

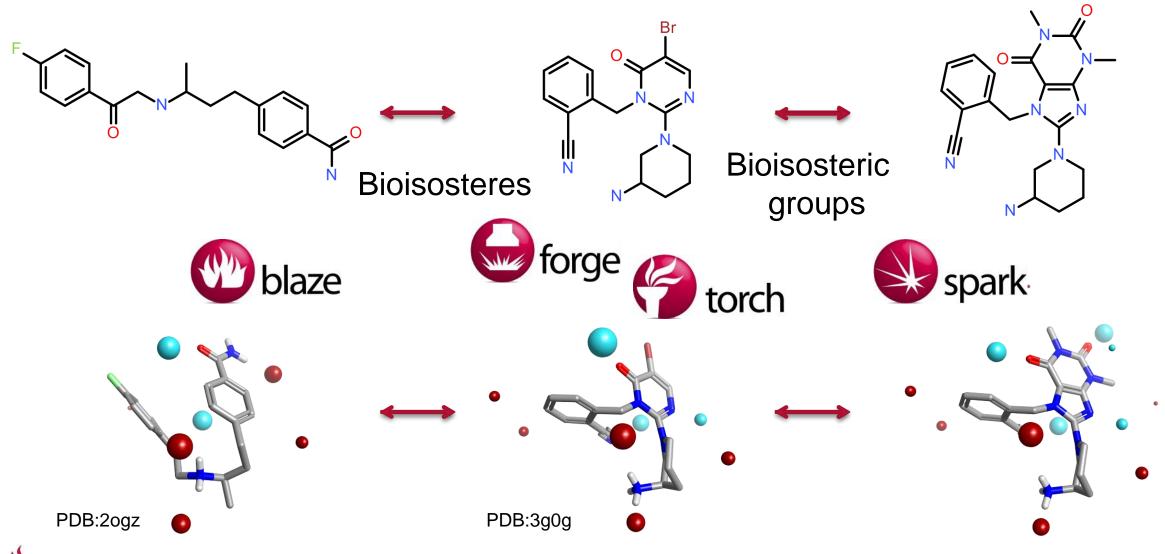
smarter chemistry | smarter decisions

Becoming a power user of Torch Cresset European User Group Meeting – Workshops June 2016

- > The files used in this workshop are available for download on request
- > Please send an email to <u>enquiries@cresset-group.com</u> stating the name of the workshop



Comparing structurally disparate molecules



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Understanding and using SAR to improve molecule design and intellectual property





Using electrostatics and shape to gain new perspectives on molecular design



Understand structure-activity using Forge



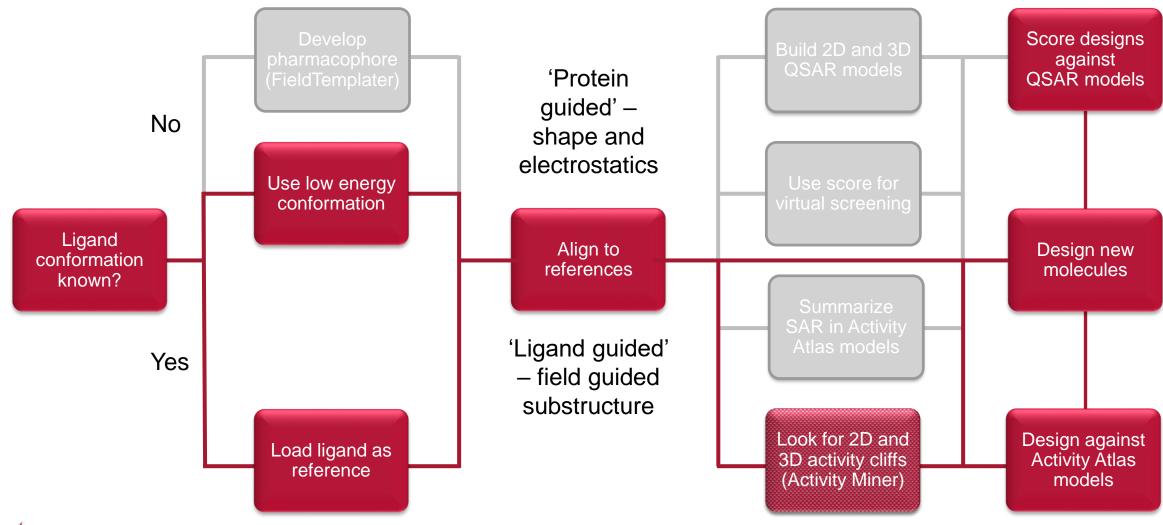
- Uses ligand alignment as a basis for design and SAR interpretation
- > Ligands aligned to a reference or 'template' using
 - > Electrostatics and shape
 - > Shape only
 - > Substructure
- > Partner to Forge create models in Forge, use in Torch

> Align single chemotype

- > Understanding design of new molecules
- > Decipher complex SAR
- > Aligned many chemotypes
 - > Relating activities from different series
 - > SAR transfer



Torch workflow



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Torch features

- > Combine multiple numerical properties into a single score
- Create a project profile for physicochemical (or other) properties
- > Add properties from external server
- > Color by fit to profile
 - > 2D
 - > 3D
- > Interactive scatter plots and histograms
- > Storyboard to record important 3D views
- > Split datasets into roles
- > Tag molecules across roles
- > Record experiments in Project notes

> Design in 3D

- Reject designs that make no sense in 3D
- > No protein required wholly ligand based approach
- > Protein can be used data used in visualization
- > Electrostatic focus reveals more detail than available from 2D design
- > Enables hypothesis led design



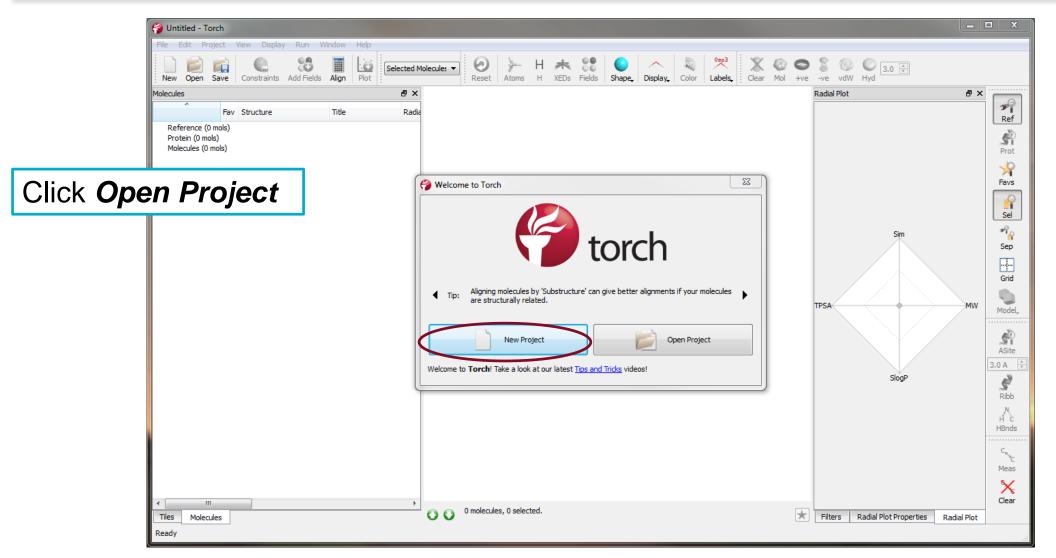
In this workshop

- > We will be focussing on
 - > Advanced alignment options
 - > More advanced parts of the GUI
 - > the Activity Miner module for SAR interpretation

