



## Real-time collaboration enables teams to select superior compounds faster

**Design better compounds:** Leverage all past knowledge to build on successes and avoid repeating failures.

**Progress faster together:** Automatically keep teams in sync on the latest data and decisions, even across different time zones.



**Maximise experimental impact:** Focus synthesis and testing where the likelihood of success is highest, with alignment on compounds and priorities.

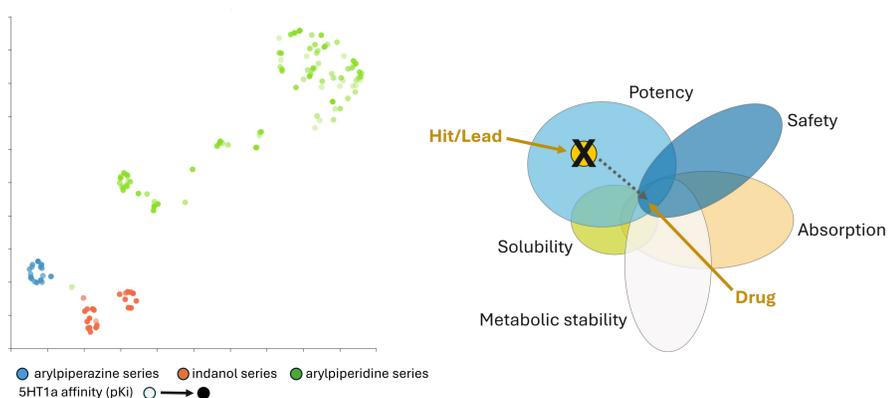
**Solve problems faster:** Uncover and combine diverse insights with parallel exploration of shared data.

Hit to lead

Lead Optimisation

Pre-clinical

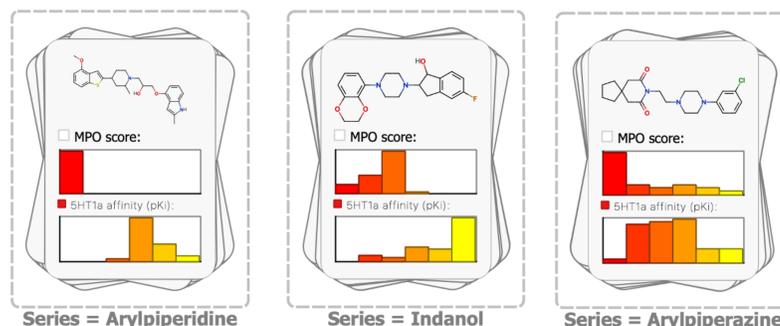
### 1 Quickly identify lead compounds balancing multiple parameters



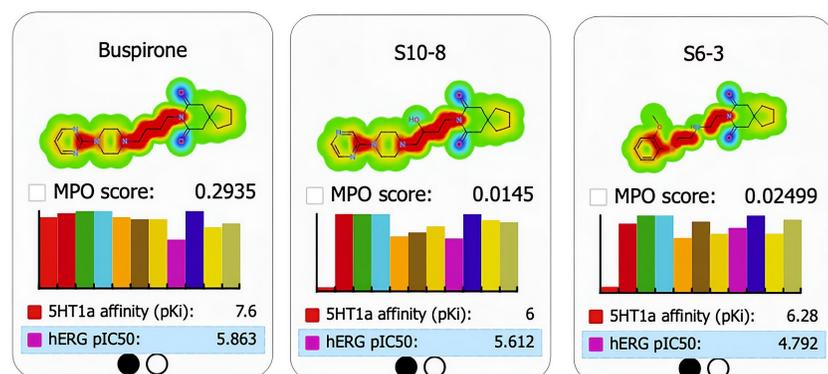
There are potent compounds in multiple chemical series, but the most potent compounds are not necessarily the best starting point for lead optimisation. It's more efficient to consider multiple key properties at once.

Property	Desired Value	Importance
5HT1a affinity (pKi)	7.5 -> inf	High
logS	> 1	High
HIA category	high	High
logP	0 -> 3.5	High
BBB log([brain]:[blood])	-0.2 -> 1	High
BBB category	penetrant	High
P-gp substrate category	no	High
hERG inhibition	≤ 5	High
2C9 pKi	≤ 6	High
2D6 affinity category	low medium	High
PPB90 category	low	High

Multi-parameter optimisation (MPO) scoring<sup>1,2</sup> shows that some potent series likely have ADME liabilities. Card View<sup>TM3</sup> intuitively visualises relationships in the data to quickly identify the series with the best chance of success.

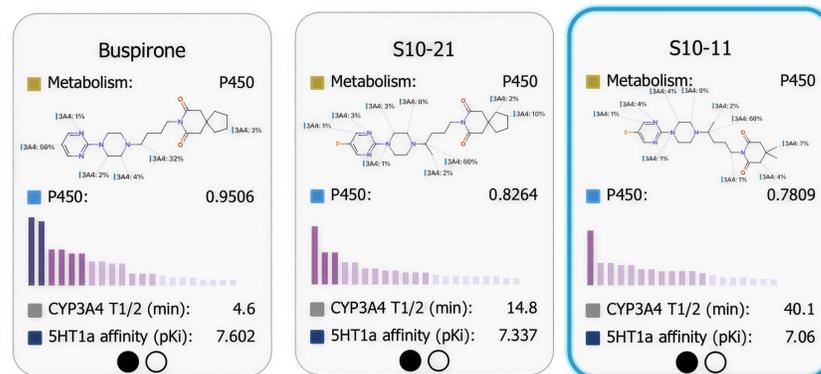


### 3 Interactively design around ADME liabilities



The Glowing Molecule<sup>TM4</sup> highlights regions in the compound where changes are most likely to impact specific properties, guiding interactive design to explore trade-offs between potency and hERG liability, enabling rapid optimisation before synthesis.

### 4 Optimise for metabolic stability



Addressing metabolic liabilities is critical for *in vivo* success. Predicted metabolically labile sites<sup>5,6</sup> guide targeted modifications to optimise for stability. The selected pre-clinical candidate balances potency with a reduced risk of rapid clearance.

## References

[1] M. Segall (2012) Curr. Pharm. Des. 18(9) pp. 1292-1310  
[2] US patent Nos. 9,224,098 and 9,367,812

[3] M. Segall *et al.* (2015) Drug Discov. Today 20(9) pp. 1093-1103  
[4] M. Segall *et al.* (2009) Chem. & Biodiv. 6(11) p. 2144-2151

[5] J Tyzack *et al.* (2017) J. Chem. Inf. Model. 56(1) pp. 2180-2193  
[6] M. Öeren *et al.* (2022) J. Med. Chem. 65(20) pp. 14066-14081