

### Structure Activity Relationships and Additivity –

### **Going Beyond Conventional Wisdom**

Moderated by: Dr. Samantha Jeschonek of CDD

Panel: Dr. James 'Guy' Breitenbucher of **Convelo Therapeutics** and Dr. Peter Gedeck of **CDD** 

September 19, 2019





# **Today's Moderator and Panelists**



Samantha Jeschonek, PhD Research Scientist Collaborative Drug Discovery

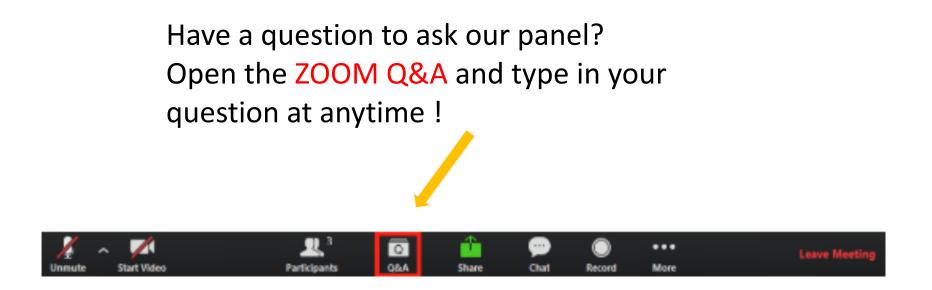


James 'Guy' Breitenbucher, PhD V.P. of Chemistry Convelo Therapeutics



Peter Gedeck, PhD Senior Scientist Collaborative Drug Discovery





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



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# Additivity as the Birth of QSAR



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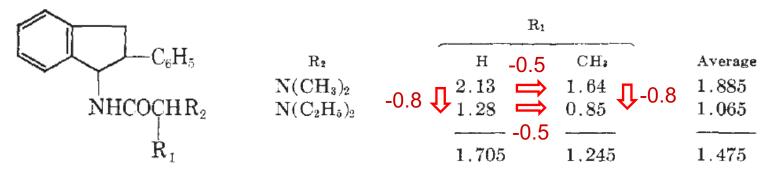
Volume 7, Number 4

July 6, 1964

A Mathematical Contribution to Structure-Activity Studies

Spencer M. Free, Jr., and James W. Wilson

Research and Development Division, Smith Kline and French Laboratories, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

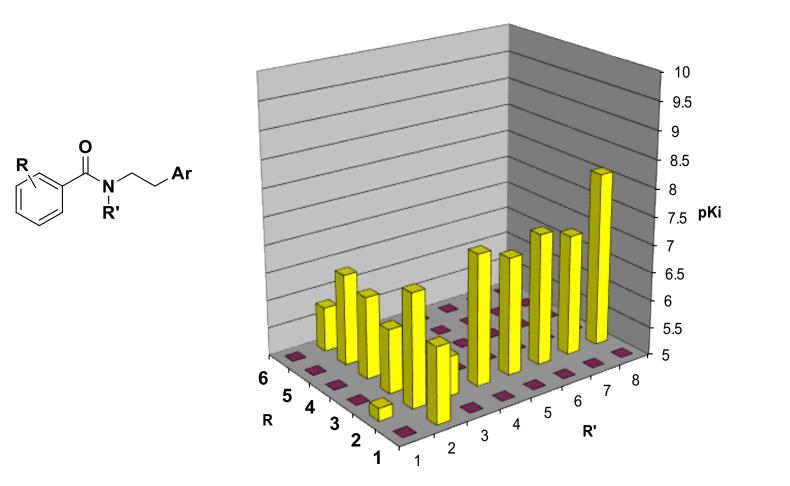


Response = Average +  $X_i$  +  $Y_j$ 



"The proposed models should not be criticized as ignoring the combination of several substituents that produce a biological response in excess of the additive estimation. Such results will appear in some analog series."

