
Thesis proposal

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1 Introduction & Background

Drug discovery—the process by which a potential new medicine is identified—is a complex process that encompasses the intersection of several fields (such as biology, statistics, chemistry or pharmacology). The entire process is a long and costly endeavor, with a typical time-frame of 10 to 20 years till market release and an estimated cost between 2 and 3 billion USD [Schneider, 2019, Scannell et al., 2012], with only 1 out of 10000 synthesized molecules obtaining market approval. Many of these dropouts happening at the early stages of the entire process. **Subsequently**, there is a need for tools that enable us to identify better drug candidates.

One of the most promising directions is to improve the *in-silico* methods; which are relatively cheap and quick, making them an interesting solution. *In-silico* simulations then cover two main aspects: **predictive modelling**, meaning modeling the dynamics of the human body—such that any effect relevant to the drug or the disease will be captured by it—and **generative modelling**, i.e. methods to generate good candidates which, in part, means methods that are effective at exploring the vast space of possible compounds, estimated to be on the order of 10^{60} [Reymond et al., 2012]. Several computational approaches have been used over the years, from molecular dynamics simulations to data-driven statistical methods [Hung and Chen, 2014, Kuhn et al., 2016]. Among the possible approaches, deep learning (DL) has shown signs to be a potential game-changer in drug-discovery [Dargan et al., 2019].

DL has been able to capitalize on the exponential growth of data and the higher availability of computational resources. DL has had remarkable success in computer vision (CV) [Guo et al., 2016] and natural language processing (NLP) [Young et al., 2018], and has become the go-to solution for any problem in these two fields. For instance, in the case of CV, where we deal with images, a key element of any architecture's success was the use of convolutional layers—one will mostly observe convolutional neural networks (CNNs) when analyzing the state of the art in CV—which introduces a structural a priori based on the structure of the data [Fukushima, 1980, LeCun, 1989, Ulyanov D., Vedaldi A., 2018]. A similar approach can be proposed when we deal with biological and molecular data by leveraging their graph representations. Efforts in generalizing the convolution operator on non-euclidian structures have given rise to graph convolutional neural networks (GCNNs) [Wu et al., 2019]. GCNNs, then, **pose an opportunity to drug discovery** due to their capacity to deal natively with graph data [Sun et al., 2019].

[NOTE: I feel like there's a narrative transition missing here (from the previous paragraph's argument to this)]

Regardless of the method used, there is a set of shared challenges for *in-silico* models. One of them is to unify the different aspects of drug-discovery by incorporating all the relevant biological and chemical information when designing possible candidate molecules. An initial success story on that line is a recent paper [Zhavoronkov et al., 2019] where the authors describe a deep learning method by which they are able to discover, synthesize, and test in an animal model, inhibitors of discoidin domain receptor 1 (DDR1)—a kinase implicated in fibrosis—in less than two months.

Those promising results, albeit encouraging, are just the tip of the iceberg. There is still a long way until a model can satisfactorily capture the biological complexity of an arbitrary target and produce promising candidates. On top of that, there is an added dimension, as such model should account for the variability from patient to patient and be able to generate a molecule that accommodates for all the genotypic and phenotypic variants, or otherwise generate different candidates for each of the populations of interest. That is

40 especially important for hypercomplex diseases. For example in cancer, where a genotypically heterogeneous
41 tumoral population may appear within a single patient [Boland and Yurgelun, 2017]. Meaning, diverse tumor
42 subpopulations in a single patient may react distinctly to a drug, leading to an evolutionary pressure that can
43 complicate the treatment outlook [Enriquez-Navas et al., 2015].

44 There is then a great need to develop models that can be conditioned based on a large set of biological factors,
45 and meaningfully account for these when generating a compound or evaluating a compound's effect. In other
46 words, there is a need to adopt precision medicine methods.

47 Last of all, in a more holistic view, it is of interest to develop multi-scale models that integrate a system's
48 complexity at all different levels. For instance, a model that can learn protein-compound interactions—
49 commonly known as the docking problem—while at the same time use this information to predict effects of
50 the introduction of the compound on the larger protein-protein interaction (PPI) network [Sun et al., 2019].

51 This thesis will aim at approaching the mentioned problems.

52 Aim & Methods

53 The aim of this thesis will be two-fold. One the one side, analyze how the explicit use of GCNNs may open
54 new opportunities when dealing with biological and chemical data. On the other side, explore how modeling
55 the biology at different scales (e.g. molecular structure v.s. molecular interaction network) may help create
56 better models and, additionally, evaluate how these different scales may be integrated.

