Exploring Chemical Space Two (still immature) ways of traversing in the molecule space

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Chemical space in numbers

- New innovative molecules are needed for drug discovery.
- Only 12267 approved drugs¹
- How big is the chemical space? 10⁶⁰ drug like molecules[4]
- Huge untapped potential

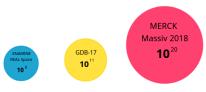


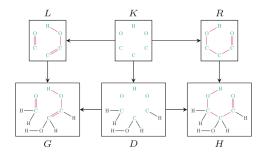
Figure: Chemical Space in Numbers.²

²Hoffmann, Torsten. The next level in chemical space navigation: Going far beyond enumerable compound libraries. Drug Discovery Today, 24(5):1148–1156, 2019

¹on DrugBank 11.02.23

A rule based approach

- Using MØD as the underlying framework [1]
- Category theory embedded subgraph matching on molecule graphs
- A restriction on actual chemistry produces synthesizable molecules [5]
- Curated collection of 54 organic reactions by Hartenfeller et al.[3]

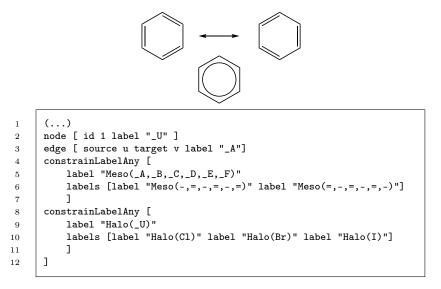


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- Chemical context needs to be explicitly defined
- ConstrainLabelAny gives a lot of flexibility
- A liberal definition should be the sweet spot
- Much Needed: Negative Lists and Subgraph Matches

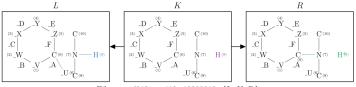
```
(...)
node [ id 1 label "_U" ]
edge [ source u target v label "_A"]
constrainLabelAny [
    label "Meso(_A,_B,_C,_D,_E,_F)"
    labels [label "Meso(-,=,-,=,-,=)" label "Meso(=,-,=,-,=,-)"]
    ]
constrainLabelAny [
    label "Halo(_U)"
    labels [label "Halo(C1)" label "Halo(Br)" label "Halo(I)"]
    ]
]
```



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- Chemical context needs to be explicitly defined
- ConstrainLabelAny gives a lot of flexibility
- A liberal definition should be the sweet spot
- Much Needed: Negative Lists and Subgraph-Terms



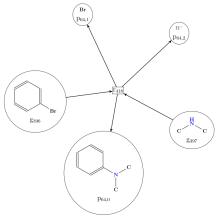


Files: out/819_r_418_10300010_{L, K, R}

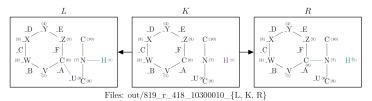
$$\begin{split} & \text{Permut}(_V,_W,_X,_Y,_Z) \in \{\text{`Permut}(C,C,C,C,C), \text{`Permut}(N,C,C,C,C), \text{`Permut}(C,C,C,C,N), \text{`}\\ & \text{Meso}(_A,_B,_C,_D,_E,_F) \in \{\text{`Meso}(-,=,-,=,-,=), \text{`}, \text{`Meso}(=,-,=,-,=,-), \text{`}\}\\ & \text{Halo}(_U) \in \{\text{`Halo}(C1), \text{`Halo}(Br), \text{`Halo}(I), \text{`}\} \end{split}$$

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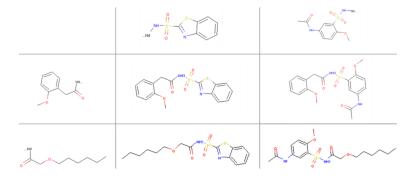


65.1.1 Buchwald-Hartwig-amine



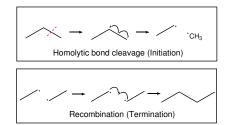
A rule based approach

 A first test is *planned* using the ENAMINE synthesize-on-demand library



Crossover mutations

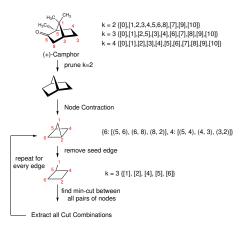
- Two parent molecules each cut into two fragments
- Corresponds to the formation of radicals in chemistry
- No restriction by relying on reactions
- exhaustive graph bipartitioning



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Generating all possible cuts

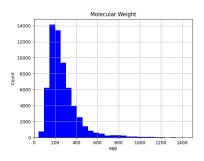
- k-connected-components for k = 2,3,4 [6]
- remove sidechains (k=2)
- contract nodes
- remove random seed-edge of graph
- check
 - k-connected-components after removal
- get minimum-cut of every pair of atoms in these connected components

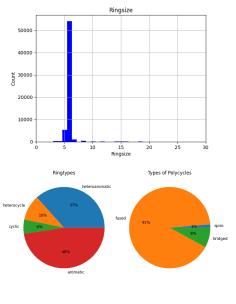


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A superficial look at Sigma Aldrich catalog

- Atleast 1 Ring, 1 Carbon-Atom, no disconnected components
- \blacktriangleright 117k \rightarrow 62k compounds
- High diversity



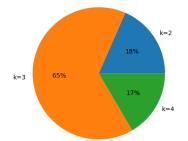


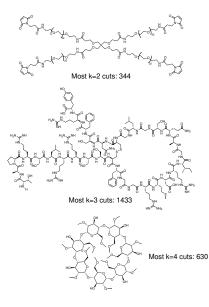
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A superficial look at Sigma Aldrich catalog

 Found 3.1 M cut combinations

Cuts

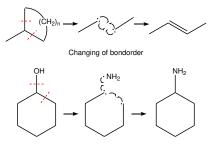




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Open Questions of the fragment recombination

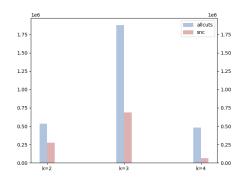
- Allow Termination of multiple radicals at the same atoms?
- How to proceed with fragments having a missmatched number of radicals?
- Allow Recombination to previous bond pattern?
- Matching of single-node-fragments?
- Essentially point mutations, takes a lot of space (~ 32%) in the cut space



Recombination into "old" bonds

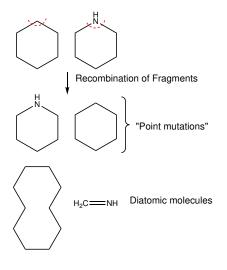
Open Questions of the fragment recombination

- Allow Termination of multiple radicals at the same atoms?
- Matching of single-node-fragments?
- How to proceed with fragments having a missmatched number of radicals?
- Allow Recombination to previous bond pattern?
- A lot of point mutations, taking lot of space (~ 32%) in the cut space



Open Questions of the fragment recombination

- Allow Termination of multiple radicals at the same atoms?
- Matching of single-node-fragments?
- How to proceed with fragments having a missmatched number of radicals?
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How to ensure chemical meaningfulness?

- Possible Restrictions and filters:
- Remove unstable functional groups (violating Erlenmeyer-Rule etc.)

- Account for ring strain (violating Bredts-Rule, etc.)
- Most lead compounds are in range 100 < MW < 350 Da</p>
- Empiric MedChem rules: Lipinski Ro5, Lily Medchem [2]

Thanks to my Supervisors Peter and xtof Special Thanks to Bruno!

Thank You! Nico Domschke Bioinformatik Uni Leipzig dnico@bioinf.uni-leipzig.de www.bioinf.uni-leipzig.de

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