

ASENT2021 Annual Meeting

VIRTUAL NEUROTHERAPEUTICS CONFERENCE FEB 22 - FEB 25, 2021



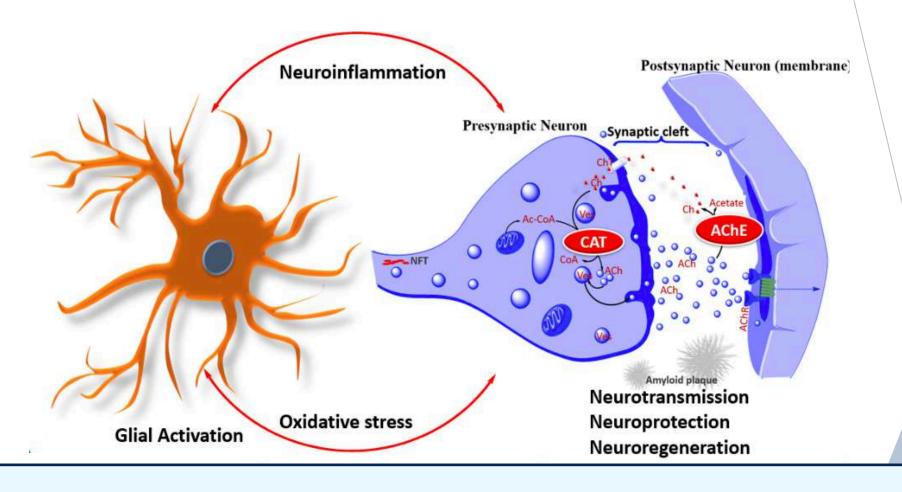
"Optimizing Tilorone Analogs as Acetylcholinesterase Inhibitors Using Machine Learning and Recurrent Neural Networks"

Ana C. Puhl

Patricia A. Vignaux, Eni Minerali, Thomas R. Lane, Daniel H. Foil, Kimberley M. Zorn, Fabio Urbina, Peter B. Madrid and Sean Ekins

Alzheimer's disease

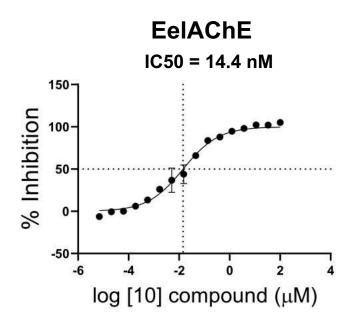


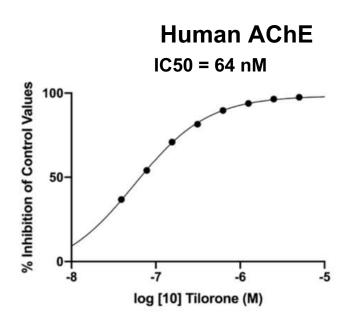


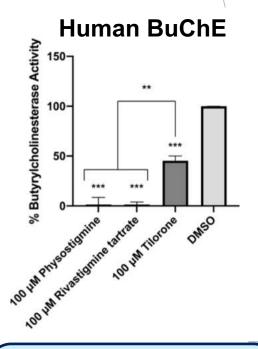
At least 50 million people are believed to be living with Alzheimer's disease worldwide Decrease in brain acetylcholine (ACh) levels are implicated in the pathophysiology of cognitive dysfunction occurring in AD.

Discovery of of tilorone as a new inhibitor of AChE









High-throughput screening eel enzyme 14.4 nM

Validation human AChE **64.4 nM**

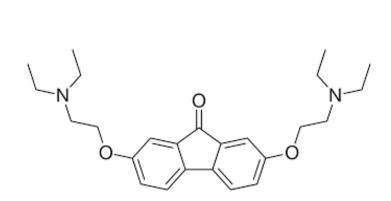
Selective for Butyrylcholinesterase $IC_{50} > 50 \mu M$

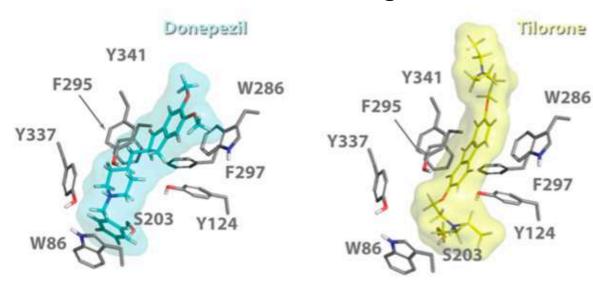
Docking and safety profile



Safety and selectivity profile

Docking





PDB code 4EY7

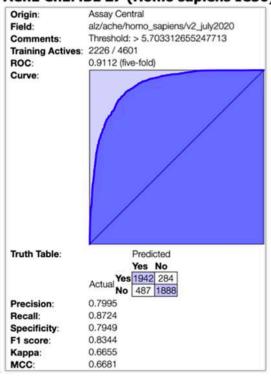
Tlorone had no appreciable inhibition of 485 kinases and only inhibited AChE out of 44 toxicology target proteins evaluated.

Tilorone likely interacts with the peripheral anionic site of AChE similar to the FDA approved AChE inhibitor donepezil.

Machine learning models to score tilorone analogs

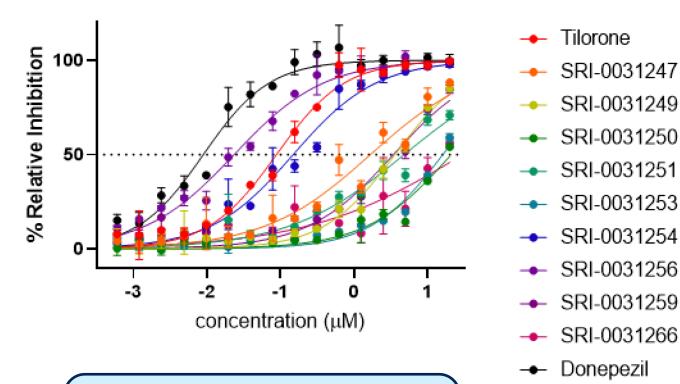


AChE ChEMBL 27 (Homo sapiens IC50)



Bayesian machine learning model consisting of 4601 molecules for hAChE

Human AChE Inhibiton



9 tilorone analogs were synthesized and tested SRI-0031256 IC₅₀ = 23 nM donepezil IC₅₀ = 8.9 nM

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Conclusions

Tilorone is a potent inhibitor of AChE

Using machine learning models we identified and have synthetized more potent analogs

Recurrent neural network (RNN) for de novo molecule design

We applied for an NIH grant to study 30 targets for AD using machine learning





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