Physiologically Based Pharmacokinetic (PBPK) Modeling of the Bisphenols BPA, BPS, BPF, and BPAF with New Experimental Metabolic Parameters: Comparing the Pharmacokinetic Behavior of BPA with Its Substitutes

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Abbreviations: BPA, bisphenol A; bw, bodyweight; conc., concentration; EHR, enterohepatic recirculation; g, glucuronide; s, sulfate.

Figure S2. Eadie Hofstee plots of enzyme kinetics of BPS, BPF, and BPAF with human liver and intestinal microsomes. Shown are averages (black circles) and ranges from minimal to maximal reaction velocities (whiskers). Abbreviations: BPAF, bisphenol AF; BPF, bisphenol F; BPS, bisphenol S; c_{substrate}, substrate concentration; v, reaction velocity.

Figure S3. Measured and modeled serum concentration–time profiles of BPS and BPS-g after peroral dosing with 8.75 μg BPS/kg bw. Individual measurements (black circles) represent observed serum concentrations (average ± standard deviation) of 7 adults (Oh et al. 2018). Concentration profiles for the respective volunteers (grey solid lines) were modeled using (A) the adjusted PBPK model for BPA further adjusted with BPS-specific metabolism parameters (Table 7) and (B and C) the BPS-specific model calibrated to assume a higher peroral uptake and increased clearance rates of BPS and BPS-g assuming either (B) no EHR or (C) a BPS EHR rate of 67% (see Table 5 for uptake parameters). Abbreviations: BPA, bisphenol A; BPS, bisphenol S; bw, bodyweight; EHR, enterohepatic recirculation; g, glucuronide.

Figure S4. Modeled concentration profiles of unconjugated BPS obtained with the basic PBPK model in serum (A) and gonads (B) for infants (6 days-3 months), toddlers (1-3 years), children (3-10 years), adolescents (10-18 years), and adults (18-45 years) after 500 ng/kg bw single peroral and dermal exposures (t=0) respectively (rough average of peroral and dermal high BPA exposure estimates for adults by the EFSA CEF Panel (2015)), see Table 5 for uptake parameters. Females are represented by solid lines, males are represented by dotted lines. Abbreviations: BPS, bisphenol S; bw, bodyweight; c, concentration; PBPK, physiologically based pharmacokinetic.

Figure S5. Modeled concentration profiles of unconjugated BPA obtained with the basic PBPK model in serum (A) and gonads (B) for infants (6 days-3 months), toddlers (1-3 years), children (3-10 years), adolescents (10-18 years), and adults (18-45 years) after 500 ng/kg bw single peroral and dermal exposures (t=0) respectively (rough average of peroral and dermal high BPA exposure estimates for adults by the EFSA CEF Panel (2015)), see Table 5 for uptake parameters. Females are represented by solid lines, males are represented by dotted lines. Abbreviations: BPA, bisphenol A; bw, bodyweight; c, concentration; PBPK, physiologically based pharmacokinetic.
**Figure S6.** Modeled concentration profiles of unconjugated BPF obtained with the basic PBPK model in serum (A) and gonads (B) for infants (6 days-3 months), toddlers (1-3 years), children (3-10 years), adolescents (10-18 years), and adults (18-45 years) after 500 ng/kg bw single peroral and dermal exposures (t=0) respectively (rough average of peroral and dermal high BPA exposure estimates for adults by the EFSA CEF Panel (2015)), see Table 5 for uptake parameters. Females are represented by solid lines, males are represented by dotted lines. Abbreviations: BPF, bisphenol F; bw, bodyweight; c, concentration; PBPK, physiologically based pharmacokinetic.

**Figure S7.** Modeled concentration profiles of unconjugated BPAF obtained with the basic PBPK model in serum (A) and gonads (B) for infants (6 days-3 months), toddlers (1-3 years), children (3-10 years), adolescents (10-18 years), and adults (18-45 years) after 500 ng/kg bw single peroral and dermal exposures (t=0) respectively (rough average of peroral and dermal high BPA exposure estimates for adults by the EFSA CEF Panel (2015)), see Table 5 for uptake parameters. Females are represented by solid lines, males are represented by dotted lines. Abbreviations: BPAF, bisphenol AF; bw, bodyweight; c, concentration; PBPK, physiologically based pharmacokinetic.

**Figure S8.** Measurements of Hormann et al. (2014) (symbols) against modeled individual serum profiles (solid lines) of unconjugated BPA, BPA-g, and BPA-s in three volunteers. They handled receipt paper for 4 min with both hands which were wetted with skin sanitizer and ate 10 French fries with a contaminated hand afterwards during 4 min. One hand was then cleaned and the other hand stayed contaminated until the end of blood collection (90 min in total, see Table S9 for study-specific parameters). Abbreviations: BPA, bisphenol A; g, glucuronide; s, sulfate.

**Input tables**

**Table C1.** Input table “Probanden” used in the basic PBPK model code for BPA.

**Table C2.** Input table “physAge” used in the basic PBPK model code for BPA.

**Table C3.** Input table “VarInputFem” used in the PBPK model code for the 2D Monte Carlo Analysis of BPA in women (18-45 years).

**Table C4.** Input table “ChemData” used in the PBPK model code for the 2D Monte Carlo Analysis of BPA in women (18-45 years).

**Model code**

**References**
Table S1. Age-group specific physiological model parameters used as input for the basic PBPK models.

| Parameters | Newborn | 1 year | 5 years | 15 years | Adult (30 years) |
|------------|---------|--------|---------|----------|-----------------|
| Cardiac output (L/min)\(^a\) | 0.600 | 1.20 | 3.40 | 6.10 | 5.90/6.50\(^b\) |

**Blood flows through organs (% of cardiac output)\(^a\)**

| Tissue | Newborn | 1 year | 5 years | 15 years | Adult (30 years) |
|--------|---------|--------|---------|----------|-----------------|
| Fat | 4.27 | 0.749 | 4.44 | 7.55/4.45\(^b\) | 7.45/4.43\(^b\) |
| Liver | 21.8 | 19.1 | 22.5 | 24.4/22.6\(^b\) | 24.0/22.6\(^b\) |
| Brain | 25.6 | 43.7 | 23.4 | 11.1/11.4\(^b\) | 10.5/10.6\(^b\) |
| Skin | 4.27 | 3.74 | 4.41 | 4.45\(^b\) | 4.38/4.43\(^b\) |
| Gonads | 0.0427 | 0.0374 | 0.0182/0.0441\(^b\) | 0.0172/0.0452\(^b\) | 0.0178/0.0449\(^b\) |

| Tissue volumes (% of bodyweight)\(^f\) |
|-----------------|---------|--------|---------|----------|-----------------|
| Plasma | 4.64 | 2.97 | 4.42 | 3.90/4.63\(^b\) | 4.00/4.11\(^b\) |
| Fat | 25.4 | 36.0 | 26.3 | 30.2/17.0\(^b\) | 31.7/19.9\(^b\) |
| Liver | 3.71 | 3.30 | 3.00 | 2.45/2.32\(^b\) | 2.33/2.47\(^b\) |
| Brain | 10.9 | 9.50 | 6.55 | 2.45/2.54\(^b\) | 2.17/1.99\(^b\) |
| Skin | 5.00 | 3.50 | 3.00 | 3.21/3.57\(^b\) | 3.83/4.52\(^b\) |
| Gonads | 0.00857/0.0243\(^b\) | 0.00800/0.0150\(^b\) | 0.0105/0.00895\(^b\) | 0.0113/0.0286\(^b\) | 0.0183/0.0479\(^b\) |

| Tissue volumes (% of bodyweight)\(^f\) |
|-----------------|---------|--------|---------|----------|-----------------|
| Slow\(^c\) | 33.6 | 30.8 | 42.3 | 46.1/57.1\(^b\) | 43.0/54.2\(^b\) |
| Rich\(^d\) | 9.60 | 7.49 | 6.59 | 5.65/5.49\(^b\) | 5.94/5.43\(^b\) |

Body weight, age, height, and sex were scenario-specific and therefore not reported here.

\(^a\)Edginton et al. (2006).
\(^b\)Indicates values for female/male.

\(^c\)Perfusion lower than 0.1 mL/min/g tissue: muscle and skeleton (Edginton et al. 2006; ICRP 2002).

\(^d\)Perfusion higher than 0.1 mL/min/g tissue: heart, kidneys, small and large intestine, pancreas, spleen, and stomach (Edginton et al. 2006; ICRP 2002).

\(^f\)ICRP (2002).

Abbreviations: PBPK, physiologically based pharmacokinetic; rich, richly perfused tissue; slow, slowly perfused tissue.
Table S2. Published measurements of metabolism parameters for bisphenol A.

| Reference                      | Km, nM±SD | Vmax, nmol/h/mg microsomal protein±SD |
|--------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------------------|
| **Hepatic glucuronidation**    |           |                                      |
| Kurebayashi et al. (2010)b     | 5,300     | 39.8                                 |
| Coughlin et al. (2012)         | 45,800 ± 8,900 | 283 ± 18                            |
| Trdan Lušin et al. (2012)      | 8,900 ± 800 | 510 ± 18                             |
| Elsby et al. (2001)c           | 71,900 ± 7,900 | 333 ± 21                           |
| Kuester and Sipes (2007)c      | 8,500 ± 2,500 | 85.2 ± 31.4                        |
| Mazur et al. (2010)c           | 4,250 ± 1,350 | 190 ± 16.9                          |
| Street et al. (2017)           | 23,000 ± 8,000 | 270 ± 60                           |
| **Intestinal glucuronidation** |           |                                      |
| Trdan Lušin et al. (2012)      | 58,400 ± 7,800 | 84.0 ± 6.0                         |
| Mazur et al. (2010)            | 80,100 ± 35,900 | 29.2 ± 7.2                        |
| **Microsomal protein content in the small intestine (total mass in mg)** | | |
| Zhang et al. (1999)            | 322       |                                      |
| Paine et al. (1997)            | 2,977     |                                      |

*aThe following scaling factors were applied: 32 mg microsomal protein/g liver and 99 x 106 cells/ g liver (Barter et al. 2007).
bThe Km was derived from an n=1; therefore, no SD was calculated.
cThe arithmetic mean of female and male kinetics was used in the comparison.

Abbreviations: Km, Michaelis-Menten constant; SD, standard deviation; Vmax, maximum enzyme velocity.
Table S3. Comparison between BPA tissue/serum partition coefficients determined experimentally (Doerge et al. (2011), highlighted in grey) and with different QSARs for QSAR selection.

| Tissue | Doerge et al. (2011) | DeJongh et al. (1997) | Schmitt (2008) | Zhang and Zhang (2006) (1) | Zhang and Zhang (2006) (2) |
|--------|----------------------|------------------------|----------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Liver  | 0.73                 | 7.17                   | 11.5           | 1.61                      | 1.66                      |
| Slow   | 2.7                  | 4.49                   | 13.1           | 1.52                      | 1.56                      |
| Brain  | 2.8                  | 5.13                   | 16.0           | 1.36                      | 1.38                      |
| Rich   | 2.8                  | 5.13                   | 16.0           | 1.36                      | 1.38                      |
| Fat    | 5                    | 109                    | 103            | 2.25                      | 2.28                      |
| Skin   | -                    | 5.53d                  | 7.84           | 2.06                      | 2.15                      |
| Gonads | 2.6c                 | 2.55d                  | 5.26e          | 1.37                      | 1.41                      |

*a* Value for muscle used.

*b* Value for brain used.

*c* Value for ovaries used.

*d* QSAR did not explicitly parametrize this kind of tissue and we used additional assumptions to calculate this value (skin: water volume=0.95, lipid volume=0.05, parameter A=0.8, parameter B=-0.22; gonads: water volume=0.977, lipid volume=0.023, parameter A=0.8, parameter B=-0.22).

*e* Value for testes used.

Zhang and Zhang (2006) (1) and (2) refer to their equations 5 and 6, two slightly different QSARs.

The following parameters were used: pKa 10.4 (Bautista-Toledo et al. 2005), logP<sub>ow</sub> 3.36 (mean of Bayer 1996; Korenman 1973), fu 0.06 (Csanády et al. 2002). For the QSARs by Zhang and Zhang (2006), we used HyperChem Professional 8.0 and Gaussian 03W to calculate parameters necessary.

Abbreviations: BPA, bisphenol A; fu, unbound fraction; QSAR, Quantitative structure-activity relationship; rich, richly perfused tissue; slow, slowly perfused tissue.
Table S4. Observed changes of RSS and $C_{\text{max}}$ of the concentration-time curve of unconjugated bisphenol A after decreasing and increasing the values of the individual tissue/serum partition coefficients by 10% and 50%.

| Tissue | RSS (nM$^2$) |  |  |  | C$_{\text{max}}$ (nM) |  |  |  |
|--------|--------------|---|---|---|-----------------|---|---|---|
|        | + 50 %       | + 10 % | - 10 % | - 50 % | + 50 % | + 10 % | - 10 % | - 50 % |
| Liver  | 2·10$^{-6}$  | 7·10$^{-8}$ | 7·10$^{-8}$ | 2·10$^{-6}$ | 9·10$^{-11}$ | 2·10$^{-11}$ | 1·10$^{-14}$ | 1·10$^{-12}$ |
| Slow$^a$ | 4·10$^{-1}$ | 2·10$^{-2}$ | 3·10$^{-2}$ | 9·10$^{-1}$ | 2·10$^{-3}$ | 2·10$^{-4}$ | 2·10$^{-4}$ | 9·10$^{-3}$ |
| Rich$^b$ | 8·10$^{-1}$ | 4·10$^{-2}$ | 4·10$^{-2}$ | 1·10$^{0}$ | 1·10$^{-2}$ | 5·10$^{-4}$ | 5·10$^{-4}$ | 1·10$^{-2}$ |
| Brain  | 6·10$^{-3}$ | 2·10$^{-4}$ | 2·10$^{-4}$ | 6·10$^{-3}$ | 4·10$^{-5}$ | 1·10$^{-6}$ | 1·10$^{-6}$ | 3·10$^{-5}$ |
| Skin   | 5·10$^{-2}$ | 2·10$^{-3}$ | 2·10$^{-3}$ | 6·10$^{-2}$ | 5·10$^{-4}$ | 3·10$^{-5}$ | 3·10$^{-5}$ | 9·10$^{-4}$ |
| Gonads | 4·10$^{-6}$ | 2·10$^{-7}$ | 2·10$^{-7}$ | 5·10$^{6}$ | 4·10$^{-8}$ | 2·10$^{-9}$ | 2·10$^{-9}$ | 7·10$^{8}$ |
| Fat    | 1·10$^{-1}$ | 8·10$^{-3}$ | 1·10$^{-2}$ | 4·10$^{1}$ | 1·10$^{-4}$ | 9·10$^{-6}$ | 1·10$^{-5}$ | 8·10$^{4}$ |

$^a$Perfusion lower than 0.1 mL/min/g tissue: muscle and skeleton (Edginton et al. 2006; ICRP 2002).

$^b$Perfusion higher than 0.1 mL/min/g tissue: heart, kidneys, small and large intestine, pancreas, spleen, and stomach (Edginton et al. 2006; ICRP 2002).

