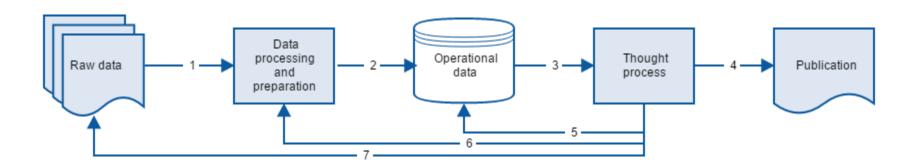
Chemical databases – challenges and solutions

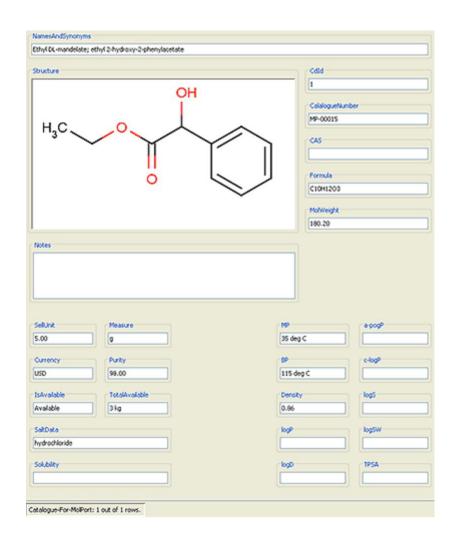
Valery Tkachenko
Royal Society of Chemistry



Science data publishing workflow

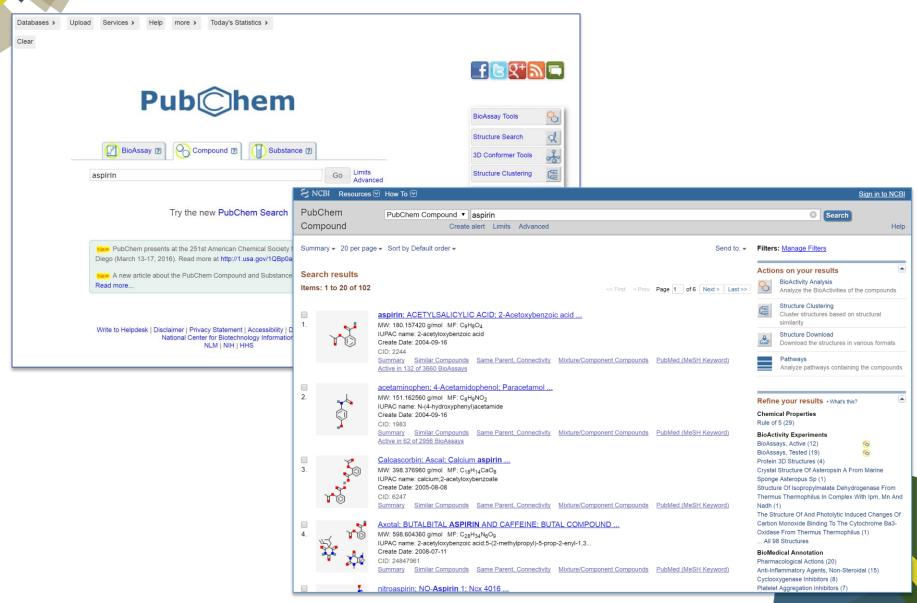


Chemical database



| Chemical Database | | |
|-------------------|------------------|------------|
| Chemical Name | Representation | Molar Mass |
| Benzene | c1ccccc1 | 78.1118 |
| Ethanol | CCO | 46.0684 |
| Freon | CIC(Br)CFFF | 197.382 |
| Formaldehyde | cO | 30.026 |
| Methane | C | 16.0425 |
| Methanol | CO | 32.0419 |
| Propanol | CCOC | 60.1 |
| Toluene | Cc1ccccc1 | 92.1384 |
| Indole | c1ccc2cc[nH]c2c1 | 117.148 |
| Ammonia | N | 17.0305 |

PubChem





- 52 million chemicals and growing
- Data sourced from >500 different sources
- Crowdsourced curation and annotation
- Ongoing deposition of data from our journals and our collaborators
- A structure centric hub for web-searching

ChemSpider

Search term: **atovaquone** (Found by approved synonym) **3**



2D 3D Save Edit Zoom

- 2 of 2 defined stereocentres

Atovaquone

ChemSpider ID: 10482034

Molecular Formula: C22H19CIO3 Average mass: 366.837494 Da

Monoisotopic mass: 366.102264 Da

Systematic name

2-[trans-4-(4-Chlorophenyl)cyclohexyl]-3-hydroxy-1,4-naphthoquinone

- SMILES and InChis
- Cite this record

Wikibox

Embed

Deprecate

Watch this record

Manage data slice

ChemSpider

➤ Names and Identifiers Names and Synonyms Database ID(s) Validated by Experts, Validated by Users, Non-Validated, Removed by Users, Redirected by Users, Redirect Approved by Experts (-)-Cholesterol (3b)-cholest-5-en-3-ol (3S,8S,9S,10R,13R,14S,17R)-10,13-Dimethyl-17-[(2R)-6-methyl-2-heptanyl]-2,3,4,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17-tetradecahydro-1H-cyclopent a[a]phenanthren-3-ol (3S,8S,9S,10R,13R,14S,17R)-10,13-Dimethyl-17-[(2R)-6-methyl-2-heptanyl]-2,3,4,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17-tetradecahydro-1H-cyclopent

(3β)-cholest-5-en-3-ol [ACD/IUPAC, Name]

(3β)-Cholest-5-en-3-ol [German] [A (3β)-Cholest-5-én-3-ol [French] [A

a[a]phénanthrén-3-ol [French]

▼ ChemSpider Searches

▼ Properties

Experimental data | Predicted - ACD/Labs | Predicted - EPISuite | Predicted - ChemAxon

Data supplied by datasources and users.

