

## KATE2017 on NET beta version

<http://kate.nies.go.jp>

<https://kate2.nies.go.jp/nies/>

Operating manual 2018.03.29

NIES > CHERR > KATE > KATE2017 on NET  
User Login > Input > Result > Verify QSAR

**KAshinhou Tool for Ecotoxicity  
KATE2017**

User login New users please [register](#) now

login name   
password   
power user  (check for advanced use)

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- KATE2017 on NET was developed to predict the following ecotoxicity values:
  - 50% effective concentration (EC<sub>50</sub>) and no-observed-effect concentration (NOEC) in the 72 h algal growth inhibition test
  - EC<sub>50</sub> in the 48 h *Daphnia* acute immobilization test
  - NOEC in the 21 d *Daphnia magna* reproduction test
  - 50% lethal concentration (LC<sub>50</sub>) in the 96 h fish acute toxicity test
  - NOEC in the fish early-life-stage toxicity test

Note that values predicted by KATE cannot be used to satisfy the requirement for ecotoxicity data that are necessary for notification regarding new chemical substances under the Japanese Act on the Evaluation of Chemical Substances and Regulation of Their Manufacture, etc. (Chemical Substances Control Law).

For inquiries about KATE, contact the Center for Health and Environmental Risk Research, National Institute for Environmental Studies at [kate@nies.go.jp](mailto:kate@nies.go.jp).

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## KATE2017 on NET beta version

KATE2017 on NET beta version is an updated version of KATE on NET, which is the internet version of KATE2011 (this version is available only in Japanese). The major differences between KATE2017 on NET beta version and KATE on NET are as follows:

- Added features
  - New reference data were added for *Daphnia* (acute) and fish (acute).
  - An ecotoxicity predicting function for the following alga and chronic endpoints was added:
    - Alga: 50% effective concentration (EC<sub>50</sub>) and no-observed-effect concentration (NOEC) in the algal growth inhibition test (72 h)
    - Daphnia (chronic): NOEC in the *Daphnia magna* reproduction test (21 d)
    - Fish (chronic): NOEC in the fish early-life-stage toxicity test
  - Toxicity data obtained by means of the limit test (e.g., a test used to identify compounds that show no effect at the highest concentration used in the test) were added. These data are presented in tables and graphs and are used to determine applicability domains based on chemical substructures.
  
- Update of QSAR models
  - The language used for chemical substructure searching was changed from Fragment Identification by Tree Structure (FITS) to SMiles ARbitrary Target Specification (SMARTS), and SMARTS substructure searching by means of the Chemistry Development Kit (CDK) was implemented.
  - The definitions and classifications of chemical structures for the QSAR models were improved.
  - For several of the QSARs, the new version uses not only log *P* values but other values such as log BCF as descriptors. In addition, multiple-regression equations, and activity–activity relationships (e.g., an equation to predict the chronic toxicity of a chemical to *Daphnia* by use of the acute toxicity of the chemical to *Daphnia*) have been introduced.
  
- Improvement of displays and operations
  - A Power User option checkbox was introduced on the login page.
    - a. When the box is checked (on), the software operates in an advanced mode (with more functionality) intended for expert users).
    - b. When the box is unchecked (off), the software operates in a simple mode intended for non-expert users.
  - Several new pages were added.

## 1. New User Registration

Before using KATE for the first time, you must register a unique user name and password at [https://kate2.nies.go.jp/nies/user\\_regist\\_input.php](https://kate2.nies.go.jp/nies/user_regist_input.php). The user name must have at least five characters.

If you forget your user name or password, you must reregister with a new user name and password. Note that user names that are unused for a long time are periodically removed.

The screenshot shows the 'New User Registration' page of the KATE2017 system. At the top, there is a breadcrumb trail: 'NIES > CHERR > KATE > KATE2017 on NET' and 'User Login > Registration'. Below this is a dark blue header with the text 'KAshinhou Tool for Ecotoxicity KATE2017'. The main content area has a light blue header with the title 'New User Registration'. The registration form includes the following fields and instructions:

- login name**: A text input field. Below it, green text reads: '(Input 5 or more characters. If you cannot register, try another name.)'
- password**: A text input field.
- password (re-enter)**: A text input field.
- input registration key**: A text input field.
- registration key**: A CAPTCHA image showing the characters 'IPIVI'.

At the bottom of the form, there are two buttons: 'register' and 'back'.

## 2. Log In

Log in at <https://kate2.nies.go.jp/nies/index.php> with the user name and password\* registered in Step 1.

- Power User option checkbox
  - a. When the box is checked (on), the software operates in an advanced mode (with more functionality) intended for expert users.
  - b. When the box is unchecked (off), the software operates in a simple mode intended for non-expert users.

NIES > CHERR > KATE > KATE2017 on NET  
User Login > Input > Result > Verify QSAR

### KAshinhou Tool for Ecotoxicity KATE2017

User login New users please [register](#) now

login name   
password   
power user  (check for advanced use)

\*The password can be changed.

