Using Structural and Receptor-Site Similarity to Generate New Matter Ideas

Dr. Steven Muskal

Chief Executive Officer Eidogen-Sertanty, Inc <u>smuskal@eidogen-sertanty.com</u>



Protein Structure Growth Continues

~ 75K Structures/co-complexes (Aug-2011)

> 600 deposits per month → >150/week!

PDB Growth source: rcsb.org



Year

Target Informatics Platform (TIP)



• Interrogating the druggable genome with structural informatics MolecularDiversity (2006)

• STRUCTFAST: Protein Sequence Remote Homology Detection and Alignment Using Novel Dynamic Programming and Profile-Profile Scoring Proteins. 2006 64:960-967

• StructSorter: A Method for Continuously Updating a Comprehensive Protein Structure Alignment Database J. Chem. Inf. Model. 2006, 46, 1871-1876

Convergent Island Statistics: A fast method for determining local alignment score significance. Bioinformatics, 2005, 21, 2827-2831.

STRUCTFAST

STructure Realization Utilizing Cogent Tips From Aligned Structural Templates

Basic Principle: Gaps known to exist should not be strongly penalized.



Leverages experimental structure and structural alignment data to create better alignments

StructSorter



Various dynamic programming seeding methods are used in order to utilize as much information as is available.

Dynamic programming scores are fit to an EVD to assess alignment significance.

Clustering Scheme and Hierarchical Protocol

- 1) PDB sequences clustered at 90% identity and 95% coverage.
- N-by-N comparison of one representative chain from each cluster

(All other chains are only compared to the representative's significant hits)

Allows structural alignment database to be computed in 1.5 months instead of 2.5 years.



StructSorter Example

StructSorter computes and stores alignments between Rhinovirus Protease and other mammalian proteases in TIP, despite very low overall sequence and structural similarity



