

Fragment screening libraries for the identification of protein hot spots and their minimal binding pharmacophores

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Supporting information

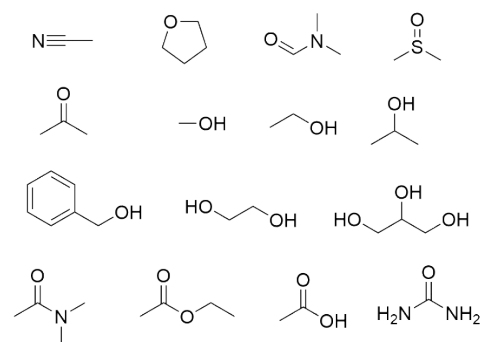
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SMILES strings used in FTMAP

Probe	SMILES
Acetaldehyde	<chem>CC=O</chem>
Acetamide	<chem>CC(N)=O</chem>
Acetone	<chem>CC(C)=O</chem>
Acetonitrile	<chem>CC#N</chem>
Benzaldehyde	<chem>O=CC1=CC=CC=C1</chem>
Benzene	<chem>C1=CC=CC=C1</chem>
Cyclohexane	<chem>C1CCCCC1</chem>
Dimethyl ether	<chem>COC</chem>
Ethane	<chem>CC</chem>
Ethanol (EtOH)	<chem>CCO</chem>
Isobutanol	<chem>CC(C)CO</chem>
Isopropanol (IPA)	<chem>CC(O)C</chem>
Methylamine	<chem>NC</chem>
<i>N,N</i>-dimethylformamide (DMF)	<chem>O=CN(C)C</chem>
Phenol	<chem>OC1=CC=CC=C1</chem>
Urea	<chem>NC(N)=O</chem>

SMILES strings and structures of organic solvent screen library

Solvent	SMILES
Acetonitrile	CC#N
Tetrahydrofuran (THF)	C1CCCO1
<i>N,N</i> -dimethylformamide (DMF)	O=CN(C)C
Dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO)	O=S(C)C
Methanol (MeOH)	CO
Ethanol (EtOH)	CCO
Isopropanol (IPA)	CC(O)C
Acetone	CC(C)=O
Benzyl alcohol	OCC1=CC=CC=C1
Ethylene glycol	OCCO
Glycerol	OCC(CO)O
<i>N,N</i> -dimethylacetamide	CC(N(C)C)=O
Ethyl acetate (EtOAc)	O=C(OCC)C
Acetic acid	CC(O)=O
Urea	NC(N)=O

