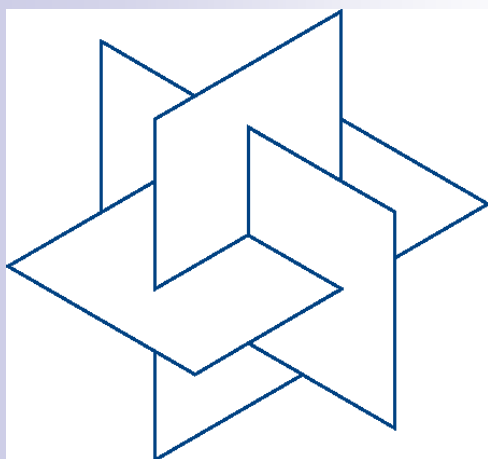


Mit Mathe zu neuen medizinischen Wirkstoffen



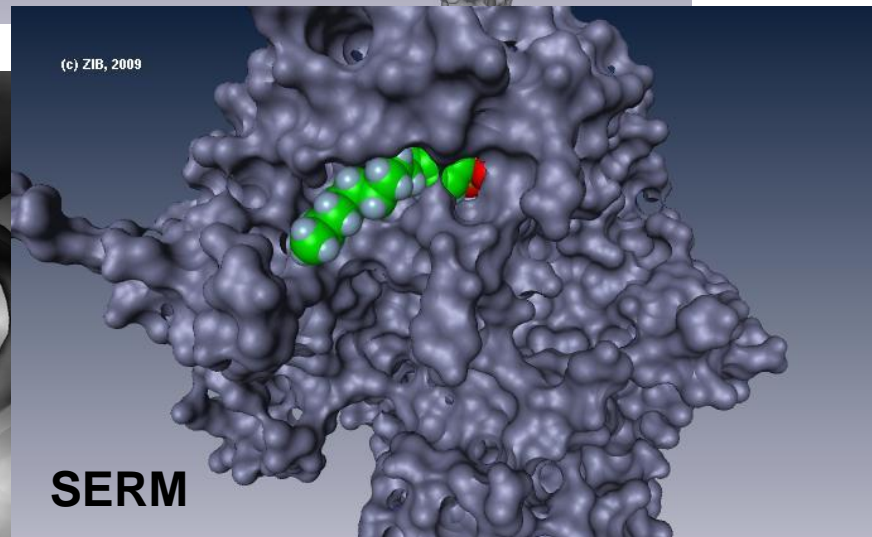
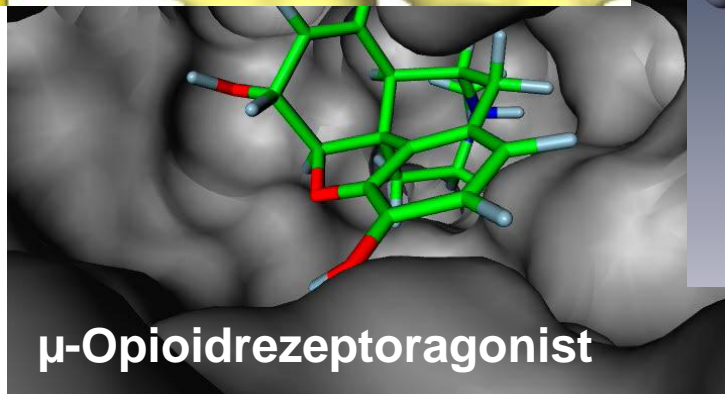
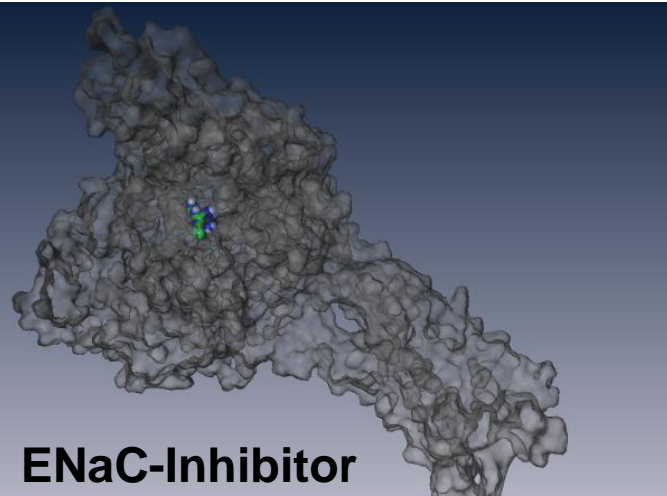
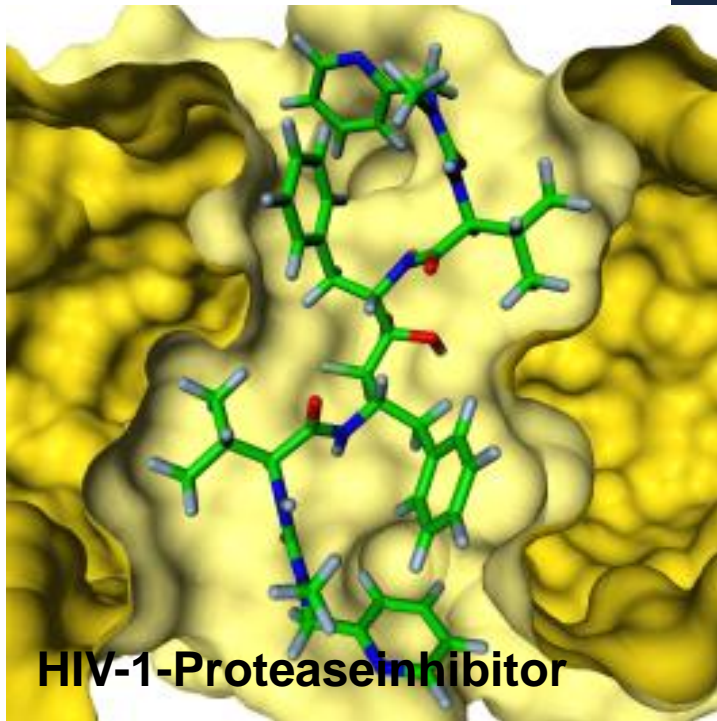
Dr. Marcus Weber
Arbeitsgruppenleiter
Computational Drug Design
Zuse-Institut Berlin (ZIB)

