

Supporting Information

Effect of an Inhibitor on the ACE2-Receptor Binding Domain of SARS-CoV-2

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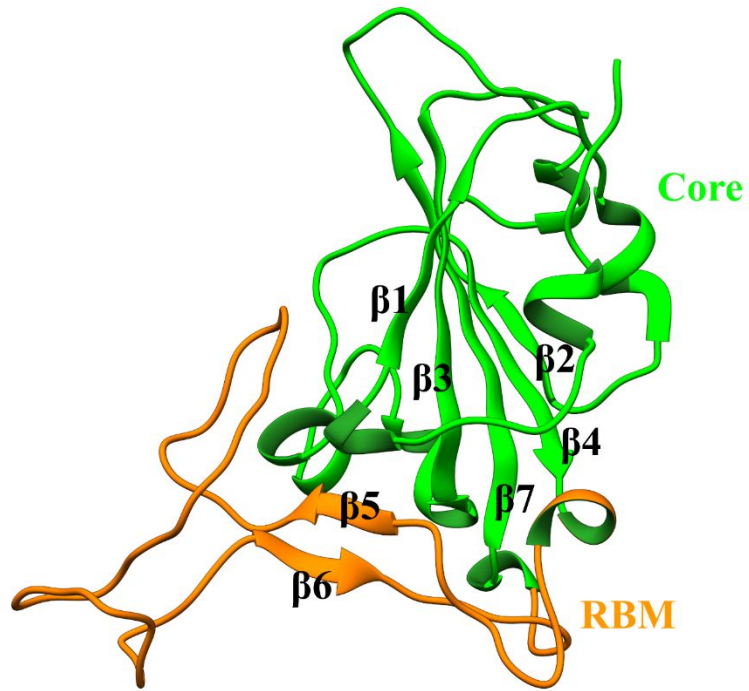


Figure S1: X-ray structure of RBD. The receptor binding membrane (RBM) is in orange and the core is in green color.

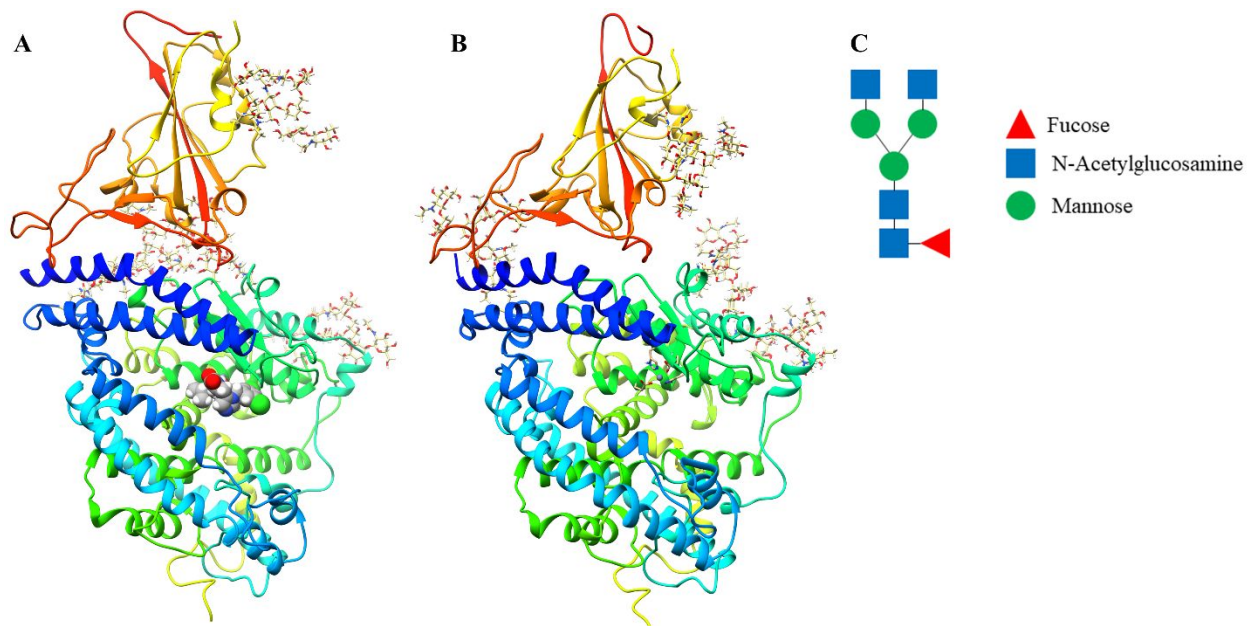


Figure S2: Equilibrated structure of ACE2-RBD-Inhibitor (A), ACE2-RBD (B) complex with larger N-Glycans, and structure of N-glycan (C).

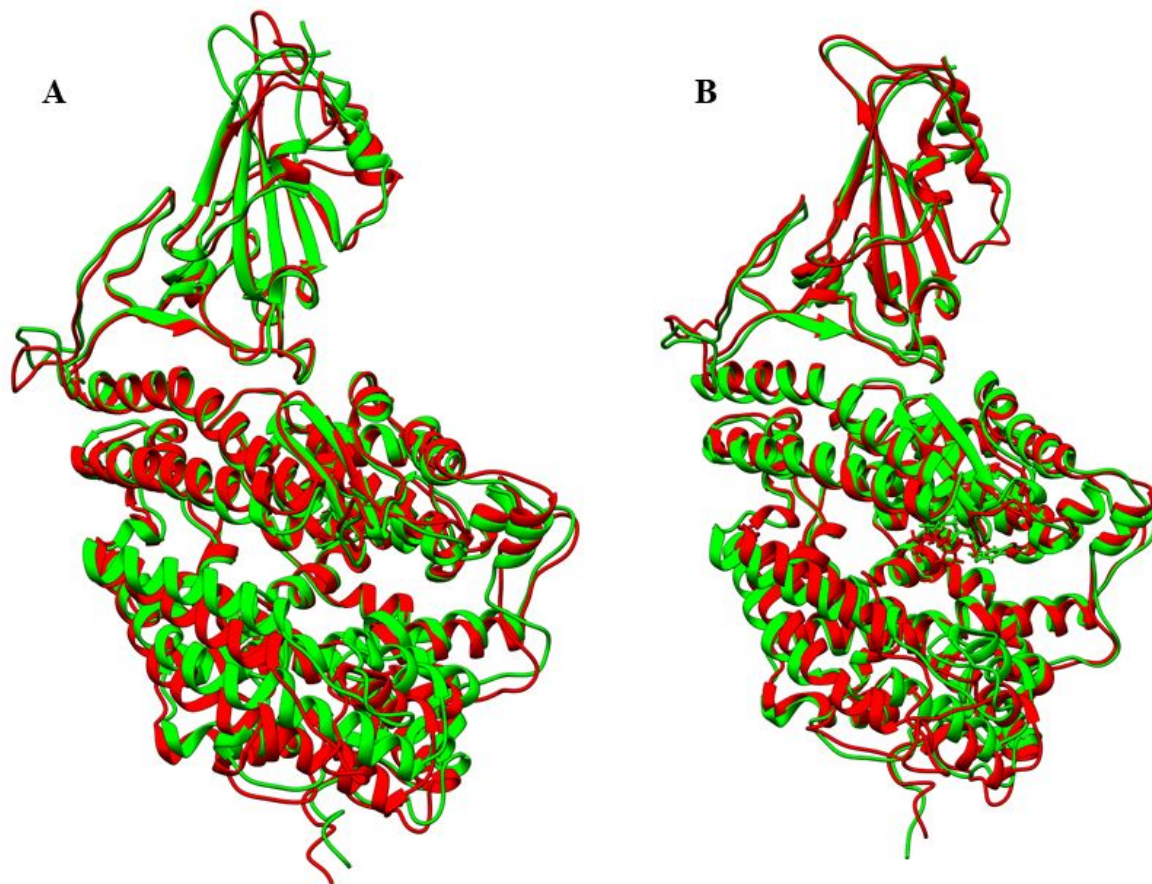


Figure S3: (A) Superimposed structure of ACE2-RBD (small N-glycan) in green and ACE2-RBD (large N-glycan) in red; (B) ACE2-RBD-Inhibitor (small N-glycan) in green and ACE2-RBD-Inhibitor (large N-glycan) in red.

