

Supporting information

Binding of Inhibitors to the Monomeric and Dimeric SARS-CoV-2 Mpro

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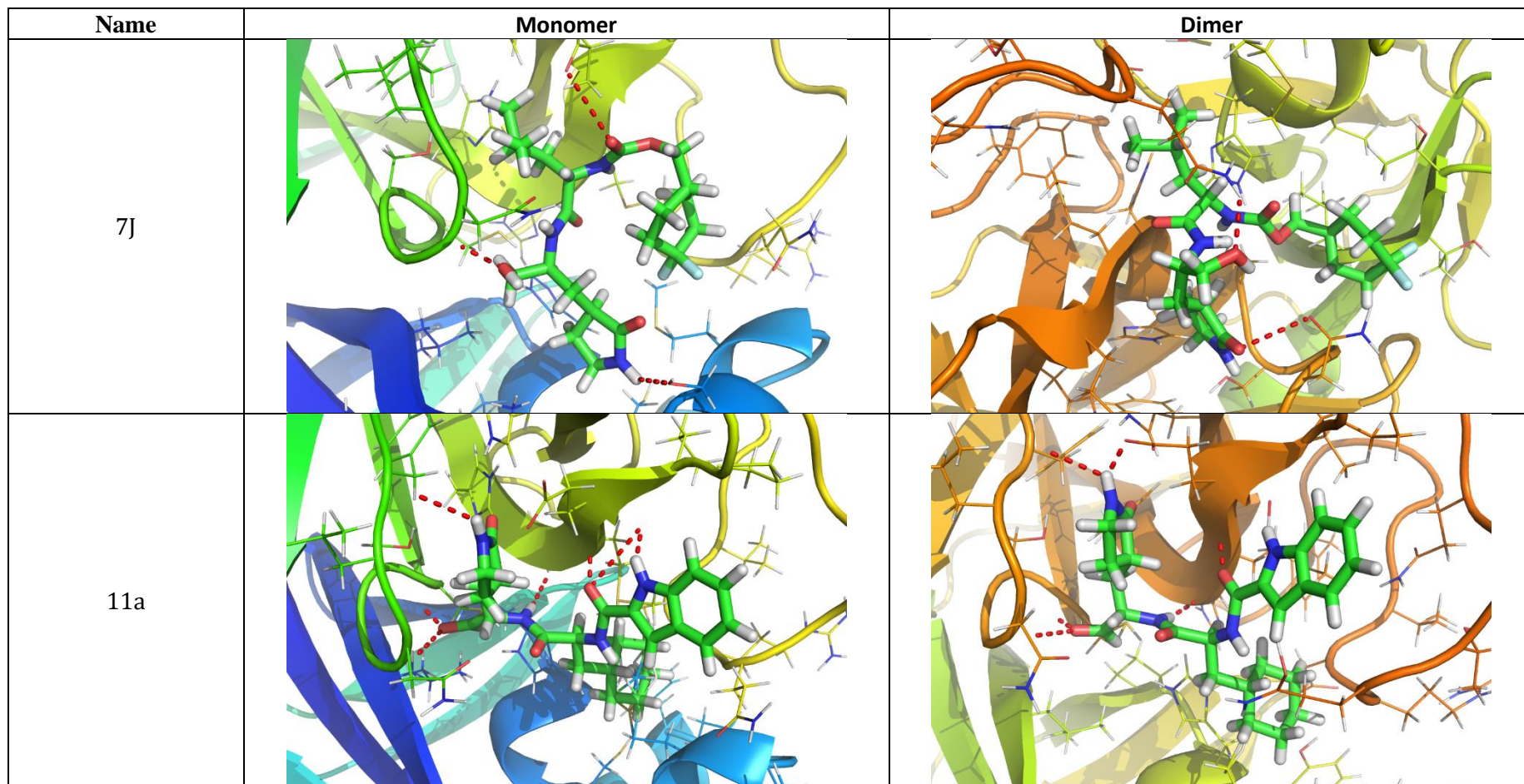
^f*Graduate University of Science and Technology, Vietnam Academy of Science and Technology, Hanoi, Vietnam*

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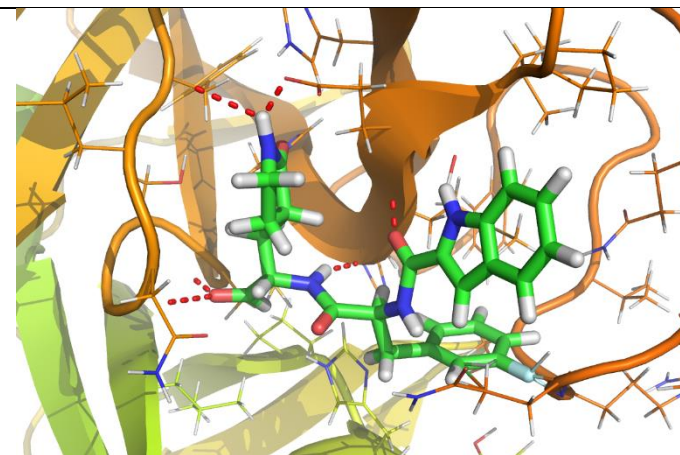
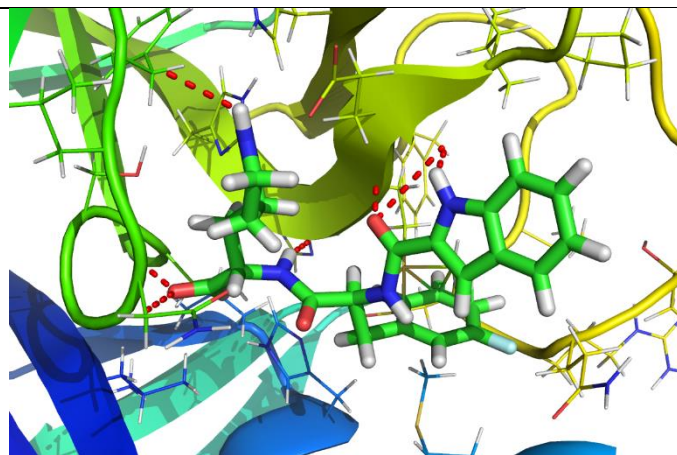
^h*Laboratory of Theoretical and Computational Biophysics, Ton Duc Thang University, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam*

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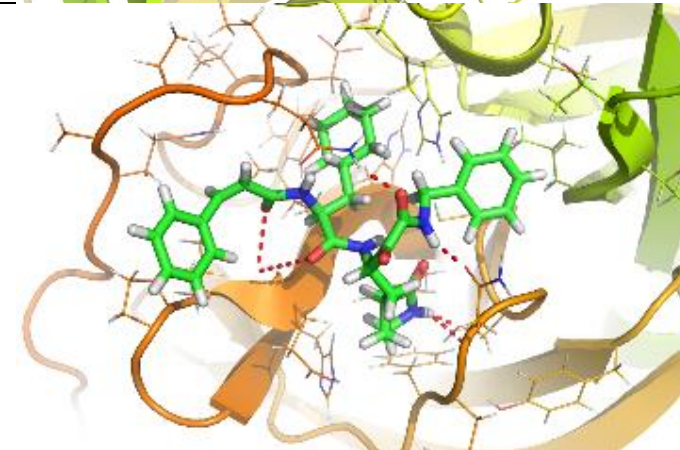
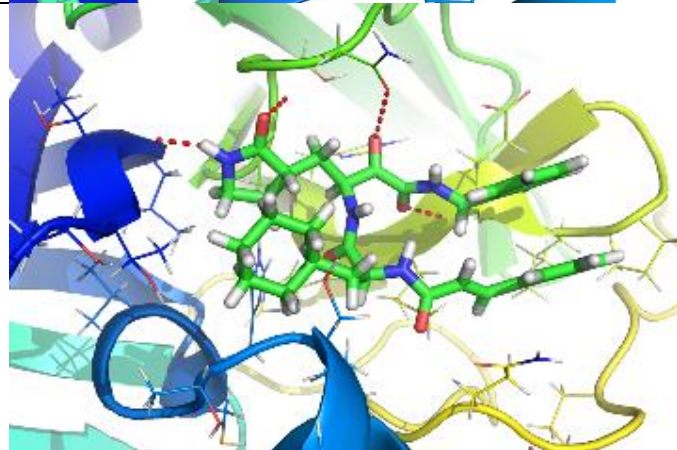
Table S1. The binding pose of ligands to SARS-CoV-2 Mpro via PyMOL.



