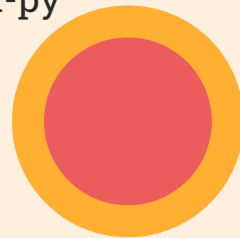
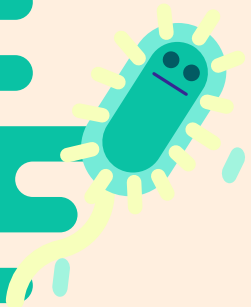


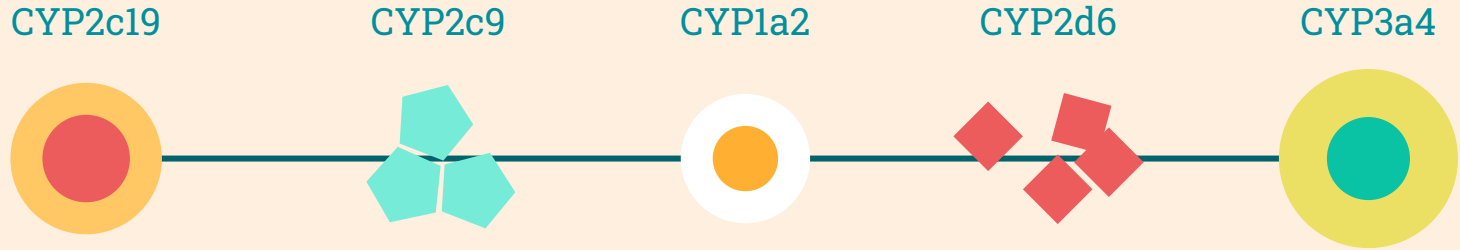
CYTOCHROME P450 INHIBITION

A capstone
&

A contribution to open source project: `adme-pred-py`



5 Enzymes



The 5 Cytochrome P450 block of enzymes we are talking about today are a part of a larger block of more than 50 different enzymes.

These 5 are responsible for breaking down about 90% of drugs.

Genetics affect the way they metabolize proteins.

Because of this, there are HUGE implications for prescribing drugs that are ineffective or possibly toxic for the individual patient.

Current Treatment Experience



OUTDATED + INACCURATE

The majority of diagnostics science, and treatment are based on relatively healthy white males



GENE EXPRESSION

Genes expression for drug metabolism can vary which can have a dramatic effect on how a person uptakes and expels the drug



DANGERS

Treating 'blind' can result in side effect variance, variable treatment success, toxicity and even death.



GOALS

01

Tailored Medicine

Create tailored treatment plans based on cytochrome isoenzyme activity

02

Efficiency + Efficacy

With machine learning, medicine can be quickly tailored to the patient

03

Pharmacokinetic

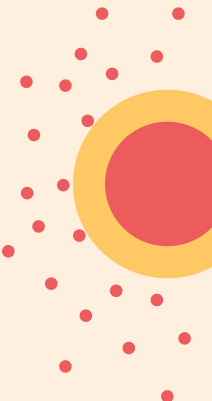
s

These models can also aide in creating new drugs that utilize these specific enzymes.

04

Patient Outcome

Overall patient outcome will be improved, with timeliness, and more effective treatment.



Research Process

- At least 20 research papers
- Pubchem
- Chembl
- Rdkit
- NCBI & Nature.com

Prediction of cytochrome P450 isoform responsible for metabolizing a drug molecule

Nitish K Mishra,¹ Sandhya Agarwal,¹ and Gajendra PS Raghava^{2,1}

► Author information ► Article notes ► Copyright and License information ► [Disclaimer](#)

This article has been [cited by](#) other articles in PMC.

Associated Data

► Supplementary Materials

To ensure the external validation, molecule overlapping with the training set was removed from the test set. Which includes molecule 124 (cytochrome P450 isoform 2C9) and molecule 125 (cytochrome P450 isoform 2C9). The results of the external validation are shown in Table 1. The results of the external validation are shown in Table 1. The results of the external validation are shown in Table 1.

PubChem

SUBSTANCE RECORD

1155361-06-0

PubChem SID: 13636795

Structure

Source: Inhibitor 2

External ID: Cytochrome P450 14a-demethylase inhibitor 1h

Source Category: Chemical Vendors

Version: 1 [Revision History]

Status: Live

Related Compounds: PubChem CID: 42691372

Dates: Available: 2012-07-10; Deposit: 2012-07-10

NOTE: LEGACY RECORD. This record is no longer maintained in PubChem by the data contributor, therefore, it may contain outdated information. [Read More...](#)

Please note that the substance record is presented as provided to PubChem by the source contributor. For standardized chemical structure and/or annotation.

