



InChI for large molecules Workshop

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InChI Trust

Lister Hill Center Auditorium
National Library of Medicine
Bldg. 38/Lister Hill Center
1st floor Lobby-Auditorium

Keith T Taylor PhD BSc MRSC
Ladera Consultancy LLC
Sparks, NV

October 27-28 , 2014

Use cases

- Must be quick .. E.g., handle molecules containing up to 15K heavy atoms (1500 residues) in less than one second
- Able to determine the novelty of the chemical entity
- Compare in chemical or sequence based structures
- Can do a search by search engine (e.g., Google)
- Different input formats yields same result (PDB, HELM, SCSR, SMILES, FASTA, MOL/SDF, etc.)
- Can be converted back into output format (PDB, HELM, SCSR, SMILES, FASTA, MOL/SDF, etc.)
- Can handle undefined attachment points of chemical entities (e.g., 1-4 vs. 1-6 in carbohydrates) and variable/undefined stereochemistry (e.g., alpha/beta) and ring open/close variants

Use cases

- Can handle a range of attachments at a defined set of possible locations (e.g., 3 entities with 5 potential places to go)
- Can handle payloads, mutated and modified residues beyond that handled by FASTA
- Be able to group identifiers by sequence
- Handle stereo center variation (L vs. D) for a large number (up to max supported residues)
- Consider arbitrary limit on molecule size (although may have performance implications)
- Be able to retain original sequence information even if chemically modified to be something else (e.g., covalent bonding modification such as cyclization of peptide side chains, etc.)

Use Cases

- Be able to represent complex connectivity with metals, e.g., {cysteine} S-Fe clusters
- Be able to handle peptide/saccharide complexes within a larger complex system, e.g., biological interesting molecules dictionary (BIRD – 1000 cases) .. E.g, be able to handle saccharide cases.
- Handle representation of non-standard polymers found in PTMs, peptides, saccharides, chromophores cases
- Consider generic polymer handling (e.g., undefined overall chemical structure but known components or connection points .. no arbitrary restrictions)
- *

Use cases

- Ensemble molecule with distributions of moieties (e.g., variably described molecule mixture that contains a range of molecular entities that are attached {2-4 of X attached, where X might be a peptide chain})
- Capturing oxidation state of metals complexed with proteins or in nanoparticles
- Must handle well defined large molecules
- Can handle RNA/DNA (nucleic acids) and other biopolymer types that are well defined
- Ability to handle well-defined quat-structure (non-covalently bound, e.g., hemoglobin but not insulin)
- Attempt to preserve stoichiometry of the moieties in question

Use cases

- Ability to ignore hydration from chemistry/sequence description
- Ignore polymorphs (except if stoichiometry is different, do not ignore)
- Consider PEG-ylation aspects (e.g., of proteins and peptides)
- Ability to cover most biopharmaceuticals that are marketed drugs (as-is possible)
- Must be able to handle drugs like defibrotide, heparin
- Handle lipid nanoparticles (e.g., lipidsomes)
- Can handle isotopes (consider cases of variable isotopic enrichment)

High level use cases

- Chemically Modified Biologics exhibit many challenges in chemical representation
 - Size
 - Variable substitution sites
 - Variable substitution loading
 - Hydrogen bonding
 - Presence of heavy metals



Biopolymer testing with InChI v1.05

Keith T Taylor PhD BSc MRSC
Ladera Consultancy LLC
Sparks, NV

Background



- Initial releases of InChI were limited to 1024 heavy atoms
- Many biopolymers of interest contain more than 1024 heavy atoms
- v1.05 removes this limitation and enables InChIs and InChI keys to be calculated for large structures
- This presentation summarizes initial work with large structures using a pre-release version of the software
- The Winchi-1.exe was used to calculate the InChI keys
- Filgrastim sequence was used as the basis for most of the experiments

Limitations

- Structures must be in molfile format
 - V2000 and v3000 formats are accepted
 - v3000 is required for large structures
- The Self Contained Sequence Representation (SCSR) is not supported yet
- Sgroups are not supported and must be removed before presentation to the InChI code
 - Many biopolymer structures contain Sgroup features by default
 - Removal can be achieved programmatically or by editing the molfile in a text editor

