

# Human-in-the-loop for a disconnection aware retrosynthesis

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 @acvaucher

IBM Research

*ACS Spring  
March 23, 2022*

# IBM and the data science / chemistry ecosystem?

- Accelerated discovery – IBM RXN
- Two sides in our relationship with the ecosystem:
  - **User**: existing data/tools to develop new AI models
  - **Provider**: make technology available & usable via platform
- Interesting interplay between **research** and **platform development!**
- Example (today's talk): disconnection aware retrosynthesis

# OUTLINE

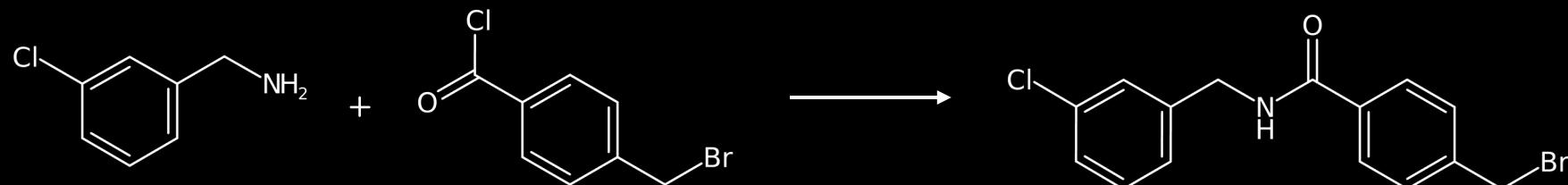
1. IBM RXN research
2. IBM RXN platform
3. Data-driven retrosynthetic models in practice
4. Disconnection aware retrosynthesis

# OUTLINE

1. IBM RXN research
2. IBM RXN platform
3. Data-driven retrosynthetic models in practice
4. Disconnection aware retrosynthesis

# Reaction prediction

Background: 1/7



Textual representation (SMILES)

NCc1ccccc(Cl)c1

O=C(Cl)c1ccc(CBr)cc1

O=C(NCc1ccccc(Cl)c1)c1ccc(CBr)cc1

“Sentence of atoms”

N C c 1 c c c c ( Cl ) c 1 . O = C ( Cl ) c 1 c c c ( C Br ) c c 1

“Translation”

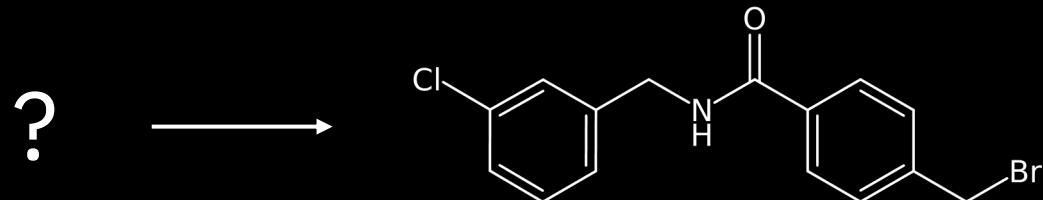
O = C ( N C c 1 c c c c ( Cl ) c 1 ) c 1 c c c ( C Br ) c c 1

Molecular Transformer

Schwaller, P.; Laino, T.; Gaudin, T.; Bolgar, P.; Hunter, C. A.; Bekas, C. & Lee, A. A., *ACS Cent. Sci.*, **2019**, 5, 1572-1583.

# Retrosynthetic analysis

Background: 2/7

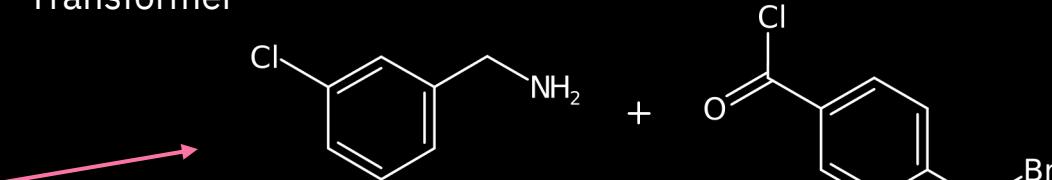


Similar approach, both sides switched

“Translation”  
0 = C ( N C c 1 c c c c ( Cl ) c 1 ) c 1 c c c ( C Br ) c c 1     $\xrightarrow{\text{Transformer}}$     N C c 1 c c c c ( Cl ) c 1 . O = C ( Cl ) c 1 c c c ( C Br ) c c 1

Transformer

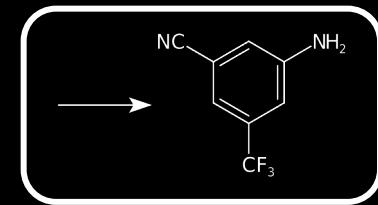
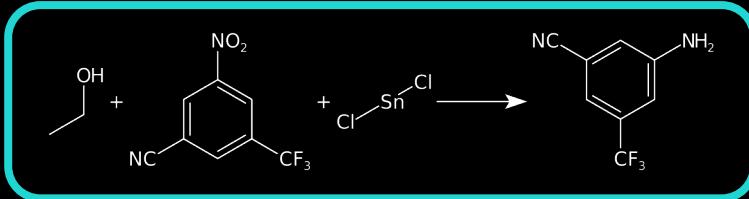
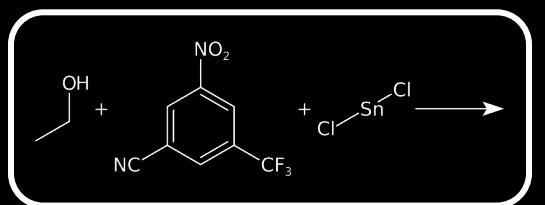
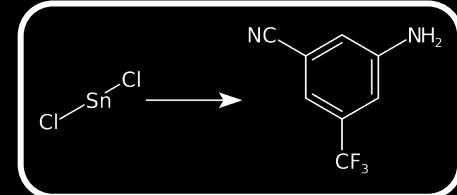
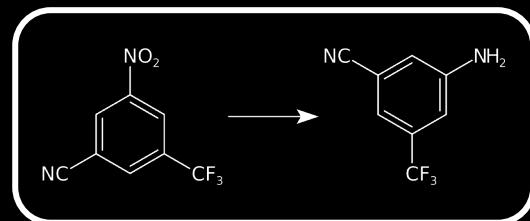
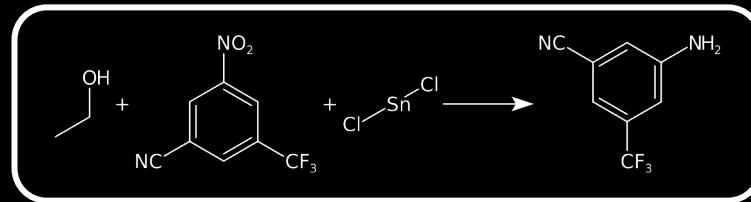
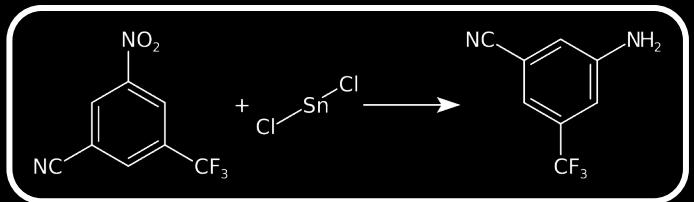
One among many correct  
sets of precursors



