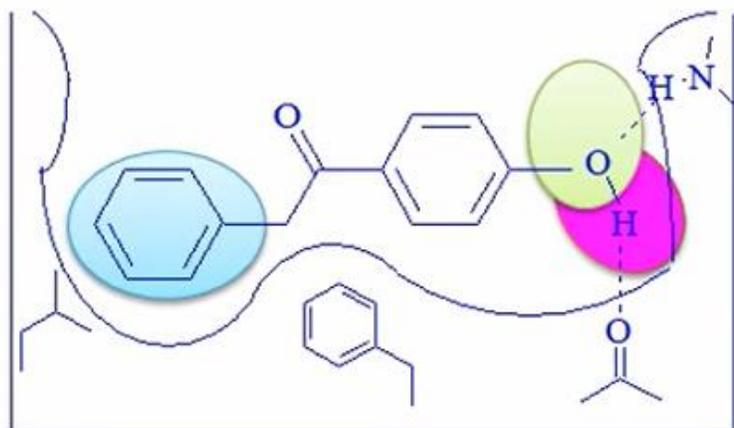


# 药效团 (Pharmacophore)

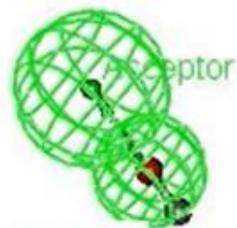
- 药效团 (**Ehrlich P. 1909**) 指活性化合物所共有的, 对化合物的活性有重要影响的一组原子或基团的空间排列组合。
- 这些原子或基团称为“药效特征元素”, 是配体与受体发生相互作用是活性部位, 可以是某些具体的原子或原子团, 比如氧原子、羟基、苯环等, 也可以指某些特定的化学功能结构, 如疏水团、氢键给体、氢键受体等。
- 药效团反映的是活性位点氨基酸的需求, 药效团特征与分子对接的作用方式是一致的。



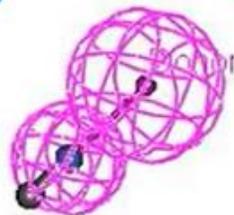
Hydrophobic (HP)  
Hydrogen bond donor (HBD)  
Hydrogen bond acceptor (HBA)

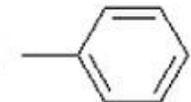
# 药效特征元素

氢键受体:  $=O$   $-O-$   $=S$   $=NH$   $\equiv N$   
**Hydrogen bond acceptor (HBA)**



氢键供体:  $-OH$   $-NH_2$   $-N-H$   
**Hydrogen bond donor (HBD)**

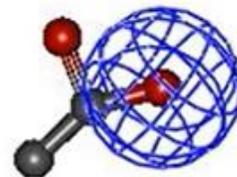


疏水中心:  
**Hydrophobic sphere (HP)**  $-CH_3$   $-C_2H_5$  

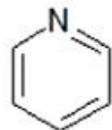


电荷中心:  
**Positive charged**  
**Negative charged**

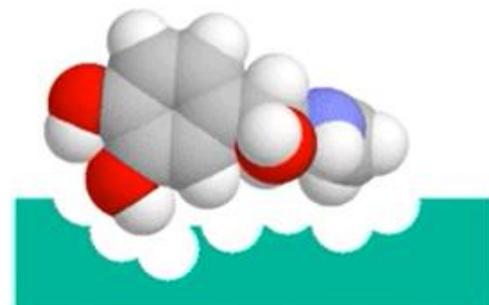
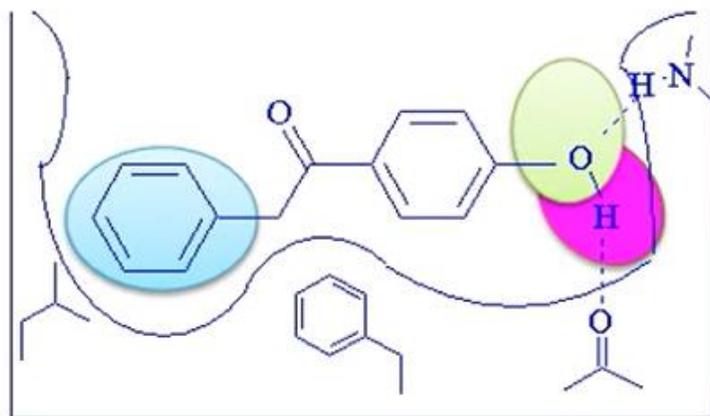
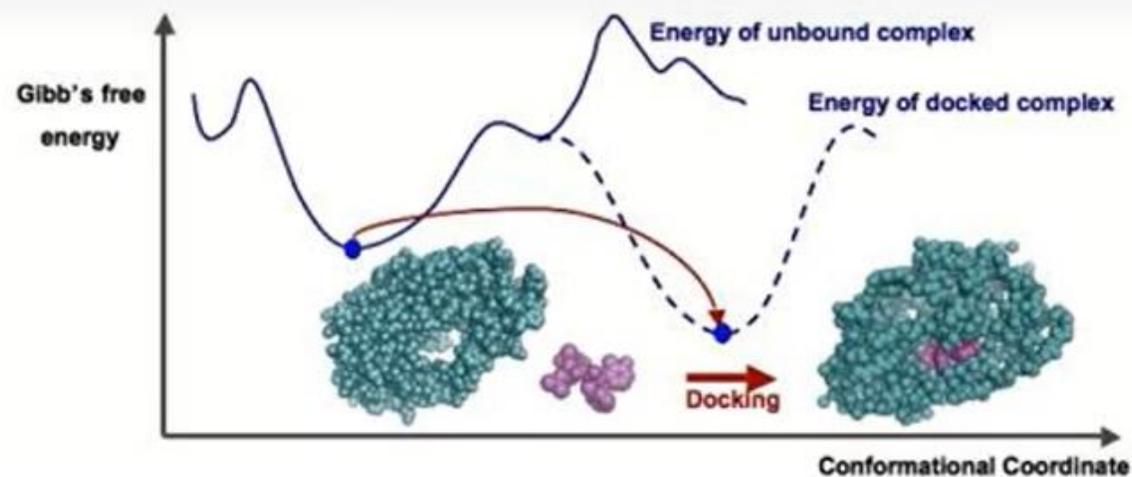
**N<sup>+</sup> (碱性氮原子)**  
**COO<sup>-</sup> (羧基)**