Large structure

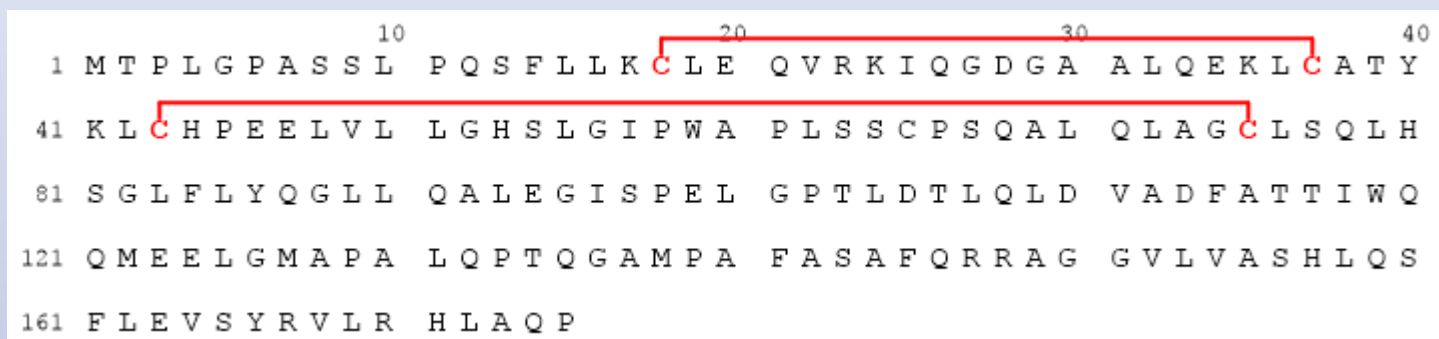
- Filgrastim

```
      10      20      30      40
1  M T P L G P A S S L   P Q S F L L K C L E   Q V R K I Q G D G A   A L Q E K L C A T Y
41 K L C H P E E L V L   L G H S L G I P W A   P L S S C P S Q A L   Q L A G C L S Q L H
81 S G L F L Y Q G L L   Q A L E G I S P E L   G P T L D T L Q L D   V A D F A T T I W Q
121 Q M E E L G M A P A   L Q P T Q G A M P A   F A S A F Q R R A G   G V L V A S H L Q S
161 F L E V S Y R V L R   H L A Q P
```

