

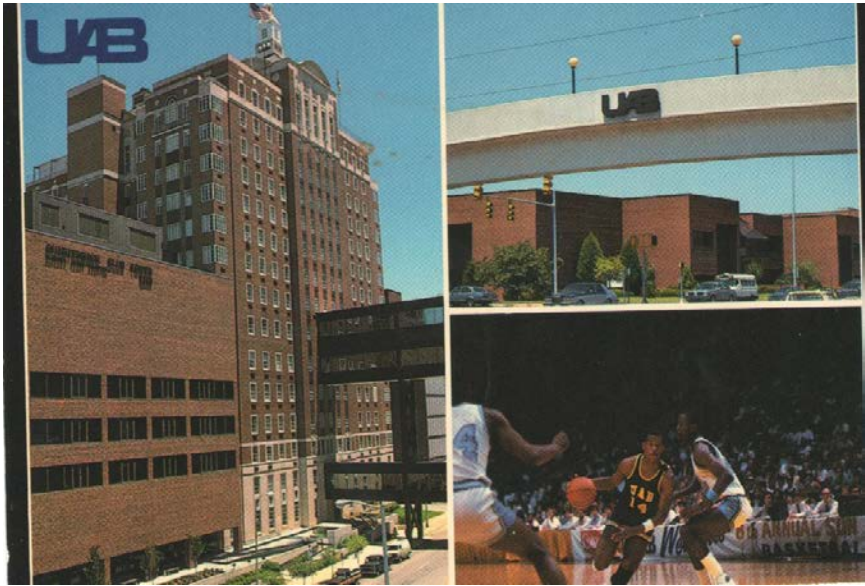
**Personal Experience of Russian
Researcher's Collaboration
with U.S. Investigators**

Vladimir Poroikov, Prof. Dr.

Institute of Biomedical Chemistry

Moscow, Russia

My first visit to the United States (University of Alabama at Birmingham, October, 1989)





PASS: Prediction of Activity Spectra for Substances

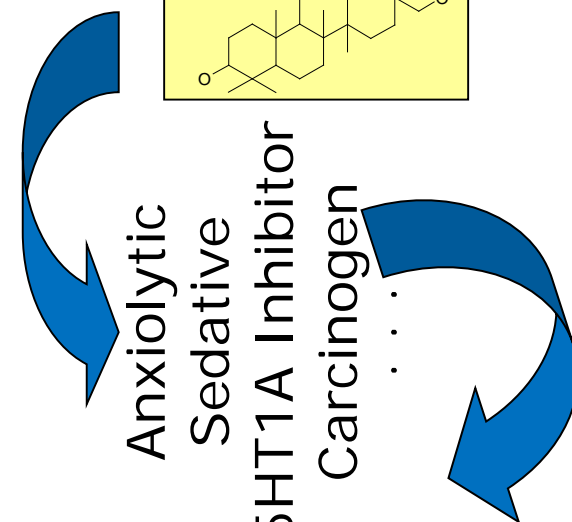
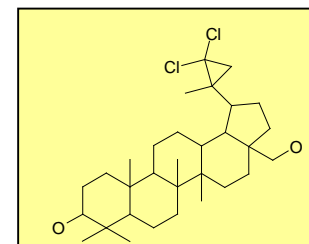
Structure of new compound