Schwaller, P.; Petraglia, R.; Zullo, V.; Nair, V. H.; Haeuselmann, R. A.; Pisoni, R.; Bekas, C.; Iuliano, A. & Laino, T., *Chem. Sci.*, **2020**, 11, 3316-3325.

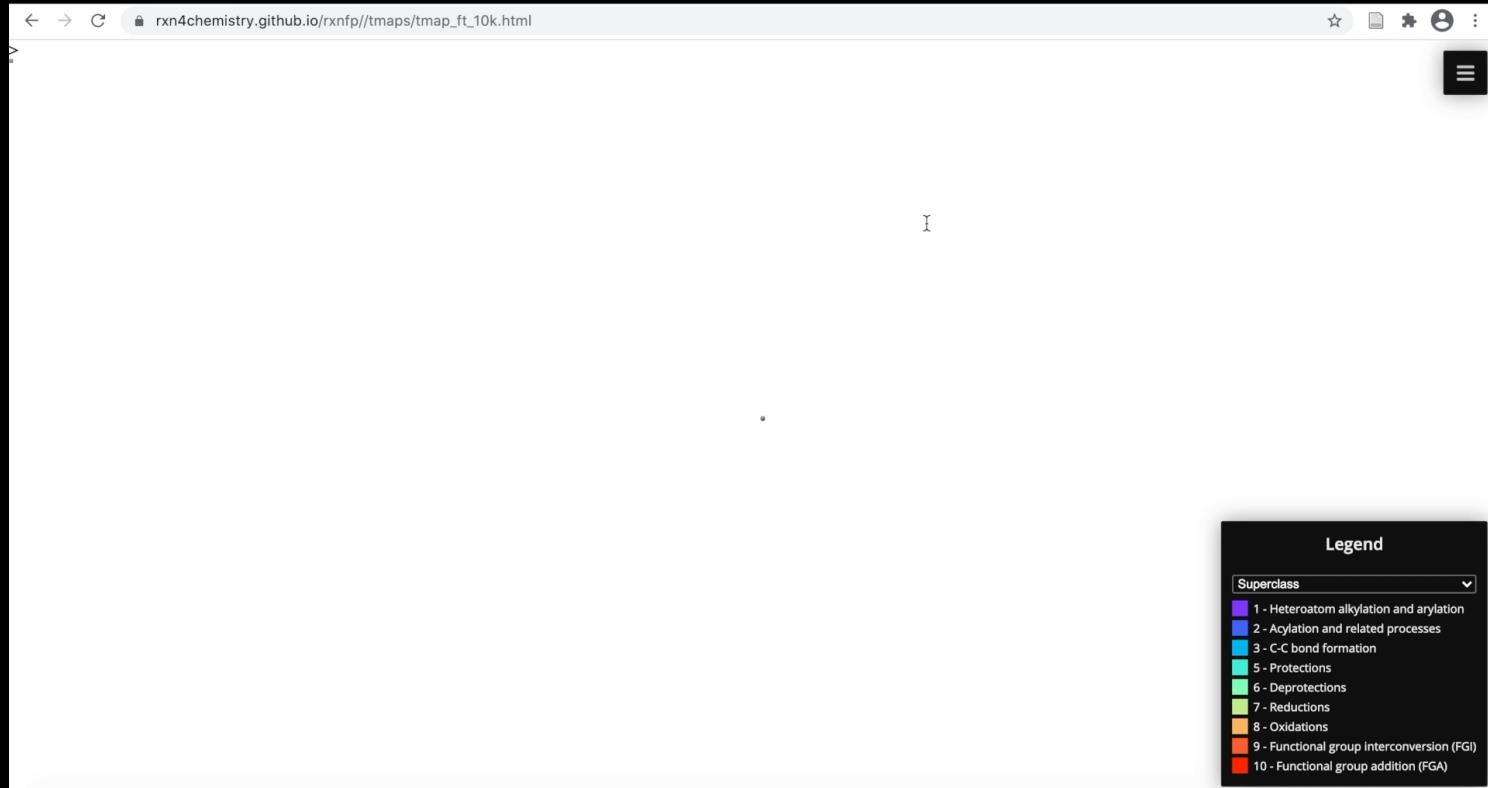
# Completing partial chemical equations

Background: 3/7



# Classifying and mapping reactions

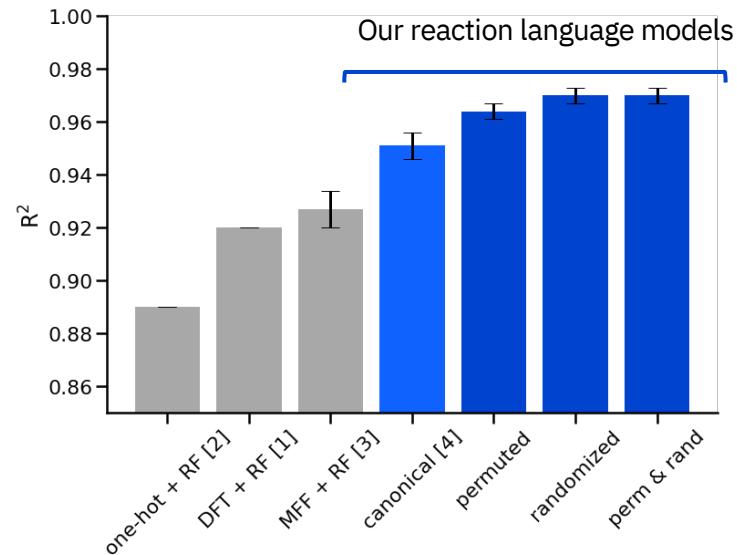
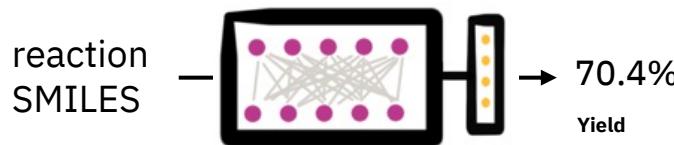
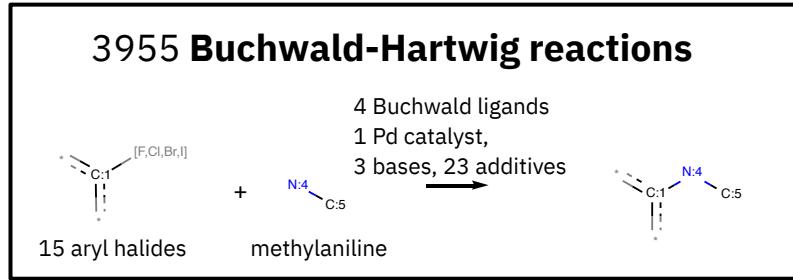
Background: 4/7



Schwaller, P.; Probst, D.; Vaucher, A. C.; Nair, V. H.; Kreutter, D.; Laino, T. & Reymond, J.-L., *Nat. Mach. Intell.*, **2021**, 3, 144-152.

