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## 3D QSAR: achievements and perspectives

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The lecture reviews the state of the art in 3D QSAR methods combining both alignment-based and alignment-free approaches. Three types of molecular fields are considered: molecular interaction fields, atomic property fields, and the fields based on the electron density function. The main problems and challenges for 3D QSAR analysis are outlined. The perspectives of 4D QSAR modeling will be discussed.

The second part of the lecture is devoted to the theory and applications of the continuous molecular field approach [1-2] to building 3D QSAR regression and one-class classification models. Particular attention is paid to continuous indicator fields [3], which combine the 3D QSAR methodology and the substructural approach. Continuous indicator fields (CIF) can be considered as 3D analogues of topological substructural fragments. CIF models can be interpreted in terms of preferable and undesirable positions of certain types of atoms in space. This helps to understand which changes in chemical structure should be made in order to design a compound possessing desirable properties. The applications considered in the lecture concern 3D QSAR models for protein-ligand interaction, metal complexation and absorption of coloring dyes.

The last part of the lecture describes the perspectives of 3D QSAR. The possibilities of using machine learning for solving 3D QSAR problems will be discussed.

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1. Baskin I.I., Zhokhova N.I. *J. Comput.-Aided Mol. Des.*, 2013, **27(5)**: 427-442.

2. Baskin I.I., Zhokhova N.I. In: *Challenges and Advances in Computational Chemistry and Physics*, 2014, **17**: 432-459.

3. Sitnikov G.V., Zhokhova N.I., Ustynyuk Yu.A., Varnek A., Baskin I.I. *J. Comput.-Aided Mol. Des.*, 2015, **29(3)**: 233-247.

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