

Supplementary Materials for:

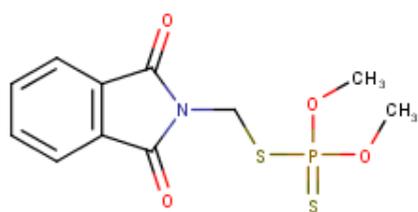
Multiclass Classifier for P-glycoprotein Substrates, Inhibitors, and Non-Active Compounds

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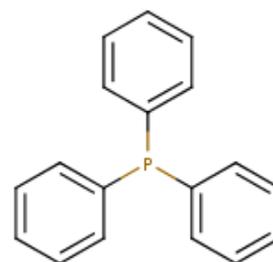
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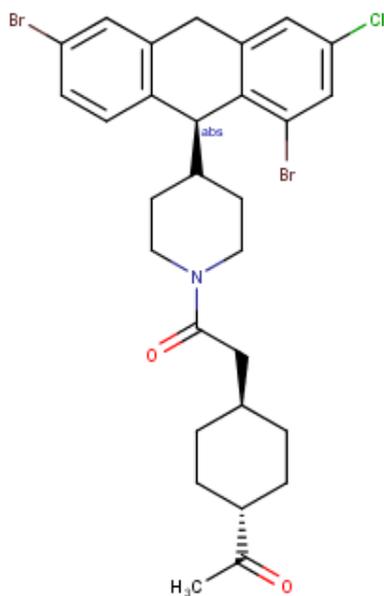


(a)

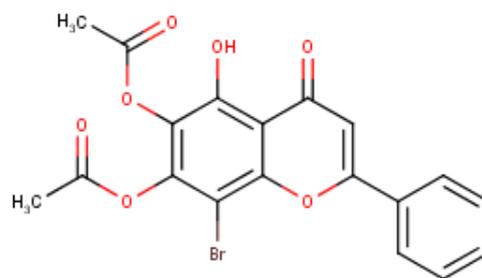


(b)

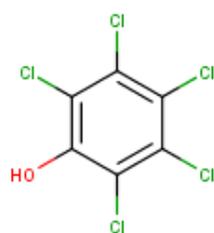
Figure S1. Structures of the compound with largest ED to the central neuron in the TE set: (a) Phosmed; (b) Triphenylphosphane.



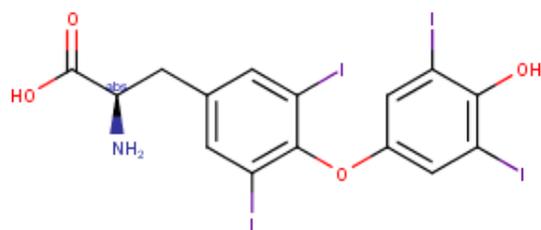
(a)



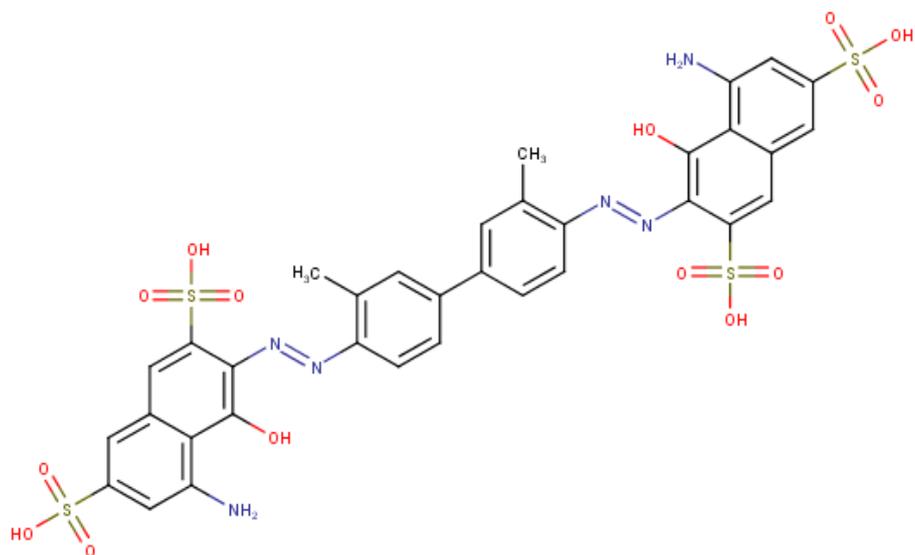
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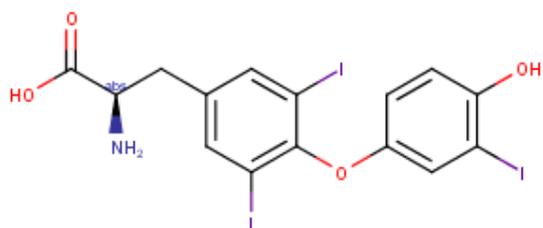
(c)