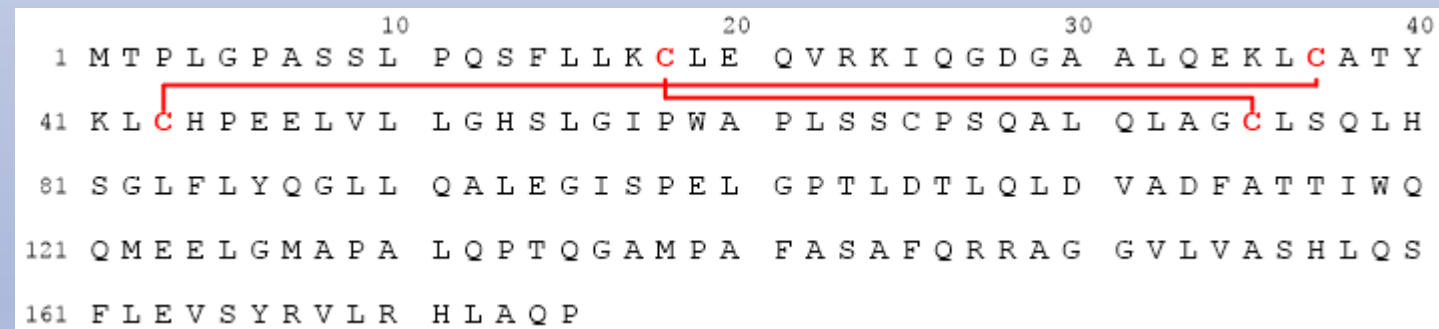
- InChIKey=KOKXRWZWQJXBOP-NJDFSSKJBA-N

With disulfide bridges

- InChIKey=MMCZGSMNPYTOPN-NJDFSSKJBA-N

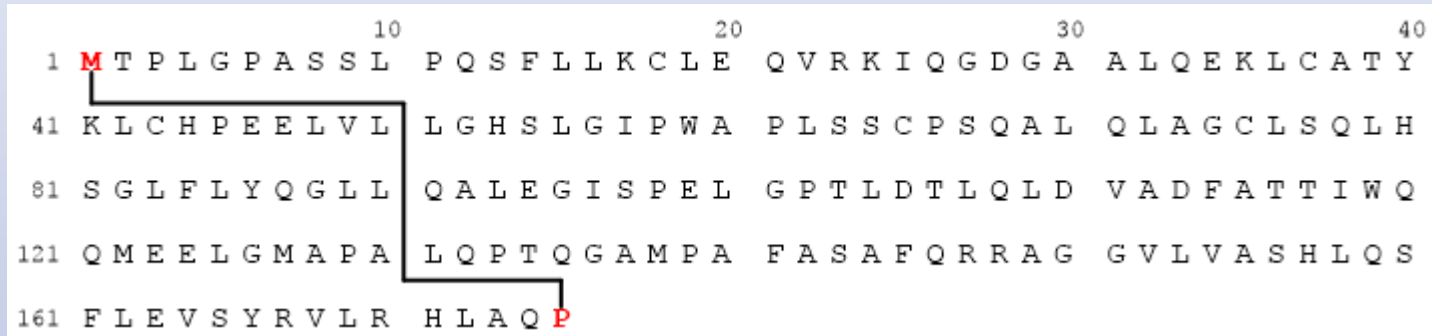


- InChIKey=MEMBSBQMAVSGHQ-NJDFSSKJBA-N

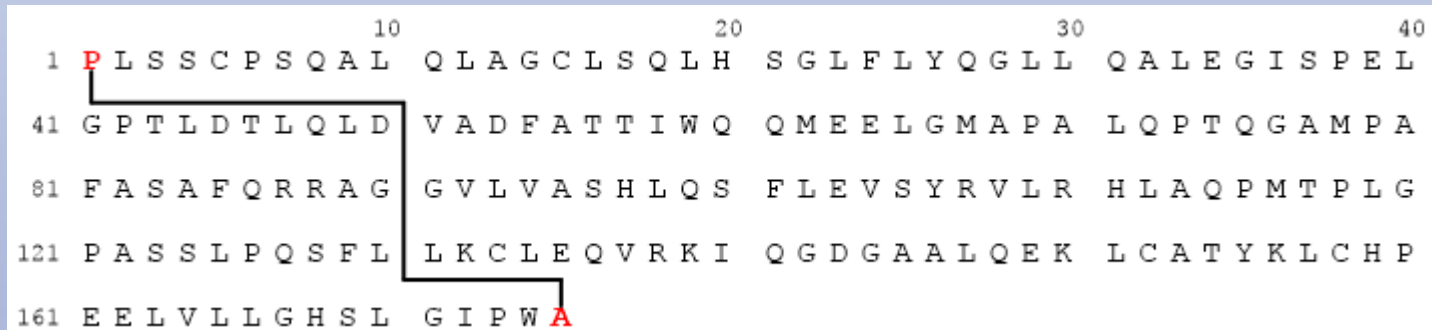


Cyclized

- InChIKey=IZNXXFOUFDLAX-VBNFVGOYBA-N

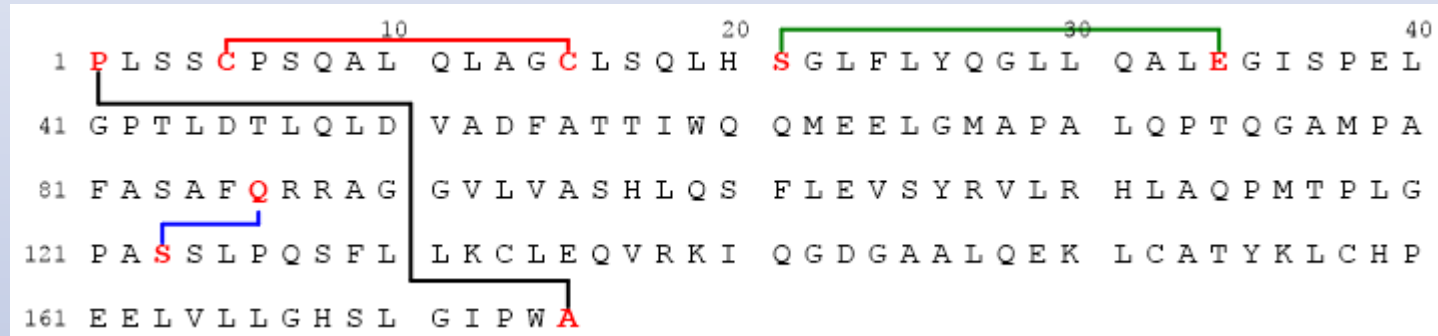


- InChIKey=IZNXXFOUFDLAX-VBNFVGOYBA-N



Multiple cyclizations

- InChIKey=AQUGLJGKXYTOSD-VBNFVGOYBA-N



Reversed sequence

- InChIKey=YFXNVYXMKDIHRN-VBNFVGOYBA-N

```
OH 1 M T P L G P A S S L   10   P Q S F L L K C L E   20   Q V R K I Q G D G A   30   A L Q E K L C A T Y   40
41 K L C H P E E L V L   L G H S L G I P W A   P L S S C P S Q A L   Q L A G C L S Q L H
81 S G L F L Y Q G L L   Q A L E G I S P E L   G P T L D T L Q L D   V A D F A T T I W Q
121 Q M E E L G M A P A   L Q P T Q G A M P A   F A S A F Q R R A G   G V L V A S H L Q S
161 F L E V S Y R V L R   H L A Q P H
```