adme-pred-py

4 Open ✓ 7 Closed

Author ▾

Label ▾

Projects ▾

Milestones ▾

Assignee ▾

Sort ▾

! Add basic testing

#12 opened 3 days ago by ikmckenz

! Change main run function to accept input from terminal

enhancement

good first issue

hacktoberfest

#10 opened on Sep 1, 2020 by ikmckenz

! Add Cytochrome P450 inhibition ML model

core-adme

enhancement

#8 opened on Aug 28, 2020 by ikmckenz

! Add Martin 'A Bioavailability Score'

core-adme

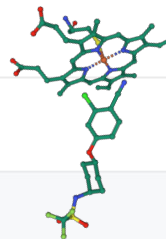
enhancement

hacktoberfest

#6 opened on Mar 14, 2020 by ikmckenz

1

5



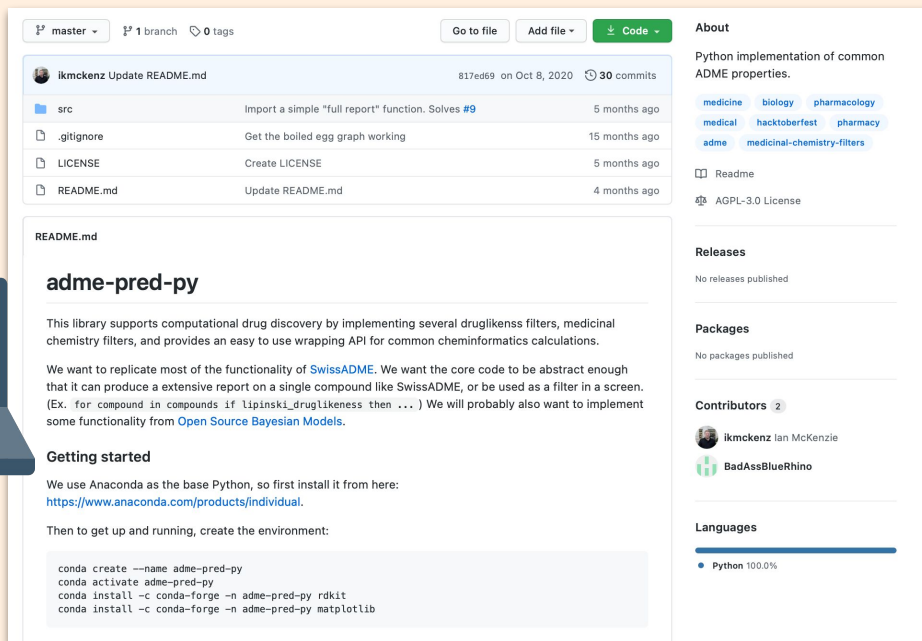
💡 ProTip! What's not been updated in a month: [updated:<2021-01-19](#).

I stumbled upon an open source project that had an open issue specifically to create CYP450 inhibition machine learning model!

CYP2c9

adme-pred-py

imkcnz/



The screenshot shows the GitHub repository for `adme-pred-py`. At the top, it indicates the `master` branch with 1 branch and 0 tags. Navigation buttons for "Go to file", "Add file", and "Code" are visible. The repository has 817e669 as the latest commit on Oct 8, 2020, with 30 commits in total.

A table lists the repository files:

File	Description	Last Commit
<code>src</code>	Import a simple "full report" function. Solves #9	5 months ago
<code>.gitignore</code>	Get the boiled egg graph working	15 months ago
<code>LICENSE</code>	Create LICENSE	5 months ago
<code>README.md</code>	Update README.md	4 months ago

The `README.md` content is displayed below the file list:

adme-pred-py

This library supports computational drug discovery by implementing several druglikeness filters, medicinal chemistry filters, and provides an easy to use wrapping API for common cheminformatics calculations.

We want to replicate most of the functionality of [SwissADME](#). We want the core code to be abstract enough that it can produce an extensive report on a single compound like SwissADME, or be used as a filter in a screen. (Ex. for compound in compounds if `LipinskiDruglikeness` then ...) We will probably also want to implement some functionality from [Open Source Bayesian Models](#).

Getting started

We use Anaconda as the base Python, so first install it from here: <https://www.anaconda.com/products/individual>.

Then to get up and running, create the environment:

```
conda create --name adme-pred-py
conda activate adme-pred-py
conda install -c conda-forge -n adme-pred-py rdkit
conda install -c conda-forge -n adme-pred-py matplotlib
```

The right sidebar contains additional information:

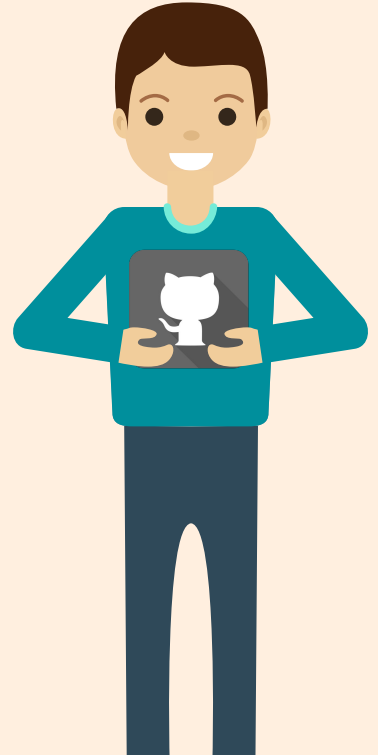
- About:** Python implementation of common ADME properties. Tags include `medicine`, `biology`, `pharmacology`, `medical`, `hacktoberfest`, `pharmacy`, `adme`, and `medicinal-chemistry-filters`.
- Readme:** AGPL-3.0 License
- Releases:** No releases published
- Packages:** No packages published
- Contributors:** 2 contributors: `imkcnz` (Ian McKenzie) and `BadAssBlueRhino`.
- Languages:** Python 100.0%

Open Source Collaboration




I reached out to the creator of the project.


Shared info about my capstone and asked if I could contribute to his project




Collaboration

 **ikmckenz** commented on Aug 28, 2020 Owner

SwissADME includes a Cytochrome P450 inhibition model in their output, their model has outputs for five specific enzymes. Their model is an SVM that gets 70-80% accuracy, so nothing too crazy. We could implement a similar or better machine learning model.


 **ikmckenz** added **enhancement** **core-adme** labels on Aug 28, 2020

 **soulclimberchick** commented 13 days ago · edited

Hey there @ikmckenz. I happen to be working on my capstone for my data science/machine learning Bootcamp. My capstone idea was to build a model around Cytochrome P450 inhibition and I somehow serendipitously found myself when looking up how to get the right type of data out of ChEMBL on Reddit. I would LOVE to contribute this exact thing to my capstone. I may need a little guidance along the way for things here and there just because I'm diving into bioinformatics side head-first.


I happen to know a lot about the CYP450 block of enzymes and have a vested interest in furthering research. Would you be willing to give me pointers here and there specific to working with bioinformatics data if I run into snags that my instructors can't help me with so that I may contribute?

[edit] I should note, that I have contributed to open source projects on GitHub in the past so I'm not a total n00b.

 **ikmckenz** commented 11 days ago Owner Author


Hey @soulclimberchick. What an excellent coincidence!

I would be very happy to guide you along with anything you may need.


 **Kira Helm (She/Her)** · 1:26 PM

I did start playing around with the chembl.etl.py that you linked to me and successfully ran the Swiss Query. I've done a str.contains on a bunch of terms that should pull up cytochrome p450 things but nothing pops up under those searches. I did test to make sure I am using the right method and it does pull up known receptors.

I also attempted to create a CYP specific query in CHEMBL based off of the swiss query but I am struggling to figure out what exactly I need to modify (I'm getting there slowly using developer tools in chrome to try to find the path). This is where I am getting a bit overwhelmed. I am not sure if I should be looking at ADME assays rather than binders (the current swiss query looks up binders as "B").