Semipoces	Chaine	Ster	linding Mode	•				
Sequences	Chains	SHE'S A	smanny mouse	•	oscri	ntion	Chain Alignments	Similarity Dendrogram
Chain Name	Locus	Organism	CRMS ♥	%ID	Sites	Description		Summarry Contra Op on
odb1cgg(A	POLG _	H.minovirus			2	Chain A. MOL. ID: 1; MOLECULE: TYPE 2 RHINOVIRUS 3C F	(the second	
db1g31/A	POLG	T.etch virus	2.325	11	2	Chain A, NUCLEAR INCLUSION PROTEIN A		
db1g31/B	POLG_	T.etch virus	2.324	11	2	Chain B, NUCLEAR INCLUSION PROTEIN A		
db117z/A	TRY2 R.	B.taurus	2.753	11	1	Chain A, TRYPSIN II, ANIONIC		
Aij0e1db	TRY3 S.	S.salar	2.581	11	5	Chain A, TRYPSIN	- Contraction of the local distance of the l	
odb1spi/A	KLK1	H.sapiens	2.704	10	5	Chain A, KALLIKREIN 1	- CONTRACTOR OF THE OWNER	
odb1mza(A	GRAK	H.sapiens	3.043	9	2	Chain A, PRO-GRANZYME K	- THE ROOM STREET, STR	
db1mzd/A	GRAK _	H.sapiens	3.530	10	2	Chain A, PRO-GRANZYME K	- Contraction of the local division of the l	
odb1bio/	CFAD	H.sapiens	2.822	8	5	Chain _, COMPLEMENT FACTOR D		
db1brulP	EL2 PIG	S.scrofa	2.696	9	2	Chain P, ELASTASE	- In succession of the local division of the	
pdb1p57/B	HEPS	H.sapiens	2.705	9	2	Chain B, SERINE PROTEASE HEPSIN		
db1a0VA	TRB2	H.sapiens	2.687	10	2	Chain A, BETA-TRYPTASE	-REAL PROPERTY AND INCOME.	
model3999	MPN	H.sapiens	2.805	9	3	Pancreasin precursor (EC 3.4.21) (Marapsin) (Channel-act		
pdb1ybw/A		H.sapiens	2.722	11	2	Chain A, HEPATOCYTE GROWTH FACTOR ACTIVATOR PRE		
pdb1eaw/A	ST14_H.	B.taurus	2.713	7	1	Chain A, SUPPRESSOR OF TUMORIGENICITY 14		
model5711_	PRSS12	H.sapiens	2.867	8	3	Neurotrypsin precursor (EC 3.4.21) (Motopsin) (Leydin)		
pdb1lmw/B	UROK	H.sapiens	2.924	10	5	Chain B, UROKINASE-TYPE PLASMINOGEN ACTIVATOR		
pdb1lmw/D	UROK	H.sapiens	2.846	10	5	Chain D, UROKINASE-TYPE PLASMINOGEN ACTIVATOR		
model3428	PROZ	H.sapiens	3.007	8	4	Vitamin K-dependent protein Z precursor	CONTRACTOR OF STREET, STRE	
pdb1h1b/A	ELNE_H.	Hsapiens	2.672	9	8	Chain A, LEUKOCYTE ELASTASE		
model2909	HP	H.sapiens	3.375	5	3	Haptoglobin precursor	l-management	h
pdb1iau(A	GRAB	H.sapiens	2.619	11	11	Chain A, GRANZYME B		
pdb1131/A	MCT1	H.sapiens	2.808	10	12	Chain A, CHYMASE	- CONTRACTOR OF	
pdb1pjp/A	MCT1	H.sapiens	3.298	10	6	Chain A, CHYMASE		
pdb1azz/B	COGS	C.pugilator	2.625	8	2	Chain B, COLLAGENASE		
pdb1azziA	COGS	C.pugilator	2.615	8	2	Chain A, COLLAGENASE	-Reality of the second second	
pdb1au8/A	CATG	H.sapiens	2.588	11	2	Chain A, CATHEPSIN G		
pdb1gpz/A	CIR_H_	H.sapiens	3.379	11	12	Chain A, COMPLEMENT C1R COMPONENT		
model2909	HP	H.sapiens	3.047	5	5	Haptoglobin precursor	- House and the second second	
pdb1gpz/B	C1R_H	H.sapiens	3.373	10	6	Chain B, COMPLEMENT C1R COMPONENT	4	
pdb1sg6A	KLK4	M.musculus	3.614	8	3	Chain A, NERVE GROWTH FACTOR		
pdb1sgtX	KLK4	M.musculus	3.623	8	4	Chain X, NERVE GROWTH FACTOR		
pdb1wcz/A	STSP	S.aureus	2.604	10	2	Chain A, GLUTAMYL ENDOPEPTIDASE	0	
model1370	PRSS11	H.sapiens	2.822	12	1	Serine protease HTRA1 precursor (EC 3.4.21) (L56)		
pdb1agj(A	ETA_ST	S.aureus	2.558	7	2	Chain A, EPIDERMOLYTIC TOXIN A	-Handle - Handle - Handle	
pdb1dxp/A	POLG	H.c virus	2.677	11	3	Chain A, PROTEASE/HELICASE NS3 (P70)		
odb1bet%A	POLG	D.virus type 2	2.739	9	1	Chain A, DENGUE VIRUS NS3 SERINE PROTEASE		
pdb1bt7/	POLG	H.c virus	3.157	11	2	Chain _, NS3 SERINE PROTEASE		
Alboat	GLUP -	S.griseus	2,730	8	4	Chain A. GLUTAMIC ACID-SPECIFIC PROTEASE		



SiteSeeker

Geometric Site-Finding Algorithms Find Many Pockets

But they don't know which pockets are important!

Evolutionary Trace Approach

Can't clearly define site boundary Not all conserved residues are functionally relevant

SiteSeeker combines both methods

Reliability & Confidence

We use proteins with apo- & co-crystal structures in the PDB to test the accuracy & reliability of method

Allows us to map *SiteSeeker* score to predict confidence! (e.g. At this *SiteSeeker* score, 80% are "real" co-crystal sites) → Sites with <60% confidence are not stored in TIP

SiteSeeker Example



All structures in TIP are annotated with known and predicted binding sites, along with **confidence** levels for each annotation

SiteSorter

Weighted Clique Detection Algorithm

Importance of Points (Weights) Related to their Similarity



Surface Atoms Assigned One of 5 Different Chemical Characters Matching points increase the *SiteSorter* similarity score

SiteSorter Example



Overlay of ATP binding sites from completely different folds



Nature Exploits Site-Similarity



Pregnane X-receptor – PXR ("sensor)" →CYP3A4 ("executioner") <u>PXR Binds > 50% drugs</u> Including some bile acids, statins, herbal components, a selection of HIV protease inhibitors, calcium channel modulators, numerous steroids, plasticizers and monomers, organochlorine pesticides, a peroxisome proliferator-activated receptorãantagonist, xenobiotics and endobiotics...





