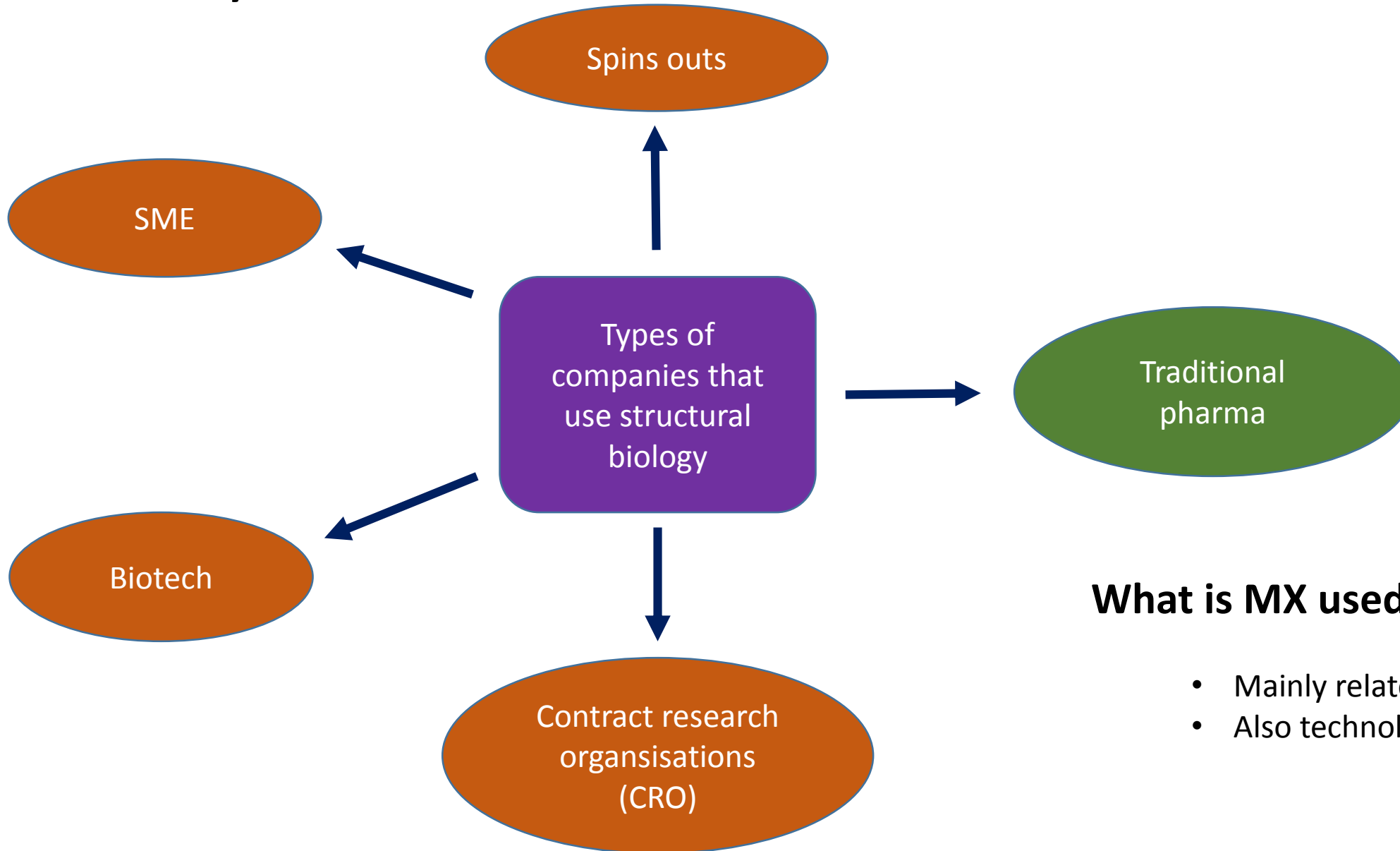


MX from an Industrial Perspective

Dr. Ailsa Powell
Diamond Light Source

ailsa.powell@diamond.ac.uk

Is all industry the same?

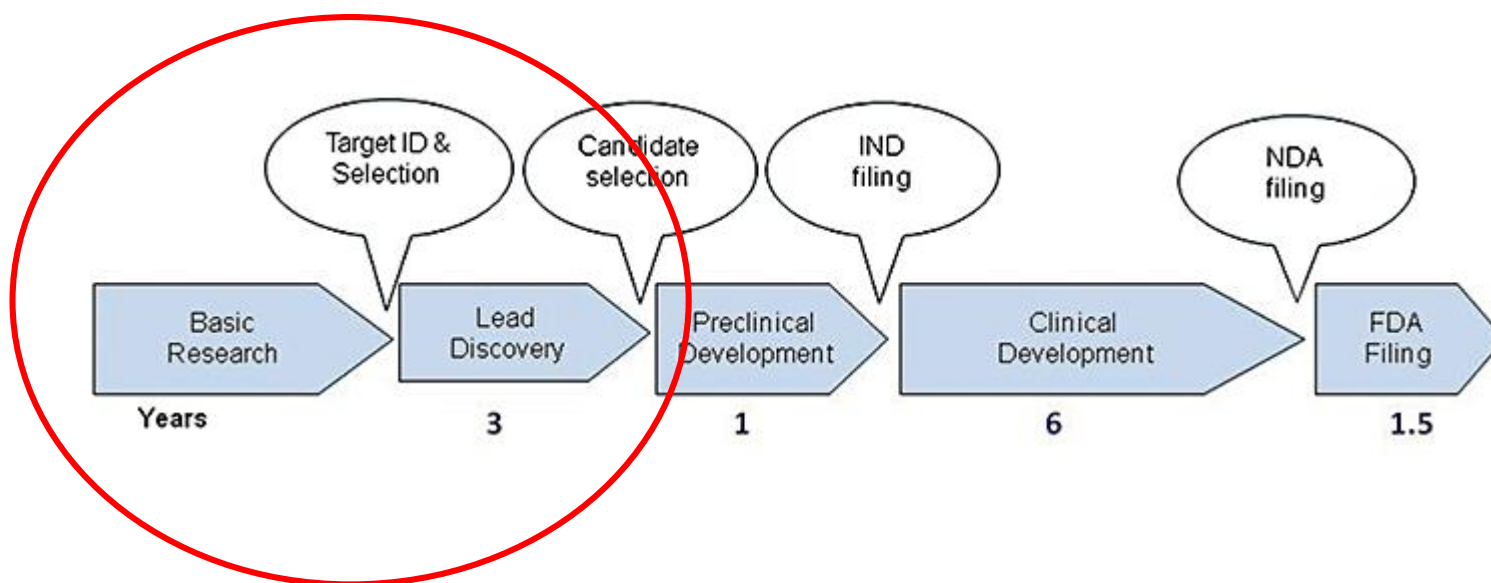


What is MX used for in industry?

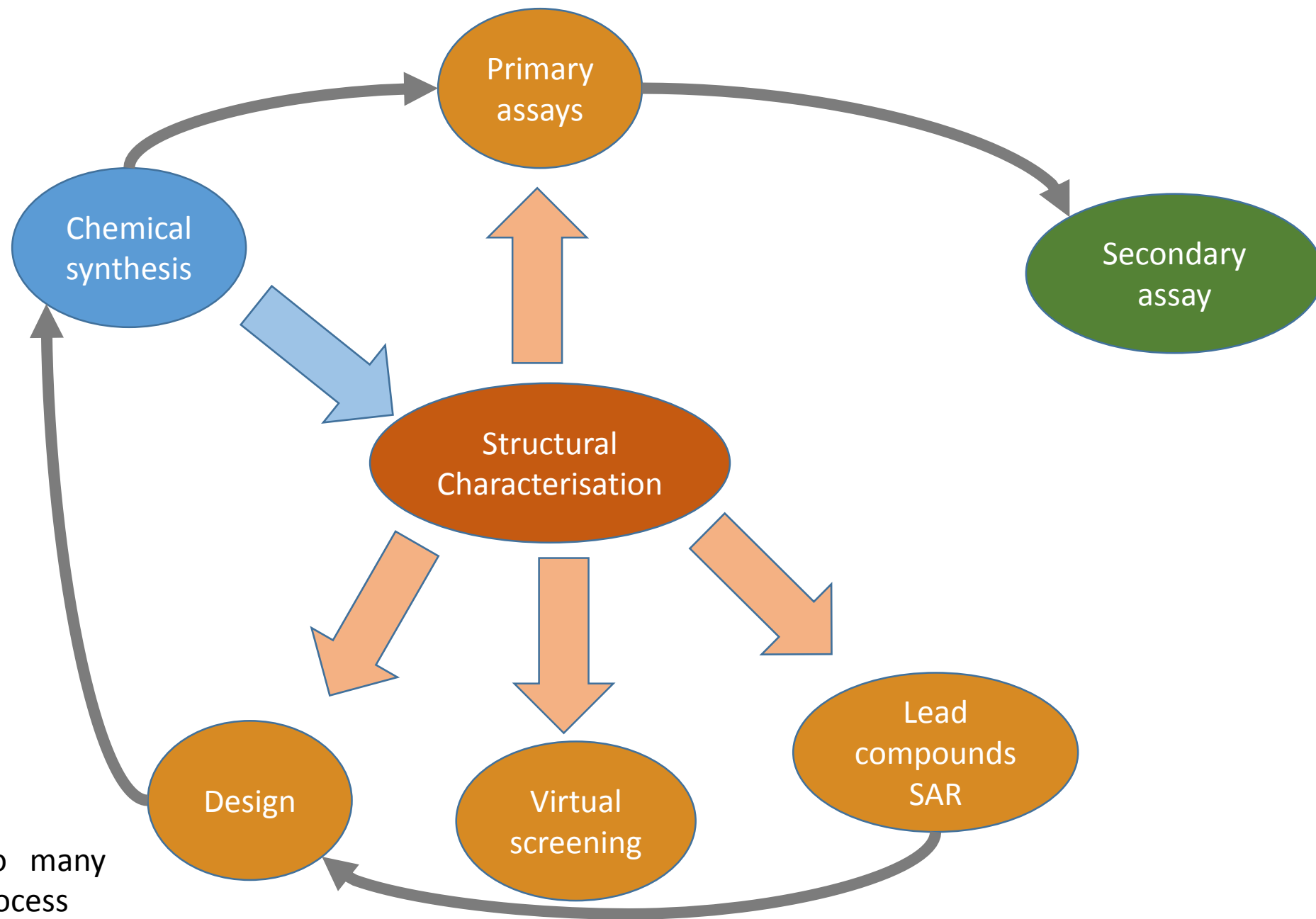
- Mainly related to drug discovery
- Also technology development

