

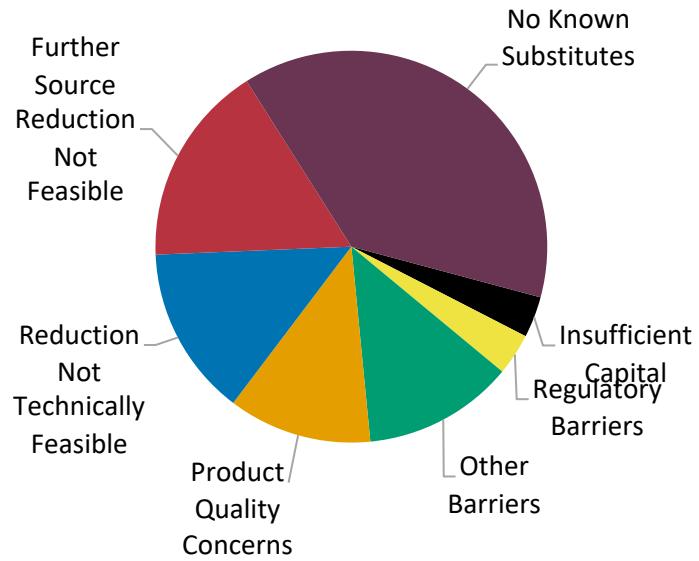
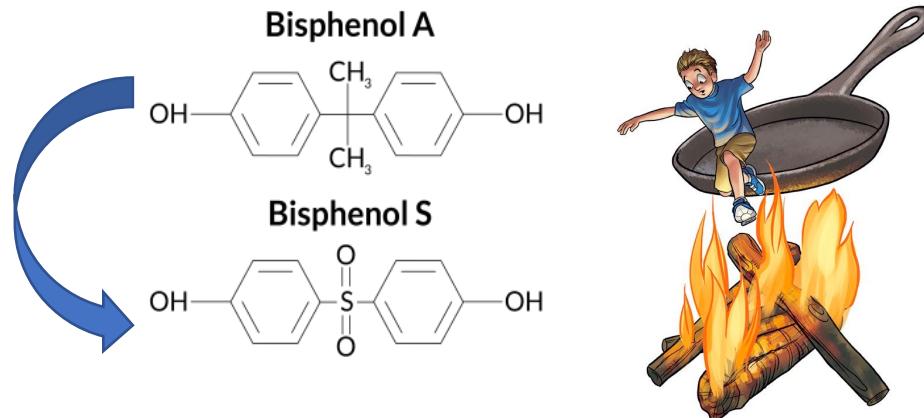
Integrating AI with physics-led modeling in hazard assessment and novel chemical design

Jakub Kostal
GWU & ToxFix

The need for *in silico* design tools in chemical discovery

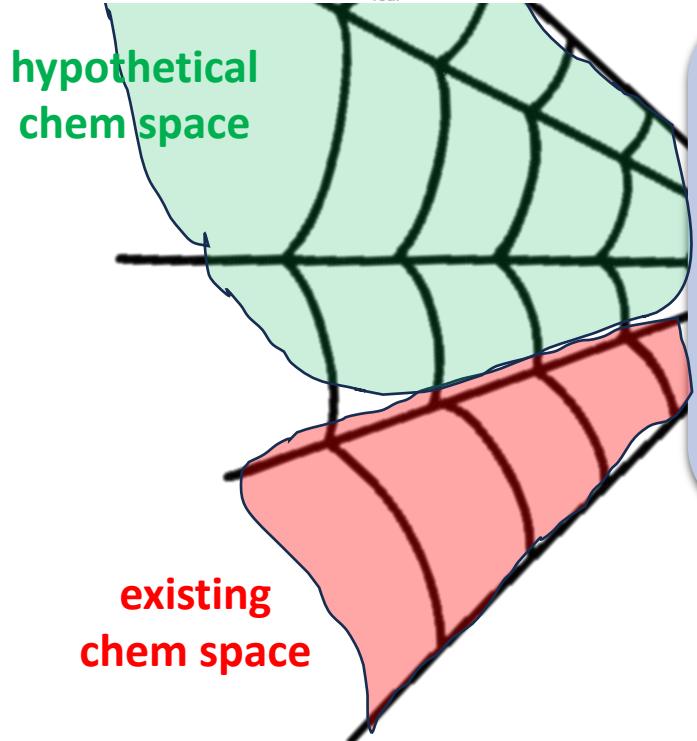
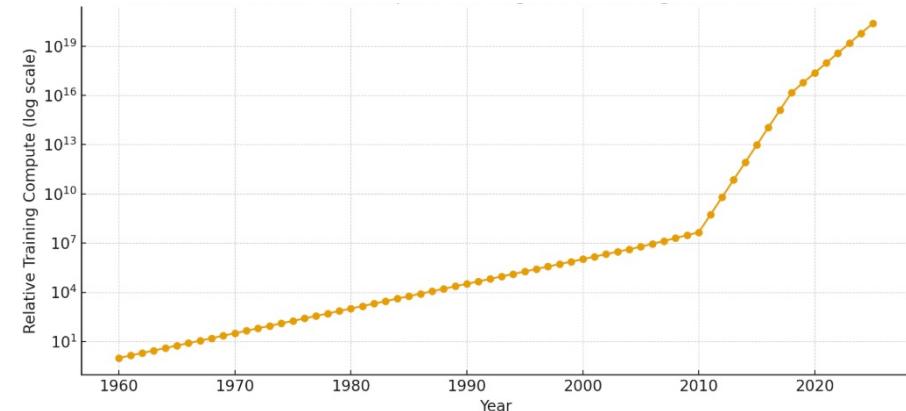
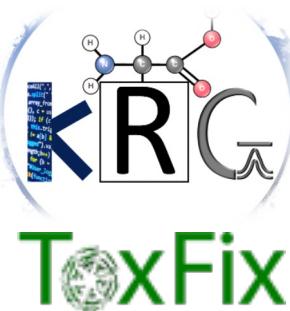


- Since 1950: 140,000+ new industrial chemicals
→ ca. 5,000 are high-volume substances
- 300,000+ chemicals and chemical mixtures registered globally for commercial use
- ca. 85% lack human health safety data



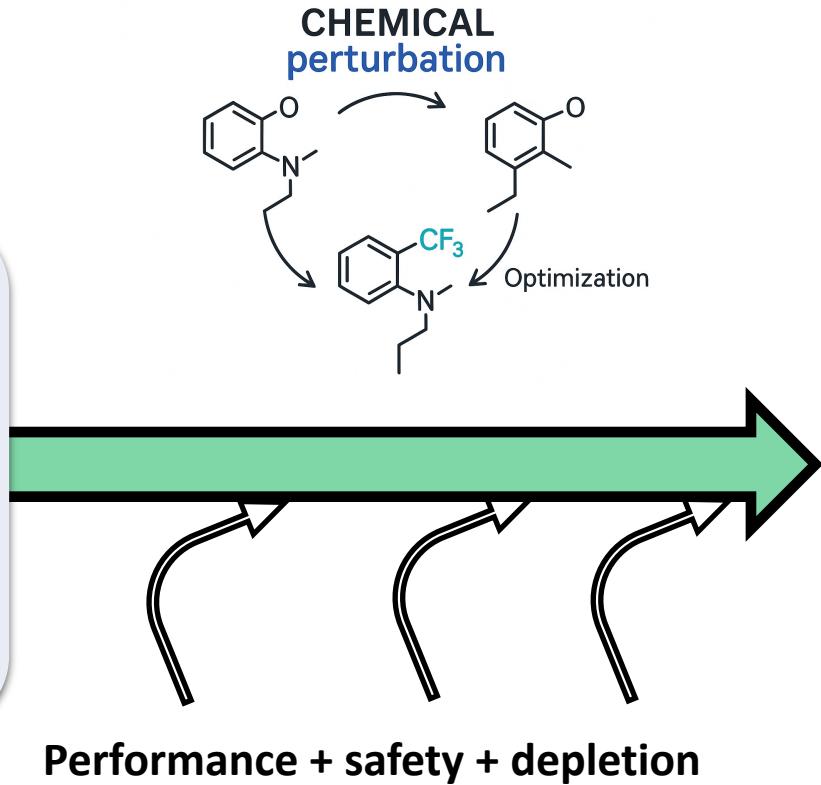
Need multicriteria *in silico* design in the upstream to mitigate high cost of tox testing in the downstream!

What is *in silico* safer chemical design?



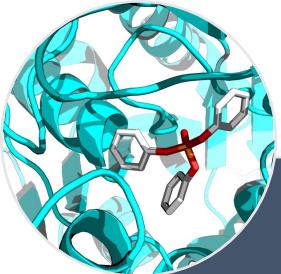
Irrational
brute-force
assessment of
all plausible
chemical
solutions

Rational
development of
novel chemicals
to achieve a
desired
outcome



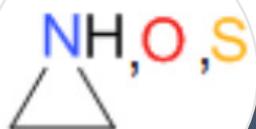
CADD

ML → generative AI



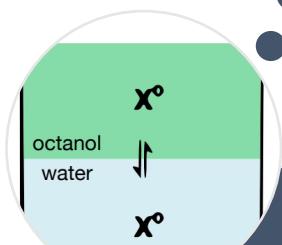
Simulations of small to complex systems in condensed phases

1960s



Expert rules using substructural alerts etc.

