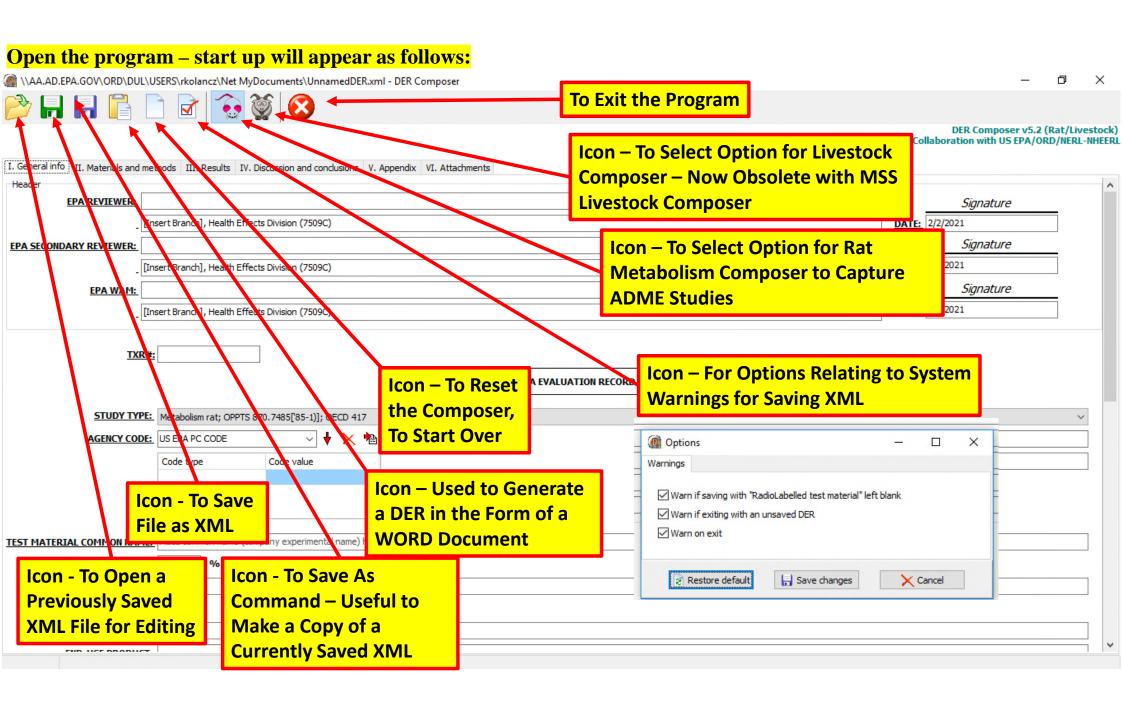
Guideline For The Use Of Der/Xml Composer – Rat Metabolism v.5.2

Prepared for use with DER Composer, a product resulting from the joint cooperation between the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the Laboratory of Mathematical Chemistry (LMC-Bourgas, Bulgaria).

The views expressed in this presentation are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the U.S. EPA.

Part 1:

- Opening DER Composer
- General info
- Material and methods



Start with the tab I. General info. Begin by filling in pertinent information by mouse-clicking within the boxed areas designated for those parameters and typing information or by copying / pasting information from an electronic source down to the area to fill in citations.

\\AA.AD.EPA.GOV\ORD\DUL\U	JSERS\rkolancz\Net MyDocuments\UnnamedDER.xml	- DER Composer		o ×
I. General info		designated for those parameters and typing information or by	DER Composer v5.2 (I ation with US EPA/ORI	
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EPA SECONDARY REVIEWER:			Signature	_
EPA WAM:	isert Branch], Health Effects Division (7509C) isert Branch], Health Effects Division (7509C)	Skip Reviewer Section and USEPA Specific Fields for TXR#, DP Barcode & Submission No. Begin with Agency Code. Select from Drop-down Menu (CAS, EFSA, PC Code, etc) or New Additional Code then Add with Red Arrow. Then Fill Appropriate Value.	Signature]]
STUDY TYPE:	Metabolism rat; OPPTS 870.7485[85-1)]; OECD 417			~
AGENCY CODE:	US EPA PC CODE V	DP BA	RCODE:	
	Code type Code value	Then Continue Filling Test Material Common Name,		
TEST MATERIAL COMMON NAME: TEST MATERIAL PURITY: IUPAC NAME:	Place common name (company experimental name) here	Material Purity, IUPAC Name, Synonyms, and End Use Products.		

A CITATION EDITOR box pops up. Fill in reference, MRID number and click generate tables, followed by clicking on submit. If there are additional references repeat the process - click the + to add each, populate, and click submit.

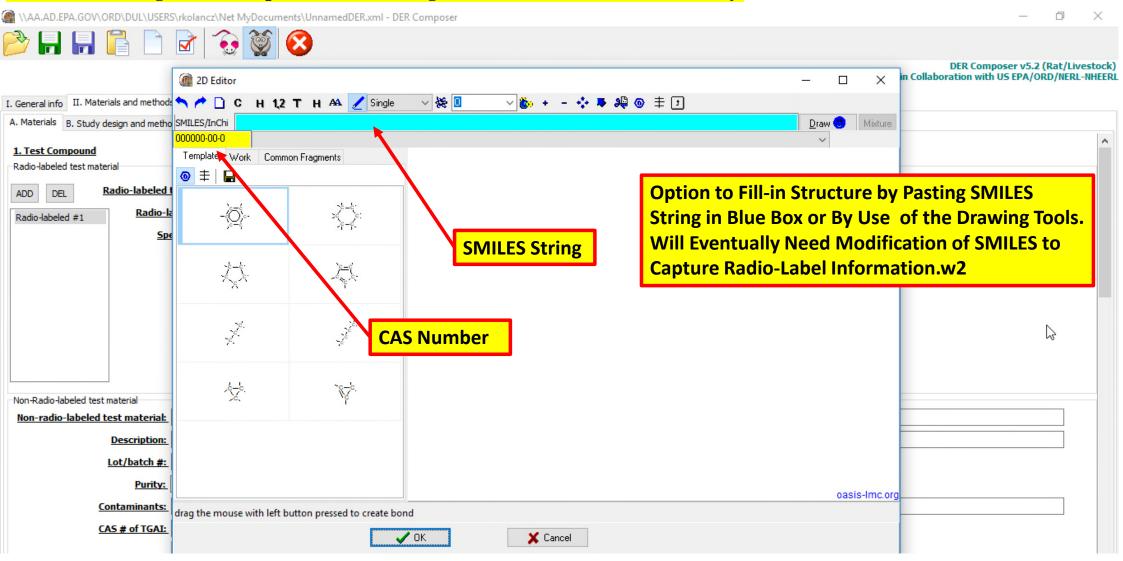
Developed by LMC/Bourgas in Collaboration with US EPA/ORD/NERL-NHEER

I. General info II. Materials and methods III. Results IV. Discussion and conclusions V. Appendix VI. Attachments IUPAC NAME: 2-[4-(Methylsulfonyl)-2-nitrobenzoyl]cyclohexane-1,3-dione SYNONYMS: ZA1296; **END-USE PRODUCT:** Click on "+" to Open Citation Editor (1996) ZA1296: Excretion and tissue retention of a single oral dose (100 mg/kg) in the rat. Central Toxicology La... (1996) ZA1296: Biotransfonnation in the rat. Central Toxicology Laboratory, Cheshire, UK. Laboratory Report/St... (1996) ZA1296: Excretion and tissue retention of a single oral dose (1 mg/kg) in the rat. Central Toxicology Labor... (1996) ZA 1296: Excretion and tissue retention of a single intravenous dose (1 mg/kg) in the rat, Central Toxicolo... (1996) ZA. 1296: Excretion and tissue retention of a single oral dose (1 mg/kg) in the rat following repeat dosing. ... **SPONSOR:** Zeneca Ag Products, Wilmington, DE 19850-5458 Citations Editor EXECUTIVE SUMMARY In a series of rat metabolism studies (MRIDs 44505101 through 44505106), [14C-aromatic]mesotrione (98.1% radiochemical pur 1.00 or 100 mg/kg, a single intravenous (iv) dose at 1.00 mg/kg, or a single oral dose at 1.00 mg/kg following a 14-day pretreatment with mesotrione at 1.00 mg/kg/day. In addition, 2 bile-duct cannulated rats/sex v (1996) ZA 1296: Biotransfonnation in the rat. Central Toxicology Laboratory, Cheshire dose of [14C-dione]mes6trione (99% radiochemical purity) at 50.0 mg/kg. The overall recovery of dosed radioactivity in excreta, bile, tissues, cage washes was ?2.0-97.1% from rats in the mass balance 54.2-55.9% of the dose in the urine and 2.3.8-24.5% of the lose in the feces. Radioactivity remaining in the carcass/issues of a sirigle oral dose of [14C-aromatic]mesotrione at I.00_mg/kg, both sexes 'excreted le effect on the pattern of excretion with both sexes. Males and females still excreted 44505103 Generate Tables for this reference the majority of the dose in the urine (61.5-63.0% dose), with fecal exception accounting for 28.8-30.5% dose, although the recipients 1.00 mg/kg/day also had little effect on the pattern of excretion; although the levels of COMPLIANCE Cancel Signed and dated GLP, Quality Assurance, and Data Confidentiality statements were provided Fill-in Citation, MRID if associated with USEPA, and make sure Generate Table for Reference Box is Checked. The citation is entered and tables are created and are ready Fill-in Executive Summary & Compliance Text for population. Additional references (MRID's) may be Boxes. entered by repeat of the afore mentioned process

Next the tab II. Materials and methods and sub-tab A. Materials may be populated. Data is filled in via directly typing or copy/paste from electronic documents until reaching the structure entry. To enter the Radio-labeled Test Material and Non-radio-labeled Test Material structures:

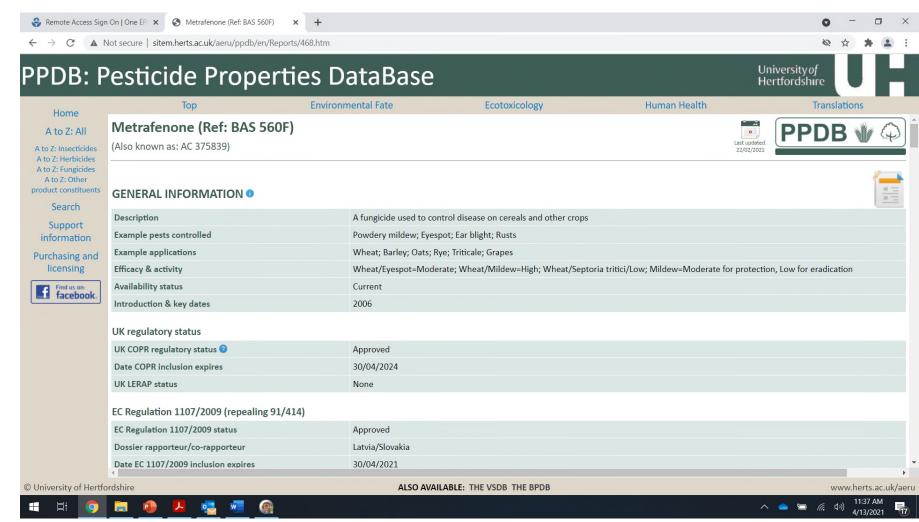
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II. Materials and Methods section			
DER Compo Developed by LMC/Bourgas in Collaboration with U			
I. General info III. Materials and methods III. Results IV. Discussion and conclusions V. Appendix VI. Attachments			
A. Materials B. Study design and methods			^
1. Test Compound	4:		
Radio-labeled test material Fill Common Name w/ Radio-label & Local	tion		
ADD DEL Radio-labeled test material: Indicate site of label in brackets followed by common name and company experimental same in pare Add Purity, Specific Activity, Lot/Batch			
Radio-labeled #1 Radio-labeled purity: %			•
Specific activity: units			
Lot/batch #:			
Click on Icon to Open 2D Structure	Edito	r	
Circk on reon to open 2D structure	Laite		
Structure:			
Non-Radio-labeled test material			
Non-radio-labeled test material: Use common name with company experimental name in parenthesis			
Description:			
Lot/batch #:			
Purity: %			
Contaminants:			
CAS # of TGAI:			

Below is a graphic of the STRUCTURE DRAWING editor pop-up box. The large white area is the drawing workspace, the light-blue box is where a SMILES string may be entered or displayed, and the yellow box is where a CAS number can be entered. Scrolling over the top of the icons will give some indication of their utility.

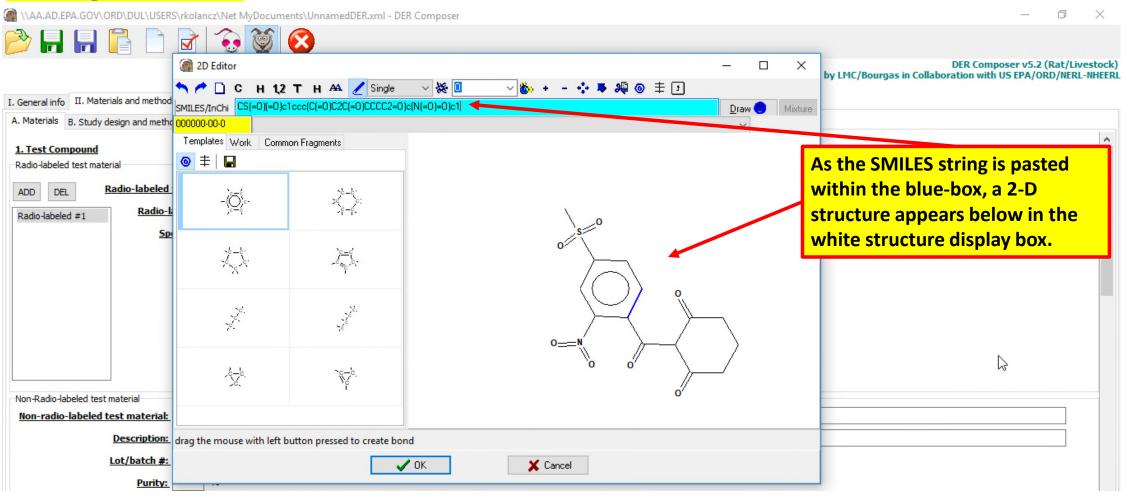


To get started a good source of parent nomenclature, 2-D structures represented as linear "SMILES strings", etc are available on the Pesticide Properties Database (PPDB) of the University of Hertfordshire web-site.

http://sitem.herts.ac.uk/aeru/ppdb/en/index.htm



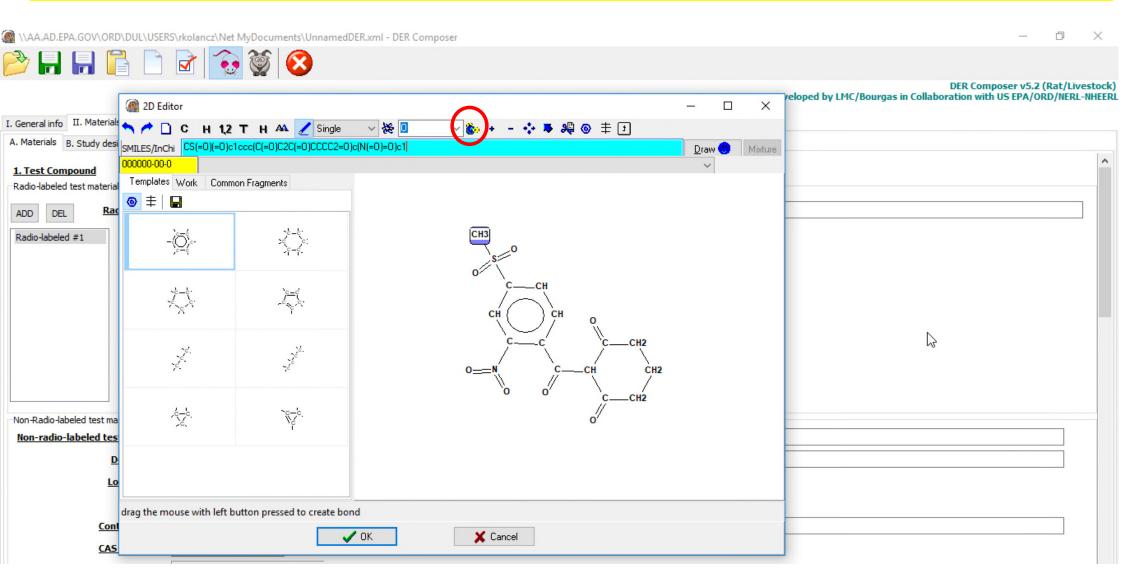
Perform a right-hand click of the mouse in the light-blue box of the STRUCTURE DRAWING package and select paste to enter the parent structure.



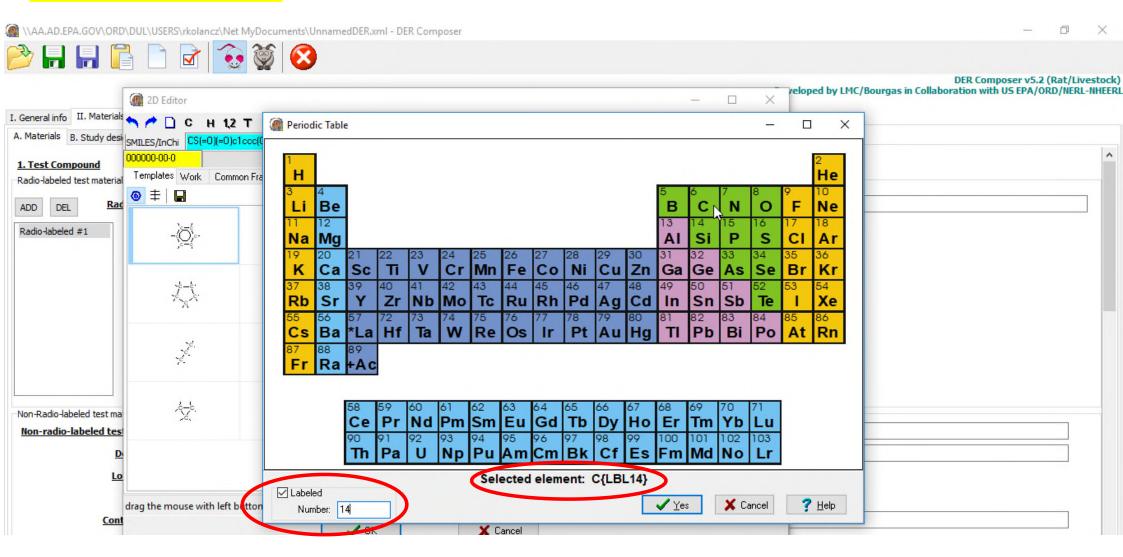
The parent structure (now present in the STRUCTURE DRAWING editor) may be modified utilizing tools within the editor. Specifically a label may be introduced in the structure of the radio-labeled parent.

