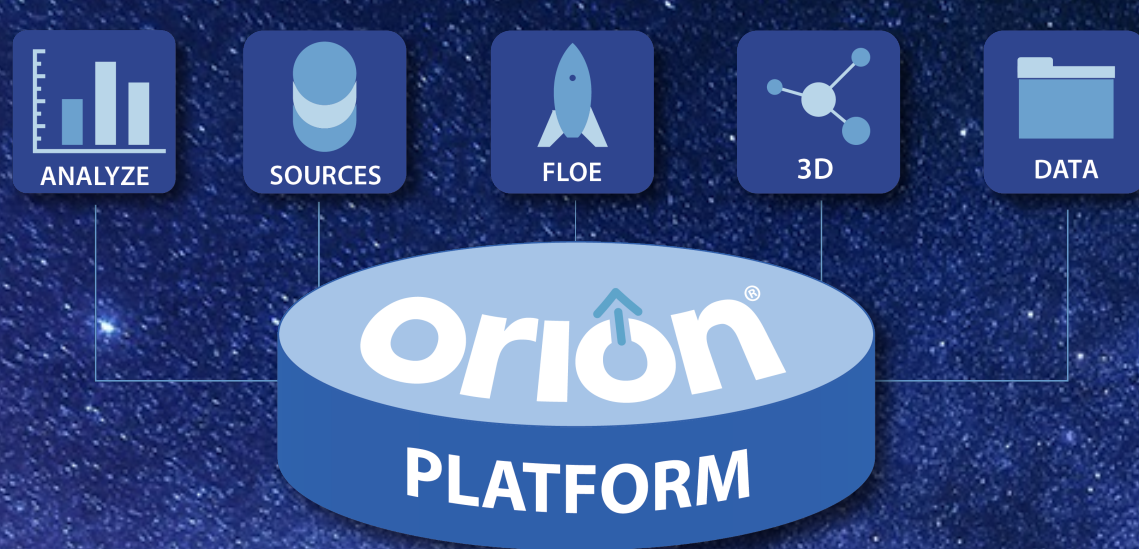
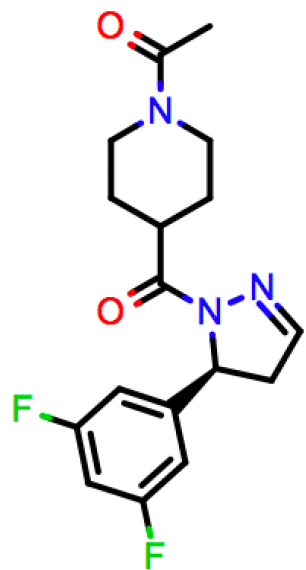




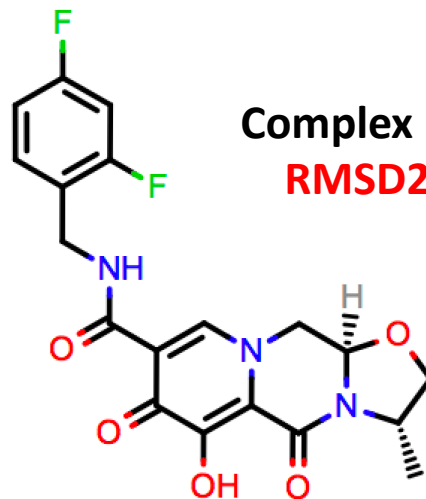
**Crystal Structure prediction (CSP) is
difficult, but not impossible!**

