



האוניברסיטה
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THE HEBREW
UNIVERSITY
OF JERUSALEM

PROGRESS AND CHALLENGES IN LIGANDS DISCOVERY FOR BITTER TASTE RECEPTORS

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The Hebrew University

XXIX Symposium on Bioinformatics
and Computer-Aided Drug Discovery

18-20 September, 2023 | VIRTUAL

Emerging Challenges and Opportunities for In Silico Drug Discovery

Drugs will only work if you take them

1.7 million children under the age of 15 live with HIV.

Just over 50% take antiretroviral treatment compared to 76% of adults living with HIV

13/7/2023 Gilead Sciences, Inc. announced collaboration to design pediatric formulations to eliminate bitterness in these two drugs

TAF (tenofovir)

SOF (sofosbuvir)



Regulatory agencies ask companies for taste evaluation

Since 2018 FDA expects that all medicines with the potential to be given to children should be assessed for palatability.



European Medicines Agency (EMA) lists taste as a key consideration for medicine development for the geriatric population.

<https://www.fda.gov/files/drugs/published/E11%28R1%29-Addendum--Clinical-Investigation-of-Medicinal-Products-in-the-Pediatric-Population.pdf>



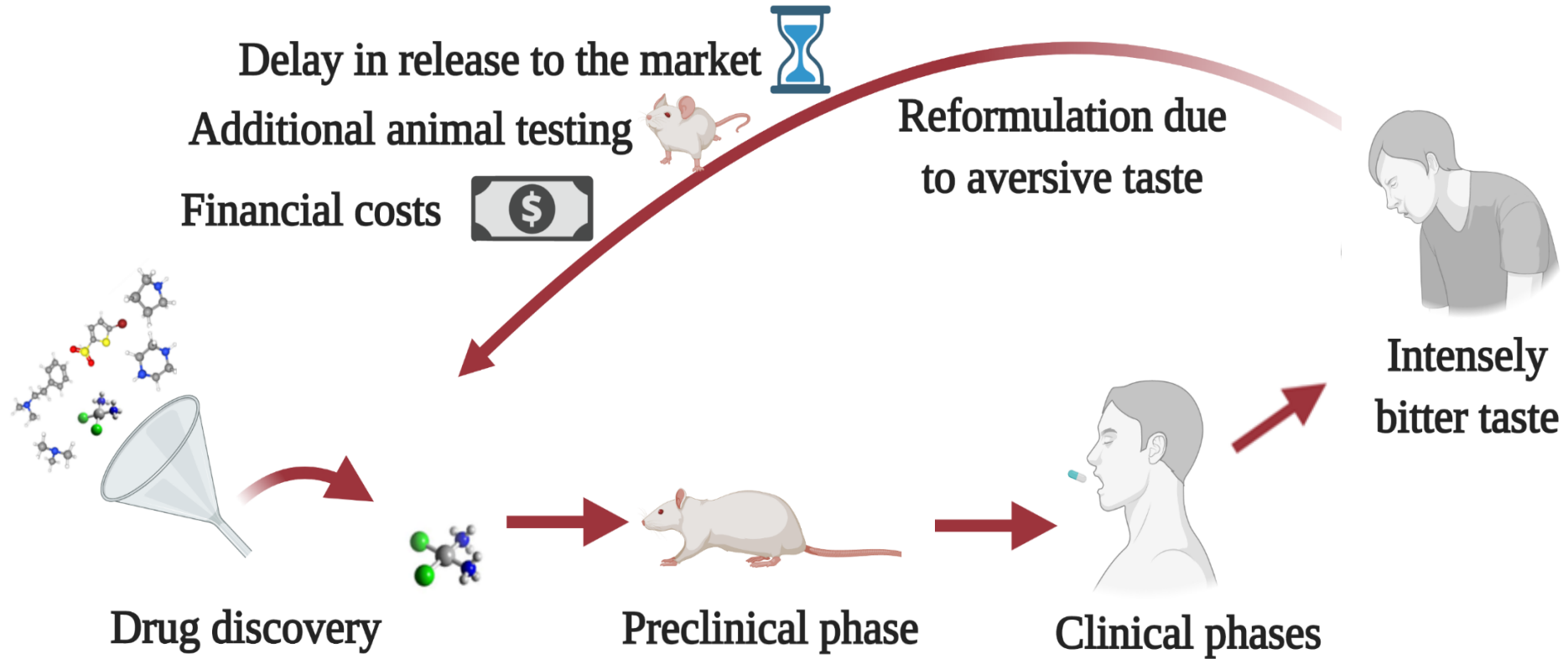


Many drugs are bitter

Brouwer, Adriaen (1605–1638)
“The bitter potion”

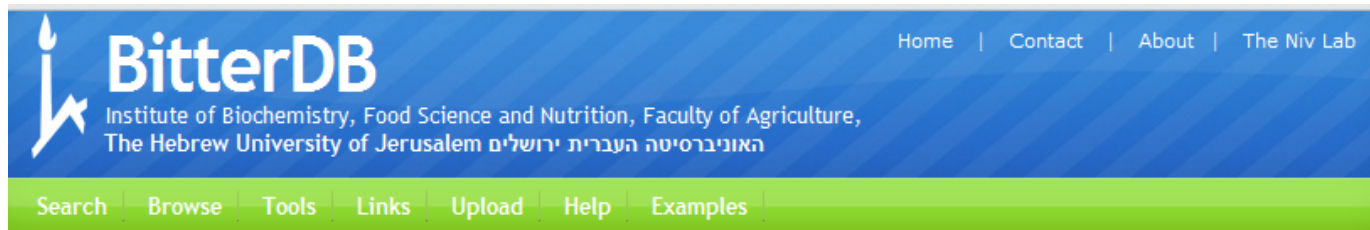


Typical process in pharma



Can we do better?

Knowing and predicting bitter molecules



BitterDB
Institute of Biochemistry, Food Science and Nutrition, Faculty of Agriculture,
The Hebrew University of Jerusalem האוניברסיטה העברית ירושלים

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over 1000 known bitter molecules

~60k users

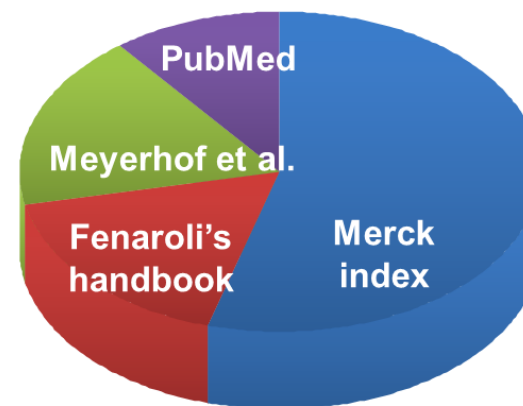
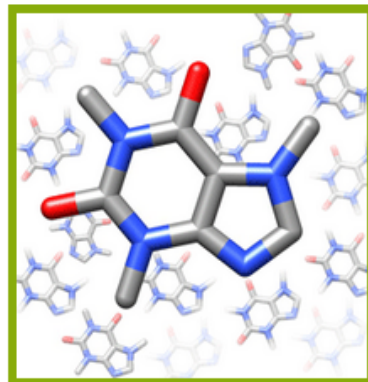
<http://bitterdb.agri.huji.ac.il/>

Welcome to BitterDB!

Humans perceive numerous compounds as bitter. The bitterness of a compound often provides a hint to its potential toxicity, and aversion from bitterness helps refrain from consuming poisons. Well known example is strychnine. Some other bitter compounds, such as caffeine, while toxic in high dosages, are palatable and is consumed in large quantities. The amount of bitter compounds is estimated in thousands. But what are these compounds? How similar or different are their chemical properties? Do they act on the same or on different receptors? Is it possible to predict bitterness of a molecule?

To enable investigation into these intriguing questions, we established **BitterDB**, a free and searchable database of bitter compounds.

BitterDB currently holds over 550 bitter compounds obtained from the literature and from Merck index and their associated 25 human bitter taste receptors (hT2Rs).



Wiener et al *Nucleic Acids Res* 2012

Dagan-Wiener et al *Nucleic Acids Res* 2018

Dagan-Wiener et al, **Bitter or not? BitterPredict**, a tool for predicting taste from chemical structure, *Sci Reports* 2017



We want to predict **intensely** bitter molecules

Data for the model (positive and negative sets):



