

Supplementary figure 1. 2D structure of the 150 known SARS-CoV-2 M-pro inhibitors extracted from the bibliography. Covalent warheads are highlighted in red. 2D structures were drawn from the SMILES using the RDKit library.

Supplementary figure 2. 2D structure of the 81 SARS-CoV-2 M-pro inhibitors from the COVID Moonshot project used for validation. Covalent warheads are highlighted in red. 2D structures were drawn from the SMILES using the RDKit library.

Supplementary figure 3. 2D structure of the 113 compounds from the COVID Moonshot project that are inactive against SARS-CoV-2 M-pro and which were used for validation. Covalent warheads are highlighted in red. 2D structures were drawn from the SMILES using the RDKit library.

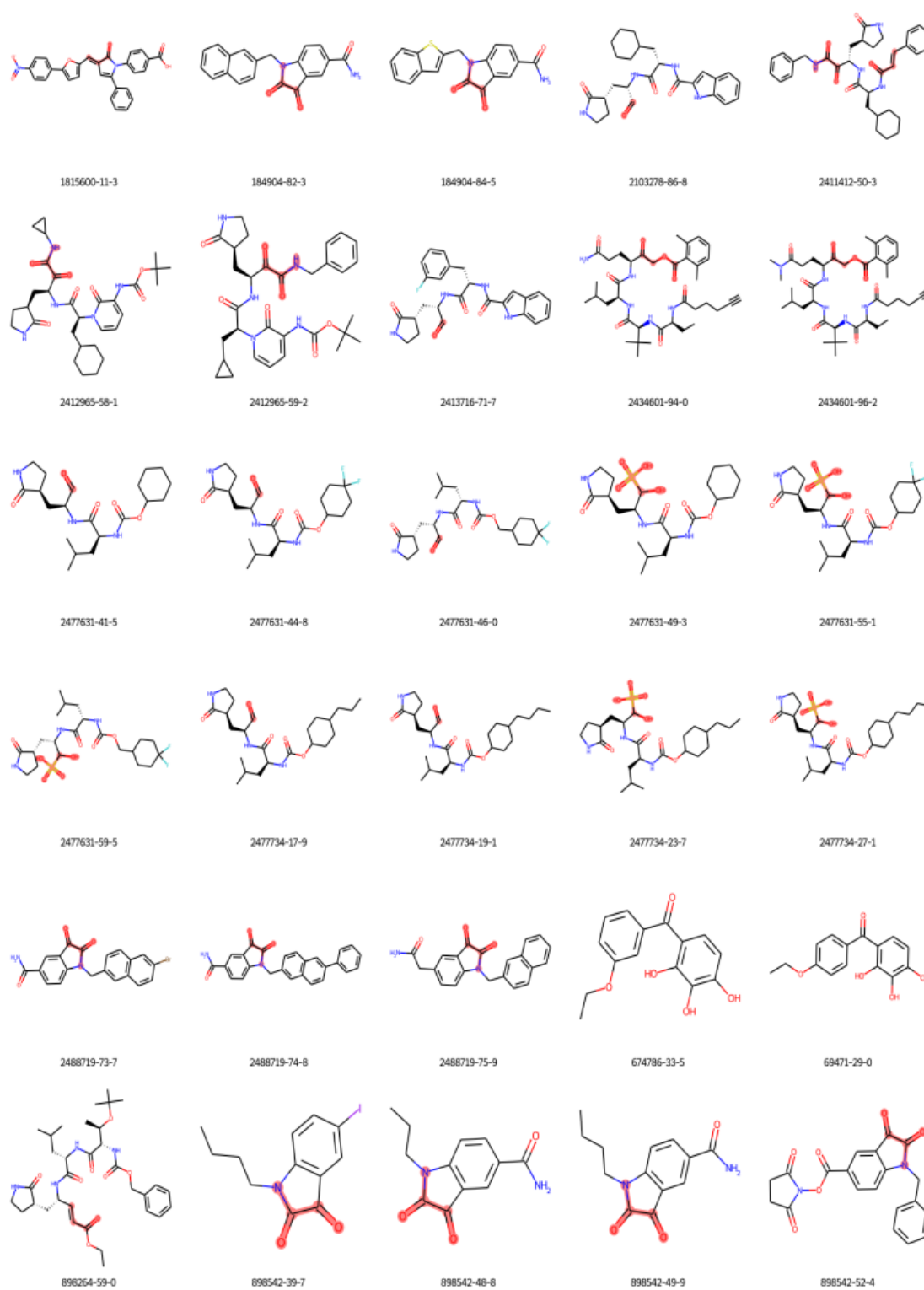
Supplementary figure 4. Correlation between the highest docking scores from five different docking methods (FRED, Glide HTVS, Glide SP, Glide XP and AutoDock Vina) and the experimental inhibitory activity, measured as pIC_{50} , of a group of 150 M-pro inhibitors extracted from the literature (A-E) and 81 M-pro inhibitors from the COVID Moonshot project (F-J). The protein from the 6WQF PDB structure was used for docking. Data has been adjusted to a linear regression and the correlation coefficient is displayed in gray. Covalent and non-covalent inhibitors are also represented separately in orange and blue, respectively.