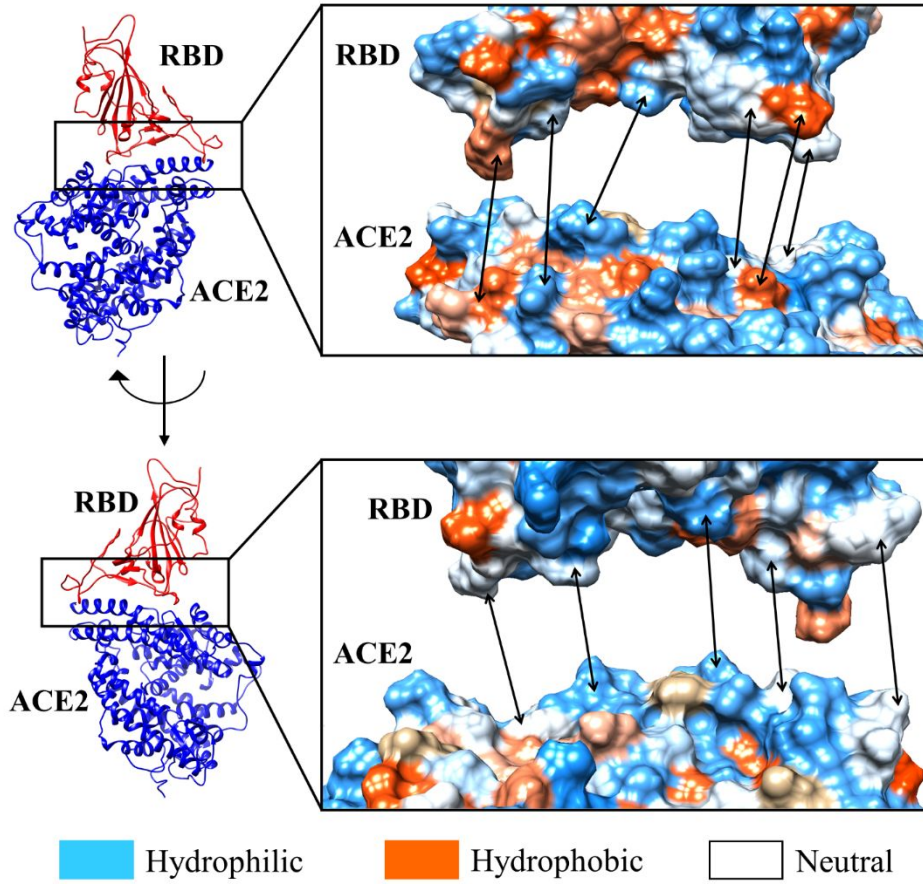


Figure S4: Hydrophobicity surface of ACE2 and RBD interface. Red represents hydrophobic, blue as hydrophilic, and white as neutral.

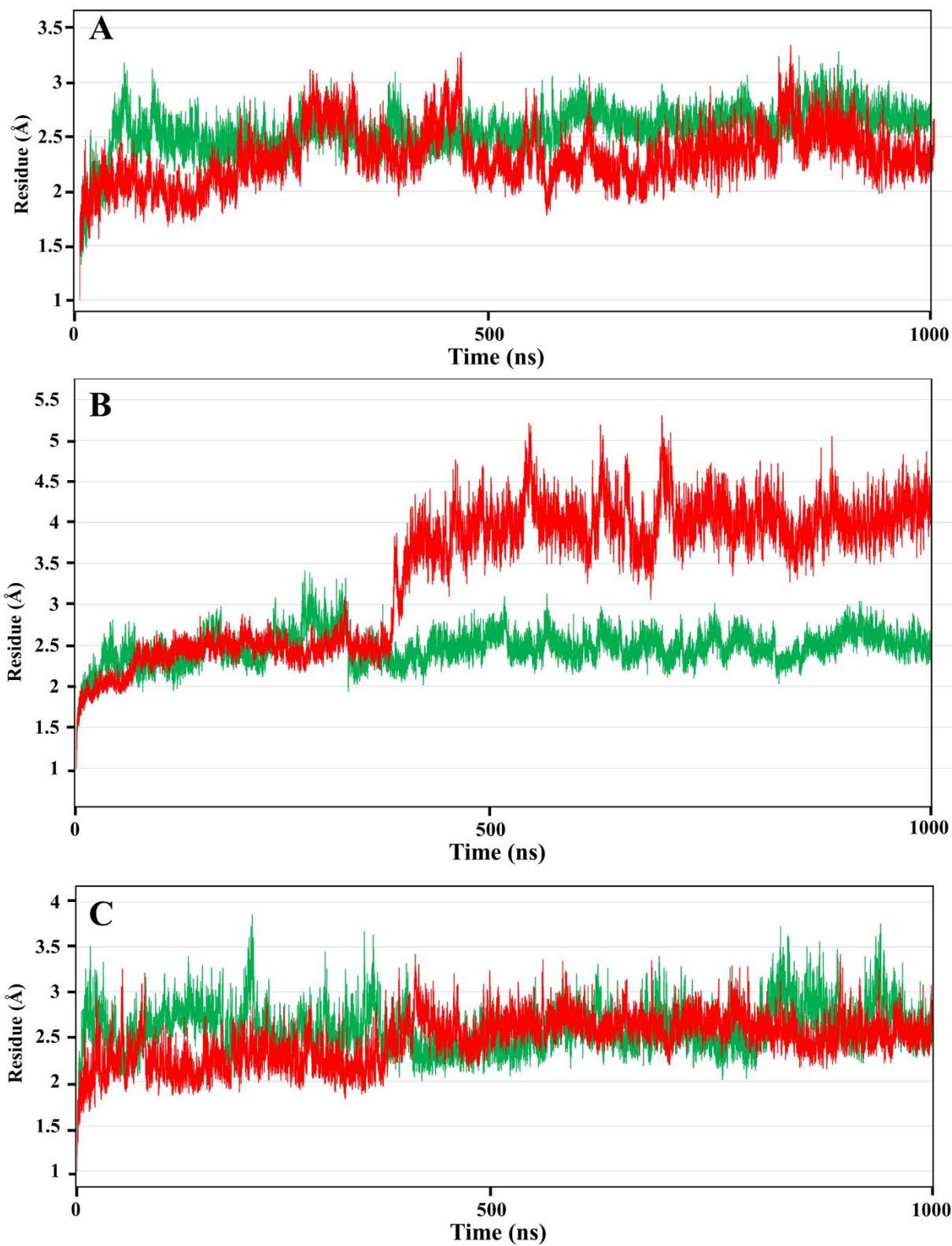


Figure S5: Per-residue root mean square deviation (RMSD) of; (A) A_O and A'_O (B) A_C and A'_C ; and (C) RA_O and RA'_O complex trajectories (Red = Inhibitor present, Green = Inhibitor absent).

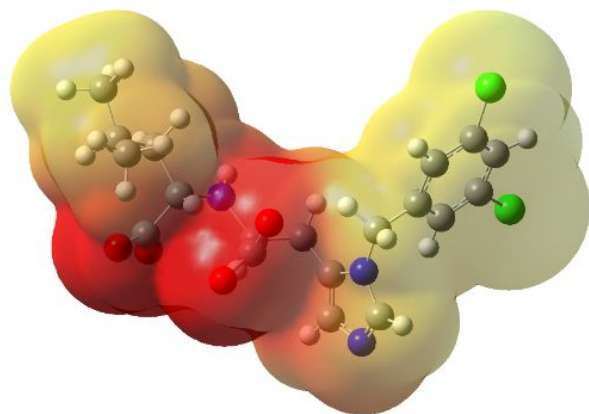


Figure S6: Electrostatic surface potential (ESP) of inhibitor MLN-4760.

