
Advancements And Applications of Artificial Intelligence in Natural Product Discovery: A Comprehensive Review

Harshal Ashok Pawar^{1*}, Preeti Yadav²

¹Assistant Professor, Department of Pharmacognosy/Quality Assurance,

²Assistant Professor, Dr. L. H. Hiranandani College of Pharmacy, Ulhasnagar, Maharashtra, India

***Corresponding Author**

Email : harshal.pawar@dlhhcop.org; harshal.dlhhcop@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Artificial intelligence (AI) has emerged as a powerful tool in the field of natural product research, offering innovative approaches to drug discovery and development. This comprehensive review explores the advancements and applications of AI in natural product research, aiming to provide insights into its transformative potential and current challenges. Through an extensive analysis of existing literature, this review examines the role of AI in various stages of natural product research, including data analysis, compound identification, and drug design. Additionally, it discusses the implications of AI integration for therapeutic development and its impact on addressing global health challenges. Despite significant progress, challenges such as data quality and interpretability persist, highlighting the need for continued research and innovation in this rapidly evolving field.

Keywords: Artificial intelligence; Application; Plants; Natural products

INTRODUCTION

Natural products, derived from plants, animals, and microorganisms, have long been a valuable source of therapeutic compounds in medicine [1]. However, the traditional methods of natural product discovery are time-consuming, labor-intensive, and often yield limited success. In recent years, the integration of AI technologies has revolutionized the field by offering novel approaches to expedite the discovery process and enhance the identification of bioactive compounds.

The escalating global health crisis, marked by the prevalence of both communicable and non-communicable diseases, presents a formidable challenge to public health worldwide. Despite significant strides in medication development for ailments such as HIV/AIDS, malaria, hypertension, diabetes, and cancer, these maladies persist with devastating consequences and high mortality rates [1]. Traditional pharmaceutical research and development (R&D) paradigms, primarily focused on creating "blockbuster" drugs, have proven inadequate in addressing this crisis, necessitating innovative approaches to drug discovery [2]. One such approach involves a return to nature, drawing inspiration from historical successes. Anticancer drugs like Taxol (from *Taxus brevifolia*) and Vinblastine (from *Catharanthus roseus*), as well as antimalarial drugs like quinine (from *Cinchona* spp.) and Artemisinin (from *Artemisia annua*), were all derived from natural products and have demonstrated efficacy in treating these diseases [3]. Hence, natural products R&D holds promise in uncovering new and innovative drugs to combat the global public health crisis [4].

The integration of artificial intelligence (AI) into natural product research represents an emerging frontier with transformative potential in drug discovery [5]. AI algorithms can analyze vast datasets, discern patterns, and make predictions, expediting the identification of new compounds with therapeutic potential [6]. Virtual screening, a key application of AI in natural products research, involves computationally screening extensive compound libraries to identify candidates with specific biological activities [7]. This approach significantly accelerates screening processes, thereby reducing time and costs while enhancing the likelihood of discovering novel drugs. Additionally, machine learning algorithms can predict the properties of new compounds, such as toxicity and pharmacokinetics, guiding drug development efforts and prioritizing compounds with the highest likelihood of success [8]. AI holds the promise of revolutionizing natural product research, expediting drug discovery, and addressing the pressing global health challenges [2].

The utilization of natural products in drug discovery capitalizes on their structural and chemical diversity, offering a vast repertoire of potential therapeutic compounds [9]. Moreover, these compounds have undergone millions of years of evolution, adaptation, and survival in their ecological niches, rendering them robust and stable candidates for drug development [4]. This stability is imperative, as unstable or toxic compounds are unsuitable for clinical use. Notably, a significant proportion of FDA-approved drugs are derived from natural products, underscoring their efficacy and safety profiles [10]. Leveraging nature's pharmacopeia holds immense promise in improving global health outcomes and mitigating the public health crisis.

Advancements in AI For Natural Product Research

Artificial intelligence encompasses a range of technologies, including machine learning, deep learning, and natural language processing, which are increasingly being applied to natural product research. Machine learning algorithms, in particular, have shown promise in analyzing large datasets of chemical structures and biological activities, enabling the rapid identification of potential drug candidates [11]. Deep learning models, such as neural networks, have demonstrated remarkable accuracy in predicting the bioactivity of natural products, guiding researchers in the selection of promising compounds for further study [12].