2000s



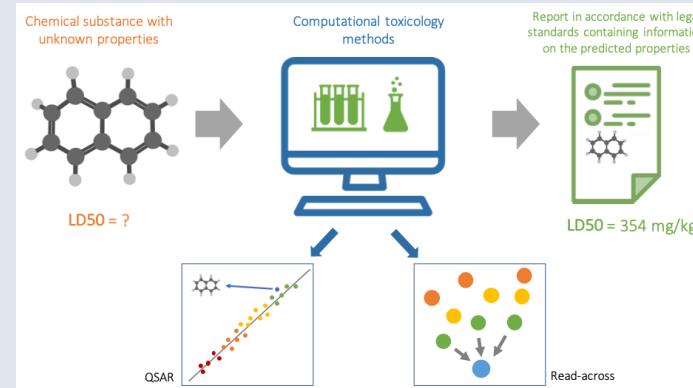
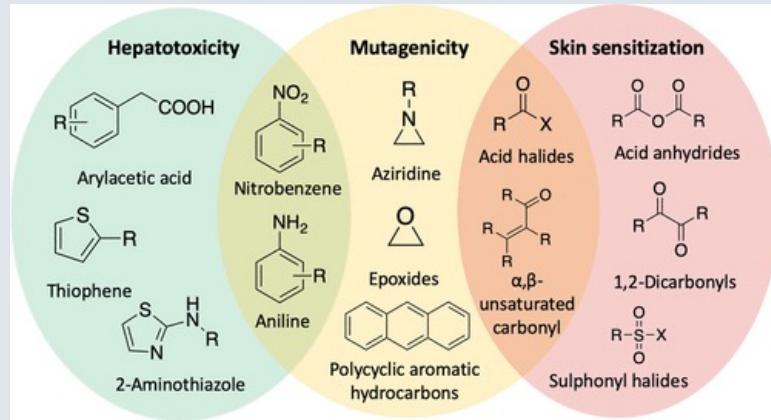
QSARs based on physchem properties

Exponential increase in compute

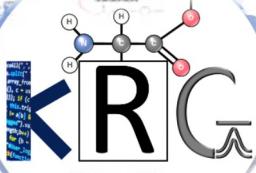
Pred Tox



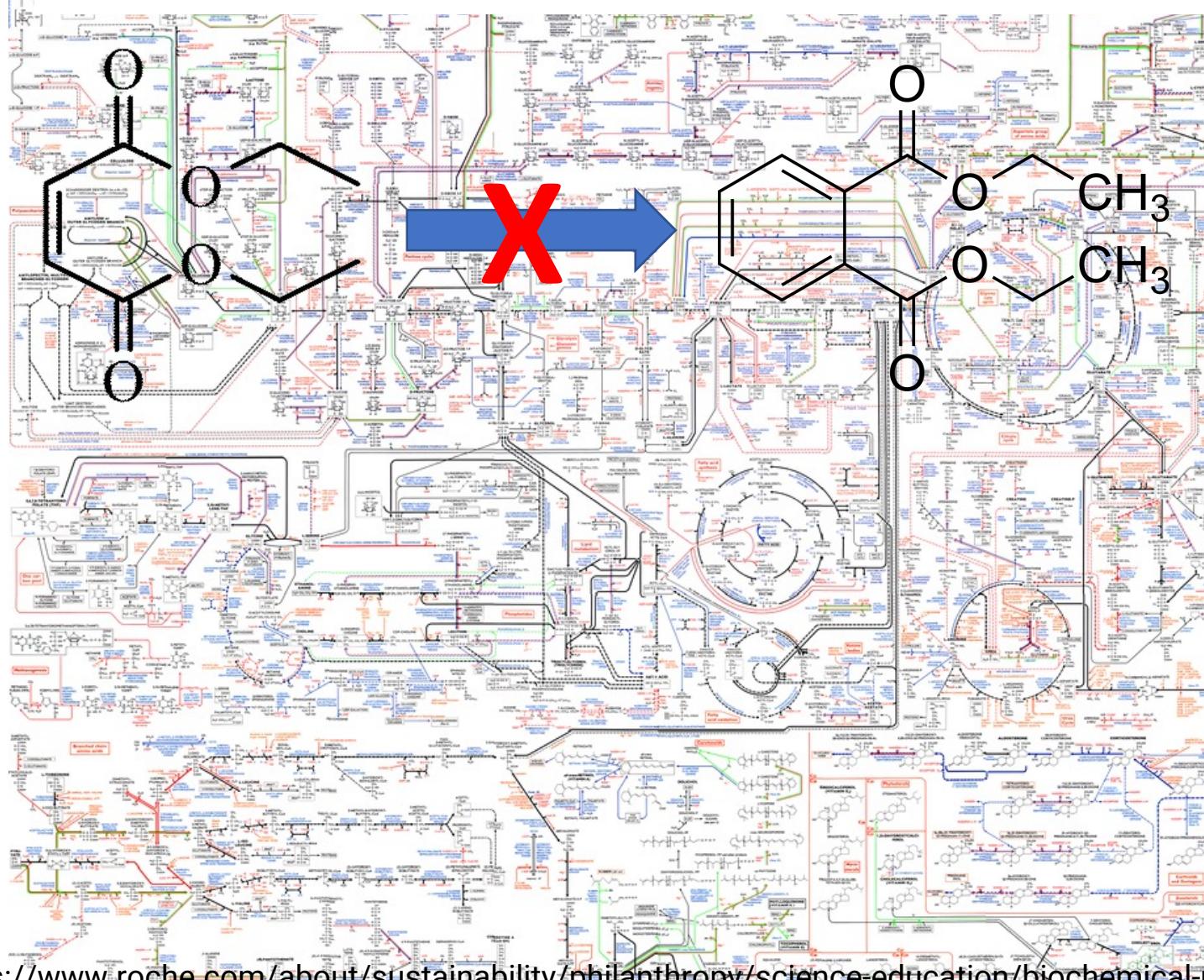
Alerts, QSARs and read-across based on atomistic structural representation



Roadblock #1: 'Proving' a negative in safer chemical design



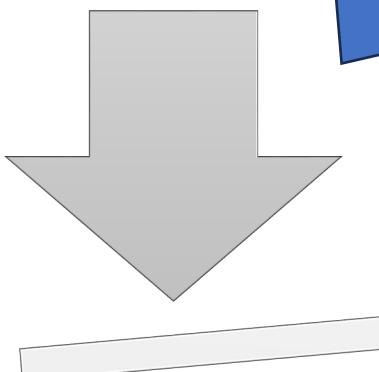
ToxFix



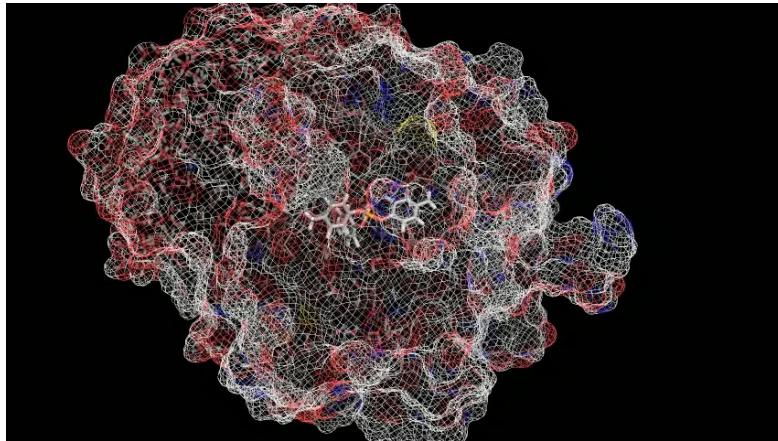
But what to do mechanistic complexity, uncertainty and data variability??



Balancing highly specific molecular transformations with general behavior across toxic endpoints

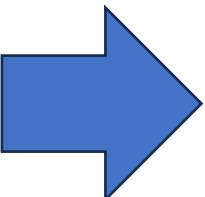
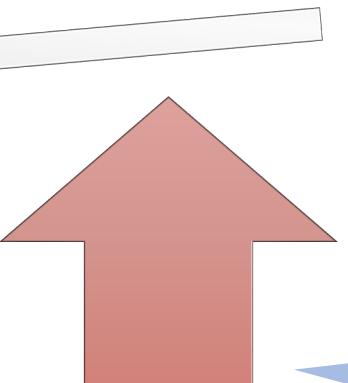
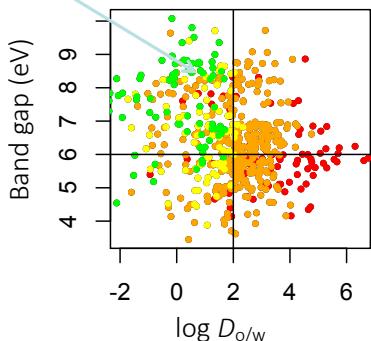


Modeling of key events in toxicity pathways



General reactivity & bioavailability metrics

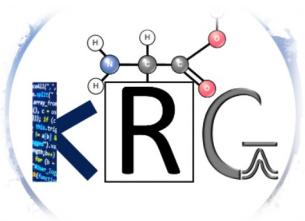
"safer chemical space": $\log D_{o/w} < 1.7$, $\Delta E > 6$ eV



Trade-off: loss of resolution in model predictivity (but NOT robustness)

Perfectly OK when data variability limits greater precision!

