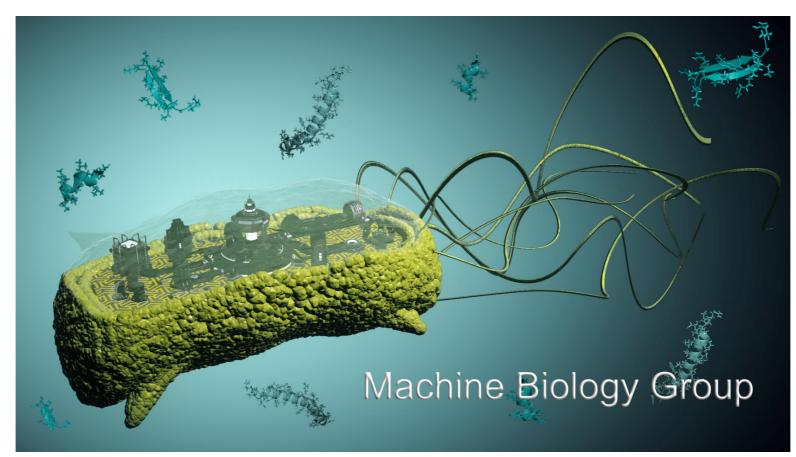
Artificial Intelligence Approaches for Antibiotic Discovery



Prof. César de la Fuente, Ph.D. Presidential Assistant Professor



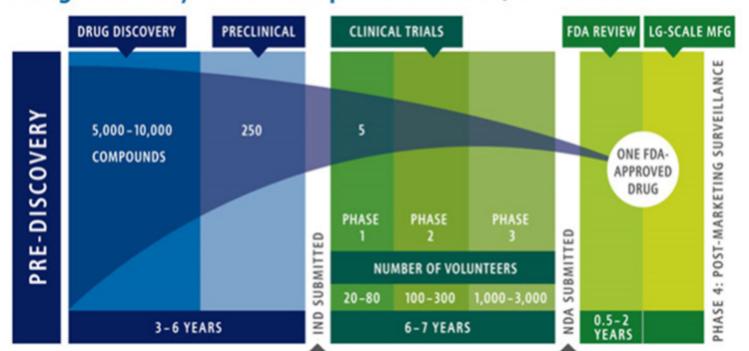
Machine Biology Group Institute for Biomedical Informatics, Institute for Computational Science Institute for Translational Medicine and Therapeutics, Depts. of Psychiatry and Microbiology, Perelman School of Medicine Depts. of Bioengineering and Chemical and Biomolecular Engineering University of Pennsylvania



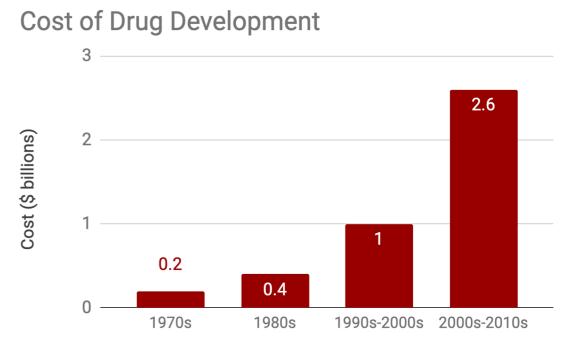


Time: >10 years from lab to the clinic

Cost: \$2.6 billion per drug in 2014

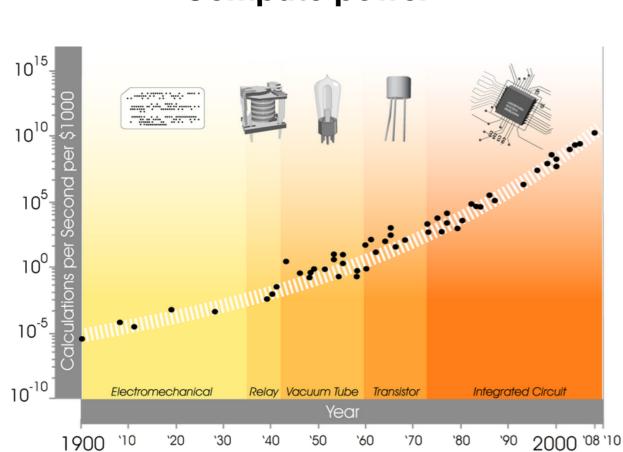


Drug Discovery and Development: A LONG, RISKY ROAD



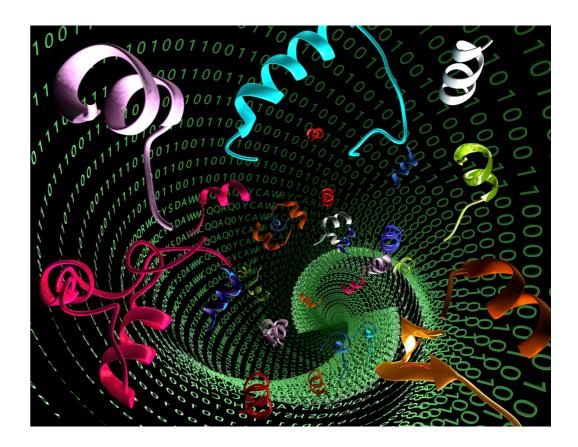






Compute power

Data availability

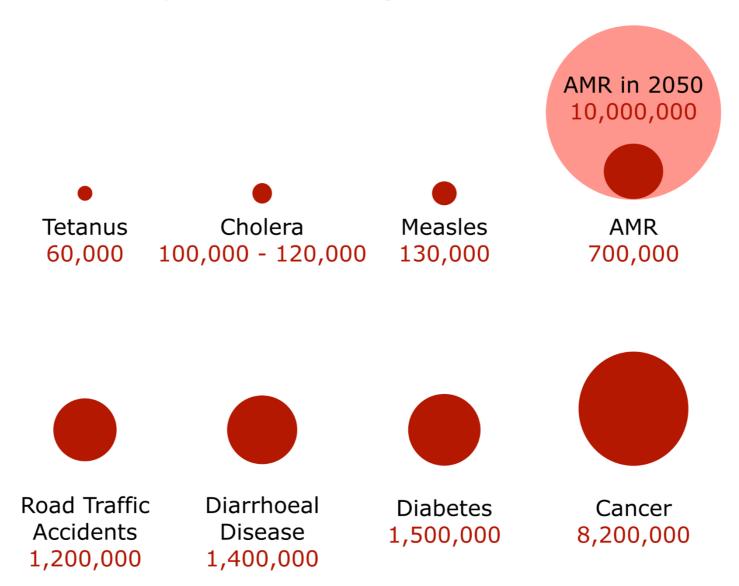




Antibiotic Resistance: A Global Health Problem



Deaths attributable to antimicrobial resistance every year compared to other major causes of death

