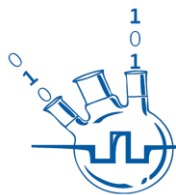




ITMO UNIVERSITY



INFOCHEMISTRY SCIENTIFIC CENTER

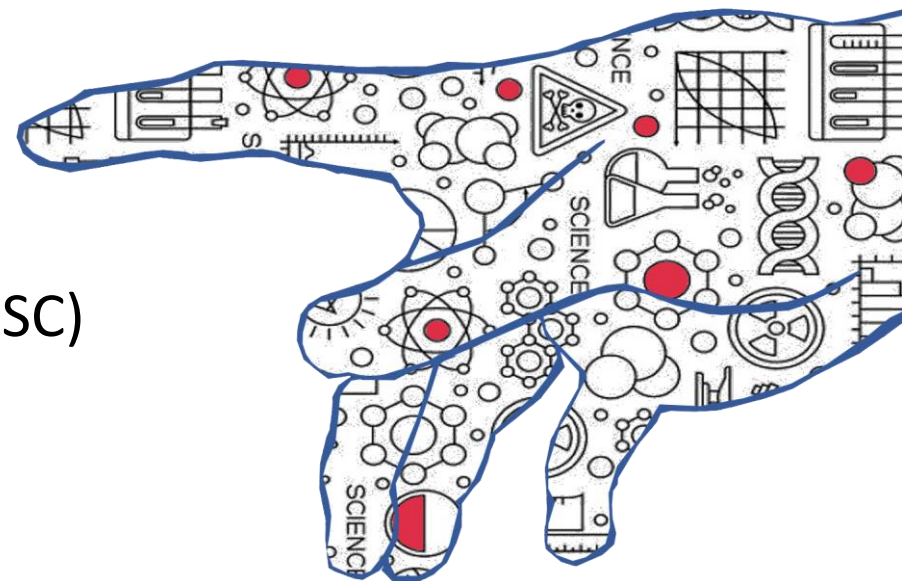
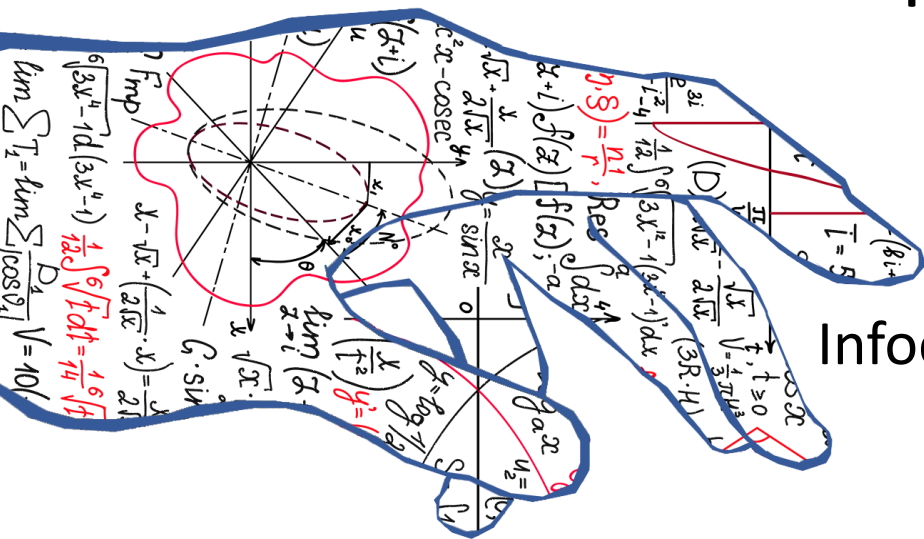
From Cheminformatics to Systems/Synthetic Biology

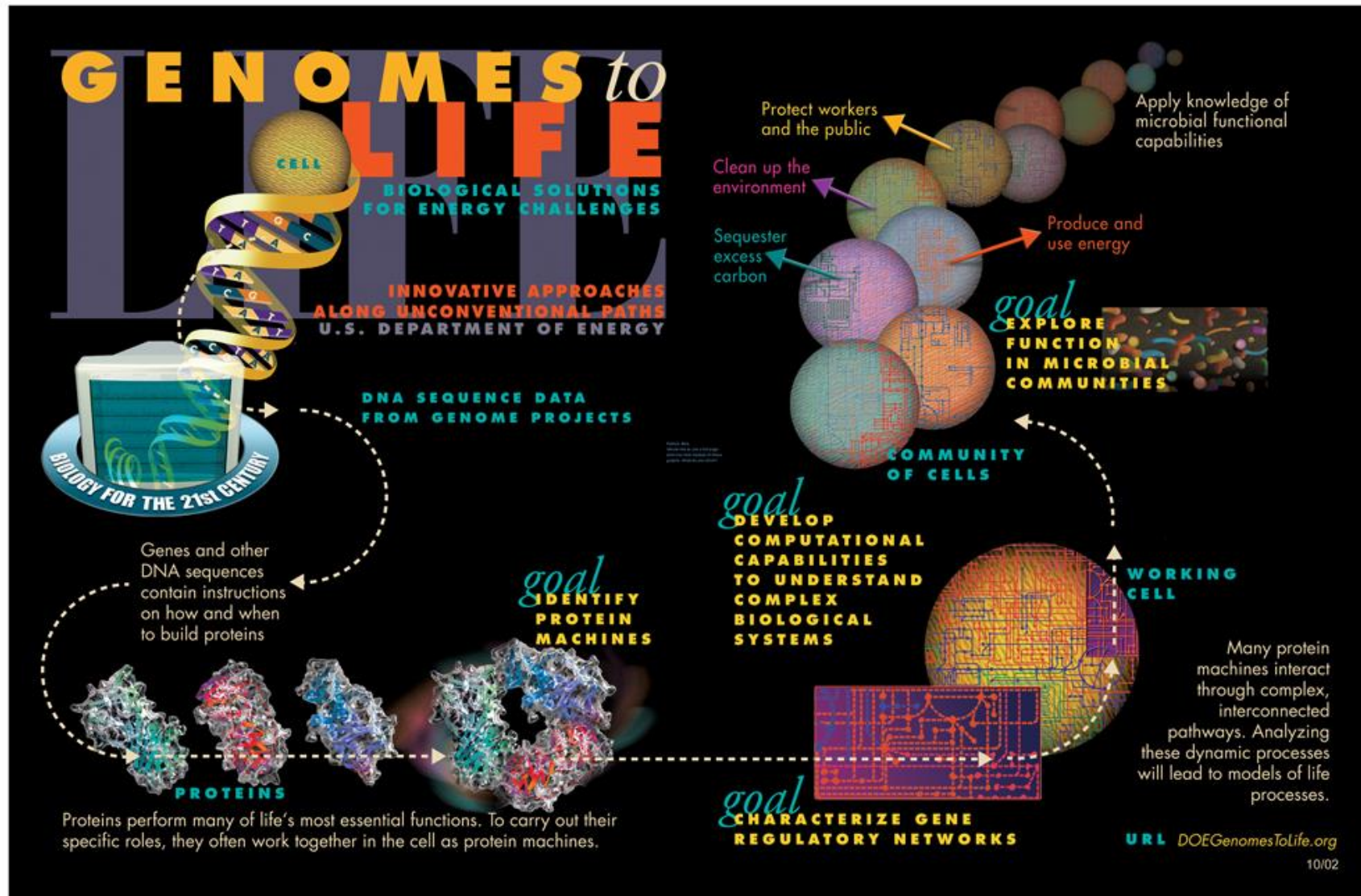
Prof. Sergey Shityakov

Infochemistry Scientific Center (ISC)

ITMO University

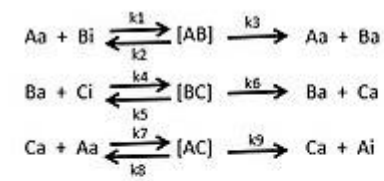
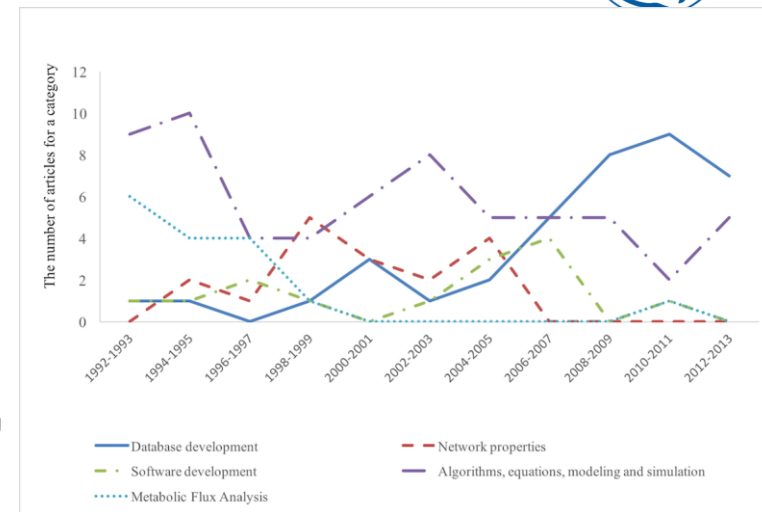
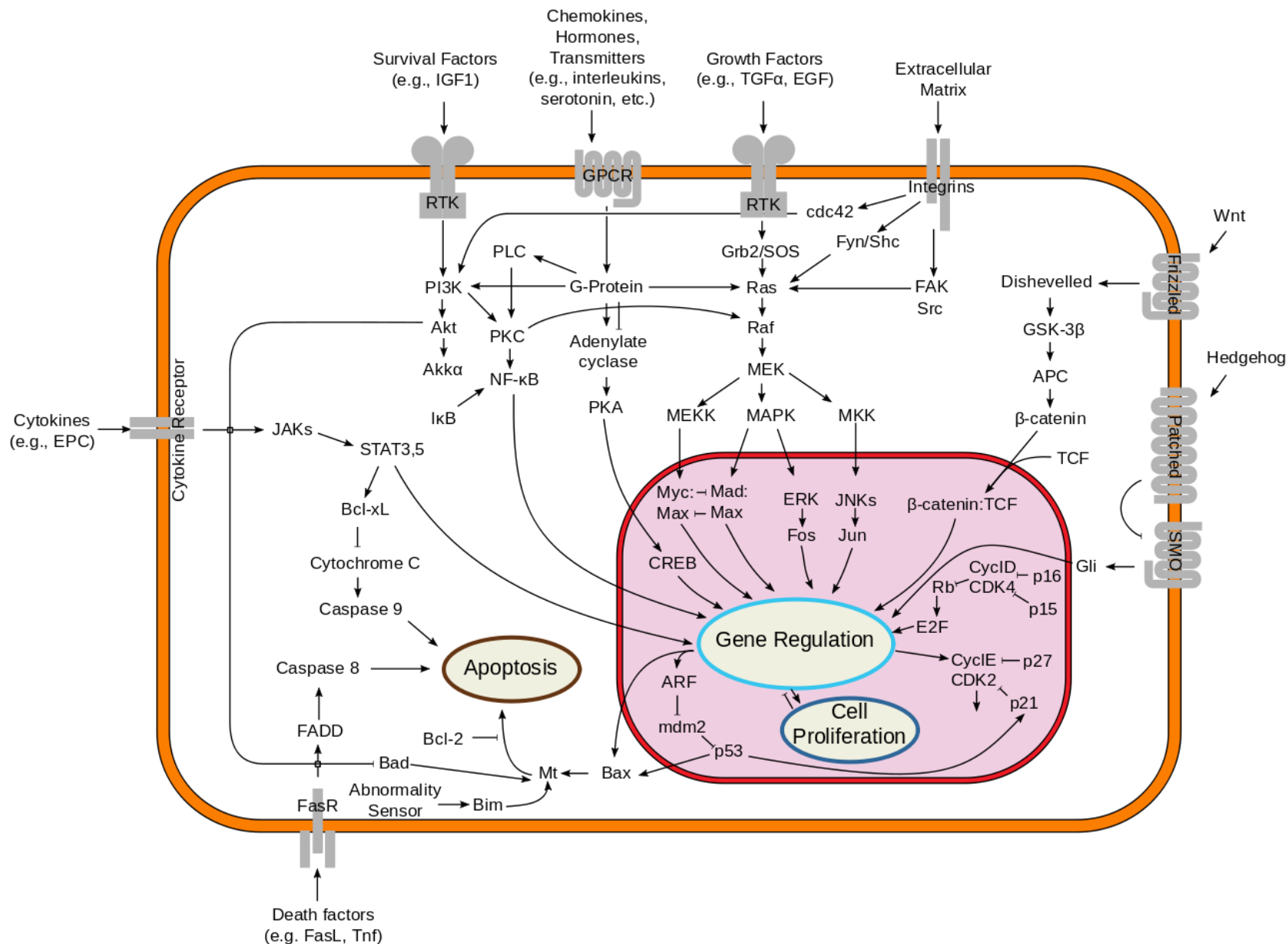
Saint-Petersburg, 2024