Mitglied im MATHEON

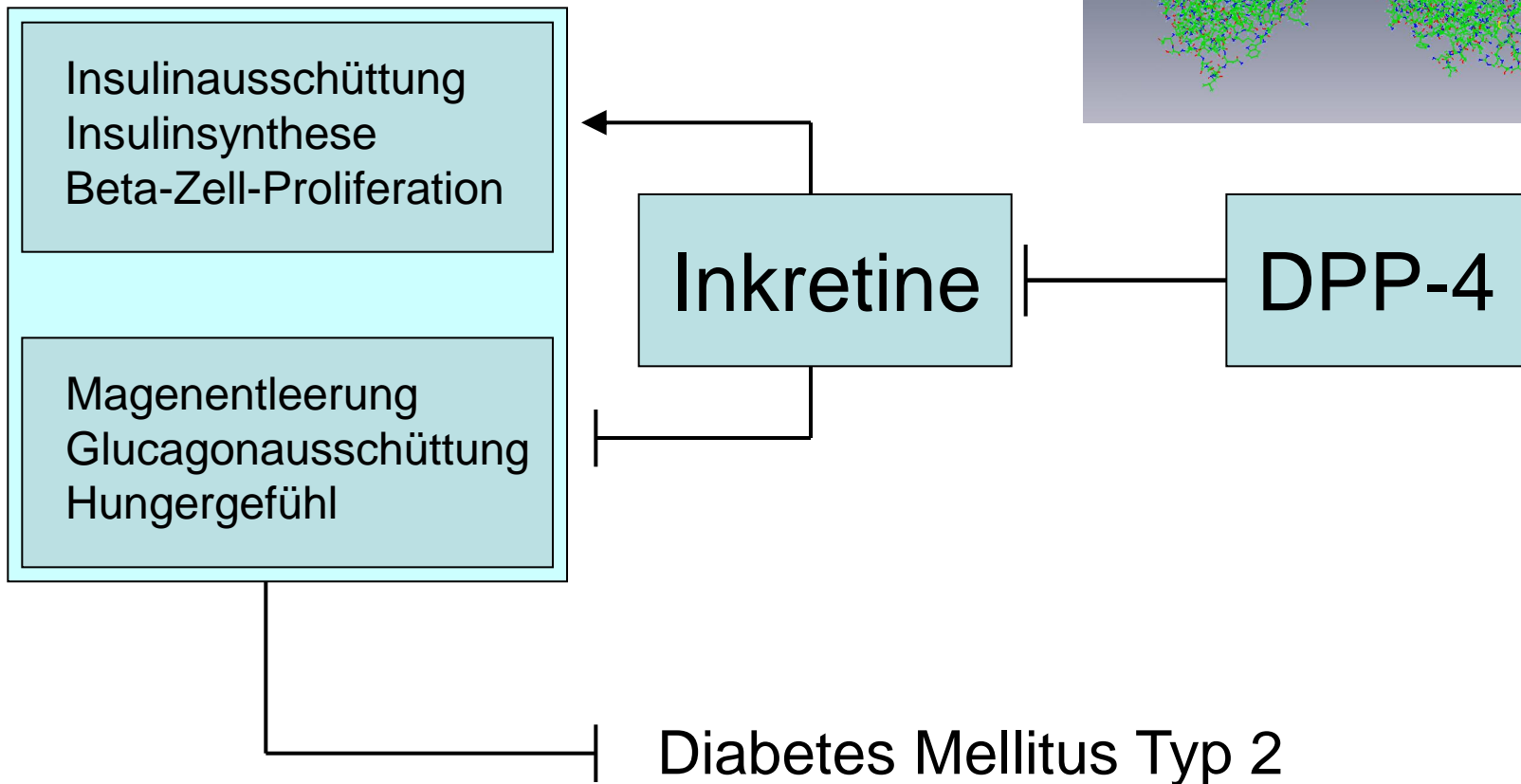
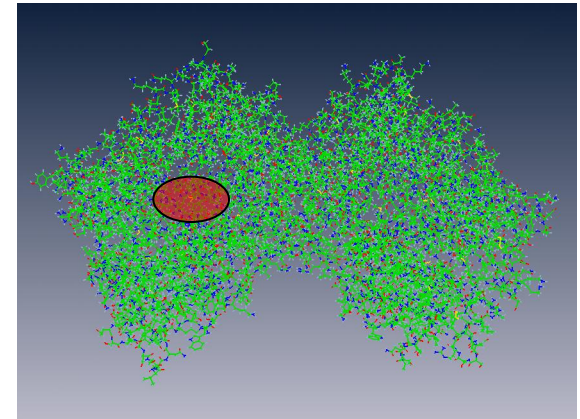
Geschäftsführer
molConcept GmbH