- > We will not consider
 - > standard alignments
 - > standard design tasks

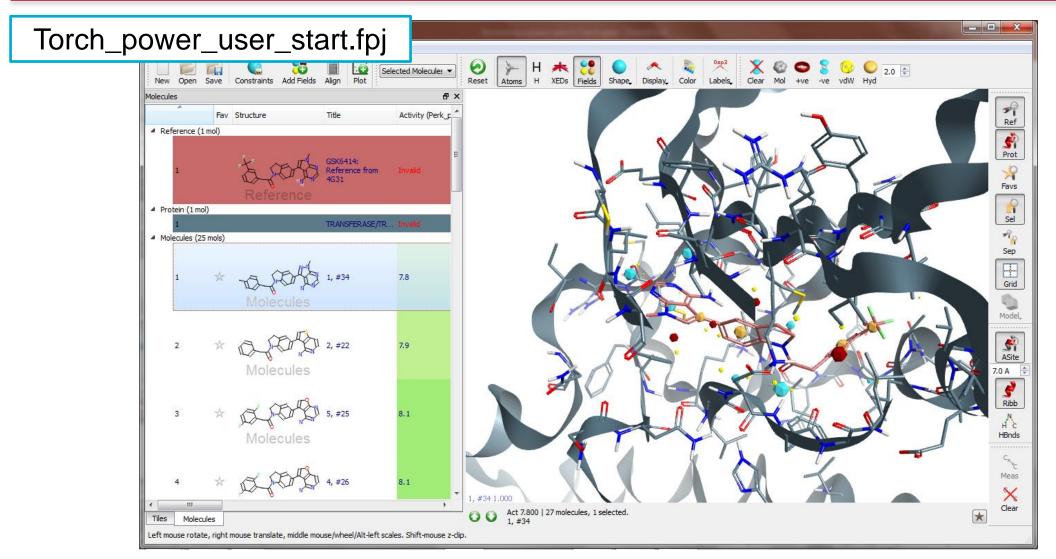


Launch Torch



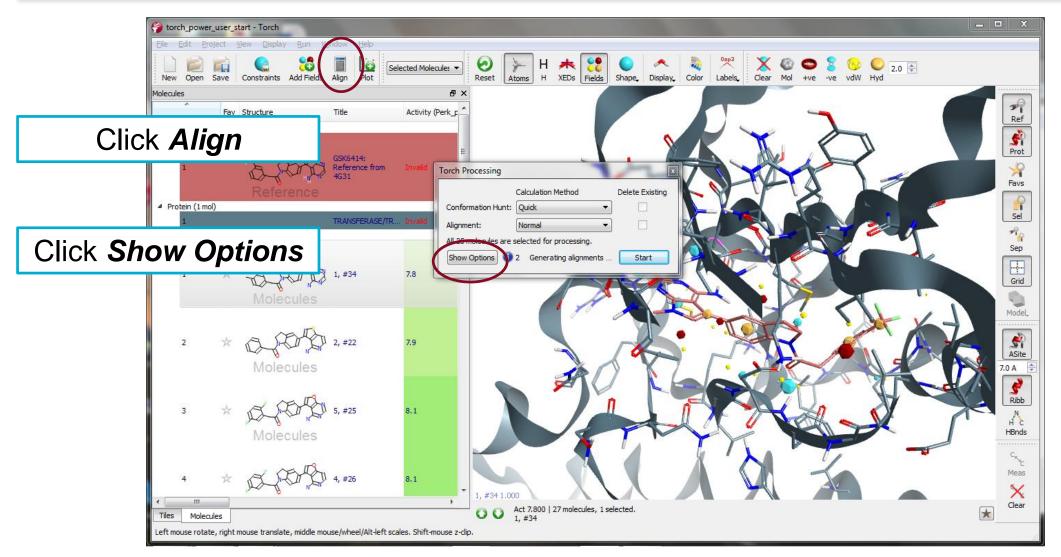


Open a Torch project





Align all ligands using substructure





Align all ligands using substructure

Conformation Hunt Tab

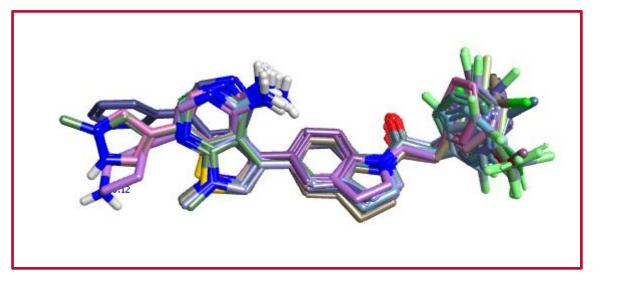
	Torch Processing					
	Conformation Hunt Alignment					
	Calculation Method: Normal Save As Delete					
	Delete existing conformations V Perform Conformation Hunt					
	Maximum number of conformations 100					
	No. of high-T dynamics runs for flexible rings 5					
	Gradient cutoff for conformer minimization 0.500 kcal nol/A					
	Filter duplicate conformers at RMS U.50 A					
	Energy window 6.00 kcal/hol					
	Acyclic secondary amide handling					
	Turn off Coulombic and attractive vdW forces					
Choose <i>Accurate</i>						
Choose Normal						
	Hide Options 0 2 Generating alignments for 25 molecules Start					

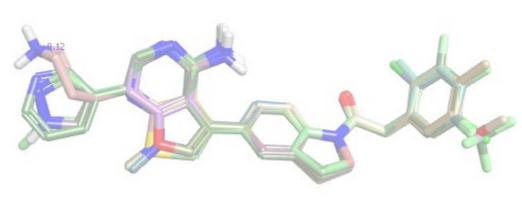
Alignment Tab

Torch Processing	
Conformation Hunt Alignment	
Calculation Method: Substructure Save As Delete	
Delete existing alignments	
Perform Alignment Choose Substru	cture
Invert achiral imported confs 📝	ciure
Take shortcuts in alignments	
Maximum-common-substructure conformers and alignment	
Matching rules Normal (element + hybridisation)	
Allow conformations to move 🔽	
Perform Scoring Score method for multiple references Fraction of score from shape similarity 0.50	
Add/remove field constraints Mark field points Click	Start
All 25 molecules are selected for processing. Hide Options ① 2 Generating conformations for 25 molecule	



Protein or ligand-based alignment?



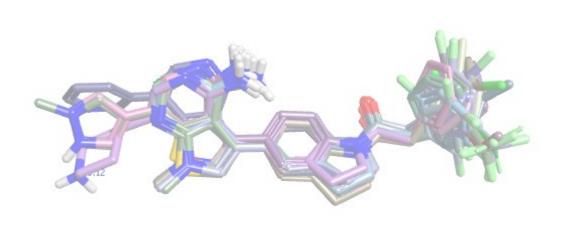


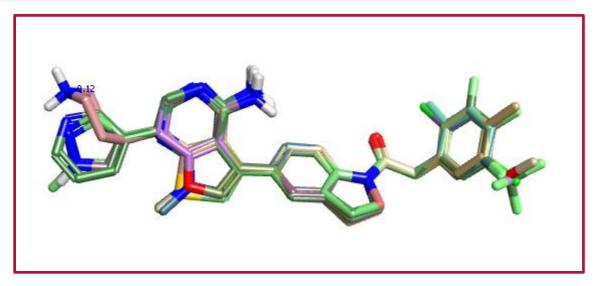
> Field-based alignment

- > Uses Cresset electrostatic, shape and hydrophobic field points to align
- > Scored 50% field-based similarity with 50% shape similarity
- > Independent of chemical structure
- > Meaningful score comparisons
- > Better for libraries that have structurally diverse compounds



Protein or ligand-based alignment?





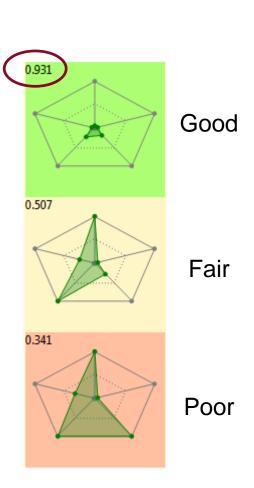
> Maximum common substructure alignment

- > Good for a library with a common core or concentric series
- > Common structural features in database molecules are mapped onto conformation of corresponding features in reference molecule
- > All other parts of the molecule are conformationally hunted
- > Field/shape based scoring
- > Score comparisons between molecules less useful



Radial Plot and multi-parameter optimization

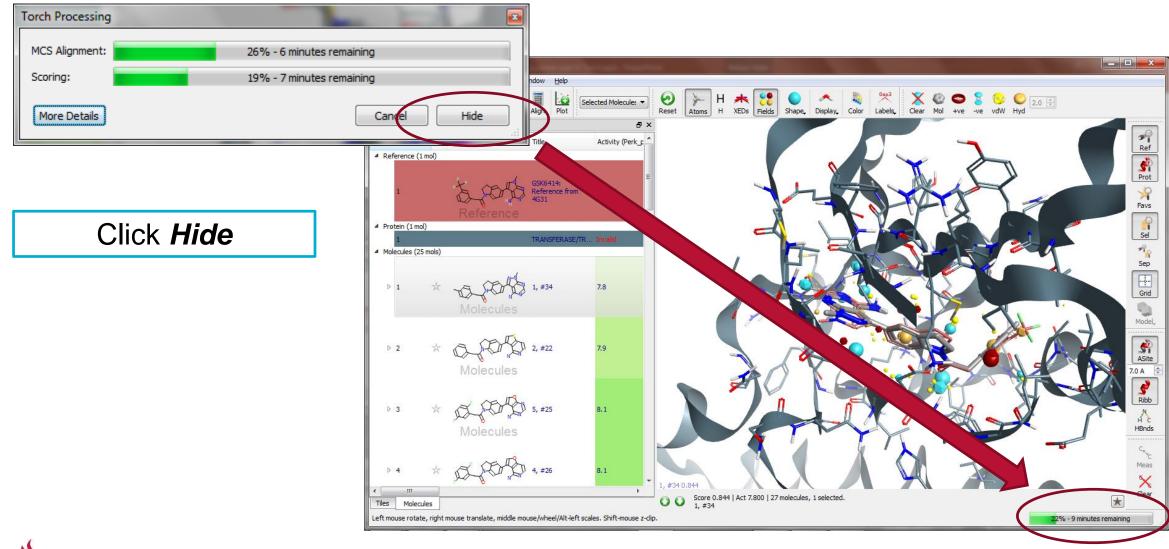
- Radial plot allows for simultaneous viewing of numerical parameters
- > By default, the smaller the area encased in green, the better the properties
- > Customizable
 - > Many numbers (up to ~15 works ok)
 - > Default and specific profiles
- > Overall fit summarized into a score



adial Plot Properties							2
<new></new>						-	1
Activity (Perk_pIC5	0)		Lower	6.0			
Cutoff 🔻			Upper	9.0	-		
1			Weighting	1.00	* *		
LipE (Perk_pIC50)			Lower	3.000	-		
Cutoff •			Upper	5.000	-		
			Weighting	1.00	-		
MW			Lower	350	-		
Cutoff Inverted 🔻			Upper	500	-		
			Weighting	1.00		•	
SlogP Cutoff Inverted 💌			Lower Upper	3.0 5.0	▲ ▼ ▼		
		\langle	Weighting	0.50	* *	•)
	***	***	***				
3 3.5	4	4.5	5	5.5		6 1	
TPSA	Acceptable	20	🔹 to	120	*		
Range 🔻	Perfect	50	💠 to	80	*		
			Weighting	1.00	* *	•	