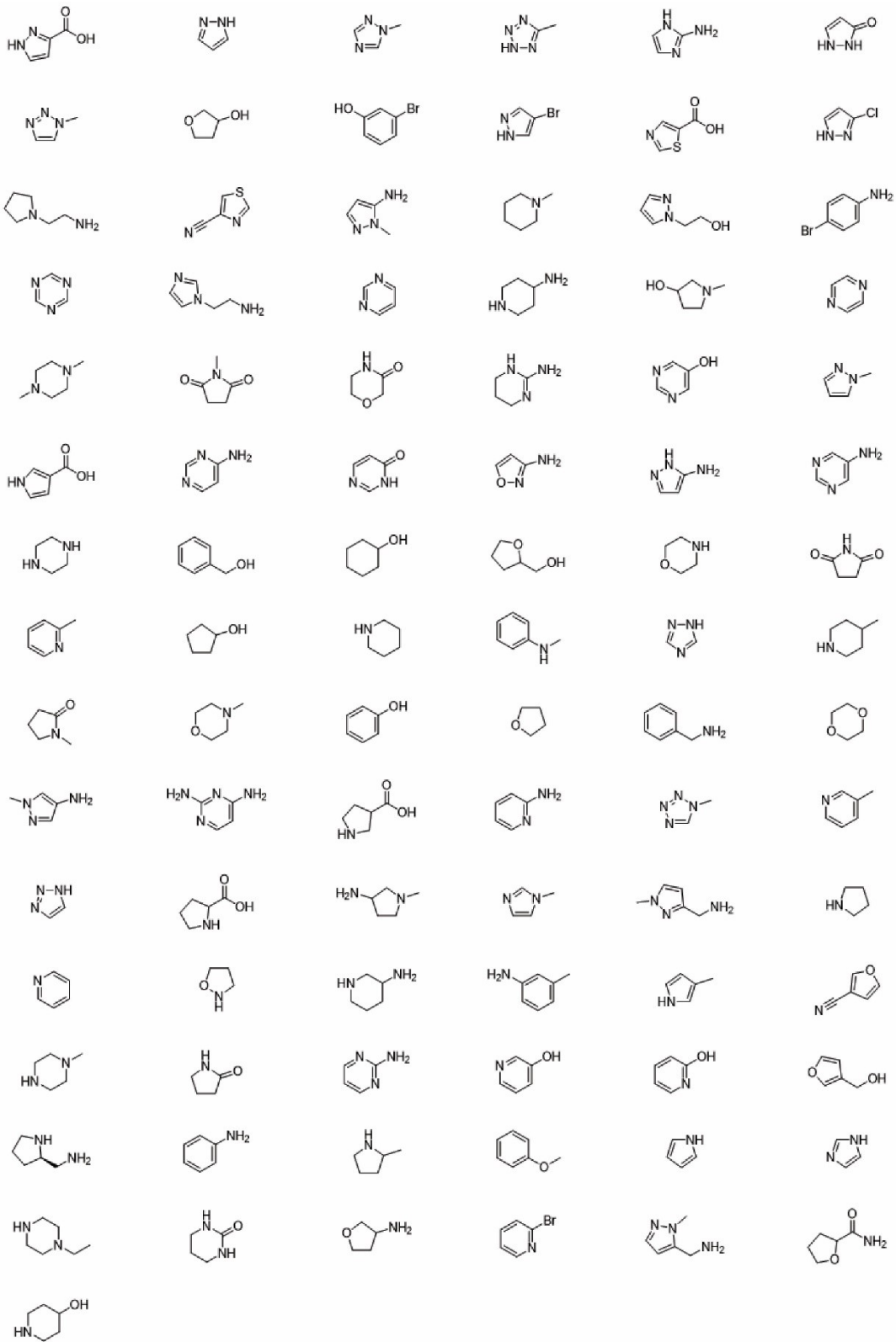


SMILES strings and structures of MicroFrag library

Compound number	SMILES
MF1	<chem>OC(=O)C1=NNC=C1</chem>
MF2	<chem>CN1C=CN=N1</chem>
MF3	<chem>NCCN1CCCC1</chem>
MF4	<chem>C1=NC=NC=N1</chem>
MF5	<chem>CN1CCN(C)CC1</chem>
MF6	<chem>N1C=CC=N1</chem>
MF7	<chem>OC1CCOC1</chem>
MF8	<chem>N#CC1=CSC=N1</chem>
MF9	<chem>Cl.NCCN1C=CN=C1</chem>
MF10	<chem>CN1C(=O)CCC1=O</chem>
MF11	<chem>CN1C=NC=N1</chem>
MF12	<chem>OC1=CC(Br)=CC=C1</chem>
MF13	<chem>CN1N=CC=C1N</chem>
MF14	<chem>C1=CN=CN=C1</chem>
MF15	<chem>O=C1COCCN1</chem>
MF16	<chem>CC1=NNN=N1</chem>
MF17	<chem>BrC1=CNN=C1</chem>
MF18	<chem>CN1CCCCC1</chem>
MF19	<chem>NC1CCNCC1</chem>
MF20	<chem>Cl.NC1=NCCCN1</chem>
MF21	<chem>NC1=NC=CN1</chem>
MF22	<chem>OC(=O)C1=CN=CS1</chem>
MF23	<chem>OCCN1C=CC=N1</chem>
MF24	<chem>CN1CCC(O)C1</chem>
MF25	<chem>OC1=CN=CN=C1</chem>
MF26	<chem>O=C1NNC=C1</chem>
MF27	<chem>ClC1=NNC=C1</chem>
MF28	<chem>NC1=CC=C(Br)C=C1</chem>
MF29	<chem>C1=CN=CC=N1</chem>
MF30	<chem>CN1C=CC=N1</chem>
MF31	<chem>CC1=CC=CN=C1</chem>
MF32	<chem>C1CCNC1</chem>
MF33	<chem>N#CC1=COC=C1</chem>
MF34	<chem>CN1N=CC=C1CN</chem>
MF35	<chem>NC(=O)C1CCCO1</chem>

Compound number	SMILES
MF36	<chem>CN1C=NN=N1</chem>
MF37	<chem>CN1C=CC(CN)=N1</chem>
MF38	<chem>CC1=CNC=C1</chem>
MF39	<chem>OCC1=COC=C1</chem>
MF40	<chem>Cl.CC1CCCN1</chem>
MF41	<chem>Cl.OC(=O)C1CCNC1</chem>
MF42	<chem>Cl.Cl.CN1CCC(N)C1</chem>
MF43	<chem>Cl.Cl.NC1CCCNC1</chem>
MF44	<chem>OC1=CC=CN=C1</chem>
MF45	<chem>Cl.Cl.NC[C@H]1CCCN1</chem>
MF46	<chem>NC1=CC=NC(N)=N1</chem>
MF47	<chem>OC(=O)C1CCCN1</chem>
MF48	<chem>O=C1CCCN1</chem>
MF49	<chem>Cl.C1CNOC1</chem>
MF50	<chem>O=C1NCCCN1</chem>
MF51	<chem>OC(=O)C1=CNC=C1</chem>
MF52	<chem>NC1=CC=NC=N1</chem>
MF53	<chem>O=C1NC=NC=C1</chem>
MF54	<chem>NC1=NOC=C1</chem>
MF55	<chem>NC1=CC=NN1</chem>
MF56	<chem>NC1=CN=CN=C1</chem>
MF57	<chem>OC1CCNCC1</chem>
MF58	<chem>N1C=CN=C1</chem>
MF59	<chem>COC1=CC=CC=C1</chem>
MF60	<chem>BrC1=NC=CC=C1</chem>
MF61	<chem>C1CNCCN1</chem>
MF62	<chem>OCC1=CC=CC=C1</chem>
MF63	<chem>OC1CCCCC1</chem>
MF64	<chem>OCC1CCCO1</chem>
MF65	<chem>C1COCCN1</chem>
MF66	<chem>O=C1CCC(=O)N1</chem>
MF67	<chem>N1C=CN=N1</chem>
MF68	<chem>NC1=NC=CC=N1</chem>
MF69	<chem>NC1=NC=CC=C1</chem>
MF70	<chem>OC1=NC=CC=C1</chem>

Compound number	SMILES
MF71	<chem>CC1=NC=CC=C1</chem>
MF72	<chem>OC1CCCC1</chem>
MF73	<chem>C1CCNCC1</chem>
MF74	<chem>CNC1=CC=CC=C1</chem>
MF75	<chem>N1C=NC=N1</chem>
MF76	<chem>CC1CCNCC1</chem>
MF77	<chem>CN1CCNCC1</chem>
MF78	<chem>CCN1CCNCC1</chem>
MF79	<chem>CN1C=CN=C1</chem>
MF80	<chem>NC1=CC=CC=C1</chem>
MF81	<chem>CN1CCCC1=O</chem>
MF82	<chem>CN1CCOCC1</chem>
MF83	<chem>OC1=CC=CC=C1</chem>
MF84	<chem>C1CCOC1</chem>
MF85	<chem>NCC1=CC=CC=C1</chem>
MF86	<chem>C1COCCO1</chem>
MF87	<chem>C1=CC=NC=C1</chem>
MF88	<chem>NC1CCOC1</chem>
MF89	<chem>CC1=CC=CC(N)=C1</chem>
MF90	<chem>N1C=CC=C1</chem>
MF91	<chem>CN1C=C(N)C=N1</chem>



MicroFrag library design

All analysis and design was conducted using KNIME Analytic Platform version 4.0.2¹ with nodes developed by KNIME Analytic Platform, RDKit, CDK toolkits, R, Vernalis and Indigo (EPAM Systems). All theoretical topologies were manually created for compounds containing 5-8 heavy atoms and one 5- or 6-membered ring. Topologies were defined as the theoretically connected scaffold graphs of nodes and connecting edges without bond order or atom type.

The PDB analysis was conducted using the dataset of all ligands accessed in November 2018^{2,3}, where the following filters were applied: 5 – 8 heavy atoms, SlogP < 2, at least one heteroatom, at least one ring, and a custom list of ≥ 3 undesirable structural alerts⁴, ≥1 reactive functional groups or ≥1 PAINS.⁵ ⁶ A score of 1 or 0 was given if the fragments were found in the PDB or not.

The DrugBank analysis was conducted using the dataset accessed in November 2018⁷ where the following filters were applied: FDA approved status, oral route of administration, and SlogP between -2 and 6. The remaining 1054 drugs were fragmented into 5250 5 and 8 heavy atom fragments, radicals were converted to hydrogens and aromaticity was resolved using the RDKit normalisation node. Fragments with ≥ 3 undesirable alerts, ≥1 reactive functional groups or ≥1 PAINS were removed as well as any compound that did not contain at least one heteroatom. A normalised frequency of fragment occurrence within the oral drug bank set was then calculated with sd = 1, av = 0.

The MicroFrag library was designed from reagents that were commercially available within the MolPort building blocks reagent list accessed in November 2018. The reagent list was filtered for compounds which contained between 5 – 8 heavy atoms, SlogP < 2, one 5- or 6-membered ring, and removed isotopically enriched compounds.