AI in Data Analysis for Natural Product Discovery and Development

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has significantly influenced the field of natural product discovery and development [13]. AI algorithms play a crucial role in analyzing vast amounts of chemical data, enabling the detection of patterns and relationships that would otherwise be challenging to discern [14]. A key application of AI in this domain involves analyzing chemical structures to uncover potential new natural products. For instance, [15] utilized machine learning algorithms to sift through a large database of known natural products, identifying novel structures with potential biological activity. By automating data analysis, AI algorithms can swiftly and accurately pinpoint potential new natural products, surpassing traditional methods [16]. Moreover, AI algorithms can uncover novel structures that may have eluded detection using conventional approaches, thus facilitating the discovery of natural products with therapeutic potential [17]. AI's impact on natural product discovery and development, particularly in chemical structure analysis, has been profound. By automating data analysis, AI algorithms have the capacity to expedite the process of natural product discovery and development, identifying novel compounds with therapeutic promise [18].

AI in High-Throughput Screening

Another significant application of AI in natural product research is the analysis of high-throughput screening data, a technique employed to evaluate numerous compounds for specific biological activities [19]. However, analyzing the extensive datasets generated from these screenings can be laborious and time-consuming. AI algorithms offer a solution by efficiently analyzing data, identifying promising compounds, and prioritizing them for further investigation [20]. For example, Pfizer developed a Bayesian cytotoxicity forecasting model by aggregating data from multiple assays conducted in their facilities and the literature, covering approximately 100,000 chemicals [21]. Given the large volume of biological data produced during high-throughput screening, robust storage databases are essential for developing computational models [22]. The utilization of AI in chemical structure analysis holds promise for accelerating the natural product discovery and development process [23].

AI for Computer-Aided Drug Design

In the past, the development of novel medications was accomplished through empirical observations of the effects of natural materials for known disorders and random drug screening [24]. Even though it was ineffective, this random screening method helped to identify several significant substances up until the 1980s. High-throughput screening (HTS), which is appropriate for automating the screening procedure of many thousands of compounds against a molecular target or cellular assay extremely fast, has improved this approach as of late. This procedure is generally time-consuming, exhausting, and expensive. Typically, a new drug's development costs between \$1 and USD 2 billion and takes 10 to 17 years [25]. The creation of novel biologically active chemicals can be improved, and the time and money required to create a new drug are reduced, thanks to the usage of CADD. Thus, the development of structural-based virtual screening has advanced the process of discovering new drugs and has been recognized as one of the most promising in silico methods for developing new natural drugs [26].

AI for Assessing the Effectiveness of Natural Products

Recent advancements in artificial intelligence, particularly in the field of deep learning, enable informed predictions based on comprehensive knowledge and patterns [27]. The abundance of data on the functions of natural products provides a unique opportunity to leverage the latest developments in deep learning to address the significant challenge of predicting biological activity based on the chemical structure of these products [28]. Through the analysis of extensive data on natural products, AI holds the potential to reveal meaningful relationships and logical connections between the chemical structures of these products and their efficacy against specific diseases [29]. AI has the capability to make predictions based on patterns and knowledge that may not be immediately evident to researchers. By harnessing these predictions, scientists can streamline their research efforts and focus on compounds most likely to exhibit therapeutic activities, thus enhancing the efficiency of the discovery process [30]. The integration of AI into natural product research has the transformative potential to deepen our understanding of these compounds and facilitate the identification of new compounds with therapeutic potential [12]. By leveraging the latest advancements in deep learning, we can unlock the full potential of natural products and effectively address the global public health crisis.

Applications of AI In Natural Product Research

AI is being utilized across various stages of natural product research, from data analysis to drug design. High-throughput screening, a technique used to evaluate the biological activities of large compound libraries, can be significantly enhanced with AI-driven approaches [19].

By analyzing vast amounts of screening data, AI algorithms can identify compounds with desired pharmacological properties, accelerating the drug discovery process [16]. Additionally, AI-powered virtual screening methods have been developed to predict the interactions between natural products and biological targets, facilitating the identification of potential lead compounds [31].

