

Second Annual McKim
Conference

Superfragment Generation

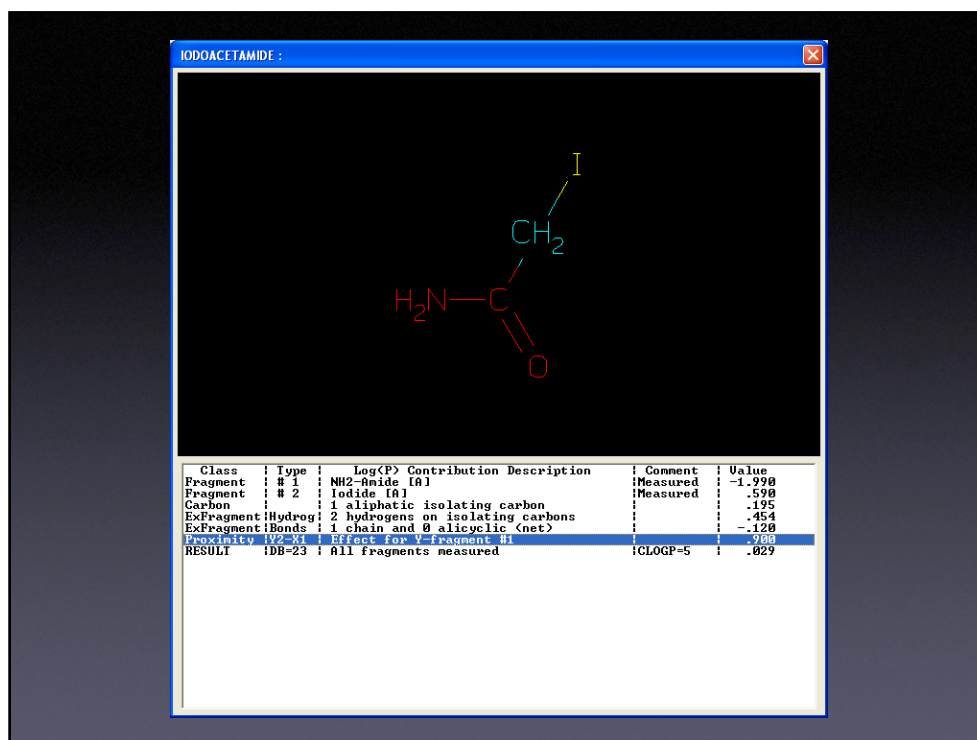
How it aids in assigning Toxic Alerts
Part of the OECD Toolbox

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Obvious Alert Hazards

The screenshot shows a software window titled "Depiction" with three panels, each displaying a chemical structure and its associated hazard alerts and properties:

- Panel 1:** DIMETHYLMERCURY | CARCINOGEN CAL.PROP.65
Chemical structure: $\text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{Hg}-\text{CH}_3$
Properties: $\text{ClogP} = 2.56$ $\text{MlogP} = 2.59$
- Panel 2:** DIMETHYLARSINICACID | HERBICIDE, CARCINOGEN CAL.PROP.65
Chemical structure: $\text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{As}(\text{OH})_2$
Properties: $\text{ClogP} = -0.54$ $\text{pKA} = 1.78$
- Panel 3:** ERYTHRITOLANHYDRIDE | CARCINOGEN CAL.PROP.65
Chemical structure: C1OC2C(O1)CO2
Properties: $\text{ClogP} = -0.82$ $\text{MlogP} = -0.52$



Interactive 'extended fragment' analysis

Enter SMILES, name or CAS:

Cut-off value (default is .89):

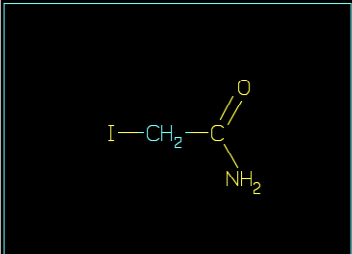
SMILES:
NC(=O)CI

Fragments:

1	NH2-Amide [A]	Measured	-1.99
2	Iodide [A]	Measured	.59

Proximity:
Y2-X1 | Effect for Y-fragment #1 | | .90

Whole molecule is an extended fragment.



