

BioProfile - Extract Knowledge About Compound Cross Reactivities from Corporate Databases

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Outline



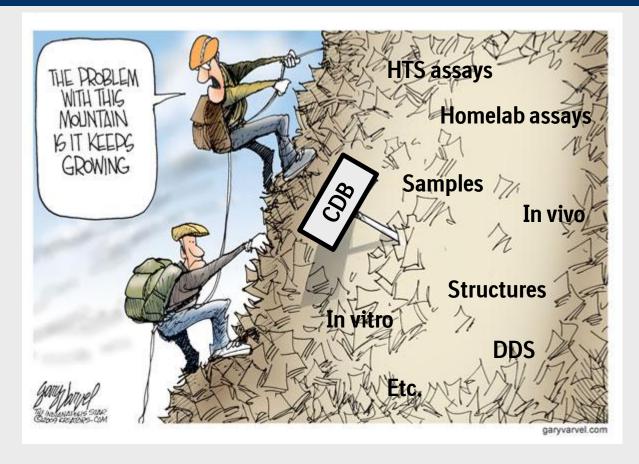
- Introduction
- Data Preprocessing
 - Data sources
 - Primary Screen Profile
 - Dose Response Profile
 - **CRO Screens**
- Application Examples
 - Project database
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 - Frequent hitter analysis
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- Acknowledgement



Introduction

The Corporate Database (CDB)



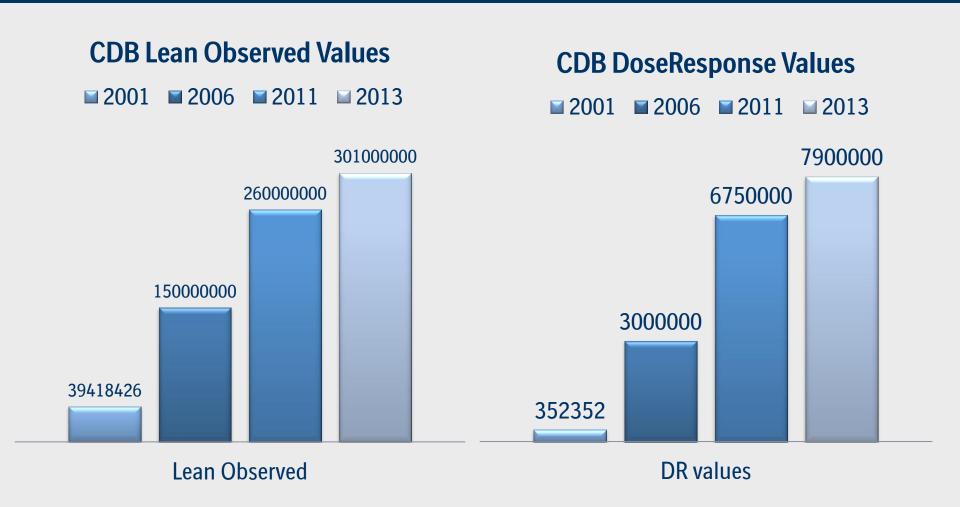


By Gary Varvel, The Indianapolis Star

A growing data mountain

The Corporate Database

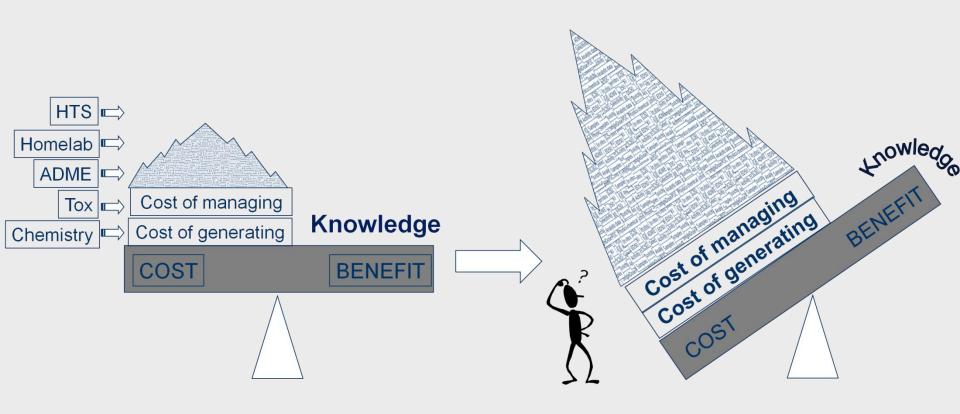




Development of the stored single dose and dose response values in the BI corporate database

Data mountain - Too much of a good thing?





