

# DEMYSTIFYING MACHINE LEARNING (AI) IN DRUG DISCOVERY

Moderated by **John Overington** of *Medicines Discovery Catapult*  
Panel: **Jeff Warrington**, of *Atomwise* and **John Griffin** of *Integral Health*

September 10, 2020





**Frank Cole**  
Head of Sales  
**Collaborative Drug Discovery Inc.**



**John Overington, Ph.D.**  
Chief Informatics Officer,  
Medicines Discovery Catapult

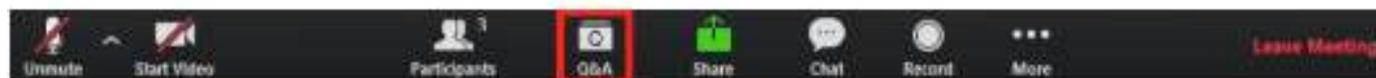


**John Griffin, Ph.D.**  
Vice President, Integral Health



**Jeff Warrington, Ph.D.**  
Senior Scientist, Atomwise

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question at anytime !



*We'll be sure to save time for them later!*



# CDD Webinar: Demystifying Machine Learning (AI) in Drug Discovery



**Jeff Warrington, PhD.**

Senior Scientist  
Atomwise Inc.



**Better  
Medicines,  
Faster.**

**The leader in  
AI for drug  
discovery**

**1st**

to invent and use  
ConvNets for drug design

**\$170M+**

funding raised from  
prominent investors

**16B+**

small molecules in  
AtomNet

**750+**

drug discovery  
projects to date

**Top10**

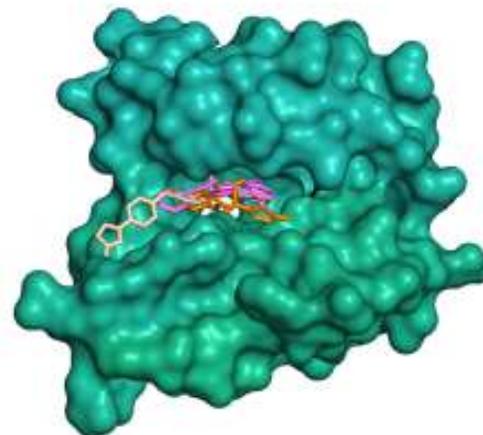
we work with the world's  
top pharma companies

**75%**

success across AIMS  
projects to date

## Traditional Docking Approaches

- Based on equations which approximate physical interactions (e.g., Coulomb, Van Der Waals).
- To improve accuracy, additional statistically derived terms are sometimes added to the physical potential:
  - Desolvation penalty
  - Hydrophobic enclosure
  - Hydrogen bond motifs
- These equations rely on human intuition about the most relevant physical interactions.

