

Supplementary Information

In Silico Investigation of Spice Molecules as Potent Inhibitor of SARS-CoV-2

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Table S1: List of selected spice molecules with their PubChem ID and source supplement.

Sl No	Molecules	Source of origin
1.	2-decenoic acid (5282724)	Coriander (<i>Coriandrum sativum L.</i>) essential oil (Laribi, Kouki, M'Hamdi & Bettaieb 2015; Mandal & Mandal 2015)
2.	alpha-terpinyl acetate (111037)	Cardamom (<i>E. cardamomum</i>) seed (Chowdhury & Kumar 2020)
3.	Capsaicin (1548943)	Hot peppers or red chillies (Hayman & Kam 2008)
4.	Carvone (7439)	Caraway (Baysal & Starmans 1999)
5.	Cinnamaldehyde (637511)	Cinnamon (Masghati & Ghoreishi 2018)
6.	Cuminaldehyde (326)	Cumin essential oil (Chen et al. 2011)
7.	Dipropyl disulfide (12377)	Onion essential oil (Mnayer et al. 2014)
8.	Eucalyptol (2758)	Aromatic plants (De Vincenzi, Silano, De Vincenzi, Maialetti & Scazzocchio 2002; Juergens et al. 2003)
9.	Linalool (6549)	Coriander seed essential oil (Mandal & Mandal 2015)
10.	Vanillin (1183)	Vanilla bean pods (Jadhav, B.N, Gogate & Rathod 2009)
11.	Thymol (6898)	Essential oil from ajwain seed (Anwar, Ahmed, Habibatni & Abusamra 2016) and of thyme (Nagoor Meeran, Jagadeesh & Selvaraj 2016)
12.	Sabinene hydrate (62367)	<i>Origanum majorana</i> (Novak et al. 2000)
13.	Piperine (638024)	Pepper (Raman & Gaikar 2002)
14.	Menthol (1254)	Mint (Nair 2001)
15.	Eugenol (3314)	Clove oil, nutmeg oil, cinnamon (Khalil et al. 2017)
16.	Estragole (8815)	Basil oil (Pushpangadan & George 2012)
17.	Gingerol (442793)	Ginger (Mao et al. 2019)

18.	Shogaol (5281794)	Ginger (Mao et al. 2019)
19.	Paradol (94378)	Ginger (Mao et al. 2019)
20.	Zingerone (31211)	Ginger (Mao et al. 2019)
