



Introduction To Open PHACTS

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ConnectedDiscovery / Pfizer

Using the Power of Open PHACTS
Open PHACTS 4th Community Workshop, London, 22-23 April 2013



Introduction

- Aim of the next 2 days
- Brief background to the project
- What the "Open PHACTS Discovery Platform" actually is
- Things we worry about (so you don't have to)

(Tomorrow)

The "Ecosystem", how we see it working





Today Is Launch Day!

#opslaunch



Over the next two days we will discuss:

- Open PHACTS as a unique opportunity, creating information standards, unified access points and a "data market place" across pharma companies (customers)
- What the system can offer to aid your business and what you can deliver to your users
- Day 1: Details on the system, the data content, the API and some use cases
- Day 2: User, business and strategic views. Getting your input!

At the end of the workshop, we would like to leave with:

- All participants feeling they are "up to speed" on what the Open PHACTS discovery platform is and what it offers
- Feedback on where you see the opportunities and any barriers
- Specific actions, how can we get Open PHACTS working for you?





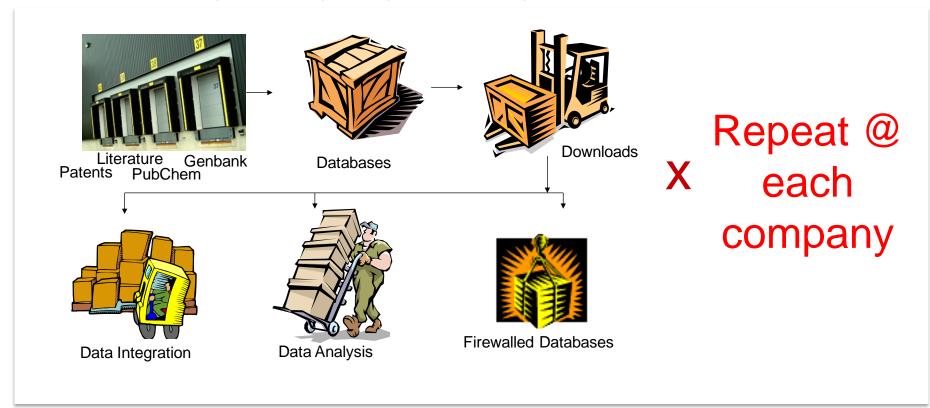






Pre-competitive Informatics:

Pharma are all accessing, processing, storing & re-processing external research data



Lowering industry firewalls: pre-competitive informatics in drug discovery Nature Reviews Drug Discovery (2009) 8, 701-708 doi:10.1038/nrd2944



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www.openphacts.org

Open PHACTS Project Partners

Pfizer Limited - Coordinator Universität Wien - Managing entity

Technical University of Denmark University of Hamburg, Center for Bioinformatics BioSolvelT GmBH

Consorci Mar Parc de Salut de Barcelona

Leiden University Medical Centre

Royal Society of Chemistry

Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam

Spanish National Cancer Research Centre

University of Manchester

Maastricht University

Agnowledge

University of Santiago de Compostela

Rheinische Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universität Bonn

AstraZeneca

GlaxoSmithKline

Esteve

Novartis

Merck Serono

H Lundbeck A/S

Eli Lilly

Netherlands Bioinformatics Centre

Swiss Institute of Bioinformatics

ConnectedDiscovery

EMBL-European Bioinformatics Institute

Janssen

OpenLink





















































"What is the selectivity profile of known p38 inhibitors?"



"Let me compare MW, logP and PSA for known oxidoreductase inhibitors"



"Find me compounds that inhibit targets in NFkB pathway assayed in only functional assays with a potency <1 µM"