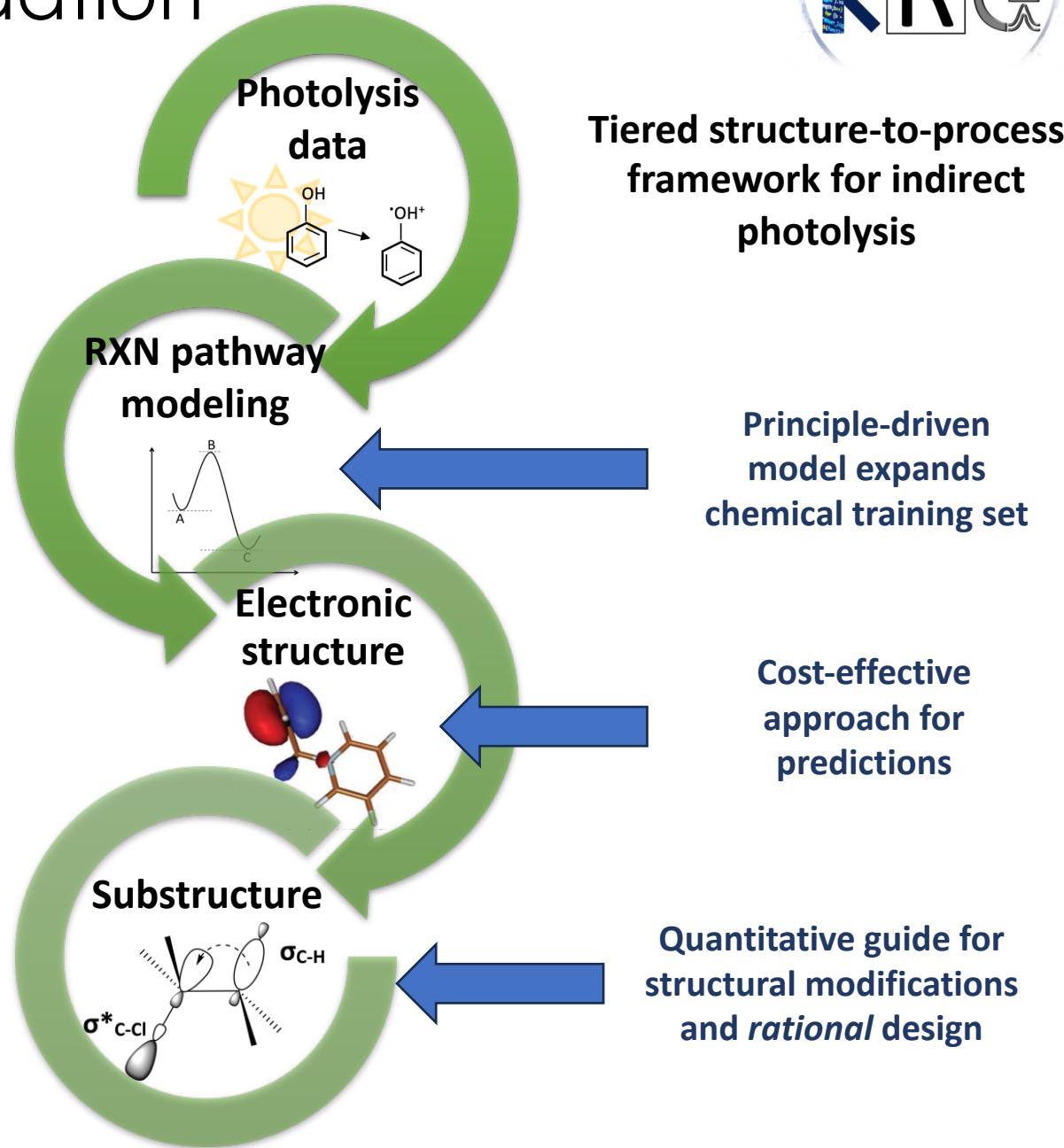
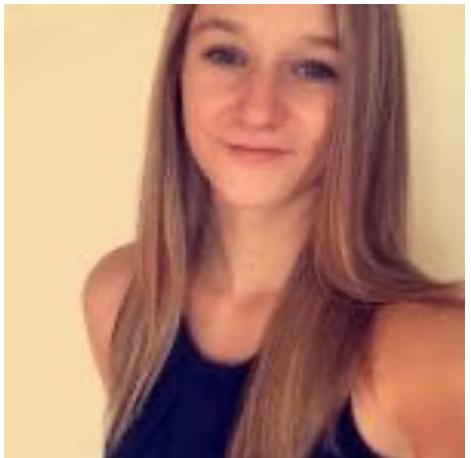
Roadblock #2: improved (non-specific) safety may decrease performance/degradation



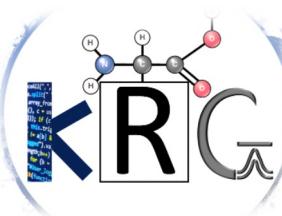
- Need systems thinking (multicriteria analysis)
- Need a way to quantify and optimize trade-offs

Case study in design: controlling safety and depletion of pesticides

- Indirect photolysis and ecotoxicity (selective vs. unintended)



Computational framework to *irrationally* screen or *rationally* redesign pesticides



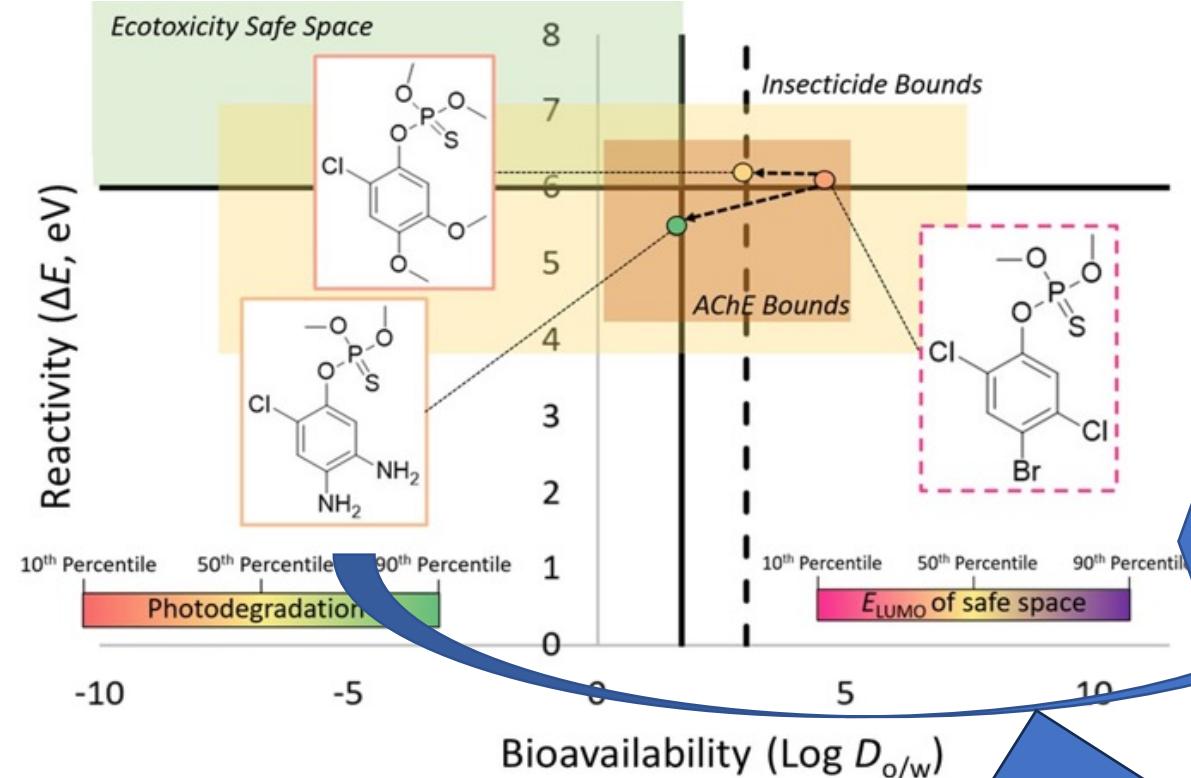
Structure-to-process *in silico* framework

