Supporting Information:

The Development and Application of KinomePro-DL: A Deep Learning Based Online Small Molecule Kinome Selectivity Profiling Prediction Platform

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The Supporting Materials file includes:

Figure S1: Kinome selectivity profile maps of 15 compound from internal collection obtained from Eurofin KINOMEscan (left column) and predicted by KinomeX (right column).

Figure S2: Kinome selectivity profile maps of 15 compound from internal collection obtained from Eurofin KINOMEscan (left column) and predicted by AMGU Model (right column).

Figure S3: Kinome selectivity profile maps of 15 compound from internal collection obtained from Eurofin KINOMEscan (left column) and predicted by KinScan Model (right column).

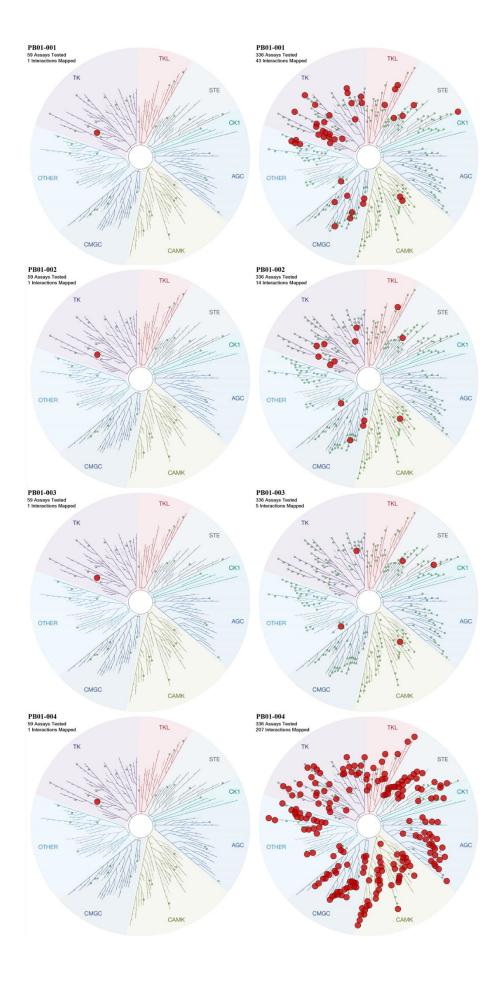
Table S1: Structural information for the eight test compounds

