



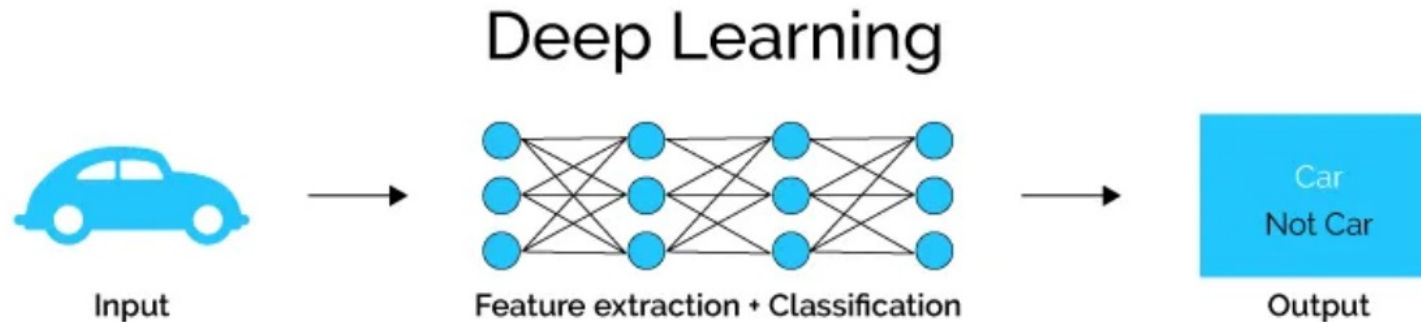
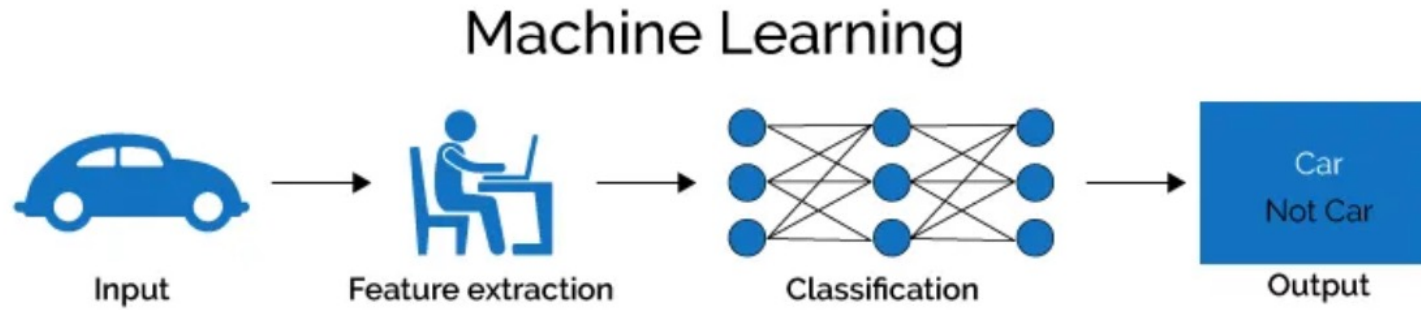
AI in drug discovery

DRIES VAN ROMPAEY

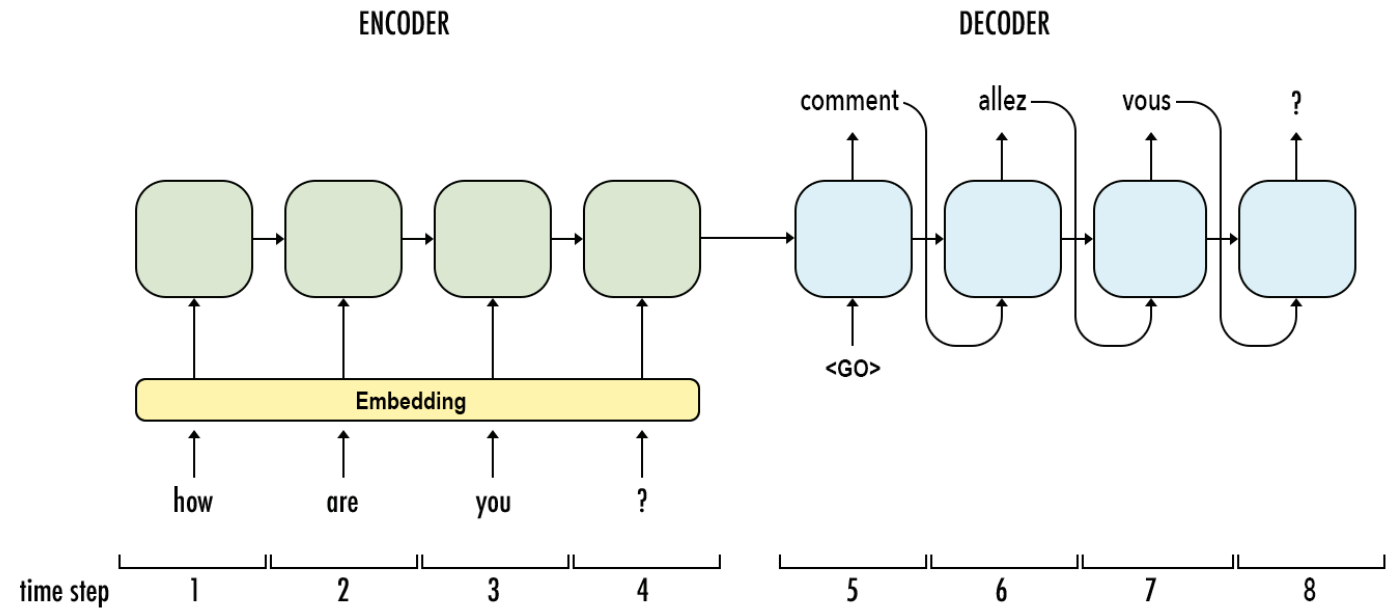
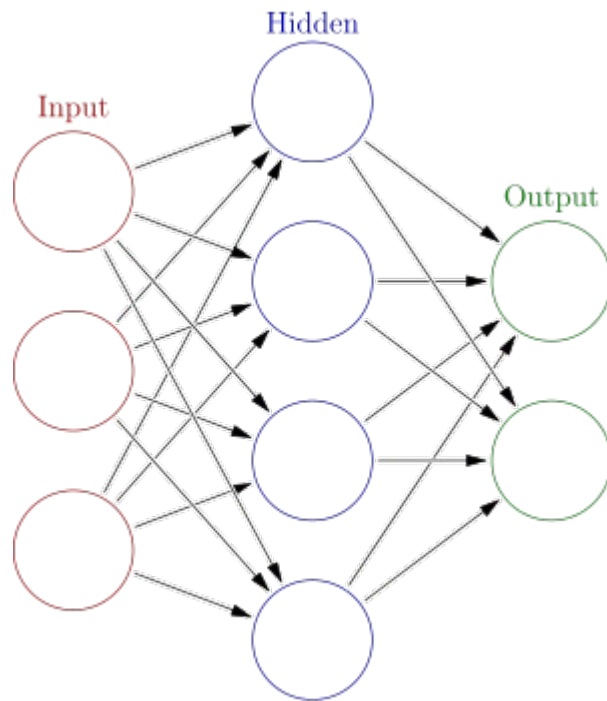
Wie ben ik?

- Master Farmaceutische Wetenschappen
- Doctoraat in medicinale/computationele chemie onder prof. De Winter
- Bij Janssen sinds 2018
 - Ondersteuning projectteams
 - Ontwerp van small molecules
 - Bouwen van machine learning modellen

Machine learning vs deep learning?