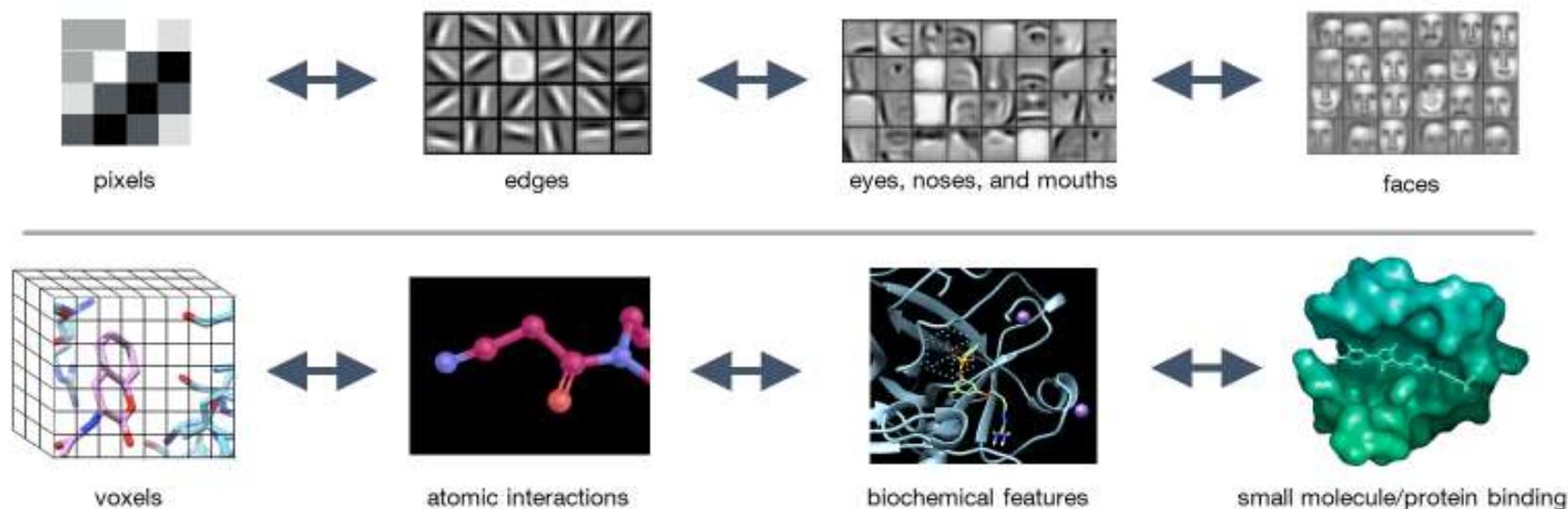


$$\begin{aligned}
 E_{\text{total}} = & \sum_{\text{bonds}} K_r (r - r_{eq})^2 + \sum_{\text{angles}} K_\theta (\theta - \theta_{eq})^2 + \sum_{\text{torsions}} \frac{V_n}{2} [1 + \cos(n\phi - \gamma)] + \\
 & \sum_{\text{nb pairs}} \frac{q_i \cdot q_j}{4\pi\epsilon_0 D(r) r_{ij}} + \sum_{\text{nb pairs}} \left( \frac{A}{r_0^{12}} - \frac{B}{r_0^6} \right) + \\
 & \sum_{\text{H bonds}} \left( \frac{C}{r_0^{12}} - \frac{D}{r_0^{10}} \right) \cdot \cos^2(\theta_{\text{Don-H}\cdots\text{Acc}}) \cdot \cos^n(\omega_{\text{H}\cdots\text{Acc-LP}}) + \\
 & \sum_{\text{metal pairs}} \frac{q_i^{CT} \cdot q_j^{CT}}{4\pi\epsilon_0 D(r) r_{ij}} + \sum_{\text{metal pairs}} \left( \frac{E}{r_0^{12}} - \frac{F}{r_0^6} \right) + \\
 & (E_{\text{MC}} + E_{\text{LVS}}) \cdot \prod_{\text{angles}} \cos^2(\Psi_{\text{Lig-Met-Lig}} - \Psi_{\text{eq}}) \cdot \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{\text{ligands}} \cos^n(\omega_{\text{Met}\cdots\text{Lig-LP}})
 \end{aligned}$$

Building off prior achievements in image recognition ...

## AtomNet: a 3D-CNN for ligand discovery

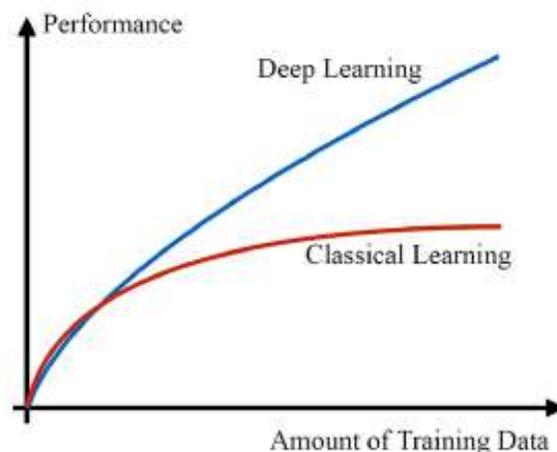
AtomNet applies similar technology to that used in image recognition for predicting small molecule/protein binding.



