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"Found in Translation": Predicting Outcomes of Complex Organic Chemistry Reactions using Neural Sequence-to-Sequence Models[†]

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1 Predictions on recent patent reaction

Using the model trained with stereochemical on Lowe's data, containing reactions from granted patents until September 2016, we predicted the 15418 reactions of the Pistachio database ^{1,2}. To have a time split we selected all reactions from 2017 with a yield of more than 50% and a single product. Reactions that had the same reactants as a reaction in the training set were filtered out and prediction input duplicates, as well as reactions with incomplete product atom mappings, were removed. The pistachio database was extracted from patents with a similar, but improved workflow, compared to the open source Lowe database. Overall, a top-1 prediction accuracy of 0.60 was achieved. Table 1 shows an overview of the results. It can be seen that more than 97% of the predicted SMILES were valid according to RDKit and that the mean confidence of the invalid predictions was low with 0.41.

The following sections display examples from correctly predicted reactions belonging to diverse subclasses, an example of a falsely predicted reaction with low confidence an one of a falsely predicted reaction with a high confidence.

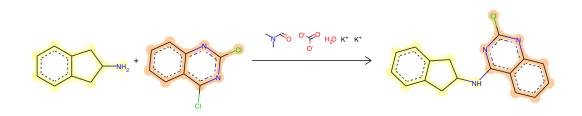
Table 1 Prediction details, classified using the super classes proposed by 3

	Count	Accuracy	Mean confidence
Pistachio2017	15418	0.60	0.83
- Classified	11817	0.70	0.87
- Heteroatom alkylation and arylation	2702	0.73	0.87
 Acylation and related processes 	2601	0.82	0.91
- Deprotections	1232	0.69	0.86
- C-C bond formation	329	0.56	0.79
 Functional group interconversion (FGI) 	315	0.54	0.84
- Reductions	1996	0.72	0.87
 Functional group addition (FGA) 	1090	0.72	0.88
- Heterocycle formation	310	0.58	0.84
- Protections	868	0.53	0.84
- Oxidations	339	0.41	0.80
- Resolutions	35	0.34	0.73
- Unrecognized	3601	0.27	0.68
Invalid SMILES	429	0.00	0.41
With stereochemistry	4103	0.48	0.76
Without stereochemistry	11315	0.64	0.85

2 Correct predictions

Chloro N-arylation

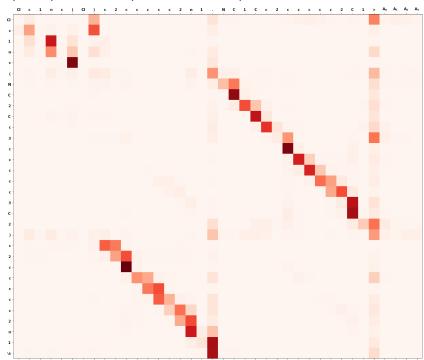
Namerxn	1.3.7	Patent	US20170001976A1	Yield	66%	
Reactants	Cl c 1 n c (Cl) c 2 c c c c c 2 n 1 . N (C 1 C c 2 c c c c c 2 C 1			
Reagents	A_O A_CN(C)	$C=OA_[K+]A_O=C([$	O-])[O-]			
Products	Clc1nc(N	C 2 C c 3 c c c c c 3 C 2 3) c 2 c c c c 2 n 1			
Prediction	Clc1nc(NC2C	c3ccccc3C2)c2ccccc2n1				
Confidence	1.00				True	



(a) Reaction plotted with rdkit 4

CI c 1 n c (N C 2 C c 3 c c c c 3 C 2) c 2 c c c c c 2 n 1 \s

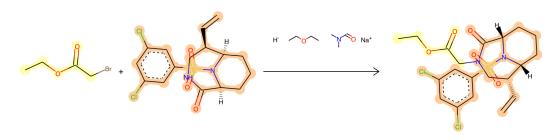
(b) Predicted output compared with token probabilities to true output



 $\textbf{(c)} \ \textbf{Attention weight matrix. Input tokens horizontal, output tokens vertical.}$

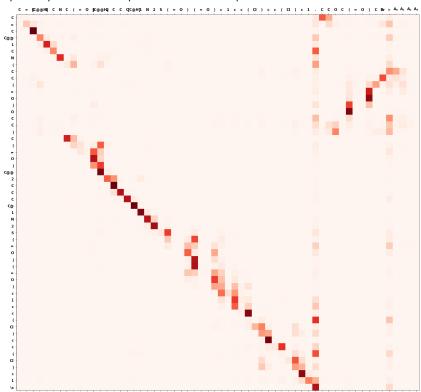
Bromo N-alkylation

Namerxn	1.6.2	Patent	US20170002003A1	Yield	53%	
Reactants	C = C [C@@]	H] 1 C N C (= O) [C@	@H] 2 C C C [C@H] 1 N 2 :	S(=0)	= 0) c 1 c c (Cl) c c (Cl) c 1	. C C O C (= O) C Br
Reagents	$A_CN(C)C=C$	A_[H-] A_CCOCC A_[N	[a+]			
Products	C = C [C@@]	H] $1 C N (C C (= O) C$	OCC)C(=O)[C@@H]2	2 C C C [C	@H] 1 N 2 S (= O) (= O) c 1	c c (Cl) c c (Cl) c 1
Prediction	C=C[C@@H]	1CN(CC(=O)OCC)C(=O)	O)[C@@H]2CCC[C@H]1N:	2S(=O)(=	O)c1cc(Cl)cc(Cl)c1	
Confidence	0.76				True	



