

Table S1. Summary of all helicases present in Heli-SMACC

| Helicase Name | Organism(s) | Super Family | DNA/RNA | Entries |
|--|---|--------------|----------|---------|
| DNA2 Helicase/Nuclease | Homo sapiens | SF1 | DNA | 3 |
| DNA Helicase/Primase | Human herpesvirus 1, Herpes simplex virus type 1 | SF1 | DNA | 33 |
| Helicase/NTPase | SARS-CoV-1 | SF1 | RNA | 20 |
| NSP13 Helicase | SARS-CoV-1 | SF1 | RNA | 111 |
| NS3 Helicase/NTPase | Hepatitis C, Dengue Virus, West Nile virus, Japanese encephalitis virus | SF2 | RNA | 875 |
| ATP-dependent DNA helicase Q1 | Homo sapiens | SF2 | DNA | 5352 |
| ATP-dependent RNA helicase DDX1 | Homo sapiens | SF2 | RNA | 11 |
| ATP-dependent RNA helicase DDX3X | Homo sapiens | SF2 | RNA | 28 |
| BRR2 Helicase | Homo sapiens | SF2 | RNA | 6 |
| Bloom syndrome protein helicase | Homo sapiens | SF2 | DNA | 4080 |
| SUV3 Helicase | Homo sapiens | SF2 | RNA | 40 |
| Werner syndrome ATP-dependent helicase | Homo sapiens | SF2 | DNA | 2546 |
| eIF4A3 helicase | Homo sapiens | SF2 | RNA | 2 |
| Helicase | BK polyomavirus, Human poliovirus 1, JC polyomavirus | SF3 | DNA, RNA | 70 |
| Helicase/ATPase | Enterovirus A71 | SF3 | RNA | 1 |
| E1 DNA Helicase/ATPase | Human papillomavirus type 11 | SF3 | DNA | 52 |
| DNA Helicase | Bacillus anthracis, Staphylococcus aureus | SF4 | DNA | 158 |
| Helicase IV | Escherichia coli | SF4 | DNA | 6 |
| DNAc Helicase | Staphylococcus aureus | SF4 | DNA | 18 |
| DNAb Helicase | Staphylococcus aureus, Escherichia coli, Pseudomonas aeruginosa | SF4 | DNA | 52 |

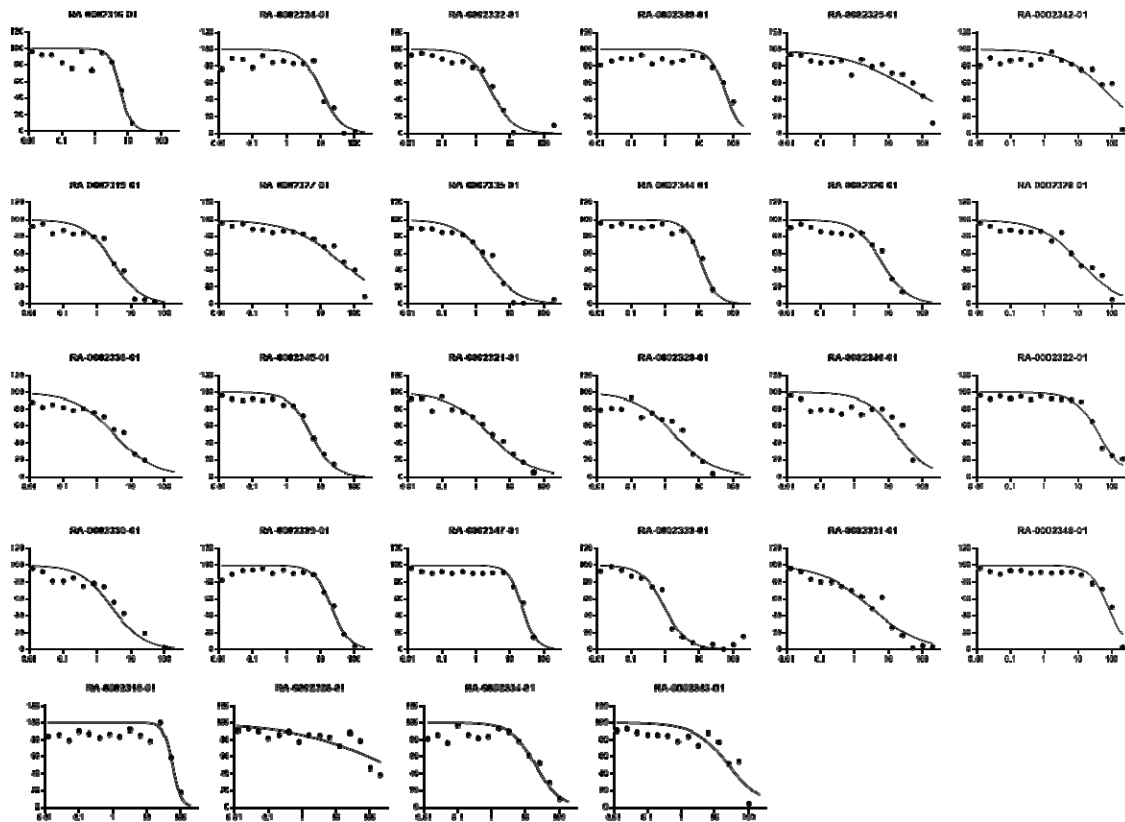
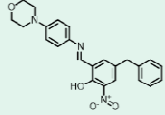
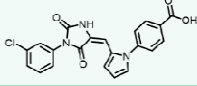
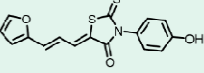
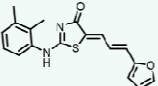
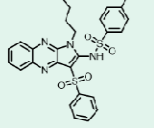
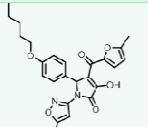
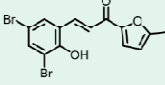
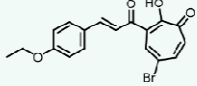
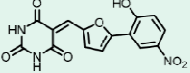


