

High quality materials innovation on your PC

Genetic function algorithms for building QSARs

Manage your materials discovery workflow

## Materials Studio Datasheet

# QSAR

QSAR is a workflow solution for chemicals and materials discovery. It enables research scientists to identify compounds with optimal physicochemical properties. Integration in Materials Studio® provides unsurpassed access to descriptors and advanced analysis capabilities to help you to create superior materials.

'Faster materials innovation with QSAR'

## Chemicals and Materials Industries Challenges

Companies in the chemicals and materials industries are facing similar challenges. Faster innovation of novel materials, at reduced cost, with improved performance is key. Additionally, patent positions may also accelerate the search for alternative materials. It is for these reasons that companies working on materials as varied as, but not limited to, polymers, surfactants, and other soft materials, molecular/inorganic crystals, and zeolites use Quantitative Structure Activity Relationships (QSAR) techniques as an integral part of their new materials research. The use of QSAR allows the speed up of innovation and the creation of superior materials.

## QSAR: Step into the Future

QSAR brings high quality materials innovation to your PC, allowing a much broader group of researchers than previously possible access these tools. This builds on over 10 years of expertise in QSAR, bringing together the design, features, and functionality researchers in the materials chemistry industries require.

## How will you Work with QSAR?

QSAR can be used by individual researchers, allowing users to follow a workflow to discover novel materials. Typically you will start by obtaining molecular structures and the associated experimental data. Then structures are validated and descriptors calculated.

An initial data analysis follows, for example using a basic correlation analysis. This initial analysis may

already indicate a relation between the molecular properties and experiments. From this you can proceed with model building. It is here where you, using model building/validation techniques, including hook-up to the unique genetic function approximation technique where you identify the details of your QSAR. If required you can apply data fragmenting before your models are built.

These candidates can now be separated in subsets, based on predicted properties. You will now have a lead group of molecules, which you may decide to synthesize or buy, if commercially available. Subsequent testing will confirm the applicability of these molecules. If needed you may use the results of these experiments to update your knowledge base and follow the above workflow, until you reach your target properties, faster.

	A	B	C	D	E
	Structure	Structure Name	Conversion Fraction	HCMO algorithm EVAMP	LUMO algorithm EVAMP
1	Concasso 6-a	-1	6.20000000	-0.54020000	0.54036700
2	Concasso 6-b	-2	4.30000000	-0.51429800	0.38548300
3	Concasso 6-c	-3	7.50000000	-0.84775000	0.88362300
4	Concasso 6-d	-4	6.30000000	-0.61083600	0.61754100
5	Concasso 6-e	-5	2.75000000	-0.68943800	0.68180300
6	Concasso 6-f	-6	4.50000000	-0.68489500	0.68539400
7	Concasso 6-g	-7	2.00000000	-0.68000000	0.67342600
8	Concasso 6-h	-8	4.50000000	-0.68588400	0.68168100
9	Concasso 6-i	-9	4.50000000	-0.68588400	0.68168100
10	Concasso 6-j	-10	9.00000000	-0.85780200	0.87123600
11	Concasso 6-k	-11	-0.60000000	-0.60036700	0.60192100

▲ The study table is the heart of QSAR, from here structures can be added, edited, descriptors calculated, models built, and finally physical properties predicted.

QSAR enables the user to manage their work in a single study table. It is here that your molecules are united with their properties. Descriptors provide an all-round quality set of physicochemical properties which, when interfaced with the unique genetic function approximation, give you unrivalled capabilities to calculate your QSAR. Combined with the integrated presentation and data organization and analysis capabilities, QSAR is the tool of choice for materials discovery.

## The Materials Studio Advantage

QSAR is operated from within the Materials Studio

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software environment, providing a user-friendly interface, complying with Windows® standards.

## QSAR at a Glance

- **Study table** - provides the heart of your QSAR calculations, enabling cut/copy/paste/sorting, function definition, storing of links to structures, and flexible cell coloration

- **Data structure import** - users can import sets of materials and associated experimental data from industry standard molecular structures and data files

- **Molecule viewing capabilities** - users have the power of Materials Studio at their fingertips to draw, manipulate, and display their materials

- **Descriptors** - QSAR users may select from the following sets of built-in descriptors:

- Atomistic (charges, atoms counts etc.)

- Spatial (molecular mass, volume, surface area etc.)

- Other descriptors (fragments counts, crystal cell dimensions, polymorph etc.)

- Fast descriptors provide an extensive list of topological thermodynamic, information content, e-state and structural properties, including the Jurs descriptors

- VAMP descriptors provide energy, orbitals (HOMO/LUMO), multipoles etc.

Additionally, the following descriptors can be licensed:

- Forcite allows the use of the molecular mechanics/dynamics engine and allows access to energetics (total, non-bond, and optimized structure).

- **Initial Data Analysis** - this unites a series of techniques to spot patterns in your data. Methods include: univariate analysis, data standardization, data transformation, correlation matrix, graphical analysis, principal components analysis, and cluster analysis and validation

- **Model Building** - here the calculation engine builds your QSAR relation. Users can choose from standard techniques such as multiple linear regression, partial least squares, or use the unique genetic function approximation (GFA):

- GFA, a genetic algorithm with a term to penalise models that are overfitting, uses Friedman's lack-of-fit (LOF) error measure to control the number of terms in the model whilst minimizing the least-squares error. GFA should be used when the dataset contains more descriptors than samples as it chooses the best descriptors. The GFA also supports models which include higher order polynomials and spline functions, allowing the creation of non-linear models and the use of spline terms for automatic outlier removal

- **Model Validation** - here you decide whether the model you have built describes your data well. In addition to each model builder's own validation, cross-validation, ANOVA, outlier analysis, and graphical validation (predicted vs. observed) is provided

- **Model Management** - allows users to apply, import, export (xml format), copy or delete models. This also allows user to run their model when they want. Exporting models allows you to share your models with other Materials Studio users

- **Data Fragmentation/Subsetting** - your data table can be sorted and filtered to allow you to find groups of molecules

- **Candidate Generation** - candidate molecules can be drawn or sets of molecules from industry standard molecular structures files can be imported. An analog builder is also included for markush library enumeration

- **Project Management** - you can save your projects at any time, allowing you to share your work with colleagues. It includes structures, models, and tables.



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