Estimating the probability that it has a particular biological activity



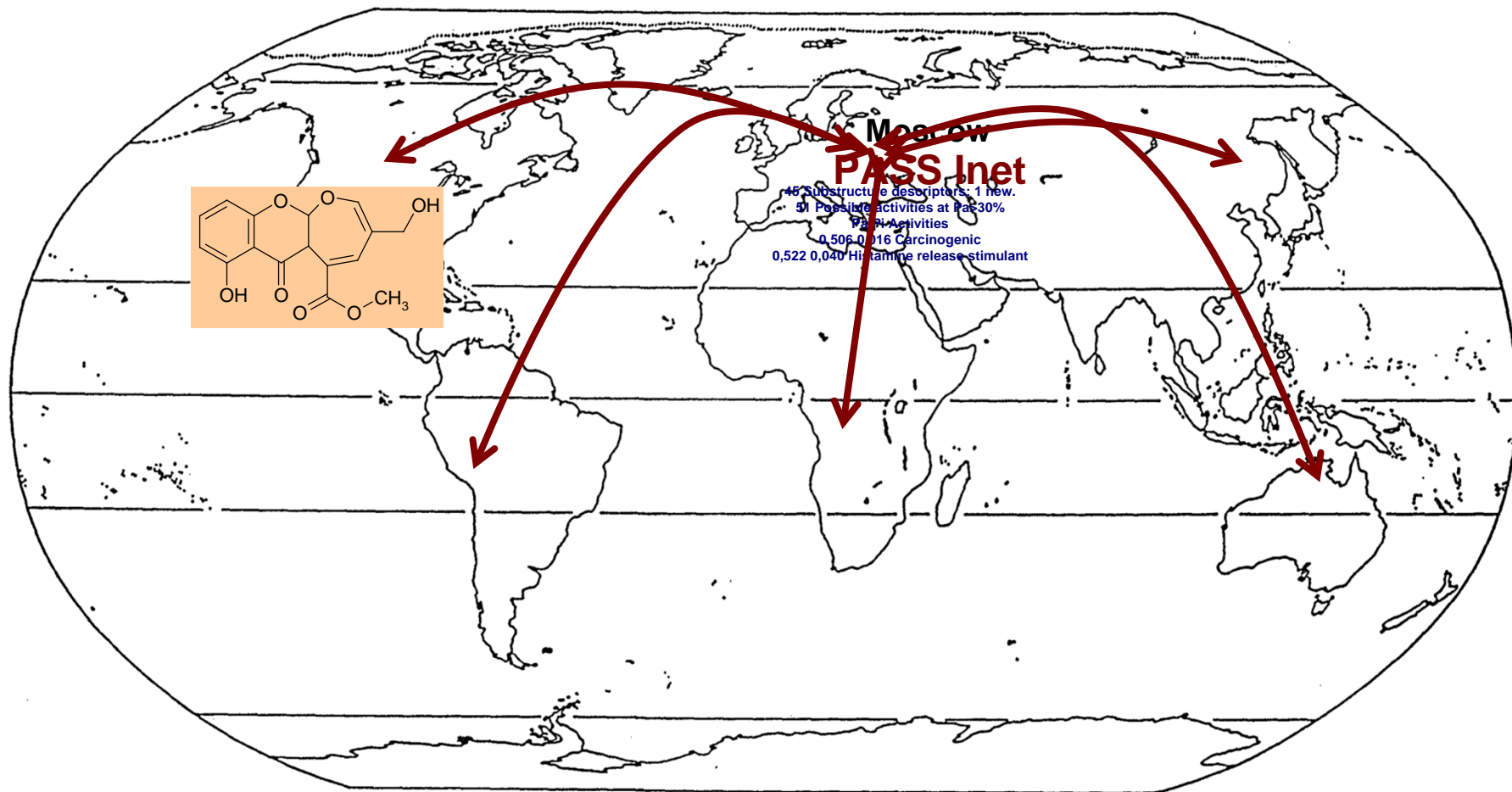
Predicted biological activity spectrum



Pa	Pi	for Activity:
0.853	0.020	Anxiolytic
0.694	0.035	Sedative
	...	

Totally, predicts about 700 biological activities.

~1998-1999



To provide the possibility of bioactivity prediction worldwide, PASS INet system has been developed (<http://ibmc.msk.ru/PASS>).

Currently: <http://way2drug.com/passonline>



FREDIRICK – MOSCOW COLLABORATION



Lab. Med. Chem.,
NCI, NIH

Lab. Str.-Funct. Based
Drug Des., IBMC, RAMS

**Computer-assisted mechanism-of-action
analysis of large databases including
250,000 chemical compounds
registered by NCI**

Supported by the CRDF Grant # RC1-2064 (2000-2001).

PASS Predictions Searchable in NCI DB Browser (<http://cactus.nci.nih.gov>)

More than 64 million PASS predictions included.