· Experimental Physico-Chemical Properties

Experimental Melting Point: @

149 °C Tokyo Chemical Industry Ltd C0318

147-150 °C Alfa Aesar

148-150 °C Oxford University Chemical Safety Data http://msds.chem.ox.ac.uk/CH/cholesterol.html

147-150 °C Alfa Aesar A11470

Experimental Boiling Point: 0

360 °C Alfa Aesar

360 °C Oxford University Chemical Safety Data http://msds.chem.ox.ac.uk/CH/cholesterol.html

360 °C Alfa Aesar A11470

Experimental Optical Rotation: 63

-36 Alfa Aesar A11470

Experimental Gravity: @

1.067 g/mL Alfa Aesar A11470

Predicted Physico-Chemical Properties

Predicted Melting Point: 3

149 °C Tokyo Chemical Industry Ltd

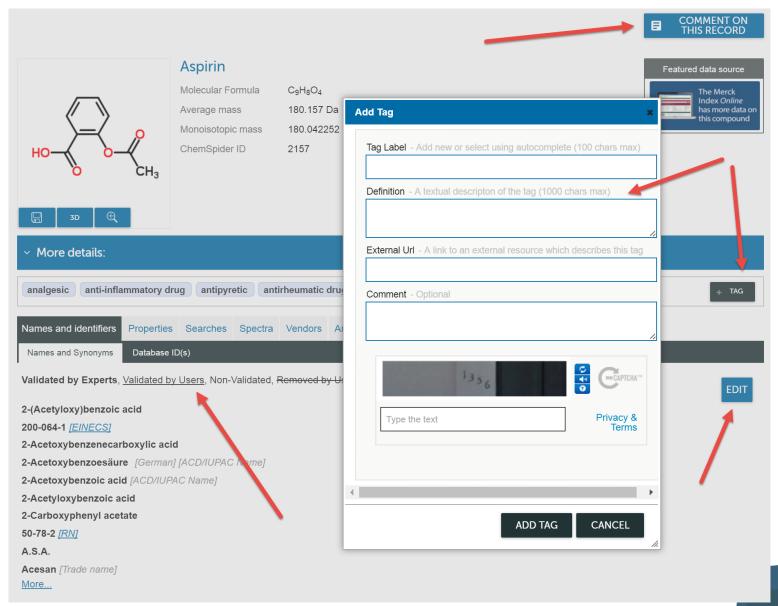
149 °C Tokyo Chemical Industry Ltd C0318

Search external sites for this structure:

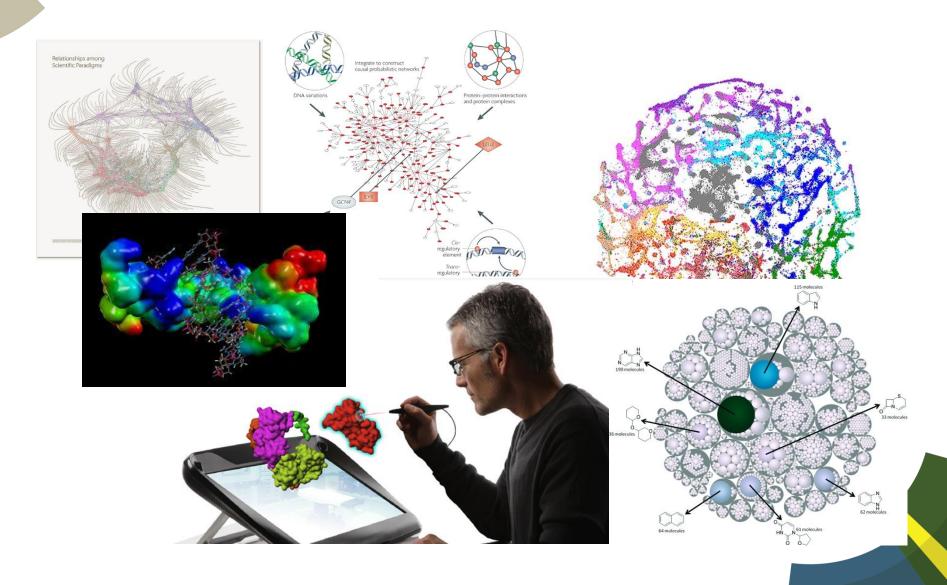
- 🛂 Search Google Scholar (by synonym)
- Search Google for exact structure
- Search Google for structures with same skeleton

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ACD/Labs10281015312D
 9 9 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 V2000
    1.0787
             0.0000
                       0.0000 N
    0.0000
            -0.7824
                       0.0000 C
            -2.0463
                       0.0000 C
    0.4120
   1.7407
            -2.0463
                       0.0000 C
    2.1528
            -0.7824
                       0.0000 C
   2.5231
            -3.1204
                       0.0000 C
    1.9815
            -4.3380
                       0.0000 0
   3.8472
            -2.9861
                       0.00000
                                        0
    4.6296
            -4.0602
                       0.0000 C
                                           0
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                0 0
          0
             0
                0
       1 0 0 0 0
  END
  <Catalog_Number>
AS1-0101
  <CAS_Number>
2703-17-5
  <Name
Methyl 1H-yrrole-3-carboxylate
$$$$
 ACD/Labs10281 15312D
 8 8 0 0 0 0
                  0 0 0 0 1 V2000
             0.000
    1.0794
                       0.0000 N
   0.0000
            -0.7803
                       0.0000 C
            -2.0460
   0.4118
                       0.0000 C
            -2.0460
   1.7426
                       0.0000 C
            -0.7803
   2.1544
                        0000 C
   2.5228
            -3.1210
                       0.0000 C
   3.8450
                       0.0000 0
            -2.9823
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                                        0
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                                                 0
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             -4.3348
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                                     0
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AS1-0102
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3/3/931
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ChemSpider curation

