

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Symmetrical di-substituted phenylamino-s-triazine derivatives as anticancer agents: *In vitro* and *in silico* approach

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MOLECULAR DOCKING

CONF EGFR

```
receptor = receptor.pdbqt  
ligand = ligand.pdbqt
```

```
center_x = 22.0137  
center_y = 0.252828  
center_z = 52.794
```

```
size_x = 40  
size_y = 40  
size_z = 40
```

```
exhaustiveness = 8  
num_modes = 10  
energy_range = 4
```

CONF DHFR

```
receptor = receptor.pdbqt  
ligand = ligand.pdbqt
```

```
center_x = -1.65679  
center_y = 22.0285  
center_z = 23.0763
```

```
size_x = 40  
size_y = 40  
size_z = 40
```

```
exhaustiveness = 8  
num_modes = 10  
energy_range = 4|
```

CONF CDK2

```
receptor = receptor.pdbqt  
ligand = ligand.pdbqt
```

```
center_x = 100.865  
center_y = 101.747  
center_z = 79.8926
```

```
size_x = 40  
size_y = 40  
size_z = 40
```

```
exhaustiveness = 8  
num_modes = 10  
energy_range = 4
```

CONF VEGFR2

```
receptor = receptor.pdbqt  
ligand = ligand.pdbqt
```

```
center_x = 20.8237  
center_y = 25.5351  
center_z = 39.4596
```

```
size_x = 40  
size_y = 40  
size_z = 40|
```

```
exhaustiveness = 8  
num_modes = 10  
energy_range = 4
```

CONF mTOR

```
receptor = receptor.pdbqt  
ligand = ligand.pdbqt
```

```
center_x = 50.1244  
center_y = -1.7953  
center_z = -45.9034
```

```
size_x = 40  
size_y = 40  
size_z = 40
```

```
exhaustiveness = 8  
num_modes = 10  
energy_range = 4
```

CONF PI3K

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receptor = receptor.pdbqt  
ligand = ligand.pdbqt
```

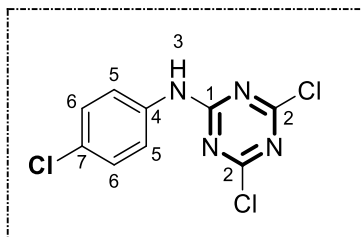
```
center_x = 21.3492  
center_y = -4.07429  
center_z = 20.8696
```

```
size_x = 40  
size_y = 40  
size_z = 40
```

```
exhaustiveness = 8  
num_modes = 10  
energy_range = 4
```

NMR DATA

COMPOUND 1a



Position	^1H NMR δ ppm, 500 MHz, DMSO- d_6	Type
3	10.91 (1H, s)	-NH-
5	7.60 (2H, d, J = 9.0 Hz)	H _{Ar}
6	7.42 (2H, d, J = 8.5 Hz)	H _{Ar}

^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, DMSO- d_6 , δ ppm): 163.8 (>C=, C₁), 154.1 (>C=, C₂), 135.9 (>C=, C₄), 128.8 (>C=, C₆), 128.4 (>C=, C₇), 123.1 (>C=, C₅).

LC-MS (m/z)

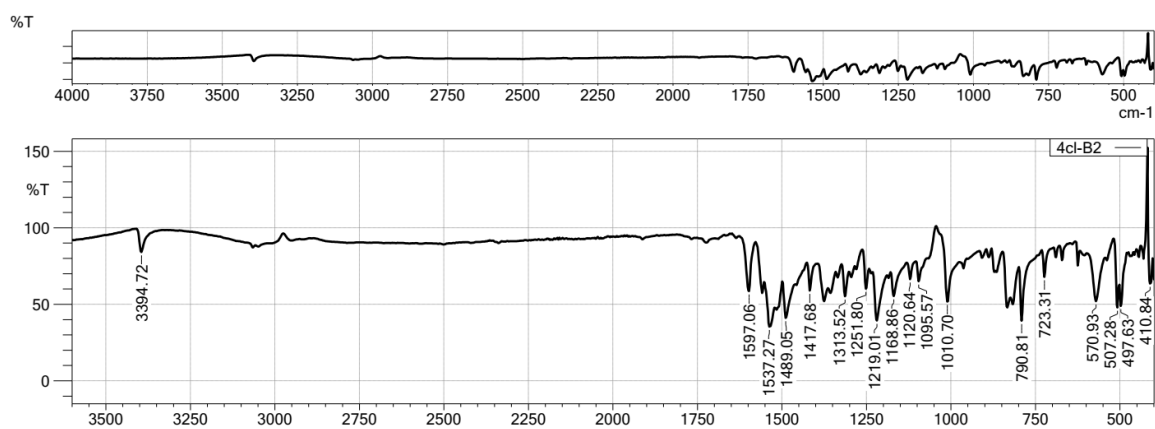
Expected formula: C₉H₅Cl₃N₄

Exact mass: 273.9580

[M+H]⁺ calcd: 274.9653

[M+H]⁺ found: 274.9405

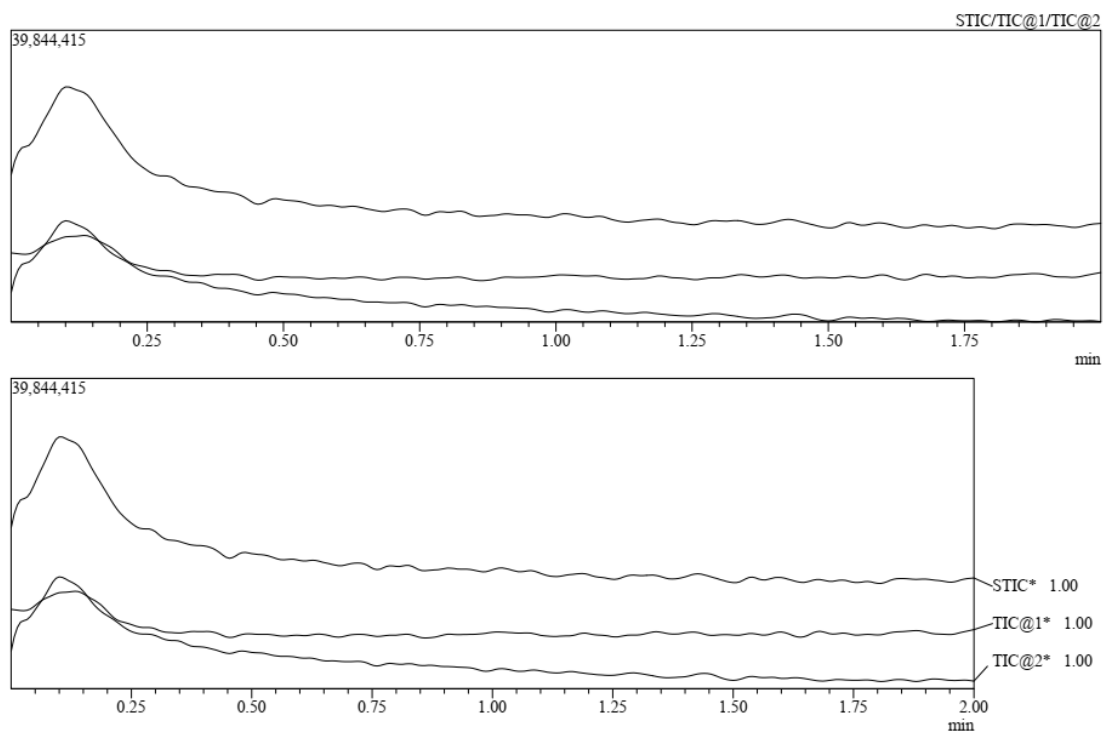
IR (1a)



MS (1a)

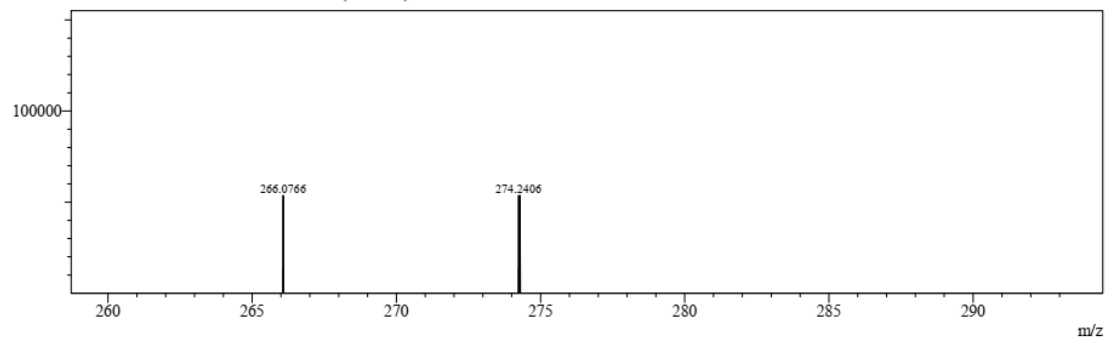
==== Shimadzu LCMSSolution Data Report ====

<Chromatogram>

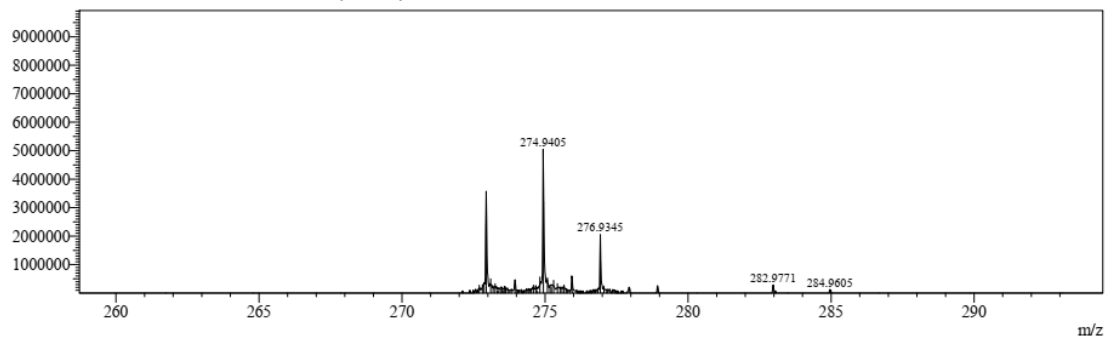


<Spectrum>

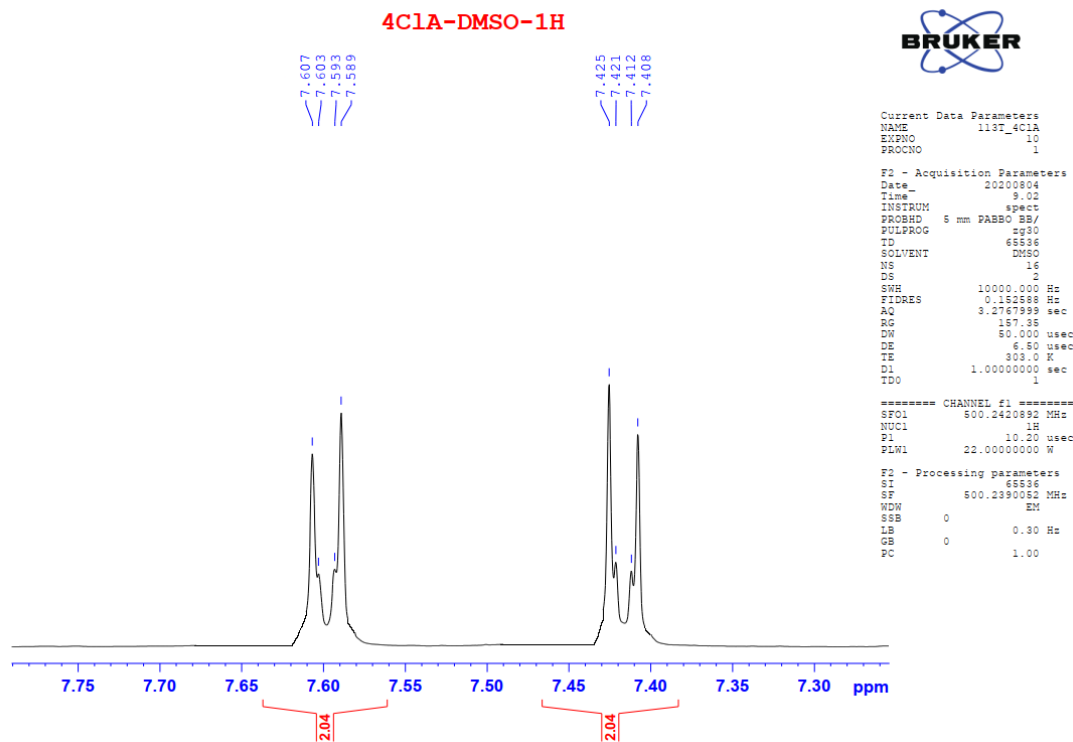
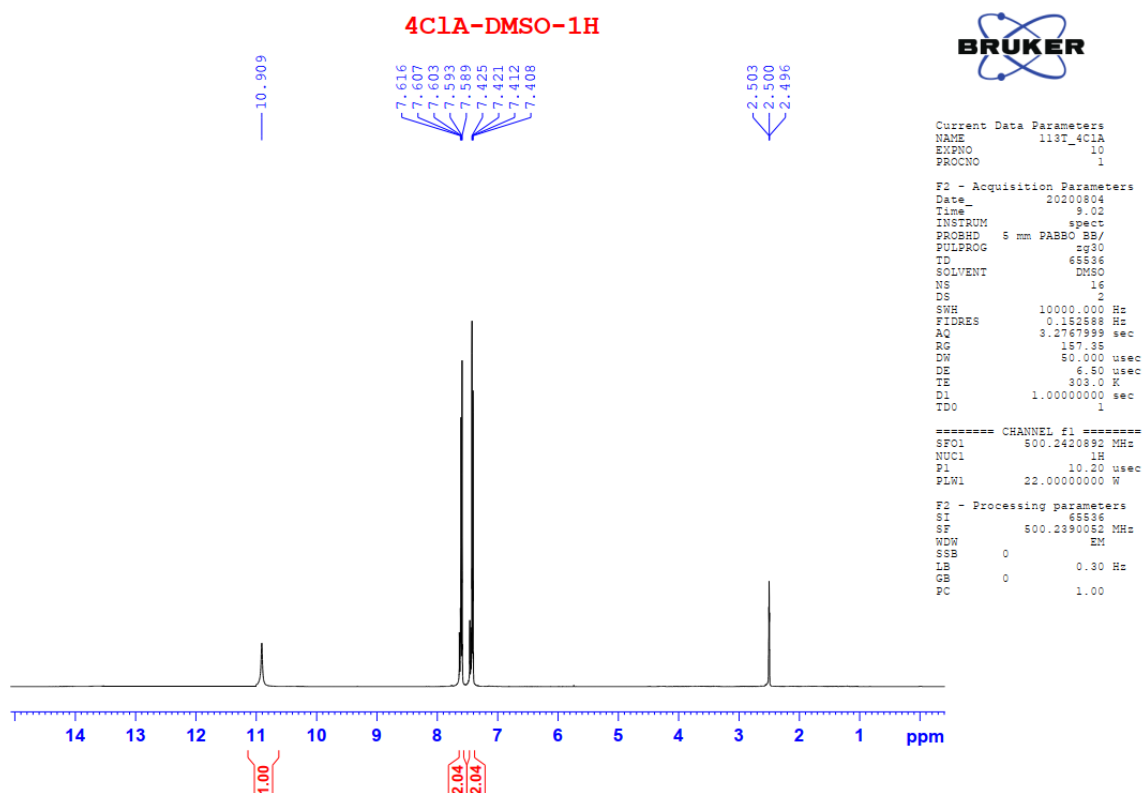
MSMS: Precursor m/z ----- /+ Base Peak 353.23(5416622)



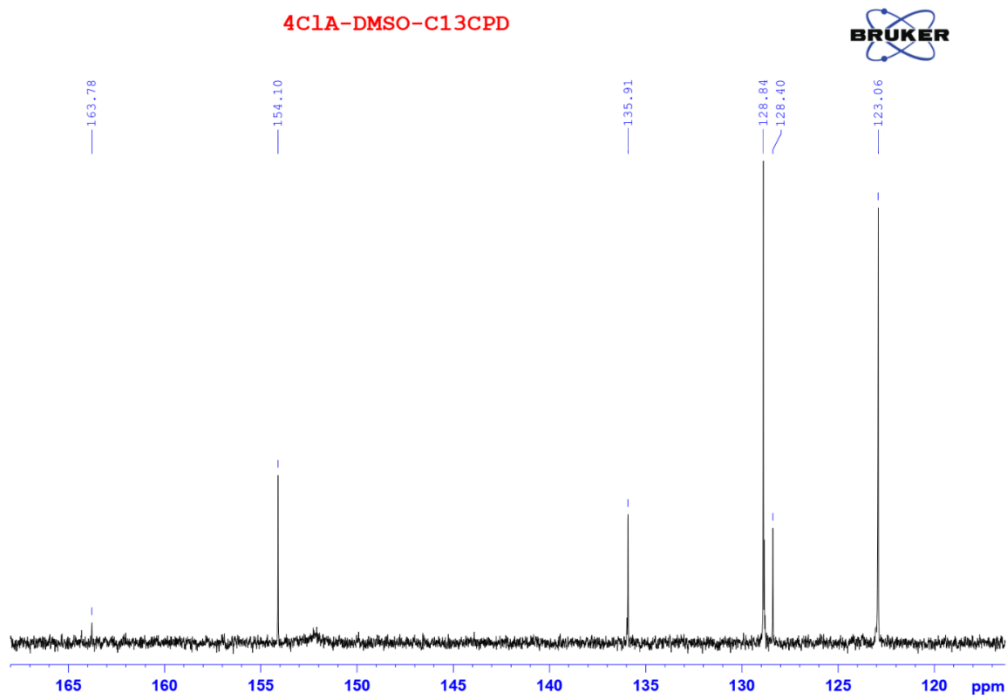
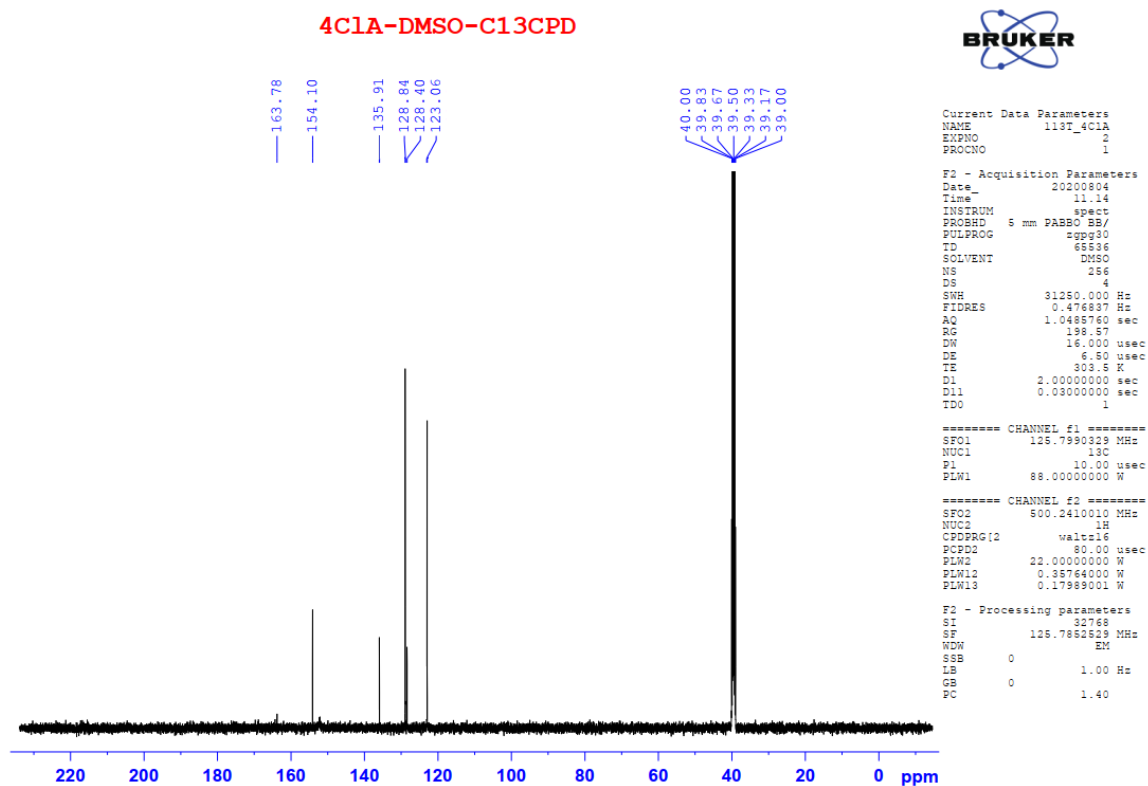
MSMS: Precursor m/z ----- /- Base Peak 274.94(3223711)



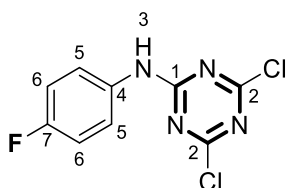
^1H NMR (1a)



^{13}C NMR (1a)



COMPOUND 1b



Position	^1H NMR δ ppm, 500 MHz, DMSO- d_6	Type
3	11.13 (1H, s)	-NH-
5	7.58 (2H, d, J = 9.0 Hz)	H _{Ar}
6	7.20 (2H, d, J = 9.0 Hz)	H _{Ar}

^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, DMSO- d_6 , δ ppm): 164.0 ($>\text{C}=\text{}$, C₁), 161.19 and 159.26 ($>\text{C}=\text{}$, $J_{\text{C-F}}$ = 241.25 Hz, C₇), 154.0 ($>\text{C}=\text{}$, C₂), 133.40 and 133.38 ($>\text{C}=\text{}$, $J_{\text{C-F}}$ = 2.5 Hz, C₄), 125.53 and 125.47 ($>\text{C}=\text{}$, $J_{\text{C-F}}$ = 7.5 Hz, C₅), 116.33 and 116.15 ($>\text{C}=\text{}$, $J_{\text{C-F}}$ = 22.5 Hz, C₆).

LC-MS (m/z)

Expected formula: C₉H₅Cl₂FN₄

Exact mass: 257.9875

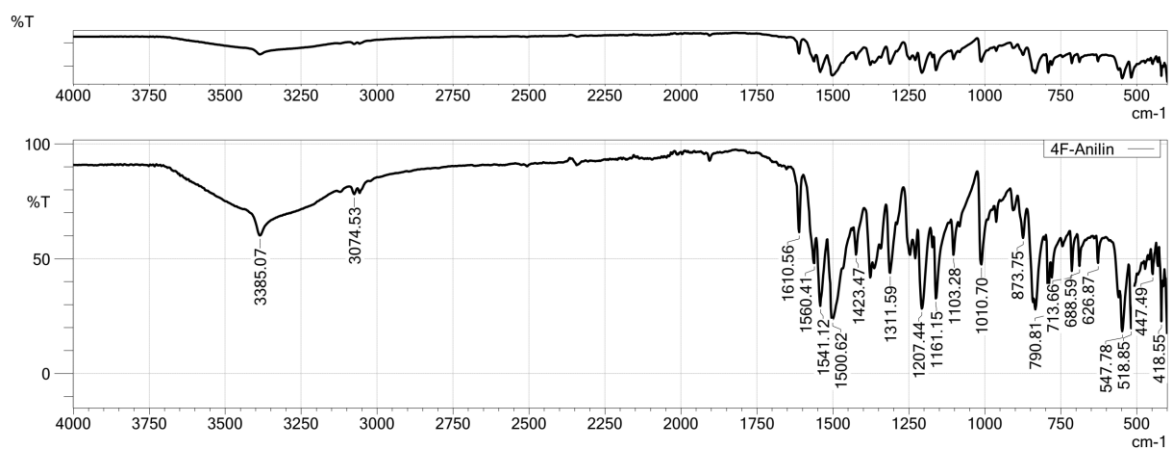
[M+H]⁺ calcd: 258.9948

[M+H]⁺ found: 258.9718

[M-H]⁻ calcd: 256.9803

[M-H]⁻ found: 257.0161

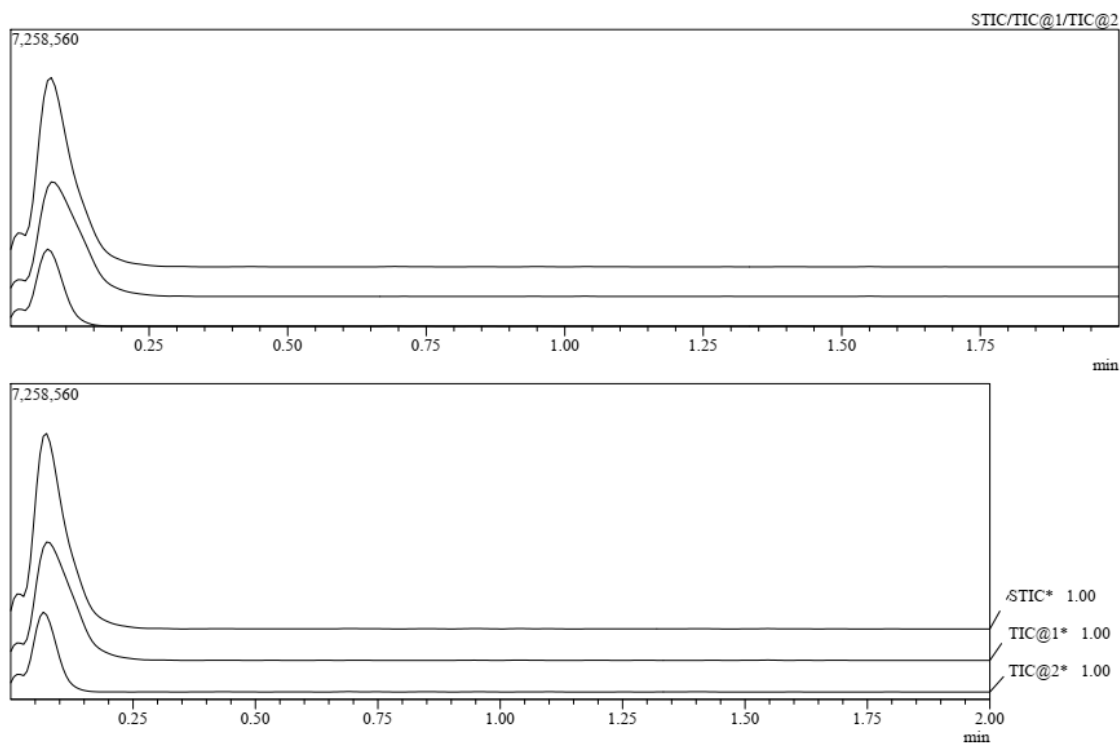
IR (1b)



MS (1b)

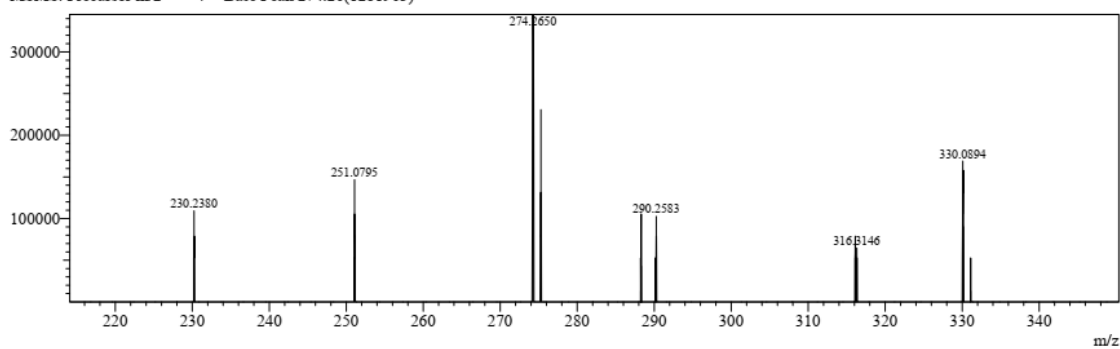
==== Shimadzu LCMSsolution Data Report ====

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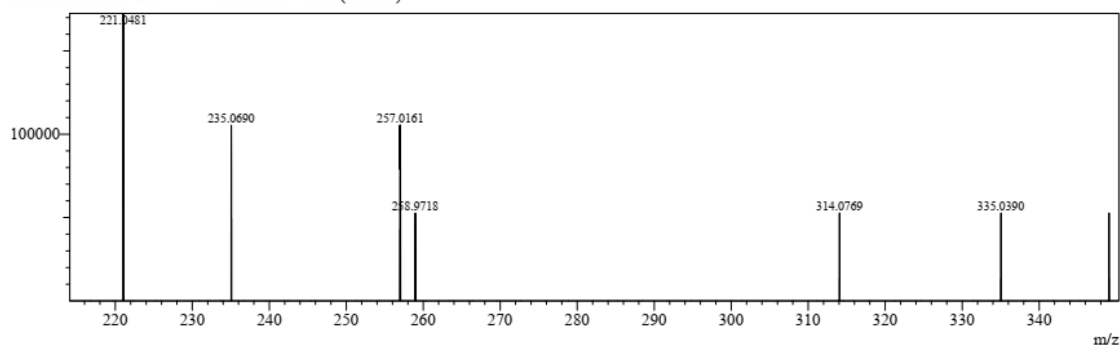


<Spectrum>

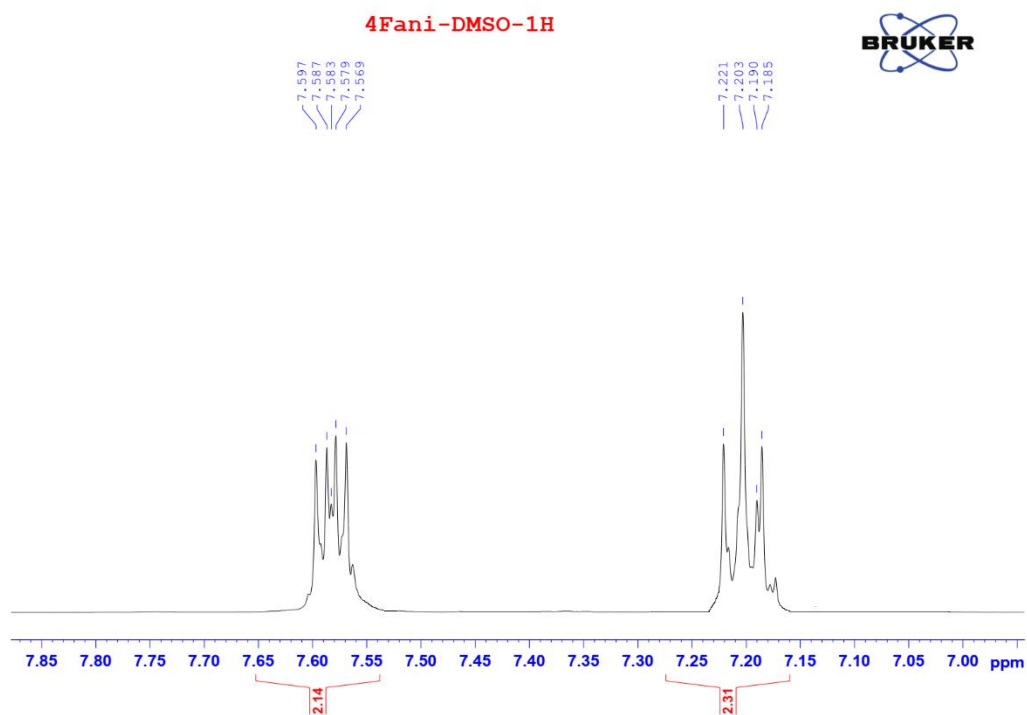
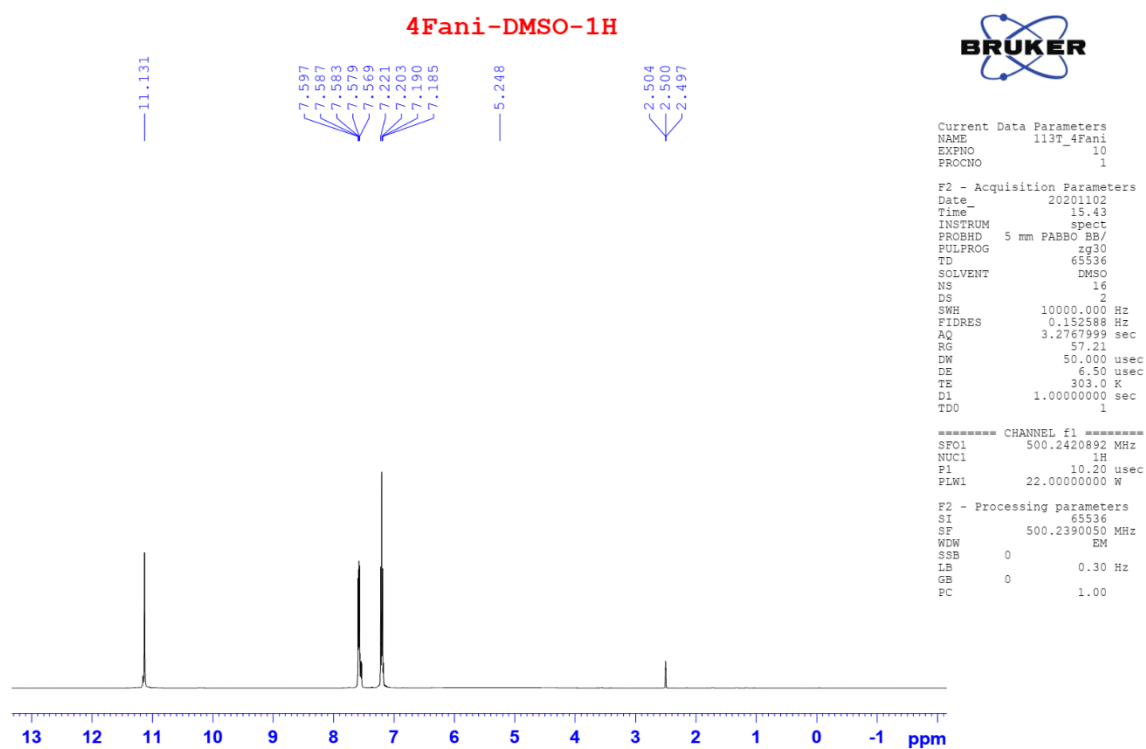
MSMS: Precursor m/z ----- /+ Base Peak 274.26(1281963)



MSMS: Precursor m/z ----- /- Base Peak 443.10(839063)

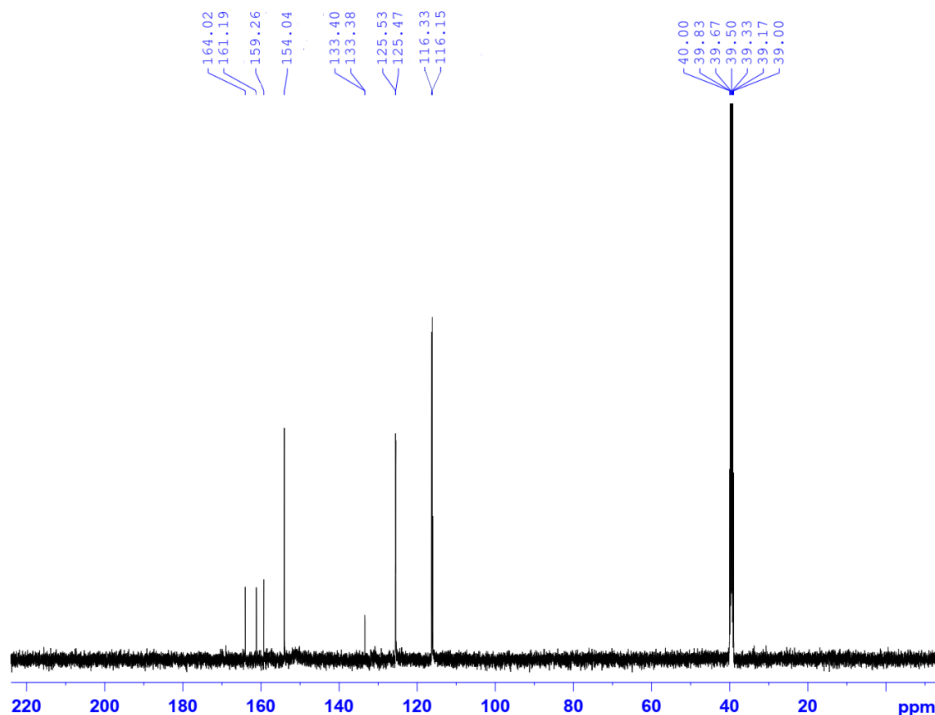


¹H NMR (1b)

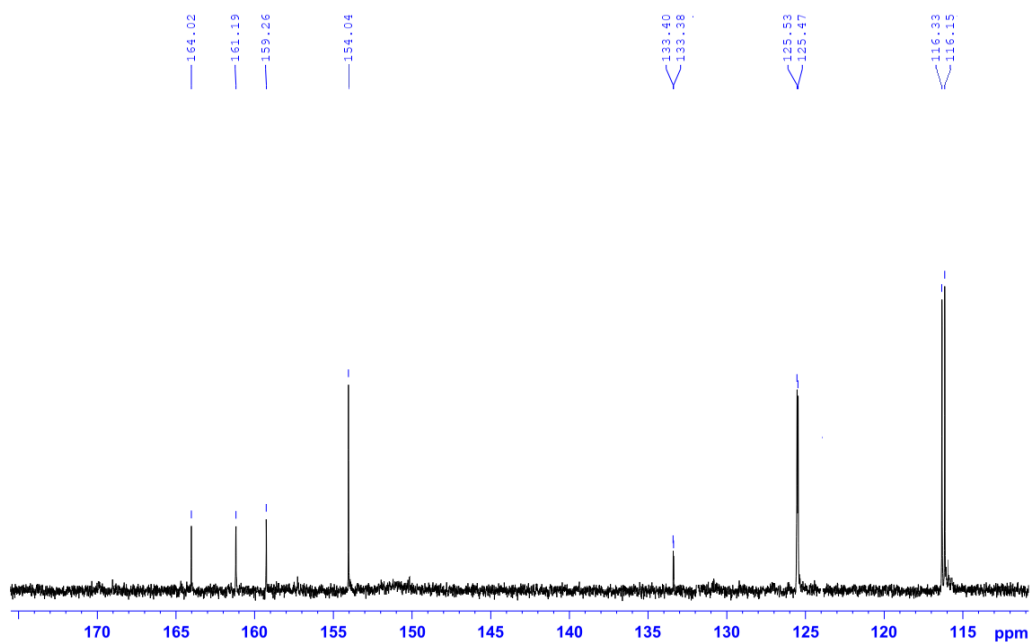


¹³C NMR (1b)

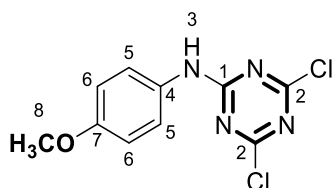
4FAni-DMSO-C13CPD



4FAni-DMSO-C13CPD



COMPOUND 1c



Position	^1H NMR δ ppm, 500 MHz, DMSO- d_6	Type
3	10.97 (1H, s)	-NH-
5	7.42 (2H, d, J = 9.0 Hz)	H _{Ar}
6	6.95 (2H, d, J = 9.0 Hz)	H _{Ar}
8	3.10 (3H, s)	-OCH ₃

^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, DMSO- d_6 , δ ppm): 157.8 (>C=, C₁), 153.7 (>C=, C₂), 150.0 (>C=, C₇), 127.8 (>C=, C₄), 125.3 (>C=, C₅), 114.6 (>C=, C₆), 55.5 (-OCH₃, C₈).

LC-MS (m/z)

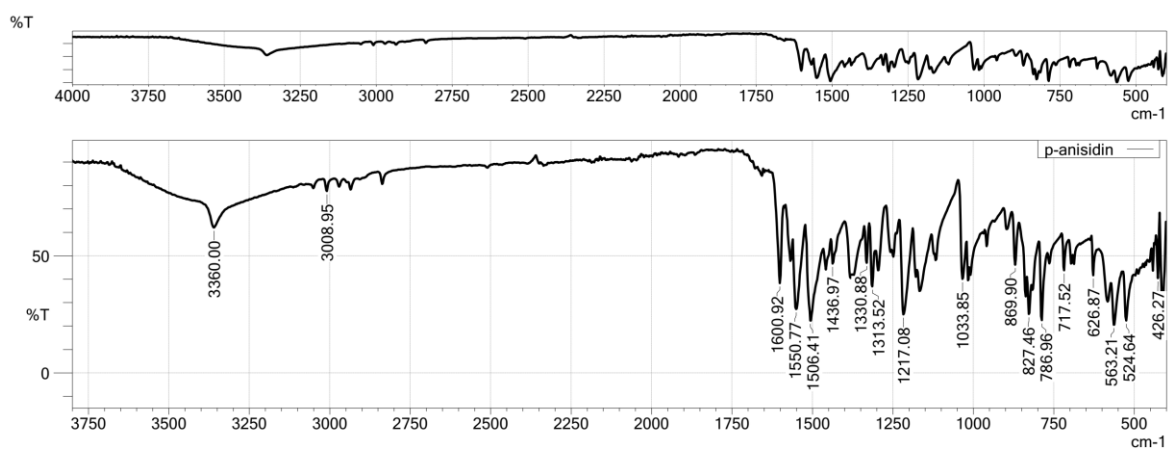
Expected formula: C₁₀H₈Cl₂N₄O

Exact mass: 270.0075

[M-H]⁻ calcd: 269.0002

[M-H]⁻ found: 268.9938

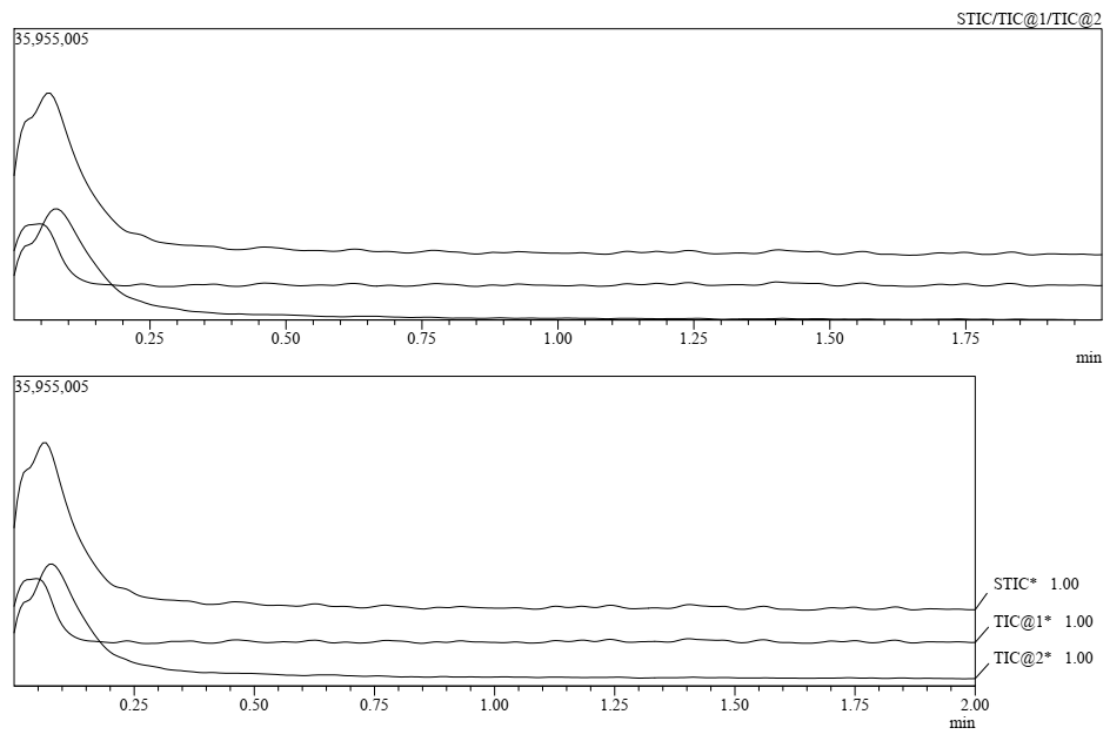
IR (1b)



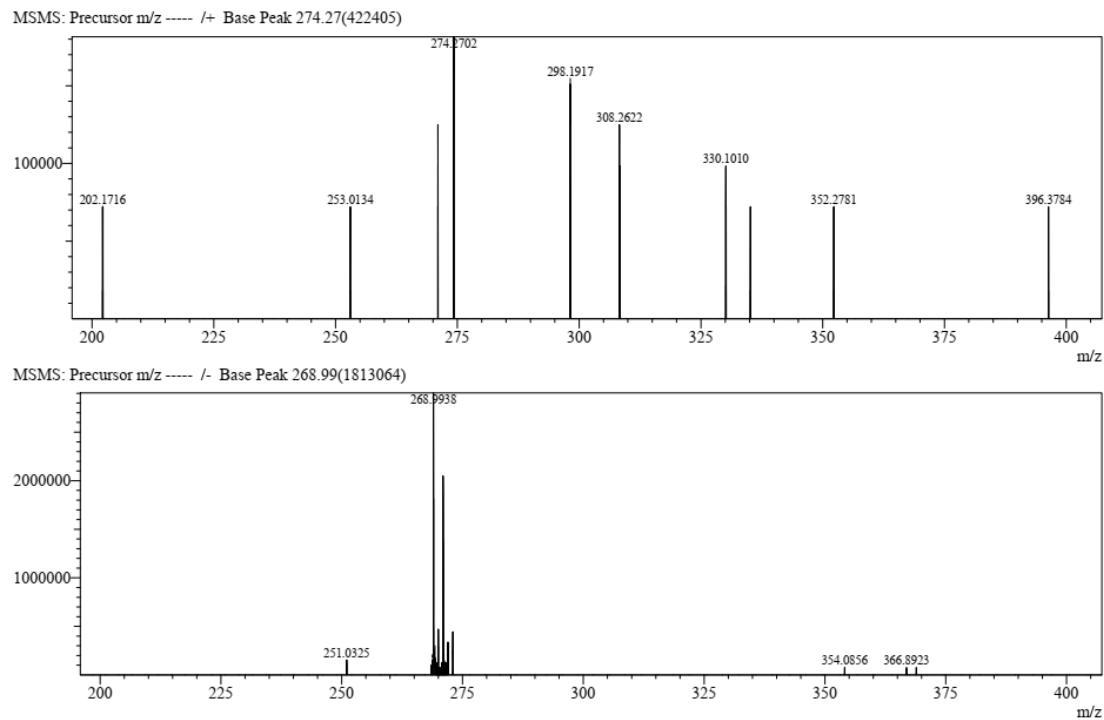
MS (1c)

==== Shimadzu LCMSsolution Data Report ====

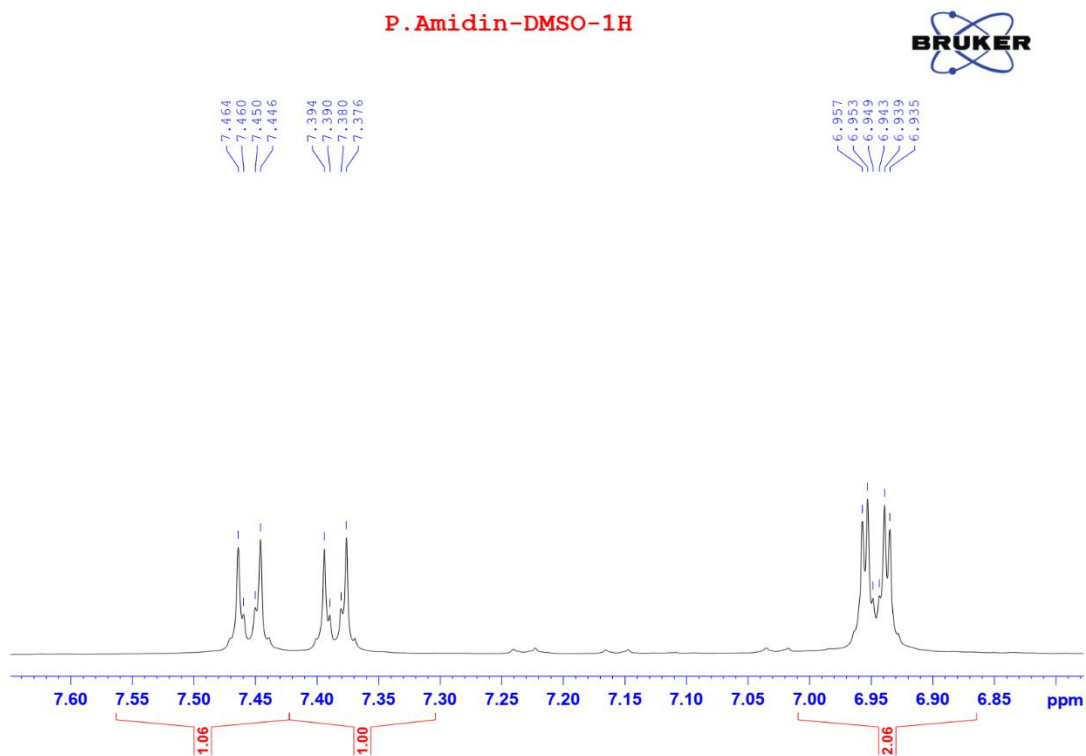
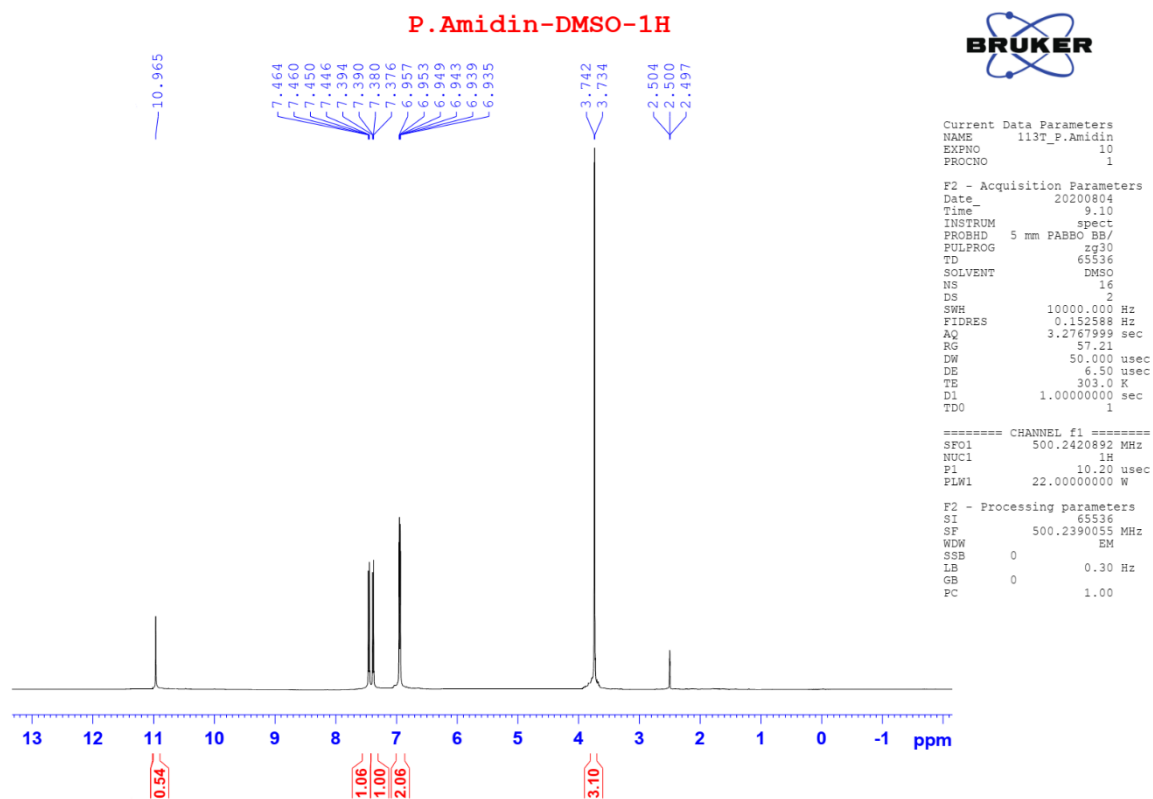
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<Spectrum>

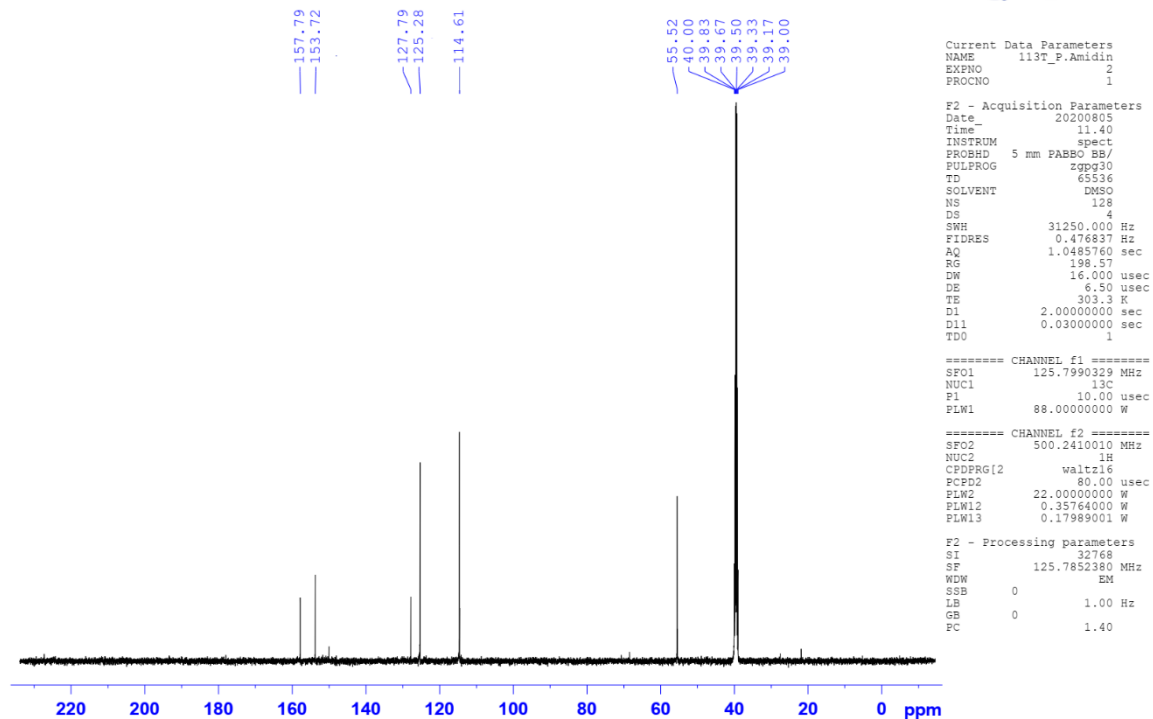


¹H NMR (1c)

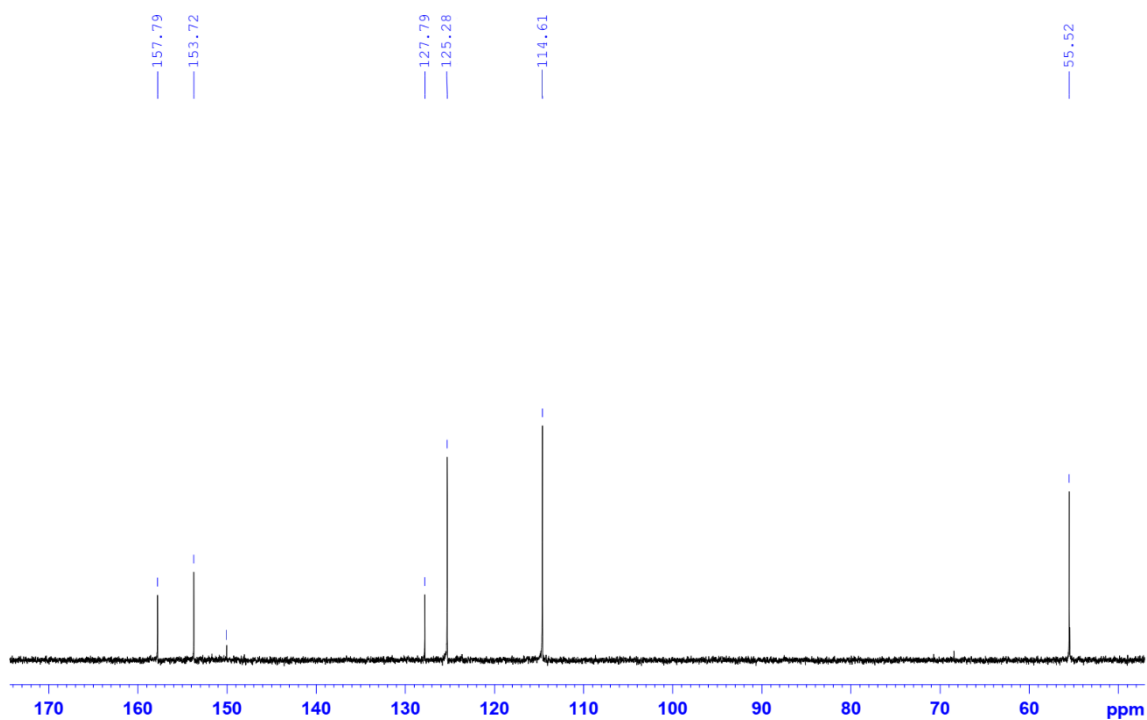


^{13}C NMR (1c)

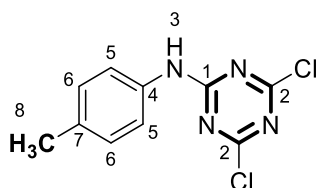
PAmidin-DMSO-C13CPD



PAmidin-DMSO-C13CPD



COMPOUND 1d



Position	¹ H NMR δppm, 500 MHz, DMSO- <i>d</i> ₆	Type
3	11.03 (1H, s)	-NH-
5	7.46 (2H, d, <i>J</i> = 8.5 Hz)	H _{Ar}
6	7.17 (2H, d, <i>J</i> = 8.5 Hz)	H _{Ar}
8	2.27 (3H, s)	-CH ₃

¹³C NMR (125 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆, δ ppm): 163.8 (>C=, C₁), 153.8 (>C=, C₂), 134.4 (>C=, C₄), 130.4 (>C=, C₇), 129.7 (>C=, C₆), 121.8 (>C=, C₅), 20.6 (-CH₃, C₈).