Radio labeling of atoms

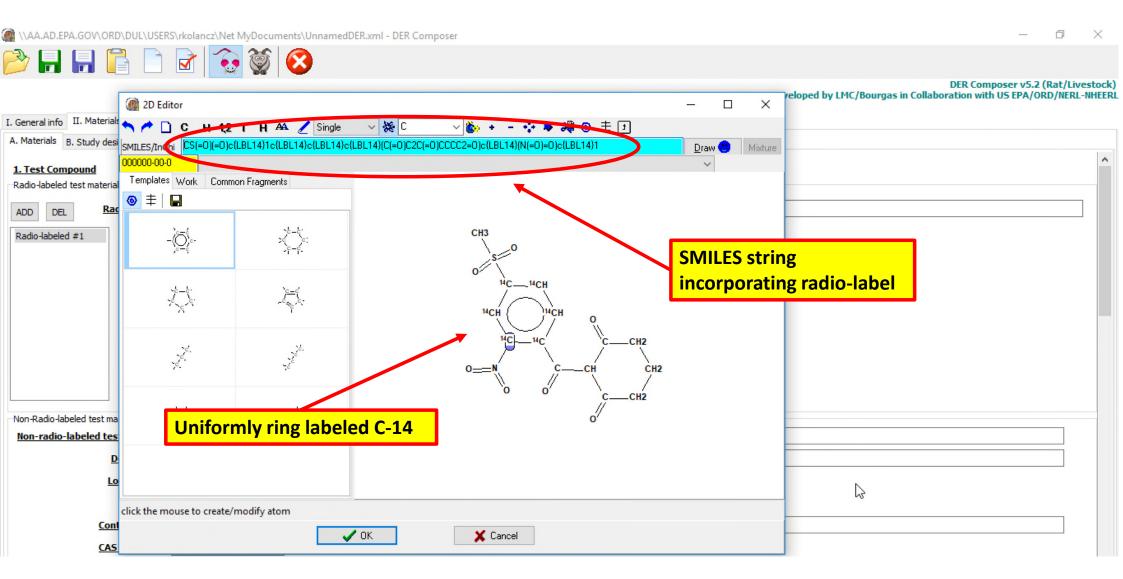
Within the STRUCTURE DRAWING window, open the periodic table by selecting the icon as circled in the figure below.

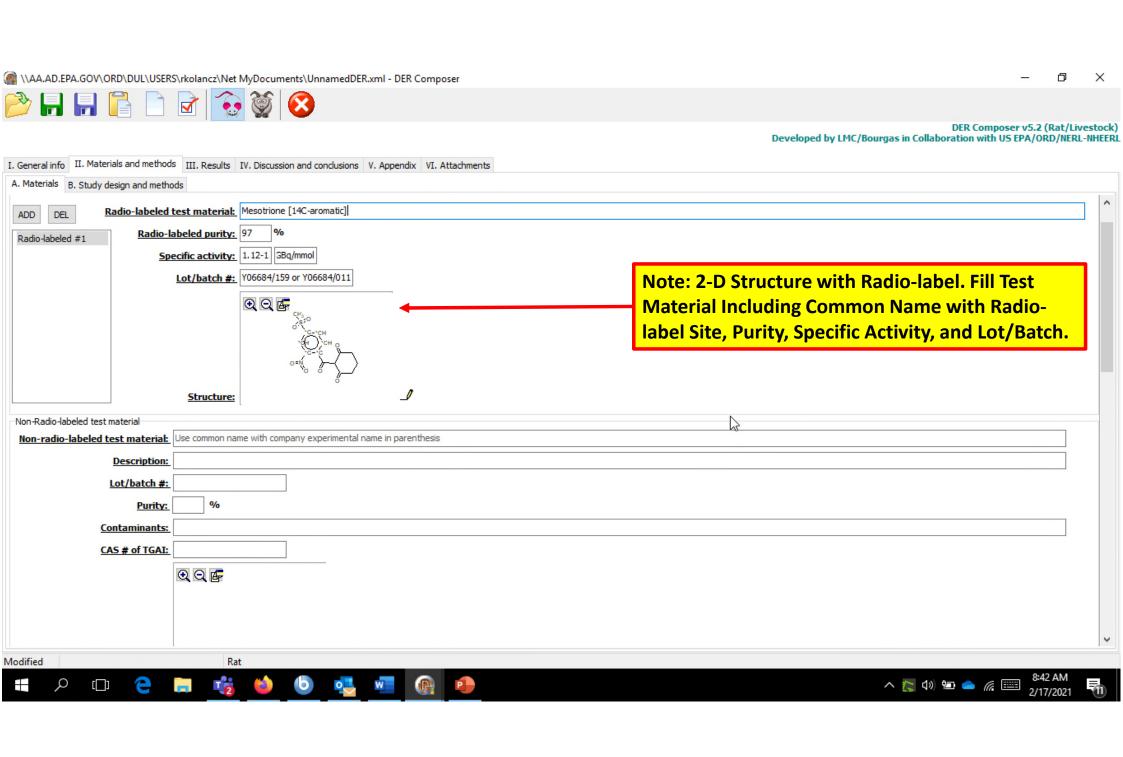


A periodic table screen comes up where you should check labeled, in this example add 14 in the number box and click on C for carbon. Then hit YES.

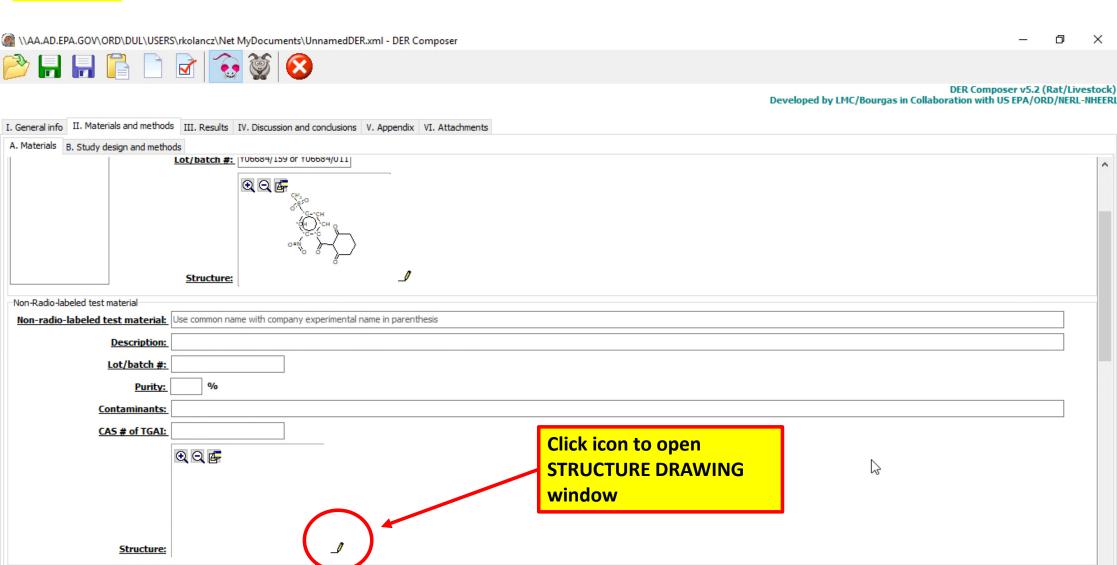


After clicking Yes on the previous screen, the periodic table closes, then you can add the C-14 label to each carbon in the example. The example below happens to be a uniformly labeled phenyl ring. Note that the information for the labeling is now contained in the SMILES.



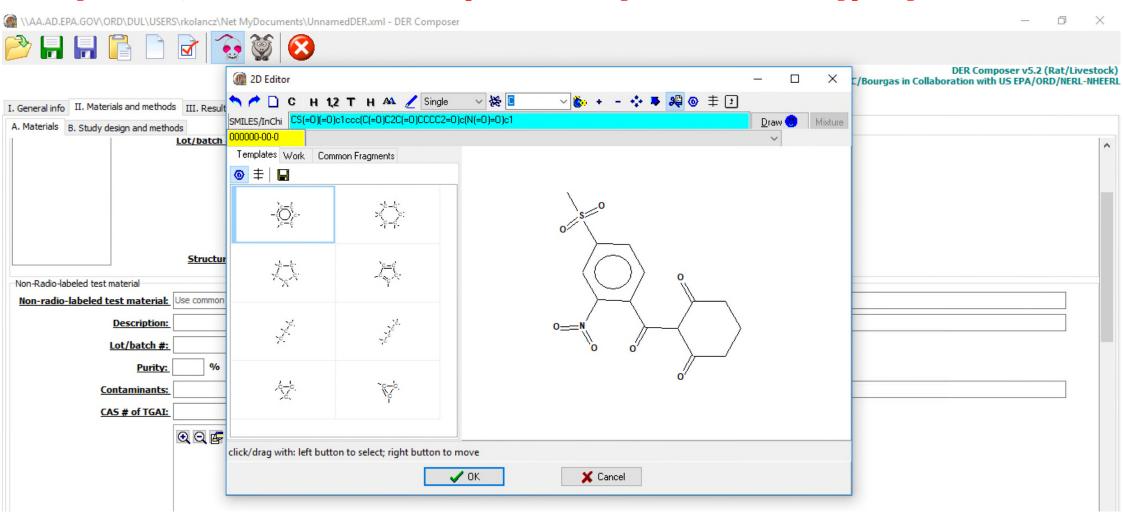


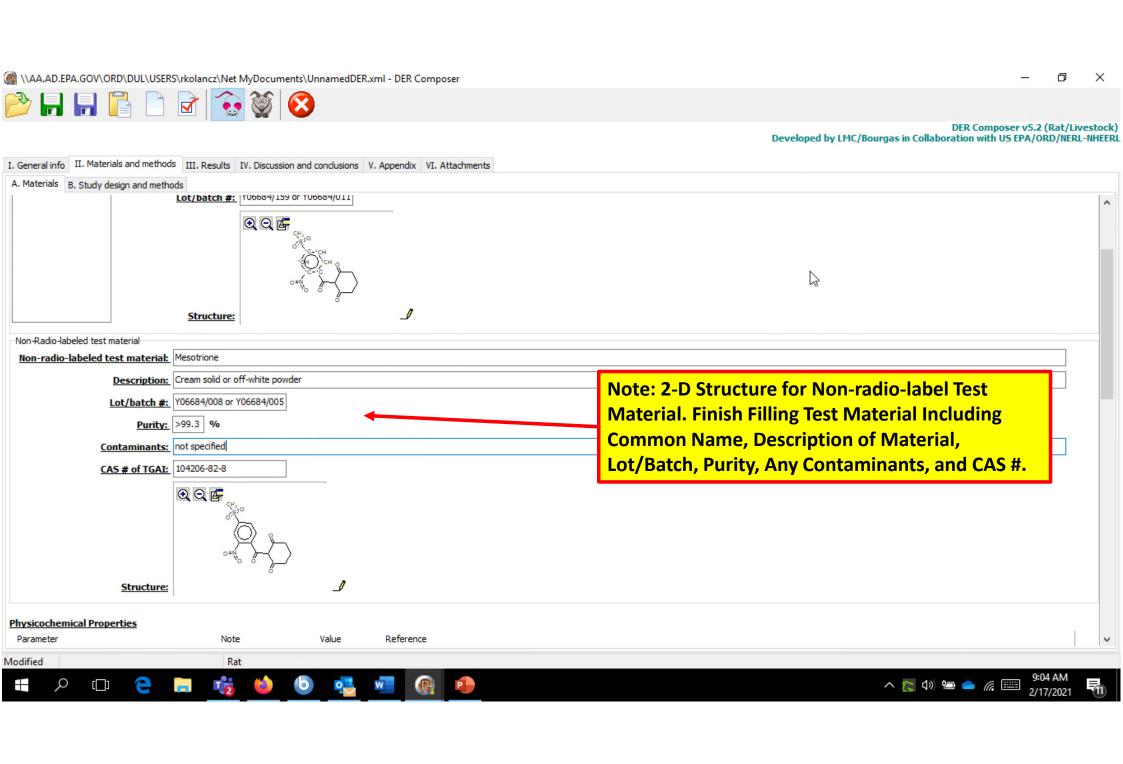
The Non-radiolabeled Test Material may be entered in the same fashion by opening the STRUCTURE DRAWING PACKAGE.



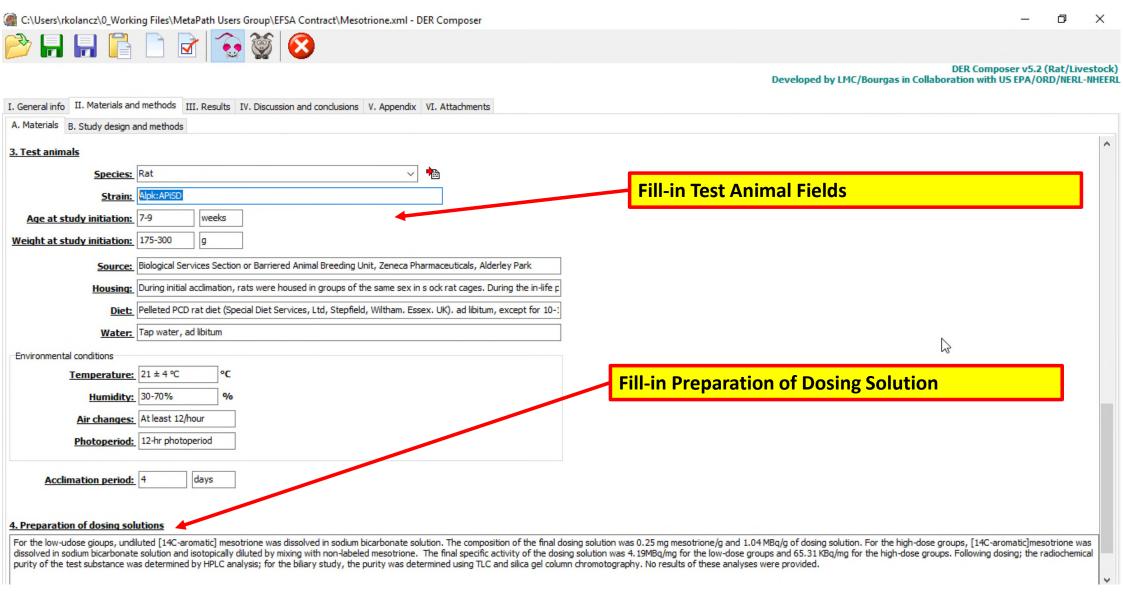
The SMILES string (from the excel list of parent structures) is entered in the light-blue box of the editor and the 2-D structure is immediately shown.

NOTE: The use of COPY/PASTE SMILES strings to generate the 2-D structures of parent chemicals serves to save time drawing structures, however the structures can be produced utilizing the tools of the drawing package.





Continue filling out the rest of II. Material and methods A. Materials



Go To Live Demo

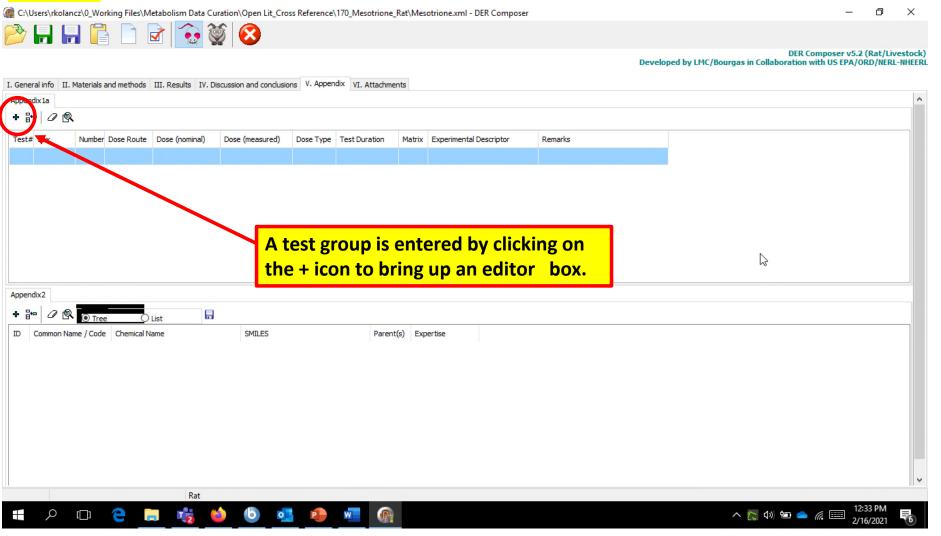
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EPA SECONDARY REVIEWER:	nethods III. Results IV. Discussion and conclusions V. Appendix VI. Attachments		Signatur	e	^
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	DATA EVALUATION RECORD				
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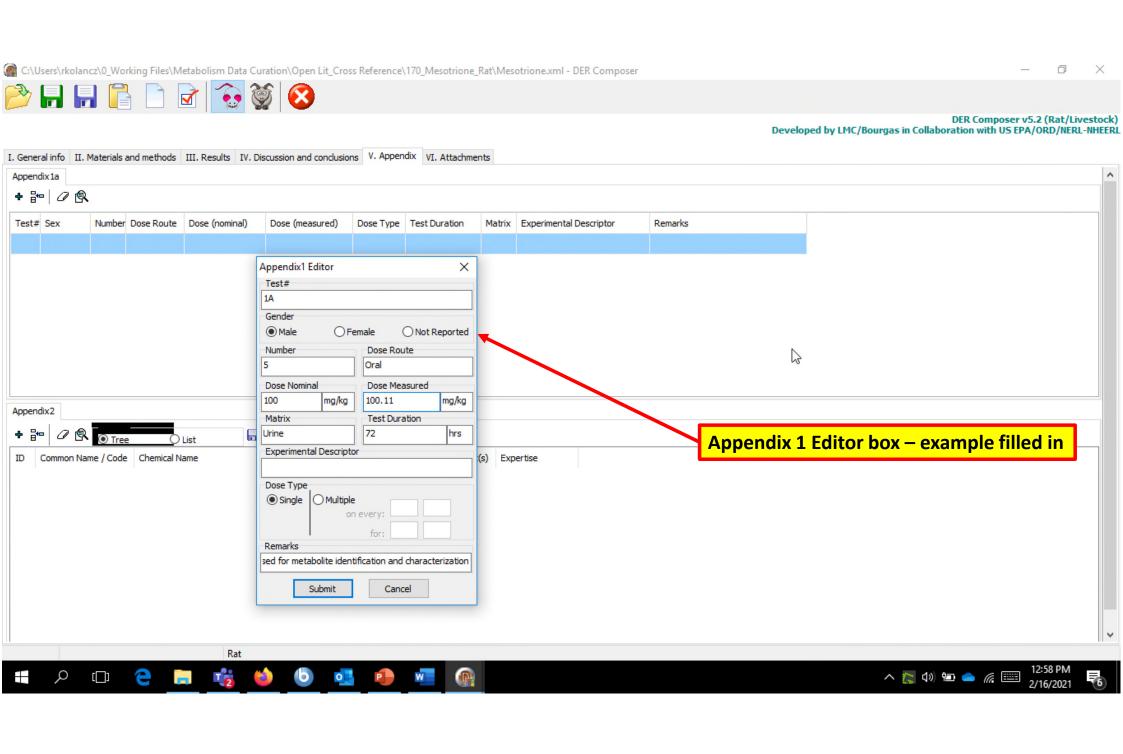
Questions ??? & Answers

