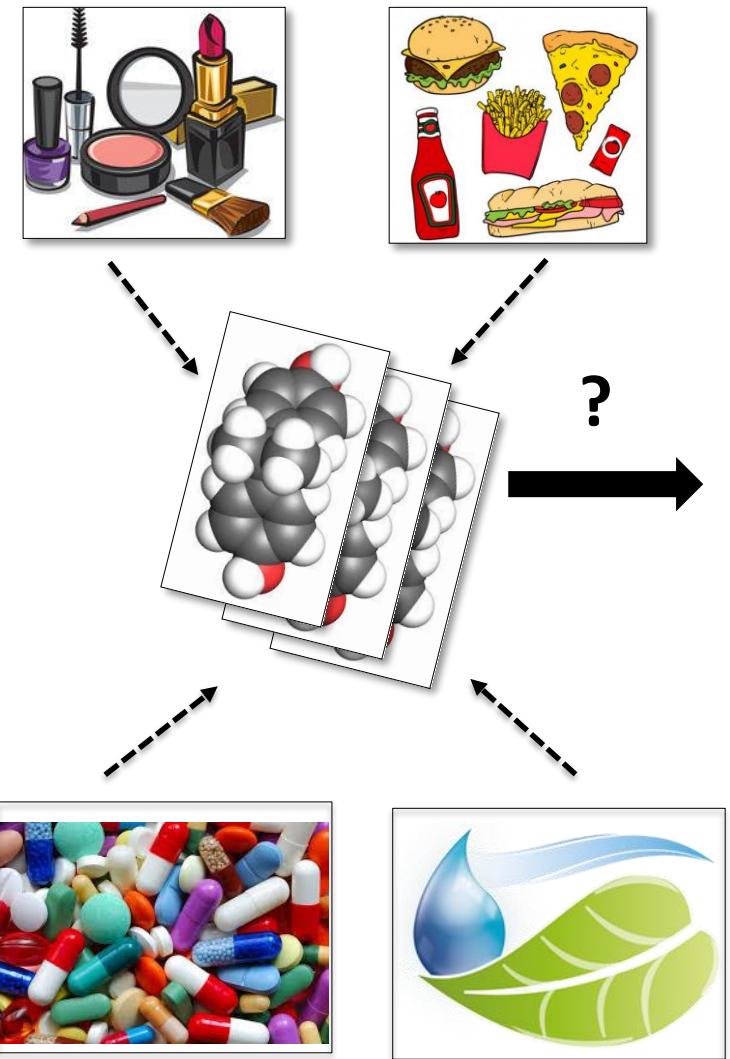
Endocrine disruptors

Selon l'Organisation Mondiale de la Santé (2002):

un « perturbateur endocrinien est une substance chimique qui altère les fonctions du système endocrinien et de ce fait induit des effets néfastes sur l'organisme d'un individu ou sur ses descendants »

A word cloud diagram centered around the term "Perturbateur Endocrinien Chimique". The words are arranged in a circular pattern, with the central term being the largest and most prominent. Other key words include "Hormones", "Malformations", "Santé", "Aliments", "Reproduction", "Grossesse", "Pesticides", "Endocrinien", "Substance", "Cosmétique", "Prévention", "Fertilité", "Environnement", and various environmental and health terms like "Plastiques", "Diabète", "Foetus", "Thyroïde", "Puberté", "Bisphénol A", "Surveillance", "Exposition", "Distilbène", "Métabolisme", "PCB", "Phthalates", "Mélange", "Biosurveillance", "Pathologies", "Triclosan", "Cancer", and "Endométriose".

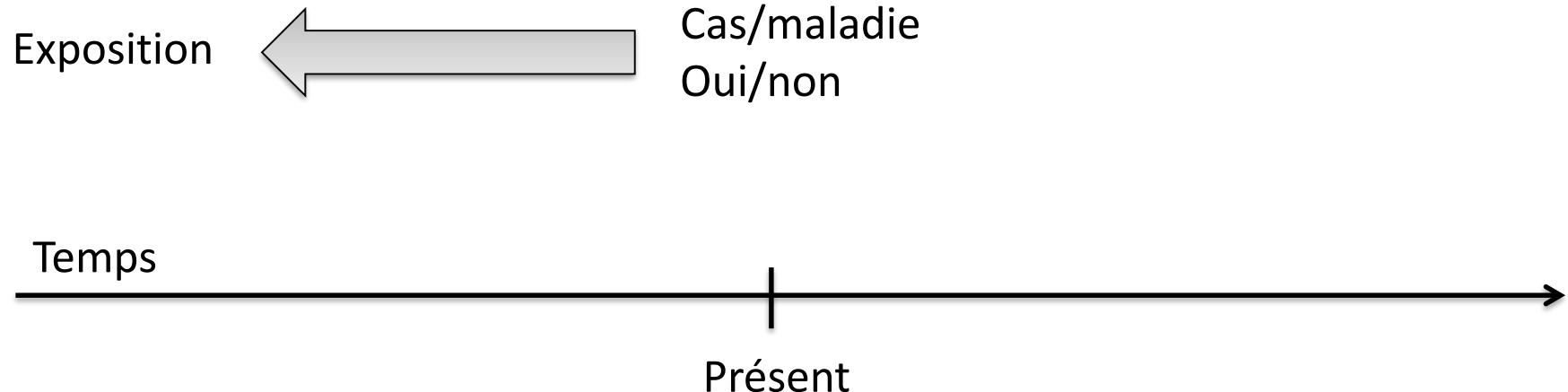
Adverse effects of endocrine disruptors?



Enquête de cohorte



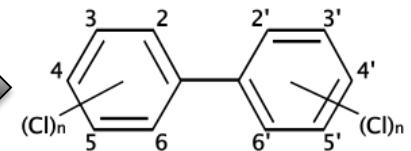
Enquête de cas/témoins



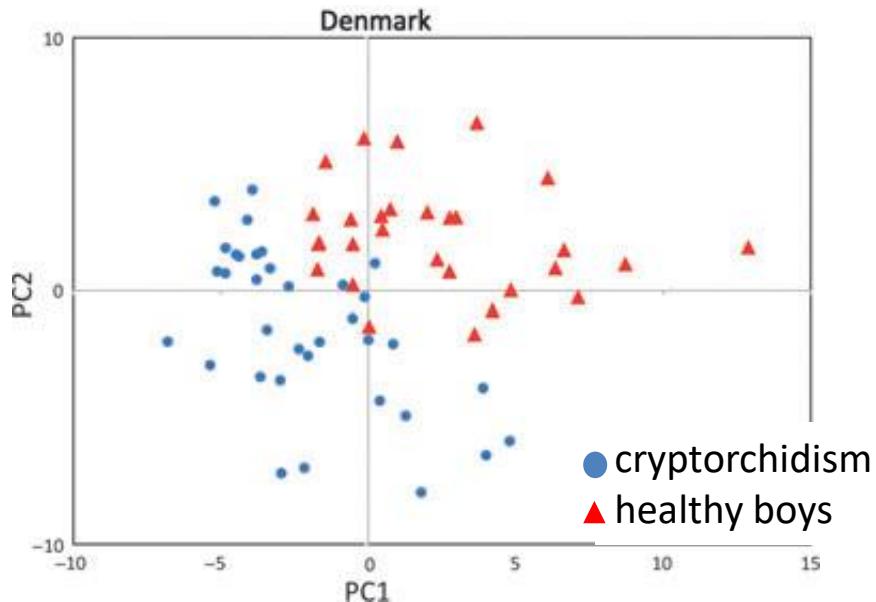
From chemical mixture exposure to cryptorchidism



Cohort: 130 newborn boys
Half of them cryptorchid.

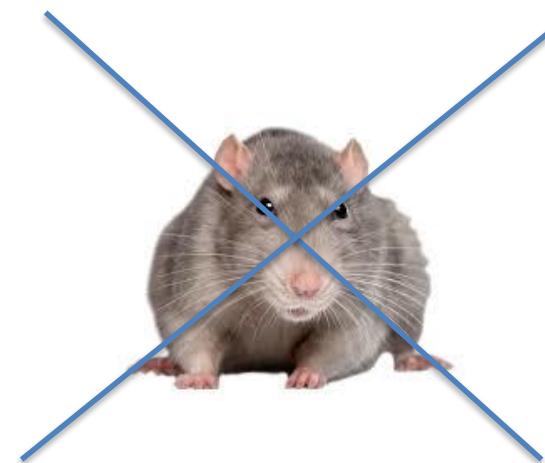


121 environmental chemicals (phthalates, dioxins, PBDEs, PCBs, PBBs...)