21.	Borneol (64685)	Branches and leaves of <i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> (L.) Presl (Sheng, Du, Qiang & Du 2018)
22.	Bornyl acetate (6448)	Pine oil (Fu, McCue & Boesenber 2007; Bonikowski, Celinski, Wojnicka-Poltorak & Malinski 2015)
23.	Citral (638011)	citrus fruit's peel oil (Tamer, Suna & Özcan-Sinir 2019)
24.	Citronellal (7794)	Citronella essential oil (Silva, Moura, Mendes & Pessoa 2011; Pujiastuti, Cahyono & Sumarni 2017)
25.	2-Undecanone (8163)	Leaf essential oils of <i>Zanthoxylum armatum</i> DC (Rutaceae) (Bisht & Chanotiya 2011), Essential oil obtained from <i>H. cordata</i> (Chen, Wang, Shi & Fang 2014)
26.	Geranyl acetate (1549026)	palmarosa oil (Dubey & Luthra 2001)
27.	Nerolidol (5284507)	<i>Baccharis dracunculifolia</i> DC (Asteraceae) (Klopell et al. 2007)
28.	Terpinen-4-ol (11230)	Tea-tree oil (Shapira, Pleban, Kazanov, Tirosh & Arber 2016)
29.	Terpineol (17100)	Cardamom oil (Bernhard, Wijesekera & Chichester 1971)
30.	Decanal (8175)	Essential oil of <i>Iris pallida</i> rhizomes and leaves (Mykhailenko 2018)

Table S2: Contribution of different energy terms to binding free energy from MMPBSA method.

Compound	Van der Waal energy (kJ/mol)	Electrostatic energy (kJ/mol)	Polar solvation energy (kJ/mol)	SASA energy (kJ/mol)	Binding energy (kJ/mol)
Spro - Piperine	-7.232 ± 0.312	-0.792 ± 0.102	3.574 ± 0.972	-1.084 ± 0.048	-5.533 ± 0.893
Mpro - Piperine	-98.783 ± 0.483	-19.417 ± 0.187	90.956 ± 0.582	-10.735 ± 0.047	-37.971 ± 0.271

RBD Spro residue sequence before ACE2 deleted

```
6m0j.pdb (#0) chain E 333 TNLCPFGEVFNATRFASVYAWNRKRI SNCVADYSVLYNSASFSTFKCYGV  
6m0j.pdb (#0) chain E 383 SPTKLNDLCFTNVYADSFVI RGDEVROQI APGQTGKI ADYNYKLPDDFTGC  
