

Systematic evaluation of computational tools to identify potential drug-resistant mutations in the absence of experimental complexes

Can we use AI programs to model biological molecules to study mutations and their potential effect on drug resistance?

- **Drug resistance** caused by **mutations**, especially in many rapidly-evolved systems such as viruses, bacteria, and human cancer cells, raises significant global health concerns.

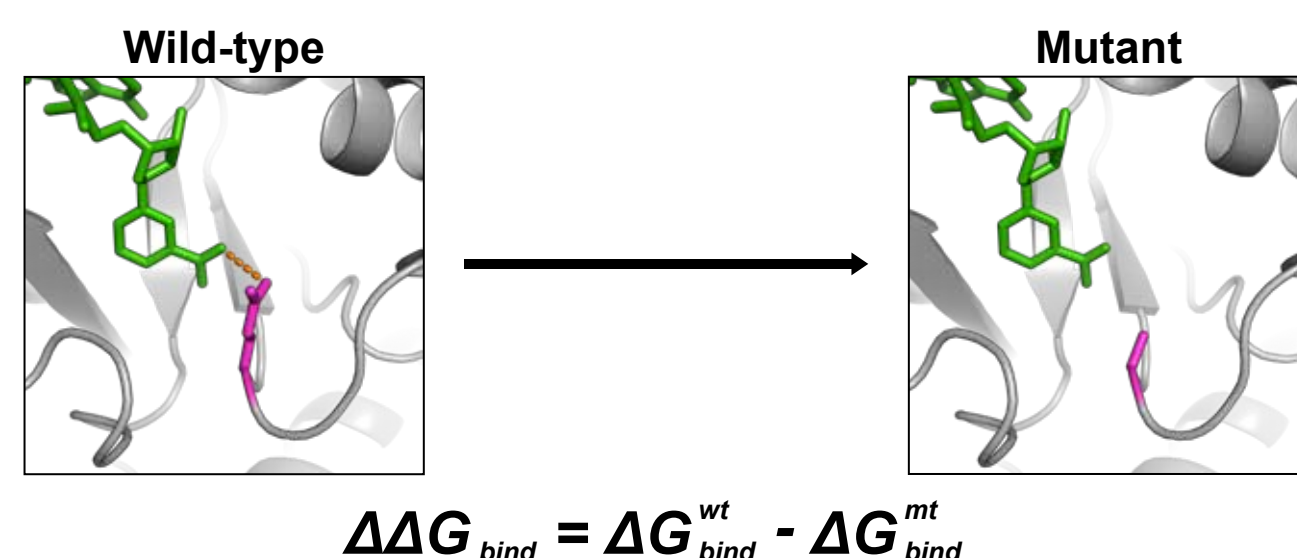


Fig 1. Effect of mutations on drug binding

- While many researchers incorporate **Artificial Intelligence (AI)** programs like **AlphaFold2** to study mutations and drug resistance, there is no systematic assessment on the methods to identify potential drug resistant mutations without using experimental structures.

- Here, we presented this work to fill the gap.

Yes we can, but we need to pay attention to ...

