



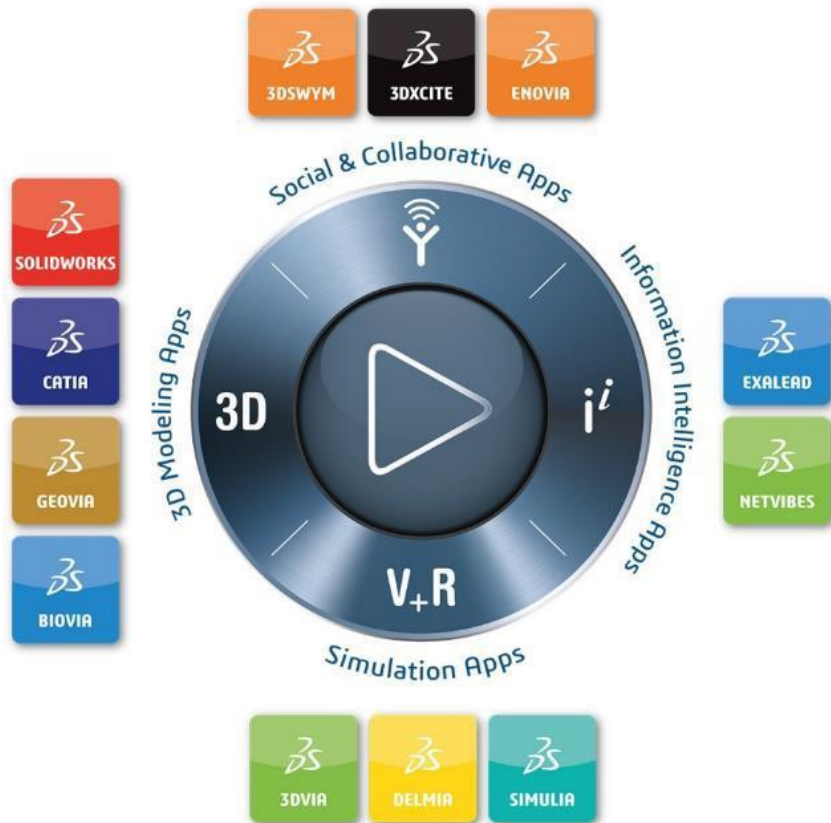
3DEXPERIENCE®

Accelerate Science-Led Innovation for Competitive Advantage

BIOVIA Discovery Studio

創源生技 分子視算中心

經理 陳冠文 (Gene)



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GGA is part of the BIONET Group (訊聯生物科技)



CEO: Christopher Tsai, Ph.D. 蔡政憲 博士

Established: Nov. 2008

Main Product & Service Areas:

1. Genetic Testing
2. Molecular Diagnosis
3. **Scientific Informatics & Bio IT**

IPO Date: September 17, 2012

Stock Ticker: 4160 (Taiwan OTC)

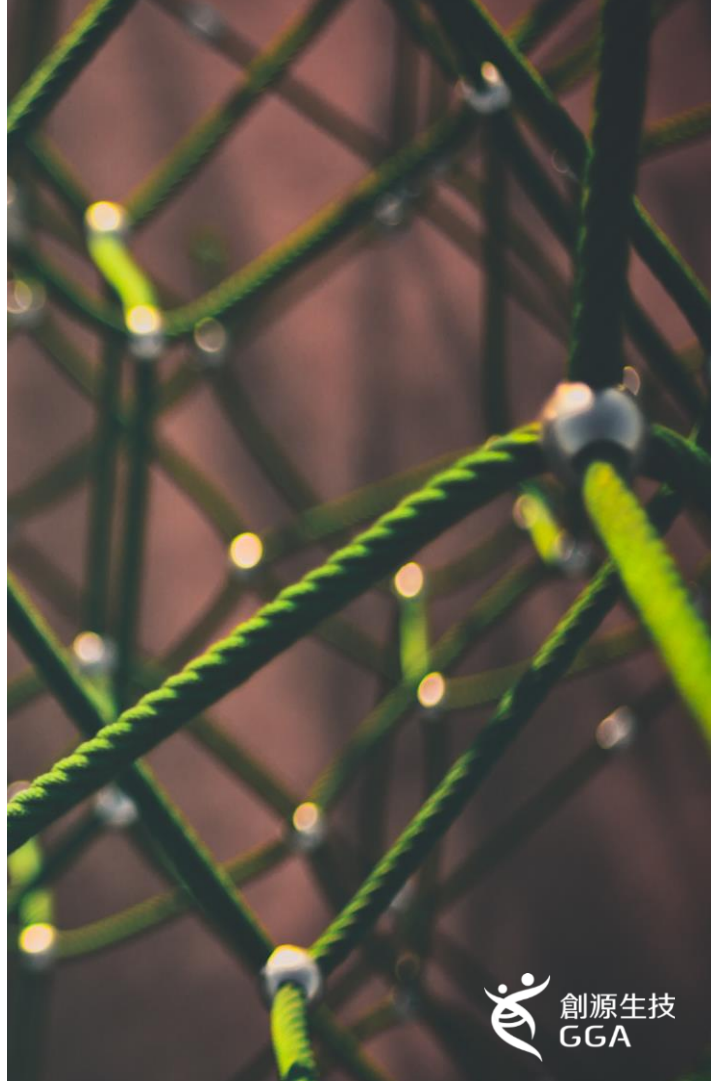
代理品牌:

1. BIOVIA
2. ENOVIA
3. QIAGEN
4. EXTEDO
5. 其它

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Our Vision

用科學的知識與技術，提昇台灣產業科技創新能量。



分子視算中心

Be Your Partner

我們是由物理、化工、生物、統計、資訊等超過十位不同領域的專家組成，具備多年產業經驗。

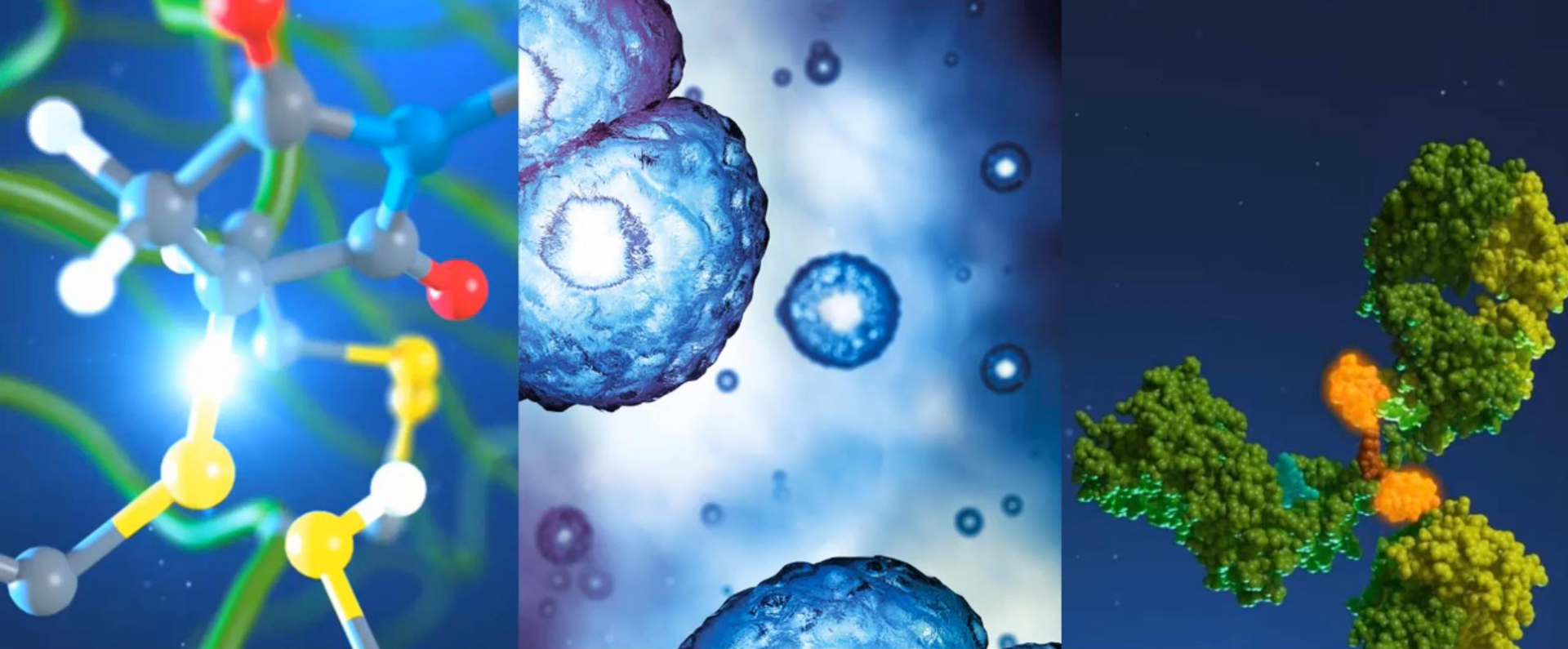
10+

我們服務全台灣超過四十所大專院校，每年舉辦超過100場以上教育訓練課程。

100+

我們擁有包含化學、材料、生物領域，超過百萬筆資料數據，並有實際處理分析案例。

1M+



Discovery Studio

Small Molecule and Biologics Lead Identification & Optimization

Best Validated Science – 30+ Years History

NAMD
Scalable Molecular Dynamics

- Force-field simulations: CHARMM
- Force-field simulations: NAMD
- Protein homology modeling: MODELLER
- Protein-protein docking: ZDOCK
- Protein aggregation & viscosity: AggMap, SCM
- Pharmacophore: Catalyst
- And Many more novel, internally developed, peer reviewed scientific algorithms

Modeller

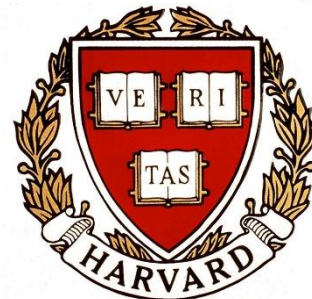
Program for Comparative Protein
Structure Modelling by Satisfaction
of Spatial Restraints

```
A I L V G S M P R R D G M E R K D L K A N V K I F K C Q G A  
R E V C P V D G F Y E G N F L V H P D E C D G A L C E N  
R A G K P E R L R E G E S - - P K S D A S P E P S E P  
C - I A C G A C K P E C P V N I Q G S - - I Y A I D A D S
```



UCSF

University of California
in Francisco



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Bioinformatics

Cheminformatics

**Biologics
Lead Identification**

**Biologics
Lead Optimization**

**Small Molecules
Lead Identification**

**Small Molecules
Lead Optimization**

Molecular Dynamics and Simulation

Target Selection

Homology Modeling

Protein Engineering

Genomics

Virtual Screening

Protein Developability

Structure & Fragment-Based Design

Protein-Protein Docking

Pharmacophore Modeling

Immunogenicity

QSAR

Library Design, Diversity & Pareto Analysis

ADMET and Toxicity

Biologics Lead Identification

Biologics Lead Optimization

- Antibody Modeling Cascade
- Full-length antibody automation
- Antibody framework automation
- Bispecific antibody modeling
- Antibody humanization
- Canonical loop types
- Enhanced CDR de novo loop modeling
- Protein Aggregation
- Developability Indices
- Disulfide bond predictor
- Post translational modification sequence motif annotations
- Biophysical property calculators
- Protein property predictions
- Protein stability analysis using residue scanning
- Binding affinity analysis using residue scanning