NIES > CHERR > KATE > KATE2017 on NET  
User Login > Input > Result

Output from <https://cactus.nci.nih.gov> may be shown here. Thanks to Chemical Identifier Resolver service provided by NCI/CADD Group.  
SMILES can be generated by using molecular editor [JSME Editor](#) (Java Runtime Plugin is required).  
Entered SMILES is classified by its substructure, and the ecotoxicity is predicted from prescribed QSAR. The glossary is [here](#).

Input SMILES of your chemical

CAS to SMILES, IUPAC Name  Name to SMILES, CAS

CAS  Name

• SMILES \* Required

NIES > CHERR > KATE > KATE2017 on NET  
User Login > Password

### KAshinhou Tool for Ecotoxicity KATE2017

#### Password Change

Current Password   
New Password   
New Password (re-enter)

### 3. Chemical Substances Information

NIES > [CHERR](#) > [KATE](#) > [KATE2017 on NET](#) [Password](#) [Logout](#)  
[User Login](#) > **Input** > [Result](#)

## Input

Output from <https://cactus.nci.nih.gov> may be shown here. [Thanks to Chemical Identifier Resolver service provided by NCI/CADD Group.](#)

SMILES can be generated by using molecular editor **JSME Editor** (Java Runtime Plug-in is required). Entered SMILES is classified by its substructure, and the ecotoxicity is predicted from prescribed QSAR. The glossary is [here](#).

### Input SMILES of your chemical

CAS to SMILES, IUPAC Name     Name to SMILES, CAS     SMILES to CAS, IUPAC Name

CAS     Name

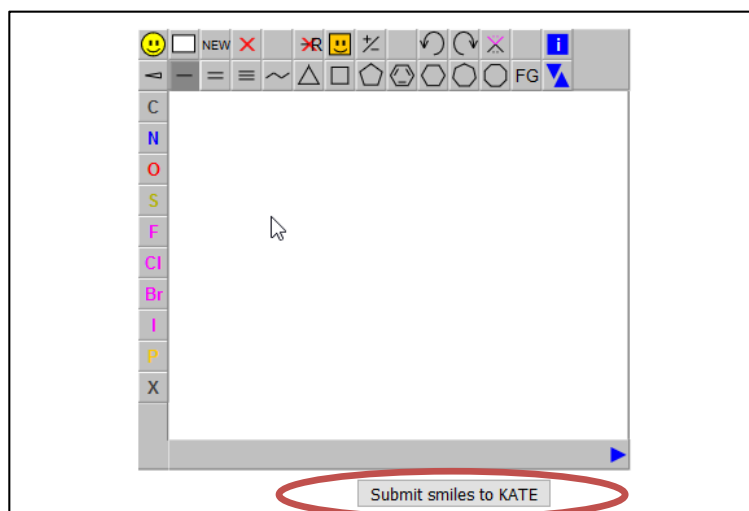
• **SMILES** \* Required

Input the chemical substances information using SMILES. SMILES strings can be generated by using (1) JSME Molecule Editor, (2) the CAS to SMILES, IUPAC Name function, or (3) the Name to SMILES, CAS function. Details are provided below.

Any supplementary information (e.g.,  $\log P$ ) are displayed on the result page. Such supplementary information is not mandatory.

3.1. JSME Molecule Editor. Note that the molecule editor requires the Java Runtime Plug-in.

Draw a chemical structure and click the Submit smiles to KATE button.



3.2. CAS to SMILES, IUPAC Name

Enter a CAS registry number formatted as XXXXX-XX-X (e.g., 27271-55-2) and then click the *CAS to SMILES, IUPAC Name* button to display the chemical structure, IUPAC name, and SMILES string.

3.3. Name to SMILES, CAS

Enter a name in the Name box and then click the Name to SMILES, CAS button to obtain the chemical structure, CAS registry number, and SMILES string.

#### 4. Result Page

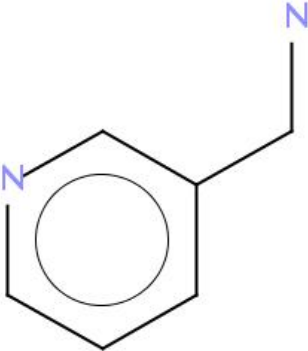
The top of the result page shows the SMILES string and supplemental information that were inputted, along with the molecular weight calculated from the inputted information.

If you do not input a measured log *P* value of the chemical for which you want to predict the toxicity, KATE will use a ClogP value calculated by means of an algorithm developed by BioByte Co. and included in the ClogP program offered by Daylight Chemical Information Systems. Owing to restrictions in the licensing contract, calculated ClogP values cannot be displayed.




