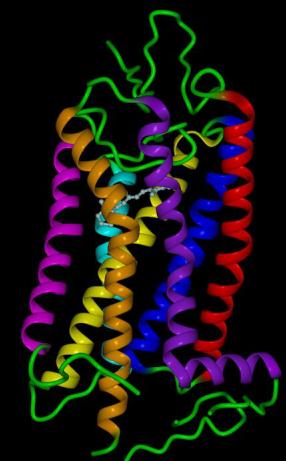
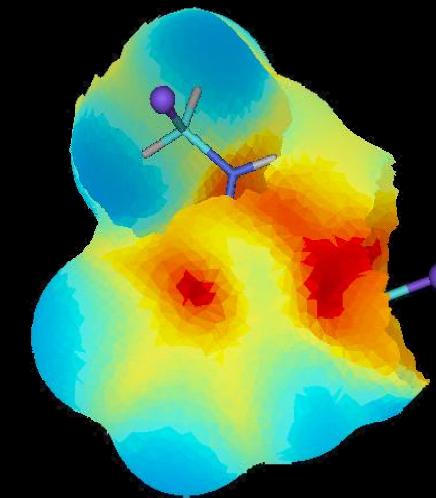
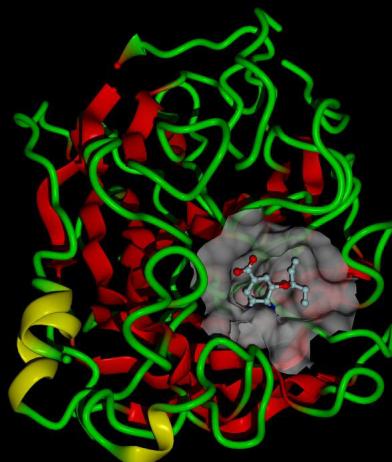
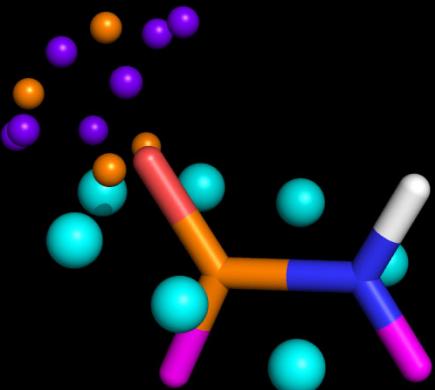


---

# ParaFrag

## A New Tool for Bioisoster Searching

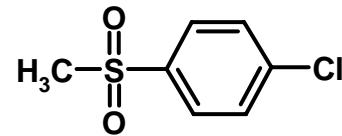
*Harald Mauser*



# Local Properties

*Molecular properties are not isotropic*

Classical MEP



Quantum mechanical MEP

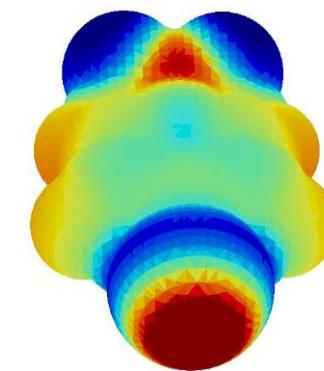
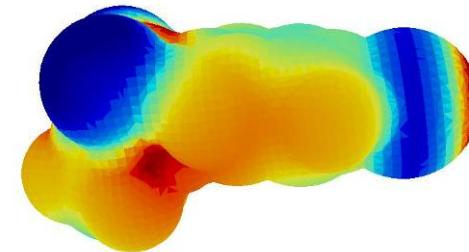
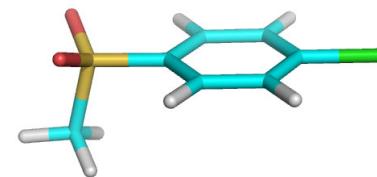
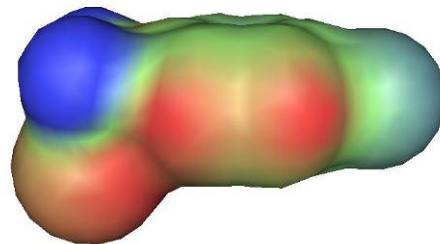
Max



MEP



Min

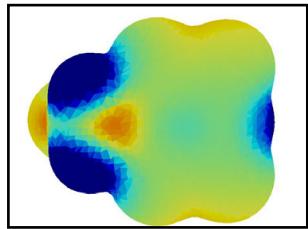


Implemented in most pharmacophore search and docking algorithms

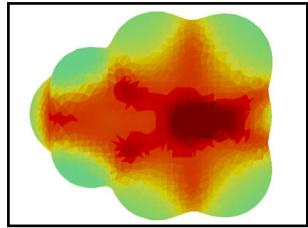
see work on  $\sigma$ -hole bonding by Clark and Politzer (eg J Mol Model 2007)

# The Four Local Properties

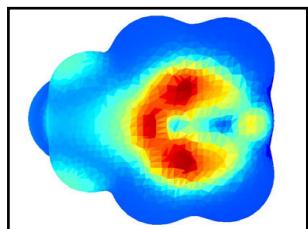
*Derived from quantum-mechanical calculations\**



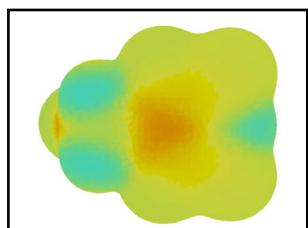
*Molecular Electrostatic Potential (MEP):  
Electrostatic Interactions*



*Local Ionization Energy ( $IE_L$ )  
Lewis Donor Properties → electrophilic processes:*



*Local Electron Affinity ( $EA_L$ )  
Lewis Acceptor Properties → nucleophilic processes*

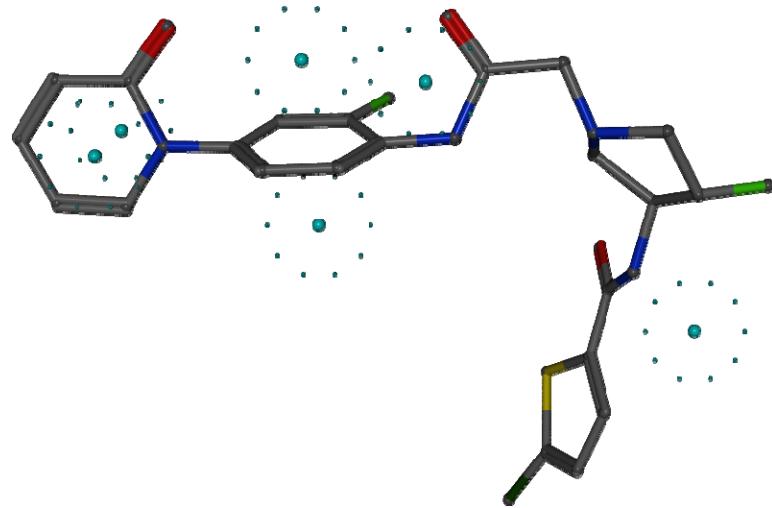


*Local Polarizability ( $\alpha_L$ )  
Dispersion Interactions → London forces*

(\*) ParaSurf, Cepos InSilico Ltd, Ryde, UK (<http://www.ceposinsilico.com>)

