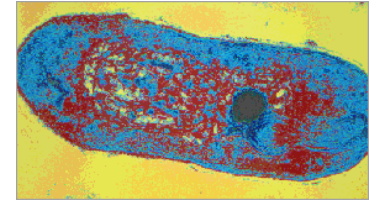


New approaches to identifying drug targets

Bhupesh Taneja
IGIB, CSIR, India

Indo-Russian Workshop
on Systems Biology and Genome Informatics,
October 12-14 2008

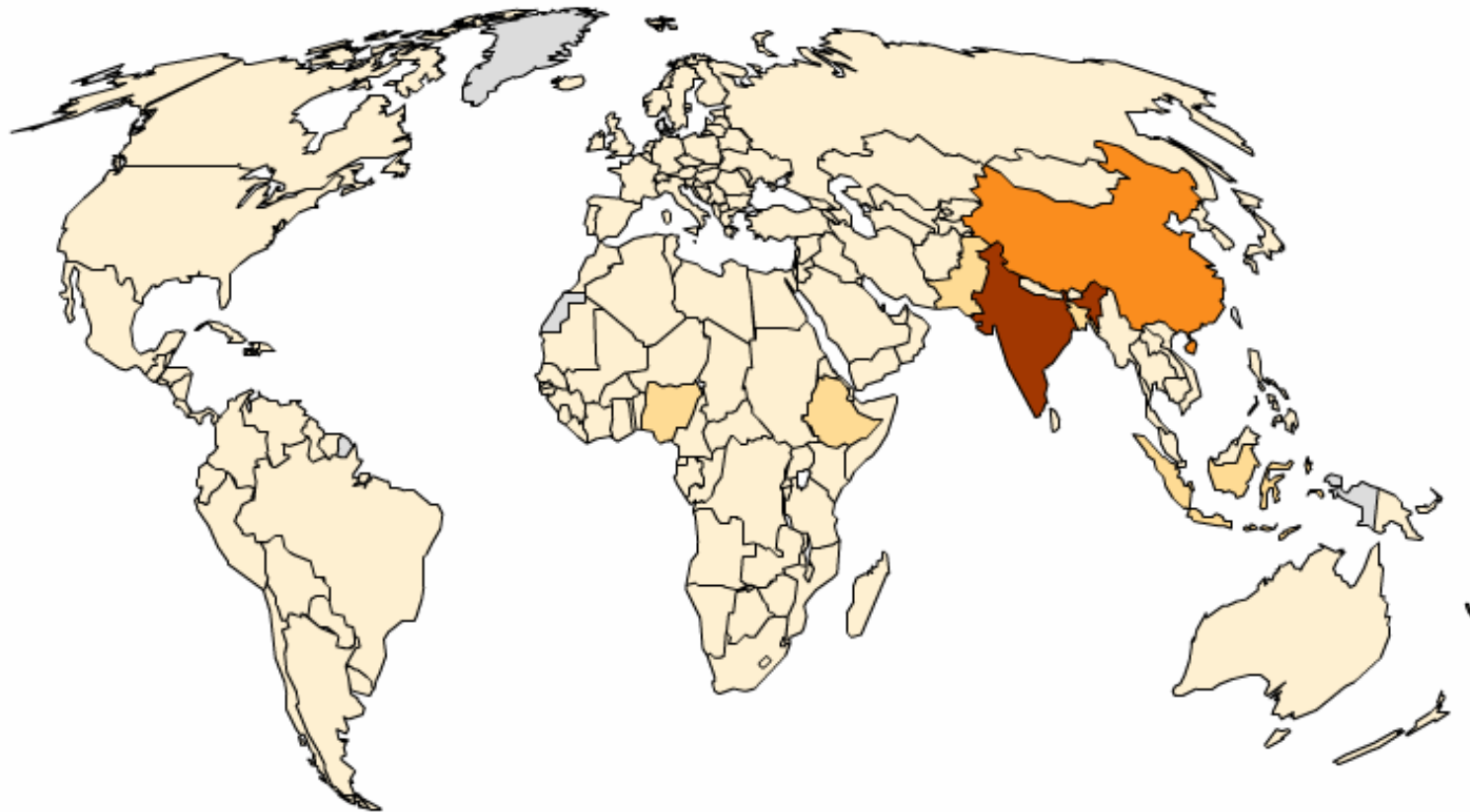
Potential targets of *M. tuberculosis*



EM of *M. tuberculosis*, Source: Institut Pasteur library

- *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*:
 - Causative agent of tuberculosis
 - Leading cause of death by any single infectious organism in the world
 - According to WHO estimates, there are approximately 9 million new infections and 2 million casualties of tuberculosis every year (WHO report, 2004)
 - Need for new and powerful drug and vaccine targets
 - The availability of the complete genome sequence of *M. tuberculosis* has been an important step that has helped in the renewed efforts to search for new and novel drug targets

Deaths due to Tuberculosis in 2005



□ NA

□ 50,000 - 100,000

□ 150,000 - 200,000

□ 250,000 - 300,000

□ 0 - 50,000

□ 100,000 - 150,000

□ 200,000 - 250,000

□ 300,000 - 350,000

Source: GlobalHealthFacts.org

Standard TB treatment Regimens: DOTS (Directly Observed Treatment Scheme)

Regimen	Combination Drugs	Duration	Dose
2(HRZE)	Isoniazid (H) Rifampicin (R)	2 months	Daily
4(HR)₃	Pyrazinamide(Z) Ethambutol (E)	4 months	Thrice a week
2(HR)ZE	Isoniazid (H) Rifampicin (R)	2 months	Daily
6(HR)	Pyrazinamide(Z) Ethambutol (E)	6 months	Daily

