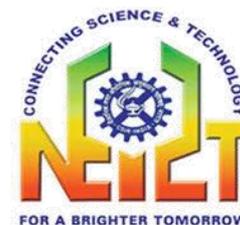


The impact of pandemics, epidemics, and the proliferation of artificial intelligence on (computational) drug discovery



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CSIR – North East Institute of Science and Technology
Jorhat – 785006
Assam, India



18th Sept. 2023

XXIX Symposium on Bioinformatics and Computer-Aided Drug Discovery



Pogodinskaya str., 119121 Moscow, Russia

Outline of the talk

- Challenges during a pandemic
- MPDS^{COVID-19} A disease specific approach
- COVID directed CADD strategies
- Galaxy implementation of MPDS
- Summary

Epidemics and pandemics from time immemorial

Prehistoric epidemic: Circa 3000 B.C.: A 5,000-year-old house in China filled with skeletons is evidence of a deadly epidemic.

Plague of Athens: 430 B.C.: Remains of the Parthenon, one of the buildings on the acropolis of Athens. The city experienced a five year pandemic around 430 B.C.

Antonine Plague: A.D. 165-180 : When soldiers returned to the Roman Empire from campaigning, they brought back more than the spoils of victory. Roman soldiers likely brought smallpox home with them, giving rise to the Antonine Plague.

