



XXVIII Symposium on Bioinformatics and Computer-Aided Drug Discovery

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Moscow, Russia
24-26 May, 2022 | VIRTUAL



XXVIII Symposium on Bioinformatics and Computer-Aided Drug Discovery

Emerging Challenges and Opportunities for In Silico Drug Discovery



Keynote Lecture

Harnessing Machine Learning for Drug Development












Dr. Walter F. de Azevedo, Jr.
azevedolab.net

walter@azevedolab.net

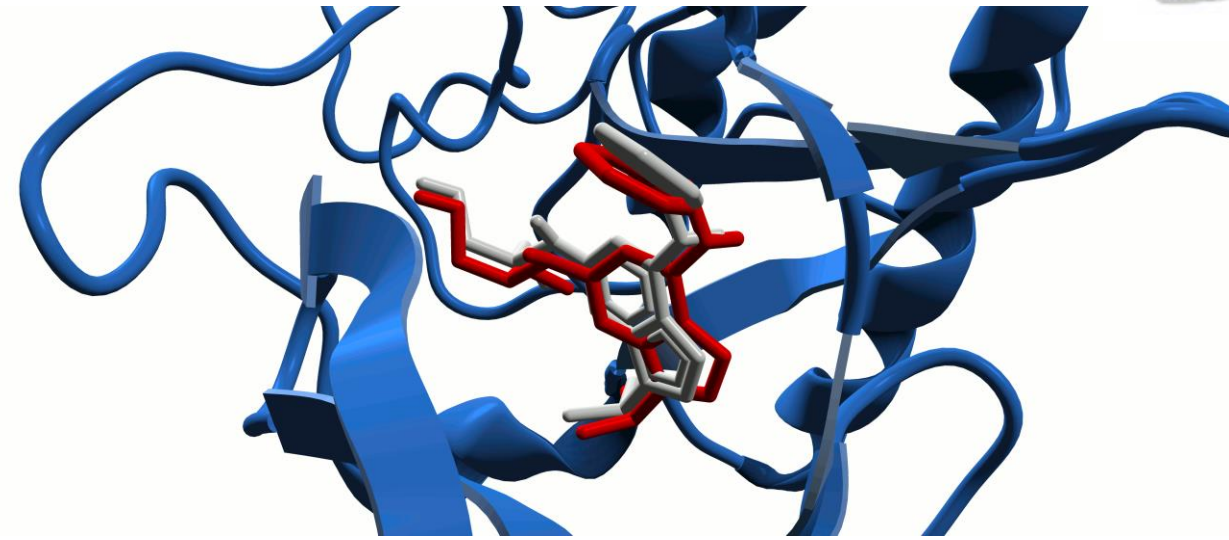
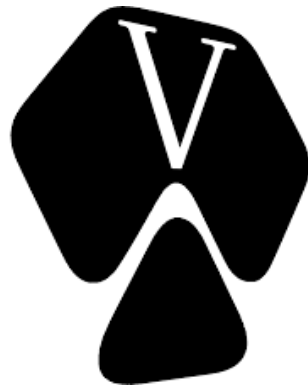
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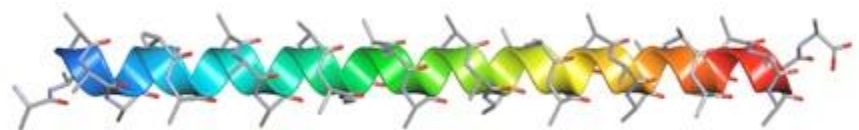
-  • Overview
-  • Chemical Space
-  • Protein Space
-  • Scoring Function Space
-  • Cyclin-Dependent Kinase 2
-  • Taba
-  • SAnDReS
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Overview



ArgusLab



 Overview

$$V = W_{vdw} \sum_{i,j} \left(\frac{A_{ij}}{r_{ij}^{12}} - \frac{B_{ij}}{r_{ij}^6} \right) +$$

$$W_{HBond} \sum_{i,j} E(t) \left(\frac{C_{ij}}{r_{ij}^{12}} - \frac{D_{ij}}{r_{ij}^{10}} \right)$$

$$W_{elec} \sum_{i,j} \frac{q_i q_j}{\varepsilon(r_{ij}) r_{ij}} +$$

$$W_{sol} \sum_{i,j} (S_i v_j + S_j v_i) e^{\left(\frac{-r_{ij}^2}{2\sigma^2} \right)} + W_{tor} N_{Tor}$$



Source: Morris GM, Huey R, Lindstrom W, Sanner MF, Belew RK, Goodsell DS, Olson AJ. AutoDock4 and AutoDockTools4: Automated docking with selective receptor flexibility. J Comput Chem. 2009; 30(16):2785-91.

 Overview

Regression model prediction

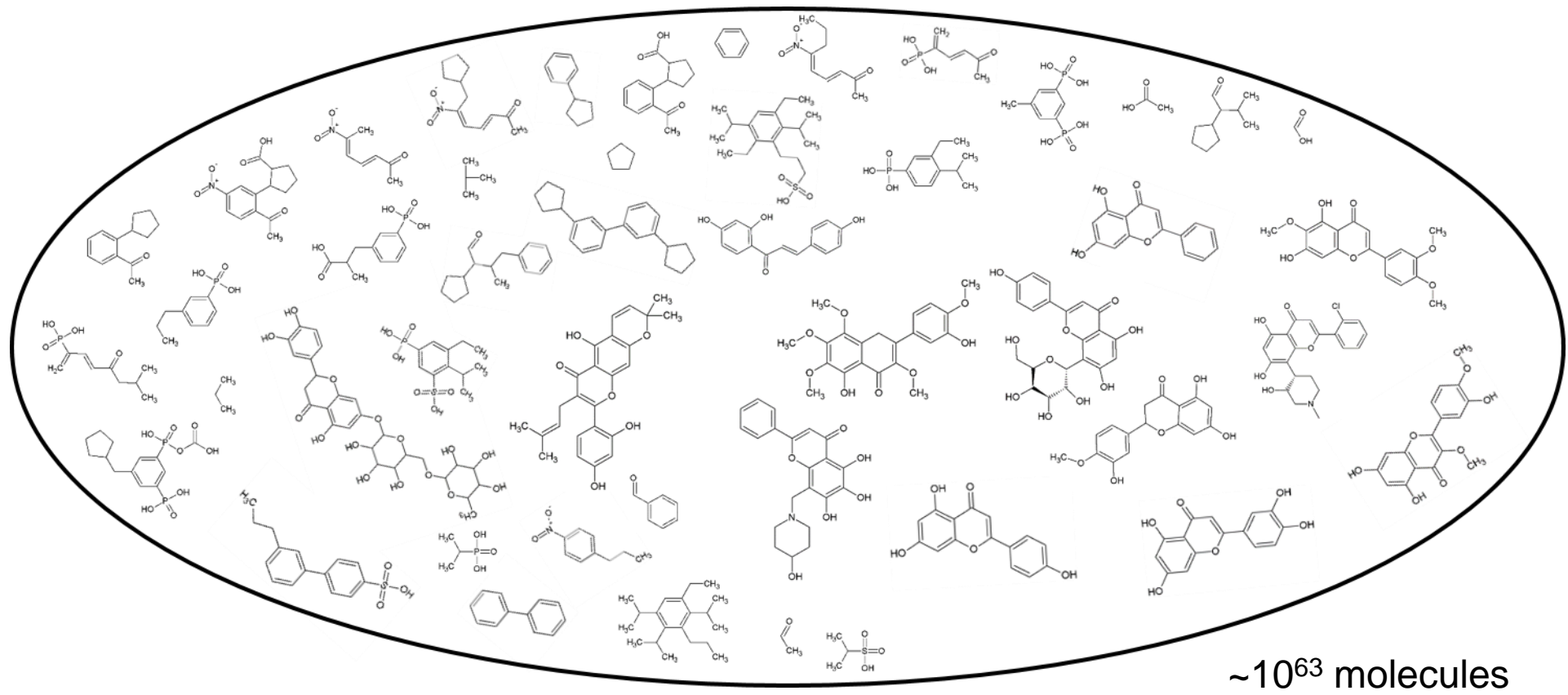
$$\hat{y} = \theta_0 + \theta_1 x_1 + \theta_2 x_2 + \dots + \theta_n x_n$$

\hat{y} is the predicted value

θ_j is the j^{th} model parameter

x_i is the i^{th} feature value

n is the number of features

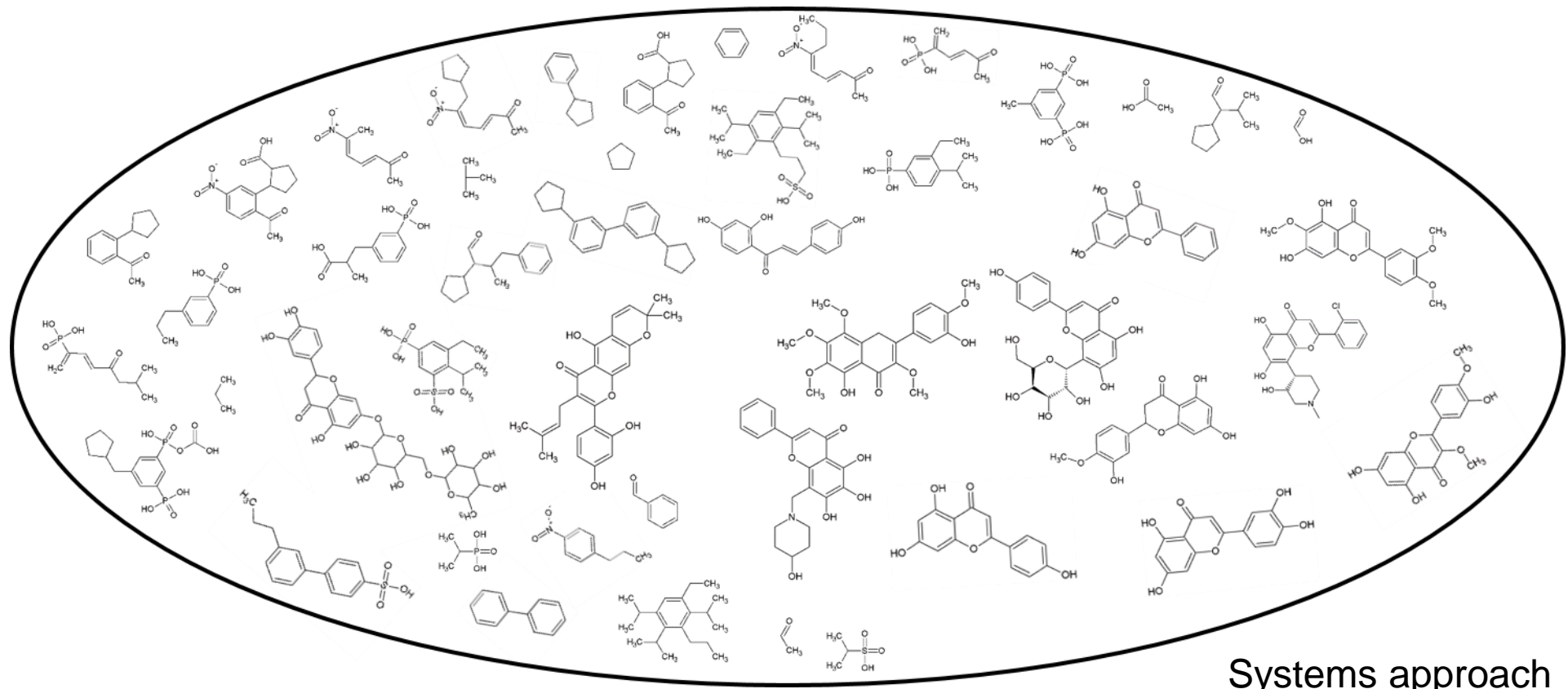
 **Chemical Space**

$\sim 10^{63}$ molecules

Source: Bohacek RS, McMartin C, Guida WC. The art and practice of structure-based drug design: a molecular modeling perspective. *Med Res Rev.* 1996; 16(1):3–50.



