

Supplementary Materials for
**The anticancer human mTOR inhibitor sapanisertib potently inhibits
multiple *Plasmodium* kinases and life cycle stages**

Lauren B. Arendse *et al.*

Corresponding author: Kelly Chibale, kelly.chibale@uct.ac.za

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The PDF file includes:

Figs. S1 to S3

Other Supplementary Material for this manuscript includes the following:

Data files S1 to S6

MDAR Reproducibility Checklist

Supplementary Figures

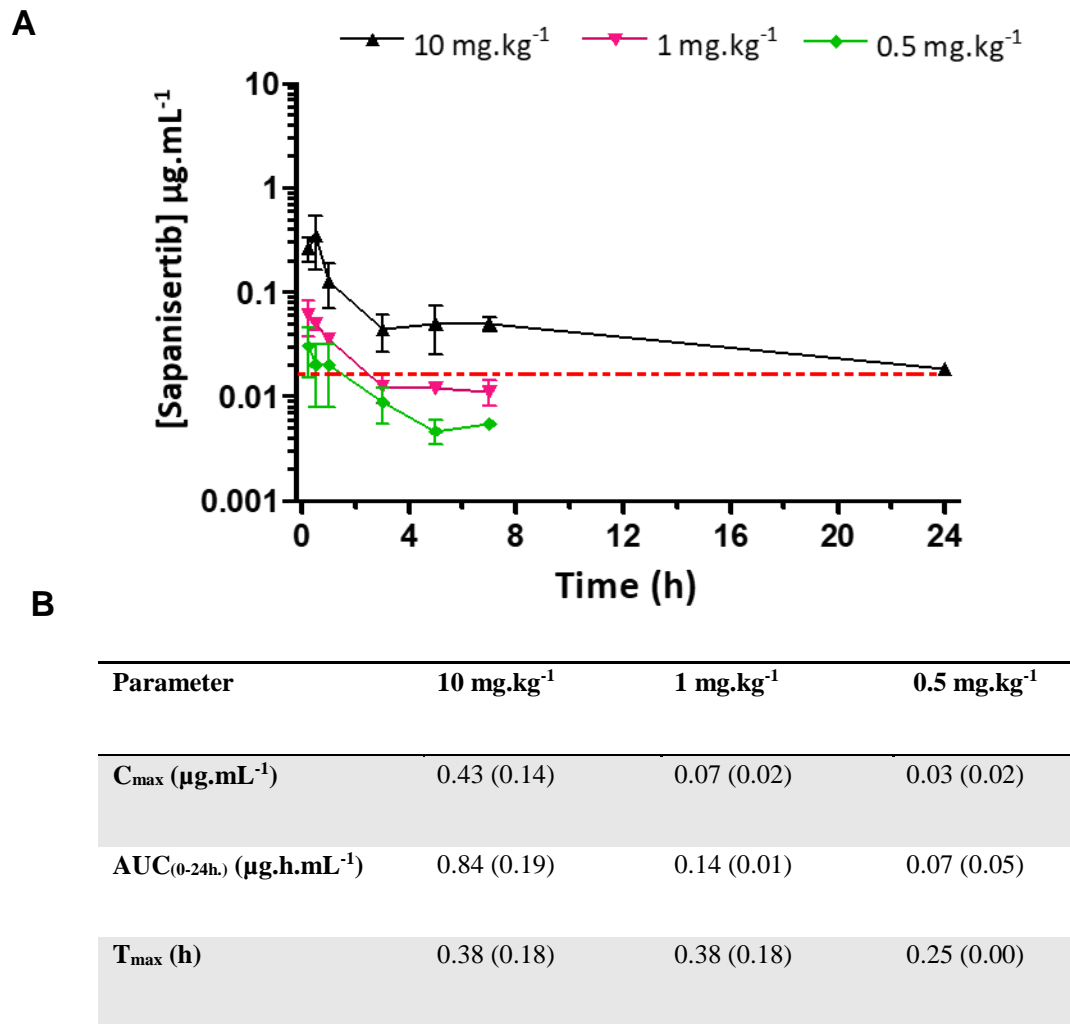


Fig. S1. Pharmacokinetic analysis of sapanisertib in a NSG mouse model of *P.*

falciparum infection. (A) Mean whole blood concentration-time profile of sapanisertib following oral administration of the first dose on day 3 after infection (n=2 per dosing group). The red dashed line represents the in vitro IC₅₀ of sapanisertib against *Pf* NF54 (0.058 µM/0.018 µg/mL). (B) Pharmacokinetic parameters of sapanisertib. C_{max}; maximum whole blood concentration; AUC (area under the curve) _(0-24h), average daily exposure; T_{max}, time at which C_{max} is reached following dosing. AUC_{ED90} could not be determined due to the exposure levels of the 0.1 mg/kg and 0.05 mg/kg dosing groups being below the lowest limit of quantification (1 ng/mL).

