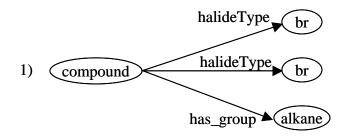
PREDICTIVETOXICOLOGYCHALLENGE: ModelofToxicologyPredictionforMaleRats

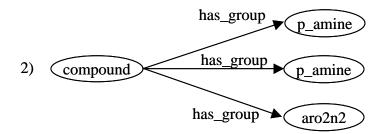
Jesus A. Gonzalez, Lawrence B. Holder and Diane J. Cook

DepartmentofComputerScienceandEngineering UniversityofTexasatArlington Box19015,Arlington,TX76019 -0015 {gonzalez,holder,cook}@cse.uta.edu

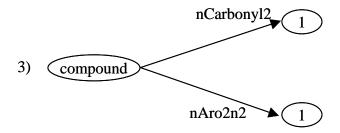
ThefollowinghypothesiswasgeneratedbytheSubdueCLsystemtopredictifachemical compoundwillcausecancerinmalerats. Thehypothesisstatesthatachemical compoundthatcontainsoneormoreofthe24substructure spresentedbelowwillcause cancerinmalerats. If noneofthesubstructures are present, then the compound will not cause cancerinmalerats. Bothagraphical and English description are given below for each substructure.



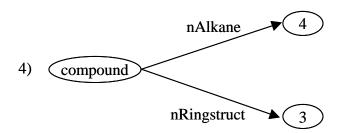
Acompoundthatcontains an *alkane*groupandtwo *halide* groupsoftype *bromine*willcausecancerinmalerats.



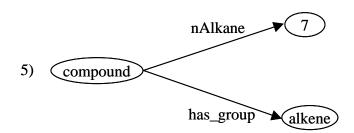
Acompoundthatcontains two p_amine groups and one aro2n2 group will cause can cerin malerats.



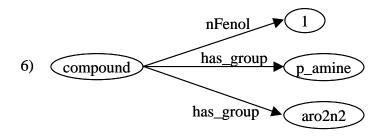
Acompoundthatcontainsone *carbonyl2* groupandone *aro2n2* gro upwillcausecancerinmalerats.



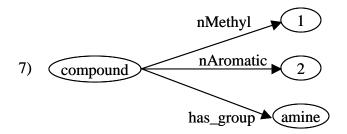
Acompoundthatcontainsfour *alkane*groupsandthree *ringstructures* willcausecancerinmalerats.



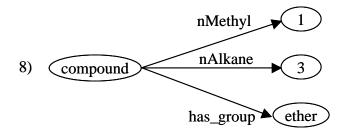
Acompoundthatcontainsseven *alkane*groupsandone *alkene*groupwillcausecancerinmalerats.



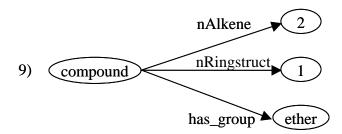
Acompound that contains one *fenol* group, one *p_amine* group, and one *aro2n2* group will cause can cerin malerats.



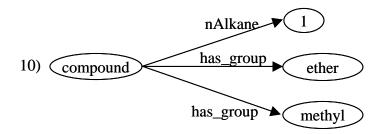
Acompoundthatcontainsone *methyl*group,two *aromatic* groups,andone *amine*groupwillcausecancerinmalerats.



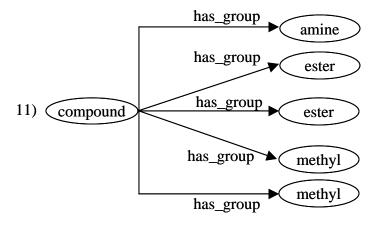
Acompoundthatcontainso ne *methyl*group,three *alkane* groups,andone *ether*groupwillcausecancerinmalerats.



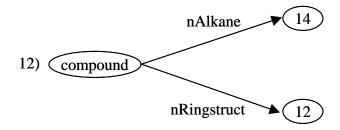
Acompoundthatcontainstwo *alkene*groups, one *ring structure*, and one *ether* group will cause cancer in male rats.



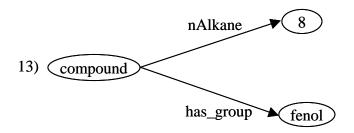
Acompoundthatcontainsone *alkane*group, one *ether* group, and one *methyl*group will cause cancer in malerats.



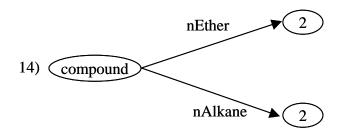
Acompoundthatcontainsone *amine*group,two *ester* groups,andtwo *methyl*groupswillcausecancerinmale rats.