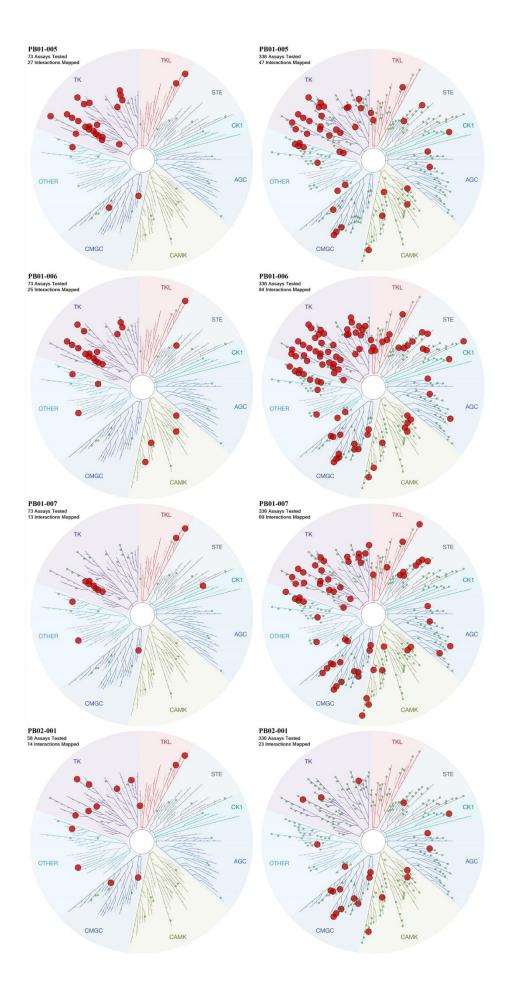
Table S2: Compound purity information

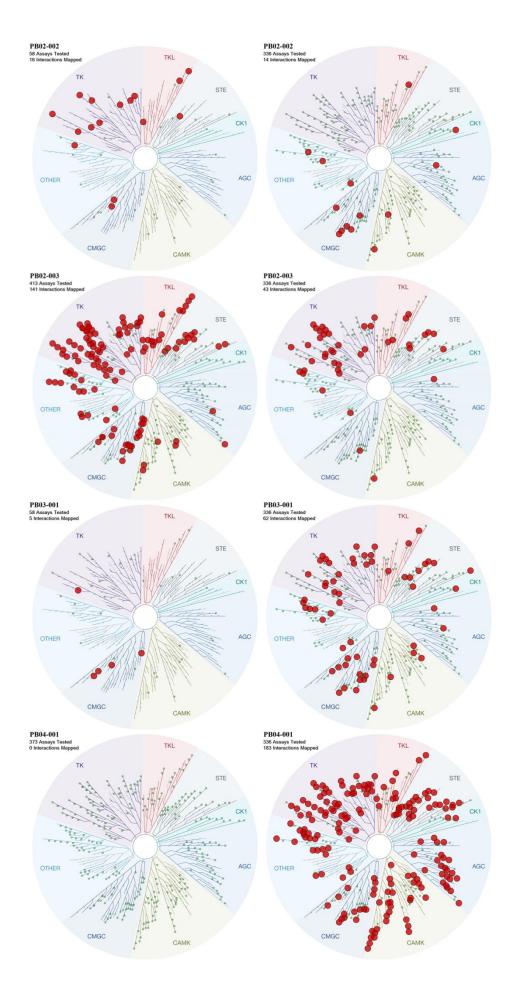
Figure S4: Comparison of the kinome selectivity profiles predicted by KinomePro-DL model and experimental results obtain from Eurofin KINOMEscan of Molecule 18.

Figure S5: Structures of known CDK2 inhibitors from ChemEMBL database with highest similarity compared to hit compounds 11 (a) and 18 (b). Numbers listed for each compound were similarity values obtained by molecular fingerprints using RDKit.

Figure S6: Screenshots of representative webpages of KinomePro-DL web server tool.