6m0j.pdb (#0) chain E 433 VI AWNSNNLDSKVGGNNYLYRLFRKSNLKPFERDI STEI YQAGSTPCNG  
6m0j.pdb (#0) chain E 483 VEGFNCYFPLOQSYGFQPTNGVGYQPYRVVVLSFELLHAPATVCG
```

RBD Spro residue sequence after ACE2 deleted

```
6m0j.pdb (#0) chain E 1 TNLCPFGEVFNATRFASVYAWNRKRI SNCVADYSVLYNSASFSTFKCYGV  
6m0j.pdb (#0) chain E 51 SPTKLNDLCFTNVYADSFVI RGDEVROQI APGQTGKI ADYNYKLPDDFTGC  
6m0j.pdb (#0) chain E 101 VI AWNSNNLDSKVGGNNYLYRLFRKSNLKPFERDI STEI YQAGSTPCNG  
6m0j.pdb (#0) chain E 151 VEGFNCYFPLOQSYGFQPTNGVGYQPYRVVVLSFELLHAPATVCG
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Figure S1: Residue sequence numbers of SARS-CoV-2 RBD Spro before and after ACE2 deletion.

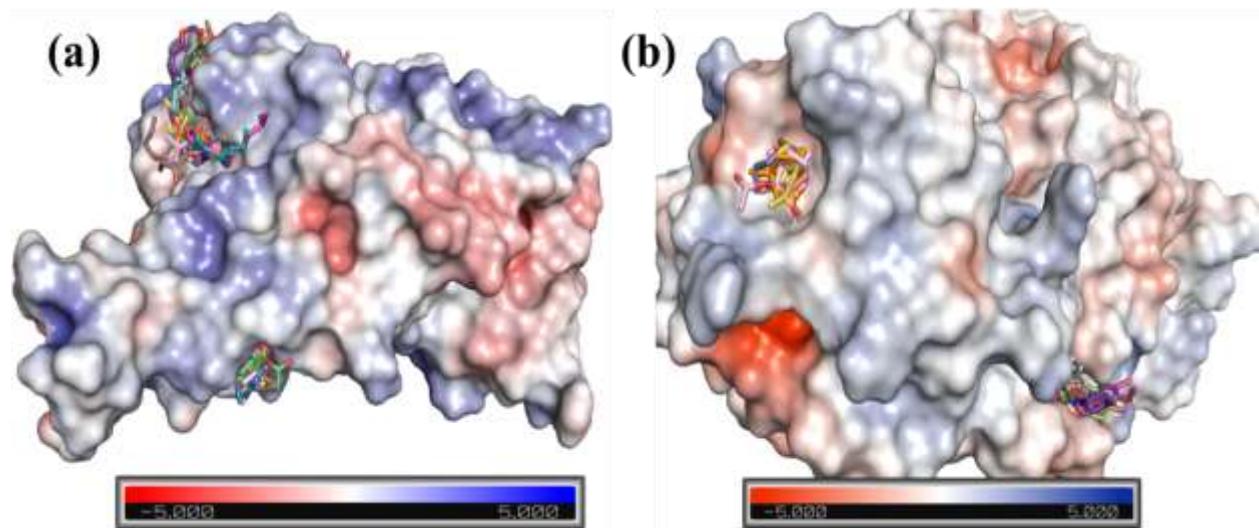
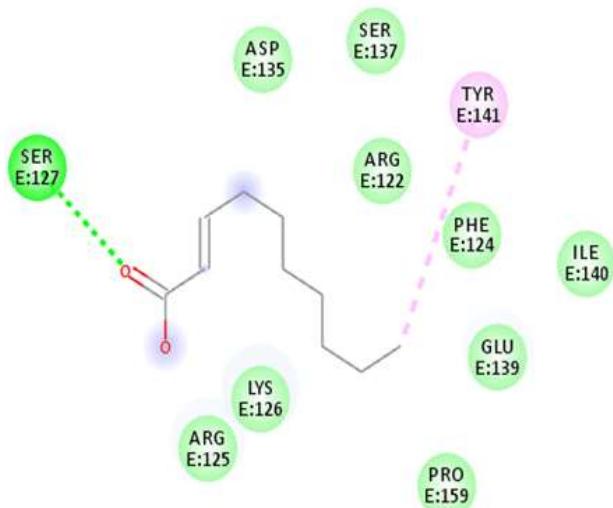
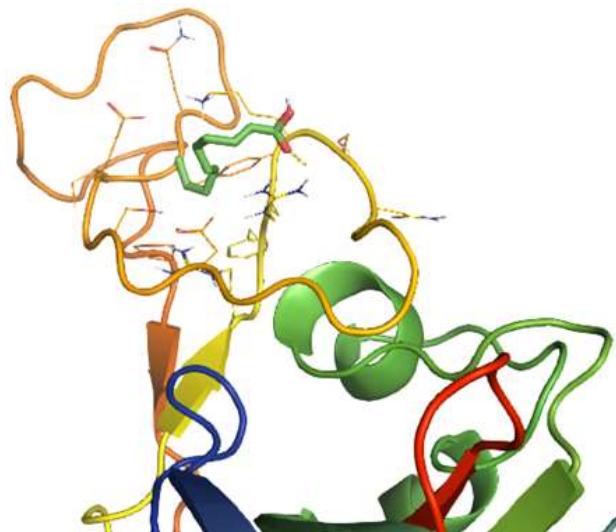
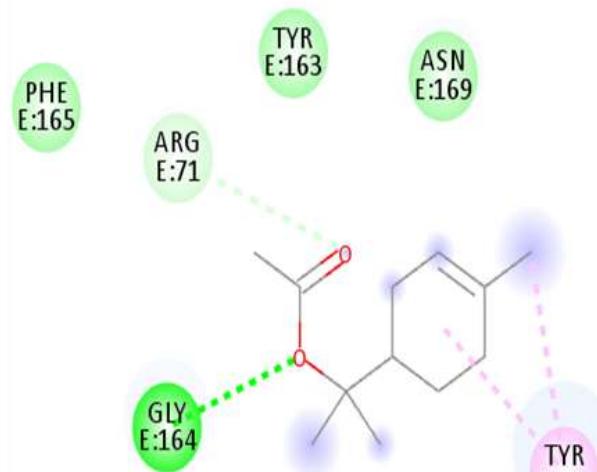


Figure S2: Molecular electrostatic surface potential of (a) SARS- CoV-2 Spro, (b) SARS-CoV-2 Mpro in presence of all docked ligands. Red and Blue coloured regions represent the most electronegative and most electropositive regions, respectively.

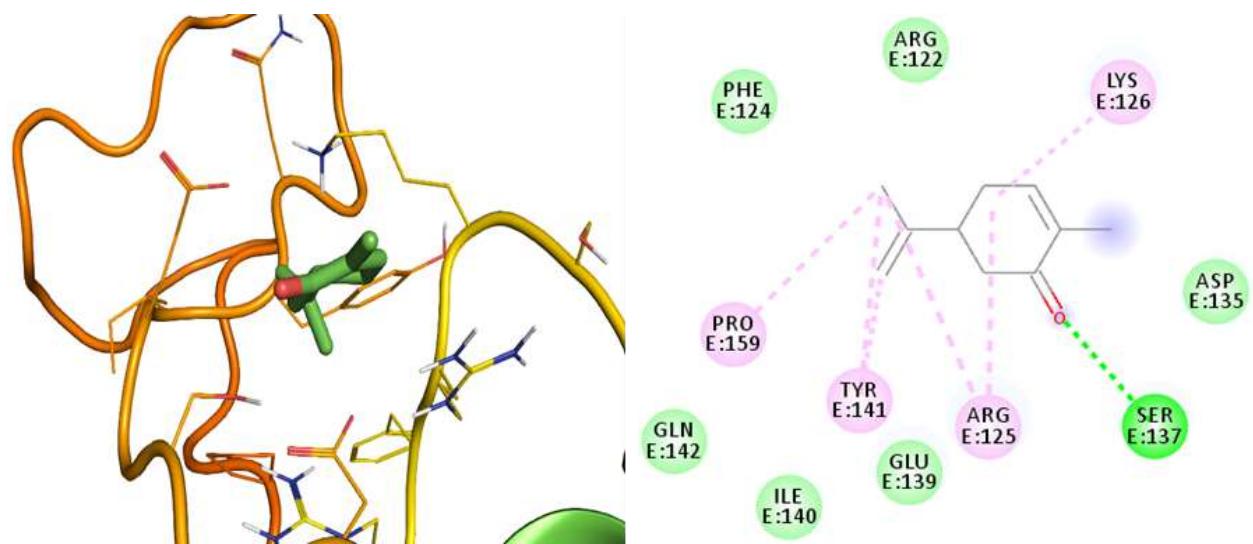
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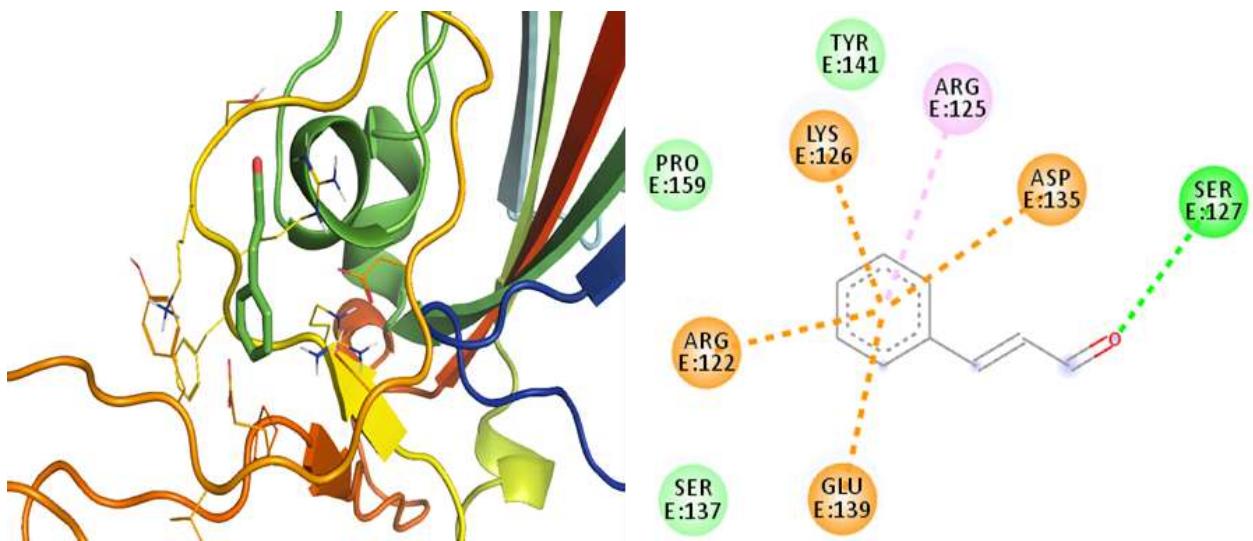
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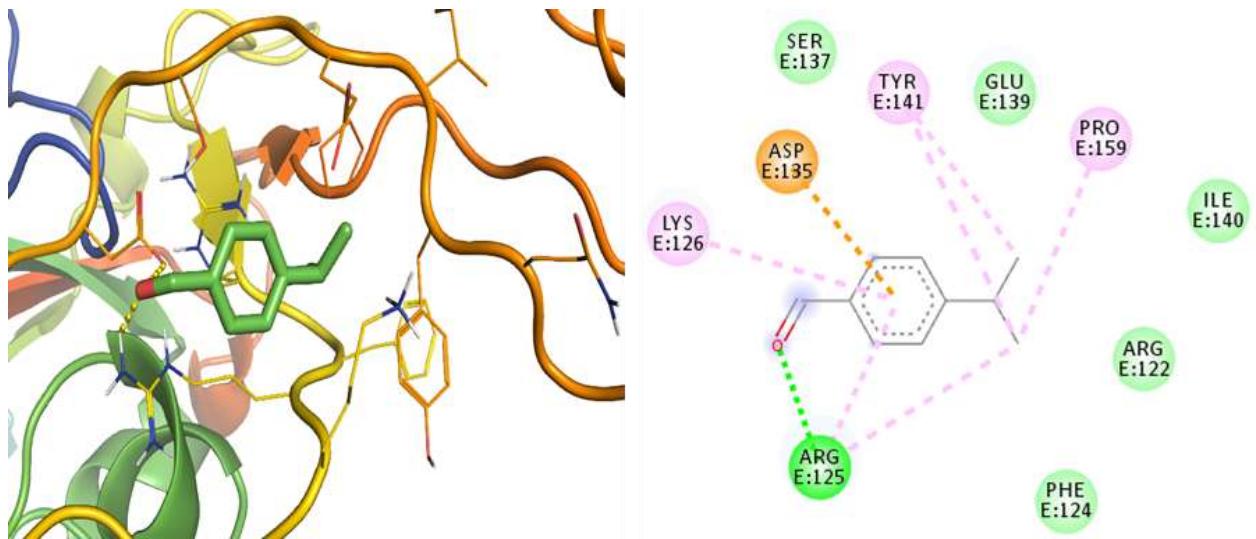
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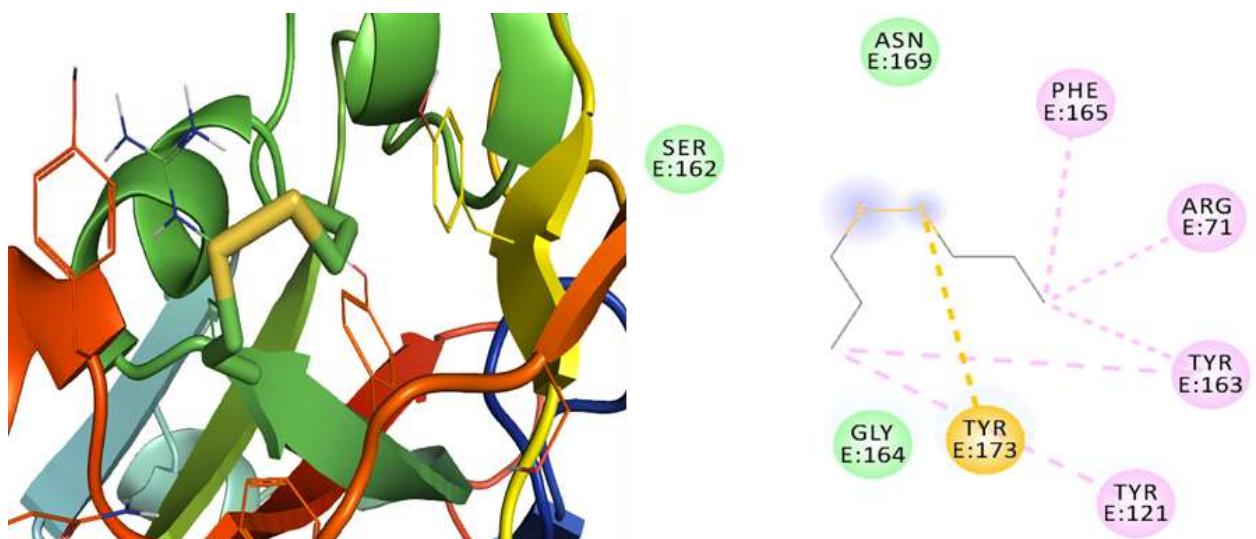
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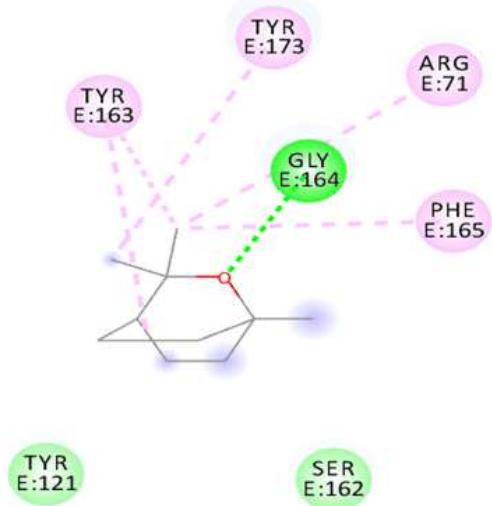
5. Cuminaldehyde



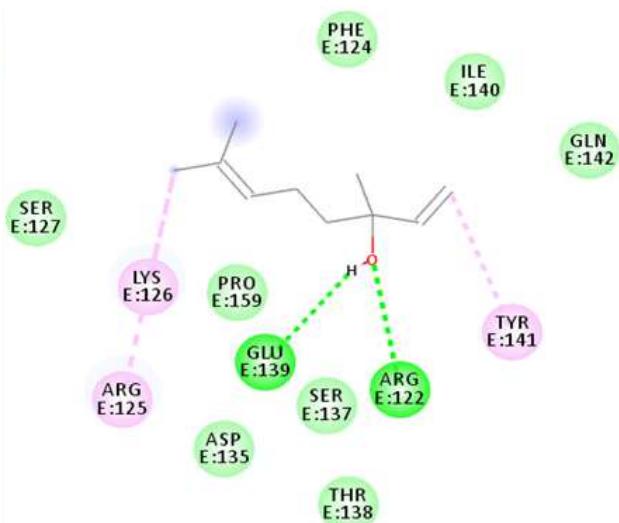
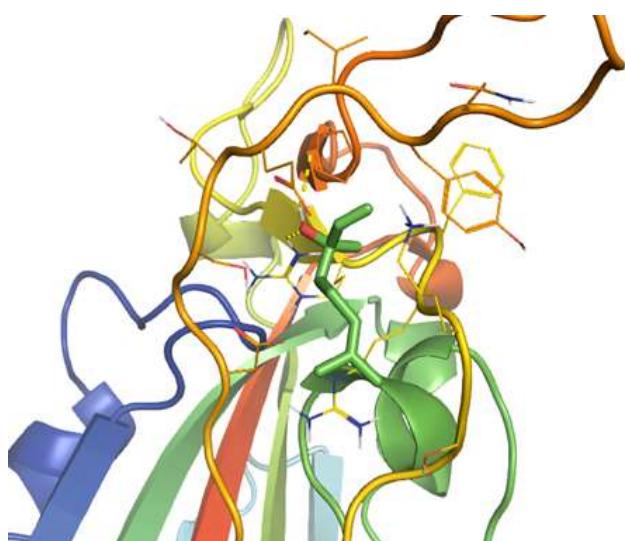
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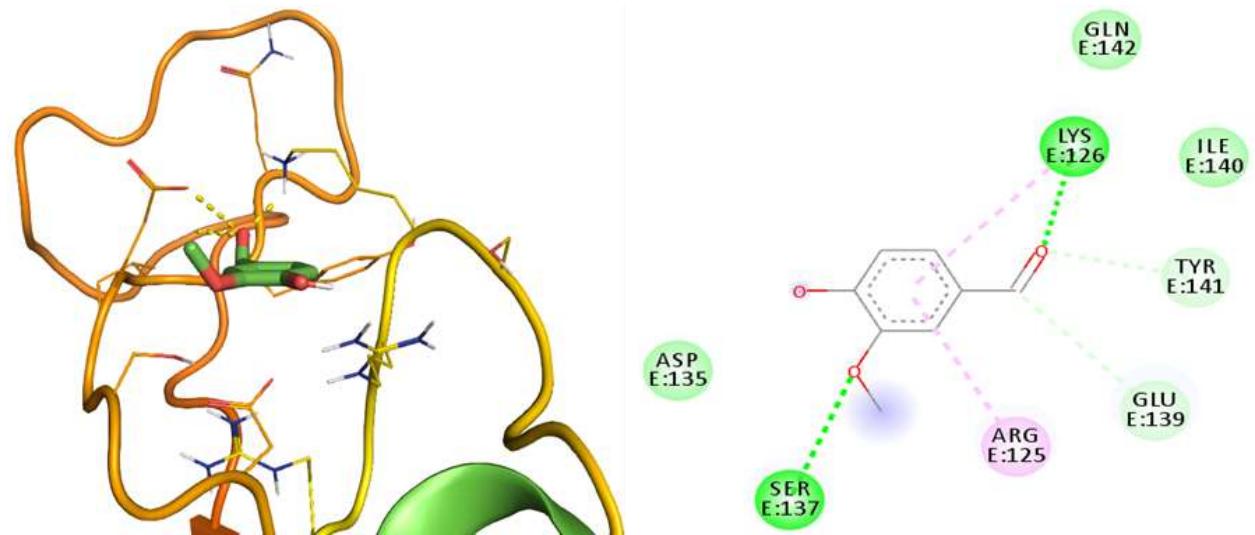
7. Eucalyptol



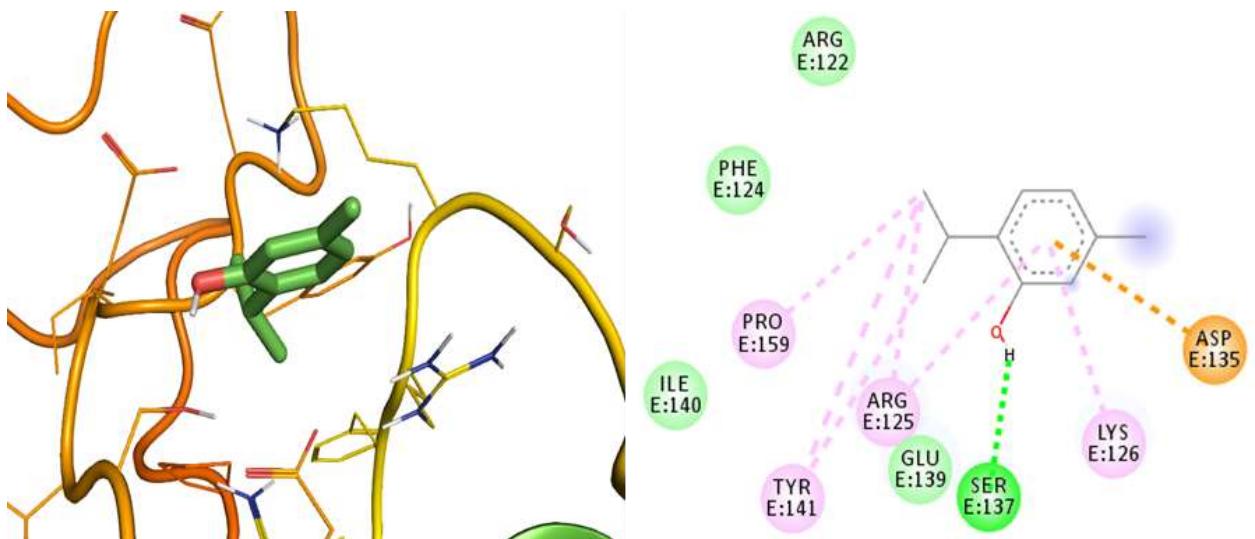
