

Nano-Knowledge Community

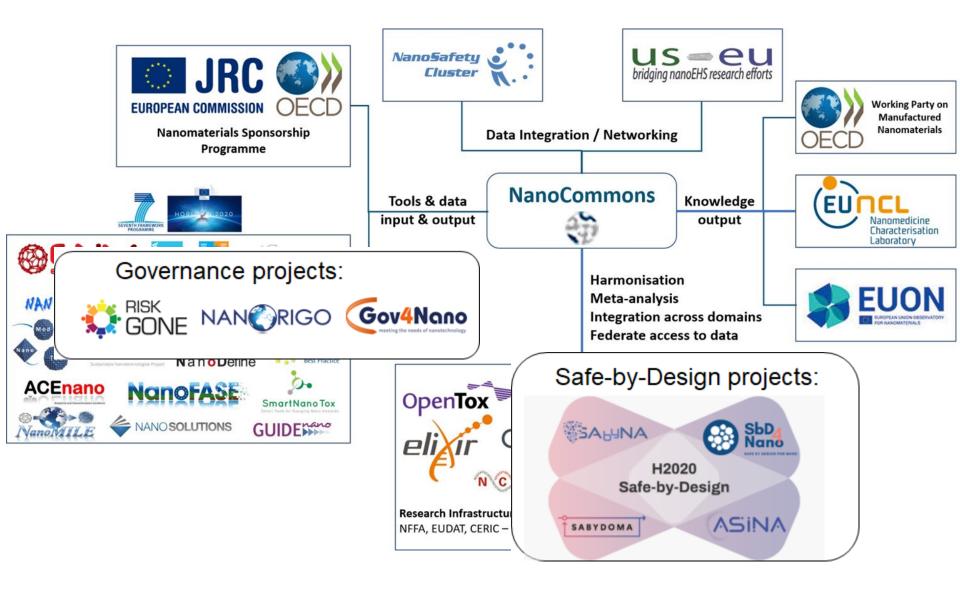
The vision: an e-infrastructure combining SbD platforms

Iseult Lynch (UoB) & Thomas Exner (7P9)

SbD Workshop 9th November 2021

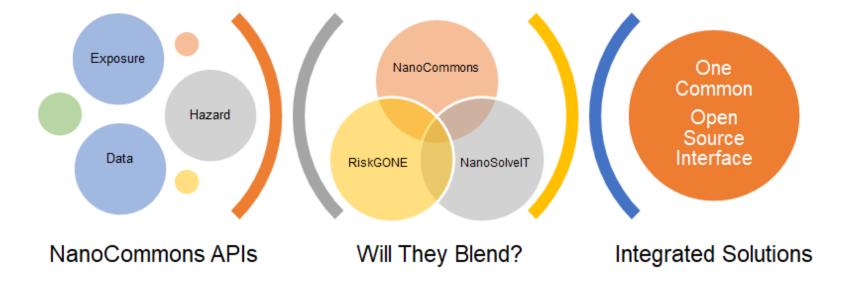


Positioning of NanoCommons (2018-2021)



Interoperability and Integration







Why is what NanoCommons does here different?

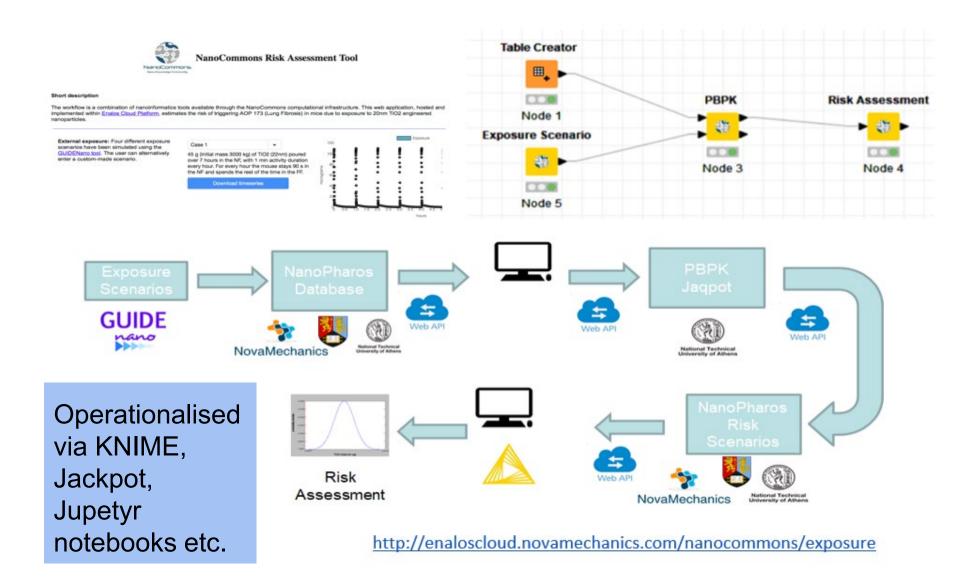
- Focus on service providers and technical solutions
- Hands-on activities / support
- Support in the form of TA projects
- Open to everyone and across project boundaries
- Focus on sustainable solutions for ALL (Containerisation, APIs, KNIME node development etc.)