# The ParaFrag Pharmacophore

*Local properties & surfaces*



1. 3D structure



$\text{IE}_L$  surface



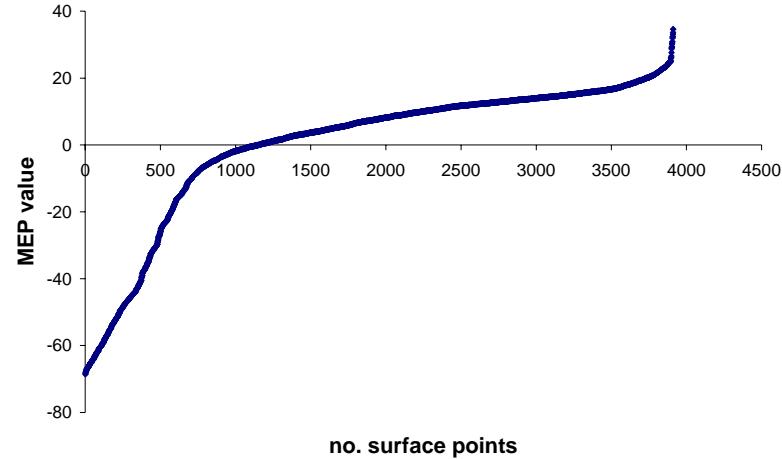
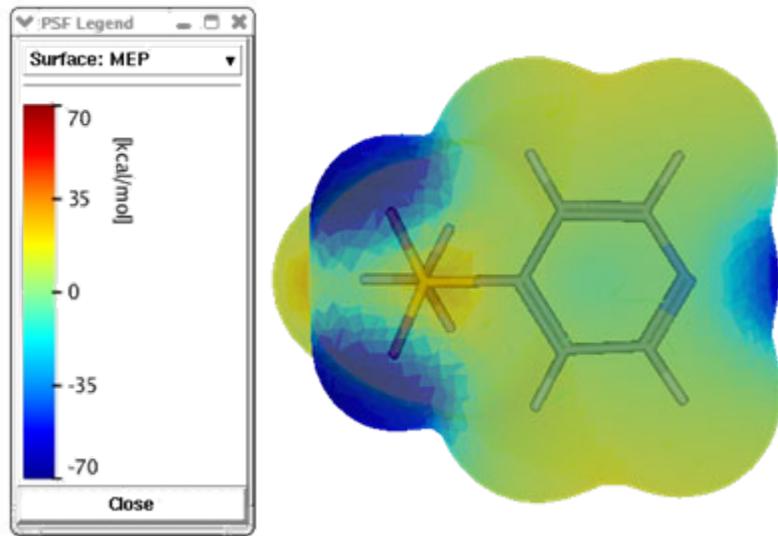
$\text{IE}_L$  extremes

Factor-Xa inhibitor taken from X-Ray structure 2vwo (K. Zbinden et al. *Eur J Med Chem.* **2009**, *44*, 2787)

# Calculation of the ParaFrag Pharmacophore

*Fast statistical approach*

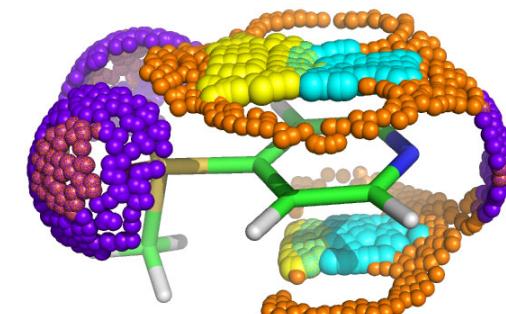
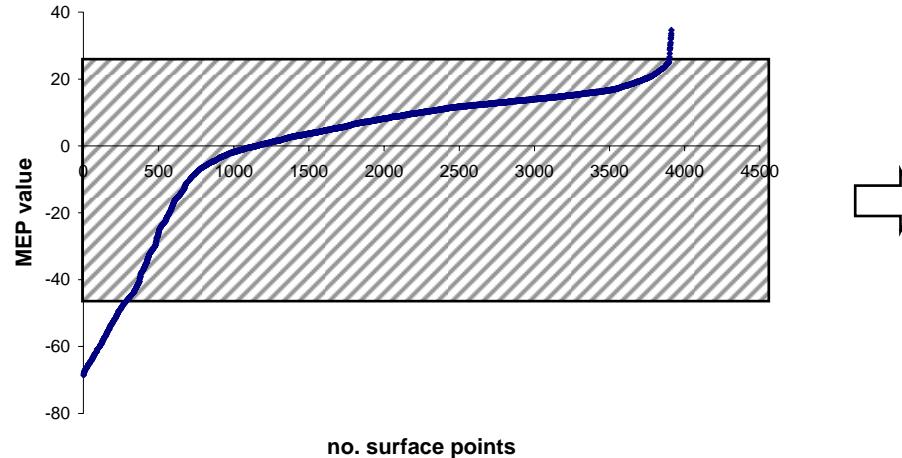
## 1. Property distribution (Example MEP)



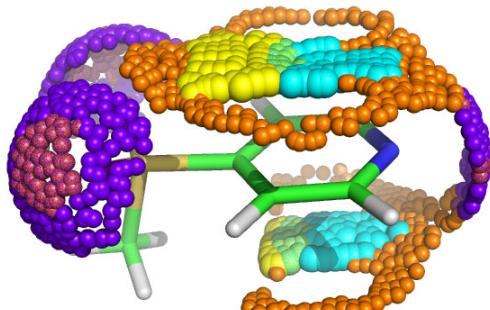
# Calculation of the ParaFrag Pharmacophore

*Fast statistical approach*

2. Consider extremes above (robust Median + 2\*MAD) or below (robust Median – 2\*MAD)

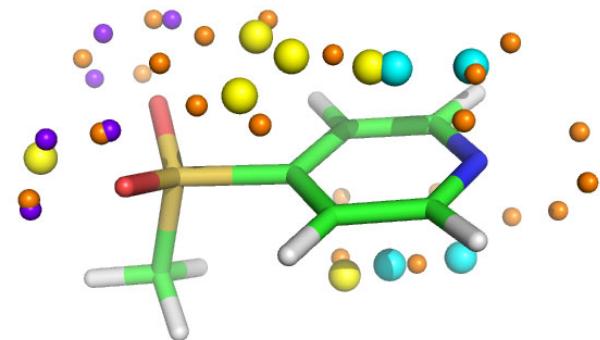


3. Identify representative centroids



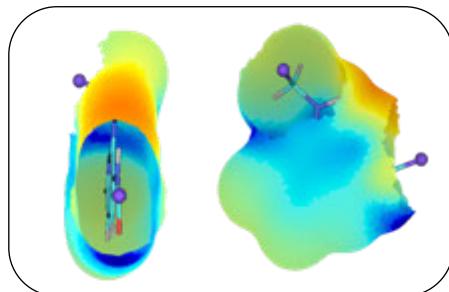
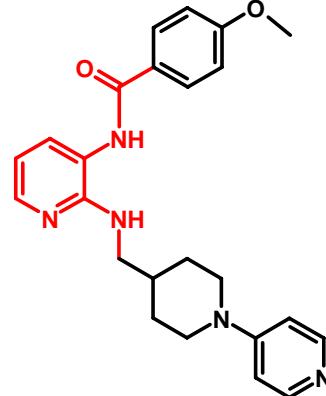
keep only  
■ →