N = 411 compounds



GlaxoSmithKline

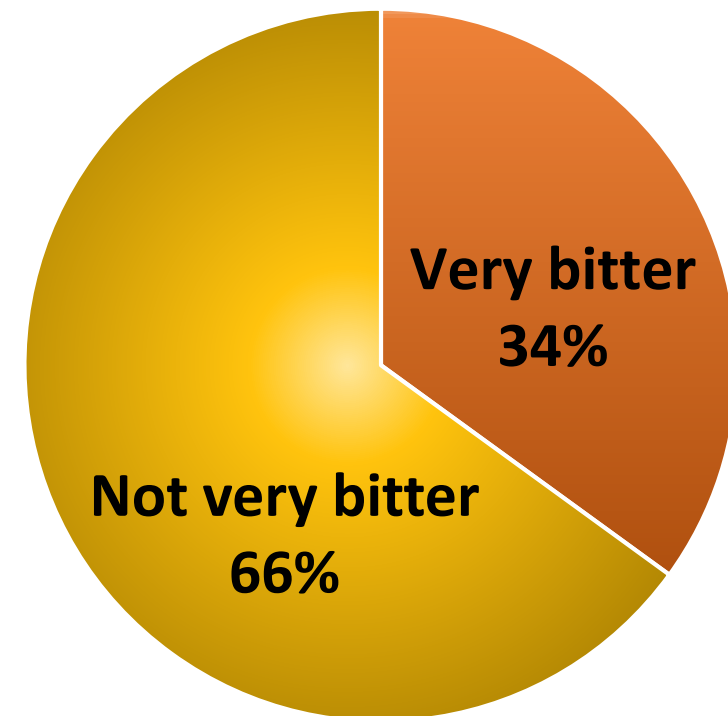
N = 34 compounds



N = 145 compounds

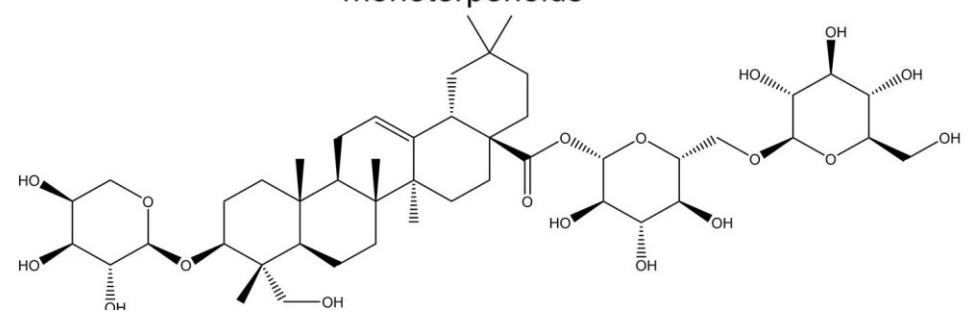
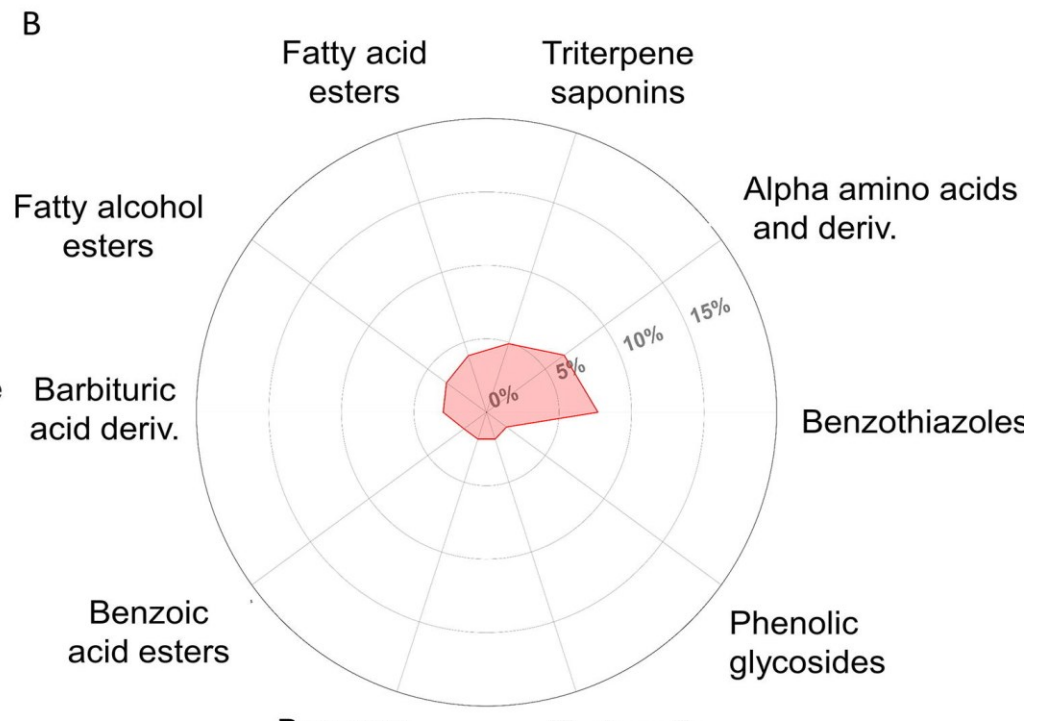
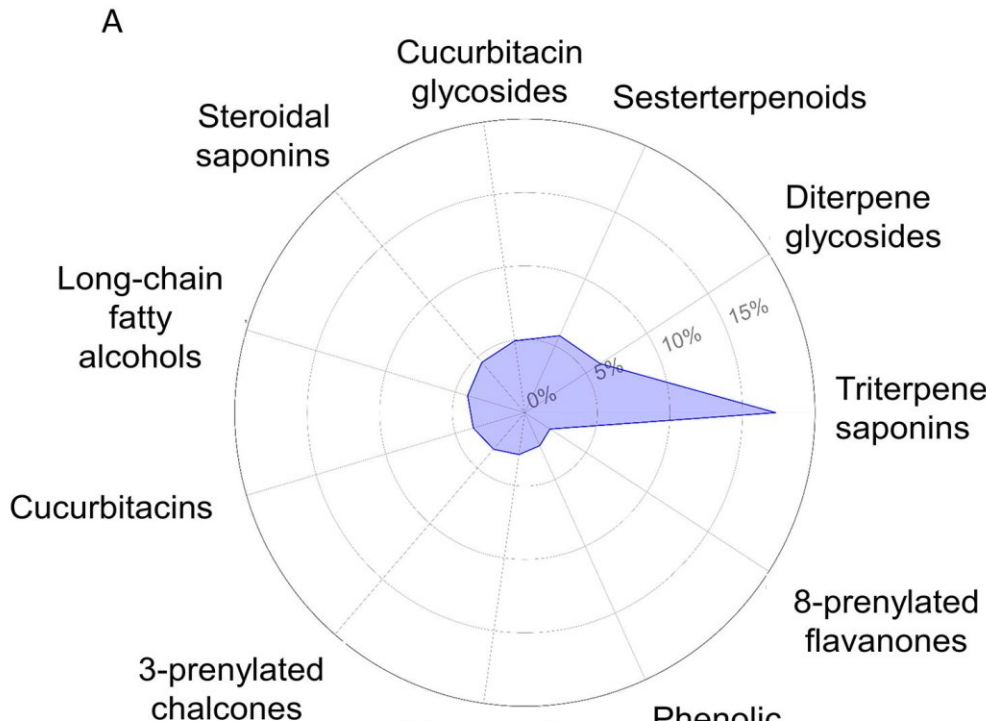
Non-bitter dataset

N = 140 compounds

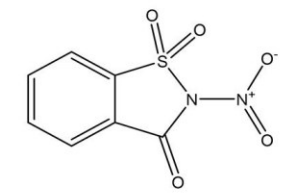


Top families of intensely bitter

Top families of not very bitter



Example: Asperosaponin VI



Example: Nitrosaccharin

Data preparation for training

Collection of SMILES strings



Ligand preparation (2D to 3D structure)



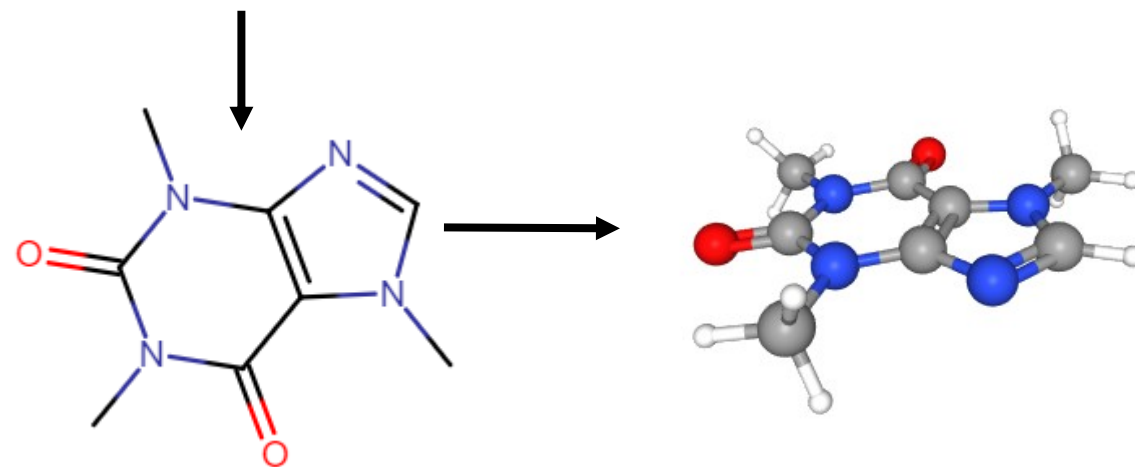
Descriptors calculation

Physicochemical properties (MW, AlogP, Charge, etc..)

Ligfilter properties (OH groups, Amines, sp3 carbons, etc..)

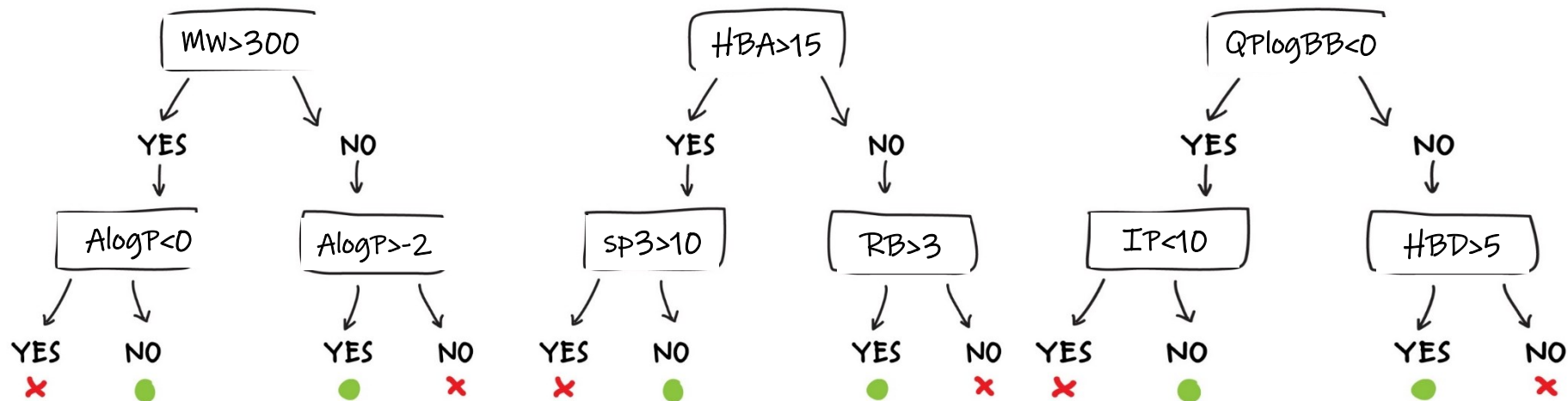
QikProp properties (QPlogBB, QPlogHERG, QPlogKp, etc..)

CN1C=NC2=C1C(=O)N(C(=O)N2C)C



BitterIntense constructed using XGBoost algorithm

Extreme Gradient Boosting (XGBoost) was used - learning from the mistakes in previous iteration, works well with small and unbalanced data.



BitterIntense reaches accuracy of over 80%

	Training set (493 compounds)	Test set (123 compounds)	Hold-out set (105 compounds)
Accuracy (%)	87 \pm 5	83	80
Precision (%)	80 \pm 8	71	63
Recall (%)	85 \pm 4	86	77

$$100 * \frac{Tp + Tn}{Tp + Tn + Fp + Fn}$$

$$100 * \frac{Tp}{Tp + Fp}$$

$$100 * \frac{Tp}{Tp + Fn}$$

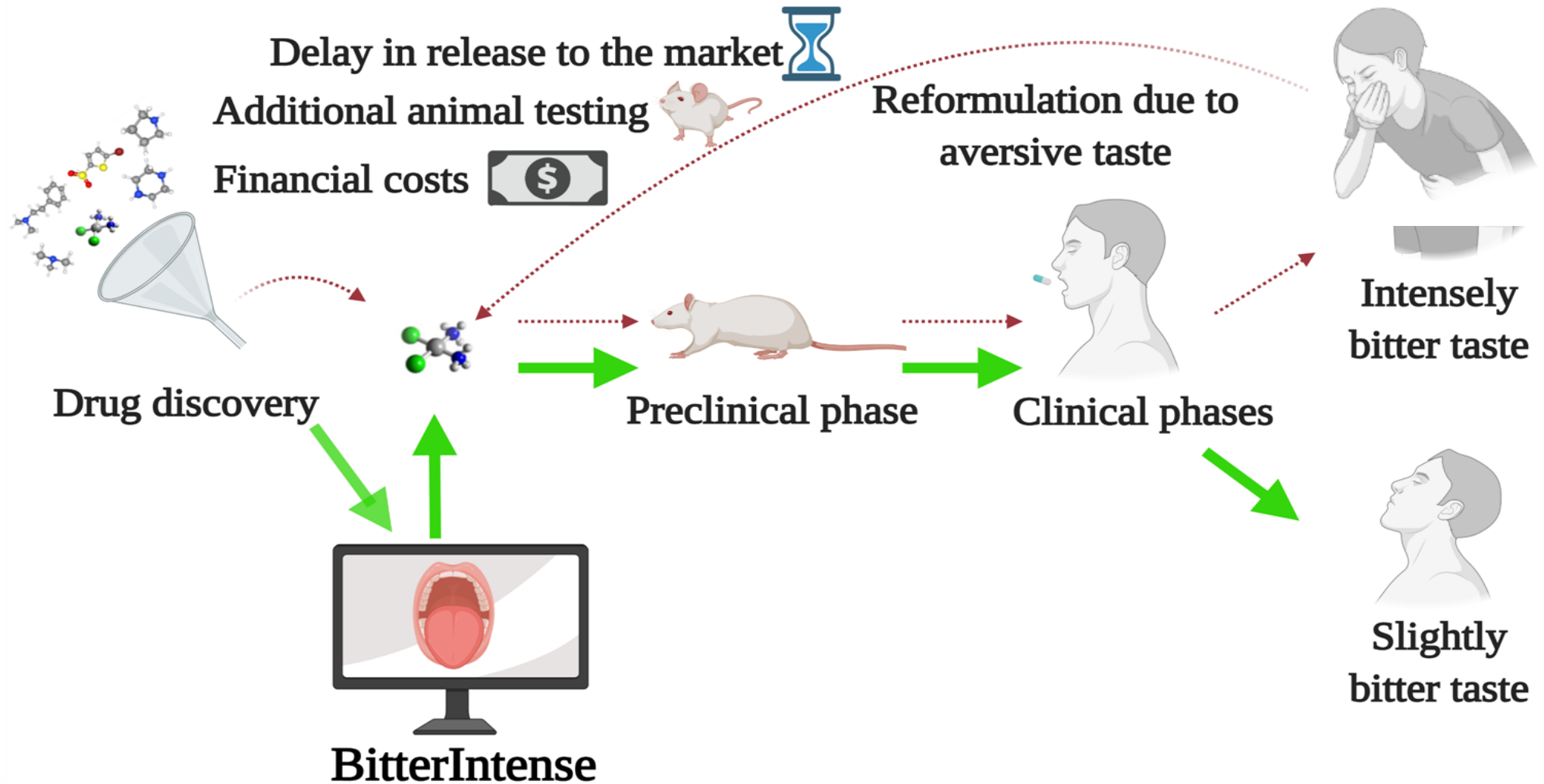
Tp – True positives

Tn – True negatives

Fp – False positives

Fn – False negatives

BitterIntense for expediting drug discovery

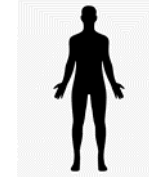


Bitter, sweet and umami taste receptors of vertebrates are GPCRs

Sweet and umami receptors



T1Rs

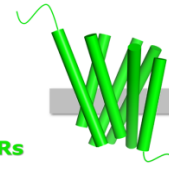


25

3

30

Bitter taste receptors
(TAS2Rs or T2Rs)