## Deep Learning for Drug Discovery

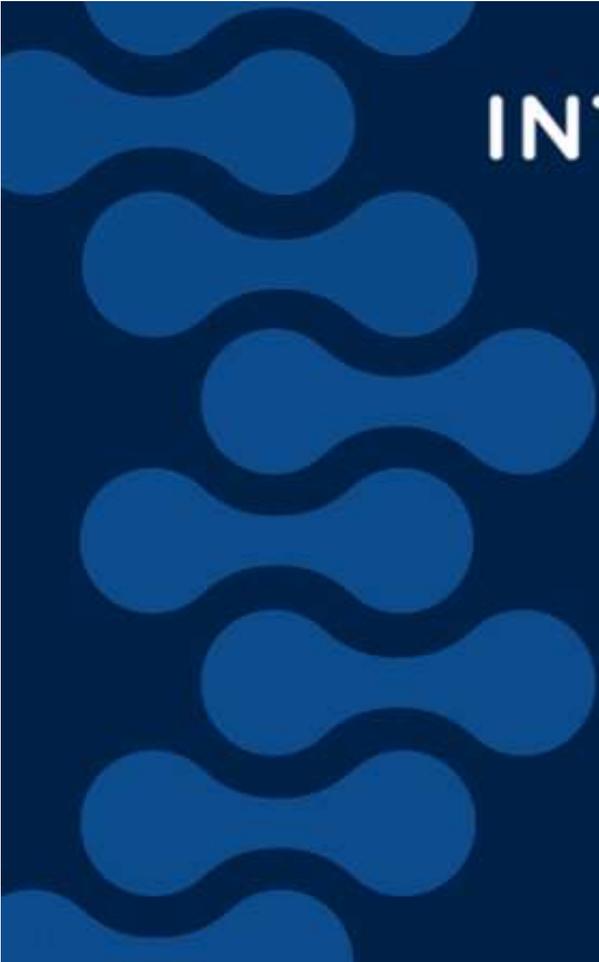
What are the advantages of using a machine learning model?

- AtomNet® models use state of the art deep convolutional neural nets (DCNN)
- These models display best-in-class performance compared to other classical statistical approaches implemented in conventional scoring functions.
- In general, DCNNs are excellent at finding generalizable predictive patterns compared to classical statistical models.<sup>1</sup>
- Statistical models are good at drawing inferences from samples but are inferior to machine learning algorithms in prediction.<sup>1</sup>
- Data has shown that the performance of deep learning methods increases logarithmically based on volume of training data size compared to classical methods.<sup>2,3</sup>
- For further reading, please refer to:
  1. Nat Methods. 2018, 15, 233-234. DOI: 10.1038/nmeth.4642
  2. IEEE Int Conf Comput Vis., 2017, 843-852. DOI: 10.1109/ICCV.2017.97
  3. IEEE Trans Commun. 2019, 67, 7331-7376. DOI: 10.1109/TCOMM.2019.2924010



Classical and Deep learning vs. training set size<sup>3</sup>

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A decorative graphic on the left side of the slide, consisting of a vertical column of overlapping, rounded, wavy shapes in shades of blue, resembling a stylized molecular structure or a series of connected nodes.