Abbreviations: $C_{\text{max}}$, maximal concentration; rich, richly perfused tissue; RSS, residual sum of squares; slow, slowly perfused tissue.
Table S5. Qualitative evaluation and ordinal scaling of uncertainty in the PBPK model. Model parameters were classified into five different categories: Low uncertainty (L), low to medium uncertainty (LM), medium uncertainty (M), medium to high uncertainty (MH), and high uncertainty (H) (EFSA Scientific Committee 2016).

| Parameter | Evaluation | Cat. |
|-----------|------------|------|
| Age       | The age range was defined within the assessments to cover females of the ages 18-45 years. However, the real life age distribution was not considered. | LM |
| Height, BMI, body weight, cardiac output, blood flow through organs, tissue volumes, gastric emptying time | Physiological model parameters have been evaluated in several studies with human volunteers/patients, so that the central tendencies are well-known. Therefore, the uncertainty around their parameter values is rather small in comparison to the inter-individual variability in physiology. Among these parameters, the uncertainty varies depending on whether invasive measurement techniques are needed. For example, the uncertainty is lower for the height than for the tissue volumes, as height can be measured externally so that more measurement values exist. | LM |
| Tissue-to-serum partition coefficients ($P_{TS}$) | For BPA, partitioning was investigated in an animal experiment (Doerge et al. 2011). For the other analogues, QSARs needed to be used to derive $P_{TS}$. Depending on the QSAR applied, different results can be obtained. It is uncertain which QSAR reflects the situation best. | H |
| Glucuronidation kinetics in liver and gut, sulfation kinetics in the liver | The experiments investigating metabolism kinetics were conducted in vitro. The experimental conditions may not have covered all processes that are relevant in vivo. In addition, we observed a large variation of reported parameter values for the hepatic and gut glucuronidation of BPA, but cannot depict the study that represents real circumstances best. Therefore, there is a high uncertainty concerning glucuronidation kinetics of BPA, which can be quantified. For metabolism parameters for which only one study exists, the uncertainty is not necessarily smaller. Differences between BPS kinetic parametrizations before and after calibration can be used to estimate the magnitude of uncertainty for the analogues for which we could not calibrate the models. | H |
| Enzyme concentrations in liver and gut | Several studies investigated the microsomal protein content in the liver and the small intestine. The range of observations is rather narrow for the liver, meaning that the concentration is easy to analyze and/or that it doesn’t vary substantially. The range is much larger for the small intestine. This means that the concentration is difficult to determine and/or that there is a large inter-individual variability. Uncertainty should therefore be evaluated for the | MH-H |
enzyme concentration in the small intestine. For consistency reasons, we also investigated the uncertainty of the hepatic enzyme concentration.

| EHR | The pathway of EHR has been observed for molecules with molecular weights (MW) higher than 500 g/mol (Roberts et al. 2002). The MW of bisphenol glucuronides ranges from 376 (BPF-g) to 512 (BPAF-g) g/mol. This means that the probability of EHR taking place could depend on the respective analogue. A comparison of possible PBPK model outputs for BPA (MW of BPA-g: 404 g/mol) with the biomonitoring data by Thayer et al. (2015) showed that BPA equally could or could not undergo EHR. The results of the biomonitoring study by Oh et al. (2018) suggest that EHR plays an important role for BPS. |
| Dermal absorption (fraction) | Several studies investigated the dermal absorption of BPA, but different study designs and solvents were used. In total, reported dermal absorption ranged from 9.3% to 60%. However, the range diminishes if different solvents and study designs are differentiated. |
| Half-life of dermal penetration | The half-life of dermal penetration varies substantially depending on the solvent used in the experiment. As only few studies investigated this parameter, there is significant uncertainty. Again, the range of half-lives reported diminishes if different solvents are regarded separately. |
| Peroral absorption (fraction) | The peroral absorption fraction has been derived from recoveries of biomonitoring studies. The two studies available (Thayer et al. 2015; Völkel et al. 2002) report recoveries of 84-109% and 118 ± 21% respectively, indicating complete or nearly complete peroral absorption. |
| Uptake of BPs and metabolites from gut to liver | The small intestinal transit time has been characterized in humans. For the metabolites, only the direct transition from enterocytes to the liver needs to be regarded. This has been done with optimizations within the models. The parameter is more uncertain for BPF and BPAF, for which we could not calibrate the models. |
| Urinary excretion of BPs and metabolites | The clearance rates have been characterized in biomonitoring studies of BPA and it has been found that the clearance rate of BPA resembles the creatinine clearance of a healthy adult. The individual excretion terms have been further adjusted within the model for BPA and BPS. For BPF and BPAF, we could not calibrate the excretion terms and therefore their parametrization is more uncertain. |

Abbreviations: BMI, body mass index; BPA, bisphenol A; BPAF, bisphenol AF; BPF, bisphenol F; BPS, bisphenol S; Cat., category; EHR, enterohepatic recirculation; g, glucuronide; H, high uncertainty; L, low uncertainty; LM, low to medium uncertainty; M, medium uncertainty; MH, medium to high uncertainty; PBPK, physiologically based pharmacokinetic; QSAR, quantitative structure-activity relationship.
Table S6. Trapezoidal distributions used to describe uncertainty in the outer loop of the 2D-MC analysis. A description of how parameters were obtained and respective references can be found in the text.

| Parameter                                      | Minimum | Mode 1 | Mode 2 | Maximum |
|------------------------------------------------|---------|--------|--------|---------|
| Microsomal protein content liver (mg protein/g liver) | 28.2    | 32.0   | 38.0   | 42.5    |
| Microsomal protein content gut (mg/kg bw)        | 1.72    | 4.29   | 39.7   | 70.8    |
| Extent of dermal absorption from thermal paper (%) | 2.88    | 9.30   | 20.0   | 32.2    |
| Extent of dermal absorption from PCPs (%)        | 2.88    | 9.30   | 60.0   | 96.5    |
| Half-life of dermal absorption from thermal paper (h) | 2.47    | 6.00   | 8.50   | 13.5    |
| Fraction not subject to EHR                      |         |        |        |         |
| BPA                                            | 0.33    | 0.8    | 1      | 1       |
| BPS                                            | 0.095   | 0.23   | 0.43   | 0.683   |
| BPF                                            | 0.33    | 0.8    | 1      | 1       |
| BPAF                                           | 0.02    | 0.05   | 0.43   | 0.683   |
| EHR unconjugated (1/h/kg bw^{-0.25}), BPF and BPAF | 0.0824  | 0.2    | 0.35   | 0.556   |
| EHR as glucuronide (1/h/kg bw^{-0.25}), BPF and BPAF | 0.0824  | 0.2    | 2.0    | 3.18    |
| Correction factor for hepatic sulfation          |         |        |        |         |
| BPS                                            | 0.0365  | 0.0886 | 11.3   | 17.9    |
| BPF                                            | 0.0787  | 0.191  | 5.23   | 8.31    |
| BPAF                                           | 0.0614  | 0.149  | 6.73   | 10.7    |
| Km hepatic glucuronidation (nM)                  |         |        |        |         |
| BPF                                            | 7,730   | 17,900 | 28,100 | 44,000  |
| BPAF                                           | 1,820   | 4,210  | 6,600  | 10,360  |
| v_max hepatic glucuronidation (nmol/h/mg microsomal protein) |         |        |        |         |
| BPF                                            | 9.74    | 33.1   | 112.4  | 192     |
| BPAF                                           | 15.3    | 52.1   | 176.9  | 302     |
| Km intestinal glucuronidation (nM), BPF          | 24,600  | 57,000 | 89,400 | 140,200 |
| Uptake from the small intestine to the liver (1/h/kg bw^{-0.25}), BPF and BPAF | 0.495    | 2.1    | 5.0    | 8.82    |
| Urinary excretion unconjugated (1/h/kg bw^{0.75}), BPF and BPAF | 0.0247  | 0.06   | 0.3    | 0.476   |
| Urinary excretion as glucuronide (1/h/kg bw^{0.75}), BPF and BPAF | 0.144    | 0.35   | 1.2    | 1.91    |

If not further specified, the distribution is used for all analogues in the same way.

Abbreviations: BPA, bisphenol A; BPAF, bisphenol AF; BPF, bisphenol F; BPS, bisphenol S; bw, body weight; EHR, enterohepatic recirculation; Km, Michaelis-Menten constant; 2D-MC, 2-dimensional Monte Carlo; v_max, maximum reaction velocity.
Table S7. Parametrizations for truncated normal distributions used to describe variability in the 2D-MC analysis of BPA (around central values from the basic model for females of childbearing age). A description of how parameters were obtained and respective references can be found in the text.

| Parameter                           | Mean  | SD    | Lower bound | Upper bound |
|-------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------------|-------------|
| Height (cm)                         | 165   | 6.80  | 151         | 178         |
| BMI (lognormal)                     | 25.9  | 5.11  | 15.9        | 35.9        |
| Cardiac output (L/h)                | 354   | 81.4  | 194         | 514         |
| Blood flows through organs (% of cardiac output) |       |       |             |             |
| Fat                                 | 7.45  | 2.01  | 3.51        | 11.4        |
| Liver                               | 24.0  | 6.49  | 11.3        | 36.8        |
| Brain                               | 10.5  | 2.84  | 4.95        | 16.1        |
| Skin                                | 4.38  | 1.18  | 2.06        | 6.69        |
| Gonads                              | 0.0178| 0.00481| 0.00838    | 0.0272      |
| Slow a                              | 14.2  | 3.85  | 6.71        | 21.8        |
| Rich b                              | 39.4  | 10.6  | 18.5        | 60.2        |
| Tissue volumes (% of body weight)   |       |       |             |             |
| Plasma                              | 4.00  | 1.00  | 2.04        | 5.96        |
| Fat                                 | 31.7  | 7.92  | 16.2        | 47.2        |
| Liver                               | 2.33  | 0.583 | 1.19        | 3.48        |
| Brain                               | 2.17  | 0.542 | 1.11        | 3.23        |
| Skin                                | 3.83  | 0.958 | 1.96        | 5.71        |
| Gonads                              | 0.0183| 0.00458| 0.00935    | 0.0273      |
| Slow a                              | 43.0  | 10.8  | 21.9        | 64.1        |
| Rich b                              | 5.94  | 1.49  | 3.03        | 8.86        |
| Partitioning coefficients for BPA   |       |       |             |             |
| Fat                                 | 5.00  | 0.320 | 1.86        | 8.14        |
| Liver                               | 0.730 | 0.234 | 0.272       | 1.19        |
| Brain                               | 2.80  | 0.896 | 1.04        | 4.56        |
| Skin                                | 2.15  | 0.688 | 0.802       | 3.50        |
| Gonads                              | 2.60  | 0.832 | 0.969       | 4.23        |
| Slow a                              | 2.70  | 0.864 | 1.01        | 4.39        |
| Rich b                              | 2.80  | 0.896 | 1.04        | 4.56        |
| Uptake and excretion of BPA         |       |       |             |             |
| Dermal absorption from thermal paper (%) | 20.0 | 6.20  | 7.85        | 32.2        |
| Dermal absorption from PCPs (%)     | 60.0  | 18.6  | 23.5        | 96.5        |
| Dermal absorption half-life thermal paper (h) | 6.00 | 1.80  | 2.47        | 9.53        |
| Dermal absorption half-life PCPs (h) | 0.167 | 0.0501| 0.0688      | 0.265       |
| Gastric emptying (1/h/kg bw\textsuperscript{42}) | 3.50 | 0.945 | 1.65        | 5.35        |
| Volume of distribution in small     | 122   | 30.6  | 62.4        | 182         |
|                        | Peroral uptake from small intestine into liver (1/h/kg bw^{0.25}) | Urinary excretion (1/h/kg bw^{0.25}) | EHR rates of BPA and BPA-g (1/h/kg bw^{0.25}) | Hepatic glucuronidation of BPA |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
|                        | 2.10 0.819 0.495 3.71                          | 0.0600 0.0180 0.0247 0.0953      | 0.200 0.0600 0.0824 0.318        | Km (nM)                          |
|                        |                                                 |                                 |                                 | 45,800 13,300 19,800 71,800     |
|                        |                                                 |                                 |                                 | vmax (nmol/h/g liver)            |
|                        |                                                 |                                 |                                 | 9,040 3,260 2,660 15,400        |
|                        |                                                 |                                 |                                 | Microsomal protein content      |
|                        |                                                 |                                 |                                 | (mg protein/ g liver)            |
|                        |                                                 |                                 |                                 | 32.0 1.92 28.2 35.8             |
|                        |                                                 |                                 |                                 | Glucuronidation of BPA in enterocytes |
|                        |                                                 |                                 |                                 | Km (nM)                          |
|                        |                                                 |                                 |                                 | 58,400 16,900 25,200 91,600     |
|                        |                                                 |                                 |                                 | vmax (nmol/h/kg bw)             |
|                        |                                                 |                                 |                                 | 361 130 106 616                 |
|                        |                                                 |                                 |                                 | Microsomal protein content      |
|                        |                                                 |                                 |                                 | (mg protein/ kg bw)             |
|                        |                                                 |                                 |                                 | 4.30 1.72 0.929 7.67           |
|                        |                                                 |                                 |                                 | Hepatic sulfation of BPA        |
|                        |                                                 |                                 |                                 | Km (nM)                          |
|                        |                                                 |                                 |                                 | 10,100 2,930 4,360 15,800       |
|                        |                                                 |                                 |                                 | vmax (nmol/h/g liver)           |
|                        |                                                 |                                 |                                 | 149 53.7 43.9 254               |
|                        |                                                 |                                 |                                 | Glucuronides and sulfates       |
|                        |                                                 |                                 |                                 | Uptake from enterocytes into liver (1/h/kg bw^{0.25}) |
|                        |                                                 |                                 |                                 | 50.0 15.0 20.6 79.4             |
|                        |                                                 |                                 |                                 | Urinary excretion glucuronide (1/h/kg bw^{0.25}) |
|                        |                                                 |                                 |                                 | 0.350 0.105 0.144 0.556         |
|                        |                                                 |                                 |                                 | Urinary excretion sulfate (1/h/kg bw^{0.25}) |
|                        |                                                 |                                 |                                 | 0.0300 0.00900 0.0124 0.0477    |

For the age a uniform distribution was used spanning from 18-45 years, the bodyweight was calculated as (height^{2}) * BMI. The volume of distribution was set equal to the plasma volume.

^aPerfusion lower than 0.1 mL/min/g tissue: muscle and skeleton (Edginton et al. 2006; ICRP 2002).
^bPerfusion higher than 0.1 mL/min/g tissue: heart, kidneys, small and large intestine, pancreas, spleen, and stomach (Edginton et al. 2006; ICRP 2002).

Abbreviations: BMI, body mass index; BPA, bisphenol A; bw, body weight; Km, Michaelis-Menten constant; PCPs, personal care products; rich, richly perfused tissue; slow, slowly perfused tissue; 2D-MC, 2-dimensional Monte Carlo; vmax, maximum reaction velocity.
Table S8. Tissue/serum partition coefficients for BPS, BPF, and BPAF calculated with the quantitative structure-activity relationships by DeJongh et al. (1997) and Schmitt (2008), partially used as boundaries in the uncertainty distributions.

| Tissue | DeJongh et al. (1997) | Schmitt (2008) |
|--------|-----------------------|----------------|
|        | BPS  | BPF  | BPAF | BPS  | BPF  | BPAF |
| Fat    | 44.3 | 99.7 | 112  | 3.85 | 27.3 | 276  |
| Liver  | 2.23 | 5.73 | 8.05 | 8.51 | 9.16 | 16.8 |
| Brain  | 1.74 | 3.64 | 7.04 | 10.2 | 11.6 | 26.2 |
| Skin   | 1.91 | 4.45 | 6.21 | 1.74 | 3.28 | 18.6 |
| Gonads | 1.20 | 2.15 | 2.80 | 5.26 | 5.26 | 5.26 |
| Slow\(^a\) | 1.70 | 3.67 | 4.99 | 7.30 | 8.91 | 23.4 |
| Rich\(^b\) | 1.36 | 2.61 | 4.63 | 4.95 | 5.26 | 8.84 |

\(^a\)Perfusion lower than 0.1 mL/min/g tissue: muscle and skeleton (Edginton et al. 2006; ICRP 2002).
\(^b\)Perfusion higher than 0.1 mL/min/g tissue: heart, kidneys, small and large intestine, pancreas, spleen, and stomach (Edginton et al. 2006; ICRP 2002).

Abbreviations: BPAF, bisphenol AF; BPF, bisphenol F; BPS, bisphenol S; rich, richly perfused tissue; slow, slowly perfused tissue.
### Table S9. Scenario specific exposure parameters for the comparison with Hormann et al. (2014).

| Exposure          | Start time (min) | End time (min) | Dose (µg) | Extent of absorption | Absorption half-life (min) |
|-------------------|------------------|----------------|-----------|----------------------|----------------------------|
| Dermal exposure 1 | 0.00             | 8.00           | 1,160     | 0.682/0.755<sup>a</sup> | 3.03/2.87<sup>a</sup>     |
| Dermal exposure 2 | 8.00             | 90.0           | 127       | 0.682/0.755<sup>a</sup> | 3.03/2.87<sup>a</sup>     |
| Peroral exposure  | 4.00             | 8.00           | 58.0/15.0<sup>a</sup> | 1.00     | 0.00                    |

Hormann et al. (2014) provided age, gender and weight of the volunteers and we set these parameters accordingly. We used the following exposure scenario: Use hand sanitizer – hold a thermal receipt paper containing bisphenol A – eat 10 French Fries with the contaminated hand.

<sup>a</sup>Indicates values for female/male.
Table S10. PBPK model parameters for bisphenol S before and after the calibration.

| Parameter                                                                 | Uncalibrated | Calibrated model |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|------------------|
| Peroral uptake from small intestine to liver (1/h/kg bw<sup>-0.25</sup>)  | 2.1          | 5.0              |
| Glucuronidation in enterocytes                                            |              |                  |
| \( K_m \) (nM)                                                          | 354,000      | 555,000<sup>a</sup> |
| Hepatic glucuronidation                                                   |              |                  |
| \( K_m \) (nM)                                                          | 285,000      | 446,000<sup>a</sup> |
| \( v_{\text{max}} \) (nmol/h/g liver)                                   | 26,500       | 7,810<sup>b</sup> |
| Fraction of glucuronide in the liver taken up directly into serum         | 0.9          | 0.33             |
| EHR as BPS-g (1/h/kg bw<sup>-0.25</sup>)                                 | 0.2          | 2.0              |
| EHR as BPS (1/h/kg bw<sup>-0.25</sup>)                                   | 0.2          | 0.35             |
| Urinary excretion BPS (1/h/kg bw<sup>0.75</sup>)                         | 0.06         | 0.3              |
| Urinary excretion BPS-g (1/h/kg bw<sup>0.75</sup>)                       | 0.35         | 1.2              |

<sup>a</sup>Upper bound of truncated normal distribution.

<sup>b</sup>Lower bound of truncated normal distribution.