 **ian** 4:59 PM

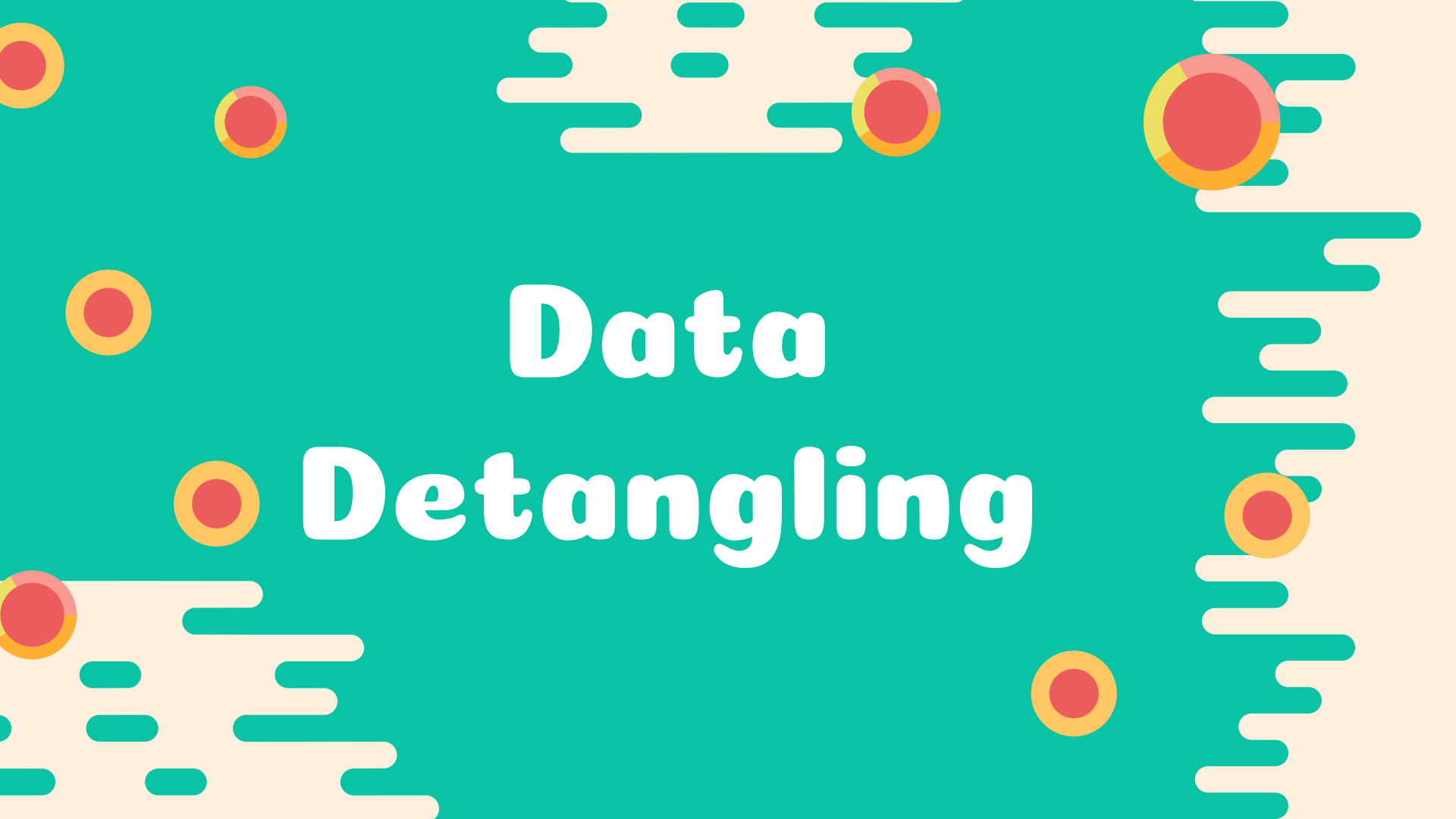
Cool! So I'm not sure ChEMBL has this assay in it or not. I suspect that we'll have to use the python mysql connector to hook up to the metadb database, and run queries against that. I may have some time tonight to give this a try.

 **ian** 5:00 PM

The chembl_etl is more of a framework for what our code will look like. Setting up db connections, querying against the db, doing some preliminary data aggregation and cleaning, and saving the results to a csv file.

[↓ Latest message](#)

Soulclimberchick >  < Imckenz



Data Detangling

Feature Engineering

Pubchem ID

842319

Canonical SMILES

CC1=CC(=NO1)C(=O)NN=CC2=CC=CC=C2Br

Hashed Morgan Fingerprint

[1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1,
1, 1, 0, 0, 1, ...]
64 Bits

Morgan Bitstring

11000010111100101101
011110001001110010111
00101...

String

11000010111100101101
011110001001110010111
00101...

Features

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7...

	1	1	0	0	0	0	0...