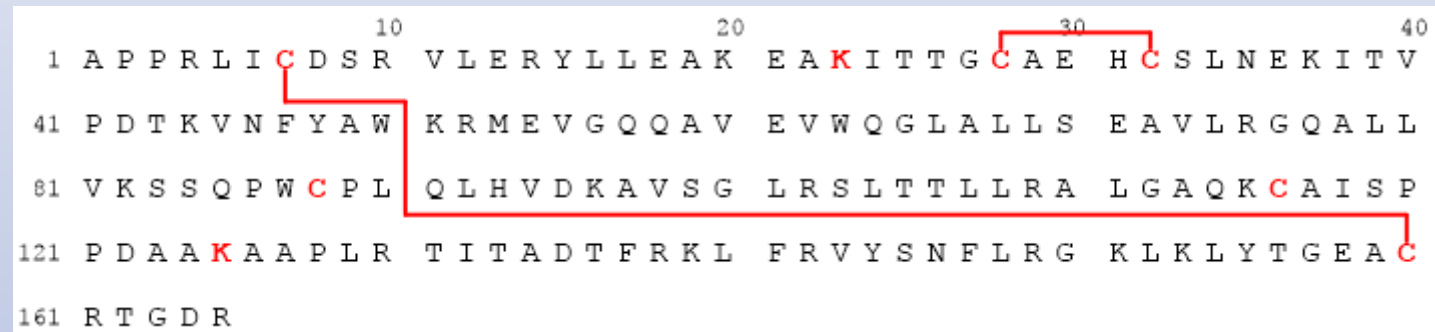

Filgrastim Lys10-D form

- InChIKey=KOKXRWZWQJXBOP-FNWNWACTBA-N

```
      10      20      30      40
1  MTPLGPASSI PQSFLLKCLE QVRKIQGDGA ALQEKLCATY
41 KLCHPEELVL LGHSLGIPWA PLSSCPSQAL QLAGCLSQLH
81 SGLFLYQGLL QALEGISP EL GPTLDTLQLD VADFATTIWQ
121 QMEELGMAPA LQPTQGAMPA FASAFQRRAG GVLVASHLQS
161 FLEVS YRVLR HLAQP
```

Synthetic Erythropoietin

- InChIKey=XJBDLLBKVUYAKW-WAXLMBMOBA-D



- PEGylated at K23 and K125
- Acylated at C88 and C106

Polynucleotide - 1

- InChIKey=NELTZQNSFHPRGO-AZBJDUHQBA-N

```

1  CGGAGCCTGC 10  AGCCCAGCCC 20  CACCCAGACC 30  CATGGCTGGA 40  CCTGCCACCC 50
51  AGAGCCCCAT 60  GAAGCTGATG 70  GCCCTGCAGC 80  TGCTGCTGTG 90  GCACAGTGCA
101  CTCTGGACAG 110  TGCAGGAAGC 120  CACCCCCTG 130  GGCCCTGCCA 140  GCTCCCTGCC
151  CCAGAGCTTC 160  CTGCTCAAGT 170  GCTTAGAGCA 180  AGTGAGGAAG 190  ATCCAGGGCG
201  ATGGCGCAGC 210  GCTCCAGGAG 220  AAGCTGGTGA 230  GTGAGTGTGC 240  CACCTACAAG
251  CTGTGCCACC 260  CCGAGGAGCT 270  GGTGCTGCTC 280  GGACACTCTC 290  TGGGCATCCC
  
```

- Calculation time: ~6s
- Molecular Formula: $C_{2894}H_{3649}N_{1147}O_{1791}P_{300}$