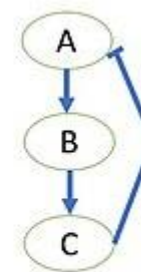




Systems biology

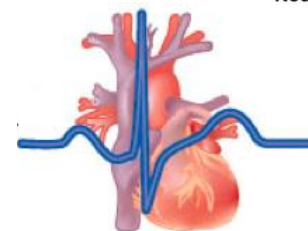
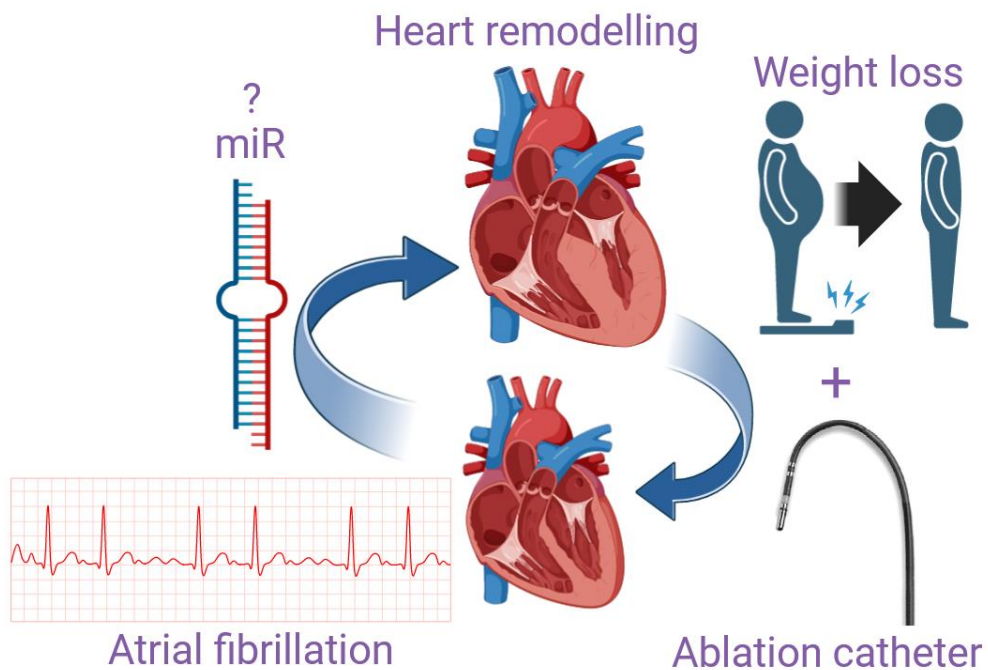
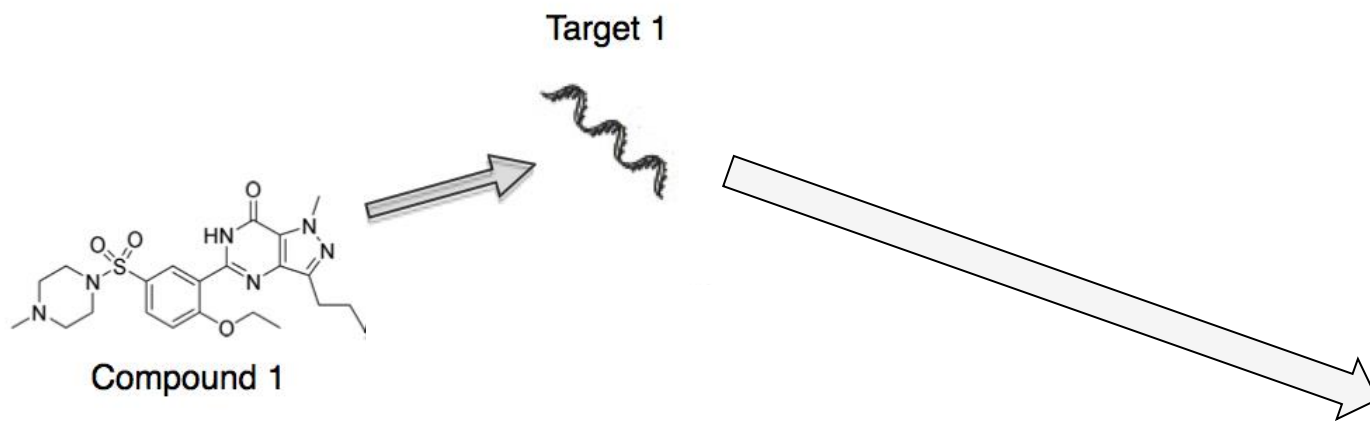
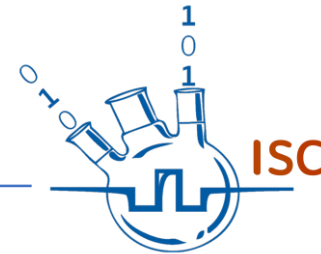


$Ai: k_9[AC]$
 $Aa: -k_1[Aa][Bi] + k_2[AB] + k_3[AB] - k_7[Ca][Aa] + k_8[AC]$
 $Bi: -k_1[Aa][Bi] + k_2[AB]$
 $Ba: k_3[AB] - k_4[Ba][Ci] + k_5[BC] + k_6[BC]$
 $Ci: -k_4[Ba][Ci] + k_5[BC]$
 $Ca: k_6[BC] - k_7[Ca][Aa] + k_8[AC] + k_9[AC]$
 $[AB]: k_1[Aa][Bi] - k_2[AB] - k_3[AB]$
 $[BC]: k_4[Ba][Ci] - k_5[BC] - k_6[BC]$
 $[AC]: k_7[Ca][Aa] - k_8[AC] - k_9[AC]$

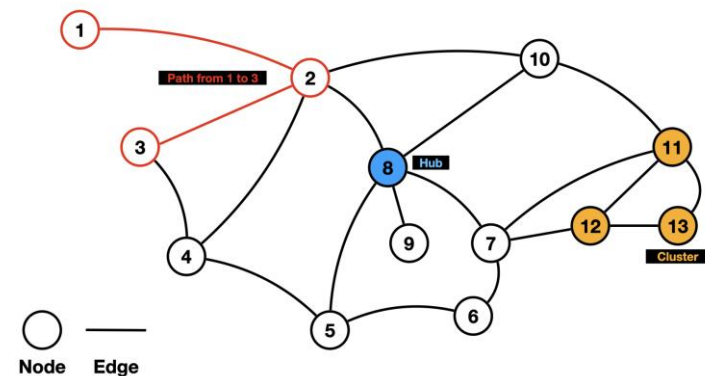




Clinical effect of drug compounds

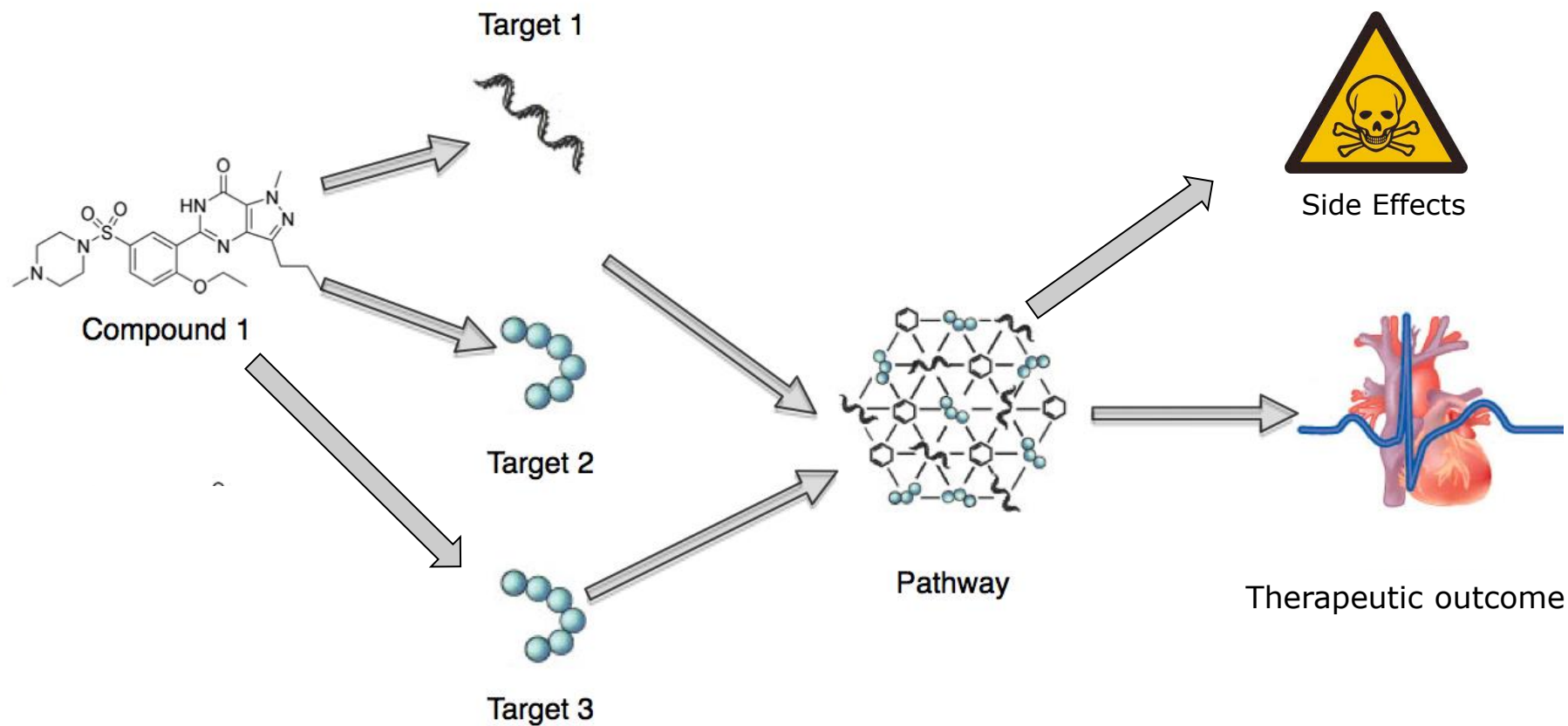


Therapeutic outcome





Clinical effect of drug compounds



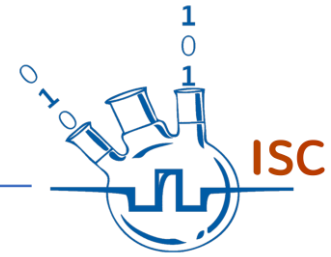
- Drug **selectivity** towards a single target is more often the exception than the rule
- Many effective drugs act via modulation of **multiple** targets
- Some drugs may have yet unknown therapeutic applications(drug **repurposing**)
- Many **adverse drug reactions** are due to activity towards multiple targets

Sildenafil (a.k.a Viagra, Vitamin V, the Blue Pill, etc)

- Potent inhibitor of **cGMP-specific phosphodiesterase type 5** (PDE5), an enzyme that regulates blood flow
- Initially developed to treat **pulmonary hypertension** (market name: Revatio)
- Sales account for 90% of the global market for **erectile dysfunction**
- Recently discovered uses include alleviation of **altitude sickness** and **jetlag**



Adverse Drug Reactions



- Cisapride: serotonin receptor agonist
 - Relief of gastrointestinal symptoms
- Astemizole: histamin receptor antagonist
 - Antihistamine

BOTH WITHDRAWN DUE TO INHIBITION OF THE hERG CARDIAC ION CHANNEL



Adverse Drug Reactions



Many different studies demonstrate a link between **depression**, **schizophrenia** and **diabetes**.

But what is the link?

Suspensions that antipsychotic drugs interfere with **pathways** involved to **insulin resistance**

Systems chemical biology

Oprea *et al. Nature Chem Biol* (2007) 3, 447-450

Tudor I Oprea, Alexander Tropsha, Jean-Loup Faulon & Mark D Rintoul

The increasing availability of data related to genes, proteins and their modulation by small molecules has provided a vast amount of biological information leading to the emergence of systems biology and the broad use of simulation tools for data analysis. However, there is a critical need to develop cheminformatics tools that can integrate chemical knowledge with these biological databases and simulation approaches, with the goal of creating systems chemical biology.



Small compounds

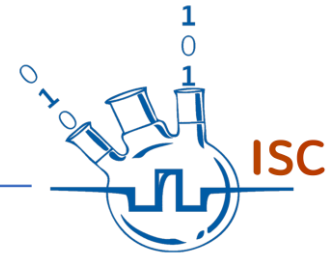

Structural information
Bioactivity information



Human body

Biological pathways
Protein-protein interactions
Gene expression data
Disease phenotypes
Side effect data,
etc... etc...