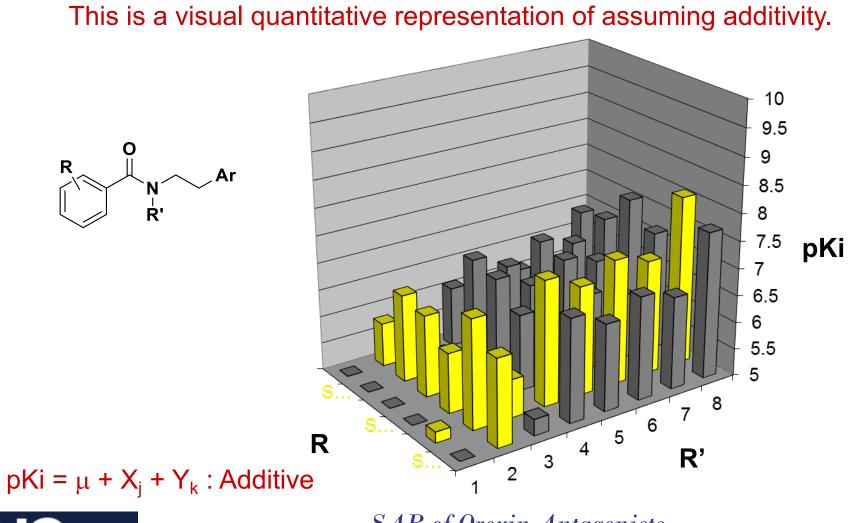
### What are we assuming with linear SAR?



JNJ SAR of Orexin Antagonists



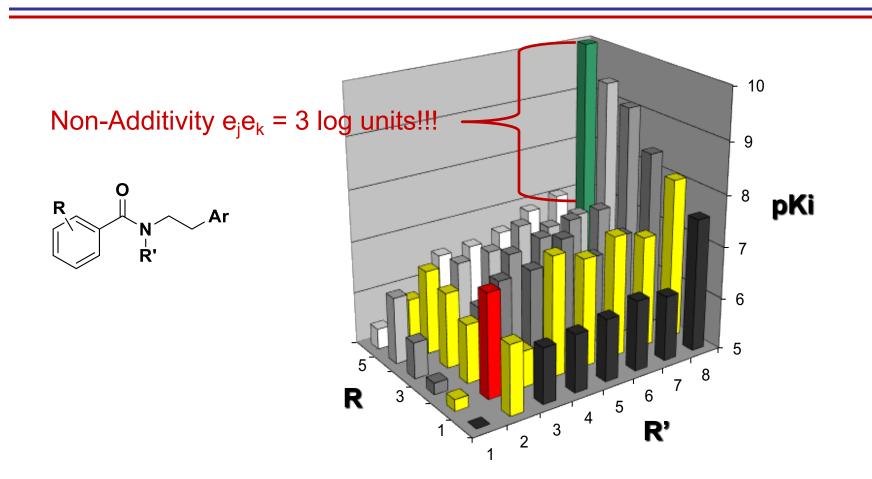
### What are we assuming with linear SAR?





SAR of Orexin Antagonists

### What if your data looks like this?



2 other Orexin libraries showed a similar lack of additivity.

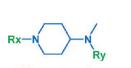


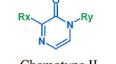
We did not have structural information to know why this was happening

# How general is additivity in SAR?

- Janssen data mining exercise.
  - 19 SAR data sets
  - Sets had 40-178 members
  - At least 2 variable groups
  - Range of data values >2 log units
  - Sets were 80-66% complete