芳环中心: 形成 $\pi$ - $\pi$ 相互作用  
**Aromatic group (AR)**



# 药效团 (Pharmacophore)

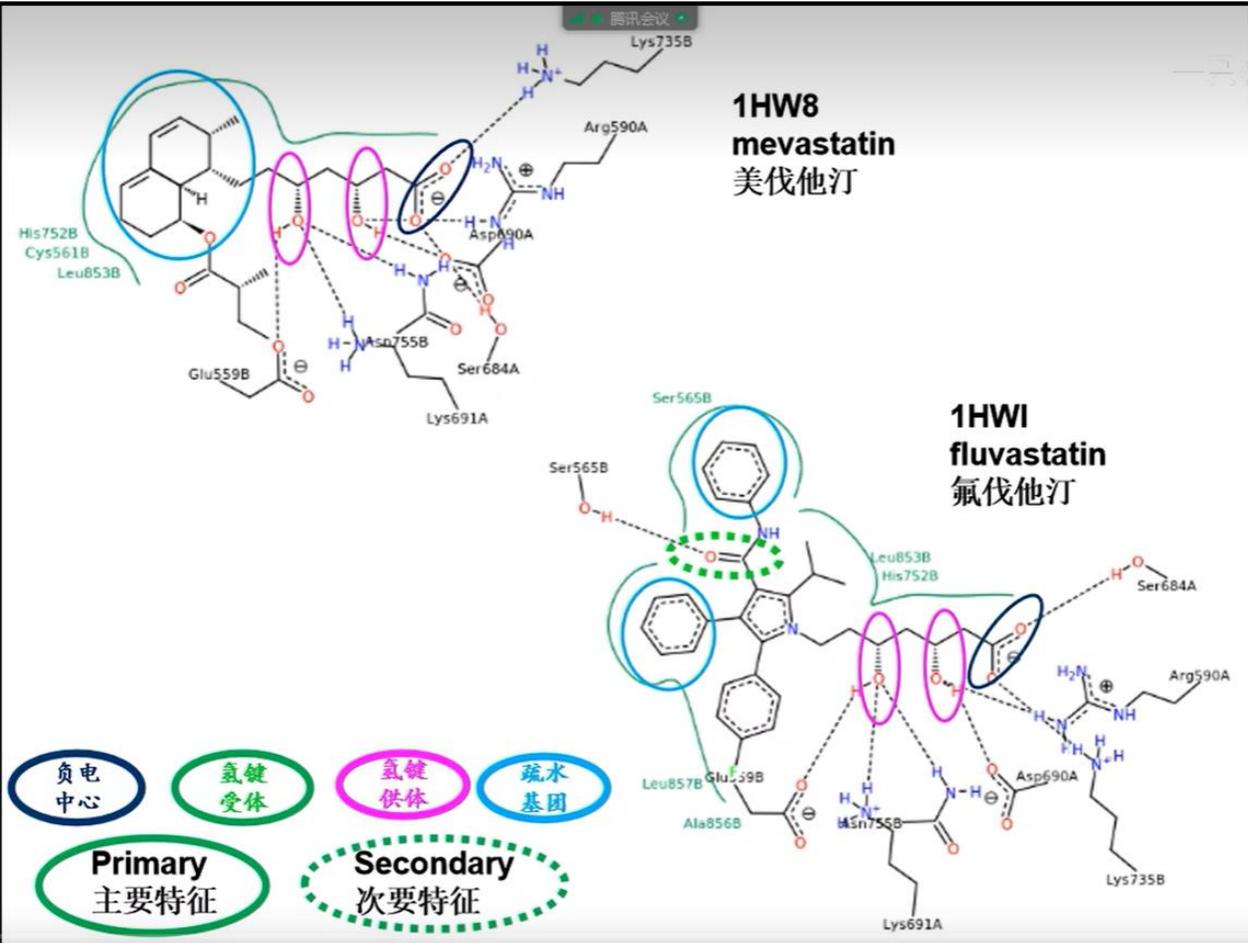


Hydrophobic (HP)  
疏水基团

Hydrogen bond donor (HBD)  
氢键供体

Hydrogen bond acceptor (HBA)  
氢键受体

# 方法1. 分析一个蛋白的多个结晶结构寻找共性药效团特征



## 同一个蛋白的不同PDB, 会存在不同的作用方式

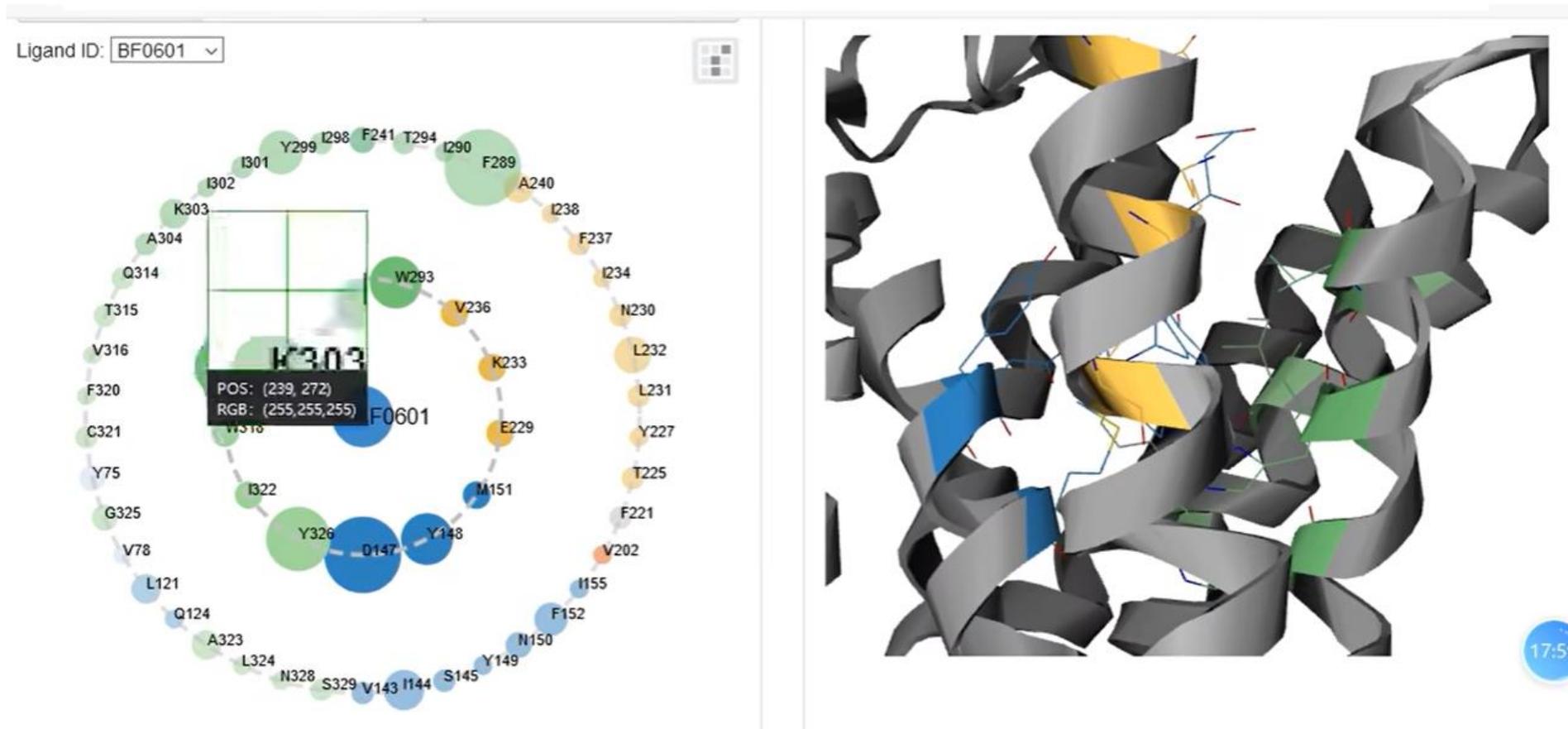
PDB	Key amino acids	PDB	Key amino acids
5J89	ALA121, TYR56, MET115, ILE54	6NM8	ALA121, TYR56, MET115, TYR123, ASP122
5N2D	ALA121, TYR56, ASP122, ILE54	6RPG	ALA121, TYR56, MET115, TYR123, ILE54
5NIU	ALA121, TYR123, MET115, ASP122, GLN66	6R3K	ALA121, TYR56, TYR123, MET115, ASP122

## 2. 通过Atlas 网站获取关键氨基酸

Protein Contacts Atlas:

<https://www.mrc-lmb.cam.ac.uk/rajini/index.html>

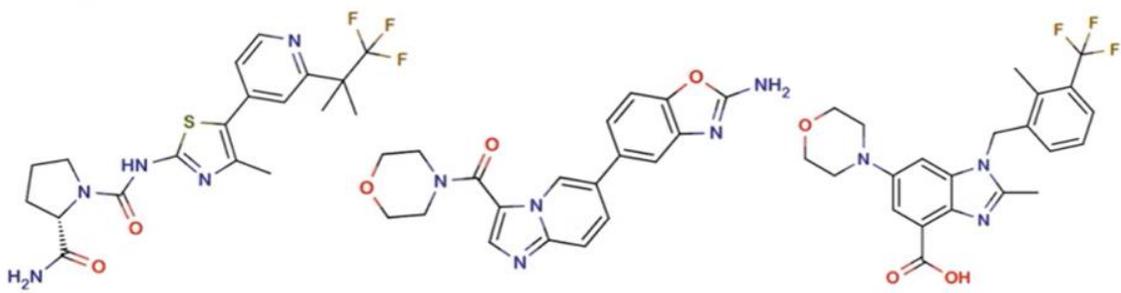
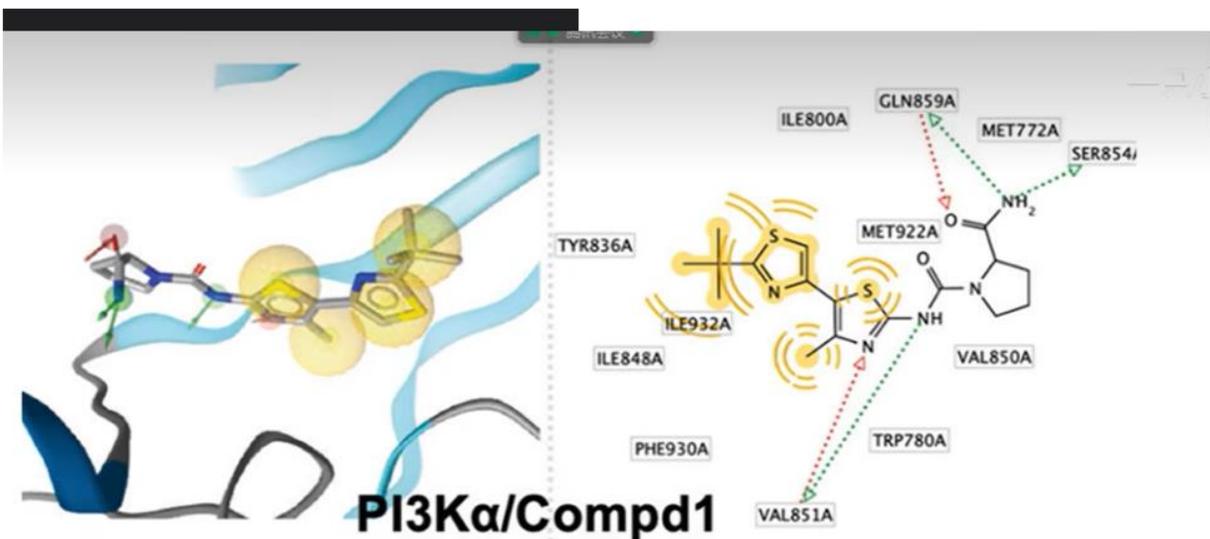
Protein Plus, Pharmit.



## 方法3. 从文献中获取活性/非活性化合物验证药效团模型

找阳性对照药物验证药效团

输入受体蛋白,从网站下载获取(阳性)小分子来验证



回到主界面

2人正在看

Protein Contacts At x Protein Contacts At x RCSB PDB: Search x pharmit: interactive exp 腾讯会议 Pharmit Search Engine x Zentrum

bindingdb.org/bind/index.jsp

SWISS-MODEL SAVES v5.0 SAVESv6.0 Protein Contacts Atlas HawkDock ZDOCK QUARK Rotebba OPM UniProt

### The Binding Database

Home Info Download About us Email us Contribute data Web Services

myBDB logout

Search and Browse

Target

Sequence

Name &

Ki IC50 Kd EC50

Rate constants

$\Delta G^* \Delta H^* -T\Delta S^*$

pH (Enzymatic Assay)

pH (ITC)

Substrate or Competitor

Compound Mol. Wt.

Chemical Structure

Pathways

Source Organism

Number of Compounds

**Simple Search**

Article Titles, Authors, Assays, Compound Names, Target Names

Use ? for single-letter wild-card or \* for general wild-card. For example, "adeny\*" or "adeny?". Query cannot start with wild card.

**Advanced Search**

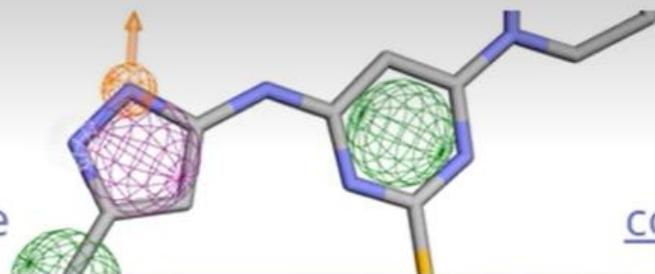
Combine multiple search criteria, such as chemical structures, target names, and numerical affinities; restrict searches by data source, such as BindingDB, ChEMBL, PubChem, and Patents.

**We are excited to share our new browser extension, BDBFind.** Once installed in your browser, BDBFind automatically lets you know when BindingDB has the data from an article or PubMed entry you are looking at online and provides direct links to view or download the data. Get BDBFind by clicking on the link in the footer of this page.