Interactive 'extended fragment' analysis

Enter SMILES, name or CAS:

Cut-off value (default is .80):

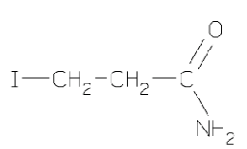
SMILES:
NC(=O)CCI

Fragment:

1	MIR-Amide [A]	Measured	-1.00
2	Indide [A]	Measured	.59

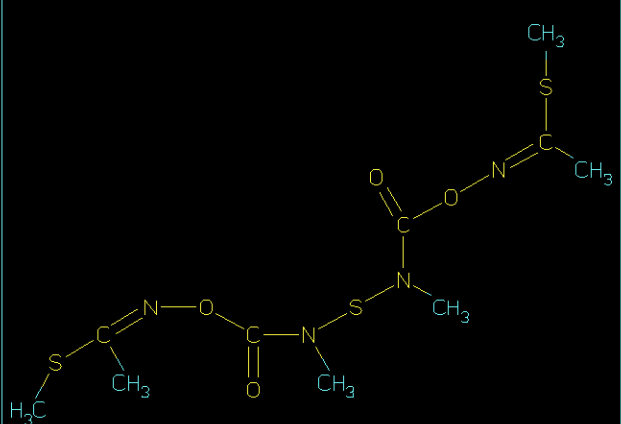
Proximity:
KCCY | 0 F and 1 non-F interactions | | .30

No superfragments found!

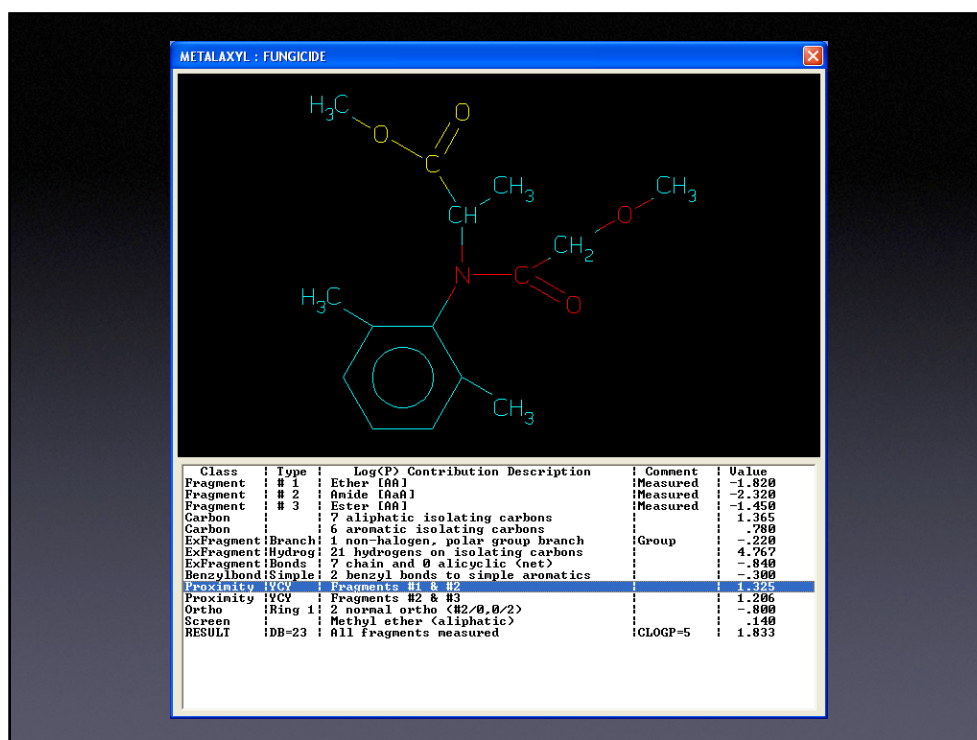
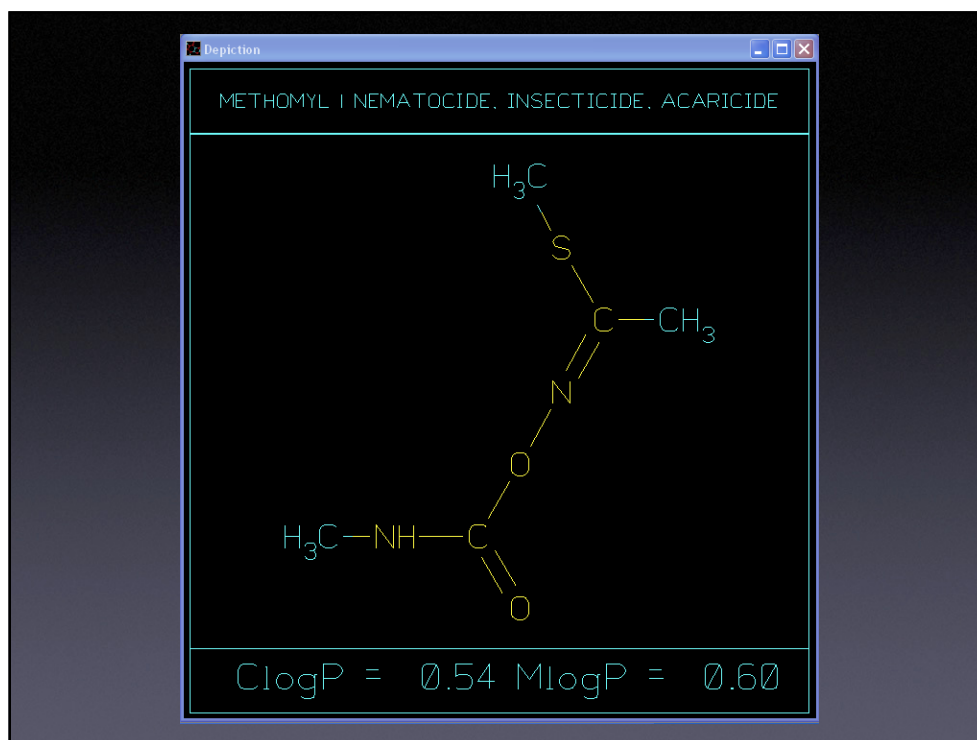


