

FMO-based cluster analysis for drug design by multi-dimensional scaling

Ryo Kurauchi¹

kurauchi@eniac.scitec.kobe-u.ac.jp

Shigenori Tanaka¹

tanaka2@kobe-u.ac.jp

Kaori Fukuzawa²

kaori.fukuzawa@mizuho-ir.co.jp

Akifumi Kato²

akifumi.kato@mizuho-ir.co.jp

Chiduru Watanabe³

chiduru@iis.u-tokyo.ac.jp

Yoshio Okiyama³

okiyama@iis.u-tokyo.ac.jp

Yuji Mochizuki⁴

fullmoon@rikkyo.ac.jp

Tatsuya Nakano⁵

nakano@nihs.go.jp

¹ Graduate School of System Informatics, Kobe University, Nada, Kobe 657-8501

² Mizuho Information & Research Institute Inc.

³ Institute of Industrial Science, The University of Tokyo

⁴ Rikkyo University

⁵ National Institute of Health Sciences

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Recently, *in silico* drug design has attracted a great deal of general attention. On the basis of the fragment molecular orbital (FMO) method, a clustering method called VISCANA to analyze the pattern of interactions between receptor protein and ligand molecule was proposed [1], in which conventional, hierarchical clusterings for the inter-fragment interaction energies (IFIEs) were performed. Although this method is useful to understand the similarity of the interaction pattern, it does not tell us how and why the patterns are different between two clusters. In addition, while it can sort out the existing ligands and explain their experimental results, it cannot predict or design a novel ligand with favorable affinity and other appropriate properties. Here, we study how to cope with these difficulties by a multi-dimensional scaling (MDS) method for drug design. The MDS method, which is somewhat related to the self-organizing map (SOM) [2], is a method to construct a low-dimensional map from the knowledge of the distance between elements [3]. This method can help us understand why the difference takes place between the clusters of ligands, and can predict the binding characteristics of unknown ligands. We estimated the usefulness of this method for some examples.

[1] S. Amari, M. Aizawa, J. Zhang, K. Fukuzawa, Y. Mochizuki, Y. Iwasawa, K. Nakata, H. Chuman, T. Nakano, VISCANA: Visualized Cluster Analysis of Protein-Ligand Interaction Based on the *ab Initio* Fragment Molecular Orbital Method for Virtual Ligand Screening, *J. Chem. Inf. Model.* 46, 221-230 (2006).

[2] T. Kohonen, *Self-Organizing Maps*, 3rd ed., Springer (2000).

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