Abbreviations: EHR, enterohepatic recirculation; g, glucuronide; Km, Michaelis-Menten constant; PBPK, physiologically based pharmacokinetic; \( v_{\text{max}} \), maximum reaction velocity.
Figure S1. Measured and modeled serum concentration–time profiles of BPA, BPA-g, and BPA-s after peroral dosing with 100 µg BPA/kg bw. Individual measurements (open circles) represent observed serum concentrations (average ± standard deviation) of 14 adults (Thayer et al. 2015). Concentration profiles for the respective volunteers (grey solid lines) were modeled using (A) the published model by Yang et al. (2015) and (B and C) adjusted models with partly different parametrizations (see Tables 7 and 8) assuming either (B) no EHR or (C) a BPA EHR rate of 10% (see Table 5 for uptake parameters). Grey solid lines in the latter two columns depict the model results with varying parameter sets, for the individual with the median BPA concentration-time profile for better clarity (for evaluating the effects of different parameter sets all individuals were considered). The sets describing the biomonitoring data best are highlighted in blue. Abbreviations: BPA, bisphenol A; bw, bodyweight; conc., concentration; EHR, enterohepatic recirculation; g, glucuronide; s, sulfate.
Figure S2. Eadie Hofstee plots of enzyme kinetics of BPS, BPF, and BPAF with human liver and intestinal microsomes. Shown are averages (black circles) and ranges from minimal to maximal reaction velocities (whiskers). Abbreviations: BPAF, bisphenol AF; BPF, bisphenol F; BPS, bisphenol S; c_{substrate}, substrate concentration; v, reaction velocity.
Figure S3. Measured and modeled serum concentration–time profiles of BPS and BPS-g after peroral dosing with 8.75 µg BPS/kg bw. Individual measurements (black circles) represent observed serum concentrations (average ± standard deviation) of 7 adults (Oh et al. 2018). Concentration profiles for the respective volunteers (grey solid lines) were modeled using (A) the adjusted PBPK model for BPA further adjusted with BPS-specific metabolism parameters (Table 7) and (B and C) the BPS-specific model calibrated to assume a higher peroral uptake and increased clearance rates of BPS and BPS-g assuming either (B) no EHR or (C) a BPS EHR rate of 67% (see Table 5 for uptake parameters). Abbreviations: BPA, bisphenol A; BPS, bisphenol S; bw, bodyweight; EHR, enterohepatic recirculation; g, glucuronide.
Figure S4. Modeled concentration profiles of unconjugated BPS obtained with the basic PBPK model in serum (A) and gonads (B) for infants (6 days-3 months), toddlers (1-3 years), children (3-10 years), adolescents (10-18 years), and adults (18-45 years) after 500 ng/kg bw single peroral and dermal exposures (t=0) respectively (rough average of peroral and dermal high BPA exposure estimates for adults by the EFSA CEF Panel (2015)), see Table 5 for uptake parameters. Females are represented by solid lines, males are represented by dotted lines. Abbreviations: BPS, bisphenol S; bw, bodyweight; c, concentration; PBPK, physiologically based pharmacokinetic.
Figure S5. Modeled concentration profiles of unconjugated BPA obtained with the basic PBPK model in serum (A) and gonads (B) for infants (6 days-3 months), toddlers (1-3 years), children (3-10 years), adolescents (10-18 years), and adults (18-45 years) after 500 ng/kg bw single peroral and dermal exposures (t=0) respectively (rough average of peroral and dermal high BPA exposure estimates for adults by the EFSA CEF Panel (2015)), see Table 5 for uptake parameters. Females are represented by solid lines, males are represented by dotted lines. Abbreviations: BPA, bisphenol A; bw, bodyweight; c, concentration; PBPK, physiologically based pharmacokinetic.
Figure S6. Modeled concentration profiles of unconjugated BPF obtained with the basic PBPK model in serum (A) and gonads (B) for infants (6 days-3 months), toddlers (1-3 years), children (3-10 years), adolescents (10-18 years), and adults (18-45 years) after 500 ng/kg bw single peroral and dermal exposures (t=0) respectively (rough average of peroral and dermal high BPA exposure estimates for adults by the EFSA CEF Panel (2015)), see Table 5 for uptake parameters. Females are represented by solid lines, males are represented by dotted lines. Abbreviations: BPF, bisphenol F; bw, bodyweight; c, concentration; PBPK, physiologically based pharmacokinetic.
Figure S7. Modeled concentration profiles of unconjugated BPAF obtained with the basic PBPK model in serum (A) and gonads (B) for infants (6 days-3 months), toddlers (1-3 years), children (3-10 years), adolescents (10-18 years), and adults (18-45 years) after 500 ng/kg bw single peroral and dermal exposures (t=0) respectively (rough average of peroral and dermal high BPA exposure estimates for adults by the EFSA CEF Panel (2015)), see Table 5 for uptake parameters. Females are represented by solid lines, males are represented by dotted lines. Abbreviations: BPAF, bisphenol AF; bw, bodyweight; c, concentration; PBPK, physiologically based pharmacokinetic.
Figure S8. Measurements of Hormann et al. (2014) (symbols) against modeled individual serum profiles (solid lines) of unconjugated BPA, BPA-g, and BPA-s in three volunteers. They handled receipt paper for 4 min with both hands which were wetted with skin sanitizer and ate 10 French fries with a contaminated hand afterwards during 4 min. One hand was then cleaned and the other hand stayed contaminated until the end of blood collection (90 min in total, see Table S9 for study-specific parameters). Abbreviations: BPA, bisphenol A; g, glucuronide; s, sulfate.
**Input tables**

**Table C1.** Input table “Probanden” used in the basic PBPK model code for BPA.

| ID | bw (kg) | Age (y) | Height (cm) | Sex | Exp. peroral (ng/kg bw/day) | Exp. dermal TP (ng/kg bw/day) | Exp. dermal PCPs (ng/kg bw/day) |
|----|---------|---------|-------------|-----|-----------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1  | 3.5     | 0       | 51          | female | 615                         | 0                           | 9.4                             |
| 2  | 3.5     | 0       | 51          | male  | 615                         | 0                           | 9.4                             |
| 3  | 10      | 1       | 76          | female | 869                         | 0                           | 5.5                             |
| 4  | 10      | 1       | 76          | male  | 869                         | 0                           | 5.5                             |
| 5  | 19      | 5       | 109         | female | 818                         | 550                         | 4.2                             |
| 6  | 19      | 5       | 109         | male  | 818                         | 550                         | 4.2                             |
| 7  | 53      | 15      | 161         | female | 384                         | 863                         | 4.8                             |
| 8  | 56      | 15      | 167         | male  | 384                         | 863                         | 4.8                             |
| 9  | 60      | 30      | 163         | female | 389                         | 542                         | 4.0                             |
| 10 | 73      | 30      | 176         | male  | 336                         | 542                         | 4.0                             |

Abbreviations: BPA, bisphenol A; bw, body weight; exp., exposure; ID, person ID; PBPK, physiologically based pharmacokinetic; PCPs, personal care products; TP, thermal paper; y, years.
Table C2. Input table “physAge” used in the basic PBPK model code for BPA.

| Par. | Inf.F | Inf.M | Tod.F | Tod.M | Chi.F | Chi.M | Ado.F | Ado.M | Adu.F | Adu.M |
|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Qc   | 0.60  | 0.60  | 0.60  | 1.20  | 3.40  | 3.40  | 6.10  | 6.10  | 5.90  | 6.50  |
| Qgonad | 0.00043 | 0.00043 | 0.00037 | 0.00018 | 0.00044 | 0.00017 | 0.00045 | 0.00018 | 0.00045 |
| Qliver | 0.22  | 0.22  | 0.19  | 0.19  | 0.23  | 0.23  | 0.24  | 0.23  | 0.24  | 0.23  |
| Qtot  | 0.043 | 0.043 | 0.0075 | 0.0075 | 0.044 | 0.044 | 0.076 | 0.074 | 0.074 | 0.044 |
| Qbrain | 0.26  | 0.26  | 0.44  | 0.44  | 0.23  | 0.23  | 0.11  | 0.11  | 0.11  | 0.11  |
| Qskin | 0.043 | 0.043 | 0.037 | 0.037 | 0.044 | 0.044 | 0.044 | 0.044 | 0.044 | 0.044 |
| Qslow | 0.087 | 0.087 | 0.064 | 0.064 | 0.099 | 0.099 | 0.15  | 0.18  | 0.14  | 0.19  |
| Vplasma | 0.046 | 0.046 | 0.030 | 0.030 | 0.044 | 0.044 | 0.039 | 0.046 | 0.040 | 0.041 |
| Vfat  | 0.25  | 0.25  | 0.36  | 0.36  | 0.26  | 0.26  | 0.30  | 0.17  | 0.32  | 0.20  |
| Viliver | 0.037 | 0.037 | 0.033 | 0.033 | 0.030 | 0.030 | 0.025 | 0.023 | 0.023 | 0.025 |
| Vbrain | 0.11  | 0.11  | 0.095 | 0.095 | 0.066 | 0.066 | 0.025 | 0.025 | 0.022 | 0.020 |
| Vskin | 0.050 | 0.050 | 0.035 | 0.035 | 0.030 | 0.030 | 0.032 | 0.036 | 0.038 | 0.045 |
| Vgonads | 0.000086 | 0.00024 | 0.000080 | 0.000015 | 0.00011 | 0.000090 | 0.00011 | 0.000029 | 0.00018 | 0.00048 |
| Vslow | 0.34  | 0.34  | 0.31  | 0.31  | 0.42  | 0.42  | 0.46  | 0.57  | 0.43  | 0.54  |
| Vrich | 0.096 | 0.096 | 0.075 | 0.075 | 0.066 | 0.066 | 0.056 | 0.055 | 0.059 | 0.054 |

Abbreviations: Ado, adolescents; Adu, adults; BPA, bisphenol A; Chi, children; F, female; Inf, infants; M, male; Par., parameter; PBPK, physiologically based pharmacokinetic; Q, fractional blood flow (fraction of Qc); Qc, cardiac output (L/min); rich, richly perfused tissue; slow, slowly perfused tissue; Tod, toddlers; V, fractional tissue volume (fraction of body weight).
Table C3. Input table “VarInputFem” used in the PBPK model code for the 2D Monte Carlo Analysis of BPA in women (18-45 years).

| parameter | meanVar | SDVar | aVar | bVar |
|-----------|---------|-------|-------|------|
| BMI       | 3.25    | 0.185 | 15.9  | 35.9 |
| age       | 32.0    |       |       |      |
| height    | 1.646   | 0.068 | 1.51  | 1.78 |
| QCC       | 354     | 81.4  | 194   | 514  |
| Qgonad    | 0.000178| 4.81E-05| 8.38E-05| 0.000272|
| Oliver    | 0.240   | 0.0649| 0.113 | 0.368|
| Qfat      | 0.0745  | 0.0201| 0.0350| 0.114|
| Qbrain    | 0.105   | 0.0284| 0.0495| 0.161|
| Qskin     | 0.0437  | 0.0118| 0.0206| 0.0669|
| Qslow     | 0.142   | 0.0384| 0.0670| 0.218|
| Qrich     | 0.394   | 0.106 | 0.185 | 0.602|
| Vplasma   | 0.04    | 0.01  | 0.0204| 0.0596|
| Vliver    | 0.0233  | 0.00583| 0.0119 | 0.0348|
| Vgonad    | 0.000183| 4.58E-05| 0.000935| 0.000273|
| Vbrain    | 0.0217  | 0.00542| 0.0111  | 0.0323|
| Vskin     | 0.0383  | 0.00958| 0.0196  | 0.0572|
| Vslow     | 0.430   | 0.108 | 0.219  | 0.641|
| Vrich     | 0.0594  | 0.0149| 0.0303  | 0.0886|
| Vsoll     | 0.93    |       |       |      |
| Vfat      | 0.317   | 0.0792| 0.162  | 0.472|

Abbreviations: a, lower boundary; b, upper boundary; BMI, body mass index; BPA, bisphenol A; PBPK, physiologically based pharmacokinetic; Q, fractional blood flow (fraction of QCC); QCC, cardiac output (L/h); rich, richly perfused tissue; SD, standard deviation; slow, slowly perfused tissue; soll, target; V, fractional tissue volume (fraction of body weight); Var, Variability.
Table C4. Input table “ChemData” used in the PBPK model code for the 2D Monte Carlo Analysis of BPA in women (18–45 years).

|                | MeanVar | SDVar | LowerB  | UpperB |
|----------------|---------|-------|---------|--------|
| **MW**         | 228.3   |       |         |        |
| **Fat**        | 5       | 1.6   | 1.864   | 8.136  |
| **Liver**      | 0.73    | 0.234 | 0.272144| 1.188  |
| **Brain**      | 2.8     | 0.896 | 1.04384 | 4.556  |
| **Skin**       | 2.15    | 0.688 | 0.80152 | 3.498  |
| **Gonads**     | 2.6     | 0.832 | 0.96928 | 4.231  |
| **Slowly perfused** | 2.7  | 0.864 | 1.00656 | 4.393  |
| **Richly perfused** | 2.8 | 0.896 | 1.04384 | 4.556  |
| **Km HepGl**   | 45.800  | 13,282| 19.767  | 71,833 |
| **Ki HepGl**   | 0       | 0     | 0       | 0      |
| **Vmax HepGl** | 282.6   | 101.7 | 83.20   | 482.0  |
| **Km EntGl**   | 58,400  | 16,936| 25,205  | 91,595 |
| **Ki EntGl**   | 0       | 0     | 0       | 0      |
| **Vmax EntGl** | 84      | 30.24 | 24.73   | 143.3  |

Abbreviations: B, boundary; BPA, bisphenol A; EntGl, glucuronidation in enterocytes; HepGl, hepatic glucuronidation; Ki, Substrate Inhibition constant; Km, Michaelis-Menten constant; MW, molecular weight; PBPK, physiologically based pharmacokinetic; SD, standard deviation; Var, Variability; Vmax, maximum reaction velocity.
Model code

a) PBPK model code as used in the basic model for BPA

```r
### PBPK model for bisphenols (here BPA) as used in the basic model ###
### The model is based on Yang et al. 2015 ###

library(deSolve)
library(plyr)

# data for different age groups, table provided in the SI
Probanden <- read.csv2("DataAgegroups.csv", stringsAsFactors = FALSE)
Probanden[,5] <- as.factor(Probanden[,5])

nPeople <- as.numeric(nrow(Probanden))

# fractional tissue volumes and cardiac output differ among age groups,
table provided in the SI
physAge <- read.csv2("PhysParametersAgegroups.csv")

#empty databases to store results
results <- matrix(0,ncol = nPeople,nrow = 7200)
results <- as.data.frame(results)
gonads <- matrix(0,ncol = nPeople,nrow = 7200)
gonads <- as.data.frame(gonads)

for (i in 1:nPeople) { # run PBPK model for different age groups and gender

# Subject information i
bw <- as.numeric(Probanden[i,2]) # (kg) |Body weight
age <- as.numeric(Probanden[i,3]) # (years) |Age
height <- as.numeric(Probanden[i,4]) /100 # (m) |Height
BMI <- bw/(height^2)   # |Body mass index
gender <- Probanden[i,5] # |1=male, 2=female

# Blood flow rate #
QCC <- physAge[1,i+1]    # (L/min) |Cardiac output

# Fractional blood flows
QgonadC <- physAge[2,i+1]   # (fraction of QC) |gonads
QliverC <- physAge[3,i+1]   # (fraction of QC) |liver
QfatC <- physAge[4,i+1]     # (fraction of QC) |fat
QbrainC <- physAge[5,i+1]   # (fraction of QC) |brain
QskinC <- physAge[6,i+1]    # (fraction of QC) |skin
QmuscleC <- physAge[7,i+1]  # (fraction of QC) |muscle

# Fractional Tissue Volumes of bw
VplasmaC <- physAge[8,i+1]  # (fraction of bw) |plasma
VfatC <- physAge[9,i+1]     # (fraction of bw) |fat
VliverC <- physAge[10,i+1]  # (fraction of bw) |liver
VbrainC <- physAge[11,i+1]  # (fraction of bw) |brain
```

VskinC <- physAge[12,i+1] # (fraction of bw) | skin
VgonadC <- physAge[13,i+1] # (fraction of bw) | gonads
VmusculeC <- physAge[14,i+1] # (fraction of bw) | muscle
VrichC <- physAge[15,i+1] # (fraction of bw) | skin
VbodygC <- VplasmaC # (fraction of bw) | Fractional volume

of the distribution for BPAG, set to plasma volume
VbodysC <- VplasmaC # (fraction of bw) | Fractional volume

of the distribution for BPAS, set to plasma volume

#++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++
# Chemical specific parameters
#++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++
MW <- 228.28 # (g/mol) | Molecular weight

# Partition Coefficients for BPA
pliver <- 0.73 # | (liver/blood)
pfat <- 5.0 # | (fat/blood)
pslow <- 2.7 # | (slowly perfused/blood)
prich <- 2.8 # | (richly perfused/blood)
pgonad <- 2.6 # | (gonads/blood)
pbrain <- 2.8 # | (brain/blood)
pskin <- 2.15 # | (skin/blood)

