American Journal of Psychiatric Rehabilitation

Expert Opinion Article

AI-Driven Drug Discovery: Transforming Neurological and Neurodegenerative Disease Treatment Through Bioinformatics and Genomic Research

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Abstract

AI-driven drug discovery implemented via a number of machine learning techniques is transforming the field of treatment for neurological and neurodegenerative diseases. Modern bioinformatics and genomic research have enabled the aggregation and processing of vast quantities of biological and medical data, intensifying recent interest in machine learning tools. Developed models have been applied widely in screening libraries of potential compounds for new drugs, in studying in vivo models of these diseases tailored to develop particular proteinopathies, and in prospective clinical trials on new therapies. This review focuses on advanced machine learning tools and approaches for drug discovery in neurodegenerative diseases that have not yet become broadly utilised. It is motivated in part by the successful efforts to apply ML models for Parkinson's disease clinical trial design, due to a strong need for new treatments. The field has recently been reviewed, though only selective efforts were discussed and technological advances in machine learning have been, in the interim, substantial. While efforts to discover new therapeutics for neurodegenerative diseases such as Alzheimer's and Parkinson's have proved elusive, recent successes both in the application of novel drug delivery systems or biologics and efforts to start treatment earlier in the disease course have renewed interest in CNS drug discovery. In parallel, the modern revolution of big data has led to enormous increases in the quantity and variety of biological and medical data that can be leveraged. Finally, recent advances in machine learning have facilitated the analysis and understanding of these complex datasets. Broadly, there are eight areas encompassing the CNS drug discovery pipeline where modern machine learning is increasingly used to drive pre-clinical and clinical programs: patient stratification, target identification, screening and lead discovery, lead optimization, models of disease, polypharmacy, in vivo and in vitro assays, and rational study design.

Keywords: Big Data, Cloud Computing, Genetic Testing, Reproductive Health, Personalized Medicine, Data Analytics, Healthcare Innovation, Genetic Data Storage, Predictive Modeling, Reproductive Medicine, Health Data Integration, Artificial Intelligence, Bioinformatics, Cost Reduction in Healthcare, Precision Medicine..

1. Introduction

Nowadays, people are living longer due to improvements in medicine, healthcare, and nutritional support. Despite these efforts, people are experiencing various neurological and neurodegenerative diseases over time; diseases that rob the most valuable things: memory, personality, and the ability to perform daily activities. Alzheimer's disease is an inevitable degenerative brain disorder and so common that every fourth person over the age of 85 is affected. Parkinson's disease, like Alzheimer's, manifests itself as a late-onset neurodegenerative condition, characterized by degeneration and loss of nerve cells in the brain.

With the spread of COVID-19 in the first months of 2020, it has become clear that people will face a problem that has never been encountered before. This sudden crisis process makes becoming sick quicker than finding treatment. Time may be too far to find healing for treating active patients. Thanks to scientific and technological developments, significant progress has been made in bioinformatics, genetics research, and genomic medicine. AI-driven drug discovery is being widely used to identify potential markets for pharmaceuticals. In the simplest form, drug designing is understood as generating a treatment that binds the target with the highest possible affinity and perfectly suits the structure of the target or heals the deficiency of the target molecule. A word that existed only in the minds of people who remember science fiction in the previous century has now started to be put into practice thanks to the developments in bioinformatics, structural biology, and genetics research. All of this is only the first step in finding a cure. This process is practically just the beginning of a long and systematic journey consisting of tests on animals and healthy volunteers, with the aim of detecting and eliminating side effects that may develop, not healing the disease but harming the patient. The transformation of the treatment of neurological and neurodegenerative

diseases, especially Alzheimer's and Parkinson's, focuses on pharmacogenetics and genomics-based AI models, with the integration of other sciences and the help team. All statements have been refuted with multi-omics research data and records: various datasets and extensive information. In an era when every individual, stock prices, and even football scores will be foreseen with precision; there is not always a chance to reach the expected result with precisely predetermined conditions and expectations. Drug discovery biology is one of the most complex areas in the field of science, so the expected results can be achieved by much trial and error.

