

Construct & explore virtual libraries to support a Janssen kinase project

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Discovery Sciences

HepG2 hepatocellular carcinoma cells
treated with tunicamycin. Nuclei in
magenta, and PDI in green.

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Discovery Sciences (DS)



Outline

1 Construction of unique virtual libraries within Janssen CompChem group

- Janssen virtual library (JVL)
- Janssen fragment spaces (JFS)

2 Applications of ultra-large libraries for an ongoing kinase project

- Identify new hits/leads from Enamine REAL database
- Discover the second new series from JVL and JFS

Virtual screening – from commercial to ultra-large virtual

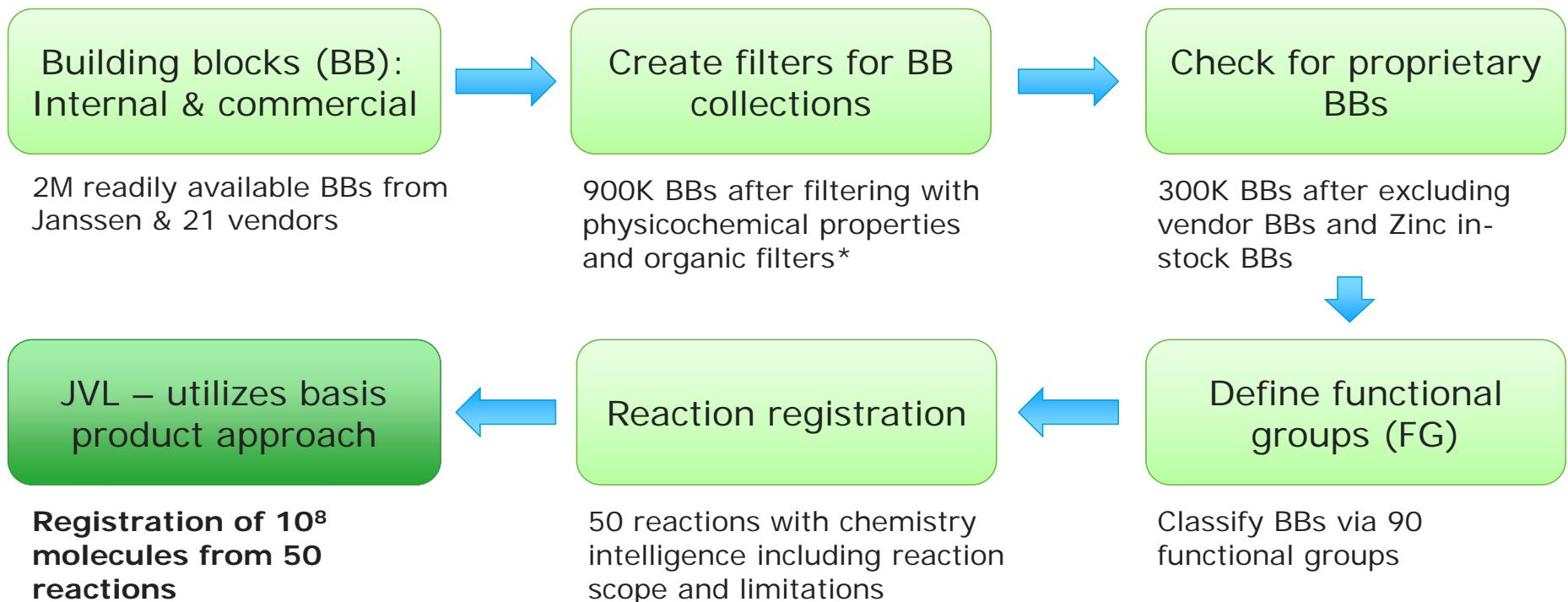
Commercially available	Commercially synthesizable
 19M	 ZINC20 >750M 1.4B
  KnowledgeSpace 290T	 REAL DATABASE 1.4B
 GalaXi™ 1.7B	 GDB-13 970M GDB-17 170B

Construct Janssen unique & synthesizable virtual libraries!

Construct unique Janssen virtual libraries

Skin cells at 20x magnification

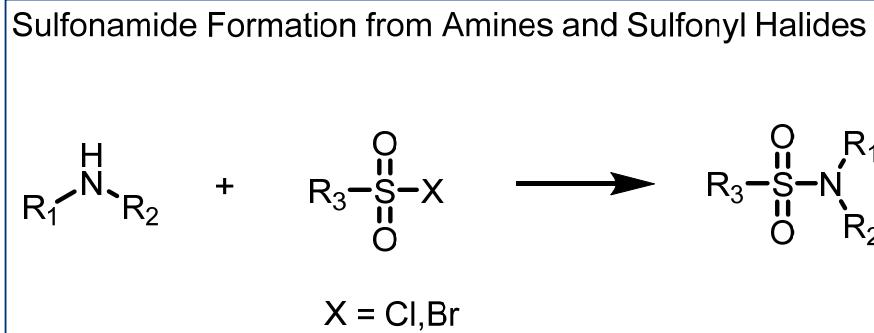
Process for construction of Janssen Virtual Library (JVL)