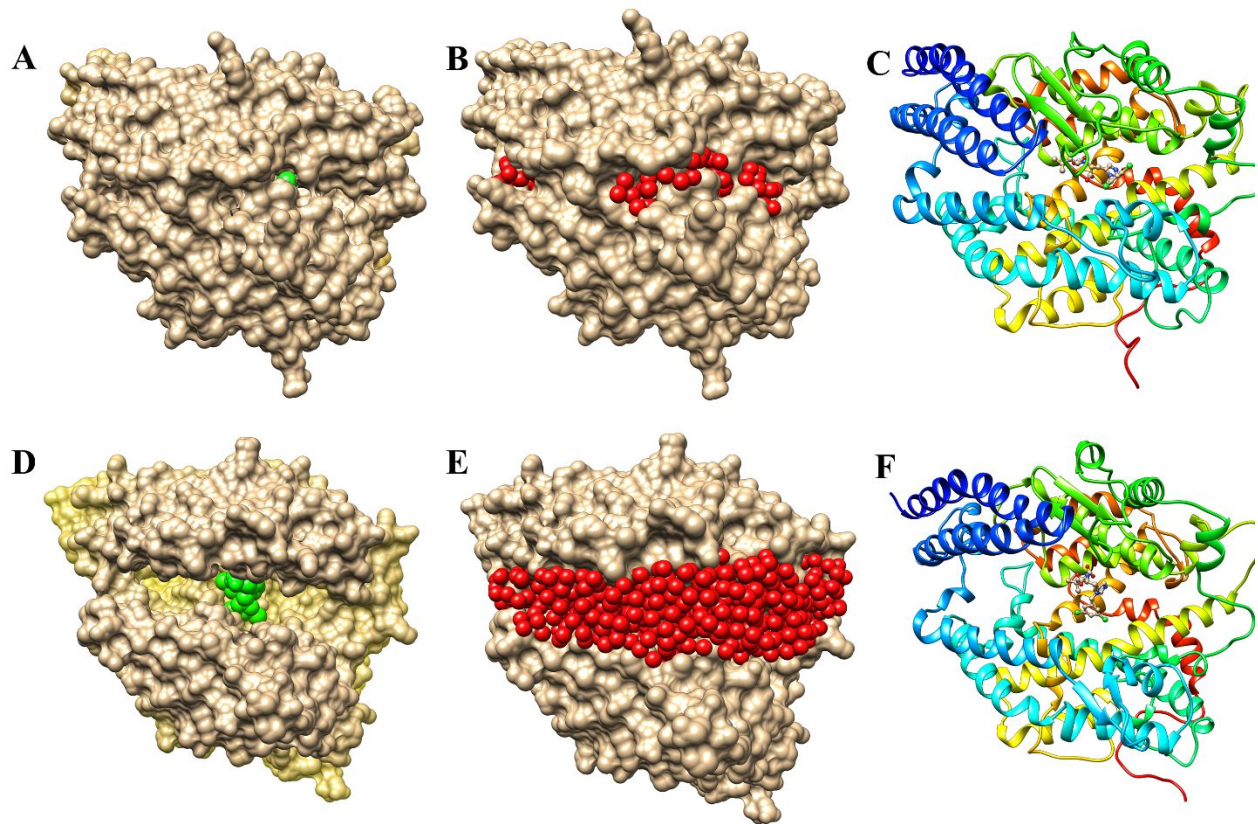


Figure S7: (A) ACE2 surface in a closed state; (B) water molecules trapped in the active site cleft of closed state ACE2 enzyme; (C) ribbon diagram for reference; (D) ACE2 surface in open state; (E) water molecules in the active site cleft of the open state ACE2 enzyme; and (F) ribbon diagram for reference.

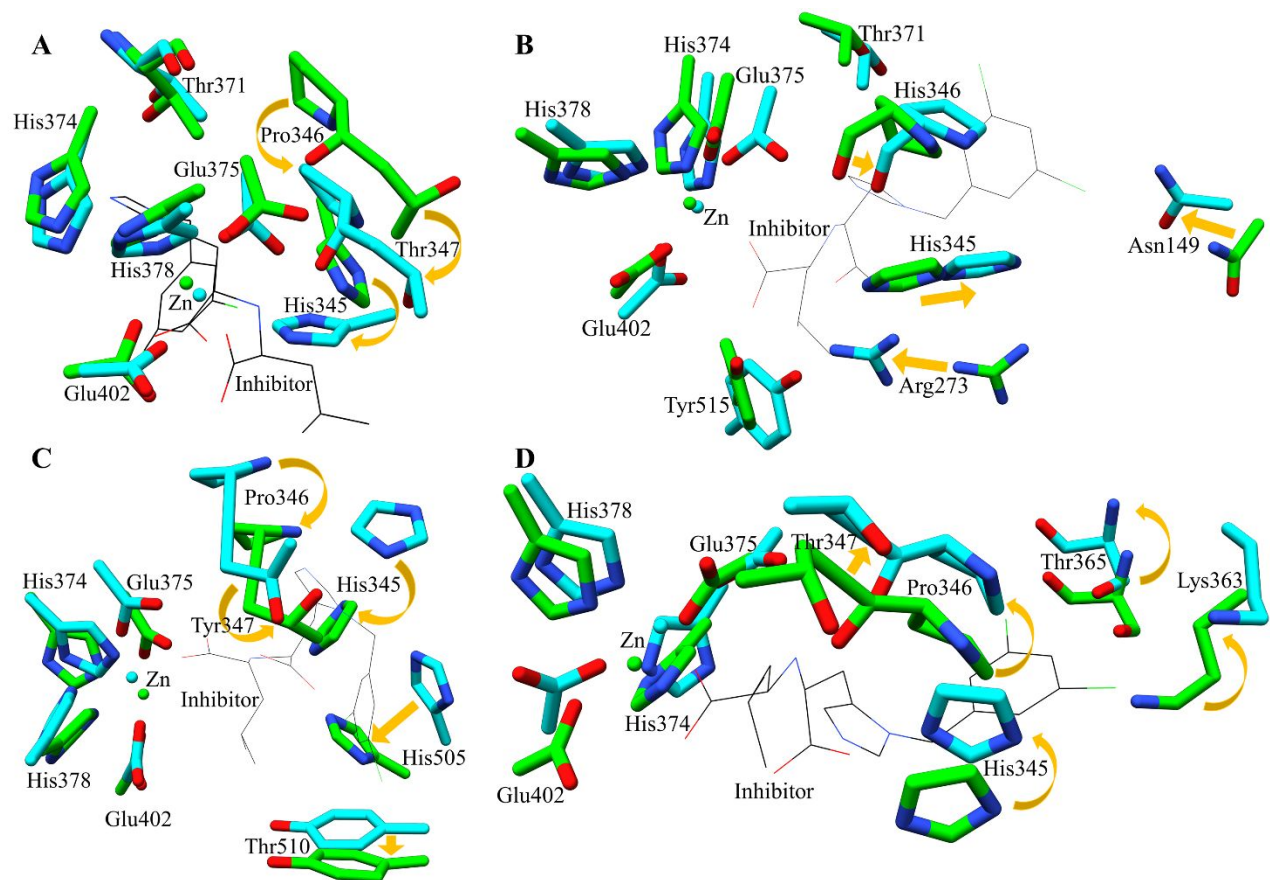


Figure S8: Superposition of the inhibitor bound (cyan carbons) and unbound (green carbons) structures; (A) A_0 vs A'_0 ; (B) A_C vs A'_{C1} ; (C) A_C vs A'_{C2} ; and (D) RA_0 vs RA'_0 .

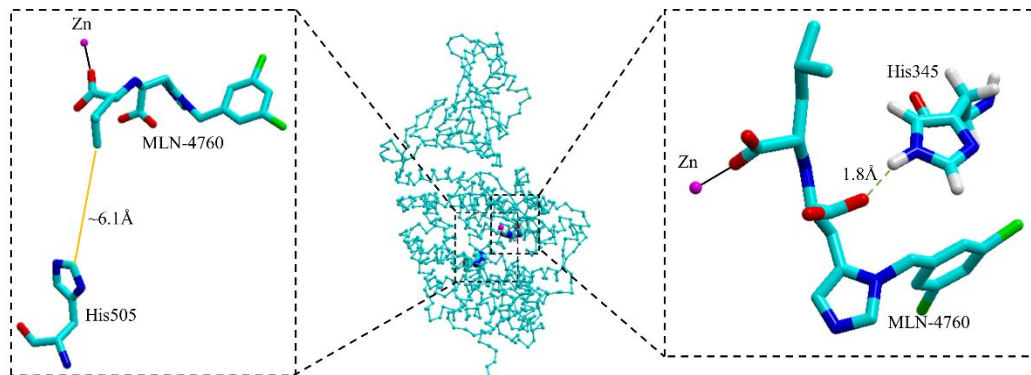


Figure S9: In RA'_0 complex. H345 forms a hydrogen bond interaction with MLN-4760 while H505 was ~ 6.1 apart.