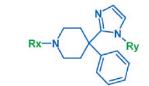






Chemotype I

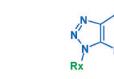
Chemotype II



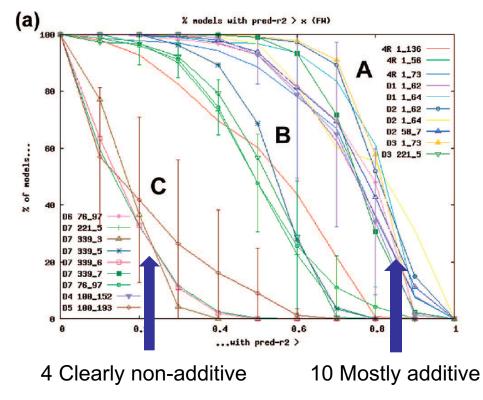
Chemotype IV

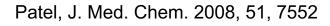


Chemotype III



Chemotype V



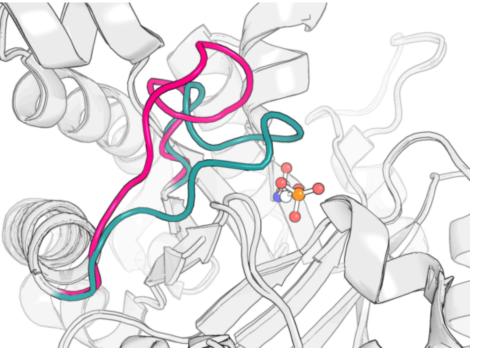






# Protein Properties affecting Additivity

- Defined pockets
- Internal ligand flexibility
  - Internal H-bonds
- Protein flexibility
  - Side chains
  - Loops with distinct conformation:
- Full ligand rearrangements
  - Flips, mostly fragments



https://www.blopig.com/



#### **Poll the Audience!**





#### Have you seen non-additivity in your SAR?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) I've seen it in other's SAR
- d) I haven't thought about it, but I'd like to know more

# Assuming Additivity by Inference

> We analyzed 500 SAR papers (JMC, BOMCL, ACSMCL) and found only 4 where the additive assumption was checked!!

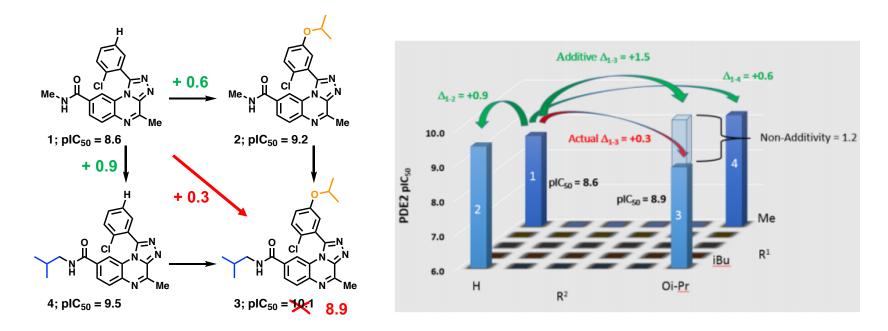
➤ I think chemists are aware of the possibility that non-additivity exists, but they are so comfortable with the assumption that they don't think it is important to check.

➤ I will contend that checking additivity not only prevents chemists from missing good compounds but also highlights critical changes in SAR.



### PDE2 Case Study

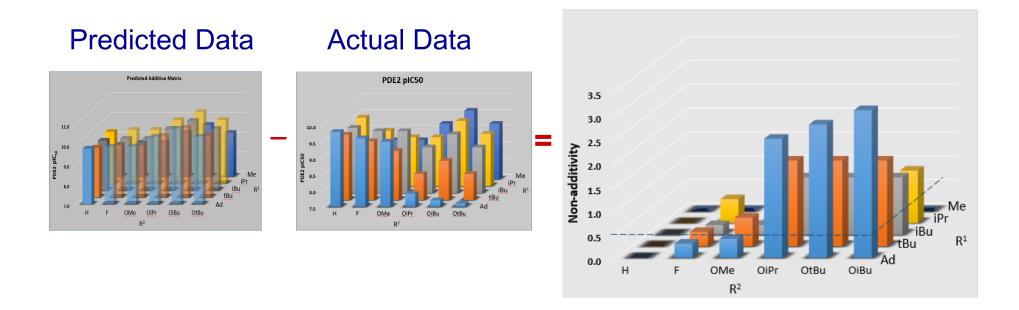
#### Phosphodiesterase 2 (PDE2) inhibitors for the treatment of memory disorders



- Evidence for non-additive SAR early (< 10 analogs)</li>
- Can this data provide insights into ligand-protein interactions?