All commercially available compounds fitting the criteria were analysed by calculation of physicochemical properties (RDKit Descriptors node) number of 2D 2-point pharmacophores (from a list of 95 in-house SMARTS substructural 2-point pharmacophore motifs). A scoring function (MicroFrag score) for desired physicochemical properties, presence of Cl, Br or I halogens, complexity and appearance in the PDB dataset or frequency in the DrugBank databases was calculated based on the following formula:

$$\begin{aligned} & (\text{abs}((2.5 - \text{NumHeteroAtoms}) * -2) + (9 - \text{NumHeavyAtoms}) * 2 + (\text{abs}(-0.65 - \text{SlogP})) * -6 + (\text{number} \\ & \text{of 2D 2-point Pharmacophores} * -0.5) + (\text{whether it was found in the PDB or} \\ & \text{DrugBank} * 1) + (\text{normalised frequency of occurrence in drugs} * 2) + (\text{contains a Cl, Br or} \\ & \text{I} * 1) + (\text{NumAromaticRings} * 2) + (\text{abs}(45 - \text{TPSA}) * -0.1) + (\text{number of alert FG matches} * -2) \end{aligned}$$

Diversity selection was conducted using an iterative selection process where a balance of normalised MicroFrag score, novel topology coverage, novel 2D 2-point pharmacophore coverage, and sphere exclusion was calculated with Tanimoto similarity of ECFP4⁸ and 2D 2-point pharmacophore fingerprints were used to build the library. Diversity selection was calculated based on the following formula:

$$\begin{aligned} & (-1 * \text{number of novel topology or 2D 2-point pharmacophore}) * (\text{weighting of novel} \\ & \text{topology/pharmacophore}) + (-1 * \text{MicroFrag score}) * (\text{weighting of MicroFrag score}) + (\text{Tanimoto} \\ & \text{similarity to library (ECFP4)}) * (\text{weighting of Tanimoto similarity}) + (\text{Tanimoto similarity to library (2D} \\ & \text{2-point pharmacophores)}) * (\text{weighting of Tanimoto similarity}) \end{aligned}$$

Weighting of variables:

- Novel topology/pharmacophore = 0.5
- MicroFrag score = 1.2
- Tanimoto similarity to library = 1.2

Physicochemical properties, nPMI⁹, 2D 2-point pharmacophores, 2D 3-point pharmacophores, SMCM¹⁰, Murcko scaffolds¹¹, topologies, and Tanimoto similarities of ECFP4, FCFP4, and MACCS fingerprints^{8, 12} were used to analyse and compare the resultant commercially available, PDB, DrugBank and MicroFrag compound lists.

Crystallisation and soaking conditions

Organic solvent library

Compound-*EcDsbA* complexes were prepared by crystal soaking. *EcDsbA* was crystallised using hanging drop vapour diffusion. 1 μ L of 30 mg/mL protein was mixed with an equal volume of crystallisation buffer (11 – 13 % PEG8000, 5 – 6.5 % glycerol, 1 mM CuCl₂, 100 mM sodium cacodylate pH 6.1) and equilibrated against 0.5 mL of reservoir buffer at 20 °C. Pre-grown *EcDsbA* crystals were dehydrated and transferred into 2 μ L drops of 50 or 80 % organic solvent diluted in 13 % PEG8000, 6.5 % glycerol, 1 mM CuCl₂, 100 mM sodium cacodylate pH 6.1 for 0.5- 5 mins. Crystals were mounted on cryo loops and flash-cooled in liquid nitrogen.

MicroFrag library

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Data collection and processing of the dataset

Datasets were collected at the Australian Synchrotron, part of ANSTO, on MX1 and MX2 beamlines and made use of the Australian Cancer Research Foundation (ACRF) detector¹³. The MX1 beamline was equipped with an ADSC Quantum 210r detector and MX2 with an EIGER X 16M pixel detector (Dectris Ltd). Data were processed using the automated data processing pipeline implemented at the beamline, where data were indexed, integrated and scaled with xdsme¹⁴ and AIMLESS¹⁵. The resulting data collection statistics for each dataset were reviewed and, if necessary, reprocessed with XDS¹⁶ or IMOSFLM¹⁷ and AIMLESS^{15, 18}. For all the datasets, we chose a resolution cut-off based on the following criteria in the highest resolution range met: CC_{1/2} was at least 0.6, $\langle I/\sigma(I) \rangle$ was greater than 1.0, and

completeness was greater than 90 %. In cases where data collection statistics did not fulfil our quality requirement or crystals diffracted to lower than 2.5 Å resolution, the crystallographic experiment was repeated.

All datasets were phased by molecular replacement (MR) with Phaser¹⁹ using chain A of apo-*EcDsbA* structure (PDB:1FVK²⁰) as a search model. MR and automated refinement steps were carried out using the automated MR pipeline implemented in Auto-Rickshaw^{21, 22}. Briefly, MR was performed using the MOLREP²³ automated refinement protocol. This involved initial refinement in CNS²⁴ followed by refinement in REFMAC5²⁵. In the CNS rigid body refinement, B-factor (INDIVIDUAL refinement) and positional refinement were undertaken. The resulting model was used in REFMAC5, to perform a maximum likelihood refinement including B-factor refinement.

The final structure was obtained after several rounds of manual refinement using Coot²⁶ and refinement in phenix.refine^{27, 28}. Ligand restraints were generated in phenix.eLBOW²⁹ or Grade web server³⁰ and refinement statistics were prepared with “Generate “Table 1” for journal” utility within PHENIX version 1.19.4092²⁸.

Refinement and analysis statistics

	Urea - 8DG0	DMSO-1 - 8DG1	DMSO-2 - 8DG2
Wavelength	0.9537	0.95372	0.93572
Resolution range	37.54 - 2.5 (2.589 - 2.5)	47.86 - 1.95 (2.02 - 1.95)	37.18 - 1.95 (2.02 - 1.95)
Space group	C 1 2 1	C 1 2 1	C 1 2 1
Unit cell	116.341 64.324 75.3464 90 125.318 90	117.214 63.205 74.8476 90 125.254 90	117.246 63.095 74.5471 90 125.253 90
Total reflections	31741 (3130)	65422 (6554)	65016 (6416)
Unique reflections	17916 (1565)	32730 (2296)	32516 (2243)
Multiplicity	7.0 (6.8)	7.0 (6.8)	6.9 (6.7)
Completeness (%)	99.87 (99.94)	99.96 (99.88)	99.88 (99.66)
Mean I/sigma(I)	13.6 (2.57)	15.2 (2.0)	9.4 (1.5)
Wilson B-factor	47.12	35.1	33.16
R-merge	0.03076 (0.3038)	0.063 (1.1183)	0.096 (1.243)
R-meas	0.0435 (0.4296)	0.069 (1.304)	0.103 (1.346)
R-pim	0.03076 (0.3038)	0.036 (0.693)	0.039 (0.512)
CC1/2	0.999 (0.805)	0.999 (0.805)	0.998 (0.817)
CC*	1 (0.944)	1 (0.944)	1 (0.948)
Reflections used in refinement	15859 (1564)	32719 (3274)	32480 (3199)
Reflections used for R-free	807 (60)	1739 (167)	1728 (164)
R-work	0.2015 (0.2959)	0.1898 (0.2591)	0.1882 (0.2521)
R-free	0.2569 (0.4225)	0.2211 (0.3010)	0.2213 (0.2730)
CC(work)	0.968 (0.788)	0.959 (0.858)	0.959 (0.887)
CC(free)	0.943 (0.510)	0.958 (0.794)	0.954 (0.811)
Number of non-hydrogen atoms	2819	3041	3026
Macromolecules	2771	2880	2876
Ligands	22	81	63
Solvent	26	80	87
Protein residues	369	375	375
RMS(bonds)	0.008	0.008	0.008
RMS(angles)	0.93	0.90	0.91
Ramachandran favored (%)	96.99	98.65	98.38
Ramachandran	3.01	1.35	1.62

