

Establishing Best Practices for Water Solubility Dataset Curation

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OBJECTIVES

- The solubility of chemical compounds in water is important in most scientific disciplines, especially in the fields of toxicology and pharmacology.
- We will provide a *de facto* dataset for water solubility data that can be used to build multiple models and eventually a consensus model.
- Current water solubility models available in the CompTox Chemicals Dashboard (OPERA and TEST) are composed of approximately 4-5k unique chemicals.

MAIN RESULTS

- 84,206 records are identifiable by name, 19,021 records were identifiable by CAS-RN, and 96,872 were identifiable by structure (SMILES).
- Currently 49,804 unique chemicals mapped to 47,121 QSAR-ready structures.
- Examples of curation issues: multiple CAS-RNs or names per record (not UVCBs), truncated chemical names, UVCB names given a single chemical structure, inverted signs

APPROACH

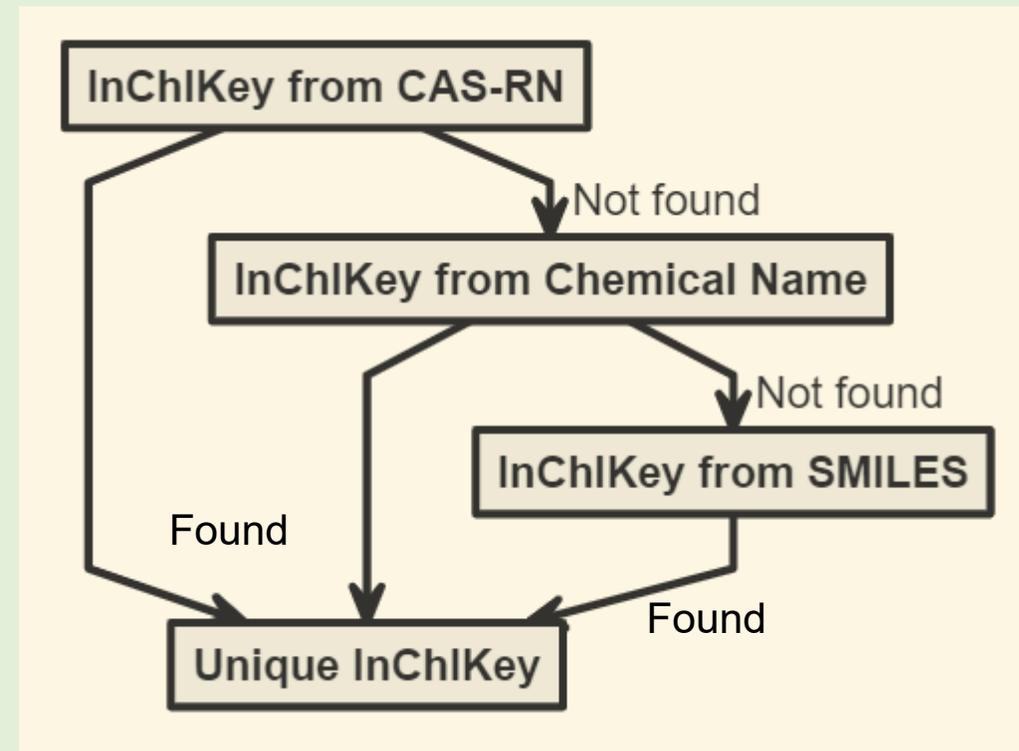
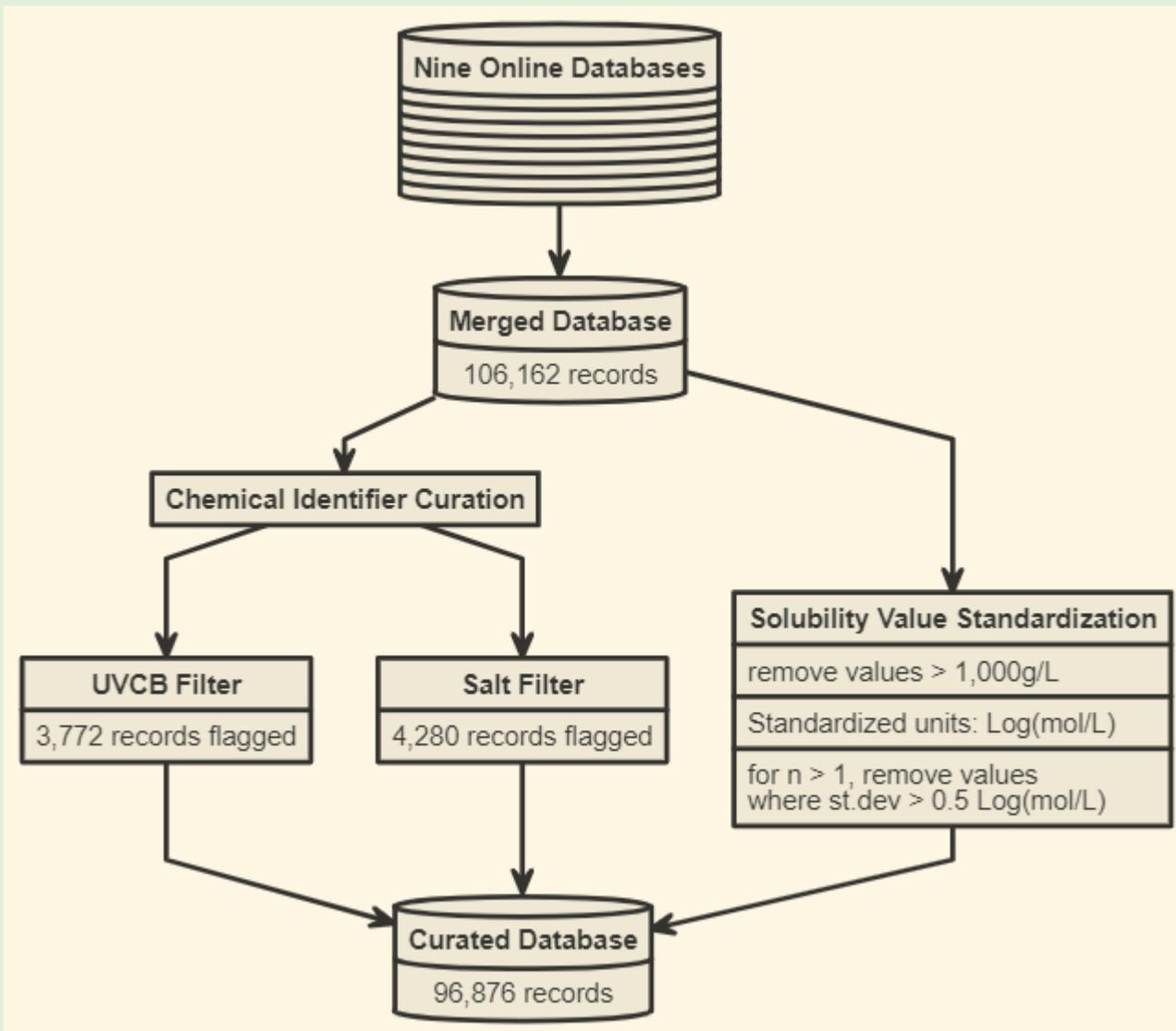
- Gather water solubility data (between 20° – 30° C) from 9 large online databases and merge into one database.
- Determine erroneous records through curation and validation of chemical identifiers.
- Standardize solubility values and exclude outlying values using statistical approaches and cutoff values.
- Produce QSAR-ready structures (desalted, de-isotoped, stereo-neutral forms of chemical structures) and identifiers for future modeling work.