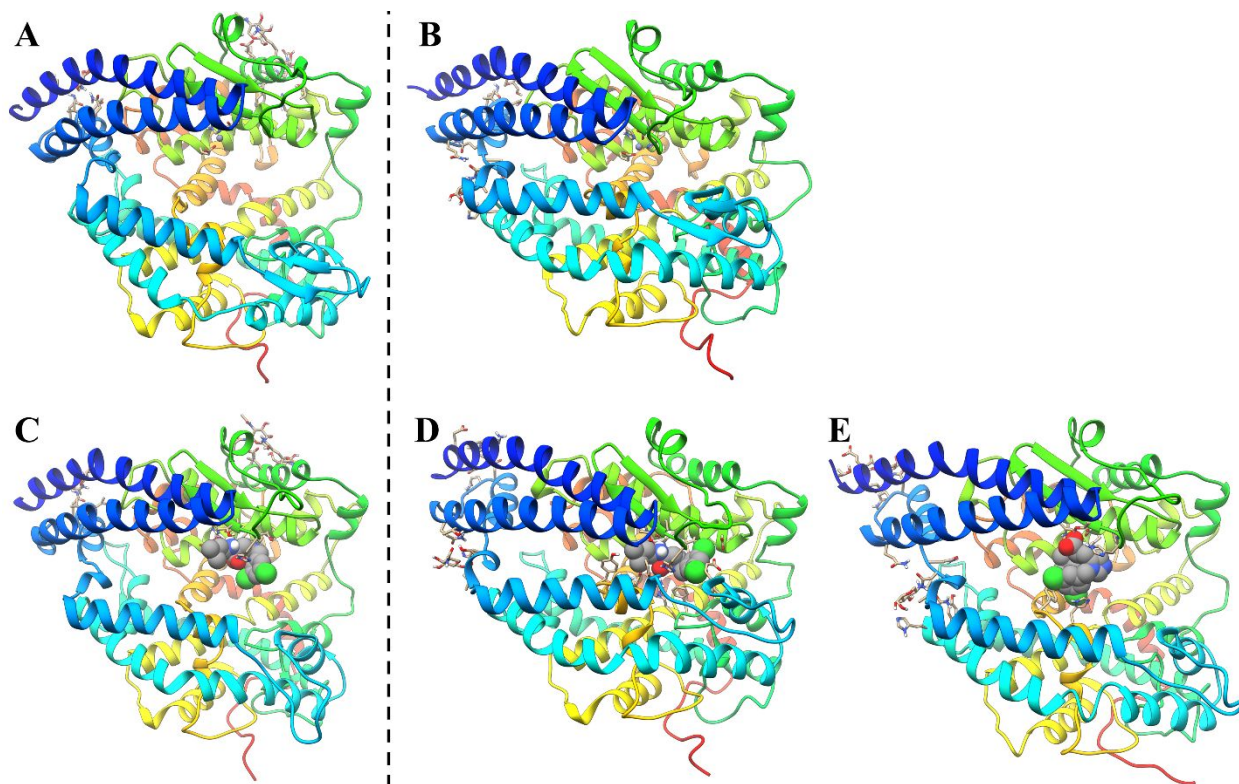


Figure S10: Most-representative structures of; (A, C) A_0 and A'_0 (B) A_C ; (D) A'_{C1} ; and (E) A'_{C2} .

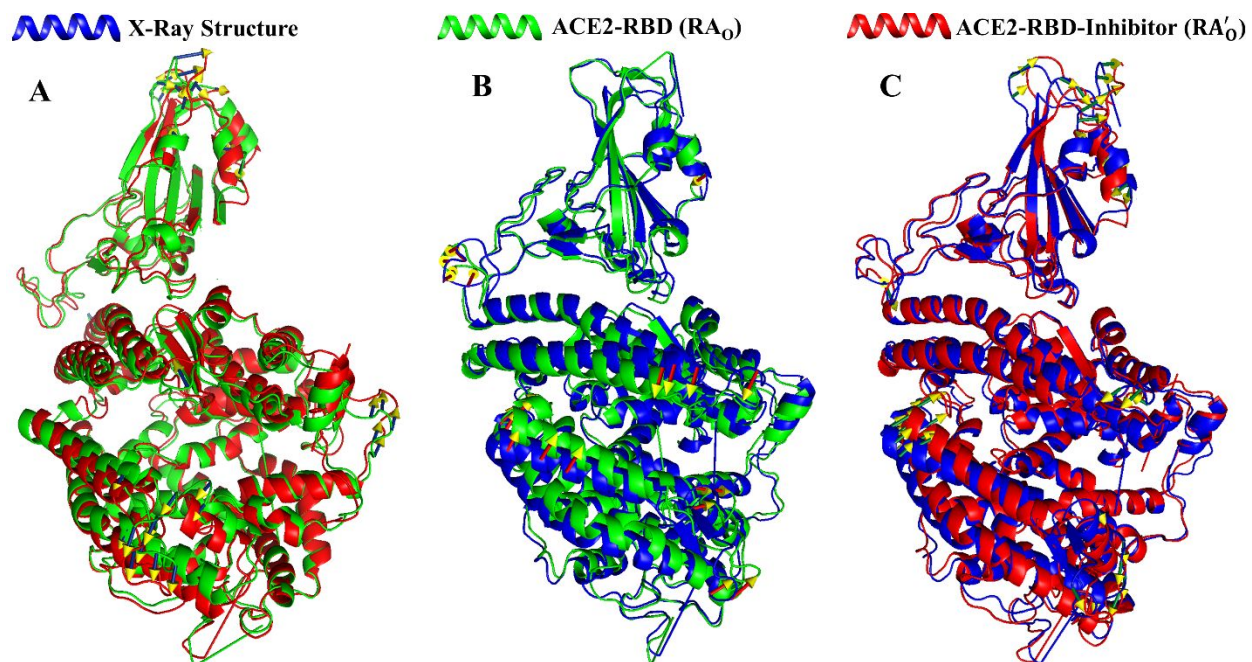


Figure S11: (A) Superimposed structure of ACE2-RBD (RA_0) and ACE2-RBD-Inhibitor (RA'_0); (B) X-Ray and ACE2-RBD (RA_0); and (C) X-Ray and ACE2-RBD-Inhibitor (RA'_0).