Why use structural biology

Invaluable insights at the drug discovery phase



- Protein structures can be used for the following:
 - Basic research – characterisation of the protein target (academic and industrial)
 - Lead discovery – identification of compounds (industrial and academic)



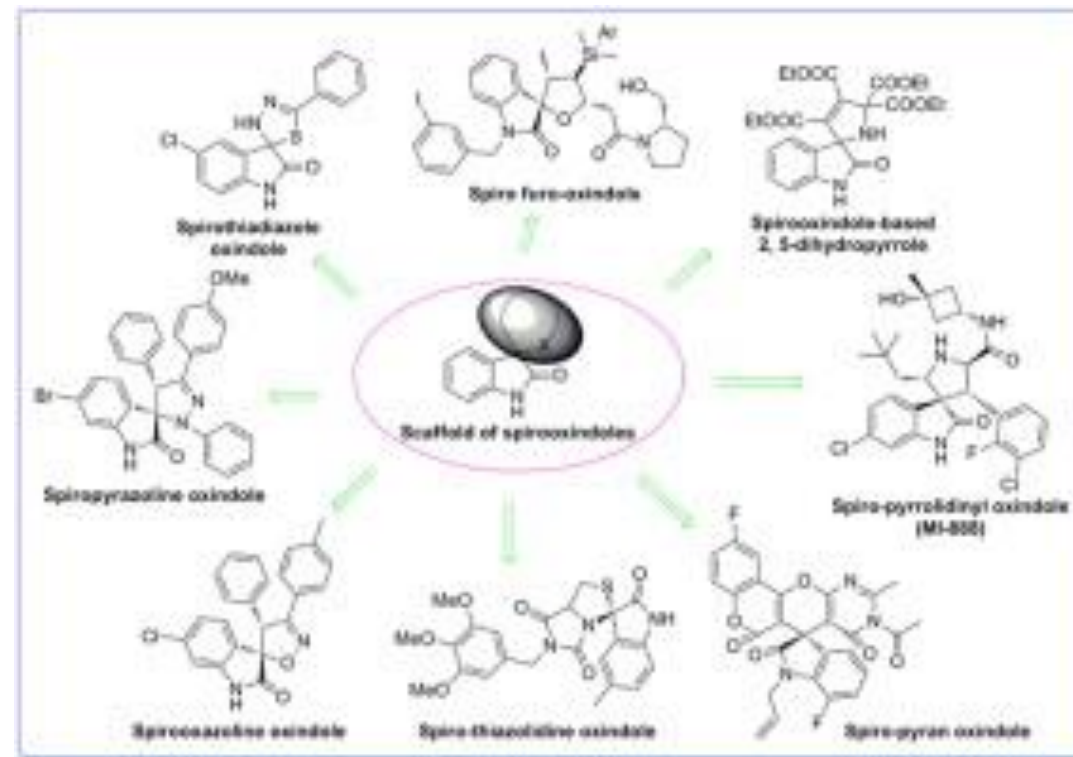
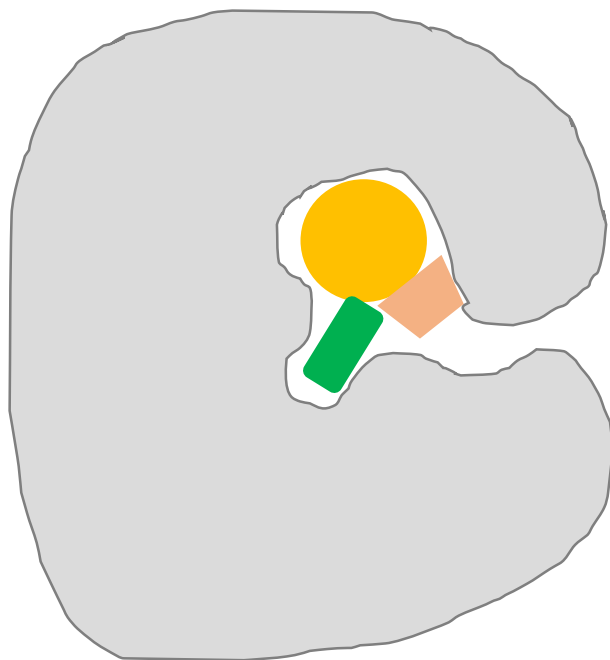
Structure is integral to many steps of the discovery process

How structures contribute to screening

Structural aided drug design	• Use of crystal structures to help design molecules	• Have docked a compound into the crystal and use this to help predict where modifications could be added to provide increased potency or selectivity • Often used as an adjunct to other screening strategies within big pharma
Virtual screen	• Docking models: use of a virtual compound library with the X-ray structure of the protein • If have a known ligand, as a base to develop further compounds on	• Can provide the starting structures for a focused screen without the need to use expensive large library screens • Can also be used to look for novel patent space around existing compound structures
Fragment screen	• Soak small compounds into crystals with often low mM activity	• Join selected fragments together to fit into the chemical space to increase potency • Requires a crystal structure to be available

SAR – Structure activity relationships

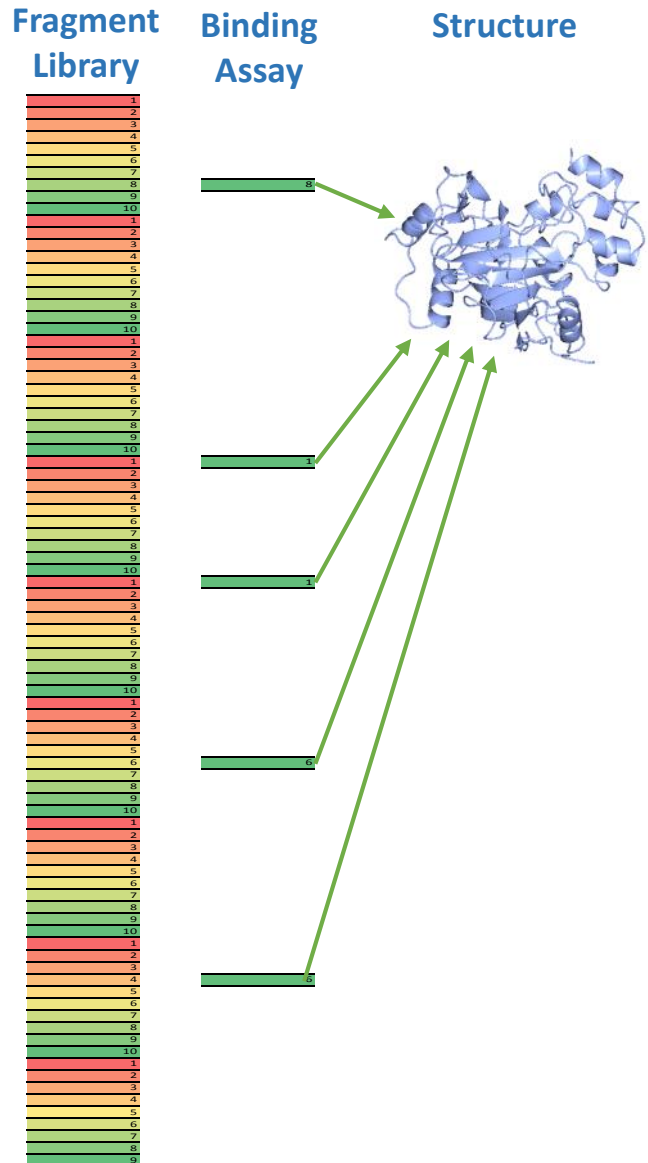
- Link between the drug target and the lead compound.
- Structures of the target with and without the lead compound act as a guide that can allow computational chemists and molecular modellers to identify binding site interactions