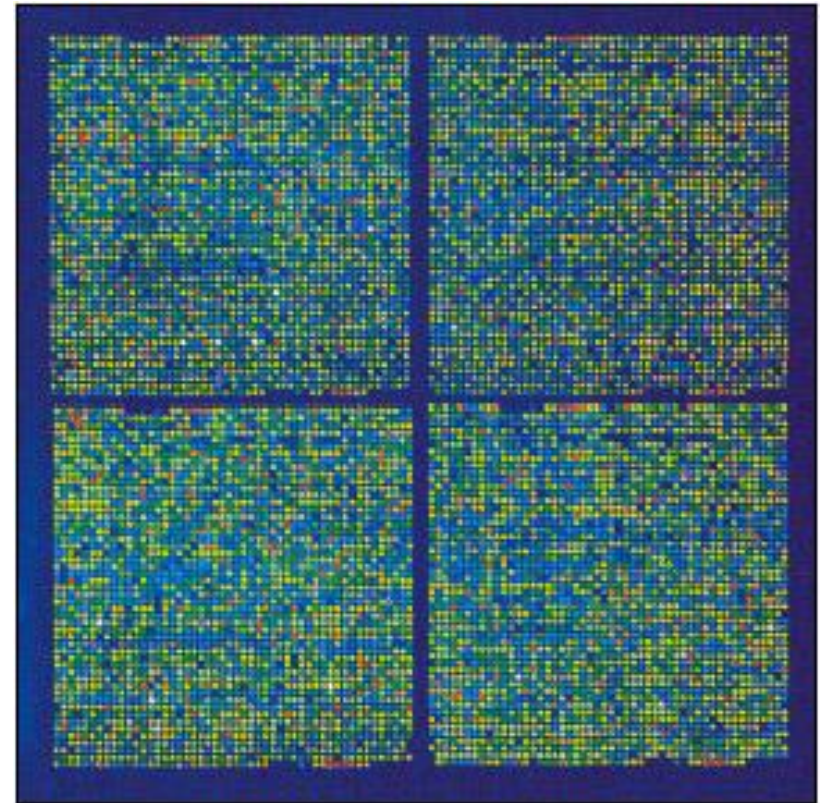
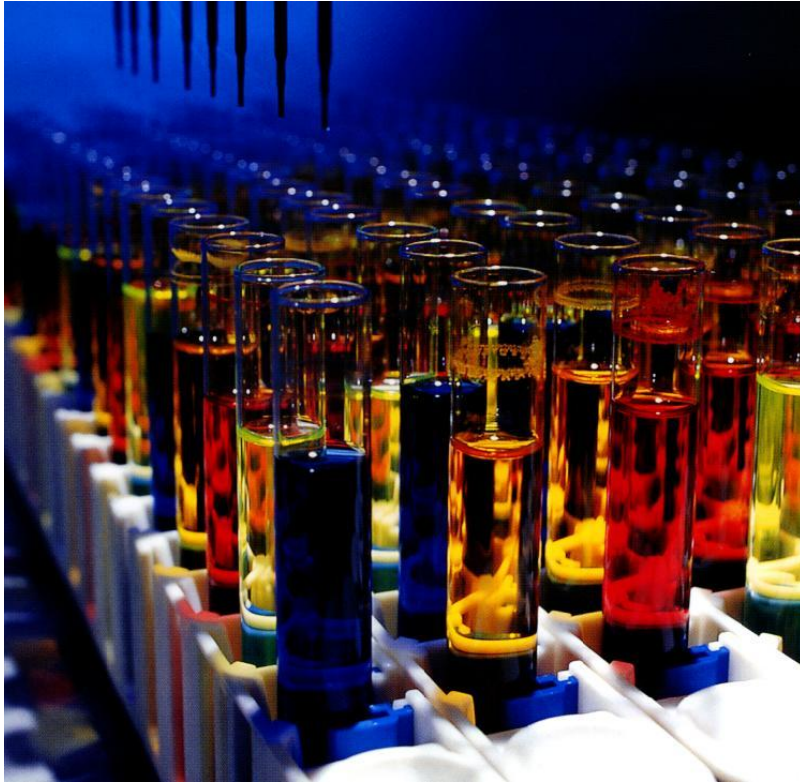
Wirkstoffentwurf



Beispiel: Inhibition von DPP-IV



Screening zum Auffinden von Inhibitor-kandidaten



Vom Inhibitorkandidaten zum Medikament

Screening

20.000 (oder viel mehr) -> 20

Phase 0

Pharmakokinetik, Dosen: subtherapeutisch

Phase I

Verträglichkeitsstudie, „First In Men“

Phase II

a: proof of concept, b: dose finding

Phase III

signifik. Wirkungsnachweis, Markteinführung

Phase IV

Nebenwirkungen, etc.

Vom Inhibitorkandidaten zum Medikament

Screening

20.000 (oder viel mehr) -> 20

Phase 0

bis ca. 15 Pers.

Dauer: Wochen

Phase I

bis ca. 80 Pers.

Dauer: Wochen

Phase II

bis ca. 200 Pers.

Dauer: Monate

Phase III

bis ca. 10.000 Pers.

Dauer: Jahre

Phase IV

je nach Medikament

Dauer: Jahre

Chance: 8%

Vom Inhibitorkandidaten zum Medikament

Screening 20.000 (oder viel mehr) -> 20

„Wirkstoffentwurf“ 20 -> 1

Phase 0 Pharmakokinetik, Dosen: subtherapeutisch

Phase I Verträglichkeitsstudie, „First In Men“

Phase II a: proof of concept, b: dose finding

Phase III signifik. Wirkungsnachweis, Markteinführung

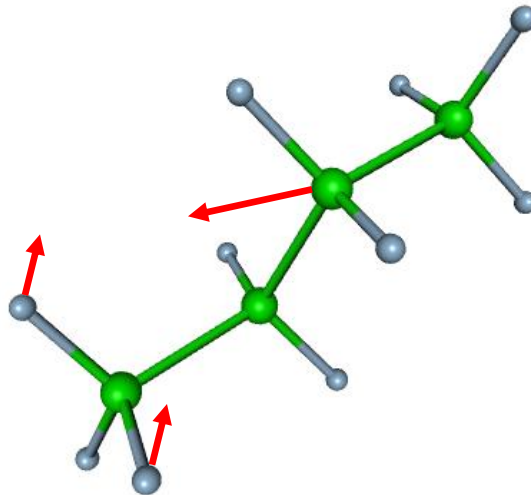
Phase IV Nebenwirkungen, etc.

