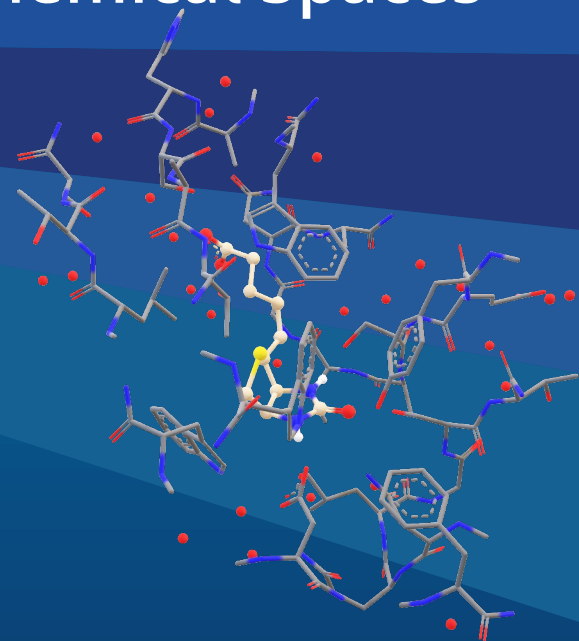


Marcus Gastreich

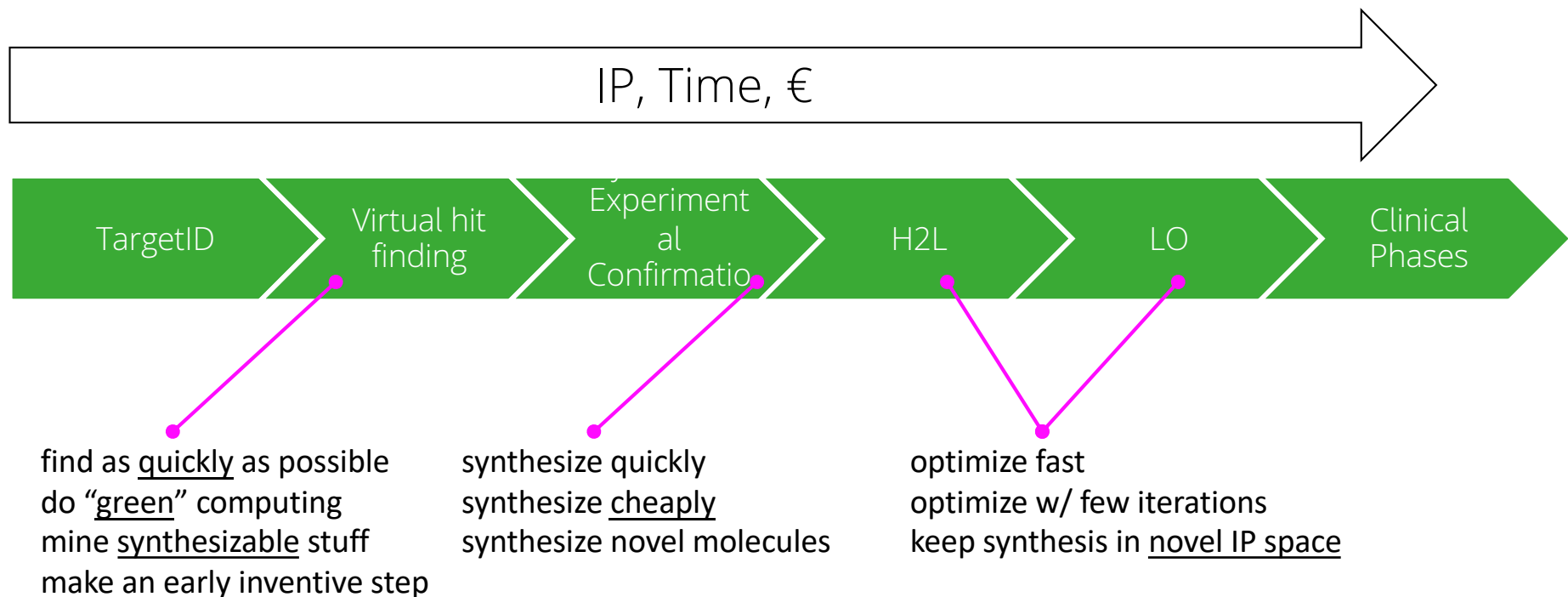
# Why Everybody Speaks about Chemical Spaces

A Biased Perspective



# Relevance

Now that Matthias has explained the methods so beautifully...  
Why is all this so relevant — especially in industry?



1

# IP: Is Bigger = Better?

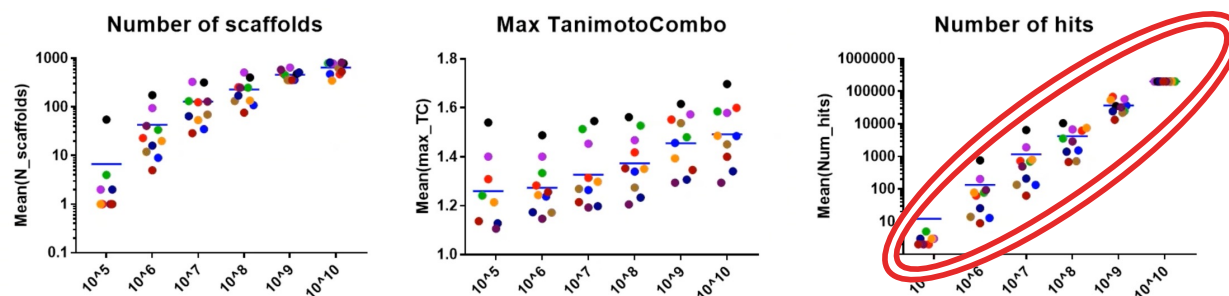


# Bigger Haystacks -> More Needles

AZ 2018:  $10^{10}$ -sized subsets of  $10^{15}$ , analyzed with FastROCS

## 1) Evaluating the AZ-Space with FastROCS

- Evaluate the chemical space ( $10^{15}$  molecules) using subsets and FastROCS
- Results relative to MinTanimotoCombo @200k hits in  $10^{10}$



- Diversity (number of scaffolds) seems to converge
- More similar compounds are found
- Still „low“ sample rate:  $10^{10}$  molecules = 0.001% of the whole space

13 IMED Biotech Unit | Discovery Sciences



C. Grebner, BioSolveIT Webinar 2018, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fMrI11SXwpU>





# Bigger Haystacks -> More Needles

Lyu et al., Nature 2019, 566, 224: "Bigger is Better"

**nature**

Explore content ▾ About the journal ▾ Publish with us ▾ Subscribe

nature > news & views > article

NEWS AND VIEWS | 06 February 2019

## Bigger is better in virtual drug screens

A system has been devised that computationally screens hundreds of millions of drug candidates – all of which can be made on demand – against biological targets. This could help to make drug discovery more efficient.