Spirooxindoles: Promising scaffolds for anticancer agents

[European Journal of Medicinal Chemistry](#). [Volume 97](#), 5 June 2015, Pages 673-698

Screening for fragments: conventional

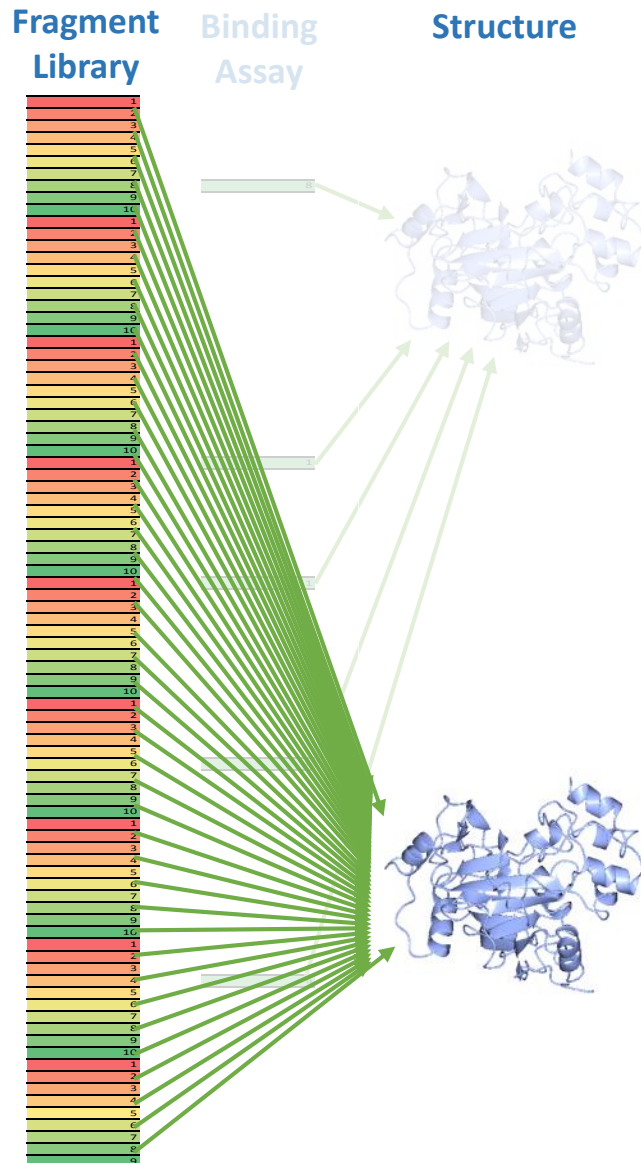


Current practice: pre-select by biophysics

Limited sensitivity!

Still need crystal structure

Screening for fragments: XChem



Current practice: pre-select by biophysics

Limited sensitivity!

Still need crystal structure

Better: screen by crystal structure

Very sensitive! High compound conc.

Worse: far too difficult

100s of crystal structures

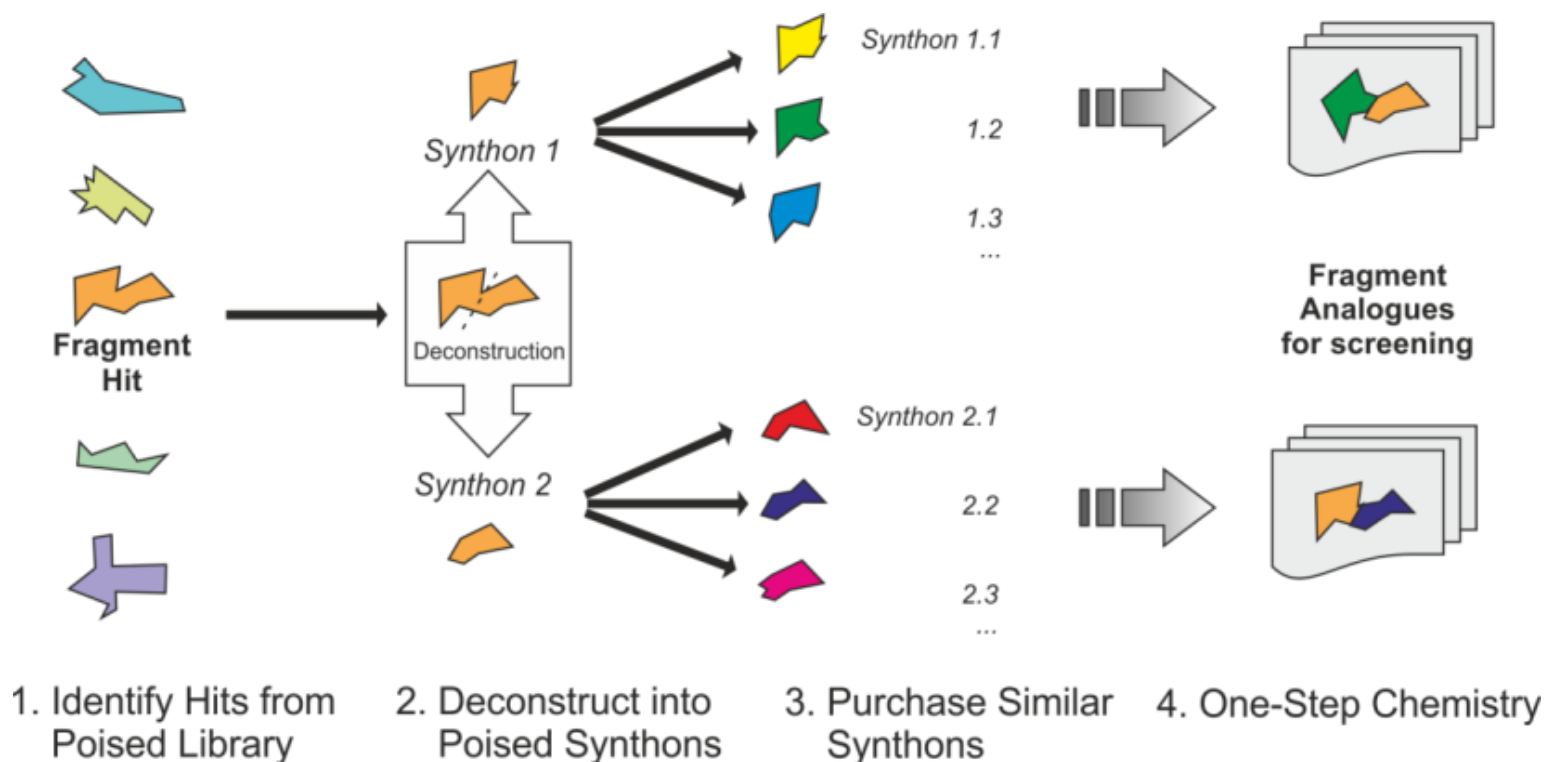
Meanwhile, beamlines got much faster...

Job for a facility

Make it fast

and accessible

Poised fragments: cheap single-step expansion



Poised reactions are:

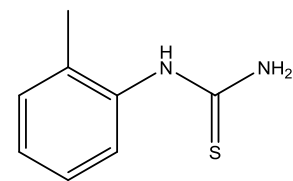
- robust and reliable;
- make drug-like products;
- be possible using commercially available starting points;
- compatible with a range of substrates.



Oakley Cox
(Paul Brennan)

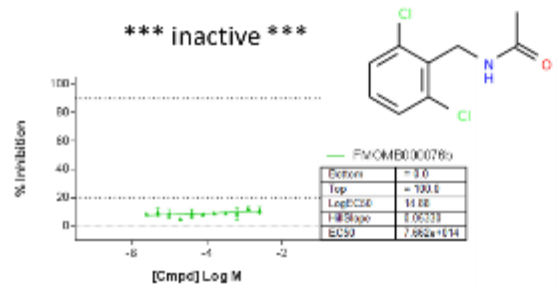
Proof of concept: tough target

- PHIP 2nd bromodomain
- No hits from biophysics (~10k)
- 9 hits from 1000 soaks – 2 poised

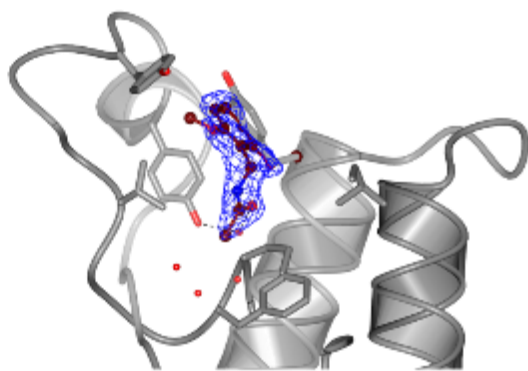
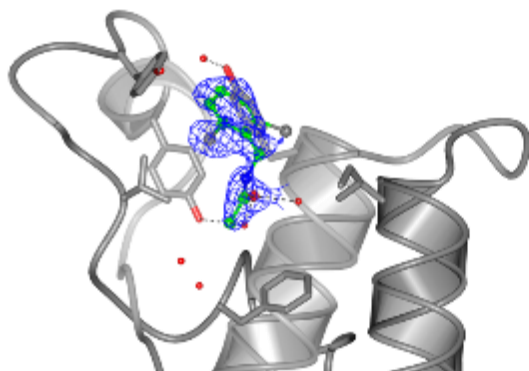
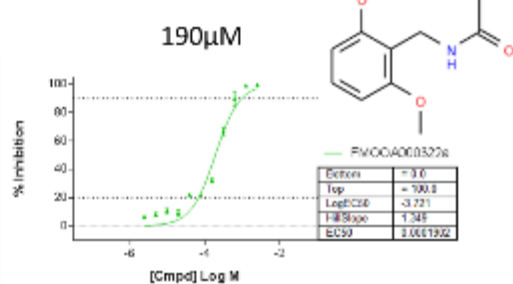