#BPA peroral uptake and metabolism in the gut
gC <- 3.5 # (1/h/bw^-0.25) | Gastric emptying of BPA
k0C <- 0 # (1/h/bw^-0.25) | Oral uptake of BPA from
the stomach into the liver; set to 0
k1C <- 2.1 # (1/h/bw^-0.25) | Oral uptake of BPA from
the small intestine into the liver
k4C <- 0 # (1/h/bw^-0.25) | Fecal elimination of BPA
from small intestine after peroral administration; set to 0
kGIngC <- 50 # (1/h/bw^-0.25) | Transport of BPAG from
enterocytes into serum
kGIinsC <- 50 # (1/h/bw^-0.25) | Transport of BPAS from
enterocytes into serum
kmgutg <- 58400 # (nM) | Glucuronidation of BPA in the gut
vmaxgutgC <- 361 # (nmol/h/kg bw) | Glucuronidation of BPA in
the gut
fgutg <- 1 # Correction factor of glucuronidation in the gut
kmguts <- 0.001 # (nM) | Sulfation of BPA in the
gut, not modeled
vmaxgutsC <- 0.001 # (nmol/h/bw^0.75 | Sulfation of BPA in the gut
fguts <- 0 # Correction factor of sulfation in the gut -
no sulfation in the gut assumed

#BPA metabolism in the liver
metlg <- 0.9 # | Fraction of BPAG in the liver taken
up directly into serum (set to 1 to deactivate EHR)
metls <- 1 # | Fraction of BPAS in the liver taken
up directly into serum
enterocytes <- 0.1223 # (L)
| Sum of enterocytes weights in duodenum, jujunum and ileum (Gertz 2011)
kliver <- 45800 # (nM) | Glucuronidation of BPA in the liver
vmaxliverC <- 9043.2 # (nmol/h/g liver) | Glucuronidation of BPA in
the liver
fliverg <- 1
klivers <- 10100 # (nM) | Sulfation of BPA in the
liver, set to the value for SULT1A1 (Takahito 2002)
vmaxliversC <- 149 # (nmol/h/g liver) | Sulfation of BPA in the liver
flivers <- 1

# EHR and urinary excretion of BPAG
EHRtime <- 0.00 # (h) | Time until EHR occurs
EHRrateC <- 0.2 # (1/h/bw^-0.25) | EHR of BPAG
k4C_IV <- 0 # (1/h/bw^-0.25) | Fecal elimination of BPAG from the EHR compartment
kurinebpac <- 0.06 # (L/h/bw^0.75) | Clearance of BPA
kurinebpagC <- 0.35 # (L/h/bw^0.75) | Clearance of BPAG
kurinebpasC <- 0.03 # (L/h/bw^0.75) | Clearance of BPAS
vreabsorptiongC <- 0 # (nmol/h/bw^0.75) | vmax for renal reabsorption of BPAG
vreabsorptionsC <- 0 # (nmol/h/bw^0.75) | vmax for renal reabsorption of BPAS
kreabsorptiong <- 9200 # (nmol/L) | Km for renal reabsorption of BPAG
kreabsorptions <- 9200 # (nmol/L) | Km for renal reabsorption of BPAS
kenterobpagC <- 0.2 # (1/h/bw^-0.25) | EHR of BPA due to biliary excretion of BPAG
kenterobpasC <- 0.0 # (1/h/bw^-0.25) | EHR of BPA due to biliary excretion of BPAS

# Day 1
# Oral Dosing 1
D.o <- as.numeric(Probanden[i,6])/3 # (ng/kg bw/d) | oral dose is equally distributed among the dosings
dose.O <- D.o/MW # (nmol/kg/d) | oral dose
eoA.O <- 1 # extent of peroral abs.
uptake.O <- bw*dose.O # (nmol) | amount of uptake
period.O <- 3/60 # (h) | uptake period
koa <- uptake.O/period.O # (nmol/h) | uptake rate
t0.0 <- 0 # time points at which dosing starts
t1.0 <- t0.0 + period.O # time at which dosing occurs

# Oral Dosing 2
t0.02 <- 6 # time points at which dosing starts
t1.02 <- t0.02 + period.O # time at which dosing occurs

# Oral Dosing 3
t0.03 <- 12 # time points at which dosing starts
t1.03 <- t0.03 + period.O # time at which dosing occurs

# Day 2
# Oral Dosing 1
t0.04 <- 24 # time points at which dosing starts
t1.04 <- t0.04 + period.O # time at which dosing occurs

# Oral Dosing 2
t0.05 <- 30 # time points at which dosing starts
t1.05 <- t0.05 + period.O # time at which dosing occurs

# Oral Dosing 3
t0.06 <- 36 # time points at which dosing starts
t1.06 <- t0.06 + period.O # time at which dosing occurs

#Day 3
#Oral Dosing 1
t0.07 <- 48 # time points at which dosing starts
t1.07 <- t0.07 + period.O # time at which dosing occurs

#Oral Dosing 2
t0.08 <- 54 # time points at which dosing starts
t1.08 <- t0.08 + period.O # time at which dosing occurs

#Oral Dosing 3
t0.09 <- 60 # time points at which dosing starts
t1.09 <- t0.09 + period.O # time at which dosing occurs

#Day 4
#Oral Dosing 1
t0.010 <- 72 # time points at which dosing starts
t1.010 <- t0.010 + period.O # time at which dosing occurs

#Oral Dosing 2
t0.011 <- 78 # time points at which dosing starts
t1.011 <- t0.011 + period.O # time at which dosing occurs

#Oral Dosing 3
t0.012 <- 84 # time points at which dosing starts
t1.012 <- t0.012 + period.O # time at which dosing occurs

# Dosing Parameters (dermal)

#Day 1
#Dermal uptake from thermal paper 1
D.d <- as.numeric(Probanden[i,7])/2 # (ng/kg/d) |dermal dose
EoA.D <- 0.2 # |extent of dermal abs. (Thermal paper)
dose.D <- D.d/MW # (nmol/kg/d) |dermal dose
aHL.D <- 6 # (h) |Half-life for dermal penetration
uptake.D <- bw*dose.D # (nmol) |amount of uptake
period.D <- 24 # (h) |uptake period
kda <- uptake.D/period.D # (mg/h) |uptake rate
t0.D <- 0 # time points at which dosing starts
t1.D <- t0.D + period.D # time at which dosing occurs

# Dermal uptake from thermal paper 2

#Day 2
#Dermal uptake from thermal paper 1
t0.D5 <- 24 # time points at which dosing starts
t1.D5 <- t0.D5 + period.D # time at which dosing occurs

# Dermal uptake from thermal paper 2
t0.D7 <- 36 # time points at which dosing starts
t1.D7 <- t0.D7 + period.D # time at which dosing occurs

#Day 3
#Dermal uptake from thermal paper 1
t0.D9 <- 48 # time points at which dosing starts
t1.D9 <- t0.D9 + period.D # time at which dosing occurs
# Dermal uptake from thermal paper 2

```r
t0.D11 <- 60  # time points at which dosing starts
t1.D11 <- t0.D11 + period.D  # time at which dosing occurs
```

#Day 4

# Dermal uptake from thermal paper 1

```r
t0.D13 <- 72  # time points at which dosing starts
t1.D13 <- t0.D13 + period.D  # time at which dosing occurs
```

# Dermal uptake from thermal paper 2

```r
t0.D15 <- 84  # time points at which dosing starts
t1.D15 <- t0.D15 + period.D  # time at which dosing occurs
```

# Dermal uptake from PCPs

### Day 1

```r
D.d2 <- as.numeric(Probanden[i,8])/2  # (ng/kg/d) | dermal dose (PCPs)
EoA.D2 <- 0.6  # | extent of dermal abs. (Thermal paper)
dose.D2 <- D.d2/MW  # (nmol/kg/d) | dermal dose
aHL.D2 <- 0.16  # (h) | Half-life for dermal penetration
uptake.D2 <- bw*dose.D2  # (nmol) | amount of uptake
period.D2 <- 24  # (h) | uptake period
kda2 <- uptake.D2/period.D2  # (mg/h) | uptake rate
t0.D2 <- 0
t1.D2 <- t0.D2 + period.D2  # time at which dosing occurs
```

# Dermal uptake from PCPs 2

### Day 2

```r
t0.D4 <- 12
t1.D4 <- t0.D4 + period.D2  # time at which dosing occurs
```

### Day 3

```r
t0.D8 <- 36
t1.D8 <- t0.D8 + period.D2  # time at which dosing occurs
```

### Day 4

```r
t0.D12 <- 60
t1.D12 <- t0.D12 + period.D2  # time at which dosing occurs
```

# Derived Parameters

```r
QC <- QCC*60  # (L/h) | Cardiac output according to ICRP
Qfat <- QfatC*QC  # (L/h) | Blood flow to the fat
```
Qliver  <- QliverC*QC  # (L/h) |Blood flow to the liver
Qgonad  <- QgonadC*QC  # (L/h) |Blood flow to the gonads
Qbrain  <- QbrainC*QC  # (L/h) |Blood flow to the brain
Qskin   <- QskinC*QC  # (L/h) |Blood flow to the skin
Qslow   <- QmuscleC*QC  # (L/h) |Blood flow to the slowly perfused tissues
Qrich   <- QC-Qliver-Qbrain-Qfat-Qgonad-Qskin-Qslow 
# (L/h) |Blood flow to the richly perfused tissues

#Scaled tissue volumes
Vliver  <- VliverC*bw  # (L) |Volume of the liver
Vfat    <- VfatC*bw  # (L) |Volume of the fat
Vgonad  <- VgonadC*bw  # (L) |Volume of the gonads
Vplasma <- VplasmaC*bw  # (L) |Volume of the plasma
Vbrain  <- VbrainC*bw  # (L) |Volume of the brain
Vskin   <- VskinC*bw  # (L) |Volume of the skin
Vslow   <- VmuscleC*bw  # (L) |Volume of the slowly perfused tissues
Vrich   <- VrichC*bw
Vbodyg  <- VbodygC*bw  # (L) |Volume of the distribution for BPAG
Vbodys  <- VbodysC*bw  # (L) |Volume of the distribution for BPAS

# Scaling of Vmax parameters
vmaxliversCnew <- vmaxliversC*VliverC*1000
vmaxliversCnew <- vmaxliversCnew*bw/(bw^0.75)

vmaxliverCnew <- vmaxliverC*VliverC*1000
vmaxliverCnew <- vmaxliverCnew*bw/(bw^0.75)

vmaxgutgCnew <- vmaxgutgC*bw/(bw^0.75)

#Scaled kinetic parameters
vreabsorptiong <- vreabsorptiongC*bw^0.75  # (nmol/h) |vmax of renal resorption of BPAG
vreabsorptions <- vreabsorptionsC*bw^0.75  # (nmol/h) |vmax of renal resorption of BPAS
EHRrate <- EHRrateC/(bw^0.25)  # (l/h) |EHR of BPAS
k0     <- k0C/bw^0.25  # (l/h) |Uptake of BPA from the stomach into the liver
k4     <- k4C/bw^0.25  # (l/h) |Uptake of BPA from small intestine into the liver
k4_IV   <- k4C_IV/bw^0.25  # (l/h) |Fecal excretion of BPAG from the EHR compartment
vmaxliver <- vmaxliverCnew*fliverg*bw^0.75  # (nmol/h) |vmax of BPA glucuronidation in the liver
kGIing <- kGIingC/bw^0.25  # (l/h) |Uptake of BPAG from small intestine into serum
met2g   <- 1.0-met1g  # () |Fraction of BPAG formed subject to EHR
met2s   <- 1.0-met1s  # () |Fraction of BPAS formed subject to EHR
kurinebpa <- kurinebpaC*bw^0.75  # (L/h) |Clearance of BPA via urine
kurinebpag <- kurinebpagC*bw^0.75  # (L/h) |Clearance of BPAG via urine
kurinebpas <- kurinebpasC*bw^0.75  # (L/h) |Clearance of BPAS via urine
vmaxlivers <- vmaxliversCnew*flivers*bw^0.75  # (nmol/h) |vmax of BPA sulfation in the liver
kGIins  <- kGIinsC/bw^0.25  # (l/h) |Uptake of BPAS from small intestine into serum
vmaxgutg <- vmaxgutgCnew*f gutg*bw^0.75  # (nmol/h) |vmax of BPA glucuronidation in the gut
\[
\text{vmaxguts} \leftarrow \text{vmaxgutsC} \times \text{fguts} \times \text{bw}^{0.75} \quad \# (\text{nmol/h}) \quad \text{vmax of BPA sulfation in the gut}
\]
\[
\text{kenterobpag} \leftarrow \text{kenterobpagC} / \text{bw}^{0.25} \quad \# (1/h) \quad \text{EHR of BPA due to biliary excretion of BPAG}
\]
\[
\text{kenterobpas} \leftarrow \text{kenterobpasC} / \text{bw}^{0.25} \quad \# (1/h) \quad \text{EHR of BPA due to biliary excretion of BPAS}
\]

# ++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++
# Compile parameters
# ++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++

\text{para} \leftarrow \text{unlist(c(data.frame(}
\text{QC,}
\text{Qfat,}
\text{Qliver,}
\text{Qgonad,}
\text{Qbrain,}
\text{Qskin,}
\text{Qrich,}
\text{Qslow,}
\text{Vliver,}
\text{Vfat,}
\text{Vgonad,}
\text{Vplasma,}
\text{Vbrain,}
\text{Vskin,}
\text{Vslow,}
\text{Vrich,}
\text{Vbodyg,}
\text{Vbodys,}
\text{pliver,}
\text{pfat,}
\text{pslow,}
\text{prich,}
\text{pgonad,}
\text{pbrain,}
\text{pskin,}
\text{kmgutg,}
\text{kmguts,}
\text{met1g,}
\text{met1s,}
\text{enterocytes,}
\text{kmliver,}
\text{kmlivers,}
\text{EHRtime,}
\text{kreabsorptiong,}
\text{kreabsorptions,}
\text{vreabsorptiong,}
\text{vreabsorptions,}
\text{EHRrate,}
\text{k0,}
\text{ge,}
\text{k1,}
\text{k4,}
\text{k4\_IV,}
\text{vmaxliver,}
\text{kGIing,}
\text{met2g,}
\text{met2s,}
\text{kurinebpa,}
\text{kurinebpag},
kurinebpas, vmaxlivers, kGIins, vmaxgutg, vmaxguts, kenterobpag, kenterobpas, koa, kda, kda2 )))
para

# ++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++
# Initial conditions
# ++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++

yini <- unlist(c(data.frame(
  Input.O = 0,
  Input.D = 0,
  Input.D2 = 0,
  AST = 0, # Amount of BPA in stomach
  ASI = 0, # Amount of BPA in small intestine
  Afeces = 0, # Amount of BPA excreted into feces
  AAO = 0, # Amount of BPA taken up from small intestine into serum
  AGimet = 0, # Amount of BPAG formed in small intestine
  AGimets = 0, # Amount of BPAS formed in small intestine
  Aoral = 0, # Amount of BPA peroral uptake
  AGIBPAG = 0, # Amount of BPAG in small intestine
  AGIin = 0, # Amount of BPAG taken up from small intestine into serum
  AGIBPAs = 0, # Amount of BPAS in small intestine
  AGIns = 0, # Amount of BPAS taken up from small intestine into serum
  Aplasma = 0, # Amount of BPA in plasma
  AFat = 0, # Amount of BPA in fat
  Agonad = 0, # Amount of BPA in gonads
  Askin = 0, # Amount of BPA in skin
  ALiver = 0, # Amount of BPA in liver
  Amet_liver = 0, # Amount of BPA glucuronidation in liver
  Amet_livers = 0, # Amount of BPA sulfation in liver
  Abrain = 0, # Amount of BPA in brain
  AR = 0, # Amount of BPA in richly perfused tissue
  AS = 0, # Amount of BPA in slowly perfused tissue
  Aurinebpa = 0, # Cumulative amount of BPA excreted into urine
  ABPAg = 0, # Amount of BPAG taken up from the liver into systemic circulation
  ABPAg_prod_delay = 0, # Amount of BPAG excreted from liver into bile
  ABPAg_gut = 0, # Amount of BPAG taken up from the small intestine into systemic circulation
  ABPAg_prod_delay_gut=0, # Amount of BPAG excreted from small intestine into bile
  ABPAs = 0, # Amount of BPAS taken up from the liver into systemic circulation
  ABPAs_prod_delay = 0, # Amount of BPAS excreted from liver into bile
  ABPAs_gut = 0, # Amount of BPAS taken up from the small intestine into systemic circulation
  ABPAs_prod_delay_gut=0, # Amount of BPAS excreted from small intestine into bile
  ABPA_delay = 0, # Amount of BPAG in the gut (EHR compartment)
  ABPA_delayin= 0, # Amount of BPAG taken up into the systemic circulation from the gut (EHR compartment)
Afecesiv = 0,  # Amount of fecal excretion of BPAG from the gut (EHR compartment)
ABPA_delayinbpag = 0,  # Amount of BPA into the systemic circulation from the gut (EHR compartment for BPAG)
Abpac = 0,  # Amount of BPAG in the system
ABPA_delays = 0,  # Amount of BPAS in the gut (EHR compartment)
ABPA_delayins = 0,  # Amount of BPAS taken up into the systemic circulation from the gut (EHR compartment)
Afecesivs = 0,  # Amount of fecal excretion of BPAS from the gut (EHR compartment)
ABPA_delayinbpas = 0,  # Amount of BPA into the systemic circulation from the gut (EHR compartment for BPAS)
Abpasul = 0,  # Amount of BPAS in the system
Aurinebpag = 0,  # Amount of BPAG in the bladder
Areabsonption = 0,  # Amount of renal reabsorption of BPAG
Aurineg = 0,  # Amount of BPAG excreted
Aurinebpas = 0,  # Amount of BPAS in the bladder
Areabsorption = 0,  # Amount of renal reabsorption of BPAS
Aurines = 0,  # Amount of BPAS excreted
SSD = 0,  # Skin surface depot Thermal paper
SSD2 = 0,  # Skin surface depot PCPs
Cgut = 0,  
CVLiver = 0 )))

yini

#++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++
# Model for BPA
#++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++