Neurale netwerken



ML voor small molecule design

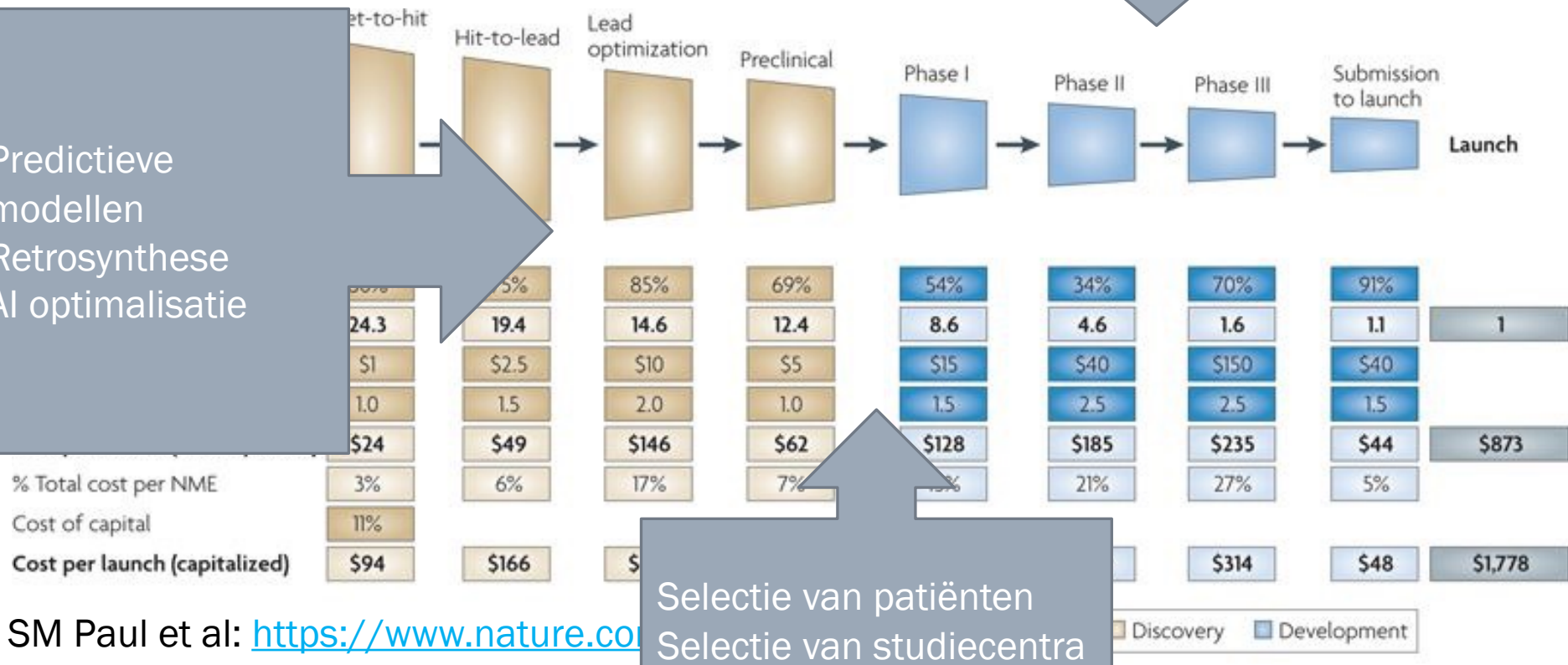
KAN AI MOLECULEN (HELPEN) ONTWERPEN?

Drug discovery pipeline

ML-based screening
Structure-based generative

AI-gebaseerde endpoints
Digital twin

Predictieve modellen
Retrosynthese
AI optimalisatie



Selectie van patiënten
Selectie van studiecentra

SM Paul et al: <https://www.nature.com>

Eigenschappen van een drug

- Potente *on-target* binding
- Weinig *off-target* binding
- ADMET:
 - Permeabiliteit
 - Metabole stabiliteit
 - Half-leven compatibel met toediening
 - Geen toxiciteit: hERG, andere ionkanalen, mitochondriale toxiciteit,



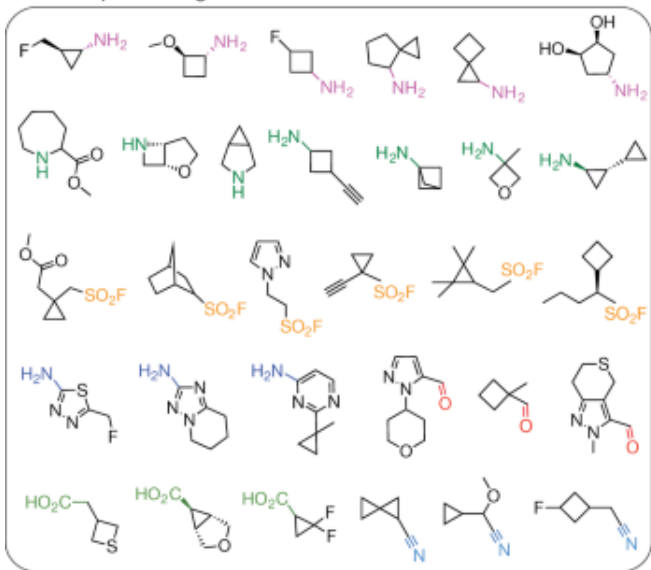
Predictieve modellen voor ontwerp

Onmiddellijke feedback voor design ideeën

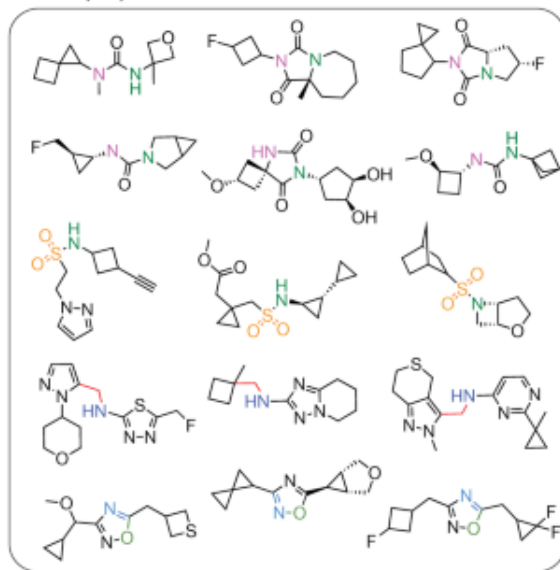
Selectie van compounds in virtuele libraries

Detectie van risico's (glu/gal, hERG, ...)

a Example building blocks



Example products



Waarom falen drugs in de kliniek?

Efficaciteit – therapeutische hypothese?

Veiligheid – onverwachte toxiciteitsbevindingen (IADR!)

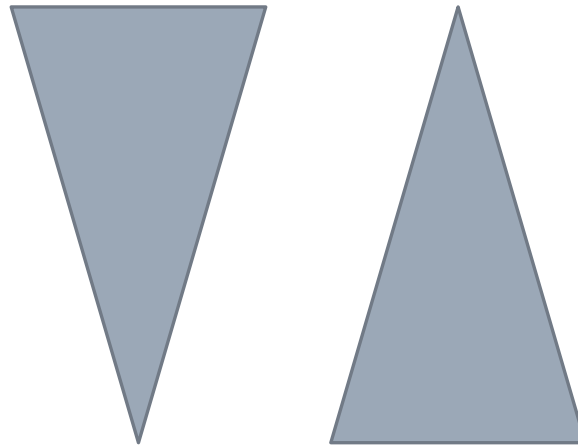
Commerciele redenen – concurrentie is sneller/beter

ADME – tegenwoordig zelden

Kan AI daarmee helpen?

Vaak hebben we in discovery enkel model systemen:

- geïsoleerde eiwitten
- cel-gebaseerde assays
- diermodellen
- humane data



Hoeveelheid data

Relevantie

Kan AI daarmee helpen?

Efficaciteit – beperkte impact; kunnen sneller optimaliseren maar translatie van assay > human blijft een groot risico

Veiligheid – ja voor gekende mechanismen (hERG, mitotox), maar moeilijk voor onverwachte toxiciteitsbevindingen (idiosyncratic tox!)

Commerciele redenen – beperkt; acceleratie van programma kan eventueel helpen

ADME – ja, predictie van ADME parameters werkt goed en translatie is vaak redelijk tot goed

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1359644621000428?via%3Dihub>

Case study

ZHAVORONKOV ET AL.

Is generatieve ML dé oplossing voor drug design?

BRIEF COMMUNICATION

<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41587-019-0224-x>

nature
biotechnology

Deep learning enables rapid identification of potent DDR1 kinase inhibitors

Alex Zhavoronkov^{1*}, Yan A. Ivanenkov¹, Alex Aliper¹, Mark S. Veselov¹, Vladimir A. Aladinskiy¹, Anastasiya V. Aladinskaya¹, Victor A. Terentiev¹, Daniil A. Polykovskiy¹, Maksim D. Kuznetsov¹, Arip Asadulaev¹, Yury Volkov¹, Artem Zholus¹, Rim R. Shayakhmetov¹, Alexander Zhebrak¹, Lidiya I. Minaeva¹, Bogdan A. Zagribelnyy¹, Lennart H. Lee², Richard Soll², David Madge², Li Xing², Tao Guo² and Alán Aspuru-Guzik^{3,4,5,6}

We have developed a deep generative model, generative tensorial reinforcement learning (GENTRL), for de novo small-molecule design. GENTRL optimizes synthetic feasibility, novelty, and biological activity. We used GENTRL to discover potent inhibitors of discoidin domain receptor 1 (DDR1), a kinase target implicated in fibrosis and other diseases, in 21 days. Four compounds were active in biochemical assays, and two were validated in cell-based assays. One lead candidate was tested and demonstrated favorable pharmacokinetics in mice.

experimentally tested in 46 days, which demonstrates the potential of this approach to provide rapid and effective molecular design (Fig. 1a).