allowed (%)			
Ramachandran outliers (%)	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rotamer outliers (%)	1.79	1.70	1.02
Clashscore	5.01	3.67	6.52
Average B-factor	55.44	44.15	41.14
Macromolecules	55.55	43.69	40.68
Ligands	55.60	59.75	58.12
Solvent	44.02	44.69	43.76
Number of TLS groups	12	9	14

	MFP10474_E3 - 8CZN	MFP6710_B5 - 8CZM	MFP10475_E11 - 8CXE
Wavelength	0.95365	0.95365	0.95365
Resolution range	31.59 - 1.7 (1.761 - 1.7)	37.41 - 1.8 (1.864 - 1.8)	49.00 - 1.47 (1.523 - 1.47)
Space group	C 1 2 1	C 1 2 1	C 1 2 1
Unit cell	118.439 63.19 75.668 90 124.021 90	116.956 64.9 75.009 90 125.676 90	115.825 64.822 75.075 90 125.752 90
Total reflections	101618 (10199)	83850 (8290)	152390 (14589)
Unique reflections	62171 (5112)	45518 (4149)	76352 (3452)
Multiplicity	6.7 (5.9)	7.0 (6.3)	6.9 (6.7)
Completeness (%)	99.88 (99.98)	99.24 (98.71)	99.44 (90.5)
Mean I/sigma(I)	10.6 (1.79)	13.5 (1.40)	15.8 (1.5)
Wilson B-factor	22.88	30.79	18.76
R-merge	0.092 (0.2843)	0.02021 (0.3699)	0.044 (0.809)
R-meas	0.1 (0.4021)	0.02858 (0.5231)	0.048 (0.876)
R-pim	0.038 (0.2843)	0.02021 (0.3699)	0.018 (0.460)
CC1/2	0.999 (0.814)	1 (0.723)	1 (0.799)
CC*	1 (0.947)	1 (0.916)	1 (0.943)
Reflections used in refinement	50994 (5111)	42058 (4148)	76202 (7304)
Reflections used for R-free	784 (84)	962 (109)	960 (80)
R-work	0.1919 (0.2728)	0.1971 (0.2977)	0.1741 (0.2526)
R-free	0.2172 (0.3120)	0.2211 (0.3408)	0.2032 (0.2572)
CC(work)	0.960 (0.842)	0.955 (0.816)	0.966 (0.850)
CC(free)	0.964 (0.807)	0.937 (0.775)	0.957 (0.840)

Number of non-hydrogen atoms	3292	3168	3464
Macromolecules	2887	2873	2942
Ligands	41	56	50
Solvent	364	239	472
Protein residues	374	376	376
RMS(bonds)	0.007	0.008	0.006
RMS(angles)	0.87	0.93	0.80
Ramachandran favored (%)	98.38	98.66	98.66
Ramachandran allowed (%)	1.62	1.34	1.34
Ramachandran outliers (%)	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rotamer outliers (%)	0.34	0.69	0.33
Clashscore	1.41	2.29	1.55
Average B-factor	27.34	34.19	24.48
Macromolecules	26.29	33.70	22.81
Ligands	33.96	43.18	31.57
Solvent	34.87	38.06	34.12
Number of TLS groups	1	1	11

	MFP10498_F3 - 8CXD	MFP2018-H8 - 8D12	MFP2447_C10 - 8D10
Wavelength	0.95365	0.95365	0.95365
Resolution range	31.29 - 1.8 (1.864 - 1.8)	30.05 - 1.472 (1.525 - 1.472)	33.04 - 1.47 (1.523 - 1.47)
Space group	C 1 2 1	C 1 2 1	C 1 2 1
Unit cell	117.725 62.577 74.722 90 126.347 90	115.777 64.725 75.052 90 126.208 90	115.56 65.082 74.938 90 126.282 90
Total reflections	81077 (8065)	147200 (14104)	151134 (14467)
Unique reflections	50152 (4031)	73888 (7041)	75786 (3343)
Multiplicity	6.8 (5.4)	7.0 (6.6)	6.9 (6.3)
Completeness (%)	99.67 (99.88)	97.5 (93.58)	99.22 (94.73)
Mean I/sigma(I)	8.6 (1.92)	12.9 (1.54)	13.23 (1.13)
Wilson B-factor	24.42	20.37	22.71
R-merge	0.02865 (0.2312)	0.053 (0.2822)	0.053 (1.057)
R-meas	0.04051 (0.327)	0.057 (0.3992)	0.053 (1.250)

R-pim	0.02865 (0.2312)	0.031 (0.2822)	0.020 (0.485)
CC1/2	0.999 (0.887)	0.999 (0.814)	1 (0.662)
CC*	1 (0.97)	1 (0.947)	1 (0.892)
Reflections used in refinement	40541 (4031)	73575 (7041)	75518 (7189)
Reflections used for R-free	770 (71)	962 (82)	759 (78)
R-work	0.1781 (0.2641)	0.1903 (0.2924)	0.1852 (0.3053)
R-free	0.2012 (0.3139)	0.2080 (0.3058)	0.1999 (0.3098)
CC(work)	0.966 (0.886)	0.959 (0.848)	0.965 (0.763)
CC(free)	0.953 (0.826)	0.958 (0.786)	0.955 (0.702)
Number of non-hydrogen atoms	3223	3310	3344
Macromolecules	2919	2994	2919
Ligands	58	22	33
Solvent	246	294	392
Protein residues	376	376	376
RMS(bonds)	0.007	0.007	0.008
RMS(angles)	0.78	0.97	0.88
Ramachandran favored (%)	98.92	98.92	98.92
Ramachandran allowed (%)	1.08	1.08	1.08
Ramachandran outliers (%)	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rotamer outliers (%)	0.34	0.65	0.68
Clashscore	1.57	3.07	1.75
Average B-factor	28.34	25.51	29.95
Macromolecules	27.62	24.77	28.76
Ligands	39.58	36.94	41.20
Solvent	34.17	32.23	37.86
Number of TLS groups	8	10	7

Statistical significance of library properties

Statistical significance was calculated using Chi square test.

