Index

absolute free energies, 73–76
  FKBP binding calculations for, 75
  ligand binding in, 73–74
  T4 lysozyme ligand binding, 74–75
    negative results for, 74–75
  water binding and, 74
absorption/distribution/metabolism/excretion (ADME) software, 1, 5–7. *See also* intestinal absorption, in ADME models; metabolism, in ADME models; P-glycoprotein effluxes, in ADME models; solubility, in ADME models
  BBB penetration and, 169–170
  celecoxib, 6–7
  for drug discovery, 165–173
    administration routes for, 166
    clearance in, 172
    computational models in, 165
    drug-likeness measures in, 165–166
    formulation problems with, 165
    intestinal absorption and, 168–169
    metabolism in, 172–173
    P-glycoprotein effluxes and, 170–171
    plasma protein binding and, 171–172
    proteomic families and, 166
    solubility in, 166–168
    tissue distribution and, 172
  QIKPROP, 5–7
    required input, 5
    submission to, 5–6
  rofecoxib, 6
  "rule-of-three," 6
  violations, 7
achiral immucillins, 242
acyclic immucillins, 241–242
  DATMe, 241–242
ADME software. *See* absorption/distribution/metabolism/excretion software
affinity distribution models, for SBDD, 62–63
  basic equations for, 64
Agenerase. *See* amprenavir
AIM theory. *See* atoms-in-molecules (AIM) theory
ALADDIN method, 139
alchemical free-energy calculations, for SBDD, 66, 72–76
  absolute free, 73–76
    FKBP binding calculations for, 75
    ligand binding in, 73–74
    T4 lysozyme ligand binding, 74–75
    water binding and, 74
  negative results from, 76–77
  predictive tests for, 76
  relative binding free, 72–73
    estrogen receptors and, 73
    for fructose 1, 6 bisphosphatase, 73
    HIV-1 and, 72, 73
    for neutrophil elastase inhibitors, 73
  solvation free, 76
  studies on, 77
    with GCMC techniques, 77
alchemical methods, for SBDD, 66
  explicit water simulations in, 66
  free energy perturbation as, 66
  Lennard-Jones parameters for, 69
  pathways for, 68–69
  WHAM as, 68
  Zwanzig relationship, 66
allosteric inhibitors, 94
  enzyme binding sites for, 94
  monomer cores as target for, 94
  protease dimer interfaces in, 94
AMBER force fields, 126
AMP sites, HGLP and, 259–261
AmpC β-lactamase inhibitors, QSAR models for, 161
  classification of, 161
amprenavir, 87
analogs, docking scores and, 99
β_2-andrenergic receptors, 249
  ligand-binding sites in, 249–250
anticancer agents, QSAR models for, 161
anticonvulsive compounds, QSAR models for, 159–161
  Maybridge HitFinder library and, 161
APEX-3D method, 139
  pharmacore scoring by, 144
applicability domains, in QSAR models, 154–155
  confidence index for, 155
  definition of, 155
Aptivus. *See* tipranavir
atazanavir, 87
atoms-in-molecules (AIM) theory, 133
azidothymidine (AZT), 87
AZT. *See* azidothymidine
BACE inhibitors, 187–189
  ligand binding affinity and, 184–186
  solubility in, 191
BAR. *See* Bennett Acceptance Ratio
BBB penetration. *See* blood-brain barrier (BBB) penetration, in ADME models
Bennett Acceptance Ratio (BAR), 68
  MBAR, 68
BIEs. *See* binding isotope effects
binding affinity calculations, 129–130
  linear scaling and, 130–131
binding isotope effects (BIEs), 238–239, 240
Biochemical and Organic Model Builder (BOMB), for lead generation, 1, 2–3
  core binding sites, 2
  docking, 3–4
  protein hosts, 2–3
  results, 3
    PDB file, 3
  scoring function, 3
  small group scans, 10
  substituent library, 2
blood-brain barrier (BBB) penetration, in ADME models, 169–170
  P-glycoprotein effluxes and, 170–171
BOMB. *See* Biochemical and Organic Model Builder (BOMB), for lead generation
bound pose prediction, with docking, 105–114
  with JNK3 proteins, 108–113
    aminopyrimidines, 109–110
    compound classes in, 109
    oximes, 110–111
    p38 inhibitors, 110
    public structures in, 108–109
    pyrazole placement in, 111–113
    with SAMPL challenge, 105
  manual vs. automated, 113–114
  with SAMPL challenge, 105–107
    JNK3 structures and, 105
    manual process for, 106
    semi-automated process for, 106
    small-molecule conformations in, 106–107
  with urokinase plasminogen activators, 107–108
    ligand docking and, 107
    public structures in, 107
    RMSD-DPI and, 107

bovine PNP, transition-state structure of, 221–226
  immucillins and, 226, 227
    crystal structures of, 227–229
    inhibitions of, 227
  KIEs in, 222–223
    inosine arsenolysis interpretation and, 223–224, 226, 230, 238
  labeled substrate synthesis in, 221–222
  V/K KIEs and, 223

CAPRI. *See* Critical Assessment of PRedicted Interactions
Carbó similarity index (CSI), 133
CASP. *See* Critical Assessment of Structure Prediction
CATALYST method, 138–139
  pharmacore scoring with, 143, 144
CATFEE. *See* Critical Assessment of Techniques for Free Energy Evaluation
CAVEAT method, 139
Celebrex. *See* celecoxib
celecoxib, 6–7
charge transfers, 128
chemical shift perturbations (CSP), 123–124
CHEM-X method, 139
  pharmacore fingerprinting with, 146
clearance, in drug discovery, 172
cloned proteins, crystallization of, 17
combinatorial libraries, for SBDD, 61
CoMFA. *See* comparative molecular field analysis
comparative molecular field analysis (CoMFA), 132
  disadvantages in, 133
comparative molecular similarity indices analysis (CoMSIA), 132
competitive binding methods, of NMR, 49–50
computer-aided drug design, 181–193
  BACE optimization in, 187–189
    solubility and, 191
  challenges in, 181–182
    with accuracy, 181
    with protein/ligand binding affinities, 181
    sampling as, 181–182
  development of, 181
  with docking, 183–184
  ligand binding affinity in, 184–185, 187
    BACE inhibitors and, 184–186
    with FEP, 184
    LIE calculations for, 184
    rules for, 189
  modeling approaches for, 182
  potency and, 189–193
    hERG modeling and, 190–192, 193
  with protein structures, 182, 183
    geometry optimization for, 183
    protonation state determination with, 182–183
  scoring with, 183–184
CoMSIA. *See* comparative molecular similarity indices analysis
consensus prediction, in QSAR models, 156–159
Critical Assessment of PRedicted Interactions (CAPRI), 79
Critical Assessment of Structure Prediction (CASP), 79
Critical Assessment of Techniques for Free Energy Evaluation (CATFEE), 79
Crixivan. *See* indinavir
crystal packing, 168
crystal structures, 17
  diffraction of, 18
    electron density map and, 21
    patterns for, 18–20
  docking and, 99
  in GPCRs, 248–250
  of human PNP, 234
  of immucillins, 227–229
  in proposed molecular mechanisms of resistance, for HIV-1, 92–93
  proteins as, 17
    cloned, 17
    docking and, 99
    homologous, 17
    mammalian, 17
    truncation for, 17
  scattered beams and, 18
CSI. *See* Carbó similarity index
CSP. *See* chemical shift perturbations
cytochrome analysis, 173