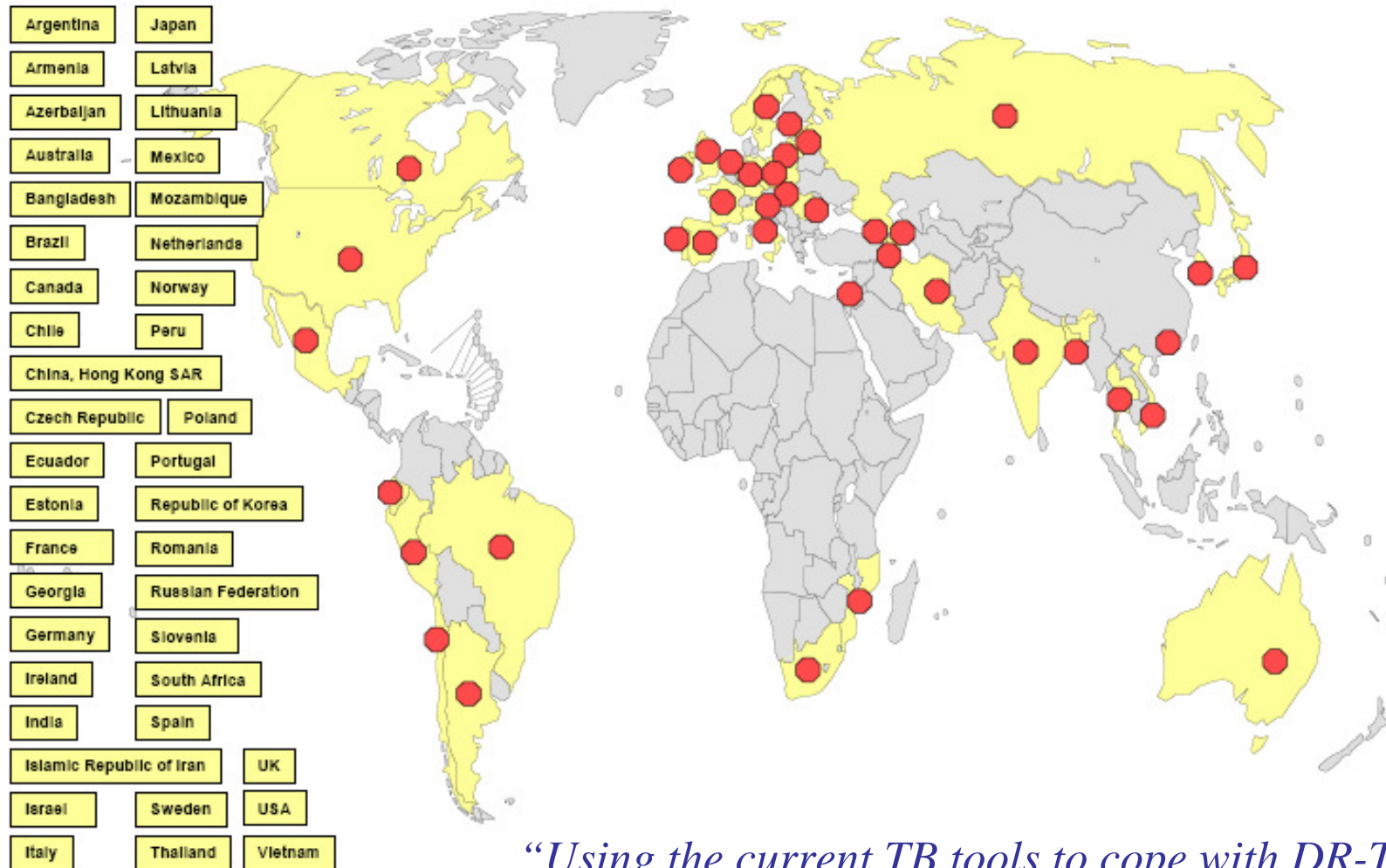
Targets of current TB drugs

Drug	Target
• Isoniazid	• Acyl carrier protein reductase
• Rifampicin	• RNA polymerase β subunit
• Pyrizinamide	• energy metabolism
• Ethambutol	• Arabinosyl transferase
• Streptomycin	• Ribosomal S12 protein and
• Kanamycin	16S rRNA
• Quinolones	• DNA gyrase

Targets of TB drugs in pipeline

Drug	Target
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Moxifloxacin• Gatifloxacin	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• DNA topoisomerase & DNA Gyrase
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• PA-824	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cell wall synthesis
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• TMC- 207	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• ATP synthase
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• LL3858	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Unknown
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• OPC 67683	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mycolic acid inhibitors

41 Countries with XDR TB



“Using the current TB tools to cope with DR-TB is like trying to put out a forest fire with a garden hose.” Françoise Louis, MSF TB Advisor.

Source: World Health Organisation

- **Need for new drug targets and/ or
Novel approaches to drug discovery**

Open Source Drug Discovery

Open Source Drug Discovery [OSDD] Network | Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, Ind - Windows Internet Explorer

http://www.osdd.net/ AOL Search

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

OSDD Publications: Open ... YouTube - SysBorg OpenB... Open Source Drug Disc... X

OPEN SOURCE DRUG DISCOVERY


URL: <http://osdd.org> & <http://osdd.net>

person in bacilli incu


Science happens not just because of people doing experiments but because they are discussing those experiments

Christopher Surridge, Managing Editor PLoS ONE

WHAT IS OSDD

 OSDD is a CSIR-led global initiative with a vision to provide affordable healthcare to the developing world. [more](#)

CHALLENGES AND PROJECTS

 The feed is invalid

Title (blank for default)

Don't show description for tooltips
 Show 3 lines of description inline
 Open article in new window
 Open website inline

MESSAGE FROM CHIEF MENTOR

“ June 2008 marked the 10th anniversary of the complete sequencing of *M. tuberculosis* genome, which was made available as Open Source to the scientific community. [more](#)”


RESOURCE SPOTLIGHT

CRDD CRDD is a compilation of Computational Resources for Drug Discovery and includes a number of links, web-servers and a collaborative Wiki. [visit website](#)

!Space !Space is an experimental Idea Blog maintained to discuss Challenges, Projects and Ideas. Contributors can directly register and comment on the projects. [visit website](#)

RESOURCES

- SysBorg 2.0
- Computational Resources for Drug Discovery
- !Space Blog
- TBprints Archive
- OSDDpub
- ilikeit Social Bookmarking
- OpenScience



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Work Packages

Phase- I

WP-1 Identification of Targets (*in Silico*)

WP-2 Expression of Targets

WP-3 Validation of targets and Screen Development

WP-4 Identification of Chemical library

WP-5 Microarray gene expression

WP-6 Lead optimization on the non-toxic Hits

WP-7 Synthesis of analogues

WP-8 Identify non specific binding using Proteomics

Phase-2

WP-9 Preclinical toxicity

WP-10 Clinical Trial

**Search for potential non-toxic drug
targets of *M. tuberculosis***

Search for potential non-toxic drug targets of *M. tuberculosis*

- Specific aims: Drug Target Development Using In-Silico Biology
 - **In silico target discovery** for infectious disease research
 - **Comparative genomics** for identification of antibacterial drug targets
 - **In silico modeling** and active site prediction to assess targets
 - Creation of virtual chemical library, pharmacophore generation and optimization
 - Peptide and protein structure elucidation.



Comprehensive Peptide Signature database of Pathogenic Bacteria

[Home](#)[About CoPSPATH](#)[Functionality Search](#)[Protein Search](#)[How to Use](#)<http://cops.igib.res.in>

*"The application of
CoPS is limited
only by the
imagination
of those who
use it."*

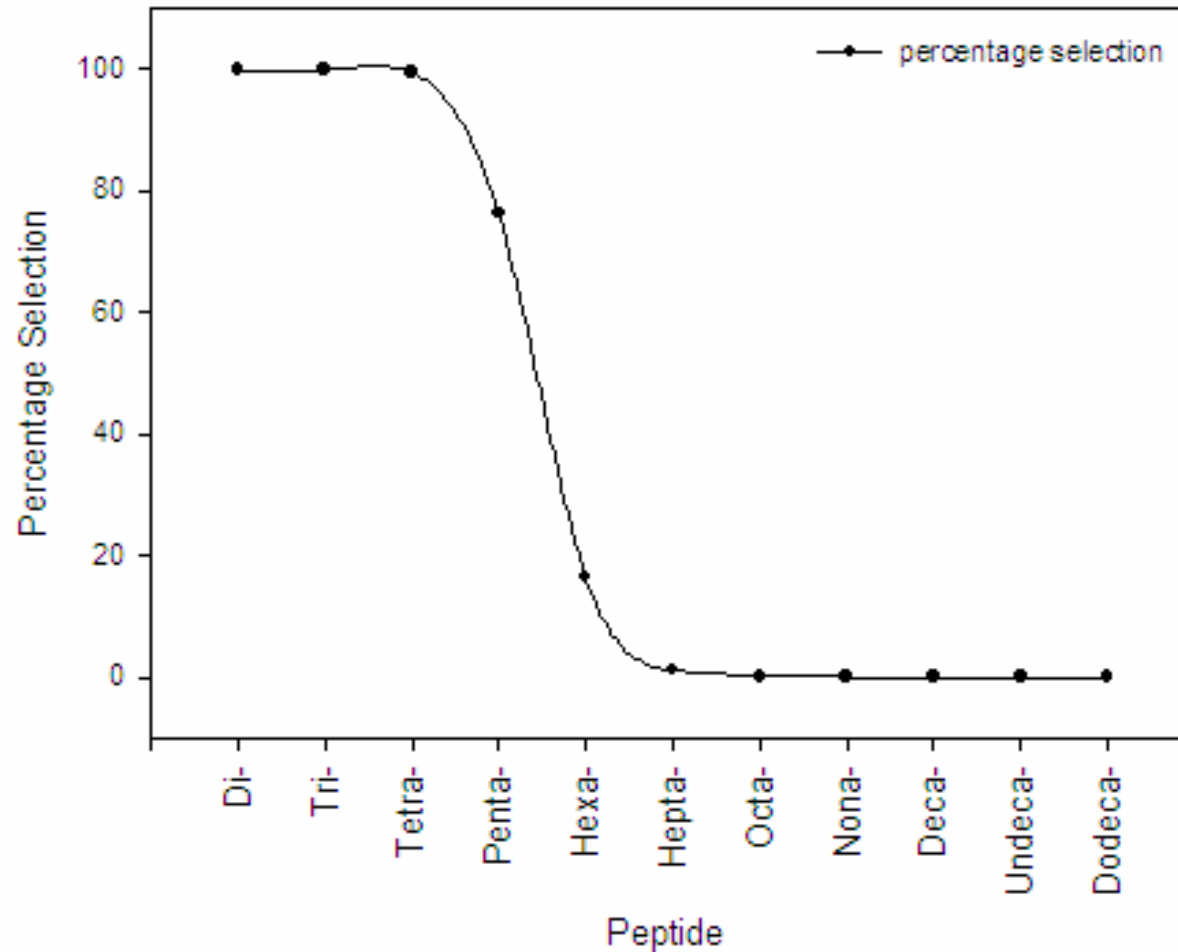
[Functional Assignment to still unknown proteins using 63485 Functional Signatures](#)

CoPS^{PATH} is a collection of 63485 invariant peptide signatures which are extracted from [87 pathogenic bacterial genomes](#) with a minimum occurrence in 7 organisms using [PLHost^{FA} Peptide Library based Homology Search Tool](#). These Functional Signatures are distributed over more than 3975 different functional proteins. Functional assignment is already done for over [2605 bacterial](#) and [112 human](#) hypothetical proteins and new unknown proteins could also be assigned functions based on these signatures using **Protein Annotation**.