LC-MS (*m/z*)

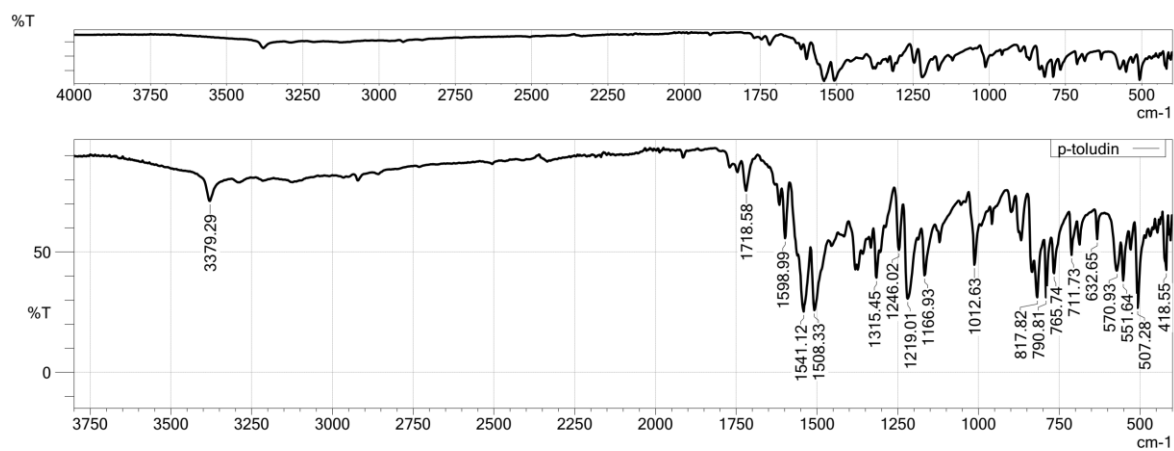
Expected formula: C₁₀H₈Cl₂N₄

Exact mass: 254.0126

[M-H]⁻ calcd: 253.0053

[M-H]⁻ found: 253.0039

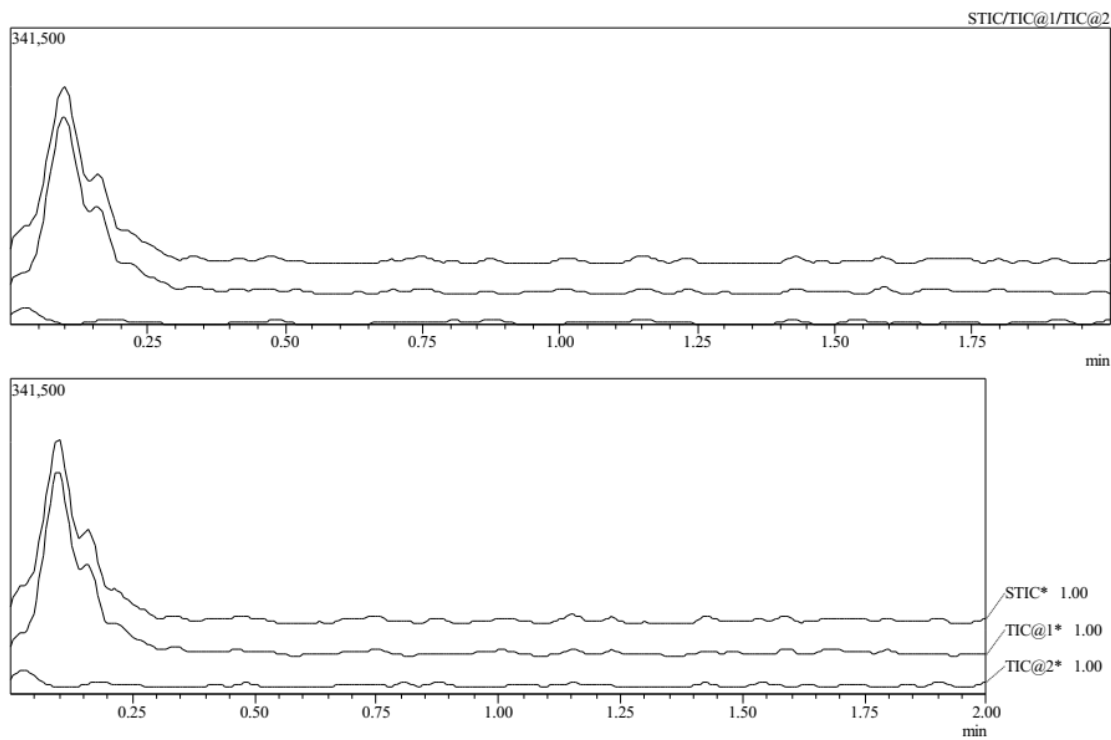
IR (1d)



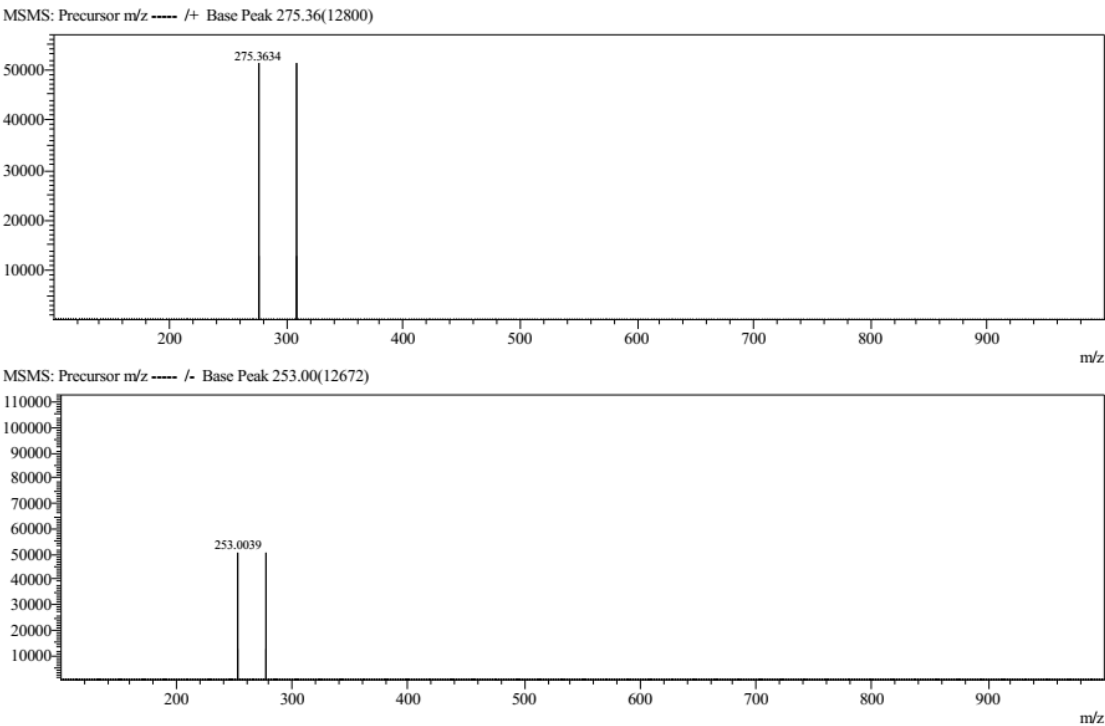
MS (1d)

==== Shimadzu LCMSsolution Data Report ====

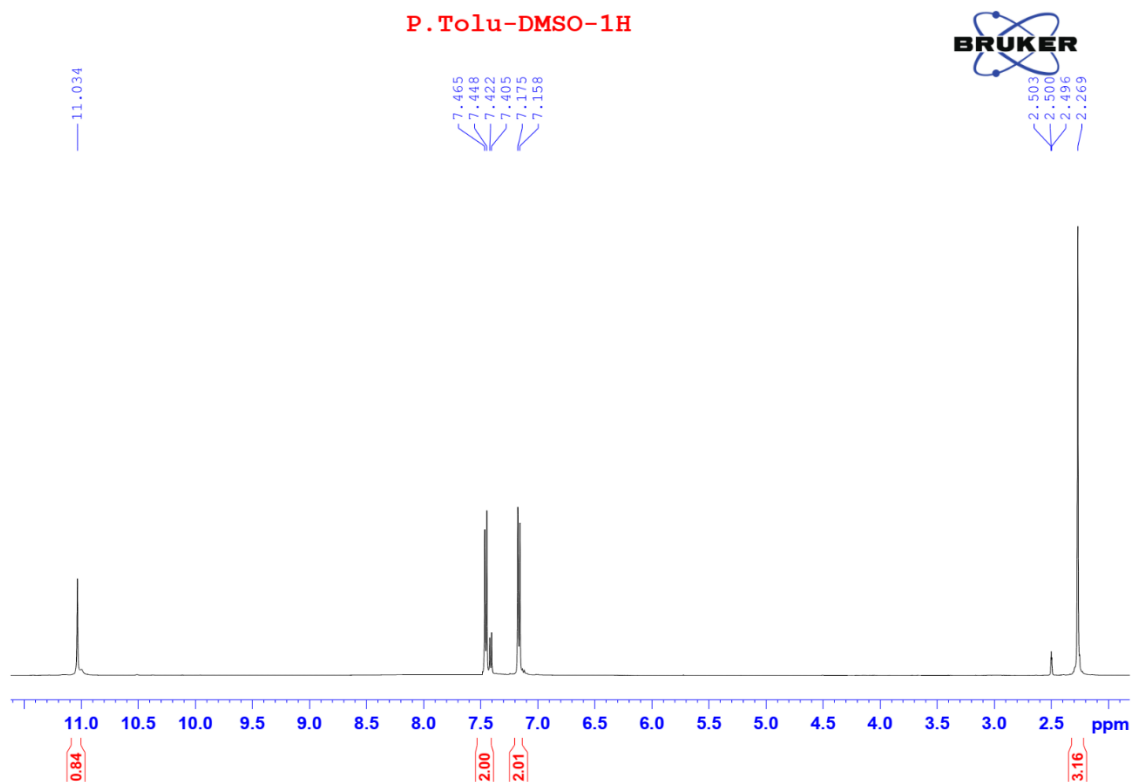
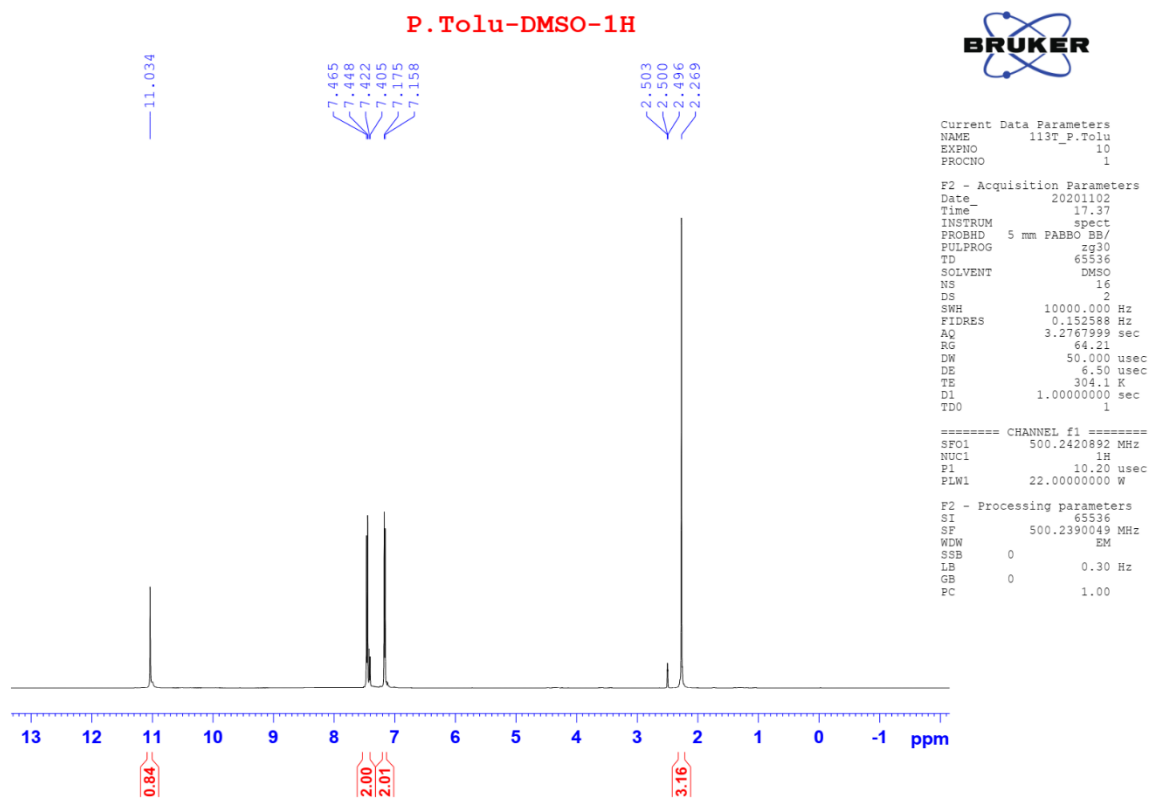
<Chromatogram>



<Spectrum>

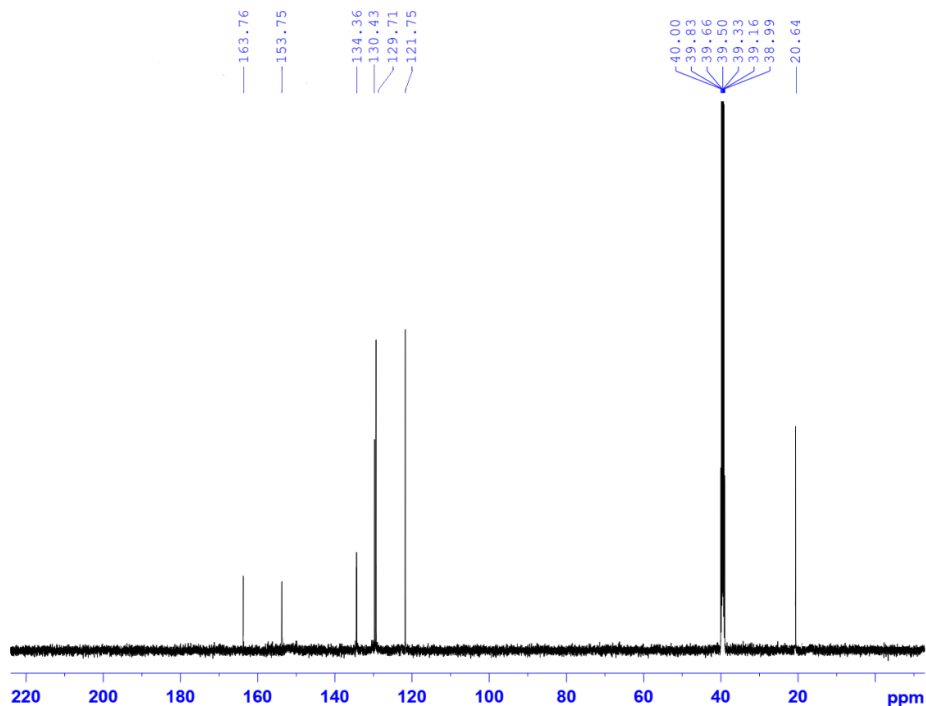


^1H NMR (1d)



^{13}C NMR (1d)

P. Tolu-DMSO- C^{13}CPD



Current Data Parameters
NAME 113T_P.Tolu
EXPNO 2
PROCNO 1

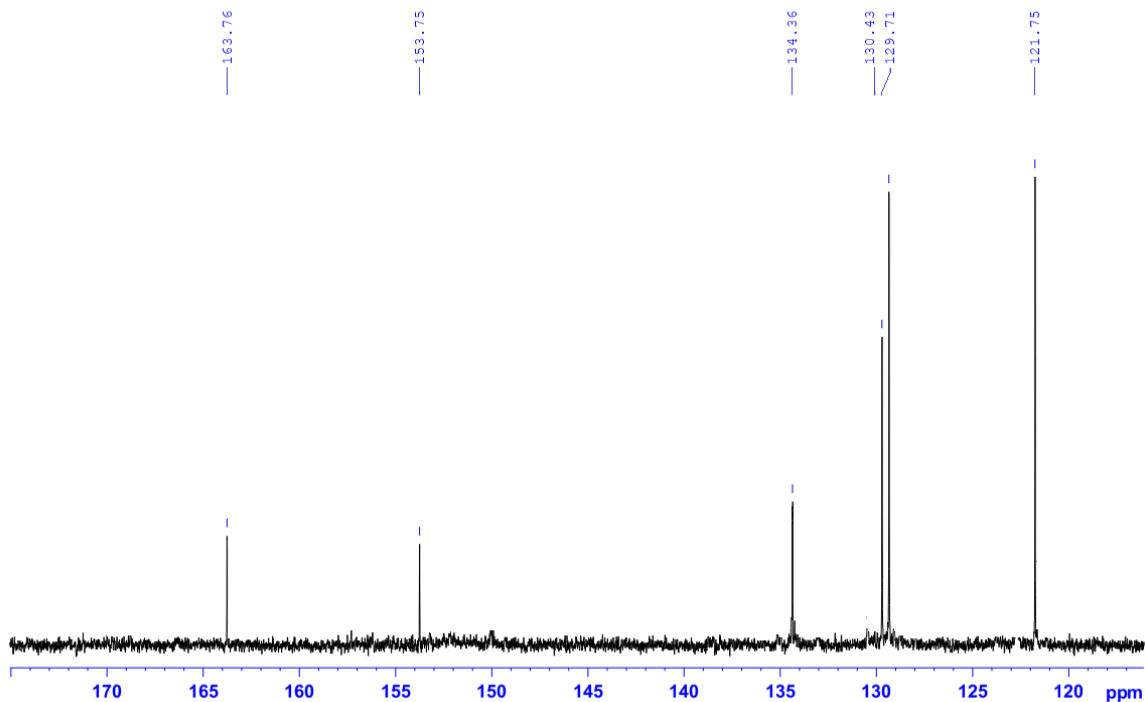
F2 - Acquisition Parameters
Date_ 20201103
Time 9.21
INSTRUM spect
PROBHD 5 mm PABBO BB/
PULPROG zgpg30
TD 65536
SOLVENT DMSO
NS 128
DS 4
SWH 31250.000 Hz
FIDRES 0.476837 Hz
AQ 1.0485760 sec
RG 198.57
DW 16.000 usec
DE 6.50 usec
TE 303.1 K
D1 2.00000000 sec
D11 0.03000000 sec
TD0 1

===== CHANNEL f1 =====
SFO1 125.7990330 MHz
NUC1 ^{13}C
P1 10.00 usec
PLW1 88.00000000 W

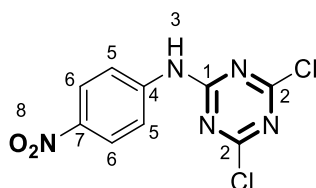
===== CHANNEL f2 =====
SFO2 500.2410010 MHz
NUC2 ^1H
CPDPRG2 waltz16
PCPD2 80.00 usec
PLW2 22.00000000 W
PLW12 0.35764000 W
PLW13 0.17989001 W

F2 - Processing parameters
SI 32768
SF 125.7852390 MHz
WDW EM
SSB 0
LB 1.00 Hz
GB 0
PC 1.40

P. Tolu-DMSO- C^{13}CPD



COMPOUND 1e



Position	¹ H NMR δppm, 500 MHz, DMSO- <i>d</i> ₆	Type
3	10.89 (1H, s)	-NH-
5	7.91 (2H, d, <i>J</i> = 9.0 Hz)	H _{Ar}
6	8.25 (2H, d, <i>J</i> = 9.0 Hz)	H _{Ar}

¹³C NMR (125 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆, δ ppm): 160.7 (>C=, C₁), 154.2 (>C=, C₂), 144.2 (>C=, C₄), 142.5 (>C=, C₇), 125.0 (>C=, C₆), 119.8 (>C=, C₅).

LC-MS (*m/z*)

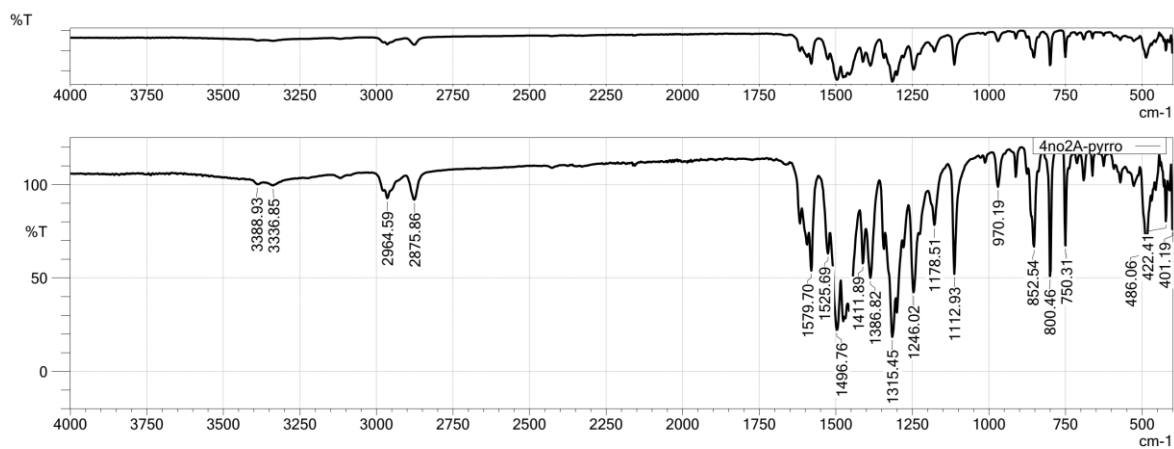
Expected formula: C₉H₅Cl₂N₅O₂

Exact mass: 284.9820

[M-H]⁻ calcd: 283.9748

[M-H]⁻ found: 283.9722

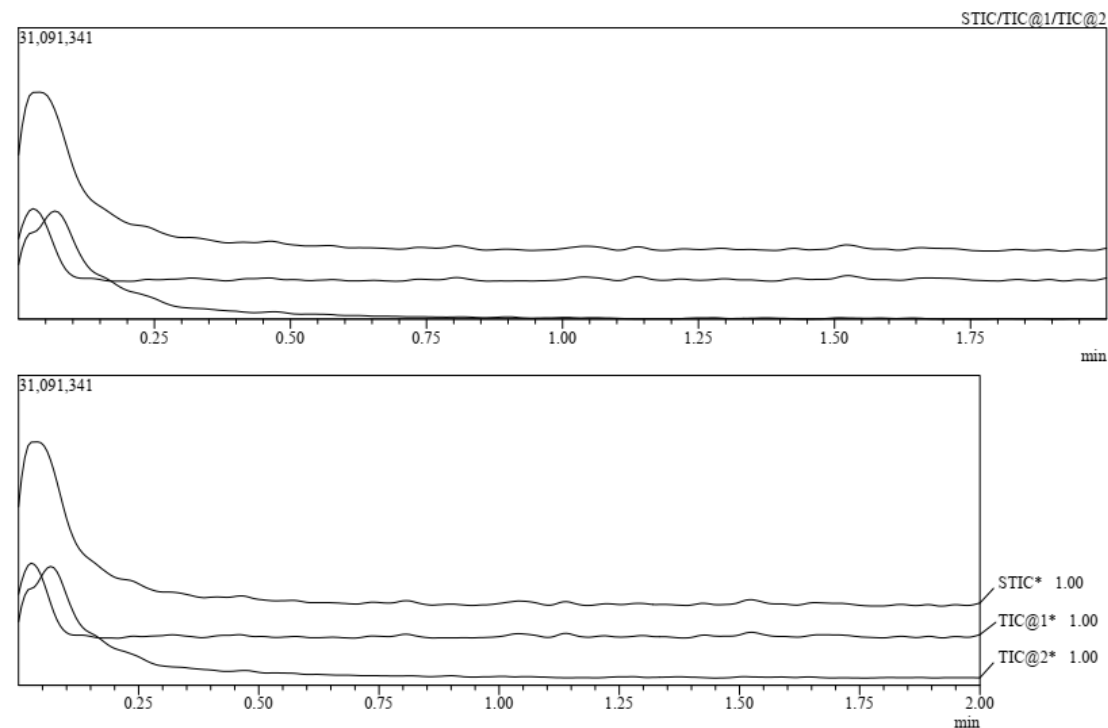
IR (1e)



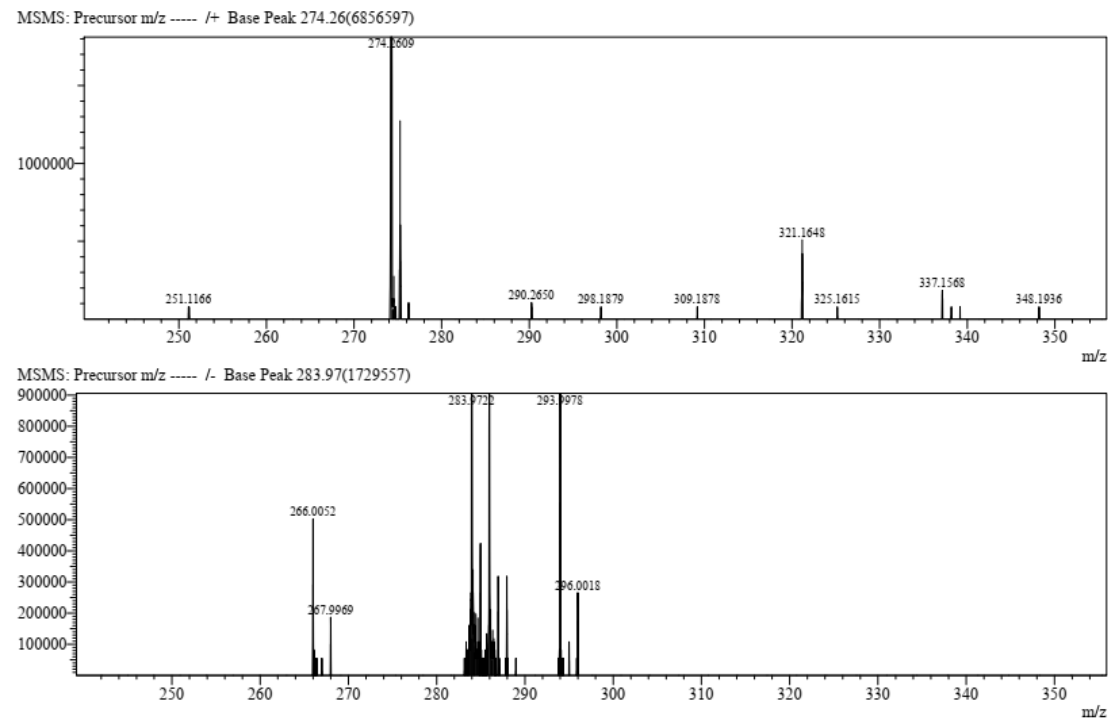
MS (1e)

==== Shimadzu LCMSsolution Data Report ====

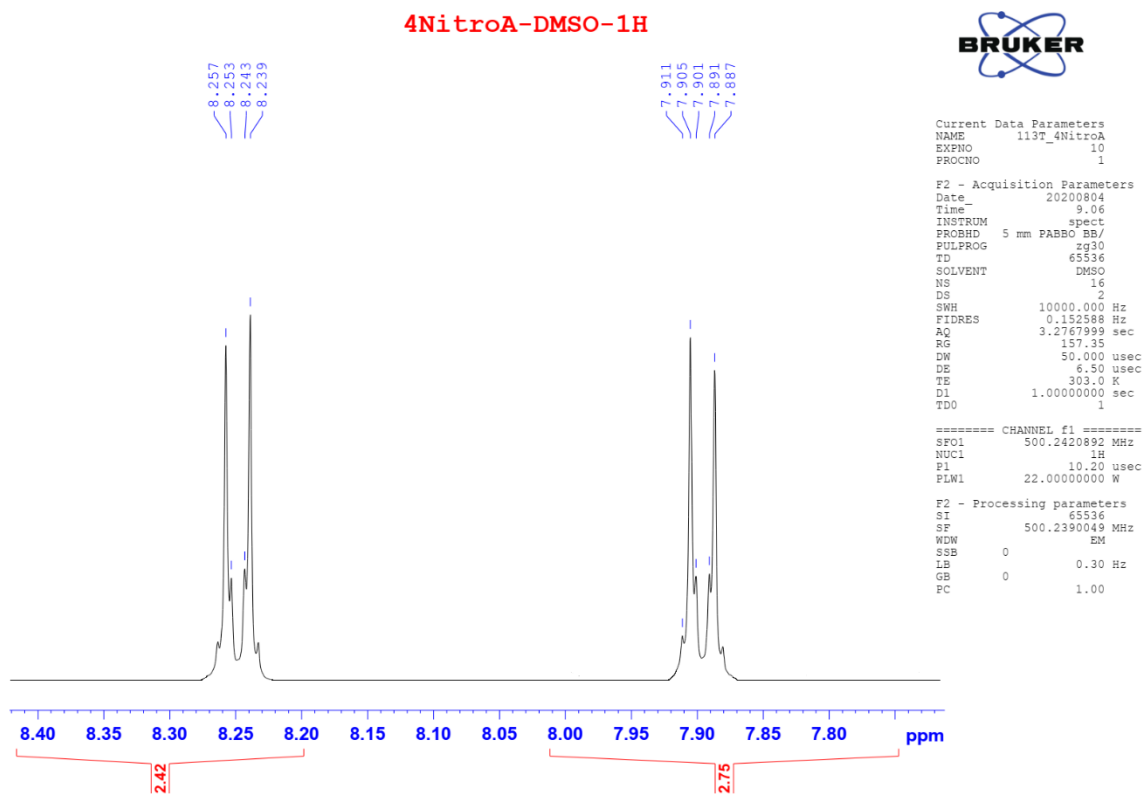
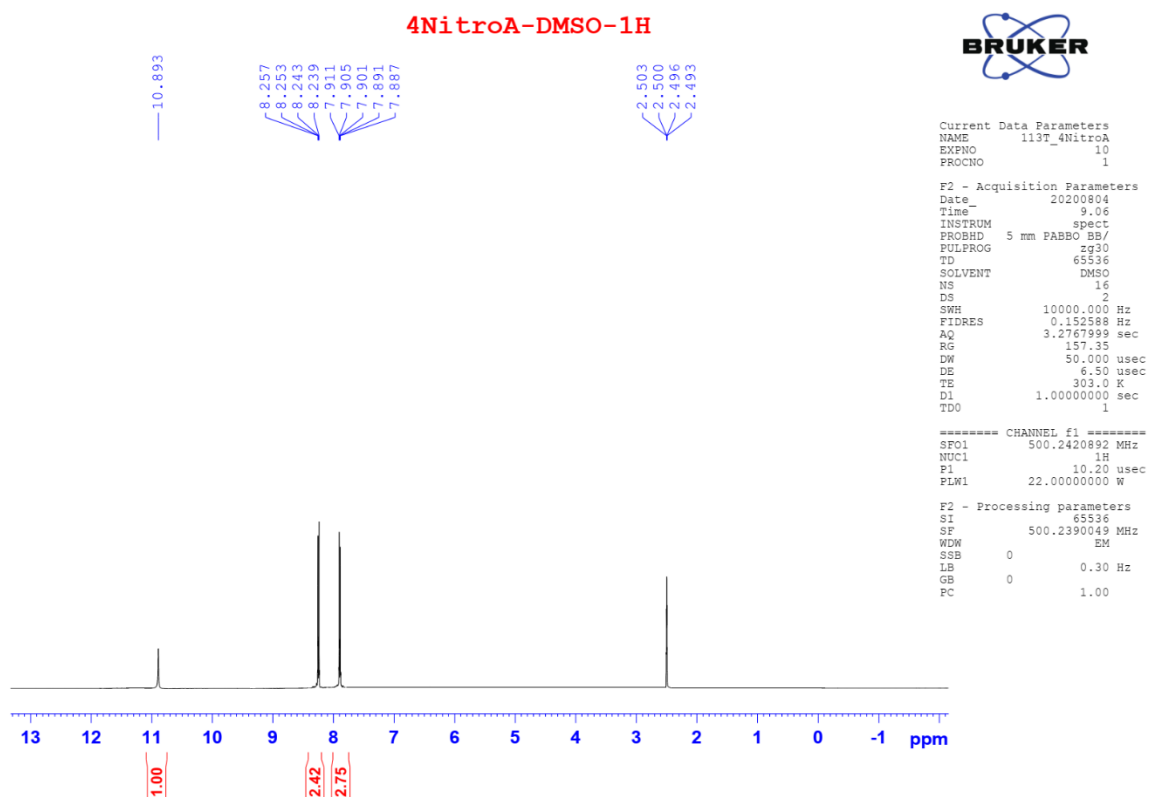
<Chromatogram>



<Spectrum>

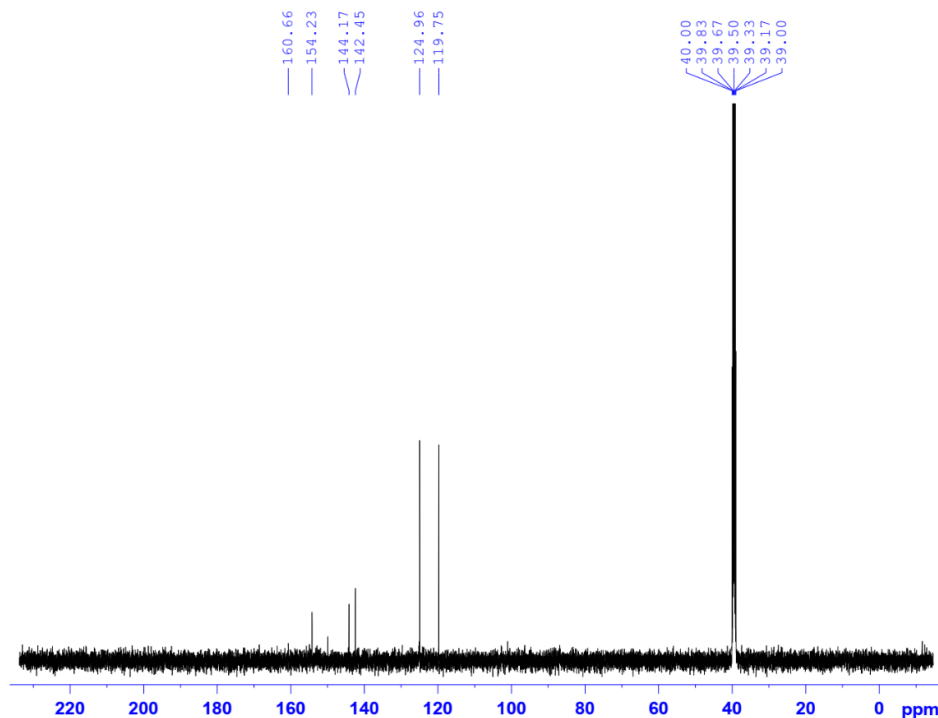


¹H NMR (1e)

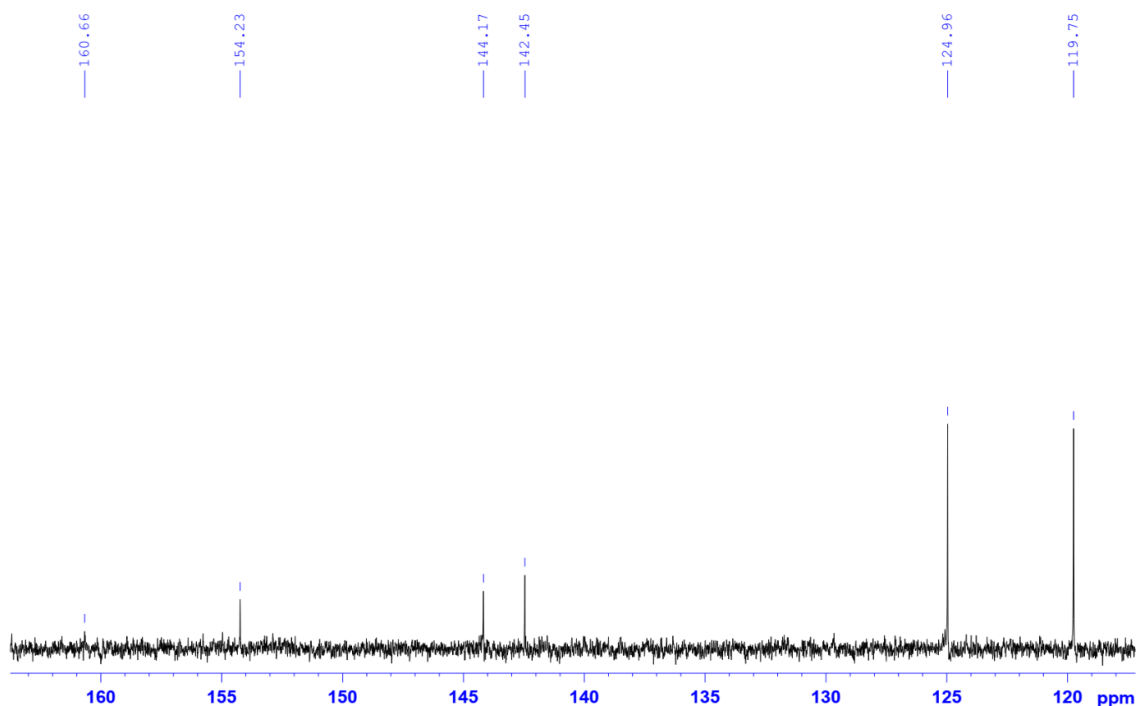


^{13}C NMR (1e)

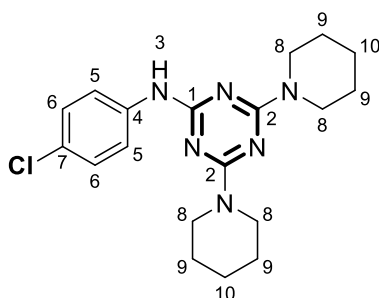
4NitroA-DMSO-C13CPD



4NitroA-DMSO-C13CPD



COMPOUND 2a



Position	^1H NMR δ ppm, 500 MHz, DMSO- d_6	Type
3	8.96 (1H, s)	-NH-
5	7.69 (2H, d, J = 8.5 Hz)	H _{Ar}
6	7.07 (2H, d, J = 8.5 Hz)	H _{Ar}
8	3.69 (8H, t, J = 4.5 Hz)	-CH ₂ -
9	1.48 (8H, s)	-CH ₂ -
10	1.59 (4H, t, J = 4.5 Hz)	-CH ₂ -

^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, DMSO- d_6 , δ ppm): 164.4 ($>\text{C}=\text{}$, C₂), 155.9 ($>\text{C}=\text{}$, C₁), 136.9 ($>\text{C}=\text{}$, C₄), 128.0 ($>\text{C}=\text{}$, C₆), 124.6 ($>\text{C}=\text{}$, C₇), 120.7 ($>\text{C}=\text{}$, C₅), 43.5 (-CH₂-, C₈), 25.3 (-CH₂-, C₉), 24.3 (-CH₂-, C₁₀).

LC-MS (m/z)

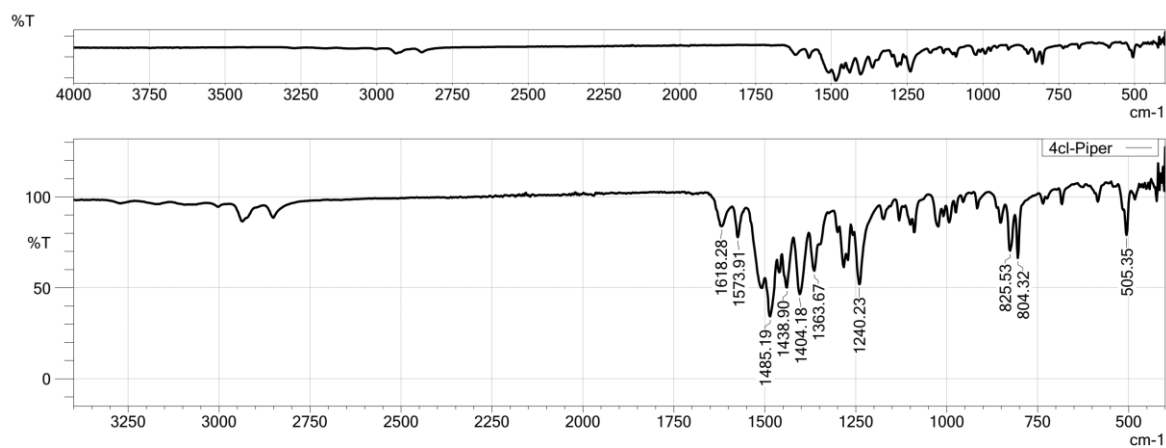
Expected formula: C₁₉H₂₅ClN₆

Exact mass: 372.1829

[M+H]⁺ calcd: 373.1902

[M+H]⁺ found: 373.1898

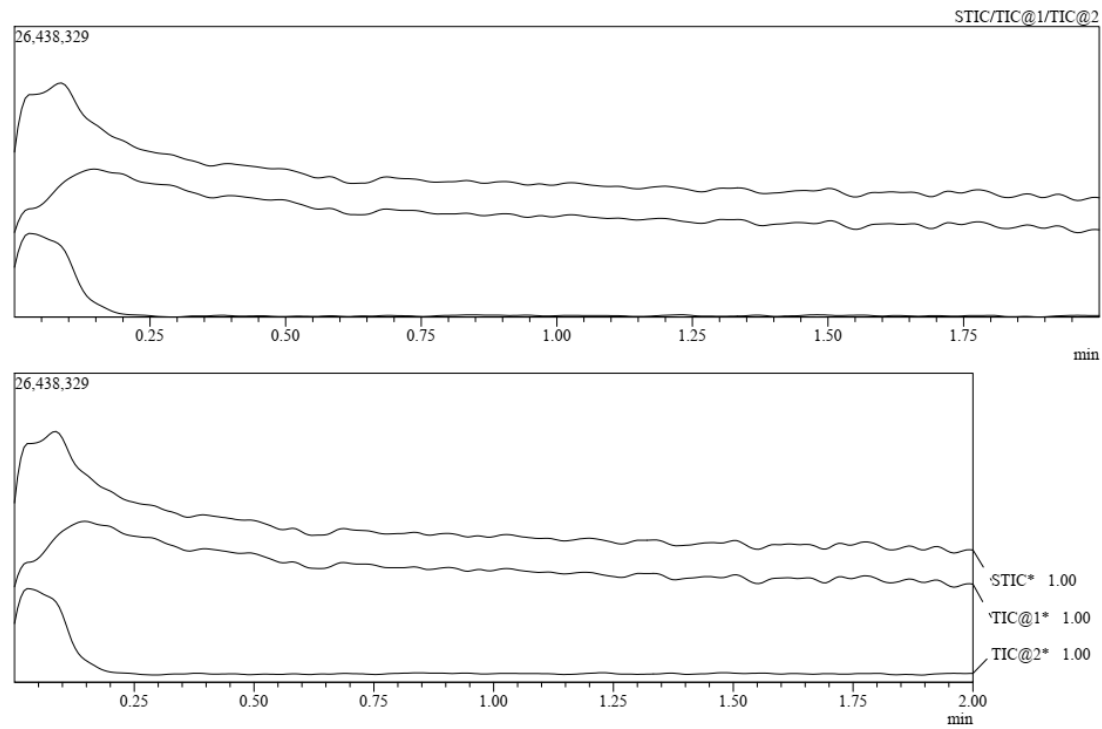
IR (2a)



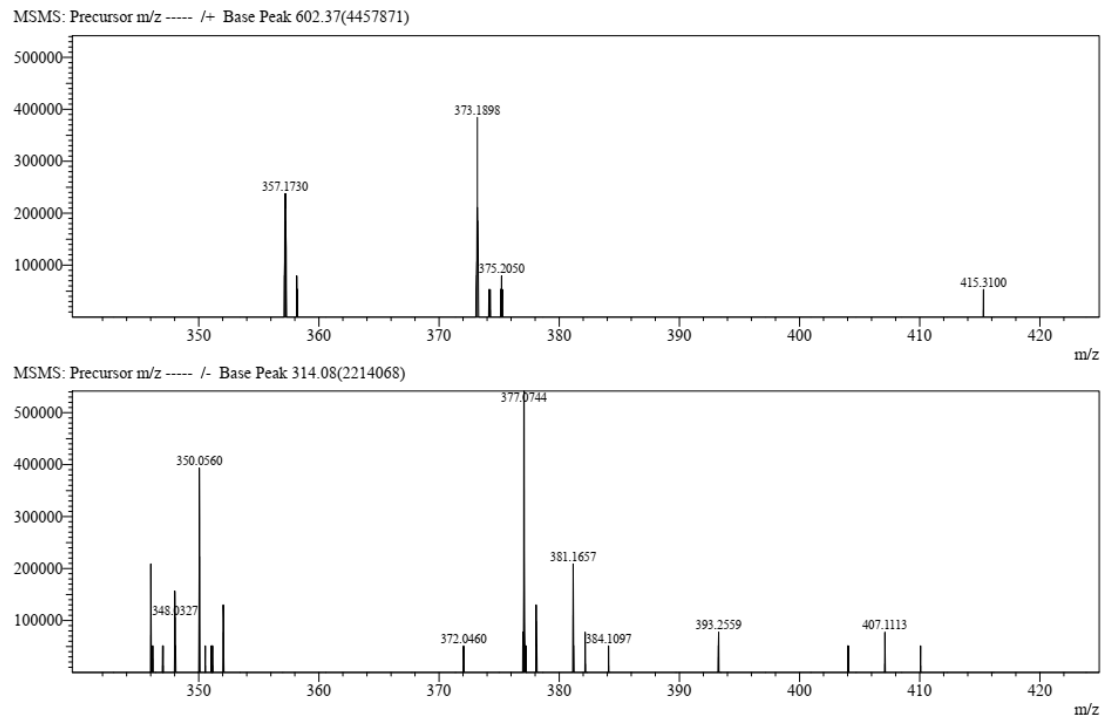
MS (2a)

==== Shimadzu LCMSsolution Data Report ====

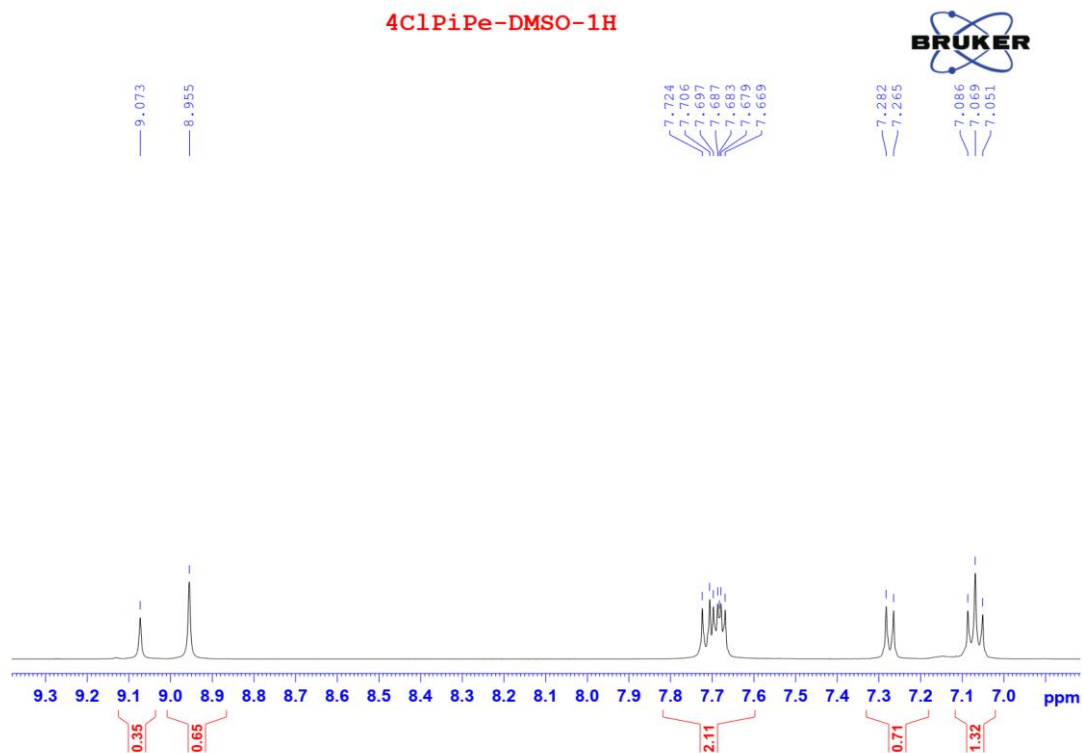
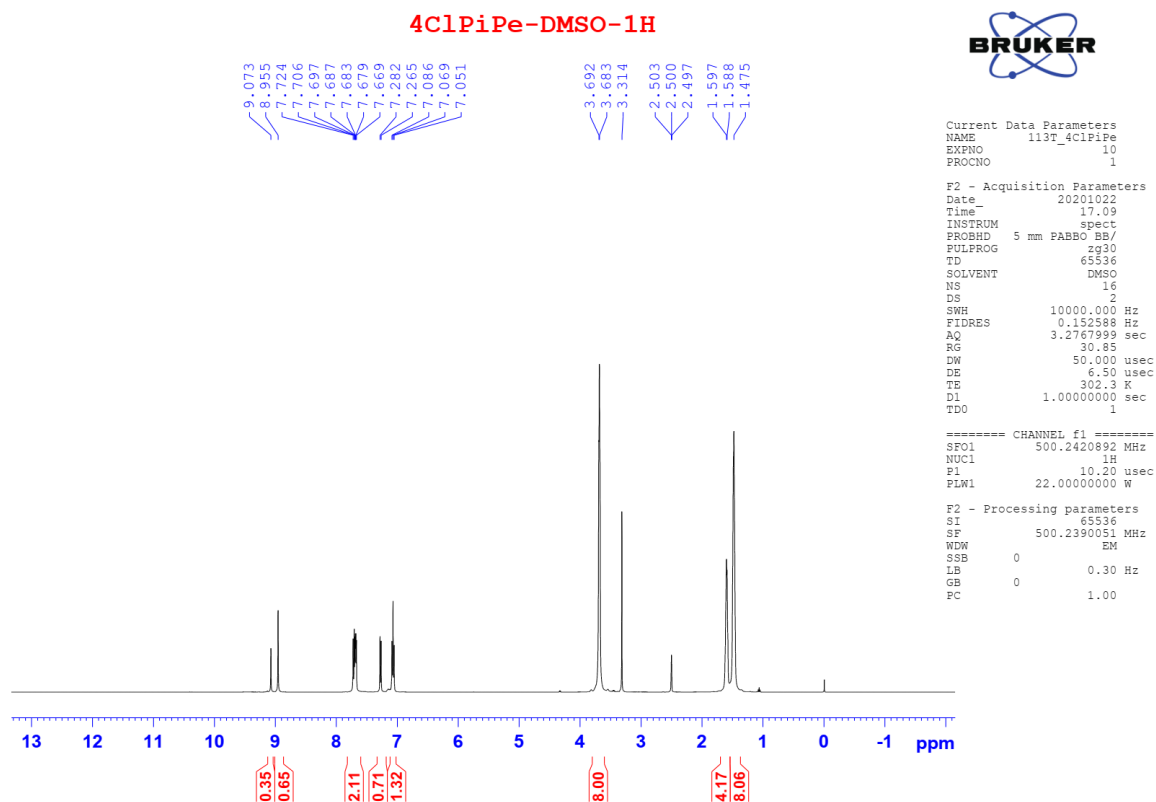
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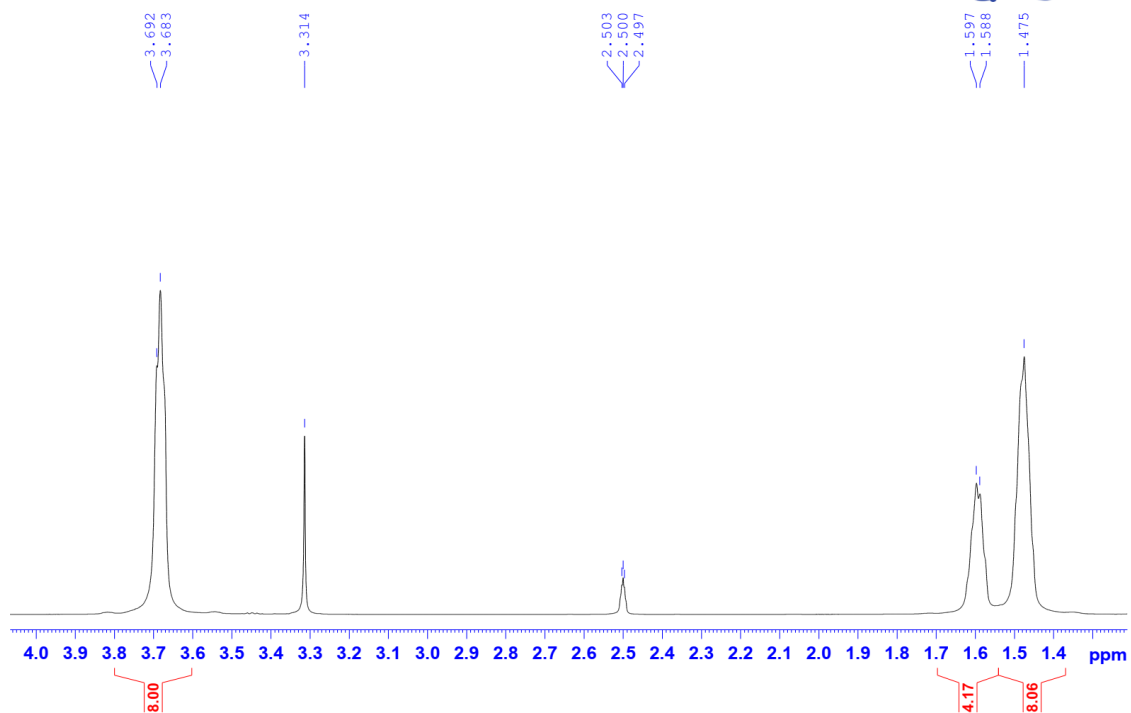
<Spectrum>



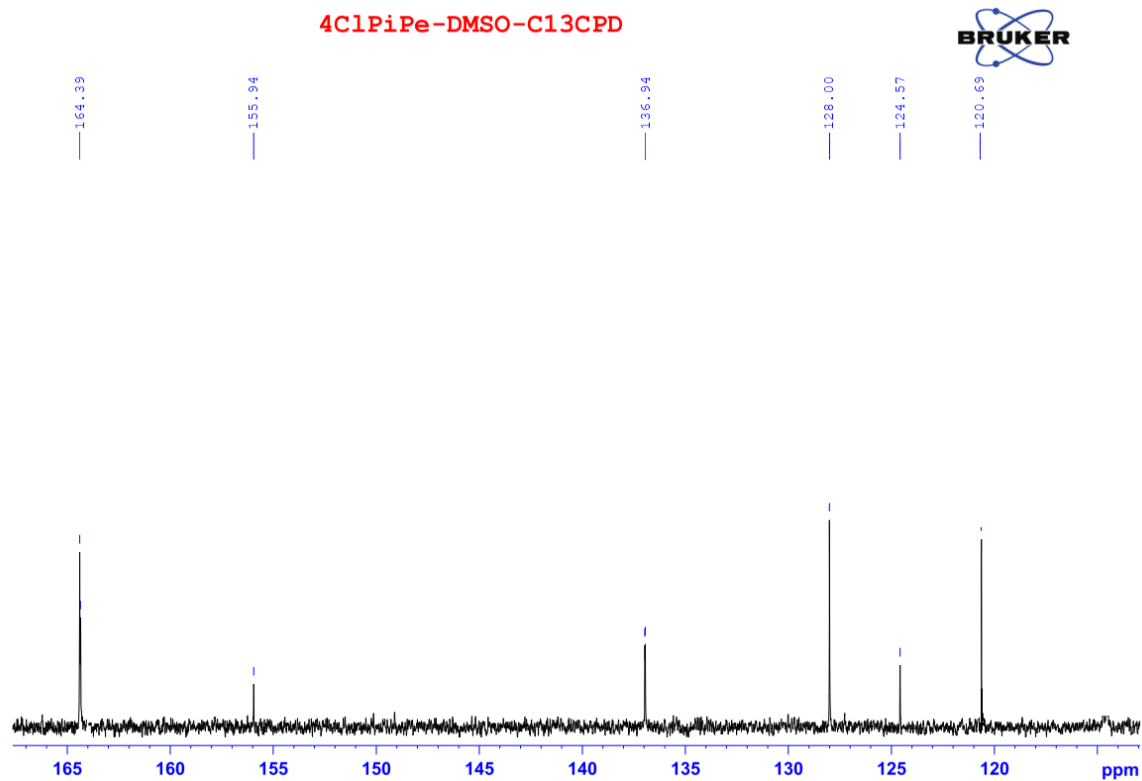
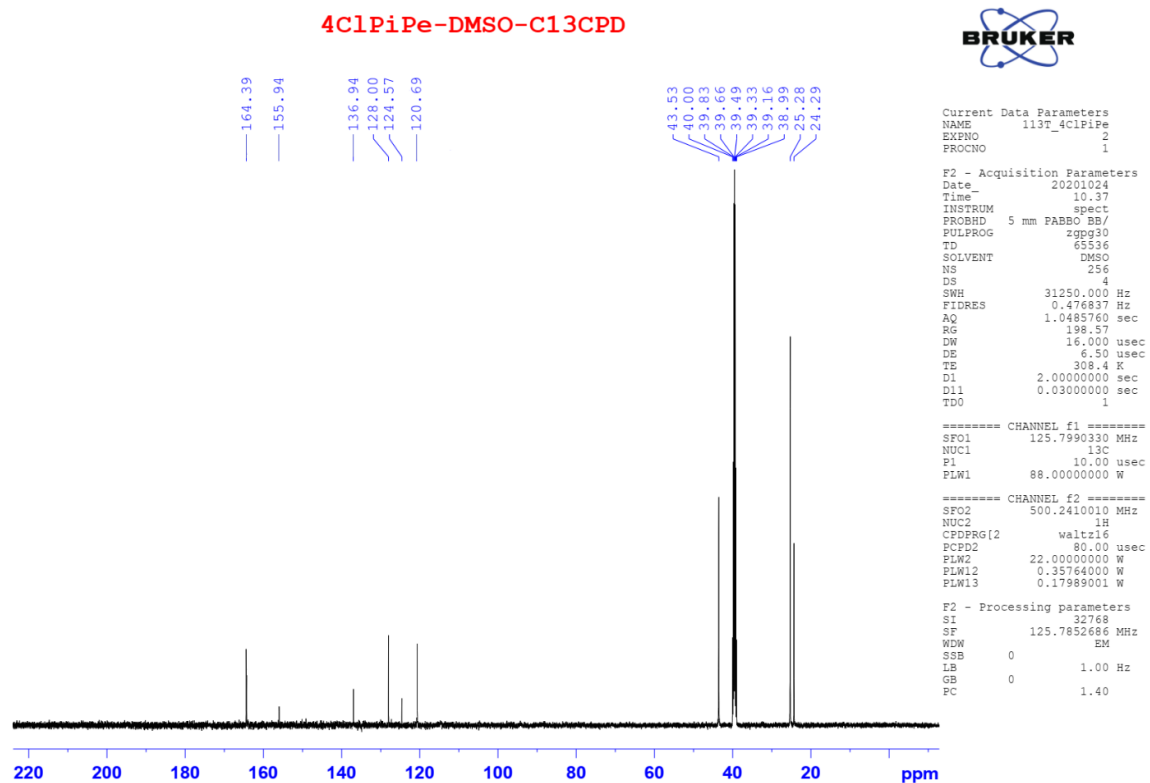
^1H NMR (2a)



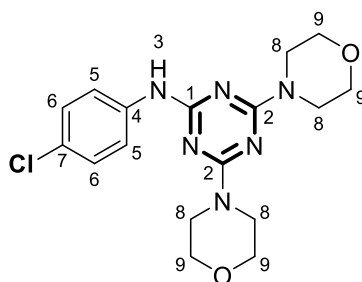
4ClPiPe-DMSO-1H



¹³C NMR (2a)



COMPOUND 3a



Position	¹ H NMR δppm, 500 MHz, DMSO- <i>d</i> ₆	Type
3	8.82 (1H, s)	-NH-
5	7.65 (2H, d, <i>J</i> = 9.0 Hz)	H _{Ar}
6	7.01 (2H, d, <i>J</i> = 9.0 Hz)	H _{Ar}
8	3.70 (8H, t, <i>J</i> = 5.5 Hz)	-CH ₂ -
9	3.63 (8H, t, <i>J</i> = 5.0 Hz)	-CH ₂ -

¹³C NMR (125 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆, δ ppm): 164.7 (>C=, C₂), 156.1 (>C=, C₁), 136.3 (>C=, C₄), 121.2 (>C=, C₆), 121.1 (>C=, C₇), 114.4 (>C=, C₅), 65.6 (-CH₂-, C₉), 43.2 (-CH₂-, C₈).

