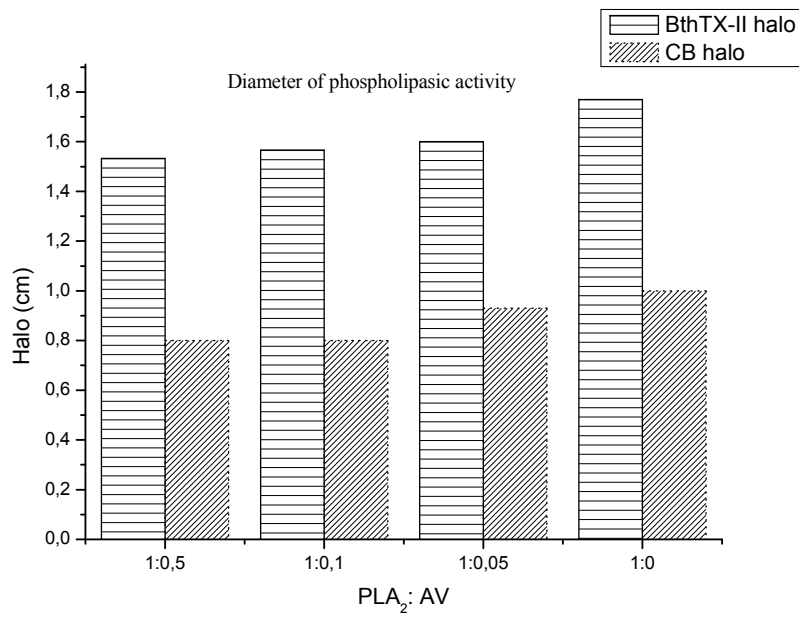


# Supplementary Materials: Can Inhibitors of Snake Venom Phospholipases A<sub>2</sub> Lead to New Insights into Anti-Inflammatory Therapy in Humans? A Theoretical Study

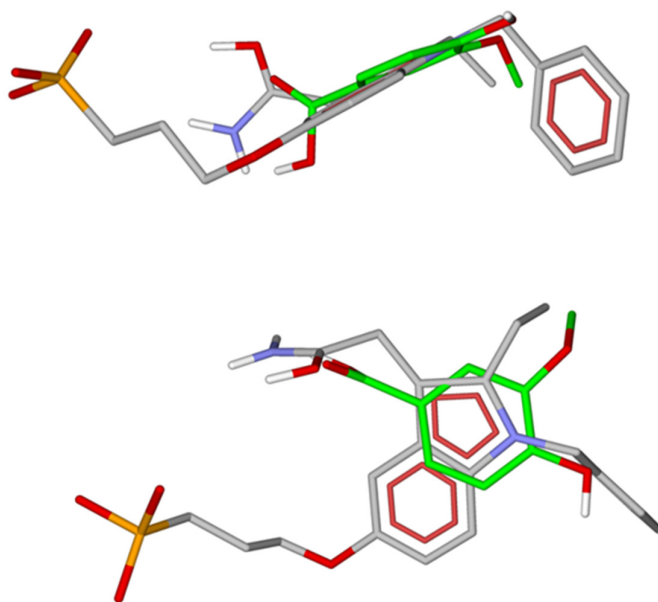
Thaís A. Sales, Silvana Marcussi, Elaine F. F. da Cunha, Kamil Kuca and Teodorico C. Ramalho



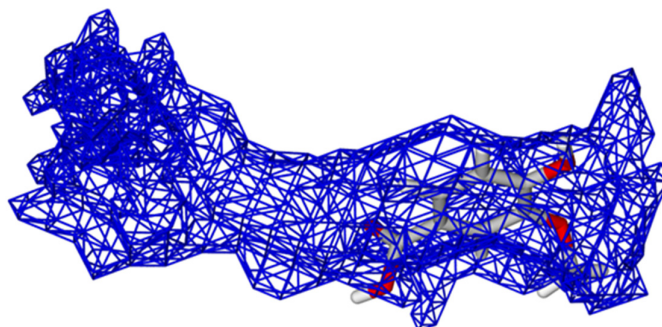
**Figure S1.** Halo of inhibition, in centimeters, formed by the inhibition of svPLA<sub>2</sub>svPLA<sub>2</sub> isolated from BthTX-II and CB venom, by vanillic acid.