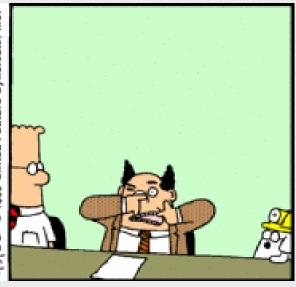
Data mining



"Data mining is a powerful tool for digging deep into enterprise data to reveal underlying patterns and relationships." (Source WWW)







BioProfile - Motivation



Driven by the question how to prioritize hit classes from HTS or VS we want to find out:

- Is a given compound
 - a real hit or a frequent hitter or an assay technology artifact?
 - Can we identify selectivity targets not known in advance for the HTS hit set or an interesting hit class?
- Are there selectivity issues for a given compound/compound class?
- Are there known toxic effects?

The data is in principle available from CDB; how can we easily access and use it?

Is all necessary information available? Easy accessible?



Data Preprocessing

BioProfile - Data Sources



- Focus on single dose measurements from HTS Screening campaigns from CRO screens and on DoseResponse data
- Get the assay data from CDB
- Get additional data for primary screens directly from the HTS group in Biberach via DB transfer or via files from Vienna and Ridgefield (additional info for about 250 primary screens)
 - Agonist/Antagonist info
 - Hit threshold, mean value and stddev of the screen
 - Target type and technology information
- Target type and technology information is also annotated for DR data and single dose data from CROs (approx. 3000 methods already annotated)
- All the additional data is stored in the CompChem DB

BioProfile - Prepare Data



- retrieve new data from CDB
- process the data, join additional information and store the preprocessed data in the CompChem DB
- automated update every weekend using KNIME workflows

Primary screen data

- generate minimum/maximum values for multiple measurements per compound per method
- approx. 22 million agonist data points and 188 million antagonist data points

DoseRepsonse data

- Convert all values to µM and calculate a median value for multiple measurements per compound per method
- approx. 5.4 million data points

CRO data

- Standardize units to %CTL and test concentration to μM
- approx. 1.6 million data points



Application Examples

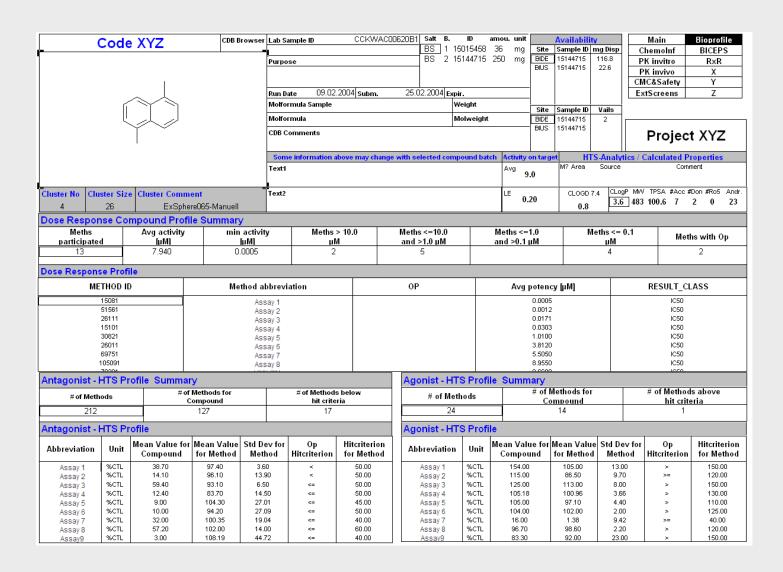
BioProfile - Application Examples



- Project database
- BIMESH HTS data analysis
 - Primary hit filtering
 - Hit set/compound class profile (PrimScreen and DoseResponse data)
- Frequent hitter analysis