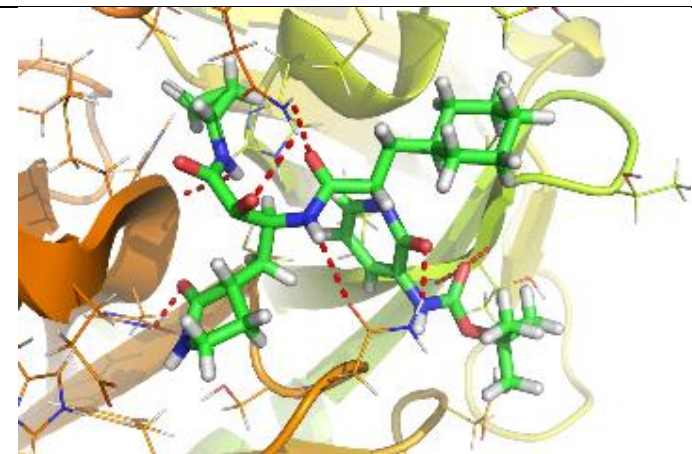
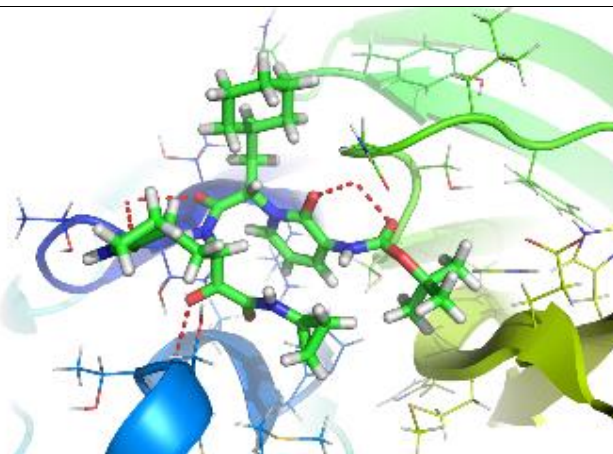
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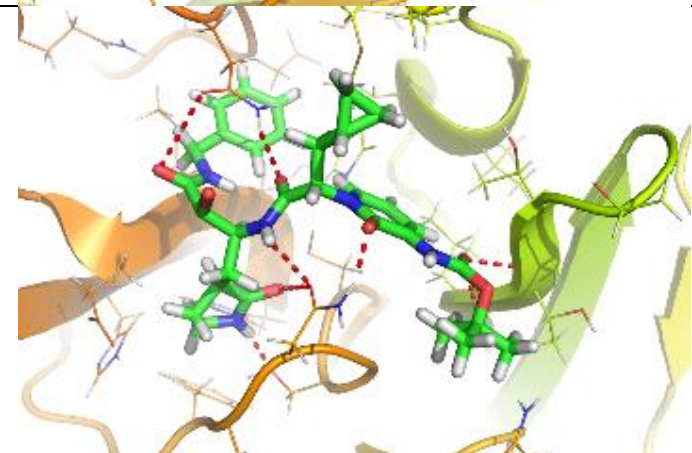
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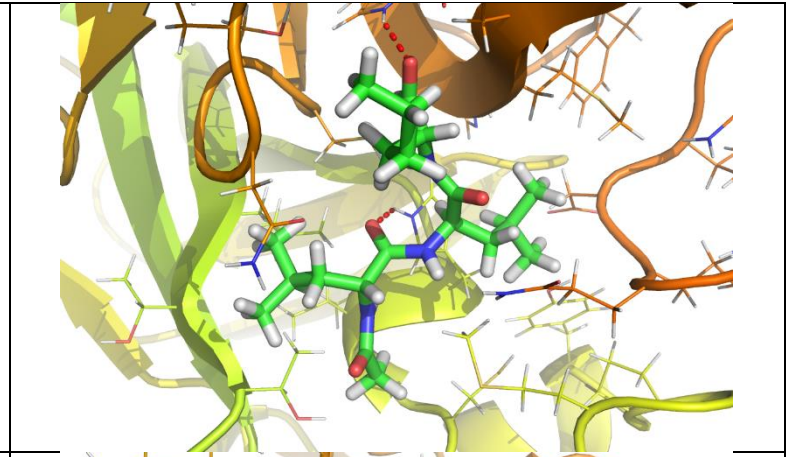
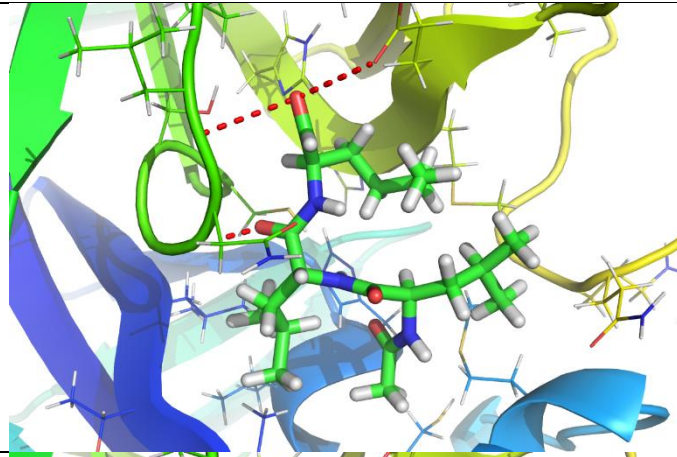
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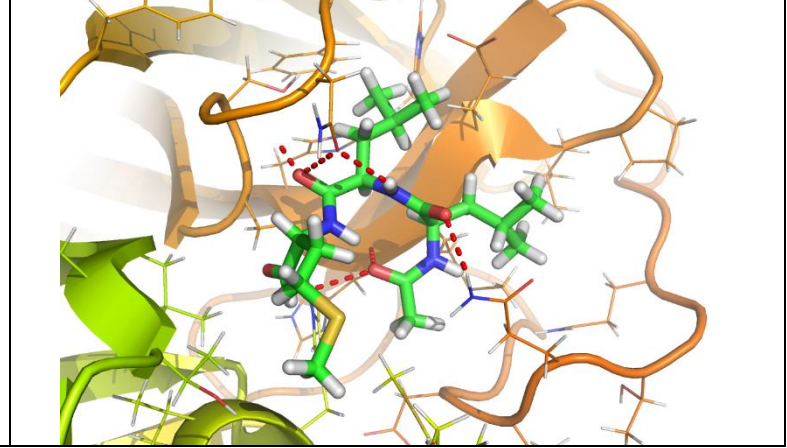
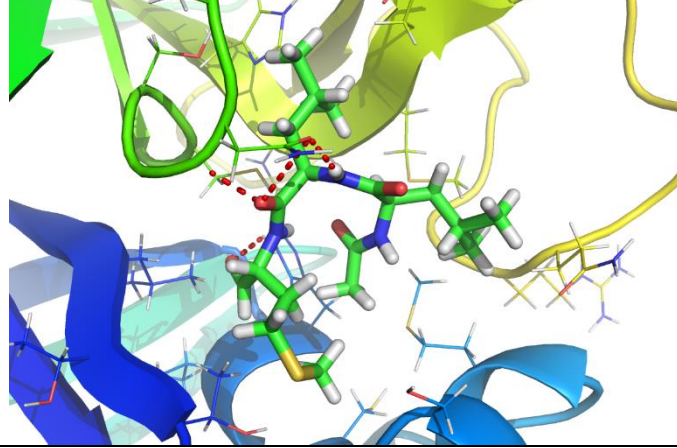
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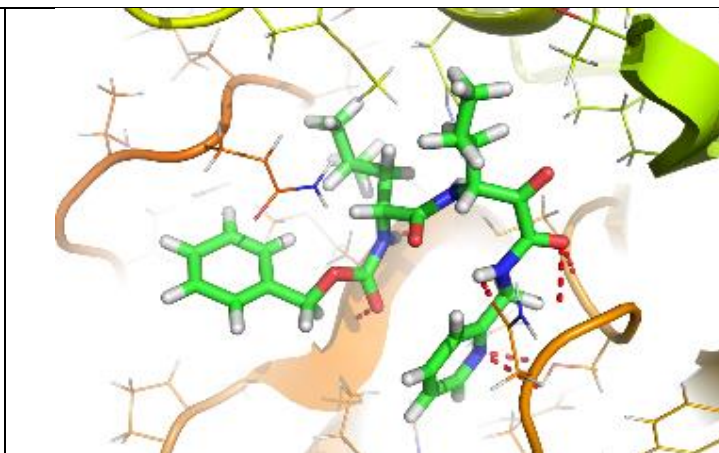
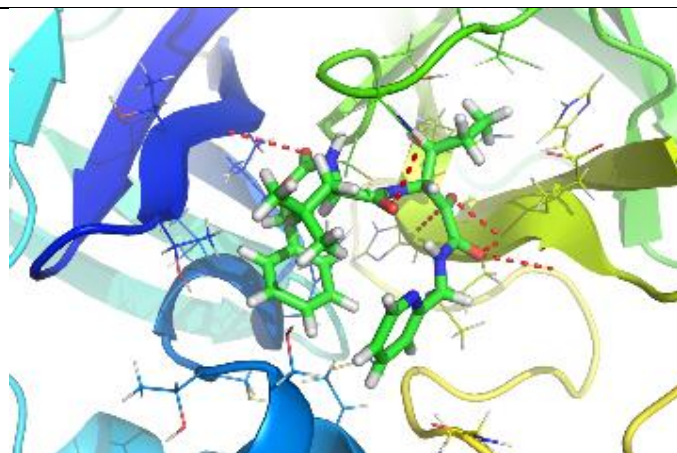
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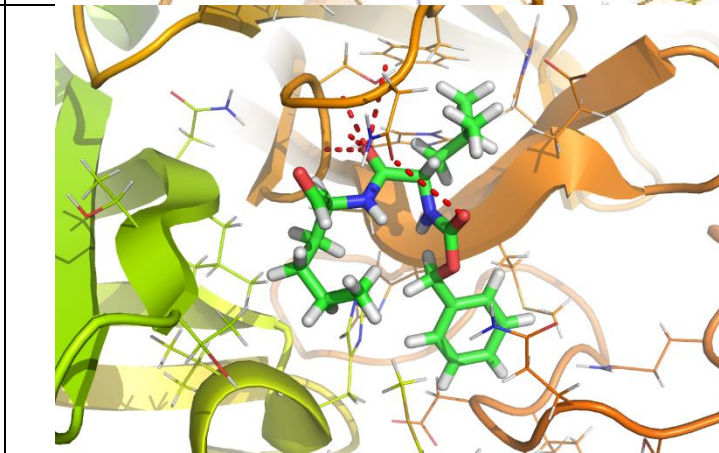
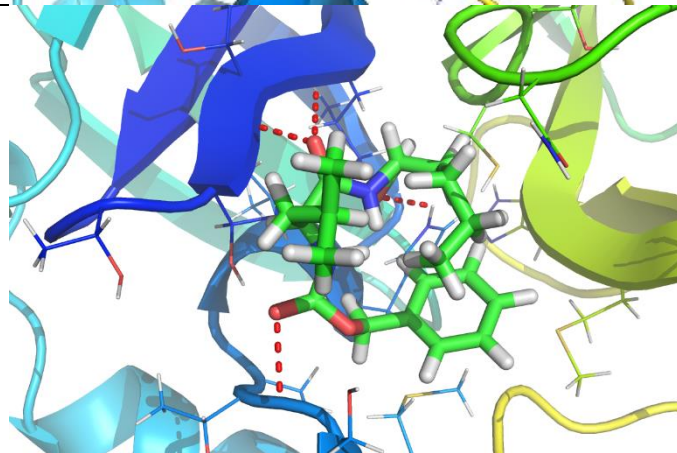
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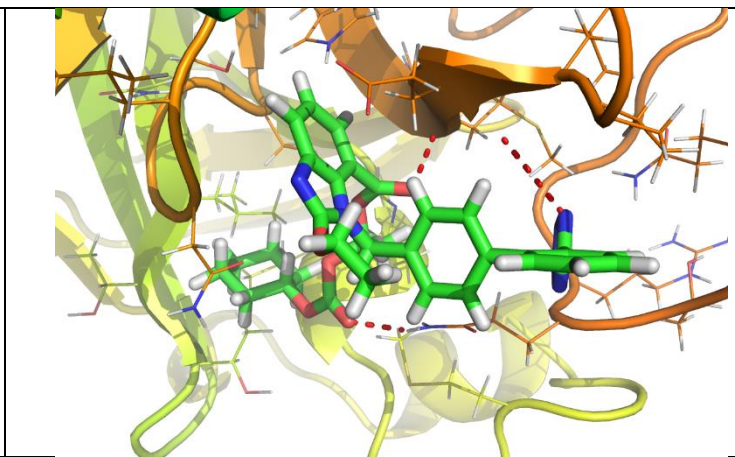
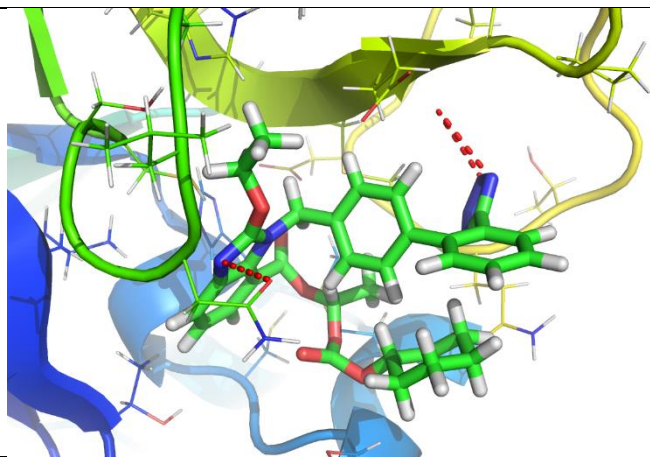
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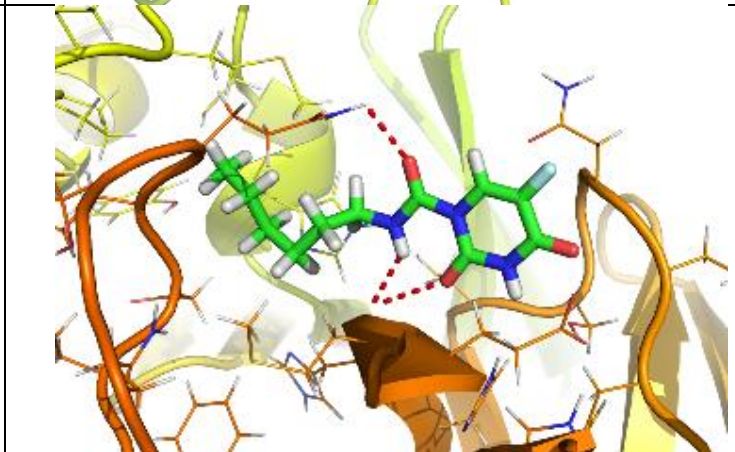
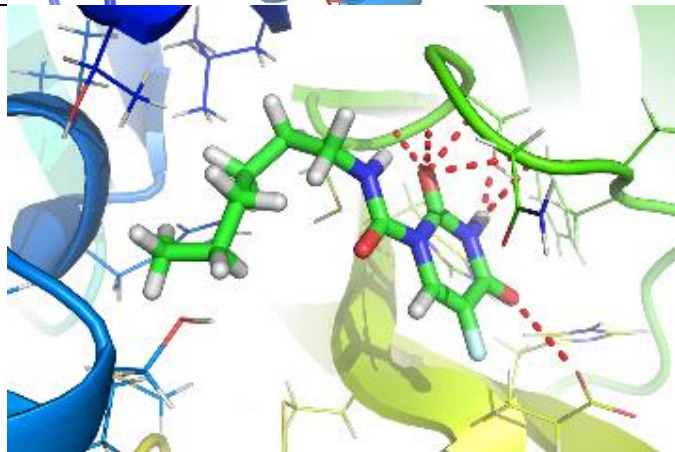
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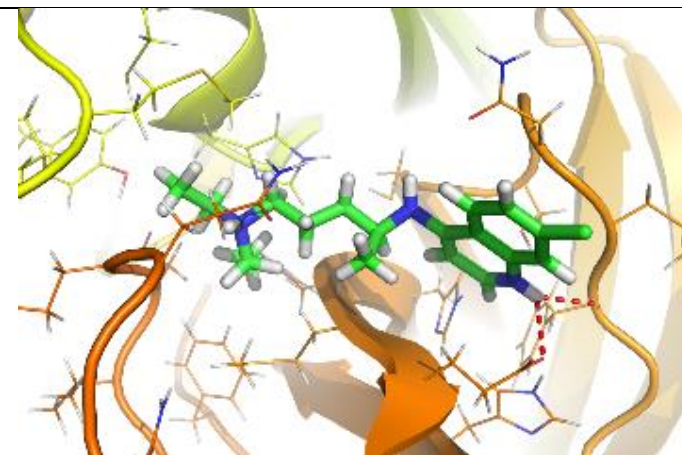
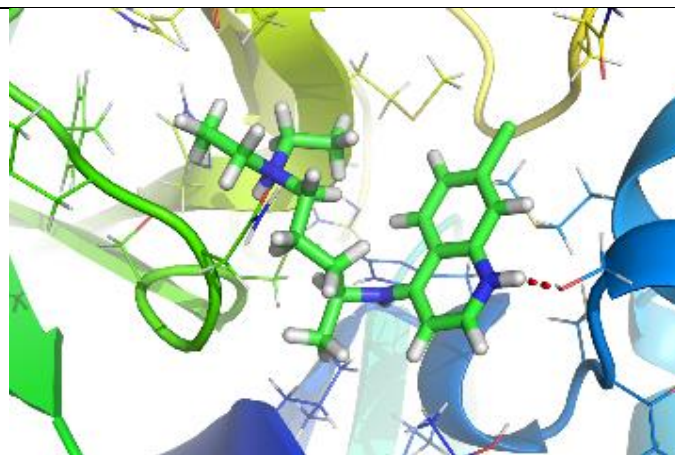
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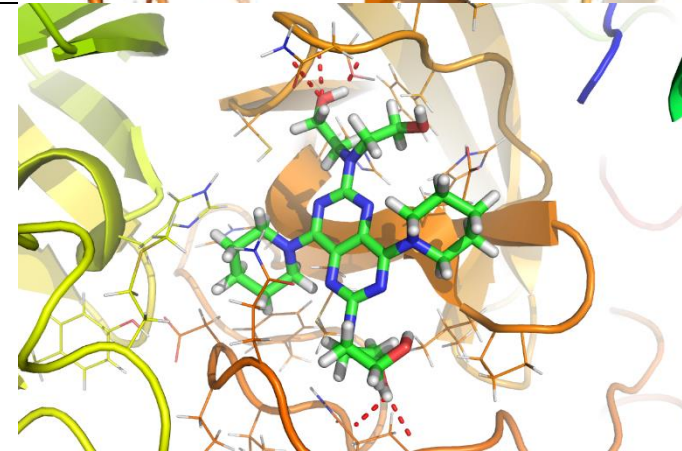
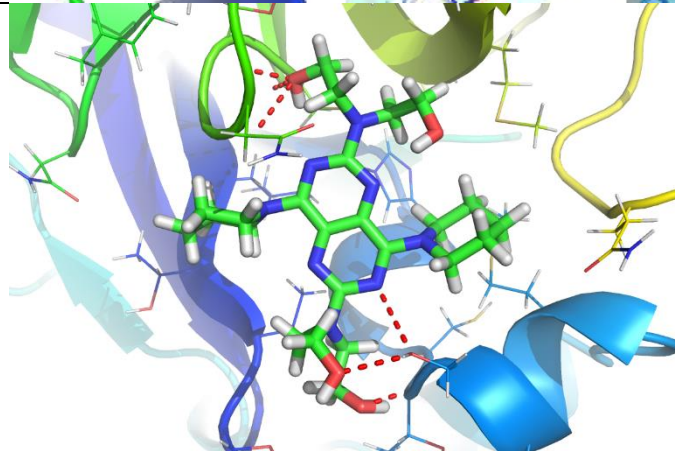
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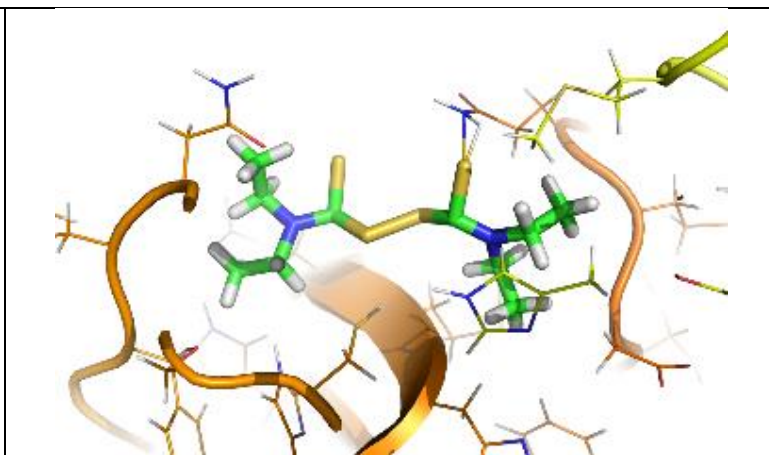
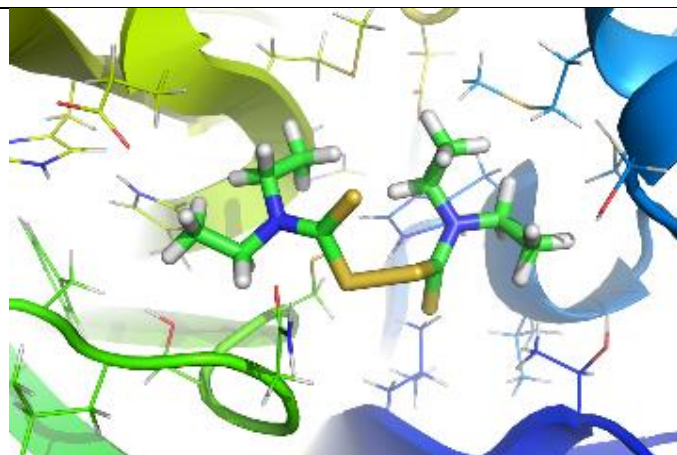
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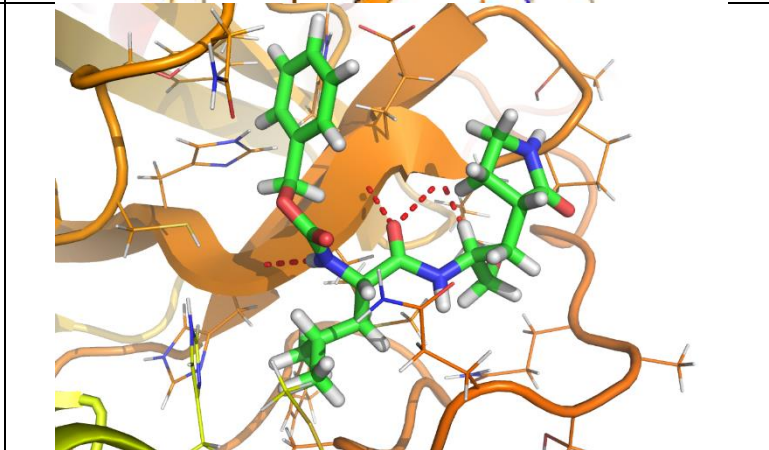
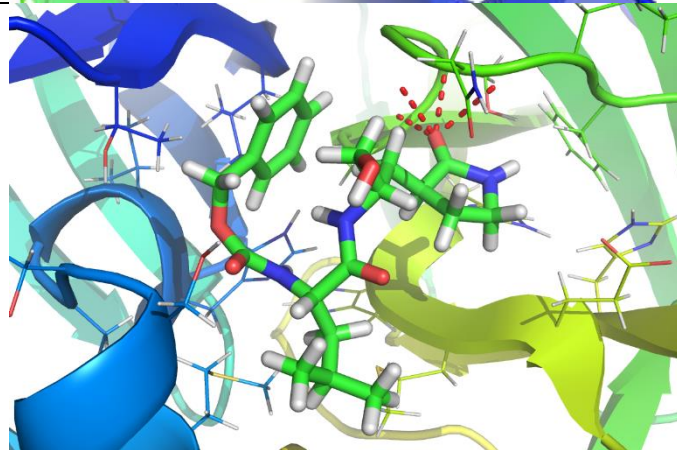
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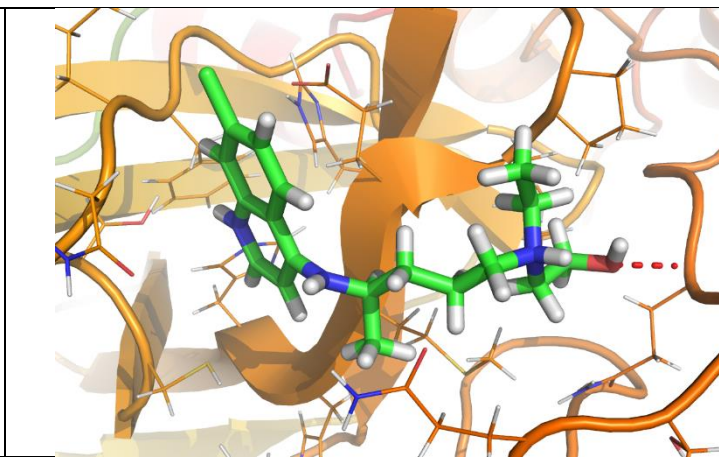
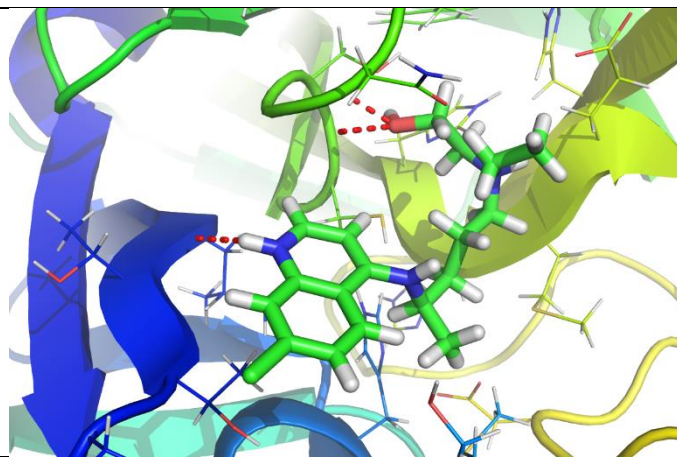
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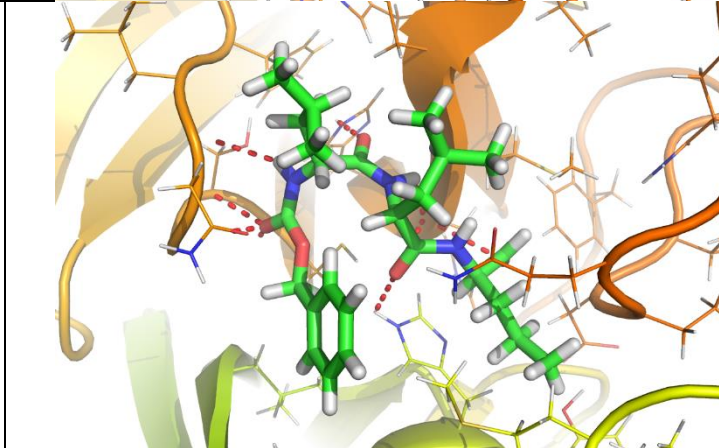
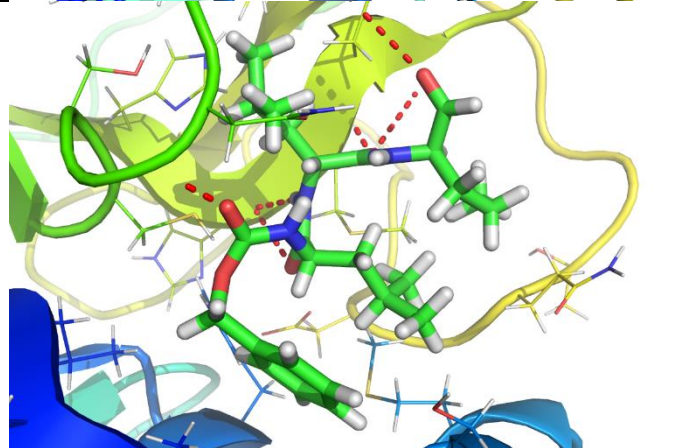
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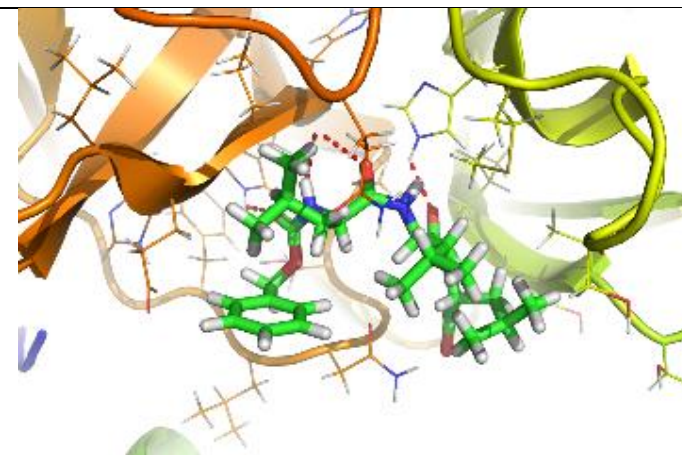
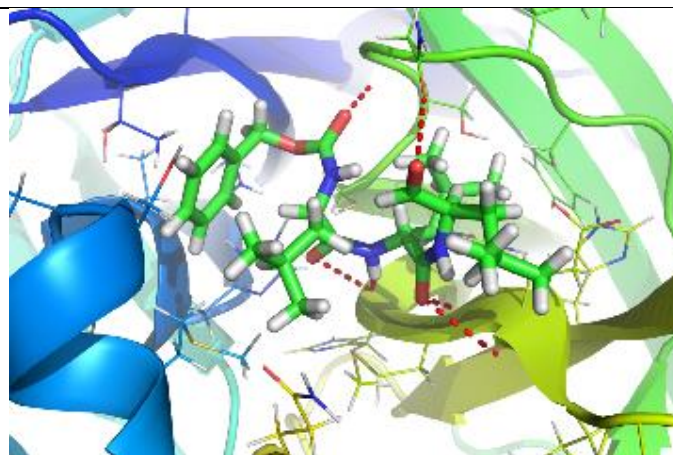
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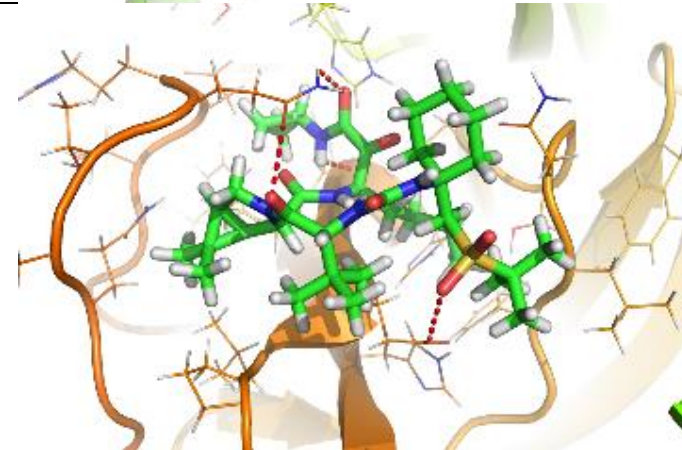
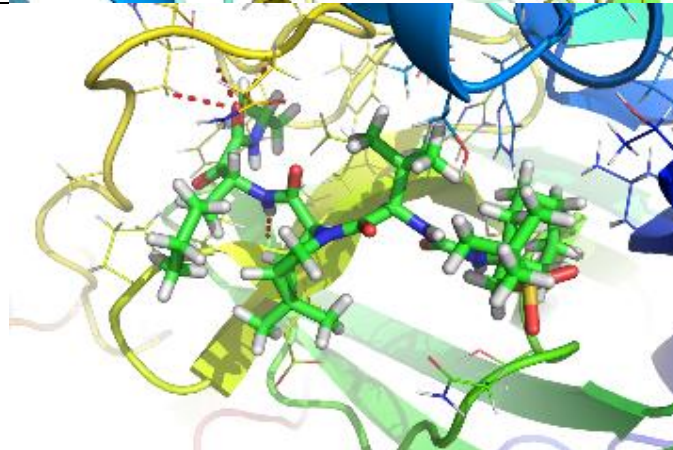
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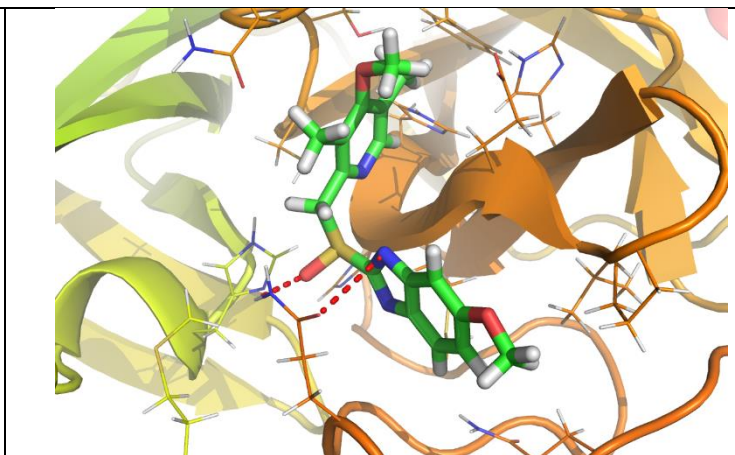
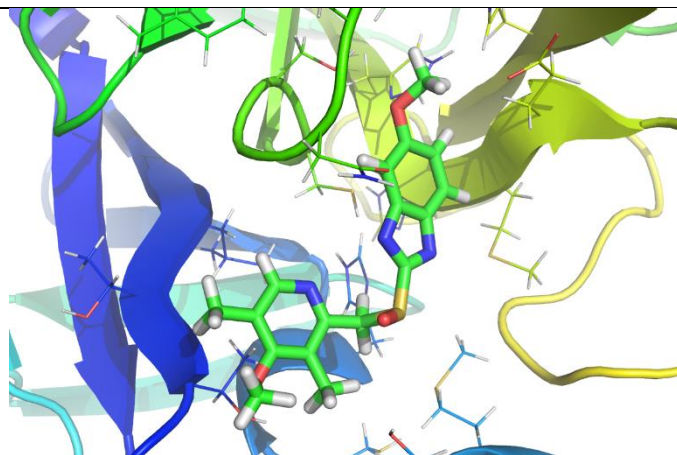
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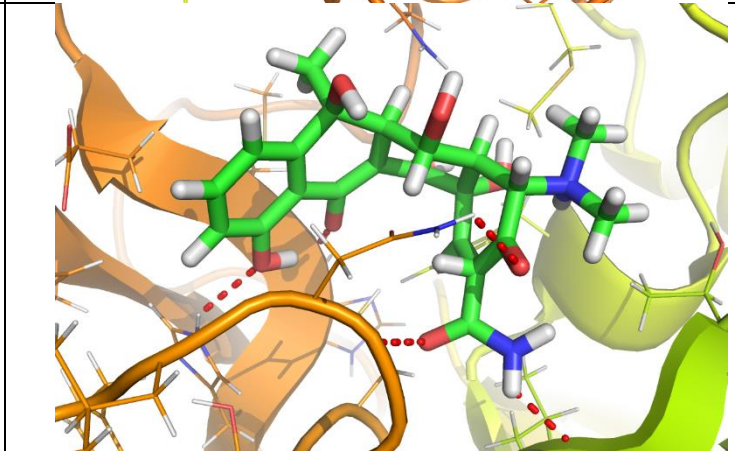
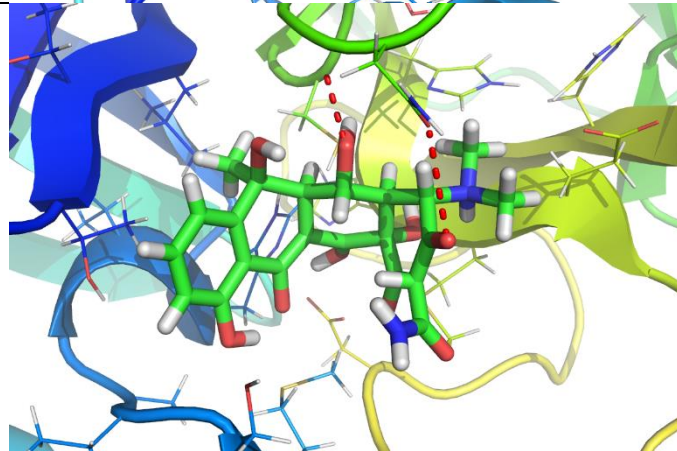
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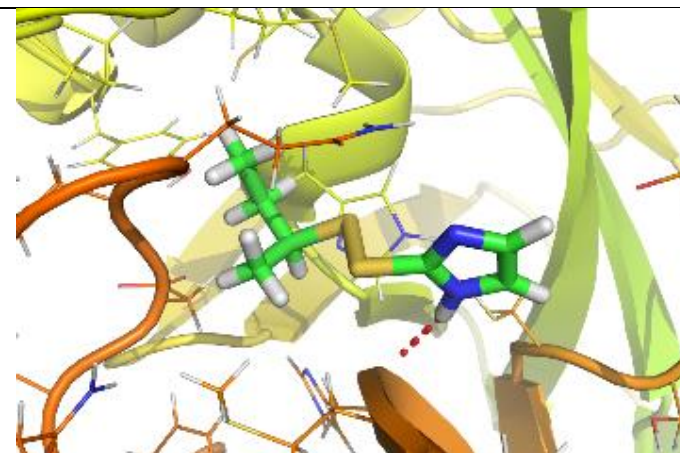
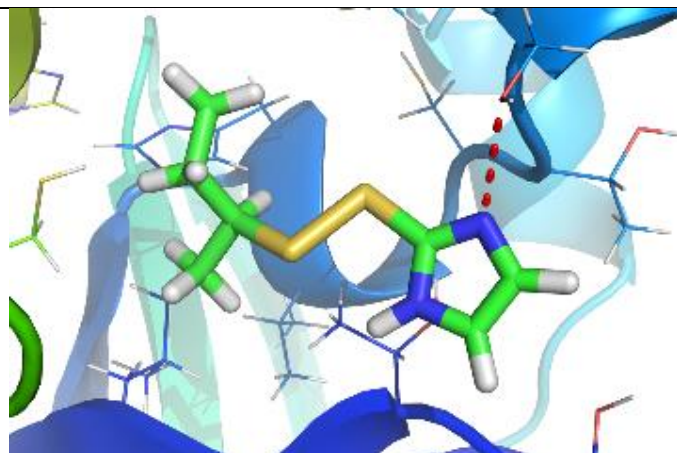
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Oxytetracycline