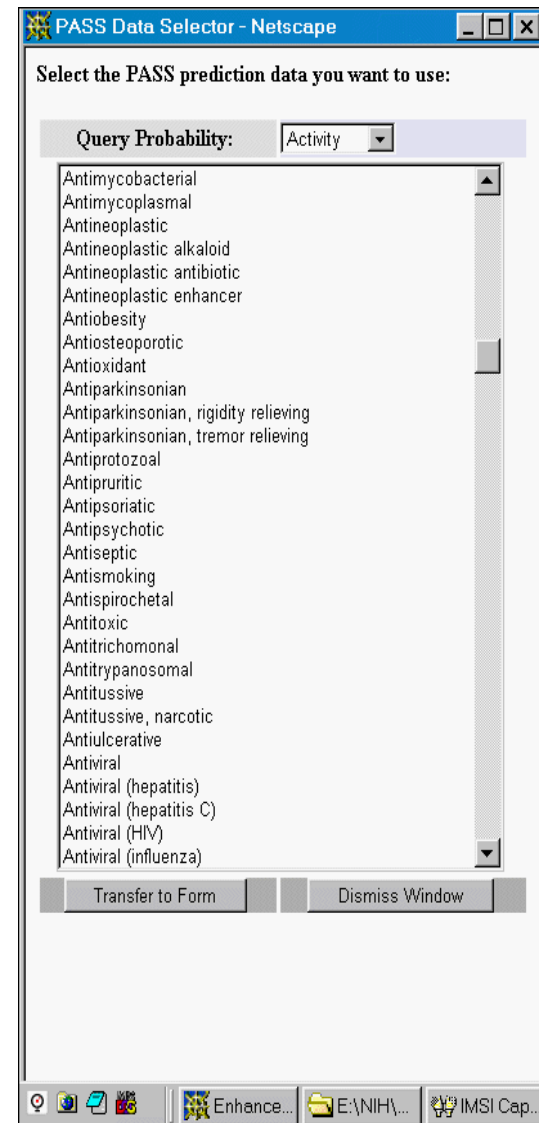
More than 700 activities available.

Predictions separately searchable by probabilities of activity and inactivity.

Both types combinable by logical AND.

Predictions searchable by probability ranges (in subintervals of 0.0 – 1.0).

PASS searches combinable with any other search criteria.



Combined Search: PASS Antiangiogenesis Prediction & Name (Fragment) Exclusion

Editor	Query Form	Hitlist	Detail	Display	List Mgr	Help	Faq	News	Credits
Database status: 250251 open structures ready for searching. Mail Wolf-D. Ihlenfeldt for bug reports, comments and questions (and CC to Marc C. Nicklaus if you like).									
Start Search		Reset							
Query Type		Negate	Query Data Value						
<input type="checkbox"/> PASS Prediction Range...	<input type="checkbox"/>	0.9-1.0	Editor E_PASS_DATA_PA(319)						
<input type="checkbox"/> PASS Prediction Range...	<input type="checkbox"/>	0.0-0.2	Editor E_PASS_DATA_PI(319)						
<input type="checkbox"/> Name Search...	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	acid	Editor Name fragment, ignore nu						
<input type="checkbox"/> Name Search...	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	amide	Editor Name fragment, ignore nu						
<input type="checkbox"/> Exact Structure...	<input type="checkbox"/>		Browse...						
		All molecules							
<input type="checkbox"/> Tautomer-tolerant FS/SS search:									
<input type="checkbox"/> Connect query fields by:		AND <input checked="" type="radio"/> OR <input type="radio"/> XOR <input type="radio"/>							
<input type="checkbox"/> Max. number of hits and search time:		100 hits, 90 seconds							
<input type="checkbox"/> Output Format:		HTML Table with Samples <input type="checkbox"/> preferably 3D <input type="checkbox"/>							
<input type="checkbox"/> Output Sort		NSC Number							
Start Search		Reset		Page loads: 001982 Queries: 007346					

Search Results: Hitlist

Database status: 250251 open structures ready for searching.
 Mail [Wolf-D. Ihlenfeldt](#) for bug reports, comments and questions (and CC to [Marc C. Nicklaus](#) if you like).

Operations with this Dataset of 83 Structures:

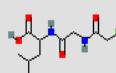
Data Retrieval: Format: 3D Fields:

Visualization:


Miscellaneous:

Sample Structures

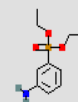
[89667](#)



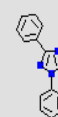
[96667](#)




[141177](#)



[141869](#)



[645795](#)



	NSC Number	Formula	CAS	#Names	Sample Name
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	7965	C ₃ H ₄ ClN ₅	3397-62-4	8	6-chloro-1,3,5-triazine-2,4-diamine
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	9665	C ₁₆ H ₂₆ O ₄	(None)	7	5-methoxy-4-(2-methyl-3-(3-methyl-2-butenyl)-2-oxiranyl)-1-oxaspiro[2.5]octan-6-ol
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	10374	C ₅ H ₈ ClNO ₃	691-80-5	1	N-(chloroacetyl)alanine
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	13914	C ₅ H ₈ ClN ₅	32998-04-2	1	6-chloro-N ² ,N ² -dimethyl-1,3,5-triazine-2,4-diamine
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	32859	C ₅ H ₈ ClNO ₃	6092-47-3	1	ethyl chloroacetylcarbamate
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	32864	C ₆ H ₁₁ ClN ₂ O ₂	7248-86-4	1	N-(chloroacetyl)-N'-isopropylurea
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	33713	C ₁₀ H ₁₈ O ₃	(None)	1	2,2,5,5-tetramethyltetrahydro-3-furanyl acetate
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	51808	C ₁₂ H ₈ F ₃ N	401-17-2	2	2,5-difluoro-N-(4-fluorophenyl)aniline