Hari Muddana
OpenEye

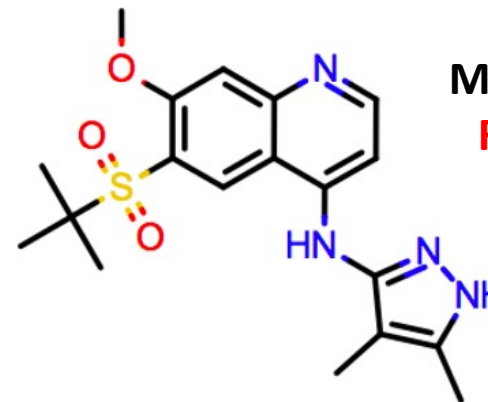
OpenEye-GSK blind challenges



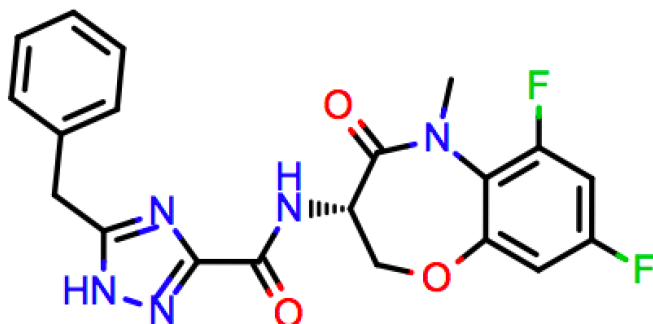
No hydrogen bonding
RMSD20 = 0.18A



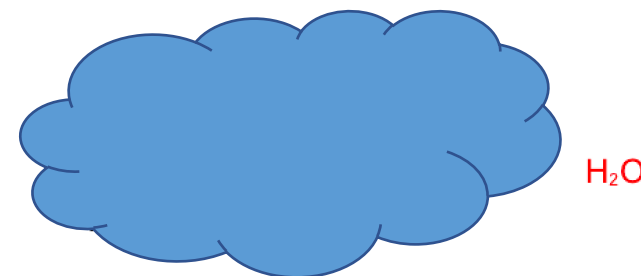
Complex HB network
RMSD20 = 0.18A



Multiple Tautomers
RMSD20 = 0.16A

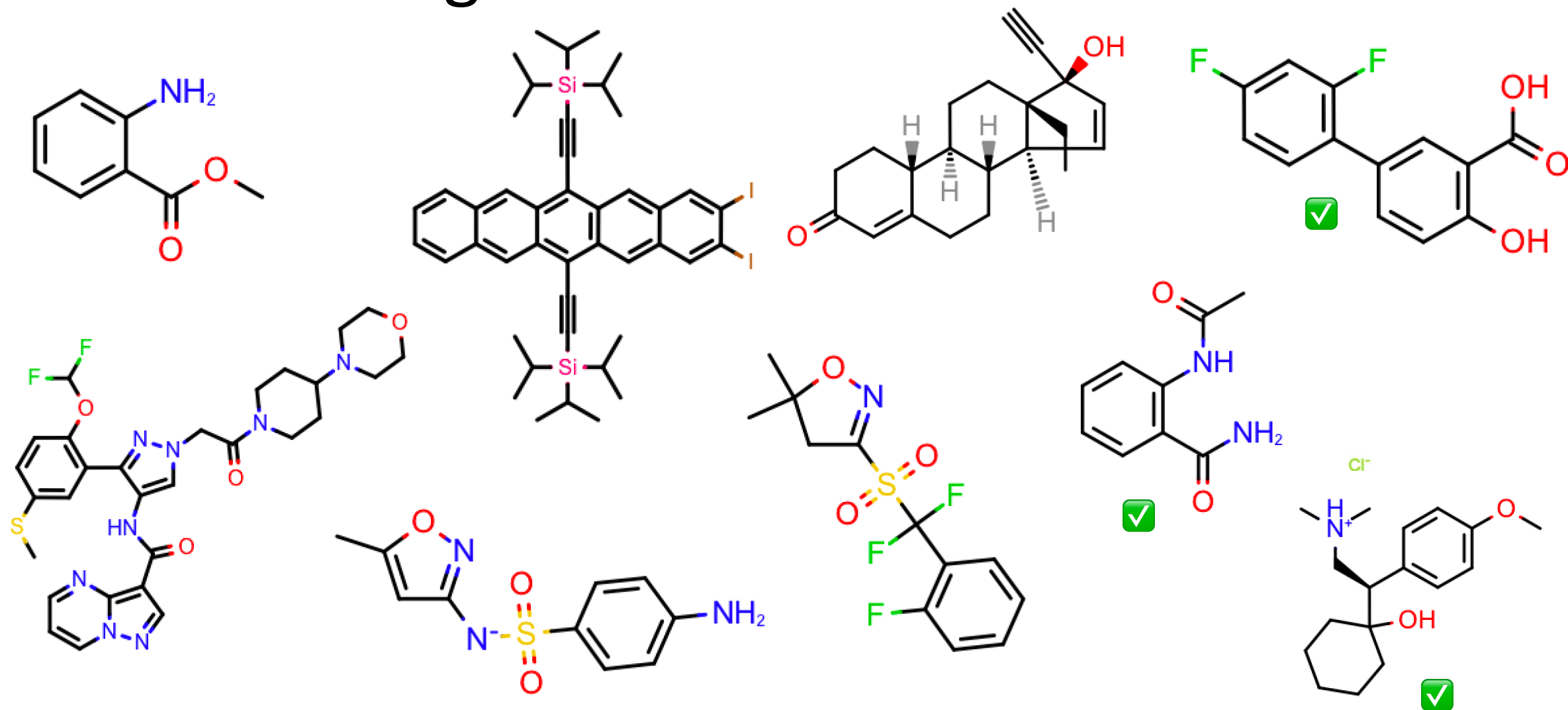


Multiple Tautomers &
7-membered ring
RMSD20 = 0.23A



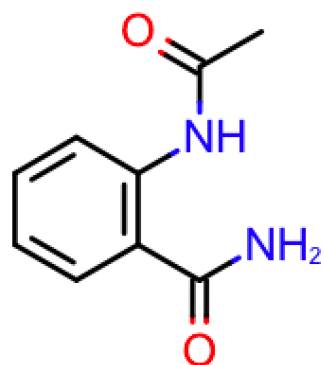
Monohydrate
RMSD40 = 0.47A

CCDC7 challenge & others

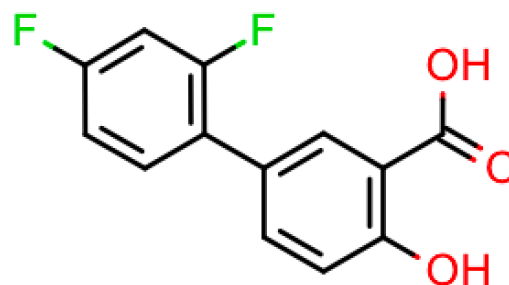


Outline

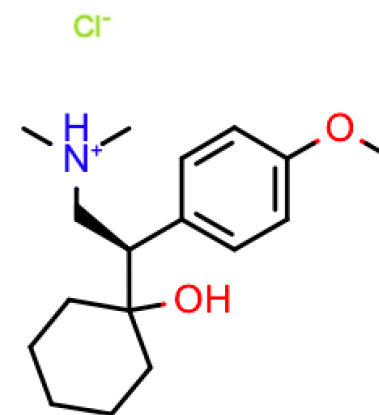
- CSP workflow
- IEFF and QM/MM energy model
- Case study 1: O-acetamidobenzamide
- Case study 2: Diflunisal
- Case study 3: Venlafaxine
- Summary



O-acetamidobenzamide

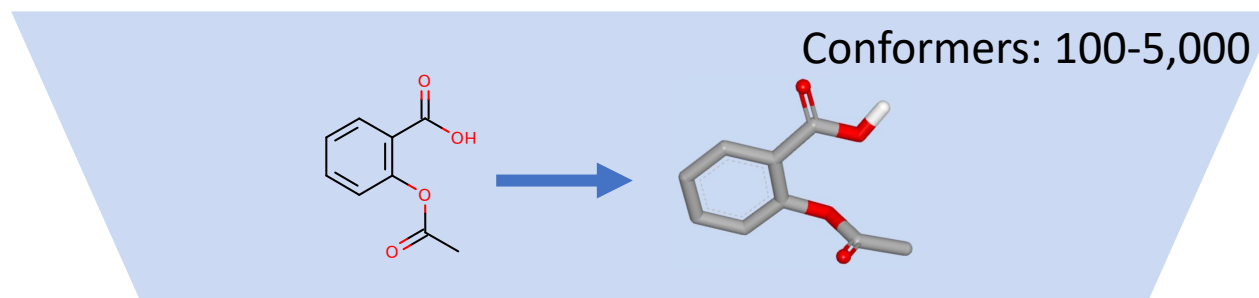


Diflunisal

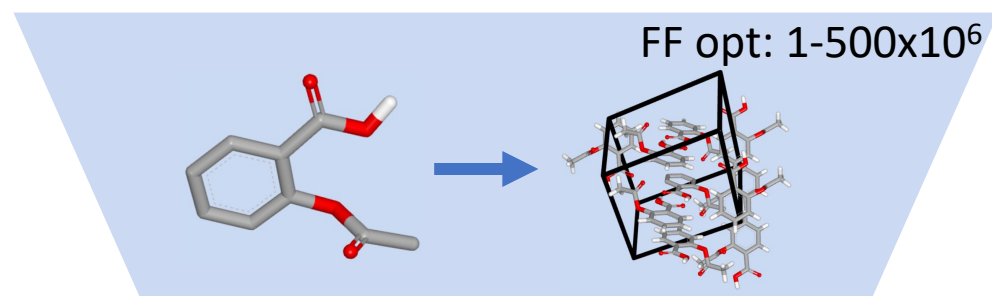


Venlafaxine

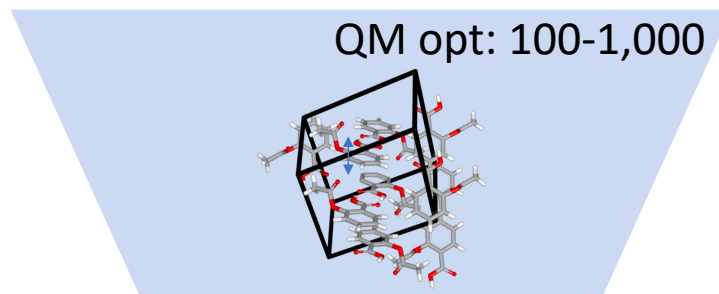
CSP Workflow



- Tautomer selection
- Torsion scanning
- Conformer generation (Omega)
- QM conformer optimization
- Multi-level conformer sampling



- Random packing generation
- IEFF optimization
- IEFF energy filtering



- HF3c optimization (loose and tight)
- DFT single-point scoring

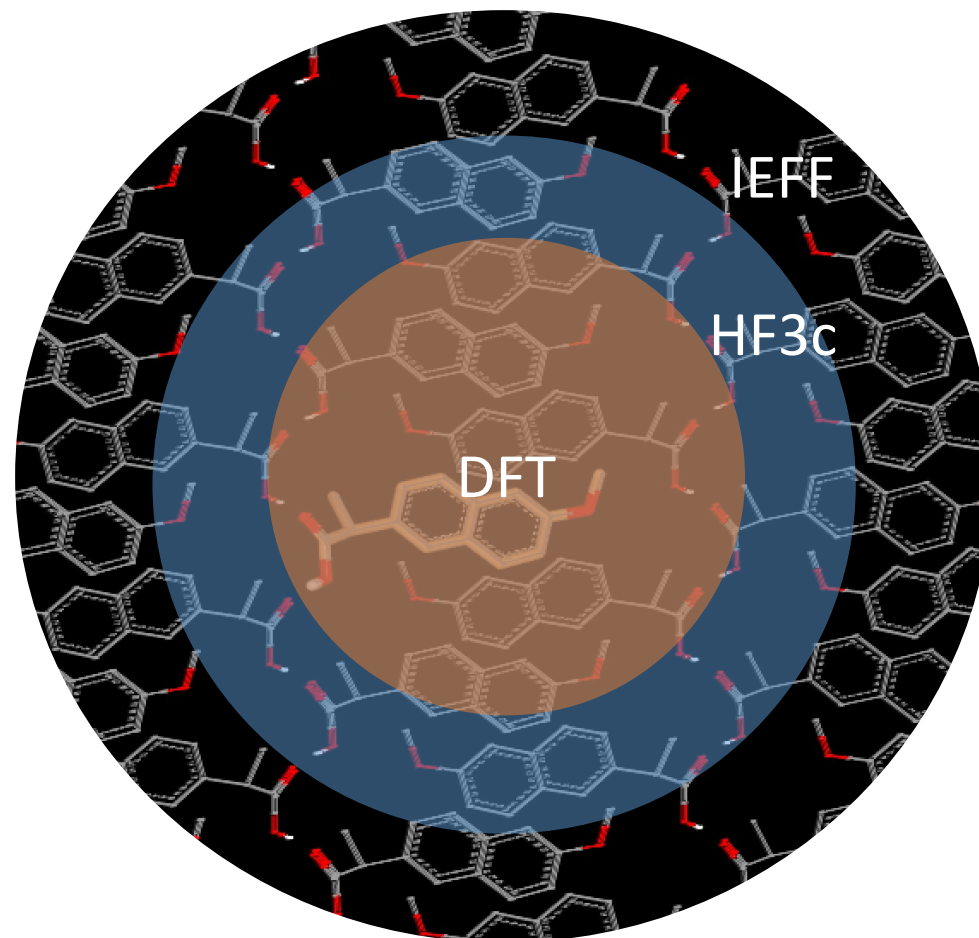


- HF3c entropy (Harmonic approximation)

IEFF and dimer expansion QM

	Energy Model	MAD (kcal)
Plane-wave DFT	TPSS-D3	0.9
	PBE-D3	1.1
	PBEh-3C	1.3
Dimer expansion →	IEFF+PBE-D3@SR	1.1
Force Fields	FIT (S. Price)	2.2
	IEFF (OE)	2.5
	W99rev (G.Day)	3.4

Otero-De-La-Roza, A., & Johnson, E. R. (2012). *The Journal of Chemical Physics*, 137(5), 054103.