Chemical Space - Advantages

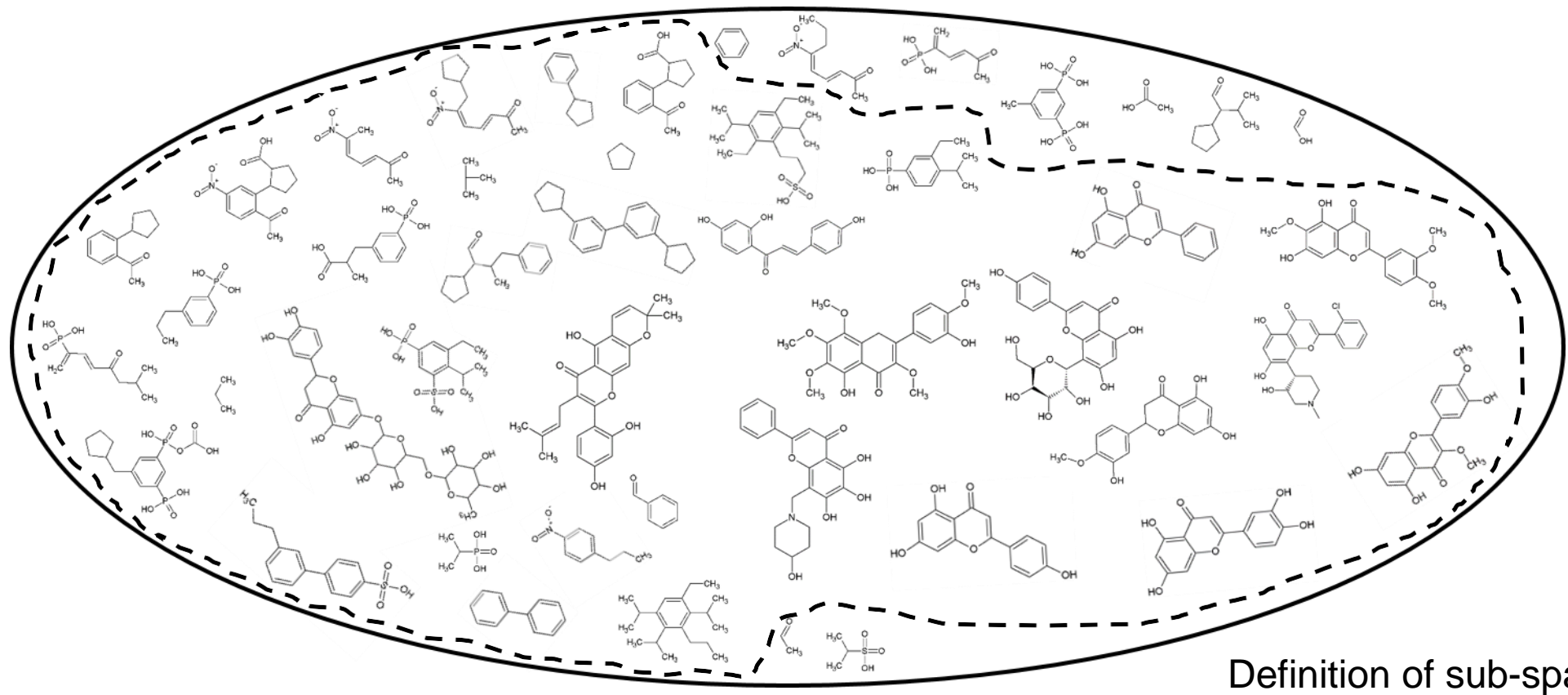


Systems approach

Source: Bohacek RS, McMartin C, Guida WC. The art and practice of structure-based drug design: a molecular modeling perspective. Med Res Rev. 1996; 16(1):3–50.



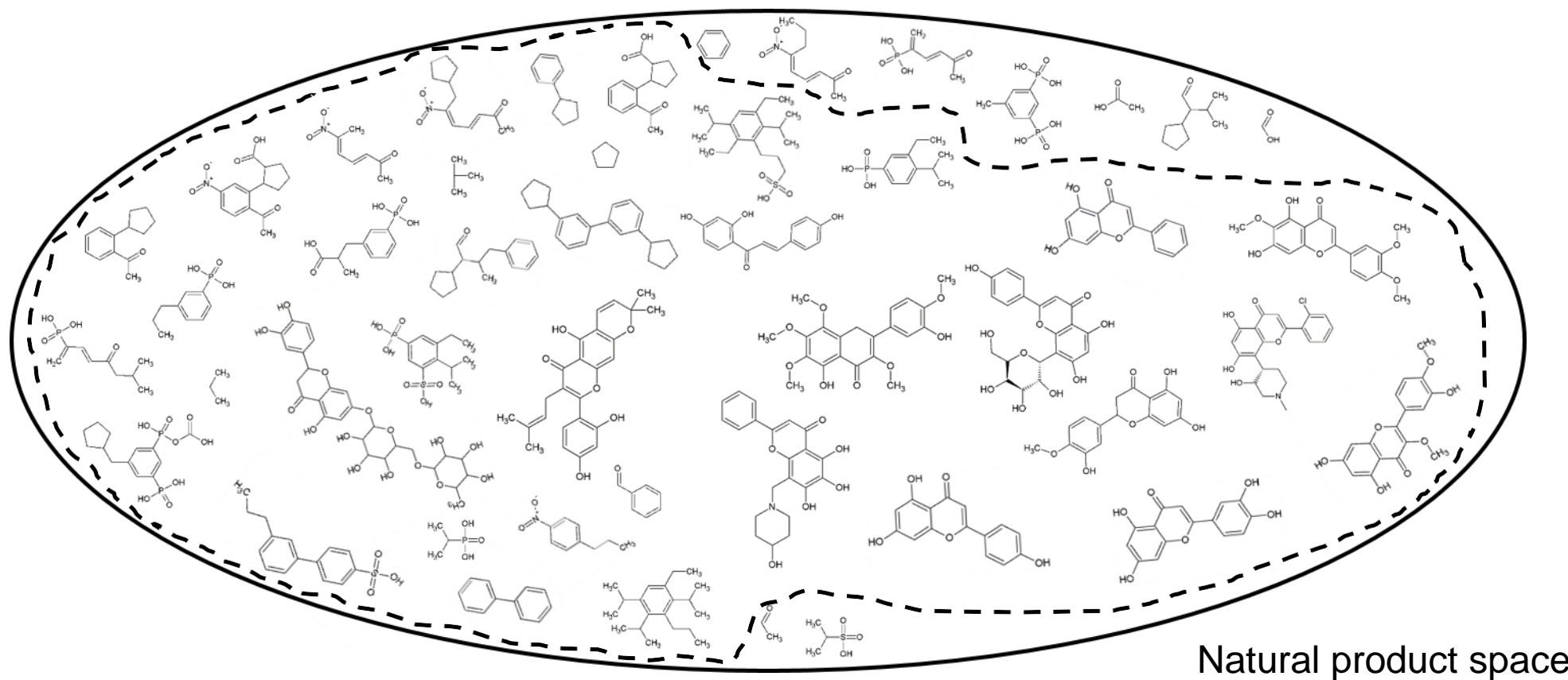
Chemical Space - Advantages



Definition of sub-spaces

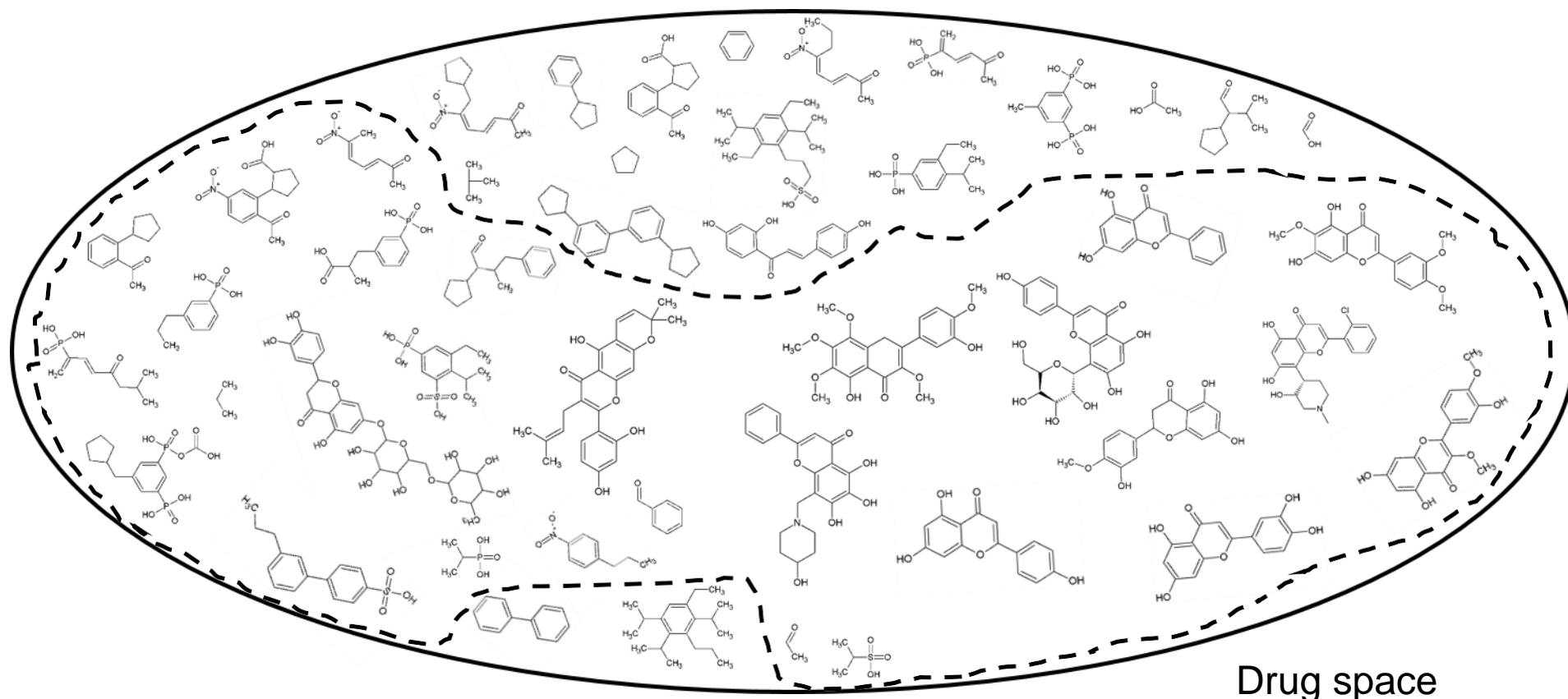
Source: Bohacek RS, McMartin C, Guida WC. The art and practice of structure-based drug design: a molecular modeling perspective. Med Res Rev. 1996; 16(1):3–50.