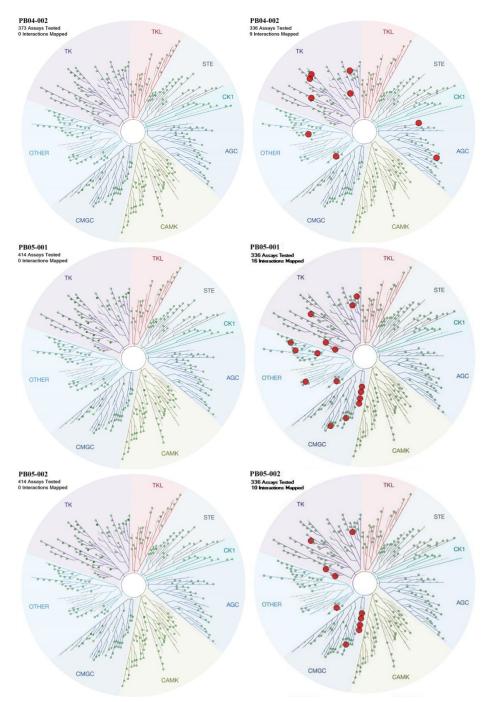
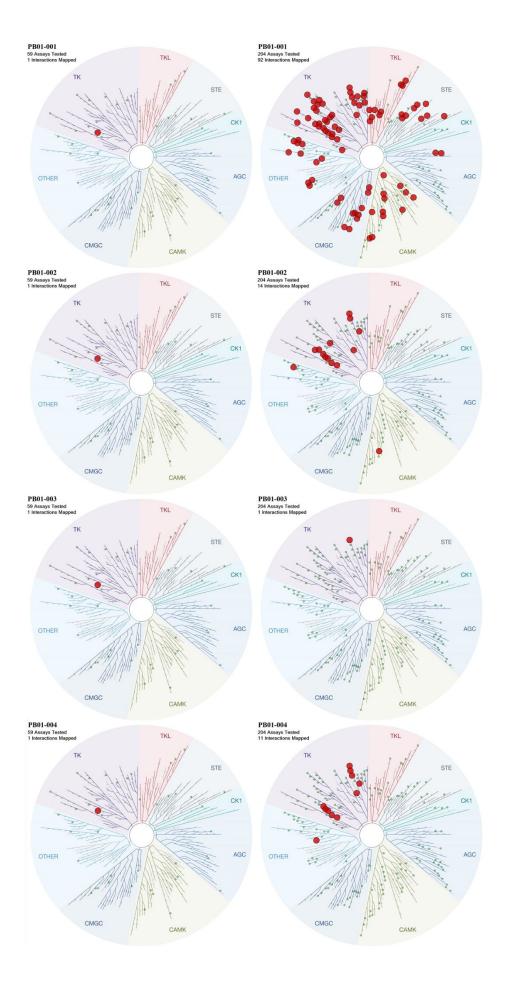
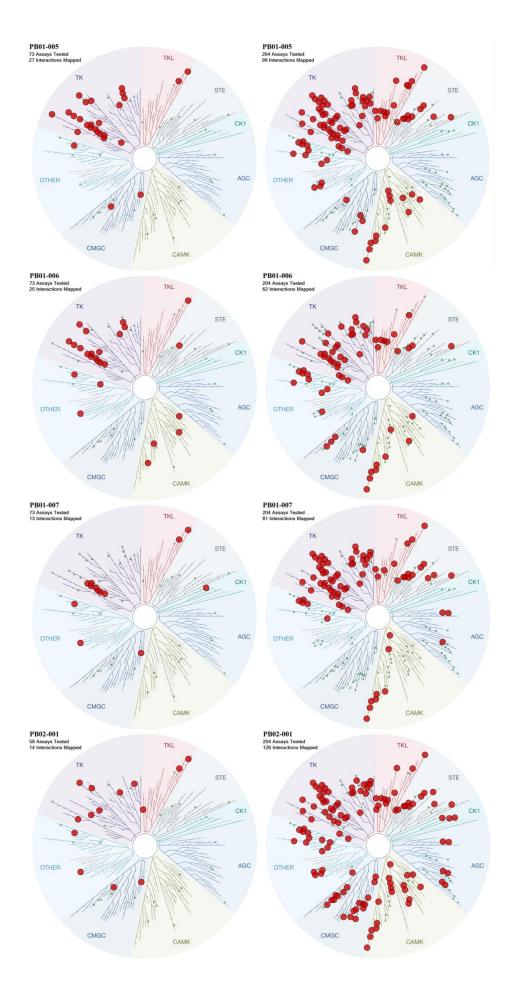
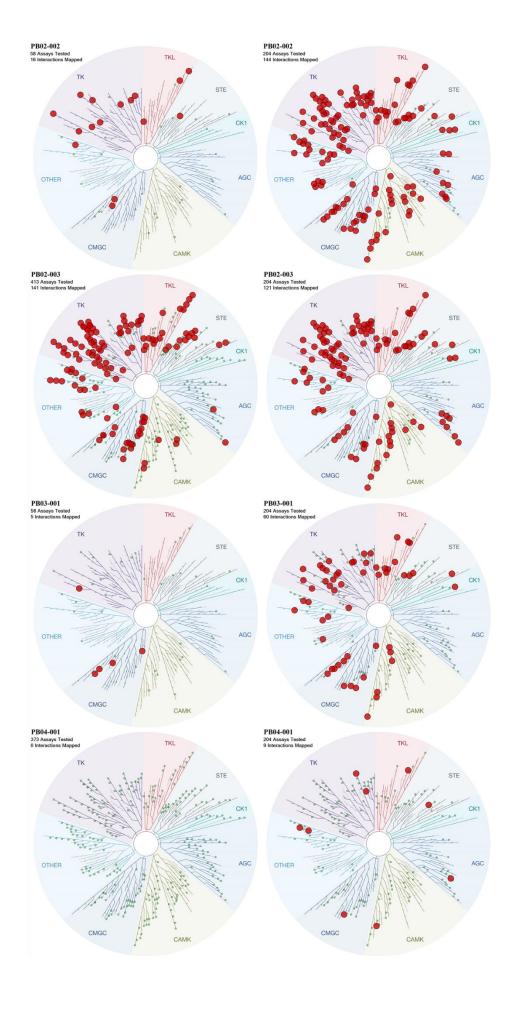


Figure S1: Kinome selectivity profile maps of 15 compound from internal collection obtained from Eurofin KINOMEscan (left column) and predicted by KinomeX (right column).