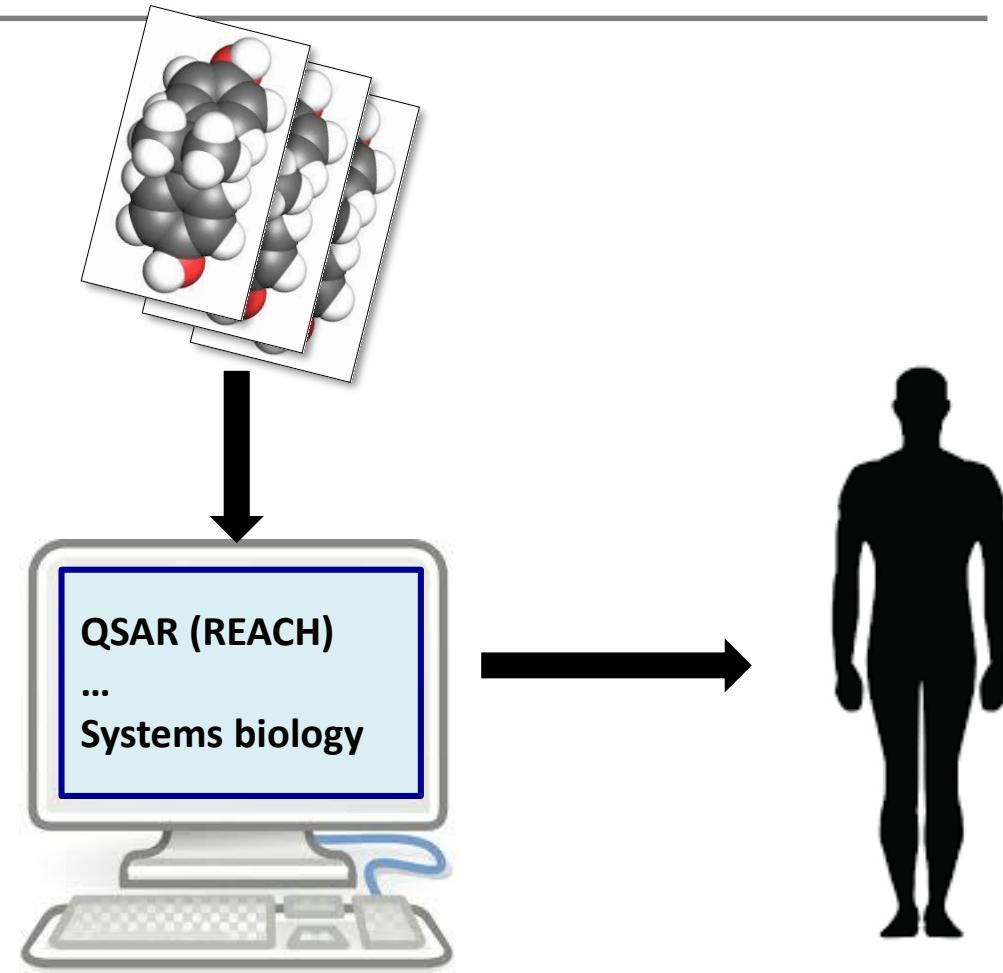


Good separation between cases and controls in Danish samples (same with FIN)

The prospect of *in silico* toxicology



Alternative methods
3Rs



Computational methods for
predictive toxicology*

In silico systems chemical biology to explore toxicity hazards

Integration of 2 concepts based on several technologies

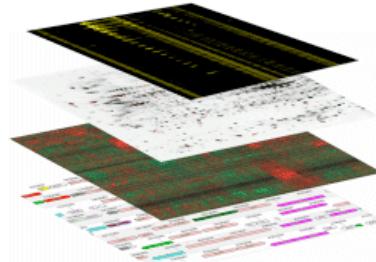
Systems biology:

Study of interactions between biological components

Chemical biology:

Study of chemical effects

- genes involved in diseases
- protein-protein interactions
- diseases protein complexes
- biological pathways
- 'omics' (large scale data)
- genetic variation (SNP, CNV)
- clinical data, patient record, questionnaire



- chemical-gene associations
- chemical-protein interactions
- chemical-disease links
- chemical-AOP relations
- chemical & metabolites, metabolomics

In silico systems chemical biology to explore toxicity hazards: Application

Systems chemical biology:

Understanding molecular and cellular effects of chemicals in biological systems

*multidisciplinary
data integration*

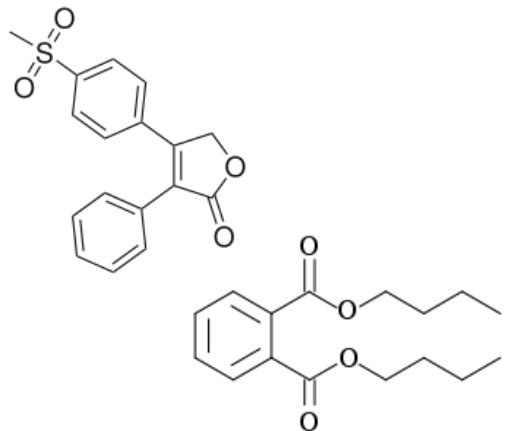


Toxicogenomics

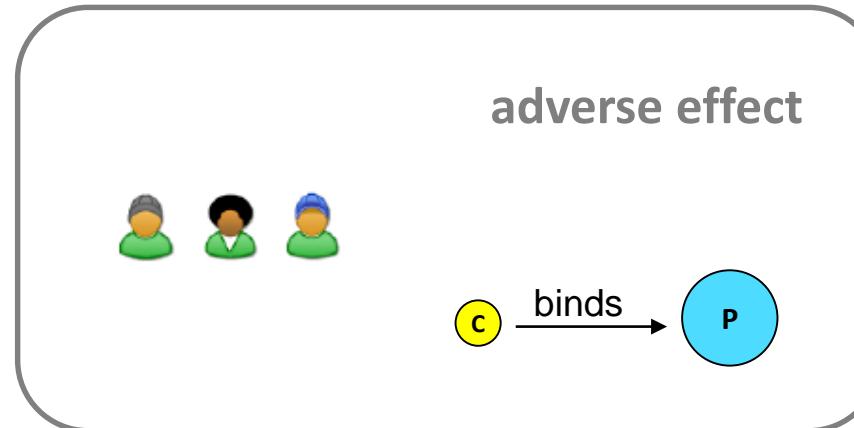
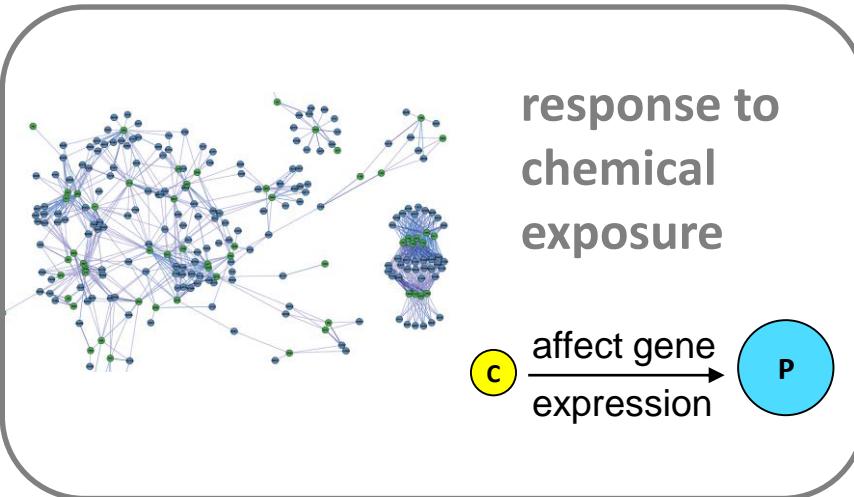
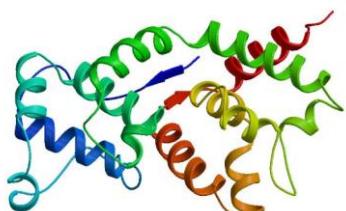
Protein-Protein Association Network:
P-PAN model