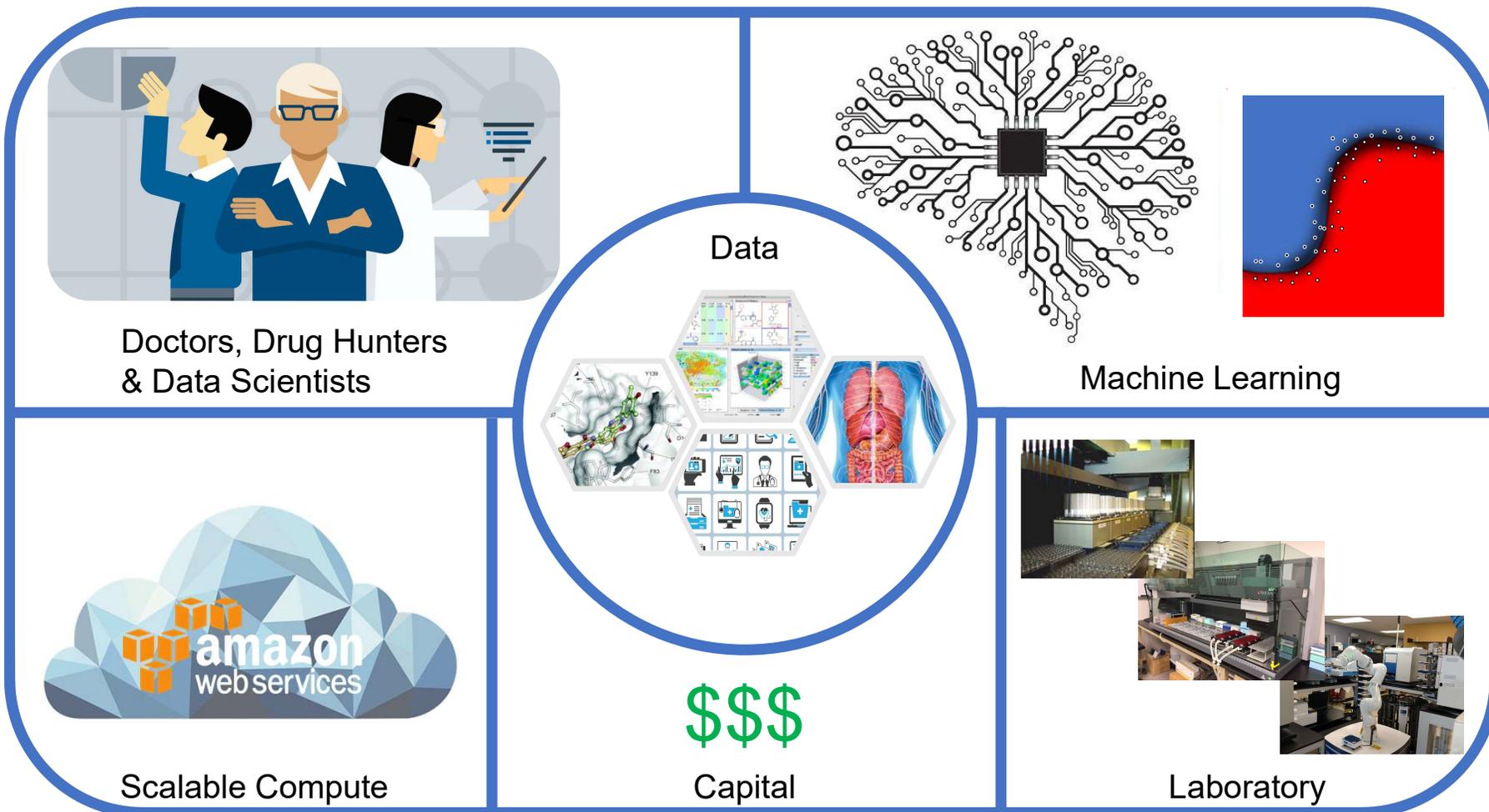
INT&GRAL

# INT&GRAL

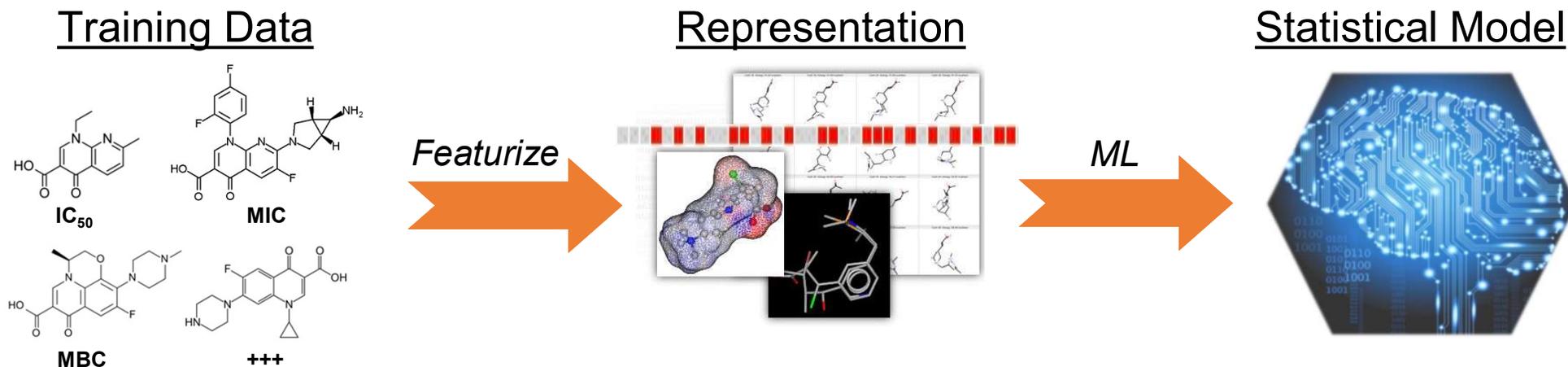
## Demystifying Machine Learning (AI) in Driven Drug Discovery

9/9/2020

