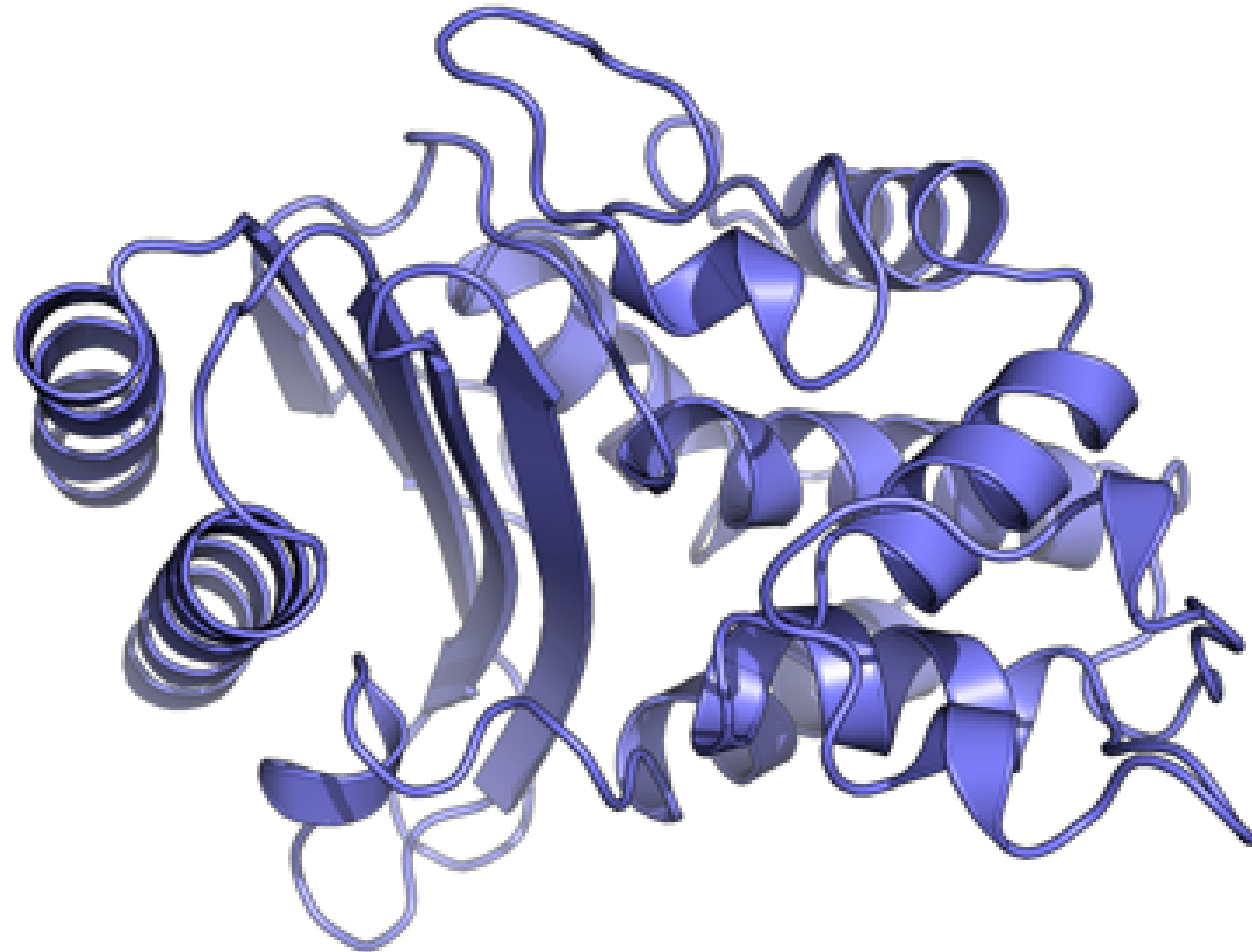


Accelerating cryptic pocket discovery with deep learning

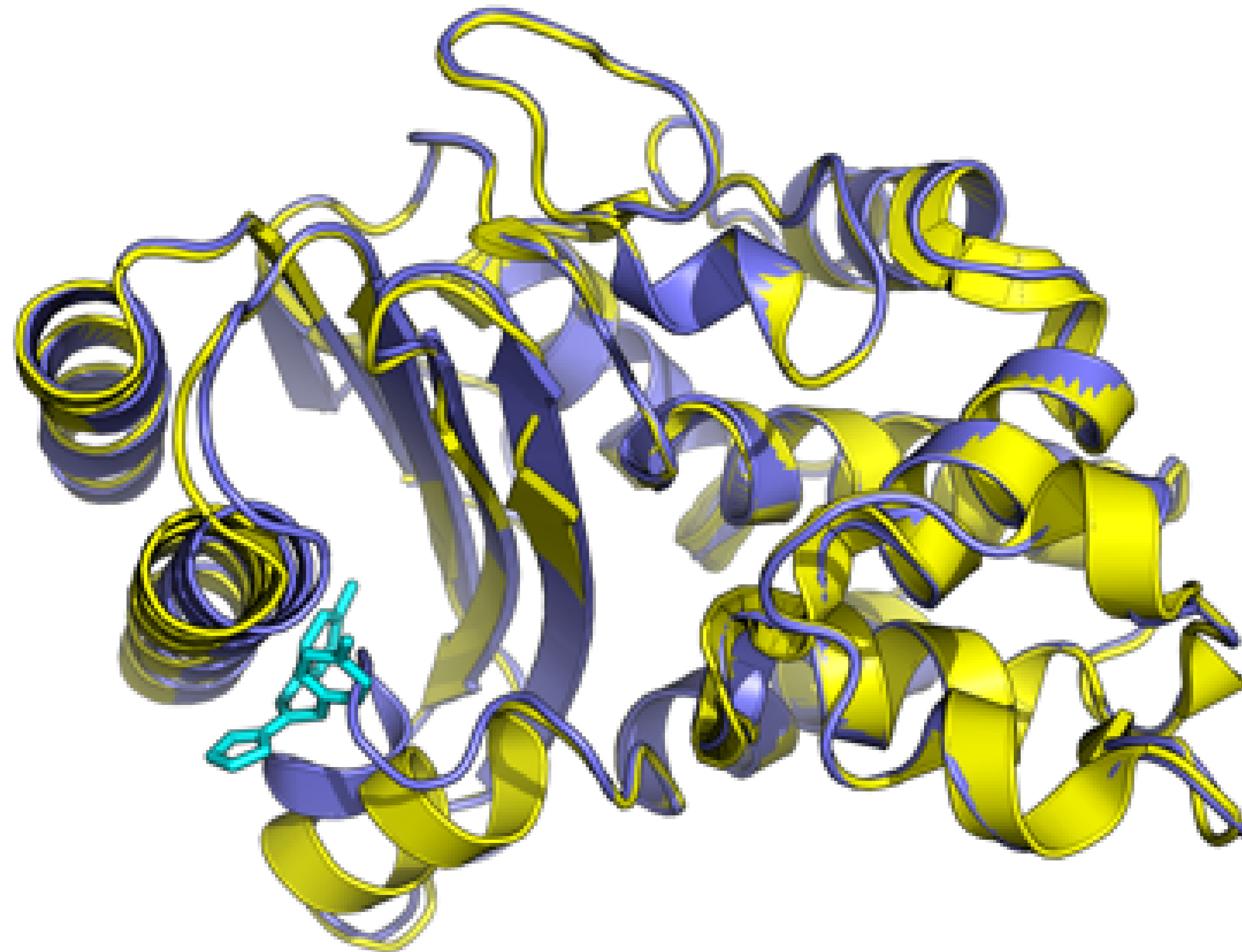
Gregory R. Bowman
@drGregBowman
Director of Folding@home
Louis Heyman University Professor
Depts. of Biochemistry & Biophysics, and Bioengineering
University of Pennsylvania

Disclaimer: Co-founder of Decrypt Bio

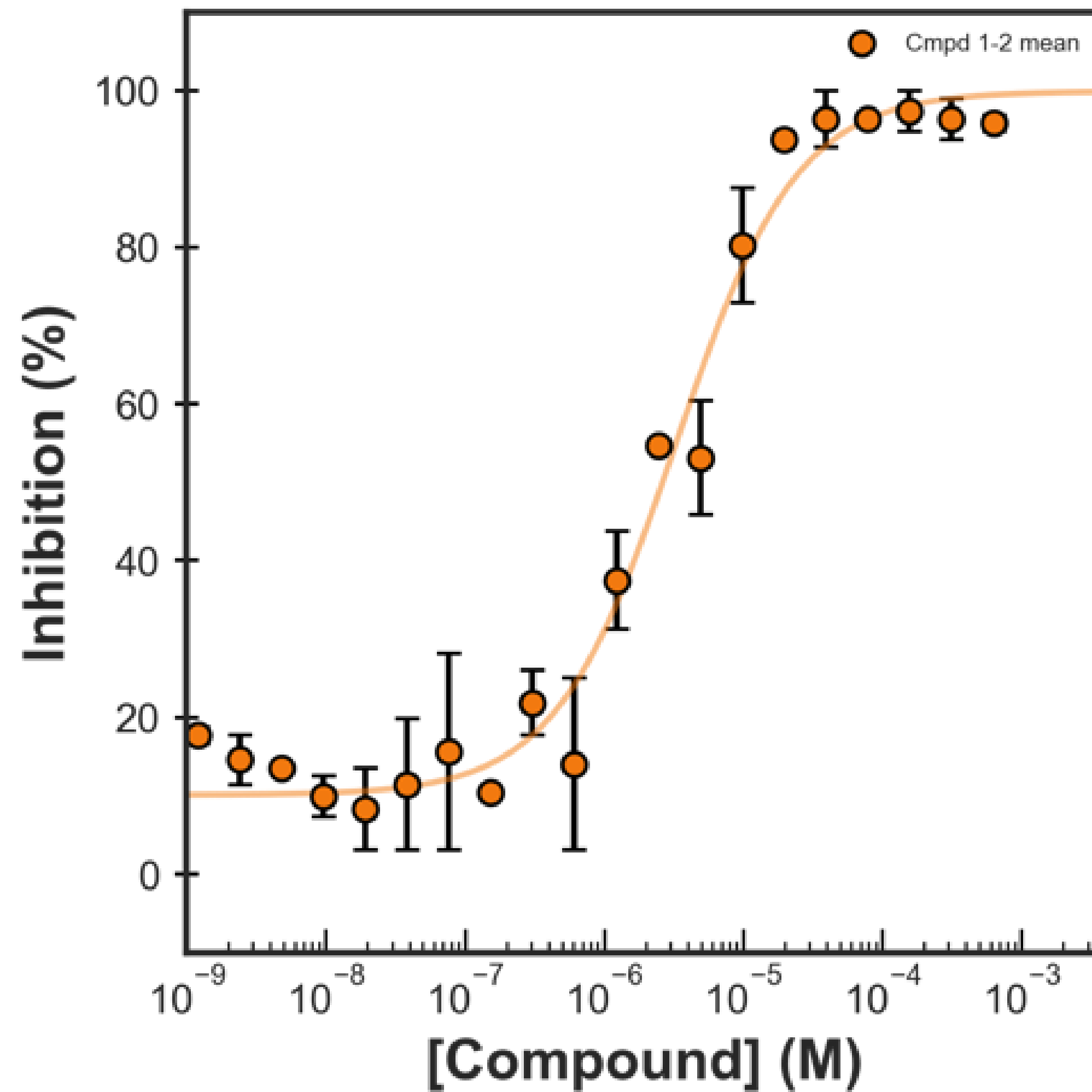
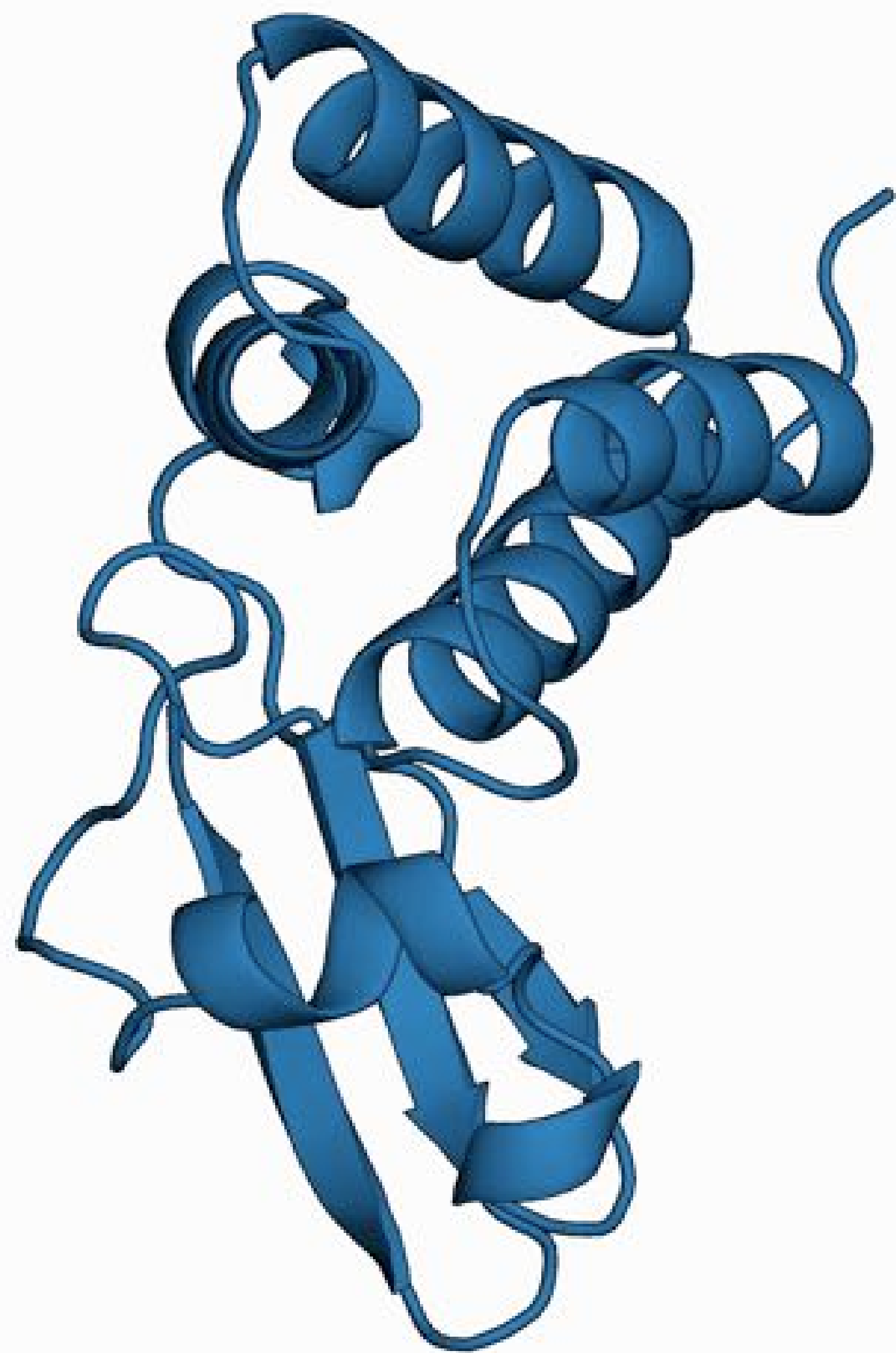
Structural snapshots are just the tip of the iceberg



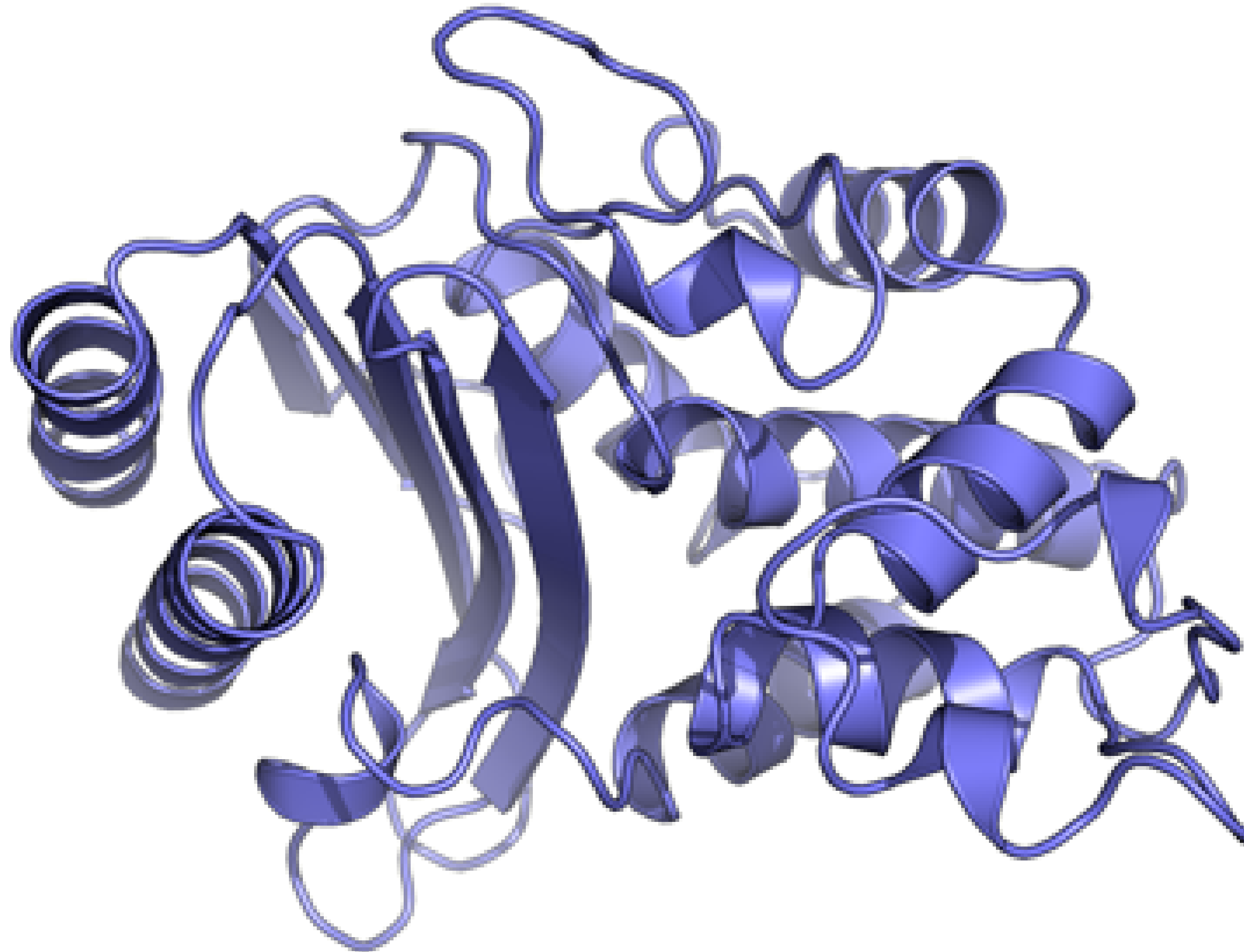
Cryptic pockets present new opportunities



We're getting good at finding cryptic pockets with simulations



But where should we look for cryptic pockets?



