

Establishing Moltable an open access initiatives for Molecular Informatics <http://moltable.ncl.res.in/>

1) Open Access to Molecular Library of commercially available chemicals.

We made access to over 12 million molecules through MOLTABLE portal which also include all the commercially available chemicals.

<http://moltable.ncl.res.in/chemstar/>

2) Web based search feature for the molecules

All the molecules are stored in the MySQL database format. User can query the database as his/her criteria for searching the database. Browse, view and print the contents.

3) Access to truly computable and re-usable chemical structures.

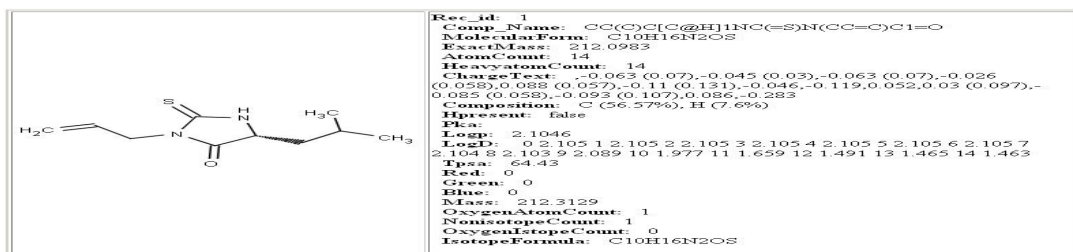
All the molecules in the MOLTABLE portal are stored in SMILES, SDF and MOL formats along with molecular fingerprints. The users can query and download the SMILES string format / SDF format of molecules and use in several computational chemistry or informatics program. The molecules can be directly incorporated into webpages using molecular handling applets.

4) Import and Export molecular data along with computed data.

We collected over 1.2 crore molecules as part of this portal building initiatives from publicly available resources. Every molecule in the database is curated, checked for errors and used for computing molecular properties. Some of the properties include solubility (logP) octanol/water partition co-efficient.

5) 2D and 3D Descriptors for structure activity relationship studies.

There are several molecular descriptors (topological and electronic) calculated describing the 2D and 3D parameters of the molecules which could be used for calculating/predicting other experimental data based on QSAR/QSPR/QSTR related studies.



6) Access to other chemical risk data from public sources and linking with molecular structures.

We built a local database containing chemical names over 120000 entries along with other parameters like CAS Registry number, synonyms, company

product identifier etc., The chemical names (entries) in the database were used for searching the web using popular search engines like Google. The URLs retrieved using these search engines based some priority criteria were downloaded and analysed for chemical significance. The quality and quantity of the data for every web page is evaluated. The unstructured data from web pages were extracted and transformed into structured format using pattern recognition program, which is built in-house entitled ChemXtreme.

ChemXtreme



[A demo page]

[A tool for harvesting Chemical information from Internet]
 You can search the data in the range [1-6000] with maximum of 10 records at a time.
 for example [1-10], [11-20], [5010-5020]
 (presented at 7ICCS, The Netherlands)

Database: Table: Username: Password:

SQL QRY: Data From: Data To:

Additional Query:

License Key:

ProxyHost ProxyPort

The output of ChemXtreme was stored in the local database. The entire data of chemicals which are very frequently used in the chemical and pharmaceutical sectors along with their risk assessment data extracted from MSDS datasheets were stored in the local database and made web accessible through this MOLTABLE portal.

7) Linking Molecular data/crystallographic data with Open Access documents.

There exist several open access based PhD Thesis with high quality of contents. The data from open access documents were extracted and transformed into searchable and re-usable format. One such example is extraction of spectral data (IR, NMR, Mass) for molecular structures represented in PhD thesis.

http://moltable.ncl.res.in/public/thesis_1130.jsp

423	88 1130 159	XXXX	2938, 1706, 1492, 1410, 1120 cm ⁻¹	¹ H NMR d 6.5 (s, 1H), 3.90 (s, 6H), 3.85 (s, 3H), 3.75 (s, 2H), 2.85(t, 2H, J = 7.10 Hz), 2.55 (t, 2H, J = 7.10 Hz), 1.95 (m, 2H).	¹³ C NMR d 209.84, 152.35, 151.58, 141.21, 136.49, 119.88, 108.96, 61.57, 61.05, 56.23, 43.40, 41.47, 33.34, 26.67.	Mass (m/e) 252 (M ⁺), 190 (43), 161 (27), 147 (22), 134 (100), 105 (57), 91 (70), 77 (72).	
424	89 1130 185	XXXX	3040, 2960, 1700, 1620, 1530, 1450, 1230, 1120 cm ⁻¹	¹ H NMR d 6.70 (s, 1H), 6.65(s, 1H), 3.90 (s, 3H), 3.85 (s, 3H), 3.70 (s, 2H), 2.80 (t, J = 6.94 Hz, 2H), 2.35 (t, J = 6.94 Hz, 2H), 1.80 (m, 4H).	¹³ C NMR d 211.76, 148.68, 147.69, 133.13, 125.63, 113.38, 113.15, 56.03, 48.20, 41.12, 32.95, 31.33, 24.71.	Mass (m/e) 234 (100% M ⁺), 206 (63), 191 (54), 175 (68), 165 (46), 151 (24), 131 (24), 121 (44), 107 (37), 91 (49).	

http://moltable.ncl.res.in/public/spectral_data.jsp?start=7

Spectral Data Browser

NCL ID : 7
Compound ID : TH1222_139_

Spectral Data

Compound Name	1,2-Diacetyl-3-benzylglycerol (10)
IR	NIL
1H NMR	2.05 (s, 3H), 2.10 (s, 3H), 3.62 (d, J = 5 Hz, 2H), 4.14-4.25 (dd, J = 12 & 7 Hz, 1H), 4.30-4.40 (dd, J = 12 & 5 Hz, 1H), 4.55 (d, J = 2 Hz, 2H), 5.15-5.30 (m, 1H), 7.25-7.40 (m, 5H).
13C NMR	20.4, 20.7, 62.6, 68.0, 70.2, 73.1, 127.5, 127.6, 128.3, 137.7, 169.9, 170.2.
Mass	NIL
Yield	NIL

Browse [1 - 5549]

First Prev Next Last

Between 1 - 5549 Go

8) Implementation of search engine compatible chemical identifiers with molecular structures.

The web-based program ChemXtreme implemented in MOLTABLE utilizes the search engine compatible chemical identifiers. We continue to update the local database with all the known chemical information available from Internet. The data collected and stored is periodically verified for authenticity and scientific relevance.

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