[Identification of critical residues in proteins through these signatures using mutation information](#)

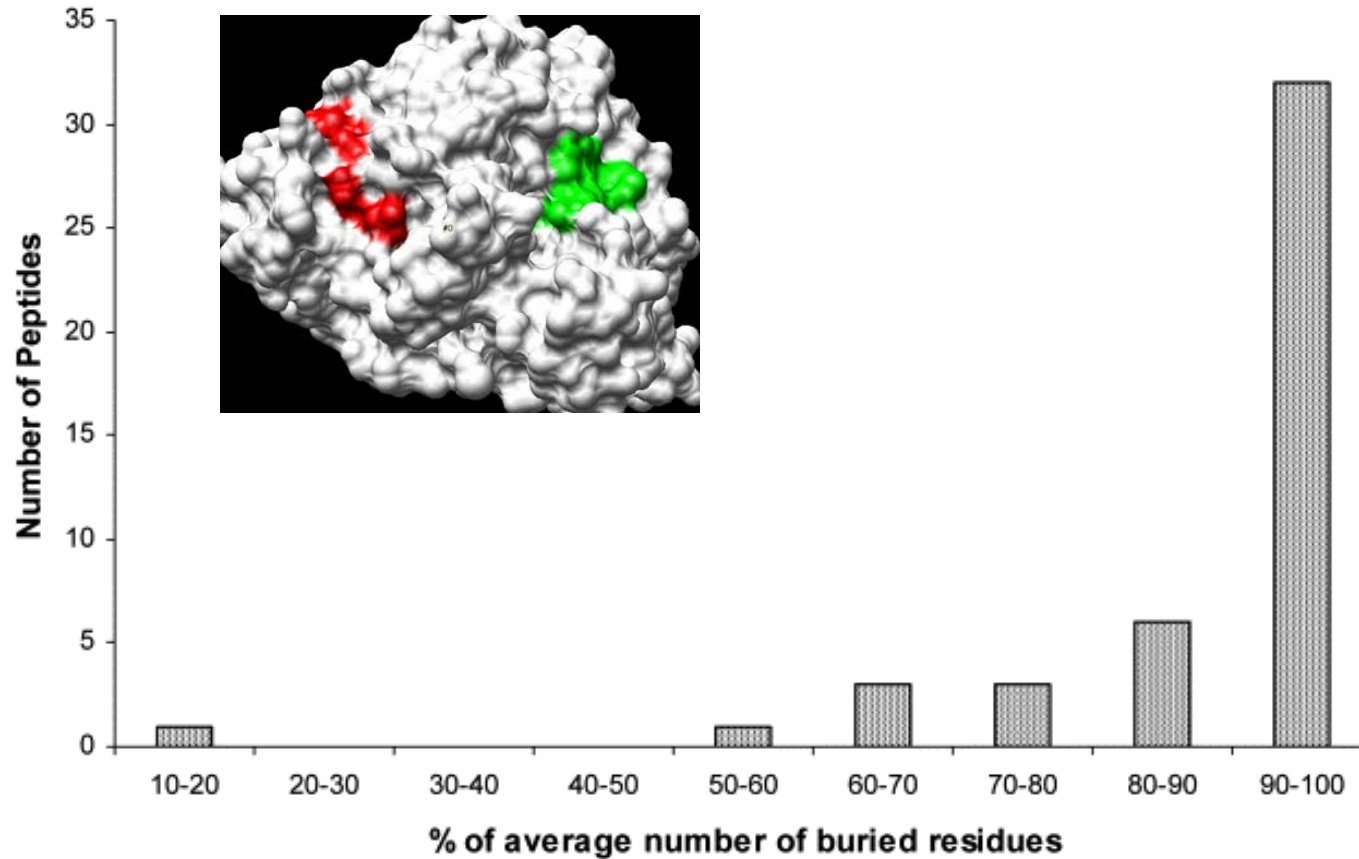
Many Functional Signatures have been found to harbor deleterious mutations in them, emphasizing their direct role in protein function. The residues in these invariant regions that have undergone mutations could be the critical amino acids for protein function / structure.

How big are these peptides?

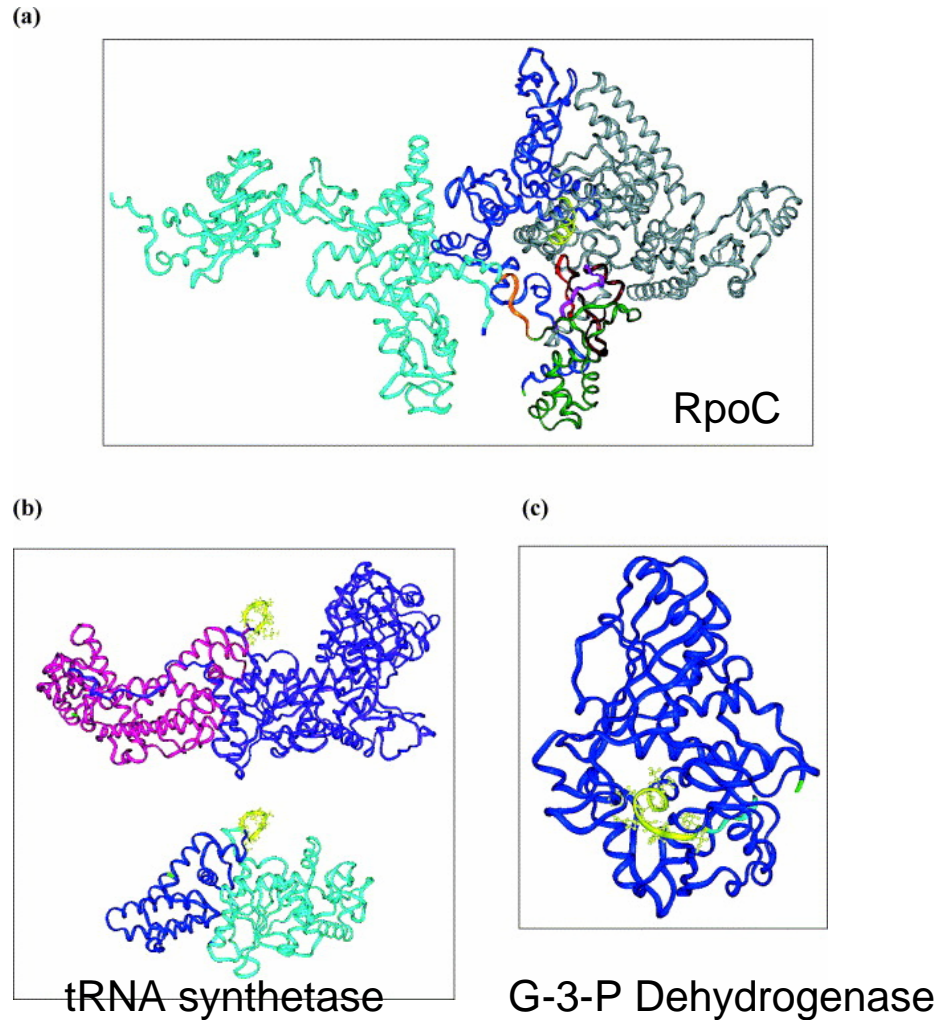
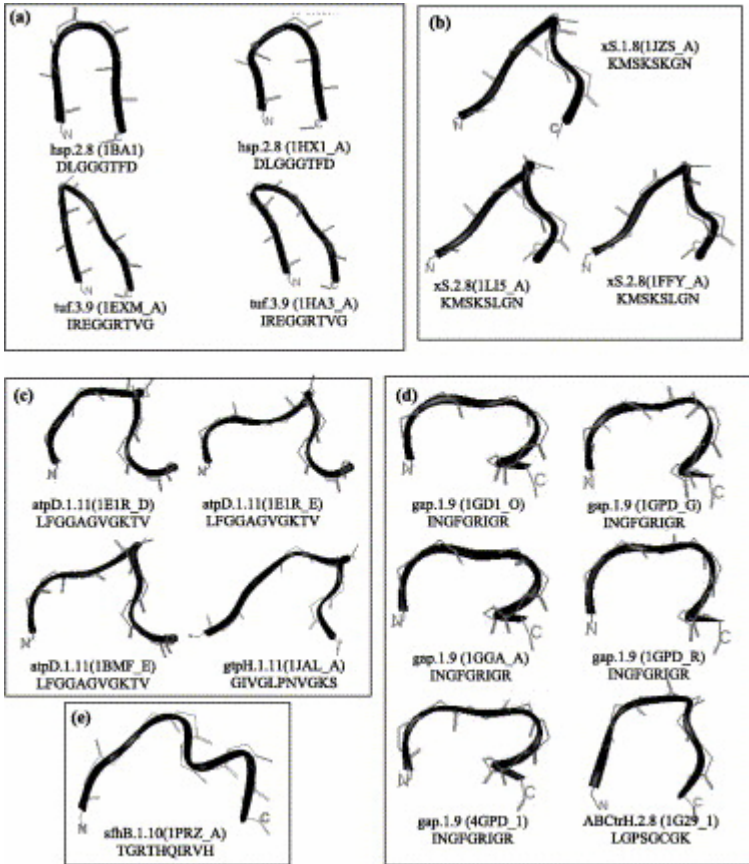