DADMe immucillins, 232–234
  enantiomers of, 234–237
  human PNP and, 232, 234
  pharmacological applications of, 239–241
  synthesis of, 232–233
  in vivo studies of, 241
DANTE method, 139
  pharmacore scoring with, 143
darunavir, 87
data collection, for x-ray crystallography, 18–20
  diffraction and, 18
    patterns for, 18–20
    quality of, 19–20
    as three-dimensional, 18–19
    units in, 18
  resolution of, 20
  with scattered beams, 18
DATMe immucillins, 241–242
DEER. *See* double electron-electron resonance
delavirdine, 87
density functional theory (DFT), 124
DFG-out binding pocket, 201–202
  access to, 201–202
DFT. *See* density functional theory
diabetes, HGLP for, 257
diffraction, of crystals, 18
  electron density map and, 21
  patterns for, 18–20
    quality of, 19–20
    as three-dimensional, 18–19
    units in, 18
diffusion-based methods, of NMR, 48–49
  longitudinal relaxation rates of, 48–49
  NOEs and, 48–49
  sensitivity of, 48
dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO), 166, 167–168
DISCO method. *See* DIStance COmparisons (DISCO) method
DIStance COmparisons (DISCO) method, 138
  in pharmacore identification, 142
docking, 98–114. *See also* bound pose prediction, with docking
  bound pose prediction with, 105–114
    with JNK3 proteins, 108–113
    manual vs. automated, 113–114
    with SAMPL challenge, 105–107
    with urokinase plasminogen activators, 107–108
  censuses for
    analysis of, 100–102
    inhibitors in, 104
    potent hits and, 103–104
    recommendations for, 102
    of screens, 99–100
    Wilcoxon-Mann-Whitney nonparametric rank order tests and, 101–102
  computer-aided drug design with, 183–184
  free-energy calculations and, 98, 99
  future applications for, 114
  for GPCRs, 251–252
    fast, 251–252
    manual, 251–252
    virtual screening for, 251–252
  of HGLP, 257–258, 259–261
  lead discovery with, 99–102
  methods for SBDD, 61
  in pharmacore methods, 140
    receptor-based, 144
  protein configuration integrals and, 99
  protein crystal structures and, 99
  in relative proton potential, 128–129
  scores, 99
    affinity for analogs and, 99
  as theory, 98–99
  virtual screening for, 3–4, 99–100, 104–105
  Zwanzig relationship and, 98–99
docking screens, census for, 99–100
double electron-electron resonance (DEER), 89
drug design. *See also* computer-aided drug design; drug discovery and optimization; HIV-1 protease, drug design for; purine nucleoside phosphorylase (PNP), drug design for; structure-based drug design
  computer-aided, 181–193
    BACE optimization in, 187–189
    challenges in, 181–182
    development of, 181
    with docking, 183–184
    ligand binding affinity in, 184–187
    modeling approaches for, 182
    potency and, 189–193
    with protein structures, 182–183
    scoring with, 183–184

for HIV-1 protease, 87–95
allosteric inhibitors in, 94
for HCV, 212
proposed molecular mechanisms of resistance and, 92–94
simulations of, 88–91
structure of, 87–88
unbound structures in, 91–92
viral inhibitors for, 87
LBDD, 120
QSAR methods for, 120
quantum mechanics and, 131
for PNP, 220–239
binding isotope effects and, 238–239, 240
bovine, transition-state structure of, 221–226
human, transition-state structure of, 230–234
immucillins and, 226–230
kinetic mechanisms for, 220–221
mechanistic implications of, 234–239
remote interactions for, 237–238
third-generation, 241–242
SBDD, 17
catalysis and, 128
combinatorial libraries for, 61
free energy calculations in, 61–79
ITC for, 61
linear scaling in, 130–131
molecular profiles for, 61
parameters of, 120
physics-based models for, 61
quantum mechanics in, 120–127, 128–129, 131, 133
screening methods for, 61
SPR for, 61
transition-state analog, 215–243
drug discovery and optimization, 1–12. *See also* fragment-based lead discovery; fragment-based structure-guided drug discovery; HIV-1 protease, drug design for; pharmacore methods; SGX *FAST* fragment-based structure-guided drug discovery
ADME properties in, 165–173
administration routes for, 166
clearance in, 172
computational models in, 165
drug-likeness measures in, 165–166
formulation problems with, 165
intestinal absorption and, 168–169
metabolism in, 172–173
P-glycoprotein effluxes and, 170–171
plasma protein binding and, 171–172
proteomic families and, 166
solubility in, 166–168
tissue distribution and, 172
FBLD
advantages of, 42
binding efficiency of fragments in, 44
chemical efficiency of fragments in, 42–43
development of, 41
fragment definition in, 41–42
hit-to-lead process in, 44–45
ligand efficiency in, 44
linkage in, 45
NMR in, 41–50, 55
principles of, 42–44
screening in, 41–42
searching efficiency of fragments in, 43–44
validation of fragments in, 44–45
fragment-based structure-guided, 30–39
advantages of, 31
fragment engineering in, 30
fragment libraries for, 31
fragment linkage in, 30
history of, 30
HTS libraries and, 30–31
SGX *FAST*, 31–39
GPCRs, 1
for HIV-1 protease, 87–95
allosteric inhibitors in, 94
proposed molecular mechanisms of resistance and, 92–94
simulations of, 88–91
structure of, 87–88
unbound structures in, 91–92
viral inhibitors for, 87
HTS, 1
lead generation, 1–5
BOMB, 1, 2–3
GLIDE program, 1
HIV-RT, 1
virtual screening, 3–4
lead optimization, 7–12
complex modeling, 7
conversions, 7
FEP calculations, 7–11
heterocycle scans, 8–10
linker refinement, 11
logistics, 11–12
molecular design calculations, 7–8
protocols, 12
small group scans, 10–11
ligand-based design, 1
with MM-PBSA, 71–72
pharmacore methods for, 137–148
active analog approach in, 137
ALADDIN, 139
APEX-3D, 139
automated perception, from ligand structures, 139–140
CATALYST, 138–139
CAVEAT, 139
CHEM-X, 139
common identification for, 142
DANTE, 139
definition of, 137
DISCO, 138
ensemble distance geometry, 138
evolution of, 137–139
excluded volumes in, 145
fingerprints, 146
GALAHAD, 139
GASP, 138–139
HIPHOP, 138–139
history of, 137–139
ligand preparation in, 140–141
manual construction for, 139
mapping features for, 141–142
model development for, 139
receptor-based, 144–145
SCAMPI, 139
scoring of, 143–144
3D chemical features in, 137
3D database screening in, 146–148
torsion angles in, 137–138
QSAR in, 151–162
applicability domains in, 154–155
combinatorial criteria for, 155–156
criticism of, 151–152
development of, 151
Hansch approach to, 152
mechanistic models for, 154
methodologies for, 152–153
model validation in, 153–154
modern data sets in, 152
multiple descriptors in, 152–153
PAHs and, 154
target properties for, 153
SAR, 1
SBDD and, 17
SGX *FAST*, 31–39
aromatic bromine and, 32
biochemical assays for, 35
complementary biophysical screening, 35
deliverable properties for, 32
end game for, 32, 37
fragment library design in, 31–32, 37
fragment x-ray screening in, 32, 34–35
future prospects for, 38–39
leadlike properties in, 31–32
protein kinases in, 37
SAR optimization in, 35–37
selectivity in, 37
SMERGE program for, 37
SPR screening for, 35
target enabling in, 32, 33–34
X-ray screening in, 35
siRNA, 1
structure-based design, 1
x-ray crystallography and, 17–28
advantages of, 24–25
basic requirements for, 17
data collection for, 18–20
disadvantages of, 25
electron density map for, 20, 21–22
phasing in, 20–21
quantum mechanics in, 120–123
refinement of, 22–24
surface mapping in, 25–28
for water molecules, 26–27
drug potency, computer-aided drug design and, 189–193
hERG modeling and, 190–193
drug resistance, HIV-1 protease and, 87–95
allosteric inhibitors in, 94
proposed molecular mechanisms of resistance and, 92–94
simulations of, 88–91
structure of, 87–88
unbound structures in, 91–92
viral inhibitors for, 87
λ-dynamics, as SBDD methodology, 70