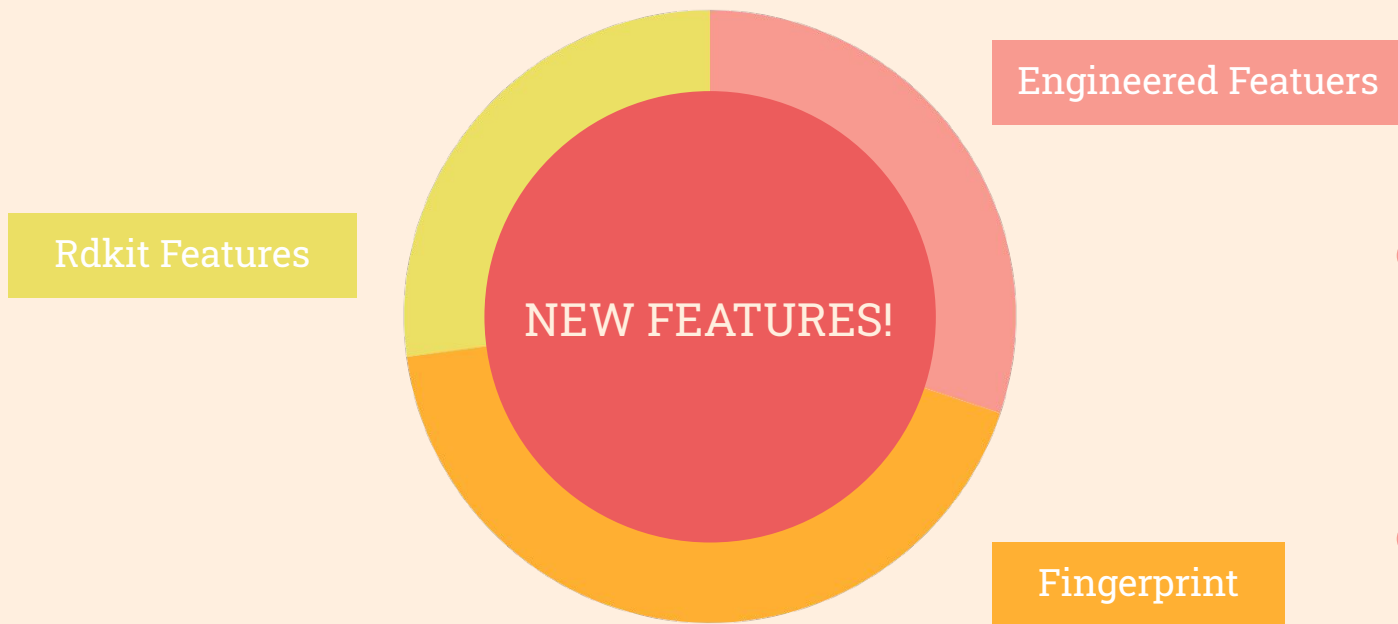
Feature Creation Process

Enter: Obnoxiously long lambda function. (no this is not good practice but... time).

```
cyp2c19_512['MORGAN_BTSTR'] =  
cyp2c19_512.apply(lambda row: AllChem.GetMorganFingerprintAsBitVect  
(Chem.MolFromSmiles(row['SMILES']), 2, nBits=512)  
.ToBitString(), axis=1)
```



But Wait, there's MORE!





SwissAdme Features

After working with fingerprint data, I decided to tackle using SwissAdme's feature set.

They had **50** features, and Rdkit is not the easiest to learn so I ended up with **17** of those features in the second round of well, everything.



SwissADME Feature Creation

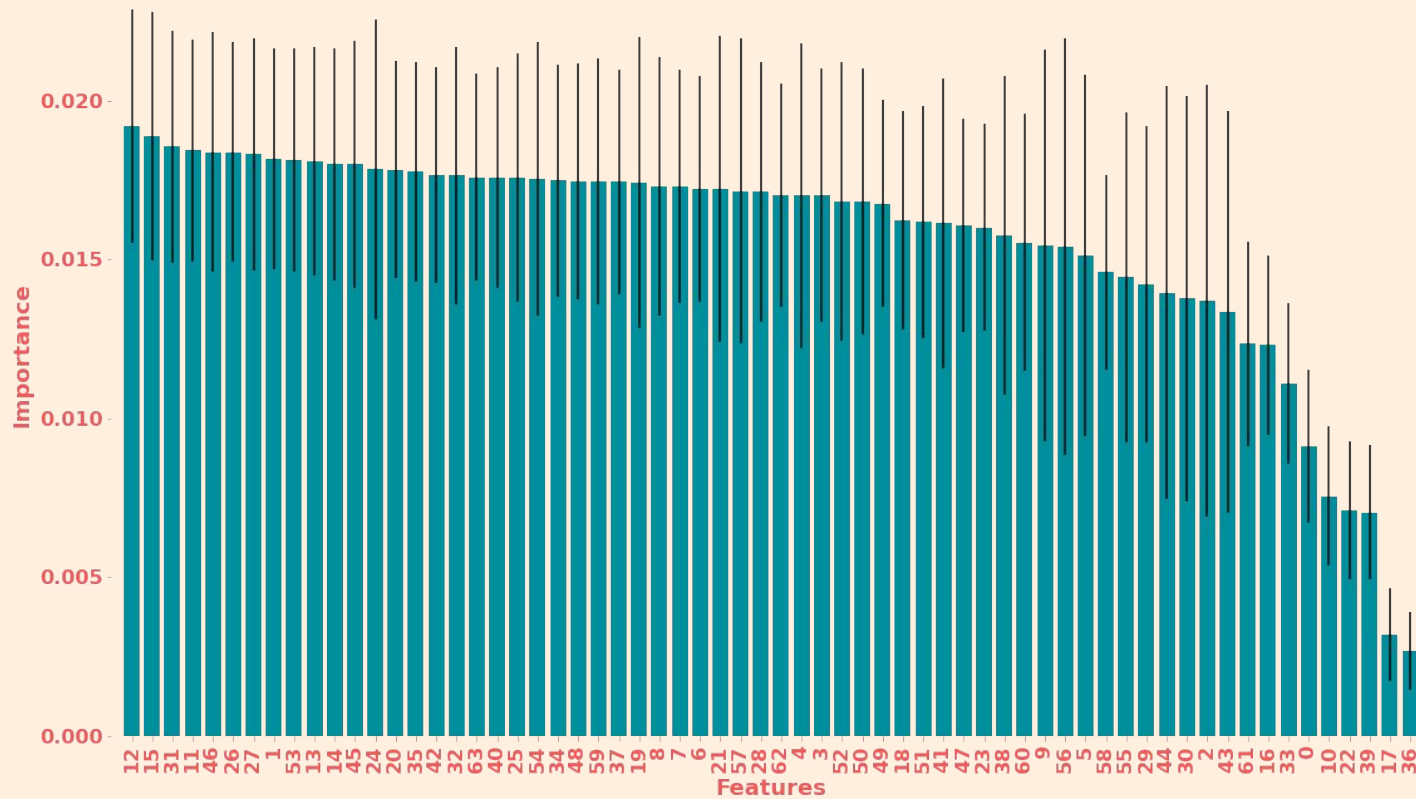
FEATURES LIST			n_atoms	n_bonds
single_bond	n_heteroatoms	logp	aromatic_bond	n_heavy_atoms
double_bond	n_rings	tpsa	Molecular_weight'	h_bond_donors
triple_bond	n_rot_bonds	N_aromatic_atom	Molar_refractivity	H_bond_acceptors

