

Supplementary Information for Convex-PL^R – Revisiting affinity predictions and virtual screening using physics-informed machine learning.

Maria Kadukova,^{‡,§} Vladimir Chupin,[§] and Sergei Grudinin*,[‡]

[‡] *Univ. Grenoble Alpes, CNRS, Inria, Grenoble INP, LJK, 38000 Grenoble, France*

[§] *Research Center for Molecular Mechanisms of Aging and Age-Related Diseases, Moscow*

Institute of Physics and Technology, 141701 Dolgoprudniy, Russia

E-mail: Sergei.Grudinin@inria.fr

Running header

Supplementary Information for Convex-PL^R – Revisiting affinity predictions and virtual screening using physics-informed machine learning.

Typization

Tables S1, S2 list the ligand and protein atom types used in Convex-PL^{cof} and Convex-PL^R, and their chemical interpretation.

Table S1: 39 ligand atom types used in Convex-PL^R

Type name	Description
C.ar6x	sp2 carbon in a 6-membered heteroaromatic ring
C.ar6	sp2 carbon in a benzene ring
C.ar	sp2 carbon in other aromatics
C.sp1	sp carbon
C.sp3	sp3 carbon
C.co2	sp2 carbon in COOH and COO- groups
C.guh	sp2 carbon in amidino and guanidino groups
C.sp2	other sp2 carbon
N.arp	charged nitrogen in protonated aromatics
N.arA	other nitrogen in aromatic rings
N.1	sp nitrogen
N.o2	nitrogen in nitro groups
N.oh	nitrogen in hydroxamic acids and in hydroxylamines
N.amA	other sp2 nitrogen with three heavy atoms; nitrogen in sulfonamide, sulfonimide, carbon- or thionamide, aromatic amine, imide
N.guh	nitrogen in guanidino or amidino group
N.2p	other sp2 nitrogen with one heavy atom
N.2s	other sp2 nitrogen bonded to the two heavy atoms
N.3p	other sp3 nitrogen with one heavy atom bonded
N.3s	other sp3 nitrogen with 2 heavy atoms bonded
N.3t	other sp3 nitrogen with 3 heavy atoms bonded
N.4	other sp3 nitrogen with 4 bonded atoms
O.3et	sp3 oxygen in ethers, esters, anhydrids, oxiran rings; sp3 oxygen with 2 heavy atoms bonded to at least one phosphor or sulfur
O.n	oxygen in nitro groups
O.3ac	sp3 oxygen in hydroxylamine or hydroxamic acid, COOH, CSOH, POOHOH, POOH or SOOOH
O.carb	sp2 oxygen in esters, anhydrids, carbonamides, acidhalogenides, COOH, POOHOH, POOH, SOOOH, and in other carbonyl groups
O.co2	sp2 oxygen in OSO3-, SO3-, POO-, deprotonated sulfonamides, COO-, CSO-, OPO3H-, PO3H-, POO-, peroxy groups
O.3oh	hydroxyl group
O.ar	aromatic oxygen
S.r	aromatic sulfur; sulfur in a thiiran ring

S.o	sulfur in SO, SO3, CSO-, COS-, OSO3, OPO2SH-, PO2SH-, POS-, thionyl group, SO3-, OSO3-
S.o2	sulfur in SO2 and sulfonamides
S.3	other sulfur
P.o	phosphorus in groups with oxygen
P.3	phosphorus in phosphiran rings; other sp3 phosphorus
F.0	fluorine
Cl.0	chlorine
Br.0	bromine
I.0	iodine
BSi	metalloids (B, Si, S, As)