Chemical Space - Advantages



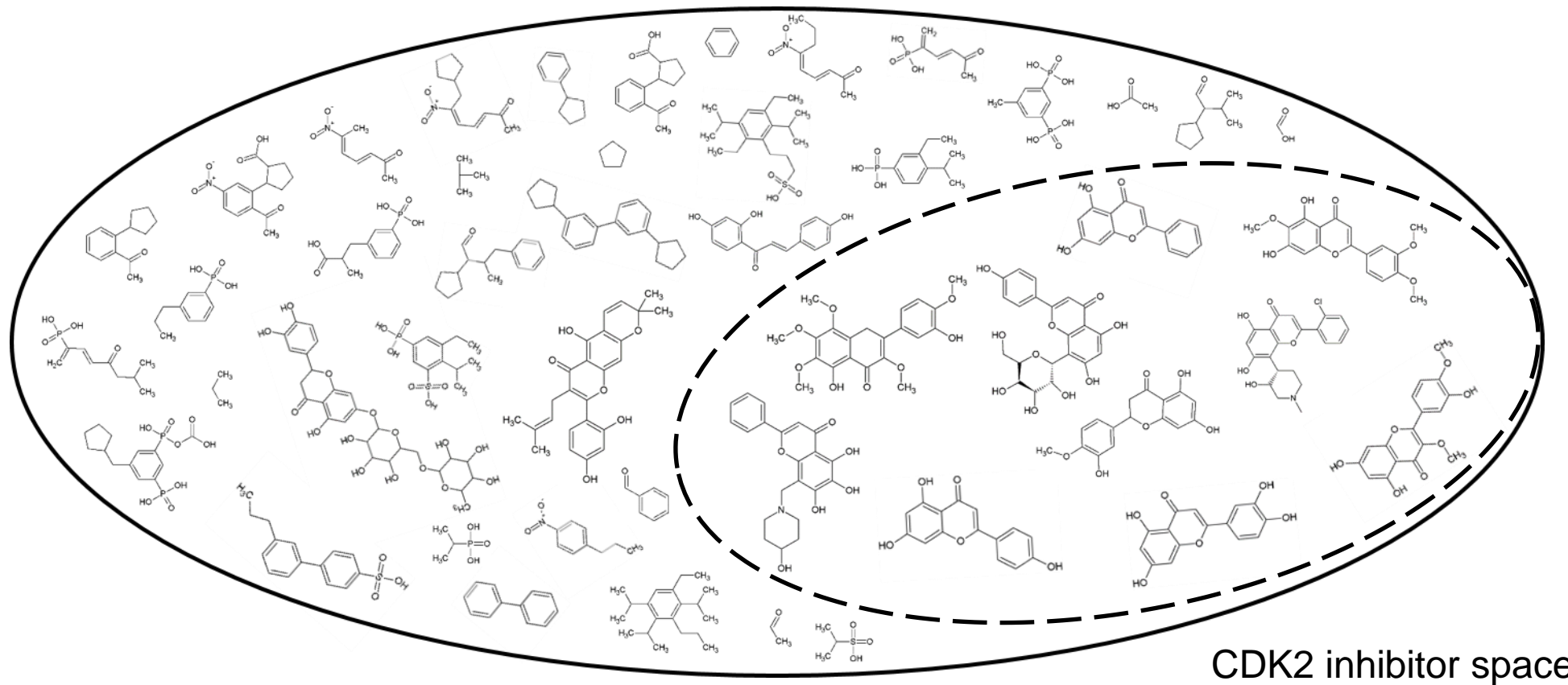
Source: Bohacek RS, McMartin C, Guida WC. The art and practice of structure-based drug design: a molecular modeling perspective. *Med Res Rev.* 1996; 16(1):3–50.

Chemical Space - Advantages



Source: Bohacek RS, McMartin C, Guida WC. The art and practice of structure-based drug design: a molecular modeling perspective. *Med Res Rev.* 1996; 16(1):3–50.

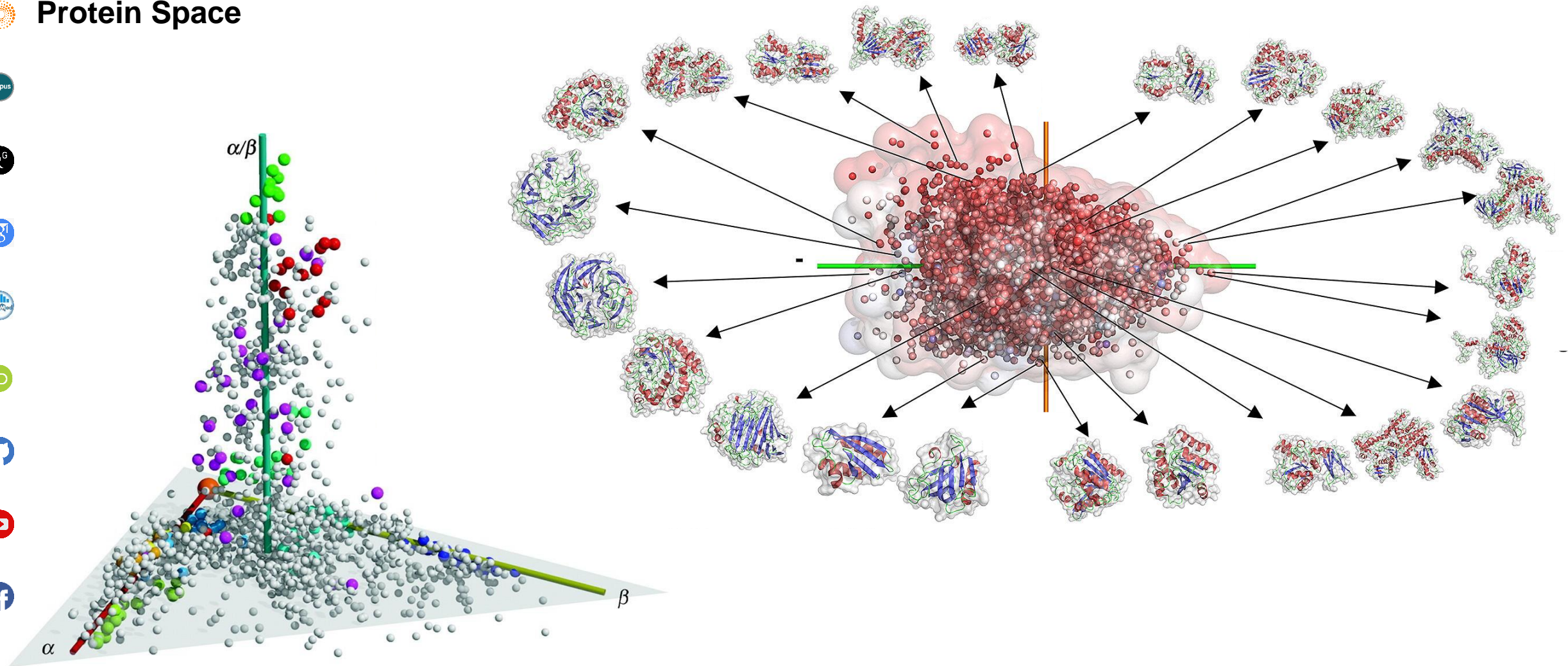
Chemical Space - Advantages



CDK2 inhibitor space

Source: Bohacek RS, McMartin C, Guida WC. The art and practice of structure-based drug design: a molecular modeling perspective. *Med Res Rev.* 1996; 16(1):3–50.

Protein Space



Source: Han X, Sit A, Christoffer C, Chen S, Kihara D. A global map of the protein shape universe. PLoS Comput Biol. 2019; 15(4):e1006969.



Scoring Function Space

Background image showing mathematical derivations for the scoring function space. The central equation is:

$$Q = A = \frac{m}{M} RT \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1} = \frac{m}{M} RT \ln \frac{x-iy}{x^2+y^2}$$

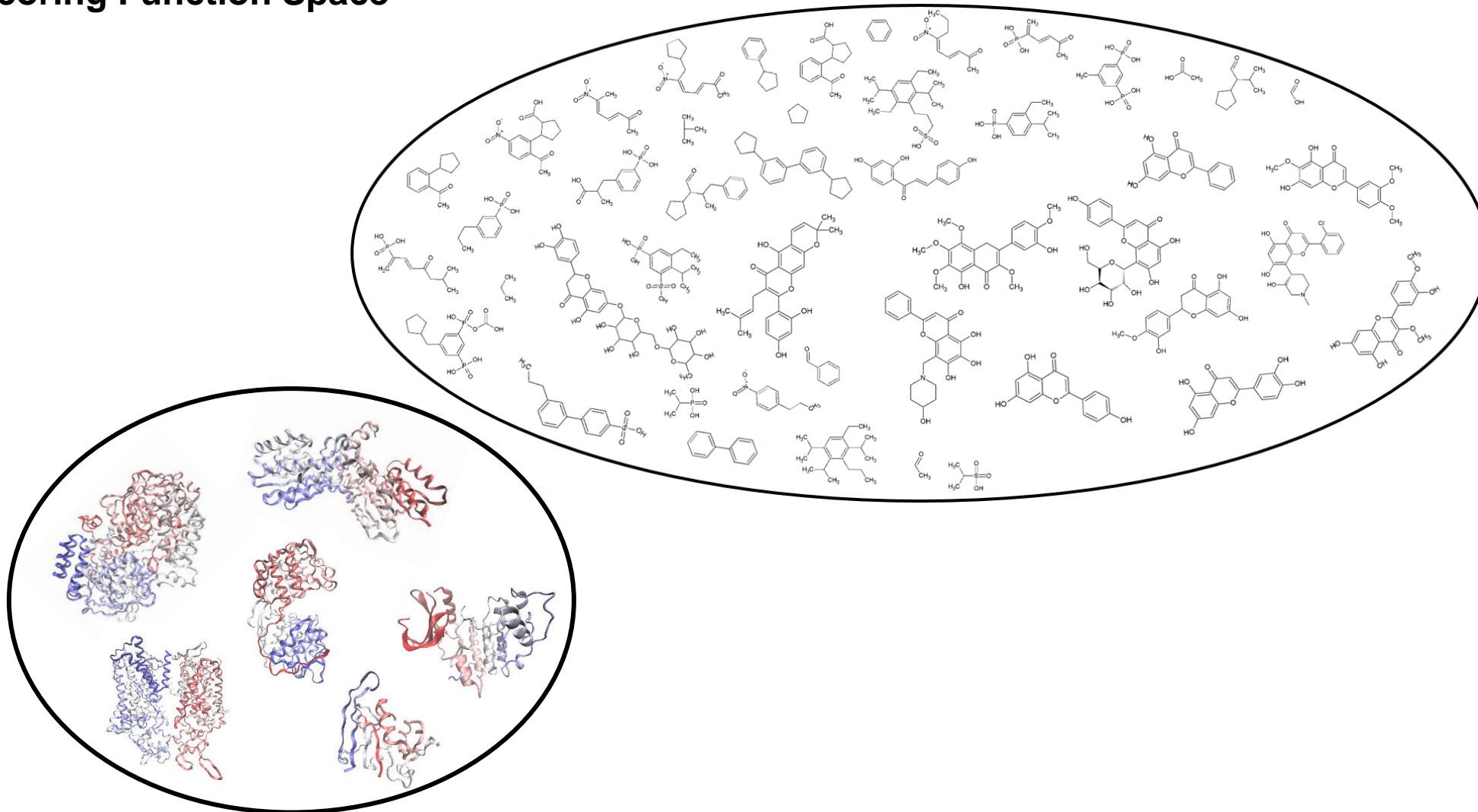
Other visible equations include:

$$\frac{1}{z} = \frac{\bar{z}}{z\bar{z}} = \frac{x-iy}{x^2+y^2}$$

$$Q = A = \frac{m}{M} RT \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1}$$

