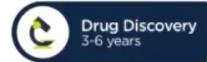
Drug discovery: The Process

Target Identification

Chemical Optimization

Safety and Efficacy

Larger Cohort Studies











FDA Approval 1-2 years



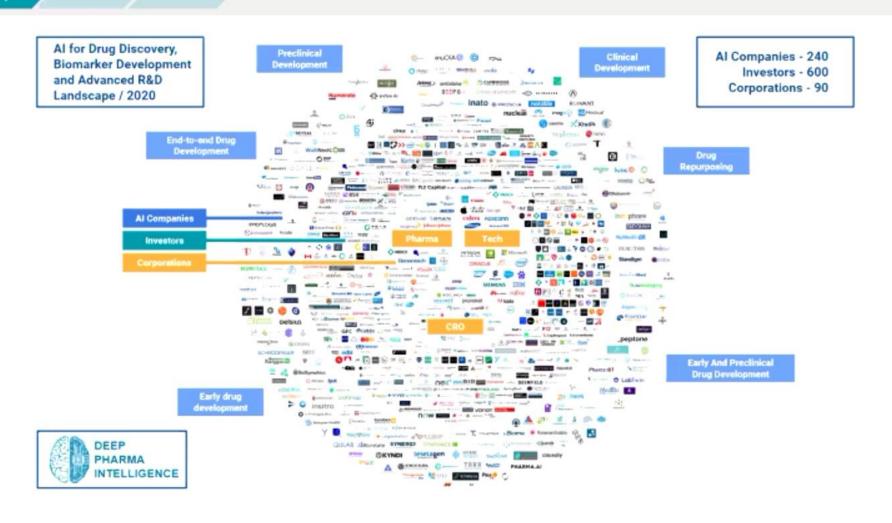






Source (Fig1) Mgs./brigs.co.enie.com/2005/56/wsting-ripot-response-drug-development

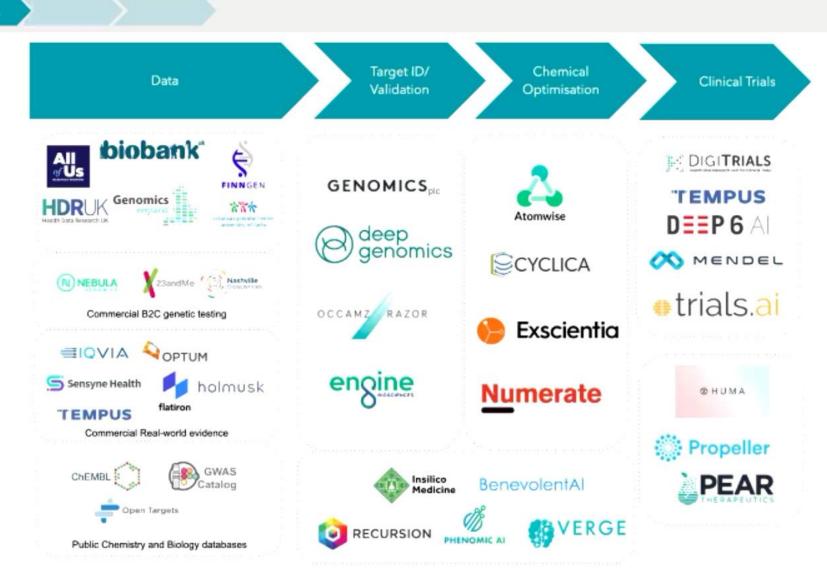
• 하나의 약을 생산하는데 있어 매우 painful, 오랜 시간이 걸림





Source: https://www.biopharmatrend.com/post/302-new-report-artificial-intelligence-ai-for-drug-discovery-biomarker-development-and-advanced-rd-landscape-overview-2020/

• 매우 많은 제약 회사들이 박차를 가하고 있으나, Machine Learning 을 기반으로 하지 않는 이상 힘들다는 것이 요즘의 트렌드 Biol Presp.