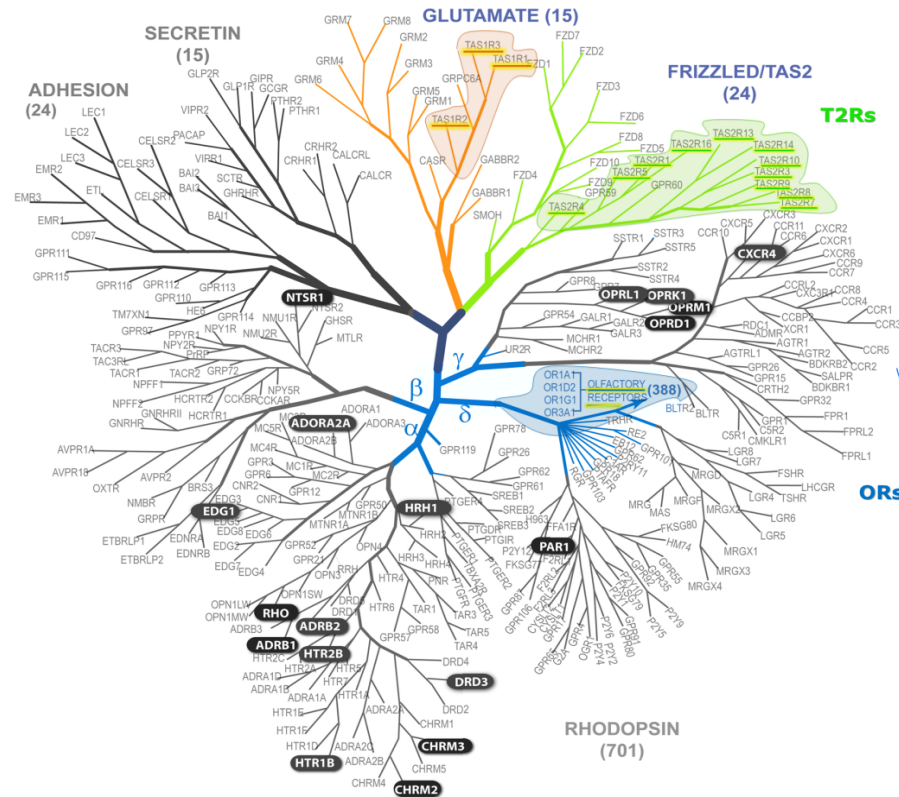


T2Rs

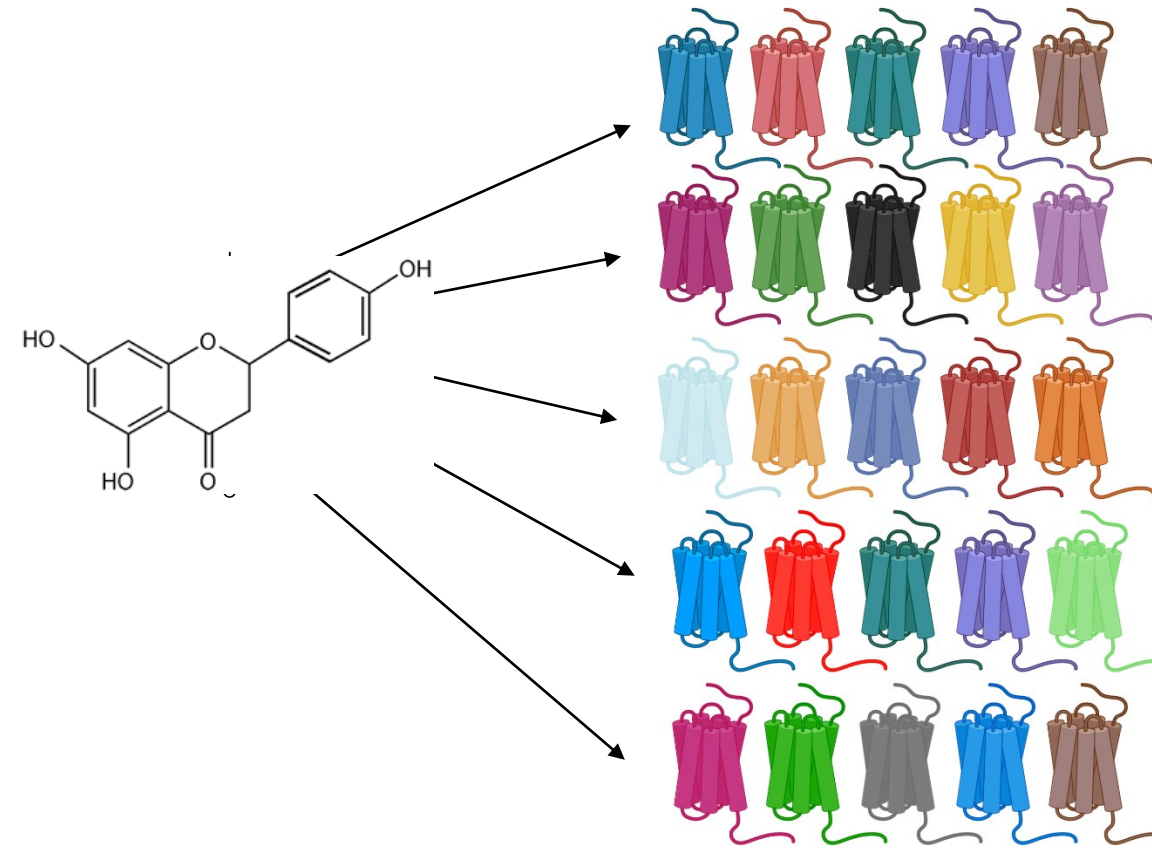


ORs

Odorant receptors

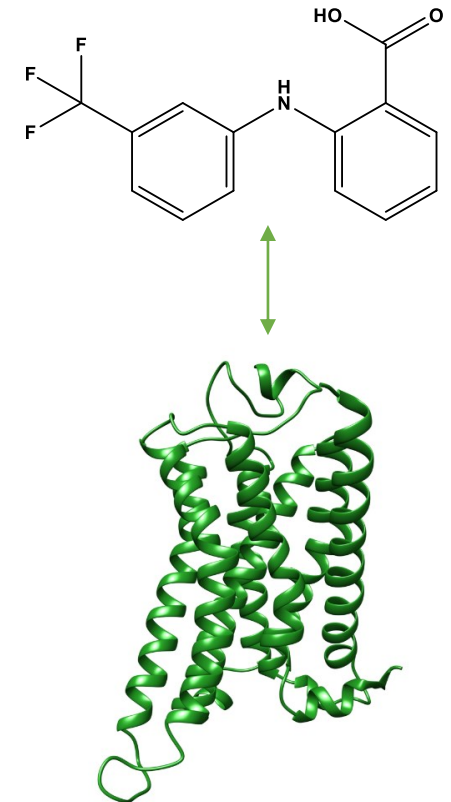


Which T2Rs are responsible for particular compounds bitterness?





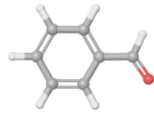



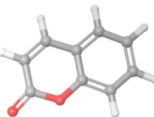




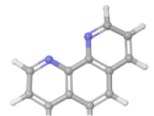



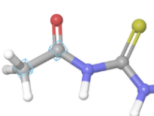





Humans have 25 bitter taste receptor subtypes
One ligand can activate many receptors
One receptor can have many ligands

Can we match ligands to receptors?



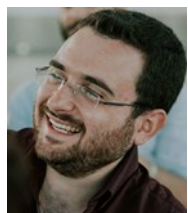
BitterMatch – matchmaking ligands and bitter taste GPCRs

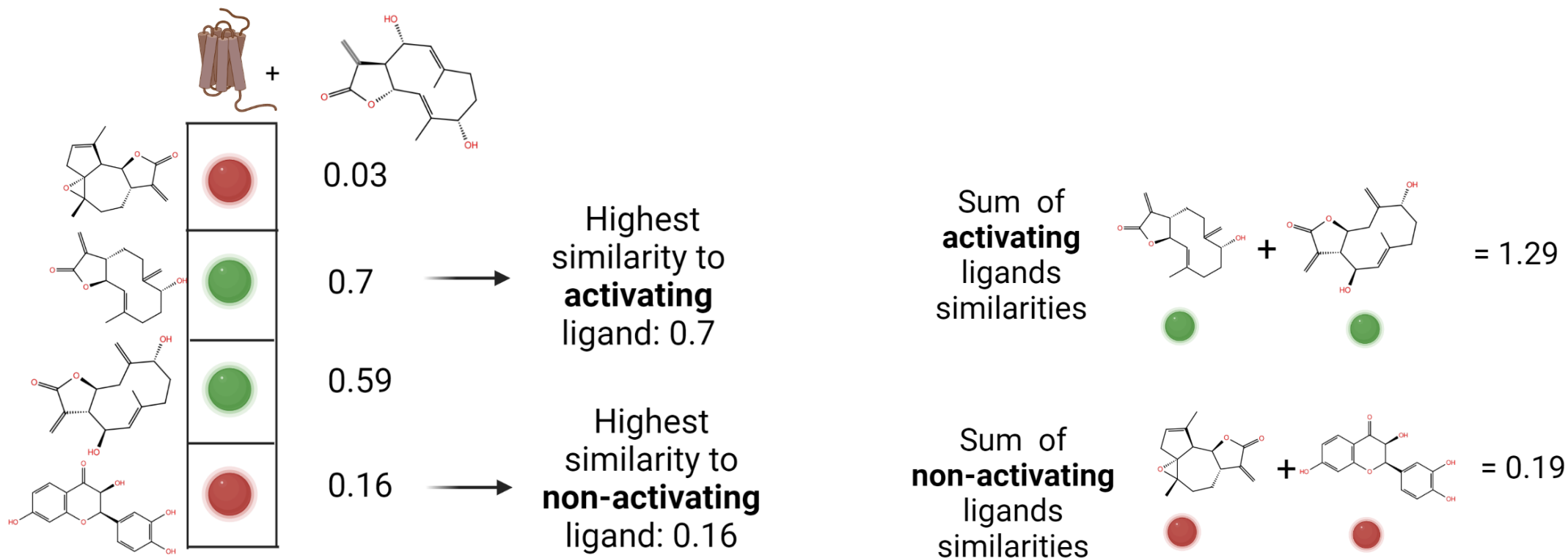
1. Similarity-based recommendation system

 **Activating**

 **Not Activating**

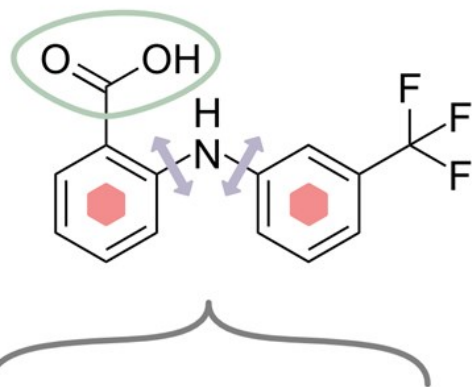


Neighbor-informed chemical features



Ligand and receptor properties as additional features

2. Ligand properties



Charge

Bond
count

Ring
count

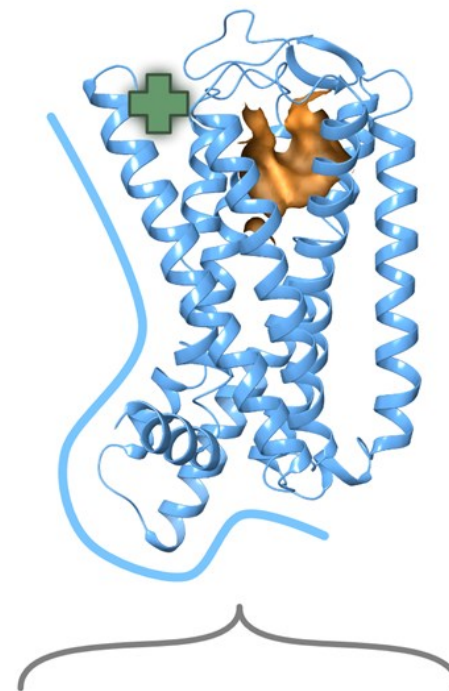
...