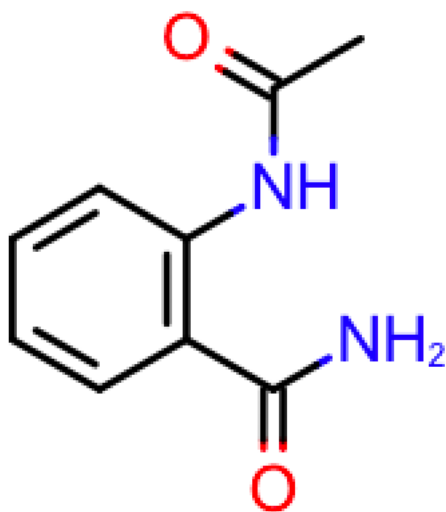


3-layer hybrid QM/MM

Highlights

- QM conformer ensemble
 - Tautomer selection
 - Torsion scanning and custom OMEGA rules
- IEFF - Custom crystal force field
- Fast optimization of scoring of crystal structures
 - Wall clock time of hours
 - Fast entropy calculation
 - Higher levels of theory
- Parallelization reaching 100K processors
- Solubility prediction

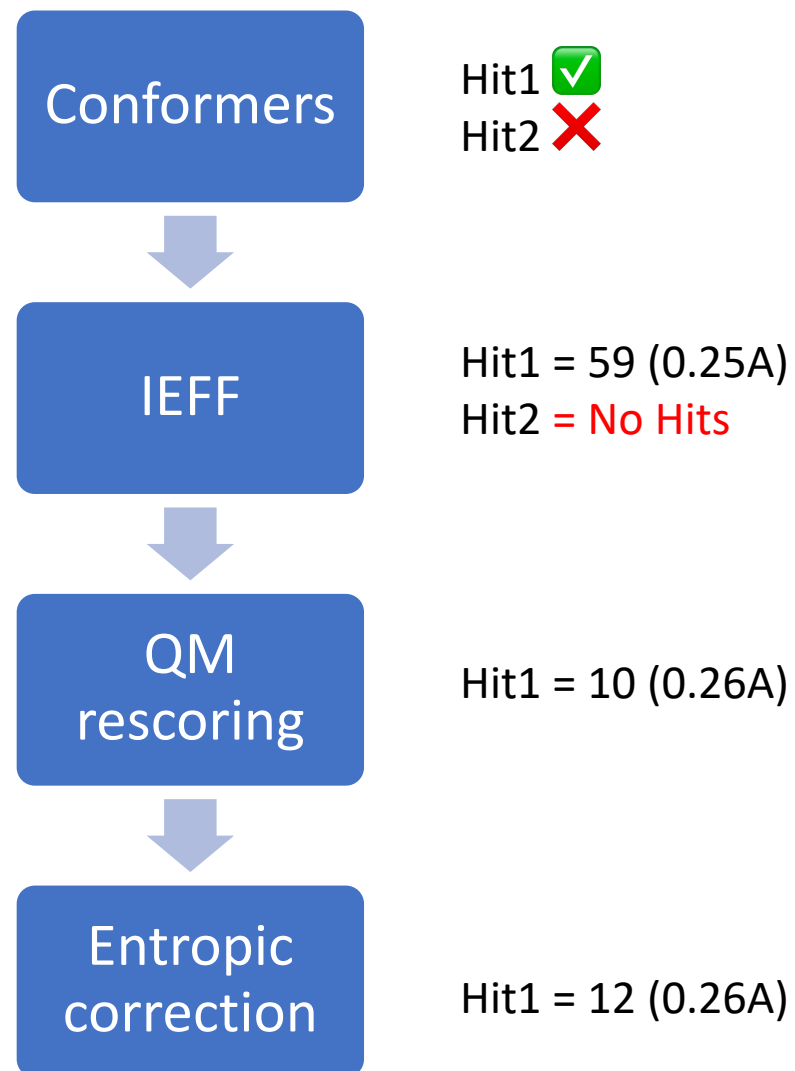
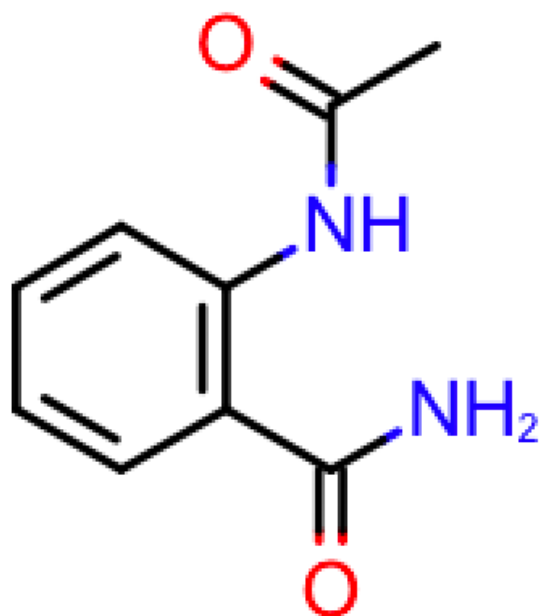
Case study 1: O-acetamidobenzamide



- # heavy atoms = 13
 - # HBD = 2
 - # HBA = 2
 - *CCDC ID*:
 - ACBNZA ($Z' = 1$; sg 14)
 - ACBNZA01 ($Z' = 1$; sg 14)
 - ACBNZA02 ($Z' = 1$; sg 14)
 - ACBNZA03 ($Z' = 1$; sg 14)
- rmsd20 = 0.15 Å (for ACBNZA and ACBNZA01)
rmsd20 = 0.08 Å (for ACBNZA02 and ACBNZA03)