(a) Reaction plotted with rdkit 4

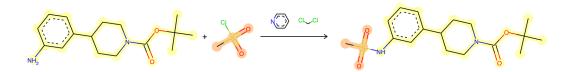
(Cl) c c (Cl) c 1 \s (Cl) c c (Cl) c 1 \s



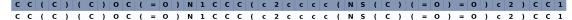
(c) Attention weight matrix. Input tokens horizontal, output tokens vertical.

Sulfonamide Schotten-Baumann

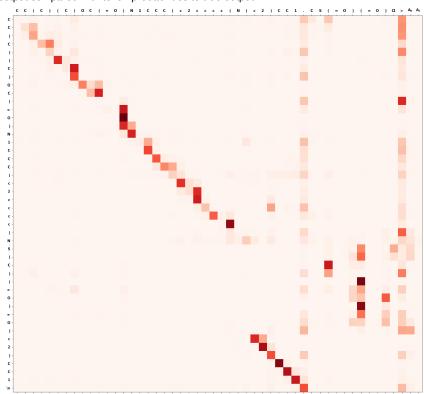
Namerxn	2.2.3	Patent	US20170001978A1	Yield	97%	
Reactants	CC(C)(C)	OC(=O)N1CCC	(c2ccc(N)c2)CC1	.CS(=0)	O) (= O) Cl	
Reagents	A_c1ccncc1 A	ClCCl				
Products	CC(C)(C)	OC(=O)N1CCC	(c2ccc(NS(C)(=C)	O) = O c c	2)CC1	
Prediction	CC(C)(C)OC(=O)N1CCC(c2ccc(NS)	C)(=O)=O)c2)CC1			
Confidence	1.00				True	



(a) Reaction plotted with rdkit 4



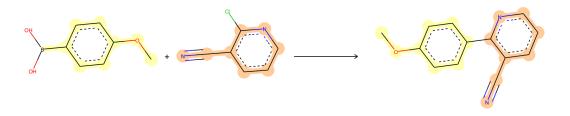




 $\textbf{(c)} \ \textbf{Attention weight matrix.} \ \textbf{Input tokens horizontal, output tokens vertical.}$

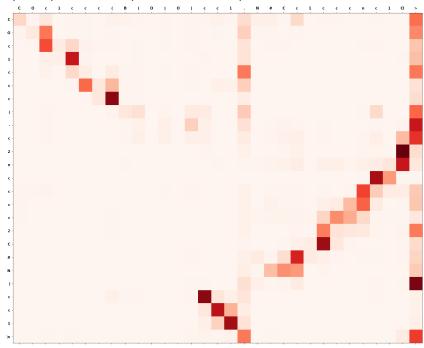
Chloro Suzuki-type coupling

Namerxn	3.1.6	Patent	US20170001964A1	Yield	95%	
Reactants	COclccc(B(O)O)cc1.N#0	Cc1ccnc1Cl			
Reagents						
Products	C O c 1 c c c ($-\;c\;2\;n\;c\;c\;c\;c\;2\;C\;\#\;N\;)$	c c 1			
Prediction	COc1ccc(-c2n	cccc2C#N)cc1				
Confidence	1.00				True	



(a) Reaction plotted with rdkit 4

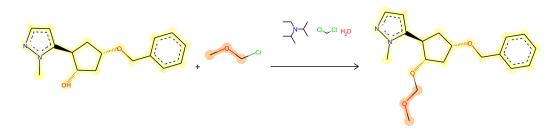
C O c 1 c c c (- c 2 n c c c c 2 C # N) c c 1 \s C



(c) Attention weight matrix. Input tokens horizontal, output tokens vertical.

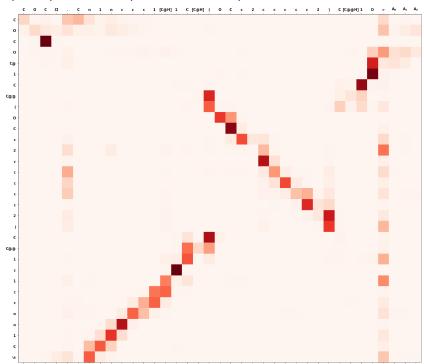
O-MOM protection

Namerxn	5.3.6	Patent	US20170001984A1	Yield	62%	
Reactants	C O C Cl . C n	1 n c c c 1 [C@H] 1 C [C@H] (O C c 2 c c c c c 2)	C [C@@H]	10	
Reagents	A_O A_CCN(C	C(C)C)C(C)C A_ClCCl				
Products	C O C O [C@I	H] 1 C [C@@H] (O C c	2 c c c c c 2) C [C@@H] 1	$c\;1\;c\;c\;n\;n\;1$	l C	
Prediction	COCO[C@H]:	<pre>IC[C@@H](OCc2cccc2</pre>	CCC@@H]1c1ccnn1C			
Confidence	0.78				True	