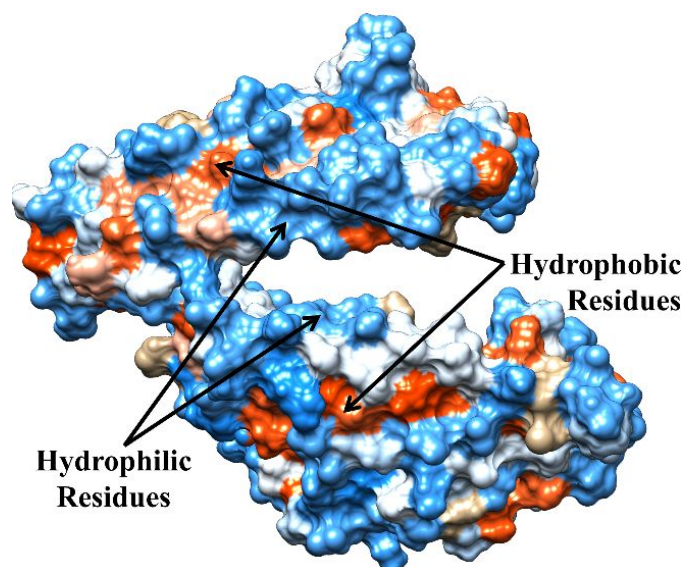
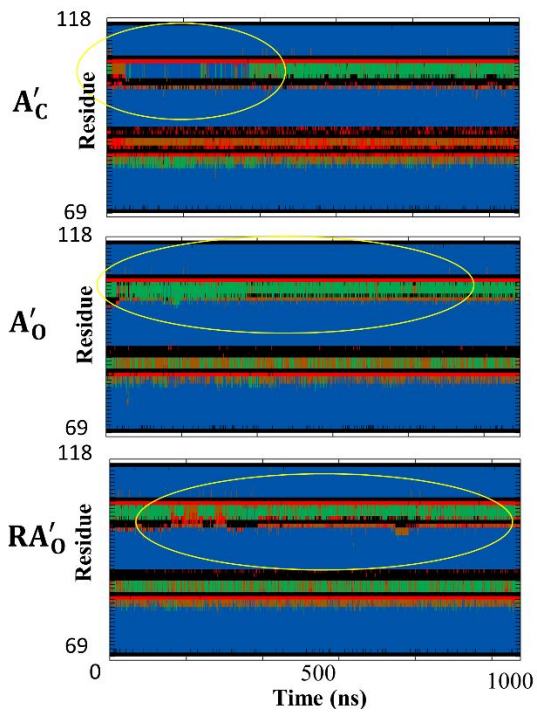
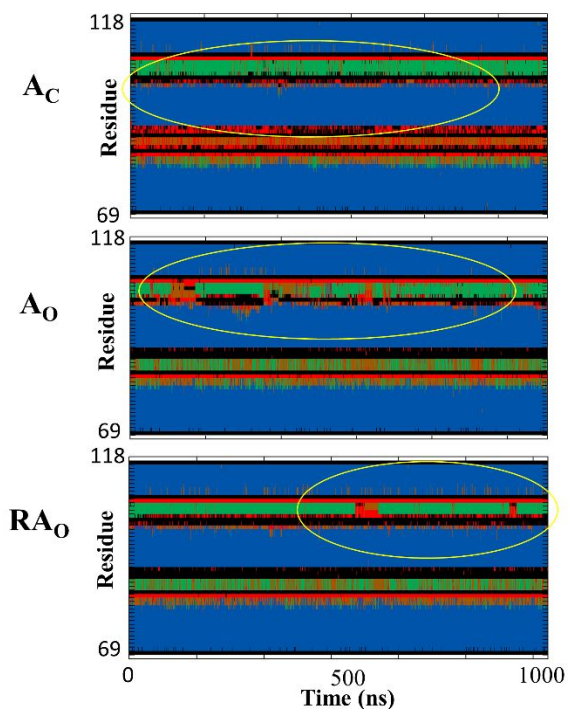
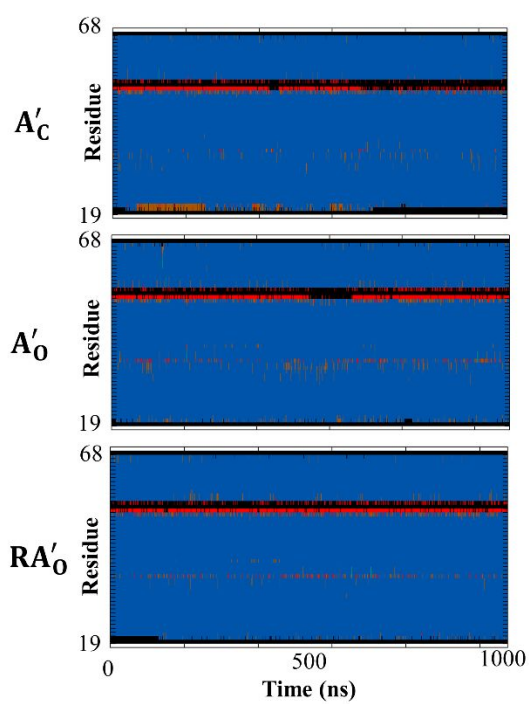
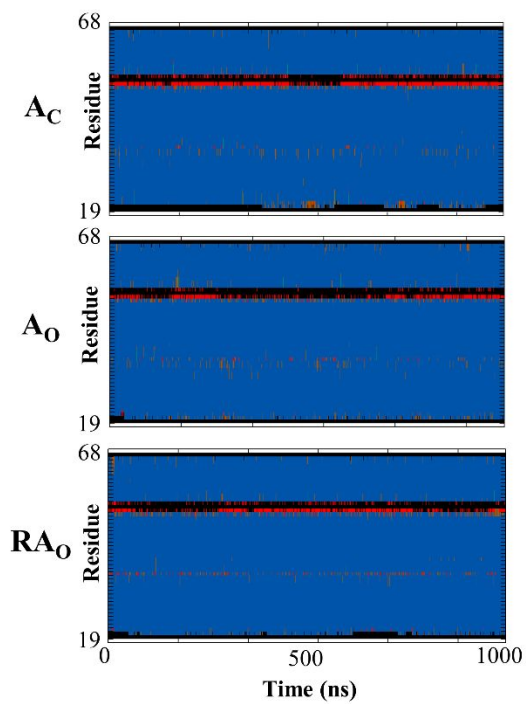
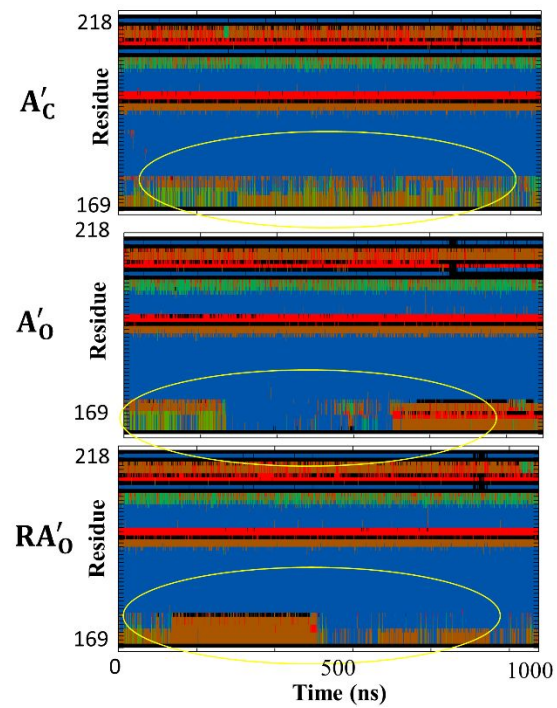
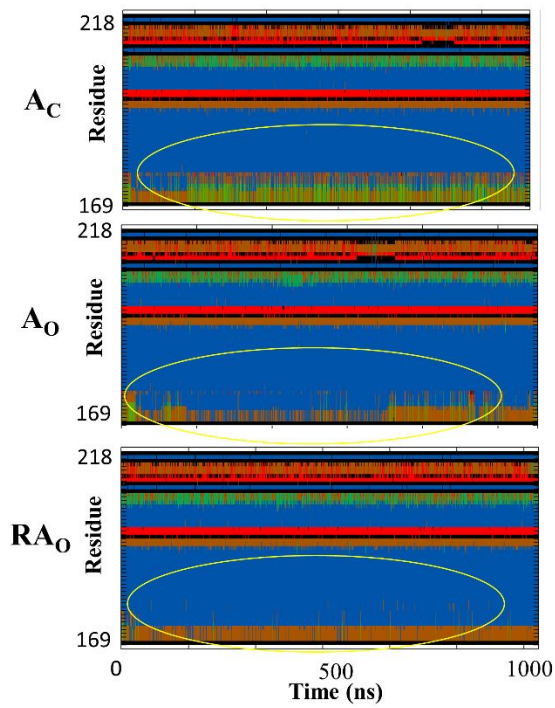
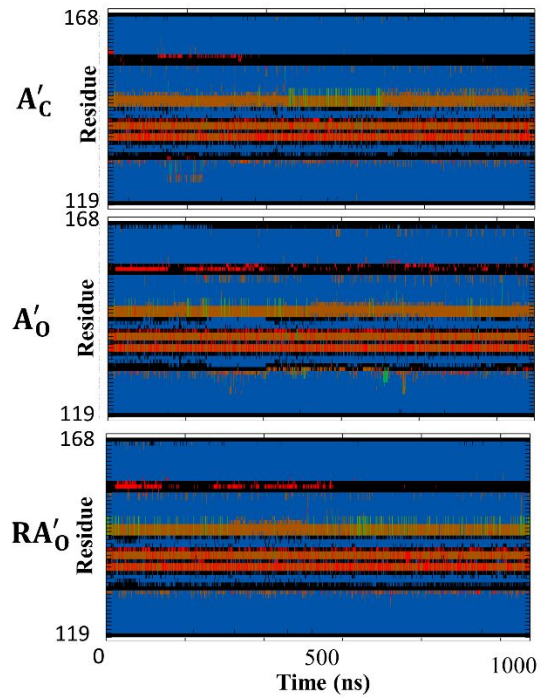
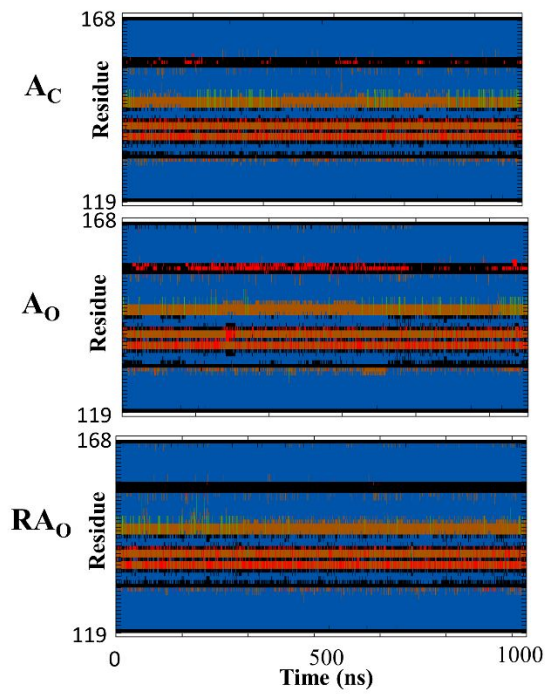
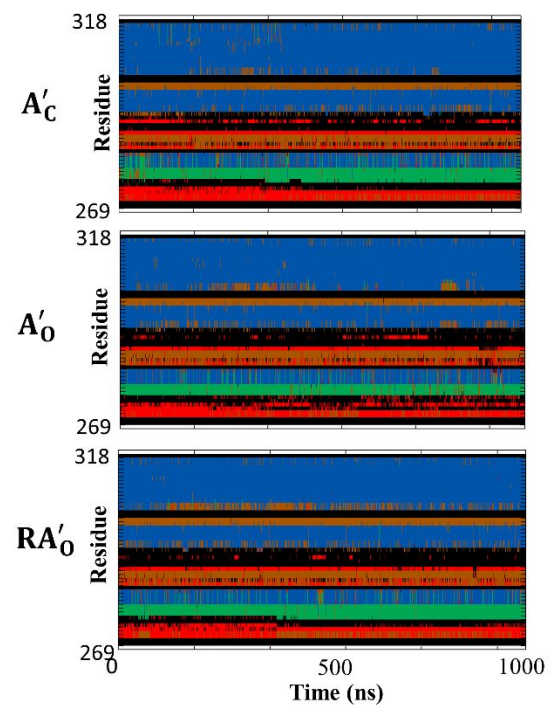
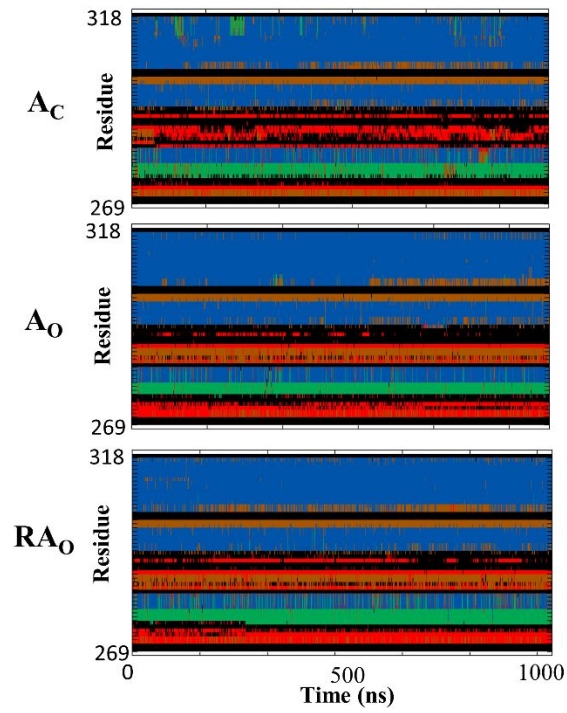
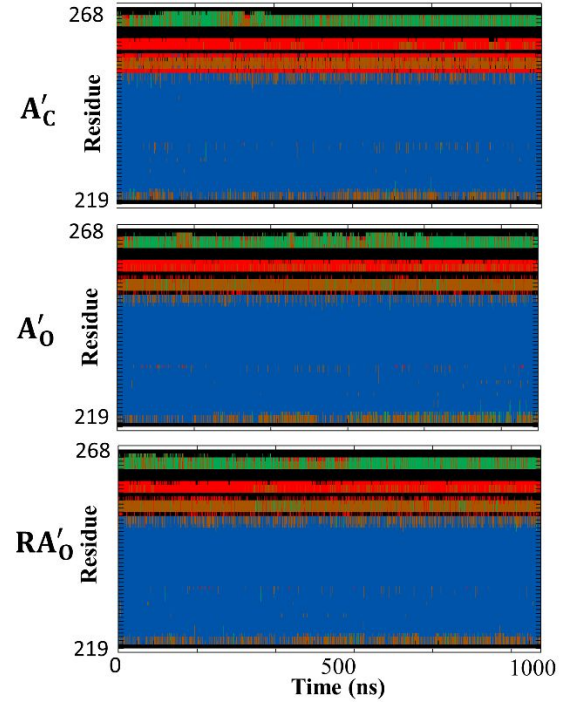
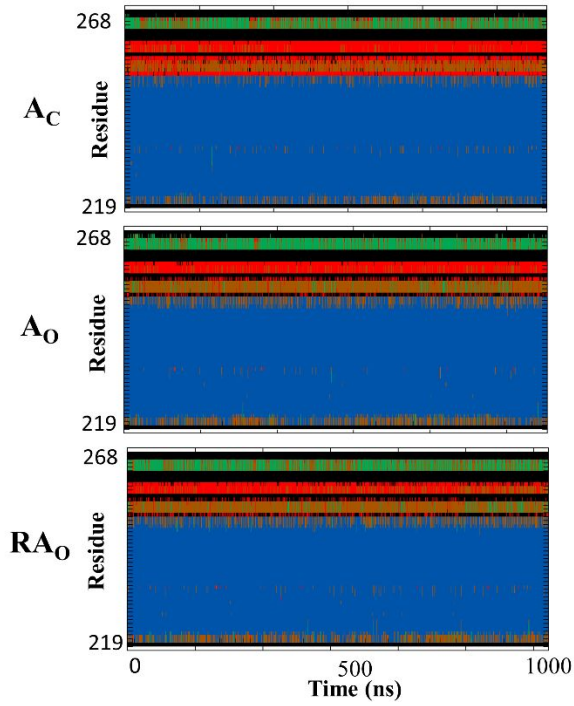
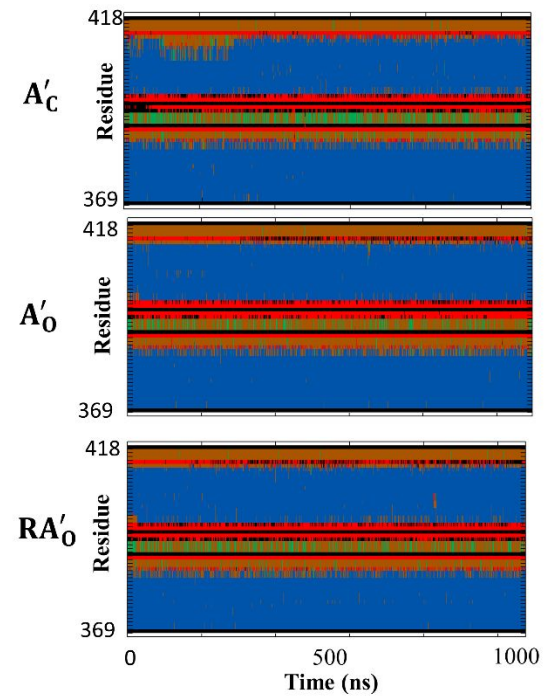
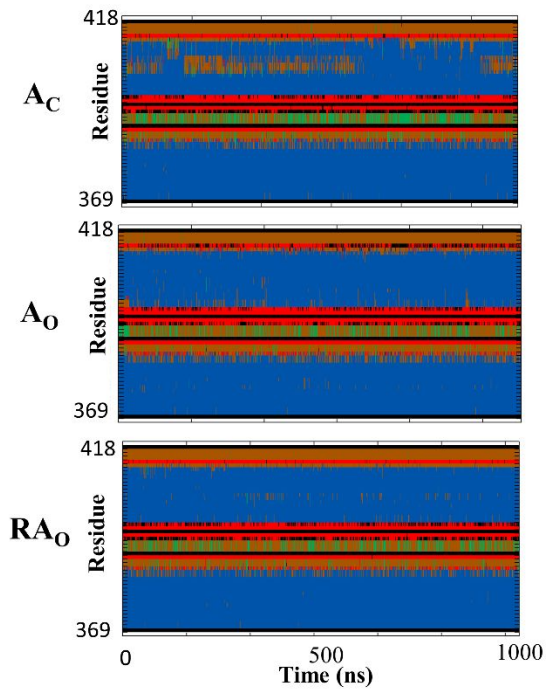
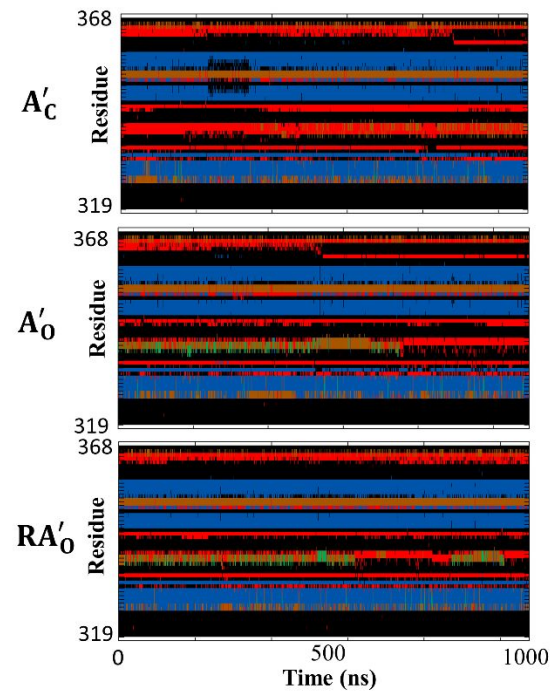
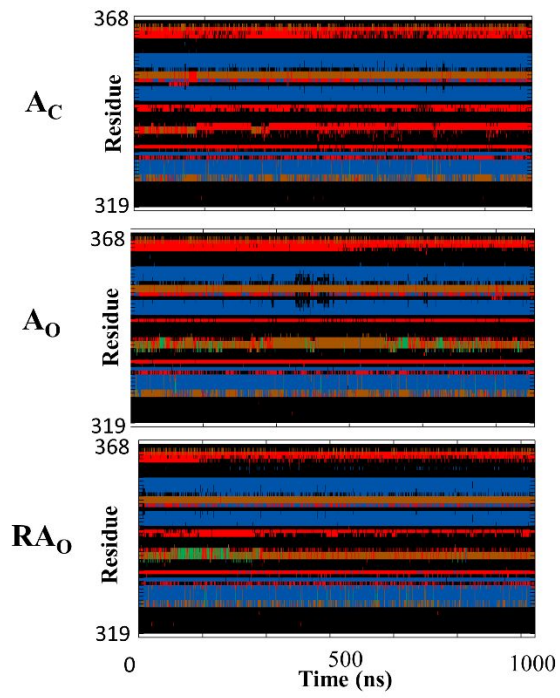