# Prediction of chemical reaction yields

Background: 5/7



[1] Ahneman, D. T., Estrada, J. G., Lin, S., Dreher, S. D. & Doyle, A. G. Predicting reaction performance in C–N cross-coupling using machine learning. *Science* **360**, 186–190 (2018).

[2] Chuang, K. V. & Keiser, M. J. Comment on “Predicting reaction performance in C–N cross-coupling using machine learning”. *Science* **362** (2018).

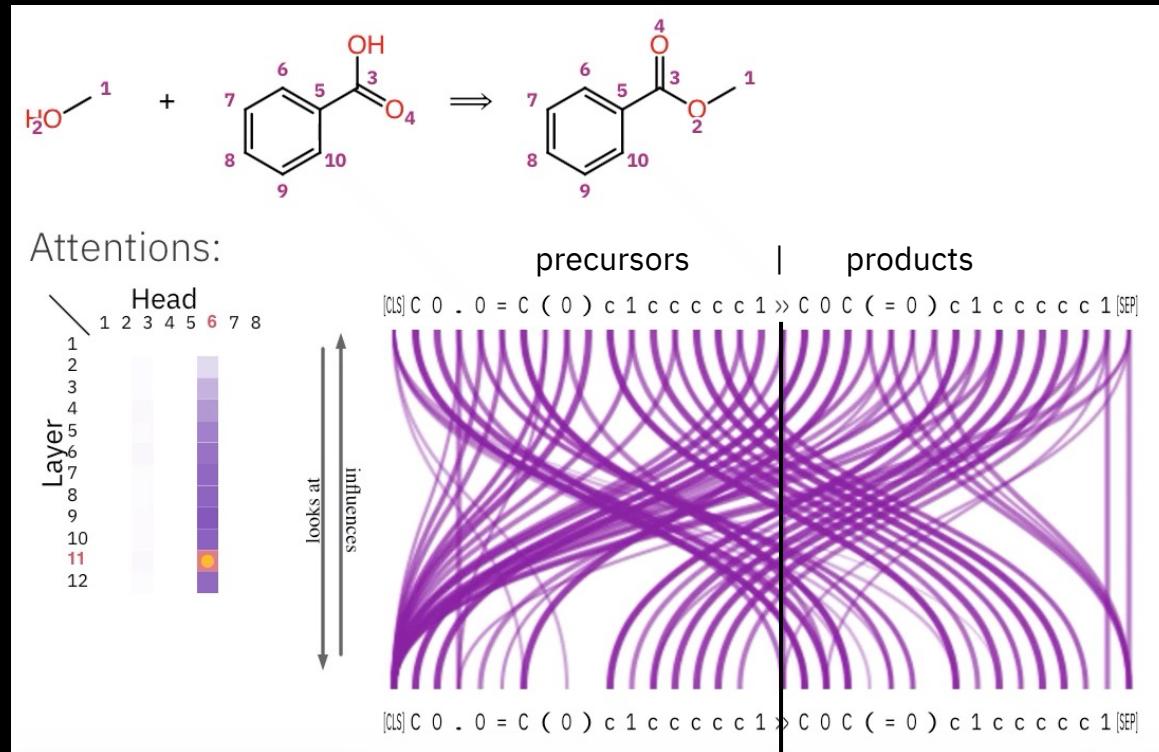
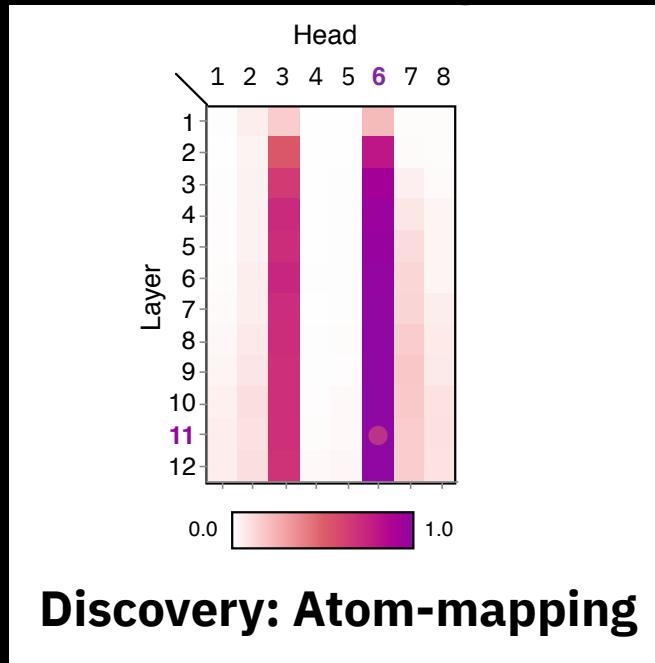
[3] Sandfort, F., Strieh-Kalthoff, F., Kühnemund, M., Beecks, C. & Glorius, F. A structure-based platform for predicting chemical reactivity. *Chem* (2020).

