

## Supporting Information

### Design of permeability-optimized target-binding macrocycles via direct preference optimization

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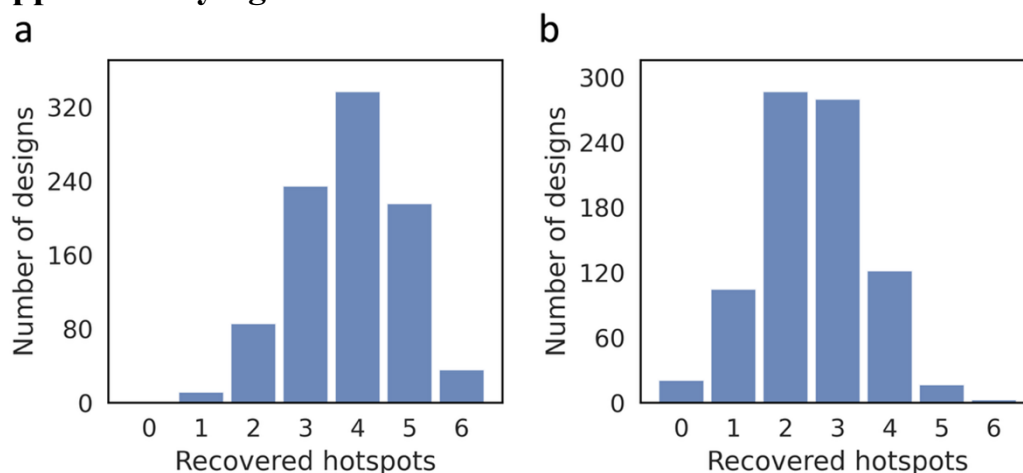
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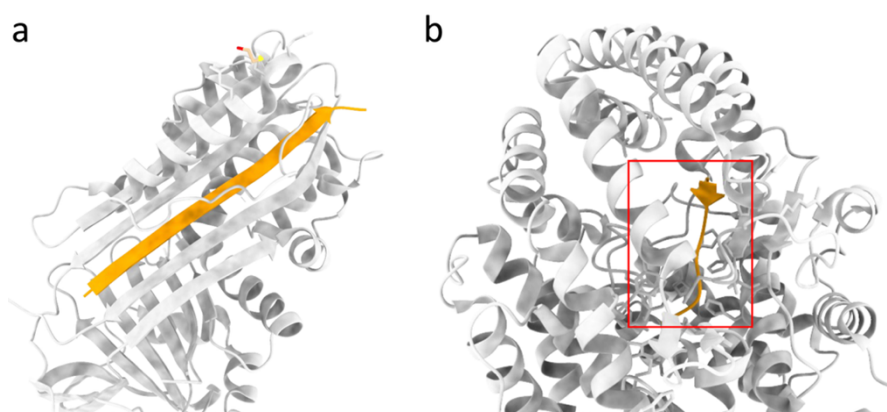
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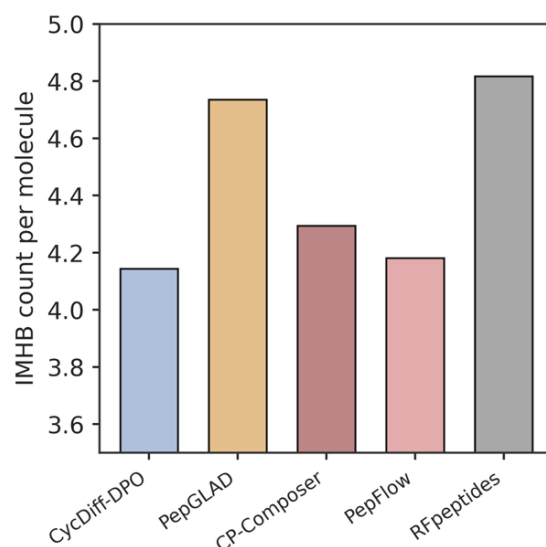
## S1 Supplementary figures