也可用下面网站建立小分子库

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interactive exploration of chemical space



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## search

virtual screening in your browser

[enter pharmit search](#)

start from PDB:

ligand

binding site waters:

ignore

[submit](#)

[examples](#)

## create

[submit your own chemical libraries](#)

[log in to manage libraries](#)

email:

password:

注册账号, 可创建自己的数据库

[log in](#)

[register new account](#)

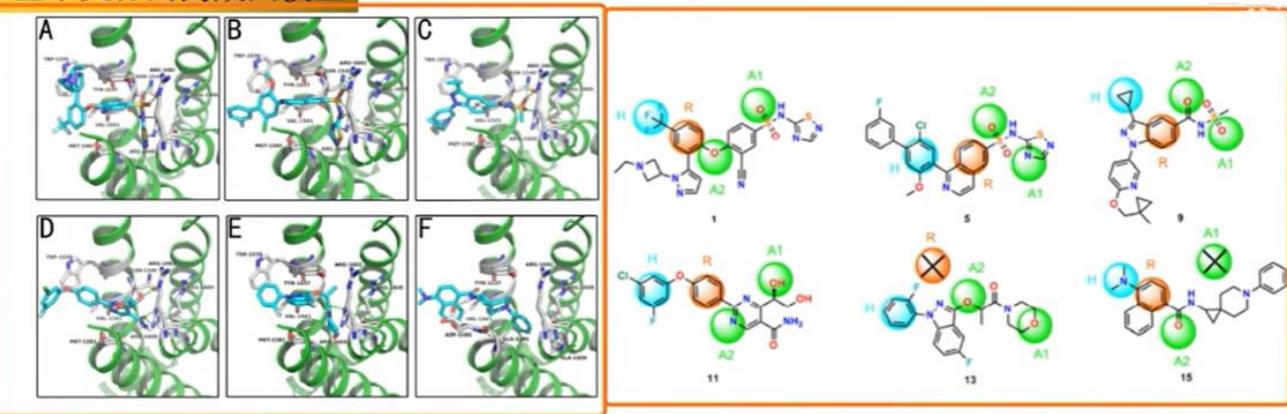
[log in as guest](#)

