

**Studio di modelli farmacoforici attraverso l'uso del codice
PyPharm, confrontati con modelli ottenuti mediante l'uso del
software commerciale LigandScout.
Applicazione a serie di inibitori della proteina chinasi TYK2**



SAPIENZA
UNIVERSITÀ DI ROMA

**Facoltà di Farmacia e Medicina
Corso di Laurea in Biotecnologie Farmaceutiche
Tesi Sperimentale in Chimica Farmaceutica
A.A. 2021/2022**

CANDIDATO:
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RELATORE:
Prof. Rino Ragno



Figura geometrica virtuale ai cui vertici sono posizionate diverse caratteristiche farmacoforiche, legate mediante regole geometriche.

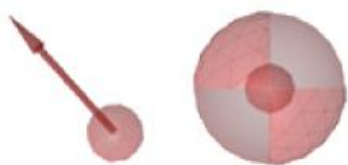
PRINCIPALI CARATTERISTICHE FARMACOFORICHE



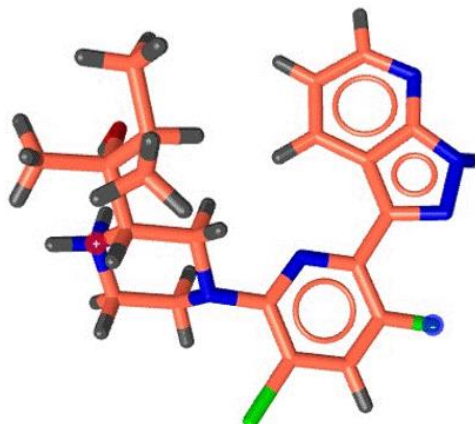
**Centroide
Idrofobico**



**Area Ionizzabile
Negativa**



**Accettore
Legame-H**



**Anello
Aromatico**



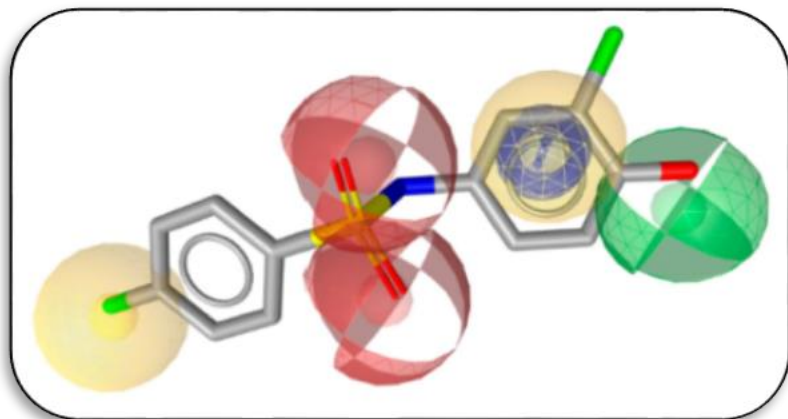
**Area Ionizzabile
Positiva**



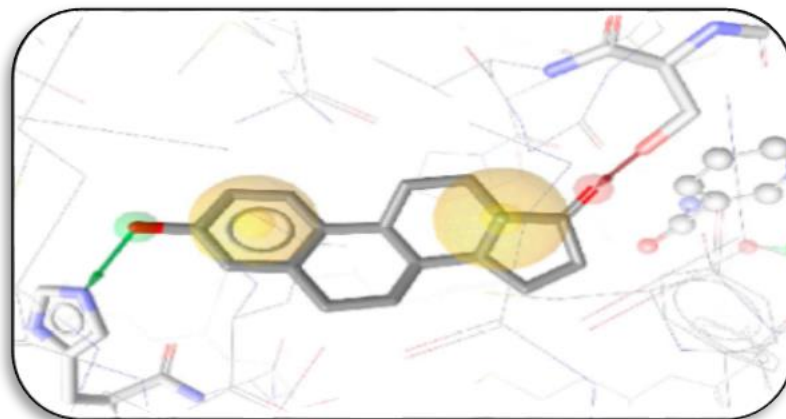
Donatore Legame-H



LIGAND-BASED PHARMACOPHORE MODELING



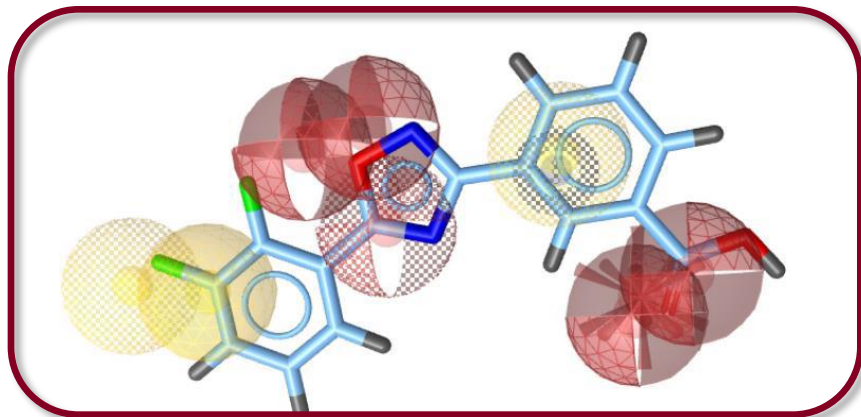
STRUCTURE-BASED PHARMACOPHORE MODELING



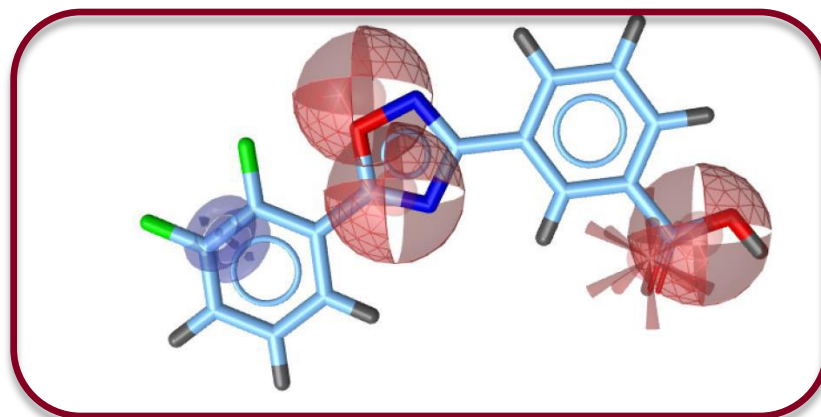


Oltre alla divisione in structure based e ligand based, dal punto di vista della condivisione dei punti farmacoforici è possibile distinguere:

MERGED PHARMACOPHORE

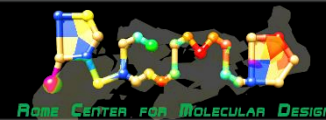


SHARED PHARMACOPHORE





PROCEDIMENTO



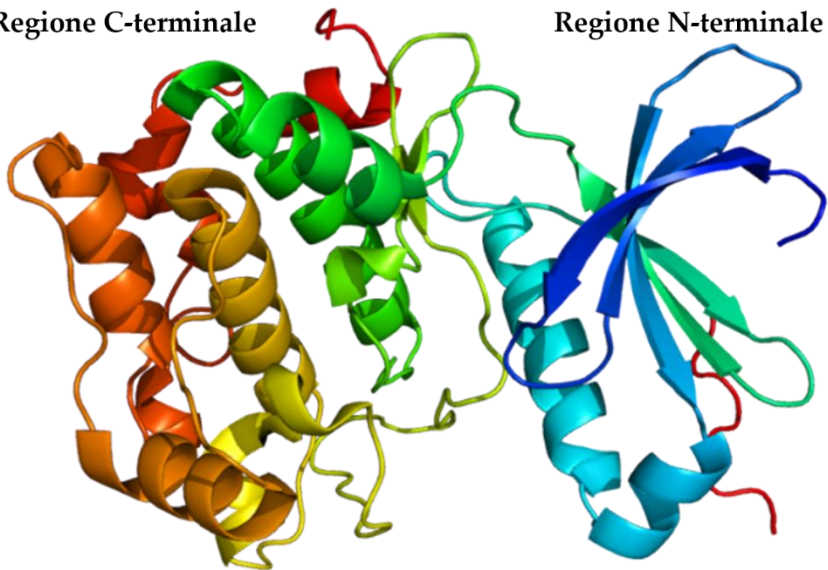
- 1 • Creazione di un dataset di molecole
- 2 • Analisi conformazionale
- 3 • Allineamento molecolare
- 4 • Generazione farmacoforo



Le JAK attivate vanno a fosforilare specifici residui di tirosina presenti sul recettore associato, che agiscono da sito di reclutamento delle proteine STAT.

Regione C-terminale

Regione N-terminale

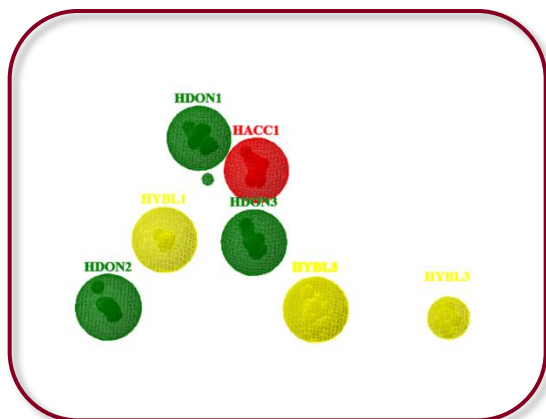


- **FAMIGLIA:** TIROSIN-PROTEIN CHINASICA NON RECETTORIALE
- **SOTTOFAMIGLIA:** JAK
- **ISOFORMA:** TYK2
- **PRINCIPALE LOCALIZZAZIONE:** CELLULE EMATOPOIETICHE

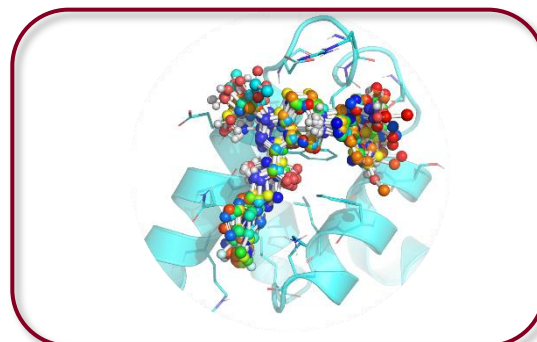


SCOPO DEL LAVORO

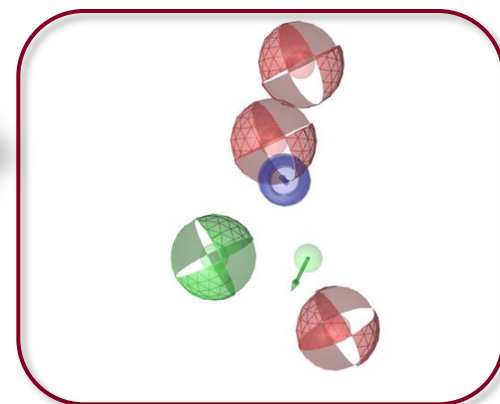
I modelli farmacoforici sono stati generati con due metodiche di lavoro differenti al fine di individuare somiglianze ed eventuali differenze nelle procedure operative. I modelli ottenuti sono stati poi utilizzati in analisi di VS.