David E. Gloriam ✉

[Twitter](#) [Facebook](#) [Email](#)

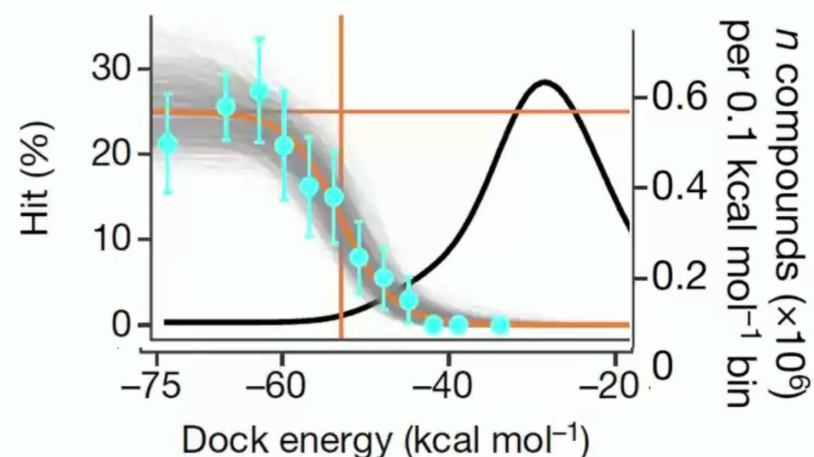
## ARTICLE

<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-019-0917-9>

## Ultra-large library docking for discovering new chemotypes

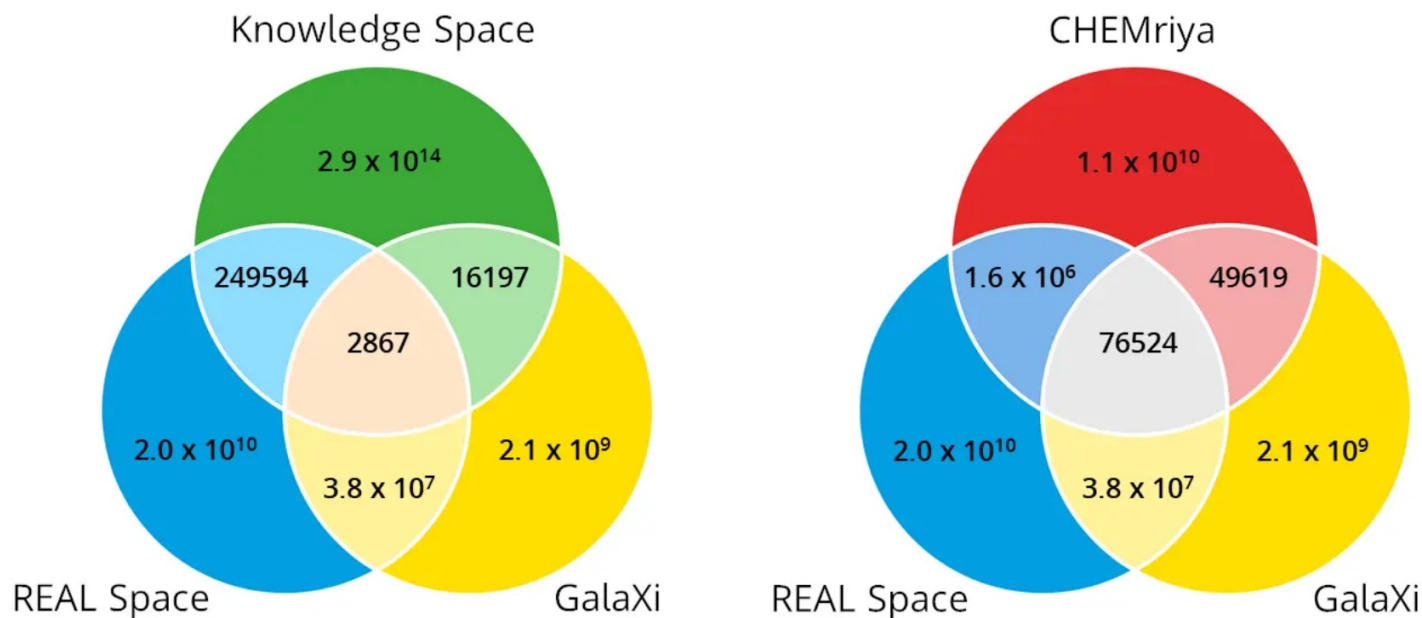
Jiankun Lyu<sup>1,2,10</sup>, Sheng Wang<sup>3,4,10</sup>, Trent E. Balius<sup>1,10</sup>, Isha Singh<sup>1,10</sup>, Anat Levit<sup>1</sup>, Yuri S. Moroz<sup>5,6</sup>, Matthew J. O'Meara<sup>1</sup>, Tao Che<sup>4</sup>, Enkhjargal Algaa<sup>1</sup>, Kateryna Tolmachova<sup>7</sup>, Andrey A. Tolmachev<sup>7</sup>, Brian K. Shoichet<sup>1\*</sup>, Bryan L. Roth<sup>4,8,9\*</sup> & John J. Irwin<sup>1\*</sup>

*Synthesis-on-demand compounds were chosen from 12 different docking score bins (cyan)*



# Don't Bigger and Bigger Spaces Overlap?

**NO !**

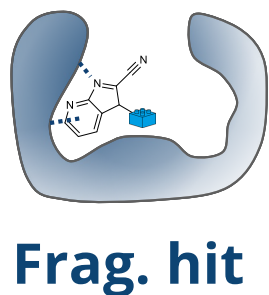


Bellmann et al., JCIIM 2022, 62, 553

so see: Lessel et al, ACS MedChem Letters 2019, 10, 10, 1504-1510



# New IP is Found: Extending a Fragment into 3D Space

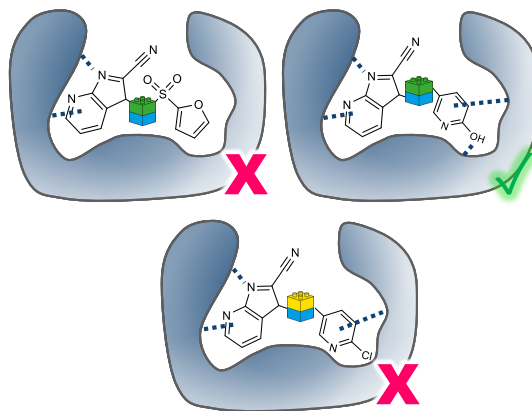


extend with all building blocks (small % of 10<sup>X</sup>)

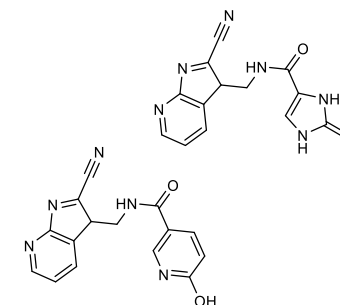
compatibility

		✓	✓		
	✓			✓	
	✓				
		✓			✓
				✓	

vis. & man. filtering



round of filtering

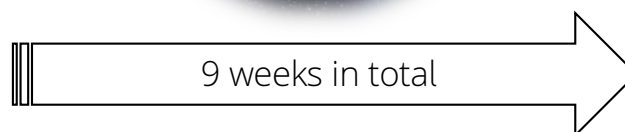
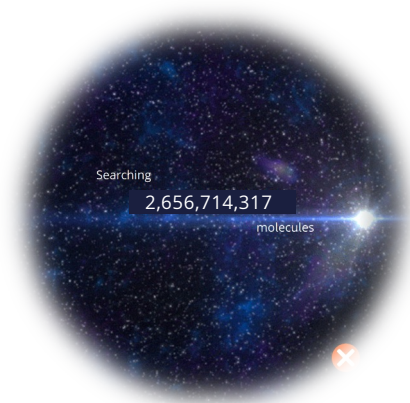
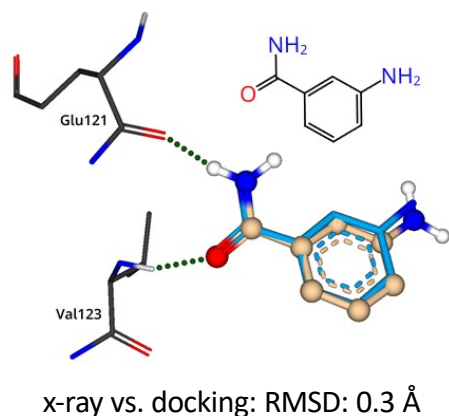