Original
fragment hit

Original hit



Synthesis round 1



ID	IC ₅₀ (μM)	LE
FMOA463	68	0.45
FMOA365	128	0.45
FMOA473	128	0.29
FMOA315	140	0.36
FMOA314	143	0.45
FMOA470	194	0.35
FMOA312	256	0.42
FMOA476	276	0.45
FMOA475	294	0.41
FMOA471	295	0.35
FMOA474	347	0.24
FMOA316	414	0.39
FMOA472	415	0.47
FMOA465	423	0.34
FMOA310	482	0.39
FMOA466	536	0.31
FMOA313	565	0.32
FMOA468	566	0.38
FMOA309	747	0.36
XST00942	768	0.4
FMOA462	791	0.31
FMOA477	1021	0.28
FMOA308	1200	0.34
FMOA467	1291	0.34
FMOA363	1500	0.32
FMOA357	1700	0.35
FMOA321	1900	0.35
FMOA369	2100	0.29
FMOA319	2100	0.27
FMOA358	2200	0.29
FMOA362	2600	0.31
FMOA367	2600	0.26
FMOA311	3200	0.29
FMOA359	3200	0.29
FMOA361	4800	0.27
FMOA360	>5000	<0.29
FMOA461	>5000	<0.29
FMOA460	>5000	<0.27
FMCAC421	>5000	<0.25
FMOA368	>5000	<0.25
FMOA364	>5000	<0.25
FMOA318	>5000	<0.25
FMOA317	>5000	<0.25
FMOA366	>5000	<0.23
FMOA320	>5000	<0.23
FMOA469	>5000	<0.23
FMOA464	>5000	<0.21

Tobias Krojer
Oakley Cox
Anthony Bradley
Lin Mei

Automated and unattended data collection



Stable reliable beamline

Automated loop centring (~30 samples /hour)



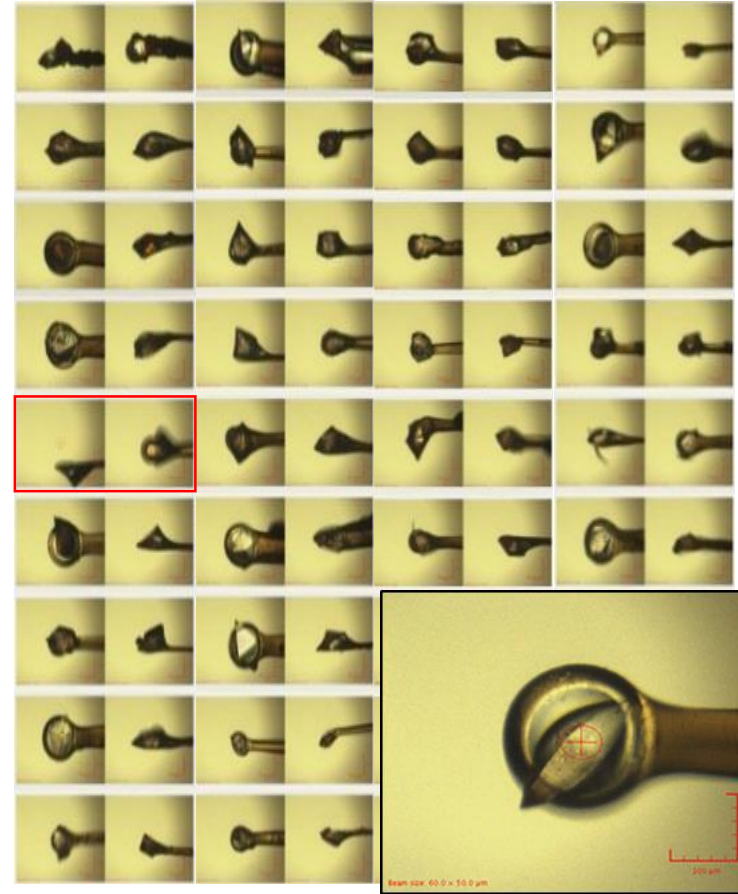
José
Brandaõ-Neto



Alice
Douangamath



Mark
Williams

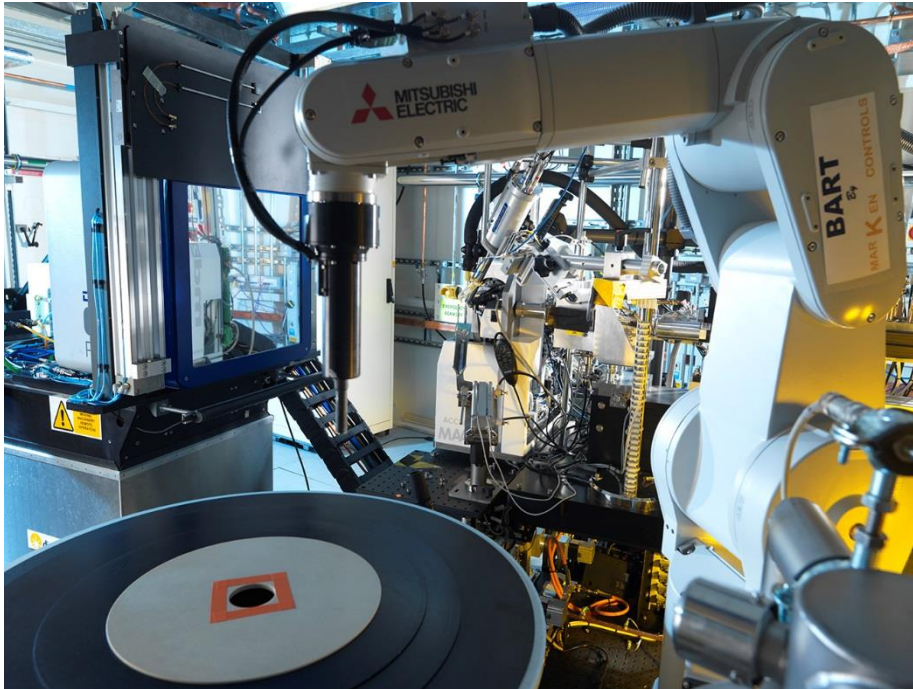


Automatic loop centring, > 97% accuracy

BART robot (I03 team) - transformative

In-house control system:

- **VERY** robust
- Fast: <20sec exchange



37 pucks, 592 samples

James
O'Hea

Stuart
Fisher

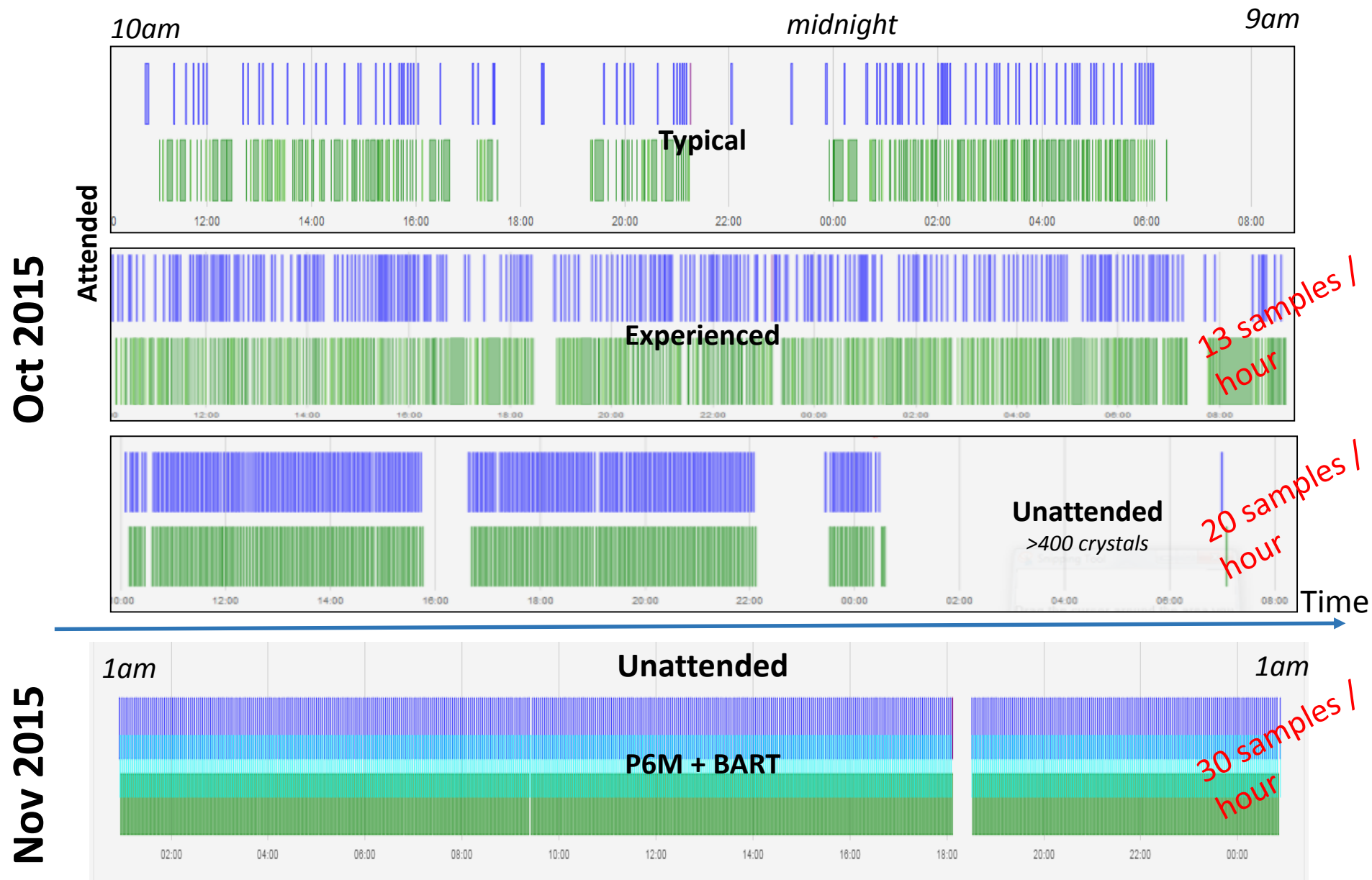
Ken Jones



Mark
Williams

Katherine
McAuley

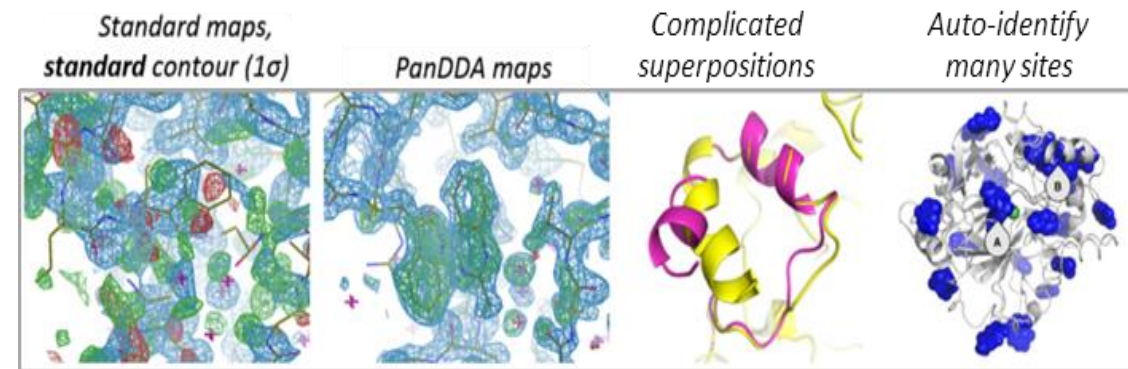
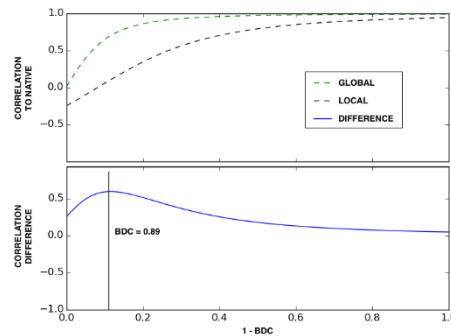
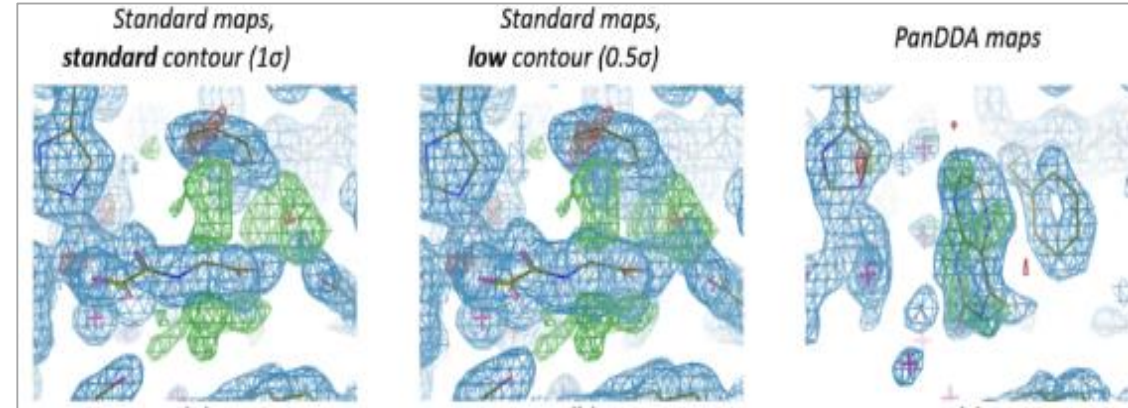
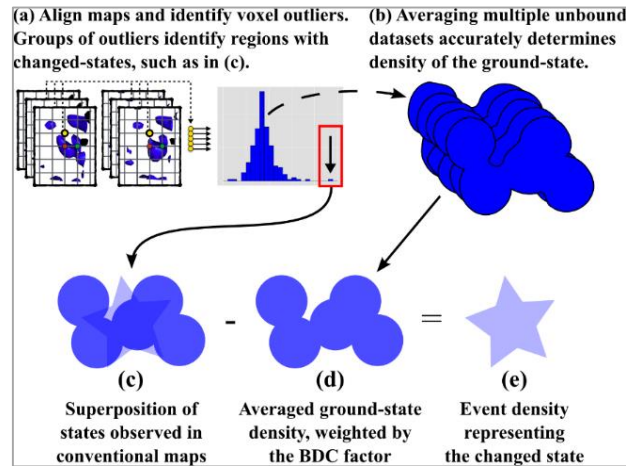
A truly automated beamline