- one representative per cluster
- top 6 extremes per property

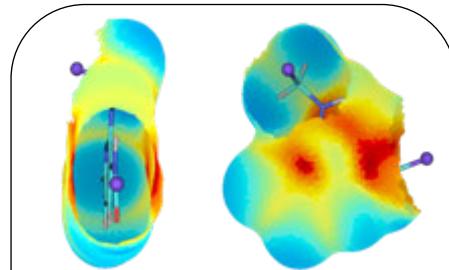


# A First Application: Scaffold Hopping

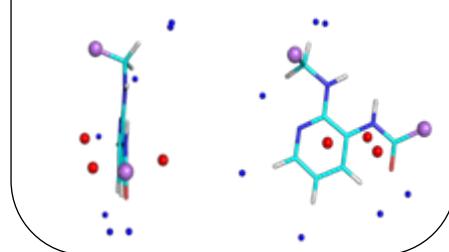
## *Retrospective Analysis of FactorXa Inhibitors\**



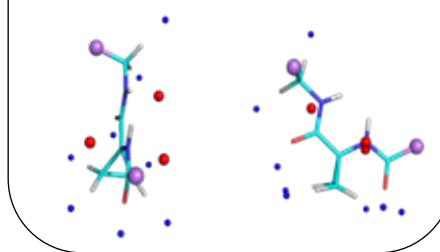
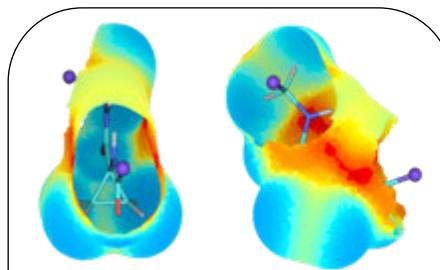
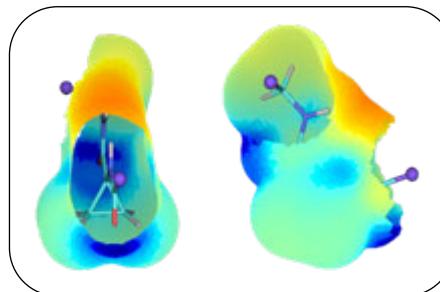
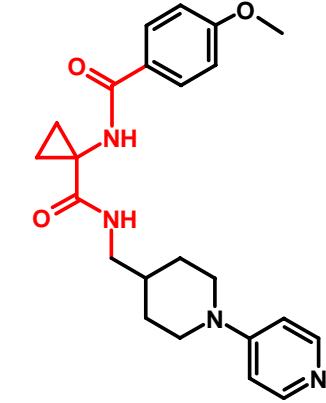
MEP  
surface



IEL  
surface



IEL  
critical  
points



**Pharmacophore match = 0.59**

(0.47 automated exit vector matching on conformer library)

(\* ) Jakobi, A.-J.; Mauser, H.; Clark T. *J. Mol. Model.* **2008**, 14, 547-558.

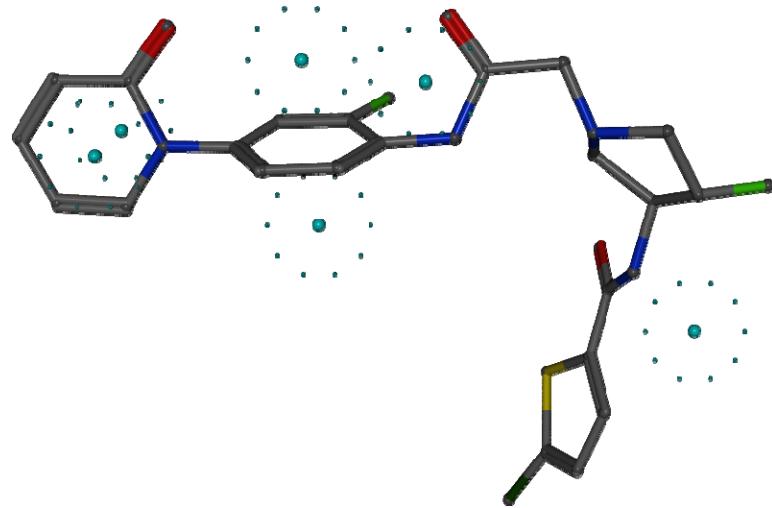
# ParaFrag: Training on In-house Dataset

## *Outline*

- In house data with activity and structural information
- Activity sensitive to electronic properties
- Dataset biased to active compounds
- Challenging as inactives show high similarity to actives
- ***Training for:***
  - Separation of actives and inactives (full molecule similarity comparison)
  - Bioisosteres
  - Comparison of molecular fragments across different series

