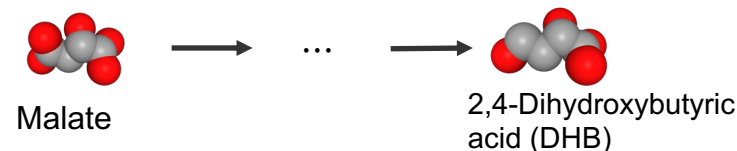
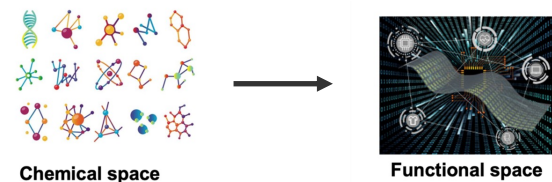
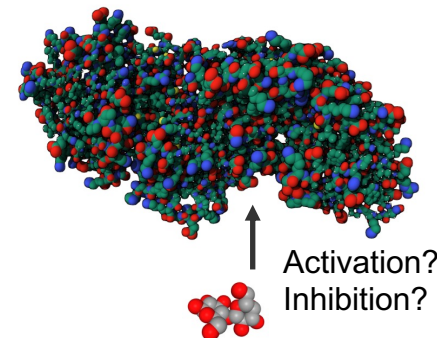


Why do we want to make  
predictions for molecules?

- Molecules are the building blocks of life
  - Understanding their functions and interactions is relevant for many different natural sciences
    - Biology
    - Biochemistry
    - Medicine
    - Environmental Sciences
  - It has also many import industrial applications
    - Designing new materials with desired properties
    - Designing new pathways of chemical reactions for the synthesis of different substances
      - Drugs
      - Biofuels
      - Chemicals



# Methods to determine molecule properties

## ■ Experiments

- ➕ Advantage: Usually very accurate
- ➖ Disadvantages: Often time-consuming, difficult, and expensive

## ■ Non-ML computational methods:

Simulate the behavior of molecules using theoretical principles, empirical data, and statistical analysis

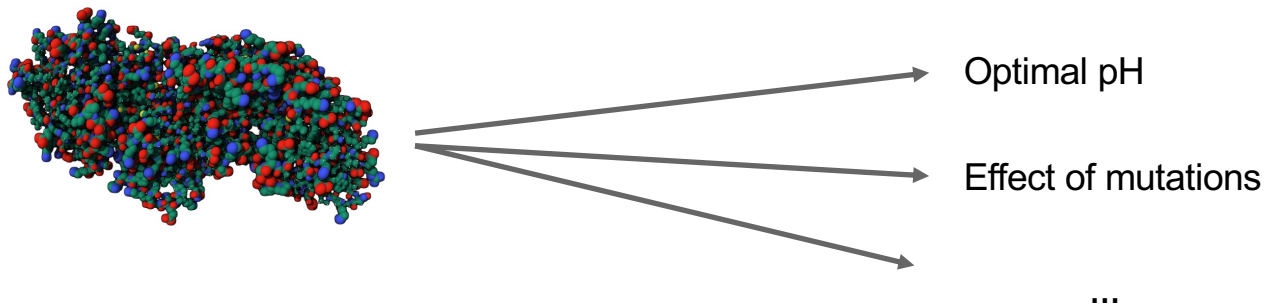
- ➕ Advantages: Speed, Costs, Accessibility
- ➖ Disadvantages: Accuracy, Complexity Limits, Data Requirement

## ■ Machine Learning models:

- ➕ Advantages: Handling Complexity, Detecting Patterns, Speed, Flexibility
- ➖ Disadvantages: Accuracy, Data Dependency, Overfitting

# Examples for predicting molecule properties

## ■ Protein property prediction:

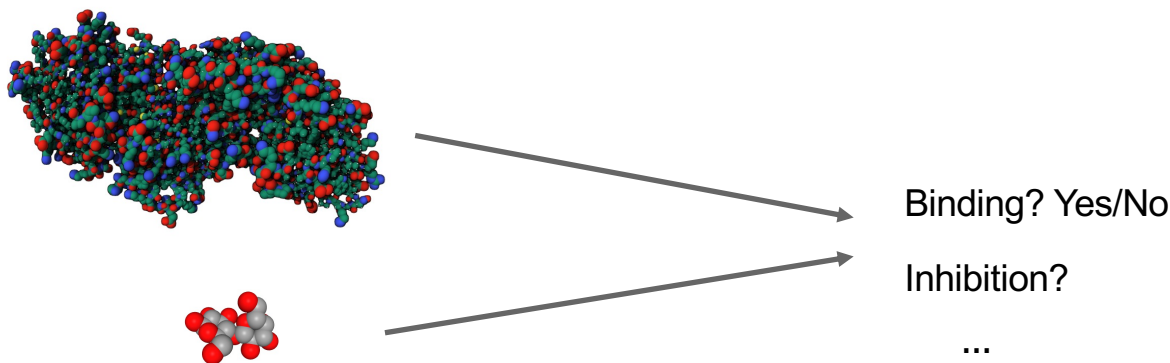


## ■ Small molecule property prediction:



# Examples for predicting molecule properties (2)

- Protein-small molecule interaction predictions:



# On what kind of molecules will we focus?

- We will mostly focus on biomolecules:

- Micromolecules (Small Molecules):

- Vitamins
    - Amino Acids
    - Monosaccharides
    - Nucleotides



- Macromolecules

- **Proteins**
    - Nucleic Acids (DNA and RNA)
    - Polysaccharides