What data do we have to work with?

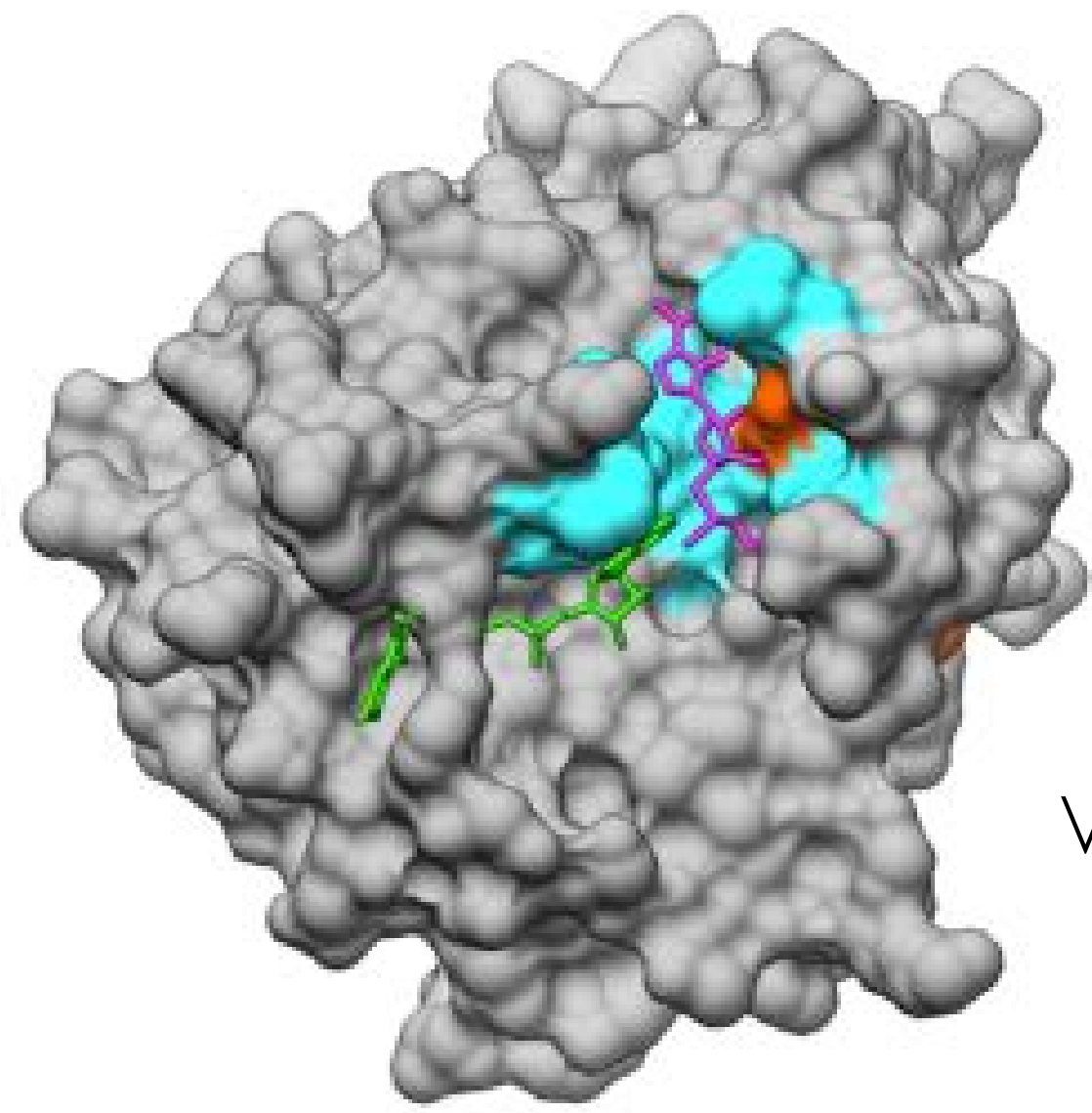


PDB ~200K structures

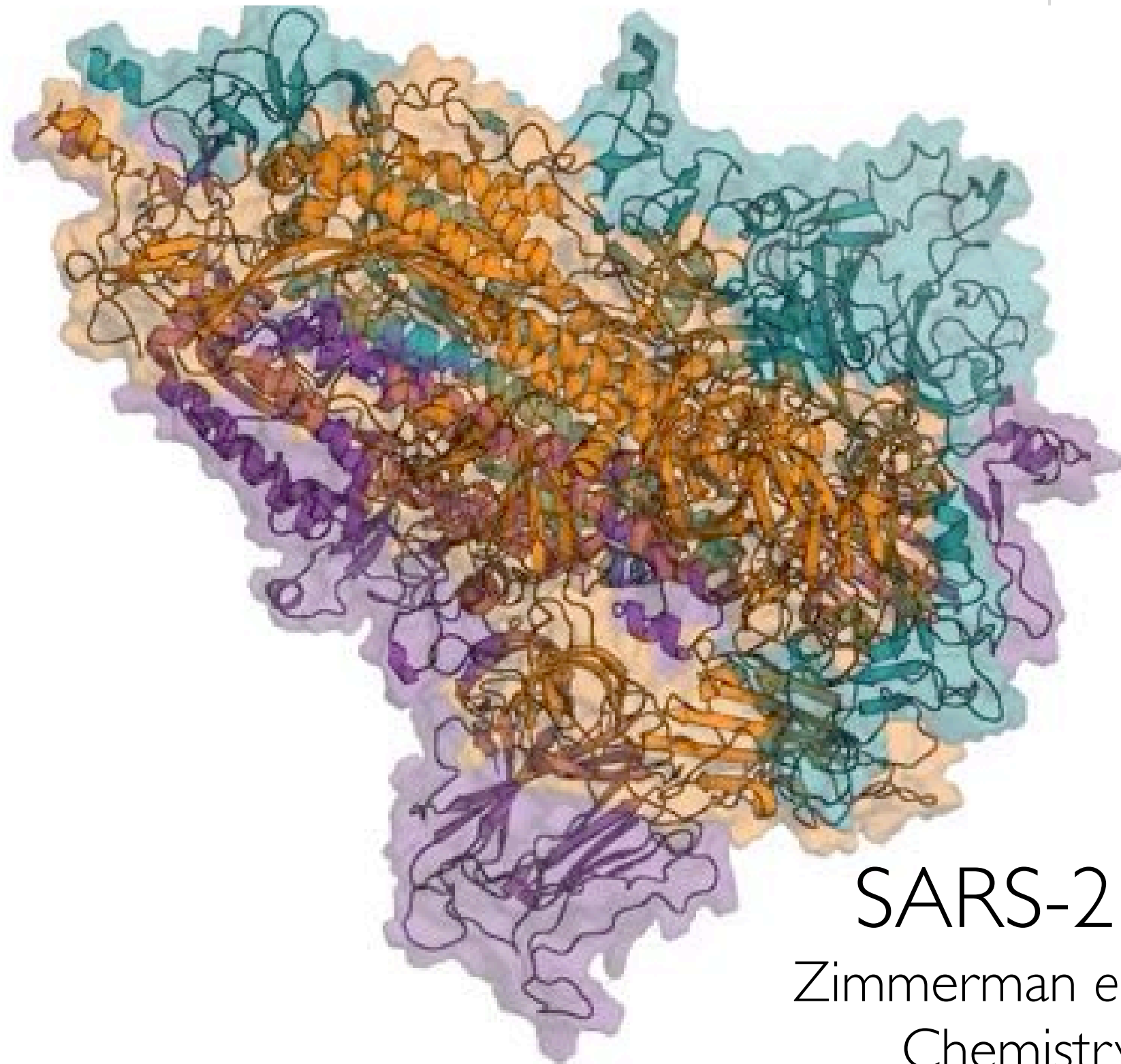


Only ~100 cryptic pockets

A second of simulation is a lot of data



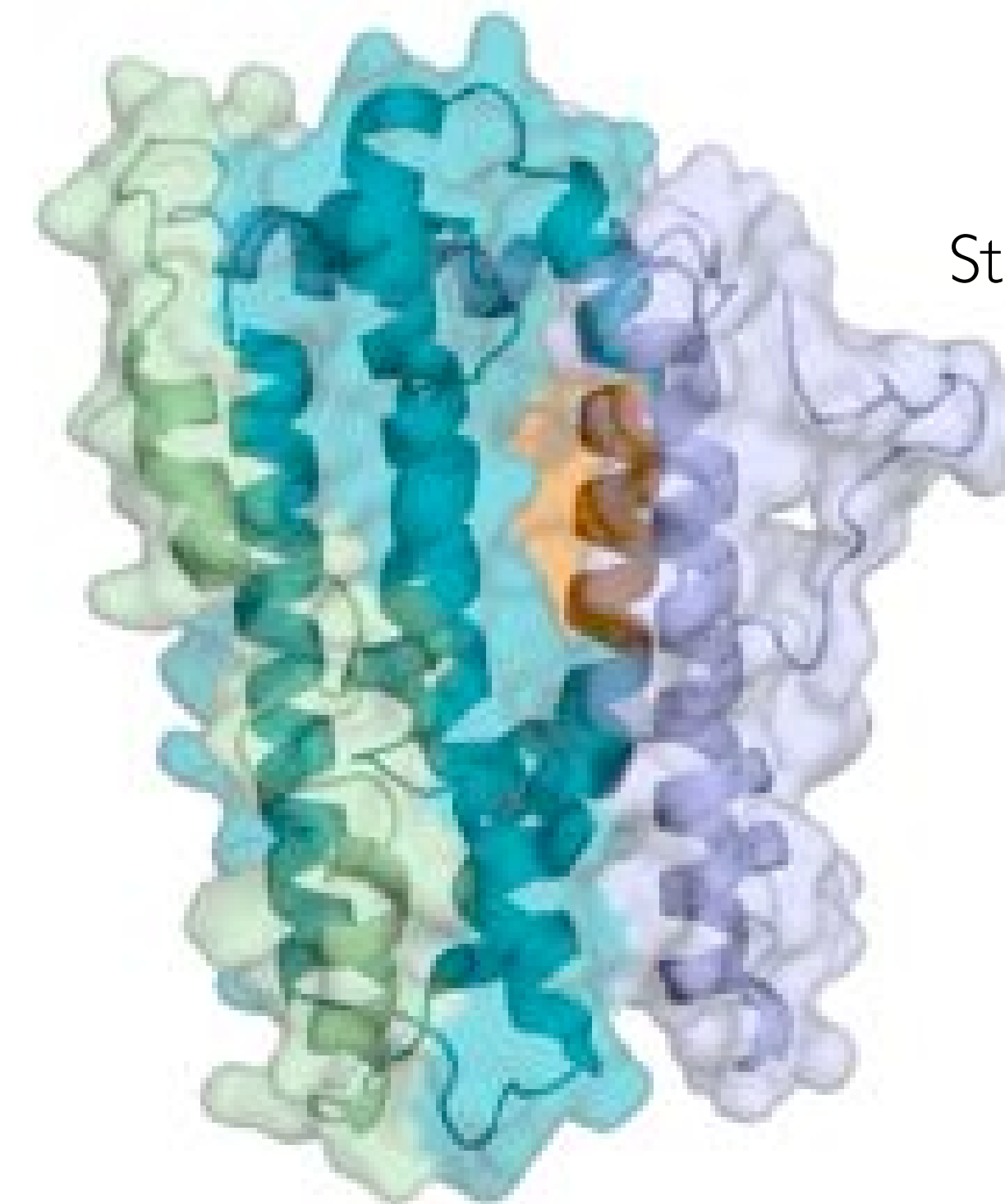
SARS-2 Nsp16
Vithani et al. Biopsy's J 2021.