# Leveraging AI to discover new medicines



# Advances in ligand-based predictive modeling

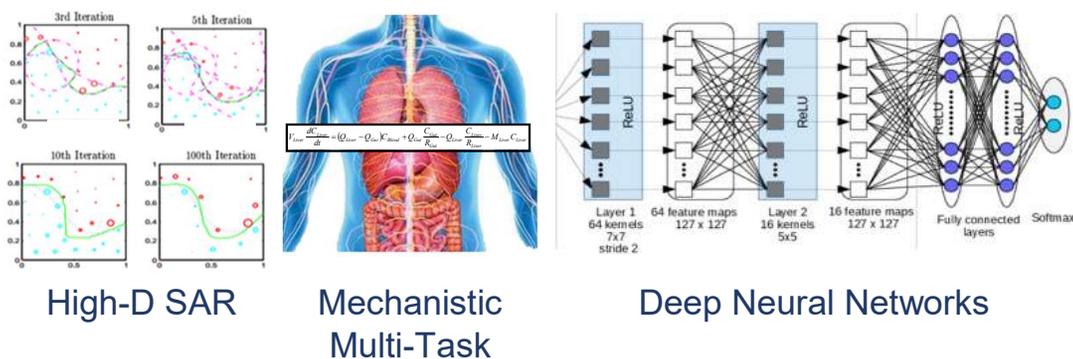


*Advantage*  
Generality

*Challenges*  
Representational complexity  
The data!