**synth'y accessible hits by definition**



# From 1 Fragment to 69 Purchased New Actives

- ◆ Instead from starting at “apo:” Use frag and grow into “Purchasable Space”



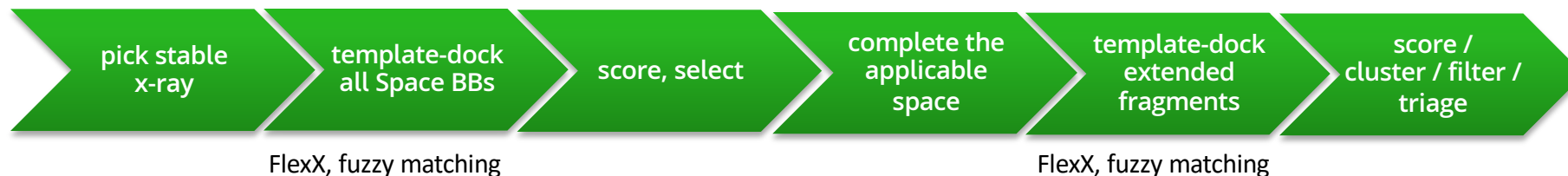
Results:

**69 w/  $K_i < 500\mu\text{M}$**

6 x-rays obtained

best binder: 744 nM

( 4 rings, 2 stereo cntrs.)



Janis Müller (CrystalsFirst) with Enamine, Gerhard Klebe, BioSolveIT, submitted.



# Ceci n'est pas un 'funnel'...



...and, *a priori*, **any** space member may emerge as a hit !



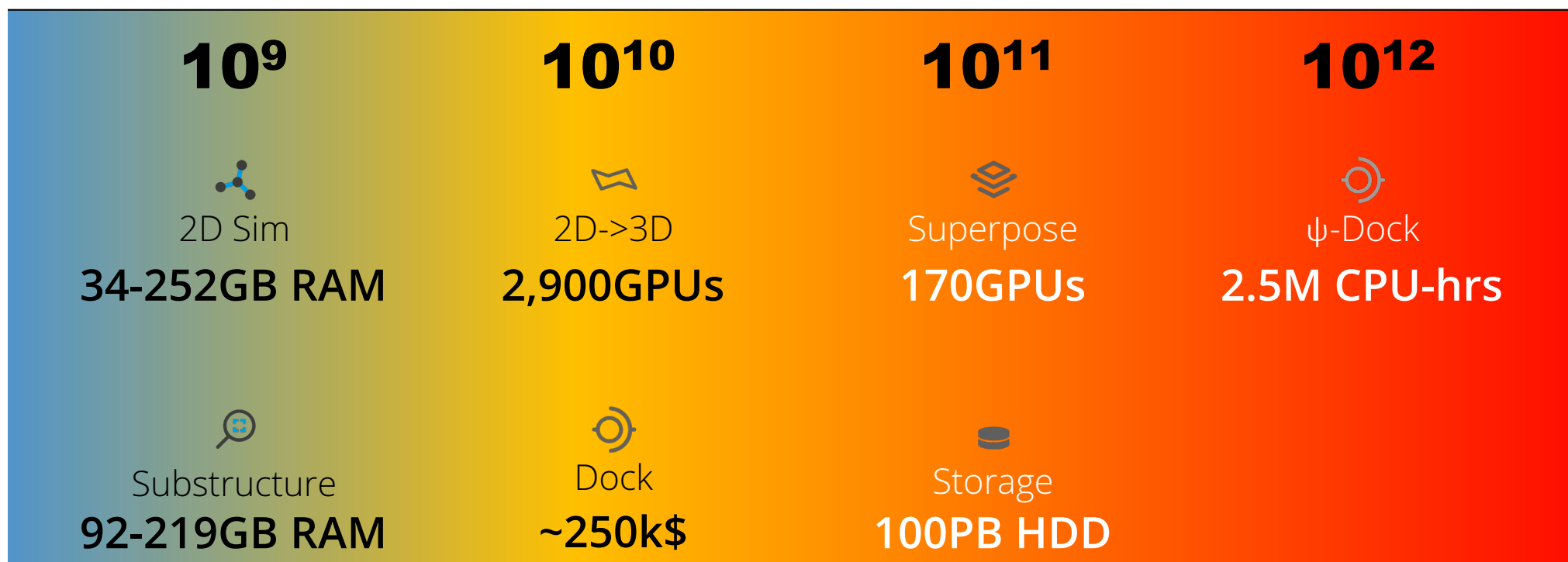
2

€: Combinatorial = Cheaper

A. Virtual  
B. In the lab











# Enumeration: How to Blow the Budget...



NIH Symposium on Ultra-Large DBs 2020/12, OE also: Grebner C 2018: [youtube.com/watch?v=fMrI11SXwpU](https://youtube.com/watch?v=fMrI11SXwpU); also see Review by @WendyAnneWarr, talks (partially): [cactus.nci.nih.gov/presentations/NIHBigDB\\_2020-12](https://cactus.nci.nih.gov/presentations/NIHBigDB_2020-12)



# Enumeration: How to Blow the Budget...

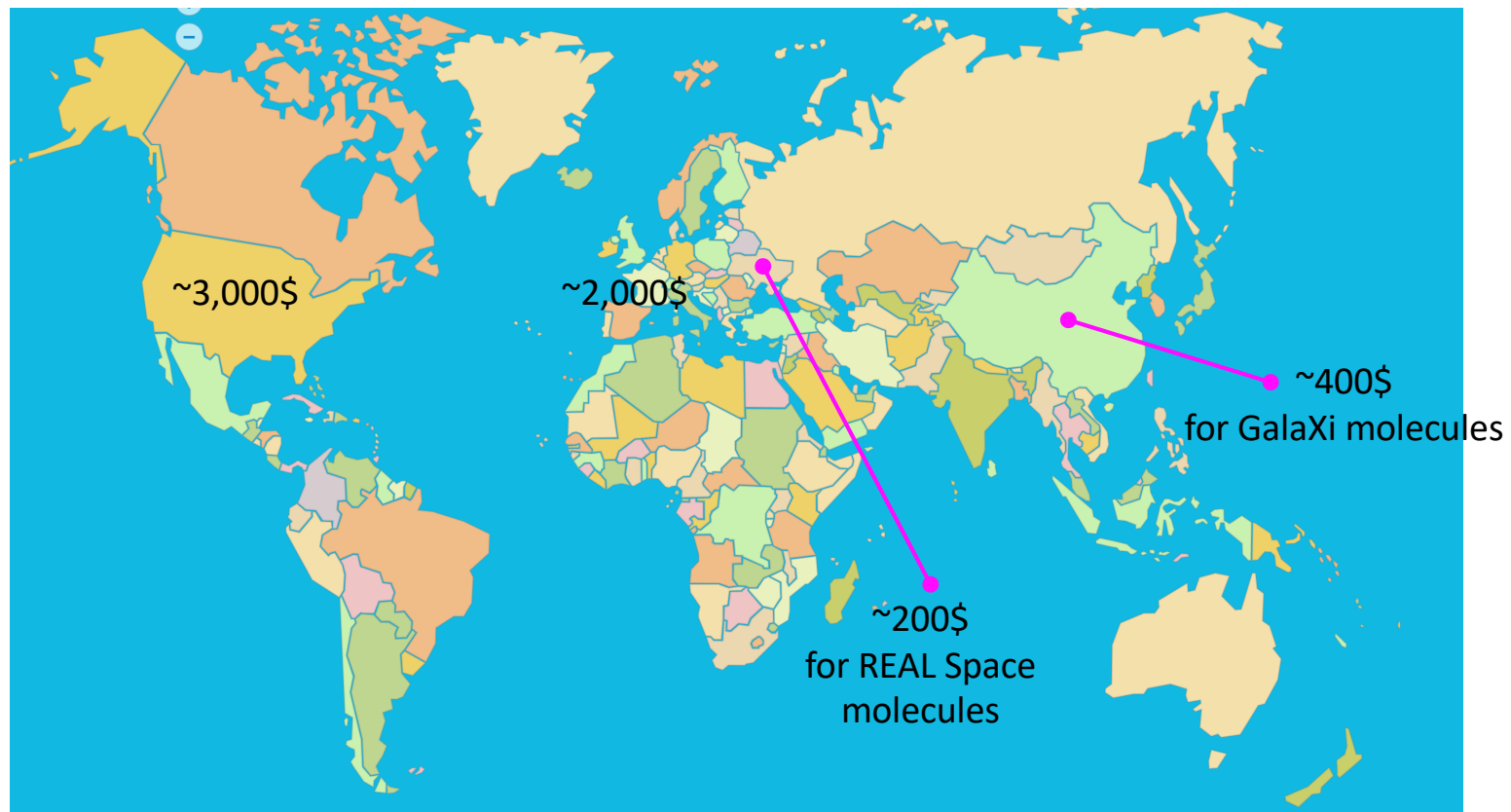
	Task	Size	CPUs or GPUs	Memory	Cost [\$]	time	Ref
	Storage	$10^9$		1(smi)-4(sd) TB			1, NIH
		$10^{11}$		100PB	1.1M p.a.		1, Google
	Gen SMI	$10^{10}$	400			1.5d	1, OpenEye (OE)
	2D Sim	$10^9$				9h	1, molsoft
		$10^9$		34-252GB			1, NextMove
	Conformers	$10^{10}$	2.900	20TB	20K		1, OE
	3D Superposition	$10^{11}$	170		300	58m	1, 3 OE/AZ
	Docking	$10^{10}$		~100TB (est.)	~250.000		1, OE
		$10^9$	1.500			1.5d	4
	Surrogate Docking	$10^{12}$	"1"		6M amort.	2.500.000h	1, Argonne
	Substructure	$10^9$		92-219GB			1, NextMove