In recent years, AI has found widespread application in both the pharmaceutical and biological sectors, offering more efficient and automated processes that integrate predictive and data-driven judgments [11]. By exploring nature anew, opportunities arise to discover novel compounds with potential therapeutic benefits, leading to the development of drugs that can enhance global health and well-being [12]. This approach holds promise for addressing the global public health crisis and positively impacting the lives of millions worldwide [32]. AI contributes significantly to the identification of new natural products by employing computational methods to search for compounds with specific properties [31]. Through machine learning algorithms, AI can forecast the properties of novel compounds, such as toxicity, solubility, and bioactivity, based on known compound structures and chemical characteristics [33]. Such insights aid in prioritizing compounds for further investigation, thereby expediting the drug discovery process [1]. In contemporary drug discovery, computer-aided methods, including machine learning and deep neural network techniques, play a pivotal role in expediting the identification of lead compounds, exploring off-target effects, and dereplicating new drugs derived from natural products [34]. These methods expand the chemical space exploration, harnessing natural and nature-inspired products for pharmaceutical purposes, including structure- and ligand-based high-throughput virtual screening [6].

Continual innovation in techniques and algorithms drives the swift and cost-effective identification of acceptable natural products. Notably, the integration of AI and computational chemistry has significantly enhanced the success rate of drug development, offering diverse and effective algorithms to refine predictions related to natural products [35]. However, despite its potential benefits, AI in natural product research faces several challenges. Chief among these is the scarcity of large, diverse datasets suitable for training AI algorithms [36]. Efforts are underway to digitize natural product data and devise novel data-driven approaches for AI algorithm training. Additionally, ensuring the quality and reliability of data used for AI algorithm training remains crucial [35]. Interpreting AI models poses another significant challenge, as predictions often rely on complex algorithms, hindering validation and practical application [37]. To address this, researchers are developing new, more interpretable AI algorithms capable of handling complex natural product data. These efforts include the advancement of deep learning algorithms and the adoption of explainable AI (XAI) algorithms, offering insights into prediction rationales [38].

Challenges and Future Directions

Despite the promising applications of AI in natural product research, several challenges remain. Data quality, availability, and interpretability are critical issues that need to be addressed to ensure the reliability of AI-driven predictions. Furthermore, the integration of AI into the drug development pipeline requires interdisciplinary collaboration between computer scientists, chemists, biologists, and clinicians. Future research efforts should focus on overcoming these challenges and developing innovative AI-driven approaches to expedite the discovery of novel therapeutics from natural sources [39].

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the integration of artificial intelligence in natural product research holds immense potential for revolutionizing drug discovery and development. By harnessing the power of AI technologies, researchers can accelerate the identification of bioactive compounds, optimize drug design processes, and address global health challenges more effectively. However, continued research and innovation are essential to overcome existing challenges and fully realize the transformative potential of AI in natural product research.

The convergence of natural product research and artificial intelligence represents a paradigm shift in drug discovery, offering unprecedented opportunities to address the burgeoning global health crisis. By harnessing the inherent diversity and evolutionary resilience of natural products, coupled with the predictive power of AI algorithms, researchers stand poised to unlock novel therapeutic compounds with transformative potential. Embracing this interdisciplinary approach holds the key to developing innovative treatments that can alleviate human suffering and foster healthier societies.

Despite these constraints, the utilization of AI in natural product research shows considerable potential for advancing the field. By capitalizing on the latest advancements in AI and machine learning, researchers can continuously extend the limits of discovery in identifying new natural products with therapeutic properties. Given the increasing global demand for inventive solutions to public health issues, the integration of AI in natural product research emerges as a pivotal and captivating domain of exploration poised to yield substantial impacts in the foreseeable future.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

The author declares that there is no conflict of interest regarding the publication of this article.

FUNDING STATEMENT

This is self-funded project and no funding received from any funding agency.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Authors are very much thankful to Principal, Hyderabad (Sindh) National Collegiate Board's Dr. L. H. Hiranandani College of Pharmacy, Ulhasnagar for his continuous support, guidance, and encouragement.