To create GENTRL, we combined reinforcement learning, variational inference, and tensor decompositions into a generative two-step machine learning algorithm (Supplementary Fig. 1)¹⁹. First, we learned a mapping of chemical space, a set of discrete molecular graphs, to a continuous space of 50 dimensions. We parameterized the structure of the learned manifold in the tensor train format to use partially known properties. Our auto-encoder-based model compresses

- Insilico claims major victory as AI outperforms big pharma in early drug R&D
- AI Goes Where AI Has Never Gone Before: Artificial Intelligence (AI)—in a first-ever—has designed and validated a new drug candidate in days
- Pharma's AlphaGo Moment: For the First Time AI Has Designed and Validated a New Drug Candidate in Days

<https://pharmaphorum.com/news/insilico-claims-major-victory-as-ai-drastically-cuts-drug-development-time/>

<https://asianroboticsreview.com/home301.html>

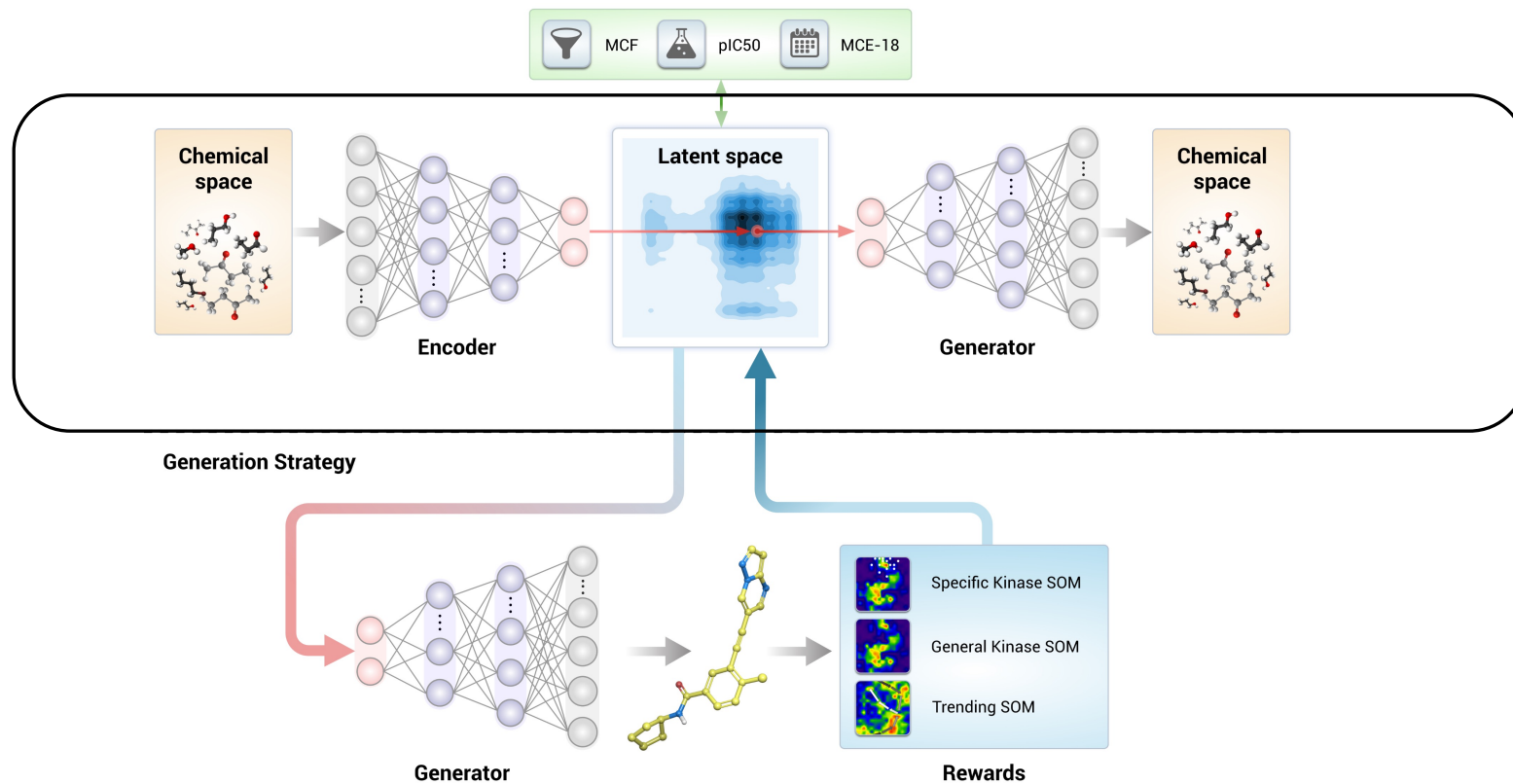
<https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/pharmas-alpha-go-moment-first-time-ai-has-designed-new-colangelo>