Figure S1. Dose-response of selected viral helicase inhibitors in NSP13 ATPase assay (kinase-glo).

Table S2: Calculated physicochemical properties and experimental kinetic solubility of the selected NSP13 ATPase assay hits from the viral helicase inhibitors.

| ID | Structure | cLogP | tPSA | NSP13 ATPase (IC ₅₀) μM | Kinetic Solubility (μM) |
|---------------|---|-------|--------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| RA-0002319-01 |  | 4.57 | 96.87 | 3 | 78 |
| RA-0002321-01 |  | 4.05 | 89.95 | 3 | 83 |
| RA-0002323-01 |  | 3.16 | 49.77 | 3 | 112 |
| RA-0002332-01 |  | 4.87 | 50.69 | 3 | 39 |
| RA-0002335-01 |  | 5.98 | 108.27 | 3 | 11 |
| RA-0002345-01 |  | 4.29 | 97.66 | 5 | 77 |
| RA-0002336-01 |  | 4.47 | 46.53 | 5 | NT |
| RA-0002320-01 |  | 3.19 | 63.6 | 6 | NT |
| RA-0002328-01 |  | 1.47 | 156.54 | 10 | 85 |

SARS-CoV-2 NSP13 ATPase assay protocol:

The final reaction mixtures consisted of 50 mM HEPES, pH 7.5, 5% Glycerol, 5 mM magnesium acetate, 5 mM DTT, and 0.01% BSA, 0.1 nM nsp13, 3.5 nM ssDNA and 2.5 μ M ATP. The reactions were started by the addition of substrates and incubated for 60 min at room temperature. The level of enzyme activity was then measured using a luciferase reagent, and the data were analyzed using GraphPad Prism 9.

Solubility assay protocol:

Kinetic solubility was performed by the CRO, Analiza. The reported methods for sample preparation and analysis as follows:

Sample Preparation: 50-fold dilutions of each DMSO stock solution were prepared in singleton by combining 6 μ L of DMSO stock with 294 μ L of the appropriate media in a Millipore solubility filter plate with 0.45 μ M polycarbonate filter membrane using Hamilton Starlet liquid handling. The final DMSO concentration is 2.0% and maximum theoretical compound concentration is 200 μ M (assuming stock concentration of 10mM). The filter plate was heat sealed for the duration of the 24-hour incubation period.

Buffer Preparation: 1XPBS, pH 7.4: Phosphate Buffered Saline solution 10X, PBS (Fisher Bioreagent part number BP399-500). 50mL was added to approximately 450mL HPLC grade H₂O. The volume of the solution was then adjusted to 500mL for a total dilution factor of 1:10 and a final PBS concentration of 1X.


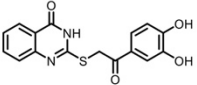
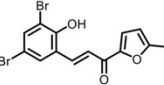
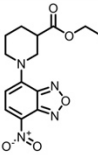
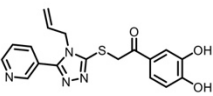
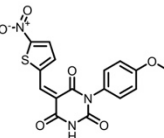
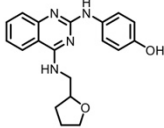
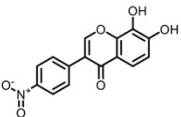
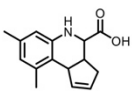
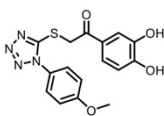
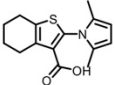
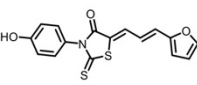
Solubility Analysis: The samples were placed on a rotary shaker (200RPM) for 24 hours at ambient temperature (20.3–22.3°C) then vacuum filtered. All filtrates were injected into the nitrogen detector for quantification on Analiza's Automated Discovery Workstation. The results are reported here in μ g/ml and μ M.