<http://pharmit.csb.pitt.edu/>

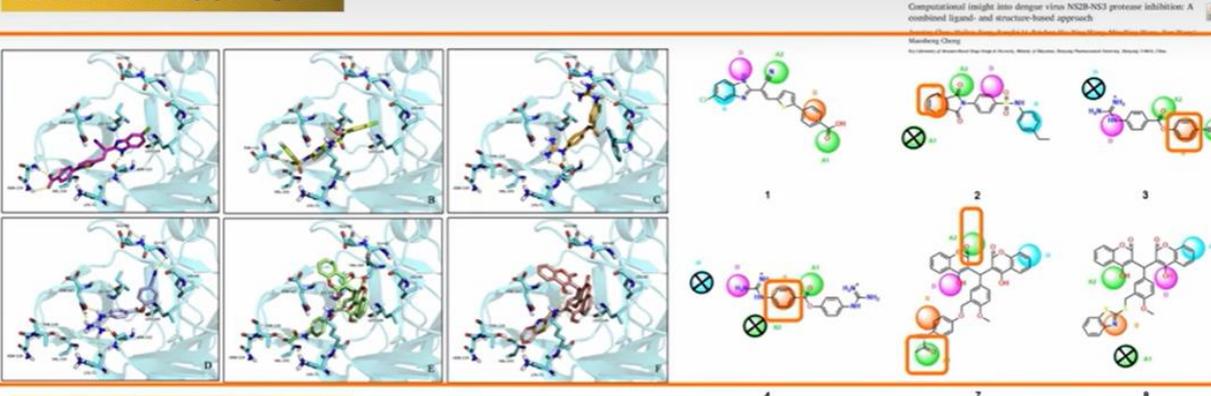


# 方法4. 基于受体和配体药效团模型相互验证

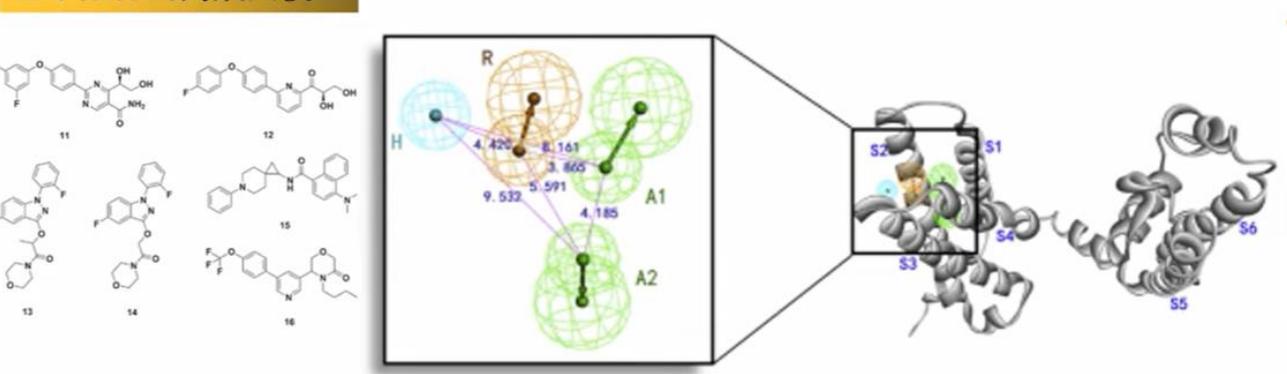