POLYPHARMACOLOGY
CHEMOGENOMICS
NETWORK
PHARMACOLOGY
SYSTEMS
PHARMACOLOGY



IT'S MORE than a
UNIVERSITY



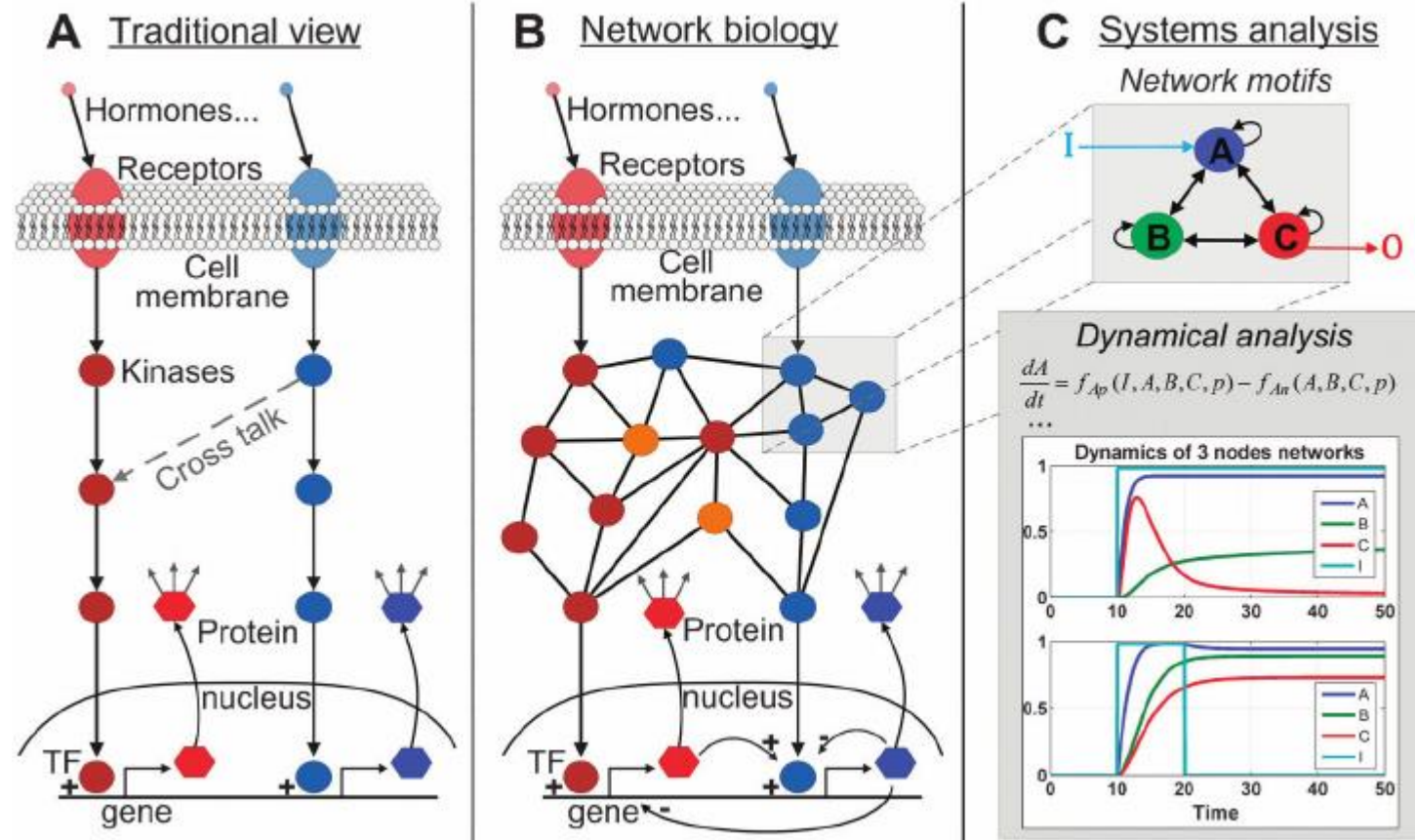
Open-Source Databases



Table 1
Public resources for SCB^a

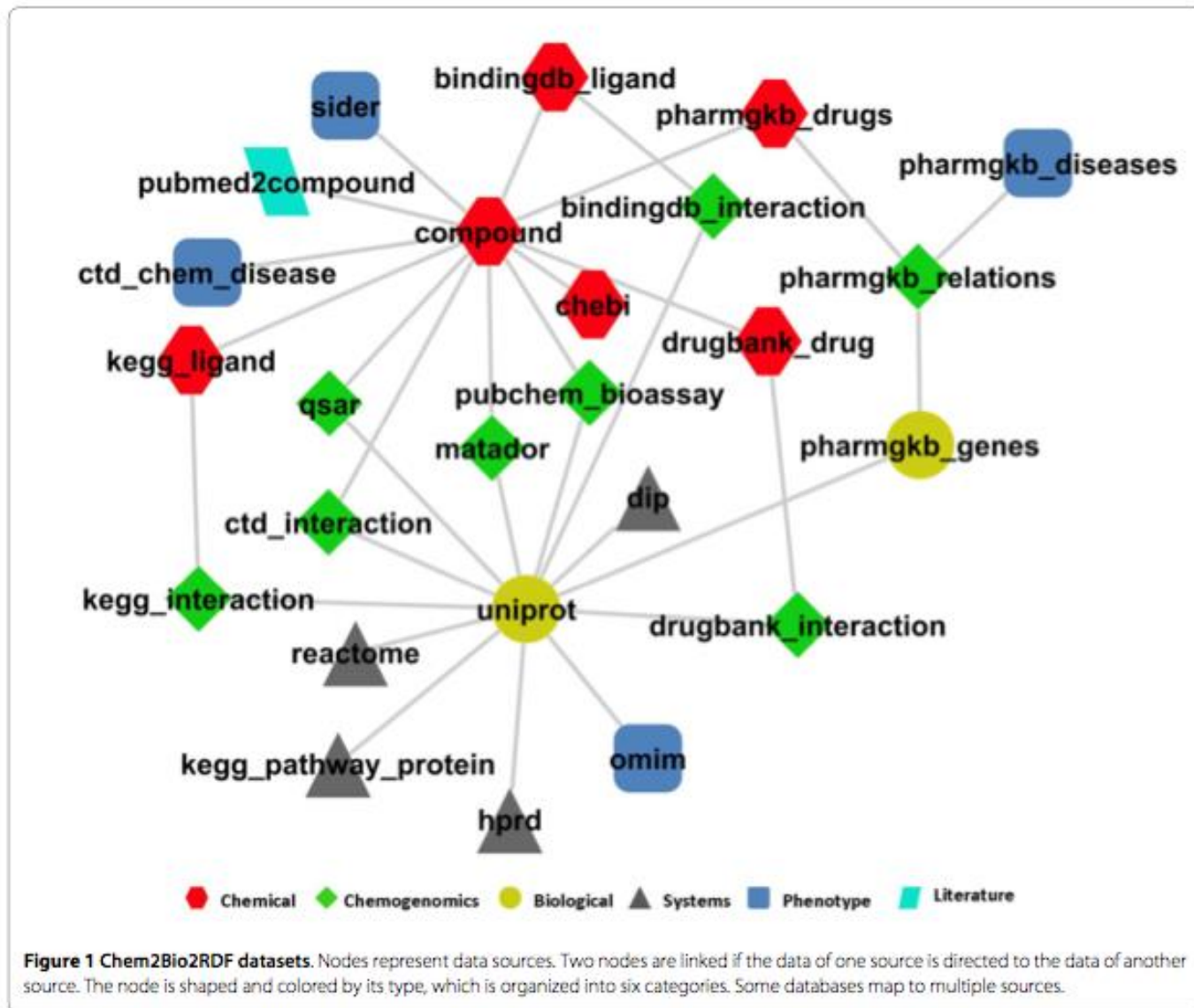
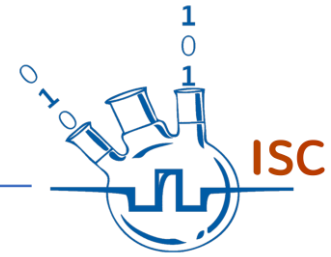
<i>Genes</i>
Entrez gene: http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sites/entrez?db=gene
<i>Proteins</i>
SwissProt: http://expasy.org/sprot/
<i>Structures of biological macromolecules</i>
PDB: http://www.rcsb.org/pdb/home/home.do
Structural genomics consortium: http://www.sgc.utoronto.ca/
<i>Pathways</i>
KEGG: http://www.genome.jp/kegg/
MetaCyc: http://metacyc.org/
BioCarta: http://www.biocarta.com/genes/index.asp
Reactome: http://www.reactome.org/
<i>Receptors</i>
GPCRdb: http://www.gpcr.org/7tm/
NHRs: http://www.nursa.org/
Ion channels: http://www.iuphar-db.org/iuphar-ic/index.html
<i>Biochemical pathway reaction kinetics</i>
SABIORK: http://sabio.villa-bosch.de/SABIORK/
BRENDA: http://www.brenda.uni-koeln.de/
<i>Annotated biological models</i>
http://www.ebi.ac.uk/biomodels/
<i>Other MLI initiatives</i>
NIH Roadmap: http://nihroadmap.nih.gov/

