



**JUBILANT
BIOSYS**

Computational Chemistry



- 🌀 Computational chemistry capabilities @ Jubilant
 - ⚙️ Software tools used in the group
 - ⚙️ Databases and virtual screening
- 🌀 Virtual screening: How we do it
 - ⚙️ Virtual screening case studies
- 🌀 Virtual screening workflow for protein-protein interaction inhibitors/disruptors
- 🌀 Core-/Scaffold-Hopping: workflow & details
 - ⚙️ Scaffold-hopping case study for a kinase target
- 🌀 Homology modeling: workflow & details
- 🌀 QSAR modeling: workflow & details
- 🌀 Virtual Lab for Computational Support (VLCS)

Computational Chemistry support for Discovery

Jubilant's proprietary in-house technologies & workflows and state-of-the-art licensed platforms (Schrodinger) enable molecular modeling tasks required for various stages of the discovery process

Hit finding

Virtual screening (LB/SB)
Docking
SAR analysis
Selectivity analysis
Pharmacophore modeling
Homology modeling
Structural analysis
Property profiling

Lead finding/selection

Core hopping (LB/SB)
Docking
SAR analysis
Selectivity analysis
Pharmacophore modeling
Property profiling

Lead optimization

Core hopping (LB/SB)
Docking
SAR analysis
Selectivity analysis
2D/3D-QSAR modeling
Property profiling

Computational Chemistry Technologies

Jubilant's expertise extends to various molecular modeling methodologies/technologies that are required for design assessment and prioritization

Molecular
visualization

Docking / scoring
analysis

Structure
based design

de novo
chemotype Design

Ligand-based
design & QSAR

Bio- & chemo-
informatics platforms

Quantum
Mechanics

Homology
Modeling

3D similarity
assessment

Chemical
diversity analysis

Shape/Pharmacophore
database search

Scaffold/Fragment-
based Lead Gen

Combinatorial/ Focused
library design

ADME/PK
Modeling

Core-
hopping

Compound property & lead
/ drug likeness analysis

Molecular
Dynamics

Software:

Schrodinger/Maestro,
PyMOL, GROMACS, Cresset

Software tools used in the group

Schrodinger/Maestro

- ◆ Glide: protein-small molecule docking, virtual screening
- ◆ Phase: pharmacophore modeling, 3D-QSAR modeling, virtual screening
- ◆ Prime: homology modeling, protein refinement, loop modeling
- ◆ Canvas: collection of cheminformatics tools for structure search, clustering, compound selection, data analysis, 2D-QSAR modeling, descriptor generation and so on
- ◆ Core-hopping: structure- and ligand-based
- ◆ Bioluminate: Homology modeling, antibody modeling, residue-scanning, protein-protein docking and so on
- ◆ Jaguar: QM calculations
- ◆ Desmond: Molecular dynamics