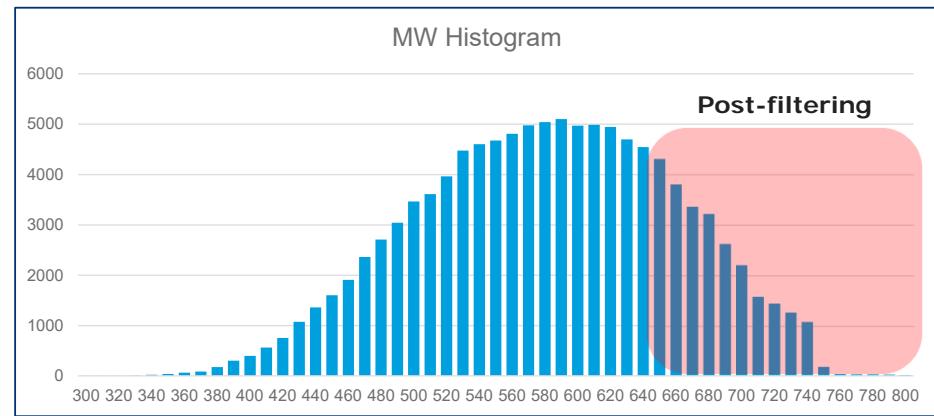
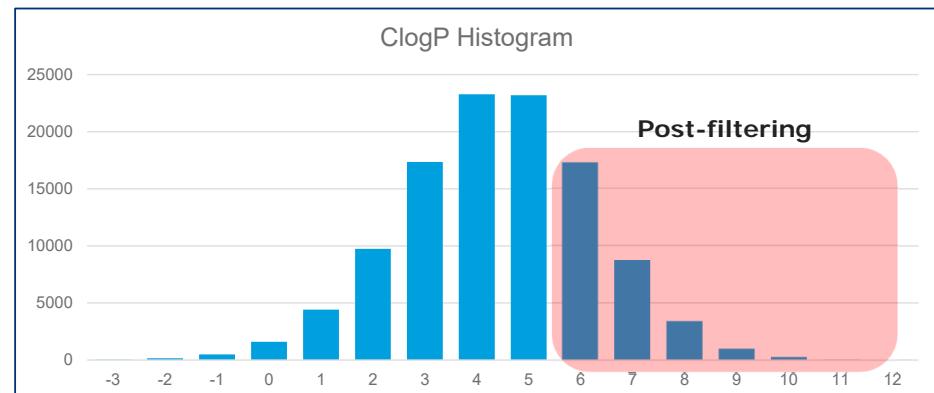
* Organic filter defined in Pipeline Pilot

All compounds in the JVL will have at least one Janssen proprietary building block!

JVL reaction example: sulfonamide formation

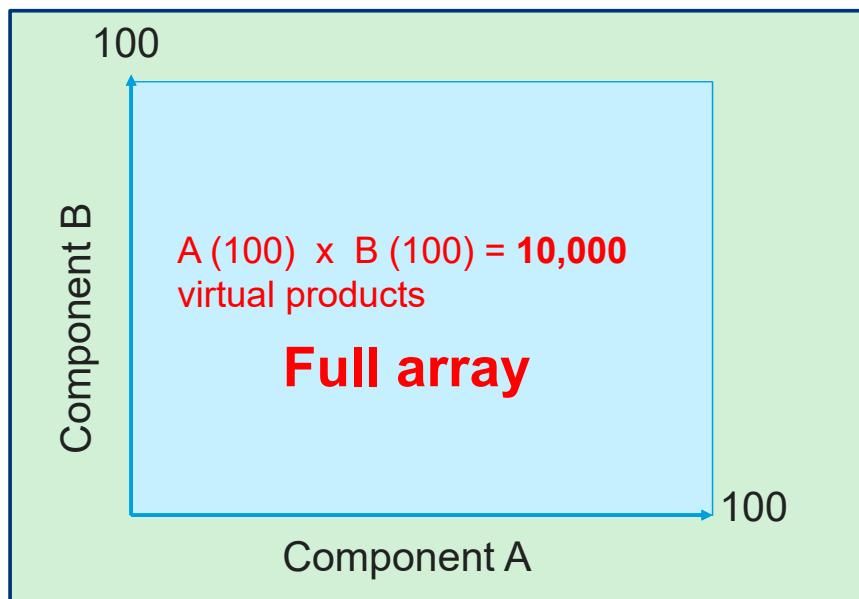


	Proprietary	Non-Proprietary
Amines	~25,000	~44,000
Sulfonyl Halides	12	~3,000
VL Size = ~76,000,000		