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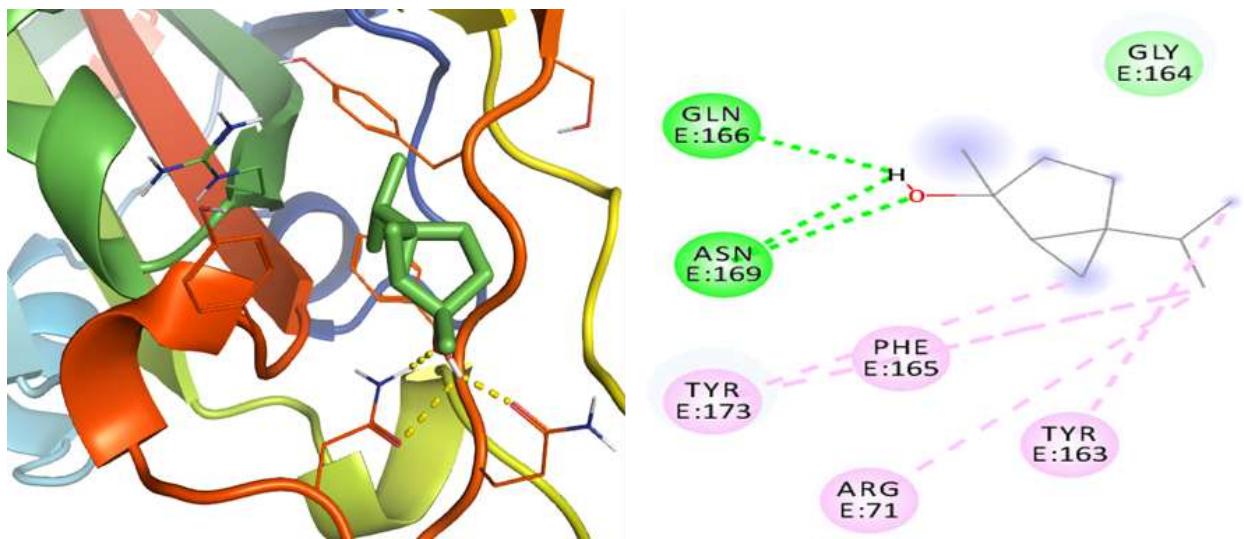
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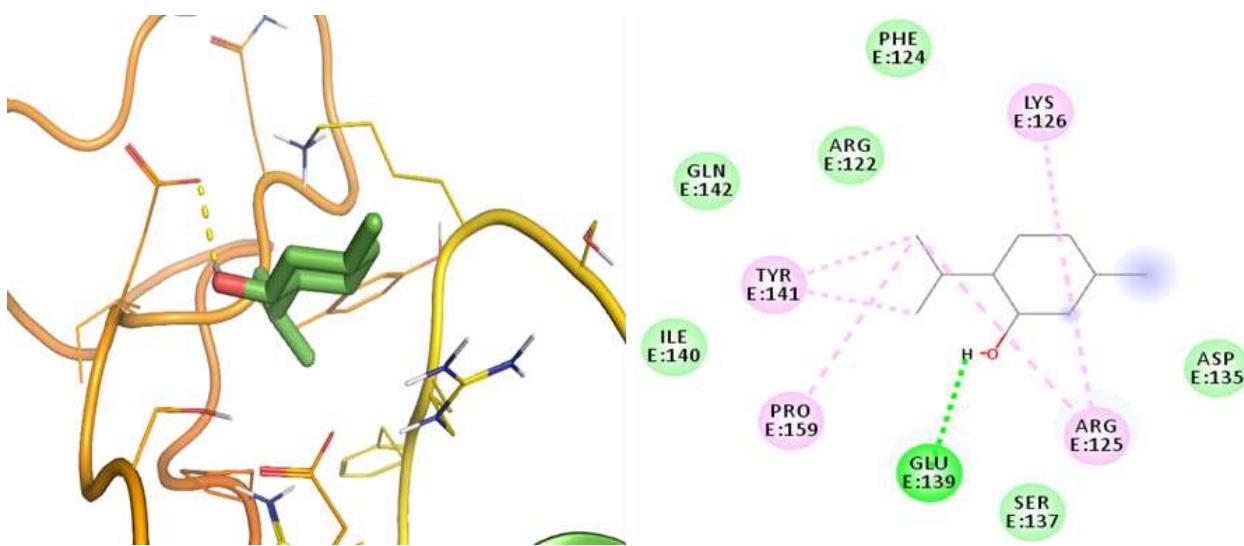
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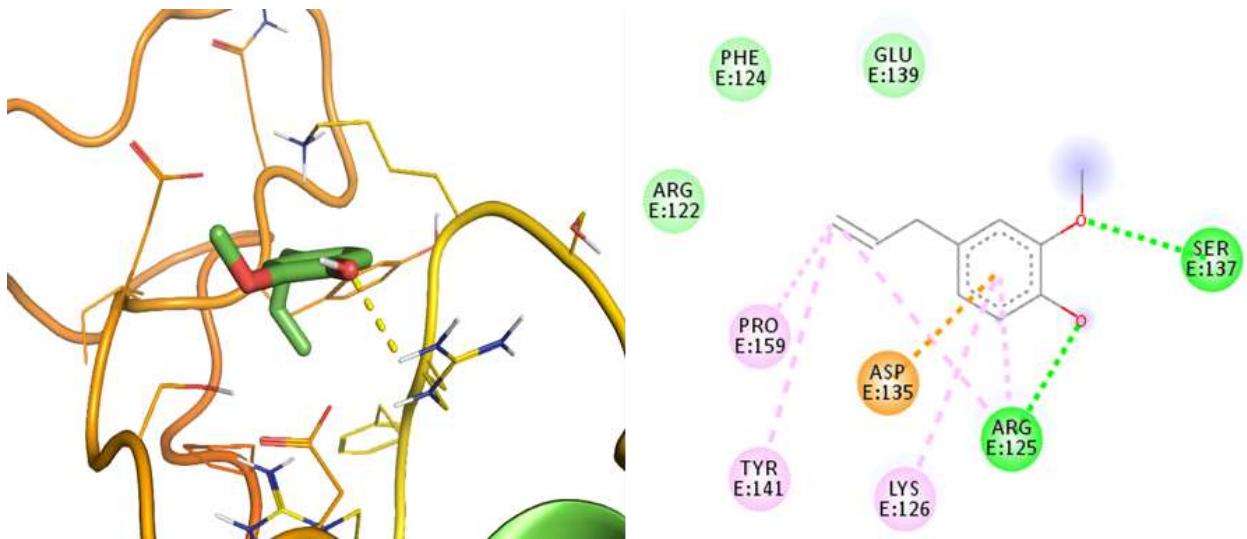
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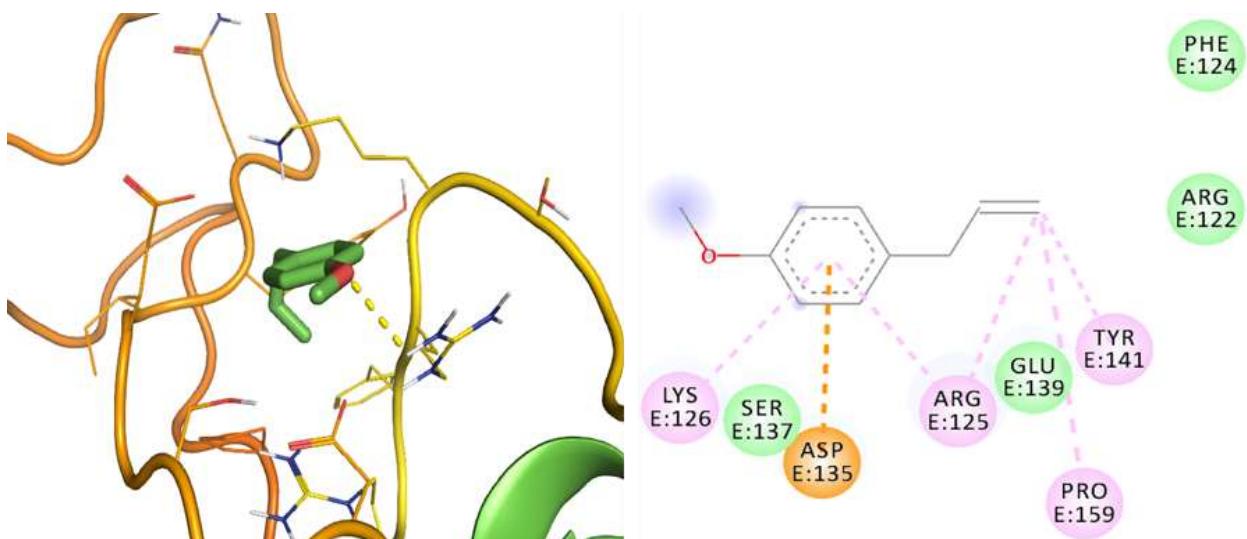
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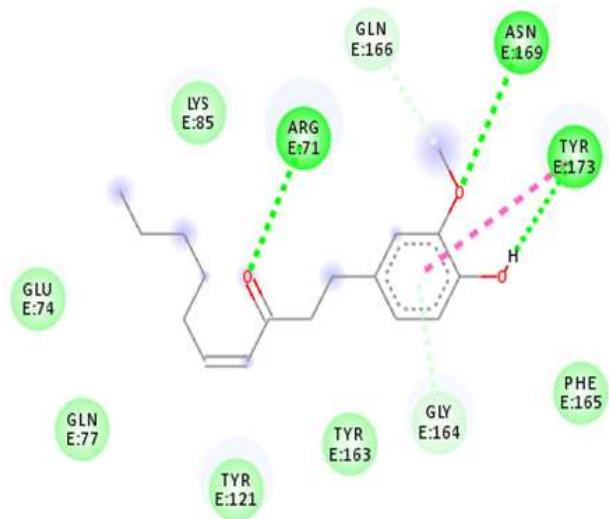
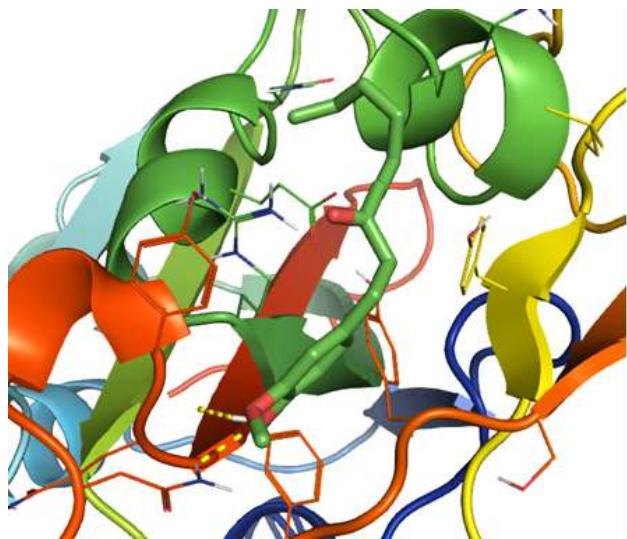
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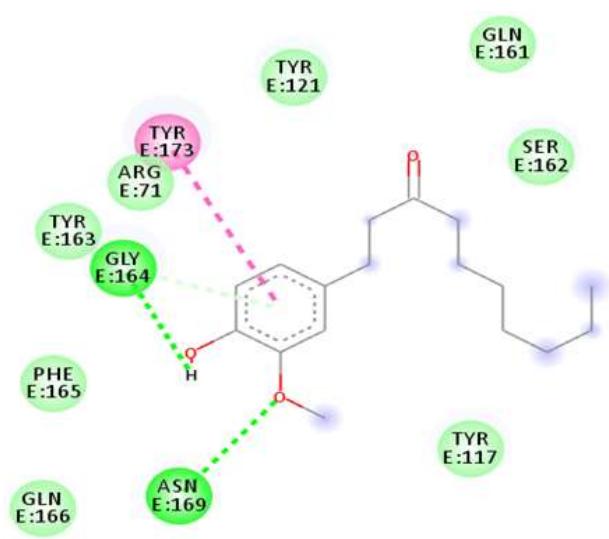
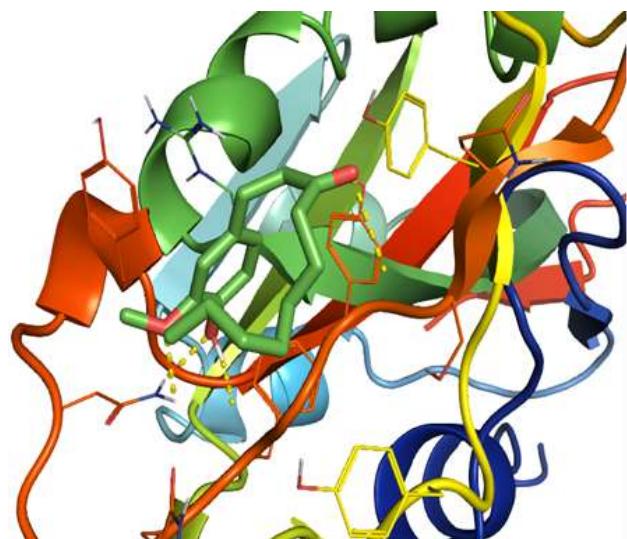
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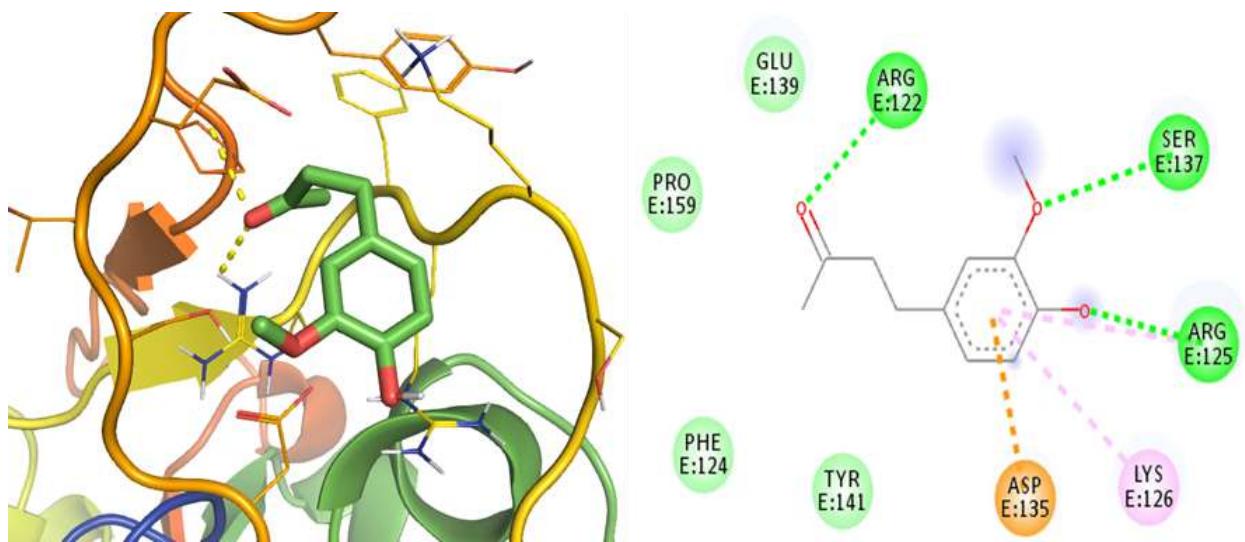
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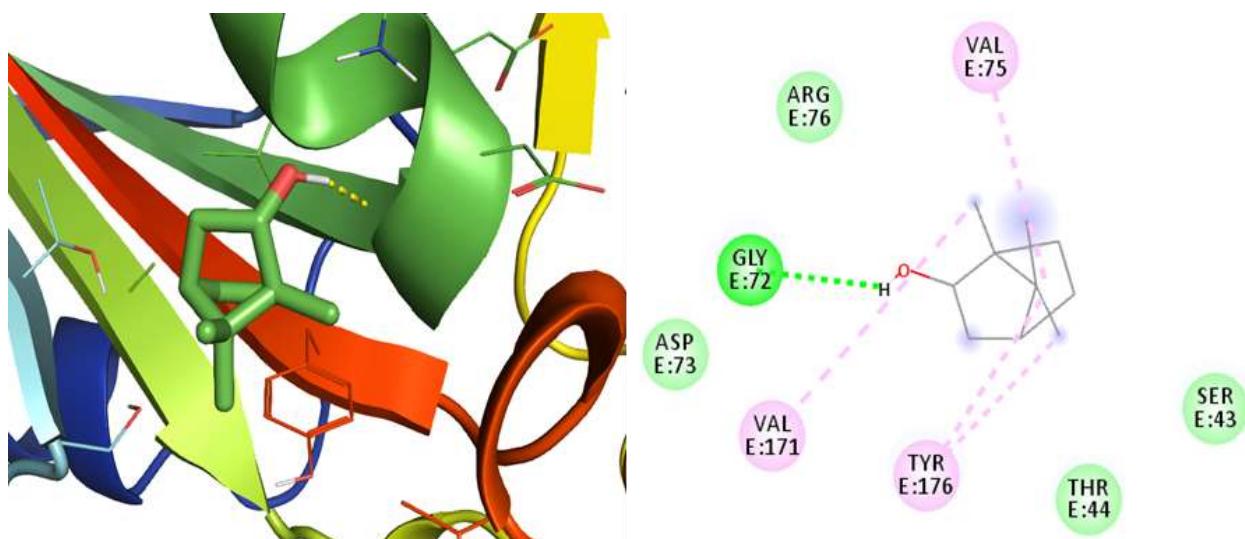
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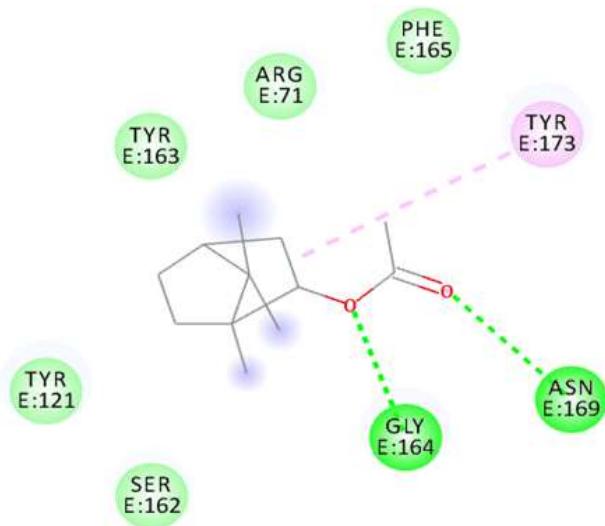
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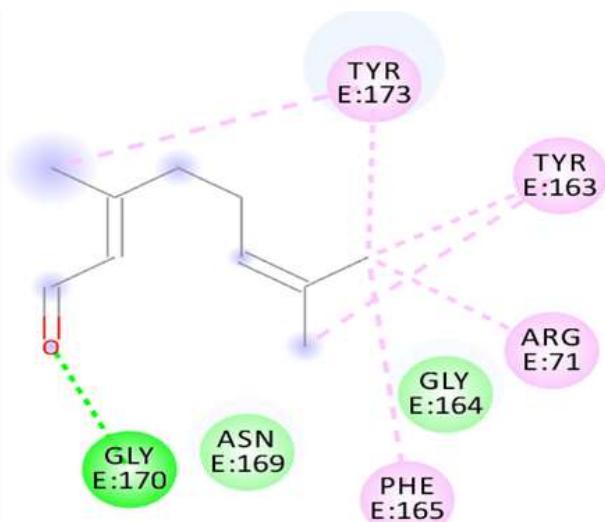
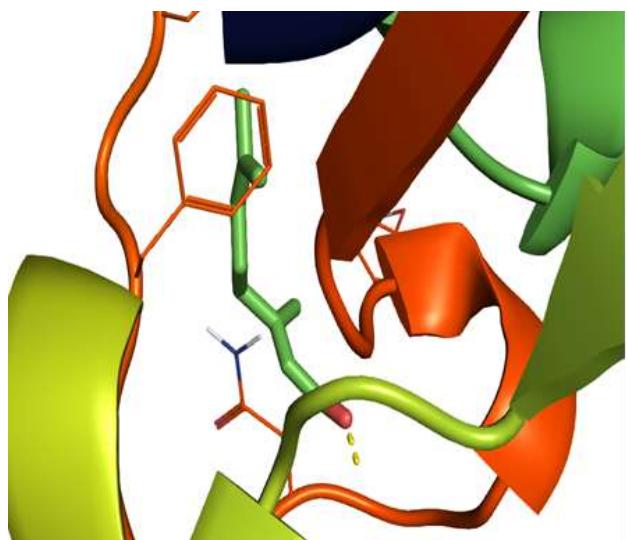
18. Borneol



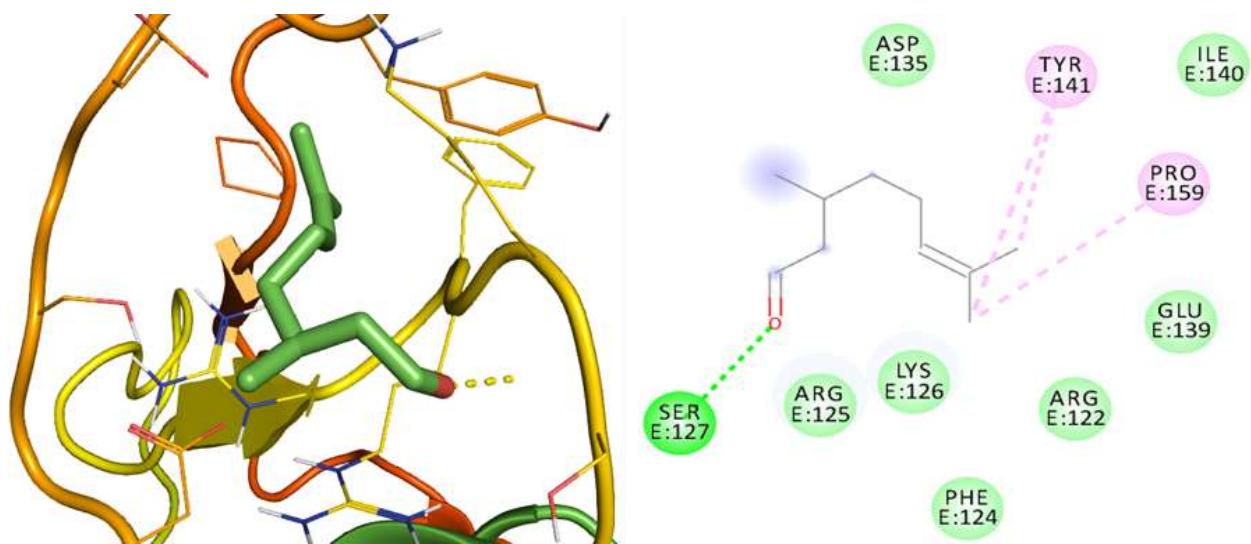
19. Bornyl acetate



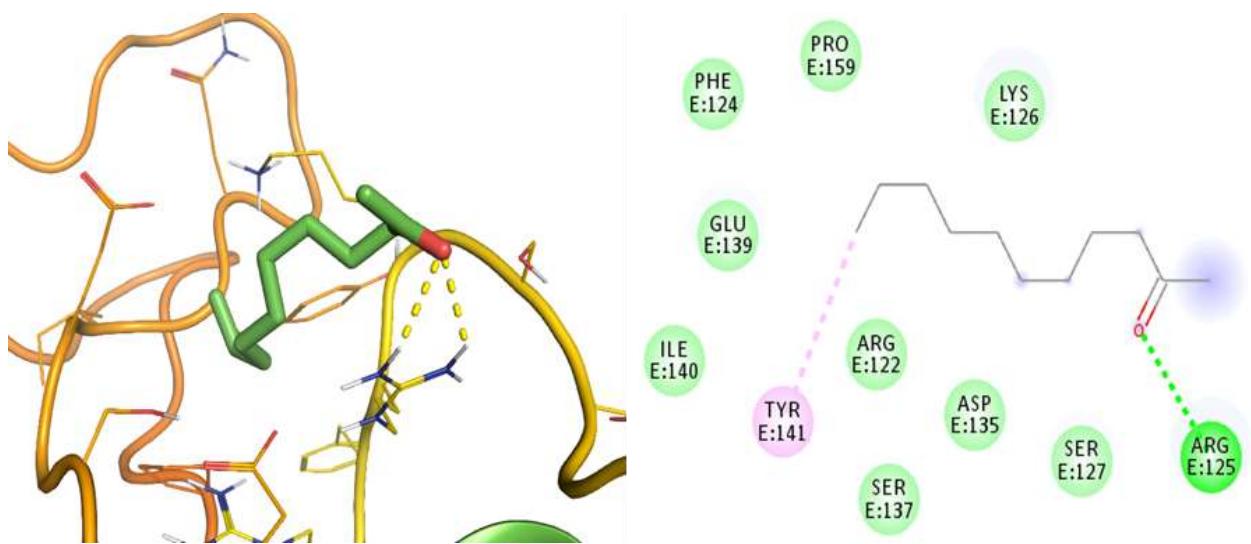
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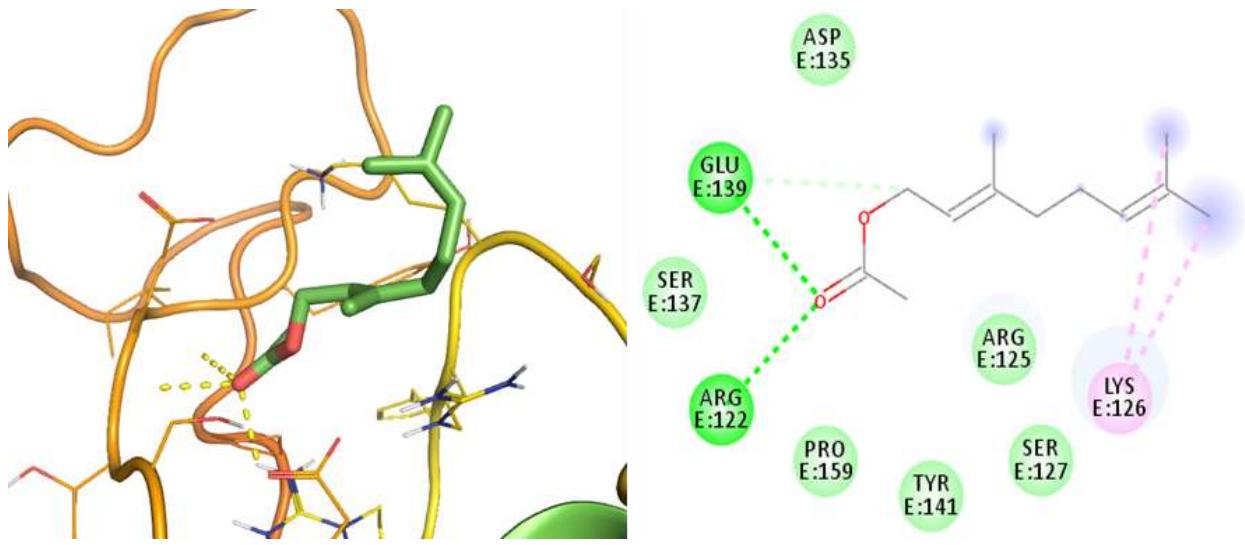
21. Citronellal



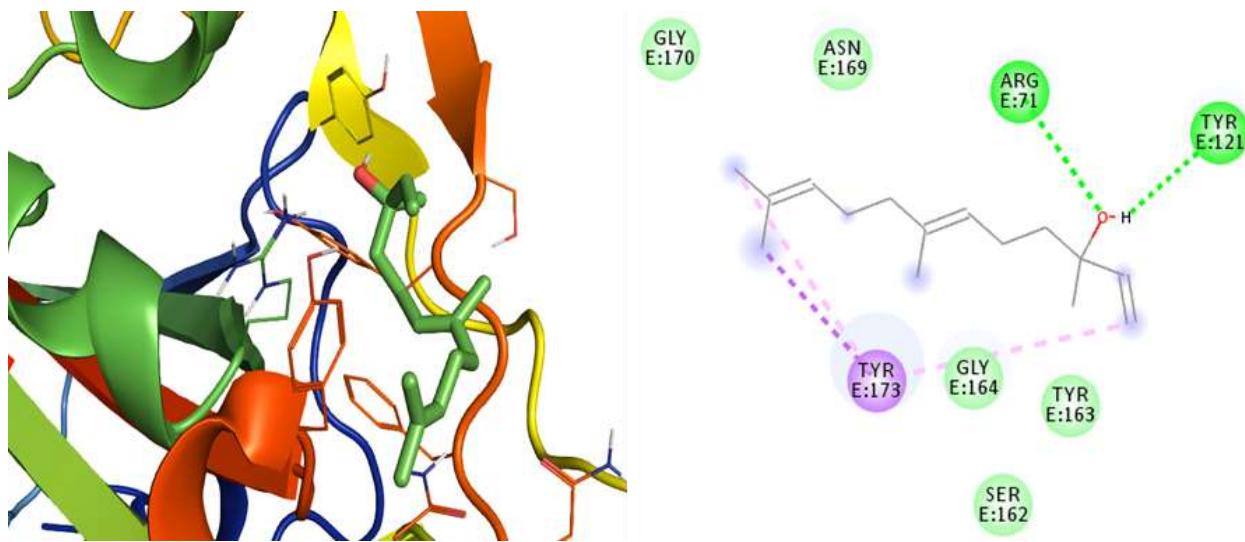
22. 2-Undecanone



23. Geranyl acetate



24. Nerolidol



25. Terpineol



26. Decanal

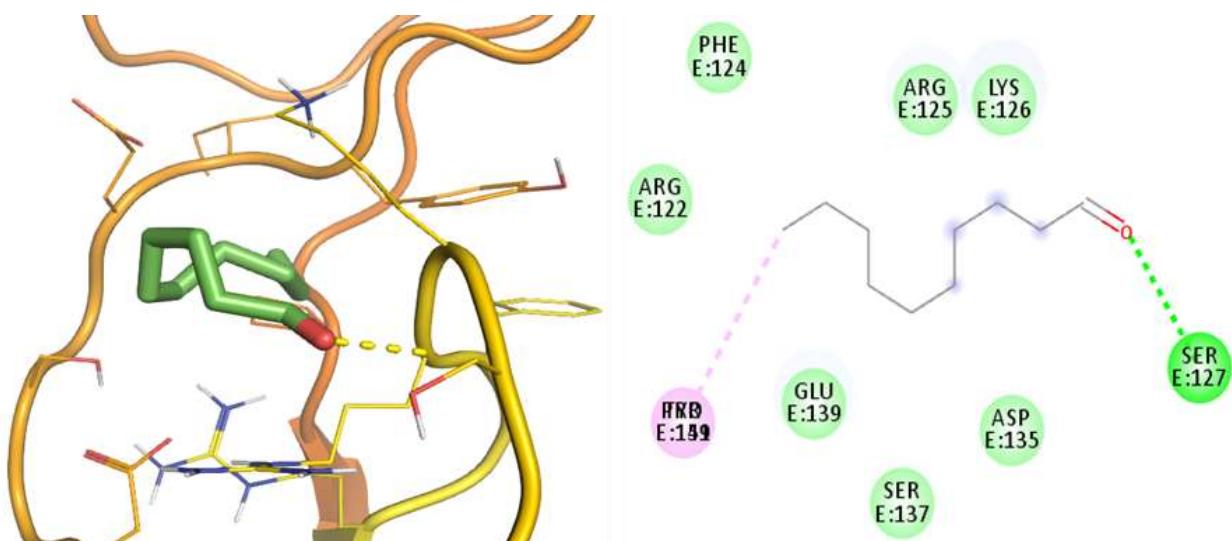
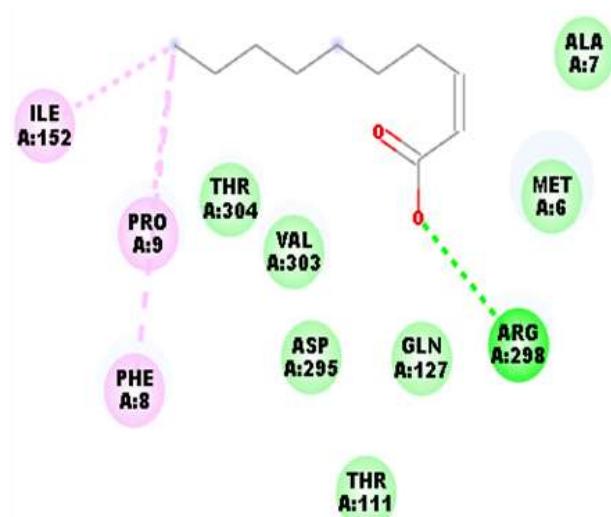
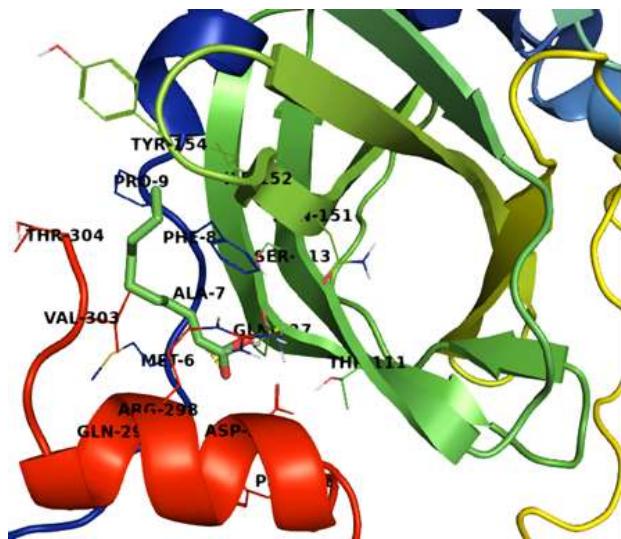
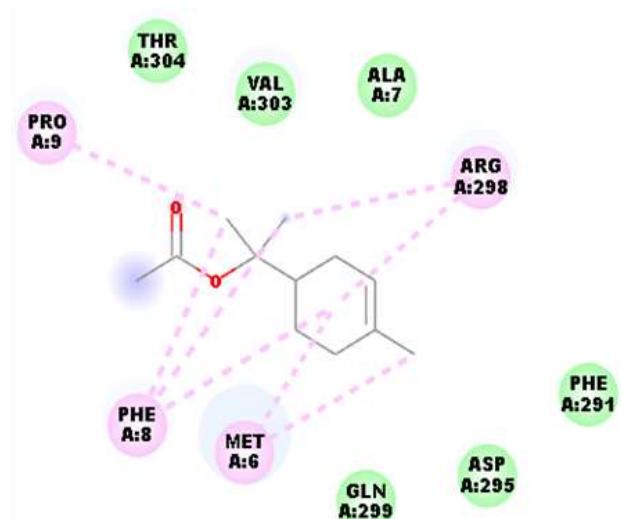
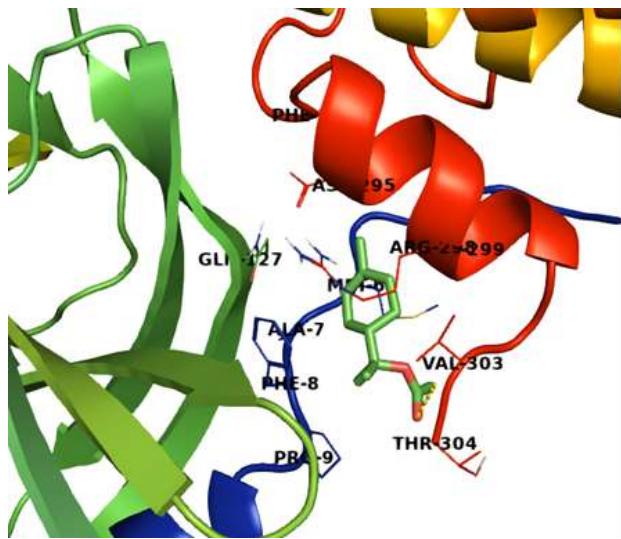


Figure S3: Lowest energy docked pose of 26 spice molecules with SARS-CoV-2 RBD Spro (PDB ID: 6M0J) and their 2D interaction diagram.