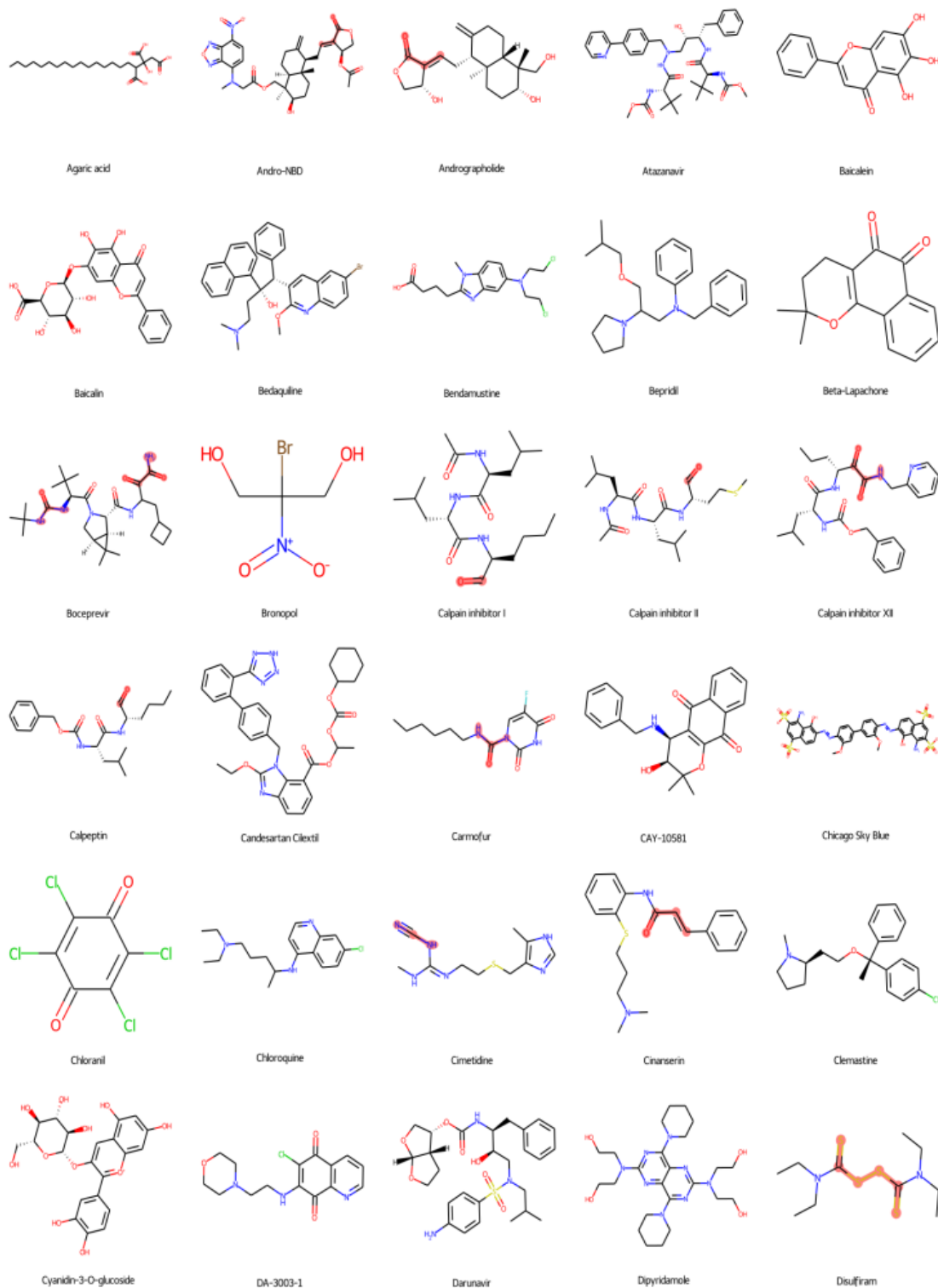
Supplementary figure 5. Correlation between the binding energy, calculated as the ΔG of the MM-GBSA method, and the experimental inhibitory activity, measured as pIC_{50} , of a group of 150 M-pro inhibitors extracted from the literature (A-E) and 81 M-pro inhibitors from the COVID Moonshot project (F-J). The protein from the 6WQF PDB structure was used for docking. The poses with the highest docking scores from each of the five different docking methods (FRED, Glide HTVS, Glide SP, Glide XP and AutoDock Vina) were used as the input to the MM-GBSA program to estimate the binding energy. Data has been adjusted to a linear regression and the correlation coefficient is displayed in gray. Covalent and non-covalent inhibitors are also represented separately in orange and blue, respectively.

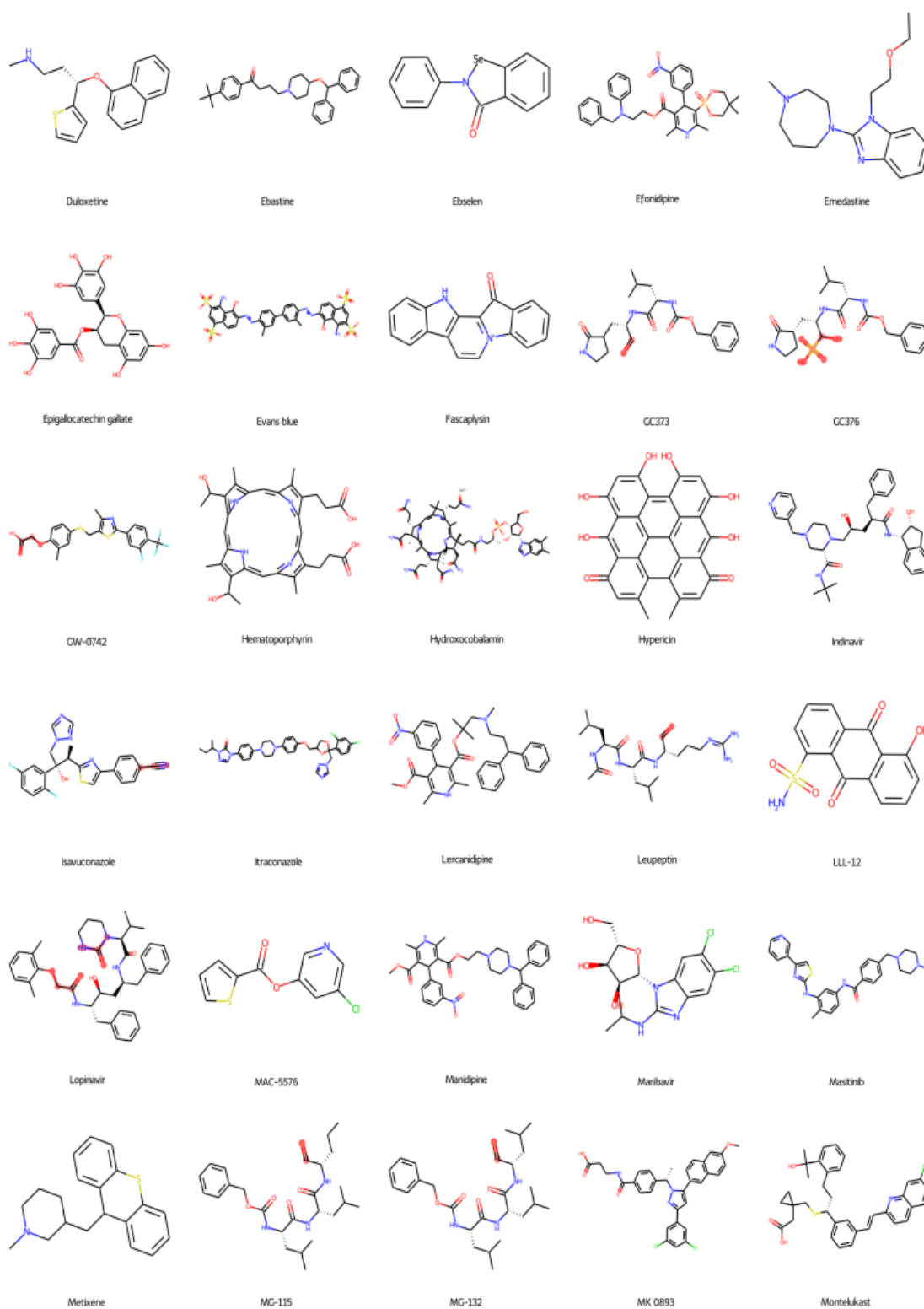
Supplementary figure 6. ROC curves obtained from the docking scores of five different docking methods (FRED, Glide HTVS, Glide SP, Glide XP and AutoDock Vina) (A-E) and the ΔG calculated with the MM-GBSA program (F-J) of a group of known SARS-CoV-2 M-pro inhibitors and compounds with no activity against M-pro from the COVID Moonshot initiative. The protein from the 6WQF PDB structure was used for docking. Covalent, non-covalent and the whole set of inhibitors are represented separately. The area under the curve (AUC) values are displayed for each group.