SARS-2 Spike
*Zimmerman et al. Nature
Chemistry 2021*



Ebola VP35
*Cruz et al. Nature
Communications 2022*

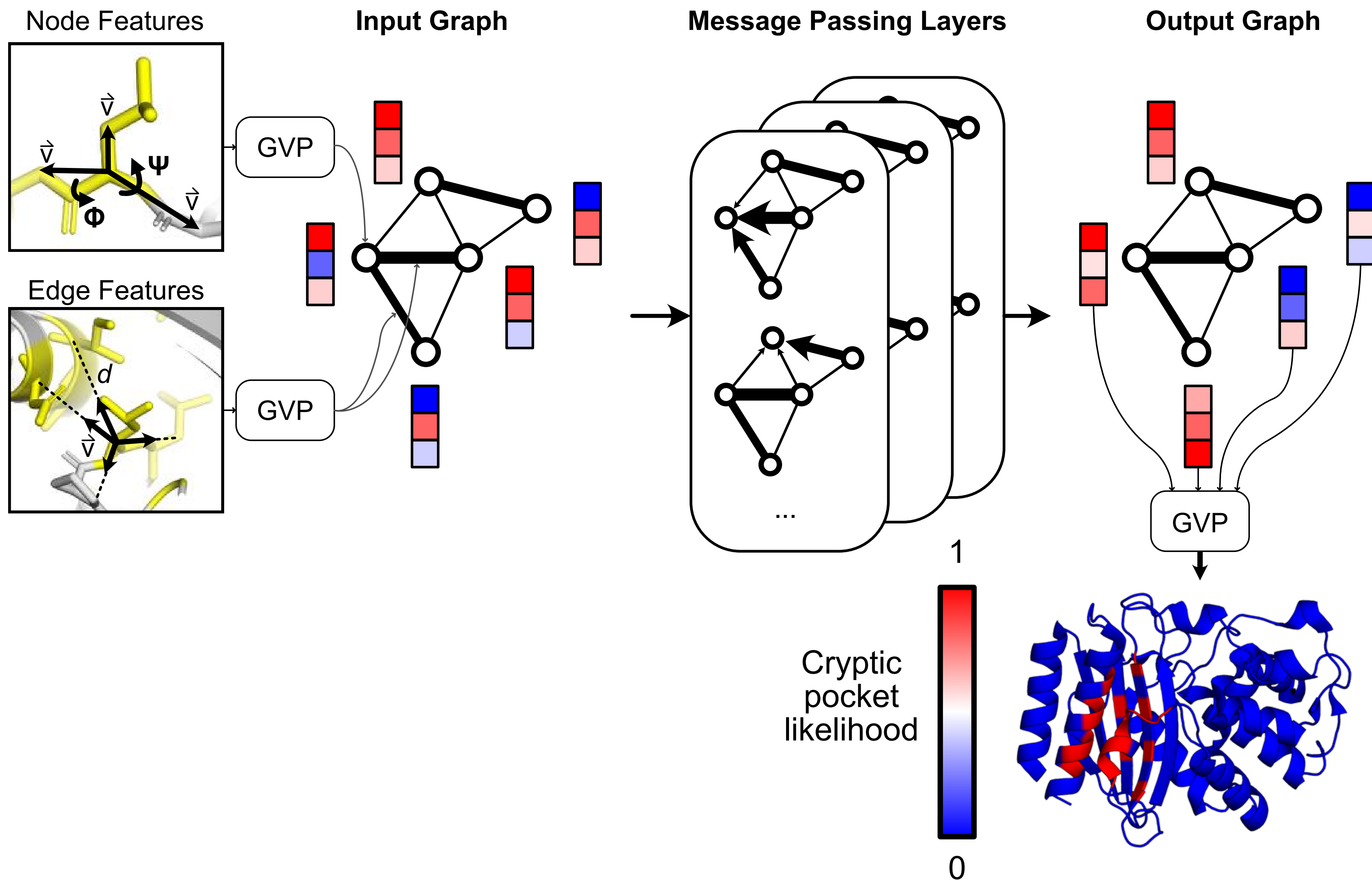


ApoE
*Stuchell-Brereton et al.
PNAS 2022*

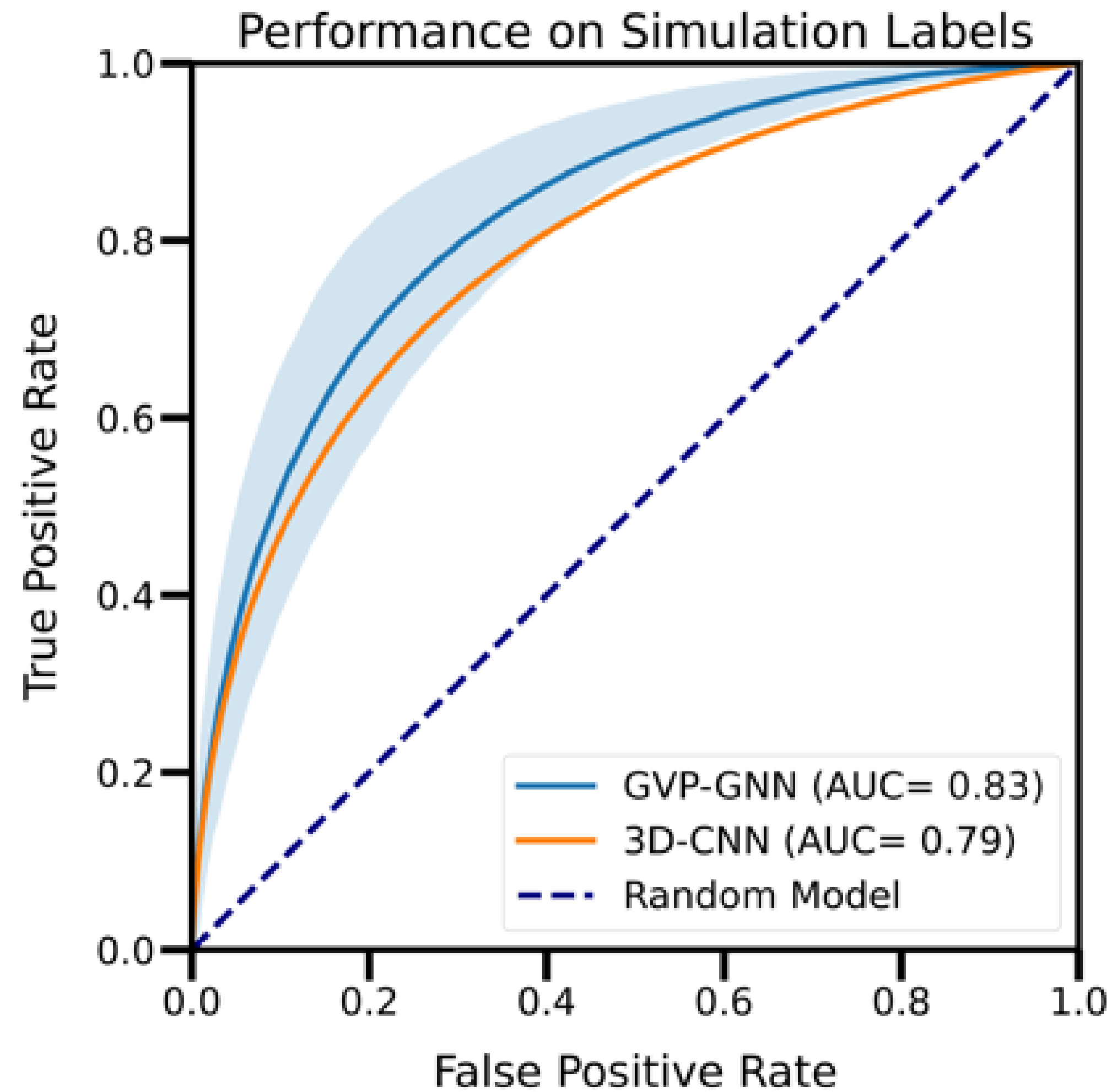


Pocket Miner

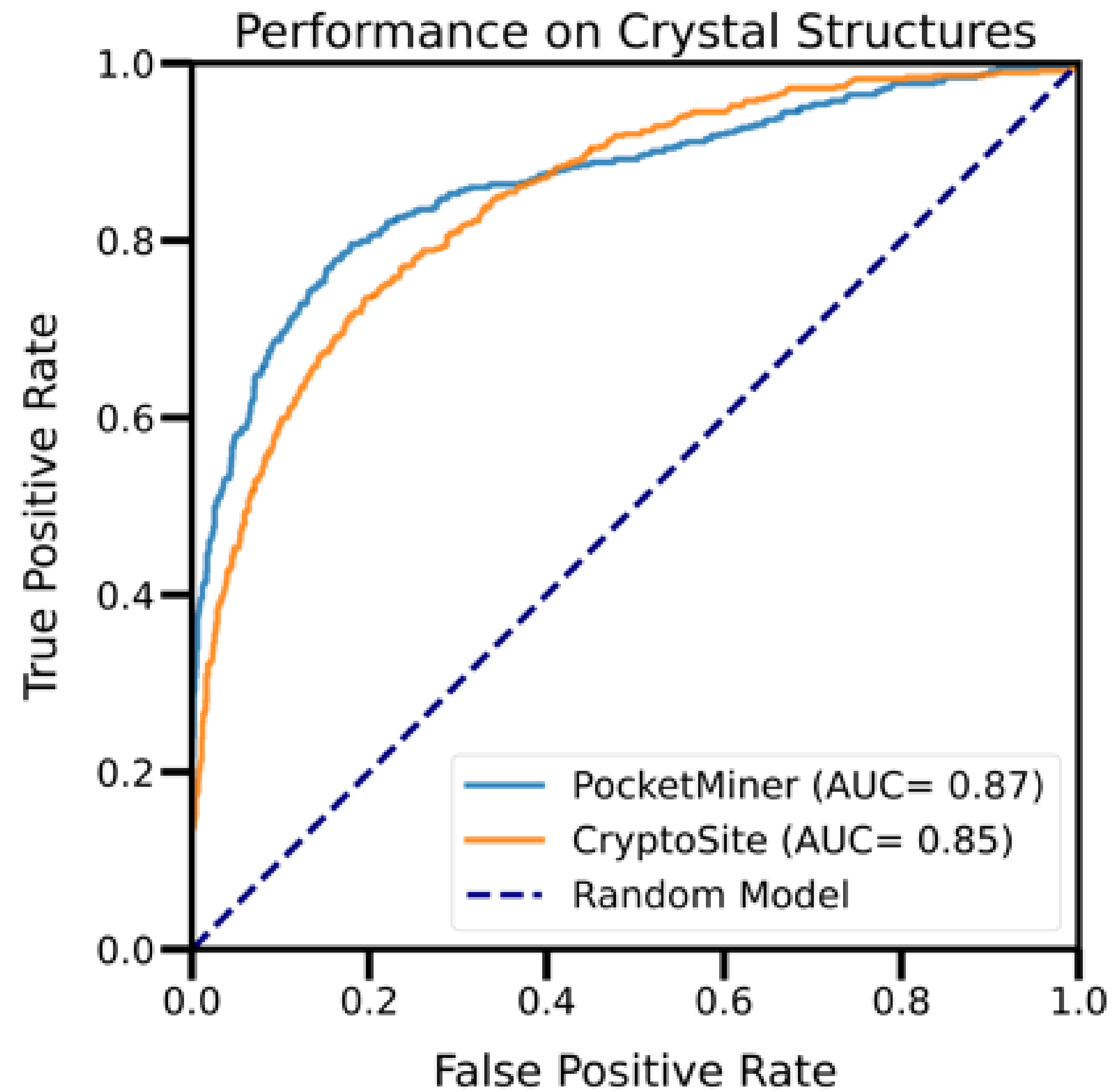
PocketMiner algorithm



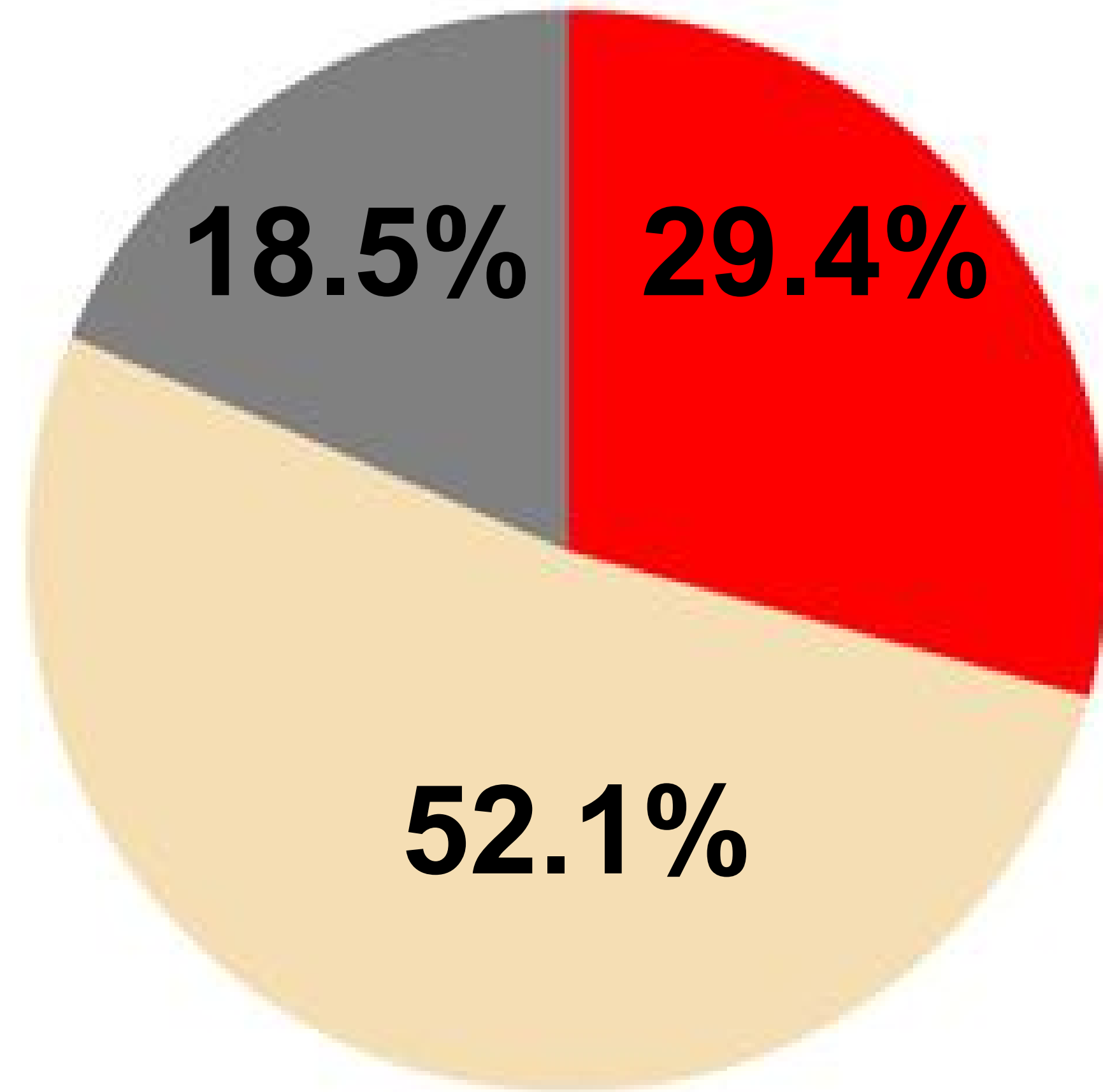
PocketMiner performs well on simulation data



PocketMiner performs well on crystal structures



Cryptic pockets dramatically expand the potentially druggable proteome



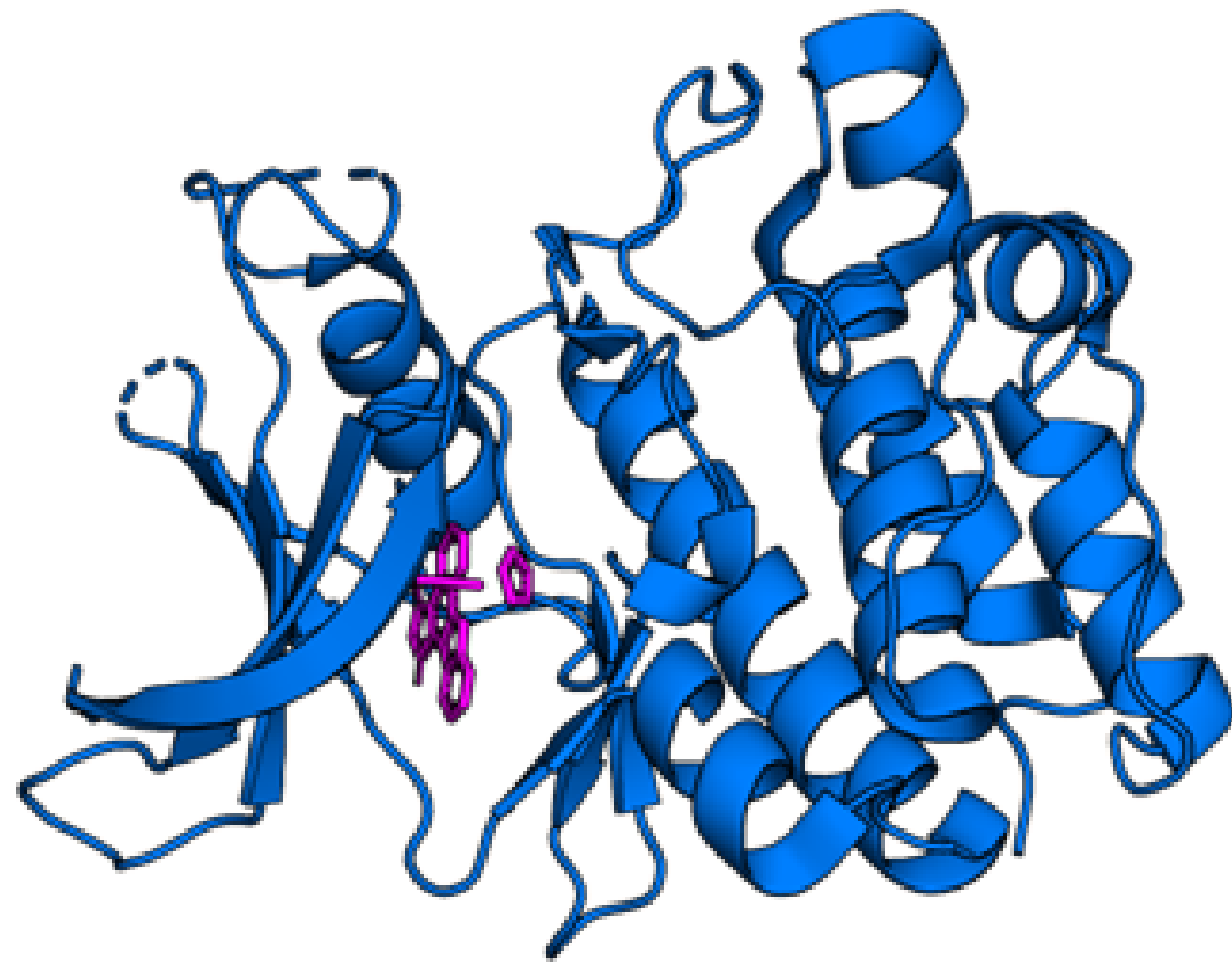
Cryptic pocket
N=3172 (29.4%)

No pocket
N=2001 (18.5%)

Ground state pocket
N=5633 (52.1%)

PocketMiner is predictive of simulations

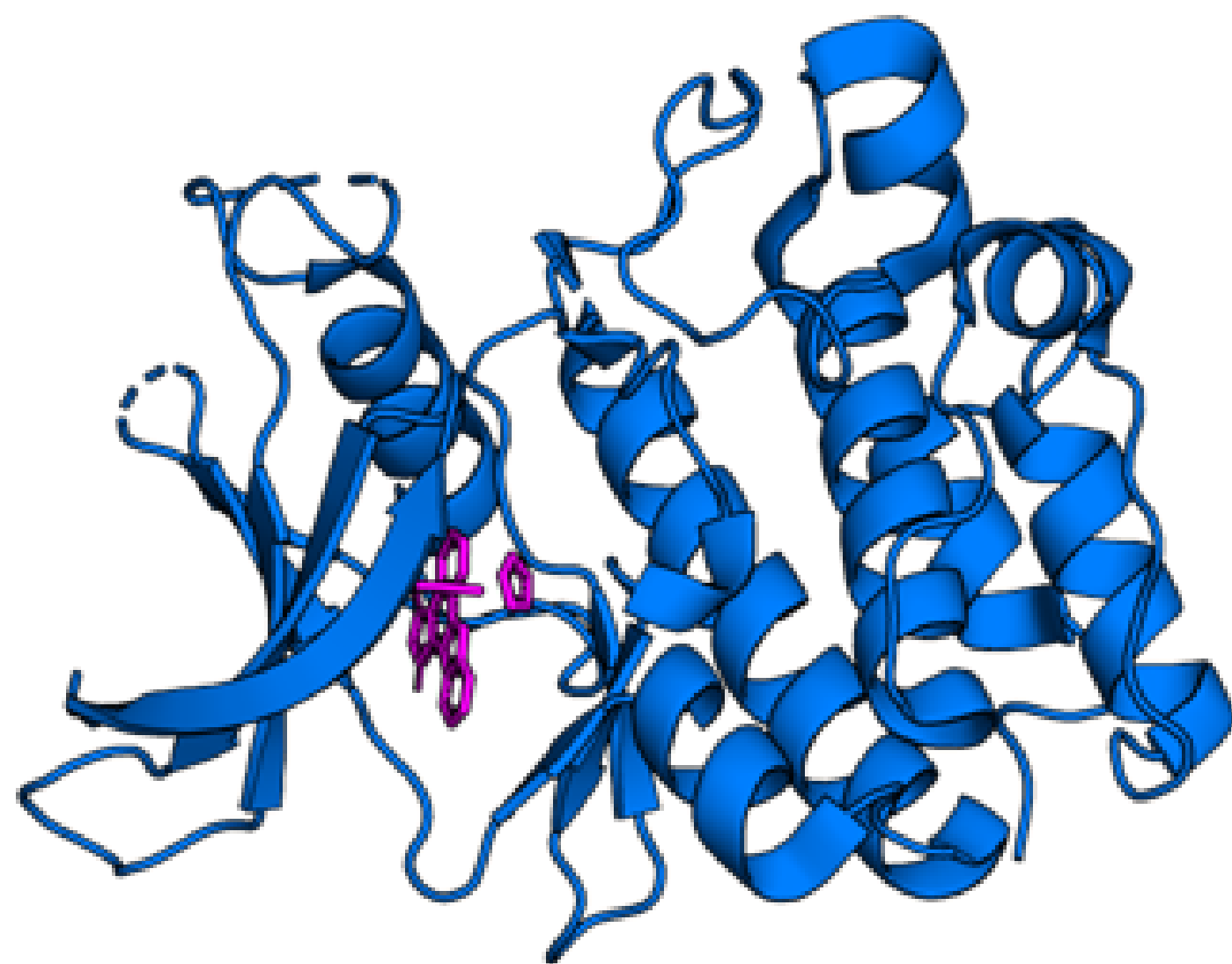
Kinase PIM 2
(crystal structure)



