

신약 개발에 필요한 머신러닝 이해

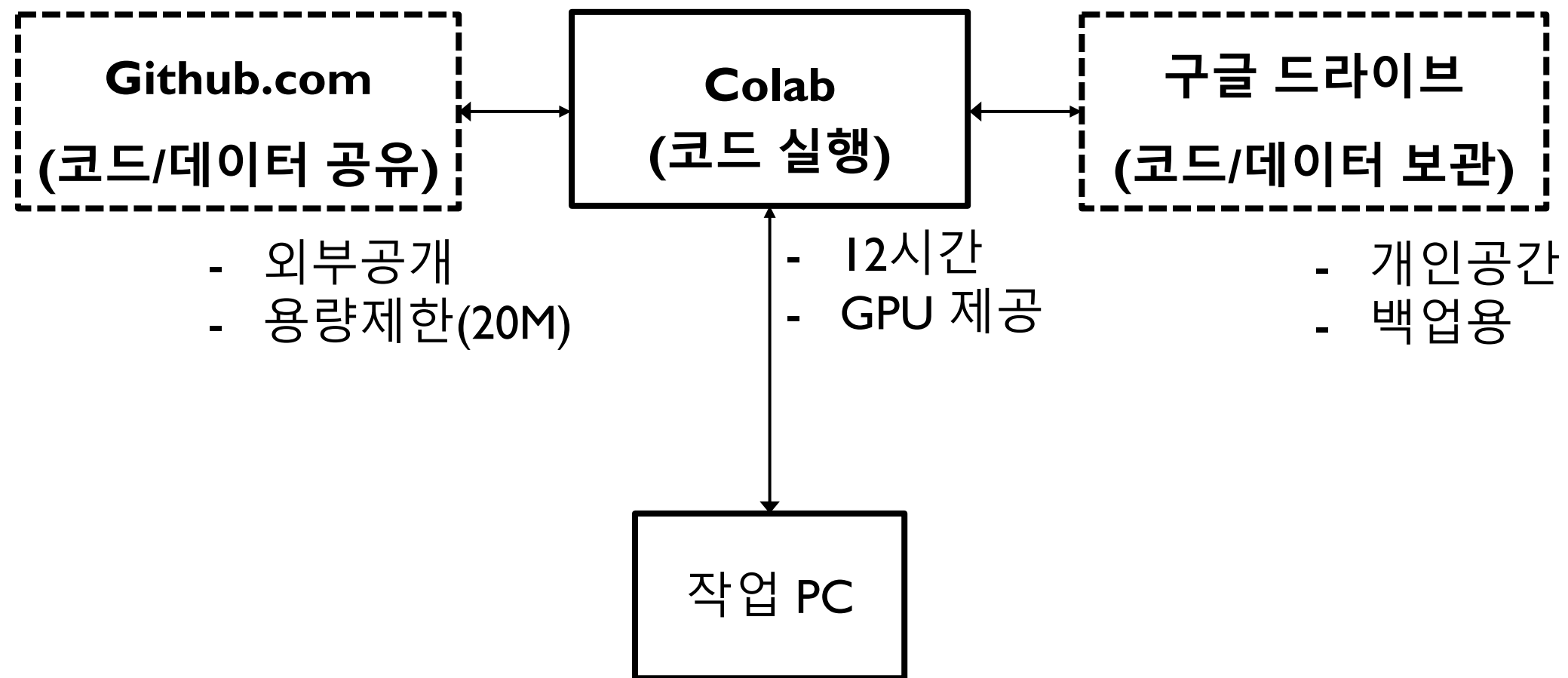
강원대학교

김화종

Contents

- ▶ Data Handling
- ▶ Molecule Representation
- ▶ Machine Learning
- ▶ Deep Learning
- ▶ Graph Neural Network
- ▶ Virtual Screening
- ▶ Generative Model-VAE
- ▶ Generative Model-GAN

Colab 실습 환경



선수 지식

- ▶ 파이썬 기초
 - ▶ import
 - ▶ int, float, str
 - ▶ if, else, for, in, def, map, apply
- ▶ 데이터 다루기
 - ▶ list, tuple, dictionary, matplotlib, plot, range
- ▶ 데이터프레임
 - ▶ DataFrame, index, columns, drop, loc, iloc, concat
- ▶ ndarray
 - ▶ arange, reshape, concatenate