(a) Reaction plotted with rdkit 4

C O C O C@ 1 CC@@(O C c 2 c c c c 2) CC@@1 c 1 c c n n 1 C \s C O C O C@ 1 CC@@(O C c 2 c c c c 2) CC@@1 c 1 c c n n 1 C \s

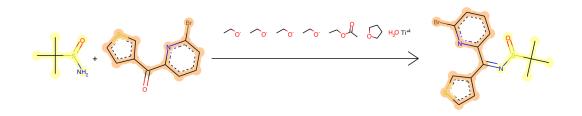


(c) Attention weight matrix. Input tokens horizontal, output tokens vertical.

3 Example of a false prediction with low confidence

Ketone reductive imination

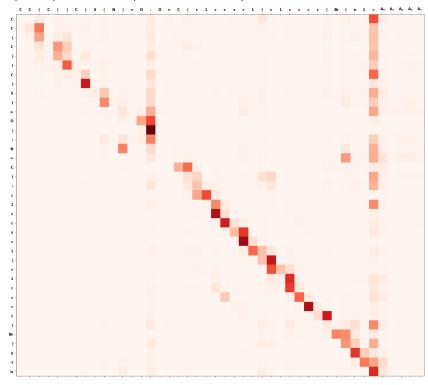
Namerxn	1.2.6	Patent	US20170001990A1	Yield	61%	
Reactants	CC(C)(C)	$S(N) = O \cdot O = C($	c 1 c c s c 1) c 1 c c c c (Br)	n 1		
Reagents	A_CC[O-] A_0	C1CCOC1 A_O A_[Ti+4	$A_CCOC(C) = O$			
Products	CC(C)(C)	S (= O) / N = C (/ O)	c 1 c c s c 1) c 1 c c c c (Br)	n 1		
Prediction	CC(C)(C)S(=	O)/N=C(1ccsc1)c1cccc	c(Br)n1			
Confidence	0.30				False	



(a) Reaction plotted with rdkit 4

C C (C) (C) S (= 0) / N = C (\ \ c 1 c c s c 1) c 1 c c c c (Br) n 1 \s

(b) Predicted output compared with token probabilities to true output

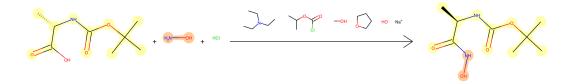


(c) Attention weight matrix. Input tokens horizontal, output tokens vertical.

4 Example of a false prediction with high confidence

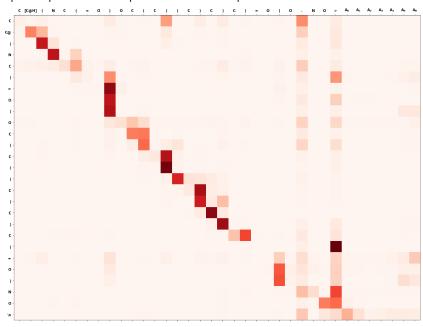
Carboxylic acid + amine condensation

Namerxn	2.1.2	Patent	US20170002015A1	Yield	55%	
Reactants	C [C@H] (N (C(=0)OC(C)(C)	C)C(=O)O.NO			
Reagents	A_C1CCOC1 A	$L_CC(C)OC(=O)Cl A_C$	CN(CC)CC	_[OH-] A_CC)	
Products	C [C@@H] (1	\overline{NC} (= 0) 0 C (C) ($C)C)C(=\overline{O})\overline{N}O$			
Prediction	C[C@H](NC(:	=O)OC(C)(C)C)C(=O)	NO			
Confidence	0.98				False	



(a) Reaction plotted with rdkit 4

C C@ (N C (= O) O C (C) (C) C) C (= O) N O \scale CC@@ (N C (= O) O C (C) (C) C) C (= O) N O \scale



(c) Attention weight matrix. Input tokens horizontal, output tokens vertical.

Notes and references

- 1 N. Schneider, D. M. Lowe, R. A. Sayle, M. A. Tarselli and G. A. Landrum, J. Med. Chem., 2016, 59, 4385–4402.
- 2 https://www.nextmovesoftware.com/pistachio.html.
- 3 J. S. Carey, D. Laffan, C. Thomson and M. T. Williams, Org. Biomol. Chem., 2006, 4, 2337–2347.
- 4 G. Landrum, B. Kelley, P. Tosco, S. Riniker, Gedeck, N. Schneider, R. Vianello, A. Dalke, S. Alexander, S. Turk, M. Swain, B. Cole, JP, Strets123, JlVarjo, A. Pahl, P. Fuller, G. Doliath, M. Wójcikowski, D. Cosgrove, G. Sforna, M. Nowotka, J. H. Jensen, J. Domański, D. Hall, N. O'Boyle, W.-G. Bolick, Nhfechner and S. Roughley, Rdkit/Rdkit: 2017_09_1 (Q3 2017) Release, 2017, https://zenodo.org/record/1004356#.Wd3lDY612EI.