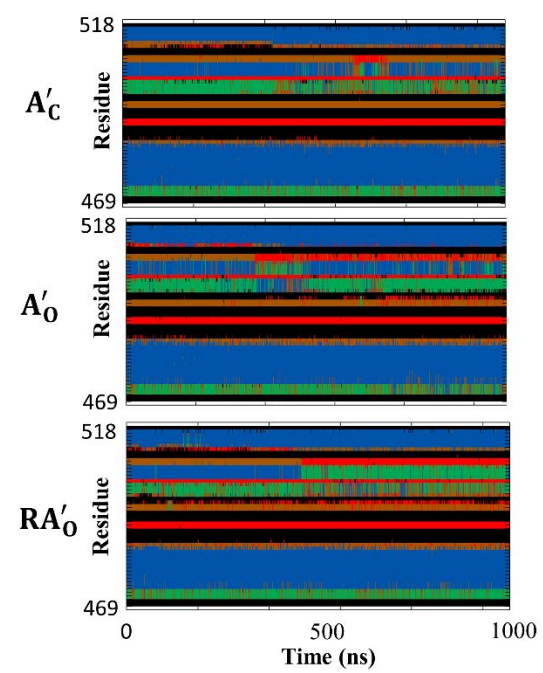
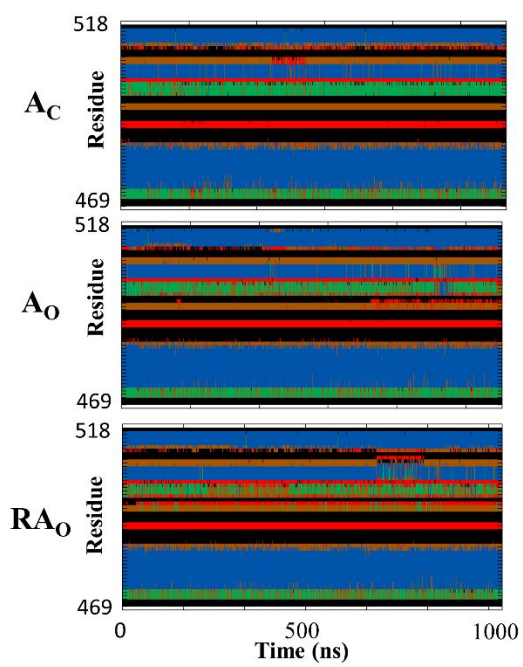
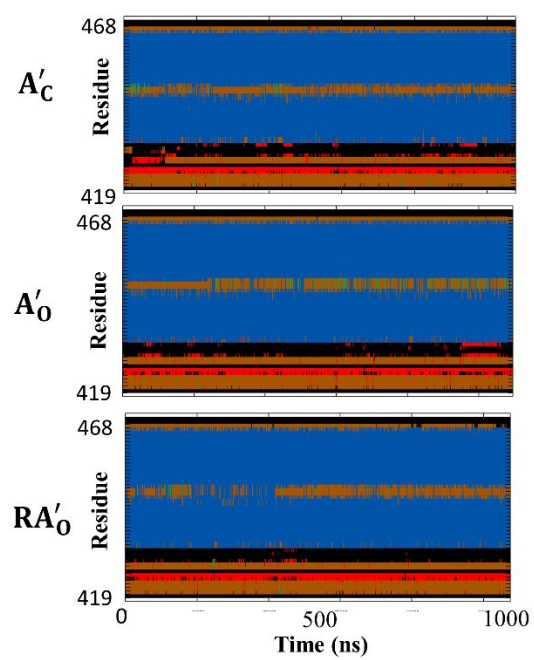
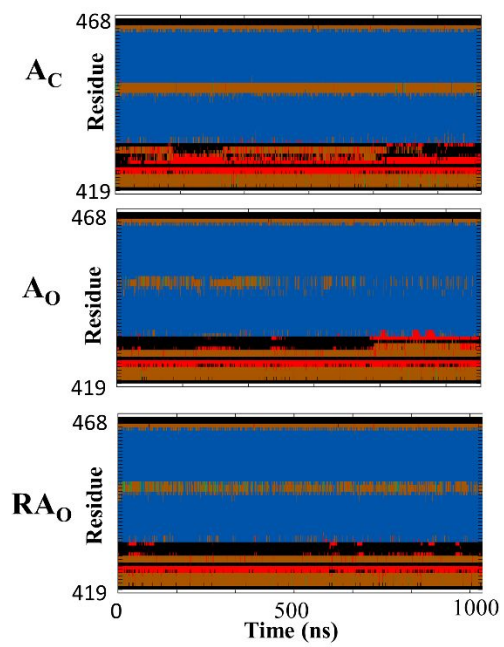
Figure S12: Hydrophobicity surface of ACE2. The hydrophilic residues present on $\alpha 2$ and $\alpha 3$ helices are facing each other while hydrophobic residues are on the opposite side of the $\alpha 2$ and $\alpha 3$ helices.