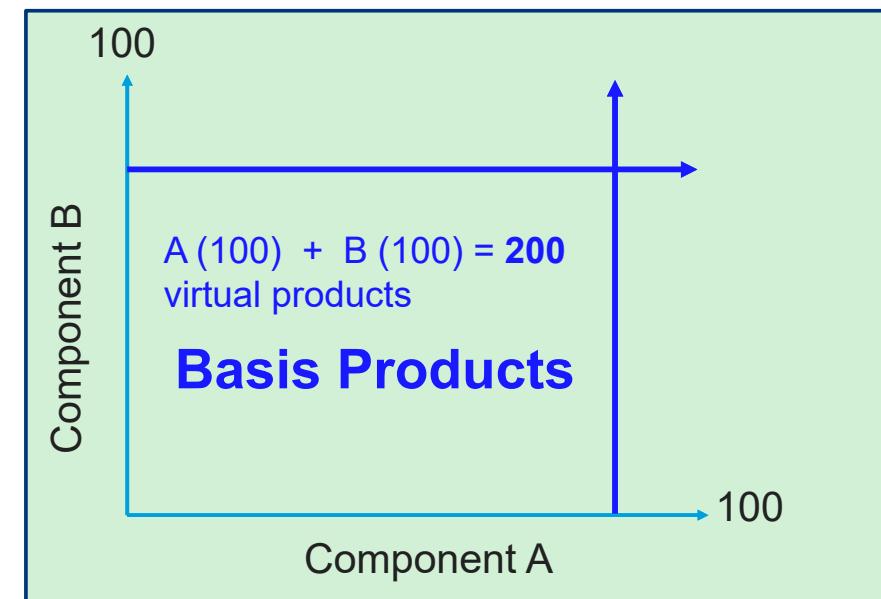


Strategy of using basis products to represent huge VLs

In a typical 2 component reaction, a **full combinatorial array** would be $A \times B = \#Products$



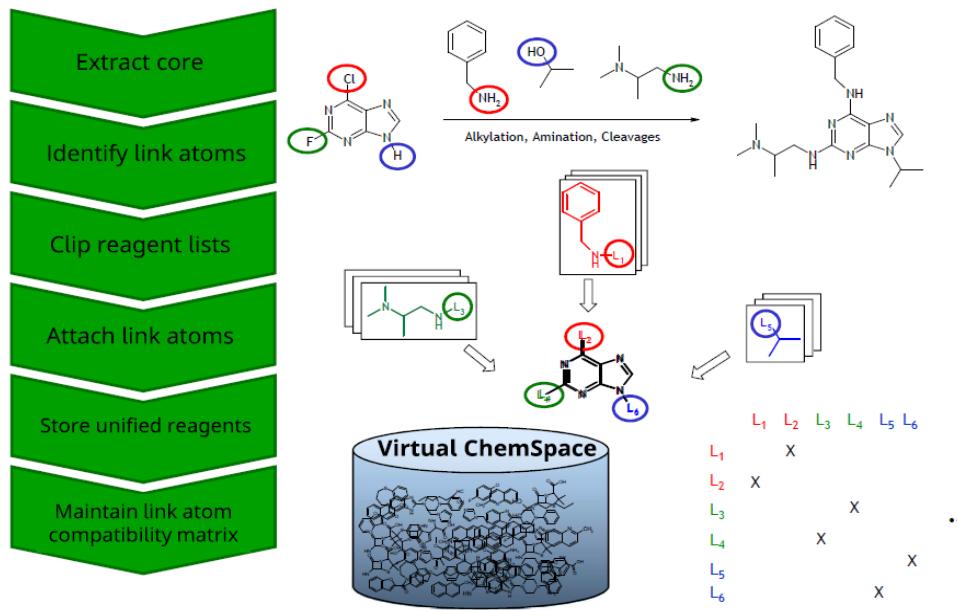
To fully sample the R-group space covered by each component, form the **simplest basis products**. Now you have $A + B = \#Products$



Construct ultra-large Janssen fragment space (JFS) using CoLibri and apply for FTrees similarity search

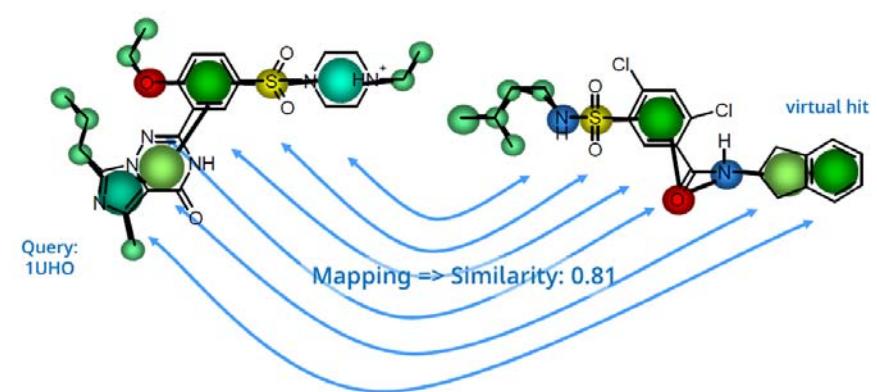
CoLibri fragment space

Reagent matrix linked by reactions



FTrees similarity search

Topological matching molecular pharmacophore feature trees

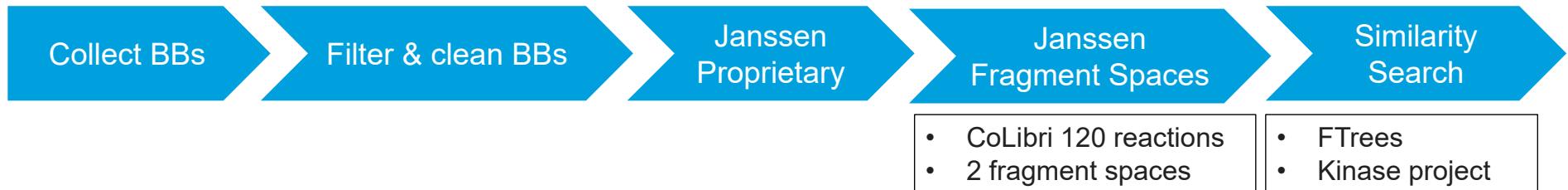


<https://www.biosolveit.de/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/FTrees.pdf>