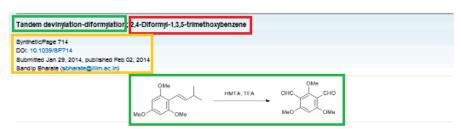


Dimensions and complexity of science



ChemSpider Synthetic Pages

Compounds
Reaction
Analytical Data
Text and References



Chemicals Used

1,3,5-Trimethoxy-2-((E)-3-methylbut-1-enyl(benzene

Trifluoroacetic acid (8D Fine Chemicals Ltd)

Hexamethylenetetraamine (HMTA) (Sigma Aldrich), ACS reagent, ≥99.0%, 398160

Sodium bicarbonate (SD Fine Chemicals Ltd)

Ethyl acetate (80 Fine Chemicals Ltd), directly used without drying

Procedure

To a solution of 1,3,5-trimethoxy-2*((E)-3-methylbut-1-eny(benzene (100 mg, 1 mmol) in TFA (5 ml) was added hexamethylenetetraamine (237 mg, 4 mmol) and resulting mixture was heated to reflux at 120 °C for 6 h. Completion of the reaction was monitored by TLC (by observing disappearance of starting material on TLC). The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature and was neutralized with 50.40 (50 ml x 3).

Combined organic layer was dried over anhydrous sodium sulphate and evaporated on rotary evaporator to give a yellow oil. Purification by silica gel (mesh 100-200) column chromatography using 40% EtOAc: hexame as eluent gave 2,4-diformyl-1,3,5-trimethoxy benzene as light yellow solid (80 mg, 84% yield). The product was characterized by comparison of meiting point and NNR data with literature values (Kuhnert, N.; Rossignolo, G. M.; Lopez-Perlago, A. Org. Blomol. Chem. 2009, 1, 1157-1170. http://dx.doi.org/10.1039/82/12/002F)

Author's Comments

Variety of alliphatic viryl groups can be utilized but the reaction is limited to 1,3,5-trimethox/benzene (For details, see: Tetrahedron Lett. 2013, 54, 2913-2915 http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.tetlet.2013.03.06

Data

2,4-Diformyl 1,3,5-trimethoxy benzene: Light yellow solid; m.p. 70-72 °C;

1H NMR (CDCI_, 400 MHz) 5 ppm 10.33 (s, 2H), 6.28 (s, 1H), 4.13 (s, 6H), 3.95 (s, 3H);

IR (CHCI) 3901, 3735, 3420, 2951, 2928, 2860, 1723, 1679, 1589, 1480, 1453, 1439, 1420, 1382, 1309, 1235, 1221, 1148, 1107, 1072, 1011 cm-

E 8I-M 8: m/z 225.07 [M+H]+, 247.05 [M+Na]+, 263 [M+K]+;

HRM8: m/z 225.0761 calcd for C_H_O, + H4 (225.0757)

Lead Reference

Eharate, 8.8.; Mudududdia, R.; Sharma, R.; Vishwakarma, R.A. The first method for C-Vinylation of aromatic systems. Tetrahedron Lett. 2013, 54, 2913-291 http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.tetlet.2013.03.06

Other Reference

Duff, J. C.; Bills, E. J. J. Chem. Soc. 1832, 1987-1988. http://dx.doi.org/10.1039/JR9320001987

Duff, J. C.; Bills, E. J. J. Chem. Soc. 1934, 1305-1308. http://dx.doi.org/10.1039/JR9340001305

Supplementary Information

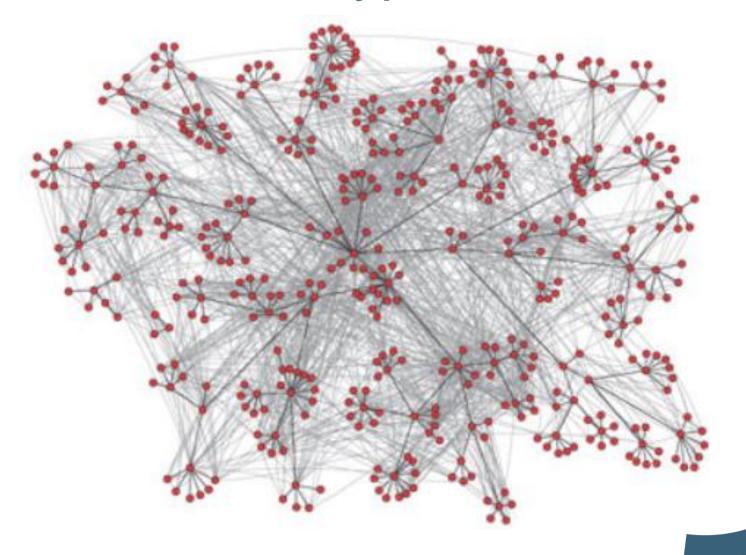
H NMR spectra (1H NMR spectra.doc)

This page has been viewed approximately 565 times since records began.

Get structure file (.cdx, .sk2, .mo

Keywords: carbocyclic compounds, devinylation, diformylation, Duff reaction, elimination, TFA, vinylbenzenes

Our World is hyperconnected



Data quality issues

Robochemistry

Proliferation of errors in public and private databases

Automated quality control system

Standards?

Blue Book [edit]

Nomenclature of Organic Chemistry, commonly referred to by chemists as the Blue Book, is a collection of recommendations on organic chemical nomenclature published at irregular intervals by the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC). A full edition was published in 1979,[1] an abridged and updated version of which was published in 1993 as A Guide to IUPAC Nomenclature of Organic Compounds.[2] Both of these are now out-of-print in their paper versions, but are available free of charge in electronic versions. After the release of a draft version for public comment in 2004[3] and the publication of several revised sections in the journal Pure and Applied Chemistry, a fully revised version was published in print in 2013.^[4]

Gold Book [edit]

The Compendium of Chemical Terminology is a book published by the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC) containing internationally accepted definitions for terms in chemistry. Work on the first edition was initiated by Victor Gold, hence its informal name, the Gold Book.

