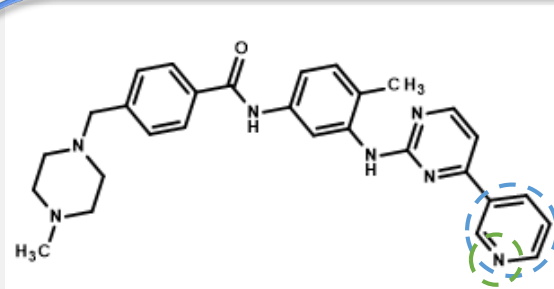


**Привилегированные  
аннотированные  
библиотеки**

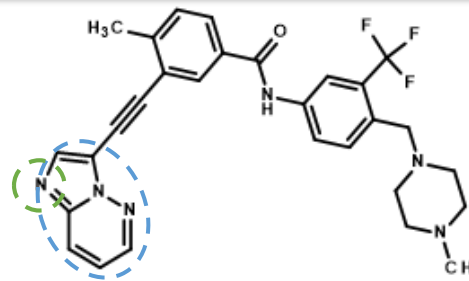
**Privileged Fragments  
Annotated library**

# Main Concept

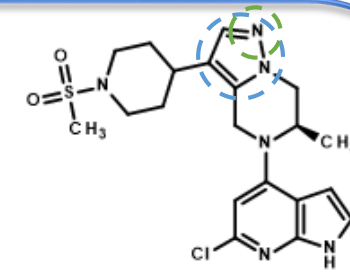
Molecules acting on a particular target or class of targets usually have characteristic moieties (PF) containing key binding points responsible for activity, e.g. hinge-binding fragments. We used this principle for the statistical analysis of the reported active molecules and corresponding targets for the annotation of pre-filtered *in house* collection



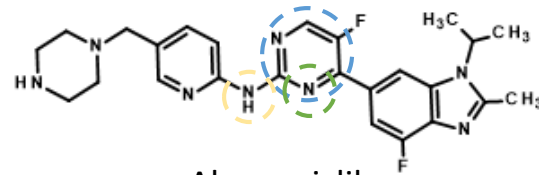
Imatinib



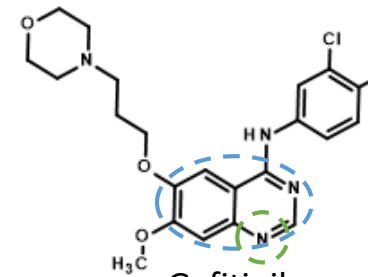
Ponatinib



ATR kinase inhibitor



Abemaciclib



Gefitinib

The main fragments of kinase inhibitors which provide activity due to binding in the hinge region of the ATP site.

# Approach

**Input:** the database of molecules annotated by target (or target class) and activity (ChEMBL hierarchy, activity  $\leq 10 \mu\text{M}$ ); more than 800K molecules and 6M activity records



Automated privileged fragments (PFs) identification  
(extract sets of structural fragments which are privileged for a target class)

PFs matching for a molecule:

- for each PF - calculate contribution ratio:  $\%(MW_{mol}/MW_{PF})$
- PFs sorting by the ratio
- calculate score: rank  $\times$  PF score
- Final score normalization

Annotation of molecules by score

Selection of target classes with a statistically significant number of active molecules (23 classes)

