

POSTER PRESENTATION



Exploiting solvent effects in drug design and optimization

Jean-Francois Truchon¹, Kristina Grabowski², Barbara Sander², Alain Ajamian^{3*}

From 9th German Conference on Chemoinformatics Fulda, Germany. 10-12 November 2013

Upon ligand binding, solvent molecules around the binding pocket and the ligand become displaced or rearranged. These desolvation energies can be a significant portion of the total binding energy, and thus represent opportunities for ligand design. Computing desolvation energetics typically requires lengthy simulations, but this talk presents a fast and easy-to-use method (3D-RISM) which computes desolvation energies in minutes, without using explicit simulations. Application to ligand optimization is demonstrated using case studies.

Authors' details

¹Vertex, Laval, H7V 4A7, Canada. ²Chemical Computing Group, Köln, 50672, Germany. ³Chemical Computing Group, Montreal, H3A 2R7, Canada.

Published: 11 March 2014

References

- Luchko T, Gusarov S, Roe DR, Simmerling C, Case DA, Tuszynski J, Kovalenko A: Three-dimensional molecular theory of solvation coupled with molecular dynamics in Amber. J Chem Theory Comput 2010, 6:607-624.
- Kovalenko , Hirata F: Self-consistent description of a metal-water interface by the Kohn-Sham density functional theory and the three-dimensional reference interaction site model. J Chem Phys 1999, 110:10095-10112.

doi:10.1186/1758-2946-6-S1-P43

Cite this article as: Truchon et al.: Exploiting solvent effects in drug design and optimization. Journal of Cheminformatics 2014 6(Suppl 1):P43.



ChemistryCentral

Submit your manuscript here: http://www.chemistrycentral.com/manuscript/

* Correspondence: aajamian@chemcomp.com

³Chemical Computing Group, Montreal, H3A 2R7, Canada

Full list of author information is available at the end of the article



© 2014 Truchon et al; licensee Chemistry Central Ltd. This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.0), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited. The Creative Commons Public Domain Dedication waiver (http://creativecommons.org/publicdomain/zero/1.0/) applies to the data made available in this article, unless otherwise stated.