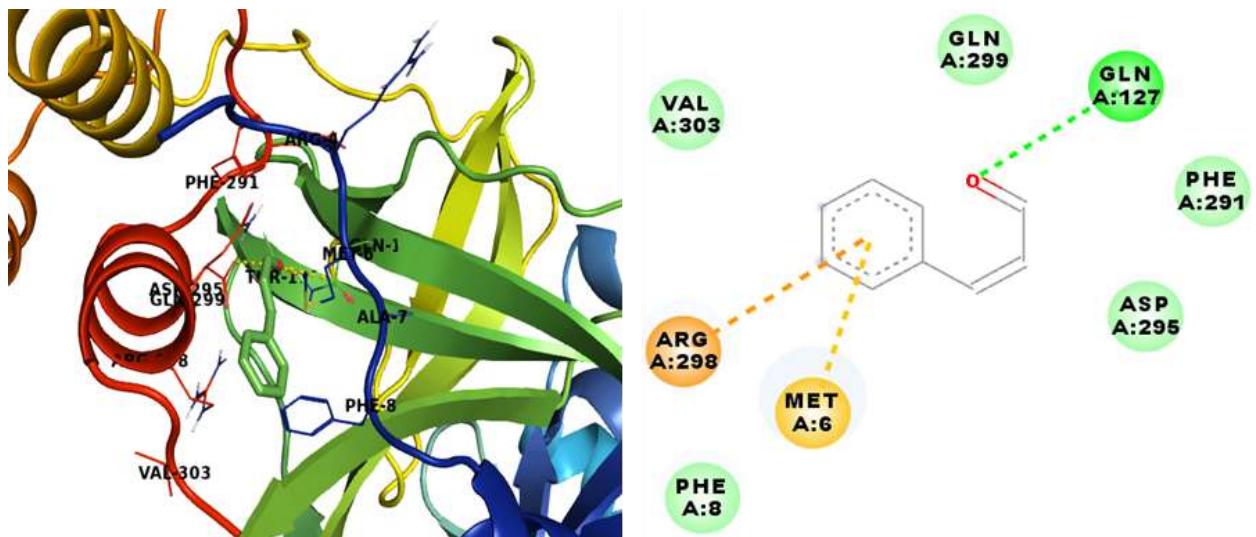
1. 2-Decenoic acid



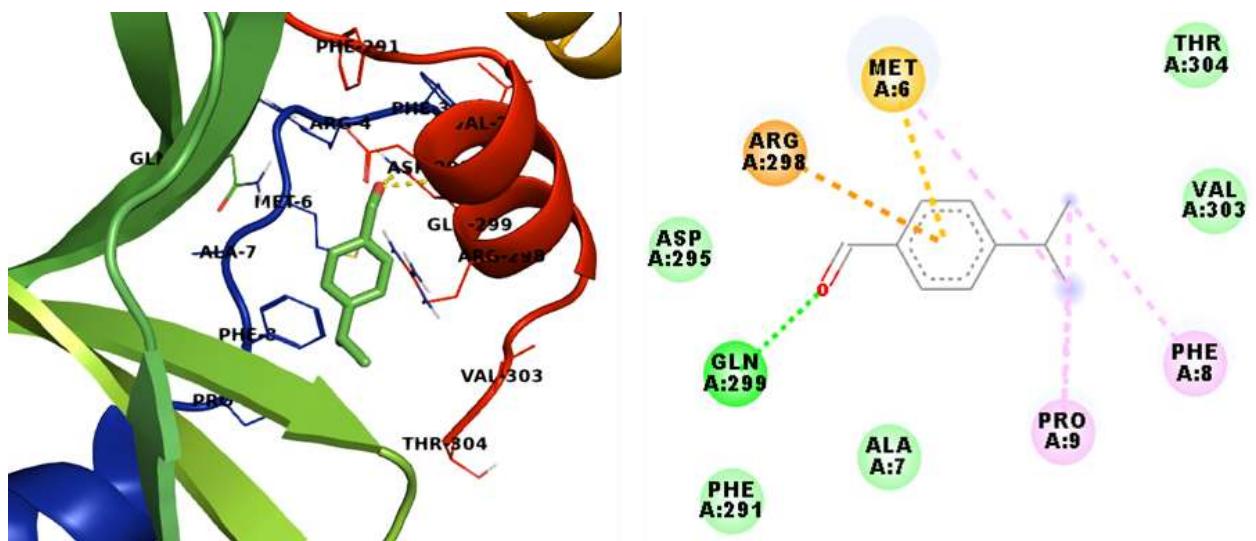
2. Alpha-terpinyl acetate



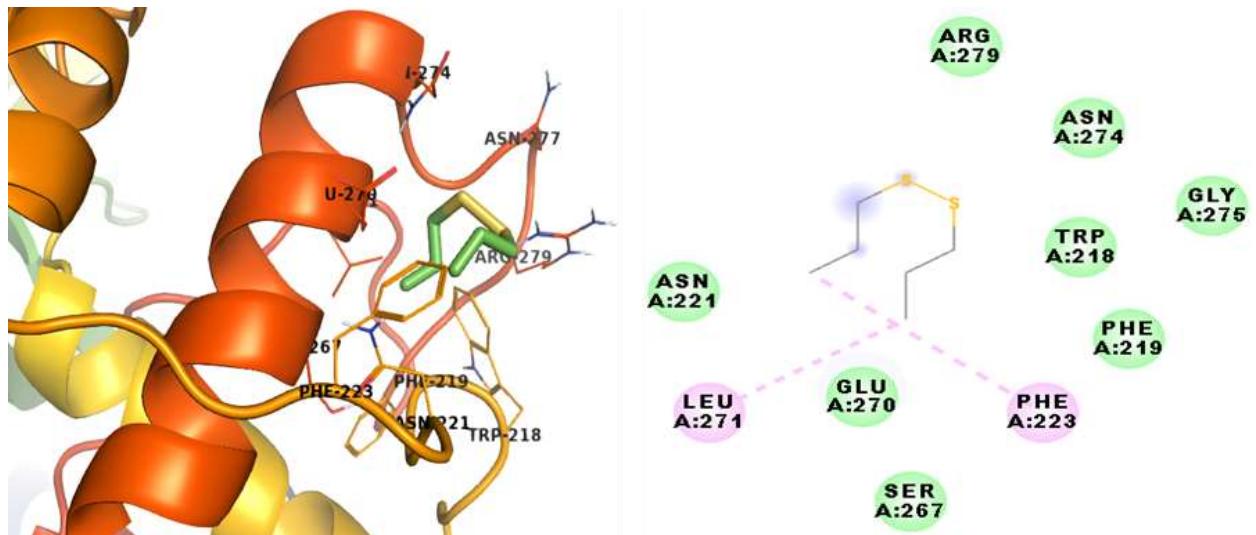
3. Cinnamaldehyde



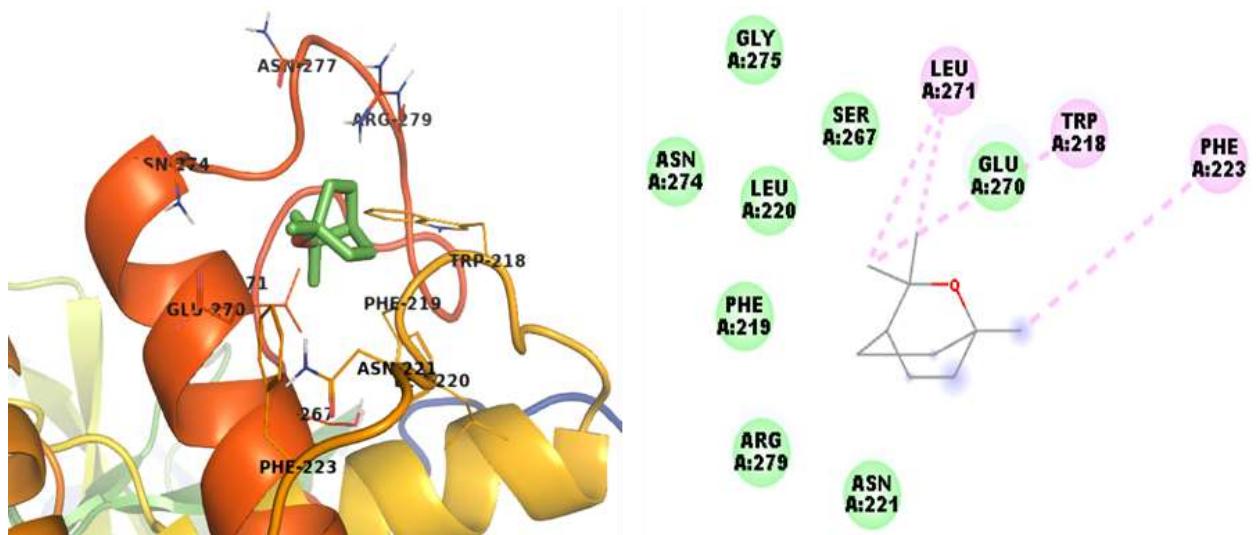
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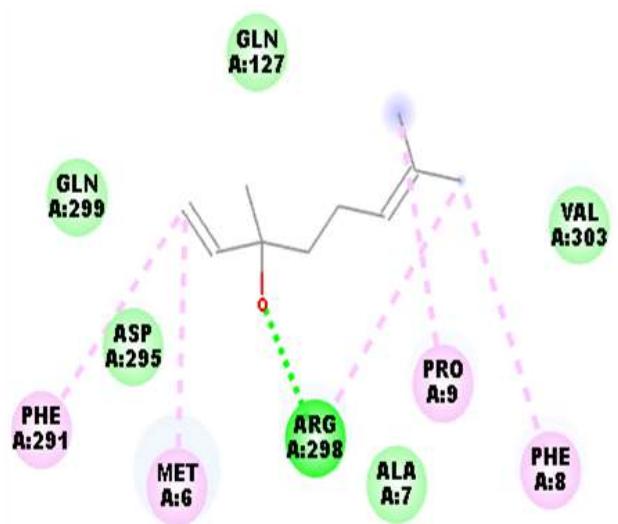
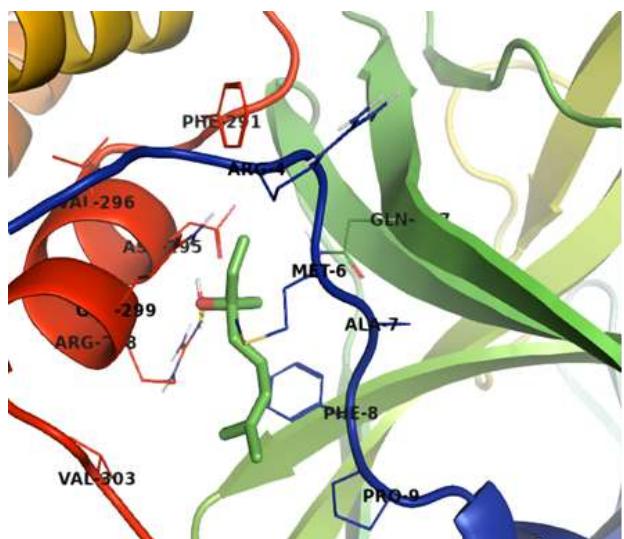
5. Dipropyl disulfide



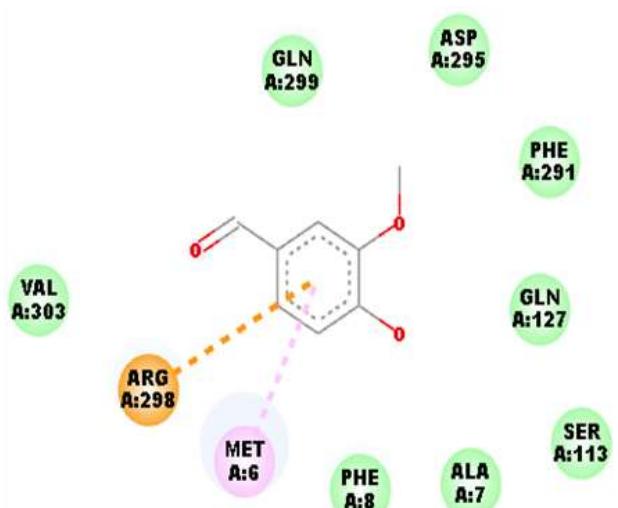
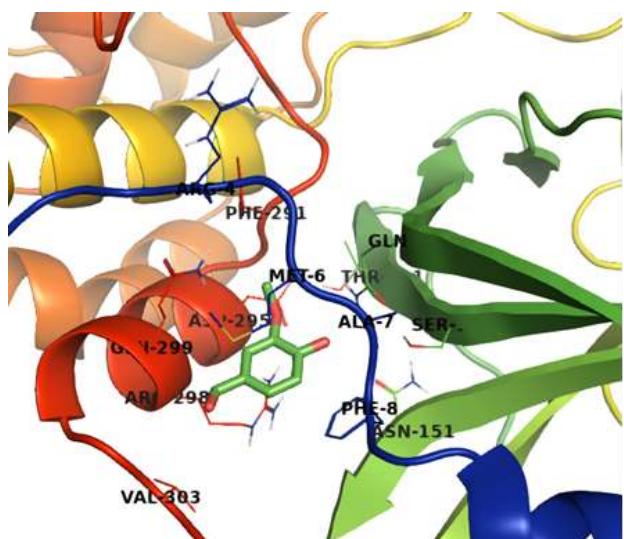
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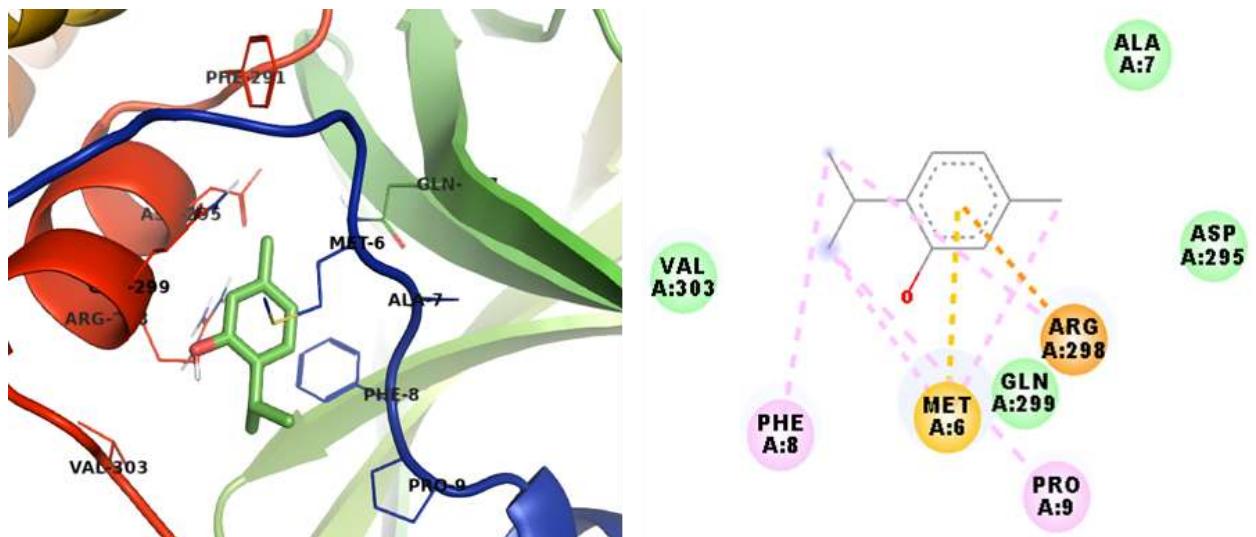
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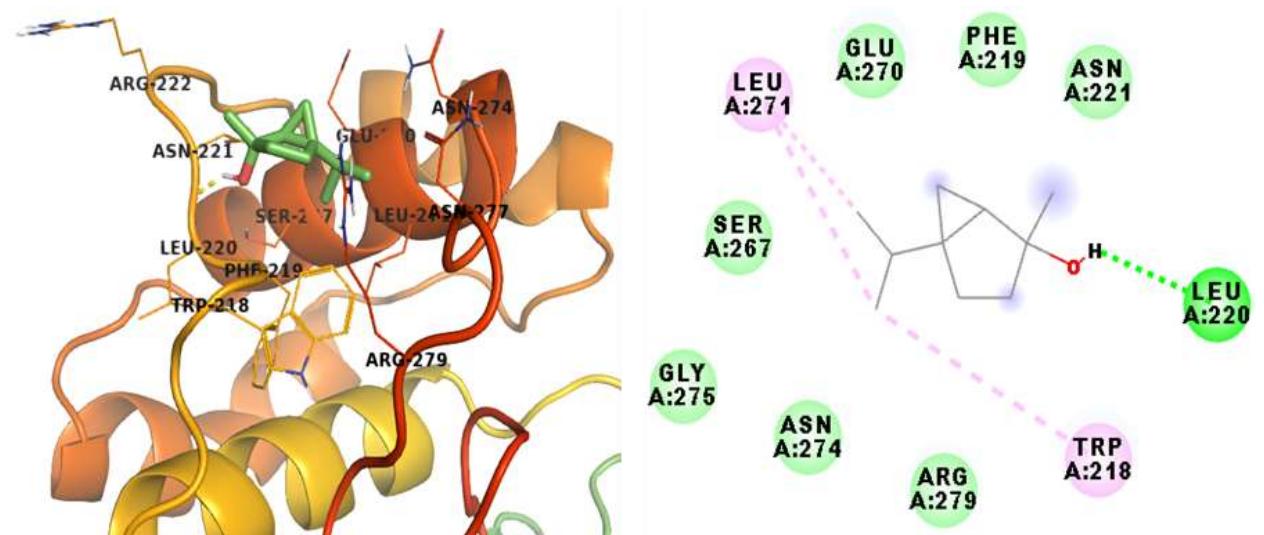
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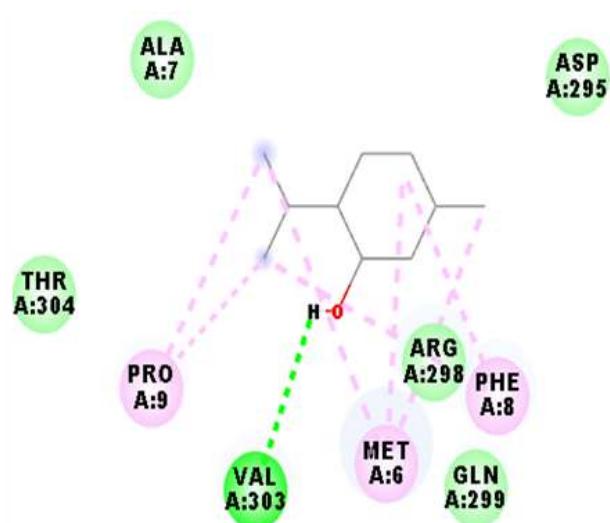
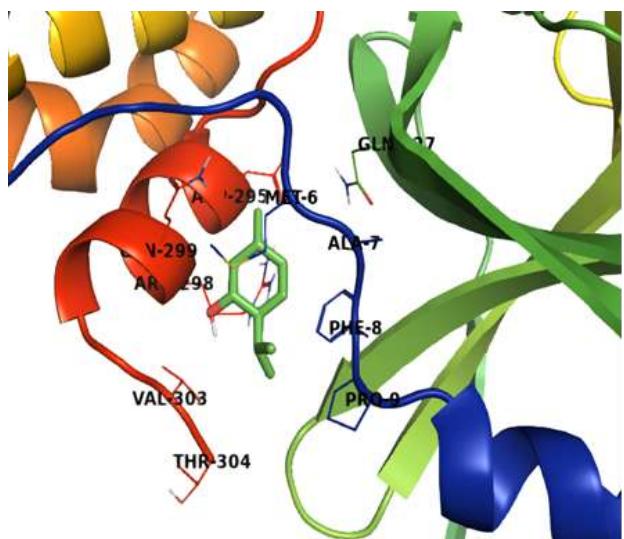
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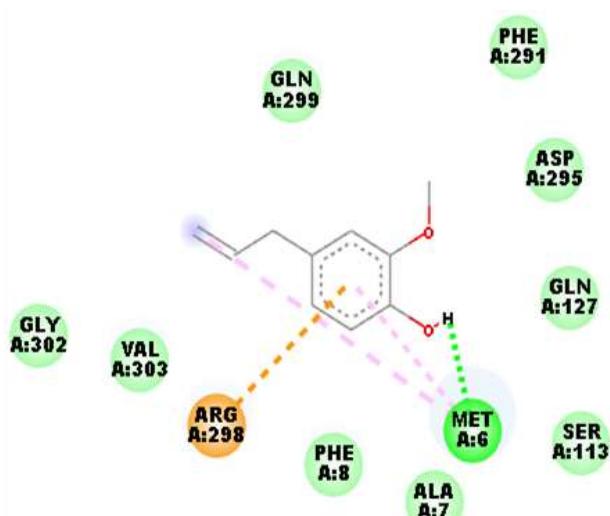
