

### 1. Physicochemical Property

Property	Value	Comment
Molecular Weight	360.19	Contain hydrogen atoms. Optimal:100~600
Volume	370.952	Van der Waals volume
Density	0.971	Density = MW / Volume
nHA	5	Number of hydrogen bond acceptors. Optimal:0~12
nHD	2	Number of hydrogen bond donors. Optimal:0~7
nRot	2	Number of rotatable bonds. Optimal:0~11
nRing	4	Number of rings. Optimal:0~6
MaxRing	11	Number of atoms in the biggest ring. Optimal:0~18
nHet	5	Number of heteroatoms. Optimal:1~15
fChar	0	Formal charge. Optimal:-4 ~4
nRig	20	Number of rigid bonds. Optimal:0~30
Flexibility	0.1	Flexibility = nRot /nRig
Stereo Centers	4	Optimal: ≤ 2
TPSA	75.99	Topological Polar Surface Area. Optimal:0~140
logS	-3.977	Log of the aqueous solubility. Optimal: -4~0.5 log mol/L
logP	3.989	Log of the octanol/water partition coefficient. Optimal: 0~3
logD	3.038	logP at physiological pH 7.4. Optimal: 1~3

### 2. Medicinal Chemistry

Property	Value	Decision	Comment
QED	0.618	•	■ A measure of drug-likeness based on the concept of desirability; ■ Attractive: > 0.67; unattractive: 0.49~0.67; too complex: < 0.34
SAscore	5.108	•	<ul> <li>■ Synthetic accessibility score is designed to estimate ease of synthesis of drug-like molecules.</li> <li>■ SAscore ≥ 6, difficult to synthesize; SAscore &lt;6, easy to synthesize</li> </ul>
Fsp3	0.667	•	<ul> <li>■ The number of sp3 hybridized carbons / total carbon count, correlating with melting point and solubility.</li> <li>■ Fsp<sup>3</sup> ≥0.42 is considered a suitable value.</li> </ul>
MCE-18	96.8	•	<ul><li>■ MCE-18 stands for medicinal chemistry evolution.</li><li>■ MCE-18≥45 is considered a suitable value.</li></ul>

NPscore	2.693	-	■ Natural product-likeness score. ■ This score is typically in the range from –5 to 5. The higher the score is, the higher the probability is that the molecule is a NP.
Lipinski Rule	Accepted	•	<ul> <li>■ MW ≤ 500; logP ≤ 5; Hacc ≤ 10; Hdon ≤ 5</li> <li>■ If two properties are out of range, a poor absorption or permeability is possible, one is acceptable.</li> </ul>
Pfizer Rule	Accepted	•	logP > 3; TPSA < 75 Compounds with a high log P (>3) and low TPSA (<75) are likely to be toxic.
GSK Rule	Accepted	•	<ul> <li>■ MW ≤ 400; logP ≤ 4</li> <li>■ Compounds satisfying the GSK rule may have a more favorable ADMET profile</li> </ul>
Golden Triangle	Accepted	•	<ul> <li>■ 200 ≤ MW ≤ 50; -2 ≤ logD ≤ 5</li> <li>■ Compounds satisfying the Golden Triangle rule may have a more favorable ADMET profile.</li> </ul>
PAINS	1 alerts	-	Pan Assay Interference Compounds, frequent hitters, Alpha-screen artifacts and reactive compound.
ALARM NMR	2 alerts	-	Thiol reactive compounds.
BMS	0 alerts	-	Undesirable, reactive compounds.
Chelator Rule	1 alerts	-	Chelating compounds.

# 3. Absorption

Property	Value	Decision	Comment
Caco-2 Permeability	-4.679	•	Optimal: higher than -5.15 Log unit
MDCK Permeability	2.2e-05	•	<ul> <li>■ low permeability: &lt; 2 x 10<sup>-6</sup> cm/s</li> <li>■ medium permeability: 2-20 x 10<sup>-6</sup> cm/s</li> <li>■ high passive permeability: &gt; 20 x 10<sup>-6</sup> cm/s</li> </ul>
Pgp-inhibitor	0.61		■ Category 1: Inhibitor; Category 0: Non-inhibitor; ■ The output value is the probability of being Pgp-inhibitor
Pgp-substrate	0.003	•	■ Category 1: substrate; Category 0: Non-substrate; ■ The output value is the probability of being Pgp-substrate
HIA	0.012	•	■ Human Intestinal Absorption ■ Category 1: HIA+( HIA < 30%); Category 0: HIA-( HIA < 30%); The output value is the probability of being HIA+
F <sub>20%</sub>	0.772	•	■ 20% Bioavailability ■ Category 1: F <sub>20%</sub> + (bioavailability < 20%); Category 0: F <sub>20%</sub> - (bioavailability ≥ 20%); The output value is the probability of being F <sub>20%</sub> +