LC-MS (*m/z*)

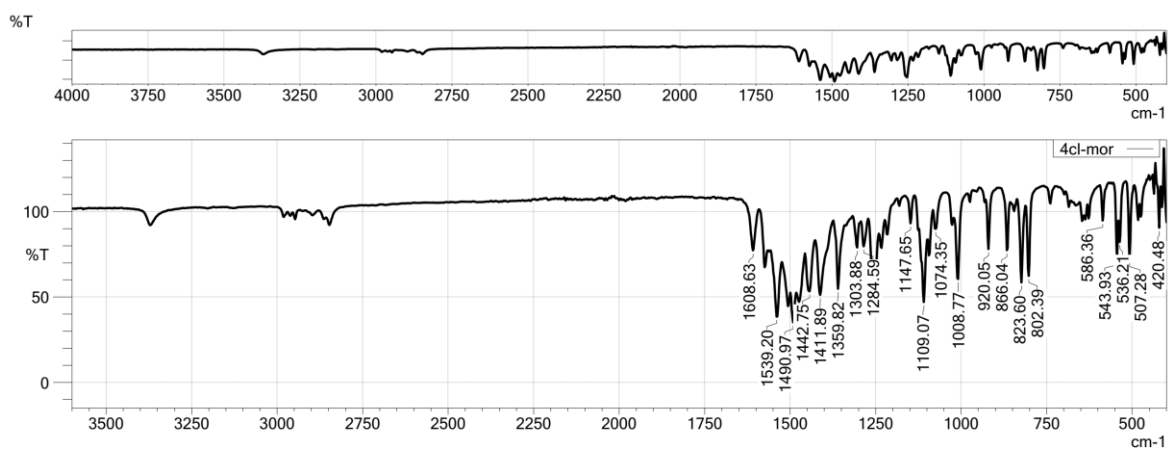
Expected formula: C₁₇H₂₁ClN₆O₂

Exact mass: 376.1415

[M+H]⁺ calcd: 377.1487

[M+H]⁺ found: 377.1477

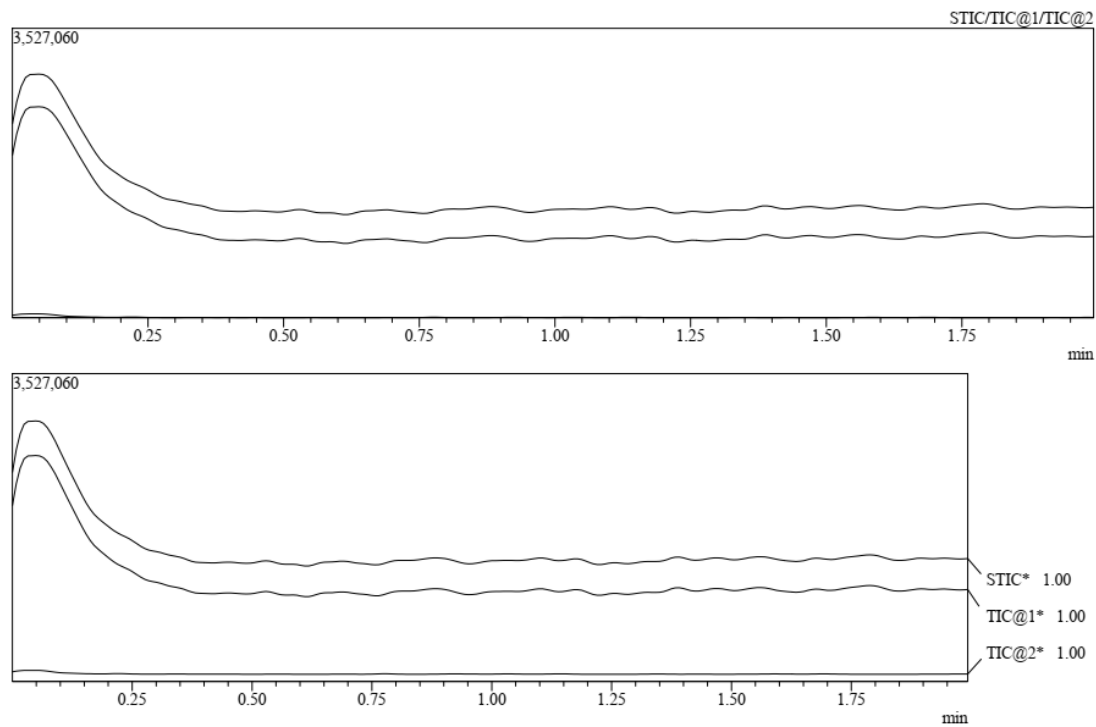
IR (3a)



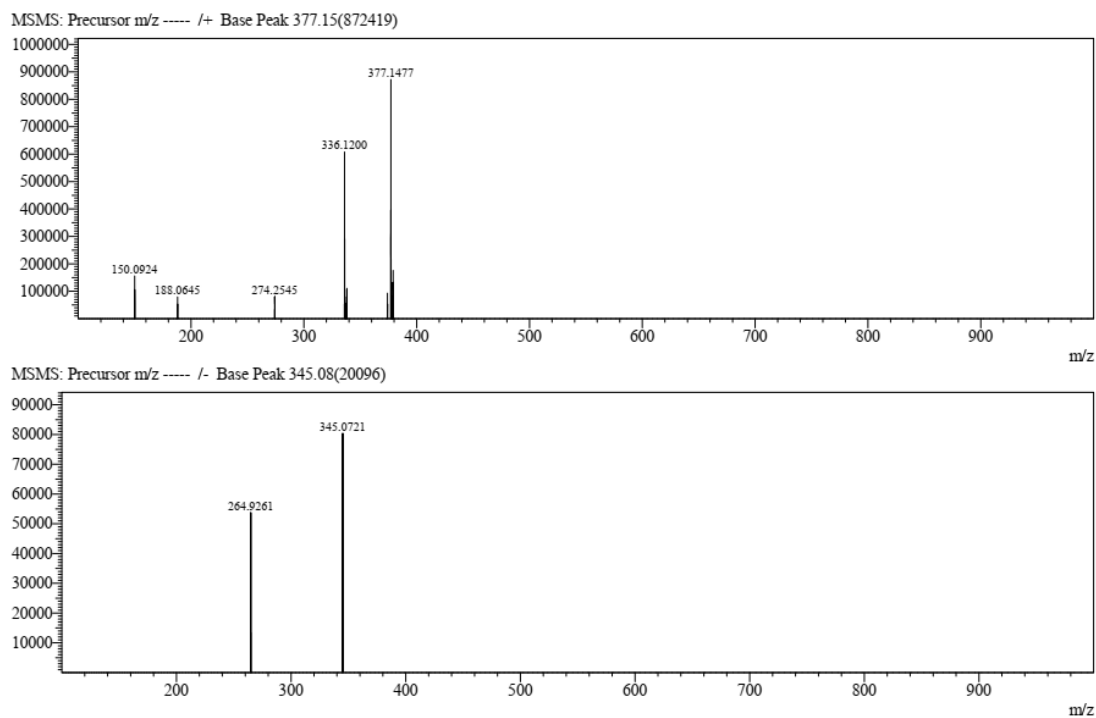
MS (3a)

==== Shimadzu LCMSsolution Data Report ====

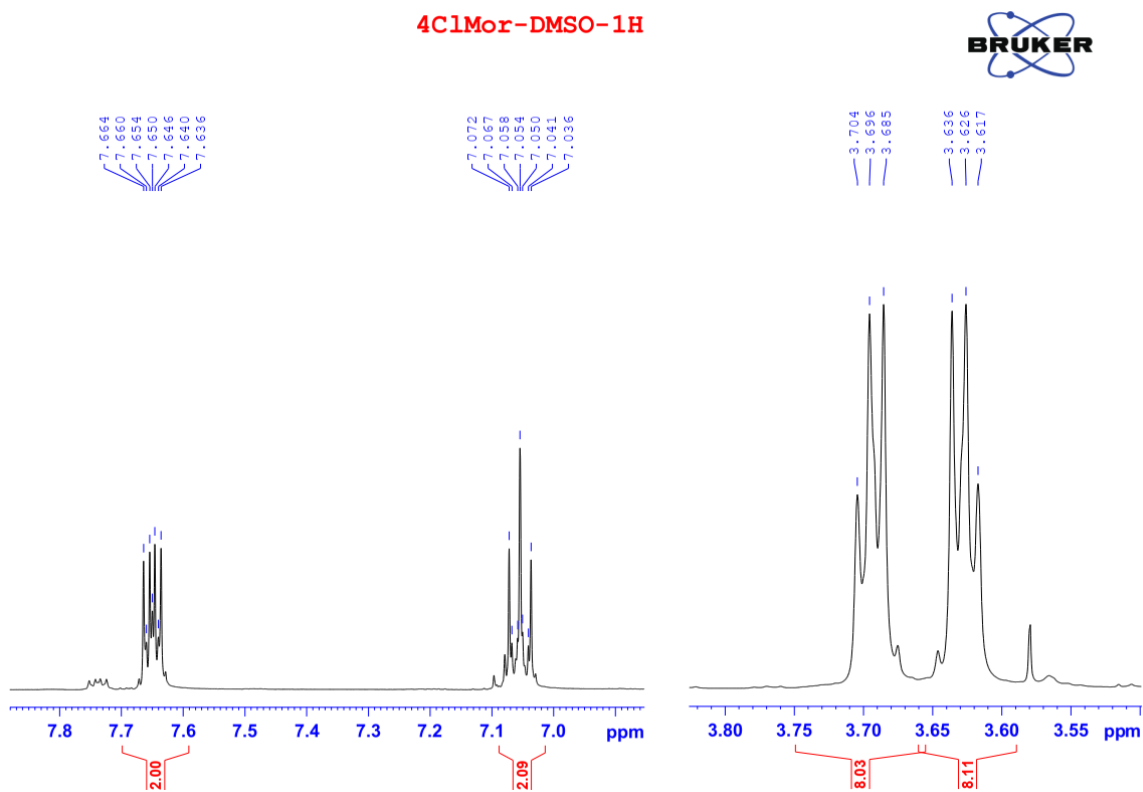
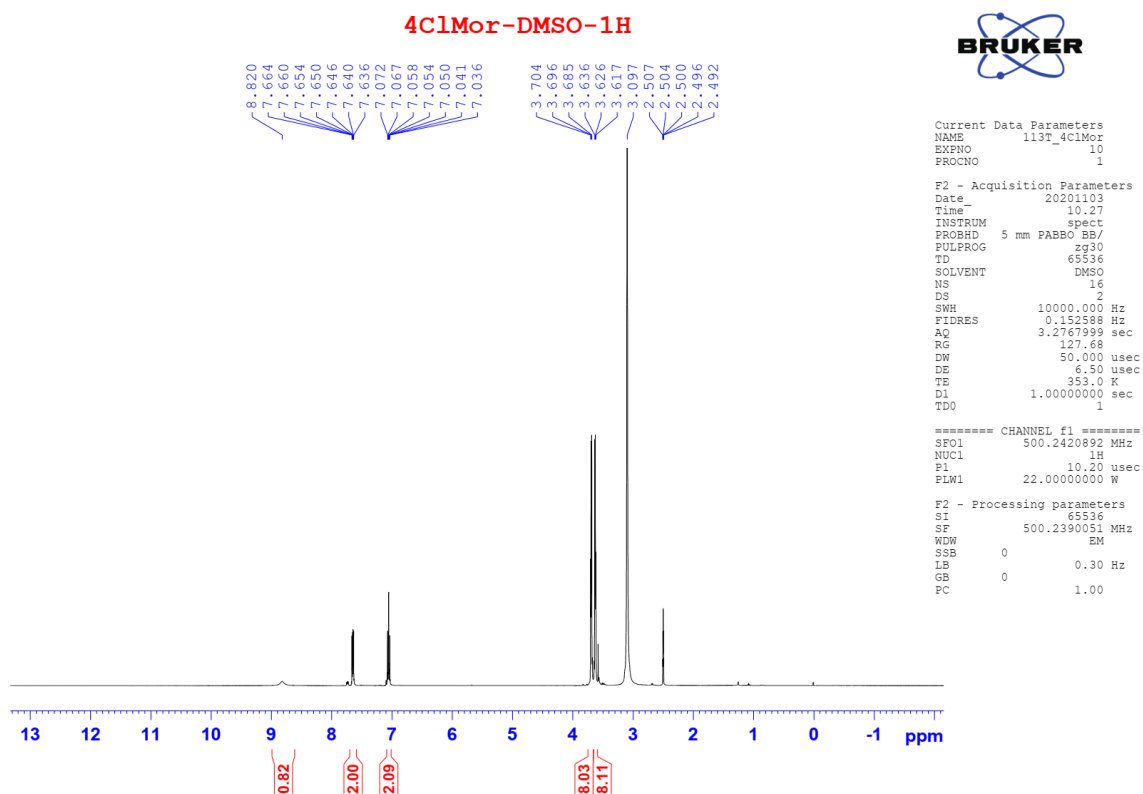
<Chromatogram>



<Spectrum>

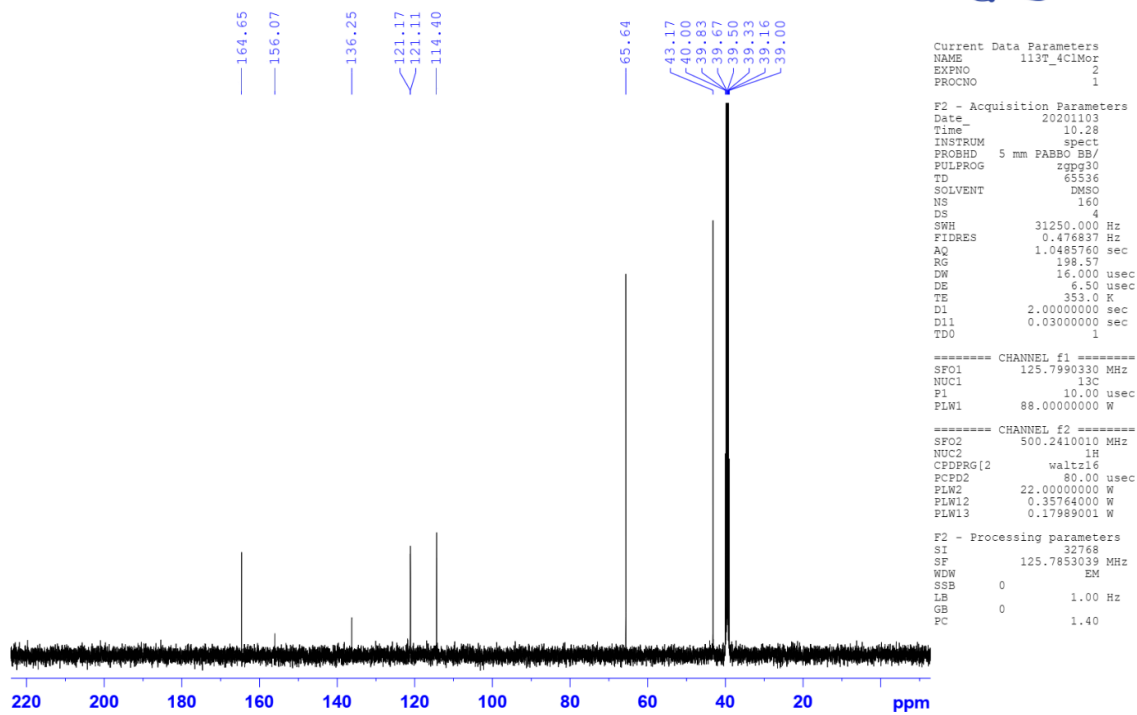


^1H NMR (3a)

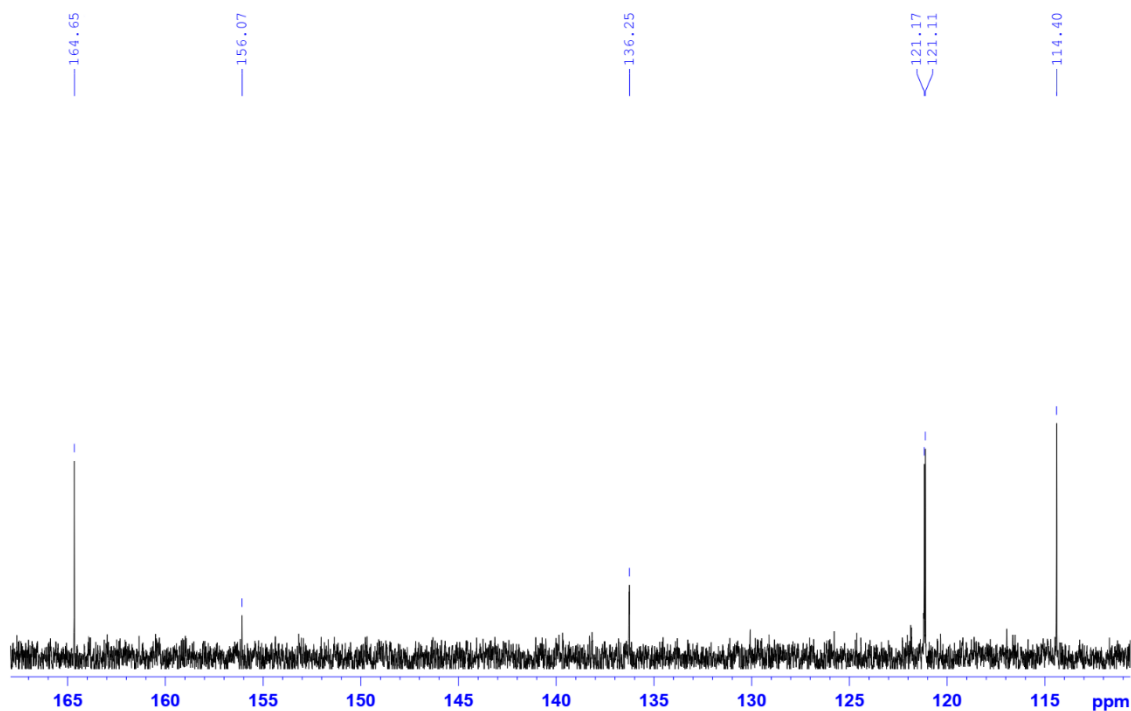


¹³C NMR (3a)

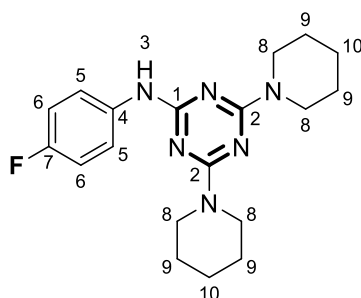
4ClMor-DMSO--C13CPD



4ClMor-DMSO--C13CPD



COMPOUND 2b



Position	^1H NMR δ ppm, 500 MHz, DMSO- d_6	Type
3	8.66 (1H, s)	-NH-
5	7.68 (2H, d, J = 9.0 Hz)	H _{Ar}
6	7.04 (2H, d, J = 9.0 Hz)	H _{Ar}
8	3.70 (8H, t, J = 5.5 Hz)	-CH ₂ -
9	1.52 (8H, t, J = 4.0 Hz)	-CH ₂ -
10	1.62 (4H, t, J = 5.0 Hz)	-CH ₂ -

^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, DMSO- d_6 , δ ppm): 164.4 ($>\text{C}=\text{}$, C₂), 164.0 ($>\text{C}=\text{}$, C₁), 157.86 and 155.98 ($>\text{C}=\text{}$, $J_{\text{C-F}}$ = 235 Hz, C₇), 136.99 and 136.98 ($>\text{C}=\text{}$, $J_{\text{C-F}}$ = 1.25 Hz, C₄), 120.78 and 120.72 ($>\text{C}=\text{}$, $J_{\text{C-F}}$ = 7.5 Hz, C₅), 114.78 and 114.61 ($>\text{C}=\text{}$, $J_{\text{C-F}}$ = 21.25 Hz, C₆), 43.6 (-CH₂-, C₈), 25.3 (-CH₂-, C₉), 24.3 (-CH₂-, C₁₀).

LC-MS (m/z)

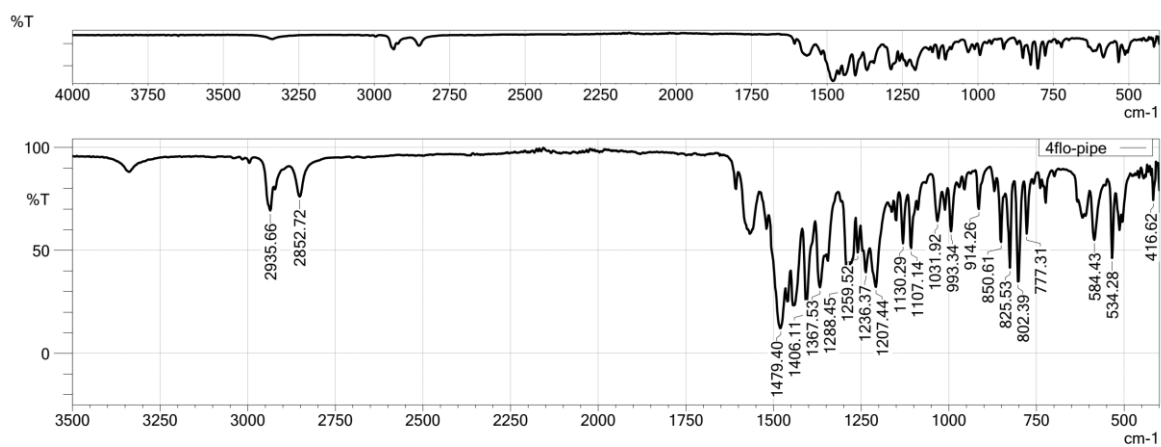
Expected formula: C₁₉H₂₅FN₆

Exact mass: 356.2125

[M+H]⁺ calcd: 357.2197

[M+H]⁺ found: 357.2124

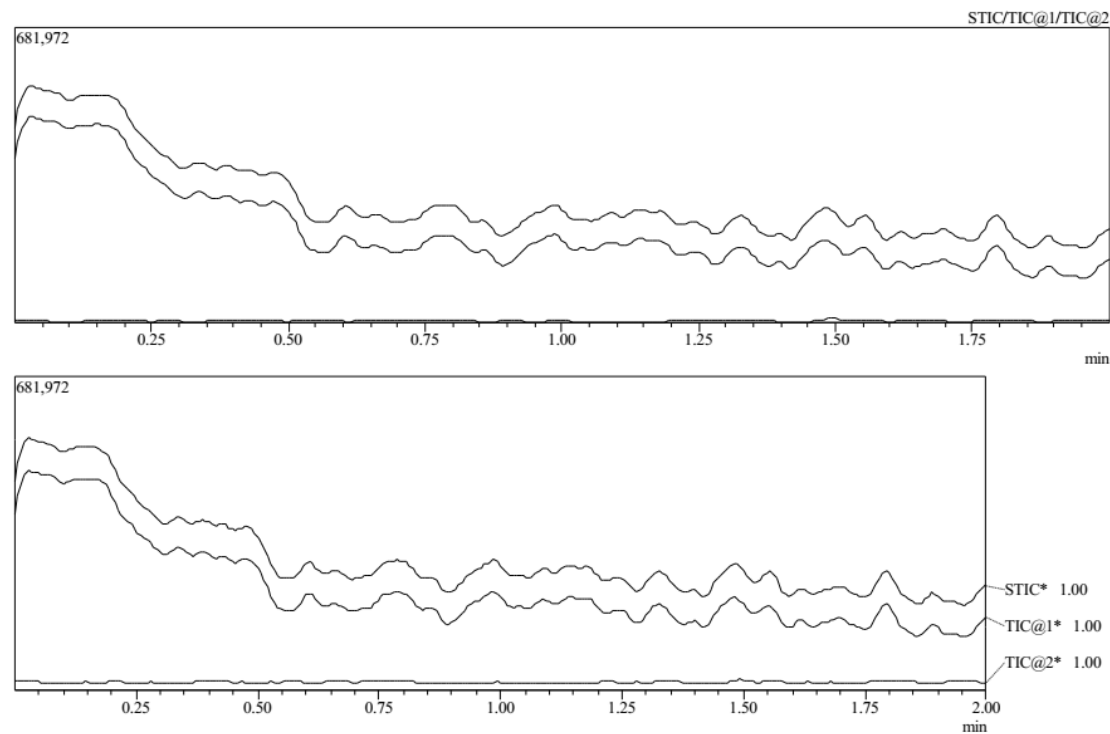
IR (2b)



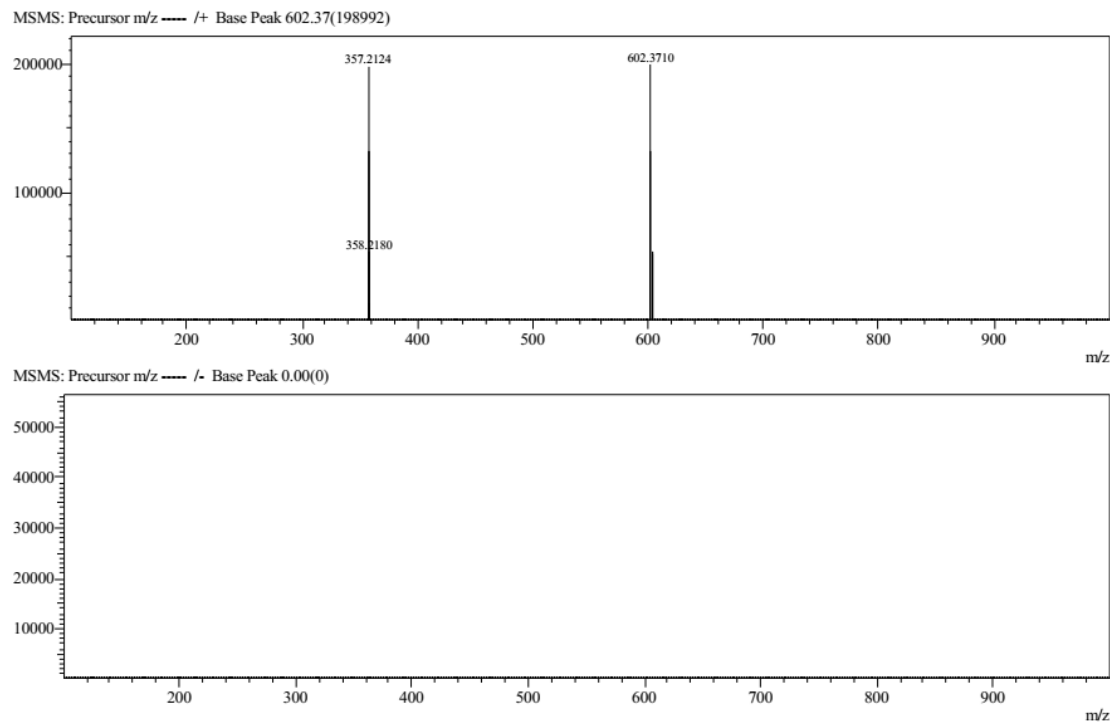
MS (2b)

==== Shimadzu LCMSsolution Data Report ====

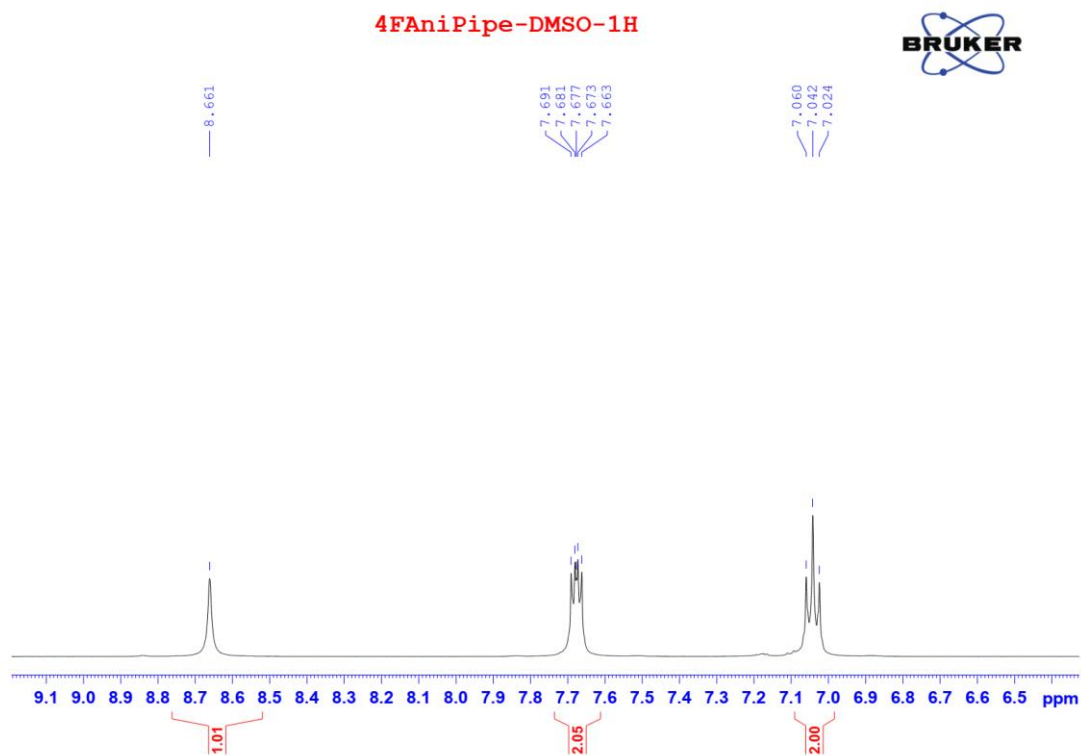
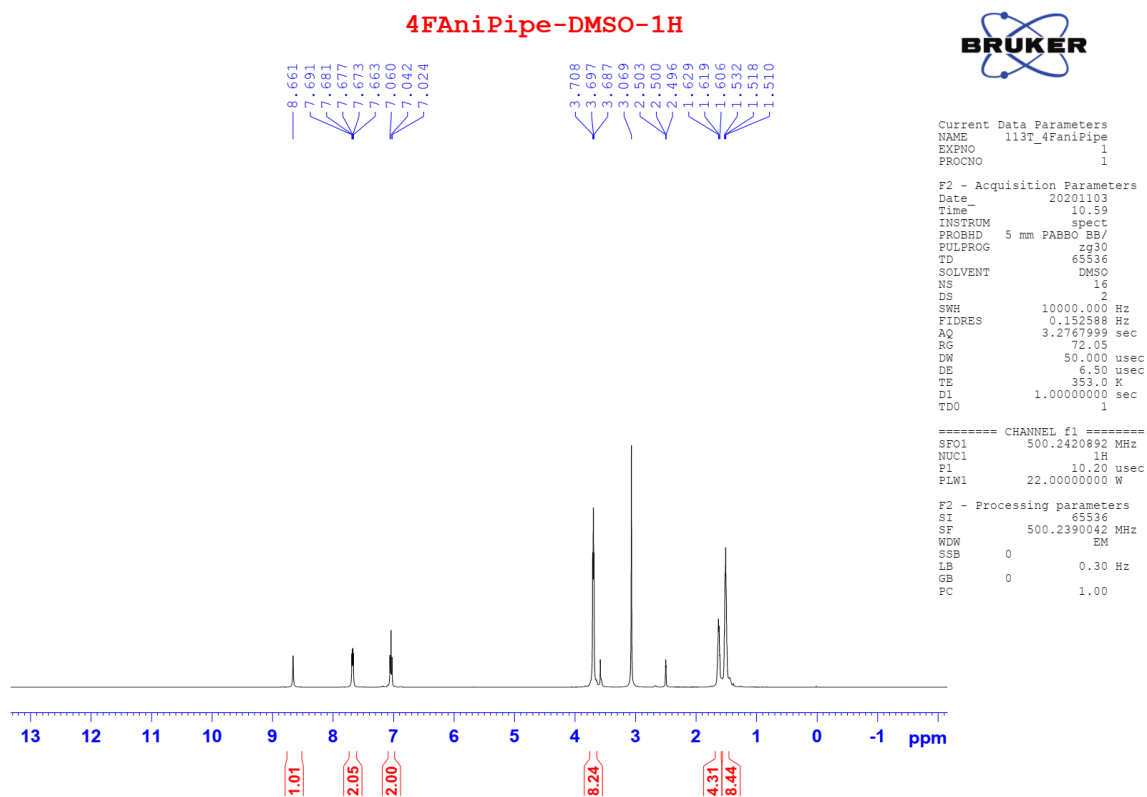
<Chromatogram>



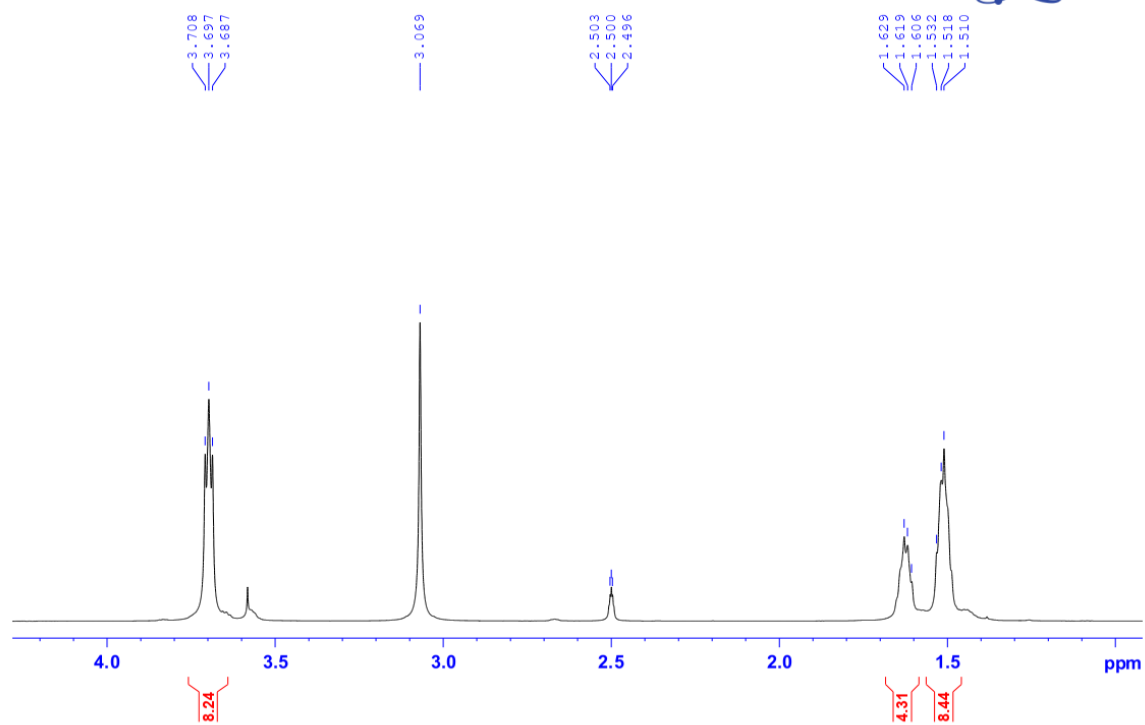
<Spectrum>



¹H NMR (2b)

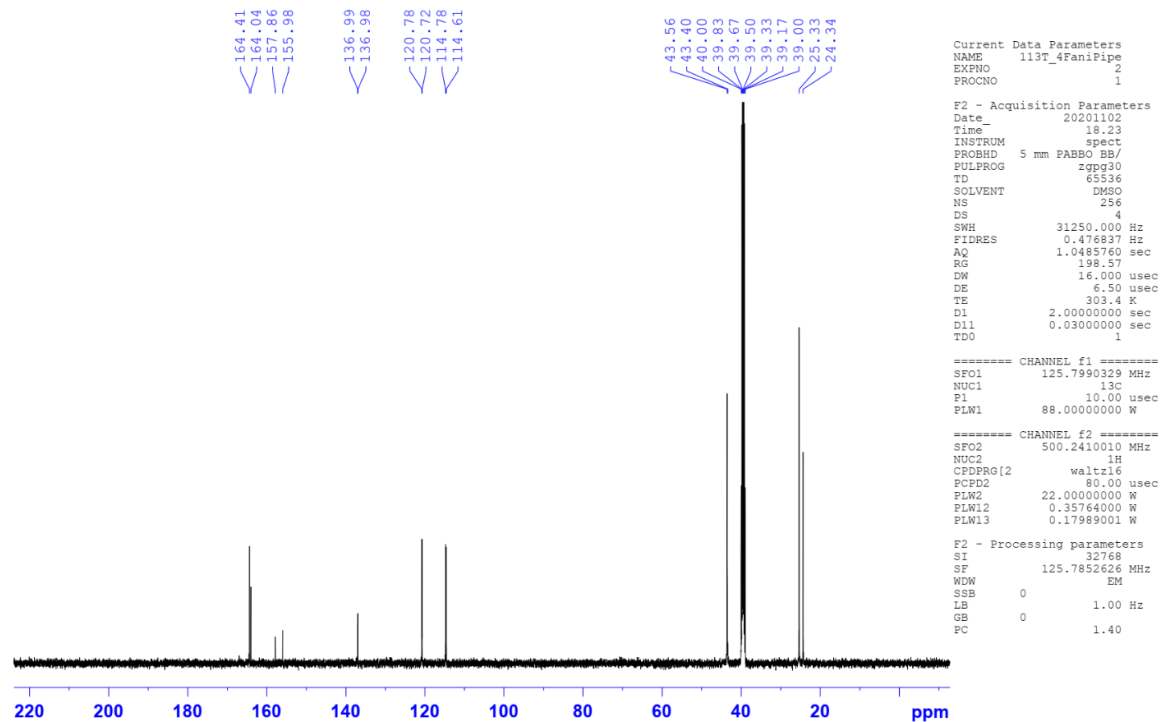


4FAniPipe-DMSO-1H

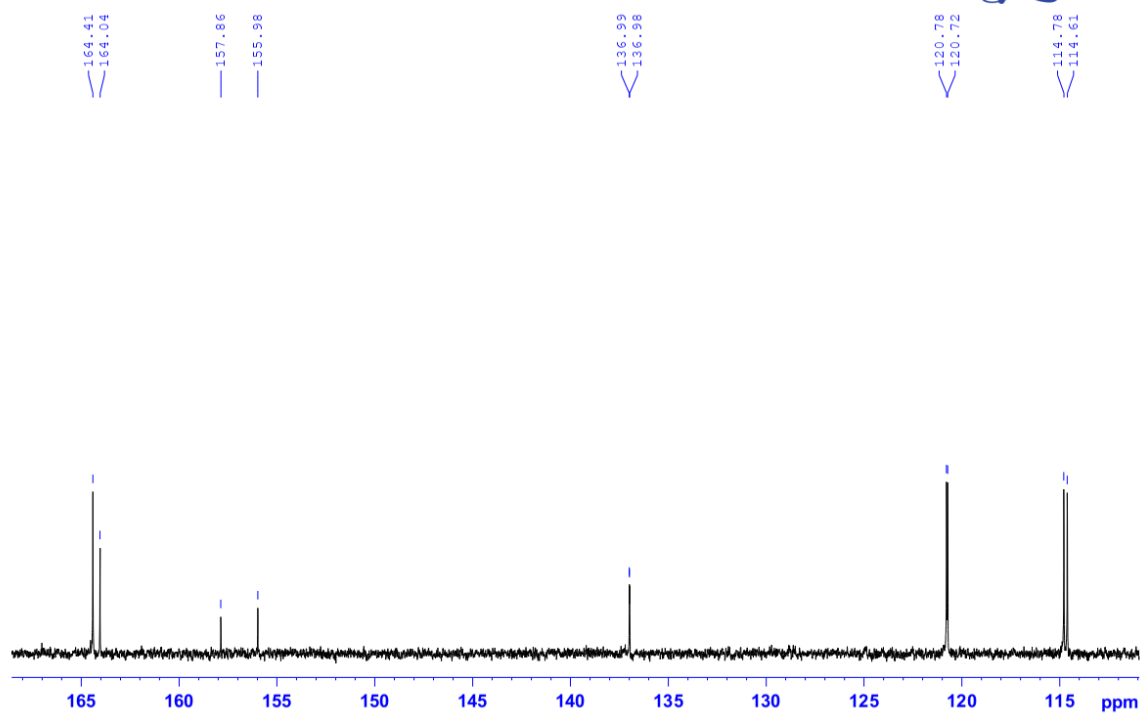


¹³C NMR (2b)

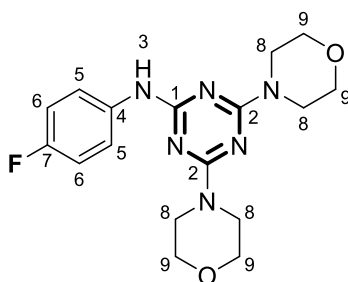
4FAniPipe-DMSO-C13CPD



4FAniPipe-DMSO-C13CPD



COMPOUND 3b



Position	^1H NMR δ ppm, 500 MHz, DMSO- d_6	Type
3	9.11 (1H, s)	-NH-
5	7.66 (2H, d, J = 9.0 Hz)	H _{Ar}
6	7.08 (2H, d, J = 9.0 Hz)	H _{Ar}
8	3.68 (8H, t, J = 5.0 Hz)	-CH ₂ -
9	3.61 (8H, t, J = 5.0 Hz)	-CH ₂ -

^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, DMSO- d_6 , δ ppm): 164.7 ($>\text{C}=\text{}$, C₂), 163.9 ($>\text{C}=\text{}$, C₁), 158.09 and 156.20 ($>\text{C}=\text{}$, $J_{\text{C-F}}$ = 236.25 Hz, C₇), 136.6 ($>\text{C}=\text{}$, C₄), 121.19 and 121.13 ($>\text{C}=\text{}$, $J_{\text{C-F}}$ = 7.5 Hz, C₅), 114.90 and 114.73 ($>\text{C}=\text{}$, $J_{\text{C-F}}$ = 21.25 Hz, C₆), 66.0 (-CH₂-, C₉), 43.3 (-CH₂-, C₈).

LC-MS (m/z)

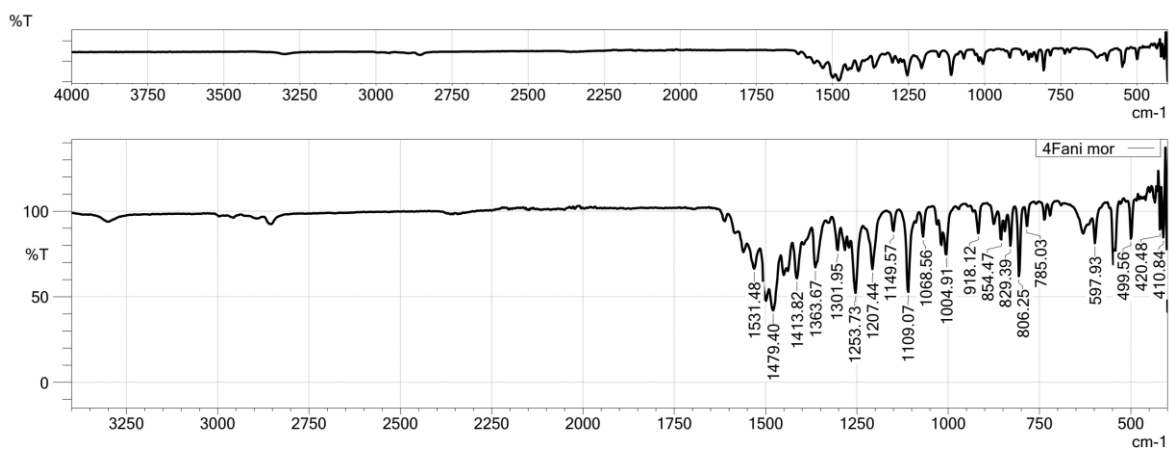
Expected formula: C₁₇H₂₁FN₆O₂

Exact mass: 360.1710

[M+H]⁺ calcd: 361.1783

[M+H]⁺ found: 361.1778

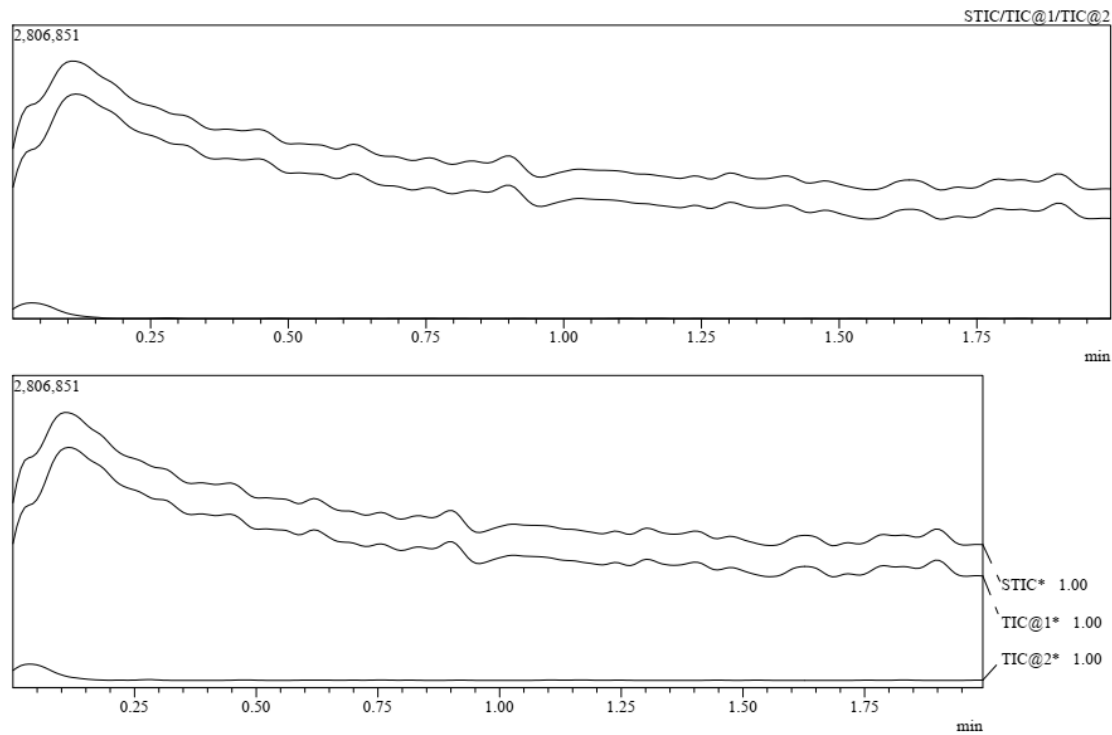
IR (3b)



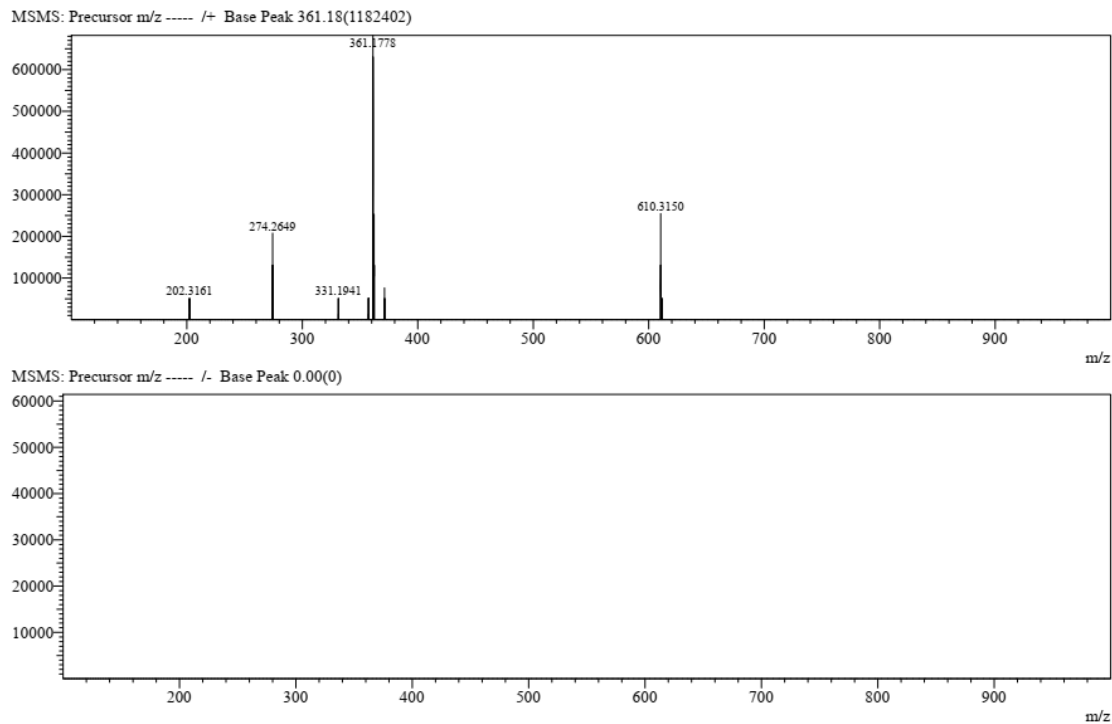
MS (3b)

==== Shimadzu LCMSsolution Data Report ====

<Chromatogram>

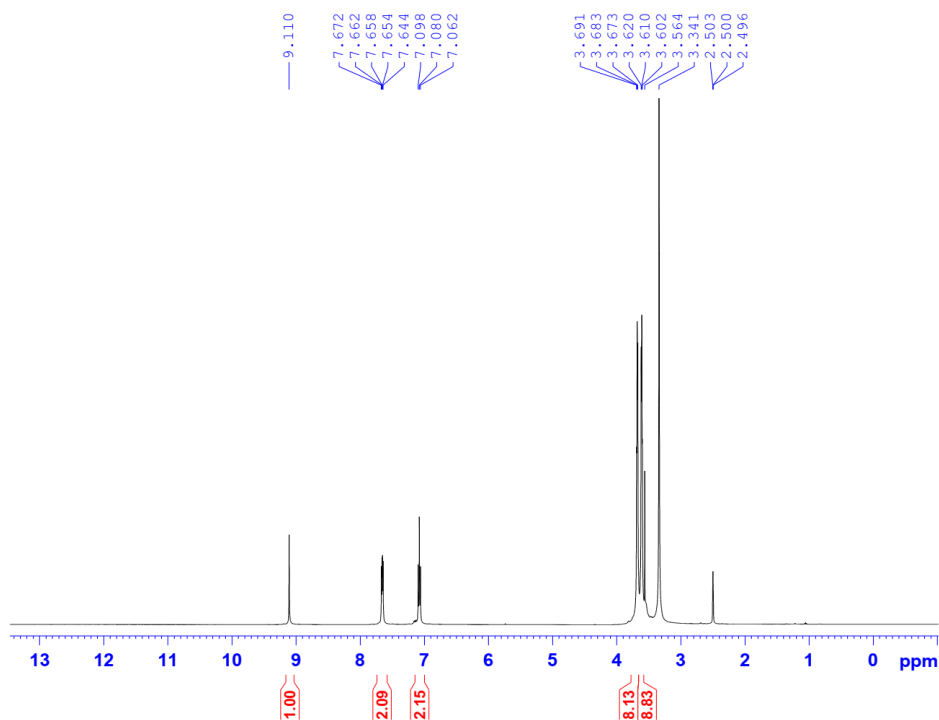


<Spectrum>

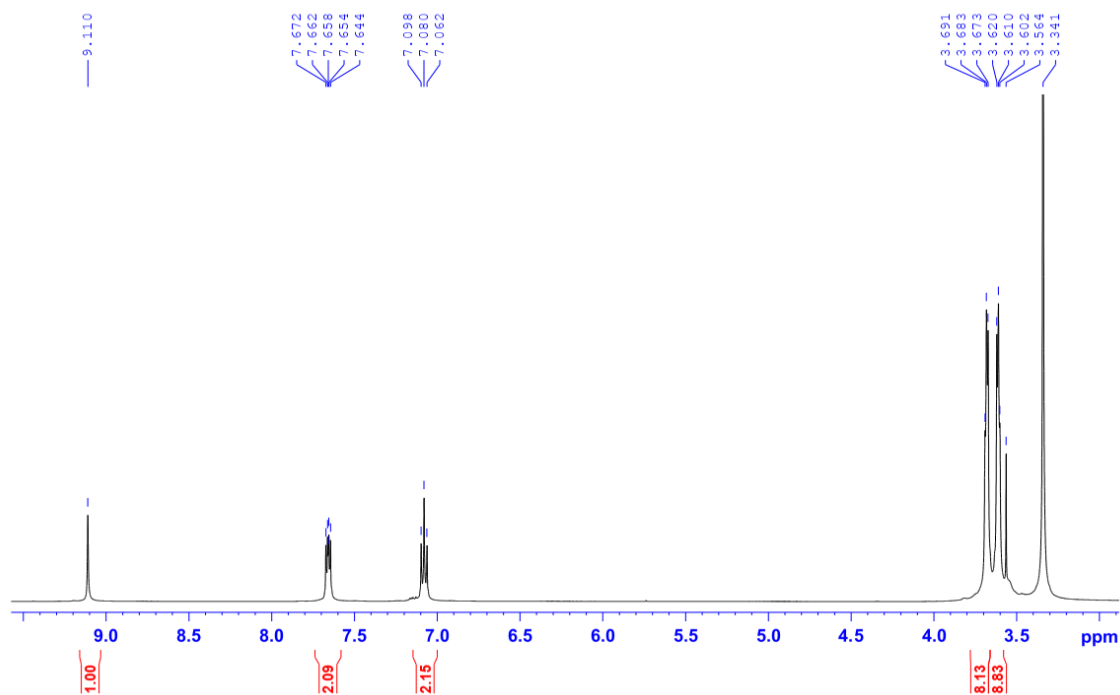


^1H NMR (3b)

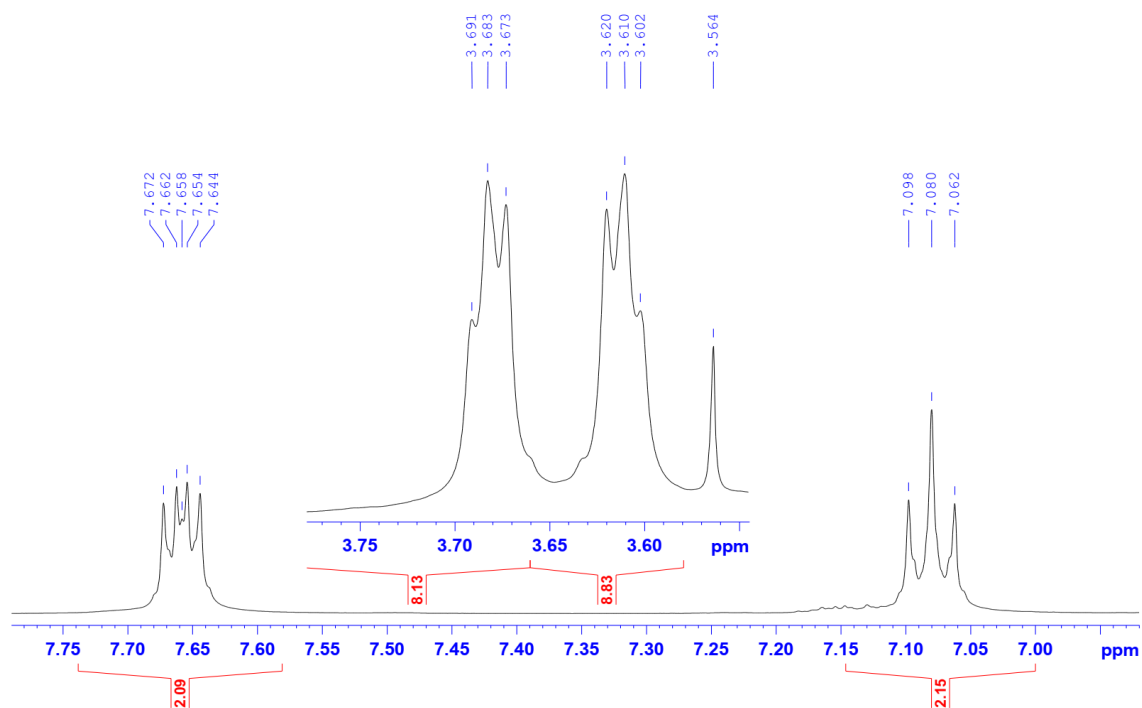
4FAniMor-DMSO-1H



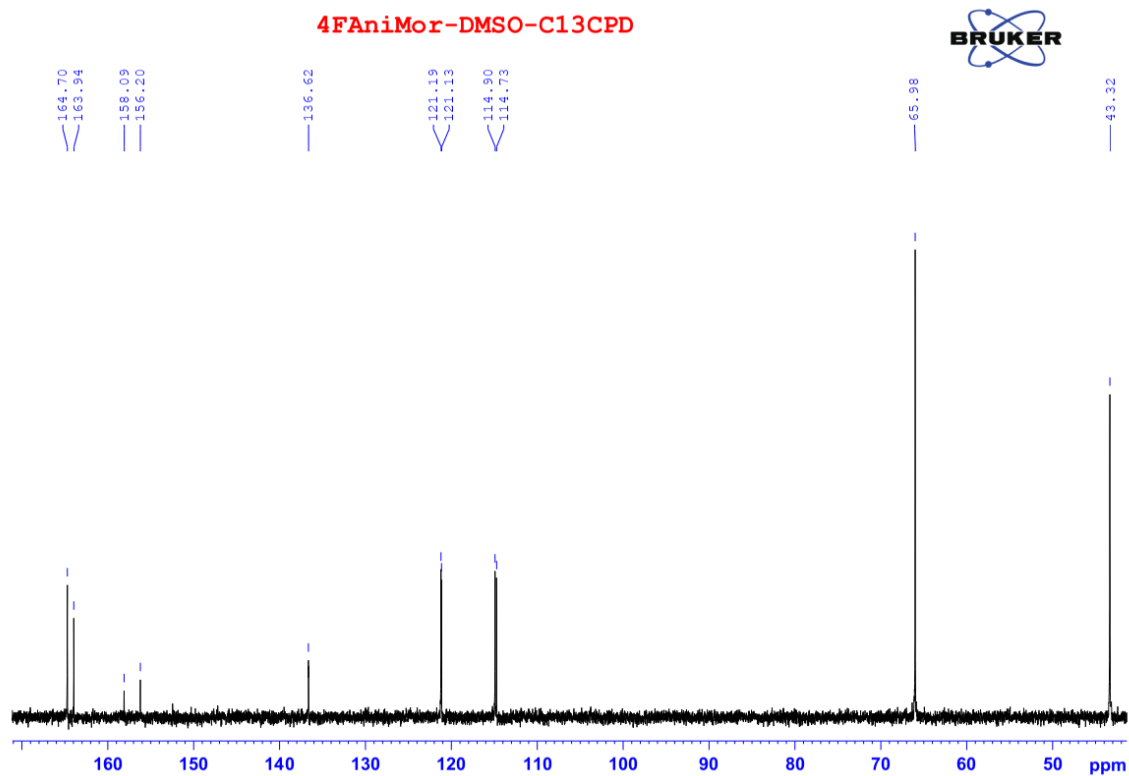
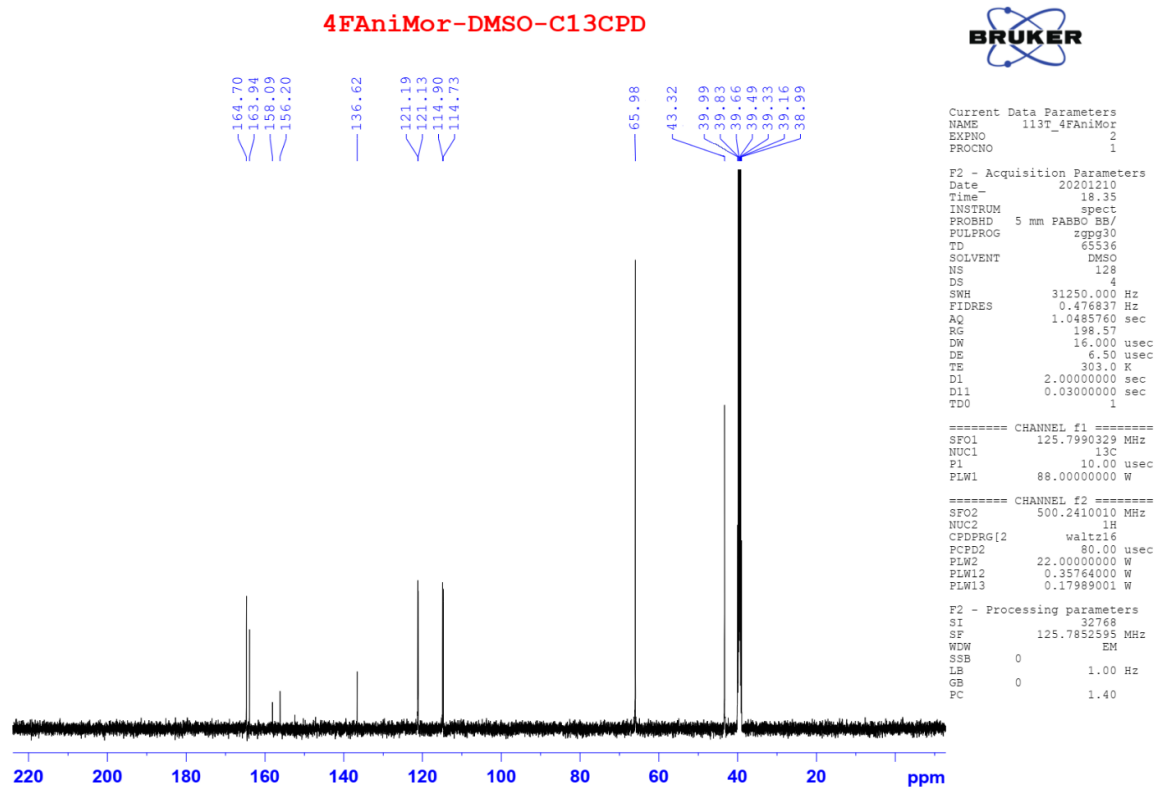
4FAniMor-DMSO-1H



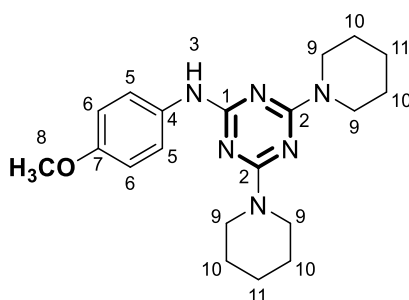
4FAniMor-DMSO-1H



¹³C NMR (3b)



COMPOUND 2c



Position	^1H NMR δ ppm, 500 MHz, DMSO- d_6	Type
3	8.72 (1H, s)	-NH-
5	7.57 (2H, d, J = 9.0 Hz)	H _{Ar}
6	6.83 (2H, d, J = 9.0 Hz)	H _{Ar}
8	3.70 (3H, s)	-OCH ₃
9	3.68 (8H, t, J = 5.0 Hz)	-CH ₂ -
10	1.48 (8H, t, J = 3.5 Hz)	-CH ₂ -
11	1.59 (4H, t, J = 4.5 Hz)	-CH ₂ -

^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, DMSO- d_6 , δ ppm): 164.5 (>C=, C₂), 164.0 (>C=, C₁), 154.0 (>C=, C₇), 133.8 (>C=, C₄), 120.8 (>C=, C₅), 113.5 (>C=, C₆), 55.1 (-OCH₃, C₈), 43.5 (-CH₂-, C₉), 25.4 (-CH₂-, C₁₀), 24.4 (-CH₂-, C₁₁).