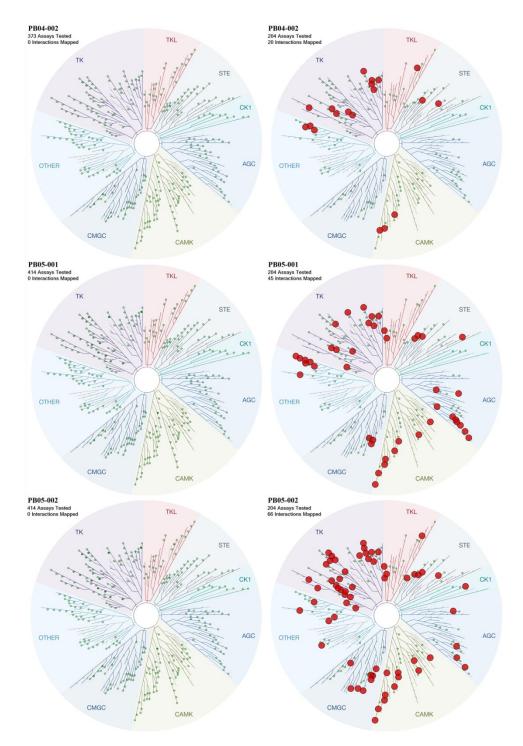
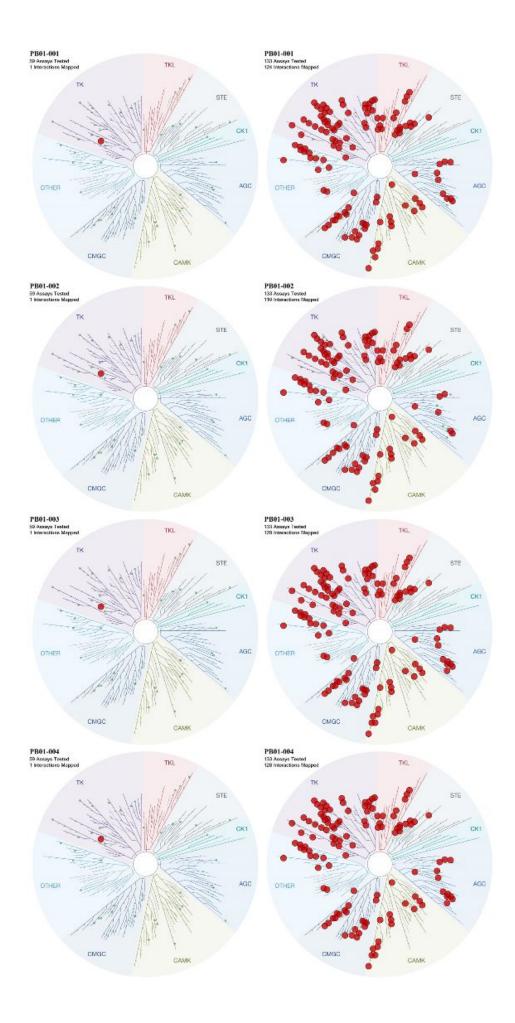
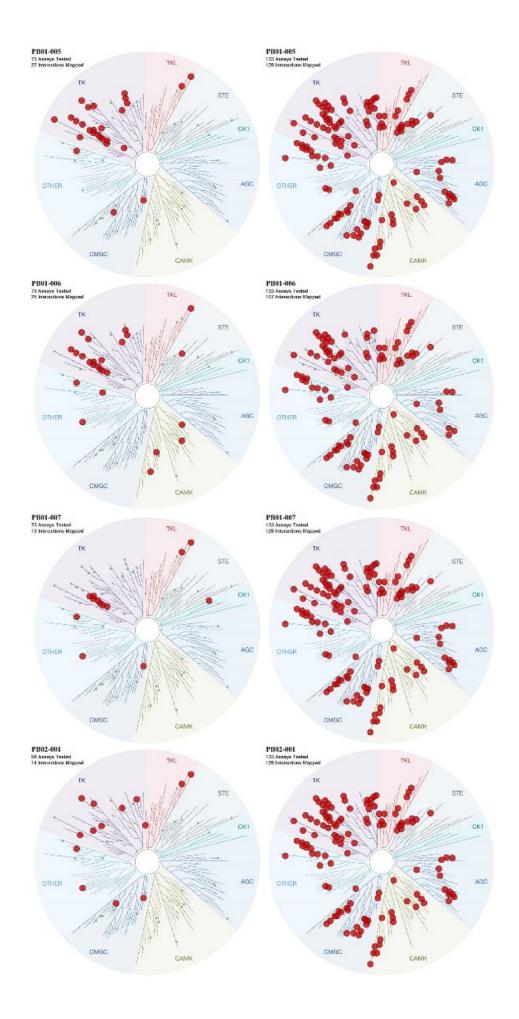
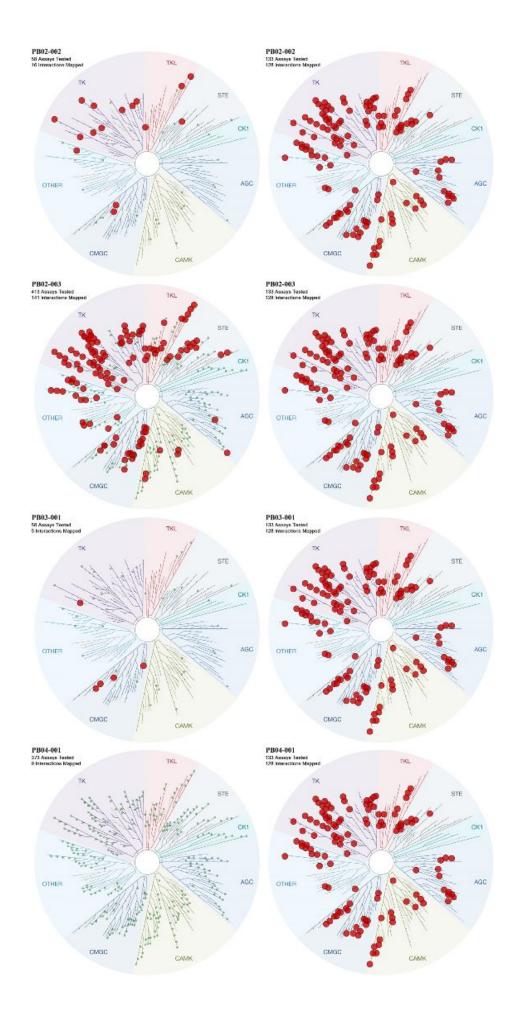