Small Molecules Lead Identification

Small Molecules Lead Optimization

- Small Molecules affinity modeling
 - Rank ligand binding using MM-GBSA
 - Accurately predict relative ligand binding energy (FEP)
- Fragment-based design (FBDD) toolkit
 - Grow: Enumerate in situ
 - Replace: Scaffold-hop in situ
- New Pharmacophore tools:
 - Receptor-ligand complexes
 - Ligand-based
- Enhanced Pharmacophore Validation
- Ligand profiling database
- Find Activity Cliffs using MMPs
- Activity cliffs visualizations
- New library design tools for novel ligand generation
- Receptor pocket surface visualizations
- 2D ligand interaction diagram
- Refactored non-bond interaction monitors
 - Favorable, Unfavorable and Unsatisfied
- Non-bond MD trajectory heat map

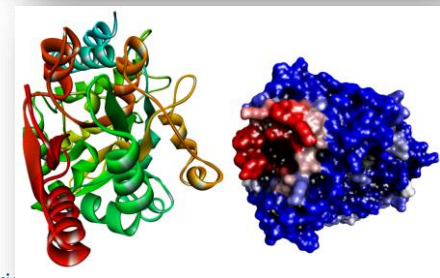
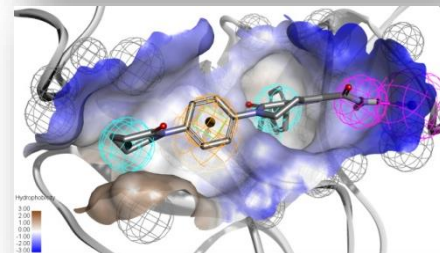
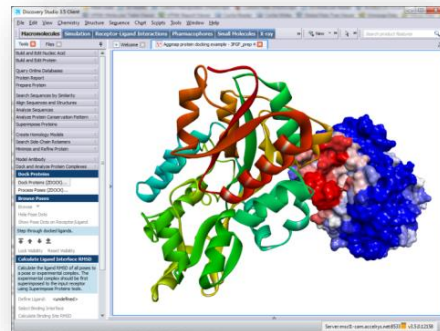
**Biologics
Lead Identification****Biologics
Lead Optimization****Small Molecules
Lead Identification****Small Molecules
Lead Optimization**

- Faster robust MD simulations
- Enhanced MD analysis tools
- Improved simulations workflow
- Faster & more robust explicit solvation builder
- Steered Molecular Dynamics (SMD)
- Ligand conformer generation improved by order of magnitude
- C36FF and CGenFF Forcefield typing

- Improved scaling performance in DMol3
- Topkat models published as OECD QMRFs
- 3D printing of molecular models
- Storyboard
- WebGL 3D visualizer
- Anaglyph Stereo
- 64-bit Windows Client
- Enhanced memory management

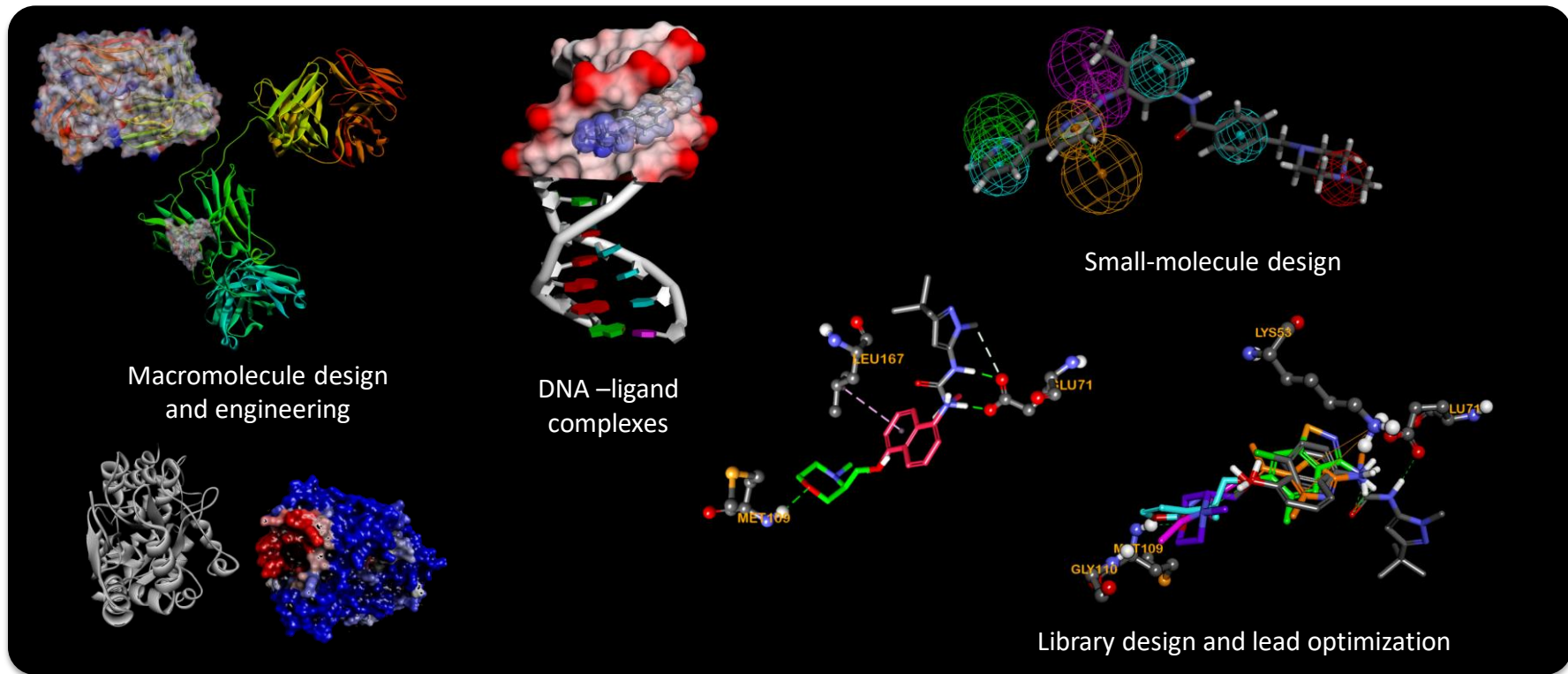
What is Discovery Studio?

- 3D *in silico* modeling and simulation environment
 - Almost 30 years of peer-review validated science
 - Built on the industry standard BIOVIA Foundation (formerly **Accelrys Enterprise Platform**)
- Used in the design of therapeutic drug molecules
 - Small molecule drug design
 - Macromolecule drug design
 - Specialist biologics solutions since 2010



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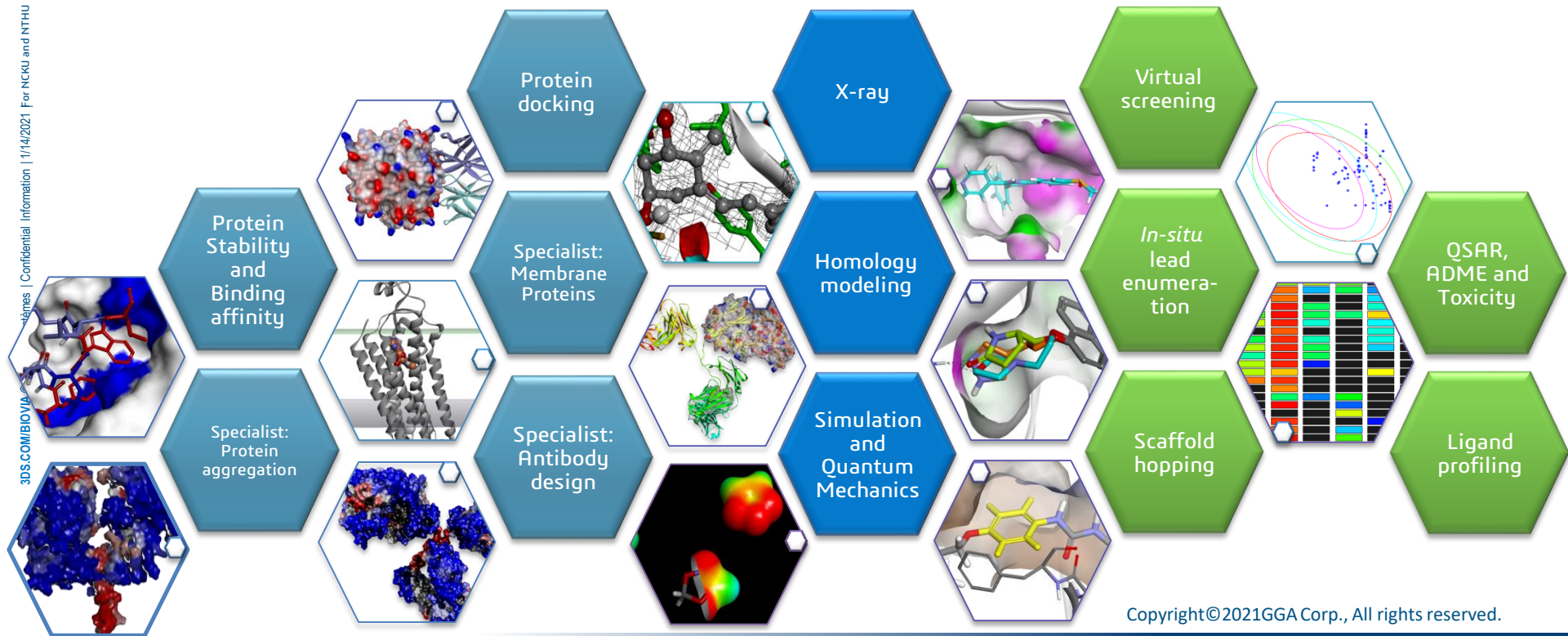
- It is an interactive 3D modeling environment



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Discovery Studio: A Comprehensive Portfolio

3DS.COM/BIOVIA | Confidential Information | 1/14/2021 | For NCKU and NTHU

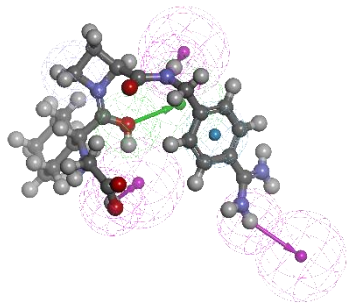


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Discovery Studio 2021 – Delivering Science

Pharmacophore

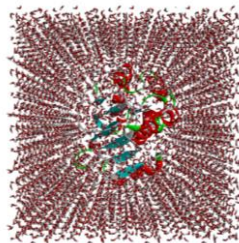
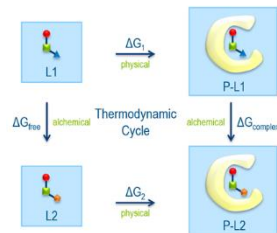
Pharmacophore features
(Non-bond)