PYPHARM



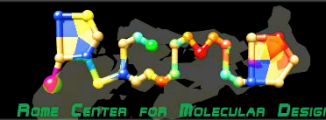
**VIRTUAL
SCREENING**



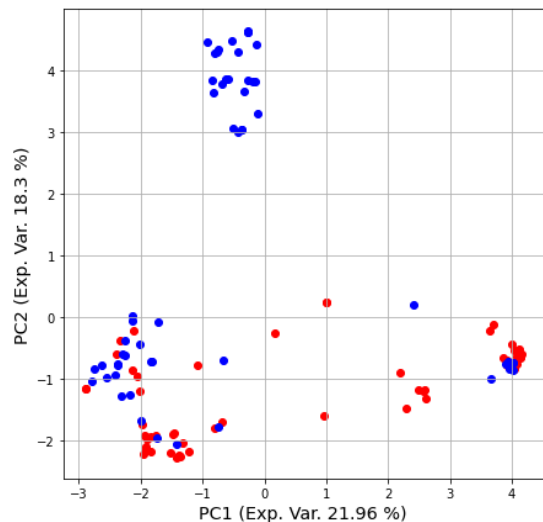
LIGANDSCOUT



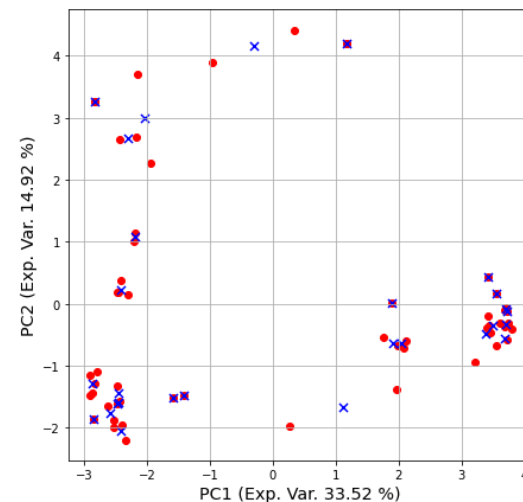
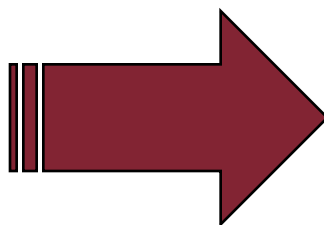
SUDDIVISIONE MOLECOLE DATASET



ID MOLECOLA	SMILES	IC ₅₀ (nM)
C_35	<chem>C1CN(CC[NH2+][1])c1cccc(n1)-c1n[nH]c2ncccc12</chem>	0,75
B_20	<chem>CC(C)[C@@](C)(O)[C@@H]1CN(CC[NH2+][1])c1ccc(Cl)c(n1)-c1n[nH]c2ncccc12</chem>	1,69
D_26	<chem>CC(C)[C@@](C)(O)[C@@H]1CN(CC[NH2+][1])c1nc(-c2n[nH]c3ncccc23)c(F)cc1O</chem>	325



