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A Short Note on Chemoinformatics

Chiaru Nagri*

Department of Energy, Politecnico di Milano, Via La Masa 34, Milano, Italy

DESCRIPTION

Chemoinformatics is the mixing of those information resources to transform data into information and information into knowledge for the intended purpose of making better decisions faster in the area of drug lead identification and optimization Cheminformatics can be used for sequential HTS to more efficiently screen ligand-receptor interactions. The stronger these interactions, the better the sample are for drug development. Virtual screens are used to provide HTS advance information. Cheminformatics deals with drug discovery based on the latest drug discovery technology. This solves the complex problems of traditional drug discovery systems. Cheminformatics tools help medicinal chemists better understand the complex structure of compounds. Cheminformatics (also known as chemoinformatics) is a field of biology and related molecules. Such *in silico* technology supports, for example, in the design of well-defined combination libraries of synthetic compounds, or in structure-based drug design, to support and inform drug discovery processes, for example in pharmaceutical companies and academic institutions. Used for this method can also be used in chemistry and related industries, as well as in areas such as environmental science and pharmacology in which chemical processes are involved or studied.

Cheminformatics is a relatively new field of information technology that focuses on the collection, storage, analysis, and manipulation of chemical data. The chemical data of interest typically includes information on small molecule formulas, structures, properties, spectra, and activities. Cheminformatics programmers solve problems like defining data archival protocols that enable search and comparison of entire spectroscopic profiles (vs. numerical lists of peak positions). They have developed and standardized methods for representing three dimensional molecular structures that enable searches for compounds having specific features. E.g.: Developing methods for data mining and performing statistical analysis of large datasets, development of methods and skills for archiving and retrieving data on molecular structures, reaction pathways, molecular interactions or other phenomena. Work with researchers in the lab to search and retrieve data to solve problems. Work with researchers from different disciplines to integrate information from different disciplines and sources. Mathematical techniques are used to identify chemical property classifications and trends from large databases. Chemical data can be related to real or virtual molecules. Virtual libraries of compounds can be generated in a variety of ways to explore the chemical space and assume new compounds with the desired properties. A virtual library of compound classes (drugs, natural products, diversity-oriented synthetic products) was recently created using the FOG (Fragment Optimized Growth) algorithm. This was done by using chemoinformatics tools to train Markov chain transition probabilities to real class compounds, and then using Markov chains to generate new compounds similar to the training database. The effectiveness of the chemoinformatics approach to drug discovery is related to the various tools used in joining. Despite advances, many candidate drugs have not reached the clinical stage and require the introduction of technologies that are easy to use and have minimal loss in the design process. Cheminformatics applications encapsulated in software-based platforms have enabled researchers around the world to collaborate with their respective drug discovery and vaccine development disciplines.

Correspondence to: Chiaru Nagri, Department of Energy, Politecnico di Milano, Via La Masa 34, Milano, Italy, E-mail: chiaru.nagri@polimi.it

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