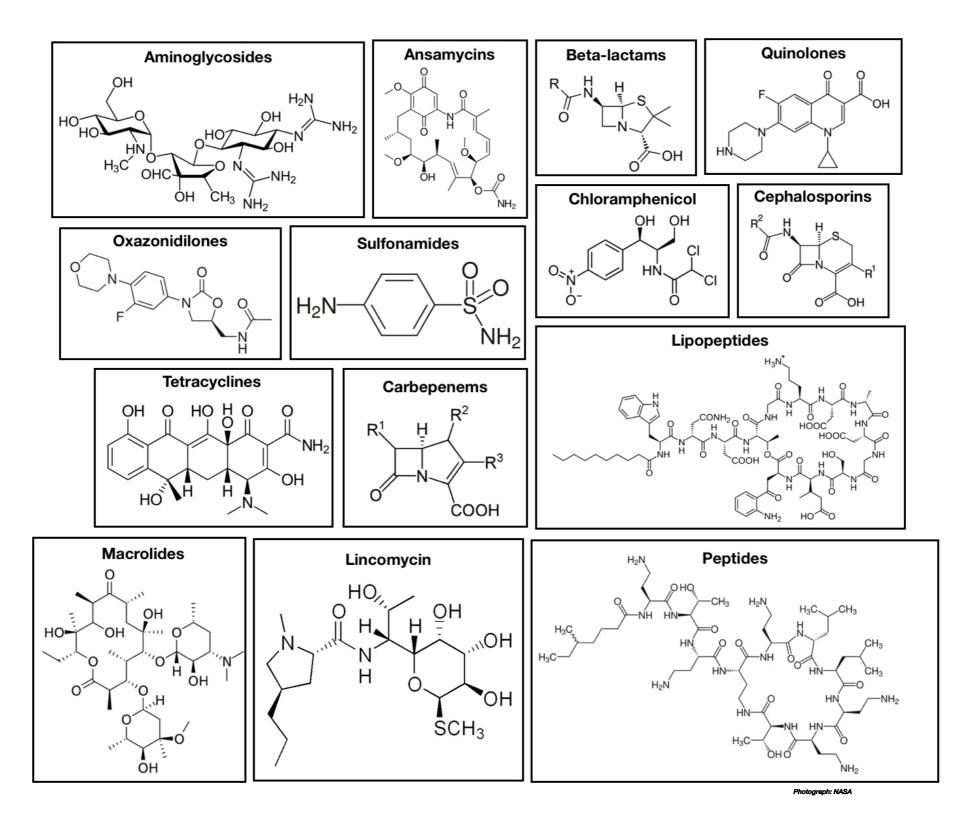


1 human death every 3 seconds



The Biological World is Running Out of Antibiotic Chemistries



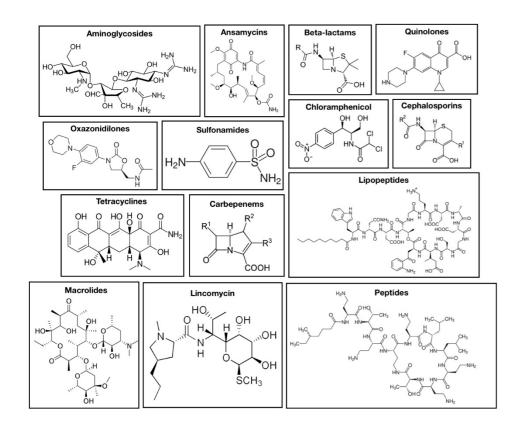


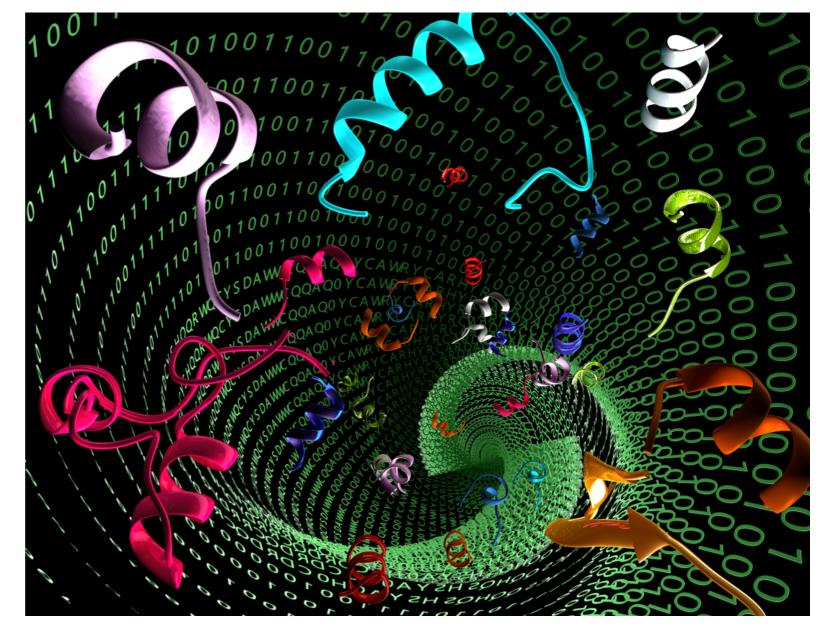
5



Can Computers Achieve Autonomous Molecular Discovery?



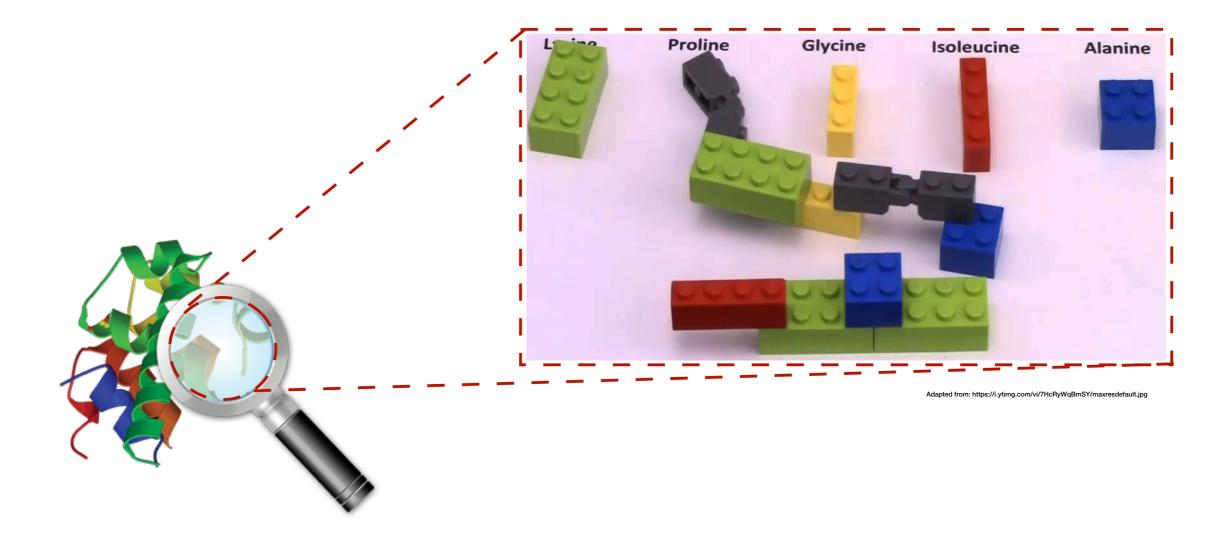








Structure determines protein (peptide) function (Anfinsen's dogma) Controlled sequence \rightarrow controlled function/activity