4. Plague of Cyprian: A.D. 250-271

5. Plague of Justinian: A.D. 541-542:

6. The Black Death: 1346-1353

7. Cocoliztli epidemic: 1545-1548

8. American Plagues: 16th century

9. Great Plague of London: 1665-1666

10. Great Plague of Marseille: 1720-1723

11. Russian plague: 1770-1772

12. Philadelphia yellow fever : 1793

13. Flu pandemic: 1889-1890

14. American polio : 1916

15. Spanish Flu: 1918-1920

16. Asian Flu: 1957-1958

17. AIDS pandemic and epidemic: 1981-?

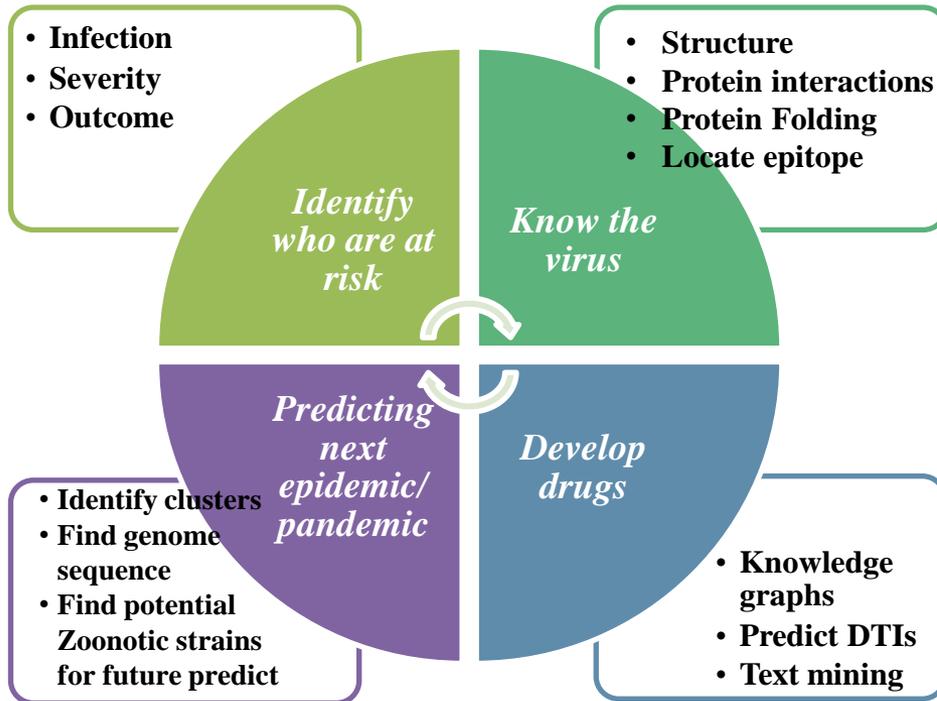
18. H1N1 Swine Flu pandemic: 2009-2010

19. West African Ebola epidemic: 2014-2016

20. Zika Virus epidemic: 2015- ?

Prevention :: Cure :: Crisis Management

Drug Discovery :: Supply Chain :: Hospital Management :: Policy Decisions

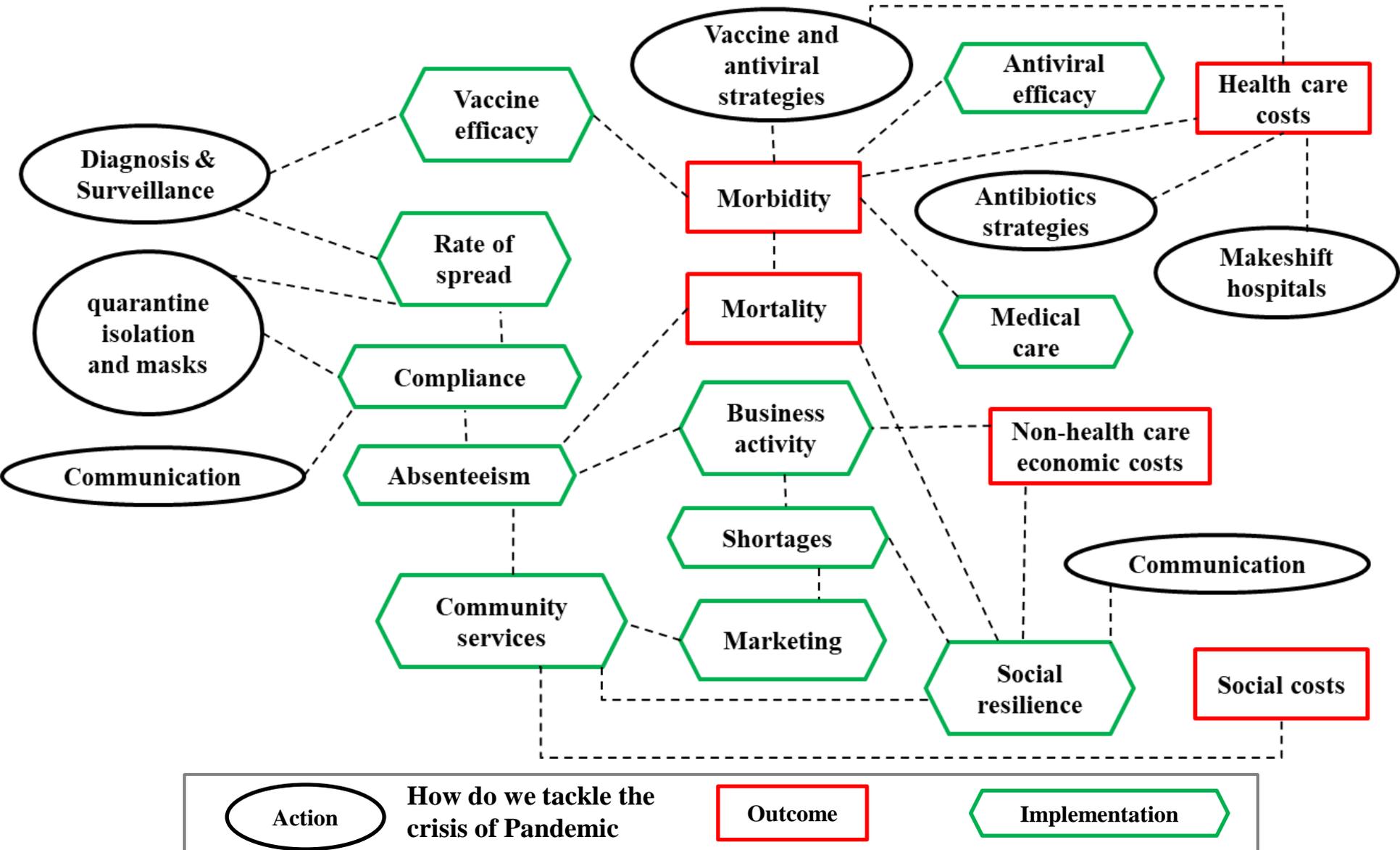


Preventive management

Adopting measures to reduce the impact of pandemics is challenging, thorough planning is vital in mitigating impacts on socio-economic and environmental systems,

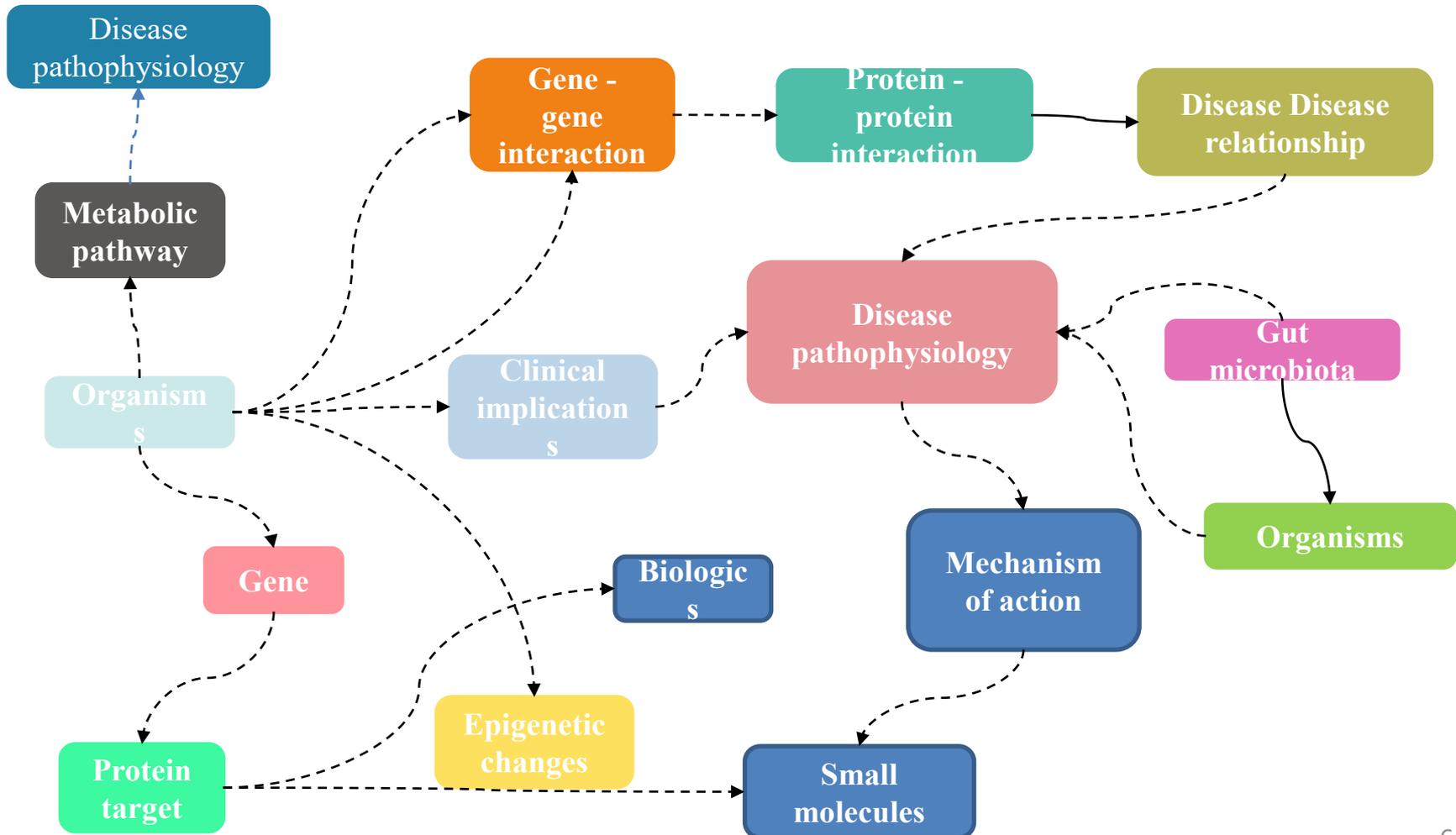
Role of Artificial intelligence (AI) : As COVID-19 spreads, raising fears of a worldwide lockdown, international organizations and scientists have been using artificial intelligence (AI) to track the epidemic in real-time, so as to be able to predict where the virus might appear next and develop an effective response.

Action, Outcome and Implementation Modes



Disease-specific Drug Development

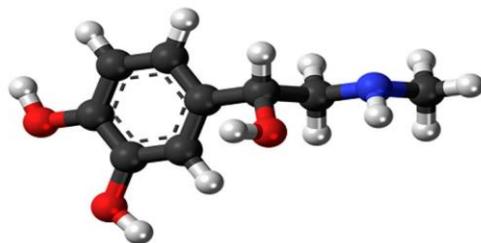
A disease cure may have a unique way, and generic strategy of drug development for all diseases has its limitations



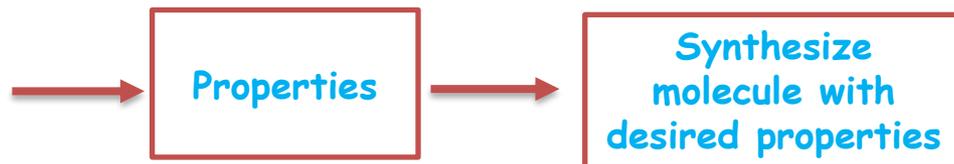
Genesis of Molecular Property Diagnostic Suite: MPDS



What molecule to synthesize?