Heavy atom count

	Expected (total library)	Observed (hits)	Percentage expected (total library)	Percentage observed (hits)	P value
5-8	140	43	11	59	1.22×10^{-51}
Out	1109	30	89	41	

Hydrogen bond acceptors

	Expected (total library)	Observed (hits)	Percentage expected (total library)	Percentage observed (hits)	P value
0-1	151	23	12	32	2.58×10^{-9}
Out	1098	50	88	68	

Hydrogen bond donors

	Expected (total library)	Observed (hits)	Percentage expected (total library)	Percentage observed (hits)	P value
0-1	1041	68	83	93	0.0085
Out	208	5	17	7	

ClogP

	Expected (total library)	Observed (hits)	Percentage expected (total library)	Percentage observed (hits)	P value
-1 – 0.5	184	28	15	38	2.64×10^{-11}
Out	1065	45	85	62	

SMCM

	Expected (total library)	Observed (hits)	Percentage expected (total library)	Percentage observed (hits)	P value
10 - 15	111	29	9	40	2.29×10^{-27}
Out	1138	44	91	60	

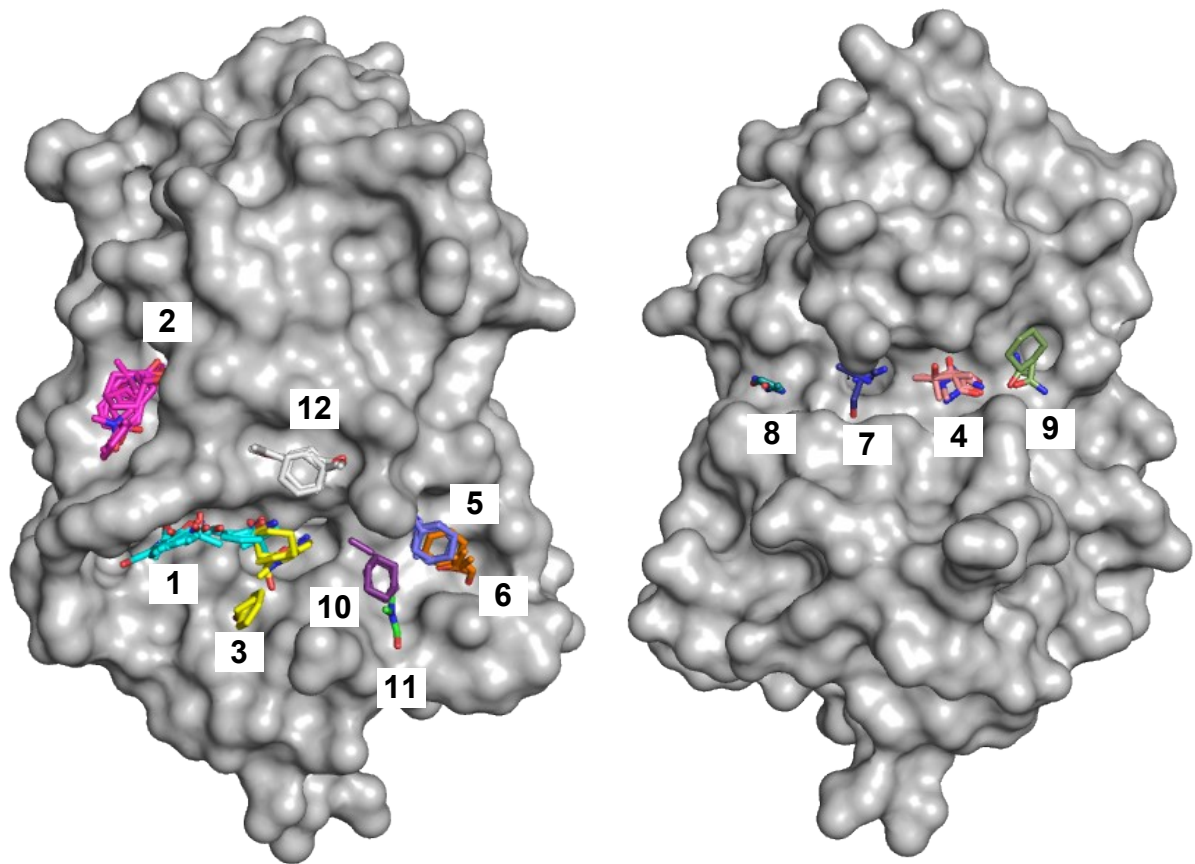
2D 2-point pharmacophores

	Expected (total library)	Observed (hits)	Percentage expected (total library)	Percentage observed (hits)	P value
0-3	311	33	25	45	2.67×10^{-6}
Out	938	40	75	55	

