

Success and Challenges of Artificial Intelligence in Drug Discovery

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Nova Southeastern University

A brief biography

Experience in Academia

- Oct 2022-Present: Nova Southeastern University
- Director of Pharmacy Development and Reader in Pharmacy, University of Bedfordshire, Aug 2020-2022
- Senior Lecturer, School of Life Sciences, University of Sussex, 2015-2020
- Lecturer, Medway School of Pharmacy, University of Kent, 2005-2015
- Research Fellow, Liverpool John Moores University, 2003-2005
- Visiting scientist at University College London 2001
- Assistant/Associate Professor at Tabriz Faculty of Pharmacy, 1997-2003

Education:

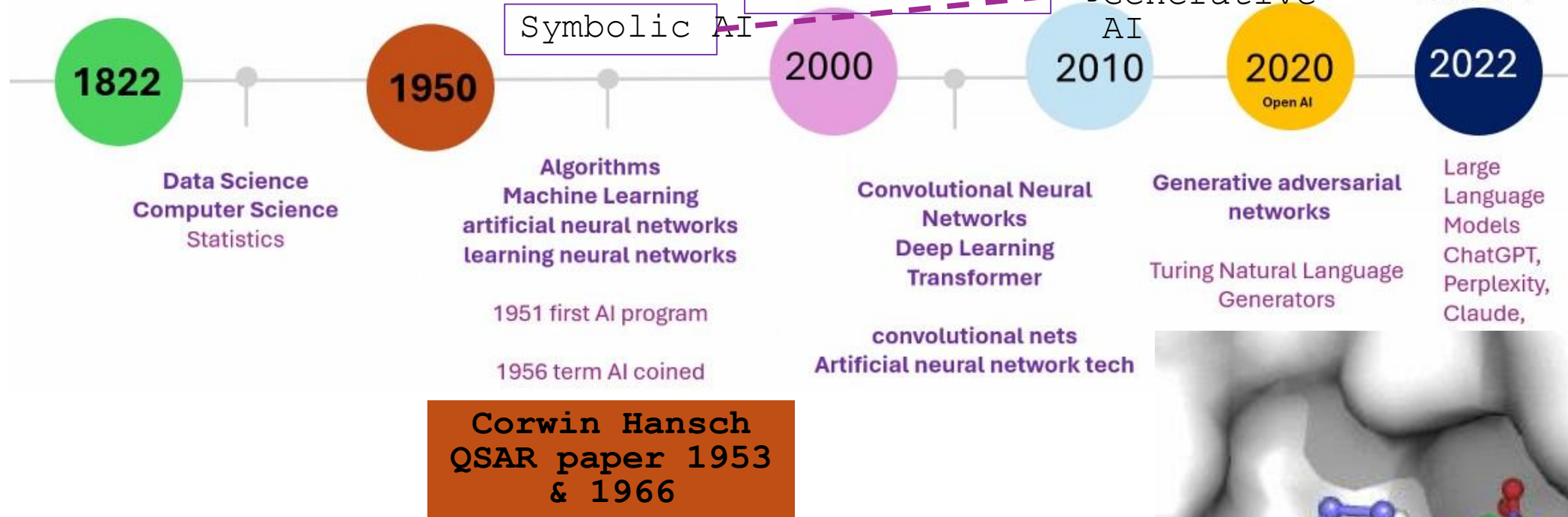
- Pharmacy Doctorate, Tabriz Faculty of Pharmacy, 1992
- PhD in Pharmaceutical sciences, Liverpool John Moores University, 1996
- Postgraduate Certificate in Higher Education, University of Kent, 2008



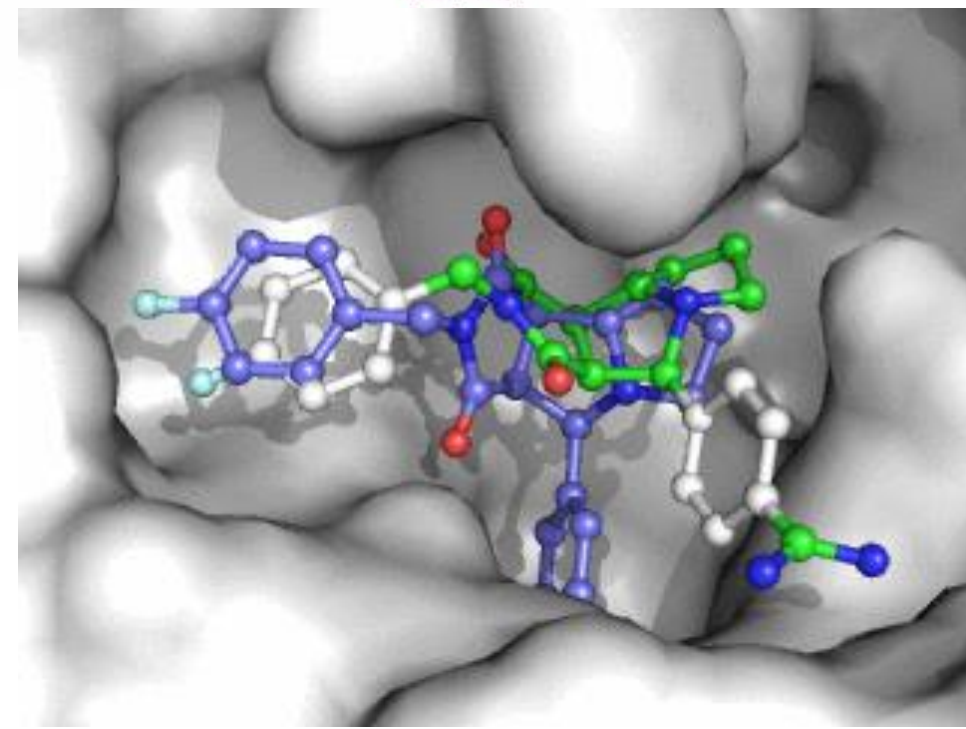
AI and Computational Modeling in Drug Discovery: History

Charles Babbage (1791-1871)
First analytical computer

Alan Turing (1912-1954)
father of computer science
and artificial intelligence

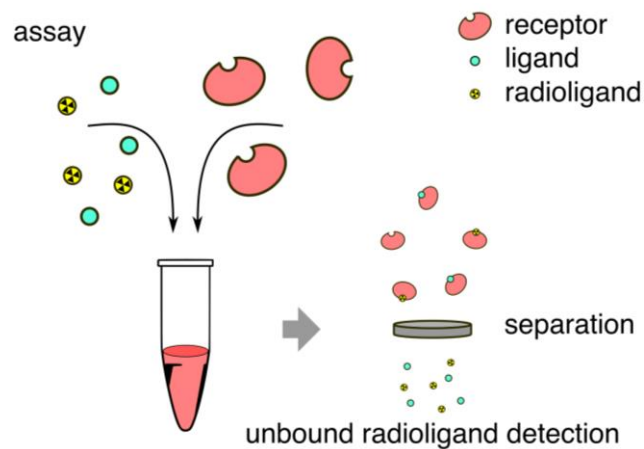


Computer-aided drug discovery has been around for decades
A recent surge in embracing computational technology



Scientific models in pharmaceutical sciences

In vitro models



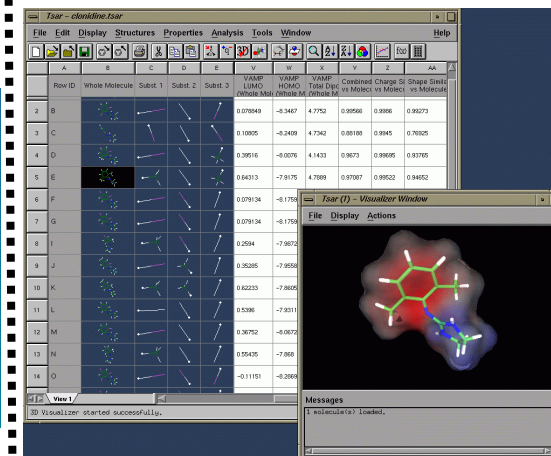
Animal models



*Clinical trials:
clinical models
of the real
patient
population*



Computational models



Hypothetical example: efficacy of an antidepressant in a tablet dosage form

All we do in science is modeling

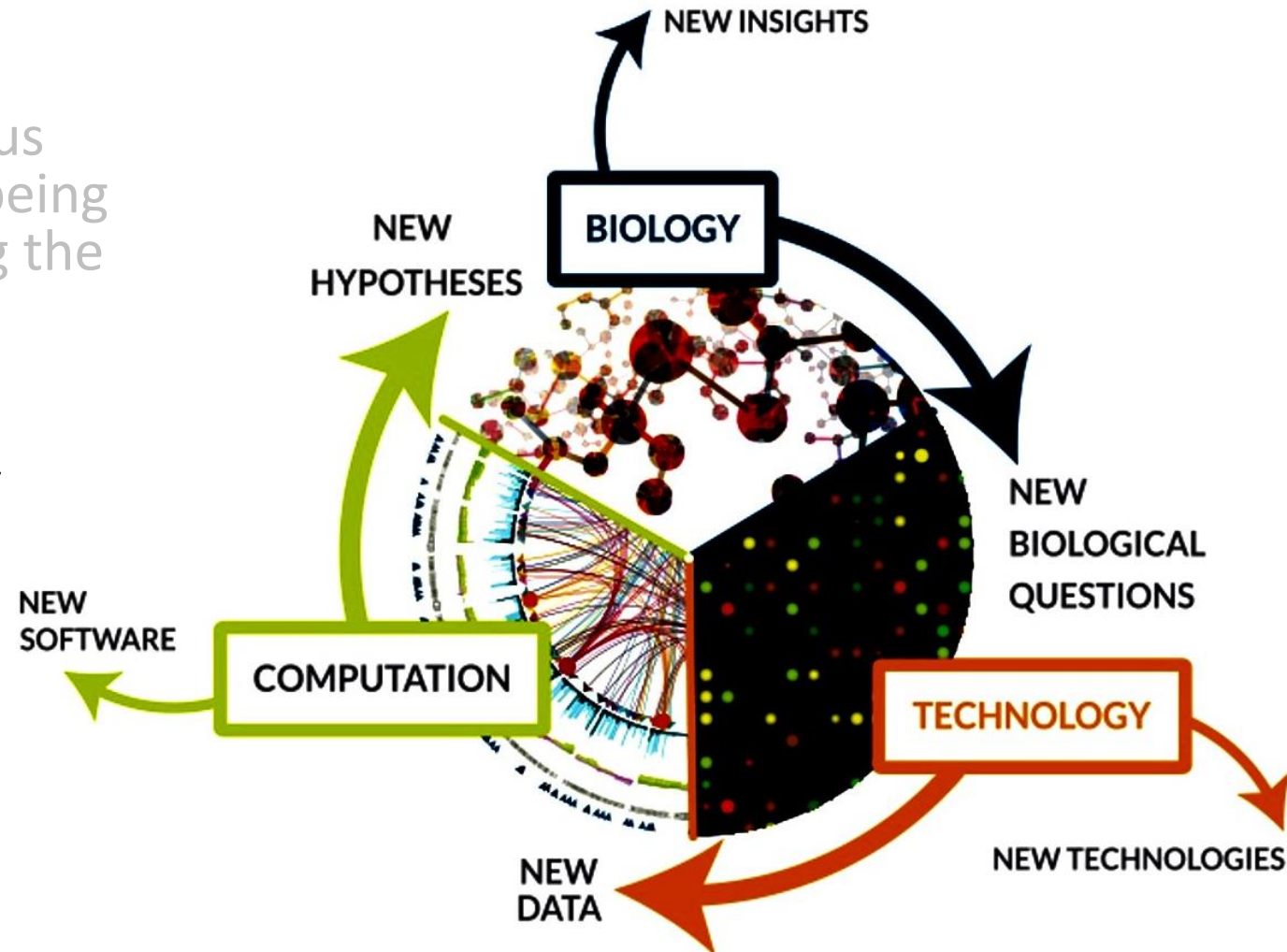
“... the sciences do not try to explain, they hardly even try to interpret, **they mainly make models**. By a model is meant a **mathematical construct** which, with the addition of certain **verbal interpretations**, describes observed phenomena. **The justification of such a mathematical construct is solely and precisely that it is expected to work—that is, correctly to describe phenomena from a reasonably wide area.**”

John von Neumann



Computational modelling:

The use of computers to simulate and study complex systems using mathematics, physics, and computer science. A computational model contains numerous variables that characterize the system being studied. Simulation is done by adjusting the variables alone or in combination and observing the outcomes. Computer modeling allows scientists to conduct thousands of simulated experiments by computer.



National Institute of
Biomedical Imaging
and Bioengineering

*Technologies to Shape
the Future of Health*

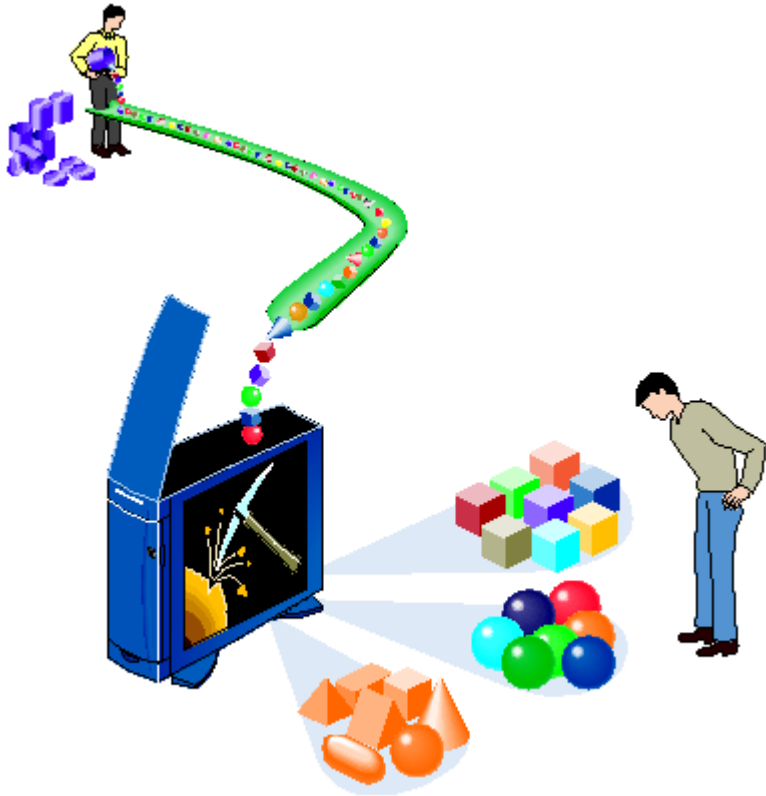
<https://www.nibib.nih.gov/science-education/science-topics/computational-modeling>

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AI and ML (Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning)

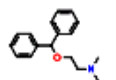
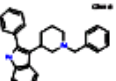
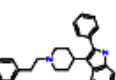
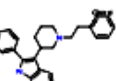
ML discovers patterns in data so that this knowledge can be applied to enable future predictions

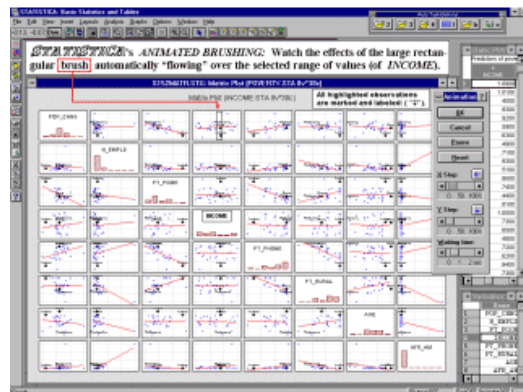


- Specific AI (weak AI) is engineered to execute a specific task, the most prevalent form of AI today
- Universal AI (strong AI) can comprehend, learn, and apply intelligence across a variety of tasks
- Superhuman AI: hypothetical, a topic of debate and research.
- ML is the tool used in AI: creating algorithms that learn from data and make predictions:
 - Supervised learning, Unsupervised learning, Reinforcement learning
 - Neural networks: an ML algorithm to identify patterns in data by simulating the brain's processing methods. Deep learning, employs complex, multilayered neural networks to perform these tasks.

