C=CC(=C1)OC)C2=N[C@H]([C@H](N2C(=O)N3CCNC(=O)C3)C4=CC=C(C=C4)Cl)C5=CC=C(C=C5)Cl

1. Physicochemical Property

Property	Value	Comment
Molecular Weight	580.16	Contain hydrogen atoms. Optimal:100~600
Volume	562.586	Van der Waals volume
Density	1.031	Density = MW / Volume
nHA	8	Number of hydrogen bond acceptors. Optimal:0~12
nHD	1	Number of hydrogen bond donors. Optimal:0~7
nRot	8	Number of rotatable bonds. Optimal:0~11
nRing	5	Number of rings. Optimal:0~6
MaxRing	6	Number of atoms in the biggest ring. Optimal:0~18
nHet	10	Number of heteroatoms. Optimal:1~15
fChar	0	Formal charge. Optimal:-4 ~4
nRig	31	Number of rigid bonds. Optimal:0~30
Flexibility	0.258	Flexibility = nRot /nRig
Stereo Centers	2	Optimal: ≤ 2
TPSA	83.47	Topological Polar Surface Area. Optimal:0~140
logS	-5.329	Log of the aqueous solubility. Optimal: -4~0.5 log mol/L
logP	5.388	Log of the octanol/water partition coefficient. Optimal: 0~3
logD	4.626	logP at physiological pH 7.4. Optimal: 1~3

2. Medicinal Chemistry

Property	Value	Decision	Comment
QED	0.394	🔴	■ A measure of drug-likeness based on the concept of desirability; ■ Attractive: > 0.67; unattractive: 0.49~0.67; too complex: < 0.34
SAscore	3.542	🟢	■ 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	0.3	🔴	■ The number of sp3 hybridized carbons / total carbon count, correlating with melting point and solubility. ■ Fsp^3 ≥0.42 is considered a suitable value.
MCE-18	97.692	🟢	■ MCE-18 stands for medicinal chemistry evolution. ■ MCE-18≥45 is considered a suitable value.

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NPscore	-0.25	-	■ 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	Rejected	🔴	■ 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	Accepted	🟢	logP > 3; TPSA < 75 Compounds with a high log P (>3) and low TPSA (<75) are likely to be toxic.
GSK Rule	Rejected	🔴	■ MW ≤ 400; logP ≤ 4 ■ Compounds satisfying the GSK rule may have a more favorable ADMET profile
Golden Triangle	Rejected	🔴	■ 200 ≤ MW ≤ 50; -2 ≤ logD ≤ 5 ■ Compounds satisfying the Golden Triangle rule may have a more favorable ADMET profile.
PAINS	0 alerts	-	Pan Assay Interference Compounds, frequent hitters, Alpha-screen artifacts and reactive compound.
ALARM NMR	1 alerts	-	Thiol reactive compounds.
BMS	0 alerts	-	Undesirable, reactive compounds.
Chelator Rule	0 alerts	-	Chelating compounds.

3. Absorption

Property	Value	Decision	Comment
Caco-2 Permeability	-4.993	🟢	Optimal: higher than -5.15 Log unit
MDCK Permeability	1.5e-05	🟢	■ low permeability: < 2 × 10^{-6} cm/s ■ medium permeability: 2–20 × 10^{-6} cm/s ■ high passive permeability: > 20 × 10^{-6} cm/s
Pgp-inhibitor	0.999	🔴	■ Category 1: Inhibitor; Category 0: Non-inhibitor; ■ The output value is the probability of being Pgp-inhibitor
Pgp-substrate	0.121	🟢	■ 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+
$F_{20\%}$	0.026	🟢	■ 20% Bioavailability ■ Category 1: $F_{20\%}$+ (bioavailability < 20%); Category 0: $F_{20\%}$- (bioavailability ≥ 20%); The output value is the probability of being $F_{20\%}$+

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$F_{30\%}$	0.163	●	■ 30% Bioavailability ■ Category 1: $F_{30\%}$+ (bioavailability < 30%); Category 0: $F_{30\%}$- (bioavailability ≥ 30%); The output value is the probability of being $F_{30\%}$+

4. Distribution

Property	Value	Decision	Comment
PPB	98.28%	●	■ Plasma Protein Binding ■ Optimal: < 90%. Drugs with high protein-bound may have a low therapeutic index.
VD	0.932	●	■ Volume Distribution ■ Optimal: 0.04-20L/kg
BBB Penetration	0.484	●	■ Blood-Brain Barrier Penetration ■ Category 1: BBB+; Category 0: BBB-; The output value is the probability of being BBB+
Fu	1.132%	●	■ The fraction unbound in plasms ■ Low: <5%; Middle: 5~20%; High: > 20%

5. Metabolism

Property	Value	Comment
CYP1A2 inhibitor	0.095	■ Category 1: Inhibitor; Category 0: Non-inhibitor; ■ The output value is the probability of being inhibitor.
CYP1A2 substrate	0.66	■ Category 1: Substrate; Category 0: Non-substrate; ■ The output value is the probability of being substrate.
CYP2C19 inhibitor	0.923	■ Category 1: Inhibitor; Category 0: Non-inhibitor; ■ The output value is the probability of being inhibitor.
CYP2C19 substrate	0.517	■ Category 1: Substrate; Category 0: Non-substrate; ■ The output value is the probability of being substrate.
CYP2C9 inhibitor	0.961	■ Category 1: Inhibitor; Category 0: Non-inhibitor; ■ The output value is the probability of being inhibitor.
CYP2C9 substrate	0.853	■ Category 1: Substrate; Category 0: Non-substrate; ■ The output value is the probability of being substrate.
CYP2D6 inhibitor	0.886	■ Category 1: Inhibitor; Category 0: Non-inhibitor; ■ The output value is the probability of being inhibitor.
CYP2D6 substrate	0.195	■ Category 1: Substrate; Category 0: Non-substrate; ■ The output value is the probability of being substrate.
CYP3A4 inhibitor	0.938	■ Category 1: Inhibitor; Category 0: Non-inhibitor; ■ The output value is the probability of being inhibitor.
CYP3A4 substrate	0.934	■ Category 1: Substrate; Category 0: Non-substrate; ■ The output value is the probability of being substrate.