Where do they occur?

Invariant peptides are mostly buried



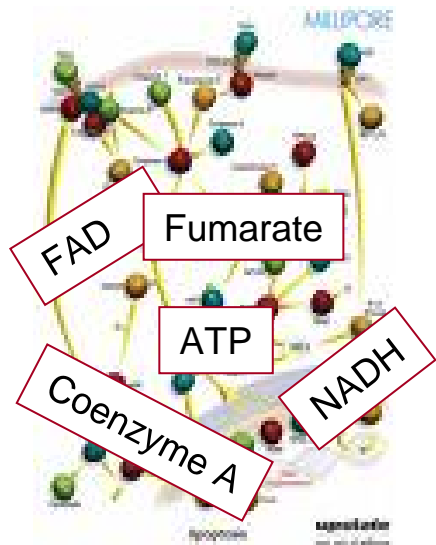
COPS peptides: act as folding nuclei



Prakash et al., (2004) Bioinformatics
 Prakash et al., (2005), JMB

Mycobacterium tuberculosis SysBorg

Mycobacterium tuberculosis SysBorg : A systems Biology platform for infectious diseases using Systems Biology of whole organism



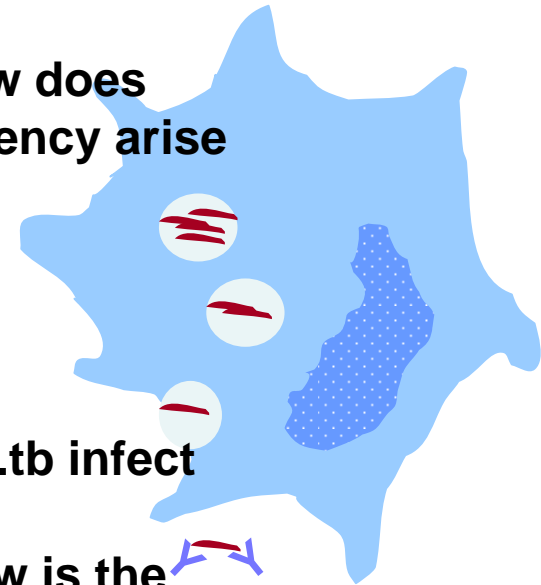
Metabolic and Signalling Network



How does Latency arise

How does M.tb infect

How is the pathogen cleared



(CSIR Task force Network for in silico drug target discovery)



CDRI



IICB



RRLJ

Other partners



ACBR



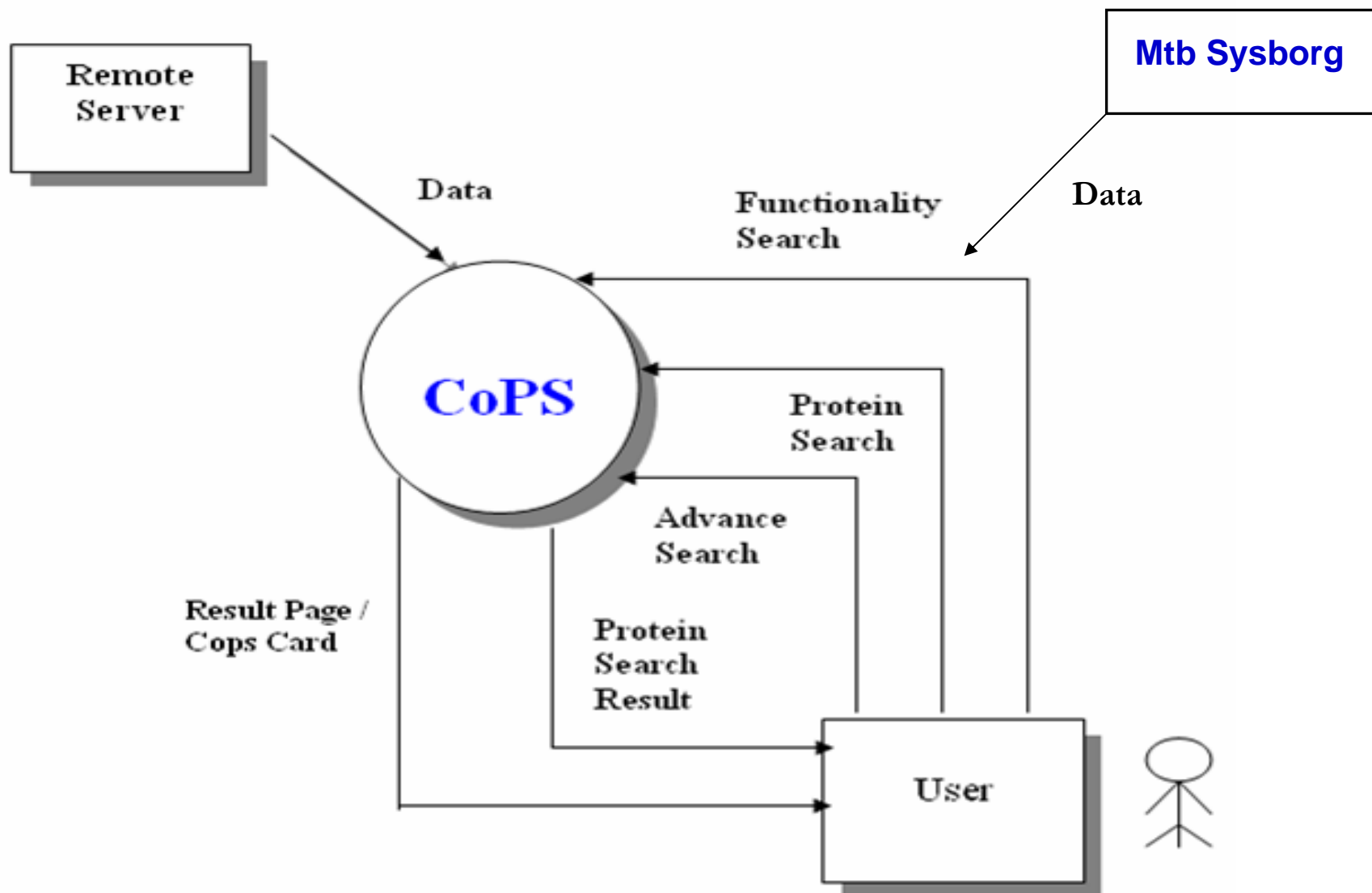
VPCI



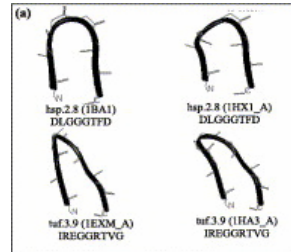
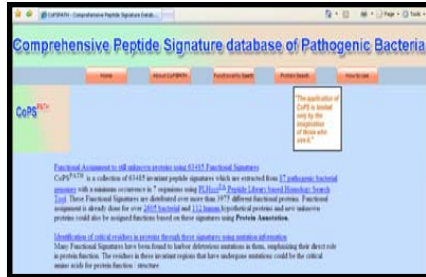
NII