Al for Drug Discovery

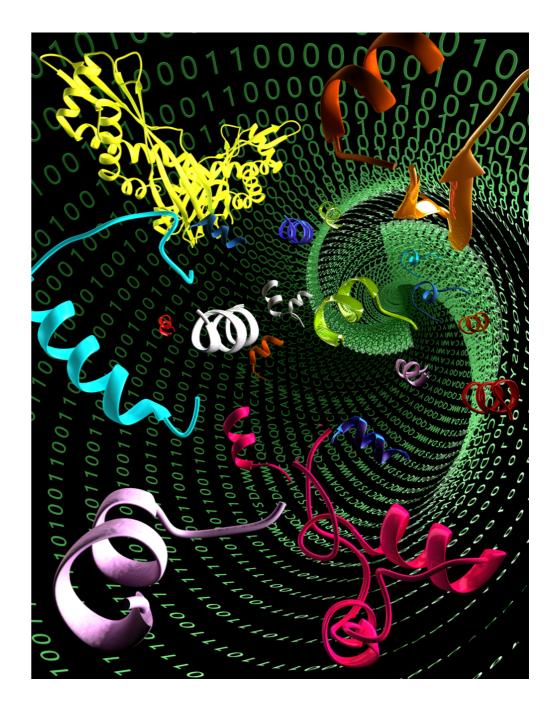


Explore Sequence Space

Generate New Molecules

Mine Biology









Number of plant and animal species on Earth: 10⁷

Number of people on Earth: 10¹⁰

Number of microbial species on Earth: 10¹²

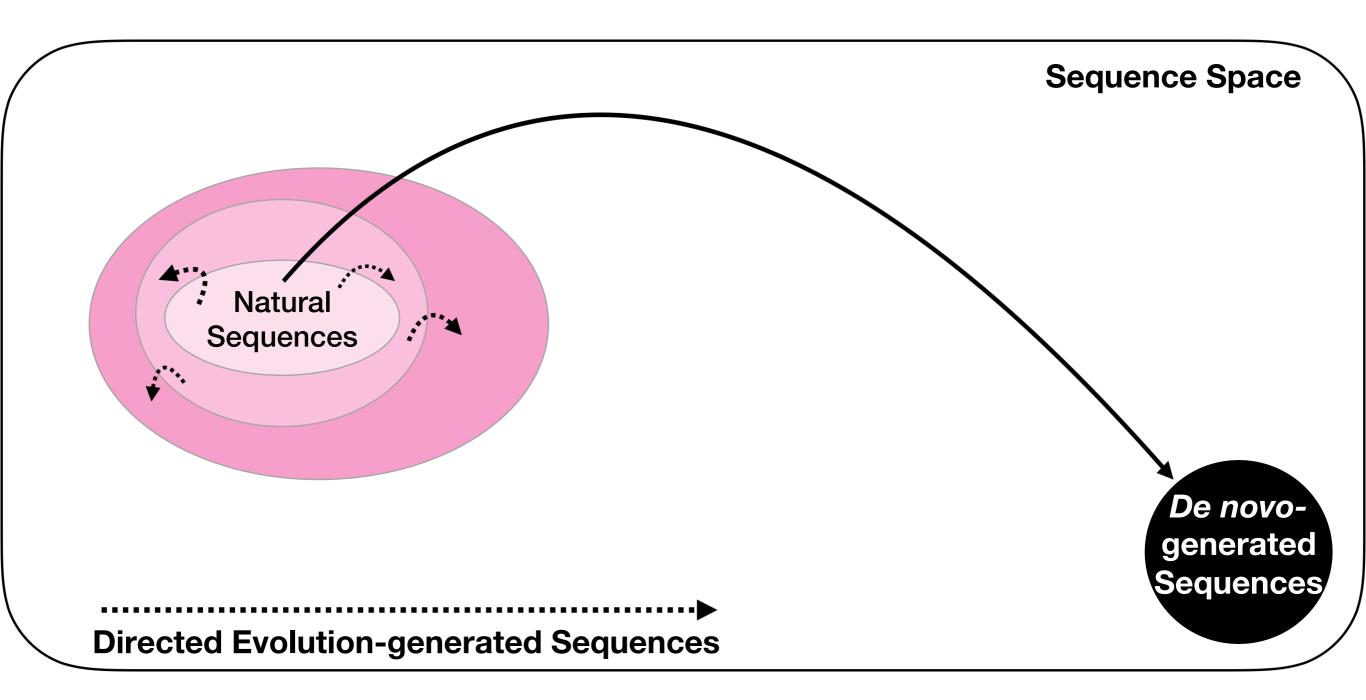
Number of bacteria in a human: 3.8×10^{13}

Number of sand corns on Earth: 10²⁸

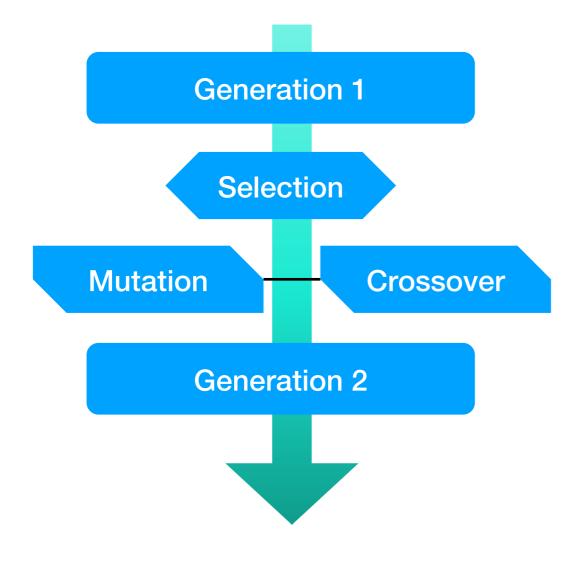
Number of stars in the Universe: 10³¹

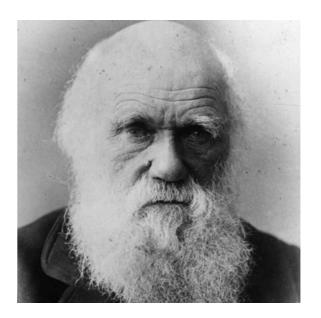
25 amino-acid peptide: 10³²!