Orthosteric ligand

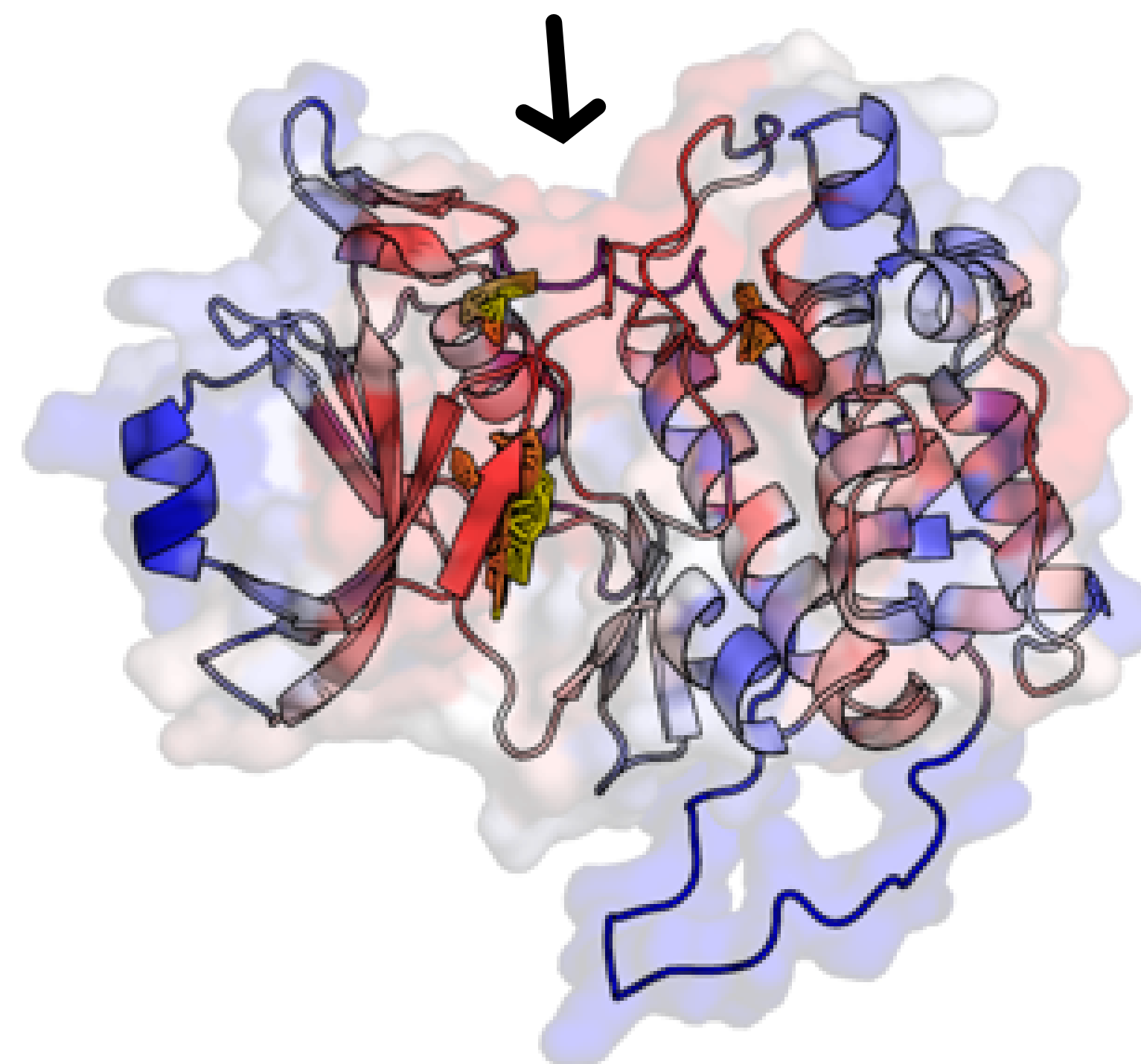
PocketMiner is predictive of simulations

Kinase PIM 2
(crystal structure)

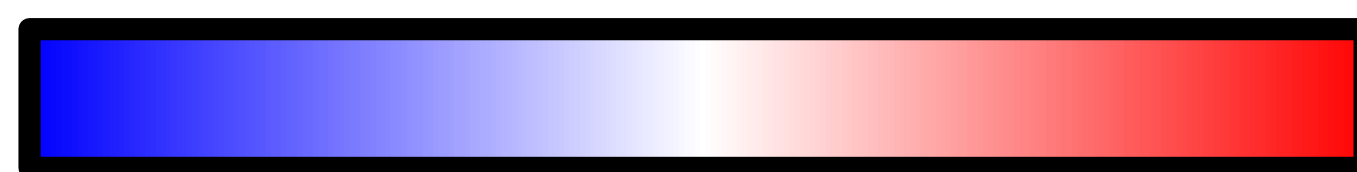


Orthosteric ligand

Predicted cryptic pocket



0

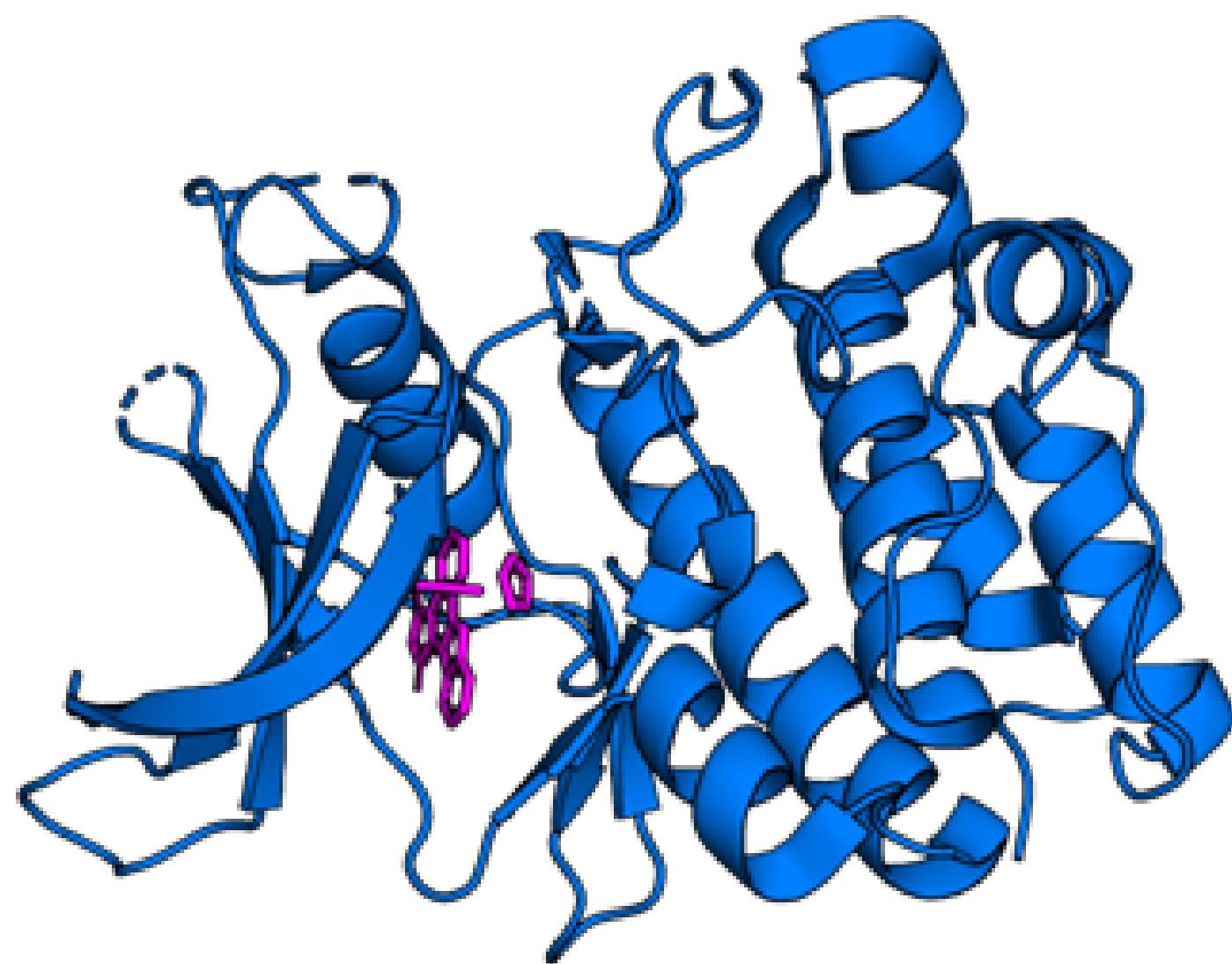


1

Cryptic pocket likelihood

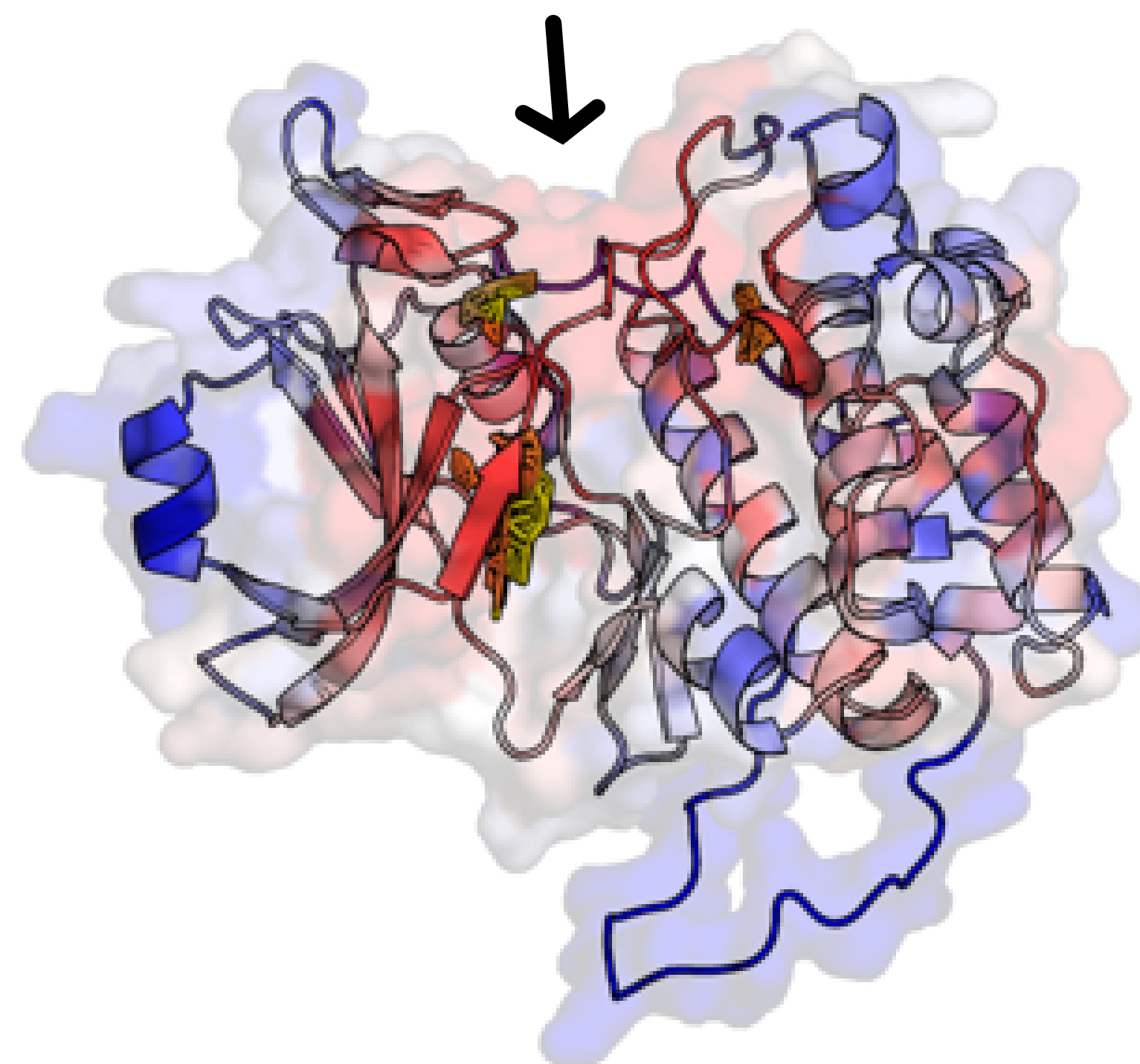
PocketMiner is predictive of simulations

Kinase PIM 2
(crystal structure)

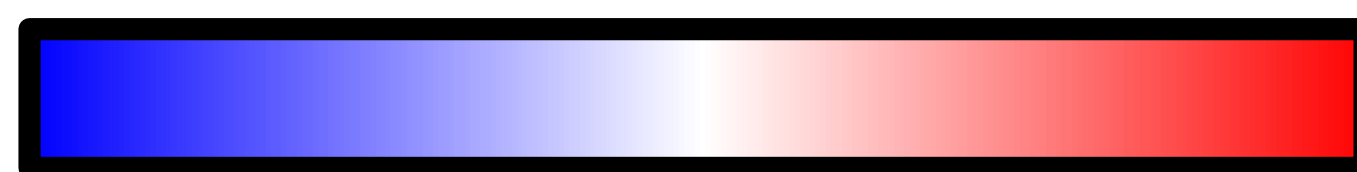


Orthosteric ligand

Predicted cryptic pocket



0



Cryptic pocket likelihood

1

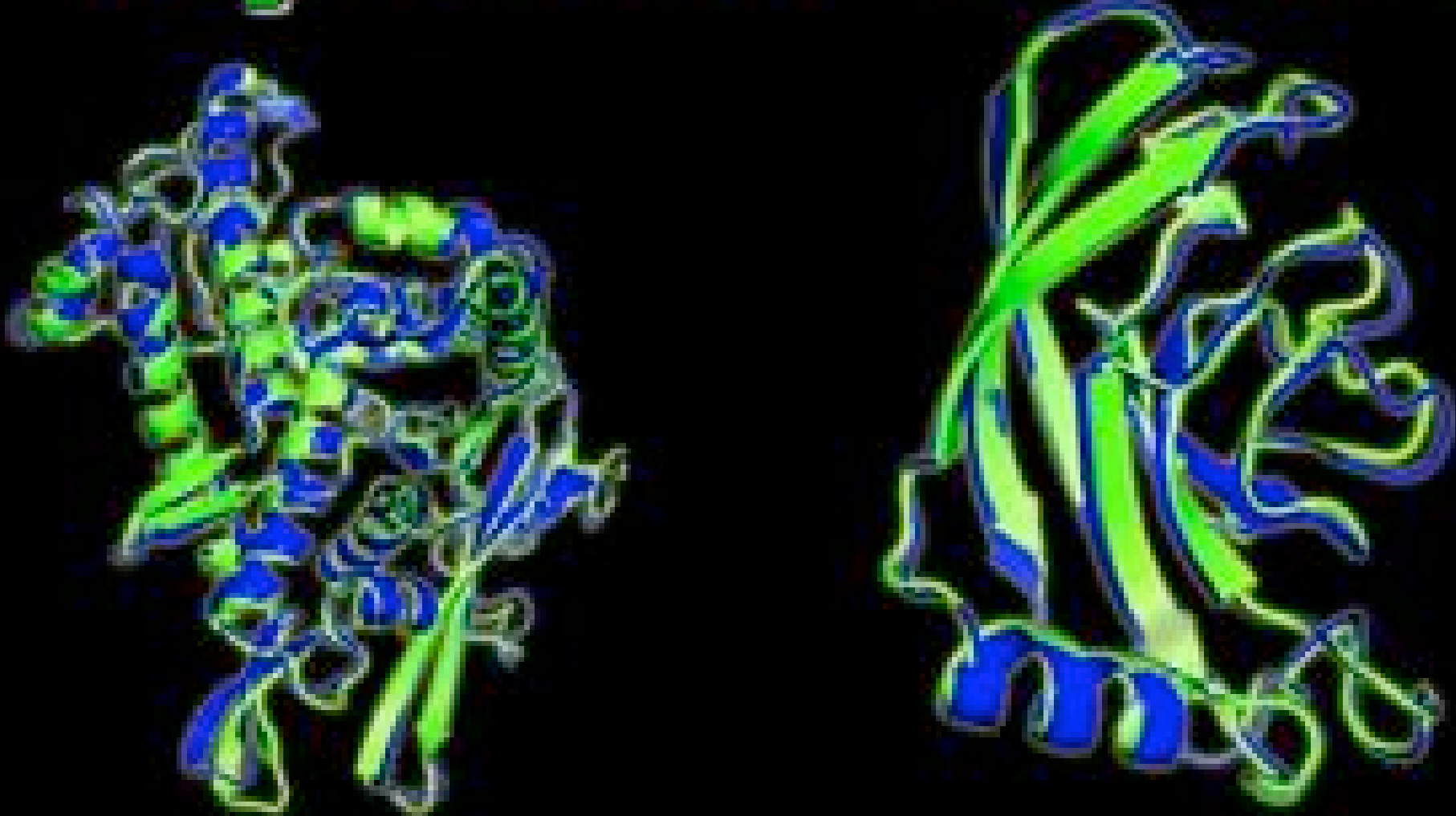
Pocket



Simulated structure
Apo/template structure

Can AlphaFold do it again?