Generative ML – *New Hope of New Hype?*

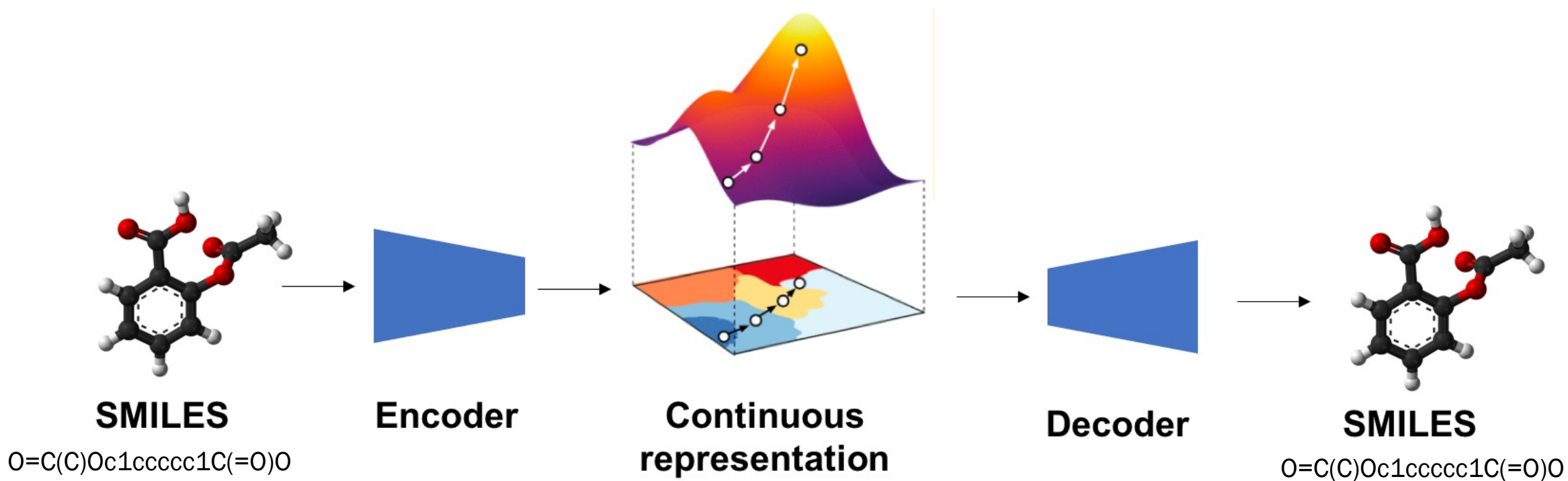


Een blik op de onderliggende technologie

Learning the chemical space

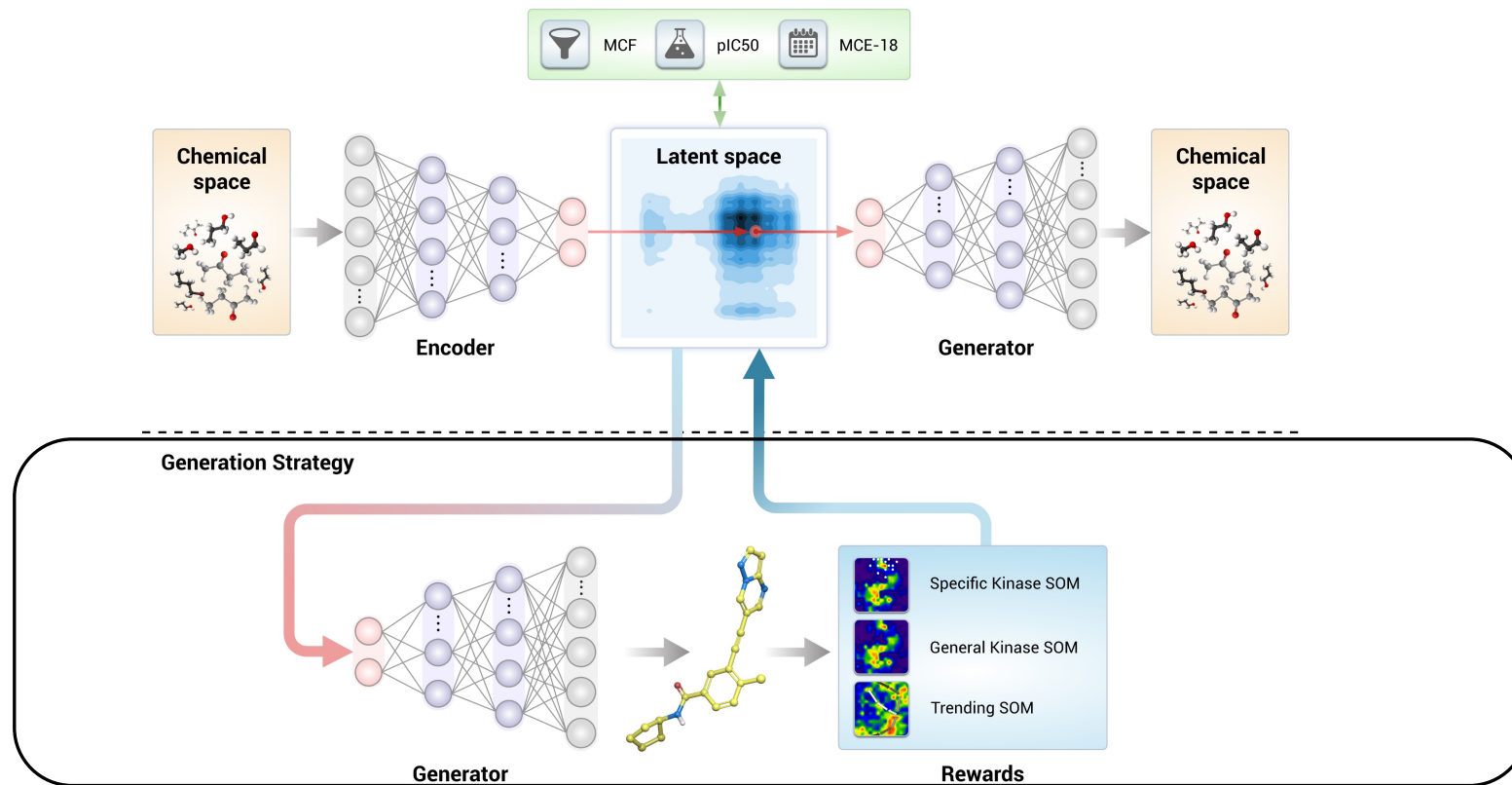


Smiles-based autoencoders mappen chemie naar een continue representatie

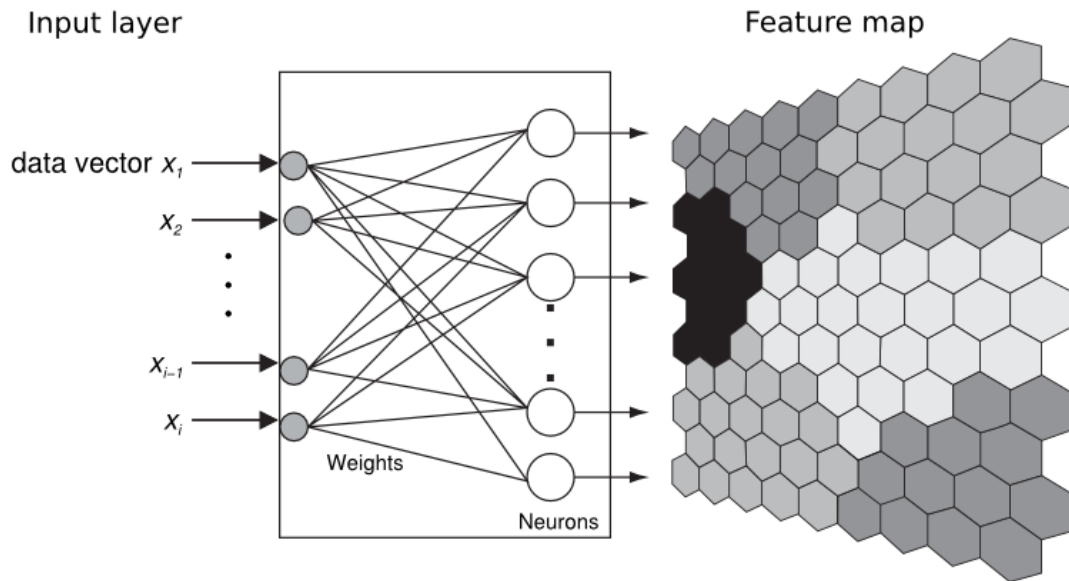


Een blik op de onderliggende technologie

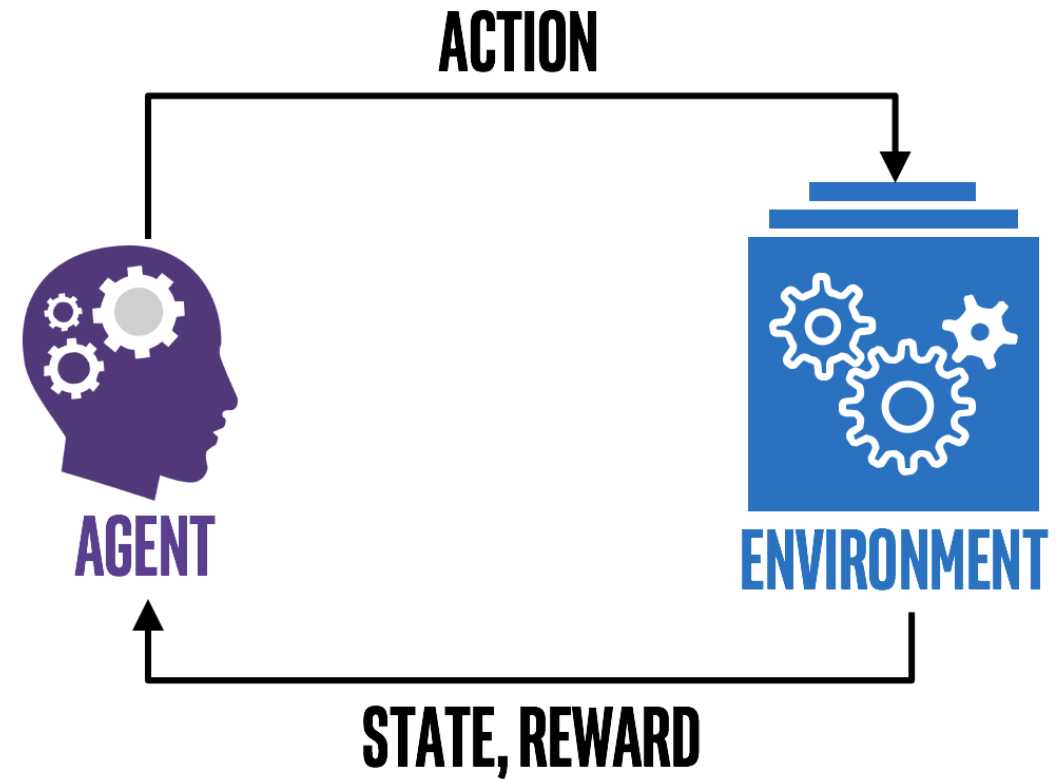
Learning the chemical space



Self-organizing maps & reinforcement learning



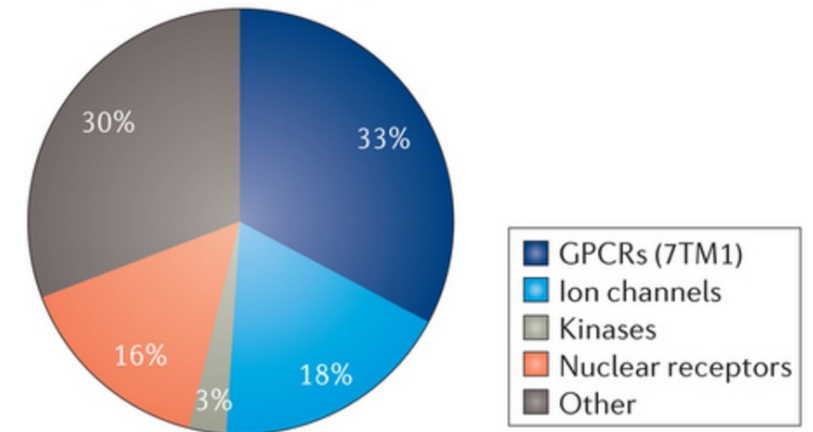
Neural network voor dimensionaliteitsreductie



Kinases als drug target

- Kinase inhibitoren worden gebruikt voor diverse aandoeningen:
 - Oncologie
 - Autoimmuunaandoeningen
 - Degeneratieve aandoeningen
- Eenvoudig om hits te vinden tegen kinases – selectiviteit is moeilijk. Meer dan 500 humane kinasen gekend.