Molecular Sequence Space is Astronomical: Opportunity for Engineering





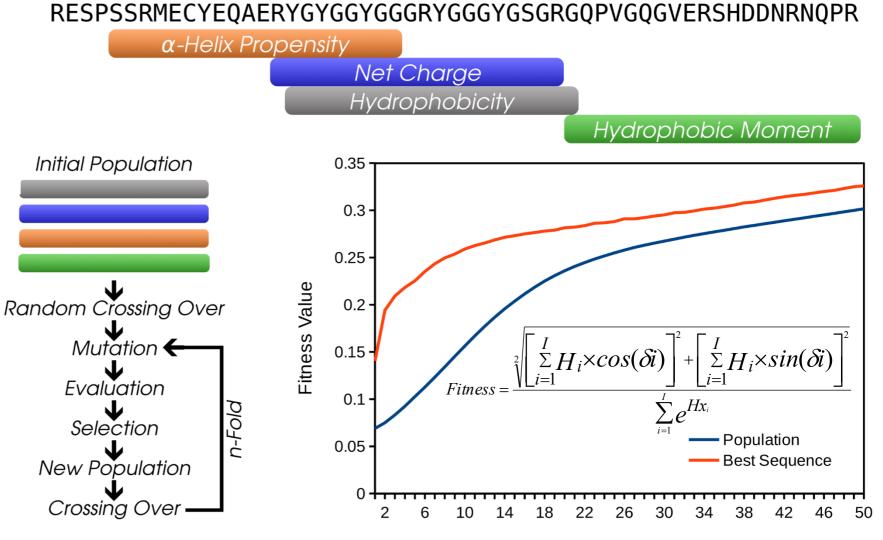






Computational Directed Evolution Using Genetic Algorithms



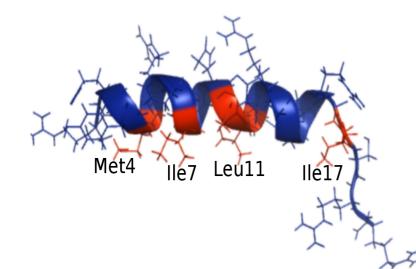


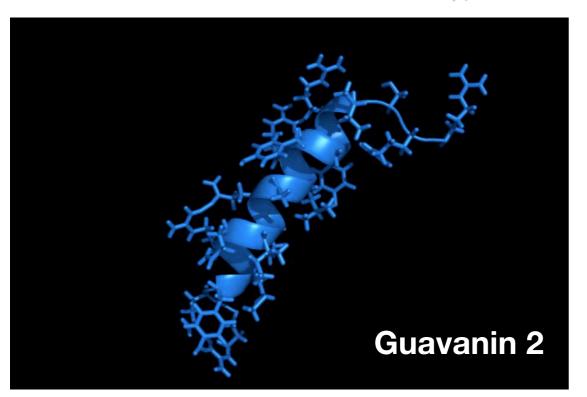
Iteration

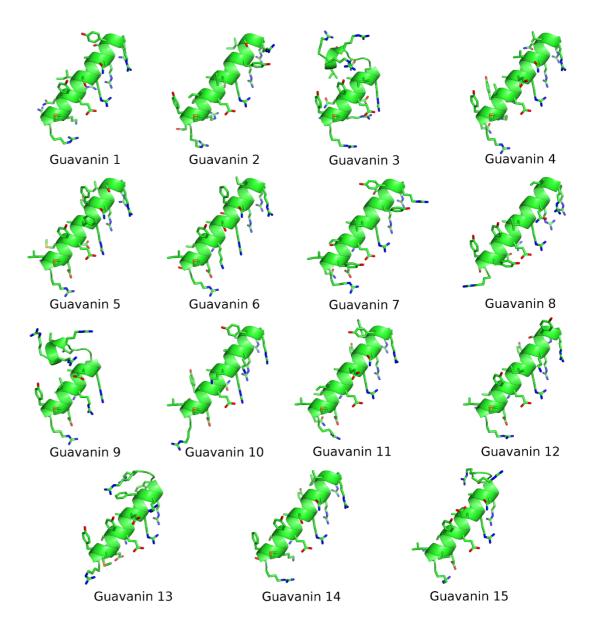
Nature Communications, 2018, 9:1490.



Lead peptide MIC = 6 μ g mL⁻¹ vs. Pg-AMP1 (WT peptide) MIC > 100 μ g mL⁻¹





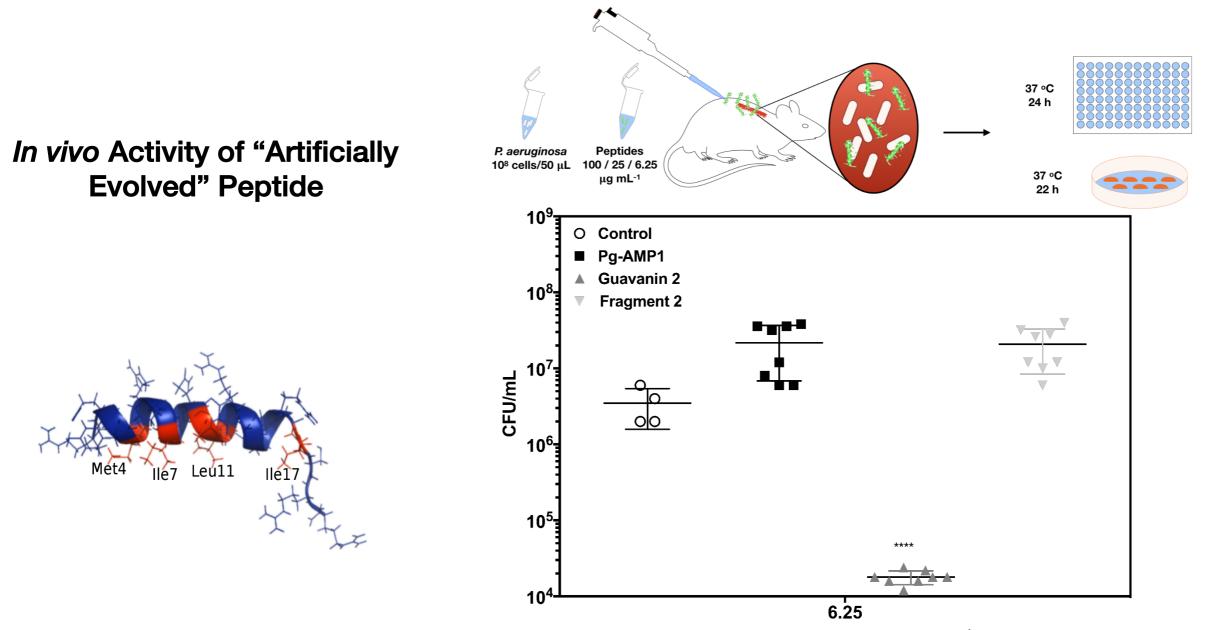


Nature Communications, 2018, 9:1490.



