Putting Structure Based Drug Design on the GRID



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Introduction

- Drug discovery → take years to decade for discovering a new drug and very costly
- Effort → to cut down the research timeline and cost by reducing wetlab experiment → use computer modelling.



TRADITIONAL DRUG DESIGN





• SBDD:

- drug targets (usually proteins)
- binding of ligands to the target (docking)

"rational" drug design

(benefits = saved time and \$\$\$)



Ligand docked into protein's active site

Molecular Docking of Isoniazid (INH) and its derivatives on M. Tb. enzymes

- One third of the world population is infected.
- Multi-drug resistant especially in HIV/AIDS patients
- As much as 30% on INH (front-line drug) resistant strain
- INH mechanism of action:
 - * activated by KatG and binds with NAD to form INADH
 - * INADH inhibit InhA (protein involved in mycolic acids synthesis)

TUBERCOLOSIS

- In SBDD needs to understand binding interaction between antimicrobial and its target at molecular or atomic level
- X-ray crystallography and NMR are expensive and not many protein easily crystallized
- Molecular modeling:
 - * the ways to mimic the behavior of molecules and molecular systems
 - * understand the mechanism of interaction between protein and ligand at atomic level

SBDD on the Grid

- Molecular Docking
 - Autodock 3.05





- Visualization
 - Rasmol





Grid Computing

- It is not a new hardware technology rely on existing networks
- Based on Grid Middleware for example: Globus
- Grid middleware functions:
 - single sign-on authentication
 - resource discovery
 - resource allocation & process creation
 - automatic data access & transfer
 - transparency

Molecular Docking on e-Science Grid

- Current project, we are incorporating the molecular docking application in the grid computing environment.
- Why?
 - <u>Docking is most popular method applied amongst</u> <u>Malaysian biologist</u>.
 - Cheaper?

Overall Flow of Automated Docking System



Automated Docking System: The steps in Automated Docking



Molecular Docking Introduction Page



Molecular Docking PageIntroduction Page



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• Results (in visualization form)



Benchmarking....

- Testing on 3 SGI machines
- Testing on 3 Linux Machines
 - Pentium IV 1.70 GHz , 256 MB Memory
 - Pentium III 1000 MHz , 512 MB Memory
- Data / Molecules:
 - Macromolecule of wild and mutant type
 - 14 types of ligands
 - Total number of docking = $14 \times 2 = 28$

Testing Method (on SGI)



Testing Method (on Linux)











Result (total time)

On SGI	On Linux PC
220h 24min 59.34s	333 hrs 1 min 22 s
(1 machine= 73h 8min 21.11s)	(1 machine= 111h 0min 27s)

Result (\$/time)

On SGI	On Linux PC
\$1.85/min	\$0.075/min
(1 machine= ~USD25K)	(1 machine= ~USD 1.5K)

Future Works

- PRAGMA Global Storage?
- Improvement of the submitting the same job. Meaning that user can still submit the same job anytime and the system will be able to execute it.
- Create a system that will inform the user once the user's job has been finished (mailing system).
- Improve the visualization of the result given once the docking job has finished.
- Performance Evaluation, by doing comparison between sequential and distributed version in the grid environment.

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