Figure S2: Kinome selectivity profile maps of 15 compound from internal collection obtained from Eurofin KINOMEscan (left column) and predicted by AMGU Model (right column).







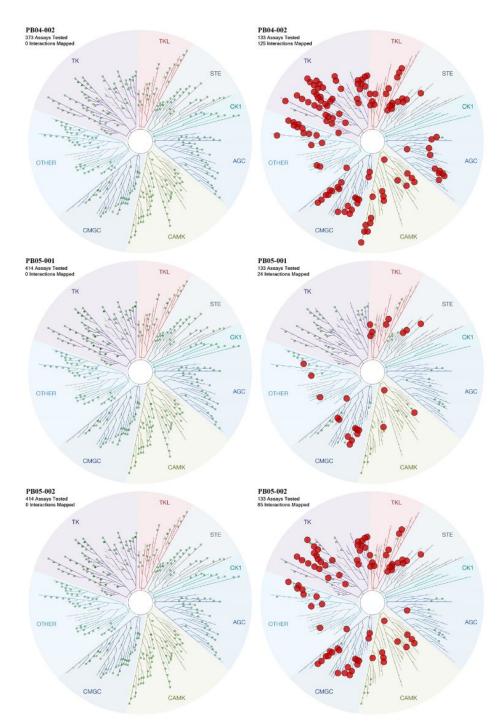


Figure S3: Kinome selectivity profile maps of 15 compound from internal collection obtained from Eurofin KINOMEscan (left column) and predicted by KinScan Model (right column).