Table S2: 33 protein atom types used in Convex-PL^R

Type name	Description
C.am	carbon of an amide group
C.3a	CA carbon
C.ar6	carbon in a benzene ring
C.arp	carbon in protonated aromatics
C.arx	carbon in other aromatics
C.co2	sp2 carbon in COOH and COO- groups
C.guh	sp2 carbon in amidino and guanidino groups
C.3p	sp3 terminal carbon
C.3s	sp3 aliphatic carbon with 2 heavy neighbours
C.3t	sp3 carbon with 3 heavy neighbours
C.3	any other sp3 carbon
C.2	any other sp2 carbon
N.amp	primary amide nitrogen (corresponds to a secondary amide in an actual peptide chain)
N.ams	primary amide nitrogen (corresponds to a tertiary amide in an actual peptide chain)
N.arp	protonated nitrogen in aromatics
N.ar2	nitrogen in aromatics
N.guh	nitrogen in guanidino or amidino group
N.3p	terminal sp3 nitrogen
N.amA	any other flat nitrogen
N.3	any other sp3 nitrogen
O.am	aromatic oxygen
O.carb	carboxyl oxygen
O.3oh	hydroxyl group
O.co2	sp2 oxygen in OSO3-, SO3-, POO-, deprotonated sulfonamides
O.3ac	sp3 oxygen in hydroxylamine or hydroxamic acid, COOH, CSOH, POOHOH, POOH or SOOOH

O.3et	sp ³ oxygen in ethers, esters, anhydrids, oxiran rings; sp ³ oxygen with 2 heavy atoms bonded to at least one phosphor or sulfur
S.sh	terminal sulfur
S.o	sulfur in oxygen-containing groups
S.3	other sulfur
Se	selene
P.o	phosphorus
Hal	halogen
Me	some metal atoms (Fe, Zn, Mg) – this type mostly represents heme Fe atom, as many hemes were available in the training set

Model training

Building the cofactor-containing dataset

Table S3: Number of PDB codes included and excluded from the linear regression training set.

Condition	Number of complexes
PDBBind 2019 general set with avg RSCC and occupancy < 0.8, $ Z\text{-score} > 15$ for any bond	15,967
Binding MOAD 2020 with avg RSCC and occupancy < 0.8, $ Z\text{-score} > 15$ for any bond, no multiple ligands and badly formatted files	3,445
Complexes from PDB with modified residues, avg RSCC and occupancy < 0.8, receptor size > 30 residues, distance between the modified residue and ligand < 5.2 Å, ligand is not a solvent/metal cluster. Each separate ligand forms a separate "complex" with the protein.	1,783
Complexes from PDB with cofactors, avg RSCC and occupancy < 0.8, distance between the cofactor and ligand < 5.2 Å, ligand is not a solvent/metal cluster. Each ligand and cofactor are treated as a "ligand" and "protein" and vice versa, forming multiple training complexes.	8,568
Resulting number of complexes	29,763

Selection criteria for the complexes from the PDBBind 2019 general set used in the linear regression model training

Table S4: Number of PDB codes included and excluded from the linear regression training set.

Condition	Number of complexes satisfying the condition, excluding already filtered complexes
PDBBind 2019 general set	17679
CASF 2013 and 2016	-373
\approx known binding constants	-116
$>, <, \geq, \leq$ binding constants	-332
"incorrect" label in the index file	-10
$-\log K \geq 13$	-14
$\text{Convex-PL}^{cof} \leq 0$	-66

other		-20
Well correlated with Convex-PL ^{cof}		-4729
Resulting number of complexes		12019

Linear regression coefficients

Table S5: Feature weights. All features are scaled to the [0, 1] interval.

Feature	Weights Convex-PL ^R
Convex-PL ^{cof}	7.28
ligand flexibility	-2.20
side-chain flexibility	-2.28

Interactions with the solvent

To account for the potentially underestimated interactions, we computed two types of descriptors. The first one were the solvent-accessible surface areas of atoms of different types. We have tested two ways of calculating these descriptors using the POWERSASA library^{1,2} with a 1.4 Å probe atom radius. The first one was the computation of the usual Δ SASA buried upon binding. As an alternative, we computed SASAs only for those atoms that are considered to be interacting upon binding, i.e., are closer to each other than a cutoff distance that we set to 7Å. Both ways lead to similar results. We also tried different parametrizations of SASA-based descriptors, i.e. computed them for all protein and ligand atom types present in Convex-PL, grouped atoms by their chemical properties, or trained the model with only those groups of atom types that would penalize the number of contacts.

