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A Novel Method for Drug Repositioning Based on Heterogeneous Network

Nisha T P, Linda Sara Mathew

Abstract*: Drug repositioning is a compelling technique to find new signs for existing medications. Despite the fact that few exploration have attempted to improve the precision of repositioning by joining information from more than one assets and various levels, it is as yet appealing to additionally review how to effectively abuse significant information for drug repositioning. As contrasted and the customary medication improvement from particle to item, drug repositioning is additional time and worth effective, quickening drug revelation technique. Medication repositioning methods might be ordered as both sicknesses based or drug-based. In this study at, propose an effective strategy, by means of utilizing Adverse Drug Reactions (ADRs) in light of the fact that the middle of the road, a heterogeneous wellbeing network containing drugs, infections, proteins and ADRs is constructed. The repositioning procedure dependent on ADR is equipped for profiling drugs related phenotypic information and can accordingly aid the resulting drugs utilize the disclosure of new recuperating.

Keywords: Adverse drug reaction, Drug repositioning, Heterogeneous network mining, Link prediction, Phenotype

I. INTRODUCTION

Given the rapid development of drug research and development, (RD), such as technology for chemical genomics and chemical engineering, Libraries, the production of pharmaceutical RDs in recent decades new drugs released on the market have drastically decreased [1]. Drug repositioning is the application of discovering new indications for existing drugs [2] and plays a key role in drug development and healthcare industry. The method of discovering a new medication that can be used for the treatment of a particular illness is time- consuming and expensive. [3]. In pharmaceutical research and industry, drug repositioning has attracted considerable attention to drug production due to its cost and time advantages relative to novo drug development.

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* Correspondence Author
Nish T P*, Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Mar Athanasius College of Engineering, Kothamangalam, Kerala, India. Email: tpnisha143@gmail.com
Linda Sara Mathew, Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Mar Athanasius College of Engineering, Kothamangalam, Kerala, India. Email: lindasaramathew@gmail.com

Drug repositioning was an effective and acceptable solution to the development of new drug therapies because of insufficient interest and funding in orphan and rare diseases. Several studies exist on the systematic repositioning of drugs [4-7]. Systematic approaches to drug repositioning can be split into categories based on how applicants are identified to reposition them. Based on the disease similarity, one approach searches for candidates. A systematic method has been introduced by Chiang and Butte in which, if two diseases share certain particular therapies, those drugs used for one of the two are often considered therapeutic for the other [5]. Another strategy is focused on drug-related correlations. Existing statistical methods of drug repositioning can be defined as either disease-based or drug-based, depending on where the finding originates [8]. The features of drug molecules such as chemical structures, pharmacological properties and molecular activities are often used by drug- based approaches, whereas disease-based methods typically take advantage of symptomatology, physiology and pathology expertise [9]. Since various strategies for repositioning require various parts of medication and illness data, for example, hereditary, substance, pharmacological, clinical, and protein data, different information sources [10]. Fukuoka et al.[11] as of late built up a two stage technique for repositioning drugs dependent on protein association organizations (PPINs) of qualities shared by a couple of sicknesses and the likeness of infection shared medications. In this paper, a sickness based medication repositioning strategy is embraced utilizing antagonistic medication responses (ADRs) as delegate to find novel illness drug collaboration. ADR is transforming into an urgent connect to append drugs with infections in medication repositioning and had been abused to find new helpful utilizes in a couple of going before examines. The reason for an ADR-basically based medication repositioning strategy is ADR and infection are each conduct or physiological alterations in response to the medication cure, and if drugs treating an ailment share a similar ADR, that ADR may fill in as a phenotypic ”biomarker” for the sickness. The rest of the paper is as follows. Section 2 describes the related works in this area. Section 3 briefly explains the proposed work. Section 4 describes obtained results and the last section concludes the paper.

II. RELATED WORK

In this section, the previous strategies for drug repositioning are briefly checked.