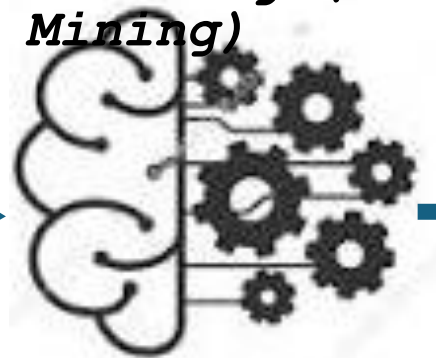
Data Modelling (Machine Learning)

Data Source

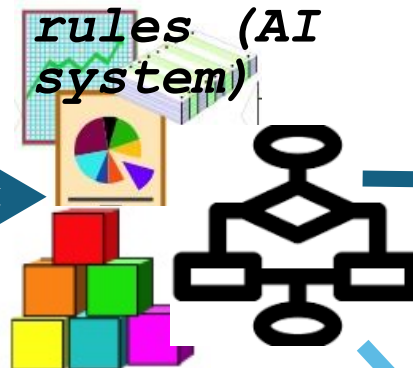
Structure	ID_NUM	logP	Polar surface area	1&LogBB
	ID_000816	3.65	12.47	0.18144
	ID_000400	5.93	19.03	0.40616
	ID_000394	6.14	19.03	0.51136
	ID_000401	6.22	19.03	0.55696



Machine learning (Data Mining)



Learned Patterns or rules (AI system)

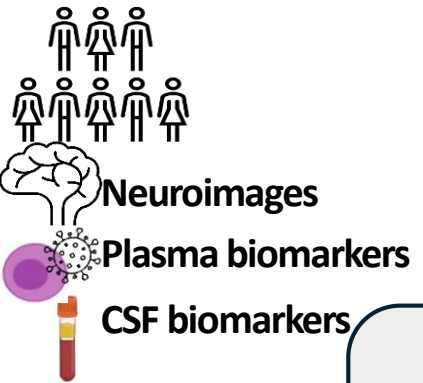


Predictions & Decisions for new observations

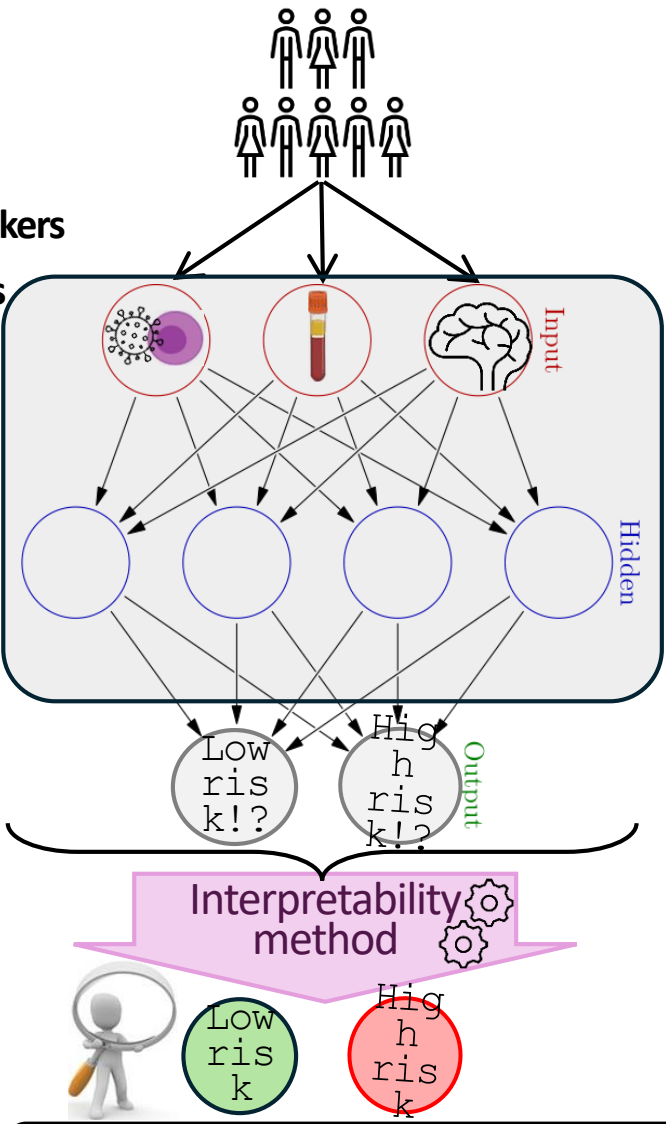


Knowledge

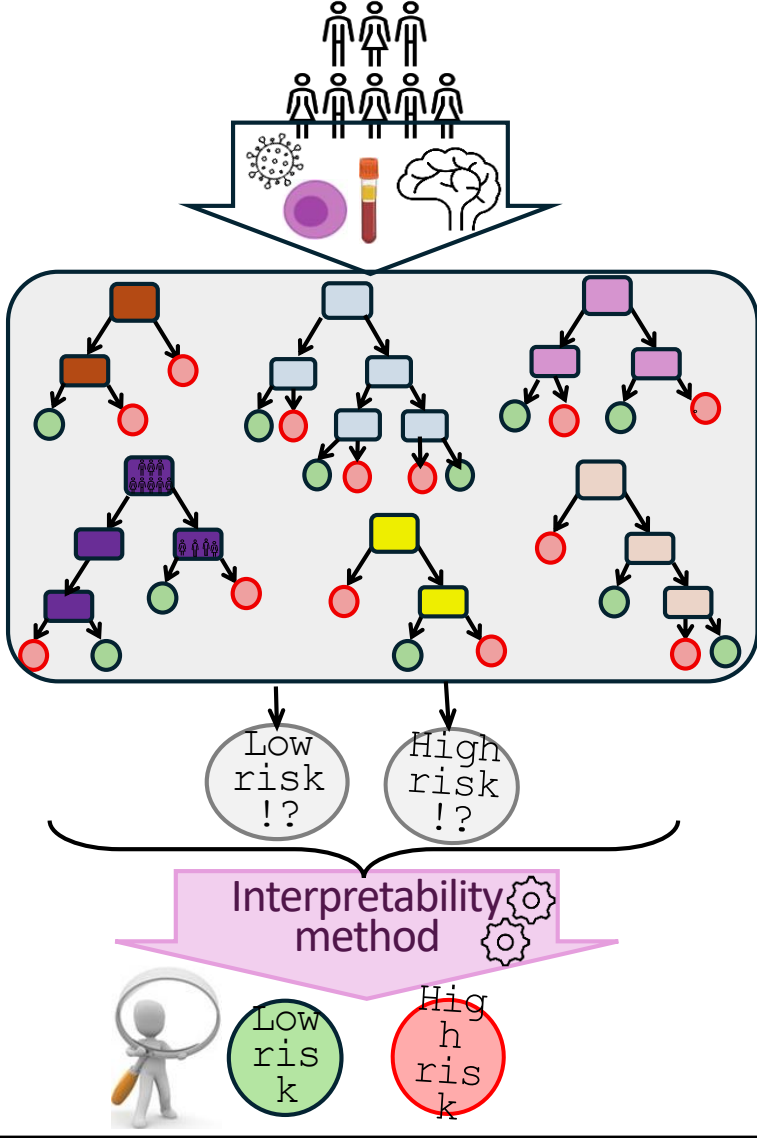
Patient dataset



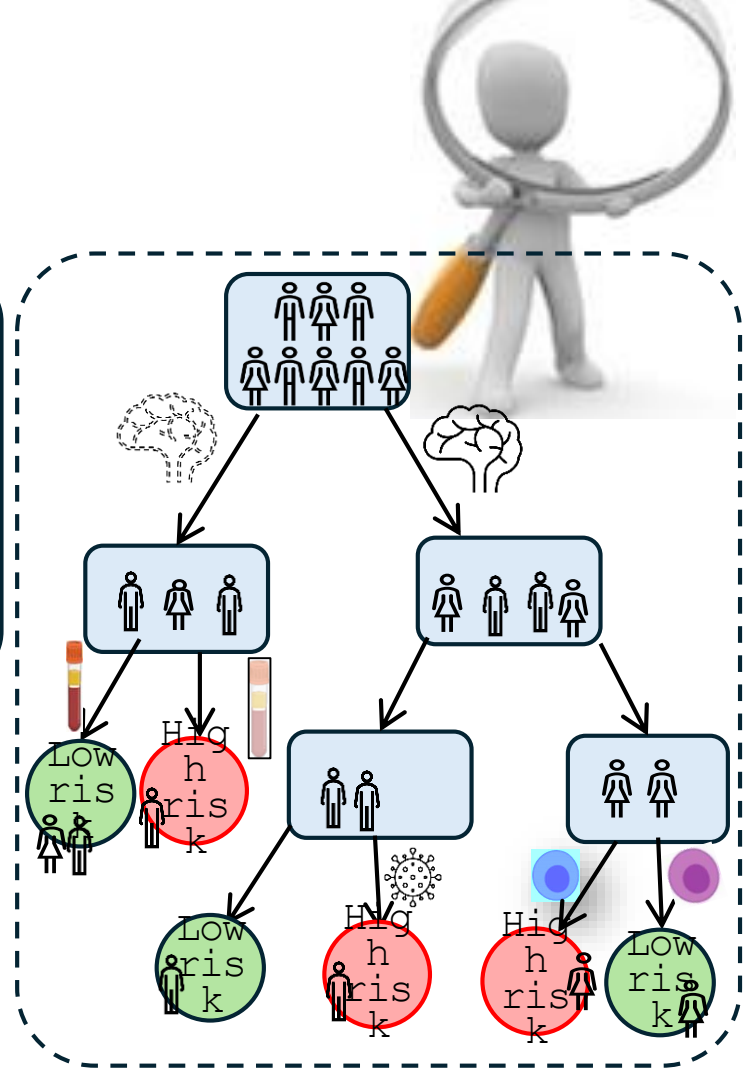
**Black box model
Neural Net**



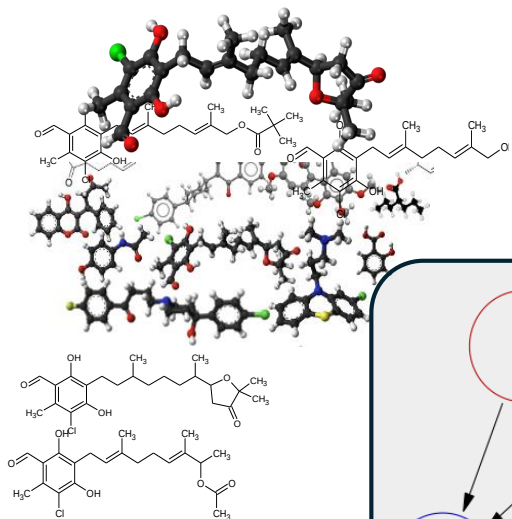
**Black box model
Random Forest**



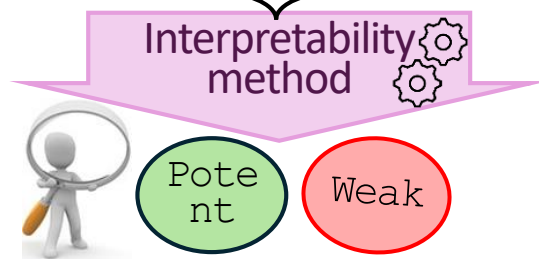
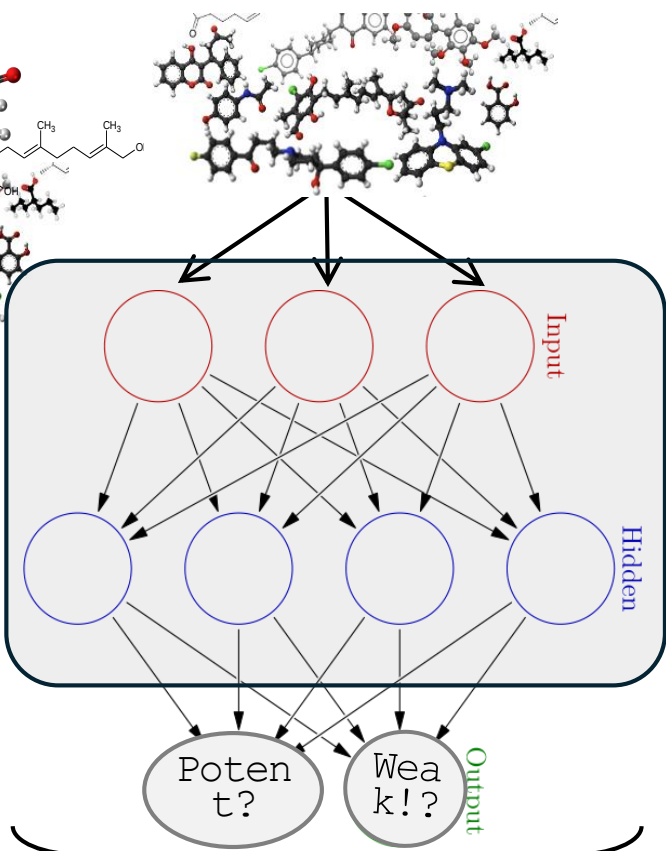
**White box model
Decision Tree**



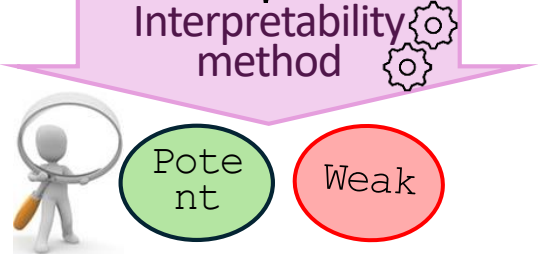
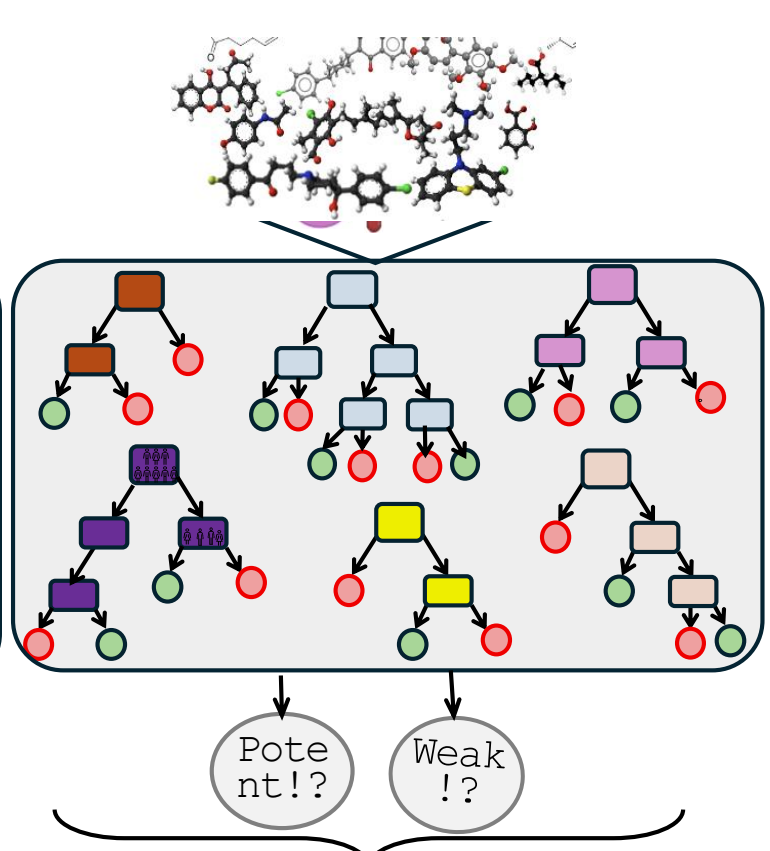
Compound dataset