For those solvation interactions that were possibly not taken into account by the combination of the Convex-PL term and SASA, we decided to use a grid representation of solvent following the ideas from the SBROD protein quality assessment scoring function.³ We first constructed three grids corresponding to the ligand, protein, and the whole complex centered on the ligand molecule with the size equal to the ligand size plus a 5 Å padding. For each molecule of the ligand, protein, and the complex, we removed grid nodes intersecting with

the molecule within the 1.4 \AA margins. We then collected statistics of distance distributions between the grid points and the atoms of the complex, protein, and ligand of different types. We wrote it to the *structure vectors* x_{PL}^{sol} , x_P^{sol} , and x_L^{sol} , correspondingly, and then computed the feature representing the difference of the solvation geometry between the bound and unbound states, $x^{sol} = x_{PL}^{sol} - (x_P^{sol} + x_L^{sol})$. Figure S1 shows an example of the solvent grid for 1gqs complex.

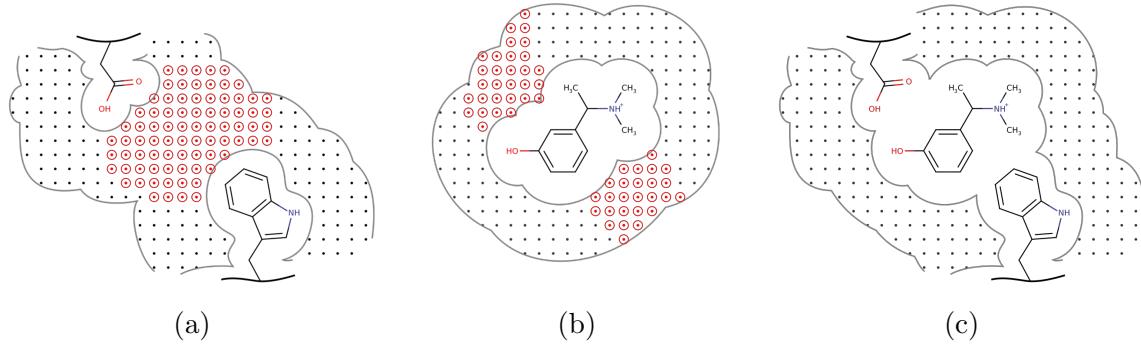


Figure S1: Schematic representation of solvent grids for a protein (a), ligand (b), and their complex (c). The difference between the complex grid and receptor and ligand grids is shown in red.

CASF benchmarks

Evaluation of Convex-PL on the CASF benchmarks

Tables S6, S7, S8 list the results of Convex-PL, Convex-PL^{*cof*}, and Convex-PL^{*R*} in the CASF-2013 and CASF-2016 benchmarks. Convex-PL pose prediction results in CASF-2013 are slightly better than those reported in⁴, since we have updated the clash term.

Table S6: Success rates of finding native and near-native docking poses with RMSD smaller than 1 Å, 2 Å, and 3 Å among 1, 2, and 3 top-ranked structures scored with Convex-PL, Convex-PL^{5.2A}, and Convex-PL^{*R*} in the CASF-2013 and CASF-2016 docking tests.