PBTKmod <- function(t, y, parms)
{
  with(as.list(c(y, parms)),
  
    if(t<EHRtime){kentero=0}else{kentero=EHRrate}  # Time dependent EHR of BPA metabolites
    if(t<=t1.O && t>=t0.O){onoff.O=1} else{onoff.O=0}
    if(t<=t1.O2 && t>=t0.O2){onoff.O2=1} else{onoff.O2=0}
    if(t<=t1.O3 && t>=t0.O3){onoff.O3=1} else{onoff.O3=0}
    if(t<=t1.O4 && t>=t0.O4){onoff.O4=1} else{onoff.O4=0}
    if(t<=t1.O5 && t>=t0.O5){onoff.O5=1} else{onoff.O5=0}
    if(t<=t1.O6 && t>=t0.O6){onoff.O6=1} else{onoff.O6=0}
    if(t<=t1.O7 && t>=t0.O7){onoff.O7=1} else{onoff.O7=0}
    if(t<=t1.O8 && t>=t0.O8){onoff.O8=1} else{onoff.O8=0}
    if(t<=t1.O9 && t>=t0.O9){onoff.O9=1} else{onoff.O9=0}
    if(t<=t1.O10 && t>=t0.O10){onoff.O10=1} else{onoff.O10=0}
    if(t<=t1.O11 && t>=t0.O11){onoff.O11=1} else{onoff.O11=0}
    if(t<=t1.O12 && t>=t0.O12){onoff.O12=1} else{onoff.O12=0}
    if(t<=t1.D && t>=t0.D){onoff.D=1} else{onoff.D=0}
    if(t<=t1.D2 && t>=t0.D2){onoff.D2=1} else{onoff.D2=0}
    if(t<=t1.D3 && t>=t0.D3){onoff.D3=1} else{onoff.D3=0}
    if(t<=t1.D4 && t>=t0.D4){onoff.D4=1} else{onoff.D4=0}
    if(t<=t1.D5 && t>=t0.D5){onoff.D5=1} else{onoff.D5=0}
    if(t<=t1.D6 && t>=t0.D6){onoff.D6=1} else{onoff.D6=0}
    if(t<=t1.D7 && t>=t0.D7){onoff.D7=1} else{onoff.D7=0}
    if(t<=t1.D8 && t>=t0.D8){onoff.D8=1} else{onoff.D8=0}
    if(t<=t1.D9 && t>=t0.D9){onoff.D9=1} else{onoff.D9=0}
    if(t<=t1.D10 && t>=t0.D10){onoff.D10=1} else{onoff.D10=0}
}
if(t<=t0.D11 && t>=t1.D11){onoff.D11=1} else{onoff.D11=0}
if(t<=t0.D12 && t>=t1.D12){onoff.D12=1} else{onoff.D12=0}
if(t<=t0.D13 && t>=t1.D13){onoff.D13=1} else{onoff.D13=0}
if(t<=t0.D14 && t>=t1.D14){onoff.D14=1} else{onoff.D14=0}
if(t<=t0.D15 && t>=t1.D15){onoff.D15=1} else{onoff.D15=0}
if(t<=t0.D16 && t>=t1.D16){onoff.D16=1} else{onoff.D16=0}

# Dermal dosing

dTPM <- kda*onoff.D*EoA.D + kda*onoff.D3*EoA.D + kda*onoff.D5*EoA.D + kda*onoff.D7*EoA.D + kda*onoff.D9*EoA.D + kda*onoff.D11*EoA.D + kda*onoff.D13*EoA.D + kda*onoff.D15*EoA.D

dPCP <- kda2*onoff.D2*EoA.D2 + kda2*onoff.D4*EoA.D2 + kda2*onoff.D6*EoA.D2 + kda2*onoff.D8*EoA.D2 + kda2*onoff.D10*EoA.D2 + kda2*onoff.D12*EoA.D2 + kda2*onoff.D14*EoA.D2 + kda2*onoff.D16*EoA.D2

# Oral dosing

dInput.O <- koa*onoff.O + koa*onoff.O2 + koa*onoff.O3 + koa*onoff.O4 + koa*onoff.O5 + koa*onoff.O6 + koa*onoff.O7 + koa*onoff.O8 + koa*onoff.O9 + koa*onoff.O10 + koa*onoff.O11 + koa*onoff.O12

Cgut <- ASI/enterocytes # (nmol/L) | Concentration of BPA in the small intestine
RST <- dInput.O - k0*AST - ge*AST # (nmol/h) | Rate of BPA amount change in the stomach
RGImet <- vmaxgutg*Cgut/(kmgutg+Cgut) # (nmol/h) | Rate of BPA glucuronidation in the gut
RGImets <- vmaxguts*Cgut/(kmguts+Cgut) # (nmol/h) | Rate of BPA sulfation in the gut
Rfeces <- k4*ASI # (nmol/h) | Rate of BPA excreted into feces
RAO <- k1*ASI # (nmol/h) | Uptake rate of BPA from the small intestine into serum
RSI <- ge*AST - RGImet - RAO - RGImets # (nmol/h) | Rate of BPA amount change in the small intestine
Roral <- k0*AST + RAO # (nmol/h) | Rate of BPA peroral uptake

# Amount of BPAG in GI tract
RGIn <- kGIing*AGIBPAg # (nmol/h) | Uptake rate of BPAG from small intestine into serum
RGIBPAg <- RGImet - RGIn # (nmol/h) | Rate of BPAG amount change in the small intestine

# Amount of BPAS in GI tract
RGIns <- kGIins*AGIBPAs # (nmol/h) | Uptake rate of BPAS from small intestine into serum
RGIBPAs <- RGImets - RGIns # (nmol/h) | Rate of BPAS amount change in the small intestine

### C's and CV's ###

CFat <- AFat/Vfat # (nmol/L) | Concentration of BPA in the fat
CVFat <- AFat/(Vfat*pfat) # (nmol/L) |Venous blood concentration of BPA leaving the fat
Cgonad <- Agonad/Vgonad # (nmol/L) |Concentration of BPA in the gonads
CVgonad <- Agonad/(Vgonad*pgonad) # (nmol/L) |Venous blood concentration of BPA leaving the gonads
Cskin <- Askin/Vskin # (nmol/L) |Concentration of BPA in the skin
CVskin <- Askin/(Vskin*pskin) # (nmol/L) |Venous blood concentration of BPA leaving the skin
CLiver <- ALiver/Vliver # (nmol/L) |Concentration of BPA in the liver
CVLiver <- ALiver/(Vliver*pliver) # (nmol/L) |Venous blood concentration of BPA leaving the liver
Cbrain <- Abrain/Vbrain # (nmol/L) |Concentration of BPA in the brain
CVbrain <- Abrain/(Vbrain*pbrain) # (nmol/L) |Venous blood concentration of BPA leaving the brain
CR <- AR/Vrich # (nmol/L) |Concentration of BPA in the rapidly perfused tissues
CVR <- AR/(Vrich*prich) # (nmol/L) |Venous blood concentration of BPA leaving the rapidly perfused tissues
CVS <- AS/(Vslow*pslow) # (nmol/L) |Venous blood concentration of BPA leaving the slowly perfused tissues
CS <- AS/Vslow # (nmol/L) |Concentration of BPA in the slowly perfused tissues
CV <- (CVLiver*Qliver+CVskin*Qskin+CVFat*Qfat+CVR*Qrich+CVS*Qslow+CVgonad*Qgonad+CVbrain*Qbrain)/QC #(nmol/L) |Concentration of BPA in the venous plasma.
CA <- Aplasma/Vplasma #(nmol/L) |Concentration of BPA in the arterial plasma

#Excretion of BPA in urine
Rurinebpa <- kurinebpa*CV #(nmol/h)|Rate of BPA excreted into the urine

#Amount of BPA in the plasma
Rplasma <- QC*(CV-CA)-Rurinebpa # (nmol/h) |Rate of BPA amount change in the plasma.

#Amount of BPA in the Fat
RAfat <- Qfat*(CA-CVFat) # (nmol/h) |Rate of BPA amount change in the fat

#Amount of BPA in the gonads
RAgonad <- Qgonad*(CA-CVgonad) # (nmol/h) |Rate of BPA amount change in the gonads

#Amount of BPA in the skin
RAskin <- dInput.D+dInput.D2+Qskin*(CA-CVskin) # (nmol/h) |Rate of BPA amount change in the skin

#Amount of BPA in the liver
RAM <- vmaxliver*CVLiver/(kmliver+CVLiver) # (nmol/h) |Rate of BPA glucuronidation in the liver
RAMs <- vmaxlivers*CVLiver/(kmlivers+CVLiver) # (nmol/h) |Rate of BPA sulfation in the liver

#Amount of BPA in the brain
Rbrain <- Qbrain*(CA-CVbrain) # (nmol/h) |Rate of BPA amount change in the brain

#Amount of BPA in rapidly perfused tissues
RAR <- Qrich*(CA-CVR) # (nmol/h) |Rate of BPA amount change in rapidly perfused tissues
# Amount in slowly perfused tissues
RAS <- Qslow*(CA-CVS)  # (nmol/h)

# Rate of BPA amount change in slowly perfused tissues

#++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++
# Model for BPAG
#++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++

# Fate of BPAG formed in the liver
RBPAG_prod <- met1g*RAM # (nmol/h) | Taken up into systemic circulation
RBPAG_prod_delay <- met2g*RAM # (nmol/h) | Excreted into bile

# Fate of BPAG formed in SI
RBPAG_prod_gut <- met1g*RGIn # (nmol/h) | Taken up into systemic circulation
RBPAG_prod_delay_gut <- met2g*RGIn # (nmol/h) | Excreted into bile

# Fate of BPAS formed in the liver
RBPAS_prod <- met1s*RAMs # (nmol/h) | Taken up into systemic circulation
RBPAS_prod_delay <- met2s*RAMs # (nmol/h) | Excreted into bile

# Fate of BPAS formed in SI
RBPAS_prod_gut <- met1s*RGIns # (nmol/h) | Taken up into systemic circulation
RBPAS_prod_delay_gut <- met2s*RGIns # (nmol/h) | Excreted into bile

# Amount of BPAG in the gut (EHR compartment)
RBPA_delayin <- ABPA_delay*kentero # (nmol/h) | Uptake rate of BPAG into the systemic circulation from the gut (EHR compartment)
RFecesiv <- ABPA_delay*k4_IV # (nmol/h) | Rate of fecal excretion of BPAG from the gut (EHR compartment)
RBPA_delayinbpag <- ABPA_delay*kenterobpag # (nmol/h) | Uptake rate of BPA into the systemic circulation from the gut (EHR compartment for BPAG)
Cbpac <- Abpac/(Vbodyg+1E-34) # (nmol/L) | Concentration of BPAG in the system

# Amount of BPAS in the gut (EHR compartment)
RBPA_delayins <- ABPA_delays*kentero # (nmol/h) | Uptake rate of BPAS into the systemic circulation from the gut (EHR compartment)
RFecesivs <- ABPA_delays*k4_IV # (nmol/h) | Rate of fecal excretion of BPAS from the gut (EHR compartment)
RBPA_delayinbpas <- ABPA_delays*kenterobpas # (nmol/h) | Uptake rate of BPA into the systemic circulation from the gut (EHR compartment for BPAS)
Cbpas <- Abpasul/(Vbodys+1E-34) # (nmol/L) | Concentration of BPAS in the system

# Urinary excretion of BPAG
Rreabsorption <- vreabsorptiong*Cbpac/(kreabsorptiong+Cbpac) # (nmol/h) | Rate of renal reabsorption of BPAG
Rurinebpag <- kurinebpag*Cbpac-Rreabsorption # (nmol/h) | Rate of BPAG amount change in the bladder
Rurineg <- kurinebpag*Cbpac # (nmol/h) | Rate of BPAG excreted

# Urinary excretion of BPAS
Rreabsorptions <- vreabsorptions*Cbpas/(kreabsorptions+Cbpas) # (nmol/h) | Rate of renal reabsorption of BPAS
Rurinebpas <- kurinebpas*Cbpas-Rreabsorptions # (nmol/h) | Rate of BPAS amount change in the bladder
Rurines <- kurinebpas*Cbpas # (nmol/h) | Rate of BPAS excreted
Rbpas <- RBPAs_prod+RBPA_delayins+RBPAs_prod_gut-Rurinebpas  
# (nmol/h) |Rate of BPAS amount change in the system
Rbpac <- RBPAg_prod+RBPAg_prod_gut+RBPA_delayin-Rurinebpag  
# (nmol/h) |Rate of BPAG amount change in the system
RBPA_delay < - RBPAg_prod_delay+RBPAg_prod_delay_gut-RBPA_delayin- 
Rfecesiv-RBPA_delayinbpag # (nmol/h) |Rate of BPAG amount change in 
the gut (EHR compartment)
RBPA_delays <- RBPAs_prod_delay+RBPAs_prod_delay_gut-RBPA_delayins- 
Rfecesivs-RBPA_delayinbpas # (nmol/h) |Rate of BPAS amount change in the 
gut (EHR compartment)
RALiver <- Qliver*(CA-CVLiver)+Roral-RAM- 
RAMs+RBPA_delayinbpag+RBPA_delayinbpas # (nmol/h) |Rate of BPA 
amount change in the liver

dydt <- 
func(yini, func=PBTKmod, times=zeit, parms=para, method="lsoda")
conc <- c(CV=CV)
res <- list(dydt, conc)
return(res)
Massbpasbox <- v[,]"ABPAs" + v[,]"ABPAs_gut" - v[,]"Aurinebpas" -
v[,]"Abpasul"
Massbpagehr <- v[,]"ABPAg_prod_delay" + v[,]"ABPAg_prod_delay_gut" -
v[,]"ABPA_delayin" - v[,]"Afecesiv" - v[,]"ABPA_delay" -
v[,]"ABPA_delayinbpag"
Massbpasehr <- v[,]"ABPAs_prod_delay" + v[,]"ABPAs_prod_delay_gut" -
v[,]"ABPA_delayins" - v[,]"Afecesivs" - v[,]"ABPA_delays" -
v[,]"ABPA_delayinbpas"
perurine <- (v[,]"Aurinebpas" + v[,]"Aurinebpa" + v[,]"Aurinebpag") /
(v[,]"Input.O" + v[,]"Input.D")

#Total balance for BPA and BPAG
Mass <- v[,]"Input.O" + v[,]"Input.D" - TMassbpa - v[,]"ASI" -
v[,]"AST" - v[,]"Abpac" - v[,]"Abpasul" - v[,]"Aurinebpa" -
v[,]"Aurinebpag" - v[,]"Aurinebpas" - v[,]"AGIBPAg" - v[,]"AGIBPAs"

# ++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++
# From amounts to concentrations
# ++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++

v[,]"Abpac" <- v[,]"Abpac"/Vplasma
v[,]"Abpasul" <- v[,]"Abpasul"/Vplasma
v[,]"Aplasma" <- v[,]"Aplasma"/Vplasma

v[,]"Agonad" <- v[,]"Agonad"/Vgonad
v[,]"ALiver" <- v[,]"ALiver"/Vliver

#filter out the negative values
v <- v[v[,]"Abpac">0,]
v <- v[v[,]"Abpasul">0,]
v <- v[v[,]"Aplasma">0,]
v <- v[v[,]"Aurineg">0,]
v <- v[v[,]"Aurines">0,]
x <- v[v[,]"Aurinebpa">0,]
v <- v[v[,]"Agonad">0,]
v <- v[v[,]"ALiver">0,]

y <- as.data.frame(v)
lengthofy <- as.numeric(nrow(y))
results <- results[1:lengthofy,] # it sometimes messes around with the
number of rows
results[,,(i)] <- y$Aplasma
gonads[,,(i)] <- y$Agonad

)
results$time <- y$time
gonads$time <- y$time
b) PBPK model code as used in the 2D Monte Carlo analysis for BPA and women of childbearing age

```

### PBPK model for bisphenols (here BPA) used in the 2D-MC analysis ###
### The model is based on Yang et al. 2015 ###

rm(list=ls(all=TRUE))

tOld <- Sys.time()  # get start time

library(deSolve)
library(plyr)
library(truncnorm)
library(triangle)
library(EnvStats)  # for truncated lognormal distributions
library(trapezoid)  # for trapezoidal distributions

nIt <- 1000  # number of variability iterations
nUnc <- 1000  # number of uncertainty iterations

# Input tables

# Tables with Variability distributions for females, provided in the SI
VarInputFem <- read.csv2("InputParVariabilityFem.csv", stringsAsFactors=FALSE, header=TRUE)

# chemical specific data from variability analysis, provided in the SI
ChemData <- read.csv2("ChemSpecificParBPA.csv",stringsAsFactors=FALSE, header=TRUE)

# Result outputs

results <- array(0,dim = c(7200,nIt,nUnc))  # 3 dimensional array for data storage

# Physiological Parameters

# Sample from uncertainty distributions before for-loop

pskinUC  <- rtrapezoid(nUnc,min = 0.802,mode1 = 2.15,mode2 = 7.84,max = 12.76)  # Trapezoidal distribution with Zhang and Schmitt LB, UB and mean values

mcPrCliverUC  <- rtrapezoid(nUnc,min = 28.2,model = 32,mode2 = 38, max = 42.5)  # microsomal protein content in liver (mg protein/g liver)
mcPrCgutUC  <- rtrapezoid(nUnc,min = 1.72,mode1 = 4.29,mode2 = 39.7, max = 70.8)  # microsomal protein content in enterocytes (mg protein/kg bw)

EoA.D_UC  <- rtrapezoid(nUnc,min = 0.0288,model = 0.093,mode2 = 0.2, max = 0.322)  # extent of dermal abs. (Thermal paper)
EoA.D2_UC  <- rtrapezoid(nUnc,min = 0.0288,model = 0.093,mode2 = 0.6, max = 0.965)  # extent of dermal abs. (PCPs)

aHL.D_UC  <- rtrapezoid(nUnc,min = 2.47,model = 6,mode2 = 8.5, max = 13.5)  # (h) Minimum is Lower bound of truncated distr. of Demierre, upper bound is Biedermann estimation
```