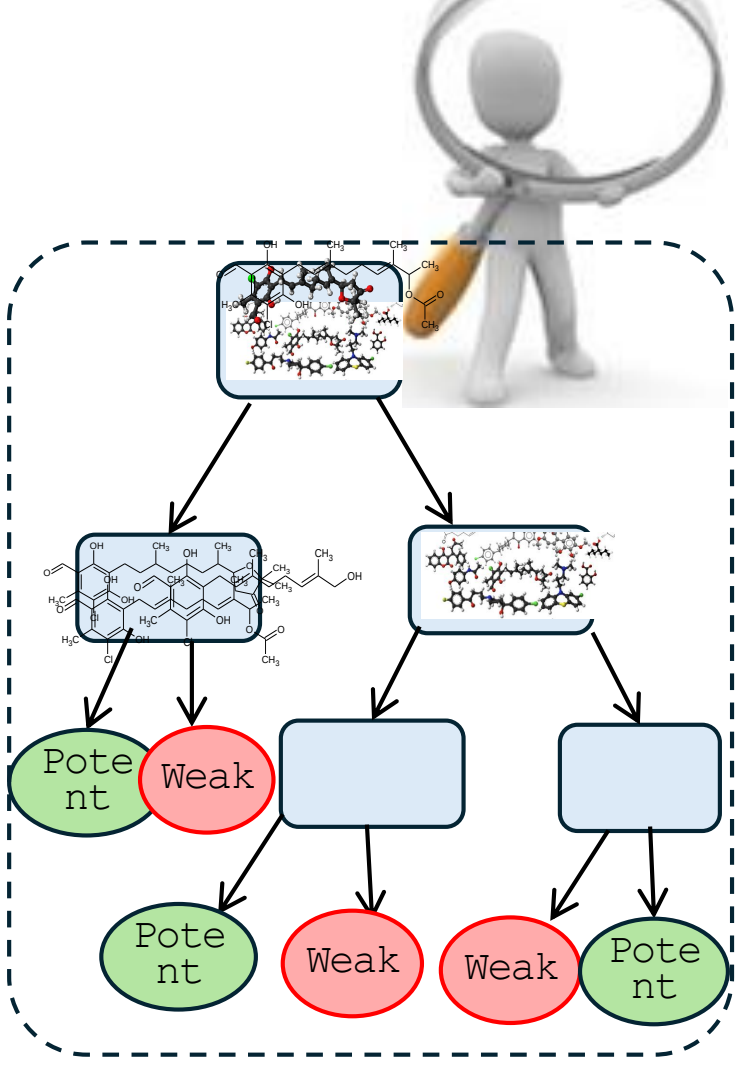
**Black box model
Neural Net**



**Black box model
Random Forest**



**White box model
Decision Tree**



FDA Modernization Act 2.0

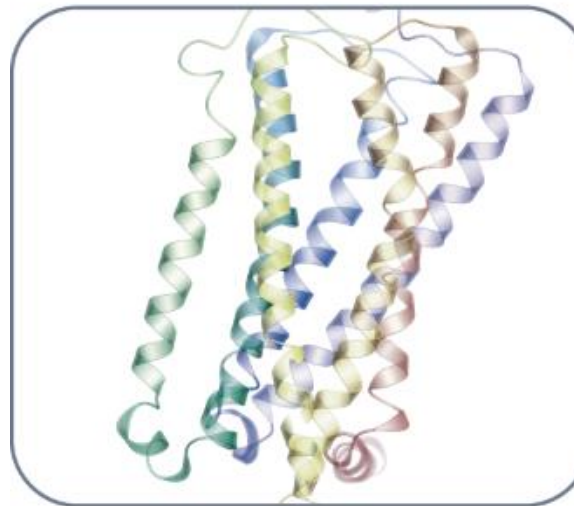
As part of the Omnibus Bill signed in Dec 2022 by President Biden, the act eliminates the requirement to conduct animal testing before human trials

- Opportunities for alternatives to animal testing

Progress in Computational modelling for Drug Discovery

- The flood of data on ligands and their binding to targets
- the 3D structures of proteins (PDB has 200K proteins, **AlphaFold** can predict the 3D model)
- abundant computing capacities
- on-demand virtual libraries of billions of drug-like molecules (3×10^{10} on-demand compounds in 2022)
- deep learning predictions of ligand properties and target activities

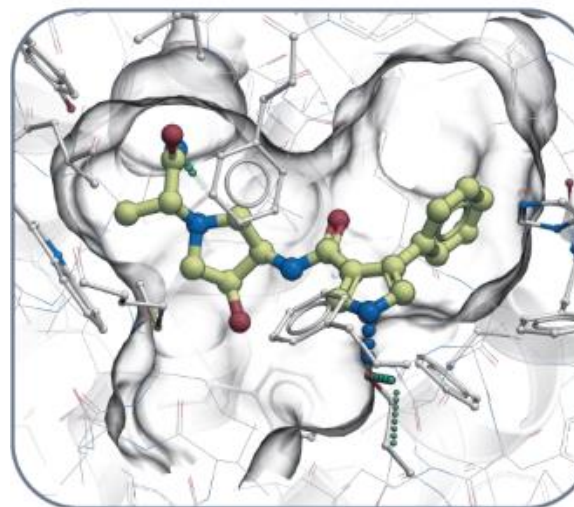
a Abundance of template 3D structures



b Growth of virtual chemical spaces



c Advanced computational methods



d Accessible computing power

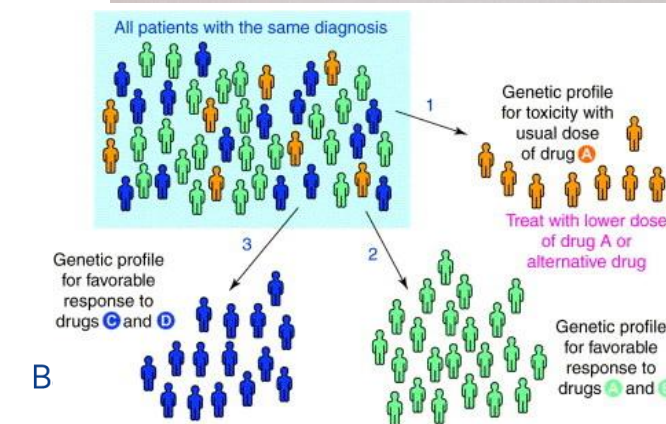
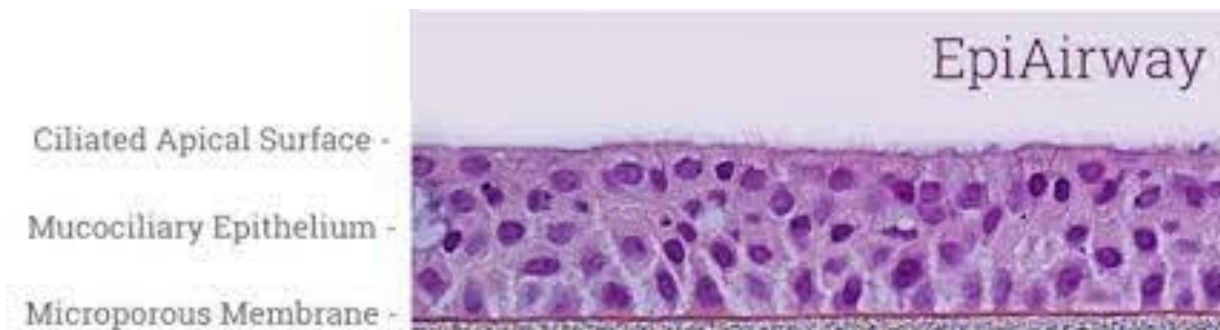
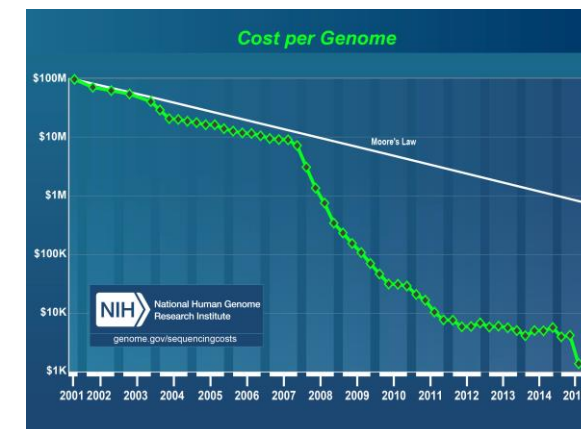


presenting new opportunities for the cost-effective development of drugs; democratizing the drug discovery

<https://www.nature.com/articles/s41586-process>

Impact of New "Revolutionary" Technologies on Drug Discovery and development

- High-throughput automated chemistry: microwave-assisted and flow chemistry, combinatorial chemistry
- Gene chips, genomics and sequencing and now CRISPR/Cas9 for gene editing
- Omics tools
- High-throughput screening & assays: 3D-cell cultures, Organ-on-Chip, in vitro ADME/Tox
- Progress in tissue engineering and organ on a chip
- Bioinformatics & Molecular biology tools
- Biomedical Databases: bioactivity, protein distribution, differential gene expression, network pharmacology
- Longitudinal observational data
- Virtual screening and library design and Docking
- and now AI



Databases: Big Data

- Chemical data and drug data

ChemSpider
Search and share chemistry

>114 million structures

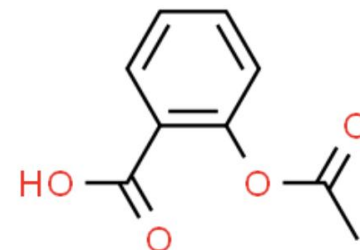
For medical information relating to Covid-19, please consult the [World Health Organisation](#) or local health authorities.

[Simple](#) [Structure](#) [Advanced](#) [History](#)

Found 1 result

Search term: **aspirin** (Found by approved synonym)

Aspirin



Molecular Formula	C ₉ H ₈ O ₄
Average mass	180.157 Da
Monoisotopic mass	180.042252 Da
ChemSpider ID	2157



3D



^ More details:

Systematic name	2-Acetoxybenzoic acid
SMILES	CC(OC1=C(C(=O)O)C=CC=C1)=O CC(=O)OC1=CC=CC=C1C(=O)O

DRUGBANK Online

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Aspirin

Summary Aspirin is a salicylate used to treat pain, fever, inflammation, migraines and is associated with major adverse cardiovascular events.

Brand Names Aggrenox, Alka-seltzer, Alka-seltzer Fruit Chews, Anacin, Arthriten Inflam, Aspirin, Aspirin Low, Bayer Aspirin, Bayer Womens, Br Arthritis, Br Original, Br

Generic Name Acetylsalicylic acid
Commonly known or available as Aspirin

DrugBank Accession Number

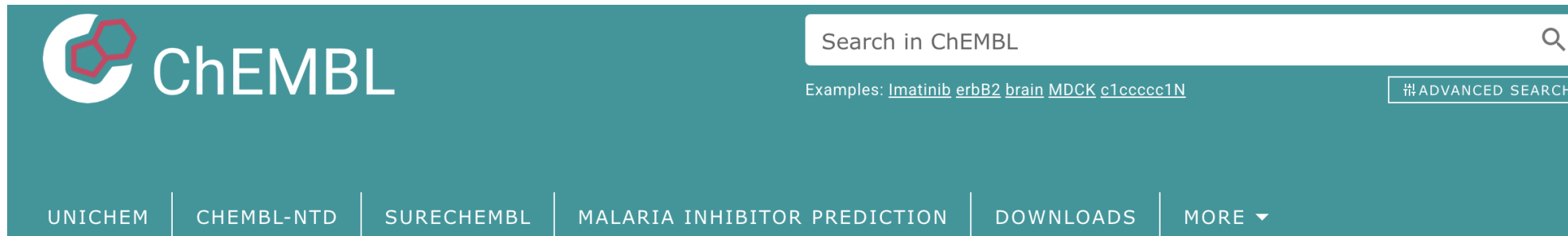
Background Also known as *Aspirin*, acetylsalicylic acid (ASA) is a commonly used drug to treat pain and fever due to various causes. Acetylsalicylic acid has both anti-inflammatory and antipyretic effects. This drug also inhibits platelet aggregation and is used to prevent blood clots stroke, and myocardial infarction (MI) ^{Label}.

Interestingly, the results of various studies have demonstrated that low-dose acetylsalicylic acid may decrease the risk of various cancers, including colorectal, breast, and prostate cancer ¹⁵. Aspirin is also used to

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Databases: bioactivity data

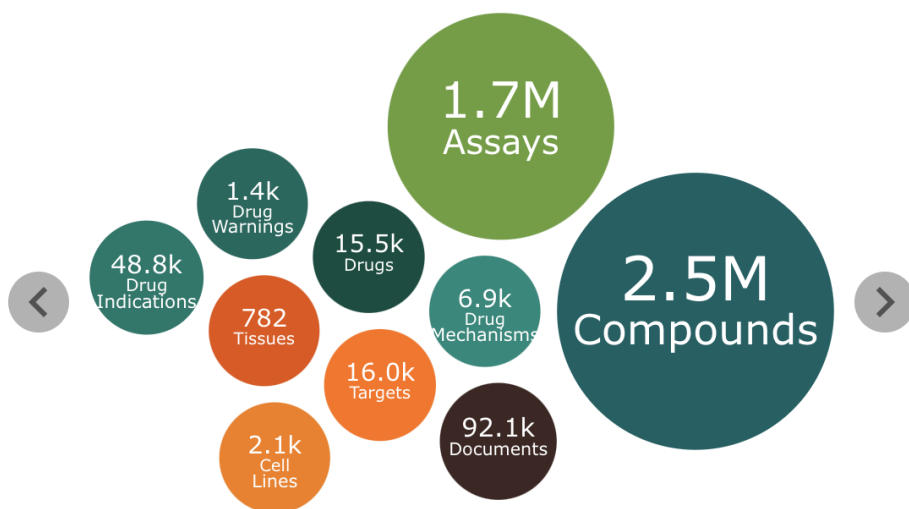


ChEMBL is a manually curated database of bioactive molecules with drug-like properties. It brings together chemical, bioactivity and genomic data to aid the translation of genomic information into effective new drugs.

Explore ChEMBL

Description: Shows a summary of the ChEMBL entities and quantities of data for each of them.

Instructions: Click on a bubble to explore a specific ChEMBL entity in more detail.



<https://www.ebi.ac.uk/chembl/>

Toxicogenomic Data



National Toxicology Program
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

What We Study ▾

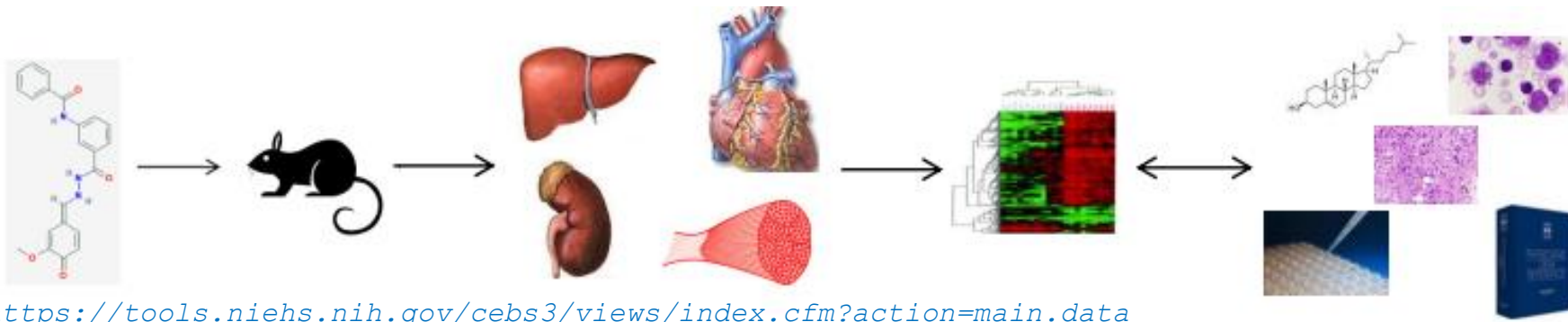
How We Work ▾

Data & Resources ↗

Publication

Home » Data & Resources » **DrugMatrix/ToxFX**

DrugMatrix/ToxFX

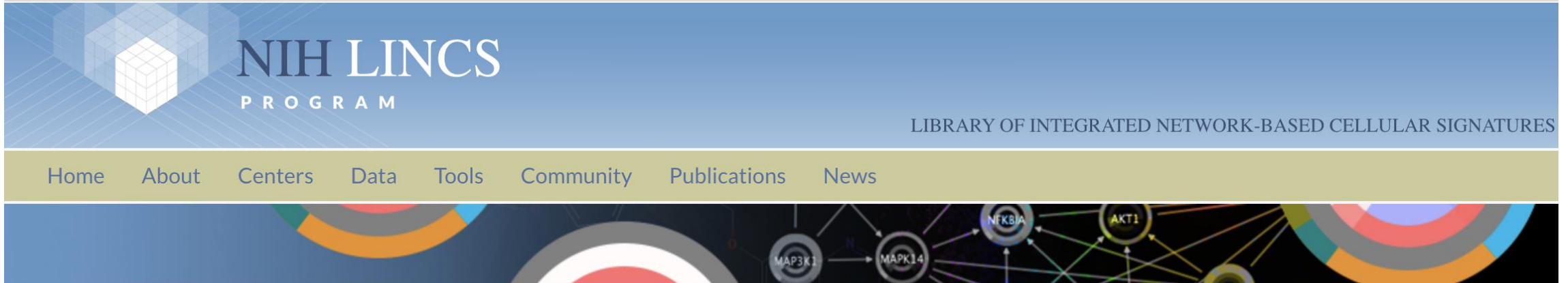


https://tools.niehs.nih.gov/cebs3/views/index.cfm?action=main.dataReview&bin_id=15670

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Differential Gene Expression due to many exogenous and endogenous perturbations



LINCS Data and Signature Generation Centers (DSGCs)