^aNon-exhaustive list



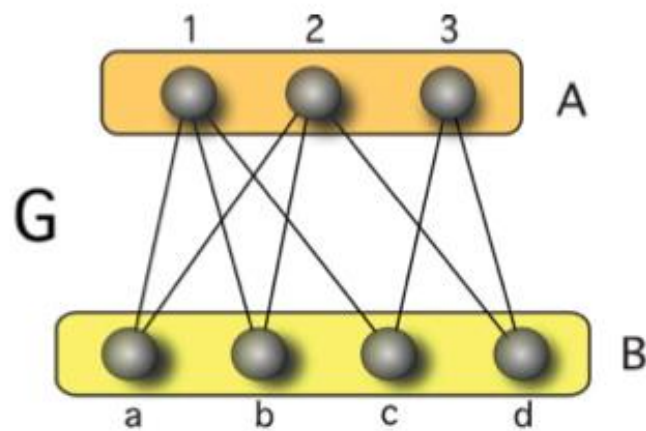


Network visualization

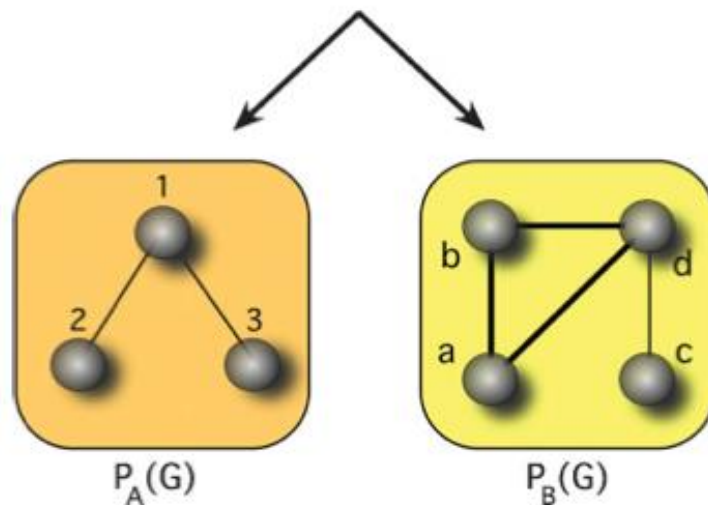




Network visualization



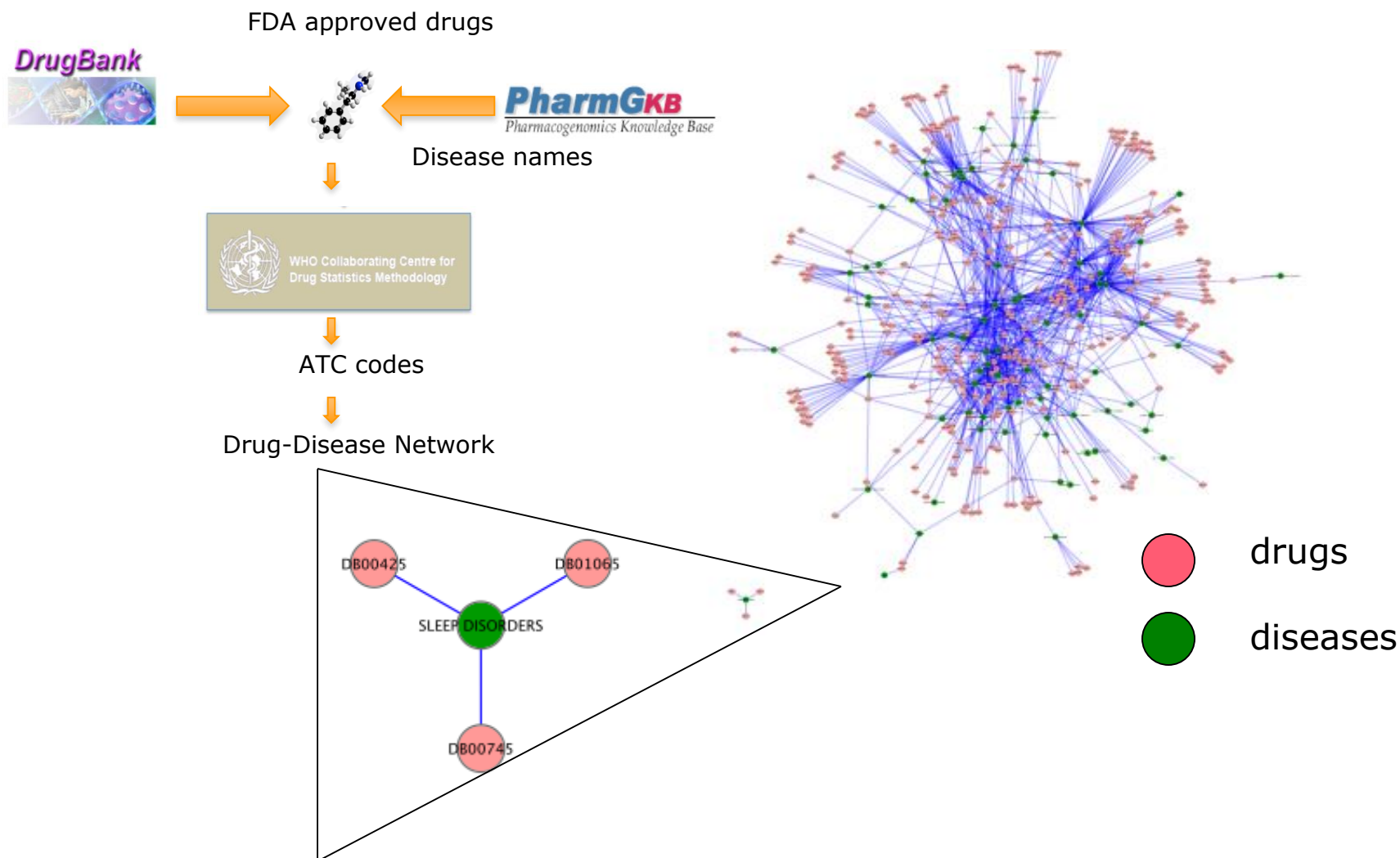
Bipartite network



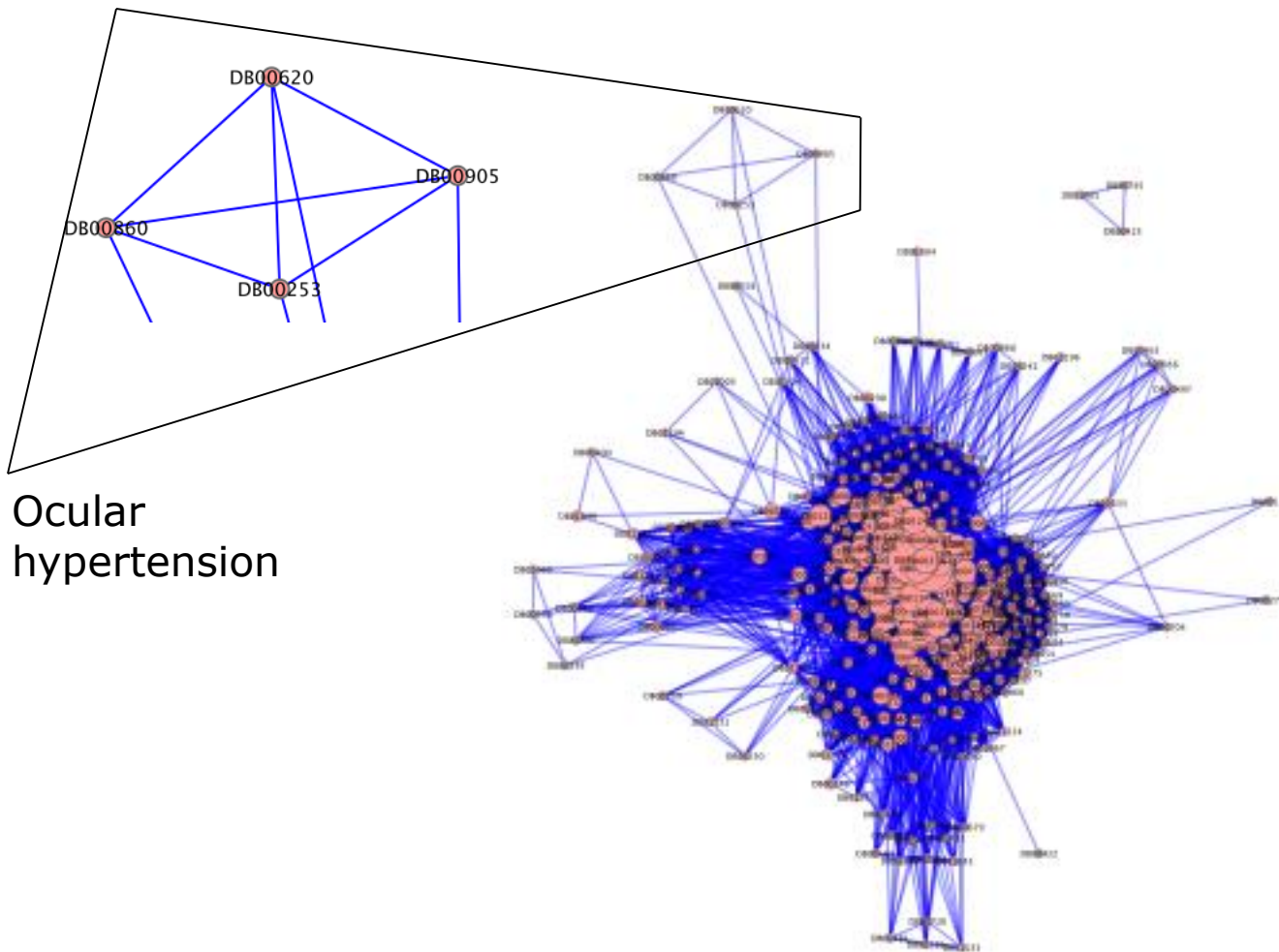
Unipartite networks

Montanez et al., *BioEssays*, 2010, 32:246-256

Drug-Disease Network (bipartite)



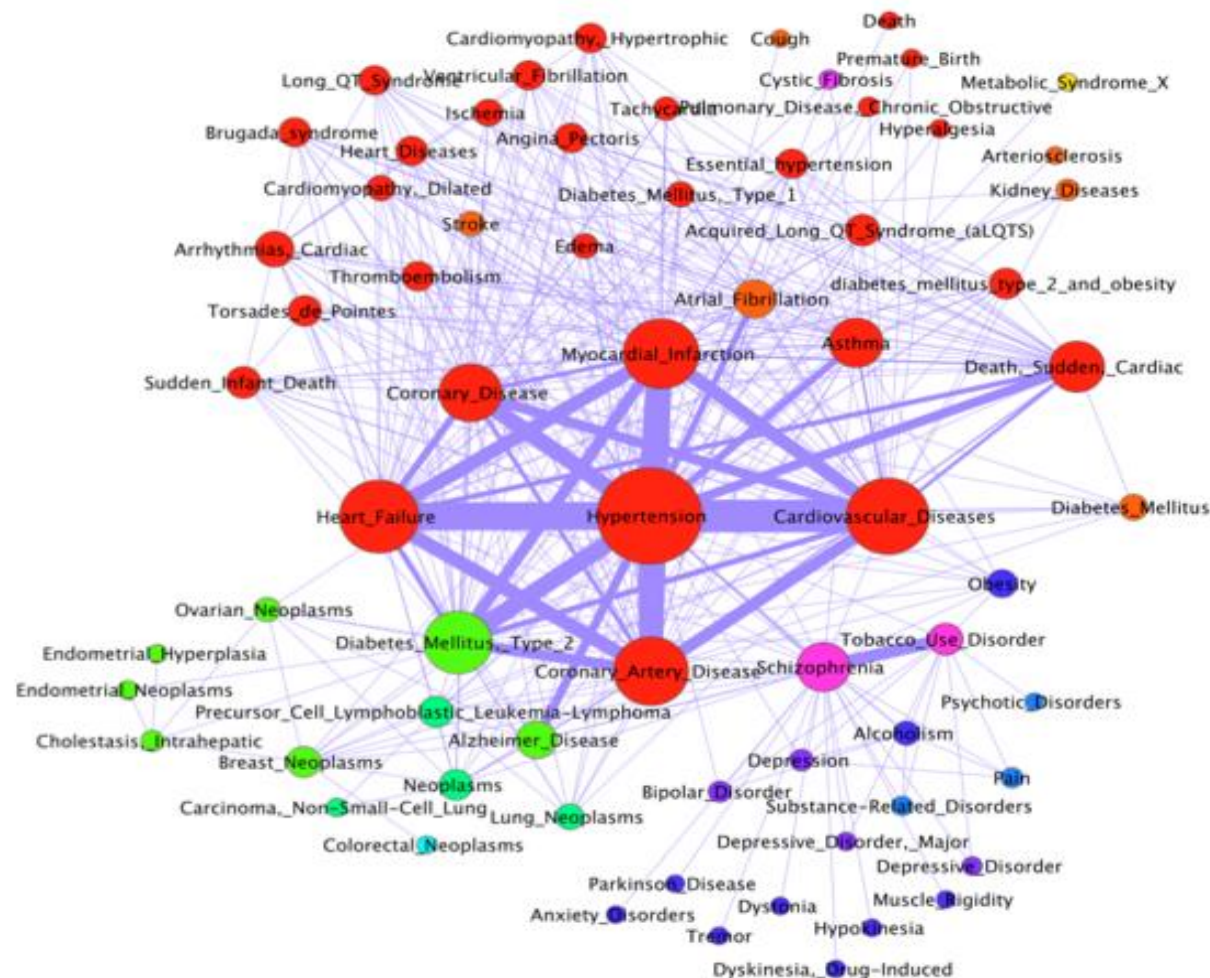
Drug-Drug Network (unipartite)



Ocular
hypertension

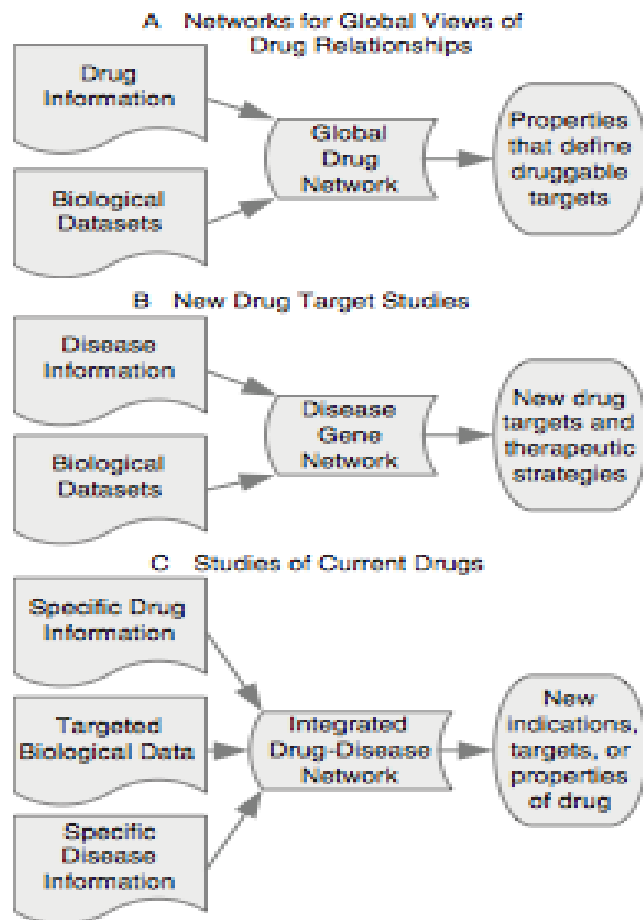
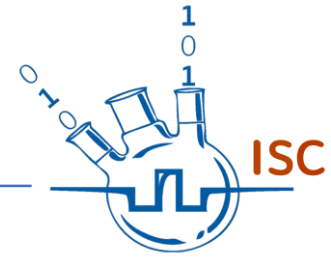


Disease-Disease Network (unipartite)





Drug-Drug Networks



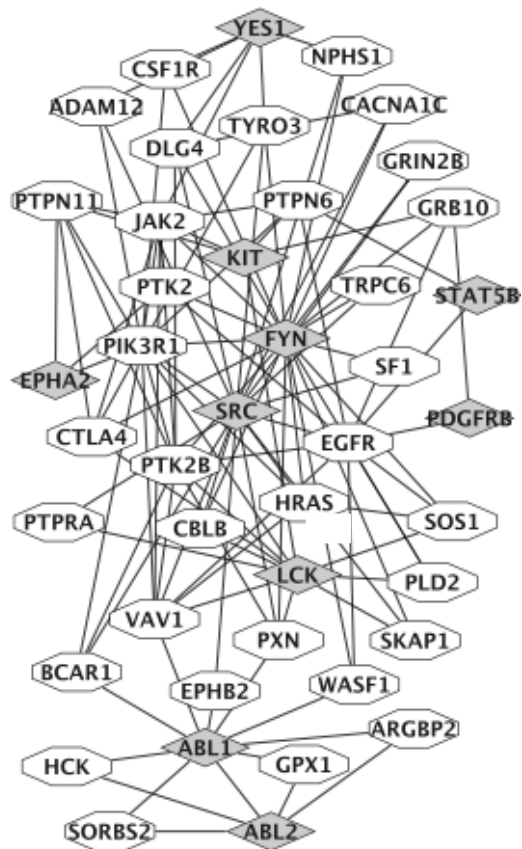
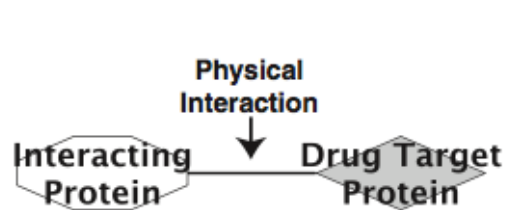
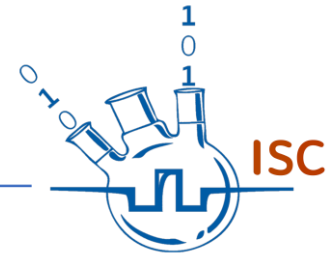
- new druggable targets
- drug repurposing
- side effects, toxicity