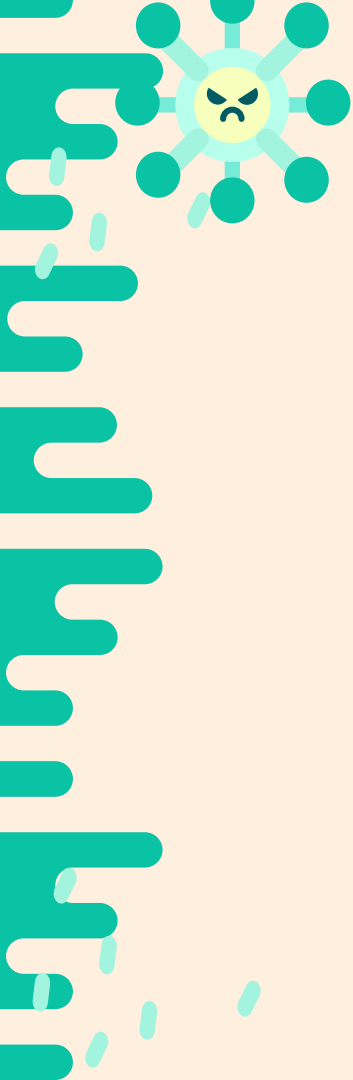


EDA

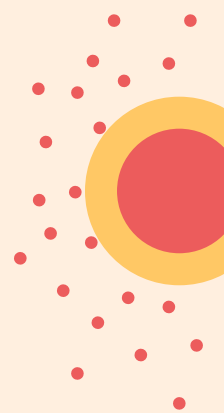
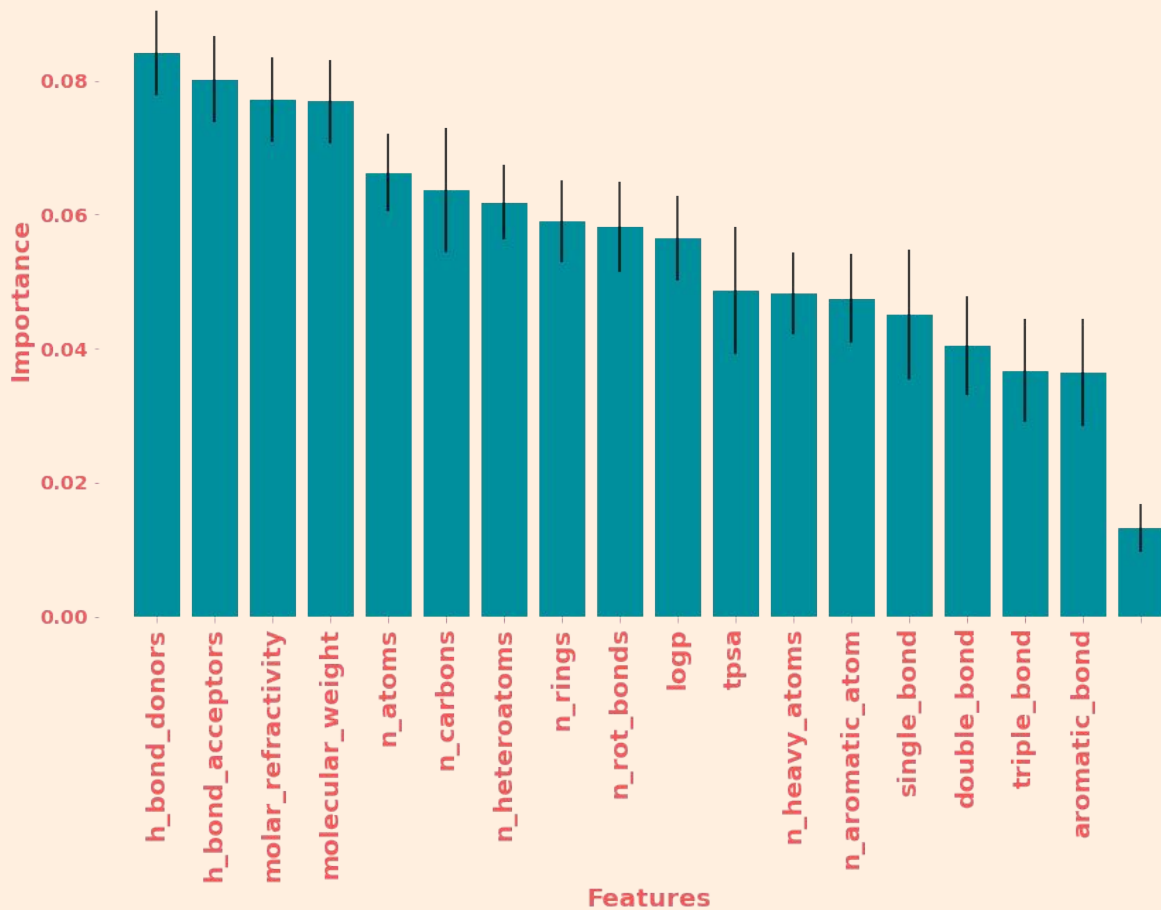