Ongoing "support" activities:

- NSC working groups (e.g. WG-A, WG-F)
- Governance council (e.g. data core group)
- SbD cluster activities this event want to do more!

Integration of tools - output from 1 as input to next...



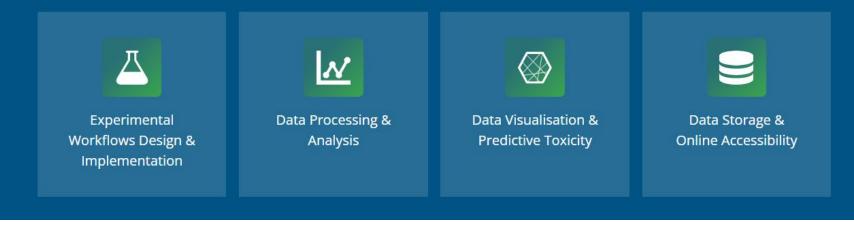




TA application

Specific (tailored) support for individual groups and projects

The NanoCommons e-infrastructure aims to integrate and further develop existing state-of-the-art tools and to develop those that are needed to fill in the experimental, computational and beyond needs of the nanosafety community. The services are covering several areas, like data storage and online accessibility, data visualisation and predictive toxicity, data processing and analysis or experimental workflow design & implementation.





Collaborative research coordinated by NanoCommons but open to everybody

- 1. Best-practice in study design and its documentation for nanosafety evaluation
- 2. Best-practice in SOP development for nanosafety assessment
- Support for project clusters: Safe-by-Design, risk governance, pilot production facilities and innovation hubs
- 4. Data and informatics tools for use in nanomaterial risk assessment
- 5. Development of an InChI for nano (NInChI)



NanoCommons Transnational Access (TA) provides access to

- Experts and their knowledge
- State of the art nanoinformatics and data management tools and modelling and risk assessment services, and the expertise to implement them successfully.