PASS Evaluation Vs. NCI DTP Anti-HIV Screening Results

Open NCI Database (250,251 compounds):

Tested in anti-HIV assay: 42,689 compounds

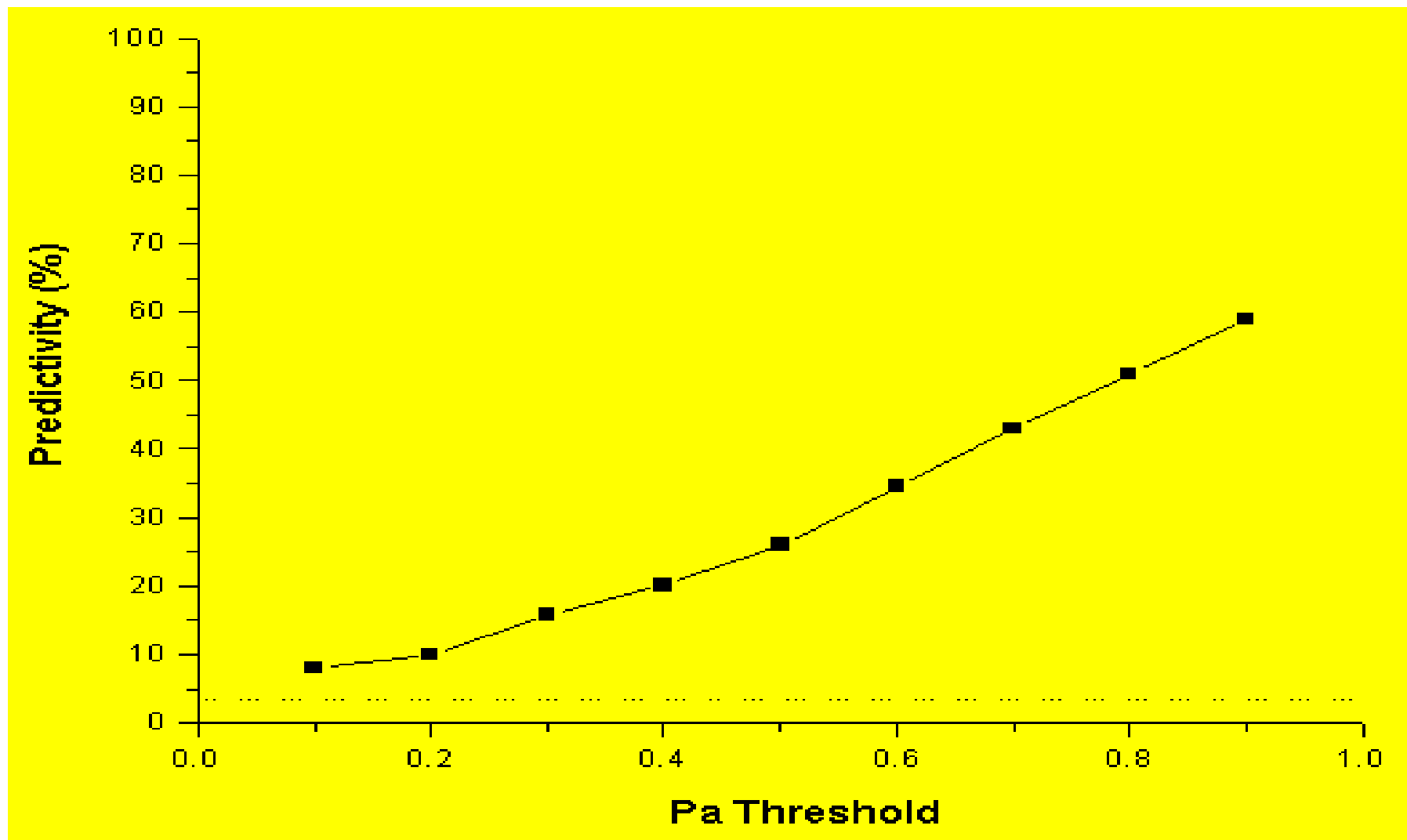
"Actives" (A & MA): 1,505 compounds

"Inactives": 41,185 compounds

Percentage of actives: $1,540/42,689 = 3,52\%$.