# The ParaFrag Pharmacophore

*Local properties & surfaces*



1. 3D structure



$\text{IE}_L$  surface

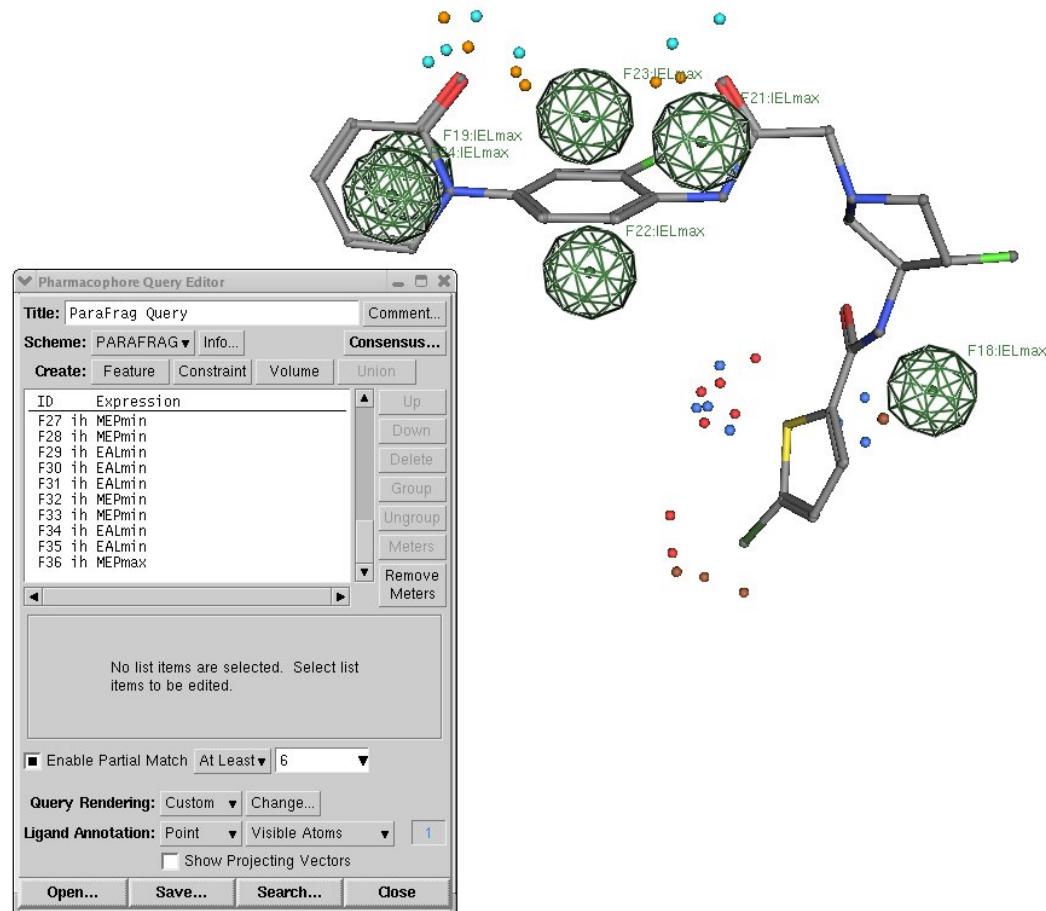


$\text{IE}_L$  extremes

Factor-Xa inhibitor taken from X-Ray structure 2vwo (K. Zbinden et al. *Eur J Med Chem.* **2009**, *44*, 2787)