The first edition was published in 1987 (ISBN 0-63201-765-1) and the second edition (ISBN 0-86542-684-8), edited by A. D. McNaught and A. Wilkinson, was published in 1997. A slightly expanded version of the Gold Book is also freely searchable online. Translations have also been published in French, Spanish and Polish.

Green Book [edit]

Quantities, Units and Symbols in Physical Chemistry, commonly known as the Green Book, is a compilation of terms and symbols widely used in the field of physical chemistry. It also includes a table of physical constants, tables listing the properties of elementary particles, chemical elements, and nuclides, and information about conversion factors that are commonly used in physical chemistry. The most recent edition is the third edition (ISBN 978-0-85404-433-7), originally published by IUPAC in 2007. A second printing of the third edition was released in 2008; this printing made several minor revisions to the 2007 text. A third printing of the third edition was released in 2011. The text of the third printing is identical to that of the second printing.

Orange Book [edit]

The Compendium of Analytical Nomenclature is a book published by the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC) containing internationally accepted definitions for terms in analytical chemistry. It has traditionally been published in an orange cover, hence its informal name, the Orange Book.

Although the book is described as the "Definitive Rules", there have been three editions published; the first in 1978 (ISBN 0-08022-008-8), the second in 1987 (ISBN 0-63201-907-7) and the third in 1998 (ISBN 0-86542-615-5). The third edition is also available online. A Catalan translation has also been published (1987, ISBN 84-7283-121-3).

Purple Book [edit]

The first edition of the Compendium of Macromolecular Terminology and Nomenclature, known as the Purple Book, was published in 1991 and is now out of print.

Red Book [edit]

Nomenclature of Inorganic Chemistry, by chemists commonly referred to as the Red Book, is a collection of recommendations on inorganic chemical nomenclature. It is published



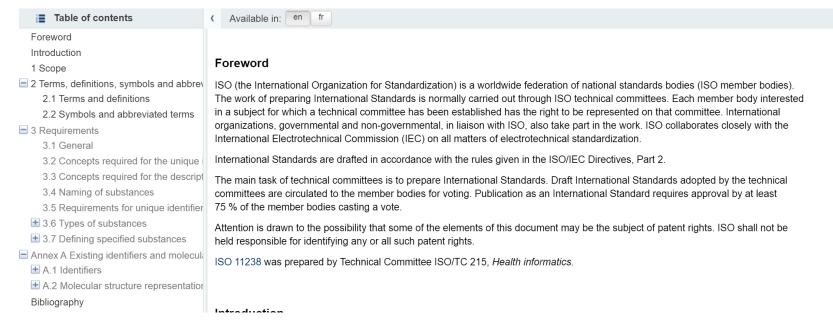
Chemical Terminology.



Standards?



ISO 11238:2012(en) Health informatics — Identification of medicinal products — Data elements and structures for the unique identification and exchange of regulated information on substances



FDA Substance Registry System SPL Substance Index Files

Chemical substance

UNII: AN164J8Y0X

Chemical structure (MOLFILE)

- InChl=1S/C14H18N4O3/c1-19-10-5-8(6-11(20-2)12(10)21-3)4-9-7-17-14(16)18-13(9)15/h5-7H,4H2,1-3H3,(H4,15,16,17,18)
- IEDVJHCEMCRBQM-UHFFFAOYSA-N

Biological substance (plant)

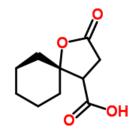
UNII: 1KE45XD28S

Bibliographic reference: Cichorium intybus L.

ChemSpider issues

Search term: 85940 (Found by CSID) 3





2D 3D Save Zoom

2-oxo-1-oxaspiro[4.5]decane-4-carboxylic acid

ChemSpider ID: 85940

Molecular Formula: $C_{10}H_{14}O_4$

Average mass: 198.215805 Da

Monoisotopic mass: 198.089203 Da

▼ Systematic name

2-Oxo-1-oxaspiro[4.5]decane-4-carboxylic acid

- SMILES and InChis
- Cite this record

DrugBank dataset (6516 records)

~60 records that can't be dearomatized unambiguously

DB04283

DB04462

HO

OH

N

$$CH_{2}$$
 CH_{3}
 CH_{2}
 CH_{3}
 CH_{2}

DDB04009

2 records where Smiles, InChI, and name did not match the structure

DB01547

~40 records where InChIs did not match the structure

DrugBank ID: DB00755

InChI=1S/C20H28O2/c1-15(8-6-9-16(2)14-19(21)22)11-12-18-17(3)10-7-13-

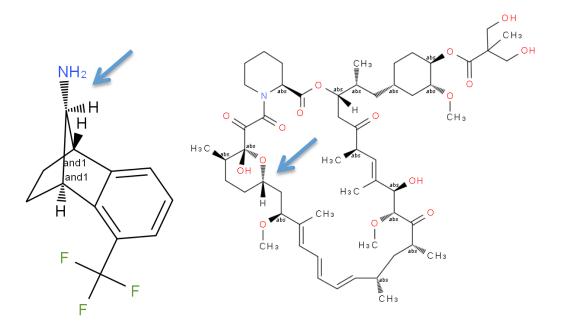
20(18,4)5/h6,8-9,11-12,14H,7,10,13H2 1-5H3 (H 21 22)/h9-6+ 12-11+ 15-8+ 16-

14+

| Warn | contains unknown stereo bond | |
|------|--|--|
| Warn | depositor-specified name(s) do not match the structure : furazolidone | |
| Warn | depositor-specified InChIs do not match the structure : InChI=1S/C8H7N3O5/c12-8- 10(3-4-15-8)9-5-6-1-2-7(16- 6)11(13)14/h1-2,5H,3-4H2/b9-5+ | |