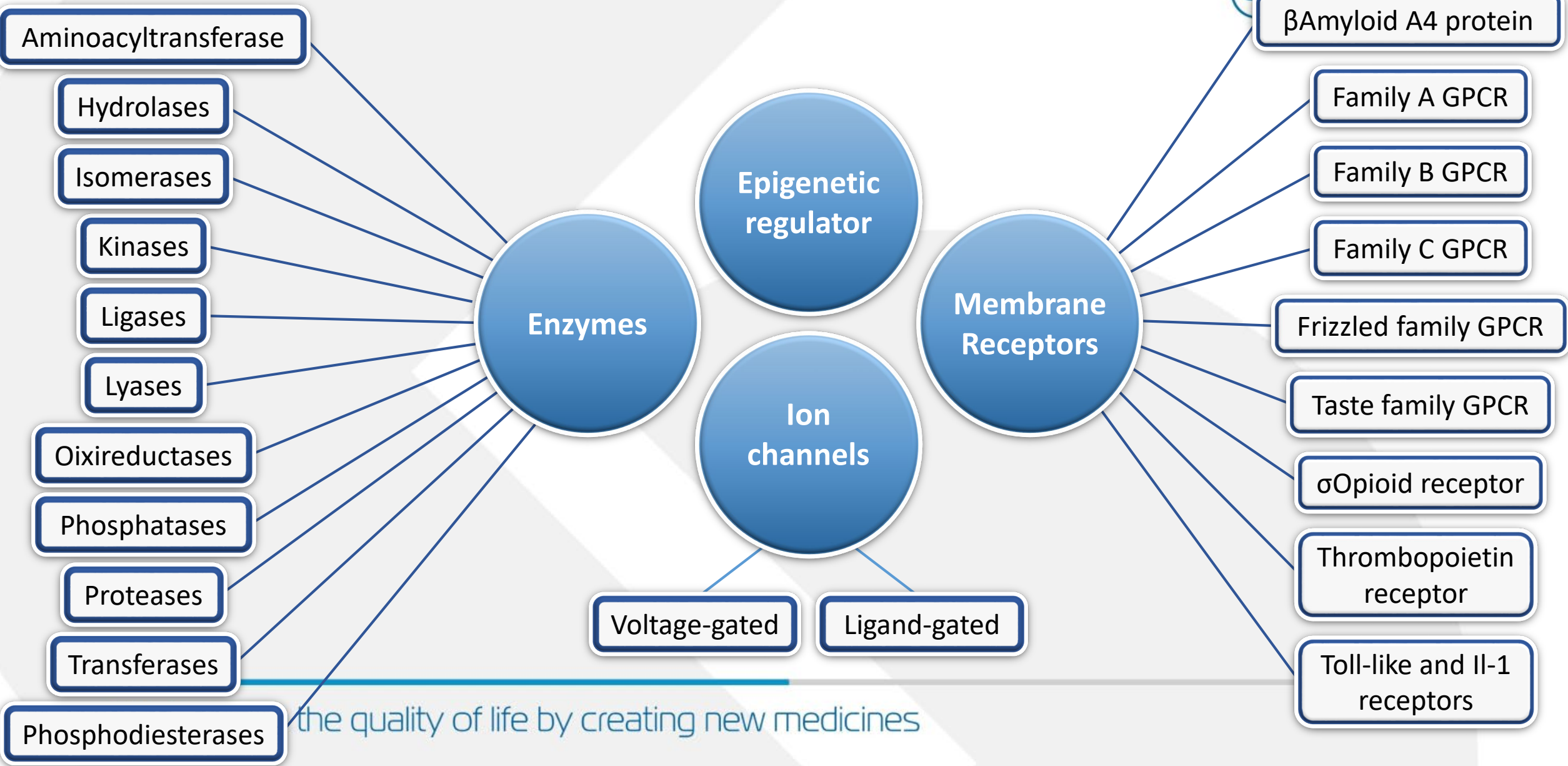
Statistical analysis:

Comparing fragments in classes:

- *Epigenetic regulator vs Membrane receptors, Enzymes, Ion Channels*
- *Ion Channels > Voltage-gated vs Ligand-gated*
- *Membrane receptors > each against each*
- *Enzymes > each against each*

Prioritization of the identified PFs by scoring function to select a set of the most significant fragments for obtaining an appropriate target-specific profile