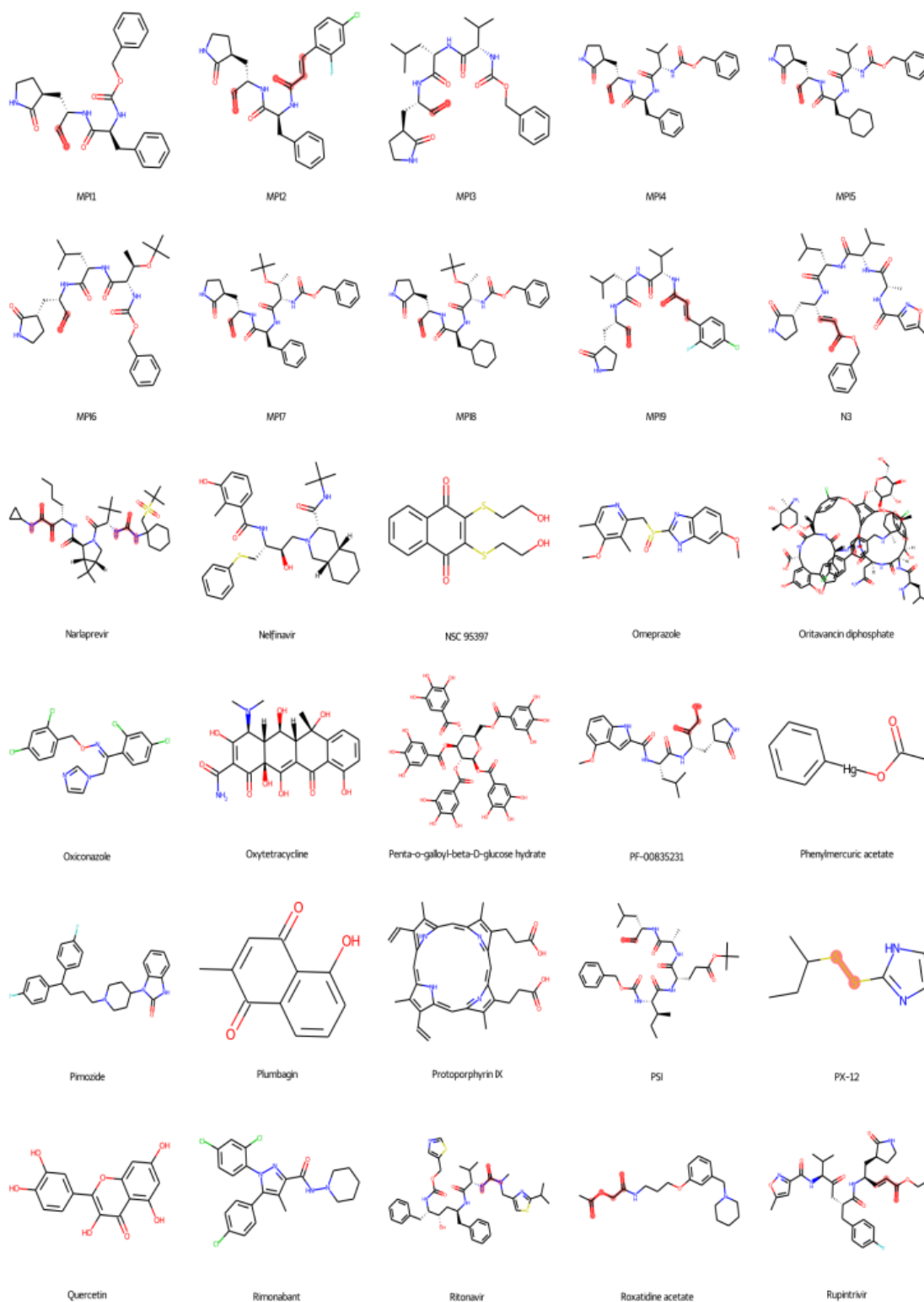
Supplementary figure 7. Correlation between the pIC_{50} and the ΔG values estimated with the KDeep server from the best docking poses from five different docking methods (FRED, Glide HTVS, Glide SP, Glide XP and AutoDock Vina) (A-E) and the 6WQF M-pro structure of a group of 40 non-covalent SARS-CoV-2 M-pro inhibitors that were co-crystallized with the SARS-CoV-2 M-pro protein.