I-CH₂-CH₂-C(=O)-NH₂

THIODICARB | INSECTICIDE, CARCINOGEN CAL.PROP.65



ClogP = 1.70 MlogP = 1.70



Interactive 'extended fragment' analysis

Enter SMILES, name or CAS:

Cut-off value (default is .89):

SMILES:
COCC(=O)N(C(C)C(=O)OC)c1c(C)cccc1C

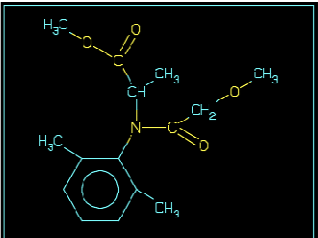
Fragments:

1	Ether [AA]	Measured	-1.82
2	Amide [AA]	Measured	-2.32
3	Ester [AA]	Measured	-1.45

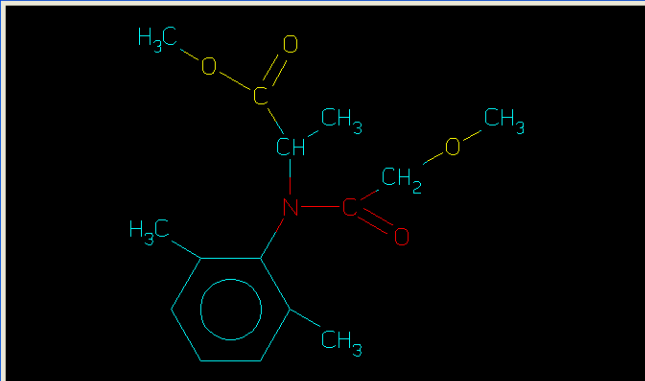
Proximity:

YCY	Fragments #1 & #2	1.32
YCY	Fragments #2 & #3	1.20

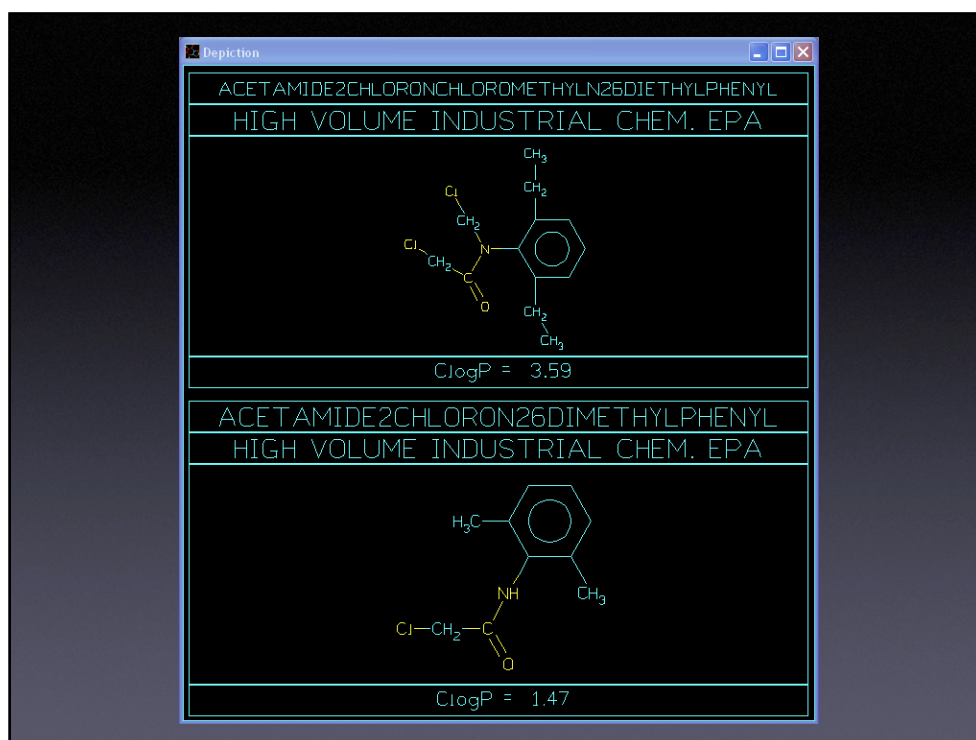
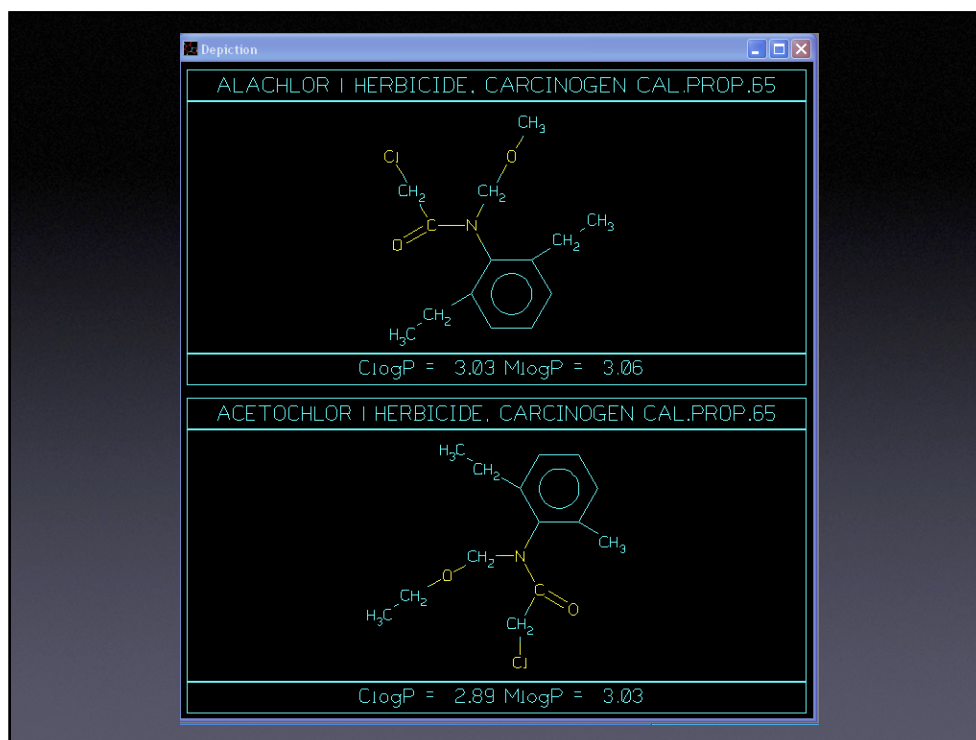
Extended fragments (proximity cut-off: 0.89):
126.1 C4N1O4 ^CCC(=O)N(^)C(^)C(=O)O^



METALAXYL : FUNGICIDE



Class	Type	Log(P)	Contribution	Description	Comment	Value
Fragment	# 1		Ether [AA]		Measured	-1.820
Fragment	# 2		Amide [AA]		Measured	-2.320
Fragment	# 3		Ester [AA]		Measured	-1.450
Carbon			7	aliphatic isolating carbons		1.365
Carbon			6	aromatic isolating carbons		.780
ExFragment:Branch			1	non-halogen, polar group branch	Group	-.220
ExFragment:Hydrog			21	hydrogens on isolating carbons		4.767
ExFragment:Bonds			7	chain and 0 alicyclic (net)		-.840
Benzylbond:Simple			2	benzyl bonds to simple aromatics		-.300
Proximity:YCY				Fragments #1 & #2		1.325
Proximity:YCY				Fragments #2 & #3		1.206
Ortho	Ring 1		2	normal ortho (4/2,0,0/2)		-.800
Screen				Methyl ether (aliphatic)		-.140
RESULT	IDB=23			All fragments measured	ICLOGP=5	1.833



Current Masterfile Contents

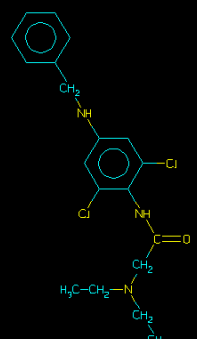
67,169	Structures
89,875	Names
40,139	Activity Types
>3100	HVIC (High Volume)
344	Mutagens
260	Cal Prop 65
84	Tested NOT Carcinogenic
560	Herbicides
492	Insecticides
85	Fungicides
80	Endocrine Disruptors (EDC List)
14,330	pKas
13,500	'Starlist' - reliably measured log P _(oct)
~20,000	Structures linked to QSARs

BUPIVACAINE : ANESTHETIC (LOCAL)

The chemical structure of Bupivacaine is displayed, showing a butyl chain attached to a piperidine ring, which is further substituted with a propyl group and a 2,6-dimethylphenyl amide group.