DruGBank ID: DB00614

7 records with 2 stereo bonds at chiral atoms



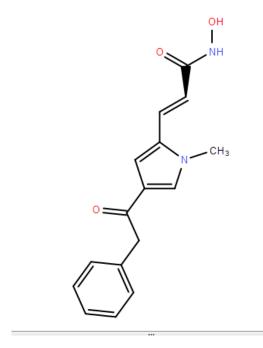
DB08128 DB06287

J. Brechner, IUPAC Graphical Representation of stereochem. configurations Section: ST-1.1.10

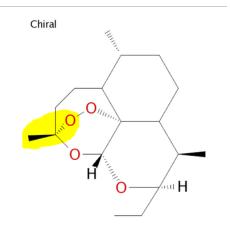


Not acceptable

"Direction of bond makes no sense"



"Stereo types of the opposite bonds mismatch"

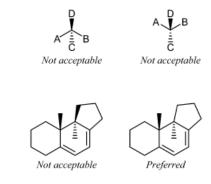


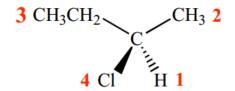
CHEMBL12270

1916 J. BRECHER

ST-1.1.10

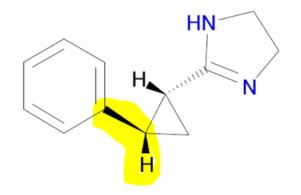
Two plain bonds, one solid wedged bond, and one hashed wedged bond, with the two plain bonds separated by other than 180° and not depicted as adjacent.





http://www.iupac.org/publications/pac/2006/pdf/7810x1897.pd

"Stereo types of non-opposite bonds match"



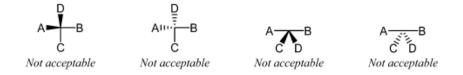
Chiral

Graphical representation of stereochemical configuration

1917

ST-1.1.11

Two wedged bonds of the same type (either solid wedged or hashed wedged) and two plain bonds, with each adjacent pair of bonds separated by 180° or less, and with similar bond types depicted as adjacent.



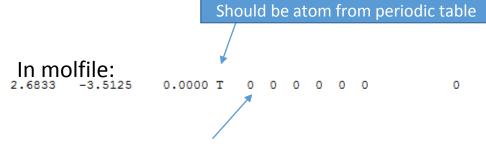
These depictions are formally ambiguous and cannot be interpreted with certainty. They should never be used.

CHEMBL93192



"atom not recognized"

CHEMBL10002



No mass difference in atom line

No "M ISO" in connection table

Open PHACTS

























































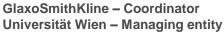












Technical University of Denmark University of Hamburg, Center for Bioinformatics

BioSolveIT GmBH

Consorci Mar Parc de Salut de Barcelona

Leiden University Medical Centre

Royal Society of Chemistry

Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam

Novartis

Merck Serono

H. Lundbeck A/S

Eli Lilly

Netherlands Bioinformatics Centre

Swiss Institute of Bioinformatics

 $Connected \\ Discovery$

EMBL-European Bioinformatics Institute

Janssen Esteve Almirall

OpenLink Scibite

The Open PHACTS Foundation

Spanish National Cancer Research Centre

University of Manchester

Maastricht University

Aqnowledge

University of Santiago de Compostela

Rheinische Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universität

Bonn

AstraZeneca

Pfizer





Why is it so hard to....

LETTERS

NATURE CHEMICAL BIOLOGY VOLUME 3 NUMBER 5 MAY 2007

nature chemical biology

Chemical genetics reveals a complex functional ground state of neural stem cells

Phedias Diamandis¹⁻⁴, Jan Wildenhain⁴, Ian D Clarke^{1,2}, Adrian G Sacher^{1,2}, Jeremy Graham^{1,2}, David S Bellows³, Erick K M Ling^{1,2,5}, Ryan J Ward^{1,2,5}, Leanne G Jamieson^{1,2,5}, Mike Tyers^{3,4} & Peter B Dirks^{1,2,5,6}

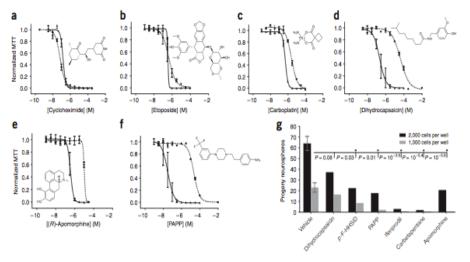
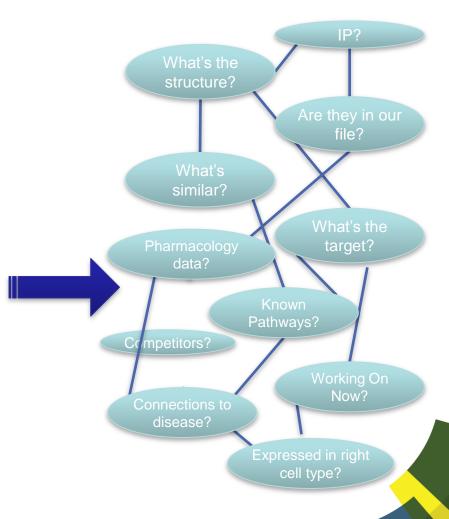
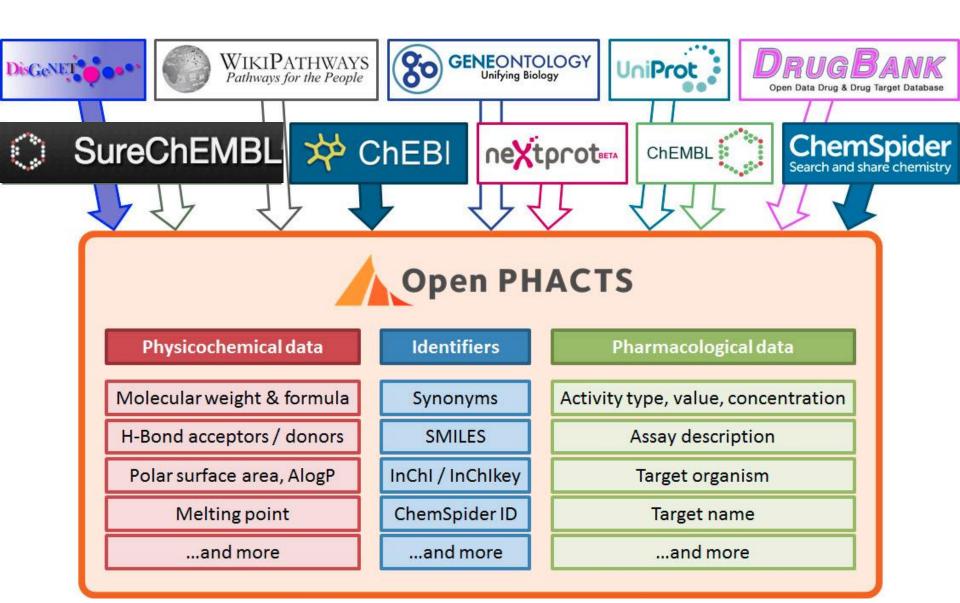