**SUDDIVISIONE
MOLECOLE IN BASE
ALLA LORO POTENZA**

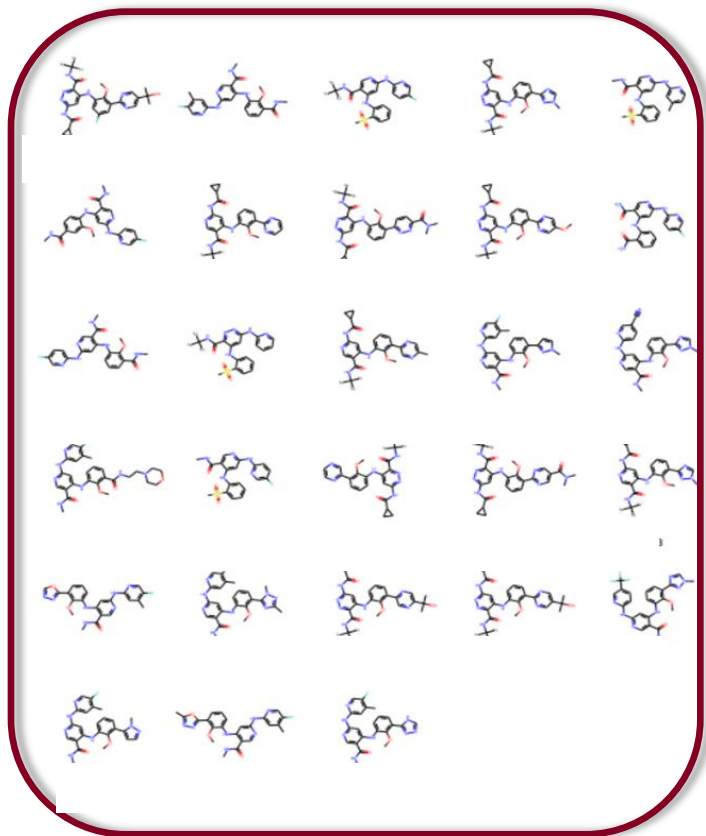


CLUSTER DI MOLECOLE

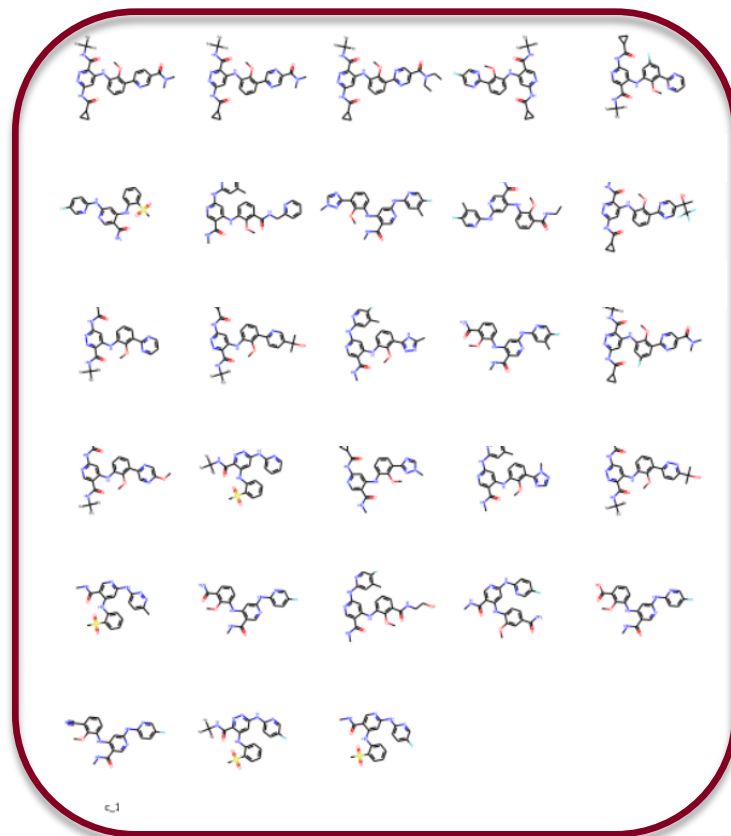


CREAZIONE DEI DATASET

Le molecole classificate come attive sono state suddivise in due sotto dataset, dove ogni dataset conteneva molecole che tra di loro risultavano strutturalmente simili:



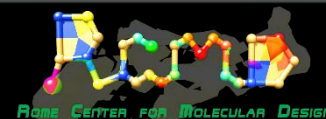
**MOLECOLE RAPPRESENTATIVE
DI OGNI CLUSTER**



**MOLECOLE NON
RAPPRESENTATIVE DI OGNI
CLUSTER**



SETUP: PACKAGES AND ARGUMENTS



Prima di avviare la costruzione di un modello farmacoforico sarà opera dell'utente settare alcuni parametri di lavoro

```
## Arguments, set them up for your system

workdir = "" # Full path better

project = 'pharma2' #Name of project

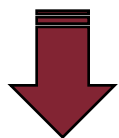
smiles = 'data/molecole_piu_rappresentative_di_ogni_cluster.smi' #Comma seperated list of smile, numerical ID

conf = '200' #Max number of conformations per molecule

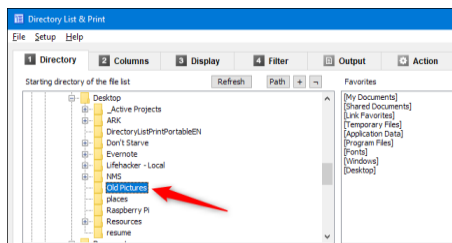
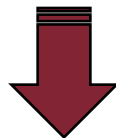
ref_select_method = 'Max_points' #Manual, Max_Points

ref = '' #if ref_select_method is manual, Max_points is usually best unless activity is known
        #also supports other common formats (SDF, Mol2)

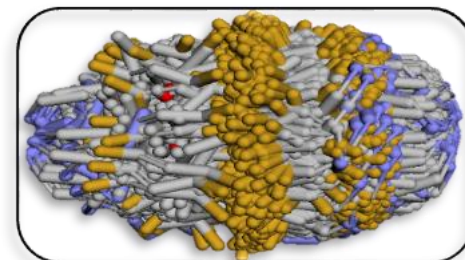
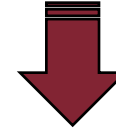
align_it = "/home/jepolitsch/.conda/envs/build/bin/align_it" #Path to exectable
```



NOME PROGETTO



FILE DIRECTORY



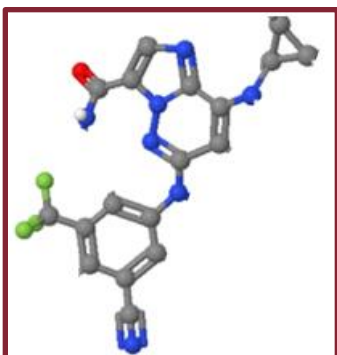
**NUMERO DI
CONFORMAZIONI**



SCelta DEL REFERENCE

```
def ref_max_points():
    max_points = 0
    max_mol = None
    mols = open(smiles, 'r+').readlines()
```

SCelta DEL REFERENCE IN BASE AL
MAX NUMERO DI PUNTI
FARMACOFORICI



MOLECOLE d_22

```
for i in mols:
    mol = i.split(',')
    smile, id = mol[0:2]
    mol = Chem.MolFromSmiles(smile)
    mol = Chem.AddHs(mol)
    AllChem.EmbedMolecule(mol, randomSeed=42)
    pharm = P()
    pharm.load_from_mol(mol)
    features = pharm.get_features_count()
    tot feat = (sum(list(features.values())))
```

CICLO FOR APPLICATO A TUTTE
LE MOLECOLE

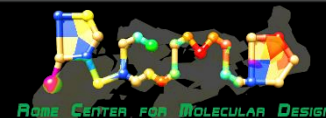
```
ref = select_ref()
ref3D = gen3D(ref, str(project_path + "_ref.sdf"), '1', 1000)
training3D = gen3D(smiles, str((project_path + "_gen3D.sdf")), '10', 1000)
```

Molecule d 22 selected as reference with 23 pharmacophore points

IDENTIFICAZIONE REFERENCE



SCORE BEST CONFORMATIONS



Per ogni molecola viene scelta la conformazione migliore, a questa vengono associati tutta una serie di parametri che l'utente può visualizzare e confrontare con la molecola reference