Molecule



Idea was conceived in 2004

MPDS Team: Started working in 2011

First publication: J. Chem. Sci. 2017 may issue (cover page)

Core developers

1. ANSHU BHARDWAJ
2. PRASAD V BHARATAM
3. M RAM VIVEK
4. NEHA TRIPATHI
5. RAKESH KUMAR
6. ARUN SHARMA
7. ANAMIKA SINGH GAUR
8. SRIDHARA JANARDHAN
9. LIJO JOHN

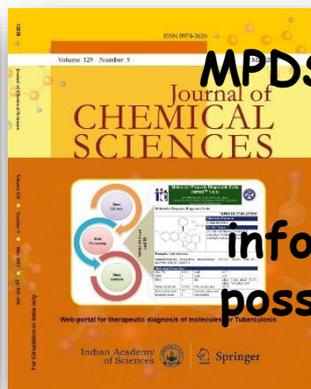
Co-developers

1. CHINMAYEE CHOUDHURY
2. ANIRBAN BANERJI**
3. D. ARUN KUMAR
4. M. PRASANTHI
5. P. SRI SARANYA
6. S. HEMASRI
7. KARUNAKAR TANNEERU
8. NANDAN KUMAR
9. KUMARDEEP CHAUDHARY
10. SANDEEP SINGH
11. ASHEESH KUMAR
12. RUGHI MISHRA
13. SURESH KUMAR
14. CHARUVAKA MUVVA
15. ER AZHAGIYA SINGAM
16. CHINMAI MADHURI
17. DEEPAK PANDIT
18. VIJAY KHEDKAR
19. YOGESH JOSHI
20. ANMOL HEMROM
21. DEEPAK BHARTI
22. PANKAJ NARANG**
23. ABHAYSINH MORI
24. HARISH JANGRA
25. R VENKAT KRISHNAN
26. APARNA SINGH
27. REETU SHARMA
28. HARI SAILATA
29. KAAMINI RAITHATHA
30. PRASUN DUTTA
31. NEERAJ K RAJPUT
32. UCA JALEEL
33. ANURAG PASSI

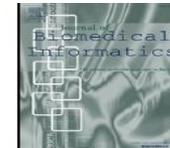
PI: Dr. G. NARAHARI SASTRY

Co-Principal Investigators

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| Dr. G.P.S RAGHAV | Dr. DEVESH KUMAR |
| Dr. ANSHU BHARDWAJ | Dr. M KARTHIKEYAN |
| Dr. PRASAD V BHARATAM | Dr. UC ABDUL JALEEL |
| Dr. V SUBRAMANIAN | Dr. ANDREW LYNN |



MPDS disease-specific web portals are aimed to gather, find & discover all possible information on a particular disease from all possible resources along with CADD tools at one place.



Molecular property diagnostic suite for diabetes mellitus (MPDS^{DM}): An integrated web portal for drug discovery and drug repurposing



Anamika Singh Gaur^a, Selvaraman Nagamani^a, Karunakar Tanneeru^a, Dmitry Druzhilovskiy^b, Anastassia Rudik^b, Vladimir Poroikov^b, G. Narahari Sastry^{a,*}

^a Centre for Molecular Modeling, CSIR-Indian Institute of Chemical Technology, Tarnaka, Hyderabad 500 007, India

^b Institute of Biomedical Chemistry, Pogodinskaya Str., 10 Bldg. 8, Moscow, 119121, Russia

SAR AND QSAR IN ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH, 2017
VOL. 28, NO. 11, 913–926
<https://doi.org/10.1080/1062936X.2017.1402819>



Taylor & Francis
Taylor & Francis Group



Molecular property diagnostic suite (MPDS): Development of disease-specific open source web portals for drug discovery[§]

S. Nagamani^a , A. S. Gaur^a, K. Tanneeru^a, G. Muneeswaran^a, S. S. Madugula^a, MPDS Consortium, D. Druzhilovskiy^b , V. V. Poroikov^b  and G. N. Sastry^a

^aCentre for Molecular Modeling, CSIR-Indian Institute of Chemical Technology, Hyderabad, India; ^bInstitute of Biomedical Chemistry, Moscow, Russia

Towards systematic exploration of chemical space: building the fragment library module in molecular property diagnostic suite

A.S. Gaur, ..GNS. *Mol. Divers.*, 2022, pp.1-10

Molecular Property Diagnostic Suite Compound Library (MPDS-CL): A Structure based Classification of the Chemical Space

L. John, .. GNS, *Mol. Divers.*, 2023

Evolution of MPDS...

Literature

- ❖ Mtb Drug Info
- ❖ Mtb Gene Info
- ❖ Polypharmacology with Mtb
- ❖ DM Type 1 Drug Info
- ❖ DM Type 1 Biomarker Info
- ❖ DM Type 2 Drug Info
- ❖ DM Type 2 Biomarker Info
- ❖ Pathways

Data Processing

- ❖ File Format Converter
 - Compound conversion
 - Converter with OpenBabel
 - Generate 3D coordinates
- ❖ Descriptor Calculator
 - Padel Descriptor Tool
 - CDK Descriptor Tool

Data Library

- ❖ Protein Info
- ❖ Drug & Drug Repurposing
- ❖ Pathways
- ❖ Clinical Interventions
- ❖ Mutations
- ❖ Polypharmacology
- ❖ Protein-Protein interactions
- ❖ Drug-Protein Interactions
- ❖ Epidemiology
- ❖ Case Studies

Data Analysis

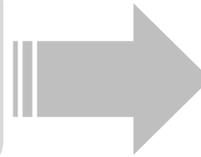
- ❖ Active site analysis
 - Search similar protein pockets
 - Find potential binding sites
- ❖ Pharmacophore
 - Optimization
 - Generation
- ❖ Scaffold Analysis
- ❖ Virtual Screening
- ❖ Sequence Alignment
 - TCoffee
 - ClustalW
- ❖ Phylogenetic Analysis
 - Build phylogenetic trees using PhyML, FASTTREE, GraPhiAn, TreeBeST

Target Library

- ❖ Mtb Target Search
- ❖ DM Target Search

MPDS^{TB} (2017)

MPDS^{DM} (2018)



MPDS^{COVID-19} (2023)

Compound Library

- ❖ MPDS ID Search
- ❖ Exact Search
- ❖ Substructure Search
- ❖ Property based search
- ❖ Fingerprint based search

Gene Library

- ❖ Gene Library Search
- ❖ MPDS Gene ID Search

Data Analysis

- ❖ QSAR
- ❖ Docking
- ❖ Screening
 - BCS classification
 - Toxicity filter
 - NP likeliness calculator
- ❖ Visualization
 - 3D visualization with Jmol
 - Protein-ligand interaction
- ❖ Drug repurposing Tool
- PASS online

Advanced Module (Machine Learning)

- ❖ Ensemble methods
- ❖ Linear classification model
- ❖ Linear regression model
- ❖ Support vector machine
- ❖ Nearest neighbor classification
- ❖ Numerical clustering
- ❖ Calculate classification metrics
- ❖ Calculate regression metrics
- ❖ Split datasets