Part 2:

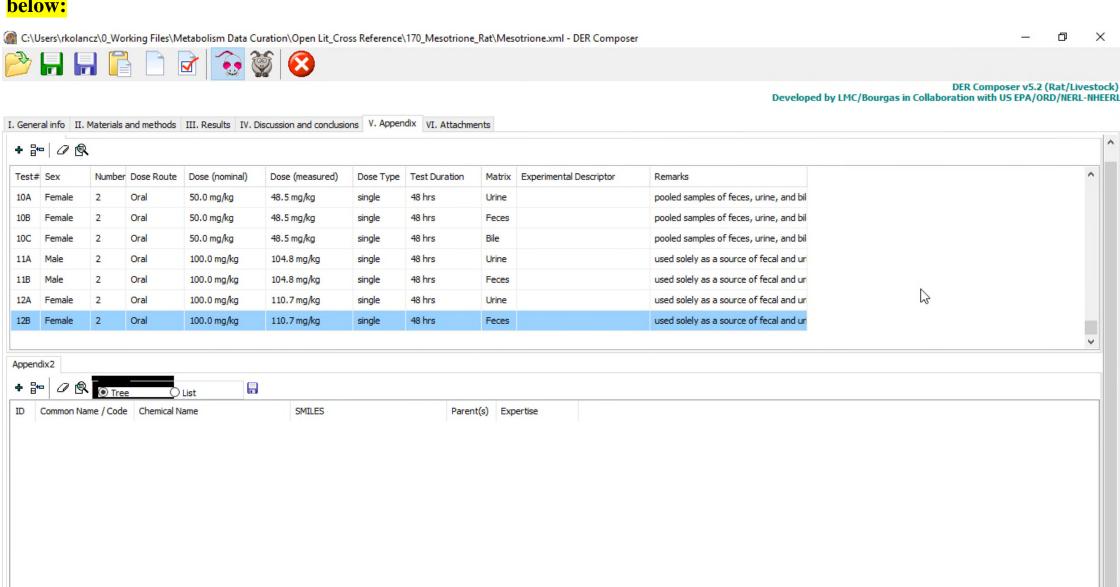
- Appendix 1
- Appendix 2
- Material and methods
- Study design

Next go to tab V. Appendix – It is within this section that the various treatment groups are defined and listed as a TEST in the appendix 1 table below. A treatment group may be defined by gender, age, dose amount, dose route, sample matrix or other experimental descriptor (parameters that when varied may give rise to a different metabolic map for a particular chemical).

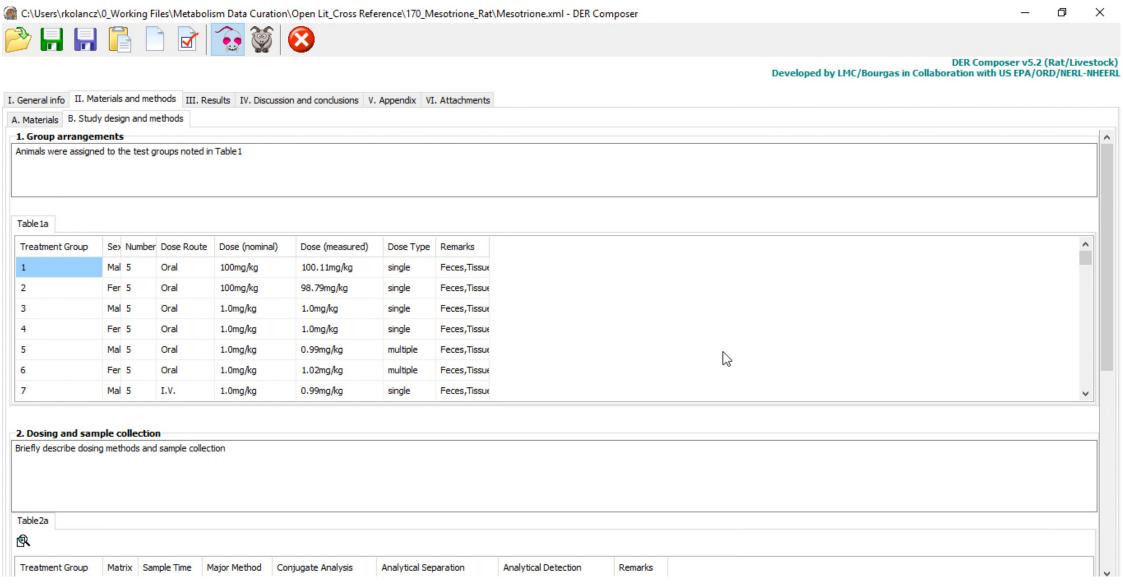




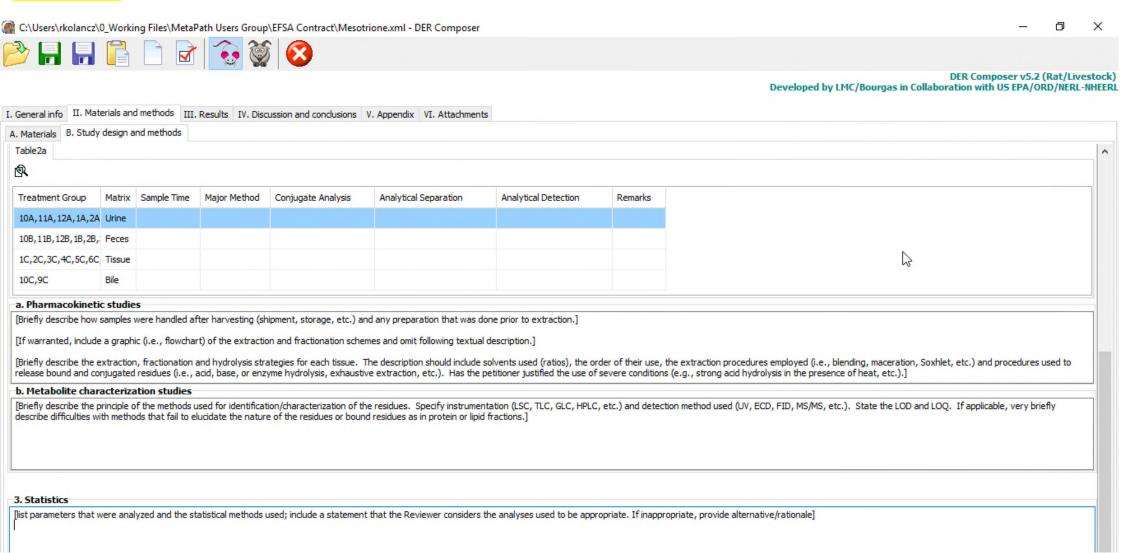
Click on submit to accept test – continue to add new tests via the same process until completed. Screen should appear as below:



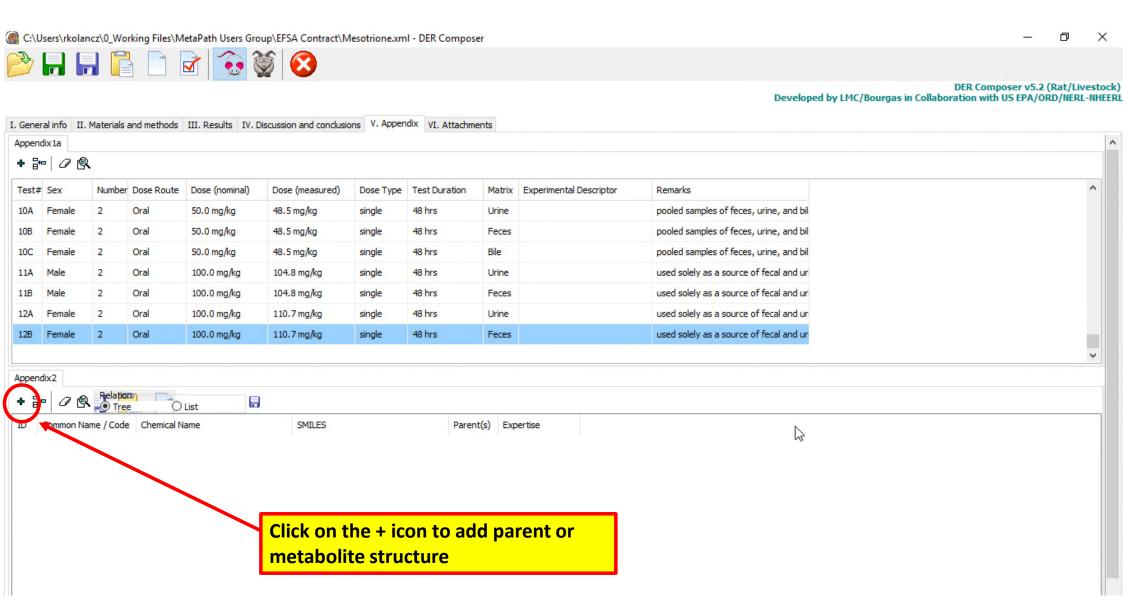
The completed Appendix 1 will automatically populate the <u>group arrangements</u> Table 1 of section/tab II. Materials and methods sub-tab B. Study design and methods. This may be observed by clicking on the appropriate tabs.

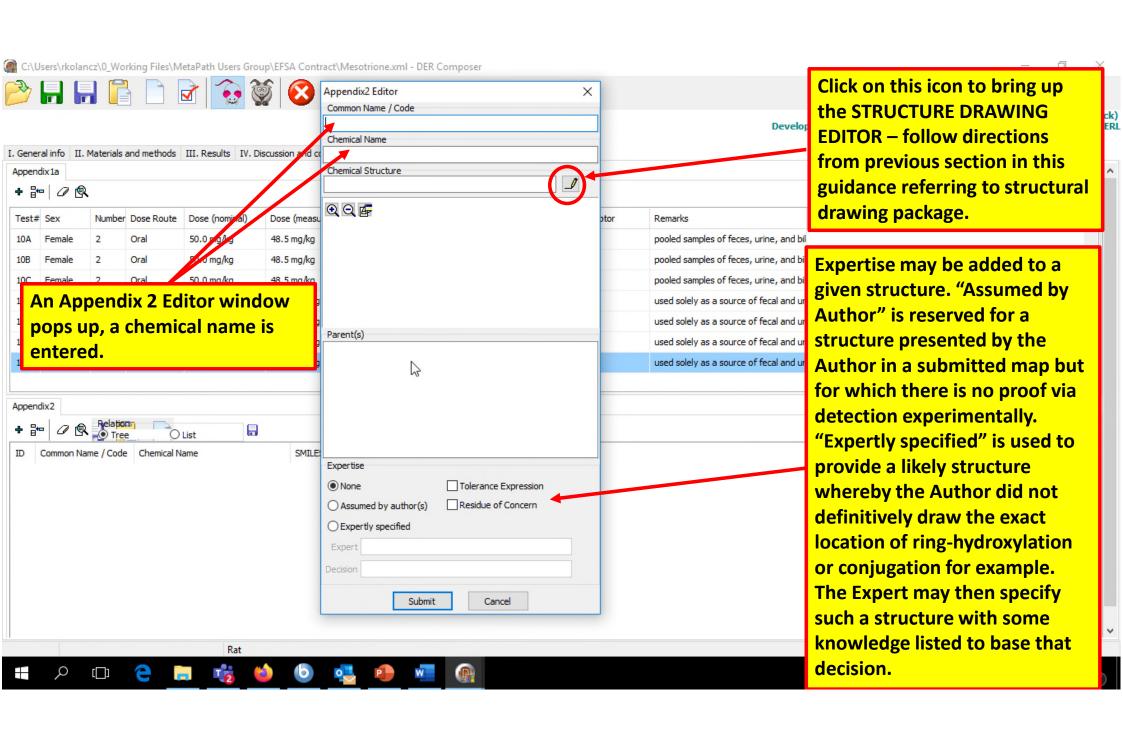


In addition, an automatic partial entry of the <u>dosing and sample collection</u> Table 2 of section/tab II. Materials and methods sub-tab B. Study design and methods takes place. We will return to complete this table after completion of Appendix 2.

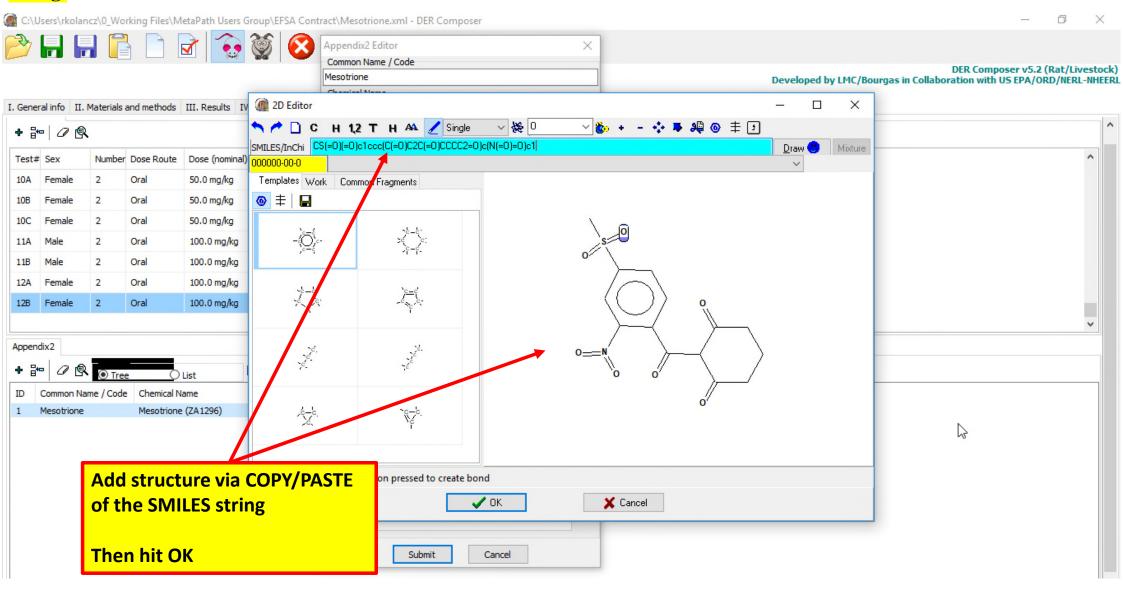


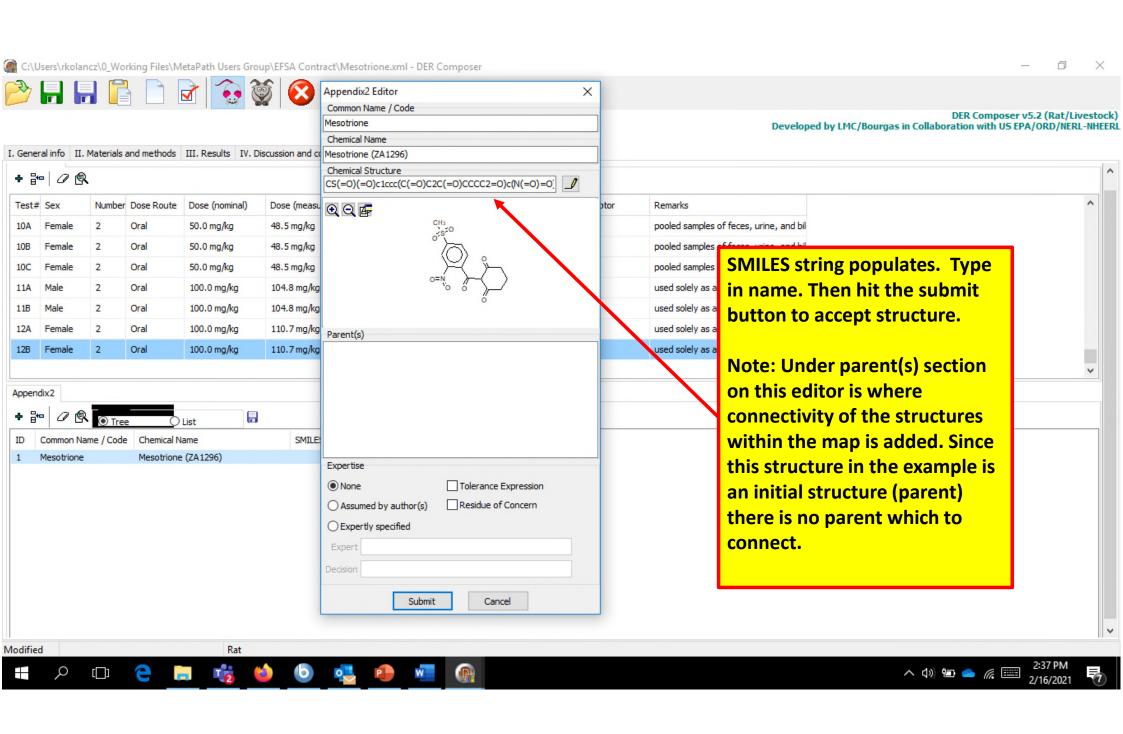
Next a Metabolite Inventory table should be completed as Appendix 2 of tab V. Appendix.

