Supplementary Material

Target Specific De Novo Design of Drug Candidate Molecules with Graph Transformer-based Generative Adversarial Networks

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Supplementary Figures



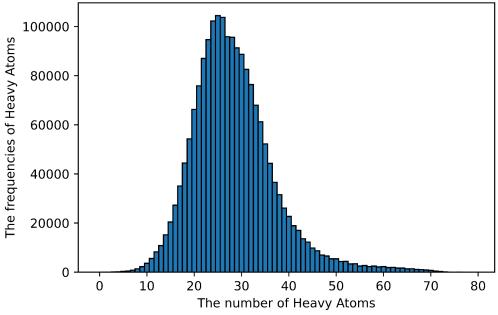


Fig. S1. The heavy atom distribution histogram of the small molecules in the ChEMBL (v29...) database.

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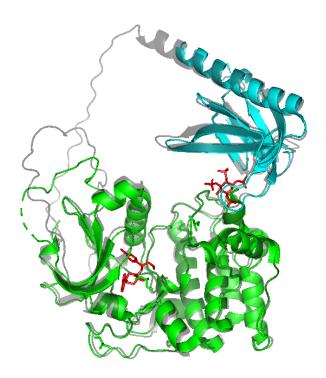


Fig. S2. General overview of AKT1 protein structure (AlphaFold structure based on Uniprot ID: P31749: gray, kinase domain: green (PDB: 4GV1), PH domain: cyan (PDB: 1H10), ligands: red).

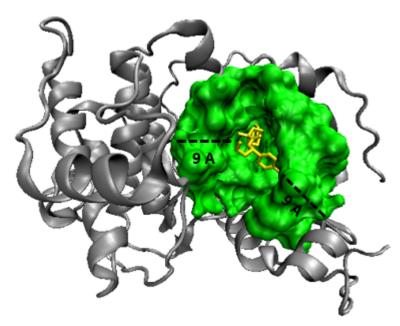


Fig. S3. Representation of the binding pocket of AKT1 including all atoms located at a maximum distance of 9 Angstroms from the ligand atoms; binding site: green, ligand: yellow, the rest of the kinase domain: gray (PDB: 4GV1).

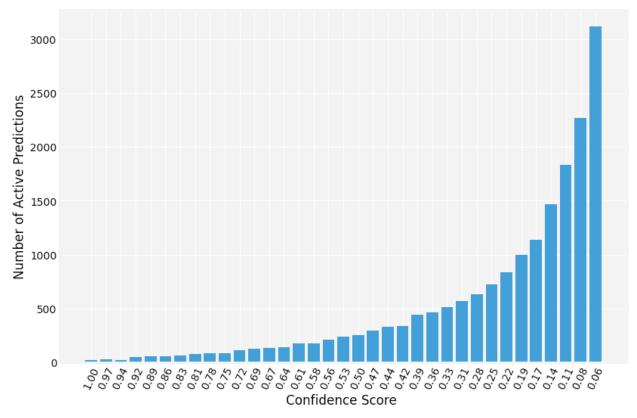
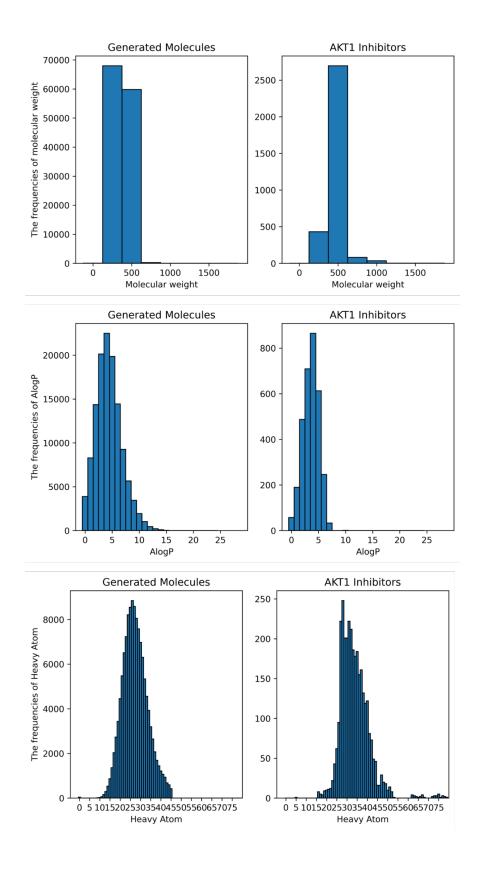
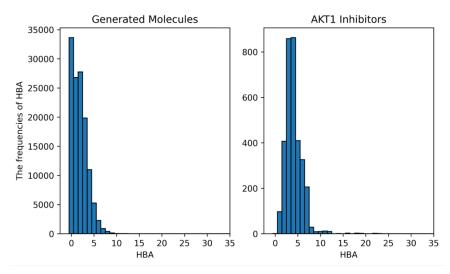
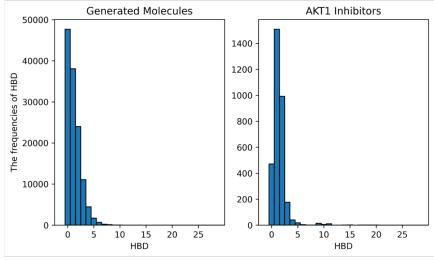
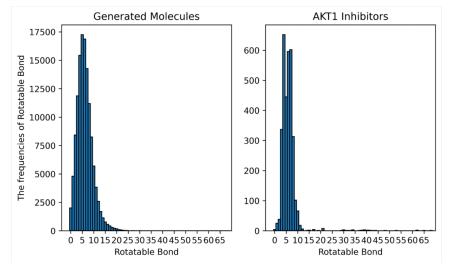