Ehrlich, Paul, 137
electron density map, 20, 21–22
  diffraction studies and, 21
  display for, 22
  interpretation of, 21–22
  occupancies in, 22
  solvent flattening and, 21
  surface mapping and, 25–26
electrostatic potential (ESP) maps, 127–131
  relative proton potential and, 127–131
    catalysis and, 128
    charge transfers in, 128
    docking programs in, 128–129
    interaction energy decomposition in, 131
    linear scaling in, 130–131
    point charge models in, 127–128
    polarization in, 128
    proton affinity in, 128
    ZINC database and, 129
energetically restrained refinement (EREF) formalism, 121–122
ensemble distance geometry, 138
enzymatic transition-state formation, 215–216
  dynamic coupling in, 216
  ground-state destabilization in, 215
  NACs and, 216
  substrate conformation and, 215–216
EREF formalism. *See* energetically restrained refinement (EREF) formalism
ESP maps. *See* electrostatic potential (ESP) maps
estrogen receptors, 73
expanded ensemble, as SBDD methodology, 70
explicit water simulations, 66

FBLD. *See* fragment-based lead discovery
feature dictionary, for pharmacore features, 141
FEP. *See* free-energy perturbation
FEP calculations, 7–11
  azines as NNRTIs, 8
  heterocycle scans, 8–10
five-membered heterocyclic core, 205–206
FKBP binding calculations, 75
Fortovase. *See* saquinavir soft gel
fosamprenavir, 87
fragment dictionary, 141–142
fragment fusion, 51
fragment libraries
  ligand efficiency in, 31
  for SGX *FAST*, 31–32
    chemical diversity of, 33
    design of, 31–32, 37
    properties of, 32–33
    size of, 32–33
  for structure-guided drug discovery, HTS libraries v., 31
    potency for, 31
fragment X-ray screening, 32, 34–35
  LIMS and, 34–35
  sensitivity of, 35
  visualization clarity of, 35
fragment-based lead discovery (FBLD). *See also* nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR), with FBLD
  advantages of, 42
  binding efficiency of fragments in, 44
  chemical efficiency of fragments in, 42–43
  development of, 41
  fragment definition in, 41–42
    for hydrogen bond acceptors, 41
    for hydrogen bond donors, 41
    molecular classification for, 41
    molecular weight in, 41
  hit-to-lead process in, 44–45
  ligand efficiency in, 44
  linkage in, 45
  NMR in, 41–50, 55
    applications of, 50–55
    competitive binding methods of, 49–50
    development of, 41
    diffusion-based methods of, 48–49
    ligand binding in, 45–46
    ligand-directed methods of, 47–50
    relaxation-based methods of, 48–49
    saturation transfer difference methods of, 47
    surface mapping and, 27–28
    target-directed methods of, 45–47
    WaterLOGSY method in, 47–48
  principles of, 42–44
  property ranges in, 42
  screening in, 41–42
    HTS, 42
  searching efficiency of fragments in, 43–44
  validation of fragments in, 44–45
fragment-based structure-guided drug discovery, 30–39
  advantages of, 31
  fragment engineering in, 30
  fragment libraries for
    HTS libraries vs., 31
    ligand efficiency in, 31
  fragment linkage in, 30
  history of, 30
  HTS libraries and, 30–31
    fragment libraries vs., 31
  SGX *FAST*, 31–39
    aromatic bromine and, 32
    biochemical assays for, 35
    complementary biophysical screening, 35
    deliverable properties for, 32
    end game for, 32, 37
    fragment library design in, 31–32, 37
    fragment x-ray screening in, 32, 34–35
    future prospects for, 38–39
    leadlike properties in, 31–32
    protein kinases in, 37
    SAR optimization in, 35–37
    selectivity in, 37
    SMERGE program for, 37
    SPR screening for, 35
    target enabling in, 32, 33–34
    x-ray screening in, 35
free-energy calculations, in SBDD, 61–79. *See also* alchemical free-energy calculations, for SBDD; alchemical methods, for SBDD; Molecular Mechanics with Poisson Boltzmann and Surface Area; partition function computation
  accuracy of, 62–63
    for affinity distribution models, 62–63
    for binding affinity, 62
  alchemical, 66, 72–76
    absolute free, 73–76
    for fructose 1, 6 bisphosphatase, 73
    negative results from, 76–77
    predictive tests for, 76
    relative binding free, 72–73
    solvation free, 76
    studies on, 77
  docking and, 98, 99
  future applications for, 77–79
    with CASP, 79
    with GAFF, 78
  for HIV-1 protease drug design, 93
  ligand binding calculations, 70–77
    for MM-PBSA, 70–72
  methodologies for, 63–70
    alchemical methods, 66
    for basic equations, 64
    expanded ensemble as, 70
    Hamiltonian exchanges as, 70
    Jarzynski's relationship, 67–68
    λ-dynamics, 70
    MM-PBSA, 64–65
    multiple intermediates, 66–67
    multiple ligand simulations, 70
    partition function computation, 65–66
    pulling methods, 69
    umbrella sampling, 69–70
  simulation codes for, 78
free-energy perturbation (FEP), 66
  with ligand binding affinity, 184
fructose 1, 6 bisphosphatase, 73
fused heterocyclics, 199–201