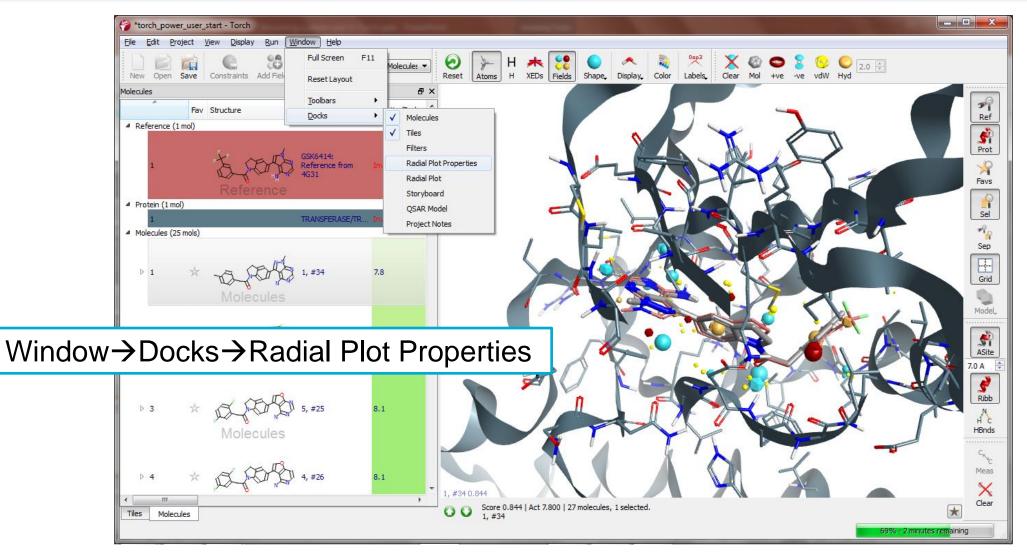


Minimize the calculation



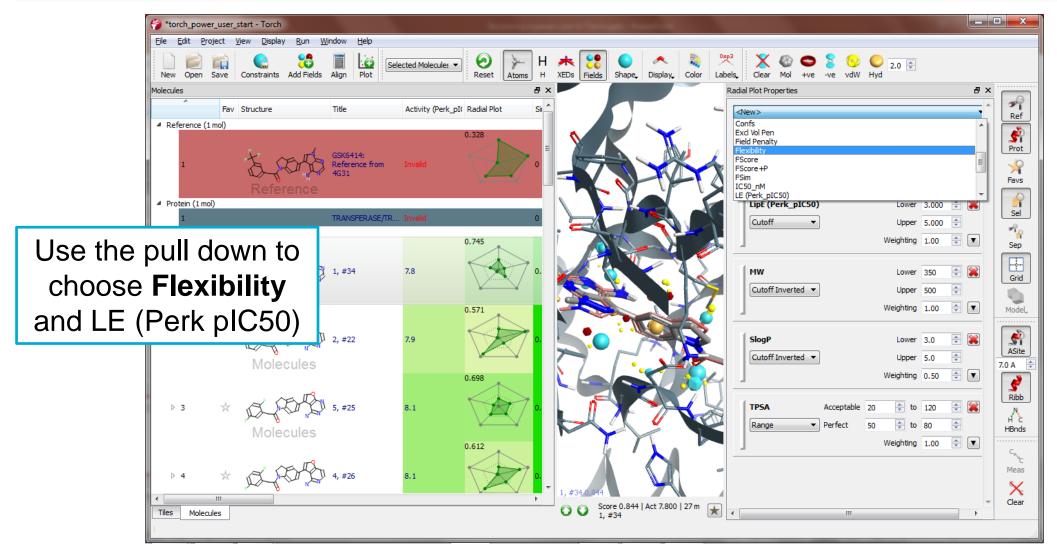
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Show the Radial Plot Properties window





Add flexibility and LE to the radial plot





Set the radial plot order and weighting

Use the vertical bar to drag properties up and down

Set the order = Activity, LiPE, MW, SlogP, TPSA, Flexibility

Radial Plot Properties					×
<new></new>				•	
Activity (Perk_pIC50)		Lower			
		Upper Weighting	9.0 • 1.00 •		
LipE (Perk_pIC50)		Lower	3.000 🜲		
Cutoff •		Upper	5.000 🌲		
		Weighting	1.00		
LE (Perk_pIC50)		Lower	0.15		
Cutoff 🔻		Upper	0.00		
		Weighting	1.00		D
1					
MW		Lower	350		
Cutoff Inverted 🔻		Upper	500		
		Weighting	1.00		
SlogP		Lower	3.0		
Cutoff Inverted 🔻		Upper	5.0 韋		
		Weighting	0.50 🌲		
TPSA	Acceptable	20 🌲 to	120 🌲		
Range 🔻	Perfect	50 🔶 to	80 🌲	-	
		Weighting	1.00		
Flexibility		Lower	4.0		
Cutoff Inverted 🔻		Upper	6.0		
		Weighting	1.00		
					-

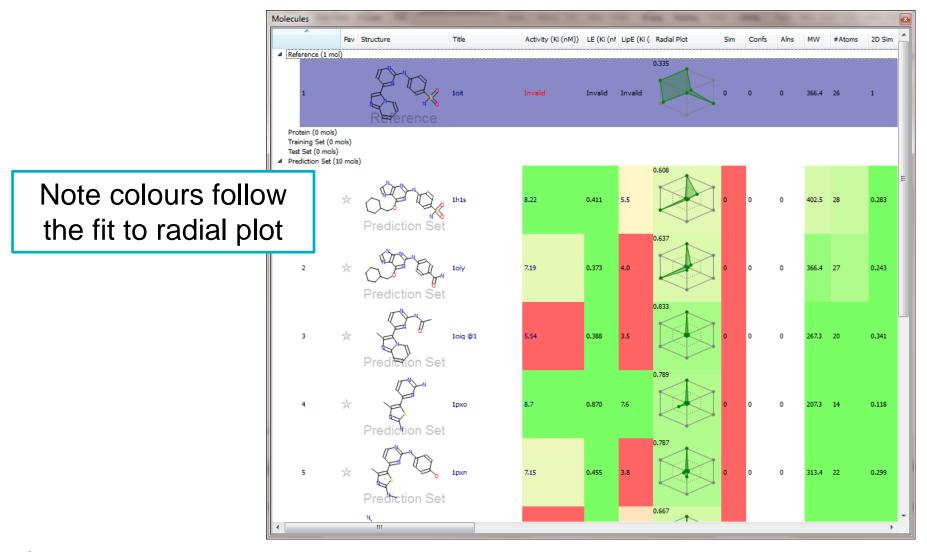
Set the weight of LE to zero

Once complete, the window can be closed



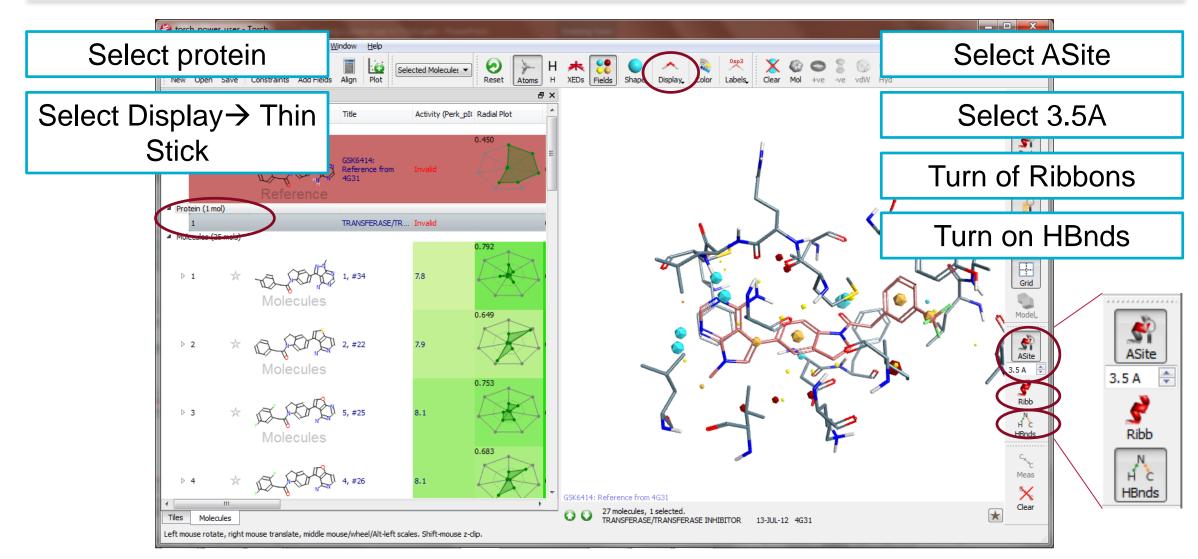
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Coloring in the Molecules Table