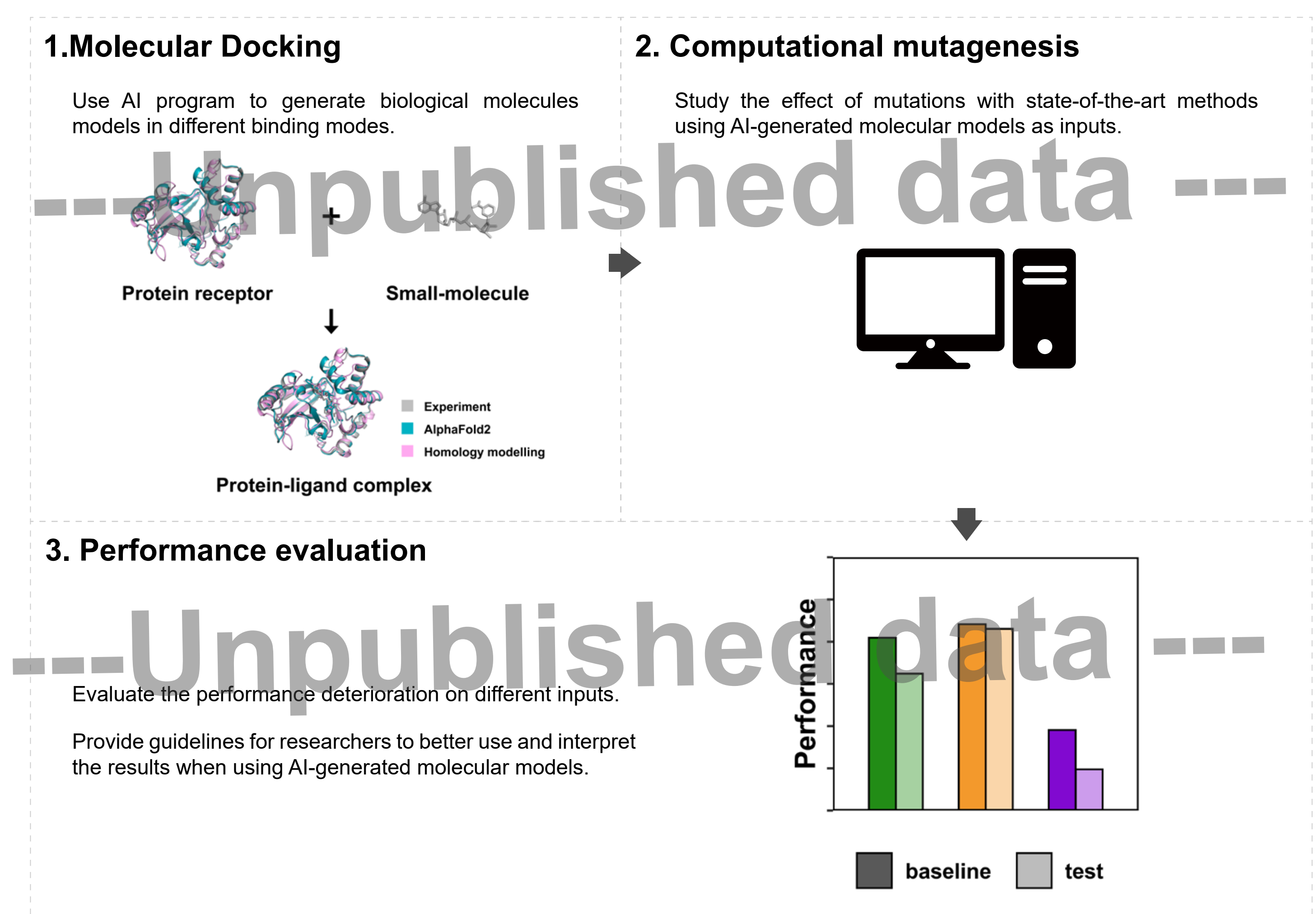


Fig 2. Methodology: research analysis workflow

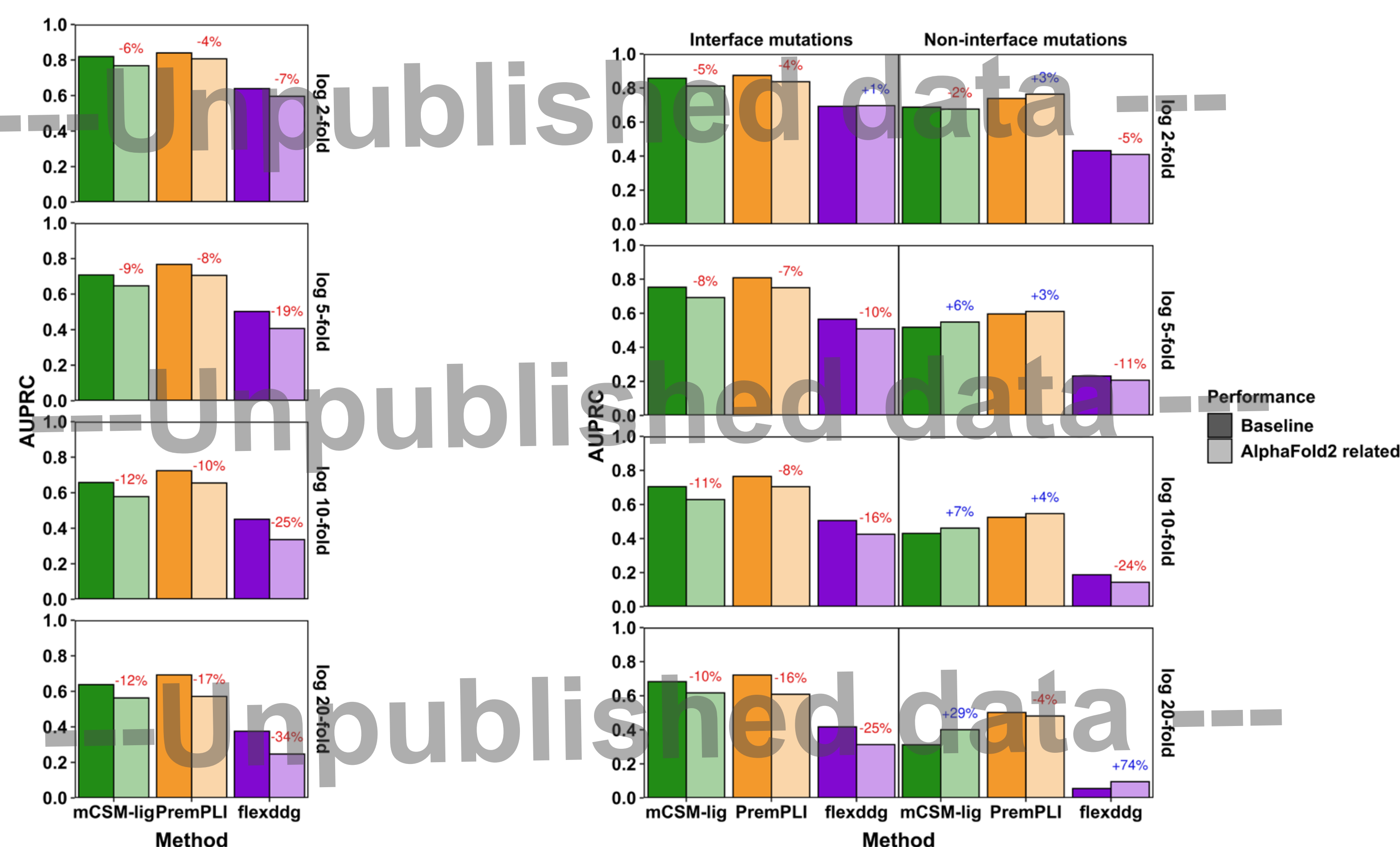


Fig 3. Predictive performance of methods to identify potential drug resistant mutations when taking AI-generated molecules as inputs.

Potential application

- This work could provide **fundamental guidelines** for better interpretation on the predictions of current methods when using AI-generated protein-ligand complexes as inputs to characterise potential drug-resistant mutations, which may provide new insights to improve drug efficacy.