Table S1: Structural information for the eight test compounds

Compound	smiles
Molecule-10	[H]N(C1=NC=C(CN2CCOCC2)C=C1)[C@]1([H])CCC2=C1C=CC=C2
Molecule-11	O=C(N1)C(C2=C(S3)CCCCC2)=C3N=C1CC4=CNN=C4
Molecule-17	FC1=CC=CC(C2=NC=NC(NC3C[C@@H]4CC[C@@H](N4S(C)(=O)=O)C3)=
	N2)=C1
Molecule-18	O=C(CC1=CC=C2C=NNC2=C1)NC3=NNC(C4CCOCC4)=C3
Molecule-20	O[C@@H]1C[C@H]2C[C@@H]1CC2CNC(NC3=NC=C(C4CCOCC4)S3)=O
Molecule-21	[H]N(C(=O)C[C@]1([H])CCC2=C(C1)C=CC=C2)C1=NN([H])C(=C1)C1([H])CCC2=C(C1)C=CC=C2)C1=NN([H])C(=C1)C1([H])CCC2=C(C1)C=CC=C2)C1=NN([H])C(=C1)C1([H])CCC2=C(C1)C=CC=C2)C1=NN([H])C(=C1)C1([H])CCC2=C(C1)C=CC=C2)C1=NN([H])C(=C1)C1([H])CCC2=C(C1)C=CC=C2)C1=NN([H])C(=C1)C1([H])CCC2=C(C1)C=CC=C2)C1=NN([H])C(=C1)C1([H])CCC2=CC=C2)C1=NN([H])C(=C1)C1([H])CCC2=CCC=C2)C1=NN([H])C(=C1)C1([H])CCC=CC=C2)C1=NN([H])C(=C1)C1([H])CCC=CC=C2)C1=NN([H])C(=C1)C1([H])CCC=CC=C2)C1=NN([H])CCC=C1([H])CCC=CC=C2)C1=NN([H])CCC=C1([H])CCC=CC=C2)C1=NN([H])CCC=C1([H])CCC=CC=C2)C1=NN([H])CCC=C1([H])CCC
	COCC1
Molecule-23	[H]N([H])S(=O)(=O)C1=CC=C(C=C1)C1=NC2=CC=C(C=C2C(=O)N1[H])C([H
])(C)C
Molecule-25	[H]N(C[C@]1(C)CCOC1)C(=O)N([H])C1=NC=C(S1)C1([H])CCOCC1

Table S2: Compound purity information

Compound Name		HPLC analysis	HPLC
	IUPAC Name	(retention	analysis
		time/min)	(peak area)
Molecule 10	(R)-N-(2,3-dihydro-1H-inden-1-yl)-5-	0.554	100%
	(morpholinomethyl)pyridin-2-amine		
Molecule 11	2-((1H-pyrazol-4-yl)methyl)-3,5,6,7,8,9-	0.894	100%
	hexahydro-4H-cyclohepta[4,5]thieno[2,3-		
	d]pyrimidin-4-one		
Molecule17	(1R,3s,5S)-N-(4-(3-fluorophenyl)-1,3,5-	1.239	100%
	triazin-2-yl)-8-(methylsulfonyl)-8-		
	azabicyclo[3.2.1]octan-3-amine		
Molecule 18	2-(1H-indazol-6-yl)-N-(5-(tetrahydro-2H-	0.958	97.4%
	pyran-4-yl)-1H-pyrazol-3-yl)acetamide		
Molecule20	1-(((1R,2R,4R,5R)-5-	1.066	100%
	hydroxybicyclo[2.2.1]heptan-2-yl)methyl)-		
	3-(5-(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)thiazol-2-		
	yl)urea		
Molecule21	(R)-N-(5-(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)-1H-	1.089	100%
	pyrazol-3-yl)-2-(1,2,3,4-		
	tetrahydronaphthalen-2-yl)acetamide		
Molecule23	4-(6-isopropyl-4-oxo-3,4-	1.193	95.33%
	dihydroquinazolin-2-		
	yl)benzenesulfonamide		
Molecule25	(S)-1-((3-methyltetrahydrofuran-3-	0.924	100%
	yl)methyl)-3-(5-(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-		
	yl)thiazol-2-yl)urea		
PB01-001	4-((2-(((1R,2R)-2-	——	99%
	hydroxycyclohexyl)amino)benzo[d]thiazol-		