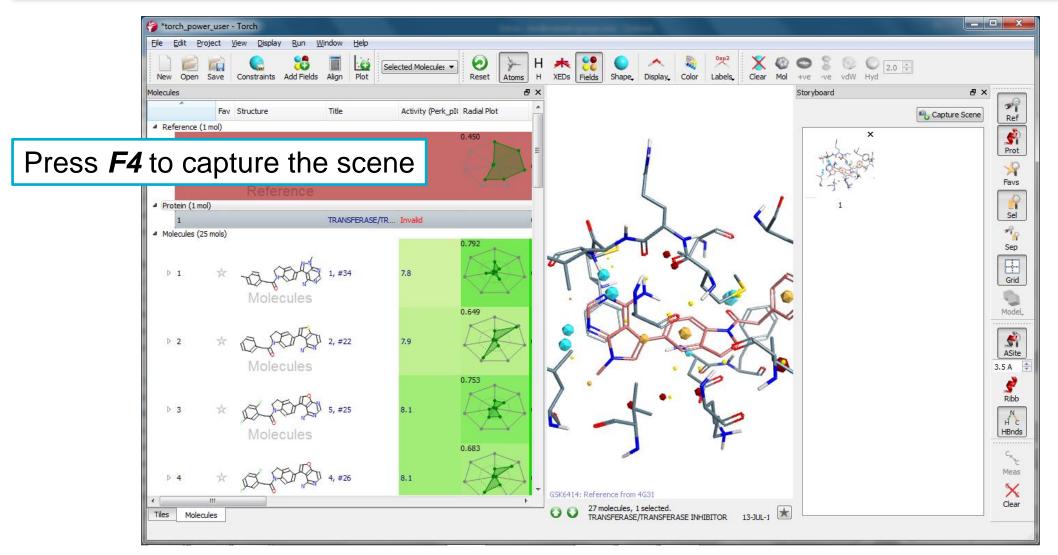


Improve and simplify the view of the protein





Snapshot this view





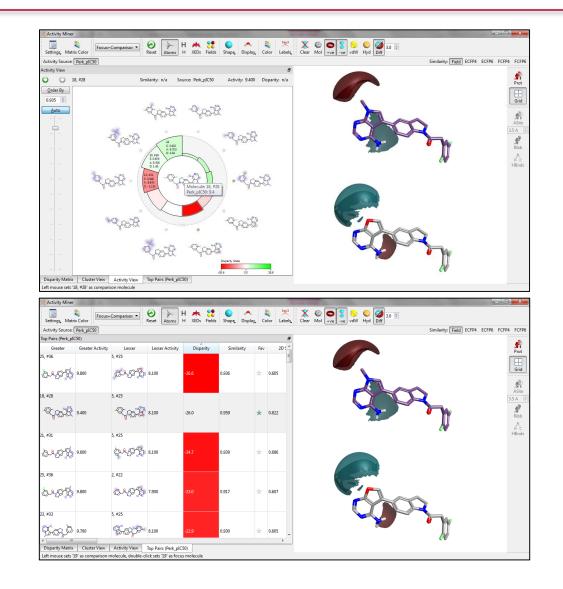
Don't wait for the calculation to finish

> If your project has not finished load the completed project > Torch_power_user.fqj



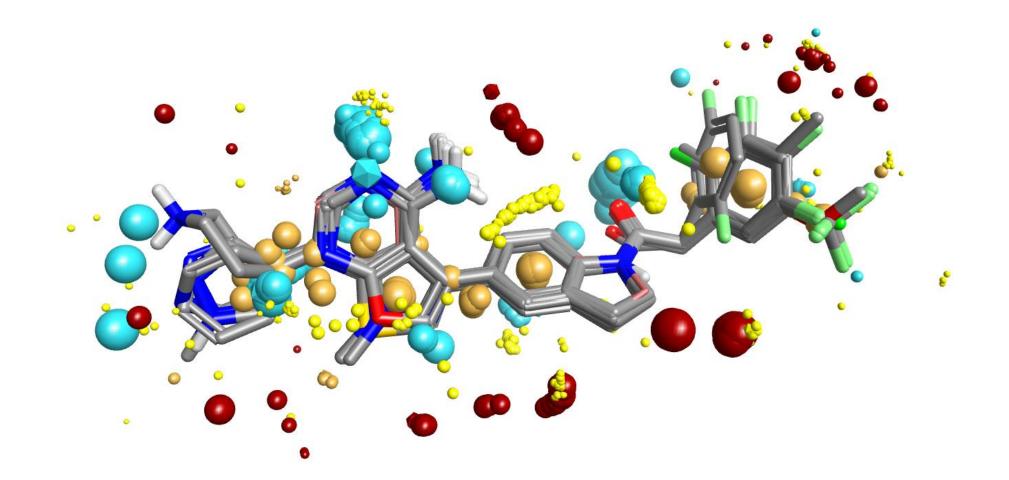
Torch optional module: Activity Miner

- > Activity cliffs reveal regions of acute SAR
- > Activity Miner finds and (tries to) explain activity cliffs
- > Our focus is on understanding, not just detection
 - > Understanding leads to improved hypotheses and designs
- > Data manipulation challenging
 - > Small datasets result in large number of datapoints





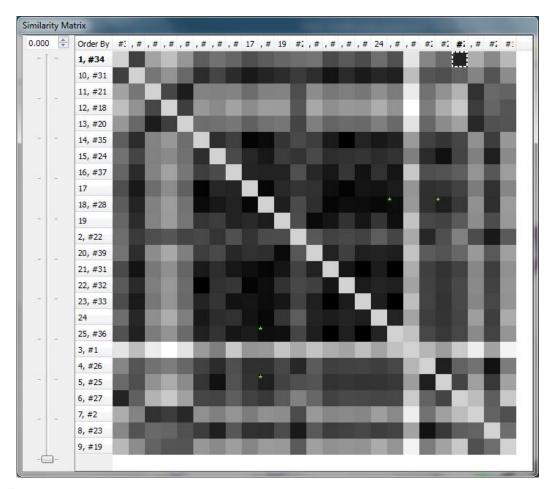
Electrostatic and shape SAR from aligned ligands



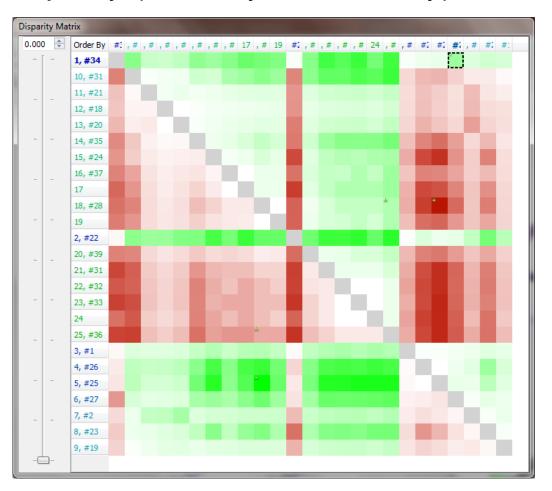


3D Activity Cliffs

Similarity

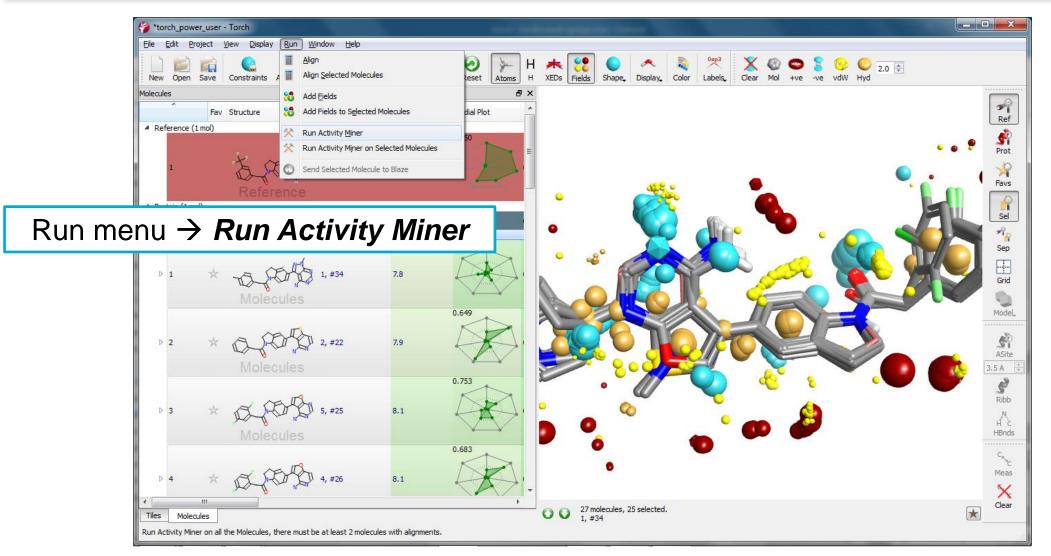


Disparity (Δactivity / 1-similarity)