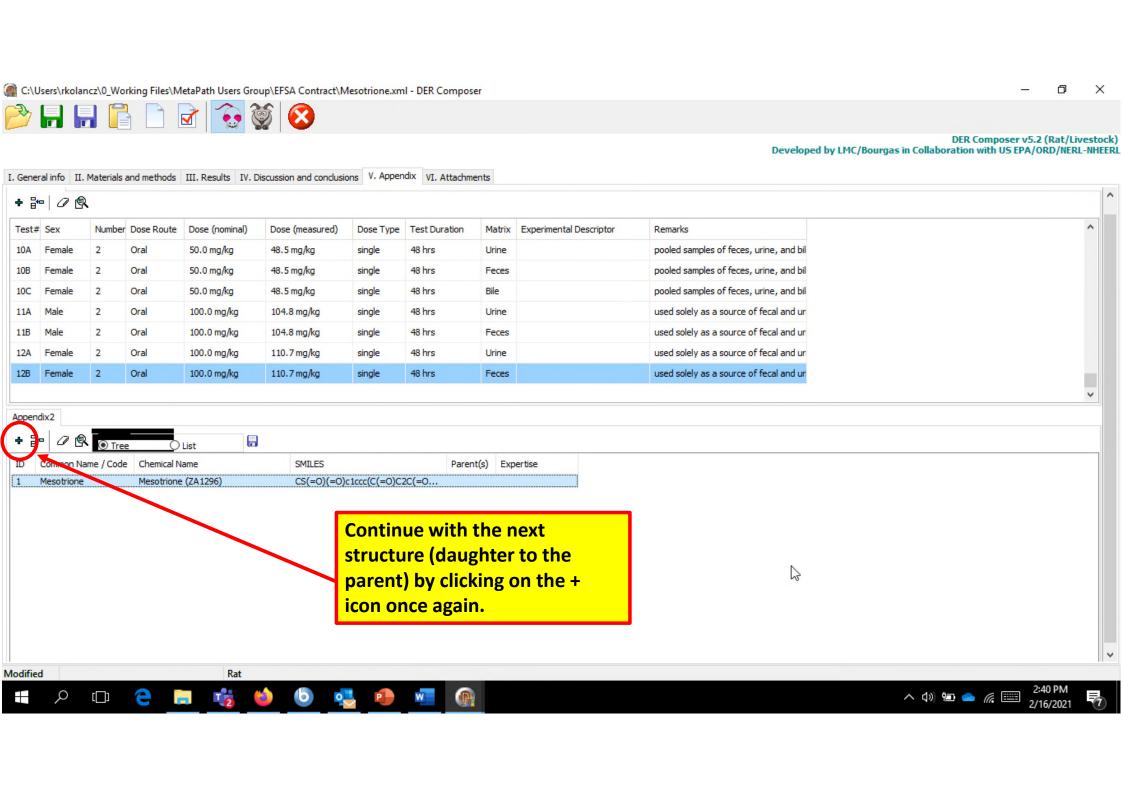


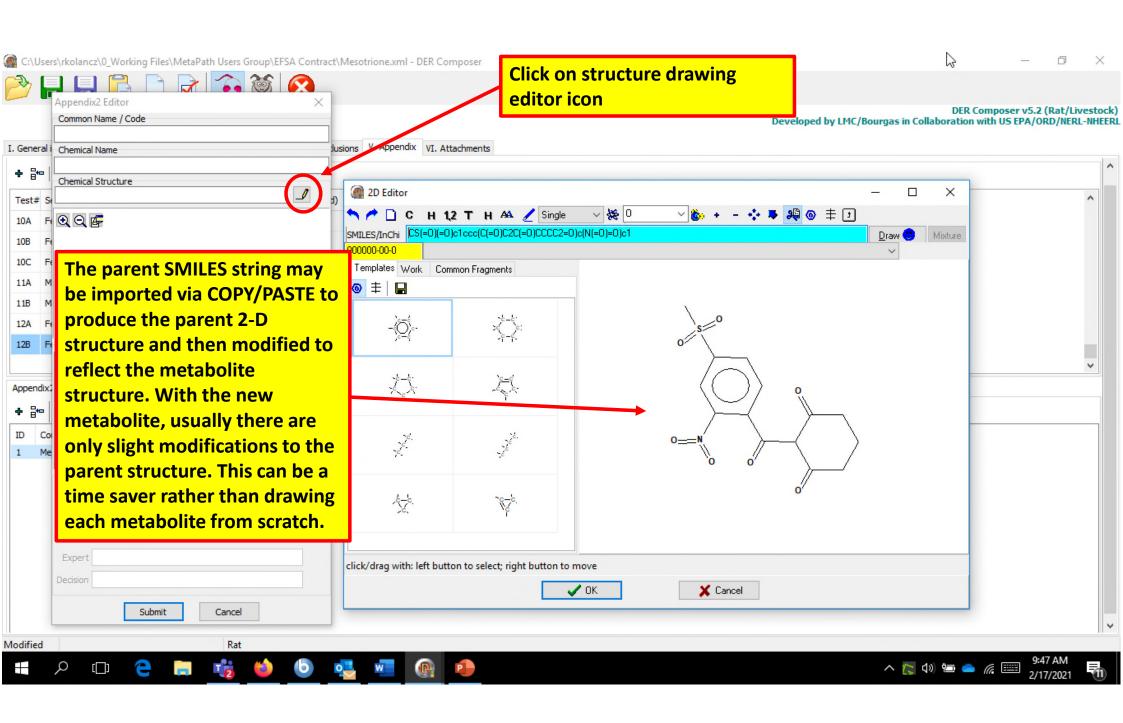


We will start by adding the parent structure – as was done in the materials & methods using COPY/PASTE of the SMILES string.

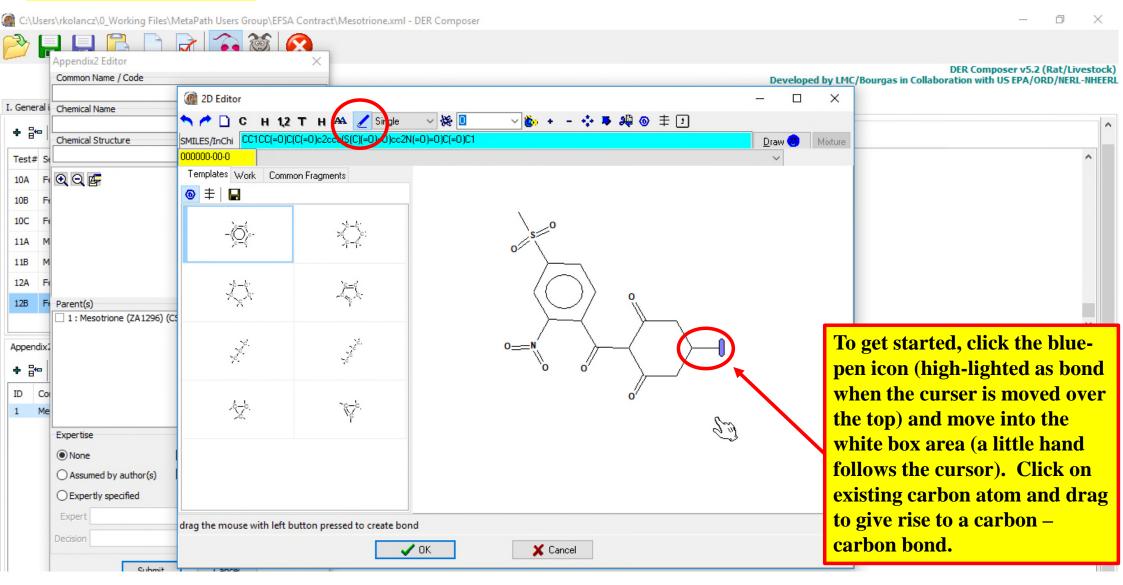




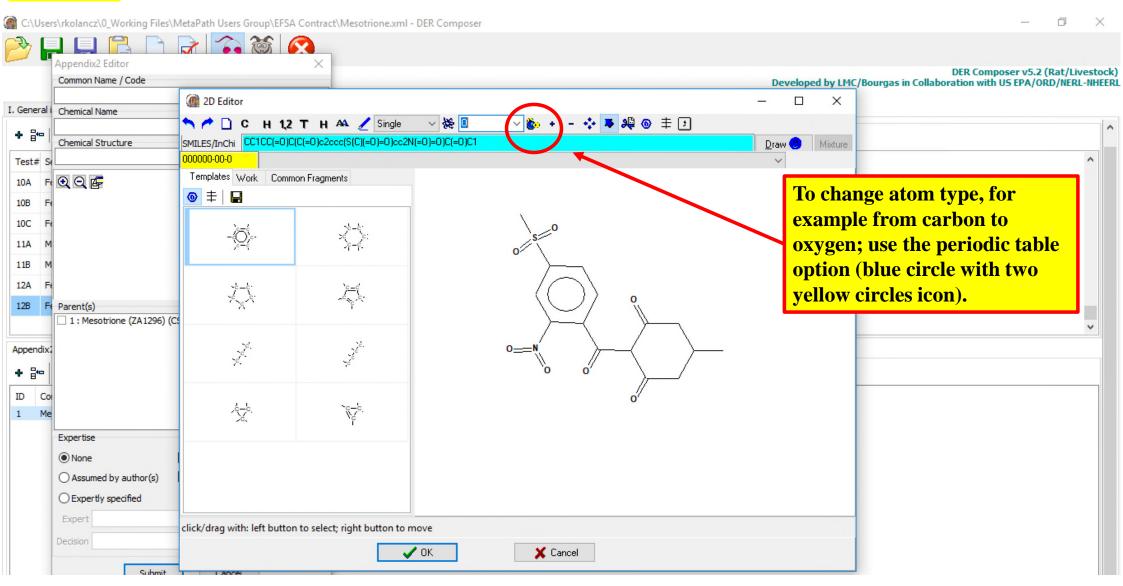




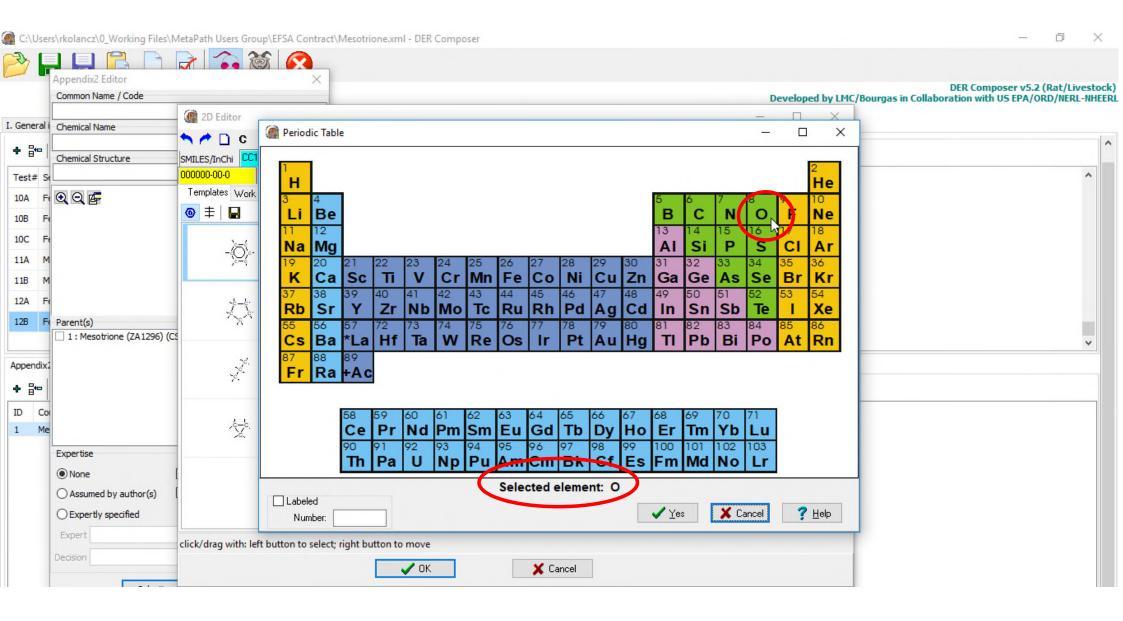
In this example the metabolite is 5-hydroxy-mesotrione. The following steps will introduce a hydroxy group in the 5-position of the dione ring.



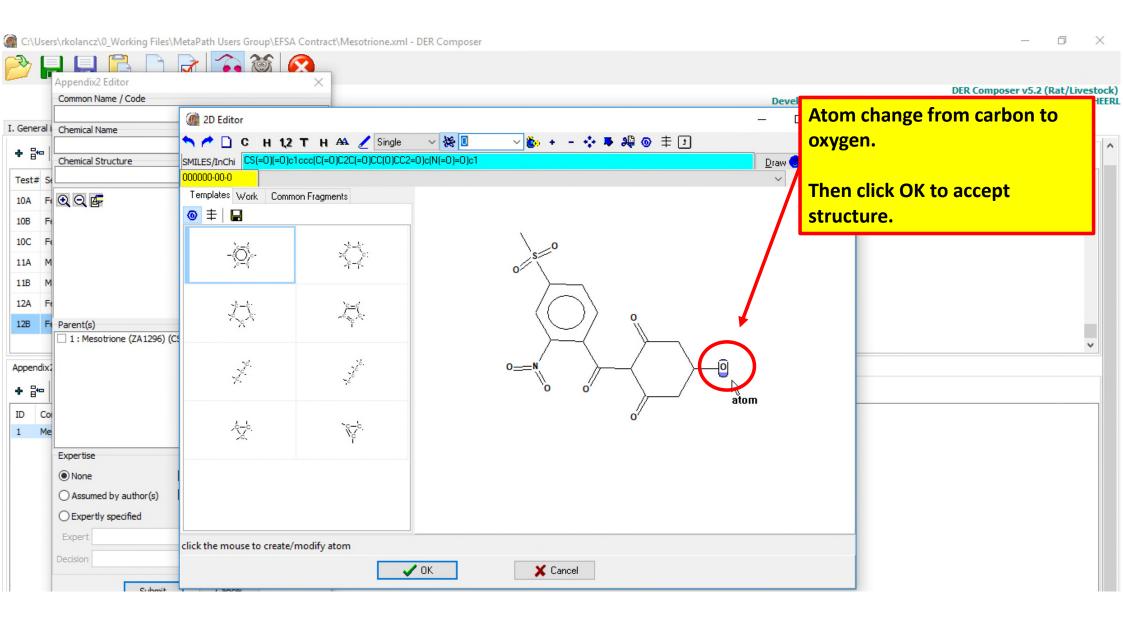
To change atom type, for example from carbon to oxygen; use the periodic table option (blue circle with two yellow circles icon).



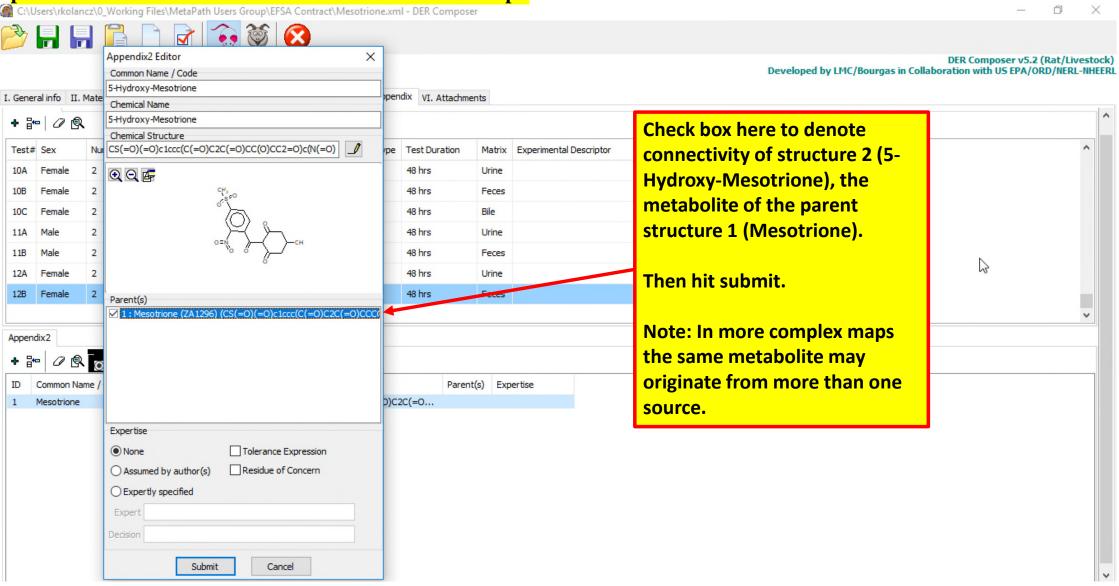
The periodic table opens, click on atom choice, click Yes to accept choice and the table goes away.



