

ADMET Predictor[®] 10.0 (APX) Release Webinar



Outline

Introduction to ADMET Predictor

New Features in Version 10.0

Software Demonstration



ADMET Predictor Overview

Property Prediction Physicochemical Metabolism

Transporters Toxicity ADMET Risk

Model Building

Activity, properties Molecular + atomic descriptors Regression, classification Uncertainty, confidence PBPK Simulations %Fa, %Fb Cmax, Tmax, AUC, T1/2, CL Cp-time curves Optimal dose

Cheminformatics

Compound design Scaffold clustering R group analysis Similarity / diversity



Property Prediction: Methodology







pKa model



S + Simulations Plus

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Software Demonstration



AIDD Module

Artificial Intelligence-Driven Drug Design

New capabilities for evolutionary multiobjective compound optimization



Analog Generation Using Rules

Apply transform rules to a lead compound

Starting structure



Transform rules

- Bioisosteric replacements
- Reactions from literature or in-house expertise
- Chemically-intelligent "mutations"

Generated analogs



Example analog



Users can modify the default rules

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AIDD Methodology

- Builds on the transform-based analog generation approach, with improved and expanded rules
- Incorporates property prediction:
 - ADMET, %Fa or %Fb, risks, user activity models
- Incorporates Synthetic Difficulty scores
- Uses iterative approach: in each generation the best analogs are retained using Pareto optimization



AIDD Methodology

Ertl's fragment-dictionary method reasonably predicts synthetic difficulties reported by chemists



Average of chemist ranks for 40 test molecules (blue) compared with the computed SAscore (red). Error bars on blue points indicate standard error of mean of estimations by 9 chemists.

Ertl et al., J. Cheminformatics. 2009 1:8



Pareto-optimal compounds (3 layers)



bjective 2

Objective 1

AIDD Workflow

Initialize with one or more seed compounds and choose a set of objectives for optimization Generate new compounds by transforming randomlyselected compounds from the current population Evaluate objectives: ADMET HTPK (%Fa, %Fb) Risks User Activity Models

Prune to a small number of compounds by retaining only those that are Pareto optimal

Rapidly generates virtual compounds simultaneously optimized against multiple target objectives

Iterate for N generations

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Up to 10M analogs can be evaluated in a day using a computer with 4 physical cores

Transporters Module

In Vitro Metabolismand Transporter-Mediated Drug-Drug Interaction Studies Guidance for Industry

DRAFT GUIDANCE

V. EVALUATING TRANSPORTER-MEDIATED DRUG INTERACTIONS
A. <u>Determ</u> ining if the Investigational Drug is a <mark>Substrate of the Transporters P-gp and</mark>
BCRP
B. Determining if the Investigational Drug is a Substrate of the Hepatic Transporters
OATP1B1 and OATP1B311
C. Determining if the Investigational Drug is a Substrate of the Renal Transporters
OAT, OCT, and MATE
D. Determining if the Investigational Drug is an Inhibitor of a Transporter
E. Determining if the Investigational Drug is an Inducer of a Transporter

C.S. Department of Heann and Human Services Food and Drug Administration Center for Drug Evaluation and Research (CDER) October 2017 Clinical Pharmacology

10/24/17

Interacting Drug	Affected Drug	Consequence	Fold Changes in Substrate Plasma AUC			
Quinidine	Digoxin	Digoxin Exposure 1.7-fold ↑	P-glycoprotein (P-gp, MDR1 Inhibition			
Rifampin	Digoxin	Digoxin Exposure 30% ↓	P-gp Induction			
Dronedarone	Digoxin	Digoxin Exposure 2.6-fold ↑	P-gp Inhibition			
Probenecid	Cephradine	Cephradine Exposure 3.6-fold ↑	Organic Anion Transporter (OAT) Inhibition			
Cimetidine	Metformin	Metformin Exposure 1.4-fold ↑	Organic Cation Transporter (OCT) Inhibition			
Cyclosporine	Rosuvastatin	Rosuvastatin Exposure 7-fold ↑	Organic Anion Transporting Polypeptide (OATP) Inhibition & Breast Cancer Resistance Protein (BCRP) Inhibition			
Lopinavir/ Ritonavir	Rosuvastatin	Rosuvastatin Exposure 2-fold ↑	OATP Inhibition			

Adapted from Transporter-Mediated Drug-Drug Interactions (DDIs)

https://www.fda.gov/ media/78640/download



S + Simulations Plus science + software = success

Advances in Chronic Kidney Disease, Vol 23, No 2 (March), 2016: pp 76-81.

Transporter Models in APX

Transporter	P-gp	BCRP	OATP1B1	OATP1B3	OCT1	OCT2	OAT1	OAT3	BSEP
Substrate	Rebuilt	9.5	7	v	7	~	7	v	
Inhibitor	Rebuilt	✓	Rebuilt	~	~	9.5	~	~	9.5
Km			√	√	~	✓	✓	~	



HTPK Enhancements

- Driven by collaboration with large pharmaceutical company
- Support for longer/multiple dosing intervals
- Expanded command-line options
- Additional predicted PK parameters (T_{1/2}, CL, CL_{plasma})
- Further enhancements coming in 2021



SCIENCE + SOFTWARE = SUCCESS

- New Models
 - Hepatocyte clearance (human and rat)
- Improved Models with New Data
 - Volume of distribution
 - Blood-brain barrier (BBB) classification
 - hERG blocker classification
 - hERG pIC50
 - OATP1B1 inhibitor classification
 - Pgp substrate classification
 - Pgp inhibitor classification



Expanded Parallelization

- ADMET property predictions and PK simulations can now take advantage of multi-core CPUs
- A roughly 4- to 5-fold speed improvement can be expected on a typical computer with 4 physical cores
- An even greater speed improvement can be expected for PK simulations due to enhancements to the equation solver
- Enabled in both graphical interface and command line
- No additional license required





Plasma Concentration - VERAPAMIL



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Sont for

8.46

0.547 3.230

4.445 3.347

-7.025

3.377



AIDD_Results_AutoDisplay - ADMET Predictor

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SCIENCE + SOFTWARE = SUCCESS



SCIENCE + SOFTWARE = SUCCESS

Support for heteroatom stereocenters and hydrogen isotopes





- Support for exporting version 3000 SD files
- Improved license handling
- Many more user-requested enhancements



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AIDD Example



Brief Article

Optimizing Solubility and Permeability of a Biopharmaceutics Classification System (BCS) Class 4 Antibiotic Drug Using Lipophilic Fragments Disturbing the Crystal Lattice

Ulrika Tehler,^{†,§} Jonas H. Fagerberg,[†] Richard Svensson,[†] Mats Larhed,[‡] Per Artursson,[†] and Christel A. S. Bergström^{*,†}

dx.doi.org/10.1021/jm301721e | J. Med. Chem. 2013, 56, 2690-2694



ABSTRACT: Esterification was used to simultaneously increase solubility and permeability of ciprofloxacin, a biopharmaceutics classification system (BCS) class 4 drug (low solubility/low permeability) with solid-state limited solubility. Molecular flexibility was increased to disturb the crystal lattice, lower the melting point, and thereby improve the solubility, whereas lipophilicity was increased to enhance the intestinal permeability. These structural changes resulted in BCS class 1 analogues (high solubility/high permeability) emphasizing that simple medicinal chemistry may improve both these properties.



Thank You!



Delivering on the promise of AI-driven drug discovery with ADMET Predictor® 10.0 (APX). Background and applications examples.

> Webinar: Wednesday, September 30 5 PM CET (Paris) / 8 AM PDT (Los Angeles) / 11AM EDT (New York)

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