新增12種非鍵
結之藥效基團
特徵

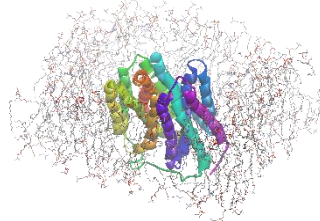
Drug Design

CHARMm Relative FEP
Calculations

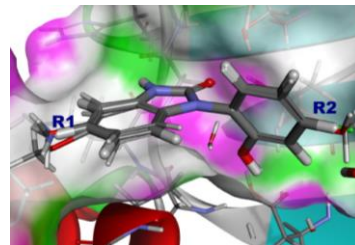


Simulation

Improve Solvate with
Explicit Membrane and
Dynamics

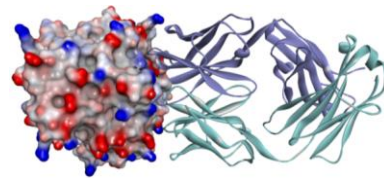


MSLD Bias
Optimization and
Production

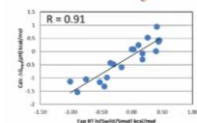
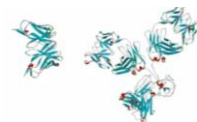


Protein Modeling

Improve Dock
Proteins(ZDOCK)



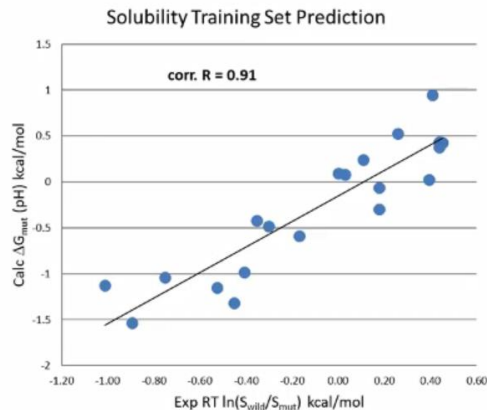
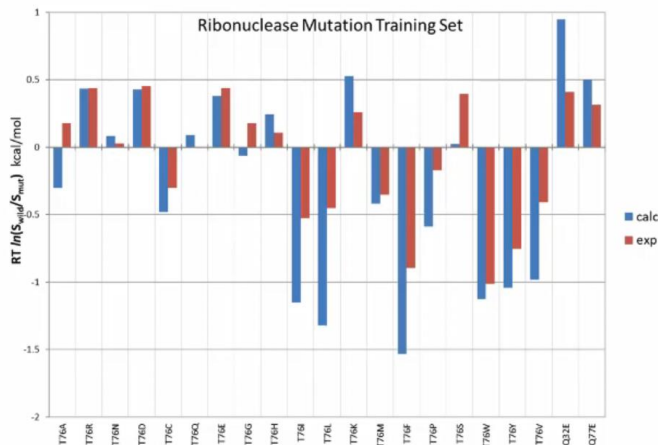
Protein Formulation
Propeties



$$SCM_{score} = \sum_{i=1}^{N_{Hydrophobic}} [SCM_{score_i} + E_i - SCM_{score_i}]$$

Biotherapeutics Formulation: Protein Solubility

- Structure-based protein solubility prediction algorithm, developed with globular protein experimental data and tested with antibody solubility data
 - Solubility score includes hydrophobic surface patches properties and electrostatic interactions (molecular charge and dipole moment)
 - New protocol predicts the protein solubility (and other properties) of biotherapeutics for lead identification and optimization



Solubility data from *J Mol Bio.* 2007, 366, 449-460

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Biotherapeutics Formulation: Antibody Viscosity

- Traditionally, monoclonal antibodies (mAbs) are formulated at low concentrations (e.g., 20g/L) for intravenous administration in hospitals
- Recently, high-concentration and low-volume (<1.5mL) formulations have been developed (e.g., 150 mg/mL) for sub-cutaneous self-administered delivery to improve patient compliance, ease of administration and to save on treatment costs
- High concentration antibody solutions can become highly viscous, leading to challenges in manufacturing, storage and administration
- In-licensed MIT spatial charge map (SCM) algorithm for viscosity prediction
 - Extensively validated at 3 different pharma (MedImmune, Novatis, Pfizer)

Formulation Properties Calculated at pH 6.0										
Index	Details	Structures	Net Charge	pI (Isoelectric Point)	pH of Maximum Stability	Dipole Moment (Debye)	Solubility Score	Developability Index (All)	Developability Index (Fy)	Viscosity Score
1	mab1	mab1	1.26	7.52	4	301.5	0.87	56.37	56.37	649.2
2	mab2	mab2	1.74	7.59	4	243.04	-1.6	65.17	65.17	551.96
3	mab3	mab3	2.11	7.16	4	228.85	-0.43	64.86	64.86	743.87
4	mab4	mab4	-0.75	5.56	4	290.7	2.28	51.36	51.36	744.52
5	mab5	mab5	1.86	7.17	7.8	166.54	2.52	53.14	53.14	594.08
6	mab6	mab6	-0.62	5.57	3.8	344.46	-1.94	65.61	65.61	760.47
7	mab7	mab7	1.43	7.65	4	337.28	1.91	53.62	53.62	660.81
8	mab8	mab8	-1.01	5.46	3.8	245.21	0.3	57.48	57.48	753.38
9	mab9	mab9	-1.45	5.3	3.8	99.41	1.72	53.71	53.71	708.16

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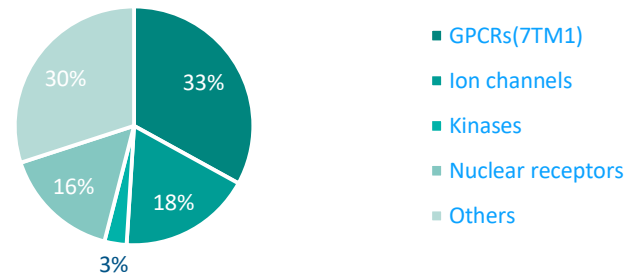
Explicit Membrane-Based MD Simulations

- Membrane proteins account for approximately 1/3 of the human proteome and account for ~60% of pharmaceutical targets⁺
- These membrane proteins include a large number of signaling receptors, transporters, ion channels and enzymes that are vital to cellular regulation, metabolism and homeostasis, and are high-priority, pharmaceutically relevant research
- CHARMM has the best and most consistent set of lipid parameters, including sterols, unusual bacterial, mitochondrial, and endosomal lipids, and a consistent set of protein parameters, to model complex membranes and protein membrane interactions⁺

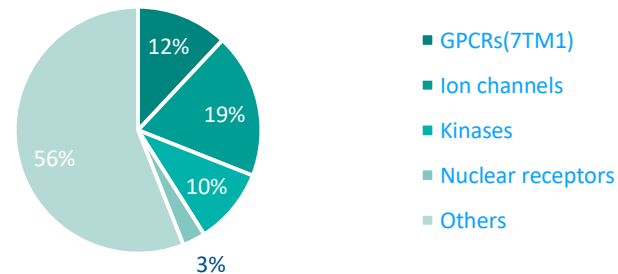
Nat Rev Drug Discov. 2006, 5, 993-6
Chem Rev. 2019, 119, 6184-6226



Proportion of human protein drug targets in major families

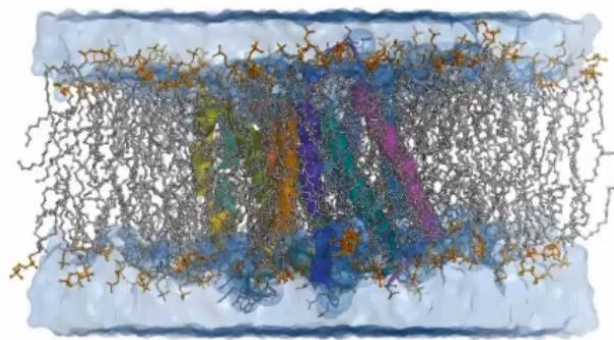
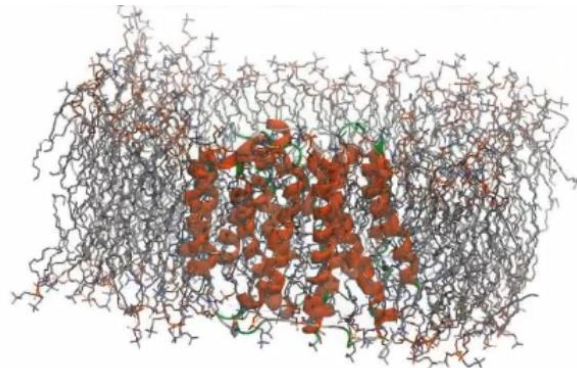


Proportion of small-molecule drugs that target major families



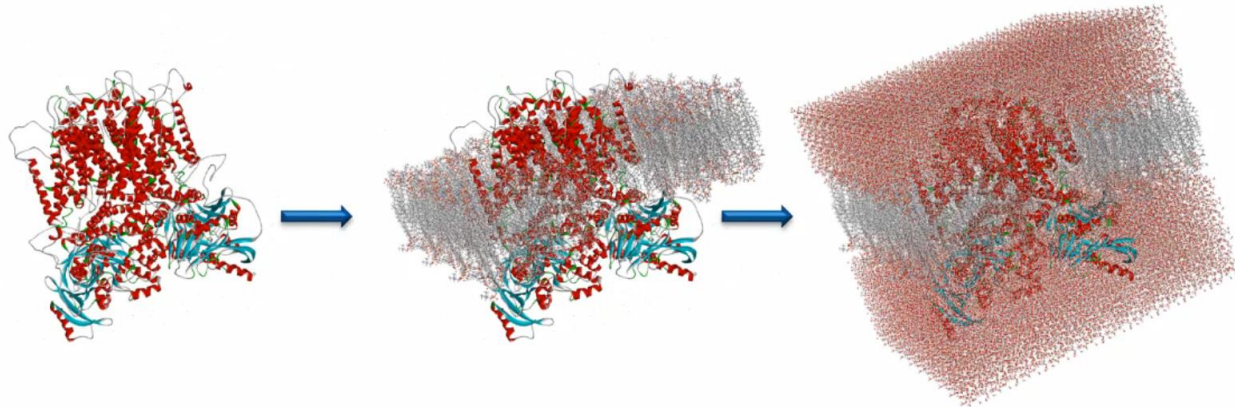
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Explicit Membrane-Based MD Simulations

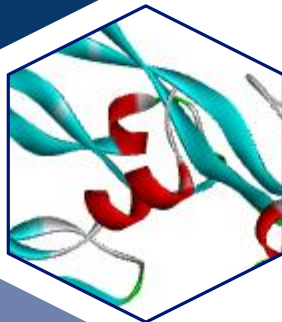
- New protocol adds an explicit bilayer of lipids, water and counterions to a transmembrane protein and allows the option to equilibrate the system, prior to further simulation
- Supports a number of prepared equilibrated homogenous membranes, as well as complex custom membranes (e.g. <http://www.charm-gui.org>)
 - POPC, POPE, DPPC, DMPC, and DLPC