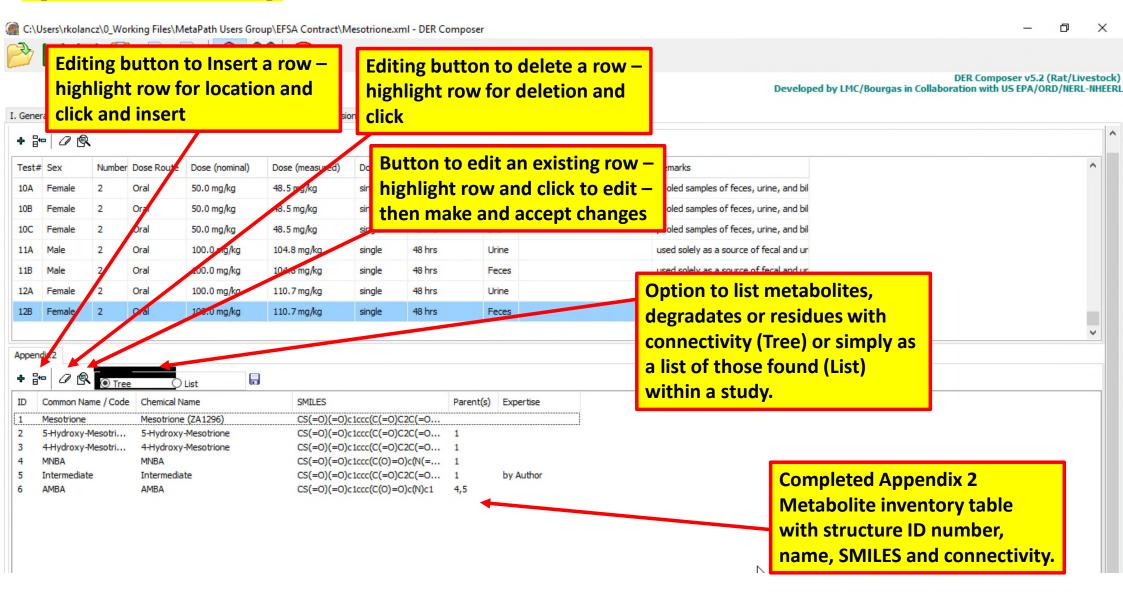
Simply click on the atom in the structure that you wish to replace and the substitution will be made.

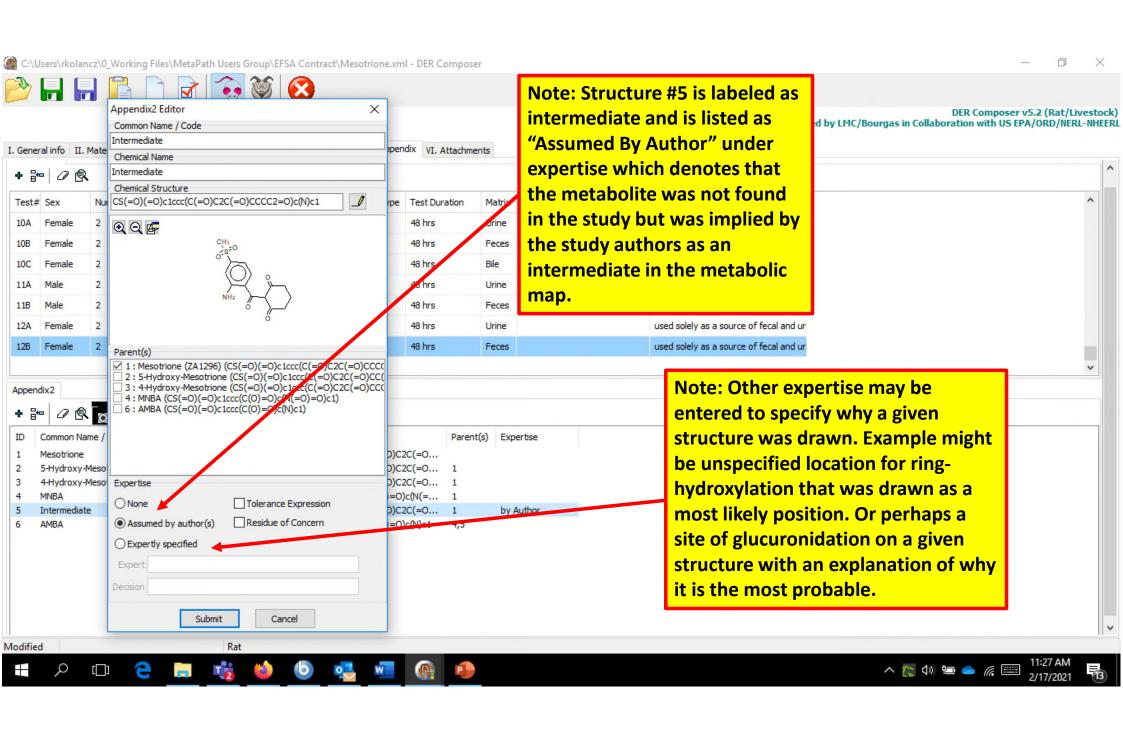


SMILES for metabolite is entered into EDITOR. Add metabolite name to Chemical Name and check affiliation box of parent structure for this metabolite. Hit Submit to accept.

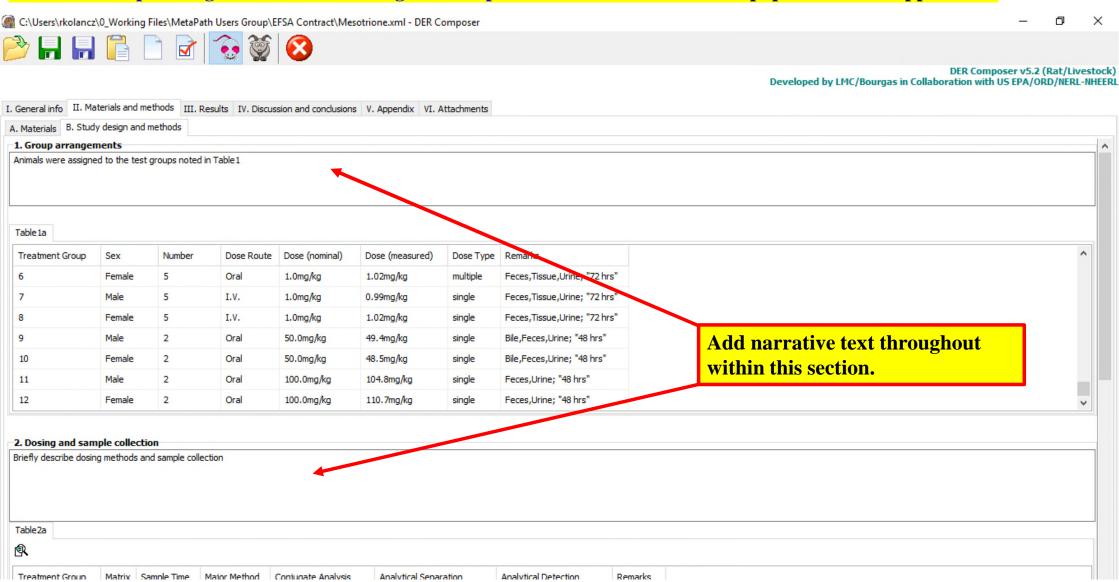


Continue filling in structures with connectivity information until the resulting table is sufficiently completed to represent the metabolic map.





Next go back to II. Materials and methods tab & sub-tab B. Study design and methods and fill in narrative text sections under 1. Group arrangements and 2. Dosing and sample collection. Tables 1a auto-populates from Appendix 1.

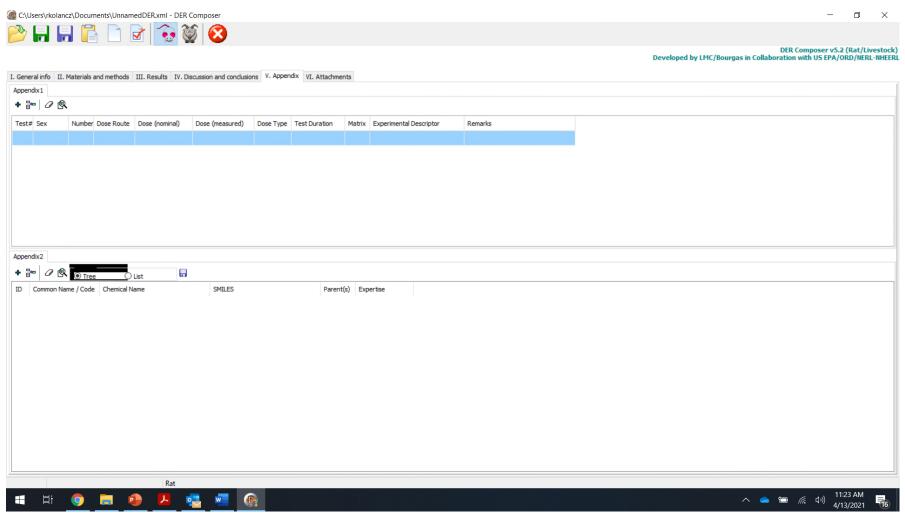


Down further in II. Materials and methods tab & sub-tab B. Study design and methods Tables 2a auto-populates part way from Appendix 1.

DER Composer v5.2 (Rat/Livestock)
Developed by LMC/Bourgas in Collaboration with US EPA/ORD/NERL-NHEERL

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Questions ??? & Answers

Part 3:

Results

(Pharmacokinetic studies)

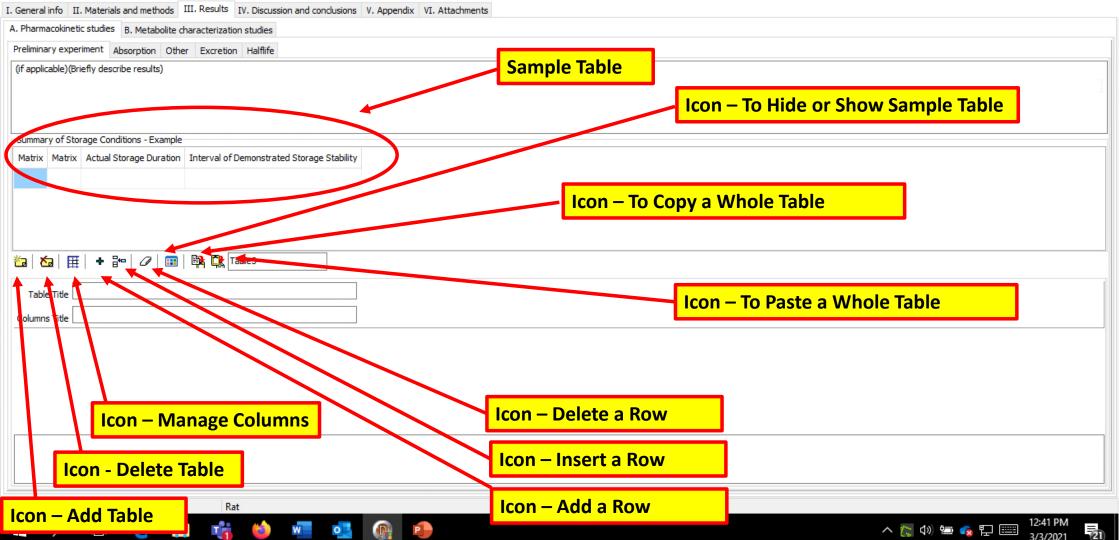
TII. Results tab & sub-tab A. Pharmacokinetic studies. There are sub-tabs for preliminary experiment, Absorption,

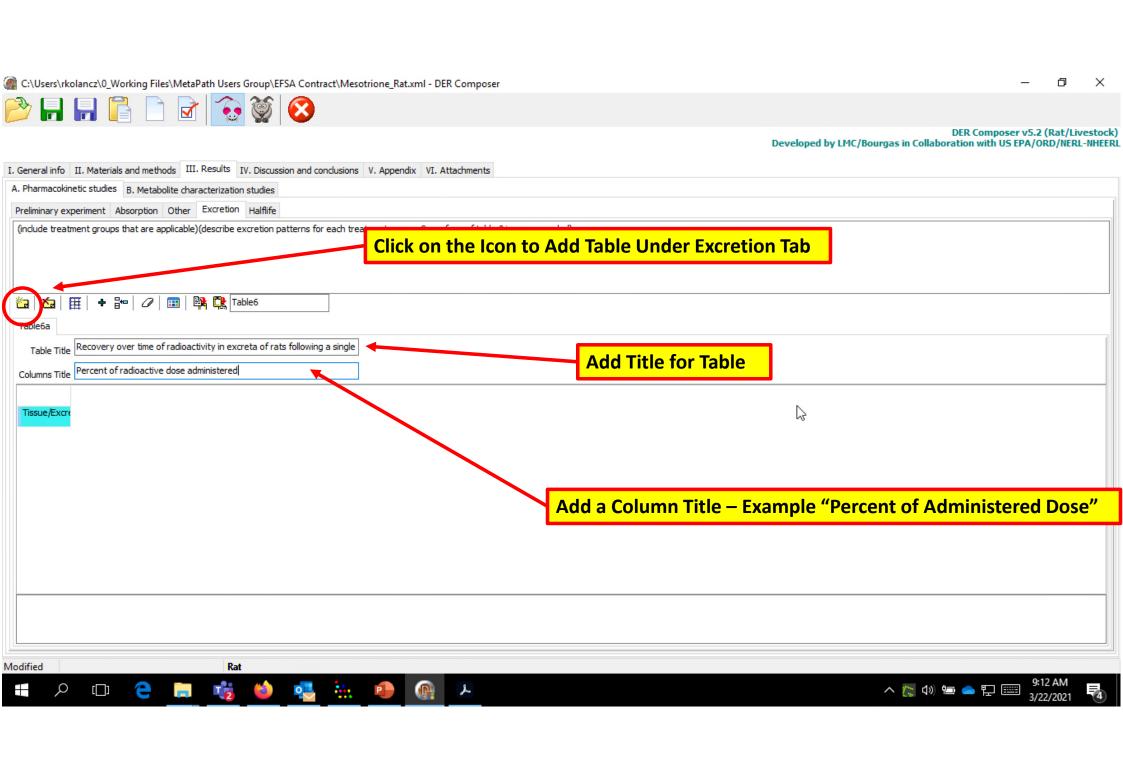
Other, Excretion, and Half-life. Each will display a sample table and table construction will essentially follow the same process for each tab. Below are functions of button bar icons.

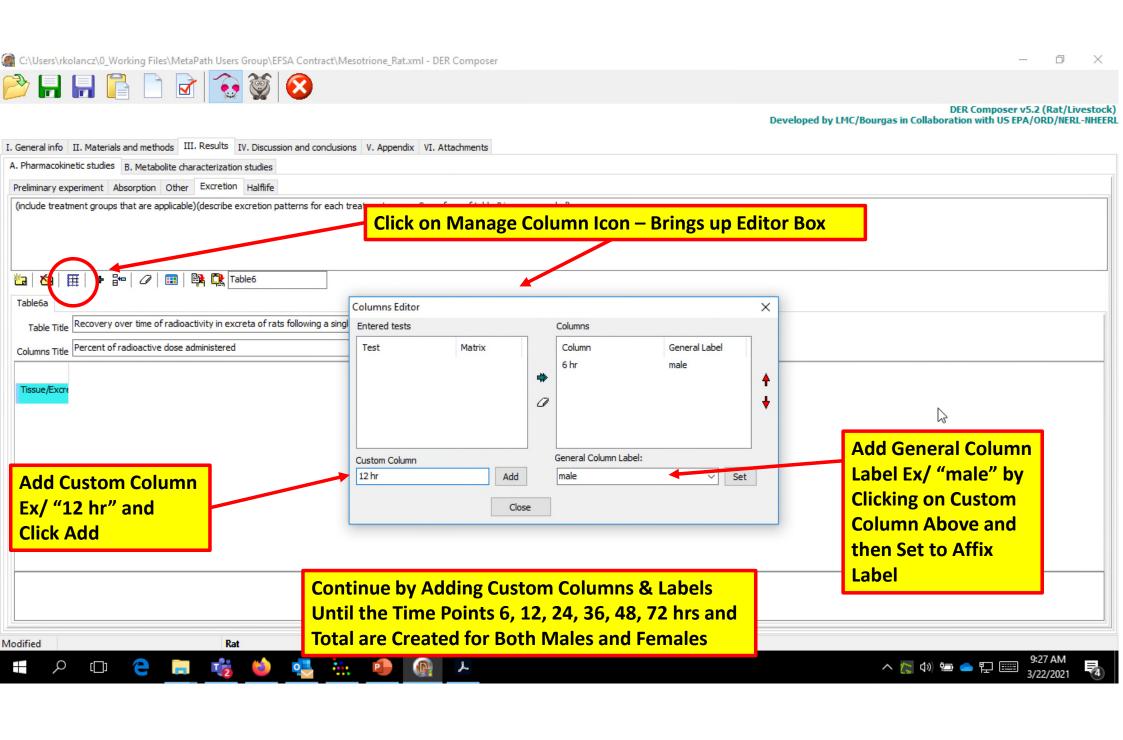
I. General info II. Materials and methods III. Results IV. Discussion and conclusions V. Appendix VI. Attachments

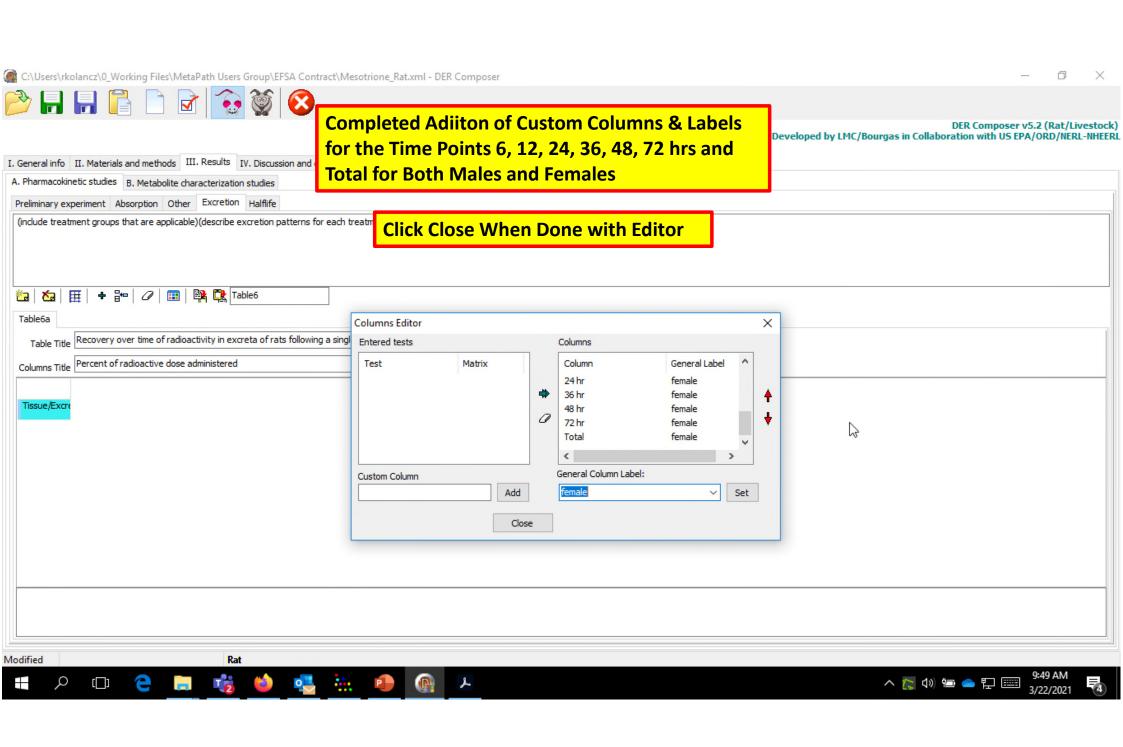
A. Pharmacokinetic studies B. Metabolite characterization studies