- 1) NIH Symposium on Ultra-Large DBs 2020/12, OE also: Grebner C 2018: [youtube.com/watch?v=fMr11SXwpU](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fMr11SXwpU)  
see pending [Review by @WendyAnneWarr](https://www.reviewby.com/@WendyAnneWarr), talks (partially): [cactus.nci.nih.gov/presentations/NIHBigDB\\_2020-12](https://cactus.nci.nih.gov/presentations/NIHBigDB_2020-12)
- 2) Clark, D, JCI 2020, DOI: 10.121/acs.jcim.0c00101
- 3) Grebner et al., JCI 2019, DOI 10.1021/acs.jcim.b00779
- 4) Lyu et al., Nature, 2019, DOI 10.1038/s41586-019-0917-9





# In the Lab: Synthetic Costs per Molecule



Coarse values, by hearsay

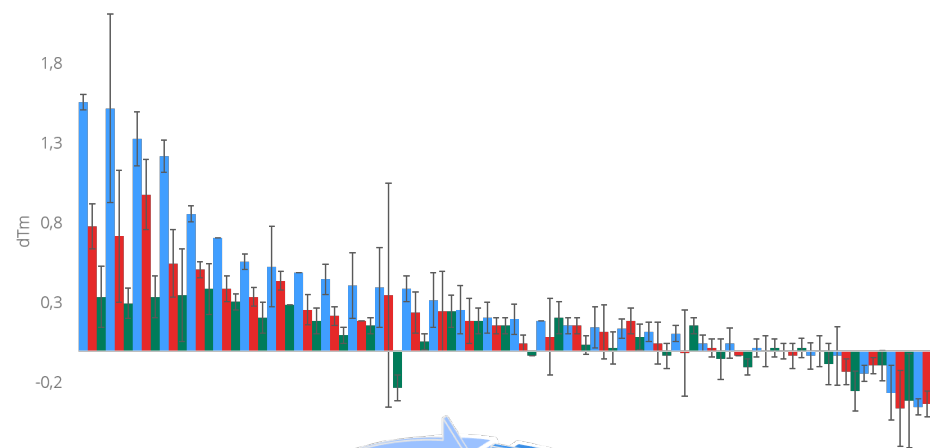
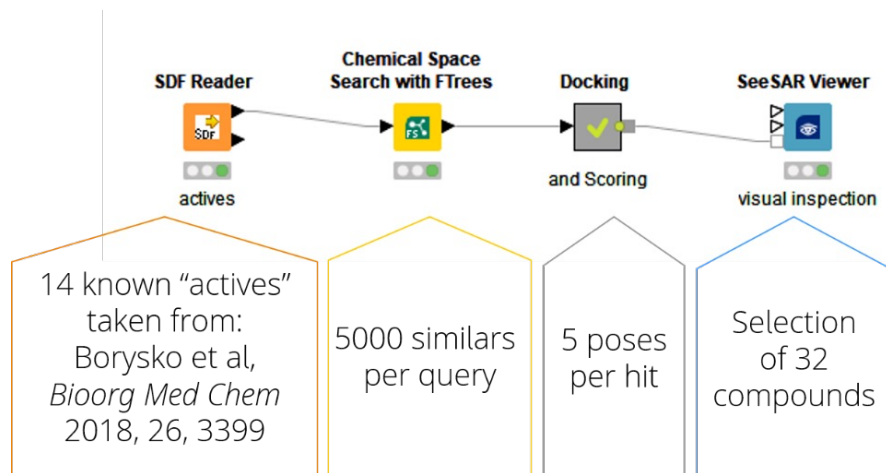


3

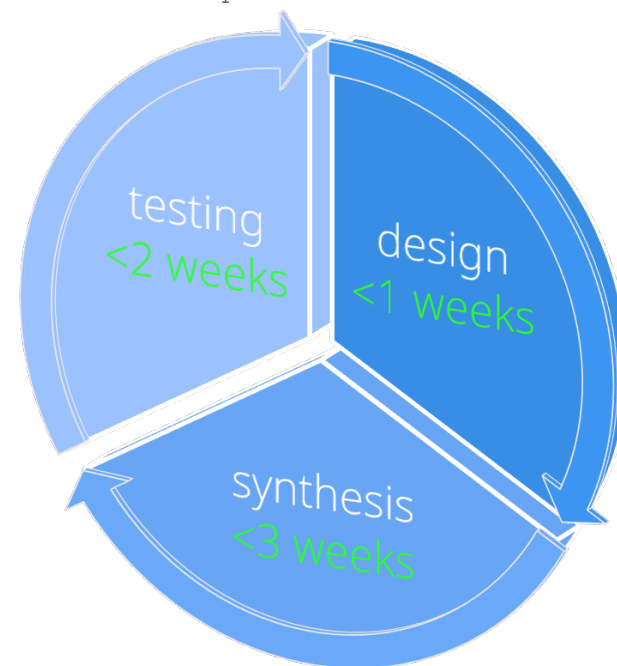
Time: Combinatorial = Faster



# 6 Weeks: SAR-bySpace Around BRD4 Inhibitors



Query	Hit	Tanimoto sim	FTrees sim	$\Delta T_m$ (@40 $\mu$ M)	IC <sub>50</sub> ( $\mu$ M)
		0.456	0.956	0.7	10
		0.277	0.920	1.5	26
		0.323	0.933	1.3	44
		0.333	0.953	1.5	68
		0.356	0.932	0.5	141