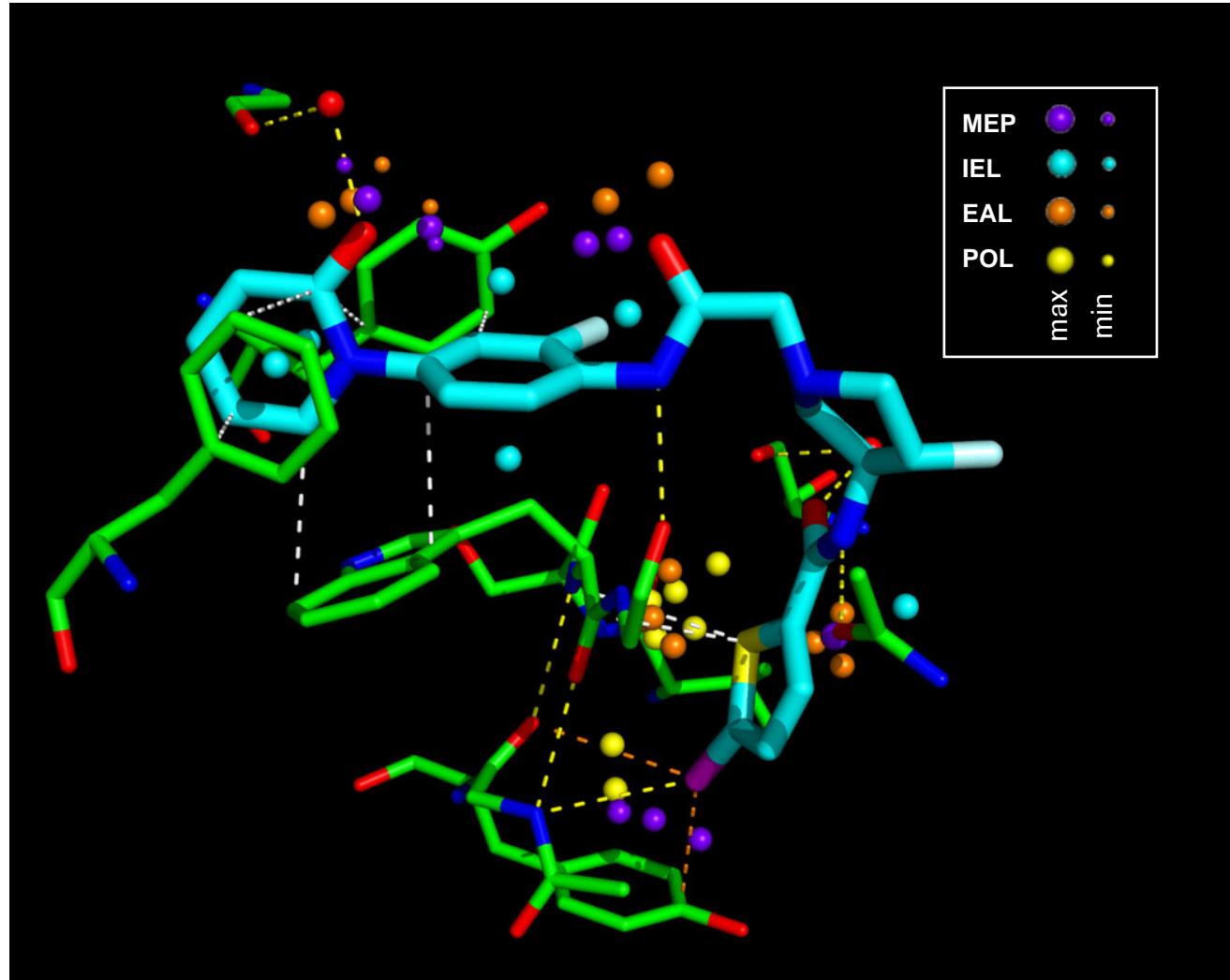
# The ParaFrag Pharmacophore in MOE

## *Extension of the MOE Pharmacophore Schemes*



# Key interactions coded by local surface properties

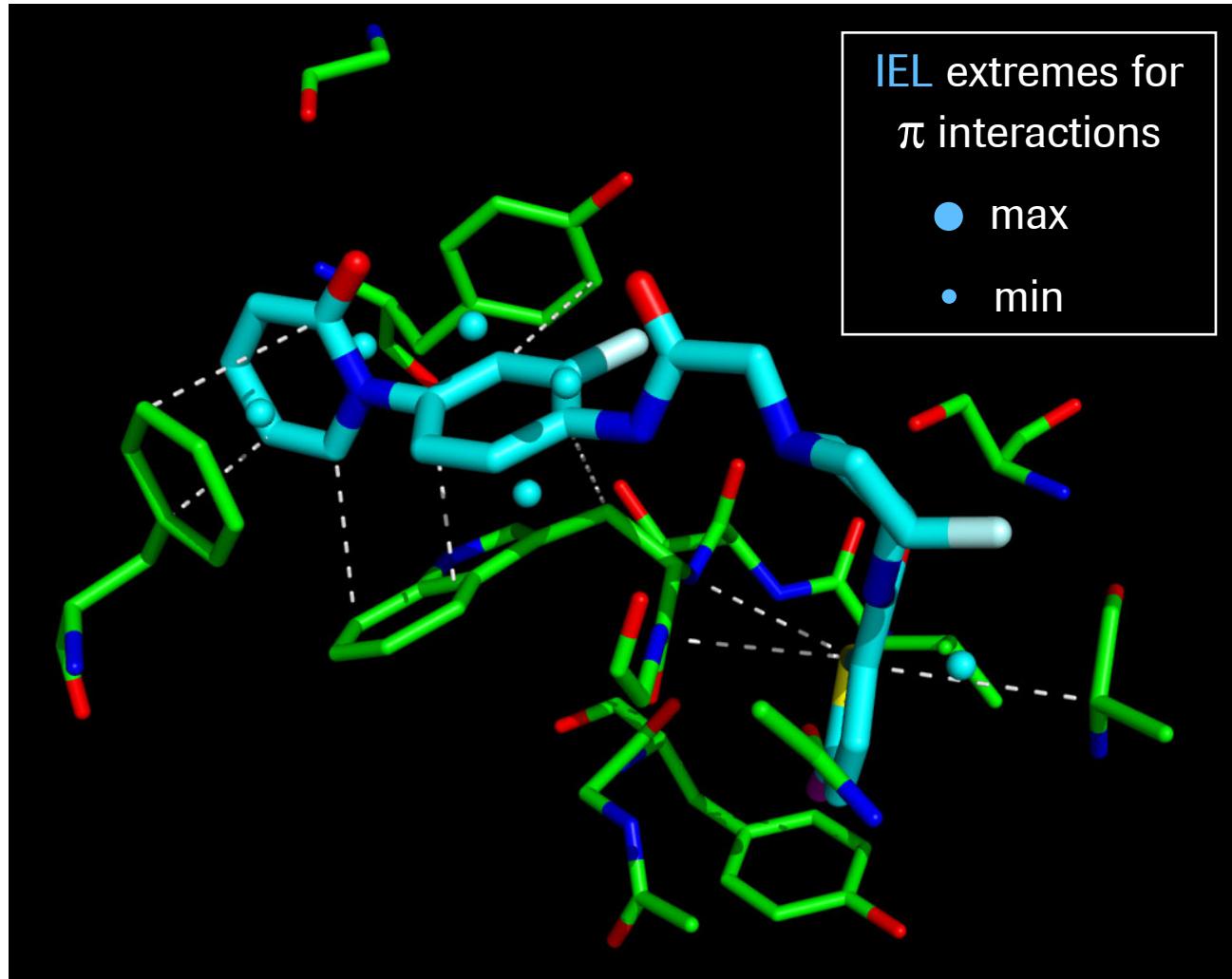
## Extremes & Interactions



Co-crystallized factor-Xa inhibitor (PDB-ID: 2vwo; K. Zbinden et al. *Eur J Med Chem.* **2009**, *44*, 2787)

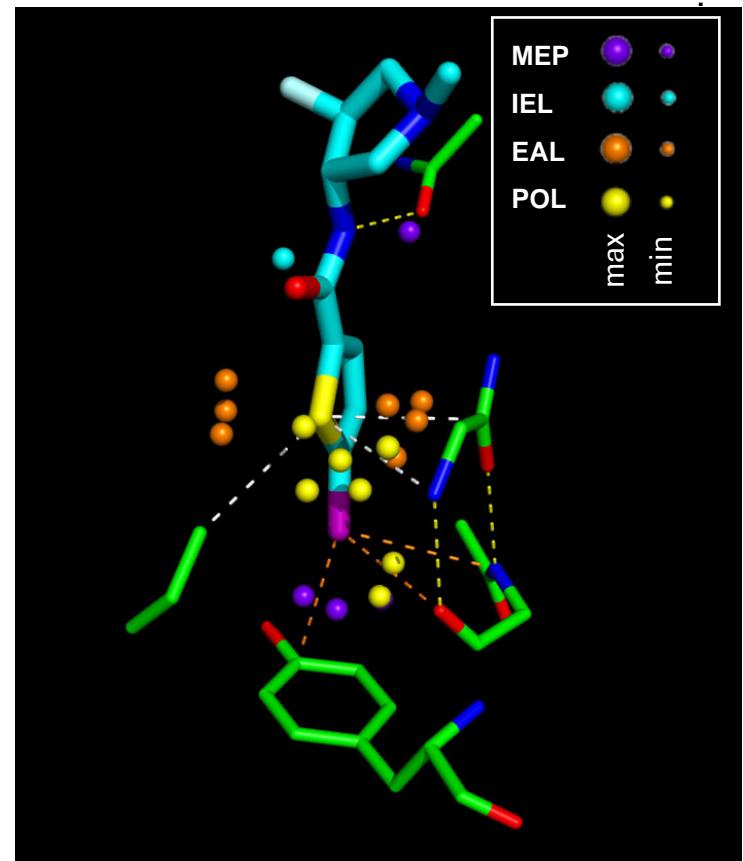
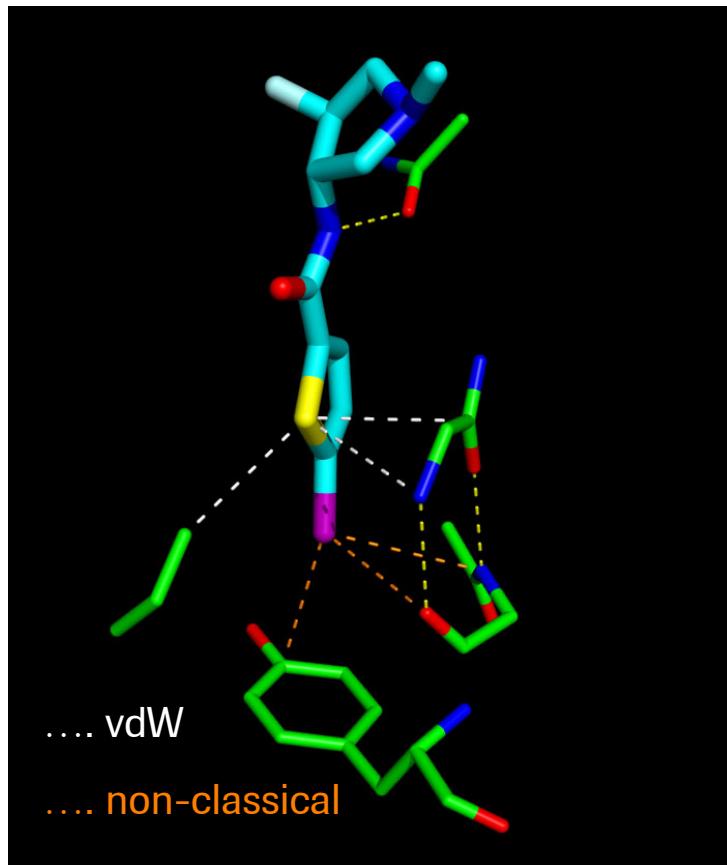
# Key interactions coded by local surface properties