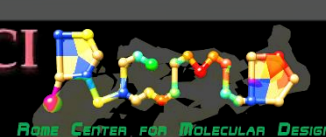
	Ref_ID	Vol_Ref	Probe_ID	Max_Vol_Probe	Max_Overlap	Exclu_Spheres	Adj_Max_Vol	Num_Shared_Feats	TANIMOTO	TVERSKY_Ref	TVERSKY_Probe
0	d_22.0	228.958	d_18.6	228.958	209.584	0	209.584	11	0.8440	0.9154	0.9154
1	d_22.0	228.958	d_22.0	228.958	228.958	0	228.958	11	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
2	d_22.0	228.958	d_31.2	213.208	205.699	0	205.699	10	0.8699	0.8984	0.9648
3	d_22.0	228.958	d_12.0	213.208	211.034	0	211.034	10	0.9130	0.9217	0.9898
4	d_22.0	228.958	d_33.6	213.208	208.496	0	208.496	10	0.8923	0.9106	0.9779
5	d_22.0	228.958	d_23.3	228.958	190.240	0	190.240	10	0.7107	0.8309	0.8309
6	d_22.0	228.958	d_19.9	228.958	199.747	0	199.747	10	0.7737	0.8724	0.8724
7	d_22.0	228.958	c_43.3	213.208	175.905	0	175.905	9	0.6606	0.7683	0.8250
8	d_22.0	228.958	d_29.2	255.850	153.213	0	153.213	9	0.4620	0.6692	0.5988
9	d_22.0	228.958	d_26.1	228.958	171.069	0	171.069	9	0.5964	0.7472	0.7472
10	d_22.0	228.958	d_24.1	228.958	184.453	0	184.453	9	0.6745	0.8056	0.8056
11	d_22.0	228.958	d_30.8	213.208	176.911	0	176.911	9	0.6670	0.7727	0.8298
12	d_22.0	228.958	c_33.6	224.350	173.512	0	173.512	9	0.6201	0.7578	0.7734
13	d_22.0	228.958	c_30.5	224.350	168.067	0	168.067	9	0.5892	0.7341	0.7491
14	d_22.0	228.958	c_39.0	224.350	164.175	0	164.175	9	0.5517	0.7040	0.7104

VALORI DI RIFERIMENTO
REFERENCE

VALORI DI CONFRONTO
DELLE MOLECOLE



CALCOLO DEL NUMERO DI PUNTI FARMACOFORICI UTILIZZANDO LA DISTANZA EUCLIDEA

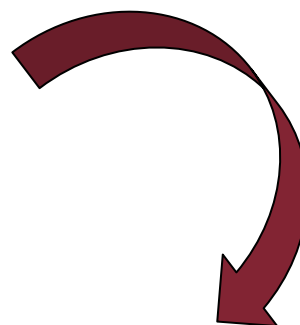


ROME CENTER FOR MOLECULAR DESIGN

Per ogni molecola viene calcolato, tramite la distanza euclidea, quanti punti farmacoforici condivide con il reference (treshold customizable).

Da questo tipo di dataframe è facilmente ottenibile un farmacoforo shared che l'utente può selezionare sia richiedendo unicamente i punti condivisi oltre un certo treshold sia richiedendo un farmacoforo con un numero di punti definito.

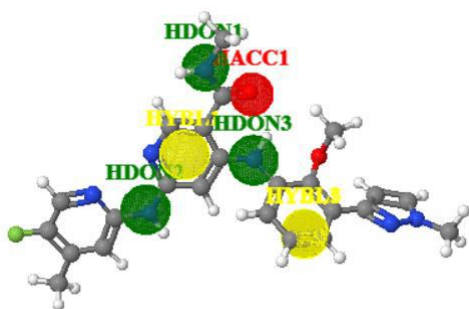
	HYBL1	HYBL2	HYBL3	HDON1	HDON2	HDON3	HYBH1	HACC1	HACC2	HYBL4	HYBL5
c_23.9	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1
d_12.0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
b_30.6	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1
c_18.8	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1
d_31.2	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
c_40.8	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1
b_29.8	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1
c_21.9	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1
d_19.9	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
c_43.3	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
d_23.3	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1



COORDINATE SPAZIALI DEI
PUNTI CONDIVISI

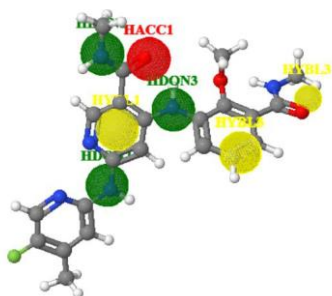
GRIGLIA DI CONDIVISIONE
DEI PUNTI FARMACOFORICI

	HYBL1	HYBL2	HYBL3	HDON1	HDON2	HDON3	HYBH1	HACC1	HACC2	HYBL4	HYBL5
c_23.9	[3.99764, -0.382187, 1.00448]	[-0.793338, 2.22491, -1.21993]	NaN	[3.34791, -0.645711, 4.63846]	[5.35145, 0.0911031, -1.3849]	[1.19043, -0.0717423, 1.13562]	NaN	[1.49494, -1.37683, 3.49246]	NaN	NaN	[-0.793338, 2.22491, -1.21993]
d_12.0	[3.97623, -0.472332, 1.15176]	[-0.704342, 2.35511, -1.26787]	[-5.0546, 2.35511, -0.87937]	[3.31997, -1.11466, 4.65862]	[5.4951, -0.199035, -1.1445]	[1.17456, -0.120902, 1.02754]	NaN	[1.28795, -0.804885, 3.62939]	[7.65248, -0.582659, -0.340106]	[7.74371, 1.00664, -3.14863]	[-0.704342, 2.35511, -1.26787]
b_30.6	[3.91686, -0.380797, 1.07124]	[-0.928535, 2.03911, -1.32916]	NaN	[3.32202, -1.11537, 4.65096]	[5.21613, -0.490234, -1.36205]	[1.09062, -0.0903116, 1.29172]	NaN	[1.71814, 0.349387, 3.89153]	NaN	NaN	[-0.928535, 2.03911, -1.32916]
c_18.8	[3.98416, -0.308232, 1.00548]	[-0.740701, 2.16294, -1.24673]	NaN	[3.39916, -1.33777, 4.52082]	[5.27403, -0.156555, -1.46365]	[1.15646, -0.196078, 1.10357]	NaN	[1.54202, -0.231291, 3.75777]	NaN	NaN	[-0.740701, 2.16294, -1.24673]