Surface
area

Charge

Site
volume

3. Receptor properties (sequence-based, structure-based)



BITTER MATCH



Data curation

303 ligands

21 human and 20 mice T2Rs

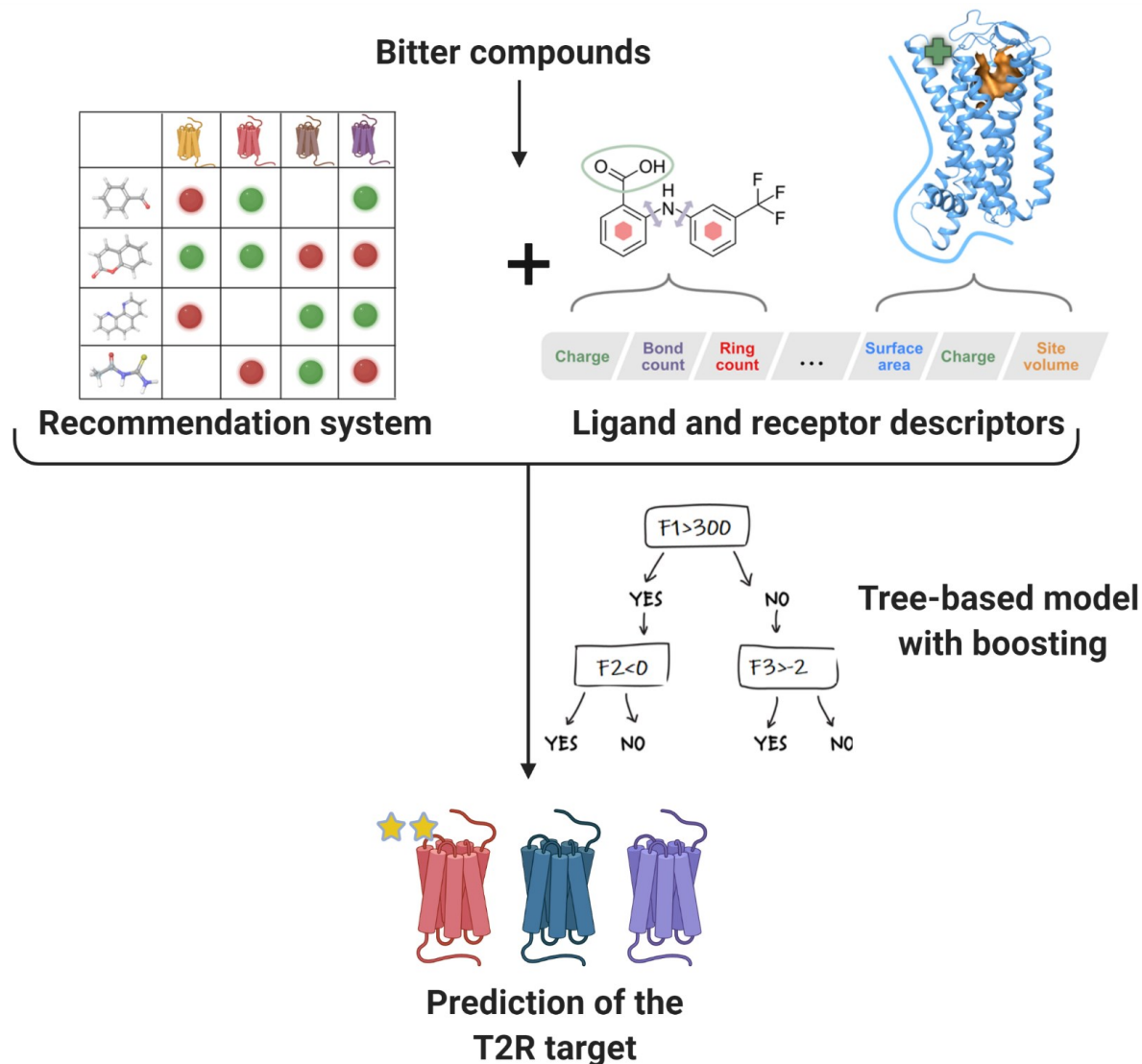
Challenges

Sparse dataset (gaps in the matrix)

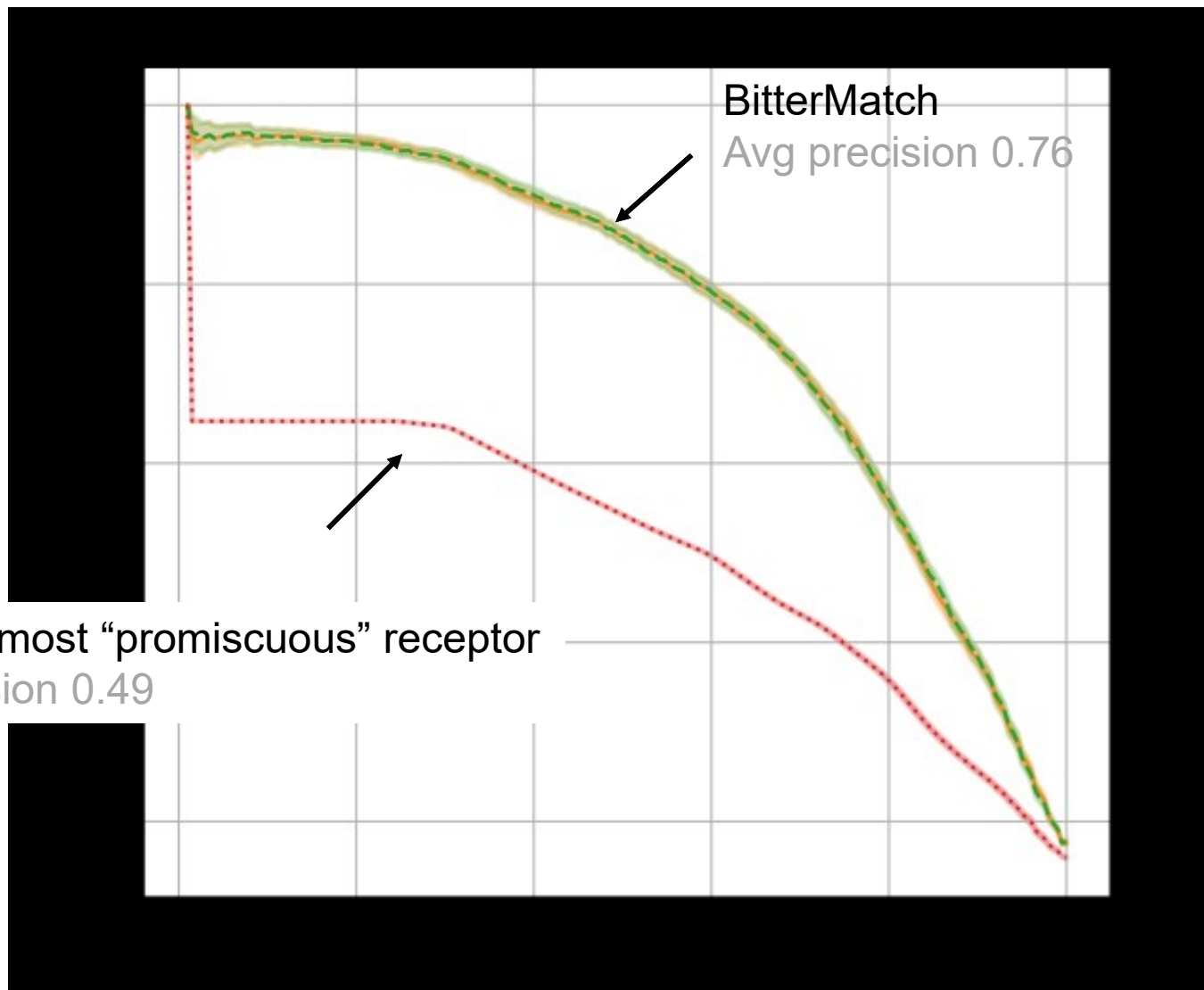
4500 of 12423 pairs known

Unbalanced data

Low resolution 3D models;
functional assays (no binding data)



Precise and tunable tool for predicting bitter receptor targets



Prospective predictions and in-vitro validation of BitterMatch

12 compounds “BitterMatched” to 21 human T2Rs
and tested *in-vitro* (252 ligand-receptor pairs)

	TP	TN	FP	FN
# of pairs	16	210	4	22























Precision = 0.8

Recall = 0.42

Dr. Maik Behrens



Important features

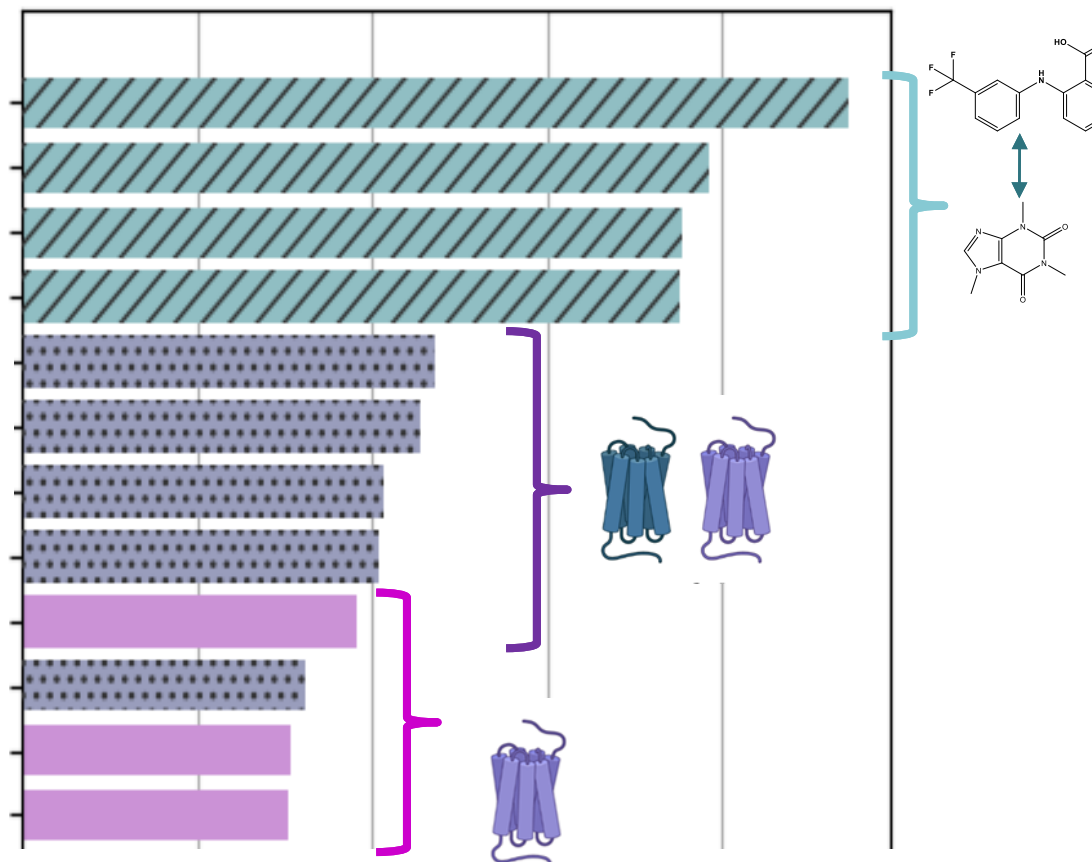
				
				
				
				
				

Chemical similarity to ligands that do **not** activate the receptor

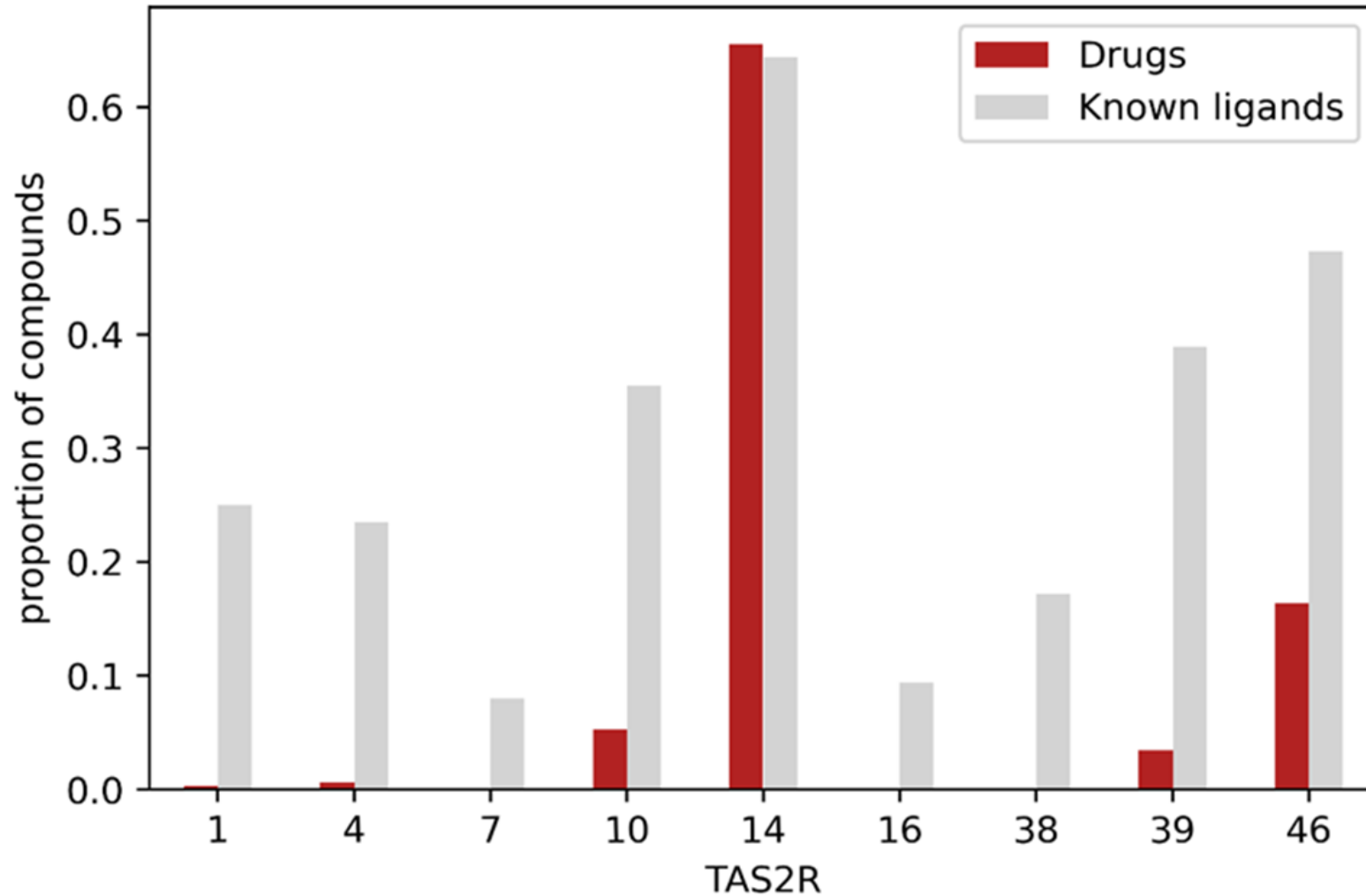
Chemical similarity to ligands that **do** activate the receptor