Cresset/Spark

- ◆ Bioisostere search
- ◆ Generation of molecular fields

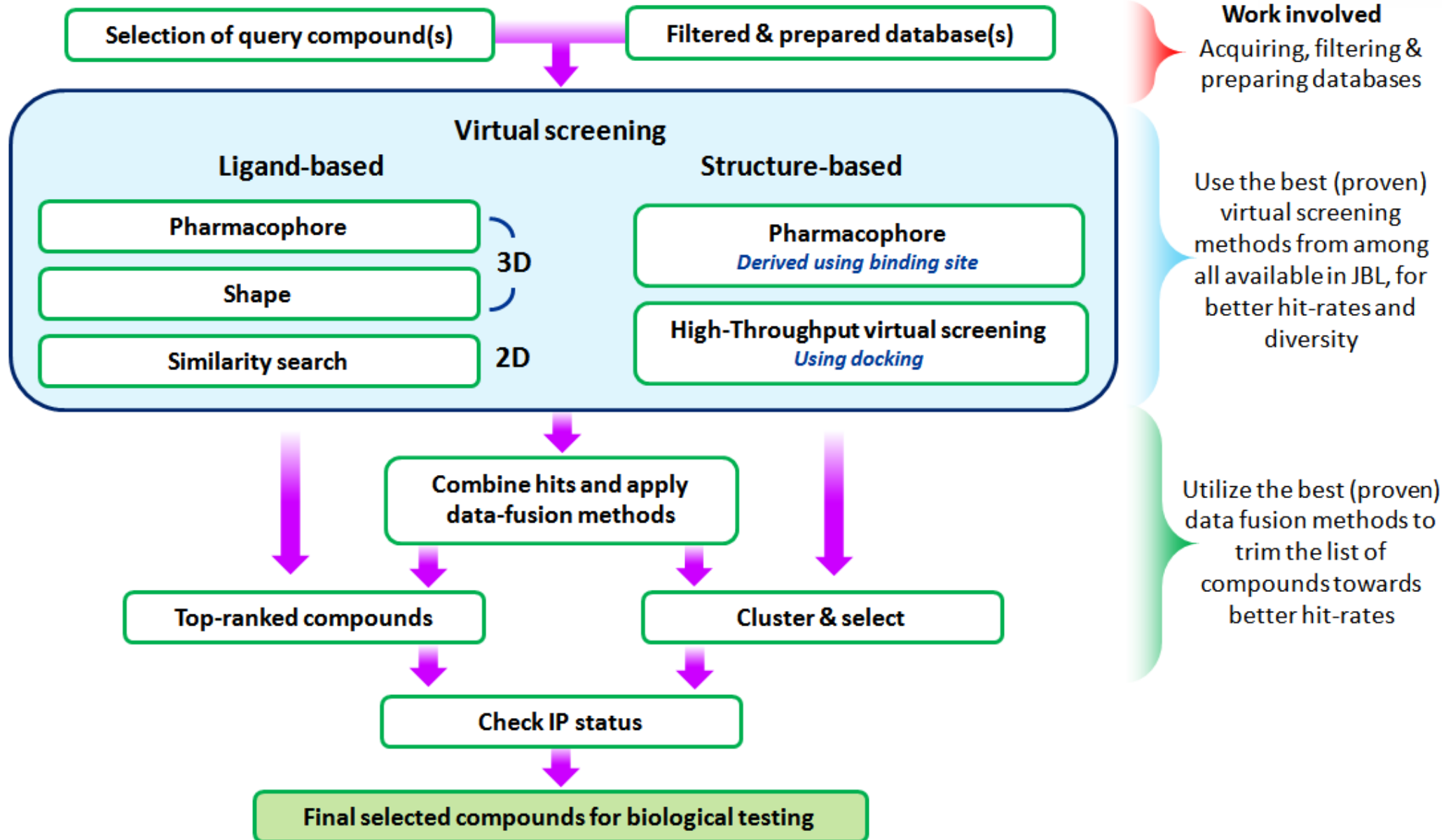
- We also use a lot of open-source software tools for virtual screening, mapping of metabolic soft spots, property/descriptor calculation, binding/allosteric site detection and molecular visualization
- For virtual screening, depending on publicly-available information on the target, we may use open-source webservers for screening, collect the hits and further process them using in-house software
- **Differentiation from other groups: Though the same software tools might be available with other groups, we differ in how these are used and how the results are analyzed, interpreted and communicated. We create custom-workflows suited to the problem/aspect being addressed based on our collective experience and expertise. For example, use of data-fusion techniques for post-screening processing**