\*Klingler et al., *Molecules* 2019, 24(17), 3096



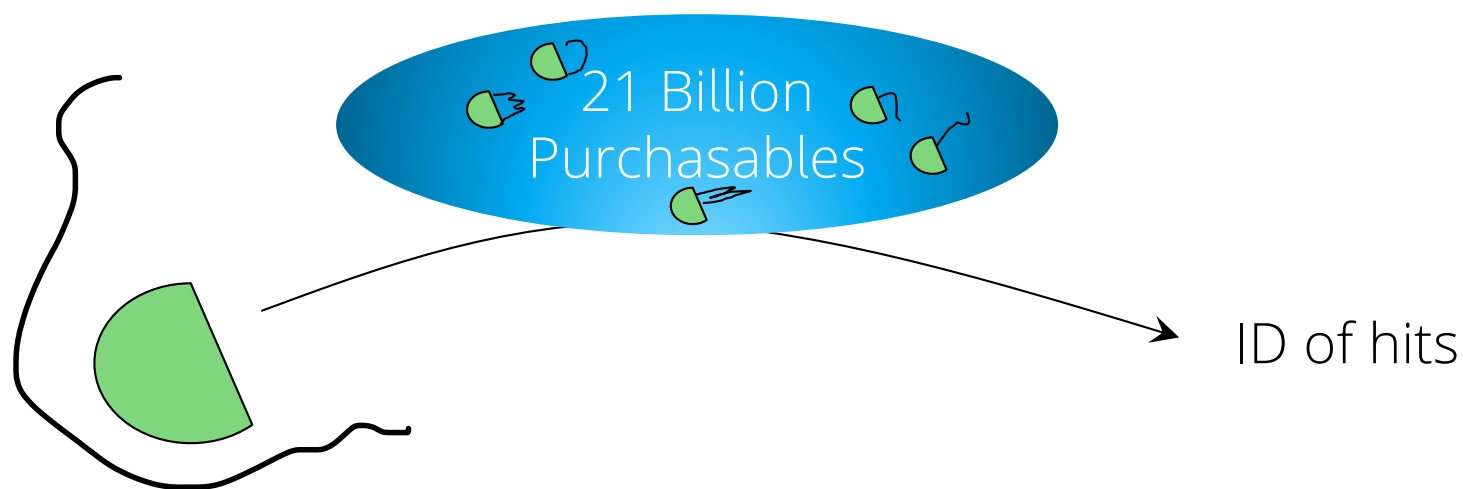
# Xavi Barril @DrugSpace Symposium 2022

Howto: Searching the purchasable space in 3D ??

Xavi's classical / traditional way



Idea: Search substructures in vast space, place, test:



# X. Barril: Fragment Extension by Matching Substructures

SpaceMACS pulls out molecules from giga...zetta spaces

## SpaceMACS: Connecting Top and Bottom

### Very fast!

- 20M query: 1 - 400 CPU hours (parallelizable)
- Big disparity depending on query
- Big outputs = Large Memory

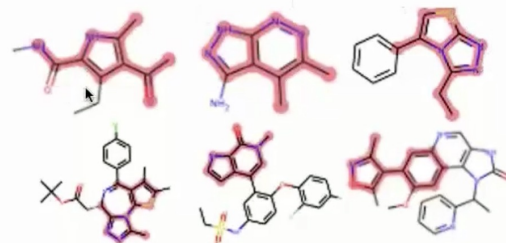
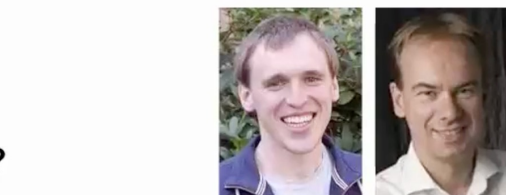
```
[Result]
NofResults = 20000000
MinimumMappingSize = 10
MinimumSimilarity = -1.0
MinimumResultSize = 25
MaximumResultSize = 35
ShowMappingInsertion = False

[Matching]
Mode = Size
RingChainAtomCompatibility = False
SkipSingleFragmentMCSResults = False

[Limits]
IntermediateResultStorageLimit = 10000000
MaxNofOpenLinkExtensions = 1000000
```

### What do you find?

ID	Exact MCS
4LZS	1.055.698
6ZED	14.531
6ZF9	-
ABBV-075	-
IBET151	4.660.449
JQ1	-



  
REAL Space™ 2.1x10<sup>10</sup>

 **infiniSee**

« 1000 times faster than brute force docking »



# X. Barril: Speedup in Synthesis by Purchasable Space Orders

## REAL Space: These guys deliver!

	Requested	Obtained
No. Compounds	Round 1: 58	50 (+3)
	Round 2: 37	32
	Total = 95	85 (89%)
	(6 discarded as too expensive)	
Purity	>90%	97.7% (avg) all > 95%
Amount	10mg	9.7mg (avg) 86% >9mg
Delivery time		5 weeks (August) 4 weeks (November)