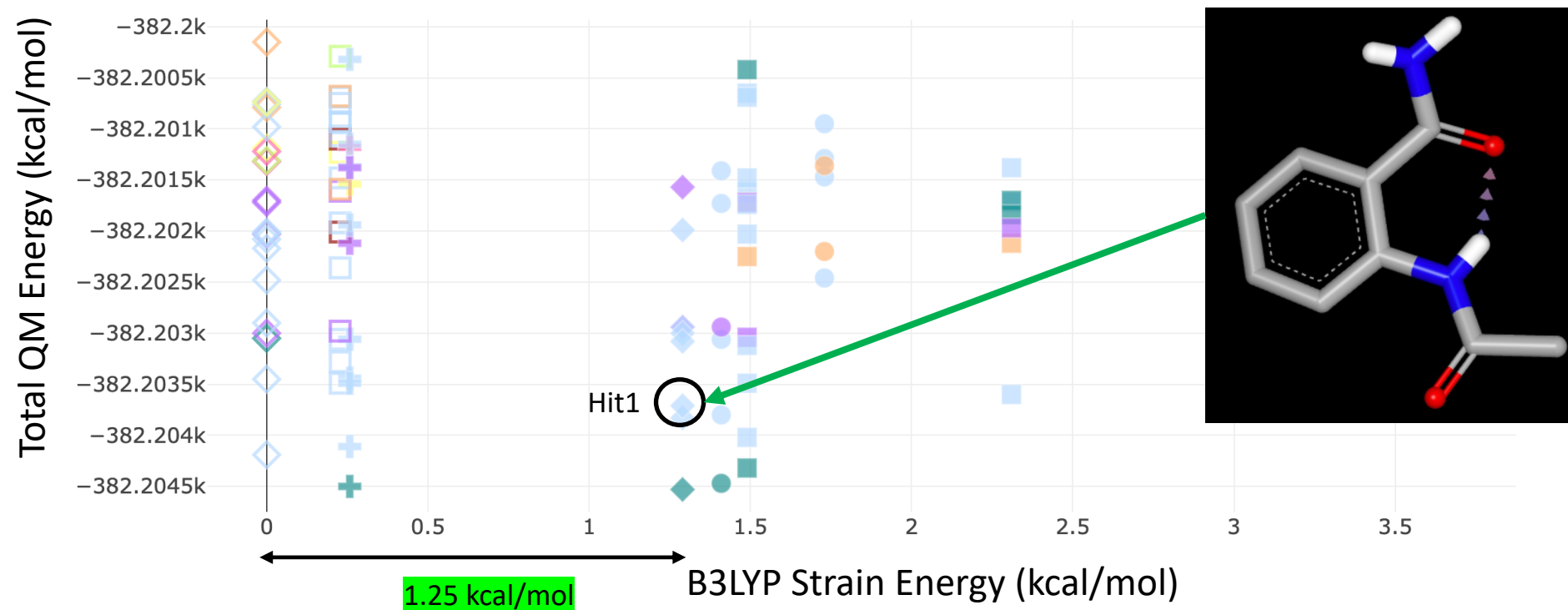
ACBNZA = Hit1; ACBNZA01 = Hit2

O-acetamidobenzamide



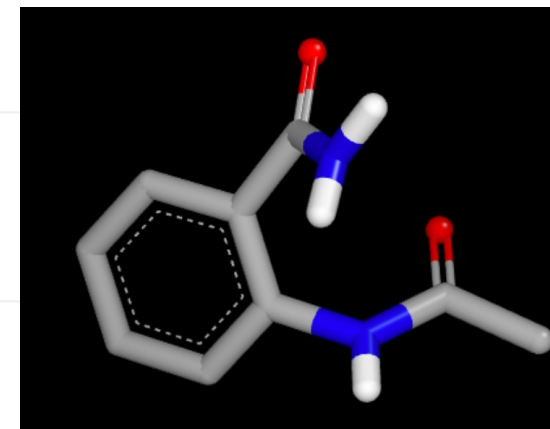
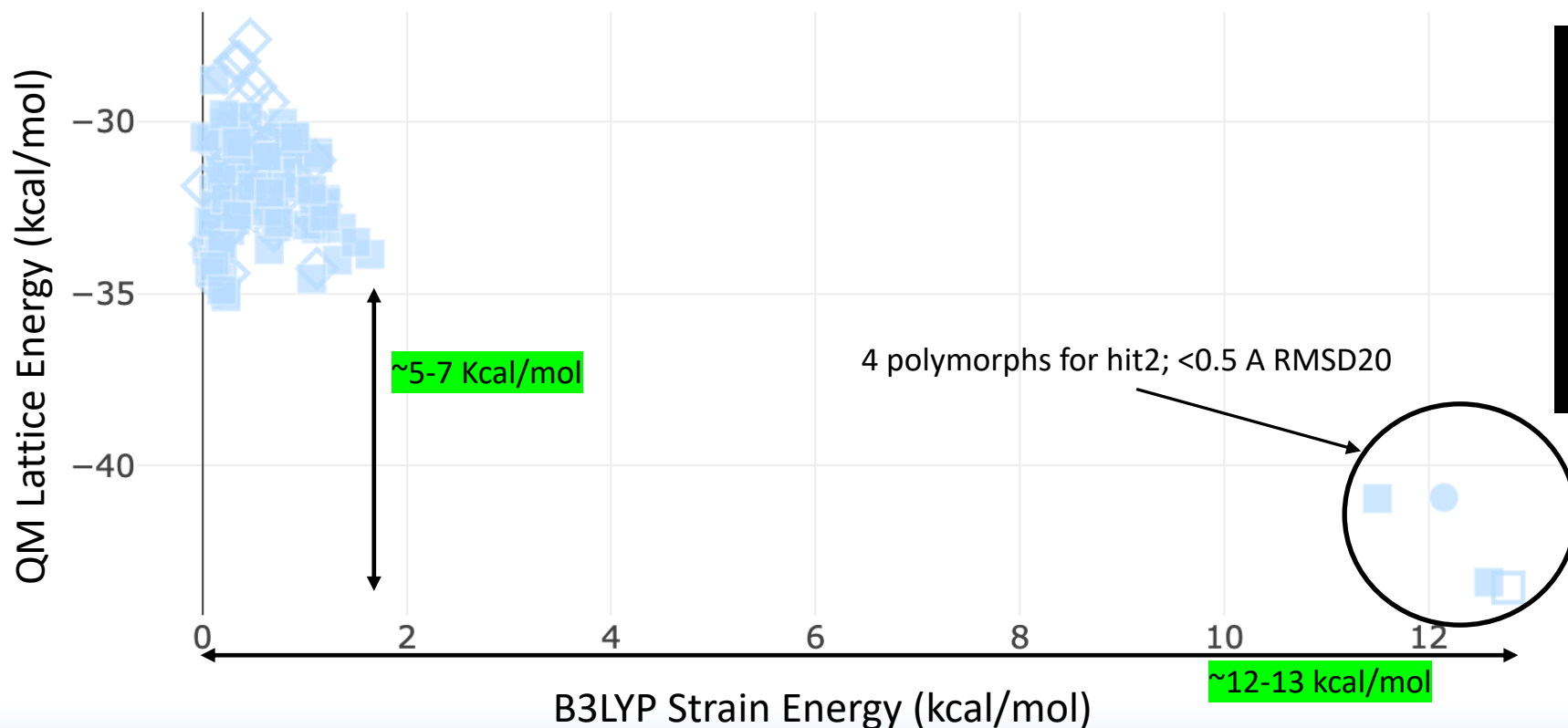
O-acetamidobenzamide: Conformer strain

- Bioactive ligand conformations have strain energy under 5 kcal/mol
- Our CSP workflow uses 10 kcal/mol conformer strain cutoff



O-acetamidobenzamide: Hit2 conformer

- Hit2 conformer has a strain ~ 12 kcal/mol, outside our conformer energy window
- Hit2 polymorphs have lower lattice energy (i.e. more stable)



O-acetamidobenzamide: Lessons learnt

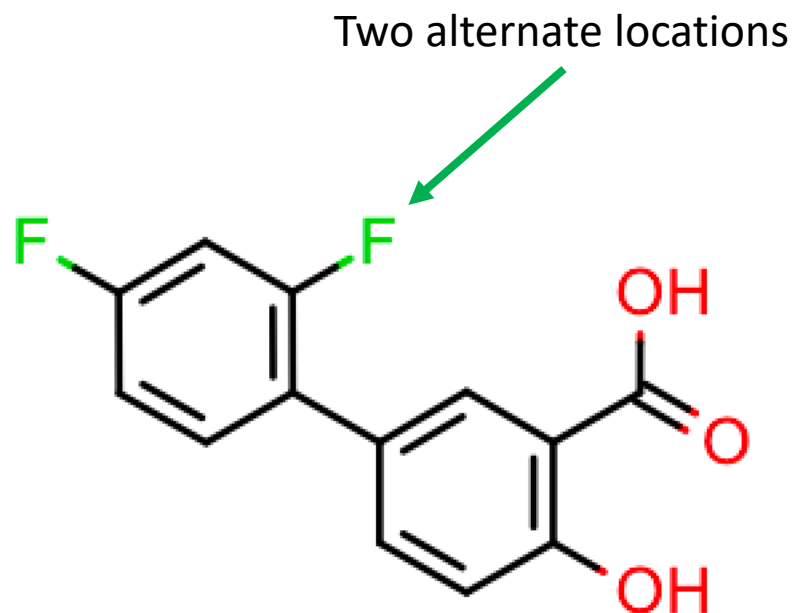
- Intramolecular hydrogen bonds
- Unusually high strain energy
- IEFF force field is not trained on highly strained conformers

Solution:

Estimate the intramolecular hydrogen bond energy and expand the conformer energy window.

Increase IEFF energy window

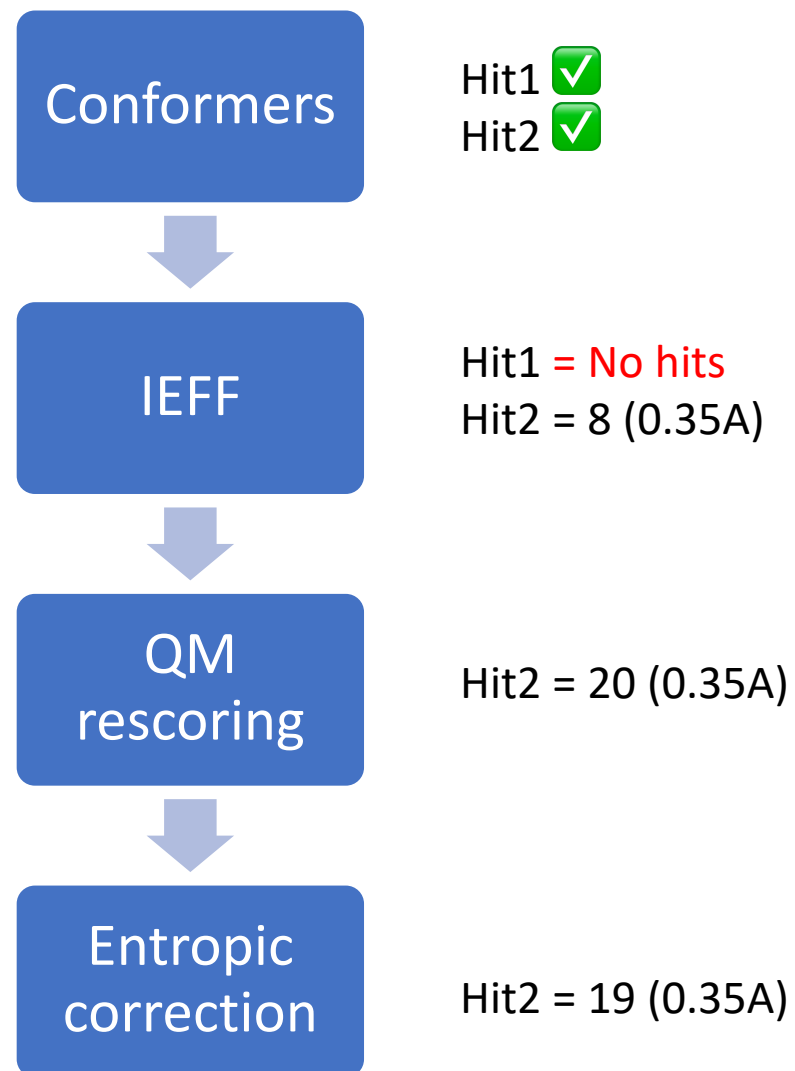
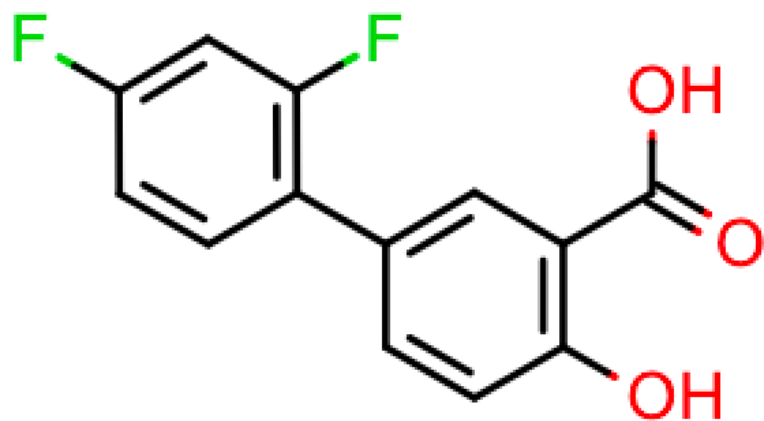
Case study 2: Diflunisal



- # heavy atoms = 18
- # HBD = 2
- # HBA = 5
- *CCDC ID*:
 - FAFWIS ($Z' = 1$; sg 15)
 - FAFWIS01 ($Z' = 1$; sg 2)
 - FAFWIS02 ($Z' = 2$; sg 19)