GAFF. *See* Generalized Amber Force Field
GALAHAD method, 139
GASP method. *See* Genetic Algorithm Superposition Program method
gas-phase potential energies, 64
GCMC techniques. *See* Grand canonical Monte Carlo (GCMC) techniques
Generalized Amber Force Field (GAFF), 78
Genetic Algorithm Superposition Program (GASP) method, 138–139
GLIDE program, for lead generation, 1
  filtering, 4
  virtual screening, 3, 4–5
GLUE docking program, 173
GPCRs. *See* G-protein-coupled receptors
G-protein-coupled receptors (GPCRs), 1
  β_2-andrenergic, 249
    ligand-binding sites in, 249–250
  crystal structures in, 248–250
  docking studies for, 251–252
    fast, 251–252
    manual, 251–252
    virtual screening for, 251–252

as drug target, 248
features of, 248
fragment-based methods for, 253–254
future applications of, 254
modeling for, 248–254
3D, 250–251
molecular dynamic simulations for, 252–253
bilayer and solvent models, 252–253
model building for, 253
rhodopsin, 248–249
ligand-binding sites in, 249–250
SBDD and, 248
3D modeling for, 250–251
with de novo structure prediction, 251
fragment-based methods for, 253–254
with homologies, 250–251
Grand canonical Monte Carlo (GCMC) techniques, 77
GRIND descriptors, 170
Gund, Peter, 137

Hamiltonian exchanges, as SBDD methodology, 70
Hamming, Richard, 165
Hansch QSAR approach, 152
hepatitis C virus (HCV)
HIV-1 protease drug design for, 209–213
lead optimization in, 211
modeling for, 209–210
pharmokinetic profiles in, 212
proof of concept in, 211
targets for, 209
virtual medium for, 210
in vitro activity in, 212
incidence rates for, 209
SVR for, 209
hERG. *See* human ether-à-go-go related gene
heterocycle scans, 8–10
polycyclic, 9
HGLP. *See* human glycogen phosphorylase (HGLP), SBDD for
high-throughput screening (HTS), 1
in FBLD, 42
for fragment-based structure-guided drug discovery, 30–31
compliance issues with, 31
disadvantages of, 30
fragment libraries vs., 31
molecule size and, 30–31
for SBDD, 61
HIPHOP method, 138–139
features of, 138
pharmacore scoring with, 143, 144
HIV-1 protease, drug design for, 87–95
allosteric inhibitors in, 94
enzyme binding sites for, 94
monomer cores as target for, 94
protease dimer interfaces in, 94
for HCV, 209–213
lead optimization in, 211
modeling for, 209–210
pharmokinetic profiles in, 212
proof of concept in, 211
targets for, 209
virtual medium for, 210
in vitro activity in, 212
proposed molecular mechanisms of resistance and, 92–94
binding affinity in, 93
crystal packing in, 92–93
entropy change in, 93
free-energy calculations for, 93
microcalorimetric measurements in, 93
wide-open structure for, 92
simulations of, 88–91
with DEER, 89
dihedral angle space constraints in, 91
with EPR method, 89
flap flexibility and, 88–91
with implicit solvent models, 90–91
with multiscale models, 89–90
with NMR, 88–89
structure of, 87–88
flap formation, 87, 88
semi-open, 87, 88, 90
unbound vs. bound, 88
wide-open, 87–88, 91, 92
unbound structures in, 91–92
bound vs., 88
NOESY for, 92
simulations of, 91–92
viral inhibitors for, 87
protease disruption in, 87
receptor binding in, 87
reverse transcription processes for, 87
HIV-1 reverse transcriptase (HIV-RT), 1
relative binding free energies and, 72, 73
HIV-RT. *See* HIV-1 reverse transcriptase
HTS. *See* high-throughput screening
human ether-à-go-go related gene (hERG), 190–192, 193
human glycogen phosphorylase (HGLP), SBDD for, 257–262
AMP sites and, 259–261
design of, 261–262
for diabetes, 257
docking of, 257–258, 259–261
x-ray crystal structures and, 262
energy calculations for, 262
features of, 257
phenyl diacid compounds and, 258, 262
putative binding pocket prediction for, 258–259
characterization of, 261
hydrogen bond contour map and, 261
synthesis of, 261–262
human muscle glycogen phosphorylase (HMGP), SBDD for, 257
human PNP, transition-state structure of, 230–234
crystal structure of, 234
DADMe immucillins and, 232, 234
features of, 230–231
hydrogen bond acceptors, 41
hydrogen bond contour map, 261
hydrogen bond donors, 41

IFPSC. *See* Industrial Fluid Properties Simulation Collective
immucillins, transition-stage analog design for, 226–230
achiral, 242
acyclic, 241–242
DATMe, 241–242
BIEs and, 238–239
bovine PNP and, 226, 227
crystal structures in, 227–229
inhibition of, 227
clinical trials with, 240
DADMe, 232–234
human PNP and, 232, 234
pharmacological applications of, 239–241
synthesis of, 232–233
in vivo studies of, 241
dissociation constants in, 227, 236, 237, 239
enantiomers of, 234–237
human PNP inhibition by, 231
DADMe immucillins and, 232–234
pharmacological applications of, 239–241
protein dynamics with, 229–230
stoichiometry of, 227
synthesis of, 226–227
in vivo studies on, 239–240
for human T cells, 239–240
for mouse T cells, 240
indinavir, 87
indoles, 204
Industrial Fluid Properties Simulation Collective (IFPSC), 79
inosine arsenolysis interpretation, 223–224, 226, 230, 238
computational modeling for, 225
intestinal absorption, in ADME models, 168–169
classification regression tree, 168
computational models in, 169
descriptors in, 168
intramolecular hydrogen bonds in, 168–169
PAMPA permeabilities and, 169
Invirase. *See* saquinavir hard gel
ionization identification, in pharmacore methods, 140
isothermal calorimetry (ITC), for SBDD, 61