Identity and similarity of binding sites of receptors activated by the ligand

Receptor features (total hydrophobic SASA, radius of gyration)



BitterMatch for DrugBank

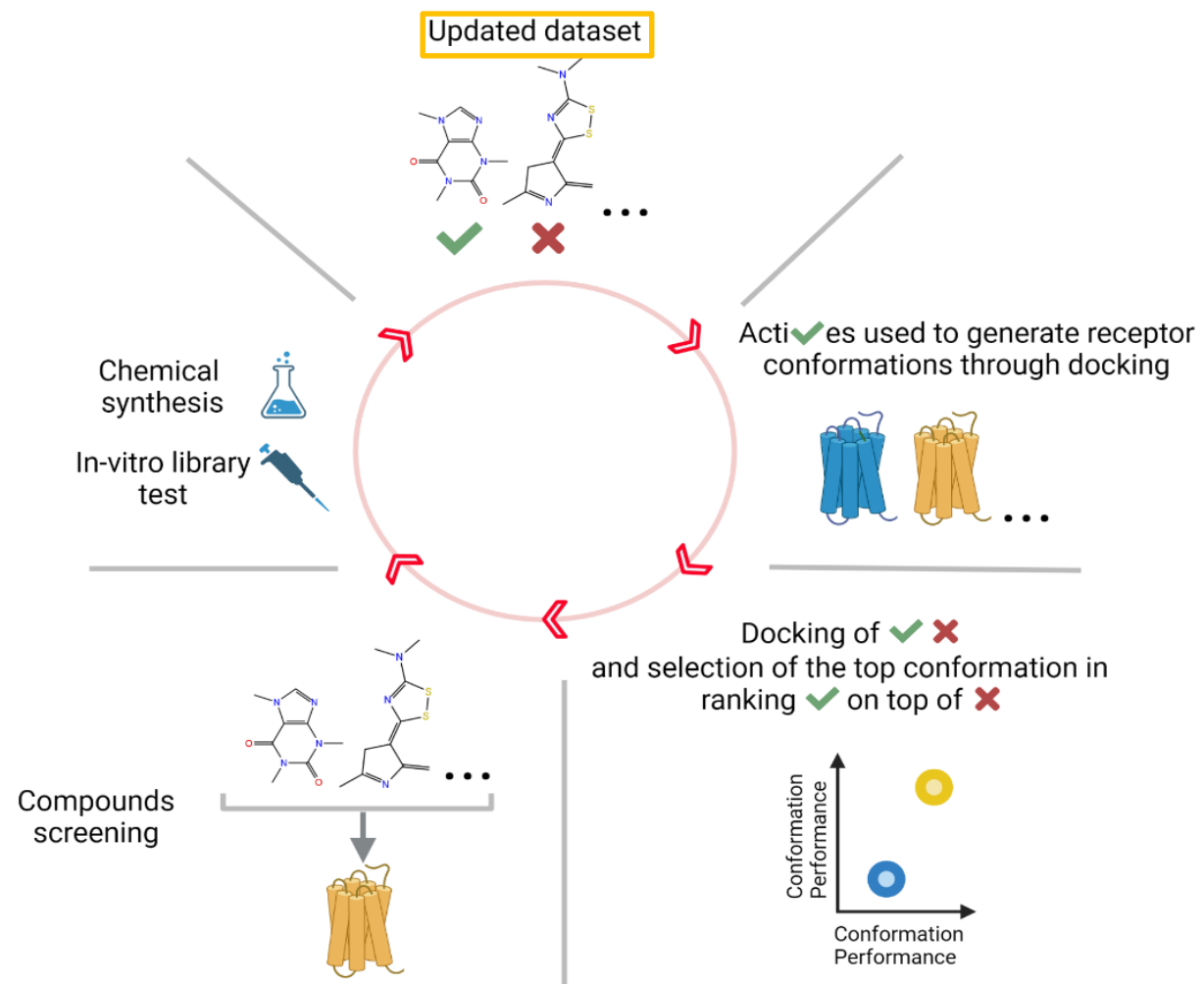


T2R14 is activated by many drugs

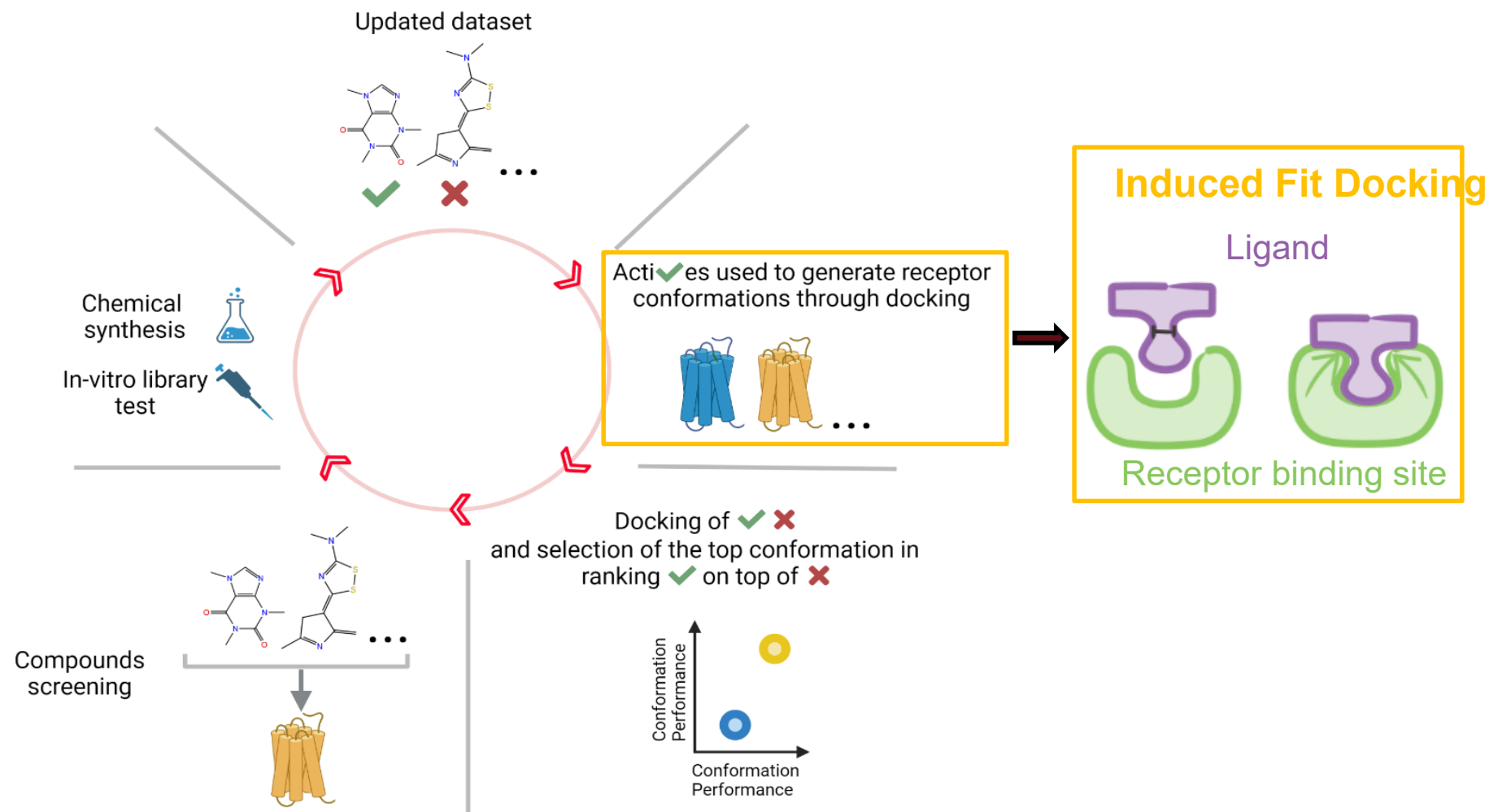
1. Can we inhibit it?
2. What's the physiological relevance?