Leveraging SiteSimilarity: Kinases

Nature Reviews | Drug Discovery Vol 8 | February, 2009

Drug (company)	Target	Highest phase	Indication*
Sorafenib (Bayer and Onyx)	PDGFR, VEGFR2 and 3, FLT3, KIT, RET, RAF	Launched	Hepatocellular carcinoma, RCC, renal tumour
Dasatinib (BMS)	BCR–ABL, FYN, SRC, LCK, EPH	Launched	ALL, CML
Nilotinib (Novartis)	PDGFR , ABL, KIT	Launched	CML
Sunitinib (Pfizer)	PDGFR, VEGF2, FLT3, KIT	Launched	Gastrointestinal tumour, RCC
Motesanib (Amgen and Takeda)	PDGFR, VEGFR, KIT	Phase III	NSCLC
Vandetanib (AstraZeneca)	EGFR, VEGFR2, RET	Phase III	Thyroid tumour, NSCLC
Lestaurtinib (Cephalon)	JAK2, FLT3, TRKA	Phase III	Myeloid leukaemia
XL184 (BMS and Exelixis)	VEGFR2, MET, KIT, FLT3, RET, TEK	Phase III	Thyroid tumour
Pazopanib (GSK)	PDGFR, VEGFR1, 2 and 3, KIT	Phase III	Renal tumour, sarcoma

Table 1 | Selected multi-target kinase inhibitors

*Indication given for highest phase; all drugs are also in lower phase clinical trials for other oncology indications. ALL, acute lymphoblastic leukaemia; BMS, Bristol–Myers Squibb; CML, chronic myeloid leukaemia; EGFR, epidermal growth factor receptor; GSK, GlaxoSmithKline; NSCLC, non-small-cell lung cancer; PDGFR, platelet-derived growth factor receptor; RCC, renal cell carcinoma; VEGFR, vascular endothelial growth factor receptor.

Imatinib (Gleevec: Novartis)	ABL, PDGFR, KIT	CML, GIST
Gefitinib (Iressa: Astra Zeneca)	EGFR, (ERBB4,GAK,)	NSCLC

Kinase Knowledgebase (KKB)



Eidogen-Sertanty KKB SAR Data Point Distribution



> 545,000 SAR data points curated from > 7428 journal articles and patents

Kinome Trees



CMGC

Local Site Similarity - MST



PhysChem SiteSim v. Domain Seq ID

- STE_STE20_HGK (MAP4K4): template 1u5rA
 - TK_Musk_MUSK (MUSK) : template 1ir3A
- Full Sequence identity: 0.22 Site Sequence identity: 0.55
- Normalized (physicochemical) site similarity: 0.84



MAP4K4 .VGNGTY.V.A.K.M.E.A.MEFC.AGS.D.D.QN.L.D MUSK .IGEGAF V A K - E V FEYM -GD - N -N L D

MAP4K/MUSK Small Molecule Inhibitors



LigandCross: Shuffling Ligand Functionality

Similar to Vertex's BREED: J. Med. Chem. 47, 2768 (2004)