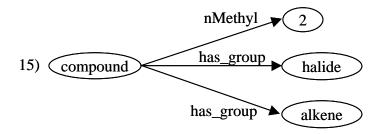
Acompoundthatcontainsfourteen *alkane*groupsand twelve *ringstructures* willcausecancerinmalerats.



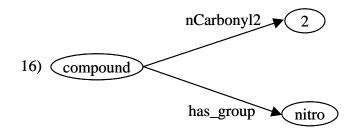
Acompoundthatcontainseight *alkane* groups and one *fenol* group will cause can cerin malerats.



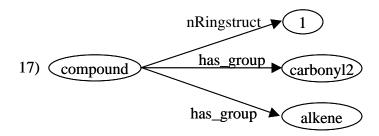
 $\begin{tabular}{lll} A compound that contains two & \it{ether} groups and two & \it{alkane} \\ groups will cause can cerin malera & ts. \end{tabular}$



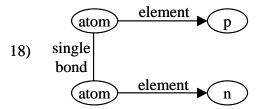
Acompoundthatcontainstwo *methyl* groups, one *halide* group, and one *alkene* group will cause cancer in malerats.



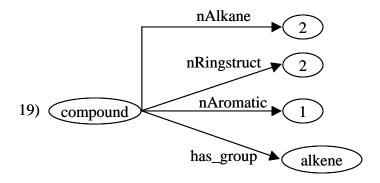
Acompoundthatcontains two *carbonyl2* groups and one *nitro* group will cause can cerinmal erats.



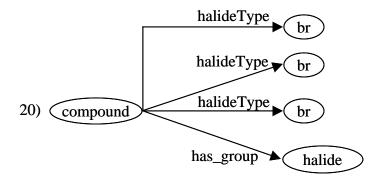
Acompoundthatco ntainsone *ringstructure*, one *carbonyl2* groupandone *alkene* groupwill cause cancerin malerats.



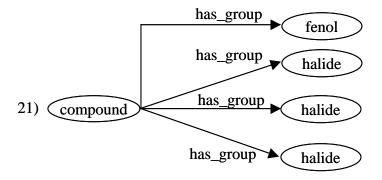
Acompoundthatcontainstwo *atoms*linkedbya *single bond*andtheelementofoneoftheatomsis *phosphorus* andtheelementoftheotheratomis *nitrogen*willcause cancerinmalerats.



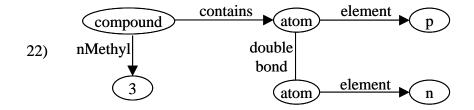
Acompoundthatcontainstwo *alkane*groups,two *ring structures*,one *aromatic*groupandone *alkene*groupwill causecancerinmalerats.



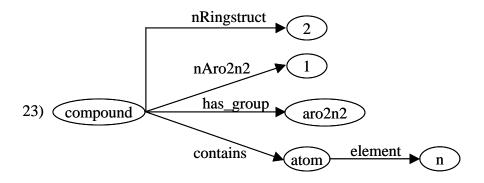
Acompoundthatcontainsthree *halide* groups of type *bromine* will cause cancerinmal erats.



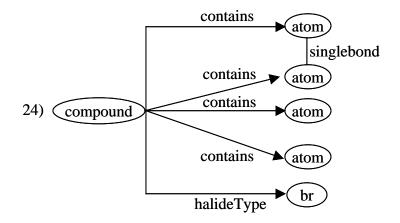
Acompoundthatcontainsone *fenol*groupandthree *halide* groupswillcausecancerinmalerats.



Acompoundthatcontainsthree *methyl*groupsandthatalso containstwo *atoms*linkedwitha *doublebond* andthe *element* of eatomsis *phosphorus* and the *element* of the other atomsis *nitrogen* will cause cancer in malerats.



Acompoundthatcontainstwo ringstructures, onearo2n2 groupandthatalsocontainsone atomwith nitrogenasits elementwillcausecancerinmaler ats.



Acompoundthatcontainsone halide groupoftype bromineandalsocontainsfour atoms, and two of the atoms are linked by a single bond will cause cancer in malerats.

PredictionDetails

When classifying the PTC test group compounds, the aboves ubstructures were applied in order. As soon as a substructure was found in a compound, that compound was classified as positive, and the remaining substructures were not checked. The following tables hows the number of times the substructure was the first to be found in the compound. Of course, the compound may also contain occurrences of other higher -numbered substructures, but this was not checked. Note that only 7 of the 24 substructures were used to make the positive predictions for compounds in the PTC test group.

Substructure#	Numberofpositivepredictions
4	6
5	3
7	10
8	1
11	7
15	2
17	4