F <sub>30%</sub>	0.532	•	■ 30% Bioavailability ■ Category 1: $F_{30\%}$ + (bioavailability < 30%); Category 0: $F_{30\%}$ - (bioavailability ≥ 30%); The output value is the probability of being $F_{30\%}$ +
------------------	-------	---	---

#### 4. Distribution

Property	Value	Decision	Comment
PPB	98.32%	•	<ul><li>■ Plasma Protein Binding</li><li>■ Optimal: &lt; 90%. Drugs with high protein-bound may have a low therapeutic index.</li></ul>
VD	1.157	•	■ Volume Distribution ■ Optimal: 0.04-20L/kg
BBB Penetration	0.588	•	■ Blood-Brain Barrier Penetration ■ Category 1: BBB+; Category 0: BBB-; The output value is the probability of being BBB+
Fu	2.656%	•	<ul><li>■ The fraction unbound in plasms</li><li>■ Low: &lt;5%; Middle: 5~20%; High: &gt; 20%</li></ul>

#### 5. Metabolism

Property	Value	Comment
CYP1A2 inhibitor	0.047	■ Category 1: Inhibitor; Category 0: Non-inhibitor; ■ The output value is the probability of being inhibitor.
CYP1A2 substrate	0.815	<ul><li>■ Category 1: Substrate; Category 0: Non-substrate;</li><li>■ The output value is the probability of being substrate.</li></ul>
CYP2C19 inhibitor	0.079	<ul><li>■ Category 1: Inhibitor; Category 0: Non-inhibitor;</li><li>■ The output value is the probability of being inhibitor.</li></ul>
CYP2C19 substrate	0.85	<ul><li>■ Category 1: Substrate; Category 0: Non-substrate;</li><li>■ The output value is the probability of being substrate.</li></ul>
CYP2C9 inhibitor	0.413	<ul><li>■ Category 1: Inhibitor; Category 0: Non-inhibitor;</li><li>■ The output value is the probability of being inhibitor.</li></ul>
CYP2C9 substrate	0.648	■ Category 1: Substrate; Category 0: Non-substrate; ■ The output value is the probability of being substrate.
CYP2D6 inhibitor	0.133	■ Category 1: Inhibitor; Category 0: Non-inhibitor; ■ The output value is the probability of being inhibitor.
CYP2D6 substrate	0.301	■ Category 1: Substrate; Category 0: Non-substrate; ■ The output value is the probability of being substrate.
CYP3A4 inhibitor	0.309	<ul><li>■ Category 1: Inhibitor; Category 0: Non-inhibitor;</li><li>■ The output value is the probability of being inhibitor.</li></ul>
CYP3A4 substrate	0.499	■ Category 1: Substrate; Category 0: Non-substrate; ■ The output value is the probability of being substrate.

### 6. Excretion

Property	Value	Decision	Comment
CL	5.333	•	■ Clearance ■ High: >15 mL/min/kg; moderate: 5-15 mL/min/kg; low: <5 mL/min/kg
T <sub>1/2</sub>	0.096	-	<ul> <li>■ Category 1: long half-life; Category 0: short half-life;</li> <li>■ long half-life: &gt;3h; short half-life: &lt;3h</li> <li>■ The output value is the probability of having long half-life.</li> </ul>

## 7. Toxicity

7. Toxioity			
Property	Value	Decision	Comment
hERG Blockers	0.012	•	■ Category 1: active; Category 0: inactive; ■ The output value is the probability of being active.
н-нт	0.49	•	<ul> <li>■ Human Hepatotoxicity</li> <li>■ Category 1: H-HT positive(+); Category 0: H-HT negative(-);</li> <li>■ The output value is the probability of being toxic.</li> </ul>
DILI	0.139	•	<ul> <li>■ Drug Induced Liver Injury.</li> <li>■ Category 1: drugs with a high risk of DILI; Category</li> <li>0: drugs with no risk of DILI. The output value is the probability of being toxic.</li> </ul>
AMES Toxicity	0.034	•	<ul><li>■ Category 1: Ames positive(+); Category 0: Ames negative(-);</li><li>■ The output value is the probability of being toxic.</li></ul>
Rat Oral Acute Toxicity	0.725	•	<ul> <li>■ Category 0: low-toxicity; Category 1: high-toxicity;</li> <li>■ The output value is the probability of being highly toxic.</li> </ul>
FDAMDD	0.426		<ul> <li>■ Maximum Recommended Daily Dose</li> <li>■ Category 1: FDAMDD (+); Category 0: FDAMDD (-)</li> <li>■ The output value is the probability of being positive.</li> </ul>
Skin Sensiti zation	0.918	•	■ Category 1: Sensitizer; Category 0: Non-sensitizer; ■ The output value is the probability of being sensitizer.
Carcinogen city	0.108	•	<ul><li>■ Category 1: carcinogens; Category 0: non-carcinogens;</li><li>■ The output value is the probability of being toxic.</li></ul>
Eye Corrosion	0.003	•	■ Category 1: corrosives ; Category 0: noncorrosives ■ The output value is the probability of being corrosives.
Eye Irritation	0.617	•	■ Category 1: irritants; Category 0: nonirritants ■ The output value is the probability of being irritants.