PX-12



Shikonin

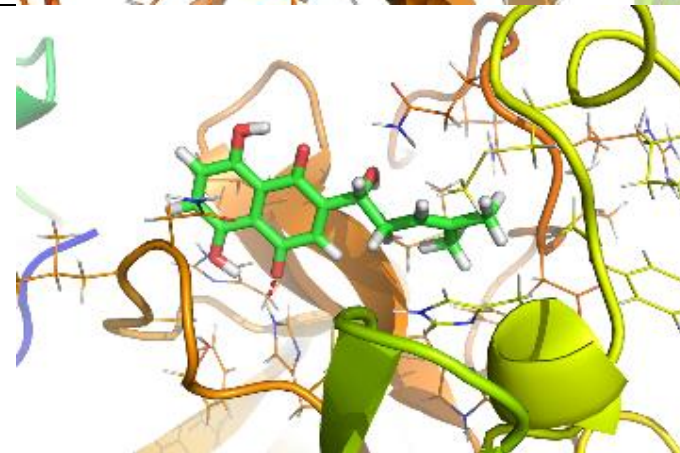
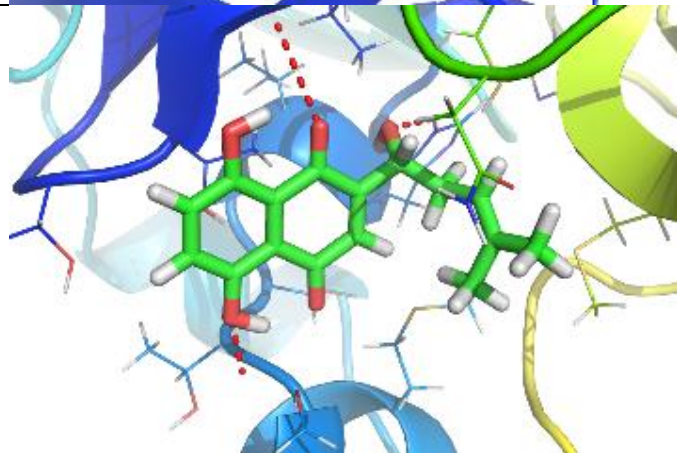
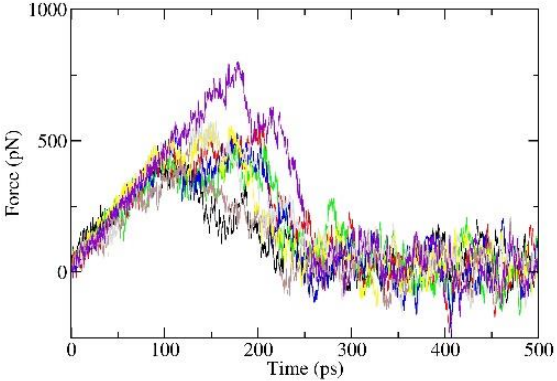
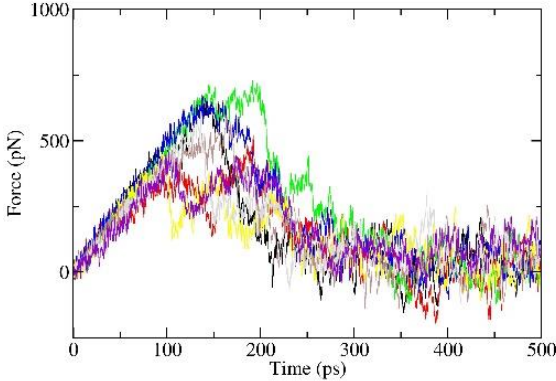
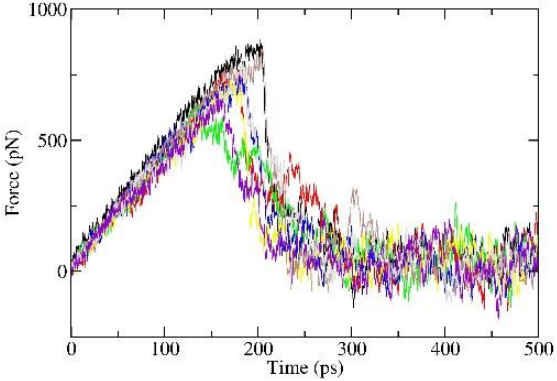
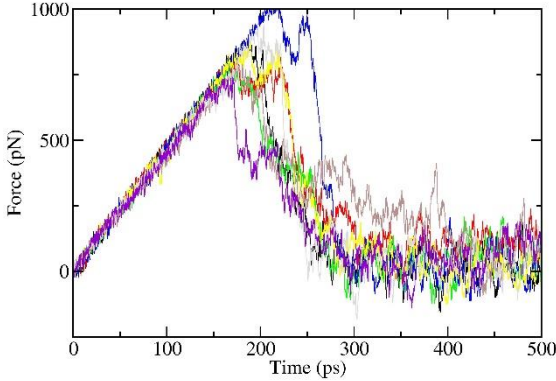
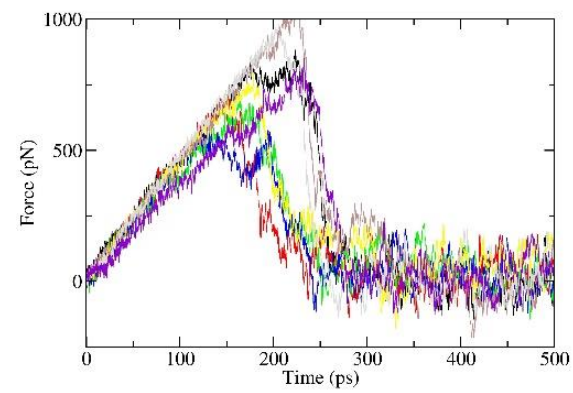
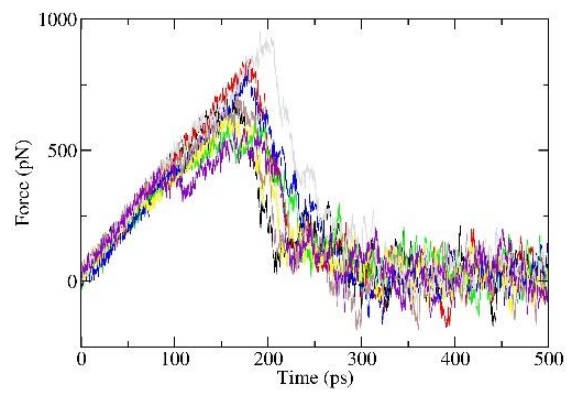


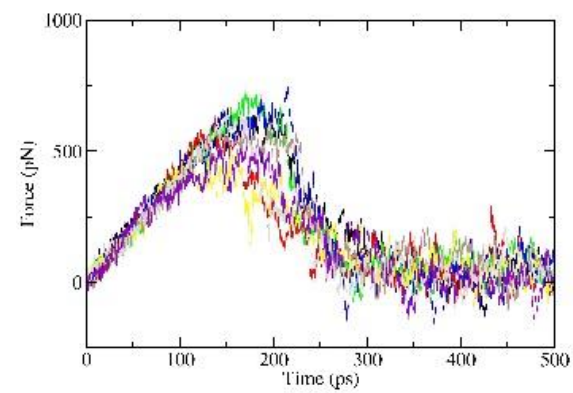
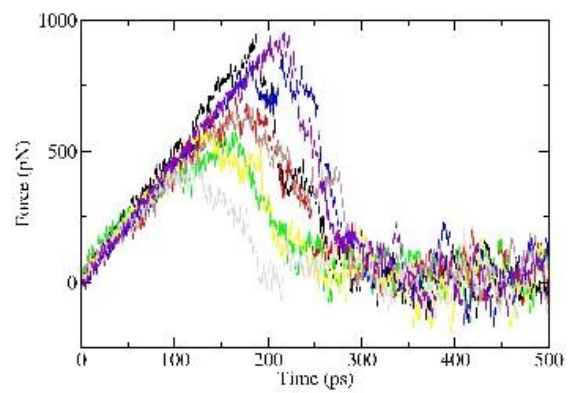
Table S2. The Pulling Force in Time Evolution.

Name	Monomer	Dimer
7J	 <p>A line graph showing Force (pN) on the y-axis (0 to 1000) versus Time (ps) on the x-axis (0 to 500). Multiple colored lines represent individual pulling force traces. The force increases from 0 at 0 ps to a peak of approximately 750 pN at 180 ps, then drops to a secondary peak of about 200 pN at 300 ps, and finally fluctuates around 100 pN until 500 ps.</p>	 <p>A line graph showing Force (pN) on the y-axis (0 to 1000) versus Time (ps) on the x-axis (0 to 500). Multiple colored lines represent individual pulling force traces. The force increases from 0 at 0 ps to a peak of approximately 650 pN at 180 ps, then drops to a secondary peak of about 150 pN at 300 ps, and finally fluctuates around 100 pN until 500 ps.</p>
11a	 <p>A line graph showing Force (pN) on the y-axis (0 to 1000) versus Time (ps) on the x-axis (0 to 500). Multiple colored lines represent individual pulling force traces. The force increases from 0 at 0 ps to a peak of approximately 850 pN at 180 ps, then drops to a secondary peak of about 150 pN at 300 ps, and finally fluctuates around 100 pN until 500 ps.</p>	 <p>A line graph showing Force (pN) on the y-axis (0 to 1000) versus Time (ps) on the x-axis (0 to 500). Multiple colored lines represent individual pulling force traces. The force increases from 0 at 0 ps to a peak of approximately 1000 pN at 220 ps, then drops to a secondary peak of about 150 pN at 300 ps, and finally fluctuates around 100 pN until 500 ps.</p>

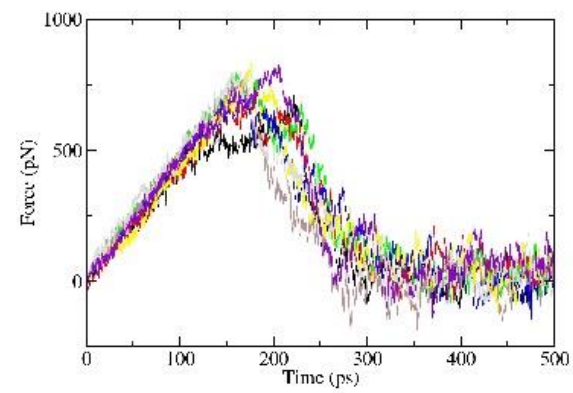
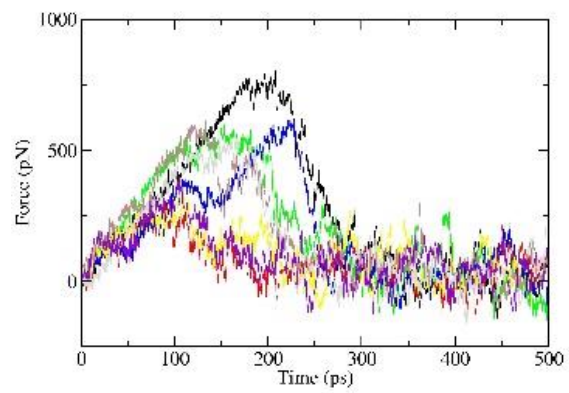
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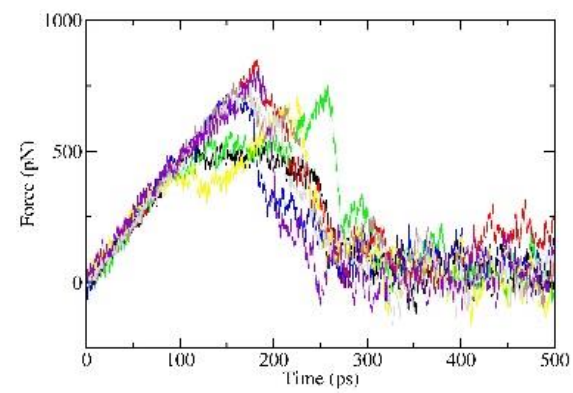
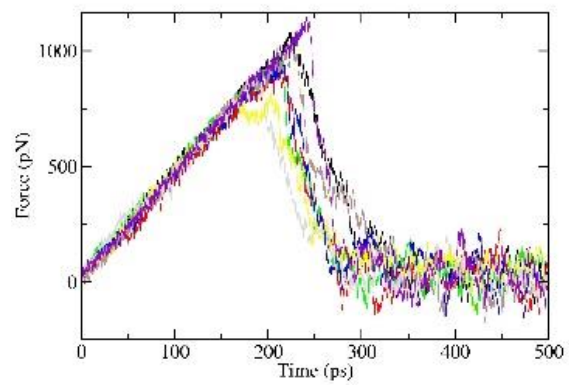
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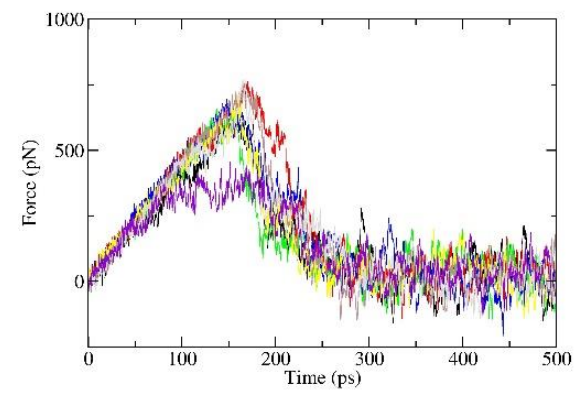
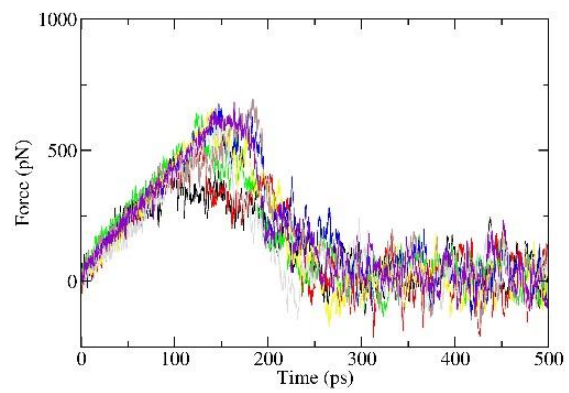
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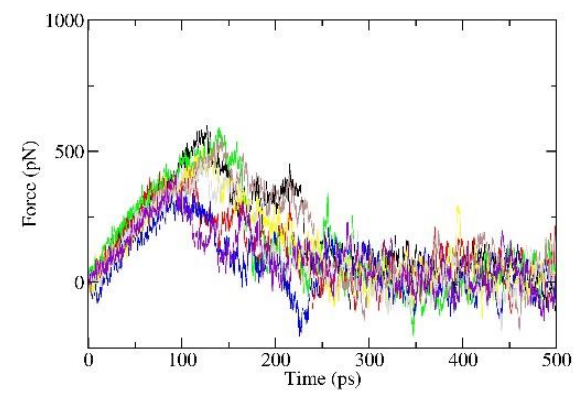
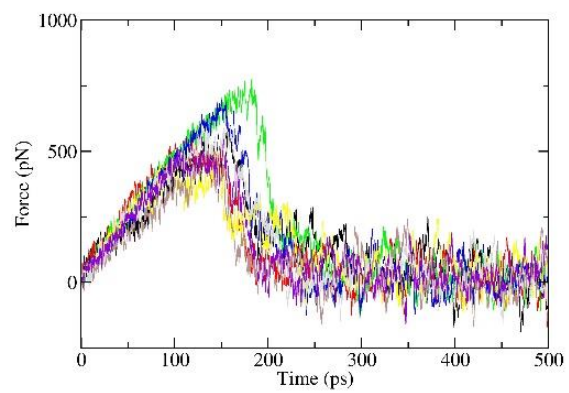
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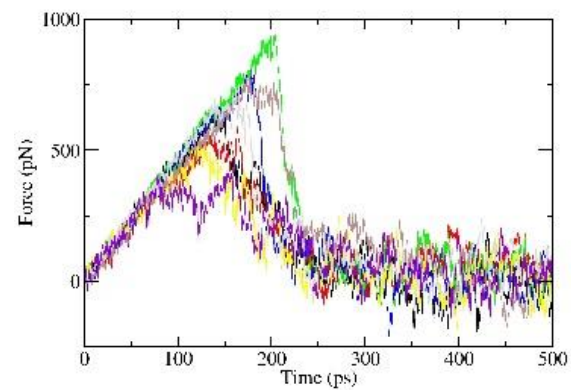
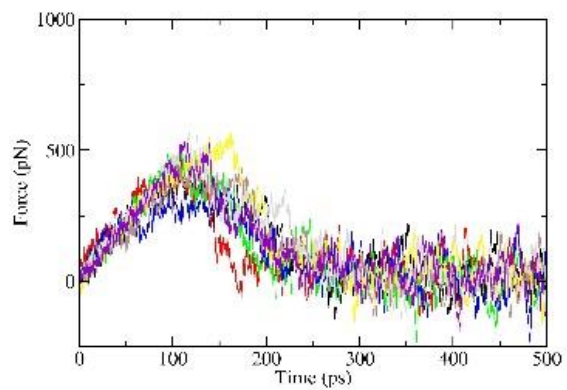
Calpain inhibitor I