Compound databases and virtual screening

🌸 Databases

- ◆ We do not have any in-house collection of compounds/fragments
 - ◆ We do have *in silico* collection of databases and chemical catalogues of drug-like compounds, fragments and selected focused libraries from some well-known chemical vendors. These have been filtered, prepared and are ready for use in virtual high-throughput screening. The vendors from whom we have databases are: Chemdiv, Asinex, eMolecules, Enamine, Mcule, ChemBridge, UORSY, Princeton BioMolecular Research, Zelinsky Institute, Vitas-M, PBMR Labs, IBScreen, Life Chemicals, Innovapharm and Otava
-
- 🕒 Virtual screening @ JBL encompasses use of multiple methods - 2D, 3D, structure-based and ligand-based - for initial screening, followed by analyses of hits from each screening, consolidation, application of data-fusion techniques to ensure and enhance hit-enrichment
 - 🕒 In most virtual screening campaigns, succinct benchmarking studies are done to ensure selection of best methods for screening
 - 🕒 Much of this is based on extensive literature study to identify best methods/techniques, adopting and adapting them to the licensed tools we have, drafting workflows for each screening campaign making use of all the tools and methods available
 - 🕒 The experience of each campaign is made use of in tailoring and stream-lining the subsequent workflows specific for each screening need

Virtual Screening @ Jubilant



Case study 1: Virtual screening for an ion channel target

Queries: two compounds

Filtered dataset: Asinex & ChemDiv catalogue compounds

- Shape screen - Using Phase Shape with MacroModel atomtype-based, Pharmacophore feature-based, elements-based and QSAR atom types-based scoring.
- Pharmacophore screen - Using Phase-generated, best pharmacophore models
- Molecular fields-based screening using Cresset software @ client's site
- Similarity search - Using fingerprints (ECFP, MOLPRINT2D, MACCS keys, Topological torsions)
- 2D-pharmacophore based - Using CATS @ JBL

Total 13/14 methods of screening

Hit selection: Diverse compounds that occurred in multiple screens; applied data fusion methods; used clustering methods

Visual inspection of selected hits for final list of hits >>> availability check with vendors, procurement & biological assays (297 compounds)

Total 71 hits (< 30 uM in assay) including 17 hits with < 5 uM potency

Dataset preparation: Asinex & ChemDiv catalogue compounds, totaling 1,952,672, were filtered in several ways to make a final dataset of drug-like compounds totaling 1,223,191 compounds (729,481 compounds were removed)

Query compounds: The two compounds putatively bind to 2 separate binding sites: pore and voltage sensor domain

	Total		ChemDiv		Asinex	
	Tested	Hits	Tested	Hits	Tested	Hits
Query 1	149	36	84	19	65	17
Query 2	148	35	87	23	61	12
Totals	297	71	171	42	126	29
Hit rate (%)		23.9		24.5		23.0

Hits = >50% inhibition @ 30uM

- A slightly better hit-rate (# hits against compounds tested) was observed for ChemDiv dataset

Performance evaluation of virtual screening methods

Query 2	Cresset Hits	Pharm_AA ADHR4453	Shape Elem	Shape_Mmod	Shape Pphore	Shape QSAR	FP_atmpr	FP_MACCS	FP Molprint	FP RadialDL2	FP RadialFc4	FP Topology	CAT screen
# of Cmpds	8858	8858	8858	8858	2438	8858	8858	8858	8858	8858	8858	8858	353
Hit-rate	50	47.1	41.2	30	21.1	46.4	21.1	19.6	21.3	22.2	20	23	11.1
Average Similarity	0.24	0.24	0.27	0.27	0.21	0.27	0.38	0.31	0.28	0.27	0.26	0.28	0.33

Query 1	Cresset hits	Pharm_A ARRR6101	Pharm_AARRR6394	Shape elem	Shape mmod	Shape QSAR	Shape Pphore	FP AtmPr	FP MACCs	FP MolPrint	FP RadialDL2	FP RadialFC4	FP Topology	Cat search
# of Cmpds	5462	8882	8882	8882	8882	8882	2274	8882	8882	8882	8882	8882	8882	2317
Hit-rate	15.8	40.6	23.1	25	10	27.8	20	23.3	32	28.8	32.1	27.5	27.9	20
Average Similarity	0.24	0.27	0.25	0.27	0.26	0.27	0.26	0.32	0.28	0.22	0.22	0.23	0.25	0.24

