



Scaling *De novo* Design
of Bispecific Ligands

Jérémy Besnard

UK-QSAR & Chemoinformatics Group
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e^xscientia

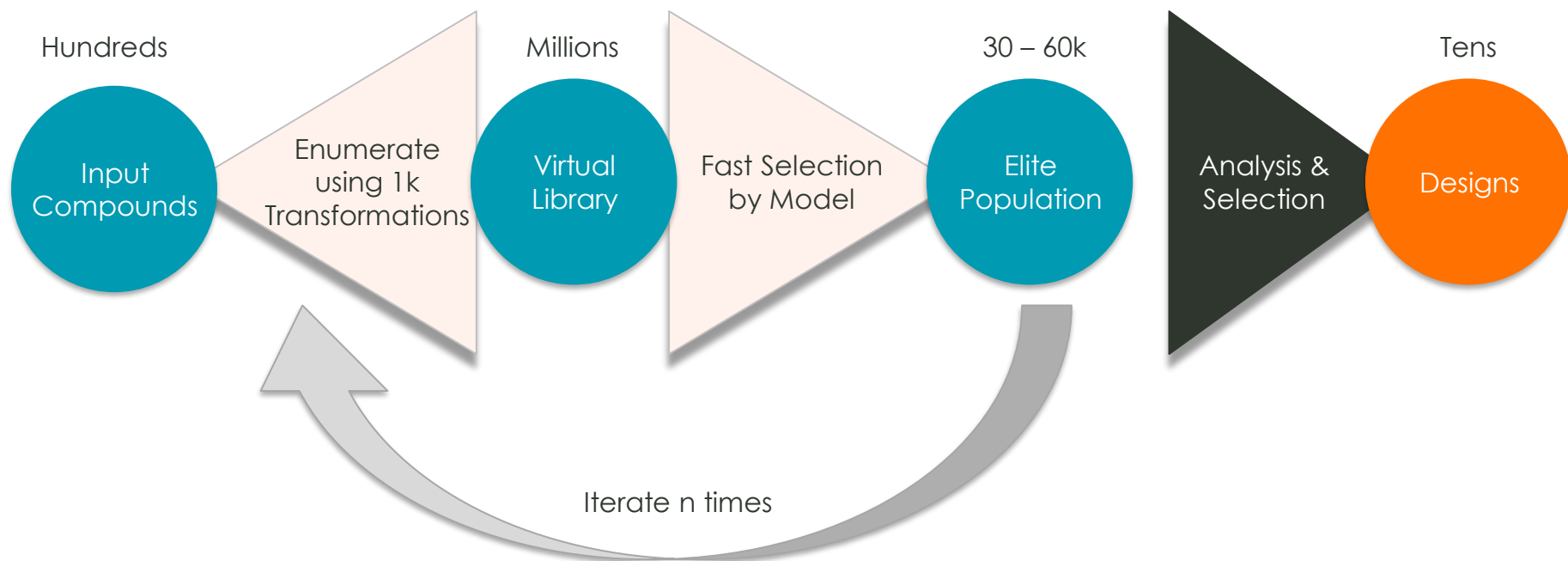
exscientia

- ◆ We are a young spin-out company from the University of Dundee (2012)
- ◆ Employees working in multiple locations
- ◆ Platform built from revenues through partnerships with pharmaceutical companies – organic yet exponential growth
- ◆ Medicinal chemistry design as a routine process

Scaling *de novo* design

1. Validate on single target
 - ◆ Show that the method can generate patentable compounds
2. Expand to dual combinations
 - ◆ Generate clinical candidate
3. Expand again to disease portfolio
 - ◆ Design against a matrix of disease-related targets

GA *de novo* design algorithm



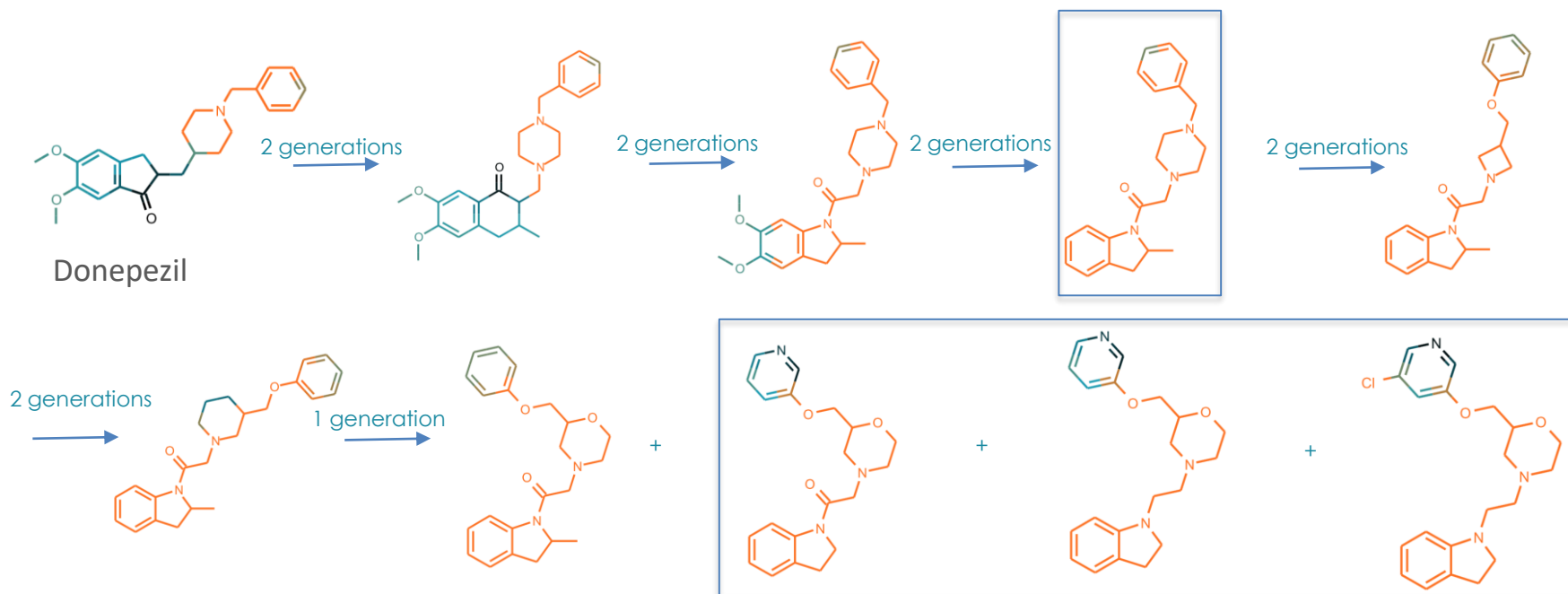
Besnard *et al.* Automated design of ligands to polypharmacological profiles, *Nature* 492, 215–220
<http://doi.org/10.1038/nature11691>

1. Validating the method

Besnard *et al.* Automated design of ligands to polypharmacological profiles, *Nature* 492, 215–220
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Optimise D4 activity and selectivity

<30 compounds required to discover, synthesize and patent compound 27s, a selective D4 compound with early lead properties



> O(6) compounds evolved & scored for D4 and off-targets, but only most promising compounds were synthesized and screened

Compound 27s
D4 $K_i = 90$ nM, selective
Patent: PCT/GB2012/051194 /
WO2012160392