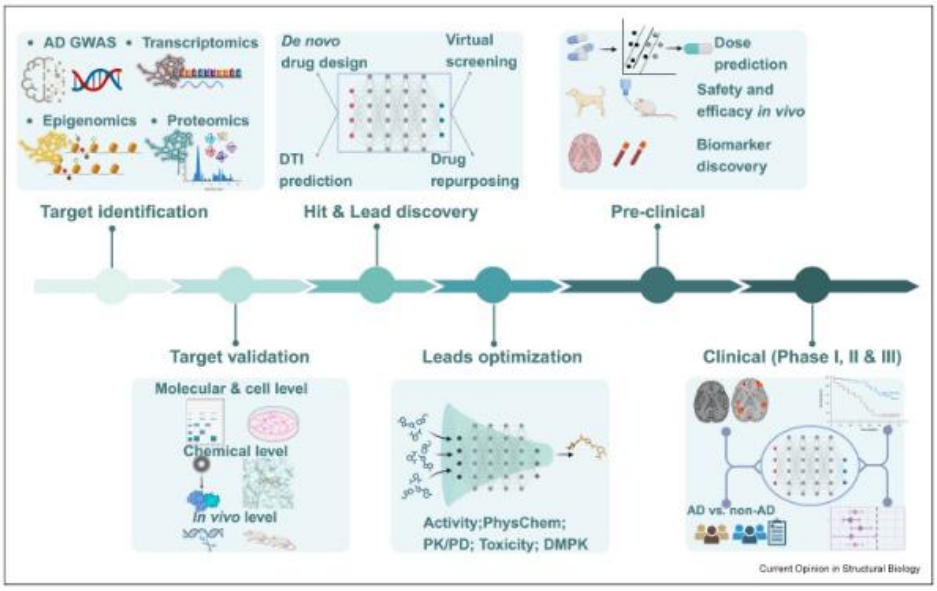

Fig 1: Artificial intelligence for drug discovery

1.1. Background and Significance

There are few greater scientific and medical challenges than enabling successful drug discovery, development, and translational implementation of new therapies and treatments for brain-specific neurological and neurodegenerative diseases such as Alzheimer's disease, schizophrenia, bipolar, autism spectrum disorders, and epilepsy, which are rapidly increasing in worldwide prevalence and burdens of disease. While the investments required to meet this challenge in terms of intellectual capital, technologies, translational research, and biopharma drug discovery, development, and clinical trials are daunting, the impending societal and economic impacts of failing to meet the required innovation are much more serious and costly. Investment in the basic, clinical, and translational life sciences has begun to transform our understanding of these diseases at the molecular, genomic, bioinformatics, and epidemiological levels revealing startling complexity, with underlying causes ranging from environmental insults, gene-environment interactions, rare and common DNA variation, gene-lifestyle interactions, to molecular, cellular, and network regulatory intracellular and between brain cell type processes of inflammation, immunity, development, aging, metabolism, and cellular maintenance and signalling. The challenges are thus to seek approaches that can incorporate, harmonize, and model this vast multi-scale, multi-dimensional data and knowledge to together systematically understand and configure it to identify novel informative advances upon which innovative new interventions, therapies, and treatments can be grounded, tested, and scaled.

Artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning (ML) based computational drug discovery methods, algorithms, and tools have the potential to investigate the untapped, less biased knowledge to predict novel drug-target interactions at biochemical and gene-disease networks, as the human microbiome's association with therapeutics, unveiling so far not observed molecular drug targeting patterns of chemicals across diseases, after having been successful for training deep neural networks to identify potent active compounds for a given protein target. Furthermore, since the FDA has officially approved innovative computational modeling approaches in early-stage drug discovery and development for its Pre-certification Program along with fast-advanced software platforms for more up-to-date cloud-based distributed computing and data management. Approximately expensive, time-consuming experiments and trials can take advantage of the AI technologies and big data potentials in drug discovery stages. Integrated multi-omics and linkage data evaluation can be explored for the purpose of determining latent data-driven patterns with a high predictivity power, since these results are considered to detect less biased and

novel drug targets that would not be achievable by the current validation efforts, which are mostly biased and informative rather than exploratory. Provided predictive models can bring about significant savings in the expense and duration of experimental validation for the initiatives of millions of experimental compounds or countless preclinical testing results. Generated deep learning models can extensively support advances in chemical biology, allowing broader accessibility and applicability of advanced counterfactual graph attention mechanisms and acting as a propeller for the generation of novel high-order multitask embeddings and subsequent de novo lead compounds. The latter can further undergo the AU, scalability, scalability, and favorability assessment by the promising NLG models on the basis of repurposing sequences and chemistry conditions, as marketed compounds with transparent synergistic multiplets can be predicted. Higher chances of imminent approval are predicted for drug-drug synergy between the companies of different pharmaceutical giants, particularly for the cases of ACE inhibitors with thiazide and thiazide-like diuretics. The limitations of the current AI applications in each research subfield are discussed based on a systematic review of the most recent literature user studies and the future directions for the wider common application are suggested by considering the prevailing trends in this steadily evolving.

Equ 1: Gene Expression and Disease Pathway Modeling

$$y = f(X, \theta) + \epsilon$$

- y is the gene expression level (output).
- X is the input matrix of genomic data (e.g., gene sequences, SNPs).
- θ represents the learned model parameters.
- ϵ is the error term.

2. Overview of Neurological and Neurodege nerative Diseases

This paper focuses on the transformative role artificial intelligence (AI) driven drug discovery can play in the identification of novel treatments for neurological and neurodegenerative diseases. Neurological and neurodegenerative diseases are monogenic, multifactorial and highly polygenic. While genetics can explain population risks, driver molecular and environmental factors are likely disease- or population-specific and remain largely beyond the reach of genome-wide association studies. The complexity, scale and heterogeneity of data that needs to be integrated across biological scales and modalities exceed human and conventional computational capacities, yet to be met in Big Data applications. The growing sharing of public data from multiple sources emerges as a new opportunity to develop data-driven approaches that would reason and make evidence-based hypotheses across data modalities and scales, not yet considered or studied by humans. The fast growing body of available biological and medical data fostered the investigation of statistical and machine learning methods to predict drug targets computationally. Recent efforts in text-mining-based chemical-protein interactions are reviewed. A method based on statistical modeling of gene expression data is introduced that is more targeted and predictive yet is also shown to be robust to noise and single study-specific biases. Data-driven approaches can enhance the process of discovering drug-target interactions and might be employed to develop therapeutic strategies for complex diseases. Specifically drug development for a given pathological condition is closely related to the knowledge of the possible targets on which the small compounds might act. Owing to the high costs of traditional experimental methods and the huge and continuously growing amount of available biological and medical data, in recent years a variety of statistical and machine learning methods have been developed to computationally predict drug targets.