SOURCE OF PEPTIDES CLUSTERS: COPS

DATA FLOW DIAGRAM



Criteria for selection of potential non-toxic drug targets

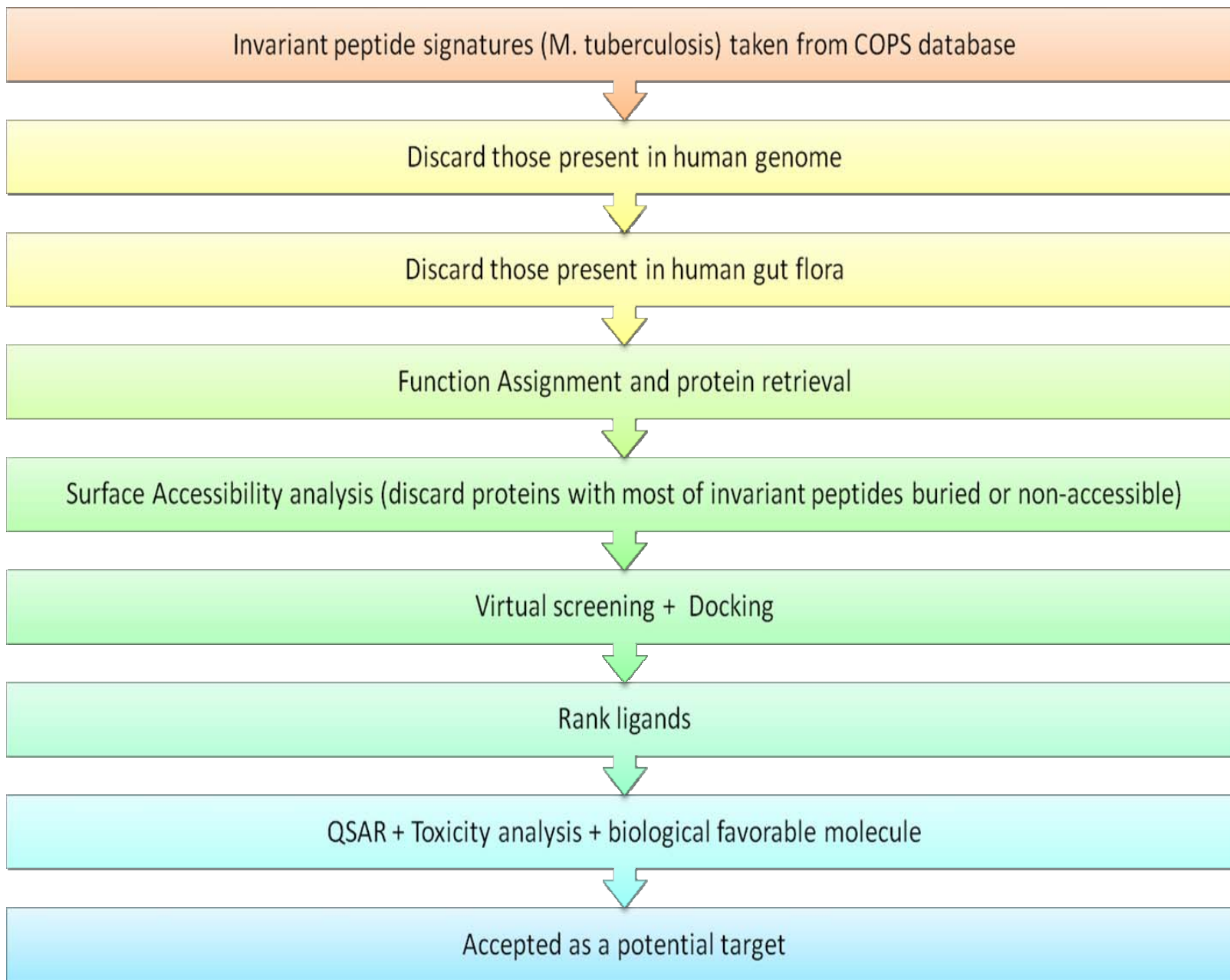


Prakash et al.,
J Mol Biol (2005)

Mycobacterium tuberculosis
SysBorg

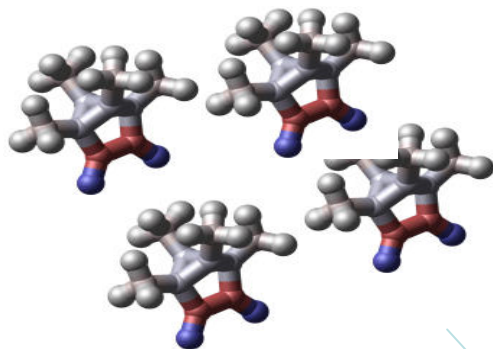
- ~64000 COPS-Path peptides serves as initial data
- Map peptides onto available PDBs (of *M. tuberculosis*)
- **Surface analysis** of peptides to check proximity to active site
- Peptides present in *M. tuberculosis*
 - Protein Essential for survival
(DEG & Sasseti et al., Mol Microbiol, 2003)
- Peptide absent in humans
- Peptide absent in gut flora (Gill et al, Science (2006), v. 312 pp. 1355)
- Initiate docking of ligand library with candidate target determined as above

Summary: in silico steps for selection of potential target

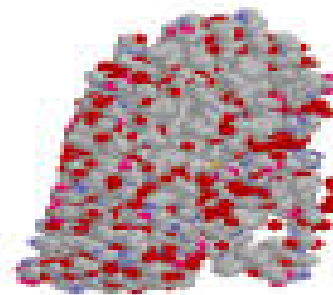


Target proteins shortlisted

- Enzymes involved in pantothenate biosynthesis (biosynthesis of CoA)
- Enzymes involved in the shikimate pathway (biosynthesis of aromatic amino acids)
- Cell division protein, FtsZ
- NAD-dependent DNA ligase
- SecA translocase



Ligand database



Target Protein

**Molecular
docking**



Ligand docked into protein's
active site

A free database for virtual screening

ZINC

is not commercial

Welcome to ZINC, a free database of commercially-available compounds for virtual screening. ZINC contains over 4.6 million compounds in ready-to-dock, 3D formats. ZINC is provided by the [Shoichet Laboratory](#) in the [Department of Pharmaceutical Chemistry](#) at the [University of California, San Francisco \(UCSF\)](#). To cite ZINC, please reference [Irwin and Shoichet, *J. Chem. Inf. Model.* 2005;45\(1\):177-82](#) [PDE](#), [DOI](#). We thank [NIGMS](#) for financial support (GM71896).

NEWS: Feb 4: The ZINC 8 release is coming - but still not ready. [Read more](#)

Dec 6: New [Errata page](#) for ZINC.

Nov 8: A new version of ZINC is scheduled for release in January 2008.

Jan 29: The 2007 ZINC release (ZINC7) is now the default version. To use the previous versions of ZINC please click [here for ZINC 6](#) (2006). or click [here for ZINC 5](#) (2005).

Caveat Emptor. We do not guarantee the quality of any molecule for any purpose and take no responsibility for errors arising from the use of this database. ZINC is provided in the hope that it will be useful, but you must use it at your own risk.

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Compounds in ZINC may be ordered directly from [vendors](#). Please visit their web sites and tell them you found it in ZINC! We thank these suppliers for making their catalogs available via collaborative agreements.

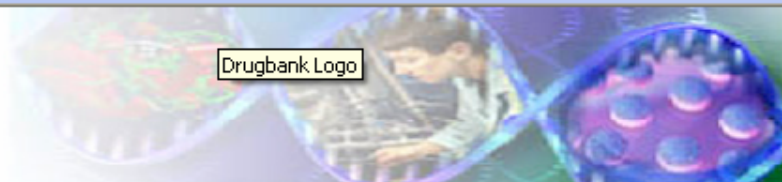
Whereas you are free to share the results of a ZINC search or a screen of molecules from ZINC, you may not redistribute major portions of ZINC without the express written permission of John Irwin.