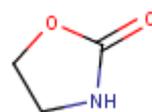
(d)



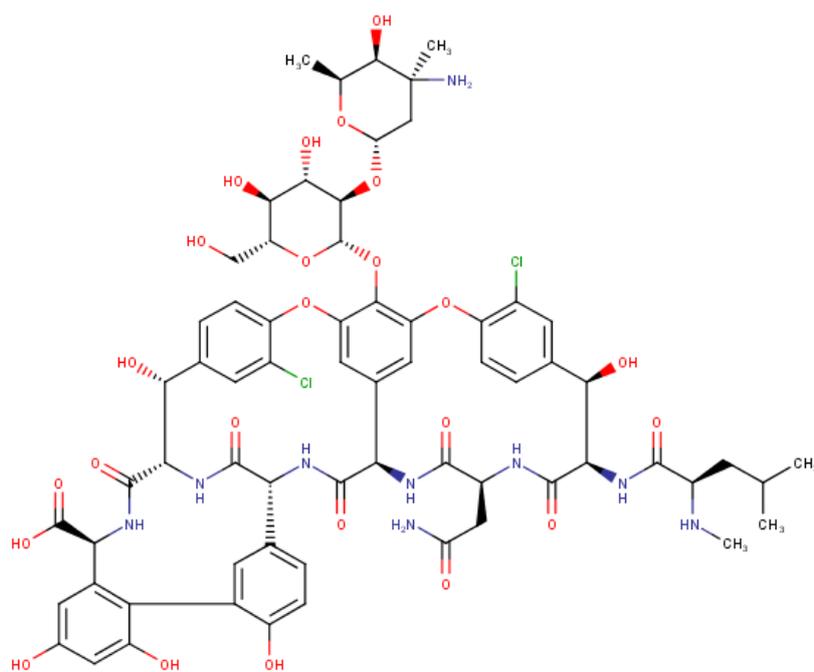
(e)



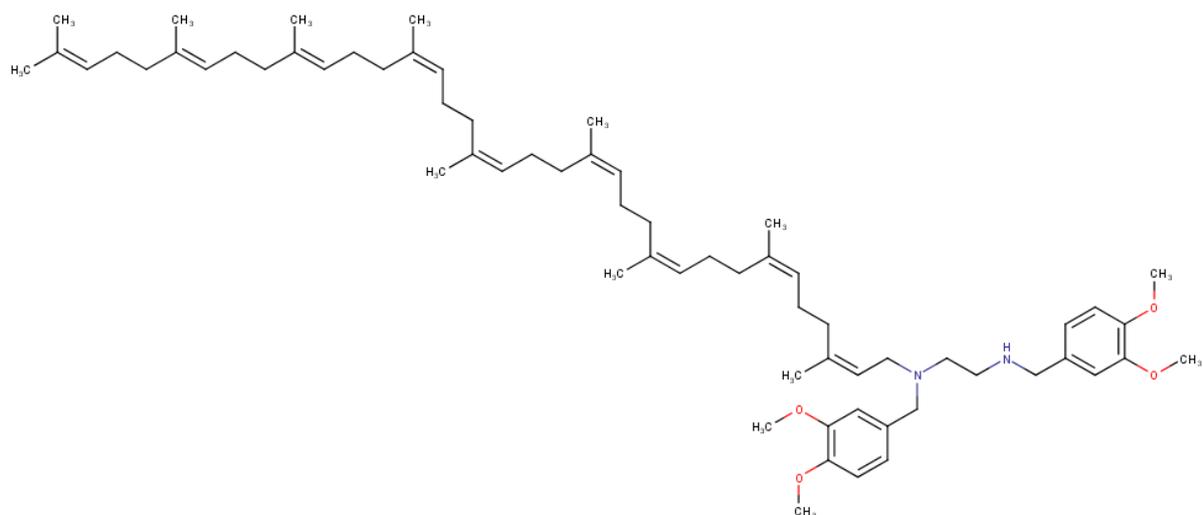
(f)



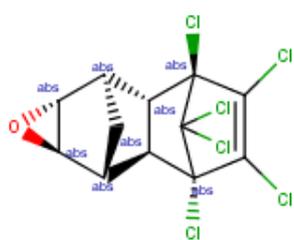
(g)



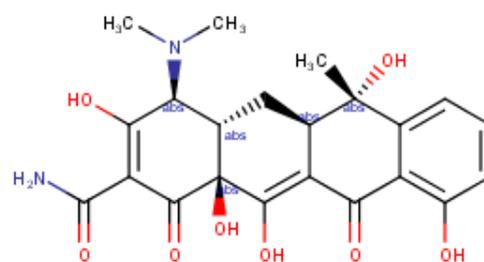
(h)