Convex-PL

	CASF 2013									CASF-2016								
	With natives			Without natives			With natives			Without natives			With natives			Without natives		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q1	Q2	Q3
Top 1	81.03	88.72	92.31	71.28	86.15	90.77	85.61	89.82	93.33	75.09	84.21	90.18						
Top 2	86.67	92.31	94.87	78.46	89.23	93.85	90.88	94.74	95.44	82.46	89.82	92.98						
Top 3	89.74	93.33	95.90	83.08	91.28	94.87	93.33	96.84	97.54	85.26	93.68	95.79						

Convex-PL^{*R*}

	CASF 2013									CASF-2016								
	With natives			Without natives			With natives			Without natives			With natives			Without natives		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q1	Q2	Q3
Top 1	80.00	87.18	90.26	73.33	85.64	88.72	85.61	91.23	93.68	76.49	86.67	90.18						
Top 2	88.21	92.82	95.90	79.49	90.26	93.85	90.53	95.09	95.79	83.16	91.93	95.09						
Top 3	93.33	96.41	98.46	83.08	91.79	95.90	93.33	96.84	97.19	85.61	94.74	96.84						

Convex-PL^{*cof*}

	CASF 2013									CASF-2016								
	With natives			Without natives			With natives			Without natives			With natives			Without natives		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q1	Q2	Q3
Top 1	81.54	87.69	90.77	75.38	85.13	88.21	85.96	91.58	92.98	77.54	86.67	89.82						
Top 2	87.18	92.82	95.38	78.97	89.23	93.33	90.88	95.79	96.14	83.86	91.93	94.74						
Top 3	92.82	95.90	97.44	84.10	91.28	95.38	93.68	96.84	97.54	86.67	94.39	96.49						

Table S7: Scoring and ranking test results. r_p , r_s correspond to the Pearson's and Spearman's correlation coefficients. In CASF-2013, the ranking performance is measured as a success rate of (high-level) correct ranking of all the three ligands binding the target protein, and (low-level) ranking the best complex as the top one.

Scoring function	CASF-2013			CASF-2016	
	Scoring r_p	Ranking "high"	"low"	Scoring r_p	Ranking r_s
Convex-PL	0.574	60.0	70.8	0.607	0.584
Convex-PL ^R	0.618185	61.5	75.4	0.656994	0.610526
Convex-PL ^{cof}	0.609898	64.6	75.4	0.626039	0.615789

Table S8: CASF-2013 and CASF-2016 screening test results. Enrichment, best binder, and best target correspond to enrichment factors, a success rate of finding the strongest binding ligand for each protein target, and a success rate to find the strongest binding target for each ligand.

Scoring function	CASF 2013						CASF-2016					
	Enrichment			Best binder			Enrichment			Best binder		
	Top		1%	Top		1%	Top		1%	Top		1%
	Top	1%		Top	1%		Top	1%		Top	1%	
Convex-PL	9.5	4.7	3.1	27.7	55.4	64.6	4.6	3.1	2.7	14.0	35.1	61.4
Convex-PL ^R	26.2	7.0	4.3	73.8	80.0	84.6	12.5	5.1	3.5	35.1	54.4	70.2
Convex-PL ^{cof}	18.8	6.4	4.0	53.8	73.8	80.0	8.0	4.2	3.3	28.1	45.6	66.7

D3R benchmark

Tables S10, S11, S12, S13, S14, S9 list the results of Convex-PL, Convex- PL^R , Convex- PL^{cof} , KORP-PL w , AutoDock Vina, and Δ SAS in the benchmark obtained from the D3R Challenges structures, user submissions, and binding constants.

Table S9: Correlation between the predicted binding affinity of the native poses from the D3R Grand Challenge 2, Grand Challenge 3, and Grand Challenge 4, and the experimentally obtained binding constants. r_p , r_s correspond to the Pearson's and Spearman's correlation coefficients, τ denotes the Kendall's τ coefficient.

Scoring test, native structures

Scoring function	Correlation coefficients								
	GC2			GC3			GC4		
	r_p	r_s	τ	r_p	r_s	τ	r_p	r_s	τ
Convex-PL	0.238	0.159	0.123	0.148	0.092	0.065	0.165	0.071	0.067
Convex- PL^R	0.489	0.414	0.281	0.169	0.134	0.124	0.244	0.011	0.033
Convex- PL^{cof}	0.531	0.455	0.294	0.417	0.428	0.349	0.263	0.008	0.033
KORP-PL w	0.564	0.587	0.415	0.014	-0.008	-0.006	0.343	0.376	0.233
AutoDock Vina	0.249	0.187	0.129	0.195	0.112	0.075	0.407	0.515	0.333
Δ SAS	0.49	0.37	0.24	0.44	0.39	0.33	0.53	0.17	0.12

Table S10: Success rates of finding native and near-native docking poses with RMSD smaller than 1 Å, 2 Å, and 3 Å in the 1%, 5%, and 10% of the structures taken from the D3R Grand Challenge 2 user submissions.