Metabolic Disorder Example

Dual inhibitor for two unrelated targets

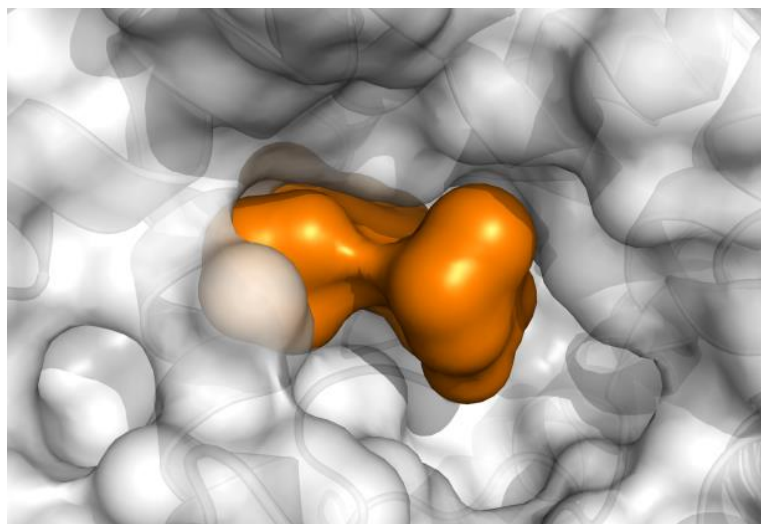
- Design against polypharmacology profiles
- Confirmatory X-ray structures of both complexes

Bispecific Compounds

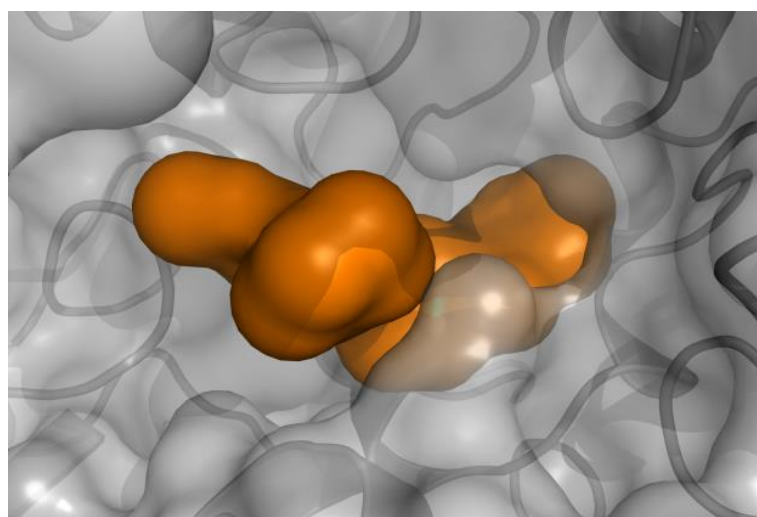
- ◆ Goal is to find first-in-class bispecific small molecule inhibiting two enzymes of unrelated families
- ◆ Process:
 - ◆ Gather public and patent data to build models
 - ◆ *De novo* design with evolutionary algorithm
 - ◆ Docking of top ranked compounds to assess if the compounds could fit the two binding sites
 - ◆ Synthesize top-ranking
 - ◆ In-vitro assay followed by crystallography

Structural validation

Protein-ligand **X-ray structures** of both complexes with the top prioritized compound



Enzyme A
 $IC_{50} = 350 \text{ nM}$



Enzyme B
 $IC_{50} = 10 \text{ nM}$

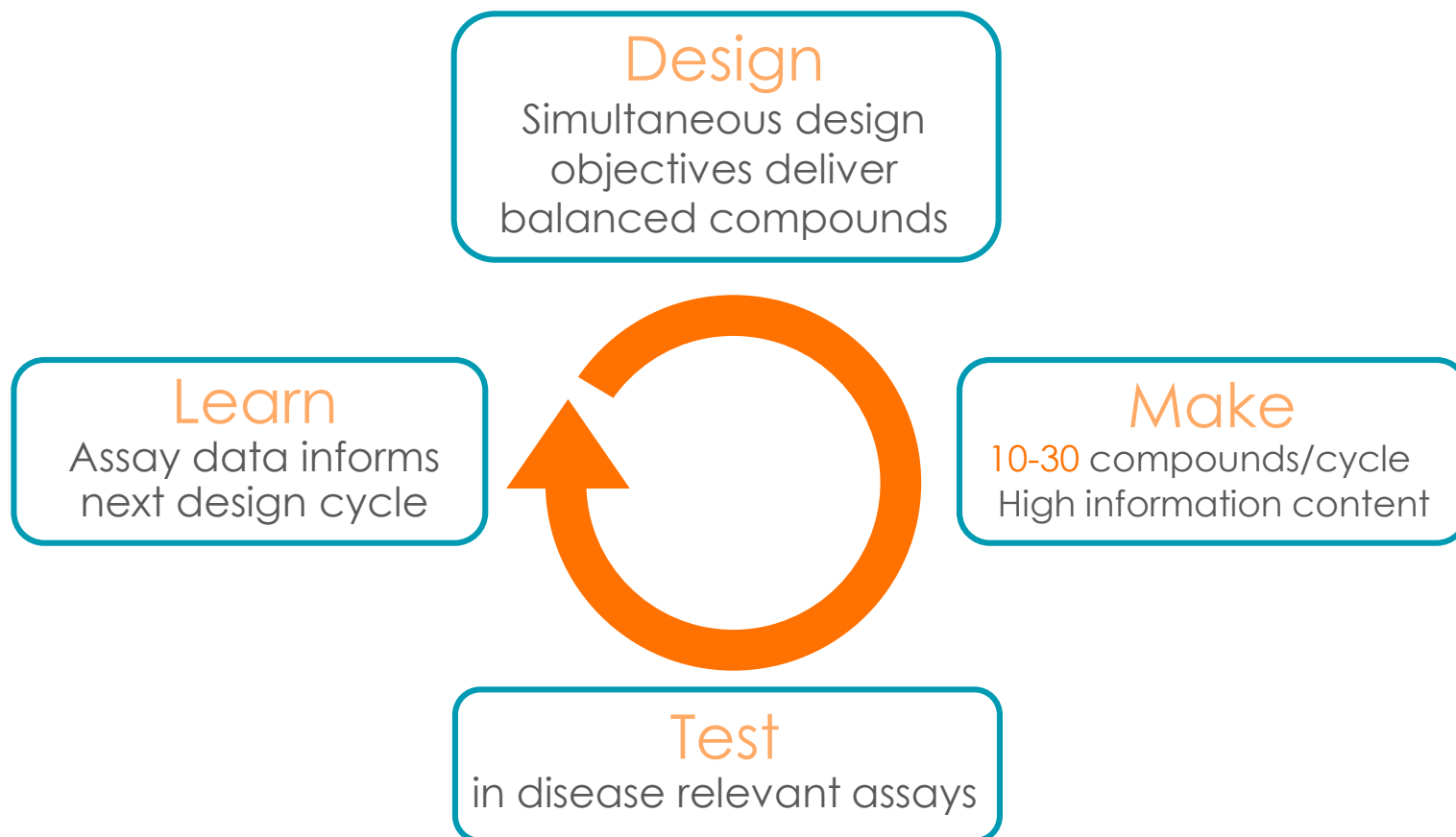
2. Delivering a candidate

Dual agonist for two distinct GPCRs

- Collaboration with Sumitomo Dainippon Pharma
- Design against polypharmacology profile
- *in vitro* assessment
- Rapid delivery of candidate to *in vivo* safety study

Technology in practice

Automated lead generation with rapid design cycle and efficient evolution to drug candidate profile



Lead Identification

Design, synthesis, assay: 5-15 compounds per 2-week cycle



Design of 5 chemotypes	Compounds synthesized	Ease of synthesis	Dual agonist activity [❖]	Best Affinity	GPCR selectivity*	
	25	✓	✓	80 nM 70 nM	✓	 to lead optimization
	5	X	X		X	
	30	✓	X		X	
	45	✓	✓	70 nM 100 nM	✓	 to lead optimization
	5	X	X		X	

❖ multiple compounds <150 nM at both targets.