- Average pair-wise similarity of hits using Tanimoto similarity based on atom-pair fingerprints
- This virtual screening campaign unearthed novel and diverse starting points. Of the novel hits found, 10 were taken up for hit-expansion
- The screening also illustrated which virtual screening methods appear effective for hit enrichment

Case study 2: Virtual Screening metal-containing enzyme

Target (mouse protein structure and chemical matter)

Structure Based Drug Design(SBDD)

Ligand Based Drug Design(LBDD)

E-Pharmacophore model

High Throughput Virtual Screening(HTVS)

Pharmacophore model

Shape similarity

2D Similarity

Substrate based

Substrate- bound

AAAAHR

QSAR

Molprint2D

All other substrates based

Another substrate bound

AAAAHRR

Elements

ECFP

AAAAHRRR

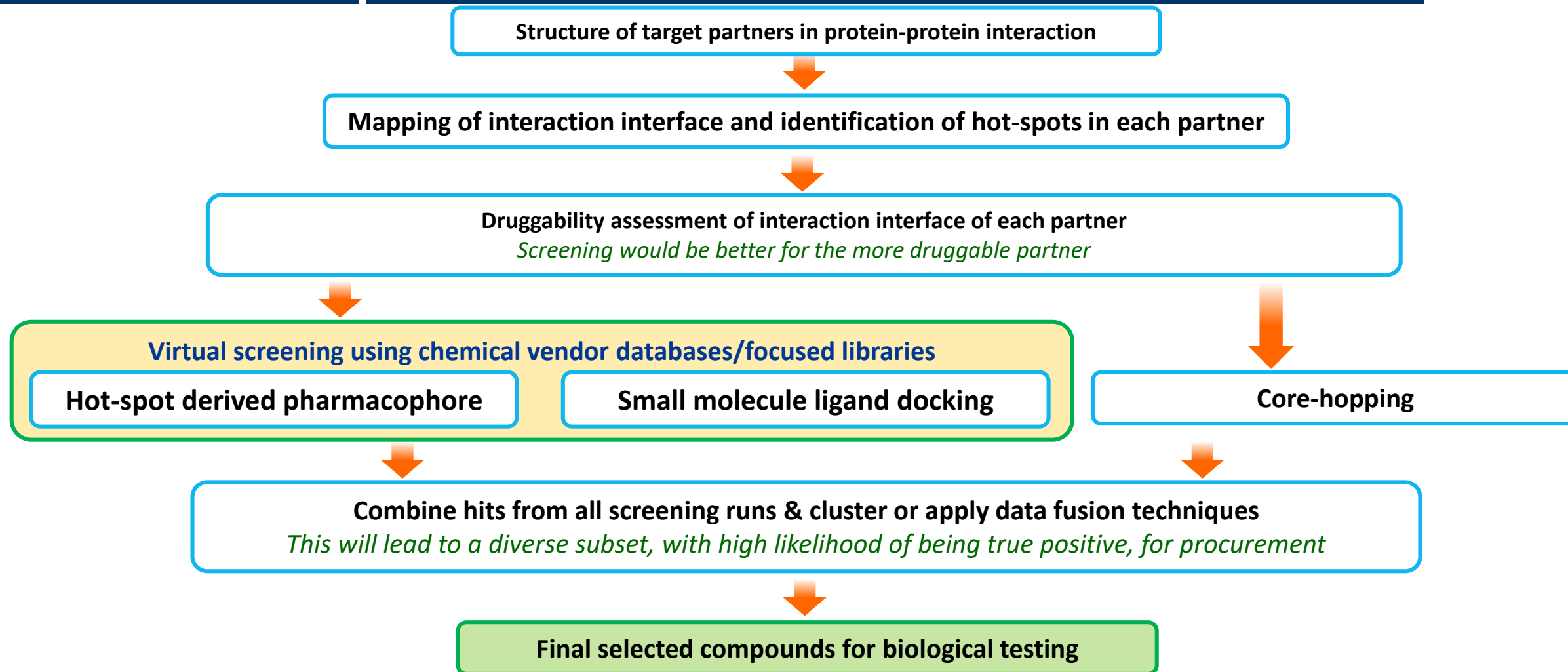
AAADHR

Data fusion

Data fusion

288 molecules were procured; 11 molecules showed >30% inhibition when tested at 10µM