P-PAN: Integrative toxicogenomics

Drugs and environmental chemicals



Genes/proteins

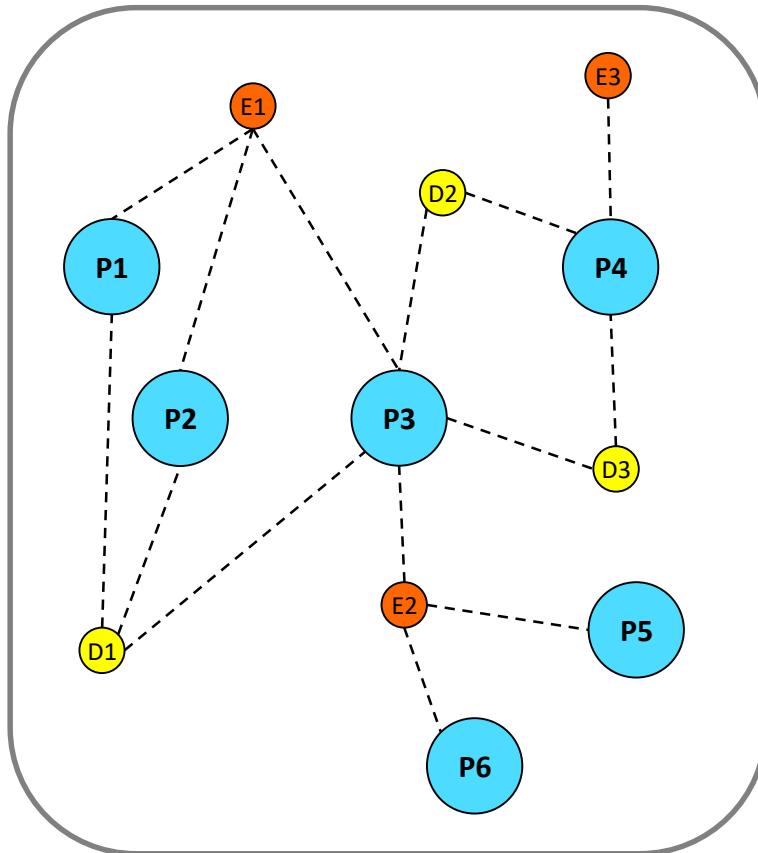


Integrative toxicogenomics

{ 2490 chemicals

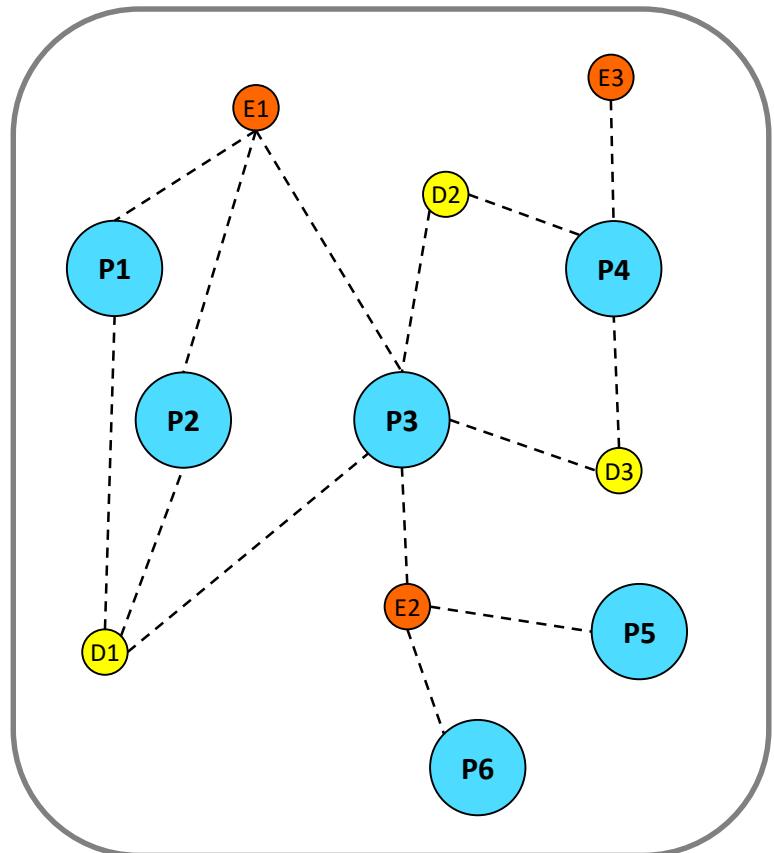
6060 human proteins

----- 42,194 associations



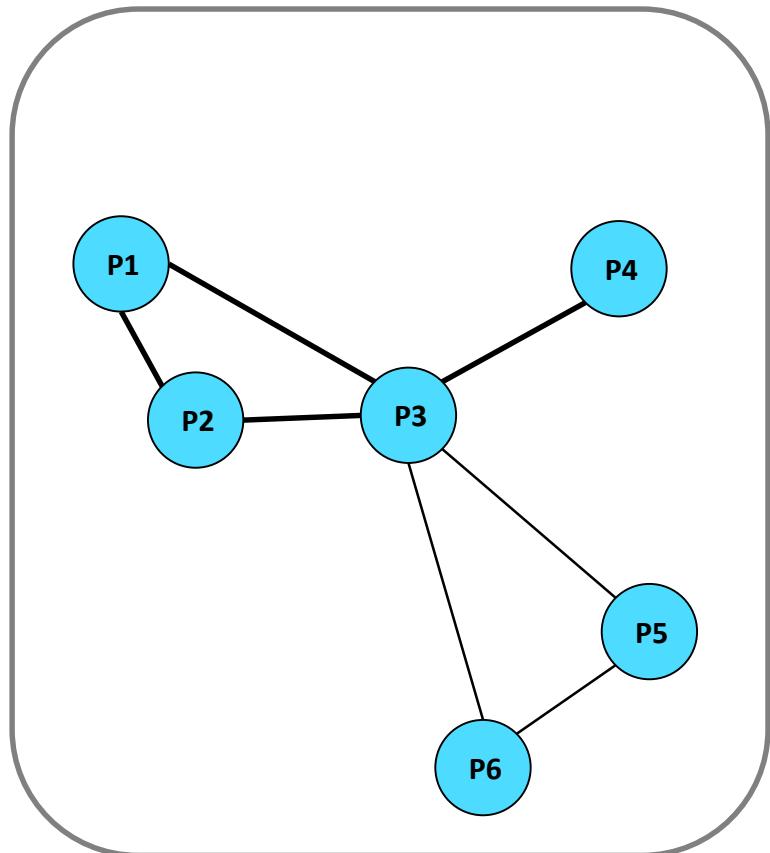
Protein-protein association network

Protein-chemical associations



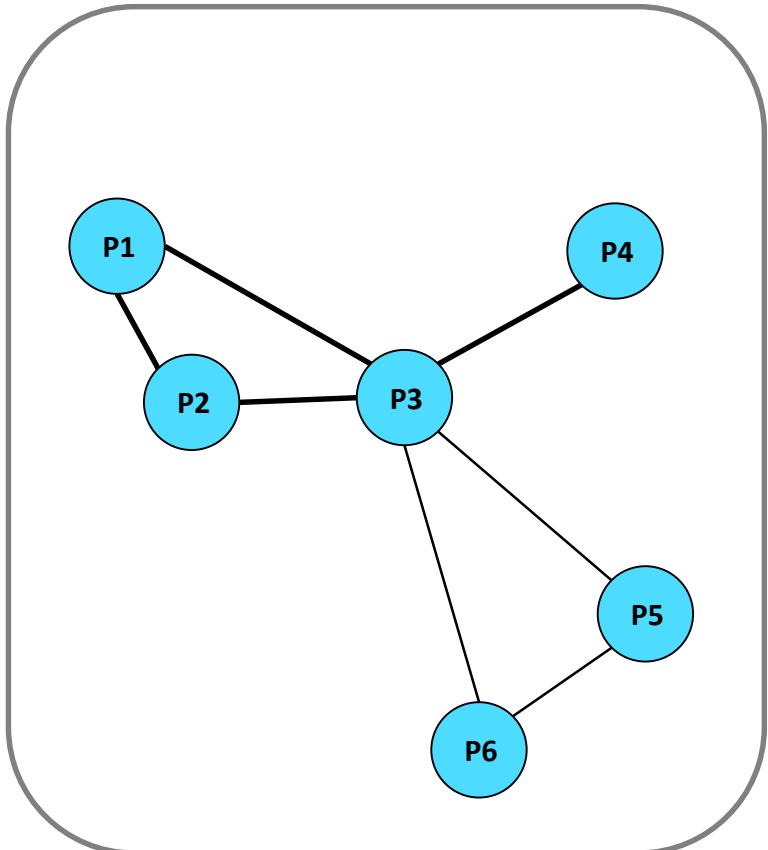
reliability
 →
 scores

Protein-protein associations



P-PAN: $2M^o \rightarrow 200,000$

Application of *in silico* systems chemical biology: from chemical to biological target