Dasatinib:

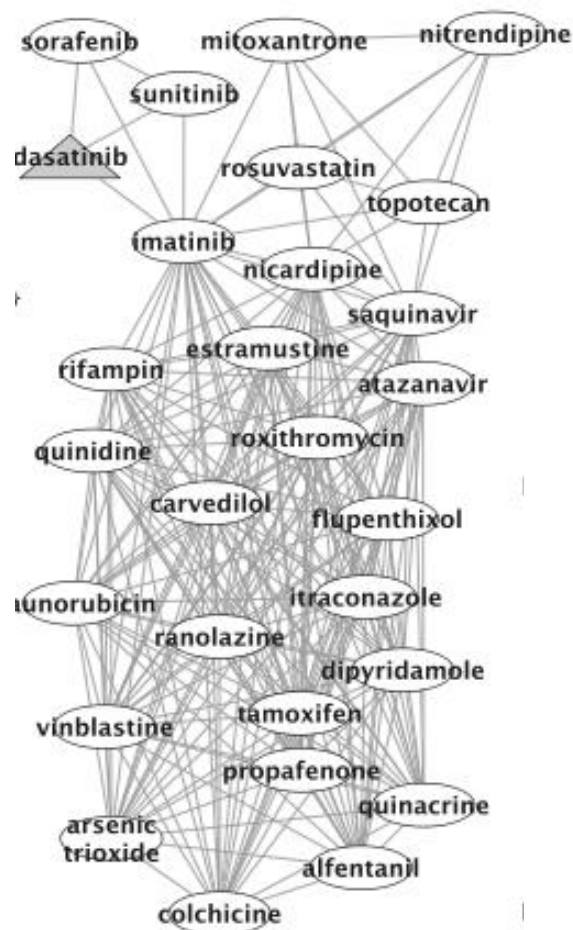
- tyrosine kinase inhibitor
- treatment of chronic mylogenous leukemia



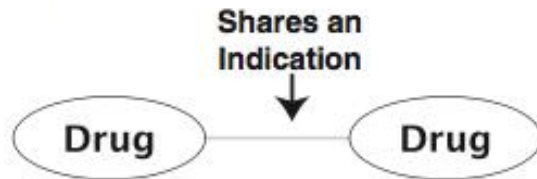
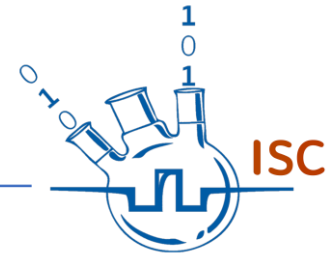
Case Study



Shares a Target



Case Study



anti-neoplastic



topical acne

anti-inflammatory

Berger and R. Iyengar, *Bioinformatics*, 2009, 25(19), 2466-72



Chemical-biological triplets (drug-target-pathway)

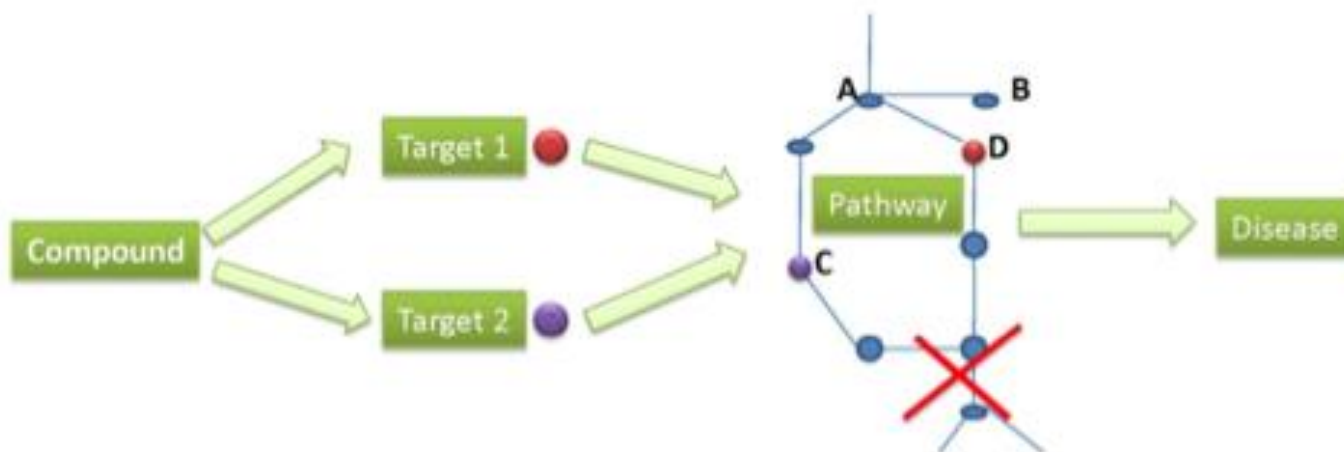
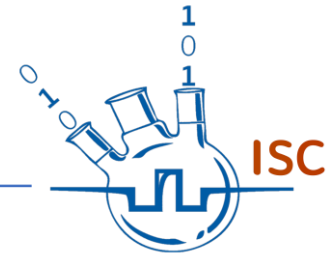
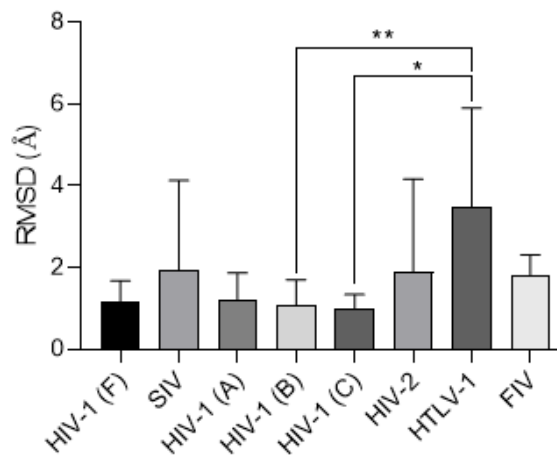
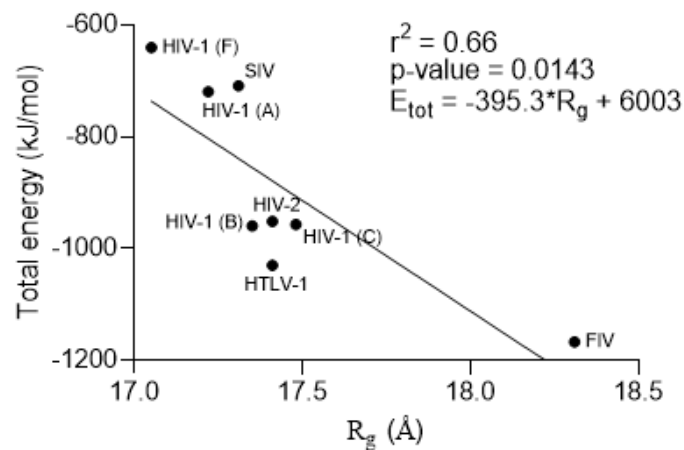
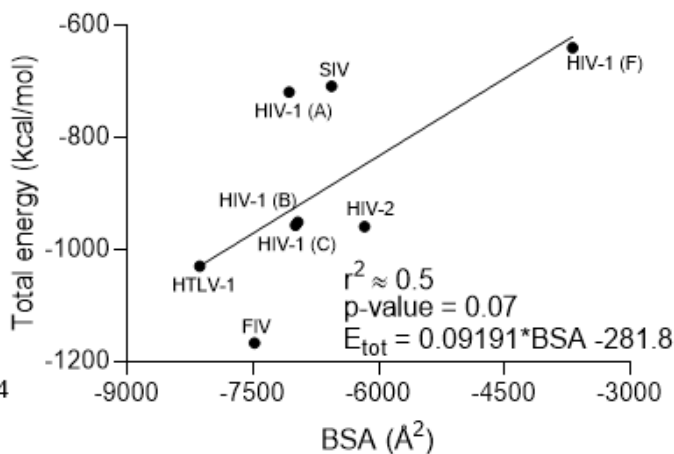
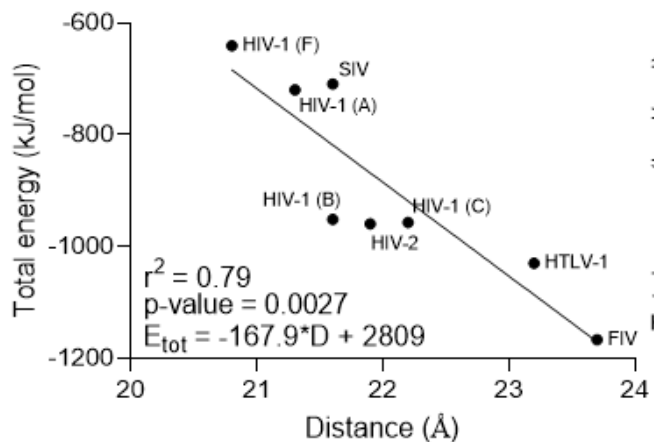


Figure 6 Illustration of polypharmacology in pathways. The compound is active against two proteins that are located in the two branches of the pathway that is associated with one disease. Targeting either node C or node D is not able to block the whole pathway.



Projects in chemical systems biology



Kruskal-Wallis test (p-value = 0.0086)
*: p-value = 0.04
**: p-value = 0.03

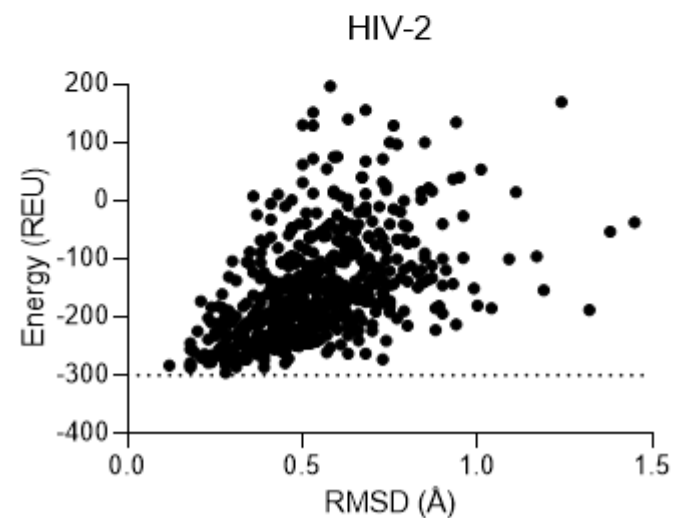
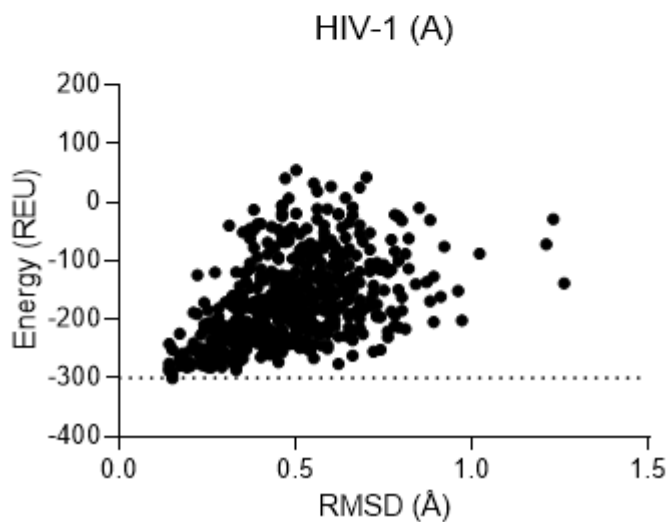
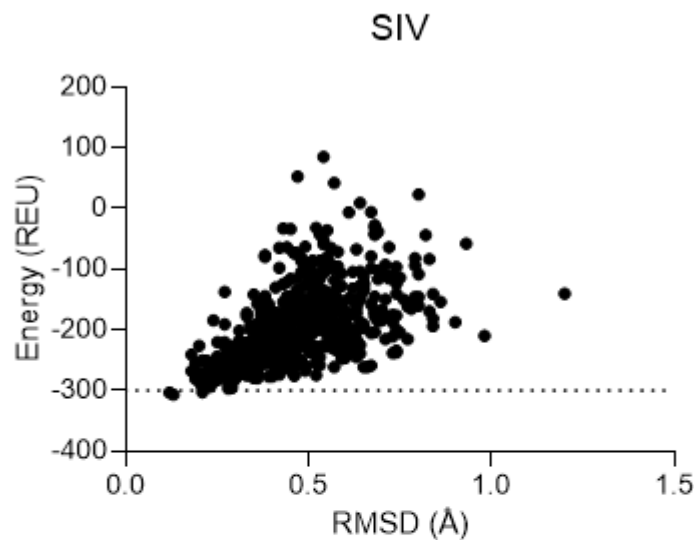
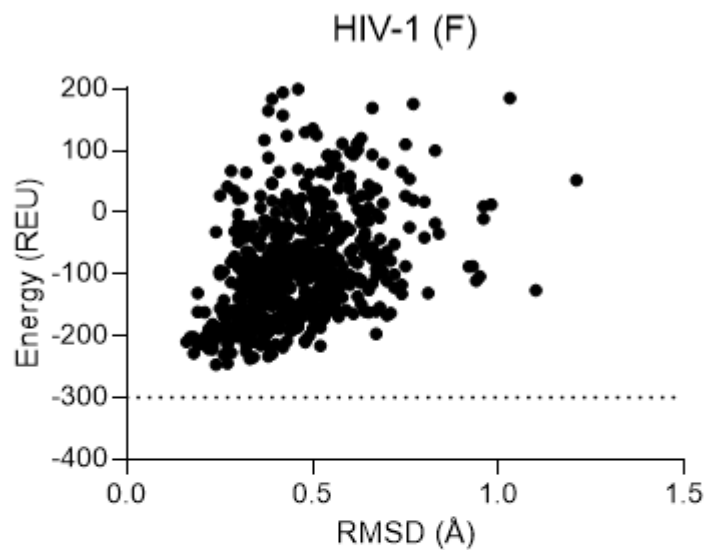