Polynucleotide - 2

- InChIKey=IHDBOWIRPNDUCX-YUQJSOSJBA-N

```

1  CGGAGCCTGC 10 AGCCCAGCCC 20 CACCCAGACC 30 CATGGCTGGA 40 CCTGCCACCC 50
51 AGAGCCCCAT GAAGCTGATG GCCCTGCAGC TGCTGCTGTG GCACAGTGCA
101 CTCTGGACAG TGCAGGAAGC CACCCCCTG GGCCTGCCA GCTCCCTGCC
151 CCAGAGCTTC CTGCTCAAGT GCTTAGAGCA AGTGAGGAAG ATCCAGGGCG
201 ATGGCGCAGC GCTCCAGGAG AAGCTGGTGA GTGAGTGTG CACCTACAAG
251 CTGTGCCACC CCGAGGAGCT GGTGCTGCTC GGACTCTCTC TGGGCATCCC
301 CTGGGCTCCC CTGAGCAGCT GCCCCAGCCA GGCCTGCAG CTGGCAGGCT
351 GCTTGAGCCA ACTCCATAGC GGCCTTTTCC TCTACCAGGG GCTCCTGCAG
401 GCCCTGGAAG GGATCTCCCC CGAGTTGGGT CCCACCTTGG ACACACTGCA
451 GCTGGACGTC GCCGACTTTG CCACCACCAT CTGGCAGCAG ATGGAAGAAC
501 TGGGAATGGC CCCTGCCCTG CAGCCCACCC AGGTTGCCAT GCCGGCCTTC
551 GCCTCTGCTT TCCAGCGCCG GGCAGGAGGG GTCTTGTTG CCTCCCATCT

```

- Calculation time: ~38s
- Molecular Formula: $C_{5782}H_{7305}N_{2255}O_{3602}P_{600}$

Polynucleotide - 3

- InChIKey=

```
1  CCGAGCCTGC 10 AGCCCAGCCC 20 CACCCAGACC 30 CATGGCTGGA 40 CCTGCCACCC 50
51 AGAGCCCCAT GAAGCTGATG GCCCTGCAGC TGCTGCTGTG GCACAGTGCA
101 CTCTGGACAG TGCAGGAAGC CACCCCCCTG GGCCCTGCCA GCTCCCTGCC
151 CCAGAGCTTC CTGCTCAAGT GCTTAGAGCA AGTGAGGAAG ATCCAGGGCG
201 ATGGCGCAGC GCTCCAGGAG AAGCTGGTGA GTGAGTGTGC CACCTACAAG
251 CTGTGCCACC CCGAGGAGCT GGTGCTGCTC GGACACTCTC TGGGCATCCC
301 CTGGGCTCCC CTGAGCAGCT GCCCCAGCCA GGCCCTGCAG CTGGCAGGCT
351 GCTTGAGCCA ACTCCATAGC GGCCTTTTCC TCTACCAGGG GCTCCTGCAG
401 GCCCTGGAAG GGATCTCCCC CGAGTTGGGT CCCACCTTGG ACACACTGCA
451 GCTGGACGTC GCCGACTTTG CCACCACCAT CTGGCAGCAG ATGGAAGAAC
501 TGGGAATGGC CCCTGCCCTG CAGCCCCACC AGGGTGCCAT GCCGGCCTTC
551 GCCTCTGCTT TCCAGCGCCG GGCAGGAGGG GTCCTGGTTG CCTCCCATCT
601 GCAGAGCTTC CTGGAGGTGT CGTACCGCGT TCTACGCCAC CTTGCCAGC
651 CCTGAGCCAA GCCCTCCCCA TCCCATGTAT TTATCTCTAT TTAATATTTA
701 TGTCTATTTA AGCCTCATAT TAAAAGACAG GGAAGAGCAG AACGGAGCCC
751 CAGGCCTCTG TGTCCTTCCC TGCATTTCTG AGTTTCATTC TCCTGCCTGT
801 AGCAGTGAGA AAAAGCTCCT GTCCTCCCAT CCCCTGGACT GGGAGGTAGA
851 TAGGTAAATA CCAAGTATTT ATTACTATGA CTGCTCCCCA GCCCTGGCTC
```

- Calculation timeout at ~125s
- Molecular Formula: $C_{8693}H_{10989}N_{3325}O_{5420}P_{900}$