57 This precise work will be focused on exploring all these concepts in the context of designing anti-cancer drugs.
58 The work will be done in collaboration with the Computational Systems Biology group at IBM Research
59 (Zurich), currently part of the iPC consortium¹. As part of such, an end goal of this project is for its results
60 to help in the consortium efforts on pediatric cancer. For instance in contributing to the ongoing research in
61 neuroblastoma, the most common type of cancer diagnosed on the first year of life [Maris, 2010].

62 As mentioned previously, the idea of using GCNNs for drug discovery is not a new one in the literature
63 [Sun et al., 2019]. My project will build upon those ideas presented in the literature, expand them, and test
64 their feasibility by implementing them into a wider framework for drug design [Born et al., 2019]. In that
65 context, two main areas of application appear. One of them is to re-design the generative model, for instance
66 by reframing the variational autoencoders—used for molecule generation—to architectures that operate over
67 graphs [Simonovsky and Komodakis, 2018, Li et al., 2018a, Li et al., 2018b].

68 The second area is to find better ways to asses the activity of these molecules, and, in a wider context, assess
69 their relevance as drug candidates (i.e. improve the predictive model). In the specific case of the mentioned
70 framework, it is done by using a critic network [Manica et al., 2019], which can be expanded on a set of
71 different fronts. Those would be: using structural data instead of SMILES² [Li et al., 2017, Do et al., 2019], by
72 using GCNNs on the PPI networks in a manner that allows for a more effective way to extract the information
73 in them [Oskooei et al., 2019, Wang et al., 2019], or by introducing particular scores (rewards) based in
74 the interaction of the compound to certain targets [Yingkai Gao et al., 2018, Zhavoronkov et al., 2019] or the
75 combination of the compound with other drugs (a common practice in patients with cancer) [Zitnik et al., 2018].
76 All these possible changes to the critic model would apply at different abstraction levels. That opens
77 the door to seek for ways to integrate the representations learnt at those different levels [Ying et al., 2018,
78 Ma and Zhang, 2019, Huang et al., 2019]. On top of that, information extracted from here could be then
79 leveraged on the drug generation part of the framework.

80 Data & Baselines

81 The data from this project will be obtained from multiple sources including, but not limited
82 to, the Genomics of Drug Sensitivity in Cancer (GDSC) databse [Yang et al., 2013], STRING
83 and STICH, [Szklarczyk et al., 2019, Szklarczyk et al., 2016], DrugBank [Wishart, 2006], ChEMBL
84 [Gaulton et al., 2017], PubChem [Kim et al., 2019] and ZINC 15 [Sterling and Irwin, 2015]. For the develop-
85 ment of the models PyTorch [Paszke et al., 2019] will be used as the main framework, most likely alongside
86 DeepChem³.

¹<https://ipc-project.eu/>

²<http://opensmiles.org/>

³<https://deepchem.io/>

The novel predictive model will be evaluated against empirically measured properties of drugs in the mentioned data sources. Furthermore, the model's performance will be compared to that of other models in the literature. A specific example of that would be to compare IC50 prediction values for cell-drug pairs (unseen during training) to the empirically measured values from the data sources, as done in [Oskooei et al., 2019, Joo et al., 2019, Oskooei et al., 2018]. Another prospective set of benchmarks to be used are those proposed by MoleculeNet [Wu et al., 2018].

For the evaluation of generative models, previous work [Theis et al., 2016] has discussed how different metrics measure different conceptions of performance. In order to deal with different considerations, such as diversity, novelty, molecular activity, or stability, metrics like the Fréchet ChemNet Distance (FCD) [Preuer et al., 2018] have been proposed. [NOTE: Kinda shitty transition, should I put the lines before this note in [1!] ?] In this project one of the metrics for the generative model will come from the predictive model, which will be used to evaluate the effectiveness of the generated compounds. At the same time, another metric for the generative model will be the similarity of the generated compounds to already existing drugs. An approach that has already been used in the literature [Born et al., 2019]. [1!] Moreover, a wider benchmarking framework for generative models, GucaMol, was proposed recently [Brown et al., 2019], and it incorporates elements like the mentioned FCD score, so it will be explored as a benchmark for this project. On top of all these metrics, a natural final step for the entire evaluation of the system would be the actual in-vitro synthesis of the generated compounds, as done in [Zhavoronkov et al., 2019]. However, the complexity of carrying out that evaluation will likely make it far too ambitious for what the scope of this project is.

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