Acknowledgement

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- In this work, we observed that there is **~15% performance deterioration** for the current methods when using AlphaFold2-based molecules as inputs to identify potential drug-resistant mutations.

- This consistent performance deterioration could also be observed in different biochemical properties of receptors, such as **interface mutations**.

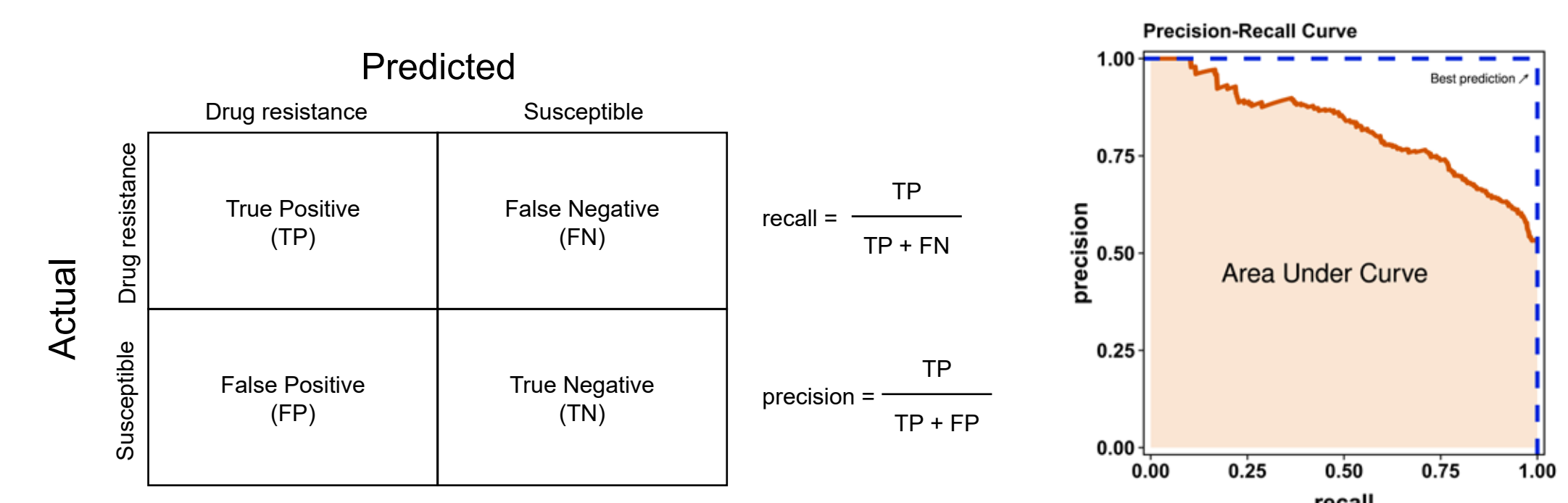


Fig 4. Area Under Precision-Recall Curve (AUPRC)

Digital poster



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