Respiratory Toxicity	0.881	•	■ Category 1: respiratory toxicants; Category 0: respiratory nontoxicants ■ The output value is the probability of being toxic.
-------------------------	-------	---	---

## 8. Environmental toxicity

Property	Value	Comment	
Bioconcentration Factors	1.62	<ul> <li>■ Bioconcentration factors are used for considering secondary poisoning potential and assessing risks to human health via the food chain.</li> <li>■ The unit is -log10[(mg/L)/(1000*MW)]</li> </ul>	
IGC <sub>50</sub>	4.507	<ul> <li>■ Tetrahymena pyriformis 50 percent growth inhibition concentration</li> <li>■ The unit is -log10[(mg/L)/(1000*MW)]</li> </ul>	
LC <sub>50</sub> FM	4.757	■ 96-hour fathead minnow 50 percent lethal concentration ■ The unit is -log10[(mg/L)/(1000*MW)]	
LC <sub>50</sub> DM	6.507	■ 48-hour daphnia magna 50 percent lethal concentration ■ The unit is -log10[(mg/L)/(1000*MW)]	

# 9. Tox21 pathway

Property	Value	Decision	Comment
NR-AR	0.14	•	<ul> <li>■ Androgen receptor</li> <li>■ Category 1: actives; Category 0: inactives;</li> <li>■ The output value is the probability of being active.</li> </ul>
NR-AR-LBD	0.092	•	<ul> <li>■ Androgen receptor ligand-binding domain</li> <li>■ Category 1: actives; Category 0: inactives;</li> <li>■ The output value is the probability of being active.</li> </ul>
NR-AhR	0.228	•	<ul> <li>■ Aryl hydrocarbon receptor</li> <li>■ Category 1: actives; Category 0: inactives;</li> <li>■ The output value is the probability of being active.</li> </ul>
NR-Aromatase	0.916	•	■ Category 1: actives; Category 0: inactives; ■ The output value is the probability of being active.
NR-ER	0.677	•	<ul> <li>■ Estrogen receptor</li> <li>■ Category 1: actives; Category 0: inactives;</li> <li>■ The output value is the probability of being active.</li> </ul>
NR-ER-LBD	0.827	•	<ul> <li>■ Estrogen receptor ligand-binding domain</li> <li>■ Category 1: actives; Category 0: inactives;</li> <li>■ The output value is the probability of being active.</li> </ul>
NR-PPAR- gamma	0.968	•	<ul> <li>■ Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor gamma</li> <li>■ Category 1: actives; Category 0: inactives;</li> <li>■ The output value is the probability of being active.</li> </ul>
SR-ARE	0.862	•	<ul> <li>■ Antioxidant response element</li> <li>■ Category 1: actives; Category 0: inactives;</li> <li>■ The output value is the probability of being active.</li> </ul>
SR-ATAD5	0.327	•	■ ATPase family AAA domain-containing protein 5 ■ Category 1: actives; Category 0: inactives; ■ The output value is the probability of being active.

SR-HSE	0.867	•	<ul> <li>■ Heat shock factor response element</li> <li>■ Category 1: actives; Category 0: inactives;</li> <li>■ The output value is the probability of being active.</li> </ul>
SR-MMP	0.965	•	<ul> <li>■ Mitochondrial membrane potential</li> <li>■ Category 1: actives; Category 0: inactives;</li> <li>■ The output value is the probability of being active.</li> </ul>
SR-p53	0.969	•	■ Category 1: actives; Category 0: inactives; ■ The output value is the probability of being active.

# 10. Toxicophore Rules

Property	Value	Comment
Acute Toxicity Rule	0 alerts	<ul><li>■ 20 substructures</li><li>■ acute toxicity during oral administration</li></ul>
Genotoxic Carcinogenicity Rule	0 alerts	■ 117 substructures ■ carcinogenicity or mutagenicity
NonGenotoxic Carcinogenicity Rule	0 alerts	■ 23 substructures ■ carcinogenicity through nongenotoxic mechanisms
Skin Sensitization Rule	5 alerts	■ 155 substructures ■ skin irritation
Aquatic Toxicity Rule	2 alerts	■ 99 substructures ■ toxicity to liquid(water)
NonBiodegradable Rule	2 alerts	■ 19 substructures ■ non-biodegradable
SureChEMBL Rule	1 alerts	<ul><li>■ 164 substructures</li><li>■ MedChem unfriendly status</li></ul>