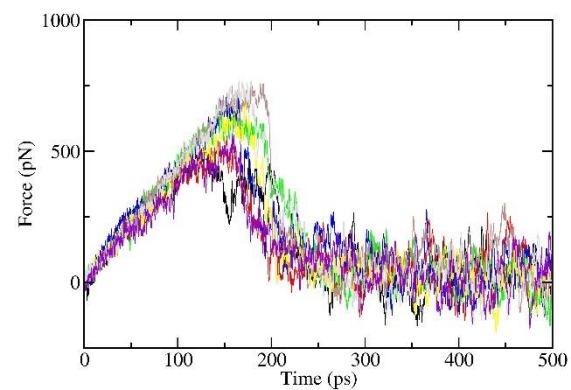
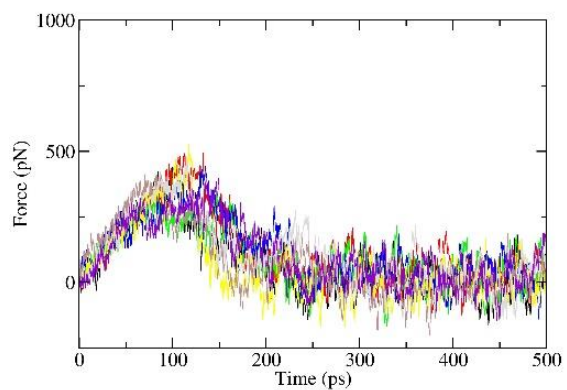
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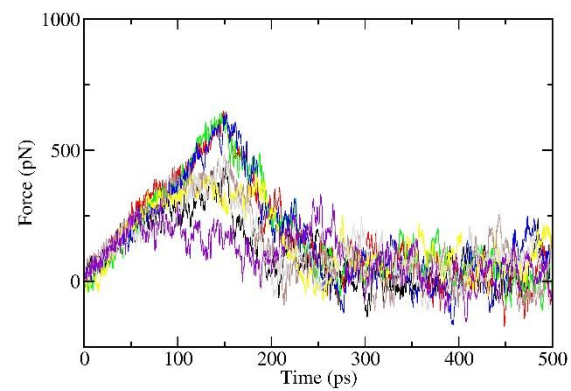
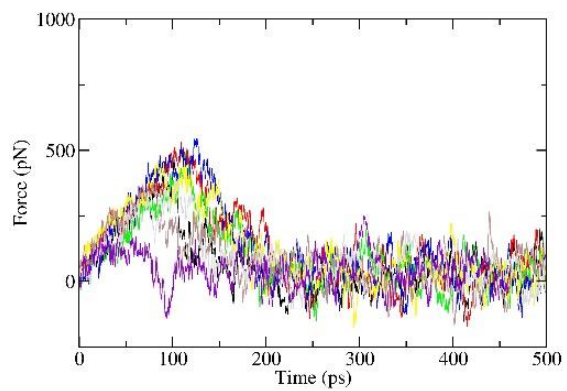
Calpain inhibitor
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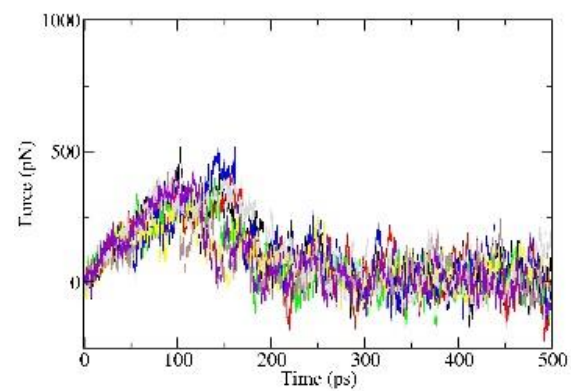
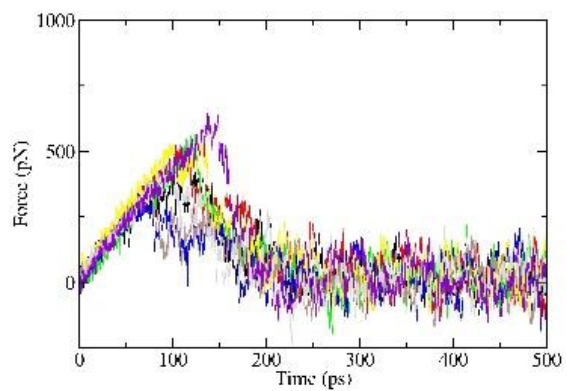
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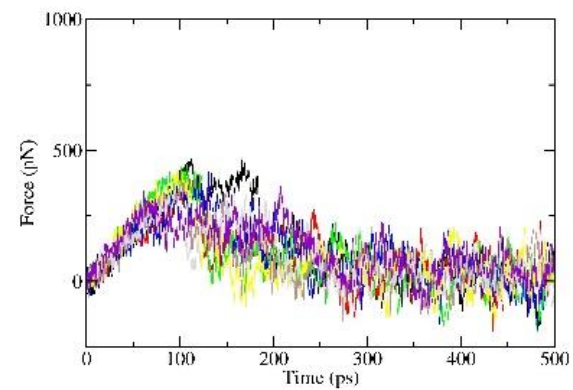
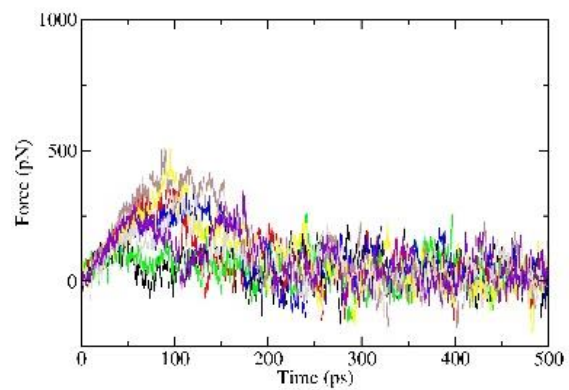
Candesartan
cilexetil



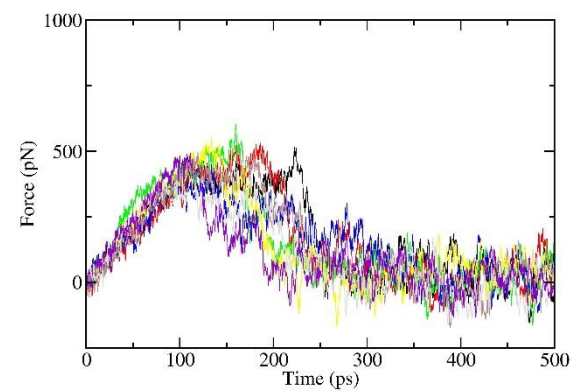
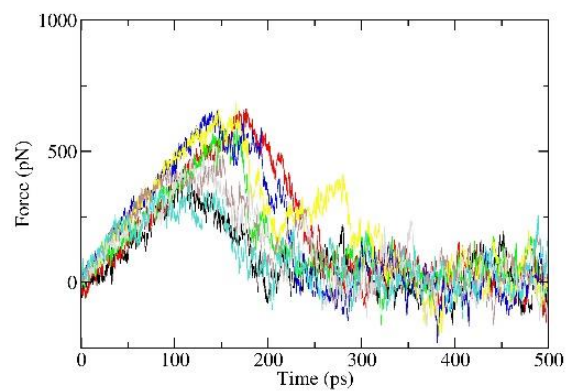
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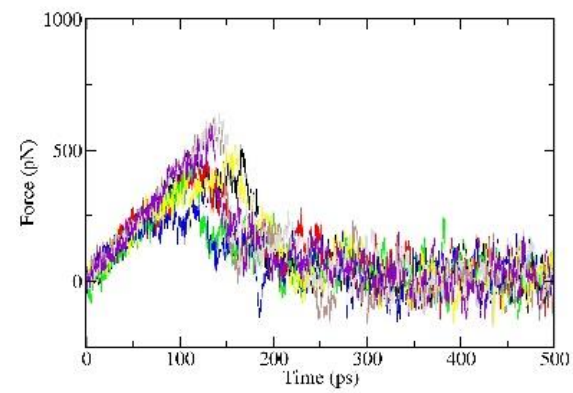
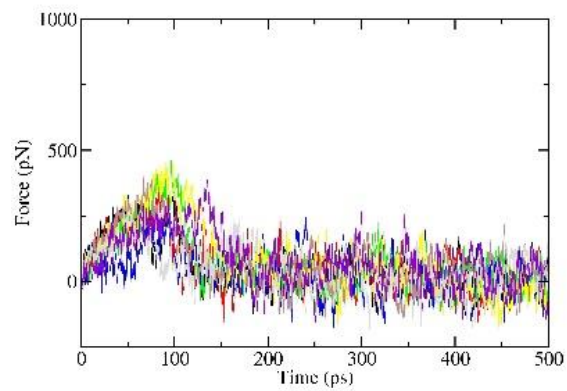
Chloroquine



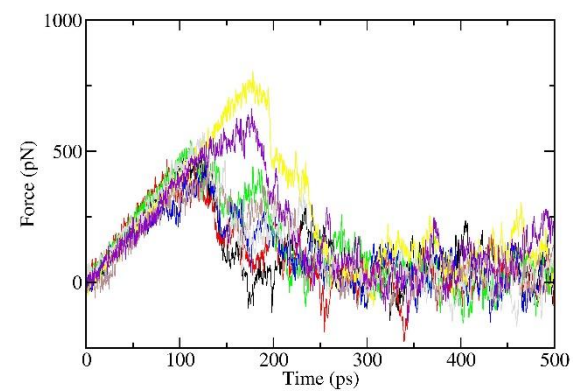
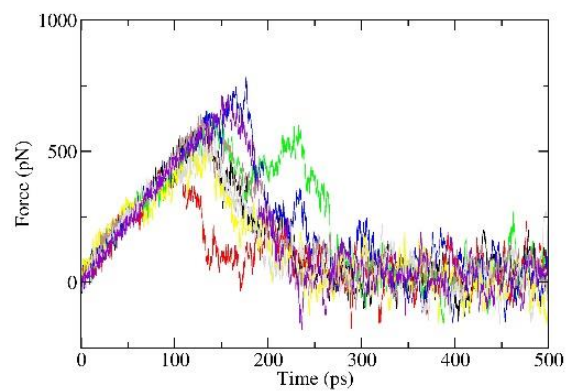
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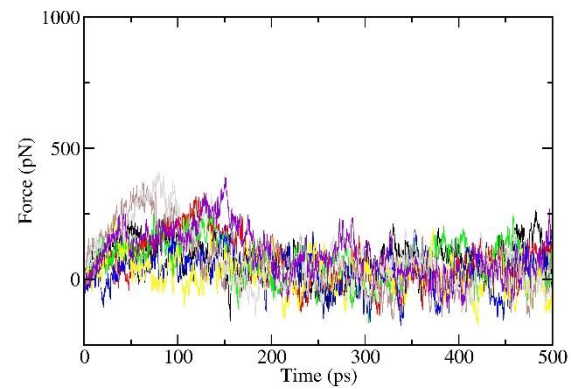
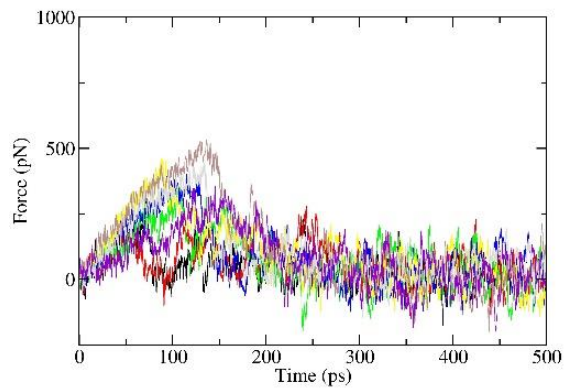
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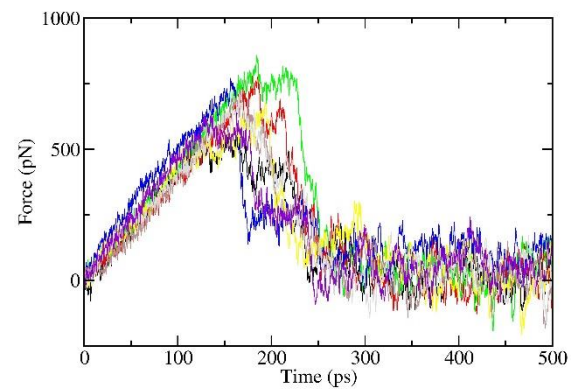
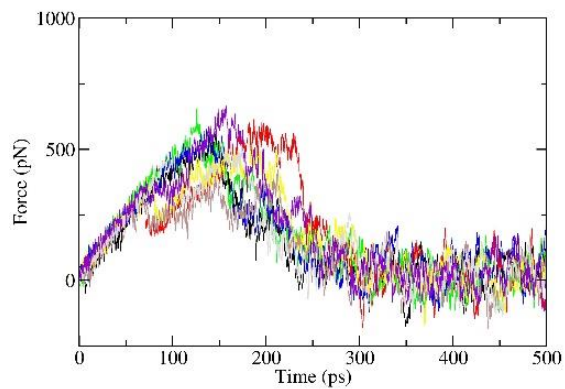
GC-373



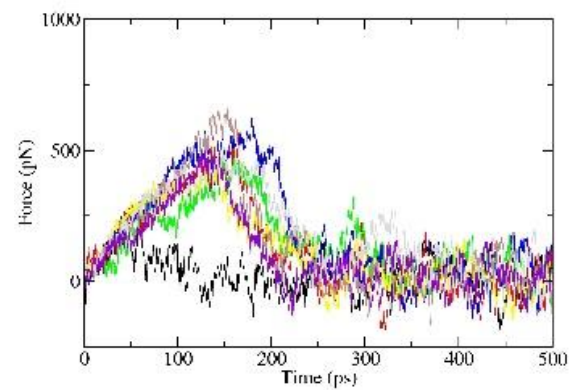
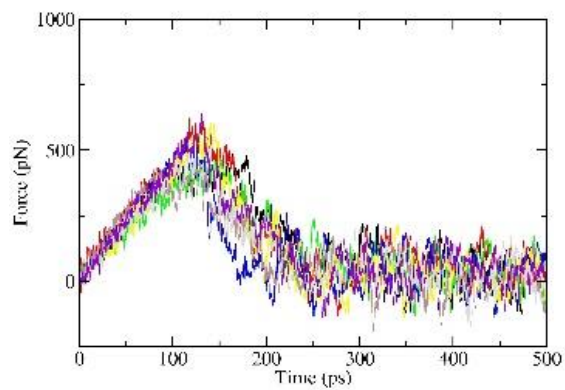
Hydroxychloroquine



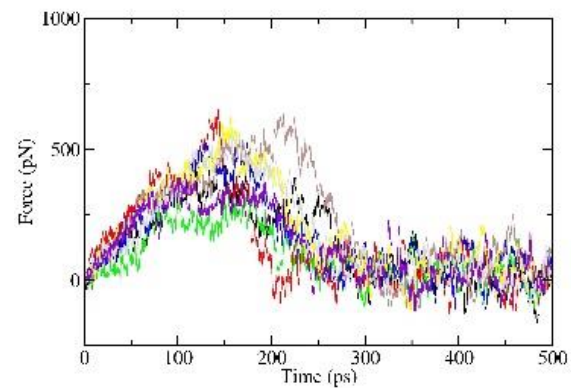
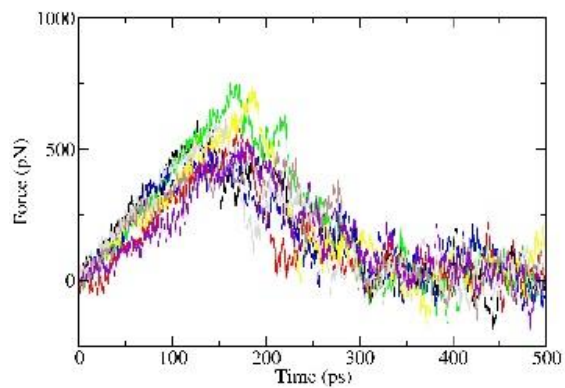
MG-115



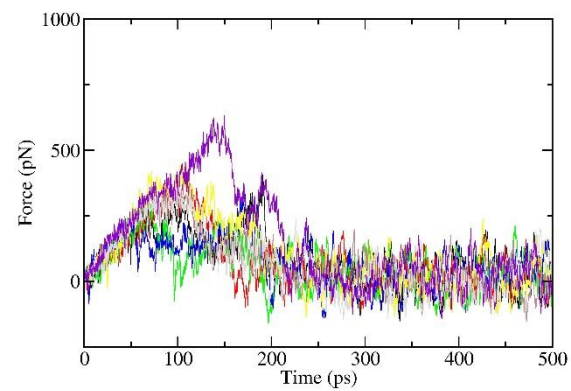
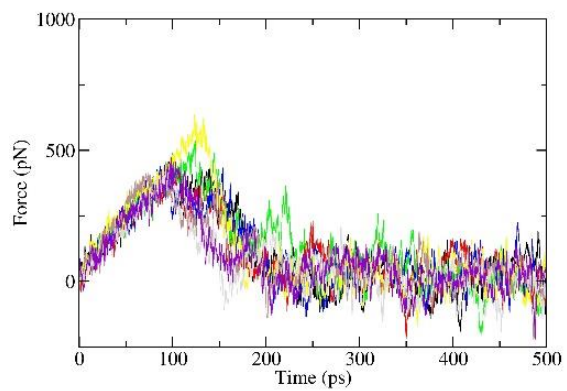
MG-132



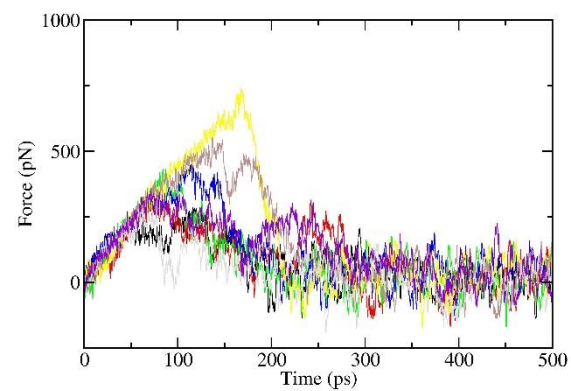
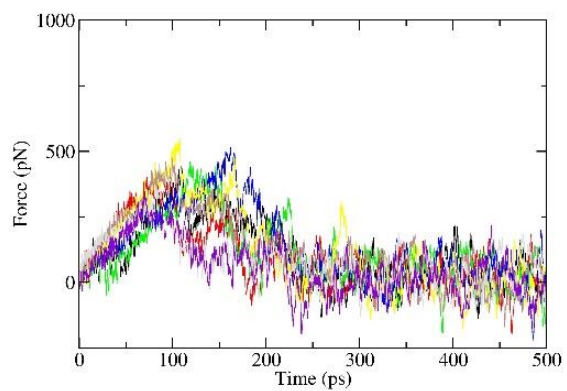
Narlaprevir