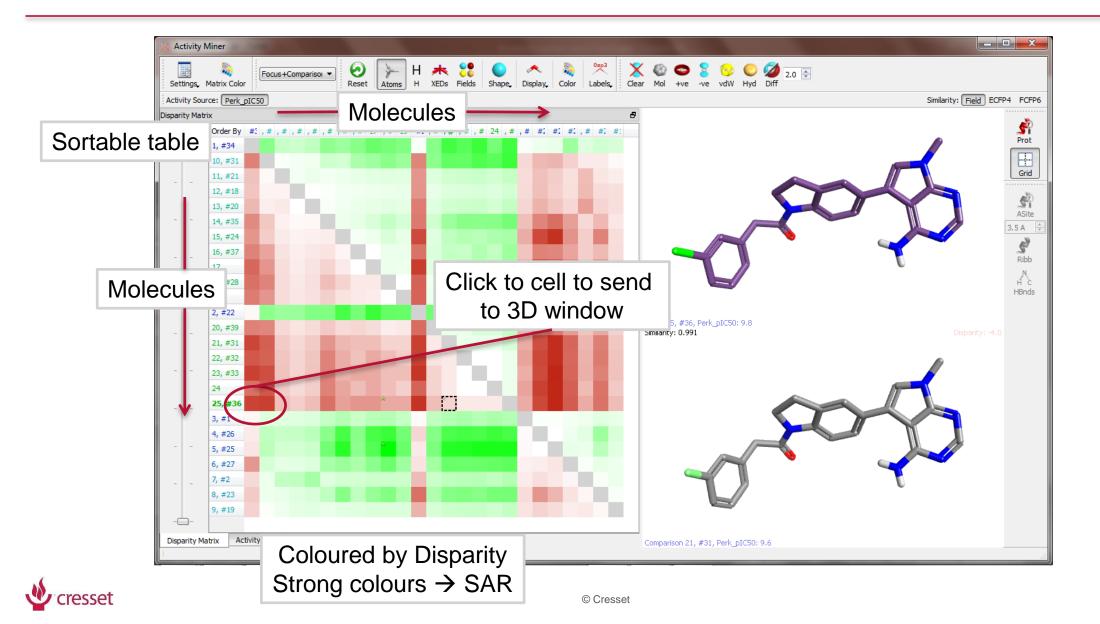


Launch Activity Miner

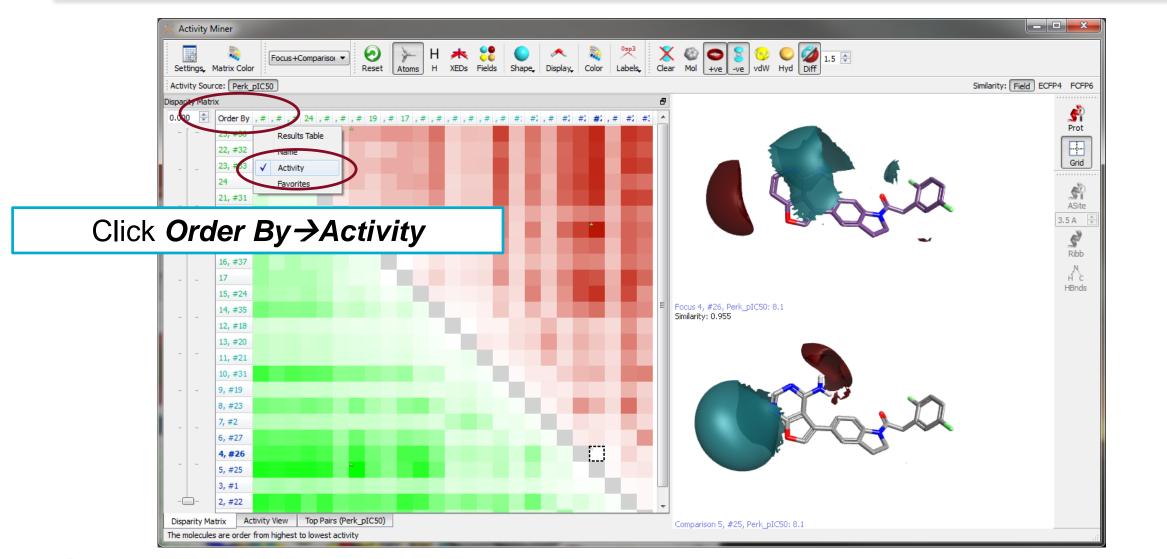




Disparity Matrix

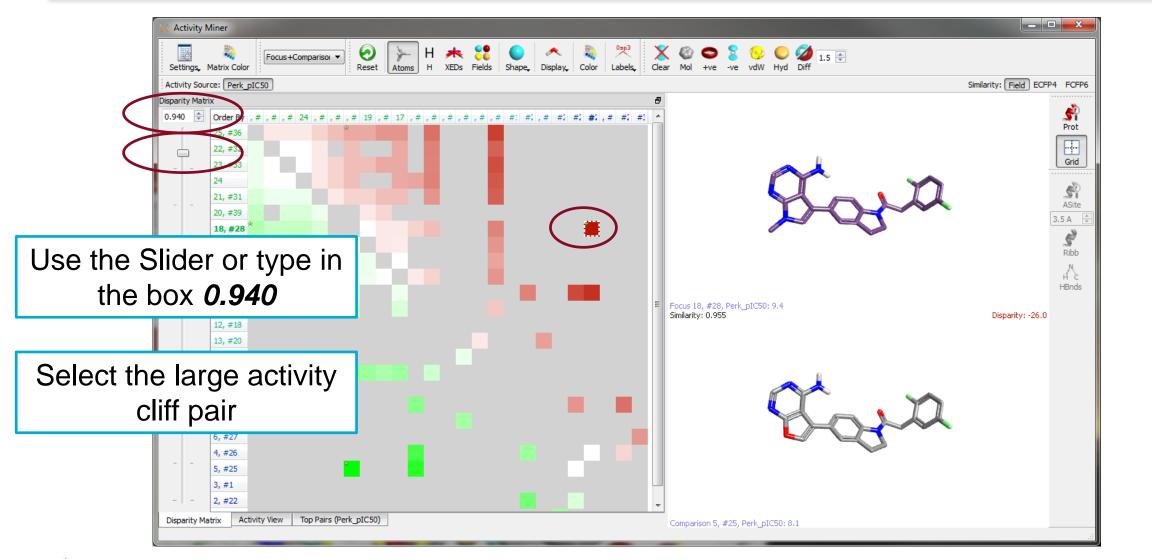


Sort Disparity Table by activity





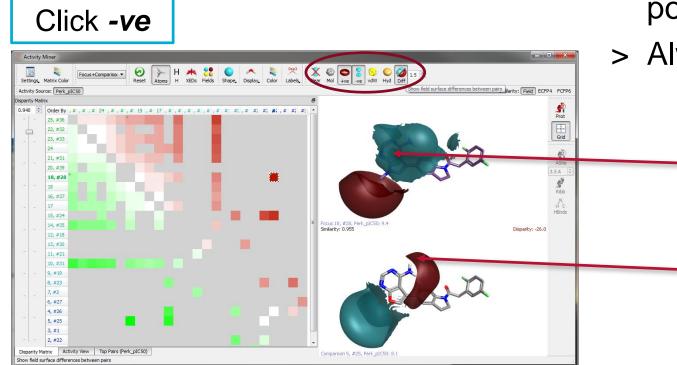
Filter to show most similar pairs





Field differences

Click +ve



- > Field difference show the higher potential in each pair
- > Always a pairwise comparison