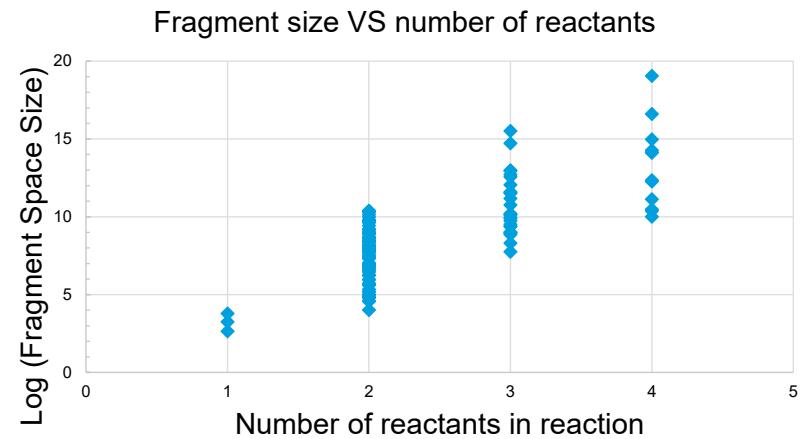
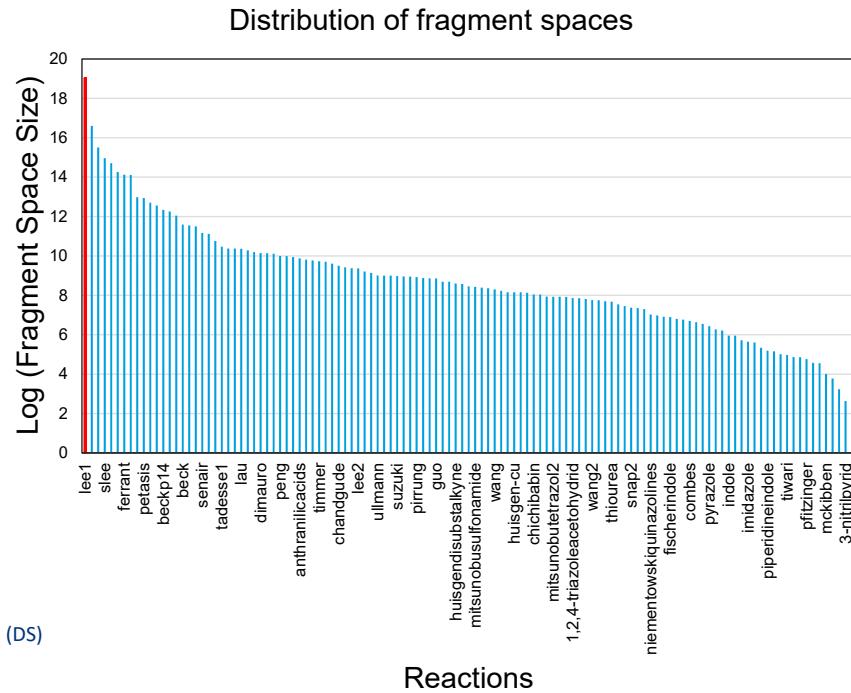
<https://www.biosolveit.de/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/CoLibri.pdf>



Process for construction of ultra-large Janssen fragment space



- Fragment spaces dominated by molecules from reactions with multiple reactants



JFS includes more than 10^{19} molecules

Janssen spaces	Space size
Janssen Fragment Space (JFS)	1.1×10^{19}
All Fragment Space (AFS)	3.0×10^{19}

CRO spaces	Space size
Enamine REAL Space	1.3×10^{10}
Wuxi GalaXi fragment space	1.7×10^9
BioSolvEt Knowledge Space	2.9×10^{14}

Pharma spaces	Space size*
Lilly LPC 2016	10^{10}
BI BICLAIM 2012	10^{11}
Pfizer PGVL 2008	10^{14}
Evotec EvoSpace 2016	10^{16}
AstraZeneca 2018	10^{17}
Merck MASSIV 2018	10^{20}
GSK CSXXL 2020	10^{26}

All compounds in the JFS have at least one Janssen proprietary building block!

JFS has comparable size to VLs from CRO & pharma !