A random selection would therefore preserve this ratio.

PASS application increases the number of “actives” in the selected sub-set from 2.2 to 16.8 times



Predictions of Broad Activity Spectra for Large Chemical Databases: 64 Million PASS Results made Searchable on the Enhanced NCI Database Browser

Marc C. Nicklaus, Computer-Aided Drug Design (CADD) MiniCore Facility, Lab. of Medicinal Chemistry, CCR, NCI, NIH, Frederick, and Vladimir V. Poroikov, Dmitrii A. Filimonov and Alexey A. Lagunin, Laboratory of Structure-Function Based Drug Design, Institute of Biomedical Chemistry, Russian Academy of Medical Sciences, Moscow

Computer-Aided Discovery of New HIV-1 Integrase Inhibitors (ISTC/BTEP project # 3197/111) 2005-2008

Institute of Biomedical Chemistry of RAMS, Moscow (Vladimir Poroikov team - computer-aided drug discovery).



Institute of Organic Chemistry of RAS, Moscow (Svyatoslav Shevelev team - chemical synthesis of potential ant-HIV agents).



Institute of Physical-Chemical Biology of MSU, Moscow (Marina Gottikh team - testing of potential anti-HIV agents *in vitro*).



National Cancer Institute, NIH, Frederick, MD (Marc Nicklaus - molecular modelling, Vinay Pathak - testing in cell culture).



Computer-aided discovery of new HIV-1 integrase inhibitors: some obtained results

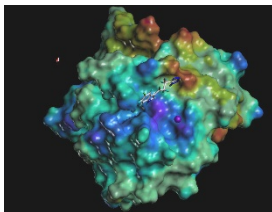
217 compounds were selected as hits, synthesized (or purchased from vendors of commercially available samples)

187 compounds were tested *in vitro* on inhibition for strand transfer and 51 compounds were tested on inhibition for 3' processing.

18 compounds were identified as HIV-1 integrase inhibiting agents with IC_{50} values in the micromolar and sub-micromolar range.

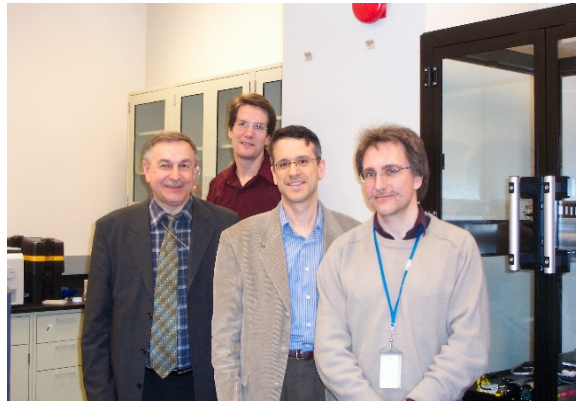
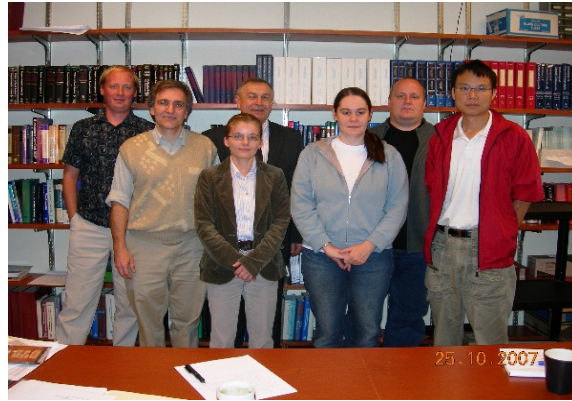
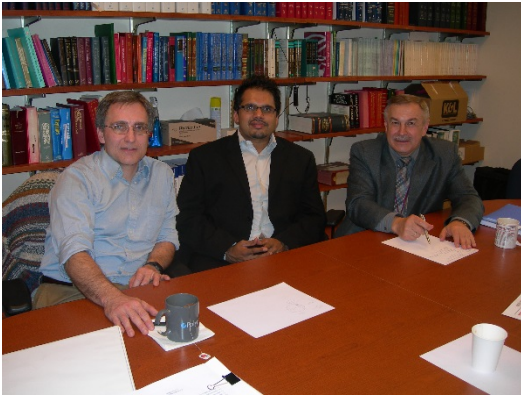
For 3 most active compounds results were further confirmed by *in vitro* testing at NCI.

The discovered compounds belong to the chemical series where this activity was unknown (NCEs).