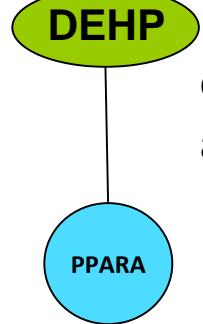


Protein predictions

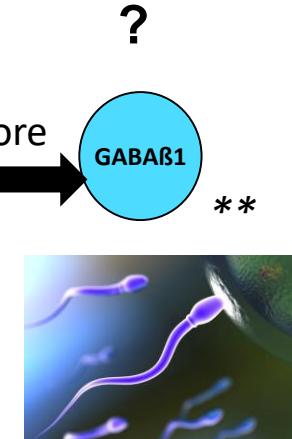
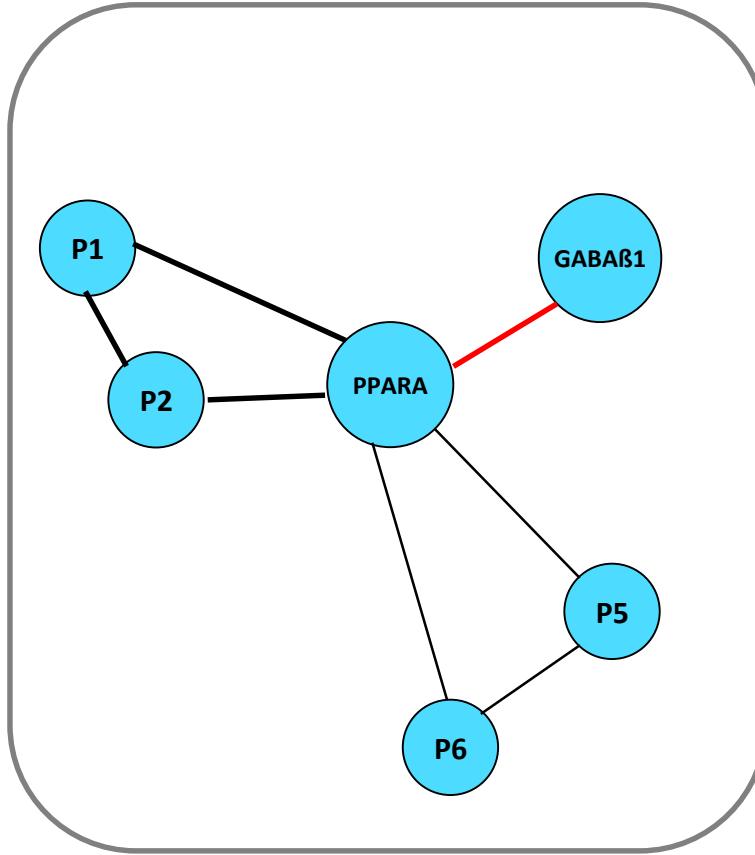
Protein-Protein Association Network

From chemical to biological target:

1- proteins prediction by biological annotation



complex pull-down
approach*



DEHP: diethylhexylphthalate

PPARA: peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor alpha

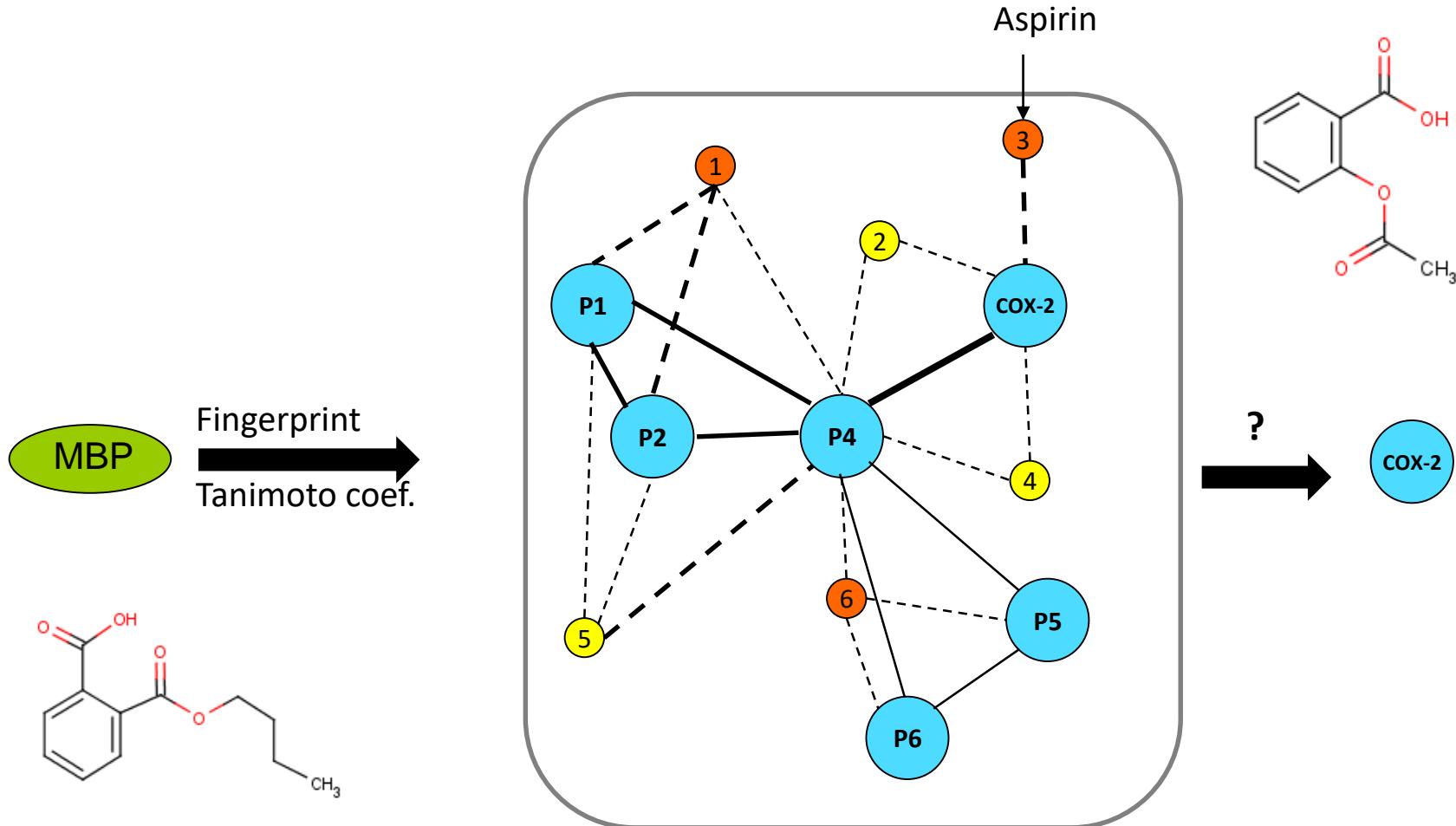
GABA β 1: gamma-aminobutyric acid B receptor 1

*de Lichtenberg et al. 2005 *Science*

** Penatti et al. 2010 *J. Neurosci.*

From chemical to biological target:

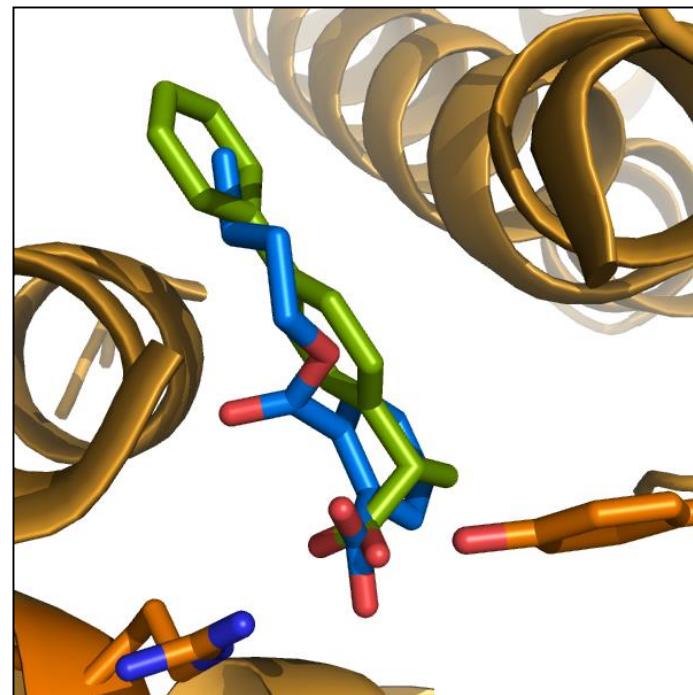
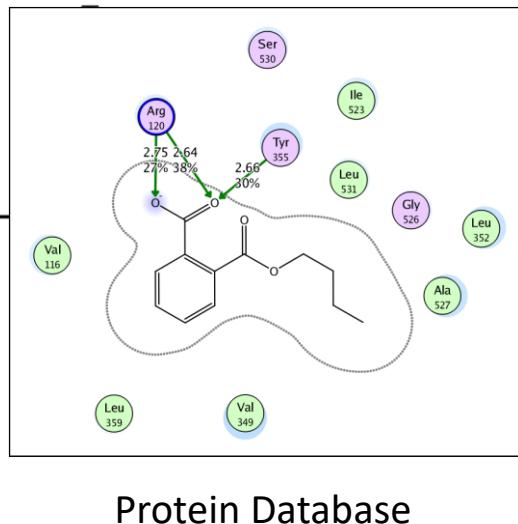
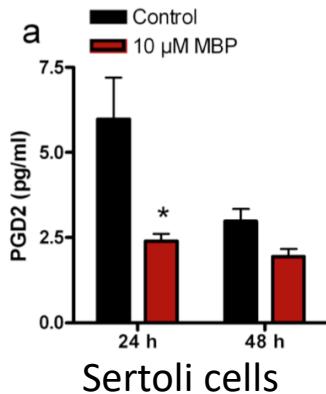
2- proteins prediction by chemical similarity