Finding hits – PanDDA

- Used through the XChem explorer interface

Pan-Dataset Density Analysis

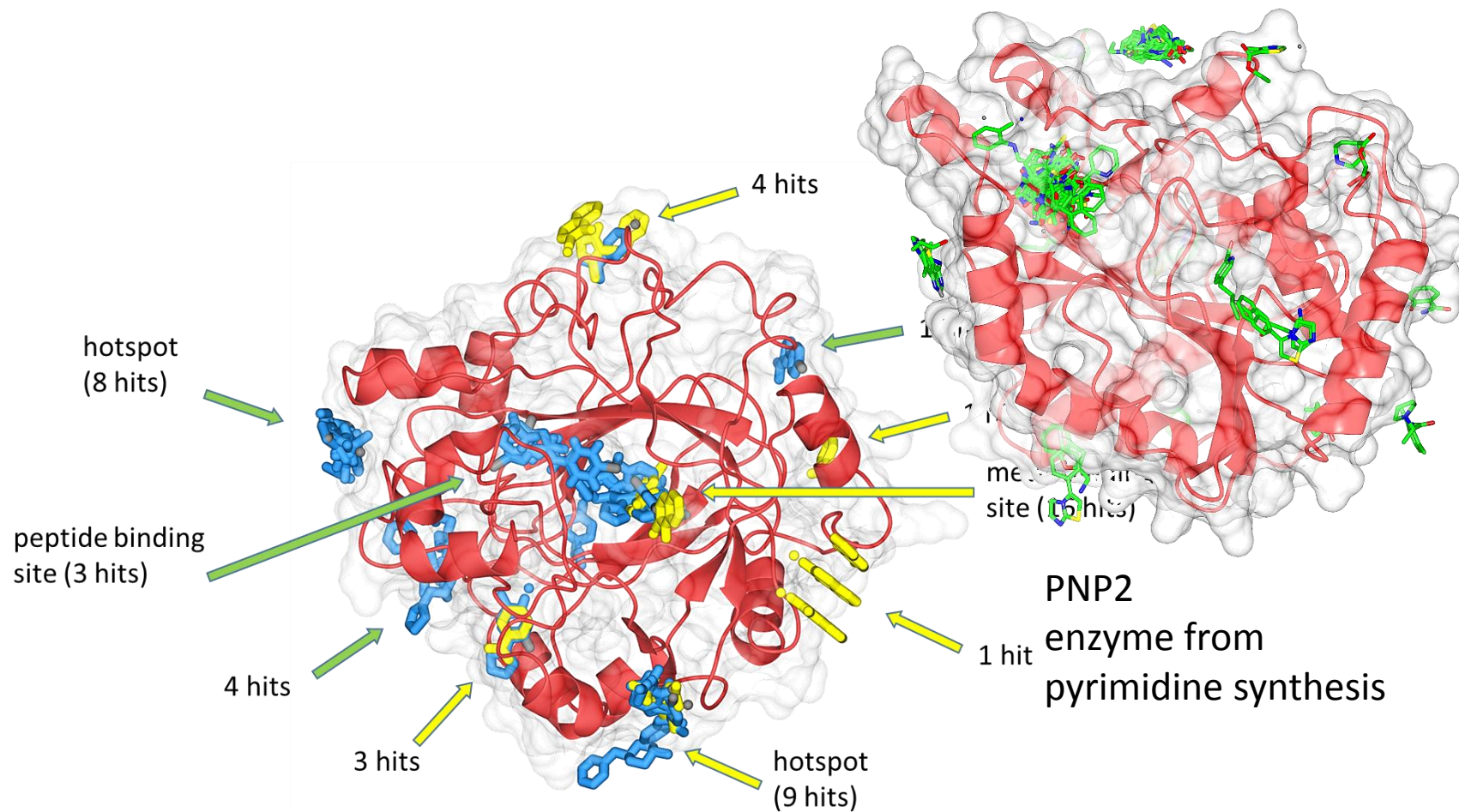


Pearce et al, Nat Comms, 2017



Nick Pearce

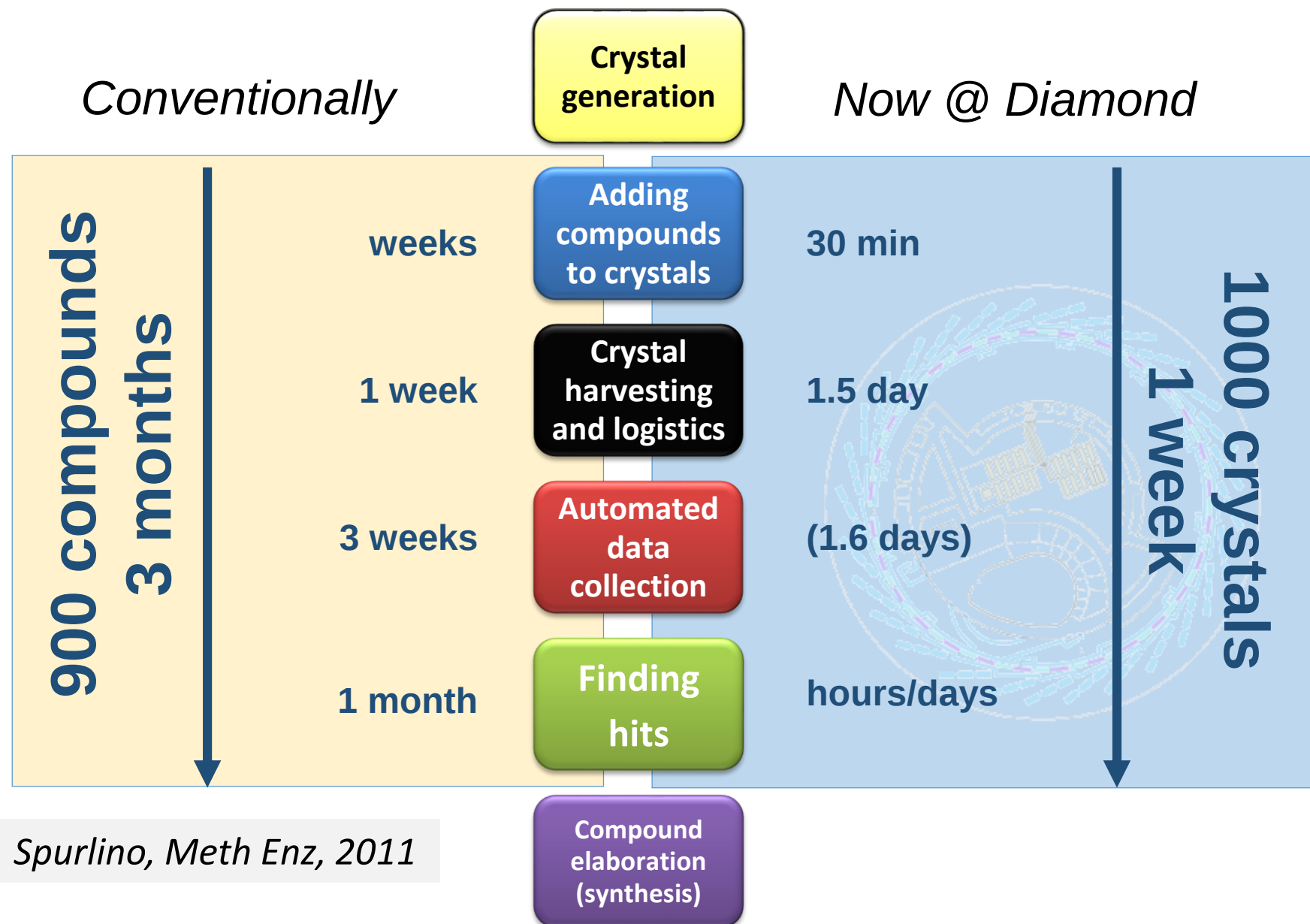
Fragment binding results



JMJD2D, a histone lysine demethylase

PNP2
enzyme from
pyrimidine synthesis

XChem: order of magnitude speedup



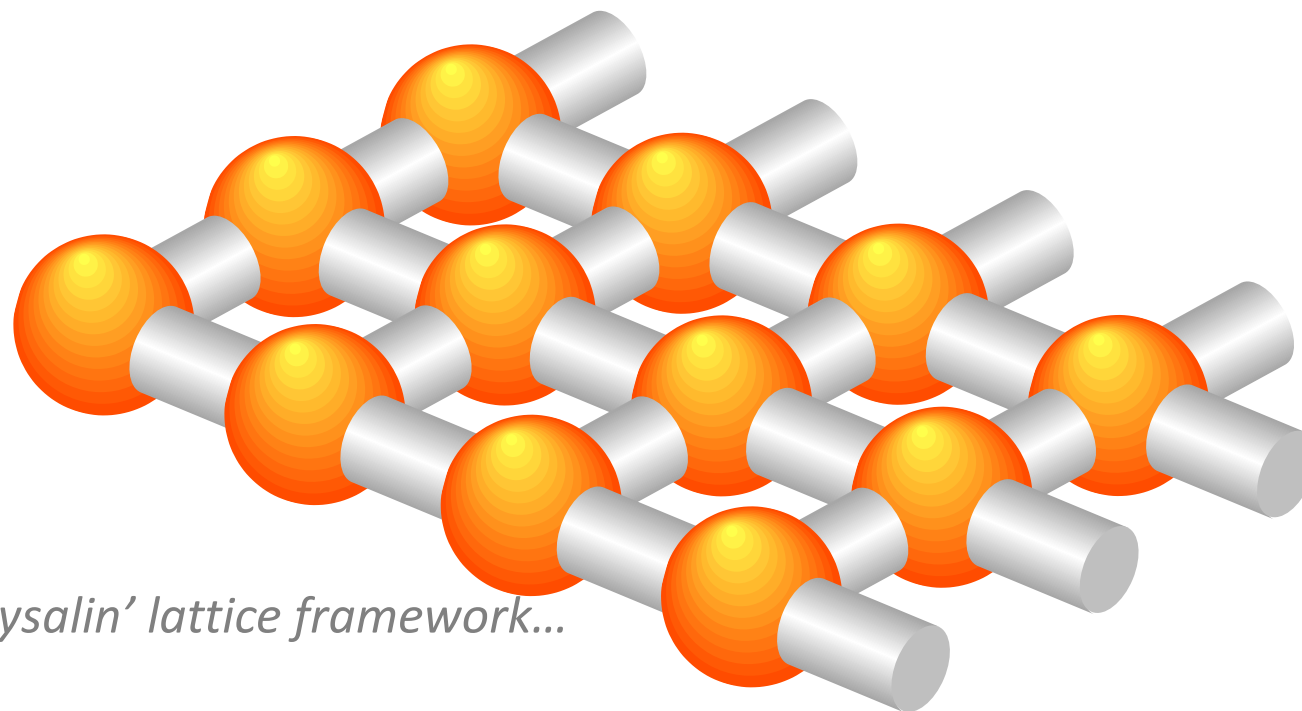


Aim: to provide rapid determination of protein structures, irrespective of target class, at sub 3Å resolution.