- INTERAZIONI LIPOFILICHE SU ANELLI AROMATICI (**GIALLO**)
- DONATORI DI LEGAMI IDROGENO DA PARTE DELL'AZOTO (**VERDI**)
- ACCETTORI DI LEGAMI IDROGENO DA PARTE DELL'OSSIGENO (**ROSSO**)

Ph4_B



- INTERAZIONI LIPOFILICHE SU ANELLI AROMATICI (**GIALLO**)
- DONATORI DI LEGAMI IDROGENO DA PARTE DELL'AZOTO (**VERDI**)
- ACCETTORI DI LEGAMI IDROGENO DA PARTE DELL'OSSIGENO (**ROSSO**)

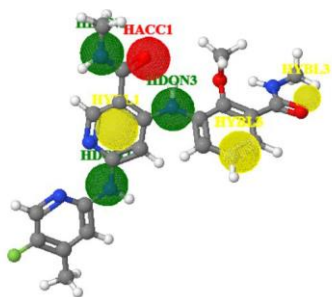
Ph4_A



PYPHARM VS LIGANDSCOUT

Ph4_A

PYPHARM



3

INTERAZIONI
LIPOFILICHE/AROMATICO
(GIALLO)/(AZZURRO)

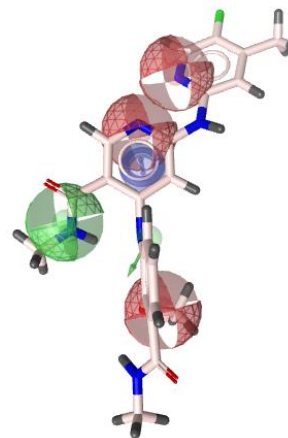
3

DONATORI DI LEGAMI
IDROGENO (VERDE)

1

ACCETTORI DI LEGAMI
IDROGENO (ROSSO)

LIGANDSCOUT



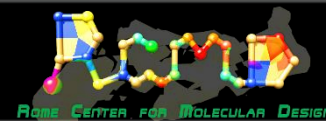
1

2

3

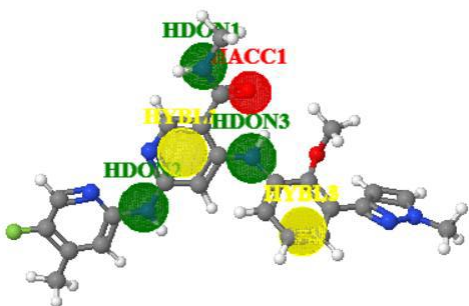


PYPHARM VS LIGANDSCOUT



Ph4_B

PYPHARM



2

INTERAZIONI
LIPOFILICHE/AROMATICO
(GIALLO)/(AZZURRO)

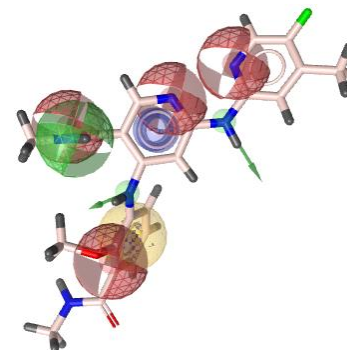
3

DONATORI DI LEGAMI
IDROGENO (VERDE)

1

ACCETTORI DI LEGAMI
IDROGENO (ROSSO)

LIGANDSCOUT



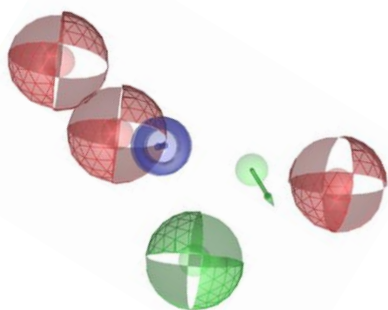
2

2

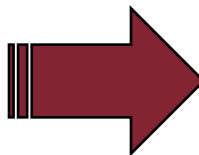
4



Ph4_A



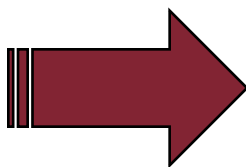
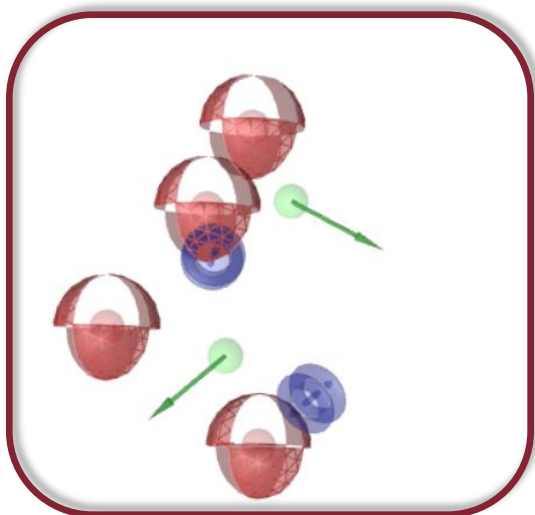
Il modello Ph4_A è stato in grado di identificare 24 inibitori secondo il valore di threshold impostato