TPSA

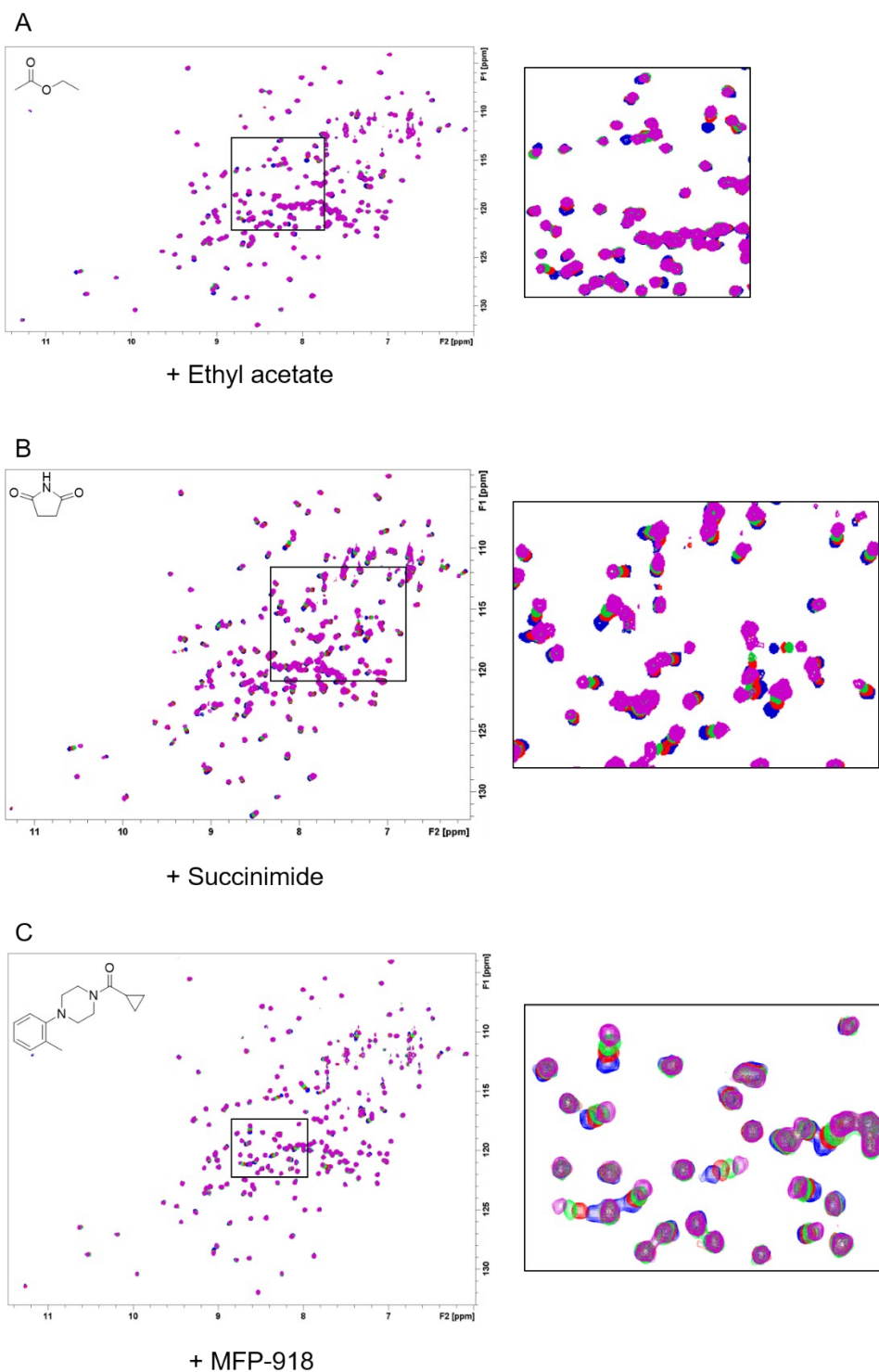
	Expected (total library)	Observed (hits)	Percentage expected (total library)	Percentage observed (hits)	P value
20-40	409	37	33	51	3.33×10^{-4}
Out	840	36	67	49	

Supplementary Figure 1: FTMAP clusters



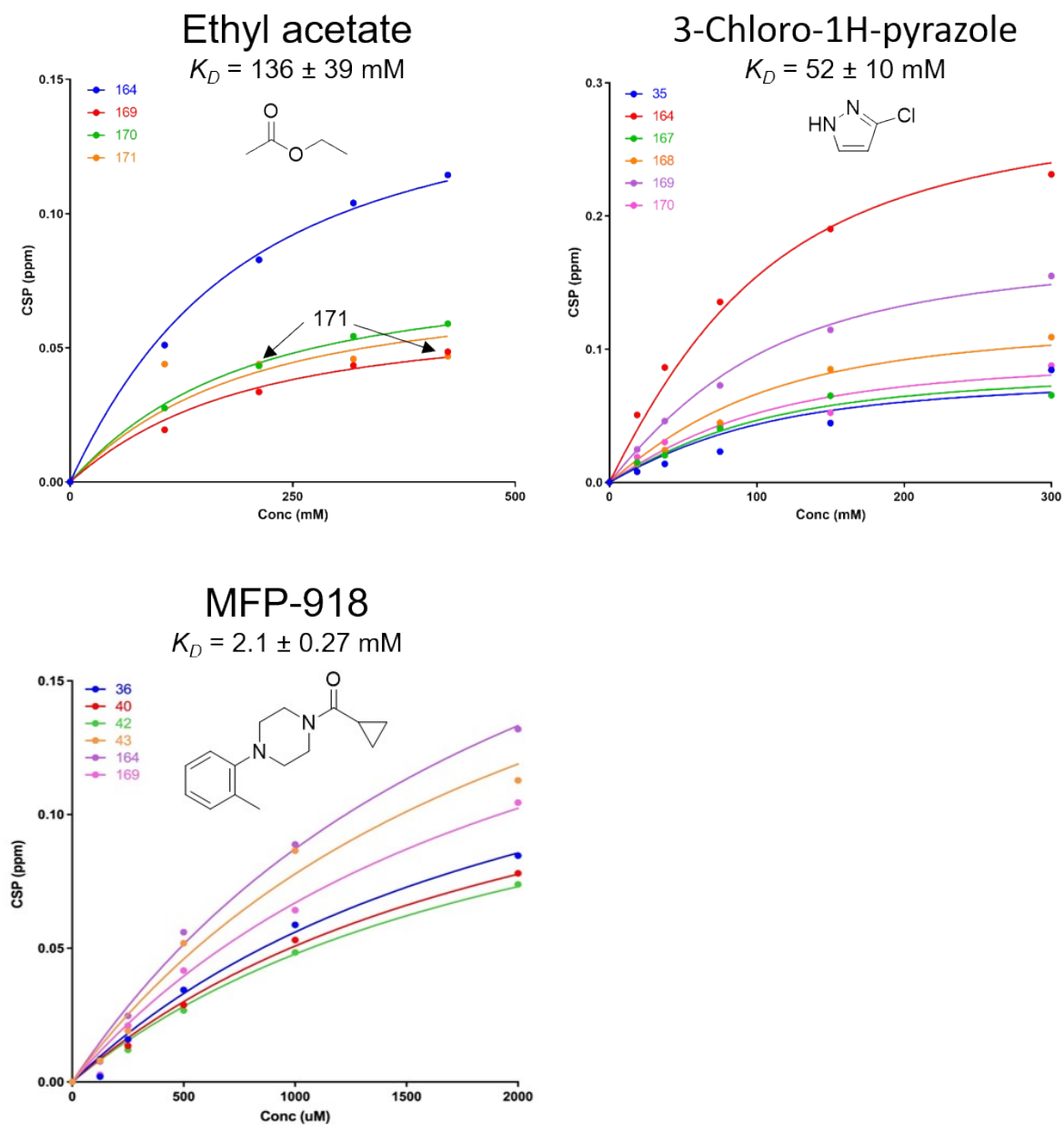
Supplementary Figure 1: Binding hot spots determined by FTMap analysis. Clusters are numbered in order of FTMap ranking. *EcDsbA* is shown as a grey surface (PDB ID: 1FVK³¹), with each cluster shown as a different colour.