* Hoffmann T, Gastreich M, Drug Discov Today, 2019, 24(5), 1148-1156

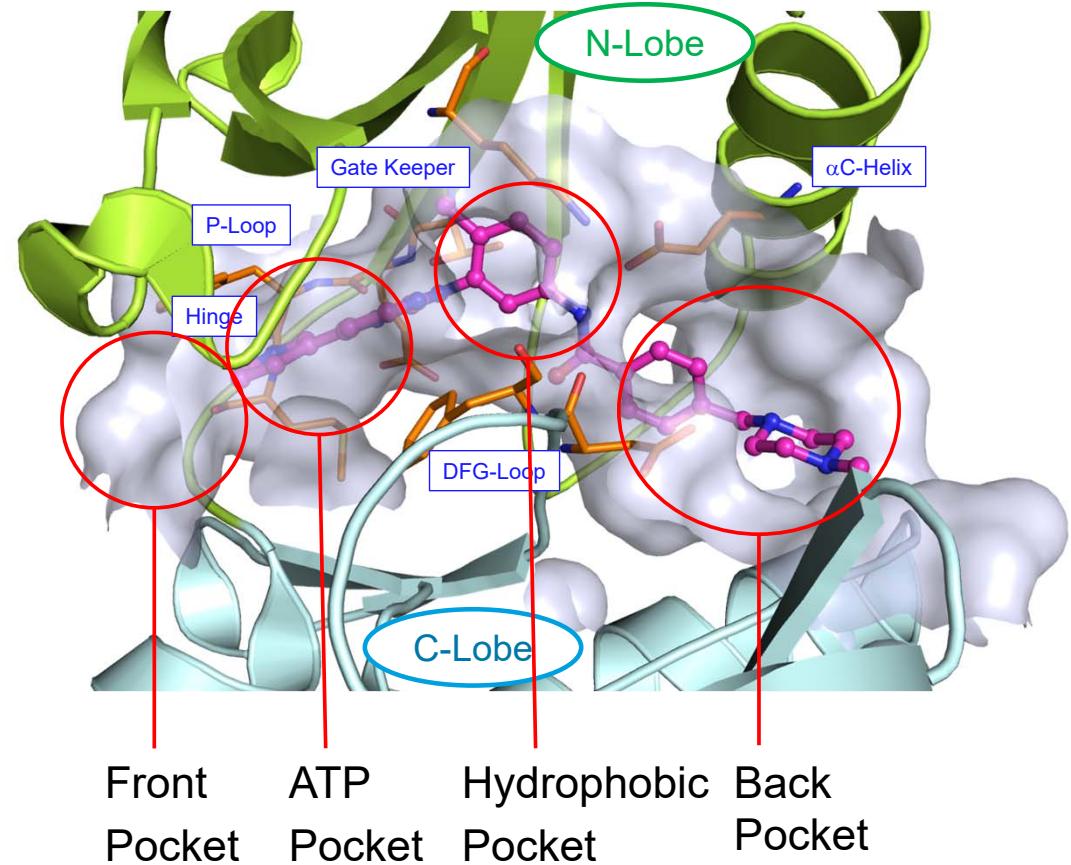
Applications of ultra-large libraries for an ongoing kinase project

Skin cells at 20x magnification

Develop type-2 inhibitors for an ongoing kinase project

Target inactive state (OP) of kinase to achieve:

- High potency
- Slow off-rate
- High kinase selectivity
- High solubility
- Multiple scaffolds



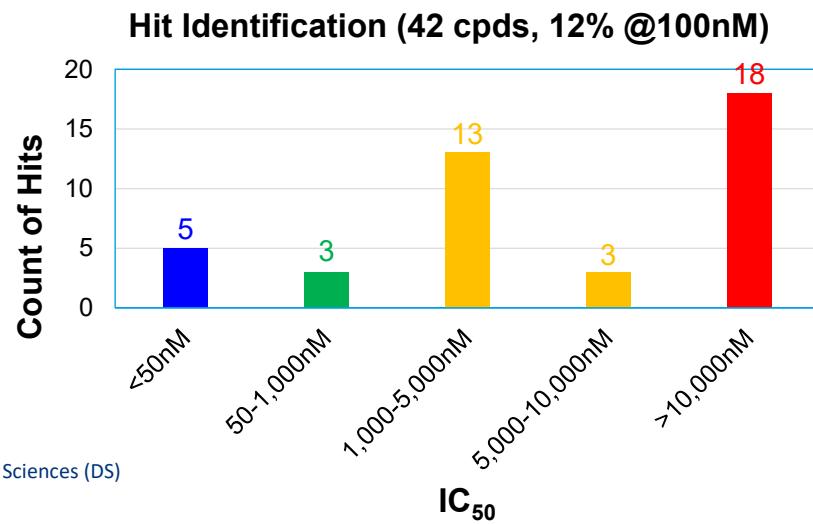
Example: Imatinib with c-Abl (PDB: 1IEP)

Virtual screening discovered potent series from commercial VL

740M Enamine REAL database

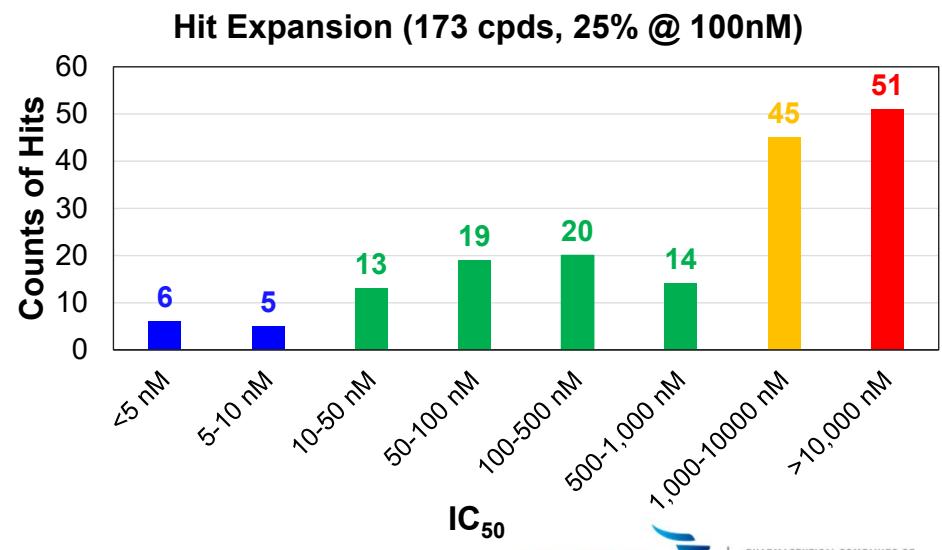
Hit identification via virtual screening (VS)