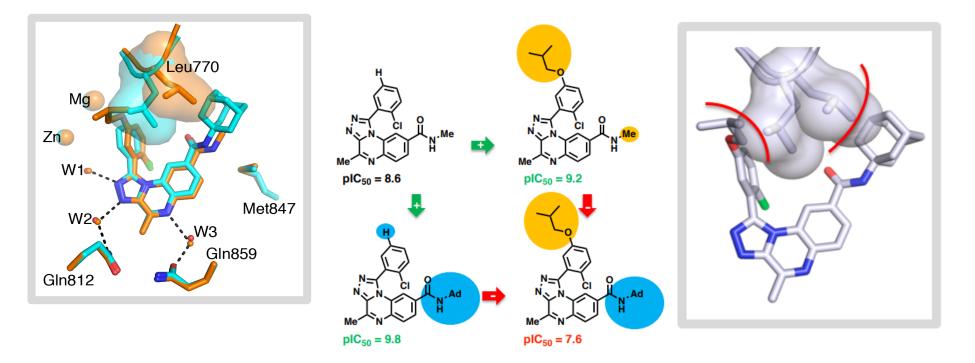
# Systematic Deviation from Additivity



#### 54% of the data is non-additive (99% confidence)



# **Protein Conformational Changes!**



Leu770 works as a molecular divider that distributes ligand binding volume between  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  pockets.

First documented case of large non-additive SAR effects being confirmed as resulting from changes in protein conformation.





#### **Poll the Audience!**

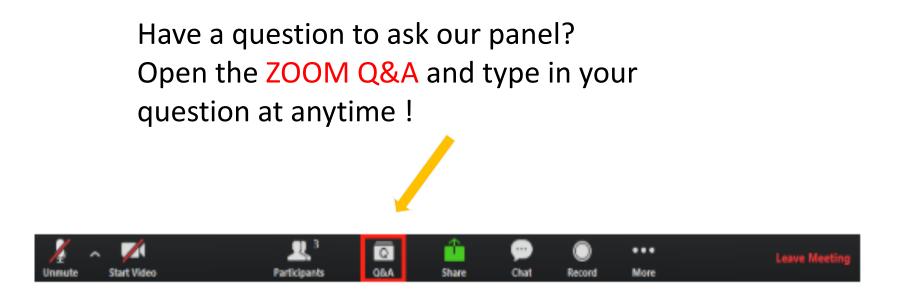




#### What's the hardest part about optimizing SAR Patterns?

- a) Logic: Multi-parameter optimization
- b) Synthesis: Picking a "drug-like" lead series that is relatively easy to optimize
- c) Biology: Target identification with a biological assay that is an indicative model of the disease
- d) Informatics: Discerning the most informative patterns in complex, multi-dimensional data

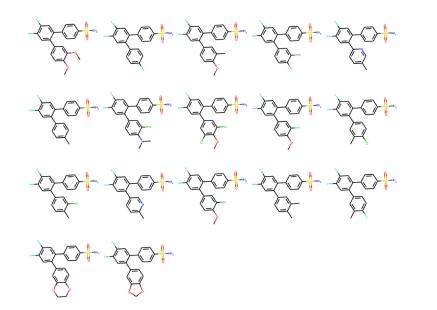




We'll be sure to save time for them later!

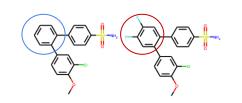


# **SAR Analysis**



What is the effect of changing the core?



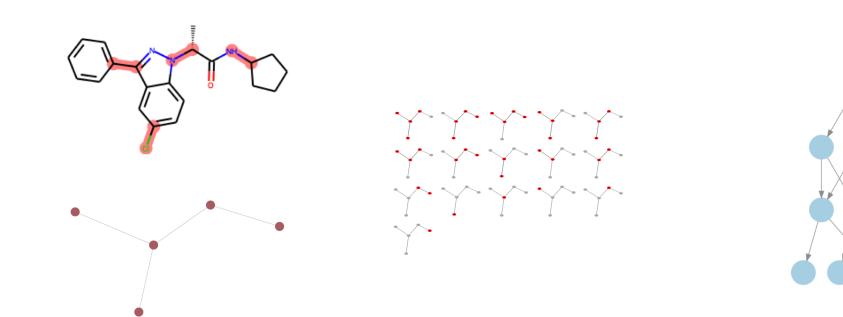


How does activity change when we modify the ring system?

Are modifications on two sides of a core additive or not?