Fragment Library

- ❖ Fragmenter
- ❖ Fragment based search

Predictive Models

- ❖ Antiviral Prediction
- ❖ BBB Permeability Prediction

MPDS^{COVID-19} A drug discovery portal

<http://mpds.neist.res.in:8085>

Galaxy MPDS COVID-19

Analyze Data Workflow Visualize Shared Data Help Login or Register

Using 429.6 KB

Molecular Property Diagnostic Suite COVID-19

About MPDS Portals Gallery Contact

About MPDS COVID-19

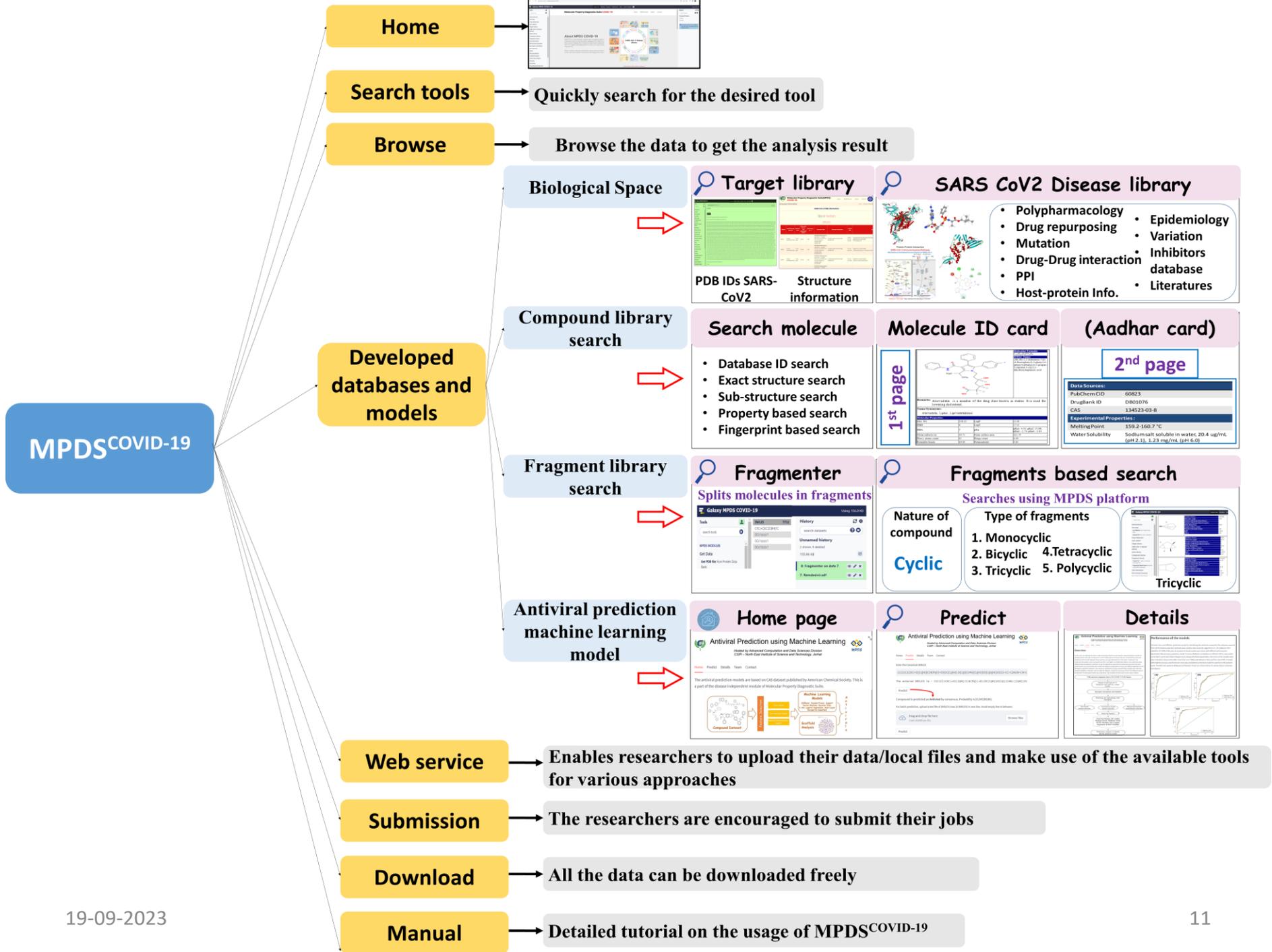
MPDS^{COVID} is a drug discovery software suite of programs which is customized to focus on the therapeutic development for SARS-CoV-2. This is a part of ongoing effort to build the disease specific webportals which are capable of providing platform to work in the open source drug discovery

MPDS is hosted at Advanced Computation and Data Sciences Division in CSIR - North East Institute of Science and Technology, Jorhat, Assam.