LC-MS (m/z)

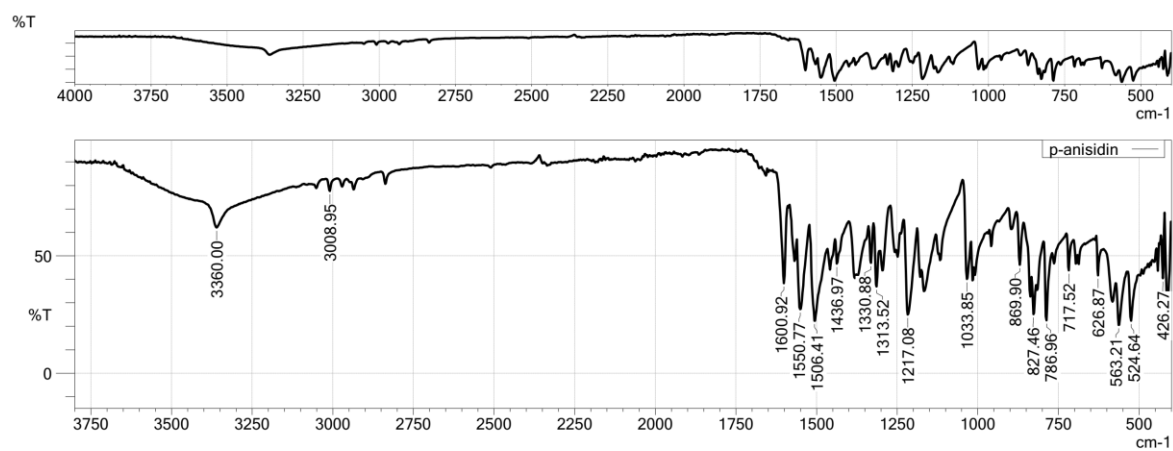
Expected formula: C₂₀H₂₈N₆O

Exact mass: 368.2325

[M+H]⁺ calcd: 369.2397

[M+H]⁺ found: 369.2299

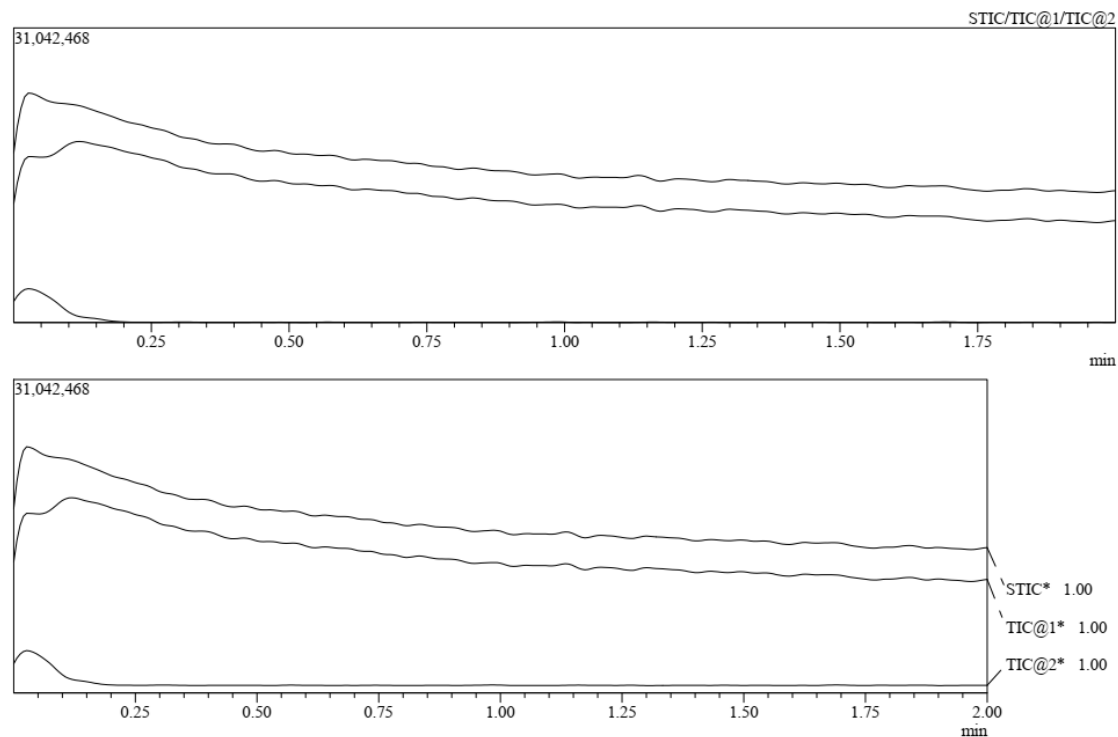
IR (2c)



MS (2c)

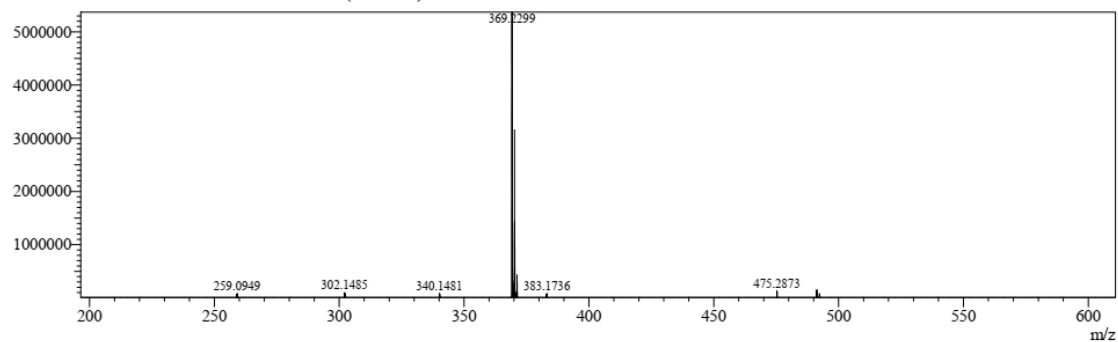
==== Shimadzu LCMSsolution Data Report ====

<Chromatogram>

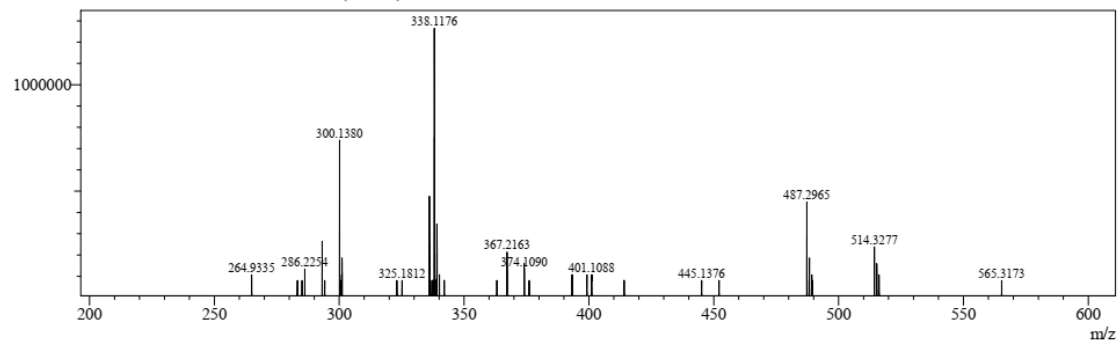


<Spectrum>

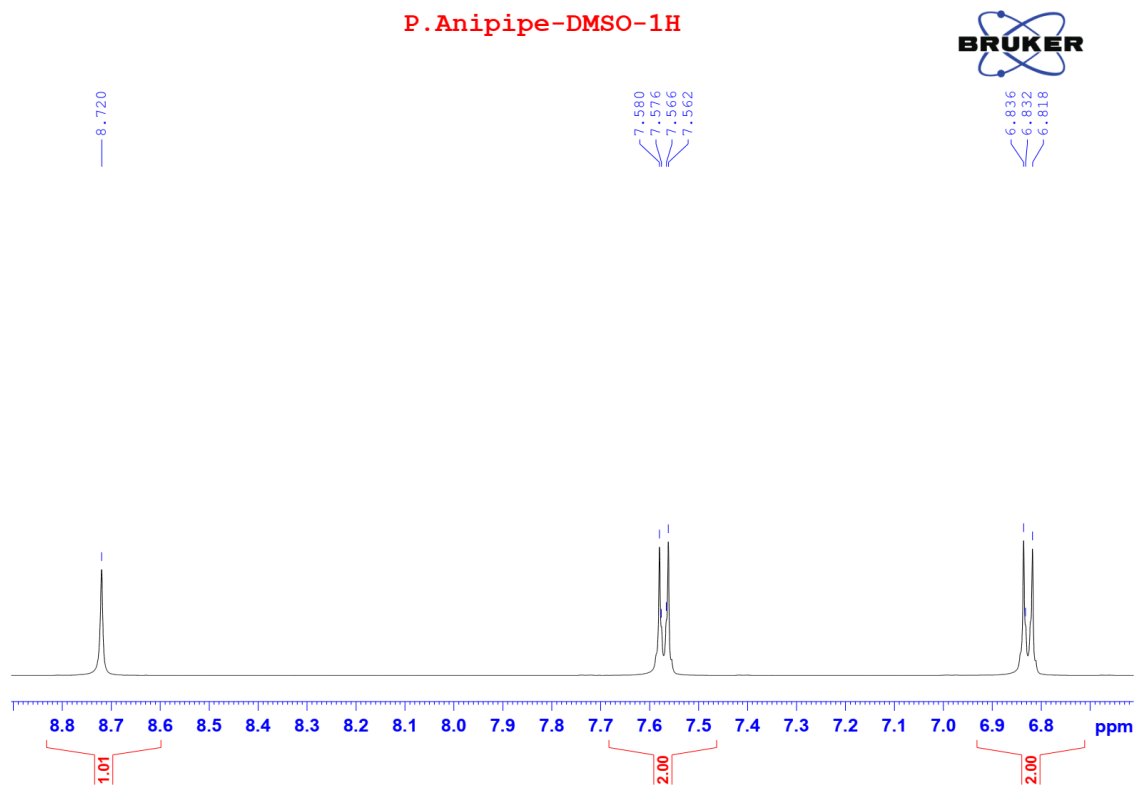
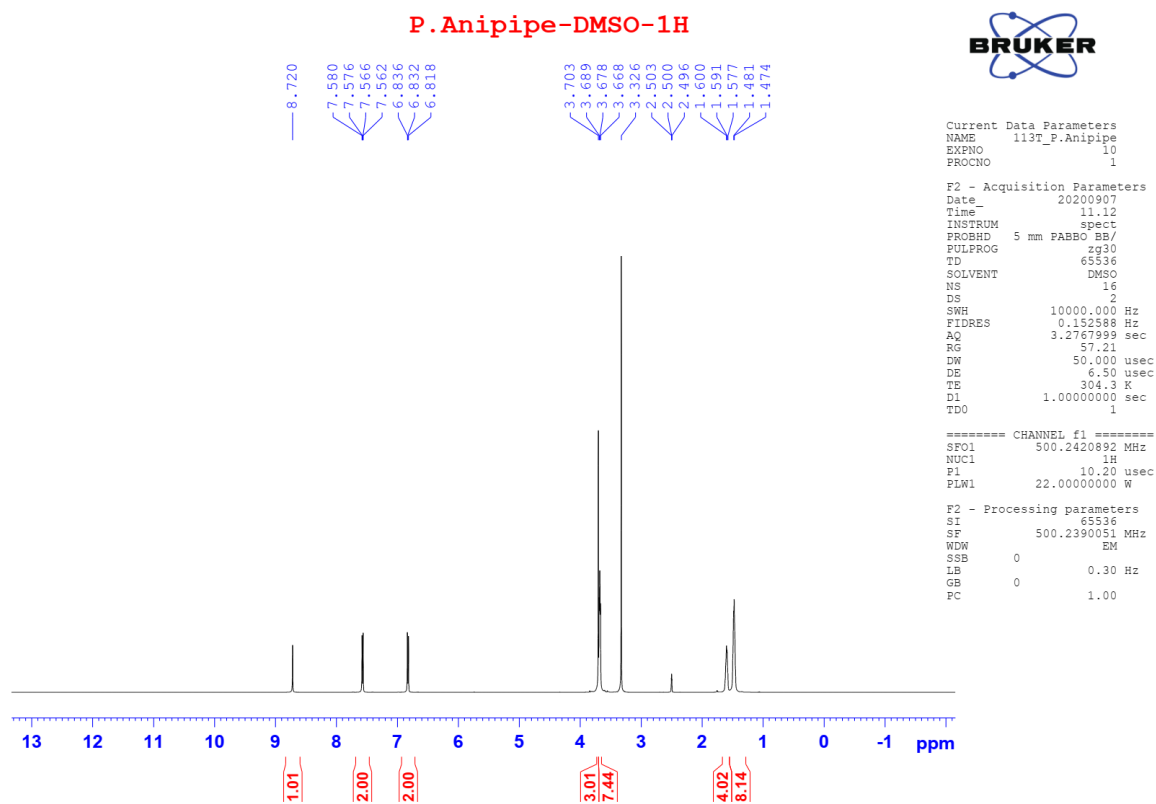
MSMS: Precursor m/z ----- /+ Base Peak 369.23(12241298)



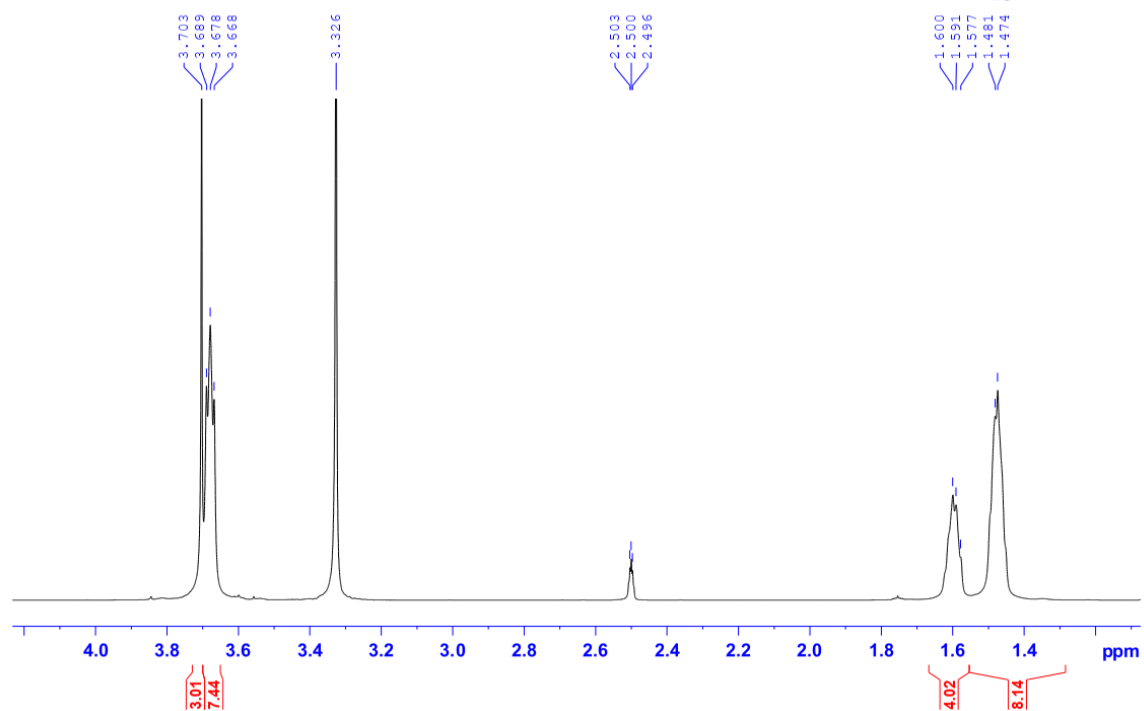
MSMS: Precursor m/z ----- /- Base Peak 338.12(751546)



^1H NMR (2c)

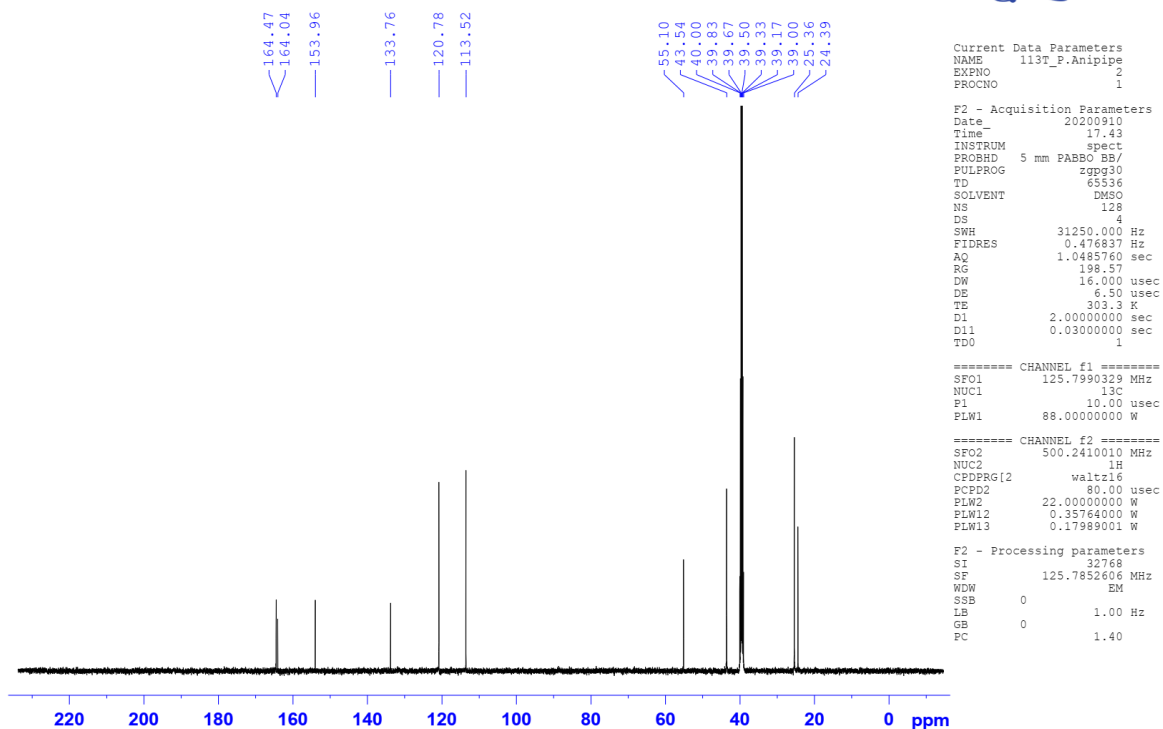


P.Anipipe-DMSO-1H

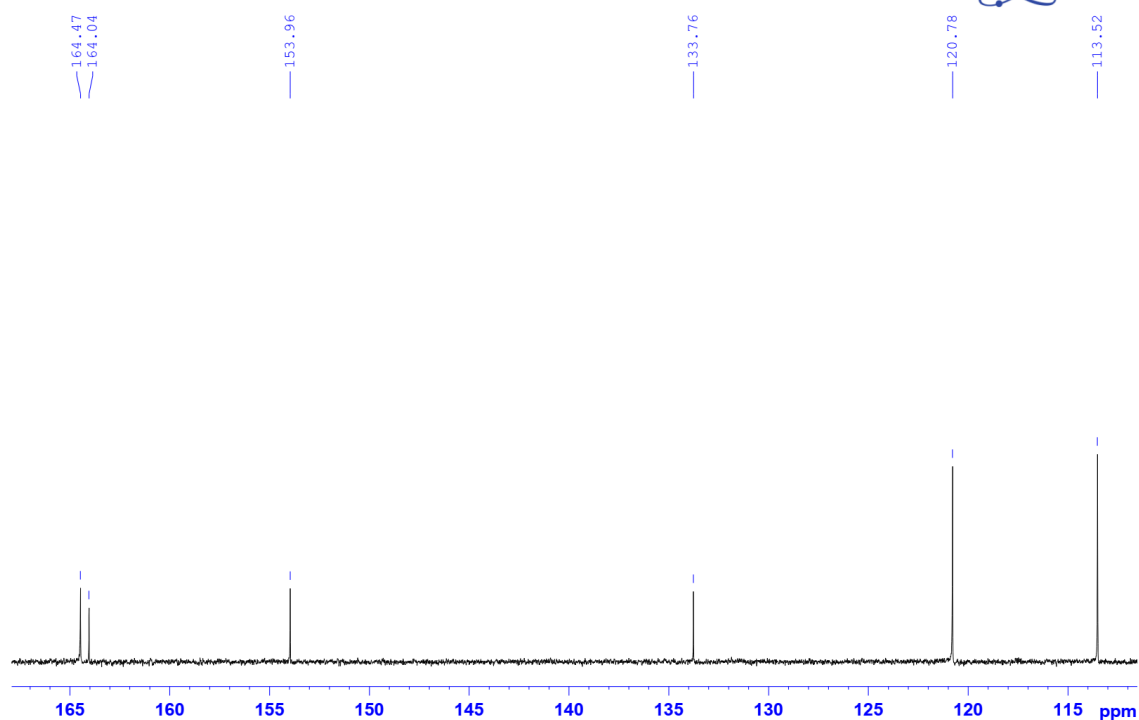


^{13}C NMR (2c)

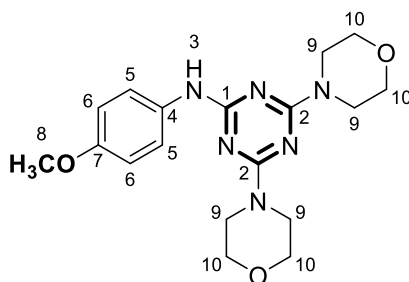
P.Anipipe-DMSO-C13CPD



P.Anipipe-DMSO-C13CPD



COMPOUND 3c



Position	^1H NMR δ ppm, 500 MHz, DMSO- d_6	Type
3	8.90 (1H, s)	-NH-
5	7.55 (2H, d, J = 9.0 Hz)	H _{Ar}
6	6.84 (2H, d, J = 9.0 Hz)	H _{Ar}
8	3.70 (3H, s)	-OCH ₃
9	3.68 (8H, t, J = 5.0 Hz)	-CH ₂ -
10	3.61 (8H, t, J = 4.5 Hz)	-CH ₂ -

^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, DMSO- d_6 , δ ppm): 164.7 (>C=, C₂), 163.9 (>C=, C₁), 154.2 (>C=, C₇), 133.3 (>C=, C₄), 121.1 (>C=, C₅), 113.6 (>C=, C₆), 66.0 (-CH₂-, C₁₀), 55.1 (-OCH₃, C₈), 43.3 (-CH₂-, C₉).

LC-MS (m/z)

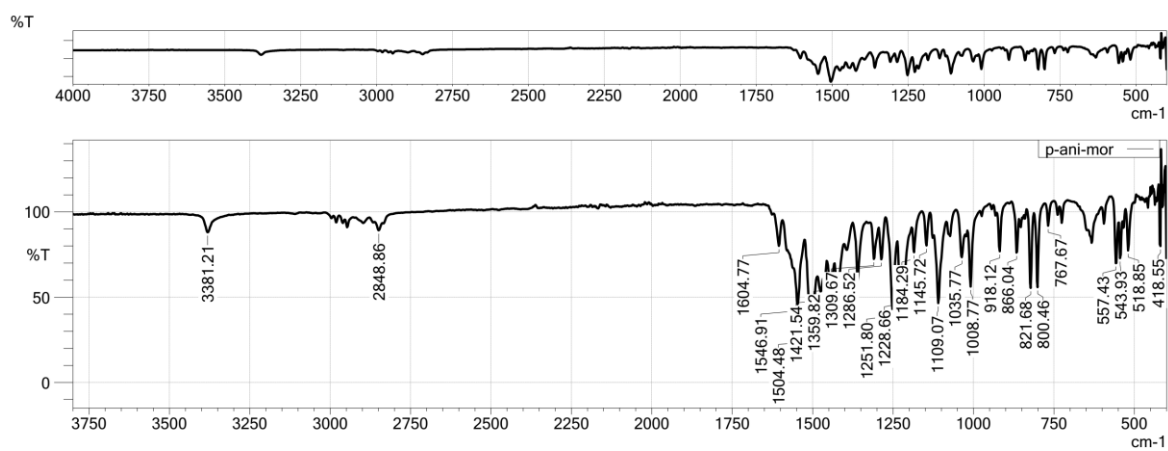
Expected formula: C₁₈H₂₄N₆O₃

Exact mass: 372.1910

[M+H]⁺ calcd: 373.1983

[M+H]⁺ found: 373.1981

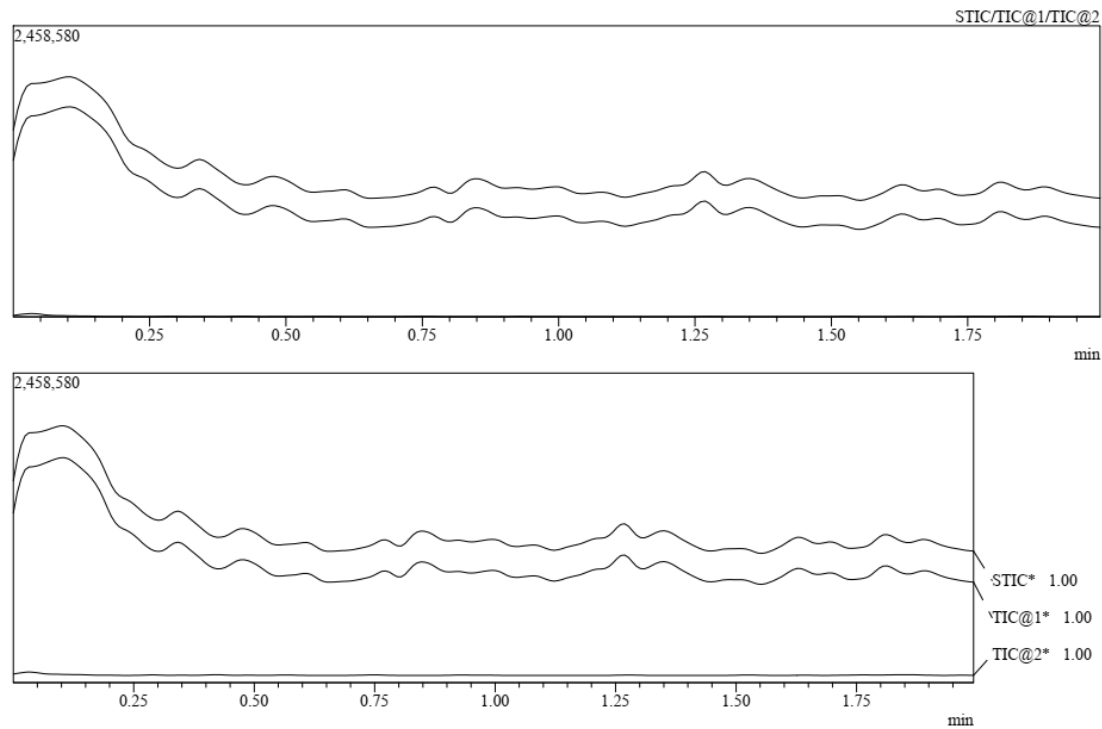
IR (3c)



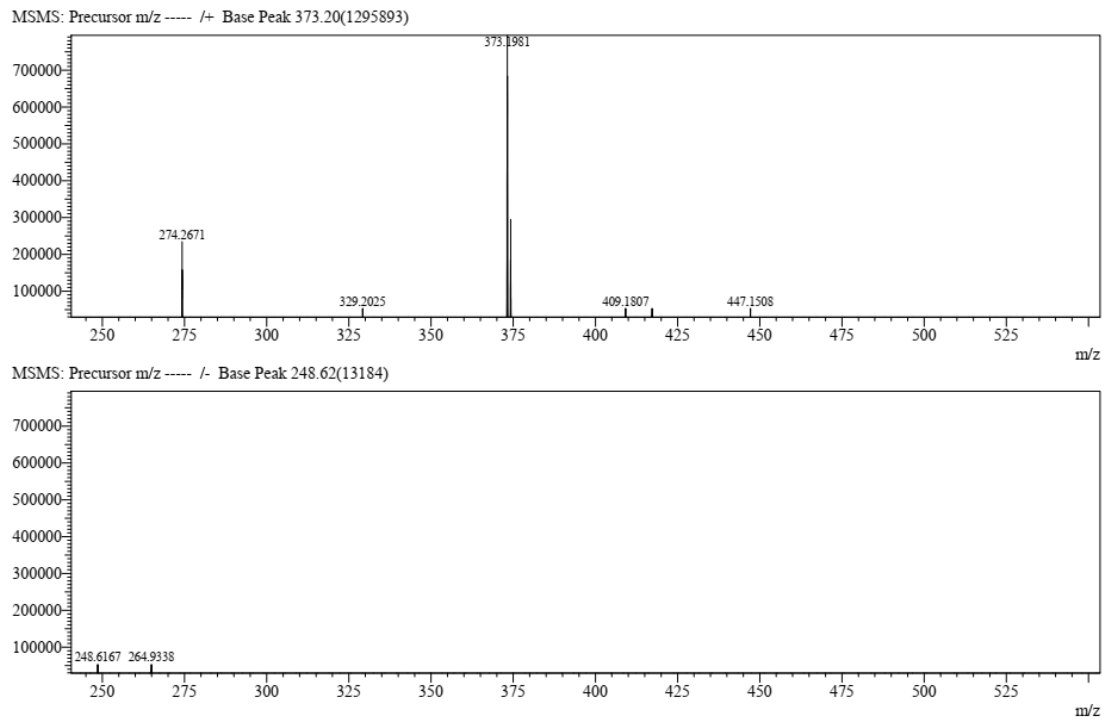
MS (3c)

==== Shimadzu LCMSsolution Data Report ====

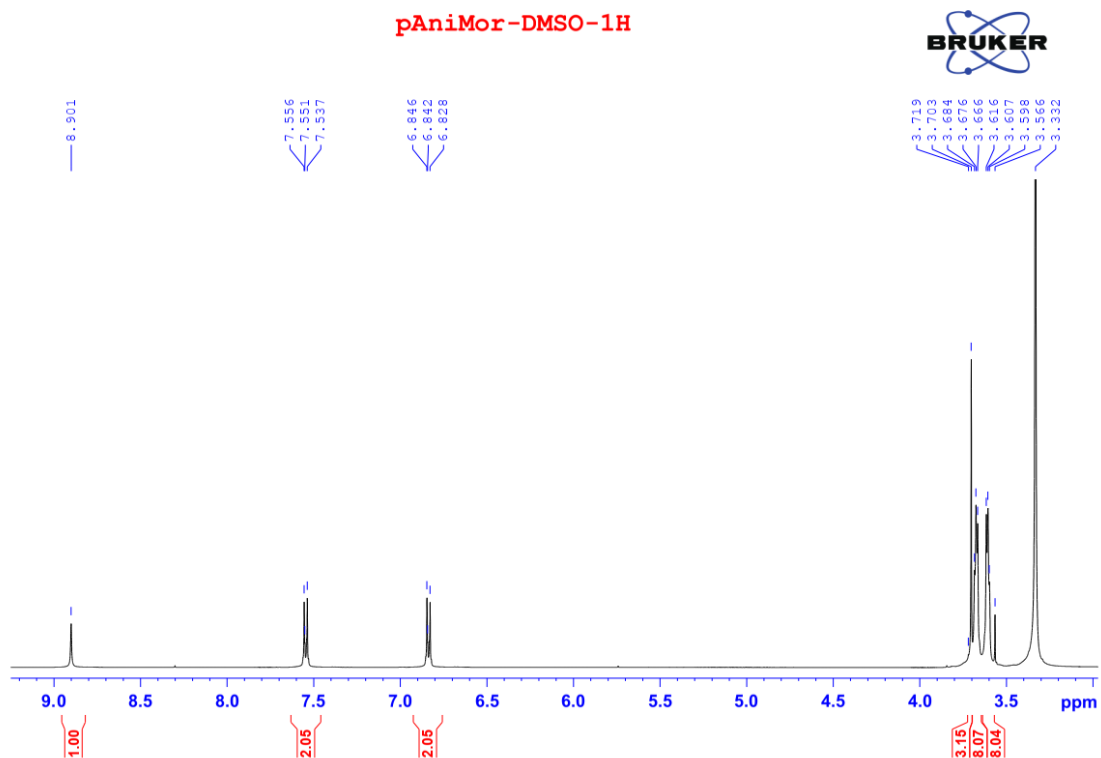
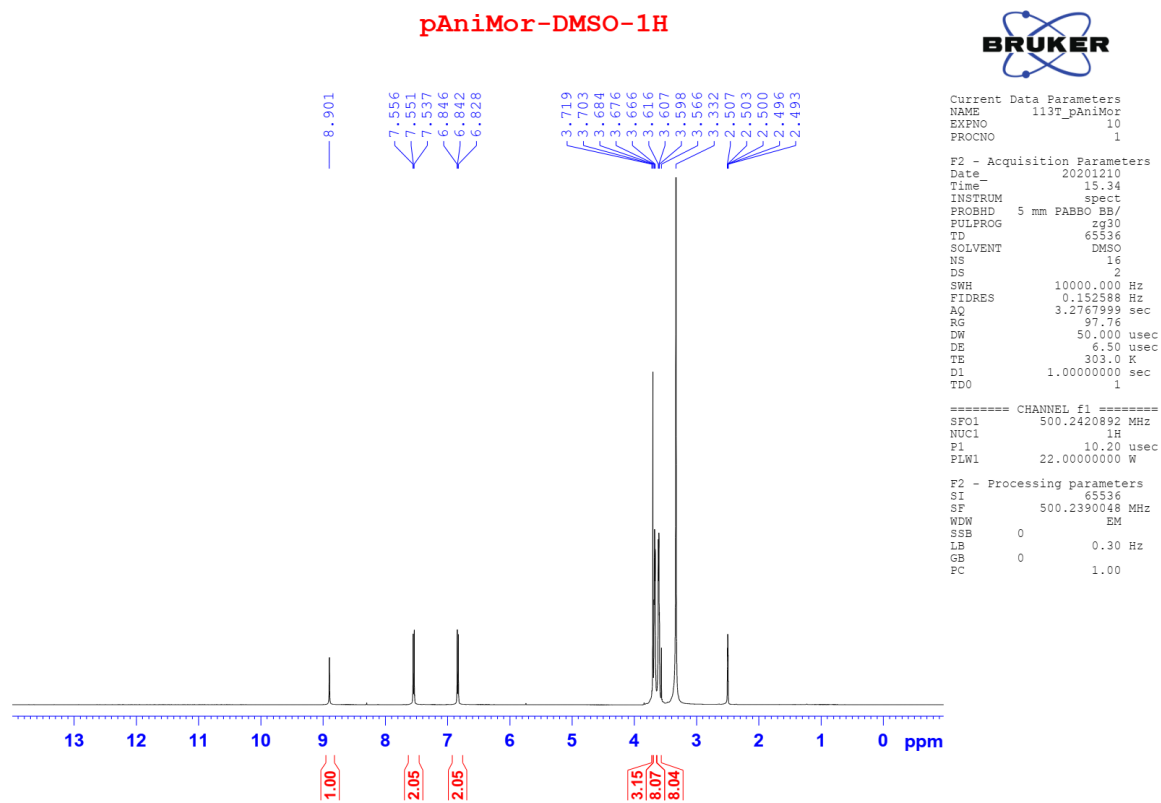
<Chromatogram>



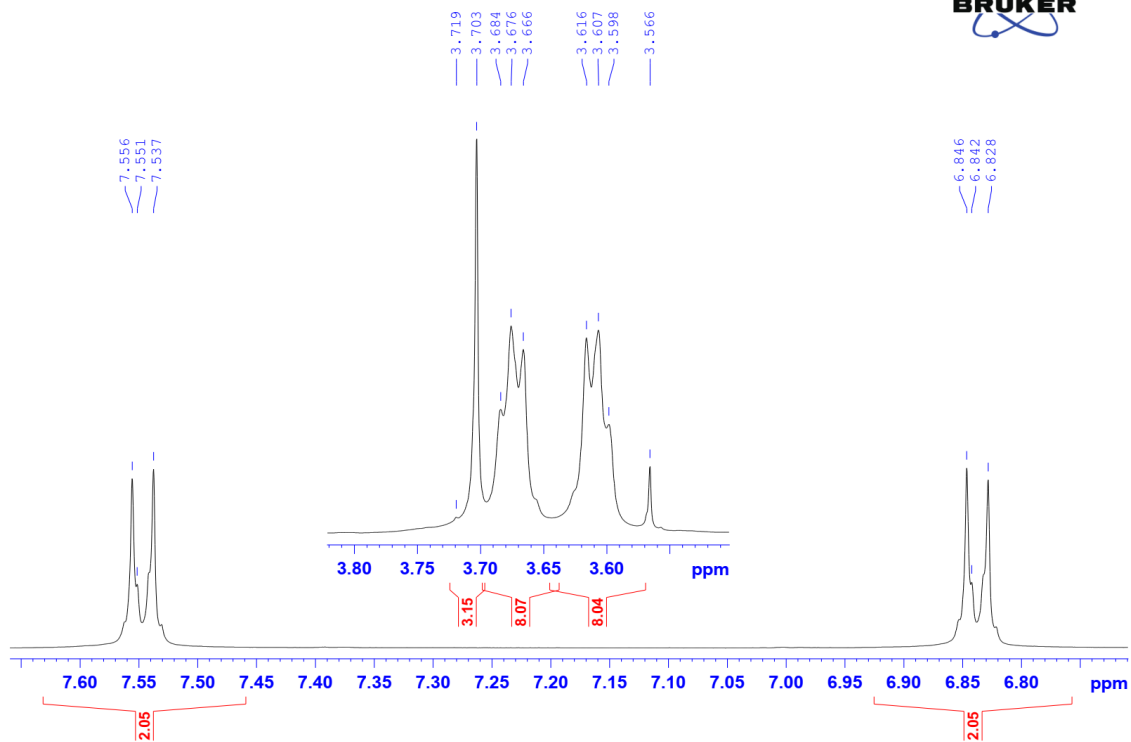
<Spectrum>



¹H NMR (3c)

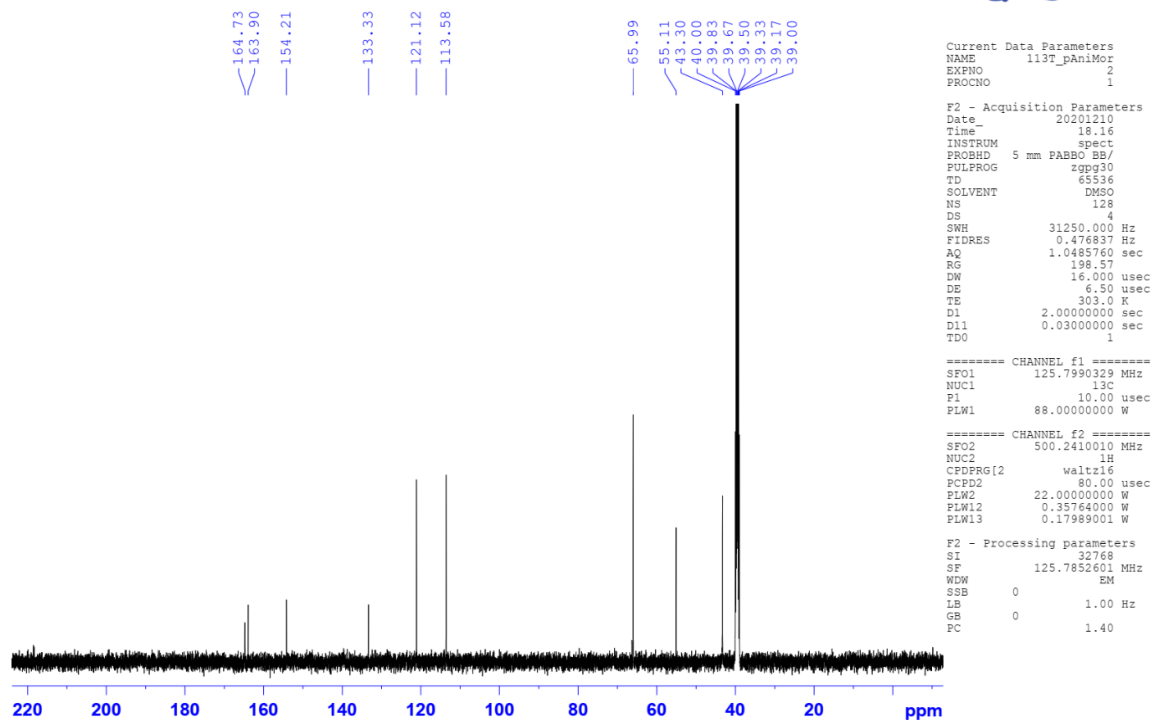


pAniMor-DMSO-1H

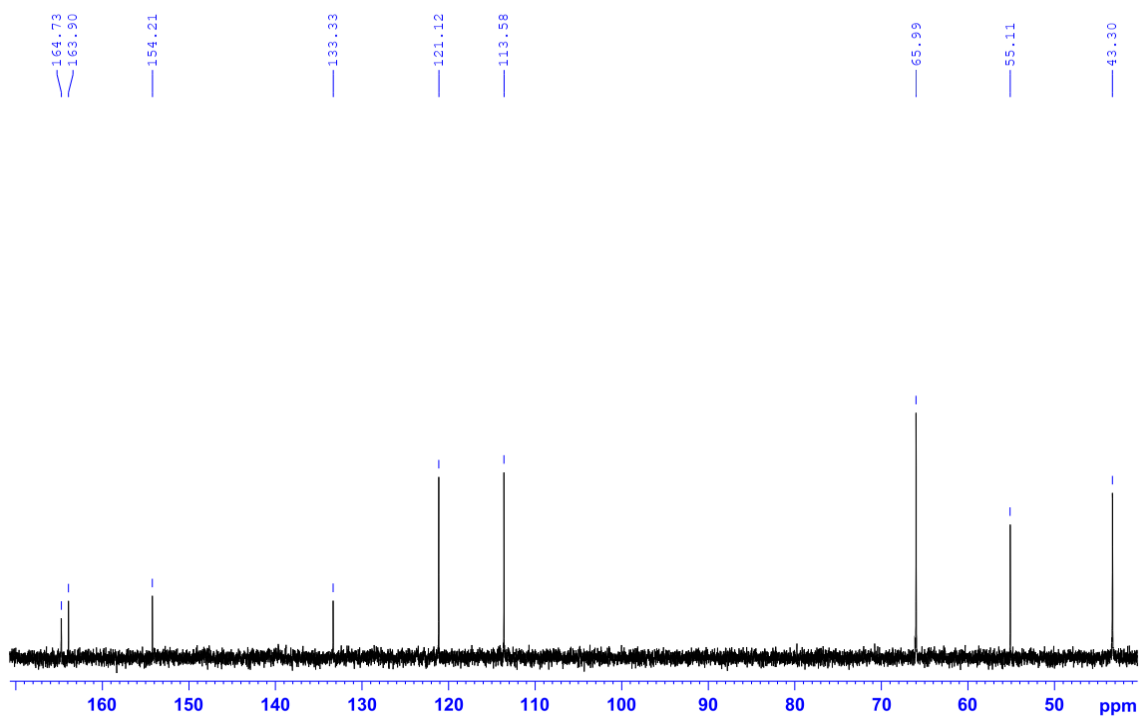


¹³C NMR (3c)

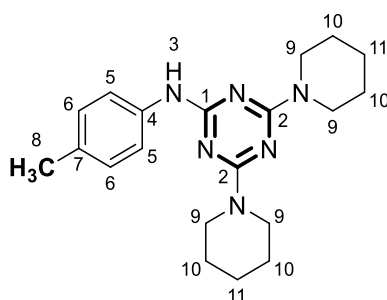
pAniMor-DMSO-C13CPD



pAniMor-DMSO-C13CPD



COMPOUND 2d



Position	^1H NMR δ ppm, 500 MHz, DMSO- d_6	Type
3	8.48 (1H, s)	-NH-
5	7.55 (2H, d, J = 8.5 Hz)	H _{Ar}
6	7.04 (2H, d, J = 8.0 Hz)	H _{Ar}
8	2.24 (3H, s)	-CH ₃
9	3.70 (8H, t, J = 5.5 Hz)	-CH ₂ -
10	1.52 (8H, t, J = 5.5 Hz)	-CH ₂ -
11	1.63 (4H, t, J = 5.5 Hz)	-CH ₂ -

^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, DMSO- d_6 , δ ppm): 164.4 ($>\text{C}=\text{}$, C₂), 163.9 ($>\text{C}=\text{}$, C₁), 137.7 ($>\text{C}=\text{}$, C₄), 129.6 ($>\text{C}=\text{}$, C₇), 128.2 ($>\text{C}=\text{}$, C₆), 119.3 ($>\text{C}=\text{}$, C₅), 43.3 (-CH₂-, C₉), 24.9 (-CH₂-, C₁₀), 24.0 (-CH₂-, C₁₁), 19.8 (-CH₃, C₈).