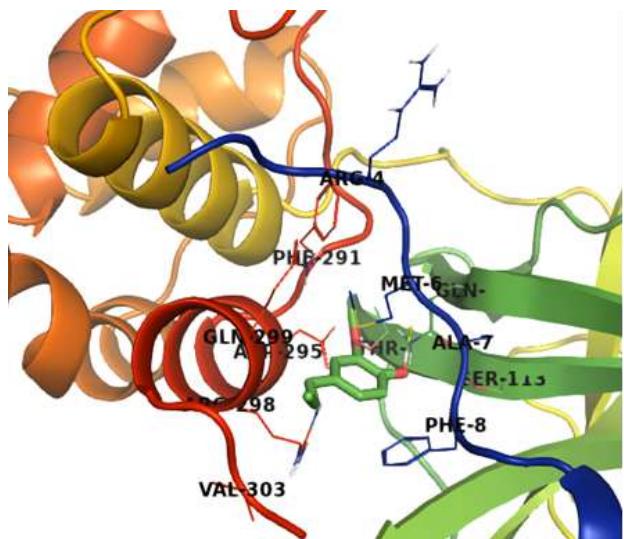
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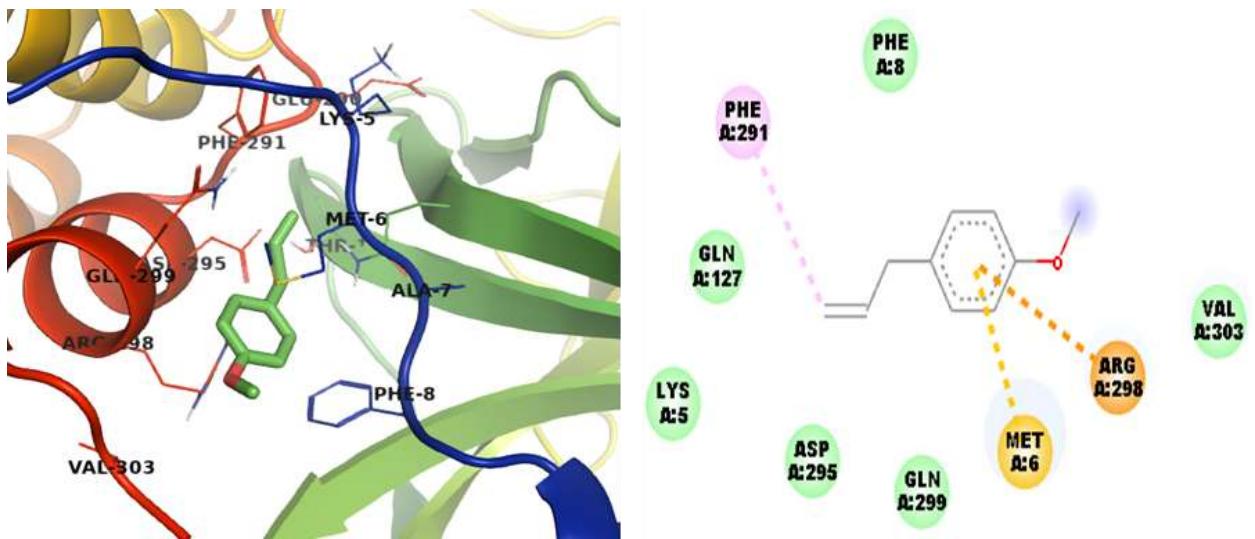
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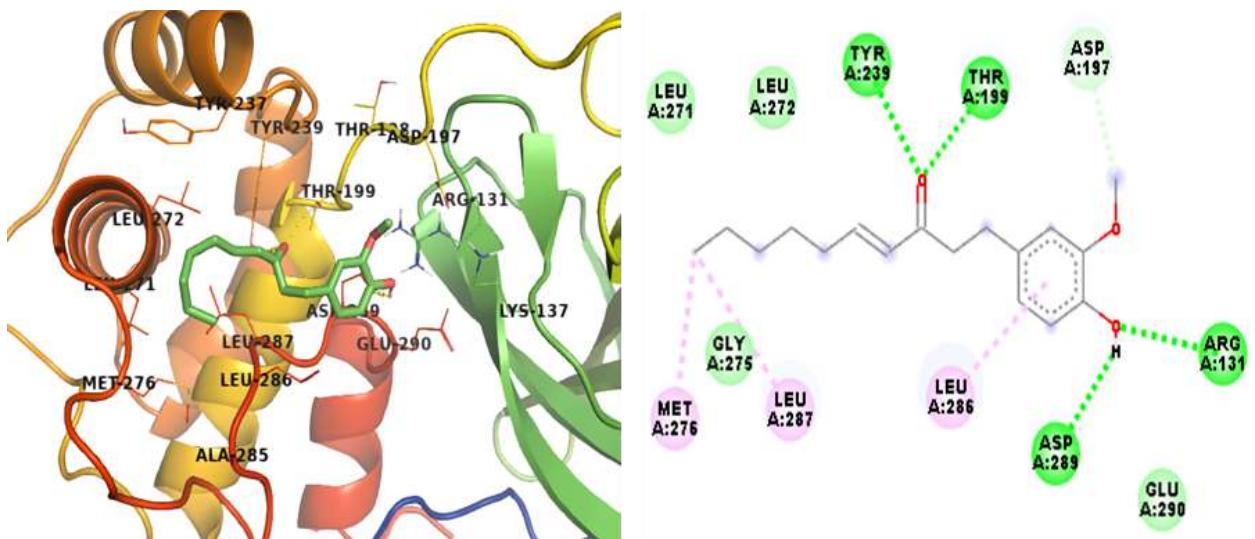
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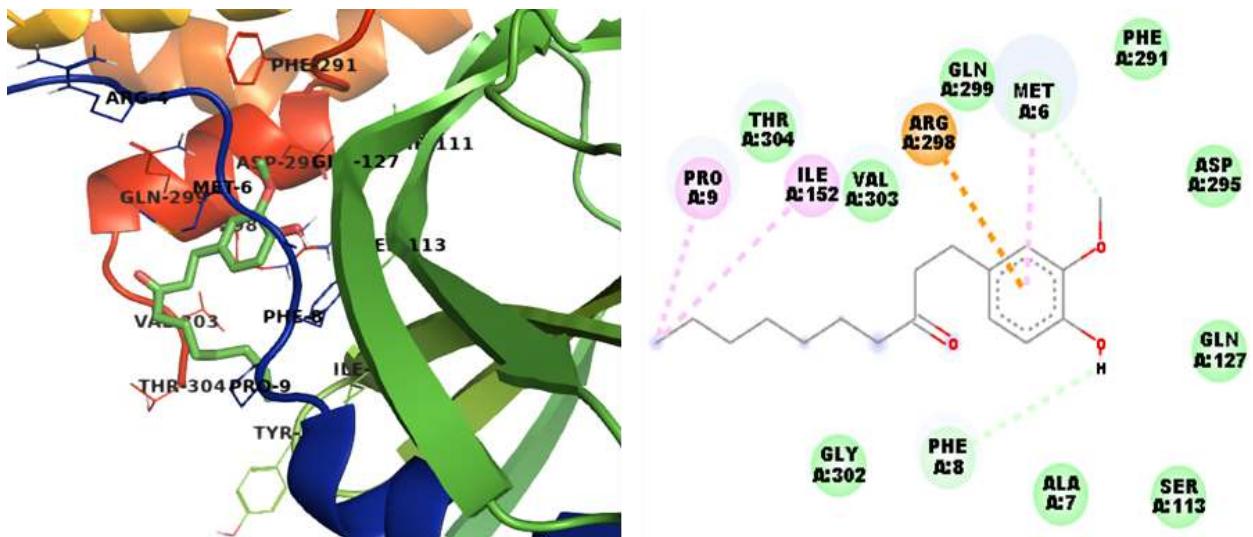
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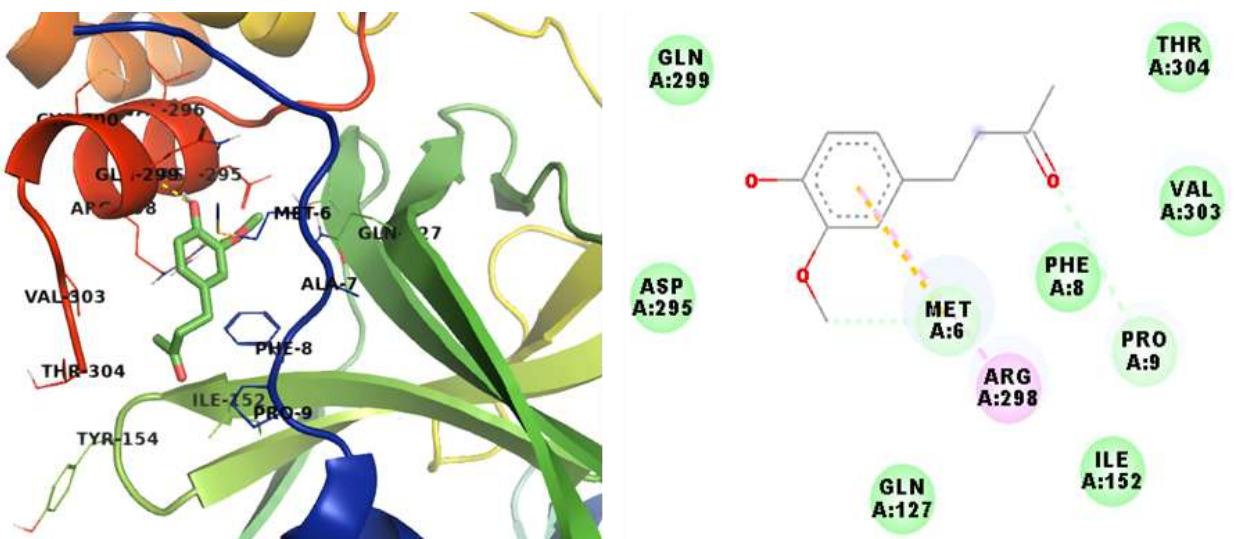
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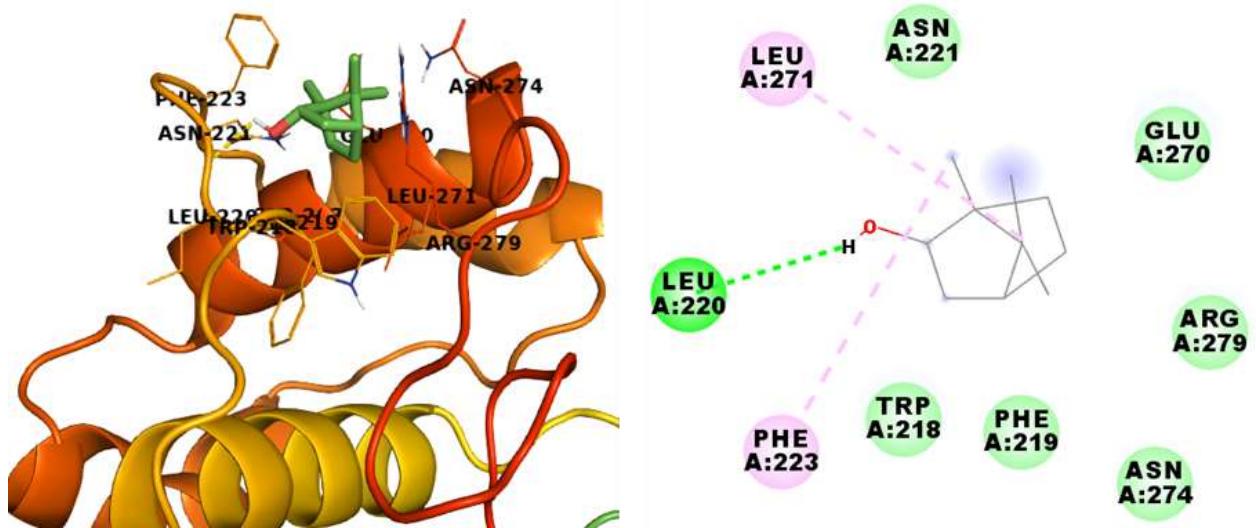
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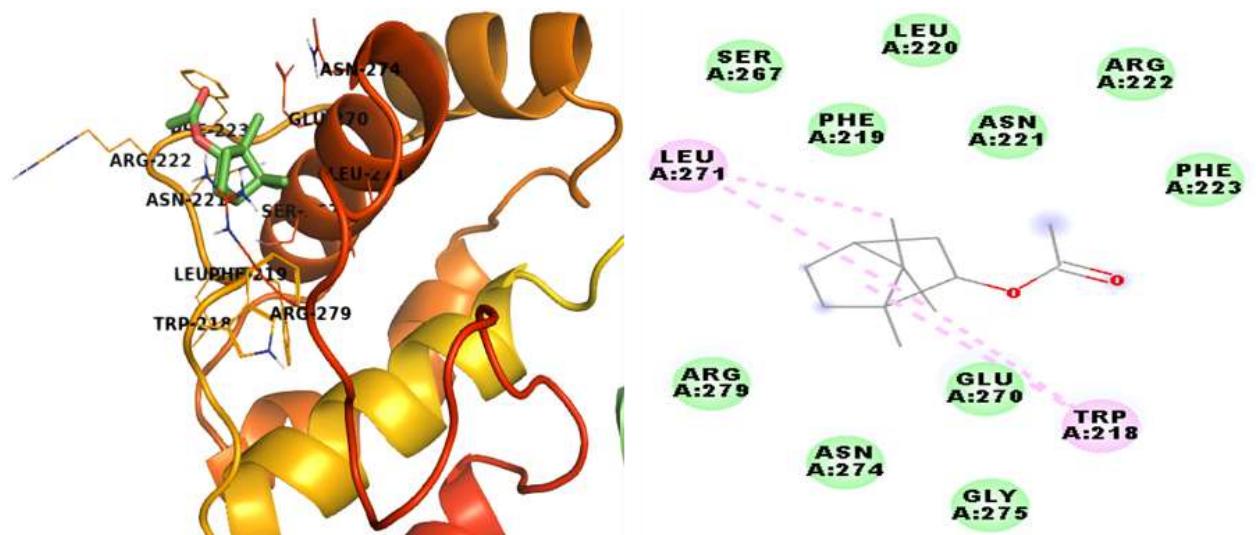
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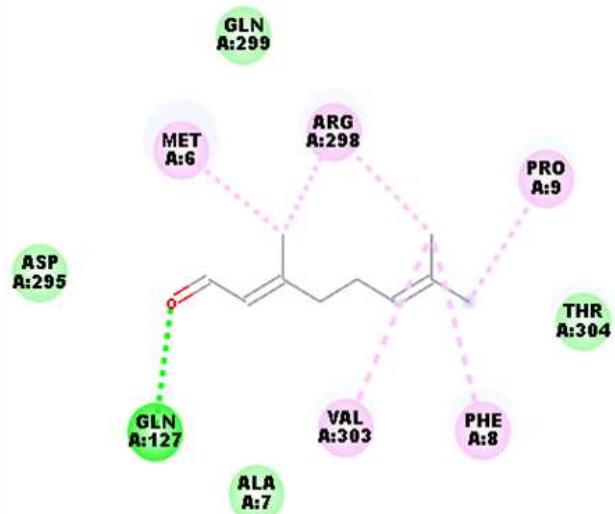
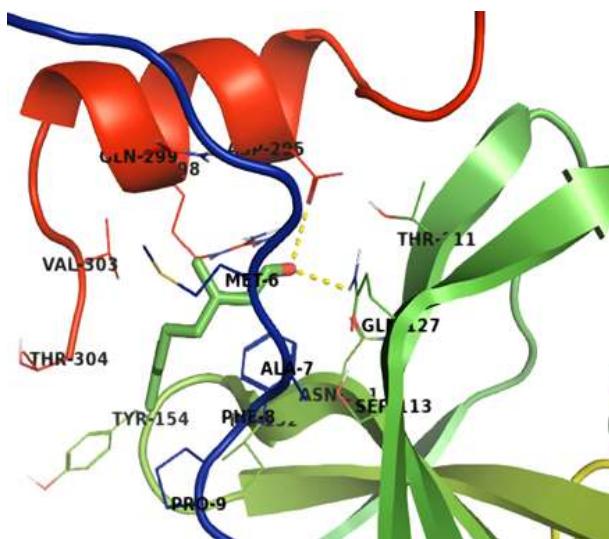
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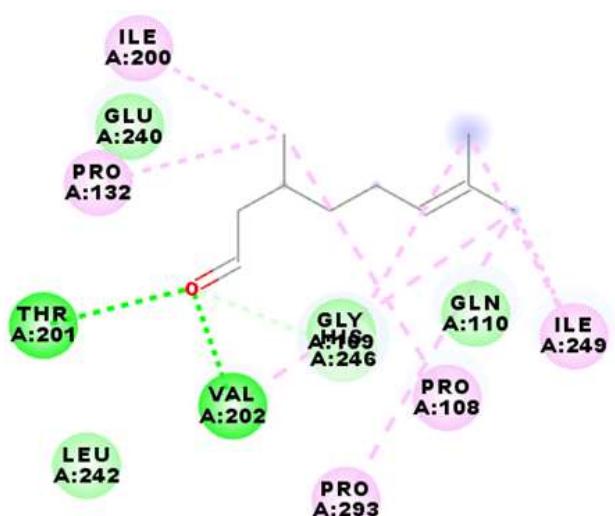