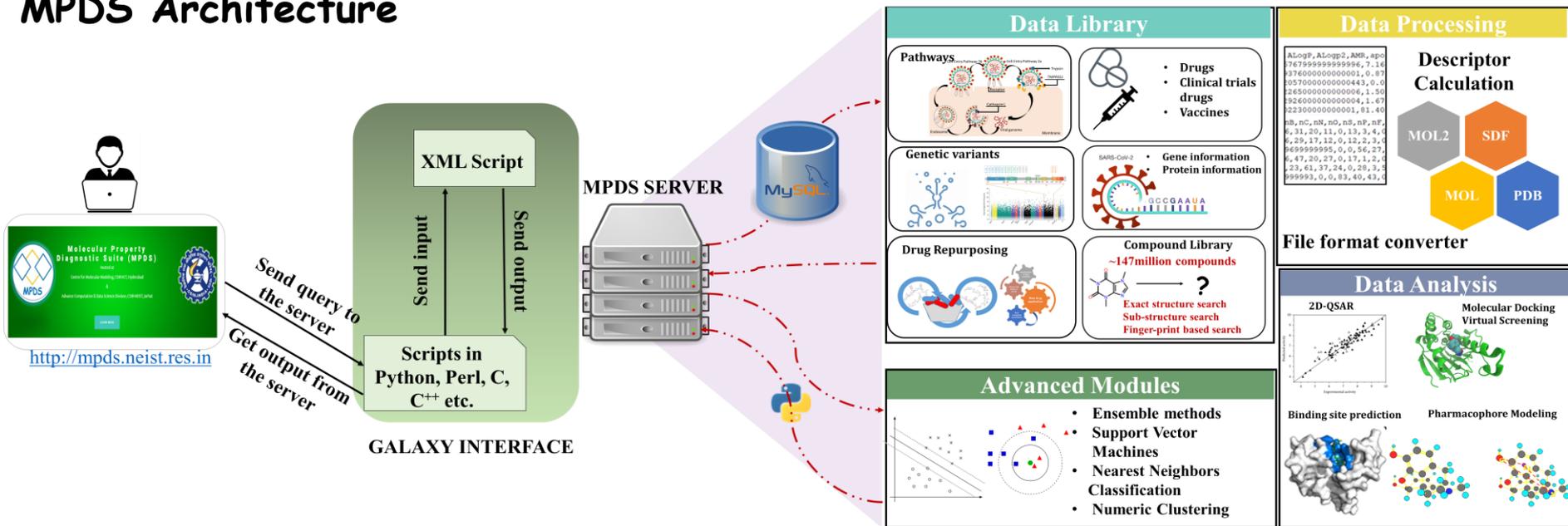
SARS-CoV-2 Disease Library

Click here for MPDS COVID-19 Manual

A ONE STOP SOLUTION

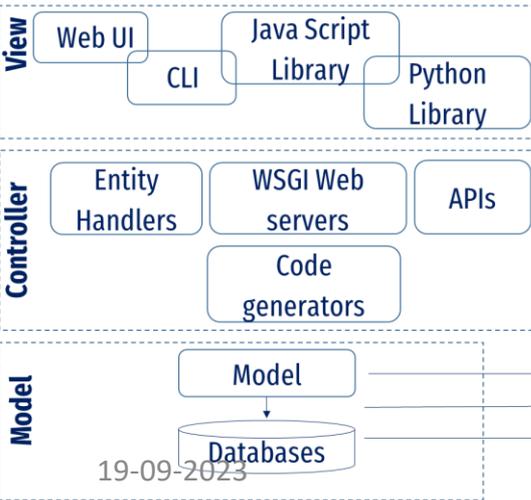


MPDS Architecture

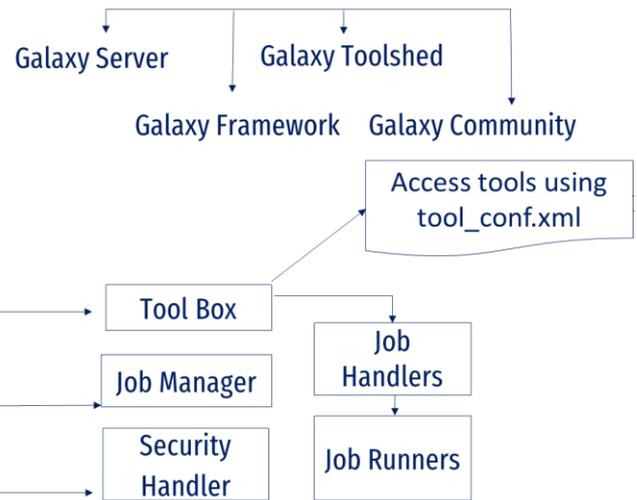


- The Data library information are stored in MPDS server and the information are being retrieved using MySQL database query
- The Data processing and Data analysis are drug discovery modules that are connected through Perl and python scripts with Galaxy
- The advanced modules are incorporated from “Galaxy ToolShed”

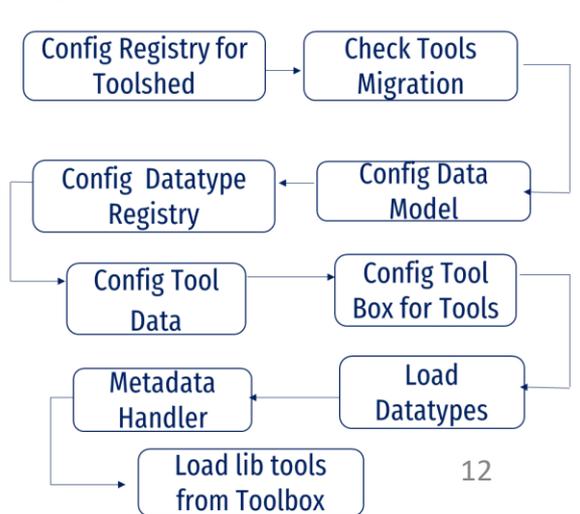
The MVC Architecture



Galaxy Complementary Components

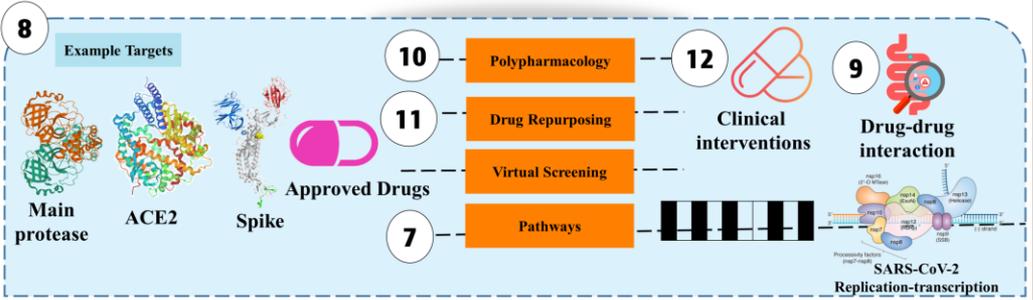
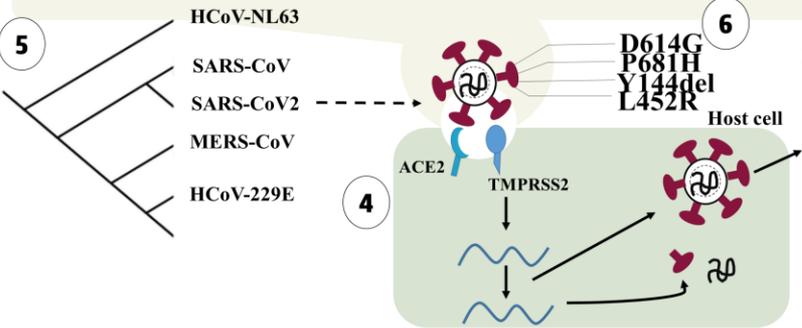
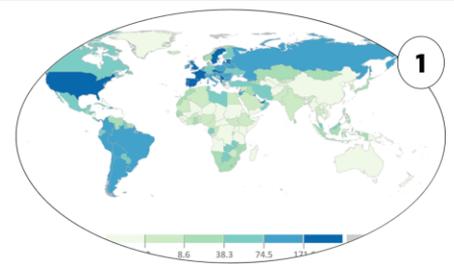
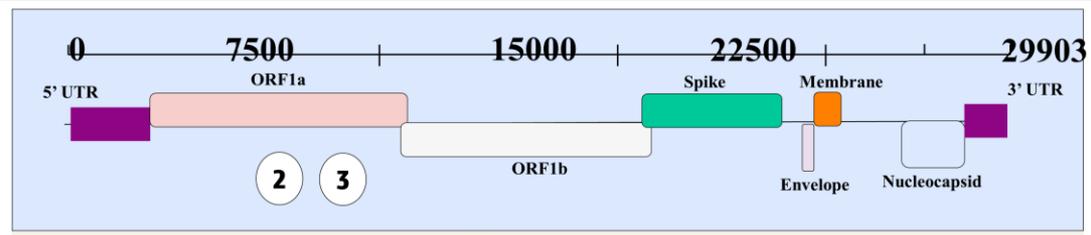
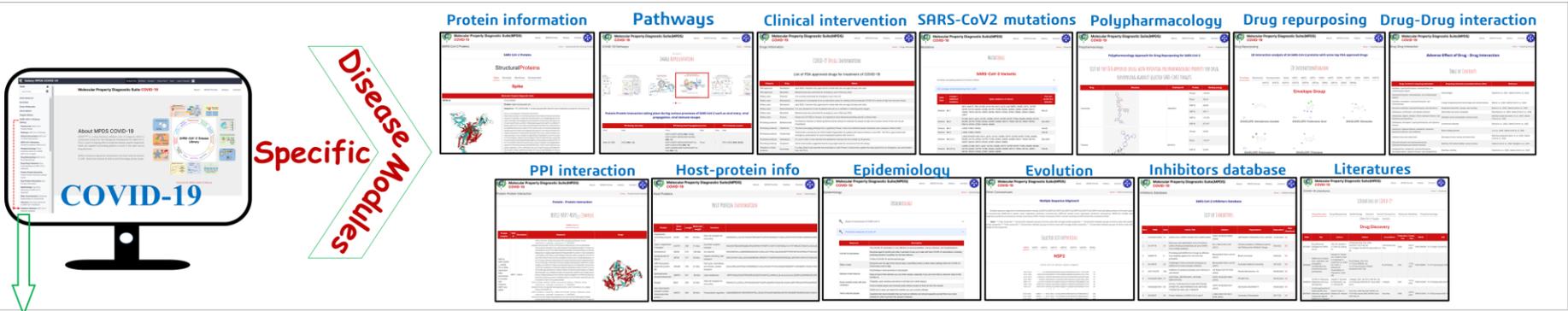