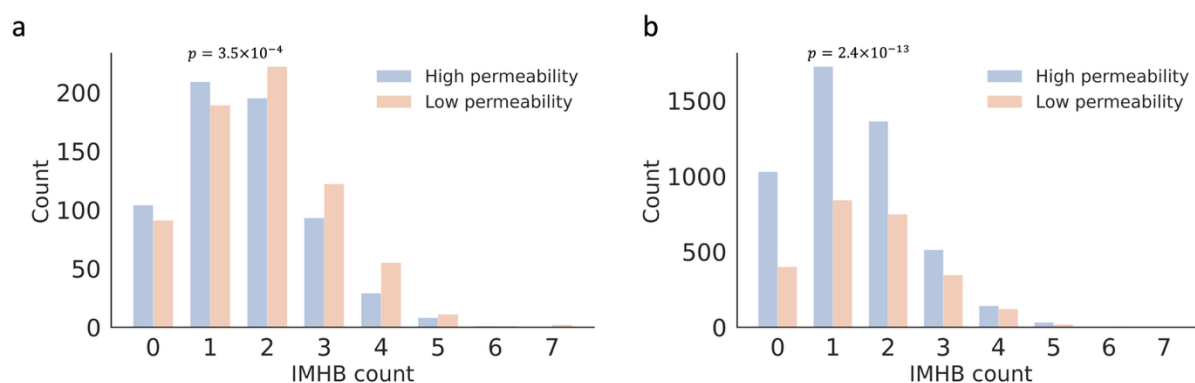
**Fig. S1.** Hot-spot engagement of CycDiff-DPO designs for the two PPI targets in the case studies. Histograms show the number of designed cyclic peptides versus the number of hotspot residues recovered through peptide–target contacts per design for (a) Keap1–Nrf2 and (b) SPSB2–iNOS.



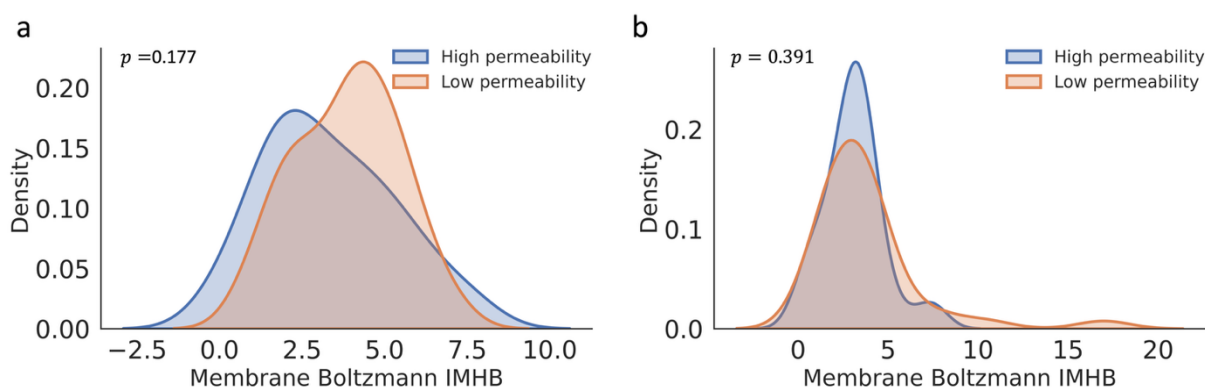
**Fig. S2.** Representative LNR complexes incompatible with cyclic peptide scaffolds. (a) PDB 1JRR: the ligand adopts an extended  $\beta$ -sheet conformation that is unlikely to be accommodated by a cyclic peptide of similar length. (b) PDB 4APH: the ligand is buried within the protein core, where cyclization would likely cause steric clashes and poor shape complementarity.



**Fig. S3.** Average intramolecular hydrogen-bond (IMHB) count per generated cyclic peptide across five generative models.



**Fig. S4.** Distribution of intramolecular hydrogen-bond (IMHB) counts for cyclic peptides in the CycPeptMPDB database, stratified by experimental permeability. Peptides with  $\log P_{exp} > -6$  cm/s are classified as high permeability; all others are classified as low permeability. P values were computed using a two-sided Mann–Whitney U test, with  $P < 0.05$  considered statistically significant. (a) Compounds with Caco-2 permeability measurements. (b) Compounds with PAMPA permeability measurements.