# Classification of PFs

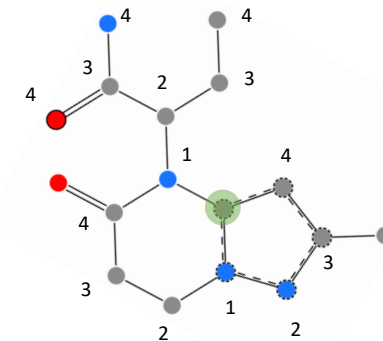
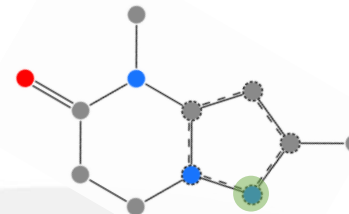


the quality of life by creating new medicines

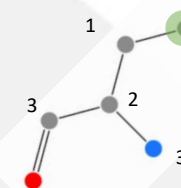
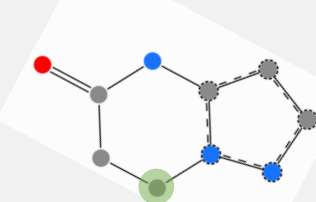
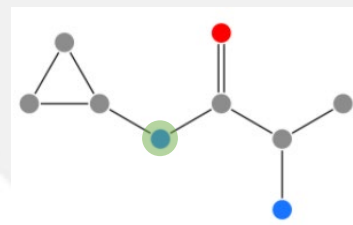
# Automated privileged fragments (PFs) identification

## Morgan fingerprints examples

Radius 4



Radius 3

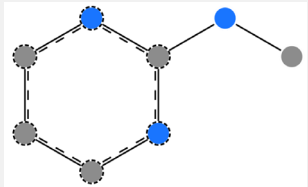


The molecule structure was separated by Morgan fingerprints:

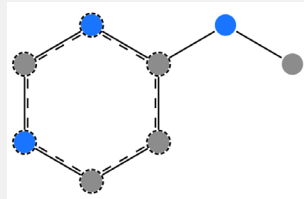
- radius 3 and 4
- do not separate aromatic ring
- terminal atom includes an atom in a non-aromatic ring and the addition of a double bond
- remove duplicate fingerprints