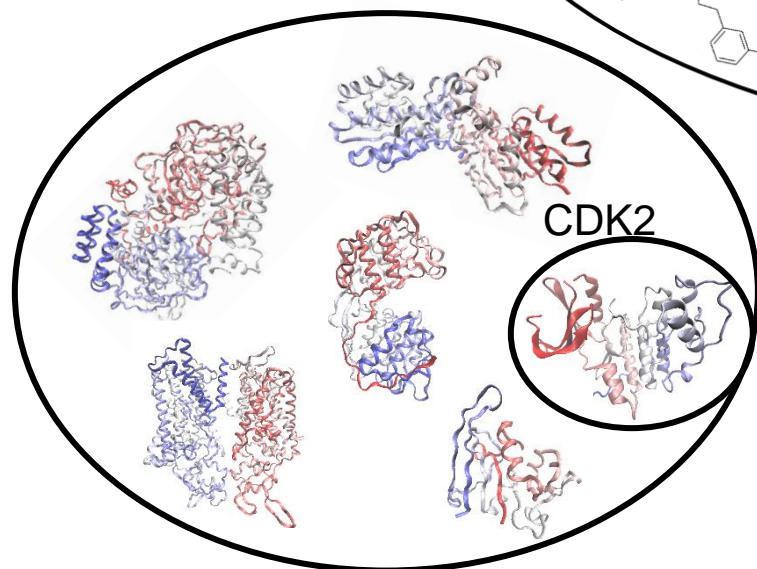
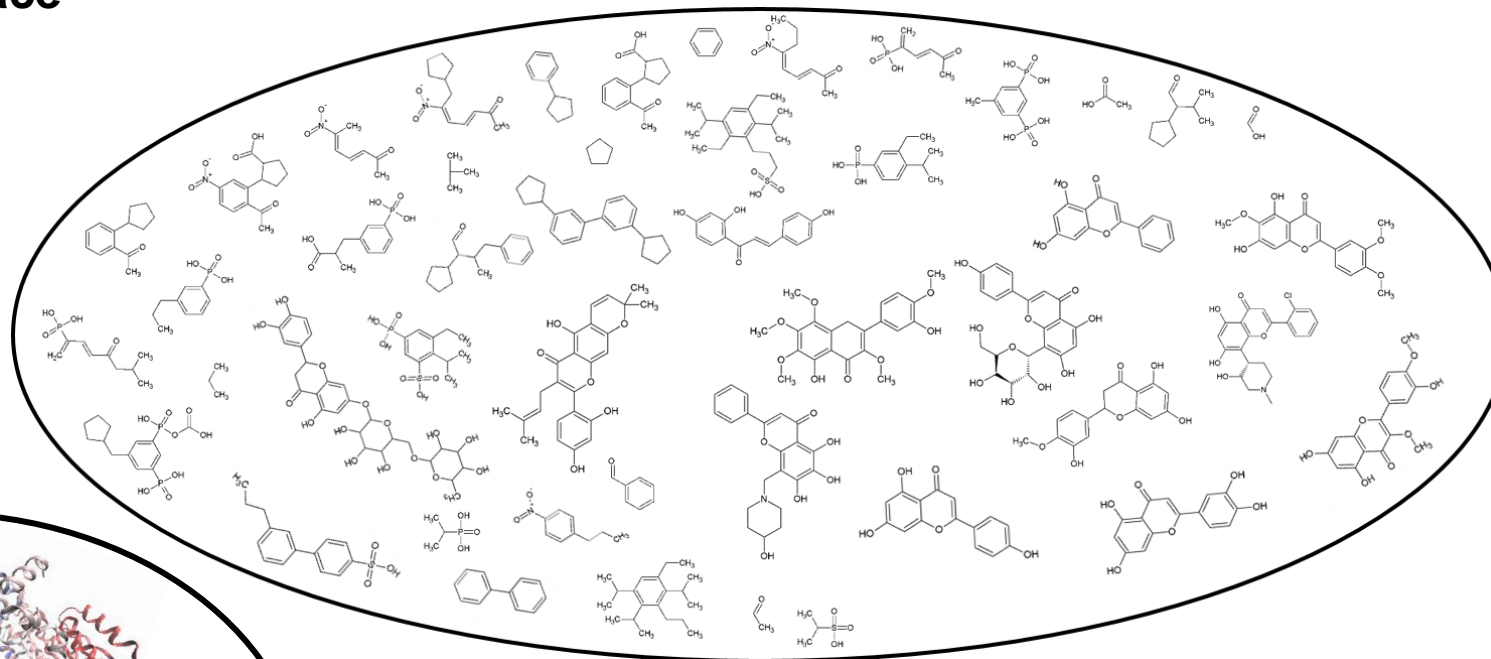
$$Q = A = \frac{m}{M} RT \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1}$$

Scoring Function Space



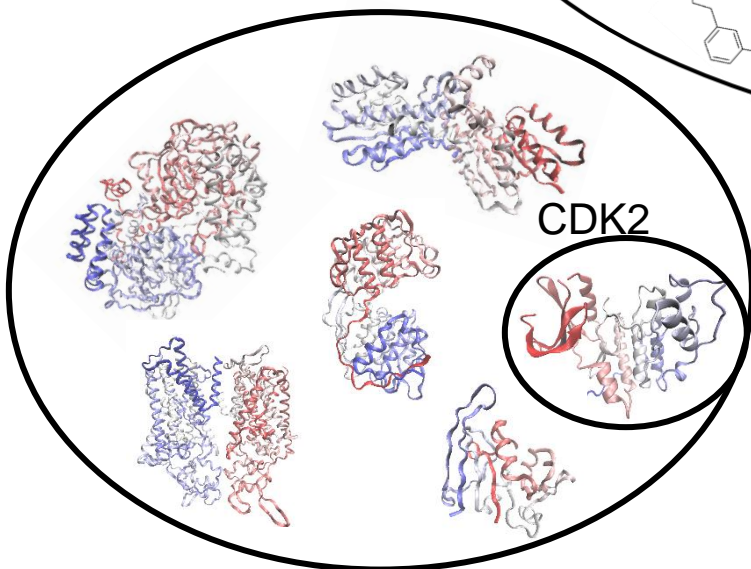
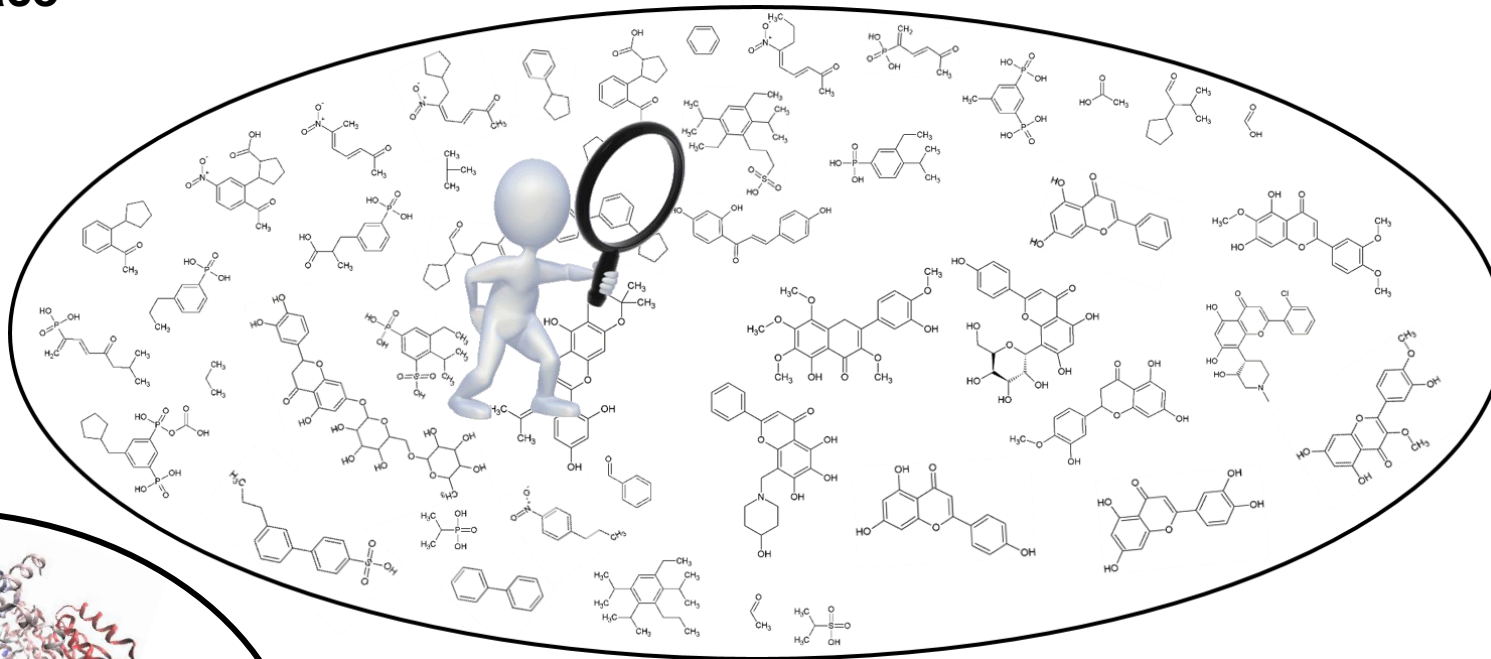
Source: Heck GS, Pintro VO, Pereira RR, de Ávila MB, Levin NMB, de Azevedo WF. Supervised Machine Learning Methods Applied to Predict Ligand- Binding Affinity. *Curr Med Chem.* 2017; 24(23):2459-2470.