	20
V K K P G E S L K I S C	
60	
I D P S N S Y T R Y S P S	
100	
T A M Y Y C A R W Y Y K	

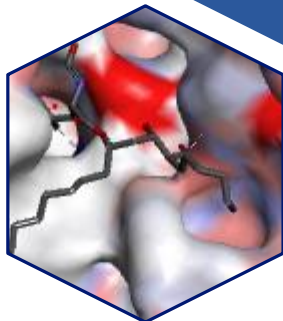
Data integration

Support Different Data Formats



Protein design

Rational Structure-Based Design of Biologics



Chemical design

Automatic Molecular Modelling Tools

Chemical design tool includes:

1. Structure-based design tools
2. Ligand-based design tools
3. Fragment-based design tools
4. Library design tools
5. ADMET and Toxicity prediction tools

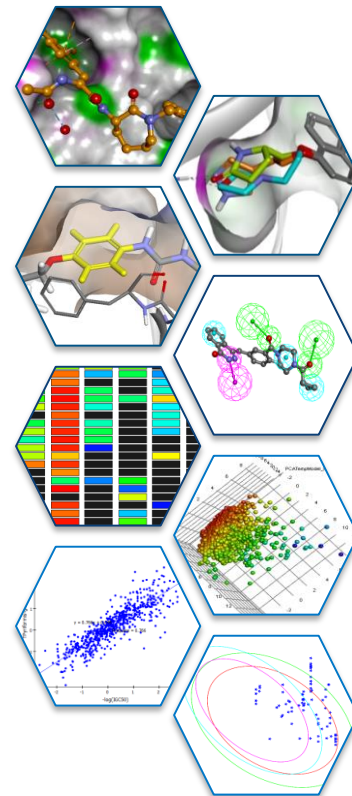
Benefit

1. Explore the drug mechanism
2. Reduce the cost and failure rate
3. Target fishing
4. Lead optimization

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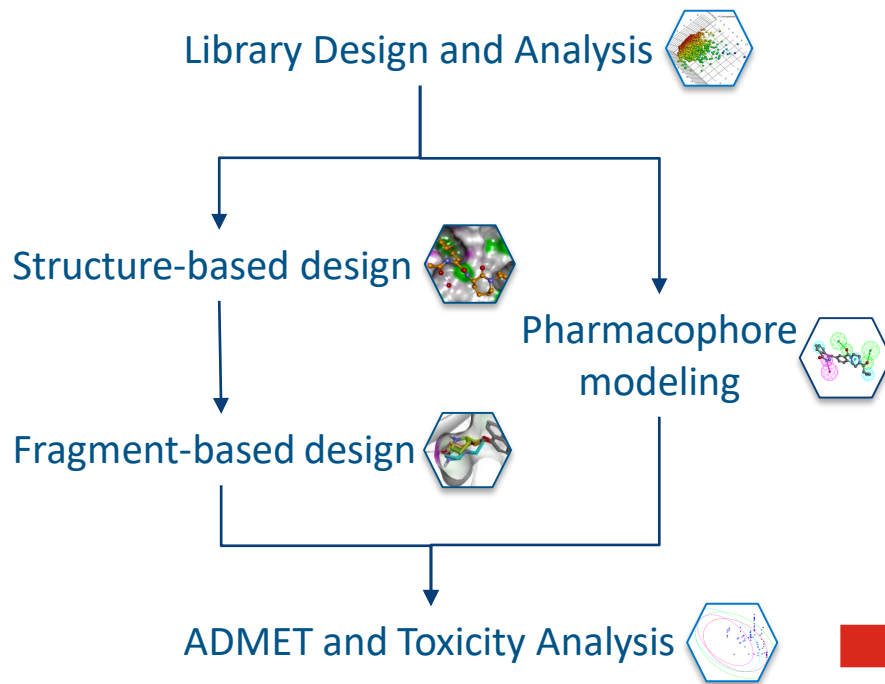
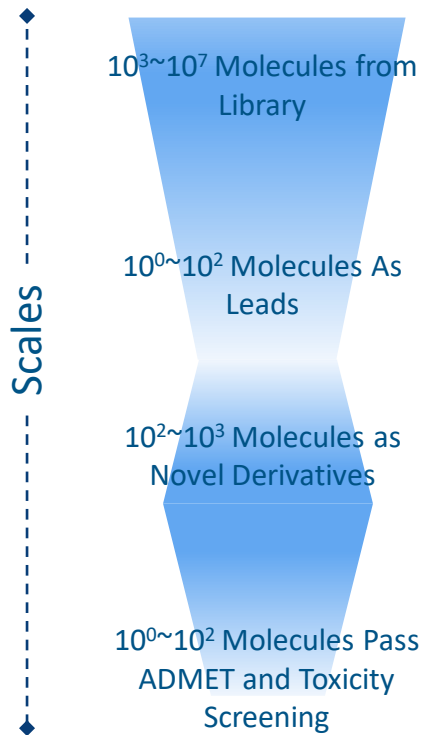
Science and Functionality Highlights

- **Structure-based design**
 - Docking
 - Fragment-based design
 - Scoring/Prioritisation
 - Refinement/ Filtering/Analysis
- **Pharmacophore modelling**
 - Ligand-based
 - Structure-based
 - Ligand Profiling
- **Library Design and Analysis**
- **ADMET and Toxicology**
- **Structure Activity Relationships**



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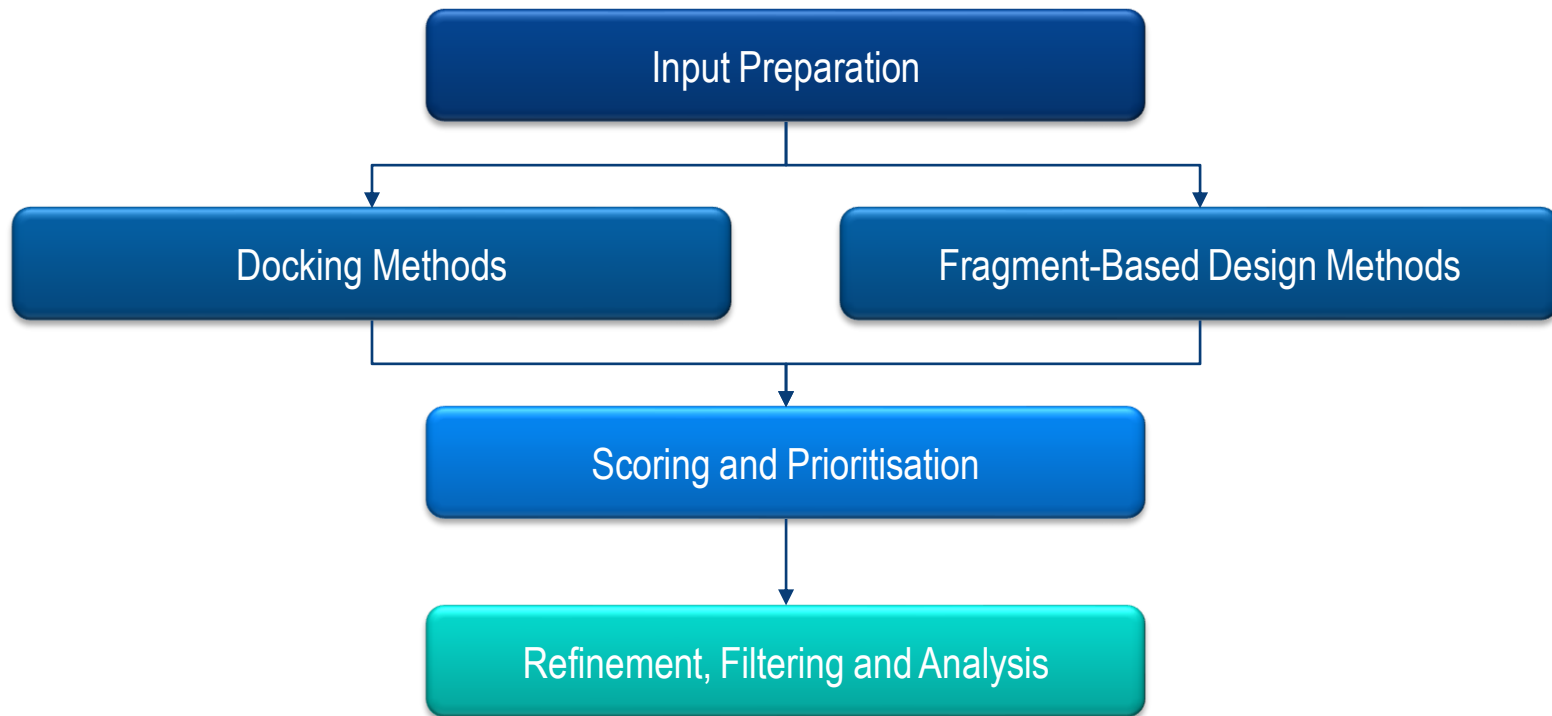
Rationale Small Drug Design



What if the hit has multiple targets? (Side effects)

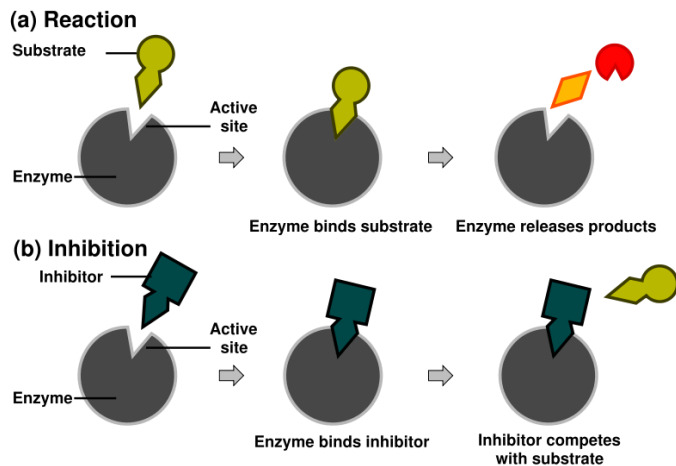
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Structure-Based Design: Overview



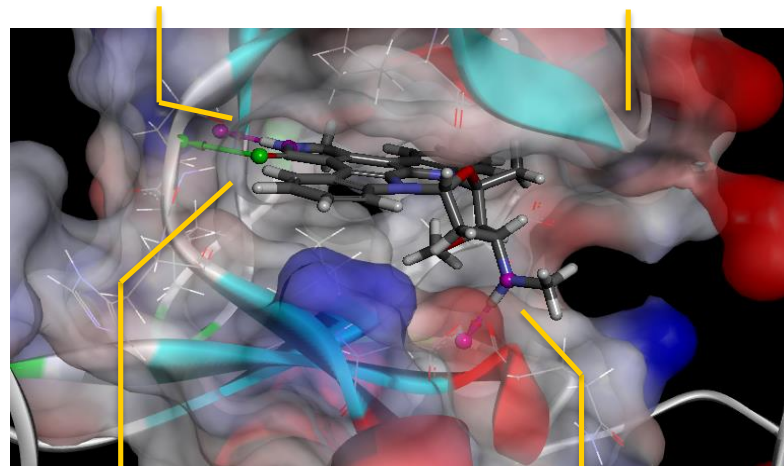
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Docking & Scoring – Structure-Based Design