Multiple mechanisms for drug replacement with multiple drugs in some cases, forms are scheduled to be used in the past few years. The repositioning of drugs is because the mode of use is gift medication metrics; aside from the ones they had distinctive new signs were originally planned for the cost-effective way of using new drugs is make the most of their potential. There are two underlying principles of drug placement in general.

First of all, drugs naturally, they are in- compatible. This suggests that medicines are frequently used. Multiple purposes and directions are related. Second, opioids are Survey on a selected disease associated with a selected disease may start. Other associated illnesses due to disease-like similarities [10]. Depending on certain feelings, the methods used Groups are split into hierarchical drug placement groups, the study was based on: (a) the approach to drugs and (b) the approach to diseases [6]. Except for, usually, the strategies of the drug placement procedure Data processing, machine learning and network-based processing are composed of analyzing. In view of the hypothesis that medicine is correlated with a in the alternative, such pathways may also be efficient linked diseases or pathways [12], approach dependent on disease it normally takes advantage of disease-related data embodied in phenotype and pathology to search out (e.g., sign, facet effect) innovative interactions between medications and diseases. The approach is most common, whereas medicine data or data in medication are missing or once placement attempts are made. To concentrate on a particular type of therapy [14- 13].

A significant portion of the predominantly disease-based procedures assume that it is most likely that drugs with comparable profiles or structures are popular signs will be shared. The main one usually used drug-based methods of embodying and ordering characteristics [15-19], data from molecules and chemical structure [20- 24]. With the drug rule associated with a selected illness or disease, in alternative linked pathways [6], pathways will also be effective, typically using disease-based methodology [6]. Data linked to disease to scan for novel ties between drugs and diseases. While lacking medication data or medication capacity, or when this method is preferred, or when re-positioning allows an effort to concentrate on a particular one class of Disease [25-26]. Indication data is implemented in a very highly efficient way only a few disease- based approaches. If there are 2 disorders, D1 and D2, share any equivalent therapies, then the drug that should be the present used for D1 is also considered to be a candidate for the D2 therapy, Chiang et al.[27] dispensed with ”guilt by guilt” association approach to look for new drug indications. There are few alternative disease-based methods that are built on the premise that a the medication will be repositioned from one to another indication because of the very fact that the 2 symptoms share certain parts of the underlying pathophysiology, which is mindful of the recovery the drug’s effect [28]. Another tool for linking diseases medication is dependent on their side effects (SE). Helped the intention to provide an identical composition of facet effects and diseases thanks to identical fundamental mechanisms, expressions. Supported the detected associations of disease-ADR. The methodology was expanded to predict signs for substances that are scientific. Nugent et al. [29] have developed a SE-based approach to all processes based mostly on Twitter. Data and the SE similarity used between medications to build the network of drugs-drugs. Network networking the assessment is that the most notable and commonly used technique is in the placement of drugs in systems, in each drug-based and techniques focused on diseases. The Network by lightness network-based approaches has a very clear definition and validity. Functionality for encoding, relationships, and processes medication, illnesses and alternate therapeutic entities behind MOAs. Bestowed [30] varied strategies to construct the connections among medical entities.

III. PROPOSED WORK

The proposed framework consists of four main modules, as shown in figure 1: (1) Dataset creation module, (2) Mining module for associations, (3) Mining module for heterogeneous networks and (4) Drug repositioning module.

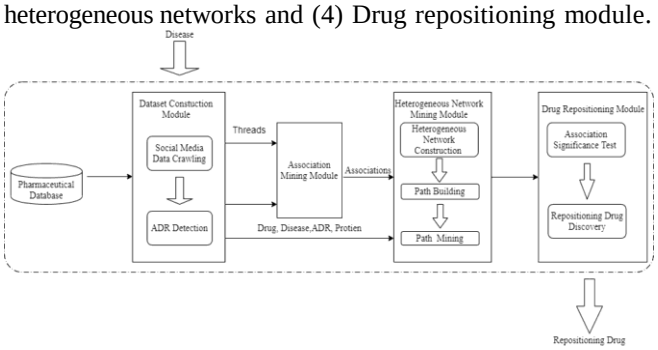

Fig 1. Architecture of Proposed System

A. Dataset Creation Module

The disease-based repositioning approach helps researchers to concentrate on particular diseases and classify the repositioning drugs. Staring from those diseases of interest, to identify the corresponding drugs PharmGKB is referred. To obtain the corresponding ADRs as potential ADR candidates for these drugs, SIDER database is used. DrugBank is used for protein. Disease, drug, protein and ADR are the medical entities in the dataset.