ChEMBL

DrugBank

Gene Ontology

Wikipathways

GeneGo

ChEBI

UniProt

UMLS

GVKBio

ConceptWiki

ChemSpider

TrialTrove

TR Integrity





Business Question Driven Approach

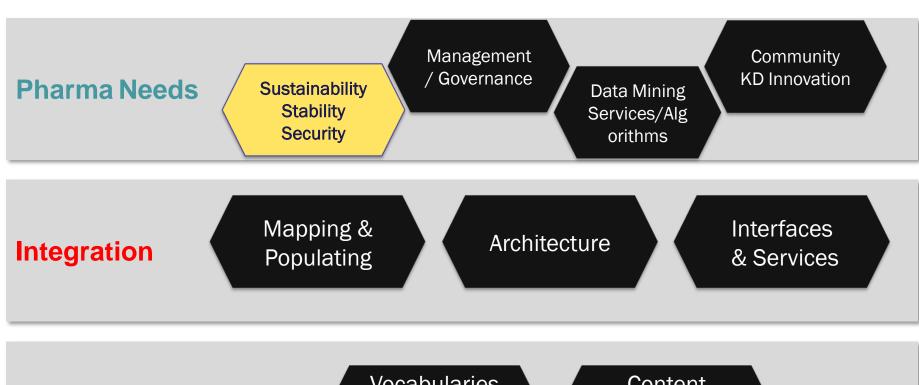
Number	sum	Nr of 1	Question
15	12	9	All oxidoreductase inhibitors active <100nM in both human and mouse
18	14	8	Given compound X, what is its predicted secondary pharmacology? What are the on and off,target safety concerns for a compound? What is the evidence and how reliable is that evidence (journal impact factor, KOL) for findings associated with a compound?
24	13	8	Given a target find me all actives against that target. Find/predict polypharmacology of actives. Determine ADMET profile of actives.
32	13	8	For a given interaction profile, give me compounds similar to it.
37	13	8	The current Factor Xa lead series is characterised by substructure X. Retrieve all bioactivity data in serine protease assays for molecules that contain substructure X.
38	13	8	Retrieve all experimental and clinical data for a given list of compounds defined by their chemical structure (with options to match stereochemistry or not).
41	13	8	A project is considering Protein Kinase C Alpha (PRKCA) as a target. What are all the compounds known to modulate the target directly? What are the compounds that may modulate the target directly? i.e. return all cmpds active in assays where the resolution is at least at the level of the target family (i.e. PKC) both from structured assay databases and the literature.
44	13	8	Give me all active compounds on a given target with the relevant assay data
46	13	8	Give me the compound(s) which hit most specifically the multiple targets in a given pathway (disease)
59	14	8	Identify all known protein-protein interaction inhibitors

... paper coming very soon in DDT





A Precompetitive Knowledge Framework



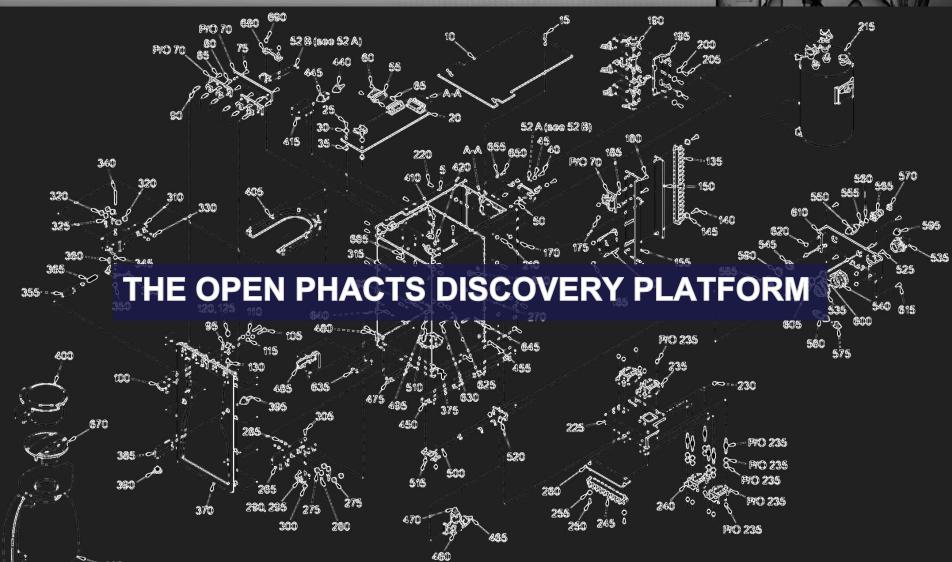
Inputs

Vocabularies & Identifiers (URIs)

Content
Structured &
Unstructured

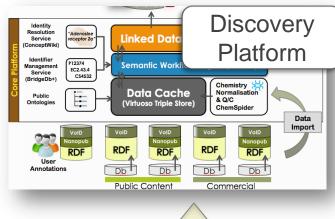








Open PHACTS Elements



w_uri .
quiv_target .
et_name ;

vota::nDataset <nttp://www.conceptwiki.
?equiv_target dc:title ?target_name;
ops:target_organism ?target_organism ;
ops:targetOfAssay ?equiv_assay;
void::nDataset <nttp://data.kasabi.com/
ops:targetOfAssay owl::nverseOf chembl::hasTarge
?equiv_assay chembl:organism ?assay_organism ;
chembl:hasDescription ?assay_descriptio
ops:assayOfActivity ?activity_uri .
ops:assayOfActivity owl:inverseOf chembl:onAssa
?activity_uri chembl:type ?std_type ;