* <50% activity at 1µM over 20 GPCR receptors


Lead Optimization

80 further compounds for each prioritized scaffold

	Dual agonist	<20nM target 1	<20nM target 2	
	✓	✓	✗	scaffold designated as backup
	✓	✓	✓	scaffold prioritized additional assays progressed further compounds made on this scaffold

Candidate Seeking

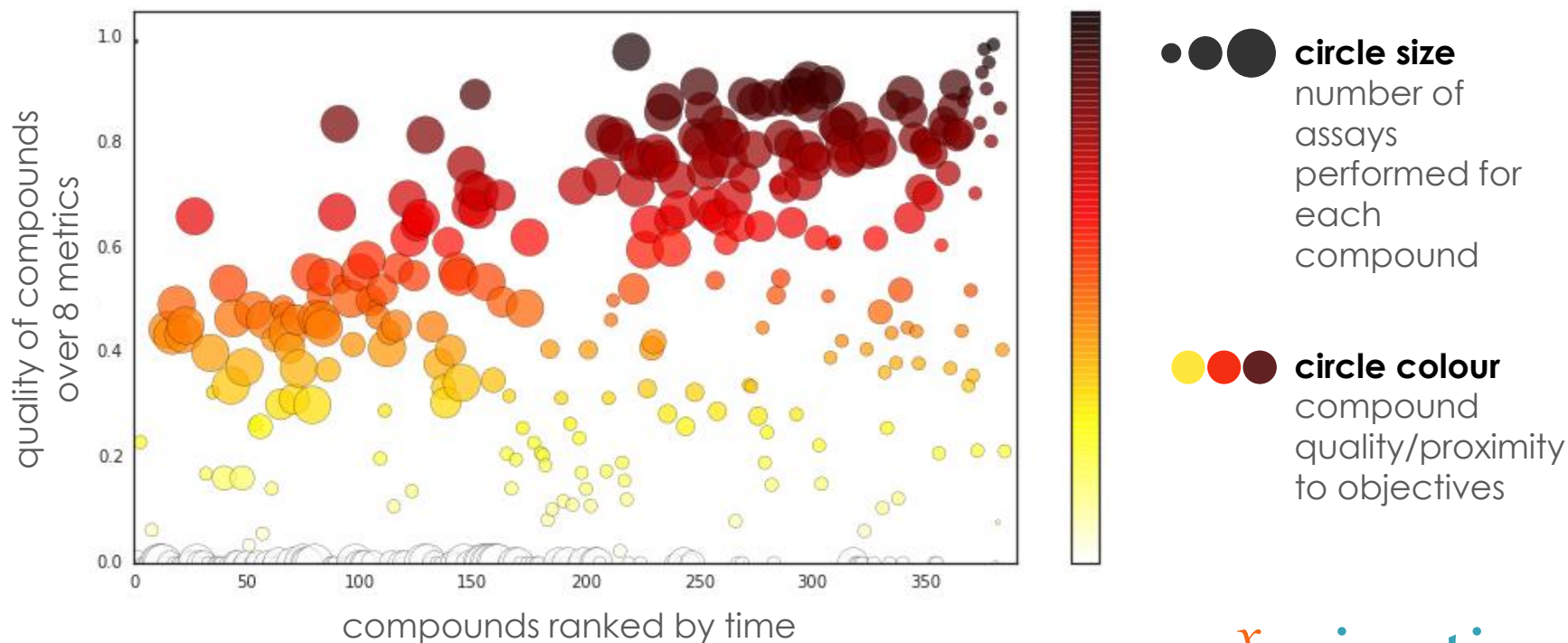
40 compounds for prioritized scaffold

	Dual agonist	<20nM target 1	<20nM target 2	solubility	HERG >10µM	GPCR selectivity	DMPK
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Towards candidate nomination

Successful bispecific project for CNS disease

- ◆ 2 chemotypes progressing to candidate selection (ongoing)
- ◆ <400 compounds synthesized and assayed
- ◆ 12 month project



3. Scaling to disease level

From one pair to a matrix of pairs

Big Data

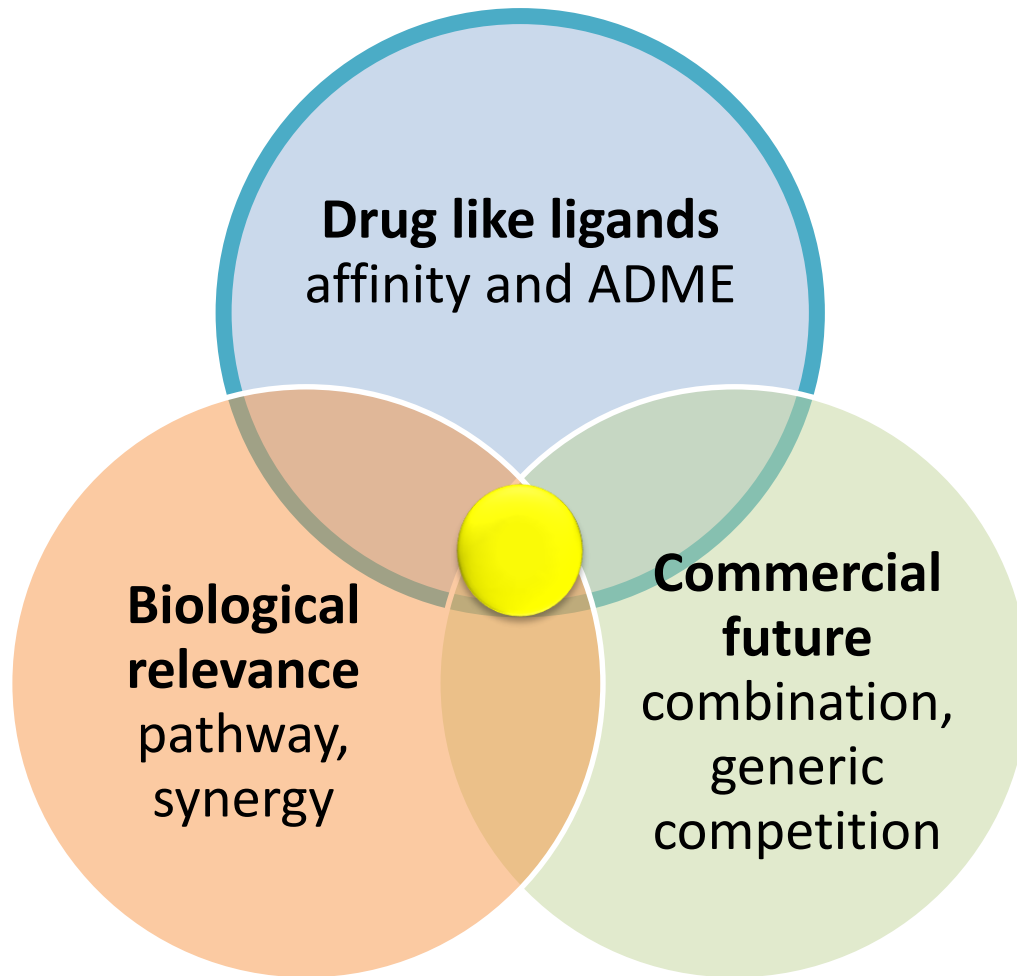
- ◆ Big is relative, big compared to what?
- ◆ Philosophy is more important than size
- ◆ Collect and use all data rather than a small sample
- ◆ Accept messiness of data - using more data of variable quality outweighs using small, very exact data
- ◆ All models are wrong but some are useful ([link](#))