**Fig. S5.** Boltzmann-weighted IMHB counts for cyclic peptides in a membrane-mimicking environment (ALPB chloroform). Peptides with  $\log P_{exp} > -6$  cm/s are classified as high

permeability; all others are classified as low permeability. P values were computed using a two-sided Mann–Whitney U test, with  $p < 0.05$  considered statistically significant. (a) Compounds with Caco-2 permeability measurements. (b) Compounds with PAMPA permeability measurements.

## S2 Supplementary tables

**Table S1.** Per-fold performance of the in-house Caco-2 permeability predictor under five-fold cross-validation.

Fold	$R^2$	MSE	Spearman's $\rho$
1	0.78	0.14	0.87
2	0.79	0.12	0.89
3	0.72	0.20	0.83
4	0.72	0.17	0.85
5	0.72	0.17	0.84

**Table S2.** Caco-2 permeability predictions for cyclic peptides from five generative models using two predictors.

Predictor	CycDiff-DPO	CP-Composer	RFpeptides	PepFlow	PepGLAD
CPMP	-6.10±0.53	-6.32±0.53	-6.60±0.36	-6.50±0.28	-6.55±0.52
PharmPapp	-5.22±0.03	-5.35±0.05	-5.32±0.05	-5.49±0.05	-5.37±0.04

Values represent mean ± SD of predicted  $\log P_{exp}$  (cm/s).

**Table S3.** PAMPA permeability predictions for cyclic peptides from five generative models using three predictors.

Predictor	CycDiff-DPO	CP-Composer	RFpeptides	PepFlow	PepGLAD
DMPNN	-7.85±0.98	-8.66±1.12	-9.08±1.10	-8.55±0.77	-8.66±0.88
attentiveFP	-8.94±1.69	-9.14±1.46	-9.48±1.43	-9.08±1.20	-9.12±1.34
CPMP	-6.89±0.68	-7.13±0.78	-7.88±0.54	-7.87±0.58	-7.04±0.88

Values represent mean ± SD of predicted  $\log P_{exp}$  (cm/s).

**Table S4.** Correlation between membrane-mimicking IMHB and experimental permeability

Dataset	Spearman r	Spearman p	High-perm group mean IMHB	Low-perm group mean IMHB	Mann-Whitney p
Caco-2 (n = 70)	-0.24	0.04 (*)	3.32	3.85	0.18 (n.s.)
PAMPA (n = 70)	-0.16	0.19 (n.s.)	3.09	3.79	0.39 (n.s.)

\*  $p < 0.05$ , \*\*  $p < 0.01$ , \*\*\*  $p < 0.001$ , n.s. = not significant.

**Table S5.** Permeability prediction of top-ranked designs and reference peptides for the Keap1–Nrf2 and SPSB2–iNOS case studies.

Case study	Peptide	CPMP (Caco-2)	PharmPapp (Caco-2)	DMPNN (PAMPA)	AttentiveFP (PAMPA)	CPMP (PAMPA)
Keap1-Nrf2	Design	-5.80	-5.08	-5.93	-6.70	-6.73
	Ref.	-6.61	-5.10	-11.00	-7.95	-8.25
SPSB2-iNOS	Design	-5.70	-5.03	-6.82	-8.92	-7.17
	Ref.	-6.24	-5.06	-8.10	-12.54	-8.01

**Table S6.** Physicochemical properties of top-ranked designs and reference peptides for the Keap1–Nrf2 and SPSB2–iNOS case studies.

Case study	Peptide	Sequence	MW	HBD	TPSA	logP
Keap1-Nrf2	Design	c[LLLVVVK]	765.05	8	229.72	1.63
	Ref.	c[DhA-GDPETGE]	628.59	9	297.94	-4.37
SPSB2-iNOS	Design	c[KVLDIHLL]	932.18	11	324.80	0.29
	Ref.	c[RGDINNNV]	882.93	15	461.27	-7.42

**Table S7.** Predicted Caco-2 permeability under different training strategies and DPO inverse temperature ( $\beta$ )

DPO setting	CPMP	PharmPapp
SFT	-6.25±0.53	-5.18±0.05
Without DPO	-6.32±0.53	-5.15±0.05
$\beta = 0.1$	-6.22±0.52	-5.16±0.05
$\beta = 0.5$	-6.10±0.53	-5.22±0.03
$\beta = 5$	-6.21±0.52	-5.17±0.03
$\beta = 50$	-6.20±0.53	-5.22±0.04

Values represent mean  $\pm$  SD of predicted  $\log P_{exp}$  (cm/s).