MBP: monobutyl phthalate

COX-2: cyclooxygenase-2: PTGS: prostaglandin-endoperoxide synthase

Inhibition of prostaglandin synthesis by EDCs* and 15 widely used pesticides**



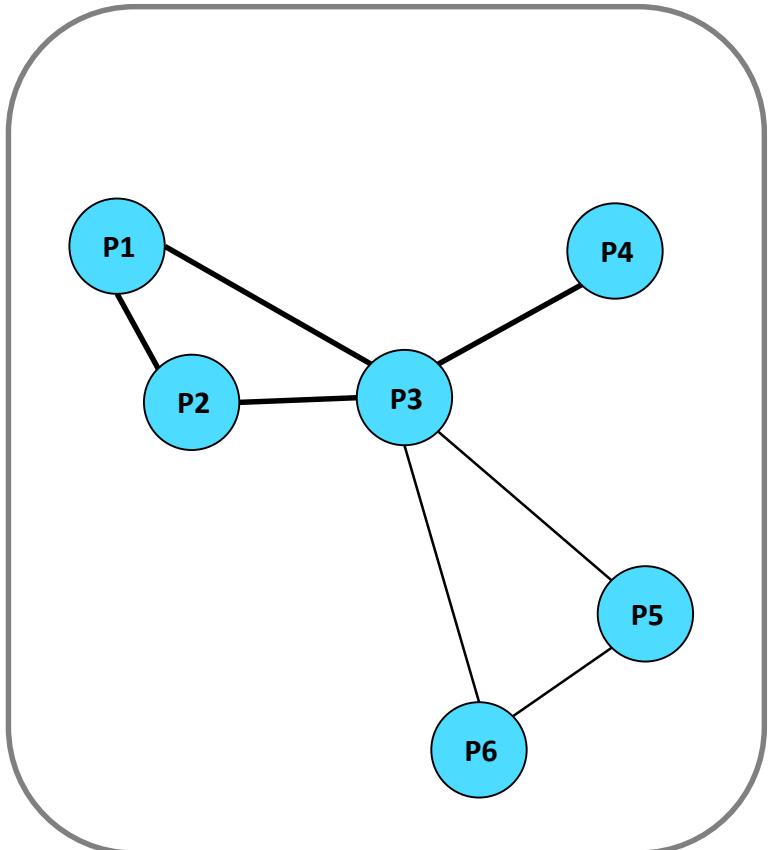
Indomethacine like mode

→ Novel mode of action by EDCs through inhibition of the prostaglandine pathway - suggest new avenues to investigate the increase in reproductive disorders