Figure 2 Identification of potent NPC-specific compounds. (a-f) Dose-response curves and chemical structures of controls: cycloheximide (a), etoposide (b) and carboplatin (c), and of selected newly identified compounds: dihydrocapsaicin (d), apomorphine (e) and PAPP (f). Each plot shows the fitted sigmoidal logistic curve to MTT proliferation assay readings of both astrocytes (--●--) and neurosphere cultures (-▲-). Values represent the mean and

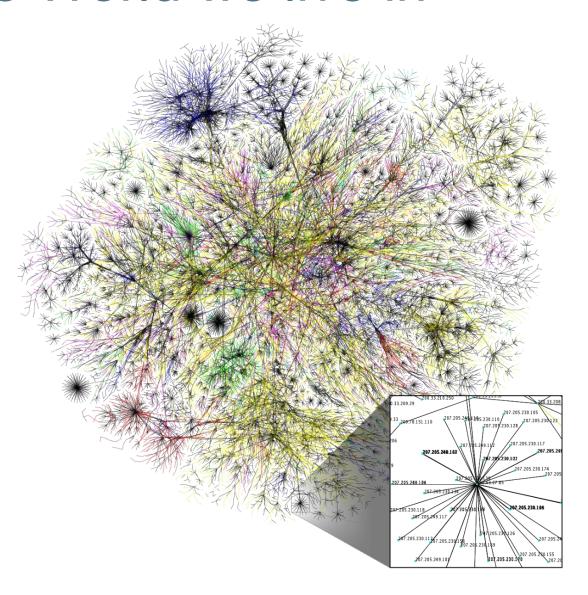


2007 Nature Publishing Group, http://www.nature.com/naturechemicalbiology

Knowledge is federated



The World we live in



The World we are heading into

Gartner's Top 10 Strategic Technology Trends for 2016

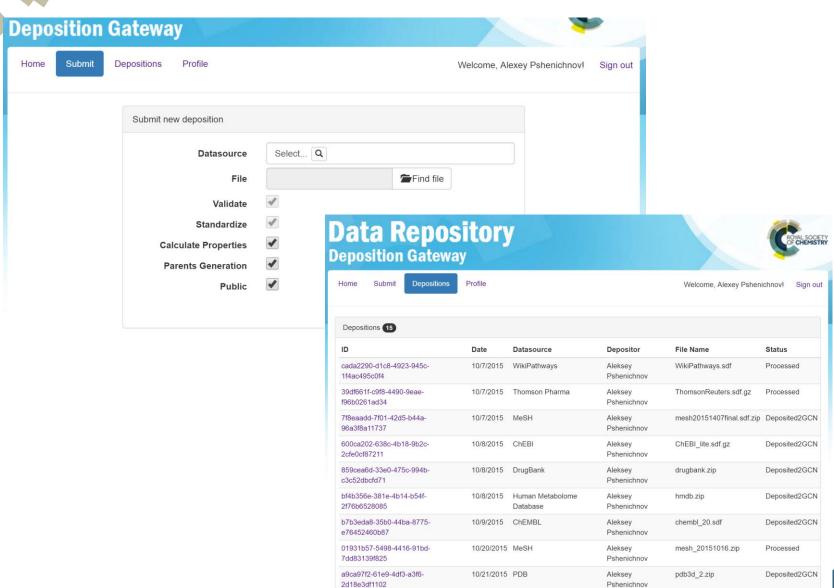
- 1. The Device Mesh
- 2. Ambient User Experience
- 3.3D-Printing Materials
- 4. Information of Everything
- 5. Advanced Machine Learning
- 6. Autonomous Agents and Things
- 7. Adaptive Security Architecture
- 8. Advanced System Architecture
- 9. Mesh App and Service Architecture
- 10.Internet of Things Architecture and Platforms