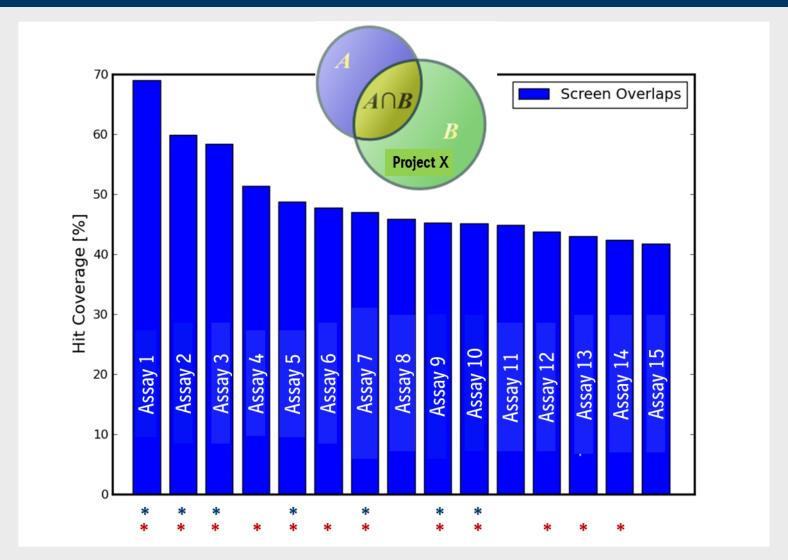
BioProfile Data in Project DB - ISIS Base example





Hit overlaps with previous BI screens (Bioprofile) (Project X Hitset@25 %CTL, 158000 cpds)

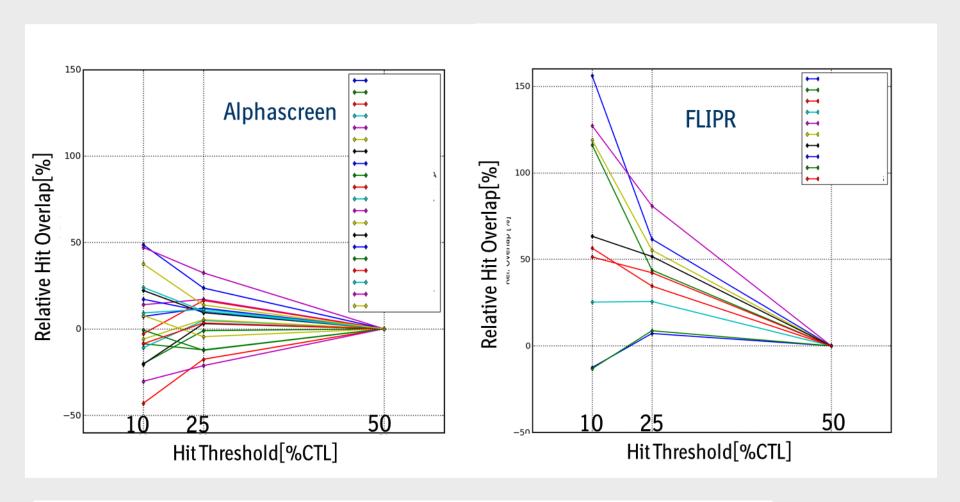




* FLIPR assays; *GPCR/Ion Channel Targets

Technology dependence of hit overlaps





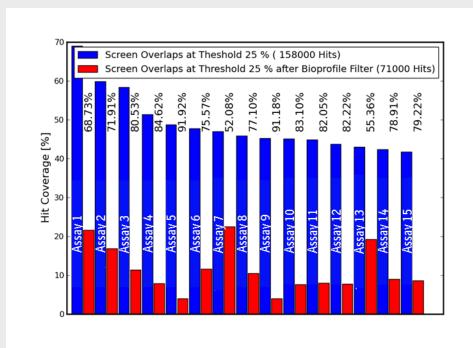
Reducing hit threshold increases relative hit overlaps with other FLIPR screens. -> Many potent FLIPR hits act unspecific

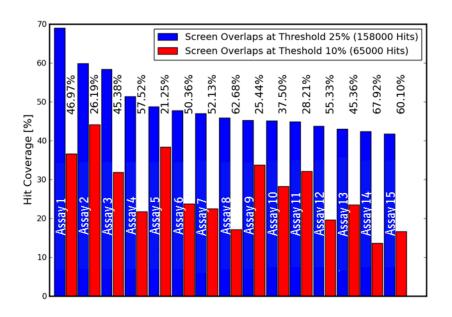
Bioprofile: Filtered Hitset



Overlap reduction through Bioprofile filtering (71000 cpds, 55 % reduction)

Overlap reduction through Hit Threshold adaption to 10 %CTL (65000 cpds, 59 % reduction)