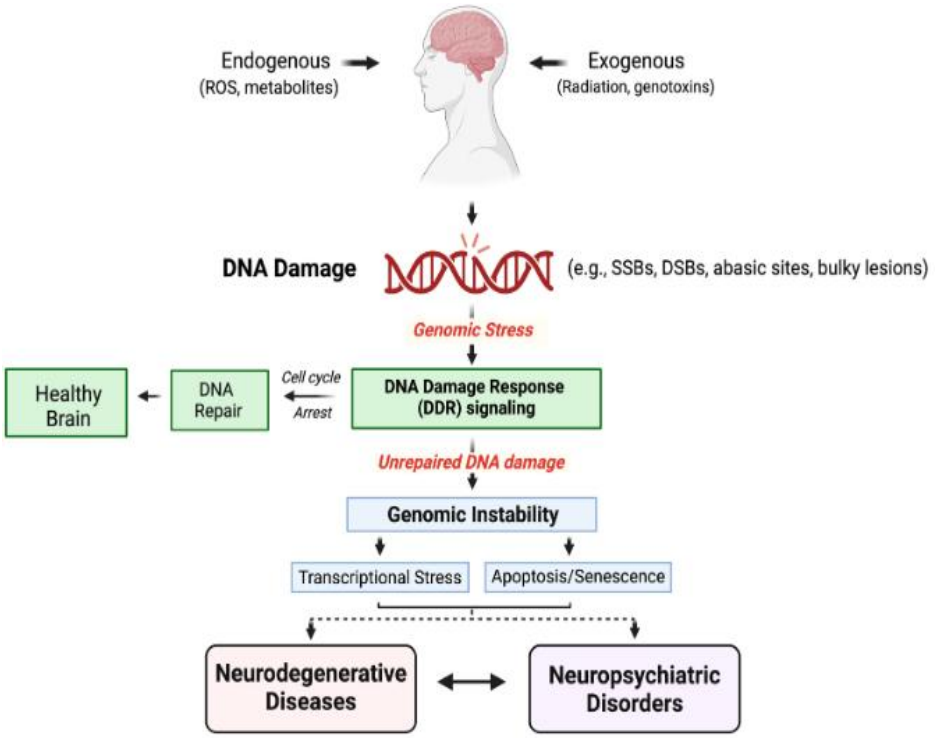

Fig 2: Neurodegenerative Diseases

2.1. Classification of Neurological Disorders

Neurex, the software described, consists of prediction models for label-free quantification of protein expression in DDA LC-MS/MS spectra. The Information Dependent Acquisition mode that is typically used in Label-Free DIA experiments stores all its tandem mass spectra in an mzML file. For user-defined protein sets, intensities for peptides and subsets of proteins of interest can be calculated. These intensities can serve as a basis of prediction models. The software is capable of predicting intensities in all raw LC-MS files that result in similar retention times and m/z values for peptides that were used to model prediction rules.

Since Theodor Schwann and Rudolph Virchow postulated on the neuronal basis of brain function during the 19th century, the genetic basis of neurological and neurodegenerative diseases has been a major aim of both basic research and clinical studies. Current attempts on unraveling the genetic basis of neurological disease focus both on identification of disease-causing genetic factors and on analysis of disease-modifying genetic factors like genetic differences in the response to medical treatment. Due to their complex genetic architecture neurodegenerative diseases constitute a particular problem in the latter case. In order to meet the growing demand for genotyping affected individuals under the assumption of complex genetic traits, a consortium was founded that aims at identifying DNA-sequences which are involved in the pathogenesis of neurological diseases and at clustering them into groups according to their patho-physiological relevance. This outlines the rationale of this approach, and describes current scientific projects and technical infrastructures. Model diseases investigated include Alzheimer disease, Parkinson disease, and stroke.

2.2. Impact on Public Health

Advances in genome mapping allowed scientists to detect more than 70 genetic markers found in patients with neurodegenerative diseases (ND). These genetic markers cause alterations in the central nervous system in patients with ND. Bioinformatic tools were used in the early stages of the search for bioactive compounds that acted on these molecular targets. Machine learning (ML) strategies helped in the identification of these compounds having beneficial effects in silico. In silico bioinformatics screening helps indicate the bioactive compounds with higher potential to act as neuroprotective agents. ND afflicts millions of people worldwide, and they are incurable diseases characterized by neuronal death in different regions of the central nervous system. A major focus in the neurobiological research of ND was the mapping of the altered pathways that lead to the induction of cell death. Consequently, this characterization of the ND associated targets opened up the possibility to search for molecules that can modulate these cellular components to avoid the neuronal damage. This combined computational-experimental methodology has been successful in expanding the knowledge about new molecular bioactive compounds acting on specific targets related to ND.

3. Traditional Drug Discovery Processes

Drug discovery is a multi-stage process initiated by the identification of a sufficient understanding of the pathology of the target disease and the subsequent identification of adequate strategies to act on it. Identification of the mechanism of action of the disease involves biological experimentation and/or data from investigations involving a range of processing and analysis activities. Traditionally, a reductionist approach, in which the analysis of a single biological molecule, has been carried out; however, the recent growth of complex omics research has provided a global vision of pathologies. In particular, large-scale discoveries relating to genes, proteins, and metabolic statistics allow biological knowledge of diseases and drug actions never anticipated. Responses to the discovery of omics information include new, more strongly biased biomarker discovery strategies, which provide a boost to pharmaceutical investigators by assigning such biomarkers to the functionality of biological agents.