Ligand Structure

Receptor Structure



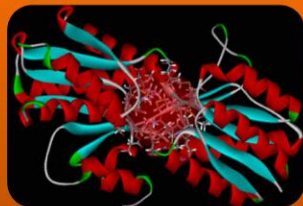
Interactions

Binding Site on Receptor

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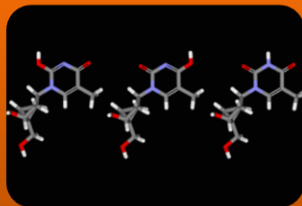
SBD: Input Preparation

Proteins



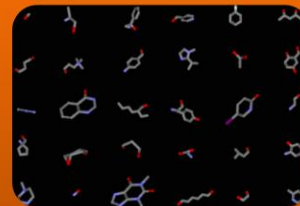
- Standardise atom names
- Insert missing atoms in residues
- Remove alternate conformations
- Insert missing loops
- Optimize short & medium size loops
- Calculate pK and protonate

Ligands



- Add hydrogens
- Calculate 3D coordinates
- Enumerate ionization states
- Ionize functional groups
- Generate tautomers and isomers
- Remove duplicates
- Fix bad valencies
- Standardize charges for common groups
- Retain largest fragment

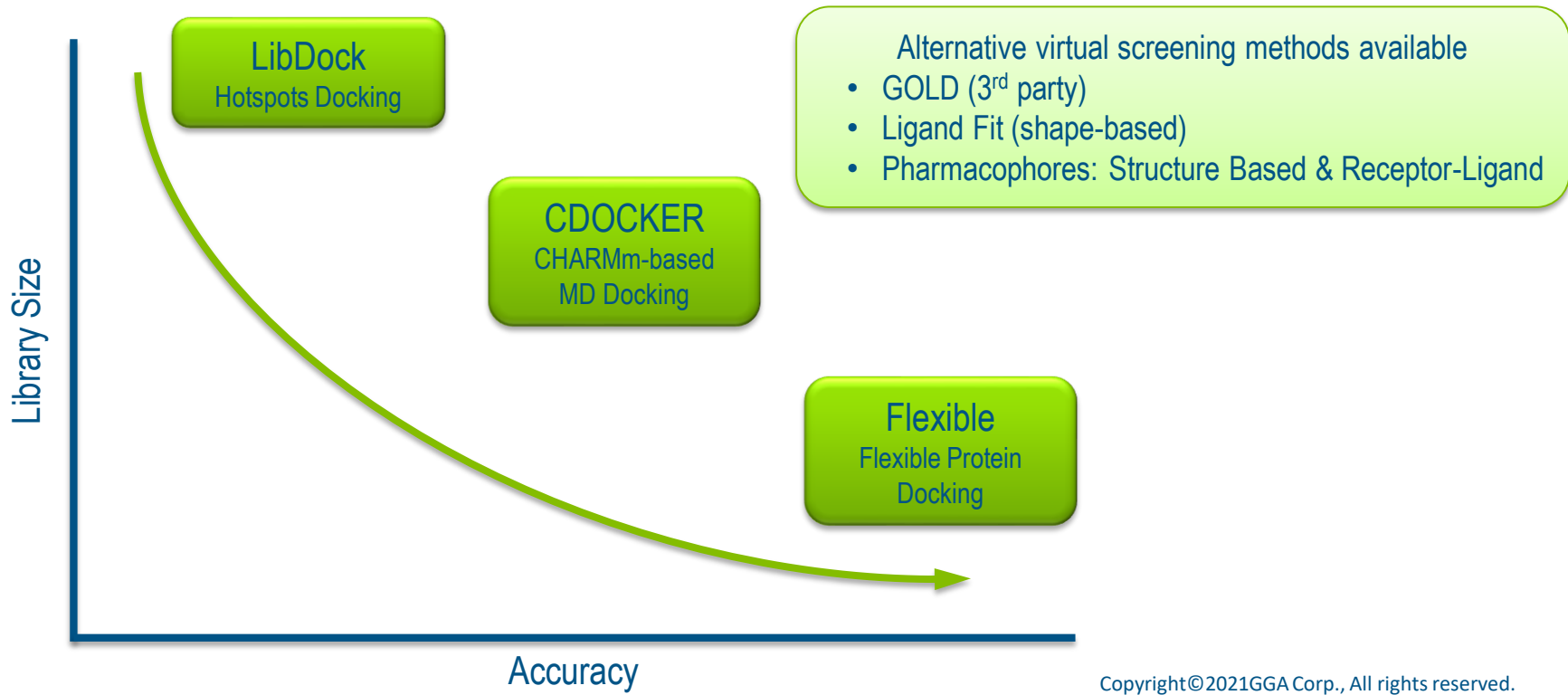
Fragments



- Generate fragments using RECAP* rules
- Rule of Three filters

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SBD: Docking and Virtual Screening



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SBD: Fragment-Based Design Methods

Probing the Binding Site

PLACE

MCSS

De Novo Receptor

Replace Fragment

REPLACE

GROW

Grow Scaffold

De Novo Link & Evolution

Adding Fragments

Modifying Scaffolds

Alternative fragment-based methods available

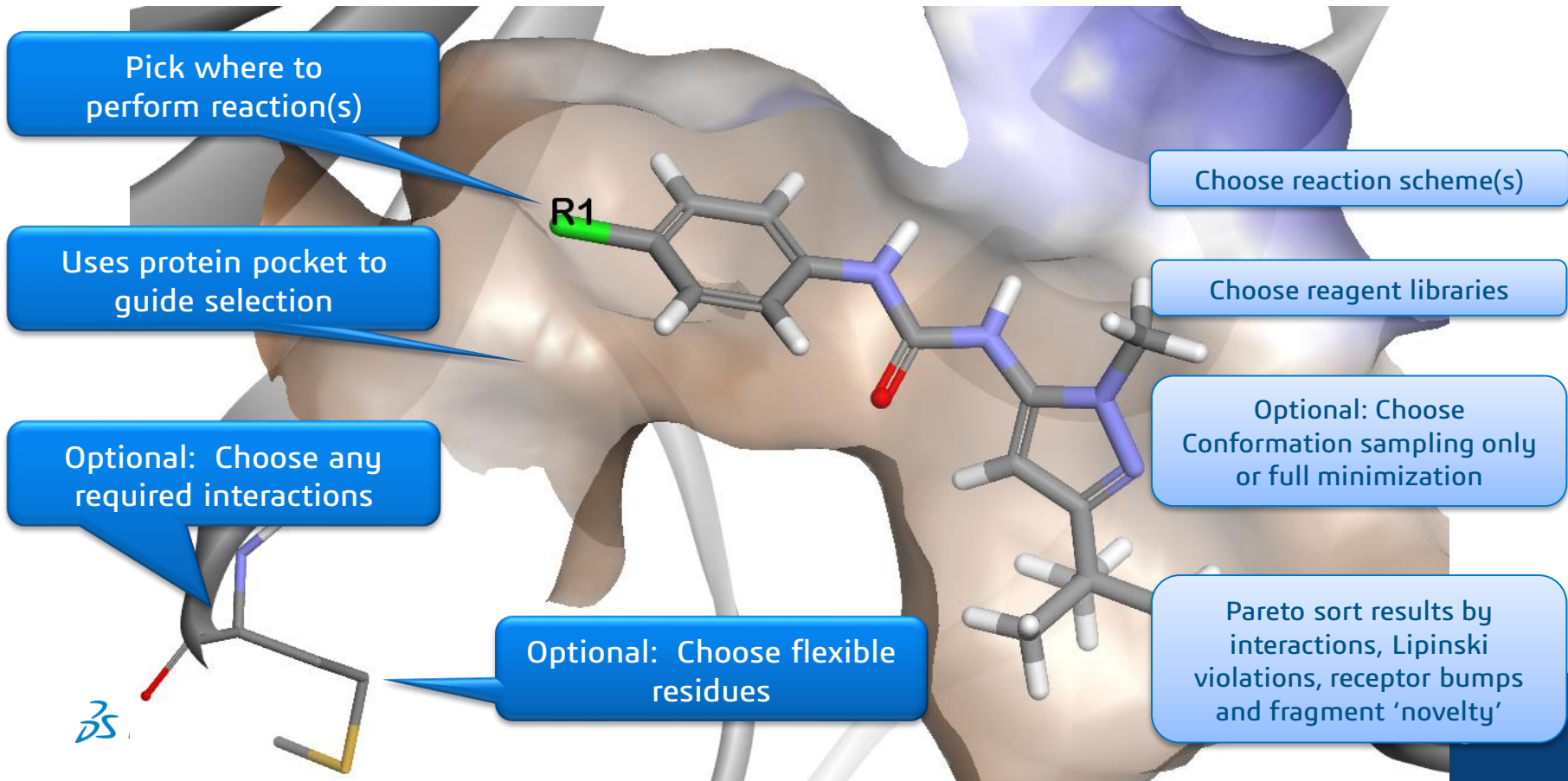
- Fragment Based Pharmacophores

SBD: Fragment-Based Design Methods

- GROW
 - Reaction-based in situ ligand enumeration
 - E.g., Amide synthesis, Esterification, Hiyama, Kuyama, Negishi, Stille, Suzuki, Williamson Ether
 - Pre-filtered sets of reagents selected from ACD
- REPLACE
 - Fragment based in situ isostere replacement
 - E.g., scaffold-hopping, R-group replacement
 - Pre-filtered set of 1.5M fragments generated from SCD

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GROW: Reaction-based *in-situ* Ligand Optimization



REPLACE: Fragment Based *In-Situ* Substitution

Pick where to perform replacement

Optional: Use protein pocket to guide selection

Optional: Choose any required interactions

Optional: Choose flexible residues

Choose fragment library types
(Or supply your own)

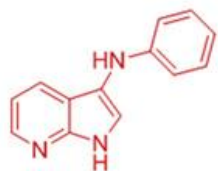
Optional: Choose fragment similarity properties + cut-off

Optional: Choose Conformation sampling only or full minimization

Pareto sort results by interactions, Lipinski violations, receptor bumps and fragment 'novelty'

Fragment-based design of the BRAF inhibitor vemurafenib.

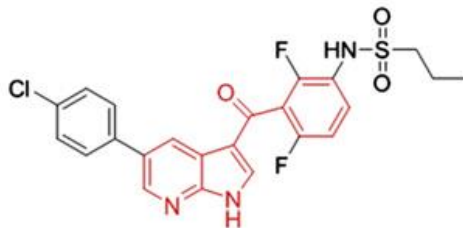
First fragment-based drug (Zelboraf) approved in 2011!