Zustandsraum

Molekulares System mit N Atomen

$p \in \Gamma$: $3N$ Koordinaten für die Impulse

$q \in \Omega$: $3N$ Koordinaten für die Atompositionen



Kanonisches Ensemble

Boltzmann-Verteilung der Molekülzustände bei Temperatur T

$$H(p, q) = K(p) + V(q) \quad \Rightarrow$$

$$\pi \propto \exp\left(-\frac{1}{k_B T} H\right) \begin{cases} \rightarrow \pi_p(p) \propto \exp\left(-\frac{1}{k_B T} K(p)\right) \\ \rightarrow \pi_q(q) \propto \exp\left(-\frac{1}{k_B T} V(q)\right) \end{cases}$$

Bindungsaffinität ΔG

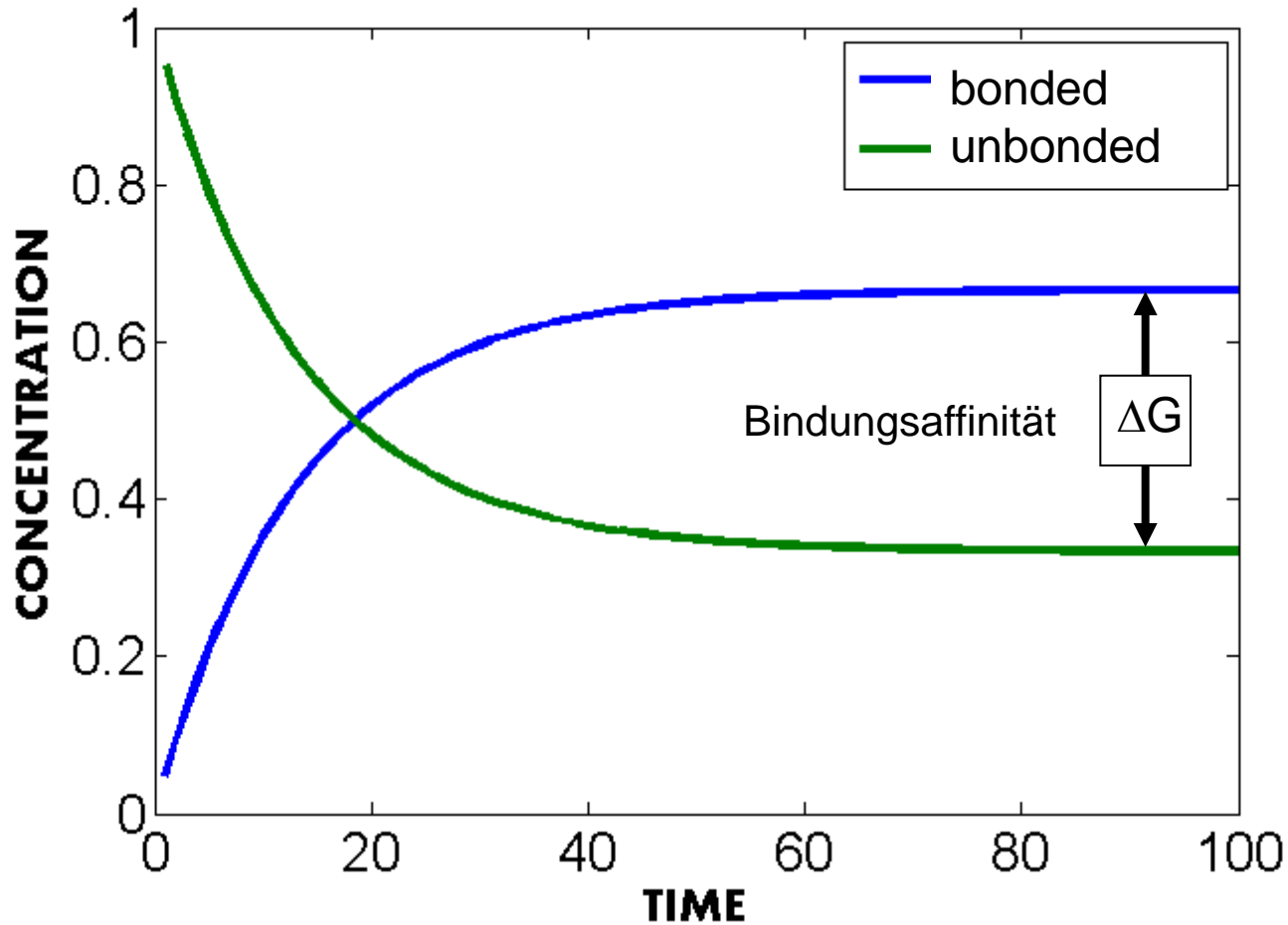
bonded

unbonded

$$\int_{\Omega} I_B(q) \pi_q(q) dq$$

$$\int_{\Omega} I_U(q) \pi_q(q) dq$$

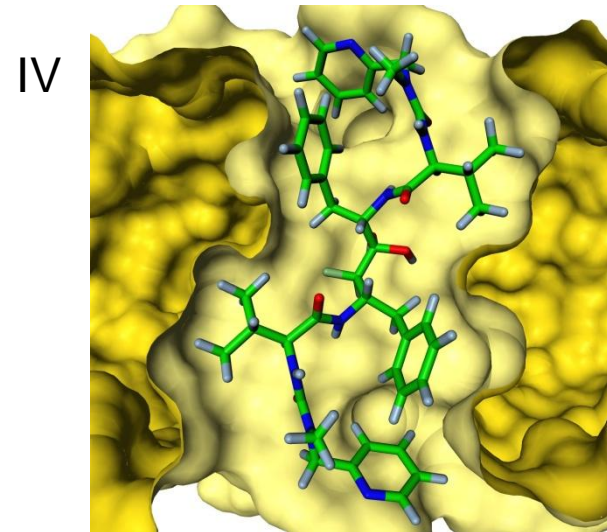
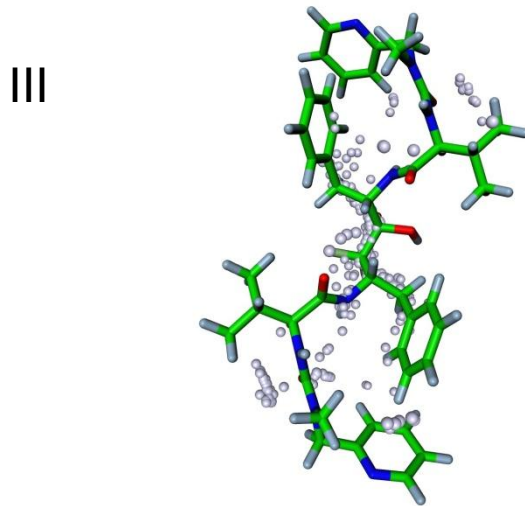
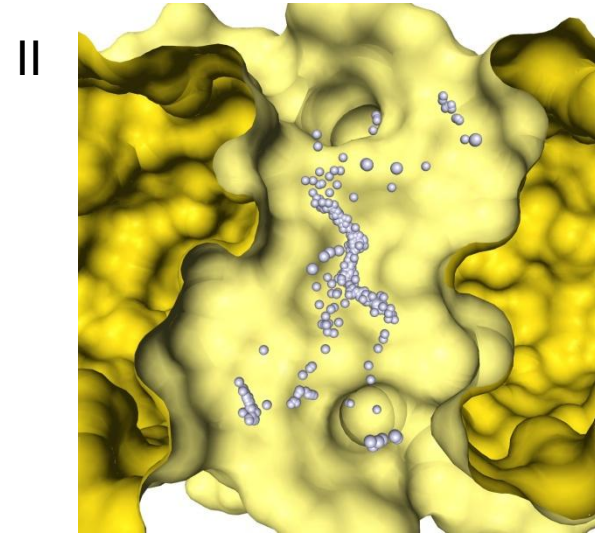
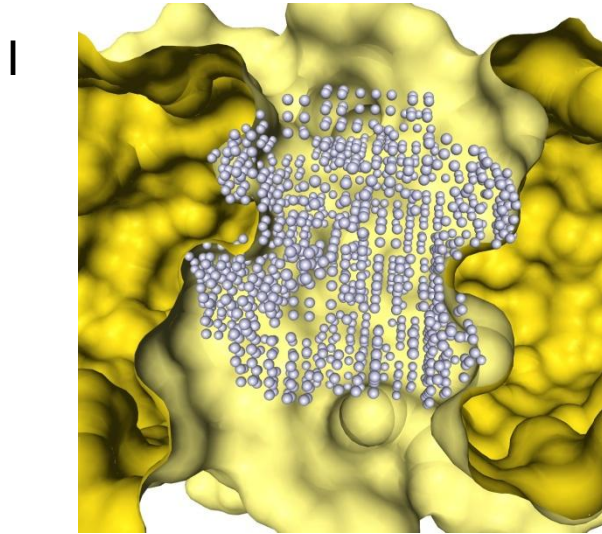
Optimierung von Wirkstoffkandidaten



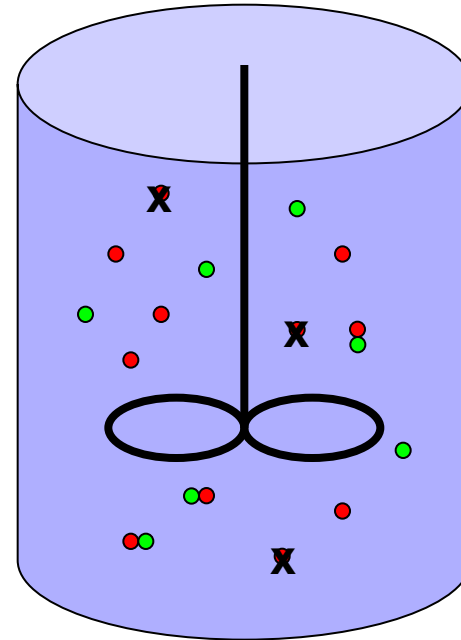
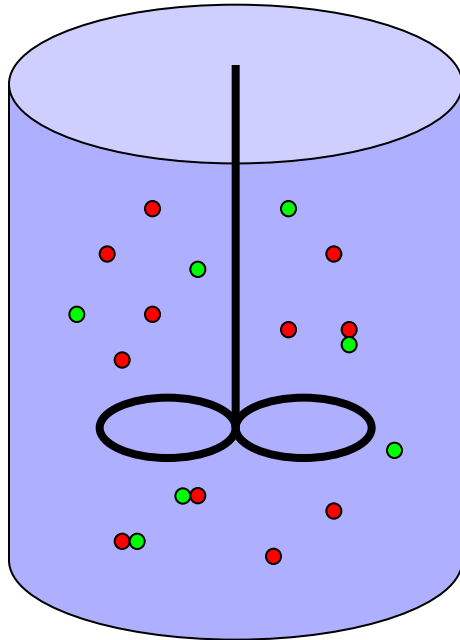
Alte Herangehensweise!

Docking-Software FaDo

Alte Herangehensweise!