Subsequent drug discovery scientists also face the process of identifying novel pharmacodynamic and pharmacokinetic targets through the broad spectrum of biological data originating from the omics research. Conventional strategies typically appeal to the broad bioinformatic community, mostly designed for a 'solo'-omics study, and tend to undervalue the results obtained. An opportunity to find previously hidden data-driven patterns that could confirm less biased biomarkers or unknown drug candidates resides in the integrated Bayesian analysis of multiple omics and mediation data. Bright embodiments of detailed complex data-driven approaches reveal startling new facts about pathologies and potential functions of drugs that would never be assumed with a simplistic reductionist view. Behind this field, therefore, lies the rise of a new plethora of models that take an 'in silico' approach, simulating the response of complex biological systems to drug actions through genomic research and gene expression profile analysis. Furthermore, machine learning algorithms have become sophisticated enough to allow the development and use of statistically advanced models to explore these data beyond constraints.Amidst the rush to find a cure for the most clustered menaces cited above, it is, therefore, adept time to contemplate applying bioinformatics to find a potent treatment that could squelch such a catastrophic storm. And up till now, several prior-existence researches have laid a good foundation in the biomedical field to discover potential therapeutic medicines for a variety of prospective diseases, e.g., leading to leveraging bio-ontologies, such as Compound-Disease Associations, Protein-Gene (Genotype)-Disease Associations. But the upshot cannot be defined as a subsequent double-edged sword owing to the profound side-effect concern of some bioinformatic medicines.

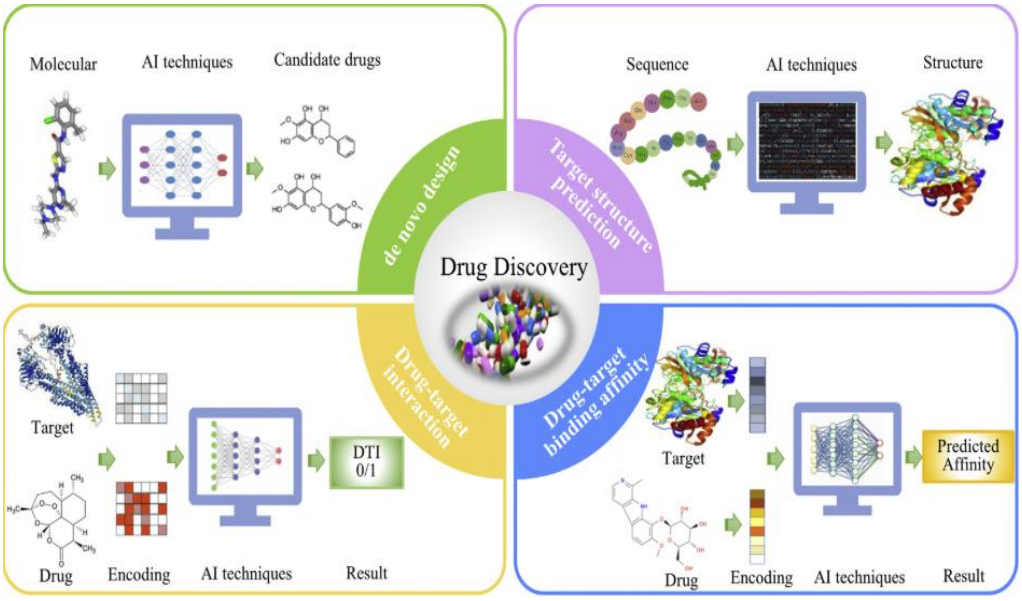

Fig 3: Traditional Drug Discovery Processes

3.1. Historical Context

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is gaining traction in transforming the process of drug discovery by offering innovative solutions to a wide range of challenges confronting the pharmaceutical industry. The integration of AI into drug development will improve our understanding of targets, enhance the prediction capacity of candidate drugs, expand the range of therapeutics, and reduce the complexities of drug discovery research. It promises to revitalize the rate of therapeutic innovation and to interconnect drug research, informatics, and medical science,

giving rise to better health, productivity, and prosperity. However, before AI/ML can be efficiently employed for drug discovery, certain constraints have to be addressed related to diverse bioinformatics mining and understanding data, designing exploitable AI/ML algorithms, and resolving issues regarding integration open laboratory information.

Whether it is the pandemic scenarios with COVID-19 or the escalating youth demographic factor that is becoming more susceptible to AD in the U.S., scientists have been compelled to search for its cure. The CIA's World Factbook has surprisingly shown that by 2050 in countries like South Korea, Japan, and Austria, the average age will reach remorsefulness of AD. And considering that in the previous years, a very few number of anti-amyloid-beta drugs have been approved, it sounds like the bell tolls are ever more reverberated than before for the scientists to find the cure for it through a revolutionary approach.

3.2. Limitations of Current Methods

Taking advantage of its latest AI technologies and the potential of big data, there are huge advantages in offering the possibility of exploring integrated multi-omics and linkage data in order to uncover data-driven patterns. A primary goal would be to identify robust patterns that are less biased than current candidates. These patterns would act as new, less known drug-targets, leading to a more validated therapeutic intervention. Understanding the disease and the biological elements processes to establish them with the correct targets is the focus of a well-founded model. Development of that model is needed to be a percentage of the possible targets in an existing network of biological elements and the observation of random properties of the illness concerned. Proper association of disease and biological elements in methodologies requires the understanding of the mechanisms underlying the illness. Generating and interpreting those associations needs a predefined, but still uncertain, model. Given the incompleteness and noise in current understanding, a curiosity-driven scientific approach is very limited. The approach will increase due to the availability of a continuous growing volume of multi-omic data. As an outcome, there is an urgency for data-driven approaches to assist in identifying the desired associations as well as in building a well-defined model of the illness . The function of all the drugs in the market, proposed drugs, and previously tested but unsuccessful drugs are needed to link them with as many proteins as possible. This is made to test if upcoming proteins share biological targets with a specifiable disease class.