Pose prediction test, D3R Grand Challenge 2												
Scoring function	With natives						Without natives					
	Q1 top, %		Q2 top, %		Q3 top, %		Q1 top, %		Q2 top, %		Q3 top, %	
Convex-PL	0.51	0.8	0.94	0.71	0.91	0.97	0.83	0.94	0.97	0.62	0.83	0.79
Convex-PL ^R	0.54	0.86	0.94	0.74	0.91	0.97	0.83	0.97	1.0	0.71	0.83	0.88
Convex-PL ^{cof}	0.54	0.86	0.97	0.74	0.91	1.0	0.83	0.97	1.0	0.71	0.83	0.85
KORP-PL ^w	0.49	0.66	0.71	0.6	0.66	0.77	0.66	0.77	0.86	0.67	0.92	0.76
AutoDock Vina	0.51	0.69	0.8	0.66	0.86	0.89	0.71	0.91	0.94	0.71	0.88	0.88
ΔSAS	0.29	0.57	0.71	0.6	0.8	0.86	0.63	0.86	0.91	0.42	0.75	0.67

Table S11: Success rates of finding native and near-native docking poses with RMSD smaller than 1 Å, 2 Å, and 3 Å in the 1%, 5%, and 10% of the structures taken from the D3R Grand Challenge 3 Stage 1a user submissions.

Pose prediction test, D3R Grand Challenge 3												
Scoring function	With natives						Without natives					
	Q1 top, %		Q2 top, %		Q3 top, %		Q1 top, %		Q2 top, %		Q3 top, %	
Convex-PL	0.04	0.17	0.54	0.08	0.42	0.79	0.25	0.71	0.92	0.08	0.17	0.5
Convex-PL ^R	0.04	0.46	0.58	0.17	0.67	0.88	0.46	0.83	1.0	0.0	0.25	0.5
Convex-PL ^{cof}	0.08	0.5	0.58	0.17	0.71	0.88	0.29	0.88	0.96	0.0	0.08	0.5
KORP-PL ^w	0.29	0.54	0.79	0.5	0.83	0.92	0.62	0.96	1	0.42	0.58	0.75
AutoDock Vina	0	0	0	0.04	0.04	0.08	0.04	0.12	0.12	0	0	0.04
ΔSAS	0	0	0	0	0.04	0.04	0.08	0.12	0.25	0	0	0.04

Table S12: Success rates of finding native and near-native docking poses with RMSD smaller than 1 Å, 2 Å, and 3 Å in the 1%, 5%, and 10% of the structures taken from the D3R Grand Challenge 3 Stage 1b user submissions.

Pose prediction test, D3R Grand Challenge 3												
Scoring function	With natives						Without natives					
	Q1 top, %		Q2 top, %		Q3 top, %		Q1 top, %		Q2 top, %		Q3 top, %	
Convex-PL	0.0	0.08	0.62	0.0	0.17	0.67	0.04	0.29	0.75	0.0	0.07	0.86
Convex-PL ^R	0.12	0.71	0.71	0.21	0.75	0.83	0.25	0.83	0.88	0.0	0.57	0.86
Convex-PL ^{cof}	0.0	0.67	0.79	0.12	0.79	0.92	0.17	0.83	0.96	0.0	0.57	0.93
KORP-PL ^w	0.42	0.75	0.88	0.54	1	1	0.67	1	1	0.5	0.71	0.79
AutoDock Vina	0	0.08	0.12	0.04	0.12	0.21	0.04	0.12	0.33	0	0.07	0.17
ΔSAS	0	0	0.12	0	0	0.29	0	0.12	0.33	0	0.14	0

Table S13: Success rates of finding native and near-native docking poses with RMSD smaller than 1 Å, 2 Å, and 3 Å in the 1%, 5%, and 10% of the structures taken from the D3R Grand Challenge 4 Stage 1a user submissions.