B. Mining Module for Associations

The mining module deals with the extraction of disease- drug, drug-ADR, disease-protein, protein-ADR, and disease-ADR associations. To find the strong associations, association mining rule is used. Specifically, followed the principle of Apriori algorithm in association rule mining. Output of this module is the extracted associations. Stronger associations identify by the higher lift value.

C. Mining Module for Heterogeneous Networks

A significant approach applied in drug repositioning is network analysis, with the great ability to expose the links as well as the underlying mechanisms and interactions between multiple medical entities. To explore the novel connections between disease, drug, protein and ADRs heterogeneous network is used.

Most of the network studies are based on homogenous networks. However, most of the healthcare networks are heterogeneous where nodes (drug, disease, protein, gene, etc) and links between these nodes are also different. To explore novel connections between disease, drug, protein and ADRs proposed a heterogeneous network based method. The proposed network is a heterogeneous network, weighted non-directionally. The weights of the links are identical, and the frequency of associations between nodes is not considered in a non-weighted heterogeneous healthcare network.

Meanwhile, non-directional relationships here are able to disclose the associations for repositioning use between diseases, drugs, proteins and ADRs. The aim of the heterogeneous mining network is to uncover the links between the disease and ADR. As a repositioning candidate under a specific disease- ADR relationship, the drugs that have the ADR but are not prescribed for the disease may be evaluated. To locate the missing disease ADR connections interface prediction is employed. The point of connection forecast is to look for out missing joins, acknowledge fake connections and anticipate the existence of feasible connections in observable organization upheld the data out there, similar to node attainable and found connections. A graph regularization weighted in addition to framework goal model combined with diagram regularization innovation local and native weight likeness to catch nearby geography information and adventure a lot of supportive connection weight information for interface expectation in weighted networks. Specifically, uses WcS to calculate the burden similarity between native nodes to get all the link weight data of the initial network, then the graph regularization technology is integrated with WcS to explore topology data. By integration link weight data and native data, propose a unified model GWNMF for link prediction in weighted networks.

Algorithm 1 Algorithm GWNMF

Input:

A: adjacency matrix of undirected weighted network;

K: dimension of latent space;

n: maximum number of iterations; Parameter: α, β

Output:

Similarity score matrix A

1. Divide A into training set E^T and probe set E^P
2. Randomly initialize U, V
3. Calculate WcS score matrix according to (1)
4. Exploiting link weight information
5. Preserve local information according to (2)
6. For t=1: n do
7. Update U
8. Update V
9. Get U and V after convergence;
10. endfor
11. Compute probability matrix for link prediction

A = UV^T

This model has been applied in collaborative filtering and clustering. Let $A \in R^{NN}$ is adjacency matrix of unweight network. In weight networks, weight of link information plays an important role in improving weighted network link prediction. However, most real-world weighted networks are sparse, that is, observable link weight information is only a small fraction. Therefore weighted cosine similarity (WcS) method is employed to exploit more link weight information for sparse networks. It mainly shares more common neighbours between nodes, and nodes may be similar, such as if two strangers have many common friends, the chances are that they become friends. Let $P_i = \{a_{i1}, \ldots, a_{n1}\}$ be the link weight between node i and other nodes.