Equ 2: Pharmacokinetics and Pharmacodynamics (PK/PD) Models

$$C(t) = \frac{D}{V} e^{-\lambda t}$$

- $C(t)$ is the drug concentration at time t.
- D is the dose administered.
- V is the volume of distribution.
- λ is the elimination rate constant.

4. The Role of AI in Drug Discovery

AI applications have become an important trend in the pharmaceutical industry over the past few years. Estimates suggest that the drug-discovery AI market will exceed $2 billion by 2027. Through its potential to revolutionize pharmaceutical processes and achieve breakthroughs that have been out of reach via manual efforts, AI is forecast to provide revolutionary change in drug design and delivery. Already, companies that have embraced AI in various links of the pharmaceutical research and commercialization chain are considering substantial benefits. Despite the potential magnitude of these gains, however, just like citizens, advanced economies and patent policies significantly behind the industrialized countries in the creation and utilization of AI infrastructure, clutching the rapid expansion of AI-driven drug discovery and manufacture.

Artificial intelligence and the exponential generation of large volumes of biological data are currently stirring revolution in preclinical drug design. Modeling processes employing machine-learning and statistical methodologies have been keenly embraced in medicament discovery and custom, enabling the identification of biopatterns in genetic data, proteins and various other organic molecules. AI has the potential to perform pre-built compound designs with specific characteristics using an expansive data ecosystem of small molecules, genes and reactional information. This has opened new possibilities for drug design and AI-driven medicament discovery has recently resulted in appealing patent submissions. Bioinformatics and genomic research systems are extensively preparing biological data, which poses noteworthy problems and opportunities that necessitate concurrent attention to both the computational models and the

experimental biological systems. Major roles of AI, digging deep using bioinformatics and genomic research systems in neurological disease and neurodegenerative research are surveyed here. On the one hand are logged interaction based feature motivated collection preparation strategies and best practice safety, on the other are experiments for analyzing biological activities in terms of very recent technological advancements. Throughout, the emphasis is not just neurological disease and neurodegenerative topics, but also in general bioinformatics research.

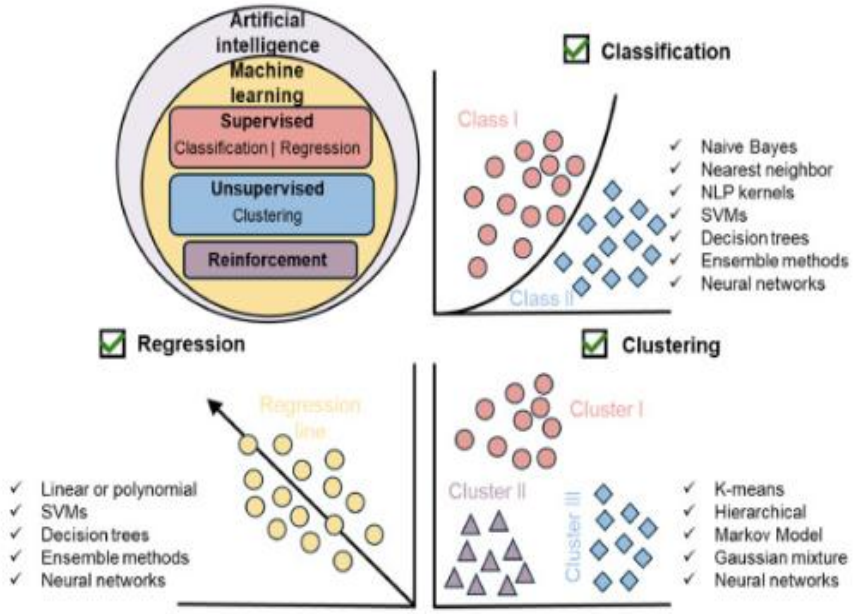

Fig 4: Artificial Intelligence in Revolutionizing Drug Discovery

4.1. Machine Learning Algorithms

The vast majority of drug development for neurological disease has failed. Expensive and slow clinical trials are the major steps leading to the high overall failure rate for neurological and neurodegenerative disease drugs. Traditional drug discovery in the realm of CNS (Central Nervous System) requires pre-clinical studies that involve animal models due to inaccessibility to patient brain data until late phase clinical study. This oversight of direct biological data from patients presents a potential for missed targets which could have led to further drug candidates. Availability of shared biological-genomic data from neurological disorders allows for analysis of such data to extract biomarkers and find putative treatments linking them to disease mechanisms. This paper reviews advanced Machine Learning (ML) tools and approaches recently employed by the industry in an effort to revamp the CNS discovery process.