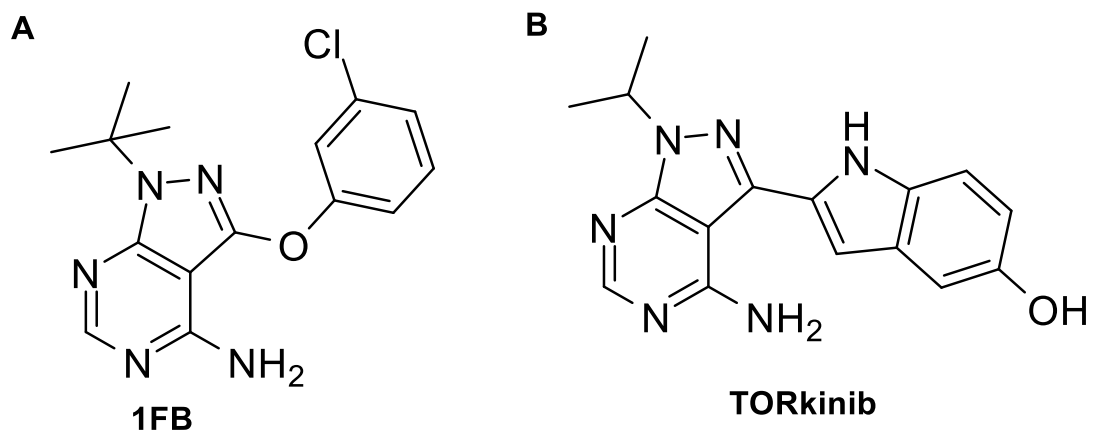


Fig. S2. Structures of inhibitors co-crystallised in kinase structures used for docking studies. (A) *Pv*PKG (PDB 5F0A) and (B) human mTOR (PDB 4JT5)

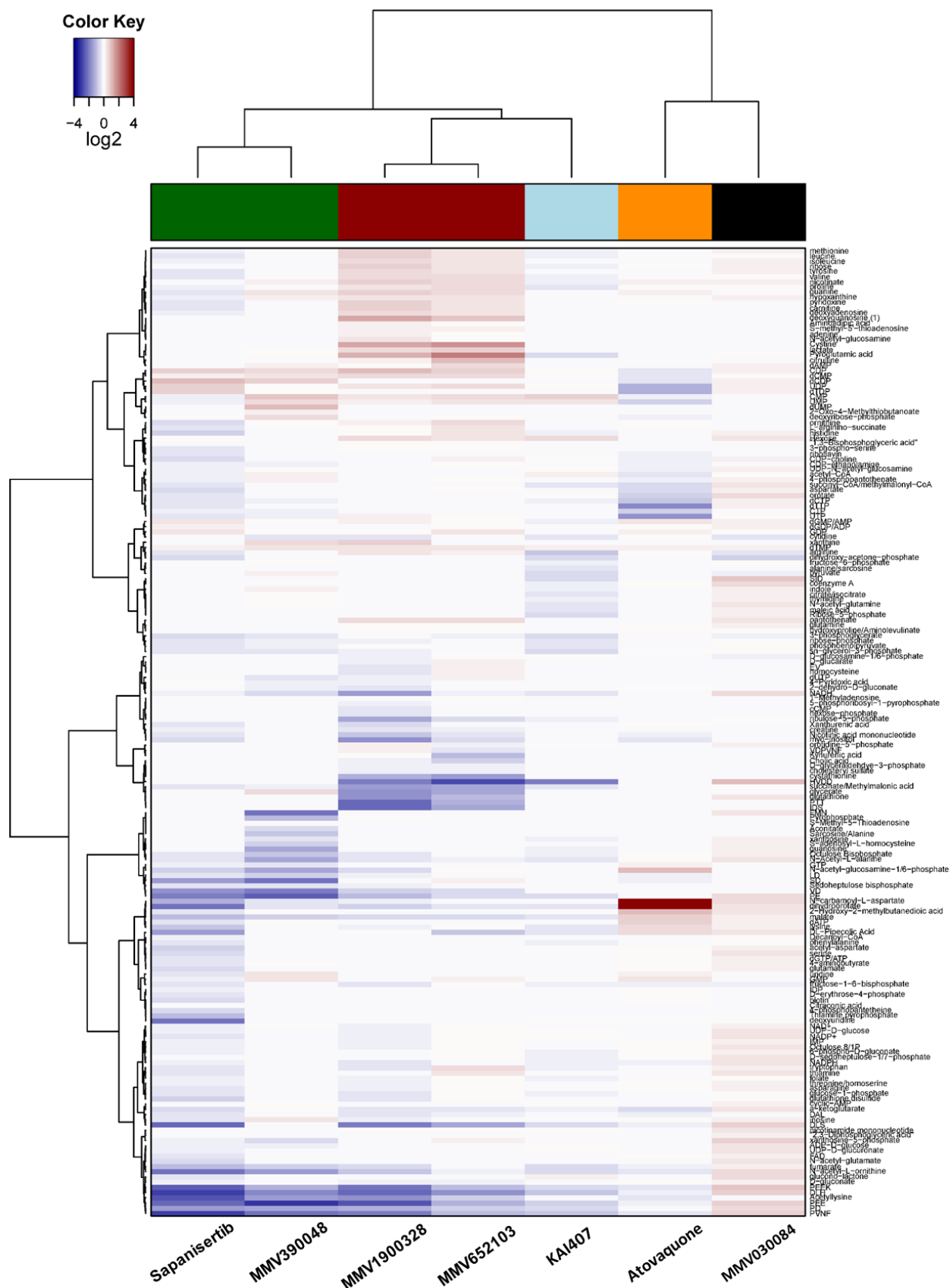


Fig. S3. Metabolite perturbations following treatment of *P. falciparum* trophozoites with kinase inhibitors. Heat map illustrates the Log₂ fold change values of 113 metabolites relative to a no-drug control for each inhibitor tested (Data File S6). Atovaquone was included as a control. The Pearson-Ward method was used for distance clustering.