Epoch of Science

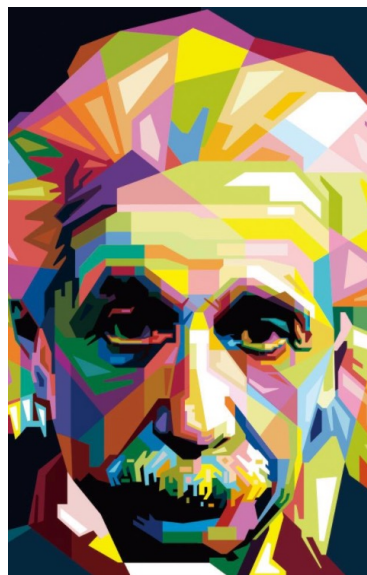
1870

Chemistry



1900

Physics



1950

Computing



1990

Biology



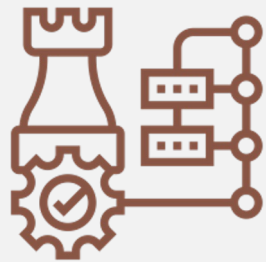
2020

**Digital
Biology**



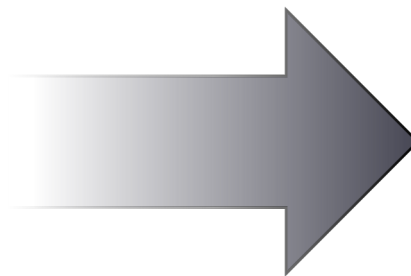
Science Paradigm Shift

Logic-driven



- ▶ **Natural Science**
 - Chemistry, Biology
- ▶ **Experience-centric**
 - Knowledge-based