### Structure chemical space



Split molecule into fragments into a simplified representation

Enumerate all possible substructures

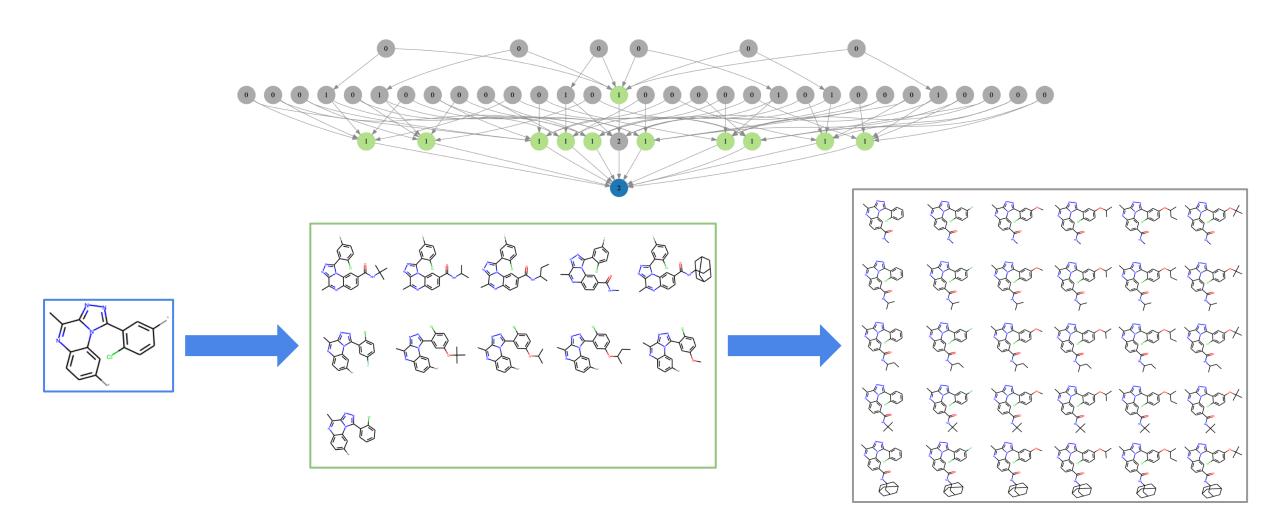
Arrange subgraphs in lattice using substructure relationship



- Identify cores: fragments with many associated structures
- Single point changes: start from fragments with one connection point
- Identify core replacements
- Two-dimensional libraries: start from fragments with two connection points
- Automated additivity analysis

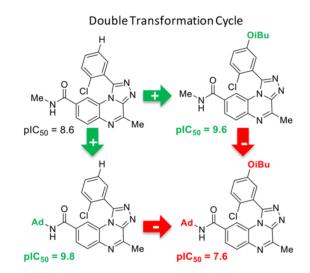


Additivity analysis



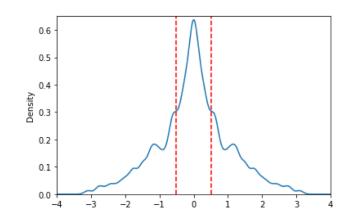


### Additivity analysis



Enumerate all transformation cycles in sublibrary and calculated non-additivity:

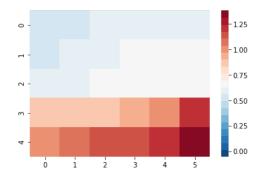
(7.74 - 9.77) - (9.61 - 8.55) = -3.09



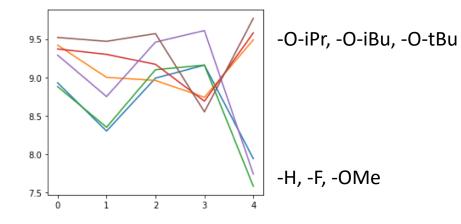


### Additivity analysis - next steps

Average non-additivity of compound

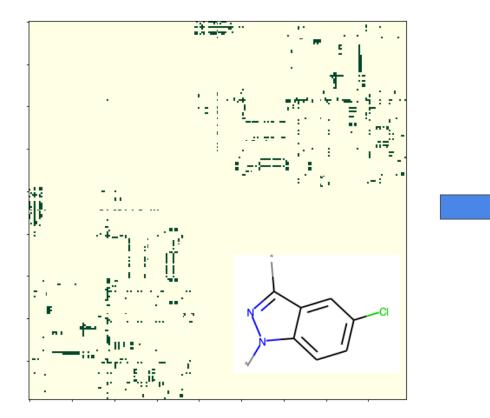


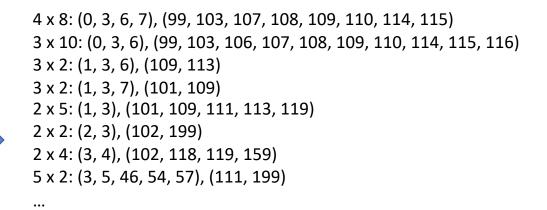
Identify additive subsets





### Additivity analysis



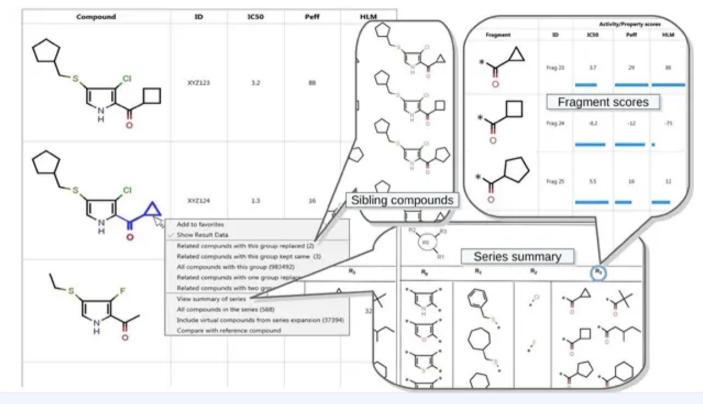


109 fully enumerated sub-libraries

There is no need to associate the R-groups with either one of the connection points



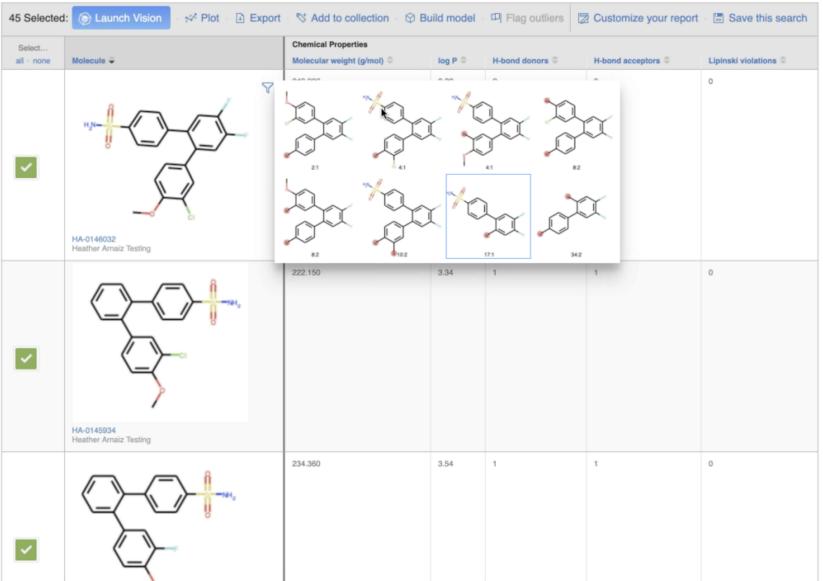
### Intelligent Chemistry Browser for Additivity Analysis



Composite of several screens from a preliminary UI Mock-up



### Intelligent Chemistry Browser for Additivity Analysis





#### **Poll the Audience!**





### If Free-Wilson together with more sophisticated additivity analyses similar to what was just shown were automated so you could just click on your data to pull it up, how impactful would it be?

- a) Game changer: would greatly enhance SAR optimization I would use it frequently
- b) Moderately impactful: nice to have, might help somewhat, but impact would be small or infrequent
- c) Not impactful
- d) Not sure because I'm not involved with SAR optimization
- e) Not sure for other reasons



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Biology teams (JNJ and Dart) and Structural Biology team (Dart)



# **Questions?**



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