- Noisy
- Biased
- Small

Representations & Machine Learning:  
Matched to Problem & Data



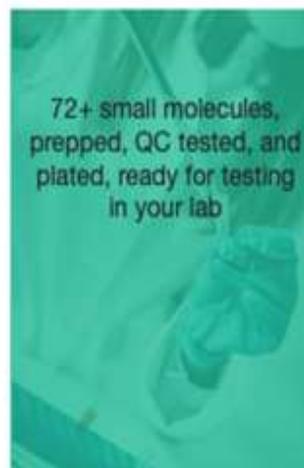
# Advantage of Scale

Future leads hidden in enormous chemical space



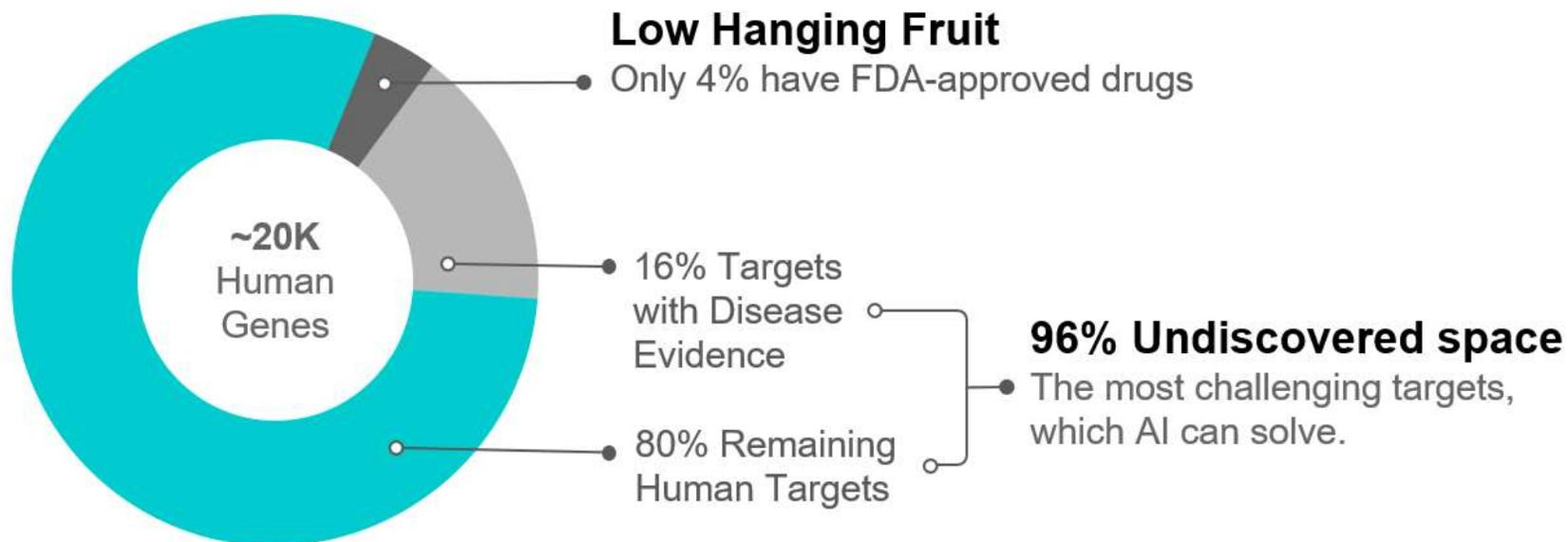
# AIMS Awards Program

Artificial Intelligence Molecular Screen (AIMS) Awards provide valuable access to AI-based drug design to academic research labs.