Example:  $\pi$ -stacking



# Key interactions coded by local surface properties

*Example: non-classical interactions*



# ParaFrag: Training on In-house Dataset

## Learnings

- Definition of defaults for ParaFrag pharmacophores
  - Feature radius: 1.0 Å (all properties)
  - Partial matches min. six features
  - *Shape filter (optional):* 3.0 Å exterior volume
  - Exit vector alignment (bioisosteres): 0.2 Å tolerance (EV1 & EV2)
- Revision of statistical identification of extremes
  - correct representation of local symmetries
  - correlation with observed interaction patterns (visual control)

# ParaFrag – Final Validation with Full molecules

*In-house validation sets for virtual screening*

## Kinase

9600 decoys, 96 actives

after stereoisomer enumeration 18062 : 114

## Enzyme A

10000 decoys, 100 actives

after stereoisomer enumeration 22026 : 140

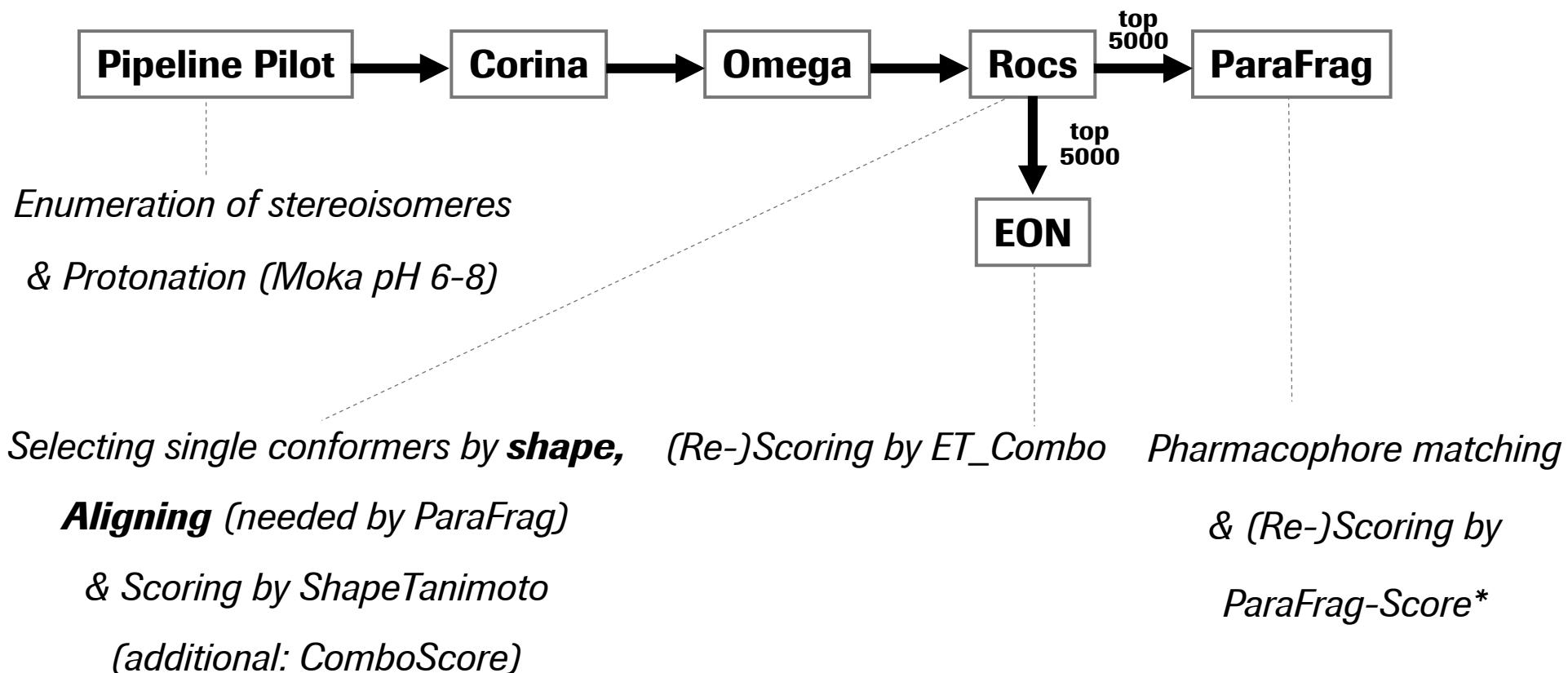
## Serin Protease

6500 decoys, 66 actives

after stereoisomer enumeration 12400 : 94

# ParaFrag – Final Validation with Full molecules

## Workflow

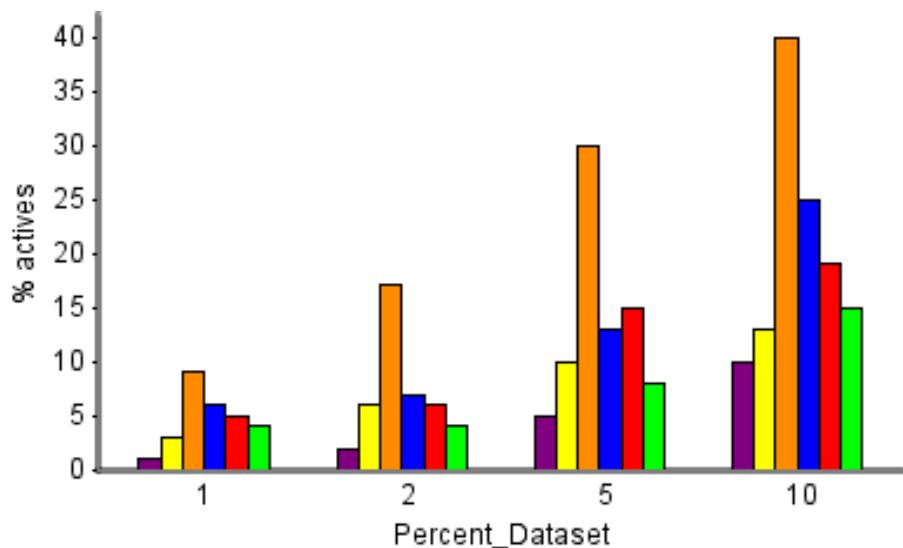


(\*) ParaFrag-Score = No. Matched Features/ No. Features Query Molecule

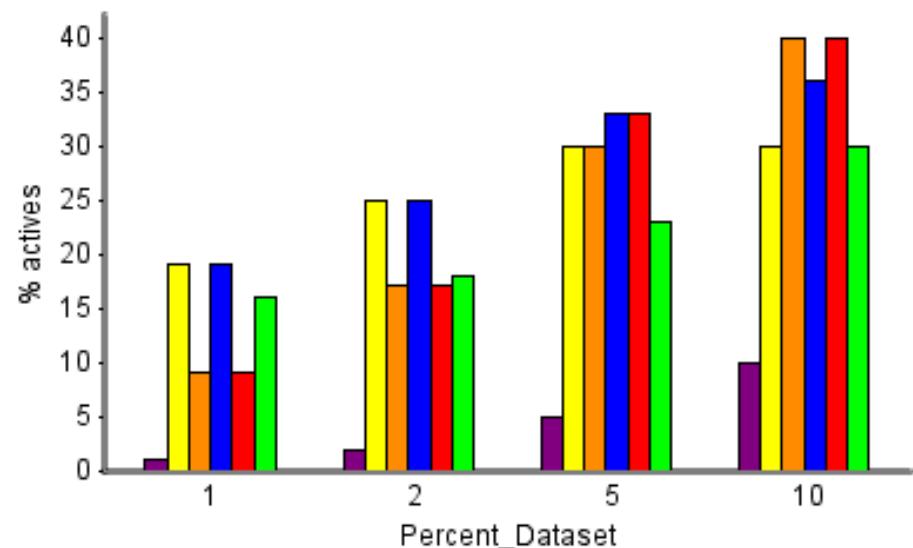
# ParaFrag – Final Validation with Full molecules

## *Enrichment – Enzyme A*

Query structure 1:



Query structure 2:

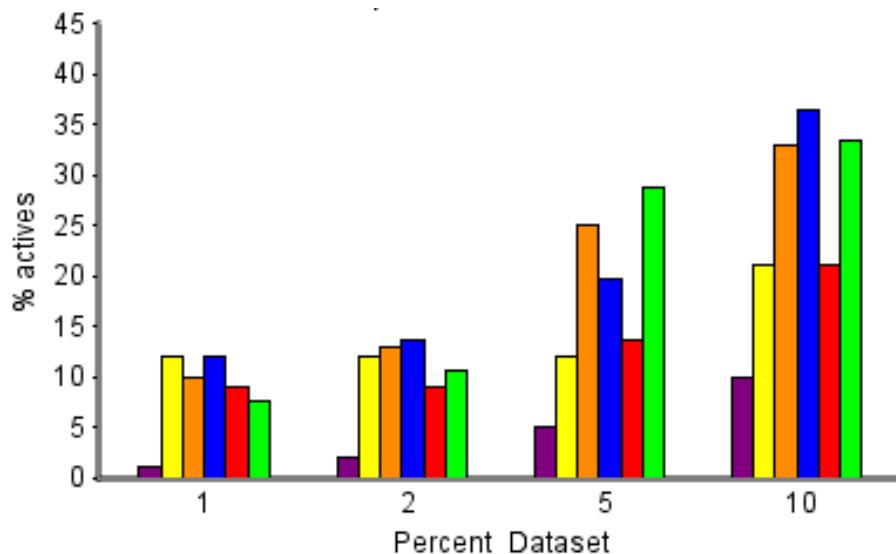


- Random   ■ ParaFrag\_Score   ■ Glide SP   ■ ComboScore   ■ ShapeTanimoto
  
