

# Mining the Protein Data Bank to inspire fragment library design

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Table 1: Visually discarded fragments by category.

Discarded group	Discarded HET
Aliphatic	DCX
Ammonium	144, BTM, TBA, 211, DCD, N6C
Monosaccharides	IPT, G4D, ISD, IPD, KDG, X1P, ASO, LGC, M7P, GAR, GDL, GLR, GPM, SOE, 1KM, NHF, R2B, M7B, LIP, 149
Phosphate	PPF, 3PP, PEP, 13P, 2PG, DPF, DPJ, P3S, G88, SUF, AS9, FOM, PGH, OPE, CP, PPR, EIP, IPR, IPE, 210, PC, KPC, PCT, S0H, UVW, P23, P25, DST, MPJ, FPE, DED, CDI, PLU, PAE, MDN, TCE, ISY, 2HE, M44, ODV, TB6
Polyhalogenated	PCI, HLT, ICF, PFB, CFH, T6C
Sulfate	ESA, TAU, COM, SPV, PS9
Too small	TBU, DMF, PTL, BTL, AKR, MOE, PTD, TBF, BMD, EEE, NMU, OXM
Two in site	ID3, 2MY

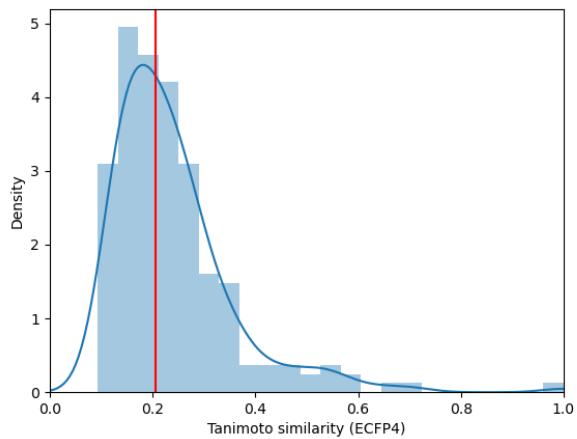
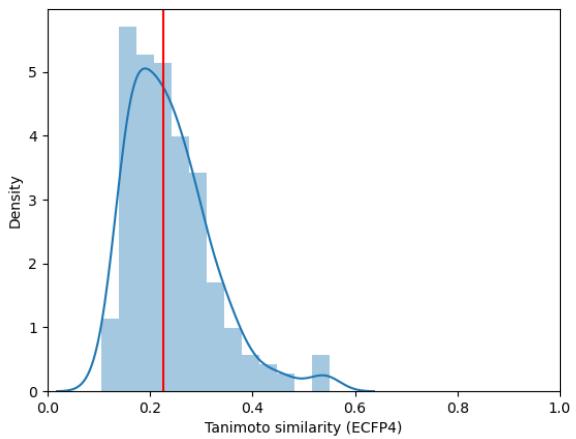
**A****B**

Figure 1: Distribution of Tanimoto Similarity between the versatile PDB fragments and (A) XChem top 100 fragment selection (B) SpotXplorer. The red line represents the median maximal value.

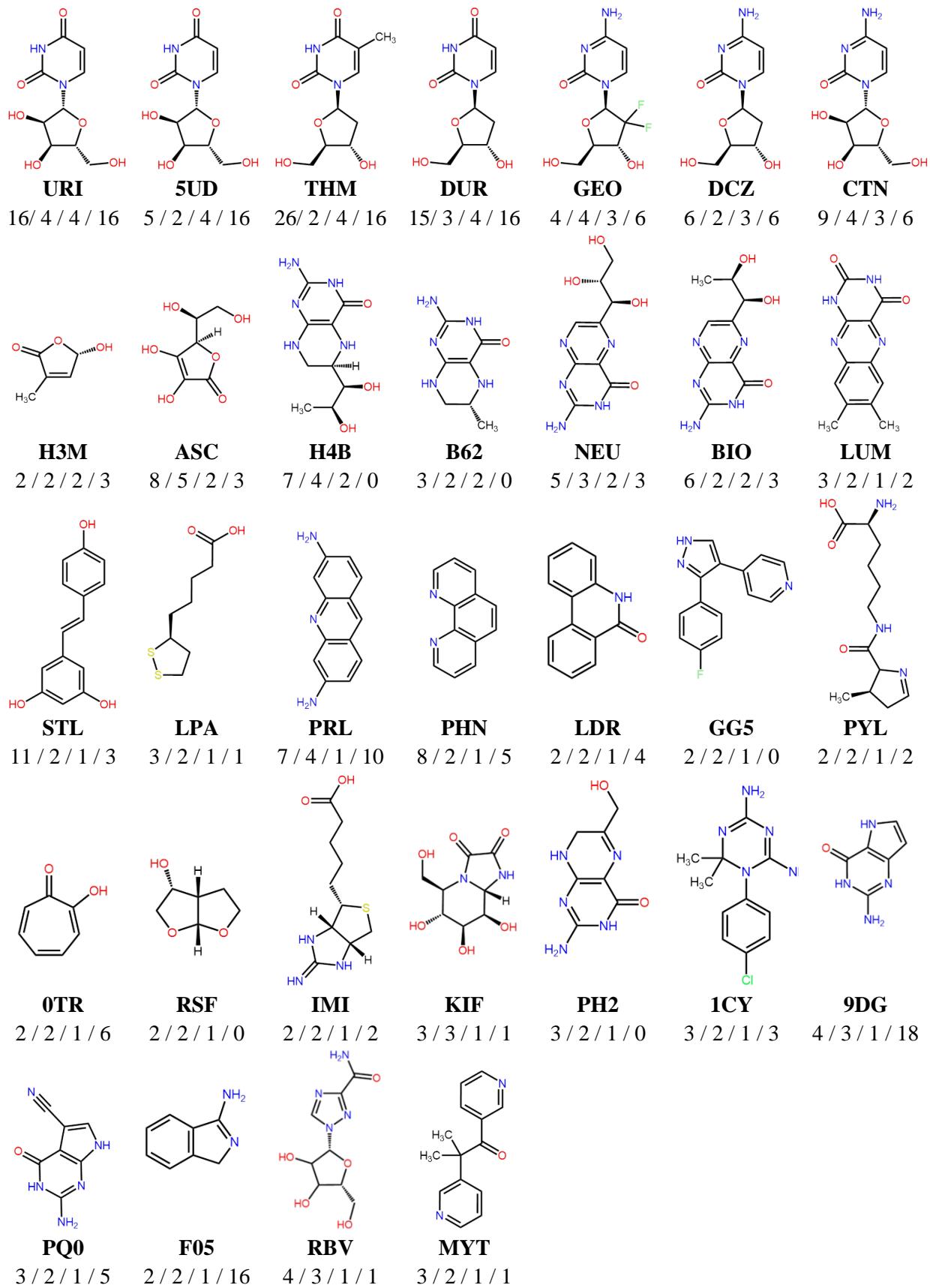


Figure 2: Representative chemical structure of versatile and original PDB fragments. Below each fragment structure are indicated the HET code, then the number of binding modes / the number of different cavities / the number of versatile PDB fragments containing the same scaffold / the number of commercial fragments containing the same scaffold.