Combining bottom up and top down approaches for Drug-Target-Interaction prediction

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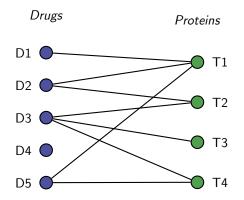
Outline

- 1. Problem Description
- 2. Recent approaches
- 3. A medium approach to DTI prediction Filtering possible targets



Problem Description

Prediction over bipartite graph:



Classification of recent approaches¹²

| | Drugs | Protein | | |
|-----------|--|---|--|--|
| bottom-up | GCN over moleculesdrug similarity | secondary structure prediction contact prediction convolution over amino acid sequences | | |
| top-down | network approachesdrug similarity | ▶ protein similarity | | |

¹Chen Wang et al., Briefings in Bioinformatics, 2018

²Yu Ding et al., Briefings in Bioinformatics, 2019

Problems of recent approaches

Main issues:

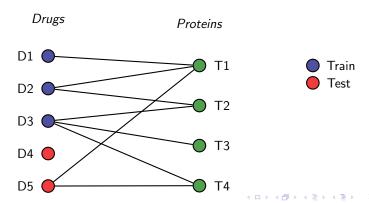
- Lack ability to generalize or are unable to spot small differences
- Usually only top-down or bottom-up
- Not making use of interaction networks



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How to bring both approaches together?

- 1. For each drug, filter possible targets according to protein based measurement
- 2. Bring those together with the interaction networks for the prediction



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Two hypotheses to be tested:

- ► Interaction only network sufficient?
- Does filter method increase performance?



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For each drug, find a motif in the target amino acid sequences and query that against all possible proteins and use the results as features for the prediction

How to find motifs?

- Build multi sequence alignment with alignment tool of choice over non-human proteins
 - FAMSA, MAFFT, Kalign, MSA Props, Muscle, ...
- 2. Build representation of that alignment
 - Hidden Markov model with HMMER
 - PWM
- 3. Query representation against database



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This is quite expensive to compute ... (8000 hours for alignments of 614 drugs + IBEX queue times for such big jobs)



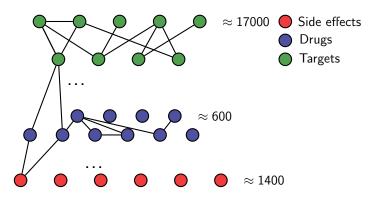
Other features for the model

- Protein-protein-interaction network from STRING (only human)
- Drug-drug-interaction network from Boyce³ and Drugbank
- Side-effect data for drugs from SIDER, annotated with MedDRA hierarchy (semantic similarity)



³Boyce et al., 2015

Features in context



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How to learn a sufficient embedding?

- Use Filtered results as node features
- Build a node classification algorithm



Filtering possible targets

First results

| Approach | Layers | | Acceptor | | | Donor | | |
|-------------|--------|--------|----------|-------|------|-------|-------|------|
| | Conv. | Others | Acc. | Prec. | Rec. | Acc. | Prec. | Rec. |
| CNN DPDB | 4 | 5 | 94.4 | 95.4 | 94.6 | 94.9 | 94.4 | 94.7 |
| CNN DPDB | 4 | 7 | 93.5 | 93.3 | 94.5 | 94.0 | 94.0 | 93.3 |
| CNN DPDB | 6 | 5 | 94.0 | 93.9 | 94.9 | 94.2 | 95.4 | 91.6 |
| CNN DPDB | 6 | 5 | 94.4 | 97.0 | 93.8 | 95.2 | 96.5 | 93.7 |
| CNN DPDB | 2 | 4 | 94.3 | 95.6 | 94.3 | 95.3 | 96.9 | 94.4 |
| SpliceRover | 4 | 2 | 96.1 | 93.9 | 97.4 | 95.4 | 95.6 | 96.7 |
| Splice2Deep | - | - | 95.2 | _ | 94.9 | 95.6 | _ | 98.8 |

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Full citations

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- Toward a complete dataset of drug-drug interaction information from publicly available sources,
 - SerkanAyvazaJohnHornbOktieHassanzadehcQianZhudJohannStaneNicholas P.TatonettifSantiagoVilarfMathiasBrochhausengMatthiasSamwaldhMajidRastegar-MojaradiMichelDumontierjRichard D.Boyce, 2015

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