NIES > CHERR > KATE > KATE2017 on NET  
User Login > Input > Result > Verify QSAR


### Result

CAS	3731-52-0		
Chemical Name	pyridin-3-ylmethanamine		
SMILES	NCc1ccncc1		
Molecular weight	108.14		
Water solubility[mg/L]	user input	<input type="text"/>	update
LogP	DB (measured)	-0.32	
	user input	<input type="text"/>	update




The middle of the result page displays the chemical substance classes, and **the Algae (Alga), *Daphnia*, and Fish toxicity values predicted by KATE.**

QSAR Results														
Include: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fish (chronic) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fish (acute) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Daphnia (chronic) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Daphnia (acute) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Algae (chronic) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Algae (acute) <input type="button" value="go"/>														
Exclude: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> R <sup>2</sup> < 0.7 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Q <sup>2</sup> < 0.6														
QSAR Class Name* <sup>1</sup>	Type of Predicted Toxicity				Predicted Value [mg/L]	95% Prediction Interval	Descriptor(s)	Domain		Water Solubility* <sup>4</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	Q <sup>2</sup>	RMSE	n(limit test)* <sup>5</sup>
	Species (acute/chronic)	Duration	Type of toxicity	Structure* <sup>2</sup>				Descriptor(s)* <sup>3</sup>						
 amine unreactive NH2 =1 aliphatic	Fish (acute)	96-hr	LC50	1800	[850, 9000]	ClogP	X	O	unentered	0.9512	0.9437	0.3118	25(2)	
 CNOS,X basic aromatic n unreactive	Algae (acute)	72-hr	EC50	130	[3.3, 5100]	ClogP	X	X	unentered	0.8536	0.7672	0.4912	9(5)	
 CNOS,X basic aromatic n unreactive	Algae (chronic)	72-hr	NOEC	62	[1.9, 2000]	ClogP	X	O	unentered	0.9131	0.8718	0.5532	11(3)	

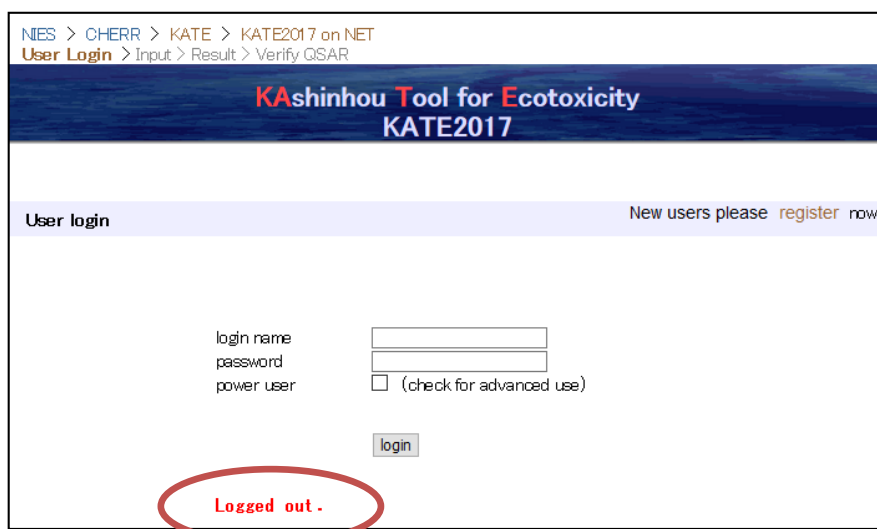
\*<sup>1</sup> The target chemical may be classified into multiple QSAR classes. The QSAR class with the judgement of "O" should be used. Press  to move to the Verify QSAR page helping your decision, and display the statistical information of the QSAR equation related to the prediction accuracy, predictivity, robustness, similarity to the reference chemicals and so on.  
\*<sup>2</sup> KATE judges the applicability domain of the QSAR class as "Structure O judgement" with the predefined substructure. Usually, the target chemical belongs to several QSAR classes, which are identified by ClassID started with G letter (see table Structure Class if you login through the power user mode).  
O: All of the substructures of the target chemical are included in the substructure list made from reference chemicals in the class.  
Δ: Included in the substructure list made from reference substances of this QSAR class or the QSAR class called "narcotic class".  
X: Included in the substructure list made from reference substances of either this QSAR class or the QSAR class "narcotic class". In the case of "O" or "Δ", it is within the applicability domain.  
\*<sup>3</sup> If all the descriptor(s) are interpolating, it is judged as within the domain, indicated by "O" while any extrapolating values are found, "X" is displayed.  
\*<sup>4</sup> If the aqueous solubility of this chemical is higher than the toxicity value, "O" is displayed while it is not, "X" is displayed.  
\*<sup>5</sup> The number within the parenthesis is the one with limit test.

## 5. Viewing details and Comparison with Reference Substances

On the result page on page 7, click on the magnifying glass icon  next to the class category to see the regression line and structural formulas of the reference substances for that class.

## 6. Log Out

Log out after you finish using KATE. If you terminate your session without logging out, your last set of prediction results will remain on the server. If you forget to log out, you can delete the last set of prediction results by logging in again with the same user name and then logging out.



End