Chemistry & Biology, Volume22

Supplemental Information

Overcoming Chemical, Biological, and Computational

Challenges in the Development of Inhibitors

Targeting Protein-Protein Interactions

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Supporting Information

Supplemental Data

Figure S1, Related to Figure 1



Figure S1 - Bar graphs showing the distributions of (a) LE and (b) LLE using IC₅₀ data for 7440 integrin inhibitors in the TIMBAL database and 37143 small molecule inhibitors in the curated portion of the BindingDB database. Heavy atom counts and cLogP values were computed using Schrödinger's Qikprop and the small molecules were prepared using Schrödinger's Ligprep. The average LE for the integrin inhibitors is 0.29 kcal/mol per heavy atom, compared with an average of 0.23 kcal/mol per heavy atom for the other PPI inhibitors in TIMBAL and 0.32 kcal/mol per heavy atom for inhibitors in the BindingDB. The average LLE for the PPI inhibitors studied was 4.38, compared with an average of 1.32 for the other PPI inhibitors in TIMBAL and 3.12 for inhibitors in the BindingDB. The percentages of integrin inhibitors in the TIMBAL database, other PPI inhibitors in the TIMBAL database and inhibitors in the BindingDB passing the LE filter are 42.9%, 14.5%, and 54.8% respectively. The percentages of integrin inhibitors in the BindingDB passing the LIE filter are 35.8%, 4.5%, and 17.4% respectively.

Table S1

Technique	Acronym	Description	Software
Molecular Mechanics - Generalized Born Surface Area	lecular hanics - lized Born ace Area sova and an, 2000) MM-GBSA A method for computing the free energy difference between two states by computing the free energies using forcefield based energies and a Generalized Born implicit solvent model.	A method for computing the free energy difference between two states by computing the free energies using forcefield based energies and a Generalized Born	NAMD (Phillips, et al., 2005)
			AMBER (Case, et al., 2005)
Kollman, 2000)		GROMACS (Van Der Spoel, et al., 2005)	
		CHARMM (Brooks, et al., 2009)	
			GROMOS (Christen, et al., 2005)
			Desmond (Bowers, et al., 2006)
Free Energy Perturbation (Liu, et al., 2012)	FEP A statistical mechanical methor for computing the free energy difference between two states by calculating the sum of free energy changes for a series of small step along the pathway between them.	A statistical mechanical method for computing the free energy difference between two states by calculating the sum of free energy changes for a series of small steps along the pathway between them.	NAMD,
			AMBER,
			GROMACS,
			CHARMM,
			GROMOS,
		Desmond	
Thermodynamic	TI	A statistical mechanical method for computing the free energy difference between two states by integrating over the enthalpy changes along the pathway between them.	NAMD,
Integration (Lawrenz, et al., 2012)			AMBER,
			GROMACS,
			CHARMM,
			GROMOS,
			Desmond
Inhomogeneous Fluid Solvation Theory (Lazaridis, 2000)	IFST	A statistical mechanical method for computing the free energy difference between two states by calculating the effect of the change on the surrounding solvent.	STOW (Li and Lazaridis, 2012)
			WaterMap (Young, et al., 2007)
			GIST (Nguyen, et al., 2012)

Virtual Screening (Scior, et al., 2012)	VS	A method for identifying potential inhibitors of a given protein from computational analysis of a large library of molecules. The most common approaches are shape- based screening, pharmacophore screening and molecular docking,	Glide (Hippertt, et al., 2001) GOLD (Verdonk, et al., 2003) DOCK (Moustakas, et al., 2006) ROCS (Rush, et al., 2005)
Replica Exchange Molecular Dynamics (Rao and Caflisch, 2003)	REMD	A technique that enhances MD sampling by performing parallel simulations of a system at multiple temperatures and allowing the different systems to exchange.	NAMD, AMBER, GROMACS, CHARMM, GROMOS, Desmond

 Table S1 - A description of some of the computational techniques discussed in this paper.

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