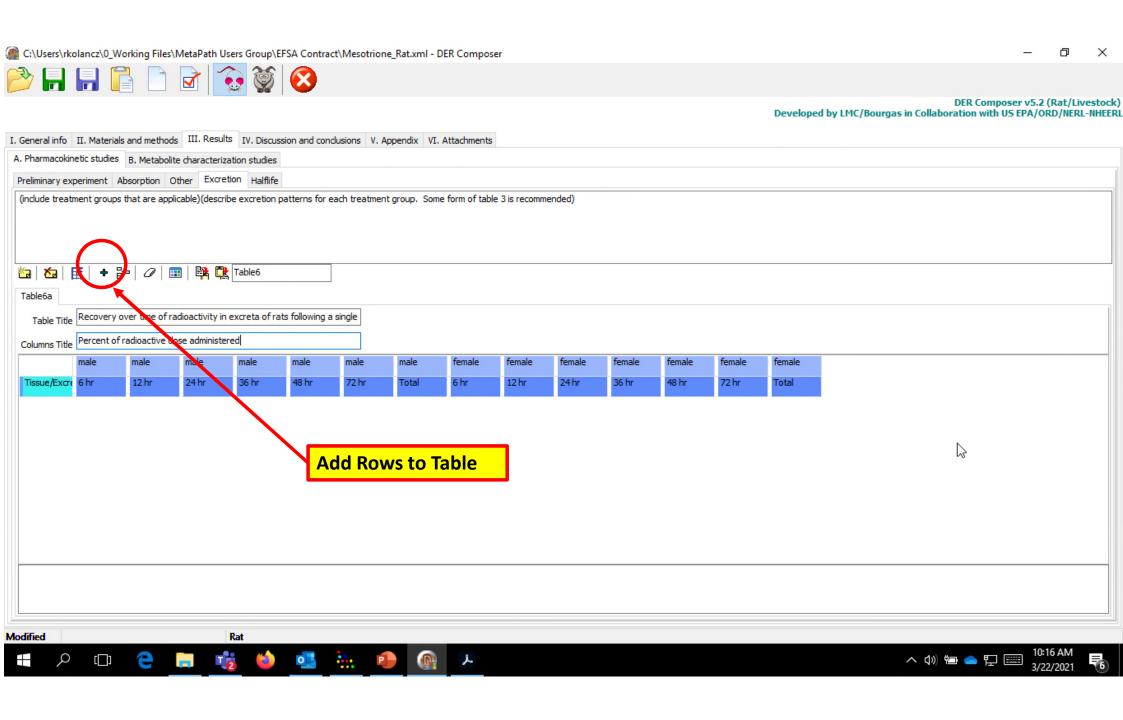
B. Metabolite characterization studies

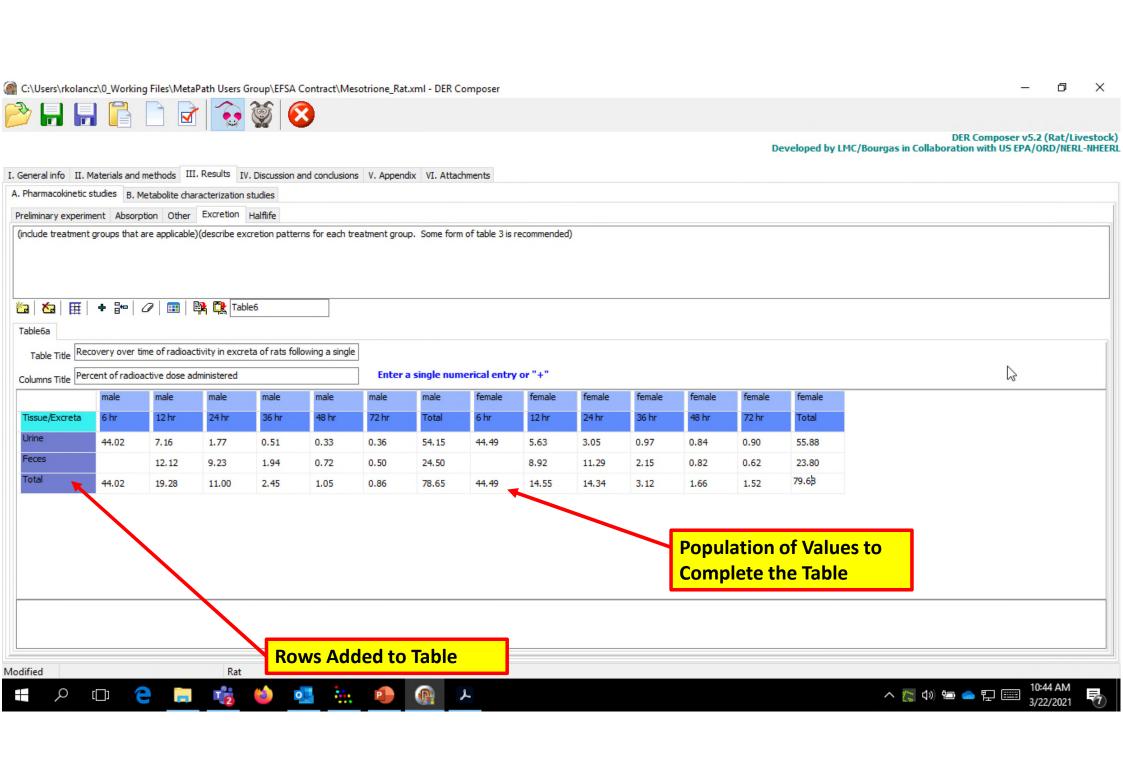


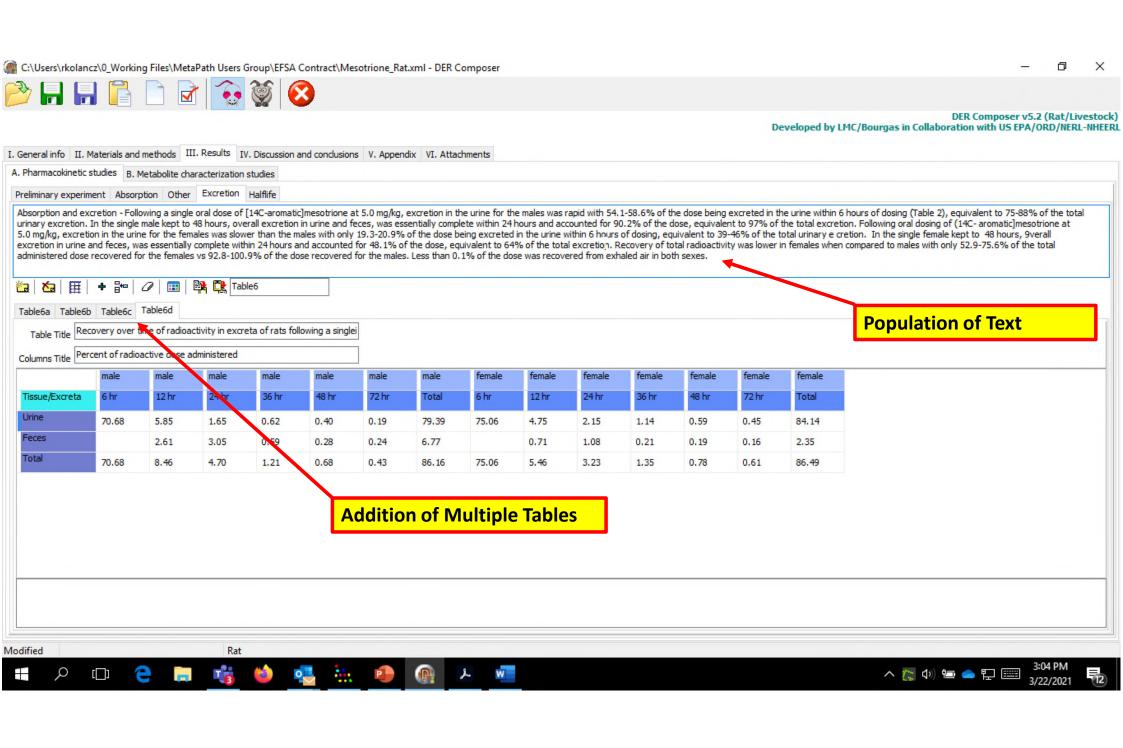


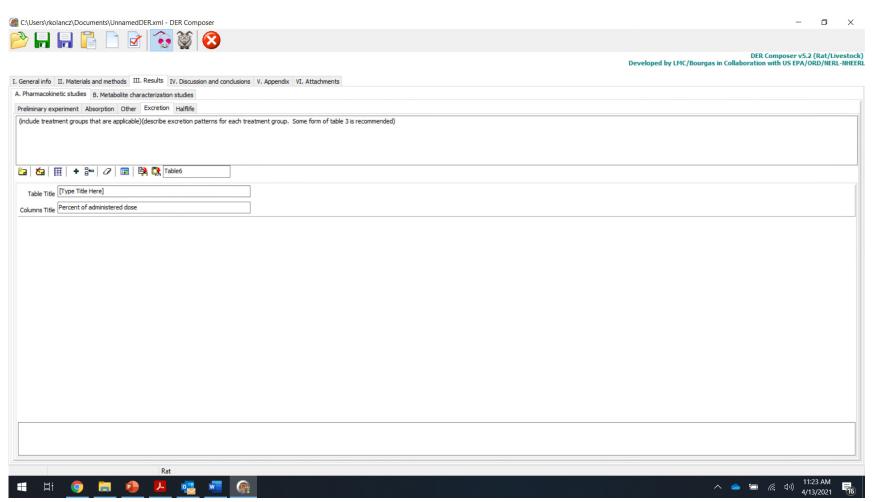










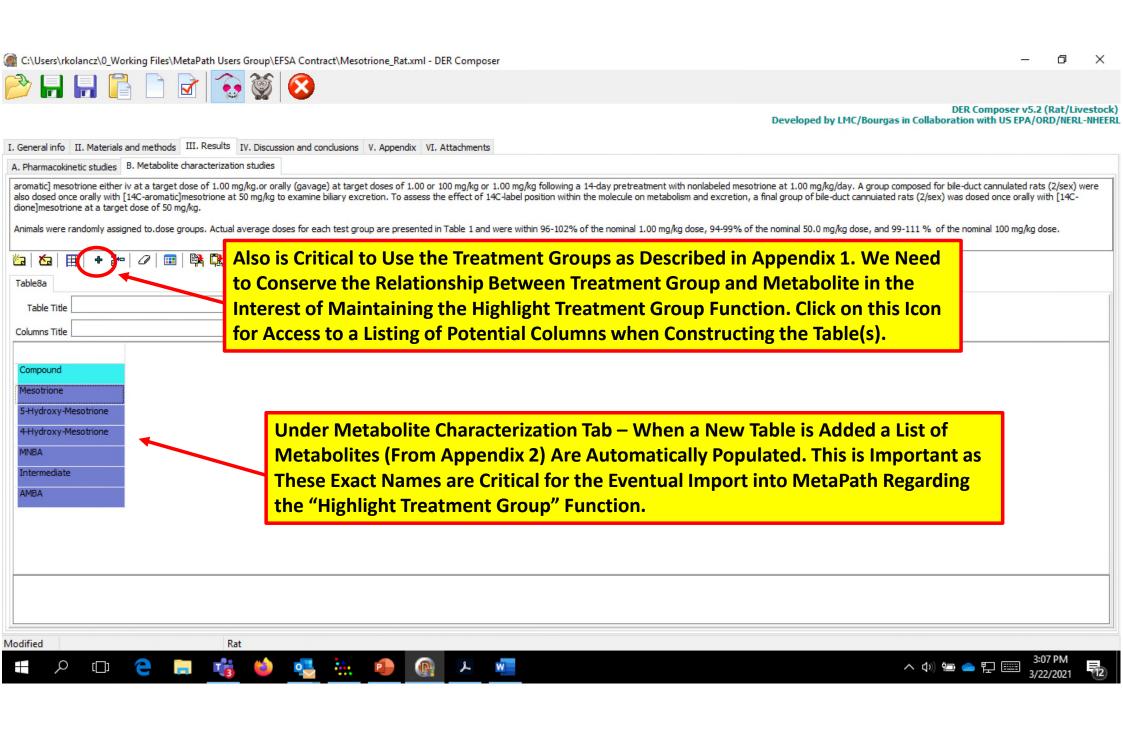


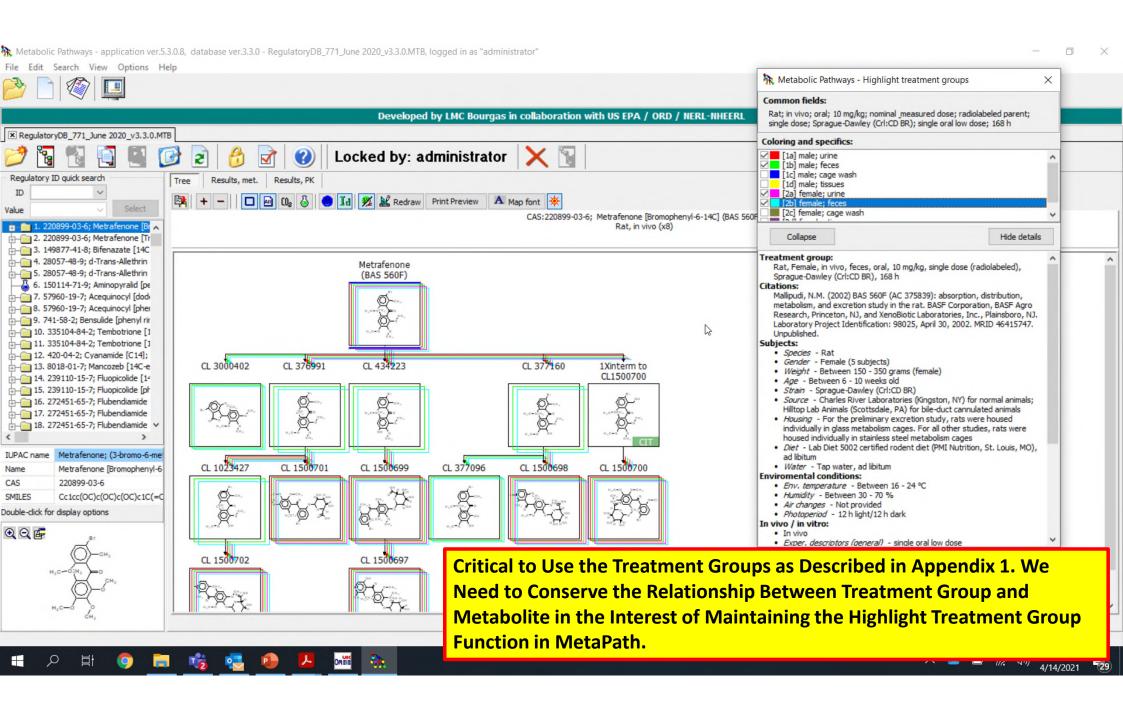
Questions ??? & Answers

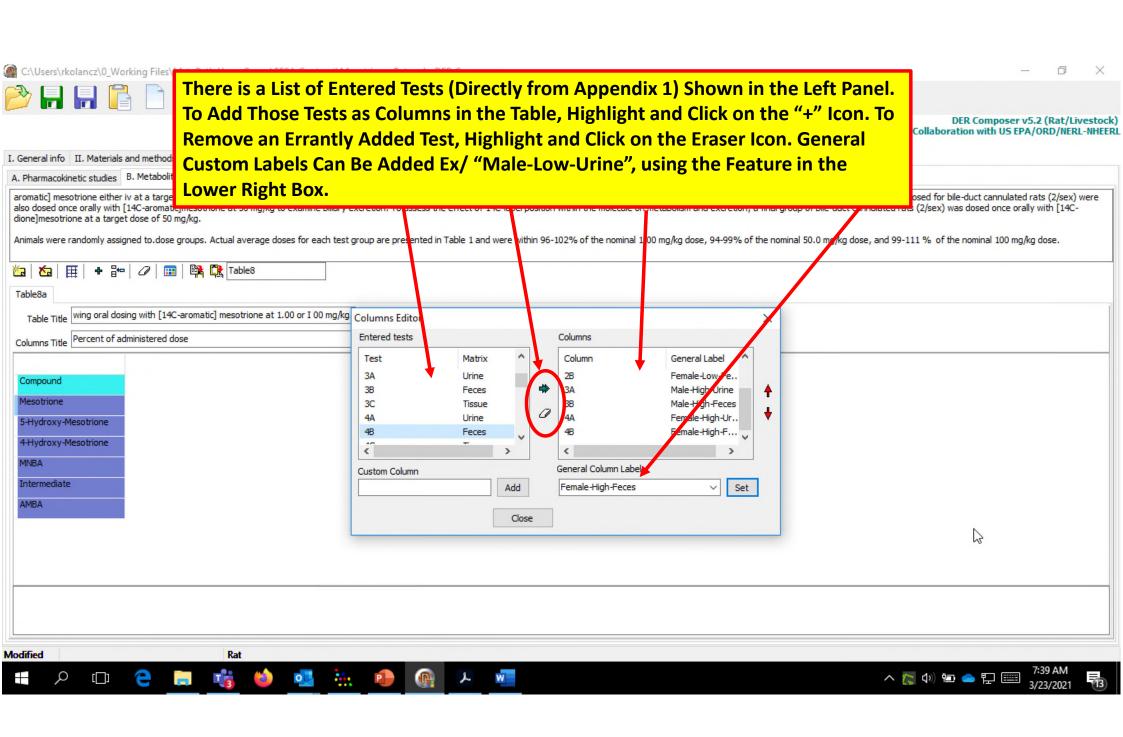
Part 4:

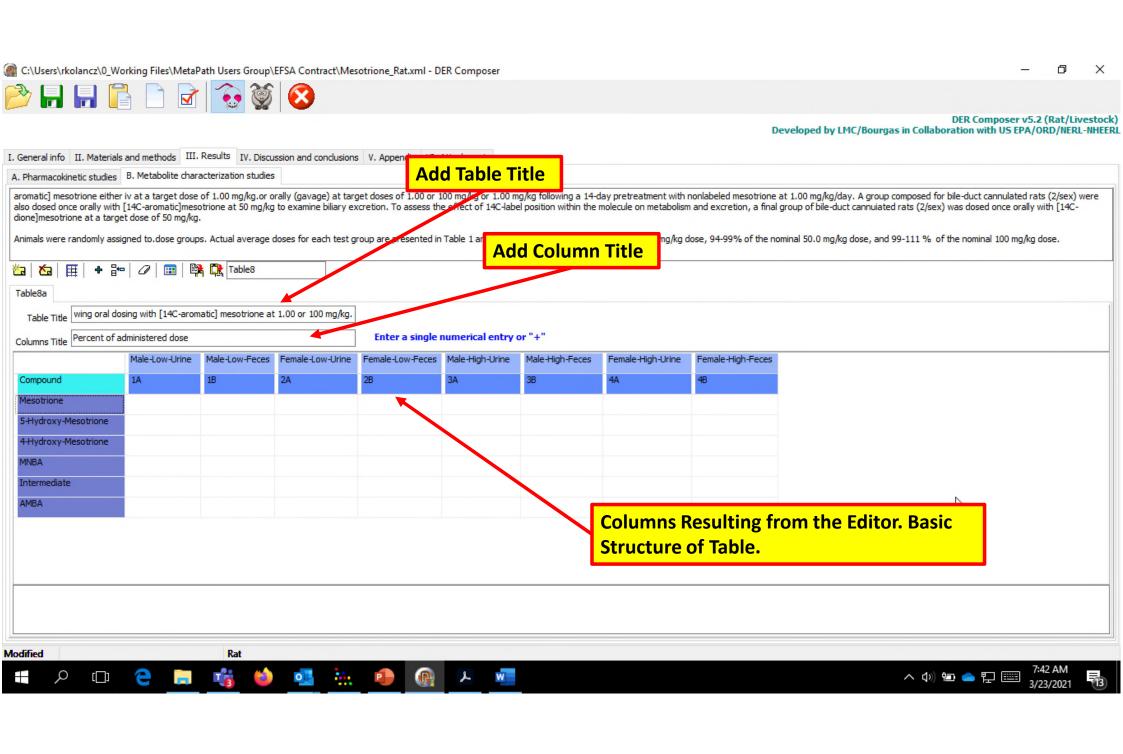
Results

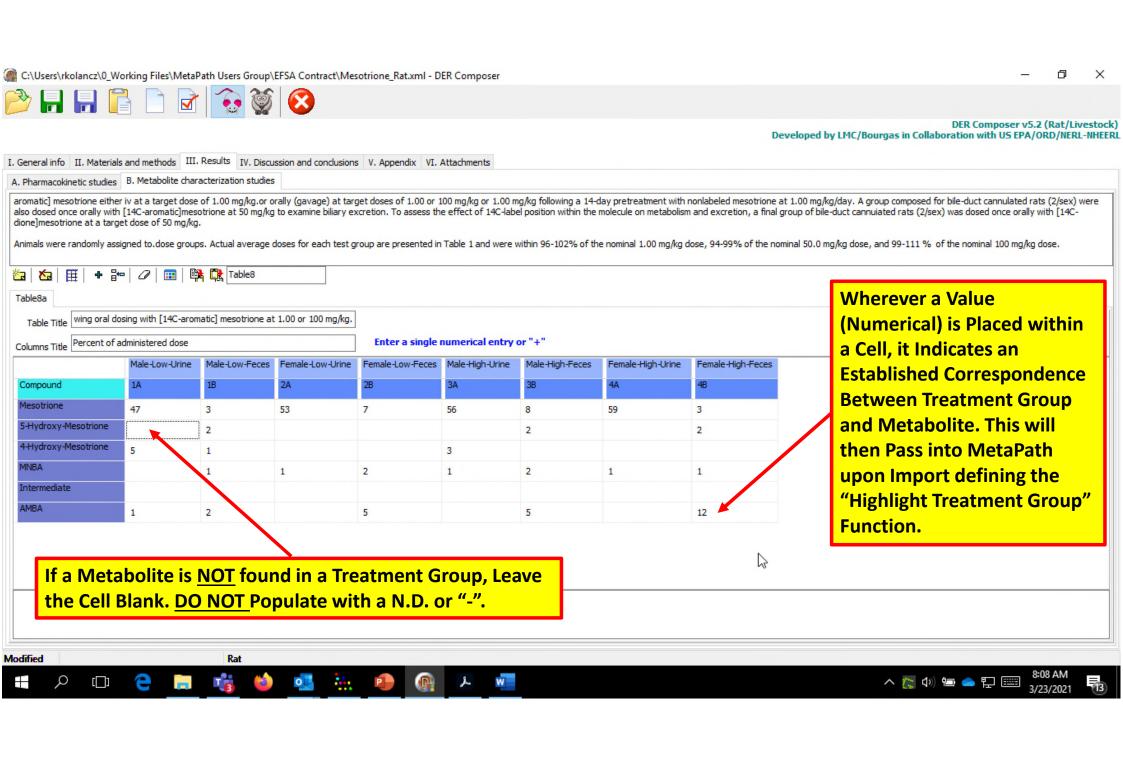
(Metabolite characterization studies)

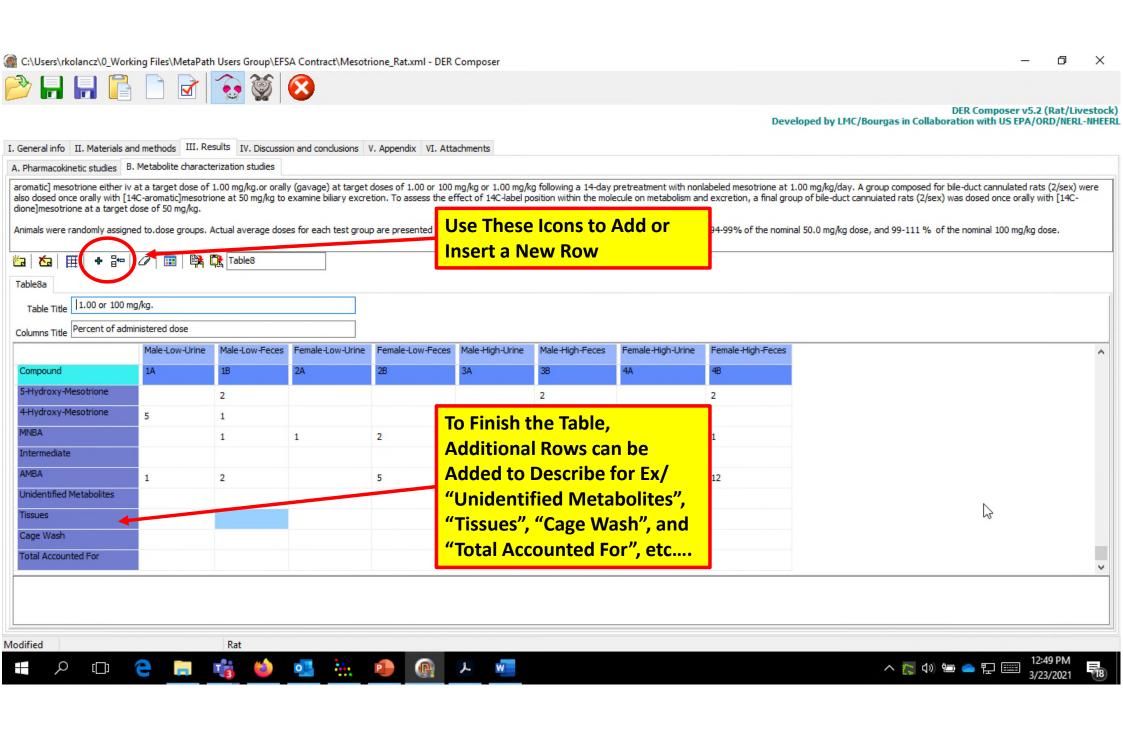


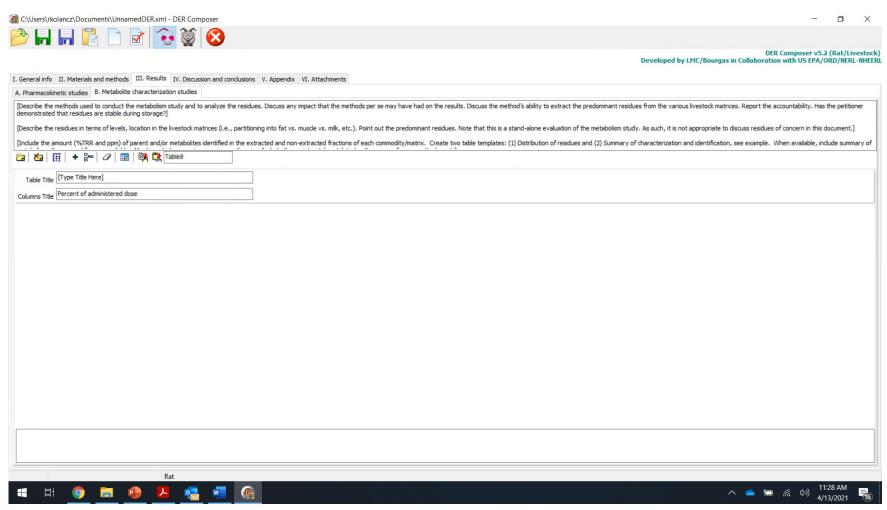










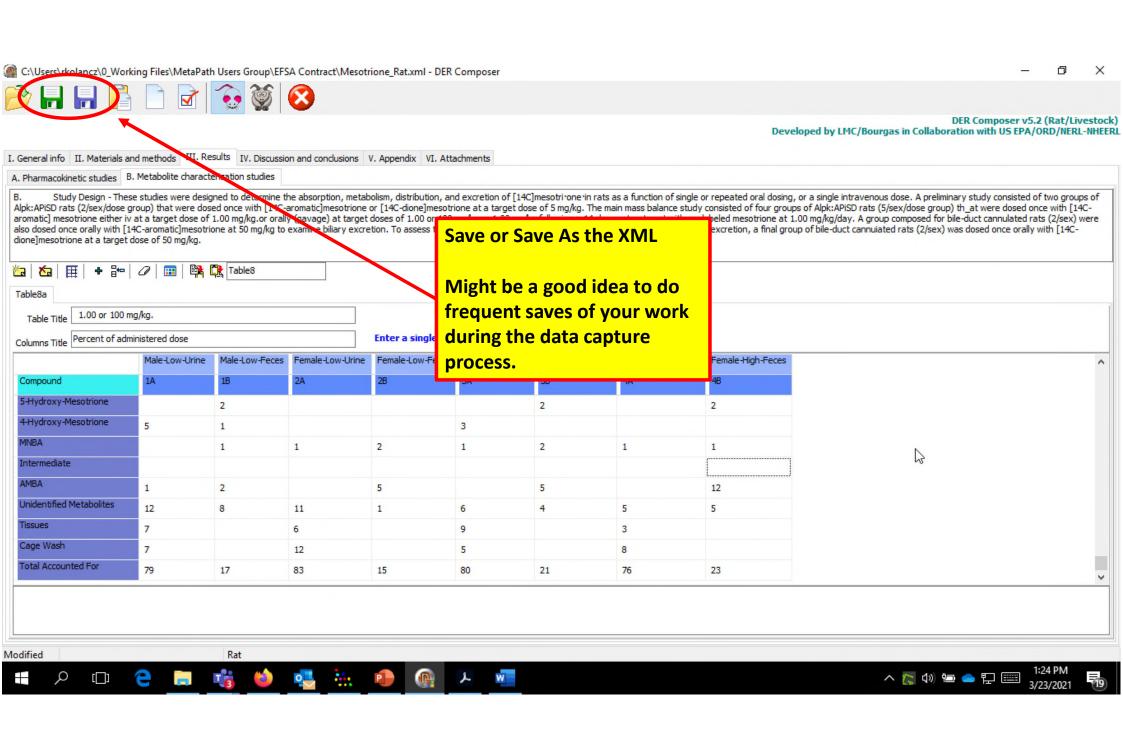


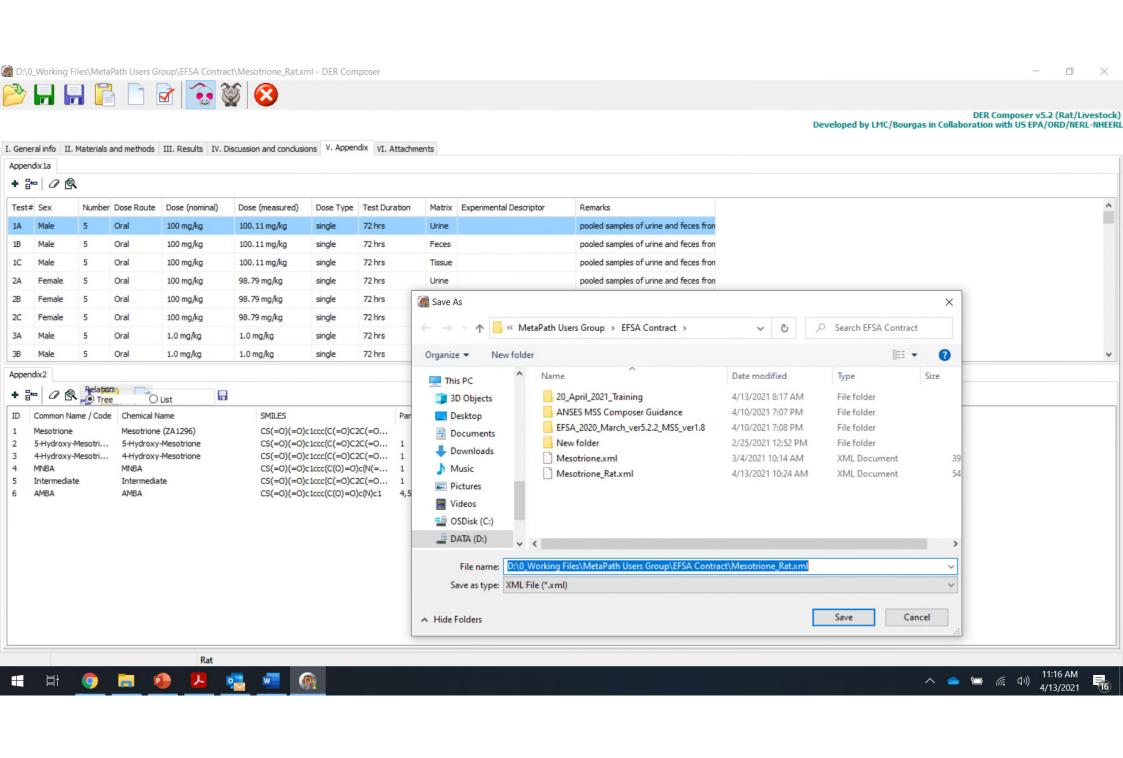
Questions ??? & Answers

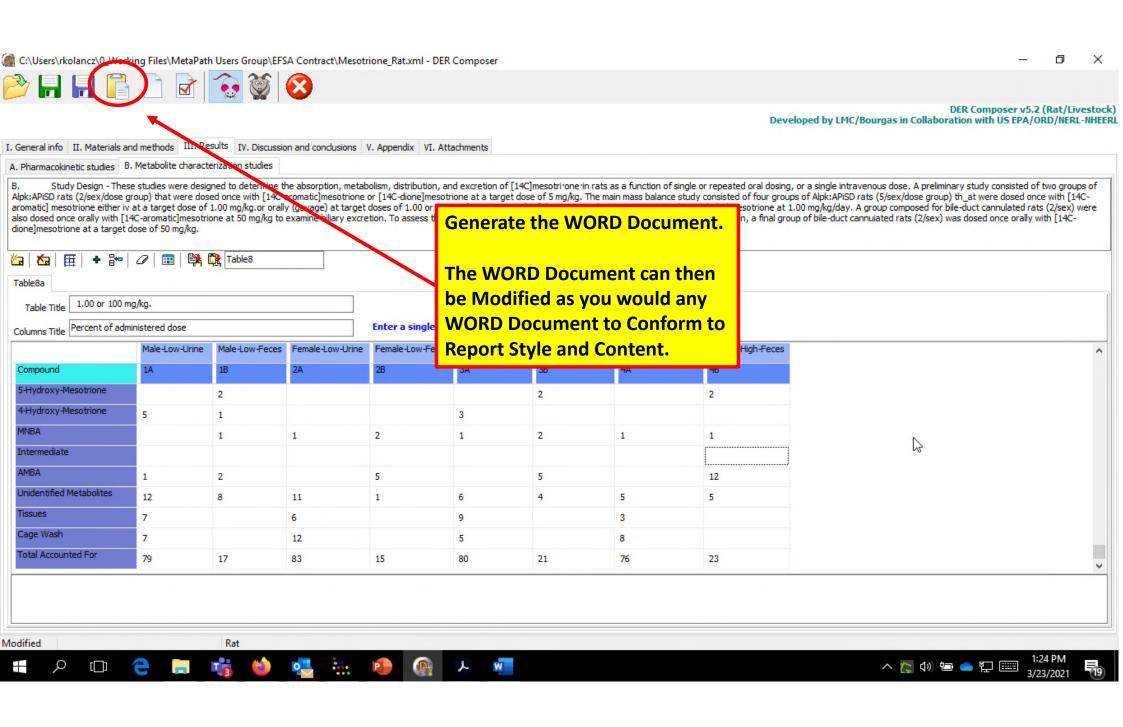
Part 5:

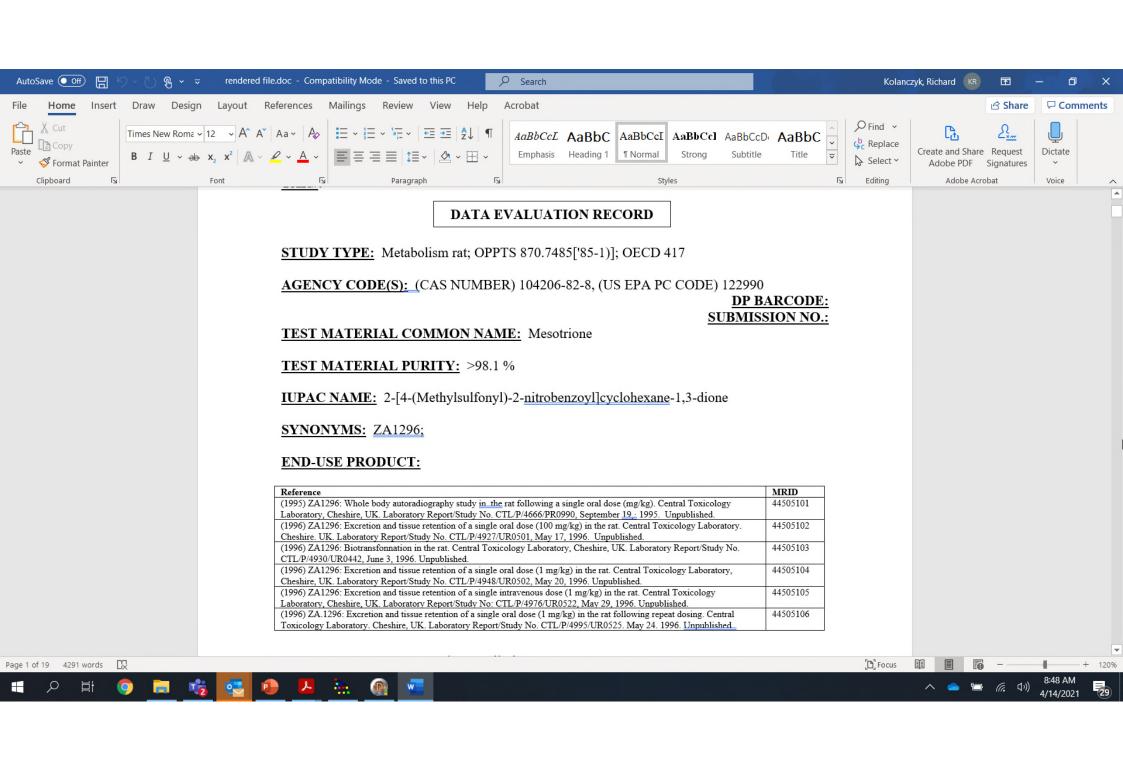
Conclusions

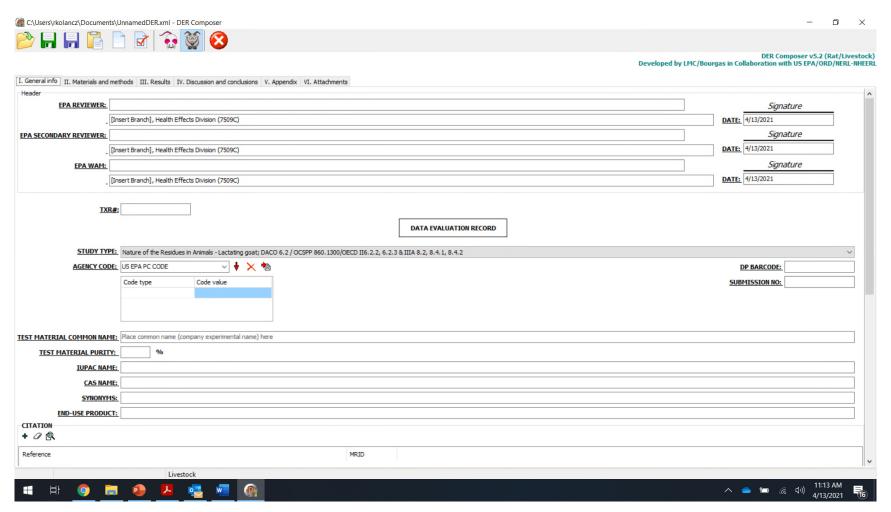
- XML
- .DOC File Generation of Report









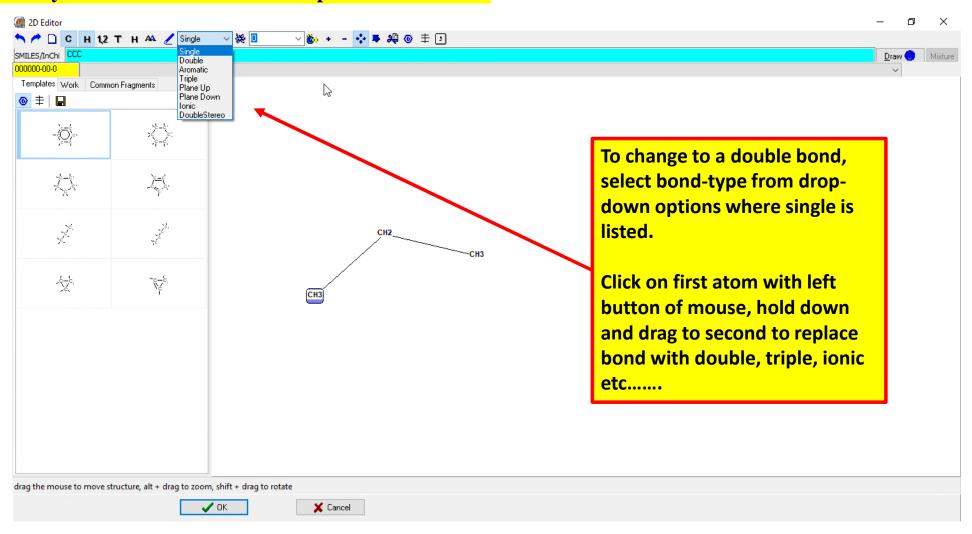


Transition Back to Juan to finish

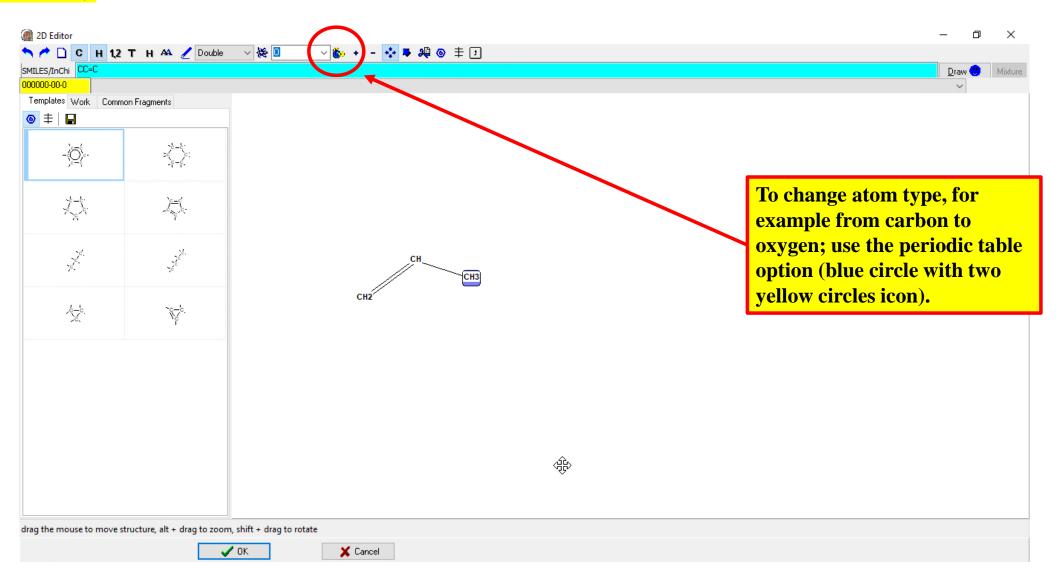
- Drawing Tools
- Structure Editor

STRUCTURE EDITING

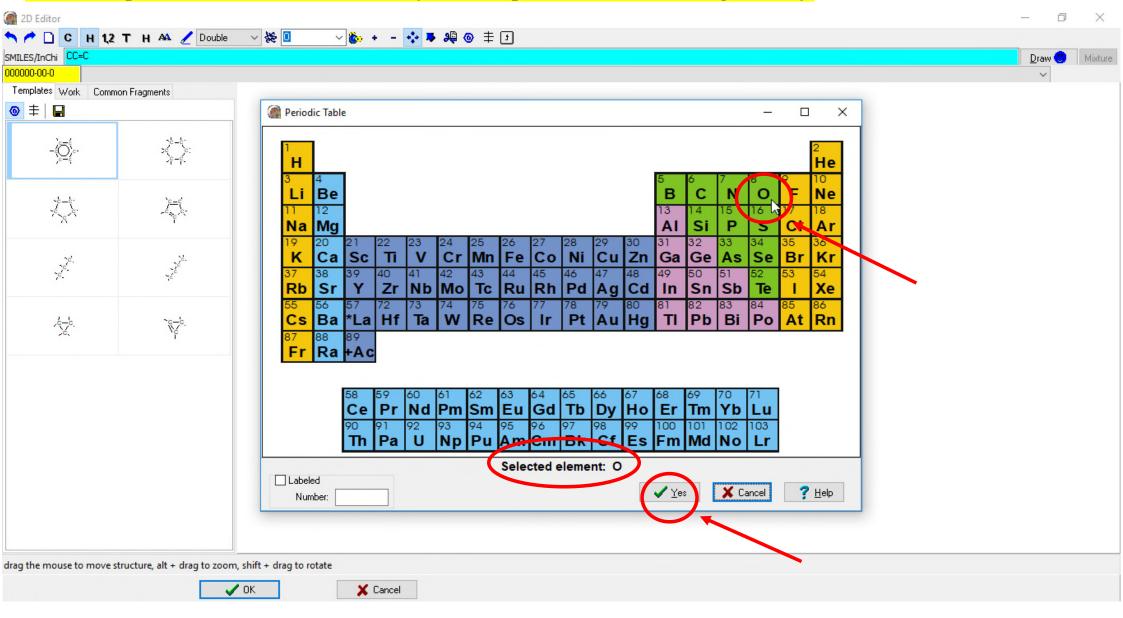
The following screen-shots illustrate some other functions of the STRUCTURE DRAWING package that may be used to modify/edit/draw 2-D structures of parent/metabolites.



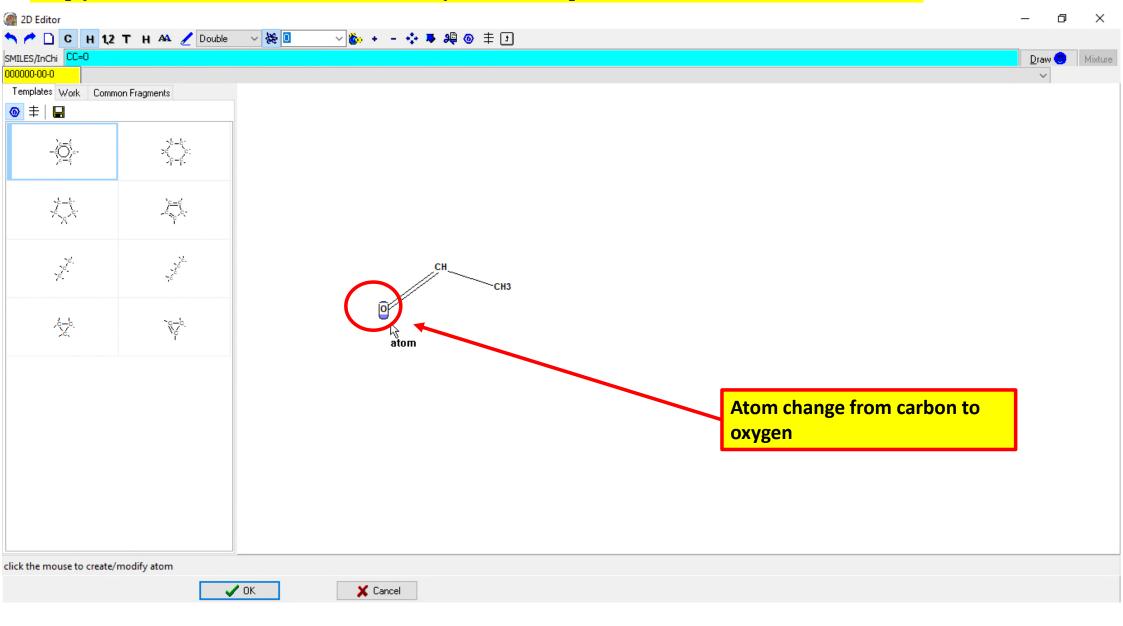
To change atom type, for example from carbon to oxygen; use the periodic table option (blue circle with two yellow circles icon).

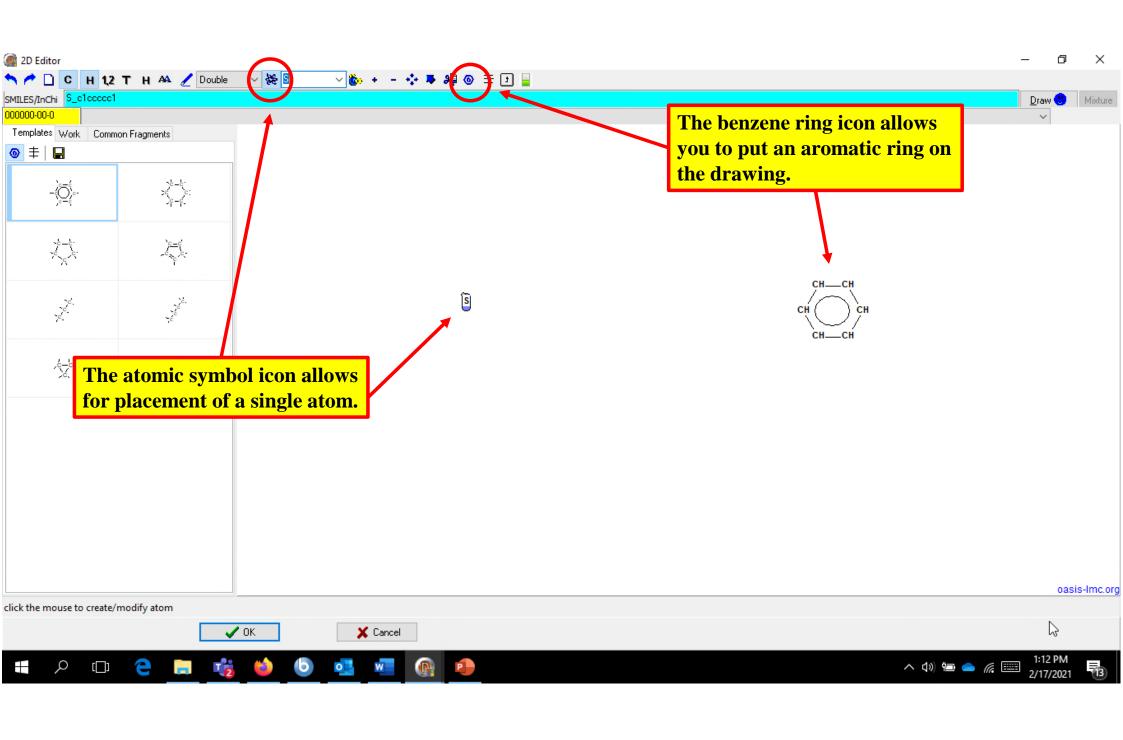


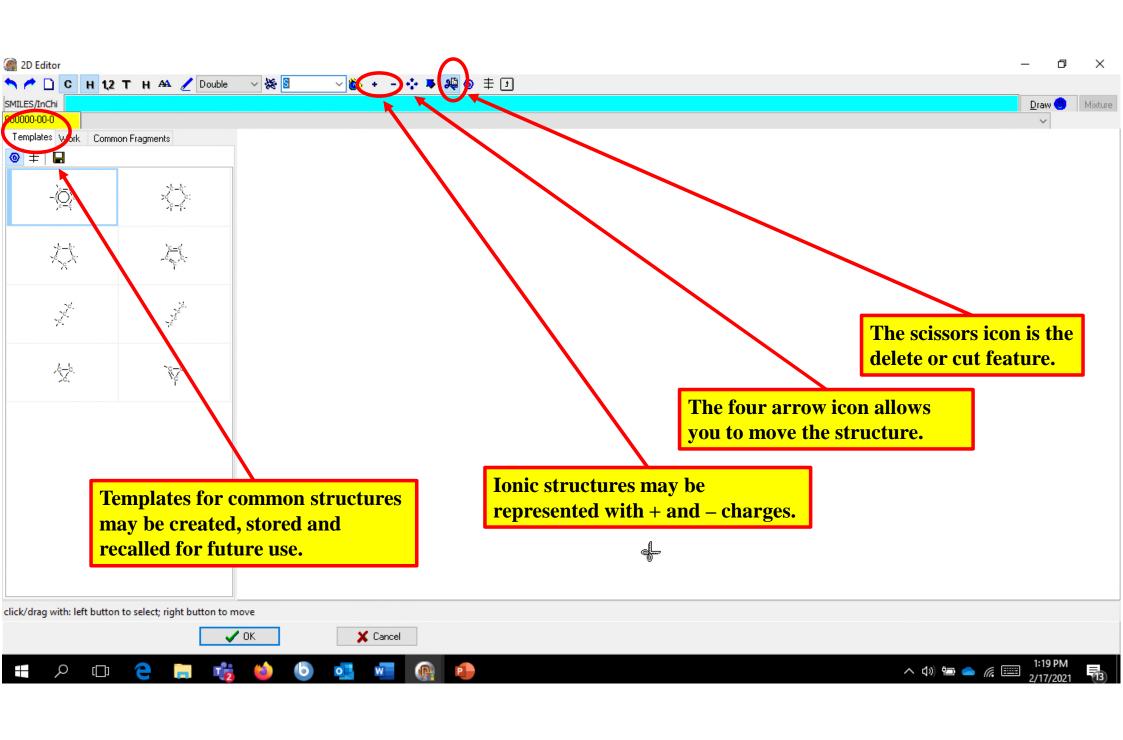
The table opens, click on atom choice, click yes to accept choice and the table goes away.



Simply click on the atom in the structure that you wish to replace and the substitution will be made.







Once a structure is drawn, the SMILES string will be auto-generated for that structure.