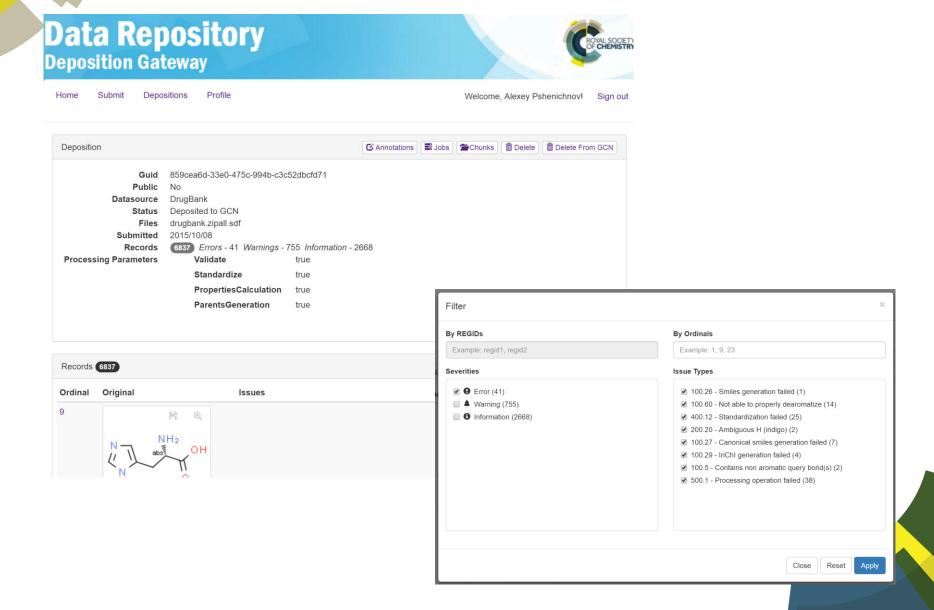
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http://www.wsj.com/articles/googles-modular-phones-to-go-on-sale-next-year-1463783371