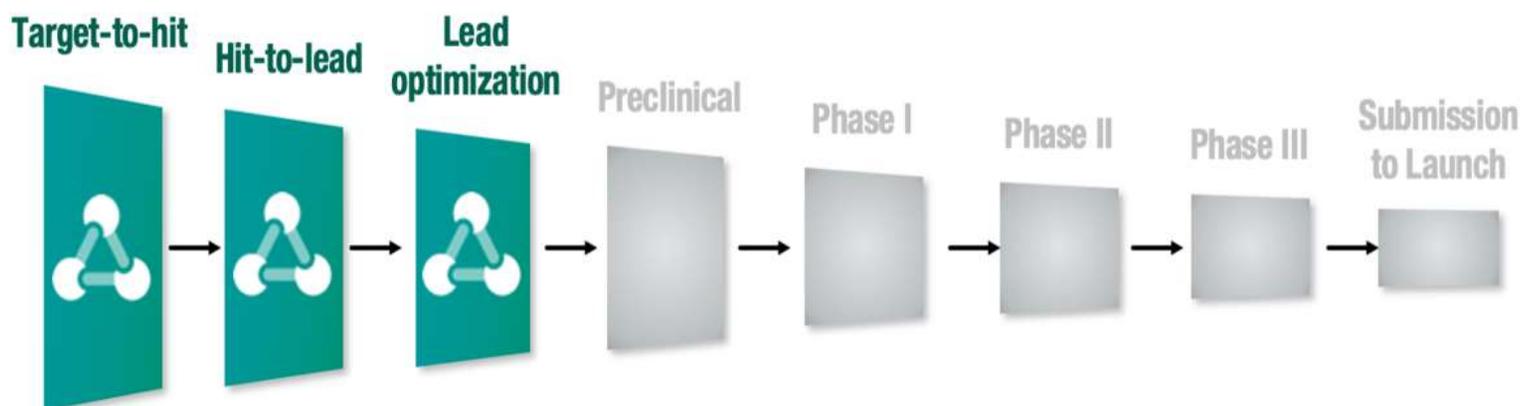
# Drugging the Undruggable

96% human genes represent the future of Drug Discovery



# Leading AI Technology for Drug Discovery

Faster and cheaper small molecule drug design



***Poll the Audience!***



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## Ranking-based learning

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>(12) <b>United States Patent</b><br/><b>Duffy</b></p>            | <p>(10) <b>Patent No.:</b> US 7,702,467 B2<br/>(45) <b>Date of Patent:</b> Apr. 20, 2010</p>   |
| <p>(54) <b>MOLECULAR PROPERTY MODELING USING RANKING</b></p>        | <p>Wang et al. "1-(5-Chloro-2-alkoxyphenoxy)-3-(5-cyanopyridin-2-yl)ureas as Potent and Selective Inhibitors of Chk1 Kinase: Synthesis, Preliminary SAR, and Biological Activities." <i>Journal of Medicinal Chemistry</i>. 2005 vol. 48(9): pp. 33118-3121.</p> |
| <p>(75) <b>Inventor:</b> Nigel P. Duffy, San Francisco, CA (US)</p> | <p>Lerche et al. "A Comparison of Partial Order Technique with Three Methods of Multi-Criteria Analysis for Ranking of Chemical Substances." <i>J. Chem. Inf. Comput. Sci.</i> 2003 vol. 43: pp. 1086-1098.</p>  |
| <p>(73) <b>Assignee:</b> Numerate, Inc., San Bruno, CA (US)</p>     |  |

## Multi-purposing data

### Repurposing High-Throughput Image Assays Enables Biological Activity Prediction for Drug Discovery

Jaak Simm,<sup>1,8</sup> Günter Klambauer,<sup>2,8</sup> Adam Arany,<sup>1,8</sup> Marvin Steijaert,<sup>3</sup> Jörg Kurt Wegner,<sup>4</sup> Emmanuel Gustin,<sup>4</sup> Vladimir Chupakhin,<sup>4</sup> Yolanda T. Chong,<sup>4</sup> Jorge Vialard,<sup>4</sup> Peter Buijnsters,<sup>4</sup> Ingrid Velter,<sup>4</sup> Alexander Vapirev,<sup>5</sup> Shantanu Singh,<sup>6</sup> Anne E. Carpenter,<sup>6</sup> Roel Wuyts,<sup>7</sup> Sepp Hochreiter,<sup>2,9</sup> Yves Moreau,<sup>1,8</sup> and Hugo Ceulemans<sup>4,9,10,\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>ESAT-STADIUS, KU Leuven, Kasteelpark Arenberg 10, 3001 Leuven, Belgium  
<sup>2</sup>Institute of Bioinformatics, Johannes Kepler University Linz, Altenbergerstrasse 69, 4040 Linz, Austria  
<sup>3</sup>Open Analytics NV, Jupiterstraat 20, 2600 Antwerp, Belgium  
<sup>4</sup>Janssen Pharmaceutica NV, Turnhoutseweg 30, 2340 Beerse, Belgium  
<sup>5</sup>Facilities for Research, KU Leuven, Willem de Croylaan 52c, Box 5580, 3001 Leuven, Belgium  
<sup>6</sup>Imaging Platform, Broad Institute of Harvard and MIT, 415 Main Street, Cambridge, MA 02142, USA  
<sup>7</sup>ExaScience Life Lab, IMEC, Kapeldreef 75, 3001 Leuven, Belgium  
<sup>8</sup>These authors contributed equally  
<sup>9</sup>Senior author  
<sup>10</sup>Lead Contact  
 \*Correspondence: hceulema@its.jnj.com  
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chembiol.2018.01.015>