Class	Type	Log(P)	Contribution	Description	Comment	Value
Fragment	# 1		Tertiary Amine (ARR)		Measured	-2.280
Fragment	# 2		NH-Amide (aA)		Measured	-1.510
Carbon			11	aliphatic isolating carbons		2.145
Carbon			6	aromatic isolating carbons		.780
ExFragment	Branch		1	non-halogen, polar group branch	Group	-.220
ExFragment	Hydrog		27	hydrogens on isolating carbons		6.129
ExFragment	Bonds		4	chain and 6 alicyclic (net)	Combined	-1.820
Benzylbond	Simple		2	benzyl bonds to simple aromatics		-.300
Proximity	IVCV			Fragments #1 & #2		1.187
Ortho	Ring 1		2	normal ortho (<#0/2,2/0>)		-1.300
RESULT	IDB=23			All fragments measured	ICLOGP=5	3.691

QSARS4593N16 : ANESTHETIC (LOCAL), ANTI-ARRHYTHMIC (ANTI-FIBRILLATORY), TOXIN

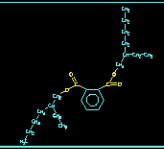
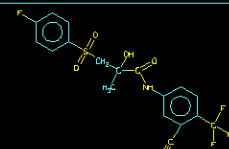
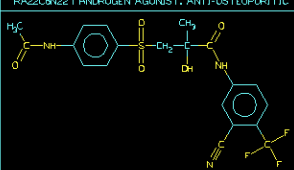
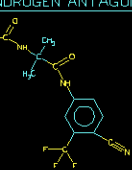
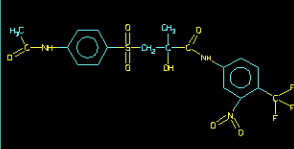
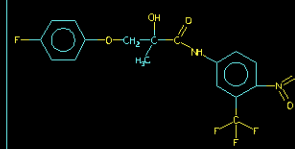


Class	Type	Log(KP) Contribution	Description	Comment	Value
Fragment	# 1		Tertiary Amine [AAR]	Measured	-2.374
Fragment	# 2		NH-Amide [aH]	Measured	-1.510
Fragment	# 3		Chloride [a]	Measured	-.940
Fragment	# 4		Secondary amine [Za]	Measured	-1.150
Fragment	# 5		Chloride [a]	Measured	-.940
Carbon			6 aliphatic isolating carbons		1.170
Carbon			12 aromatic isolating carbons		1.560
ExFragmentHydrog			21 hydrogens on isolating carbons		4.767
ExFragmentBonds			8 chain and 0 alicyclic (net)		-.960
Proximity WCH			Fragments #1 & #2		1.242
Electronic SigRho			4 potential interactions; 1.7% used	WithinRing	.513
Ortho	Ring 1		2 normal ortho (<#2,3,5/2)		-1.700
RESULT	IDB=23		All Fragments measured	ICLOGP=5	3.441