Yurii Moroz

Inna Khutorianska

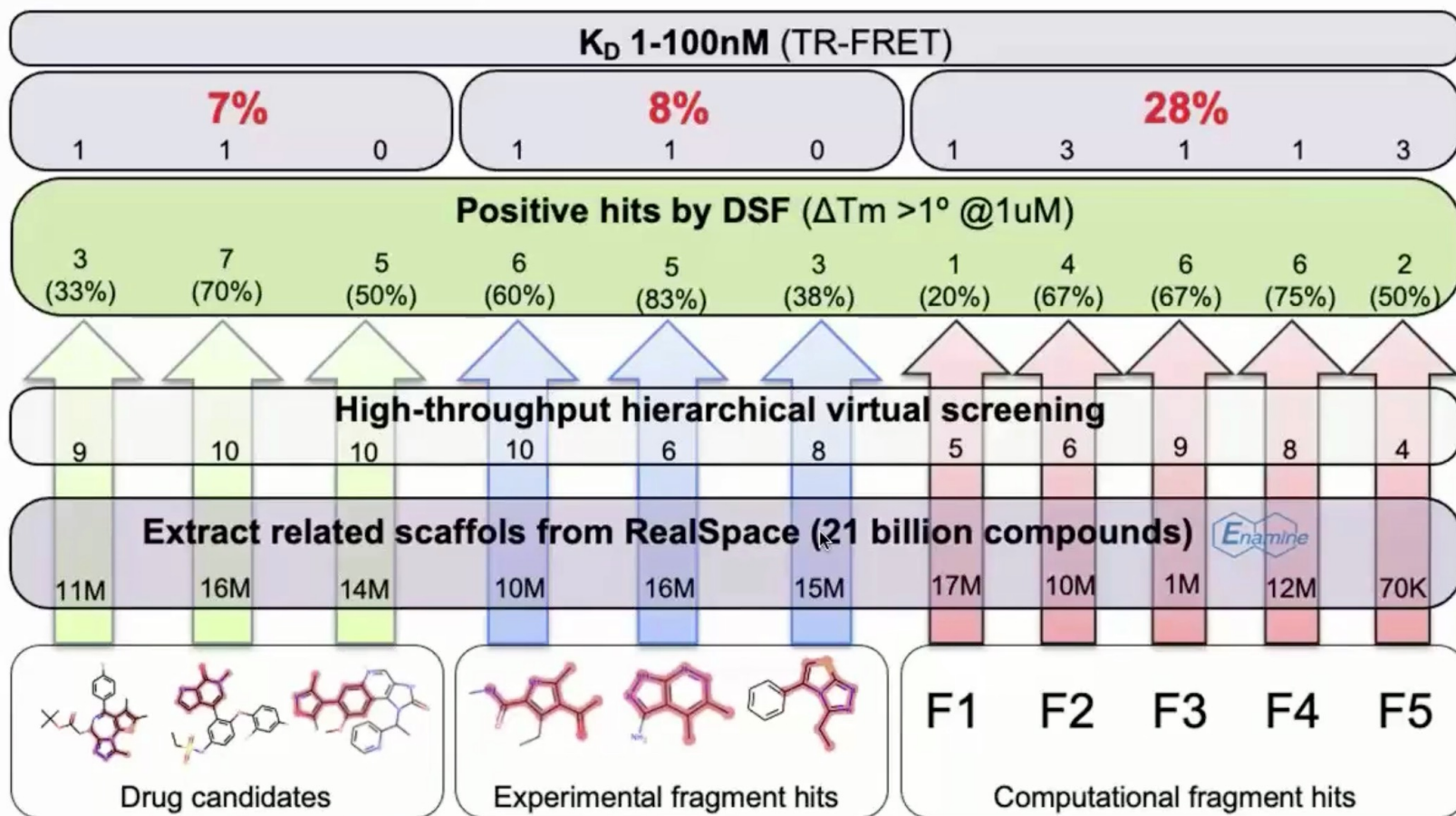


<https://enamine.net/news-events/1336-call-for-donations>  
We in Ukraine extremely need now strong support of the world community. Please consider donation to Enamine's charity fund



# X. Barril @DrugSpace22

## Results Summary





# AbbVie's Jeremy Edmunds @DrugSpace Symposium 2022

Use new FastGrow app to dramatically speedup candidate generation!

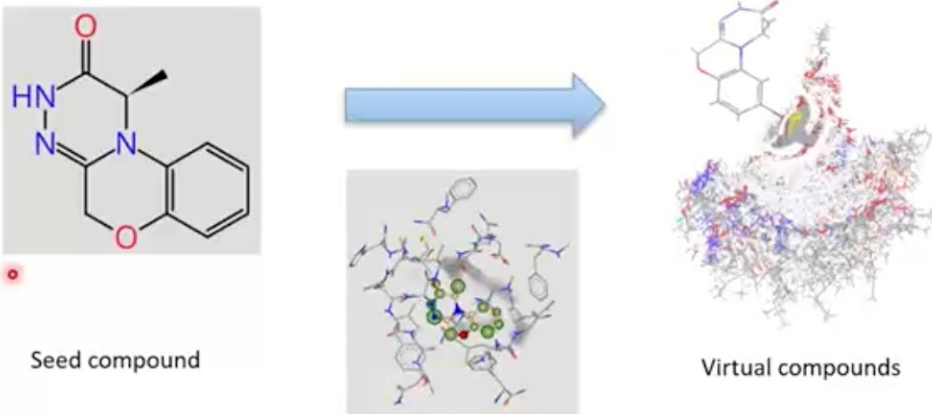
Idea: Grow systematically from all sensible exit vectors,

Use purchasable building blocks:

Design: PKC theta example

A fundamental question of Medicinal chemists is what to make next?

- To improve affinity for protein of interest
- Remain in drug like space



Seed compound

PKCtheta crystal structure

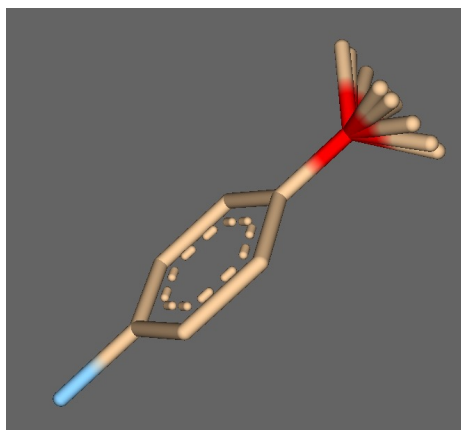
Virtual compounds

Name	Src	Estimated affinity	LLE	Tor.	Intra clash	Inter clash
	pM	nM	µM	mM		
15429						
P2W_B_801						

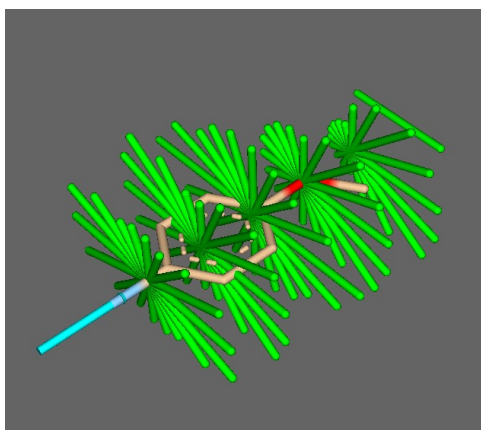




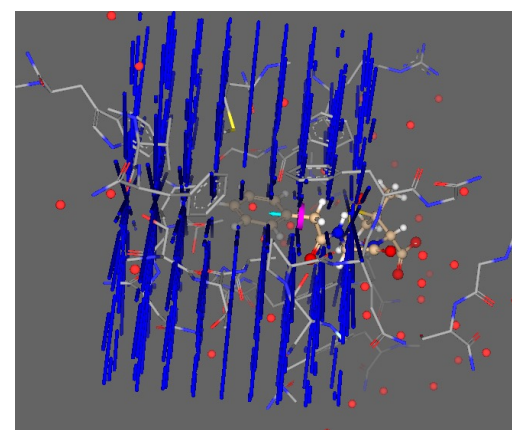
# Superfast Growing with FastGrow



Conformer sampling



Conformer descriptor  
(1 conformer)



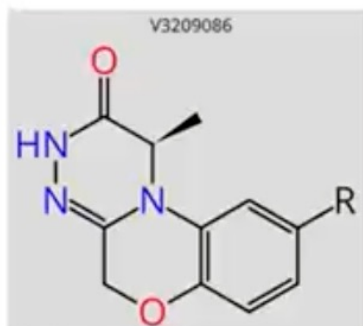
Pocket descriptor

- Grows from **12k fragments in ~10 seconds using bit shifting** in lieu of  $R$
- Collaboration with Servier Paris and ZBH (Patrick Penner @Rarey Lab)
- Manuscript submitted



# AbbVie @DrugSpace Symposium 2022

## FastGrow 0.9.3



~ 3.6 million fragments : 31 GB

Combined200.fastgrow

2h 20 min

Limit 10,000 compounds

~ 3.6 million fragments : 31 GB

Combined200.fastgrow

3h 40 min

Limit 100,000 compounds

Notice that the amino azetidine appears in the 100,000-selection set, not the 10,000 - selection



Subsequent Hyde scoring takes approx. 20 mins per 10000 compounds (Knime)

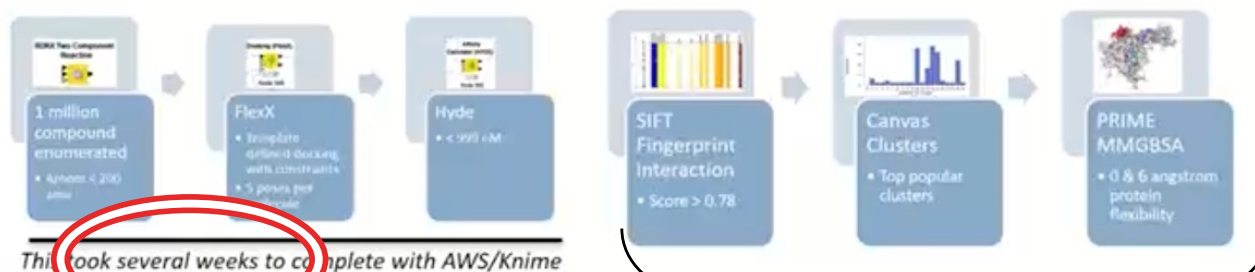


# AbbVie @DrugSpace Symposium 2022

before

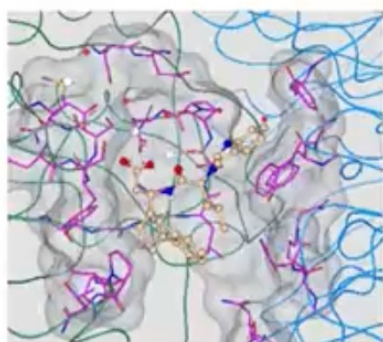
Different project: From about 1 million virtual compound to 4 compounds synthesized

