

Computer-Aided Drug Design

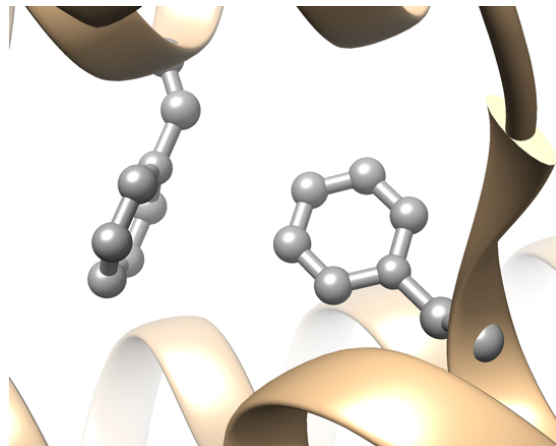
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Your name:

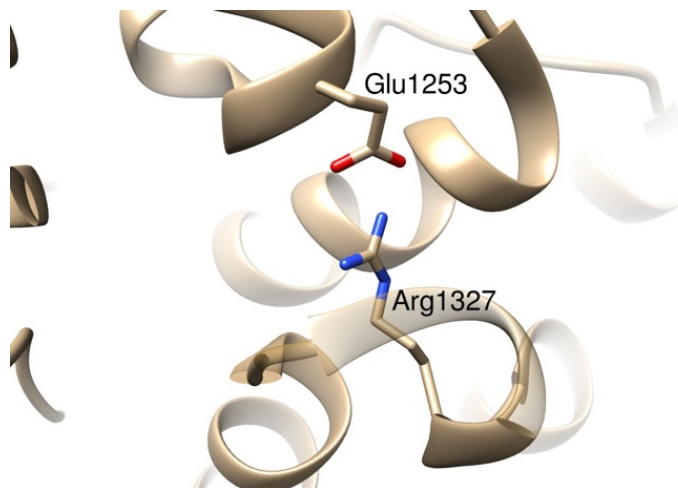
Choose one answer/statement that matches best each of the 12 questions/points.

There is no penalty for bad answers.



1. In the above structure, the side chains of both amino acids displayed in ball-and-stick representation are making:

- a. a hydrogen bond
- b. a T-shaped π -stacking aromatic interaction
- c. an ionic interaction
- d. disulfide bridge



2. In the structure displayed above, the arginine (Arg1237) and glutamate (a.k.a. glutamic acid; Glu1253) residues are making:

- a. an aromatic interaction
- b. an ionic interaction (a.k.a. salt bridge in this case)
- c. a disulfide bridge
- d. a cation- π interaction

3. The quality report on the X-ray structure above indicates that :
 - a. the overall quality of the experimental structure will enable a fine analysis of the position of a large proportion of the atoms
 - b. the overall quality of the experimental structure is limited and will, for example, only enable a qualitative analysis of the relative position of residues

Experimental Data Snapshot

Method: X-RAY DIFFRACTION

Resolution: 4.20 Å

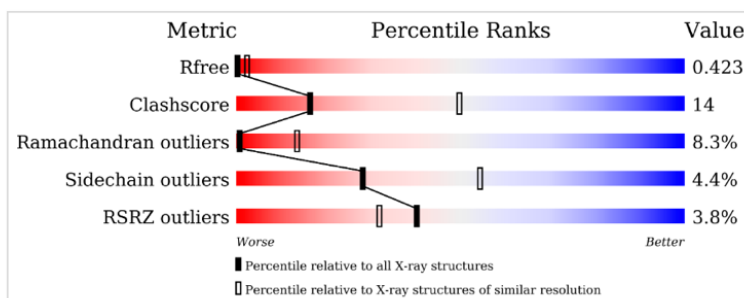
R-Value Free: 0.444

R-Value Work: 0.381

R-Value Observed: 0.388

wwPDB Validation

[3D Report](#) [Full Report](#)



4. Using a consensus approach to dock a small molecule on a protein could consist in
 - a. performing the docking using several different software, retaining the binding mode predicted by most of these programs as the most likely
 - b. asking several persons to perform the same docking using the same software, to check if the predicted binding mode remains identical
 - c. using a protein 3D structure modelled with AlphaFold

5. Virtual screening
 - a. replaces experimental screening using *in silico* methods to retrieve all the actives from a large library of small molecules.
 - b. applies structure-based or ligand-based approaches to a large collection of molecules, to establish a short list enriched in compounds likely to be active against the target and to be tested in priority.
 - c. filters out all inactive and toxic molecules.

