

Details of analytical method for inhibition tests using CYP2C9 supersomes and calculation of IC₅₀

Test compound concentrations:	Test compound	Test concentrations (µM)
	Abemaciclib	0.3, 1, 3, 10, 20 and 30 µM 10, 30, 50, 60, 70 and 80 µM
	Sertindole	0.3, 1, 3, 10, 20 and 30 µM 10, 30, 60, 70, 90 and 100 µM
	Asapiprant	0.3, 1, 3, 10, 20 and 30 µM 10, 30, 60, 70, 90 and 100 µM
	Tarafenacin	0.3, 1, 3, 10, 20 and 30 µM 10, 30, 60, 70, 90 and 100 µM
	Duvelisib	0.3, 1, 3, 10, 20 and 30 µM 10, 30, 60, 70, 90 and 100 µM
	Dasatinib	0.3, 1, 3, 10, 20 and 30 µM 10, 30, 60, 70, 90 and 100 µM
	Cloperidone	0.3, 1, 3, 10, 20 and 30 µM
	Vatalanib	0.3, 1, 3, 10, 20 and 30 µM
	Ticagrelor	0.3, 1, 3, 10, 20 and 30 µM
	Piriqualone	0.3, 1, 3, 10, 20 and 30 µM

Substrates and concentrations:

Diclofenac at 5 µM for CYP2C9

Instrumentation: Waters Acquity UPLC + Thermo TSQ Endura triple quadrupole MS

Software: XCalibur 4.0

Calculations

The IC₅₀ value for the test compound was determined by fitting following equation to the data

$$A\% = \frac{Top - Bottom}{1 + 10^{(Log[I] - LogIC_{50})}} + Bottom$$

A% = percentual activity remaining

Top = the upper plateau of percentual activity (constrained to 100)

Bottom = the lower plateau of percentual activity (constrained to 0)

[I] = inhibitor concentration

IC₅₀ = inhibitor concentration, where the remaining activity is 50%

Software: GraphPad prism 8.02