

# InChl Open Education Resource



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## **Chemical Identifiers and** 21st Century Nomenclature

- Chemical structures can be described as machine readable
- ❖ Labels provide convenient means of comparing and distinguishing chemicals
- . Enables communication across databases, software agents and
- Molecules are assigned a unique text label identifier:
- · Must be unambiguous and always refer to same substance
- Registry-lookup Identifiers (e.g. CASRN and PubChem CID) Act as pointers for databases which contain the structural
- Structure Based Identifiers (e.g. nomenclature, SMILES and InChI) Software algorithms can convert the identifier to structure

## **Structure Based Identifiers**

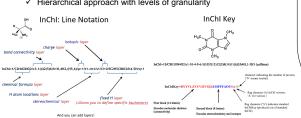
☐ Structure identification is based on graph theory, where atoms are nodes, and bonds are edges in connection tables



- Software converts connection table file to line notations
- ☐ Closed Standard Identifiers (e.g. SMILES)
- Use proprietary algorithms to create a line notation
- · May not be canonical and creates problems in communication between databases
- Open Standard Identifiers (e.g. InChl)
- Non-proprietary

#### The InChi Standard

- ✓ Structure based approach- anyone can produce InChI from structural formula
- ✓ Strict uniqueness and canonical
- ✓ Non-proprietary, open source, and free access
- ✓ Open access to source code
- ✓ Hierarchical approach with levels of granularity



"... we cannot improve the language of any science without at the same time improving the science itself; neither can we, on the other hand, improve a science, without improving the language or nomenclature which belongs to it"

Lavoisier's Preface to Traité Eléme translation by Robert Kerr (Edinburgh, 1790)

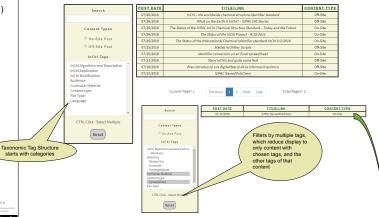
### InChI OER



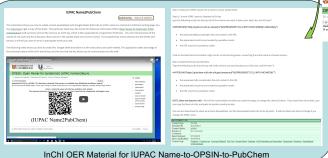
https://www.inchi-trust.org/oer/



- An Open Education Resource devoted to the use of InChI in the chemical sciences
- Repository of two types of content
- \* On-site open access materials to download and reuse as you see fit
- \* Off-site links to publications related to InChI (may or may not be open access)



- Off Site Content provide link with brief overview of the content
- On Site Content Provides ability to download file and gain instructional information
- All content has information box
- Author/copyright/DOI and other information





ased document-centric information architectures to digital data-based architectures. Cross platform communications require open standards for chemical representation, and through the development and implementation of InChl, IUPAC plays a key role in this evolution of science. Yet today, in a world where virtually all practicing chemists us the world wide web, many are oblivious to the existence of InChI, and how it could impact their practice of science. This project seeks to create an Open Education Resource of InChi related material to assist prac scientists in learning about and benefiting from InChi.

## InChlKev & OSR

- Optical Structure Recognition (OSR) converts graphical representations of molecules to line notation
- Goal: Use OSR to grade student drawn structures on guizzes



- Using SMILES for development work as it is human readable
- SMILES presents database issues for alkenes
- · Switch to InChlKey, a 27 character hashed version of full InChl
- · Allows for grading on both connectivity and stereochemistry
- · InChlKey is canonical by design with very low probability of two molecules having same InChlKey



CC=CC (canonical SMILES)

Step 1: Spreadsheet uses OPSIN to convert IUPAC name to InChlKey



IAQRGUVFOMOMEM-ONEGZZNKSA-N C/C=C/C (isomeric SMILES) CC=CC(canonical SMILES)

ı	Functional Group	Validation	Percent correct	Percent correct
	(line notation)	set size	computer generated	expert drawn
	alkenes (SMILES)	80	80	65
	alkenes (InChIKey)	80	97	80

# IUPAC Name-to-OPSIN-to-PubChem

What is:

1-[4-(2-methoxyethyl)phenoxy]-3-(propan-2-ylamino)propan-2-ol





The compound is Metoprolol: PubChem has a wealth of information on it

Please use QR Codes to link to web pages and watch YouTube videos on your cell phone

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