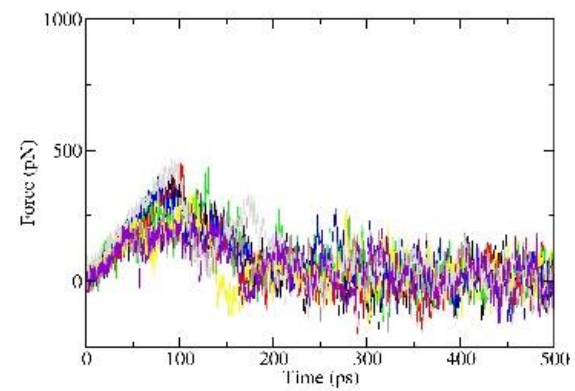
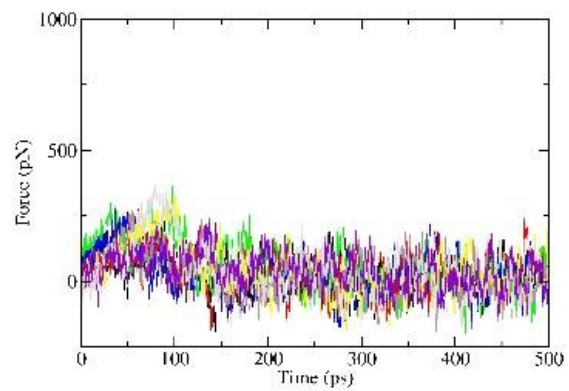
Omeprazole



Oxytetracycline



PX-12



Shikonin

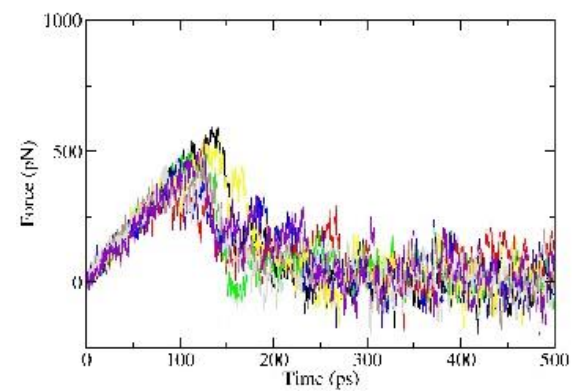
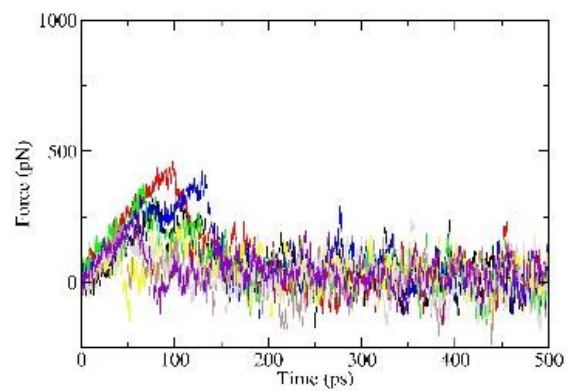
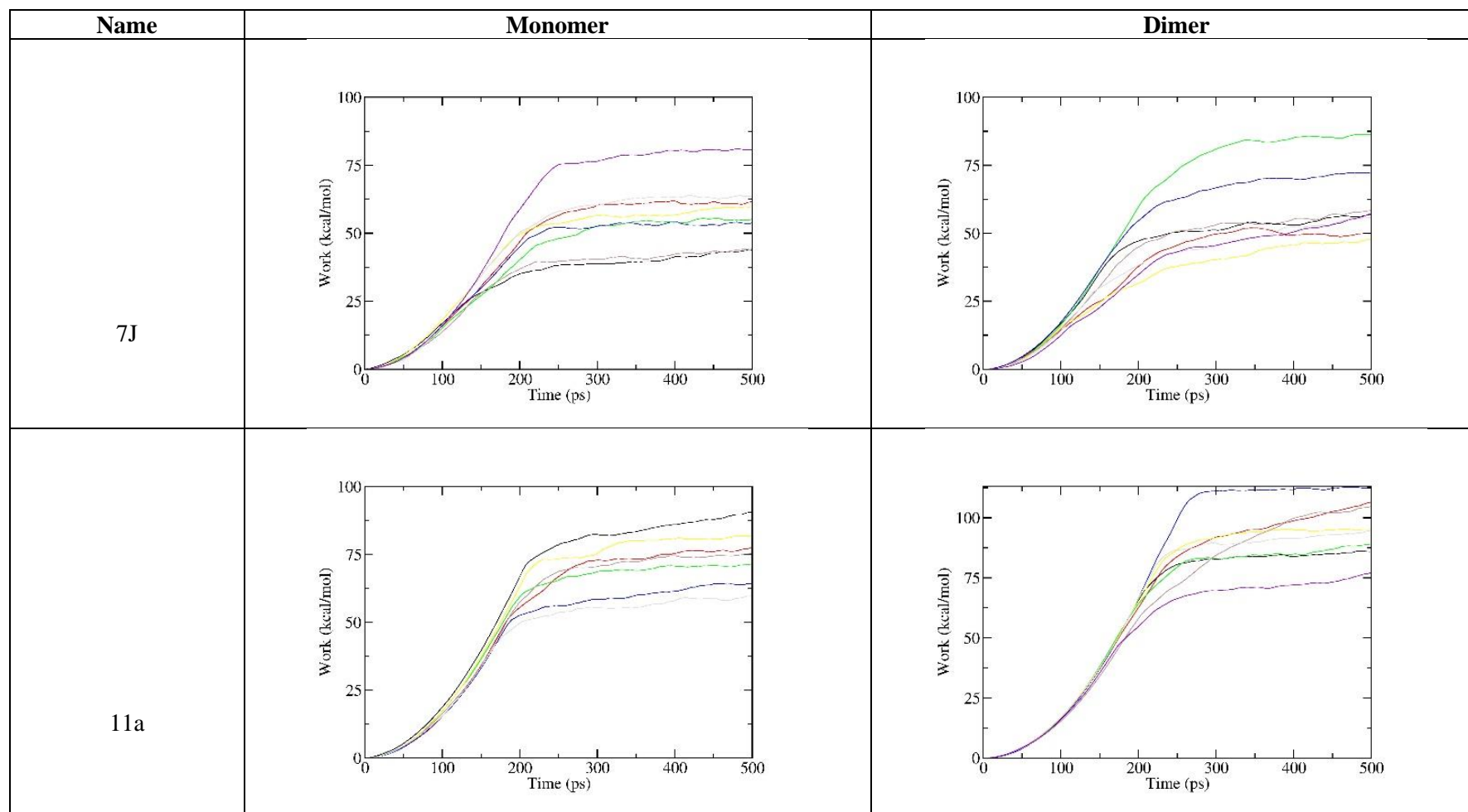
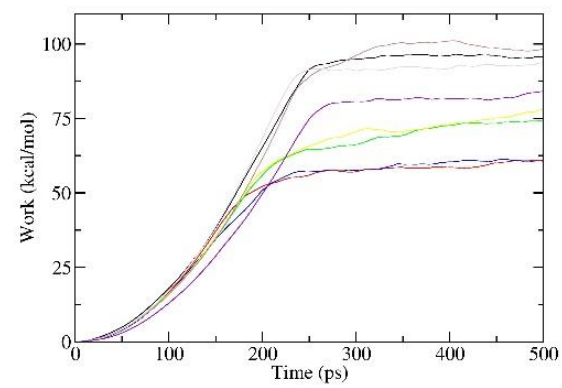
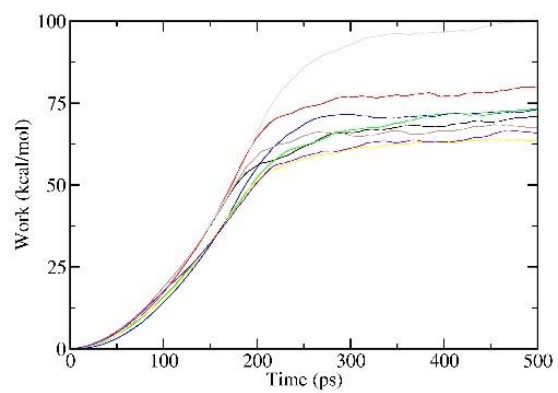


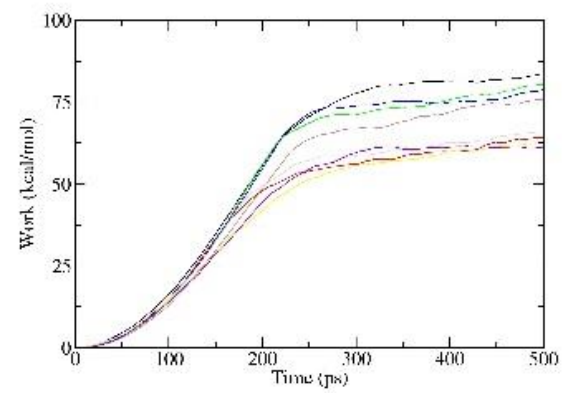
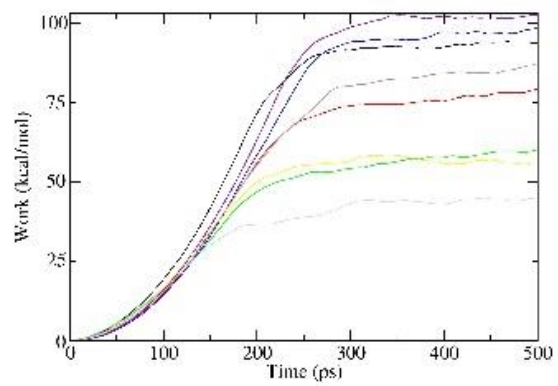
Table S3. The Pulling Work in Time Dependence over 8 Independent SMD Trajectories.



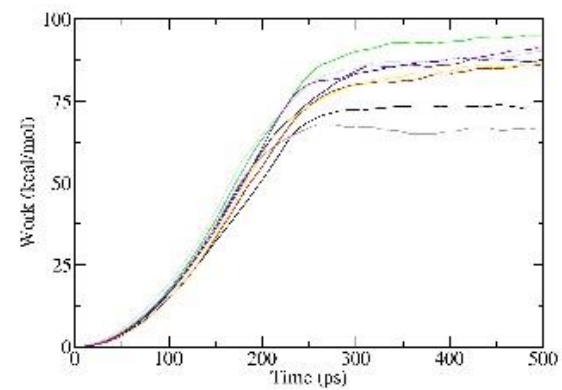
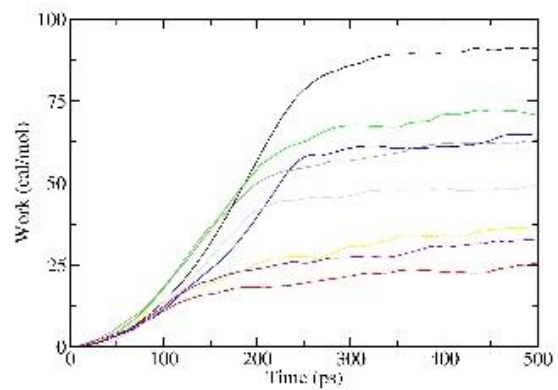
11b



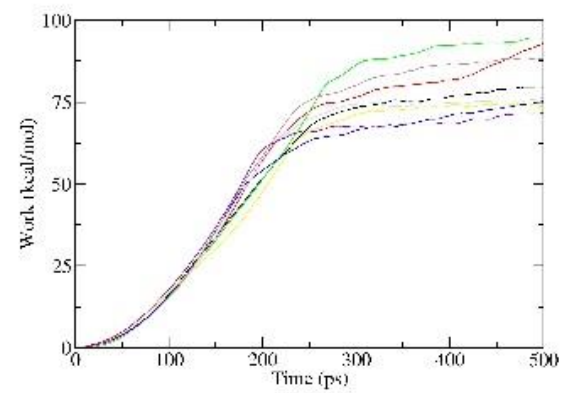
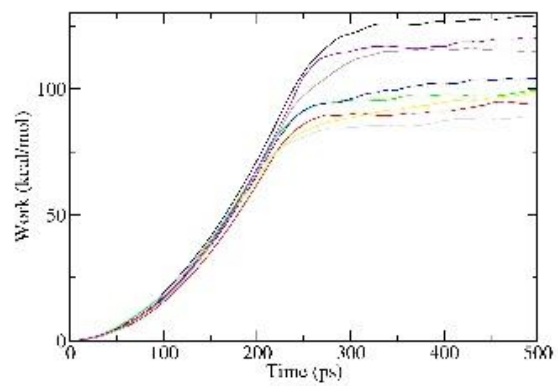
11r



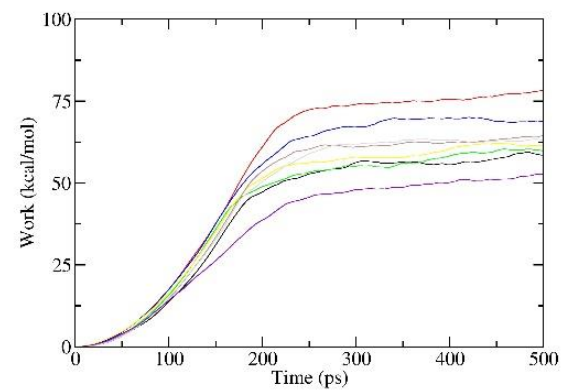
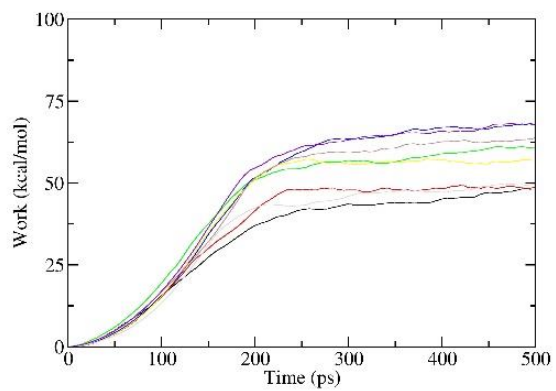
13a



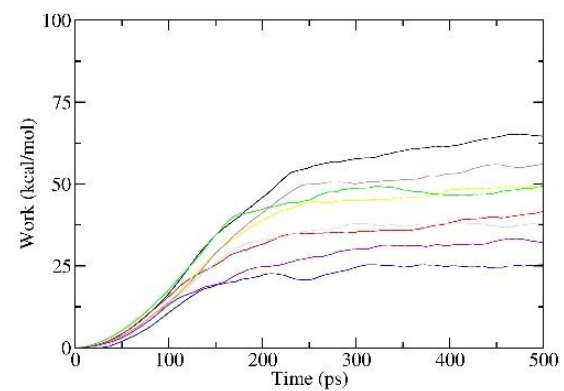
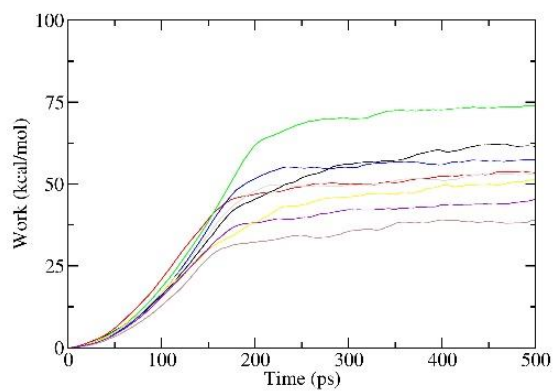
13b



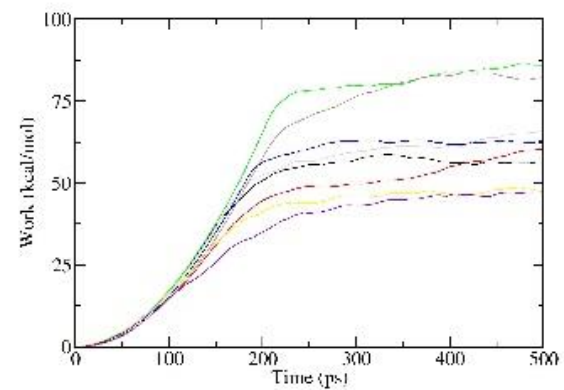
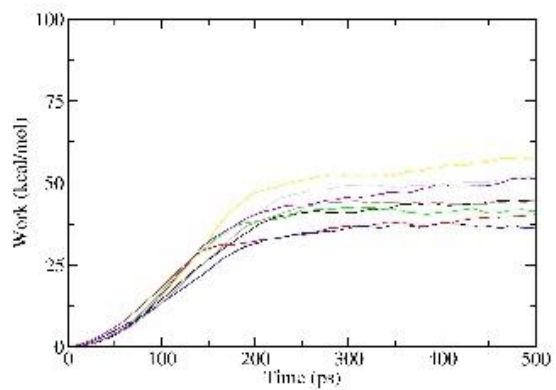
Calpain inhibitor I



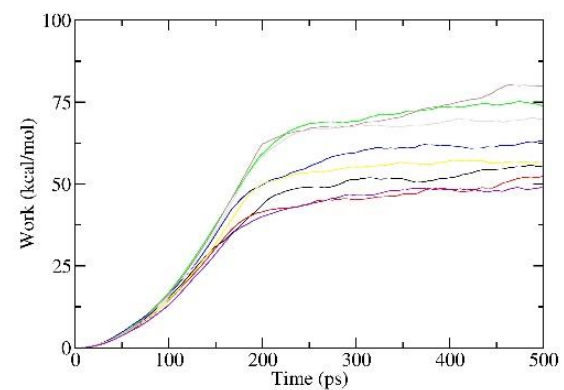
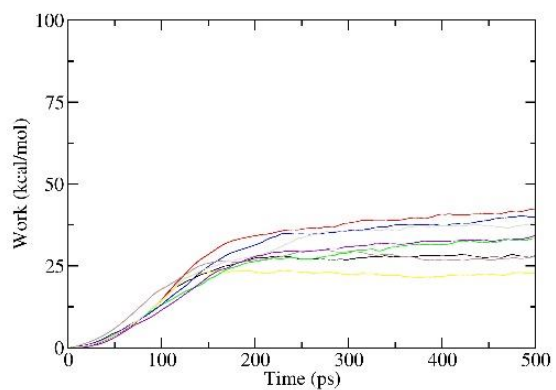
Calpain inhibitor II



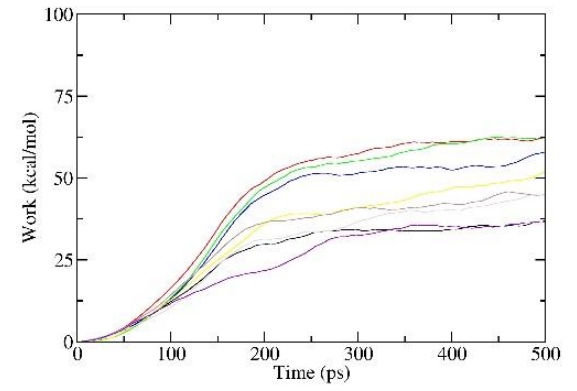
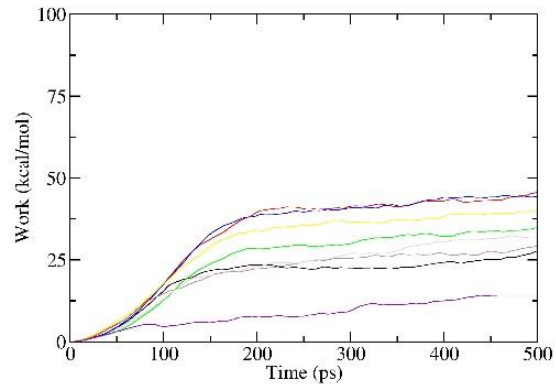
Calpain inhibitor XII



