

logD Plugin

This manual gives you a walk-through on how to use the log D Plugin:

- Introduction
- Options
 - General Options
 - log P method
 - Other options
 - Display Options
- log D Predictor demo page
- References

Introduction

Compounds having ionizable groups exist in solution as a mixture of different ionic forms. The ionization of those groups, thus the ratio of the ionic forms depends on the pH. Since $\log P$ describes the hydrophobicity of one form only, the apparent $\log P$ value can be different. The $\log D$ represents the octanol-water coefficient of compounds at a given pH value.

[Learn more](#) about how the log D Plugin works.

The [result window](#) shows the pH: $\log D$ curves for each molecule drawn in the sketcher. The molecule images are shown in the legend. When clicking on an image, the corresponding molecule is displayed in the upper-left part of the panel.

The reference $\log D$ values originally shown can be reached by either clicking on the chart outside of the legend image areas or by selecting *log D at reference pHs* from the *View* menu.

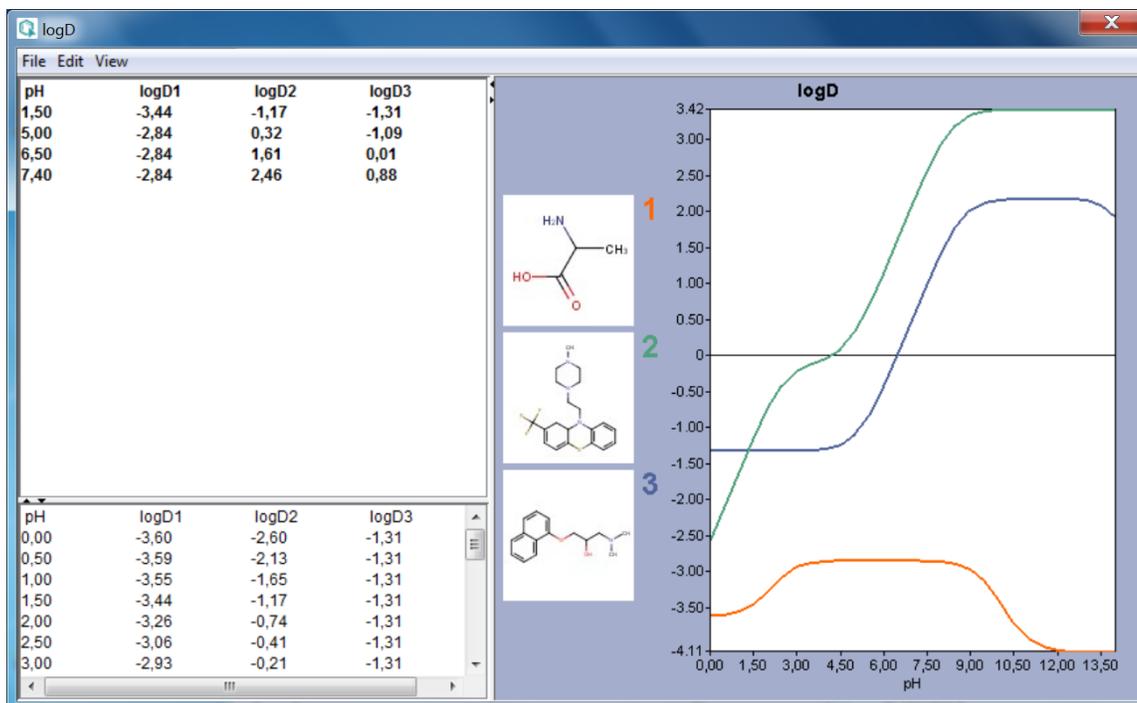


Fig. 1 $\log D$ result window showing the $\log D$ -pH curves for three molecules

Options

General Options

Different calculation (prediction) options can be set in the *General Options* tab of the *log D Options* window:

$\log P$ method

This option is for selecting the applied method for $\log P$ prediction. These can be:

- **Consensus:** this method uses a consensus model built on the [ChemAxon](#) and [Klopman et al.](#) models and the [PhysProp](#) database.

- **ChemAxon:** this method is based on ChemAxon's own logP model, which is based on the VG method (derived from [Viswanadhan et al.](#)). Read more about it [here](#).
- **User defined:** if a training set of structures and corresponding experimental log P values is available, it can be used as a database for log P calculations. See [the manual page](#) on creating such training sets.

Other options

These options are for refining the log D prediction.

- **Log P training ID:** if the **User defined** method is selected, this dropdown list becomes active. All created training sets are listed here. Choose the one you want to apply for the calculation. [Read more on creating a training set.](#)
- **Electrolyte concentration**
 - **Cl⁻ concentration:** can be set between 0.1 and 0.25 mol/L.
 - **Na⁺/ K⁺ concentration:** can be set between 0.1 and 0.25 mol/L.
- **Use pKa correction library:** a custom pKa training library for the compounds may be used. First, create a training set for your compounds, which then will appear in the dropdown list. If the option is checked, this list becomes active. [Read more on creating a training set.](#)
- **Consider tautomerization/resonance:** in case of tautomer structures, all dominant tautomers at the given pH are taken into account during the log D calculation.