1. Drug Toxicity Signature Generation Center: cell signatures to predict adverse drug reactions
2. The HMS LINCS Center: normal and diseased human cells response to perturbation by drugs, mutations, environment
3. The LINCS Center for Transcriptomics is studying up to 50 cell types perturbed by a large number of compounds
4. The LINCS Proteomic Characterization Center for Signaling and Epigenetics studies phosphorylation-mediated signaling
5. Microenvironment Perturbagen (MEP) LINCS Center: impact on cellular phenotype, proteins, genes
6. The NeuroLINCS Center concentrates on human brain cells

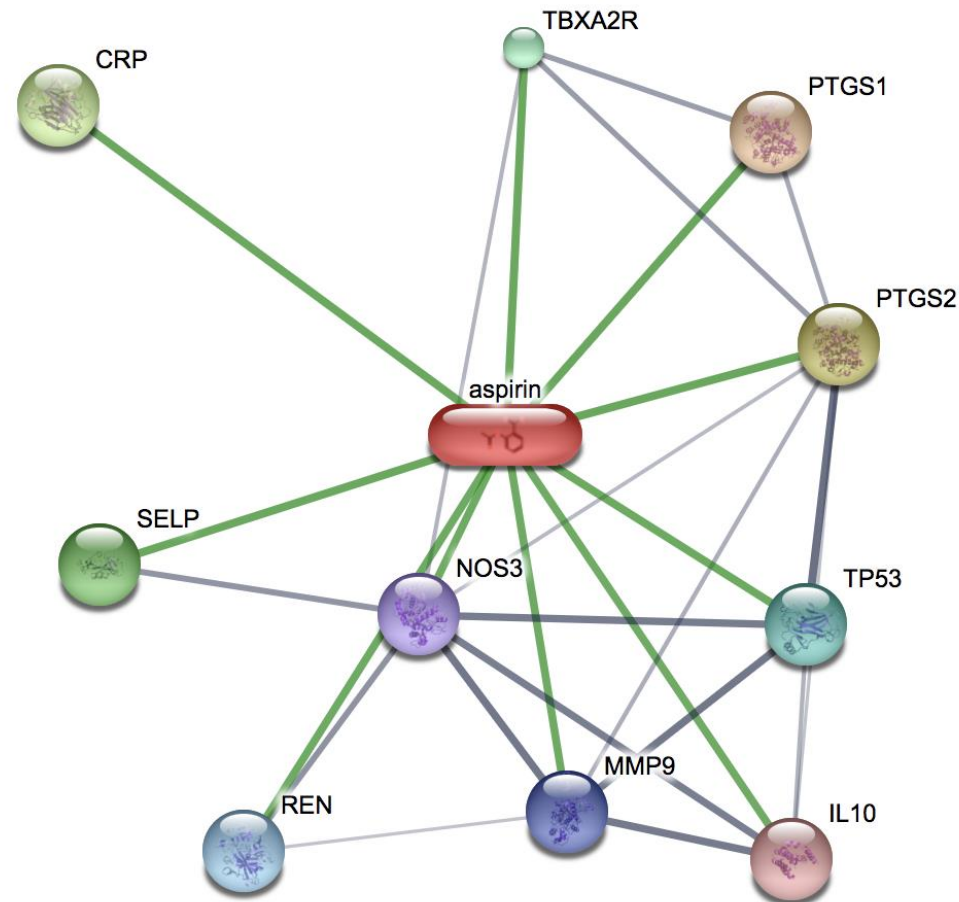
<https://lincsproject.org/LINCS/centers/data-and-signature-generating-centers>

STITCH: Chemical-Protein Interaction Networks

STITCH

Search

Download



<https://www.ebl.org>

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[Participant login](#)
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Data drives discovery. We have curated a uniquely powerful biomedical database that can be accessed globally for public health research. Explore data from half a million UK Biobank participants to enable new discoveries to improve public health.

Future data releases

UK Biobank is a large-scale biomedical database and research resource, containing in-depth genetic and information from half a million UK participants. The database is regularly augmented with additional data, making it globally accessible to approved researchers undertaking vital research into the most common and life-threatening diseases. It is a major contributor to the advancement of modern medicine and treatment and has enabled scientific discoveries that improve human health.



Select Study
ADNI

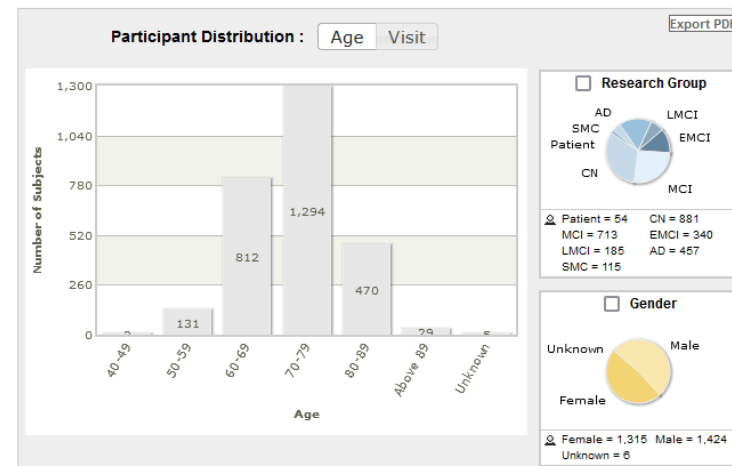
ADNI@LONI

Download

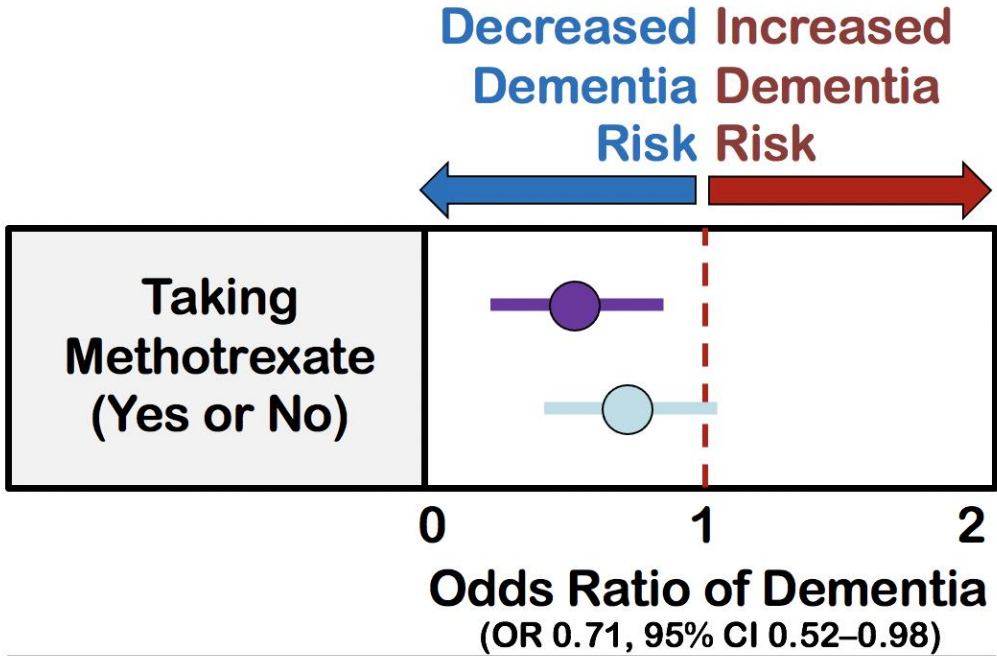
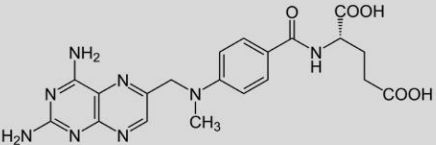
Search

The Alzheimer's Disease Neuroimaging Initiative (ADNI) seeks to develop biomarkers of the disease and advance the understanding of AD pathophysiology, improve diagnostic methods for early detection of AD and improve clinical trial design. Additional goals are examining the rate of progress for both mild cognitive impairment and Alzheimer's disease, as well as building a large repository of clinical and imaging data.

- [NEWS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS](#)
- [MRI RECALL NOTICES](#)
- [SEARCHABLE DATA DICTIONARY](#)
- [ADNI DATA USE AGREEMENT](#)



Methotrexate is associated with decreased dementia risk in people with rheumatoid arthritis



Model



Adjusted for body mass index,
age, heart attacks and stroke

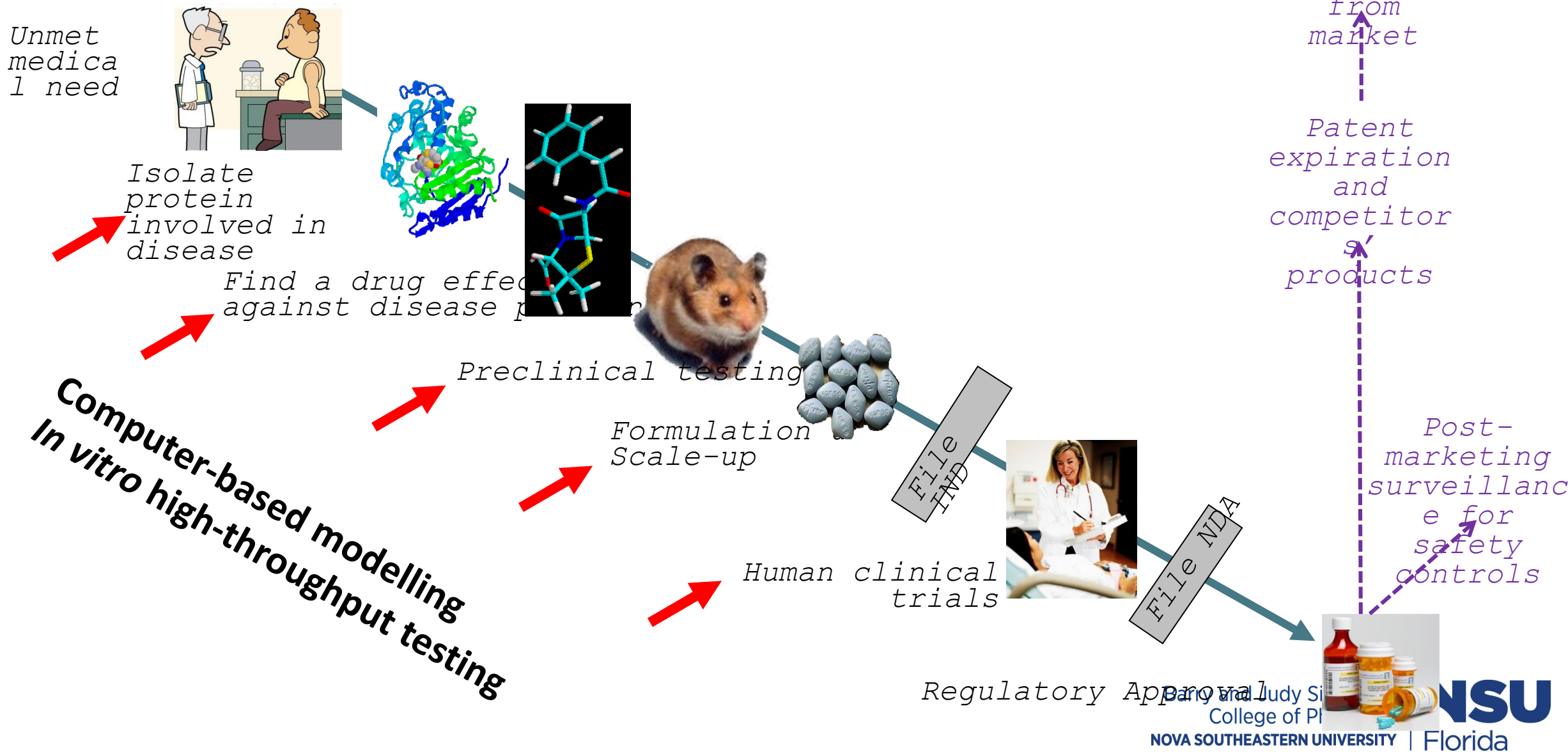


Unadjusted

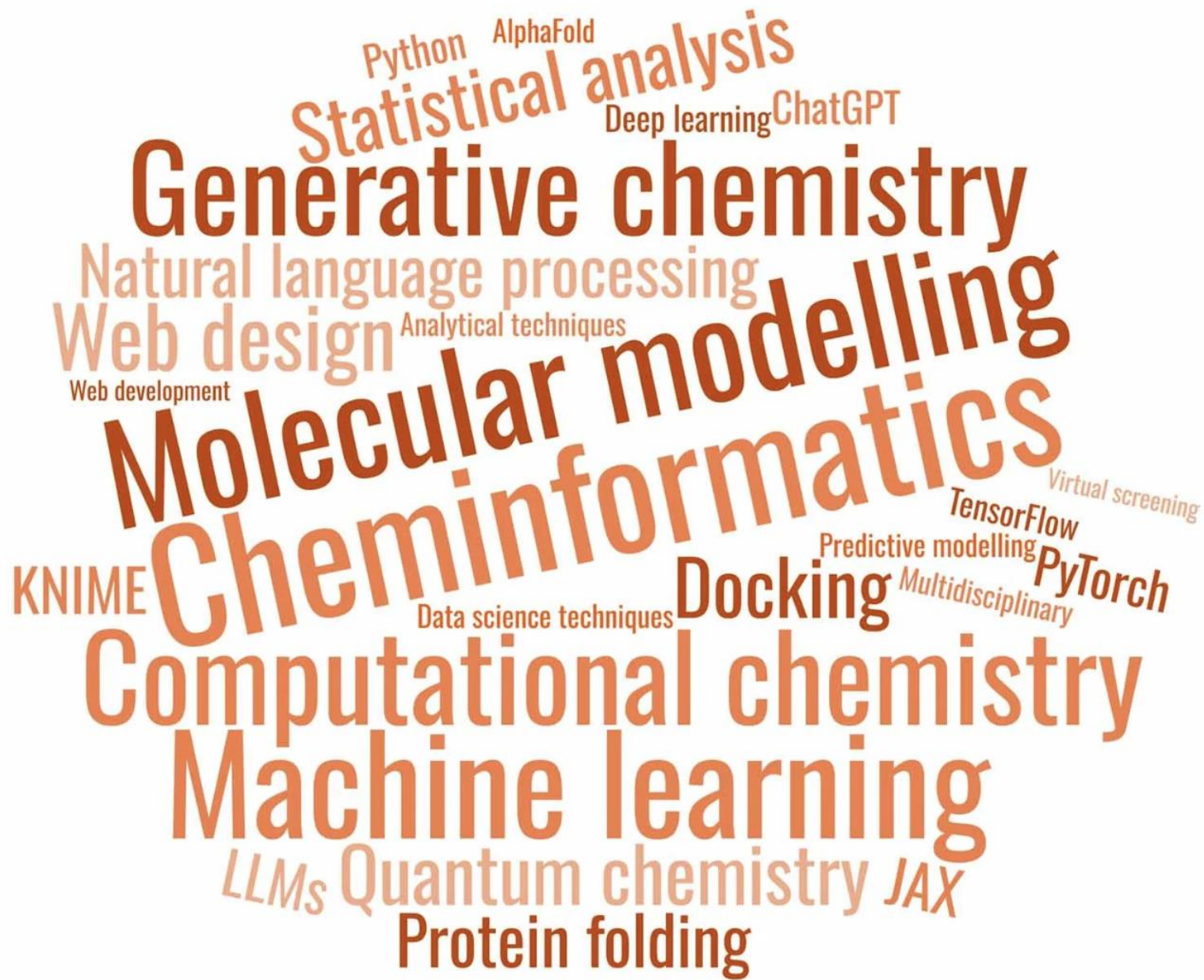
N = 1127



Drug Discovery & Development



Skills for the AI-enabled chemist of the future



Molecular Representations in Chemical Librar:

Used for virtual screening

- Large virtual chemical information generated by pharm, food, and agriculture industry with synthetic and stability feasibility
- Contain structural data, stereochemical information, physicochemical and spectroscopic properties
- PUBCHEM has 119m compounds
- ZINC, Enamine Real, GDB-13, and SAVI (10^9 compounds)



IUPAC Name

3-phenyl-4*H*-1-benzopyran-4-one

Smiles ACDChemSketch₁

O=C1c2ccccc2OC=C1c1ccccc1

Smiles ChemAxon₂

O=C1C(=COC2=C1C=CC=C2)C1=CC=CC=C1

Smiles JME editor₃

O=c2c(c1ccccc1)coc3ccccc23

Smiles JME editor₃

C=13(C(=CC=CC=1)C(C(C=2(C=CC=CC=2))=CO3)=O)

Smiles PubChem editor₄

C1=CC=CC2=C1C(C(=CO2)C3=CC=CC=C3)=O

SMART PubChem editor₄

c1cccc-2c1-[#6](-[#6])(=[#6]-[#8]-2)-c3ccccc3)=[#8]