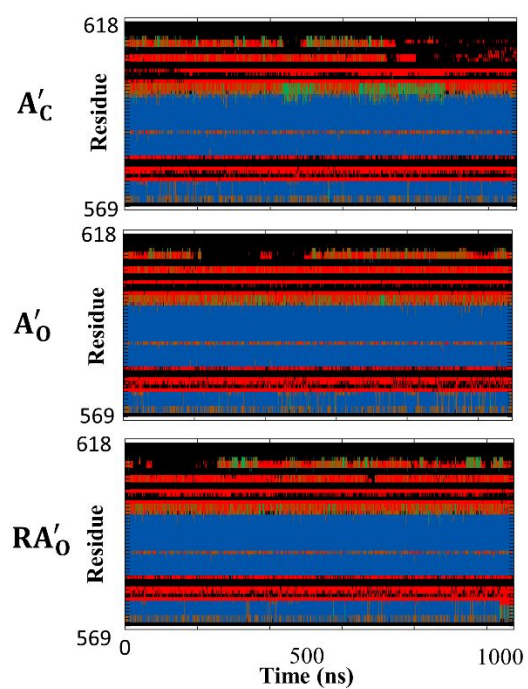
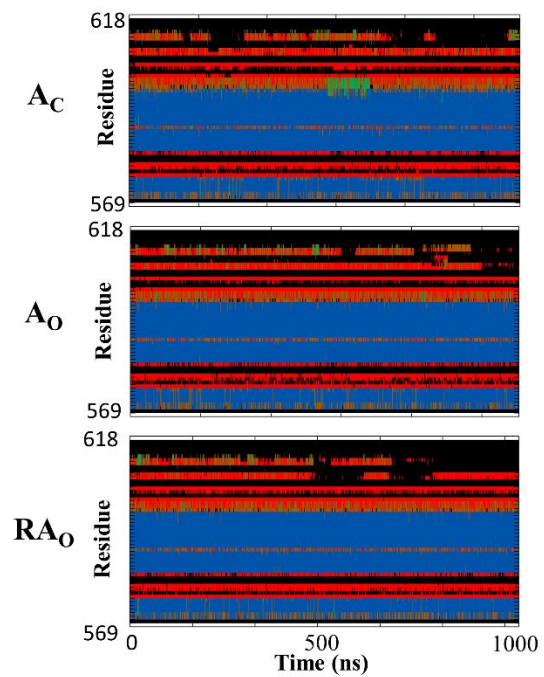
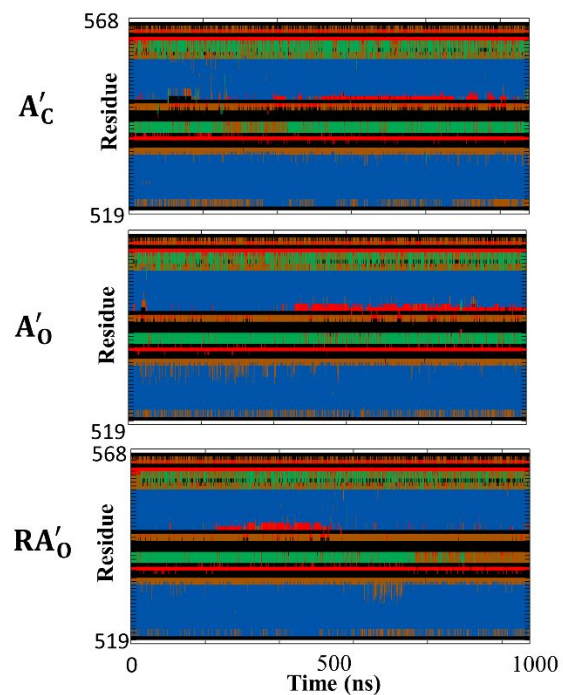
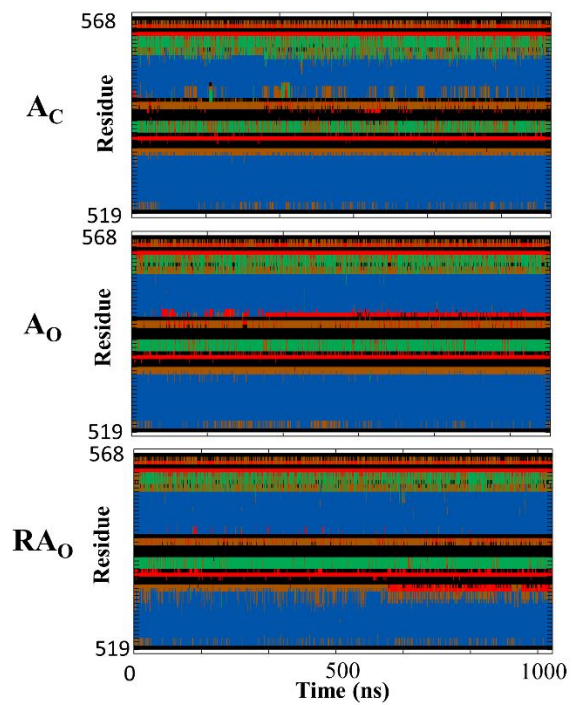