Brothwood, Jessica: Druggable and biopharmable genome annotation pipeline development. MSc Thesis, Cranfield University, GlaxoSmithKine, September 2012

30.08.2012

Key papers to cite the project

To cite the project:

Williams A., Harland L., Groth P., et al.: Open PHACTS: Semantic interoperability for drug discovery. Drug Discovery Today, June 06, 2012

To cite the Open PHACTS Discovery Platform:

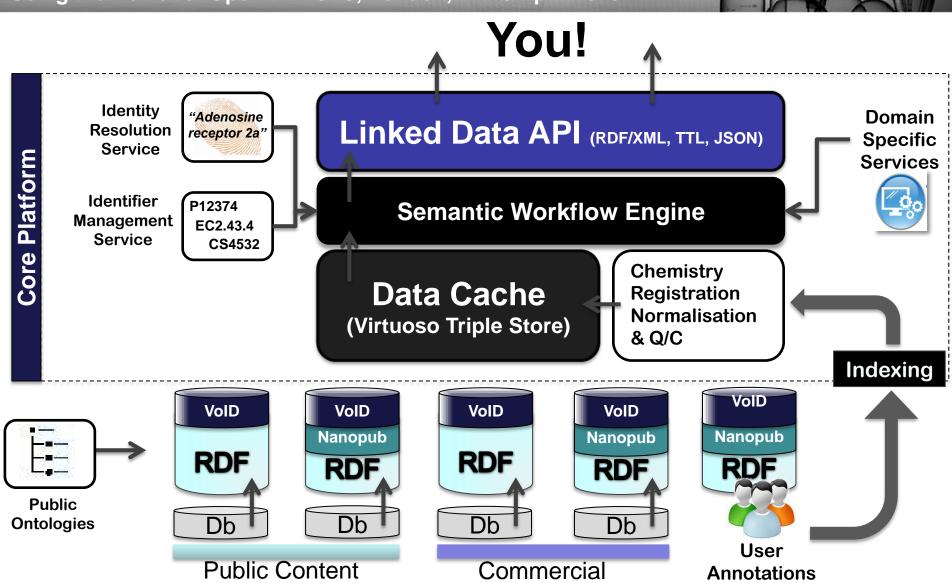
Gray A., Groth P., Loizou A., et al.: Applying Linked Data Approaches to Pharmacology: Architectural Decisions and Implementation, Semantic Web Journal, April 18, 2012



Why a Semantic Technology approach?

- Different formats, different structures, different vocabularies, different concepts, different meaning
- Data should be structured (not ASCII)
- Structure should be data-oriented (not HTML)
- Meaning of data should be clear (not XML)
- Reusable mappings between data are needed (not XSLT)
- Avoid extensive schema rewriting (not data warehouses)
- Data should have standard APIs (not Flickr)
- Synergise with many public efforts









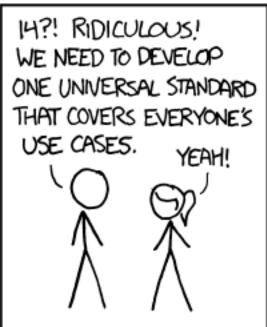






HOW STANDARDS PROLIFERATE: (SEE: A/C CHARGERS, CHARACTER ENCODINGS, INSTANT MESSAGING, ETC.)

SITUATION: THERE ARE 14 COMPETING STANDARDS.





http://imgs.xkcd.com/comics/standards.png



Adoption Of Standards

- Basic Semantic web standards
 - SPARQL 1.1, RDF(S), SKOS
- Dataset descriptions
 - Vocabulary of Interlinked Datasets (VoID)
 - VoID linkset descriptions
- QUDT Quantities, Units, Dimensions and Types
- Provenance
 - W3C PROV, PAV, Nanopublications
- BioPortal, ConceptWiki, ChEMBL, identifiers.org, Uniprot, ChemSpider





The Seven Deadly Sins of Bioinformatics

Professor Carole Goble The University of Manchester, UK
The myGrid project, OMII-UK



Andy Law's Third Law

"The number of unique identifiers assigned to an individual is never less than the number of Institutions involved in the study"... and is frequently many, many more.

http://bioinformatics.roslin.ac.uk/lawslaws.html





HELLO my name is

RS 2353

GB:29384

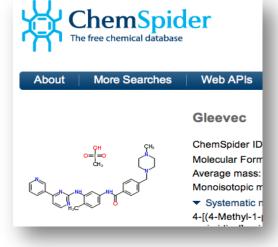
P12047

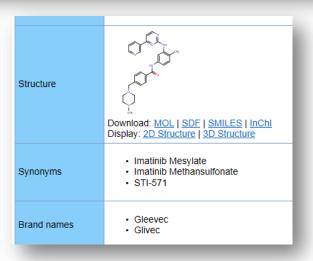
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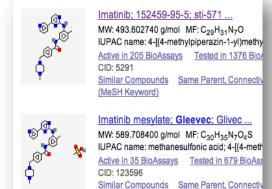
Let the IMS take the strain....