Configuring Tools from Galaxy Toolshed



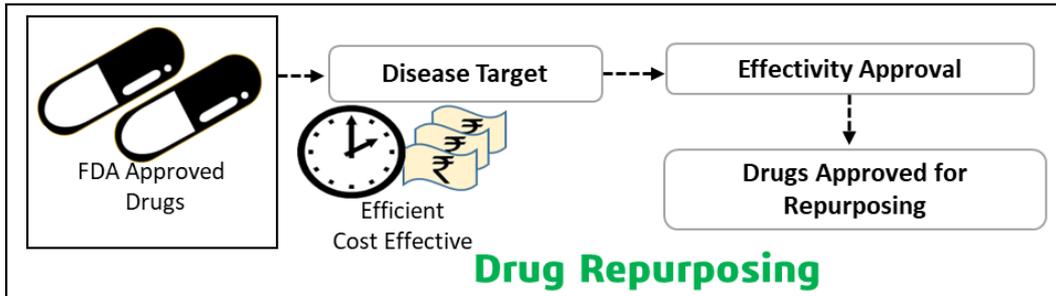
Covid-19 specific modules employed in MPDS^{COVID-19}

<http://mpds.neist.res.in:8085>



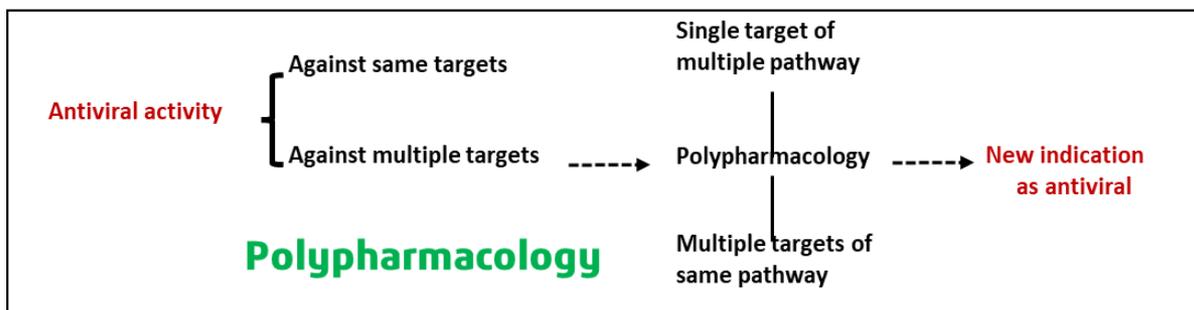
- 1. Epidemiology
- 2. Target information
- 3. MPDS protein card
- 4. Host protein information
- 5. Evolution
- 6. Variants
- 7. Pathways
- 8. Clinical interventions
- 9. Drug-Drug interaction
- 10. Polypharmacology
- 11. Drug repurposing
- 12. Clinical interventions

Drug Repurposing and Polypharmacology Strategy



Drug repurposing have become indispensable in recent times as compared to conventional drug discovery which is an expensive and time-consuming process with high risk of failure

Identifying drugs with property for targeting multiple targets that can be an effective method for combating the viral disease undergoing rapid mutational changes.



A unique combination of polypharmacology with drug repurposing serve as a novel approach for drug development against SARS-CoV2

Drug Repurposing and Polypharmacology for COVID-19

4139
FDA Approved Drugs

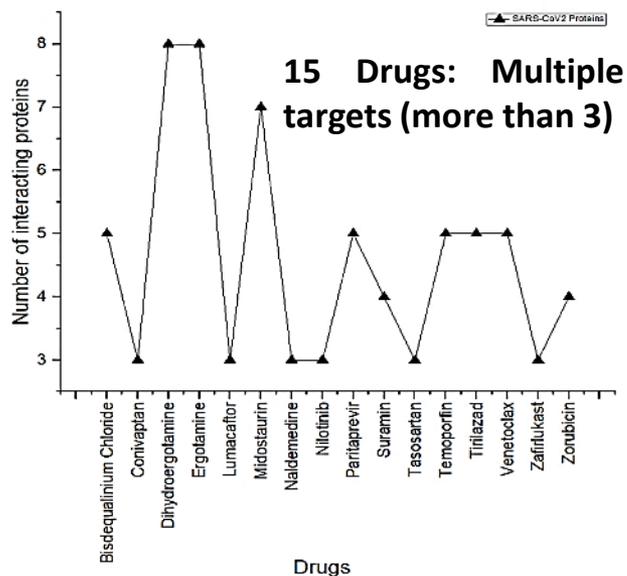


24 SARS-CoV2 Targets
NSP (15), Structural proteins (4), ORFs (5)

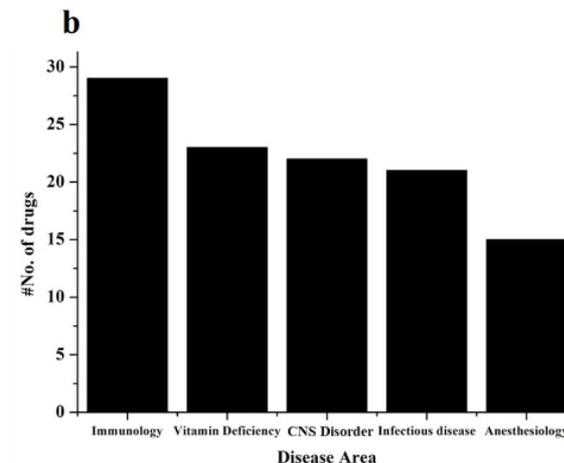
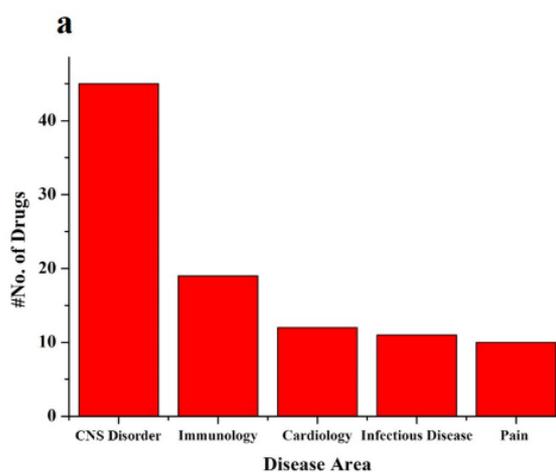
- Virtual Screening
- Distribution of therapeutic Indications
- Protein-Ligand Interaction
- Pathway Analysis