- ET\_combo

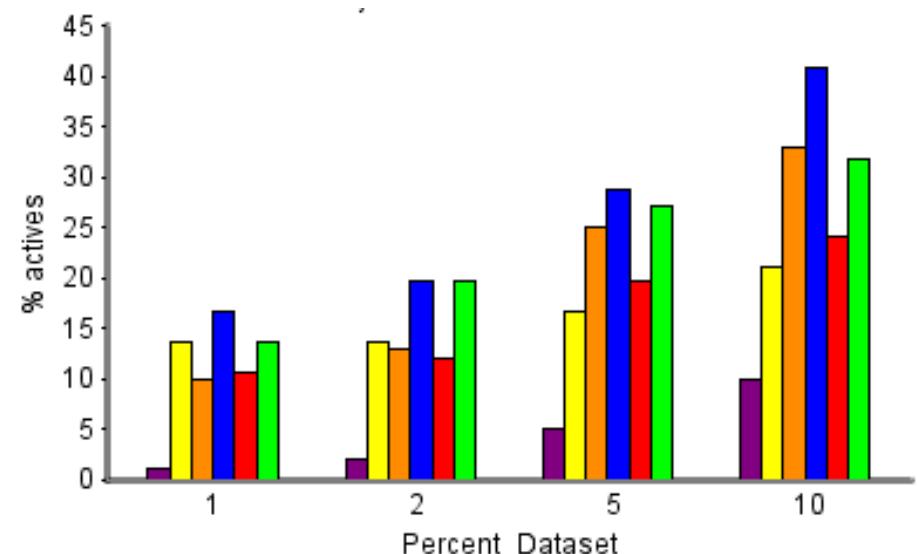
# ParaFrag – Final Validation with Full molecules

## *Enrichment – Serine Protease*

Query structure 1:



Query structure 2:



- Random   ■ ParaFrag\_Score   ■ Glide SP   ■ ComboScore   ■ ShapeTanimoto
- ET\_combo

# ParaFrag – Final Validation with Full Molecules

## *Conclusions*

- ParaFrag performs comparable to established virtual screening (VS) tools
  - Recognition of surface extremes reliable for structurally diverse molecules
  - Defaults from in-house training set proved to be robust across different targets
- Now we are ready for Bioisosters

# ParaFrag – Final Validation

## *Bioisoster Searching*

- Scope:
  - Transfer knowledge from virtual screening
  - Reproduce results known from literature
  - Identify novel, putative bioisosters (visual inspection)
- Dataset:
  - Static Bioisoster database
- Query Fragments:
  - Carboxylic acid ester
  - Aniline
  - Pyridine

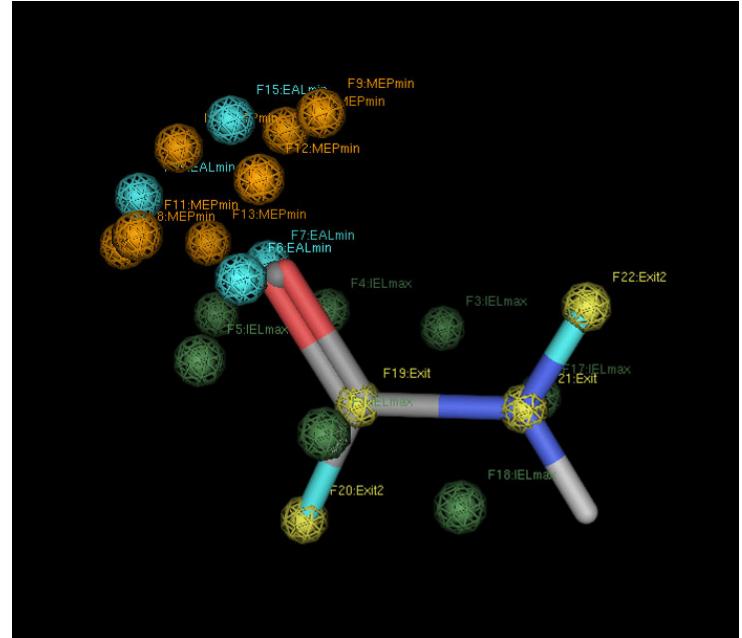
# The ParaFrag Pharmacophore

## Bioisoster Search

### Static Bioisoster database:

- fragments derived from CSD using Recore\*
- experimental conformations
- filter for small fragments ( $MW \leq 150$ )
- max. 3 exit vectors (EV)
- approx. 70,000 template fragments in total
- link-atoms saturated with methyl for QM calculation (automated process)
- surface extremes for fragments stored in MOE db