Projects in chemical systems biology



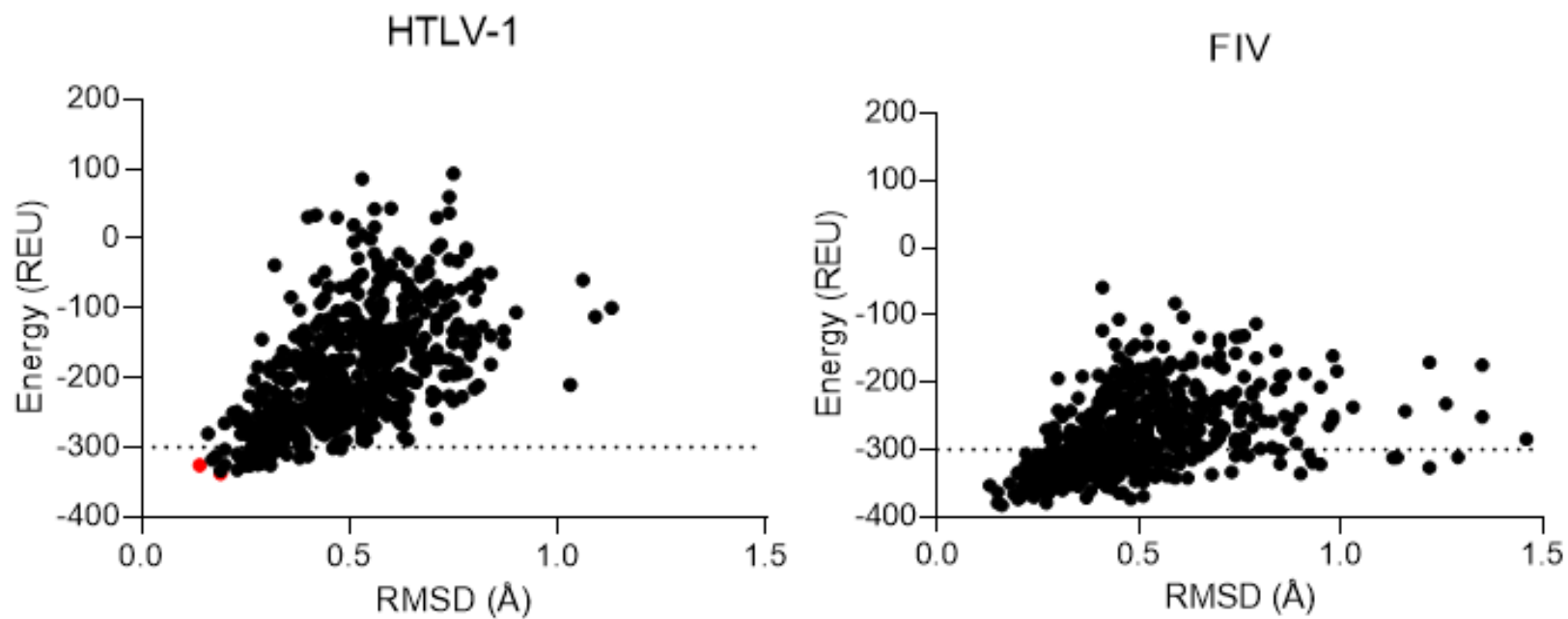


Projects in chemical systems biology



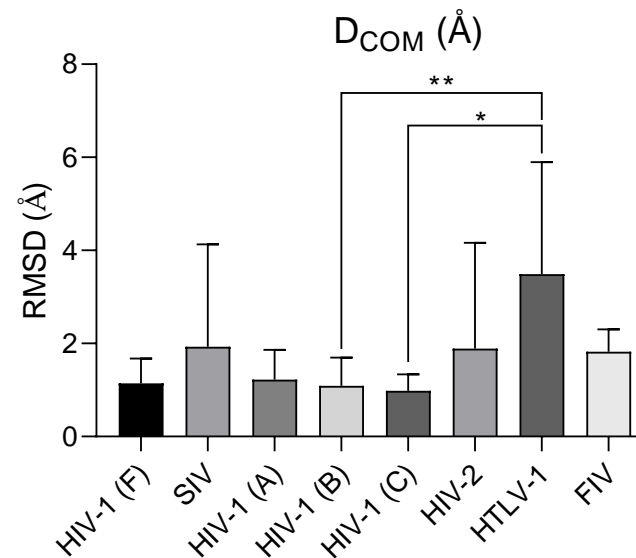
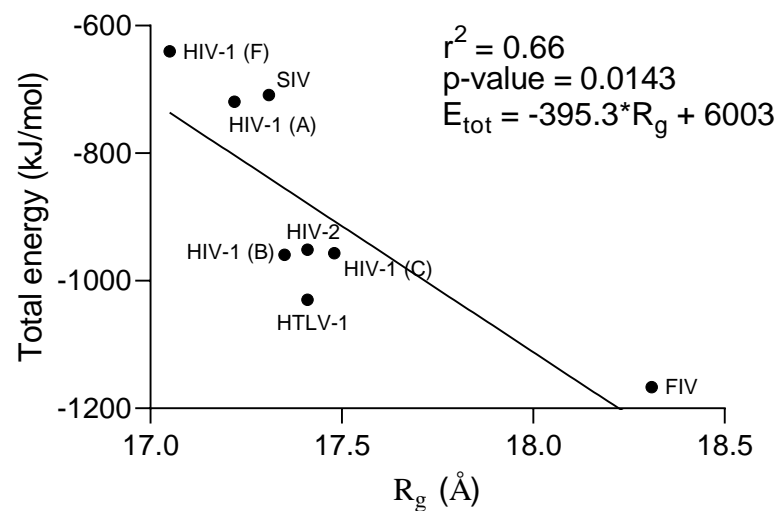
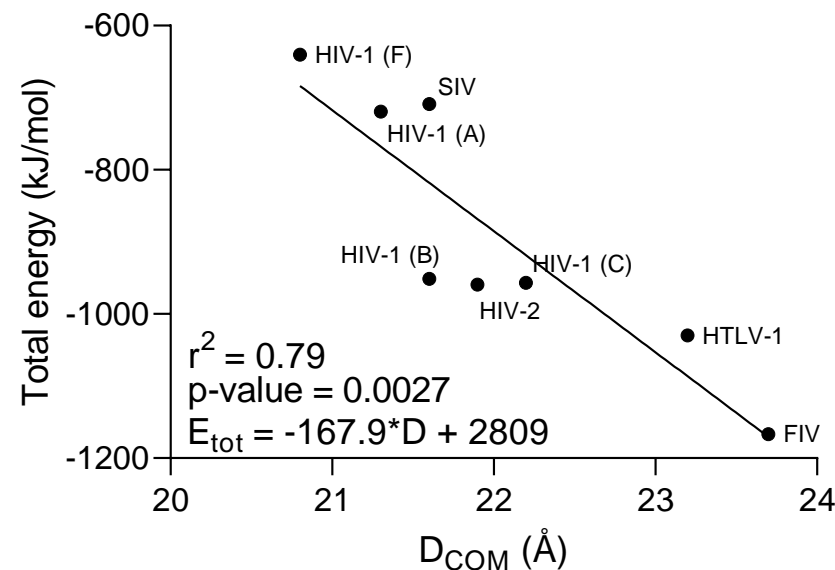
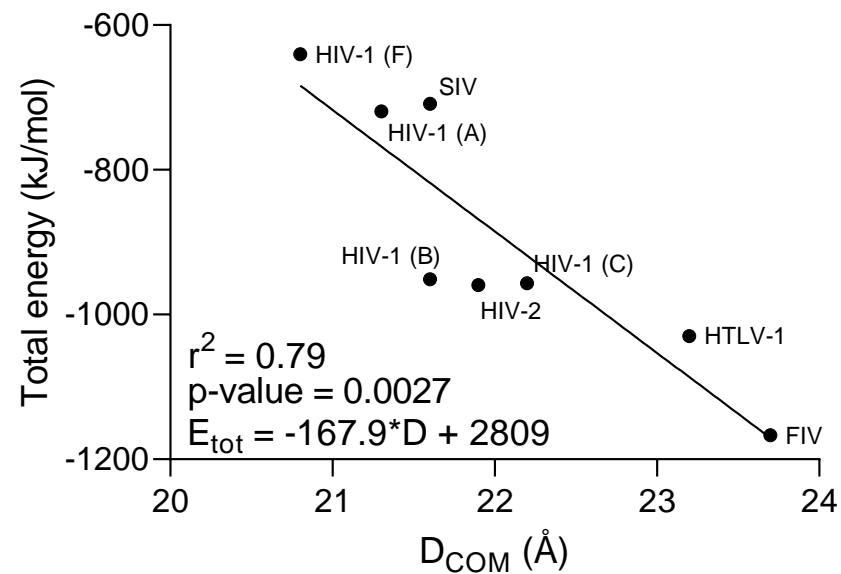


Projects in chemical systems biology





Dimerization and inhibition of retroviral proteases



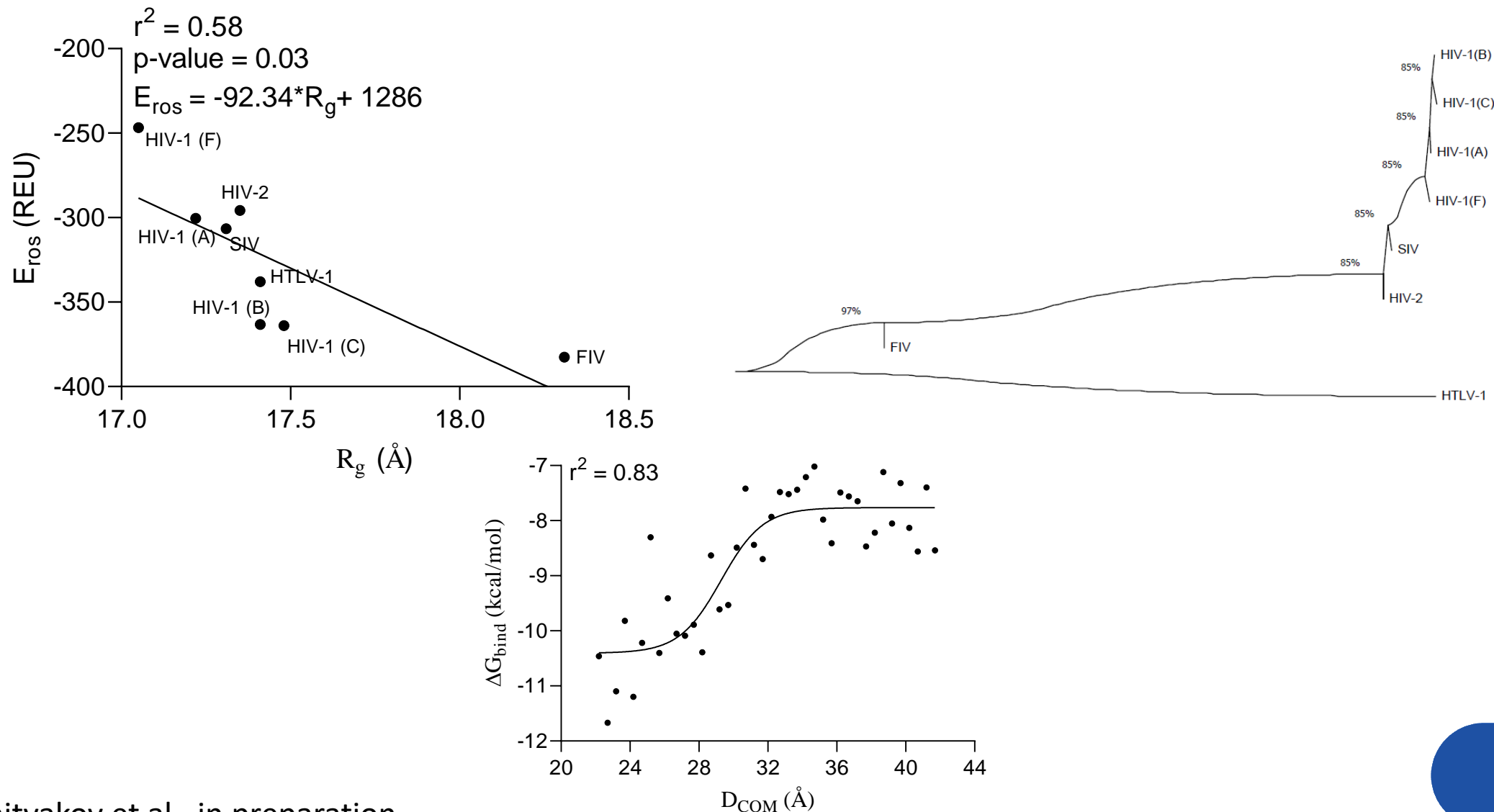
Kruskal-Wallis test ($p\text{-value} = 0.0086$)