Fractional blood flow to the brain

Fractions 89 (alle weiteren Parameter)

Blood flow rate [% of cardiac output]

Cardiac output

Fractional blood flow to the liver

Fractional blood flow to the fat

Fractional blood flow to the brain

Fractional blood flow to the skin

Richly perfused tissue

Readjustment

Qdiff <- l - QtotC

QgonadC <- (Qdiff * meanVar[8]) + QgonadC

QliverC <- (Qdiff * meanVar[6]) + QliverC
QfatC <- (Qdiff*meanVar[7]) + QfatC
QbrainC <- (Qdiff*meanVar[8]) + QbrainC
QskinC <- (Qdiff*meanVar[9]) + QskinC
QmuscleC <- (Qdiff*meanVar[10]) + QmuscleC
QrichC <- (Qdiff*meanVar[11]) + QrichC

# Fractional Tissue Volumes of bw
VplasmaC <- rtruncnorm(1, a=aVar[12], b=bVar[12], mean = meanVar[12],
                        sd=SDVar[12])  # (%bw) Fractional volume of the plasma
VliverC <- rtruncnorm(1, a=aVar[13], b=bVar[13], mean = meanVar[13],
                      sd=SDVar[13])  # (%bw) Fractional volume of the liver
VgonadC <- rtruncnorm(1, a=aVar[14], b=bVar[14], mean = meanVar[14],
                      sd=SDVar[14])  # (%bw) Fractional volume of the gonads
VskinC <- rtruncnorm(1, a=aVar[15], b=bVar[15], mean = meanVar[15],
                     sd=SDVar[15])  # (%bw) Fractional volume of the skin
VbodysC <- VplasmaC  # (%bw) Fractional volume of the distribution for BPAG, set to plasma volume
VbodysC <- VplasmaC  # (%bw) Fractional volume of the distribution for BPAS, set to plasma volume
VfatC <- rtruncnorm(1, a=aVar[20], b=bVar[20], mean = meanVar[20],
                     sd=SDVar[20])  # (%bw) Fractional volume of the skin
VmuscleC <- rtruncnorm(1, a=aVar[17], b=bVar[17], mean = meanVar[17],
                        sd=SDVar[17])  # (%bw) Fractional volume of the skin
VrichC <- rtruncnorm(1, a=aVar[18], b=bVar[18], mean = meanVar[18],
                     sd=SDVar[18])  # (%bw) Fractional volume of the skin

VtotC <- VgonadC + VliverC + VfatC + VbrainC + VskinC + VmuscleC + VrichC
Vdiff <- meanVar[19] - VtotC  # Readjustment

VplasmaC <- (Vdiff*meanVar[12]) + VplasmaC
VgonadC <- (Vdiff*meanVar[14]) + VgonadC
VliverC <- (Vdiff*meanVar[13]) + VliverC
VfatC <- (Vdiff*meanVar[20]) + VfatC
VbrainC <- (Vdiff*meanVar[15]) + VbrainC
VskinC <- (Vdiff*meanVar[16]) + VskinC
VmuscleC <- (Vdiff*meanVar[17]) + VmuscleC
VrichC <- (Vdiff*meanVar[18]) + VrichC

VtotC <- VgonadC + VliverC + VfatC + VbrainC + VskinC + VmuscleC + VrichC
Vdiff <- meanVar[19] - VtotC  # Readjustment

VplasmaC <- (Vdiff*meanVar[12]) + VplasmaC
VgonadC <- (Vdiff*meanVar[14]) + VgonadC
VliverC <- (Vdiff*meanVar[13]) + VliverC
VfatC <- (Vdiff*meanVar[20]) + VfatC
VbrainC <- (Vdiff*meanVar[15]) + VbrainC
VskinC <- (Vdiff*meanVar[16]) + VskinC
VmuscleC <- (Vdiff*meanVar[17]) + VmuscleC
VrichC <- (Vdiff*meanVar[18]) + VrichC

detach(VarInputFem)
attach(ChemData)

MW <- MeanVar[1] # (g/mol) |Molecular weight

# Partition Coefficients for BPA

pfat <- rtruncnorm(1, mean = MeanVar[2], sd=SDVar[2], a=LowerB[2], b=UpperB[2]) # |Partitioning into the fat (fat/blood)
pliver <- rtruncnorm(1, mean = MeanVar[3], sd=SDVar[3], a=LowerB[3], b=UpperB[3]) # |Partitioning into the liver (liver/blood)
pbrain <- rtruncnorm(1, mean = MeanVar[4], sd=SDVar[4], a=LowerB[4], b=UpperB[4]) # |Partitioning into the brain (brain/blood)
pgonad <- rtruncnorm(1, mean = MeanVar[6], sd=SDVar[6], a=LowerB[6], b=UpperB[6]) # |Partitioning into the gonads (gonads/blood)
pslow <- rtruncnorm(1, mean = MeanVar[7], sd=SDVar[7], a=LowerB[7], b=UpperB[8]) # |Partitioning into the slowly perfused tissues (slowly perfused/blood)
prich <- rtruncnorm(1, mean = MeanVar[8], sd=SDVar[8], a=LowerB[8], b=UpperB[8]) # |Partitioning into the richly perfused tissues (richly perfused/blood)

detach(ChemData)

pskin <- rtruncnorm(1, mean = pskinUC[u], sd=0.32*pskinUC[u], a=pskinUC[u]-(1.96*0.32*pskinUC[u]), b=pskinUC[u]+(1.96*0.32*pskinUC[u]))

# BPA peroral uptake and metabolism in the gut

goC <- rtruncnorm(1, mean = 3.5, sd=0.945, a=1.6478, b=5.3522) # (1/h/bw^-0.25) |Gastric emptying of BPA
k0C <- 0 # (1/h/bw^-0.25) |Oral uptake of BPA from the stomach into the liver; set to 0
k1C <- rtruncnorm(1, mean = 2.1, sd=0.819, a=0.4948, b=3.70524) # (1/h/bw^-0.25) |Oral uptake of BPA from the small intestine into the liver
k4C <- 0 # (1/h/bw^-0.25) |Fecal elimination of BPA from small intestine after peroral administration; set to 0

goGingC <- rtruncnorm(1, mean = 50, sd=15, a=20.6, b=79.4) # (1/h/bw^-0.25) |Transport of BPAG from enterocytes into serum
kGInsc <- rtruncnorm(1, mean = 50, sd=15, a=20.6, b=79.4) # (1/h/bw^-0.25) |Transport of BPAG from enterocytes into serum

kmliver <- rtruncnorm(1, mean = kmliver_UC[u], sd=0.29*kmliver_UC[u], a=kmliver_UC[u]-(1.96*0.29*kmliver_UC[u]), b=kmliver_UC[u]+(1.96*0.29*kmliver_UC[u])) # (nm)

|Glucuronidation of BPA in the liver
mcPrCliver <- rtruncnorm(1, mean = mcPrCliverUC[u], sd=0.06*mcPrCliverUC[u], a=mcPrCliverUC[u]-(1.96*0.06*mcPrCliverUC[u]), b=mcPrCliverUC[u]+(1.96*0.06*mcPrCliverUC[u])) # microsomal protein content in liver (mg protein/g liver)

vmmaxBorder1 <- (0.0249395*kmliver_UC[u]+0.299274)/mcPrCliver
# this must be the minimal Vmax, so that rate does not go below the rate of Elsby parametrization
VMmaxMinDistr <- vmliverUS_UC[u]-(1.96*0.36*vmaxliverUS_UC[u]) # variable in truncated distribution

if(VMmaxMinDistr>vmmaxBorder1)
a <- VMmaxMinDistr else
a <- vmaxBorder1
vmaxBorder2 <- (0.4279*kmliver_UC[u]+113.1348)/mcPrCliver
# this must be the minimal Vmax, so that rate does not go below the
rate of Elsby parametrization
VmaxMaxDistr <- vmaxliverUS_UC[u]+(1.96*0.36*vmaxliverUS_UC[u])
# variable in truncated distribution
if(VmaxMaxDistr<vmaxBorder2)
b <- VmaxMaxDistr
else
b <- vmaxBorder2
vmaxliverUS <- rtruncnorm(1,mean = vmaxliverUS_UC[u],
sd=0.36*vmaxliverUS_UC[u], a=a, b= b) # (nmol/h/kg protein)
|Glucuronidation of BPA in the liver
vmaxliverC <- mcPrCliver*vmaxliverUS
fliverg <- 1

kmgutg <- rtruncnorm(1,mean = kmgutg_UC[u], sd=0.29*kmgutg_UC[u],
a=kmgutg_UC[u]-0.29*kmgutg_UC[u], b=
kmgutg_UC[u]+0.29*kmgutg_UC[u] )
# (nm)
|Glucuronidation of BPA in the gut
vmaxgutgUS <- rtruncnorm(1,mean = vmaxgutgUS_UC[u],
 sd=0.36*vmaxgutgUS_UC[u], a=vmaxgutgUS_UC[u]-1.96*0.36*vmaxgutgUS_UC[u],
b= vmaxgutgUS_UC[u]+(1.96*0.36*vmaxgutgUS_UC[u]))
# (nmol/h/bw^0.75) |Glucuronidation of BPA in the gut
mcPrCgut <- rtruncnorm(1,mean = mcPrCgutUC[u], sd=0.4*mcPrCgutUC[u],
a=mcPrCgutUC[u]-0.4*mcPrCgutUC[u], b=
mcPrCgutUC[u]+0.4*mcPrCgutUC[u] )
# microsomal protein content in
enterocytes (mg protein/kg bw)
vmaxgutgC <- mcPrCgut*vmaxgutgUS

fgutg <- 1
# |Correction factor of
glucuronidation in the gut
kmguts <- 0.00001
# (nm) |Sulfation of
BPA in the gut - no sulfation
vmaxgutsC <- 0.00001
# (nmol/h/bw^0.75 |Sulfation of BPA in the gut
fguts <- 0.000000
# Correction factor of sulfation in
the gut - no sulfation in the gut assumed

#BPA metabolism in the liver
met1g <- met1g_UC[u]
# |Fraction of BPAG in the liver taken up directly into serum (set to 1 to deactivateEHR)
met1s <- 1
# |Fraction of BPAS in the liver taken up directly into serum
enterocytes <- rtruncnorm(1,mean = 0.1223, sd=0.030575, a=0.0624, b=0.182)
# (L) |Sum of enterocytes weights in
duodenum, jujunum and ileum (Gertz 2011)

# only for BPA, for the other need to be set 0
kmlivers <- rtruncnorm(1,mean = 10100, sd=2929, a=4359, b=15841)
# (nm) |Sulfation of BPA in the liver, set to the value for
SULT1A1 (Takahito 2002)
vmaxliversC <- rtruncnorm(1,mean = 149, sd=53.7, a=43.9, b=254)
# (nmol/h/g liver) |Sulfation of BPA in the liver
flivers <- 1
# EHR and urinary excretion of BPAG

EHRtime <- 0.00  # (h) | Time until EHR occurs

EHRrateC <- rtruncnorm(1,mean = 0.2, sd=0.06, a=0.0824, b=0.3176)  # (1/h/bw^-0.25) | EHR of BPAG set 0 # 1.5?

c4C_IV <- 0  # (1/h/bw^-0.25) | Fecal elimination of BPAG from the EHR compartment

k4C_IV <- 0  # (1/h/bw^-0.25) | Fecal elimination of BPAG from the EHR compartment

kurinebpacC <- rtruncnorm(1,mean = 0.06 ,sd=0.018, a= 0.0247 , b= 0.0953)  # (L/h/bw^0.75) | Clearance, urine excretion of BPA

kurinebpacC <- rtruncnorm(1,mean = 0.35 ,sd=0.105, a= 0.144, b=0.556)  # (L/h/bw^0.75) | Clearance, urine excretion of BPA

kurinebpacC <- rtruncnorm(1,mean = 0.03 ,sd=0.009, a= 0.01236 , b=0.04764)  # (L/h/bw^0.75) | Clearance, urine excretion of BPAS

vreaabsorptionC <- 0  # (nmol/h/bw^0.75) | vmax for renal reabsorption of BPAG

vreaabsorptionC <- 0  # (nmol/h/bw^0.75) | vmax for renal reabsorption of BPAG

kreabsorptiong <- 9200  # (nmol/L) | Km for renal reabsorption of BPAG

kreabsorptiong <- 9200  # (nmol/L) | Km for renal reabsorption of BPAG

reabsorption of BPAG
reabsorption of BPAS

kenterobpagC <- rtruncnorm(1,mean = 0.2, sd=0.06, a=0.0824, b=0.3176)  # (1/h/bw^-0.25) | EHR of BPA due to biliary excretion of BPAG

kenterobpasC <- 0.0  # (1/h/bw^-0.25) | EHR of BPA due to biliary excretion of BPAS

#++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++
# Dosing Parameters (oral)
#++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++

#Oral Dosing 1
D.o <- 389/3  # (ng/kg/d) | oral dose

dose.O <- D.o/MW  # (nmol/kg/d) | oral dose

EoA.O <- 1  # | extent of peroral abs.

uptake.O <- bw*dose.O  # (nmol) | amount of uptake

period.O <- 3/60  # (h) | uptake period

koa <- uptake.O/period.O  # (nmol) | uptake rate

t0.0 <- 0  # time points at which dosing starts

t1.0 <- t0.0 + period.O  # time at which dosing occurs

#Oral Dosing 2

t0.02 <- 6  # time points at which dosing starts

t1.02 <- t0.02 + period.O  # time at which dosing occurs

#Oral Dosing 3

t0.03 <- 12  # time points at which dosing starts

t1.03 <- t0.03 + period.O  # time at which dosing occurs

#Day 2
#Oral Dosing 1

t0.04 <- 24  # time points at which dosing starts

t1.04 <- t0.04 + period.O  # time at which dosing occurs

#Oral Dosing 2

t0.05 <- 30  # time points at which dosing starts

t1.05 <- t0.05 + period.O  # time at which dosing occurs

#++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++
# Dosing Parameters (oral)
#++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++
# Oral Dosing 3
\[ t_{0.06} \leftarrow 36 \]  
\[ t_{1.06} \leftarrow t_{0.06} + \text{period.0} \]  

# Day 3
# Oral Dosing 1
\[ t_{0.07} \leftarrow 48 \]  
\[ t_{1.07} \leftarrow t_{0.07} + \text{period.0} \]  

# Oral Dosing 2
\[ t_{0.08} \leftarrow 54 \]  
\[ t_{1.08} \leftarrow t_{0.08} + \text{period.0} \]  

# Oral Dosing 3
\[ t_{0.09} \leftarrow 60 \]  
\[ t_{1.09} \leftarrow t_{0.09} + \text{period.0} \]  

# Day 4
# Oral Dosing 1
\[ t_{0.10} \leftarrow 72 \]  
\[ t_{1.10} \leftarrow t_{0.10} + \text{period.0} \]  

# Oral Dosing 2
\[ t_{0.11} \leftarrow 78 \]  
\[ t_{1.11} \leftarrow t_{0.11} + \text{period.0} \]  

# Oral Dosing 3
\[ t_{0.12} \leftarrow 84 \]  
\[ t_{1.12} \leftarrow t_{0.12} + \text{period.0} \]  

# Dosing Parameters (dermal)
# Dermal uptake from thermal paper 1
\[ D_d \leftarrow \frac{542}{2} \]  
\[ E_{oA.D} \leftarrow \text{rtruncnorm}(1, \text{mean} = E_{oA.D \_UC}[u], \text{sd} = 0.31 \times E_{oA.D \_UC}[u], \text{a} = E_{oA.D \_UC}[u] - (1.96 \times 0.31 \times E_{oA.D \_UC}[u]), \text{b} = E_{oA.D \_UC}[u] + (1.96 \times 0.31 \times E_{oA.D \_UC}[u])) \]  
\[ \text{uptake.D} \leftarrow \text{bw} \times \text{dose.D} \]  
\[ \text{period.D} \leftarrow 24 \]  
\[ kda \leftarrow \text{uptake.D} / \text{period.D} \]  
\[ t_{0.D} \leftarrow 0 \]  
\[ t_{1.D} \leftarrow t_{0.D} + \text{period.D} \]  