LC-MS (m/z)

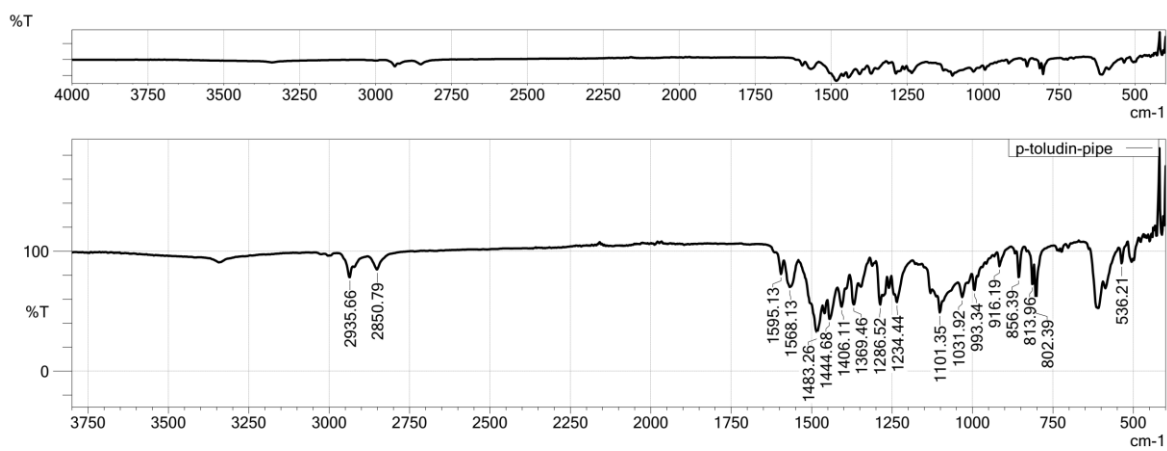
Expected formula: C₂₀H₂₈N₆

Exact mass: 352.2375

[M+H]⁺ calcd: 353.2448

[M+H]⁺ found: 353.2369

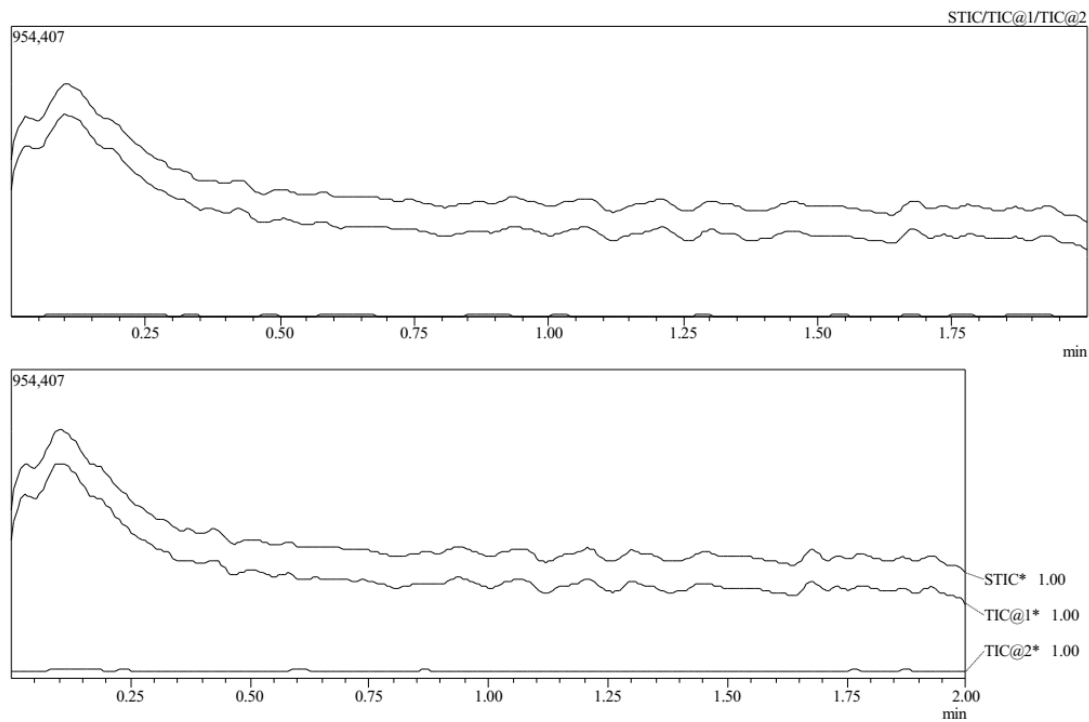
IR (2d)



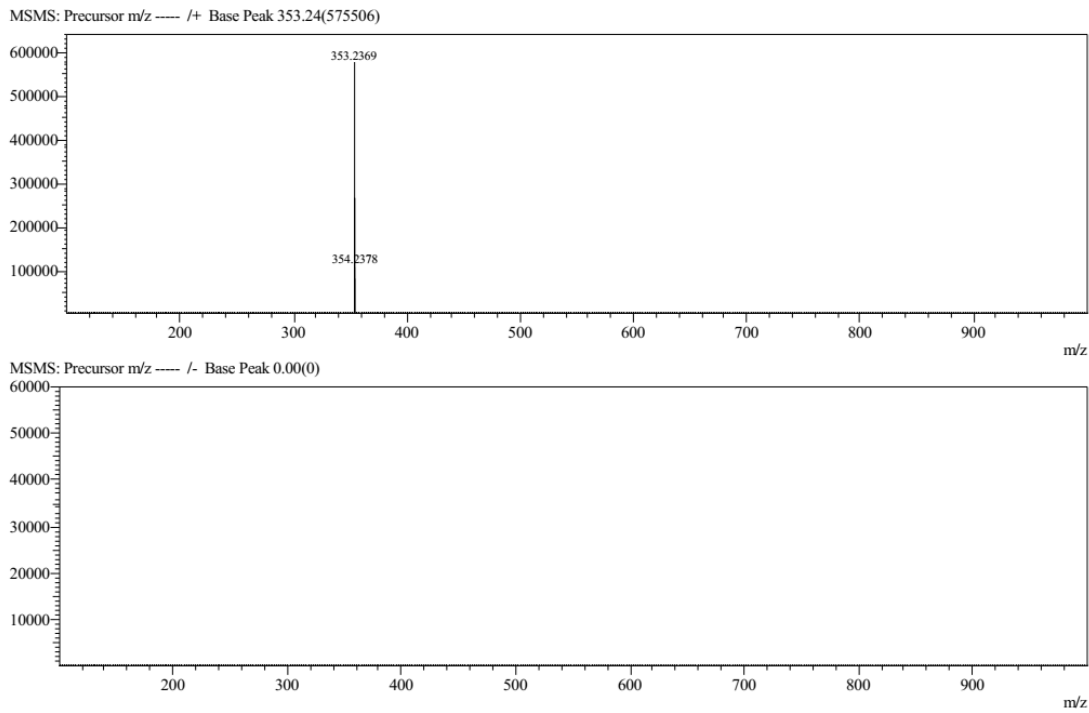
MS (2d)

==== Shimadzu LCMSSolution Data Report ====

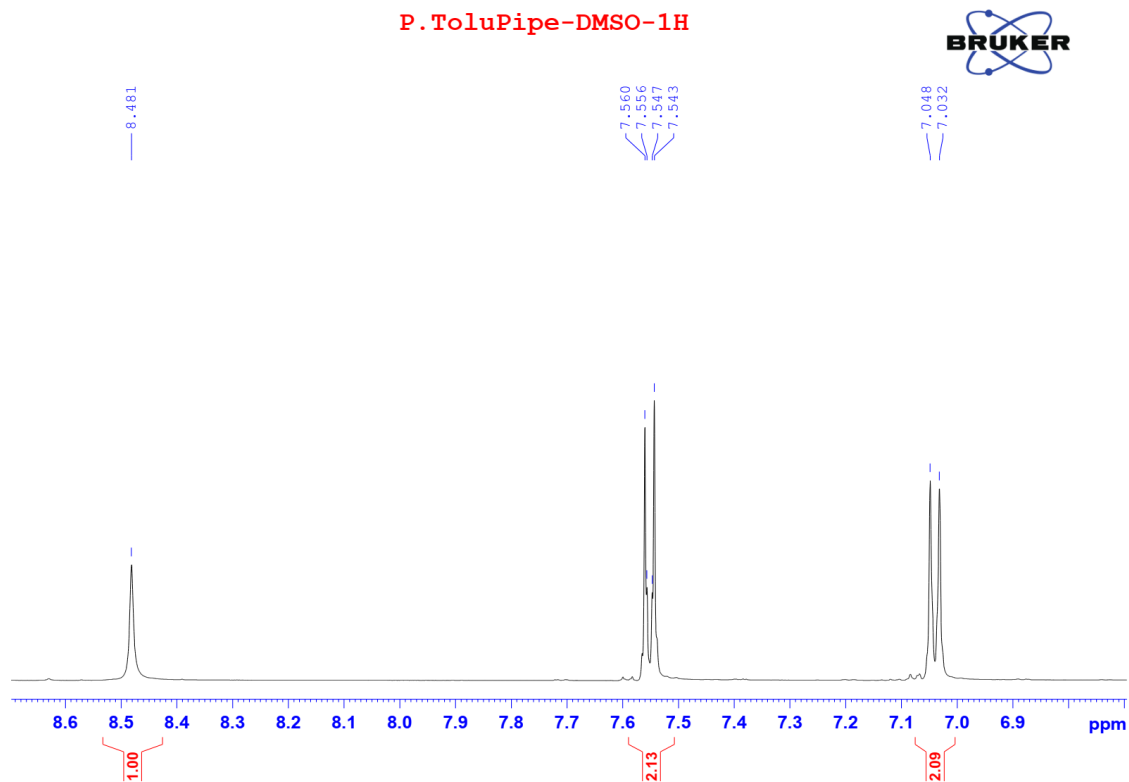
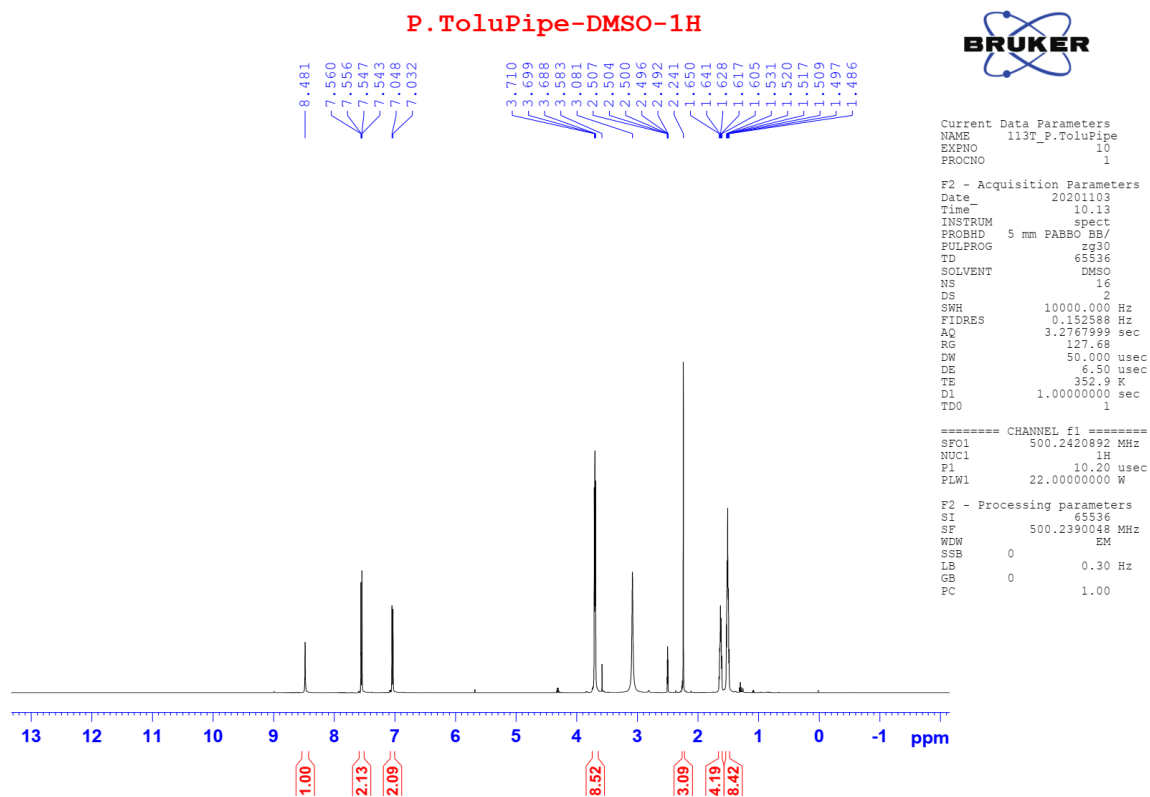
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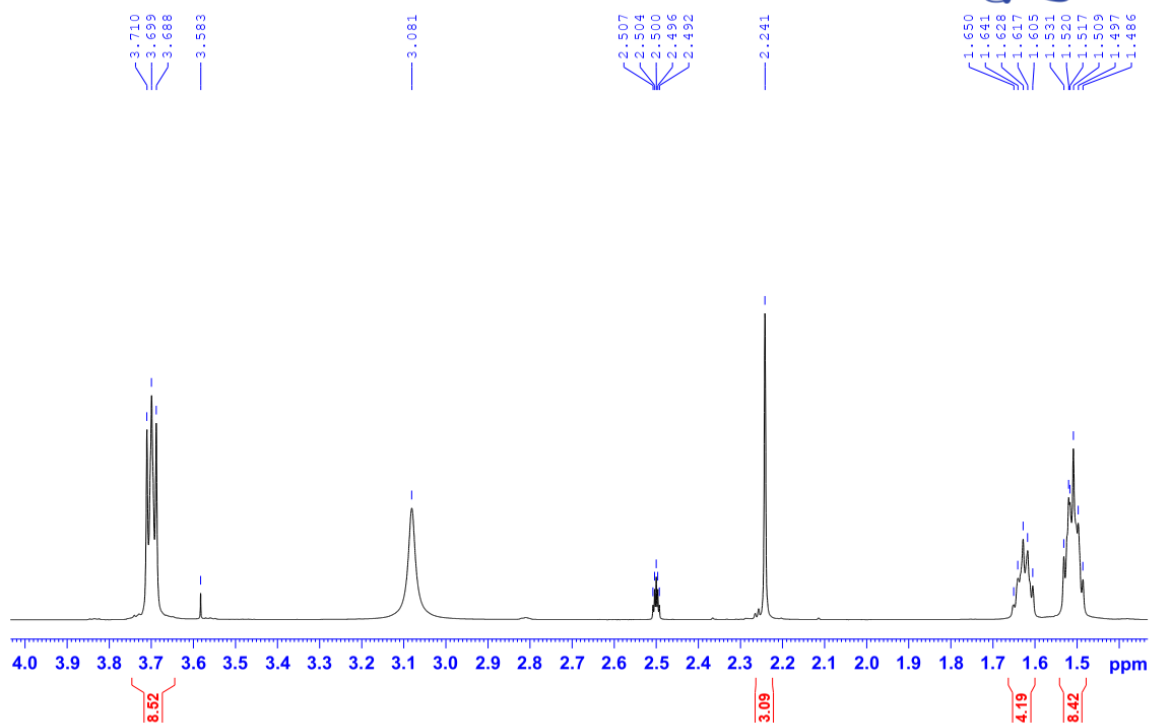
<Spectrum>



¹H NMR (2d)

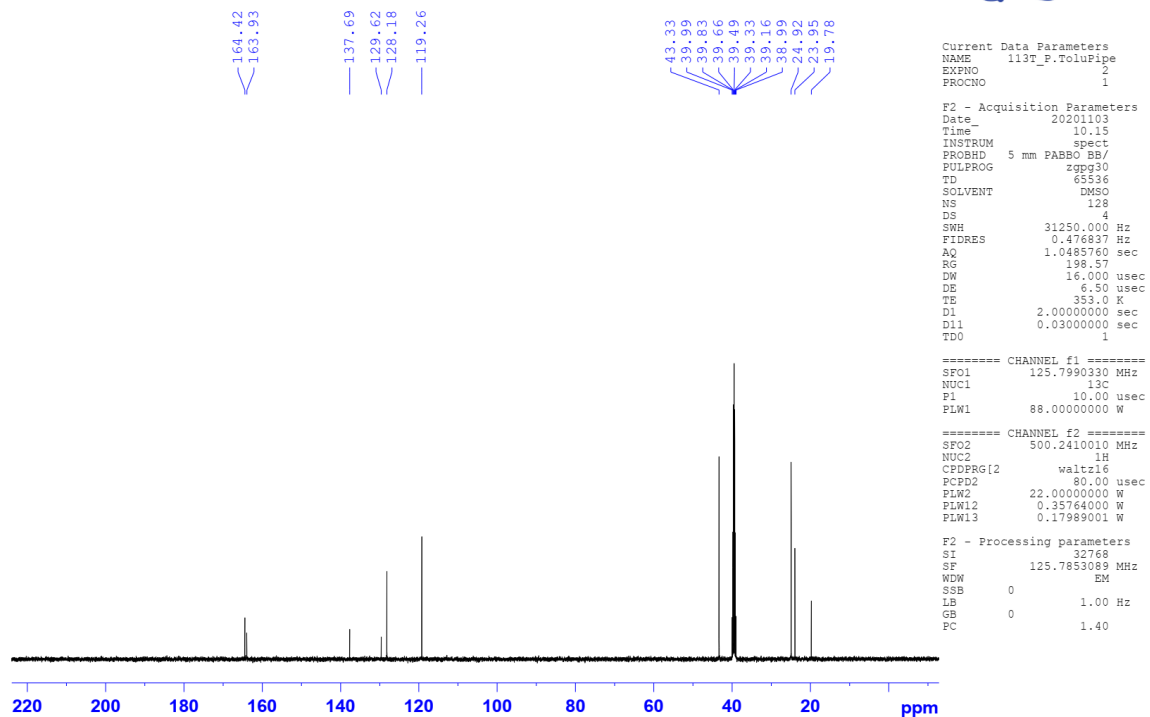


P.ToluPipe-DMSO-1H

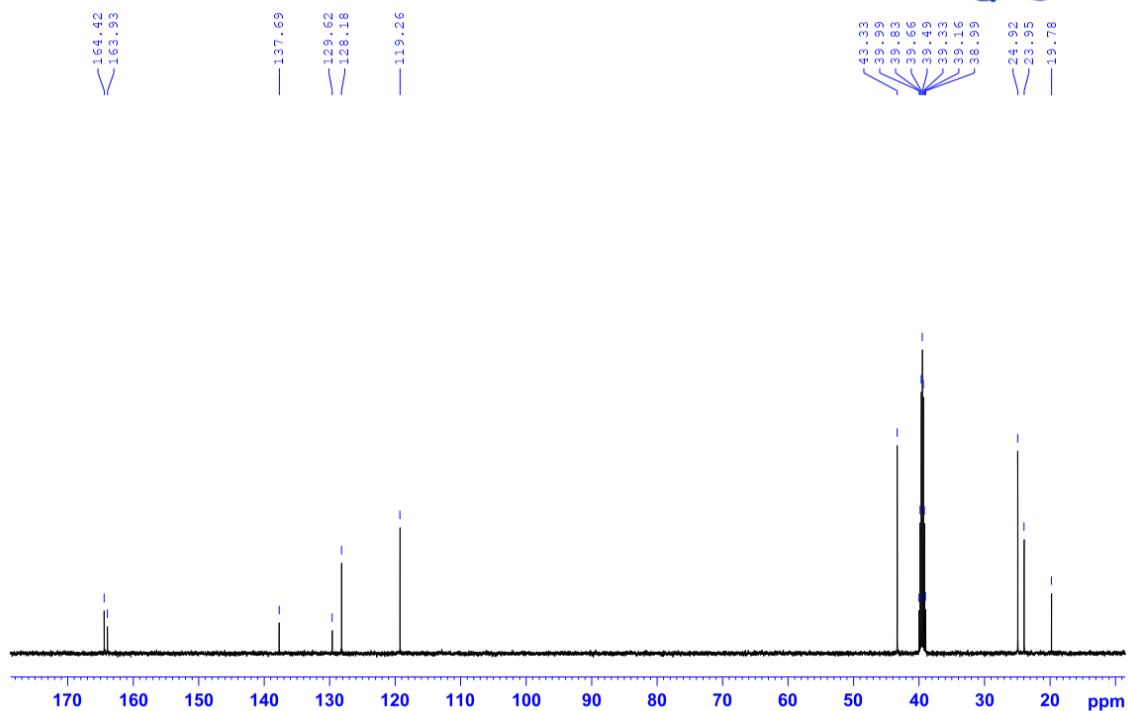


^{13}C NMR (2d)

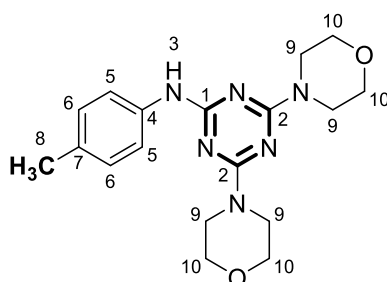
P.ToluPipe-DMSO-C13CPD



P.ToluPipe-DMSO-C13CPD



COMPOUND 3d



Position	^1H NMR δ ppm, 500 MHz, DMSO- d_6	Type
3	8.95 (1H, s)	-NH-
5	7.53 (2H, d, J = 8.5 Hz)	H _{Ar}
6	7.05 (2H, d, J = 8.0 Hz)	H _{Ar}
8	2.23 (3H, s)	-CH ₃
9	3.69 (8H, t, J = 5.0 Hz)	-CH ₂ -
10	3.61 (8H, t, J = 4.5 Hz)	-CH ₂ -

^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, DMSO- d_6 , δ ppm): 164.7 ($>\text{C}=\text{C}$, C₂), 163.9 ($>\text{C}=\text{C}$, C₁), 137.6 ($>\text{C}=\text{C}$, C₄), 130.2 ($>\text{C}=\text{C}$, C₇), 128.7 ($>\text{C}=\text{C}$, C₆), 119.7 ($>\text{C}=\text{C}$, C₅), 66.0 (-CH₂-, C₁₀), 43.3 (-CH₂-, C₉), 20.3 (-CH₃, C₈).

LC-MS (m/z)

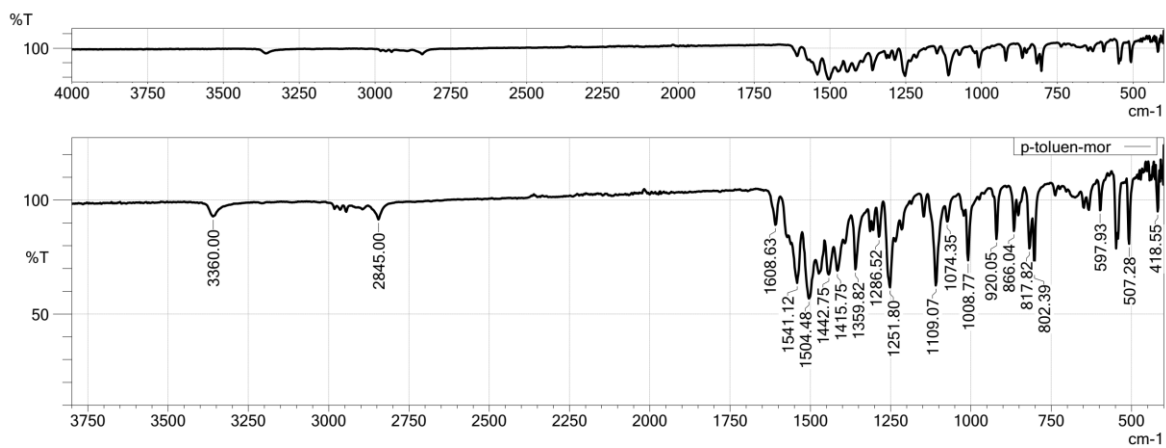
Expected formula: C₁₈H₂₄N₆O₂

Exact mass: 356.1961

[M+H]⁺ calcd: 357.2304

[M+H]⁺ found: 357.2304

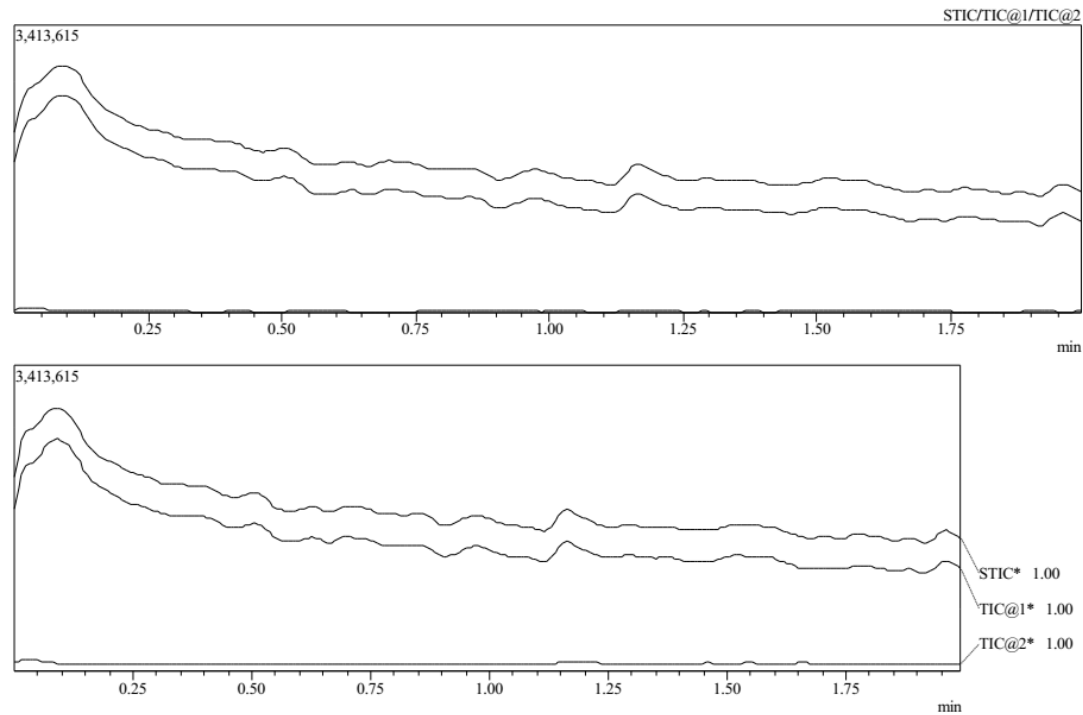
IR (3d)



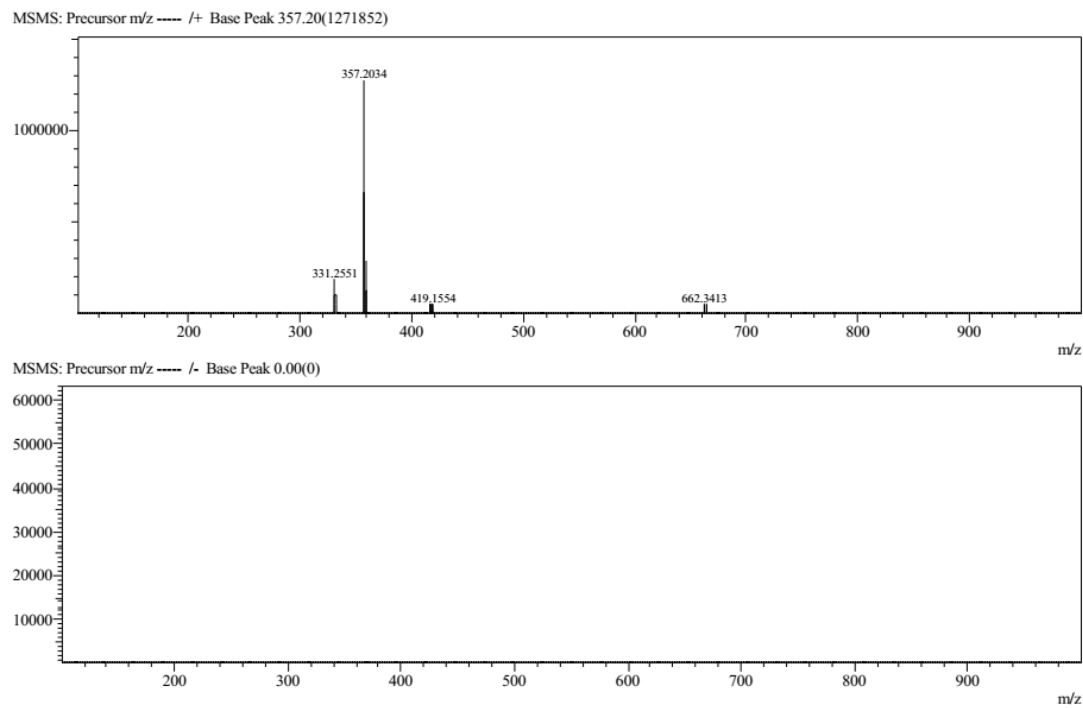
MS (3d)

==== Shimadzu LCMSsolution Data Report ====

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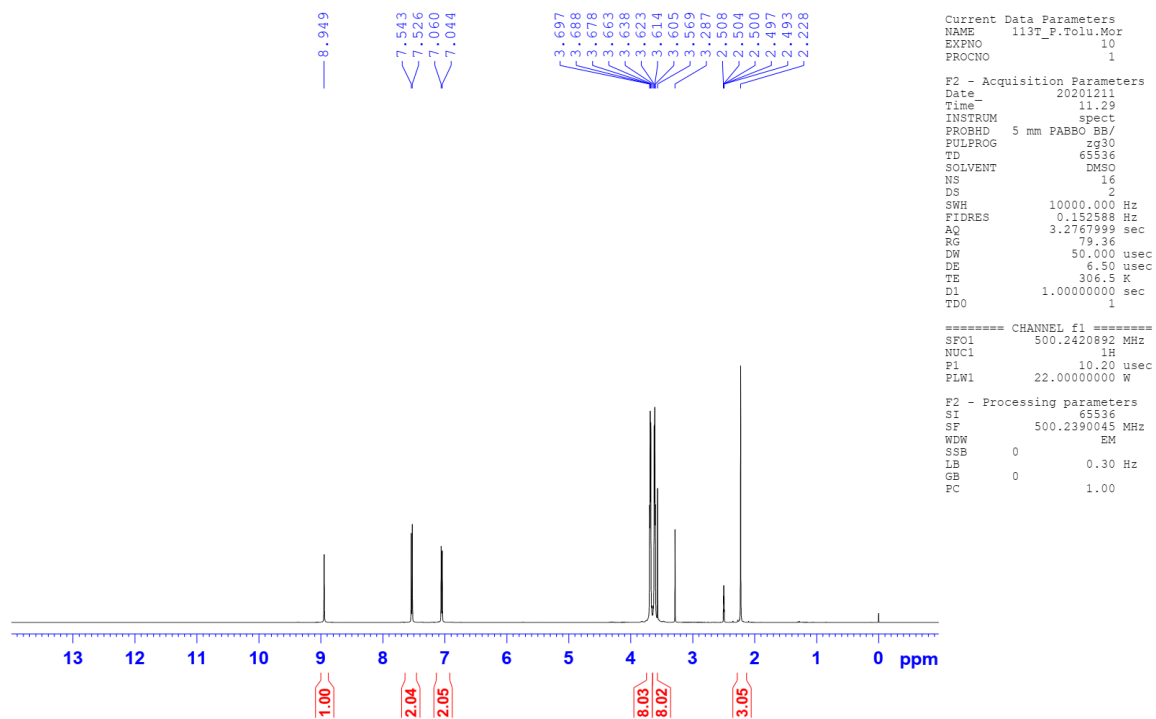


<Spectrum>

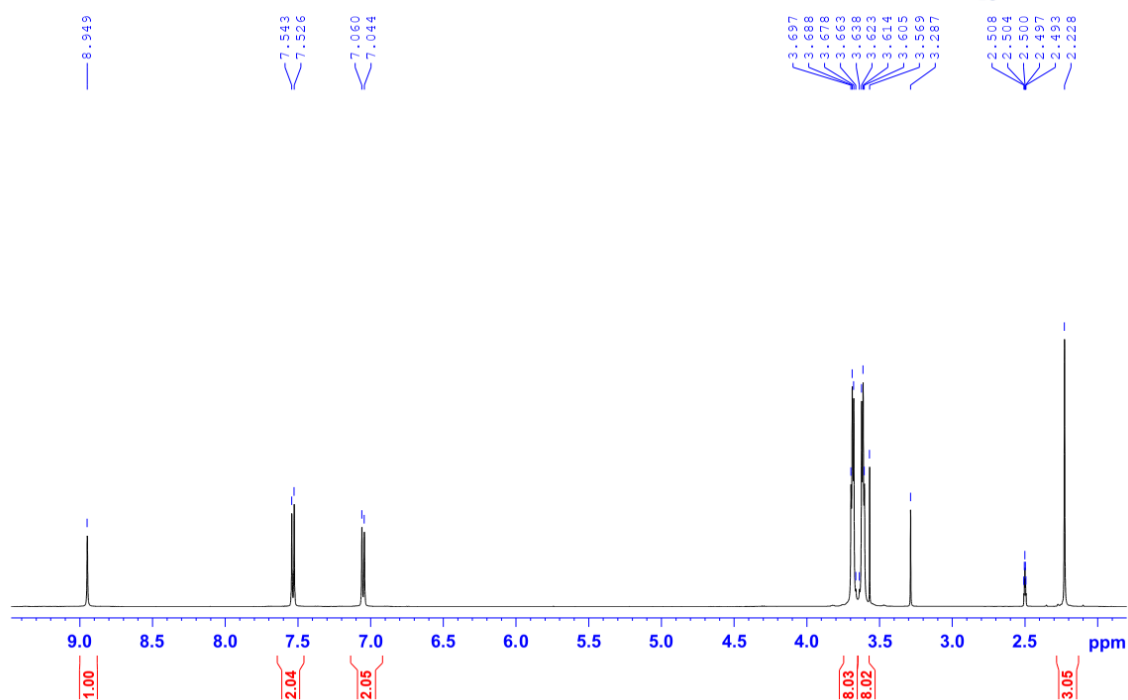


^1H NMR (3d)

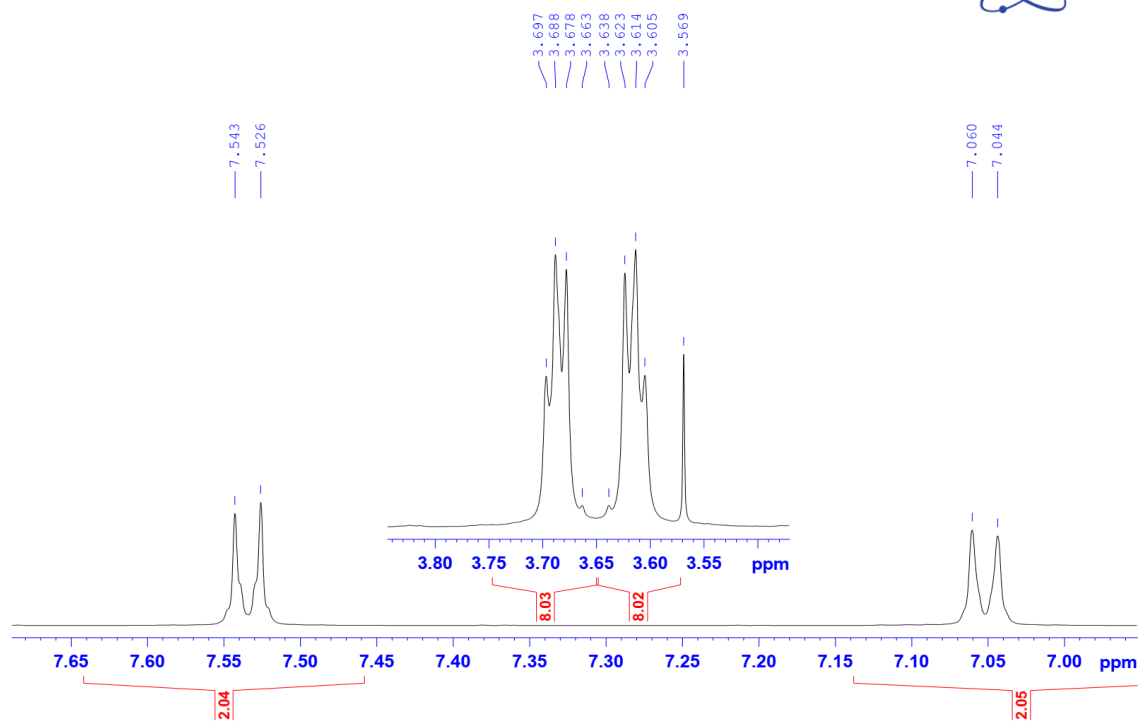
P.Tolu.Mor-DMSO-1H



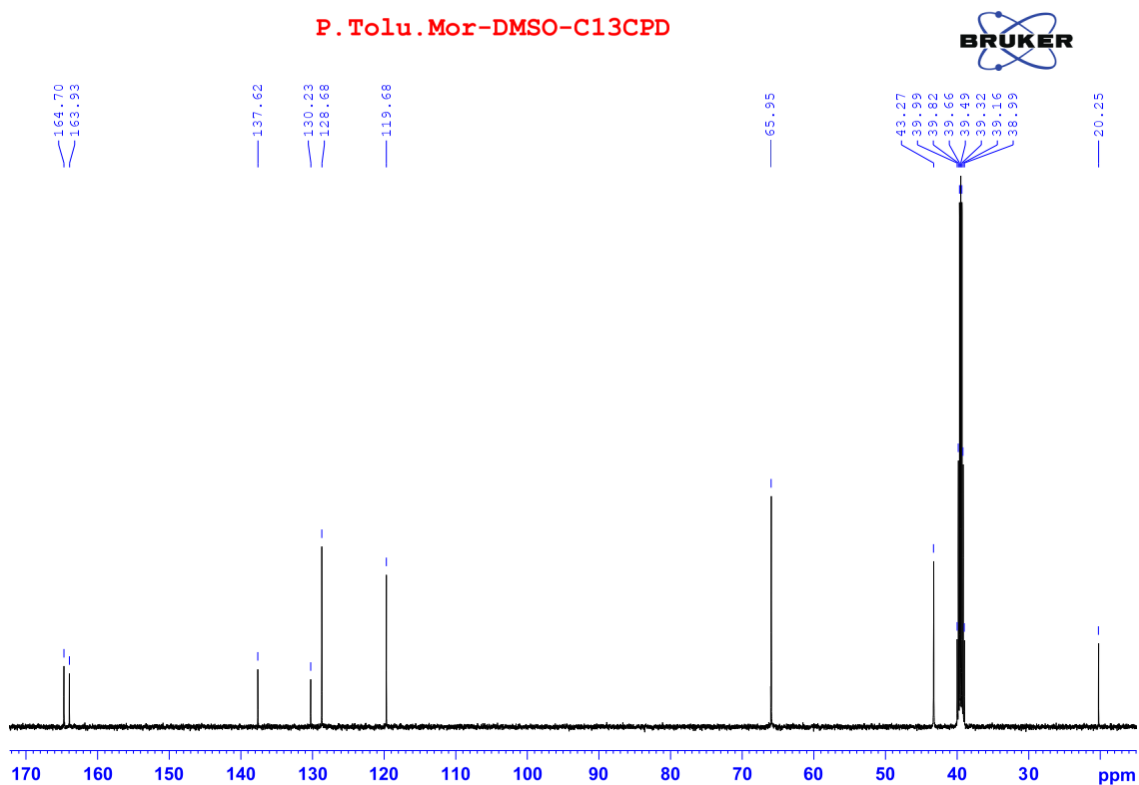
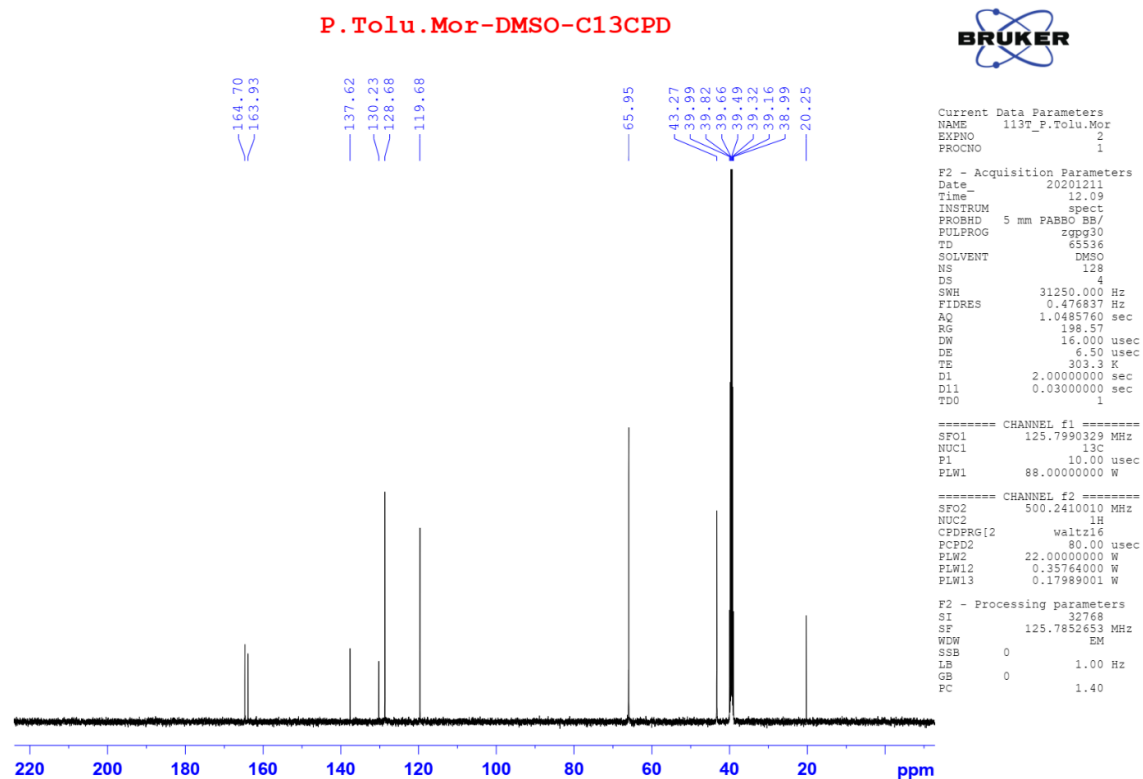
P.Tolu.Mor-DMSO-1H



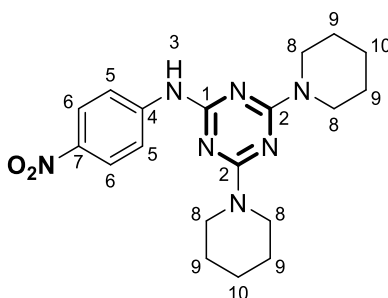
P.Tolu.Mor-DMSO-1H



^{13}C NMR (3d)



COMPOUND 2e



Position	^1H NMR δ ppm, 500 MHz, DMSO- d_6	Type
3	9.46 (1H, s)	-NH-
5	7.95 (2H, d, J = 9.5 Hz)	H _{Ar}
6	8.13 (2H, d, J = 9.5 Hz)	H _{Ar}
8	3.73 (8H, t, J = 5.0 Hz)	-CH ₂ -
9	1.56-1.51 (8H, m)	-CH ₂ -
10	1.65 (4H, t, J = 5.0 Hz)	-CH ₂ -

^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, DMSO- d_6 , δ ppm): 164.2 ($>\text{C}=\text{}$, C₂), 163.7 ($>\text{C}=\text{}$, C₁), 147.0 ($>\text{C}=\text{}$, C₄), 140.2 ($>\text{C}=\text{}$, C₇), 124.1 ($>\text{C}=\text{}$, C₆), 118.0 ($>\text{C}=\text{}$, C₅), 43.5 (-CH₂-, C₈), 24.9 (-CH₂-, C₉), 23.8 (-CH₂-, C₁₀).

LC-MS (m/z)

Expected formula: C₁₉H₂₅N₇O₂

Exact mass: 383.2070

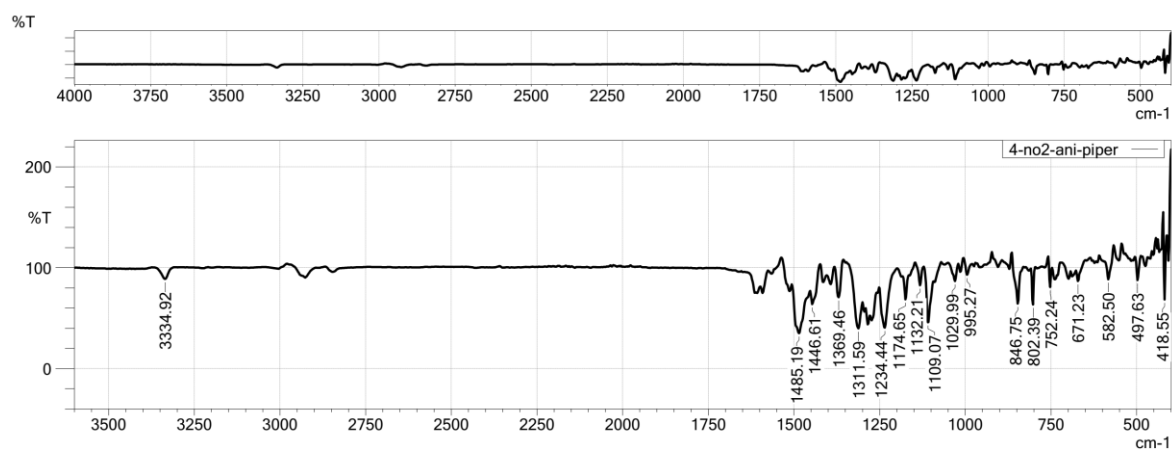
[M+H]⁺ calcd: 384.2142

[M+H]⁺ found: 384.2064

[M-H]⁻ calcd: 382.1997

[M-H]⁻ found: 382.1951

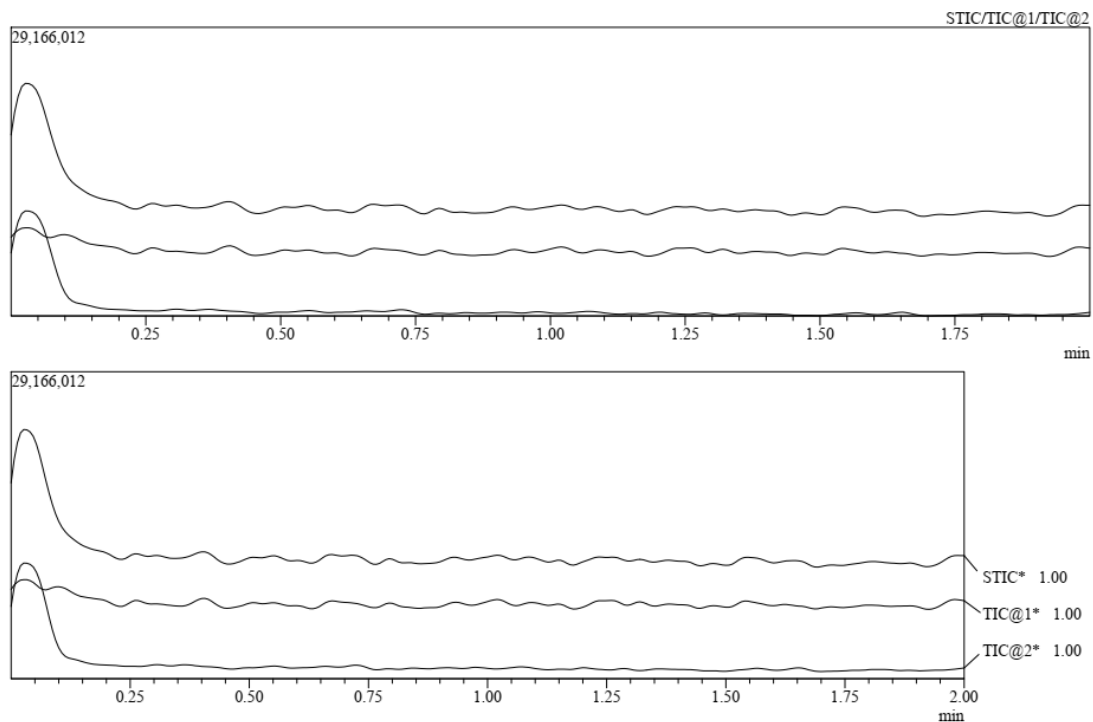
IR (2e)



MS (2e)

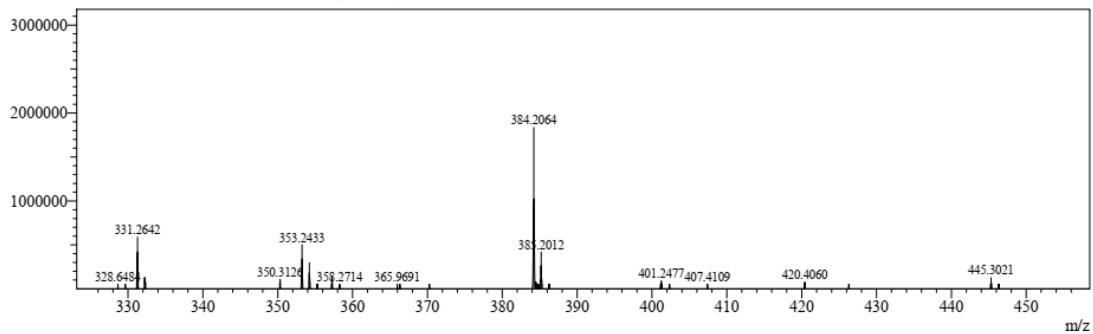
==== Shimadzu LCMSsolution Data Report ====

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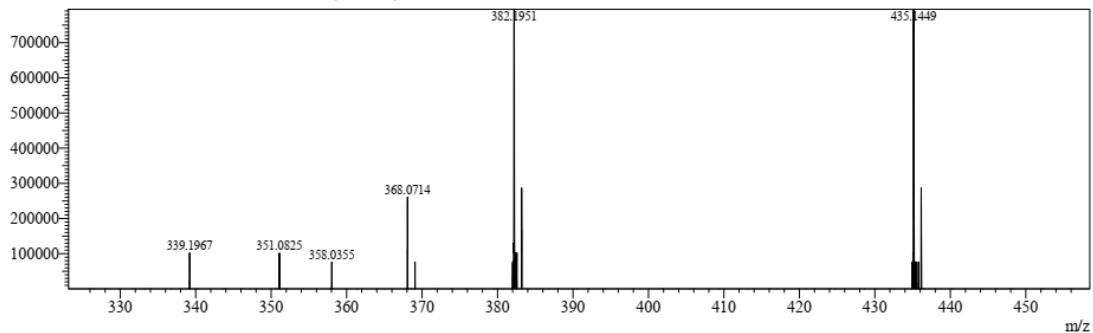


<Spectrum>

MSMS: Precursor m/z ----- /- Base Peak 384.21(1837270)

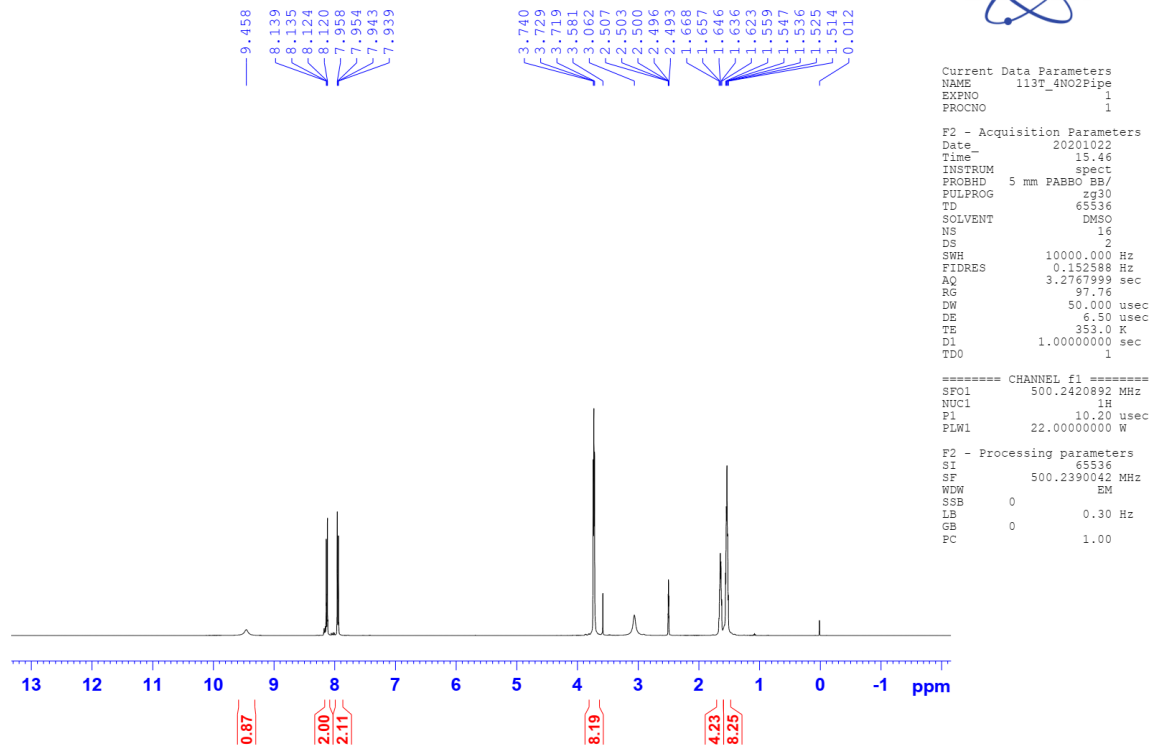


MSMS: Precursor m/z ----- /- Base Peak 315.12(1097249)

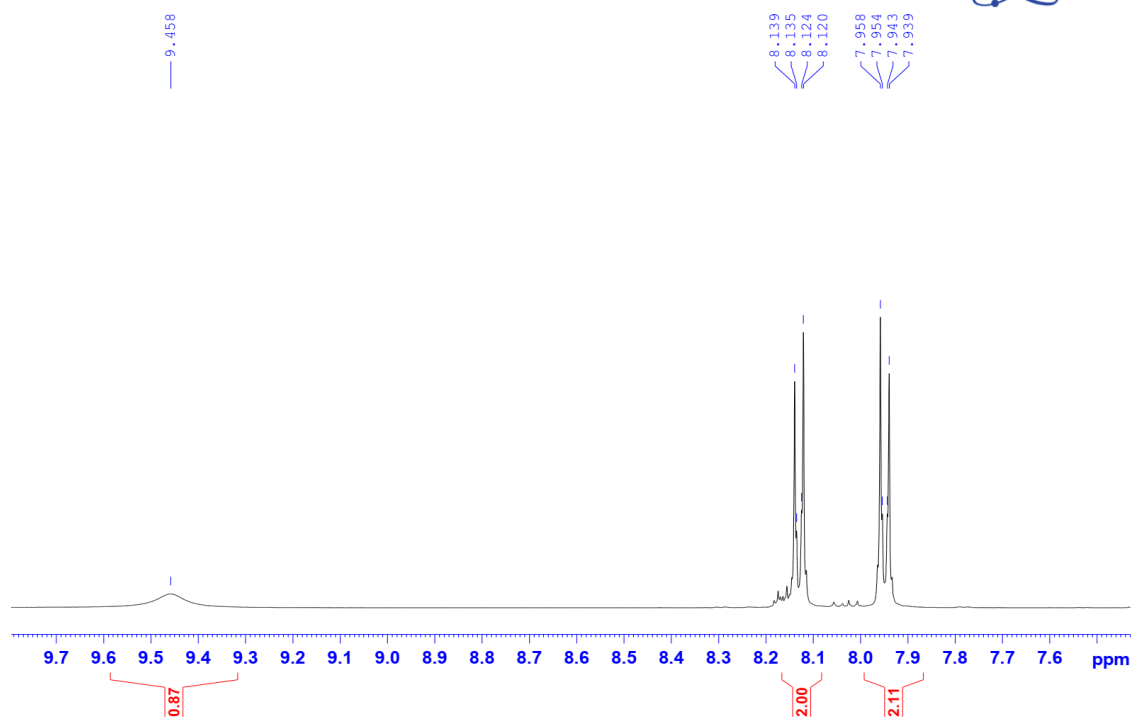


^1H NMR (2e)

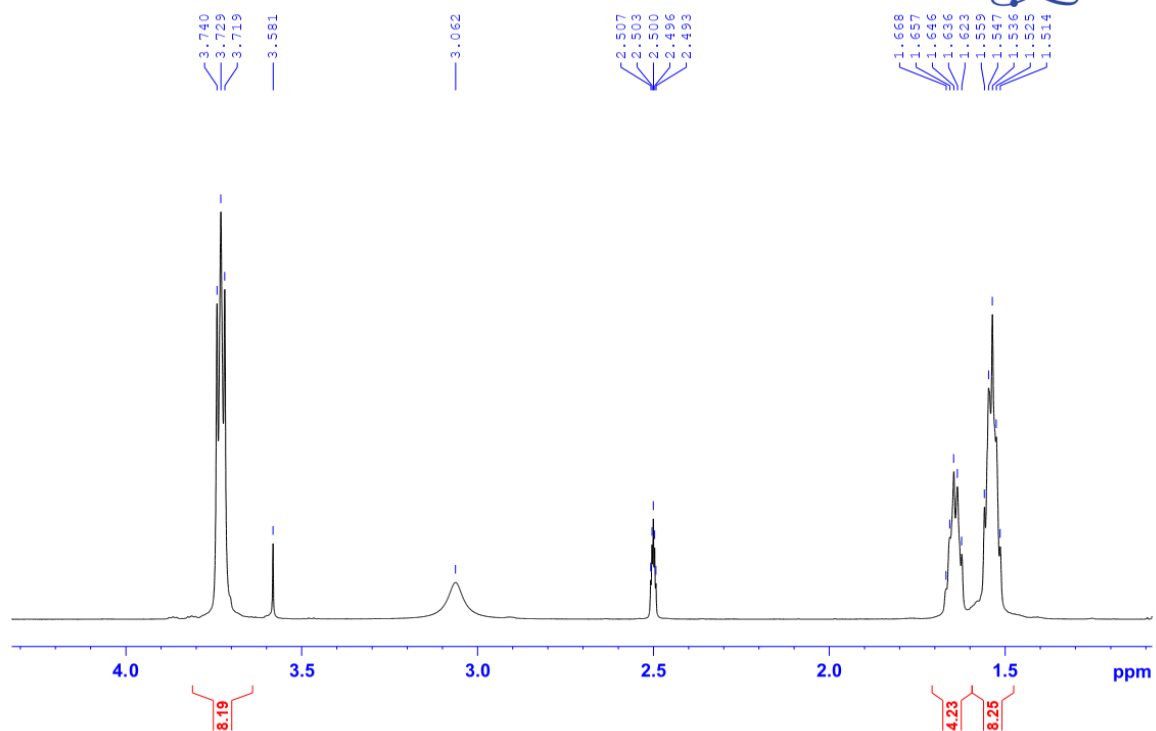
4NO2Pipe-DMSO-1H



4NO2Pipe-DMSO-1H

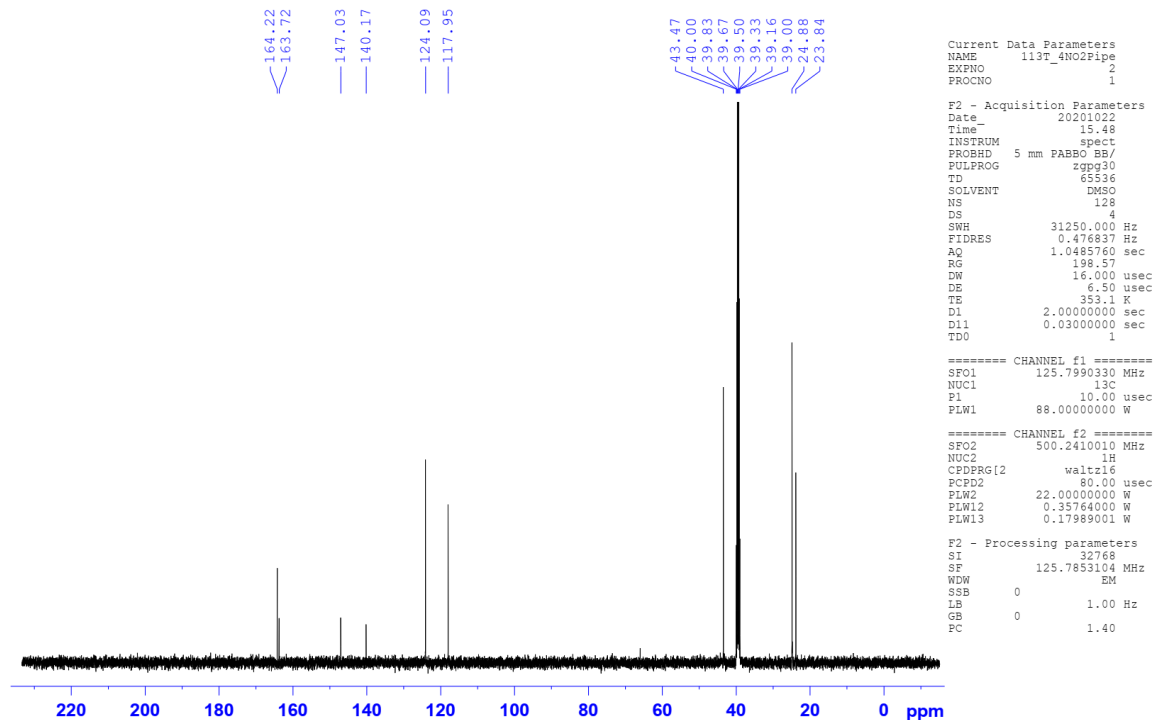


4NO2Pipe-DMSO-1H

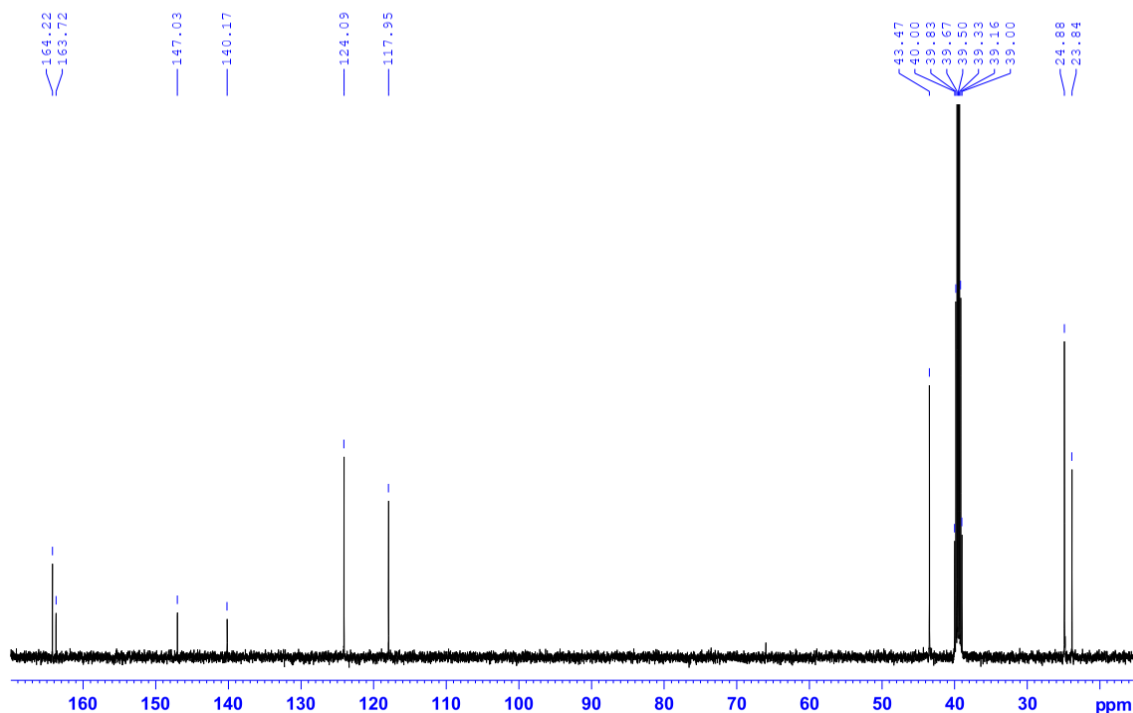


^{13}C NMR (2e)

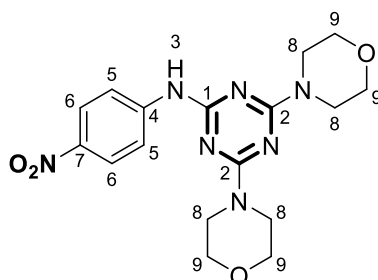
4NO2Pipe-DMSO-C13CPD



4NO2Pipe-DMSO-C13CPD



COMPOUND 3e



Position	^1H NMR δ ppm, 500 MHz, DMSO- d_6	Type
3	9.85 (1H, s)	-NH-
5	8.16 (2H, d, J = 9.5 Hz)	H _{Ar}
6	7.93 (2H, d, J = 9.5 Hz)	H _{Ar}
8	3.71 (8H, t, J = 4.5 Hz)	-CH ₂ -
9	3.64 (8H, t, J = 4.5 Hz)	-CH ₂ -

^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, DMSO- d_6 , δ ppm): 164.6 ($>\text{C}=\text{O}$, C₂), 163.9 ($>\text{C}=\text{O}$, C₁), 147.1 ($>\text{C}=\text{O}$, C₄), 140.4 ($>\text{C}=\text{O}$, C₇), 124.8 ($>\text{C}=\text{O}$, C₆), 118.5 ($>\text{C}=\text{O}$, C₅), 65.9 (-CH₂-, C₉), 43.4 (-CH₂-, C₈).