Feature Importance with Fingerprint Features





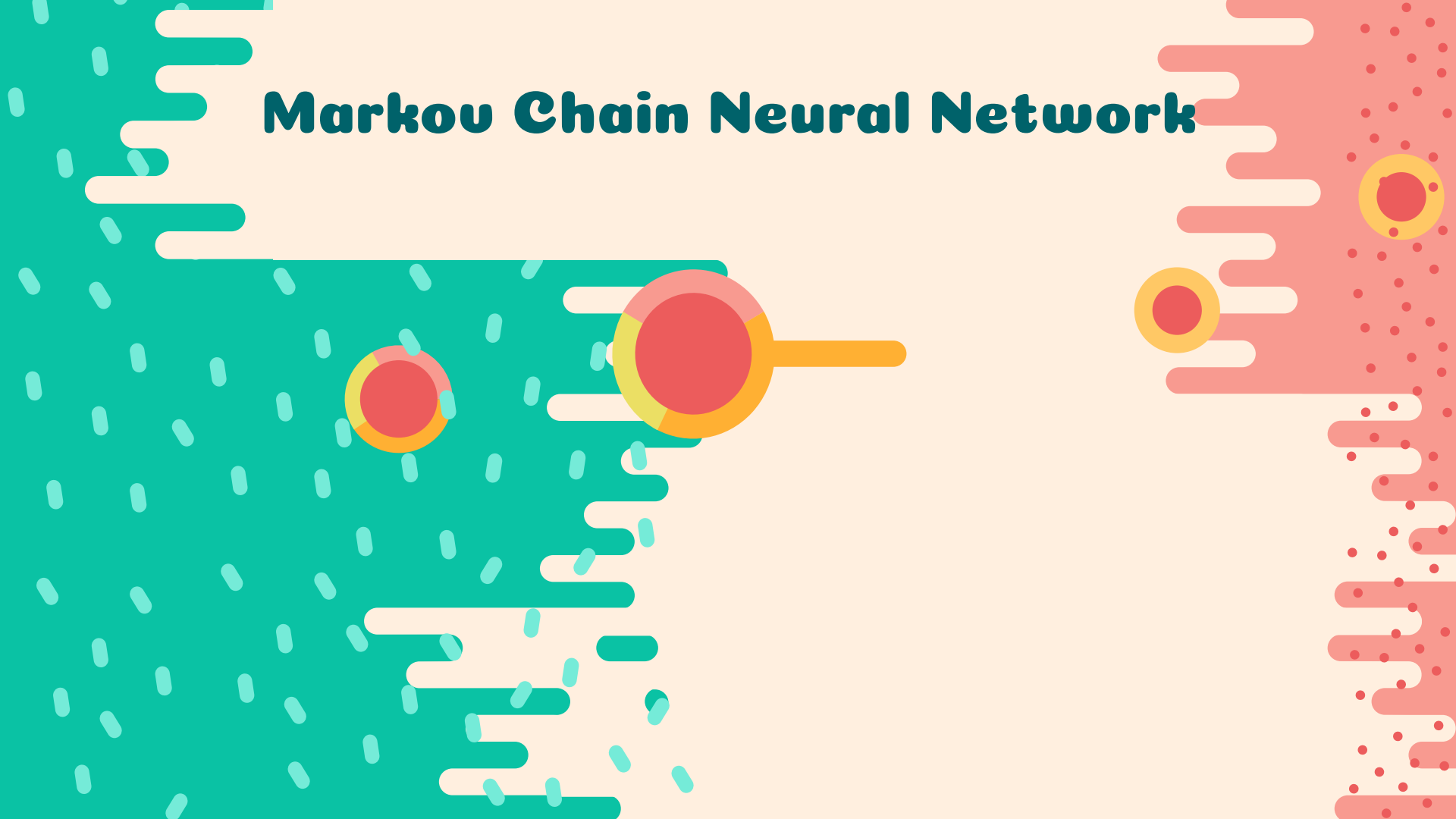
Feature Importance with SwissAdme Features