REFERENCES

- 1) Newman DJ, Cragg GM. Natural products as sources of new drugs over the last 25 years. *Journal of natural products*. 2007 Mar 23;70(3):461-77.
- 2) Hotwani K, Baliga S, Sharma K. Phytodentistry: use of medicinal plants. *Journal of Complementary and Integrative Medicine*. 2014 Dec 1;11(4):233-51.
- 3) Ernst E, Merola R, Samaan D. Economics of artificial intelligence: Implications for the future of work. *IZA Journal of Labor Policy*. 2019 Aug;9(1).
- 4) Alshdoughi I. Review of Application of Artificial Intelligence in natural products research. *Journal of Health Informatics in Developing Countries*. 2022 Dec 23;16(2).
- 5) Dzobo K, Adotey S, Thomford NE, Dzobo W. Integrating artificial and human intelligence: a partnership for responsible innovation in biomedical engineering and medicine. *Omics: a journal of integrative biology*. 2020 May 1;24(5):247-63.
- 6) Liu, X. Cheminformatics for drug discovery. *Drug Dev. Res.*, 2015: 76(7): 328–337.

- 7) Tang R, Zhang S, Ding C, Zhu M, Gao Y. Artificial intelligence in intensive care medicine: bibliometric analysis. *Journal of Medical Internet Research*. 2022 Nov 30;24(11):e42185.
- 8) Dara S, Dhamercherla S, Jadav SS, Babu CM, Ahsan MJ. Machine learning in drug discovery: a review. *Artificial Intelligence Review*. 2022 Mar;55(3):1947-99.
- 9) Rodrigues T, Reker D, Schneider P, Schneider G. Counting on natural products for drug design. *Nature chemistry*. 2016 Jun;8(6):531-41.
- 10) Anderson JT, Perera N, Chowdhury B, Mitchell-Olds T. Microgeographic patterns of genetic divergence and adaptation across environmental gradients in *Boechera stricta* (Brassicaceae). *The American Naturalist*. 2015 Oct 1;186(S1):S60-73.
- 11) Chen Y, Kirchmair J. Cheminformatics in natural product-based drug discovery. *Molecular informatics*. 2020 Dec;39(12):2000171.
- 12) Merk D, Grisoni F, Friedrich L, Schneider G. Tuning artificial intelligence on the de novo design of natural-product-inspired retinoid X receptor modulators. *Communications Chemistry*. 2018 Oct 22;1(1):68.
- 13) Alshdoughi I. Review of Application of Artificial Intelligence in natural products research. *Journal of Health Informatics in Developing Countries*. 2022 Dec 23;16(2).
- 14) Bohr A, Memarzadeh K. The rise of artificial intelligence in healthcare applications. In *Artificial Intelligence in healthcare 2020* Jan 1 (pp. 25-60). Academic Press.
- 15) Patra P, Disha BR, Kundu P, Das M, Ghosh A. Recent advances in machine learning applications in metabolic engineering. *Biotechnology Advances*. 2023 Jan 1;62:108069.
- 16) Saldívar-González FI, Aldas-Bulos VD, Medina-Franco JL, Plisson F. Natural product drug discovery in the artificial intelligence era. *Chemical Science*. 2022;13(6):1526-46.
- 17) García G, Gallardo J, Mauricio A, López J, Del Carpio C. Detection of diabetic retinopathy based on a convolutional neural network using retinal fundus images. In *Artificial Neural Networks and Machine Learning–ICANN 2017: 26th International Conference on Artificial Neural Networks, Alghero, Italy, September 11-14, 2017, Proceedings, Part II* 26 2017 (pp. 635-642). Springer International Publishing.
- 18) Méndez-Lucio O, Baillif B, Clevert DA, Rouquié D, Wichard J. De novo generation of hit-like molecules from gene expression signatures using artificial intelligence. *Nature communications*. 2020 Jan 3;11(1):10.
- 19) Zhavoronkov A, Vanhaelen Q, Oprea TI. Will artificial intelligence for drug discovery impact clinical pharmacology?. *Clinical Pharmacology & Therapeutics*. 2020 Apr;107(4):780-5.
- 20) Ferrero E, Dunham I, Sanseau P. In silico prediction of novel therapeutic targets using gene–disease association data. *Journal of translational medicine*. 2017 Dec;15:1-6.
- 21) Ekins S, Freundlich JS, Reynolds RC. Fusing dual-event data sets for *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* machine learning models and their evaluation. *Journal of chemical information and modeling*. 2013 Nov 25;53(11):3054-63.
- 22) Paulose R, Jegatheesan K, Balakrishnan GS. A big data approach with artificial neural network and molecular similarity for chemical data mining and endocrine disruption prediction. *Indian Journal of Pharmacology*. 2018 Jul 1;50(4):169-76.
- 23) Moshawih S, Goh HP, Kifli N, Idris AC, Yassin H, Kotra V, Goh KW, Liew KB, Ming LC. Synergy between machine learning and natural products cheminformatics: Application to the lead discovery of anthraquinone derivatives. *Chemical Biology & Drug Design*. 2022 Aug;100(2):185-217.
- 24) Jiménez-Luna J, Grisoni F, Weskamp N, Schneider G. Artificial intelligence in drug discovery: recent advances and future perspectives. *Expert opinion on drug discovery*. 2021 Sep 2;16(9):949-59.