# Dermal uptake from thermal paper 2 - extent of dermal abs. and absorption half-life same as for first handling (Thermal paper)
\[ t_{0.D3} \leftarrow 12 \]  
\[ t_{1.D3} \leftarrow t_{0.D3} + \text{period.D} \]  

# Day 2
# Dermal uptake from thermal paper 1
\[ t_{0.D5} \leftarrow 24 \]  
\[ t_{1.D5} \leftarrow t_{0.D5} + \text{period.D} \]  

# Dermal uptake from thermal paper 2
# Day 3

**Dermal uptake from thermal paper 1**
\[ t_0 \leftarrow 48 \]  # time points at which dosing starts
\[ t_1 \leftarrow t_0 + \text{period.D} \]  # time at which dosing occurs

**Dermal uptake from thermal paper 2**
\[ t_0 \leftarrow 60 \]  # time points at which dosing starts
\[ t_1 \leftarrow t_0 + \text{period.D} \]  # time at which dosing occurs

# Day 4

**Dermal uptake from thermal paper 1**
\[ t_0 \leftarrow 72 \]  # time points at which dosing starts
\[ t_1 \leftarrow t_0 + \text{period.D} \]  # time at which dosing occurs

**Dermal uptake from thermal paper 2**
\[ t_0 \leftarrow 84 \]  # time points at which dosing starts
\[ t_1 \leftarrow t_0 + \text{period.D} \]  # time at which dosing occurs

# Dermal uptake from PCPs 1
\[ D_{d2} \leftarrow 4/2 \]  # (ng/kg/d) dermal dose (Thermal paper)
\[ \text{EoA.D2} \leftarrow \text{rtruncnorm}(1, \text{mean} = \text{EoA.D2 UC[u]}, \text{sd}=0.31*\text{EoA.D2 UC[u]}, a=\text{EoA.D2 UC[u]}+(1.96*0.31*\text{EoA.D2 UC[u]})), b=\text{EoA.D2 UC[u]}+(1.96*0.31*\text{EoA.D2 UC[u]})) \]  # extent of dermal abs. (Thermal paper)
\[ \text{dose.D2} \leftarrow D_{d2}/\text{MW} \]  # (nmol/kg/d) dermal dose
\[ \text{aHL.D2} \leftarrow \text{rtruncnorm}(1, \text{mean} = \text{aHL.D2 UC[u]}, \text{sd}=0.3*\text{aHL.D2 UC[u]}), a=\text{aHL.D2 UC[u]}+(1.96*0.3*\text{aHL.D2 UC[u]}), b=\text{aHL.D2 UC[u]}+(1.96*0.3*\text{aHL.D2 UC[u]})) \]  # (h) Minimum is Lower bound of truncated distr. of Biedermann ethanol, upper bound is Biedermann tp
\[ \text{uptake.D2} \leftarrow \text{bw}\times\text{dose.D2} \]  # (nmol) amount of uptake
\[ \text{period.D2} \leftarrow 24 \]  # (h) uptake period
\[ \text{kda2} \leftarrow \text{uptake.D2}/\text{period.D2} \]  # (mg/h) uptake rate
\[ t_0.D2 \leftarrow 0 \]
\[ t_1.D2 \leftarrow t_0.D2 + \text{period.D2} \]  # time at which dosing occurs

# Dermal uptake from PCPs 2
\[ t_0.D4 \leftarrow 12 \]
\[ t_1.D4 \leftarrow t_0.D4 + \text{period.D2} \]  # time at which dosing occurs

# Day 2
\[ t_0.D6 \leftarrow 24 \]
\[ t_1.D6 \leftarrow t_0.D6 + \text{period.D2} \]  # time at which dosing occurs

# Dermal uptake from PCPs 2
\[ t_0.D8 \leftarrow 36 \]
\[ t_1.D8 \leftarrow t_0.D8 + \text{period.D2} \]  # time at which dosing occurs

# Day 3
\[ t_0.D10 \leftarrow 48 \]
\[ t_1.D10 \leftarrow t_0.D10 + \text{period.D2} \]  # time at which dosing occurs

# Dermal uptake from PCPs 2
\[ t_0.D12 \leftarrow 60 \]
\[ t_1.D12 \leftarrow t_0.D12 + \text{period.D2} \]  # time at which dosing occurs

# Day 4
\[ t_0.D14 \leftarrow 72 \]
\[ t_1.D14 \leftarrow t_0.D14 + \text{period.D2} \]  # time at which dosing occurs
# Dermal uptake from PCPs 2

t0.D16 <- 84
t1.D16 <- t0.D16 + period.D2  # time at which dosing occurs

# Derived Parameters

# Scaled cardiac output and blood flows
QC <- QCC  # (L/h) | Cardiac output
Qfat <- QfatC*QC  # (L/h) | Blood flow to the fat
Qliver <- QliverC*QC  # (L/h) | Blood flow to the liver
Qbrain <- QbrainC*QC  # (L/h) | Blood flow to the brain
Qskin <- QskinC*QC  # (L/h) | Blood flow to the skin
Qslow <- QmuscleC*QC  # (L/h) | Blood flow to the slowly perfused tissues
Qrich <- QrichC*QC  # (L/h) | Blood flow to the richly perfused tissues

# Scaled tissue volumes
Vliver <- VliverC*bw  # (L) | Volume of the liver
Vfat <- VfatC*bw  # (L) | Volume of the fat
Vgonad <- VgonadC*bw  # (L) | Volume of the gonads
Vplasma <- VplasmaC*bw  # (L) | Volume of the plasma
Vbrain <- VbrainC*bw  # (L) | Volume of the brain
Vskin <- VskinC*bw  # (L) | Volume of the skin
Vslow <- VmuscleC*bw  # (L) | Volume of the slowly perfused tissues
Vrich <- VrichC*bw  # (L) | Volume of the richly perfused tissues
Vbodyg <- VbodygC*bw  # (L) | Volume of the distribution for BPAG
Vbodys <- VbodysC*bw  # (L) | Volume of the distribution for BPAS

# Scaling of Vmax parameters
vmaxliversCnew <- vmaxliversC*VliverC*1000
vmaxliversCnew <- vmaxliversCnew*bw/(bw^0.75)
vmaxliverCnew <- vmaxliverC*VliverC*1000
vmaxliverCnew <- vmaxliverCnew*bw/(bw^0.75)
vmaxgutgCnew <- vmaxgutgC*bw/(bw^0.75)

# Scaled kinetic parameters
vreabsorptiong <- vreabsorptiongC*bw^0.75  # (nmol/h) | vmax of renal resorption of BPAG
vreabsorptions <- vreabsorptionsC*bw^0.75  # (nmol/h) | vmax of renal resorption of BPAS
EHRrate <- EHRrateC/(bw^0.25)  # (1/h) | EHR of BPAG
k0 <- k0C/bw^0.25  # (1/h) | Uptake of BPA from the stomach into the liver
ge <- geC/bw^0.25  # (1/h) | Gastric emptying of BPA
k1 <- k1C/bw^0.25  # (1/h) | Uptake of BPA from small intestine into the liver
k4 <- k4C/bw^0.25  # (1/h) | Fecal excretion of BPA after peroral administration from small intestine
k4_IV <- k4C_IV/bw^0.25  # (1/h) | Fecal excretion of BPAG from the EHR compartment
of BPA glucuronidation in the liver
kGIing <- kGIingC/bw^0.25 # (1/h) |Uptake of
BPAG from small intestine into serum
met2g <- 1.0-metlg # () |Fraction of BPAG formed subject to EHR
met2s <- 1.0-metls # () |Fraction of BPAS formed subject to EHR
kurinebpas <- kurinebpasc*bw^0.75 # (L/h) |Clearance of BPAG via urine
kurinebpag <- kurinebpagC*bw^0.75# (L/h) |Clearance of BPAS via urine
vmaxlivers <- vmaxliversCnew*flivers*bw^0.75 # (nmol/h) |vmax of
BPA sulfation in the liver
kGIins <- kGIinsC/bw^0.25 # (1/h) |Uptake of
BPAS from small intestine into serum
vmaxgutg <- vmaxgutgCnew*fgutg*bw^0.75 # (nmol/h) |vmax of
BPA glucuronidation in the gut
vmaxguts <- vmaxgutsC*fguts*bw^0.75 # (nmol/h) |vmax of BPA sulfation
in the gut
kenterobpag <- kenterobpagC/bw^0.25 # (1/h) |EHR of BPA
due to biliary excretion of BPAG
kenterobpas <- kenterobpasC/bw^0.25 # (1/h) |EHR of BPA
due to biliary excretion of BPAS

# ++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++
# Compile parameters
# ++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++

para <- unlist(c(data.frame("QC", "Qfat", "Qliver", "Qgonad", "Qbrain", "Qskin", "Qrich", "Qslow", "Vliver", "Vfat", "Vgonad", "Vplasma", "Vbrain", "Vskin", "Vslow", "Vrich", "Vbodyg", "Vbodys", "pliver", "pfat", "pslow", "prich", "pgonad", "pbrain", "pskin", "kmgutg", "kmguts", "metlg", "metls", "enterocytes", "")

```r
vmxliver <- vmaxliverCnew*fliverg*bw^0.75 # (nmol/h) |vmax
of BPA glucuronidation in the liver
kGIing <- kGIingC/bw^0.25 # (1/h) |Uptake of
BPAG from small intestine into serum
met2g <- 1.0-metlg # () |Fraction of BPAG formed subject to EHR
met2s <- 1.0-metls # () |Fraction of BPAS formed subject to EHR
kurinebpas <- kurinebpasc*bw^0.75 # (L/h) |Clearance of BPAG via urine
kurinebpag <- kurinebpagC*bw^0.75# (L/h) |Clearance of BPAS via urine
vmaxlivers <- vmaxliversCnew*flivers*bw^0.75 # (nmol/h) |vmax of
BPA sulfation in the liver
kGIins <- kGIinsC/bw^0.25 # (1/h) |Uptake of
BPAS from small intestine into serum
vmaxgutg <- vmaxgutgCnew*fgutg*bw^0.75 # (nmol/h) |vmax of
BPA glucuronidation in the gut
vmaxguts <- vmaxgutsC*fguts*bw^0.75 # (nmol/h) |vmax of BPA sulfation
in the gut
kenterobpag <- kenterobpagC/bw^0.25 # (1/h) |EHR of BPA
due to biliary excretion of BPAG
kenterobpas <- kenterobpasC/bw^0.25 # (1/h) |EHR of BPA
due to biliary excretion of BPAS

# ++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++
# Compile parameters
# ++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++

para <- unlist(c(data.frame("QC", "Qfat", "Qliver", "Qgonad", "Qbrain", "Qskin", "Qrich", "Qslow", "Vliver", "Vfat", "Vgonad", "Vplasma", "Vbrain", "Vskin", "Vslow", "Vrich", "Vbodyg", "Vbodys", "pliver", "pfat", "pslow", "prich", "pgonad", "pbrain", "pskin", "kmgutg", "kmguts", "metlg", "metls", "enterocytes", "")

```
kmliver, kmlivers, EHRtime, kreabsorptiog, kreabsorptions, vreabsorptiog, vreabsorptions, EHRrate, k0, ge, k1, k4, k4_IV, vmaxliver, kGIing, met2g, met2s, kurinebpa, kurinebpag, kurinebps, vmaxlivers, kGIins, vmaxgutg, vmaxguts, kenterobpag, kenterobpas, koa, kda, kda2)

para

# ++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++
# Initial conditions
# ++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++

yini <- unlist(c(data.frame(
  Input.O = 0,
  Input.D = 0,
  Input.D2 = 0,
  AST = 0, # Amount of BPA in stomach
  ASI = 0, # Amount of BPA in small intestine
  Afeces = 0, # Amount of BPA excreted into feces
  AAO = 0, # Amount of BPA taken up from small intestine into serum
  AG1met = 0, # Amount of BPAG formed in small intestine
  AG1mets = 0, # Amount of BPAS formed in small intestine
  Aoral = 0, # Amount of BPA peroral uptake
  AG1BPAg = 0, # Amount of BPAG in small intestine
  AGIin = 0, # Amount of BPAG taken up from small intestine into serum
  AG1BPAs = 0, # Amount of BPAS in small intestine
  AGIins = 0, # Amount of BPAS taken up from small intestine into serum
  Aplasma = 0, # Amount of BPA in plasma
  AFat = 0, # Amount of BPA in fat
  Agonad = 0, # Amount of BPA in gonads
  Askin = 0, # Amount of BPA in skin
  ALiver = 0, # Amount of BPA in liver

)))

para

Amet_liver = 0,  # Amount of BPA glucuronidation in liver
Amet_livers = 0,  # Amount of BPA sulfation in liver
Abrain = 0,  # Amount of BPA in brain
AR = 0,  # Amount of BPA in richly perfused tissue
AS = 0,  # Amount of BPA in slowly perfused tissue
Aurinebpa = 0,  # Cumulative amount of BPA excreted into
              # urine

ABPAg = 0,  # Amount of BPAG taken up from the liver into
          # systemic circulation
ABPAg_prod_delay = 0,  # Amount of BPAG excreted from liver into
                      # bile
ABPAg_gut = 0,  # Amount of BPAG taken up from the small
                # intestine into systemic circulation
ABPAg_prod_delay_gut = 0,  # Amount of BPAG excreted from small
                           # intestine into bile
ABPAs = 0,  # Amount of BPAS taken up from the liver into
          # systemic circulation
ABPAs_prod_delay = 0,  # Amount of BPAS excreted from liver into
                      # bile
ABPAs_gut = 0,  # Amount of BPAS taken up from the small
                # intestine into systemic circulation
ABPAs_prod_delay_gut = 0,  # Amount of BPAS excreted from small
                           # intestine into bile
ABPA_delay = 0,  # Amount of BPAG in the gut (EHR compartment)
ABPA_delayin = 0,  # Amount of BPAG taken up into the systemic
                 # circulation from the gut (EHR compartment)
Afecesiv = 0,  # Amount of fecal excretion of BPAG from the
              # gut (EHR compartment)
ABPA_delayinbpag = 0,  # Amount of BPA into the systemic circulation
                       # from the gut (EHR compartment for BPAG)
Abpac = 0,  # Amount of BPAG in the system
ABPA_delays = 0,  # Amount of BPAS in the gut (EHR compartment)
ABPA_delayins = 0,  # Amount of BPAS taken up into the systemic
                   # circulation from the gut (EHR compartment)
Afecesivs = 0,  # Amount of fecal excretion of BPAS from the
                # gut (EHR compartment)
ABPA_delayinbpas = 0,  # Amount of BPA into the systemic circulation
                       # from the gut (EHR compartment for BPAS)
Abpasul = 0,  # Amount of BPAS in the system
Aurinebpag = 0,  # Amount of BPAG in the bladder
Areabsorption = 0,  # Amount of renal reabsorption of BPAG
Aurineg = 0,  # Amount of BPAG excreted
Aurinebpas = 0,  # Amount of BPAS in the bladder
Areabsorptions = 0,  # Amount of renal reabsorption of BPAS
Aurines = 0,  # Amount of BPAS excreted
SSD = 0,  # Skin surface depot Thermal paper
SSD2 = 0  # Skin surface depot PCPs

PBTKmod <- function(t, y, parms)
{  
  with (as.list(c(y, parms)),
  
    yini

#++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++
# Model for BPA
#++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++
if(t<EHRtime){kentero=0} else {kentero=EHRrate}

# Time dependent EHR of BPA metabolites

if(t<t1.0 && t>=t0.0) {onoff.O=1} else {onoff.O=0}
if(t<t1.02 && t>=t0.02) {onoff.O2=1} else {onoff.O2=0}
if(t<t1.03 && t>=t0.03) {onoff.O3=1} else {onoff.O3=0}
if(t<t1.04 && t>=t0.04) {onoff.O4=1} else {onoff.O4=0}
if(t<t1.05 && t>=t0.05) {onoff.O5=1} else {onoff.O5=0}
if(t<t1.06 && t>=t0.06) {onoff.O6=1} else {onoff.O6=0}
if(t<t1.07 && t>=t0.07) {onoff.O7=1} else {onoff.O7=0}
if(t<t1.08 && t>=t0.08) {onoff.O8=1} else {onoff.O8=0}
if(t<t1.09 && t>=t0.09) {onoff.O9=1} else {onoff.O9=0}
if(t<t1.010 && t>=t0.10) {onoff.O10=1} else {onoff.O10=0}
if(t<t1.011 && t>=t0.11) {onoff.O11=1} else {onoff.O11=0}
if(t<t1.012 && t>=t0.12) {onoff.O12=1} else {onoff.O12=0}

if(t<t1.0 && t>=t0.0) {onoff.D=1} else {onoff.D=0}
if(t<t1.02 && t>=t0.02) {onoff.D2=1} else {onoff.D2=0}
if(t<t1.03 && t>=t0.03) {onoff.D3=1} else {onoff.D3=0}
if(t<t1.04 && t>=t0.04) {onoff.D4=1} else {onoff.D4=0}
if(t<t1.05 && t>=t0.05) {onoff.D5=1} else {onoff.D5=0}
if(t<t1.06 && t>=t0.06) {onoff.D6=1} else {onoff.D6=0}
if(t<t1.07 && t>=t0.07) {onoff.D7=1} else {onoff.D7=0}
if(t<t1.08 && t>=t0.08) {onoff.D8=1} else {onoff.D8=0}
if(t<t1.09 && t>=t0.09) {onoff.D9=1} else {onoff.D9=0}
if(t<t1.010 && t>=t0.10) {onoff.D10=1} else {onoff.D10=0}
if(t<t1.011 && t>=t0.11) {onoff.D11=1} else {onoff.D11=0}
if(t<t1.012 && t>=t0.12) {onoff.D12=1} else {onoff.D12=0}
if(t<t1.013 && t>=t0.13) {onoff.D13=1} else {onoff.D13=0}
if(t<t1.014 && t>=t0.14) {onoff.D14=1} else {onoff.D14=0}
if(t<t1.015 && t>=t0.15) {onoff.D15=1} else {onoff.D15=0}
if(t<t1.016 && t>=t0.16) {onoff.D16=1} else {onoff.D16=0}