Machine-Made Antibiotics Kill Bacteria in Animals



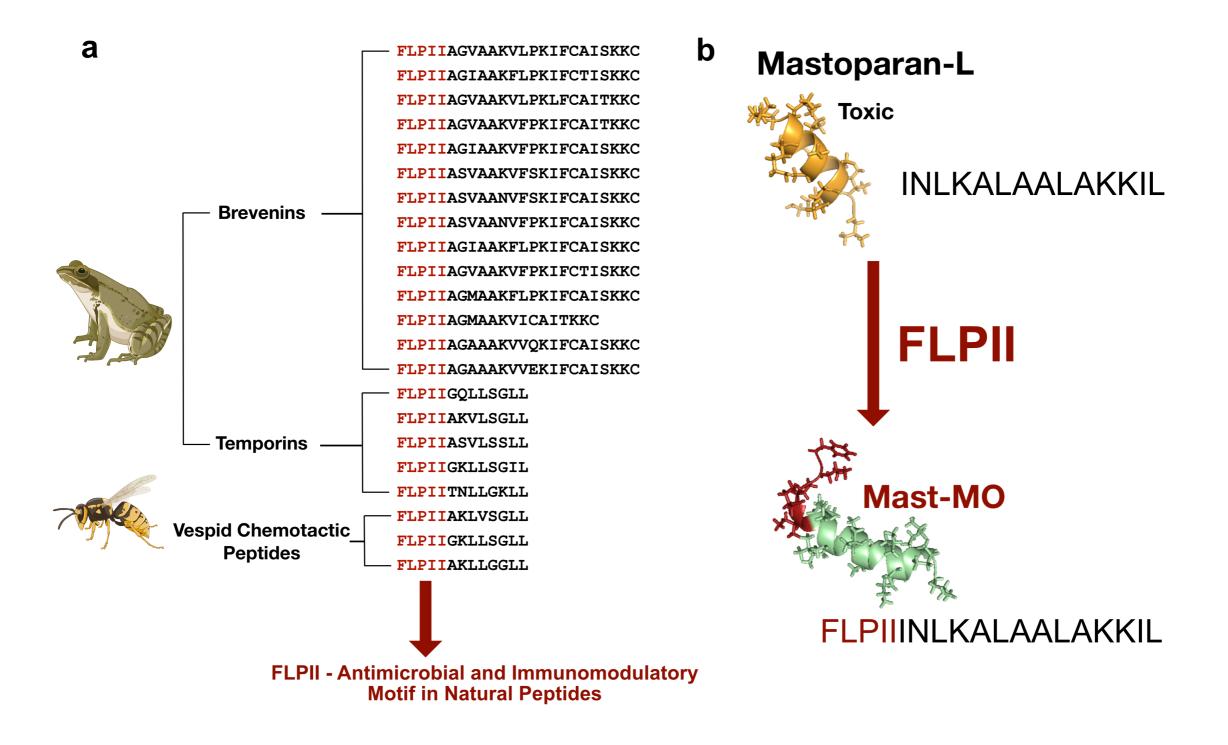


Peptide Concentration (µg mL⁻¹)

PNAS. 2020

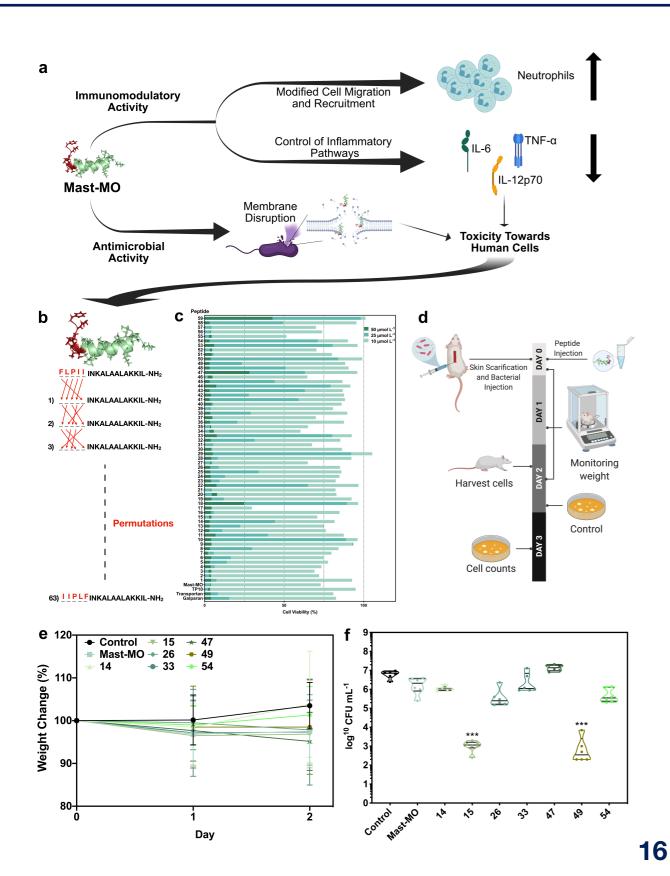


Venoms as a Source of Antibiotics





Venoms as a Source of Antibiotics



Dual antimicrobial + immunomodulatory activities

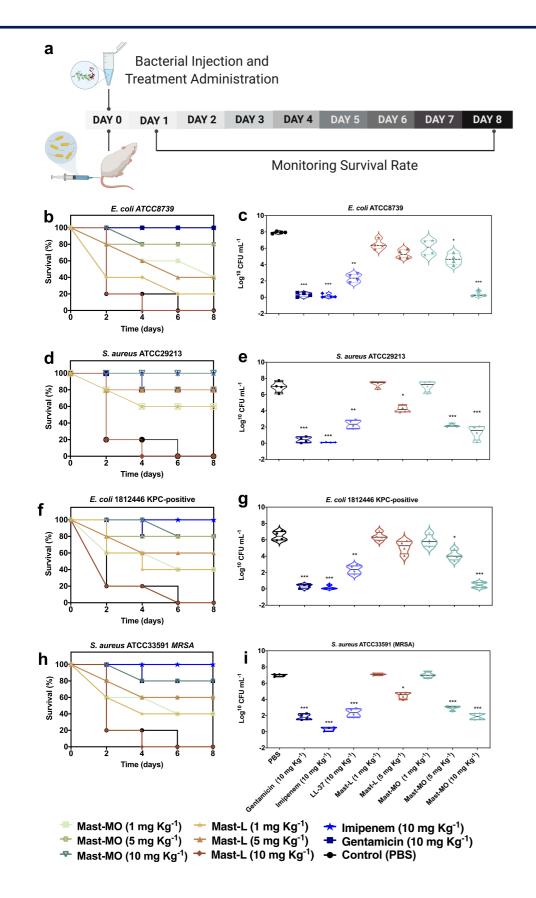
Anti-inflammatory properties

Rational design depletes cytotoxicity vs human cells

Efficacy in mouse model

PNAS. 2020

Venoms as a Source of Antibiotics



Effective vs sepsis which kills 11 million people per year (as of 2017)

Efficacy comparable to standard-ofcare antibiotics

Broad-spectrum activity

Active vs drug-resistant strains



Biology has encrypted useful information. How do we decrypt it to discover novel antibiotics?



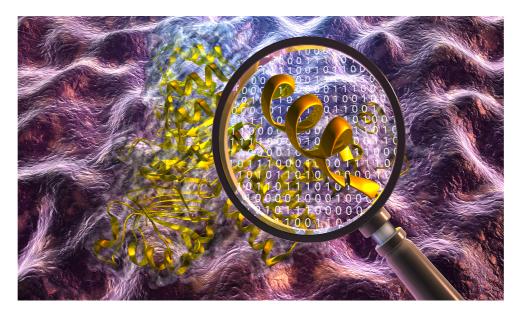
http://news.softpedia.com/news/new-decryption-key-available-for-cry128-strain-of-crypton-ransomware-family-515363.shtml#sgal_0