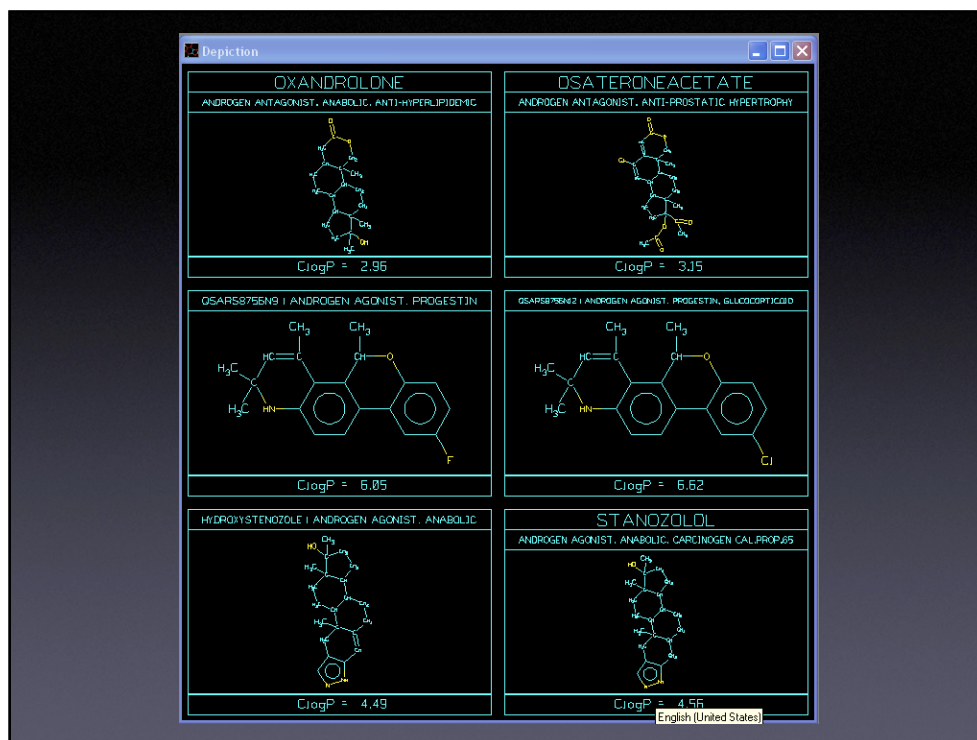
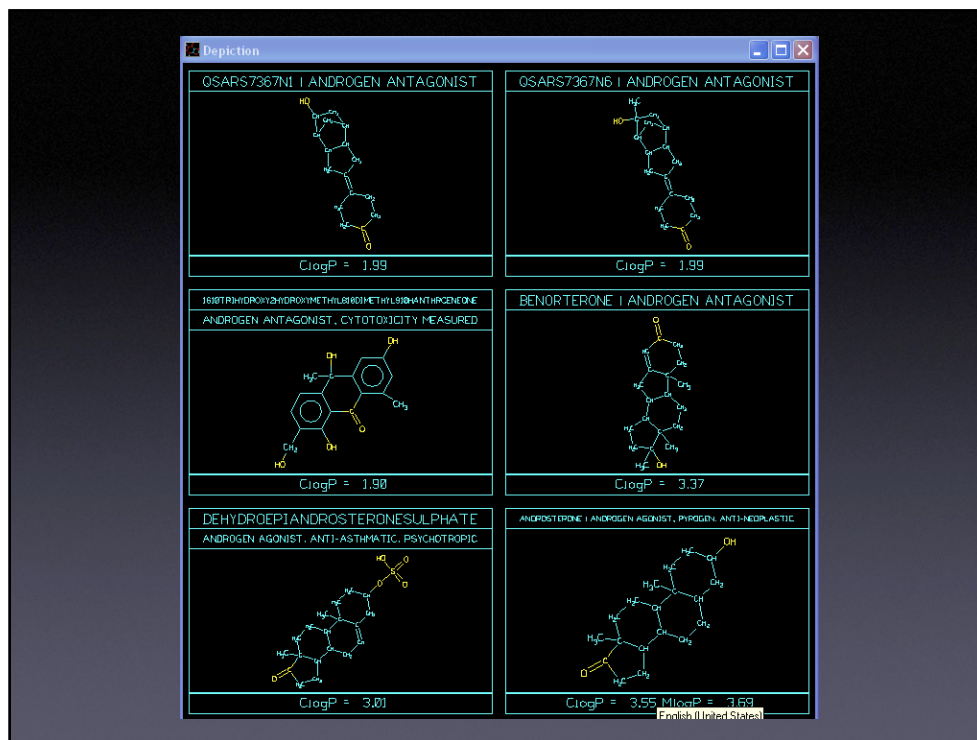
$$\log 1/c = 0.8 \text{ ClogP} - 0.2 \text{ ClogP}^2 + 0.2 \text{ pKa} + 1.4$$