Design against a disease

- ◆ Find targets and select potential pairs
- ◆ Generate designs for all pairs
- ◆ Analyse the results

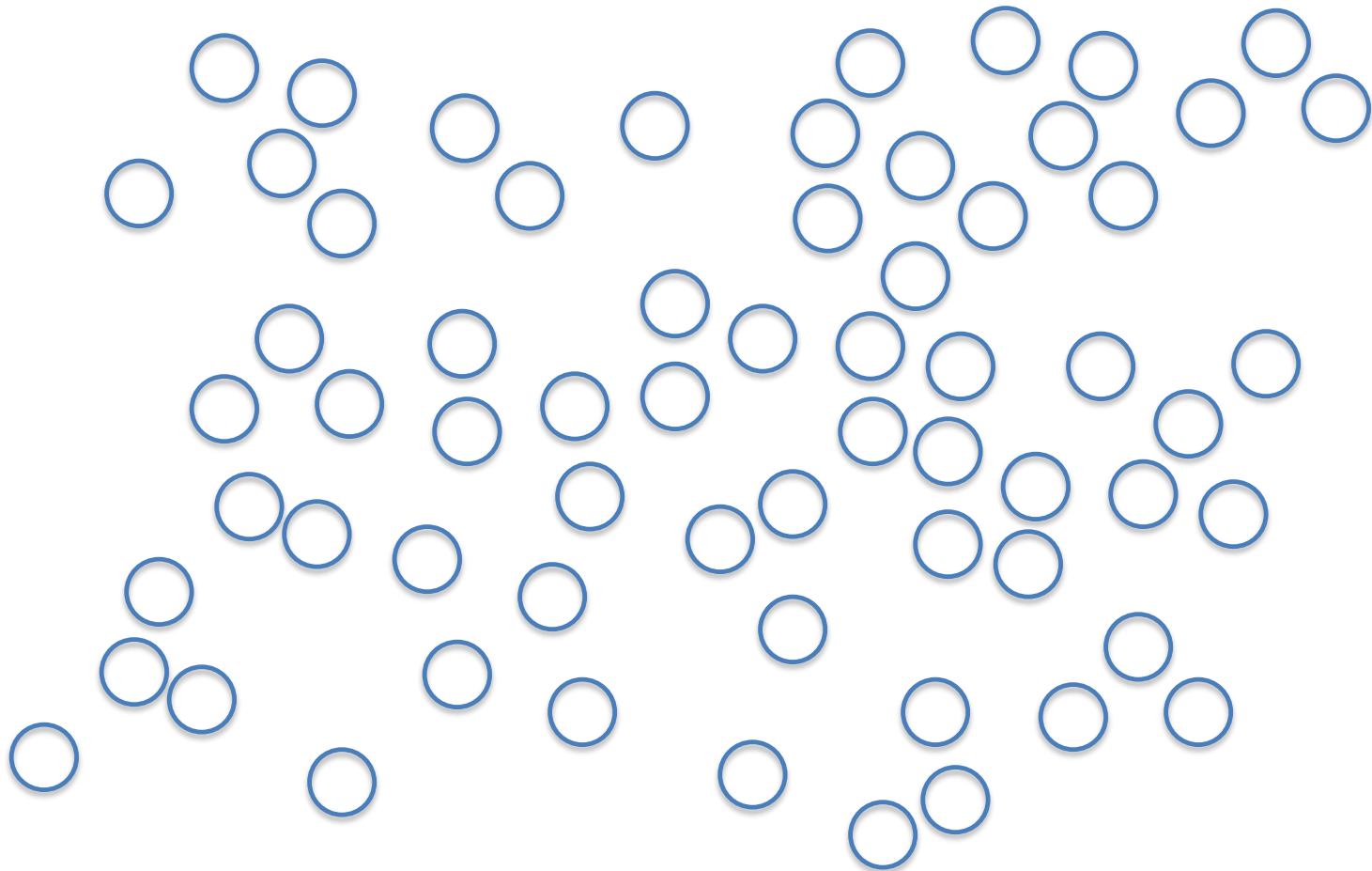
Selecting target combinations



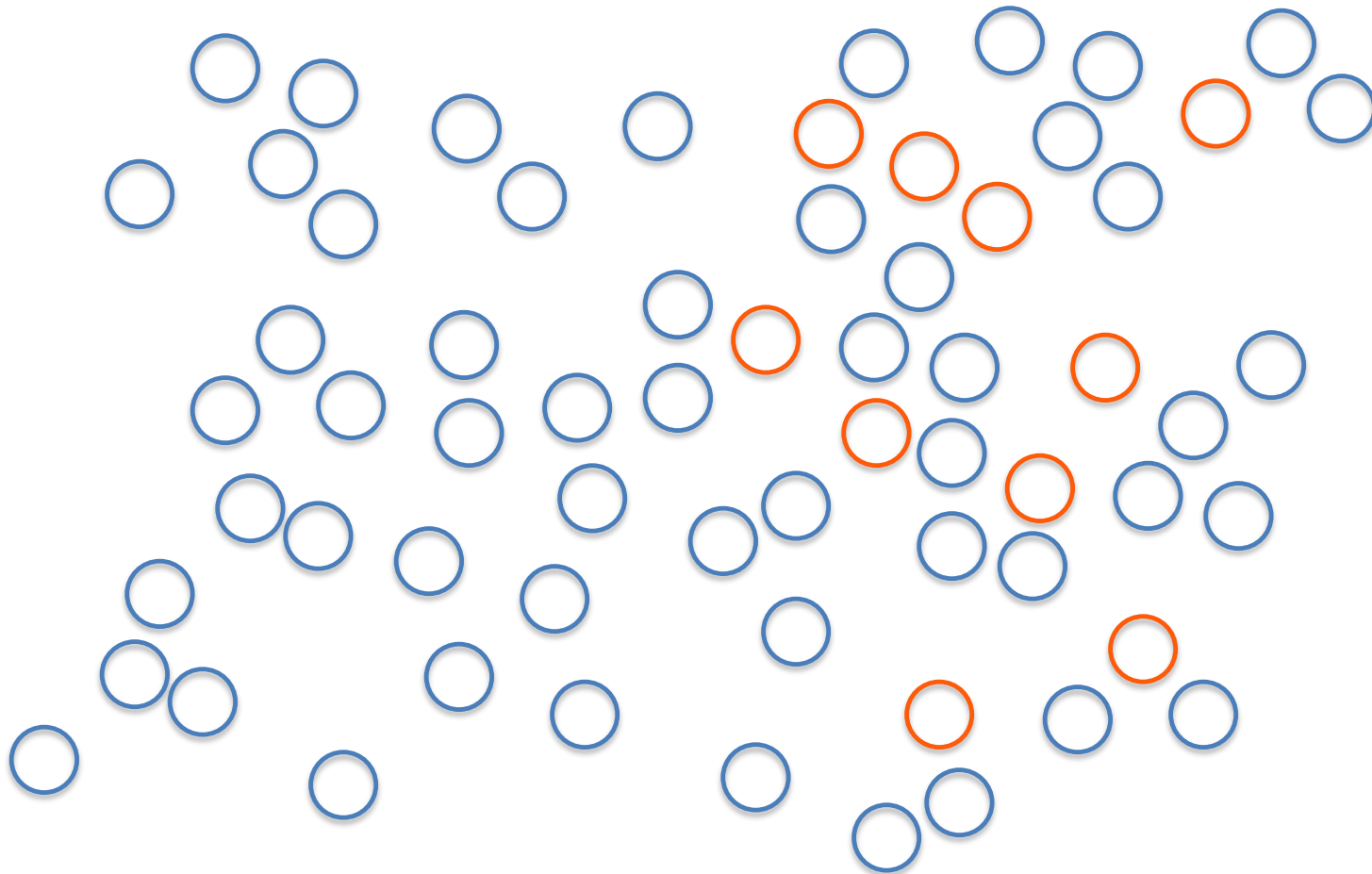
Commonality between two targets

- ◆ Disease link
 - Text mining for co-occurrence of target-disease and target-target
- ◆ Chemical compatibility
 - Known compounds that bind both targets
 - Take into account selectivity, “easy” to hit everything
 - Halfway compounds: known active against one, predicted active against the other target
 - Similar chemical property space of known actives