LigandCross WorkFlow



New Molecules via LigandCross

LigandCross via PipelinePilot



Step 1: Find Co-complexes and Sites

Molecule	ligname	similarity	pdbcode	siteeid	FourCode	pdblD	pdbBnxNumber	proteinId	title	classification	source	compound	releaseDate	journalTitle	journalReference	exptype
	STI	1	2p10A	1309707	2010	2010	1305799	42526	LCK BOUND TO MATNE	TRANSFERASE	MOL_D: 1; ORGANISM_SCENTIFIC: HOMO SAPIENS; ORGANISM_COMMON: HUMAN; GENE: LCK; EXPRESSION_SYSTEM: SPODOPTERA FRUGIPERDA; EXPRESSION_SYSTEM_COMMON: FALL ARMYWORM; EXPRESSION_SYSTEM_VECTOR_TYPE: ON_SYSTEM_PLASMID:	MOL_ID: 1; MOLECULE: PROTO- ONCOGENE TYROSINE- PROTEIN KINASE LCK; CHAIN: A; FRAGMENT: PROTEIN KINASE; SYNONYN: PS6-LCK, LYMPHOCYTE CELL- SPECIFIC PROTEIN- TYROSINE KINASE, LSK, T CELL- SPECIFIC PROTEIN- TYROSINE KINASE; EC: 2.7.10.2; ENGINEERED: YES	09-OCT-07	CLASSIFYING PROTEIN KINASE STRUCTURES GUIDES USE OF LIGAND- SELECTIVITY PROFILES TO PREDICT INACTIVE CONFORMATIONS: STRUCTURE OF LCK/MATINIE COMPLEX	PROTEINS 2007	XRAY DIFFRACTION
679 670 0	STI	1	20iqA	1148914	20iq	20iq	1125109	26318	STRUCTURE OF CHICKEN C-SRC KINASE DOWAIN IN COMPLEX WITH THE CANCER DRUG IMATNIB.	TRANSFERASE	; ORGANISM_SCENTIFIC: 3ALLUS; M_COMMON: CHICKEN; GENE: SRC; EXPRESSION_SYSTEM: ESCHERICHIA COLI; EXPRESSION_SYSTEM_COMMON: BACTERIA; EXPRESSION_SYSTEM_STRAIN: BL21DE3; EXPRESSION_SYSTEM_VECTOR_TYPE: PLASMID; EXPRESSION_SYSTEM_PLASMID: PET28	MOL_JD: 1; MOLECULE: PROTO- ONCOGENE TYROSINE- PROTEIN KINASE SRC; CHAIN: A, B; FRAGMENT: KINASE DOMAN; SYNONYM: P60-SRC, C- SRC, PP60C- SRC; EC: 2.7.10.2; ENGINEERED: YES	20-MAR-07	C-SRC BINDS TO THE CANCER DRUG IMATINIB WITH AN INACTIVE ABL/C-KIT CONFORMATION AND A DISTRIBUTED THERMODYNAMIC PENALTY.	STRUCTURE V. 15 299 2007	XRAY DIFFRACTION
	STI	1	2hyyA	918207	2hyy	2hyy	904013	16981	HUMAN ABL KINASE DOMAIN N COMPLEX WITH MATNIB (STI571, GLIVEC)	TRANSFERASE	MOL_D: 1; ORGANISM_SCENTIFIC: HOMO SAPIENS; ORGANISM_COMMON: HUMAN; GENE: ABL1; EXPRESSION_SYSTEM: SPODOPTERA FRUGPERDA; EXPRESSION_SYSTEM_COMMON: FALL ARMYWORM	MOL_ID: 1; MOLECULE: PROTO- ONCOGENE TYROSINE- PROTEIN KINASE ABL1; CHAIN: A, B, C, D; SYNONYM: P150, C-ABL, ABELSON MURINE LEUKEMIA VIRAL ONCOGENE HOMOLOG 1; EC: 2.7.10.2;	16-JAN-07	STRUCTURAL BIOLOGY CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE DISCOVERY OF DRUGS TO TREAT CHRONIC MYELOGENOUS LEUKAEMIA.	ACTA CRYSTALLOGR.,SECT.D V. 63 80 2007	XRAY DIFFRACTION

Step 2: Find Other Sites vis SiteSimilarity



Chains Chain Alignments Sites	Site Alignments	İ			
Site Name	Locus	Ligand	%Conf	Sequence Positions	
pdb2pit/s1309707 (chain A)	LCK	STI	100	.L.Y.AVE.E.LM.L.LV.I.TEVM.GS.I.YIHR.L.IADP	
pdb2ofv/s918548 (chain B)	LCK	242	100	L.V.AVE.E.LN.L.LV.I.TEMM.G.I.V.H.L.IADP.I	188
pdb2rl5/s1396160 (chain A)	-	2RL	100	LG V AVEL E. IL. I. VV V. TEFCKFGH. L. CIH. L. ICDP	
pdb2e2b1/s1284639 (chain B)	ABL	406	100	L. Z. V. A. R. E. VII. I. LV. I. TEFRT. G. L. FIHRD. L. VADP	

Example Site Similarity Results (Query: \$1309707)

Site	SiteLigand	SiteProtein	SiteScore	ContactScore
1309707	STI	2pl0A	1000	1
1420904	C92	3cpbB	110.906	0.7
1384893	900	3b8qB	121.051	0.67
1322334	276	2qu5A	117.866	0.66
1284638	406	2e2bA	119.18	0.64
1396160	2RL	2rl5A	121.208	0.63
1400124	NIL	3cs9D	111.198	0.62
867405	7MP	2hiwA	101.948	0.61
916548	242	2ofvB	109.214	0.6
1147514	MUH	2oscA	104.115	0.6
776230	WBT	1wbtA	101.635	0.6
916805	1N8	2og8A	116.819	0.59
394066	PRC	1fpuB	107.297	0.57
1415780	C19	3cp9A	104.078	0.56
911671	KIN	2hznA	106.08	0.56
1148488	608	2p2iB	109.41	0.55
1300447	GIG	2oh4A	110.471	0.53
1320735	857	2qu6B	116.424	0.52
437653	B96	1kv2A	107.323	0.52
691631	L11	1w83A	101.268	0.52
1147212	RAJ	2008X	104.058	0.52
910098	GIN	2hz0B	108.713	0.51
1396708	P38	3bv2A	124.962	0.51
436174	BMU	1kv1A	88.568	0.5
1412158	G2G	2puuA	118.296	0.5
775147	LI3	1wbvA	85.135	0.5
1415688	C52	3cpcB	102.25	0.48
1431710	GK6	3d83A	104.164	0.48