Accessible free of charge at: <https://kostal.columbian.gwu.edu/software/>

AA database

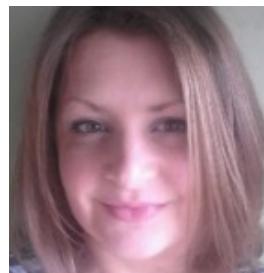
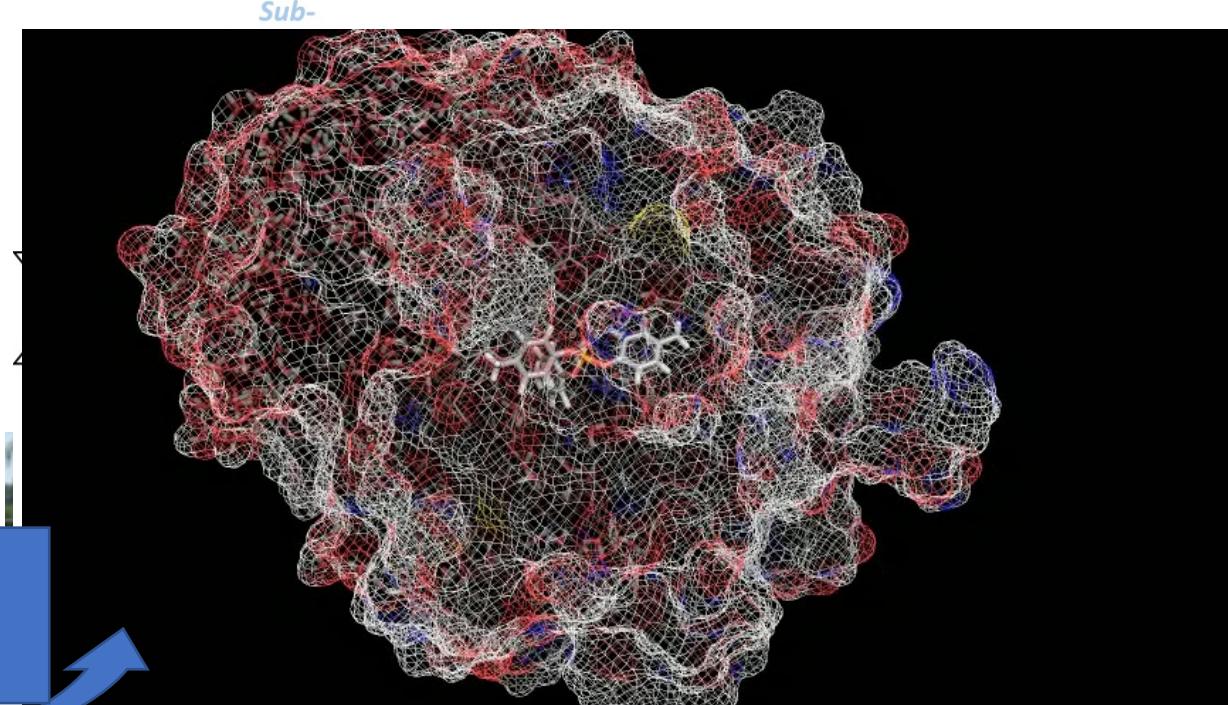
Design-vectoring blueprint

***Redesign* of existing chemicals**



Clymer T et al.
Green Chem. **2019**,
21(8), 1935-1946

Orthogonalization of selective and unintended toxicity



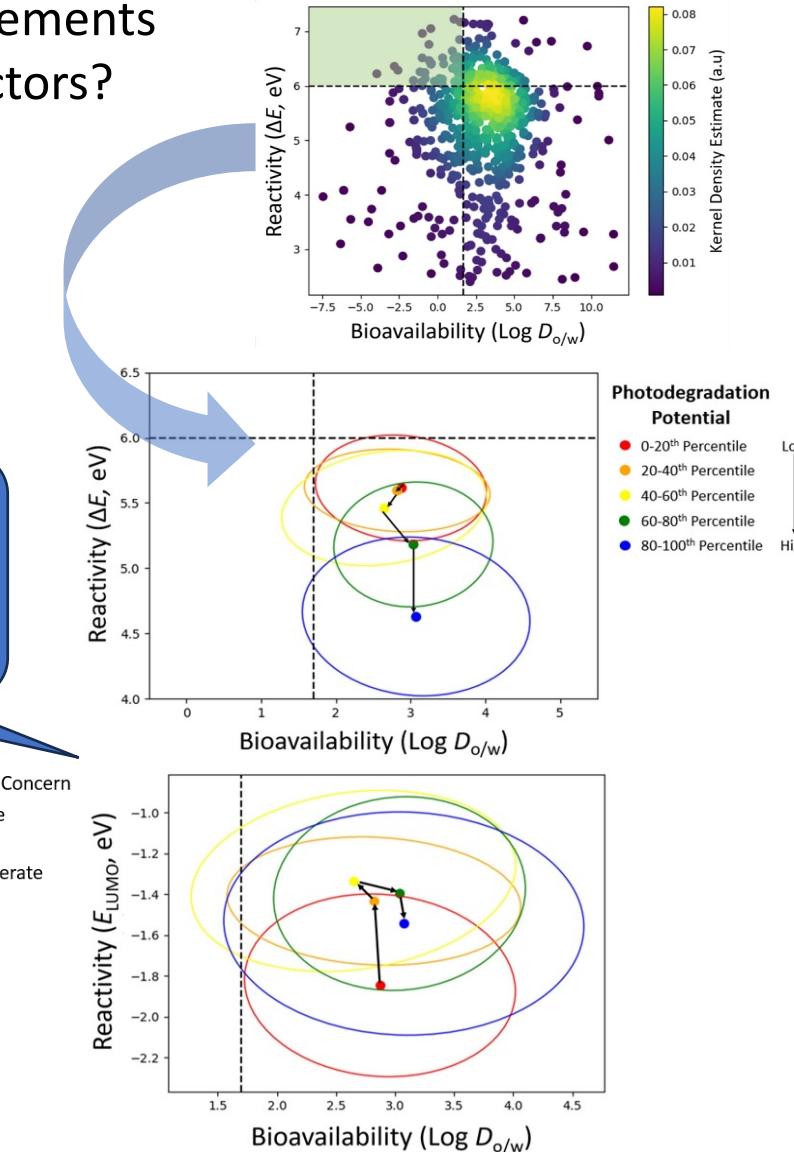
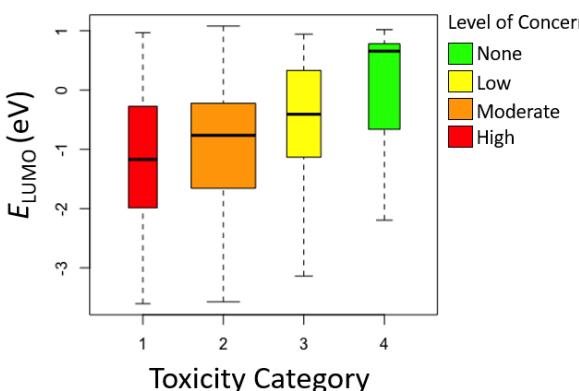
Roadblock #3: if we cannot reconcile trade-offs → broaden scope to orthogonalize design vectors

- Indirect photodegradation and toxicity partially overlap in electronic requirements
- Can we further orthogonalize the depletion and hazard/function design vectors?

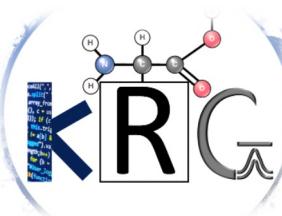
Integrate biodegradation:

- Driven by reactivity but also target-binding requirements, which are orthogonal to reactivity!

