KNOWLEDGE-AUGMENTED GRAPH MACHINE LEARNING FOR DRUG DISCOVERY: FROM PRECISION TO INTERPRETABILITY

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PRESENTERS





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OUTLINE

- I. Introduction and Motivation
- II. Background of Drug Discovery
- III. Graph Machine Learning (GML) and Knowledge Graph (KG) in Drug Discovery
- IV. Knowledge-augmented Graph Machine Learning (KaGML) for Drug Discovery
- V. Practical Resources
- VI. Open Challenges and Future Directions





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SIGNIFICANCE AND CHALLENGES OF DRUG DISCOVERY





DRUG DISCOVERY IS LONG AND EXPENSIVE

It usually takes 10-15 years and costs around 2 billion US dollars

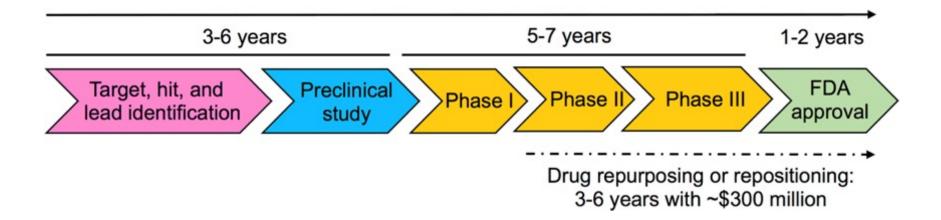


Figure Source: Cheng F., Methods Mol. Biol., 2019





REASONS FOR DRUG DISCOVERY FAILURES

a Reason for failure 2013-2015

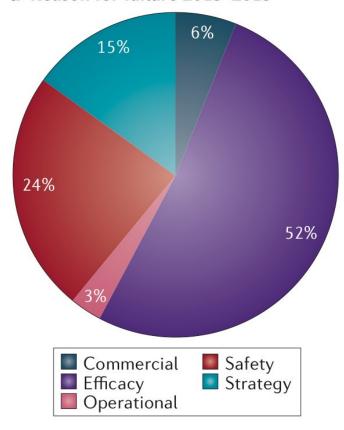
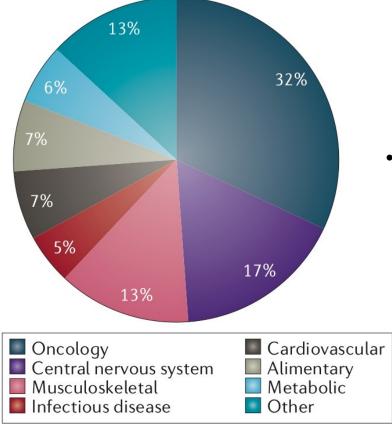


Figure Source: Harrison RK., Nat Rev Drug Discovery 2020

b Percentage failure by therapeutic area



Al techniques can potentially address major failures.

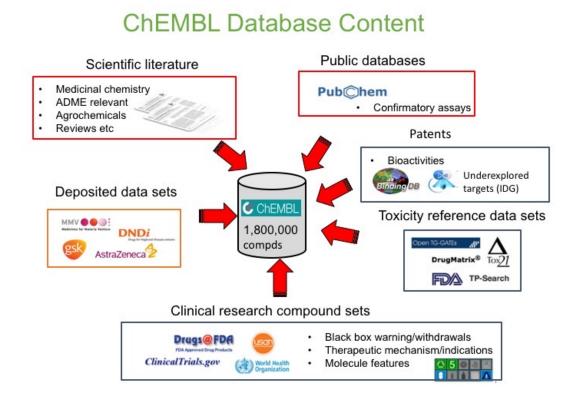


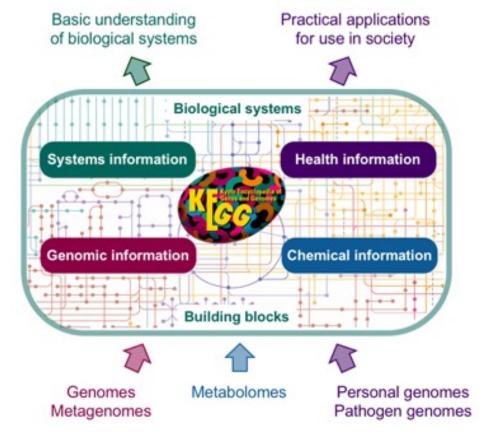




BIG OPPORTUNITY FOR AI

A huge amount of data is generated in the biomedical domain

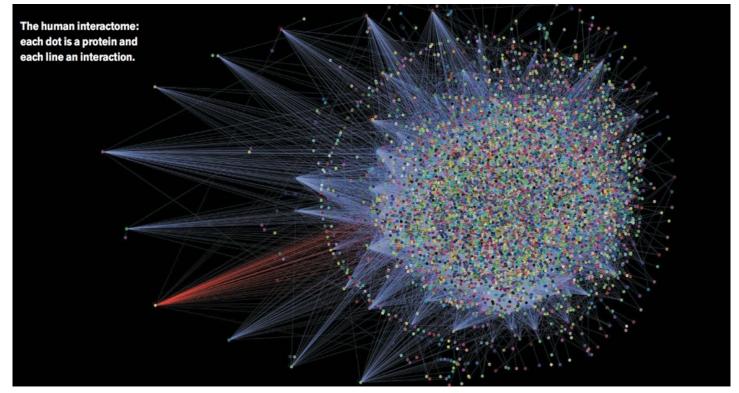








BIG OPPORTUNITY FOR AI



Fessenden et al., Nature 2017 Luck et al., Nature 2020

- ~13 major organ systems
- ~200-300 cell types
- ~10-50 trillion total human cells
- ~20,000 protein-coding genes
- ~3,000 metabolites
- ~300 different posttranslational modifications
- ~600K binary interactions of proteins
- Over 2M nodes among # DNA, RNA, protein and variants





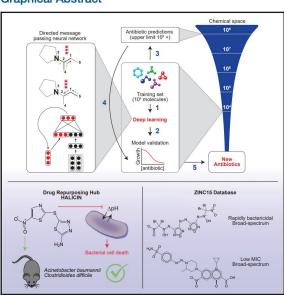
PROMISING AI IN DRUG DISCOVERY

Cell

MILIUIC

A Deep Learning Approach to Antibiotic Discovery

Graphical Abstract



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In Brief

A trained deep neural network predicts antibiotic activity in molecules that are structurally different from known antibiotics, among which Halicin exhibits efficacy against broad-spectrum bacterial infections in mice.

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Machine learning spots molecules that work even against 'untreatable' strains of bacteria.

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Highly accurate protein structure prediction with **AlphaFold**





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Thank you!

Questions?

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