# Chirotope Generation – A Step Towards Multi-Conformational 3D-QSPR

#### Ralf Gugisch

Lehrstuhl II für Mathematik University of Bayreuth

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# The problem with 3D-QSPR

A chemical compound ...



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cyclohexane

# The problem with 3D-QSPR

A chemical compound ...



... may appear in different conformations

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# The problem with 3D-QSPR

A chemical compound ...



... may appear in different conformations





chair form twisted form

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A chemical compound ...



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... having different geometric indices (e.g. topographic Wiener index):

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34.44 34.15

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... having different geometric indices (e.g. topographic Wiener index):

34.44 34.15

It is *not* clear which conformation is responsible for the property.

# The problem with 3D-QSPR

• Idea: Geometric indices should be based on a set (a mixture) of conformations (e.g. centroid method)

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	- by orientation functions (i.e. chirotopes)



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#### The orientation function

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#### The orientation function



# The orientation function

The "right-hand rule":



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• In molecules:



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 $\sqrt{2}$  $\mathcal{L}^{\mathcal{P}}$ 

 $++$ 

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 $++$ 

 $\_b$ 

 $\mathbf{\bullet}_{a}$ 

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# The orientation function





 $-b$ 

 $\mathbf{\bullet}_{a}$ 

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# The orientation function





 $-b$ 

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# The orientation function





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# The orientation function

• The "right-hand rule":





 $++0$   $-++0$   $-++0$   $++$ 

 $\boldsymbol{h}$ 

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# The orientation function

The "right-hand rule":



• In molecules:



$$
\begin{array}{c}\n\sqrt{2}328888888888888888\\
\sqrt{2}323288888888888\\
\chi =++0--+-0-++0+++ \end{array}
$$
# The orientation function

• The "right-hand rule":



The *orientation function*  $\chi$  (in combination with the molecular graph) describes a molecule on an intermediate level between constitution and conformation.











#### Canonical forms for orientation functions



Canonical forms are important for orientation functions (as they are for the molecular graphs).



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- We are able to calculate the canonical form.







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## Partially defined orientation functions



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## Partially defined orientation functions



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## Partially defined orientation functions



• Partially defined orientation functions give the possibility to classify the conformations in a graduated application-specific manner.



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# Conformer generation

## Conformer generation

Our Strategy for conformer generation:



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**• Generate orientation functions.** 

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- Try to find a conformer for each of these mappings.

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#### Question:

Which mappings  $n^4 \to \{0, \pm 1\}$  are orientation functions?

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## Chirotope

A chirotope (of rank 4) over  $n$  points (the atoms) is a mapping

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$$
\chi(\vec{a}) \cdot \chi(\vec{b}) = 1 \Longrightarrow \exists i \in n : \chi(b_i, a_1, \ldots, a_3) \cdot \chi(b_0, \ldots, a_0, \ldots, b_3) = 1.
$$
 (GP)

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## Radon partitions

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## Radon partitions



### Radon partitions





## Radon partitions

A chemical unfeasable conformation:



#### Question:

Is it possible to recognize the infeasibility from the orientation function only?

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## Radon partitions (2)

• A radon partition is a pair (A,B) of subsets of all atoms, such that their convex hulls intersect:

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• A *radon partition* is a pair (A,B) of subsets of all atoms, such that their convex hulls intersect:



- The chirotope determines all radon partitions.
- This way, we can recognize (some) chemical unfeasable configurations, e.g.



## Radon partitions





## Radon partitions





## Radon partitions



## Radon partitions



## Radon partitions



## Radon partitions



## Radon partitions



## Radon partitions

A chemical unfeasable conformation:



• We did not need coordinates nor angles for this test.

## Radon partitions



- We did not need coordinates nor angles for this test.
- $\bullet \Rightarrow$  Efficient test during conformer generation.

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## **Conclusions**



Orientation functions are a coordinate free, adjustable, discrete tool for describing molecular conformations.

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- Orientation functions are a coordinate free, adjustable, discrete tool for describing molecular conformations.
- We can compute chirotopes in computer.

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#### Thank You!

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The molecular graph has 12 automorphisms.



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- Excluding unfeasable radon partitions: 162





 $\Omega$ 

 $(1 - 1)$   $(1 - 1)$   $(1 - 1)$   $(1 - 1)$   $(1 - 1)$   $(1 - 1)$   $(1 - 1)$ 

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- Restricting to quadrupels corresponding to butane substructures:





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- Restricting to quadrupels corresponding to butane substructures: 13
- Conformation as local minima of an energy function were found for:
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- Conformation as local minima of an energy function were found for:
	- boat form (a "sattle point")





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- Restricting to quadrupels corresponding to butane substructures: 13
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	- boat form (a "sattle point")
	- **•** twist form

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- Conformation as local minima of an energy function were found for:
	- boat form (a "sattle point")
	- **•** twist form
	- $\bullet$  chair form
	- twist form (enantiomere)





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