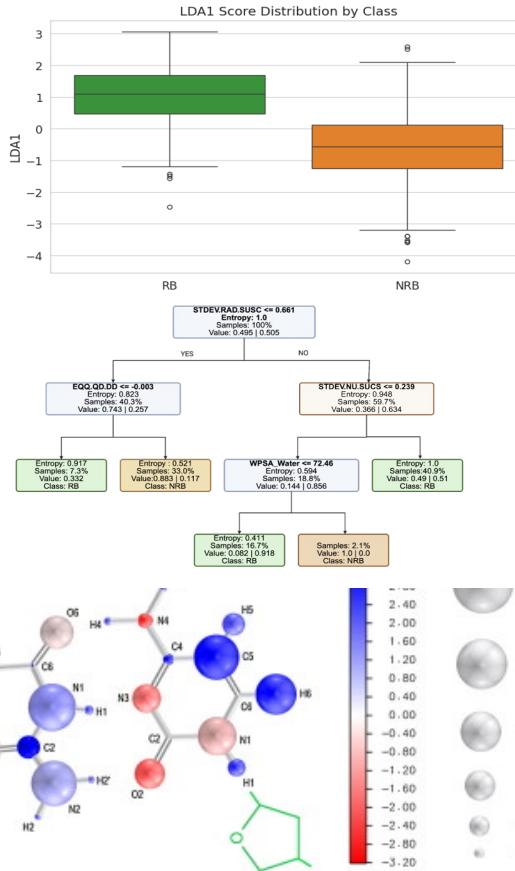
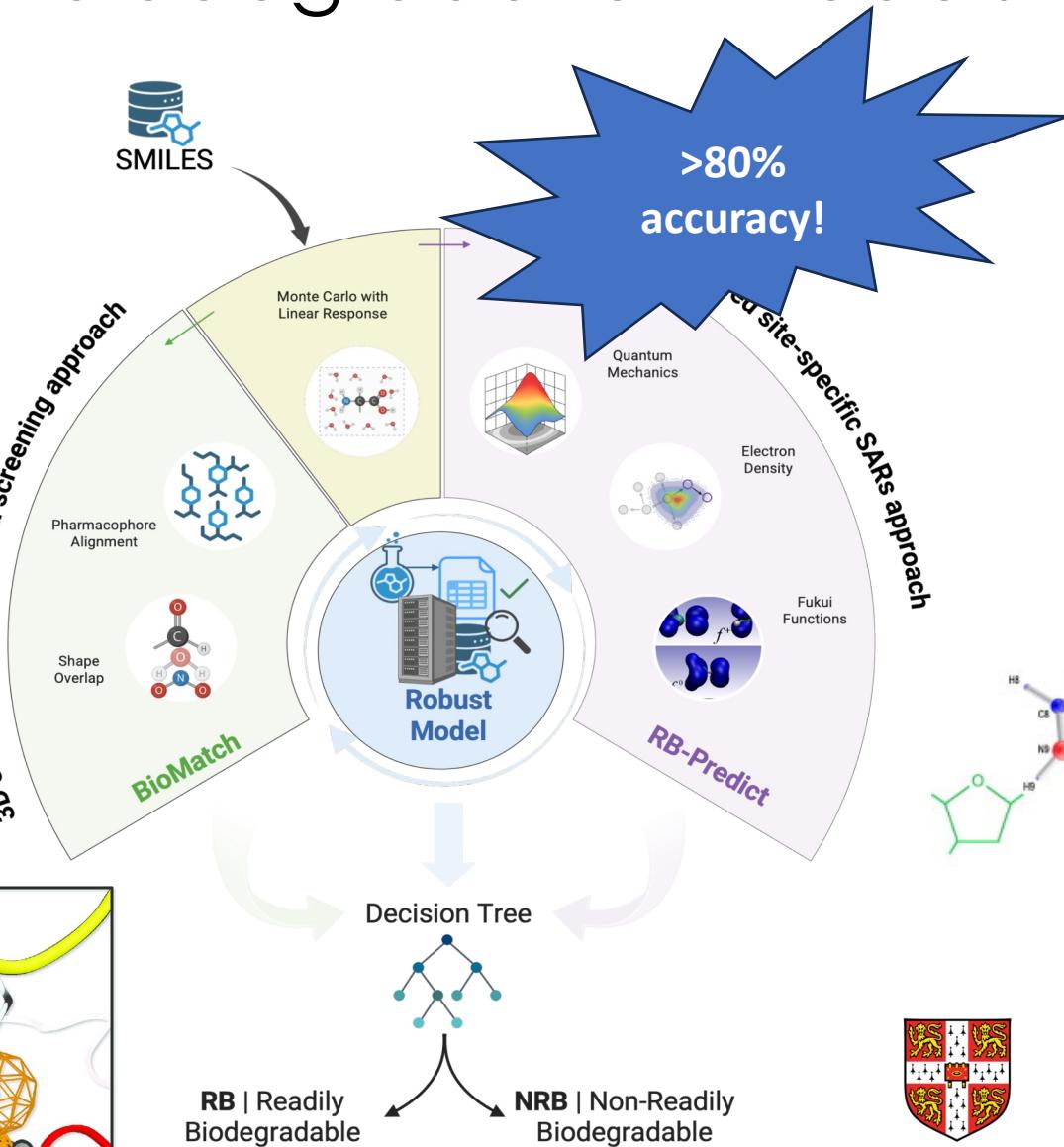
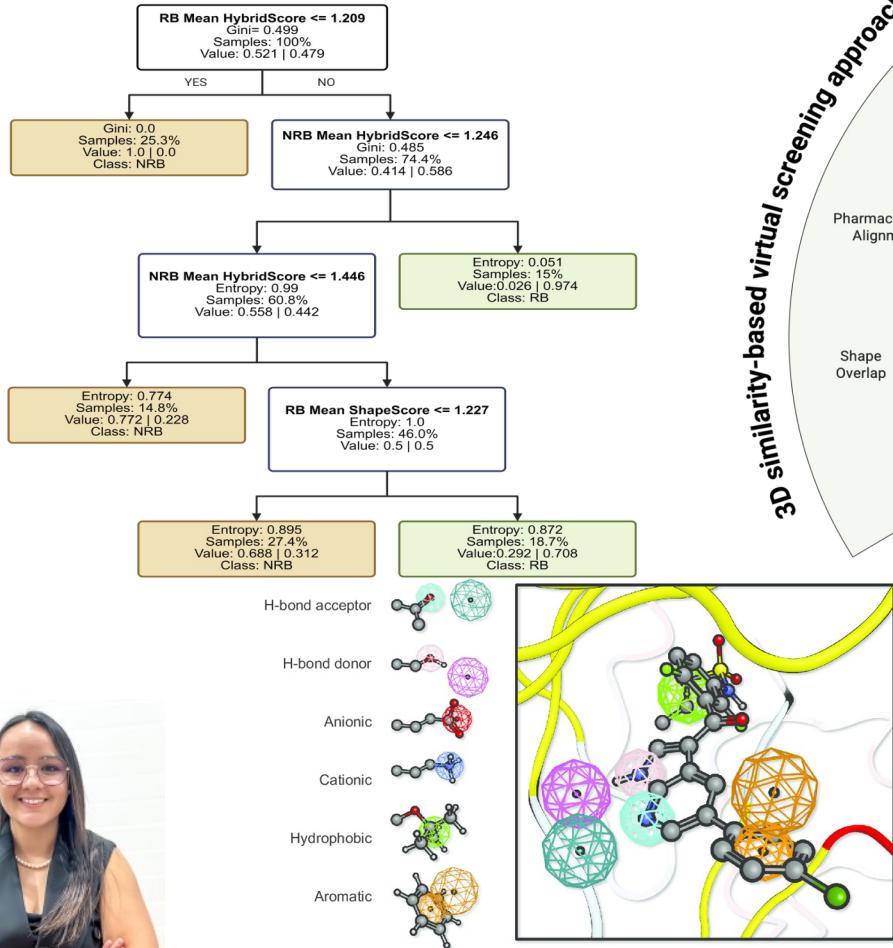
Using different orbitals for toxicity and for photodegradation 'uncouples' these design vectors



Neural-networks and gradient-boosting methods to develop physics-led biodegradation models



Adding biodegradation by incorporating an in-house developed model:



If we fail to adequately reconcile trade-offs
 → need to discover/design ***brand*** new molecules

Orthogonalization fails due to
 modeling constraints or because of
 overlapping requirements

EPA Comptox: **$\sim 10^3$ AIs**



The entries in this list have been classified in the U.S. as pesticidal "active ingredients" (conventional, antimicrobial, or biopesticidal agents), and were sourced from the Pesticide Chemical Search database (<https://iaspub.epa.gov/apex/pesticides/f?p=chemicalsearch:1>) created by EPA's Office of Pesticide Programs.

Chemical Search provides a single point of reference for easy access to information previously published in a variety of locations, including various EPA web pages and Regulations.gov. Chemical search contains the following:

- 1) More than 20,000 regulatory documents;
- 2) Links to over 800 dockets in Regulations.gov
- 3) Links to pesticide tolerance (or maximum residue levels) information;
- 4) A variety of web services providing easy access to other scientific and regulatory information on particular chemicals from other EPA programs and federal government sources.

It should be noted that the Pesticide Chemical Search site is not actively maintained and the various chemicals can be out of date in terms of status.