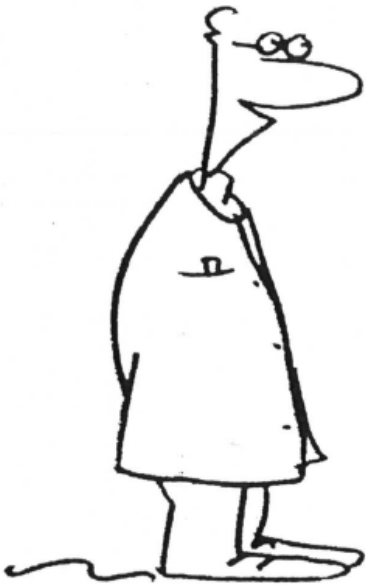
Королев С.П. и др. *Acta Naturae*, **2013**, 5: 75-85.

Druzhilovsky D.S. et al. *Biochemistry (Moscow) Suppl. B. Biomedical Chemistry*, **2010**, 4: 59-67.



WHAT'S
YOUR RESEARCH
ABOUT?

GETTING
GRANTS
!



Roadmap Data: New Possibilities for Computer-Aided Drug Discovery

Vladimir Poroikov, Dmitry Filimonov,
Marc Nicklaus

Institute of Biomedical Chemistry of Rus. Acad. Med. Sci., Moscow,
Russia; Laboratory of Medicinal Chemistry, NCI/NIH, Frederick, MD, USA

**235th ACS Meeting, April 6-10, 2008,
New Orleans, LA, CINF-58**

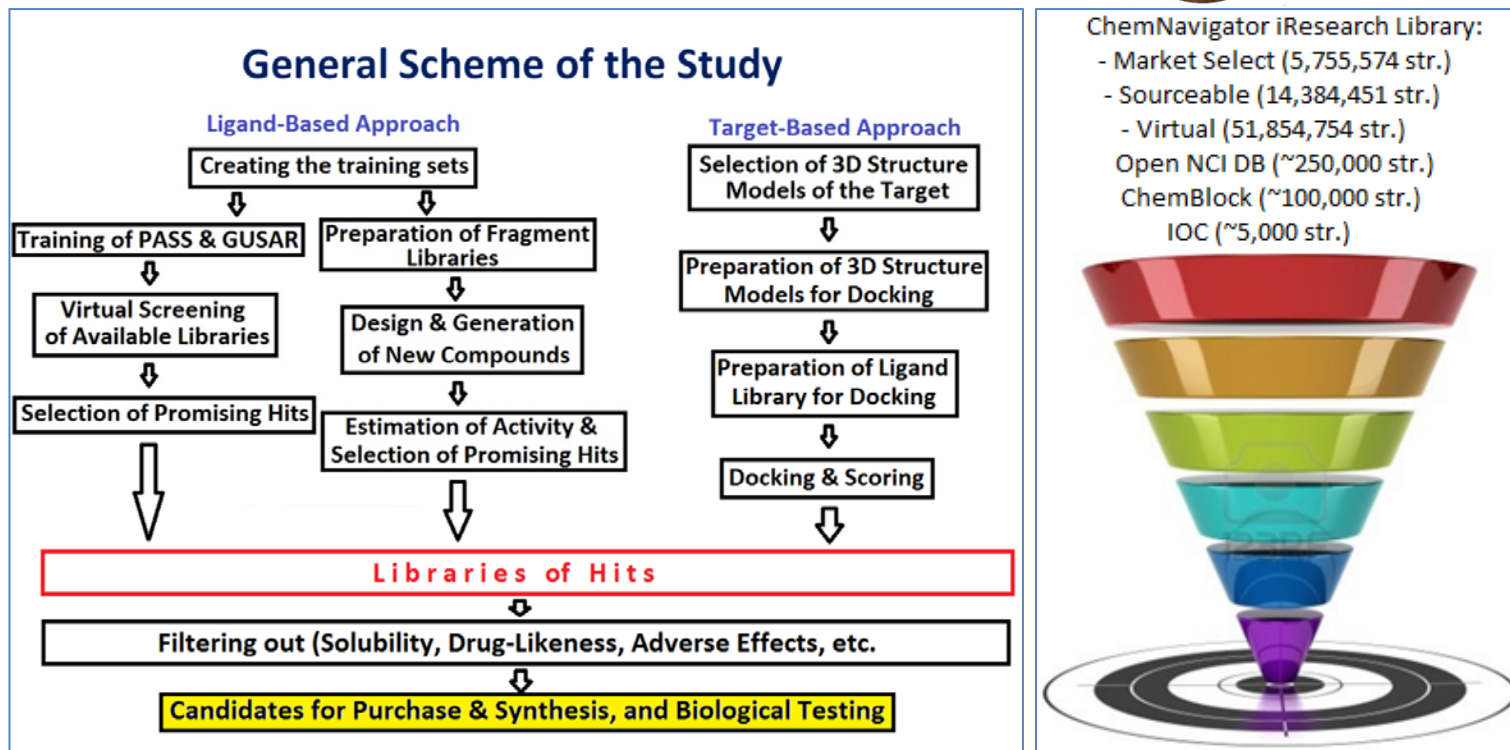
COMPUTER-AIDED DESIGN AND BIOLOGICAL TESTING OF NOVEL COMPOUNDS TOWARDS PREVENTION AND CURE OF HIV/AIDS