4

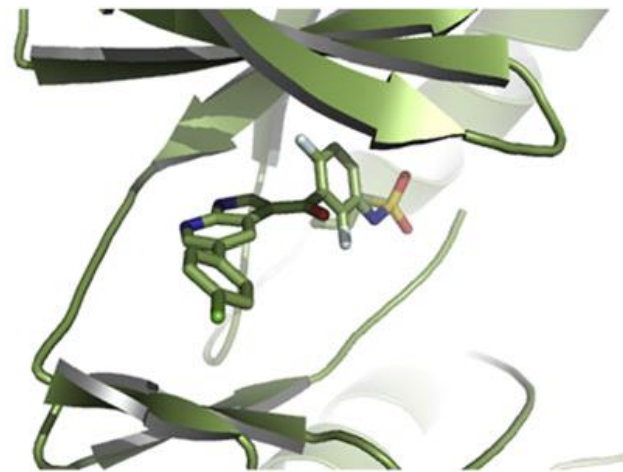
Unselective, weakly
potent fragment hit
($IC_{50} > 100\mu M$)
PIM-1 $IC_{50} \sim 100\mu M$

Fragment
growing



5 (Vemurafenib)

BRAF (V600E) $IC_{50} = 31nM$
High degree of selectivity
against other kinases
PIM-1 $IC_{50} > 100\mu M$



Swen Hoelder, Paul A. Clarke, Paul Workman, 2012

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SBD: Scoring and Prioritisation

Literature Scoring Functions

LigScore 1 & 2
PLP 1 & 2
PMF & PMF04
Jain
Ludi 1, 2, & 3

Docking Functions

LibDockScore
CDOCKER Energy
CDOCKER Interaction
Energy

Energy-Based Functions

Binding Energies
(MM-PBSA & MM-GBSA)
Interaction Energies
(CHARMm and QM/MM)

Additional Functions

Ligand Efficiency
Pharmacophore Fit Values
GoldScore (P450),
ChemScore (P450), ASP &
CHEMPLP *

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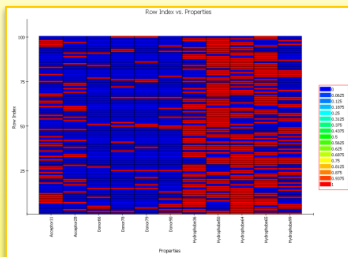
SBD: Refinement, Filtering and Analysis

Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC)

F1rValue 0.925: Excellent

Hit Rate Plots

Heat Maps



RMSD

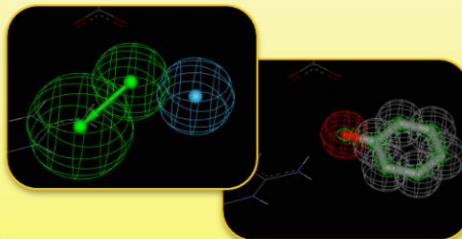
(Heavy Atom, All Atom)

Minimisation

(*In Situ* CHARMm, or QMMM)

Filter Poses

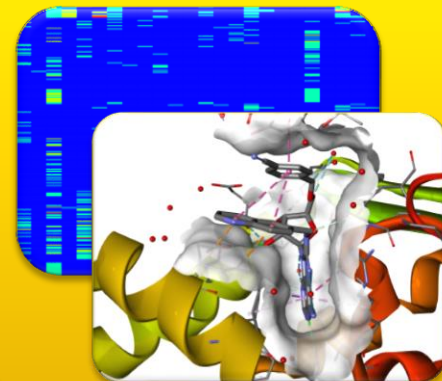
(Pharmacophore)



Analyze Ligand Poses

(Molecule, Chain, Residue, Atom)

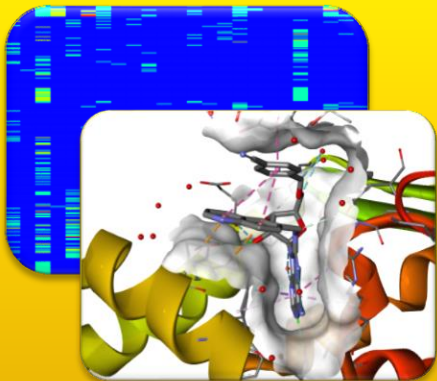
Non-Bond Interactions



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SBD: Non-Bond Interaction Monitors

Non-Bond Interactions

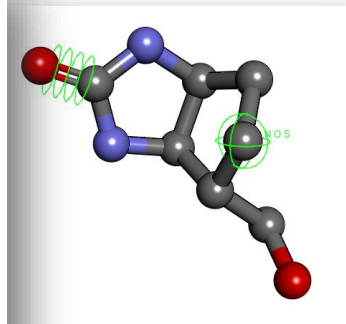
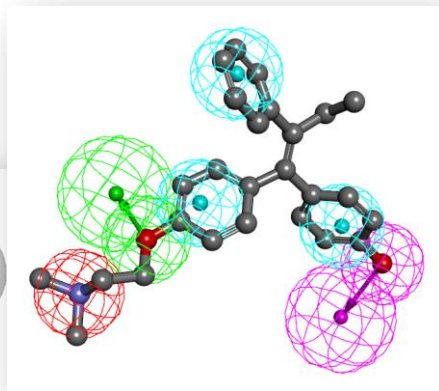
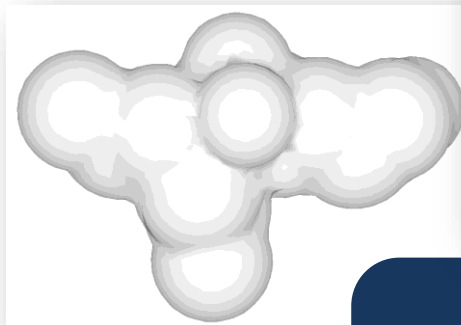


Comprehensive perception of non-bond interaction monitors
Quick analysis of protein-ligand interactions with simple visualization control and ability to modify interaction perception

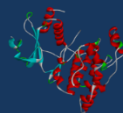
- **Favorable**
(See below)
- **Unfavorable**
 - Steric Bumps
 - Charge Repulsion
 - Acceptor-Acceptor Clashes
 - Donor-Donor Clashes
- **Unsatisfied**
 - Hydrogen bond donor
 - Hydrogen bond acceptor
 - Charged atoms
- **Hydrogen Bond**
 - Conventional Hydrogen Bond
 - Carbon Hydrogen Bond
 - Pi Donor Hydrogen Bond
 - Water Mediated Hydrogen Bond
 - Water Hydrogen Bond
 - Salt Bridge
- **Hydrophobic**
 - Pi-Pi Stacked
 - Pi-Pi T-Shaped
 - Amide-Pi Stacked
 - Alkyl
 - Pi-Sigma
 - Pi-Alkyl
- **Halogen**
 - Halogen (Fluorine)
 - Halogen (Cl, Br, I)
- **Charge**
 - Attractive Charges
 - Salt Bridge
 - Pi-Cation
 - Pi-Anion
- **Other**
 - Metal-Acceptor
 - Pi-Sulfur
 - Sulfur-X
 - Pi-Lone Pair

Pharmacophore Modelling

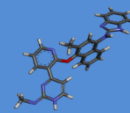
- 2D and 3D
 - SMARTS
 - Fragment-based
 - Feature-based
 - Shape
 - Combination
- Customisable pharmacophore features
- Automatic and manual generation
- Ligand-based and structure-based



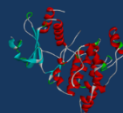
Alignment-Based
(Single & Multiple Ligands)



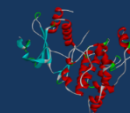
Automated Ligand-Based
(Quantitative & Qualitative)



Structure-Based

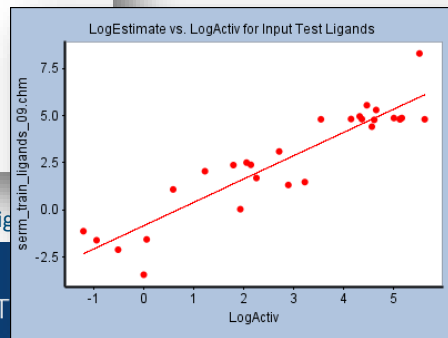
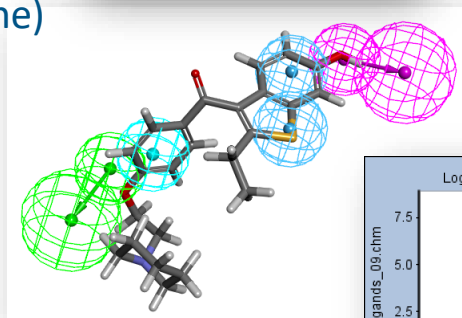
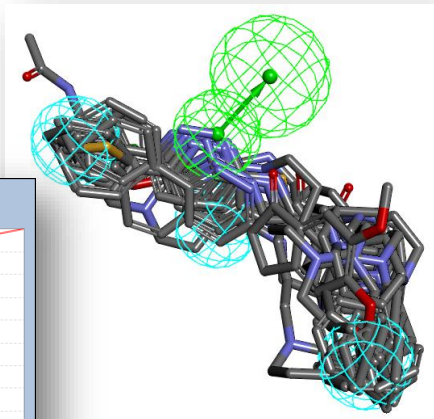
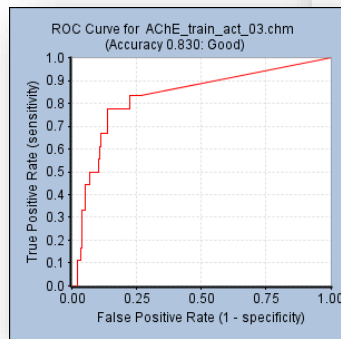


Fragment-Based



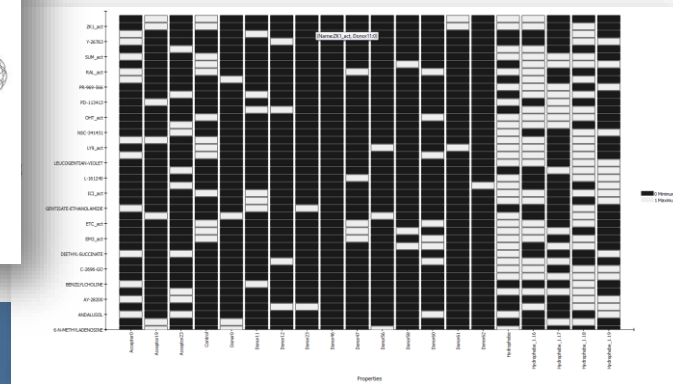
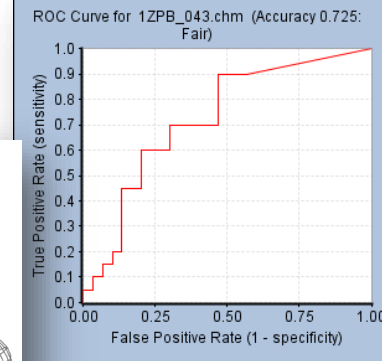
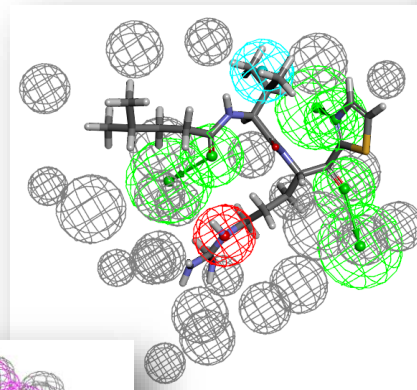
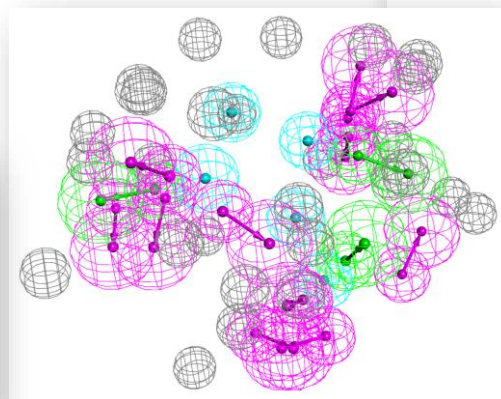
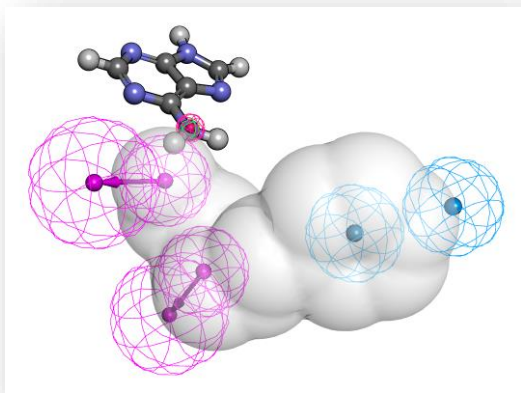
Ligand-Based Pharmacophores