InChI is the International Chemical Identifier developed by the IUPAC, a unique label for each compound

InChI=1S/C15H10O2/c16-13-10-15(11-6-2-1-3-7-11)17-14-9-5-4-8-12(13)14/h1-10H

Explore Chemistry

Quickly find chemical information from authoritative sources

Try aspirin EGFR C9H8O4 57-27-2 C1=CC=C(C=C1)C=O InChI=1S/C3H6O/c1-3(2)4/h1-2H3

☐ Use Entrez ☒ Compounds ☐ Substances ☐ BioAssays



Draw Structure



Upload ID List



Browse Data



Periodic Table

Molecular modelling software capabilities

Model or mimic the behavior of molecules using computational chemistry for drug design



Molecular
graphics

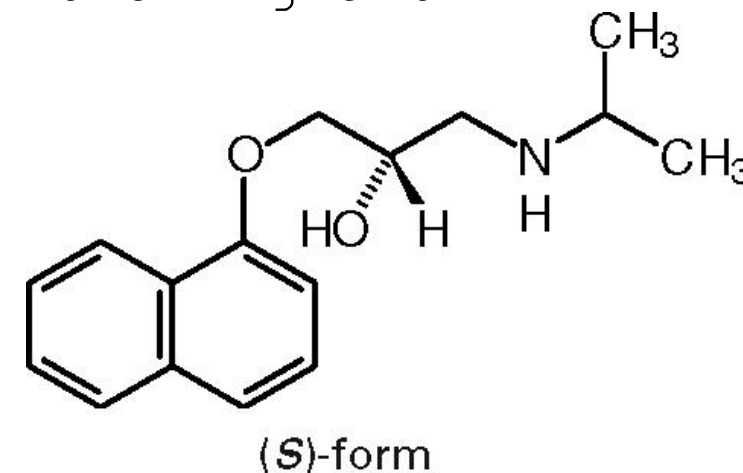


Perform theoretical
chemistry calculations
(forcefield or quantum
mechanics)



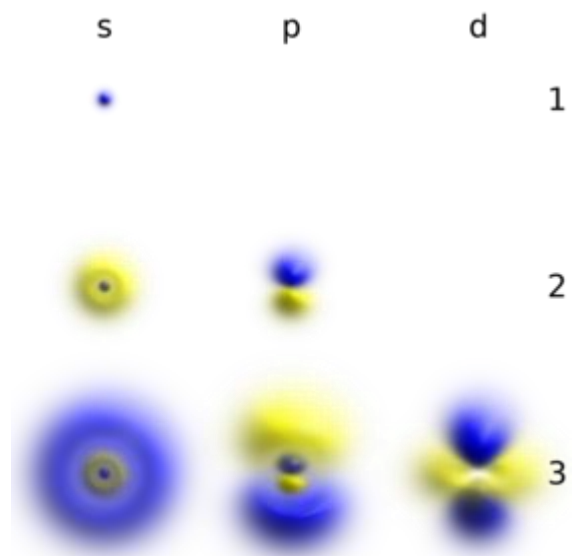
interactive
molecular
drawing and

The software recognizes the molecular structures in a chemically meaningful way, *i.e.*: Not just a graph, but a chemical entity



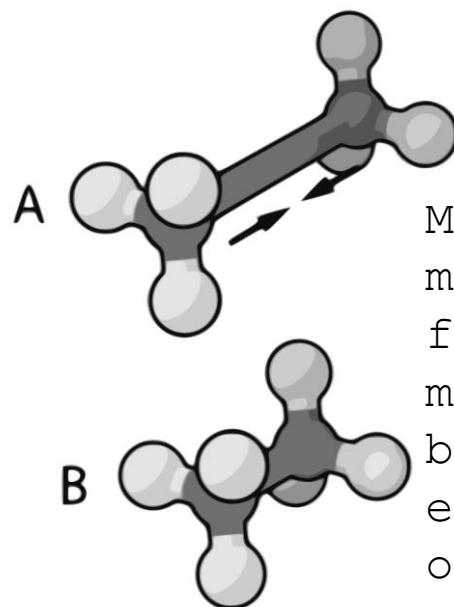
Molecular modelling

- They may treat atoms as the smallest unit (a **molecular mechanics** approach), or model protons, neutrons and electrons (a **quantum chemistry** approach)
- Methods that take advantage of data are winning as we get more data and more compute! Hence Machine Learning methods for molecular simulations ([Amin, Raja, Krishnapriyan, 2025](#))

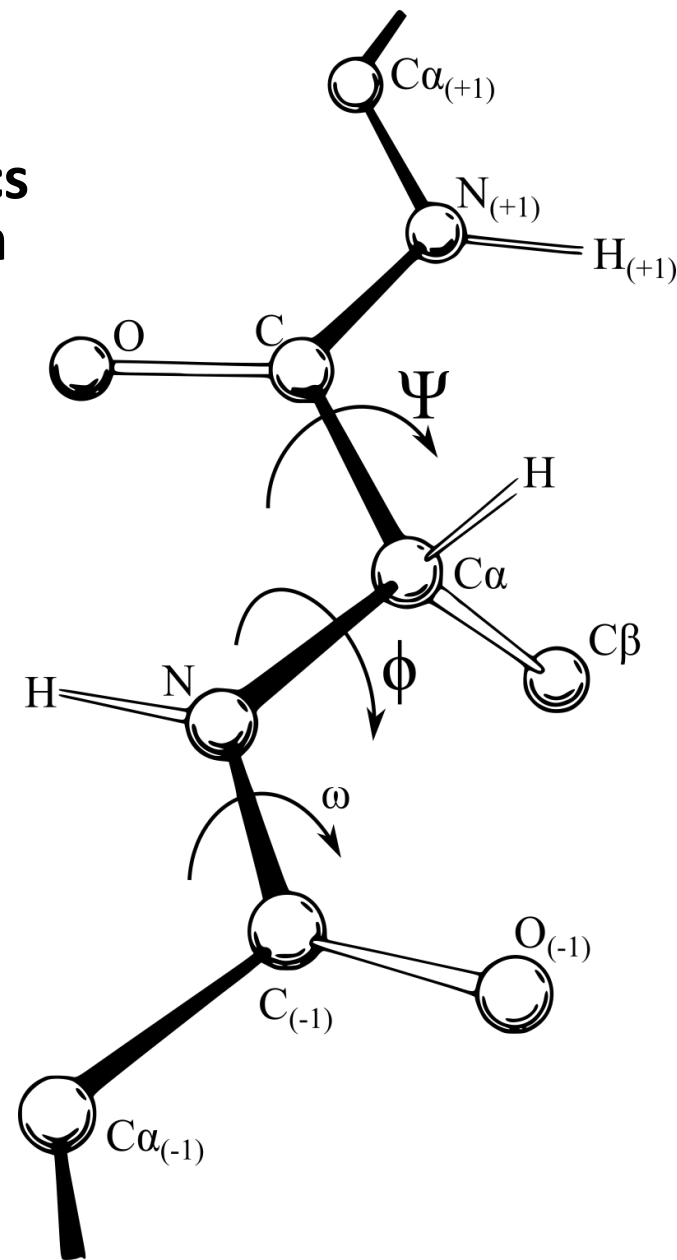


Probability densities of the wave functions of an electron in

hydrogen atom

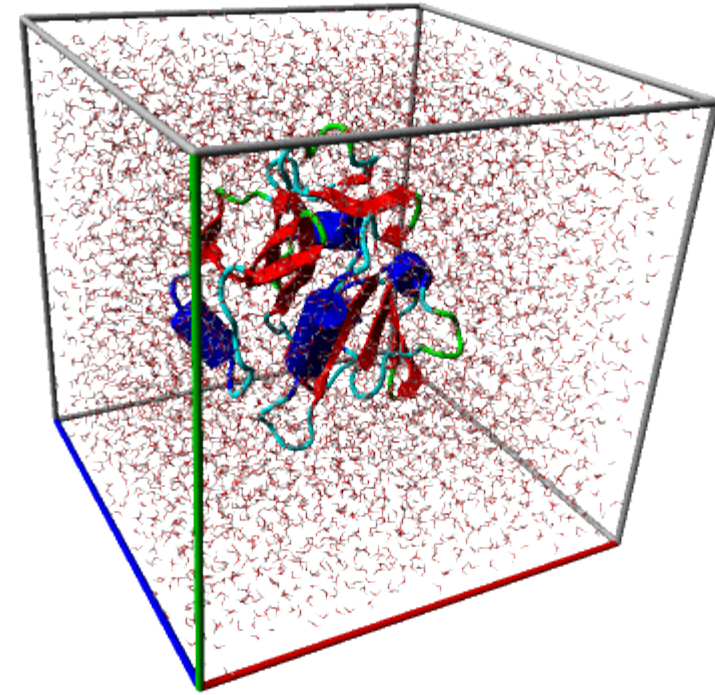


Molecular mechanics uses a force field to minimize the bond stretching energy and optimize angles.



Molecular modelling empowered by AI

- More accurate behavior is captured with:
 - Large scale simulations
 - Longer time scales
- Use available data to train AI models, one trained prediction cheap



Protein–ligand docking for virtual screening to identify hits

- Predict binding geometry of drugs to target proteins and interaction energy.
- Available software AutoDock and AutoDock Vina, rDock, FlexAID, Molecular Operating Environment, and Glide.
- Available compound libraries (10^9 compounds with fingerprints, molecular descriptors, etc)
- Accelerated docking protocols are necessary: the protein-ligand docking results between the prepared receptors and compounds are used to build ML data-frames for each binding site.

Babuji, Y. et al. Targeting sars-cov-2 with ai-and hpc-enabled lead generation: A first data release
<http://arxiv.org/abs/2006.02431>
2020

scientific reports

View

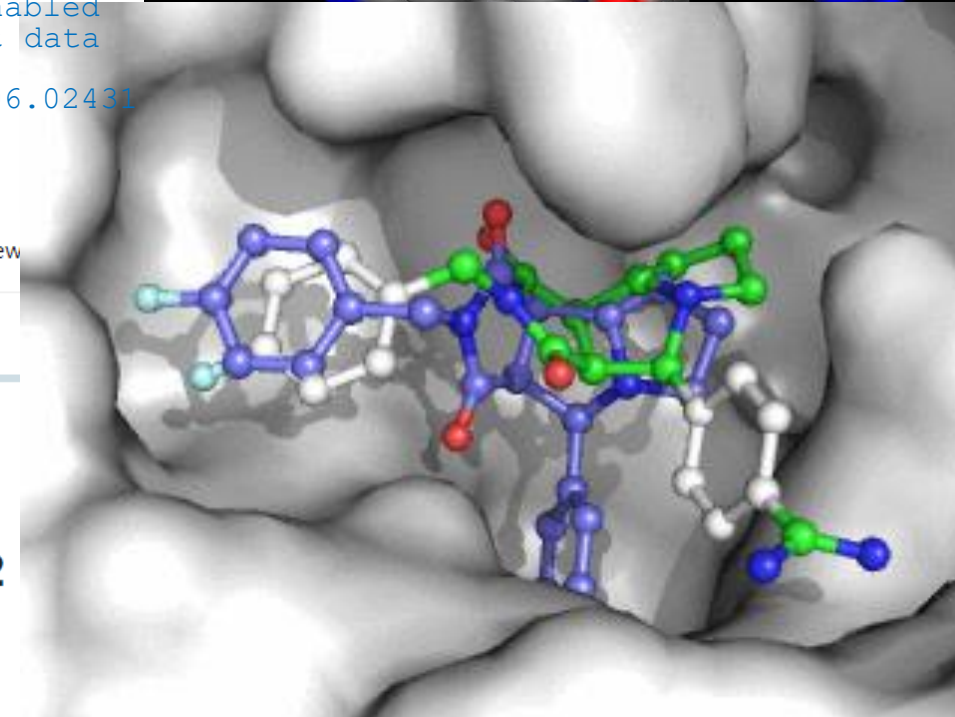
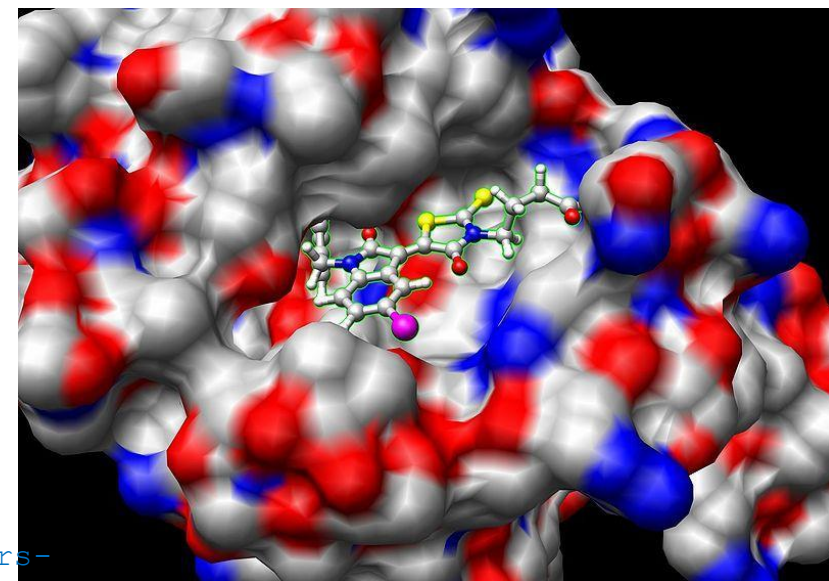
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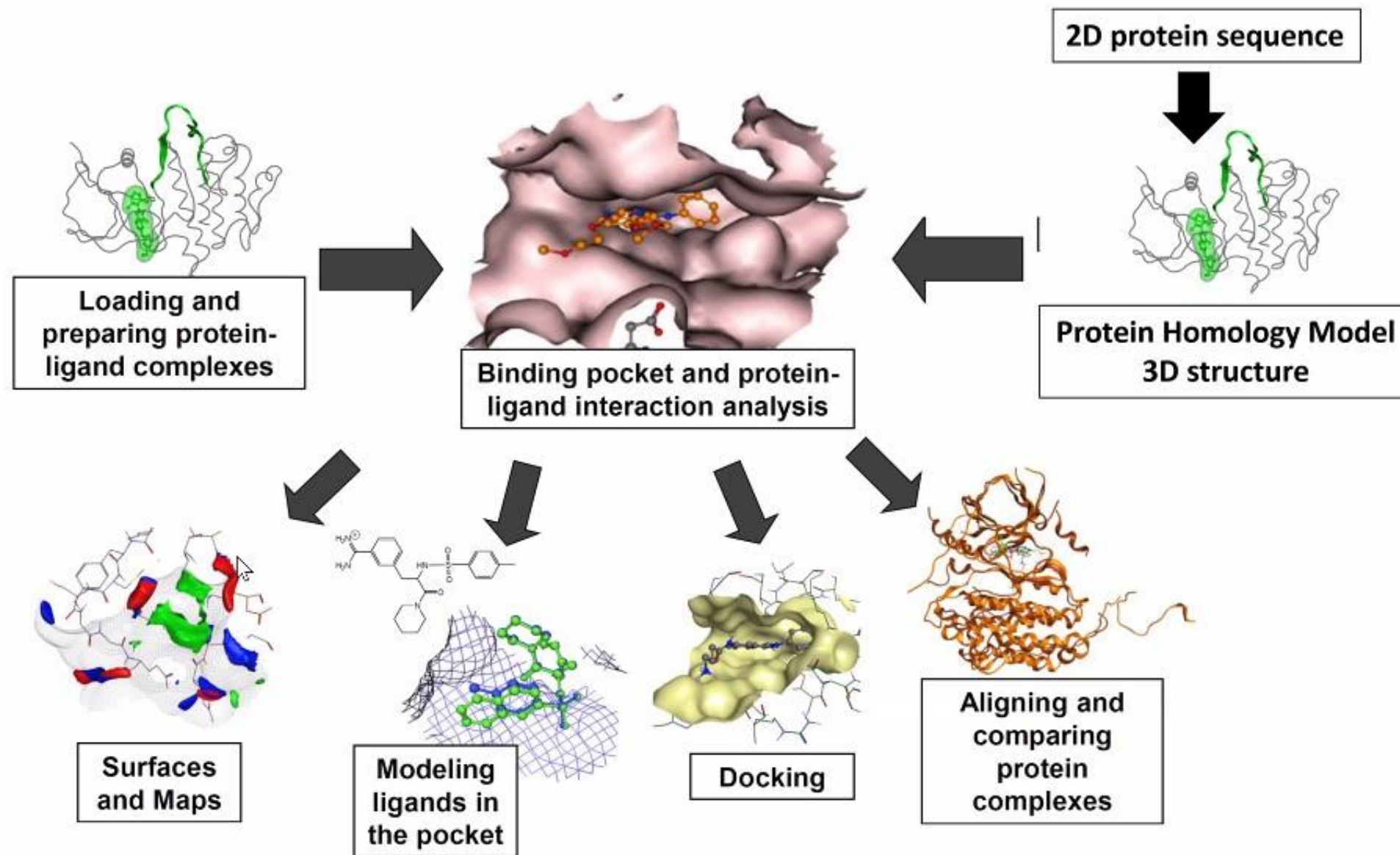
Article | [Open access](#) | Published: 06 February 2023