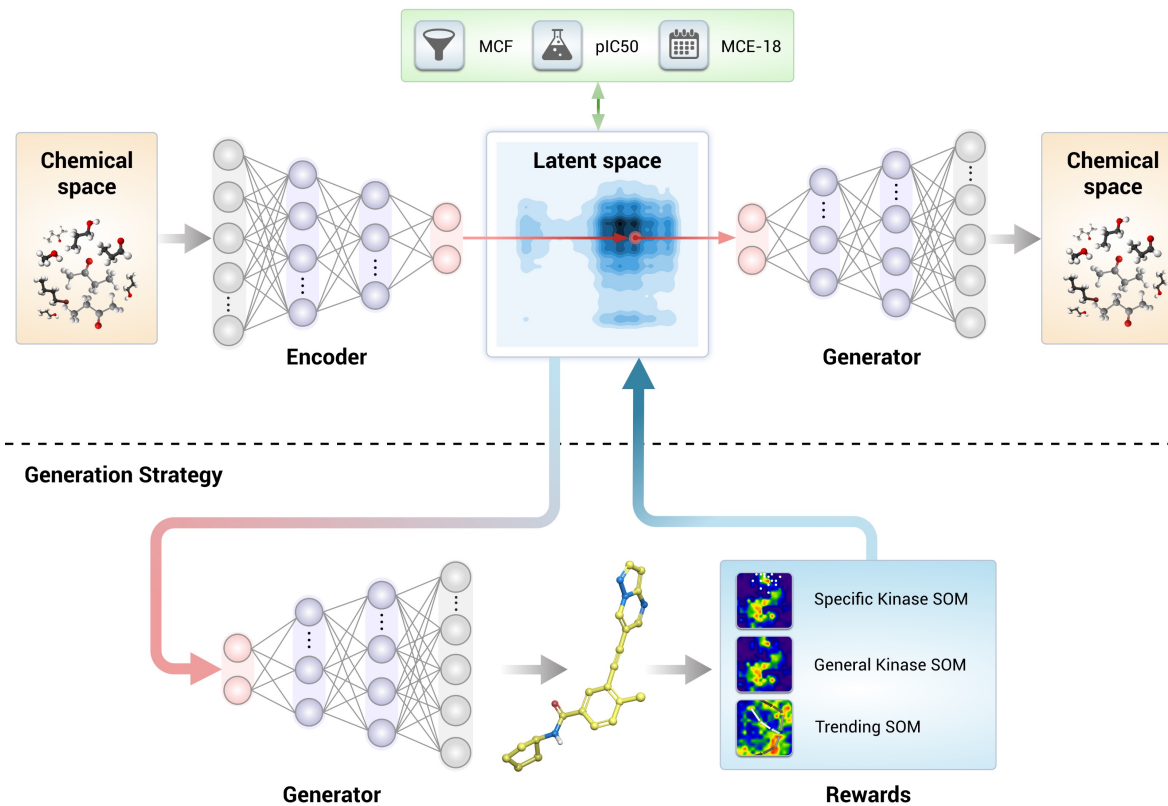
Proportion of small-molecule drugs that target major families



<https://www.nature.com/articles/nrd.2018.21/figures/1>

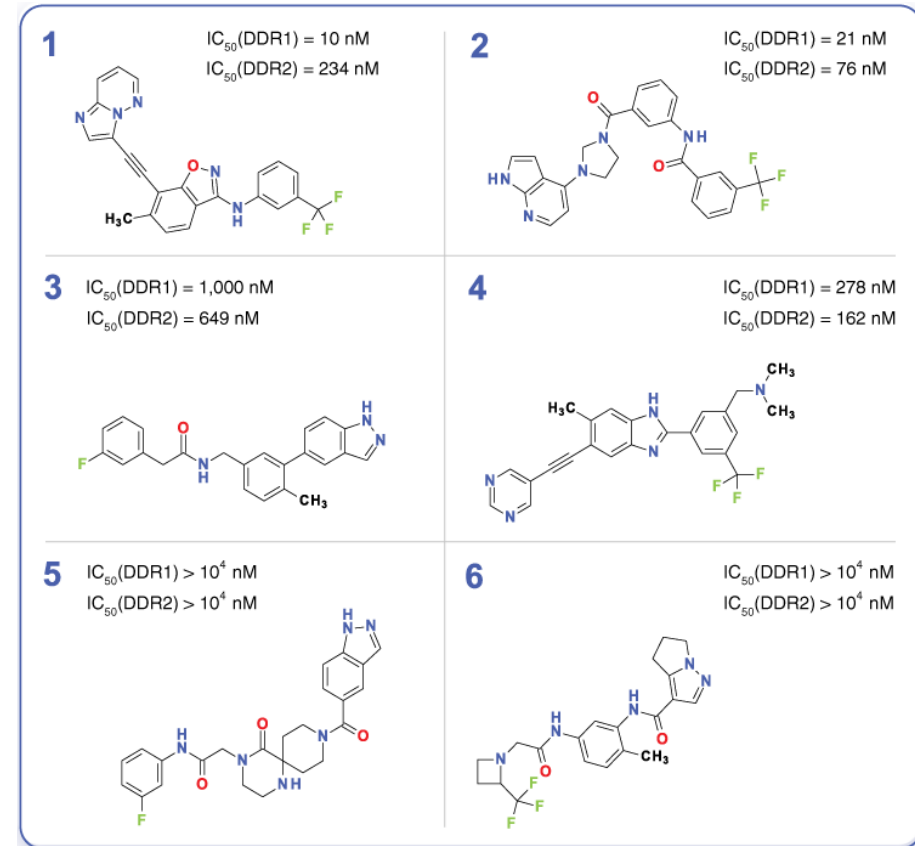
Een blik op de onderliggende technologie

Learning the chemical space

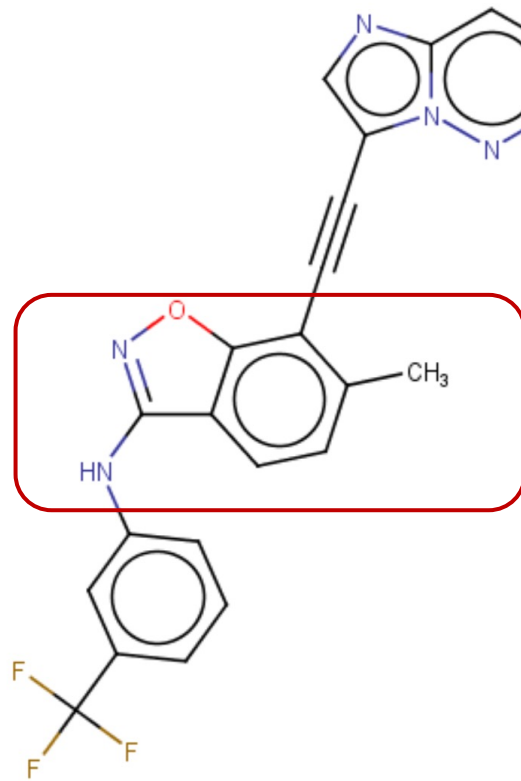
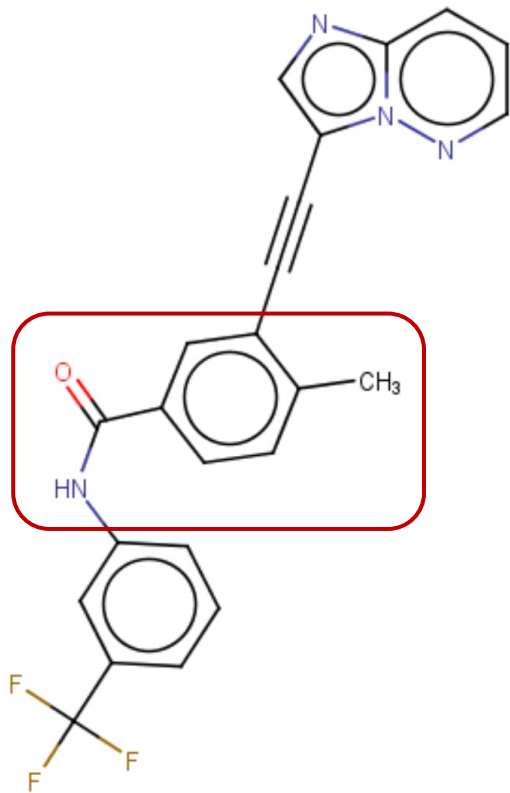


Verdere selectie en synthese

- Filteren van moleculen door middel van:
 - Molecular descriptors
 - Verwijderen reactive and undesirable groups
 - Clusteren
 - Kinase SOM
 - Farmacofoor screening
- 6 moleculen getest
- Compound 1 werd getest in een muismodel, met een halfleven van 3.5h



Compound 1 lijkt op bekende DDR1 inhibitor!