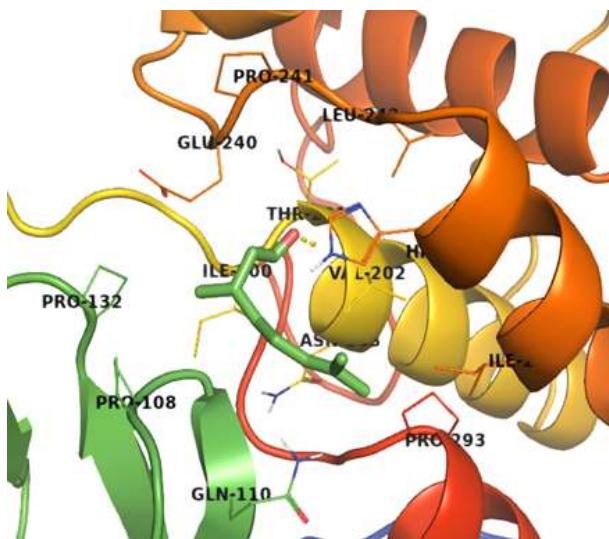
18. Bornyl acetate



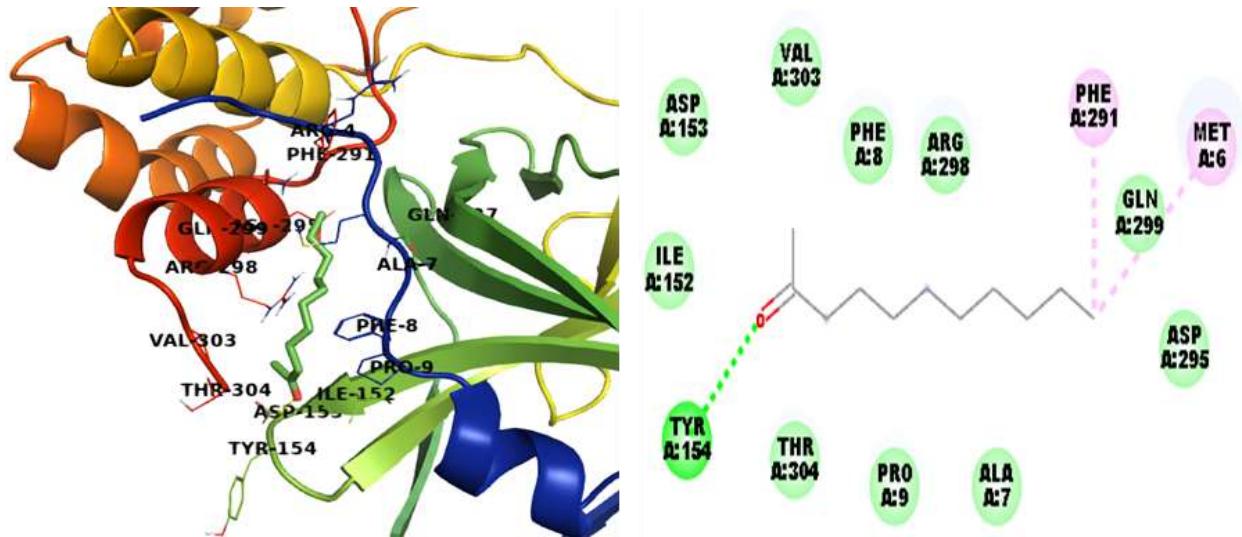
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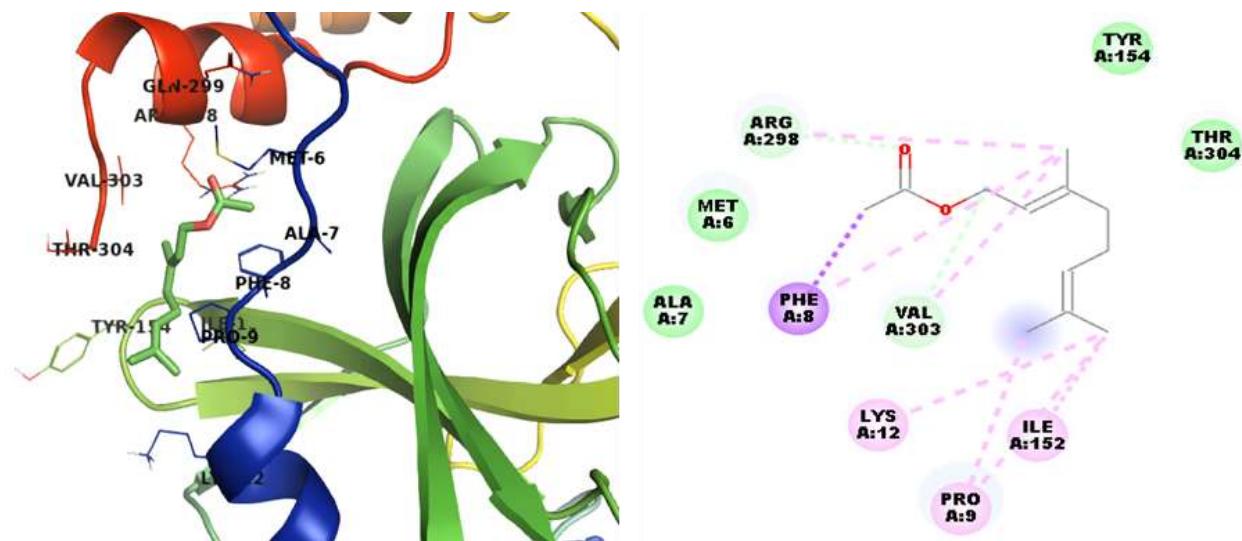
20. Citronellal



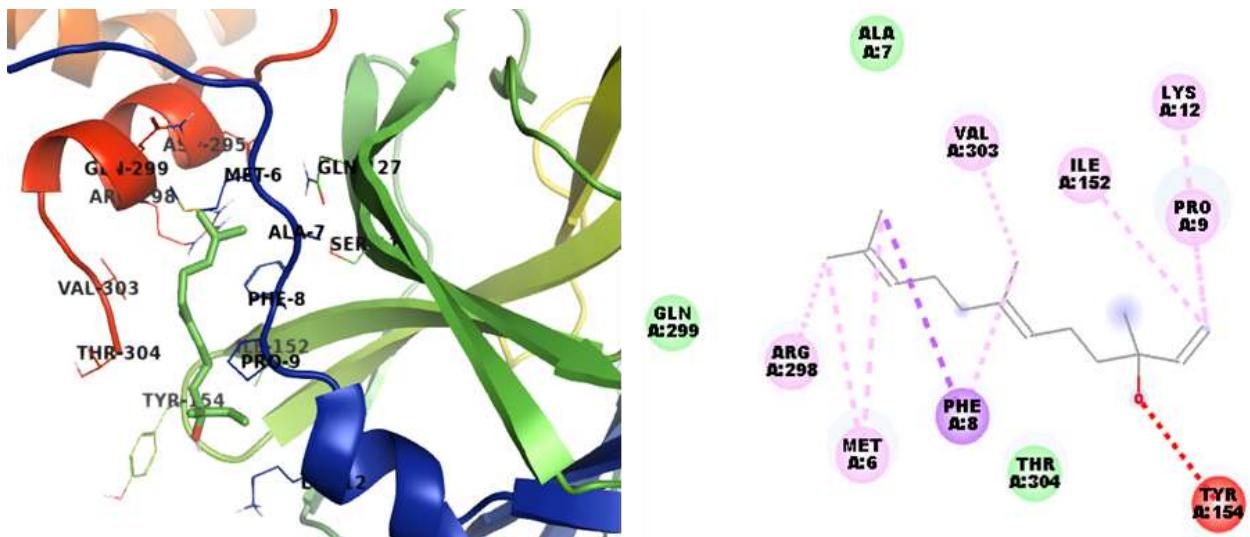
21. 2-Undecanone



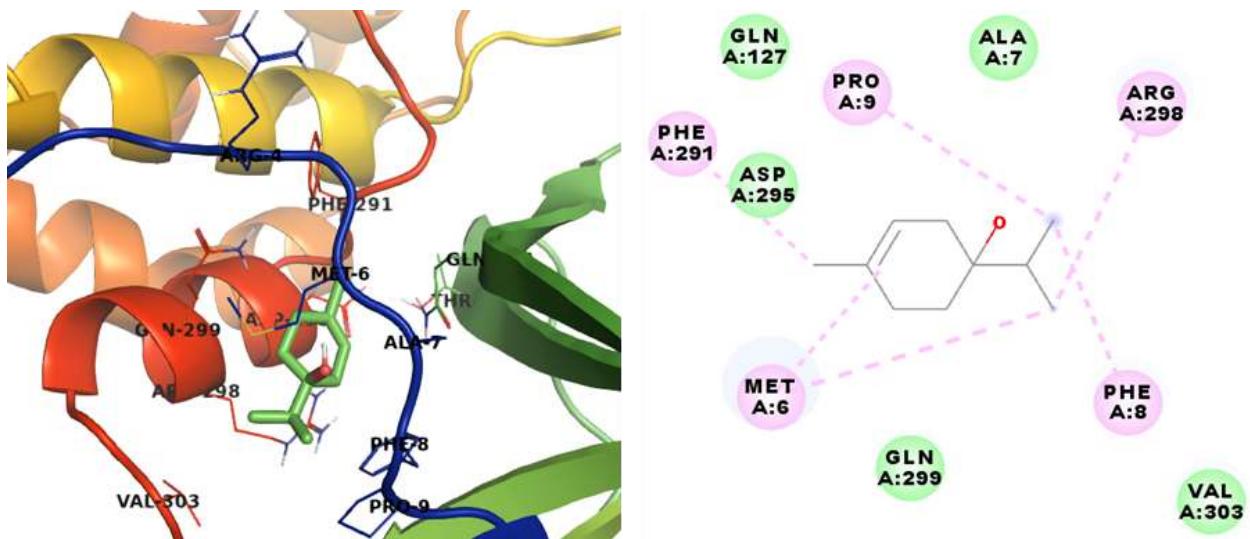
22. Geranyl acetate



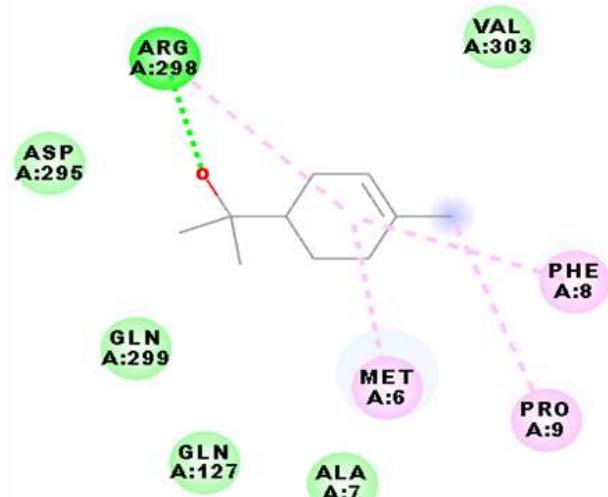
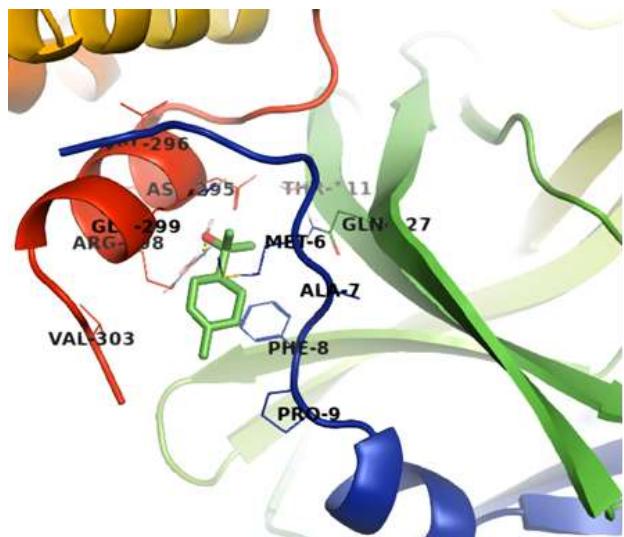
23. Nerolidol



24. Terpinen-4-ol



25. Terpineol



26. Decanal

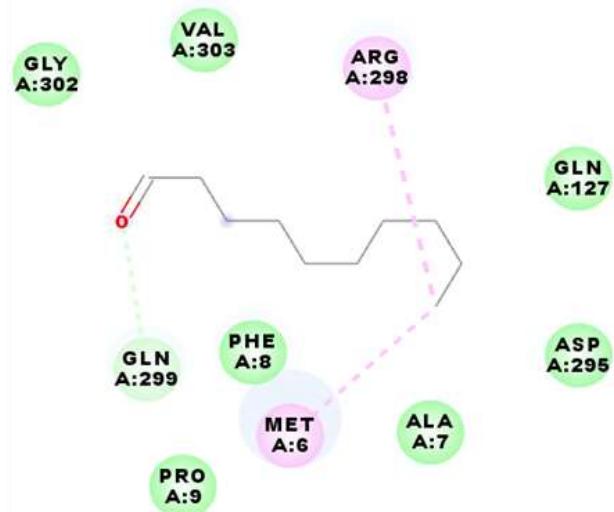
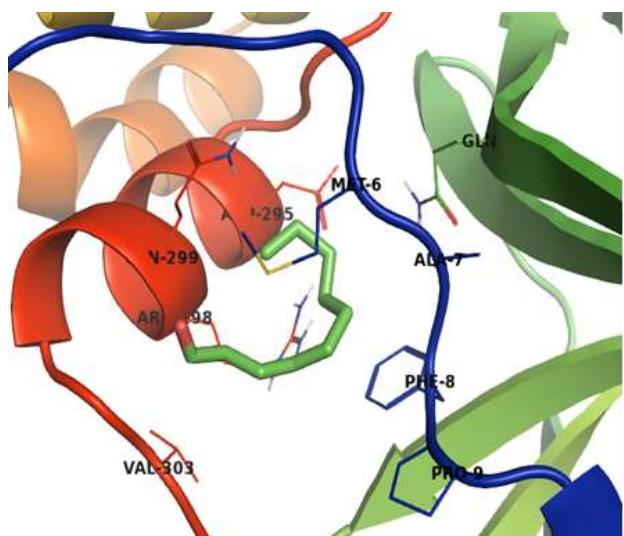
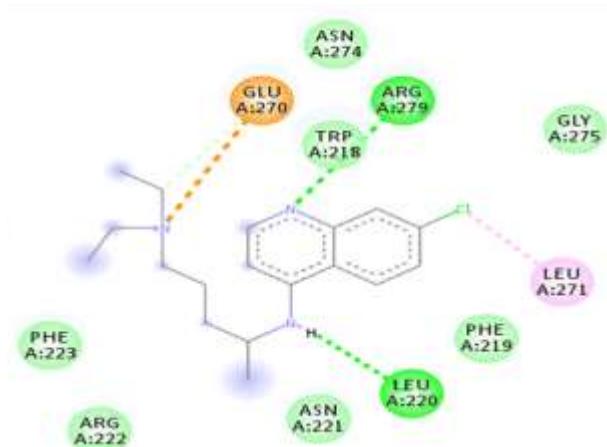
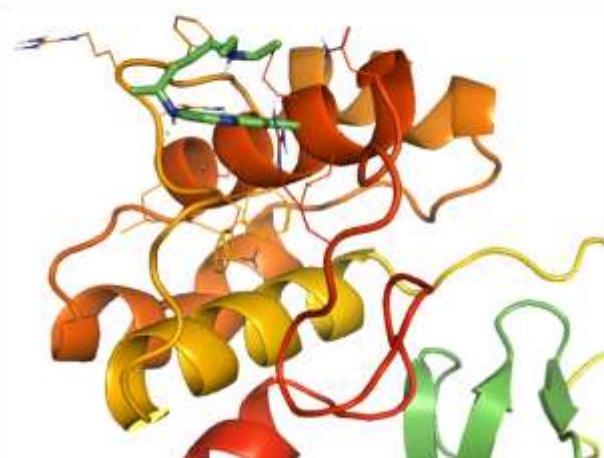
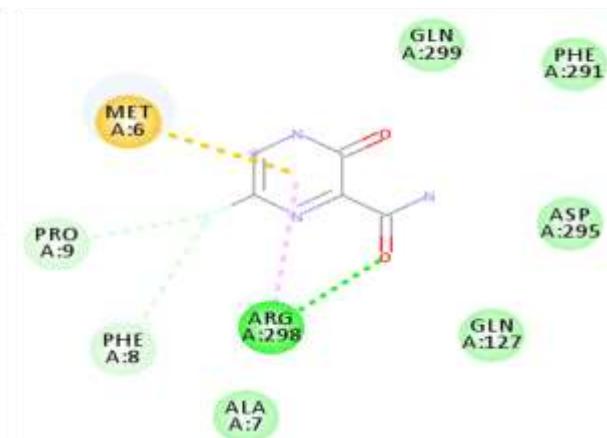
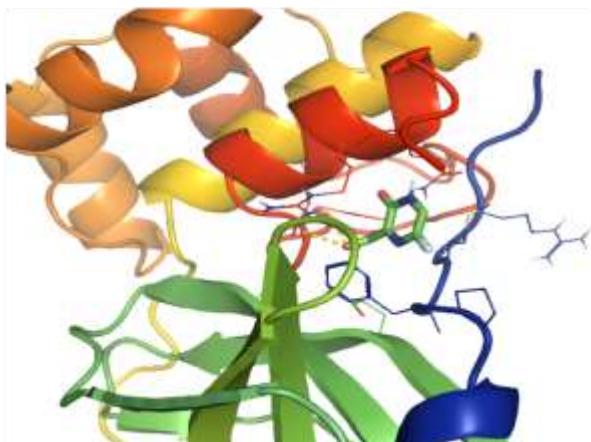


Figure S4: Lowest energy docked pose of 26 molecules with SARS-CoV-2 Mpro (PDB ID: 6Y84) and their 2D interaction diagram.