Modeling



Markov Chain Neural Network




Hashed Morgan Fingerprint Markov Chain Neural Network

Tuned to: Accuracy Then Recall	CYP2c19	CYP2c9	CYP2d6	CYP1a2	CYP3a4
AUC	0.48	0.46	0.52	0.52	0.58
Accuracy	0.95	0.92	0.94	0.94	0.94
Dropout	0	0	0	0	0

SwissFeatures

Markov Chain Neural Network

Tuned to: Accuracy Then Recall	CYP2c19	CYP2c9	CYP2d6	CYP1a2	CYP3a4
AUC	0.42	0.60	0.56	0.53	0.49
Accuracy	0.94	0.93	0.96	0.95	0.92
Dropout	0	0	0	0	0



SUC

Gridsearched for Parameter Tuning



Hashed Morgan Fingerprint Gridsearched Tuned SUC

Weighted avg	CYP2c19	CYP2c9	CYP2d6	CYP1a2	CYP3a4
precision	0.87	0.88	0.88	0.87	0.88
recall	0.93	0.94	0.94	0.90	0.94
F1 score	0.90	0.91	0.91	0.93	0.91

SwissFeatures

Gridsearched Tuned SUC

Weighted AUG	CYP2c19	CYP2c9	CYP2d6	CYP1a2	CYP3a4
precision	0.91	0.88	0.90	0.88	0.88
recall	0.91	0.93	0.92	0.94	0.90
F1 score	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.89

The background is a light beige color. It features a pattern of small teal dots scattered across the center. On the left and right sides, there are decorative borders. The left border consists of a series of teal, horizontal, rounded rectangular shapes stacked vertically. The right border consists of a series of red, horizontal, rounded rectangular shapes stacked vertically.

Wrap up



GOALS

01

Tailored Medicine

Create tailored treatment plans based on cytochrome isoenzyme activity

02

Efficiency + Efficacy

With machine learning, medicine can be quickly tailored to the patient

03

Pharmacokinetic

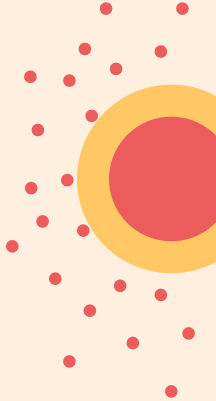
s

These models can also aide in creating new drugs that utilize these specific enzymes.

04

Patient Outcome

Overall patient outcome will be improved, with timeliness, and more effective treatment.



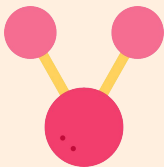


Make this into a useable app

Asked my doctor what he thought, and he thought it would be an incredibly useful tool and transformative for medicine.



What's Next?



PRODUCTIONIZE CODE

Code is not production ready. Need to convert to scripts.

Also add the rest of the SwissADME features.



TRAIN ON MORE RECENT DATA

New medications are being made every day. Keeping our project up to date will keep it relevant and useful.



HELP IAN ADD MORE TO PROJECT

There is still a lot of work to be done on the adme-pred-py project, though this is a HUGE chunk of it.

Thanks!



CREDITS: This presentation template was created by **Slidesgo**, including icons by **Flaticon**, infographics & images by **Freepik**

Please keep this slide for attribution

Resources pt.1

Modern treatment diversity issues:

<https://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2008/10/081015132108.htm>

<https://press.uchicago.edu/Misc/Chicago/213095.html>

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK220337/>

<https://www.theguardian.com/lifeandstyle/2019/nov/13/the-female-problem-male-bias-in-medical-trials>

General resources on CYP450 gene expression/affect on drug metabolism

<https://www.nature.com/articles/6500462>

<https://www.nature.com/articles/6500285>

<https://www.nature.com/articles/gim2007123>

SwissADME - Data gathering:

<http://www.swissadme.ch>

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2912882/>

<https://www.nature.com/articles/nbt.1581>

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4477067/>

<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/26400175/>

Resources pt.2

Data detangling:

<https://depth-first.com/articles/2019/01/11/extended-connectivity-fingerprints>

https://www.rdkit.org/docs/RDKit_Book.html/

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/51509126_Transfer_learning_for_cytochrome_P450_isozyme_selectivity_prediction

<https://www.cheminformania.com/fetch-the-sherif-i-found-a-fingerprint/>

General Research:

<https://www.aafp.org/afp/2007/0801/p391.html>

Toxicity

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7431904/>

<https://academic.oup.com/jat/article/29/7/590/731303>

<https://www.hindawi.com/journals/bmri/2015/971982/>

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1752928X16300051>

Design and images:

<https://pubchem.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/CYP2C19/human>(to get to rcsb for each molecule)

<https://www.rcsb.org/3d-view/2HI4/1> (for 3d molecule images)

<https://www.flaticon.com/>

<https://www.freepik.com/>

<https://slidesgo.com>