Conclusie

- Veel papers in generatieve veld optimaliseren simpele descriptoren zoals logP – biologische validatie ligt dicht bij de echte toepassing
- DDR1 is een “eenvoudig” target: veel chemische materie gekend + kristalstructuur beschikbaar
- Generatieve machine learning is een interessante tool, maar zal alleen drug discovery niet oplossen!
- Modellen moeten meer synthesis-aware worden om breder inzetbaar te zijn.

Case study

STOKES ET AL.

Deep learning for antibiotic discovery

The screenshot shows the top portion of a Cell journal article page. The header includes the Cell logo, a 'Supports open access' badge, and navigation links for 'Log in', 'Register', 'Subscribe', and 'Claim'. Below the header, the article title 'A Deep Learning Approach to Antibiotic Discovery' is prominently displayed. The authors listed are Jonathan M. Stokes, Kevin Yang, Kyle Swanson, Tommi S. Jaakkola, Regina Barzilay, and James J. Collins. The page features a blue background with a faint image of a neural network diagram. On the right side, there are icons for 'PDF [3 MB]', 'Figures', 'Save', 'Share', 'Reprints', and 'Request'. A 'PlumX Metrics' badge is also visible. On the left, a vertical navigation menu lists sections like 'Highlights', 'Summary', 'Graphical Abstract', 'Keywords', 'Introduction', 'Results', 'Discussion', and 'STAR Methods'. The 'Highlights' section is expanded, showing three bullet points. An advertisement for 'SMARTer NGS' is located on the right side of the page.

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ARTICLE | VOLUME 180, ISSUE 4, P688-702.E13, FEBRUARY 20, 2020

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A Deep Learning Approach to Antibiotic Discovery

Jonathan M. Stokes • Kevin Yang¹⁰ • Kyle Swanson¹⁰ • ... Tommi S. Jaakkola • Regina Barzilay • James J. Collins¹¹ • Show all authors • Show footnotes

Open Archive • DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cell.2020.01.021> • Check for updates

PlumX Metrics

Highlights

- A deep learning model is trained to predict antibiotics based on structure
- Halicin is predicted as an antibacterial molecule from the Drug Repurposing Hub
- Halicin shows broad-spectrum antibiotic activities in mice
- More antibiotics with distinct structures are predicted from the ZINC15 database

ADVERTISMENT

SMARTer[®] NGS

FREE WEBINAR

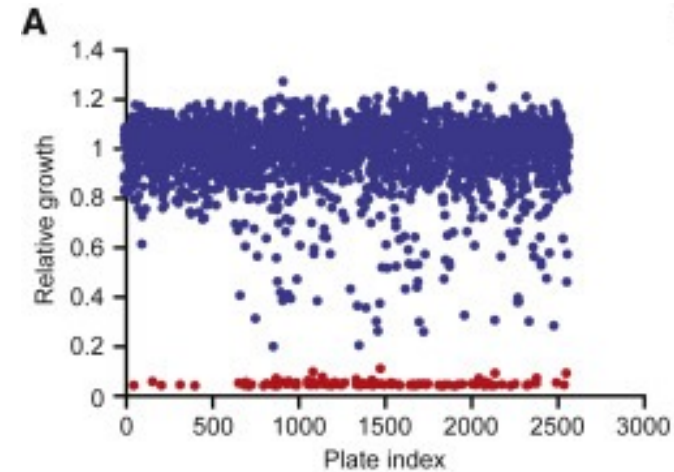
Total RNA sequencing of liquid biopsies

Get the full transcriptome of human biofluids

Deep learning for antibiotic discovery

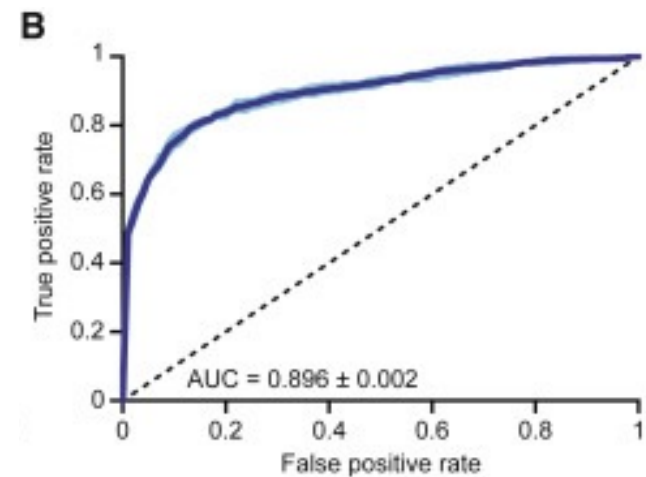
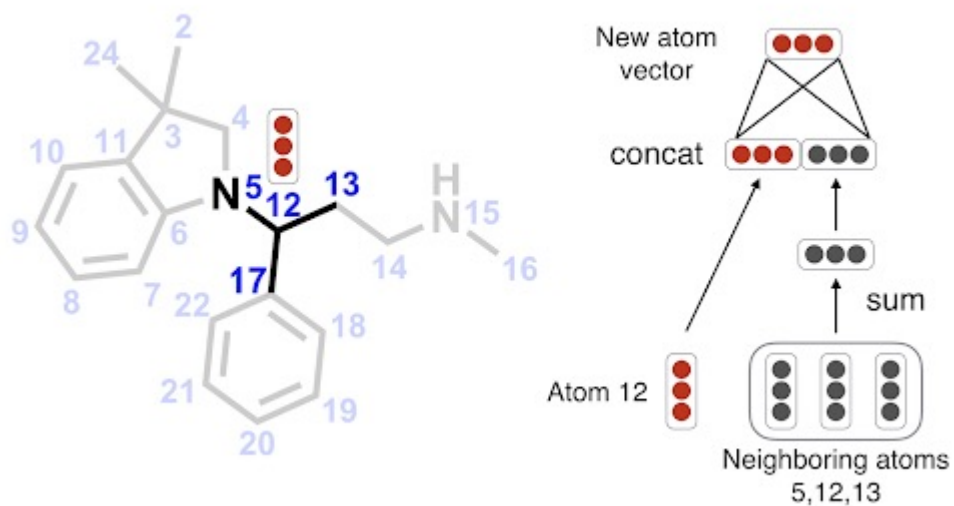
Doel: drug repurposing via AI om
antibioticaresistente bacteriën te bestrijden

