Cheminformatics and Bioinformatics Approaches Applicable to Neglected Diseases

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Outline

- Our take on chemical and biological information
- Cases where our approaches were applied / could be applied to neglected diseases
 - Mode-of-action analysis from phenotypic screens
 - Compound selection against protein mutants
 - Analysis of compound combination screens against Plasmodium
 - Using gene expression data for compound selection and assessment

More and More Data is Available...

- But: How should we deal with it?
- Databases contain tens of millions of bioactivity data points, gene expression data, organ tox endpoint data, clinical trial data, ...
- However, integration and utilization of data is often not ideal
- This is what we aim to do in our group; integrate and analyze *heterogeneous* life science data; provide testable hypotheses; test those hypotheses

Core Data Considered: Chemistry, Phenotype, Targets / Mode of Action



So what's the point of it all? We would like to answer questions!

- "What is the reason upon treatment with A for phenotypic effect B?"
 -> Mode of Action
- "Which compound should I make to achieve effect C in a biological system?"
 -> Chemistry
- "Does patient D or patient E respond better to drug F?"

-> Phenotype / Phenotype Change

Group Research Organized in Clusters (Numbers = number of people working on project)

Mode-of-action analysis

- Mode-of-action analysis ('target prediction') (~7)
- Modelling bioactivities on target families (~2)

Modelling compound mixtures, traditional medicines

- Mixture modelling (~6; ERC Starting Grant)
- Traditional medicines/natural products (~3)

Integrating chemical and biological data

- Pharmacogenomics/toxicogenomics (~2)
- Gene expression/RNA-Seq data for compound selection and mode of action analysis etc. (~3)

Exploiting known bioactivity data for new decisions: Target predictions

• The models enable <u>automated prediction</u> of the targets or target families of orphan ligands <u>given</u> <u>only their chemical structures</u>.



In silico target prediction, based on large databases: Molecule Targets Sc

- Gleevec (Novartis),
 - Launched
 - Targets Bcr-Abl, c-kit, PDGFRb

 Ruboxistaurin (Lilly/Takeda),Phase III
 PKCb

Molecule	Targets	Scores
CLUNE NBOYCA	ABL1 PDGFRB KIT CDK9 BRAF FLT1 PLK1 BTK	46.50 28.99 22.02 21.30 16.13 13.09 8.05 5.44
Molecule	Targets	Scores
Chiral	PRKCB1 CAMK2G PRKCG PRKCA PRKCD PRKCH PRKCE PRKCZ	95.81 87.48 66.35 56.99 52.44 51.41 50.42 42.48

Understanding polypharmacology of CNSactive compounds (with Eli Lilly)



Items to consider for neglected diseases

- Targets are usually non-human proteins (= for which relatively little ligand data exists)
- If sufficient assay data *against isolated proteins* exist methods is applicable
- Our experience with *P. falciparum*:
 - Extrapolation from human to parasite possible in case of closely related proteins
 - Otherwise extrapolation remains difficult
 - At least we can anticipate which cases likely work, which ones don't

Integrated modelling of chemical and biological Data (eg for sets of protein mutants)



Isidro Cortes-Ciriano, Qurrat Ul Ain, *et al. MedChemComm* 2015, *Advance Article*

Drug efficacy prediction in HIV 'works' for >10k patients across modes of action



Analysis of compound combination screens against *P falciparum*

- Compound combination screen against *P* falciparum was performed by the NIH
- About 600 6x6 dose response matrices available
- We aim to understand mechanistically which compound combinations are synergistic (and which ones antagonistic)
- Aim is to then propose novel combinations
- Currently still ongoing; happy to share results/methods when properly validated

Evaluation of gene expression data for safety decision making

- Conducted by Johnson&Johnson/Janssen, with University of Cambridge (UK), Ghent University (BE), University of Rochester (US), Hasselt University (BE), KU Leuven (BE), Johannes Kepler University Linz (AT), and Durham University (UK)
- Funded by IWT
- Eight drug discovery projects in 'big pharma'
- To what extent can gene expression data help with decision-making in lead optimization across disease areas, targets and scaffolds

Prioritization of selective scaffold series for ROS1 project

 Bars: number of transcriptional changes; color: chemotype (A-E); dots: Activity on target



- Scaffold A was most selective, but not most potent (left)
- Follow up compounds retained selectivity, increased potency

Using gene expression data to select compounds, eg for stem cell differentiation (work with Dr Nasr, Royan Institute, Isfahan)

3 days

Control

Compound



5 days

So what can our group contribute to research on neglected diseases?

- Data analysis methods to rationalize/understand phenotypic screening data
- Compound selection/prioritization methods, also for mutant/multiple protein targets
- Expertise in analyzing gene expression data related to both efficacy and toxicity of compounds







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