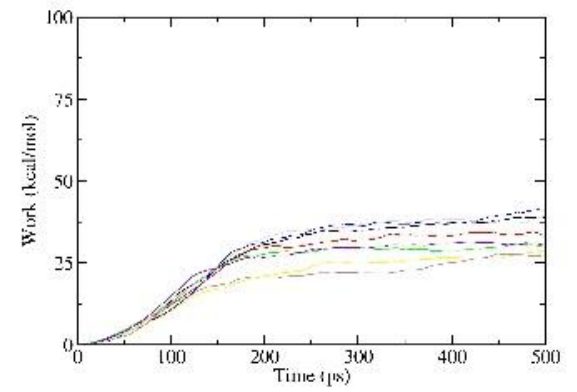
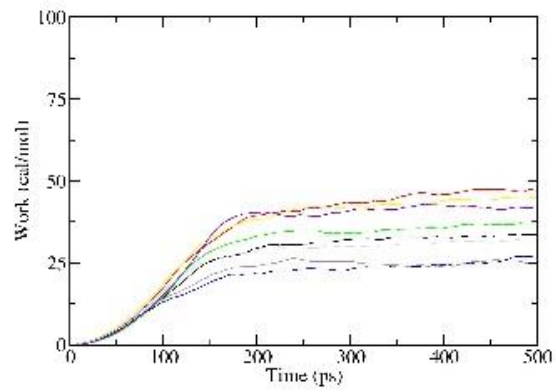
Calpeptin



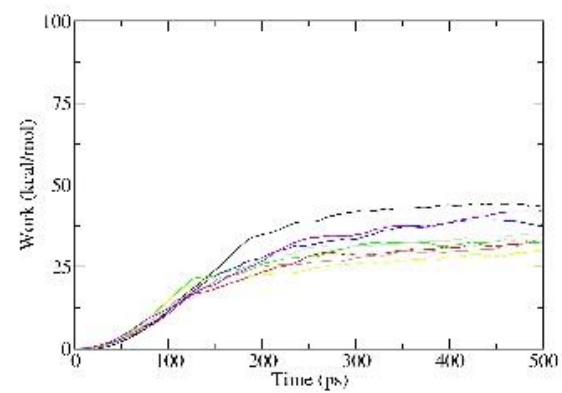
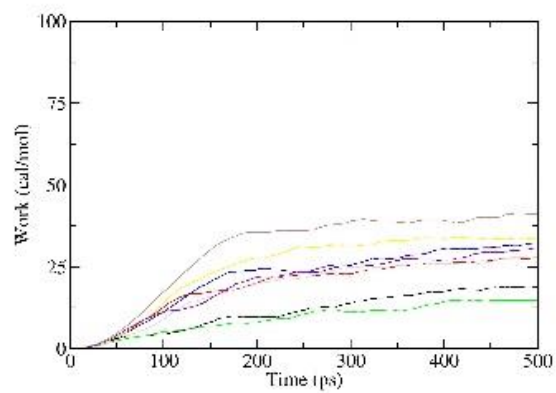
Candesartan cilexetil



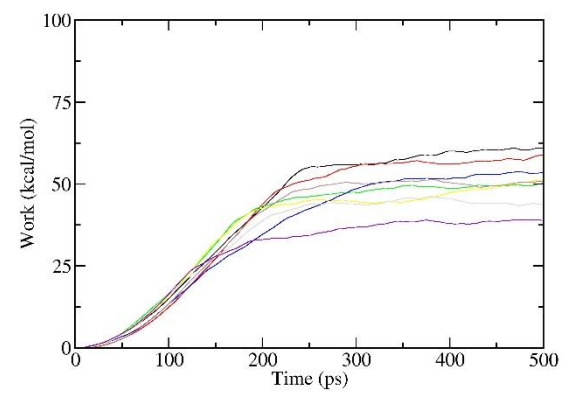
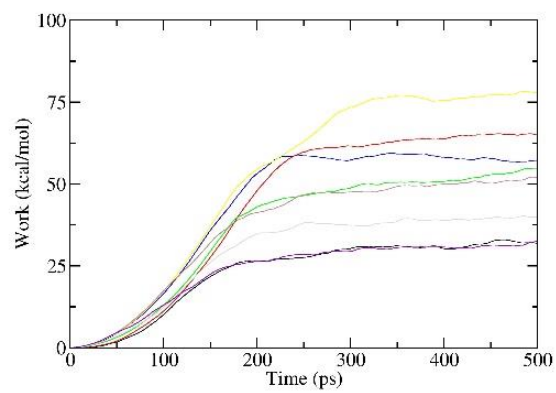
Carmofur



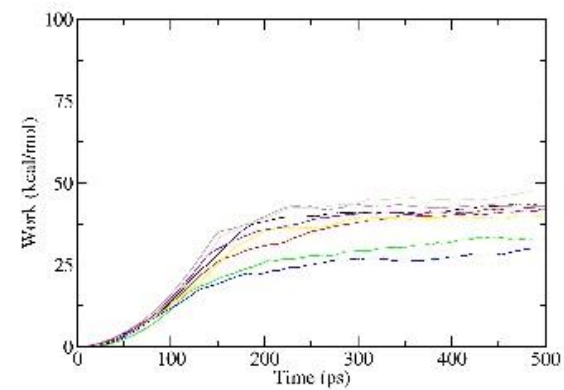
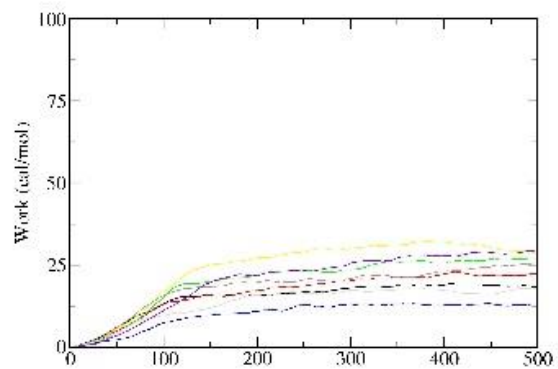
Chloroquine



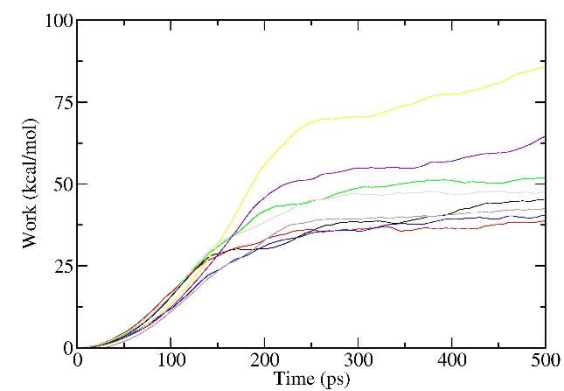
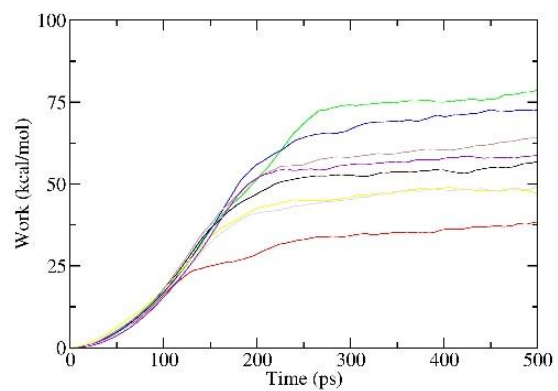
Dipyradimole



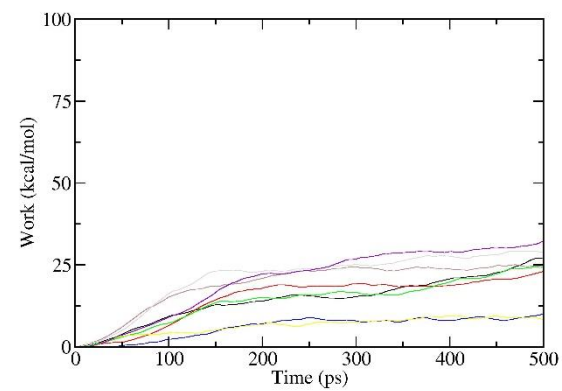
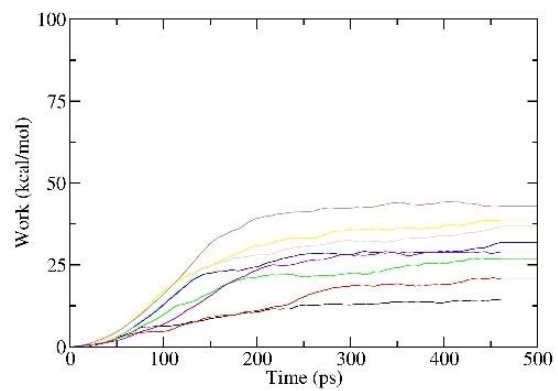
Disulfiram



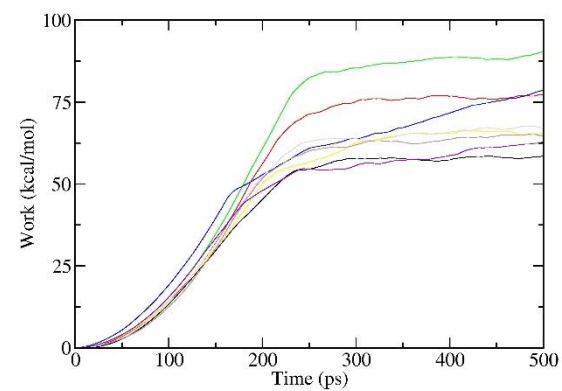
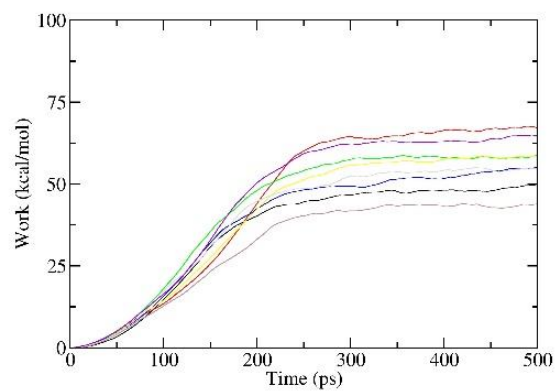
GC-373



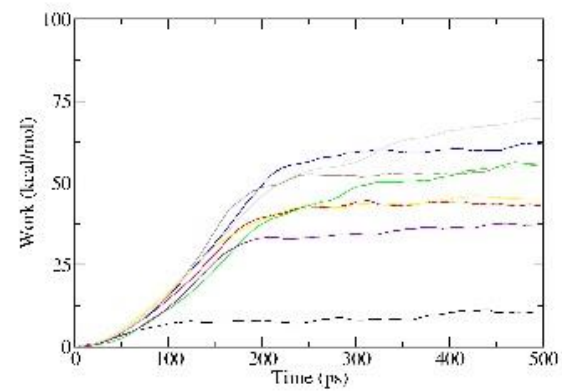
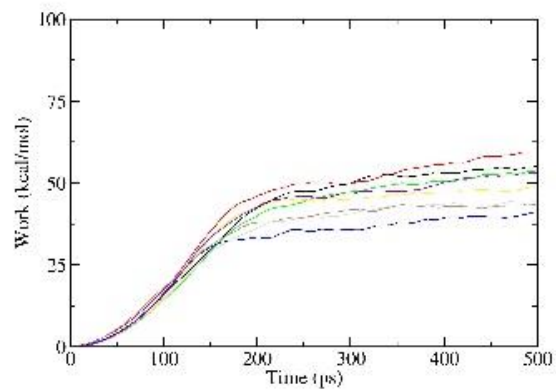
Hydroxychloroquine



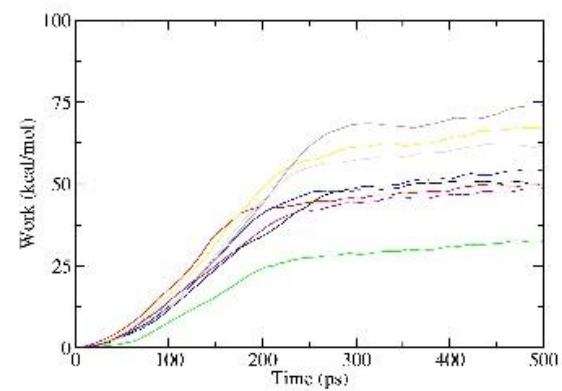
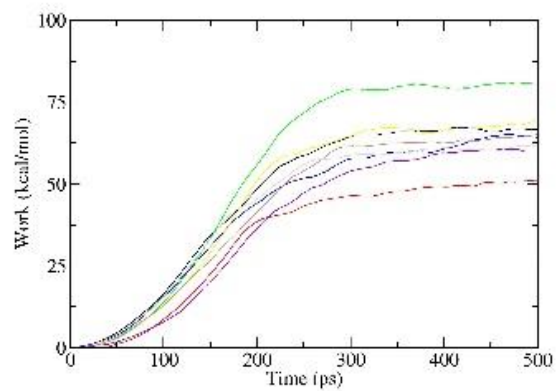
MG-115



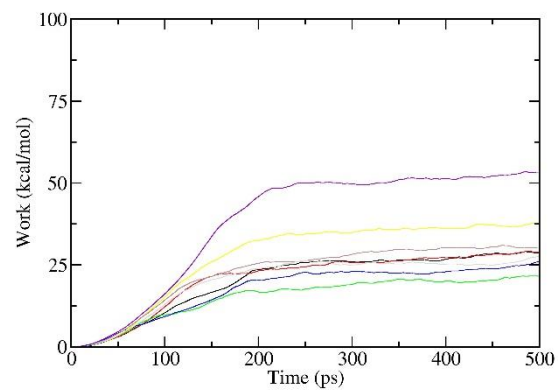
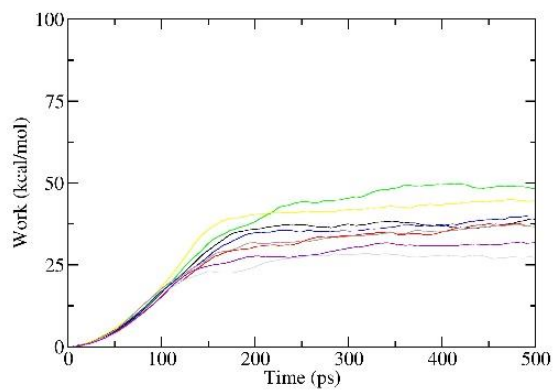
MG-132



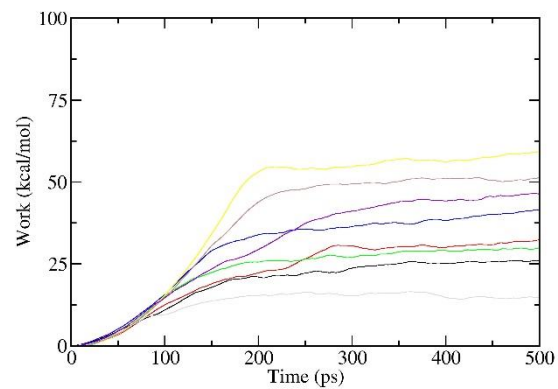
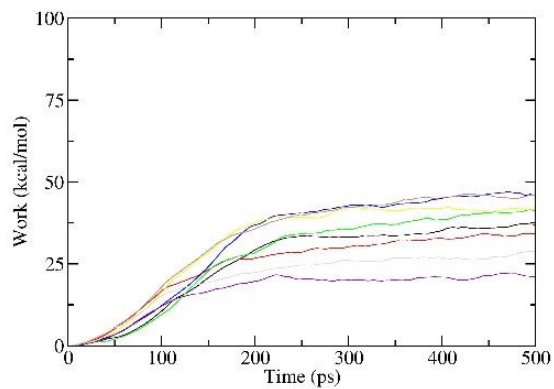
Narlaprevir



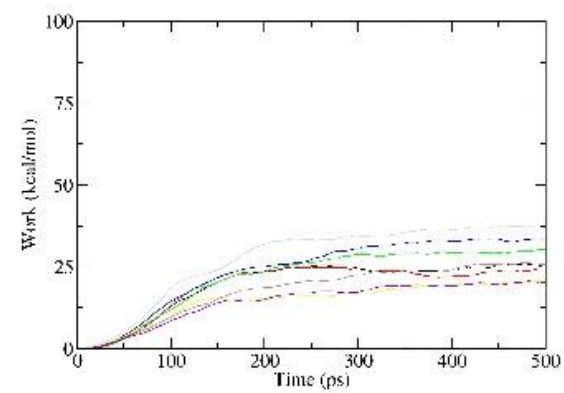
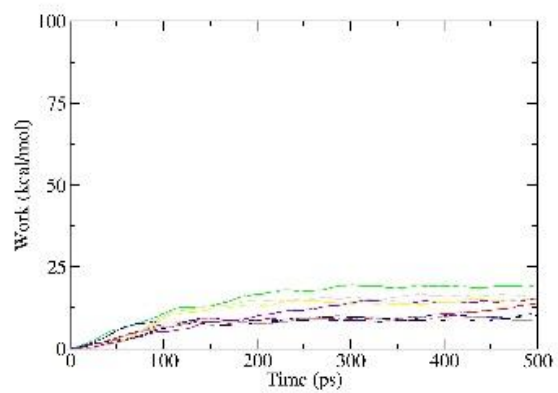
Omeprazole



Oxytetracycline



PX-12



Shikonin

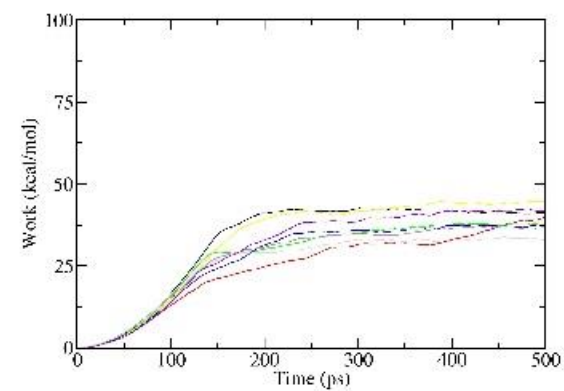
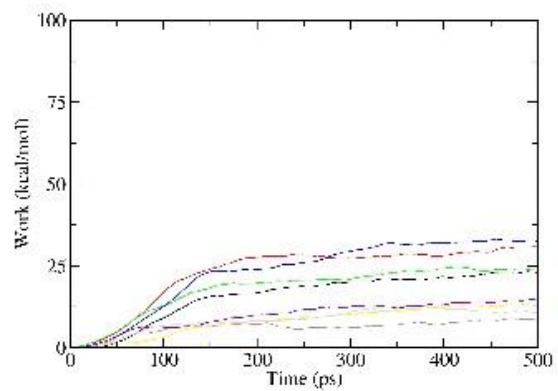
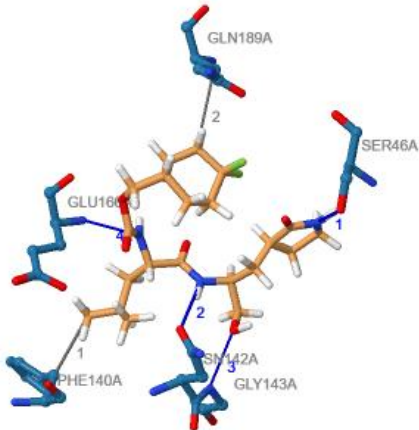
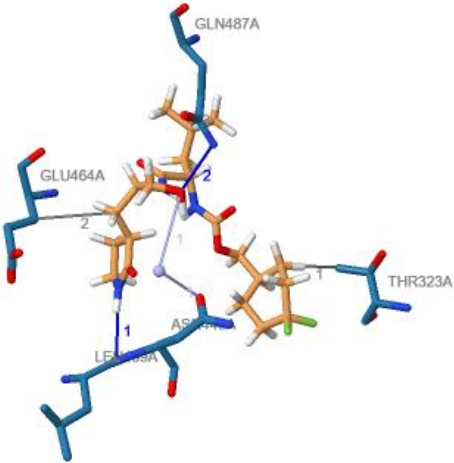
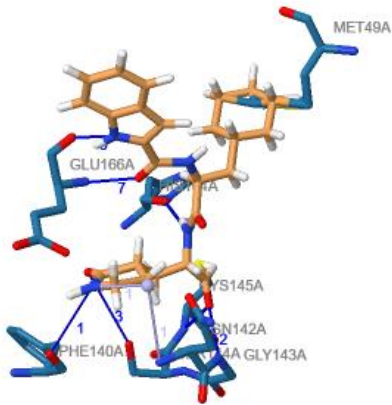
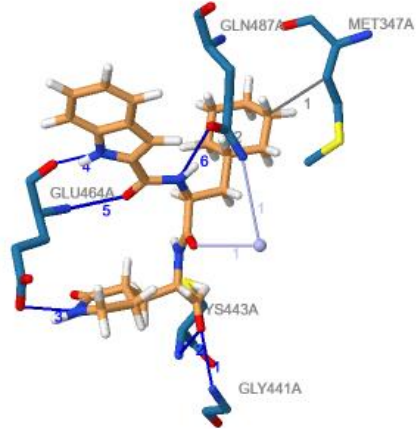
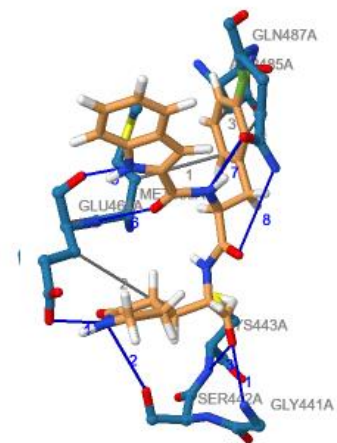
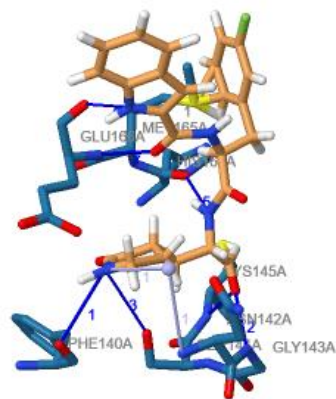