Myosin-1

- InChIKey=BBJMARUZQDWUQG-PZLOAVSTBA-N

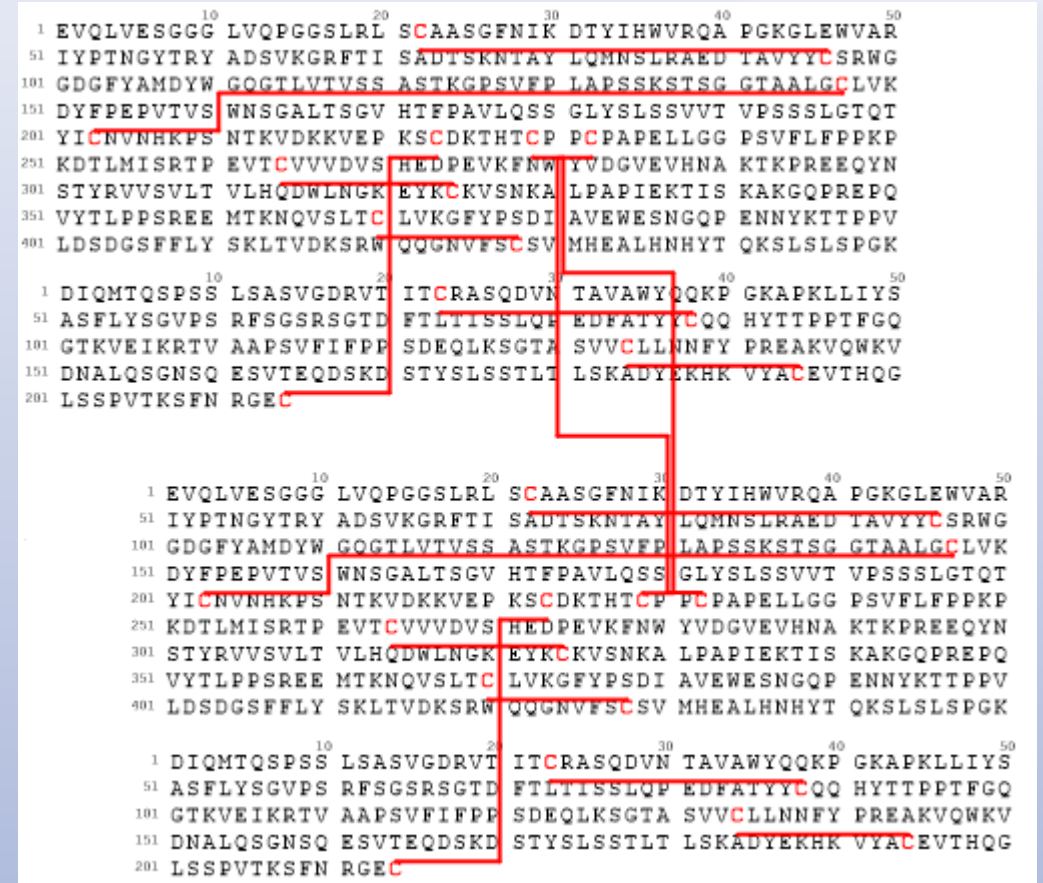
- Calculation time: ~94s

- Molecular Formula: $C_{9725}H_{15816}N_{2748}O_{3100}S_{72}$

```
1  MSSDSEMAIF 10  GEAAPFLRKS 20  ERERIEAQNK 30  PFDAKTSVVFV 40  VDPKESFVKA 50
51  TVQSREGGKV TAKTEAGATV TVKDDQVFPM NPPKYDKIED MAMMTHLHEP
101  AVLYNLKERY AAWMIYTYSG LFCVTVNPYK WLPVYNAEVV TAYRGGKRQE
151  APPHIFSISD NAYQFMLTDR ENQSILITGE SGAGKTVNTK RVIQYFATIA
201  VTGEKKKEEV TSGKMQGTLE DQIISANPLL EAFGNAKTVR NDNSSRFGKF
251  IRIHFGTTGK LASADIETYL LEKSRVTFQL KAERSYHIFY QIMSNKKPDL
301  IEMLLITNPN YDYAFVSQGE ITVPSIDDQE ELMATDSAIE ILGFTSDERV
351  SIYKLTGAVM HYGNMKFKQK QREEQAEPDG TEVADKAAYL QNLNSADLLK
401  ALCYPRVKVG NEYVTKGQTV QQVYNAVGAL AKAVYDKMFL WMVTRINQQL
451  DTKQPRQYFI GVLDIAGFEI FDFNSLEQLC INFTNEKLQD FFNHHMFVLE
501  QEEYKKEGIE WTFIDFGMDL AACIELIEKP MGIFSILEEE CMFPKATDTS
551  FKNKLYEQHL GKSNNFQKPK PAKGKPEAHF SLIHYAGTVD YNIAGWLDKN
601  KDPLNETVVG LYQKSAMKTL ALLFVGATGA EAEAGGGKKG GKKKGGSSFQT
651  VSALFRENLN KLMTNLRSTH PHFVRCIIPN ETKTPGAMEH ELVLHQLRCN
701  GVLEGIRICR KGFPSRILYA DFKQRYKVLN ASAIPEGQFI DSKKASEKLL
751  GSIDIDHTQY KFGHTKVFFK AGLLGLLEEM RDEKLAQLIT RTQAMCRGFL
801  ARVEYQKMVE RRESIFCIQY NVRAFNMVKH WPWMKLYFKI KPLLKSAETE
851  KEMANMKEEF EKTKEELAKT EAKRKELEEK MVTLMQEKND LQLQVQAEAD
901  SLADAEERCD QLIKTKIQLE AKIKEVTERA EDEEEINAEL TAKKRKLEDE
951  CSELKKDIDD LEHTLAKVEK EKHATENKVK NLTEEMAGLD ETIAKLTKEK
1001  KALQEAHQQT LDDLQAEEDK VNTLTAKAKI LEQQVDDLEG SLEQEKKIRM
1051  DLERAKRKE GDLKLAQEST MDIENDKQQL DEKLKKKEFE MSLGQSKIED
1101  EQALGMQLQK KIKELQARIE EEEEEIEAER ASRAKAEKQR SDLSRELEEI
1151  SERLEEAGGA TSAQIEMNKK REAEFQKMRR DLEEATLQHE ATAATLRKKH
1201  ADSVAELGEQ IDNLQRVKQK LEKEKSEMKM EIDDLASNME TVSKAKGNLE
1251  KMCRALEDQL SEIKTKEEQ QRLINDLTAQ RARLQTESGE YSRQLDEKDT
1301  LVSQLSRGKQ AFTQQIEELK RQLEEEIKAK SALAHALQSS RHDCDLLREQ
1351  YEEEEQAKAE LQRAMSKANS EVAQWRTKYE TDAIQRTEEL EEAKKKLAQR
1401  LQDAEEHVEA VNAKASLEK TKQRLQNEVE DLMIDVERTN AACAAIDKKQ
1451  RNFDKILAEW KQKCEETHAE LEASQKESRS LSTELFKIKN AYEESLDQLE
1501  TLKRENKNLQ QEISDLTEQI AEGGKRIHEL EKIKKQVEQE KSELQAALAE
1551  AEASLEHEEG KILRIQLELN QVKSEVDRKI AEKDEEIDQM KRNHIRIVES