Metabolismus

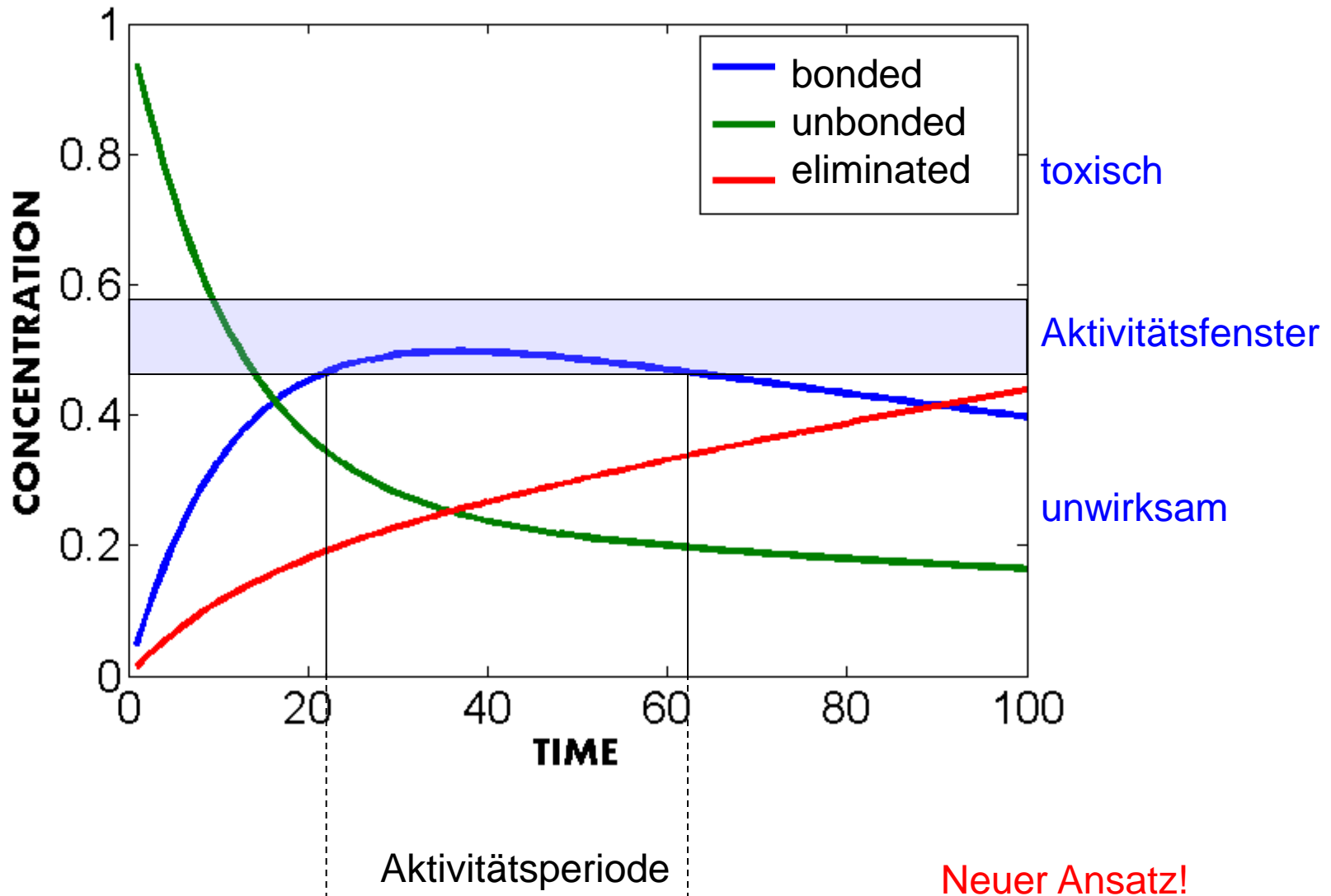


- unbonded
- bonded
- ✕ eliminated

} drug molecules

Änderung des Konzepts!