Supplementary Figure 2: HSQC spectral data



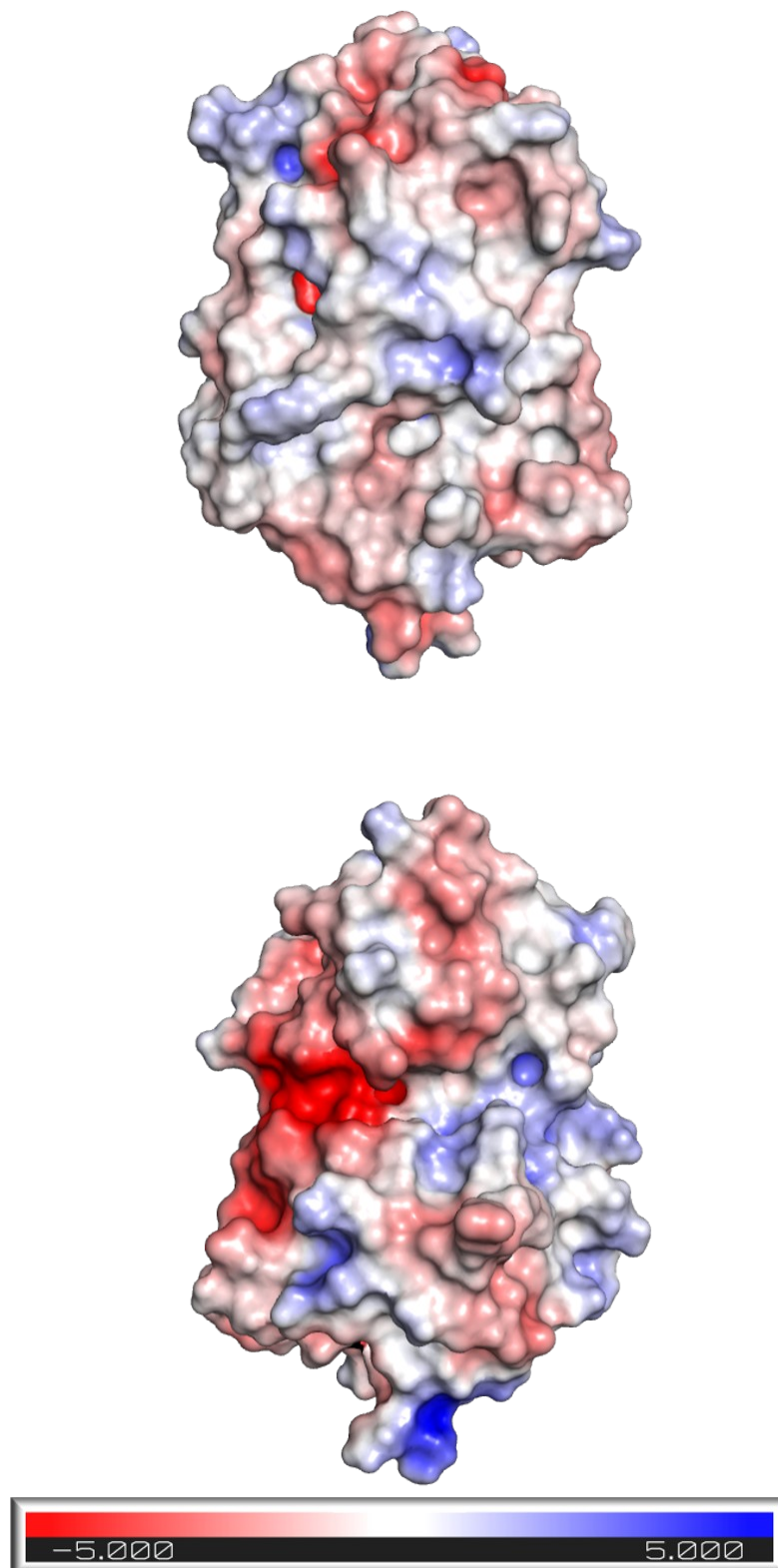
Supplementary Figure 2: Sample ^{15}N - ^1H HSQC NMR titration spectra. A) ^{15}N - ^1H HSQC spectra of oxidised ^{15}N EcDsbA (100 μM , blue) in the presence of 2 % (red), 4 % (green) and 5 % (magenta) ethyl acetate. B) ^{15}N - ^1H HSQC spectra of oxidised ^{15}N EcDsbA (100 μM , blue), in the presence of 0.3 M (red), 0.6 M (green) and 1.5 M (magenta) succinimide and C) ^{15}N - ^1H HSQC spectra of oxidised ^{15}N EcDsbA (100 μM , blue), in the presence of 500 μM (red), 1000 μM (green) and 2000 μM (magenta) MFP-918

Supplementary Figure 3: Binding isotherms



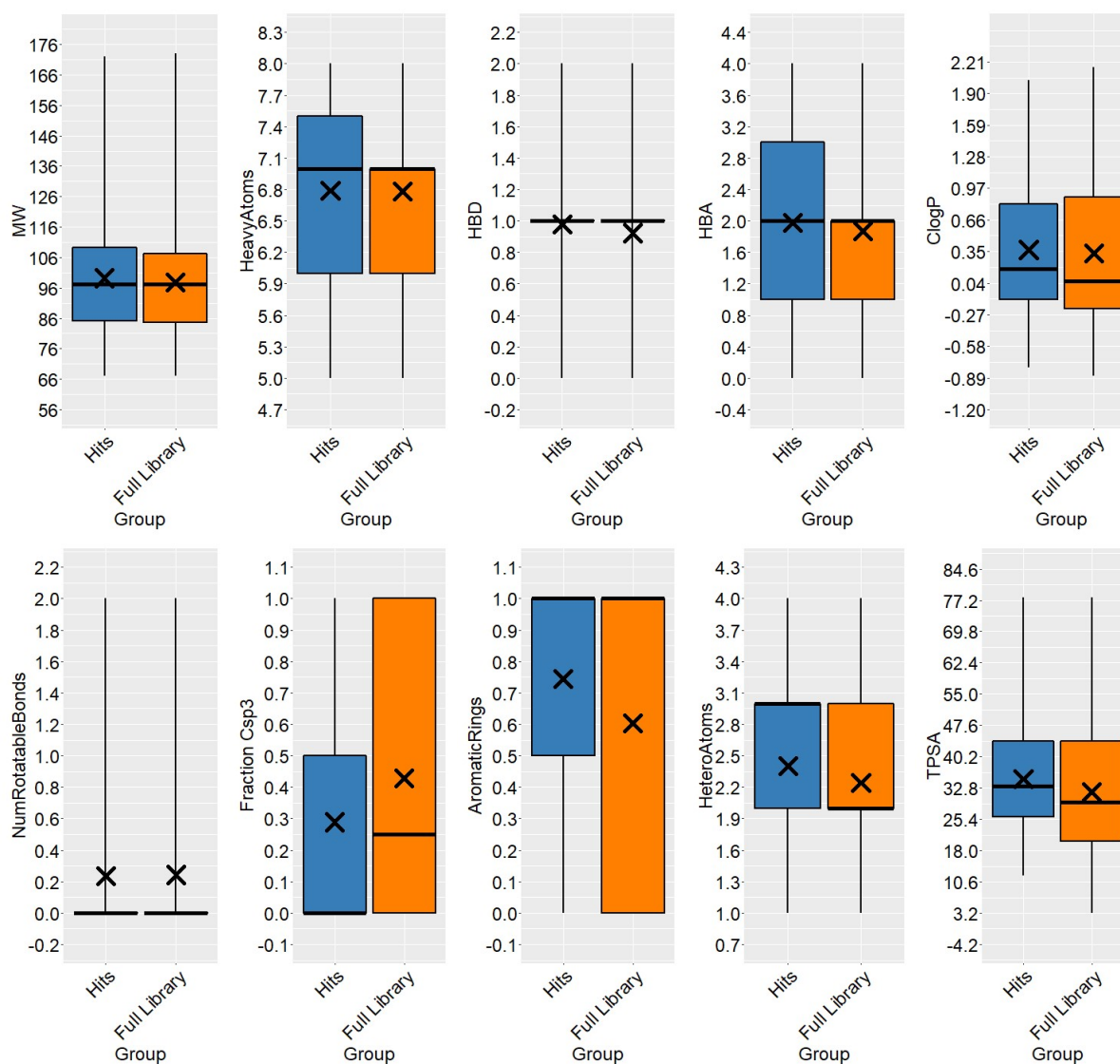
Supplementary Figure 3: Binding affinity estimation based on CSP observed in the ^{15}N - ^1H HSCQ NMR. Sample affinity data were collected by testing compound titrations against uniformly ^{15}N labelled oxidised *EcDsbA* by ^{15}N - ^1H HSCQ NMR. Insets indicate the residues of *EcDsbA*.