Figure S1









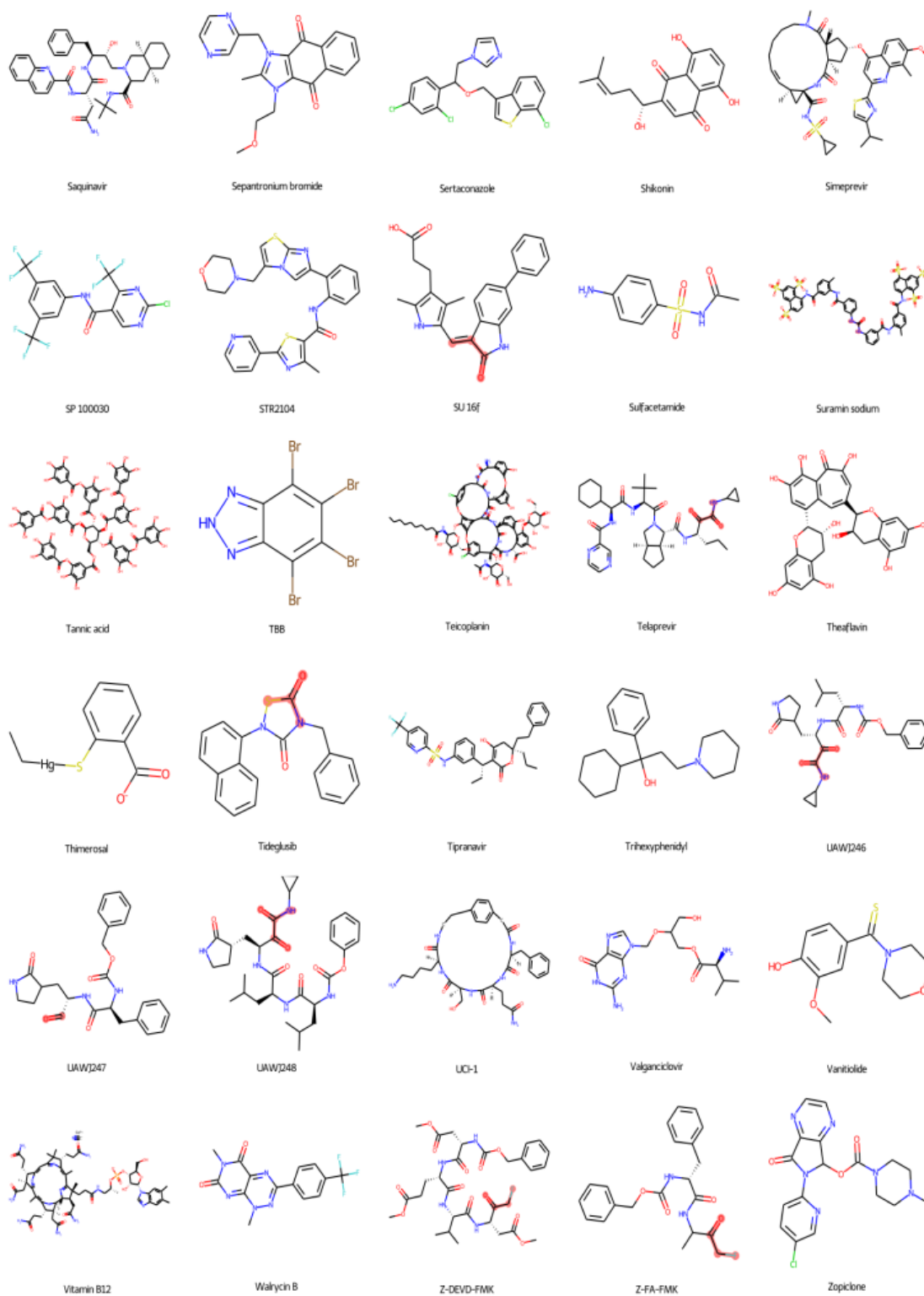
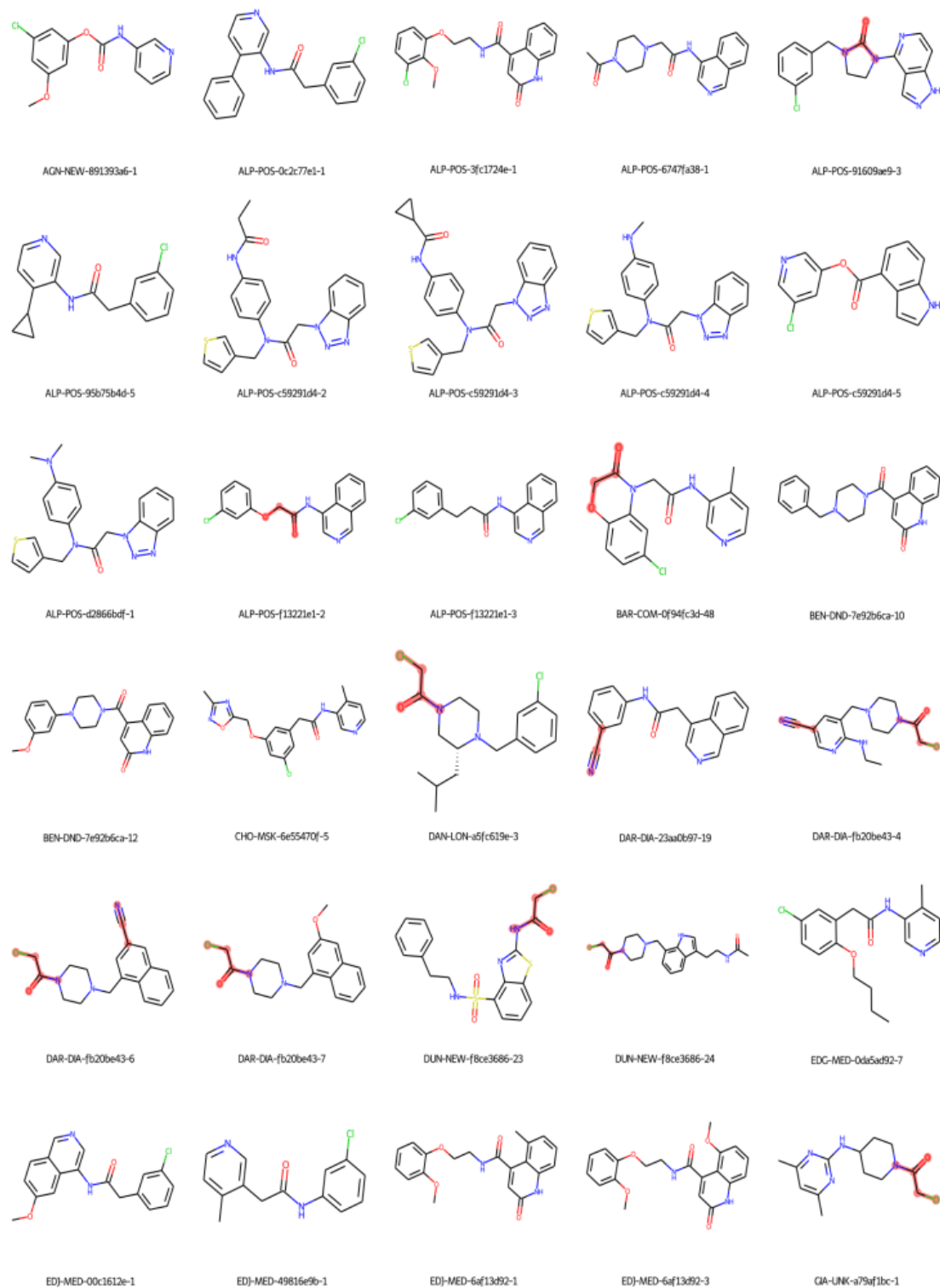
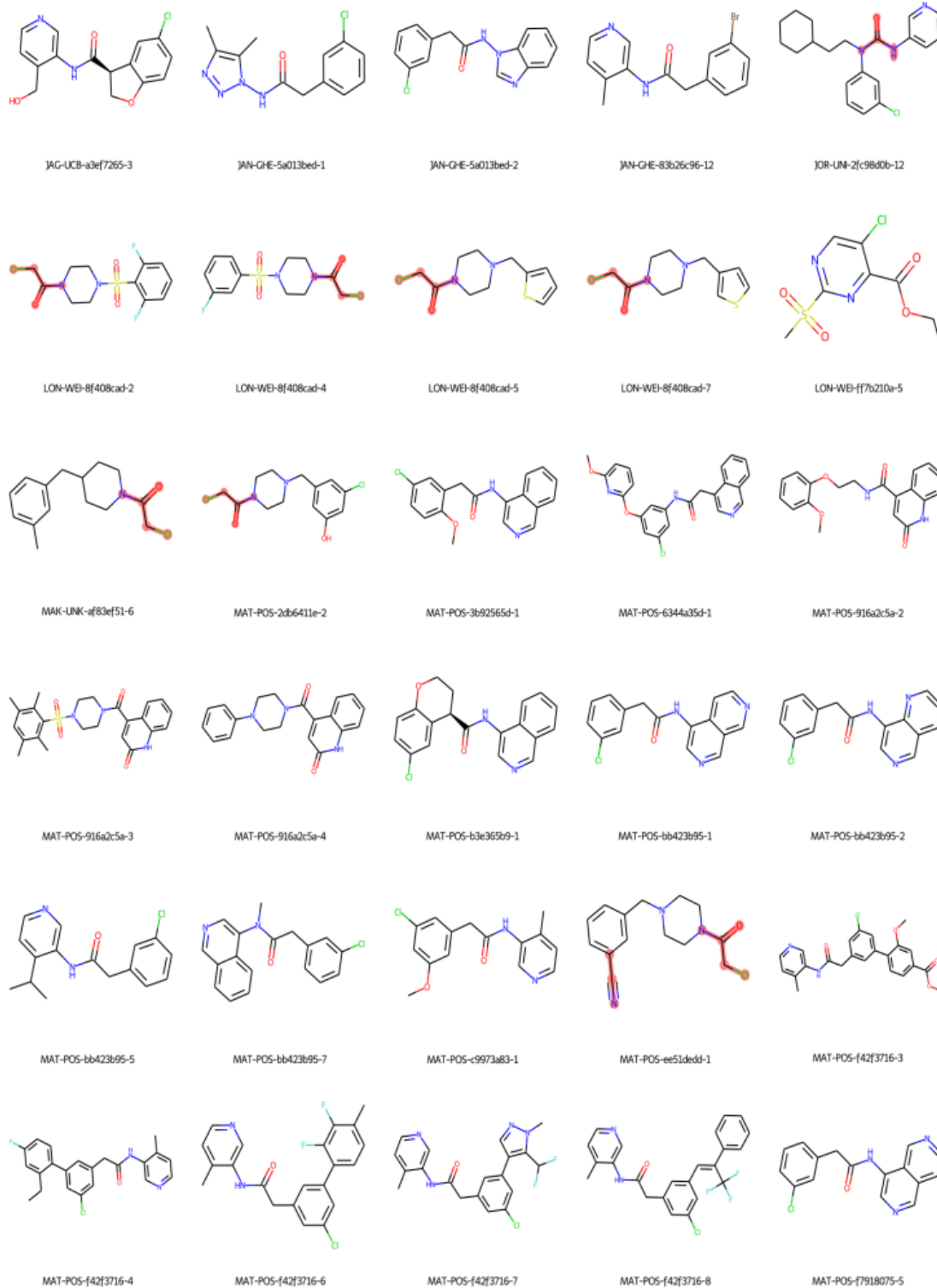