FAFWIS = Hit 1; FAFWIS01 = Hit 2

Diflunisal



Diflunisal: Literature



Zuschriften

 Check for update

Angewandte
Chemie

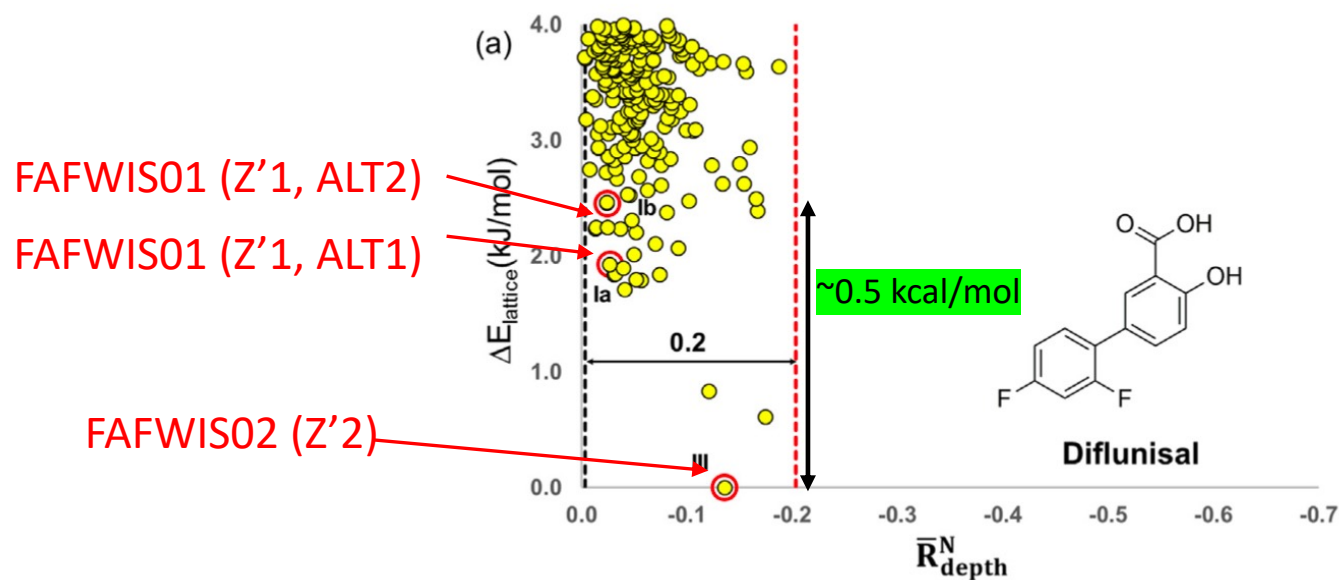


Crystal Structure Prediction **Hot Paper**

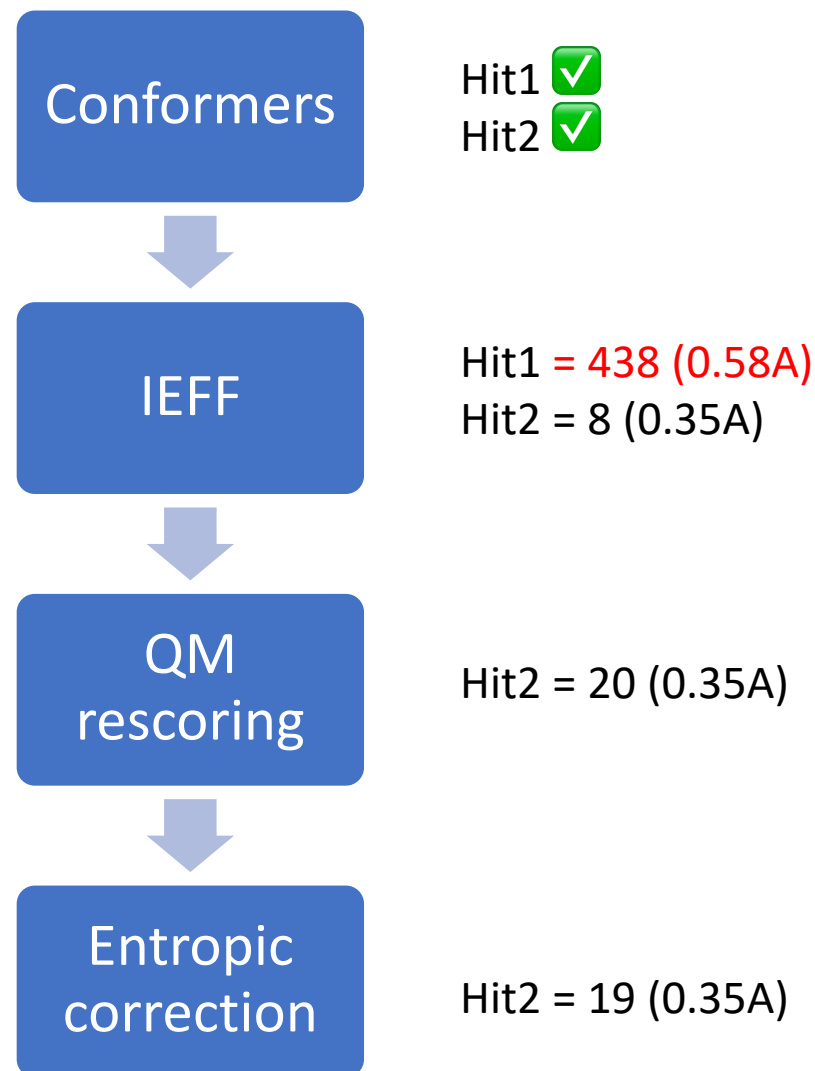
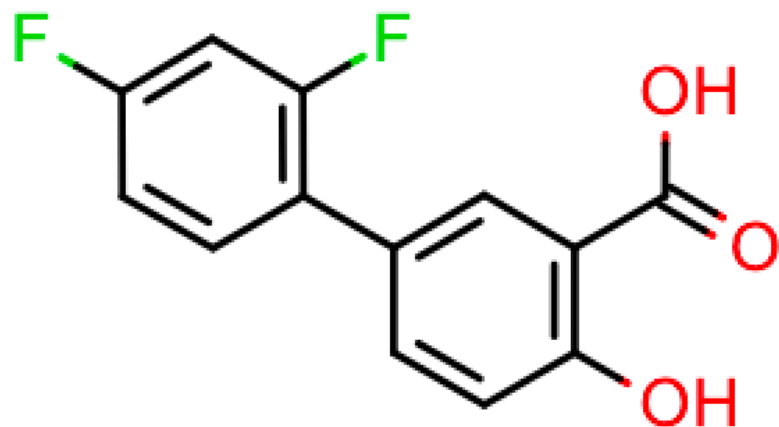
Zitierweise: *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2020**, 59, 20357–20360
Internationale Ausgabe: doi.org/10.1002/anie.202006939
Deutsche Ausgabe: doi.org/10.1002/ange.202006939

Transforming Computed Energy Landscapes into Experimental Realities: The Role of Structural Rugosity

Riccardo Montis, Roger J. Davey, Sarah E. Wright, Grahame R. Woollam, and Aurora J. Cruz-Cabeza*

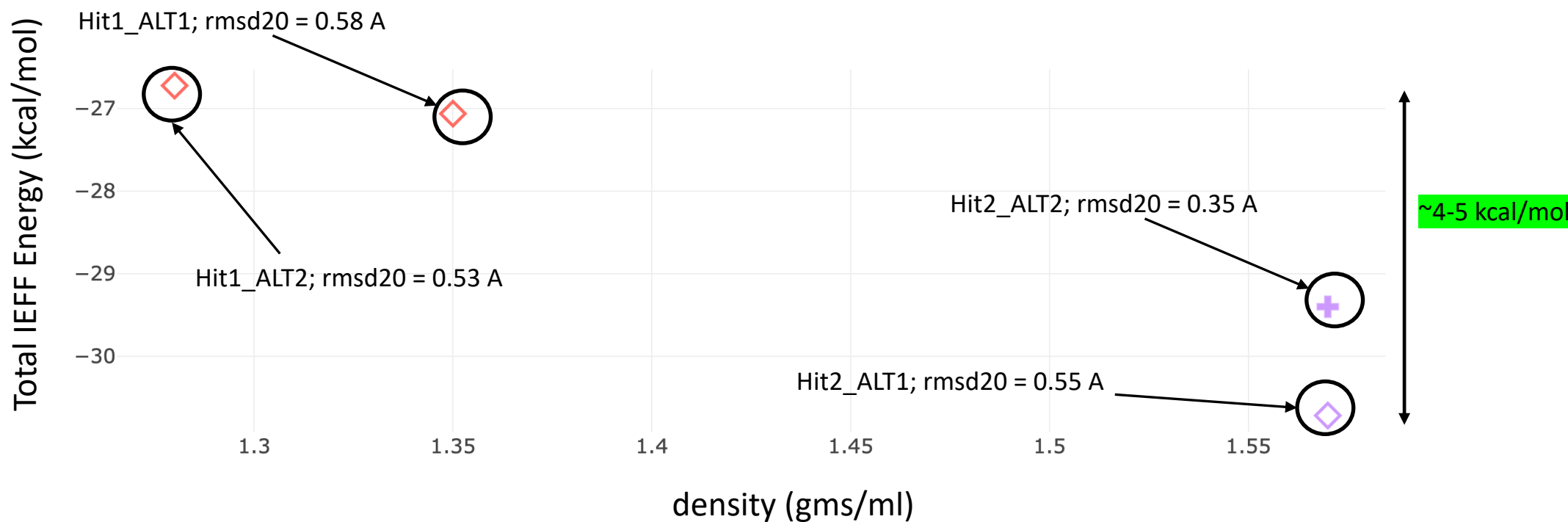


Diflunisal: 10x more sampling



Diflunisal: Hit1 is consistently high in energy

- Hit1 is ~5 kcal/mol higher in energy than Hit2 in IEFF landscape
- Hit1 is ~4 kcal/mol higher in energy than Hit2 in QM landscape



Diflunisal: Questionable experimental data

The available nonsolvated crystal structure of diflunisal in the CCDC (ref 16; refcode, FAFWIS) was reported by Kim and Park.¹⁰ Crystals of this form were grown at room temperature by slow evaporation of a solution of diflunisal in an acetone–water mixture. Crystals are monoclinic, space group $C2/c$ with unit cell dimensions $a = 34.666(6) \text{ \AA}$, $b = 3.743(1) \text{ \AA}$, $c = 20.737(1) \text{ \AA}$, $\beta = 110.57(2)^\circ$, and $\text{vol} = 2519.4(4) \text{ \AA}^3$. The crystal packing for this structure, which is based on carboxylic acid dimers, is shown in Figure 1b. The simulated powder XRD pattern of this structure does not match any of the patterns reported in refs 12 or 15; hence, we have denoted it form V.