Scoring Function Space



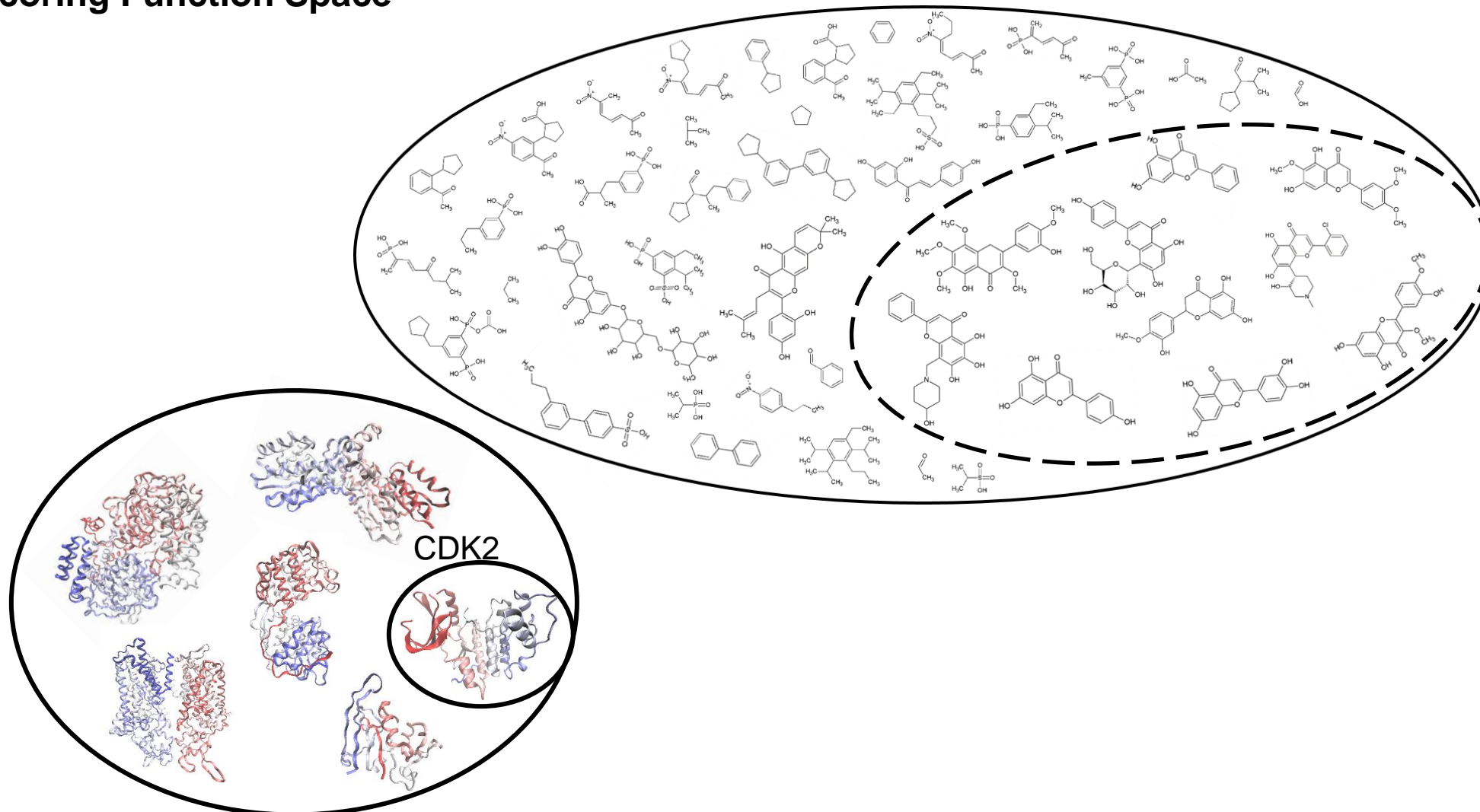
Source: Heck GS, Pintro VO, Pereira RR, de Ávila MB, Levin NMB, de Azevedo WF. Supervised Machine Learning Methods Applied to Predict Ligand- Binding Affinity. *Curr Med Chem.* 2017; 24(23):2459-2470.

Scoring Function Space



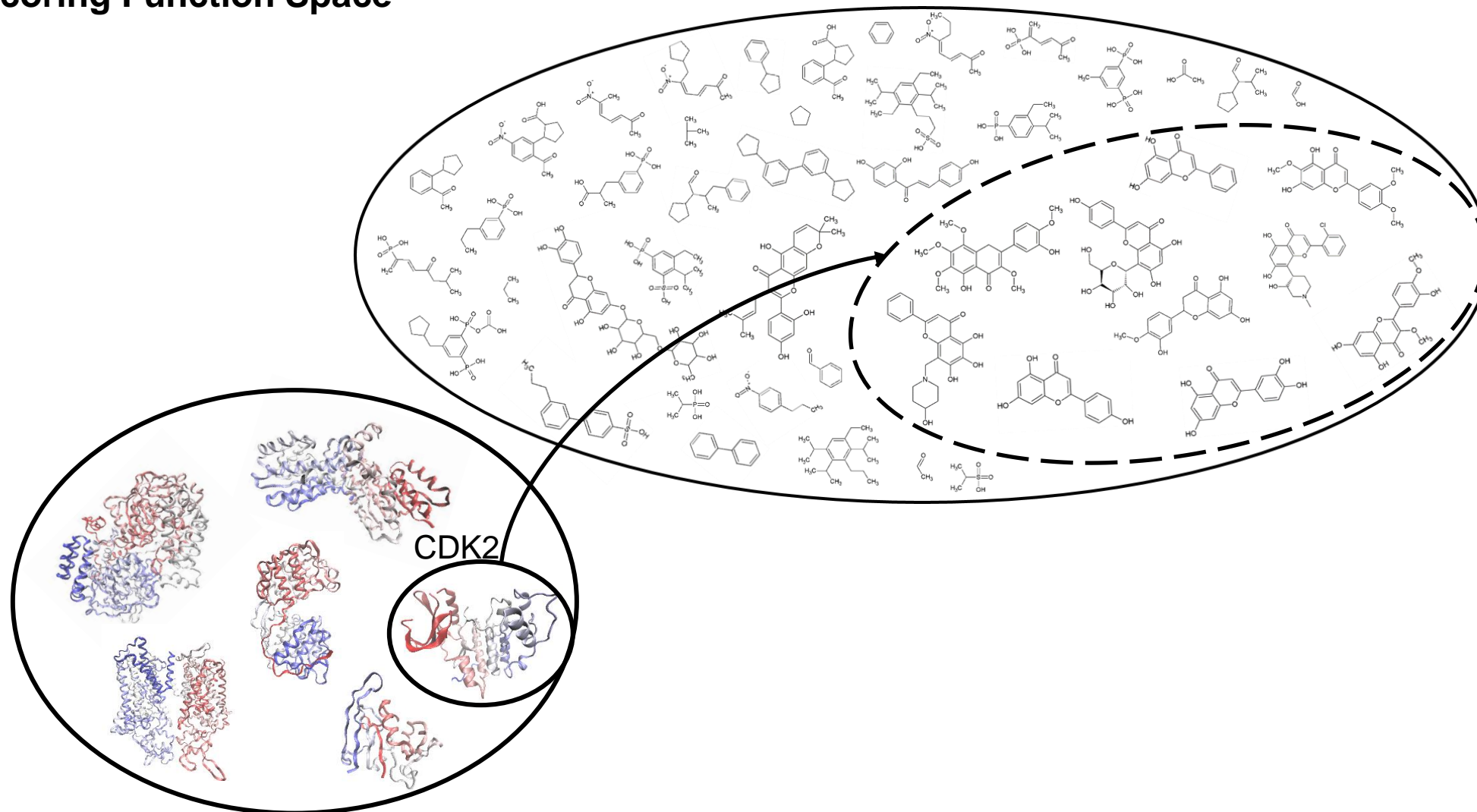
Source: Heck GS, Pintro VO, Pereira RR, de Ávila MB, Levin NMB, de Azevedo WF. Supervised Machine Learning Methods Applied to Predict Ligand- Binding Affinity. *Curr Med Chem.* 2017; 24(23):2459-2470.

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Scoring Function Space

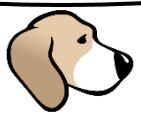
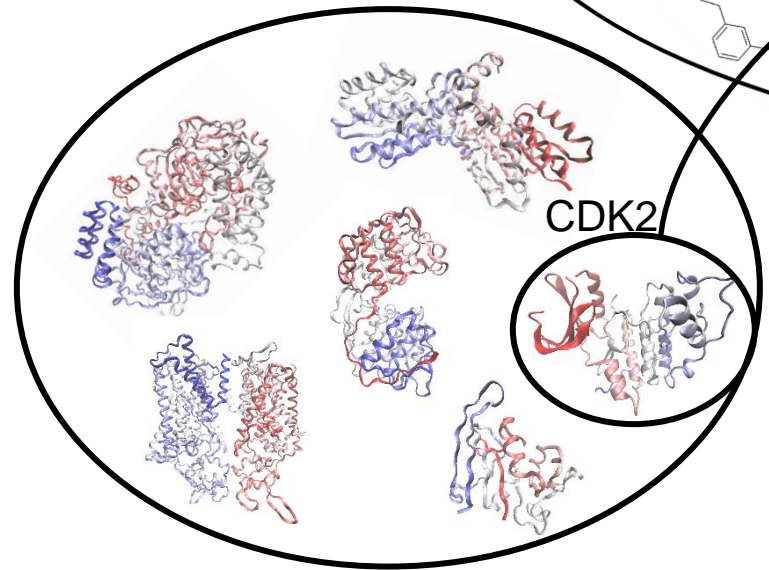
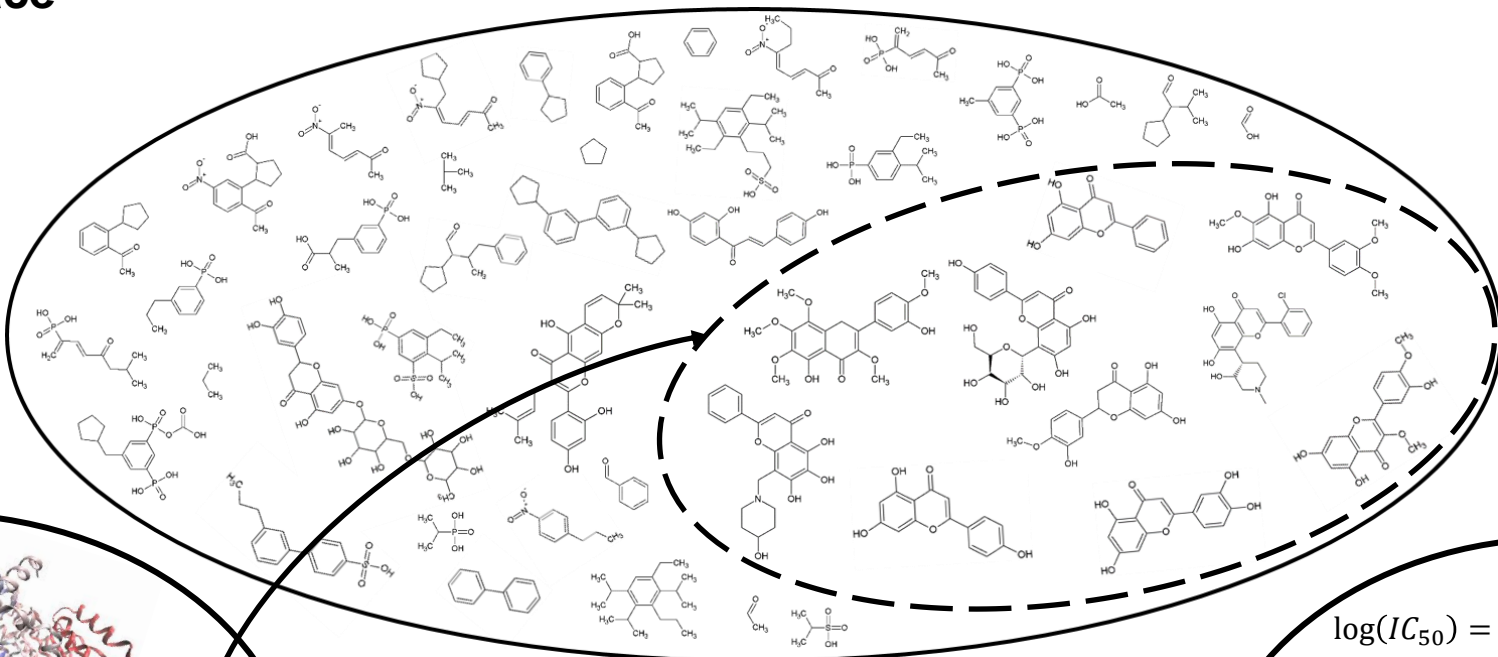


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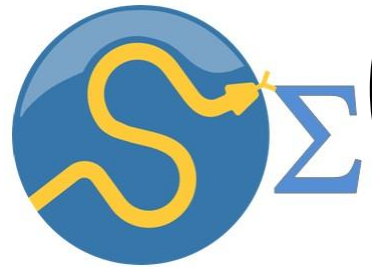