Jarzynski's relationship, 67–68
BAR in, 68
MBAR in, 68
WHAM in, 68
JNK3 proteins, 108–113
aminopyrimidines, 109–110
compound classes in, 109
oximes, 110–111
p38 inhibitors, 110
public structures in, 108–109
pyrazol placement in, 111–113
with SAMPL challenge, 105
Journal of Information and Modeling, 151, 153

Kaletra. *See* lopinavir-ritonavir
KIEs. *See* kinetic isotope effects

kinetic isotope effects (KIEs), 217–220
in bovine PNP, 222–223
inosine arsenolysis interpretation and, 223–224, 226, 230, 238
V/K KIEs and, 223
computational modeling for, 219–220
features of, 218
inhibitor design approach to, 220
for inosine arsenolysis interpretation, 223–224, 226, 230, 238
as intrinsic, 219
kinetic mechanisms, for PNP drug design, 220–221

laboratory information management system (LIMS), 33
fragment X-ray screening and, 34–35
LBDD. *See* ligand-based drug design
lead generation, 1–5
BOMB, 1, 2–3
core binding sites, 2
docking, 3–4
protein hosts, 2–3
results, 3
scoring function, 3
substituent library, 2
GLIDE program, 1
filtering, 4
virtual screening, 3, 4–5
HIV-RT, 1
virtual screening, 3–4
docking, 3–4
GLIDE program, 3, 4–5
NNRTIs, 3–4
ZINC database, 4
lead optimization, 7–12
complex modeling, 7
conversions, 7
FEP calculations, 7–11
azines as NNRTIs, 8
heterocycle scans, 8–10
in HCV drug design, 211
macrocyclization approach to, 212–213
heterocycle scans, 8–10
linker refinement, 11
logistics, 11–12
molecular design calculations, 7–8
FEP, 7–11
protocols, 12
small group scans, 10–11
BOMB, 10
Lennard-Jones parameters, for SBDD, 69
Lexiva. *See* fosamprenavir
libraries. *See* combinatorial libraries, for SBDD; fragment libraries
LIE calculations. *See* linear interaction energy calculations
ligand binding affinity, 184–185, 187
BACE inhibitors and, 184–186
with FEP, 184
LIE calculations for, 184
ligand binding calculations, for SBDD, 70–77
absolute free energies and, 73–74
MM-PBSA as, 70–72
computational costs of, 70
MSE values for, 70–71
positive/negative partitioning in, 71
scores for, 71
ligand preparation, in pharmacore methods, 140–141
docking and, 140
ionization identification for, 140
with MCMM, 140
with MMFF, 140
model development in, 140
with OPLS, 140
sampling methods for, 140
tautomerization in, 140
ligand-based drug design (LBDD), 120
QSAR methods for, 120
quantum mechanics and, 131
with QSAR, 131–132
ligand-directed methods, of NMR, 47–50
advantages of, 47
disadvantages of, 47
ligands, in drug discovery and optimization
design for, 1
in FBLD, 44
NMR and, 45–46
in fragment libraries, efficiency of, 31
quantum mechanics and, 123–125
SAR optimization and, 36
LIGANDSCOUT model, 144–145
LIMS. *See* laboratory information management system
linear interaction energy (LIE) calculations, 184
linear scaling, 130–131
MOZYME program for, 130
technology development for, 130–131
with water molecules, 130
Lipinski's rules, 31
lopinavir-ritonavir, 87
LUDI interaction map, 144

mammalian proteins, crystallization of, 17
mapping. *See also* surface mapping
of pharmacore features, 141–142
feature dictionary for, 141
fragment dictionary for, 141–142
of interaction sites, 141
of ionic groups, 141
Martin, Yvonne, 138
matched molecular pairs analysis, 167
Maybridge HitFinder library, 4
anticonvulsive models and, 161
MBAR. *See* multistate Bennett Acceptance Ratio
MCMM. *See* Monte Carlo Multiple Model
Merck Molecular Force Field (MMFF), 140
metabolism, in ADME models, 172–173
aromatic hydroxylation extraction and, 172
cytochrome analysis and, 173
GLUE docking program for, 173
MetaSite program for, 173
QSAR models, 173
quantum mechanics and, 172
MetaSite program, 173
Mining Minima method, 66
MMFF. *See* Merck Molecular Force Field
MM-PBSA. *See* Molecular Mechanics with Poisson Boltzmann and Surface Area
molecular design calculations, 7–11
molecular dynamic simulations, for GPCRs, 252–253
bilayer and solvent models
explicit, 252–253
implicit, 253
model building for, 253
Molecular Mechanics with Poisson Boltzmann and Surface Area (MM-PBSA), 64–65
bound/unbound stimulation and, 64–65
coordinate sampling in, 64
in drug discovery, 71–72
dynamic trajectory analysis in, 65
entropic costs with, 65
gas-phase potential energies in, 64
as ligand binding calculation, 70–72
computational costs of, 70
MSE values for, 70–71
solute entropy change in, 64
solvation energy term in, 64–65
structure generation in, 64
molecular quantum similarity, 133
molecular replacement, 20
Monte Carlo Multiple Model (MCMM), 140
MOZYME program, 130
multiple intermediates, as SBDD methodology, 66–67
double-wide sampling in, 67
thermodynamic integration in, 67
curvature from, 67
slow growth simulation in, 67
Zwanzig relationship expansion in, 67
multistate Bennett Acceptance Ratio (MBAR), 68

NACs. *See* near-attack conformers
near-attack conformers (NACs), 216
neutrophil elastase inhibitors, 73
nevirapin, 87
NNRTIs
FEP calculations, 8
virtual screening, 3–4
NOEs. *See* nuclear Overhauser effects
NOESY. *See* nuclear Overhauser effect spectroscopy
Norvir. *See* ritonavir
nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR), with FBLD, 41–50, 55
applications of, 50–55
fragment fusion in, 51
fragment linking in, 51–52
variation and elaboration in, 53–55
competitive binding methods of, 49–50
diffusion-based methods of, 48–49
for HIV-1 protease, 88–89
ligand binding in, 45–46
ligand-directed methods of, 47–50
advantages of, 47
disadvantages of, 47
quantum mechanics in, 123–125
CSP in, 123–124

