アンジオテンシン I 変換酵素阻害活性を有するトリペプチドの機械学習による予測と検証

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Prediction and Validation of Tripeptides with Angiotensin I Converting Enzyme Inhibitory Activity by Machine Learning (¹Kyushu Institute of Technology, ²Vital Resources Applied Laboratory) OMizuho Tanaka, ¹ Toshiya Hatakenaka, ² Tamaki Kato¹

Angiotensin I-converting enzyme (ACEI) is an enzyme associated with increased blood pressure, and various inhibition studies have been conducted to alleviate hypertension. In this study, we focused on tripeptides with ACEI inhibitory activity and used machine learning to identify sequences with high inhibitory potential. As in a previous study¹, IC₅₀values of known inhibitory peptides were collected from an online database, and docking simulations of these inhibitory peptides with ACEI were performed using MOE to gather interaction data. Following previous studies, PyCaret was employed for machine learning, but efforts were made to improve the prediction accuracy of candidate inhibitory peptides by re-evaluating the relationship between the collected data and IC₅₀values and by modifying the prediction method. Several tripeptides predicted to have high ACEI inhibitory activity were selected and synthesized using conventional peptide solid-phase synthesis with the Fmoc strategy. The ACEI enzyme inhibitory activity of these peptides was then measured in vitro.

The results of the inhibitory activity measurements revealed several peptides with high inhibitory activity, comparable to those reported in previous studies. These findings suggest that further refinement of prediction methods utilizing machine learning could enable more accurate screening of peptides with inhibitory activity.

Keywords: Hypertension, Angiotensin I-Converting Enzyme, Machine learning, PyCaret

アンジオテンシン I 変換酵素(ACE I)は血圧上昇に関連する酵素であり、高血圧の緩和に向けてさまざまな阻害研究が行われている。本研究では、ACE I 阻害能を持つトリペプチドに着目し、機械学習を用いて阻害活性が高い配列を見出すことを試みた。先行研究 11 と同様、既知の阻害ペプチドの 12 IC 12 0をオンラインデータベースから収集し、これら阻害ペプチドと 12 1と可能の関連した。機械学習についても先行研究と同様の 12 1とで阻害ペプチドと 12 1の関連性を再評価して予測手法を変えることで阻害ペプチド候補の更なる予測精度向上を試みた。新たに 12 1の関連性が高いと予測されたトリペプチドを複数選択し、 12 1のに、 12 1のに、

阻害活性測定の結果、先行研究で見出したものと同レベルの高い阻害活性を有するペプチドを複数発見することができた。これは、機械学習を活用した予測によって、阻害能を持つペプチドのスクリーニングにより高精度な予測が可能になることを示している。

1) Prediction and Validation of Proline-containing Tripeptides with Angiotensin I-converting Enzyme Inhibitory Activity Using Machine Learning Models. T. Hatakenaka, Y. Fujimoto, T. Kato, *Letters in Drug Design & Discovery*, **21**(15), 3069-3075,**2024**.