Experimental Workflows Design & Implementation



Data Processing & Analysis



Data Visualisation & Predictive Toxicity

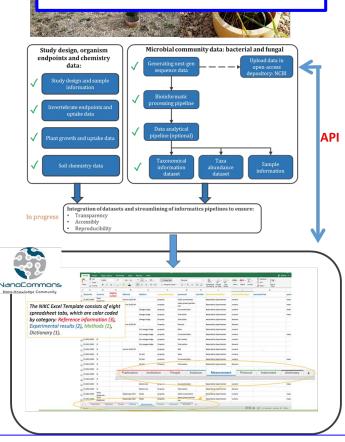


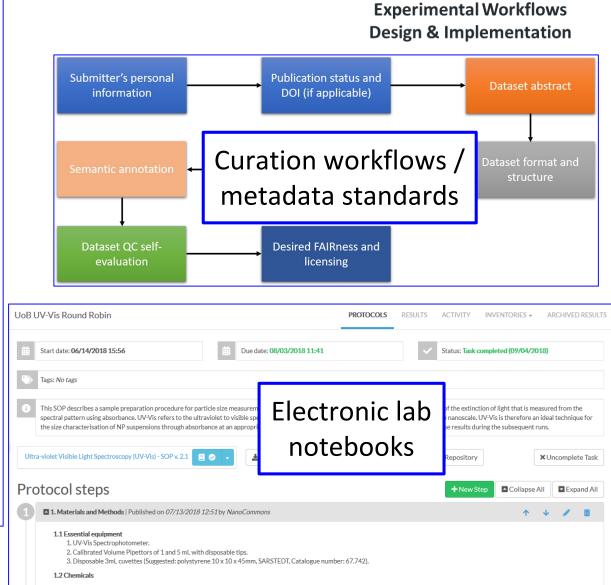
Data Storage & Online Accessibility

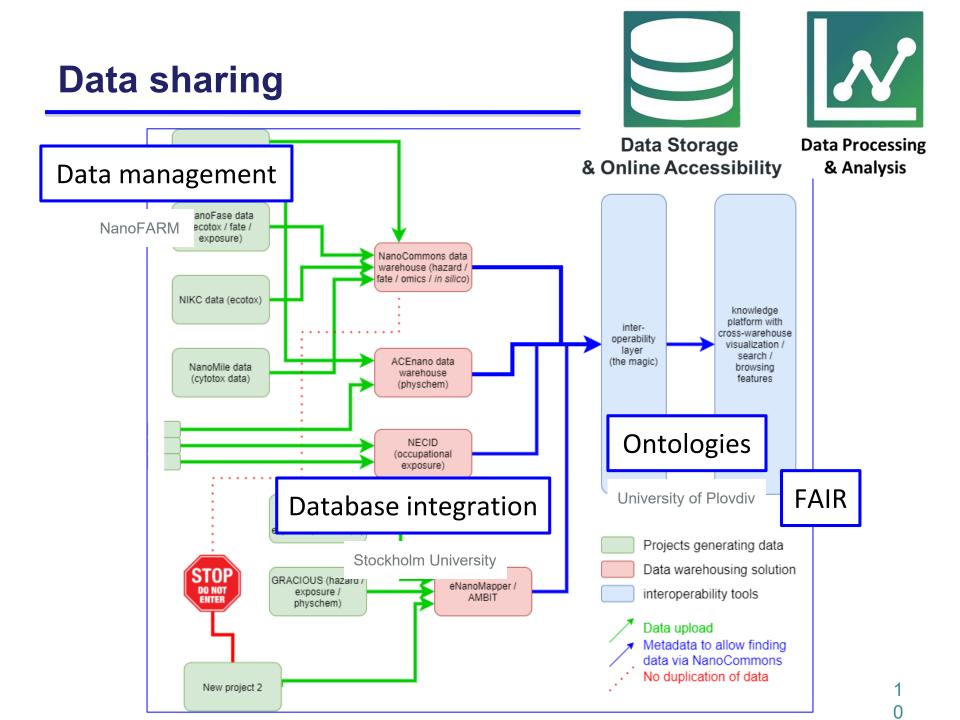
Experimental workflows

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Experimental design / SOP development







Analysis and prediction

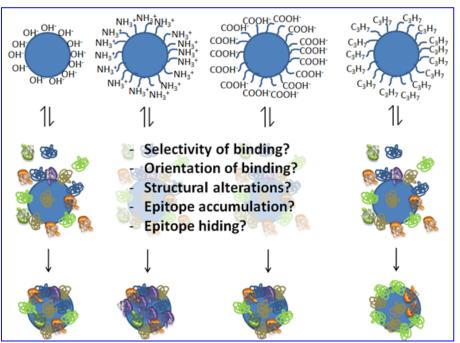
- nanoQSAR
- Corona modelling
- Image analysis
- University of Burgos (descriptor prediction + image analysis)

- Data Processing & Analysis
- University of Piemonde Orientale (Mesothelioma Expression Profiling)

University of Nevada

(PBPK)

- Jaqpot/Enalos as modelling platform
- Jaqpot/Enalos as modelling repository
- Integration of tools
- Curation/storage of experimental & computational data





Data Storage & Online Accessibility





Data Visualisation

& Predictive Toxicity

1

TA: Diamond SARS-CoV-2 Mpro fragment screening program



XChem fragment screen

The initial screen encompassed multiple fragment libraries: the <u>DSI-poised library</u>, <u>MiniFrags</u> (Astex) <u>FragLites</u> & Peplites (<u>CRUK Newcastle Drug Discovery Unit (Newcastle University</u>)), <u>York3D</u> (University of York), SpotFinder and <u>heterocyclic electrophilic fragment library</u> (Hungarian Academy of Sciences) and an <u>electrophilic fragment library</u> designed and pre-screened by mass spec at the Weizmann Institute (see below).

There were 74 hits of high interes views <u>here</u>:

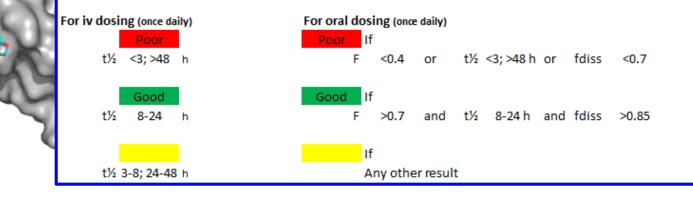
COVID-19 ADMET DATA ANALYSIS

ADME/PK-traffic lights according to PROSILICO

- 23 non-covalent hits in the a
 - 48 covalent hits in the active Traffic lights for optimal oral bioavailability (F), half-life (t½), once daily dosing and dissolution potential (fdiss)
- 3 hits in the dimer interface,

For 3 essential parameters

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	Poor		Good	Excellent
F	<0.4	0.4-0.7	>0.7	>0.85
t½ (h)	<3; >48	3-8; 24-48	8-24	
fdiss	<0.7	0.7-0.85	>0.85	>0.95





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Thank you!

Please remember / post your questions