De novo design of compounds using virtual compounds created from A-room fragments, FlexX docking, H Bond/dehydration energy filtering, Interaction map scoring, Clustering for similarity, and finally calculation of ligand binding/ligand strain energies (MMGBSA), and synthesis assessment



now

A few hours



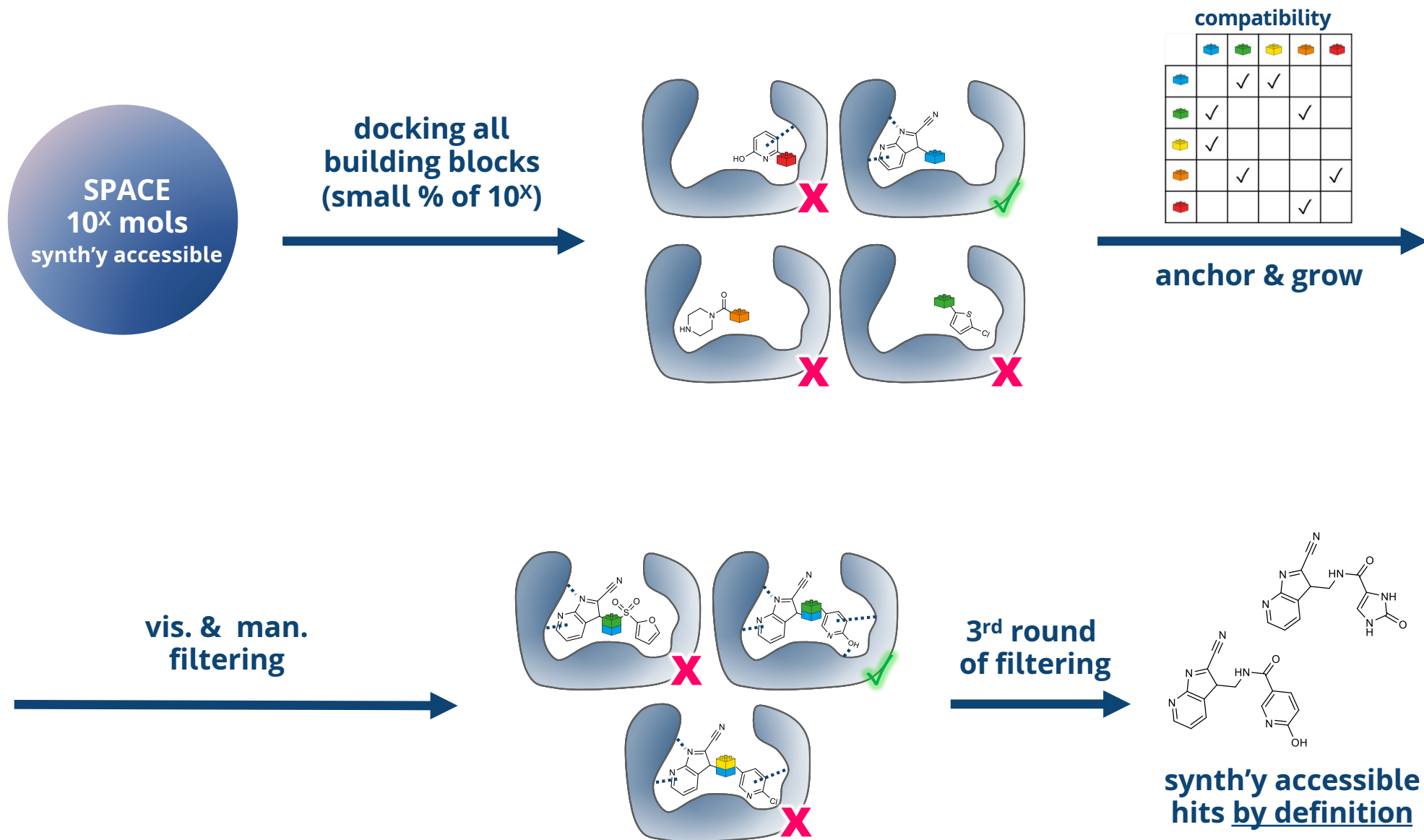
Cmpds ID	Measured binding affinity/ $\mu\text{M}$
1	0.002
2	0.05
3	0.2
4	7

- Selected 4 compounds based on concordance of MMGBSA & Hyde for synthesis and prepared at a CRO