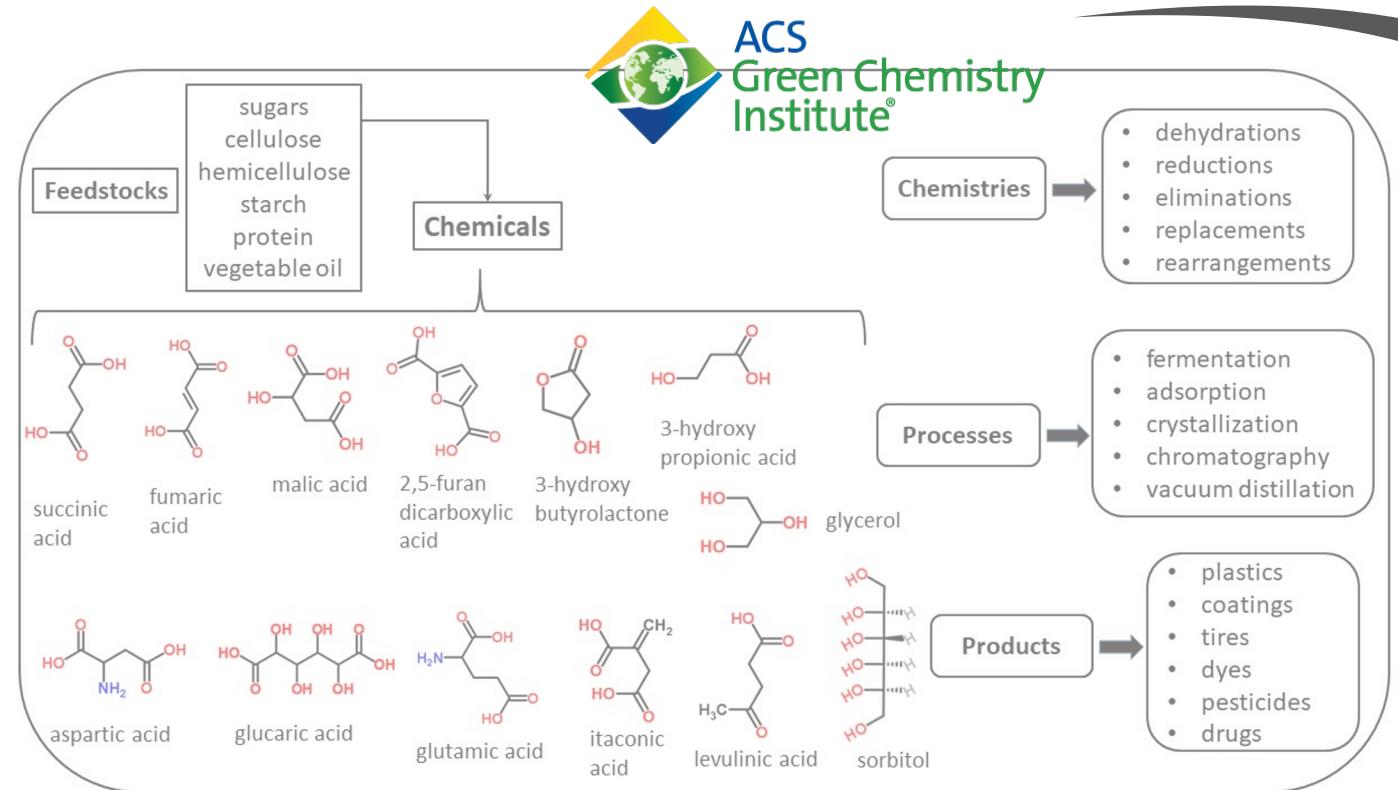
ZINC20 **$\sim 10^8$ AIs**

Welcome to ZINC, a free database of commercially-available compounds for virtual screening. ZINC contains over 230 million purchasable compounds in ready-to-dock, 3D formats. ZINC also contains over 750 million purchasable compounds you can search for analogs in under a minute.

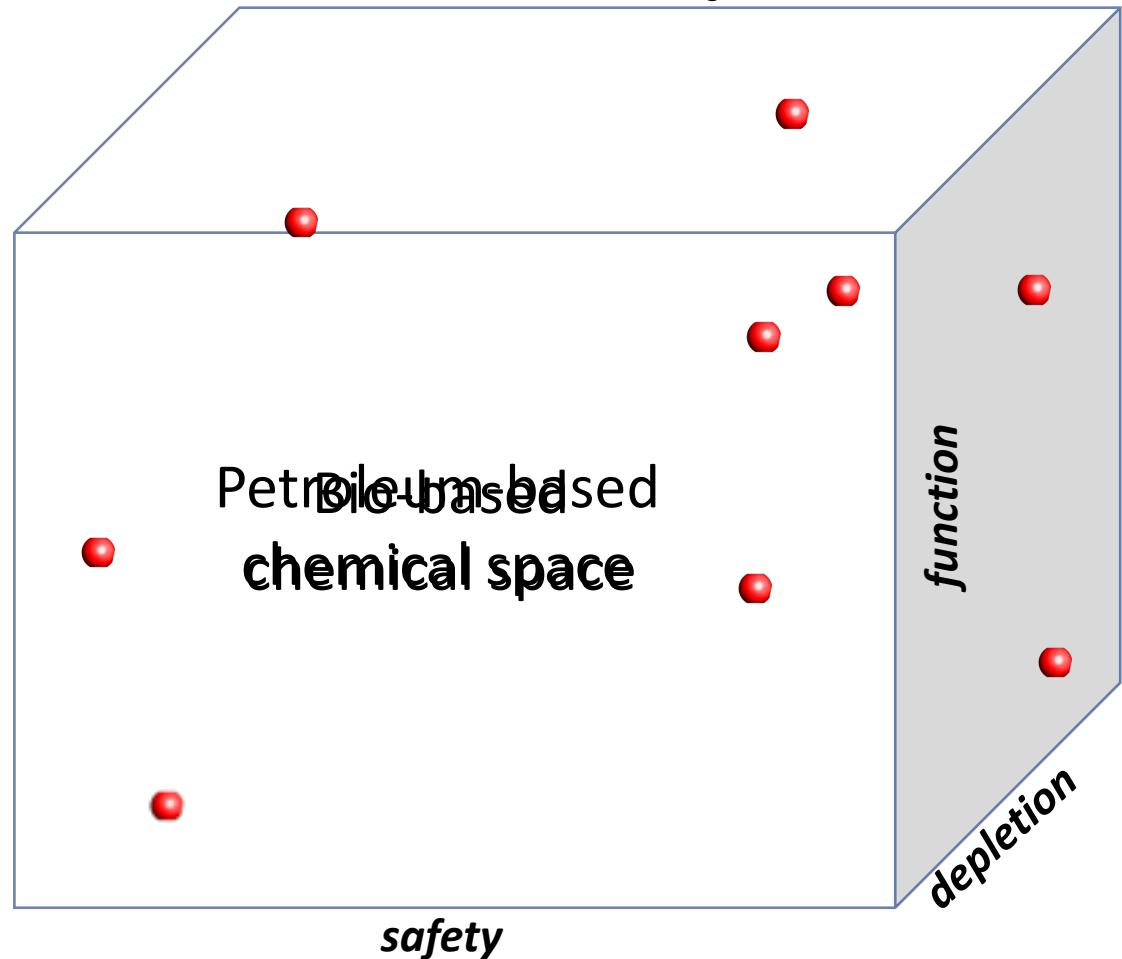
Available for innovation: $\sim 10^{60}$

<https://zinc.docking.org/>

AI-enabled *irrational* design from renewables



Problem dimensionality reduction: safety + depletion + function \rightarrow **function**