2010~2020



Data-driven



- **Data Science**
 - End-to-end model
- **AI-centric**
 - Machine Learning

Bio Data Issues

- **Phenotype data**

- variant, noisy, hard to interpret

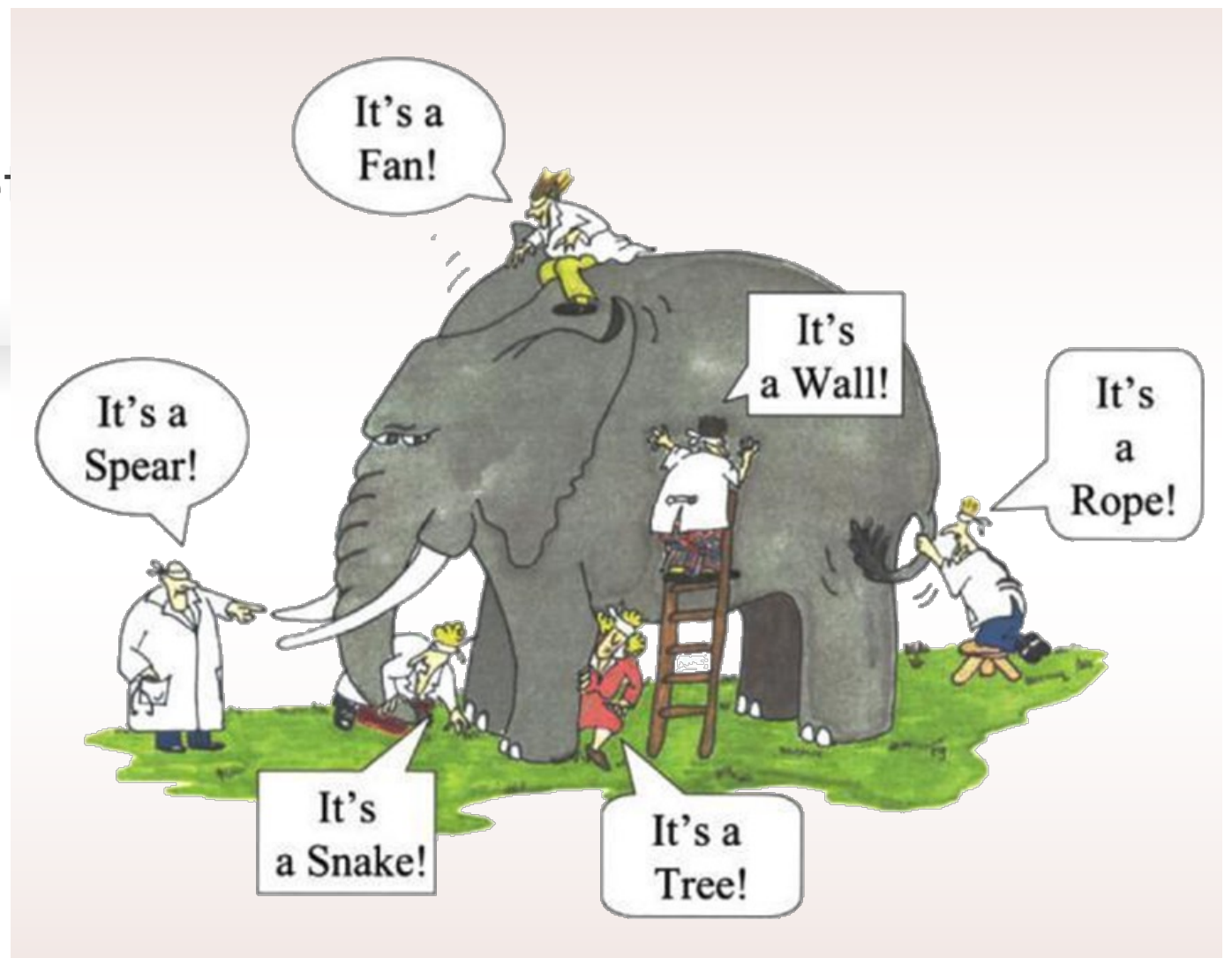
- **Hard to understand**

- Needs end-to-end models

- **Real world data sharing**

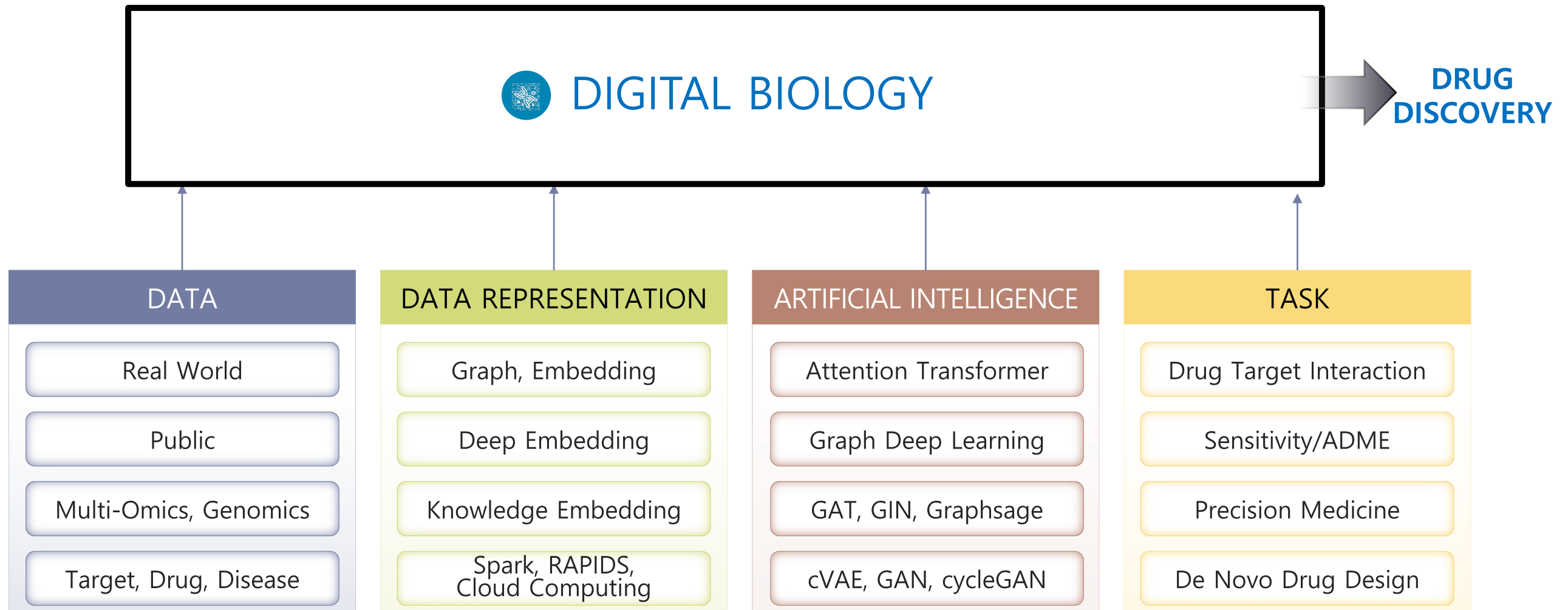
- Privacy

- **Multimodality**



(Image: Daily Fintech)