LC-MS (m/z)

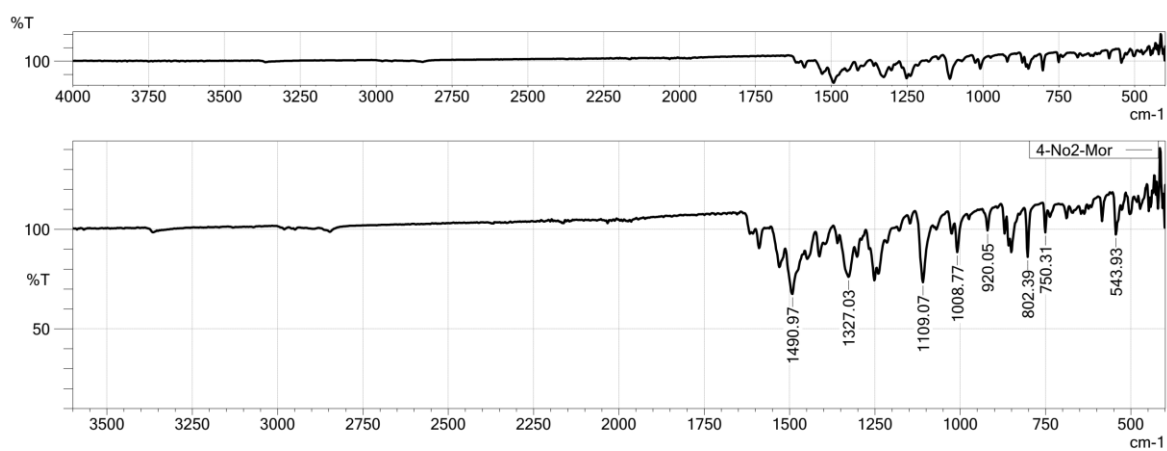
Expected formula: C₁₇H₂₁N₇O₄

Exact mass: 387.1655

[M-H]⁻ calcd: 386.1582

[M-H]⁻ found: 386.1509

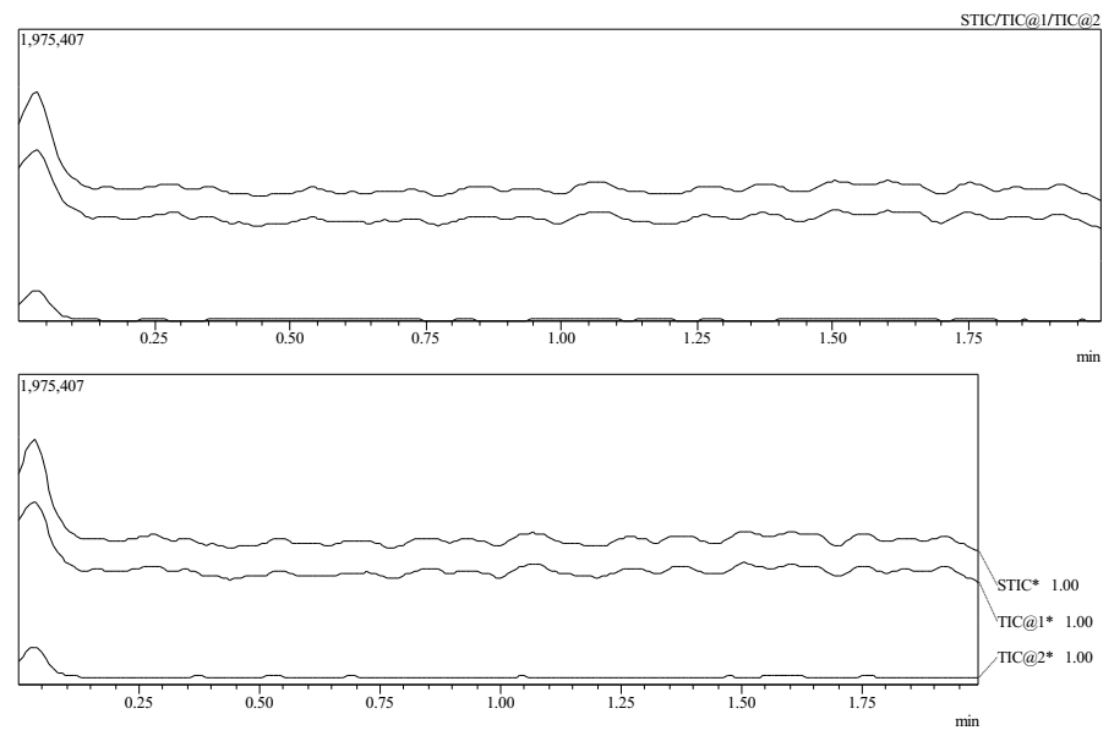
IR (3e)



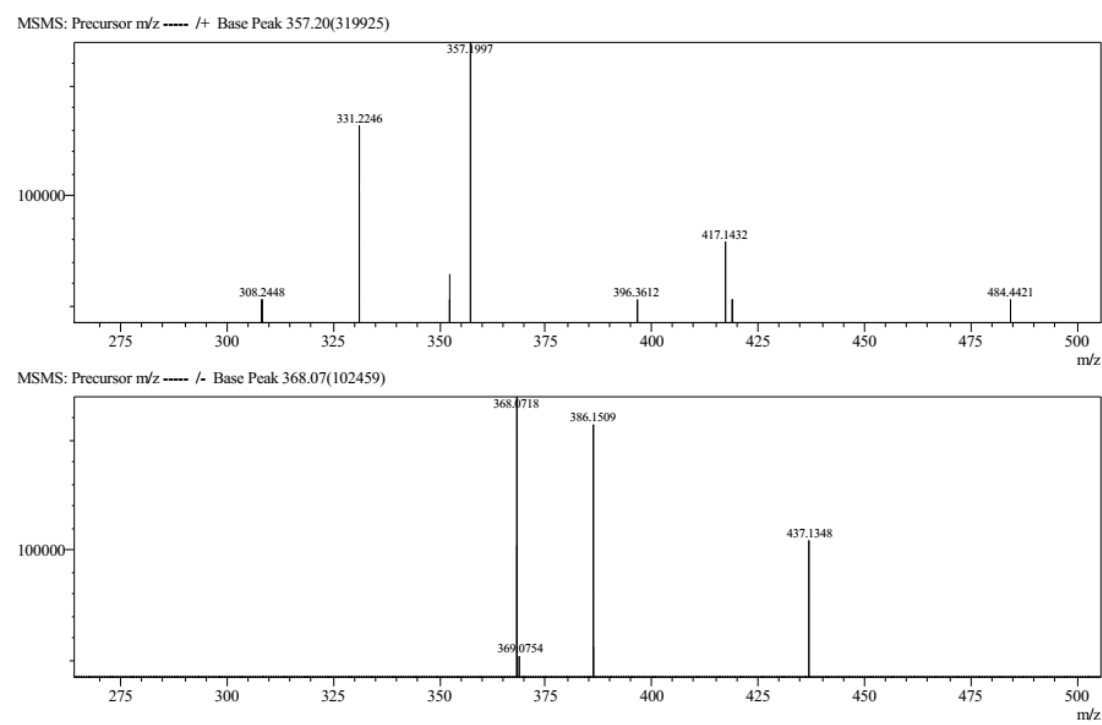
MS (3e)

==== Shimadzu LCMSsolution Data Report ====

<Chromatogram>

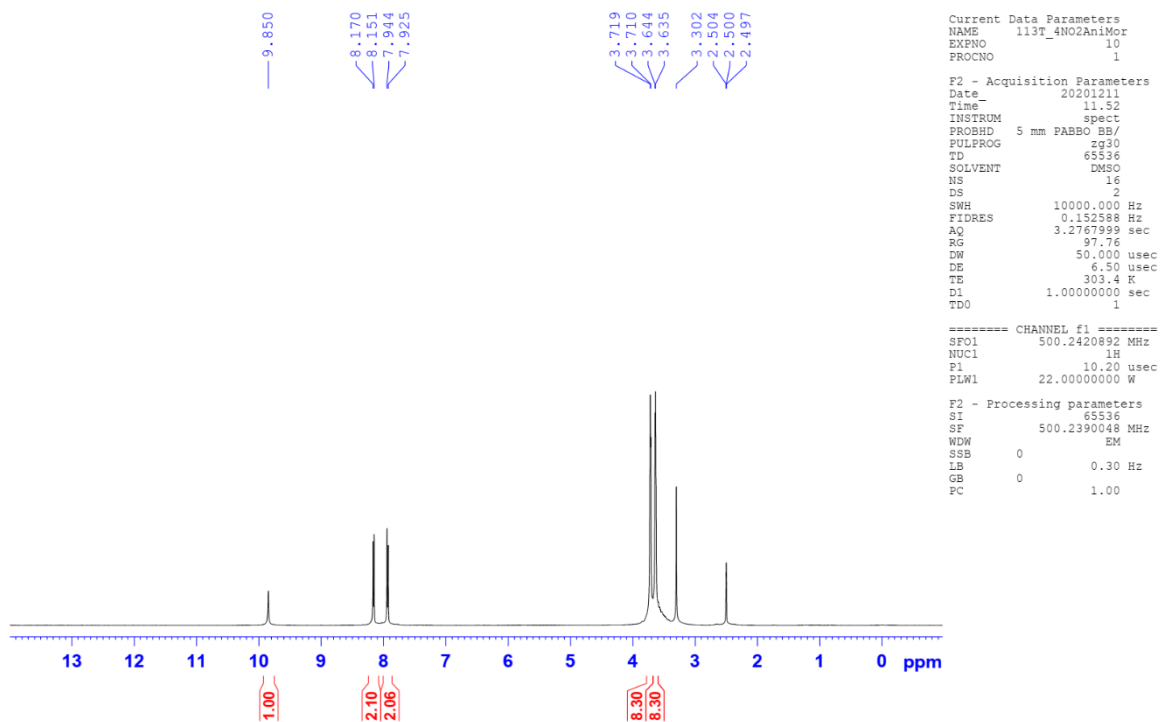


<Spectrum>

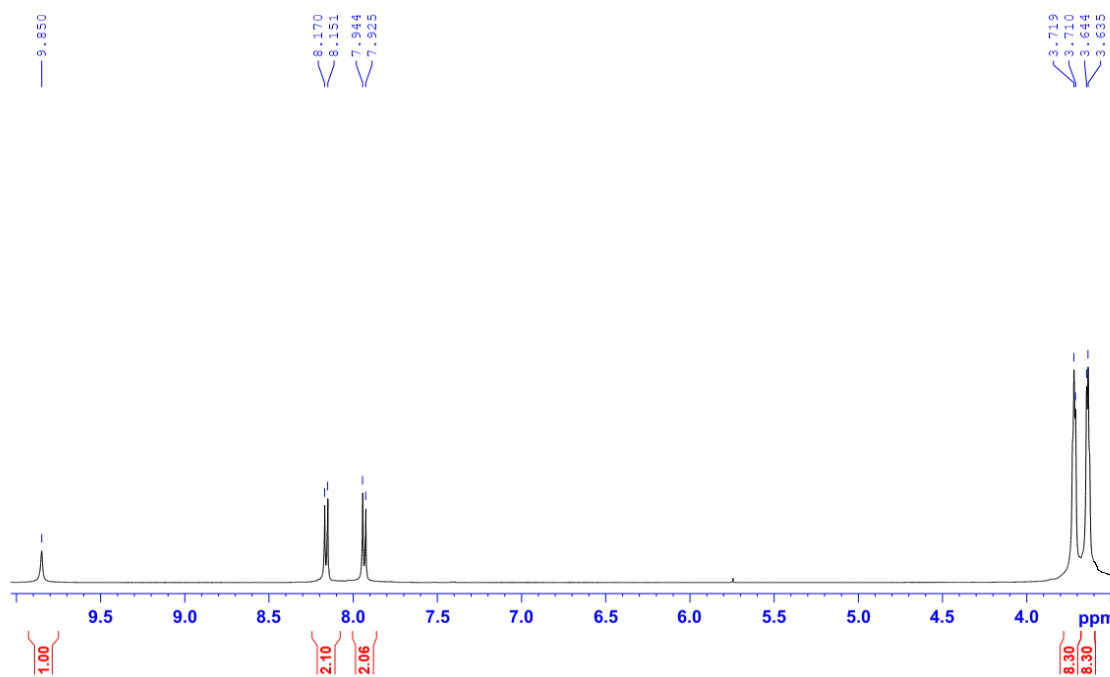


^1H NMR (3e)

4NO2AniMor-DMSO-1H

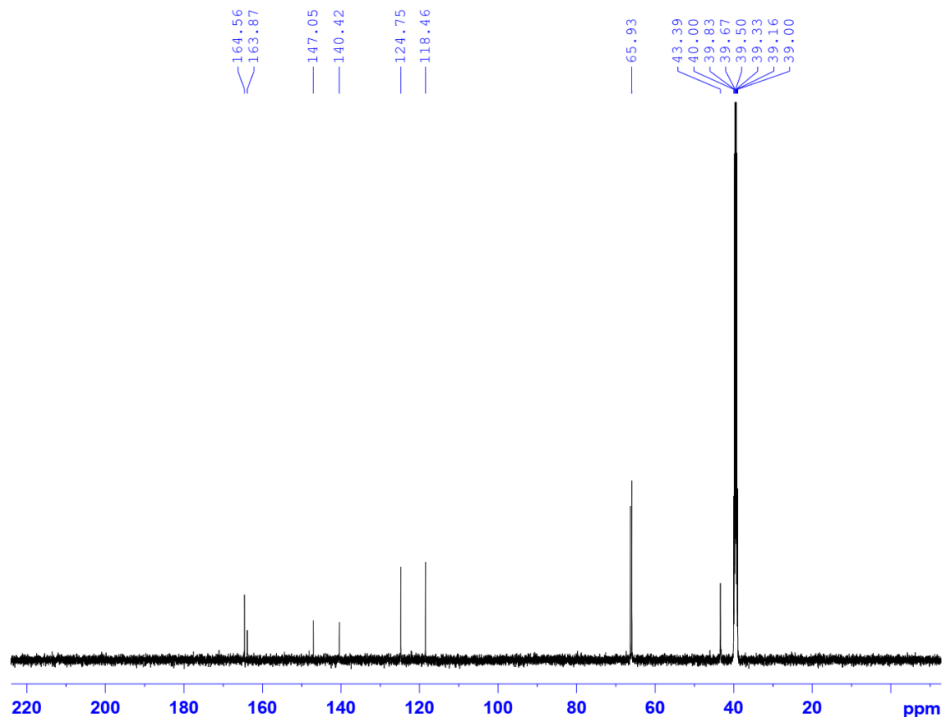


4NO2AniMor-DMSO-1H

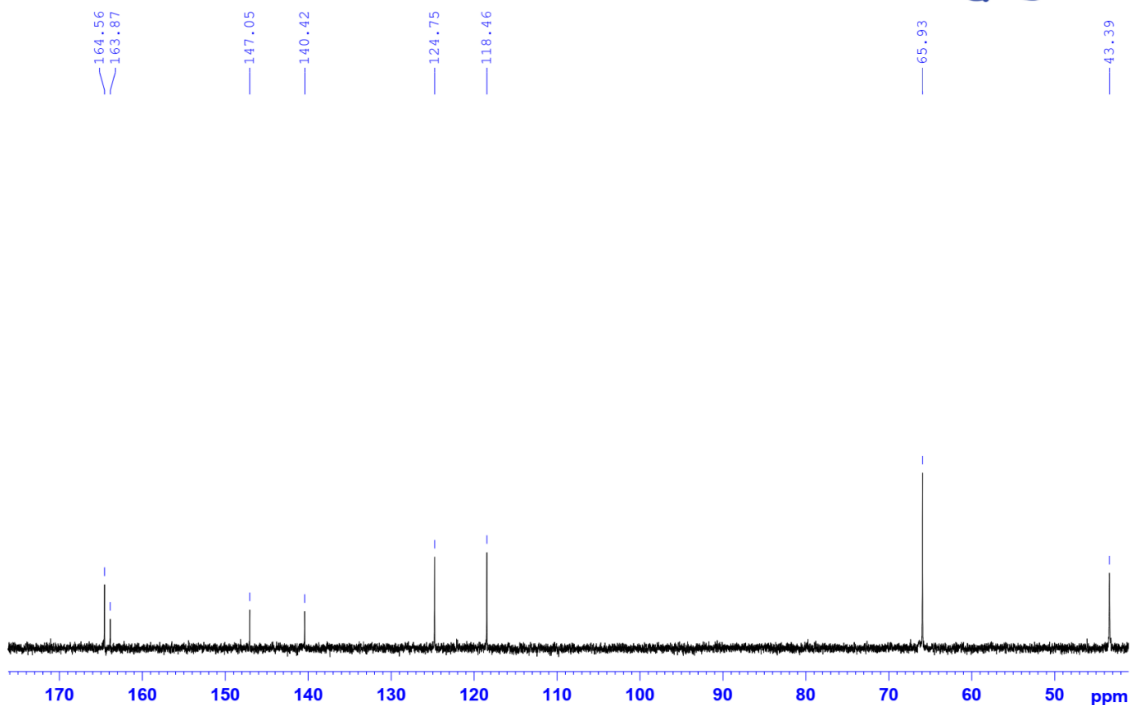


^{13}C NMR (3e)

4NO2AniMor-DMSO-C13CPD



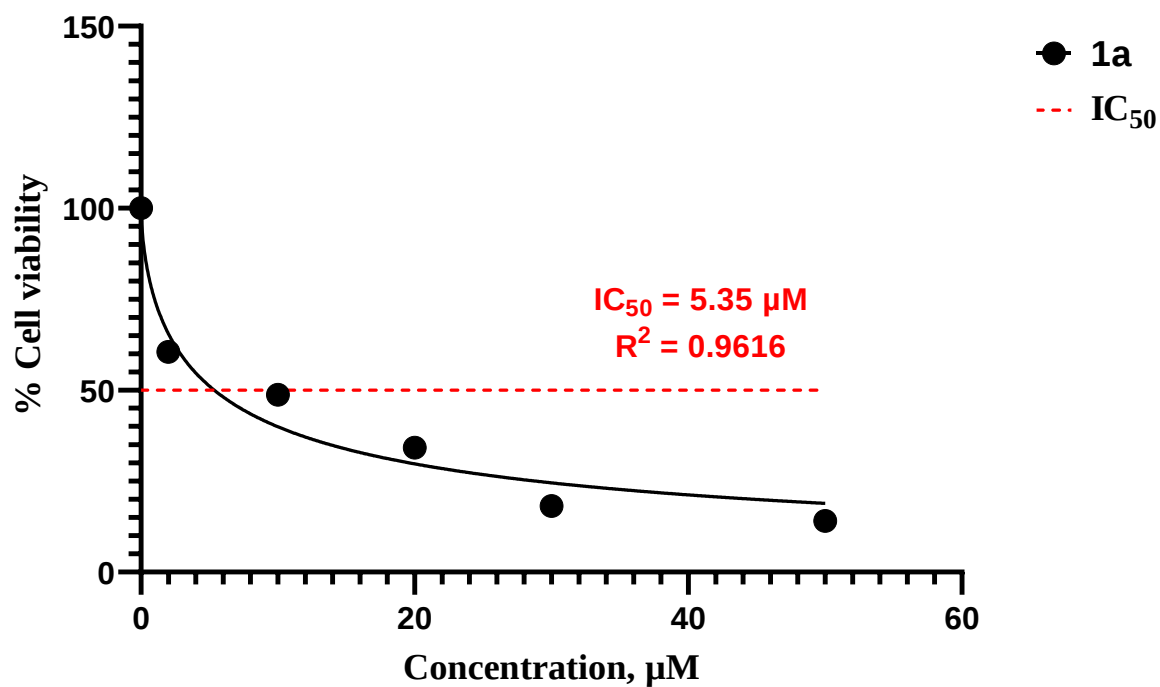
4NO2AniMor-DMSO-C13CPD



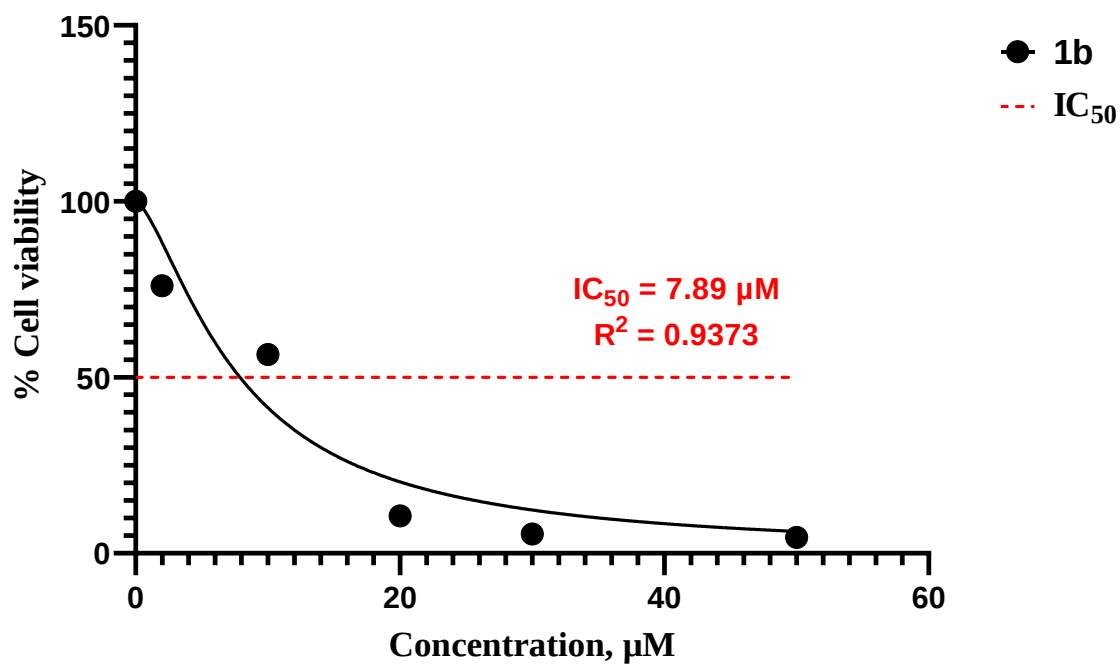
ANTICANCER ACTIVITY

IC₅₀ (1a-1e) MCF7

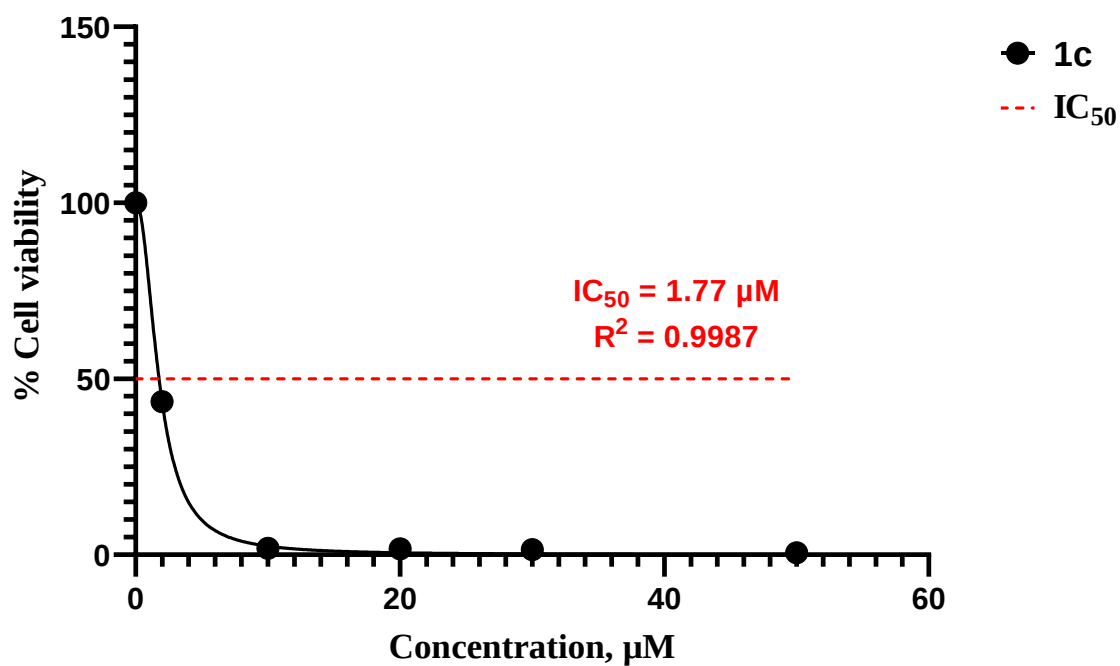
MCF7 - 1a



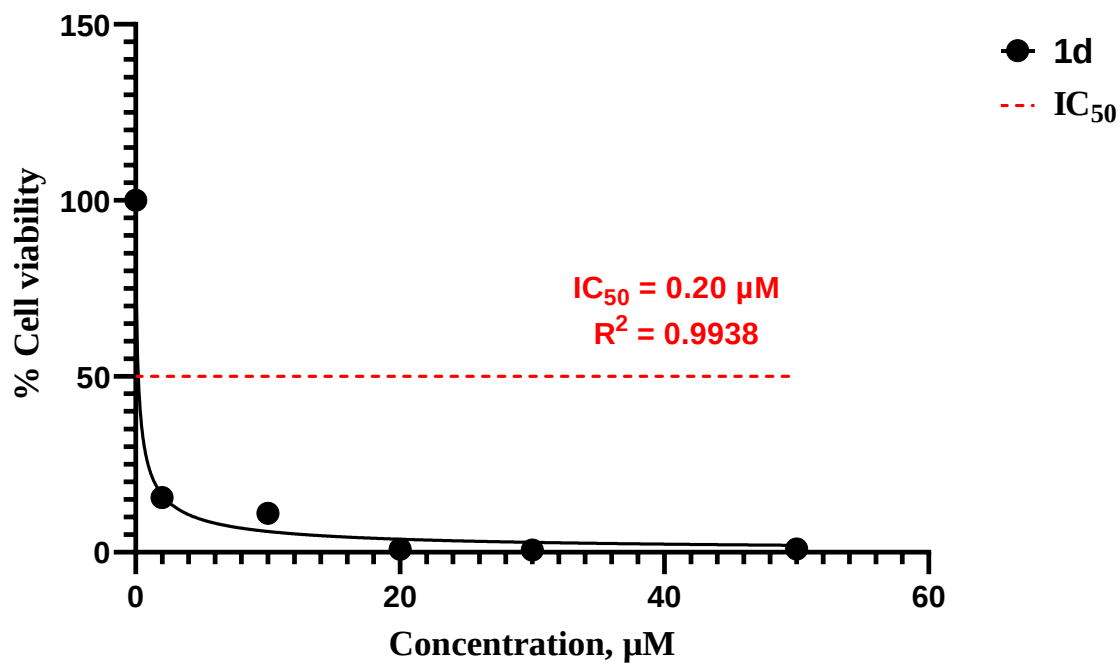
MCF7 - 1b



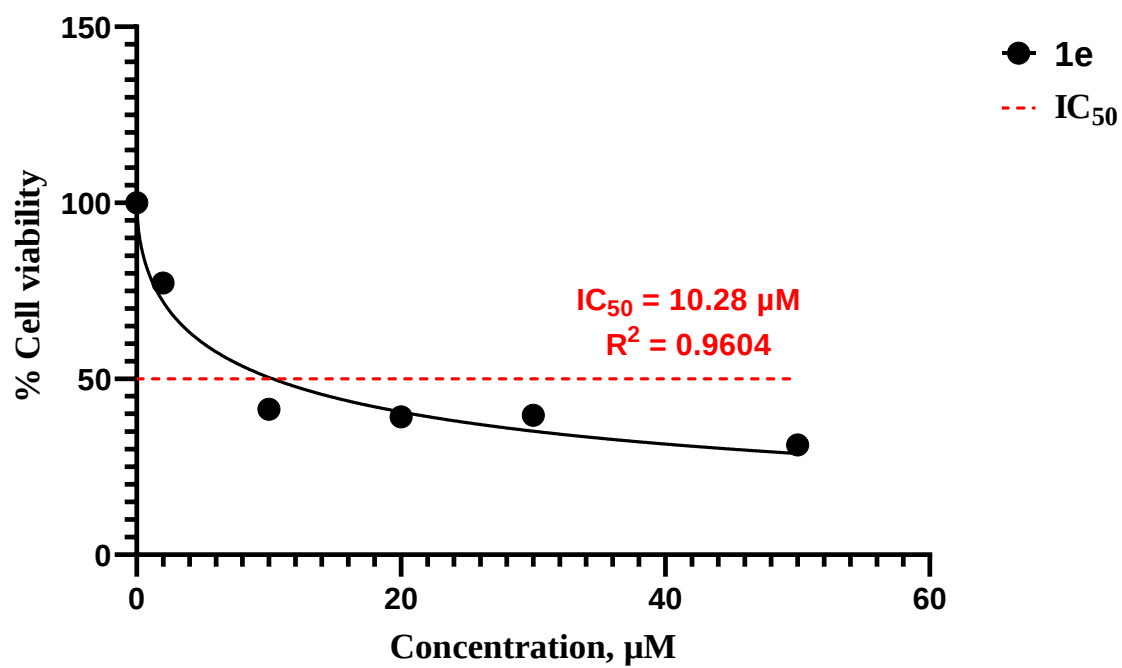
MCF7 - 1c



MCF7 - 1d

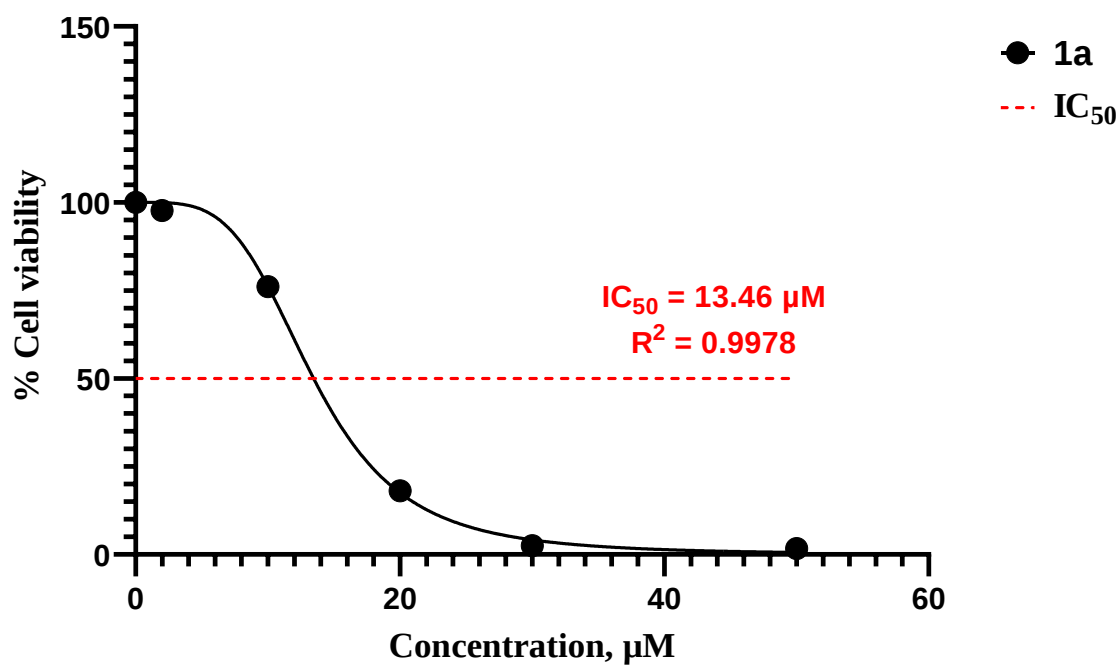


MCF7 - 1e

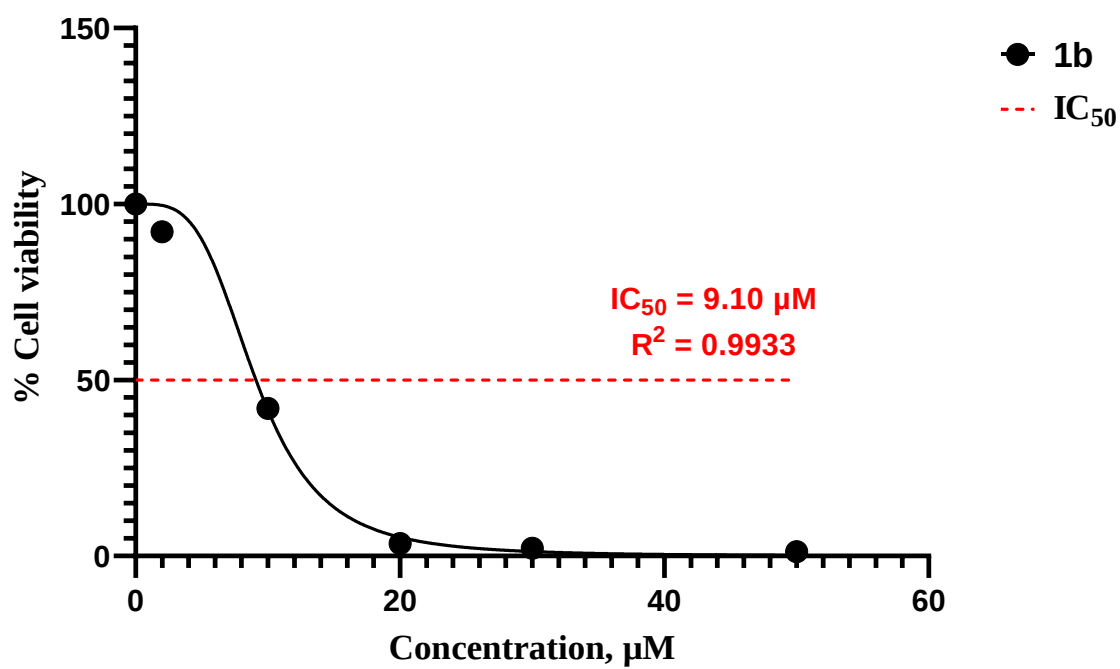


IC₅₀ (1a-1e) C26

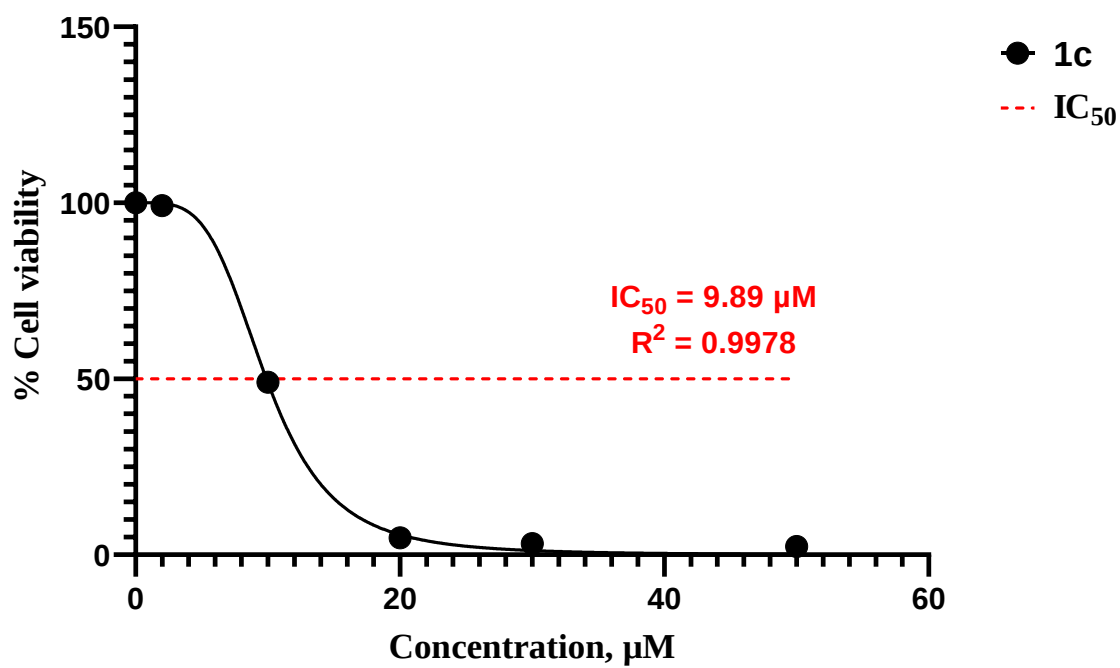
C26 - 1a



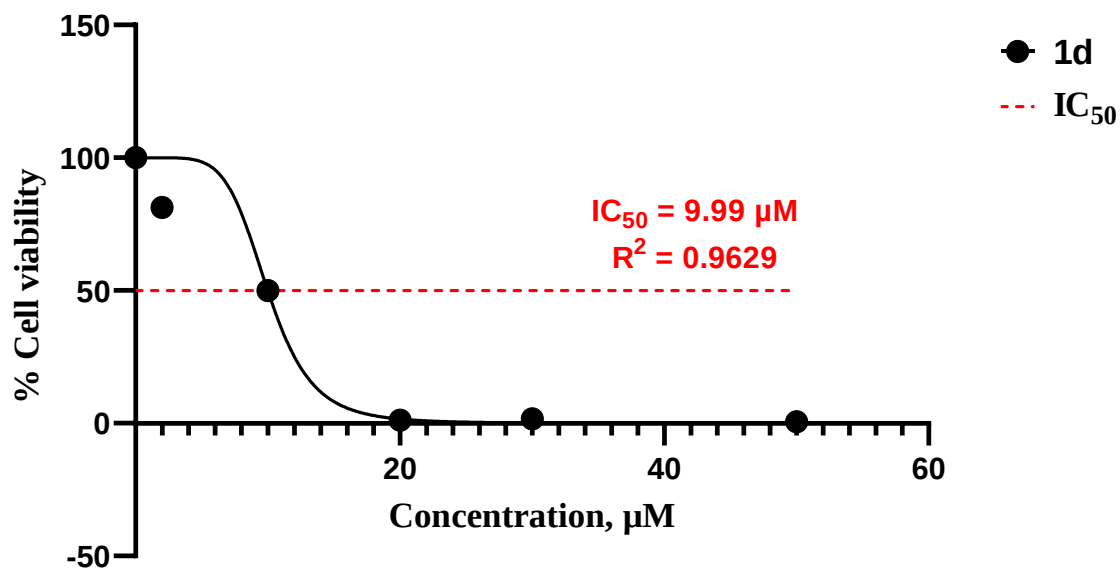
C26 - 1b



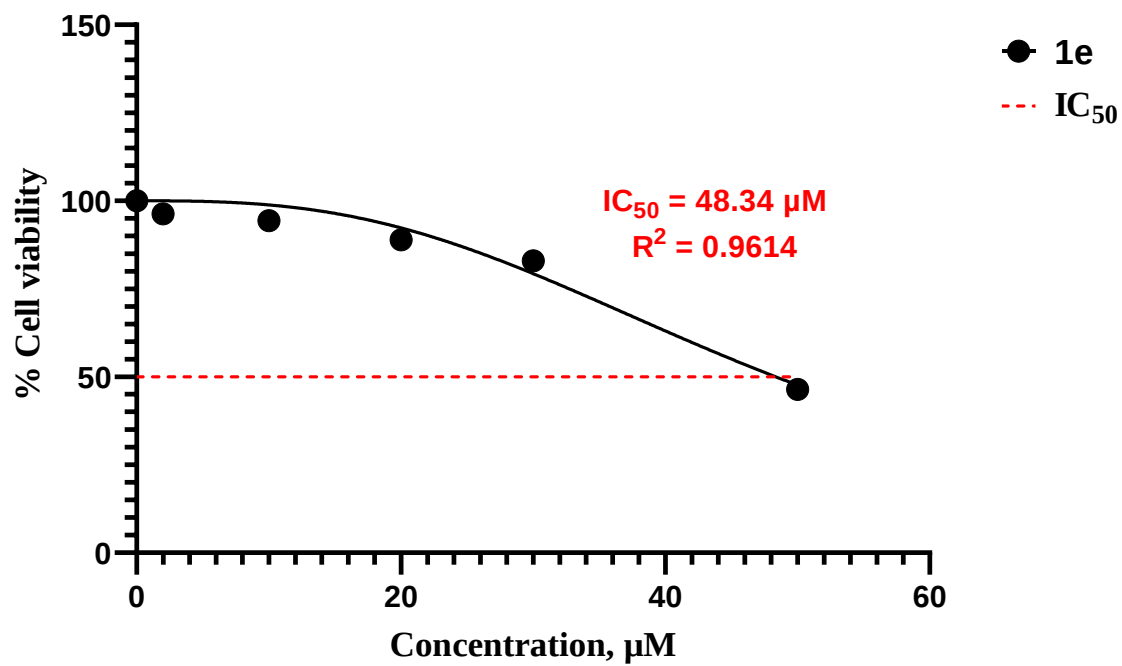
C26 - 1c



C26 - 1d

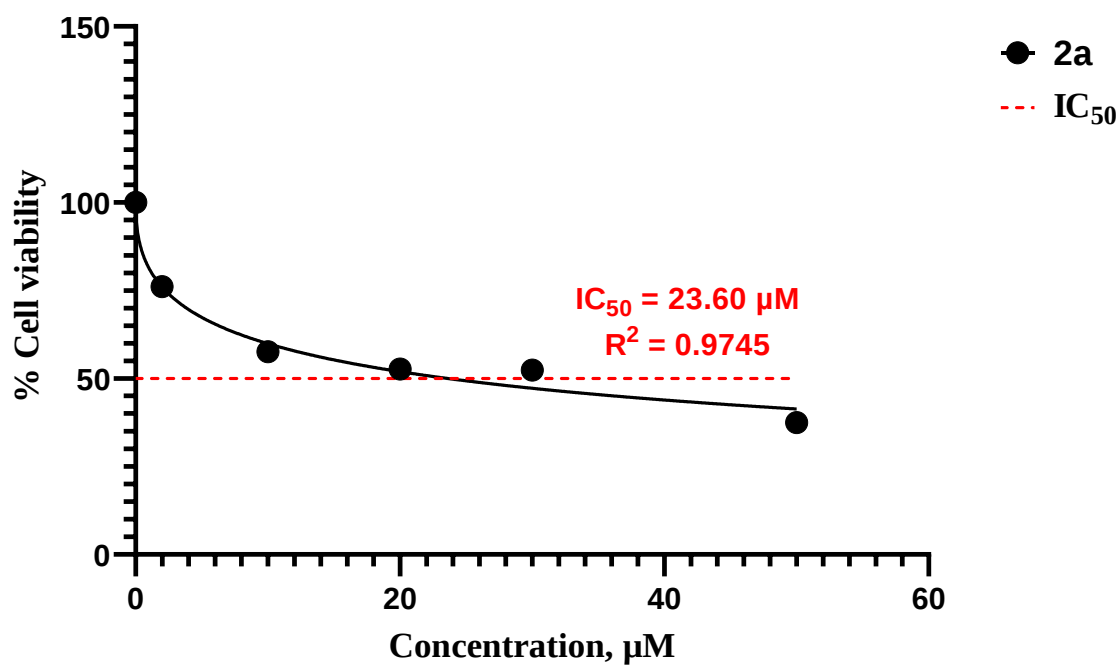


C26 - 1e

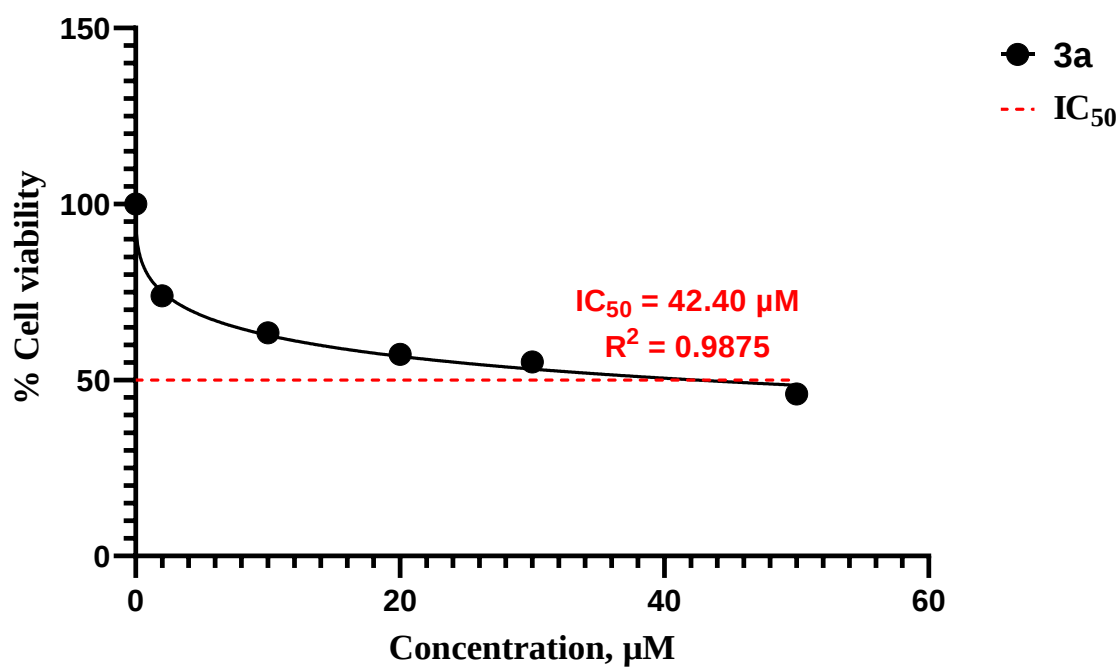


IC₅₀ (2-3) MCF7

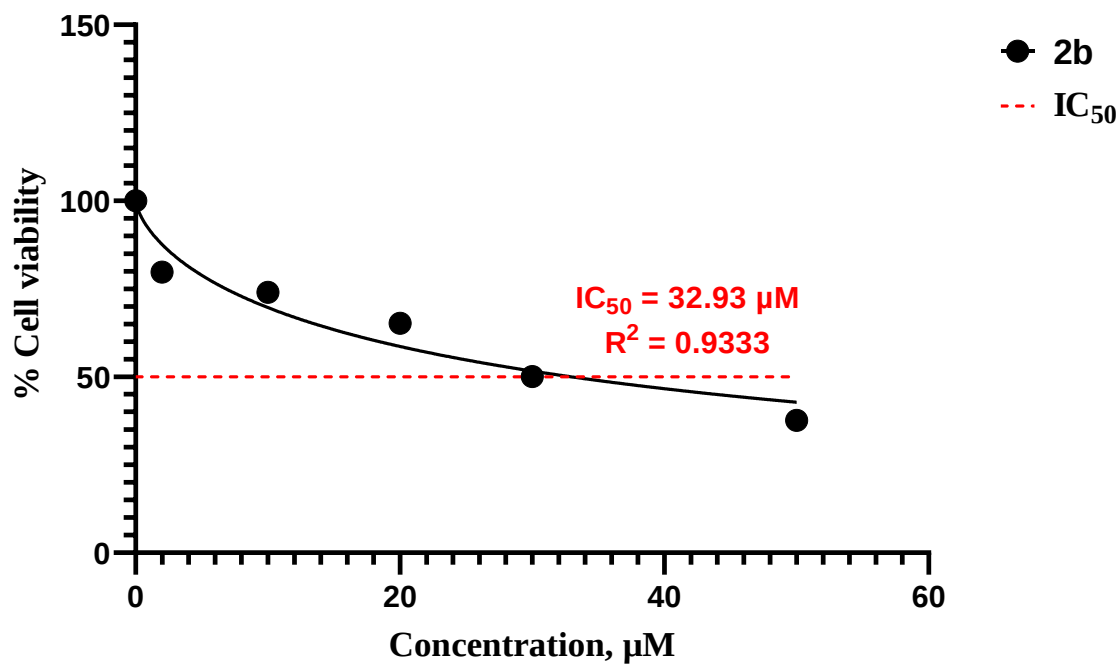
MCF7 - 2a



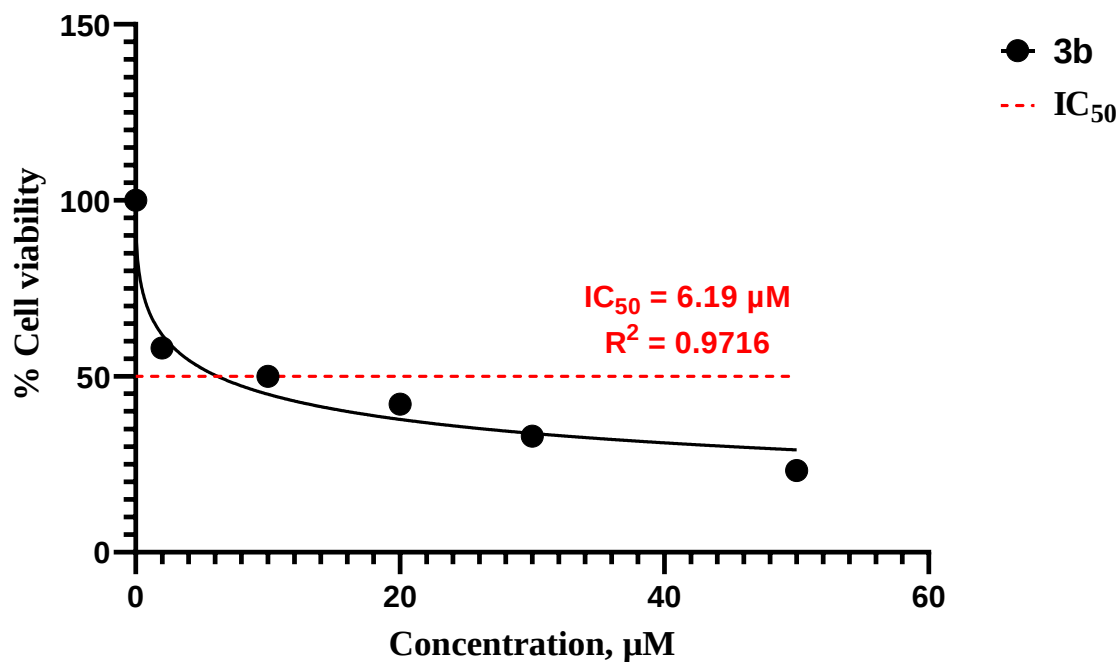
MCF7 - 3a



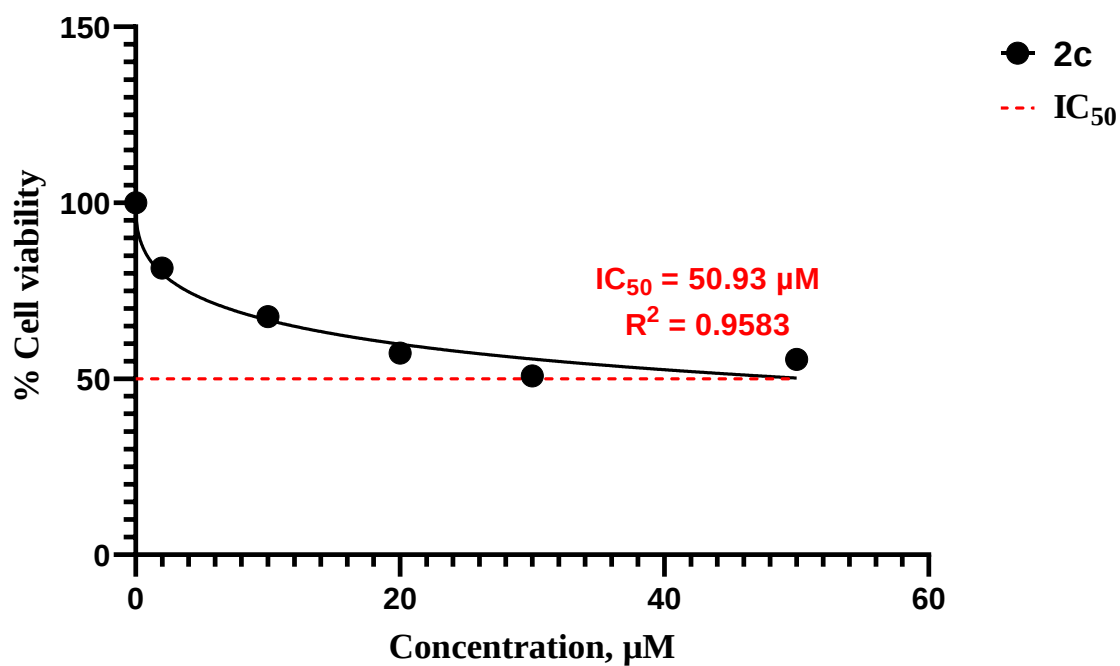
MCF7 - 2b



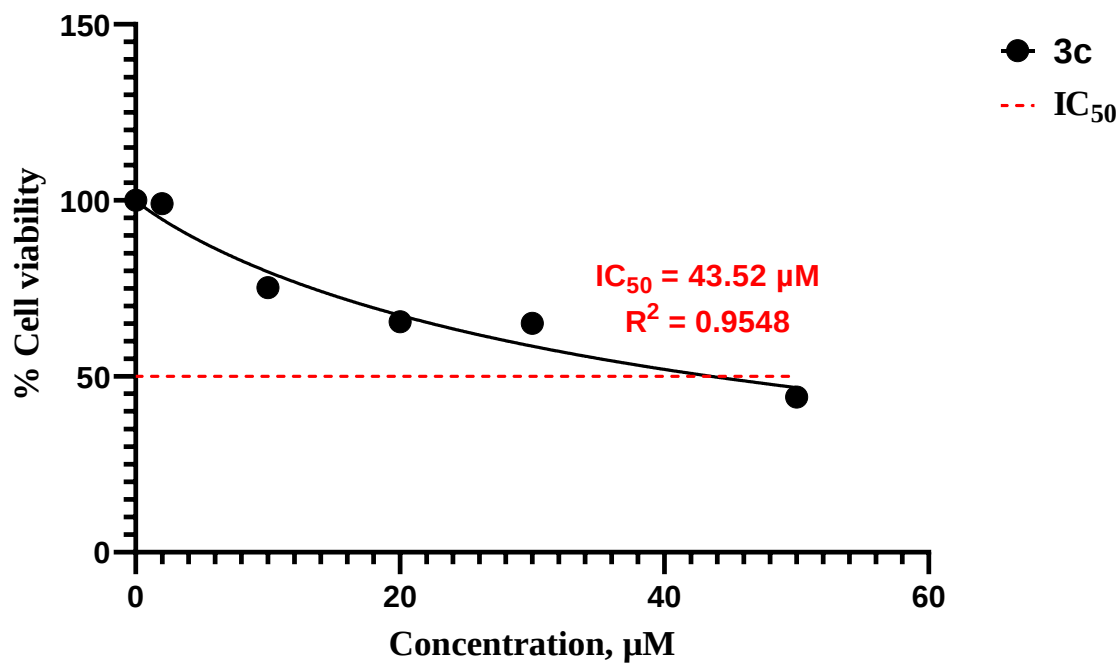
MCF7 - 3b



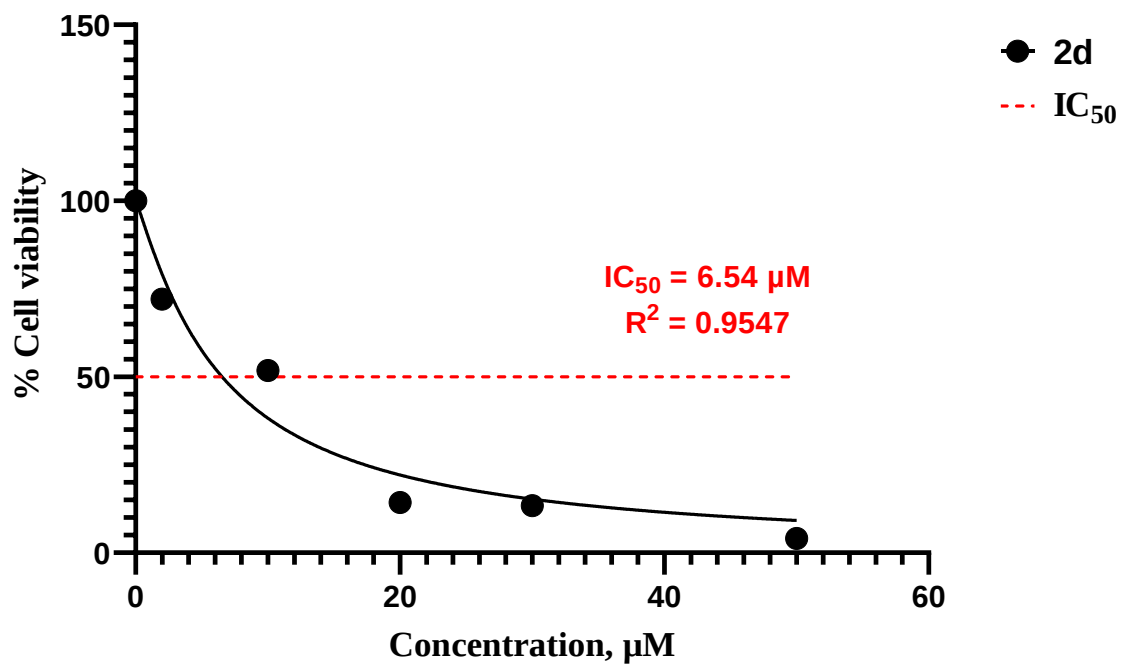
MCF7 - 2c



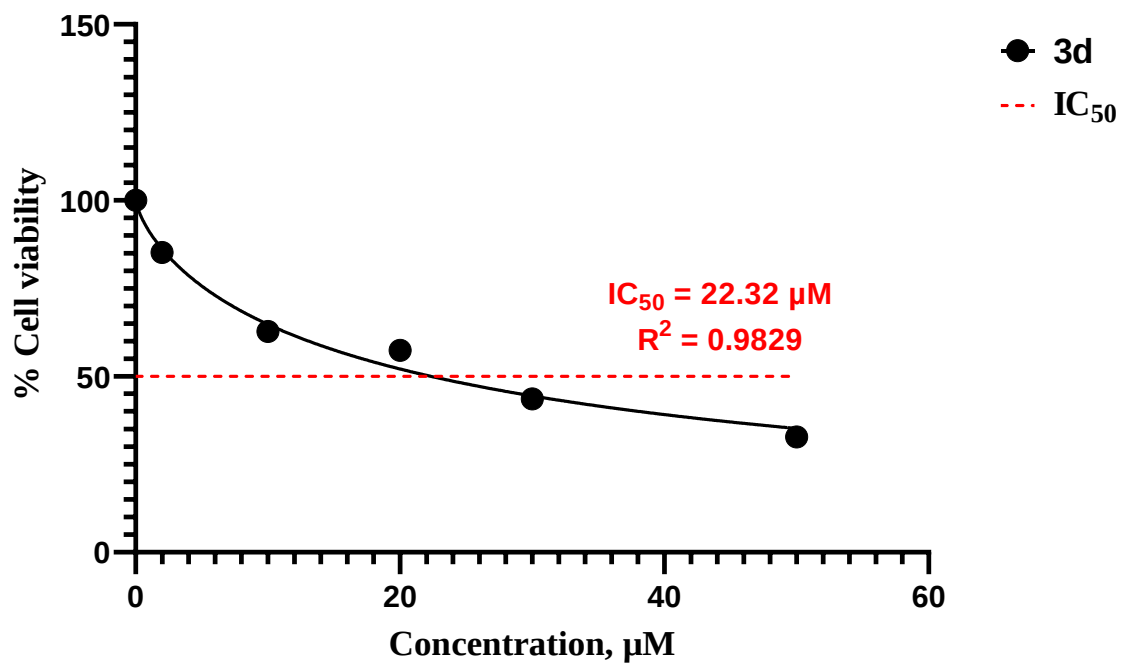
MCF7 - 3c



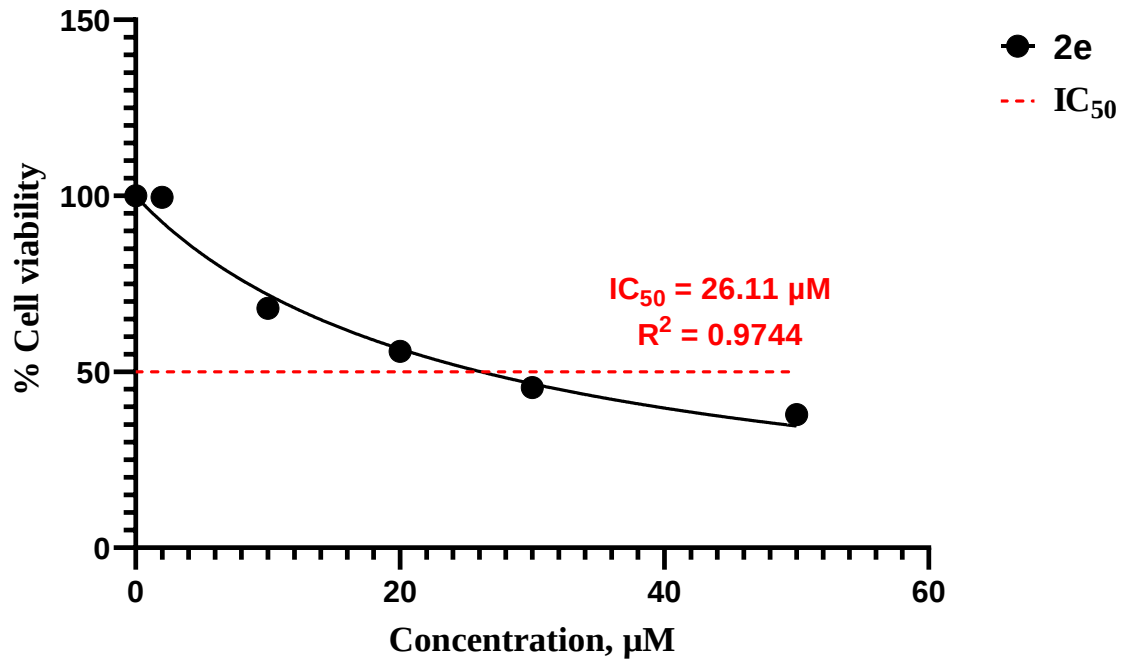
MCF7 - 2d



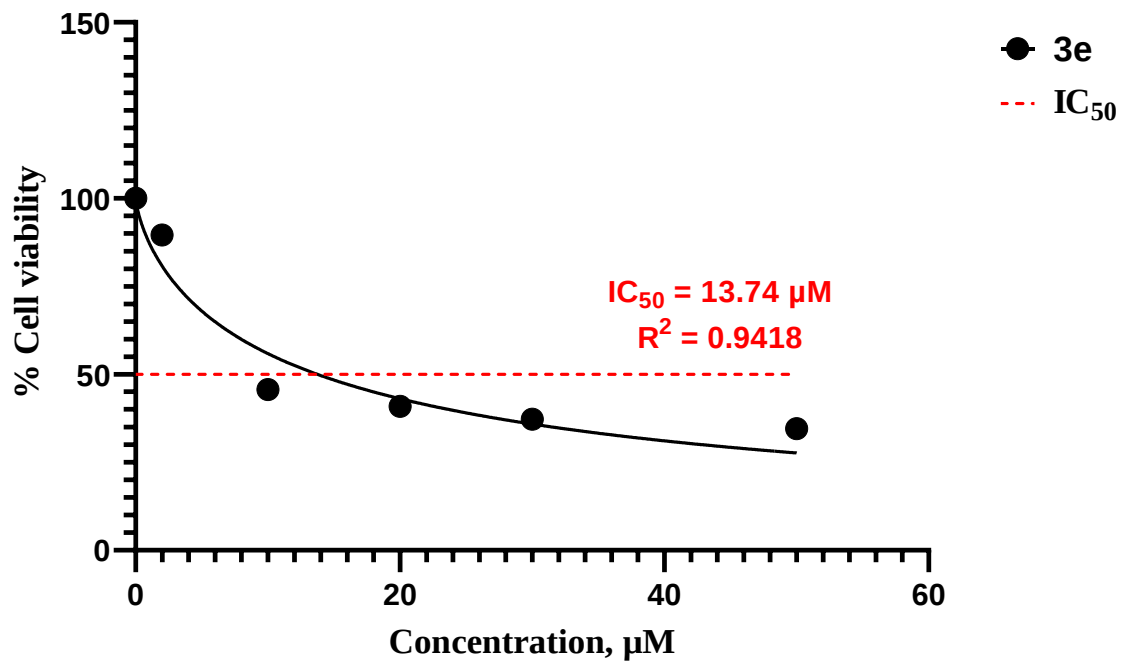
MCF7 - 3d



MCF7 - 2e

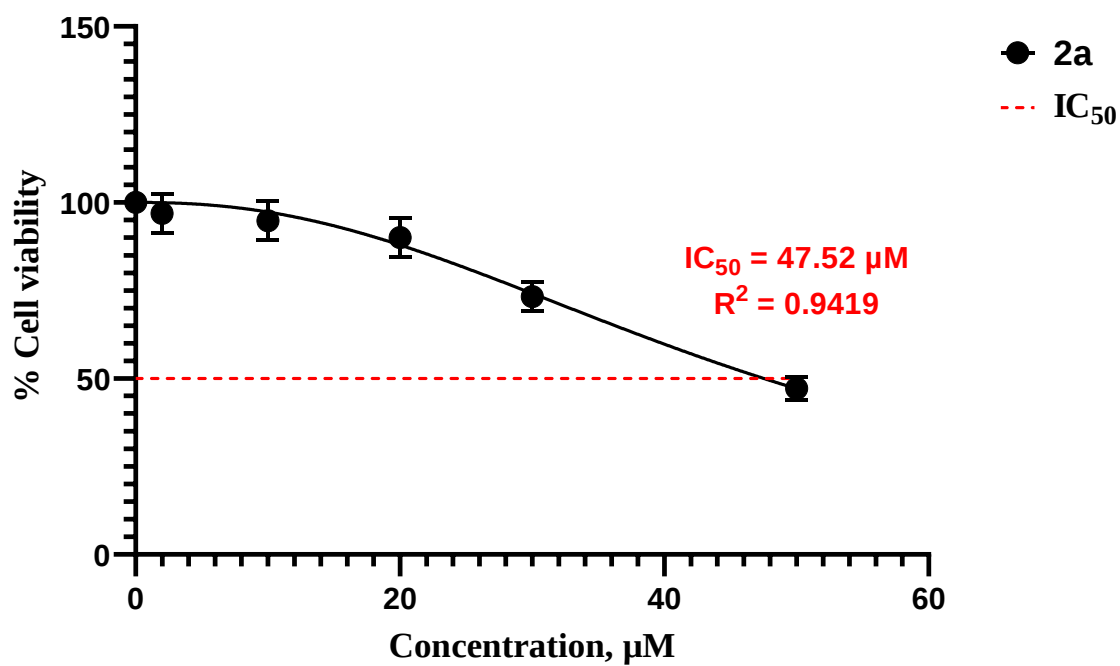


MCF7 - 3e

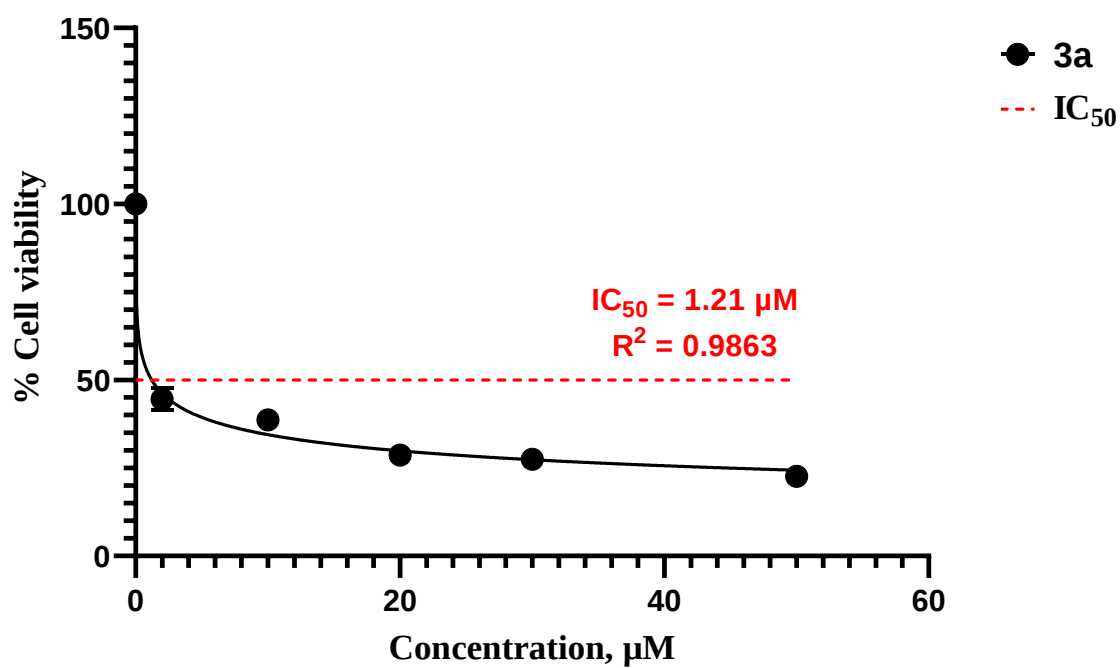


IC₅₀ (2-3) C26

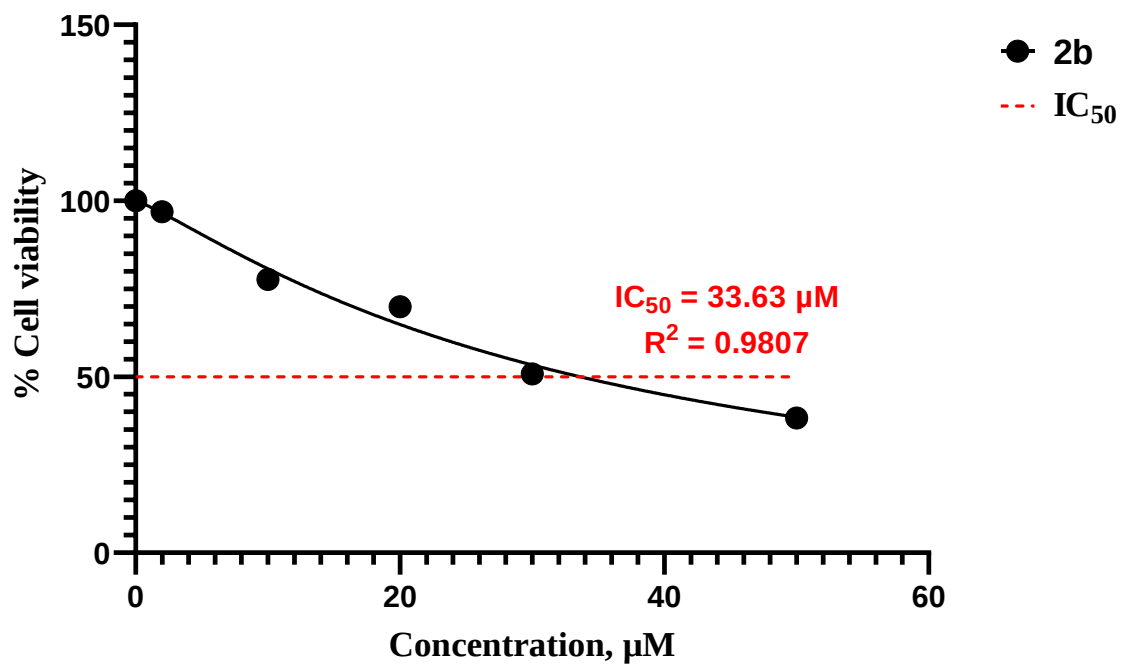
C26 - 2a



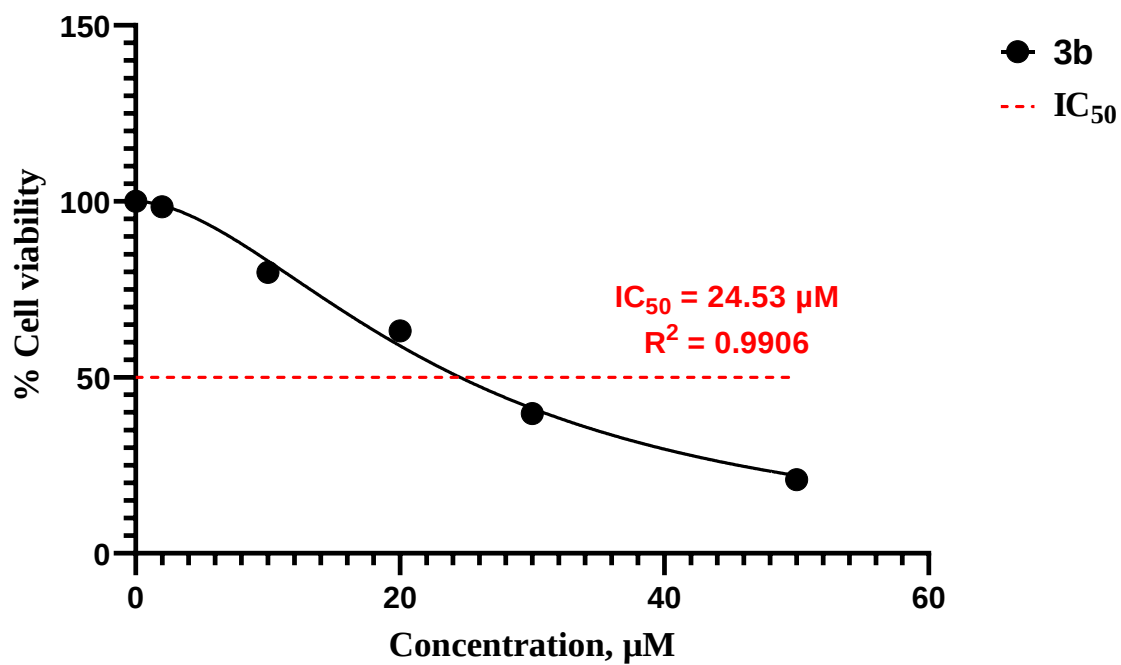
C26 - 3a



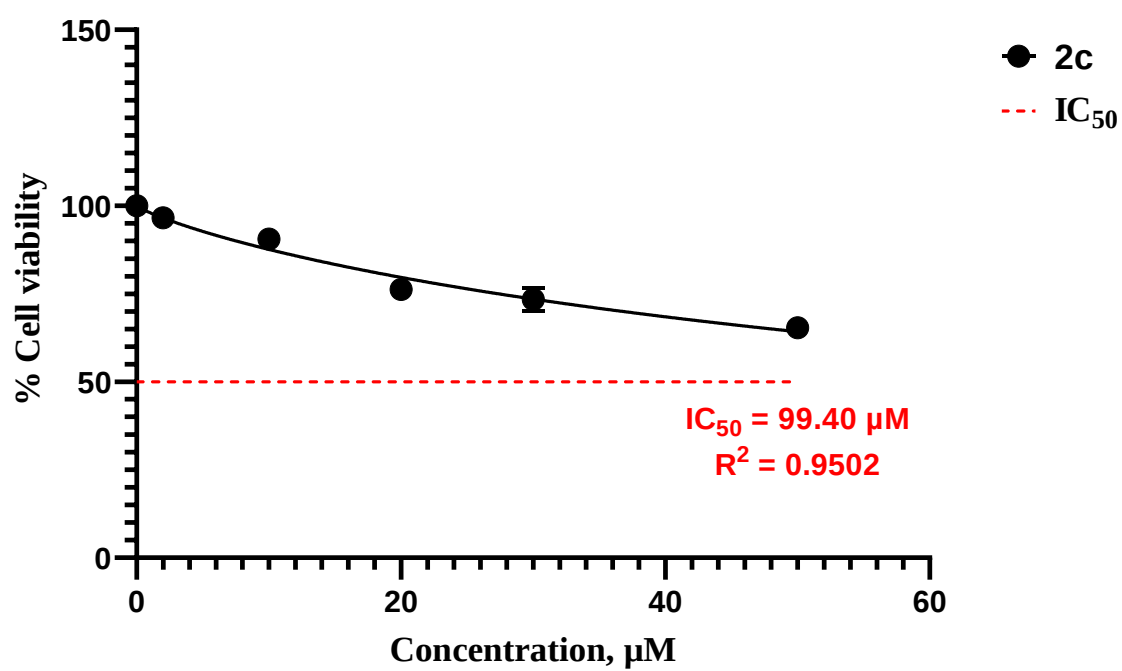
C26 - 2b



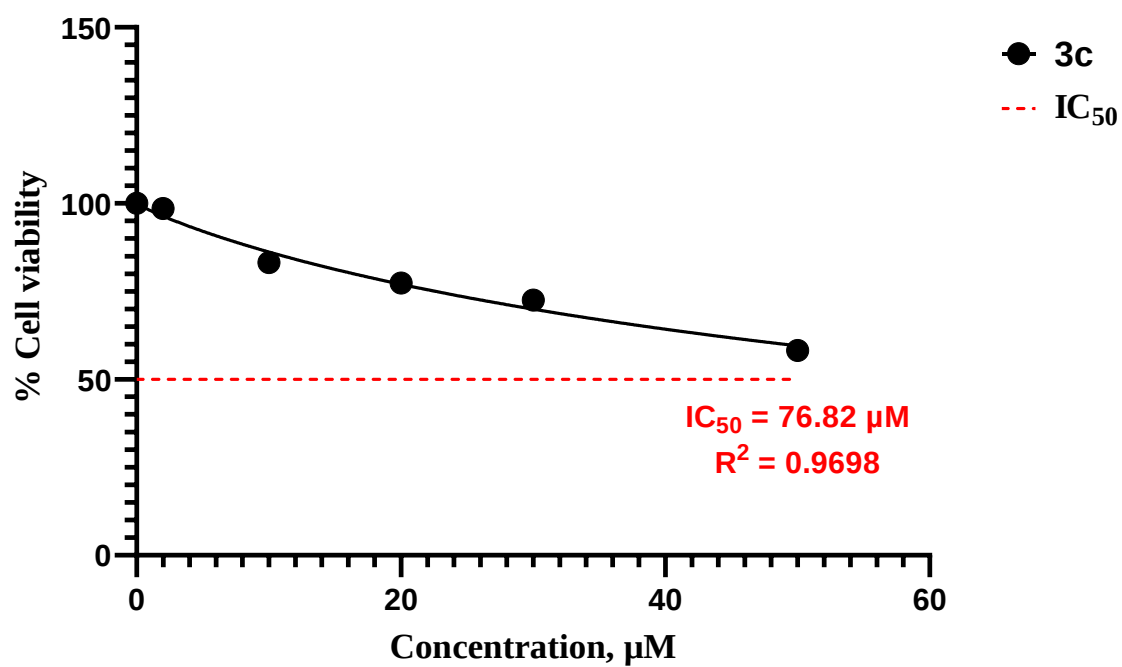
C26 - 3b



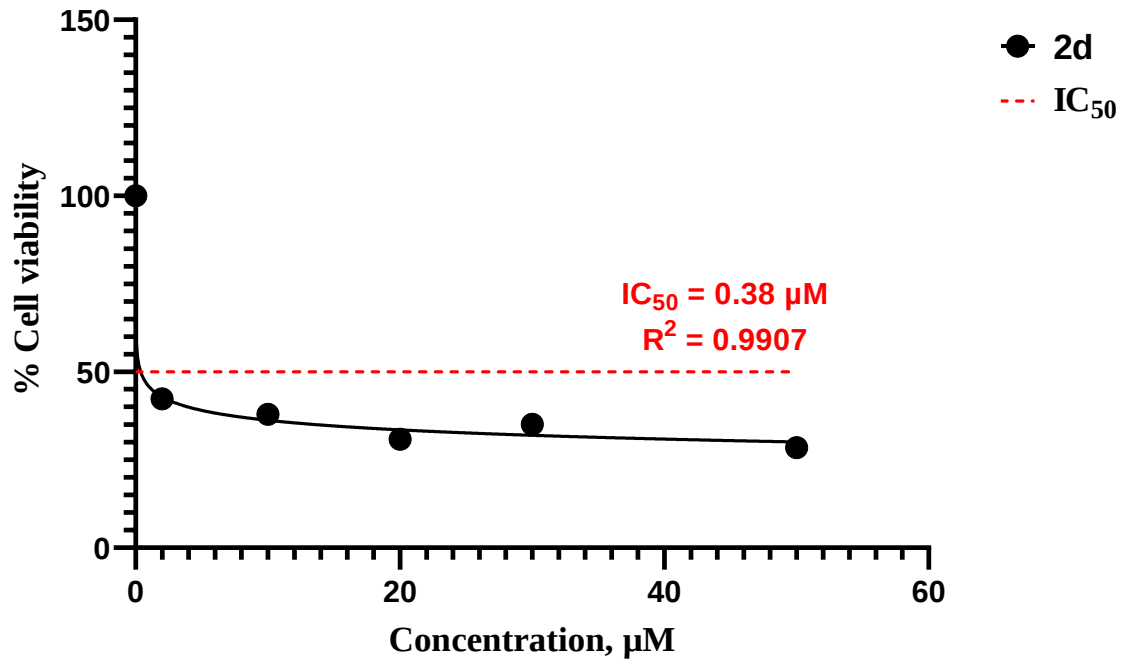
C26 - 2c



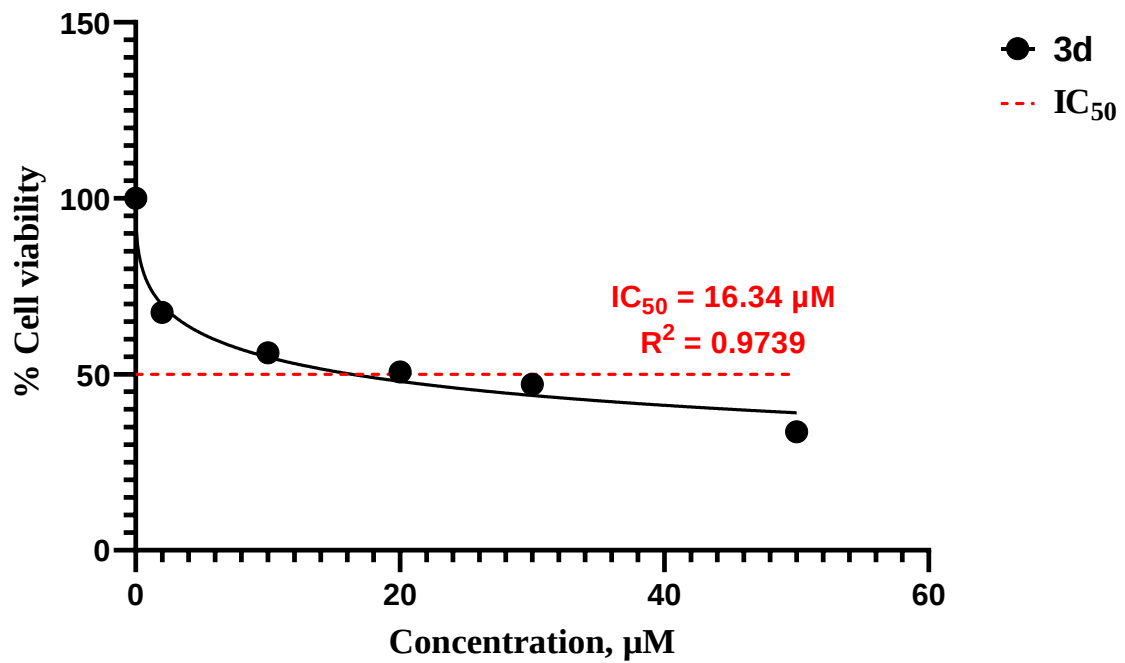
C26 - 3c



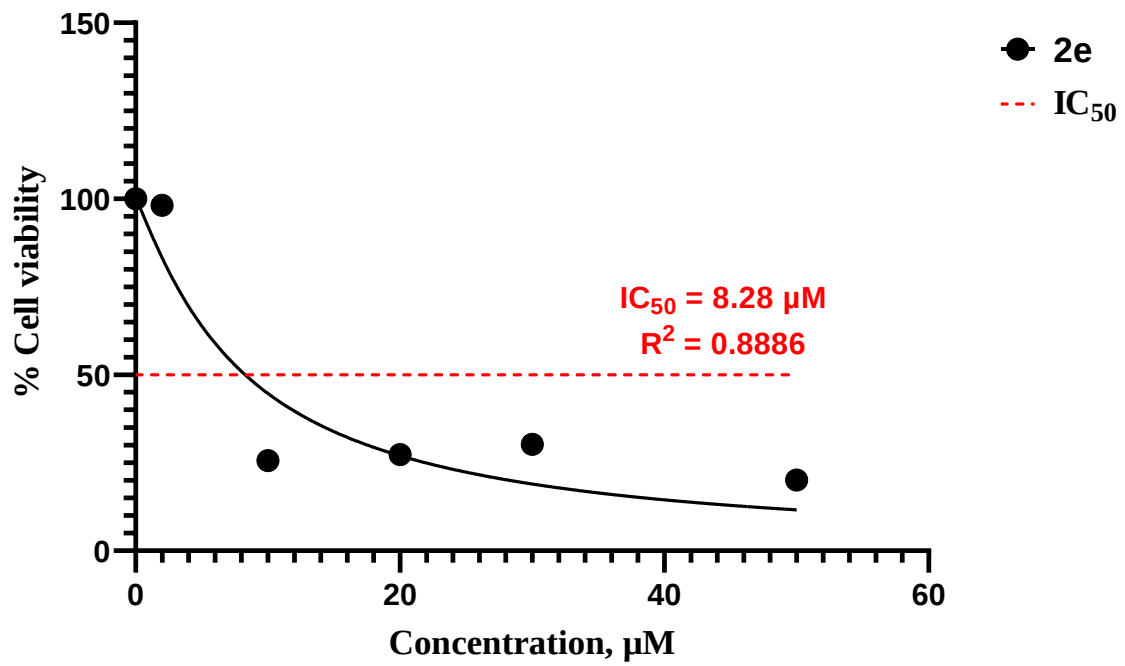
C26 - 2d



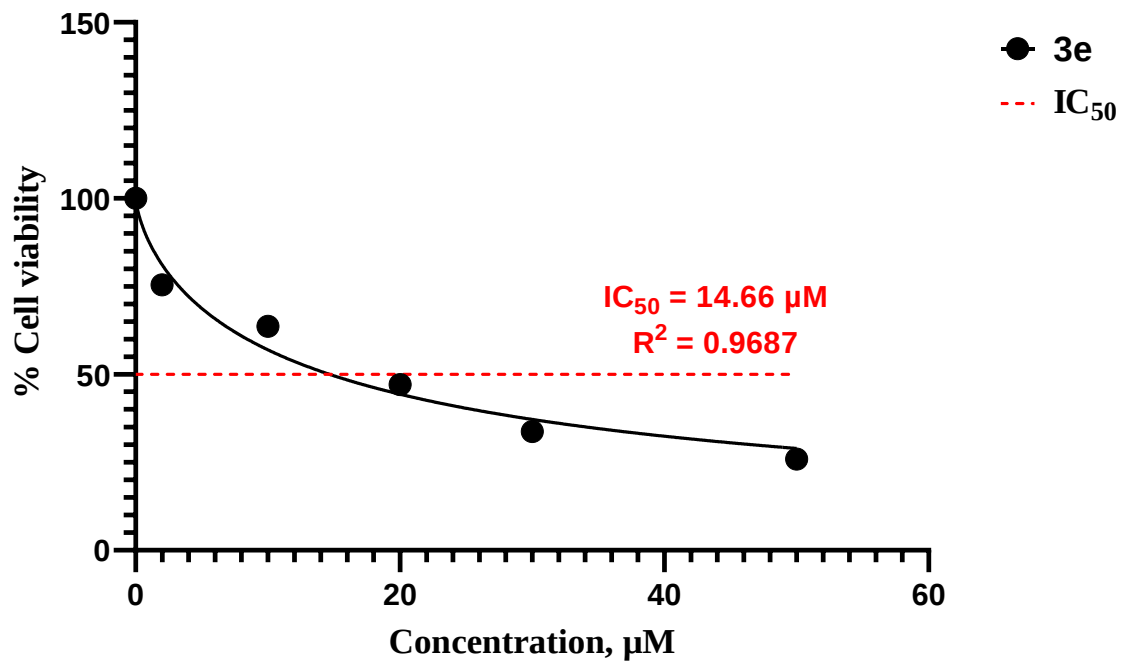
C26 - 3d



C26 - 2e



C26 - 3e



***IN SILICO* ADMET**

2d



ADMETlab 3.0

Cc1ccc(Nc2nc(N3CCCCC3)nc(N3CCCCC3)n2)cc1

1. Physicochemical Property

Property	Value	Comment
Molecular Weight	352.24	Contain hydrogen atoms. Optimal:100~600
Volume	370.412	Van der Waals volume
Density	0.951	Density = MW / Volume
nHA	6.0	Number of hydrogen bond acceptors. Optimal:0~12
nHD	1.0	Number of hydrogen bond donors. Optimal:0~7
nRot	4.0	Number of rotatable bonds. Optimal:0~11
nRing	4.0	Number of rings. Optimal:0~6
MaxRing	6.0	Number of atoms in the biggest ring. Optimal:0~18
nHet	6.0	Number of heteroatoms. Optimal:1~15
fChar	0.0	Formal charge. Optimal:-4 ~4
nRig	24.0	Number of rigid bonds. Optimal:0~30
Flexibility	0.167	Flexibility = nRot /nRig
Stereo Centers	0.0	Stereo Centers. Optimal: ≤ 2
TPSA	57.18	Topological Polar Surface Area. Optimal:0~140
logS	-6.53	The logarithm of aqueous solubility value.
logP	5.922	The logarithm of the n-octanol/water distribution coefficients at pH=7.4.
logD	4.163	The logarithm of the n-octanol/water distribution coefficient.
pKa (Acid)	10.737	Acid-base dissociation constant (pKa) value represents the strength of a drug molecule's acidity or basicity.
pKa (Base)	3.319	Acid-base dissociation constant (pKa) value represents the strength of a drug molecule's acidity or basicity.
Melting point	160.039	The predicted melting point of a compound is expressed in degrees Celsius (°C). Melting points below 25°C are classified as liquids, while melting points above 25°C are classified as solids.
Boiling point	403.858	The predicted melting point of a compound is expressed in degrees Celsius (°C). A normal boiling point below 25°C is categorized as a gas.

2. Medicinal Chemistry

Property	Value	Decision	Comment
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QED	0.9	●	■ A measure of drug-likeness based on the concept of desirability; ■ Attractive: > 0.67; ■ unattractive: 0.49~0.67; ■ too complex: < 0.34
GASA	0.0	●	■ ES: Easy to synthesize; HS: Hard to synthesize; ■ The output value represents the probability of being difficult to synthesize, ranging from 0 to 1.
Synth	2.0	●	■ Synthetic accessibility score is designed to estimate ease of synthesis of drug-like molecules. ■ SAScore ≥ 6, difficult to synthesize; SAScore < 6, easy to synthesize
Fsp3	0.55	●	■ The number of sp³ hybridized carbons / total carbon count, correlating with melting point and solubility. ■ Fsp³ ≥ 0.42 is considered a suitable value.
MCE-18	50.258	●	■ MCE-18 stands for medicinal chemistry evolution. ■ MCE-18 ≥ 45 is considered a suitable value.
NPscore	-1.287	-	■ 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	0.0	●	■ MW ≤ 500; logP ≤ 5; Hacc ≤ 10; Hdon ≤ 5 ■ If two properties are out of range, a poor absorption or permeability is possible, one is acceptable.
Pfizer Rule	1.0	●	■ logP > 3; TPSA < 75 ■ Compounds with a high log P (>3) and low TPSA (<75) are likely to be toxic.
GSK Rule	1.0	●	■ MW ≤ 400; logP ≤ 4 ■ Compounds satisfying the GSK rule may have a more favorable ADMET profile
Golden Triangle	0.0	●	■ 200 $\leq$ MW $\leq$ 500; -2 $\leq$ logD $\leq$ 5 ■ Compounds satisfying the Golden Triangle rule may have a more favorable ADMET profile.
PAINS	0 alerts	-	frequent hitters, Alpha-screen artifacts and reactive compound 480 substructures (J Med Chem 201053:2719-40)
ALARM NMR	1 alerts	-	Thiol reactive compounds.
BMS	0 alerts	-	undesirable, reactive compounds 176 substructures (J Chem Inf Model 200646:1060-8)
Chelator Rule	0 alerts	-	Chelating compounds.
Colloidal aggregators	0.415	-	■ Category 0: non-colloidal aggregators; ■ Category 1: colloidal aggregators. ■ The output value is the probability of being colloidal aggregators, within the range of 0 to 1.

FLuc inhibitors	0.338	●	■ Category 0: non-fLuc inhibitors; ■ Category 1: fLuc inhibitors. ■ The output value is the probability of being fLuc inhibitors, within the range of 0 to 1.
Blue fluorescence	0.013	●	■ Category 0: non-blue fluorescence; ■ Category 1: blue fluorescence. ■ The output value is the probability of being blue fluorescence, within the range of 0 to 1.
Green fluorescence	0.528	●	■ Category 0: non-green fluorescence; ■ Category 1: green fluorescence. ■ The output value is the probability of being green fluorescence, within the range of 0 to 1.
Reactive compounds	0.002	●	■ Category 0: non-reactive compound; ■ Category 1: reactive compound. ■ The output value is the probability of being reactive compound, within the range of 0 to 1.
Promiscuous compounds	0.047	●	■ Category 0: non-promiscuous compound; ■ Category 1: promiscuous compound. ■ The output value is the probability of being promiscuous compound, within the range of 0 to 1.

3. Absorption

Property	Value	Decision	Comment
Caco-2 Permeability	-4.745	●	Optimal: higher than -5.15 Log unit
MDCK Permeability	-4.711	●	■ low permeability: $< 2 \times 10^{-6}$ cm/s ■ medium permeability: $2-20 \times 10^{-6}$ cm/s ■ high passive permeability: $> 20 \times 10^{-6}$ cm/s
PAMPA	0.0	●	■ The experimental data for Peff was logarithmically transformed (logPeff). ■ Molecules with log Peff values below 2.0 were classified as low-permeability (Category 0), while those with log Peff values exceeding 2.5 were classified as high-permeability (Category 1).
Pgp-inhibitor	1.0	●	■ Category 1: Inhibitor; ■ Category 0: Non-inhibitor; ■ The output value is the probability of being Pgp-inhibitor
Pgp-substrate	0.0	●	■ Category 1: substrate; ■ Category 0: Non-substrate; ■ The output value is the probability of being Pgp-substrate
HIA	0.0	●	■ Human Intestinal Absorption ■ Category 1: HIA+ (HIA < 30%); ■ Category 0: HIA- (HIA >= 30%); ■ The output value is the probability of being HIA+

F _{20%}	0.0	●	■ 20% Bioavailability ■ Category 1: F 20% + (bioavailability < 20%); ■ Category 0: F 20% - (bioavailability ≥ 20%); ■ The output value is the probability of being F 20% +
F _{30%}	0.0	●	■ 30% Bioavailability ■ Category 1: F 30% + (bioavailability < 30%); ■ Category 0: F 30% - (bioavailability ≥ 30%); ■ The output value is the probability of being F 30% +
F _{50%}	0.362	●	■ 50% Bioavailability ■ Category 1: F 50% + (bioavailability < 50%); ■ Category 0: F 50% - (bioavailability ≥ 50%); ■ The output value is the probability of being F 50% +

4. Distribution

Property	Value	Decision	Comment
PPB	99.171	●	■ Plasma Protein Binding - Optimal: < 90%. ■ Drugs with high protein-bound may have a low therapeutic index.
VDss	0.646	●	■ Volume Distribution - Optimal: 0.04-20L/kg
BBB	0.161	●	■ Blood-Brain Barrier Penetration ■ Category 1: BBB+; Category 0: BBB-; ■ The output value is the probability of being BBB+
Fu	0.449	●	■ The fraction unbound in plasms ■ Low: <5%; Middle: 5~20%; High: > 20%
OATP1B1 inhibitor	0.999	●	■ Category 0: Non-inhibitor; Category 1: inhibitor. ■ The output value is the probability of being inhibitor, within the range of 0 to 1.
OATP1B3 inhibitor	0.999	●	■ Category 0: Non-inhibitor; Category 1: inhibitor. ■ The output value is the probability of being inhibitor, within the range of 0 to 1.
BCRP inhibitor	0.178	●	■ Category 0: Non-inhibitor; Category 1: inhibitor. ■ The output value is the probability of being inhibitor, within the range of 0 to 1.
MRP1 inhibitor	0.932	●	■ Category 0: Non-inhibitor; Category 1: inhibitor. ■ The output value is the probability of being inhibitor, within the range of 0 to 1.

5. Metabolism

Property	Value	Decision	Comment
CYP1A2 inhibitor	1.0	●	■ Category 1: Inhibitor; Category 0: Non-inhibitor; ■ The output value is the probability of being inhibitor.

CYP1A2 substrate	1.0	●	- Category 1: Substrate; Category 0: Non-substrate; - The output value is the probability of being substrate.
CYP2C19 inhibitor	0.997	●	- Category 1: Inhibitor; Category 0: Non-inhibitor; - The output value is the probability of being inhibitor.
CYP2C19 substrate	0.998	●	- Category 1: Substrate; Category 0: Non-substrate; - The output value is the probability of being substrate.
CYP2C9 inhibitor	0.864	●	- Category 1: Inhibitor; Category 0: Non-inhibitor; - The output value is the probability of being inhibitor.
CYP2C9 substrate	0.002	●	- Category 1: Substrate; Category 0: Non-substrate; - The output value is the probability of being substrate.
CYP2D6 inhibitor	0.097	●	- Category 1: Inhibitor; Category 0: Non-inhibitor; - The output value is the probability of being inhibitor.
CYP2D6 substrate	0.785	●	- Category 1: Substrate; Category 0: Non-substrate; - The output value is the probability of being substrate.
CYP3A4 inhibitor	0.077	●	- Category 1: Inhibitor; Category 0: Non-inhibitor; - The output value is the probability of being inhibitor.
CYP3A4 substrate	0.992	●	- Category 1: Substrate; Category 0: Non-substrate; - The output value is the probability of being substrate.
CYP2B6 inhibitor	0.992	●	- Category 1: Inhibitor; Category 0: Non-inhibitor; - The output value is the probability of being inhibitor.
CYP2B6 substrate	0.029	●	- Category 1: Substrate; Category 0: Non-substrate; - The output value is the probability of being substrate.
CYP2C8 inhibitor	0.965	●	- Category 1: Inhibitor; Category 0: Non-inhibitor; - The output value is the probability of being inhibitor.
HLM Stability	0.999	●	- human liver microsomal (HLM) stability - Category 0: stable+ (HLM > 30 min); Category 1: unstable- (HLM ≤ 30 min). The output value is the probability of human liver microsomal instability, where a value closer to 1 indicates a higher likelihood of instability. The range is between 0 and 1.

6. Excretion

Property	Value	Decision	Comment
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CL _{plasma}	4.995	●	■ The unit of predicted CL_{plasma} penetration is ml/min/kg. >15 ml/min/kg: high clearance; 5-15 ml/min/kg: moderate clearance; < 5 ml/min/kg: low clearance.
T _{1/2}	0.226	●	■ The unit of predicted T_{1/2} is hours. ■ ultra-short half-life drugs: 1/2 < 1 hour; short half-life drugs: T_{1/2} between 1-4 hours; intermediate short half-life drugs: T_{1/2} between 4-8 hours; long half-life drugs: T_{1/2} > 8 hours.

7. Toxicity

Property	Value	Decision	Comment
hERG Blockers	0.555	●	■ Molecules with IC₅₀ ≤ 10 μM or ≥ 50% inhibition at 10 μM were classified as hERG+ (Category 1), ■ while molecules with IC₅₀ > 10 μM or < 50% inhibition at 10 μM were classified as hERG - (Category 0). ■ The output value is the probability of being hERG+, within the range of 0 to 1.
hERG Blockers (10um)	0.801	●	■ Molecules with IC₅₀ ≤ 10 μM are classified as hERG+ (Category 1), ■ and molecules with IC₅₀ > 10 μM are classified as hERG- (Category 0). ■ The output value is the probability of being hERG+, within the range of 0 to 1.
DILI	0.647	●	■ Drug Induced Liver Injury. ■ Category 1: drugs with a high risk of DILI; ■ Category 0: drugs with no risk of DILI. ■ The output value is the probability of being toxic.
AMES Mutagenicity	0.19	●	■ AMES Toxicity ■ Category 1: Ames positive(+); ■ Category 0: Ames negative(-); ■ The output value is the probability of being toxic.
Rat Oral Acute Toxicity	0.119	●	■ Rat Oral Acute Toxicity. ■ Category 0: low-toxicity, > 500 mg/kg; ■ Category 1: high-toxicity; < 500 mg/kg. ■ The output value is the probability of being toxic, within the range of 0 to 1.
FDAMDD	0.525	●	■ FDA Maximum (Recommended) Daily Dose. ■ Category 1: FDAMDD (+); ■ Category 0: FDAMDD (-); - The output value is the probability of being positive.
Skin Sensitization	0.359	●	■ Category 1: Sensitizer; ■ Category 0: Non-sensitizer. ■ The output value is the probability of being toxic, within the range of 0 to 1.
Carcinogenicity	0.658	●	■ Category 1: carcinogens; ■ Category 0: non-carcinogens; ■ The output value is the probability of being toxic.

Eye Corrosion	0.001		■ Eye Corrosion ■ Category 1: corrosives; Category 0: noncorrosives; ■ The output value is the probability of being corrosives.
Eye Irritation	0.771		■ Eye Irritation ■ Category 1: irritants; Category 0: nonirritants; ■ The output value is the probability of being irritants.
Respiratory	0.538		■ Category 1: respiratory toxicants; ■ Category 0: non-respiratory toxicants. ■ The output value is the probability of being toxic, within the range of 0 to 1.
Human Hepatotoxicity	0.773		■ Human Hepatotoxicity ■ Category 1: H-HT positive(+); ■ Category 0: H-HT negative(-); ■ The output value is the probability of being toxic.
Drug-induced Nephrotoxicity	0.615		■ Category 0: non-nephrotoxic (-); ■ Category 1: nephrotoxic (+). ■ The output value is the probability of being nephrotoxic (+), within the range of 0 to 1.
Ototoxicity	0.354		■ Category 0: non-ototoxicity (-); ■ Category 1: ototoxicity (+). ■ The output value is the probability of being ototoxicity (+), within the range of 0 to 1.
Hematotoxicity	0.227		■ Category 0: non-hematotoxicity (-); ■ Category 1: hematotoxicity (+). ■ The output value is the probability of being hematotoxicity (+), within the range of 0 to 1.
Genotoxicity	0.672		■ Category 0: non-Genotoxicity (-); ■ Category 1: Genotoxicity (+). ■ The output value is the probability of being ototoxicity (+), within the range of 0 to 1.
RPMI-8226 Immunitoxicity	0.072		■ Category 0: non-cytotoxicity (-); ■ Category 1: cytotoxicity (+). ■ The output value is the probability of being ototoxicity (+), within the range of 0 to 1.
A549 Cytotoxicity	0.451		■ Category 0: non-cytotoxicity (-); ■ Category 1: cytotoxicity (+). ■ The output value is the probability of being ototoxicity (+), within the range of 0 to 1.
Hek293 Cytotoxicity	0.75		■ Category 0: non-cytotoxicity (-); ■ Category 1: cytotoxicity (+). ■ The output value is the probability of being ototoxicity (+), within the range of 0 to 1.
Drug-induced Neurotoxicity	0.781		■ Category 0: non-neurotoxic (-); ■ Category 1: neurotoxic (+). ■ The output value is the probability of being neurotoxic (+), within the range of 0 to 1.

8. Environmental toxicity

Property	Value	Comment
Bioconcentration Factors	1.679	■ Bioconcentration factors are used for considering secondary poisoning potential and assessing risks to human health via the food chain. ■ The unit is $-\log_{10}[(\text{mg/L})/(1000 \cdot \text{MW})]$
IGC ₅₀	3.759	■ Tetrahymena pyriformis 50 percent growth inhibition concentration. ■ The unit is $-\log_{10}[(\text{mg/L})/(1000 \cdot \text{MW})]$
LC ₅₀ FM	4.432	■ 96-hour fathead minnow 50 percent lethal concentration. ■ The unit is $-\log_{10}[(\text{mg/L})/(1000 \cdot \text{MW})]$
LC ₅₀ DM	4.558	■ 48-hour daphnia magna 50 percent lethal concentration. ■ The unit is $-\log_{10}[(\text{mg/L})/(1000 \cdot \text{MW})]$

9. Tox21 pathway

Property	Value	Decision	Comment
NR-AhR	0.89	●	■ Aryl hydrocarbon receptor ■ Category 1: actives ; ■ Category 0: inactives; ■ The output value is the probability of being active.