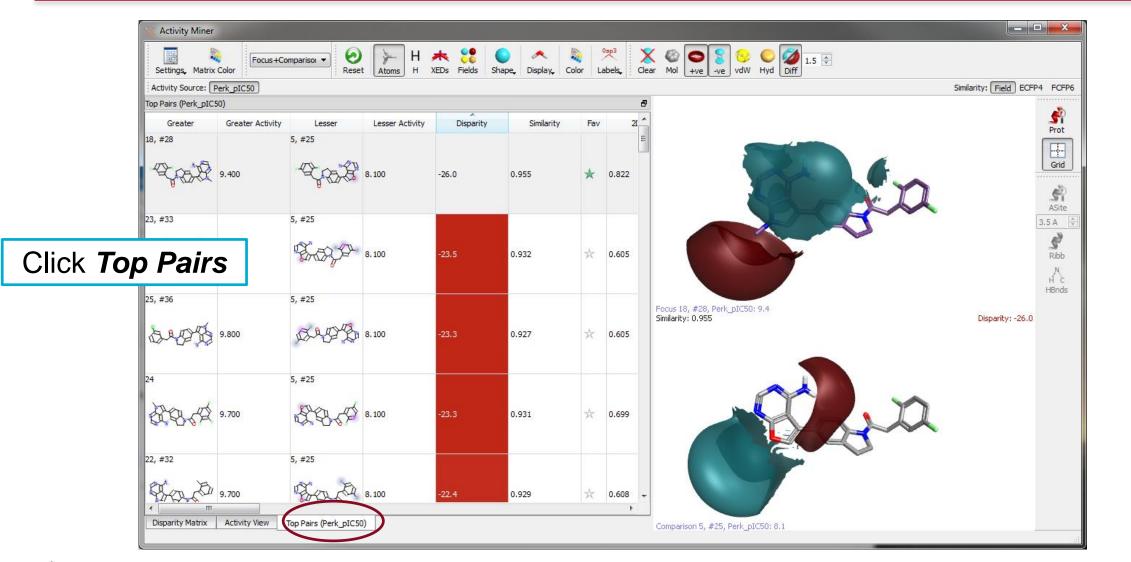
Both have negative rings, but the top is *more* negative

Both have positve NH₂, but the bottom is *more* positive

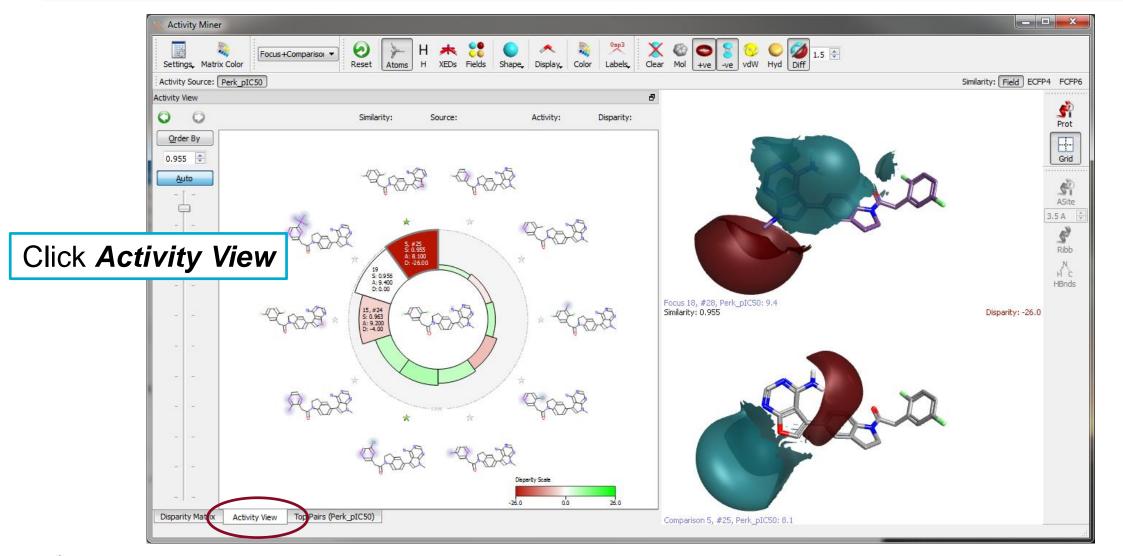


Click **Diff**



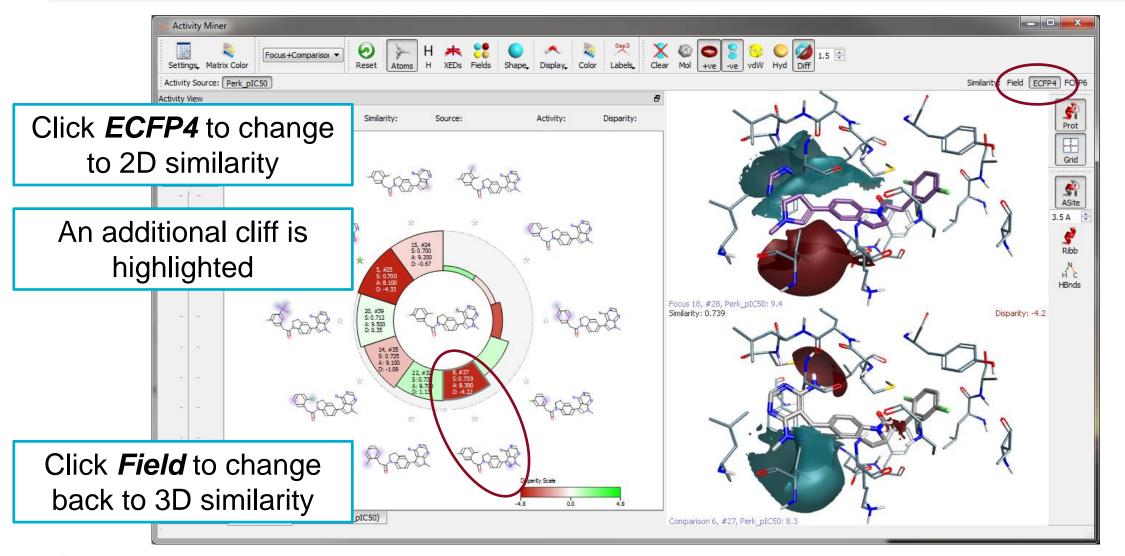


Activity View: Nearest Neighbors according to 3D



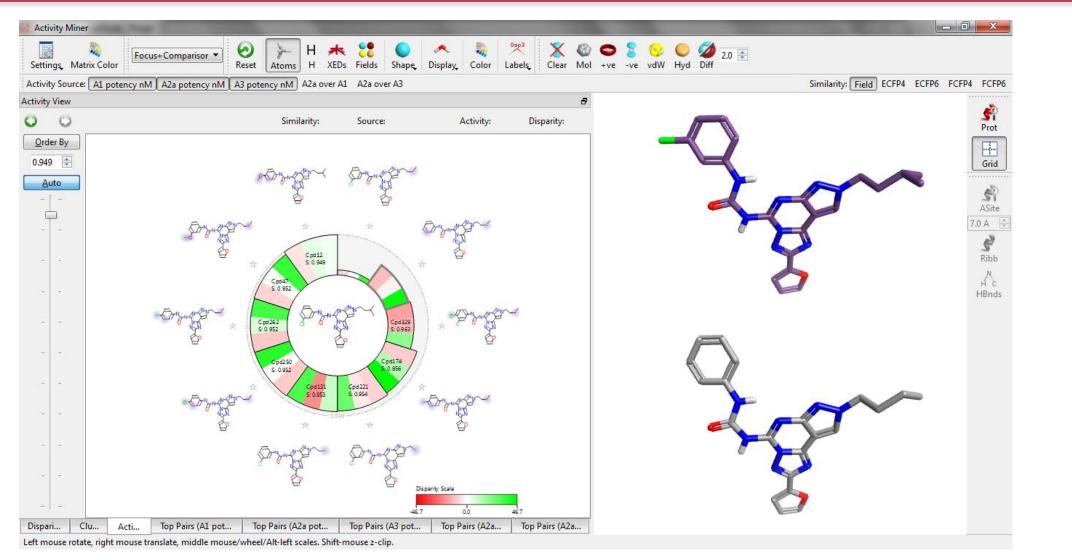


Nearest Neighbors according to 2D



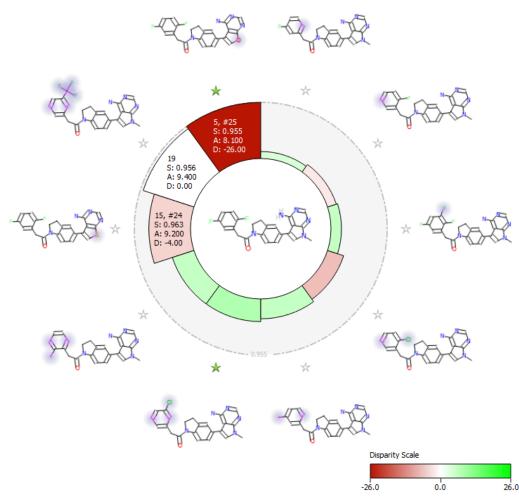
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Selectivity through multiple activities





Gross SAR

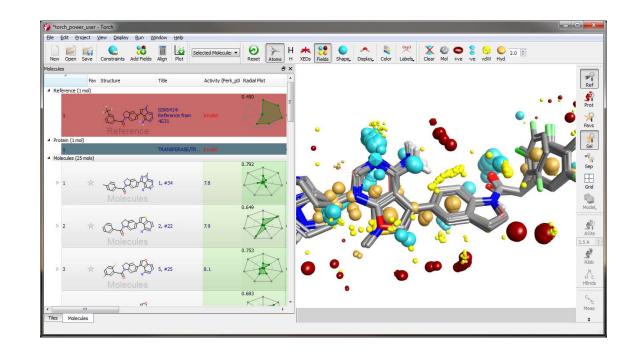


- > Clearly SAR around the terminal aromatic and its substitution pattern
- > Activity Miner good for investigating this through pair wise comparison
- > Alternatively we could look at the molecules in the main Torch interface