[4] Schwaller, P., Vaucher, A. C., Laino, T. & Reymond, J.-L. Prediction of chemical reaction yields using deep learning. *ChemRxiv preprint doi:10.26434/chemrxiv.12758474* (2020).

Schwaller, P.; Vaucher, A. C.; Laino, T. & Reymond, J.-L., *Mach. Learn.: Sci. Technol.*, **2021**, 2, 015016.

# Atom mapping: RXNMapper

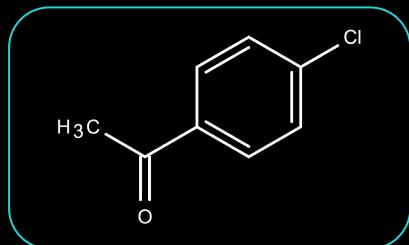
Background: 6/7



Schwaller, P.; Hoover, B.; Reymond, J.-L.; Strobel, H. & Laino, T., *Sci. Adv.*, **2021**, 7, eabe4166.

# Synthesis actions & synthesis automation

Background: 7/7



Operation 1  
Operation 2  
Operation 3  
Operation 4  
...



C1=CC(C(=O)C)=CC=C1Cl>>C1=CC(C(=O)C)=CC([N+]([O-])=O)=C1Cl

Vaucher, A. C.; Schwaller, P.; Geluykens, J.; Nair, V. H.; Iuliano, A.; Laino, T., *Nat. Commun.*, **2021**, *12*, 2573.

# Synthesis actions & synthesis automation

Background: 7/7



# OUTLINE

1. IBM RXN research
2. IBM RXN platform
3. Data-driven retrosynthetic models in practice
4. Disconnection aware retrosynthesis

The screenshot shows the IBM RXN platform interface. At the top, there's a header bar with the IBM RXN logo, a search icon, and a user profile icon. Below the header, a sidebar displays the status "0/2 processed". The main area is titled "Similar reactions list" and shows a card for "Reaction 1" with a score of 1 and an N/A reaction class. To the right of the card is a vertical toolbar with icons for file operations and search. Below this, the "Model tuner" section is visible, featuring a table with columns for Name, Creation date, AI model, and Status. One entry in the table is "data-retro" created on 2022-02-18, using the "Retrosynthetic route prediction" AI model and is marked as "Ready to run". Below the table, there's a note about a "Data reaction: 50k.txt" file and a "File preview" link. At the bottom of the tuner section, there are dropdowns for "Items per page" (set to 10) and "1-1 of 1 item". The bottom part of the interface shows another card for "Reaction 3" with a score of 0.999 and an N/A reaction class.

Freely available  
platform:  
[rxn.res.ibm.com](http://rxn.res.ibm.com)

# API wrapper on GitHub: github.com/rxn4chemistry/rxn4chemistry

Launcher x rxn4chemistry\_tour.ipynb ●

Running a reaction prediction is as simple as:

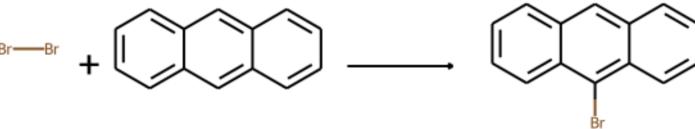
```
[5]: predict_reaction_response = rxn4chemistry_wrapper.predict_reaction(  
    'BrBr.c1ccc2cc3cccc3cc2c1'  
)
```

**NOTE:** we have set limitations on the number of calls per second and per minute in the public version of RXN for Chemistry. These limits can be tweaked or removed in on-premise deployments. Those limitations are currently set to 5 calls per minute, in most cases this is not a problematic limitation.

```
[6]: predict_reaction_results = rxn4chemistry_wrapper.get_predict_reaction_results(  
    predict_reaction_response['prediction_id'])
```

```
[7]: get_reaction_from_smiles(predict_reaction_results['response']['payload']['attempts'][0]['smiles'])
```

```
[7]:
```

A chemical reaction diagram showing the conversion of bromine gas (Br-Br) and naphthalene to 1-bromo-naphthalene. On the left, there is a bromine molecule (Br-Br) and a naphthalene molecule. An arrow points to the right, indicating the reaction product, which is 1-bromo-naphthalene, where one of the naphthalene rings has a bromine atom (Br) attached to its 1-position.

It is possible to run reaction prediction in batches (not storing the information in any project) to use the service in a hightthroughput fashion:

```
[8]: predict_reaction_batch_response = rxn4chemistry_wrapper.predict_reaction_batch(
```

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# Retrosynthesis: numerous data-driven models!

TABLE 1 Different retrosynthetic prediction approaches

Input (product)	Output	Single-step approach	Multi-step algorithm
<i>Sequence-based</i>			
SMILES	Reactants SMILES	Seq-2-seq LSTM	None: 56
SMILES	Largest reactant SMILES	Transformer	None: 83
SMILES	Reactants SMILES	Transformer	None: 83,95–99, MCTS: 112
SMILES	1: Synthons prediction, 2: Synthons completion	Transformer	None: 105
MACCS keys	Reactants MACCS keys	Transformer	None: 100
SMILES	Precursors SMILES	Transformer	Beam search: 28
<i>Fingerprint-based</i>			
Fingerprint	Reaction template	Similarity	None: 93
Fingerprint	Reaction template	Feed-forward NN	None: 78,106,107, MCTS: 23,29,109,110, RL: 114, A*: 115,116
Fingerprint	Reaction template	Modern Hopfield network	None: 91
<i>Graph-based</i>			
Molecular graph	Reaction template	Graph neural network	None: 52,101, SMC: 117
Molecular graph	1: Synthons prediction, 2: Synthons completion	Graph neural network	None: 102,103,118
Molecular graph	Sequence of graph-edits	Graph neural network	None: 30



Only a  
selection!