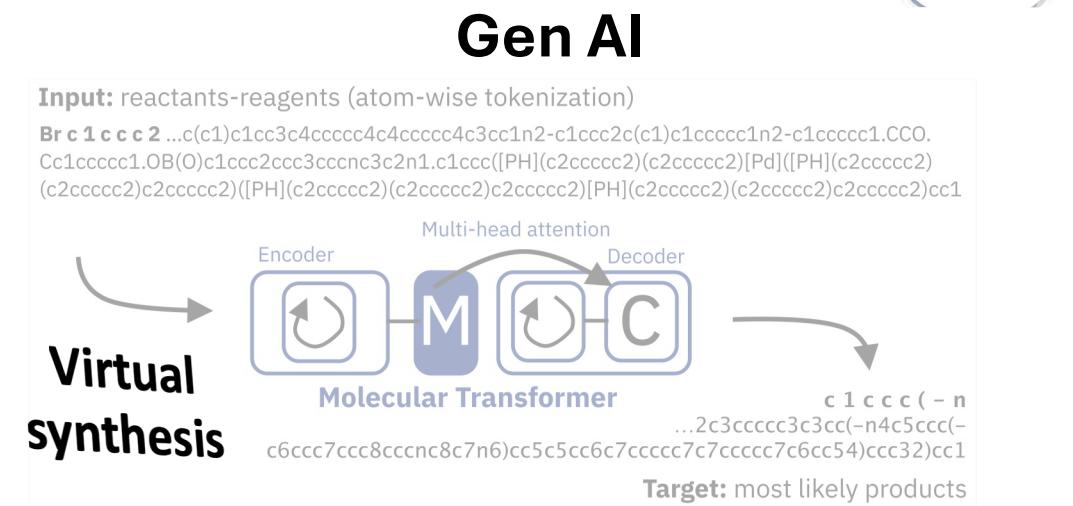
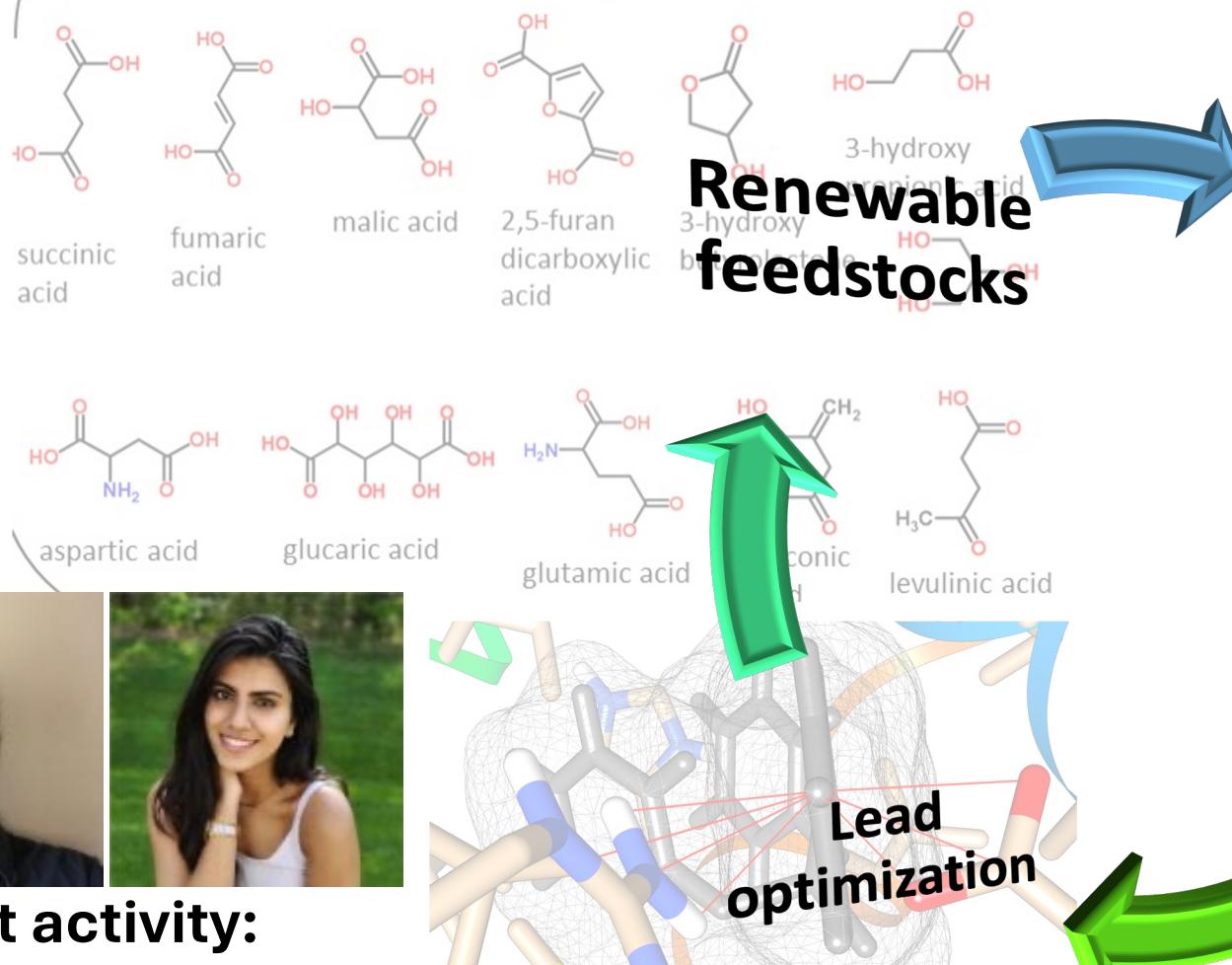


Constable D *iScience*, 2021, 24(12), 103489

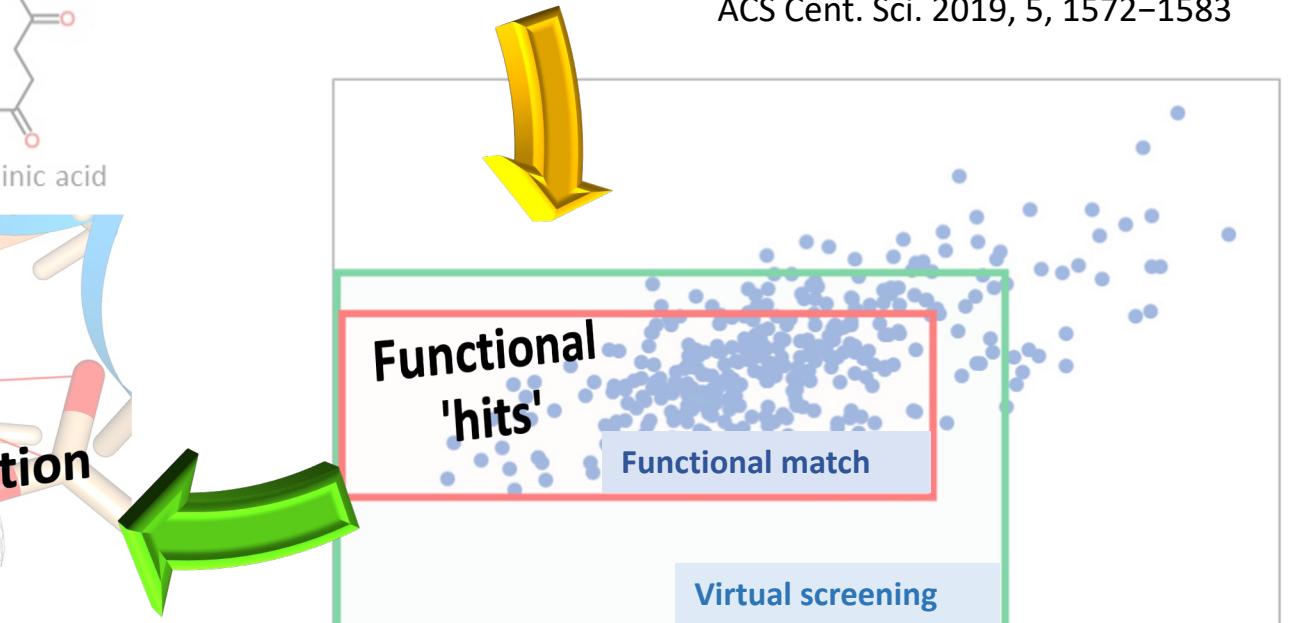
Devineni, G. ACS Books: *Sustainable Agricultural Practices*. 2023, In press.

Throwing out the rulebook: de novo pesticide design

Kostal et al. ACS Zero Hunger Summit, 2023
 Devineni, G. ACS Books: Sustainable Agricultural Practices. Vol 1449, Ch 2, 2023, 11-30.

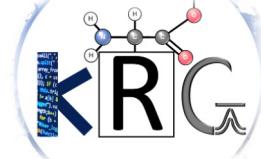


ACS Cent. Sci. 2019, 5, 1572–1583

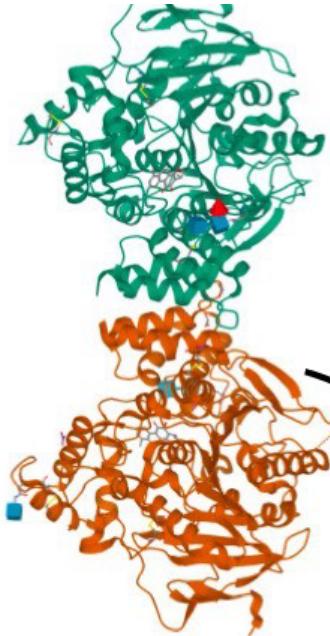


Mapping functional properties onto renewables:
 Size, rigidity/flexibility, aqueous solubility + binding-site interactions