*: $p\text{-value} = 0.04$

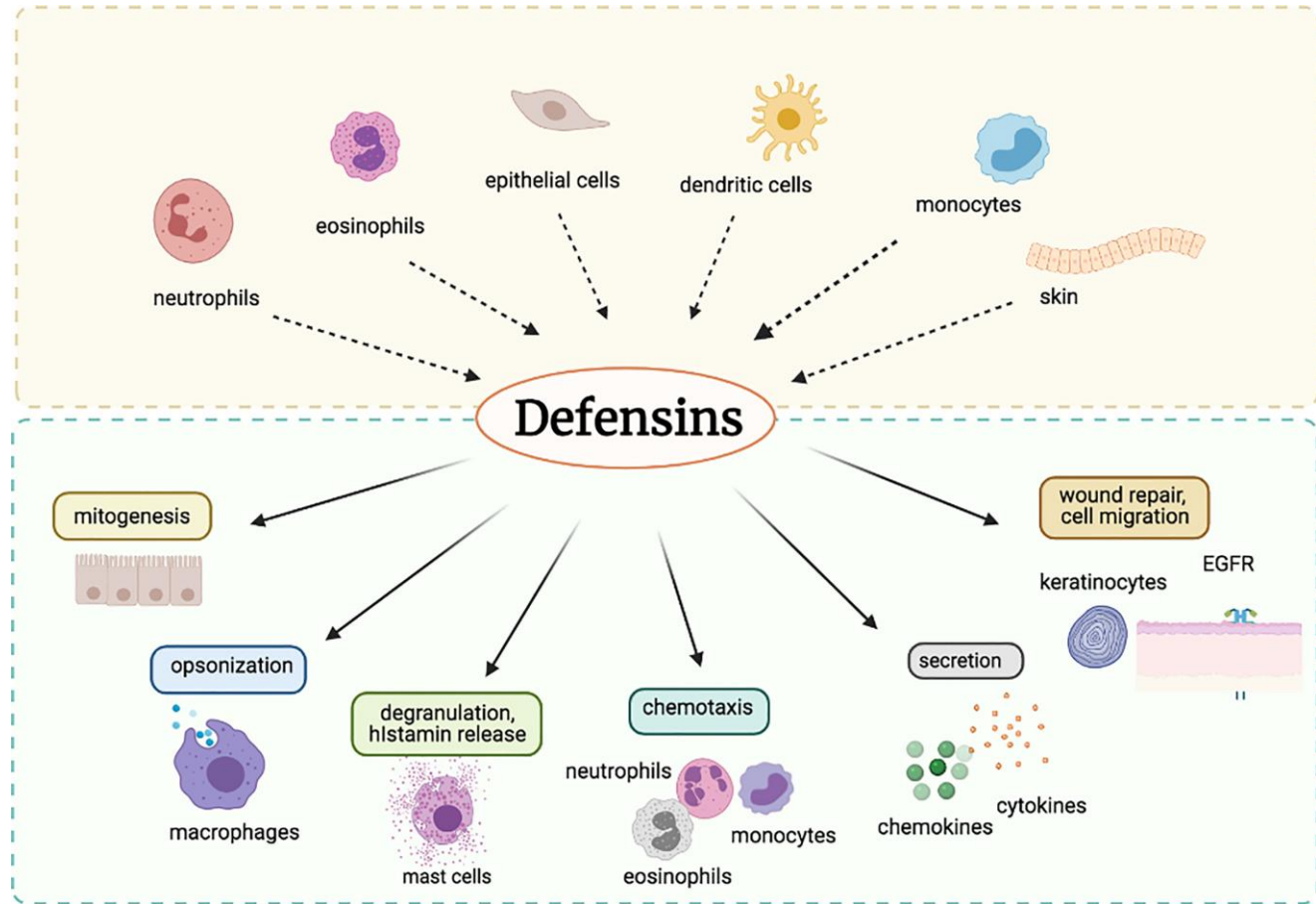
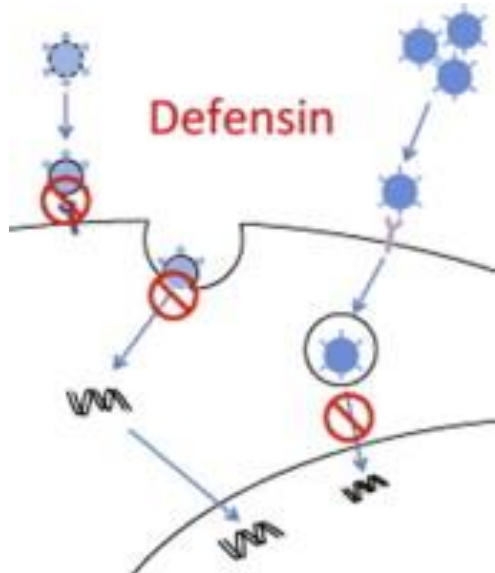
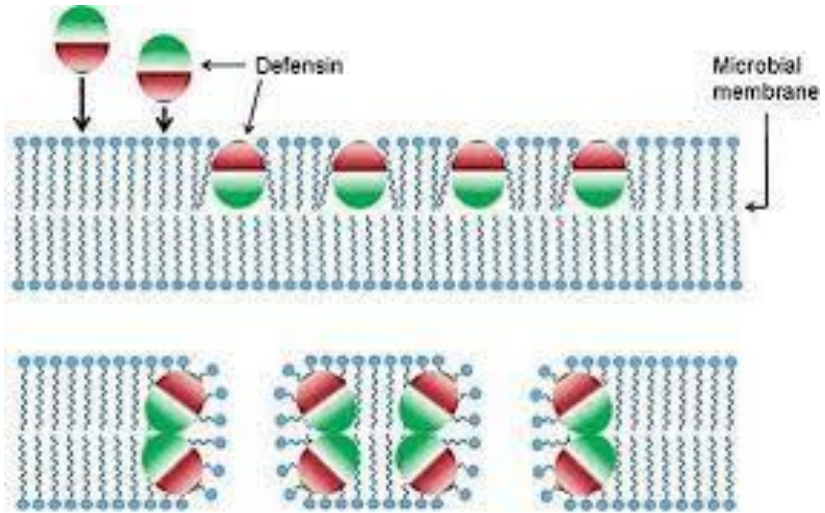
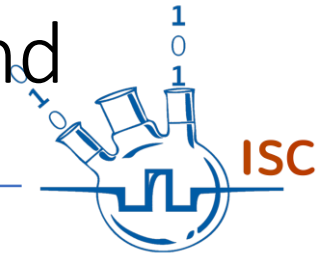
**: $p\text{-value} = 0.03$



Dimerization and inhibition of retroviral proteases

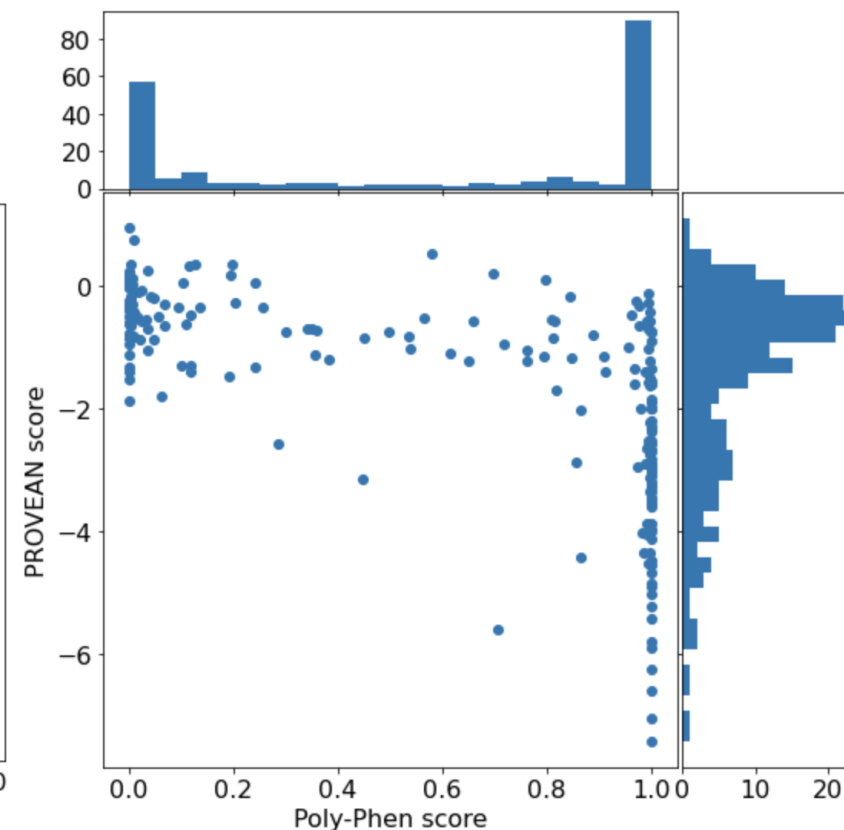
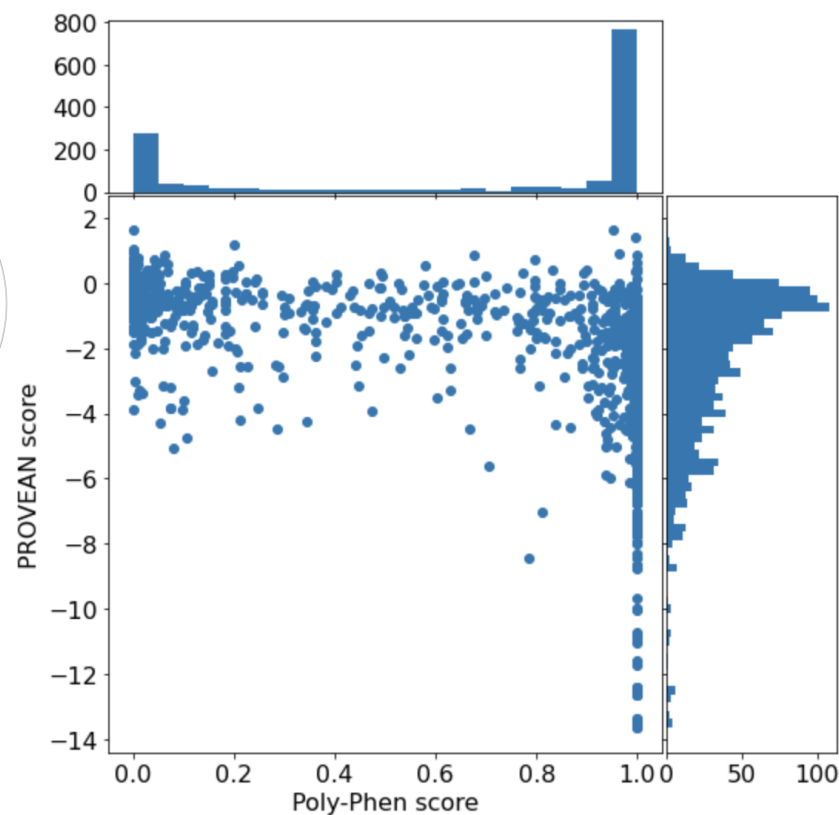
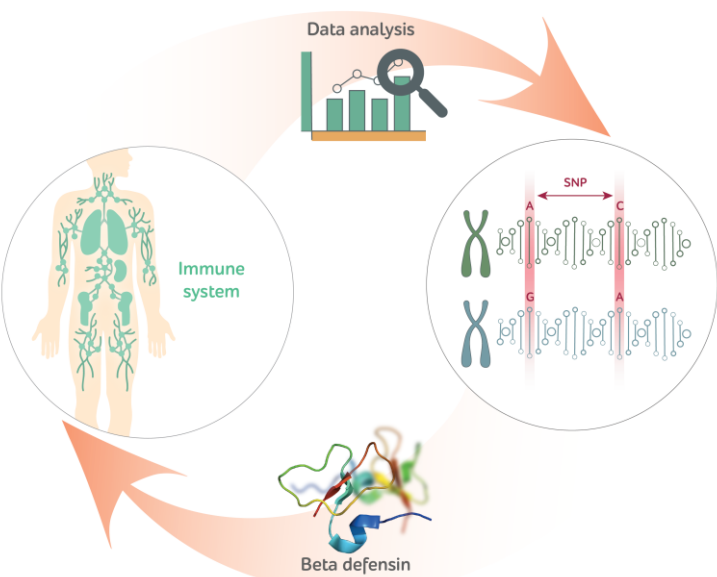
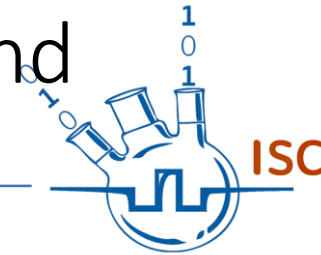