Recent work has utilized algorithms to interrogate shared biological data to identify putative treatments across various CNS diseases. Rather than probing a single biological entity, a Network Enrichment Analysis was employed to establish connections between disease markers and gene modules from patient post-mortem brain data. The reported analysis successfully annotates gene modules with disease pathologies in Alzheimer's, Parkinson's, Huntington's, and Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis, providing putative treatments targeting each disease . Efforts are made to mine large neuroimaging data which have emerged as significant clinical data sources for CNS to discover biomarkers. Next, clustering and classification studies applied modern algorithms via adaptive learning of geometry on the Riemannian manifold. Parkinson's with MSA (Multiple System Atrophy) or PSP (Progressive Supranuclear Palsy) differential diagnosis performed on the largest public resting state functional connectivity MRI data have shown improved classification performance in comparison to past studies.

4.2. Data Mining Techniques

Since the decoding of the Human Genome, techniques from bioinformatics, statistics, and machine learning have been instrumental in uncovering patterns in data produced by technical profiling technologies applied to clinical samples, animal models, and cellular systems. While this knowledge has given rise to a better understanding of the genetic basis of diseases, progress on unraveling the biological mechanisms driving diseases has been limited due to the complexity of biological systems. The area of neurodegenerative diseases has proved to be particularly challenging; the aetiology of diseases such as Alzheimer's disease or Parkinson's disease is unknown, and events

leading to these diseases may have an early much less informative than later events also shared in common with other brain diseases. It is difficult for most current animal models to discern these early causal events, not least because the animal models do not recapitulate the diseases under consideration but show, at most, some phenotypic similarity. Whereas a large amount of data has been produced by high-throughput technologies available: public gene expression databases, genome-wide association studies (GWAS), and other molecular profiling methods that have generated a wealth of information at the molecular, cellular, and tissue level. The community at large is yet to take full advantage; as new tools and infrastructures are developed, such as the European Medical Information Framework (EMIF), the communities are presented with an unprecedented opportunity to collect and use standardized medical, biological, and life-style information across diseases in Europe in the hope to accelerate the translation of data from disease understanding to benefits for patients. To this end, a panel of bioinformatics and modeling approaches have been developed to identify candidate mechanisms of neurodegenerative diseases using publicly available data and knowledge. These approaches also suggest a potential new line for the development of computational methodologies to uncover mechanisms of alterations underlying diseases: combining data mining techniques with mechanistic models to encode prior knowledge about mechanisms of diseases in a model-based framework supporting reasoning and enrichment analysis.

5. Bioinformatics in Drug Discovery

Taking advantage of the latest AI technologies and the potential of big data has a huge advantage in the drug discovery stages. It is possible to explore integrated multi-omics and linkage data that are too complicated for human inspection to find data-driven patterns to reduce the current high failure rate. This can identify less biased and novel drug-targets. Highly predictive models can be constructed using domain-specific data sets to significantly reduce the cost and time of experimental validation. For a given target, from the simple structure of a compound, novel optimized candidate structures that are drug-like and synthetically feasible could be generated based on the hyperparameter tuning conducted and assessed by domain-specific predictive models. Taking advantage of the synthesized model, predictions are made on bioactivity and absorption, distribution, metabolism, and excretion properties simultaneously. The predicted compounds with the best properties and the topological distances from well-known bioactive ligands are provided, which should be the ideal path for further lead optimization. To reduce the possibility of candidate toxicity, AI can also suggest promising off-targets of the designed candidate compounds. This biosimulation of the prediction score based on the designed candidate will bring significant savings due to intensive in vitro testing. Since the marketed drugs have already passed rigorous clinical trials, designing drug repurposing is relatively easy. The AI-suggested promising off-targets of these later drug trugs are provided along with the bioassay prediction comparisons, thus making the process easier.

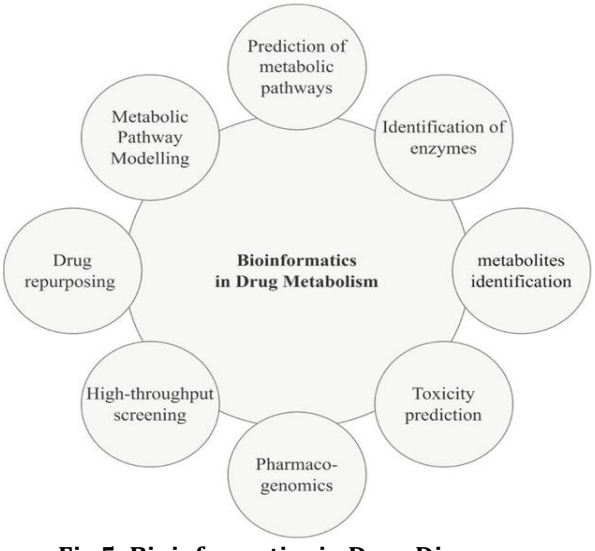

Fig 5: Bioinformatics in Drug Discovery

5.1. Genomic Data Analysis

Starting with a list of early onset Alzheimer's associated SNPs along with nearby gene candidates, a data set with potential expansion includes expression levels as well as mechanism stabilities of nearby genes. Each of these datasets is used individually as a group of predictors for predicting AD status. As the genotypic inputs get more

mechanistic, the model achieves better performance. Also, the list of AD SNPs lends itself to the strategy of grouping them by believed common biological function then searching for nearby enrichments. Alternatively, any gene expression dataset can be used as input and the model will flexibly find informative genes. In addition to advances in the use of external mechanisms as input gene properties the external mechanism can also add interpretability to the importance it assigns to each gene's nearby mechanism and its stability score. Between this and the potential development of adequate mechanisms for all diseases, it is possible to ensure that there is green space to be dynamic as new mechanisms and models for generating them are developed. Post Hoc analysis can be conducted by looking at predicted mechanisms from a trained best model or searching models from the ensemble.