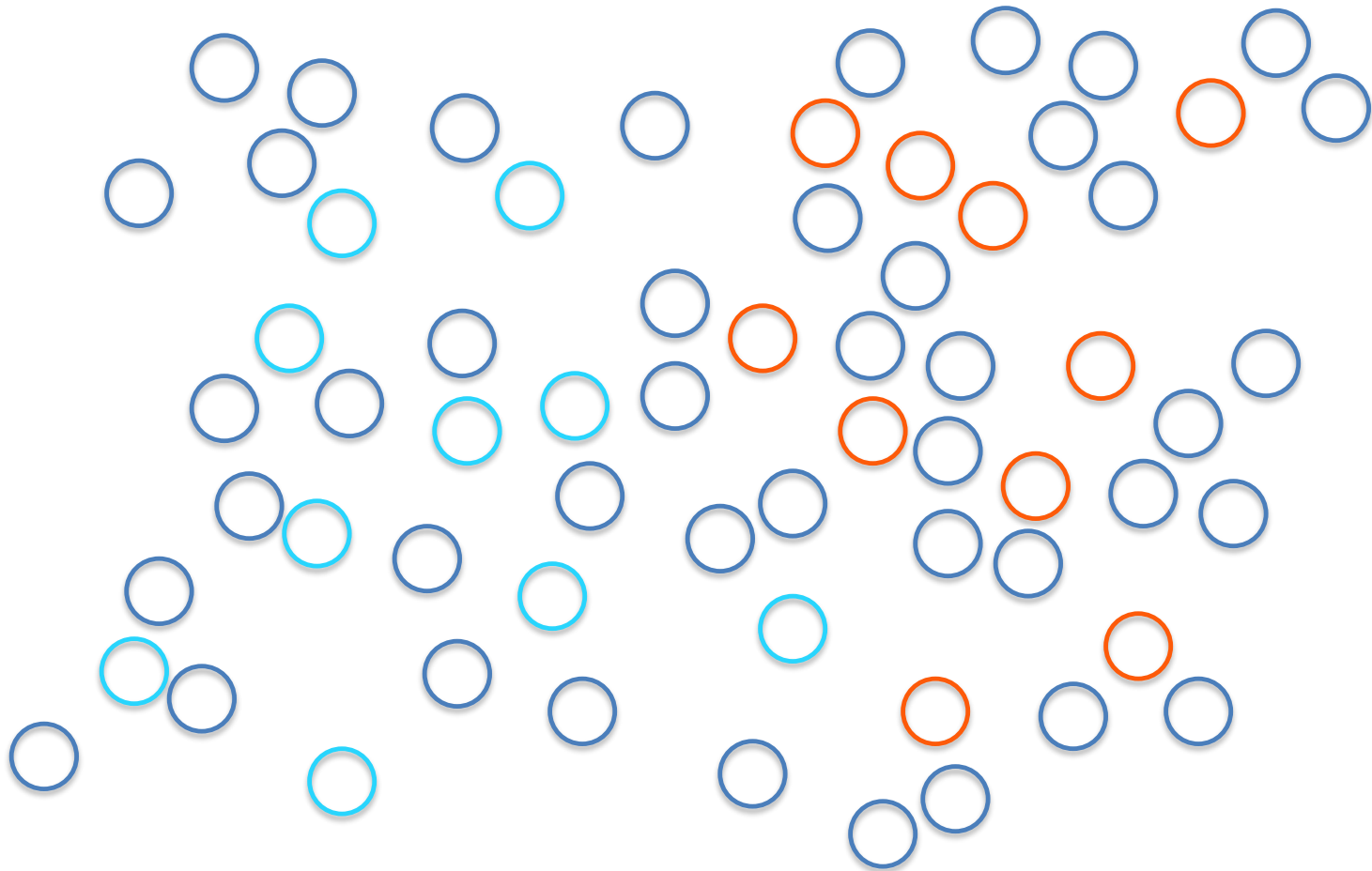
Druggable genome



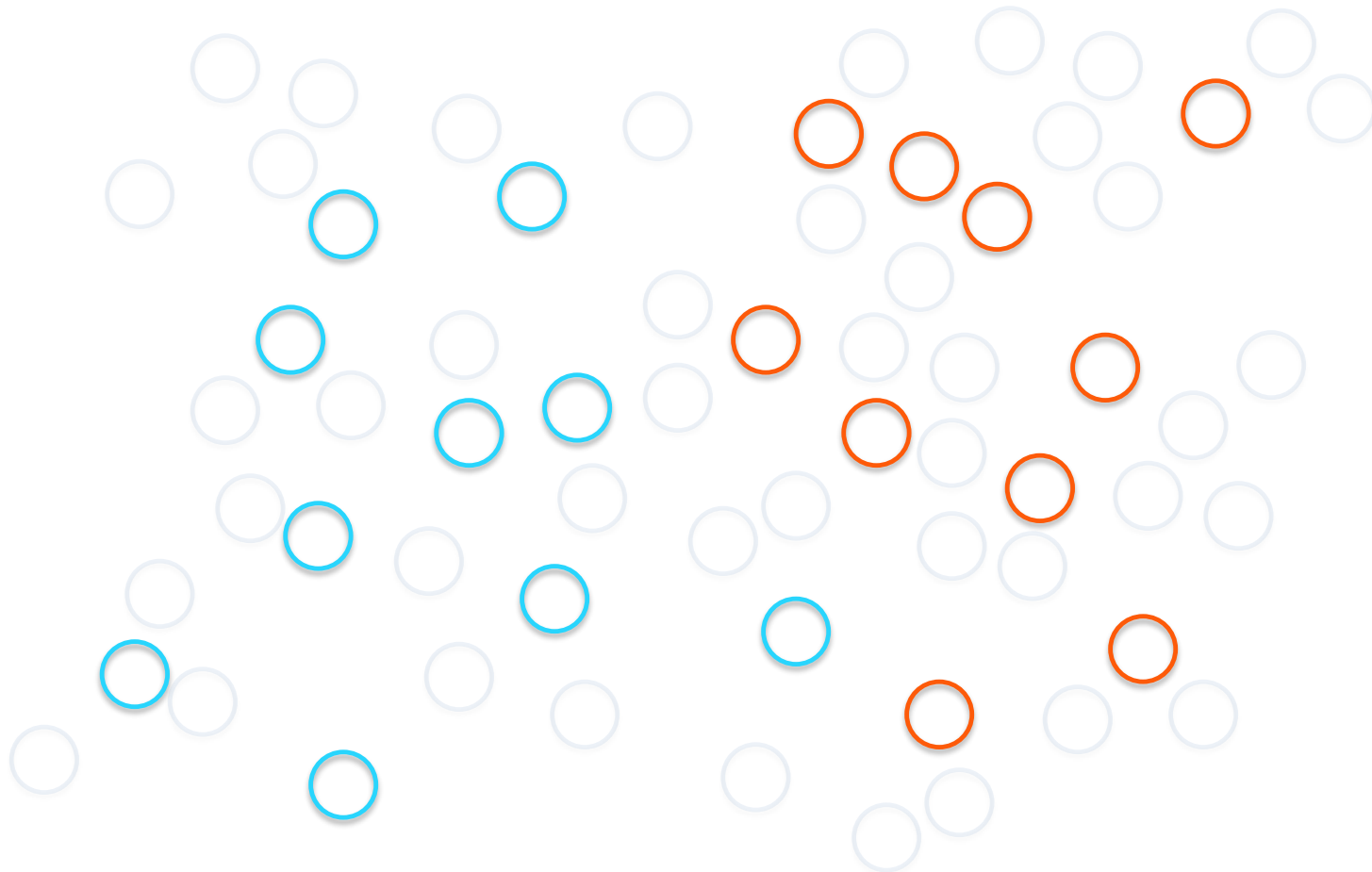
Clinically validated



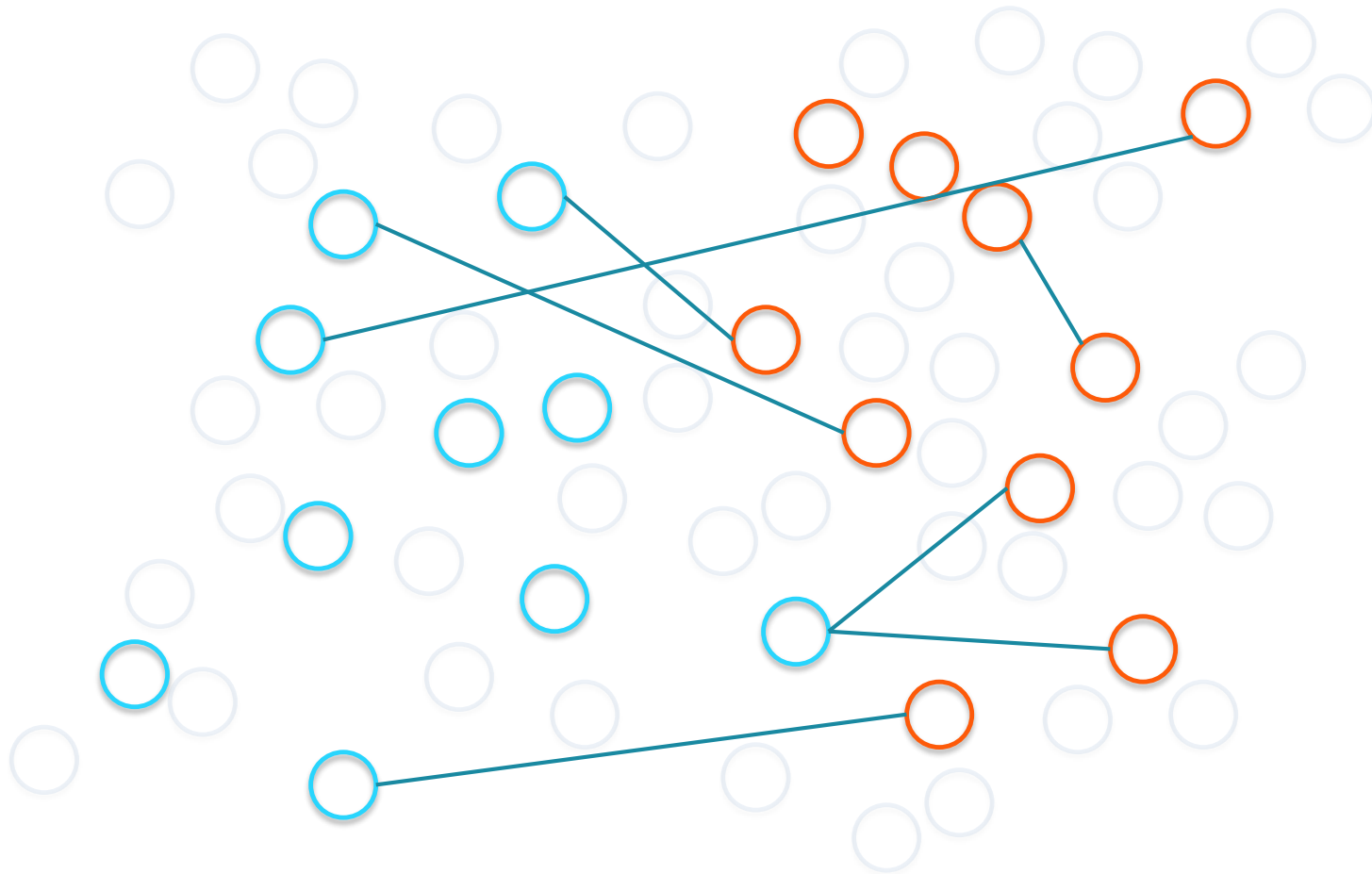
Emerging biology



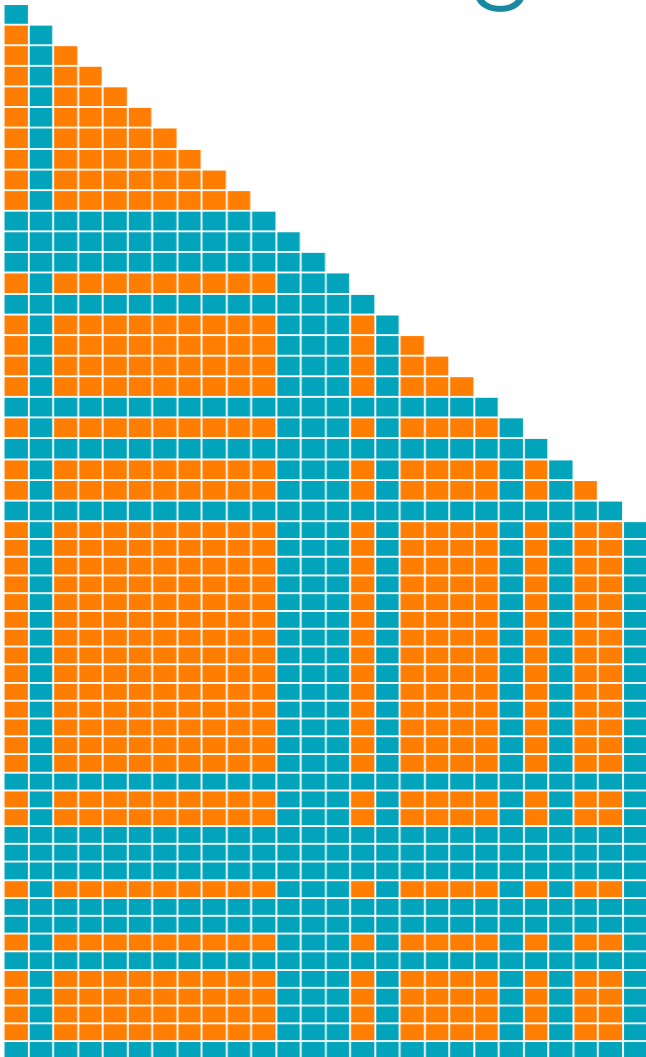
Target pool



Chemical compatibility



Design against a disease



- ◆ Matrix of targets linked to disease
- ◆ Automated design for all pairs
- ◆ ~1200 designs
- ◆ Scale: all results within ~ 2 days
- ◆ < 1% technical failures
- ◆ 100% result capture