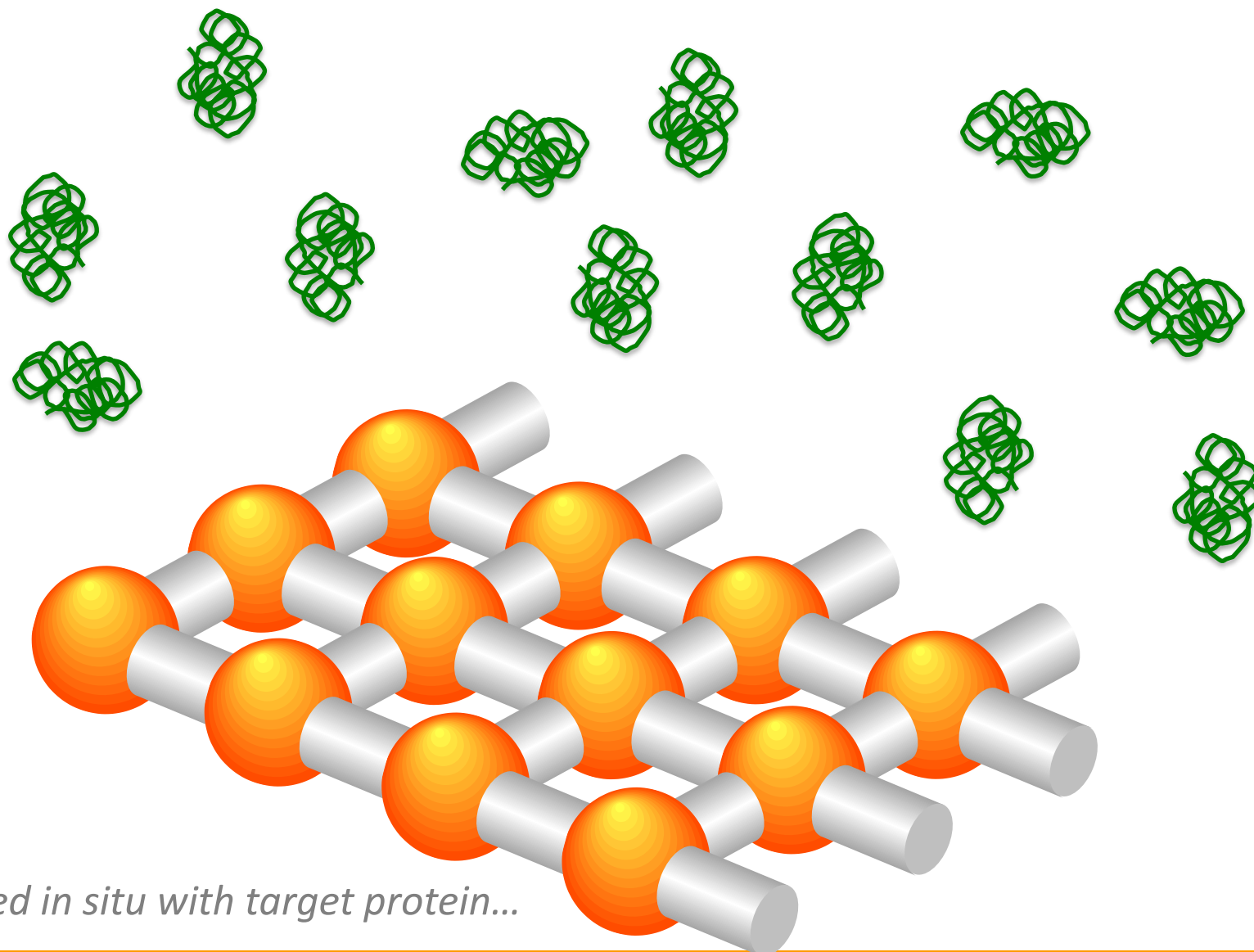
- Remove need for protein crystallisation
- No reproducibility issues (poor/variable resolution, etc)
- No target class restriction (ion channels/GPCRs)
- Remove need for large quantities of highly purified protein
- Increase speed of process
- Increase certainty of result

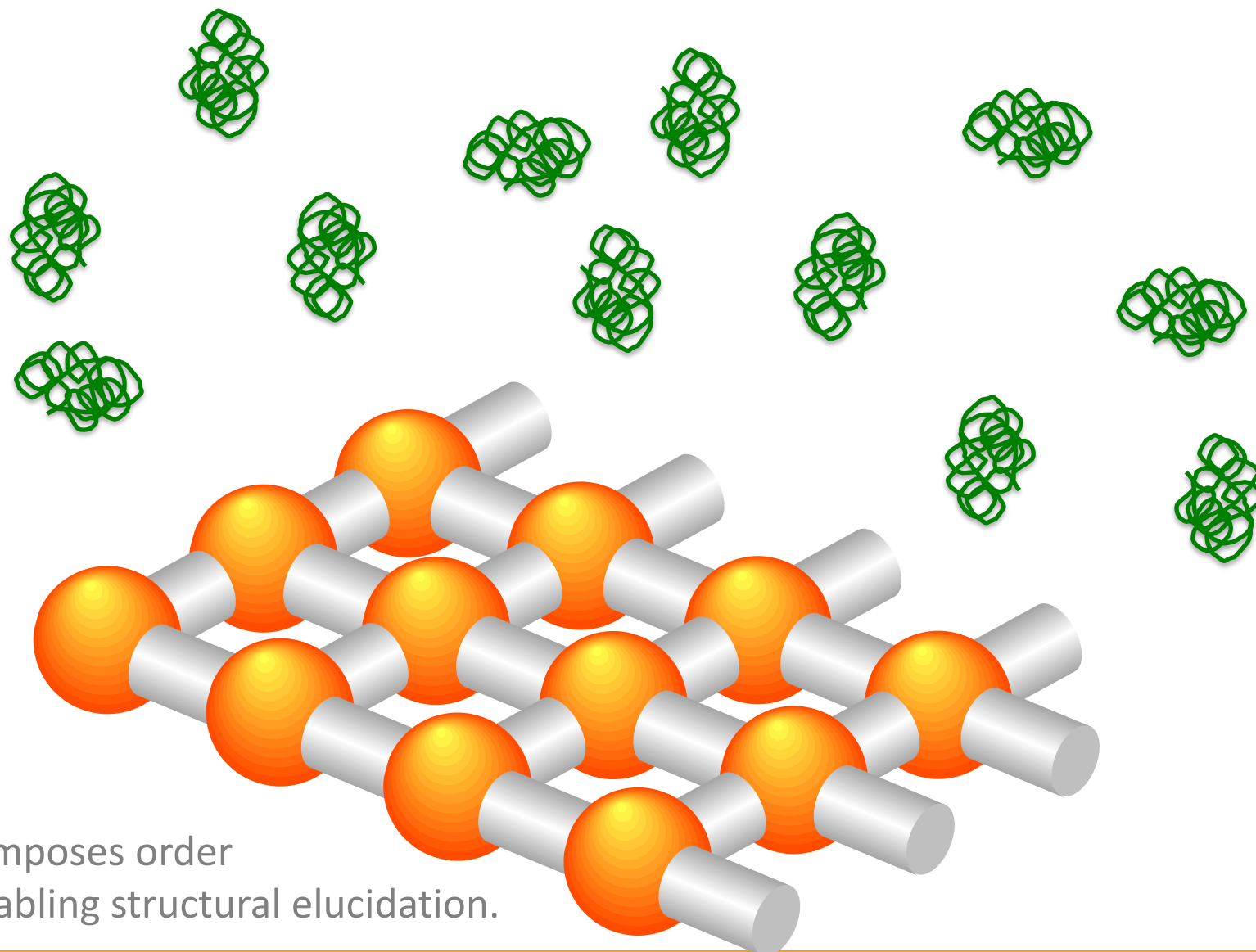
An industrially robust and consistent process with predictable results

The freedom to choose which target to work on due to scientific validity of the target not the technical limitations of the methodology



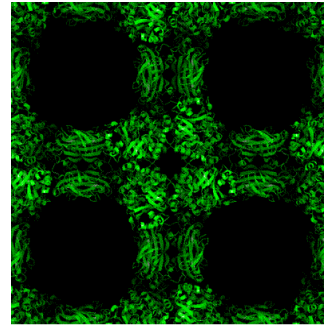
The 'Crysalin' lattice framework...



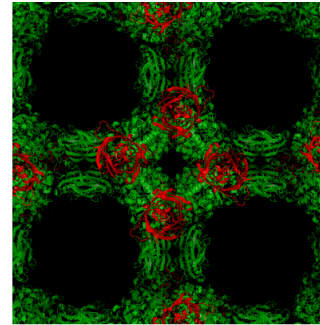


*Computer
Simulation*

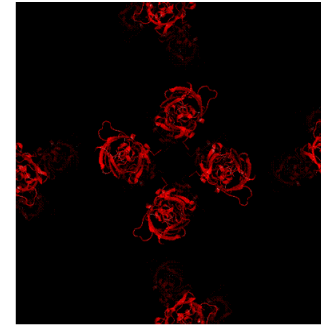
Crysalin Lattice



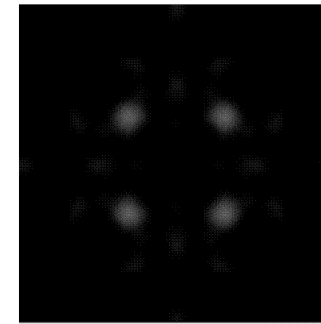
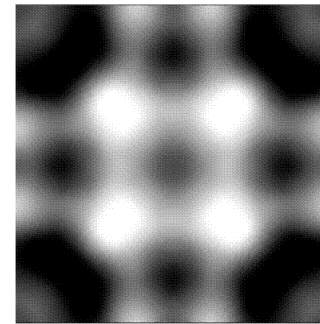
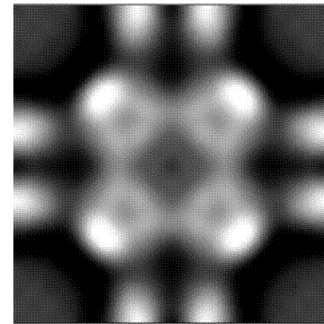
*Crysalin Lattice
with bound GFP*