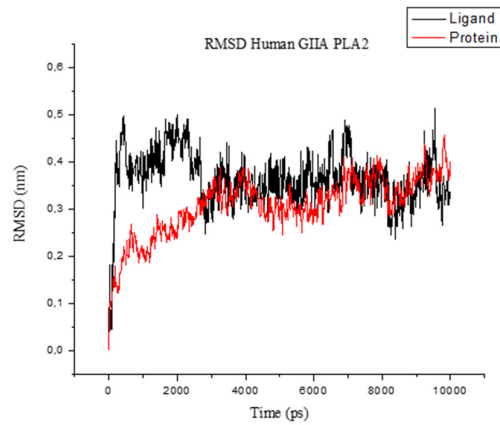




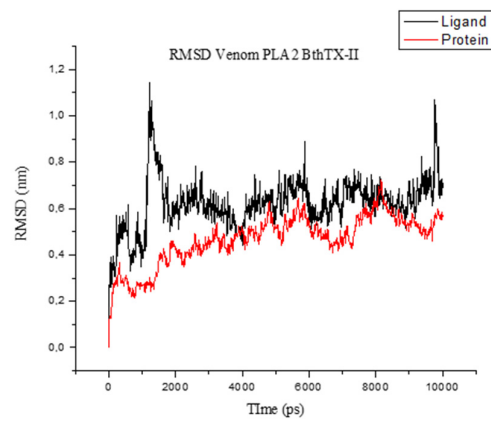
**Figure S4.** Overlap of the active ligand of the 3U8D complex, of the enzyme HGIIA, with the vanillic acid obtained by the molecular docking.



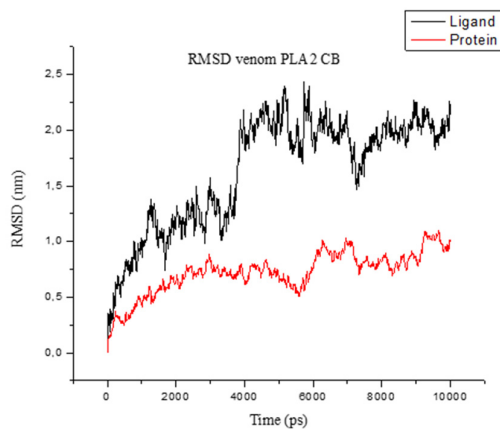
**Figure S5.** Volume of the cavity of the enzyme HGIIA with the molecule of vanillic acid anchored.



(a)

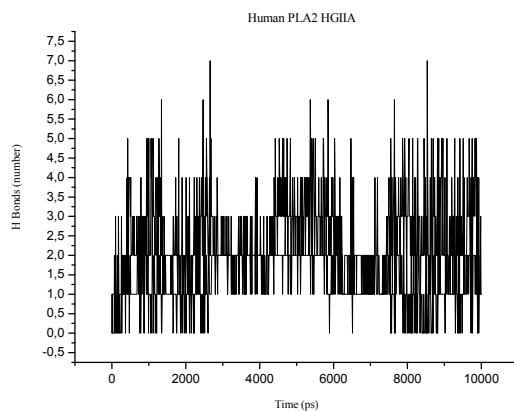


(b)

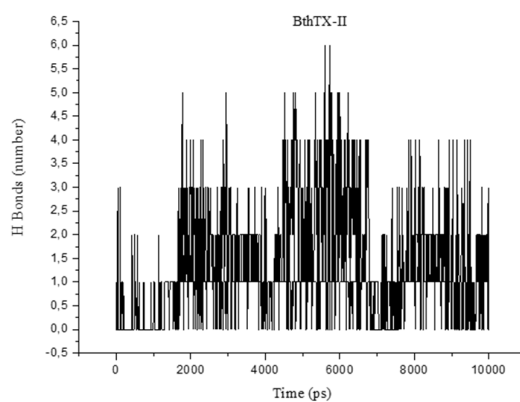


(c)

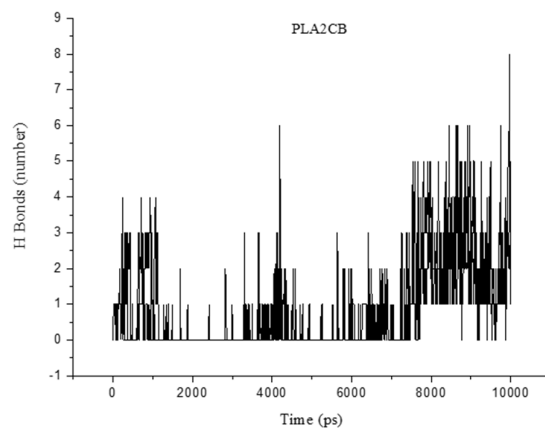
**Figure S6.** Root Mean square deviation (RMSD) for the HGIIA/VA, BthTX-II/VA and CB/VA complexes: (a) is the plot of RMSD for the HGIIA enzyme from the MD simulation, (b) is the RMSD for the BthTX-II toxin and (c) is the RMSD for the second toxin CB from the MD analysis.



(a)



(b)



(c)

**Figure S7.** Hydrogen bonds carried out between vanillic acid and PLA2 enzymes. The first plot (a) is the Hydrogen bonds made with HGIIA, (b) is the Hydrogen bonds made with BthTX-II enzyme and (c) is the CB hydrogen bonds.