Figure S2





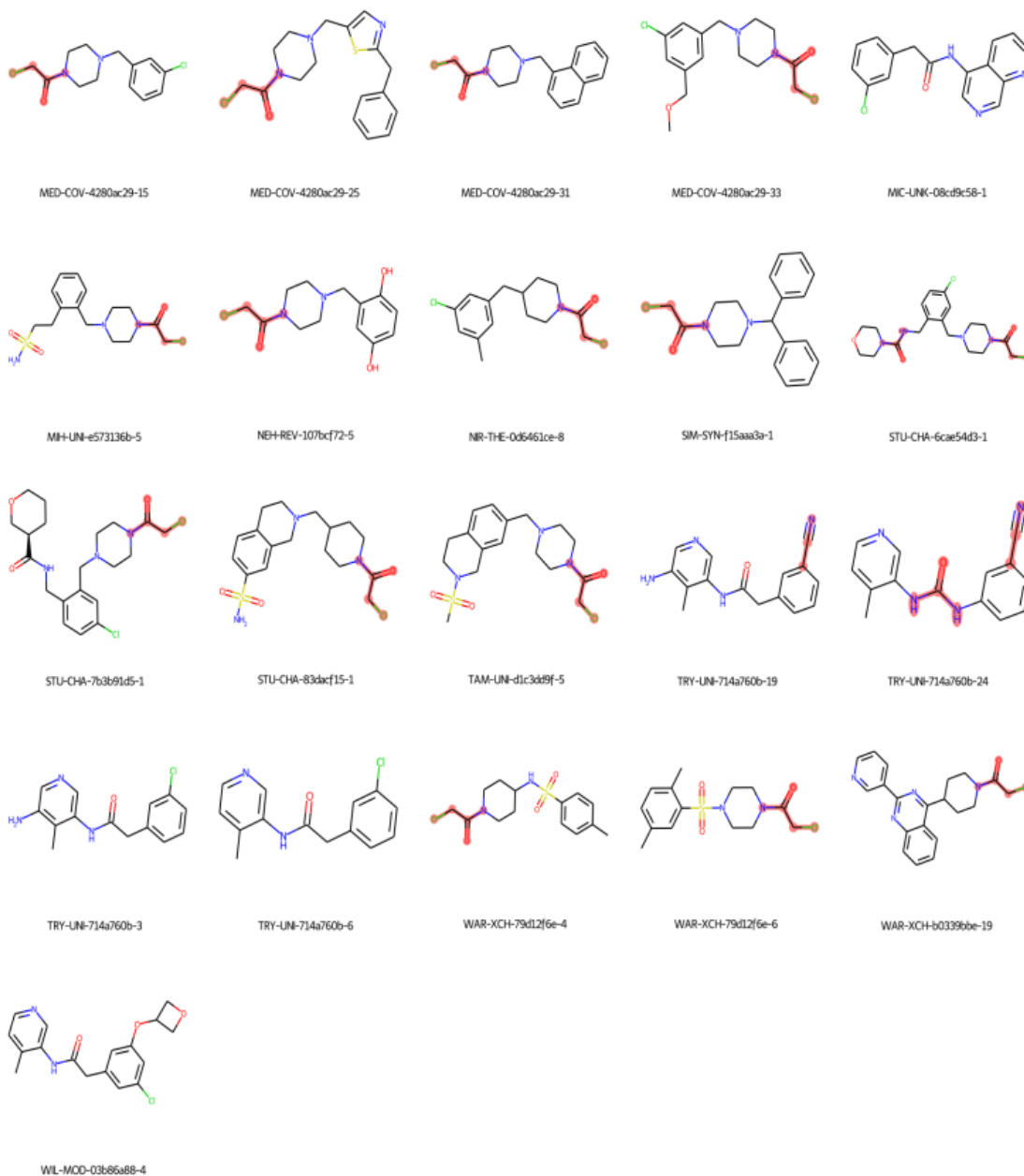
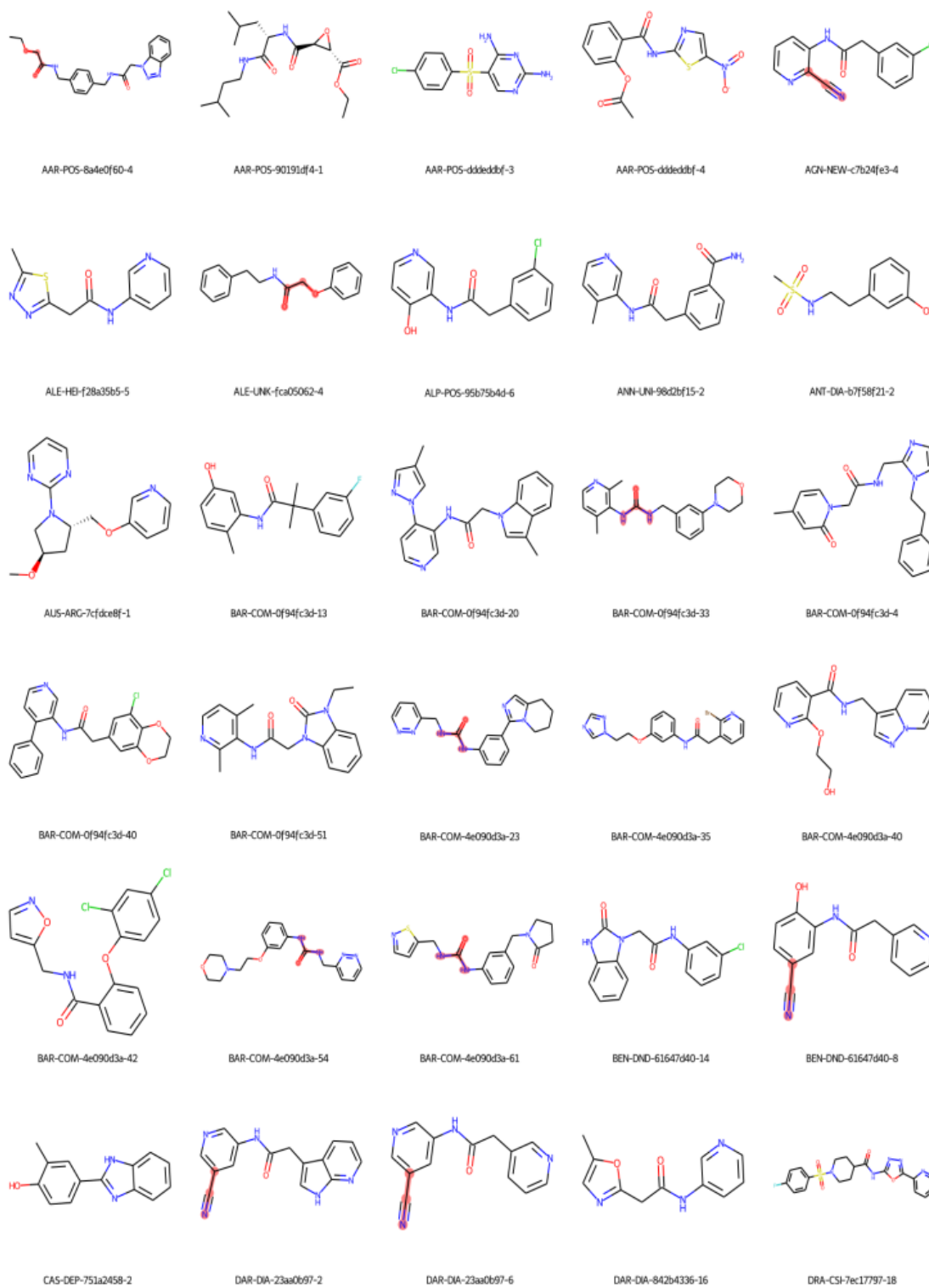