Calculation of Results: The equimolar nitrogen response of the detector is calibrated using standards which span the dynamic range of the instrument from 0.08 to 4500 μ g/ml nitrogen. The

filtrates were quantified with respect to this calibration curve. The calculated solubility values are corrected for background nitrogen present in Analiza's in-house DMSO and the media used to prepare the samples. Three separate on-board performance indicating standards were assayed in triplicate from 10mM stock solutions at 2.0% DMSO with the University of North Carolina supplied compounds, and all results were within the acceptable range. A comments field contains notes pertinent to the assay of each compound, such as below LOQ or measured solubility is greater than 75% of the dose concentration, the actual solubility may be higher.

Multi-helicase Inhibitors

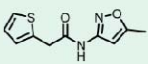
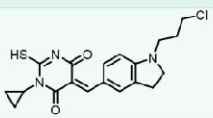
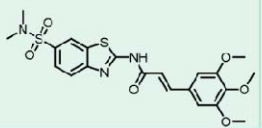
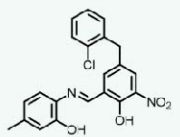
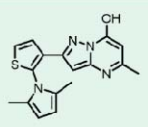
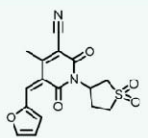
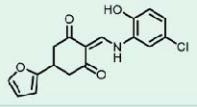
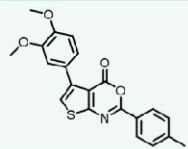
There were 151 compounds selected which demonstrated activity at multiple helicases (examples in **Figure S2**). The majority of these multi-helicase inhibitors targeted a combination of Bloom syndrome protein helicase, Werner syndrome ATP-dependent helicase, and ATP-dependent DNA helicase Q (examples in **Figure S2**). There was also a subset of compounds that showed activity at the viral Hepatitis C NS3 Helicase/NTPase as well as one of the human helicases (Bloom syndrome protein helicase, Werner syndrome ATP-dependent helicase, or ATP-dependent DNA helicase Q1). These pan helicase inhibitors are intriguing as a tool molecule to investigate the role of helicase and underscore the homology of helicase across the species. All the helicases contain RecA type domain, and there is possibility of similar modes of action of ligands.

| Chemical Structure | Data* | Chemical Structure | Data* | Chemical Structure | Data* |
|---|--|---|--|---|---|
|  | ChEMBL ID Helicase Name(s) Organism Super family |  | CHEMBL240331 Bloom, Werner, Q1 Homo Sapiens SF2 |  | CHEMBL1549566 Werner, NS3 Helicase/NTPase Homo sapiens, Hepatitis C SF2 |
|  | CHEMBL1502002 Bloom, Werner, Q1 Homo Sapiens SF2 |  | CHEMBL1576140 Bloom, Werner, Q1 Homo Sapiens SF2 |  | CHEMBL1545427 Bloom, Werner, NS3 Helicase/NTPase Homo sapiens, Hepatitis C SF2 |
|  | CHEMBL530280 Bloom, Werner, Q1 Homo Sapiens SF2 |  | CHEMBL1505222 Bloom, Werner, Q1 Homo Sapiens SF2 |  | CHEMBL1334412 Werner, NS3 Helicase/NTPase Homo sapiens, Hepatitis C SF2 |
|  | CHEMBL254255 Bloom, Werner, Q1 Homo Sapiens SF2 |  | CHEMBL1364573 Bloom, Werner, Q1 Homo Sapiens SF2 |  | CHEMBL1493191 Bloom, Werner, NS3 Helicase/NTPase Homo sapiens, Hepatitis C SF2 |

Bloom=Bloom syndrome protein helicase, Werner= Werner syndrome ATP-dependent helicase, Q1= ATP-dependent DNA helicase Q1

Figure S2. Examples of compounds active at two or more helicases nominated for experimental testing.

Table S3: SARS-CoV-2 NSP13 ATPase inhibition of selected SF2 series compounds.

| ID | Structure | cLogP | tPSA | NSP13 ATPase (IC ₅₀) μM |
|---------------|---|-------|--------|-------------------------------------|
| RA-0002650-01 |  | 1.62 | 50.69 | 29 |
| RA-0002647-01 |  | 3.23 | 52.98 | 29 |
| RA-0002643-01 |  | 306 | 106.53 | 33 |
| RA-0002661-01 |  | 5.66 | 104.63 | 45 |
| RA-0002626-01 |  | 4.28 | 57.12 | 57 |
| RA-0002655-01 |  | 5.28 | 51.43 | 74 |
| RA-0002641-01 |  | -0.54 | 104.54 | 84 |
| RA-0002654-01 |  | 3.17 | 75.63 | 86 |