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6. Excretion

Property	Value	Decision	Comment
CL	3.34	🔴	■ Clearance ■ High: >15 mL/min/kg; moderate: 5-15 mL/min/kg; low: <5 mL/min/kg
$T_{1/2}$	0.044	-	■ Category 1: long half-life ; Category 0: short half-life; ■ long half-life: >3h; short half-life: <3h ■ The output value is the probability of having long half-life.

7. Toxicity

Property	Value	Decision	Comment
hERG Blockers	0.944	🔴	■ Category 1: active; Category 0: inactive; ■ The output value is the probability of being active.
H-HT	0.865	🔴	■ Human Hepatotoxicity ■ Category 1: H-HT positive(+); Category 0: H-HT negative(-); ■ The output value is the probability of being toxic.
DILI	0.955	🔴	■ 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 Toxicity	0.017	🟢	■ Category 1: Ames positive(+); Category 0: Ames negative(-); ■ The output value is the probability of being toxic.
Rat Oral Acute Toxicity	0.109	🟢	■ Category 0: low-toxicity; Category 1: high-toxicity; ■ The output value is the probability of being highly toxic.
FDAMDD	0.592	🟠	■ Maximum Recommended Daily Dose ■ Category 1: FDAMDD (+); Category 0: FDAMDD (-) ■ The output value is the probability of being positive.
Skin Sensitization	0.036	🟢	■ Category 1: Sensitizer; Category 0: Non-sensitizer; ■ The output value is the probability of being sensitizer.
Carcinogenicity	0.037	🟢	■ Category 1: carcinogens; Category 0: non-carcinogens; ■ The output value is the probability of being toxic.
Eye Corrosion	0.003	🟢	■ Category 1: corrosives ; Category 0: noncorrosives ■ The output value is the probability of being corrosives.
Eye Irritation	0.006	🟢	■ Category 1: irritants ; Category 0: nonirritants ■ The output value is the probability of being irritants.

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Respiratory Toxicity	0.023	●	■ Category 1: respiratory toxicants; Category 0: respiratory nontoxicants ■ The output value is the probability of being toxic.

8. Environmental toxicity

Property	Value	Comment
Bioconcentration Factors	1.596	■ Bioconcentration factors are used for considering secondary poisoning potential and assessing risks to human health via the food chain. ■ The unit is –log10[(mg/L)/(1000*MW)]
IGC_{50}	4.097	■ Tetrahymena pyriformis 50 percent growth inhibition concentration ■ The unit is –log10[(mg/L)/(1000*MW)]
$LC_{50}FM$	5.599	■ 96-hour fathead minnow 50 percent lethal concentration ■ The unit is –log10[(mg/L)/(1000*MW)]
$LC_{50}DM$	5.256	■ 48-hour daphnia magna 50 percent lethal concentration ■ The unit is –log10[(mg/L)/(1000*MW)]

9. Tox21 pathway

Property	Value	Decision	Comment
NR-AR	0.056	●	■ Androgen receptor ■ Category 1: actives ; Category 0: inactives; ■ The output value is the probability of being active.
NR-AR-LBD	0.005	●	■ Androgen receptor ligand-binding domain ■ Category 1: actives ; Category 0: inactives; ■ The output value is the probability of being active.
NR-AhR	0.559	●	■ Aryl hydrocarbon receptor ■ Category 1: actives ; Category 0: inactives; ■ The output value is the probability of being active.
NR-Aromatase	0.559	●	■ Category 1: actives ; Category 0: inactives; ■ The output value is the probability of being active.
NR-ER	0.361	●	■ Estrogen receptor ■ Category 1: actives ; Category 0: inactives; ■ The output value is the probability of being active.
NR-ER-LBD	0.004	●	■ Estrogen receptor ligand-binding domain ■ Category 1: actives ; Category 0: inactives; ■ The output value is the probability of being active.
NR-PPAR-gamma	0.015	●	■ Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor gamma ■ Category 1: actives ; Category 0: inactives; ■ The output value is the probability of being active.
SR-ARE	0.769	●	■ Antioxidant response element ■ Category 1: actives ; Category 0: inactives; ■ The output value is the probability of being active.
SR-ATAD5	0.007	●	■ ATPase family AAA domain-containing protein 5 ■ Category 1: actives ; Category 0: inactives; ■ The output value is the probability of being active.

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SR-HSE	0.002	●	■ Heat shock factor response element ■ Category 1: actives ; Category 0: inactives; ■ The output value is the probability of being active.
SR-MMP	0.646	●	■ Mitochondrial membrane potential ■ Category 1: actives ; Category 0: inactives; ■ The output value is the probability of being active.
SR-p53	0.556	●	■ 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 alerts	■ 20 substructures ■ acute toxicity during oral administration
Genotoxic Carcinogenicity Rule	0 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	1 alerts	■ 19 substructures ■ non-biodegradable
SureChEMBL Rule	0 alerts	■ 164 substructures ■ MedChem unfriendly status

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