Trainingsdata: 2335 moleculen uit natuurlijke
producten + approved drugs



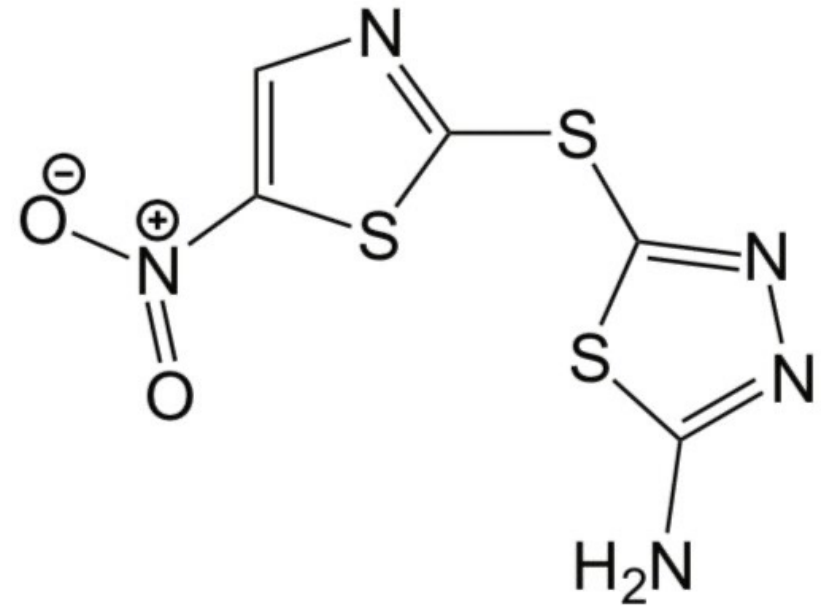
ChemProp model

Message passing neural network



Screenen naar nieuwe compounds

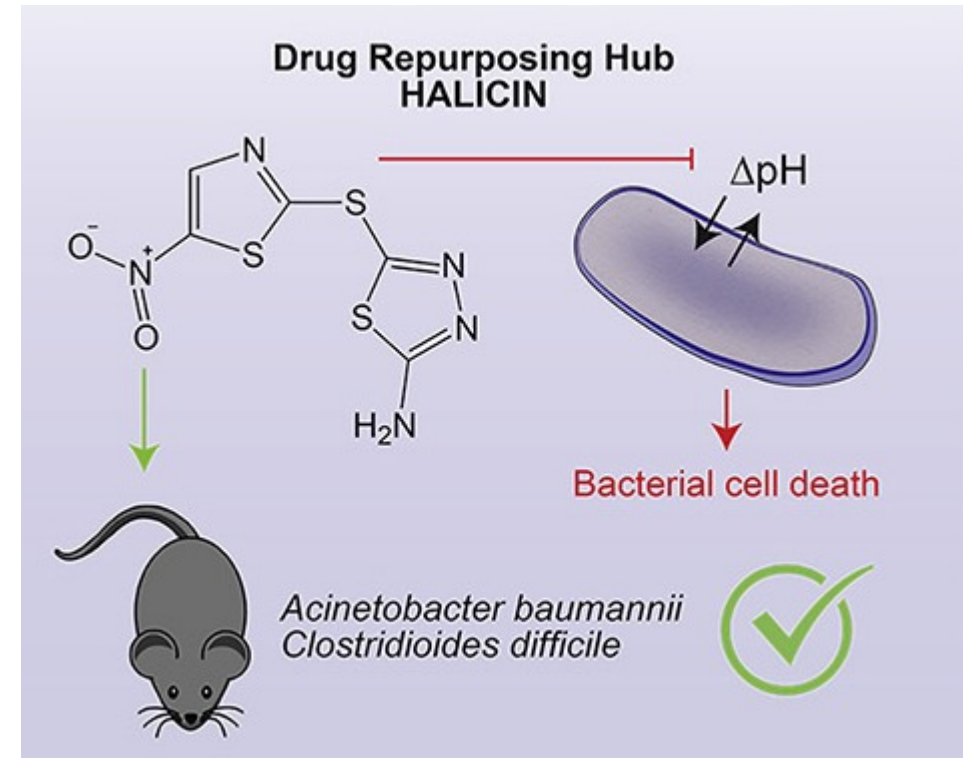
- 6111 moleculen uit drug repurposing hub
- Top 99 geselecteerd en getest
- 51 moleculen vertonen groei-inhibitie ten opzichte van E.Coli!
- Meest interessante compound: Halicin
 - Oorspronkelijk ontwikkeld voor diabetes, preklinisch molecule
 - Lage voorspelde toxiciteit



Profiling van Halicin

Werkzaam in muismodel van infectie

Nieuw mechanisme: intracellulaire
ijzersequestratie wat pH balans verstoort



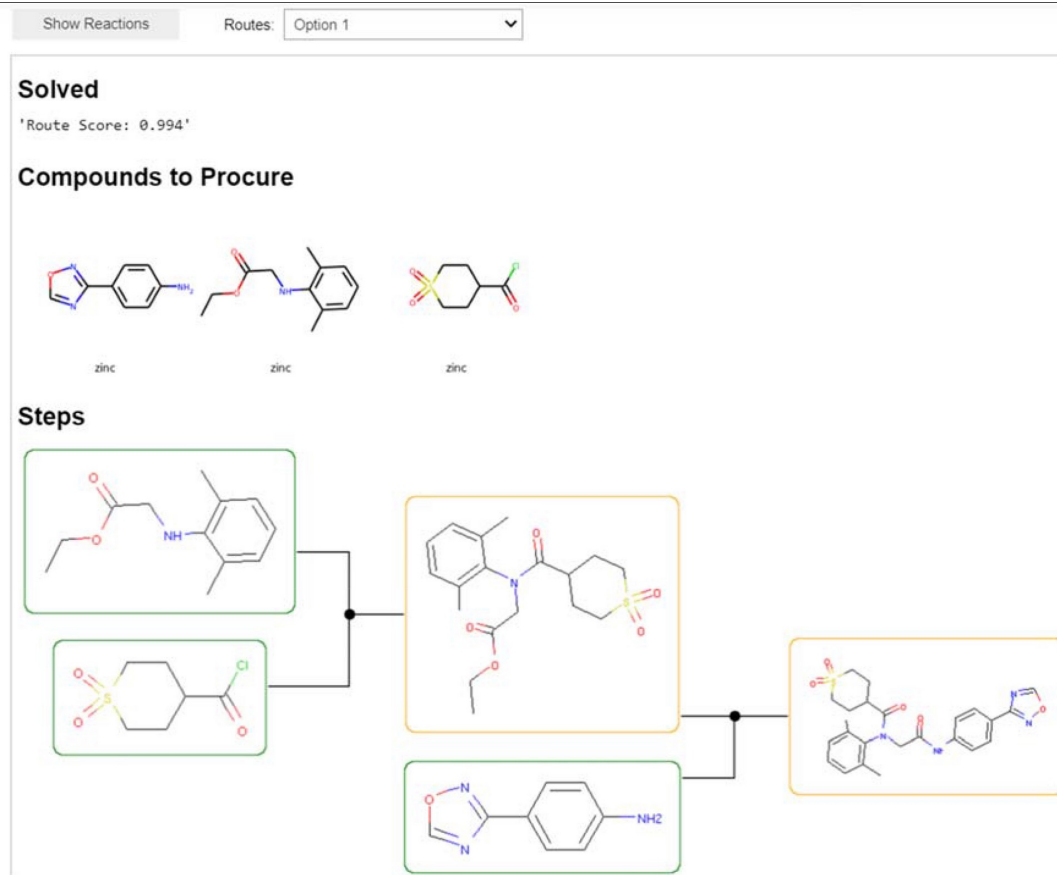
Andere toepassingen

AI IN DRUG DISCOVERY

AI voor retrosynthese

AiZynthfinder gebruikt reactie templates en een databank aan reagentia om syntheseroutes voor te stellen