# Dermal dosing

dTPM <= kda*onoff.D*EoA.D + kda*onoff.D3*EoA.D +
kda*onoff.D5*EoA.D + kda*onoff.D7*EoA.D + kda*onoff.D9*EoA.D +
kda*onoff.D11*EoA.D + kda*onoff.D13*EoA.D + kda*onoff.D15*EoA.D

dPCP <= kda2*onoff.D2*EoA.D2 + kda2*onoff.D4*EoA.D2 +
kda2*onoff.D6*EoA.D2 + kda2*onoff.D8*EoA.D2 + kda2*onoff.D10*EoA.D2 +
kda2*onoff.D12*EoA.D2 + kda2*onoff.D14*EoA.D2 + kda2*onoff.D16*EoA.D2

Dermal dosing PCPs

# Oral dosing

dInput.D <- log(2)*(1/aHL.D)*SSD # input from thermal paper
dInput.D2 <- log(2)*(1/aHL.D2)*SSD2 # input from PCPs

dSSD <- -dInput.D + dTPM # Skin-surface deposit from thermal paper
dSSD2 <- -dInput.D2 + dPCP # Skin-surface deposit from thermal paper

# Oral dosing

dInput.0 <- koa*onoff.0 + koa*onoff.02 + koa*onoff.03 +
koa*onoff.04 + koa*onoff.05 + koa*onoff.06 + koa*onoff.07 + koa*onoff.08 +
koa*onoff.09 + koa*onoff.010 + koa*onoff.011 + koa*onoff.012

Dosing (oral)

C gut <- ASI/enterocytes # (nmol/L)

Concentration of BPA in the small intestine

RST <- dInput.O=k0*AST-ge*AST # (nmol/h) |Rate of BPA amount change in the stomach
RGImet <- vmaxgut*Cgut/(kmgut+Cgut)  # (nmol/h) | Rate of BPA glucuronidation in the gut
RGImets <- vmaxguts*Cgut/(kmguts+Cgut)  # (nmol/h) | Rate of BPA sulfation in the gut

Rfeces <- k1*ASI  # (nmol/h) | Rate of BPA excreted into feces
RAO <- k1*ASI  # (nmol/h) | Uptake rate of BPA from the small intestine into serum

RSI <- ge*AST-RGImet-RAO-RGImets  # (nmol/h) | Rate of BPA amount change in the small intestine
Roral <- k0*AST+RAO  # (nmol/h) | Rate of BPA peroral uptake

#Amount of BPAG in GI tract
RGIn <- kGIing*AGIBPAg  # (nmol/h) | Uptake rate of BPAG from small intestine into serum
RGIBPAg <- RGImet - RGIn  # (nmol/h) | Rate of BPAG amount change in the small intestine

#Amount of BPAS in GI tract
RGIns <- kGIins*AGIBPAs  # (nmol/h) | Uptake rate of BPAS from small intestine into serum
RGIBPAs <- RGImets - RGIns  # (nmol/h) | Rate of BPAS amount change in the small intestine

### C's and CV's ###

CFat <- AFat/Vfat  # (nmol/L) | Concentration of BPA in the fat
CVFat <- AFat/(Vfat*pfat)  # (nmol/L) | Venous blood concentration of BPA leaving the fat
Cgonad <- Agonad/Vgonad  # (nmol/L) | Concentration of BPA in the gonads
CVgonad <- Agonad/(Vgonad*pgonad)  # (nmol/L) | Venous blood concentration of BPA leaving the gonads
Cskin <- Askin/Vskin  # (nmol/L) | Concentration of BPA in the skin
CVskin <- Askin/(Vskin*pskin)  # (nmol/L) | Venous blood concentration of BPA leaving the skin
CLiver <- ALiver/Vliver  # (nmol/L) | Concentration of BPA in the liver
CVLiver <- ALiver/(Vliver*pliver)  # (nmol/L) | Venous blood concentration of BPA leaving the liver
Cbrain <- Abrain/Vbrain  # (nmol/L) | Concentration of BPA in the brain
CVbrain <- Abrain/(Vbrain*pbrain)  # (nmol/L) | Venous blood concentration of BPA leaving the brain

#Concentration of BPA in the rapidly perfused tissues
CVR <- AR/Vrich  # (nmol/L) | Concentration of BPA in the rapidly perfused tissues
CVS <- AS/(Vs/ps/ps)  # (nmol/L) | Venous blood concentration of BPA leaving the slowly perfused tissues
CS <- AS/Vs  # (nmol/L) | Concentration of BPA in the slowly perfused tissues

CV <- (CVLiver*Qliver+CVskin*Qskin+CVfat*Qfat+CVR*Qrich+CVS*Qslow+CVgonad*Qgonad+CVbrain*Qbrain)/QC  # (nmol/L) | Concentration of BPA in the venous plasma.
CA <- Aplasma/Vplasma  # (nmol/L) | Concentration of BPA in the arterial plasma
# Excretion of BPA in urine
Rurinebpa <- kurinebpa*CV  
\(\text{Rate of BPA excreted into the urine}\)  
(nmol/h)

# Amount of BPA in the plasma
Rplasma <- QC*(CV-CA)-Rurinebpa  
\(\text{Rate of BPA amount change in the plasma.}\)  
(nmol/h)

# Amount of BPA in the fat
RAfat <- Qfat*(CA-CVFat)  
\(\text{Rate of BPA amount change in the fat}\)  
(nmol/h)

# Amount of BPA in the gonads
Ragonad <- Qgonad*(CA-CVgonad)  
\(\text{Rate of BPA amount change in the gonads}\)  
(nmol/h)

# Amount of BPA in the skin
RAskin <- dInput.D+Qskin*(CA-CVskin)  
\(\text{Rate of BPA amount change in the skin}\)  
(nmol/h)

# Amount of BPA in the liver
RAM <- vmaxliver*CVLiver/(kmliver+CVLiver)  
\(\text{Rate of BPA glucuronidation in the liver}\)  
(nmol/h)

RAMs <- vmaxlivers*CVLiver/(kmlivers+CVLiver)  
\(\text{Rate of BPA sulfation in the liver}\)  
(nmol/h)

# Amount of BPA in the brain
Rbrain <- Qbrain*(CA-CVbrain)  
\(\text{Rate of BPA amount change in the brain}\)  
(nmol/h)

# Amount of BPA in rapidly perfused tissues
RAR <- Qrich*(CA-CVR)  
\(\text{Rate of BPA amount change in rapidly perfused tissues}\)  
(nmol/h)

# Amount in slowly perfused tissues
RAS <- Qslow*(CA-CVS)  
\(\text{Rate of BPA amount change in slowly perfused tissues}\)  
(nmol/h)

#+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++
# Model for BPAG  
#+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++

# Fate of BPAG formed in the liver
RBPAGProd <- met1g*RAM  
\(\text{Taken up into systemic circulation}\)  
(nmol/h)

RBPAGProd_delay <- met2g*RAM  
\(\text{Excreted into bile}\)  
(nmol/h)

# Fate of BPAG formed in SI
RBPAGProd_gut <- met1g*RGIn  
\(\text{Taken up into systemic circulation}\)  
(nmol/h)

RBPAGProd_delay_gut <- met2g*RGIn  
\(\text{Excreted into bile}\)  
(nmol/h)

# Fate of BPAS formed in the liver
RBPAsProd <- met1s*RAM  
\(\text{Taken up into systemic circulation}\)  
(nmol/h)
RBPAs_prod_delay <- met2s*RAMs #

(nmol/h) | Excreted into bile

# Rate of BPAS formed in SI
RBPAs_prod_gut <- met1s*RGIins #
(nmol/h) | Taken up into systemic circulation
RBPAs_prod_delay_gut <- met2s*RGIins #
(nmol/h) | Excreted into bile

# Amount of BPAG in the gut (EHR compartment)
RBPAs_delayin <- ABPA_delay*kentero #
(nmol/h) | Uptake rate of BPAG into the systemic circulation from the gut (EHR compartment)
Rfecesiv <- ABPA_delay*k4_IV #
(nmol/h) | Rate of fecal excretion of BPAG from the gut (EHR compartment)
RBPAs_delayinbpag <- ABPA_delay*kenterobpag #
(nmol/h) | Uptake rate of BPAG into the systemic circulation from the gut (EHR compartment for BPAG)
Cbpac <- Abpac/(Vbodys+1E-34) #
(nmol/L) | Concentration of BPAG in the system

# Amount of BPAS in the gut (EHR compartment)
RBPAs_delayins <- ABPA_delays*kentero #
(nmol/h) | Uptake rate of BPAS into the systemic circulation from the gut (EHR compartment)
Rfecesivs <- ABPA_delays*k4_IV #
(nmol/h) | Rate of fecal excretion of BPAS from the gut (EHR compartment)
RBPAs_delayinbpas <- ABPA_delays*kenterobpas #
(nmol/h) | Uptake rate of BPAS into the systemic circulation from the gut (EHR compartment for BPAS)
Cbpas <- Abpasul/(Vbodys+1E-34) #
(nmol/L) | Concentration of BPAS in the system

# Concentration of BPAG
# Cbpac <- Abpac/(Vplasma) # (nmol/L)

# Concentration of BPAS
# Cbpas <- Abpasul/(Vplasma) # (nmol/L)

# Urinary excretion of BPAG
Reabsorption <- vreabsorptiong*Cbpac/(kreabsorptiong+Cbpac) # (nmol/h) | Rate of renal reabsorption of BPAG

# (nmol/h) | Rate of BPAG amount change in the bladder
Rurinebpag <- kurinebpag*Cbpac
# (nmol/h) | Rate of BPAG excreted
Rurines <- kurinebpag*Cbpas

# Urinary excretion of BPAs
Reabsorptions <- vreabsorptions*Cbpas/(kreabsorptions+Cbpas) # (nmol/h) | Rate of renal reabsorption of BPAS

# (nmol/h) | Rate of BPAS amount change in the bladder
Rurinebpas <- kurinebpas*Cbpas
# (nmol/h) | Rate of BPAS excreted
Rurines <- kurinebpas*Cbpas
\text{Rbpas} \leftarrow \text{RBPAs\_prod} + \text{RBPA\_delayins} + \text{RBPAs\_prod\_gut} - \text{Rurinebpas} \quad \# \text{(nmol/h)} \quad \text{|Rate of BPAS amount change in the system|}

\text{Rbpac} \leftarrow \text{RBPAg\_prod} + \text{RBPAg\_prod\_gut} + \text{RBPA\_delayin} - \text{Rurinebpag} \quad \# \text{(nmol/h)} \quad \text{|Rate of BPAG amount change in the system|}

\text{RBPA\_delay} \leftarrow \text{RBPAg\_prod\_delay} + \text{RBPAg\_prod\_delay\_gut} - \text{RBPA\_delayins} - \text{Rfecesiv} - \text{RBPA\_delayinbpag} \quad \# \text{(nmol/h)} \quad \text{|Rate of BPAG amount change in the gut (EHR compartment)|}

\text{RBPA\_delays} \leftarrow \text{RBPAs\_prod\_delay} + \text{RBPAs\_prod\_delay\_gut} - \text{RBPA\_delayins} - \text{Rfecesiv} - \text{RBPA\_delayinbpas} \quad \# \text{(nmol/h)} \quad \text{|Rate of BPAS amount change in the gut (EHR compartment)|}

\text{RALiver} \leftarrow \text{Qliver} \ast (\text{CA} - \text{CVLiver}) + \text{Roral} - \text{RAM} - \text{RAMs} + \text{RBPA\_delayinbpag} + \text{RBPA\_delayinbpas} \quad \# \text{(nmol/h)} \quad \text{|Rate of BPA amount change in the liver|}

\text{dydt} \leftarrow \text{c(dInput.O, dInput.D, dInput.D2, RST, RSI, Rfeces, RAO, RGImet, RGImets, Roral, RGI\_BPg, RGI\_Ins, RGI\_BPAs, RGI\_Ins, Rplasma, Rfat, RAgonad, RAskin, RALiver, RAM, RAMs, Rbrain, RAR, RAS, Rurinebpas,}

\text{RBPAg\_prod, RBPAg\_prod\_delay, RBPAg\_prod\_gut, RBPAs\_prod\_delay, RBPAs\_prod\_gut, RBPAs\_prod\_delay\_gut, RBPA\_delay,}

\text{RBPA\_delayin, Rfecesiv, RBPA\_delayinbpag, Rbpac, RBPA\_delays, RBPA\_delayins, Rfecesivs, RBPA\_delayinbpas, Rbpas, Rurinebpag, Rreabsorption, Rurineg,}

\text{Rurinebpas, Rreabsorptions, Rurines, dSSD, dSSD2)}

\text{conc} \leftarrow \text{c(CV=CV)}
\text{res} \leftarrow \text{list(dydt, conc)}
\text{return(res)}
\text{)}}

# ++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++
# Solve the system of differential equations
# ++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++
\text{zeit} \leftarrow \text{seq(0, 10*24*60, 2)/60} \quad \# \text{(h)} \text{time}
\text{v} \leftarrow \text{ode(y=yini, func=PBTKmod, times=zeit, parms=para, method="lsoda")}

# ++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++
# Mass Balances
# ++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++
# Blood balance
\text{Qtotal} \leftarrow \text{Qliver + Qfat + Qrich + Qslow + Qgonad + Qbrain + Qskin}
\text{Qbal} \leftarrow \text{Qtotal - QC}

# bw balance
\text{bworgans} \leftarrow \text{Vliver + Vrich + Vslow + Vfat + Vgonad + Vbrain + Vskin}

# Mass balance (nmole) for BPA
\text{TMassbp} \leftarrow \text{v["Aplasma"] + v["ALiver"] + v["AFat"] + v["AS"] + v["AR"] + v["AGonad"] + v["Abrain"] + v["Askin"]}
\text{Lossbp} \leftarrow \text{v["Amet\_liver"] + v["AGImet"] + v["Afecesiv"] + v["Aurinebpas"] + v["Amet\_livers"] + v["AGImets"]}
\text{BPA} \leftarrow \text{v["Input.O"] + v["Input.D"] - Lossbp - TMassbp - v["ASI"] - v["AST"] + v["ABPA\_delayinbpas"] + v["ABPA\_delayinbpag"]}

# Mass balance for BPAG
Massbpagbox <- v[,"ABPAg"] + v[,"ABPA_gut"] + v[,"ABPA_delayin"] - 
  v[,"Aurinebpag"] - v[,"Abpac"]
Massbpsbox <- v[,"ABPAs"] + v[,"ABPAs_gut"] + v[,"ABPA_delayins"] -
  v[,"Aurinebpas"] - v[,"Abpasul"]
Massbpagehr <- v[,"ABPAg_prod_delay"] + v[,"ABPAg_prod_delay_gut"] -
  v[,"ABPA_delayins"] - v[,"Afecesiv"] - v[,"ABPA_delay"] -
  v[,"ABPA_delayinbpag"]
Massbpasehr <- v[,"ABPAs_prod_delay"] + v[,"ABPAs_prod_delay_gut"] -
  v[,"ABPA_delayins"] - v[,"Afecesivs"] - v[,"ABPA_delays"] -
  v[,"ABPA_delayinbpas"]
perurine <- (v[,"Aurinebpas"] + v[,"Aurinebpa"] + v[,"Aurinebpag"]) / 
  (v[,"Input.O"] + v[,"Input.D"])  

#Total balance for BPA and BPAG
Mass <- v[,"Input.O"] - TMassbpa - v[,"ASI"] - v[,"AST"] - 
  v[,"ABPA_delay"] - v[,"ABPA_delays"] - v[,"Abpac"] - v[,"Abpasul"] -
  v[,"Aurinebpas"] - v[,"Aurinebpag"] - v[,"Aurinebpa"] - v[,"Aurines"] -
  v[,"AGIBPAg"] - v[,"AGIBPAs"] - v[,"Afeces"] - v[,"Afecesiv"] - v[,"Afecesivs"]

# ++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++
# From amounts to concentrations
# ++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++ 
v[,"Abpac"] <- v[,"Abpac"]/Vplasma
v[,"Abpasul"] <- v[,"Abpasul"]/Vplasma
v[,"Aplasma"] <- v[,"Aplasma"]/Vplasma

#filter out the negative values
v <- v[v[,"Abpac"]>0,]
v <- v[v[,"Abpasul"]>0,]
v <- v[v[,"Aplasma"]>0,]
v <- v[v[,"Aurinebpa"]>0,]
v <- v[v[,"Aurines"]>0,]
v <- v[v[,"Aurinebpa"]>0,]

y <- as.data.frame(v)

results[(i),(u)] <- y$Aplasma

}
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