Example Ligands from Similar Sites



Step 3: LigandCross: Shuffle Ligand Features from Aligned Sites

Chains Chain Alignments Sites	Site Alignments				223
Site Name	Locus	Ligand	%Conf	Sequence Positions	
pdb2p10/s1309707 (chain A)	LCK	STI	100	L.V.AVE.E.LM.L.LV.I.TEYM.GS.I.VIHP.L.IADE	-
pdb2ofvis916548 (chain B)	LCK	242	100	L.V.AVE.E.LM.I.LV.I.TEYM.G.I.V.H.L.TADF.I	22
pdb2n5/s1396160 (chain A)	2	2RL	100	LG.V.AVK.I.E.IL.I.VV.V.TEFCKFGN.L.CIH.L.ICDF	
pob2e2b1(s1284639 (chain B)	ABL	406	100	L.Y.V.A.H.B.VM.I.LY.I.TEPMT.G.L.FIHRD.L.VADP	-

Example LigandCross Results



LigandCross Validation

	Kinase Knowledgebase (plC50)											Bayesian Model Predictions (PP)								
LC-ID	ABL	PDGFR	PDGFRB	JAK3	KDR	LCK	MAPK14	TEK	KIT	RAF1	ABL	PDGFR	PDGFRB	JAK3	KDR	LCK	MAPK14	TEK	KIT	RAF1
G2G_STI_12	6.7	8	8								0.40	0.90	0.76	0.81	0.59	0.15	0.89	0.45	5 0.70	0.37
900_STI_1	6.1	8	8								0.38	0.91	0.76	0.72	0.55	0.16	0.88	0.42	2 0.71	0.55
7MP_1N8_4				7.8	9	9.5	8.7				0.36	0.49	0.34	0.32	0.94	1.00	0.95	0.67	0.86	0.39
7MP_1N8_2				6.8	8.3	9.5	9				0.37	0.46	0.31	0.44	0.92	1.00	0.92	0.69	0.84	0.45
7MP_RAJ_3					8.4	1		8.4			0.35	0.73	0.50	0.49	0.92	0.81	0.86	0.94	0.74	0.37
7MP_GIN_4					7.6			0			0.16	0.50	0.40	0.82	0.95	0.67	0.70	0.41	0.76	0.51
242_C52_2		0		- 0		1			7.9		0.30	0.28	0.29	0.74	0.80	0.66	0.74	0.31	1.00	0.43
LI3_L11_1						1	7.2				0.31	0.73	0.55	0.84	0.74	0.69	0.62	0.38	0.78	0.85
608_GIG_7					0			0		6.1	0.28	0.61	0.57	0.69	0.93	0.50	0.60	0.68	0.85	0.50
KIN_BMU_4		•							00	6.1	0.31	0.43	0.45	0.78	0.75	0.57	0.77	0.33	0.81	0.25
G2G KIN 3						1		1		6.1	0.25	0.51	0.52	0.75	0.89	0.59	0.64	0.43	0.84	0.43



臭 Eidogen Sertanty

Enhance LigandCross with Added Diversity



Example Potent Kinase Inhibitors (From KKB)



Potent Kinase Inhibitors Docked (s1309707)



Added Diversity LigandCross Validation



Conclusions

- Significant receptor-site similarities exist within and across target families
- The structurally resolved and modelable proteome is a very rich source for new matter ideas
- LigandCross can be an effective approach to generating novel, bioactive matter using cocomplexes, known inhibitors, and/or fragment-based information.

iProtein - 8/10 (v1) ... 5/11 (v4)

Accessing TIP content through iProtein

Through iProtein, the TIP database can be surveyed by Sequence, Structure/ Model, Site, head-nodes (i.e. protein family), and by bound ligand structure searches. Simply click on any image in the main page to initiate a search. Future versions of iProtein may enable more complex searching – e.g. protein structure search, site-search, etc. So stay tuned....



Structure/Model Searches (cont)

Click on the arrow (when present) to see more data. You can click the arrow (">") to see more detail. If there is a bound ligand, you can initiate ligand-based searches.



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iProtein iPad Demo