## 基于受体的药效团模型



## 基于受体的药效团模型



## 基于配体的药效团模型

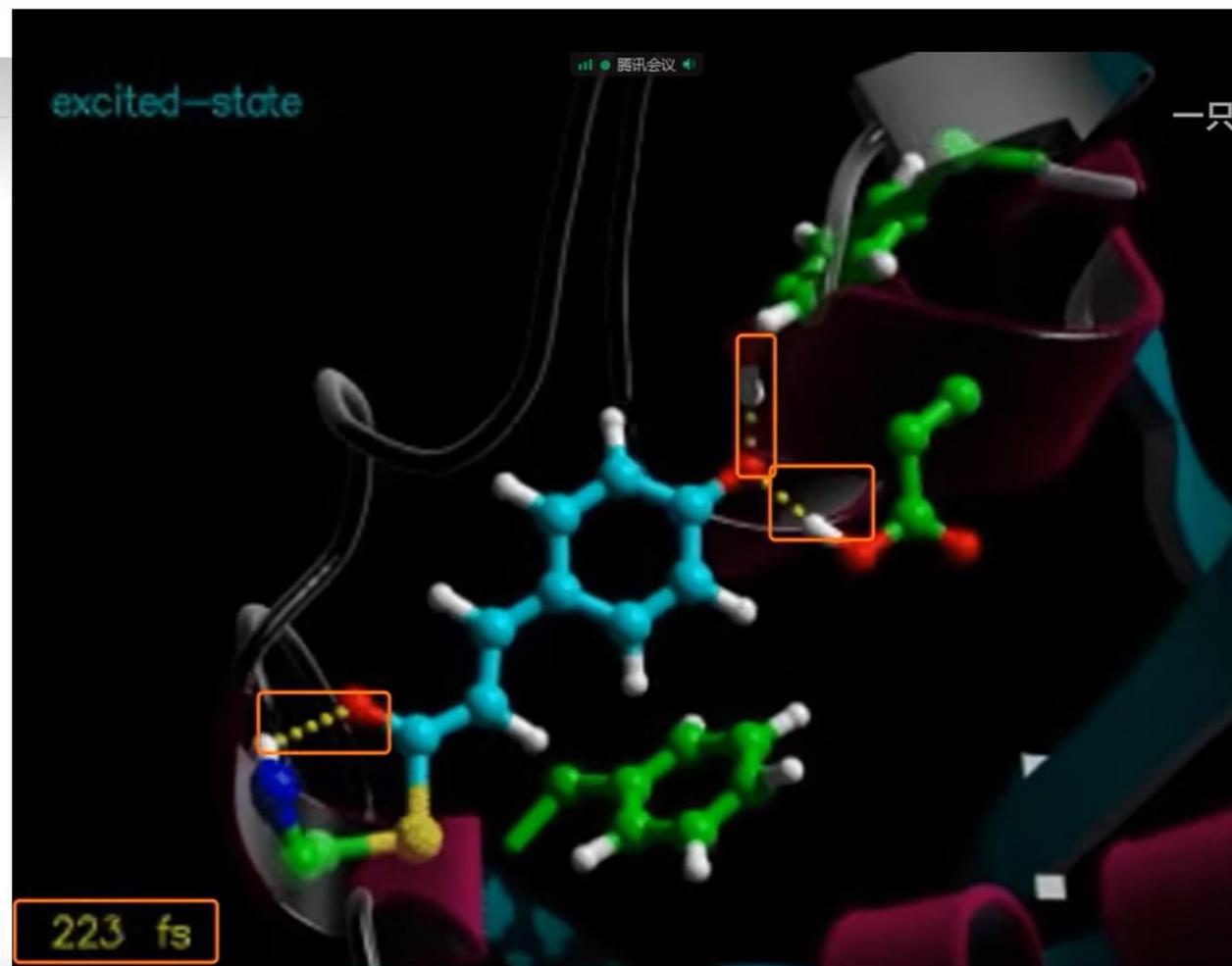
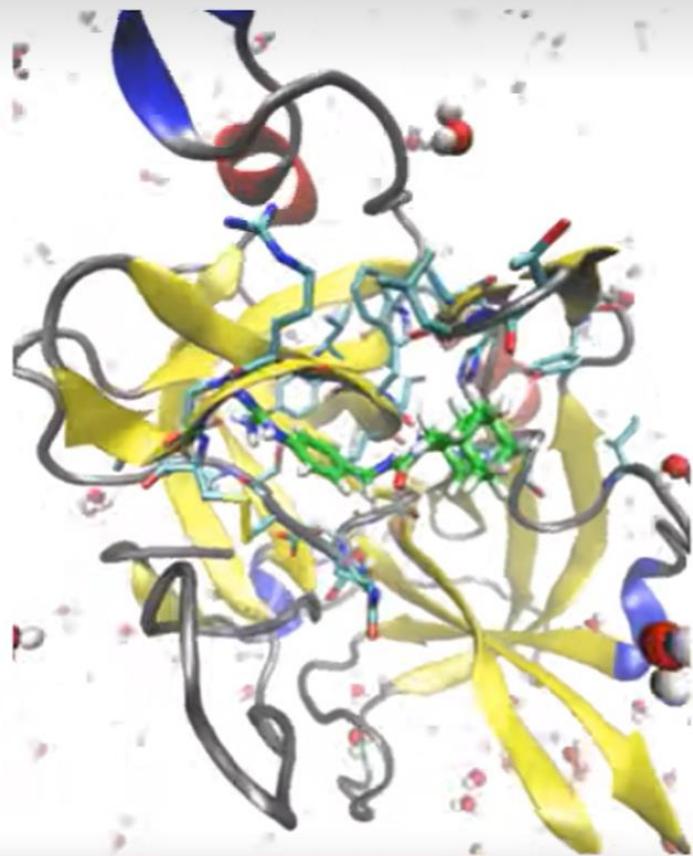


