

RESEARCH

# Efficient Structure Searching with Inverted Indices

Dac-Trung Nguyen<sup>\*</sup>, Rajarshi Guha and Tyler Peryea

<sup>\*</sup>Correspondence:  
[nguyenda@mail.nih.gov](mailto:nguyenda@mail.nih.gov)  
 National Center for Advancing  
 Translational Sciences  
 National Institutes of Health  
 9800 Medical Center Drive  
 Rockville, MD 20850 US  
 Full list of author information is  
 available at the end of the article

## Abstract

The rapid growth of chemical databases has put much burden on our ability to efficiently search and mine chemical structures. Even for modest sized chemical databases (e.g.,  $\approx 10^6$ ), supporting full structure searching efficiently remains a challenging task. Herein we describe an efficient indexing scheme—based on inverted indices—for chemical graphs that enables fast structure searching. We demonstrate the utility and effectiveness of our approach through a self-contained implementation available at <https://spotlite.nih.gov/opensource/structure-indexer>

## Content

Text and results for this section, as per the individual journal's instructions for authors.

## Section title

Text for this section ...

### Sub-heading for section

Text for this sub-heading ...

### *Sub-sub heading for section*

Text for this sub-sub-heading ...

*Sub-sub-sub heading for section* Text for this sub-sub-sub-heading ... In this section we examine the growth rate of the mean of  $Z_0$ ,  $Z_1$  and  $Z_2$ . In addition, we examine a common modeling assumption and note the importance of considering the tails of the extinction time  $T_x$  in studies of escape dynamics. We will first consider the expected resistant population at  $vT_x$  for some  $v > 0$ , (and temporarily assume  $\alpha = 0$ )

$$E[Z_1(vT_x)] = E\left[\mu T_x \int_0^{v \wedge 1} Z_0(uT_x) \exp(\lambda_1 T_x(v-u)) du\right].$$

If we assume that sensitive cells follow a deterministic decay  $Z_0(t) = xe^{\lambda_0 t}$  and approximate their extinction time as  $T_x \approx -\frac{1}{\lambda_0} \log x$ , then we can heuristically estimate the expected value as

$$E[Z_1(vT_x)] = \frac{\mu}{r} \log x \int_0^{v \wedge 1} x^{1-u} x^{(\lambda_1/r)(v-u)} du$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{\mu}{r} x^{1-\lambda_1/\lambda_0 v} \log x \int_0^{v \wedge 1} x^{-u(1+\lambda_1/r)} du \\
 &= \frac{\mu}{\lambda_1-\lambda_0} x^{1+\lambda_1/rv} \left(1-\exp\left[-(v \wedge 1)\left(1+\frac{\lambda_1}{r}\right)\log x\right]\right). \quad (1)
 \end{aligned}$$

Thus we observe that this expected value is finite for all  $v > 0$  (also see [?, ?, ?, ?, ?]).

**Competing interests**

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

**Author's contributions**

Text for this section ...

**Acknowledgements**

Text for this section ...

**Figures**

**Figure 1** Sample figure title. A short description of the figure content should go here.

**Figure 2** Sample figure title. Figure legend text.

**Tables**

**Table 1** Sample table title. This is where the description of the table should go.

	B1	B2	B3
A1	0.1	0.2	0.3
A2	...	..	.
A3	..	.	.

**Additional Files**

Additional file 1 — Sample additional file title  
 Additional file descriptions text (including details of how to view the file, if it is in a non-standard format or the file extension). This might refer to a multi-page table or a figure.

Additional file 2 — Sample additional file title  
 Additional file descriptions text.