The indicator weighted matrix is determined by the similarity P_i and P_j. Here we consider the weighted cosine similarity as the indicator weighted matrix, i.e., for nodes i and j. Weighted cosine similarity score matrix is defined as equation Equ.1

$$S_{ij} = \sum_{i,j=1}^{n} W_{ij} \frac{P_i P_j}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{n} P_i^2} \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{n} P_j^2}} \quad (1)$$

Where Wi; j represents the weight of link between nodes i and j. Since S contains all the original network links weight, assign S as the indicator weighted matrix to model. Then employ graph regularization technology and WcS such that topological structural information of network is well preserved. Specifically, aim at allocating similar vector stands for nodes with similar topological structural. Let us denote V_i and V_j as feature vector associated to node i and j. If node i and j have similar local topological structural, then their vector V_i and V_j should also be similar in the latent space.

$$M = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j} d(v_i, v_j) \times S_{i,j} = Tr(V^T L V) \quad (2)$$

Where Tr (.) indicates the trace of a matrix. The laplacian matrix and S_{ij} is the local weighted similarity. By integrating link weight information and local information, we propose a unified model for link prediction in weighted networks. The link prediction algorithm proposed for GWNMF (Algorithm 1). The GWNMF algorithm uses the multiplicative updating rules to optimize the objective function. Specifically, the method is based on the NMF framework elegantly combining link weights and topology information to perform weighted link prediction tasks.

D. Drug Repositioning Module

The drugs related with the ADR could also be evaluated as a repositioning candidate for a disease, if there's a powerful association among a disease and an ADR implies a relationship between the disease and the ADR.

Based on the D-ADR associations from association mining module, this module is assessing and extracting the extensive D-ADR associations from all associations, and identifying repositioning drugs for every disease.

IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This technique proposes a unique drug positioning technique in the context of drug positioning. Based on the created network, the path mining methods and link prediction is applied. Supported every disease-ADR association, generated a graph of repositioning drugs for this disease. For each ADR, strength of the associations between the ADR and all the diseases are computed.

The green line indicates the repositioning drugs in Fig 2. Meanwhile, the results additionally indicate that target info is more helpful in predicting potential medicine for new diseases. The repositioned drugs based on cancer data set are shown in Fig 3.

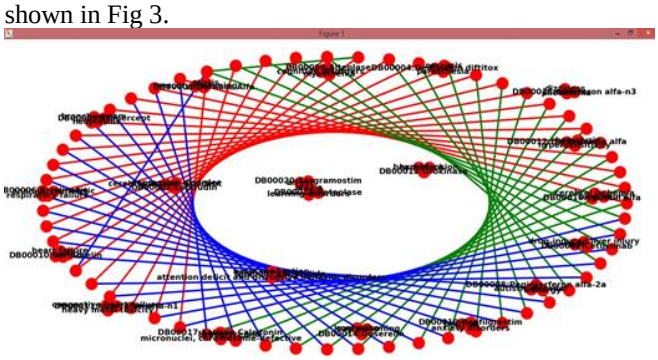

Fig 2. Drug repositioning graph

Fig 3. Repositioned drugs

V. CONCLUSION

Existing drugs for new indications could benefit both pharmaceutical companies and human beings much. Computational predictions of disease-drug associations are powerful approaches to provide drugs with the maximum promising indication candidates for in addition biomedical assessments. Therefore, developing efficient method to infer disease-drug associations is of importance and numerous efforts have been made to this field. In this paper, we connected drugs with potential indications for drug repositioning through Adverse Drug Reactions (ADRs). ADR-based repositioning approach were shown to be capable of profiling drug related phenotypic information and can subsequently helped in discovering new therapeutic uses for drugs.

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AUTHORS PROFILE

Nisha T P received Bachelor of Technology in Computer Science and Engineering from Thejus Engineering College, Vellarakkad in 2017 and completed Master of Technology in Computer Science and Engineering from Mar Athanasius College of Engineering, Kothamangalam affiliated to APJ Abdul Kalam Technological University. Her research interest is in machine learning and data mining

Prof. Linda Sara Mathew is currently working as assistant professor in the Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Mar Athanasius College of Engineering, Kothamangalam, Kerala, India. She received her B-Tech Degree in 2002 and M-Tech in 2011 in Computer Science and Engineering from Mahatma Gandhi university and Anna University. She has around 15 years of teaching and industrial experience. She is interested in the areas of Data Mining, Neural Network, Image Processing, Soft Computing