*GFP alone
(lattice subtracted)*

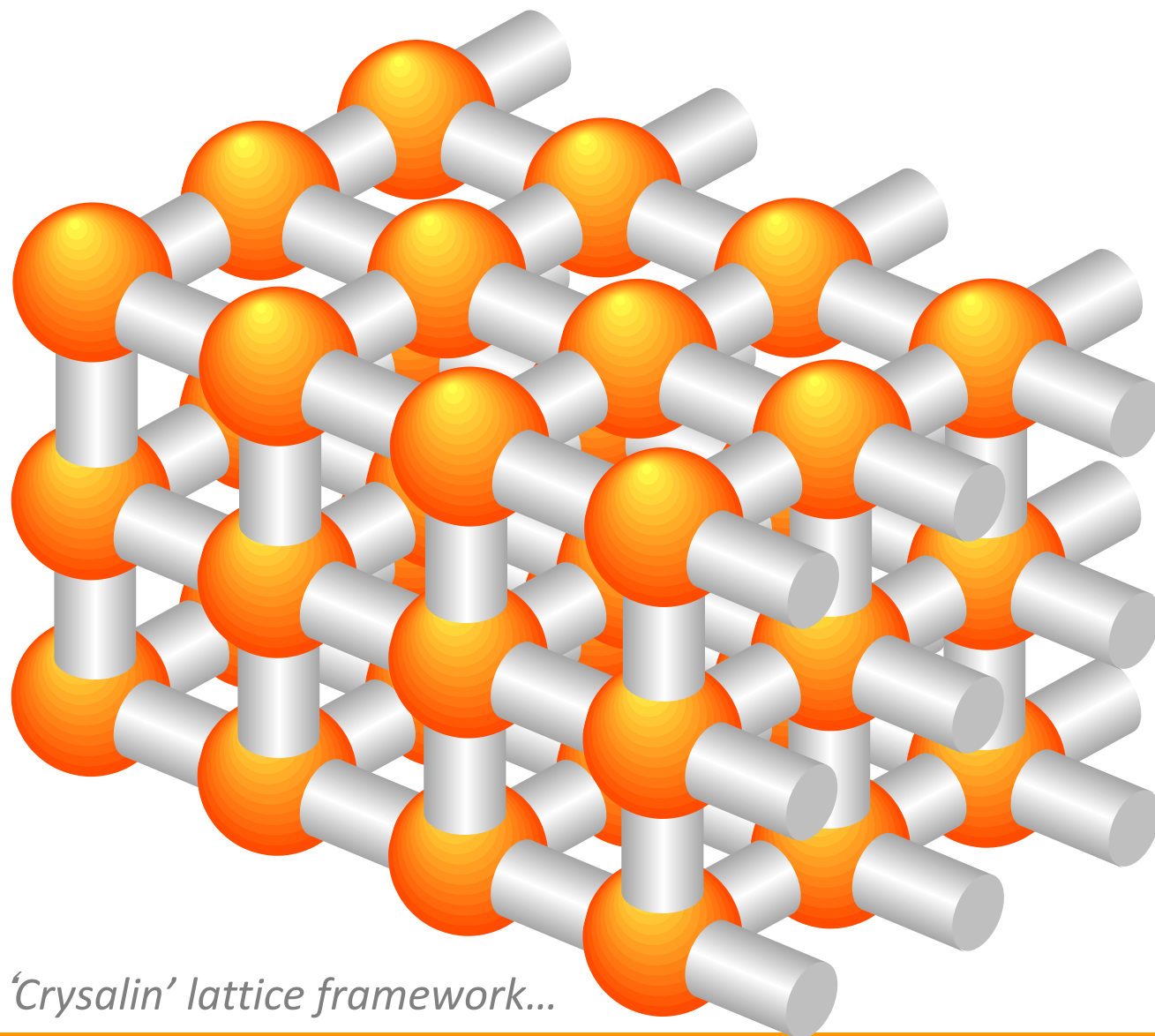


Actual (EM)



Crysalin lattice manufacture sufficient to generate medium resolution structures (circa 12Å)*

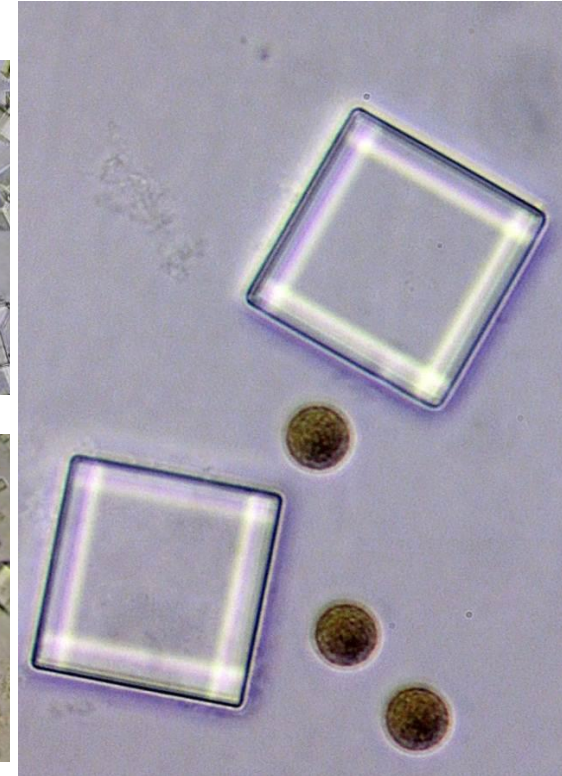
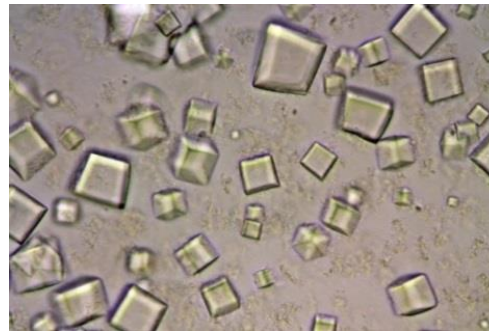
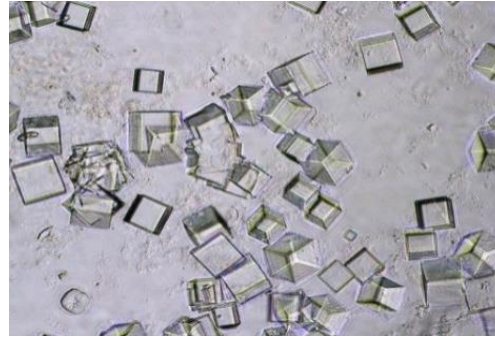
* *Generation of protein lattices by fusing proteins with matching rotational symmetry*, John C. Sinclair, Karen M. Davies, Catherine Vénien-Bryan & Martin E. M. Noble, Nature Nanotechnology 6, 558–562 (2011)



The 3D 'Crysalin' lattice framework...

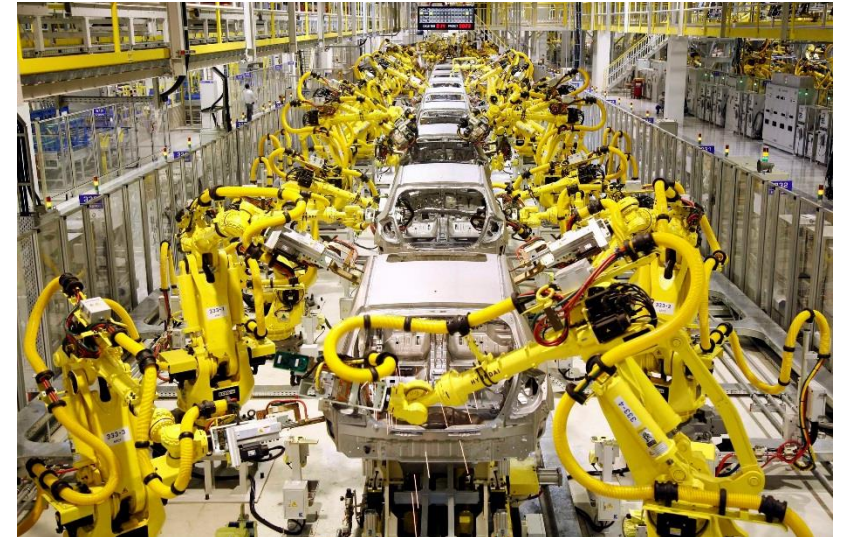


- Make the lattice components
- Crysalin lattice self assembles under the correct conditions
- Crysalins form as crystalline cubes varying in size from 20 μm to 300 μm
- Typical diffraction ranges of base lattice from 3.5-2.7 $\text{\AA}$ (best diffraction to 2.5 $\text{\AA}$)



Working in MX for industry

- Rapid turnover of data
- Different approach to data collection
- Quick analysis of data to report to client/manager/board
- Steer the scientific direction
- Can be working on a well defined system, but also developing that system
- Expectation of success
- If a project isn't working, will be stopped
- Interactions across teams
- Rapid problem solving
- Working on multiple projects
- Development of transferable skills, eg.
 - Management
 - Business development



“I don't want to be a robot”

Definitely not a robot!

Any questions?