

Chapter 1

Application of Molecular Topology to the Prediction of Water Quality Indices of Alkylphenol Pollutants

Jorge Gálvez

University of Valencia, Spain

Miriam Parreño

University of Valencia, Spain

Jordi Pla

University of Valencia, Spain

Jaime Sanchez

University of Valencia, Spain

María Gálvez-Llompart

University of Valencia, Spain

Sergio Navarro

University of Valencia, Spain

Ramón García-Domenech

University of Valencia, Spain

ABSTRACT

In this paper, topological-mathematical models based on multilinear regression analysis have been built as a model of the degradability of 26 alkylphenols through the Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) and Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD_5). Two models with three-variable were selected ($r^2 = 0.8793$ and $q^2 = 0.8075$ for $\log(1/COD)$ and $r^2 = 0.8928$ and $q^2 = 0.8327$ for $\log(1/BOD_5)$). The models were validated by cross-validation, internal validation and randomization tests. The results, which stand in good accordance with the obtained results, confirm the robustness of the method.

INTRODUCTION

Alkylphenols (APs) are chemicals used primarily in the process of manufacturing alkylphenol polyethoxylates (APEs) (Lee et al., 2004; Ying et al., 2002), which are surfactants with a wide

scope of industrial, agricultural and household applications (Naylor et al., 1992), such as clean agents. It has been estimated that 60% of annual production of APEs ends up in the bodies of water around the world. In the environment and during the aerobic treatment of wastewater, APEs give

DOI: 10.4018/978-1-4666-4010-8.ch001

rise to the formation of APs (Ferrara et al., 2005; Rudel et al., 1998). The most important AP is nonylphenol (NP), with an annual production in Europe of about 75000 tons. From this amount, 60% was used to manufacture NPEs (EU 2000). For this reason, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has published water quality criteria for NP (1997).

One of the principal risks of APs is the estradiol displacement from the estrogen receptor (Barber et al., 2007). NP could induced the production of vitellogenin in male fishes (Gronen et al., 1999; Jobling & Sumpter, 1993; Karels et al., 2003; Kinnberg et al., 2000; Toomey et al., 1999; Yadetie et al., 1999; Yadetie & Male, 2002). However, the potential effects on human health of APEs and other environmental compounds with estrogenic activity is subject of an ongoing scientific debate.

There are many studies in the literature about the oxidation of higher APS and the mechanisms referred to this process. Most of them suggest that is in the phenolic moiety when the microbial degradation of APs is initiated, rather than at alkyl chain (Ajithkumar et al., 2003). The following step is a direct abstraction of a hydrogen from the alkylated side chain, continued by direct hydroxylation of substituted or unsubstituted aromatic ring (Hopper & Cottrell, 2003; Jeong et al., 2003). Finally, low molecular compounds and carbon dioxide are obtained as a result of the degradation of the intermediate metabolites (Naylor et al., 2006).

The prediction of biodegradability has been object of study since middle of the 80s (Babeu & Vaishnav, 1987; Dearden & Nicholson, 1986; Niemi et al., 1987), using several data as acceptable parameters, with different prediction methods of biodegradability including models, trends and biodegradability prediction systems (Aronson et al., 2006; Baker et al., 2004; Damborsky et al., 1996; Jaworska et al., 2003; Klopman & Tu, 1997; Raymond et al., 2001). One of these tools is quantitative structure-biodegradation relationship (QSBR), a recent method based on quantitative structure-activity relationship, QSAR.

The QSAR equation is a linear model which relates variations in biological activity to variations in the values of computed (or measured) properties for a series of molecules. For the method to work efficiently, the compounds selected to describe the “chemical space” of the experiments (the training set) should be diverse. In many synthesis campaigns, compounds are prepared which are structurally similar to the lead structure. The activity values for this series of compounds will frequently span a limited range as well. In these cases, additional compounds must be made and tested to fill out the training set. The quality of any QSAR will only be as good as the quality of the data which is used to derive the model.

The dependence between molecular structure and properties of chemical compounds has been an important subject of research throughout the modern chemistry. Over the past several decades, QSAR/QSPR studies have become an alternative powerful theoretical tool for the description and prediction of properties of complex molecular systems in different environments (García-Domenech et al., 2008).

All these methods are based on the relationships between chemical structure and experimental properties (physical, physicochemical, or biological) of molecules. Various types of formalisms including molecular mechanics (Johnson & Maggiora, 1990; Siebel & Kollman, 1990; Weinstein et al., 1979), quantum chemical descriptors (Weinstein et al., 1979), similarity/dissimilarity approaches (Johnson & Maggiora, 1990), and topological descriptors (Basak et al., 1997; Julian-Ortiz et al., 1999; Estrada et al., 1998; Hall & Kier, 1991) have been used in this context.

One important parameter that can be employed in the prediction of biodegradability is COD, defined as the amount of oxygen required to completely oxidize all compounds, both organic and inorganic, in water using a strong oxidant (MnO_4^-) via electrophilic attack on the carbon-carbon double bond, including abstraction of hydrogen and electron transfer (Rudakov & Lobachev, 2000; Waldemer & Tratnyek, 2006; Yan & Schwartz,

8 more pages are available in the full version of this document, which may be purchased using the "Add to Cart" button on the publisher's webpage:

www.igi-global.com/chapter/application-molecular-topology-prediction-water/77065

Related Content

Active Learning and Mapping: A Survey and Conception of a New Stochastic Methodology for High Throughput Materials Discovery

Laurent A. Baumes (2012). *Advanced Methods and Applications in Chemoinformatics: Research Progress and New Applications* (pp. 111-138).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/active-learning-mapping/56451

Modelling Liquid Flow Through Carbon Nanotubes

Faig Bakhman Ogli Naghiyev (2013). *Methodologies and Applications for Chemoinformatics and Chemical Engineering* (pp. 297-309).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/modelling-liquid-flow-through-carbon/77083

Learning Methodologies for Detection and Classification of Mutagens

Huma Lodhi (2011). *Chemoinformatics and Advanced Machine Learning Perspectives: Complex Computational Methods and Collaborative Techniques* (pp. 274-288).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/learning-methodologies-detection-classification-mutagens/45475

Modeling of Fluid Interaction Produced by Water Hammer

Kaveh Hariri Asli, Faig Bakhman Ogli Naghiyev, Soltan Ali Ogli Aliyevand Hoosein Hariri Asli (2013). *Methodologies and Applications for Chemoinformatics and Chemical Engineering* (pp. 27-39).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/modeling-fluid-interaction-produced-water/77067

Virtual Screening: An Emergent, Key Methodology for Drug Development in an Emergent Continent. A Bridge Towards Patentability.

Alan Talevi, Eduardo A. Castroand Luis E. Bruno-Blanch (2012). *Advanced Methods and Applications in Chemoinformatics: Research Progress and New Applications* (pp. 229-245).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/virtual-screening-emergent-key-methodology/56458