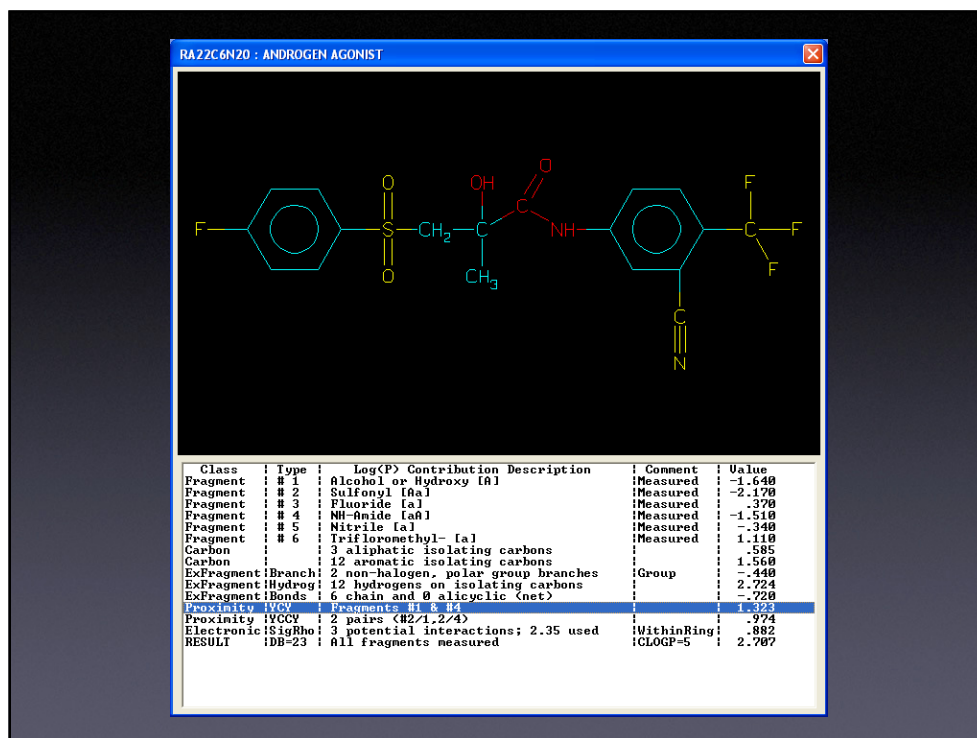
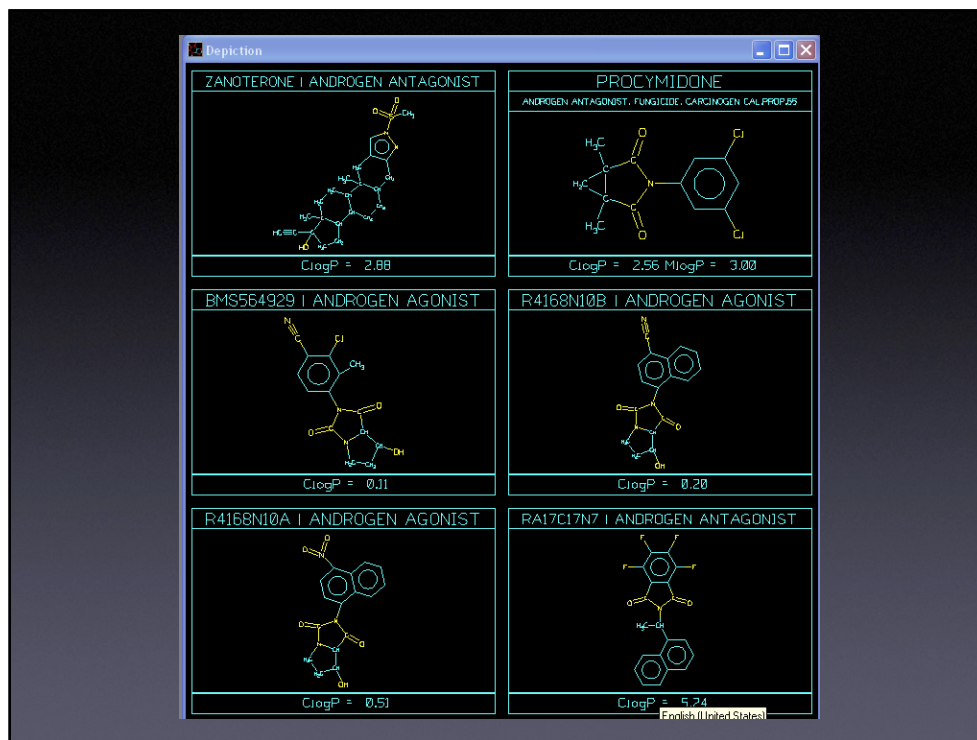
$$\text{SD} = 0.162; R^2 = 0.867; Q^2 = 0.790; \text{opt} = 2.552$$