DFT and, 124
NOE in, 123
screening methods for, 123
relaxation-based methods of, 48–49
saturation transfer difference methods of, 47
with spectroscopy, 47
surface mapping and, 27–28
target-directed methods of, 45–47
chemical shift perturbation in, 46
ligand binding in, 45–46
WaterLOGSY method in, 47–48
nuclear Overhauser effect spectroscopy (NOESY), 92
nuclear Overhauser effects (NOEs), 48–49, 123

OPLS. *See* Optimized Potential for Liquid Simulation
Optimized Potential for Liquid Simulation (OPLS), 140

PAHs. *See* polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons
PAMPA. *See* parallel artificial membrane permeability assay
parallel artificial membrane permeability assay (PAMPA), 169
partition function computation, 65–66
Mining Minima method, 66
mode integration in, 66
Patchett, Arthur, 165
Pauling, Linus, 215
PDB file. *See* Protein Data Bank (PDB) file
Pearlman, David, 72
P-glycoprotein effluxes, in ADME models, 170–171
BBB penetration and, 170–171
pharmacores for, 170
QSAR models for, 170
3D-QSAR for, 170
GRIND descriptors in, 170
TOPS-MODE descriptors in, 170
pharmacore methods, 137–148
active analog approach in, 137
ALADDIN, 139
APEX-3D, 139
automated perception, from ligand structures, 139–140
CATALYST, 138–139
CAVEAT, 139
CHEM-X, 139
common identification for, 142
with DISCO, 142
DANTE, 139
definition of, 137
DISCO, 138
ensemble distance geometry, 138
evolution of, 137–139
excluded volumes in, 145
crystallographic receptor structure as, 145
inactive structures and, 145
shrink-wrap method for, 145
fingerprints, 146
with CHEM-X software, 146
creation of, 146
with 3D database screening, 146
for triplet sets, 146
GALAHAD, 139
GASP, 138–139
HIPHOP, 138–139
features of, 138
history of, 137–139
ligand preparation in, 140–141
docking and, 140
ionization identification for, 140
with MCMM, 140
with MMFF, 140
model development in, 140
with OPLS, 140
sampling methods for, 140
tautomerization in, 140
manual construction for, 139
with Seeman model, 139
mapping features for, 141–142
feature dictionary for, 141
fragment dictionary for, 141–142
of interaction sites, 141
of ionic groups, 141
model development for, 139
for P-glycoprotein effluxes, 170
receptor-based, 144–145
development of, 144
docking in, 144
with LIGANDSCOUT model, 144–145
with LUDI interaction map, 144
SCAMPI, 139
scoring of, 143–144
with APEX-3D, 144
with CATALYST, 143, 144
with DANTE, 143
with HIPHOP, 143, 144
with PHASE method, 143, 144
with SCAMPI, 144
3D chemical features in, 137
3D database screening in, 146–148
automated perception in, 147
hits in, 146
information returns with, 148
partial matching in, 147
as point-based, 147
precomputed conformers in, 146
torsion angles in, 137–138
PHASE method, pharmacore scoring by, 143, 144
phasing, in x-ray crystallography, 20–21
electron density map for, 20, 21–22
molecular replacement and, 20
structure determination from, 20–21
for protein models, 21
waves and, 20
phenyl diacid compounds, 258, 262
plasma protein binding, 171–172
PNP. *See* purine nucleoside phosphorylase (PNP), drug design for
point charge models, 127–128
polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), 154
polycyclic heterocycle scans, 9
predictive tests, 76
Prezista. *See* darunavir
protease dimer interfaces, 94
protein(s)
computer-aided drug design with, 182, 183
geometry optimization for, 183
protonation state determination with, 182–183
configuration integrals for, 99
crystallization of, 17
cloned, 17
docking and, 99
homologous, 17
mammalian, 17
refinement data for, 26
truncation for, 17
JNK3, 108–113
aminopyrimidines, 109–110
compound classes in, 109
oximes, 110–111
p38 inhibitors, 110
public structures in, 108–109
pyrazole placement in, 111–113
with SAMPL challenge, 105
phasing and, 21
quantum mechanics and, structure modeling of, 125–127
AMBER force fields in, 126
geometry validation in, 125
native discrimination in, 126–127
semiempirical geometry approximations in, 125–126
protein configuration integrals, 99
Protein Data Bank (PDB) file, 3
in SGX *FAST*, 33
p38, SBDD for, 197–206
DFG-out binding pocket and, 201–202
access to, 201–202
five-membered heterocyclic core, 205–206
trisubstituted imidazole, 205
fused heterocyclics and, 199–201
indoles and, 204
with pyrazolopyrimidines, 202
with pyrimidines, 197–199
with thiazoles, 202–204
with triazines, 197–199
purine nucleoside phosphorylase (PNP), drug design for, 220–239. *See also* immucillins, transition-stage analog design for
binding isotope effects and, 238–239, 240
bovine, transition-state structure of, 221–226
immucillins and, 226, 227
KIEs and, 222–223
labeled substrate synthesis in, 221–222
V/K KIEs and, 223
human, transition-state structure of, 230–234
crystal structure of, 234
features of, 230–231
immucillin inhibition of, 231
immucillins and, 226–230
achiral, 242
acyclic, 241–242
BIEs and, 238–239
bovine PNP and, 226, 227
clinical trials with, 240
DADMe, 232–234

purine nucleoside phosphorylase *(cont.)*
dissociation constants in, 227, 236, 237, 239
enantiomers of, 234–237
human PNP inhibition by, 231
pharmacological applications of, 239–241
protein dynamics with, 229–230
stoichiometry of, 227
synthesis of, 226–227
in vivo studies on, 239–240
kinetic mechanisms for, 220–221
mechanistic implications of, 234–239
enantiomers as, 234–237
transition-state discrimination as, 234
remote interactions for, 237–238
third-generation, 241–242
pyrazolopyrimidines, 202
pyrimidines, 197–199
pyrazolopyrimidines, 202