* Kristensen et al. 2011 *Environ Health Perspect.*

**Kugathas et al. 2015 *Environ Health Perspect.*

Application of *in silico* systems chemical biology: from chemical to disease

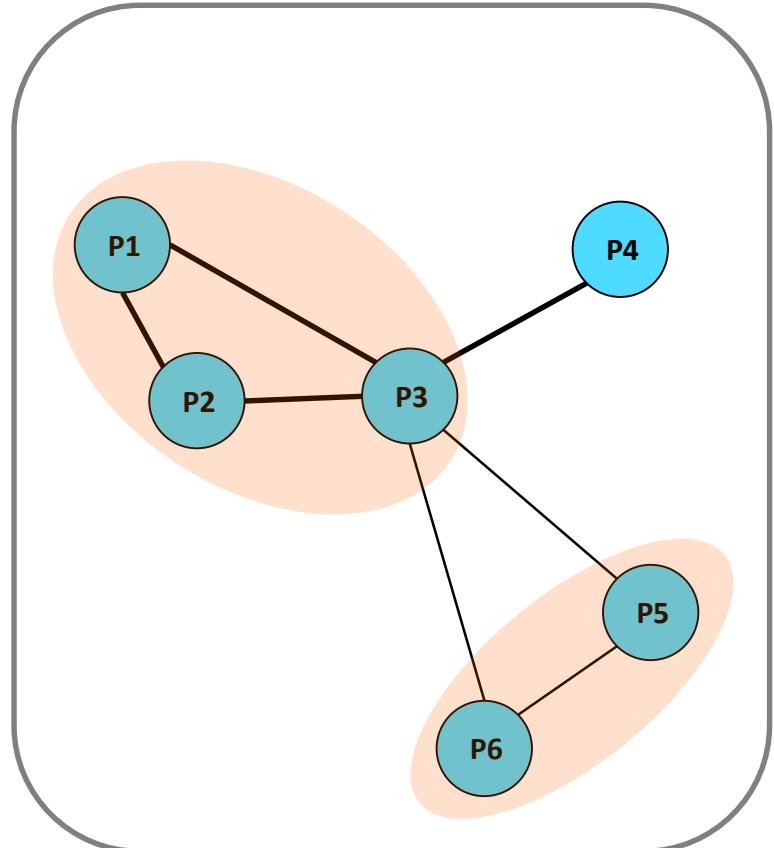


→ Disease predictions

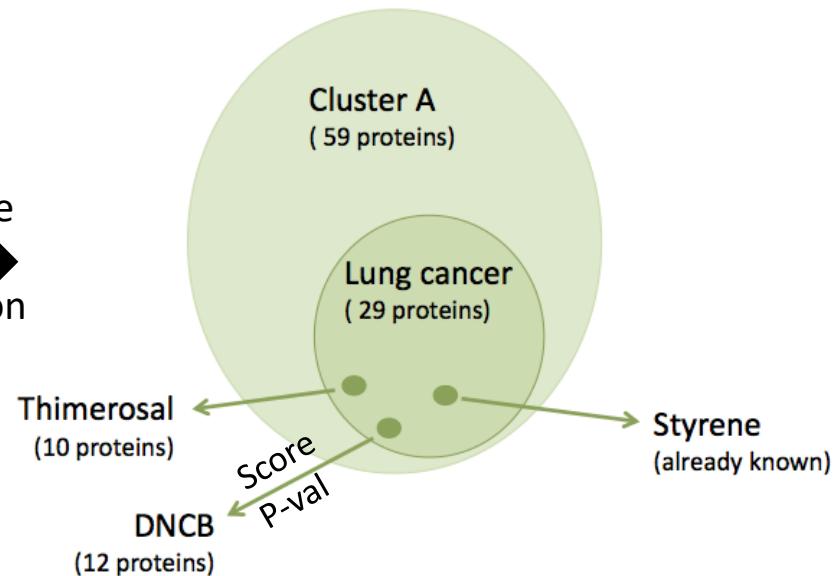
Protein-Protein Association Network

From chemical to disease: Disease prediction

Markov clustering: graph clustering



Protein-disease
Data integration



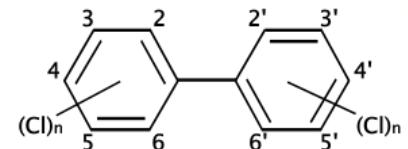
p,p'DDT → hypospadias, cryptorchidism

Audouze & Grandjean 2011 *Environ Health Perspect.*

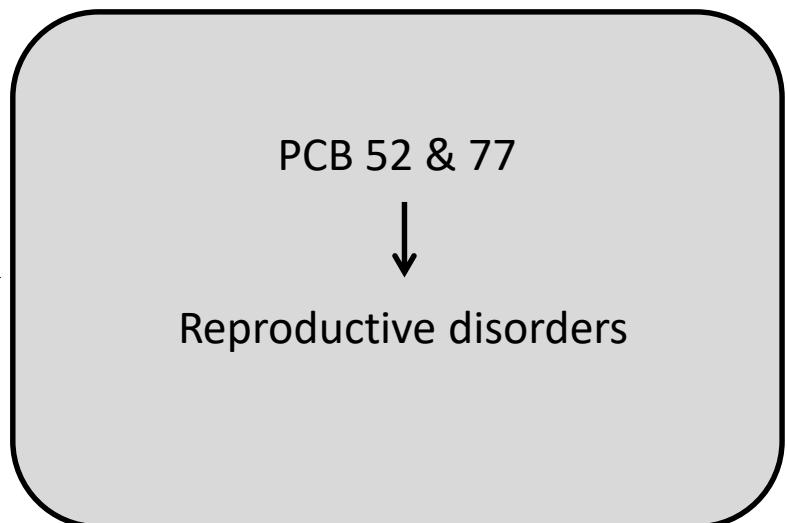
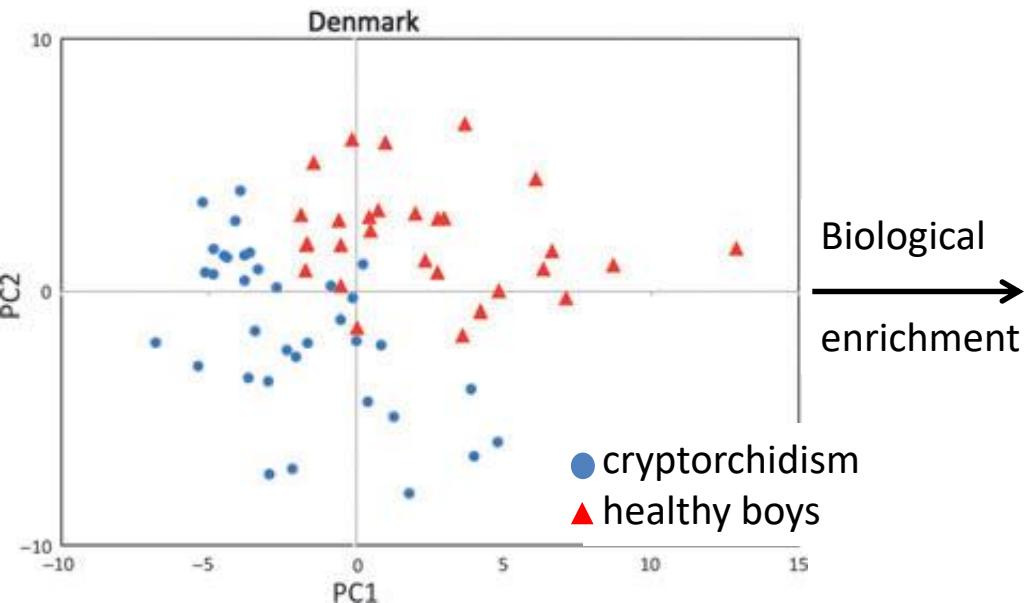
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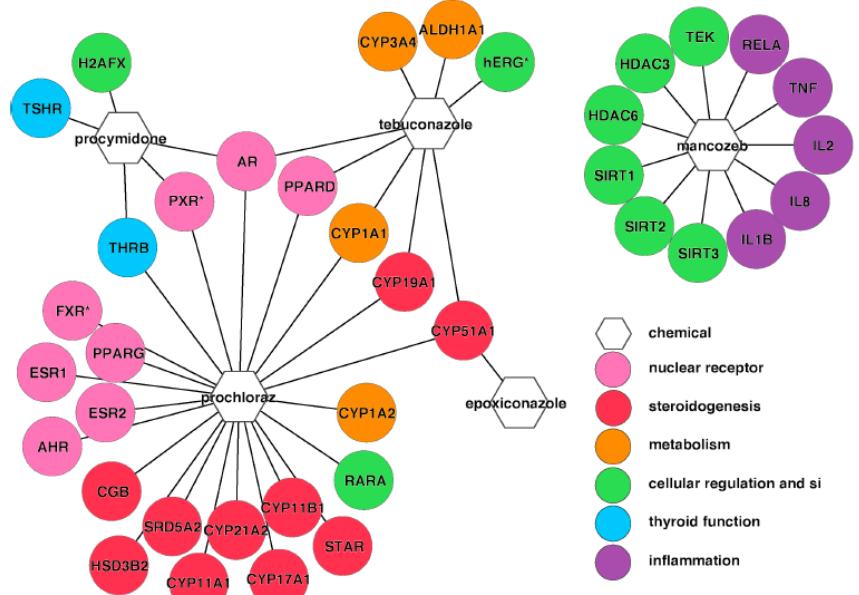


121 environmental chemicals (phthalates, dioxins, PBDEs, PCBs, PBBs...)



Mixture of endocrine disruptors may contribute to observed adverse trends in male reproductive health

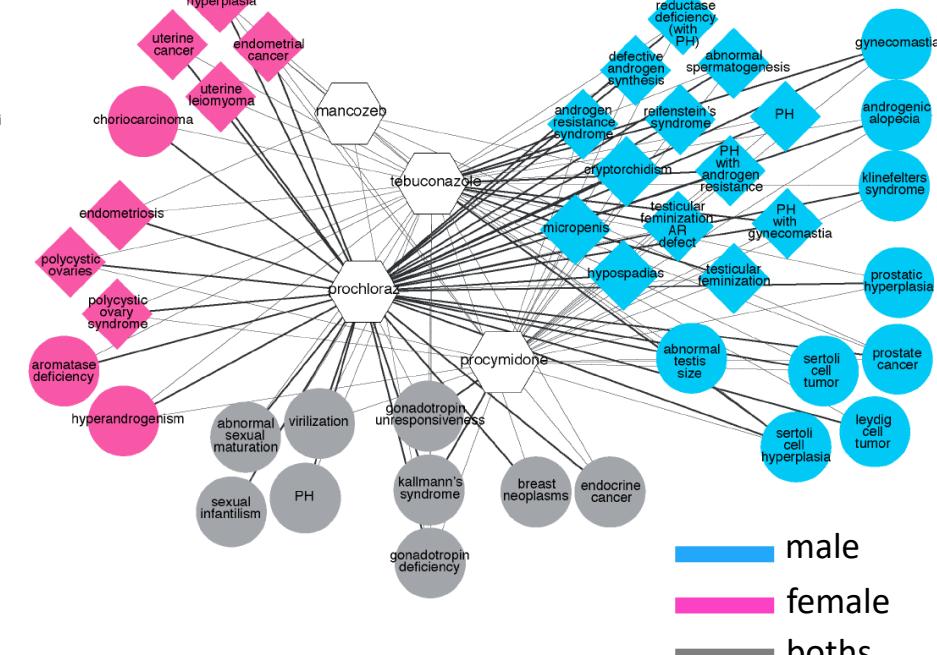
From chemical mixture to disease: ex. with 5 pesticides