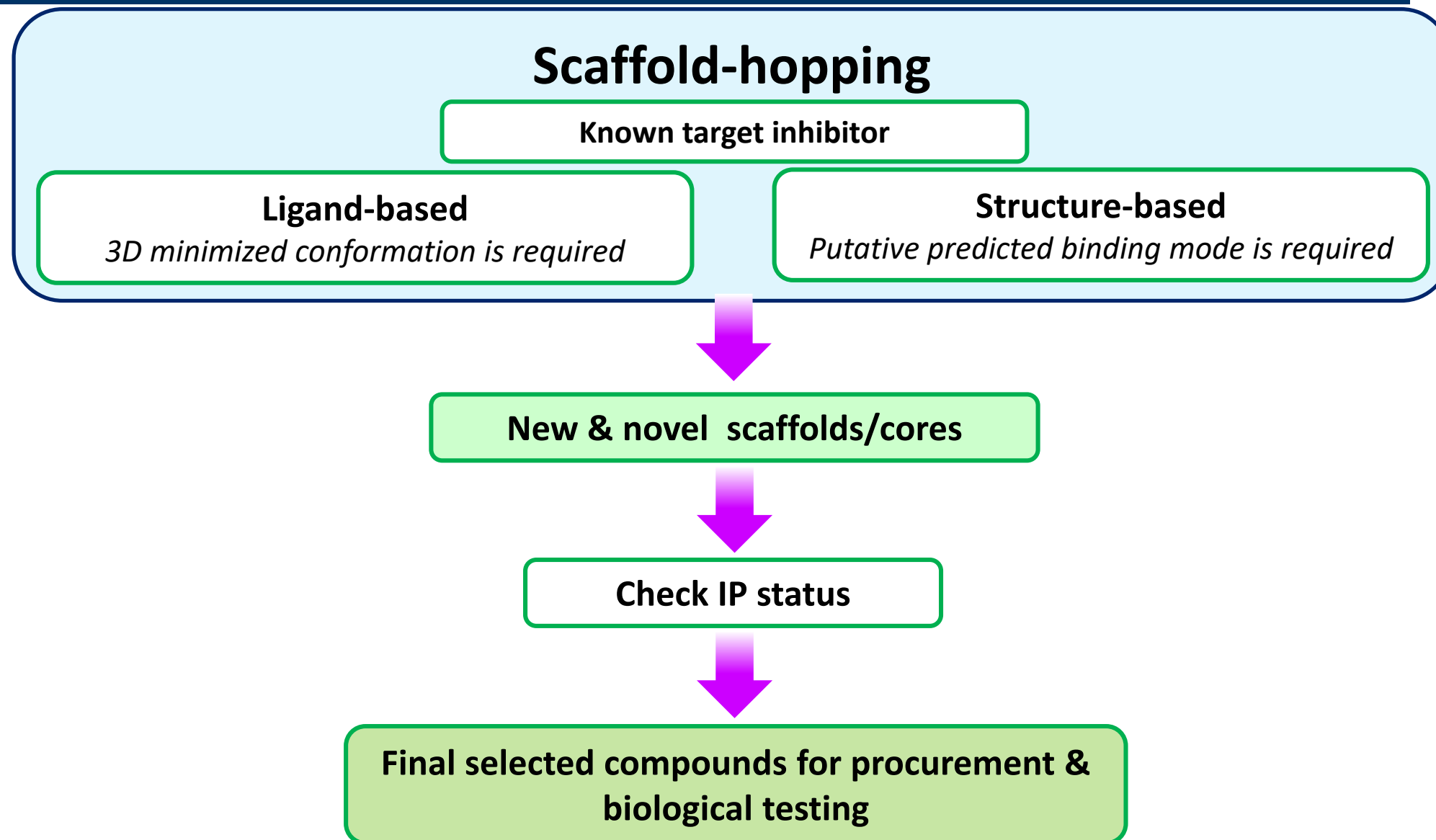
Virtual screening workflow for protein-protein interaction inhibitors/disruptors



