
sygma Documentation

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Contents:


```
class scenario.Rule (rulename, probability, smarts)
```

Class to contain a metabolic rule

Parameters

- **rulename** – A string containing a unique name of the rule
- **probability** – A probability value between 0 and 1 indicating the empirical success rate of the rule
- **smarts** – A reaction smarts describing the chemical transformation of the rule

```
class scenario.Scenario (scenario)
```

Class to read and process metabolic scenario

Parameters scenario – A list of lists, each representing a metabolic phase as [name_of_file_containing_rules, number_of_cycles_to_apply]

```
run (parentmol)
```

Parameters parentmol – An RDKit molecule

Returns A sygma.Tree object

```
class tree.Tree (parentmol=None)
```

Class to build and analyse a metabolic tree

Parameters parentmol – An RDKit molecule

```
add_coordinates ()
```

Add missing atomic coordinates to all metabolites

```
calc_scores ()
```

Calculate probability scores for all metabolites

```
metabolize_all_nodes (rules, cycles=1)
```

Metabolize all nodes according to [rules], for [cycles] number of cycles

Parameters

- **rules** – List of rules
- **cycles** – Integer indicating the number of subsequent steps to apply the rules

to_list (*filter_small_fragments=True, parent_column='parent'*)
Generate a list of metabolites

Parameters

- **filter_small_fragments** – Boolean to activate filtering all metabolites with less than 15% of original atoms (of the parent)
- **parent_column** – String containing the name for the column with the parent molecule

Returns A list of dictionaries for each metabolites, containing the SyGma_metabolite (an RD-Kit Molecule), SyGma_pathway and SyGma_score, sorted by decreasing probability.

to_smiles (*filter_small_fragments=True*)
Generate a smiles list of metabolites

Parameters **filter_small_fragments** – Boolean to activate filtering all metabolites with less than 15% of original atoms (of the parent)

Returns A list of metabolites as list `[[SyGma_metabolite as smiles, SyGma_score]]` sorted by decreasing probability score.

write_sdf (*file=<open file '<stdout>','mode 'w'>, filter_small_fragments=True*)
Generate an SDF file with metabolites including the SyGma_pathway and the SyGma score as properties

Parameters

- **file** – The SDF file to write to
- **filter_small_fragments** – Boolean to activate filtering all metabolites with less than 15% of original atoms (of the parent)

class `treenode.TreeNode` (*mol, parent="", rule=None, score=None, pathway=""*)
Class containing a node of the SyGma tree

Key mol RDKit Molecule

Key parents Dictionary {`inchikey_of_parent`: `rulename_transforming_parent_to_self`}

Key children List of inchikeys of the child nodes

Key score Value between 0 and 1

Key pathway String describing the pathway from parent to self

Key n_original_atoms Integer, number of atoms originating from parent or None if not yet determined

gen_coords ()
Calculate 2D positions for atoms in self.mol without coordinates

Command line script

SyGMa: Systematically Generating potential Metabolites

```
usage: sygma [-h] [--version] [-o OUTPUTTYPE] [-1 PHASE1] [-2 PHASE2]
            [-l {debug,info,warn,error}]
            parentmol
```

2.1 Positional Arguments

parentmol	Smiles string of parent molecule structure
------------------	--

2.2 Named Arguments

--version	show program's version number and exit
-o, --outputtype	Molecule output type (default: sdf) Default: sdf
-1, --phase1	Number of phase 1 cycles (default: 1) Default: 1
-2, --phase2	Number of phase 2 cycles (default: 1) Default: 1
-l, --loglevel	Possible choices: debug, info, warn, error Set logging level (default: "info") Default: "info"

SyGMa is a python library for the **S**ystematic **G**eneration of potential **M**etabolites. It is a reimplementaion of the metabolic rules outlined in Ridder, L., & Wagener, M. (2008) SyGMa: combining expert knowledge and empirical scoring in the prediction of metabolites. ChemMedChem, 3(5), 821-832.

3.1 Requirements

SyGMa requires RDKit with INCHI support

3.2 Installation

- Install with Anaconda: `conda install -c 3d-e-Chem -c rdkit sygma`

OR

- Install RDKit following the instructions in <http://www.rdkit.org/docs/Install.html>

AND

- `pip install sygma` OR, after downloading sygma, `python setup.py install`

3.3 Example

```
import sygma
from rdkit import Chem

def test_predict_phenol_metabolites():
    """Test prediction of phenol metabolites by sygma module"""
```

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```
# Each step in a scenario lists the ruleset and the number of reaction cycles to
↳be applied
scenario = sygma.Scenario([
    [sygma.ruleset['phase1'], 1],
    [sygma.ruleset['phase2'], 1]])

# An rdkit molecule, optionally with 2D coordinates, is required as parent
↳molecule
parent = Chem.MolFromSmiles("c1ccccc1O")

metabolic_tree = scenario.run(parent)
metabolic_tree.calc_scores()

metabolite_list = metabolic_tree.to_list()
assert len(metabolite_list) == 12
assert metabolite_list[0]['SyGma_score'] == 1
assert metabolite_list[1]['SyGma_pathway'] == 'O-glucuronidation_(aromatic_
↳hydroxyl); \n'
```

3.4 Docker

SyGma can be executed in a [Docker](#) container as follows:

```
docker run 3dechem/sygma c1ccccc1O
```

3.5 Rulesets

SyGma comes currently with two rulesets:

phase1 Phase 1 metabolism rules include mainly different types of oxidation, hydrolysis, reduction and condensation reactions

phase2 Phase 2 metabolism rules include severaly conjugation reaction, i.e. with glucuronyl, sulfate, methyl and acetyl

CHAPTER 4

Indices and tables

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