Cross, Wendy I., et al. "A whole output strategy for polymorph screening: Combining crystal structure prediction, graph set analysis, and targeted crystallization experiments in the case of diflunisal." *Crystal growth & design* 3.2 (2003): 151-158.

Diflunisal: Lessons learnt

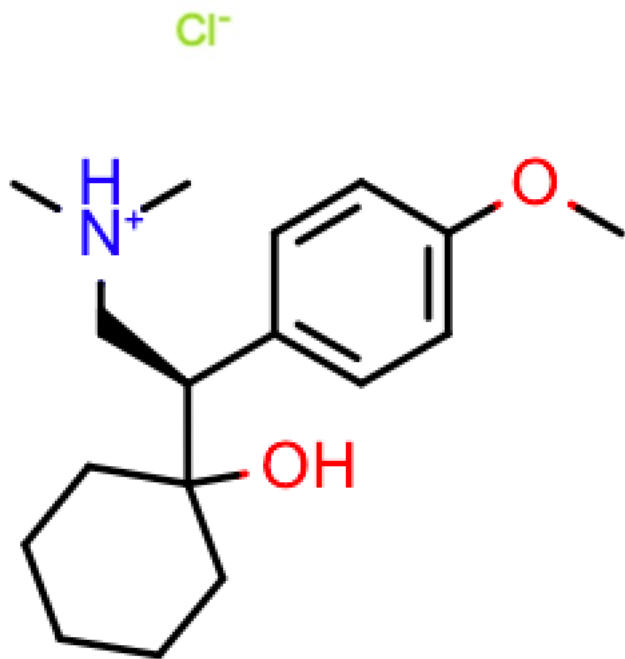
- Some conformers are difficult to pack
- Higher energy of experimental structure
- Inconsistency between experiments

Solution:

Increased sampling

Conformer-specific sampling convergence, e.g. Bayesian Bandits

Case study 3: Venlafaxine

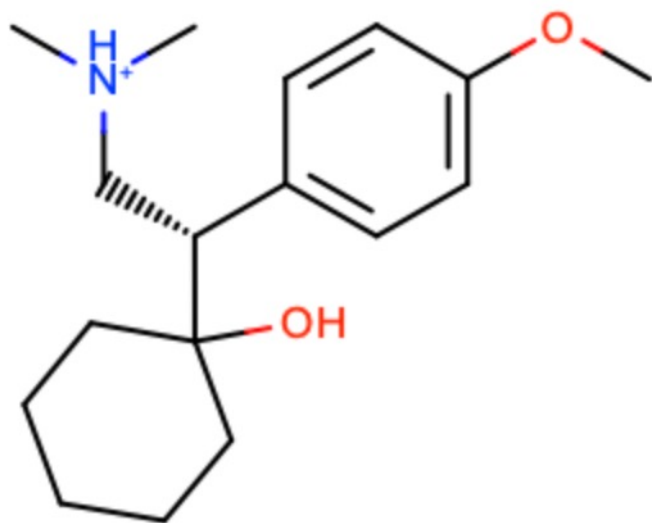


Venlafaxine

- # heavy atoms = 20
- # HBD = 1
- # HBA = 3
- *CCDC ID*:
 - WOBMUV ($Z' = 1$; sg 29)
 - WOBMUV01 ($Z' = 1$; sg 14)
 - WOBMUV02 ($Z' = 2$; sg 14)

WOBMUV = **Hit 1**; WOBMUV01 = **Hit 2**

Venlafaxine



Venlafaxine hits with IEFF energy were >25 kcal/mol above global minima

Conformers

Hit1 
Hit2 



IEFF

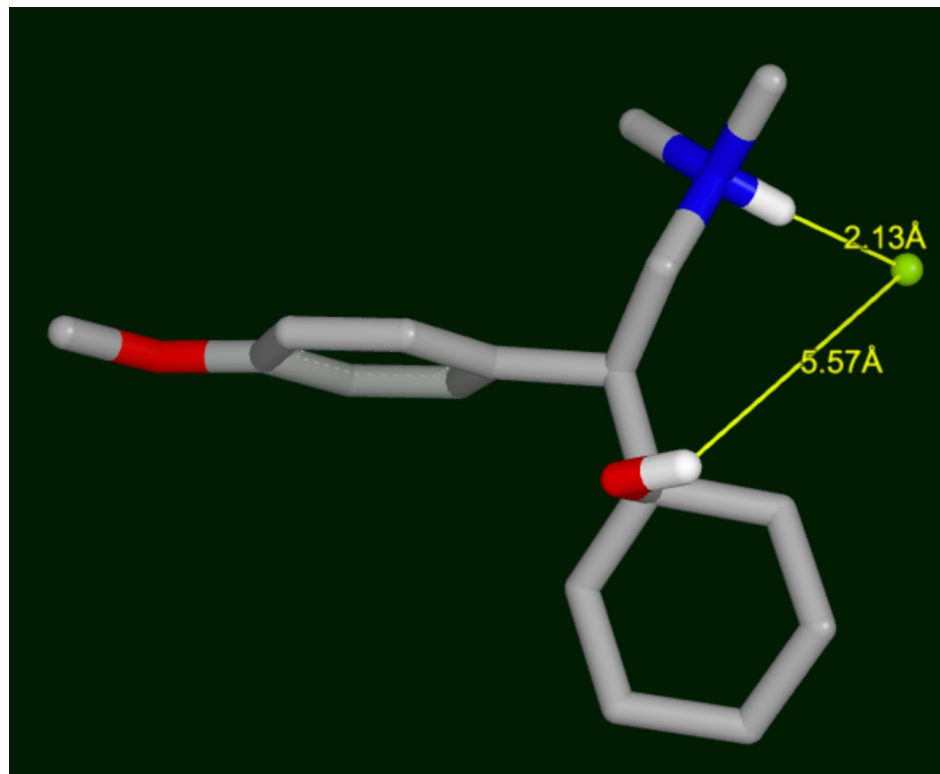
Hit1 
Hit2 



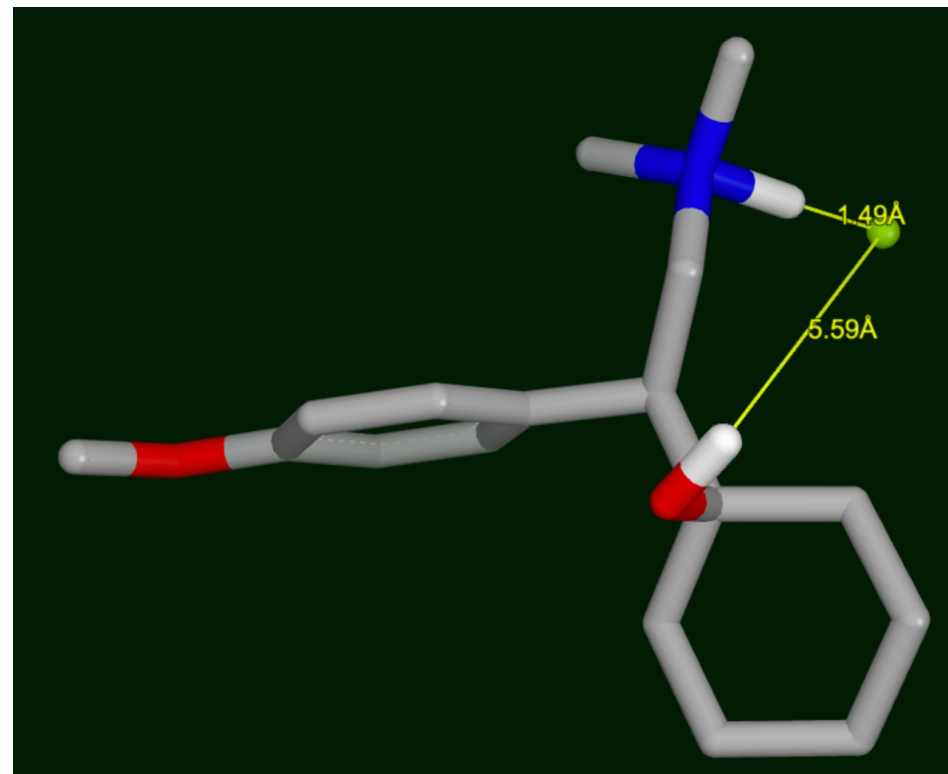
QM
rescoring

Hit1 = 2 (0.28A)
Hit2 = 8 (0.39A)