Schwaller, P. et al., Machine intelligence for chemical reaction space, *WIREs Comput. Mol. Sci.*, **2022**, e1604.

# Retrosynthesis: recent models

PAPER • OPEN ACCESS

## Chemformer: a pre-trained transformer for computational chemistry

Ross Irwin<sup>1</sup>, Spyridon Dimitriadis<sup>1,2</sup>, Jiazen He<sup>1</sup> and Esben Jannik Bjerrum<sup>3,1</sup> 

**AI-Driven Synthetic Route Design Incorporated with Retrosynthesis Knowledge**

Shoichi Ishida, Kei Terayama, Ryosuke Kojima, Kiyosei Takasu, and Yasushi Okuno\*

 Citations | Chem Inf Model 2022 VVVV VVVV Article Views | Altmetric | Citations

Research article | Open Access | Published: 15 March 2022

### Improving the performance of models for one-step retrosynthesis through re-ranking

Min Htoo Lin, Zhengkai Tu & Connor W. Coley 

*Journal of Cheminformatics* 14, Article number: 15 (2022) | Cite this article

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# Retrosynthesis: metrics?

PAPER • OPEN ACCESS

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 Metrics?

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269 Accesses | 9 Altmetric | Metrics

# Retrosynthesis: metrics?

**“On direct synthesis and retrosynthesis prediction benchmark datasets we publish state-of-the-art results for top-1 accuracy.”**

PAPER • OPEN ACCESS

Ross Irwin<sup>1</sup>, Spyridon Dimitriadis<sup>1,2</sup>, Jiazen He<sup>1</sup> and Esben Jannik Bjerrum<sup>3,1</sup> 



> physics >

P

M

C

Physics > Chemical Physics

[Submitted on 29 Jan 2022]

Retrofor  
Retrosyn

## AI-Driven Synthetic Route Design Incorporated with Retrosynthesis Knowledge

**“We adopt the conventional top-k accuracy of the full reactants to evaluate the retrosynthesis performance.”**

Research article | Open Access | Published: 15 March 2022

Share Add to Export



**“Typically, these data-driven methods are evaluated in terms of top-N accuracy”**

Min Htoo Lin, Zhengkai Tu & Connor C. Jones

Journal of Cheminformatics 14, Article number: 10 (2022) | [View this article online](#)

269 Accesses | 9 Altmetric

Metrics

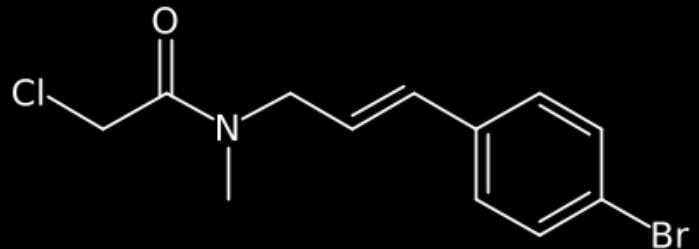
**“We acknowledge that top-N accuracy alone does not paint a complete picture of a one-step model’s performance, as others have also argued.”**

# Retrosynthesis: metrics?

- top-N accuracy is not fully satisfactory – a necessary evil
- Multi-step: hard to assess as well!
  - Top-N
  - Turing test
  - Percentage of solved molecules
- What do the chemists need?

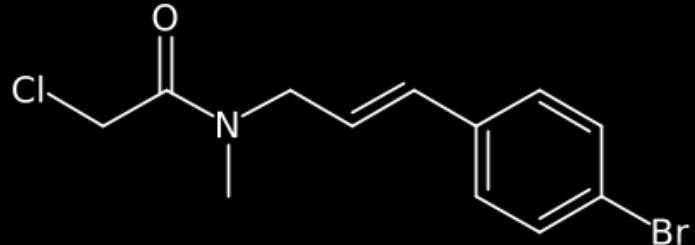
# Our experience with IBM RXN

- DEMO: CN(C/C=C/c1ccc(Br)cc1)C(=O)CCl



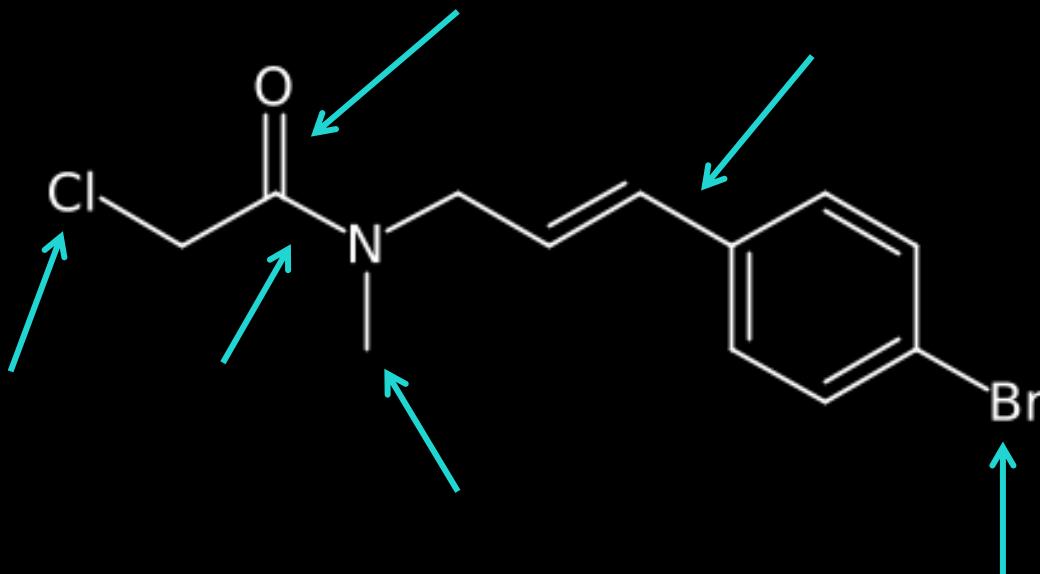
# Our experience with IBM RXN

- Many chemists prefer “interactive” mode
- DEMO: CN(C/C=C/c1ccc(Br)cc1)C(=O)CCl



# Even more interactive control?

- Let the chemists decide where to break the compound?