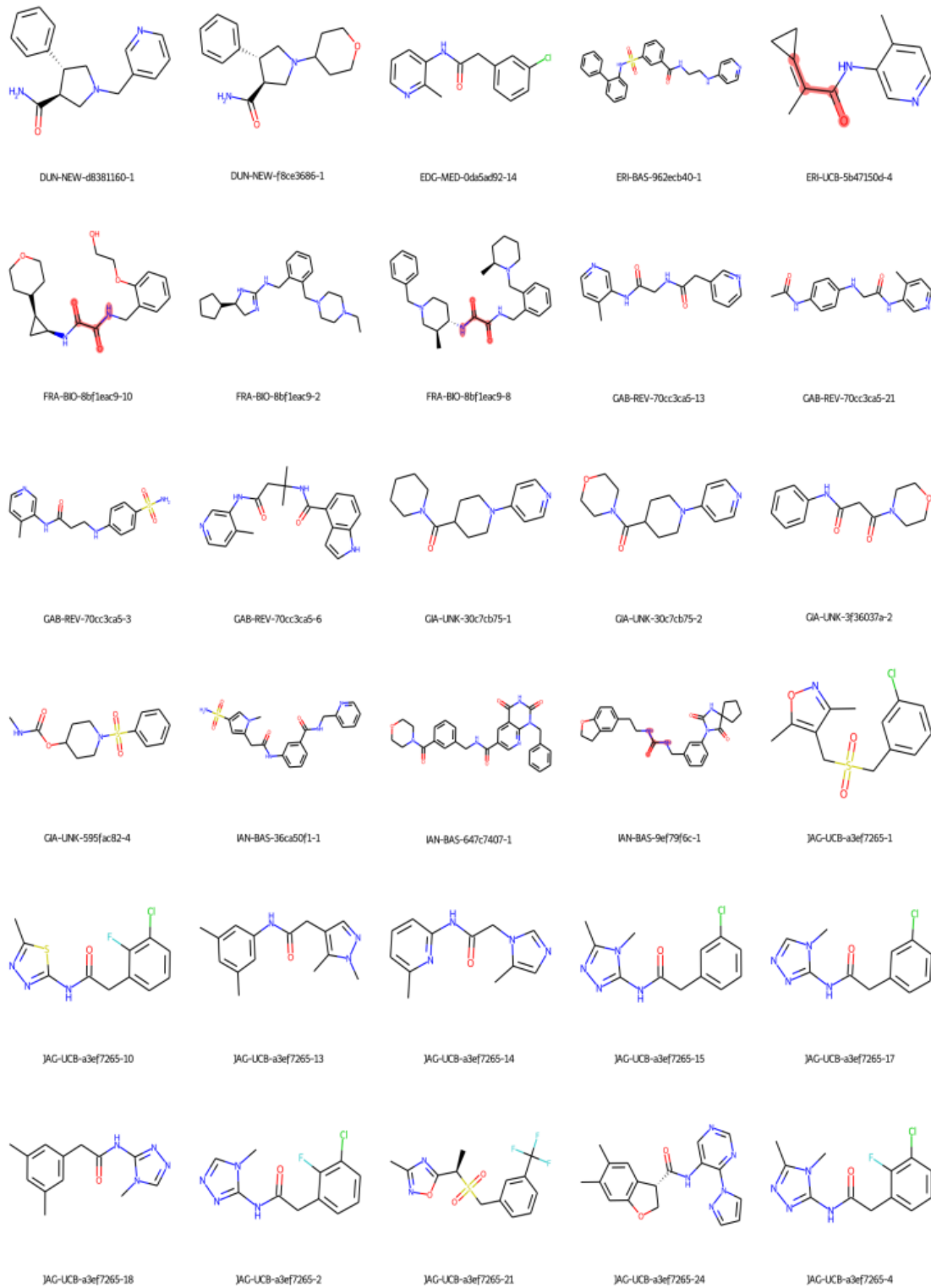
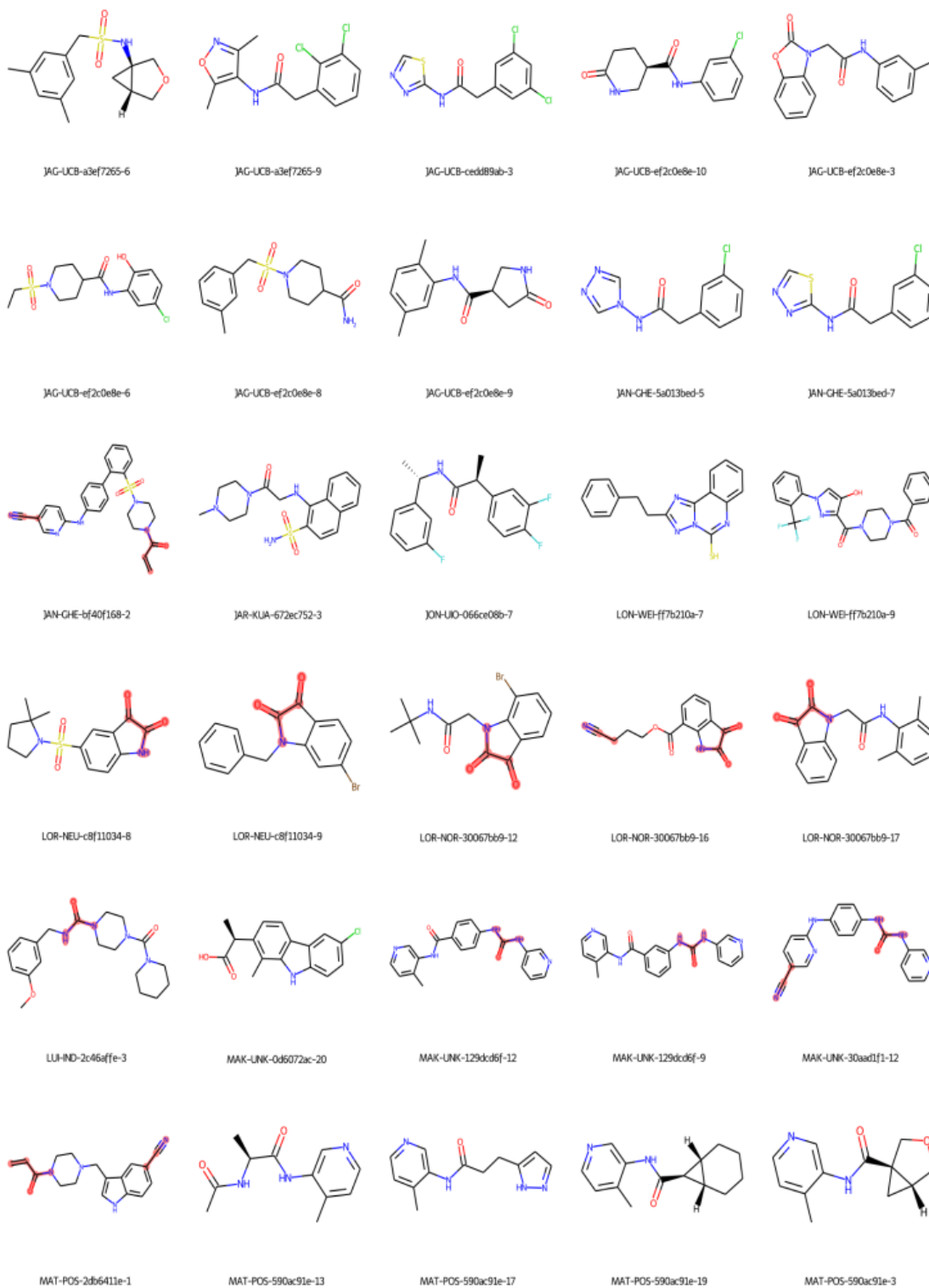