RFBR/NIH Project # 13-04-91455

Co-PIs: Marc C. Nicklaus, Ph.D. (NCI/NIH)

Vladimir Poroikov, Dr. Sci. (IBMC)



The first round: 45 compounds purchased; 16 active at $IC_{50} < 50 \mu M$; 4 active at $IC_{50} \sim 1 \mu M$.

The second round: 15 compounds designed and obtained from IOC, all – inactive at $IC_{50} < 10 \mu M$.

The third round: 148 compounds obtained from ChemNav, the syntheses of (up to) 20 compounds are underway, 10 known reference drug compounds ordered. All compounds will be tested in one cell-based and three enzymatic assays (IN, RT, PR) at ImQuest (contract of NCI with ImQuest is under preparation).

Publications and presentations: 4 journal articles, 1 book chapter, 6 abstracts published; 5 oral presentations (3 at the American Chemical Society Meetings), 2 posters.

QSAR Modeling Using Large-Scale Databases: Case Study for HIV-1 Reverse Transcriptase Inhibitors

Olga A. Tarasova,^{*,†} Aleksandra F. Urusova,[†] Dmitry A. Filimonov,[†] Marc C. Nicklaus,[‡] Alexey V. Zakharov,[‡] and Vladimir V. Poroikov[†]

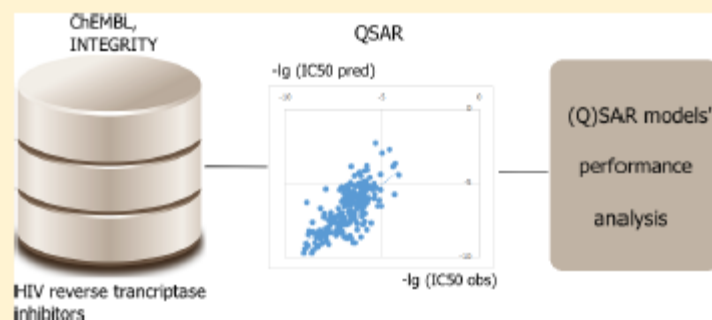
[†]Institute of Biochemical Chemistry, 10-8, Pogodinskaya St., 119121, Moscow, Russia

[‡]CADD Group, Chemical Biology Laboratory, Center for Cancer Research, National Cancer Institute, National Institutes of Health, DHHS, NCI-Frederick, 376 Boyles St., Frederick, Maryland 21702, United States

Supporting Information

ABSTRACT: Large-scale databases are important sources of training sets for various QSAR modeling approaches. Generally, these databases contain information extracted from different sources. This variety of sources can produce inconsistency in the data, defined as sometimes widely diverging activity results for the same compound against the same target. Because such inconsistency can reduce the accuracy of predictive models built from these data, we are addressing the question of how best to use data from publicly and commercially accessible databases to create accurate and predictive QSAR models. We investigate the suitability of commercially and publicly available databases to QSAR modeling of antiviral activity (HIV-1 reverse transcriptase

(RT) inhibition). We present several methods for the creation of modeling (i.e., training and test) sets from two, either commercially or freely available, databases: Thomson Reuters Integrity and ChEMBL. We found that the typical predictivities of QSAR models obtained using these different modeling set compilation methods differ significantly from each other. The best results were obtained using training sets compiled for compounds tested using only one method and material (i.e., a specific type of biological assay). Compound sets aggregated by target only typically yielded poorly predictive models. We discuss the possibility of “mix-and-matching” assay data across aggregating databases such as ChEMBL and Integrity and their current severe limitations for this purpose. One of them is the general lack of complete and semantic/computer-parsable descriptions of assay methodology carried by these databases that would allow one to determine mix-and-matchability of result sets at the assay level.