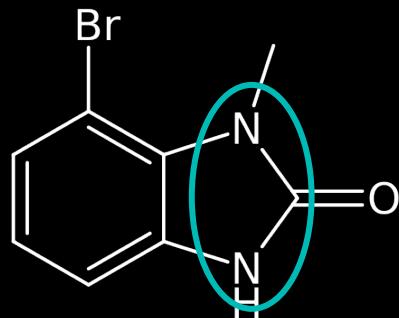
# OUTLINE

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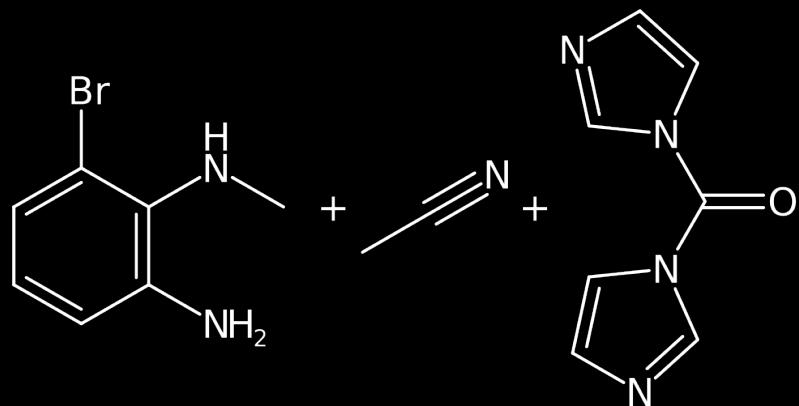
# Disconnection-aware retrosynthesis

Goal:

Input (target compound)



Output (precursors)

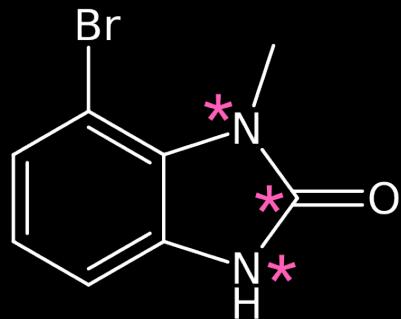


# Machine learning model

Inspired by the **Molecular Transformer**

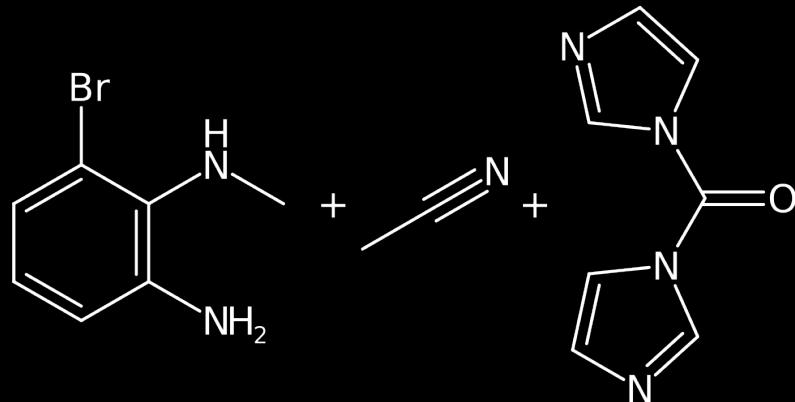
Schwaller, P.; Laino, T.; Gaudin, T.; Bolgar, P.; Hunter, C. A.; Bekas, C. & Lee, A. A., *ACS Cent. Sci.*, 2019, 5, 1572-1583.

Input



“Translation”  
→

Output

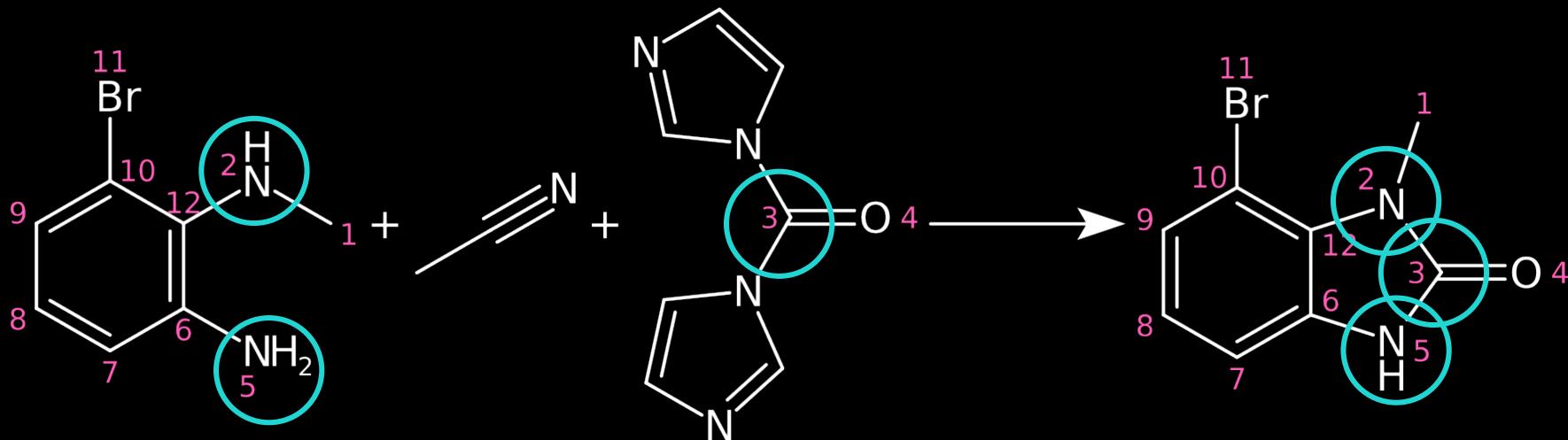


C[n:1]1c2c(Br)cccc2[nH:1][c:1]1=O

\*Not shown here for readability: the Model uses tokenized SMILES strings: “C[n:1]1c2c(Br)...” → “C [n:1] 1 c 2 c ( Br ) ...”