Figure S3







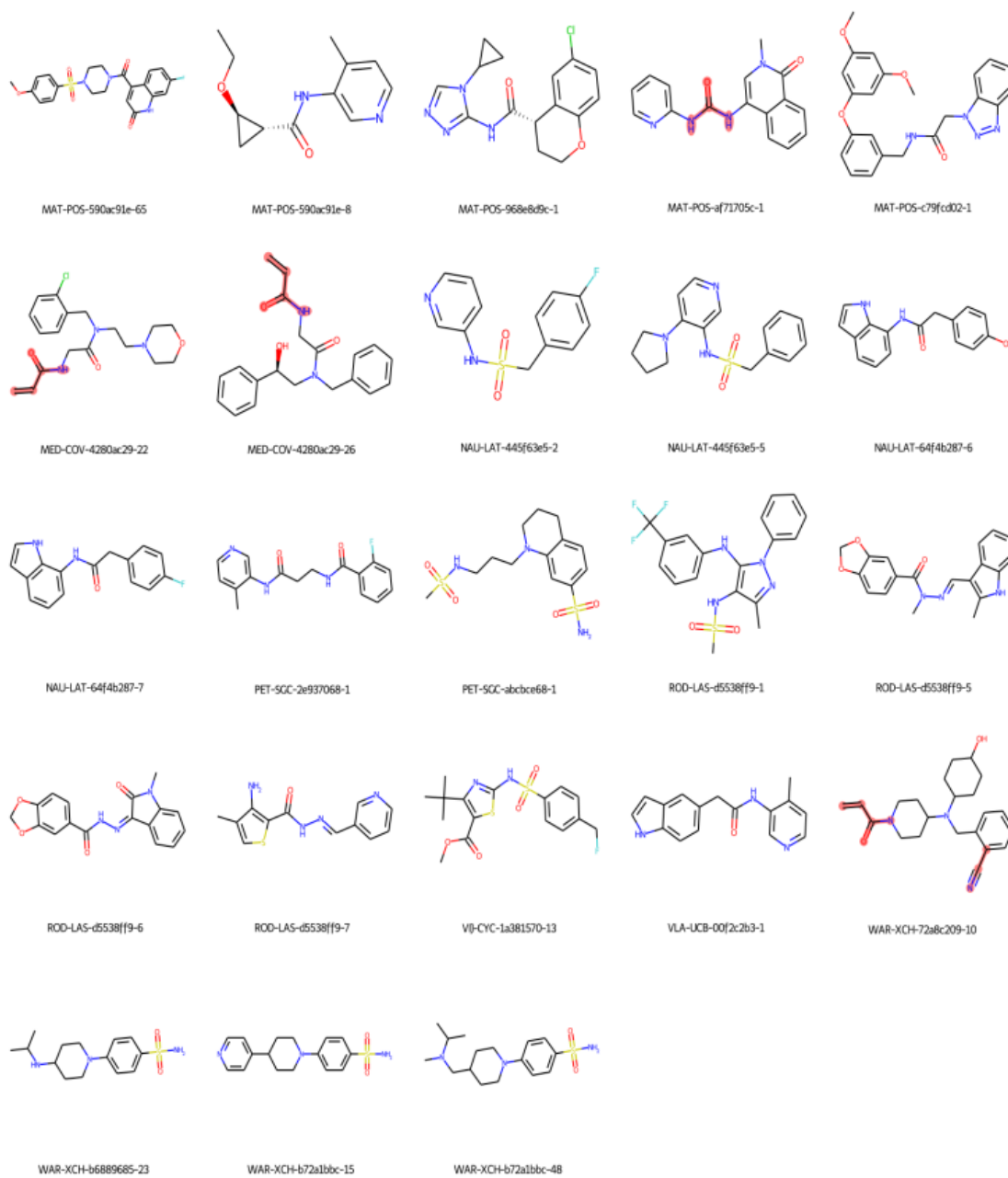


Figure S4

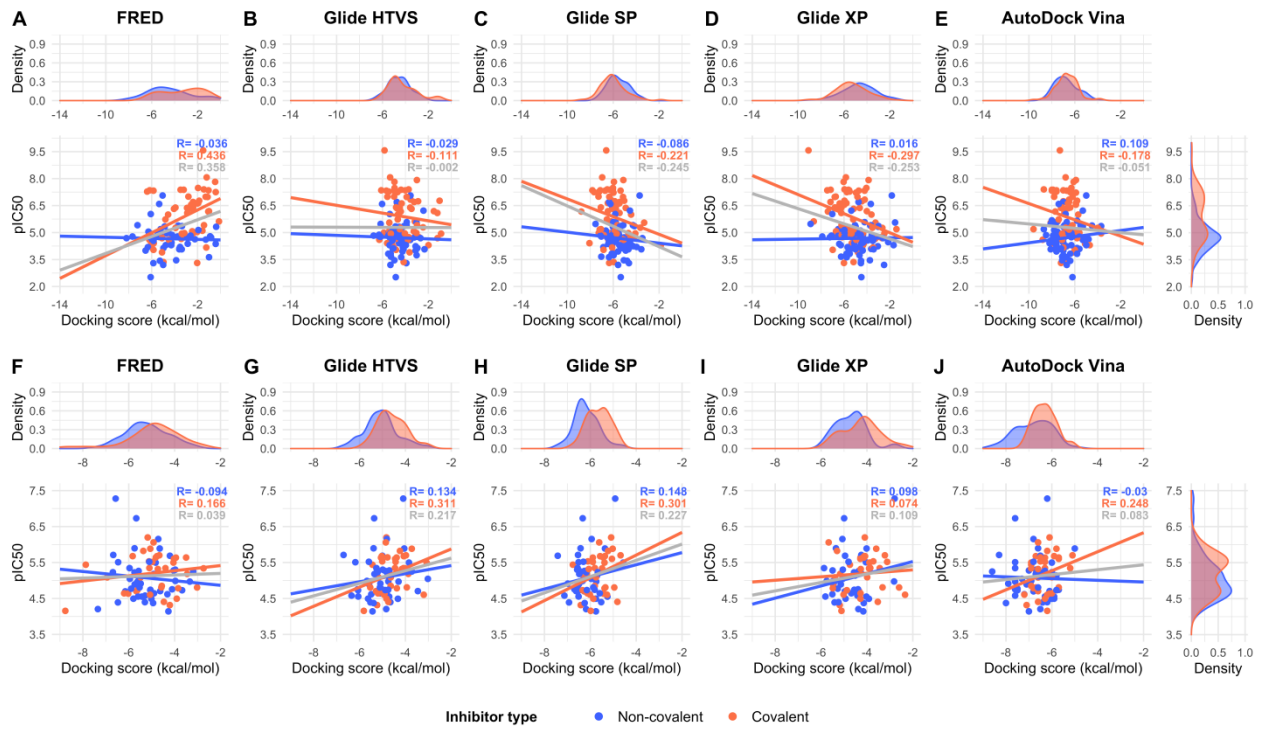