ZINC Subsets

Popular ZINC subsets are available for download below. ZINC may be used free of charge for research by individuals and institutions. **Whereas you are free to share the results of a ZINC search or a screen of molecules from ZINC, you may not redistribute major portions of ZINC without the express written permission of [John Irwin](#).** Additional usage notes may be found below the table.

Subset Click to download	Compounds Click to browse	Last Update	Selection criteria and notes	Only one source	T<.9	T<.8	T<.7	T<.6	Creator / Sponsor
lead-like (#1)	972608	2007-01-20	p.xlogp<4 and p.xlogp>-2 and p.mwt < 350 and p.n_h_donors <= 3 and p.n_h_acceptors <= 6 and p.mwt > 150; Teague, Davis, Leeson, Oprea, Angew Chem Int Ed Engl. 1999 Dec 16:38(24):3743-3748.	478853	222130	83331	28337	9279	jjj at cgl.ucsf.edu
fragment-like (#2)	62175	2007-01-20	p.xlogp <=3 and -2 <= p.xlogp and p.mwt <=250 and 150 <= p.mwt and p.rb <=3 and p.n_h_donors <=2 and p.n_h_acceptors <=4; Carr RA, Congreve M, Murray CW, Rees DC, Drug Discov Today. 2005 Jul 15:10(14):987	12998	29457	14945	7448	3465	jjj at cgl.ucsf.edu
drug-like (#3)	2066906	2006-05-02	p.xlogp <= 5 and p.mwt <= 500 and p.mwt > 150 and p.rb < 8 and p.psa < 150 and p.n_h_acceptors <= 10; Lipinski, J Pharmacol Toxicol Methods. 2000 Jul-Aug;44(1):235-49.	867704	N/A	128085	40053	12158	jjj at cgl.ucsf.edu
greasy-leads (#4)	713314	2006-05-02	p.xlogp <6 and p.xlogp>2 and p.mwt<350 and p.mwt>=150; Some targets seem to demand greasier compounds	273547	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	jjj at cgl.ucsf.edu
big-n-greasy (#5)	577555	2006-05-02	p.xlogp<6 and p.xlogp>2 and p.mwt<600 and p.mwt>300; Some targets seem to demand larger, greasier compounds	873635	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	jjj at cgl.ucsf.edu
all-purchasable (#6)	2667437	2006-05-02	; Purchasable chemical space to 400 Daltons	1161935	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	jjj at cgl.ucsf.edu
newton-hit-like (#7)	643959	2006-05-02	p.xlogp>1 and p.xlogp<3 and p.mwt>200 and p.mwt<350; Roger Newton's (Maybridge) informed tweak of Teague/Oprea's Lead-like concept (ref Lecture at UCSF Dec 05)	37516	23707	12027	5766	2429	jjj at cgl.ucsf.edu
vernalisis-leads (#8)	643959	2006-05-02	p.xlogp<4 and p.xlogp>-2 and p.mwt < 350 and p.n_h_donors <= 3 and p.n_h_acceptors <= 6 and p.mwt > 150; Subset #1 above, with group for facile derivitization as per Hubbard et al (Vernalis) J Chem Inf Comput Sci. 2004 Mar-Apr;44(2):643-51.	70136	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	jjj at cgl.ucsf.edu
vernalisis-frags (#9)	49134	2006-05-02	p.xlogp <=3 and -2 <= p.xlogp and p.mwt <=250 and 150 <= p.mwt and p.rb<=3 and p.n_h_donors <=2 and p.n_h_acceptors <= 4; Subset #2 above, with group for facile derivitization as per Hubbard et al (Vernalis) J Chem Inf Comput Sci. 2004 Mar-Apr;44(2):643-51.	1130	1282	983	732	470	jjj at cgl.ucsf.edu
everything (#10)	5627809	2007-03-06	; Purchasable and non-purchasable	3093415	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	jjj@cgl.ucsf.edu
clean-leads (#11)	643959	2006-05-02	p.xlogp<4 and p.xlogp>-2 and p.mwt < 350 and p.n_h_donors <= 3 and p.n_h_acceptors <= 6 and p.mwt > 150; As Subset #1, but without 'yuck' compounds.	191429	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	jjj at cgl.ucsf.edu
clean-fragments	40124	2006-	p.xlogp <=3 and -2 <= p.xlogp and p.mwt <=250 and 150 <= p.mwt and p.rb<=3 and p.n_h_donors <=2 and	4625	12657	5099	2047	1292	jjj at

DrugBank



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This project is supported by [Genome Alberta](#) & [Genome Canada](#), a private, non-profit corporation whose mandate is to develop and implement a national strategy in genomics and proteomics research for the benefit of all Canadians. For this purpose, it has received \$600 million in funding from the Canadian government. This project is also supported in part by [GenomeQuest, Inc.](#), an enterprise genomic information company serving the life science community.

Search DrugBank for:

Common Name Synonym and Brand Name All Text Fields



The DrugBank database is a unique bioinformatics and cheminformatics resource that combines detailed drug (i.e. chemical, pharmacological and pharmaceutical) data with comprehensive drug target (i.e. sequence, structure, and pathway) information. The database contains nearly 4800 drug entries including >1,480 FDA-approved small molecule drugs, 128 FDA-approved biotech (protein/peptide) drugs, 71 nutraceuticals and >3,200 experimental drugs. Additionally, more than 2,500 non-redundant protein (i.e. drug target) sequences are linked to these FDA approved drug entries. Each DrugCard entry contains more than 100 data fields with half of the information being devoted to drug/chemical data and the other half devoted to drug target or protein data.

Please cite: Wishart DS et al., *DrugBank: a knowledgebase for drugs, drug actions and drug targets*. *Nucleic Acids Res.* 2007 Dec 11

Users may query DrugBank in any number of ways. The simple text query (above) supports general text queries of the entire textual component of the database. Clicking on the [Browse](#) button (on the DrugBank navigation panel above) generates a tabular synopsis of

Decoy molecules from DrugBank

	A	B	C	D
1				
2	PDB ID	Protein Name	PDB Decoy	Drug Bank
3				
4	2GES	Pantothenate Kinase (CoaA)	COK_2GES / [(2R,3S,4R,5R)-5-(6-AMINO-9H-PURIN-9-YL)-4-HYDROXY-3-(PHOSPHONO	Pyruvic acid
5			COK_2GET	Bezafibrate
6			COK_2GEU	Dihydroxy-Beta-Alanine
7			COK_2GEV	Coenzyme A
8				Adenosine-5'-Diphosphate
9				Phosphoaminophosphonic Acid
10				BIOTINOL-5-AMP
11				
12	1MOP	Pantothenate Synthetase (PanC)	APC_1N2G (DIPHOSPHOMETHYLPHOSPHONIC ACID ADENOSYL ESTER)	Ethylene Glycol
13			PAJ_1N2H (PANTOYL ADENYLATE)	2,4-Dihydroxy-3,3-Dimethyl-Butyrate
14			APC_1N2B (DIPHOSPHOMETHYLPHOSPHONIC ACID ADENOSYL ESTER)	Alpha,Beta-Methyleneadenosine-5'-Triphosphate
15			PAJ_1N2I (PANTOYL ADENYLATE)	Pantoyl Adenylate
16				Beta-Alanine
22	1ZTB	Chorismate Synthase (AroF)	EPS_Ecoli_1ZTB / 5-[(1-CARBOXYVINYL)OXY]-4-HYDROXY-3-(PHOSPH	Sulfanilamide
23				Sulfacetamide
24				Ethylene Glycol
25				Formic Acid
26				Riboflavin Monophosphate
27				Cobalt Hexammine Ion
28				Pyridoxyl-N,O-Cycloserylamide-5-Monophosphate
29				