PB01-002	6-yl)oxy)-N-methylpicolinamide 4-(3-methoxy-4-((4-	 95%
	methoxybenzyl)oxy)phenoxy)-N-	
	methylpicolinamide	
PB01-003	5-(3-methoxy-4-((4-	 97%
	methoxybenzyl)oxy)benzyl)pyrimidine-	
	2,4-diamine	
PB01-004	4-((5-methoxy-6-((5-methoxypyridin-2-	 97%
	yl)methoxy)pyridin-3-yl)methyl)-2-(1-	
	methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)pyrimidine	
PB01-005	N-(4-((2-((1-ethyl-3,3-dimethyl-2-	 97%
	oxoindolin-5-yl)amino)-5-	
	methylpyrimidin-4-yl)oxy)-2-	
	methylphenyl)acetamide	
PB01-006	1-ethyl-5-((4-methoxy-5-methylpyrimidin-	 99.67%
	2-yl)amino)-3,3-dimethylindolin-2-one	
PB01-007	4-((2-acetyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolin-	 90%
	6-yl)oxy)-2-((4-(tert-butyl)phenyl)amino)-	
	7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine-5-carbonitrile	
PB02-001	2-((6-(7-acetyl-2,7-diazaspiro[3.5]nonan-2-	 99.06%
	yl)-2-(pyridin-3-yl)pyrimidin-4-	
	yl)amino)isonicotinonitrile	
PB02-002	1-(2-(6-((4-ethylpyridin-2-yl)amino)-2-	 99.22%
	(pyridin-3-yl)pyrimidin-4-yl)-2,7-	
	diazaspiro[3.5]nonan-7-yl)ethan-1-one	
PB02-003	1-(2-(2-(1-(2-hydroxy-2-methylpropyl)-	 97%
	1H-pyrazol-4-yl)-6-((4-	
	(trifluoromethoxy)pyridin-2-	
	yl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)-2-	
	azaspiro[3.4]octan-6-yl)ethan-1-one	
PB03-001	(R)-N-((5,5-difluoro-1-(3-methyl-6-((4-	 94.71%
	(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2-	
	yl)amino)picolinoyl)piperidin-2-	
	yl)methyl)acetamide	
PB04-001	N-(4-bromo-2,5-difluorophenyl)-6-chloro-	 95%
	1H-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-3-sulfonamide	
PB04-002	N-(4-bromo-2,5-difluorophenyl)-6-methyl-	 95%
	7-oxo-6,7-dihydro-1H-pyrrolo[2,3-	
	c]pyridine-3-sulfonamide	
PB05-001	2-((1R,5S,6R)-3-(2-((S)-2-methylazetidin-	 97%
	1-yl)-6-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-4-yl)-3-	
	azabicyclo[3.1.0]hexan-6-yl)acetic acid	
PB05-002	2-(3-(2-((S)-2-methylazetidin-1-yl)-6-	 97.61%
	(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-4-yl)-2-oxo-3-	

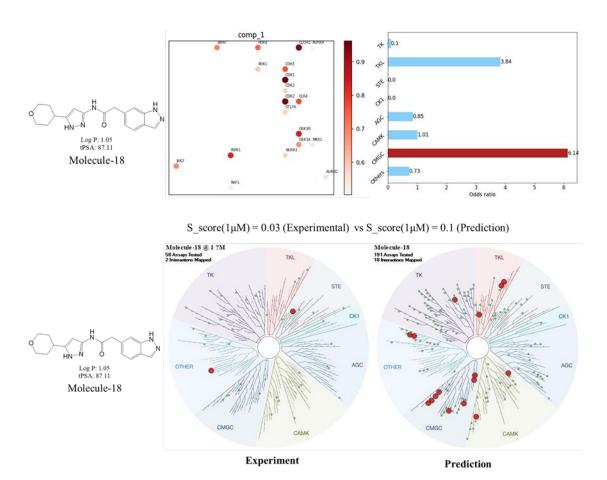


Figure S4. Comparison of the kinome selectivity profiles predicted by KinomePro-DL model and experimental results obtained from Eurofin KINOMEscan of Molecule 18.