NR-AR	0.332	●	■ Androgen receptor ■ Category 1: actives ; ■ Category 0: inactives; ■ The output value is the probability of being active.
NR-AR-LBD	0.003	●	■ Androgen receptor ligand-binding domain ■ Category 1: actives ; ■ Category 0: inactives; ■ The output value is the probability of being active.
NR-Aromatase	0.085	●	■ Category 1: actives ; ■ Category 0: inactives; ■ The output value is the probability of being active.
NR-ER	0.555	●	■ Estrogen receptor ■ Category 1: actives ; ■ Category 0: inactives; ■ The output value is the probability of being active.
NR-ER-LBD	0.003	●	■ Estrogen receptor ligand-binding domain ■ Category 1: actives ; ■ Category 0: inactives; ■ The output value is the probability of being active.
NR-PPAR-gamma	0.069	●	■ Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor gamma ■ Category 1: actives ; ■ Category 0: inactives; ■ The output value is the probability of being active.
SR-ARE	0.826	●	■ Antioxidant response element ■ Category 1: actives ; ■ Category 0: inactives; ■ The output value is the probability of being active.

SR-ATAD5	0.332	●	■ ATPase family AAA domain-containing protein 5 ■ Category 1: actives ; ■ Category 0: inactives; ■ The output value is the probability of being active.
SR-HSE	0.061	●	■ Heat shock factor response element ■ Category 1: actives ; ■ Category 0: inactives; ■ The output value is the probability of being active.
SR-MMP	0.147	●	■ Mitochondrial membrane potential ■ Category 1: actives ; ■ Category 0: inactives; ■ The output value is the probability of being active.
SR-p53	0.887	●	■ p53, a tumor suppressor protein ■ 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	■ 20 substructures; ■ acute toxicity during oral administration
Genotoxic Carcinogenicity Rule	1 alerts	■ 117 substructures; ■ carcinogenicity or mutagenicity
NonGenotoxic Carcinogenicity Rule	0	■ 23 substructures; ■ carcinogenicity through nongenotoxic mechanisms
Skin Sensitization Rule	2 alerts	■ 155 substructures; ■ skin irritation
Aquatic Toxicity Rule	0	■ 99 substructures; ■ toxicity to liquid(water)
NonBiodegradable Rule	1 alerts	■ 19 substructures; ■ non-biodegradable
SureChEMBL Rule	0	■ 164 substructures; ■ MedChem unfriendly status
FAF-Drugs4 Rule	1 alerts	154 toxic substructures from FAF-Drug4

2e



ADMETlab 3.0

O=[N+](O)c1ccc(Nc2nc(N3CCCCC3)nc(N3CCCCC3)n2)cc1

1. Physicochemical Property

Property	Value	Comment
Molecular Weight	383.21	Contain hydrogen atoms. Optimal:100~600
Volume	379.057	Van der Waals volume
Density	1.011	Density = MW / Volume
nHA	9.0	Number of hydrogen bond acceptors. Optimal:0~12
nHD	1.0	Number of hydrogen bond donors. Optimal:0~7
nRot	5.0	Number of rotatable bonds. Optimal:0~11
nRing	4.0	Number of rings. Optimal:0~6
MaxRing	6.0	Number of atoms in the biggest ring. Optimal:0~18
nHet	9.0	Number of heteroatoms. Optimal:1~15
fChar	0.0	Formal charge. Optimal:-4 ~4
nRig	25.0	Number of rigid bonds. Optimal:0~30
Flexibility	0.2	Flexibility = nRot /nRig
Stereo Centers	0.0	Stereo Centers. Optimal: ≤ 2
TPSA	100.32	Topological Polar Surface Area. Optimal:0~140
logS	-5.461	The logarithm of aqueous solubility value.
logP	4.587	The logarithm of the n-octanol/water distribution coefficients at pH=7.4.
logD	3.457	The logarithm of the n-octanol/water distribution coefficient.
pKa (Acid)	9.794	Acid-base dissociation constant (pKa) value represents the strength of a drug molecule's acidity or basicity.
pKa (Base)	2.611	Acid-base dissociation constant (pKa) value represents the strength of a drug molecule's acidity or basicity.
Melting point	165.565	The predicted melting point of a compound is expressed in degrees Celsius (°C). Melting points below 25°C are classified as liquids, while melting points above 25°C are classified as solids.
Boiling point	384.728	The predicted melting point of a compound is expressed in degrees Celsius (°C). A normal boiling point below 25°C is categorized as a gas.

2. Medicinal Chemistry

Property	Value	Decision	Comment
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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
GASA	0.0	●	■ ES: Easy to synthesize; HS: Hard to synthesize; ■ The output value represents the probability of being difficult to synthesize, ranging from 0 to 1.
Synth	2.0	●	■ Synthetic accessibility score is designed to estimate ease of synthesis of drug-like molecules. ■ SAScore ≥ 6, difficult to synthesize; SAScore <6, easy to synthesize
Fsp3	0.526	●	■ The number of sp³ hybridized carbons / total carbon count, correlating with melting point and solubility. ■ Fsp³ ≥ 0.42 is considered a suitable value.
MCE-18	53.793	●	■ MCE-18 stands for medicinal chemistry evolution. ■ MCE-18 ≥ 45 is considered a suitable value.
NPscore	-1.463	-	■ 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	0.0	●	■ MW ≤ 500; logP ≤ 5; Hacc ≤ 10; Hdon ≤ 5 ■ If two properties are out of range, a poor absorption or permeability is possible, one is acceptable.
Pfizer Rule	0.0	●	■ logP > 3; TPSA < 75 ■ Compounds with a high log P (>3) and low TPSA (<75) are likely to be toxic.
GSK Rule	1.0	●	■ MW ≤ 400; logP ≤ 4 ■ Compounds satisfying the GSK rule may have a more favorable ADMET profile
Golden Triangle	0.0	●	■ 200 $\leq$ MW $\leq$ 500; -2 $\leq$ logD $\leq$ 5 ■ Compounds satisfying the Golden Triangle rule may have a more favorable ADMET profile.
PAINS	0 alerts	-	frequent hitters, Alpha-screen artifacts and reactive compound 480 substructures (J Med Chem 201053:2719-40)
ALARM NMR	3 alerts	-	Thiol reactive compounds.
BMS	0 alerts	-	undesirable, reactive compounds 176 substructures (J Chem Inf Model 200646:1060-8)
Chelator Rule	0 alerts	-	Chelating compounds.
Colloidal aggregators	0.996	-	■ Category 0: non-colloidal aggregators; ■ Category 1: colloidal aggregators. ■ The output value is the probability of being colloidal aggregators, within the range of 0 to 1.

FLuc inhibitors	0.052	●	■ Category 0: non-fLuc inhibitors; ■ Category 1: fLuc inhibitors. ■ The output value is the probability of being fLuc inhibitors, within the range of 0 to 1.
Blue fluorescence	0.01	●	■ Category 0: non-blue fluorescence; ■ Category 1: blue fluorescence. ■ The output value is the probability of being blue fluorescence, within the range of 0 to 1.
Green fluorescence	0.924	●	■ Category 0: non-green fluorescence; ■ Category 1: green fluorescence. ■ The output value is the probability of being green fluorescence, within the range of 0 to 1.
Reactive compounds	0.009	●	■ Category 0: non-reactive compound; ■ Category 1: reactive compound. ■ The output value is the probability of being reactive compound, within the range of 0 to 1.
Promiscuous compounds	0.013	●	■ Category 0: non-promiscuous compound; ■ Category 1: promiscuous compound. ■ The output value is the probability of being promiscuous compound, within the range of 0 to 1.

3. Absorption

Property	Value	Decision	Comment
Caco-2 Permeability	-4.713	●	Optimal: higher than -5.15 Log unit
MDCK Permeability	-4.706	●	■ low permeability: $< 2 \times 10^{-6}$ cm/s ■ medium permeability: $2-20 \times 10^{-6}$ cm/s ■ high passive permeability: $> 20 \times 10^{-6}$ cm/s
PAMPA	0.0	●	■ The experimental data for Peff was logarithmically transformed (logPeff). ■ Molecules with log Peff values below 2.0 were classified as low-permeability (Category 0), while those with log Peff values exceeding 2.5 were classified as high-permeability (Category 1).
Pgp-inhibitor	1.0	●	■ Category 1: Inhibitor; ■ Category 0: Non-inhibitor; ■ The output value is the probability of being Pgp-inhibitor
Pgp-substrate	0.0	●	■ Category 1: substrate; ■ Category 0: Non-substrate; ■ The output value is the probability of being Pgp-substrate
HIA	0.0	●	■ Human Intestinal Absorption ■ Category 1: HIA+ (HIA < 30%); ■ Category 0: HIA- (HIA >= 30%); ■ The output value is the probability of being HIA+

$F_{20\%}$	0.0	●	■ 20% Bioavailability ■ Category 1: $F_{20\%} +$ (bioavailability < 20%); ■ Category 0: $F_{20\%} -$ (bioavailability $\geq$ 20%); ■ The output value is the probability of being $F_{20\%} +$
$F_{30\%}$	0.0	●	■ 30% Bioavailability ■ Category 1: $F_{30\%} +$ (bioavailability < 30%); ■ Category 0: $F_{30\%} -$ (bioavailability $\geq$ 30%); ■ The output value is the probability of being $F_{30\%} +$
$F_{50\%}$	0.224	●	■ 50% Bioavailability ■ Category 1: $F_{50\%} +$ (bioavailability < 50%); ■ Category 0: $F_{50\%} -$ (bioavailability $\geq$ 50%); ■ The output value is the probability of being $F_{50\%} +$

4. Distribution

Property	Value	Decision	Comment
PPB	99.2	●	■ Plasma Protein Binding - Optimal: < 90%. ■ Drugs with high protein-bound may have a low therapeutic index.
VDss	0.498	●	■ Volume Distribution ■ Optimal: 0.04-20L/kg
BBB	0.011	●	■ Blood-Brain Barrier Penetration ■ Category 1: BBB+; Category 0: BBB-; ■ The output value is the probability of being BBB+
Fu	0.407	●	■ The fraction unbound in plasmas ■ Low: <5%; Middle: 5~20%; High: > 20%
OATP1B1 inhibitor	0.964	●	■ Category 0: Non-inhibitor; Category 1: inhibitor. ■ The output value is the probability of being inhibitor, within the range of 0 to 1.
OATP1B3 inhibitor	0.992	●	■ Category 0: Non-inhibitor; Category 1: inhibitor. ■ The output value is the probability of being inhibitor, within the range of 0 to 1.
BCRP inhibitor	0.2	●	■ Category 0: Non-inhibitor; Category 1: inhibitor. ■ The output value is the probability of being inhibitor, within the range of 0 to 1.
MRP1 inhibitor	0.999	●	■ Category 0: Non-inhibitor; Category 1: inhibitor. ■ The output value is the probability of being inhibitor, within the range of 0 to 1.

5. Metabolism

Property	Value	Decision	Comment
CYP1A2 inhibitor	1.0	●	■ Category 1: Inhibitor; Category 0: Non-inhibitor; ■ The output value is the probability of being inhibitor.

CYP1A2 substrate	1.0	●	- Category 1: Substrate; Category 0: Non-substrate; - The output value is the probability of being substrate.
CYP2C19 inhibitor	0.998	●	- Category 1: Inhibitor; Category 0: Non-inhibitor; - The output value is the probability of being inhibitor.
CYP2C19 substrate	0.927	●	- Category 1: Substrate; Category 0: Non-substrate; - The output value is the probability of being substrate.
CYP2C9 inhibitor	0.082	●	- Category 1: Inhibitor; Category 0: Non-inhibitor; - The output value is the probability of being inhibitor.
CYP2C9 substrate	0.053	●	- Category 1: Substrate; Category 0: Non-substrate; - The output value is the probability of being substrate.
CYP2D6 inhibitor	0.91	●	- Category 1: Inhibitor; Category 0: Non-inhibitor; - The output value is the probability of being inhibitor.
CYP2D6 substrate	0.574	●	- Category 1: Substrate; Category 0: Non-substrate; - The output value is the probability of being substrate.
CYP3A4 inhibitor	0.025	●	- Category 1: Inhibitor; Category 0: Non-inhibitor; - The output value is the probability of being inhibitor.
CYP3A4 substrate	0.999	●	- Category 1: Substrate; Category 0: Non-substrate; - The output value is the probability of being substrate.
CYP2B6 inhibitor	0.996	●	- Category 1: Inhibitor; Category 0: Non-inhibitor; - The output value is the probability of being inhibitor.
CYP2B6 substrate	0.001	●	- Category 1: Substrate; Category 0: Non-substrate; - The output value is the probability of being substrate.
CYP2C8 inhibitor	0.558	●	- Category 1: Inhibitor; Category 0: Non-inhibitor; - The output value is the probability of being inhibitor.
HLM Stability	0.993	●	- human liver microsomal (HLM) stability - Category 0: stable+ (HLM > 30 min); Category 1: unstable- (HLM ≤ 30 min). The output value is the probability of human liver microsomal instability, where a value closer to 1 indicates a higher likelihood of instability. The range is between 0 and 1.

6. Excretion

Property	Value	Decision	Comment
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CL _{plasma}	4.479	●	■ The unit of predicted CL_{plasma} penetration is ml/min/kg. >15 ml/min/kg: high clearance; 5-15 ml/min/kg: moderate clearance; < 5 ml/min/kg: low clearance.
T _{1/2}	0.464	●	■ The unit of predicted T_{1/2} is hours. ■ ultra-short half-life drugs: 1/2 < 1 hour; short half-life drugs: T_{1/2} between 1-4 hours; intermediate short half-life drugs: T_{1/2} between 4-8 hours; long half-life drugs: T_{1/2} > 8 hours.

7. Toxicity

Property	Value	Decision	Comment
hERG Blockers	0.569	●	■ Molecules with IC₅₀ ≤10μM or ≥50% inhibition at 10 μM were classified as hERG+ (Category 1), ■ while molecules with IC₅₀ >10μM or < 50% inhibition at 10μM were classified as hERG - (Category 0). ■ The output value is the probability of being hERG+, within the range of 0 to 1.
hERG Blockers (10um)	0.795	●	■ Molecules with IC₅₀ ≤10 μM are classified as hERG+ (Category 1), ■ and molecules with IC₅₀ > 10μM are classified as hERG- (Category 0). ■ The output value is the probability of being hERG+, within the range of 0 to 1.
DILI	0.974	●	■ Drug Induced Liver Injury. ■ Category 1: drugs with a high risk of DILI; ■ Category 0: drugs with no risk of DILI. ■ The output value is the probability of being toxic.
AMES Muta genicity	0.697	●	■ AMES Toxicity ■ Category 1: Ames positive(+); ■ Category 0: Ames negative(-); ■ The output value is the probability of being toxic.
Rat Oral Acute Toxicity	0.242	●	■ Rat Oral Acute Toxicity. ■ Category 0: low-toxicity, > 500 mg/kg; ■ Category 1: high-toxicity; < 500 mg/kg. ■ The output value is the probability of being toxic, within the range of 0 to 1.
FDAMDD	0.624	●	■ FDA Maximum (Recommended) Daily Dose. ■ Category 1: FDAMDD (+); ■ Category 0: FDAMDD (-); - The output value is the probability of being positive.
Skin Sensiti zation	0.72	●	■ Category 1: Sensitizer; ■ Category 0: Non-sensitizer. ■ The output value is the probability of being toxic, within the range of 0 to 1.
Carcinogeni city	0.71	●	■ Category 1: carcinogens; ■ Category 0: non-carcinogens; ■ The output value is the probability of being toxic.

Eye Corrosion	0.001		■ Eye Corrosion ■ Category 1: corrosives; - Category 0: noncorrosives; ■ The output value is the probability of being corrosives.
Eye Irritation	0.873		■ Eye Irritation ■ Category 1: irritants; - Category 0: nonirritants; ■ The output value is the probability of being irritants.
Respiratory	0.748		■ Category 1: respiratory toxicants; ■ Category 0: non-respiratory toxicants. ■ The output value is the probability of being toxic, within the range of 0 to 1.
Human Hepatotoxicity	0.829		■ Human Hepatotoxicity ■ Category 1: H-HT positive(+); ■ Category 0: H-HT negative(-); ■ The output value is the probability of being toxic.
Drug-induced Nephrotoxicity	0.5		■ Category 0: non-nephrotoxic (-); ■ Category 1: nephrotoxic (+). ■ The output value is the probability of being nephrotoxic (+), within the range of 0 to 1.
Ototoxicity	0.314		■ Category 0: non-ototoxicity (-); ■ Category 1: ototoxicity (+). ■ The output value is the probability of being ototoxicity (+), within the range of 0 to 1.
Hematotoxicity	0.364		■ Category 0: non-hematotoxicity (-); ■ Category 1: hematotoxicity (+). ■ The output value is the probability of being hematotoxicity (+), within the range of 0 to 1.
Genotoxicity	1.0		■ Category 0: non-Genotoxicity (-); ■ Category 1: Genotoxicity (+). ■ The output value is the probability of being ototoxicity (+), within the range of 0 to 1.
RPMI-8226 Immunotoxicity	0.078		■ Category 0: non-cytotoxicity (-); ■ Category 1: cytotoxicity (+). ■ The output value is the probability of being ototoxicity (+), within the range of 0 to 1.
A549 Cytotoxicity	0.57		■ Category 0: non-cytotoxicity (-); ■ Category 1: cytotoxicity (+). ■ The output value is the probability of being ototoxicity (+), within the range of 0 to 1.
Hek293 Cytotoxicity	0.822		■ Category 0: non-cytotoxicity (-); ■ Category 1: cytotoxicity (+). ■ The output value is the probability of being ototoxicity (+), within the range of 0 to 1.
Drug-induced Neurotoxicity	0.178		■ Category 0: non-neurotoxic (-); ■ Category 1: neurotoxic (+). ■ The output value is the probability of being neurotoxic (+), within the range of 0 to 1.

8. Environmental toxicity

Property	Value	Comment
Bioconcentration Factors	1.168	■ Bioconcentration factors are used for considering secondary poisoning potential and assessing risks to human health via the food chain. ■ The unit is $-\log_{10}[(\text{mg/L})/(1000 \cdot \text{MW})]$
IGC ₅₀	3.772	■ Tetrahymena pyriformis 50 percent growth inhibition concentration. ■ The unit is $-\log_{10}[(\text{mg/L})/(1000 \cdot \text{MW})]$
LC ₅₀ FM	4.479	■ 96-hour fathead minnow 50 percent lethal concentration. ■ The unit is $-\log_{10}[(\text{mg/L})/(1000 \cdot \text{MW})]$
LC ₅₀ DM	4.802	■ 48-hour daphnia magna 50 percent lethal concentration. ■ The unit is $-\log_{10}[(\text{mg/L})/(1000 \cdot \text{MW})]$

9. Tox21 pathway

Property	Value	Decision	Comment
NR-AhR	0.4	●	■ Aryl hydrocarbon receptor ■ Category 1: actives ; ■ Category 0: inactives; ■ The output value is the probability of being active.
NR-AR	0.088	●	■ Androgen receptor ■ Category 1: actives ; ■ Category 0: inactives; ■ The output value is the probability of being active.
