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口頭発表2 『創薬応用(その他)』 Drug Discovery application

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Phenotypic Network Screening: A New High Throughput Screening Platform

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Keywords: high throughput screening, network analysis

The relation between gene expression and drug efficacy was uncovered by Broad Institute in the connectivity map [1] and the following LINCS [2]. It was embodied that the relation of gene expression between normal and disease was reverse to that before and after drug treatment even for a few kinds of commercial cell lines, by Gene Set Enrichment Analysis (GSEA) [3] that estimates the distribution bias of a set of genes against whole gene distribution. Due to GSEA methodology, the Broad system needs ca. 1000 genes to estimate its reverse relation. Therefore, it seems difficult to apply the relation to the high throughput screening (HTS) in terms of time and cost.

The basic approaches for recent HTS are divided into two trends: in silico screening and phenotype screening. The former can obtain computational solutions for optimized structure fitting between chemical compounds and a target protein, but should define the target protein before screening. The latter can obtain experimental results for drug efficacy, but demands frequently further different experiments to clarify the mechanism of drug efficacy.

Here, we have developed a new HTS platform, titled "Phenotypic Network Screening", to compensate for the pitfalls of the two screening approaches based on the reverse relation between disease and drug. The point is that we can uncover its relation by expression data of only 20 genes, instead of hundreds of genes: we estimate the drug candidates negatively correlated with disease by network analysis [4], followed by exploration of the marker of 20 genes from the gene signature between normal and patient with a target disease by our original method [5]. We have assessed the potential of our screening platform by means of diabetes, and the platform has successfully enabled us to select 4 of 5 drugs for diabetes among 3781 drugs using their expression data in commercial cell lines. This result indicates that our platform is feasible for HTS, concomitantly with the estimation of its mechanisms and of its stratification marker.

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Development of Monte Carlo Tree Search based small organic compound generation system

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Keywords: Molecular Design, Machine Learning

Development of a new drug takes 13.5 years and costs an average of 2.6 billion dollars. Information technology has been used by many scientists to tackle the problem of the enormous amount of time and money involved in developing new drugs. In the process of new drug development, optimization tasks are important, starting with specific molecules and searching for molecules with desirable properties. In recent years, machine learning-based approaches have received much attention in the field of molecular design, and various methods such as VAE and GAN have been applied to molecular design. In this work, we have developed a method for generating derivatives of arbitrary molecules using MCTS (Monte Carlo tree search) and RNN (recurrent neural networks). A new molecule is generated by replacing a portion of the original SMILES with a partial SMILES generated by MCTS. In order to evaluate the performance of our method, optimizations of the octanol-water partition coefficient (LogP) and drug-likeness (QED) were carried out on molecules obtained from the ZINC database. As a result, well optimized molecules were generated for both QED and LogP as derivatives of specific molecules. Our approach can use any metric that can be calculated from SMILES and can be applied to a variety of fields, not just drug discovery.

Development of SSDB software for reproducing the ChEMBL database and its current status

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Keywords: SSDB, Hydrophobic Interaction, Empirical Potential

The software for SSDB was developed considering both database search and physical interaction. The software was developed by combining Pyhon and RDkit library to easily add new features to my previous ChooseLD program. The function of hydrophobic interaction was added. This is a time-consuming process, but an attempt to save time is introduced. Many of the software's internal variables are in the process of being optimized in the ChEMBL database to make it suitable for the purpose of fast, comprehensive drug screening. A vast amount of data optimization is in progress, and we describe the current state of the art.

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Development of new AI-based cell visualization technology that can solve problems in drug discovery and regenerative medicine

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Keywords: AI drug discovery, Cell assay, Cell Imaging

Cell assays are widely used for drug discovery screening and activity evaluation, and are core and essential research tools for the drug discovery process. Recently, image analysis of cells using a high-content imaging system based on a fluorescence microscope has become widespread, and by using it, it is possible to observe cell characteristics such as life and death, undifferentiated and differentiated state with high precision and quantitatively. It was therefore, the cell assay using this system has been widely used.

However, in the cell observation method based on the fluorescence microscope, there is an unavoidable problem that the cells are invaded by the fluorescent labeling and the irradiation of the excitation light, and continuous observation of living cells is basically difficult. Further, a complicated experimental process of fluorescent labeling is required, which is a factor of lowering reliability and reproducibility.

Further, in regenerative medicine, at present, analysis such as cell counting is performed by sampling a part of cells in the cell manufacturing process, but sampling of cells at an intermediate stage is complicated and often difficult. Therefore, development of a technique that enables noninvasive and continuous analysis of living cells is expected.

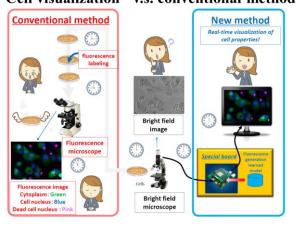
We have developed a new cell visualization technology that can solve the above-mentioned problems in drug discovery and regenerative medicine.

This new technology has the following advantages.

- A high-precision fluorescent image showing the cell properties can be instantaneously generated non-invasively from an image of transmitted light without any experimental work such as fluorescent labeling.
- No cell fixing/staining work is required and therefore no damage to cells.
- Non-invasive, real-time, continuous observation of living cells becomes possible.

In this presentation, I will introduce the outline of this technology and an example of verification of its usefulness.

"Cell visualization" v.s. conventional method



Application to live/dead cell discrimination

	HeLa		HepG2	
	DSMO	MG132 10μM	DSMO	MG132 10μM
Input	100 um			
Output	Calcein	Calcein	Calcein	Calcein
	级			19
	Hoechst/PI	Hoechst/PI	Hoechst/PI	Hoechst/PI
		: 5-2		