- Automatic
 - Qualitative
 - Common features (HipHop / HipHopRefine)
 - Finds features shared by a set of similarly active ligands
 - Quantitative
 - SAR predicative (HypoGen / HypoGenRefine)
 - Finds features that relate to activity
 - Bioactive ligand conformation
- Manual
 - Alignment



Structure-Based Pharmacophores

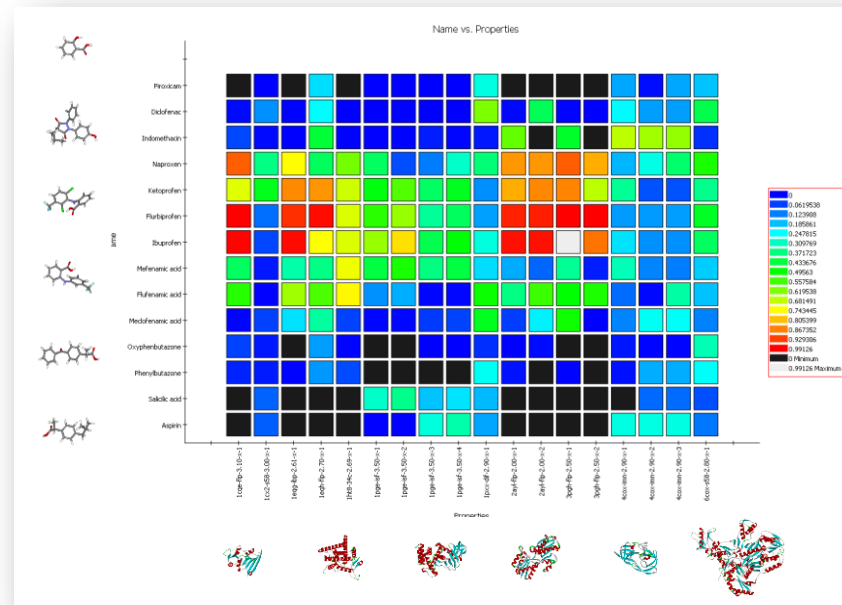
- Automatic
 - Receptor-Ligand complex
 - Interactions from a binding site
- Manual
 - Interaction map
 - Fragment-based



Ligand Profiling

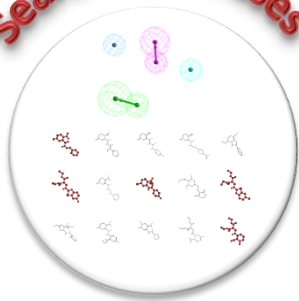
- Rapidly screen libraries of ligands against multiple pharmacophores
 - Predicting protein-drug off-targets (side effects)
 - Repositioning/repurposing existing drugs
 - In silico target fishing
- PharmaDB
 - Validated in collaboration with Prof. Rognan at University of Strasbourg*
 - Derived from the scPDB (<http://bioinfo-pharma.u-strasbg.fr/scPDB>)
 - 16034 validated models
 - Classified using Kyoto Encyclopedia of Genes and Genomes (KEGG)-BRITE

* Kellenberger *et al*, *J Chem Info Model*, **2006**, 46, 717-727

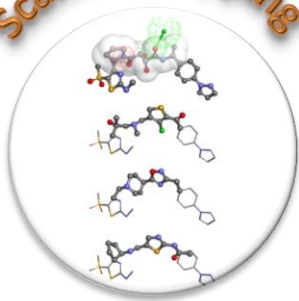


Pharmacophores Applications

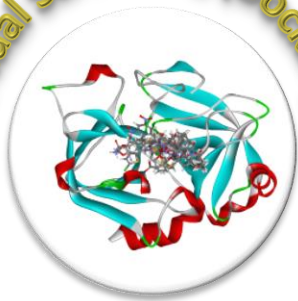
Search Databases



Scaffold Hopping



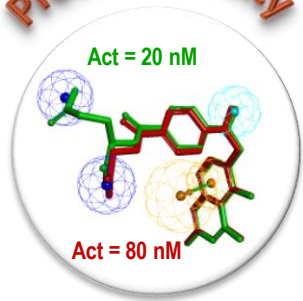
Virtual Screening (Docking)



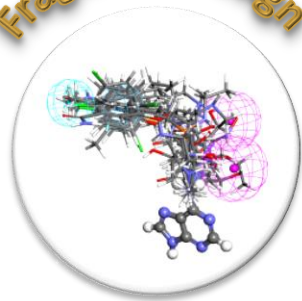
Ligand Profiling



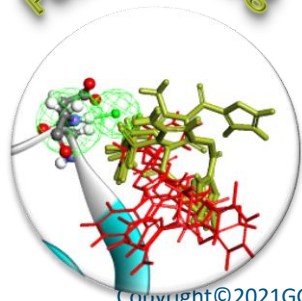
Predict Activity



Fragment Design



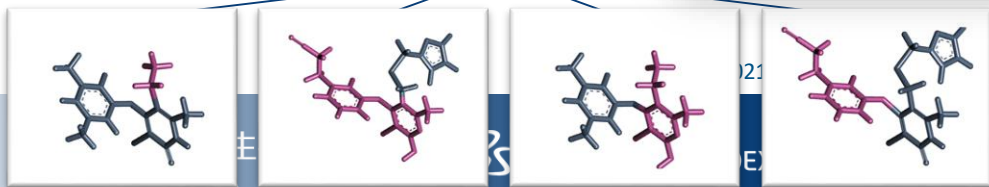
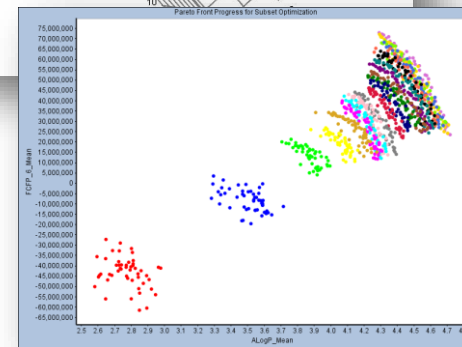
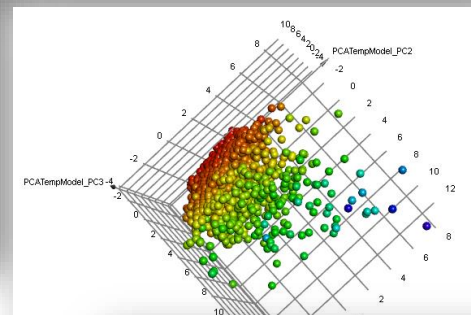
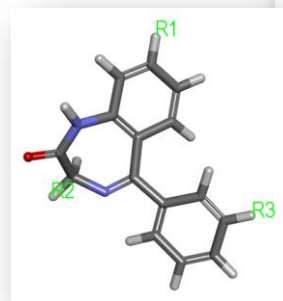
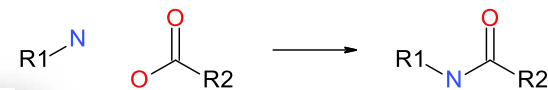
Pose Filtering



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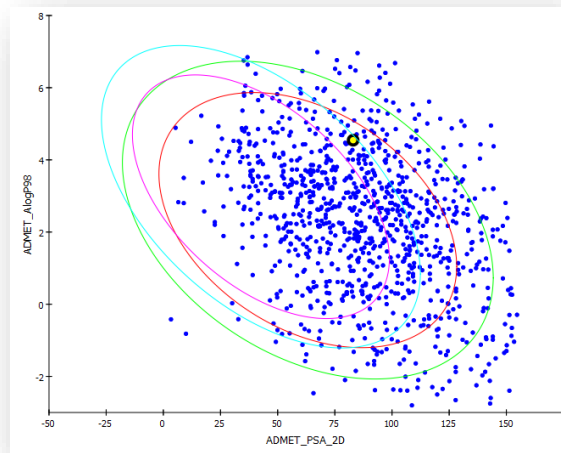
Library Design and Analysis

- Library enumeration
 - Reaction-based
 - Markush-based
- Diversity selection
- Clustering
- Similarity selection
- Multi-objective pareto optimization
- Novel ligand generation
 - BREED
- DS Application Edition (Pipeline Pilot)

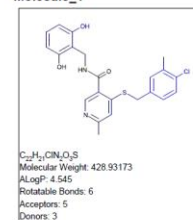


ADMET and Toxicology

- ADMET
 - Human intestinal absorption
 - Aqueous solubility
 - Blood brain barrier penetration
 - Plasma protein binding
 - CYP2D6 binding
 - Hepatotoxicity
 - Filter sets of small molecules for undesirable function groups based on published SMARTS rules
- Property calculation
 - 2D and 3D molecular properties
 - Semi-empirical and DFT
- Predictive Toxicology
 - Ames mutagenicity
 - Rodent carcinogenicity (NTP and FDA data)
 - Weight of evidence carcinogenicity
 - Carcinogenic potency TD50
 - Developmental toxicity potential
 - Rat oral LD50
 - Rat maximum tolerated dose
 - Rat inhalation toxicity LC50
 - Rat chronic LOAEL
 - Skin irritancy and sensitization
 - Eye irritancy
 - Aerobic biodegradability
 - Fathead minnow LC50
 - Daphnia magna EC50
 - Log P



Molecule_1



Model Prediction

Prediction: Non-Mutagen
Probability: 0.372
Enrichment: 0.667
Bayesian Score: -10.269
Mahalanobis Distance: 9.743
Mahalanobis Distance p-value: 0.455

Prediction: Fraction of the Bayesian score above the estimated best cutoff value from minimizing the false positive and false negative rates. The estimated probability that the sample is in the positive category. This assumes that the Bayesian score follows a normal distribution and is different from the prediction using a cutoff.