AI-accelerated protein-ligand docking for SARS-CoV-2 is 100-fold faster with no significant change in detection

[Austin Clyde](#) , [Xuefeng Liu](#), [Thomas Brettin](#), [Hyunseung Yoo](#), [Alexander Partin](#), [Yadu Babuji](#), [Ben Blaiszik](#), [Jamaludin Mohd-Yusof](#), [Andre Merzky](#), [Matteo Turilli](#), [Shantenu Jha](#), [Arvind Ramanathan](#) & [Rick Stevens](#)

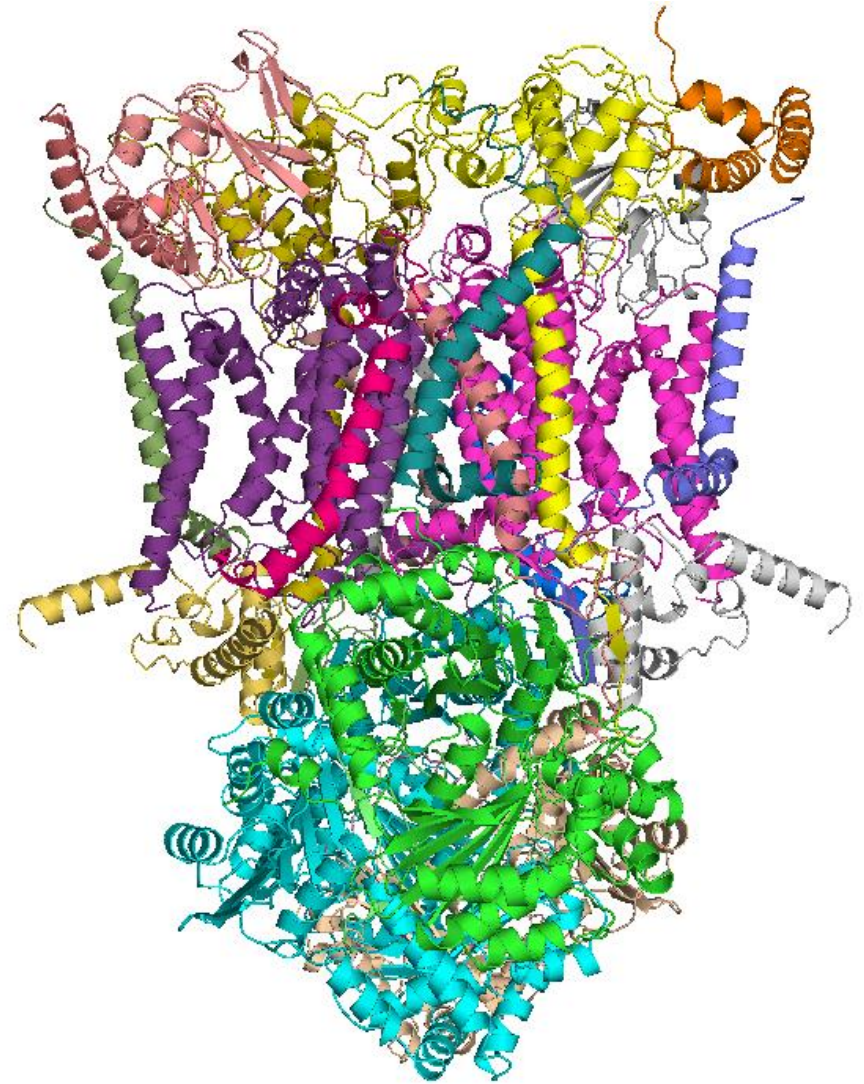


Typical Structure-Based Drug Design (SBDD) Workflows



Protein data bank

1. Protein Databank has the 3D structure of proteins
<https://www.rcsb.org>
2. Various resolutions and accuracy



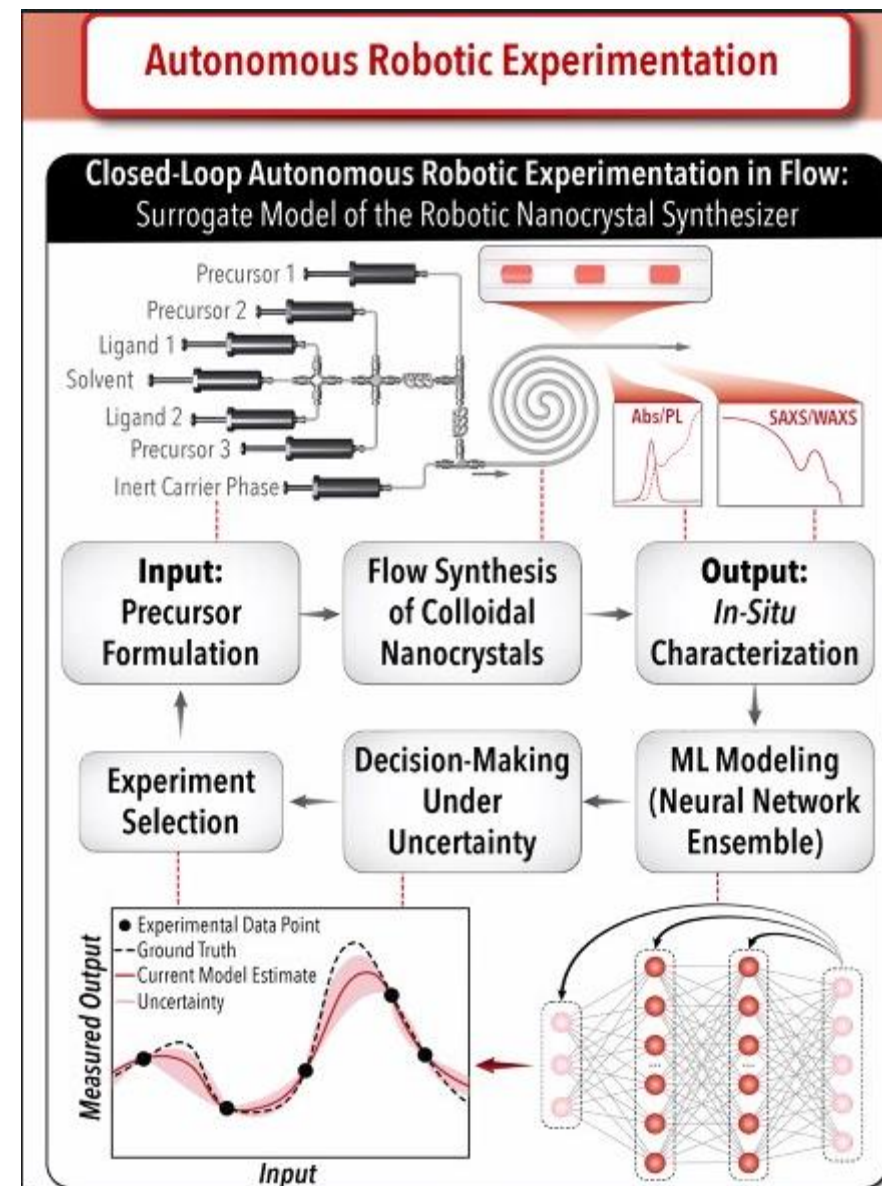
AI in Protein Folding: AlphaFold

- The problem of predicting protein folding from amino acid sequences a grand challenge (Nobel Laureate Christian Anfinsen in 1972)
- A biennial competition called Critical Assessment of Protein Structure Prediction (CASP) was launched in 1994 to encourage efforts around the protein folding problem
- DeepMind, a UK-based AI company now part of Alphabet Inc developed a neural network model named AlphaFold which was trained on known protein structures in the protein data bank (PDB) and won the 14th CASP competition with remarkably accurate predictions within error of experiments.

<https://youtu.be/cx7l9ZGFZkw?si=JvFNEcINqW-uuJjs>

Do we have enough data?

- No!
- Compare the amount of available human text that powers ChatGPT
- Complexity of systems requires complex data collection strategies
- High-throughput data collection is focused on specific research questions: (confirmation bias?)
- Phenotypic data is lagging behind



AlphaFlow is a self-driven fluidic lab capable of autonomously discovering complex multi-step chemistries.

Chen and Golhasani, et al, Nature Comm.

AlphaFlow, 2023,

[https://www.nature.com/articles/s41467-023](https://www.nature.com/articles/s41467-023-023)

A combined in vitro and in silico approach in the study of drug-induced mitochondrial dysfunction

Drug-Induced Mitochondrial Dysfunction related to organ toxicities

"Failures to predict adverse drug reactions have immense financial implications, result in adverse human suffering and erode in trust of regulatory and pharmaceutical processes"

Examples of drugs with Black Box warnings
Dyck, D. L., & Y. Hill (2006) The high financial cost of mitochondrial toxicity testing in drug development. Drug Discovery Today, 12(17): p. 777-785.

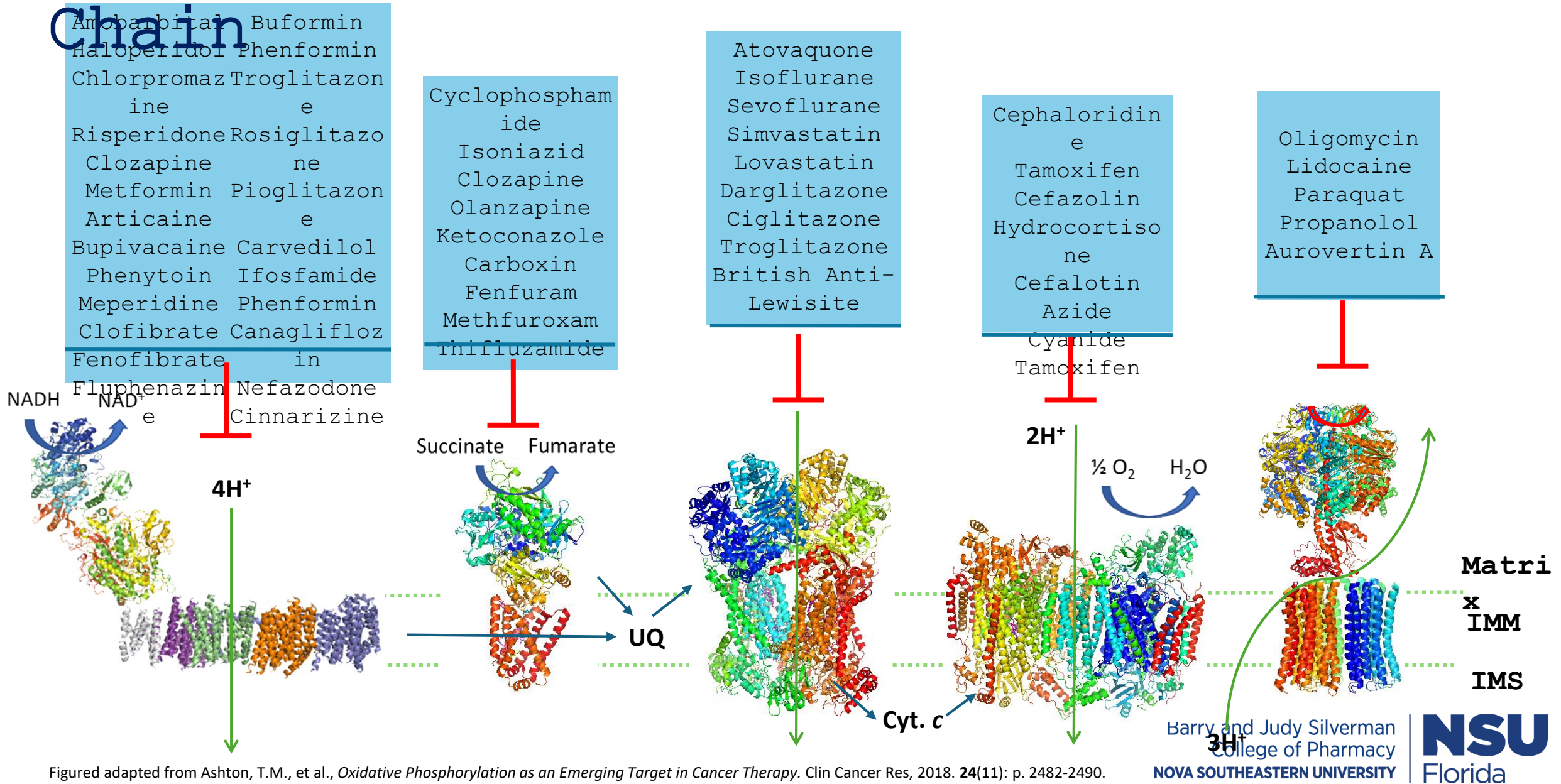
Drugs with mitochondrial liabilities in red

Hepatic toxicity		Cardiovascular toxicity		Renal toxicity
<u>Antivirals</u> Abacavir Didanosine Emtricitabine Entecavir Lamivudine Nevirapine Telbivudine Tenofovir Tipranavir Stavudine Zalcitabine Zidovudine	<u>CNS Drugs</u> Dandrolene Divalproex Sodium Felbamate Naltrexone Nefazodone Valproic acid	<u>NSAIDs</u> Celecoxib Diclofenac Diflunisal Etodolac Fenoprofen Ibuprofen Indomethacin Ketoprofen Mefenamic acid Meloxicam Naproxen Nabumetone	Oxaprozin Piroxicam Salsalate Sulindac Thioridazine Tolmetin	<u>Anti-cancer</u> Arsenic trioxide Cetuximab Denileukin diftitox Mitoxantrone Tamoxifen
<u>Anti-cancer</u> Flutamide Dacarbazine Gemtuzumab Methotrexate Pentostatin Tamoxifen	<u>Antibiotics</u> Isoniazid Ketoconazole Streptozocin Trovafloxacin	<u>Antiarhythmic</u> Amiodarone Disopyramide Dofetilide Ibutilide	<u>Antibiotics</u> Gentamicin	<u>Immunosuppressants</u> Cyclosporin A
		<u>Antihypertensives</u> Atenolol Lisinopril Nifedipine Verapamil	<u>Anti-diabetic</u> Pioglitazone Rosiglitazone	<u>Antivirals</u> Tenofovir
		<u>Anaesthetics</u> Bupivacaine	<u>CNS Depressants and Stimulants</u> Amphetamines Atomoxetine Droperidol Methamphetamine Pergolide	<u>Anti-cancer</u> Doxorubicin Cisplatin Ifosfamide

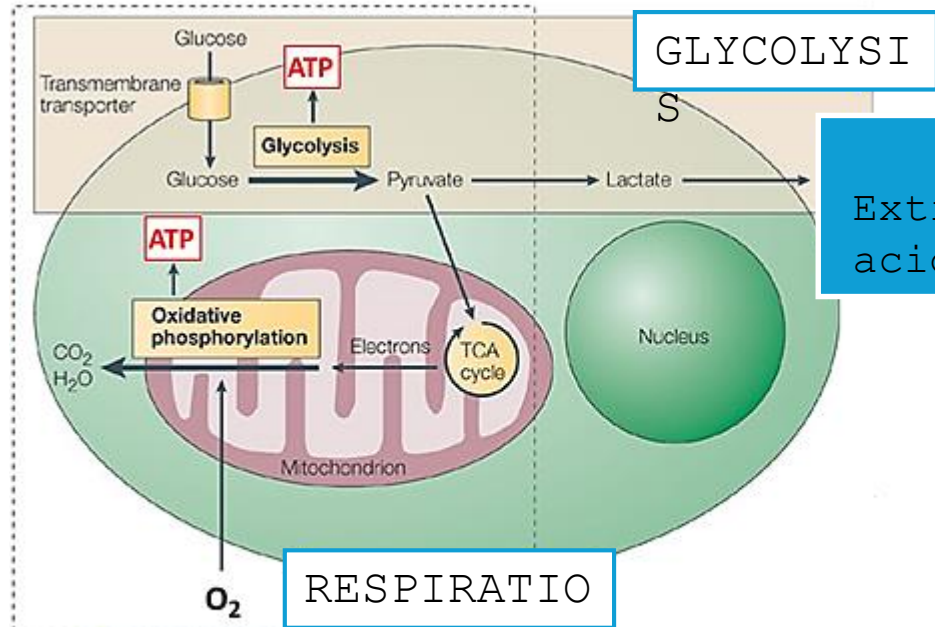
Of the 38 drugs withdrawn from the market between 1994 and 2006, the majority were hepatotoxic or cardiotoxic