Evaluation of various docking and virtual screening softwares on HPC

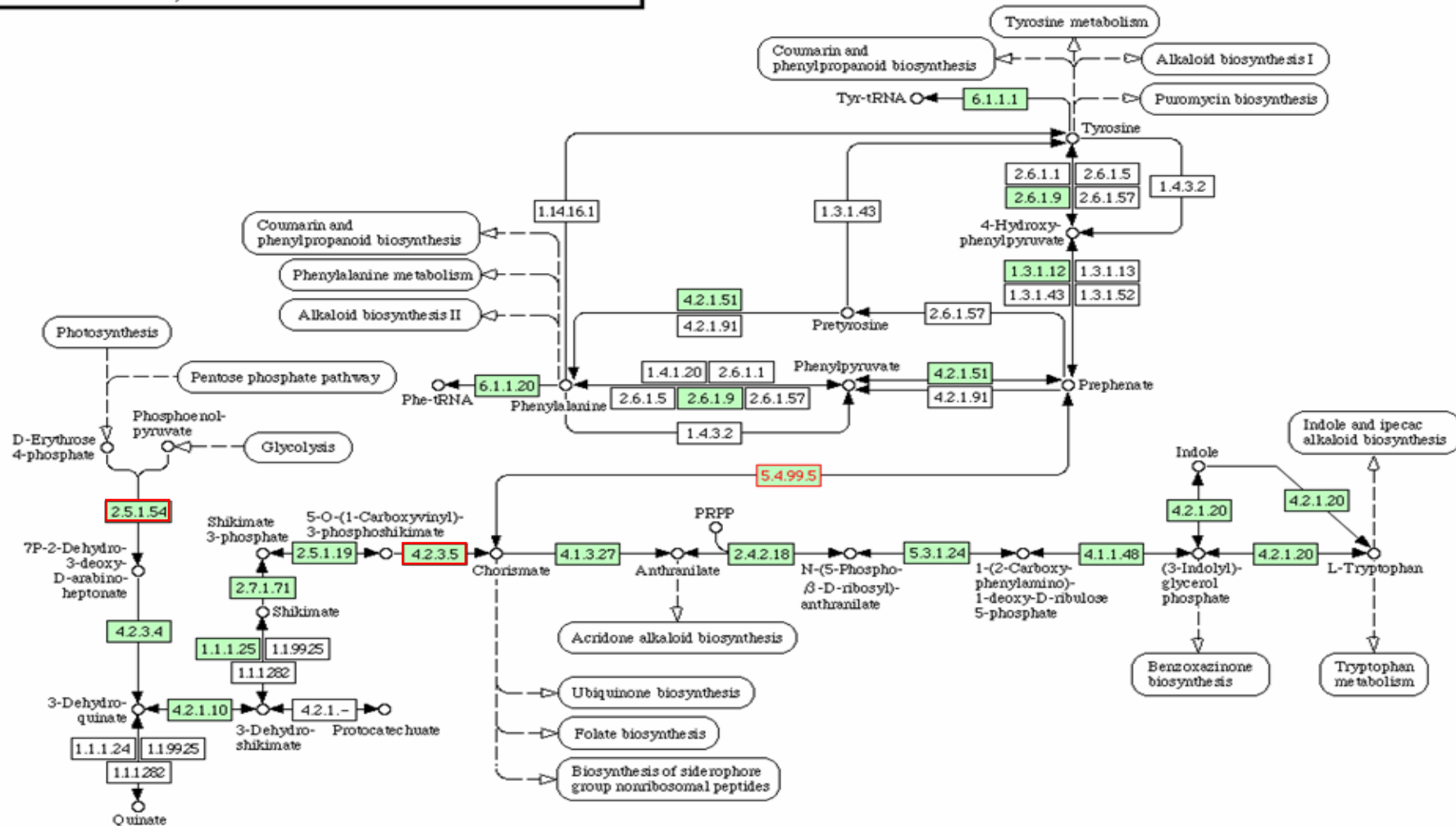
- **FRED (OpenEye):**
- **Dock 6: MPI version:**
- **Autodock 3.05:**
- **Sybyl7.3(Surflex-Dock)**
- **eHits**

Biosynthesis of aromatic amino acids

Enzymes with invariant peptides :

Chorismate mutase,
Chorismate Synthase (AroF)
Synthase (AroG)

PHENYLALANINE, TYROSINE AND TRYPTOPHAN BIOSYNTHESIS



Docking of ligands with shikimate pathway proteins

AroF

Decoy molecule	Rank
Sulfanilamide	474
Sulfacetamide	2856
Ethylene Glycol	250
Formic Acid	231
EPS	20584
Total library size used for docking	> 2 million

AroG

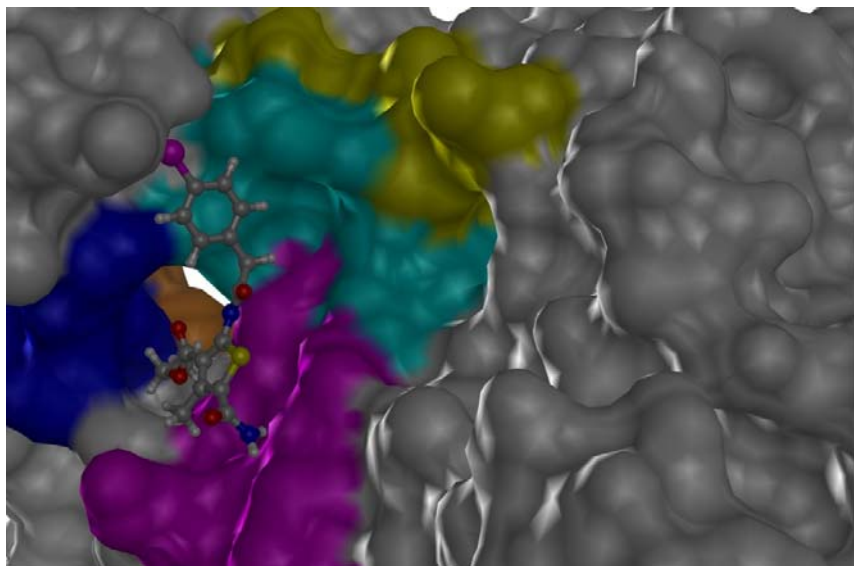
Decoy molecule	Rank
Propanol	367
Ethylene Glycol	371
2-sulfhydryl-Ethanol	377
Phospho-enol- Pyruvate	647
Total library size used for docking	> 2 million

Docking Results for Chorismate synthase (AroF) using FRED

1	Name	Consensus Score	Shapegauss	PLP	Chemgauss3	OEChemscore	Screenscore
2	ZINC08454842	87	-270.29	-33.15	-27.79	-22.10	-56.36
3	ZINC08454838	87	-268.20	-31.61	-37.93	-20.71	-68.56
4	ZINC00373283	79	-243.94	-28.13	-51.94	-20.49	-61.47
5	EPS.mol2	78	-315.05	-29.16	-35.84	-22.66	-73.95
6	ZINC08454844	65	-333.48	-36.49	-38.77	-23.21	-85.93
7	ZINC00372344	63	-289.57	-37.94	-46.18	-23.19	-78.60
8	ZINC08454846	60	-314.10	-37.02	-46.66	-24.84	-71.07
9	ZINC08454840	57	-337.40	-36.67	-40.16	-26.17	-81.30
10	ZINC00375133	57	-313.24	-42.38	-39.38	-23.86	-90.62
11	ZINC00651008	53	-346.11	-43.75	-40.49	-22.04	-92.27
12	ZINC00372523	48	-314.52	-41.71	-48.37	-26.06	-83.76
13	ZINC00689124	44	-357.36	-40.76	-45.41	-22.71	-96.92
14	ZINC01002757	33	-391.75	-47.56	-41.48	-25.29	-87.38
15	ZINC01002753	28	-384.97	-47.24	-44.79	-25.79	-97.24
16	ZINC00372455	27	-355.42	-46.49	-55.92	-30.76	-86.55
17	ZINC00375134	18	-379.91	-47.31	-53.08	-31.57	-95.27
18	ZINC08453733	17	-382.21	-46.23	-60.39	-27.49	-106.23
19	ZINC00675980	14	-388.36	-57.94	-50.09	-29.29	-96.88
20	ZINC00696019	7	-398.38	-55.43	-54.81	-27.88	-122.29