**Table S8.** Predicted PAMPA permeability under different training strategies and DPO inverse temperature ( $\beta$ ).

DPO setting	DMPNN	attentiveFP	CPMP
SFT	-8.50±1.10	-9.00±1.45	-7.00±0.77
Without DPO	-8.66±1.11	-9.14±1.46	-7.13±0.78
$\beta = 0.1$	-8.25±1.05	-8.90±1.45	-6.95±0.72
$\beta = 0.5$	-7.85±0.98	-8.94±1.69	-6.89±0.68
$\beta = 5$	-7.95±1.01	-9.00±1.55	-6.95±0.70
$\beta = 50$	-8.15±1.02	-9.10±1.56	-7.05±0.72

Values represent mean  $\pm$  SD of predicted  $\log P_{exp}$  (cm/s).

**Table S9.** List of the 35 molecular descriptors used as inputs to the XGBoost model for predicting Caco-2 permeability.

Feature	Description
MolWt	Molecular Weight
MolLogP	Lipophilicity (LogP)
TPSA	Topological Polar Surface Area
NumHDonors	Number of H-Bond Donors
NumHAcceptors	Number of H-Bond Acceptors
NumRotatableBonds	Number of Rotatable Bonds
NumHeteroatoms	Number of Heteroatoms
NumAromaticRings	Number of Aromatic Rings
NumSaturatedRings	Number of Saturated Rings
NumAliphaticRings	Number of Aliphatic Rings
RingCount	Total Ring Count
FractionCSP3	Fraction of SP3 Carbons
NumValenceElectrons	Number of Valence Electrons
NumRadicalElectrons	Number of Radical Electrons
HeavyAtomCount	Heavy Atom Count
HeavyAtomMolWt	Heavy Atom Molecular Weight
MaxPartialCharge	Maximum Partial Charge
MinPartialCharge	Minimum Partial Charge
MaxAbsPartialCharge	Maximum Absolute Partial Charge
MinAbsPartialCharge	Minimum Absolute Partial Charge
LabuteASA	Labute Approximate Surface Area
BalabanJ	Balaban J Index
BertzCT	Bertz CT Index
Chi0	Chi0 Topological Index
Chi1	Chi1 Topological Index
Chi0n	Chi0n (normalized) Topological Index
Chi1n	Chi1n (normalized) Topological Index
Kappa1	Kappa1 Shape Index
Kappa2	Kappa2 Shape Index
Kappa3	Kappa3 Shape Index
NOCOUNT	Nitro Group Count
NHOHCount	Hydroxylamine Count
MaxEStateIndex	Maximum E-State Index
MinEStateIndex	Minimum E-State Index
NumAmideBonds	Number of Amide Bonds

**Table S10.** Hyperparameter configurations of the 10 XGBoost base models in the Caco-2 permeability predictor ensemble.

Model	Number of trees	Maximum depth	Learning rate	Sub-sampling	Regularization
base	210	7	0.08	0.74	L1=0.01, L2=1.0
more_trees	250	7	0.07	0.76	L1=0.01, L2=1.0
deeper	180	9	0.08	0.72	L1=0.01, L2=1.0
shallow	280	5	0.06	0.78	L1=0.01, L2=1.0
fast_lr	150	7	0.10	0.74	L1=0.01, L2=1.0

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reg_strong	250	6	0.07	0.75	L1=0.1, L2=1.5
reg_l1	230	7	0.075	0.74	L1=0.2, L2=1.0
reg_l2	230	7	0.075	0.74	L1=0.05, L2=2.0
reg_balanced	240	6	0.07	0.76	L1=0.08, L2=1.3
conservative	300	5	0.05	0.78	L1=0.05, L2=1.2

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