- 25) Jiménez-Luna J, Grisoni F, Weskamp N, Schneider G. Artificial intelligence in drug discovery: recent advances and future perspectives. *Expert opinion on drug discovery*. 2021 Sep 2;16(9):949-59.
- 26) Meng XY, Zhang HX, Mezei M, Cui M. Molecular docking: a powerful approach for structure-based drug discovery. *Current computer-aided drug design*. 2011 Jun 1;7(2):146-57.
- 27) Kim H, Kim E, Lee I, Bae B, Park M, Nam H. Artificial intelligence in drug discovery: a comprehensive review of data-driven and machine learning approaches. *Biotechnology and Bioprocess Engineering*. 2020 Dec;25:895-930.
- 28) Jeong E, Nagasaki M, Ikeda E, Sekiya Y, Saito A, Miyano S. CSO validator: improving manual curation workflow for biological pathways. *Bioinformatics*. 2011 Sep 1;27(17):2471-2.
- 29) Zheng S, Hao Y, Fan S, Cai J, Chen W, Li X, Zhu X. Metabolomic and transcriptomic profiling provide novel insights into fruit ripening and ripening disorder caused by 1-MCP treatments in papaya. *International Journal of Molecular Sciences*. 2021 Jan 18;22(2):916.
- 30) Stintzi A, Heitz T, Prasad V, Wiedemann-Merdinoglu S, Kauffmann S, Geoffroy P, Legrand M, Fritig B. Plant 'pathogenesis-related' proteins and their role in defense against pathogens. *Biochimie*. 1993 Jan 1;75(8):687-706.
- 31) Baldo F. Prediction of modes of action of components of traditional medicinal preparations. *Physical Sciences Reviews*. 2020 Feb 25;5(2):20180115.
- 32) Gordaliza M. Natural products as leads to anticancer drugs. *Clinical and Translational Oncology*. 2007 Dec;9:767-76.
- 33) Balakin KV, Tkachenko SE, Lang SA, Okun I, Ivashchenko AA, Savchuk NP. Property-based design of GPCR-targeted library. *Journal of chemical information and computer sciences*. 2002 Nov 25;42(6):1332-42.
- 34) Eldridge MD, Murray CW, Auton TR, Paolini GV, Mee RP. Empirical scoring functions: I. The development of a fast empirical scoring function to estimate the binding affinity of ligands in receptor complexes. *Journal of computer-aided molecular design*. 1997 Sep;11:425-45.
- 35) Chu H, Moon S, Park J, Bak S, Ko Y, Youn BY. The use of artificial intelligence in complementary and alternative medicine: a systematic scoping review. *Frontiers in Pharmacology*. 2022 Apr 1;13:826044.
- 36) Thakur A, Mishra AP, Panda B, Rodríguez D, Gaurav I, Majhi B. Application of artificial intelligence in pharmaceutical and biomedical studies. *Current pharmaceutical design*. 2020 Aug 1;26(29):3569-78. [37] Govindaraj RG, Thangapandian S, Schauperl M, Denny RA, Diller DJ. Recent applications of computational methods to allosteric drug discovery. *Frontiers in Molecular Biosciences*. 2023 Jan 12;9:1070328.
- 37) Zhang L, Tan J, Han D, Zhu H. From machine learning to deep learning: progress in machine intelligence for rational drug discovery. *Drug discovery today*. 2017 Nov 1;22(11):1680-5.
- 38) Singh S, Gupta H, Sharma P, Sahi S. Advances in Artificial Intelligence (AI)-assisted approaches in drug screening. *Artificial Intelligence Chemistry*. 2024 Jun 1;2(1):100039.