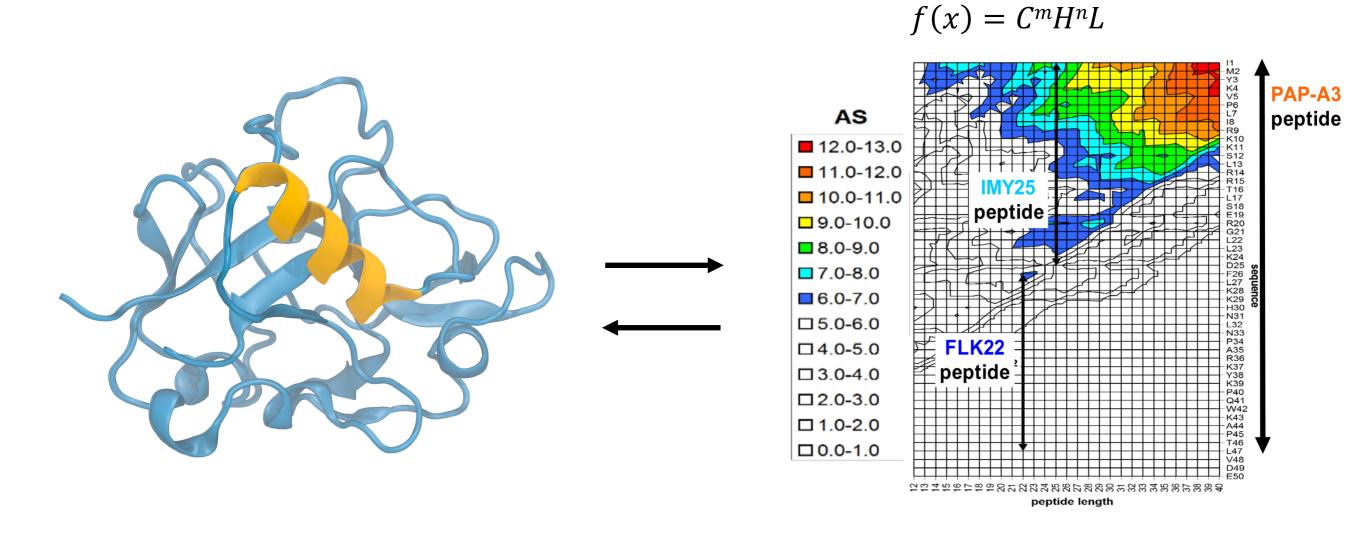
Pattern Recognition for Antibiotic Discovery?



Patterns identified based on desired target function

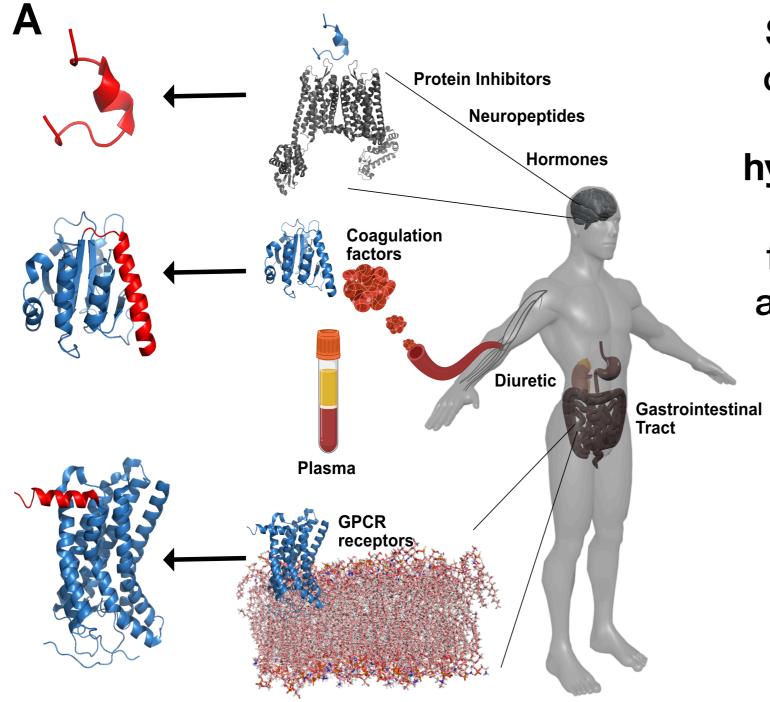




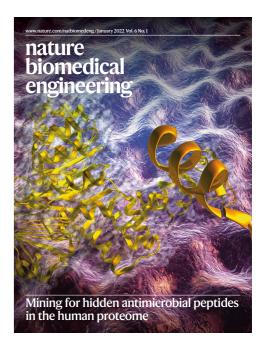




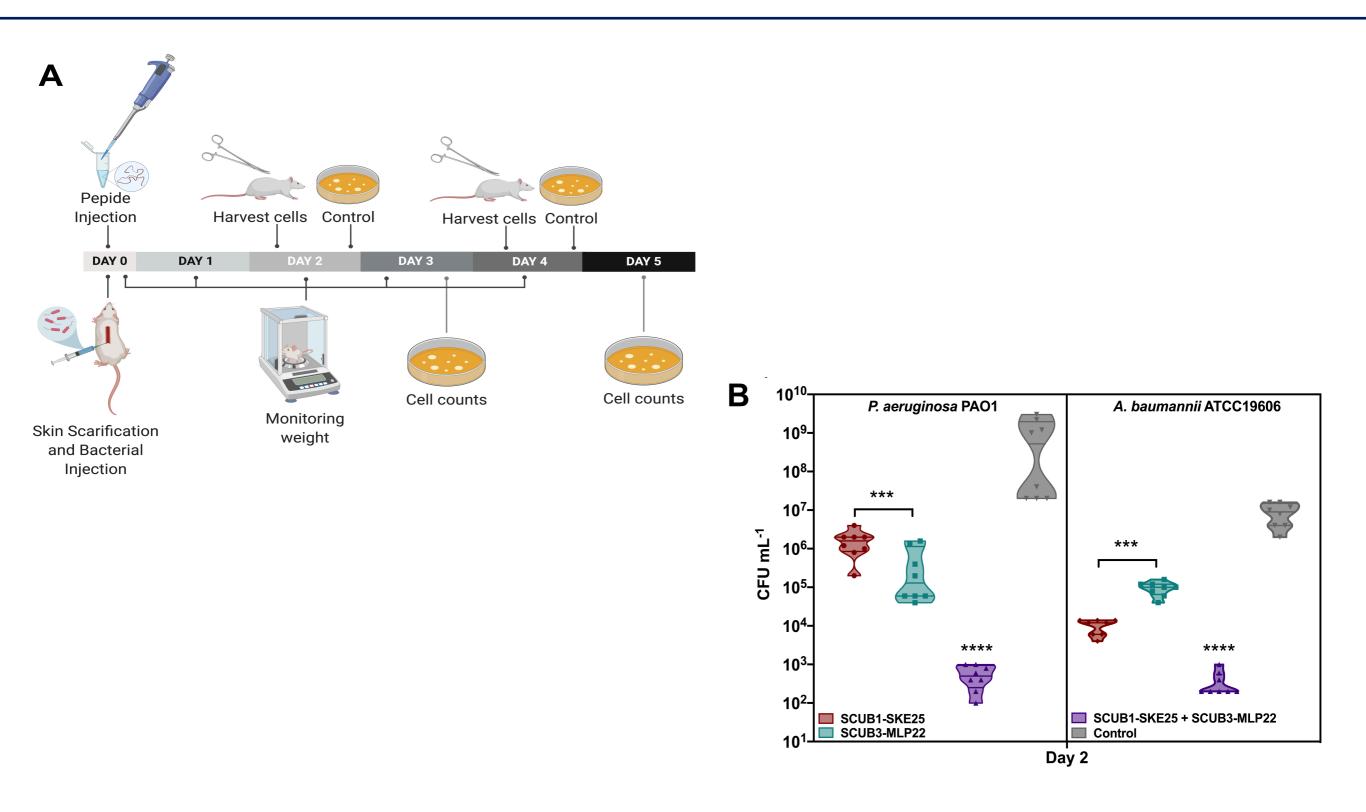
Antibiotics hidden in the human proteome