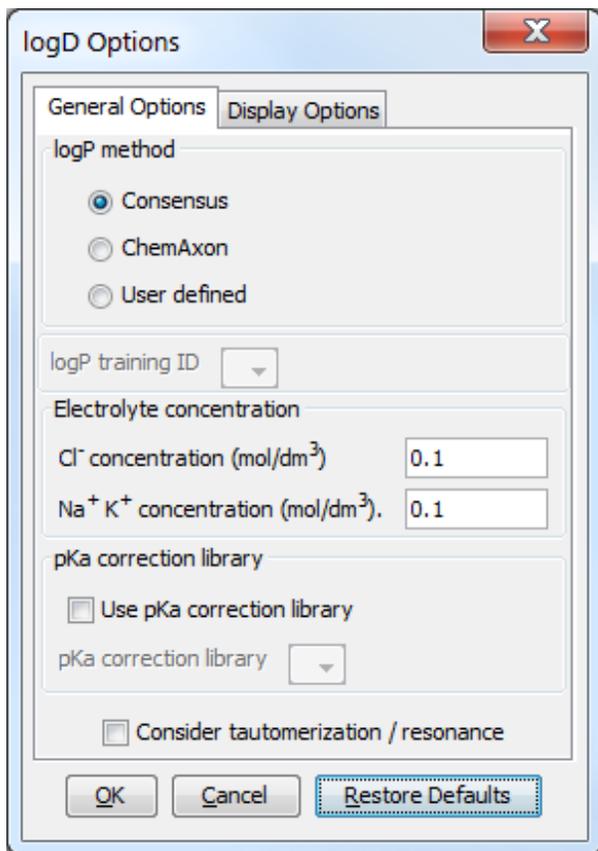


Fig. 2 General Options tab of the $\log D$ Options window

Display Options

Different display options can be set in the *Display Options* tab of the *logD Options* panel:

- **Decimal places:** this sets the number of decimal places for the precision of the result value.
- **Chart:** sets the parameters for the pH window in which the $\log D$ is calculated and displayed. The chart displays pH values starting from the lower limit incremented by the step size up until the upper limit. The results are given in table format as well.
- **Reference pH values:** the $\log D$ at the given reference pH values are calculated with the predefined accuracy.

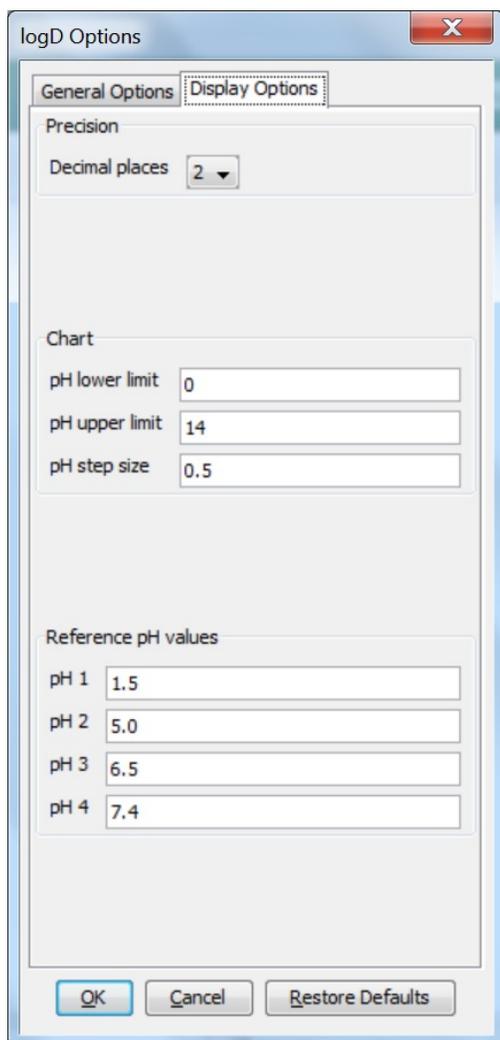


Fig. 3 Display Options tab of the log D Options window

log D Predictor demo page

You can try the log D predictor for free on this [demo page](#).

References

1. Viswanadhan, V. N.; Ghose, A. K.; Revankar, G. R.; Robins, R. K., *J. Chem. Inf. Comput. Sci.*, **1989**, *29*, 163-172; [doi](#)

2. Klopman, G.; Li, Ju-Yun.; Wang, S.; Dimayuga, M.: *J.Chem.Inf.Comput.Sci.*, **1994**, *34*, 752; [doi](#)
3. PHYSPROP[©] database
4. Csizmadia, F; Tsantili-Kakoulidou, A.; Pander, I.; Darvas, F., *J. Pharm. Sci.*, **1997**, *86*, 865-871; [doi](#)