Starting with a set of nearby gene candidates to a list of Parkinson's associated SNPs, available database resources to inform those SNPs can be included. The main contribution of PRECISESADS focuses on the bioinformatics and modeling methods aspect. Several computational strategies and implementations are presented by the participating effort of partners in the consortium that ultimately aim to identify disease mechanisms from genomic markers for the subsequent interpretation of potential drug targets. As part of this initiative, a common precompetitive PD research dissemination meta-database has been established that collects all published biological and preclinical data generated by the partners and makes the data accessible to the scientific community. For further analysis, stratified by PD relevance, a total of around two hundred biological BEL subgraphs have been defined. On the bioinformatics side, the PRECISEADS colleagues have developed strategies and implementations in the BEL modeling required for other team members to fully exploit the available data from harmonized databases in the network modeling approach. Regarding BEL modeling, two PRECISESADS partners have implemented strategies for advancing beyond individual SNPs towards disease mechanisms. Jesper Tegnér has implemented the learning platform so that from a small number of markers, suitable interventions on the molecular network are extracted and the potential biomarkers evaluated. In parallel, Gordon Ball developed the network-based statistical models to look for edge deregulations.

5.2. Proteomics and Metabolomics

Proteins are involved in all biological processes including those that play a key role in the pathomechanisms of the disease. With the advances in biochemical techniques, studying the expression of a big set of proteins in a specific tissue (proteomics) has become feasible. Besides providing insights into physiological and pathological processes, proteomics can inform on new putative drug targets. Hence, protein quantification data can be valuable to construct bioinformatics models for network inference. On the other hand, proteomic data are also valuable to validate the predictions made by bioinformatics methods.

Metabolism and diseases are closely related. Therefore, significant efforts have also been devoted to measure and model the metabolic changes that occur in diseases. Together, proteomics and metabolomics data can provide a more complete view of the changes in the molecular expression in a biological context of interest. Thus, a model that can integrate both types of quantifications data sources is interesting. When the set of measured proteins and metabolites in a similar context contains shared elements, then linear and true models can be learnt from these data jointly. Furthermore, the integrated model compared to a model learnt using a solely single source of data can outperform its prediction capabilities.

Equ 3: Equation for drug effect (PD model)

$$E(t) = \frac{E_{\max} \cdot C(t)}{C(t) + EC_{50}}$$

- $E(t)$ is the drug effect at time t.
- $E_{\max}$ is the maximum effect achievable.
- $C(t)$ is the drug concentration at time t.
- EC_{50} is the drug concentration at which 50% of the maximum

6. Integration of AI and Bioinformatics

Since the decoding of the Human Genome, techniques from bioinformatics, statistics, and machine learning have been instrumental in uncovering patterns in different data produced by technical profiling technologies. Progress on unraveling biological mechanisms driving diseases has been less forthcoming, particularly in neurodegenerative diseases such as Alzheimer's Disease or Parkinson's Disease, for which the unknown aetiology requires a search within unknown data space. Here we describe bioinformatics and modeling approaches developed to identify candidate mechanisms of neurodegenerative diseases, such as Alzheimer's Disease, based on publicly available data. We identify two complementary strategies. The first strategy comprises a series of data mining techniques, including gene set and pathway analysis, that are used to work directly with genetic data. The second develops, integrates and uses prior knowledge about disease mechanisms in a model-based framework. Our description of these modeling

and mining techniques also emphasizes on the technical steps required: data collection and preprocessing; the choice of relevant modeling formalism; performance of the model; analysis and interpretation of the results.

Our review of the work packages highlights the challenges involved in integrating largely incompatible or heterogeneous information streams within the context of a single pathological mechanism. Current understanding of neurodegeneration suggests a need for models, or hypotheses, that unite bidirectional links between genetic, toxicological, or environmental exposure, and motley toxic insult. Such models are, at best, fragments of the true explanation and largely incomplete due to the absence of good quality transdisciplinary datasets. A broader conclusion relates to the development and exploitation of bioinformatics and modeling methods generally. Integrating disease relevant data for mining and modeling approaches has been identified as a major research area. Scalable, expandable methodologies tailored to interrogate heterogeneous information are required if the ambition to understand and prevent the complex interacting events underlying pathological causes of neurodegeneration is to be met. In conclusion, public health progress regarding neurodegeneration would be substantially accelerated by the systematic collection and analysis of data from individuals afflicted with neurodegenerative disease and matched controls followed by the integration and curation of this data. Such 'big data' resources would lay the foundations for the development of a new era of data mining and modeling.