Optimierung von Wirkstoffkandidaten



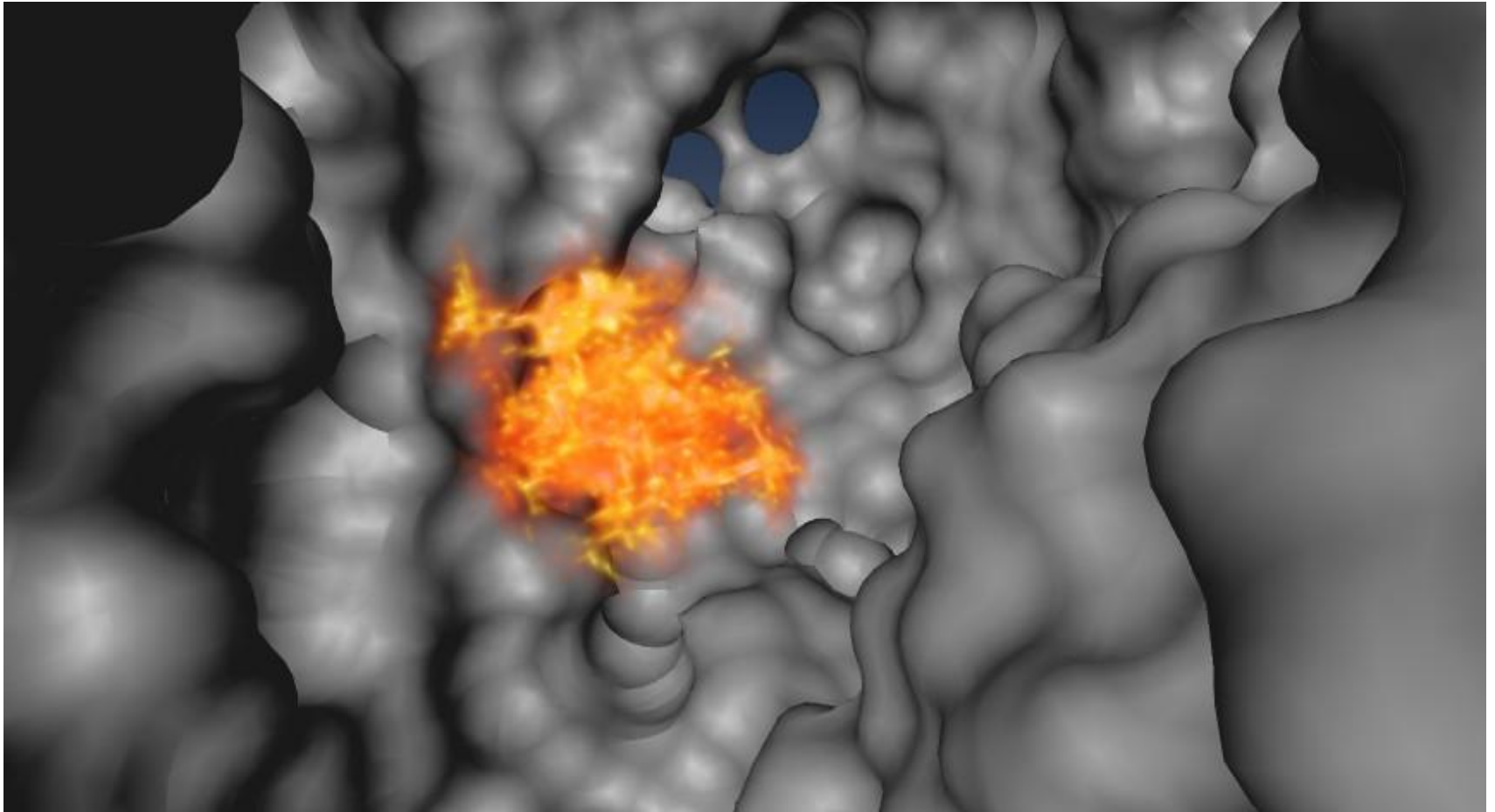


Optimierung der Wirkstoffkandidaten
durch
Optimierung des Bindungsprozesses

Moleküldynamik

$$\dot{p} = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial q}, \quad \dot{q} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p}$$

Simulation bei konstanter Temperatur



MD kann das Simulationsproblem nicht lösen



Display... Condensed Most recent
Gizmodo

SUPERCOMPUTERS

Anton: 512-Processor Supercomputer Being Built to Simulate Molecules, Drugs

By GIZMODO, Updated on Tue Jul 9 2006, 2,901 views



Named for microbiology pioneer Anton van Leeuwenhoek, Anton is currently being built with 512 highly specialized processors. These are clocked at just 400MHz, and the machine has modest memory, but its architecture lets it process problems in a massively-parallel way. Ultimately, that'll offer a performance boost of 1000x over current complex molecular simulations. And that's great news: these bits of math are how drug design works. It's different to processing done by existing supercomputers like BlueGene/L in that it will look at molecular behavior over a longer interval. That means scientists could discover new biological processes. "If you can do 1,000 times longer, real proteins come into play" as team leader David Shaw puts it. Anton should be in operation later this year. [ACM Library via NYTimes]

Ads by Google

Network Flow Processor
From Netronome

Supercomputer
Find Vendors of Computer

ANTON:

270 Jahre Simulationszeit,
um eine Sekunde „Echtzeit“
zu simulieren.

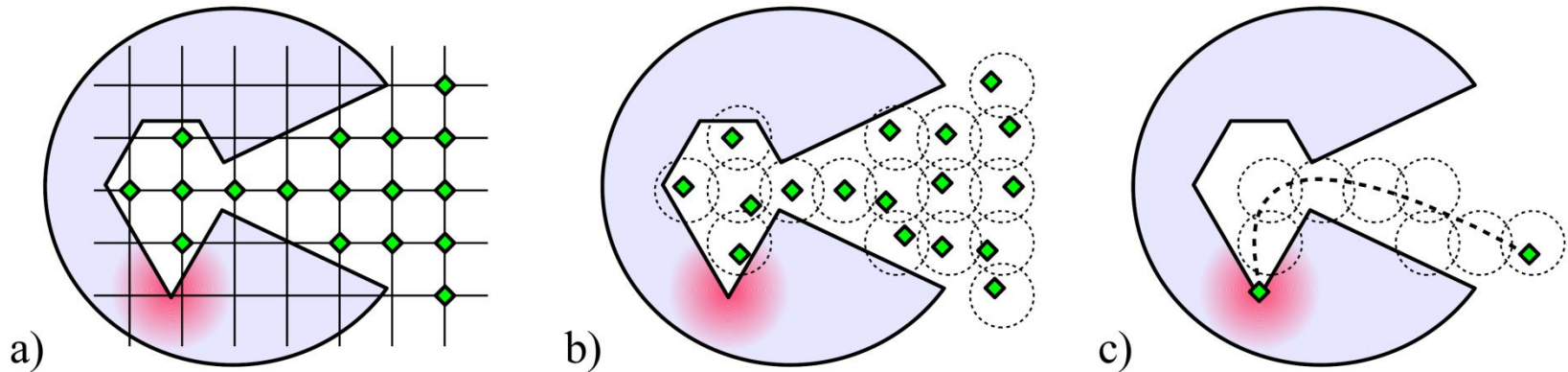
<http://gizmodo.com/5022928/anton-512+processor-supercomputer-being-built-to-simulate-molecules-drugs>

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anton_\(computer\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anton_(computer))

(Stand: 26.06.2009)

