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An Approach to Using Toxicogenomic Data In U.S. EPA Human Health Risk Assessments: A Dibutyl Phthalate Case Study

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Office of Research and Development
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
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CONTENTS

CONTENTS (continued)

CONTENTS (continued)

CONTENTS (continued)

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF TABLES (continued)

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF FIGURES (continued)

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

Please note that most gene and protein name abbreviations are not included in this list because of the large number of genes and proteins described in the report. The gene and protein names have been standardized using information from the Rat Genome Project.

ADH	alcohol dehydrogenase
ADME	absorption, distribution, metabolism, and excretion
AGD	anogenital distance
AMH	anti-mullerian hormone
ANOVA	analysis of variance
AR	androgen receptor
BBDR	biologically based dose-response
BBP	butyl benzyl phthalate
BMD	benchmark dose
BMDL	benchmark dose lower confidence limit
BPA	bisphenol A
cDNA	complementary DNA
CNPs	copy-number polymorphisms
DBP	dibutyl phthalate
DEG	differentially expressed gene
DEHP	di-(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate
DEP	diethyl phthalate
DMP	dimethyl phthalate
DOTP	diocytyl tere-phthalate
DPP	dipentyl phthalate
EDC	endocrine disrupting chemical
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ER	estrogen receptor
ESTs	expressed sequence tags
FDA	Food and Drug Administration
GAPDH	glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase
GD	gestation day
GO	Gene Ontology
GSH	glutathione

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS (continued)

HESI	Health and Environmental Sciences Institute
ILSI	International Life Sciences Institute
IPA	Ingenuity® Pathway Analysis
IPCS	International Programme on Chemical Safety
IRIS	Integrated Risk Information System
KEGG	Kyoto Encyclopedia of Genes and Genomes
LC	Leydig cell
LMW	low molecular weight
LOAEL	lowest-observed-adverse-effect level
LOEL	lowest-observed-effect level
MAPK/ERK	mitogen-activated protein kinase/extracellular signal-regulated kinase
MAQC	MicroArray Quality Control
MAS	microarray suite
MBP	monobutylphthalate
MMP	matrix metalloproteinase
MOA	mode of action
mRNA	messenger RNA
NCCT	National Center for Computational Toxicology
NCEA	National Center for Environmental Assessment
NIEHS	National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences
NOAEL	no-observed-adverse-effect level
NOEL	no-observed-effect level
NRC	National Research Council
NTP	National Toxicology Program
PA	pathway activity
PBPK	physiologically-based pharmacokinetic
PCA	principal component analysis
PCR	polymerase chain reaction
PFOA	perfluorooctanoic acid
PND	postnatal day
POD	point of departure
PPAR	peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor
PPS	preputial separation

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS (continued)

RA	risk assessment
RACB	reproductive assessment by continuous breeding
RfD	reference dose
RT-PCR	reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction
SD	Sprague-Dawley
SLR	signal log ratio
SNPs	single nucleotide polymorphisms
SNR	signal-to-noise ratio
SPC	Science Policy Council
STAR	Science to Achieve Results
T	testosterone
TD	toxicodynamics
TF	transcription factor
TK	toxicokinetics
Tox Review	Toxicological Review
UF_H	intraspecies uncertainty factor
UMDNJ	University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey
VLI	valine, leucine, isoleucine
WD	Wolffian duct
WOE	weight-of-evidence

PREFACE

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is interested in developing methods to use genomic data most effectively in risk assessments performed at EPA. The National Center for Environmental Assessment (NCEA) within the Office of Research and Development (ORD) prepared this document for the purpose of describing and illustrating an approach for using toxicogenomic data in risk assessment. The approach and dibutyl phthalate (DBP) case study described in this document were developed by a team of scientists at EPA laboratories and centers, and outside organizations including The Hamner Institutes for Health Sciences, the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS), and the EPA National Center for Environmental Research (NCER) Science to Achieve Results (STAR) Environmental Bioinformatics and Computational Toxicology (Comp Tox) Center at the University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey (UMDNJ) and Rutgers University. The intended audience for this document includes risk assessors as well as scientists with expertise in genomics, bioinformatics, toxicology, and statistics. The approach outlined in this document is expected to be useful to EPA risk assessors in the Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS) Program and other program offices and regions, as well as the scientific community at large. The review of the literature on the use of genomic data in risk assessment, as well as discussions of issues, recommendations, and methods for evaluating and analyzing toxicogenomic data, could be useful to scientists and risk assessors within and outside of EPA. The research needs identified in this document will be useful to scientists performing toxicology and toxicogenomic research studies for application to risk assessment. The DBP case study presented in this document is a separate activity from the IRIS DBP health assessment. The review of the literature included in this document was last updated in July 2007.

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