ML 을 적용하는 것이야 간단하겠지. 대용량의 Data 를 가지고, 생물학적인 지식을 이용해 target 을 세팅하고, 화학적 지식을 이용해 실제 약을 만들어주고, 임상 단계를 거치면, 짜잔~ 약이 완성ㅋ



Target ID/ Validation

GENOMICS_{old}

OCCAMZ RAZOR

engine

deep genomics Chemical Optimisation

Clinical Trials























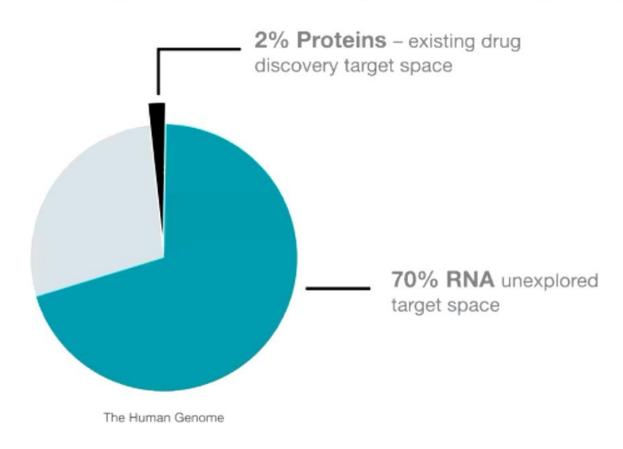


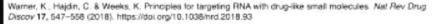


- 이름있는 유망한 회사 조차, data 에 여전히 머물러 있고 (sit 이라는 표현)
- They use structural 3D, structural models, to identify small molecules



70% of the human genome: unexplored target space



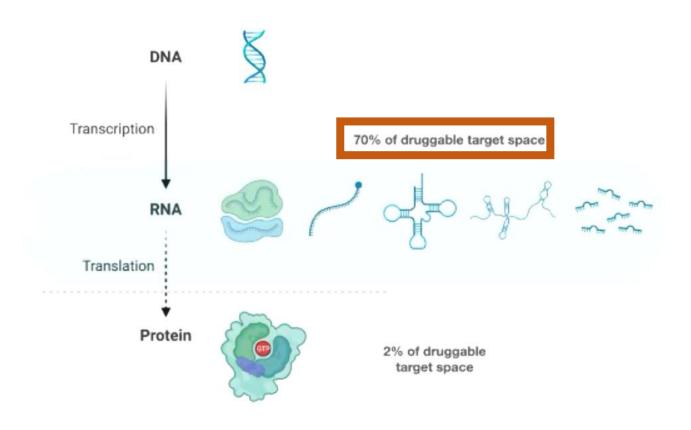


*https://www.broadinstitute.org/gene-regulation-observatory-gro

- 현재, 사람 전체 유전체의 30%만이 밝혀졌으며 그 중 2%가 drug 의 타겟이 되는 protein 으로 코딩된다
- 여기 있는 70% 는 junk DNA 라고 불림...하지만 이는 좀 예전의 자료니까 지금은 어느정도 밝혀졌을지도 모릅니다



Targeting RNA: Expanding the target space



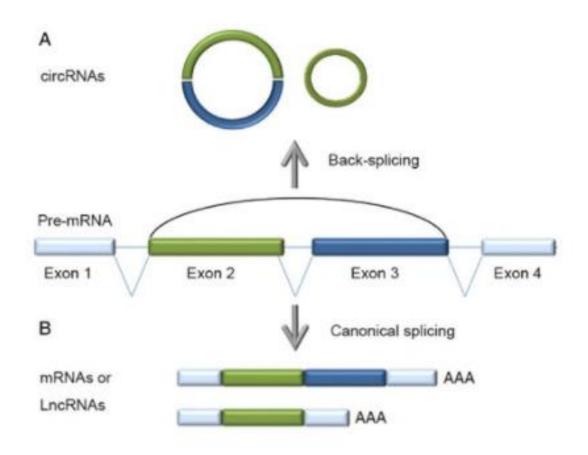


Created with BioRender.com

- Not just mRNA, but non-coding RNA, Micro RNA, circular RNA,,,,역시 타겟팅이 되고 있는 추세
- Micro RNA 전사되지 않는 RNA 로써, RNA 발현 억제 (RNA silencing) 의 역할을 함

Circular RNA

- Exon 들이 뭉쳐서 원형을 이루어 만들어진 RNA
- Splicing 의 과정과, miRNA 의 양을 조절
- 몇몇 protein 의 Transcription 을 조절
- 최근 뜨고 있다고 생각해도 될 듯함??
- 나도 뭔가 생소함...



But....it's junk DNA?