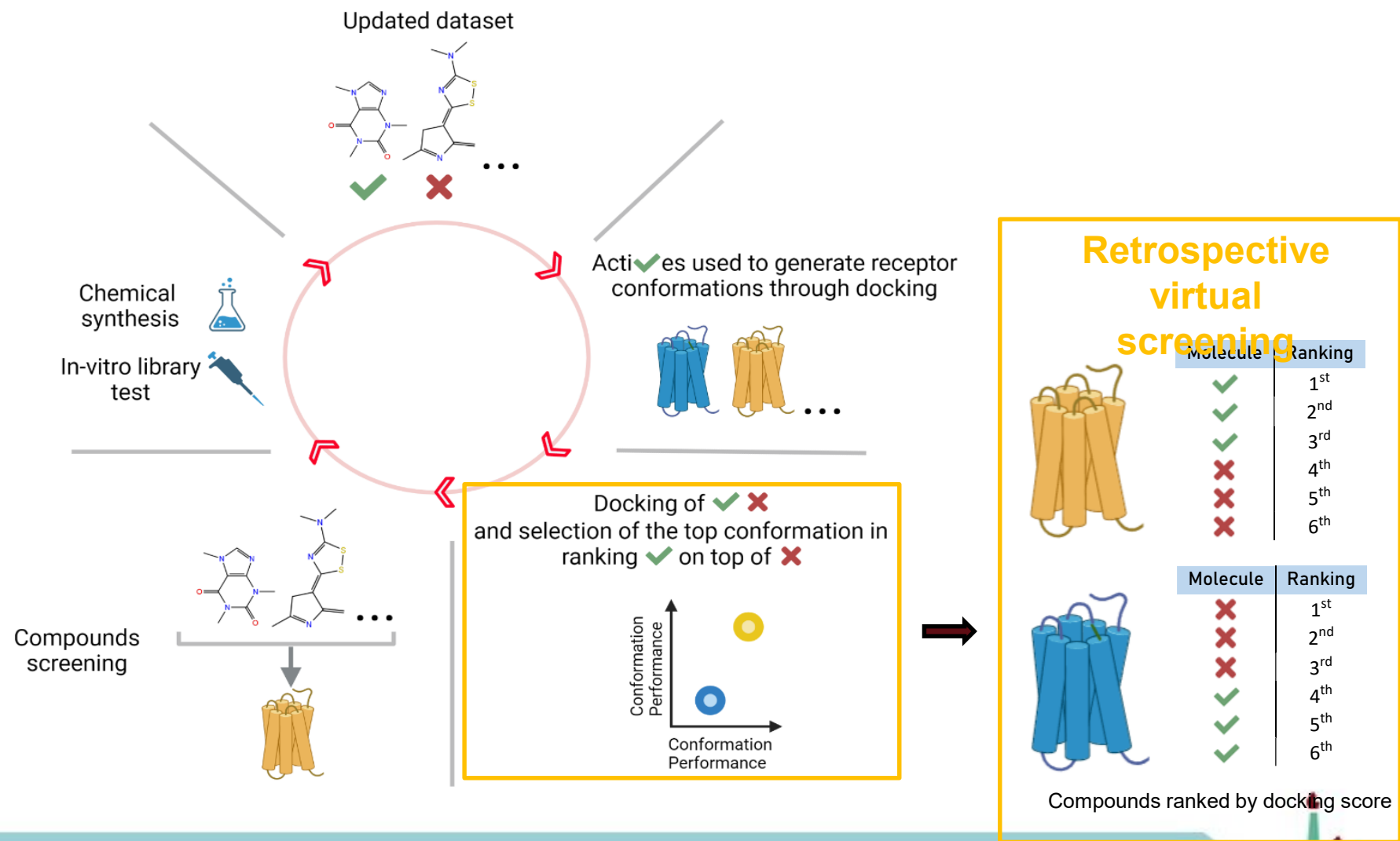
Iterative discovery



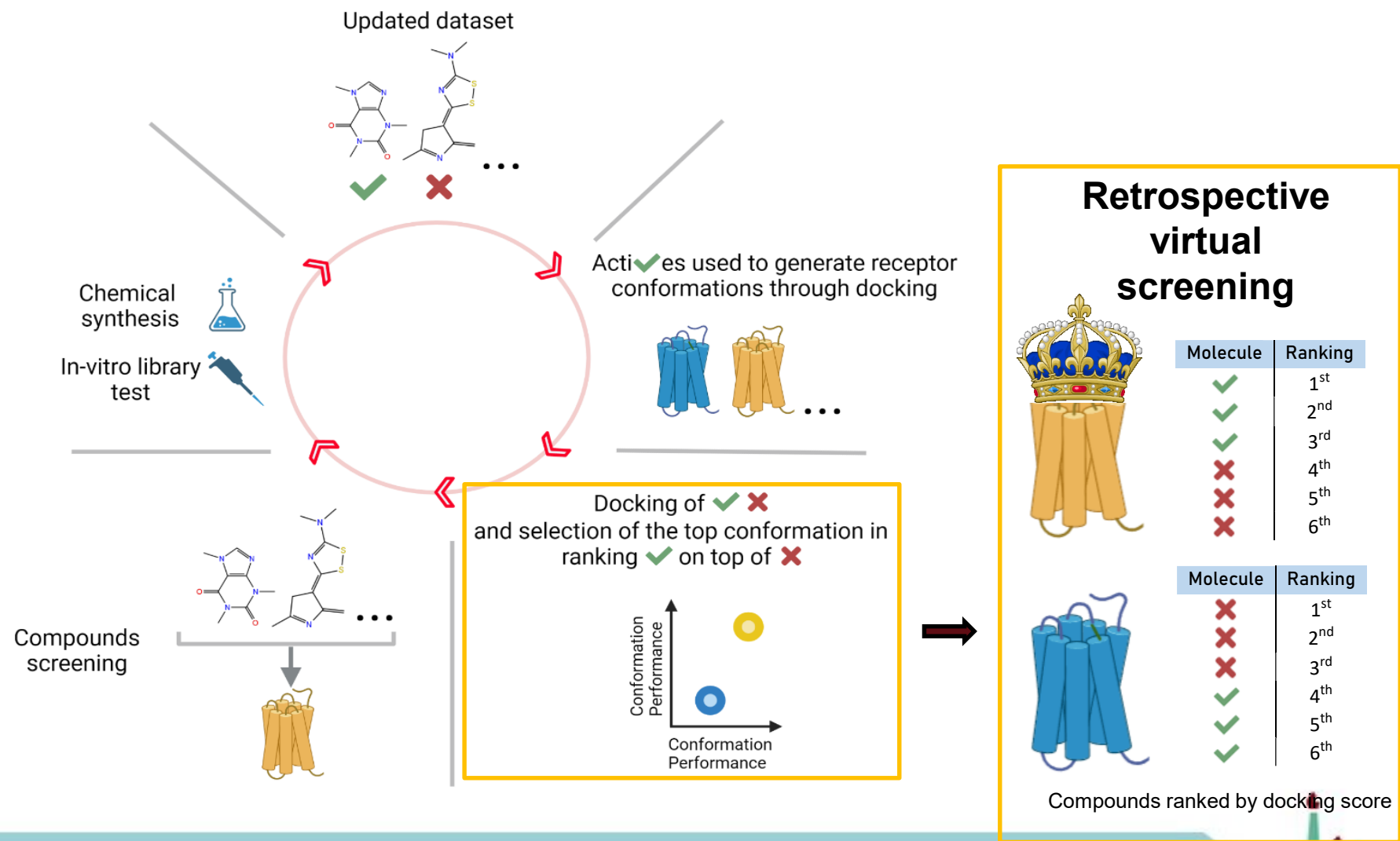
Iterative discovery



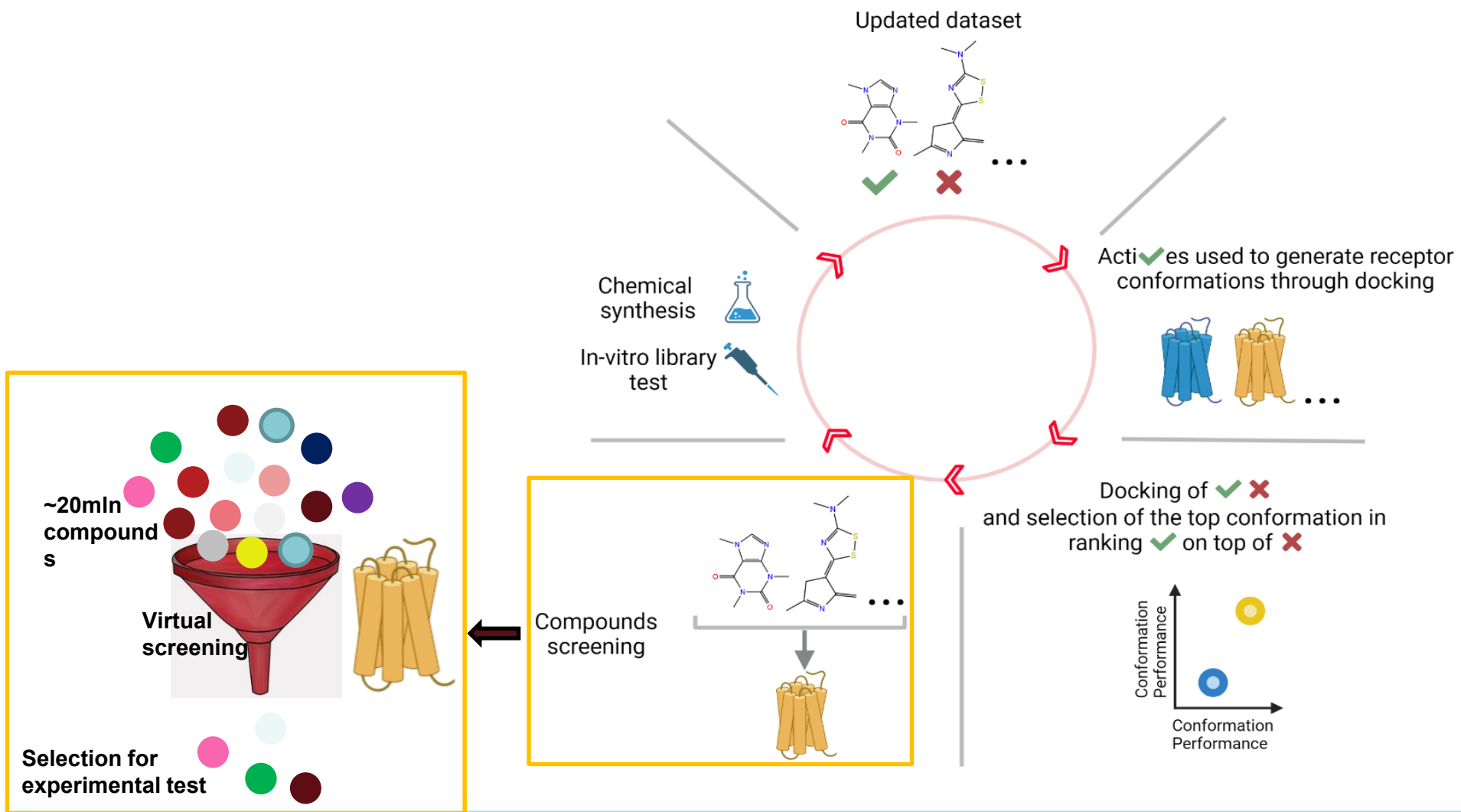
Iterative discovery



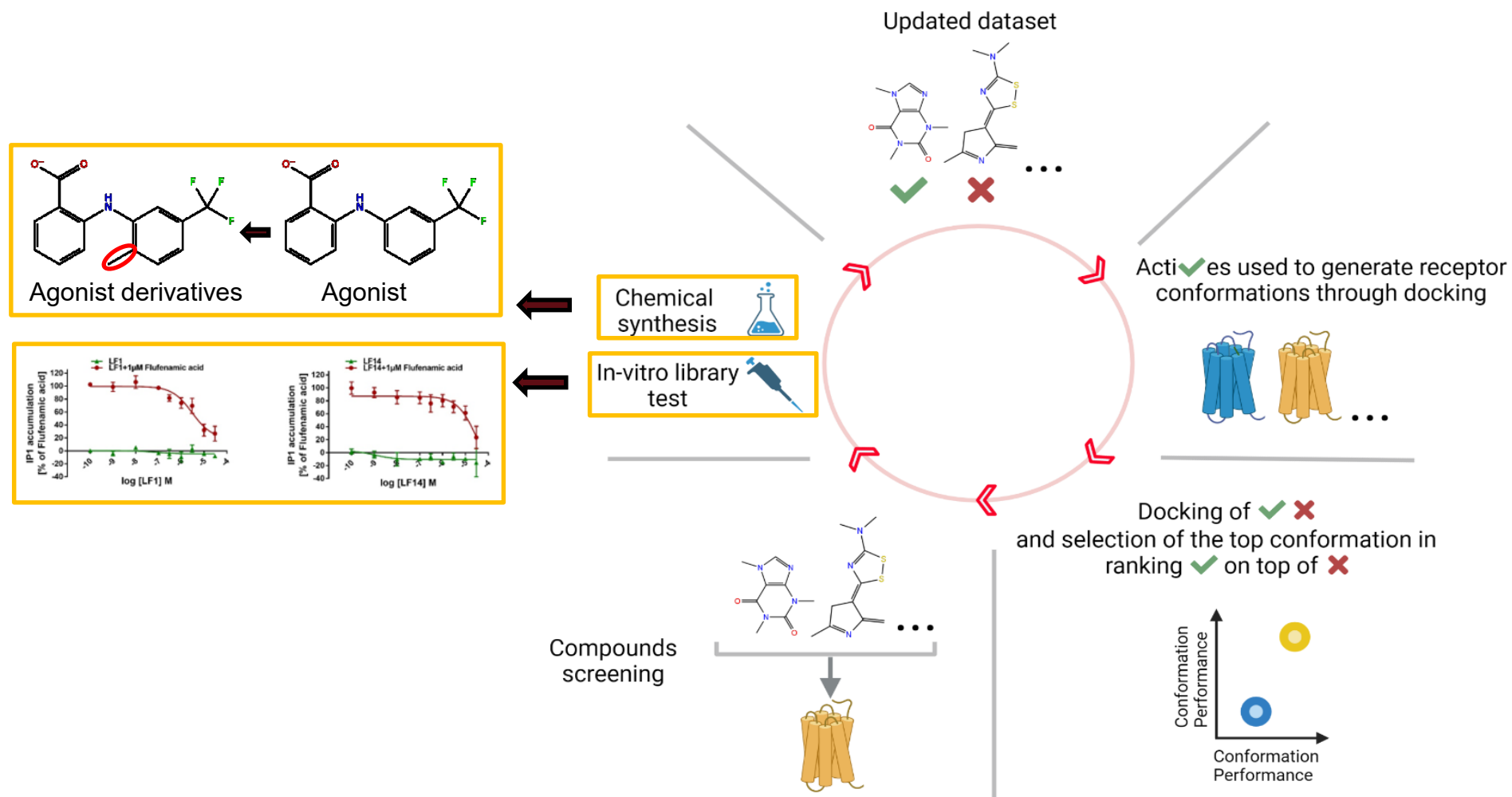
Iterative discovery



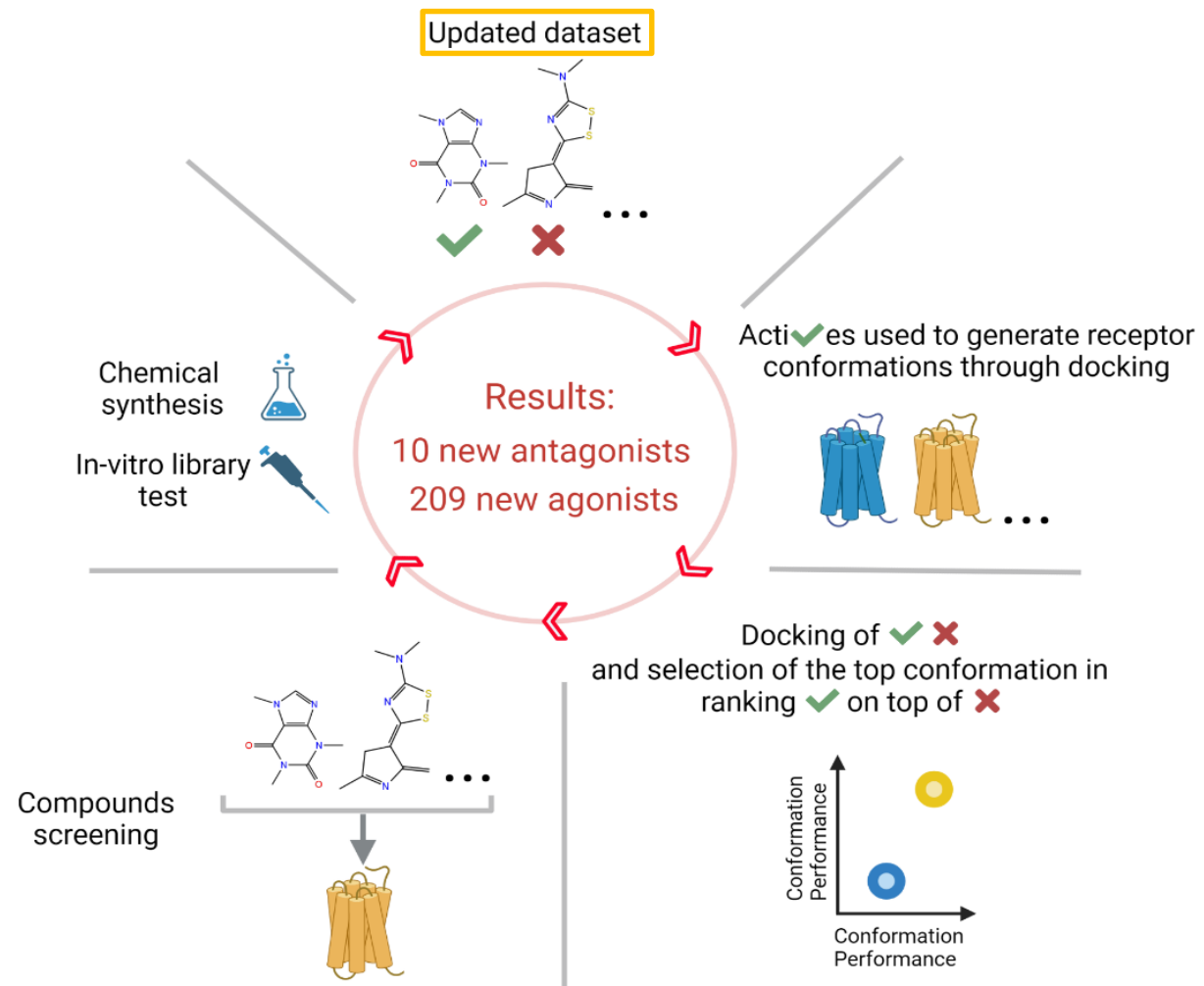
Iterative discovery



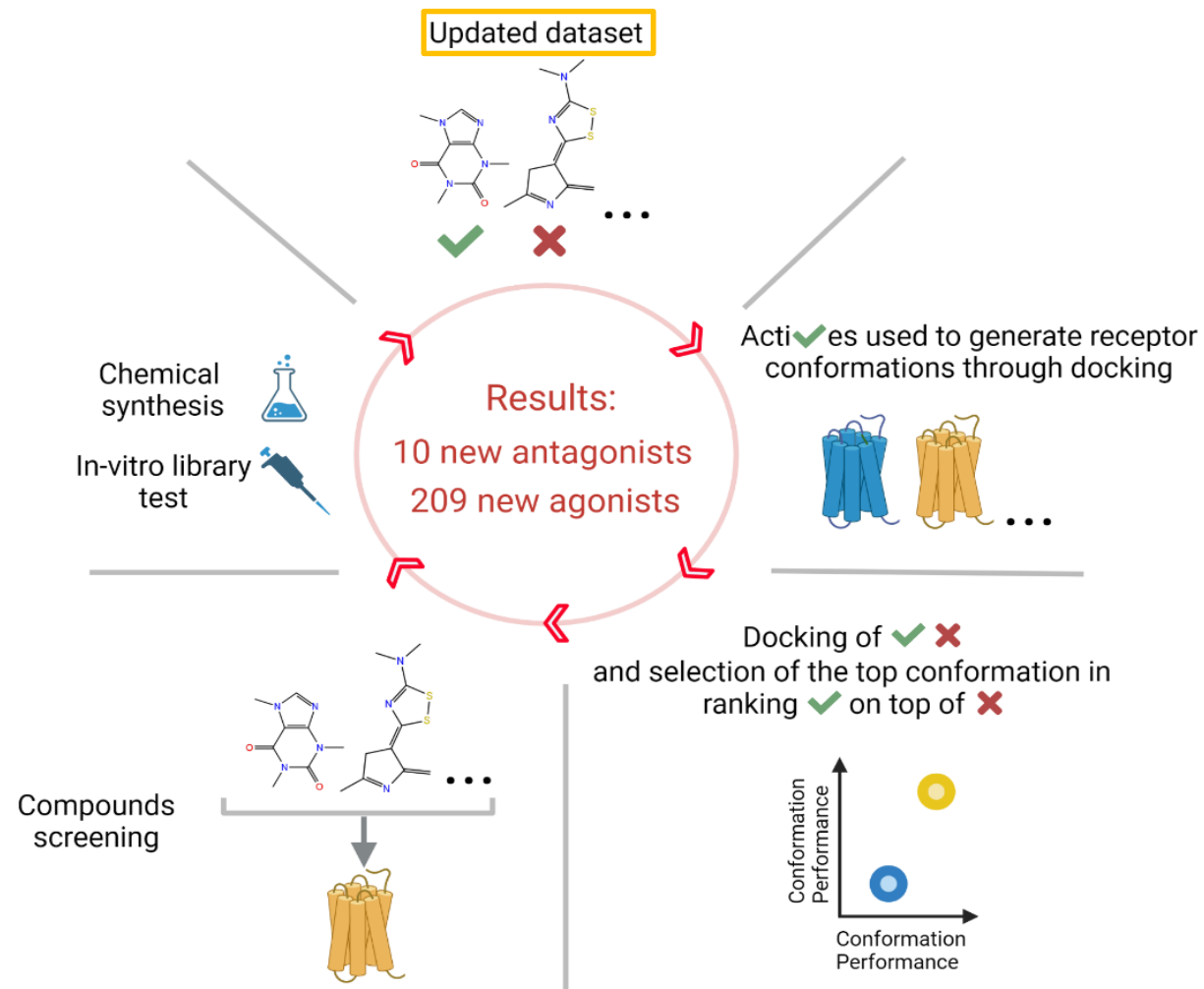