Notes

- If experimental target structures are not available, homology models can be helpful though less reliable
- Druggability as assessed using Schrodinger/SiteMap would help in determining which of the partner proteins has a more druggable interface
- Focused libraries of protein-protein interaction inhibitors are available from a few vendors like Asinex, Otava and so on
- Core-hopping can be used if a target-small molecule structure is available or from interacting peptide

Scaffold-hopping workflow



Scaffold Hopping case study: A kinase target



Known kinase inhibitors that bind to target kinase also

Query compounds (6)

Scaffold Hopping using Cresset/Spark
5500 cores output

Novel scaffolds selected
1714 Out of 5500 cores by visual inspection

Ligand preparation using Schrodinger/ligprep
3915 (tautomers, isomers, ionization states)

Conformational search using Schrodinger/macro model
370294 conformations for all 3915 compounds

Rigid docking using Schrodinger/Glide-SP protocol
374892 predicted binding poses for all 3915 compounds with different cores (docking score range: -9.9 to -0.1)

Predicted binding modes of top-ranked (by docking score) 9183 poses (within a threshold of -7.0 docking score)

1541 poses with ligand strain energy < 2.5 kcal/mol

454 unique compounds identified by visual inspection, after checking protonation states and re-docking

About 15 novel cores are being synthesized

Homology Modeling Workflow

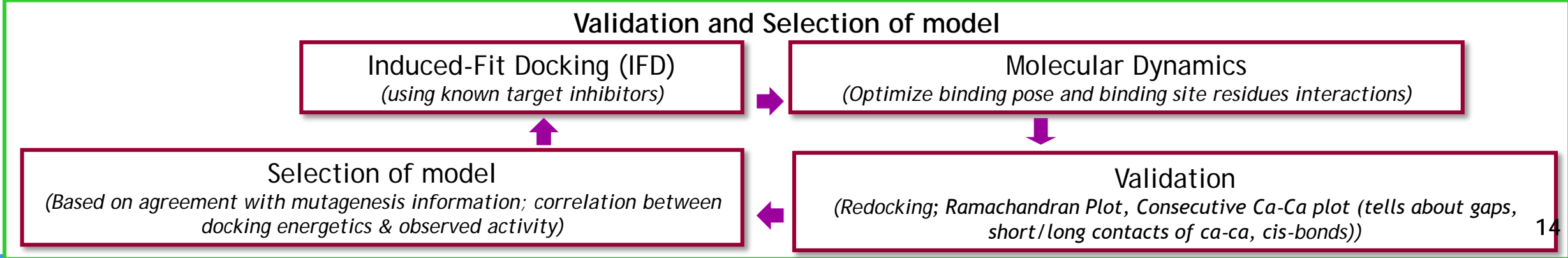
Information about target
Target info; mutagenesis studies; previous modeling studies