# PFs examples

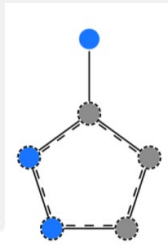
## Kinases



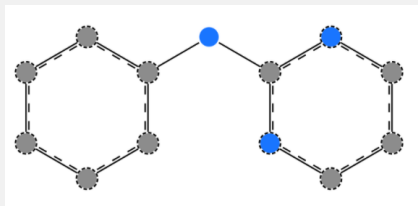
Score: 138.6



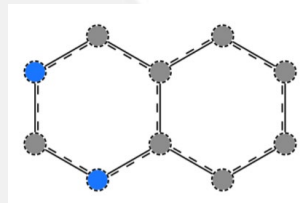
Score: 120.1



Score: 101.7

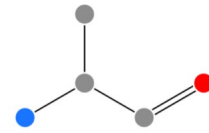


Score: 100.8

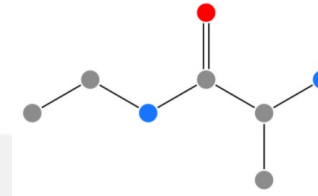


Score: 68.45

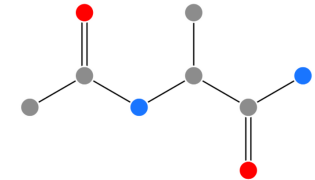
## Proteases



Score: 220.7

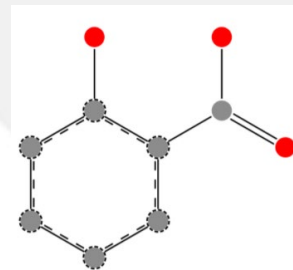


Score: 191.3

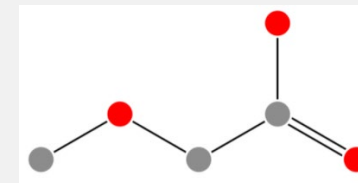


Score: 146.5

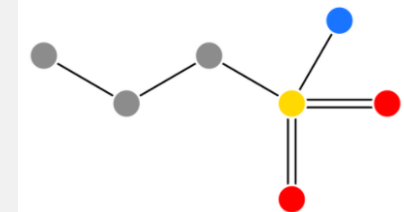
## Phosphotases



Score: 55.42



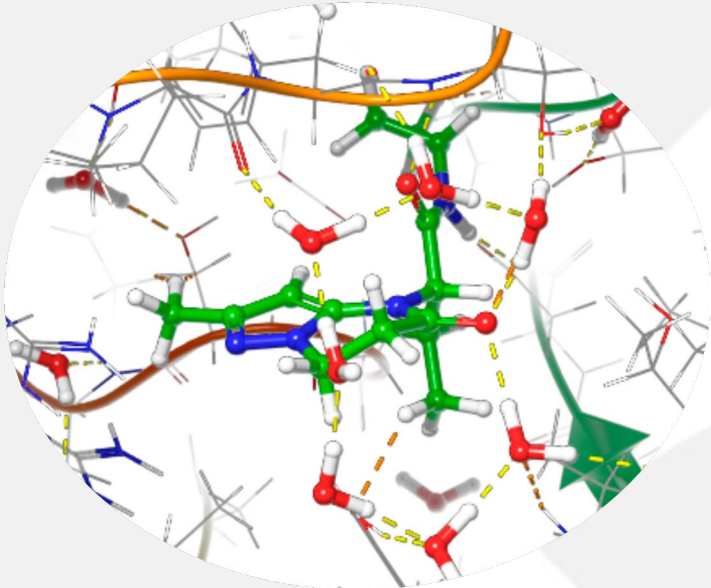
Score: 53.66



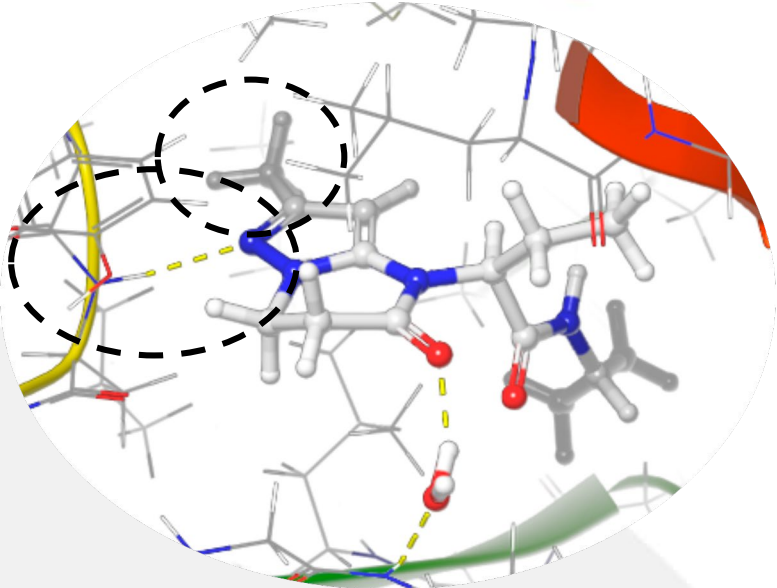
Score: 34.36



# Molecular Docking



BACE1 binding site

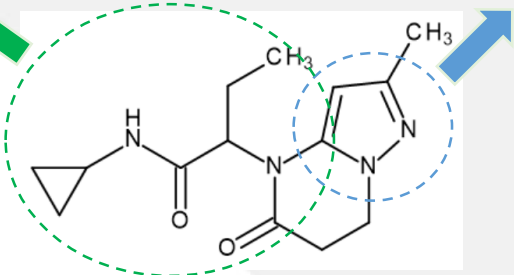


gatekeeper

Hinge region

JAK3 binding site

**EXAMPLE:**



This molecule was scored as potential protease and kinase inhibitor

- LogP: 0.94
- LogSw: -3.38
- PSA: 67.23
- HBD: 1
- HBA: 3
- FRB: 4





# Благодарим за внимание

Инструкция по заказу соединений из библиотеки «ХимРар»:

Наш сайт: <https://chemrar.ru/library-full-list/>

Направьте список интересующих соединений на email: [vvk@chemrar.ru](mailto:vvk@chemrar.ru)

В соответствии с вашим запросом менеджер выполнит подборку соединений и направит информацию о наличии. Имеется возможность сделать поиск по структуре/буквенному идентификатору (ID, CAS, MFCD), а также импортировать файл в различных форматах: SMILE, sdf, txt.