

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9911019112403321
Titolo	Evolutionary algorithms in molecular design / / edited by David E. Clark
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Weinheim ; ; New York, : Wiley-VCH, c2000
ISBN	9786613370334 9781283370332 1283370336 9783527613168 3527613161 9783527613175 352761317X
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (294 p.)
Collana	Methods and principles in medicinal chemistry ; ; v. 8
Altri autori (Persone)	ClarkDavid E. <1966->
Disciplina	615/19
Soggetti	Drugs - Design - Mathematical models Evolutionary computation Evolutionary programming (Computer science)
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Evolutionary Algorithms in Molecular Design; Contents; 1 Introduction to Evolutionary Algorithms; 1.1 History and Biological Motivation; 1.2 Descriptive Comparison of Algorithms; 1.2.1 Representation; 1.2.2 Evolutionary Operators; 1.2.3 Selection and the Next Generation; 1.2.4 Self-Adaptation and Learning-Rule Methods; 1.3 Implementation Issues and Representative Applications of EAs in Drug Design; 1.3.1 Problem-Adapted EA Features; 1.3.2 Problem Suitability for EA Implementation; 1.3.3 EA Combination Methods; 1.4 Conclusions; 2 Small-molecule Geometry Optimization and Conformational Search 2.1 Introduction 2.2 Evolutionary Algorithms; 2.2.1 Diversity; 2.2.2 Creation of New Solutions; 2.2.3 Constraint Satisfaction; 2.3 Technical Aspects of Method Comparisons; 2.4 Traditional Methods for Structure Optimization; 2.5 Evolutionary Methods for Structure Optimization; 2.5.1 Satisfying Constraints from Experiments; 2.5.2 Energy Minimization; 2.6 Discussion; 2.7 Conclusions; 3 Protein-Ligand

Docking; 3.1 Molecular Structure and Medicine; 3.2 Computational Protein-Ligand Docking; 3.2.1 Scoring Functions; 3.2.2 Level of Allowed Molecular Flexibility
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5.2.1 Descriptor Tabulation 5.2.2 Feature Selection; 5.2.3 Model Construction; 5.2.4 Model Validation; 5.3 Availability of GA Programs; 5.4 Applications of GAs in QSAR; 5.4.1 GA-MLR Approach; 5.4.2 GA-PLS; 5.4.3 GA-NN; 5.4.4 Chance Correlation; 5.5 Discussion; 6 Chemometrics; 6.1 Introduction; 6.2 Parameter Estimation; 6.2.1 Curve Fitting; 6.2.2 Nonlinear Modeling; 6.2.3 Neural Networks; 6.3 Subset Selection; 6.3.1 Feature Selection; 6.3.2 Object Selection; 6.4 Miscellaneous; 6.4.1 Clustering and Classification; 6.5 Discussion; 7 Chemical Structure Handling; 7.1 Introduction
7.2 Representation and Searching of Chemical Structures 7.3 Processing of 2-D Chemical Graphs; 7.4 Processing of 3-D Chemical Graphs; 7.4.1 Flexible 3-D Substructure Searching; 7.4.2 Identification of Common Structural Features in Sets of Ligands; 7.5 Field-Based Similarity Searching; 7.6 Generation of Molecular Alignments; 7.7 Conclusions; 8 Molecular Diversity Analysis and Combinatorial Library Design; 8.1 Introduction; 8.2 The Diversity of Genotypes: The Space of Chemistry; 8.3 The Diversity of Phenotypes: The Property Space; 8.4 Diversity and Distance Calculation
8.5 Connecting the Structure and the Property Space: Evolutionary Algorithms

Sommario/riassunto

When trying to find new methods and problem-solving strategies for their research, scientists often turn to nature for inspiration. An excellent example of this is the application of Darwin's Theory of Evolution, particularly the notion of the 'survival of the fittest', in computer programs designed to search for optimal solutions to many kinds of problems. These 'evolutionary algorithms' start from a population of possible solutions to a given problem and, by applying evolutionary principles, evolve successive generations with improved characteristics until an optimal, or near-optimal, solution