Fig. S4. Drug-target interaction prediction confidence level histograms of 18,114 compounds that are predicted to be bioactive against the AKT1 protein (out of 40,000 DrugGEN generated de novo molecules). The results are produced by the DEEPScreen system (see section 2.8 in the main text).









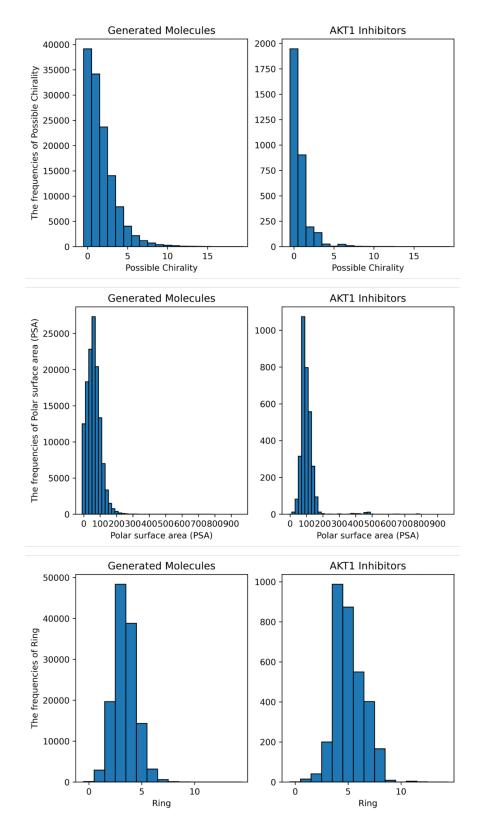


Fig. S5. Physicochemical properties of AKT1-specific de novo molecules generated by DrugGEN models and real AKT1 inhibitors.

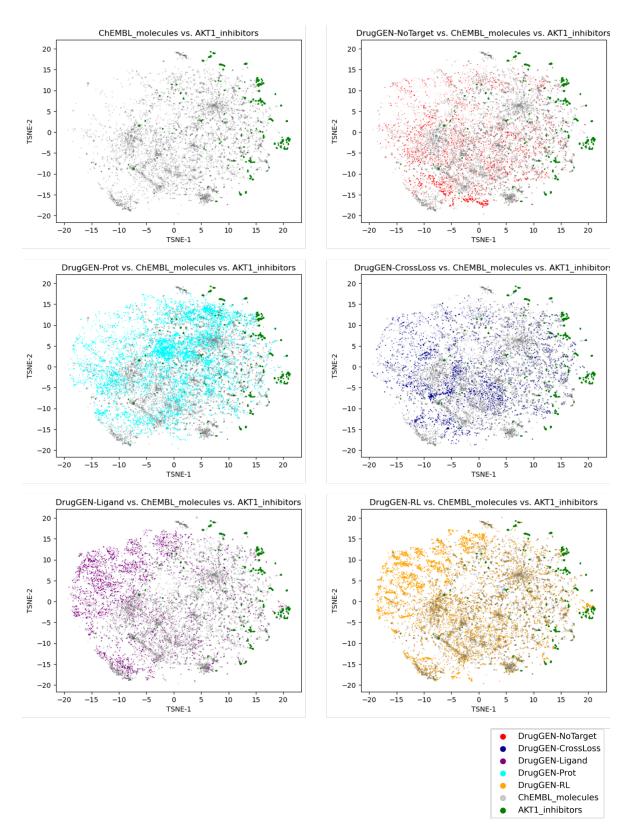


Fig. S6. Individual 2-D visualizations of each DrugGEN molecules compared with ChEMBL molecules and known/real AKT1 inhibitors, in the same t-SNE embedding as given in Figure 2B.