

# Supporting Information for “Chemical space exploration guided by deep neural networks”

Dmitry Karlov,<sup>†</sup> Sergey Sosnin,<sup>†</sup> Igor V. Tetko,<sup>‡</sup> and Maxim V. Fedorov<sup>\*,†</sup>

<sup>†</sup>*Skolkovo Institute of Science and Technology, Skolkovo Innovation Center, Moscow  
143026, Russia*

<sup>‡</sup>*Helmholtz Zentrum München - Research Center for Environmental Health (GmbH),  
Institute of Structural Biology, Ingolstädter Landstraße 1, D-85764 Neuherberg Germany*

E-mail: m.fedorov@skoltech.ru

## The architecture of our encoding ANN

The structure of our neural network is presented in *Table 1*. To train our network we used Adam optimizer with  $learning\_rate = 10^{-5}$ . Neural networks training was performed using PyTorch 0.4 [<https://pytorch.org/>] with NVIDIA GeForce GTX 1080 Ti (Driver Version 390.42, CUDA V8.0.61). The parameters provided the best performance are listed in *Table 2*. The grid search space are given in *Table 3*.

Table 1: The architecture of the used neural network

Layer	Neurons	Batch Normalization
Input	2048	Yes
1	1024	Yes
2	1024	Yes
3	1024	Yes
Output	2	No

## Results

### ML methods parameters

Table 2: The optimal hyperparameters of classifiers both found by grid search optimization and default

Descriptor set	ML method	Parameters	
		GPCR ligands	NR ligands
ECFP6 descriptors	kNN	n_neighbours = 24 weights = all_equal	n_neighbours = 9 weights = all_equal
	SVM	C = 0.015625 kernel = linear	C = 0.01562 kernel = linear
	XGBoost	learning_rate = 0.05 l2 = 0.01 max_depth = 3 n_estimators = 10	learning_rate = 0.05 l2 = 1. max_depth = 3 n_estimators = 100
	Random forest	max_features = all min_sample_leaf = 10	max_features = sqrt(all) min_sample_leaf = 100
pTSNE mapping	kNN	n_neighbours = 24 weights = all_equal C = 64	n_neighbours = 9 weights = all_equal C = 0.25
	SVM	kernel = polynomial gamma = 0.001 learning_rate = 0.05	Kernel = rbf gamma = 0.003 learning_rate = 0.05
	XGBoost	l2 = 0.001 max_depth = 3 n_estimators = 10	l2 = 0.01 max_depth = 3 n_estimators = 300
	Random forest	max_features = all min_sample_leaf = 10	max_features = auto min_sample_leaf = 10
PCA mapping	kNN	n_neighbours = 24 weights = all_equal	n_neighbours = 9 weights = all_equal
	SVM	l2 = 0.015625 kernel = linear	l2 = 0.015625 kernel = linear
	XGBoost	learning_rate = 0.05 l2 = 0.1 max_depth = 3 n_estimators = 10	learning_rate = 0.05 l2 = 1. max_depth = 3 n_estimators = 13
	Random forest	max_features = all min_sample_leaf = 10	max_features = sqrt(all) min_sample_leaf = 100
MDS mapping	kNN	n_neighbours = 24 weights = all_equal l2 = 0.015625	n_neighbours = 9 weights = all_equal l2 = 0.015625
	SVM	kernel = linear learning_rate = 0.05	kernel = linear learning_rate = 0.05
	XGBoost	l2 = 1. max_depth = 4 n_estimators = 3000	l2 = 1. max_depth = 3 n_estimators = 300
	Random forest	max_features = log2(all) min_sample_leaf = 100	max_features = all min_sample_leaf = 30

Table 3: Sets of parameters for grid search procedure

Method	Parameter	Values
kNN	Number of neighbors to consider	1, 3, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24, 27, 30
	Distance metric	manhattan
	weights for neighbours	all equal, inverse distance
RF	Number of estimators	10, 30, 100, 300, 1000, 3000
	maximum number of features	all, sqrt(all), log2(all)
	minimum number of samples in leafs	10, 30, 100, 300
SVM	constant at L2 penalty	0.015625, 0.0625, 0.25, 1, 4, 16, 64, 256, 1024
	kernel type	linear, rbf, polynomial of degree 3
	kernel coefficient (rbf, polinomial)	0.01, 0.003, 0.001, 0.0003, 0.0001, 0.00003, 0.00001
XGBoost	booster	gbtree
	learning rate	0.05, 0.1, 0.15, 0.2, 0.25, 0.3
	max depth	3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9
	L2 penalty	0.001, 0.01, 0.1, 1, 10