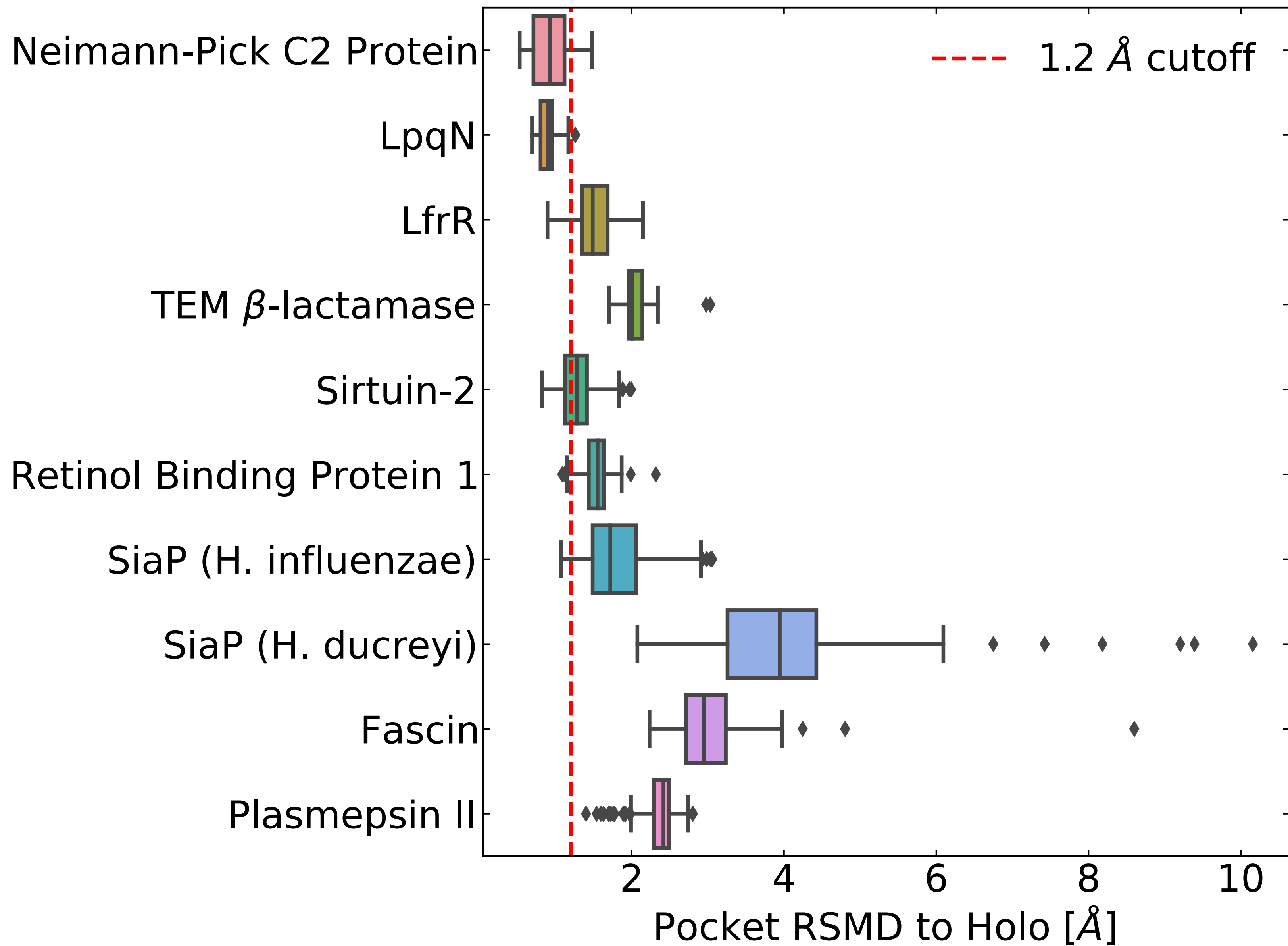
Google DeepMind's
AlphaFold 2



AI Breakthrough in Biology

The image features two protein structure models. The model on the left is a complex, multi-domain protein with a dense, globular structure. The model on the right is a more elongated, fibrous protein with a distinct beta-sheet structure. Both models are rendered in a blue and green color scheme, with blue highlighting specific regions and green representing the rest of the structure.