Iterative discovery



Iterative discovery



Iterative discovery



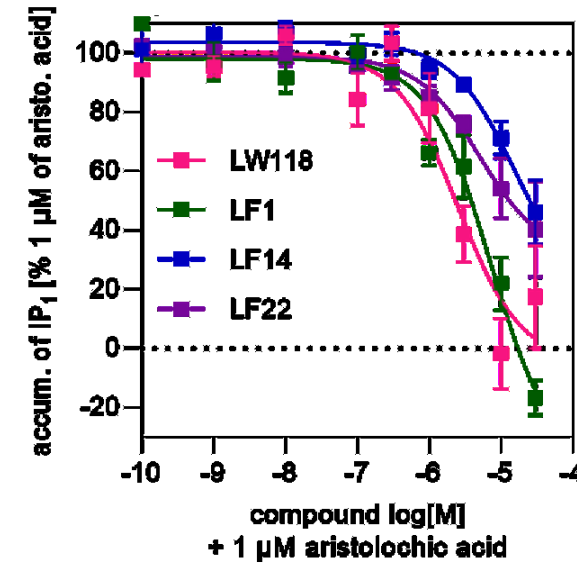
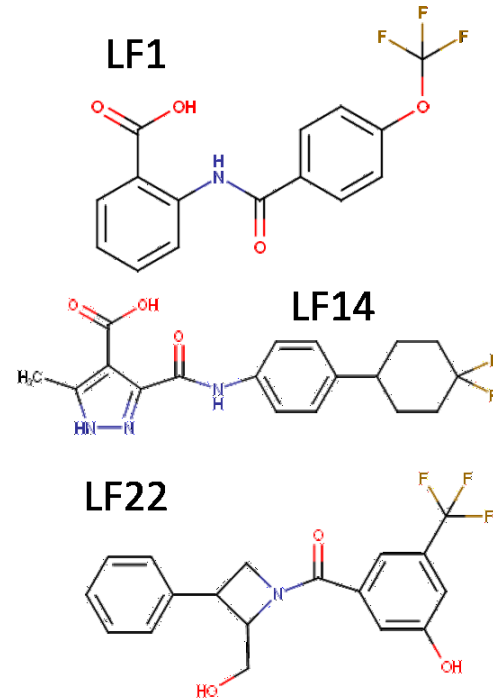
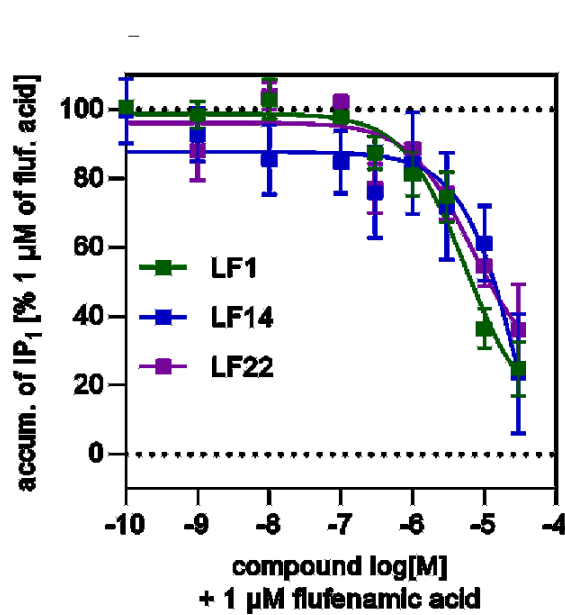
BitterMatch:
10 antagonists and
130 agonists
predicted to be
selective for T2R14
over other T2Rs



Screen of Enamine - 30 purchased, 3 confirmed as antagonists in-vitro (+3 agonists)



