Using Parallel Computing in Drug Design

Richard A. Brown, St. Olaf Elizabeth Shoop, Macalester College Suzanne J. Matthews, West Point Joel C. Adams, Calvin College











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How do pharmaceutical companies design the medicines we use?









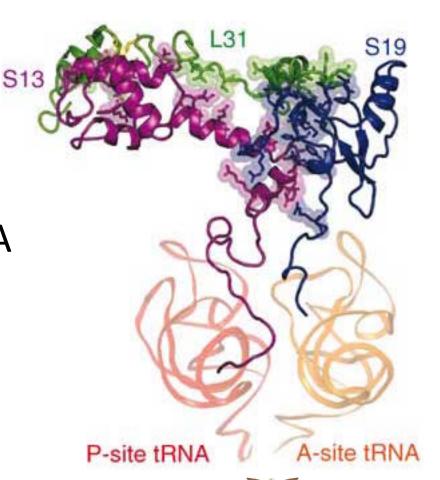




How medicines work

Our **DNA** is like a book of recipes

 Instead of food, DNA contains the instructions for making proteins in our bodies







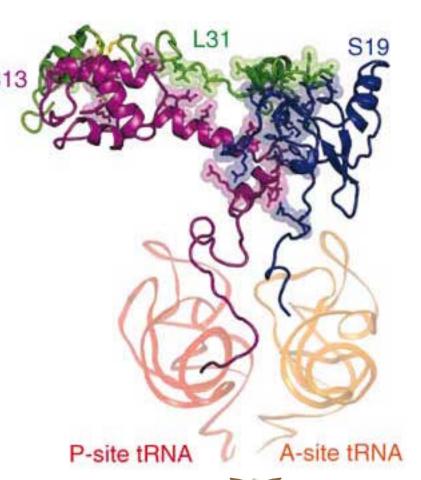






How medicines work

- A protein's shape determines the function it performs in a person's body
- To design a drug, we can find ligands
 (new pieces) to change a protein's shape







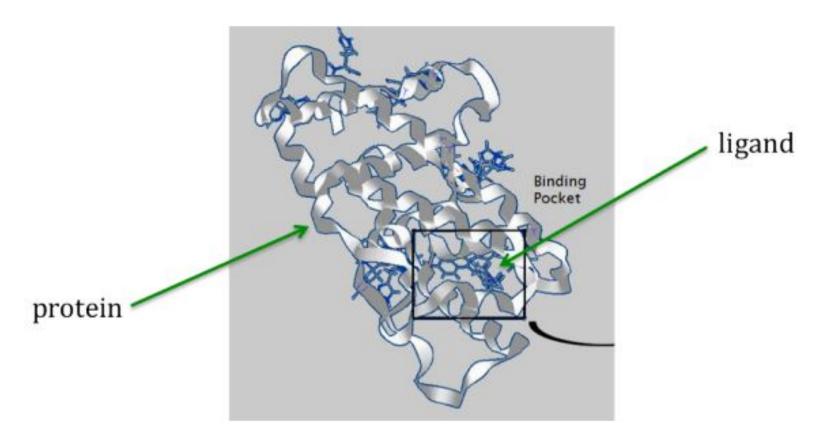








How medicines work













Strategy for drug design software

- 1. Generate ligands to try for particular protein
 - Some ligands will fit, some won't
- 2. Compute a **score for each ligand** that simulates how well it will:
 - fit that protein; and
 - produce a desired shape change
- 3. Identify the **highest scoring ligands** for actual synthesis (production) and testing









Drug design exemplar code

A program *structured like* drug design software

- 1. Generate ligands to try for particular protein
 - Random character strings of random lengths
- 2. Compute a score for each ligand
 - Compare for maximum match with string representing a protein
- lcacxet cx tbcrv
- Insertions and deletions allowed
- 3. Identify the **highest scoring ligands**











Drug design exemplar code

A program structured like drug design software

- 1. Generate ligands to try for particular protein
 - **Fast**
- 2. Compute a score for each ligand
 - Takes a long time
 - Parallelize by using multiple Icacxet computation threads for different ligands

cx tbcrv

- 3. Identify the **highest scoring ligands**
 - Fast just sort and find maximum













Drug design exemplar code

Command-line arguments:

./drugdesign-static threads maxlen count

- threads is number of simultaneous threads
- maxlen is maximum length of a ligand
 - Each ligand has random length up to this max
- count is number of ligands to score