1. Ligand-based similarity search
 - FastROCS: shape & color
 - FTrees: topology & pharmacophore
2. Structure-based: Glide docking
3. Interaction & property filtering
4. Clustering & selection

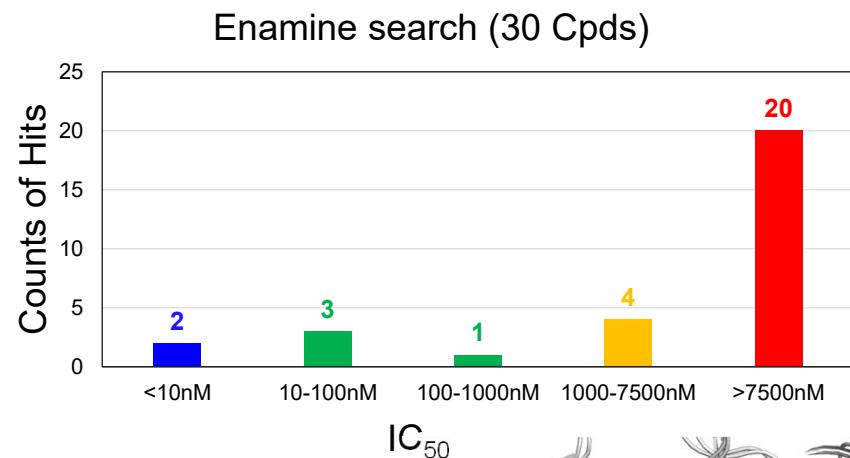
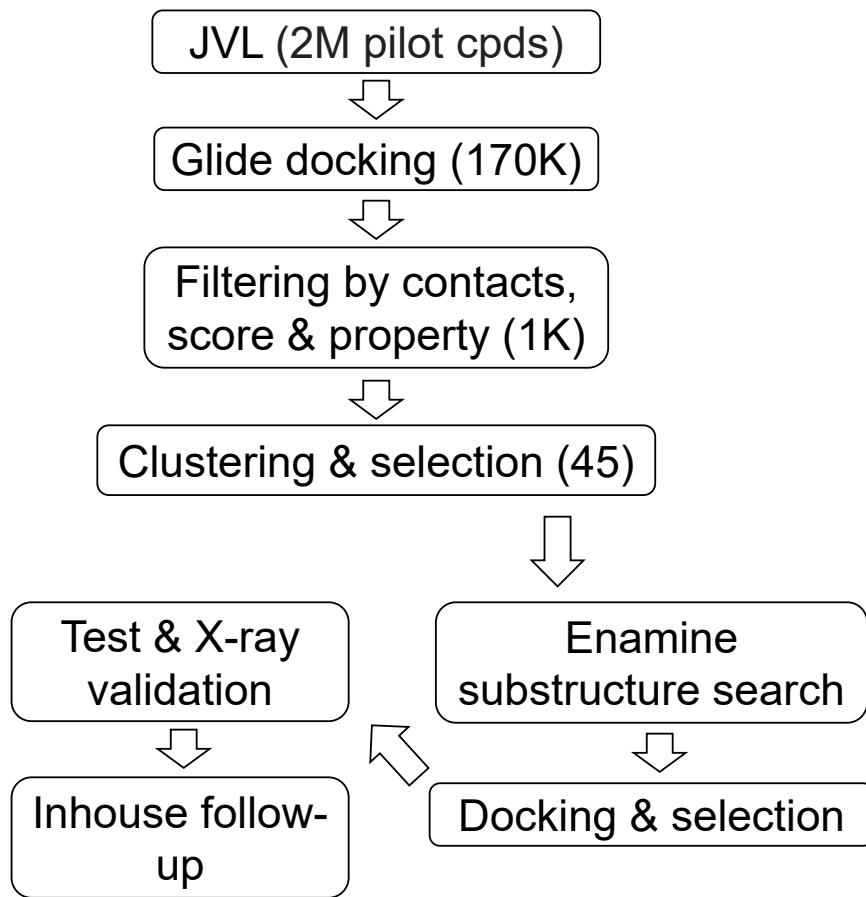


Hit expansion

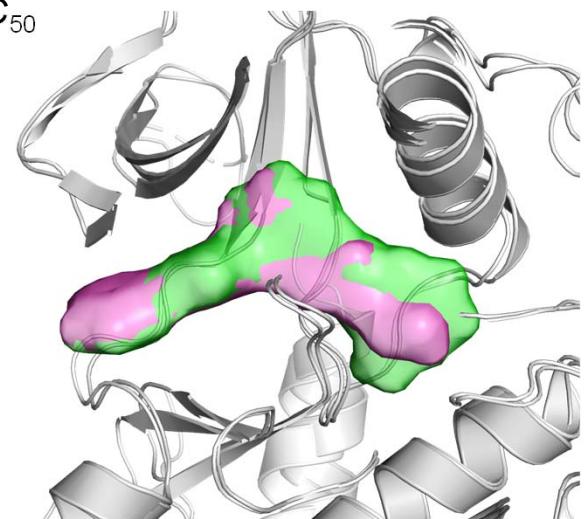
1. Substructure search
2. Structure-based: Glide docking
3. Property filtering & selection