## Integrating downstream

### ARTICLE

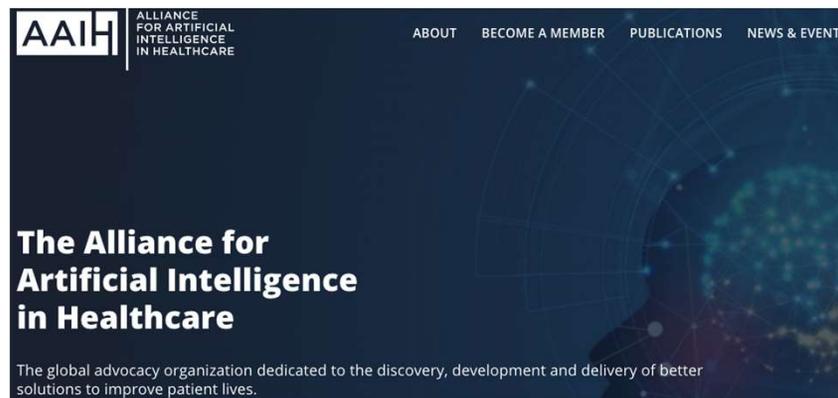
<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-019-11069-0>

OPEN

Integrating biomedical research and electronic health records to create knowledge-based biologically meaningful machine-readable embeddings

Charlotte A. Nelson<sup>1</sup>, Atul J. Butte<sup>2,3</sup> & Sergio E. Baranzini<sup>2,4</sup>

## Alliance for Artificial Intelligence in Healthcare (AAIH)



AAIH ALLIANCE FOR ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN HEALTHCARE

ABOUT BECOME A MEMBER PUBLICATIONS NEWS & EVENTS

### The Alliance for Artificial Intelligence in Healthcare

The global advocacy organization dedicated to the discovery, development and delivery of better solutions to improve patient lives.

# Questions?



**CDD,VAULT**<sup>®</sup>  
Complexity Simplified



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### Activity & Registration

Store and organize your data



### ELN

Document all your research



### Inventory

Keep track of compounds

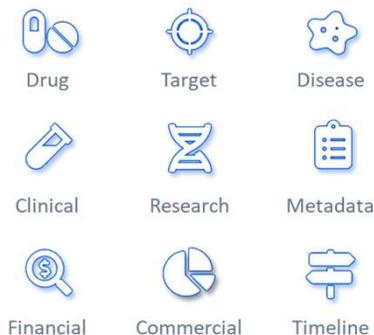


### Visualization

Plot datasets and mine them



**Content Store**  
is your centralized  
source for semantic  
drug data



**Annotator**  
(formerly BioAssay Express)  
automatically converts your  
assay metadata into  
semantic content

**To find out more about  
CDD Vault and  
CDD BioHarmony and Bioharmony Annotator  
please contact us at:**

***[info@collaborativedrug.com](mailto:info@collaborativedrug.com)***

Virtual Exhibition & Presentation  
***Discovery on Target 2020***

September 15-18

Virtual Symposium  
***Informatics for Effective Drug Discovery***  
Presented by Optibrium StarDrop™ & CDD Vault

October 13

Webinar - BioIT World  
***Data Management & Analysis for Drug Discovery [Tentative]***  
Presented by Certara D360™ & CDD Vault

November 5

More Information:  
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