Venlafaxine: Anions need large basis sets



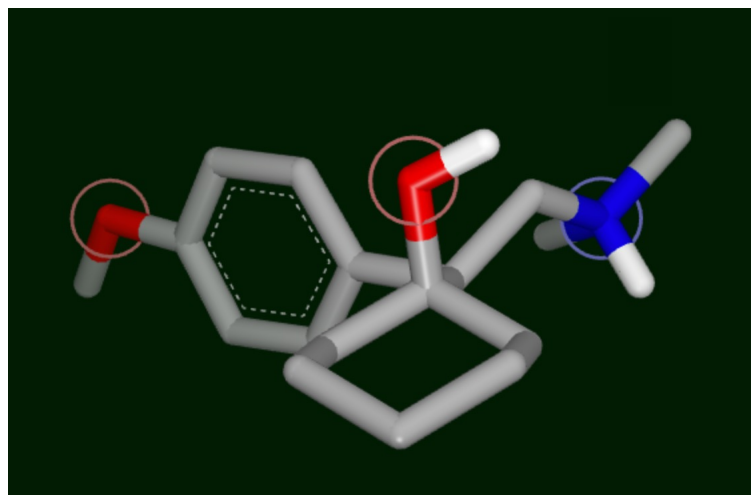
Experimental



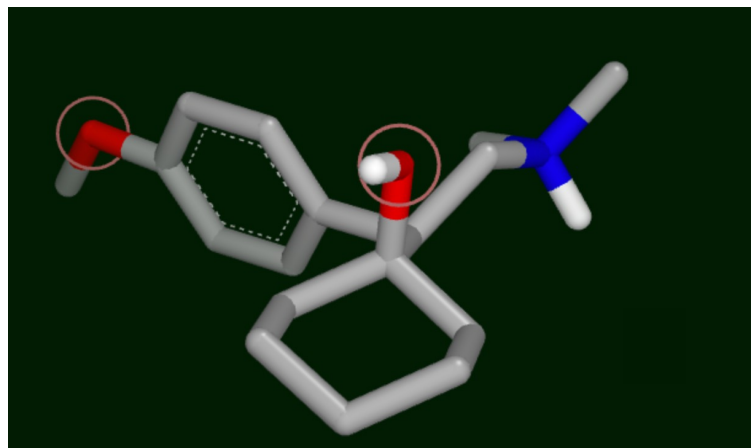
B3LYP-D3/6-31G*

Dimer closest to experimental structure has a strain energy ~10kcal/mol

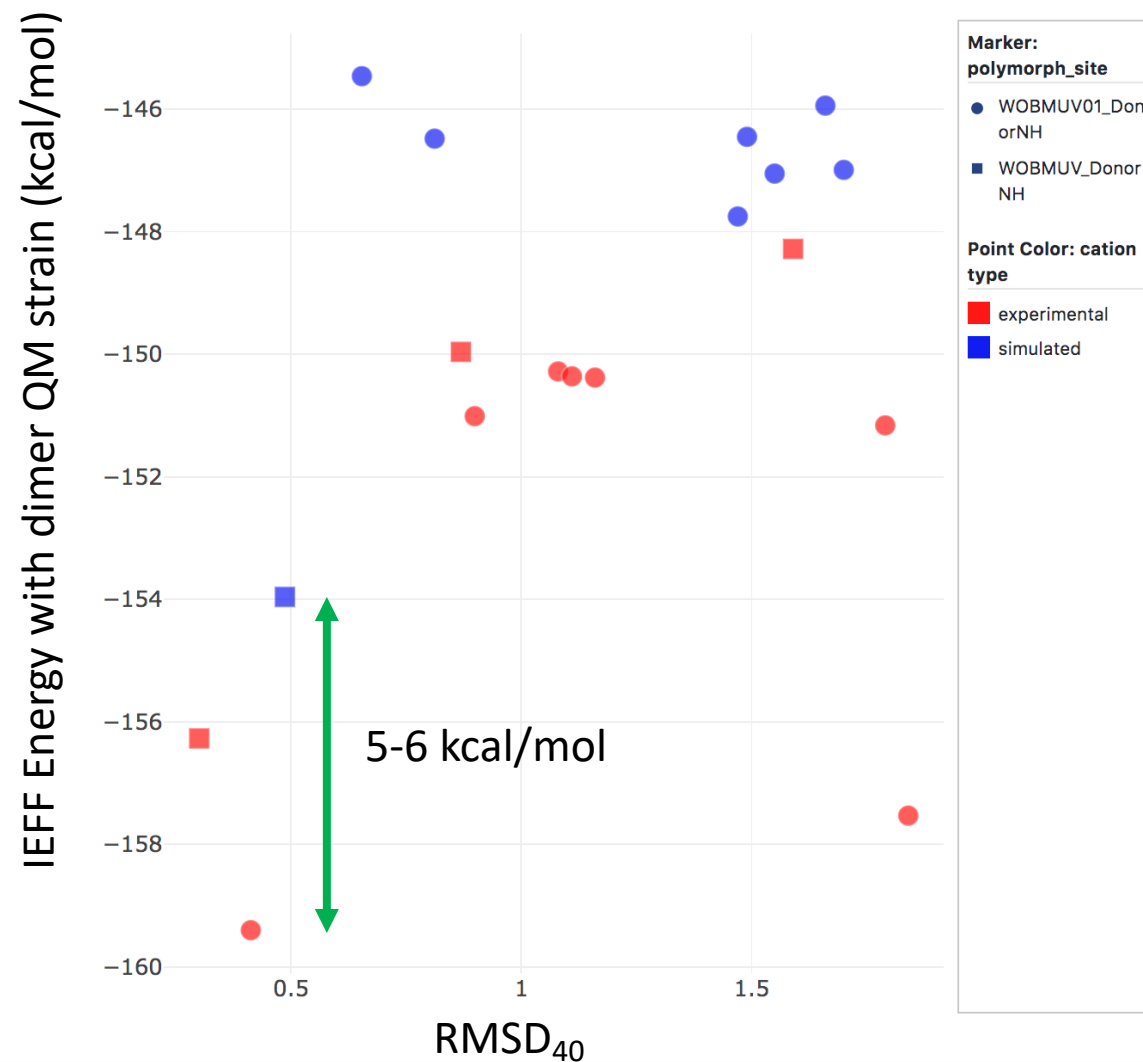
Venlafaxine: Hydroxyl orientation



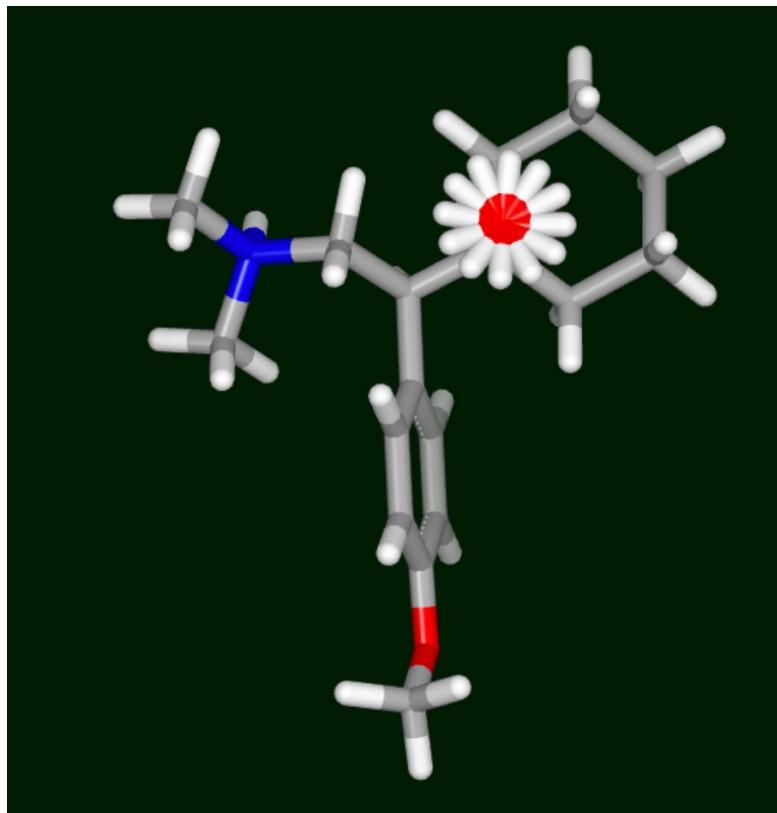
Experimental



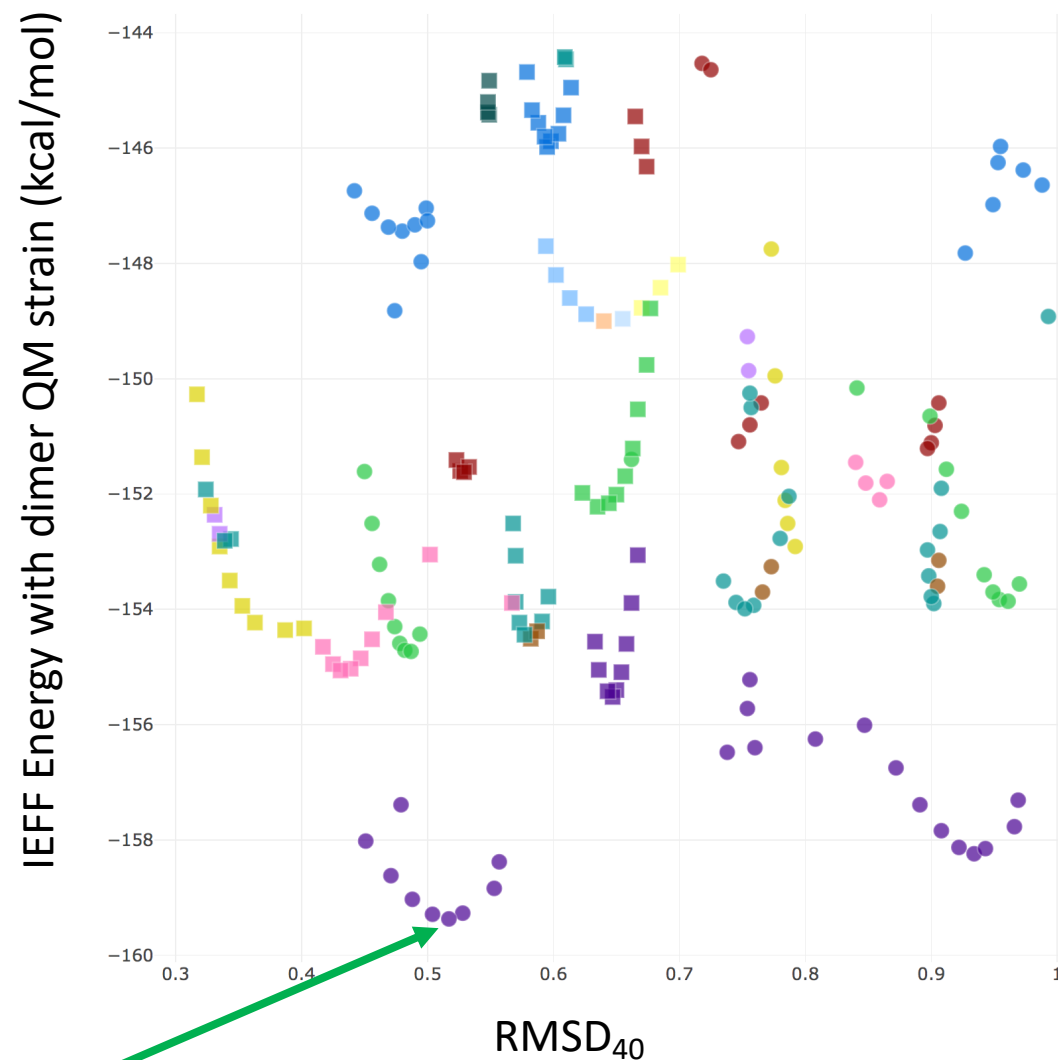
Closest dimer



Venlafaxine: Hydroxyl orientation



Enhanced hydroxyl sampling



Best packing has same energy as experimental structure

Venlafaxine: Lessons learnt

- Anions need large basis sets
- Subtle changes in Salt/Hydroxyl geometry affects the energetics significantly
- Ions are not a significantly part of FF development

Solution:

Larger basis sets for salts

Multi-stage hydroxyl sampling

Lessons learnt

- **O-acetamidobenzamide**
 - Unusually high strain energy
 - Intramolecular hydrogen bonds
- **Diflunisal**
 - Some conformers are difficult to pack
 - Higher energy of experimental structure
 - Inconsistency between experiments
- **Venlafaxine**
 - Ion placement and strain energy can add more noise to the total energies
 - Hydroxyl orientation can have a significant impact
 - Multi-level hydroxyl sampling

CSP Capabilities: Now and Future

- Crystal forms
 - $Z' = 1$ (pure)
 - Monohydrate
 - Salts
- Properties
 - Solubility
- Growth potential
 - $Z'=2$
 - Di-, tri-, and poly-hydrates
 - Solvent screening
 - Cocrystal screening
- Crystal growth and kinetics
- Properties
 - Morphology
 - Hygroscopicity (water absorption)
 - Compressibility

Orion Suites

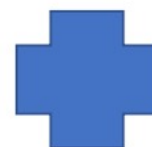
Released in Jan 2022

Suites of
scientific
methods
as turnkey
solutions

*Small
Molecule
Discovery