IMPACT

- The main result of this work is the creation of the largest assembled publicly-available water solubility dataset.
- The registration of this dataset in EPA's Distributed Structure Toxicity Database (DSSTox) is in progress.
- This dataset should support multiple EPA research projects with improved water solubility predictions in the future.
- **For more information, contact:** Charles Lowe,

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APPROACH

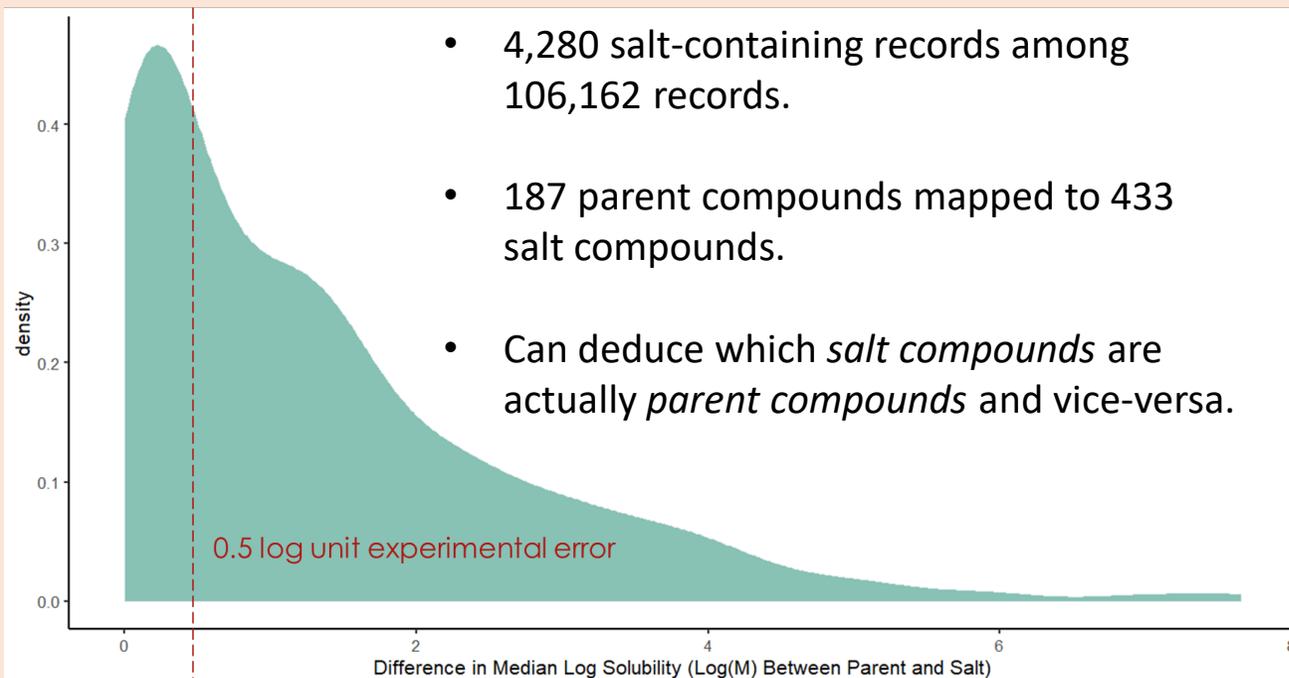


*Workflow for selecting a unique chemical identifier for each dataset entry. (above)
InChIKeys are determined via a search of OPSIN or ACD/labs software.*

Workflow for curation and standardization of dataset. (left)