Scoring function	Pose prediction test, D3R Grand Challenge 4											
	With natives						Without natives					
	Q1 top, %		Q2 top, %		Q3 top, %		Q1 top, %		Q2 top, %		Q3 top, %	
Convex-PL	0.8	1.0	1.0	1	5	10	1	5	10	1	5	10
Convex-PL ^R	0.55	1.0	1.0	0.85	1.0	1.0	0.85	1.0	1.0	0.95	0.9	1.0
Convex-PL ^{cof}	0.75	1.0	1.0	0.95	1.0	1.0	0.95	1.0	1.0	0.95	0.9	1.0
KORP-PL ^w	0.95	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0.65	0.9	1.0
AutoDock Vina	0.5	0.95	1	0.95	1	1	0.95	1	1	0.5	0.95	1
ΔSAS	0.4	0.75	0.9	0.8	1	1	0.9	1	1	0.4	0.75	0.9

Table S14: Success rates of finding native and near-native docking poses with RMSD smaller than 1 Å, 2 Å, and 3 Å in the 1%, 5%, and 10% of the structures taken from the D3R Grand Challenge 4 Stage 1b user submissions.

Scoring function	Pose prediction test, D3R Grand Challenge 4											
	With natives						Without natives					
	Q1 top, %		Q2 top, %		Q3 top, %		Q1 top, %		Q2 top, %		Q3 top, %	
Convex-PL	0.65	0.95	1.0	1	5	10	1	5	10	1	5	10
Convex-PL ^R	0.85	0.95	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.65	0.95	1.0
Convex-PL ^{cof}	0.85	0.95	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.75	0.9	1.0
KORP-PL ^w	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0.65	1	1
AutoDock Vina	0.55	1	1	0.95	1	1	1	1	1	0.55	1	1
ΔSAS	0.15	0.7	0.8	0.8	1	1	0.8	1	1	0.15	0.7	1

Table S17: 1%, and 0.5% EF computed for AutoDock Vina, Vinardo, Convex-PL, Convex-PL^R, Convex-PL^{cof}, and KORP-PL^w in the DUD benchmark.