6. A molecule is considered druglike
 - a. if it shows high similarity of chemical structure with known bioactive molecules
 - b. if its physicochemical properties are within optimal ranges for oral bioavailability
 - c. if it satisfies all criteria to enter clinical development

7. Which one is a database of bioactive molecules?
 - a. the Protein DataBank (PDB)
 - b. ChEMBL
 - c. AutoDock Vina

8. Bioavailability is a measurement of
 - a. how strong a small molecule binds to a protein
 - b. the stability of a chemical compound
 - c. the amount of unchanged active ingredient in the bloodstream

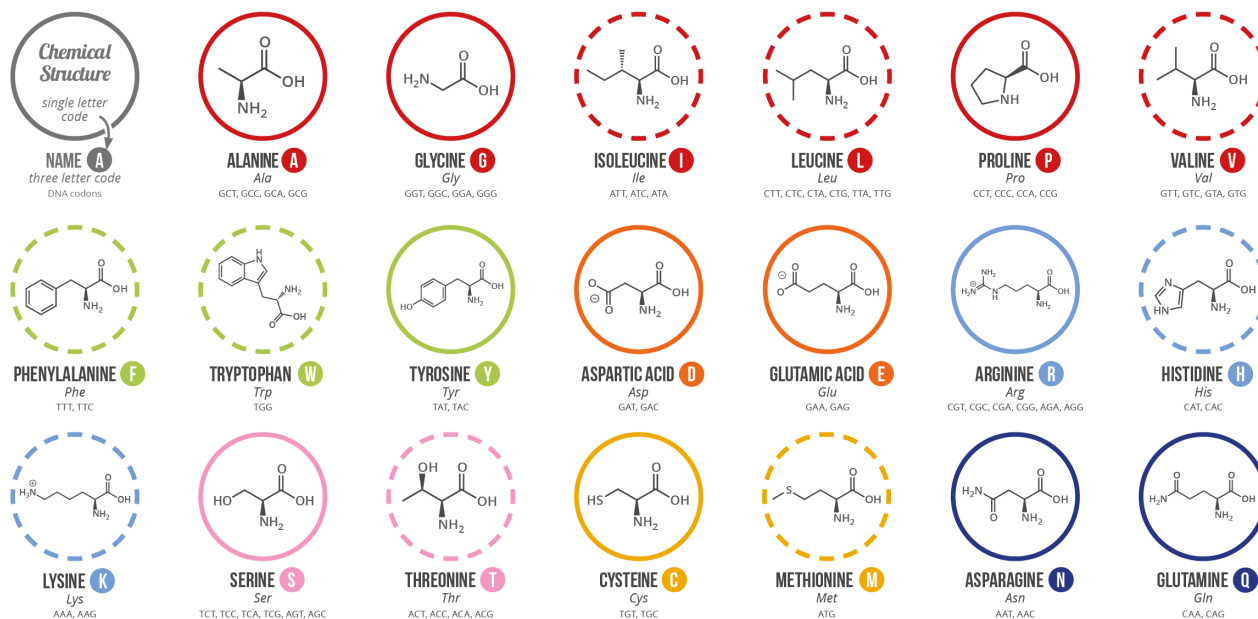
9. The goal of bioisosteric design is to:
 - a. mimic a template molecule to correct one of its deficiencies
 - b. enrich a chemical library with bioactive molecules
 - c. filter a chemical library for druglike compounds only

10. What is the most probable human protein targeted by **molecule_1**, whose SMILES is given below?
NC[C@H](N[C@@H](CCc1ccccc1)C(O)=O)C(=O)N1CCC[C@H]1C(O)=O
- SwissTargetPrediction returns the Angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) with a probability of 1, thus it is not an actual prediction.
 - SwissTargetPrediction predicts the Angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) with a probability of approximately 0.6.
 - SwissTargetPrediction predicts the Angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) by homology.
 - SwissADME displays violations in some druglikeness filters, thus it is not a bioactive molecule.
11. Which drug molecule in DrugBank is most similar to **molecule_1** for 3D-shape ?
- Ligand-based screening with SwissSimilarity returned compound CHEMBL3989406 with an Electroshape score of 0.953
 - Ligand-based screening with SwissSimilarity returned Lisinopril with a ECFP4 score of 0.823
 - Ligand-based screening with SwissSimilarity returned ligand 9YK with an Electroshape score of 0.948
 - Ligand-based screening with SwissSimilarity returned Enalaprilat with an Electroshape score of 0.928
12. What prediction about the absorption and distribution of **molecule_1** is given by the BOILED-Egg?
- This compound displays properties to be well absorbed by the gastrointestinal tract but it can't permeate through the blood-brain barrier.
 - This compound displays properties to be well absorbed by the gastrointestinal tract but will not stay in high concentration in the brain because it is probably effluxed.
 - This compound cannot be well absorbed by the gastrointestinal tract, because it is not druglike.
 - This compound is too lipophilic to access the central nervous system.

A GUIDE TO THE TWENTY COMMON AMINO ACIDS

AMINO ACIDS ARE THE BUILDING BLOCKS OF PROTEINS IN LIVING ORGANISMS. THERE ARE OVER 500 AMINO ACIDS FOUND IN NATURE - HOWEVER, THE HUMAN GENETIC CODE ONLY DIRECTLY ENCODES 20. 'ESSENTIAL' AMINO ACIDS MUST BE OBTAINED FROM THE DIET, WHILST NON-ESSENTIAL AMINO ACIDS CAN BE SYNTHESISED IN THE BODY.

Chart Key: ● ALIPHATIC ● AROMATIC ● ACIDIC ● BASIC ● HYDROXYLIC ● SULFUR-CONTAINING ● AMIDIC ○ NON-ESSENTIAL ○ ESSENTIAL



Note: This chart only shows those amino acids for which the human genetic code directly codes for. Selenocysteine is often referred to as the 21st amino acid, but is encoded in a special manner. In some cases, distinguishing between asparagine/aspartic acid and glutamine/glutamic acid is difficult. In these cases, the codes asx (B) and glx (Z) are respectively used.