Scoring Function Space

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TABA



$$\log(IC_{50}) = \sum_{i=0}^N \omega_i x_i + \sum_{j=0}^N \alpha_j x_j^i$$

$$\Delta G = \sum_{i=0}^N \omega_i x_i \quad f = \sum_{i=1}^N \alpha_i x_i - x_j^{-3} + \sum_{j=1}^M x$$

$$\Delta S = \alpha_j - x_i \sum_{i=1}^N x_i y_j \quad f = \alpha_j \beta_i + x$$

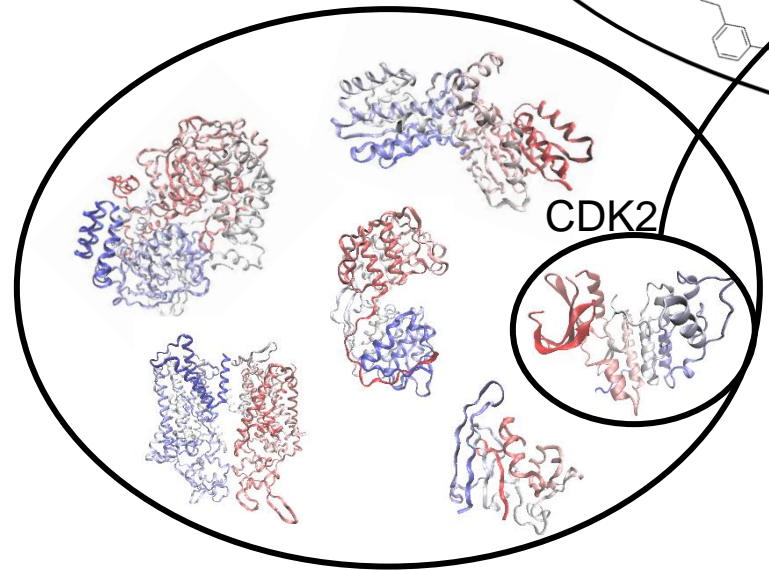
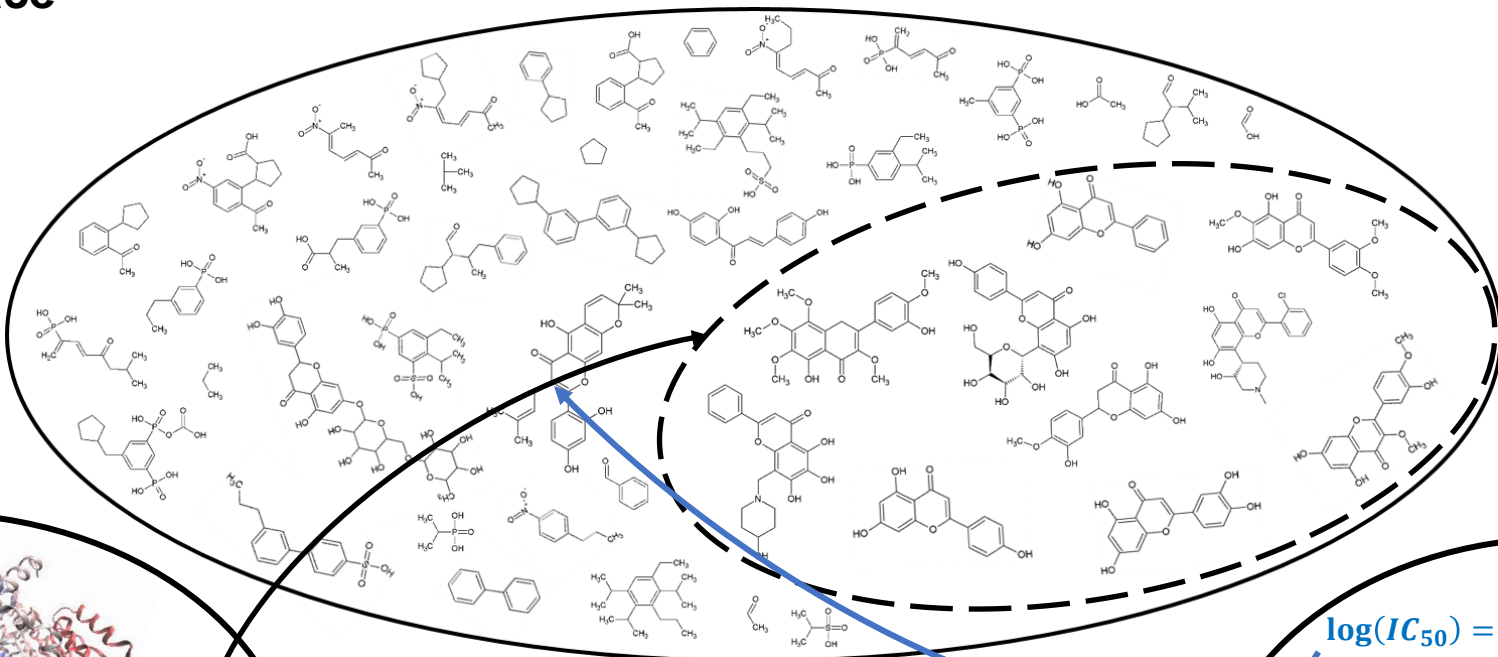
$$\log(K_I) = \sum_{i=0}^N \omega_i x_i + \sum_{j=1}^M \sum_{l=1}^N \lambda$$

Source: Heck GS, Pintro VO, Pereira RR, de Ávila MB, Levin NMB, de Azevedo WF. Supervised Machine Learning Methods Applied to Predict Ligand- Binding Affinity. *Curr Med Chem.* 2017; 24(23):2459-2470.

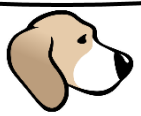


Scoring Function Space

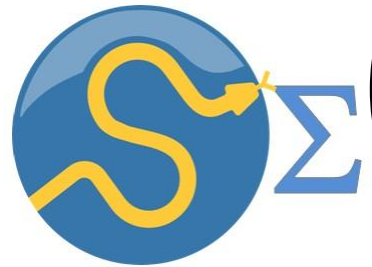
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CDK2



TABA



$$\log(IC_{50}) = \sum_{i=0}^N \omega_i x_i + \sum_{j=0}^N \alpha_j x_j^i$$

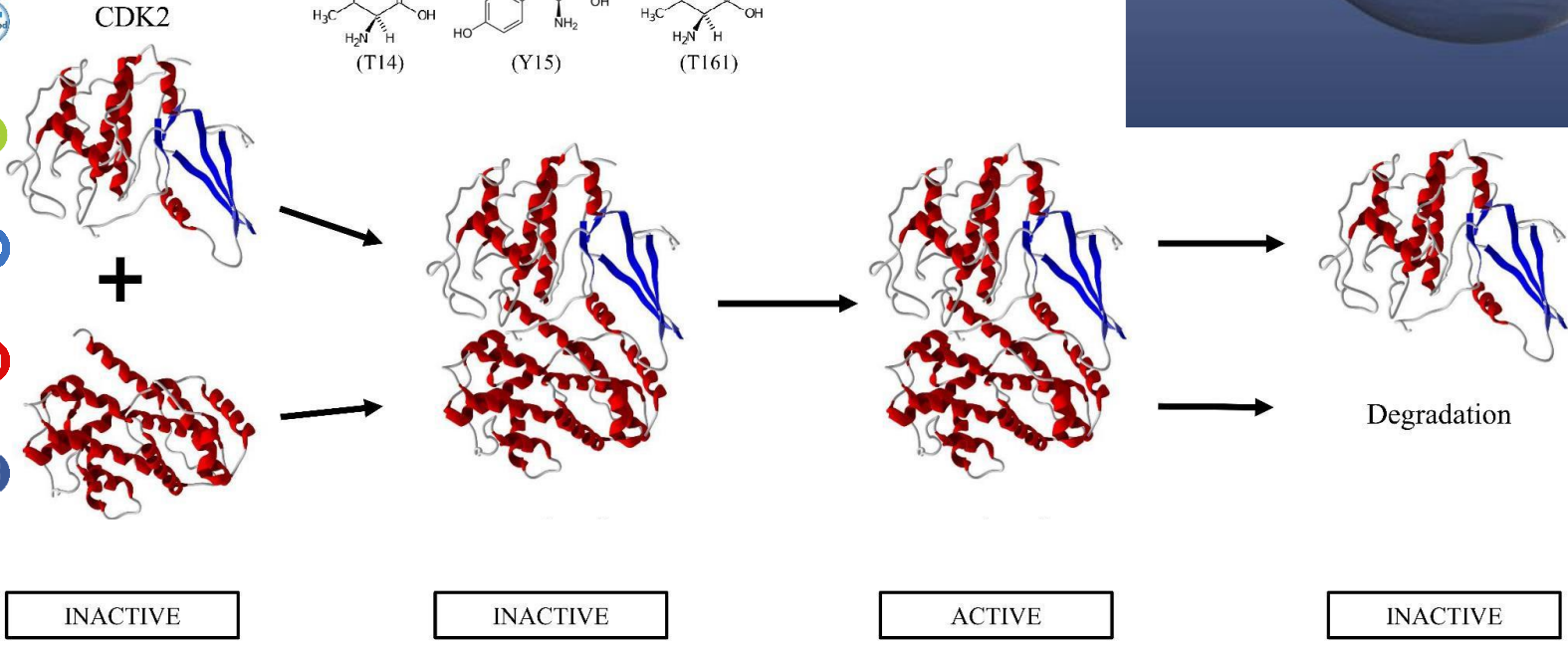
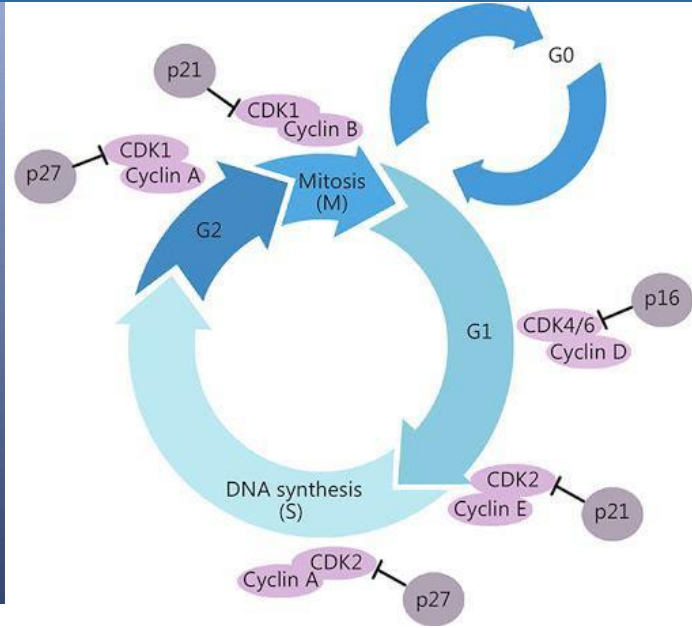
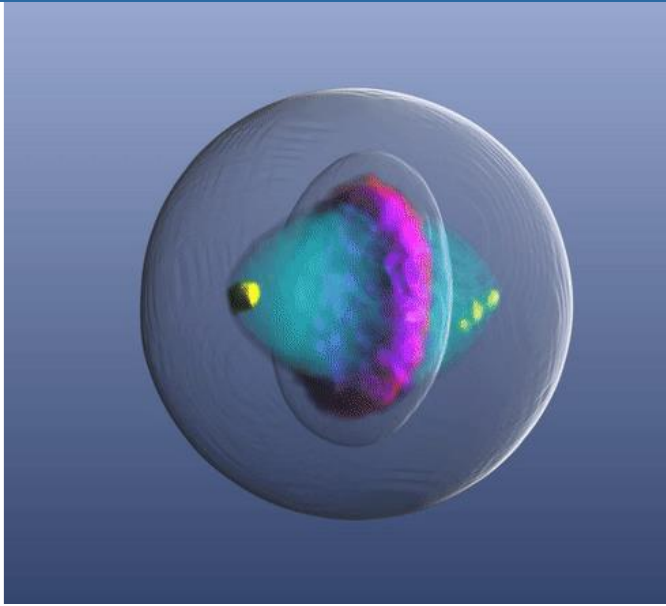
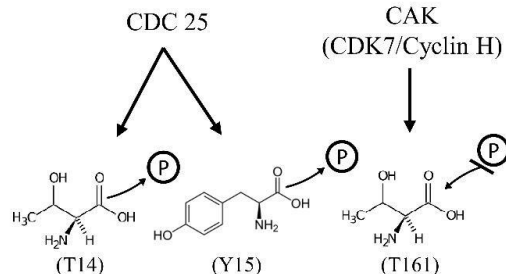
$$\Delta G = \sum_{i=0}^N \omega_i x_i \quad f = \sum_{i=1}^N \alpha_i x_i - x_j^{-3} + \sum_{j=1}^M x$$

$$\Delta S = \alpha_j - x_i \sum_{i=1}^N x_i y_j \quad f = \alpha_j \beta_i + x$$

$$\log(K_I) = \sum_{i=0}^N \omega_i x_i + \sum_{j=1}^M \sum_{i=1}^N \lambda$$

Source: Heck GS, Pintro VO, Pereira RR, de Ávila MB, Levin NMB, de Azevedo WF. Supervised Machine Learning Methods Applied to Predict Ligand- Binding Affinity. *Curr Med Chem.* 2017; 24(23):2459-2470.