Target	EF1%						EF0.5%					
	AutoDock Vina	Vinardo	Convex-PL	Convex-PL ^R	Convex-PL ^{cof}	KORP-PL ^w	AutoDock Vina	Vinardo	Convex-PL	Convex-PL ^R	Convex-PL ^{cof}	KORP-PL ^w
ace	4.082	8.163	10.204	16.326	20.408	24.490	4.082	12.245	12.245	28.571	36.735	36.735
ache	1.869	4.673	4.673	4.673	8.411	0.935	0.000	1.869	3.738	9.346	9.346	0.000
ada	0.000	2.564	0.000	2.564	2.564	0.000	0.000	5.128	0.000	0.000	5.128	0.000
ampc	0.000	4.762	0.000	0.000	0.000	33.333	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	38.095
ar	17.721	21.519	11.392	7.595	7.595	2.532	22.785	27.848	17.721	7.595	7.595	2.532
cdk2	5.556	11.111	9.722	2.778	6.944	9.722	8.333	11.111	16.667	5.556	8.333	13.889
cox1	12.000	8.000	0.000	4.000	4.000	4.000	16.000	8.000	0.000	8.000	0.000	8.000
cox2	25.117	26.056	0.000	24.883	21.596	0.939	25.822	30.047	0.000	26.291	23.005	0.469
egfr	2.947	7.158	17.053	10.737	11.579	26.737	3.368	7.158	23.579	14.737	16.421	28.632
erAGONIST	16.418	16.418	0.000	19.403	16.418	11.940	11.940	20.895	0.000	20.895	20.895	20.895
erANTAGONIST	10.256	12.820	7.692	15.385	15.385	23.077	10.256	20.513	0.000	10.256	10.256	30.769
fgfr1	0.833	1.667	0.000	1.667	0.833	30.000	0.000	1.667	0.000	0.000	0.000	38.333
fxa	0.685	6.164	4.795	11.644	12.329	17.808	1.370	5.479	5.479	15.069	17.808	17.808
gr	7.692	5.128	2.564	5.128	3.846	10.256	10.256	7.692	0.000	5.128	2.564	15.385
hivpr	6.452	11.290	3.226	11.290	11.290	16.129	6.452	6.452	6.452	16.129	19.355	12.903
hivr	11.628	6.977	6.977	9.302	9.302	13.954	13.954	4.651	9.302	13.954	13.954	18.605
hmga	2.857	2.857	0.000	17.143	37.143	28.571	0.000	0.000	0.000	28.571	45.714	28.571
hsp90	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	2.703	8.108	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	5.405	16.216
mr	26.667	26.667	0.000	26.667	20.000	6.667	26.667	13.333	0.000	13.333	26.667	13.333
na	0.000	0.000	0.000	12.245	12.245	16.326	0.000	0.000	0.000	16.326	12.245	28.571
p38	1.762	2.423	1.982	2.203	2.203	3.744	0.441	4.405	3.084	3.084	3.965	3.524
parp	2.857	0.000	0.000	17.143	20.000	20.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	22.857	22.857	11.429
pde5	11.364	13.636	7.955	15.909	15.909	22.727	18.182	22.727	9.091	22.727	22.727	22.727
pdgfrb	6.471	5.882	4.118	5.294	5.294	17.059	11.765	11.765	8.235	8.235	8.235	24.706
ppar	3.529	27.059	28.235	32.941	32.941	27.059	2.353	28.235	30.588	35.294	35.294	30.588
pr	0.000	0.000	3.704	0.000	0.000	11.111	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	14.815
rxx	40.000	35.000	0.000	35.000	20.000	20.000	40.000	40.000	0.000	40.000	30.000	20.000
src	2.516	5.660	4.402	12.579	15.723	38.994	0.000	7.547	3.774	15.094	25.157	38.994
thrombin	11.111	2.778	0.000	2.778	8.333	8.333	19.444	0.000	0.000	2.778	5.556	5.556
trypsin	2.041	6.122	0.000	12.245	8.163	0.000	4.082	8.163	0.000	12.245	8.163	0.000
vegfr2	20.454	14.773	14.773	6.818	11.364	23.864	27.273	15.909	11.364	4.545	15.909	27.273
alr2	3.846	11.539	0.000	0.000	15.385	0.000	7.692	23.077	0.000	0.000	15.385	0.000
comt	9.091	27.273	18.182	27.273	27.273	0.000	18.182	36.364	36.364	36.364	36.364	0.000
dhr	9.512	9.756	4.634	9.268	6.829	6.829	9.756	9.756	7.805	15.122	11.220	8.293
gart	0.000	0.000	2.500	12.500	15.000	5.000	0.000	0.000	5.000	20.000	15.000	5.000
gpb	1.923	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	25.000	3.846	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	38.462
inha	16.279	5.814	6.977	13.954	2.326	25.581	9.302	4.651	6.977	23.256	2.326	
pnp	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	22.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	20.000
sahh	24.242	9.091	0.000	6.061	0.000	0.000	18.182	6.061	0.000	6.061	0.000	0.000
tk	0.000	0.000	4.545	0.000	0.000	22.727	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	18.182
mean	7.994	9.020	4.508	10.210	11.074	14.057	9.202	10.185	5.378	12.279	14.013	16.540
median	3.964	6.143	2.532	8.432	10.296	12.947	5.267	7.353	0.000	9.801	11.732	15.800