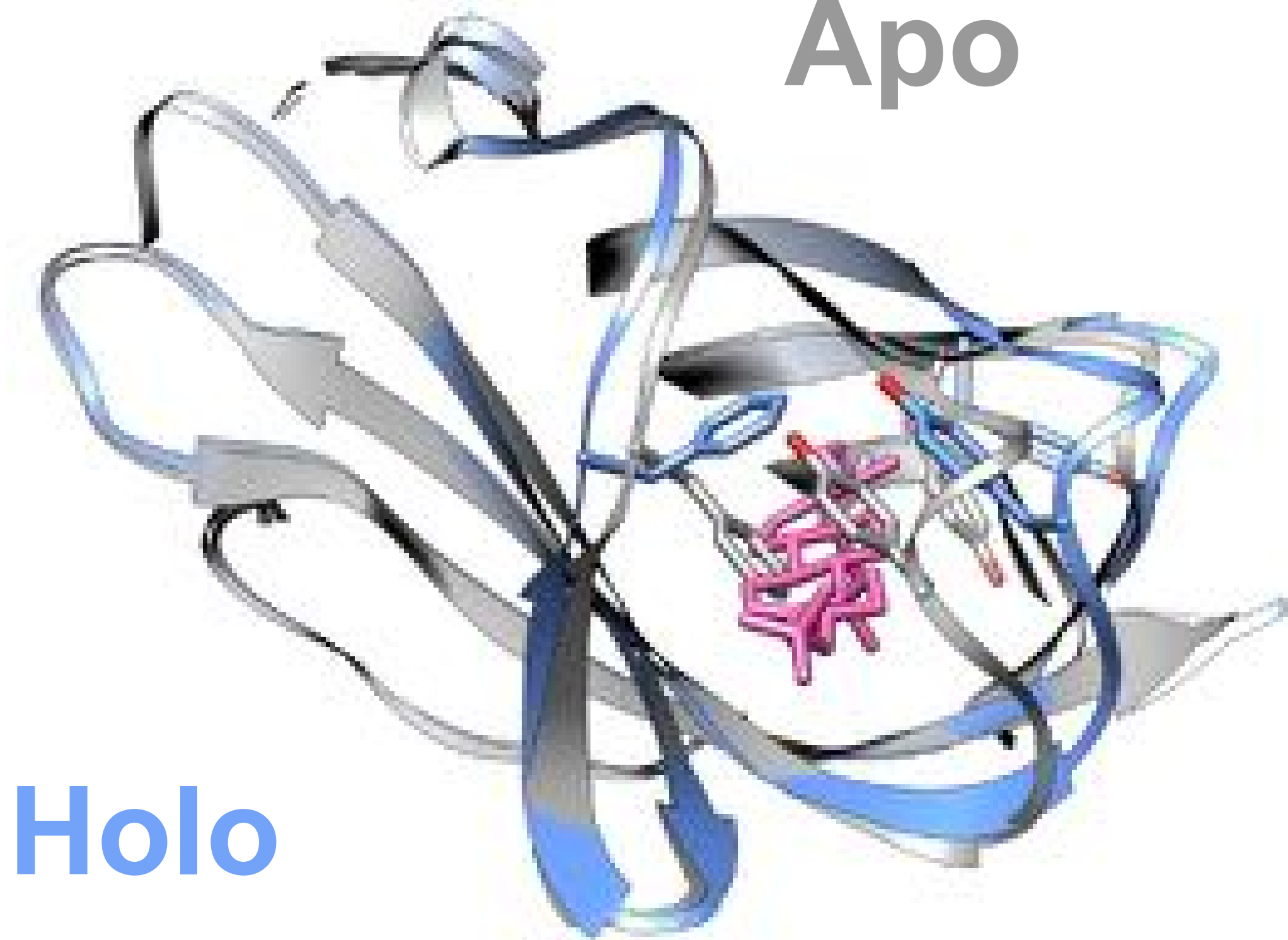
AlphaFold sometimes helps



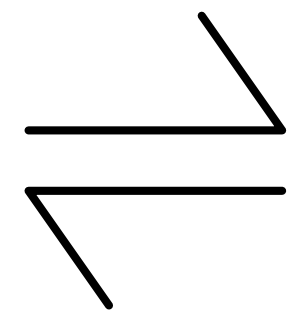
Example of a success

NPC2

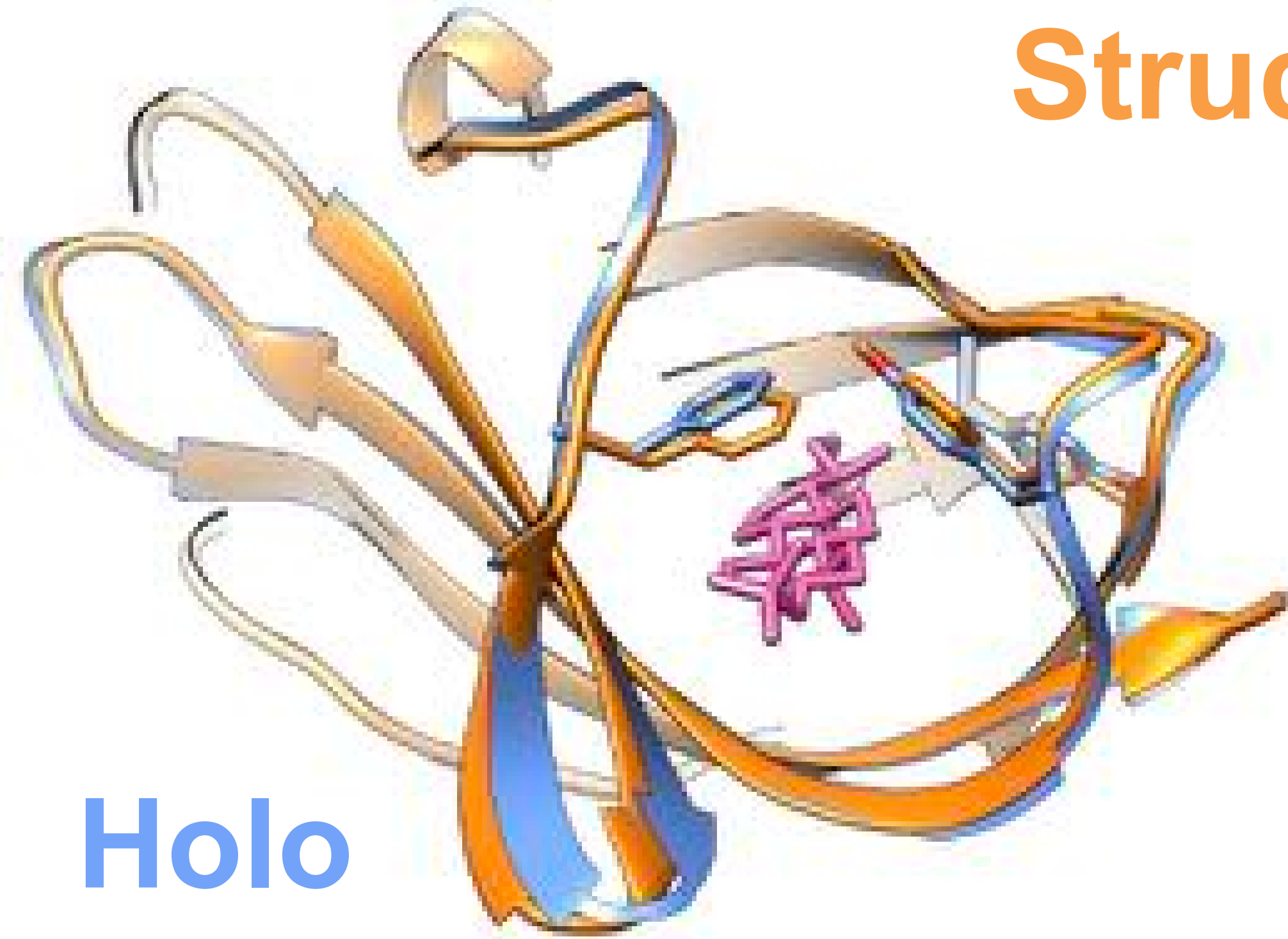
Apo



Holo



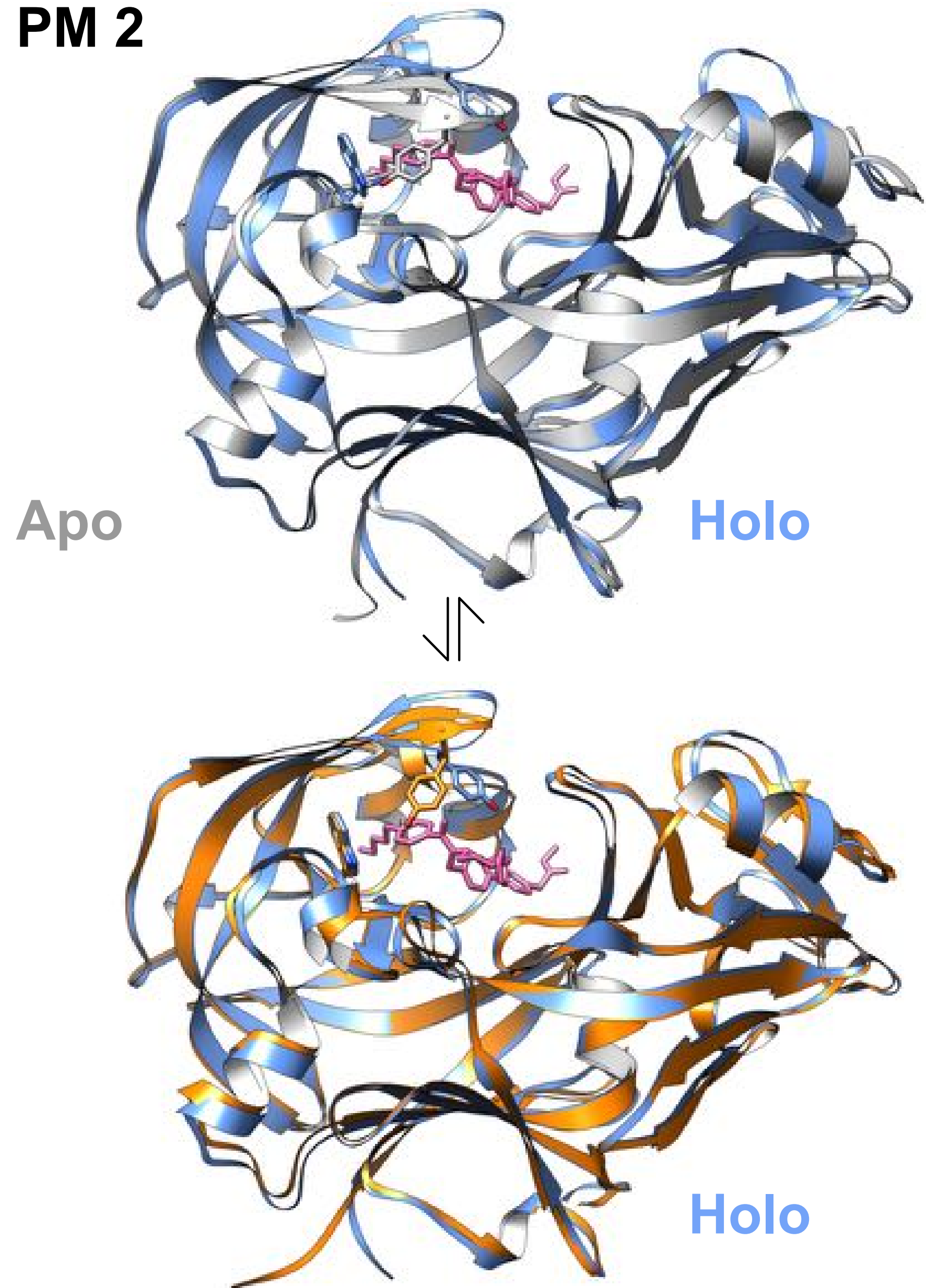
**AF
Structure**



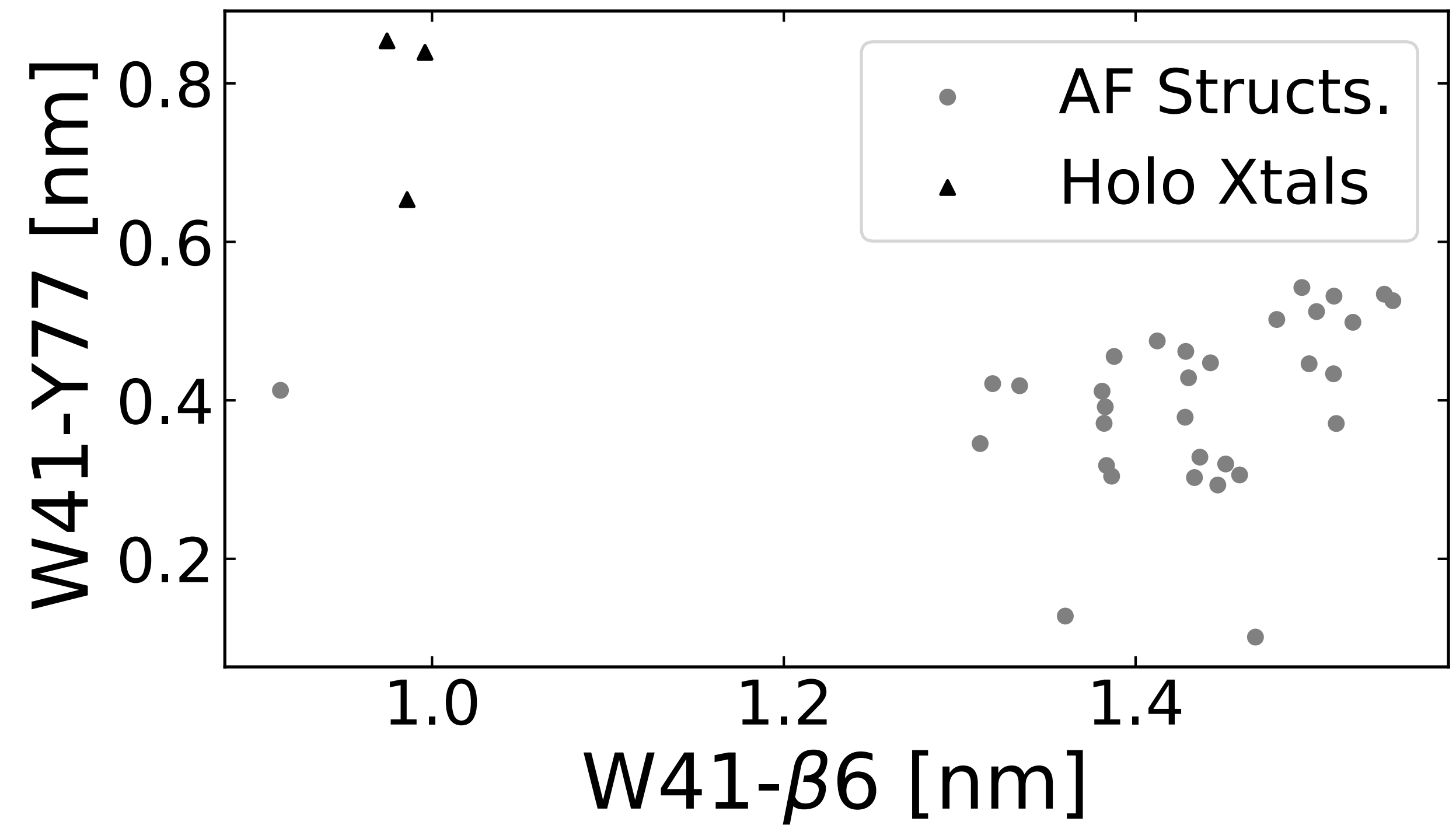
Holo

Example of a partial success

PM 2

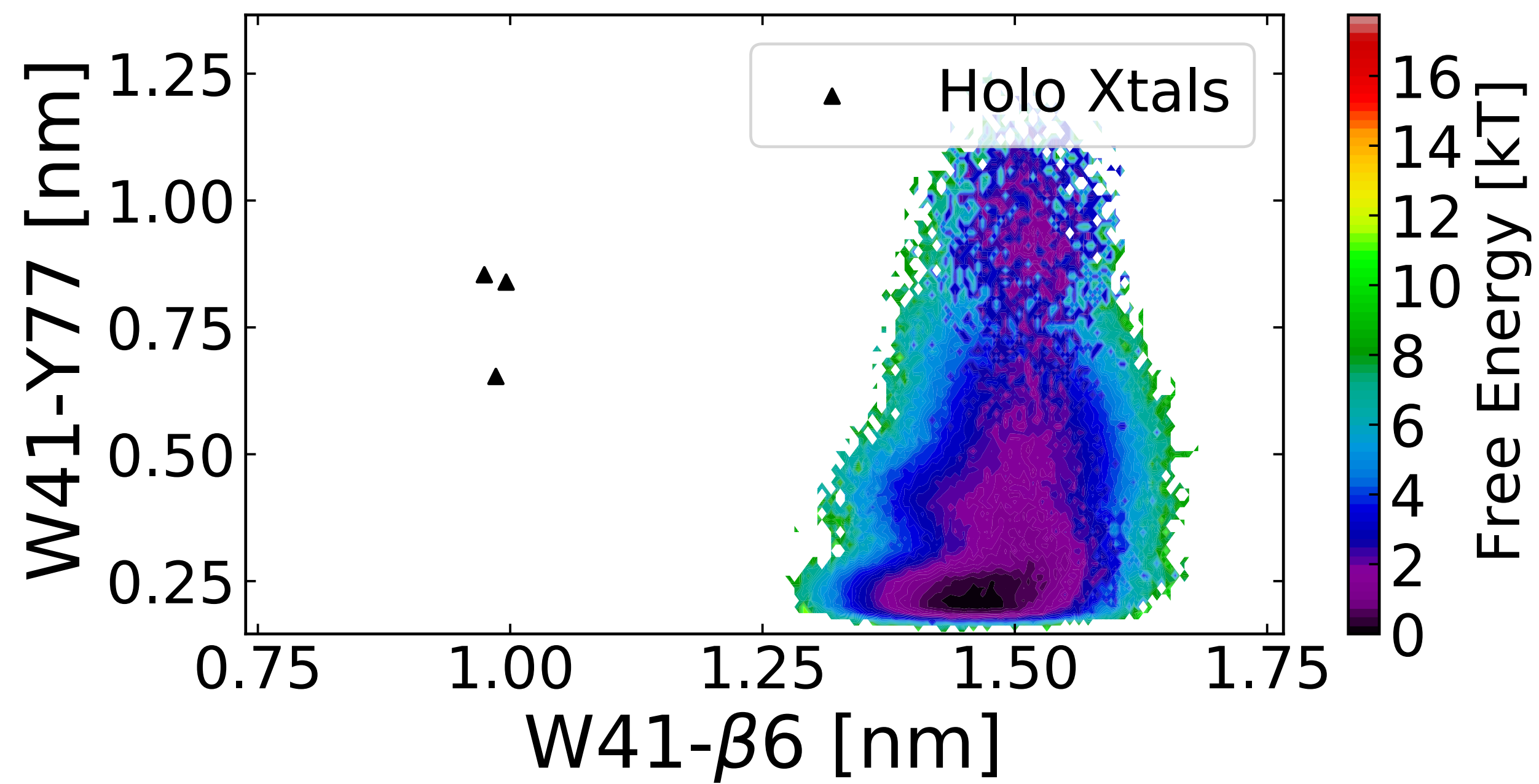


AlphaFold Conformers



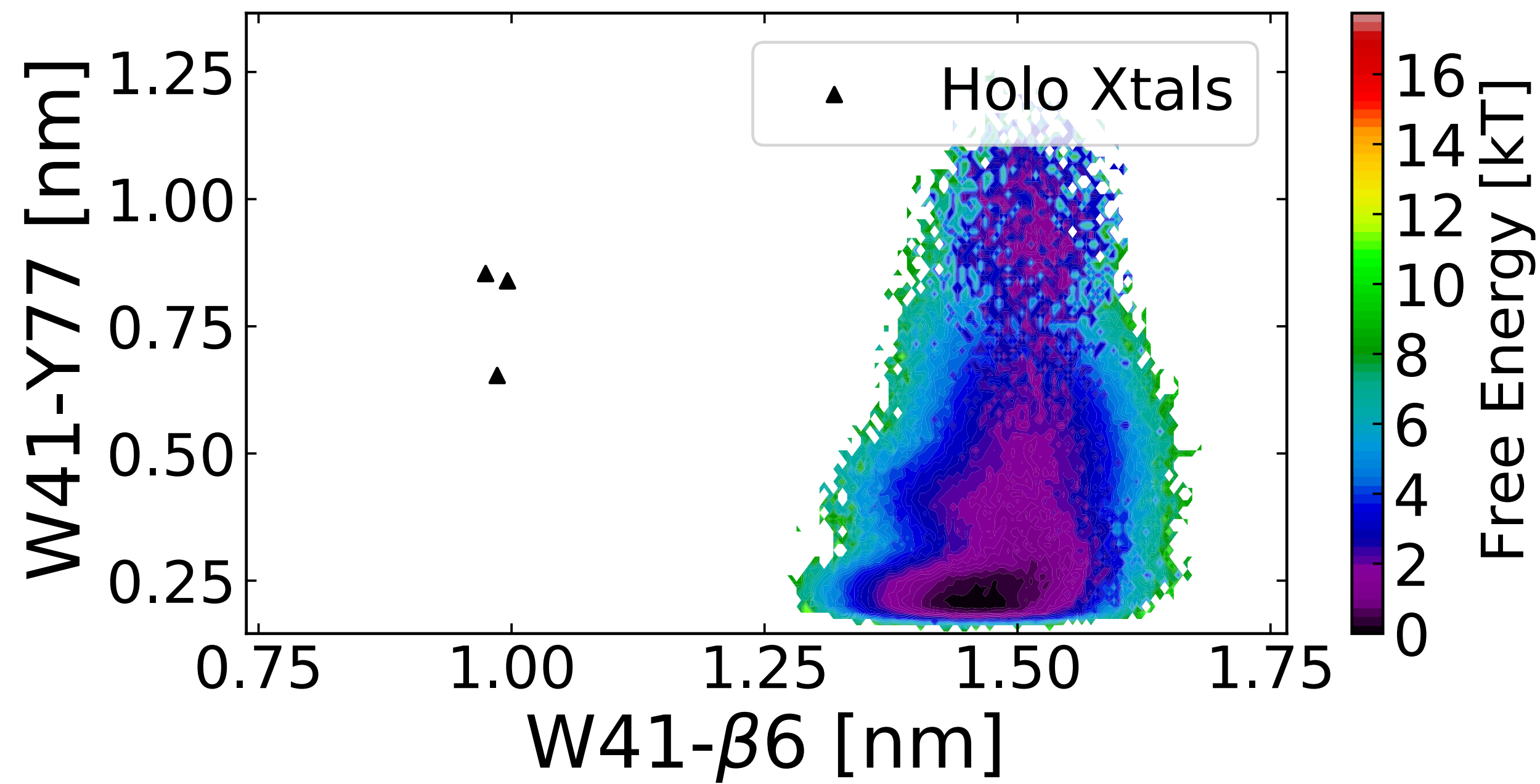
AlphaFold still helps jumpstart MD

Apo-seeded
Simulations

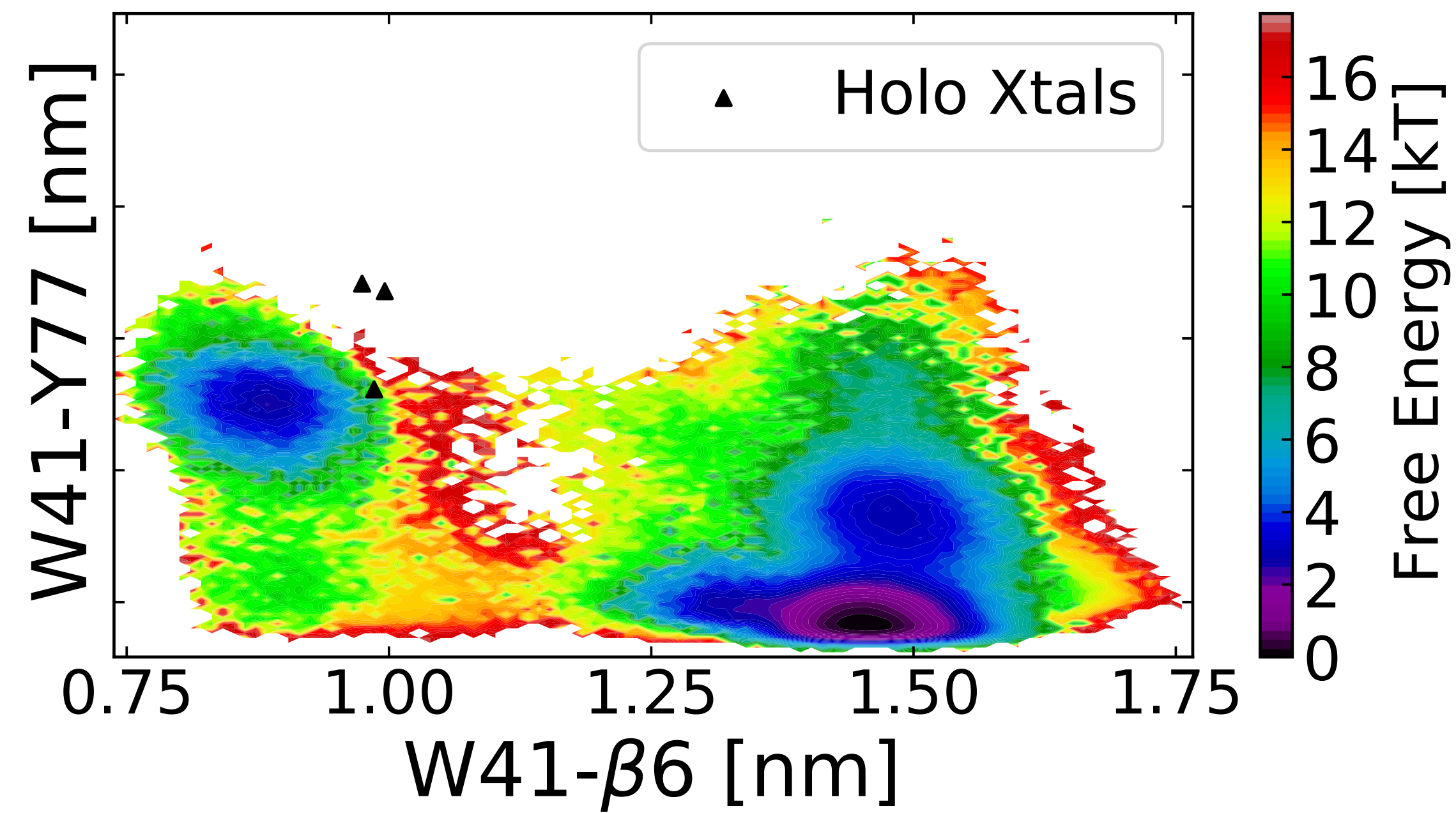