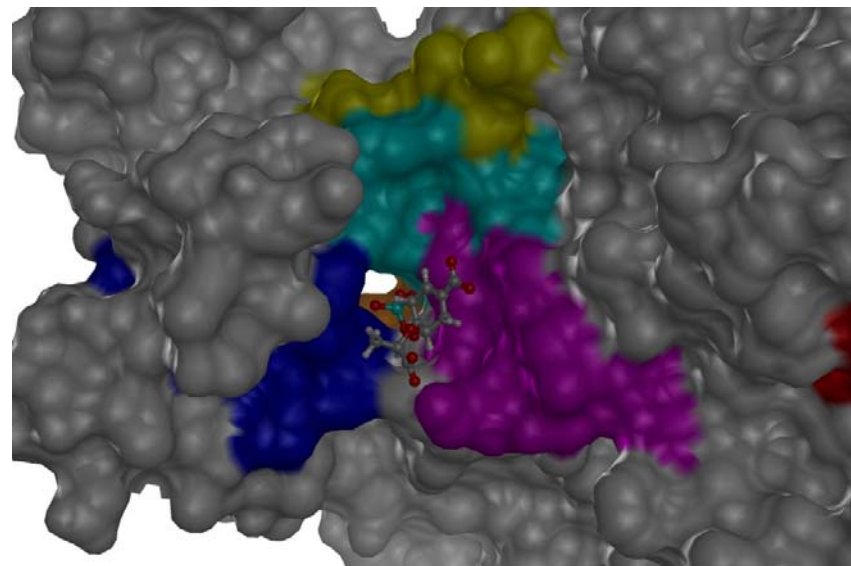
Protein-Ligand interactions of Chorismate synthase

Ligand: ZINC08454842 (CS: 87)

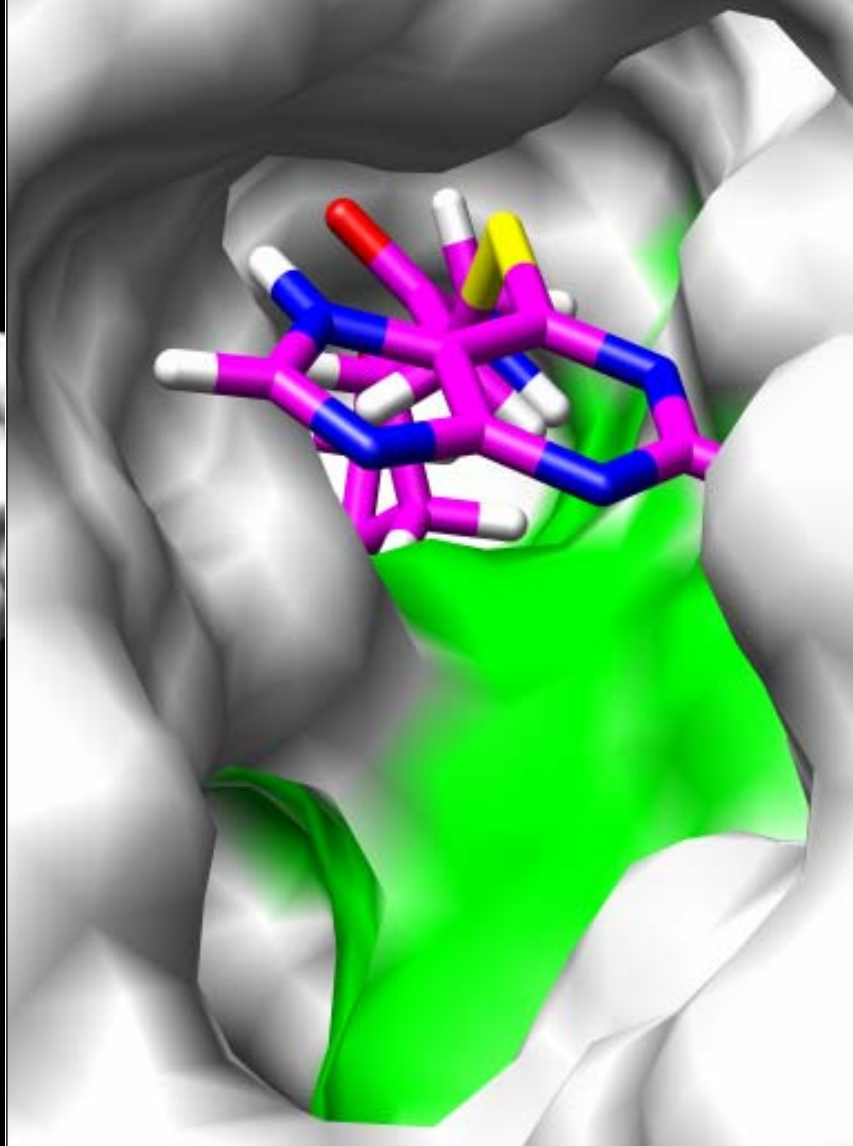
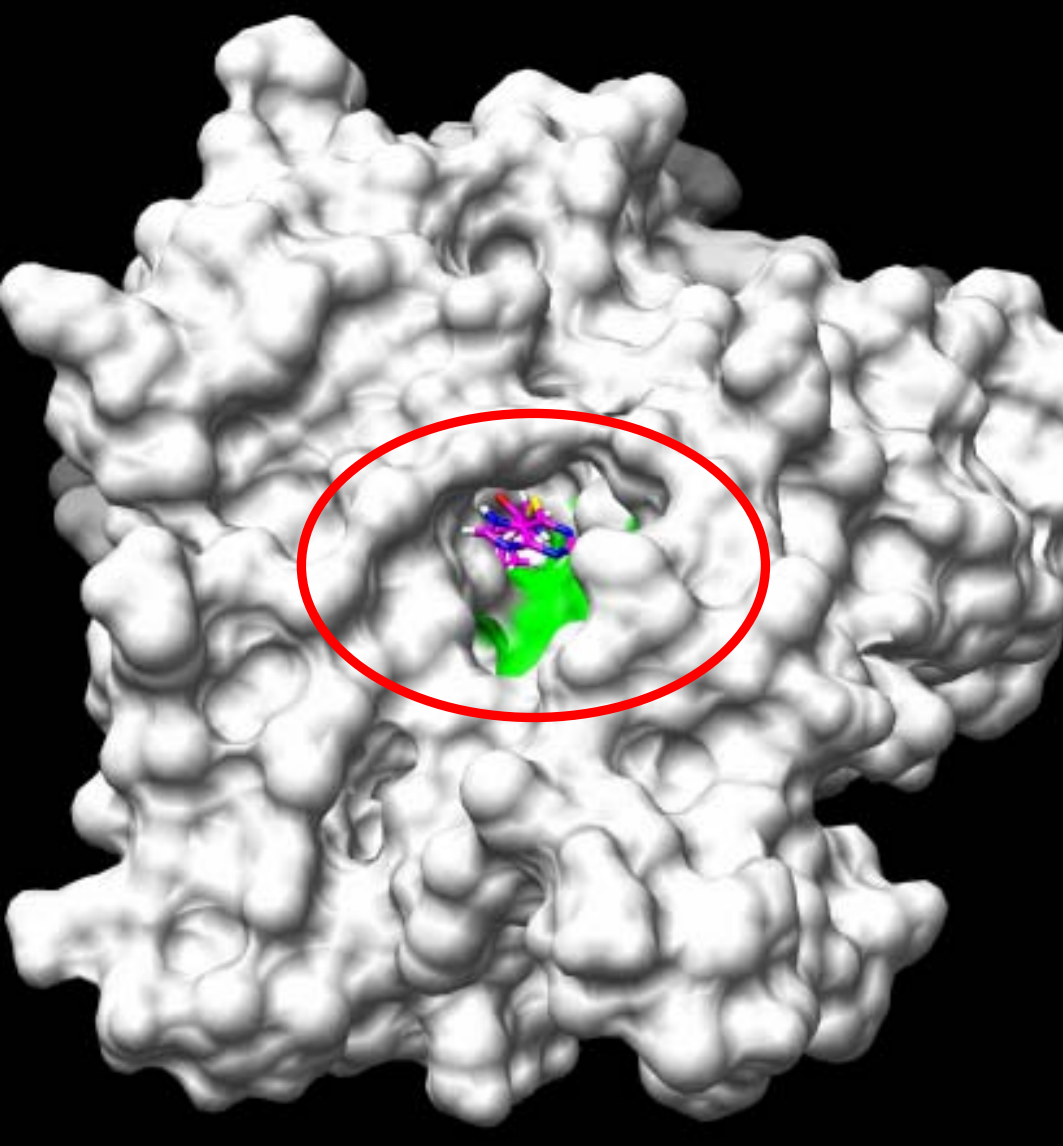


Chorismate synthase (AroF)

Ligand:EnolPyruvylShikimate-3-phosphate (CS: 78)



Chorismate synthase (AroF)



PDB : 1ZTB

Ligand : ZINC00033507