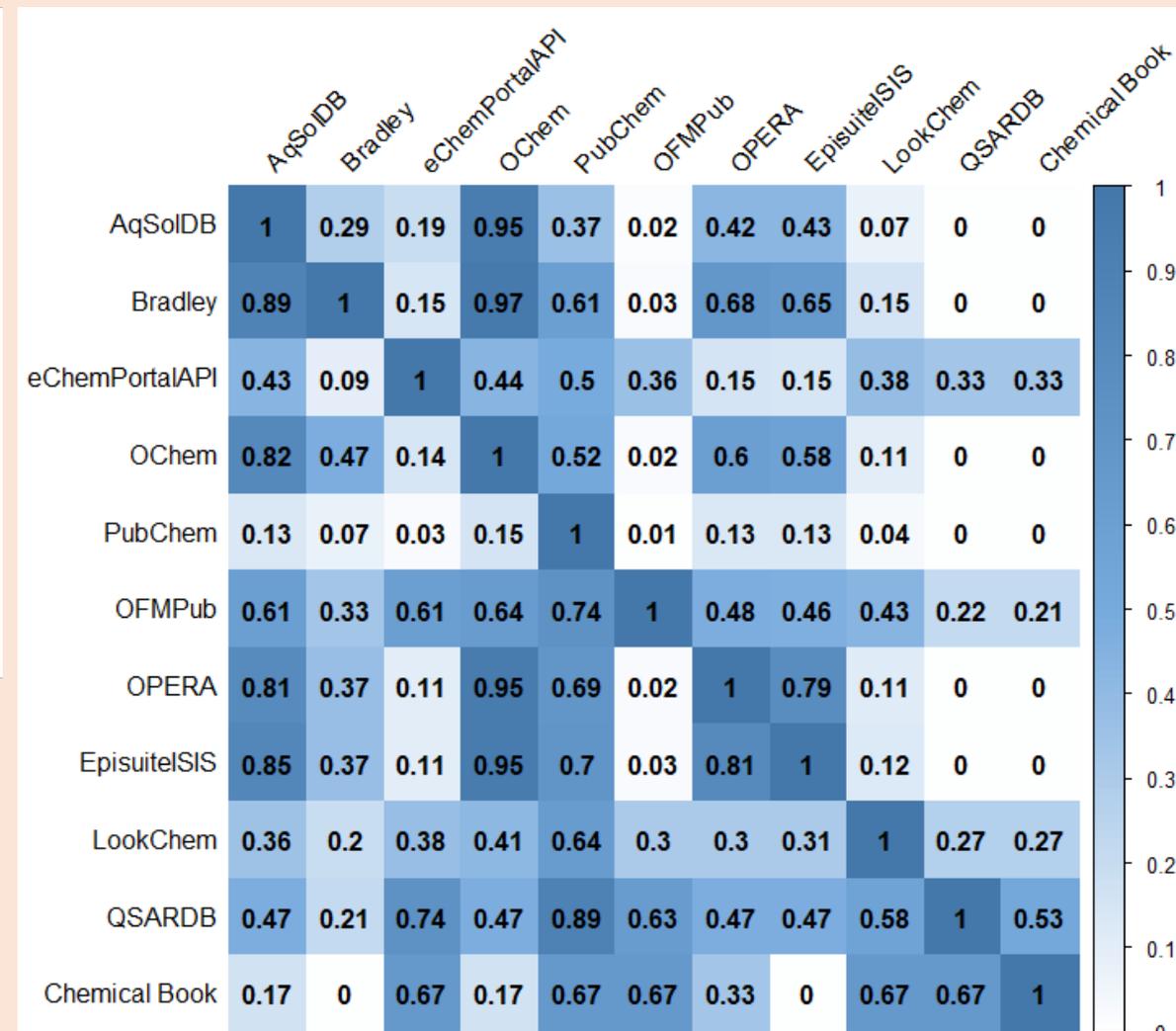
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MAIN RESULTS



A density plot showing the difference in solubility between parent compounds and salt compounds

- Redundancy matrix shows that, while some of the databases have significant overlap (i.e., OPERA with OCHEM, EPI Suite with AqSolDB), no database perfectly overlaps with another.
- The significant overlap between databases allows for checks of parity, where ambiguously-represented chemicals may be corrected or removed.



Redundancy matrix showing the intersection of chemicals between datasets as a fractional value.

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MAIN RESULTS

Database	URL
AqSolDB	https://doi.org/10.1038/s41597-019-0151-1
Bradley Dataset	http://dx.doi.org/10.1021/ci800406y
eChemPortalAPI	https://echa.europa.eu/registration-dossier/
Ochem	https://ochem.eu/
PubChem	https://pubchem.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/
OFMPub	https://ofmpub.epa.gov/oppthpv/
OPERA	ftp://newftp.epa.gov/COMPTOX/Sustainable_Chemistry_Data/Chemistry_Dashboard/PHYSPROP_Analysis/
EPIsuiteISIS	http://esc.syrres.com/interkow/EpiSuiteData_ISIS_SDF.htm
LookChem	https://www.lookchem.com/
QSARDB	https://qsar.db.org/repository/explorer/
Chemical Book	https://www.chemicalbook.com/

A list of the nine databases (and two journal articles) and the corresponding URLs.