MD kann das
Simulationsproblem nicht
lösen

Gebietszerlegungsansatz

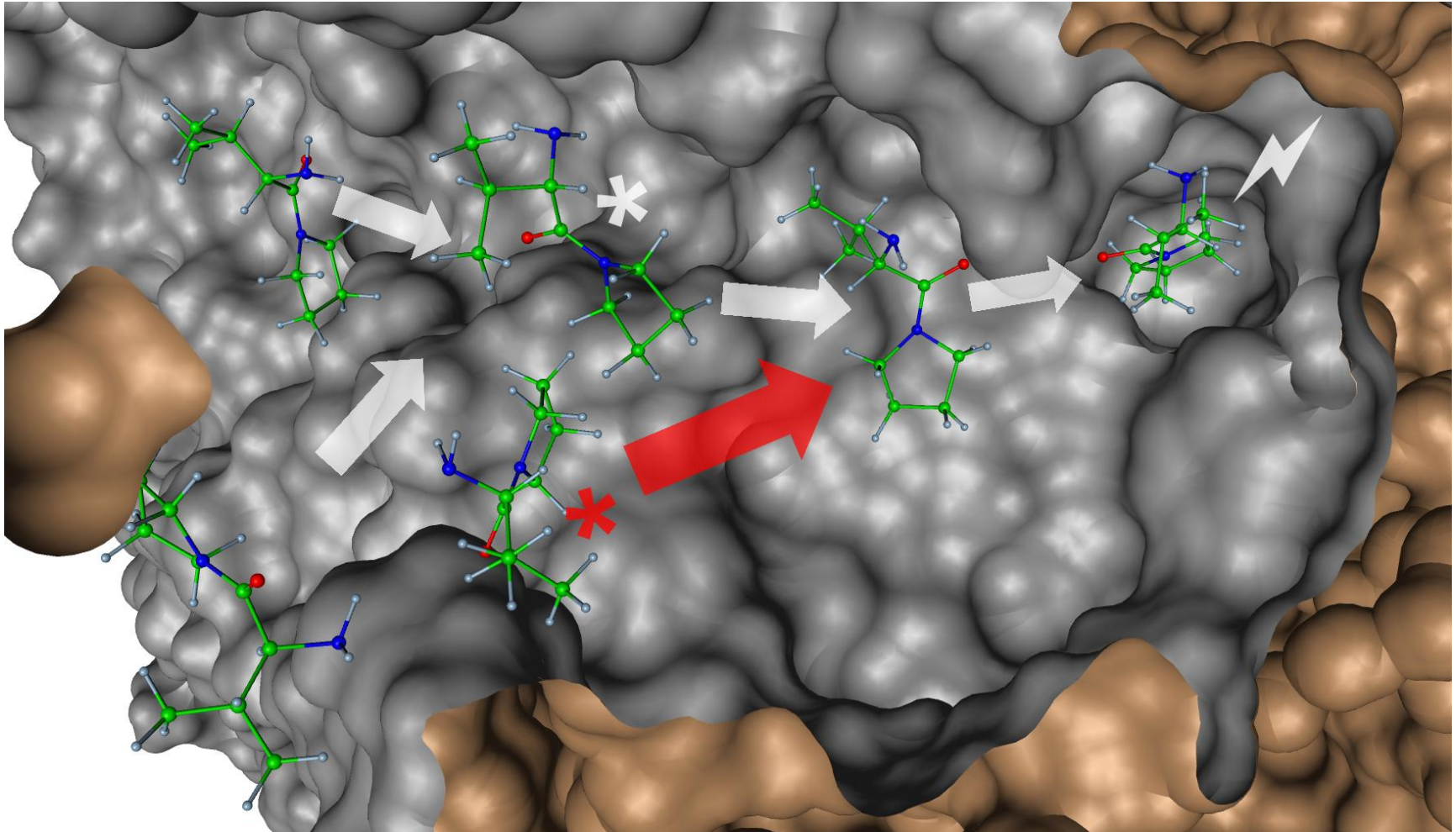


Der Gebietszerlegungsansatz kann das Simulationsproblem lösen (ZIB)

A. Bujotzek, M. Weber (2009)

S. Röblitz (2008); N. Singhal-Hinrichs, V. Pande (2005,2007)

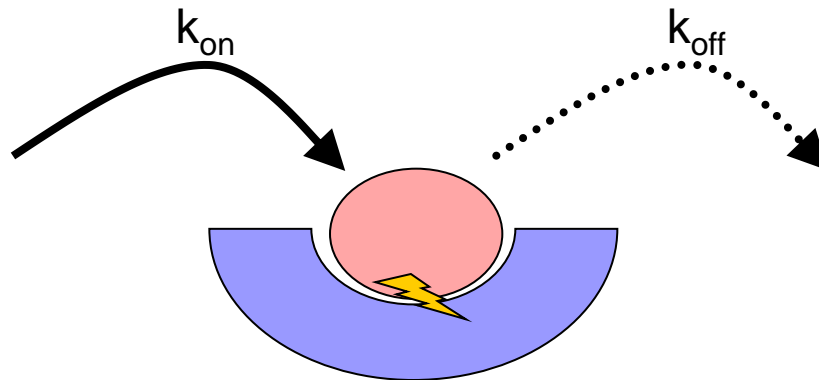
Simulation-Software: ZIBgridfree



7 Tage Rechenzeit für eine 8-AMD-Opteronprozessor-Einheit (je 2×2.6 GHz)

Simulation von Bindungsprozessen

- Optimierung von Wirkstoffkandidaten
- Trennsäulendesign
- Enzymdesign
- Entwurf von biologischen Filtermembranen...

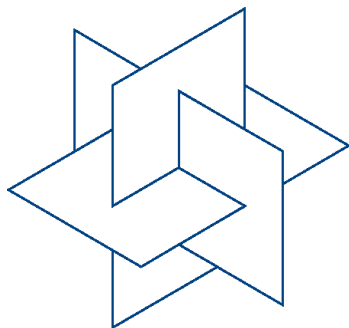


Computational Drug Design





<http://www.molconcept.com>



http://www.matheon.de/research/show_project.asp?id=11



<http://www.zib.de/weber>