Lior Peri

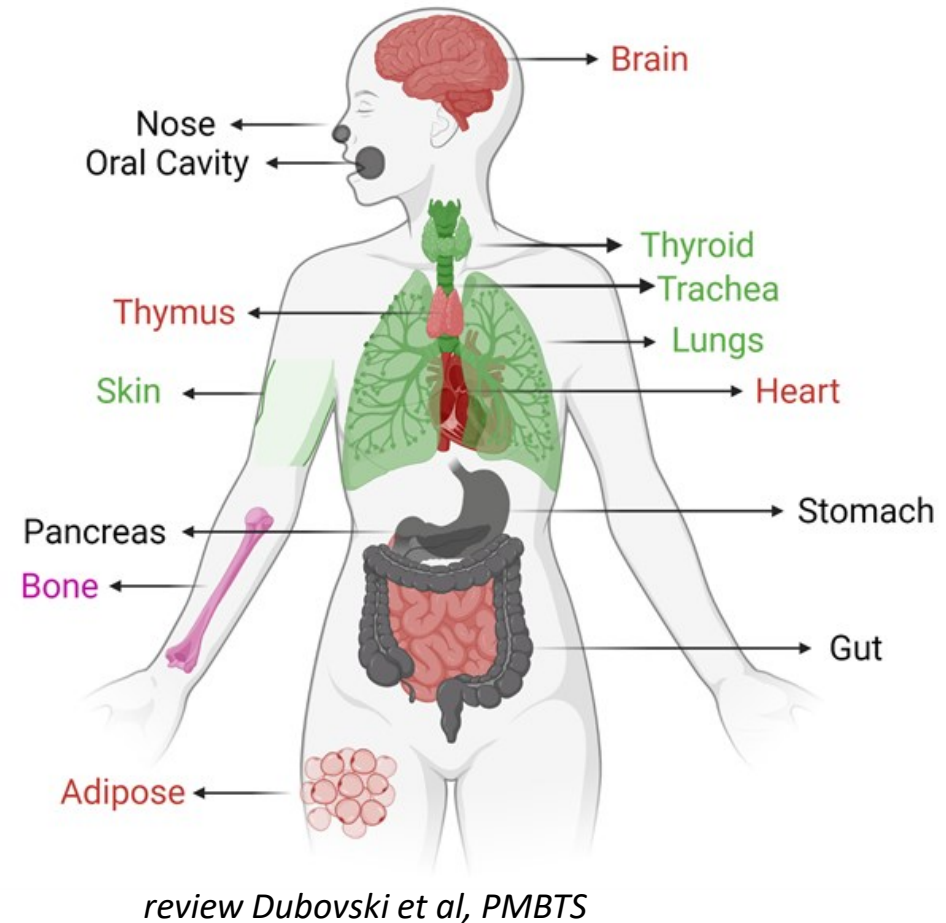
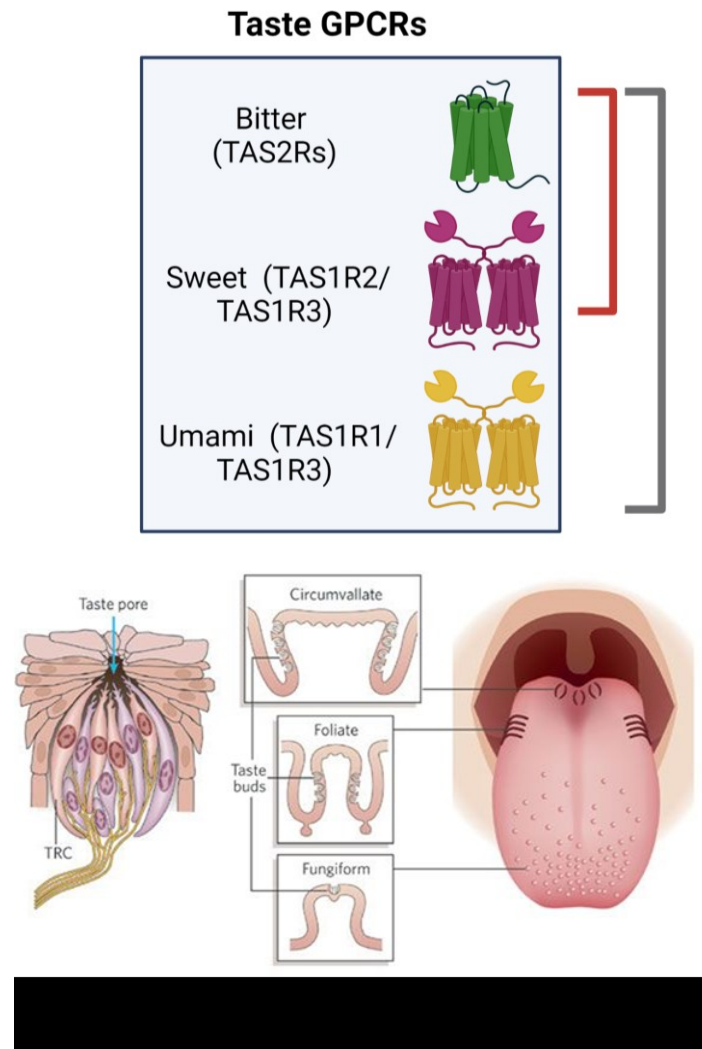


Antagonists already used by other labs

BitterMatch predicts TAS2R14-selectivity



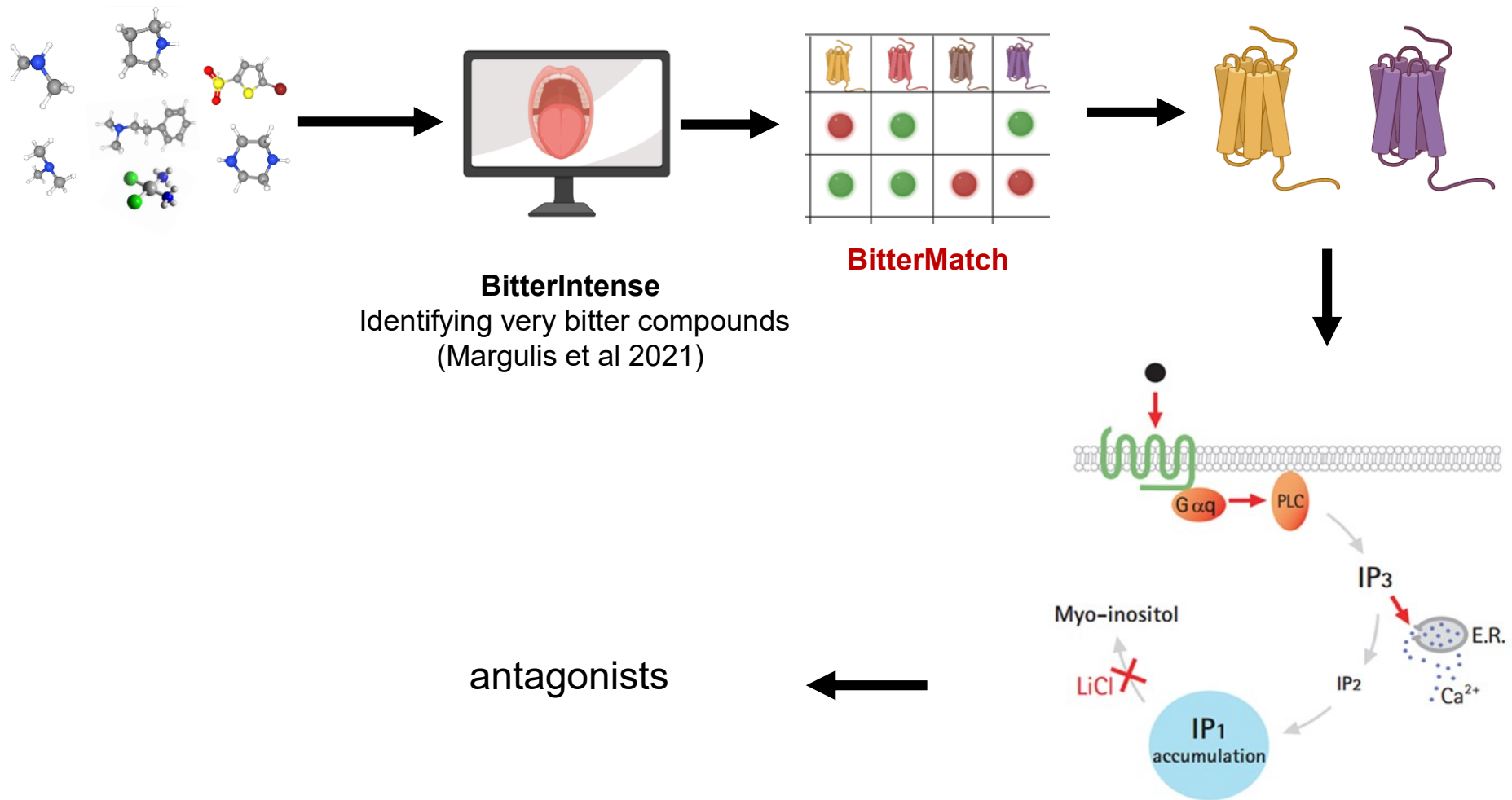
Taste receptors expression



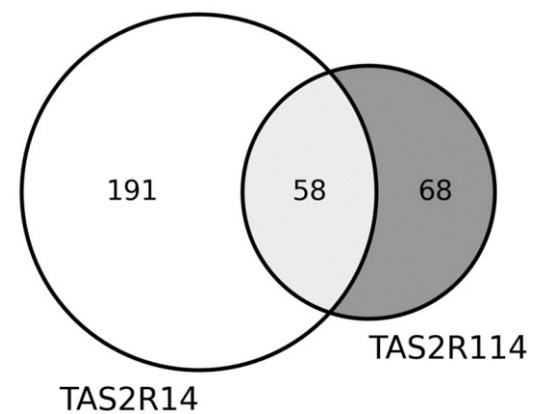
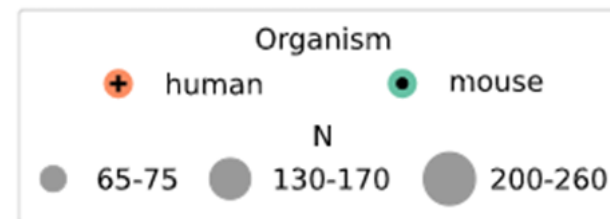
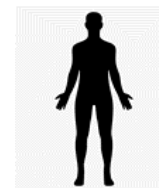
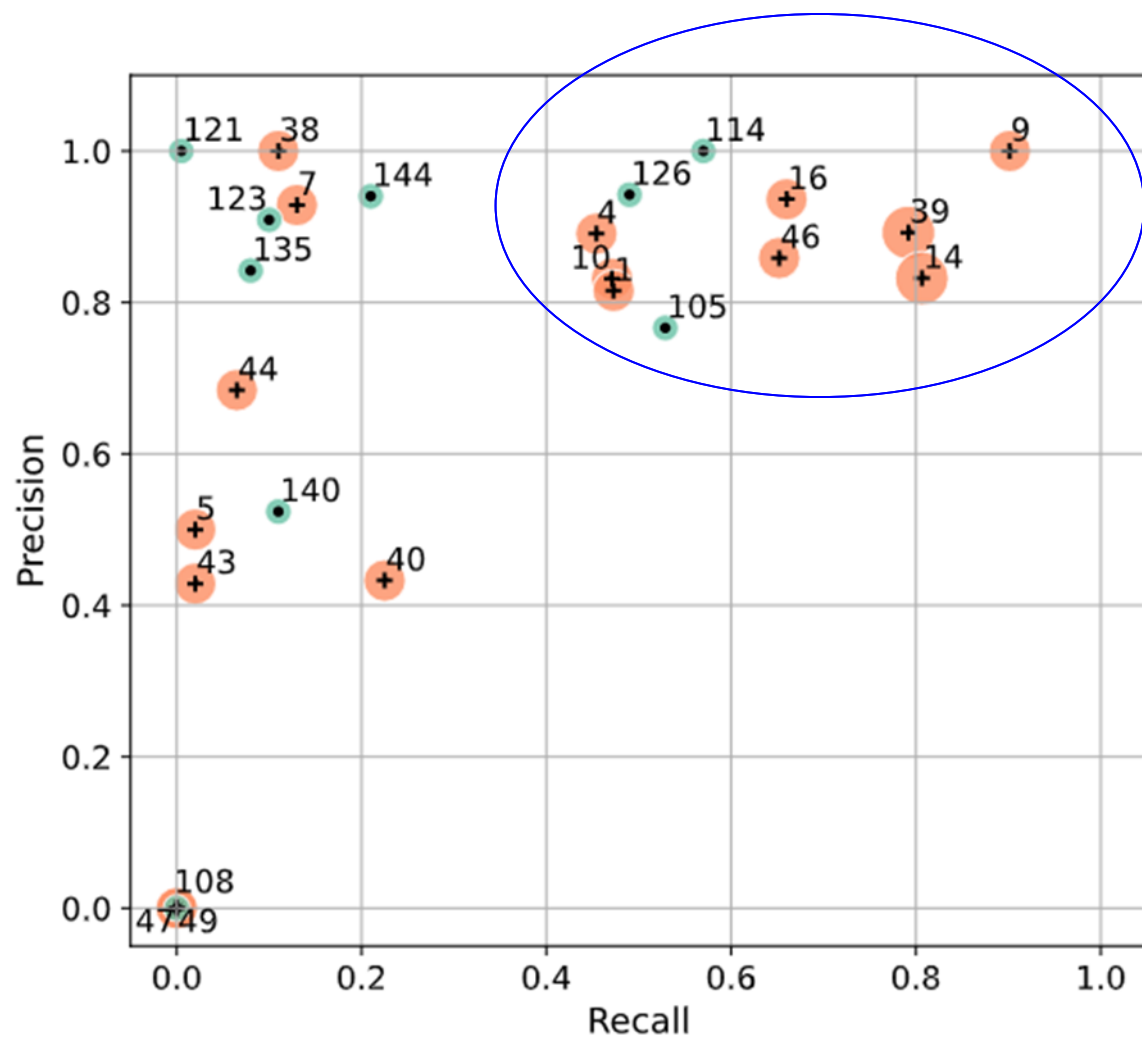
Probes for understanding physiology? Opportunity for polypharmacology?



Bitterness masking pipeline



Progress and challenges



Summary

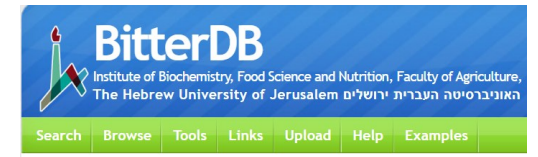
BitterDB








BitterPredict, BitterIntense

BitterMatch ligands to receptors

Bitter taste antagonists to mask bitterness and study ectopic taste receptors

Data! neighbor-informed features, 3D refinement and evaluation with known ligands



				
	-	+	-	?
	+	+	-	-
	+	?	?	?



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