AlphaFold still helps jumpstart MD

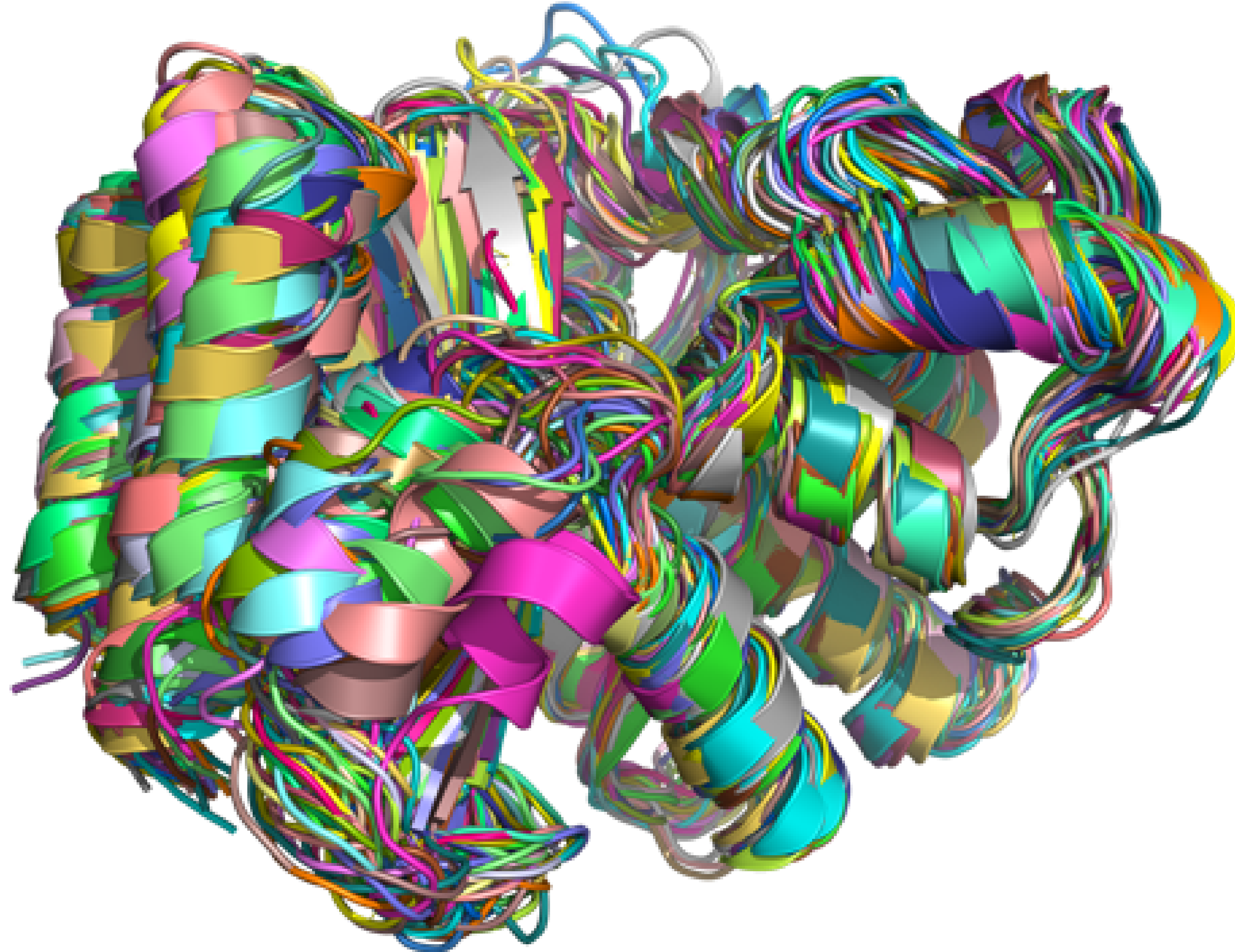
Apo-seeded
Simulations



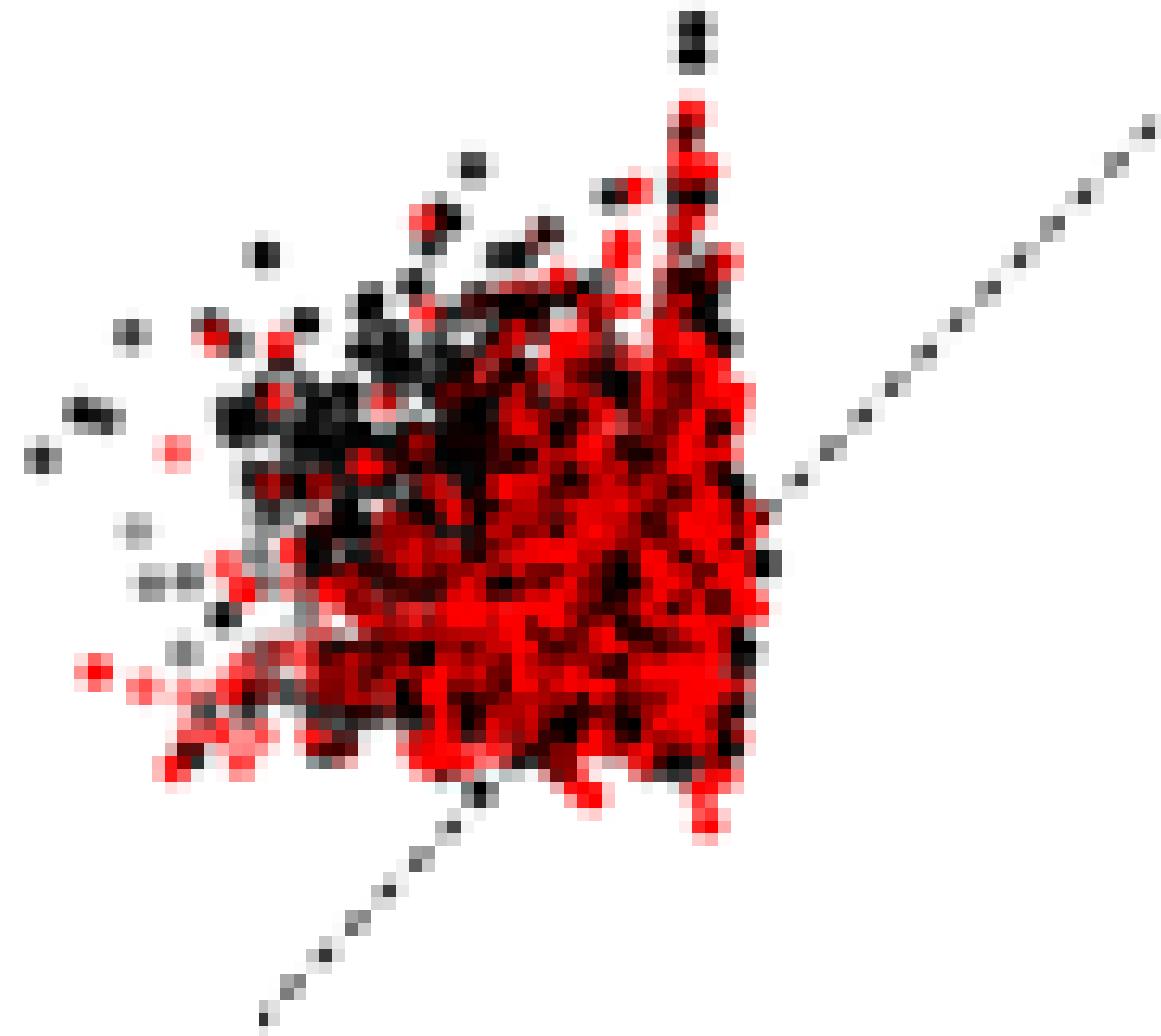
AF-seeded
Simulations



How do we find the key degrees of freedom when we don't know the answer?

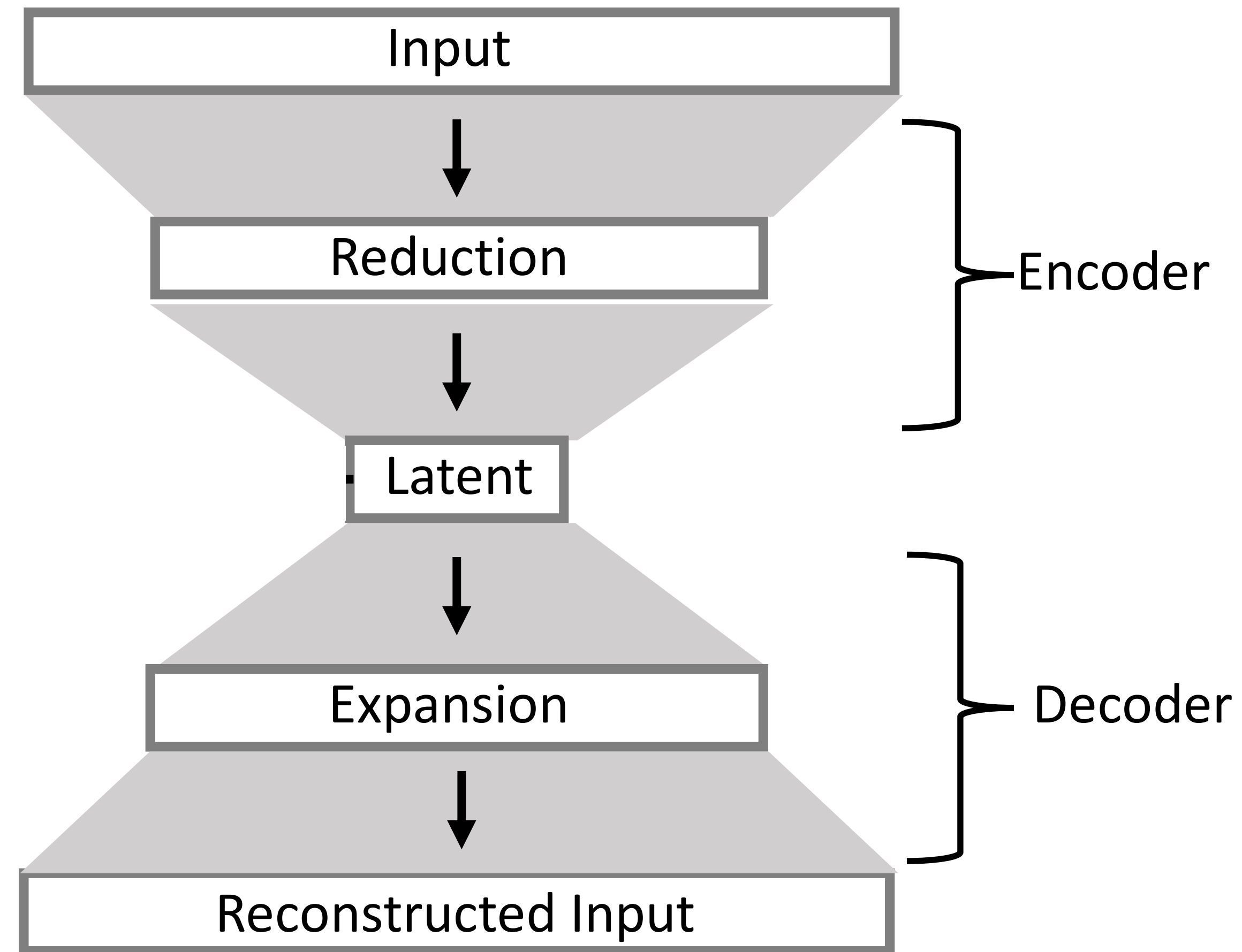


Making comparisons is hard given the assumptions made by existing methods

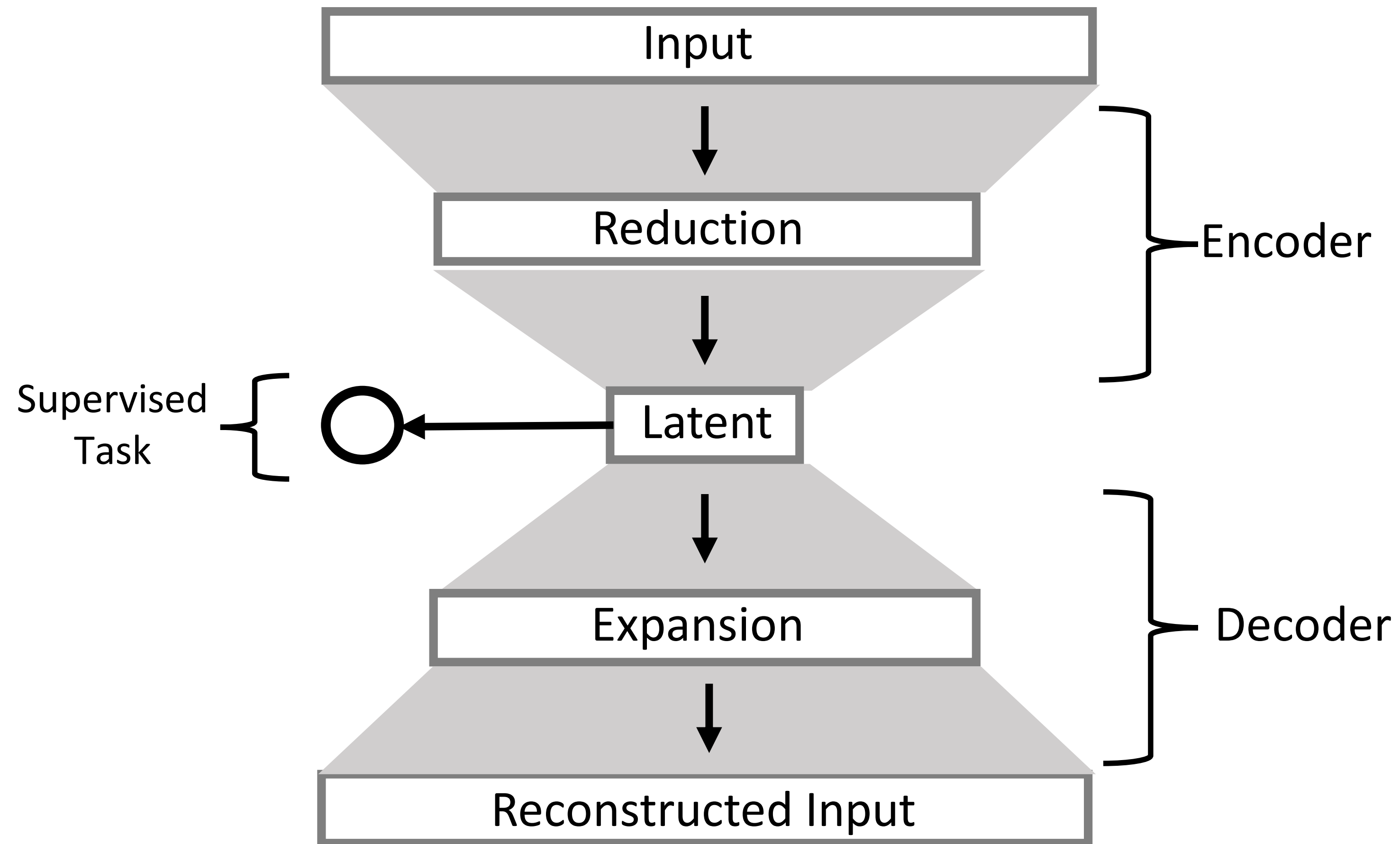


- Variant 1
- Variant 2
- Decision boundary

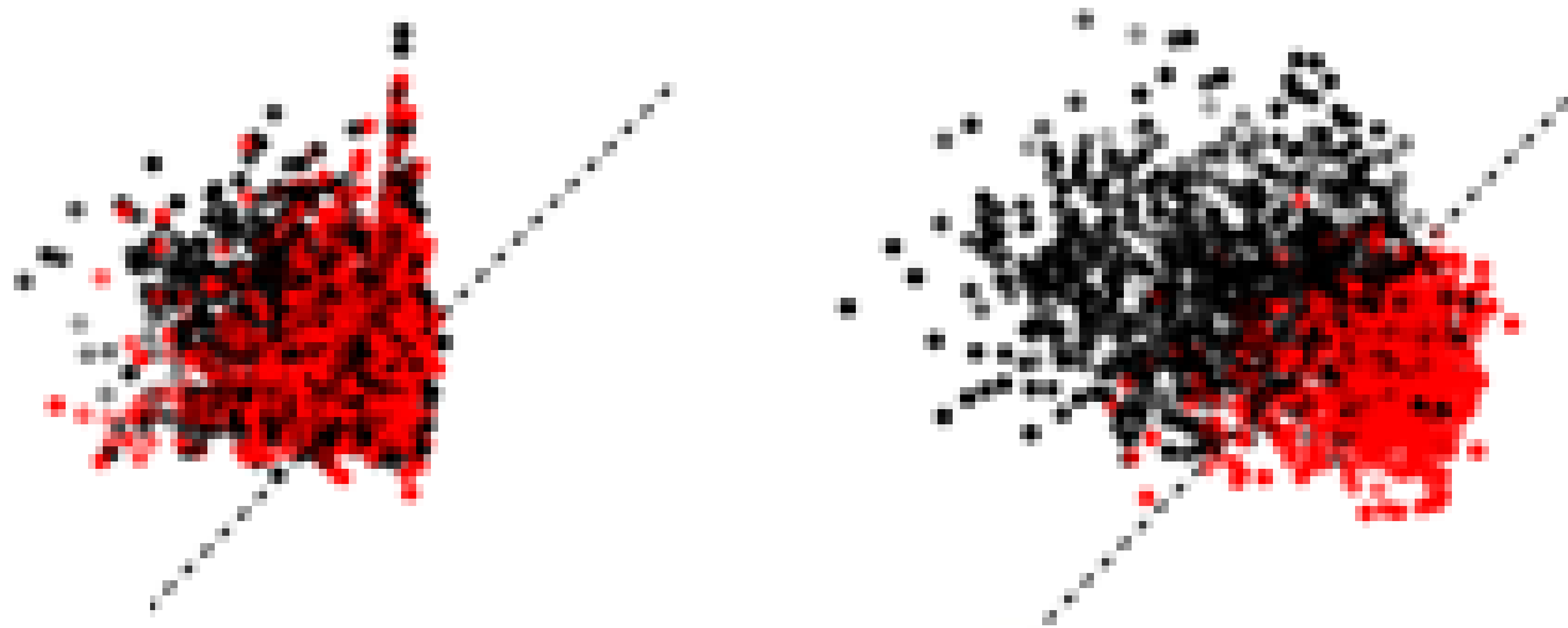
DiffNets automate the discovery of biochemically-relevant traits