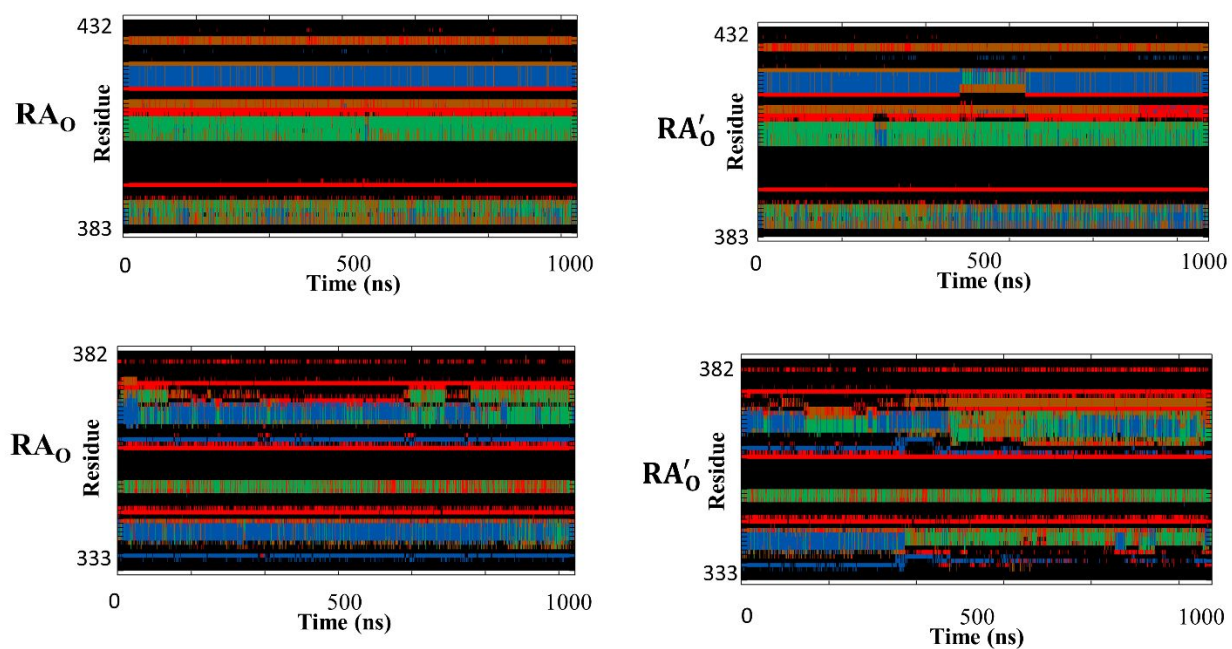


Figure S13: Secondary structure evolution (DSSP analysis) of six complexes throughout MD simulations.