# Dataset generation

- Start from atom-mapped reaction:



# Data and model

- >2M patent reactions from Pistachio [1]
- Atom-mapped with RXNMapper [2]
- Training, validation, and test sets of sizes **2.27M**, **10.0k**, and **126k**.
- Transformer-based seq-2-seq model implemented with OpenNMT [3]

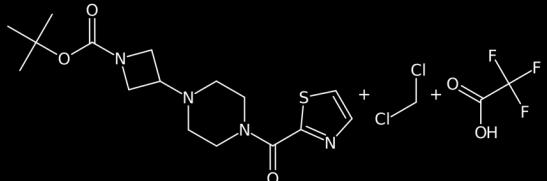
[1] Nextmove Software Pistachio, <http://www.nextmovesoftware.com/pistachio> (Accessed Sep 23, 2021).

[2] Schwaller, P.; Hoover, B.; Reymond, J.-L.; Strobel, H. & Laino, T., *Sci. Adv.*, **2021**, 7, eabe4166..

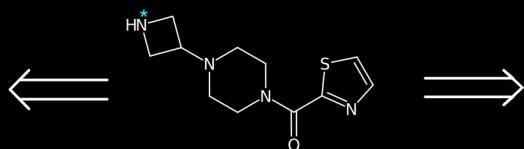
[3] Klein, G. et al, OpenNMT: Open-Source Toolkit for Neural Machine Translation. ACL 2017.

# Results: examples

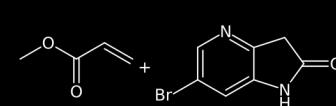
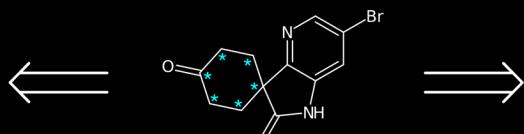
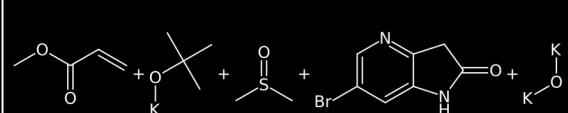
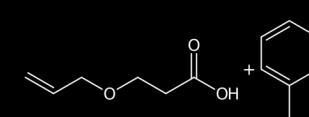
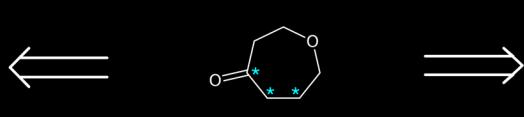
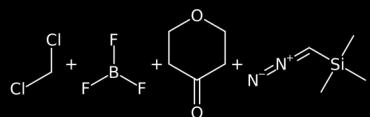
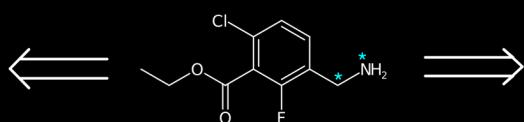
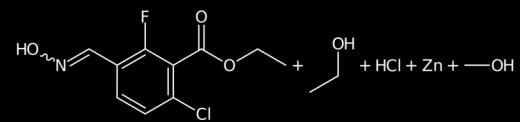
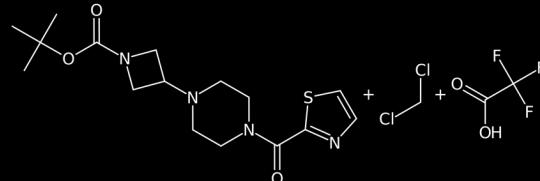
## Ground truth precursors