ChEMBL ID	SMILES	IC50(nM)
CHEMBL4435170	<chem>[2H]C([2H])([2H])NC(=O)c1nnc(NC(=O)C2CC2)cc1Nc1cccc(-c2nncn(C)n2)c1OC</chem>	0.2
CHEMBL4438202	<chem>CNC(=O)c1cnc(NC(=O)C2CC2)cc1Nc1cccc1S(C)(=O)=O</chem>	1.6
CHEMBL4440718	<chem>[2H]C([2H])([2H])NC(=O)c1nnc(Nc2cccn2)cc1Nc1cccc1S(C)(=O)=O</chem>	0.53
CHEMBL4542289	<chem>CCCC(=O)Nc1cc(Nc2ccccc2S(C)(=O)=O)c(C(=O)N)cn1</chem>	2500
CHEMBL4444178	<chem>[2H]C([2H])([2H])NC(=O)c1nnc(NC(=O)C2CC2)cc1Nc1cccc1S(C)(=O)=O</chem>	1.3
CHEMBL4530719	<chem>CS(=O)(=O)c1cccc1Nc1cc(Nc2ccc(F)cn2)ncc1C(N)=O</chem>	0.32
CHEMBL4542289	<chem>CCCC(=O)Nc1cc(Nc2ccccc2S(C)(=O)=O)c(C(=O)N)cn1</chem>	2500
CHEMBL4561663	<chem>NC(=O)c1cccc1Nc1cc(Nc2ccc(F)cn2)ncc1C(N)=O</chem>	0.46
CHEMBL4571117	<chem>[2H]C([2H])([2H])NC(=O)c1cnc(NC(=O)C2CC2)cc1Nc1cccc(-c2nncn(C)n2)c1OC</chem>	13
CHEMBL4583185	<chem>[2H]C([2H])([2H])NC(=O)c1nnc(Nc2ccc(F)cn2)cc1Nc1cccc1S(C)(=O)=O</chem>	0.58
CHEMBL4587924	<chem>CNC(=O)c1cnc(Nc2ccc(F)cn2)cc1Nc1cccc(C#N)c1OC</chem>	570
CHEMBL4776752	<chem>[2H]C([2H])([2H])NC(=O)c1nnc(NC(=O)C2CC2)cc1Nc1cccc(-c2nccc(OC)n2)c1OC</chem>	1.4
CHEMBL4777175	<chem>[2H]C([2H])([2H])NC(=O)c1nnc(NC(=O)C2CC2)cc1Nc1cccc(-c2ncc(C(C)(O)(F)F)cn2)c1OC</chem>	0.44
CHEMBL4777528	<chem>[2H]C([2H])([2H])NC(=O)c1nnc(NC(=O)C2CC2)cc1Nc1cccc(-c2cnc(C(=O)N(C)C)cn2)c1OC</chem>	0.25
CHEMBL4777648	<chem>[2H]C([2H])([2H])NC(=O)c1nnc(NC(=O)C2CC2)cc1Nc1cccc(-c2ccnnc2)c1OC</chem>	1.3
CHEMBL4780057	<chem>[2H]C([2H])([2H])NC(=O)c1nnc(NC(=O)C2CC2)cc1Nc1cccc(-c2nccc(C)n2)c1OC</chem>	4.5
CHEMBL4780233	<chem>[2H]C([2H])([2H])NC(=O)c1cnc(NC(=O)C2CC2)cc1Nc1cccc(-c2cnc(C)cn2)c1OC</chem>	0.27
CHEMBL4780315	<chem>[2H]C([2H])([2H])NC(=O)c1cnc(NC(=O)C2CC2)cc1Nc1cccc(-c2cnc(OC)cn2)c1OC</chem>	0.54
CHEMBL4782449	<chem>[2H]C([2H])([2H])NC(=O)c1nnc(NC(=O)C2CC2)cc1Nc1cccc(-c2cncn2)c1OC</chem>	0.5
CHEMBL4784391	<chem>[2H]C([2H])([2H])NC(=O)c1nnc(NC(=O)C2CC2)cc1Nc1cccc(-c2ncc(F)cn2)c1OC</chem>	1.9
CHEMBL4784838	<chem>[2H]C([2H])([2H])NC(=O)c1nnc(NC(=O)C2CC2)cc1Nc1cc(F)cc(-c2ncc(C(C)(O)cn2)c1OC</chem>	0.51
CHEMBL4785512	<chem>[2H]C([2H])([2H])NC(=O)c1nnc(NC(=O)C2CC2)cc1Nc1cccc(-c2ccc(C(=O)N(C)C)cn2)c1OC</chem>	0.25
CHEMBL4785957	<chem>[2H]C([2H])([2H])NC(=O)c1nnc(NC(=O)C2CC2)cc1Nc1cccc(-c2ncc(C)cn2)c1OC</chem>	1.2
CHEMBL4788122	<chem>[2H]C([2H])([2H])NC(=O)c1nnc(NC(=O)C2CC2)cc1Nc1cccc(-c2ccnnc2)c1OC</chem>	1.4
CHEMBL4789015	<chem>[2H]C([2H])([2H])NC(=O)c1cnc(NC(=O)C2CC2)cc1Nc1cccc(-c2nccn2)c1OC</chem>	0.25



Ph4_B



ChEMBL

SMILES

IC50(

L ID

nM)