DiffNets automate the discovery of biochemically-relevant traits

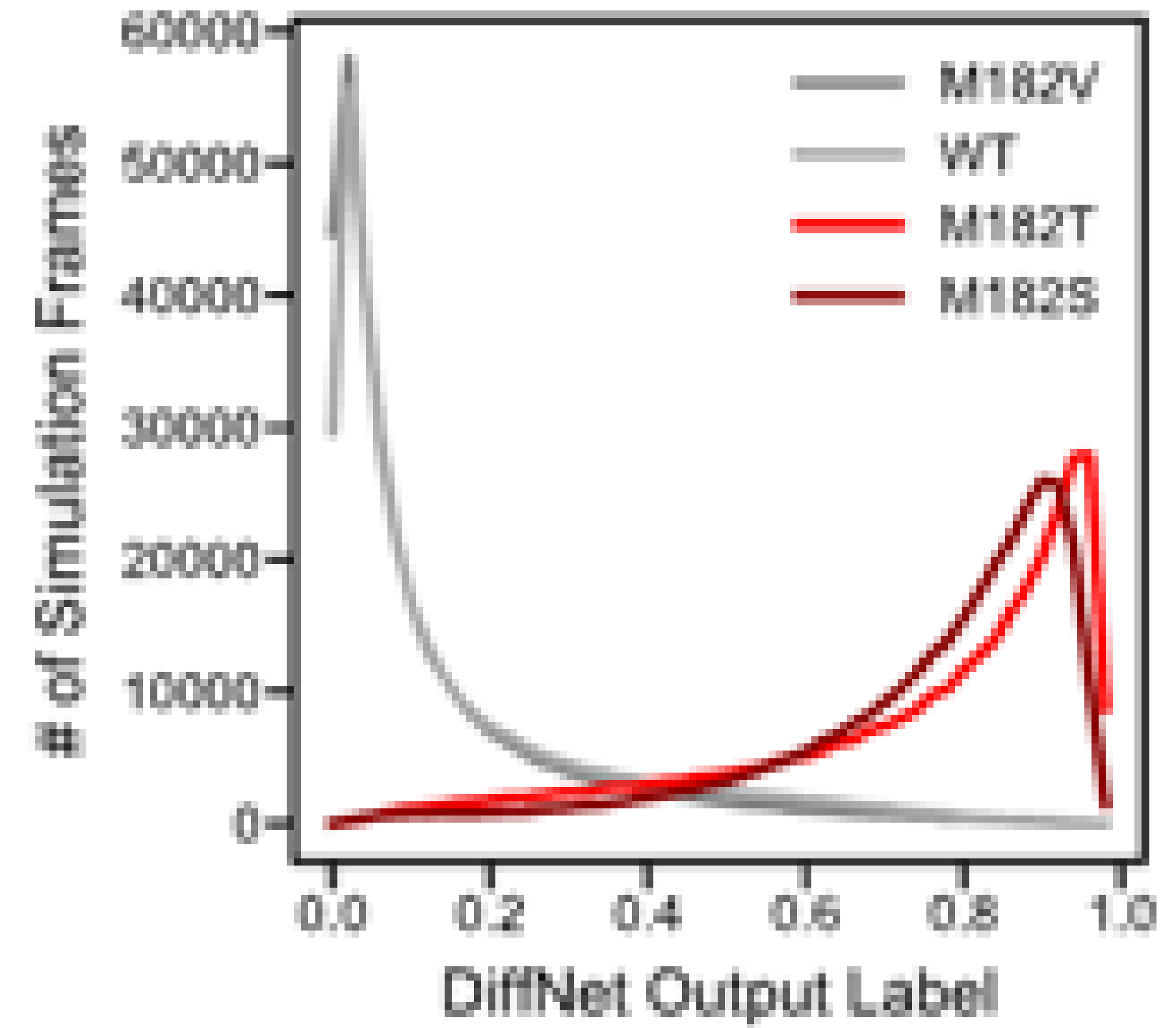
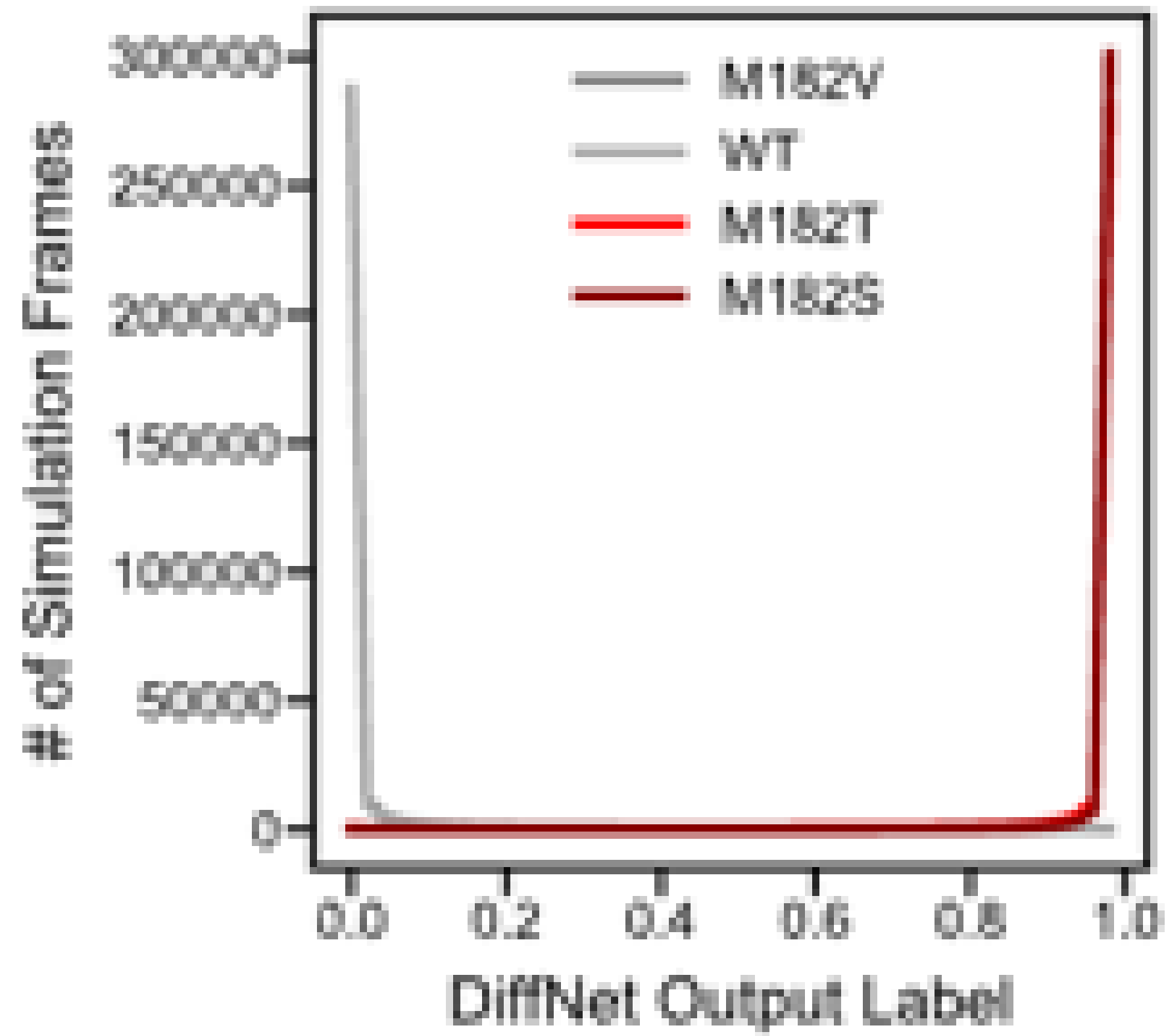


DiffNets finds subtle structural differences
that explain biochemical variation

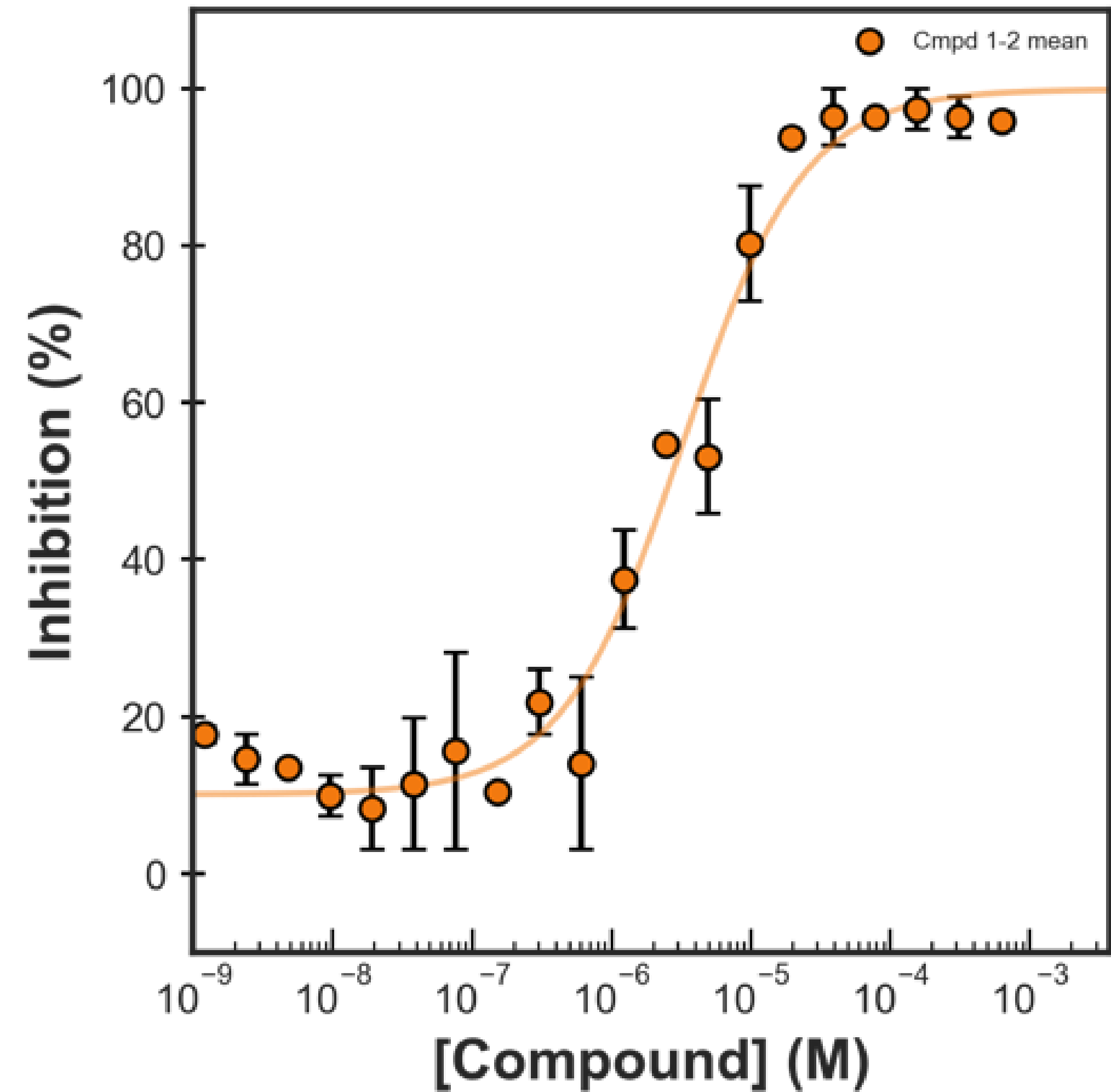
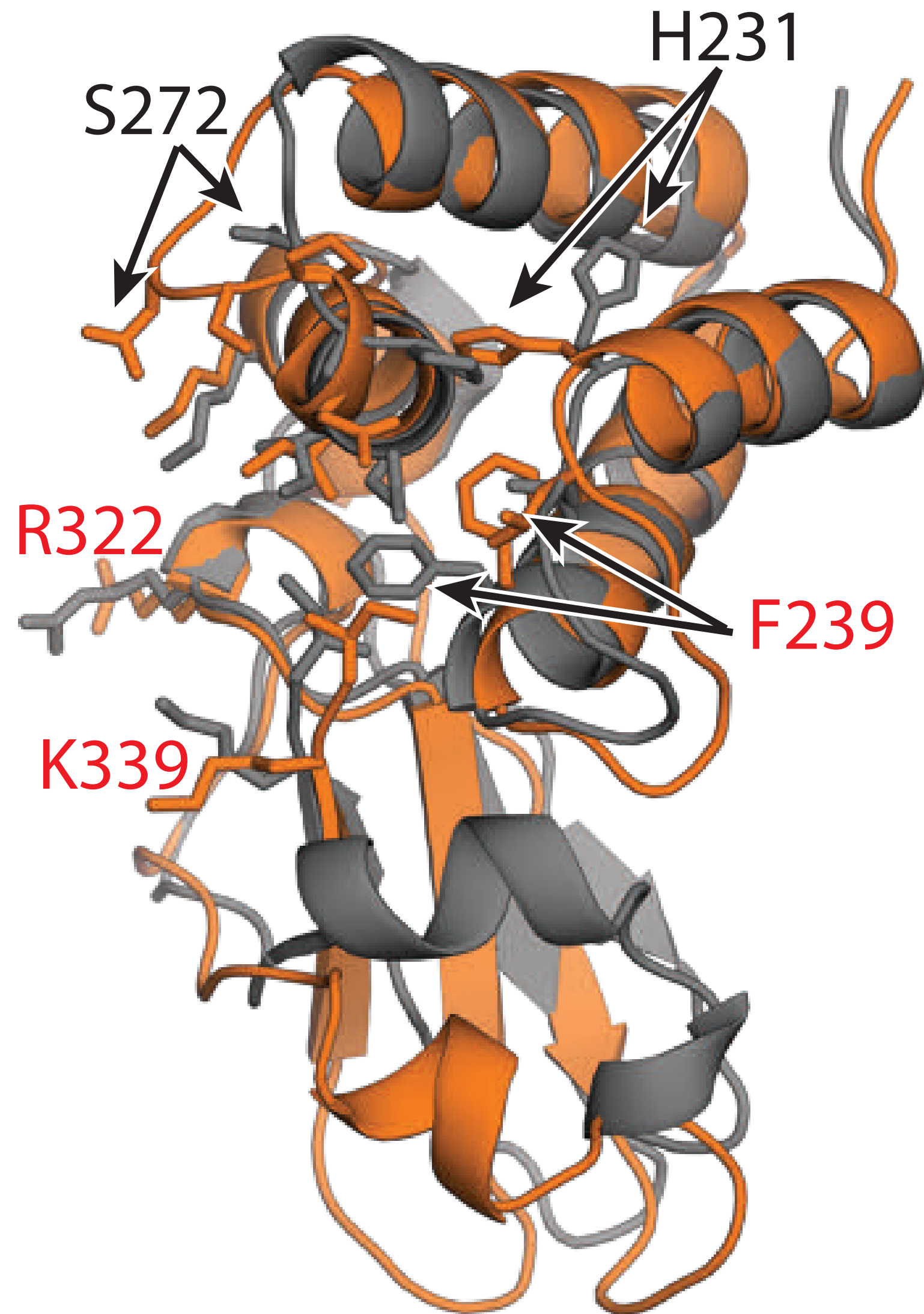


- Variant 1
- Variant 2
- Decision boundary

Relaxation of the labels



VP35's cryptic pocket is coupled to the blunt end-binding interface

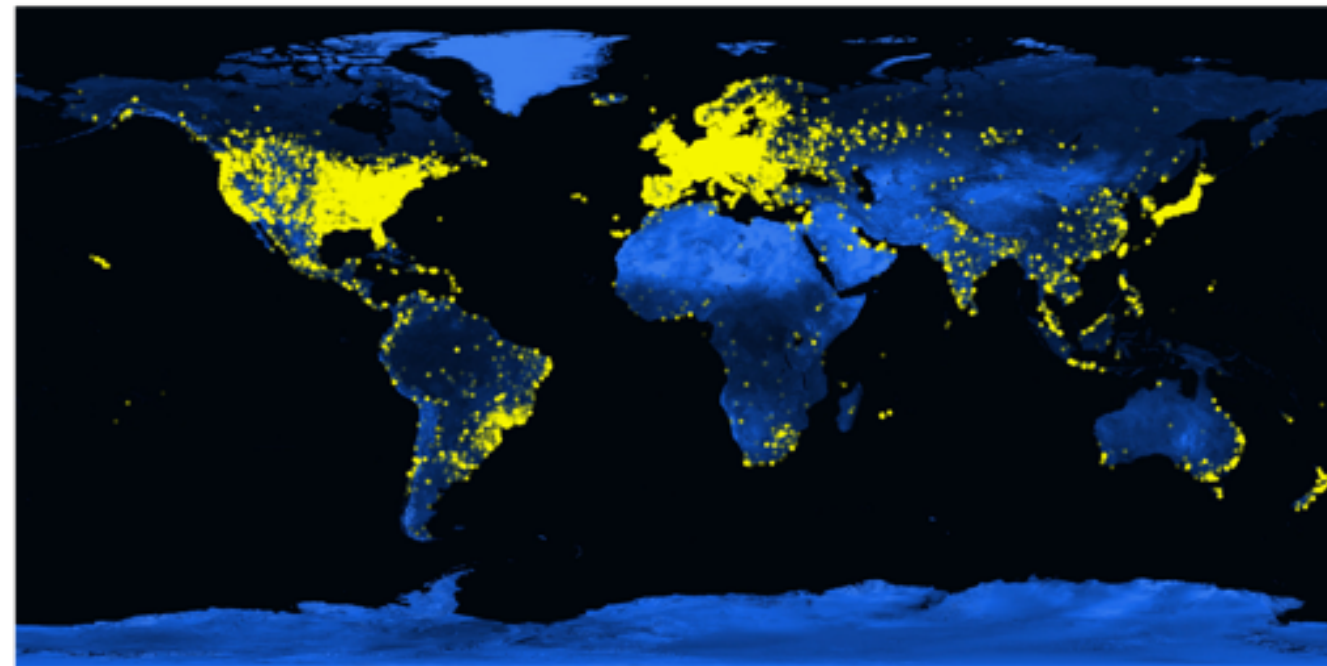
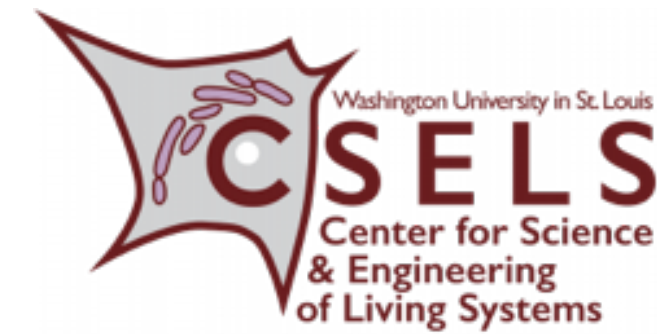




Thanks!



Folding@home



foldingathome.org