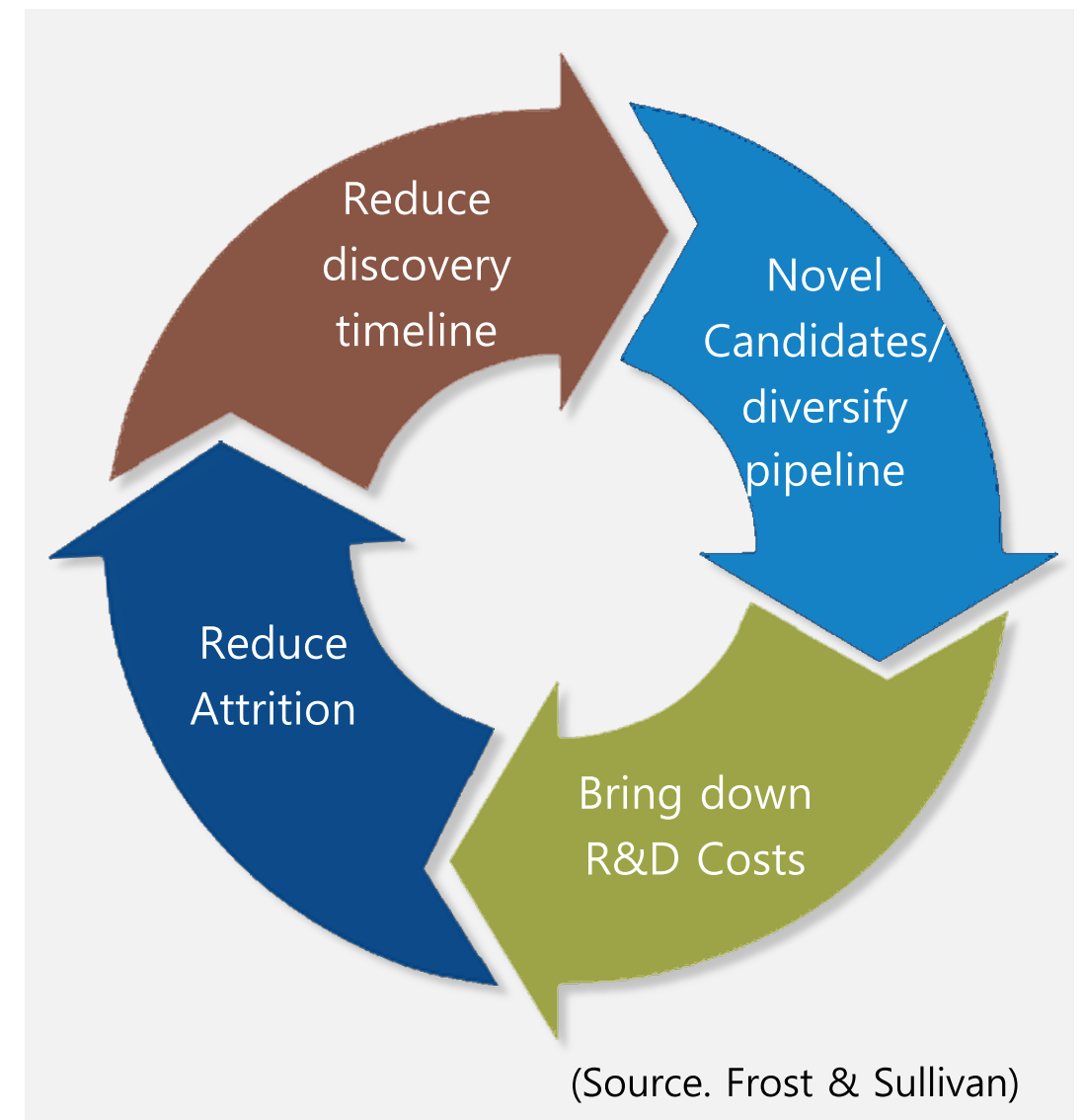
Digital Biology



AI for Drug Discovery

- Reduces risk, time, and money
 - Improves efficacy and safety
- Generates novel drug candidates
 - De novo drug design
- New data types hugely accelerate progress
 - multi-omics, personal immune profile, lifestyle data, etc.

Just getting started!



AI in Drug Discovery

- ▶ Drug Discovery Timeline을 줄일 수 있다
 - ▶ target identification
 - ▶ virtual screening
 - ▶ de novo drug design
 - ▶ drug repositioning
- ▶ Drug의 효능(efficacy) 및 안전성(safety) 예측 정확도 향상
 - ▶ ADME/T prediction
- ▶ Drug Discovery 파이프라인 다양화
 - ▶ Fast setup, fast failure
- ▶ Types:
 - **Predictive task**
 - **Generative task**

AI Technologies