CHEMBL447
6830

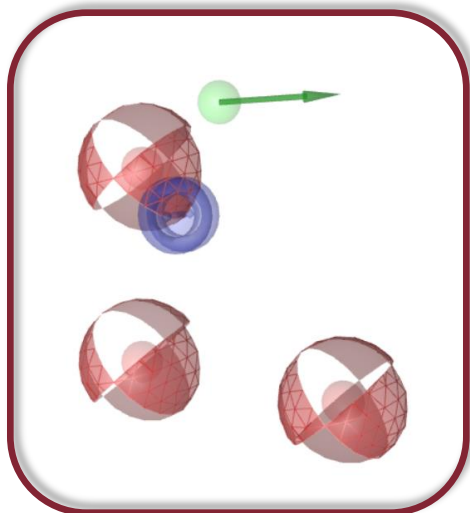
CNC(=O)c1cnc(Nc2ccc(F)cn2)cc1Nc1ccc(F)c(F)c1OC

0.5

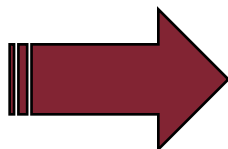
Il modello Ph4_B è stato in grado di identificare 1 solo inibitore secondo il valore di threshold impostato



Shared A&B



Il modello Shared A&B è stato in grado di identificare 5 inibitori secondo il valore di treshold impostato

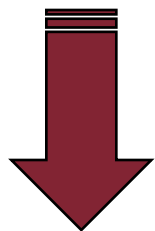
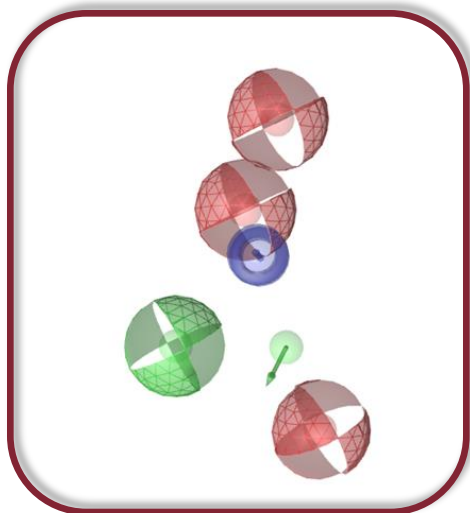


<i>ChEMBL ID</i>	<i>SMILES</i>	<i>IC50(n M)</i>
CHEMBL4544320	<chem>CNC(=O)c1cnc(Nc2cccn2)cc1Nc1cccc1S(C)(=O)=O</chem>	0.95
CHEMBL4537678	<chem>CNC(=O)c1cnc(Nc2ccc(F)cn2)cc1Nc1cccc1C(N)=O</chem>	0.3
CHEMBL4469812	<chem>CNC(=O)c1cnc(Nc2ccc(F)cn2)cc1Nc1cccc1SC</chem>	0.8
CHEMBL4465409	<chem>CNC(=O)c1cnc(Nc2cccn2)cc1Nc1cccc1C(N)=O</chem>	0.6
CHEMBL4444169	<chem>[2H]C([2H])([2H])NC(=O)c1cnc(Nc2ccc(F)cn2)cc1Nc1cccc1S(C)(=O)=O</chem>	0.49



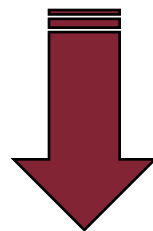
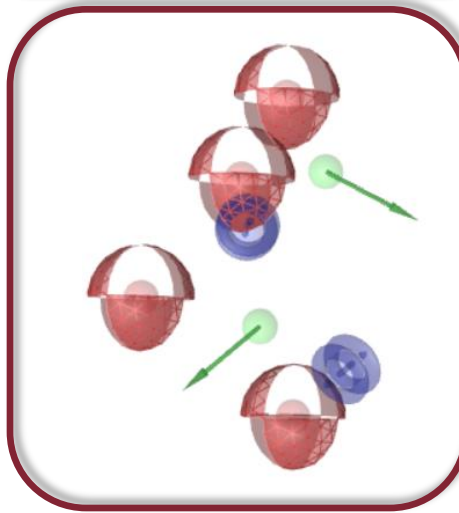
RISULTATI VIRTUAL SCREENING

Ph4_A



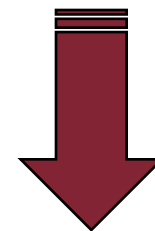
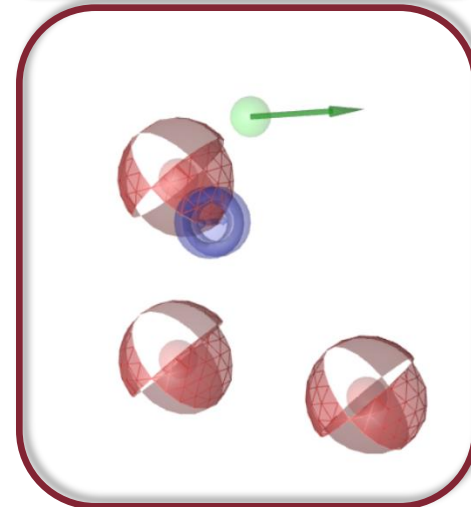
Buone capacità
predittive

Ph4_B



Scarse capacità
predittive

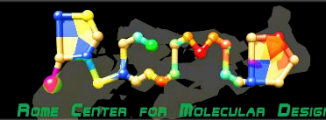
Shared A&B



Capacità predittive
intermedie



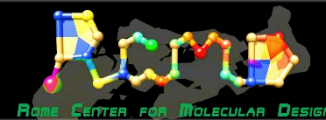
CONCLUSIONI



- Il codice PyPharm ha mostrato buone potenzialità per approcciarsi a metodiche di modeling farmacoforico ligand-based.
- Rispetto a LigandScout la scelta ponderata della molecola reference potrebbe essere determinante nella realizzazione di modelli farmacoforici validi.
- La suddivisione preliminare delle molecole con annessa clusterizzazione ha portato all'identificazione del modello Ph4_A che mostrato buone capacità predittive.
- L'implementazione di una funzionalità di screening in PyPharm permetterebbe un ulteriore confronto con Ligand Scout.



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