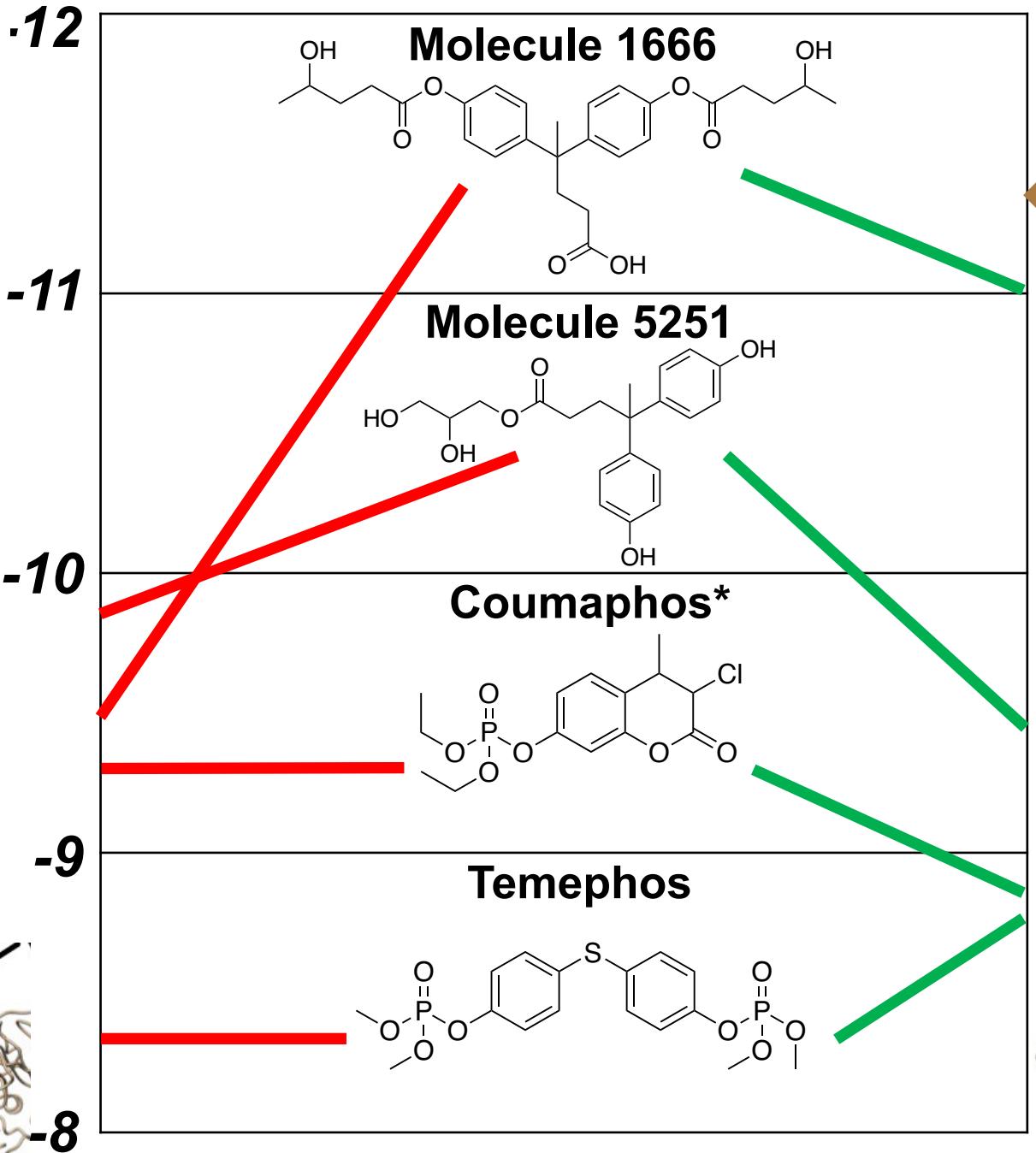
Case study: replacing OP pesticides



Human



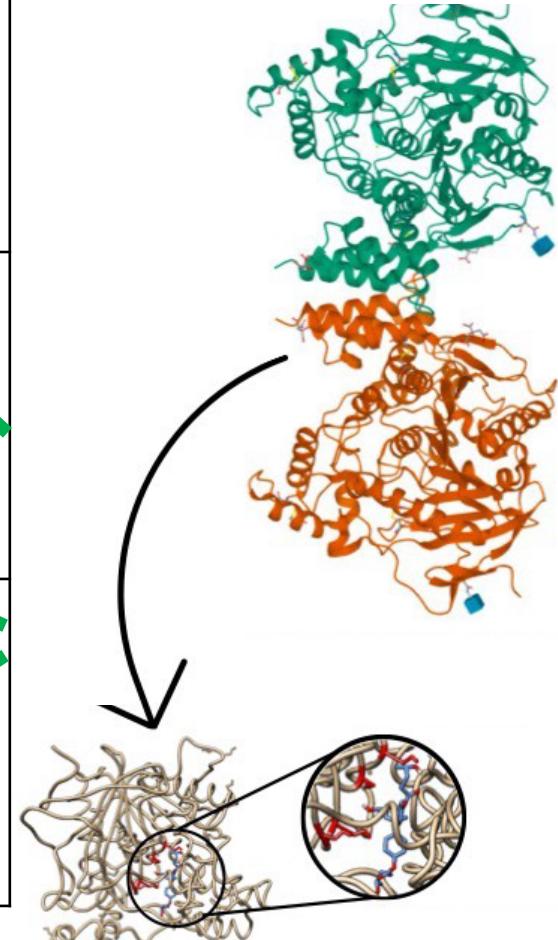
Binding affinity



MW, Vol, globularity, log $P_{o/w}$

Property screen

Mosquito

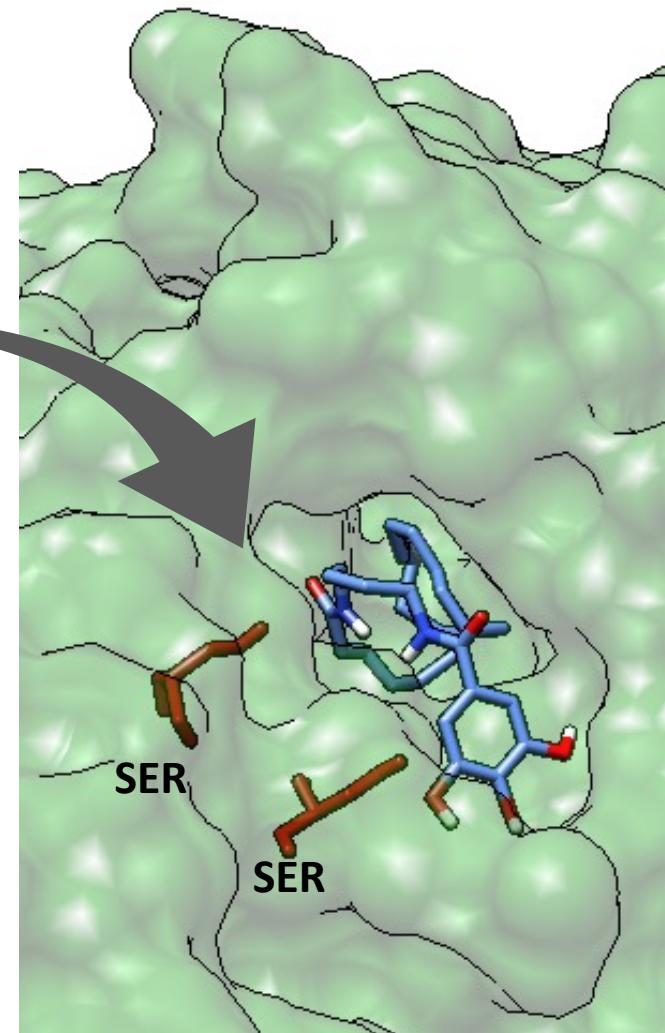
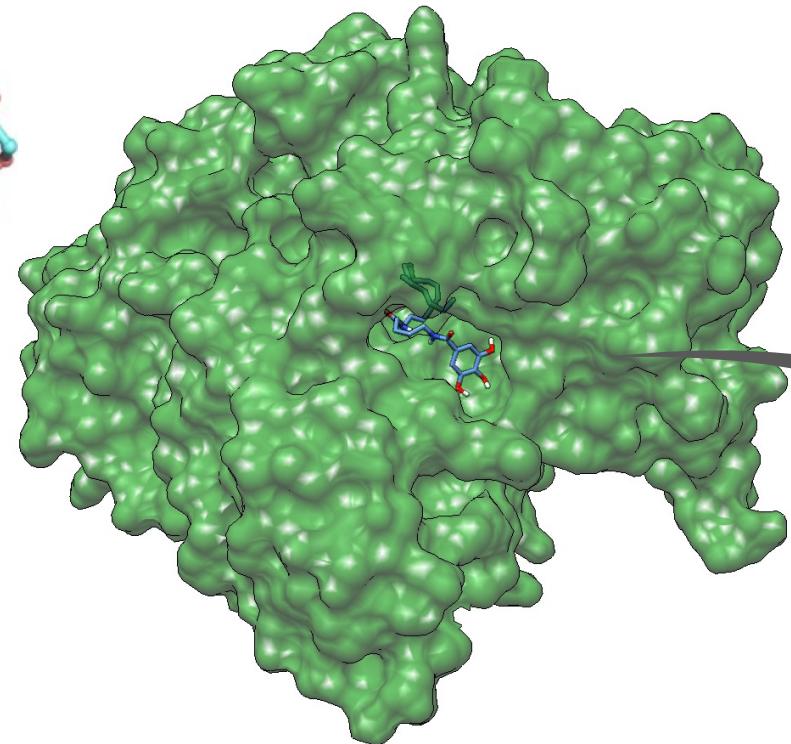


Going beyond molecular mimicry

- How do we compensate for a potential loss of covalent-binding strength?



Cyclizing biobased products to prepay 'entropy' and create an electrostatically stronger inhibitor



The Group

Current GS:

- Geetesh Devineni
- Diana Garnica Acevedo
- Jillian Brejnik
- Preston Griffin
- Ben Maybaum
- Prakruthi Koteshwar



Collaborators:

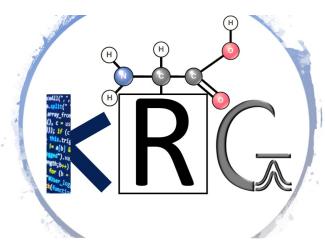
MoDRN, Yale, U Cambridge
The Brooks Group @ Baylor
US EPA, HESI, FDA, CDI



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