LIT-PCBA benchmark

Table S18: Proteins chosen from LIT-PCBA as each target representatives.

adrb2	4lde, 4lldl, 6mxt
aldh1	4wp7, 5l2o
esr1_ago	1l2i, 2p15, 2qr9
esr1_ant	1xp1, 2iog, 6chhw, 5ufx
fen1	5fv7
gba	2v3d, 3rik
idh1	4i3k, 4umx, 5de1, 5lge, 5sun, 5svf
kat2a	5h84, 5mlj
mapk1	5v62, 2ojg, 3w55, 4qp3
mtorc1	4dri, 4jsx
oprk1	6b73
pkm2	3gqy, 4g1n
pparg	1zgy, 3hod, 3b1m
tp53	2vuk
vdr	3a2i

Table S19: ROC AUC, BEDROC, and 5%, 1%, 0.5% EF computed for AutoDock Vina and Convex-PL^R in the LIT-PCBA benchmark

Target	ROC AUC		EF5%		EF1%		EF0.5%		BEDROC _{$\alpha=20$}	
	AutoDock Vina	Convex-PL ^R	AutoDock Vina	Convex-PL ^R						
adrb2	0.373	0.506	1.176	1.176	0.000	5.880	0.000	0.000	0.042	0.090
aldh1	0.579	0.575	1.433	1.484	1.330	1.830	1.370	2.120	0.111	0.117
esr1_ago	0.594	0.587	1.538	1.538	7.690	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.113	0.065
esr1_ant	0.698	0.708	2.273	2.727	3.410	3.410	6.820	2.270	0.156	0.160
fen1	0.519	0.499	1.167	1.944	1.110	3.890	0.560	5.000	0.053	0.088
gba	0.630	0.769	2.561	5.610	5.490	17.07	6.100	25.61	0.111	0.263
idh1	0.614	0.551	1.026	2.051	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.049	0.089
kat2a	0.441	0.399	1.237	1.031	1.550	0.520	0.000	0.000	0.060	0.041
mapk1	0.647	0.642	2.208	2.013	1.950	1.950	1.950	3.250	0.108	0.095
mtorc1	0.438	0.452	0.619	0.825	1.030	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.033	0.043
oprk1	0.507	0.677	0.833	0.833	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.027	0.038
pkm2	0.613	0.657	1.429	2.125	1.650	3.300	1.470	3.660	0.081	0.092
pparg	0.730	0.780	2.500	5.00	4.170	12.00	0.00	16.66	0.159	0.253
tp53	0.635	0.591	3.125	1.875	3.130	4.690	3.130	3.130	0.166	0.121
vdr	0.413	0.437	0.459	0.620	0.920	0.920	0.690	0.920	0.029	0.032
mean	0.562	0.589	1.572	2.057	2.229	3.697	1.473	4.175	0.087	0.106
median	0.594	0.587	1.429	1.875	1.550	1.950	0.560	2.120	0.081	0.090

References

- (1) Klenin, K. V., Tristram, F., Strunk, T., and Wenzel, W. (2011) Derivatives of molecular surface area and volume: Simple and exact analytical formulas. *J. Comput. Chem.* *32*, 2647–2653.
- (2) Klenin, K., Tristram, F., Strunk, T., and Wenzel, W. (2012) Achieving Numerical Stability in Analytical Computation of the Molecular Surface and Volume. *From Computational Biophysics to Systems Biology (CBSB11)–Celebrating Harold Scheraga’s 90th Birthday* *8*, 75.
- (3) Karasikov, M., Pagès, G., and Grudinin, S. (2019) Smooth orientation-dependent scoring function for coarse-grained protein quality assessment. *Bioinformatics* *35*, 2801–2808.
- (4) Kadukova, M., and Grudinin, S. (2017) Convex-PL: a novel knowledge-based potential for protein-ligand interactions deduced from structural databases using convex optimization. *J. Comput.-Aided Mol. Des.* *31*, 943–958.