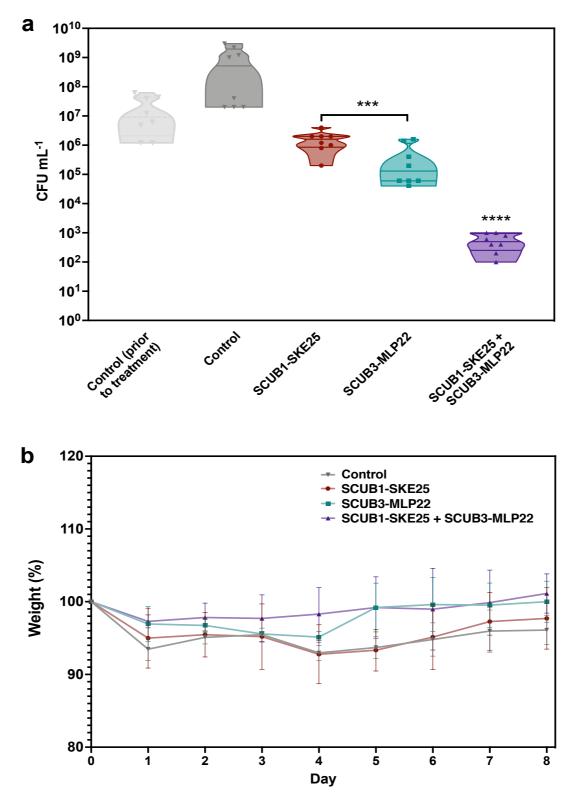
Search algorithm based on sequence length, net charge and average hydrophobic residues was integrated into fitness function that selects for antimicrobial sequences.