Potential Leads for Repurposing

Multi-Targeting Drugs

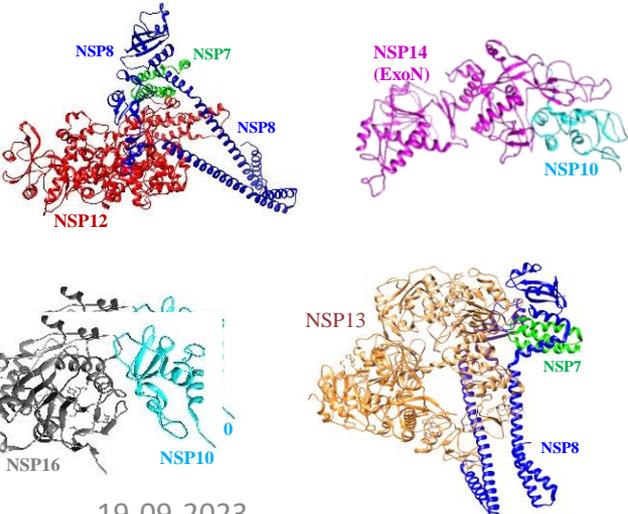
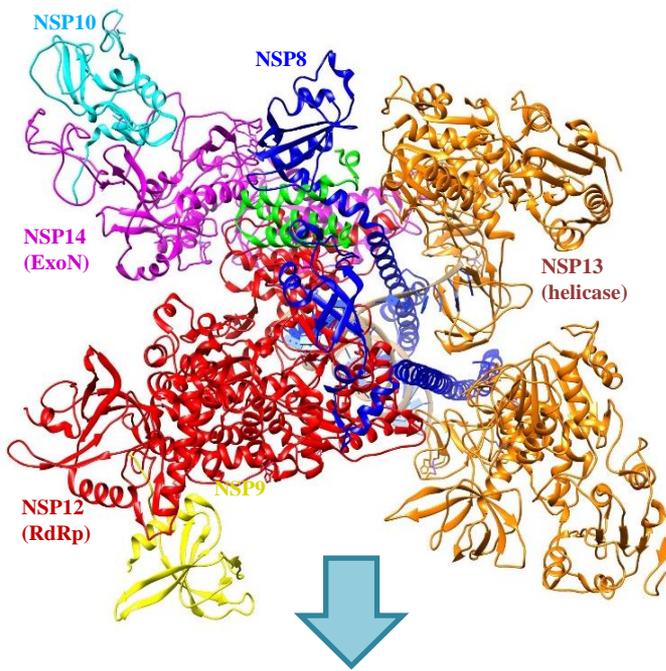


Classification of Drugs Based on Their Therapeutic Areas



- The repurposeable drugs with original indications against neurological disorders (tirilazad), pain (dihydroergotamine, ergotamine), cancer (midostaurin, venetoclax, temporfin) and bacterial infections (bisdequalinium chloride) may emerge as effective anti SARS-CoV2 drugs, owing to their multi-targeting nature.

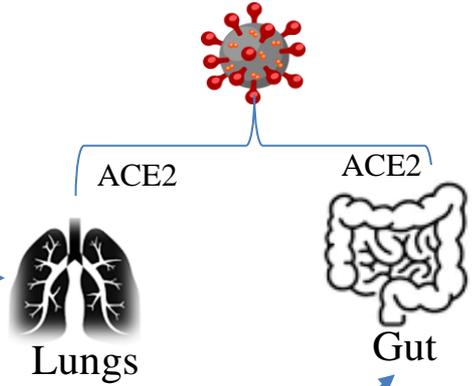
Pinning down PPIs in SARS-CoV-2 Infection and Propagation



Host-Virus PPI
ACE2-Spike

SARS-CoV-2 Entry

Viral entry

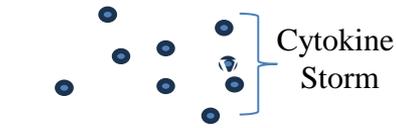


Viral-Viral PPIs

Viral Propagation
Replication-transcription

Tissue Damage

Hyper inflammation



Increasing cytokines and interleukins

Antigen Processing and Presentation

Cellular Immunity

Humoral Immunity

Immune evasion

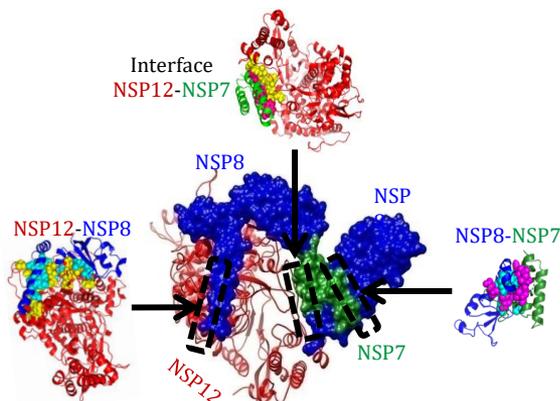
I
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Host-Virus PPI

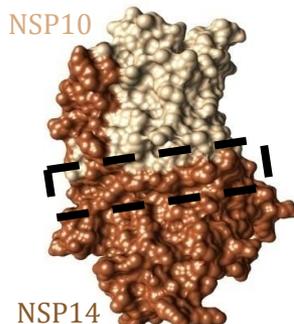
Ribosome-NSP1, P1pro-IRF/MDA5, 3CLpro-STING, NSP6-TKB1, NSP13-TKB1

Protein-Protein interactions in deciphering viral infection mechanism: replication-transcription and RNA proofreading, etc.

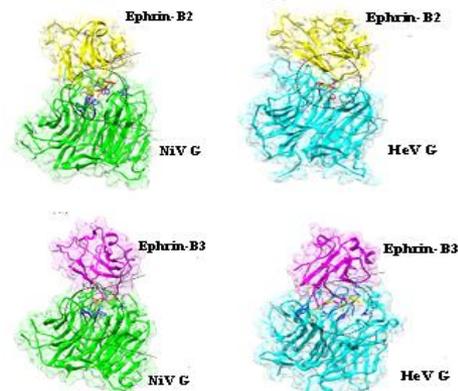
NSP12-NSP7-NSP8(2) (propagation)
of SARS-CoV2 and CoV
Function: Replication-Transcription