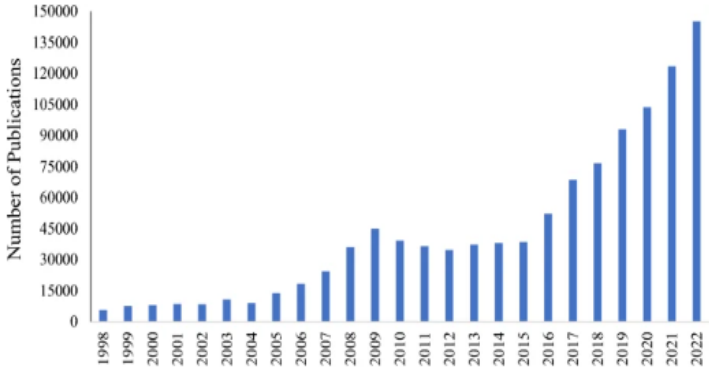

Fig : From understanding diseases to drug design

6.1. Predictive Modeling

Artificial Intelligence has the potential to transform the world of drug discovery and there are reasons to believe that the field is about to have its AI moment. Since 2018 more than $2bn investment in AI-driven drug development has begun to reverse the declining productivity of the pharmaceutical industry. The global COVID-19 pandemic has catalyzed interest in large-scale data integration and AI-driven analysis across the life sciences. Many believers hope AI can usher in a new era of faster, cheaper and more successful drug discovery. AI is already helping to design new therapeutic molecules and could eventually be applied to study drug-adverse events, the biological pathways underlying disease etiology, patient stratification, target identification, and formulation development, among other uses. The emerging relationships between agriculture and big pharmaceutical firms lead to vertical integration in the field of genomic research. Such a comprehensive setting leads to different aspects of data which enable the design of innovative research and the implementation of a set of bioinformatics and biomathematical analyses on bovine/buffalo divergent hybrid data. This paper highlights the current myriad of mechanisms and biological targets that can be considered in the R&D of drugs for neurological and neurodegenerative diseases. QSP models provide the opportunity to directly link drug effects on validated pharmacological mechanisms with clinical efficacy readouts both in disease modification and symptomatic trials for preclinical and clinical study designs. The overall concept was triangulated in such a way that all parameters of the experimental and simulated settings could be used to validate it. In addition, the study has brought and compared the results of two usually dislocated research sides: pharmaceutical high-throughput studies and non-commercial long-term–oriented scientific analyses. Docosahexaenoic acid and lutein supported the formation of medium peaks that were decoded as the TAU protein that plays a crucial role in the onset and progression of the degenerative process. As such, it has been shown that the synthesis and fiber formation that this protein undergoes can be modulated by application of the drugs tested in different stages of the aggregation cascade.

6.2. Target Identification and Validation

Neurological and neurodegenerative diseases are highly prevalent worldwide and a significant source of morbidity and mortality but remain poorly understood thus hard to treat. However, recent technological and scientific advances are starting to transform the landscape, accelerating the development of new therapeutics for diverse conditions. One of the main breakthroughs advancing research in neurological and neurodegenerative diseases is the rapidly growing field of bioinformatics and genomics. New algorithms can determine underlying genetic variations linked to disease by looking at population statistics and integrating large-scale genetic and non-genetic data. This framework can be used to improve disease classification, predict onset of disease, and elucidate underlying biology of these conditions. A collection of genomics data aligned with an appropriate molecular network and pipeline for computing polygenic risk score weights is OMIM 2NET. This study used the pipeline on neurodegenerative diseases to identify shared and disease specific pathways and gene clusters that explain up to 53.69% of the heritability of these diseases, thereby providing a prioritized set of candidate genes for potential novel drug discovery. On top of that, these methods can reveal critical nodes in networks, for instance, key disease genes, which may be used as druggable targets for diseases with no direct treatments. A study used network controllability analysis of evidence-based functional protein networks on neurodegenerative diseases to predict novel drugs with the potential to reverse the genomic signature of the disease.

7. Conclusion

Taking advantage of the latest AI technologies and the potential of big data has a huge advantage in drug discovery stages. The IntegerNet platform introduces a knowledge base plus a programming and query interface to drug discovery experts, making data and analytical tools accessible in an intuitive and straightforward way. Scientists can explore integrated multi-omics and linkage data to find data-driven patterns that can be used to identify less biased and potentially novel drug-targets. Moreover, they may constitute a helpful guide for the attraction of novel drug developers. The proposed approach may serve as a best-practice example for the application of advanced bioinformatics in academic drug-discovery research.

In silico predictions are a central aspect in the routine computational drug-design process. Besides ADME predictions, the IntegerNet platform provides a rich set of additional analyses for putative drug structures. Beyond custom queries, broad queries can be formulated that may also encompass mutually exclusive information. Thus, the prediction of side-effects for the intended on-target is being considered. In order to validate the robustness of AI-based predictions, a benchmarking study is conducted applying data from consensus binding- and effect-predictions to marketed drugs with known off-targets. Overall, 180 completely novel drugs are predicted as the off-target of compounds that are already in clinical use today. Judging these predictions solely by modern scientific capability, one may erroneously reject this possibility. Given ongoing negative cases, it is advisable for AI users to concomitantly employ independently developed, varied methods and tools.

7.1. Future Trends

Artificial intelligence (AI) and bioinformatics are transforming neurological and neurodegenerative disease treatment. The development of AI-driven drug discovery has been accelerated by the vast resources produced and gathered with bioinformatics and genomic research. It is regarded as a means for more prosperous drug innovation, as it has the capacity to expedite target recognition, lead optimization, and clinical trial subjects selection. Different bioinformatics tools backed up by genomic and transcriptomic databases were employed to analyze the gene networks linked with disorders in the diseases. Additionally, pathway analysis was operated to discover and comprehend the molecular mechanisms of such diseases. Drug treatment composed of chemical compounds was appraised in the cherchez la femme approach, as their gene network functionality could be deemed important in the diseases. Due to the latest advances in bioinformatics tools and the occurrences in genomic research, corroborations have been made to the forthcoming possible attributes in the collaborating domains aiding the understanding and treatment of neurological and neurodegenerative disorders. These attributes encompass a garnering wealth of biological data, the evolution of AI-driven analytics, as well as the combination of multidisciplinary tactics.

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