4 very actives

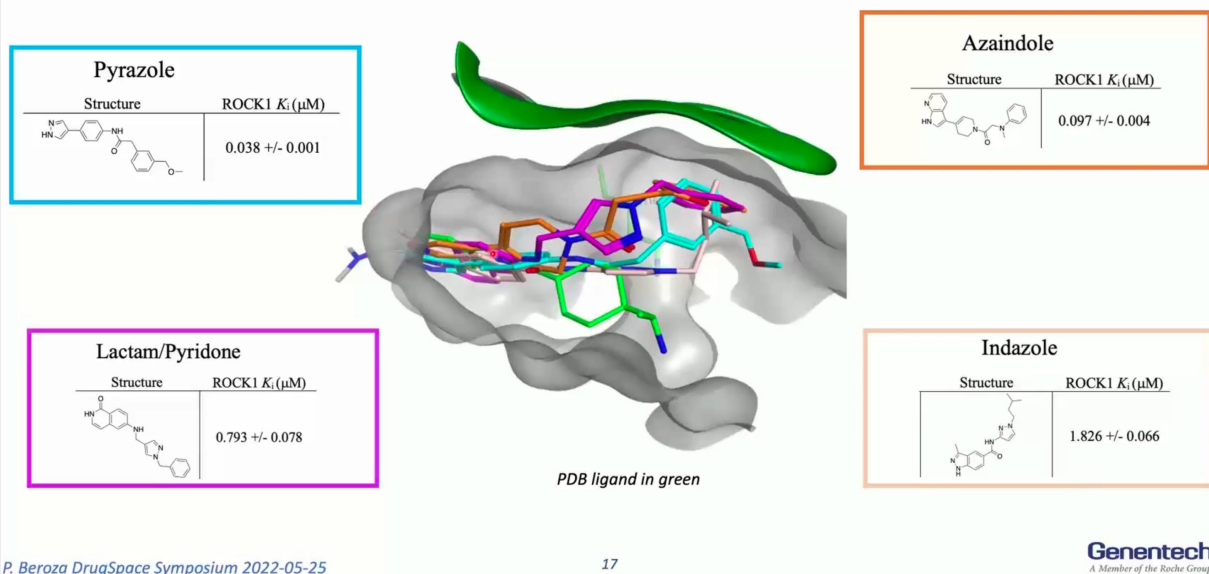


# Docking Untruncated Spaces



# Genentech & BioSolveIT: Chemical Space Docking

## Docked Poses of the Most Potent Molecules



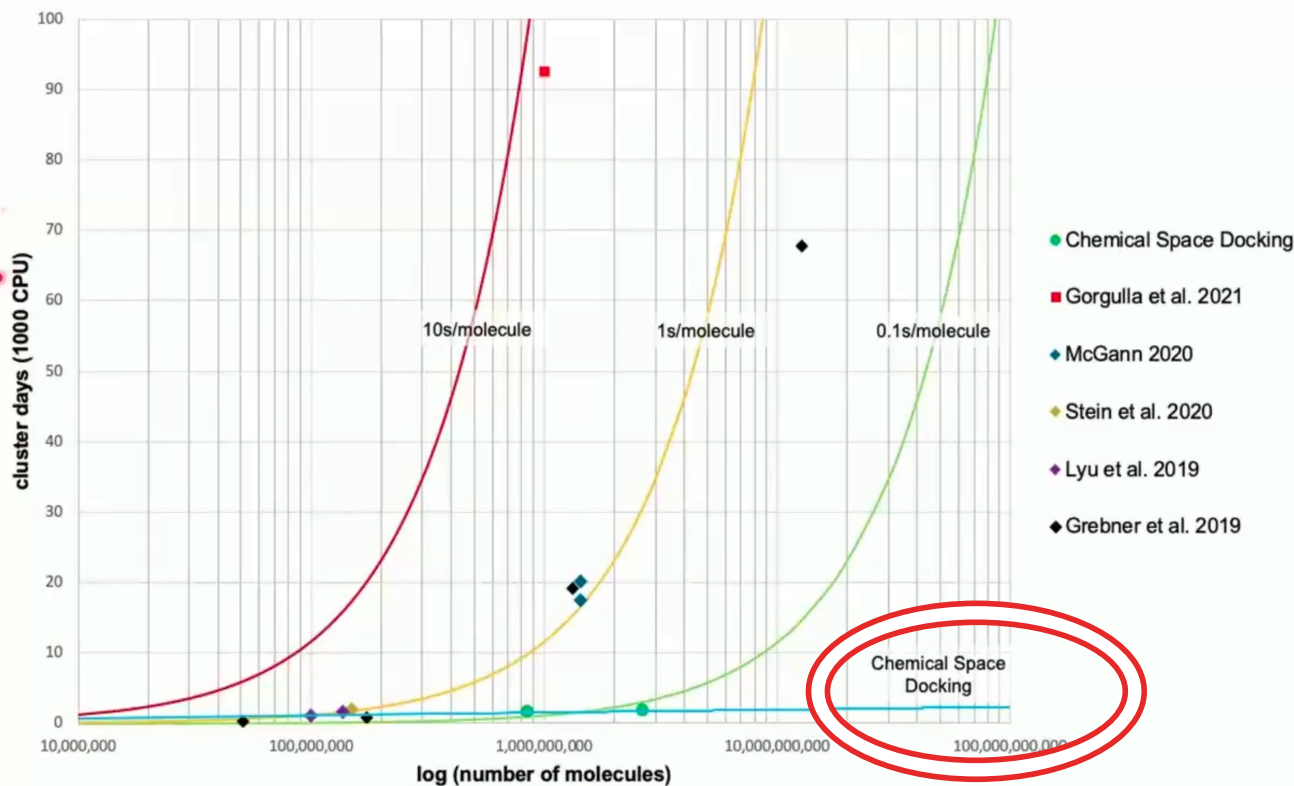
Activity ( $K_i$ )	#
10-100 nM	7
0.1 - 1.0 $\mu\text{M}$	6
1.0 - 10.0 $\mu\text{M}$	14
>20 $\mu\text{M}$	42

**~40 % hit rate**  
**Most potent: 38 nM**



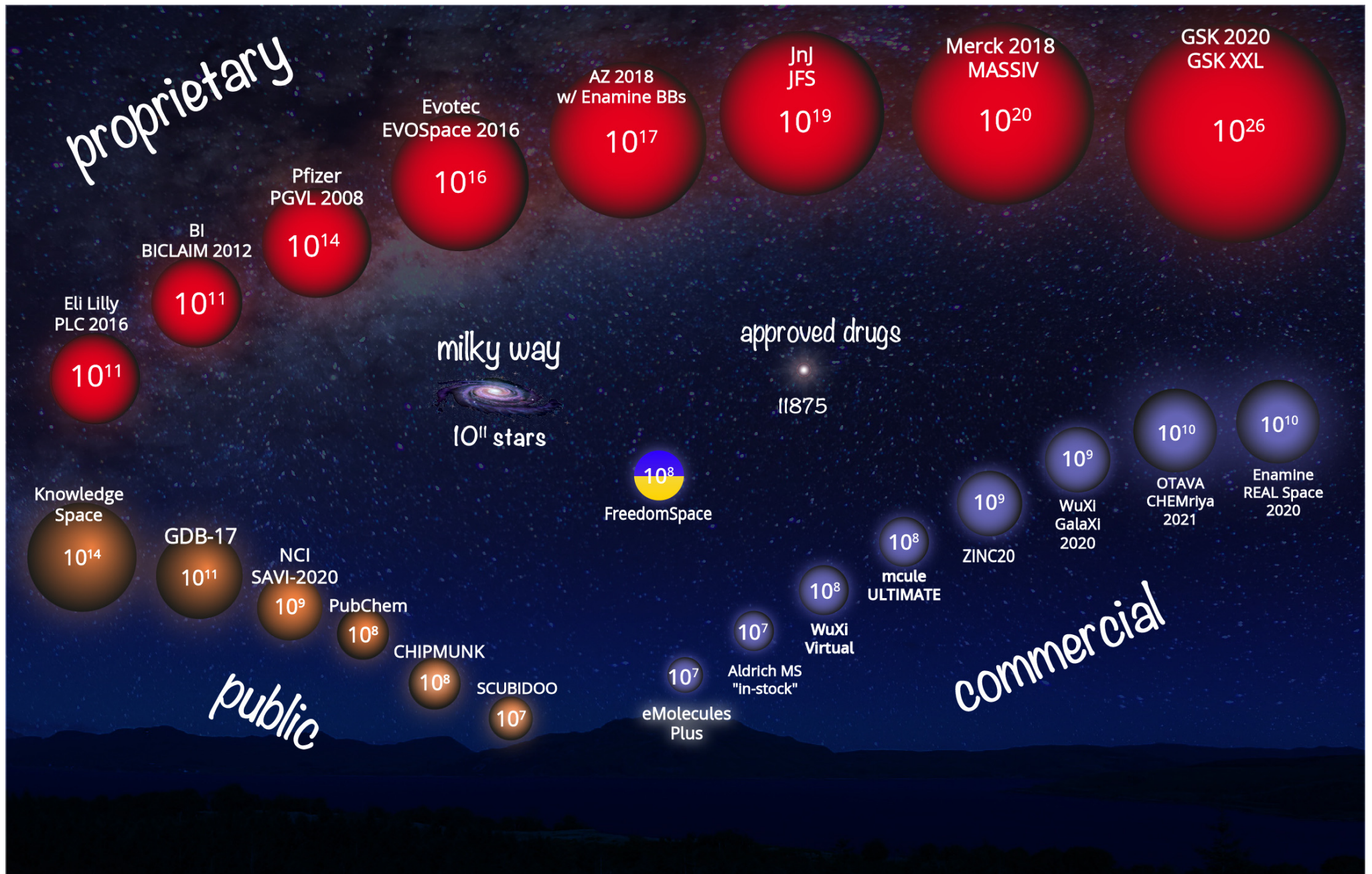
# Chemical Space Docking is Green Computing (in review)

## Efficiency of Chemical Space Docking





# Thank You!



# Join the LinkedIn Chemical Space Club!



- ◆ Keeping in touch with 400+ global key players
- ◆ Discussions & presentations
- ◆ Early announcements, paper hints etc.
- ◆ [linkedin.com/groups/9004052/](https://www.linkedin.com/groups/9004052/)