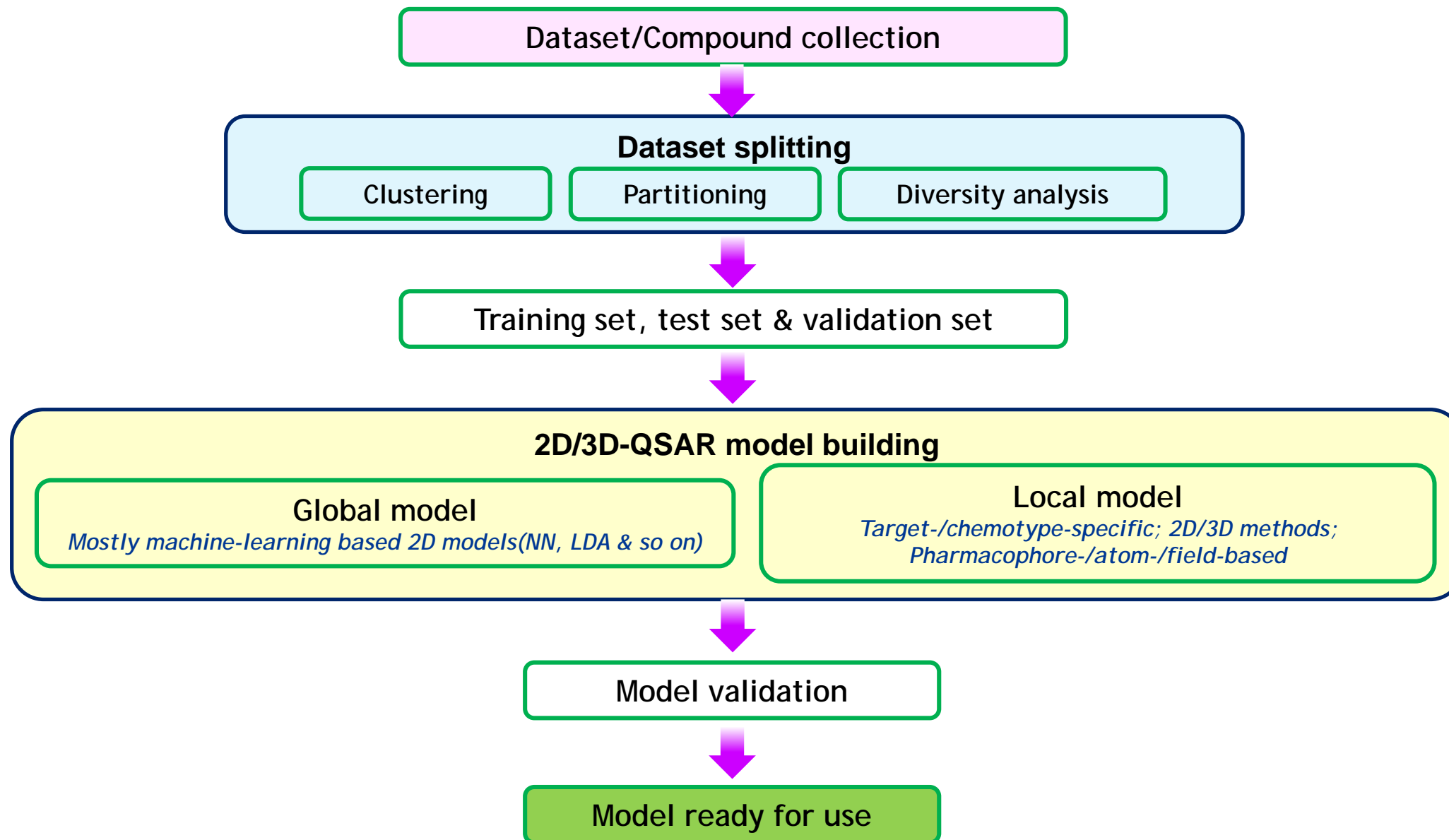
Search for & selection of template
(Using sequence-based [BLAST] and/or fold-based [FFAS] search)

Target-template alignment
(MSA & PSA using alignment tools such as PROMALS3D)

Selection of template protein structure
(PDB analysis of template protein structures)

Build Model(s) (using Schrodinger/PRIME)
(Retain template ligand)