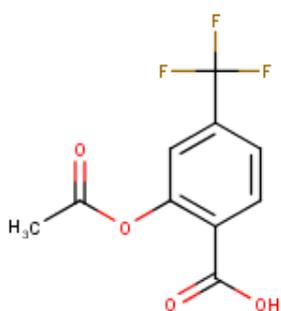
(i)



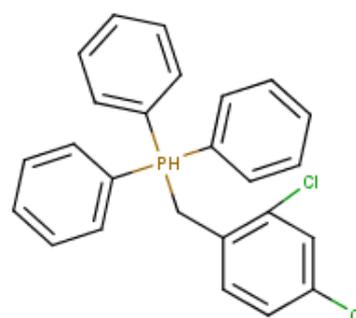
(j)



(k)



(l)



(m)

Figure S1. Structures of the compound with largest ED to the central neuron in the V set: (a) 2-(4-acetylcyclohexyl)-1-[4-[(9S)-1,6-dibromo-3-chloro-9,10-dihydroanthracen-9-yl]piperidin-1-yl]ethanone; (b) (7-acetyloxy-8-bromo-5-hydroxy-4-oxo-2-phenylchromen-6-yl) acetate; (c) Pentachlorophenol; (d) Thyroxine; (e) Trypan blue; (f) Triiodothyronine; (g) 2-Oxazolidinone; (h) Vancomycin; (i) Sdb-ethylenediamine; (j) Dieldrin; (k) Tetracycline; (l) Triflusal; (m) (2,4-dichlorophenyl)methyl-triphenylphosphonium.

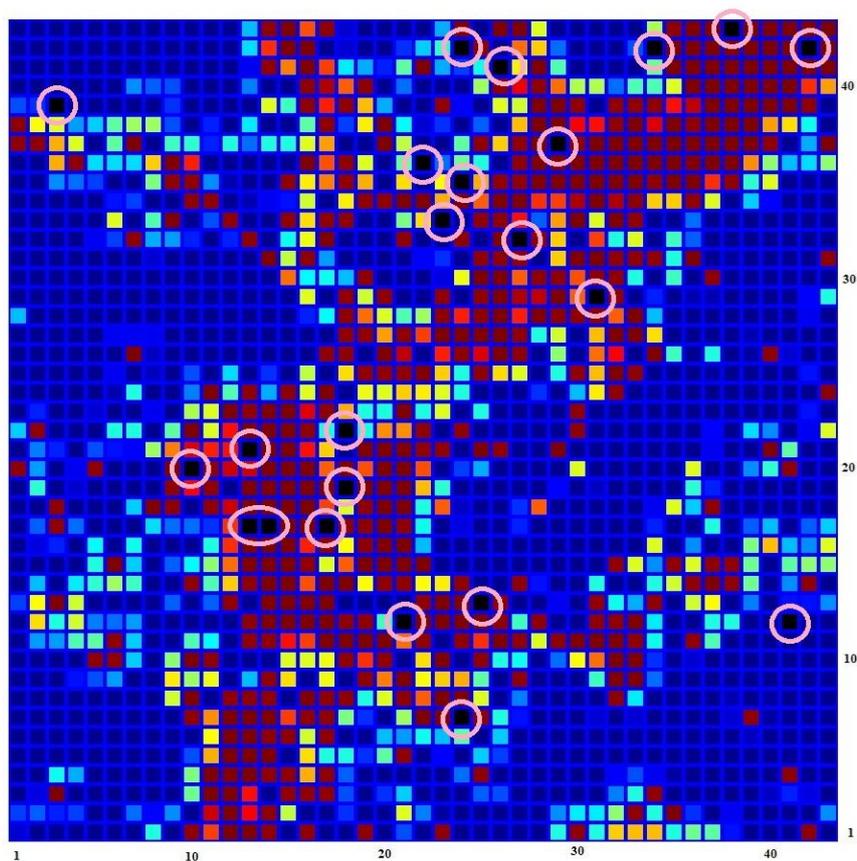


Figure S3. Distribution of the 24 overlapping negative compounds (P-gp non-inhibitor (NI) and P-gp non-substrate (NS)) in the response map of the non-active class. These are the only absolutely certain non-active compounds. The position of the neurons where these compounds are located were coloured black and highlighted with a pink circle. They are well spread over the whole area occupied by the all non-active compounds meaning that structural similarity (which is the only influencing factor for forming clusters in the Counter-Propagation Artificial Neural Network output layer) with other non-actives, tested with only one assay, is significant. The only area of non-active compounds that does not include any of the double-tested non-actives, is around the neuron at the position (13, 5) in lower left part of the map, so we may consider the predictions associated with this area less reliable.