Figure S5

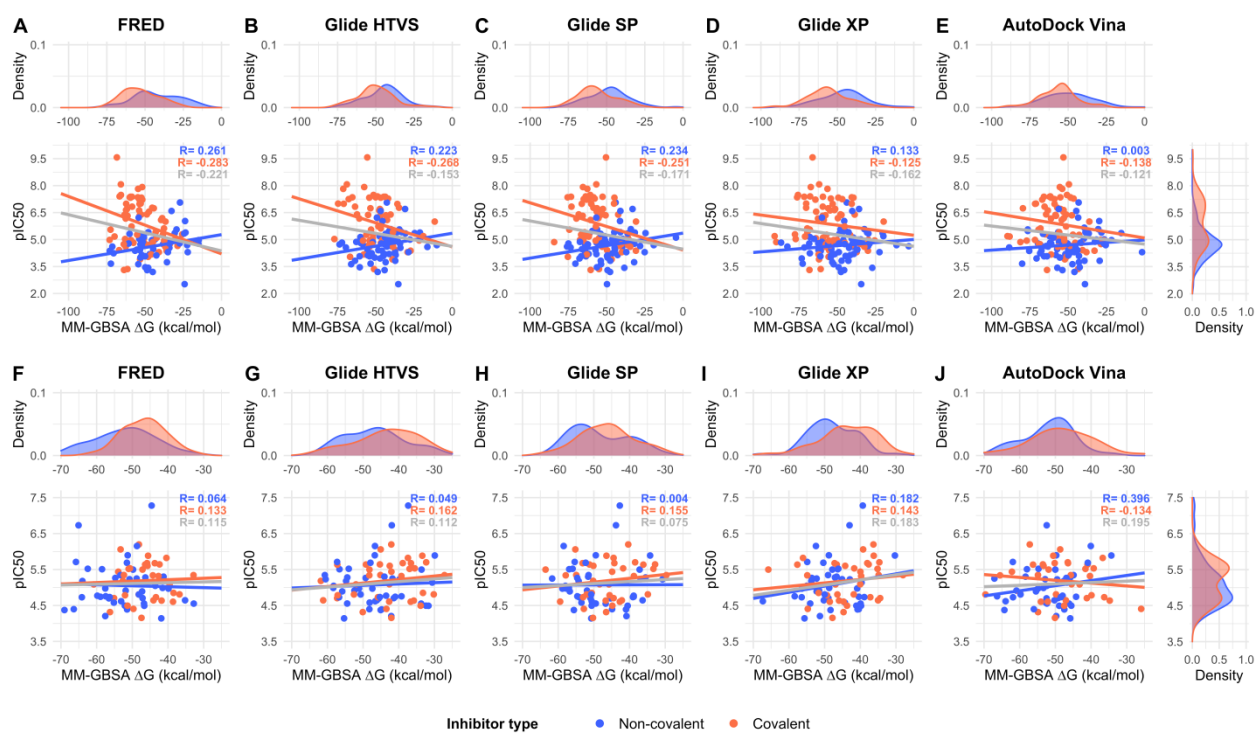


Figure S6

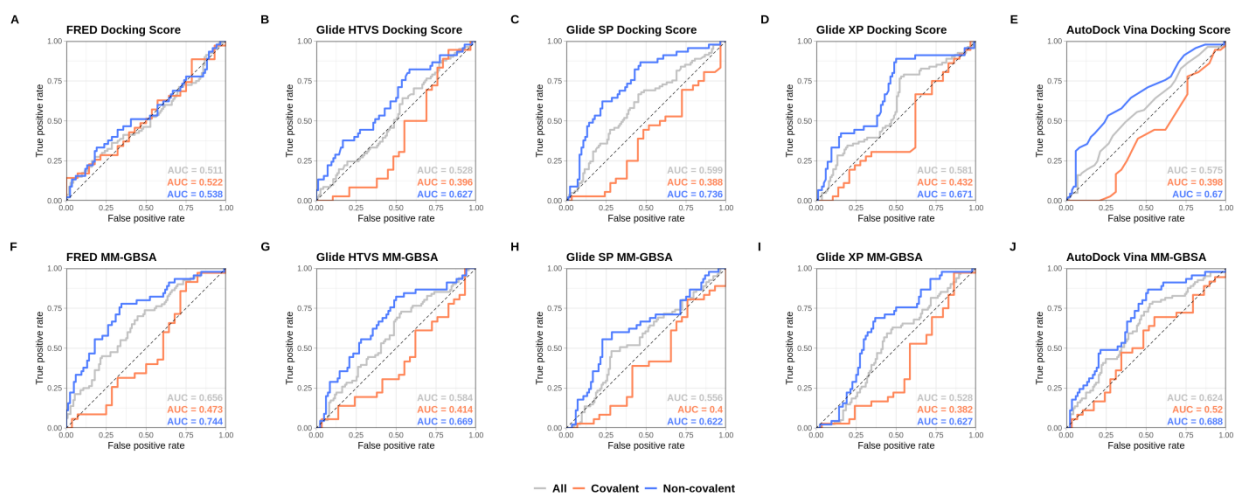


Figure S7