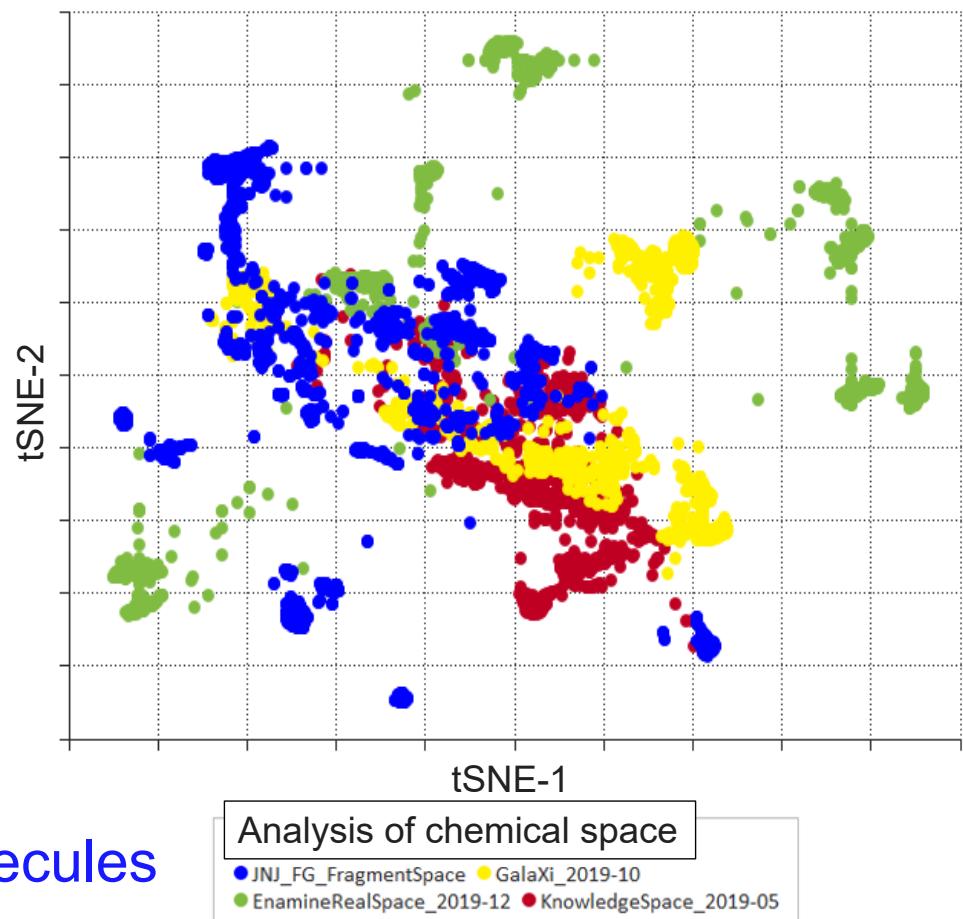
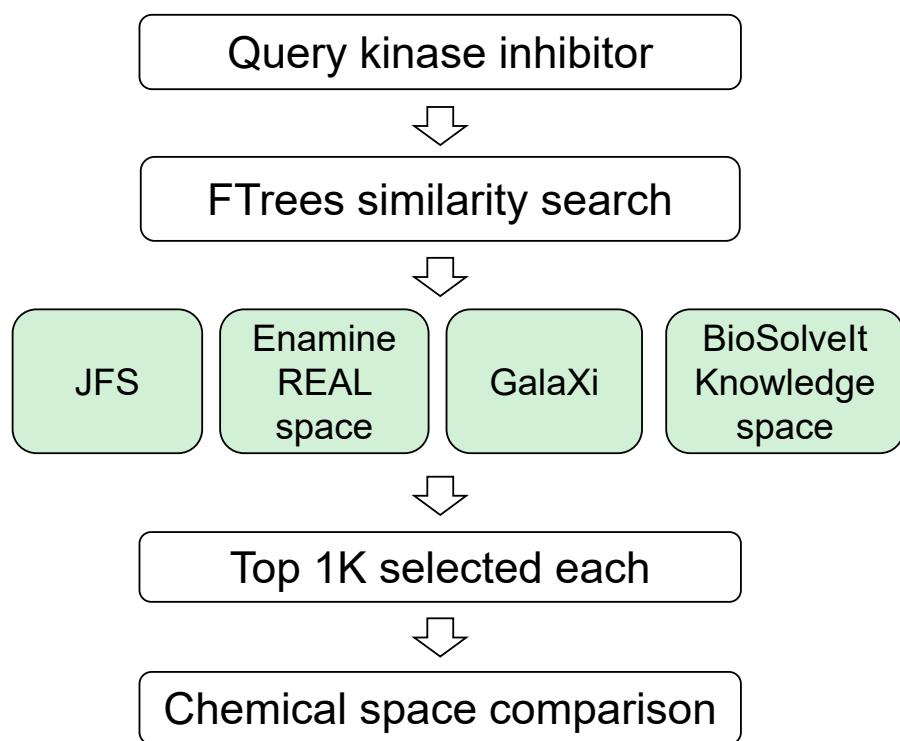
Structure-based VS identified new scaffold from JVL