Calculation details

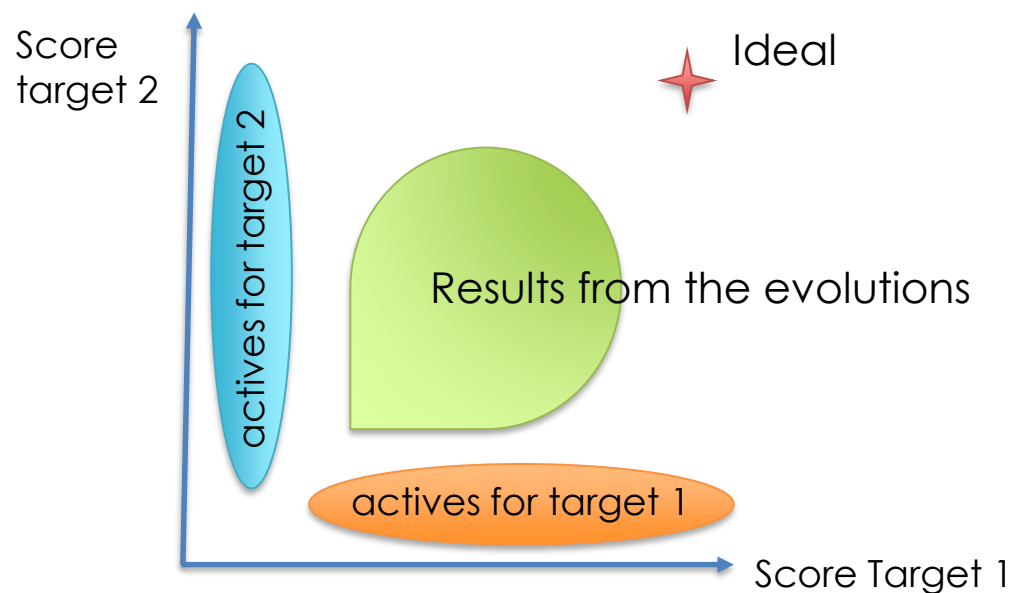
Target matrix pairs	1235
No model for target	60
No inputs pass filters	1
No evolution	26
Technical failures	0



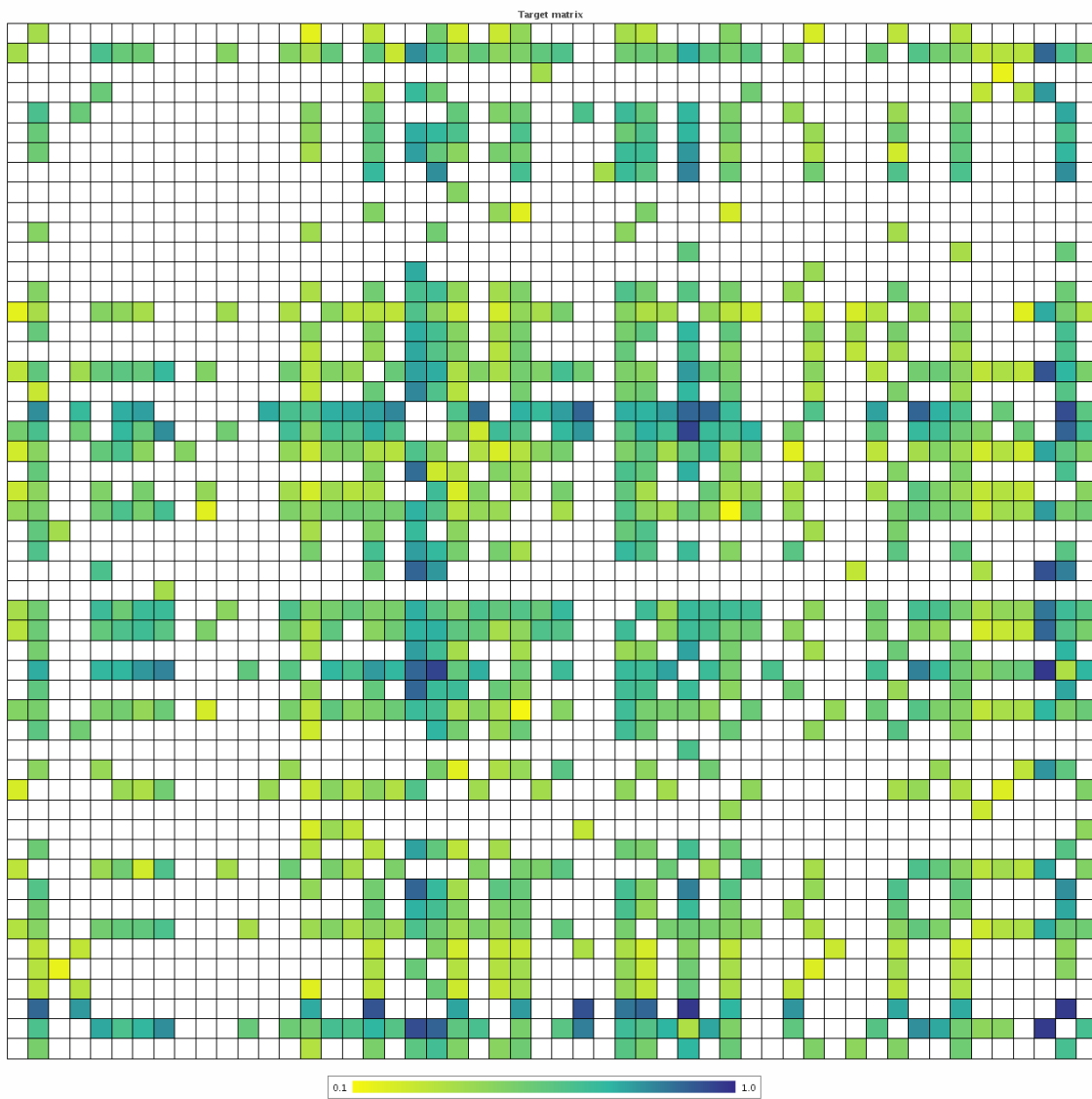
- ◆ 1150 successful runs
- ◆ 13 billion enumerated compounds
- ◆ 60 million compound designs captured
- ◆ A weekend on AWS

What we are looking for per pair

- ◆ Combinations with good model scores for both targets and drug-like molecules



“Distance to ideal” per target pair



Ideal pair:

- ◆ Score Target 1 = 1
- ◆ Score Target 2 = 1

Want: small distance (yellow)