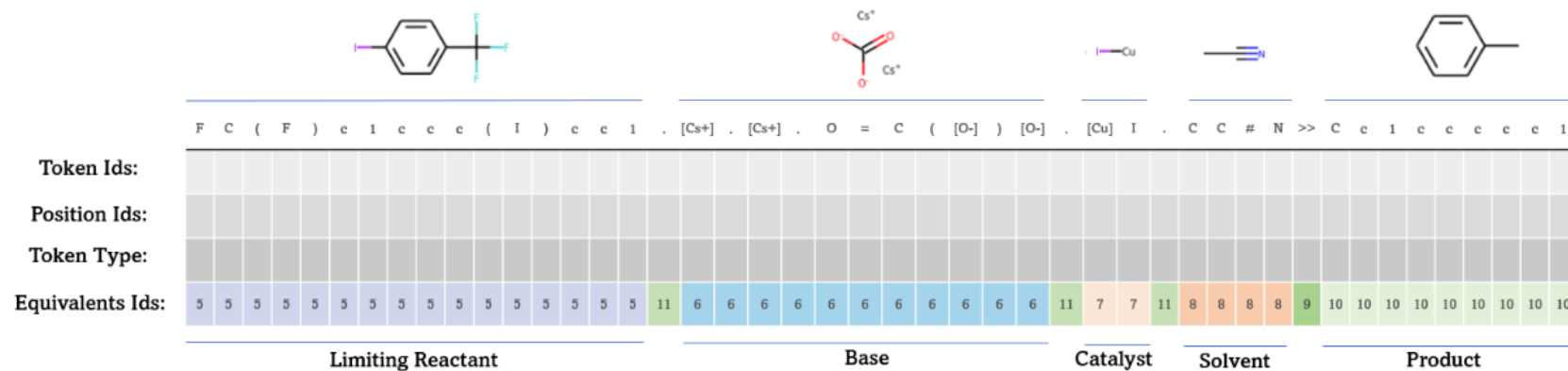
Monte carlo tree search als algoritme



Voorspellen van reactie succesrate

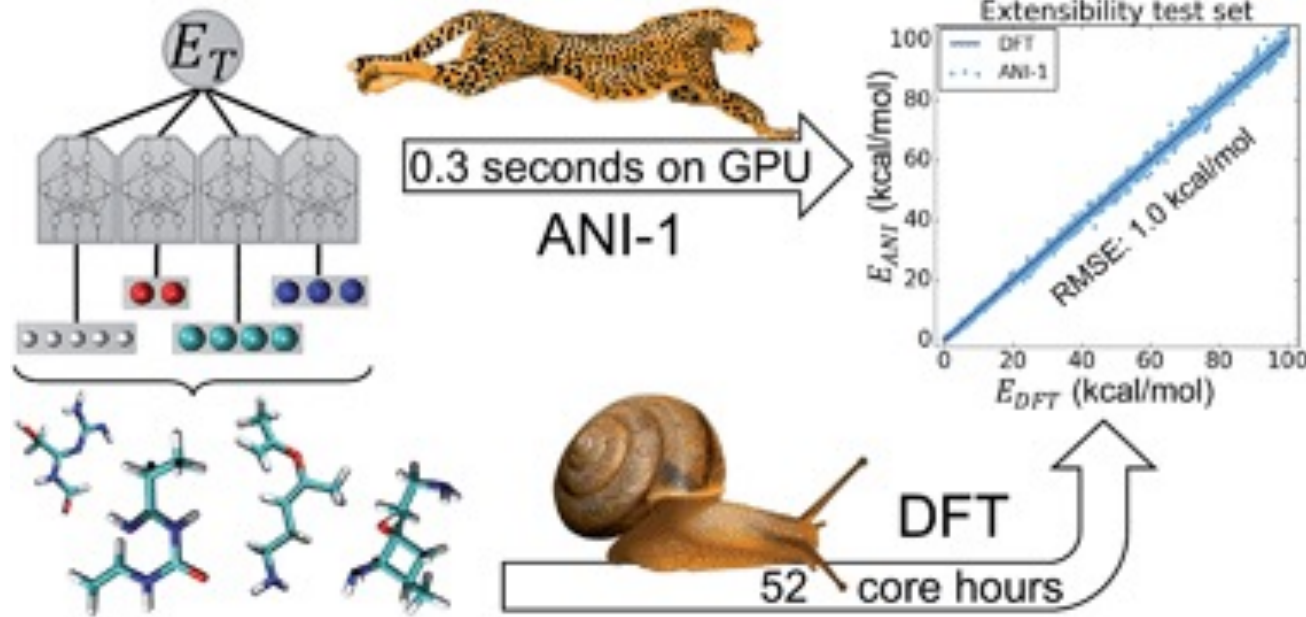
Model voorspelt of reactie werkt of niet (>5% yield)

Kan gebruikt worden als reagent recommender



Global Reactivity Models are Impactful in Industrial Synthesis Applications, arxiv

Acceleratie van QM



QM-berekeningen zijn nuttig voor vele farmaceutische eigenschappen zoals chemische stabiliteit, conformationele energie, covalente binding, ...

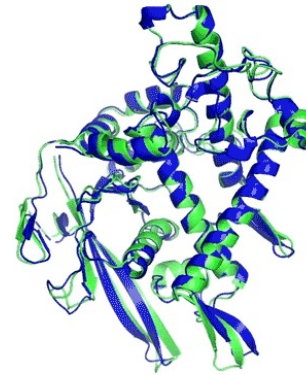
Computationeel kostelijk en moeilijk *at scale* te gebruiken!

QM-ML modellen bieden DFT-like performance at forcefield cost

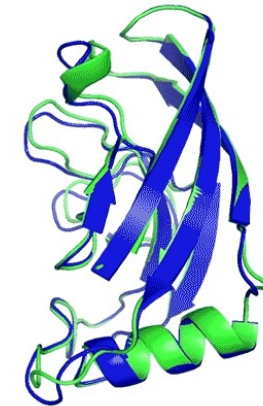
Alphafold

Bijzonder performante structuurvoorspelling met behulp van AI

Globale structuur komt goed overeen, maar kleinere side chains zijn vaak nog niet voldoende accuraat (bv voor docking).



T1037 / 6vr4
90.7 GDT
(RNA polymerase domain)



T1049 / 6y4f
93.3 GDT
(adhesin tip)

- Experimental result
- Computational prediction

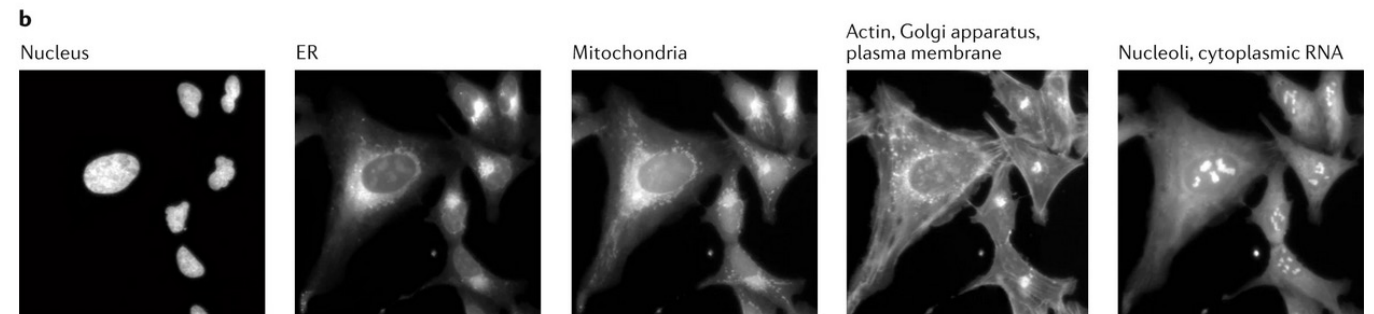
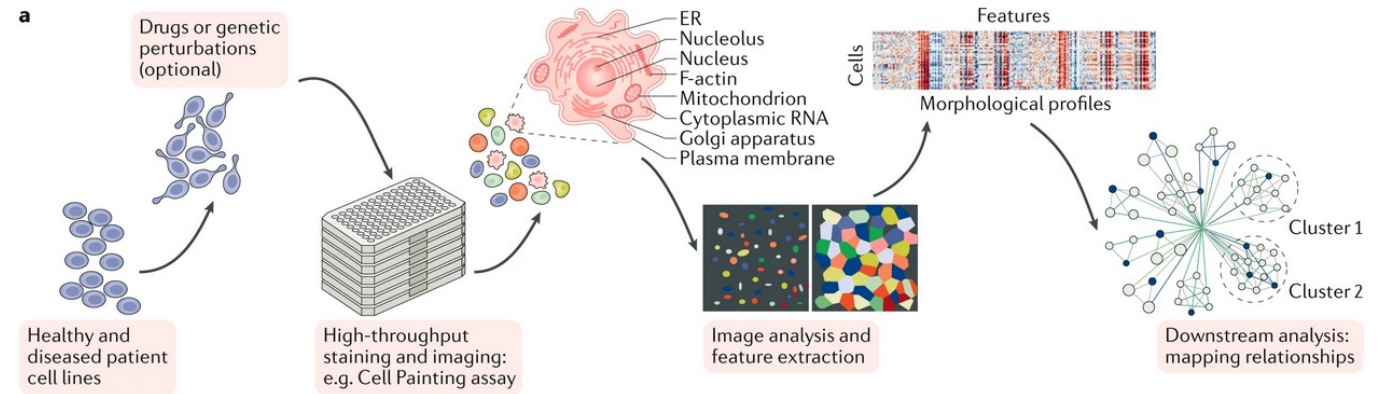
<https://www.nature.com/articles/s41586-021-03819-2>
<https://chemrxiv.org/engage/chemrxiv/article-details/6316a14149042ab863cd0481>

Biologie begrijpen via AI

Cell painting data is multidimensioneel – moeilijk te interpreteren

AI kan helpen: clustering of supervised machine learning

Cell painting + perturbaties om therapeutische interventies te begrijpen



a | Overview of the typical steps in the workflow for generating image-based profiles from biological samples. **b** | Example images from the Cell Painting assay often used for image-based profiling. It includes six stains labelling eight cellular components, which are imaged in five channels²⁰. ER, endoplasmic reticulum.

Disclaimer

De standpunten op deze slides zijn de persoonlijke mening van de auteur en staan los eventuele meningen/standpunten van Janssen Pharmaceutica NV.