Cyclin-Dependent Kinase 2



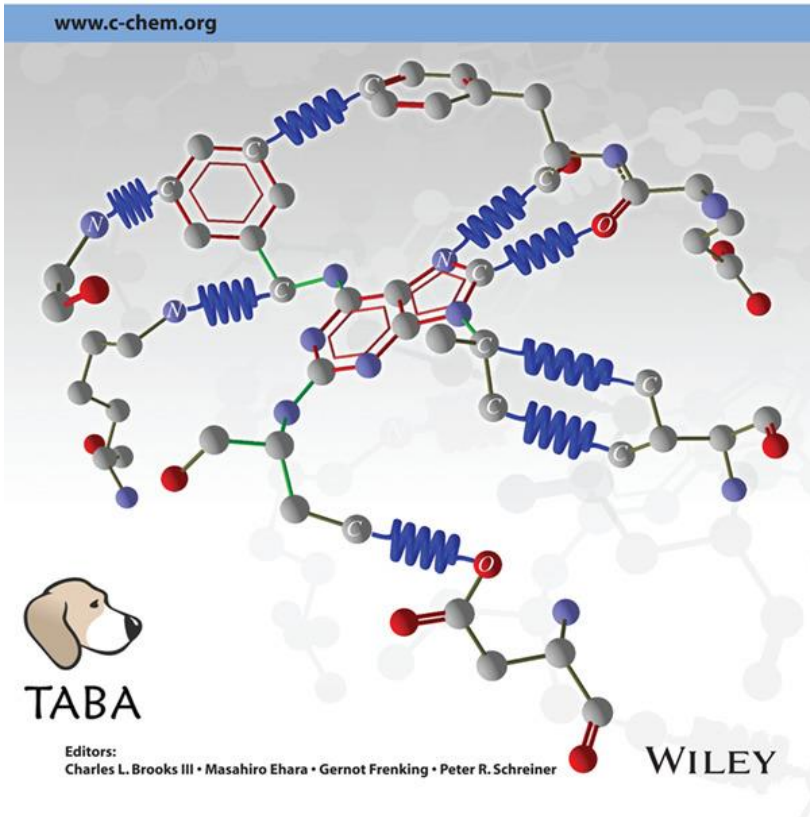
Source: de Azevedo WF. Protein-Ligand Interactions: High-Resolution Structures of CDK2. *Curr Drug Targets*. 2022;23(5):438-440.

Taba-Tool to Analyze the Binding Affinity

Volume 41 | Issues 1-2 | 2020
Included in this print edition:
Issue 1 (January 5, 2020)
Issue 2 (January 15, 2020)

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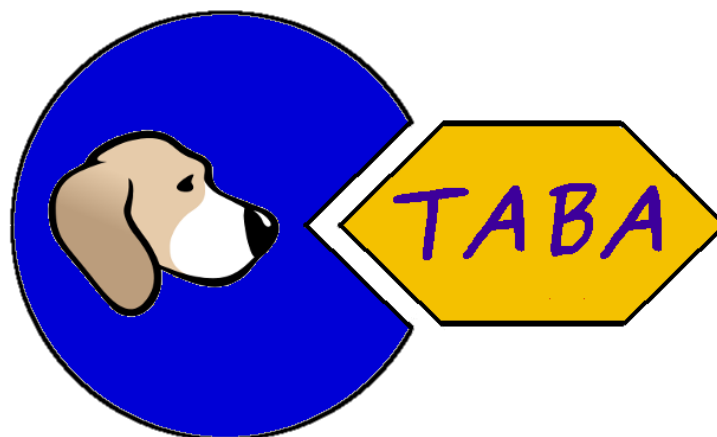
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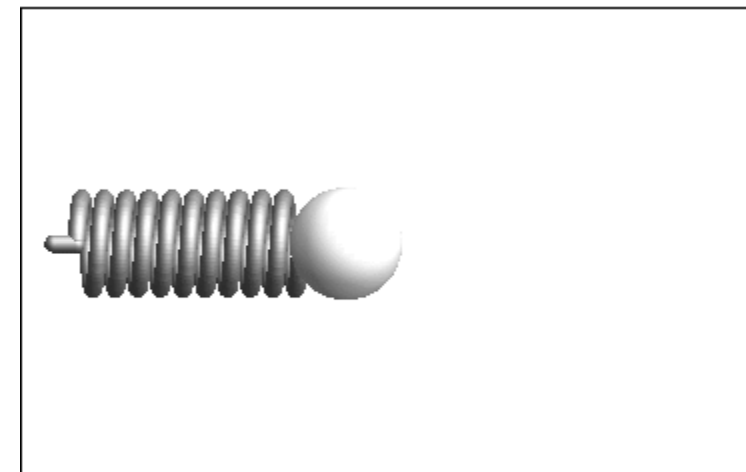
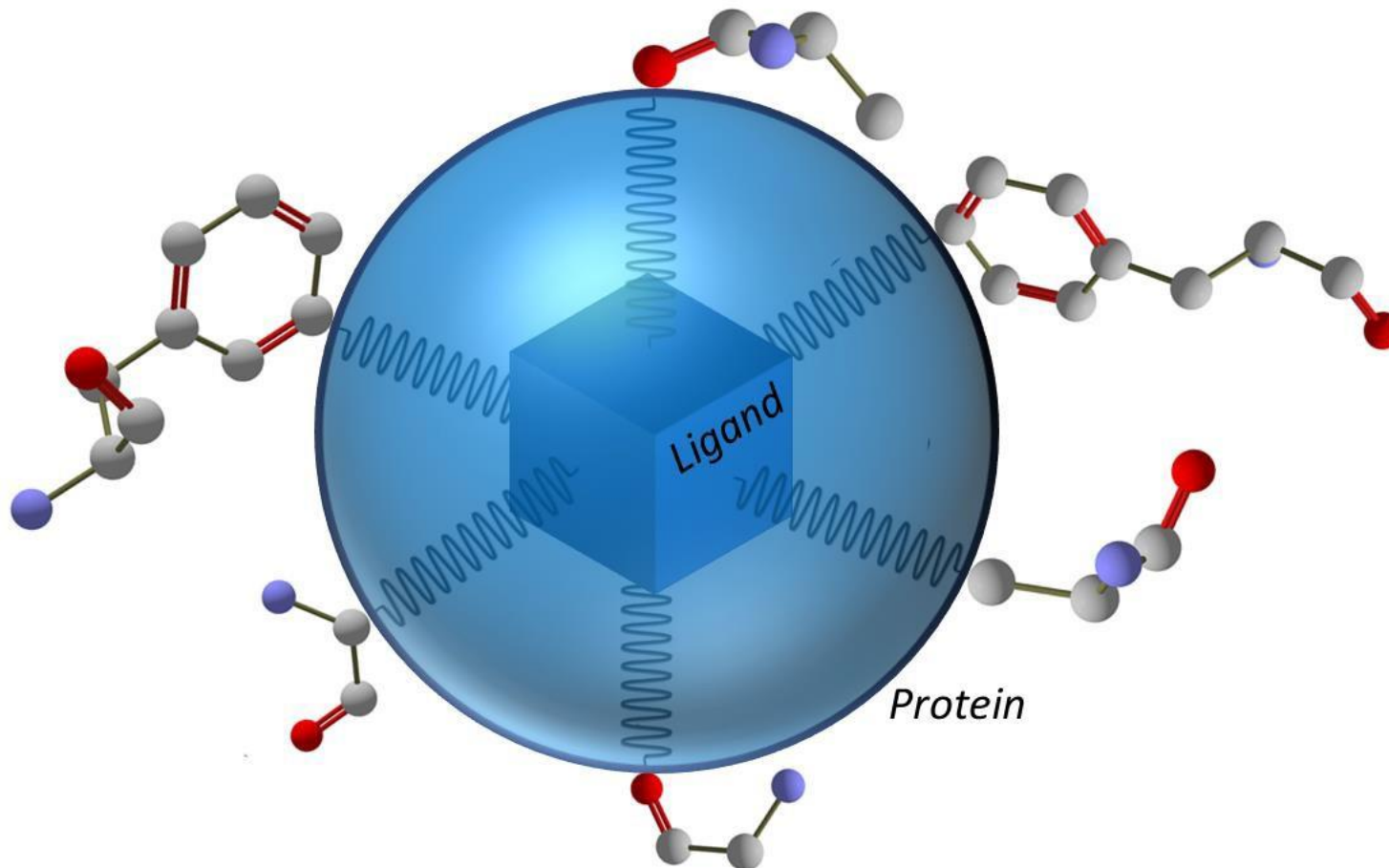
TABA



Available at: <https://github.com/azevedolab>

Source: da Silva AD, Bitencourt-Ferreira G, de Azevedo WF Jr. Taba: A Tool to Analyze the Binding Affinity. J Comput Chem. 2020; 41(1):69-73.

Taba-Tool to Analyze the Binding Affinity



Source: da Silva AD, Bitencourt-Ferreira G, de Azevedo WF Jr. Taba: A Tool to Analyze the Binding Affinity. J Comput Chem. 2020; 41(1):69-73.