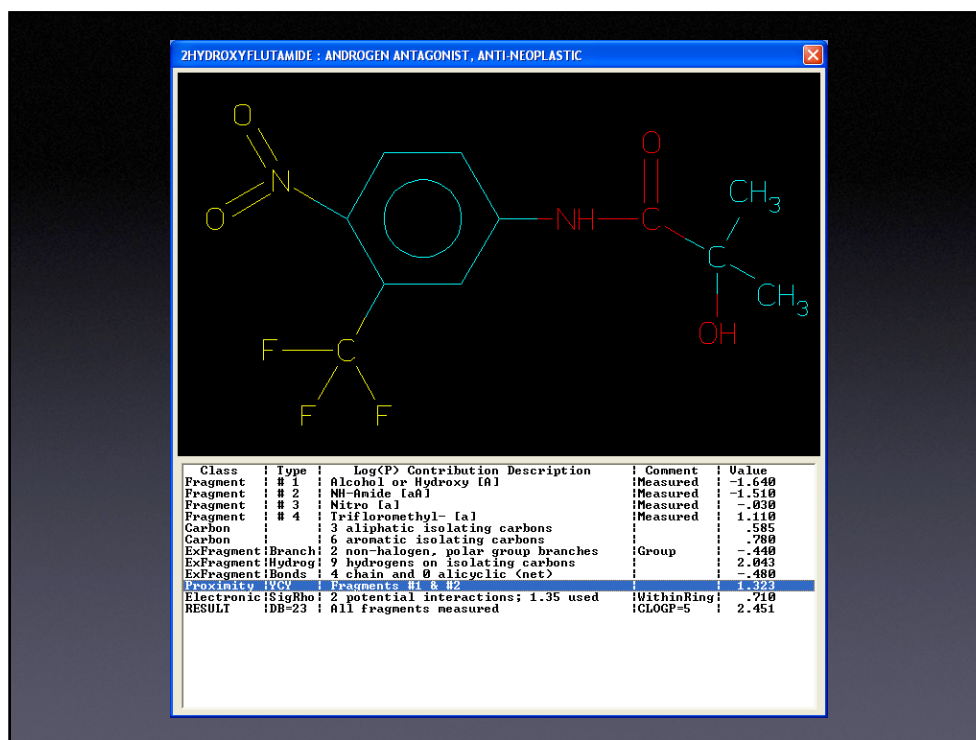
Depiction

<p>DJ2ETHYLHEXYLPHTHALATE</p> <p>ANDROGEN ANTAGONIST, ANTI-OSTEOPORITIC</p>  <p>ClogP = 8.71</p>	<p>RA22C6N20 ANDROGEN AGONIST</p>  <p>ClogP = 2.71</p>
<p>RA22C6N22 ANDROGEN AGONIST, ANTI-OSTEOPORITIC</p>  <p>ClogP = 2.10</p>	<p>RA17C17N4 ANDROGEN ANTAGONIST</p>  <p>ClogP = 3.90</p>
<p>RA22C6N21 ANDROGEN AGONIST, ANTI-OSTEOPORITIC</p>  <p>ClogP = 2.37</p>	<p>QSARS1119N1 ANDROGEN AGONIST</p>  <p>ClogP = 4.14</p>

English | United States







Simple "Survey Tools"

SuperFragment Identification
Searching Similar Scaffolds

Elucidating Mechanisms

Links to Searching 2-D QSAR [>13,000]
Building 3-D QSAR
[Bioorg.& Med. Chem., 14, 7160-7174, 2006]

Hazard Alert Assignment

Needs Survey Tools
More Dependable if Mechanisms Known

Credits

- **Gil Veith**, for believing in the basic concept of Superfragments
- **Dave Hoekman** for pulling out the needed information from the 'old standby' CLOGP program and making it Tool Box compatible (with help and urging from Gil).
- **Alka Kurup** for keeping my lack of any academic training in Medicinal Chemistry and Toxicology from becoming too apparent.
- **Michael Medlin** for putting together this presentation.

McKim Encore

The task of establishing reliable Hazard Alerts for Endocrine Disruptors can be aided by the efforts of medicinal chemists who have searched for "Non-Steroidal" androgens and estrogens. These may contain "pharmacophores" that lead us to look more closely at fragments and superfragments that were not previously considered to relate to endocrine action. In a different context, the NSAIDs were found to reduce inflammation by eicosanoid depression, the same way in which the steroids like cortisone did, but without some of the side effects. Previously I showed some interesting Superfragments found in non-steroidal structures with androgen activity. They may alert us to fragments not previously considered in an Endocrine Disruptor class. Other activities that may also be interesting in this context are: estrogen and anti-estrogen (SERMs).

The main motivation for medicinal chemists to investigate structures with anti-estrogen activity was its role in controlling breast cancer. Masterfile contains 85 such structures, and sorting them by scaffold similarity, one finds some interesting features of those that are not obvious steroids. The fragment: $\text{Ar-O-CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{-N}<$ appears to be at least a "subsidiary pharmacophore." It is present in > 75% of the non-steroidal anti-estrogens. If the ether oxygen were aliphatic-attached, these would qualify as Superfragments. Lowering the minimum limit to 0.64 from 0.89 (now possible in the Superfragment Identification program) these aromatic analogs are included. The breakdown is as follows:

Total anti-estrogens	85	
Steroidal anti-estrogens	14	
		with amino ether
Non-steroidal anti-estrogens	71	55 (>75%)
but DES analog (e.g. Tamoxifen)	23	23
not steroid or stilbene	32	32