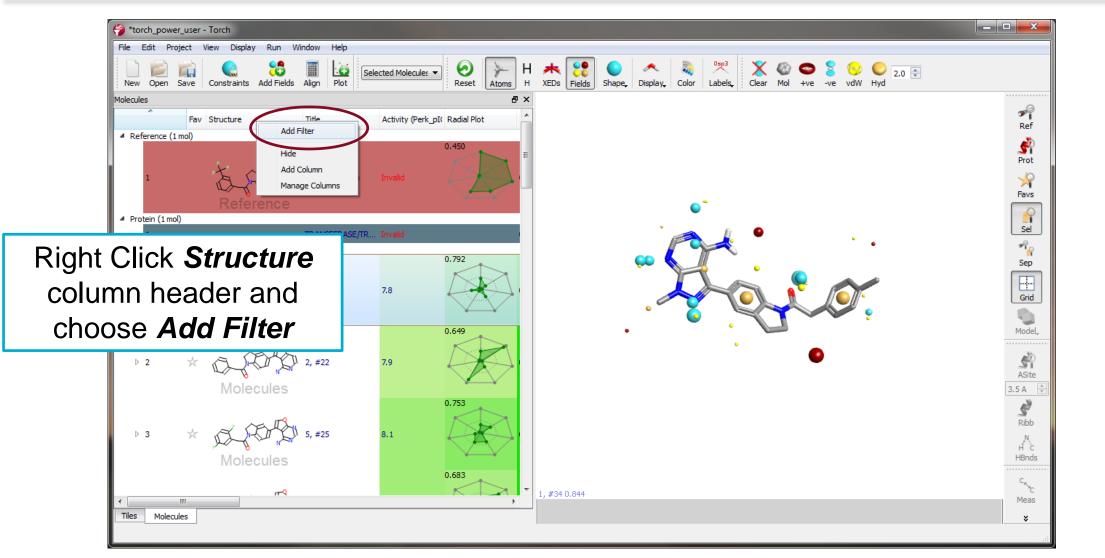
Return to main Torch interface and find a subset of molecules

- > To look at the SAR of the terminal aromatic we need a consistent set of molecules
- > We will get all the molecules with a similar hinge binding group by filtering on substructure or SMARTS
- > We will use tags and Tiles to label and display key details of the molecules
- > We will combine this with a view of the fields of these molecules