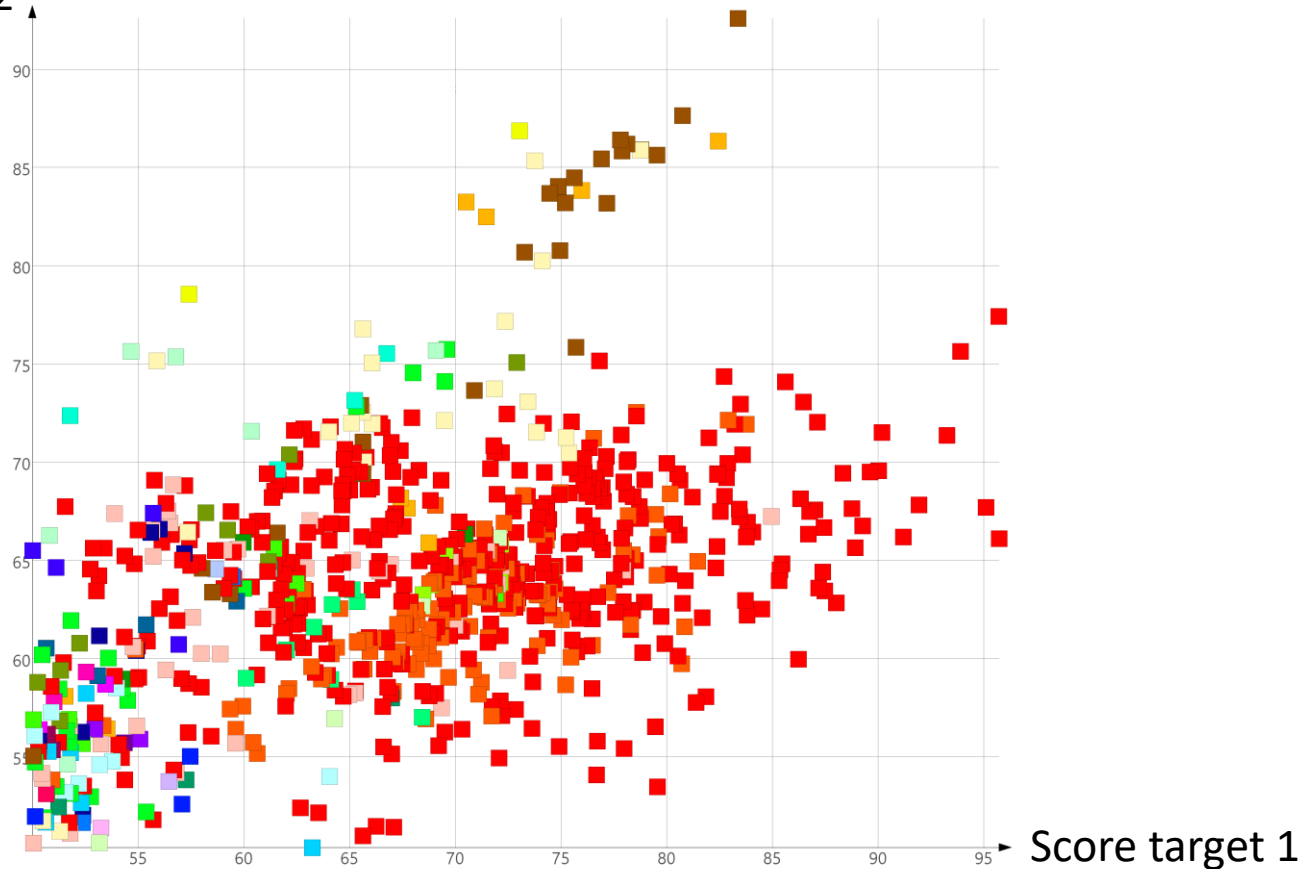
Enough to chose from!

White = no result (not run or no desirable compound)

Multiple series for a target pair

Data clustered and visualised in DataWarrior

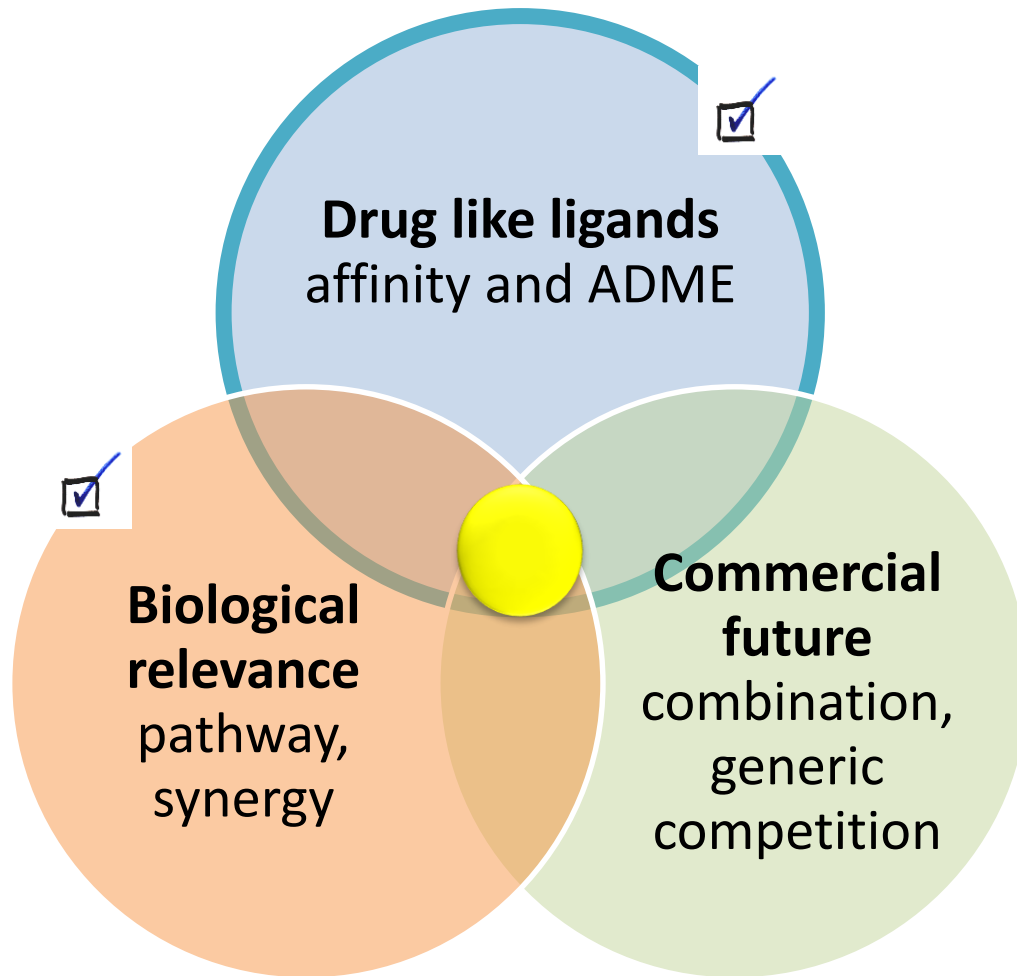
Score target 2



Cluster No

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33

Selecting target combinations



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exscientia team

CEO

Andrew Hopkins
Founder

Chief Chemist

Andy Bell
2 FDA drugs:
sildenafil (Viagra)
voriconazole
(Vfend).

CIO

Richard Bickerton
Co-founder
.

CTO

Jérémy Besnard
Co-founder

Chemo- informatics

Willem van Hoorn

Molecular Informatics

Adrian Schreyer

COO

Mark Swindells

Systems Architect

Richard Cox

Executive Officer

Senga Oxenham

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THANK YOU