Electron Transport

Chain



Seahorse Bioscience
XF96

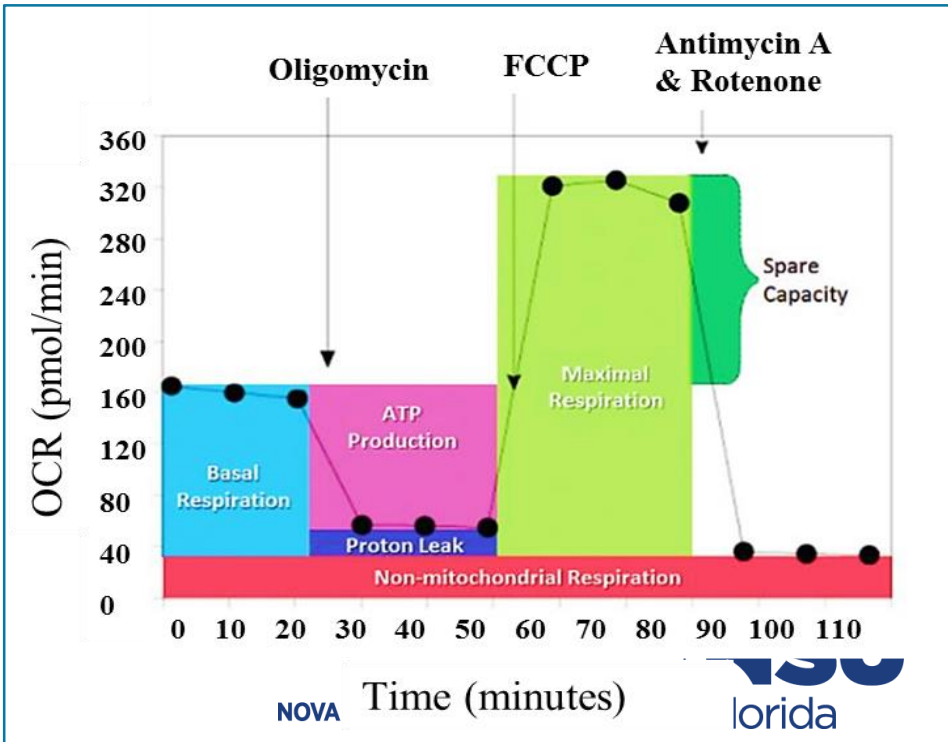
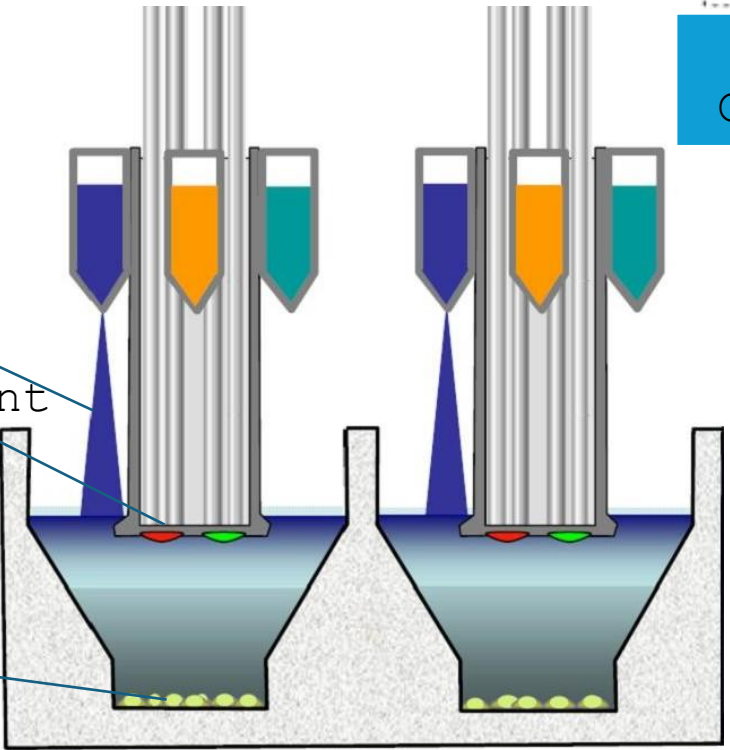


ECAR
Extracellular
acidification
rate

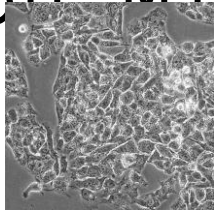
OCR
Oxygen consumption
rate

Injection
ports
Fluorescent
sensor

Cells



The Acute Extracellular Flux Assay to Investigate Real-Time Effects of Fungicides on Mitochondria¹ Function



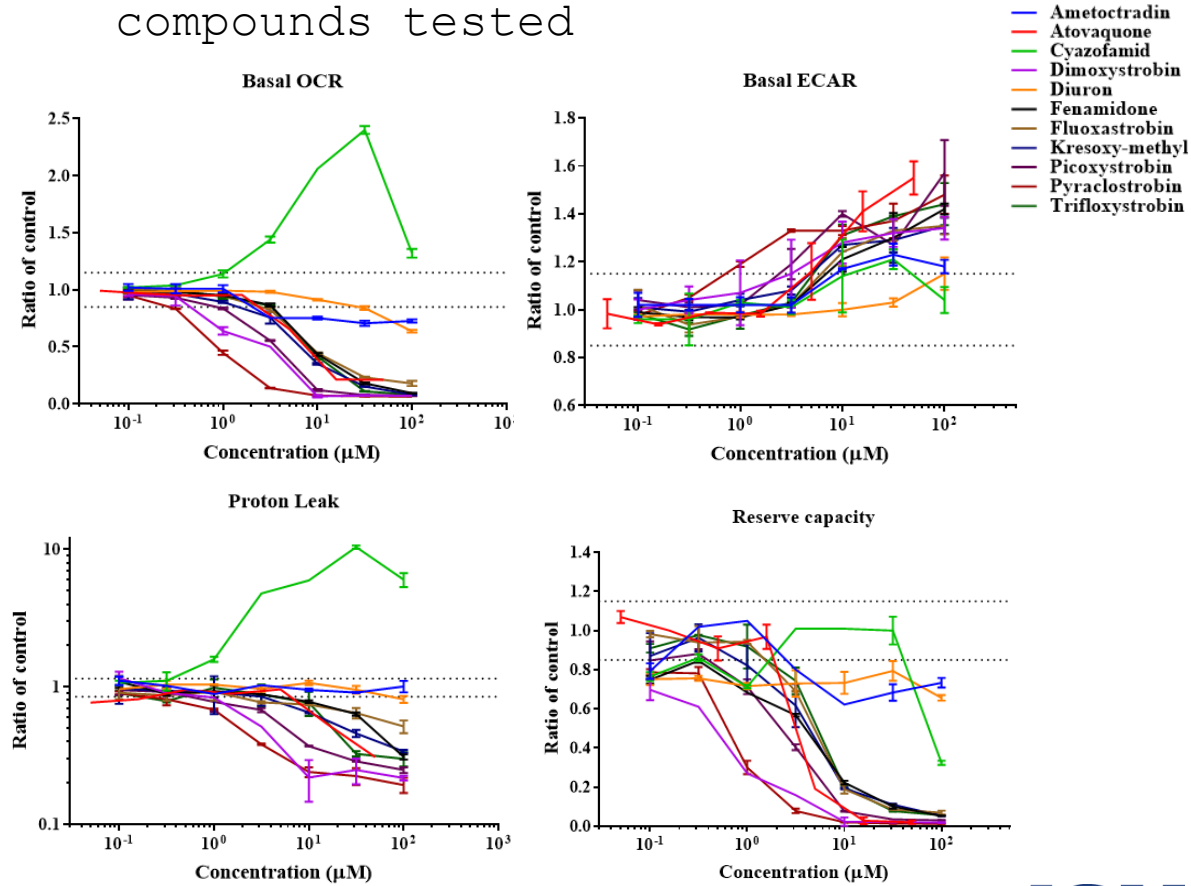
Intact HepG2 cells



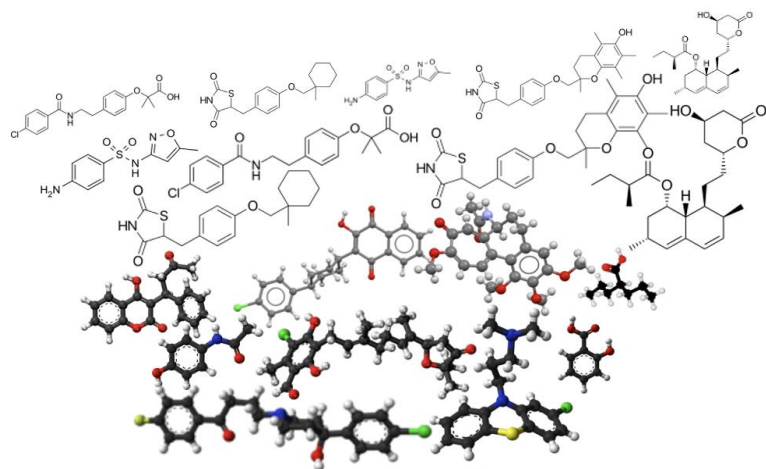
Seahorse Bioscience
XF96

Bioenergetic profile of
compounds tested

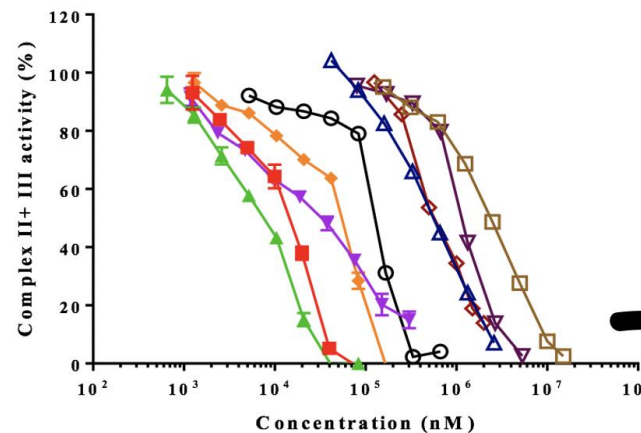
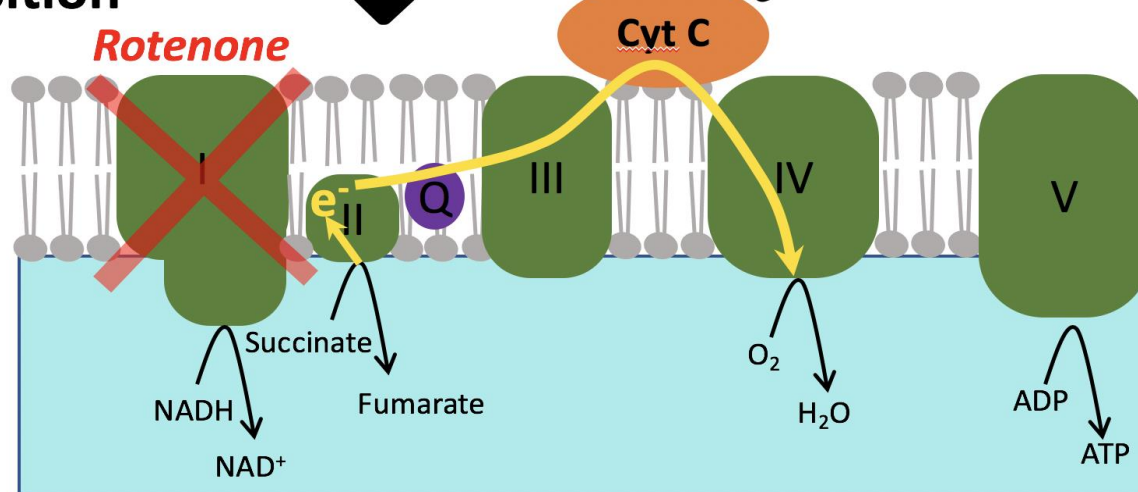
Compound	Concentration range (μM)	Direction of change					Summary mechanism
		OCR	Reserve capacity	ECAR	ATP	Proton leak	
Ametoctradin	0.1 – 100	↓	↓	↑	↓	NR	ETC inhibitor
Atovaquone	0.05 – 50	↓	↓	↑	↓	↓	ETC inhibitor
Cyazofamid	0.1 – 100	↑	↓	↑	↓	↑	Uncoupler
Dimoxystrobin	0.1 – 100	↓	↓	↑	↓	↓	ETC inhibitor
Diuron	0.1 – 100	↓	↓	↑	↓	↓	ETC inhibitor
Fenamidone	0.1 – 100	↓	↓	↑	↓	↓	ETC inhibitor
Fluoxastrobin	0.1 – 100	↓	↓	↑	↓	↓	ETC inhibitor
Kresoxim-methyl	0.1 – 100	↓	↓	↑	↓	↓	ETC inhibitor
Picoxystrobin	0.1 – 100	↓	↓	↑	↓	↓	ETC inhibitor
Pyraclostrobin	0.1 – 100	↓	↓	↑	↓	↓	ETC inhibitor
Trifloxystrobin	0.1 – 100	↓	↓	↑	↓	↓	ETC inhibitor
Rotenone	0.003 – 1	↓	↓	↑	↓	↓	ETC inhibitor



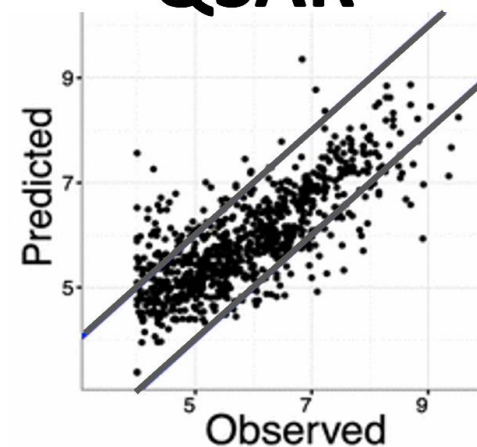
Succinate-cytochrome c reductase activity followed by Computer-based modelling



Mitochondrial
Succinate-
Cytochrome-C
Inhibition



QSAR

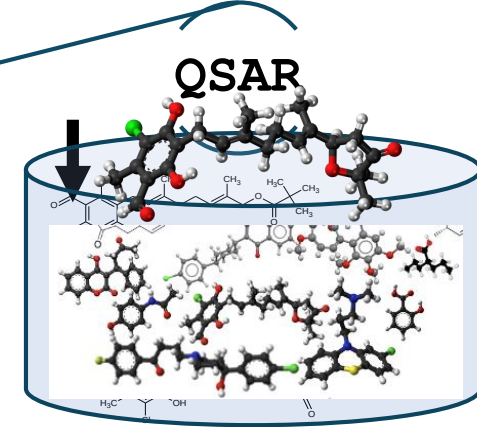


A combined in vitro and in silico approach in the study of drug-induced mitochondrial dysfunction