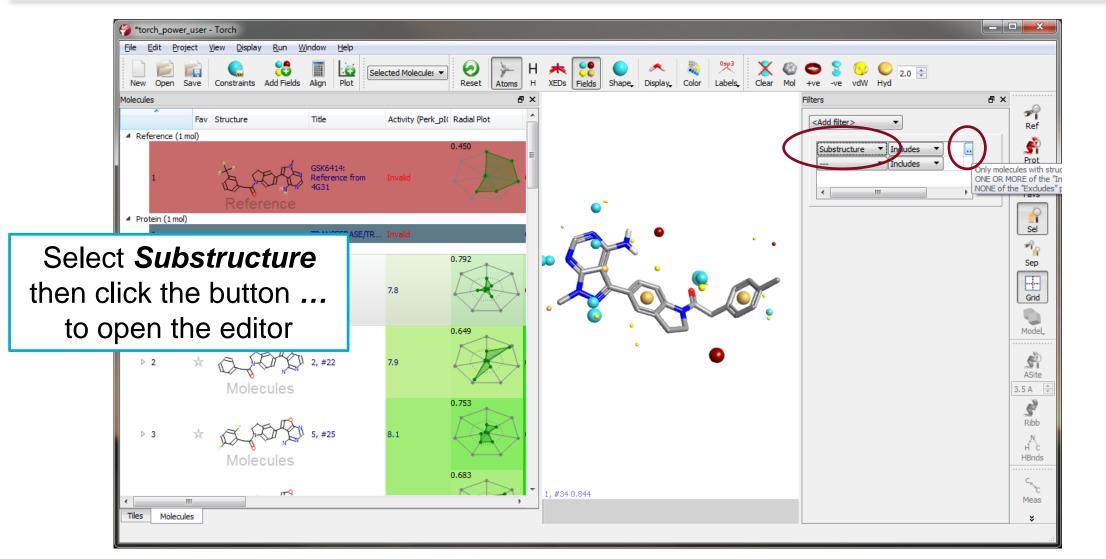


Filter on substructure



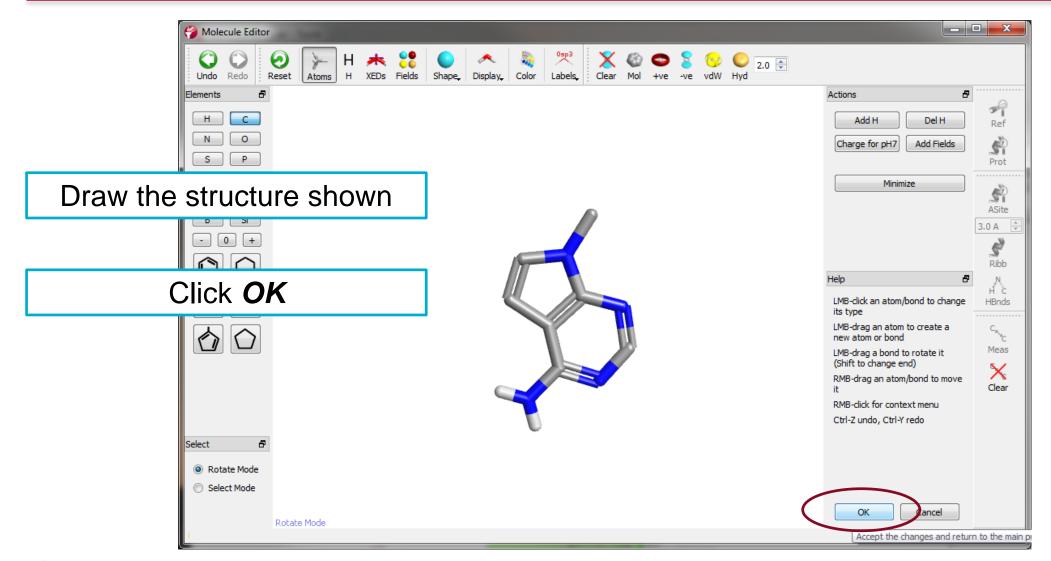


Substructure filter



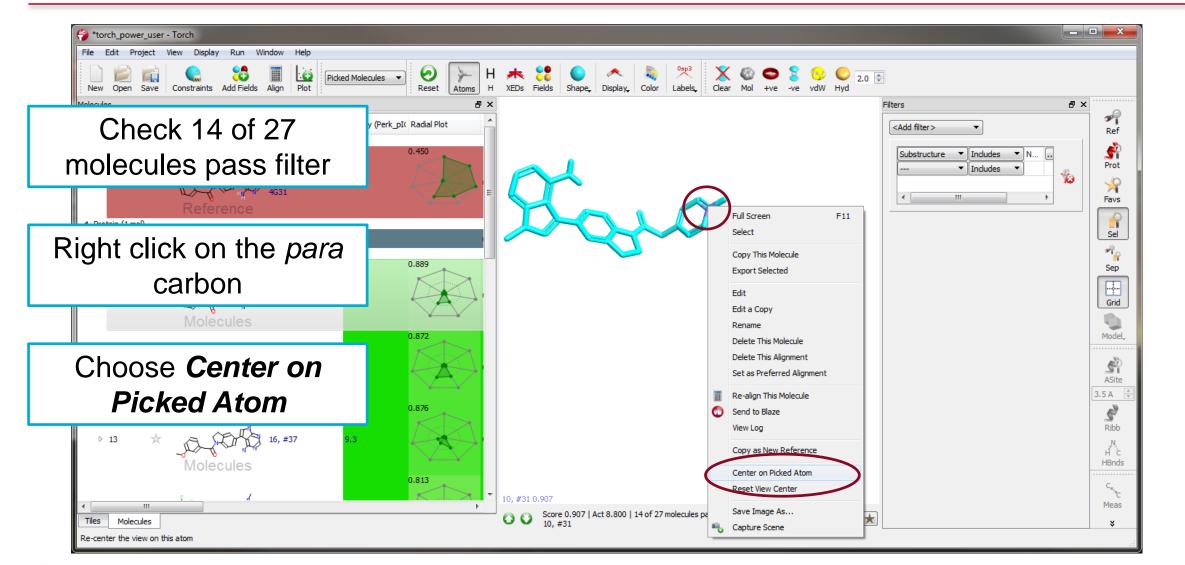


Draw substructure



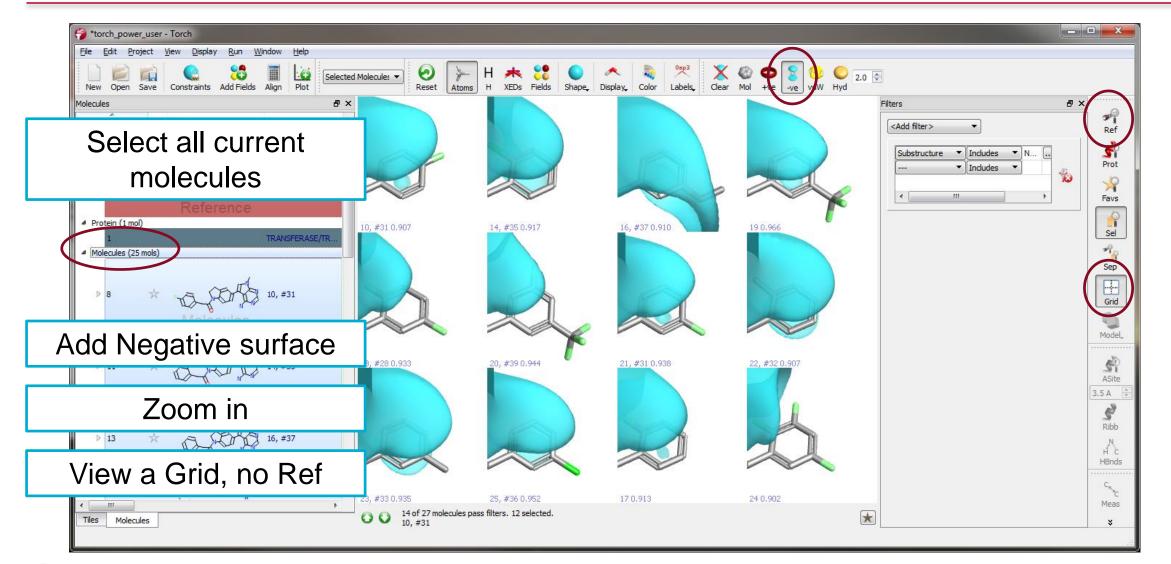


Focus on the terminal aromatic



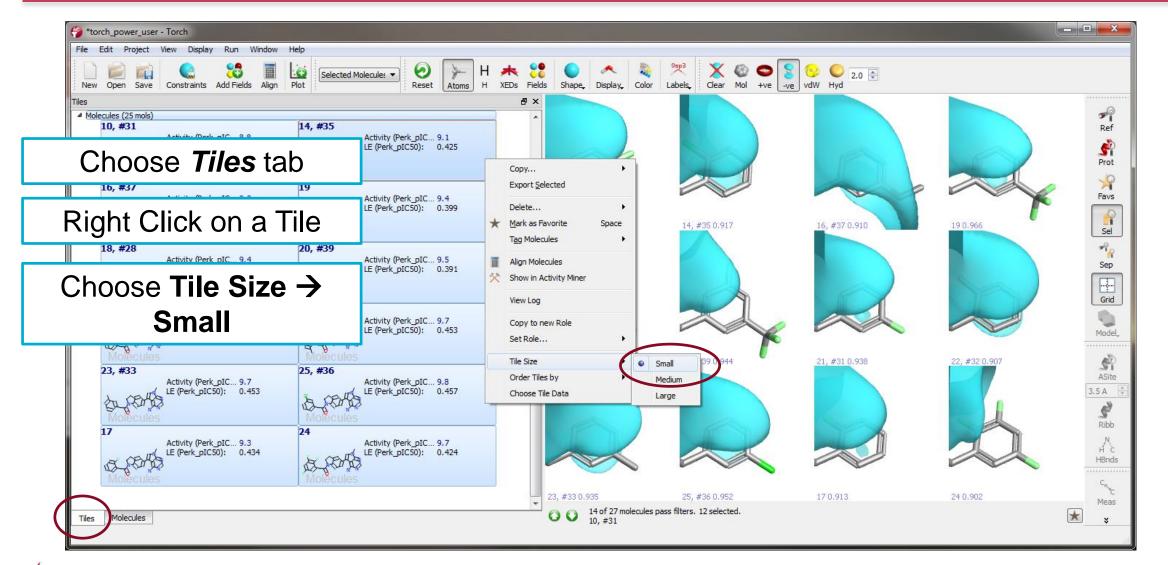
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Electrostatics of terminal aromatic



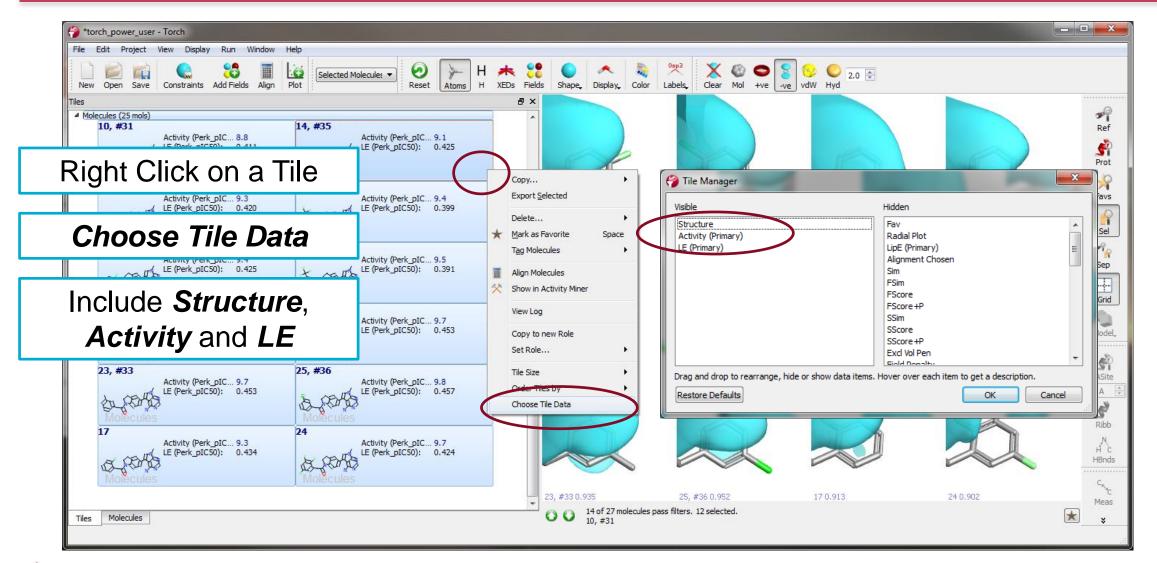
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View 2D, data and 3D at the same time

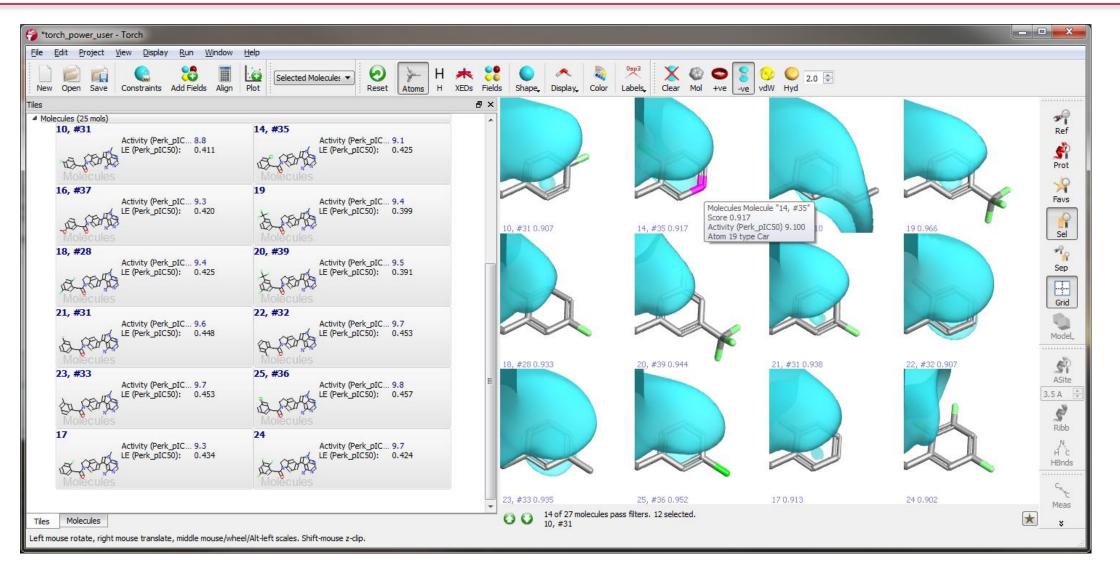


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View 2D, data and 3D at the same time



Conclusion? Capture the Scene to the storyboard



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Additional tasks

- > Use tags to label the dataset just created
- > Use substructure filters to find all 3 F substituted aromatics
- > Tag these
- > Change the default data that is used on Tiles
- > Change the defaults to create large high resolution pictures
- > Change the background to grey

- > Create a story of key SAR points
- > Make sure you include protein interactions

- > Which molecule fits the project profile the best?
- > Is it the highest active?





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Questions welcomed

support@cresset-group.com

Example files available from enquiries@cresset-group.com

Contact us for our tailored training courses