1601  MQSTLDAEIR SRNDAIRLKK KMEGDLNEME IQLNHNANRMA AEALRNYRNT
1651  QAILKDTQLH LDDALRSQED LKEQLAMVER RANLLQAEIE ELRATLEQTE
1701  RSRKIAEQEL LDASERVQLL HTQNTSLINT KKKLETDISQ IQGEMEDIIO
1751  EARNAEKAK KAITDAAMMA EELKKEQDTS AHLERMKKNL EQTVKDLQHR
1801  LDEAEQLALK GGKKQIQKLE ARVRELEGEV ESEQKRNEVA VKGLRKHHERK
1851  VKELTYQTEE DRKNILRLQD LVDKLOAKVK SYKRQAEAAE EQSNVNLKSF
1901  RRIQHELEEA EERADIAESQ VNKLKRVKSR VHTKIISEE
```

Trastuzumab dimer

- InChIKey=VRBUFPXQWJVPLO-JNJMYDJTBA-N
- Single arbitrary stereocenter inverted
 - InChIKey=VRBUFPXQWJVPLO-RCEINSQCBA-N
- Calculation time: ~27s
- Molecular Formula: $C_{6460}H_{9972}N_{1724}O_{2014}S_{44}$



Summary

- InChI v1.05 can generate InChI strings and keys from large structures
 - InChI strings are unwieldy
- All calculations were done using the winchi-1 application
 - Convenient to use but not the most efficient method for calculating InChI strings and keys
- Calculation time for Filgrastim related peptides and the synthetic erythropoietin were not perceptible using the winchi-1 program
- Processing time for large structures needs to be improved
- A large polynucleotide timed out but a polypeptide of similar size did not
- Myosin-1, presented as a linear peptide, took ~94s to process whereas Trastuzumab took ~27s
- Canonicalization may be an area of weakness
- Trastuzumab stereoisomers are differentiated
 - An arbitrary stereocenter in Trastuzumab was inverted
 - Processing time unchanged
 - Different InChI key was produced



Next Steps

Keith T Taylor PhD BSc MRSC
Ladera Consultancy LLC
Sparks, NV

Trastuzumab emtansine: patent extract

The mertansine is conjugated to the trastuzumab through a maleimidocaproyl (MC) linker which bonds at the maleimide to the 4-thiovaleric acid terminus of the mertansine side chain and forms an amide bond between the carboxyl group of the linker and a lysine basic amine of the trastuzumab. Trastuzumab has 88 lysines (and 32 cysteines). As a result, trastuzumab emtansine is highly heterogeneous, containing dozens of different molecules containing from 0 to 8 mertansine units per trastuzumab, with an average mertansine/trastuzumab ratio of 3.4.