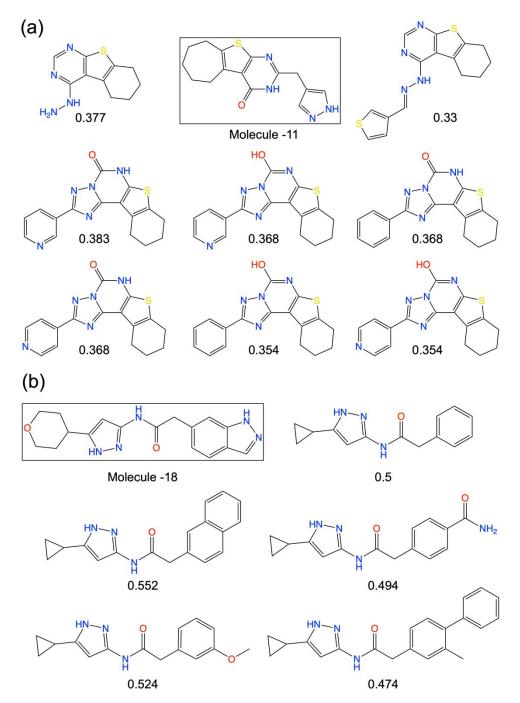


Figure S5: Structures of known CDK2 inhibitors from ChemEMBL database with highest similarity compared to hit compounds 11 (a) and 18 (b). Numbers listed for each compound were similarity values obtained by molecular fingerprints using RDKit.

KinomePro-DL

Home KinomePro-DL Batch_prediction Manual Contact

Descriptor

Description of the Model: Prediction the kinase activity profile of the compound

1.Kinase profile: the more red points in the map indicates that the compound potential selectivity may be worse; the less the map points indicates that the compound potential selectivity may be better.

2.0dds diagram: indicating that the compound may be a selective compound of a kinase group, the greater the odds value, the greater the selectivity of the kinase group, and vice versa.

3.Prediction result file: value range (0-1), the greater the value, the greater the potential activity of the target, and vice versa.

4.5_score: Value range (0-1), dividing the number of all targets predicted to be active by the total number of kinase profile targets (191), the greater the value, the worse the selectivity for the kinase profile, and vice versa.

KinomePro-DL

Home KinomePro-DL Batch_p	rediction Manual Co	ontact
Paste a single SMILES	string	Draw a molecule using JMSE editor
SMILES		Example
Reset		Submit

KinomePro-DL

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Please select files for Batch_prediction and click "Submit"

Batch_prediction File

Select a csv file (csv format)	Browse
S_score (Cut_off)	
Default: 0.1	
Example Here	

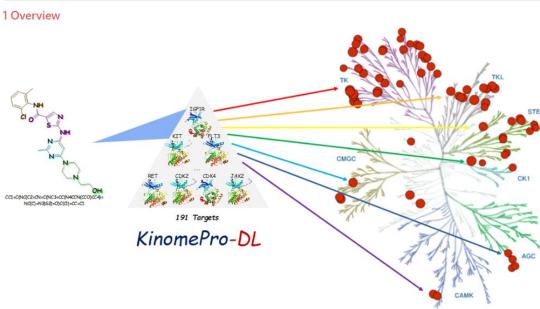
Kinase Selectivity Score:

$$S(x) = \frac{N(kinases\ with\ \%Ctrl < x)}{N(number\ of\ kinases\ tested)} \in (0,\ 1)$$

Running time (Don't close the web page!) 00:00:00

KinomePro-DL





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Figure S6: Screenshots of representative webpages of KinomePro-DL web server tool, including: Homepage, Single molecule prediction by submitting SMILES, Batch prediction by uploading summary file, and prediction by manually drawing compound structures.