QIKPROP, 5–7
required input, 5
submission to, 5–6
QSAR. *See* quantitative structure/activity relationship
QSM. *See* quantum similarity measure
QTMS. *See* quantum topological molecular similarity
quantitative structure/activity relationship (QSAR). *See also* quantitative structure/activity relationship (QSAR) models
in drug discovery, 151–162
applicability domains in, 154–155
combinatorial criteria for, 155–156
criticism of, 151–152
development of, 151
Hansch approach to, 152
mechanistic models for, 154
methodologies for, 152–153
model validation in, 153–154
modern data sets in, 152
multiple descriptors in, 152–153
PAHs and, 154
target properties for, 153
LBDD and, 120, 131–132
models for, 157
acceptability criteria for, 155–156
for AmpC β-lactamase inhibitors, 161
for anticancer agents, 161
for anticonvulsive compounds, 159–161
applicability domains in, 154–155
consensus prediction in, 156–159
future research for, 161–162
good practices in, 156–159
mechanistic, 154
predictive workflow, 159
statistical figures of merit for, 156–157
toxicity results for, 158
validation of, 153–154
virtual screening for, 159
quantum mechanics and, 131–132
3D model, 131–132
spectroscopic, 132
quantitative structure/activity relationship (QSAR) models, 157
acceptability criteria for, 155–156
for AmpC β-lactamase inhibitors, 161
classification of, 161
for anticancer agents, 161
for anticonvulsive compounds, 159–161
Maybridge HitFinder library and, 161
applicability domains in, 154–155
confidence index for, 155
definition of, 155
consensus prediction in, 156–159
future research for, 161–162
good practices in, 156–159
mechanistic, 154
for metabolism, in ADME models, 173
for P-glycoprotein effluxes, 170
predictive workflow, 159
for lead optimization, 159–161
statistical figures of merit for, 156–157
toxicity results for, 158
validation of, 153–154
virtual screening for, 159
quantum mechanics, in SBDD, 120–131, 133. *See also* electrostatic potential (ESP) maps
catalysis and, 128
CoMFA method in, 132
disadvantages in, 133
CoMSIA method in, 132
ESP maps and, 127–131
relative proton potential and, 127–131
interaction energy decomposition in, 131
LBDD and, 131
with QSAR, 131–132
linear scaling in, 130–131
MOZYME program for, 130
technology development for, 130–131
with water molecules, 130
metabolism and, 172
molecular quantum similarity and, 133
AIM theory and, 133
in NMR refinement, 123–125
CSP in, 123–124
DFT and, 124
NOE in, 123
screening methods for, 123
protein structure modeling with, 125–127
AMBER force fields in, 126
geometry validation in, 125
native discrimination in, 126–127
semiempirical geometry approximations in, 125–126
QSAR and, 131–132
QSM for, 133
spectroscopic, 132
3D model, 131–132
QTMS and, 133
in RBDD
qualitative uses of, 127
quantitative uses of, 128–129
in x-ray refinement, 120–123
EREF formalism for, 121–122
quantum similarity measure (QSM), 133
CSI for, 133
quantum topological molecular similarity (QTMS), 133

R factor, 23
RBDD
linear scaling in, 130–131
quantum mechanics in
qualitative uses of, 127
ESP maps and, 127–131
quantitative uses of, 128–129
relative proton potential and, 127–131
receptor-based pharmacore methods, 144–145
development of, 144
docking in, 144
with LIGANDSCOUT model, 144–145
with LUDI interaction map, 144
recursive partitioning, in ADME models, 167
relative binding free energies, 72–73
estrogen receptors and, 73
for fructose 1, 6 bisphosphatase, 73
HIV-1 and, 72, 73
for neutrophil elastase inhibitors, 73
relative proton potential, 127–131
catalysis and, 128
charge transfers in, 128
docking programs in, 128–129
interaction energy decomposition in, 131
linear scaling in, 130–131
MOZYME program for, 130
technology development for, 130–131
with water molecules, 130
point charge models in, 127–128
polarization in, 128
proton affinity in, 128
ZINC database and, 129
relaxation-based methods, of NMR, 48–49
Reviews in Computational Chemistry, 151
Reyataz. *See* atazanavir
rhodopsin, 248–249
ligand-binding sites in, 249–250
ritonavir, 87
rofecoxib, 6

SAMPL. *See* Statistical Assessment of the Modeling of Proteins and Ligands
saquinavir hard gel, 87
saquinavir soft gel, 87
SAR. *See* structure/activity relationships
saturation transfer difference methods, of NMR, 47
with spectroscopy, 47
SBDD. *See* structure-based drug design
Scaffold MErging via Recursive Graph Exploration (SMERGE) program, 37
SCAMPI. *See* Statistical Classification of Activities of Molecules for Pharmacore Identification
scans
heterocycle, 8–10
small group, 10–11
BOMB, 10
scattered beams, crystal structures and, 18
Science, 7
scoring, with computer-aided drug design, 183–184
screening
for docking, censuses for, 99–100