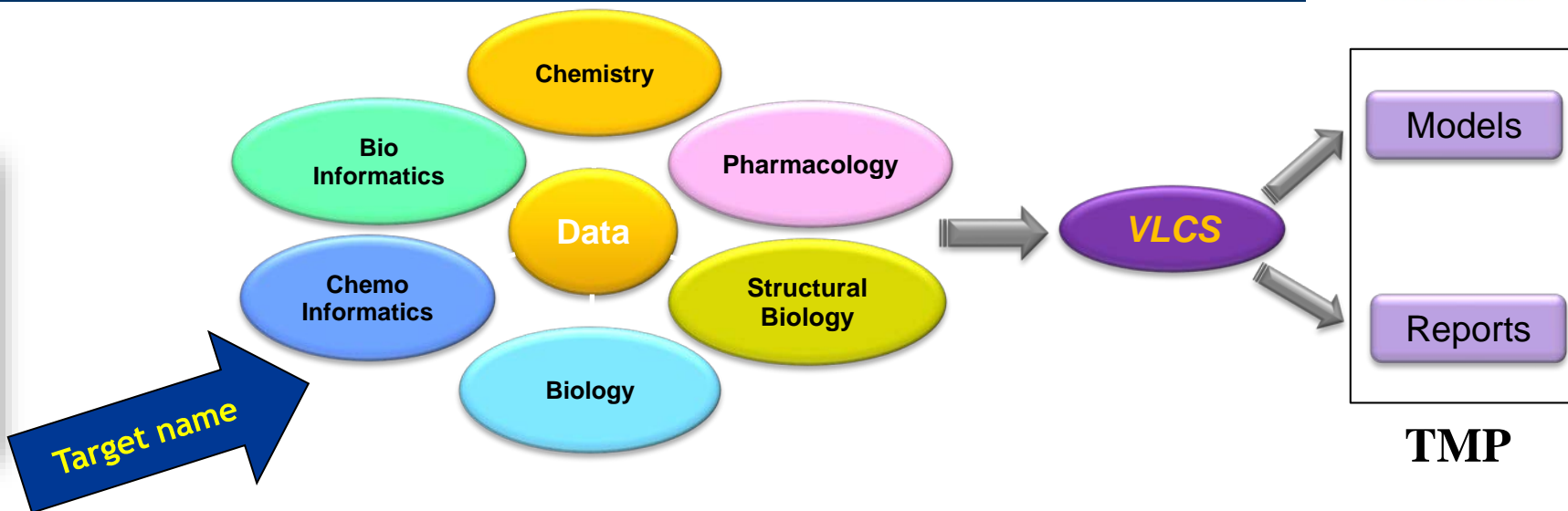




Virtual Lab for Computational Support: TMP

Jubilant's VLCS empowers NCE discovery scientists to deploy ready-to-use models and make faster and wiser decisions: Given a target name, right information from varied sources is digested into knowledge by creating,

Target Modeling Package (TMP)



TMP

Docking	Pharmacophore	QSAR	Homology modeling	Miscellaneous
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Validated docking models ◆ Protein-ligand interactions ◆ Docking analysis of literature compounds and client compounds ◆ SAR analysis ◆ Selectivity analysis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Validated pharmacophore models ○ Database search ○ Activity prediction ○ SAR analysis ○ Selectivity analysis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Validated 3D-/2D-QSAR models ◆ Activity predictions ◆ SAR analysis ◆ Selectivity analysis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Template search ○ Validated homology models ○ Sequence analysis ○ Structural analysis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Analysis of PDBs ◆ Compare & characterize binding sites ◆ PDB water analysis ◆ Calculate ligand properties ◆ Correlate activity & properties

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Thank You for your Time

OUR PROMISE

Caring, Sharing, Growing

*We will, with utmost care for the environment
and society, continue to enhance value for
our customers by providing innovative products
and economically efficient solutions;
and for our stakeholders
through growth, cost effectiveness
and wise investment of resources*

Our Values