## Product



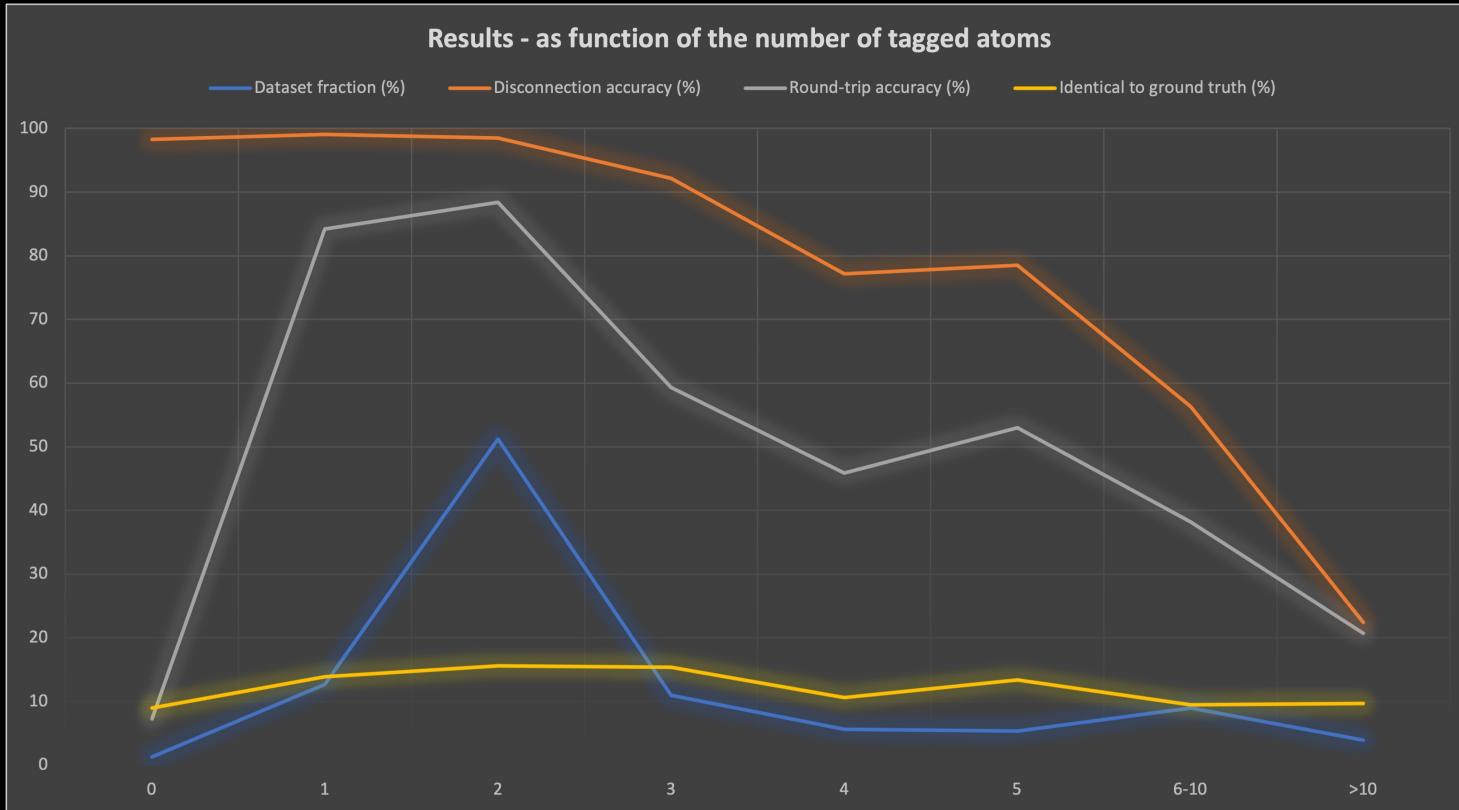
## Predicted precursors



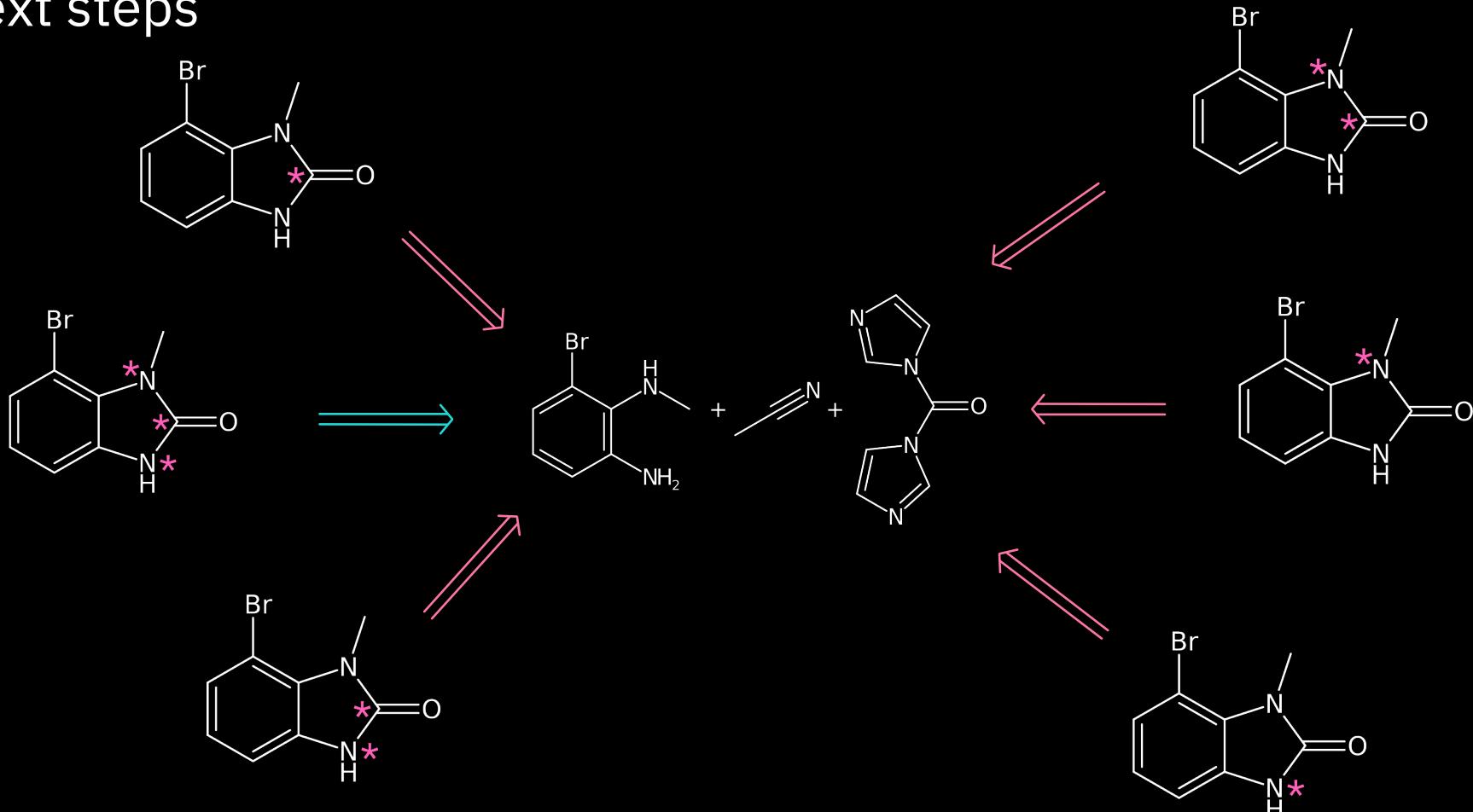
# Results

Number of tagged atoms	Dataset fraction (%)	Disconnection accuracy (%)	Round-trip accuracy (%)	Identical to ground truth (%)
0	1.29	98.3	7.3	9.0
1	12.65	99.1	84.2	13.9
2	51.22	98.5	88.4	15.6
3	10.99	92.2	59.3	15.4
4	5.64	77.2	45.9	10.6
5	5.34	78.5	53.0	13.4
6-10	8.96	56.3	38.2	9.5
>10	3.91	22.4	20.7	9.7
<b>Overall</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>88.9</b>	<b>76.0</b>	<b>14.1</b>

# Results



# Next steps



# Thank you for your attention!

## Questions or comments

*E-mail:* ava@zurich.ibm.com

*Twitter:* @acvaucher

Preprint with initial results: [ibm.biz/disconnection-aware-retro](https://ibm.biz/disconnection-aware-retro)