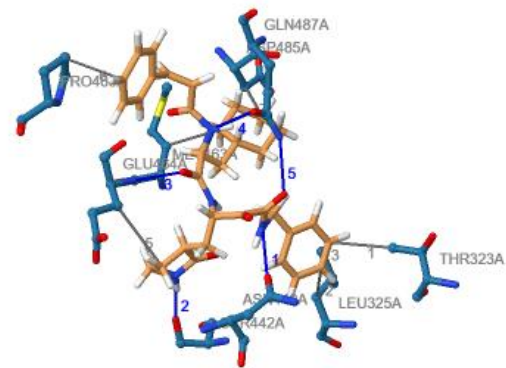
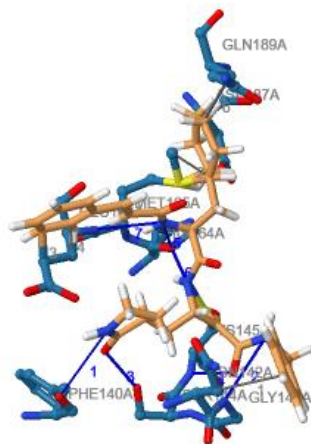
Table S4. Interaction diagram between inhibitors and SARS-CoV-2 Mpro via PLIP protocol.¹

Name	Monomer	Dimer
7j		
11a		

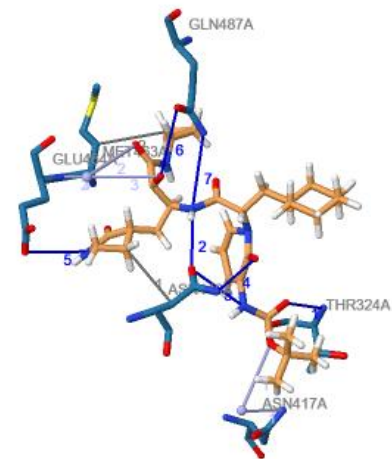
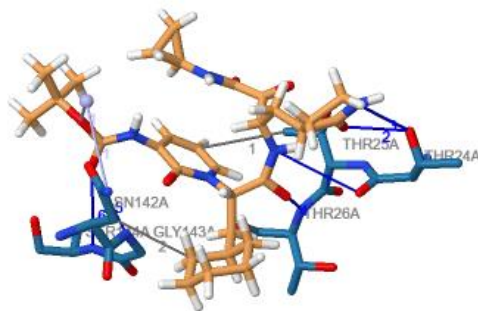
11b



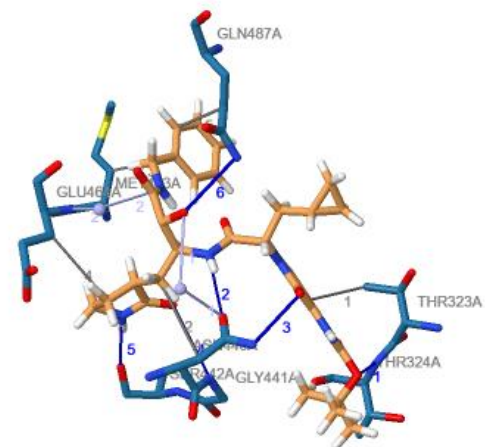
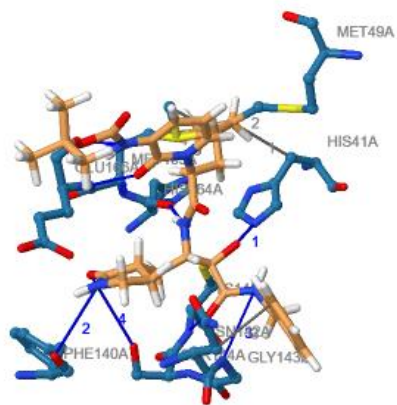
11r



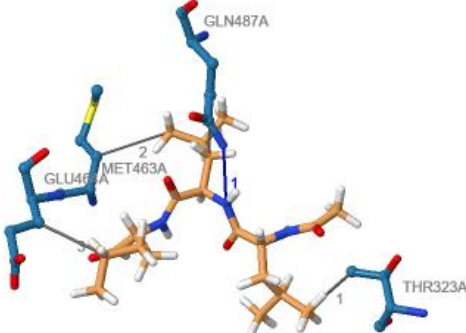
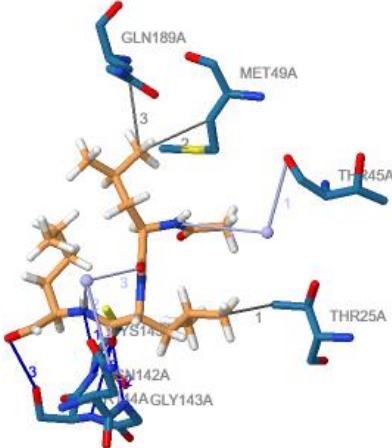
13a



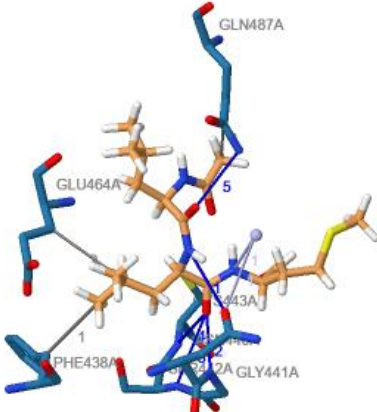
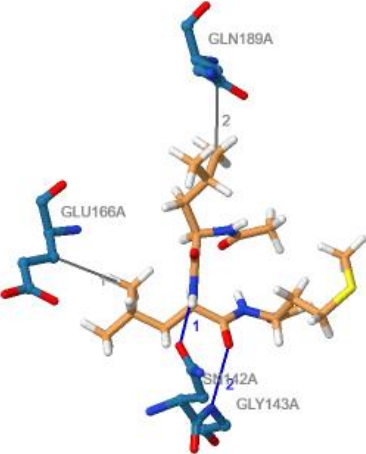
13b



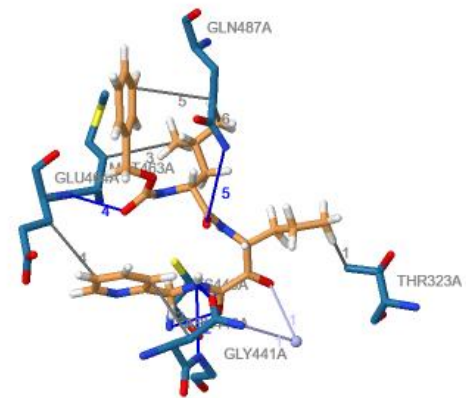
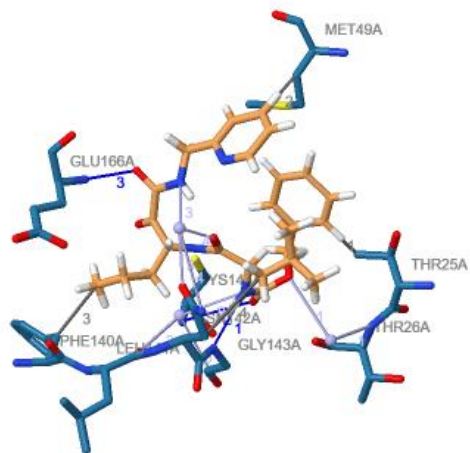
Calpain inhibitor I



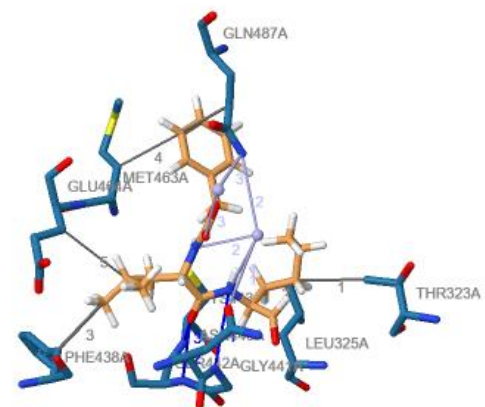
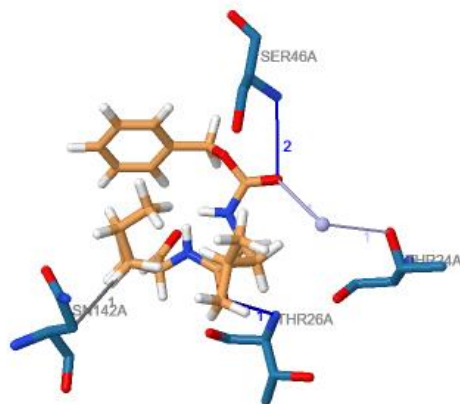
Calpain inhibitor II



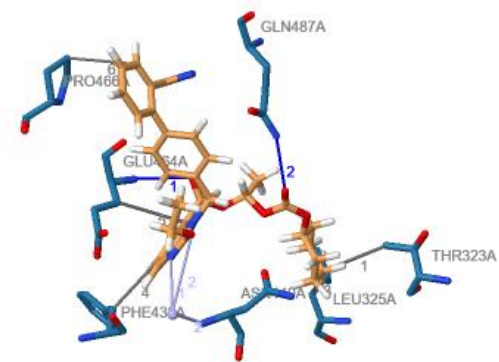
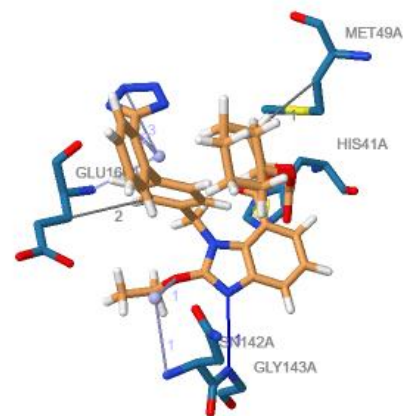
Calpain inhibitor XII



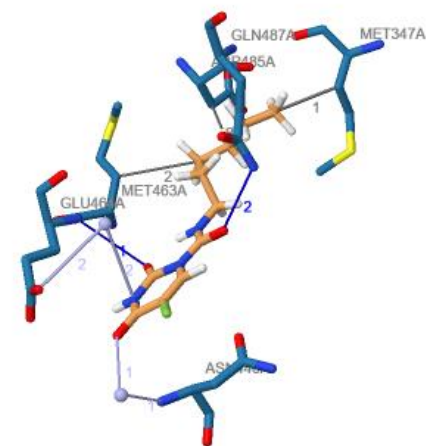
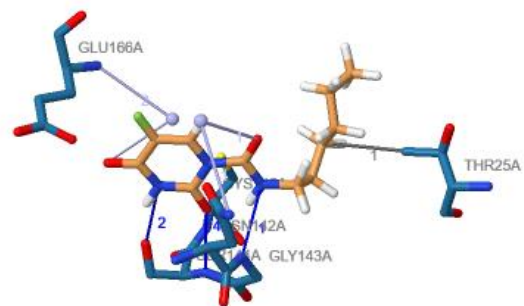
Calpeptin

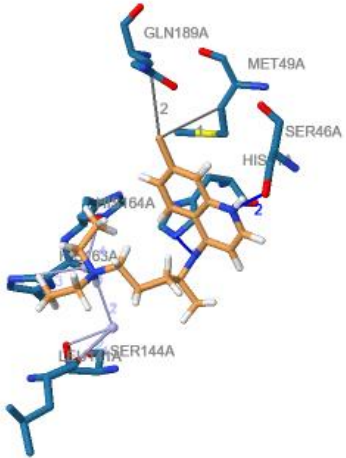
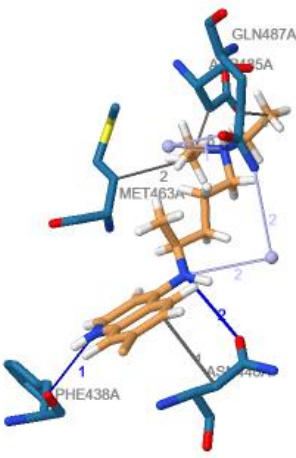
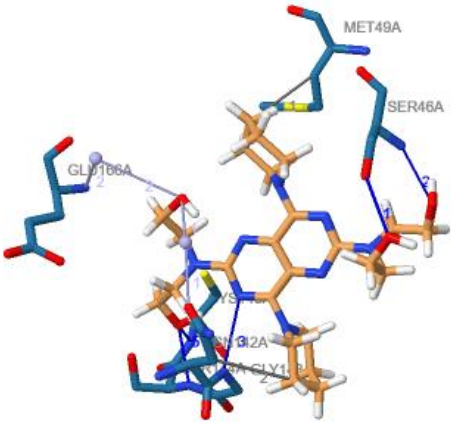
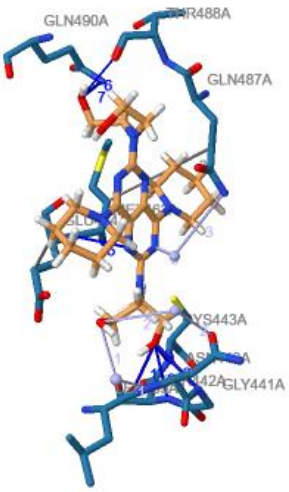


Candesartan cilexetil

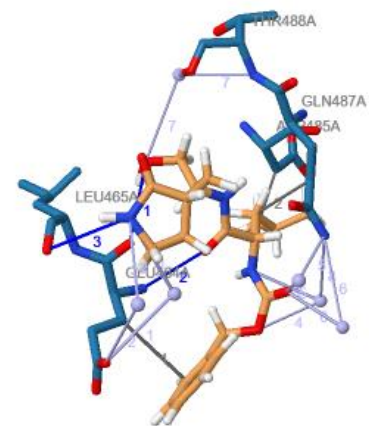
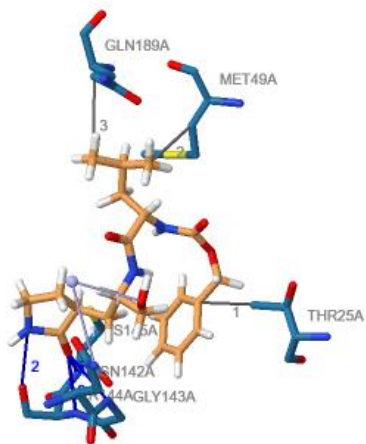


Carmofur

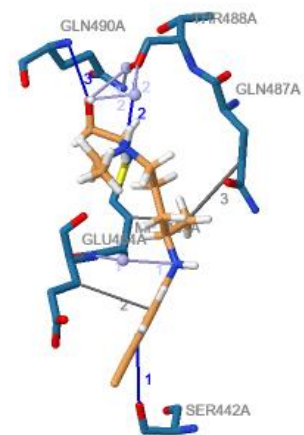
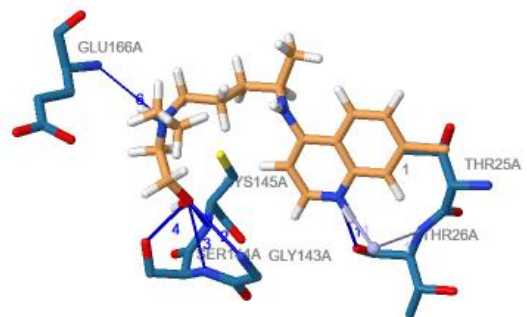


Chloroquine		
Dipyridamole		
Disulfiram	N/A	N/A

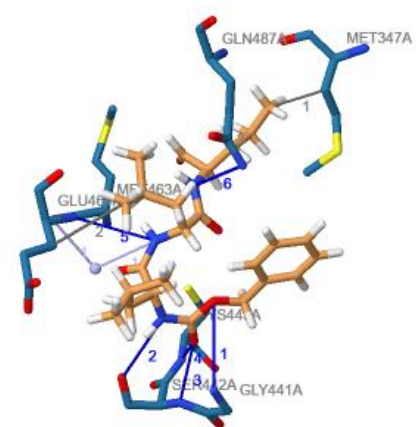
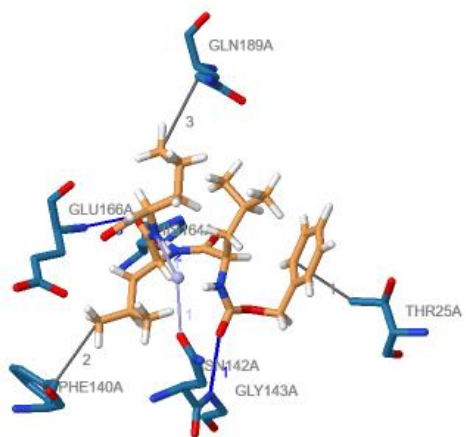
GC-373



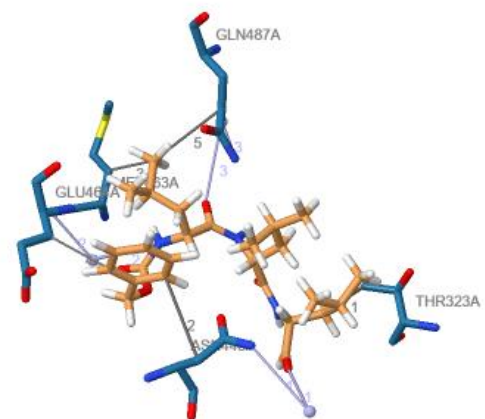
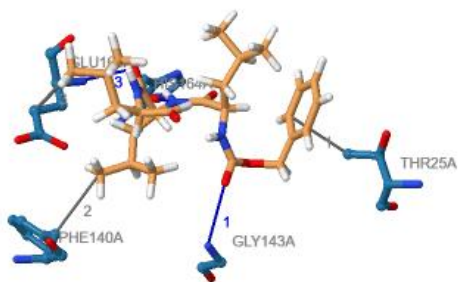
Hydroxychloroquine



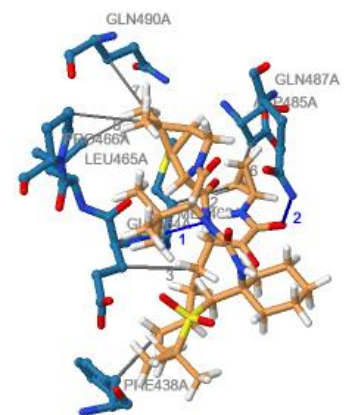
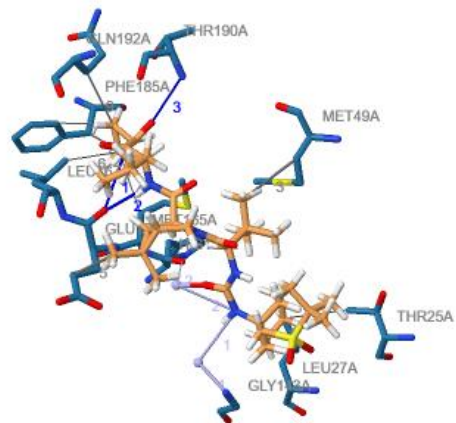
MG-115



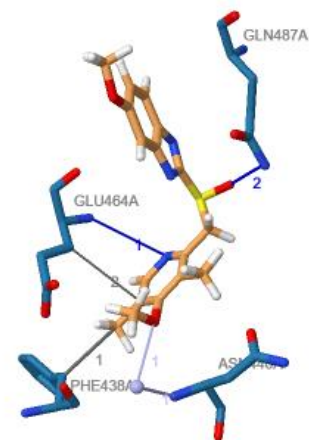
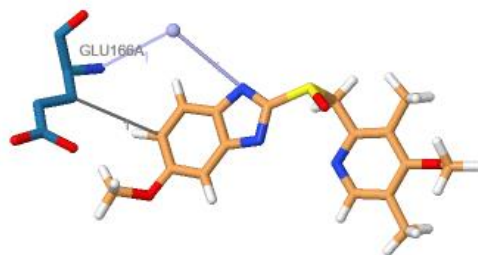
MG-132