nsSNPs in DEFB1 gene reveal impact on protein-ligand binding sites



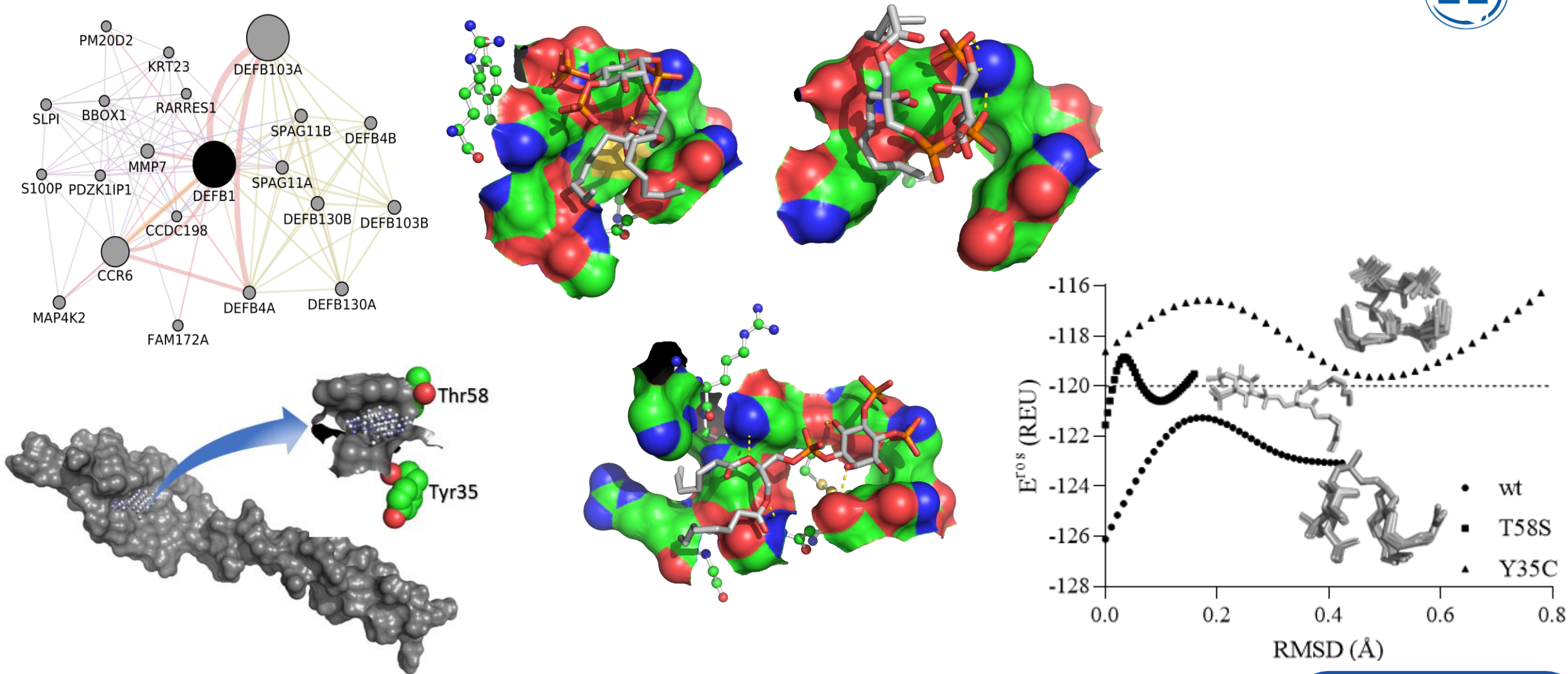
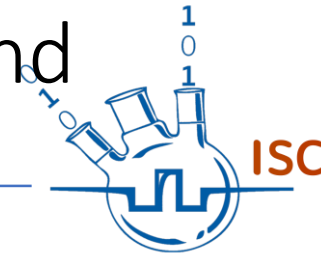


nsSNPs in DEFB1 gene reveal impact on protein-ligand binding sites



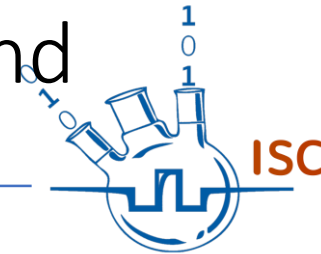


nsSNPs in DEFB1 gene reveal impact on protein-ligand binding sites

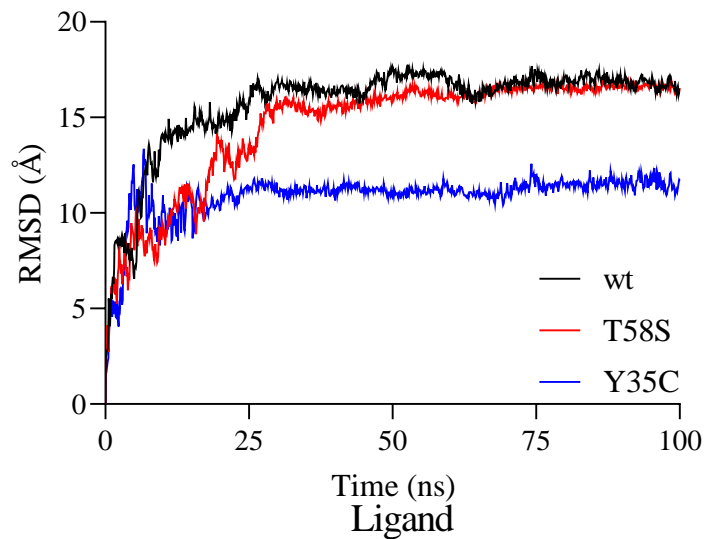




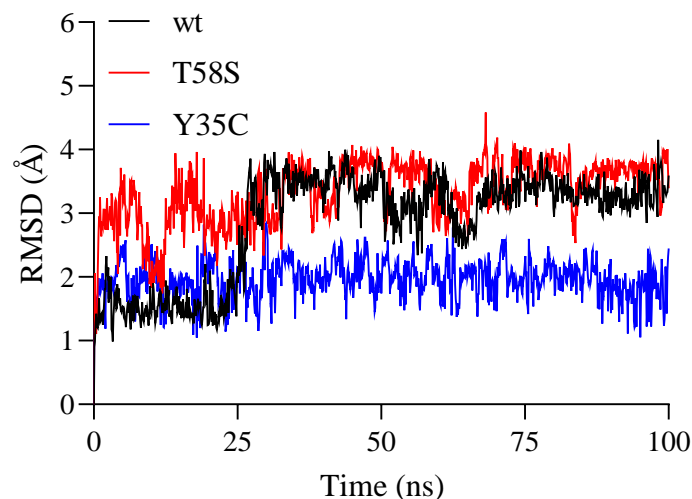
nsSNPs in DEFB1 gene reveal impact on protein-ligand binding sites



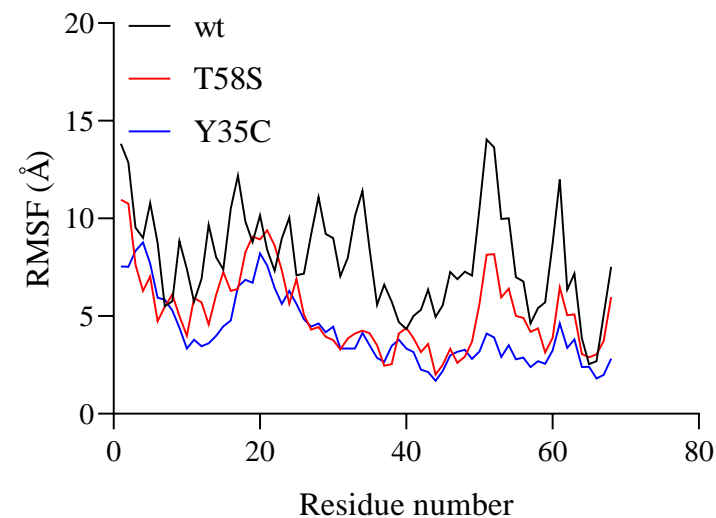
Receptor



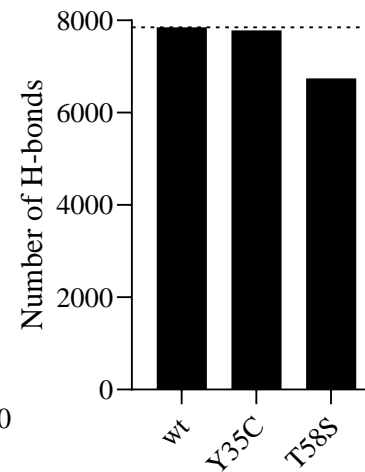
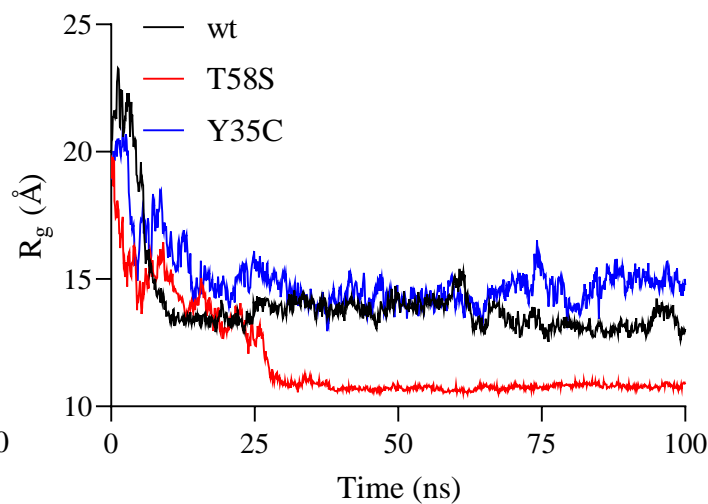
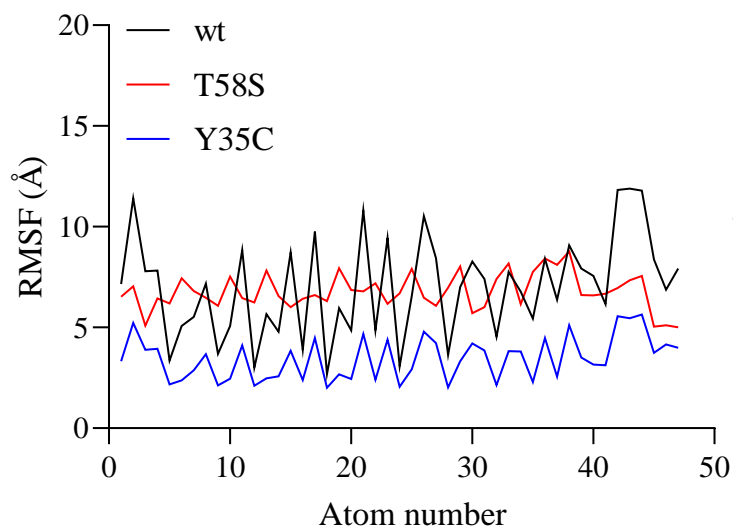
Ligand



Receptor



Receptor





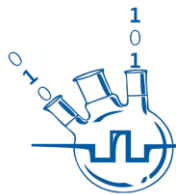
Summarizing...



- ✧ Network approaches allow researchers to rapidly organize and extrapolate available knowledge by integrating different types of large datasets.
- ✧ Application of such methods in drug research allow:
 - ✧ Systems level description of drug action
 - ✧ Explanation of side effects
 - ✧ Drug repurposing
 - ✧ Identification of novel drug targets and therapeutic strategies
 - ✧ Prediction of effective drug combinations
 - ✧ Better understanding of complex diseases

Questions?





Thank you for your attention