90% of disease
associated
variants are in the
non-coding
genome*

Small molecule drug discovery efforts have targeted ~0.15% of the human genome



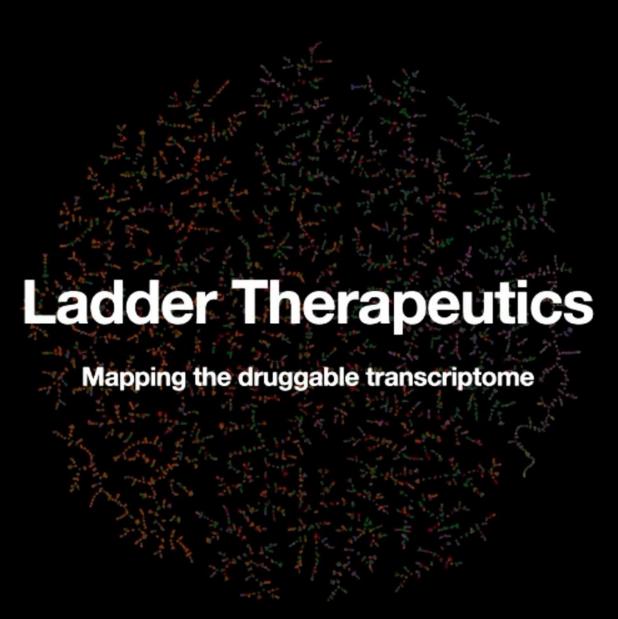
Source Giral et al, Into the Wild: GWAS Exploration of Non-coding RNAs: Front. Cardiovasc. Med., 17 December 2018

- 그에 대한 정답 질병의 90%는 non-coding genome 과 관련되어 있다
- 그 이유는, 얘네들이 regulatory elements 라고 불리는 단백질을 조절하는데 있어서 매우 중요한 역할을 하기 때문

RNA: Novel target space



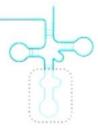
• 즉, RNA 는 중요한 drug 의 중요한 target space 가 될 수 있다





- 여기 회사에서는 그렇게 말하긴 하는데, protein 뿐 아니라, RNA 에 좀 더 집중하는데 druggable trascriptome map 을 만드는데 집중하는 중
- 그냥 처음부터 끝까지 RNA 가 중요하다고 말하는 중

Structure Discovery



"Functional" RNA Structures

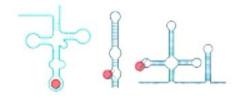
<1% of structures in public domain are RNA

Chemical Discovery

Public Dataset: ~1500 Compounds

HTS Screening: 0.01% - 0.1% Success Rate

Specificity



No Commercially available assays



Targeting RNA

- Targeting 하는 RNA 를 3가지 bucket 으로 구분 가능 하다
 - 1. Structure discovery (similar to target identification)
 - Functional RNA structure 은 전체 public domain 의 1% 미만
 - 2. 1,500 개의 알려진 compound 가 있음 (= Small molecule) binding to RNA
 - High throughput Screening 을 수행하면 매우 낮은 success rate 를 보임...

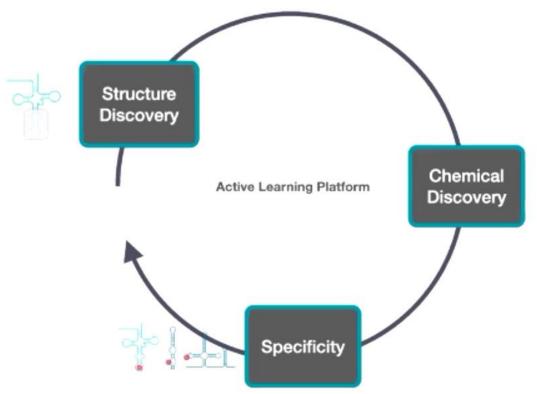
Definition

<u>High throughput screening</u> (HTS) is the use of automated equipment to rapidly test thousands to millions of samples for biological activity at the model organism, cellular, pathway, or molecular level.

- 3. Specificity
 - No commercial available assays (올바른 측정 법이 없다)