for drug discovery and optimization
in FBLD, 41–42
for lead generation, 3–4
with fragment X-rays, 32, 34–35
LIMS and, 34–35
sensitivity of, 35
for GLIDE program, for lead generation, 3, 4–5
HTS, 1, 42
in FBLD, 42
for fragment-based structure-guided drug discovery, 30–31
for SBDD, 61
for NNRTIs, 3–4
for SGX *FAST*
complementary biophysical screening, 35
fragment x-ray screening in, 32, 34–35
with fragment x-rays, 32, 34–35
with SPR, 35
with x-rays, 35
with SPR, 35
virtual
for docking, 3–4, 99–100, 104–105
GLIDE program and, 3, 4–5
ZINC database in, 4
Seeman model, 139
SGX *FAST* fragment-based structure-guided drug discovery
aromatic bromine and, 32
biochemical assays for, 35
complementary biophysical screening, 35
with SPR, 35
deliverable properties for, 32
end game for, 32, 37
fragment library design in, 31–32, 37
chemical diversity of, 33
Lipinski's rules and, 31
properties of, 32–33
size of, 32–33
fragment x-ray screening in, 32, 34–35
LIMS and, 34–35
sensitivity of, 35
visualization clarity of, 35
future prospects for, 38–39
leadlike properties in, 31–32
protein kinases in, 37
SAR optimization in, 35–37
binding sites in, 36, 38
fragment choice in, 36
fragment engineering in, 36
goals for, 36
ligand efficiency in, 36
in target enabling, 32
selectivity in, 37
SMERGE program for, 37
SPR screening for, 35
with complementary biophysical screening, 35
target enabling in, 32, 33–34
LIMS in, 33
modular robotics in, 33–34
PDB domains in, 33
SAR optimization in, 32
x-ray screening in, 35
siRNA. *See* small interfering RNA
small group scans, 10–11
BOMB, 10
small interfering RNA (siRNA), 1
SMERGE program. *See* Scaffold MErging via Recursive Graph Exploration (SMERGE) program
solubility, in ADME models, 166–168
in BACE ligands, 191
crystal packing and, 168
in DMSO stock, 166, 167–168
Gaussian process for, 167
matched molecular pairs analysis and, 167
minimum accepted level for, 167
prediction of, 167
recursive partitioning in, 167
solute entropy change, 64
solvation energy terms, 64–65
free, 76
solvent flattening, 21
spectroscopic 3D-QSAR, 132
SPR. *See* surface plasmon resonance
Statistical Assessment of the Modeling of Proteins and Ligands (SAMPL), 79
docking and, 105–107
JNK3 structures and, 105
manual process for, 106
semi-automated process for, 106
small-molecule conformations in, 106–107
Statistical Classification of Activities of Molecules for Pharmacore Identification (SCAMPI), 139
pharmacore scoring by, 144
structure/activity relationships (SAR), 1
ligand efficiency and, 36
QSAR, LBDD and, 120
in SGX *FAST* fragment-based structure-guided drug discovery, 35–37
binding sites in, 36, 38
fragment choice in, 36
fragment engineering in, 36
goals for, 36
ligand efficiency in, 36
in target enabling, 32
structure-based drug design (SBDD), 17. *See also* free energy calculations, in SBDD; quantum mechanics, in SBDD
catalysis and, 128
combinatorial libraries for, 61
free-energy calculations in, 61–79
accuracy of, 62–63
alchemical, 66, 72–76
future applications for, 77–79
ligand binding calculations, 70–77
methodologies for, 63–70
simulation codes for, 78
GPCRs and, 248
for HGLP, 257–262
AMP sites and, 259–261
design of, 261–262
for diabetes, 257
docking of, 257–258, 259–261
energy calculations for, 262
features of, 257
phenyl diacid compounds and, 258, 262
putative binding pocket prediction for, 258–259
synthesis of, 261–262
for HMGP, 257
ITC for, 61
linear scaling in, 130–131
molecular profiles for, 61
HST screening for, 61
for p38, 197–206
DFG-out binding pocket and, 201–202
five-membered heterocyclic core, 205–206
fused heterocyclics and, 199–201
indoles and, 204
pyrazolopyrimidines and, 202
with pyrimidines, 197–199
with thiazoles, 202–204
with triazines, 197–199
parameters of, 120
physics-based models for, 61
quantum mechanics in, 120–127, 128–129, 131, 133
catalysis and, 128
CoMFA method in, 132
CoMSIA method in, 132
ESP maps and, 127–131
interaction energy decomposition in, 131
LBDD and, 131
linear scaling in, 130–131
molecular quantum similarity and, 133
in NMR refinement, 123–125
protein structure modeling with, 125–127
QSAR and, 131–132
QTMS and, 133
in x-ray refinement, 120–123
screening methods for
docking, 61
with HST, 61
SPR for, 61
surface mapping, 25–28
electron density in, 25–26
molecular binding in, 27
NMR and, 27–28
regional association in, 27–28
substructure decomposition and, 27
for water molecules, 26–27
surface plasmon resonance (SPR), 35
with complementary biophysical screening, 35
for SBDD, 61
sustained virologic response (SVR), for HCV, 209
SVR. *See* sustained virologic response (SVR), for HCV

T4 lysozyme ligand binding, 74–75
negative results for, 77
target-directed methods, of NMR, 45–47
chemical shift perturbation in, 46
ligand binding in, 45–46

tautomerization, in pharmacore methods, 140
thermodynamic integration, in SBDD, 67
  curvature from, 67
  slow growth simulation in, 67
  Zwanzig relationship expansion in, 67
thiazoles, 202–204
3D database screening, in pharmacore method, 146–148
  automated perception in, 147
  hits in, 146
  information returns with, 148
  partial matching in, 147
  for pharmacore fingerprinting, 146
  as point-based, 147
  precomputed conformers in, 146
3D quantitative structure/activity relationship (3D-QSAR), 131–132
  descriptor categories of, 131–132
  for P-glycoprotein effluxes, 170
  spectroscopic, 132
3D-QSAR. *See* 3D quantitative structure/activity relationship
tipranavir, 87
topological substructural molecular design (TOPS-MODE) descriptors, 170
TOPS-MODE descriptors. *See* topological substructural molecular design (TOPS-MODE) descriptors
transition-state analog drug design, 215–243
  enzymatic formation in, 215–216
    dynamic coupling in, 216
    ground-state destabilization in, 215
    NACs and, 216
    substrate conformation and, 215–216
  KIEs and, 217–220
    computational modeling for, 219–220
    features of, 218
    inhibitor design approach to, 220
    as intrinsic, 219
    mimicry in, 217
    for PNP, 220–239
triazines, 197–199
trisubstituted imidazole, 205

umbrella sampling, for SBDD, 69–70
urokinase plasminogen activators, 107–108
  ligand docking and, 107
  public structures in, 107
  RMSD-DPI and, 107

Vioxx. *See* rofecoxib
Viracept, 87
virtual screening
  for docking, 3–4, 99–100, 104–105
  GLIDE program, 3, 4–5
  for GPCRs, 251–252
  NNRTIs, 3–4
  for QSAR models, 159
  ZINC database, 4

water binding free energy, 74
water molecules, in x-ray crystallography, 23–24
  surface mapping for, 26–27
Water/Ligand Observed via Gradient SpectroscopY (WaterLOGSY) method, in NMR, 47–48
WaterLOGSY method. *See* Water/Ligand Observed via Gradient SpectroscopY (WaterLOGSY) method, in NMR
weighted histogram analysis method (WHAM), 68
WHAM. *See* weighted histogram analysis method
Wilcoxon-Mann-Whitney nonparametric rank-order tests, 101–102
William the Conqueror, 98

x-ray crystallography, drug discovery and, 17–28
  advantages of, 24–25
  basic requirements for, 17
    for proteins, 17
  data collection for, 18–20
    diffraction and, 18
    resolution of, 20
    with scattered beams, 18
  disadvantages of, 25
    strategies against, 25
  electron density map for, 20, 21–22
    diffraction studies and, 21
    display for, 22
    interpretation of, 21–22
    occupancies in, 22
    solvent flattening and, 21
  with HGLP, 262
  phasing in, 20–21
    electron density map for, 20
    molecular replacement and, 20
    structure determination from, 20–21
    waves and, 20
  quantum mechanics in, 120–123
    EREF formalism for, 121–122
  refinement of, in SBDD, 22–24, 123
    misinterpretation measures and, 24
    protein data and, 24–26
    quantum mechanics and, 120–123
    R factor in, 23
  surface mapping in, 25–28
    electron density in, 25–26
    molecular binding in, 27
    NMR and, 27–28
    regional association in, 27–28
    substructure decomposition and, 27
    for water molecules, 26–27
  water molecules and, 23–24
    surface mapping for, 26–27

ZINC database, 129
Zwanzig relationship, 66
  docking and, 98–99
  in thermodynamic integration, 67