Computer-Guided Antimicrobial Discovery

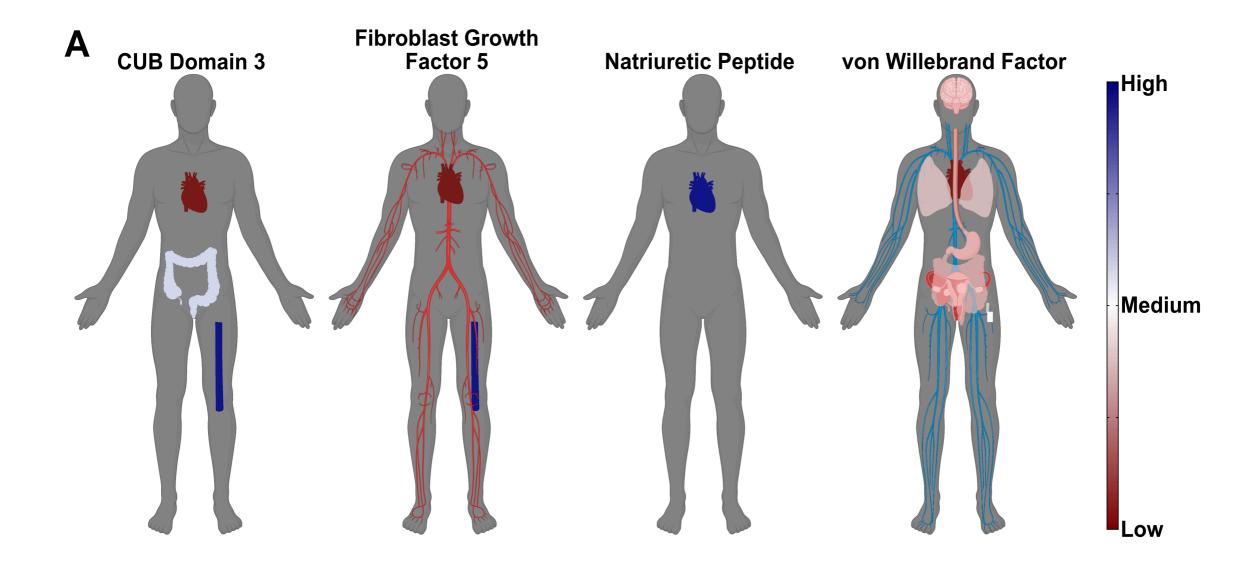


Computer-Guided Antimicrobial Discovery



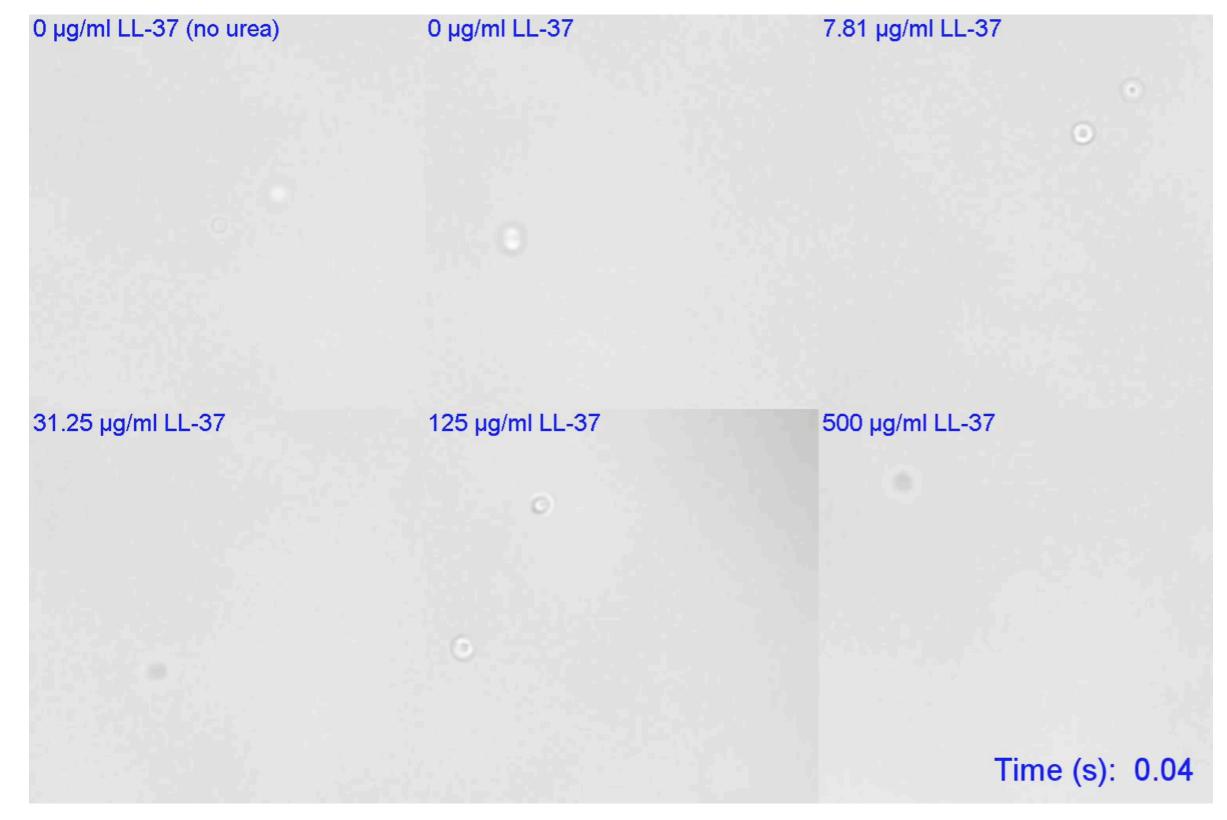






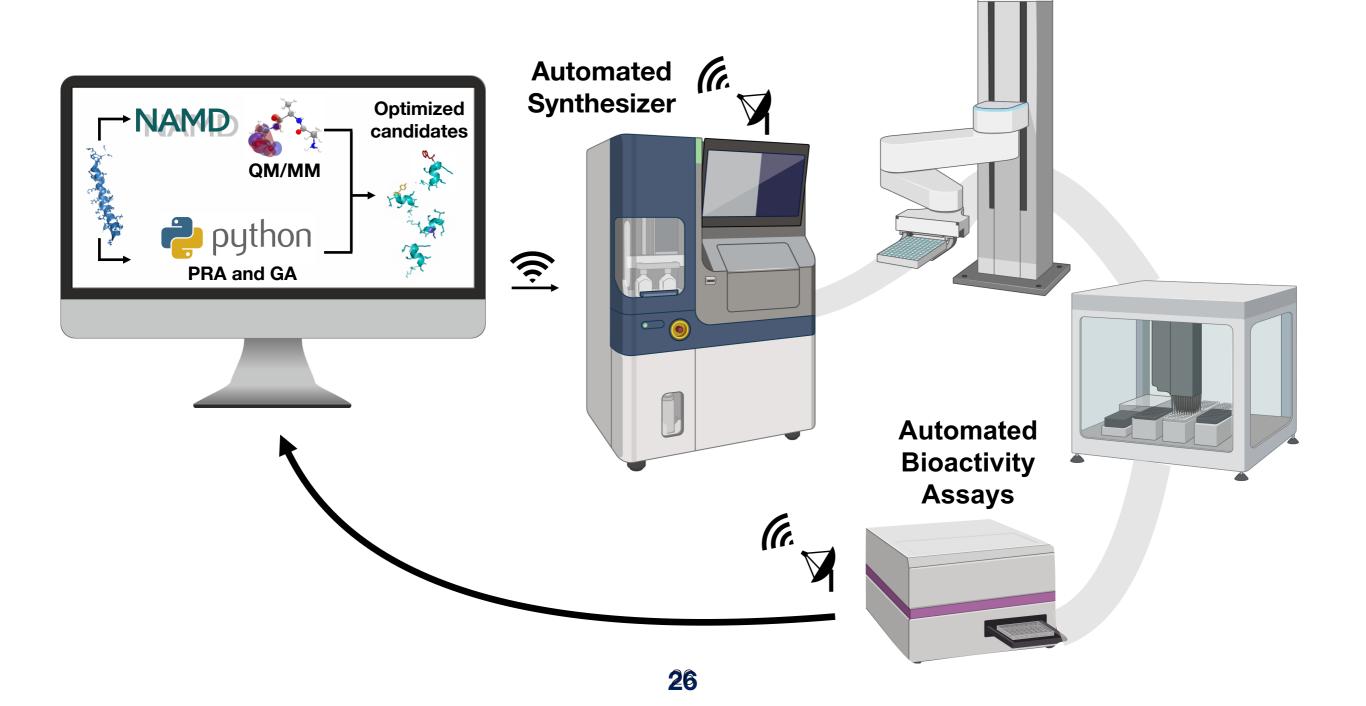
Towards Autonomous Antibiotics







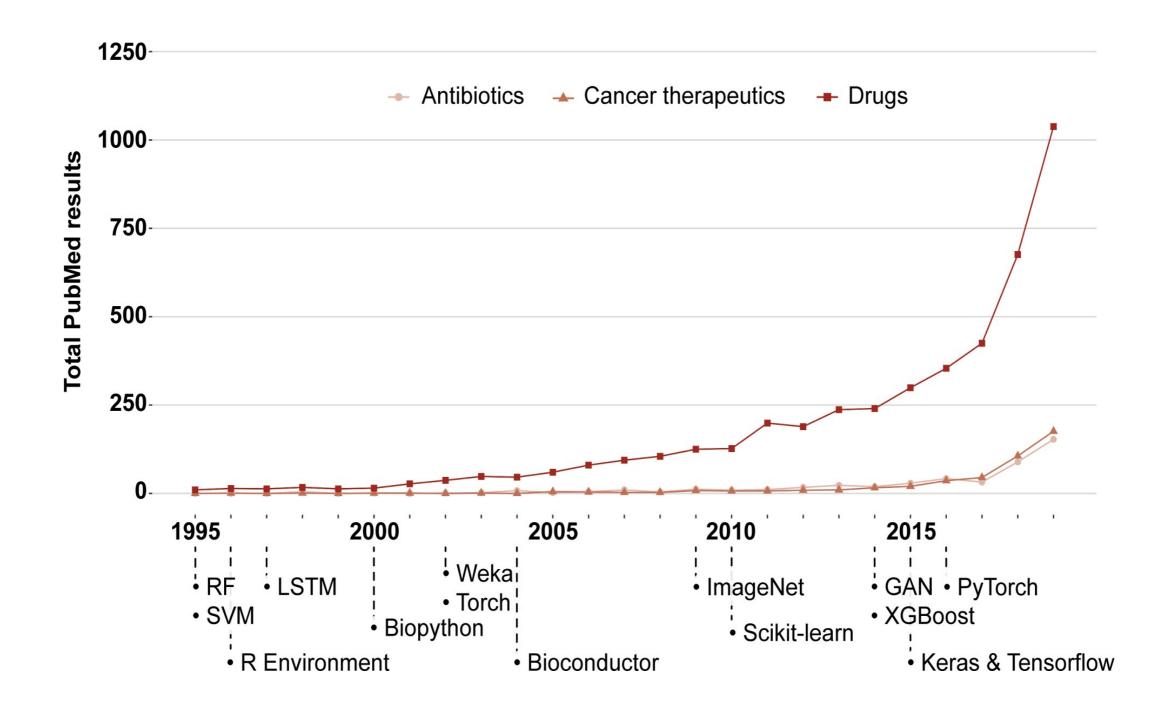
Self-Learning Autonomous Platform for Molecular Discovery

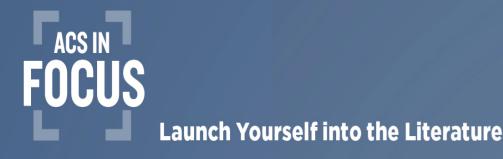




Al for Antibiotic Discovery







Help your students get up to speed on emerging topics and techniques

Presented by

Cesar de la Fuente-Nunez

Author





THEORETICAL & COMPUTATIONAL CHEMISTRY

Machine Learning for Drug Discovery

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ACS Publications



Acknowledgments