- Single-digit nanomolar hit
- Docking model is validated by X-ray structure



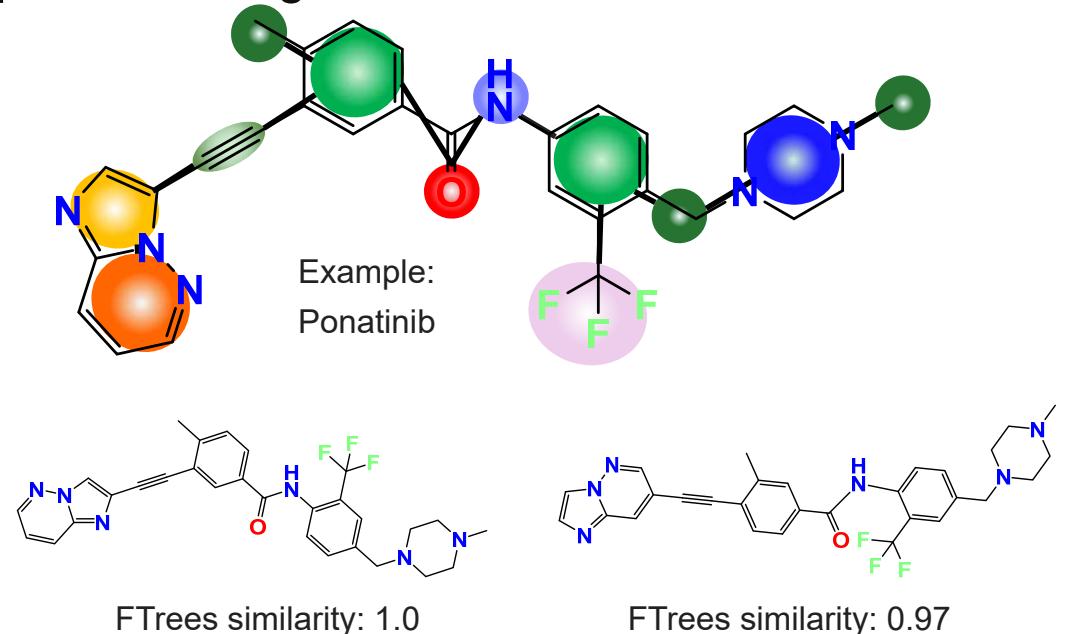
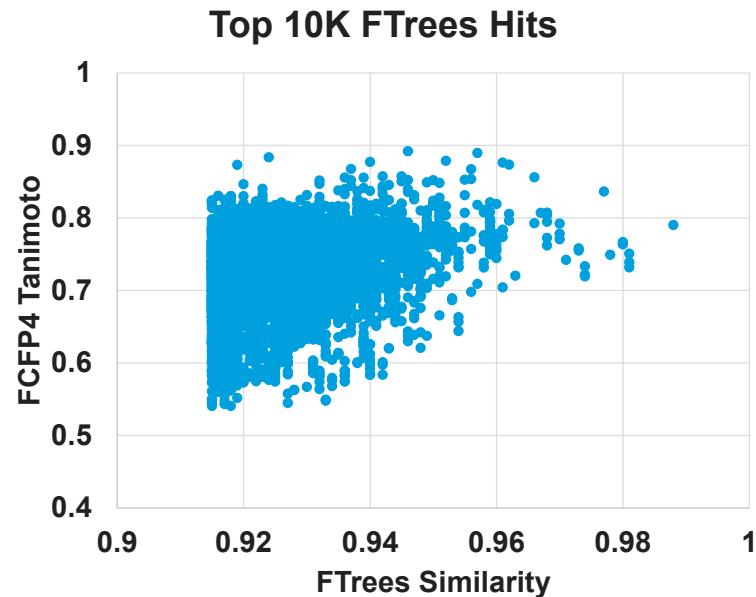
JFS contains unique chemical space



Discovered additional 608 new molecules

New methods needed to explore the ultra-large fragment spaces

- FTrees is sensitive to fragment properties but not to the geometry of connections
- New ligand-based similarity search - SpaceLight¹
- New structure-based Chemical Space Docking workflow²



1. Topological similarity search in large combinatorial fragment spaces. Bellmann L, Penner P, Rarey M., J Chem Inf Model. 2021, 61, 238-51

Discovery Sciences (DS) 2. Efficient 3D exploration of multi-billion compound spaces. Lemmen C. NIH virtual workshop on ultra-large chemistry databases, Dec 1-3, 2020

Summary

To support drug discovery projects with much large and unique Janssen chemical space:

- Applied the strategy of basis products to cover all Janssen BBs and constructed JVL to explore unique chemical space with all applicable virtual screening methods
- Constructed ultra-large Janssen fragment space (JFS) to enhance the sampling of Janssen chemical space
- Successfully identified two new potent series for an ongoing kinase project using JVL & JFS and commercial virtual library

Take home messages

- Ultra-large virtual libraries are rich sources and very helpful for hit identification and expansion in drug discovery projects
- Additional ligand-based & structure-based methods needed to search ultra-large fragment spaces

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