Taba-Tool to Analyze the Binding Affinity

| Scoring Functions | ρ | p-value1 | R^2 | p-value2 |
|---|--------|----------|-------|----------|
| Free Energy ^a | -0.133 | 0.7324 | 0.204 | 0.2227 |
| Final Intermolecular Energy ^a | 0.133 | 0.7324 | 0.204 | 0.2228 |
| vdW+Hbond+desolv Energy ^a | 0.133 | 0.7324 | 0.204 | 0.2228 |
| Electrostatic Energy ^a | 0.533 | 0.1392 | 0.376 | 0.0789 |
| Final Total Internal Energy ^a | -0.133 | 0.7324 | 0.089 | 0.4365 |
| Torsional Free Energy ^a | 0.068 | 0.8630 | 0.000 | 0.9792 |
| Plants Score ^b | 0.183 | 0.6368 | 0.001 | 0.9348 |
| MolDock Score ^b | 0.217 | 0.5755 | 0.010 | 0.7950 |
| Rerank Score ^b | 0.333 | 0.3807 | 0.007 | 0.8336 |
| Interaction Score ^b | 0.367 | 0.3317 | 0.013 | 0.7698 |
| Protein Score ^b | 0.367 | 0.3317 | 0.025 | 0.6839 |
| Water Score ^b | -0.569 | 0.1098 | 0.395 | 0.0699 |
| Internal Score ^b | 0.033 | 0.9322 | 0.001 | 0.9369 |
| Electrostatic Score ^b | 0.548 | 0.1269 | 0.204 | 0.2218 |
| Electrostatic Long Score ^b | -0.548 | 0.1269 | 0.204 | 0.2218 |
| H-Bond Score ^b | 0.650 | 0.0581 | 0.512 | 0.0301 |
| Ligand Efficiency 1 Score ^b | 0.150 | 0.7001 | 0.024 | 0.6935 |
| Ligand Efficiency 3 Score ^b | 0.283 | 0.4600 | 0.023 | 0.6968 |
| Affinity Score ^c | -0.067 | 0.8647 | 0.117 | 0.3669 |
| Gauss1 Score ^c | -0.367 | 0.3317 | 0.120 | 0.3603 |
| Gauss2 Score ^c | -0.283 | 0.4600 | 0.018 | 0.7297 |
| Repulsion Score ^c | -0.700 | 0.0358 | 0.240 | 0.1804 |
| Hydrophobic Score ^c | 0.100 | 0.7980 | 0.002 | 0.9157 |
| Hydrogen Score ^c | -0.583 | 0.0992 | 0.340 | 0.0993 |
| Taba (3 variables, $d \leq 4.5 \text{ \AA}$) | 0.783 | 0.01252 | 0.794 | 0.0107 |

Predictive performance of scoring functions (test set). ^aAutoDock 4, ^bMolegro Virtual Docker (MVD), ^cAutoDock Vina. p-value1 and p-value2 are related to ρ and R^2 , respectively.

SAnDReS-Statistical Analysis of Docking Results and Scoring functions



- Sixty-four regression methods
- AutoDock Vina 1.2.3 force field
- Open source

Available at: <https://github.com/azevedolab>









SAAnDReS-Statistical Analysis of Docking Results and Scoring functions

| Method | r | p-value(r) | r2 | rho | p-value(rho) | MSE | RMSE |
|------------------------------|----------|------------|-----------|----------|--------------|---------|---------|
| GaussianProcessRegressorCV | 0.419643 | 0.300663 | 0.1761 | 0.512348 | 0.194223 | 2.19599 | 1.48189 |
| GaussianProcessRegressor | 0.332622 | 0.420807 | 0.110638 | 0.439155 | 0.276327 | 3.52633 | 1.87785 |
| DecisionTreeRegressorCV | 0.225384 | 0.591498 | 0.0507979 | 0.273297 | 0.512512 | 2.48651 | 1.57687 |
| ExtraTreesRegressorCV | 0.224615 | 0.592798 | 0.0504519 | 0.414758 | 0.306912 | 2.44803 | 1.56462 |
| MLPRegressorCV | 0.210381 | 0.61702 | 0.0442603 | 0.317168 | 0.443989 | 3.48123 | 1.8658 |
| RANSACRegressor | 0.196385 | 0.641136 | 0.038567 | 0.365963 | 0.372625 | 3.06544 | 1.75084 |
| PassiveAggressiveRegressor | 0.194978 | 0.643576 | 0.0380165 | 0.365963 | 0.372625 | 1.65285 | 1.28563 |
| SVRCV | 0.192942 | 0.647111 | 0.0372267 | 0.365963 | 0.372625 | 2.06293 | 1.43629 |
| MLPRegressor | 0.1926 | 0.647706 | 0.0370949 | 0.121988 | 0.773532 | 2.11687 | 1.45495 |
| SVR | 0.192141 | 0.648505 | 0.036918 | 0.365963 | 0.372625 | 1.80235 | 1.34251 |
| LinearSVRCV | 0.191566 | 0.649504 | 0.0366977 | 0.463553 | 0.247323 | 1.68465 | 1.29794 |
| NuSVRCV | 0.191518 | 0.649588 | 0.0366792 | 0.463553 | 0.247323 | 1.94074 | 1.3931 |
| RANSACRegressorCV | 0.191485 | 0.649645 | 0.0366665 | 0.317168 | 0.443989 | 2.70793 | 1.64558 |
| TheilSenRegressor | 0.190028 | 0.652182 | 0.0361107 | 0.463553 | 0.247323 | 1.54587 | 1.24333 |
| TweedieRegressorCV | 0.189321 | 0.653414 | 0.0358425 | 0.463553 | 0.247323 | 1.4201 | 1.19168 |
| PassiveAggressiveRegressorCV | 0.189212 | 0.653604 | 0.0358012 | 0.317168 | 0.443989 | 2.26334 | 1.50444 |
| BayesianRidgeCV | 0.18763 | 0.656364 | 0.035205 | 0.463553 | 0.247323 | 1.44061 | 1.20025 |
| LarsCV | 0.186977 | 0.657504 | 0.0349603 | 0.463553 | 0.247323 | 1.5377 | 1.24004 |
| TweedieRegressor | 0.186895 | 0.657647 | 0.0349297 | 0.365963 | 0.372625 | 1.30757 | 1.14349 |
| ExtraTreeRegressor | 0.186558 | 0.658235 | 0.0348039 | 0.253185 | 0.545176 | 2.99684 | 1.73114 |
| LinearSVR | 0.186361 | 0.65858 | 0.0347304 | 0.463553 | 0.247323 | 1.68322 | 1.29739 |
| TheilSenRegressorCV | 0.184789 | 0.661328 | 0.0341469 | 0.365963 | 0.372625 | 2.50186 | 1.58173 |
| BayesianRidge | 0.184484 | 0.66186 | 0.0340344 | 0.365963 | 0.372625 | 1.31805 | 1.14806 |

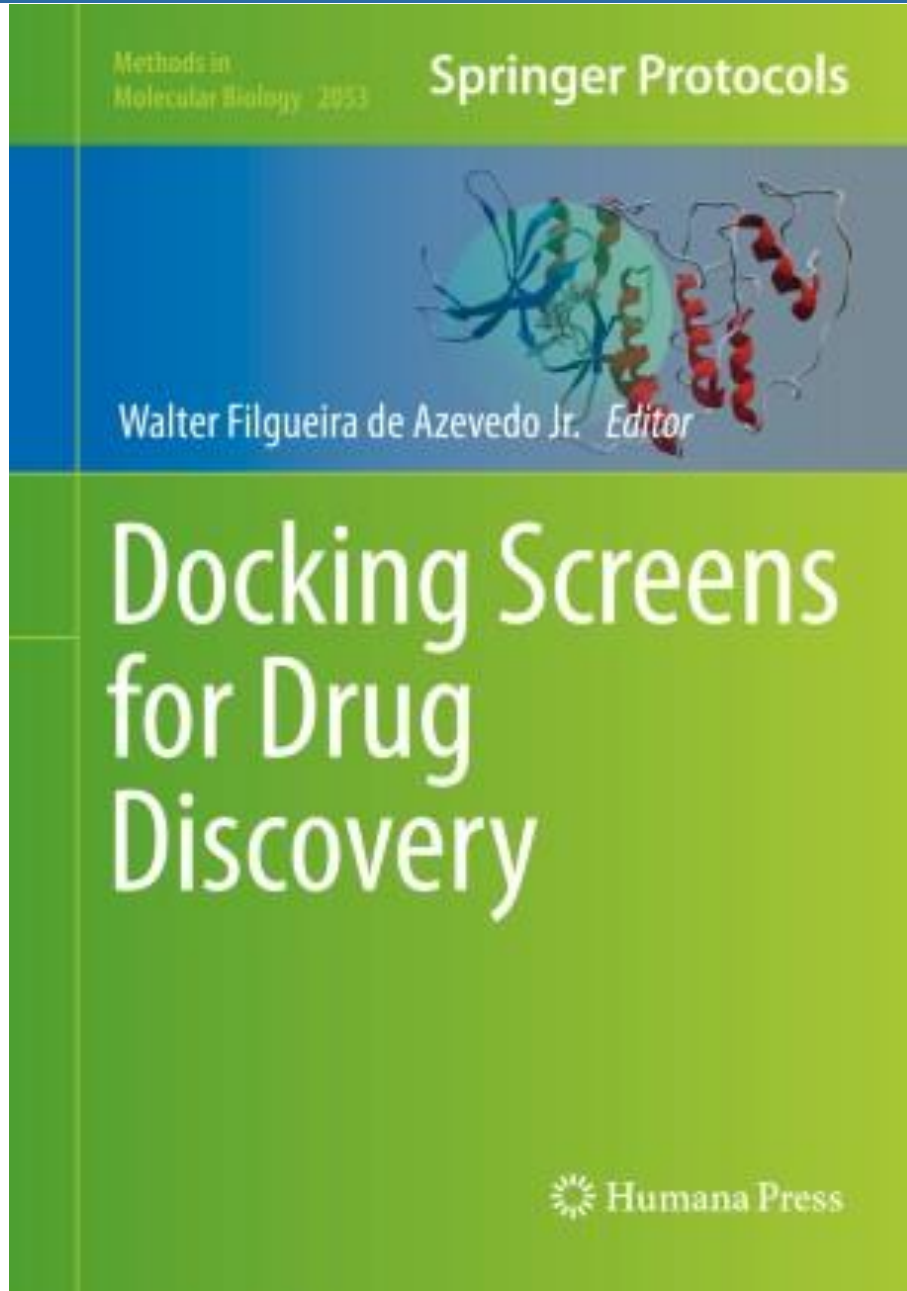
Our machine learning models generalize better than the AutoDock Vina scoring function, which has an $r^2 = 0.00909986$.



Final Remarks

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- Taba and SAnDReS allow us to explore the Scoring Function Space with efficiency;
 - We may use Taba and SAnDReS to generate a database of scoring functions – SF database;
 - We believe that the Scoring Function Space could be a game-changer for drug development.





Young Scientists flash presentations

Exploring the Scoring Function Space for Structure-Based Drug Design



**Wednesday May 24, 2020
6:20 PM**

**Gabriela Bitencourt-Ferreira
(Ph.D. Student) (H-index: 12)
azevedolab.net**

gabriela@azevedolab.net

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Prof. Dr. Vladimir Poroikov - Institute of Biomedical Chemistry, Moscow-Russia



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Ph.D Students



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Silvana da Cunha Russo



Gabriela Bitencourt-Ferreira



Master Student



Camila Rizzotto

Specialization Student



Amauri Duarte da Silva

Undergraduate Student



Martina Veit Acost

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Harnessing Machine Learning for Drug Development



Dr. Walter F. de Azevedo, Jr.
azevedolab.net

walter@azevedolab.net

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- BIOCHEMISTRY & MOLECULAR BIOLOGY
- BIOINSPIRED COMPUTING
- BIOPHYSICS
- COMPUTATIONAL SYSTEMS BIOLOGY
- COMPUTER SCIENCE
- CRYSTALLOGRAPHY
- MACHINE LEARNING
- MATHEMATICAL & COMPUTATIONAL BIOLOGY
- MOLECULAR DOCKING
- PROTEIN-LIGAND INTERACTIONS

+ VIEW ALL INSTITUTIONS & AWARDS