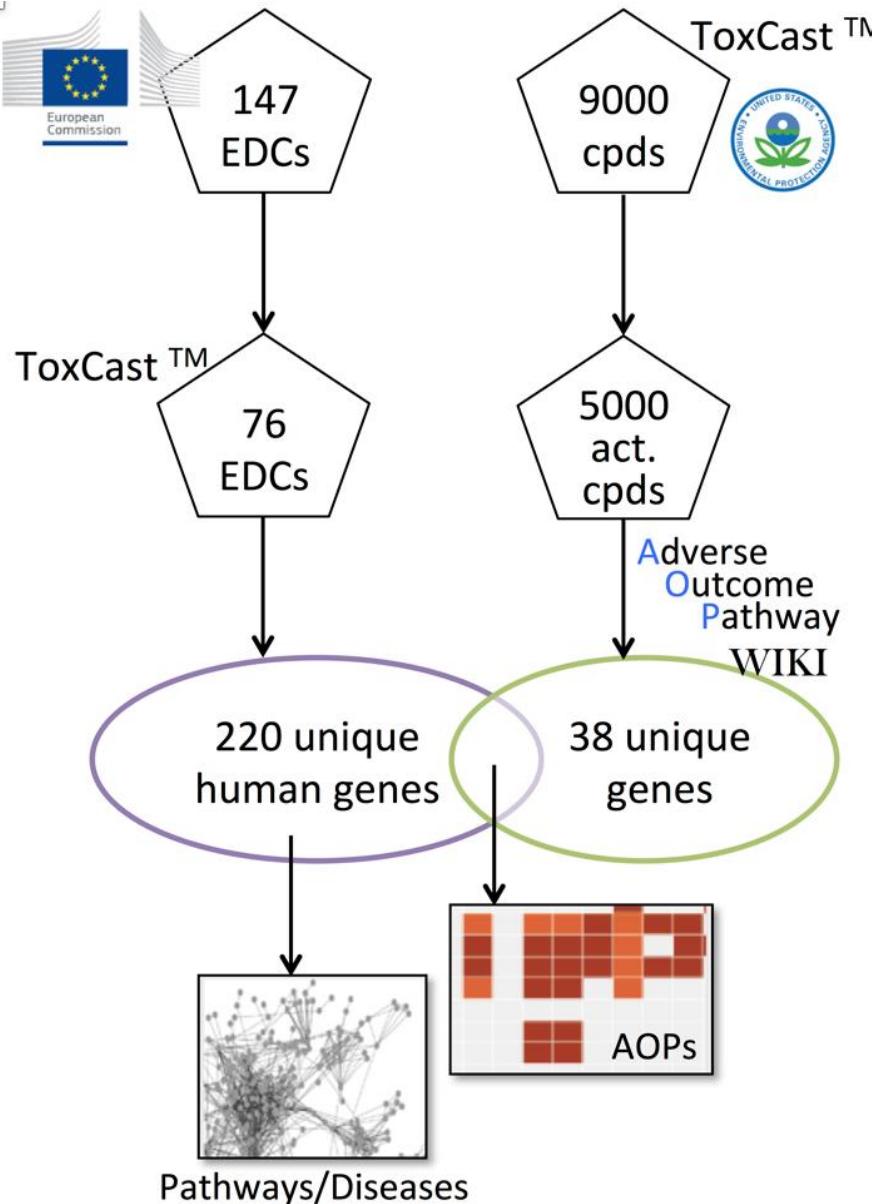
Adrenal diseases



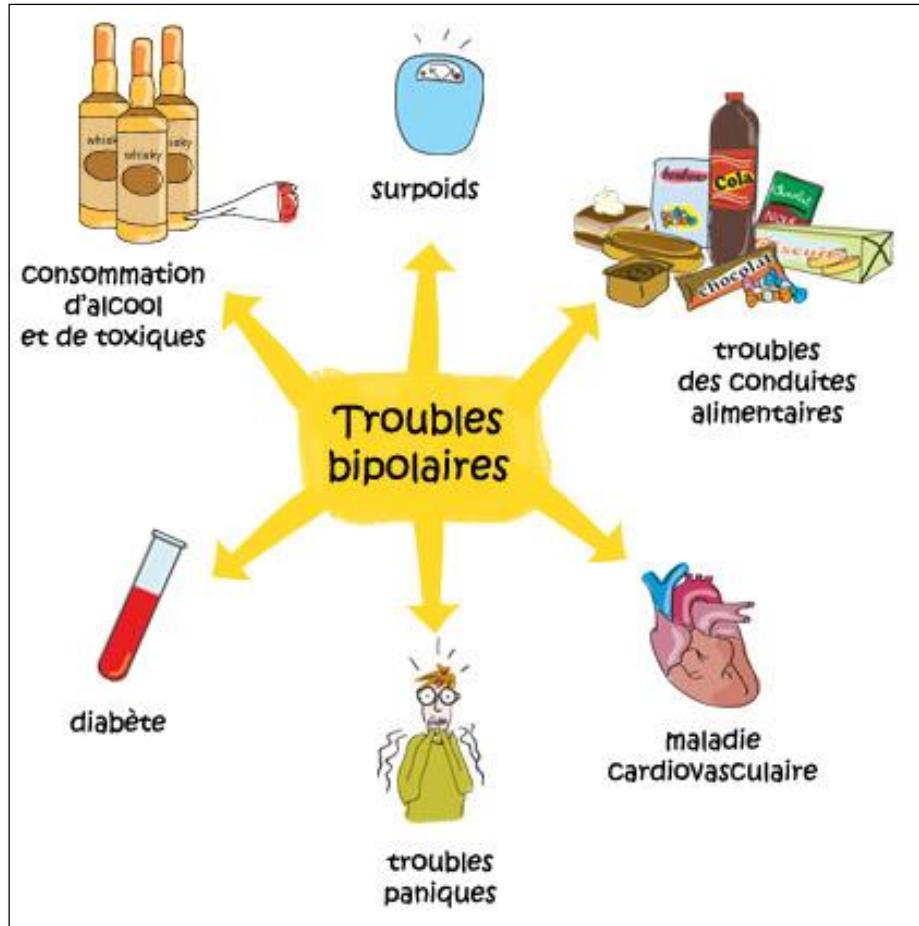
Reproductive disorders



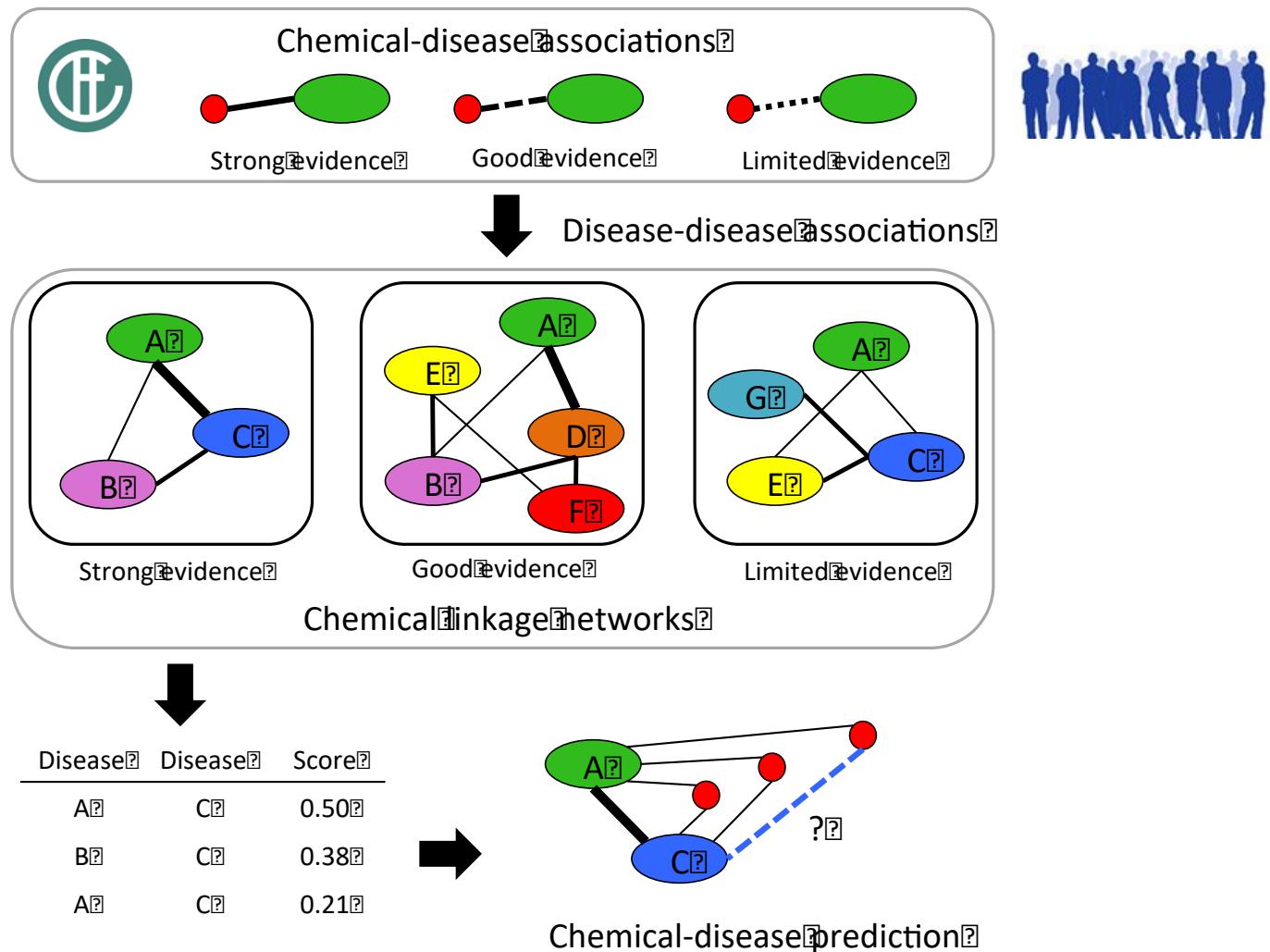
Mixture of EDCs



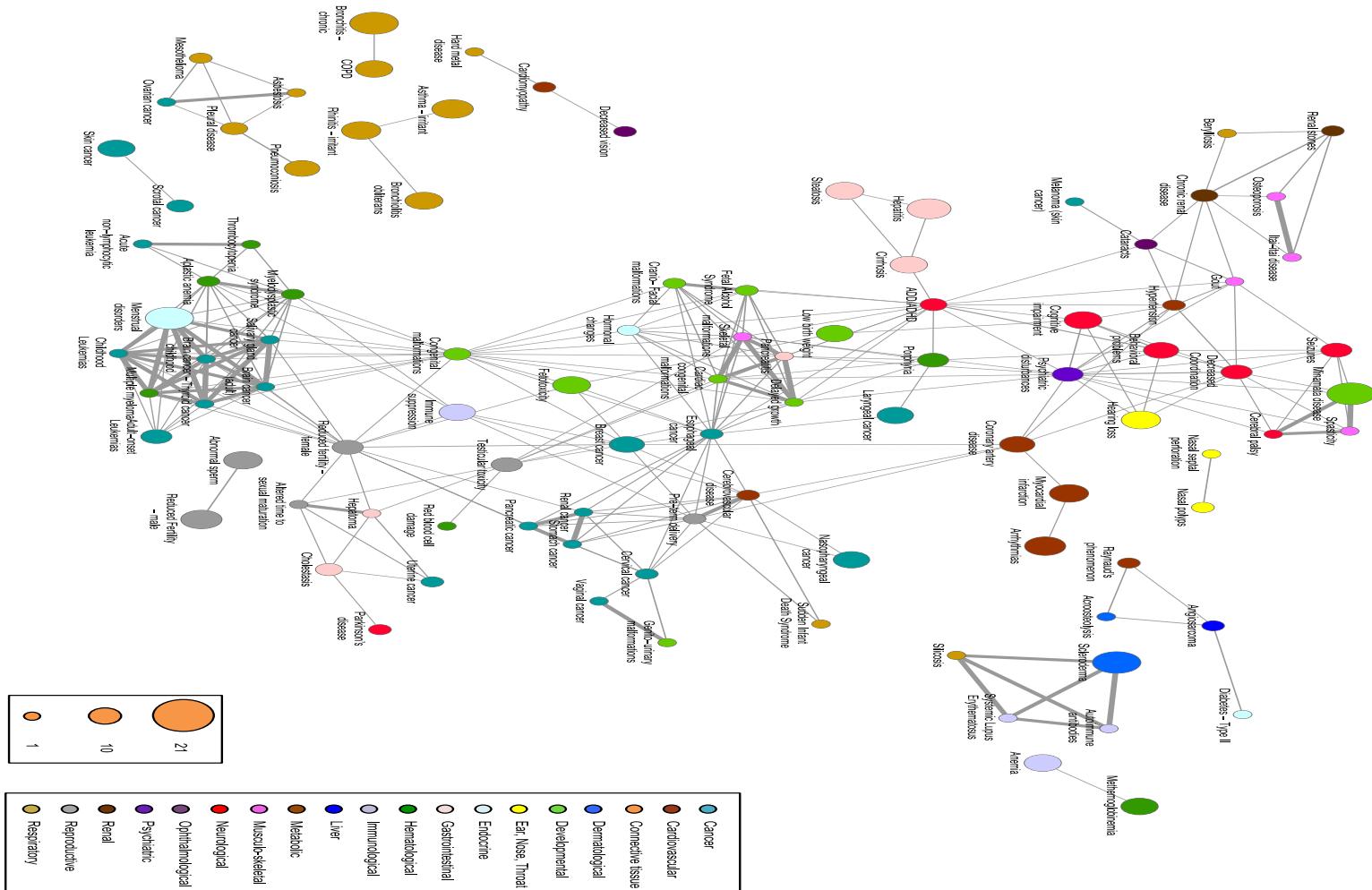
From chemicals to disease comorbidities



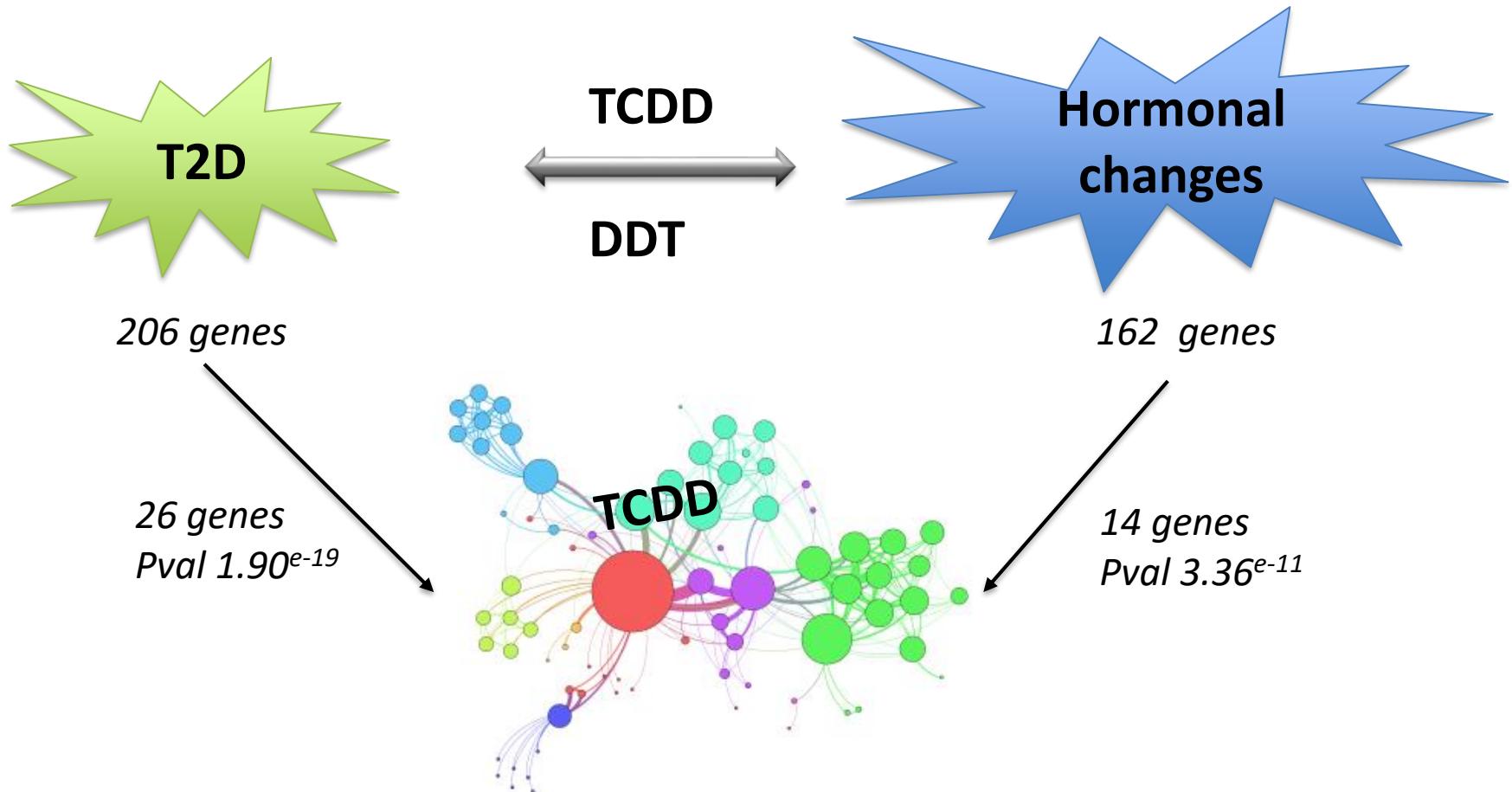