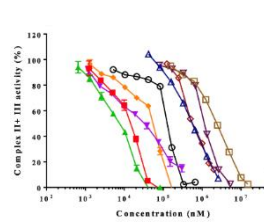
Molecular
docking +
PLIF analysis

In silico
methodologies

To predict future
inhibitors



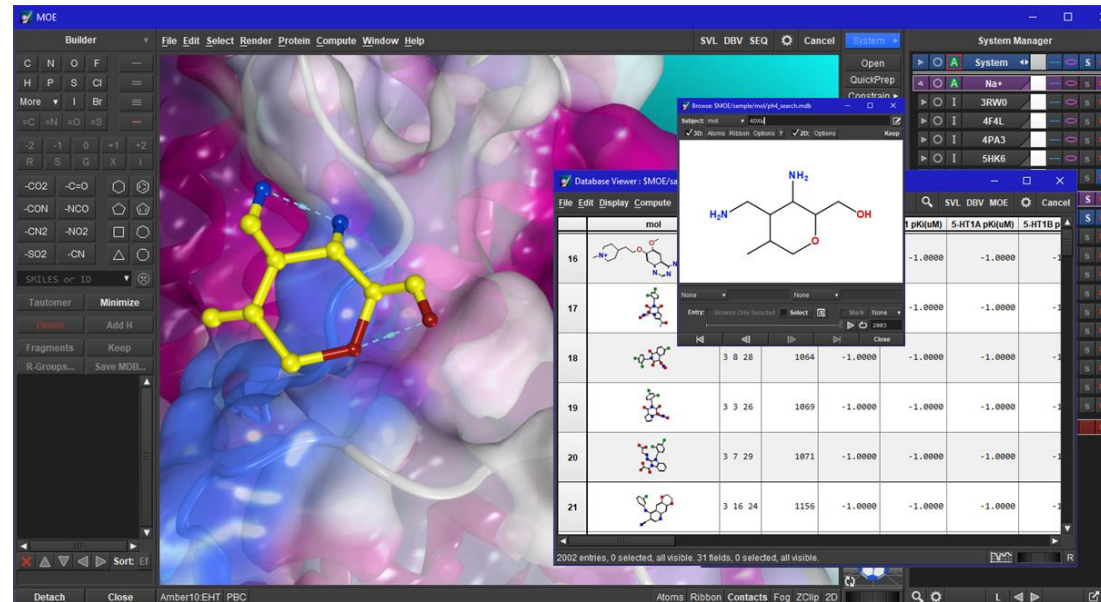
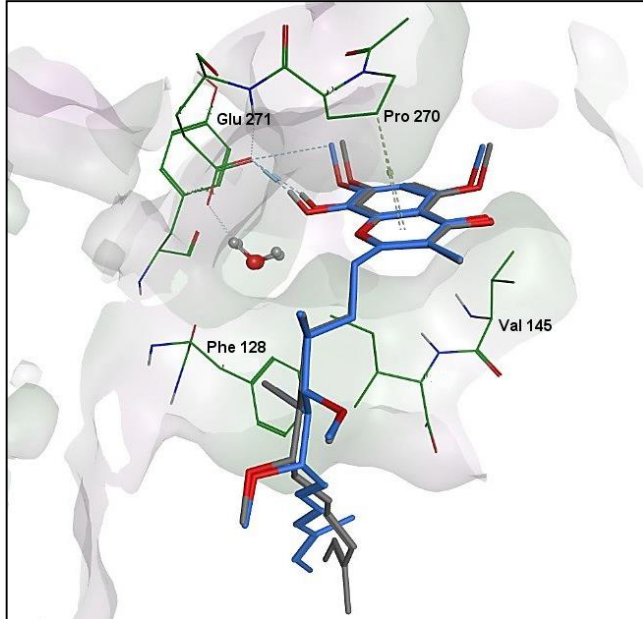
Molecular
Modelling



SCR IC₅₀
values

Molecular
Descriptors

Machine
Learning
Model

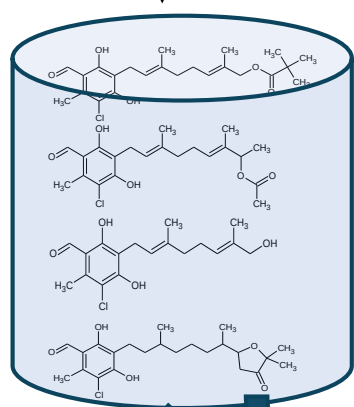
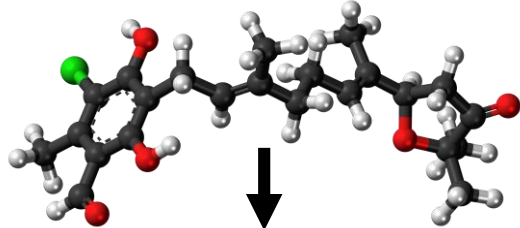


- Investigate the interaction mechanisms between the mitochondria and its inhibitors
- Calculate binding energies to mt. Enzymes

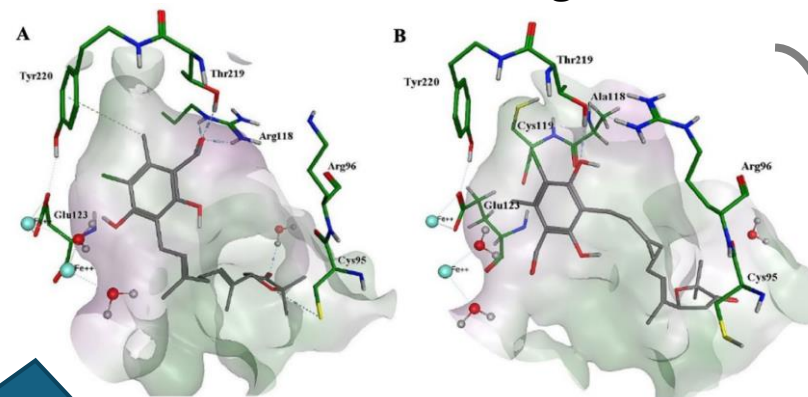
- Identify the molecular features responsible for the inhibitory activity of compounds
- Calculate IC₅₀s

Prediction of AOX inhibitors as antifungals

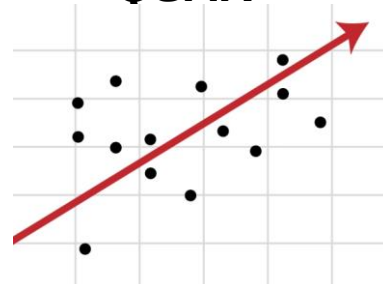
Derivatives



Molecular Docking



OSAR



Molecular Descriptors



High-resolution respirometry to experimentally determine the IC_{50} values of AOX inhibitors (recording Oxygen Consumption Rates) using an Oroboros® Oxygraph-2K and



Predicted AOX Inhibitors

Journal of Computer-Aided Molecular Design
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s10822-020-00360-8>

1 QSAR and molecular docking for the search of AOX inhibitors:
 2 a rational drug discovery approach

3 Alicia Rosell-Hidalgo¹ · Luke Young¹ · Anthony L. Moore¹ · Taravat Ghafourian^{1,2}

4 Received: 21 January 2020 / Accepted: 12 November 2020
 5 © The Author(s) 2020

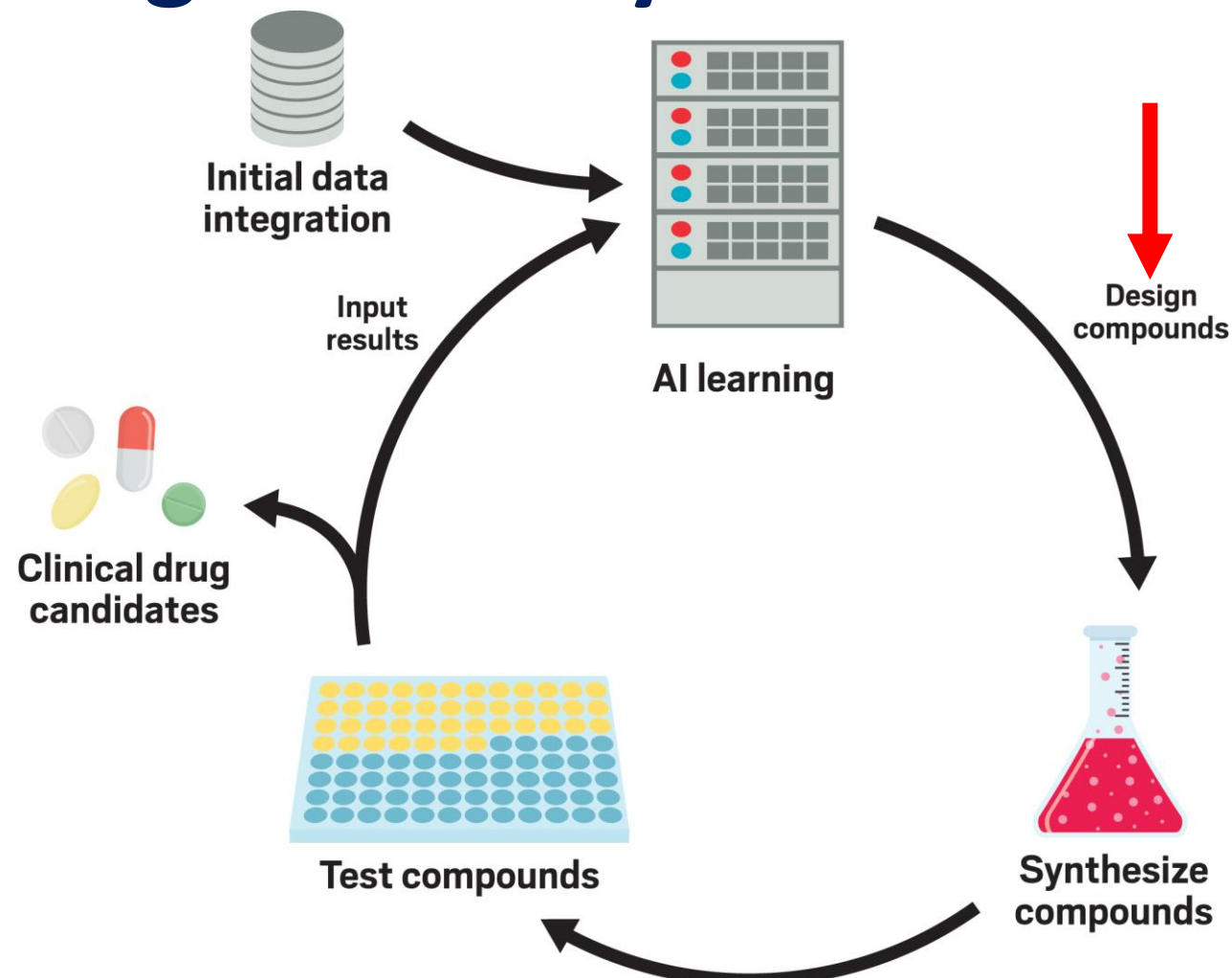
Rosell-Hidalgo A, Young L, Moore AL, Ghafourian T, QSAR and molecular docking for the search of AOX inhibitors: a rational drug discovery approach *J Comput Aided Mol Des* (2020)

Barry and Judy Silverman
 College of Pharmacy
 NOVA SOUTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY



AI in the Pharmaceutical Industry: artificial intelligence (AI)-based drug-discovery

- Design-Build-Test model
- The entire decision-making and design process is driven by algorithms
- **Exscientia** (Andrew Hopkins): collaborations with other drug companies—including Evotec, GlaxoSmithKline, Roche, and Sanofi
- **Insilico Medicine** (Zhavoronkov, 2013)
- **BenevolentAI** (Bryn Williams-Jones): Partnered with AstraZeneca and Merck



Treatment	Organization	Description	Phase	Lead indication
REC-2282	Recursion	Small molecule pan-HDAC inhibitor	2/3	Neurofibromatosis type 2
REC-994	Recursion	Small molecule superoxide scavenger	2	Cerebral cavernous malformation
REC-4881	Recursion	Small molecule inhibitor of MEK1 and MEK2	2	Familial adenomatous polyposis
INS018_055	InSilico Medicine	Small molecule inhibitor	2	Idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis
BEN-2293	BenevolentAI	Topical pan-tyrosine kinase inhibitor	2a	Atopic dermatitis
EXS-21546	Exscientia and Evotec	A _{2A} receptor antagonist	1b/2	Solid tumors carrying high adenosine signatures.
RLY-4008	Relay Therapeutics	Inhibitor of FGFR2	1/2	FGFR2-altered cholangiocarcinoma
EXS-4318	Exscientia	PKC-θ inhibitor	1/2	Inflammatory and autoimmune conditions
BEN-8744	BenevolentAI	Small molecule PDE10 inhibitor	1	Ulcerative colitis
Undisclosed	Recursion	Small molecular inhibitor of RBM39, a CDK12-associated protein	Pre-clinical	HRD-negative ovarian cancer

C. Arnold, *Nature Medicine* (2023) pp.1292–1295 <https://www.nature.com/articles/s41591-023-02361-0/tables/1>

Aug 2024: Merger of Exscientia with Recursion:

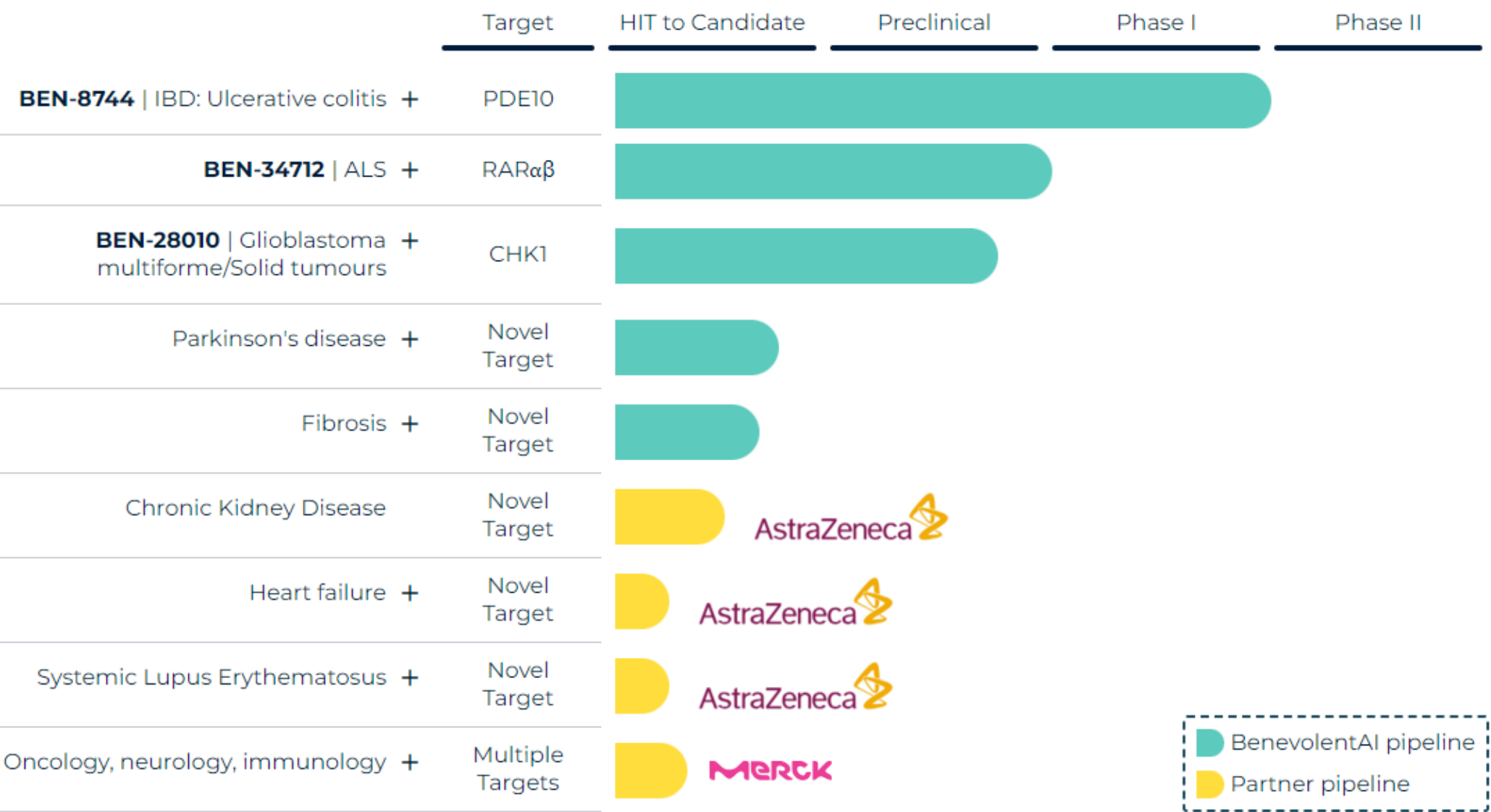
Dec 2024: Recursion Reports Interim Phase 1 Clinical Data for REC-617 Monotherapy, a CDK7 Inhibitor

REC-3565 is a potential best-in-class MALT1 inhibitor for multiple hematology indications, designed to reduce the risk of hyperbilirubinemia, a common side effect of other MALT1 inhibitors

REC-4539, an LSD1 inhibitor, is the first designed to be reversible and CNS penetrant for small-cell lung cancer

<https://ir.recursion.com/news-releases/news-release-details/recursion-announces-two-key-investigational>

BenevolentAI drug pipeline



Retrieved: Feb, 2025

Example AI system in the Pharmaceutical Industry

- R2E (Retrieve to Explain) system combines AI-driven information retrieval (scientific literature, genomics, and clinical information) with explainable predictions to prioritize drug targets

Conclusion

- AI can enable wider accessibility of drug discovery to smaller, minimally funded entities (democratization of drug discovery)
- Researchers and start-ups can benefit greatly within the competitive market of the pharmaceutical industry.
- A scientist and a health professional of the future will need to be able to operate the AI systems (prompt engineering etc), if not build them!
- Complex machine-learning algorithms may grow in the future, for example, by incorporating biological/clinical data into AI models for personalized dosing and precision medicine.
- The prediction quality of AI models, including their accuracy, generalizability, reliability, and interpretability, is a major consideration, especially when used for regulatory purposes (e.g., FDA submissions) and clinical decision-making.
- The black-box nature of AI systems hinders their