Suggestions

- Remove intolerance of Sgroup data in molfiles
- Support HELM-2 and SCSR as input formats
- Investigate performance issues
 - Canonicalization
 - Timeouts
- Enhance InChI data model to support
 - Variable substitution
 - Variable loading
 - Hydrogen bonds
 - Organometallic bonding
- Remove arbitrary limits
 - In particular maximum atom limit

Question



- Does InChI need to be a rigorous (valence-bond) representation of the structure?
- Is reproducible sufficient

Proposal



- Extend format with extra layers
 - Base InChI correlates to unsubstituted substance
 - Variable substructure
 - Loading variation – 1 to n
 - Position of loading
 - Use new flag to identify that InChI contains variable substituents and variable loading
- InChI key may need third section to contain variability information



Biological Working Group

NIH

August 17, 2017

Keith T Taylor PhD BSc MRSC
Ladera Consultancy LLC
Sparks, NV

InChI 1.05



- Generally processes large, well defined structure
 - Processing times would benefit from speed up
 - Some structures timed out
- Improvements to code desirable
- Intolerant of Sgroup data
 - Commonly found in current and historic registration systems
 - Barrier to adoption

Extend InChI to represent Chemically Modified Biologics

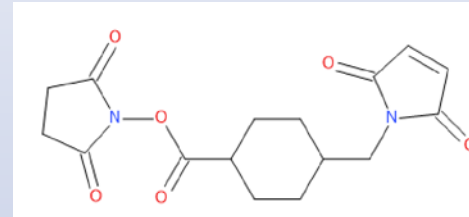


- Two approaches were discussed:
 - Significant enhancements to InChI code to handle generic and variable structures
 - Capture what is known in a collection of InChIs
- First Approach:
 - Expensive, Dangerous
 - Invalidates existing InChIs
- Second Approach:
 - Safer
 - No changes to InChI code

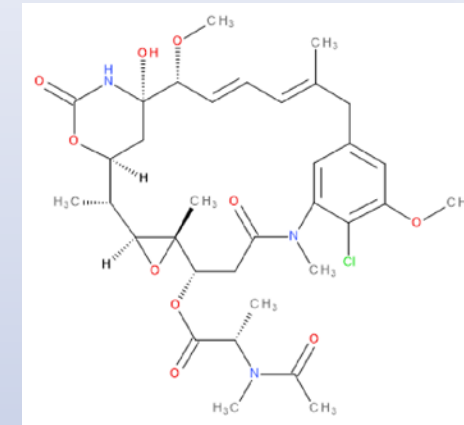
Treat Chemically Modified Biologics as mixture

- Learn from RInChI and MInChI
- Capture what is known:
 - Antibody
 - Linker
 - Payload
 - Loading range
 - Average loading
 - Attachment points in antibody
 - Specific atoms
 - Generically as residue types described by their InChI
- Retain collection layers to facilitate familial relationships
- Hash resultant collection to provide manageable name

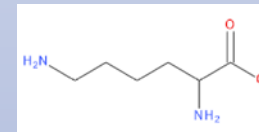
Kadcyla



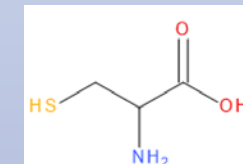
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WKPWGQKGSOKKOO-RSFHAFMBSA-N



KDXKERNBIXSRK-UHFFFAOYSA-N



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VRBUFQXQWJVPLO-JNJMYDJTBA-N

Kadcyla



VRBUFPXQWJVPLO-JNJMYDJTBA-N + JJAHTWIKCUJRDK-UHFFFAOYSA-N + WKPWGQKGSOKKOO-RSFHAFMBSA-N

KDXKERNBIXSRK-UHFFFAOYSA-N + XUJNEKJLAYXESH-UHFFFAOYSA-N + /?0-8?/?3.4?/