Suite*

*Antibody
Discovery
Suite*

*Formulations
Suite*



*Third Party
Software*

Core
technology
platform

orion®

Crystal Math Floes 2.7.1

OpenEye Crystal Math Floes 2.7.1

Show options...

"OpenEye Crystal Math Floes" Floes

Automated Force Field Solubility	☆
Automated QM Solubility	☆
CIF Reader	☆
Cost Estimate	☆
Crystal RMSD Floe	☆
Filtering of crystal structures based on powder spectrum	☆
Force Field crystal entropy with a cluster expansion method	☆
Force Field optimization of crystal structures in the dimer expansion approach	☆
Loose quantum optimization of crystal structures (Part III of CSP Protocol)	☆
Multi-level approach to conformer ensemble of crystal polymorphs (Parts I+II of CSP Protocol)	☆
Polymorph Filtering based on IEFF Energies (Part II' of CSP Protocol: Filtering)	☆
Polymorph Search with IEFF Crystal Force Field (Part II of CSP Protocol: Generation and Filtering)	☆
Psi4 Combined Tautomer and Torsion Sampling Conformer Floe	☆
Psi4 QM Conformer Ensemble (Part I of CSP Protocol)	☆
QM crystal entropy with a cluster expansion method (Part IV of CSP Protocol)	☆
Quantum optimization of crystal structures (Part III of CSP Protocol)	☆
Solubility	☆
Water Sampling Floe	☆

CSP Posters

- **“Crystal structure prediction: Road-map, road-ways, and road-bumps”** by Varsha Jain, OpenEye
- **“OpenEye’s Orion Formulations Suite”** by Hari Muddana, OpenEye

Poster Session, CUP Day 2

Acknowledgements



Grigory



Caitlin



Varsha



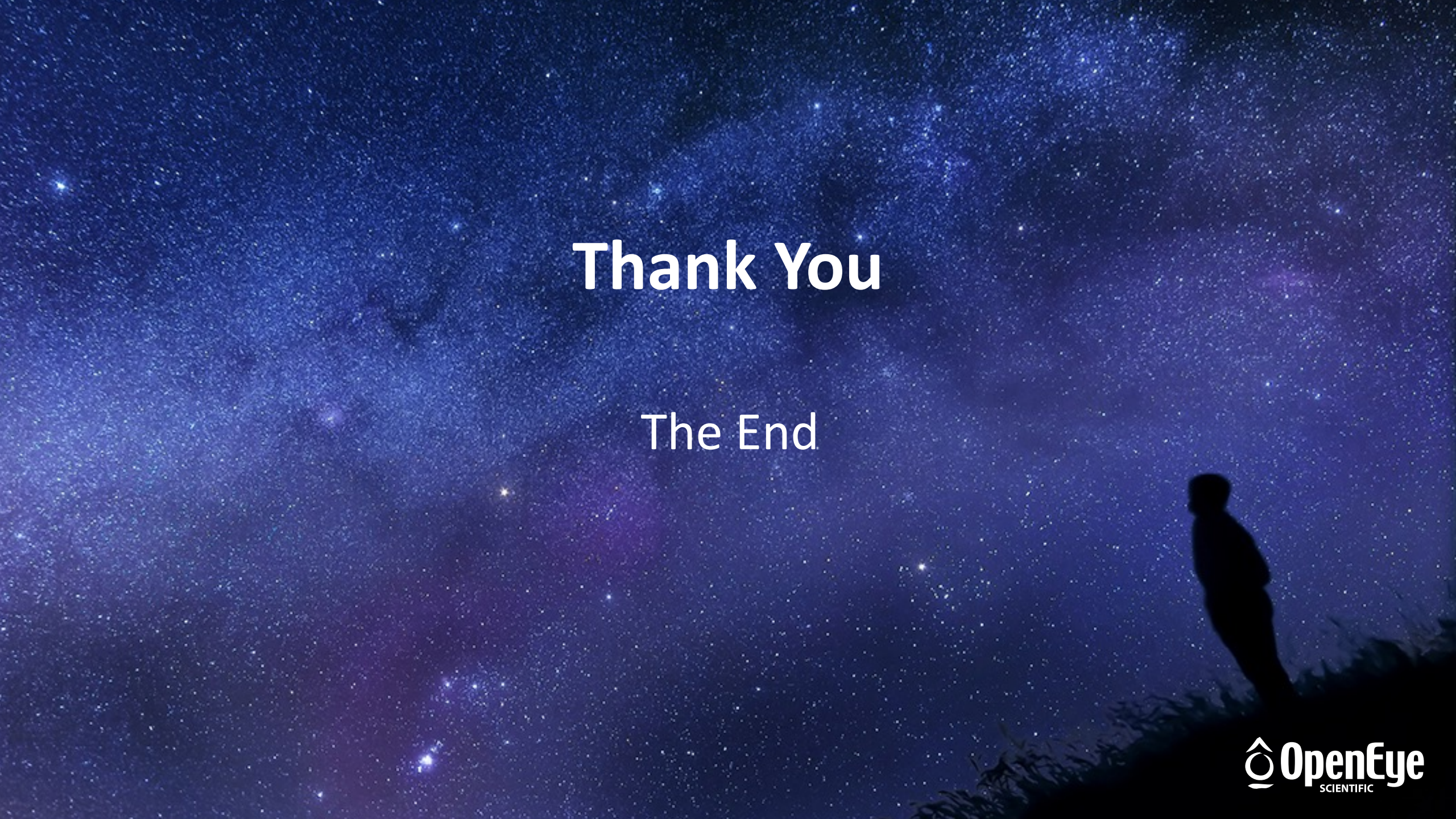
Tom



Geoff



Ant

A full-page background image of a starry night sky with the Milky Way galaxy visible. In the bottom right corner, there is a silhouette of a person standing on a grassy hill, looking up at the stars.

Thank You

The End