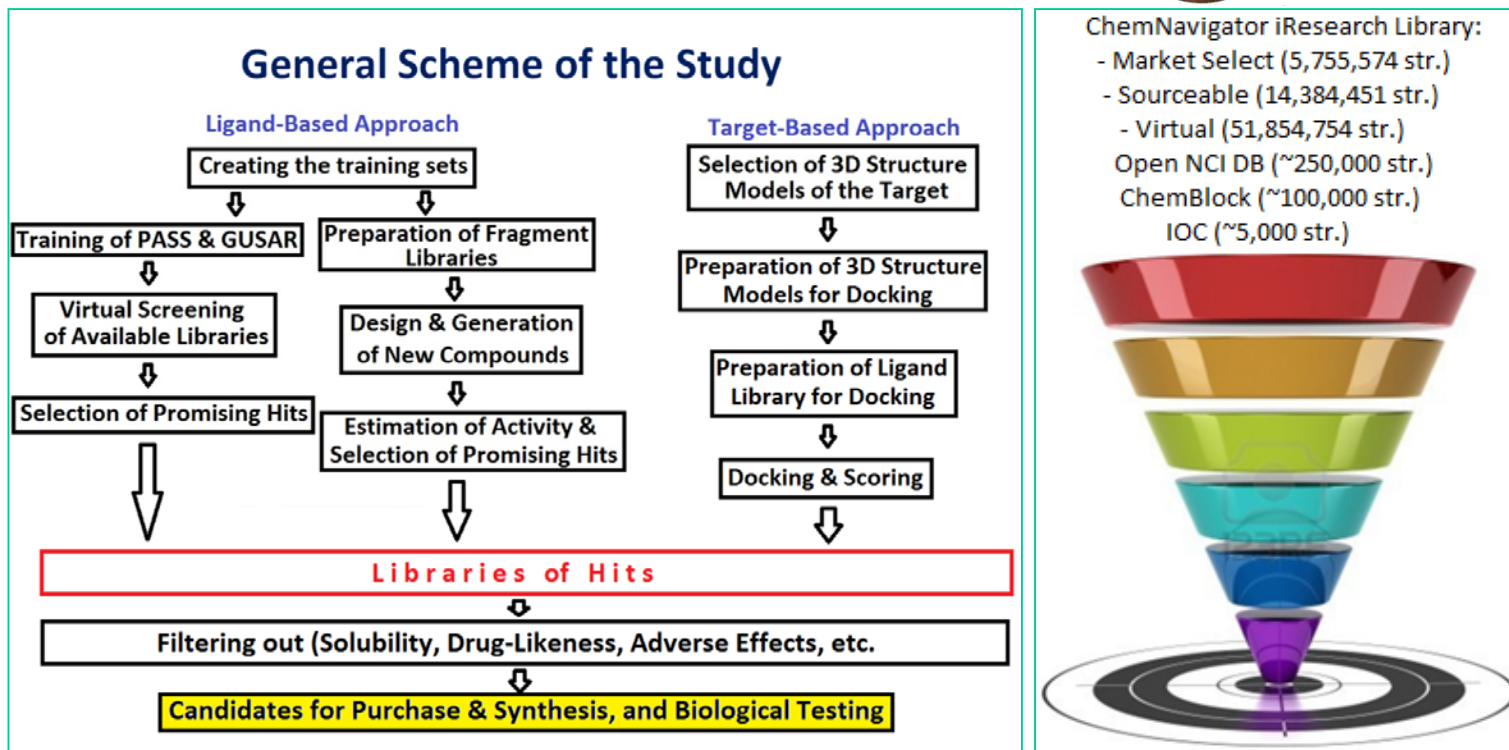
COMPUTER-AIDED DESIGN AND BIOLOGICAL TESTING OF NOVEL COMPOUNDS TOWARDS PREVENTION AND CURE OF HIV/AIDS



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Publications and presentations: 4 journal articles, 1 book chapter, 6 abstracts published; 5 oral presentations (3 at the American Chemical Society Meetings), 2 posters.

Exchange by people (mobility)



Yulia Borodina

*Our graduate student
and PhD student.*

Currently works at FDA.

Vladimir Potapov

Our graduate student.

Currently works at MIT.



Alexey Zakharov

*Our graduate student and PhD
student.*

After post-doc position in NCI,
currently works at NCATS.



Which pre-requisites are crucial for successful scientific collaboration?

I would add "a long-term"...

Complementary:

- **Background**
- **Experience**
- **Facilities**

Mutual:

- **Efforts, efforts, efforts...**

Acting in this way, you will obtain non-additive value results, which no one team could achieve working separately.

Good luck!