## 基于配体的药效团模型



## 方法5. 基于分子动力学模拟获知关键氨基酸

真实生理条件下，蛋白质的结构是柔性的





# Molecular Graphics

## Discovery Studio Visualizer

<http://accelrys.com/resource-center/downloads/freeware/index.html>



## PyMOL

<https://pymol.org/2/>



## Maestro Academic

<https://www.schrodinger.com/freemaestro>



## ICM Browser

[http://www.molsoft.com/icm\\_browser.html](http://www.molsoft.com/icm_browser.html)



## UCSF Chimera

<http://www.cgl.ucsf.edu/chimera/download.html>





## □ 在电脑安装程序，自己画结构式

- **Discovery Studio**
- **Marvin Sketch**



## □ 王健 利用在线程序，自己画结构式

- **SwissADME** <http://www.swissadme.ch/>
- **Marvin Sketch** <https://chemicalize.com/app/drawing>
- **Corina Online** [https://www.mn-am.com/online\\_demos/corina\\_demo](https://www.mn-am.com/online_demos/corina_demo)

## □ 从网上数据库下载

- **PubChem** <https://pubchem.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/>
- **ZINC** <http://zinc.docking.org/>



[What's GEMDOCK](#)[iGEMDOCK](#)[Method](#)[Results](#)[References](#)[Download](#)[Visitor tracking](#)[Contact Us](#)

## Introduction

iGEMDOCK - A Graphical Environment for Recognizing Pharmacological Interactions and Virtual Screening

Pharmacological interactions are useful for identifying lead compounds and understanding ligand binding of active compounds that were acquired experimentally. Moreover, most docking programs loosely coupled the analysis. An integrated VS environment, which provides the friendly interface to seamlessly combine different compounds, is valuable for drug discovery. Here, we developed an easy-to-use graphic environment, iGEMDOCK. iGEMDOCK can enrich the hit rate and provide biological insights by deriving the pharmacological interactions of residues that often form binding pockets with specific physico-chemical properties to play the essential function (root-mean-square derivations below 2.0 angstrom) on 305 protein-compound complexes. For virtual screening, iGEMDOCK can enrich the hit rates on three public sets (i.e., estrogen receptor  $\alpha$  for antagonists (ER) and agonists (ERA)) and discover mechanisms and discovering lead compounds.

Download :

iGEMDOCK is available for free on non-commercial researches.

- **iGEMDOCK v2.1**

- [iGEMDOCK v2.1 for windows XP/windows 7](#)
- [iGEMDOCK v2.1 for CentOS 5](#)
- [iGEMDOCK v2.1 for Suse Linux 9](#)
- [iGEMDOCK v2.1 for Ubuntu Linux](#)
- iGEMDOCK user guide ([PDF](#) or [zip](#))

- iGEMDOCK v2.0

- [iGEMDOCK v2.0 for windows XP/Vista](#)
- [iGEMDOCK v2.0 for CentOS 5](#)
- [iGEMDOCK v2.0 for Suse Linux 9](#)
- [iGEMDOCK v2.0 for Ubuntu Linux](#)



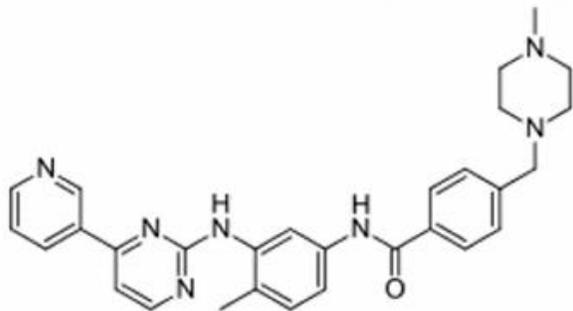
## 1D

- Smiles (.smi)

```
CC1=C(C=C(C=C1)NC(=O)C2=C  
C=C(C=C2)CN3CCN(CC3)C)NC4  
=NC=CC(=N4)C5=CN=CC=C5
```

## 2D

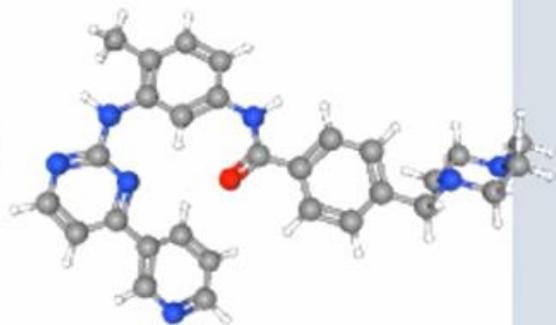
- MDL mol (.mol)