NR-AR-LBD	0.028	●	■ Androgen receptor ligand-binding domain ■ Category 1: actives ; ■ Category 0: inactives; ■ The output value is the probability of being active.
NR-Aromatase	0.404	●	■ Category 1: actives ; ■ Category 0: inactives; ■ The output value is the probability of being active.
NR-ER	0.487	●	■ Estrogen receptor ■ Category 1: actives ; ■ Category 0: inactives; ■ The output value is the probability of being active.
NR-ER-LBD	0.019	●	■ Estrogen receptor ligand-binding domain ■ Category 1: actives ; ■ Category 0: inactives; ■ The output value is the probability of being active.
NR-PPAR-gamma	0.143	●	■ Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor gamma ■ Category 1: actives ; ■ Category 0: inactives; ■ The output value is the probability of being active.
SR-ARE	0.854	●	■ Antioxidant response element ■ Category 1: actives ; ■ Category 0: inactives; ■ The output value is the probability of being active.

SR-ATAD5	0.151	●	■ ATPase family AAA domain-containing protein 5 ■ Category 1: actives ; ■ Category 0: inactives; ■ The output value is the probability of being active.
SR-HSE	0.02	●	■ Heat shock factor response element ■ Category 1: actives ; ■ Category 0: inactives; ■ The output value is the probability of being active.
SR-MMP	0.417	●	■ Mitochondrial membrane potential ■ Category 1: actives ; ■ Category 0: inactives; ■ The output value is the probability of being active.
SR-p53	0.967	●	■ p53, a tumor suppressor protein ■ 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	■ 20 substructures; ■ acute toxicity during oral administration
Genotoxic Carcinogenicity Rule	6 alerts	■ 117 substructures; ■ carcinogenicity or mutagenicity
NonGenotoxic Carcinogenicity Rule	0	■ 23 substructures; ■ carcinogenicity through nongenotoxic mechanisms
Skin Sensitization Rule	2 alerts	■ 155 substructures; ■ skin irritation
Aquatic Toxicity Rule	0	■ 99 substructures; ■ toxicity to liquid(water)
NonBiodegradable Rule	3 alerts	■ 19 substructures; ■ non-biodegradable
SureChEMBL Rule	0	■ 164 substructures; ■ MedChem unfriendly status
FAF-Drugs4 Rule	3 alerts	154 toxic substructures from FAF-Drug4

3a



ADMETlab 3.0

Clc1ccc(Nc2nc(N3CCOCC3)nc(N3CCOCC3)n2)cc1

1. Physicochemical Property

Property	Value	Comment
Molecular Weight	376.14	Contain hydrogen atoms. Optimal:100~600
Volume	351.316	Van der Waals volume
Density	1.071	Density = MW / Volume
nHA	8.0	Number of hydrogen bond acceptors. Optimal:0~12
nHD	1.0	Number of hydrogen bond donors. Optimal:0~7
nRot	4.0	Number of rotatable bonds. Optimal:0~11
nRing	4.0	Number of rings. Optimal:0~6
MaxRing	6.0	Number of atoms in the biggest ring. Optimal:0~18
nHet	9.0	Number of heteroatoms. Optimal:1~15
fChar	0.0	Formal charge. Optimal:-4 ~4
nRig	24.0	Number of rigid bonds. Optimal:0~30
Flexibility	0.167	Flexibility = nRot /nRig
Stereo Centers	0.0	Stereo Centers. Optimal: ≤ 2
TPSA	75.64	Topological Polar Surface Area. Optimal:0~140
logS	-4.738	The logarithm of aqueous solubility value.
logP	4.058	The logarithm of the n-octanol/water distribution coefficients at pH=7.4.
logD	3.22	The logarithm of the n-octanol/water distribution coefficient.
pKa (Acid)	8.576	Acid-base dissociation constant (pKa) value represents the strength of a drug molecule's acidity or basicity.
pKa (Base)	5.361	Acid-base dissociation constant (pKa) value represents the strength of a drug molecule's acidity or basicity.
Melting point	137.33	The predicted melting point of a compound is expressed in degrees Celsius (°C). Melting points below 25°C are classified as liquids, while melting points above 25°C are classified as solids.
Boiling point	331.769	The predicted melting point of a compound is expressed in degrees Celsius (°C). A normal boiling point below 25°C is categorized as a gas.

2. Medicinal Chemistry

Property	Value	Decision	Comment
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QED	0.867	●	■ A measure of drug-likeness based on the concept of desirability; ■ Attractive: > 0.67; ■ unattractive: 0.49~0.67; ■ too complex: < 0.34
GASA	0.0	●	■ ES: Easy to synthesize; HS: Hard to synthesize; ■ The output value represents the probability of being difficult to synthesize, ranging from 0 to 1.
Synth	2.0	●	■ Synthetic accessibility score is designed to estimate ease of synthesis of drug-like molecules. ■ SAScore ≥ 6, difficult to synthesize; SAScore < 6, easy to synthesize
Fsp3	0.471	●	■ The number of sp³ hybridized carbons / total carbon count, correlating with melting point and solubility. ■ Fsp³ ≥ 0.42 is considered a suitable value.
MCE-18	50.16	●	■ MCE-18 stands for medicinal chemistry evolution. ■ MCE-18 ≥ 45 is considered a suitable value.
NPscore	-1.574	-	■ 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	0.0	●	■ MW ≤ 500; logP ≤ 5; Hacc ≤ 10; Hdon ≤ 5 ■ If two properties are out of range, a poor absorption or permeability is possible, one is acceptable.
Pfizer Rule	0.0	●	■ logP > 3; TPSA < 75 ■ Compounds with a high log P (>3) and low TPSA (<75) are likely to be toxic.
GSK Rule	1.0	●	■ MW ≤ 400; logP ≤ 4 ■ Compounds satisfying the GSK rule may have a more favorable ADMET profile
Golden Triangle	0.0	●	■ 200 $\leq$ MW $\leq$ 500; -2 $\leq$ logD $\leq$ 5 ■ Compounds satisfying the Golden Triangle rule may have a more favorable ADMET profile.
PAINS	0 alerts	-	frequent hitters, Alpha-screen artifacts and reactive compound 480 substructures (J Med Chem 201053:2719-40)
ALARM NMR	1 alerts	-	Thiol reactive compounds.
BMS	0 alerts	-	undesirable, reactive compounds 176 substructures (J Chem Inf Model 200646:1060-8)
Chelator Rule	0 alerts	-	Chelating compounds.
Colloidal aggregators	0.073	-	■ Category 0: non-colloidal aggregators; ■ Category 1: colloidal aggregators. ■ The output value is the probability of being colloidal aggregators, within the range of 0 to 1.

FLuc inhibitors	0.038	●	■ Category 0: non-fLuc inhibitors; ■ Category 1: fLuc inhibitors. ■ The output value is the probability of being fLuc inhibitors, within the range of 0 to 1.
Blue fluorescence	0.012	●	■ Category 0: non-blue fluorescence; ■ Category 1: blue fluorescence. ■ The output value is the probability of being blue fluorescence, within the range of 0 to 1.
Green fluorescence	0.459	●	■ Category 0: non-green fluorescence; ■ Category 1: green fluorescence. ■ The output value is the probability of being green fluorescence, within the range of 0 to 1.
Reactive compounds	0.008	●	■ Category 0: non-reactive compound; ■ Category 1: reactive compound. ■ The output value is the probability of being reactive compound, within the range of 0 to 1.
Promiscuous compounds	0.078	●	■ Category 0: non-promiscuous compound; ■ Category 1: promiscuous compound. ■ The output value is the probability of being promiscuous compound, within the range of 0 to 1.

3. Absorption

Property	Value	Decision	Comment
Caco-2 Permeability	-4.769	●	Optimal: higher than -5.15 Log unit
MDCK Permeability	-4.801	●	■ low permeability: $< 2 \times 10^{-6}$ cm/s ■ medium permeability: $2-20 \times 10^{-6}$ cm/s ■ high passive permeability: $> 20 \times 10^{-6}$ cm/s
PAMPA	0.0	●	■ The experimental data for Peff was logarithmically transformed (logPeff). ■ Molecules with log Peff values below 2.0 were classified as low-permeability (Category 0), while those with log Peff values exceeding 2.5 were classified as high-permeability (Category 1).
Pgp-inhibitor	0.984	●	■ Category 1: Inhibitor; ■ Category 0: Non-inhibitor; ■ The output value is the probability of being Pgp-inhibitor
Pgp-substrate	0.0	●	■ Category 1: substrate; ■ Category 0: Non-substrate; ■ The output value is the probability of being Pgp-substrate
HIA	0.001	●	■ Human Intestinal Absorption ■ Category 1: HIA+ (HIA $< 30\%$); ■ Category 0: HIA- (HIA $\geq 30\%$); ■ The output value is the probability of being HIA+

$F_{20\%}$	0.0	●	■ 20% Bioavailability ■ Category 1: $F_{20\%} +$ (bioavailability < 20%); ■ Category 0: $F_{20\%} -$ (bioavailability $\geq$ 20%); ■ The output value is the probability of being $F_{20\%} +$
$F_{30\%}$	0.013	●	■ 30% Bioavailability ■ Category 1: $F_{30\%} +$ (bioavailability < 30%); ■ Category 0: $F_{30\%} -$ (bioavailability $\geq$ 30%); ■ The output value is the probability of being $F_{30\%} +$
$F_{50\%}$	0.8	●	■ 50% Bioavailability ■ Category 1: $F_{50\%} +$ (bioavailability < 50%); ■ Category 0: $F_{50\%} -$ (bioavailability $\geq$ 50%); ■ The output value is the probability of being $F_{50\%} +$

4. Distribution

Property	Value	Decision	Comment
PPB	97.058	●	■ Plasma Protein Binding - Optimal: < 90%. ■ Drugs with high protein-bound may have a low therapeutic index.
VDss	0.128	●	■ Volume Distribution - Optimal: 0.04-20L/kg
BBB	0.004	●	■ Blood-Brain Barrier Penetration ■ Category 1: BBB+; Category 0: BBB-; ■ The output value is the probability of being BBB+
Fu	3.019	●	■ The fraction unbound in plasmas ■ Low: <5%; Middle: 5~20%; High: > 20%
OATP1B1 inhibitor	1.0	●	■ Category 0: Non-inhibitor; Category 1: inhibitor. ■ The output value is the probability of being inhibitor, within the range of 0 to 1.
OATP1B3 inhibitor	1.0	●	■ Category 0: Non-inhibitor; Category 1: inhibitor. ■ The output value is the probability of being inhibitor, within the range of 0 to 1.
BCRP inhibitor	0.002	●	■ Category 0: Non-inhibitor; Category 1: inhibitor. ■ The output value is the probability of being inhibitor, within the range of 0 to 1.
MRP1 inhibitor	0.525	●	■ Category 0: Non-inhibitor; Category 1: inhibitor. ■ The output value is the probability of being inhibitor, within the range of 0 to 1.

5. Metabolism

Property	Value	Decision	Comment
CYP1A2 inhibitor	1.0	●	■ Category 1: Inhibitor; Category 0: Non-inhibitor; ■ The output value is the probability of being inhibitor.

CYP1A2 substrate	0.966	●	- Category 1: Substrate; Category 0: Non-substrate; - The output value is the probability of being substrate.
CYP2C19 inhibitor	0.83	●	- Category 1: Inhibitor; Category 0: Non-inhibitor; - The output value is the probability of being inhibitor.
CYP2C19 substrate	0.001	●	- Category 1: Substrate; Category 0: Non-substrate; - The output value is the probability of being substrate.
CYP2C9 inhibitor	0.882	●	- Category 1: Inhibitor; Category 0: Non-inhibitor; - The output value is the probability of being inhibitor.
CYP2C9 substrate	0.001	●	- Category 1: Substrate; Category 0: Non-substrate; - The output value is the probability of being substrate.
CYP2D6 inhibitor	0.003	●	- Category 1: Inhibitor; Category 0: Non-inhibitor; - The output value is the probability of being inhibitor.
CYP2D6 substrate	0.005	●	- Category 1: Substrate; Category 0: Non-substrate; - The output value is the probability of being substrate.
CYP3A4 inhibitor	0.869	●	- Category 1: Inhibitor; Category 0: Non-inhibitor; - The output value is the probability of being inhibitor.
CYP3A4 substrate	0.038	●	- Category 1: Substrate; Category 0: Non-substrate; - The output value is the probability of being substrate.
CYP2B6 inhibitor	0.107	●	- Category 1: Inhibitor; Category 0: Non-inhibitor; - The output value is the probability of being inhibitor.
CYP2B6 substrate	0.0	●	- Category 1: Substrate; Category 0: Non-substrate; - The output value is the probability of being substrate.
CYP2C8 inhibitor	0.984	●	- Category 1: Inhibitor; Category 0: Non-inhibitor; - The output value is the probability of being inhibitor.
HLM Stability	0.0	●	- human liver microsomal (HLM) stability - Category 0: stable+ (HLM > 30 min); Category 1: unstable- (HLM ≤ 30 min). The output value is the probability of human liver microsomal instability, where a value closer to 1 indicates a higher likelihood of instability. The range is between 0 and 1.

6. Excretion

Property	Value	Decision	Comment
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CL _{plasma}	5.307	●	■ The unit of predicted CL_{plasma} penetration is ml/min/kg. >15 ml/min/kg: high clearance; 5-15 ml/min/kg: moderate clearance; < 5 ml/min/kg: low clearance.
T _{1/2}	0.229	●	■ The unit of predicted T_{1/2} is hours. ■ ultra-short half-life drugs: 1/2 < 1 hour; short half-life drugs: T_{1/2} between 1-4 hours; intermediate short half-life drugs: T_{1/2} between 4-8 hours; long half-life drugs: T_{1/2} > 8 hours.

7. Toxicity

Property	Value	Decision	Comment
hERG Blockers	0.564	●	■ Molecules with IC₅₀ ≤ 10 μM or ≥ 50% inhibition at 10 μM were classified as hERG+ (Category 1), ■ while molecules with IC₅₀ > 10 μM or < 50% inhibition at 10 μM were classified as hERG - (Category 0). ■ The output value is the probability of being hERG+, within the range of 0 to 1.
hERG Blockers (10um)	0.717	●	■ Molecules with IC₅₀ ≤ 10 μM are classified as hERG+ (Category 1), ■ and molecules with IC₅₀ > 10 μM are classified as hERG- (Category 0). ■ The output value is the probability of being hERG+, within the range of 0 to 1.
DILI	0.991	●	■ Drug Induced Liver Injury. ■ Category 1: drugs with a high risk of DILI; ■ Category 0: drugs with no risk of DILI. ■ The output value is the probability of being toxic.
AMES Muta genicity	0.3	●	■ AMES Toxicity ■ Category 1: Ames positive(+); ■ Category 0: Ames negative(-); ■ The output value is the probability of being toxic.
Rat Oral Acute Toxicity	0.117	●	■ Rat Oral Acute Toxicity. ■ Category 0: low-toxicity, > 500 mg/kg; ■ Category 1: high-toxicity; < 500 mg/kg. ■ The output value is the probability of being toxic, within the range of 0 to 1.
FDAMDD	0.067	●	■ FDA Maximum (Recommended) Daily Dose. ■ Category 1: FDAMDD (+); ■ Category 0: FDAMDD (-); - The output value is the probability of being positive.
Skin Sensiti zation	0.775	●	■ Category 1: Sensitizer; ■ Category 0: Non-sensitizer. ■ The output value is the probability of being toxic, within the range of 0 to 1.
Carcinogeni city	0.966	●	■ Category 1: carcinogens; ■ Category 0: non-carcinogens; ■ The output value is the probability of being toxic.

Eye Corrosion	0.0		■ Eye Corrosion ■ Category 1: corrosives; - Category 0: noncorrosives; ■ The output value is the probability of being corrosives.
Eye Irritation	0.625		■ Eye Irritation ■ Category 1: irritants; - Category 0: nonirritants; ■ The output value is the probability of being irritants.
Respiratory	0.287		■ Category 1: respiratory toxicants; ■ Category 0: non-respiratory toxicants. ■ The output value is the probability of being toxic, within the range of 0 to 1.
Human Hepatotoxicity	0.906		■ Human Hepatotoxicity ■ Category 1: H-HT positive(+); ■ Category 0: H-HT negative(-); ■ The output value is the probability of being toxic.
Drug-induced Nephrotoxicity	0.977		■ Category 0: non-nephrotoxic (-); ■ Category 1: nephrotoxic (+). ■ The output value is the probability of being nephrotoxic (+), within the range of 0 to 1.
Ototoxicity	0.524		■ Category 0: non-ototoxicity (-); ■ Category 1: ototoxicity (+). ■ The output value is the probability of being ototoxicity (+), within the range of 0 to 1.
Hematotoxicity	0.169		■ Category 0: non-hematotoxicity (-); ■ Category 1: hematotoxicity (+). ■ The output value is the probability of being hematotoxicity (+), within the range of 0 to 1.
Genotoxicity	0.955		■ Category 0: non-Genotoxicity (-); ■ Category 1: Genotoxicity (+). ■ The output value is the probability of being ototoxicity (+), within the range of 0 to 1.
RPMI-8226 Immunotoxicity	0.138		■ Category 0: non-cytotoxicity (-); ■ Category 1: cytotoxicity (+). ■ The output value is the probability of being ototoxicity (+), within the range of 0 to 1.
A549 Cytotoxicity	0.162		■ Category 0: non-cytotoxicity (-); ■ Category 1: cytotoxicity (+). ■ The output value is the probability of being ototoxicity (+), within the range of 0 to 1.
Hek293 Cytotoxicity	0.756		■ Category 0: non-cytotoxicity (-); ■ Category 1: cytotoxicity (+). ■ The output value is the probability of being ototoxicity (+), within the range of 0 to 1.
Drug-induced Neurotoxicity	0.937		■ Category 0: non-neurotoxic (-); ■ Category 1: neurotoxic (+). ■ The output value is the probability of being neurotoxic (+), within the range of 0 to 1.

8. Environmental toxicity

Property	Value	Comment
Bioconcentration Factors	1.387	■ Bioconcentration factors are used for considering secondary poisoning potential and assessing risks to human health via the food chain. ■ The unit is $-\log_{10}[(\text{mg/L})/(1000 \cdot \text{MW})]$
IGC ₅₀	3.765	■ Tetrahymena pyriformis 50 percent growth inhibition concentration. ■ The unit is $-\log_{10}[(\text{mg/L})/(1000 \cdot \text{MW})]$
LC ₅₀ FM	4.65	■ 96-hour fathead minnow 50 percent lethal concentration. ■ The unit is $-\log_{10}[(\text{mg/L})/(1000 \cdot \text{MW})]$
LC ₅₀ DM	5.118	■ 48-hour daphnia magna 50 percent lethal concentration. ■ The unit is $-\log_{10}[(\text{mg/L})/(1000 \cdot \text{MW})]$

9. Tox21 pathway

Property	Value	Decision	Comment
NR-AhR	0.974	●	■ Aryl hydrocarbon receptor ■ Category 1: actives ; ■ Category 0: inactives; ■ The output value is the probability of being active.
NR-AR	0.21	●	■ Androgen receptor ■ Category 1: actives ; ■ Category 0: inactives; ■ The output value is the probability of being active.
NR-AR-LBD	0.022	●	■ Androgen receptor ligand-binding domain ■ Category 1: actives ; ■ Category 0: inactives; ■ The output value is the probability of being active.
NR-Aromatase	0.148	●	■ Category 1: actives ; ■ Category 0: inactives; ■ The output value is the probability of being active.
NR-ER	0.502	●	■ Estrogen receptor ■ Category 1: actives ; ■ Category 0: inactives; ■ The output value is the probability of being active.
NR-ER-LBD	0.007	●	■ Estrogen receptor ligand-binding domain ■ Category 1: actives ; ■ Category 0: inactives; ■ The output value is the probability of being active.
NR-PPAR-gamma	0.034	●	■ Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor gamma ■ Category 1: actives ; ■ Category 0: inactives; ■ The output value is the probability of being active.
SR-ARE	0.816	●	■ Antioxidant response element ■ Category 1: actives ; ■ Category 0: inactives; ■ The output value is the probability of being active.

SR-ATAD5	0.153	●	■ ATPase family AAA domain-containing protein 5 ■ Category 1: actives ; ■ Category 0: inactives; ■ The output value is the probability of being active.
SR-HSE	0.031	●	■ Heat shock factor response element ■ Category 1: actives ; ■ Category 0: inactives; ■ The output value is the probability of being active.
SR-MMP	0.39	●	■ Mitochondrial membrane potential ■ Category 1: actives ; ■ Category 0: inactives; ■ The output value is the probability of being active.
SR-p53	0.774	●	■ p53, a tumor suppressor protein ■ 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	■ 20 substructures; ■ acute toxicity during oral administration
Genotoxic Carcinogenicity Rule	1 alerts	■ 117 substructures; ■ carcinogenicity or mutagenicity
NonGenotoxic Carcinogenicity Rule	1 alerts	■ 23 substructures; ■ carcinogenicity through nongenotoxic mechanisms
Skin Sensitization Rule	2 alerts	■ 155 substructures; ■ skin irritation
Aquatic Toxicity Rule	1 alerts	■ 99 substructures; ■ toxicity to liquid(water)
NonBiodegradable Rule	3 alerts	■ 19 substructures; ■ non-biodegradable
SureChEMBL Rule	0	■ 164 substructures; ■ MedChem unfriendly status
FAF-Drugs4 Rule	1 alerts	154 toxic substructures from FAF-Drug4

3b



ADMETlab 3.0

Fc1ccc(Nc2nc(N3CCOCC3)nc(N3CCOCC3)n2)cc1

1. Physicochemical Property

Property	Value	Comment
Molecular Weight	360.17	Contain hydrogen atoms. Optimal:100~600
Volume	342.172	Van der Waals volume
Density	1.053	Density = MW / Volume
nHA	8.0	Number of hydrogen bond acceptors. Optimal:0~12
nHD	1.0	Number of hydrogen bond donors. Optimal:0~7
nRot	4.0	Number of rotatable bonds. Optimal:0~11
nRing	4.0	Number of rings. Optimal:0~6
MaxRing	6.0	Number of atoms in the biggest ring. Optimal:0~18
nHet	9.0	Number of heteroatoms. Optimal:1~15
fChar	0.0	Formal charge. Optimal:-4 ~4
nRig	24.0	Number of rigid bonds. Optimal:0~30
Flexibility	0.167	Flexibility = nRot /nRig
Stereo Centers	0.0	Stereo Centers. Optimal: ≤ 2
TPSA	75.64	Topological Polar Surface Area. Optimal:0~140
logS	-4.306	The logarithm of aqueous solubility value.
logP	3.451	The logarithm of the n-octanol/water distribution coefficients at pH=7.4.
logD	3.174	The logarithm of the n-octanol/water distribution coefficient.
pKa (Acid)	8.748	Acid-base dissociation constant (pKa) value represents the strength of a drug molecule's acidity or basicity.
pKa (Base)	5.283	Acid-base dissociation constant (pKa) value represents the strength of a drug molecule's acidity or basicity.
Melting point	135.674	The predicted melting point of a compound is expressed in degrees Celsius (°C). Melting points below 25°C are classified as liquids, while melting points above 25°C are classified as solids.
Boiling point	306.135	The predicted melting point of a compound is expressed in degrees Celsius (°C). A normal boiling point below 25°C is categorized as a gas.

2. Medicinal Chemistry

Property	Value	Decision	Comment
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QED	0.878	●	■ A measure of drug-likeness based on the concept of desirability; ■ Attractive: > 0.67; ■ unattractive: 0.49~0.67; ■ too complex: < 0.34
GASA	0.0	●	■ ES: Easy to synthesize; HS: Hard to synthesize; ■ The output value represents the probability of being difficult to synthesize, ranging from 0 to 1.
Synth	2.0	●	■ Synthetic accessibility score is designed to estimate ease of synthesis of drug-like molecules. ■ SAScore ≥ 6, difficult to synthesize; SAScore <6, easy to synthesize
Fsp3	0.471	●	■ The number of sp³ hybridized carbons / total carbon count, correlating with melting point and solubility. ■ Fsp³ ≥ 0.42 is considered a suitable value.
MCE-18	50.16	●	■ MCE-18 stands for medicinal chemistry evolution. ■ MCE-18 ≥ 45 is considered a suitable value.
NPscore	-1.661	-	■ 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	0.0	●	■ MW ≤ 500; logP ≤ 5; Hacc ≤ 10; Hdon ≤ 5 ■ If two properties are out of range, a poor absorption or permeability is possible, one is acceptable.
Pfizer Rule	0.0	●	■ logP > 3; TPSA < 75 ■ Compounds with a high log P (>3) and low TPSA (<75) are likely to be toxic.
GSK Rule	0.0	●	■ MW ≤ 400; logP ≤ 4 ■ Compounds satisfying the GSK rule may have a more favorable ADMET profile
Golden Triangle	0.0	●	■ 200 $\leq$ MW $\leq$ 500; -2 $\leq$ logD $\leq$ 5 ■ Compounds satisfying the Golden Triangle rule may have a more favorable ADMET profile.
PAINS	0 alerts	-	frequent hitters, Alpha-screen artifacts and reactive compound 480 substructures (J Med Chem 201053:2719-40)
ALARM NMR	1 alerts	-	Thiol reactive compounds.
BMS	0 alerts	-	undesirable, reactive compounds 176 substructures (J Chem Inf Model 200646:1060-8)
Chelator Rule	0 alerts	-	Chelating compounds.
Colloidal aggregators	0.064	-	■ Category 0: non-colloidal aggregators; ■ Category 1: colloidal aggregators. ■ The output value is the probability of being colloidal aggregators, within the range of 0 to 1.

FLuc inhibitors	0.012	●	■ Category 0: non-fLuc inhibitors; ■ Category 1: fLuc inhibitors. ■ The output value is the probability of being fLuc inhibitors, within the range of 0 to 1.
Blue fluorescence	0.008	●	■ Category 0: non-blue fluorescence; ■ Category 1: blue fluorescence. ■ The output value is the probability of being blue fluorescence, within the range of 0 to 1.
Green fluorescence	0.451	●	■ Category 0: non-green fluorescence; ■ Category 1: green fluorescence. ■ The output value is the probability of being green fluorescence, within the range of 0 to 1.
Reactive compounds	0.004	●	■ Category 0: non-reactive compound; ■ Category 1: reactive compound. ■ The output value is the probability of being reactive compound, within the range of 0 to 1.
Promiscuous compounds	0.03	●	■ Category 0: non-promiscuous compound; ■ Category 1: promiscuous compound. ■ The output value is the probability of being promiscuous compound, within the range of 0 to 1.

3. Absorption

Property	Value	Decision	Comment
Caco-2 Permeability	-4.756	●	Optimal: higher than -5.15 Log unit
MDCK Permeability	-4.758	●	■ low permeability: $< 2 \times 10^{-6}$ cm/s ■ medium permeability: $2-20 \times 10^{-6}$ cm/s ■ high passive permeability: $> 20 \times 10^{-6}$ cm/s
PAMPA	0.0	●	■ The experimental data for Peff was logarithmically transformed (logPeff). ■ Molecules with log Peff values below 2.0 were classified as low-permeability (Category 0), while those with log Peff values exceeding 2.5 were classified as high-permeability (Category 1).
Pgp-inhibitor	0.993	●	■ Category 1: Inhibitor; ■ Category 0: Non-inhibitor; ■ The output value is the probability of being Pgp-inhibitor
Pgp-substrate	0.0	●	■ Category 1: substrate; ■ Category 0: Non-substrate; ■ The output value is the probability of being Pgp-substrate
HIA	0.002	●	■ Human Intestinal Absorption ■ Category 1: HIA+ (HIA < 30%); ■ Category 0: HIA- (HIA ≥ 30%); ■ The output value is the probability of being HIA+

$F_{20\%}$	0.0	●	■ 20% Bioavailability ■ Category 1: $F_{20\%} +$ (bioavailability < 20%); ■ Category 0: $F_{20\%} -$ (bioavailability $\geq$ 20%); ■ The output value is the probability of being $F_{20\%} +$
$F_{30\%}$	0.007	●	■ 30% Bioavailability ■ Category 1: $F_{30\%} +$ (bioavailability < 30%); ■ Category 0: $F_{30\%} -$ (bioavailability $\geq$ 30%); ■ The output value is the probability of being $F_{30\%} +$
$F_{50\%}$	0.535	●	■ 50% Bioavailability ■ Category 1: $F_{50\%} +$ (bioavailability < 50%); ■ Category 0: $F_{50\%} -$ (bioavailability $\geq$ 50%); ■ The output value is the probability of being $F_{50\%} +$

4. Distribution

Property	Value	Decision	Comment
PPB	94.609	●	■ Plasma Protein Binding Optimal: < 90%. ■ Drugs with high protein-bound may have a low therapeutic index.
VDss	0.308	●	■ Volume Distribution ■ Optimal: 0.04-20L/kg
BBB	0.002	●	■ Blood-Brain Barrier Penetration ■ Category 1: BBB+; Category 0: BBB-; ■ The output value is the probability of being BBB+
Fu	6.187	●	■ The fraction unbound in plasms ■ Low: <5%; Middle: 5~20%; High: > 20%
OATP1B1 inhibitor	1.0	●	■ Category 0: Non-inhibitor; Category 1: inhibitor. ■ The output value is the probability of being inhibitor, within the range of 0 to 1.
OATP1B3 inhibitor	1.0	●	■ Category 0: Non-inhibitor; Category 1: inhibitor. ■ The output value is the probability of being inhibitor, within the range of 0 to 1.
BCRP inhibitor	0.006	●	■ Category 0: Non-inhibitor; Category 1: inhibitor. ■ The output value is the probability of being inhibitor, within the range of 0 to 1.
MRP1 inhibitor	0.546	●	■ Category 0: Non-inhibitor; Category 1: inhibitor. ■ The output value is the probability of being inhibitor, within the range of 0 to 1.

5. Metabolism

Property	Value	Decision	Comment
CYP1A2 inhibitor	1.0	●	■ Category 1: Inhibitor; Category 0: Non-inhibitor; ■ The output value is the probability of being inhibitor.

CYP1A2 substrate	0.892	●	■ Category 1: Substrate; Category 0: Non-substrate; ■ The output value is the probability of being substrate.
CYP2C19 inhibitor	0.377	●	■ Category 1: Inhibitor; Category 0: Non-inhibitor; ■ The output value is the probability of being inhibitor.
CYP2C19 substrate	0.0	●	■ Category 1: Substrate; Category 0: Non-substrate; ■ The output value is the probability of being substrate.
CYP2C9 inhibitor	0.867	●	■ Category 1: Inhibitor; Category 0: Non-inhibitor; ■ The output value is the probability of being inhibitor.
CYP2C9 substrate	0.0	●	■ Category 1: Substrate; Category 0: Non-substrate; ■ The output value is the probability of being substrate.
CYP2D6 inhibitor	0.001	●	■ Category 1: Inhibitor; Category 0: Non-inhibitor; ■ The output value is the probability of being inhibitor.
CYP2D6 substrate	0.068	●	■ Category 1: Substrate; Category 0: Non-substrate; ■ The output value is the probability of being substrate.
CYP3A4 inhibitor	0.575	●	■ Category 1: Inhibitor; Category 0: Non-inhibitor; ■ The output value is the probability of being inhibitor.
CYP3A4 substrate	0.003	●	■ Category 1: Substrate; Category 0: Non-substrate; ■ The output value is the probability of being substrate.
CYP2B6 inhibitor	0.003	●	■ Category 1: Inhibitor; Category 0: Non-inhibitor; ■ The output value is the probability of being inhibitor.
CYP2B6 substrate	0.0	●	■ Category 1: Substrate; Category 0: Non-substrate; ■ The output value is the probability of being substrate.
CYP2C8 inhibitor	0.998	●	■ Category 1: Inhibitor; Category 0: Non-inhibitor; ■ The output value is the probability of being inhibitor.
HLM Stability	0.001	●	■ human liver microsomal (HLM) stability ■ Category 0: stable+ (HLM > 30 min); Category 1: unstable- (HLM ≤ 30 min). The output value is the probability of human liver microsomal instability, where a value closer to 1 indicates a higher likelihood of instability. The range is between 0 and 1.

6. Excretion

Property	Value	Decision	Comment
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CL _{plasma}	5.254	●	■ The unit of predicted CL_{plasma} penetration is ml/min/kg. >15 ml/min/kg: high clearance; 5-15 ml/min/kg: moderate clearance; < 5 ml/min/kg: low clearance.
T _{1/2}	0.254	●	■ The unit of predicted T_{1/2} is hours. ■ ultra-short half-life drugs: 1/2 < 1 hour; short half-life drugs: T_{1/2} between 1-4 hours; intermediate short half-life drugs: T_{1/2} between 4-8 hours; long half-life drugs: T_{1/2} > 8 hours.

7. Toxicity

Property	Value	Decision	Comment
hERG Blockers	0.411	●	■ Molecules with IC₅₀ ≤ 10 μM or ≥ 50% inhibition at 10 μM were classified as hERG+ (Category 1), ■ while molecules with IC₅₀ > 10 μM or < 50% inhibition at 10 μM were classified as hERG - (Category 0). ■ The output value is the probability of being hERG+, within the range of 0 to 1.
hERG Blockers (10um)	0.576	●	■ Molecules with IC₅₀ ≤ 10 μM are classified as hERG+ (Category 1), ■ and molecules with IC₅₀ > 10 μM are classified as hERG- (Category 0). ■ The output value is the probability of being hERG+, within the range of 0 to 1.
DILI	0.958	●	■ Drug Induced Liver Injury. ■ Category 1: drugs with a high risk of DILI; ■ Category 0: drugs with no risk of DILI. ■ The output value is the probability of being toxic.
AMES Mutagenicity	0.517	●	■ AMES Toxicity ■ Category 1: Ames positive(+); ■ Category 0: Ames negative(-); ■ The output value is the probability of being toxic.
Rat Oral Acute Toxicity	0.189	●	■ Rat Oral Acute Toxicity. ■ Category 0: low-toxicity, > 500 mg/kg; ■ Category 1: high-toxicity; < 500 mg/kg. ■ The output value is the probability of being toxic, within the range of 0 to 1.
FDAMDD	0.128	●	■ FDA Maximum (Recommended) Daily Dose. ■ Category 1: FDAMDD (+); ■ Category 0: FDAMDD (-); - The output value is the probability of being positive.
Skin Sensitization	0.467	●	■ Category 1: Sensitizer; ■ Category 0: Non-sensitizer. ■ The output value is the probability of being toxic, within the range of 0 to 1.
Carcinogenicity	0.978	●	■ Category 1: carcinogens; ■ Category 0: non-carcinogens; ■ The output value is the probability of being toxic.

Eye Corrosion	0.002		■ Eye Corrosion ■ Category 1: corrosives; Category 0: noncorrosives; ■ The output value is the probability of being corrosives.
Eye Irritation	0.763		■ Eye Irritation ■ Category 1: irritants; Category 0: nonirritants; ■ The output value is the probability of being irritants.
Respiratory	0.358		■ Category 1: respiratory toxicants; ■ Category 0: non-respiratory toxicants. ■ The output value is the probability of being toxic, within the range of 0 to 1.
Human Hepatotoxicity	0.916		■ Human Hepatotoxicity ■ Category 1: H-HT positive(+); ■ Category 0: H-HT negative(-); ■ The output value is the probability of being toxic.
Drug-induced Nephrotoxicity	0.988		■ Category 0: non-nephrotoxic (-); ■ Category 1: nephrotoxic (+). ■ The output value is the probability of being nephrotoxic (+), within the range of 0 to 1.
Ototoxicity	0.492		■ Category 0: non-ototoxicity (-); ■ Category 1: ototoxicity (+). ■ The output value is the probability of being ototoxicity (+), within the range of 0 to 1.
Hematotoxicity	0.183		■ Category 0: non-hematotoxicity (-); ■ Category 1: hematotoxicity (+). ■ The output value is the probability of being hematotoxicity (+), within the range of 0 to 1.
Genotoxicity	0.958		■ Category 0: non-Genotoxicity (-); ■ Category 1: Genotoxicity (+). ■ The output value is the probability of being ototoxicity (+), within the range of 0 to 1.
RPMI-8226 Immunotoxicity	0.159		■ Category 0: non-cytotoxicity (-); ■ Category 1: cytotoxicity (+). ■ The output value is the probability of being ototoxicity (+), within the range of 0 to 1.
A549 Cytotoxicity	0.076		■ Category 0: non-cytotoxicity (-); ■ Category 1: cytotoxicity (+). ■ The output value is the probability of being ototoxicity (+), within the range of 0 to 1.
Hek293 Cytotoxicity	0.509		■ Category 0: non-cytotoxicity (-); ■ Category 1: cytotoxicity (+). ■ The output value is the probability of being ototoxicity (+), within the range of 0 to 1.
Drug-induced Neurotoxicity	0.968		■ Category 0: non-neurotoxic (-); ■ Category 1: neurotoxic (+). ■ The output value is the probability of being neurotoxic (+), within the range of 0 to 1.

8. Environmental toxicity

Property	Value	Comment
Bioconcentration Factors	0.532	■ Bioconcentration factors are used for considering secondary poisoning potential and assessing risks to human health via the food chain. ■ The unit is $-\log_{10}[(\text{mg/L})/(1000 \cdot \text{MW})]$
IGC ₅₀	3.06	■ Tetrahymena pyriformis 50 percent growth inhibition concentration. ■ The unit is $-\log_{10}[(\text{mg/L})/(1000 \cdot \text{MW})]$
LC ₅₀ FM	3.774	■ 96-hour fathead minnow 50 percent lethal concentration. ■ The unit is $-\log_{10}[(\text{mg/L})/(1000 \cdot \text{MW})]$
LC ₅₀ DM	4.709	■ 48-hour daphnia magna 50 percent lethal concentration. ■ The unit is $-\log_{10}[(\text{mg/L})/(1000 \cdot \text{MW})]$

9. Tox21 pathway

Property	Value	Decision	Comment
NR-AhR	0.961	●	■ Aryl hydrocarbon receptor ■ Category 1: actives ; ■ Category 0: inactives; ■ The output value is the probability of being active.
NR-AR	0.271	●	■ Androgen receptor ■ Category 1: actives ; ■ Category 0: inactives; ■ The output value is the probability of being active.
NR-AR-LBD	0.034	●	■ Androgen receptor ligand-binding domain ■ Category 1: actives ; ■ Category 0: inactives; ■ The output value is the probability of being active.
NR-Aromatase	0.157	●	■ Category 1: actives ; ■ Category 0: inactives; ■ The output value is the probability of being active.
NR-ER	0.46	●	■ Estrogen receptor ■ Category 1: actives ; ■ Category 0: inactives; ■ The output value is the probability of being active.
NR-ER-LBD	0.007	●	■ Estrogen receptor ligand-binding domain ■ Category 1: actives ; ■ Category 0: inactives; ■ The output value is the probability of being active.
NR-PPAR-gamma	0.04	●	■ Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor gamma ■ Category 1: actives ; ■ Category 0: inactives; ■ The output value is the probability of being active.
SR-ARE	0.798	●	■ Antioxidant response element ■ Category 1: actives ; ■ Category 0: inactives; ■ The output value is the probability of being active.

SR-ATAD5	0.185	●	■ ATPase family AAA domain-containing protein 5 ■ Category 1: actives ; ■ Category 0: inactives; ■ The output value is the probability of being active.
SR-HSE	0.027	●	■ Heat shock factor response element ■ Category 1: actives ; ■ Category 0: inactives; ■ The output value is the probability of being active.
SR-MMP	0.302	●	■ Mitochondrial membrane potential ■ Category 1: actives ; ■ Category 0: inactives; ■ The output value is the probability of being active.
SR-p53	0.741	●	■ p53, a tumor suppressor protein ■ 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	■ 20 substructures; ■ acute toxicity during oral administration
Genotoxic Carcinogenicity Rule	1 alerts	■ 117 substructures; ■ carcinogenicity or mutagenicity
NonGenotoxic Carcinogenicity Rule	1 alerts	■ 23 substructures; ■ carcinogenicity through nongenotoxic mechanisms
Skin Sensitization Rule	2 alerts	■ 155 substructures; ■ skin irritation
Aquatic Toxicity Rule	1 alerts	■ 99 substructures; ■ toxicity to liquid(water)
NonBiodegradable Rule	3 alerts	■ 19 substructures; ■ non-biodegradable
SureChEMBL Rule	0	■ 164 substructures; ■ MedChem unfriendly status
FAF-Drugs4 Rule	1 alerts	154 toxic substructures from FAF-Drug4

3e



ADMETlab 3.0

O=[N+]([O-])c1ccc(Nc2nc(N3CCOCC3)nc(N3CCOCC3)n2)cc1

1. Physicochemical Property

Property	Value	Comment
Molecular Weight	387.17	Contain hydrogen atoms. Optimal:100~600
Volume	362.045	Van der Waals volume
Density	1.069	Density = MW / Volume
nHA	11.0	Number of hydrogen bond acceptors. Optimal:0~12
nHD	1.0	Number of hydrogen bond donors. Optimal:0~7
nRot	5.0	Number of rotatable bonds. Optimal:0~11
nRing	4.0	Number of rings. Optimal:0~6
MaxRing	6.0	Number of atoms in the biggest ring. Optimal:0~18
nHet	11.0	Number of heteroatoms. Optimal:1~15
fChar	0.0	Formal charge. Optimal:-4 ~4
nRig	25.0	Number of rigid bonds. Optimal:0~30
Flexibility	0.2	Flexibility = nRot /nRig
Stereo Centers	0.0	Stereo Centers. Optimal: ≤ 2
TPSA	118.78	Topological Polar Surface Area. Optimal:0~140
logS	-4.216	The logarithm of aqueous solubility value.
logP	3.18	The logarithm of the n-octanol/water distribution coefficients at pH=7.4.
logD	3.164	The logarithm of the n-octanol/water distribution coefficient.
pka (Acid)	8.501	Acid-base dissociation constant (pKa) value represents the strength of a drug molecule's acidity or basicity.
pka (Base)	4.288	Acid-base dissociation constant (pKa) value represents the strength of a drug molecule's acidity or basicity.
Melting point	183.193	The predicted melting point of a compound is expressed in degrees Celsius (°C). Melting points below 25°C are classified as liquids, while melting points above 25°C are classified as solids.
Boiling point	344.872	The predicted melting point of a compound is expressed in degrees Celsius (°C). A normal boiling point below 25°C is categorized as a gas.

2. Medicinal Chemistry

Property	Value	Decision	Comment
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QED	0.592	●	■ A measure of drug-likeness based on the concept of desirability; ■ Attractive: > 0.67; ■ unattractive: 0.49~0.67; ■ too complex: < 0.34
GASA	0.0	●	■ ES: Easy to synthesize; HS: Hard to synthesize; ■ The output value represents the probability of being difficult to synthesize, ranging from 0 to 1.
Synth	2.0	●	■ Synthetic accessibility score is designed to estimate ease of synthesis of drug-like molecules. ■ SAScore ≥ 6, difficult to synthesize; SAScore <6, easy to synthesize
Fsp3	0.471	●	■ The number of sp³ hybridized carbons / total carbon count, correlating with melting point and solubility. ■ Fsp³ ≥ 0.42 is considered a suitable value.
MCE-18	52.8	●	■ MCE-18 stands for medicinal chemistry evolution. ■ MCE-18 ≥ 45 is considered a suitable value.
NPscore	-1.63	-	■ 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	0.0	●	■ MW ≤ 500; logP ≤ 5; Hacc ≤ 10; Hdon ≤ 5 ■ If two properties are out of range, a poor absorption or permeability is possible, one is acceptable.
Pfizer Rule	0.0	●	■ logP > 3; TPSA < 75 ■ Compounds with a high log P (>3) and low TPSA (<75) are likely to be toxic.
GSK Rule	0.0	●	■ MW ≤ 400; logP ≤ 4 ■ Compounds satisfying the GSK rule may have a more favorable ADMET profile
Golden Triangle	0.0	●	■ 200 $\leq$ MW $\leq$ 500; -2 $\leq$ logD $\leq$ 5 ■ Compounds satisfying the Golden Triangle rule may have a more favorable ADMET profile.
PAINS	0 alerts	-	frequent hitters, Alpha-screen artifacts and reactive compound 480 substructures (J Med Chem 201053:2719-40)
ALARM NMR	3 alerts	-	Thiol reactive compounds.
BMS	0 alerts	-	undesirable, reactive compounds 176 substructures (J Chem Inf Model 200646:1060-8)
Chelator Rule	0 alerts	-	Chelating compounds.
Colloidal aggregators	0.789	-	■ Category 0: non-colloidal aggregators; ■ Category 1: colloidal aggregators. ■ The output value is the probability of being colloidal aggregators, within the range of 0 to 1.

FLuc inhibitors	0.006	●	■ Category 0: non-fLuc inhibitors; ■ Category 1: fLuc inhibitors. ■ The output value is the probability of being fLuc inhibitors, within the range of 0 to 1.
Blue fluorescence	0.006	●	■ Category 0: non-blue fluorescence; ■ Category 1: blue fluorescence. ■ The output value is the probability of being blue fluorescence, within the range of 0 to 1.
Green fluorescence	0.891	●	■ Category 0: non-green fluorescence; ■ Category 1: green fluorescence. ■ The output value is the probability of being green fluorescence, within the range of 0 to 1.
Reactive compounds	0.02	●	■ Category 0: non-reactive compound; ■ Category 1: reactive compound. ■ The output value is the probability of being reactive compound, within the range of 0 to 1.
Promiscuous compounds	0.01	●	■ Category 0: non-promiscuous compound; ■ Category 1: promiscuous compound. ■ The output value is the probability of being promiscuous compound, within the range of 0 to 1.

3. Absorption

Property	Value	Decision	Comment
Caco-2 Permeability	-4.801	●	Optimal: higher than -5.15 Log unit
MDCK Permeability	-4.819	●	■ low permeability: $< 2 \times 10^{-6}$ cm/s ■ medium permeability: $2-20 \times 10^{-6}$ cm/s ■ high passive permeability: $> 20 \times 10^{-6}$ cm/s
PAMPA	0.001	●	■ The experimental data for Peff was logarithmically transformed (logPeff). ■ Molecules with log Peff values below 2.0 were classified as low-permeability (Category 0), while those with log Peff values exceeding 2.5 were classified as high-permeability (Category 1).
Pgp-inhibitor	0.871	●	■ Category 1: Inhibitor; ■ Category 0: Non-inhibitor; ■ The output value is the probability of being Pgp-inhibitor
Pgp-substrate	0.0	●	■ Category 1: substrate; ■ Category 0: Non-substrate; ■ The output value is the probability of being Pgp-substrate
HIA	0.001	●	■ Human Intestinal Absorption ■ Category 1: HIA+ (HIA $< 30\%$); ■ Category 0: HIA- (HIA $\geq 30\%$); ■ The output value is the probability of being HIA+

$F_{20\%}$	0.0	●	■ 20% Bioavailability ■ Category 1: $F_{20\%} +$ (bioavailability < 20%); ■ Category 0: $F_{20\%} -$ (bioavailability $\geq$ 20%); ■ The output value is the probability of being $F_{20\%} +$
$F_{30\%}$	0.021	●	■ 30% Bioavailability ■ Category 1: $F_{30\%} +$ (bioavailability < 30%); ■ Category 0: $F_{30\%} -$ (bioavailability $\geq$ 30%); ■ The output value is the probability of being $F_{30\%} +$
$F_{50\%}$	0.805	●	■ 50% Bioavailability ■ Category 1: $F_{50\%} +$ (bioavailability < 50%); ■ Category 0: $F_{50\%} -$ (bioavailability $\geq$ 50%); ■ The output value is the probability of being $F_{50\%} +$

4. Distribution

Property	Value	Decision	Comment
PPB	94.675	●	■ Plasma Protein Binding - Optimal: < 90%. ■ Drugs with high protein-bound may have a low therapeutic index.
VDss	0.214	●	■ Volume Distribution - Optimal: 0.04-20L/kg
BBB	0.0	●	■ Blood-Brain Barrier Penetration ■ Category 1: BBB+; Category 0: BBB-; ■ The output value is the probability of being BBB+
Fu	6.439	●	■ The fraction unbound in plasms ■ Low: <5%; Middle: 5~20%; High: > 20%
OATP1B1 inhibitor	0.992	●	■ Category 0: Non-inhibitor; Category 1: inhibitor. ■ The output value is the probability of being inhibitor, within the range of 0 to 1.
OATP1B3 inhibitor	0.999	●	■ Category 0: Non-inhibitor; Category 1: inhibitor. ■ The output value is the probability of being inhibitor, within the range of 0 to 1.
BCRP inhibitor	0.001	●	■ Category 0: Non-inhibitor; Category 1: inhibitor. ■ The output value is the probability of being inhibitor, within the range of 0 to 1.
MRP1 inhibitor	0.996	●	■ Category 0: Non-inhibitor; Category 1: inhibitor. ■ The output value is the probability of being inhibitor, within the range of 0 to 1.

5. Metabolism

Property	Value	Decision	Comment
CYP1A2 inhibitor	0.998	●	■ Category 1: Inhibitor; Category 0: Non-inhibitor; ■ The output value is the probability of being inhibitor.

CYP1A2 substrate	0.94	●	■ Category 1: Substrate; Category 0: Non-substrate; ■ The output value is the probability of being substrate.
CYP2C19 inhibitor	0.59	●	■ Category 1: Inhibitor; Category 0: Non-inhibitor; ■ The output value is the probability of being inhibitor.
CYP2C19 substrate	0.0	●	■ Category 1: Substrate; Category 0: Non-substrate; ■ The output value is the probability of being substrate.
CYP2C9 inhibitor	0.653	●	■ Category 1: Inhibitor; Category 0: Non-inhibitor; ■ The output value is the probability of being inhibitor.
CYP2C9 substrate	0.061	●	■ Category 1: Substrate; Category 0: Non-substrate; ■ The output value is the probability of being substrate.
CYP2D6 inhibitor	0.0	●	■ Category 1: Inhibitor; Category 0: Non-inhibitor; ■ The output value is the probability of being inhibitor.
CYP2D6 substrate	0.54	●	■ Category 1: Substrate; Category 0: Non-substrate; ■ The output value is the probability of being substrate.
CYP3A4 inhibitor	0.867	●	■ Category 1: Inhibitor; Category 0: Non-inhibitor; ■ The output value is the probability of being inhibitor.
CYP3A4 substrate	0.139	●	■ Category 1: Substrate; Category 0: Non-substrate; ■ The output value is the probability of being substrate.
CYP2B6 inhibitor	0.091	●	■ Category 1: Inhibitor; Category 0: Non-inhibitor; ■ The output value is the probability of being inhibitor.
CYP2B6 substrate	0.0	●	■ Category 1: Substrate; Category 0: Non-substrate; ■ The output value is the probability of being substrate.
CYP2C8 inhibitor	0.874	●	■ Category 1: Inhibitor; Category 0: Non-inhibitor; ■ The output value is the probability of being inhibitor.
HLM Stability	0.0	●	■ human liver microsomal (HLM) stability ■ Category 0: stable+ (HLM > 30 min); Category 1: unstable- (HLM ≤ 30 min). The output value is the probability of human liver microsomal instability, where a value closer to 1 indicates a higher likelihood of instability. The range is between 0 and 1.

6. Excretion

Property	Value	Decision	Comment
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CL _{plasma}	4.902	●	■ The unit of predicted CL_{plasma} penetration is ml/min/kg. >15 ml/min/kg: high clearance; 5-15 ml/min/kg: moderate clearance; < 5 ml/min/kg: low clearance.
T _{1/2}	0.54	●	■ The unit of predicted T_{1/2} is hours. ■ ultra-short half-life drugs: 1/2 < 1 hour; short half-life drugs: T_{1/2} between 1-4 hours; intermediate short half-life drugs: T_{1/2} between 4-8 hours; long half-life drugs: T_{1/2} > 8 hours.

7. Toxicity

Property	Value	Decision	Comment
hERG Blockers	0.43	●	■ Molecules with IC₅₀ ≤10μM or ≥50% inhibition at 10 μM were classified as hERG+ (Category 1), ■ while molecules with IC₅₀ >10μM or < 50% inhibition at 10μM were classified as hERG - (Category 0). ■ The output value is the probability of being hERG+, within the range of 0 to 1.
hERG Blockers (10um)	0.599	●	■ Molecules with IC₅₀ ≤10 μM are classified as hERG+ (Category 1), ■ and molecules with IC₅₀ > 10μM are classified as hERG- (Category 0). ■ The output value is the probability of being hERG+, within the range of 0 to 1.
DILI	0.999	●	■ Drug Induced Liver Injury. ■ Category 1: drugs with a high risk of DILI; ■ Category 0: drugs with no risk of DILI. ■ The output value is the probability of being toxic.
AMES Mutagenicity	0.883	●	■ AMES Toxicity ■ Category 1: Ames positive(+); ■ Category 0: Ames negative(-); ■ The output value is the probability of being toxic.
Rat Oral Acute Toxicity	0.179	●	■ Rat Oral Acute Toxicity. ■ Category 0: low-toxicity, > 500 mg/kg; ■ Category 1: high-toxicity; < 500 mg/kg. ■ The output value is the probability of being toxic, within the range of 0 to 1.
FDAMDD	0.09	●	■ FDA Maximum (Recommended) Daily Dose. ■ Category 1: FDAMDD (+); ■ Category 0: FDAMDD (-); - The output value is the probability of being positive.
Skin Sensitization	0.926	●	■ Category 1: Sensitizer; ■ Category 0: Non-sensitizer. ■ The output value is the probability of being toxic, within the range of 0 to 1.
Carcinogenicity	0.98	●	■ Category 1: carcinogens; ■ Category 0: non-carcinogens; ■ The output value is the probability of being toxic.

Eye Corrosion	0.001	●	■ Eye Corrosion ■ Category 1: corrosives; - Category 0: noncorrosives; ■ The output value is the probability of being corrosives.
Eye Irritation	0.915	●	■ Eye Irritation ■ Category 1: irritants; - Category 0: nonirritants; ■ The output value is the probability of being irritants.
Respiratory	0.594	●	■ Category 1: respiratory toxicants; ■ Category 0: non-respiratory toxicants. ■ The output value is the probability of being toxic, within the range of 0 to 1.
Human Hepatotoxicity	0.936	●	■ Human Hepatotoxicity ■ Category 1: H-HT positive(+); ■ Category 0: H-HT negative(-); ■ The output value is the probability of being toxic.
Drug-induced Nephrotoxicity	0.917	●	■ Category 0: non-nephrotoxic (-); ■ Category 1: nephrotoxic (+). ■ The output value is the probability of being nephrotoxic (+), within the range of 0 to 1.
Ototoxicity	0.431	●	■ Category 0: non-ototoxicity (-); ■ Category 1: ototoxicity (+). ■ The output value is the probability of being ototoxicity (+), within the range of 0 to 1.
Hematotoxicity	0.267	●	■ Category 0: non-hematotoxicity (-); ■ Category 1: hematotoxicity (+). ■ The output value is the probability of being hematotoxicity (+), within the range of 0 to 1.
Genotoxicity	1.0	●	■ Category 0: non-Genotoxicity (-); ■ Category 1: Genotoxicity (+). ■ The output value is the probability of being ototoxicity (+), within the range of 0 to 1.
RPMI-8226 Immunotoxicity	0.162	●	■ Category 0: non-cytotoxicity (-); ■ Category 1: cytotoxicity (+). ■ The output value is the probability of being ototoxicity (+), within the range of 0 to 1.
A549 Cytotoxicity	0.103	●	■ Category 0: non-cytotoxicity (-); ■ Category 1: cytotoxicity (+). ■ The output value is the probability of being ototoxicity (+), within the range of 0 to 1.
Hek293 Cytotoxicity	0.601	●	■ Category 0: non-cytotoxicity (-); ■ Category 1: cytotoxicity (+). ■ The output value is the probability of being ototoxicity (+), within the range of 0 to 1.
Drug-induced Neurotoxicity	0.439	●	■ Category 0: non-neurotoxic (-); ■ Category 1: neurotoxic (+). ■ The output value is the probability of being neurotoxic (+), within the range of 0 to 1.

8. Environmental toxicity

Property	Value	Comment
Bioconcentration Factors	0.482	■ Bioconcentration factors are used for considering secondary poisoning potential and assessing risks to human health via the food chain. ■ The unit is $-\log_{10}[(\text{mg/L})/(1000 \cdot \text{MW})]$
IGC ₅₀	3.274	■ Tetrahymena pyriformis 50 percent growth inhibition concentration. ■ The unit is $-\log_{10}[(\text{mg/L})/(1000 \cdot \text{MW})]$
LC ₅₀ FM	3.943	■ 96-hour fathead minnow 50 percent lethal concentration. ■ The unit is $-\log_{10}[(\text{mg/L})/(1000 \cdot \text{MW})]$
LC ₅₀ DM	4.307	■ 48-hour daphnia magna 50 percent lethal concentration. ■ The unit is $-\log_{10}[(\text{mg/L})/(1000 \cdot \text{MW})]$

9. Tox21 pathway

Property	Value	Decision	Comment
NR-AhR	0.778	●	■ Aryl hydrocarbon receptor ■ Category 1: actives ; ■ Category 0: inactives; ■ The output value is the probability of being active.
NR-AR	0.066	●	■ Androgen receptor ■ Category 1: actives ; ■ Category 0: inactives; ■ The output value is the probability of being active.
NR-AR-LBD	0.105	●	■ Androgen receptor ligand-binding domain ■ Category 1: actives ; ■ Category 0: inactives; ■ The output value is the probability of being active.
NR-Aromatase	0.311	●	■ Category 1: actives ; ■ Category 0: inactives; ■ The output value is the probability of being active.
NR-ER	0.497	●	■ Estrogen receptor ■ Category 1: actives ; ■ Category 0: inactives; ■ The output value is the probability of being active.
NR-ER-LBD	0.023	●	■ Estrogen receptor ligand-binding domain ■ Category 1: actives ; ■ Category 0: inactives; ■ The output value is the probability of being active.
NR-PPAR-gamma	0.039	●	■ Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor gamma ■ Category 1: actives ; ■ Category 0: inactives; ■ The output value is the probability of being active.
SR-ARE	0.727	●	■ Antioxidant response element ■ Category 1: actives ; ■ Category 0: inactives; ■ The output value is the probability of being active.

SR-ATAD5	0.075	●	■ ATPase family AAA domain-containing protein 5 ■ Category 1: actives ; ■ Category 0: inactives; ■ The output value is the probability of being active.
SR-HSE	0.01	●	■ Heat shock factor response element ■ Category 1: actives ; ■ Category 0: inactives; ■ The output value is the probability of being active.
SR-MMP	0.454	●	■ Mitochondrial membrane potential ■ Category 1: actives ; ■ Category 0: inactives; ■ The output value is the probability of being active.
SR-p53	0.84	●	■ p53, a tumor suppressor protein ■ 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	■ 20 substructures; ■ acute toxicity during oral administration
Genotoxic Carcinogenicity Rule	6 alerts	■ 117 substructures; ■ carcinogenicity or mutagenicity
NonGenotoxic Carcinogenicity Rule	0	■ 23 substructures; ■ carcinogenicity through nongenotoxic mechanisms
Skin Sensitization Rule	2 alerts	■ 155 substructures; ■ skin irritation
Aquatic Toxicity Rule	0	■ 99 substructures; ■ toxicity to liquid(water)
NonBiodegradable Rule	4 alerts	■ 19 substructures; ■ non-biodegradable
SureChEMBL Rule	0	■ 164 substructures; ■ MedChem unfriendly status
FAF-Drugs4 Rule	3 alerts	154 toxic substructures from FAF-Drug4