71000 compounds selected for the counterScreen

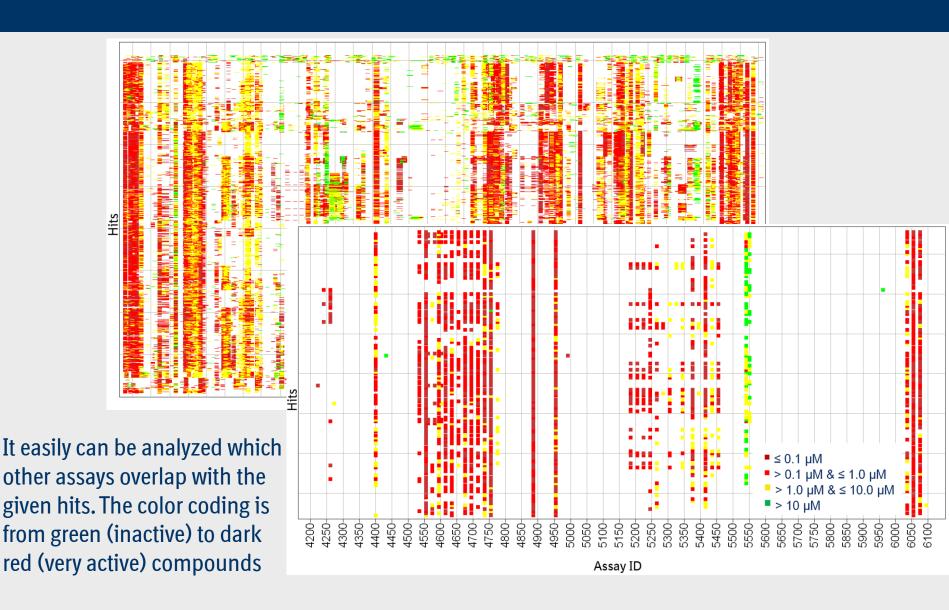
Hit set Profile - Primary Screen Data



Assay	Assay technology	Assay target type	Hitcrit.	Hitcrit. OP	Hits from Hit set	Hits Assay	Hit rate Assay
Assay24	AlphaScreen	Protease	50	<	5362	41081	4.2
Assay 21	AlphaScreen	Protein binding	50	<=	3556	99957	10.6
Assay 14	SPA red	Transporter	50	<=	2542	91197	10.5
Assay 1	SPA red	Kinase	50	<	1991	13090	2.1
Assay 100	AlphaScreen	Kinase	50	<	1771	34970	4.3
Assay 34	FLINT	Other	50		1512	31553	3.5
Assay 65	SPA red	Kinase	50	<	1490	10194	1.7
Assay 87	Luminescence	Kinase	50	<	1087	14726	1.7
Assay 213	FlashPlate blue	Kinase	50	<	907	4914	0.7
Assay 17	SPA red	Enzyme	20	<	804	26588	3.8
Assay 33	AlphaScreen	Kinase	50	<	757	15001	2.5
Assay 45	FLINT	Enzyme	50	<	588	8394	0.8
Assay 99	LANCE	Kinase	50	<	526	15410	1.6
Assay156	Luminescence	Protein binding	50	<	492	32521	5.5
Assay 108	AlphaScreen	Protein binding	50	<=	436	14117	1.5

Hit set Profile - DoseResponse Data





Example output for the frequent hitter analysis



ID	Structure	Screens Partic.	found as	Primary hit in # different technologies	in # different	Score	NewScore
MFCD00071920	H ₃ C N CH ₃ CH ₃ CH ₃	159	78	9	10	214	19295
MFCD00011750	H ₁ C - H ₂ C H ₃	204	79	10	10	193	19333
MFCD00004021	HO S O NH OH N N CH HO NH OS OH	125	56	11	10	148	16268
MFCD00602221	O-N N	135	56	8	9	142	10256



Summary & Outlook

Summary



- We have implemented a procedure to collect additional information for all screening campaigns
- Additional information also available for all DR assays and assays from CROs via manual annotation (first automated procedure is under evaluation)
- Automatically extract and preprocess assay data from CDB and join it with the additional data (weekly update)
- All procedures are implemented as KNIME workflows
- BioProfile enables every research project team to easily access information about cross reactivities from corporate databases
- Data can be used to prioritize compounds/compound classes or to check for frequent hitters or counter targets
- BioProfile is part our HTS data analysis (BIMESH) and is used in global research

Outlook



- Further automation for the target type/technology type annotations
- Include external data (e.g. CHEMBL DB)
- Use the BioProfile data for additional analysis tools
 - MMP approach
 - Chemogenomics typ analysis (like Assay Related Target Similarity (ARTS)) *

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^{*} M. Bieler et al J.Chem.Inf.Model. 2011, 51, 1897

Acknowledgements



- Hans Schubert (former colleague from the HTS group Biberach)
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Thank you for your attention

• B. Beck, Bioorganic & Medicinal Chemistry 20 (2012) 5428-5435