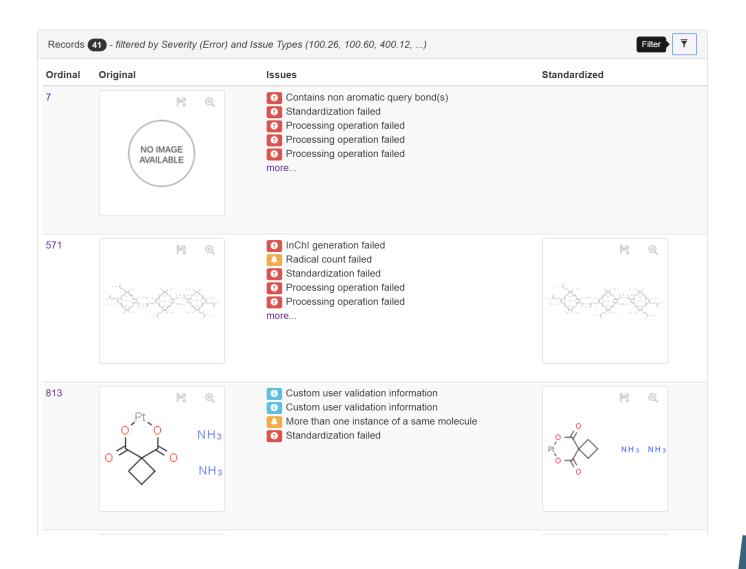
CVSP



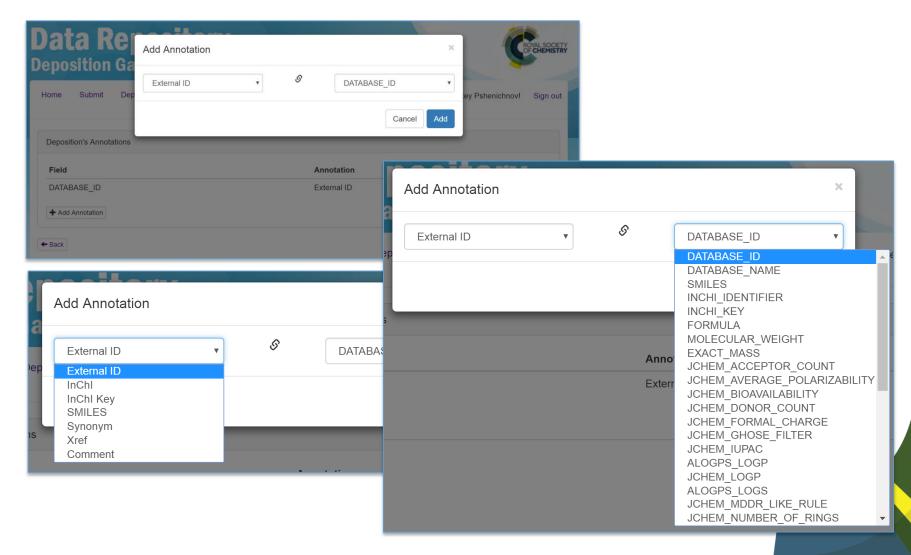
CVSP – submission details



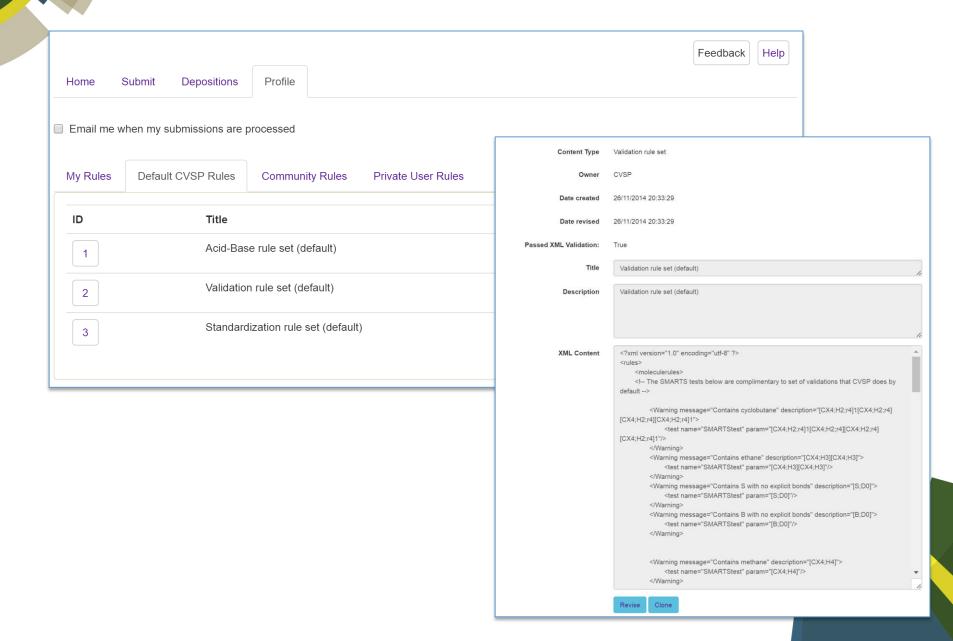
CVSP - issues review



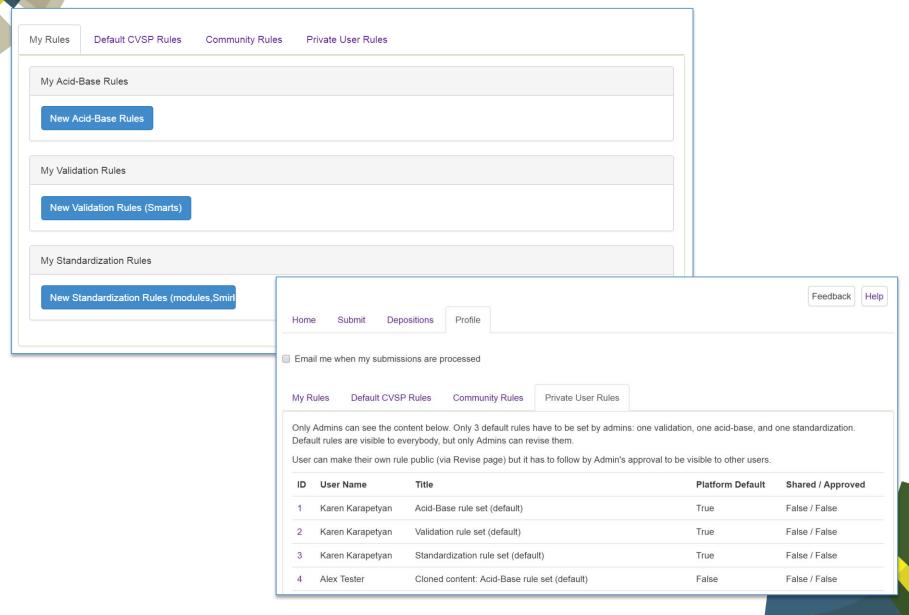
CVSP - mapping



CVSP - rules



CVSP – custom rules





METHODOLOGY Open Access



The Chemical Validation and Standardization Platform (CVSP): large-scale automated validation of chemical structure datasets

Karen Karapetyan^{1*}, Colin Batchelor², David Sharpe², Valery Tkachenko¹ and Antony J Williams^{1,3}

Abstract

Background: There are presently hundreds of online databases hosting millions of chemical compounds and associated data. As a result of the number of cheminformatics software tools that can be used to produce the data, subtle differences between the various cheminformatics platforms, as well as the naivety of the software users, there are a myriad of issues that can exist with chemical structure representations online. In order to help facilitate validation and standardization of chemical structure datasets from various sources we have delivered a freely available internet-based platform to the community for the processing of chemical compound datasets.

Results: The chemical validation and standardization platform (CVSP) both validates and standardizes chemical structure representations according to sets of systematic rules. The chemical validation algorithms detect issues with submitted molecular representations using pre-defined or user-defined dictionary-based molecular patterns that are chemically suspicious or potentially requiring manual review. Each identified issue is assigned one of three levels of severity-Information, Warning, and Error – in order to conveniently inform the user of the need to browse and review subsets of their data. The validation process includes validation of atoms and bonds (e.g., making aware of query atoms and bonds), valences, and stereo. The standard form of submission of collections of data, the SDF file, allows the user to map the data fields to predefined CVSP fields for the purpose of cross-validating associated SMILES and InChls with the connection tables contained within the SDF file. This platform has been applied to the analysis of a large number of data sets prepared for deposition to our ChemSpider database and in preparation of data for the Open PHACTS project. In this work we review the results of the automated validation of the DrugBank dataset, a popular drug and drug target database utilized by the community, and ChEMBL 17 data set. CVSP web site is located at http://cvsp.chemspider.com/.

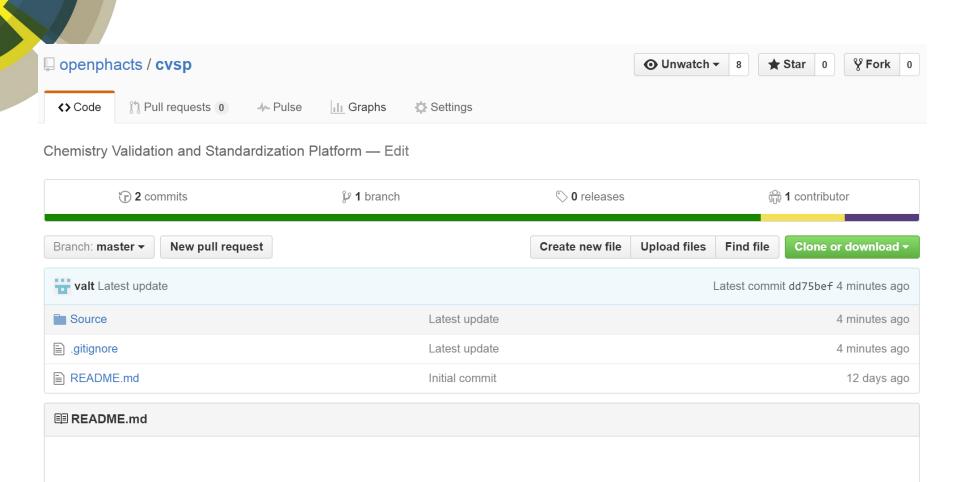
Conclusion: A platform for the validation and standardization of chemical structure representations of various formats has been developed and made available to the community to assist and encourage the processing of chemical structure files to produce more homogeneous compound representations for exchange and interchange between online





Personal





cvsp

Chemistry Validation and Standardization Platform

Thank you

Email: tkachenkov@rsc.org

Slides:

http://www.slideshare.net/valerytkachenko16