Enrichment: An estimate of enrichment, that is, the increased likelihood (over random) of this sample being in the category.

Mahalanobis Distance: The Mahalanobis distance (MD) is the distance to the center of the training data. The larger the MD, the less trustworthy the prediction.

Mahalanobis Classification: The p-value gives the fraction of training data with an MD greater than or equal to the one for the given sample, assuming normally distributed data. The smaller the p-value, the less trustworthy the prediction. For highly non-normal data properties (e.g., fragments), the MD p-value is still meaningful.

TOPKAT_Ames_Mutagenicity

Structural Similar Compounds			
Name	GLYBURIDE	303-47-9	Ochratoxin A
Structure			
Actual Endpoint	Non-Mutagen	Non-Mutagen	Non-Mutagen
Predicted Endpoint	Non-Mutagen	Non-Mutagen	Non-Mutagen
Distance	0.588	0.588	0.588
Reference	PCR 1994	US Environmental Protection Agency at http://www.epa.gov/ncct/dtox/td_isscan_extrema.html	EMC

Model Applicability

Unknown features are fingerprint features in the query molecule, but not found in the training set.

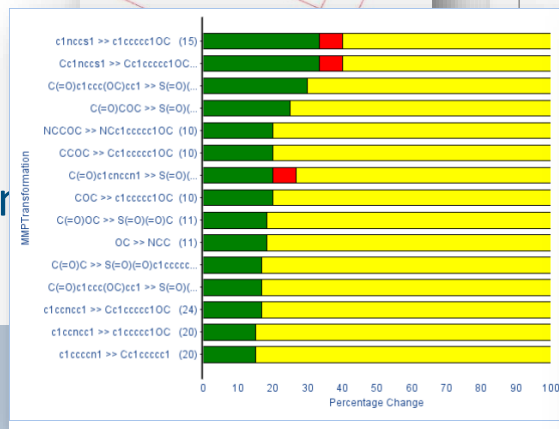
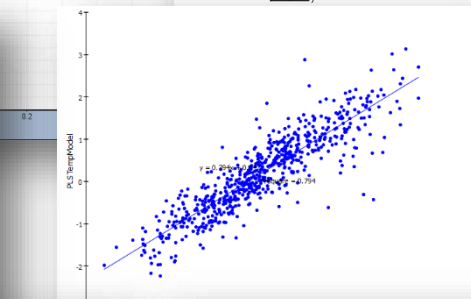
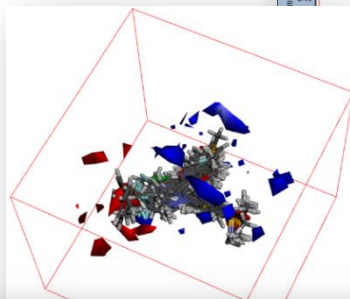
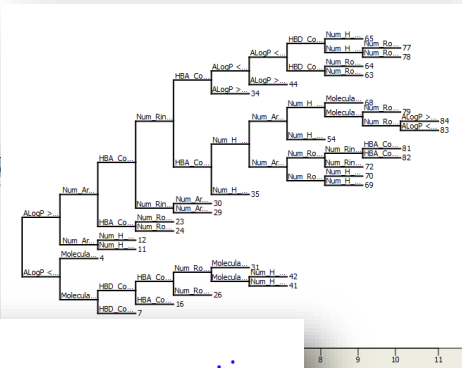
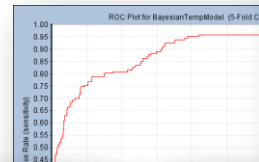
- All properties and OPS components are within expected ranges.

Feature Contribution

Top features for positive contribution				
Fingerprint	Bit/Smiles	Feature Structure	Score	Mutagen in training set
SCFP_12	1575781215		0.517	16 out of 16

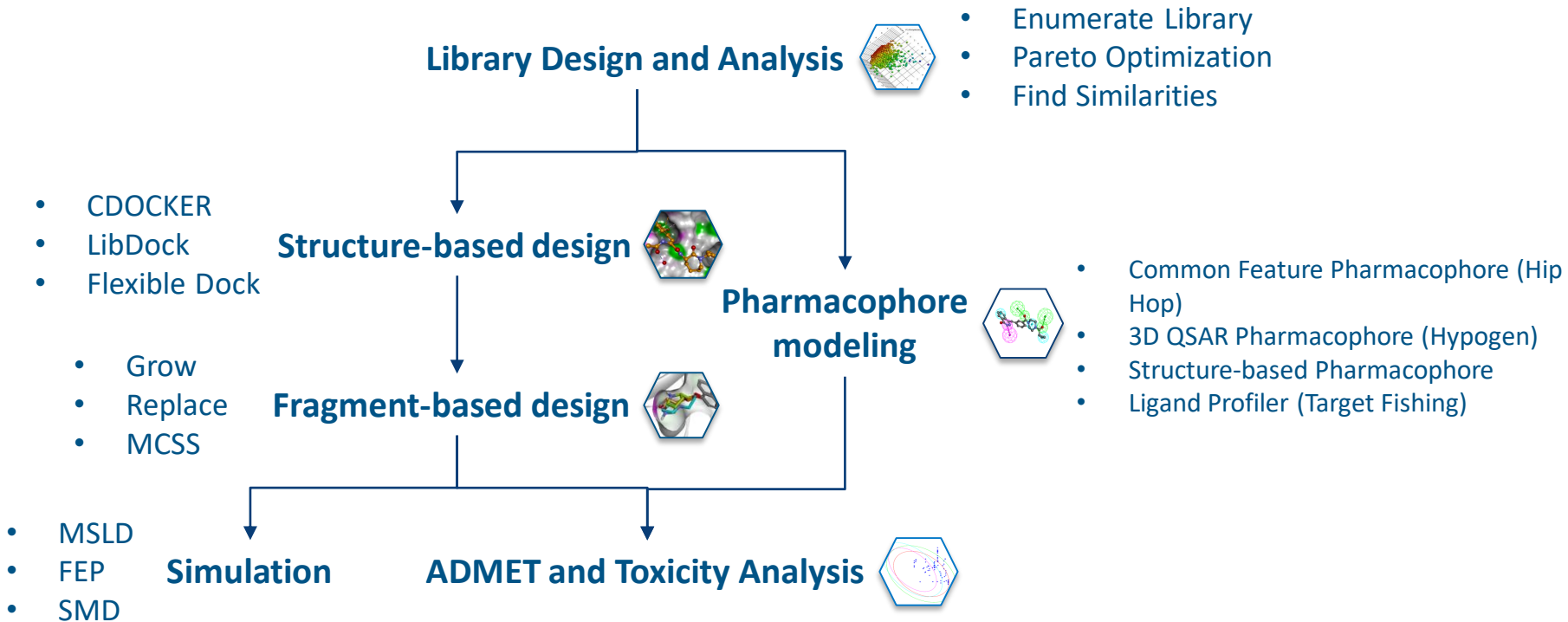
Structure-Activity Relationships (QSAR)

- Categorical data
 - Bayesian
 - Recursive Partitioning
- Continuous data
 - Genetic Function Approximation
 - Partial Least Squares
 - Multiple Linear Regression
- 3D molecular field-based
- Matched Molecular Pairs (MMPs) transformations are activity cliffs



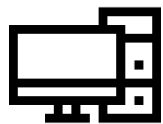
Transformation (SMILES)	Transformation (Chemistry)
c1ncs1 >> c1cccc1OC	
Cc1ncs1 >> Cc1cccc1OC	
C(=O)c1cccc(OC)c1 >> S(=O)(=O)C(=O)c1cccc(OC)c1	
C(=O)COC >> S(=O)(=O)c1cccc1OC	
NCCOC >> NCc1cccc1OC	
CCOC >> Cc1cccc1OC	
C(=O)c1ncs1 >> S(=O)(=O)c1cccc1OC	
COC >> c1cccc1OC	

Rationale Small Drug Design



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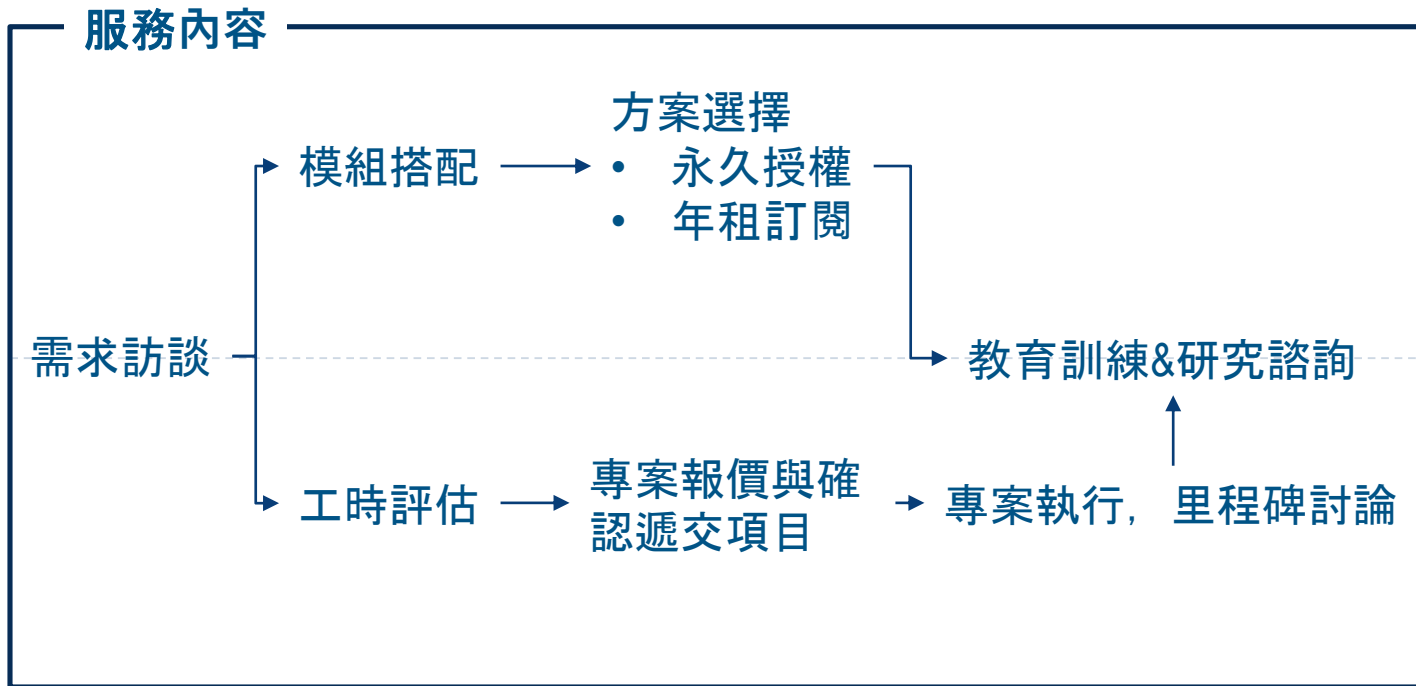
合作方案介紹



軟體建置



委託服務



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Q&A

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