Modeling tautomer preference

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INTRODUCTION

Many drug molecules exhibit tautomerism (internal estimates find ~30% of drug-like molecules are tautomeric). The tautomeric state of a molecule determines many of its properties such as lipophilicity, solubility, permeability, binding, toxicity, etc. In addition, choice of the tautomeric state affects the results of most QSAR/machine learning models for property prediction. Consequently, several rule-based or scoring methods have been developed¹⁻⁶ for predicting the preferred or dominant tautomer of a molecule, but they have limitations as often the preferred tautomer results from a complicated interplay of multiple factors.⁷

OBJECTIVE

To build an Artificial Neural Network Ensemble (ANNE) machine learning model that predicts the preferred tautomer from a list of candidate tautomers by leveraging our ADMET Predictor® and ADMET Modeler[™] methodologies. Performance Goals:

 Accuracy Speed

Uses:

- Tautomer Standardization
- Rank candidate tautomers

CONCLUSIONS

We have built a machine learning model capable of accurately selecting the preferred or dominant tautomer among a series of candidate tautomers. Its accuracy outperforms our rule-based approach by better than a factor of 2 on over 1500 examples. The model may be used to standardize tautomers for building QSAR models and other cheminformatics applications.

METHODS

RESULTS



Model Performance

Ranking Tautomers



ALL: Sensitivity=0.907 Specificity=0.975 MCC=0.882 False Rate=0.039 RAIN: Sensitivity=0.910 Specificity=0.977 MCC=0.887 False Rate=0.037 TEST: Sensitivity=0.893 Specificity=0.963 MCC=0.856 False Rate=0.055

Observed



Artificial Neural Network (ANN)



Filter/Rank Descriptors:

Low variance Correlated Sensitivity Analysis

Partition Data into Training/Test Sets:

Train/Test sets partitioned per molecule, not per tautomer

All tautomers of a given molecule belong exclusively to train or test set. Use Kohonen map to perform initial partitioning for dominant tautomers only. Then, add all tautomers of each test set molecule to the test set.

Training:

Softmax Function

$$\bullet \quad \sigma(z_k) = \frac{e^{z_k}}{\sum_{m=1}^M e^{z_m}}$$

Sum in denominator is over all tautomers of a given molecule z varies from $-\infty$ to $+\infty$ σ varies from 0 to 1

"Modified" Cross-entropy Loss

$$\mathcal{L} = -\sum_{n=1}^{N} \log(\sigma_n)$$

Sum is over preferred tautomers only. Reasons:

• Labels are not independent.

- Only one tautomer of a collection can be marked as "preferred".
- Reduces effect of imbalance in the data.
- Non-dominant tautomers are not a "hard" 0

Train 165 networks (adjust weights to minimize \mathcal{L}). Select best 33 (ANN ensemble) for each architecture. Average scores over the 33 networks. Highest scoring tautomer is classified as "Preferred".

Identifier	Tautomer_Score
Aciclovir	0.995
Aciclovir - T1	0.607
Aciclovir - T2	0.001
Aciclovir - T3	0.002
Aciclovir - T4	0.856
Aciclovir - T5	0.010

Tautomer Standardization



Train: Grid of network architectures: neurons x descriptors

Youden	55 Inputs	60 Inputs	65 Inputs	70 Inputs	75 Inputs	80 Inputs	85 Inputs	90 Inputs	95 Inputs	100 Inputs
	0.79	0.79	0.79	0.79	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.82	0.81	0.81
2 Neurons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0.84	0.83	0.84	0.83	0.82	0.83	0.85	0.84	0.84	0.83
	0.80	0.80	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.82	0.82	0.83	0.81
4 Neurons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0.83	0.84	0.85	0.87	0.87	0.87	0.86	0.86	0.87	0.86
	0.80	0.81	0.82	0.82	0.83	0.83	0.83	0.84	0.82	0.83
6 Neurons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0.85	0.87	0.88	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.87	0.87	0.86
	0.80	0.82	0.83	0.82	0.83	0.83	0.82	0.83	0.83	0.83
8 Neurons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0.86	0.87	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.85	0.87	0.86	0.85	0.86
	0.82	0.83	0.84	0.83	0.84	0.83	0.84	0.84	0.85	0.84
10 Neurons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0.87	0.87	0.87	0.87	0.87	0.87	0.89	0.87	0.88	0.86

Select best ensemble model Fewest false negatives/positives for train and test sets



ries	Incorrect #Pref = 1529
	318
	363
	355
	397
	141
	119
	145
	123

8 core i-7 2.6 GHz

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