NSP14-NSP10 (propagation)
SARS-CoV2, CoV & MERS
Function: RNA proofreading

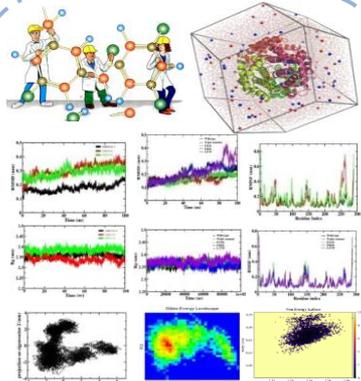


G-protein-EFNB2/B3 (Entry)
Hendra & Nipah virus
Function: Viral entry

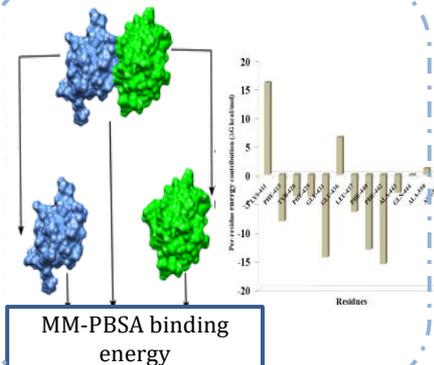


Computational Methods Employed

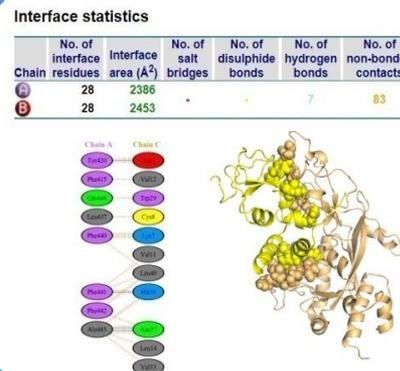
MD Simulation
& Mutational analysis



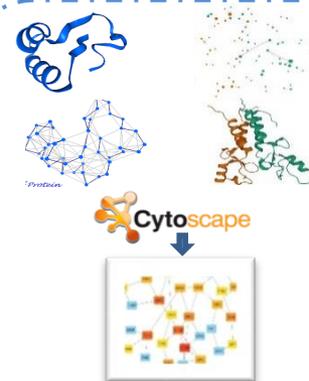
Total binding free
energy/residue-wise



PPI profiling &
Hotspot detection



Res-res networking:
Hub residue identification



Galaxy : A community led development

Open source platform that enables integrating and customizing sites

- A web service integrating a wealth of tools, computer resources, terabytes of data and permanent storage. Across the Globe; Australian, Indian, European, Czech, France, Japan, etc Galaxy communities with users and developers were spread.

Open-source

- Source code is freely accessible

Reproducible

- Repeat and understand computational analysis
- Tool parameters

Tools

- Various domains (that can be plugged into workflows) through its graphical web interface.

Accessible

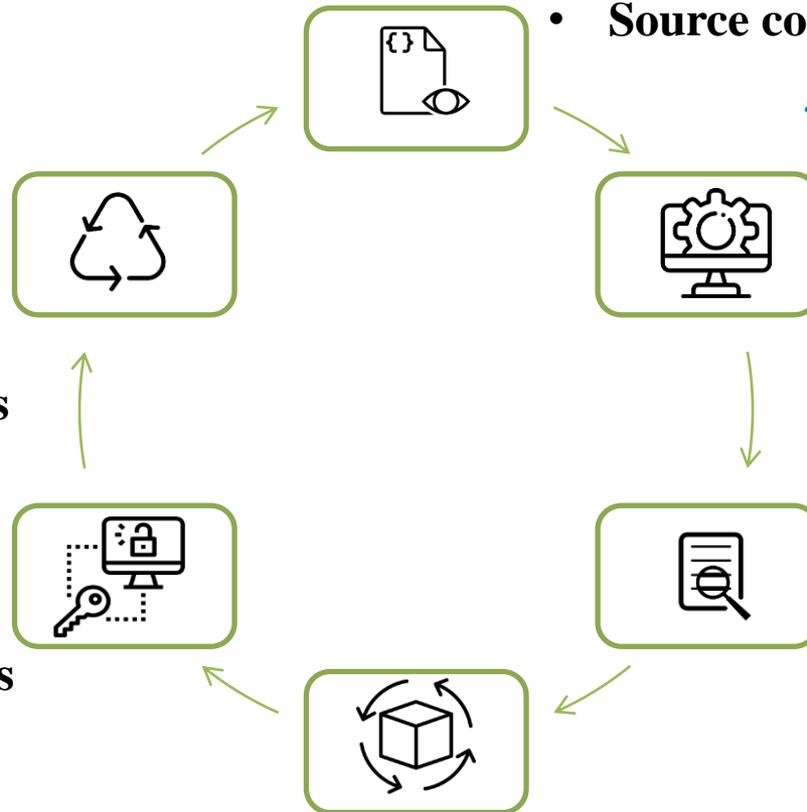
- Run complex tools and workflows
- Visualization of results

Transparent

- Users can share histories, workflows and visualization

Interactive environments

- Run codes in Rstudio, Jupyter, etc.



Custom tools integration to MPDS Galaxy

```
#!/usr/bin/perl -w
open (IN, "<SARGV[0]<");
open (OUT, ">SARGV[1]<");
while (<IN>) {
  chop;
  if (m/^>/) {
    s/^>//;
    if ($> 1) {
      print OUT sprintf("%.3f", $gc/$length) . "\n";
    }
    $gc = 0;
    $length = 0;
  } else {
    $gc += $> while m/[acgt]/;
    $length += length $_;
  }
}
print OUT sprintf("%.3f", $gc/$length) . "\n";
close( IN );
close( OUT );
```

toolExample.pl

```
<tool id="fa_gc_content_1" name="Compute GC content" version="0.1.0">
  <description>for each sequence in a file</description>
  <command interpreter="perl">toolExample.pl $input $output</command>
  <input>
    <param format="fasta" name="input" type="data" label="source file" />
  </inputs>
  <outputs>
    <data format="text" name="output" />
  </outputs>
  <tests>
    <test>
      <param name="input" value="fa_gc_content_input.fa"/>
      <output name="out_file1" file="fa_gc_content_output.txt"/>
    </test>
  </tests>
  <help>
    This tool computes GC content from a FASTA file.
  </help>
</tool>
```

toolExample.xml

The screenshot shows the Galaxy web interface in a browser window. The address bar shows 'http://localhost:8080/'. The main navigation bar includes 'Galaxy', 'Analyze Data', 'Workflow', 'Shared Data', 'Help', and 'User'. On the left, the 'Tools' panel is active, displaying a search for 'Compute GC content for each sequence in a file'. The central workspace shows the tool's configuration with a 'Source file' input field and an 'Execute' button. Below the configuration, a description reads: 'This tool computes GC content from a FASTA file.' On the right, the 'History' panel is empty, showing a message: 'Your history is empty. Click 'Get Data' on the left pane to start'.

Outlook

- An approach based on disease specific approach appear to be important and it is very relevant during a pandemic.
- Pandemics also have a great potential to push disruptive research. AI/ML have a great potential for the future preparedness.
- MPDS^{COVID-19}, is an attempt to bring multifarious computational modeling, data driven approaches for the drug discovery research. It is an open access initiative.

Acknowledgements

Lipsa Priyadarsinee, Esther Jamir, Selvaraman Nagamani, Hridoy Jyoti Mahanta, Nandan Kumar, Lijo John, Himakshi Sarma, Asheesh Kumar, Anamika Singh Gaur, Rosaleen Sahoo, S. Vaikundamani, Kripa Dristi Dihingia, Jyotirmoy Dev, D. Gogoi, A. Pandey, D. Saikia, Bikram, H. Chutia

Vladimir Poroikov, N. Arul Murugan, U. Deva Priyakumar, G.P.S. Raghava, Prasad V. Bharatam, Ramakrishnan Parthasarathi, V. Subramanian, G. Madhavi Sastry, Pankaj Bharali, Lakshi Saikia, Swapnali Hazarika, Santanu Baruah, Mohan Lal

We thank DBT centre of excellence, Centre of excellence of petroleum research, DBT-BIRAC-BIONEST, CSIR, CSIR-NEIST and other funding agencies for supporting research

Thank you

Revitalizing NEIST for Strengthening North East