王健

## 3D

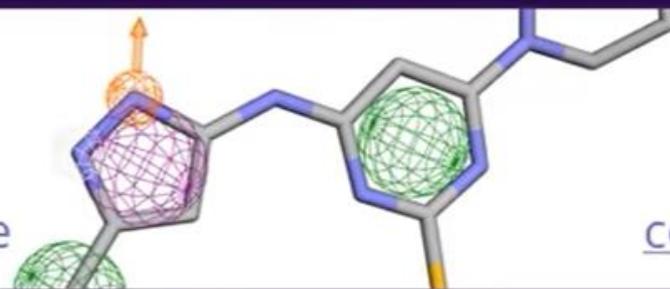
- sdf
- mol2





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[examples](#)

## create

submit your own chemical libraries

[log in to manage libraries](#)

email:

password:

[log in](#)

[register new account](#)

[log in as guest](#)

36:18



# 用药效团筛选本地药库

The image displays the LigandScout software interface. A "Screening Settings" dialog box is open in the foreground, with the "Database to screen:" field highlighted by an orange rectangle and containing the path "A:\Education\Ligandscout\fda-substances.lidt ...". A green arrow points from this field down to the "Ok" button, which is also circled in green. The background shows a 2D visualization of a ligand (4DKL) [A] BF0601 bound to a protein. The protein's binding site is shown as a blue mesh, and the ligand is shown as a stick model. Several amino acid residues are labeled: ILE322A, ILE296A, TYR326A, TRP293A, ASP147A, VAL236A, MET151A, VAL300A, and TYR148A. The ligand is shown with yellow and blue highlights, and dashed lines indicate interactions with ASP147A and TYR148A. The software's menu bar includes File, Edit, Library, Ligand-Set, Molecule, Pharmacophore, Align & Merge, Bender Control, Surface, Window, and Help. The status bar at the bottom shows "LigandScout (C) 1999-2021 Inte:Ligand GmbH", "14.0 fps", and "154 of 512 MB".

Screening Settings

Settings ?

Scoring function: Pharmacophore-Fit

Max. number of omitted features: 0

Min. number of required features: 3

Compound time-out (in minutes): 0

Screening mode: Match all query features

Retrieval mode: Stop after first matching conformation

Check exclusion volumes

Execution mode: Multi-Threaded

Database to screen: A:\Education\Ligandscout\fda-substances.lidt ...

Don't show this dialog again

Ok Cancel

Ligand 2D Ligand Details

(4DKL) [A] BF0601

ILE322A ILE296A

TYR326A

TRP293A

ASP147A

VAL236A

MET151A

VAL300A

TYR148A

LigandScout (C) 1999-2021 Inte:Ligand GmbH

14.0 fps 154 of 512 MB

85:40

7:26 PM





Entry

Publications

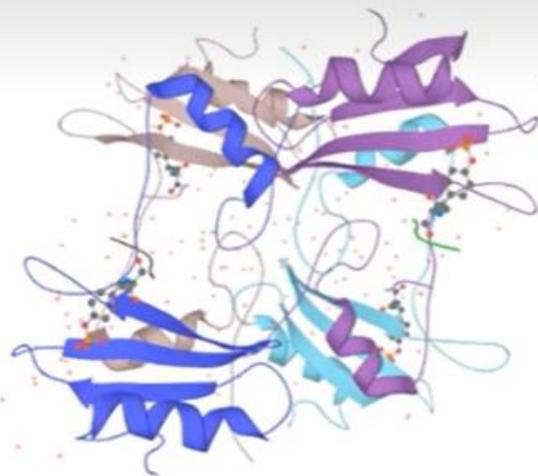
Feature viewer

Feature table

None

 Function Names & Taxonomy Subcellular location Pathology & Biotech PTM / Processing Expression Interaction Structure Family & Domains Sequences (3+) Similar proteins Cross-references Entry information Miscellaneous

▲ Top



PDB Entry	Method	Resolution	Chain	Positions	Links
<b>1FYR</b>	X-ray	2.40 Å	I/J/K/L	1356-1359	PDBe RCSB PDB PDBj PDBsum
<b>1R0P</b>	X-ray	1.80 Å	A	1049-1360	PDBe RCSB PDB PDBj PDBsum
<b>1R1W</b>	X-ray	1.80 Å	A	1049-1360	PDBe RCSB PDB PDBj PDBsum
<b>1SHY</b>	X-ray	3.22 Å	B	25-567	PDBe RCSB PDB PDBj PDBsum
<b>1SSL</b>	NMR		A	519-562	PDBe RCSB PDB PDBj PDBsum
<b>1UX3</b>	Model		A	25-656	PDBe RCSB PDB

## Secondary structure

Legend: ■ Helix ■ Turn ■ Beta strand  PDB Structure known for this area[Show more details](#)

## 3D structure databases

ProteinModelPortal <sup>1</sup>	P08581
SMR <sup>1</sup>	P08581
ModBase <sup>1</sup>	Search...

# Uniprot 找不同长度的蛋白序列及结构

# 与共结晶化合物作用的氨基酸，是活性位点的关键氨基酸

## PDBSum找出作用方式