### Molecular fragment with surface extremes

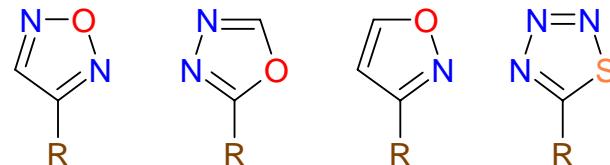
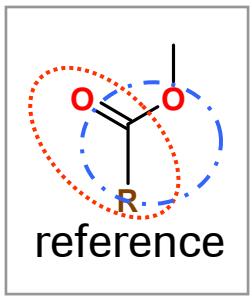


high number of extremes to account for directionality of interactions

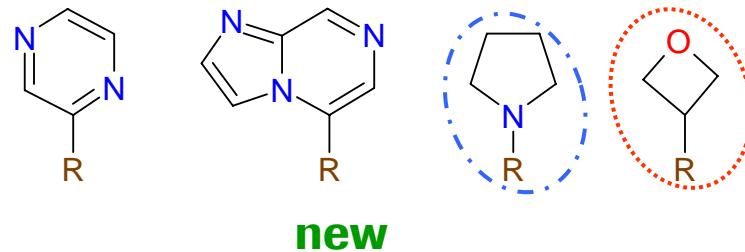
(\*) Maass, P.; Schulz-Gasch, T.; Stahl, M.; Rarey, M. *J. Chem. Inf. Model.* **2007**, 47, 390 -399.

# Example Bioisoster Searching

Ester



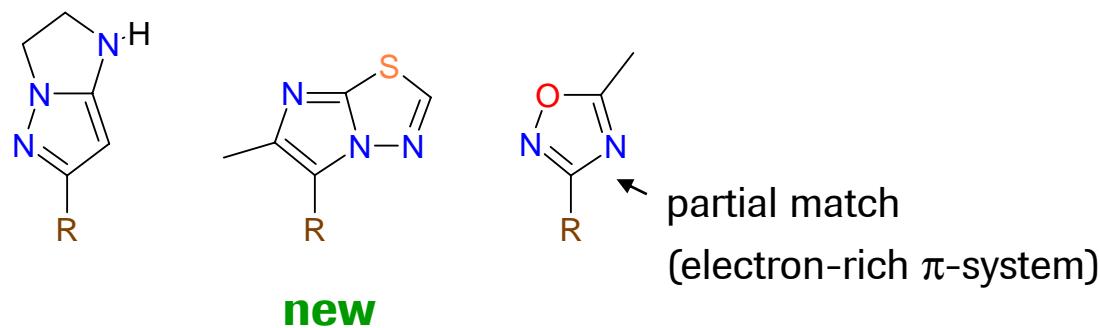
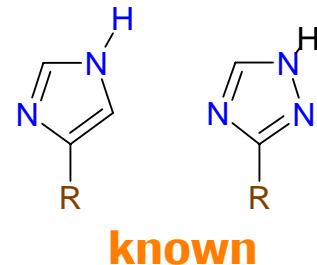
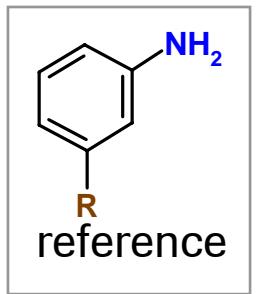
known



partial matches!

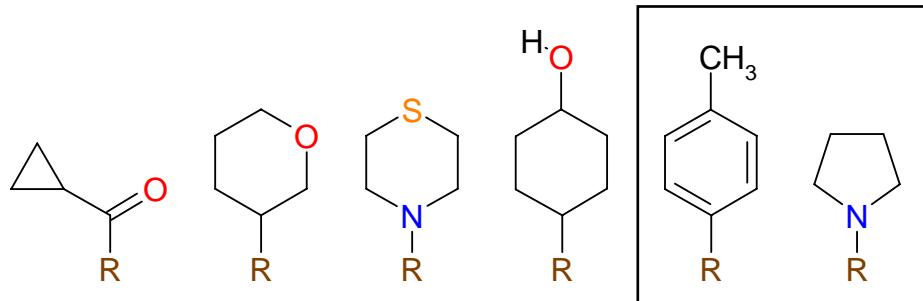
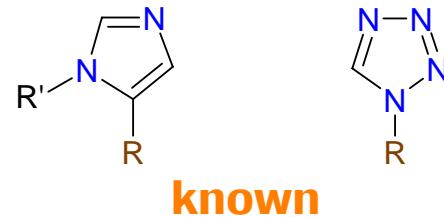
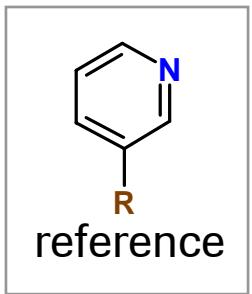
# Example Bioisosterer Searching

*Simple Aniline*



# Example Bioisosterer Searching

## Simple Pyridine



↗ partial match  
( $\pi$ -system)

# Critical Considerations

- Recognition of the local symmetry of surface properties is challenging
  - use spherical harmonics for detailed analysis (CPU-intensive)
- Instabilities in accessing the compute-server
  - employ new MOE WSDL/SOAP technology
- Long response time for MOE pharmacophore searches
  - code not yet optimized for speed

# Conclusions

- ParaFrag is an innovative approach for bioisoster searching
- Could be valuable for rescoring in specific cases
  - comparable performance to established VS tools over all targets investigated
- Easy to use graphical interface for interaction hot spot analysis
- Robust defaults for different search strategies established
- User has full access to all parameters
  - refinement of pharmacophores
  - shape filtering

# Acknowledgements

## Students

**Lennart Anger**

**Arjen Jakobi**

## Chemical Technology and Innovation

Alex Alanine

Caterina Bissantz

Wolfgang Guba

Jérôme Hert

Bernd Kuhn

Olivier Roche

Tanja Schulz-Gasch

Daniel Stoffler

## Chemical Computing Group

**Guido Kirsten** (MOE Interface)

Wolfram Altenhofen

Alex Clark (WSDL/SOAP)

## Computer-Chemie-Centrum, University Erlangen-Nürnberg

Tim Clark

## Cepos InSilico



*We Innovate Healthcare*