Supplementary Figure 4: Electrostatic potential of *EcDsbA*



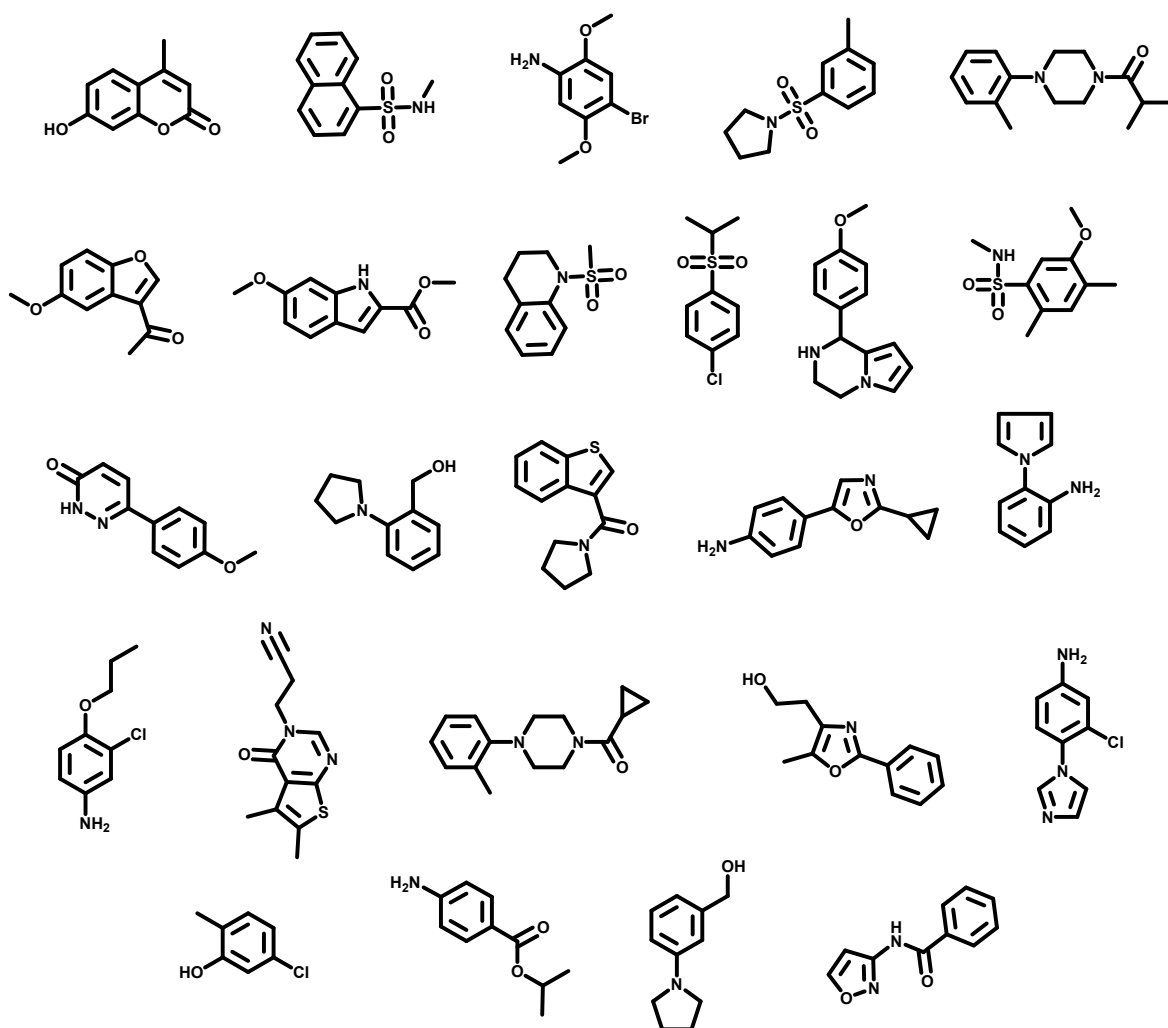
Supplementary Figure 4: Electrostatic potential of *EcDsbA*. Electrostatic potential calculated in PyMOL and mapped onto the surface of *EcDsbA* (PDB ID: 1FVK³¹) with a red to blue gradient from -5 to 5. Catalytic face of the protein shown at the top, opposite face (rotated 180°) shown at the bottom.

Supplementary Figure 5: Comparison of MicroFrag hit properties



Supplementary Figure 5: Comparison of properties for MicroFrag hits and the full MicroFrag library. Box plots show bottom whisker = minimum, bottom box = 25th percentile, box bar = median, box top = 75th percentile, top whisker = maximum, cross = average. MW = Molecular weight (Da), HBD = Hydrogen bond donors, HBA = Hydrogen bond acceptors, ClogP = Calculated octanol-water partitioning coefficient, TPSA = Total polar surface area (Å²).

Supplementary Figure 6: Structures of validated hit fragments



Supplementary Figure 6. Validated fragment hits binding to the hydrophobic groove of oxidised *EcDsbA*. Fragments were considered to be validated hits if they induced chemical shift perturbations ≥ 0.04 ppm in the ^{15}N - ^1H HSQC NMR spectrum of *EcDsbA* upon addition of 1 mM compound.

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