We are building the tool kit for RNA drug discovery





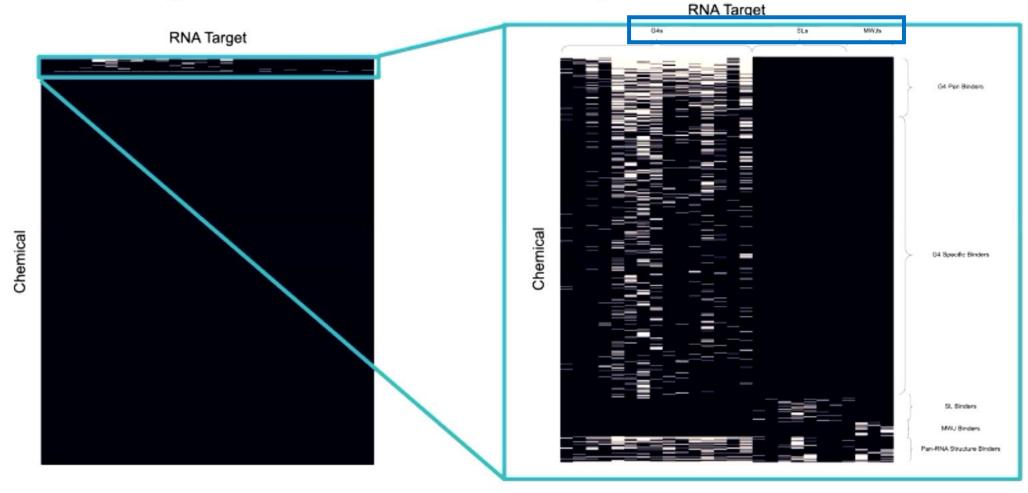
Public Dataset: ~1500 Compounds

HTS Screening: 0.01% - 0.1% Success Rate

- Can we define RNA structure specific chemical scaffolds?
- · Can we learn from public datasets?
- Do RNA binding small molecules sit within drug-like chemical space?



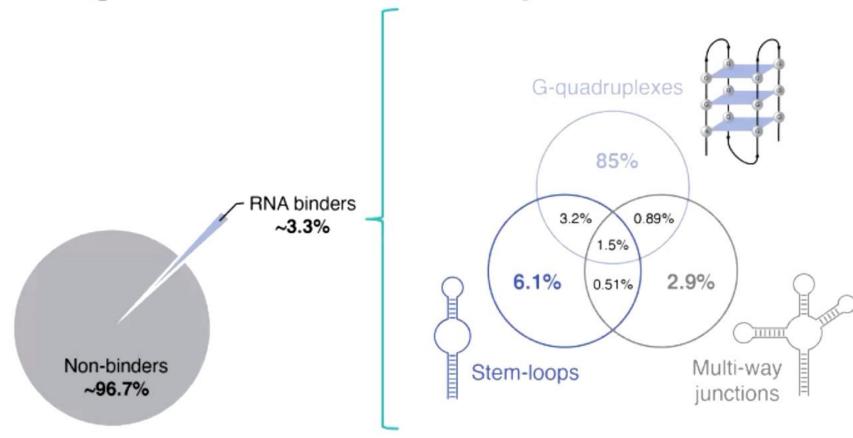
Learning Chemical Scaffolds Unique to RNA Motifs





- 하얀색은 실제로 target RNA 에 binding 한 것
- Three different RNA structures (G-quadruplexes, Stem-loops, Multi-way junctions) > Very Specific chemical scaffold (or types)

Learning Chemical Scaffolds Unique to RNA Motifs

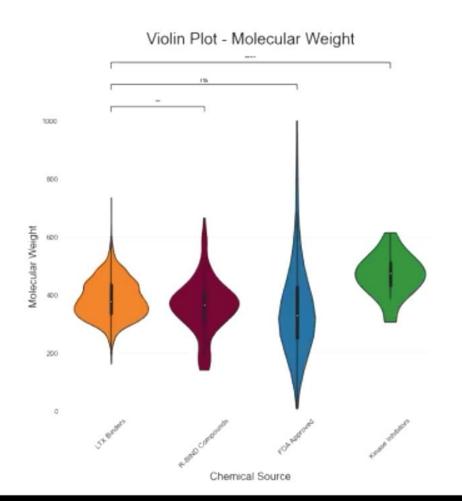


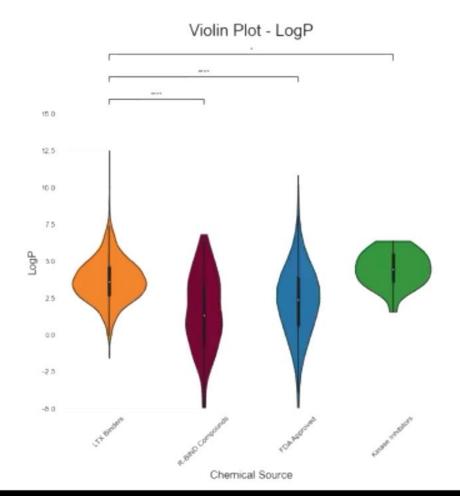
Diversity library screening (~27k compounds vs. 30 RNAs)