From chemicals to disease comorbidities



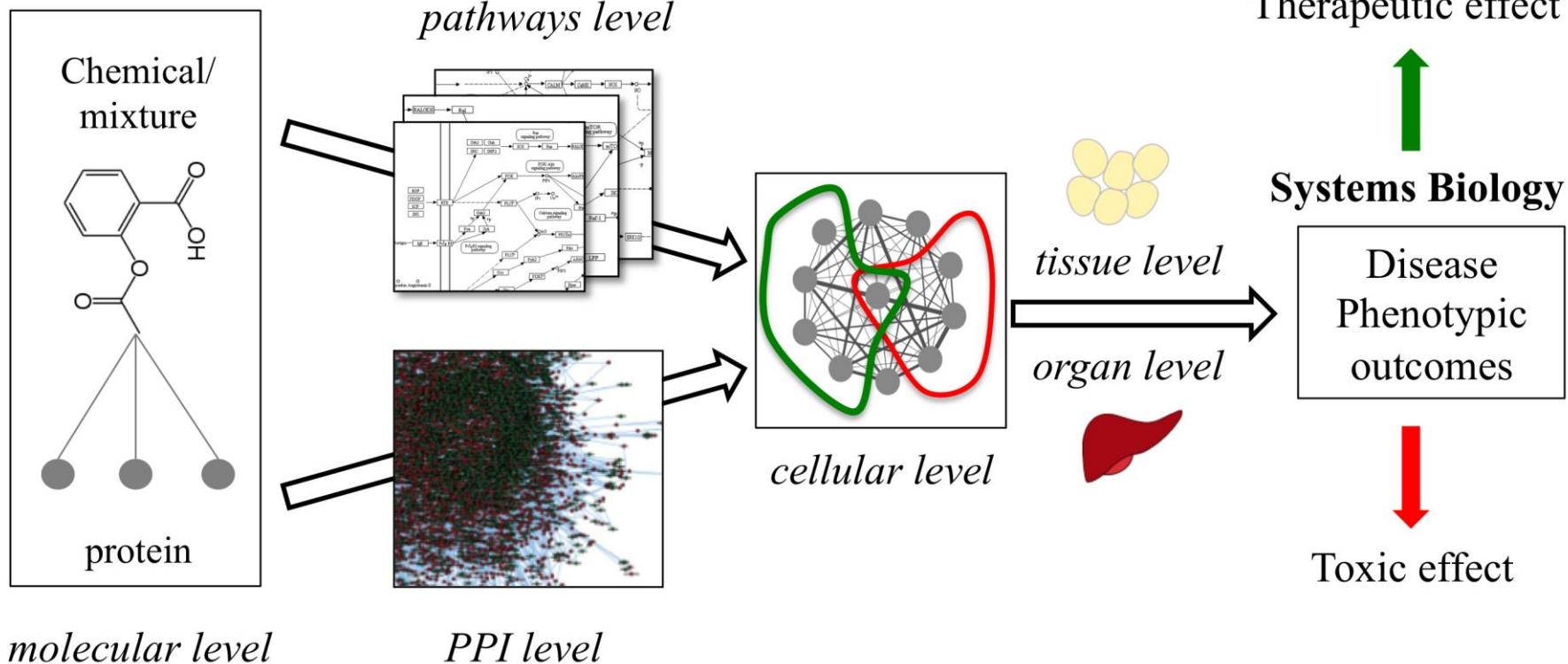
From chemicals to disease comorbidities



From chemicals to disease comorbidities



From systems biology to predictive toxicology: Identifying effects of EDCs



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and **THANK YOU** for your attention!