ChemSpider

Drugbank

PubChem

(MeSH Keyword)



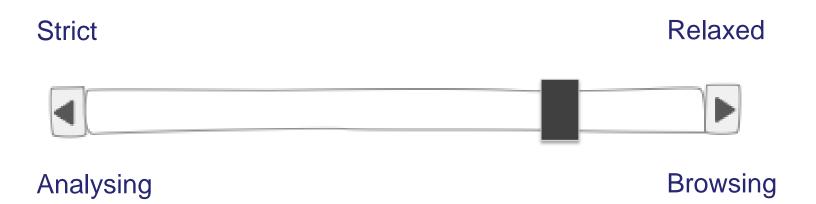
Its easy to integrate, difficult to integrate well:





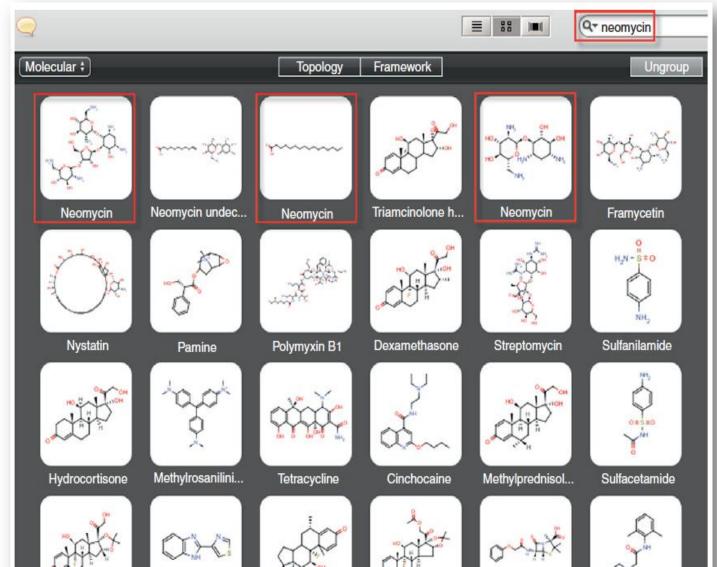


Dynamic Equality





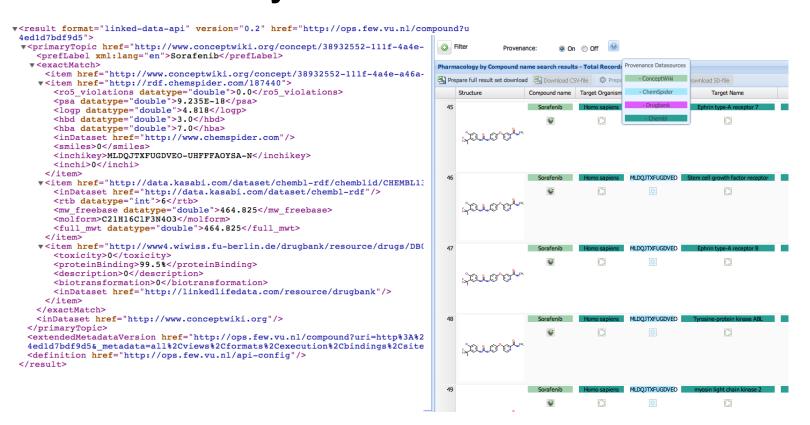








"Provenance Everywhere"



<inDataset href="http://rdf.chemspider.com/void.rdf#chemSpiderDataset" />



To Conclude:

- Welcome!
- Open PHACTS is much more than software, it's a whole new approach (but they software is pretty cool too!)
- There's a lot of detail in the technology we won't present, but we're happy to talk about (esp. on day 2)
- We want to enhance your business its in both our interests

Keeping up to date

- Email us at <u>pmu@openphacts.org</u> to be added to the ops-dev-public mailing list
- Follow @Open_PHACTS on twitter for service info etc