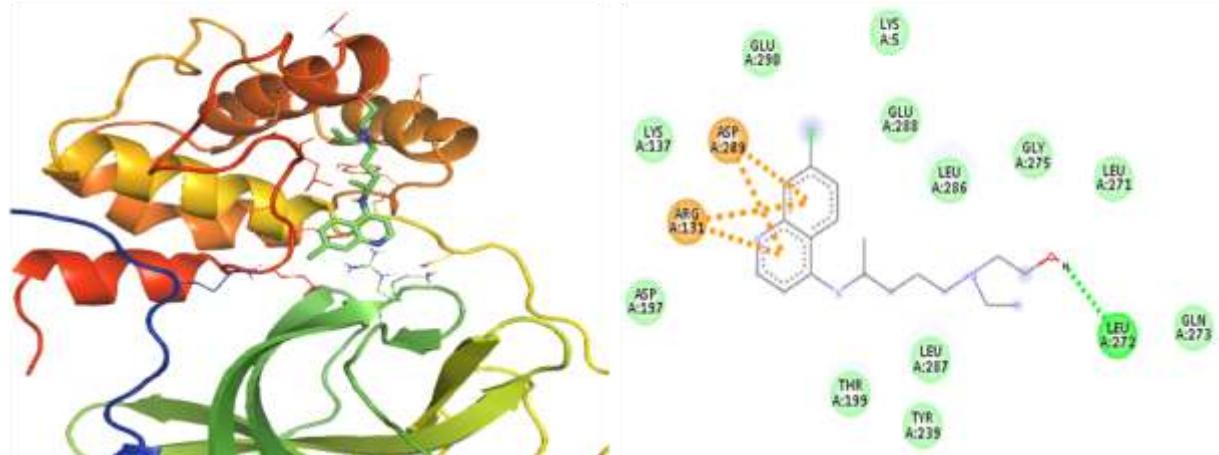
Chloroquine



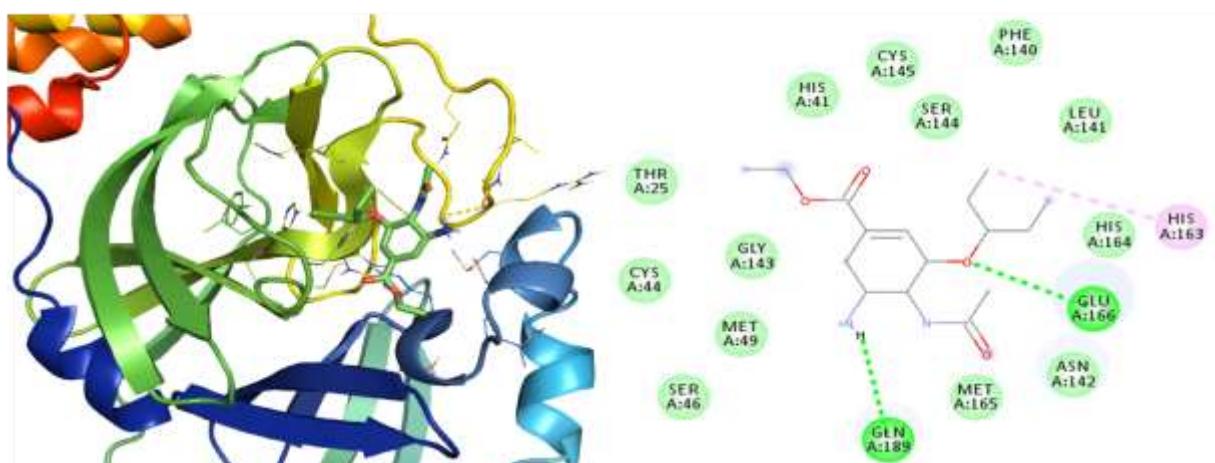
Favipiravir



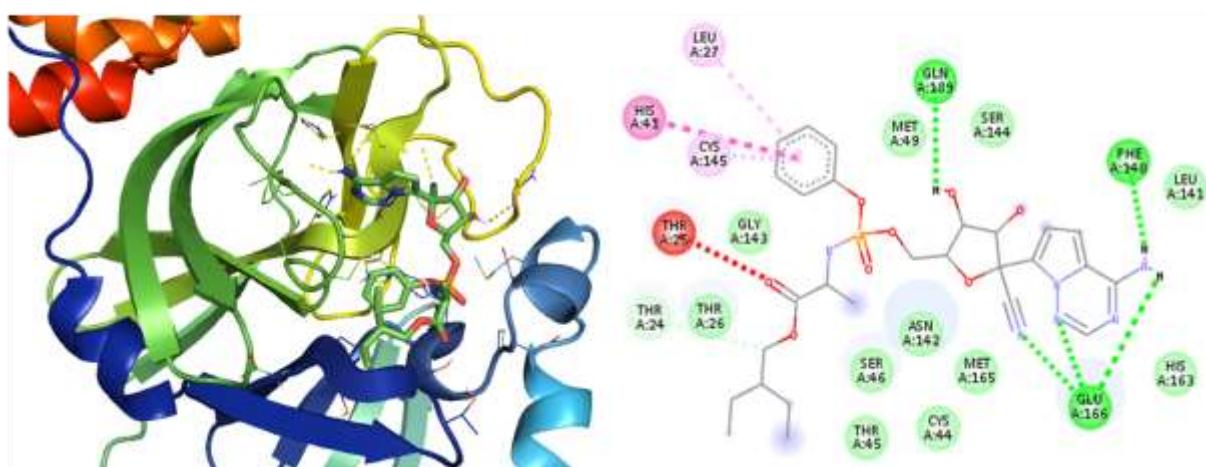
Hydroxychloroquine



Oseltamivir



Remdesivir



Ribavirin

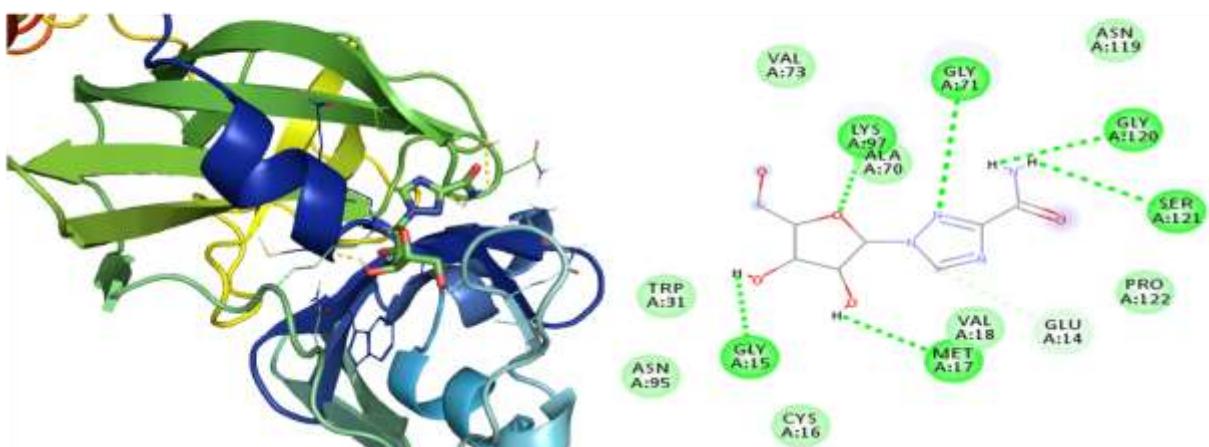
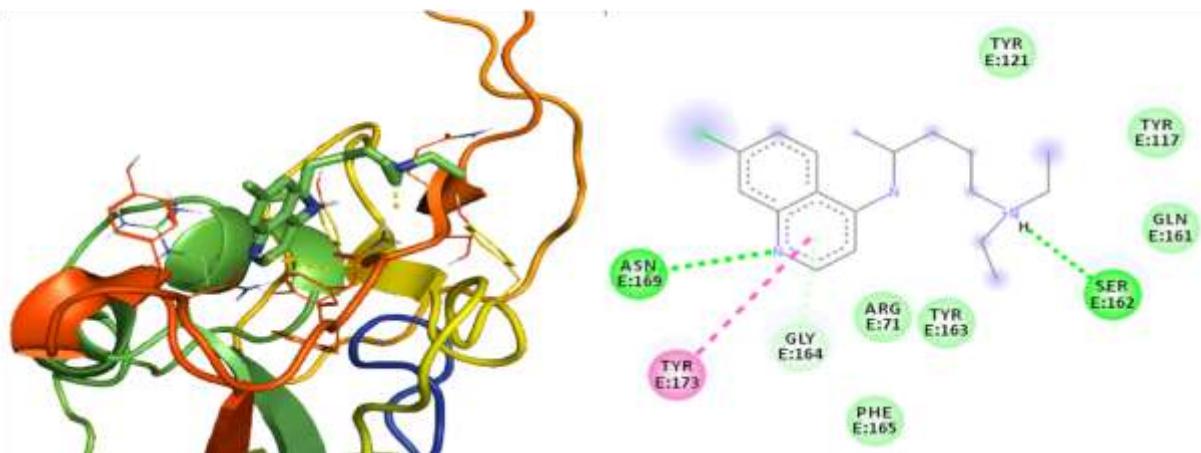
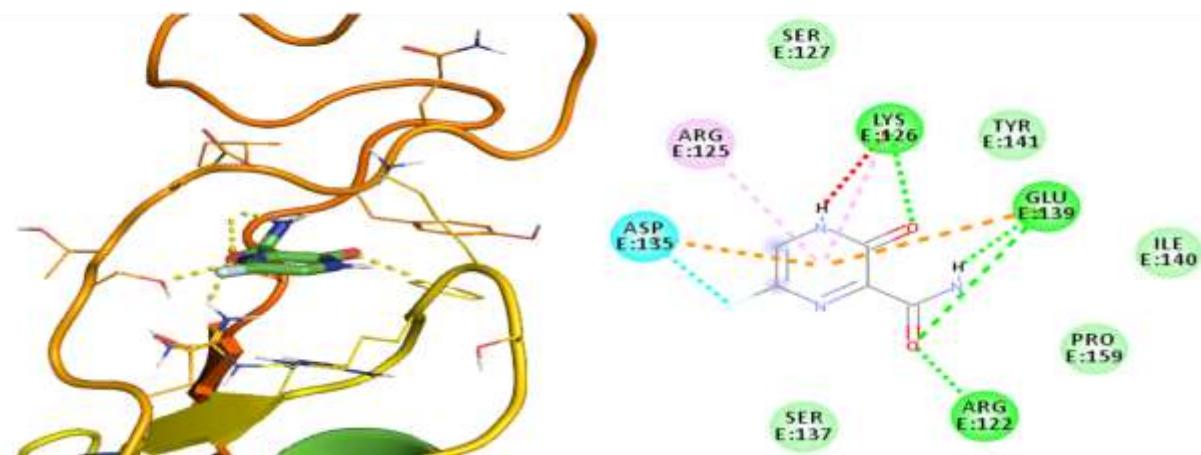


Figure S5: Lowest energy docked pose of a few currently used drugs with SARS-CoV-2 Mpro (PDB ID: 6Y84) and their 2D interaction diagram.

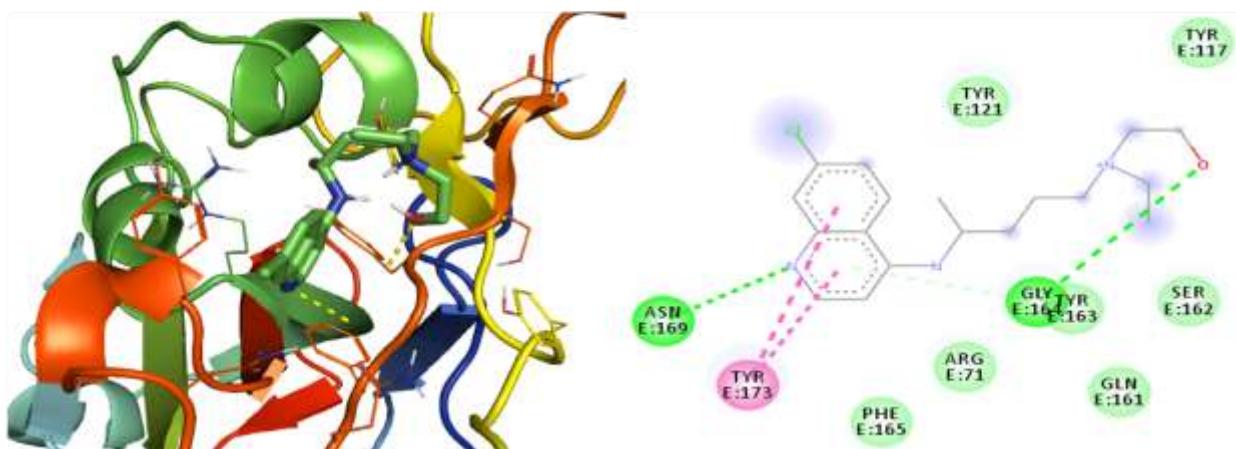
Chloroquine



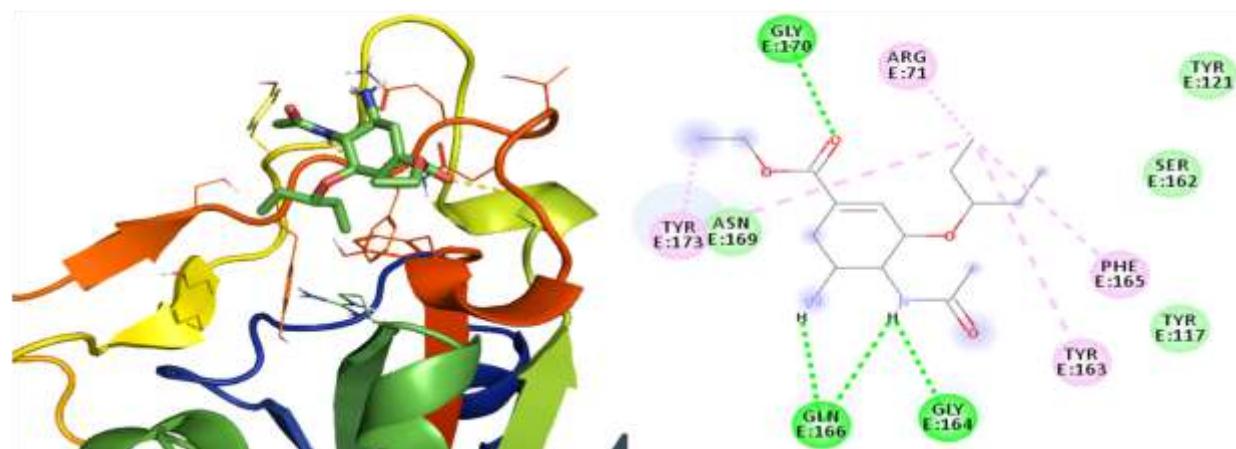
Favipiravir



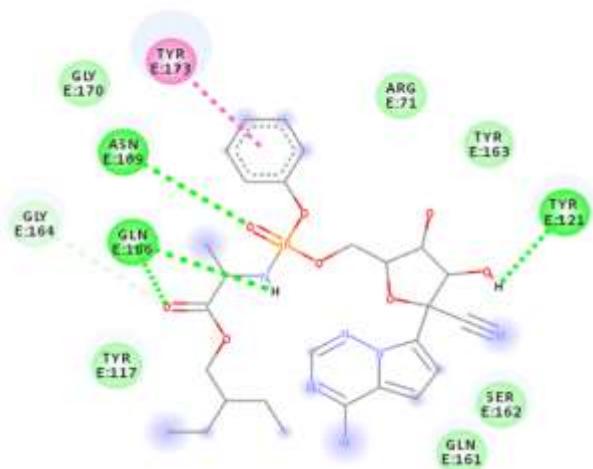
Hydroxychloroquine



Oseltamivir



Remdesivir



Ribavirin

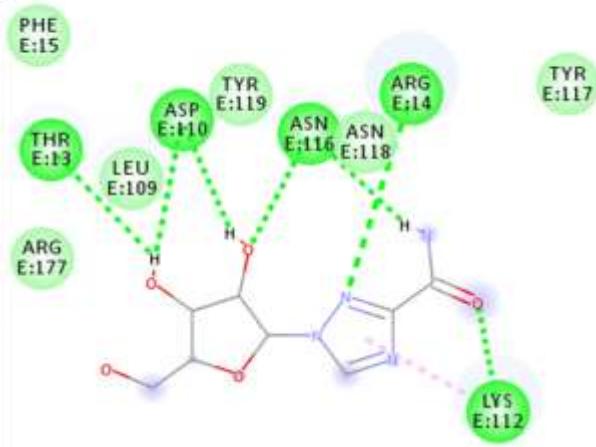
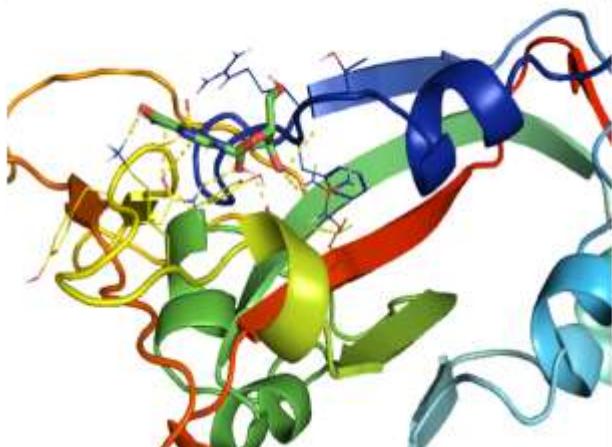


Figure S6: Lowest energy docked pose of a few currently used drugs with SARS-CoV-2 RBD

Spro (PDB ID: 6M0J) and their 2D interaction diagram.

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