• 3가지 structure 에 모두 결합하는 binder 가 3.3% 중에서 1.5%가 됩니다

Learning from Chemical Descriptors

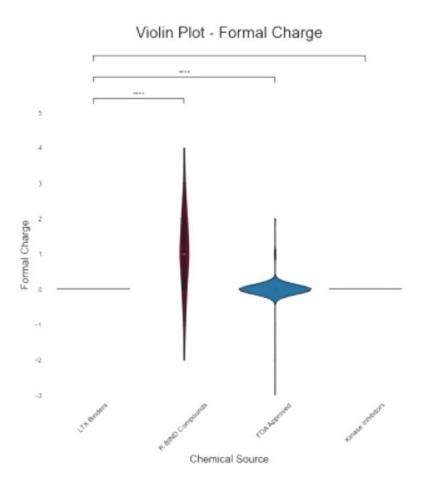






• Can we actually make drug binding RNA? – LogP 가 뭘 나타내는지 모르겠지만 서로 비슷한 경향을 띄는 것을 볼 수 있다

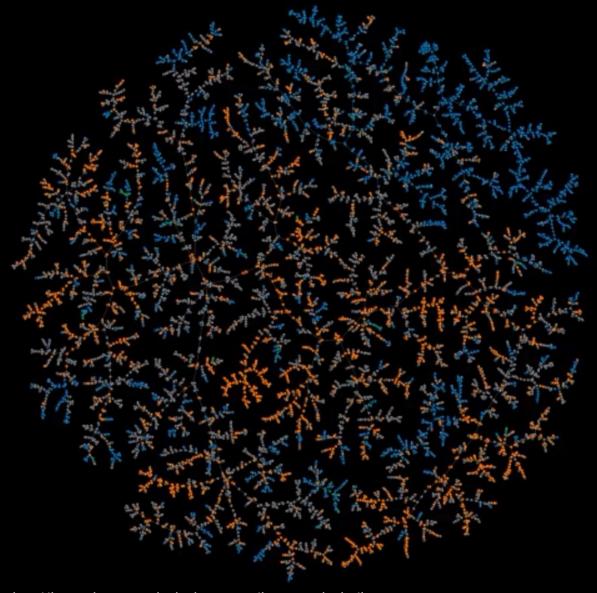
Learning from Chemical Descriptors



Public data sets are charged - likely binding in a non-structure specific manner



• Public dataset 으로는 학습이 많이 어렵다. So, have to generate our own dataset



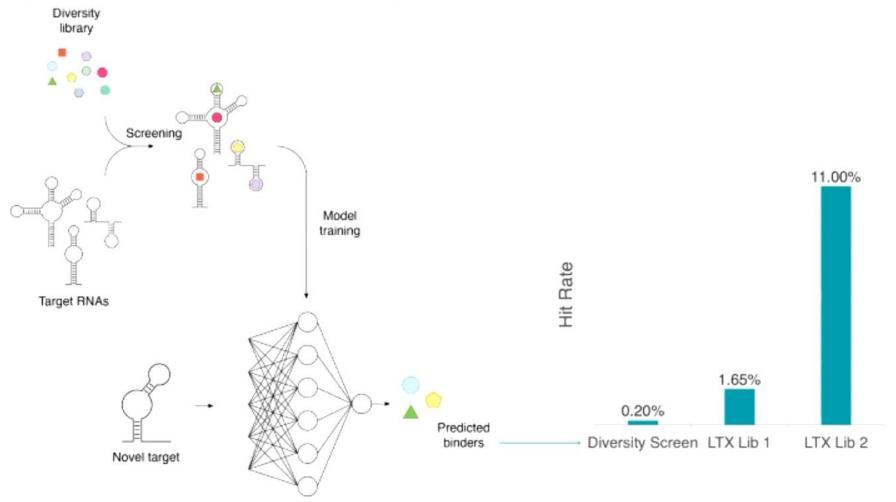
- Compound Library
- FD
- Hit
- Kinase
- Not-Hit

- 얘네들이 만든 binder Orange
- Non-binder Gray



• Finger print 를 이용해 분자를 특징시키고, 그래프로 나타냄 ← Visualize mechanism

Exploring Chemical Space In Silico





Computationally learning the features of small molecules that lead to RNA structure-based binding



Challenges up ahead

- We do not understand biology
- Speaking both "languages": biology and ML
- "Proving" the value will be based on what matters: Impact to patients