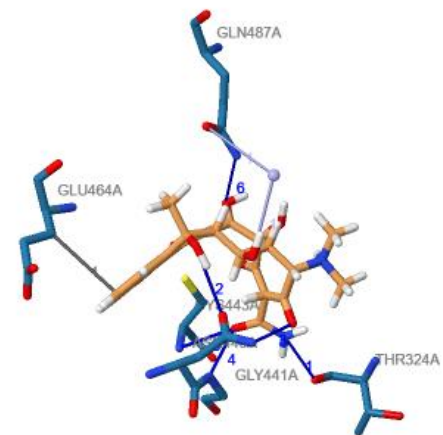
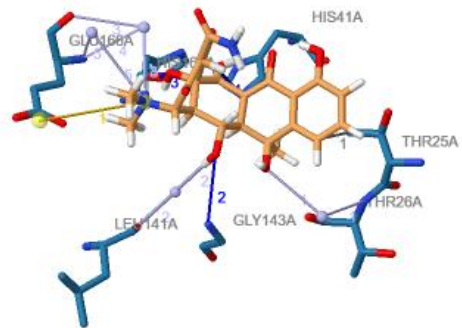
Narlaprevir



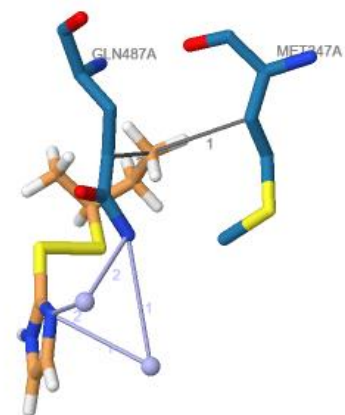
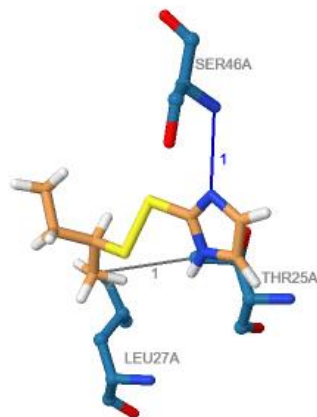
Omeprazole



Oxytetracycline



PX-12



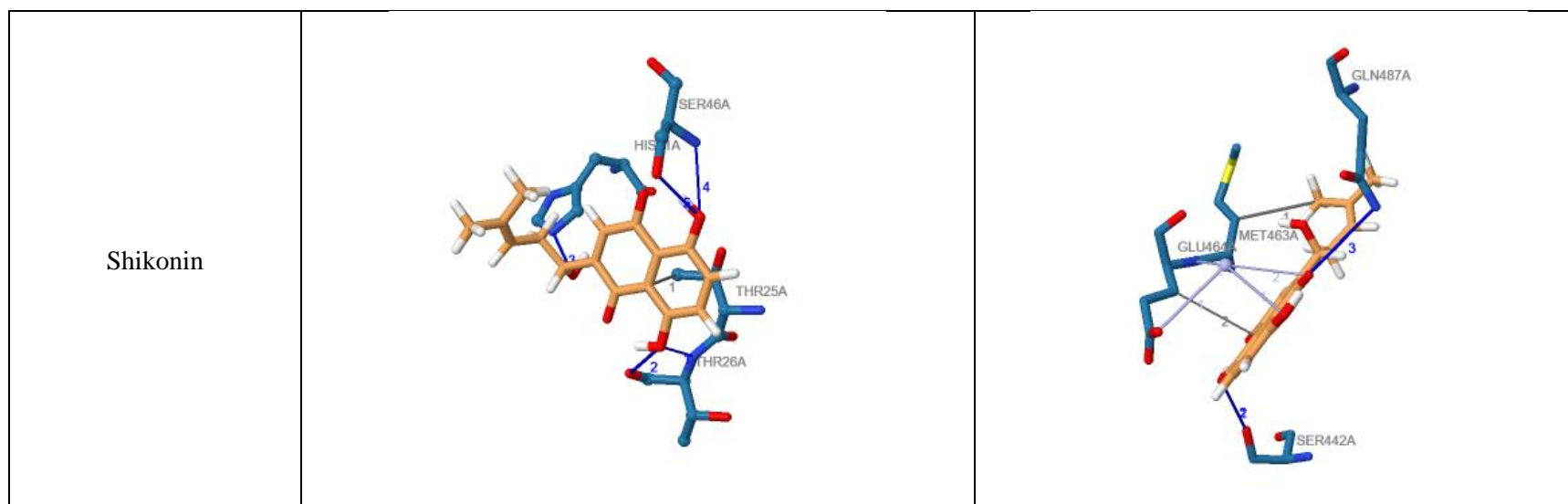
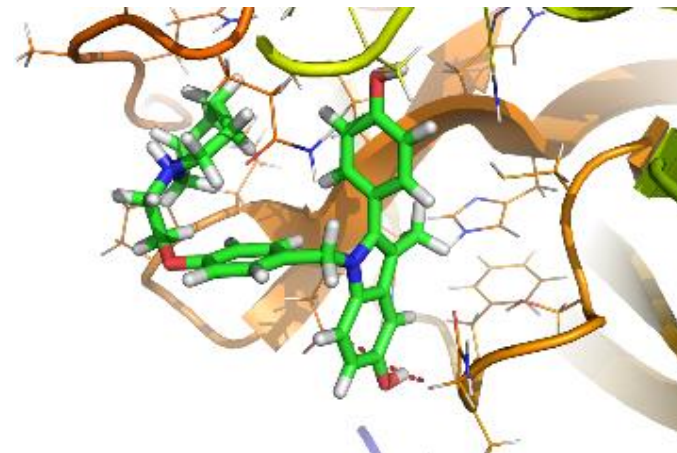
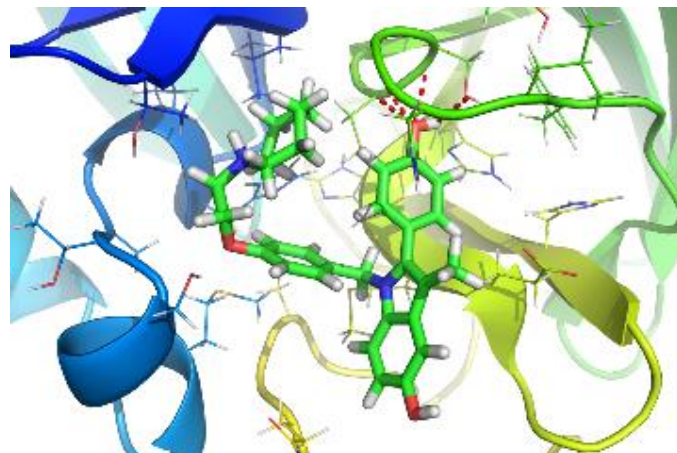


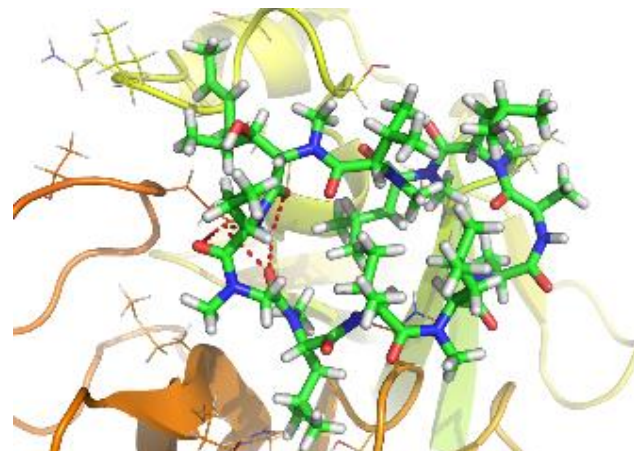
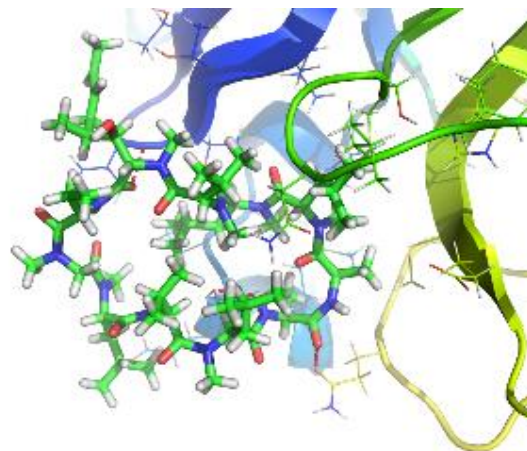
Table S5. The binding pose of other inhibitors to SARS-CoV-2 Mpro.

Name	Monomer	Dimer
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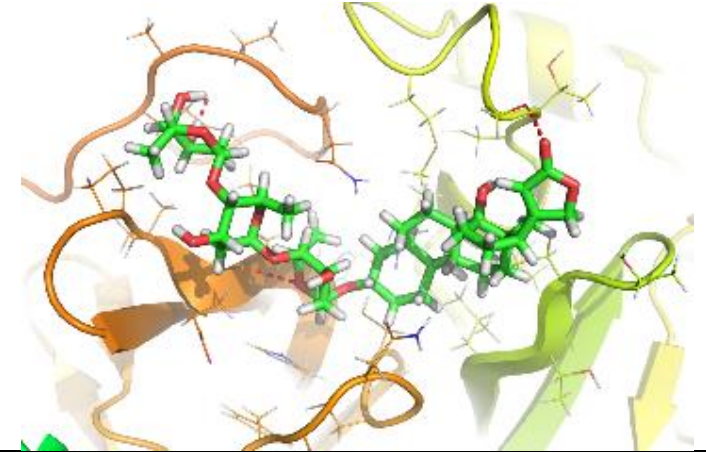
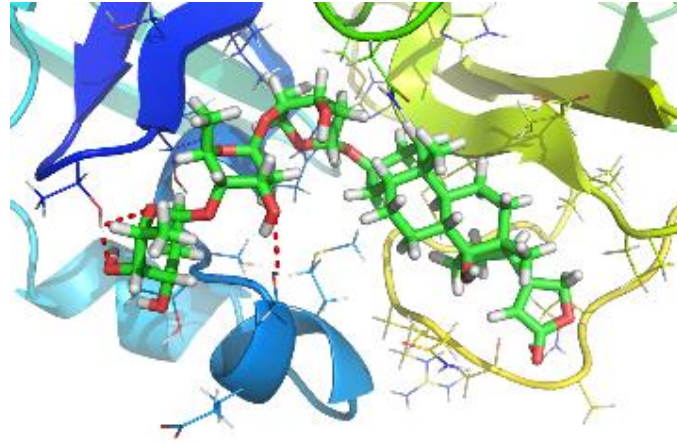
Bazedoxifene



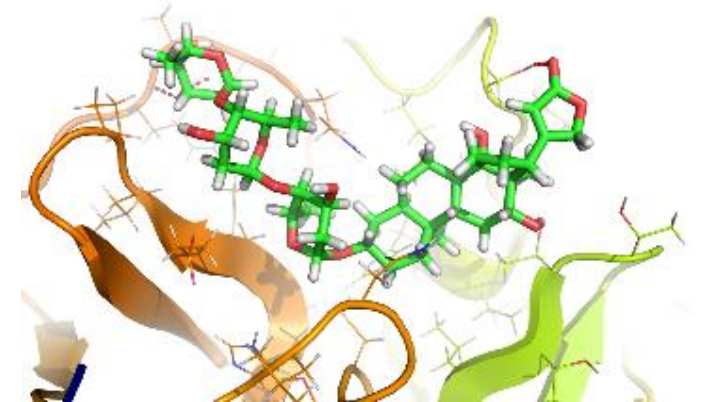
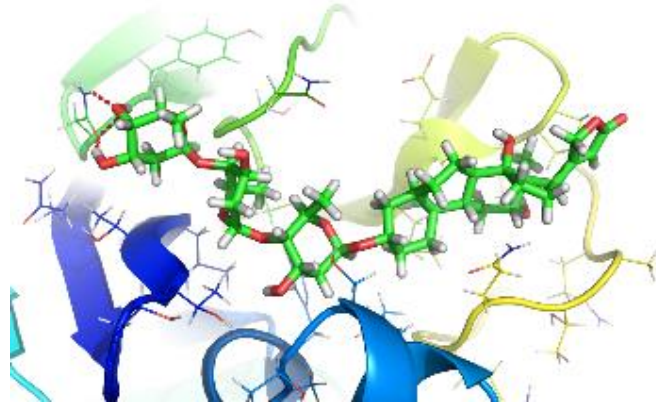
Cyclosporine



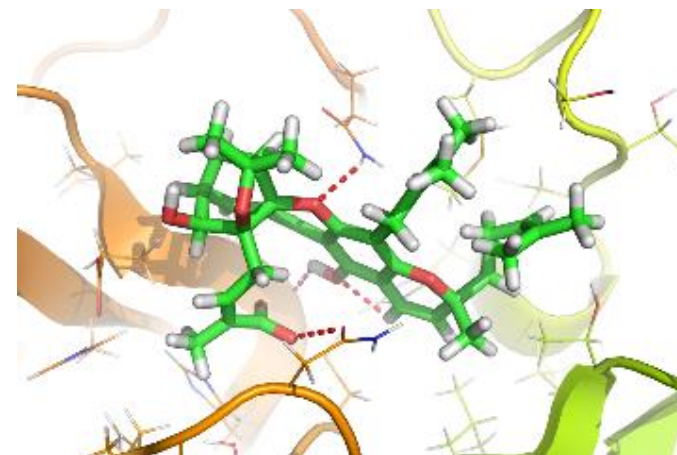
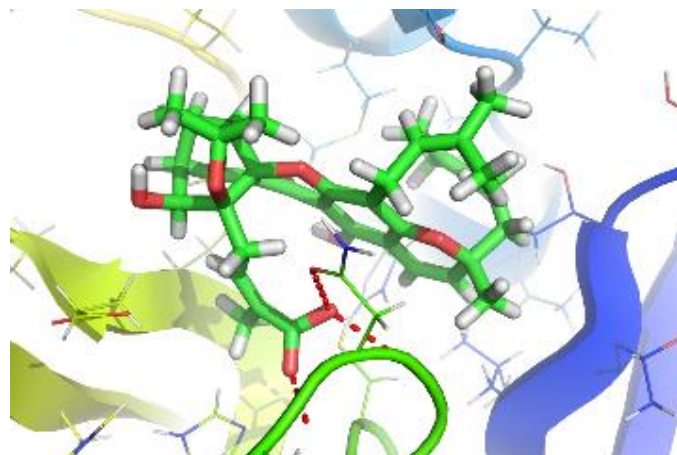
Digitoxin



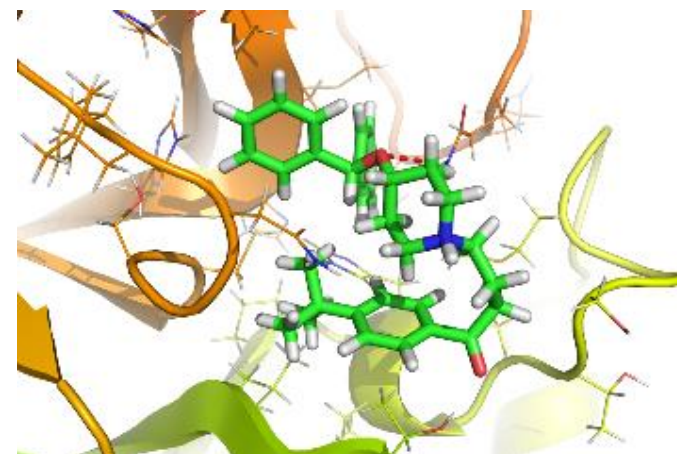
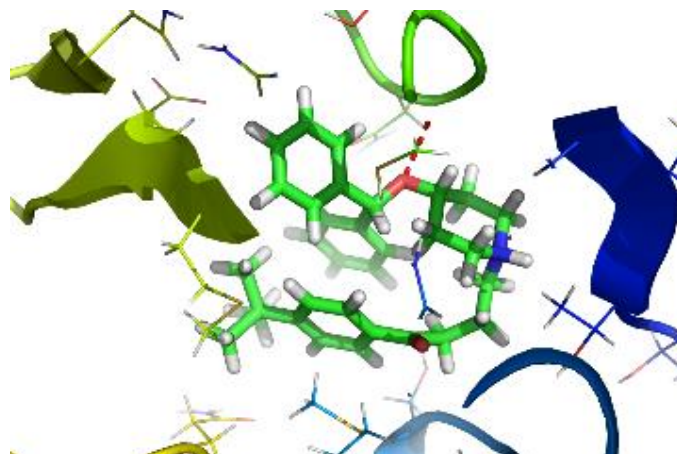
Digoxin



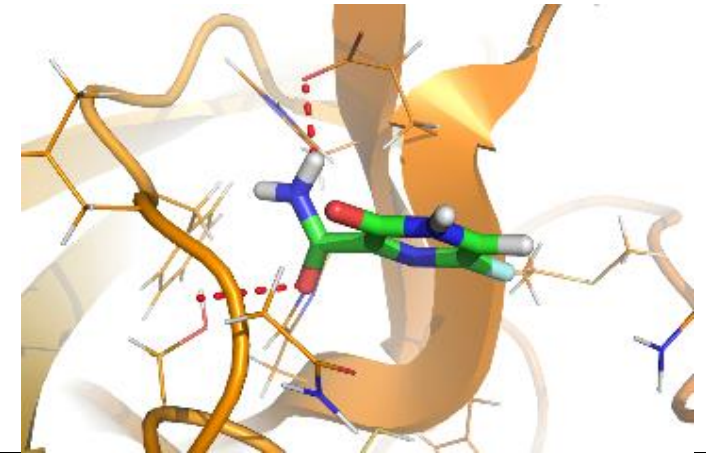
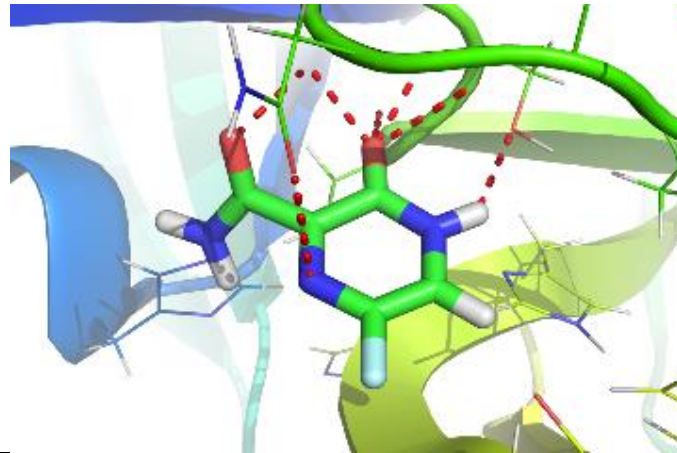
Dihydrogambogic Acid



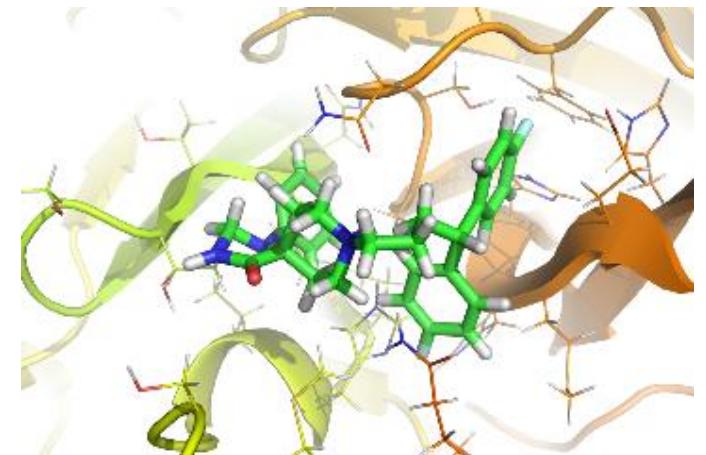
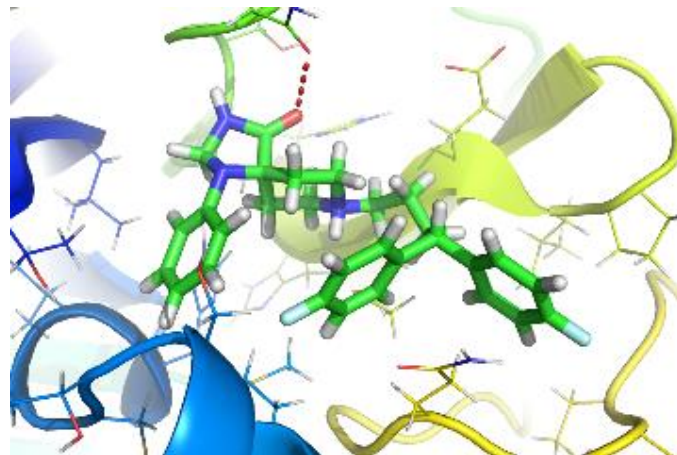
Ebastine



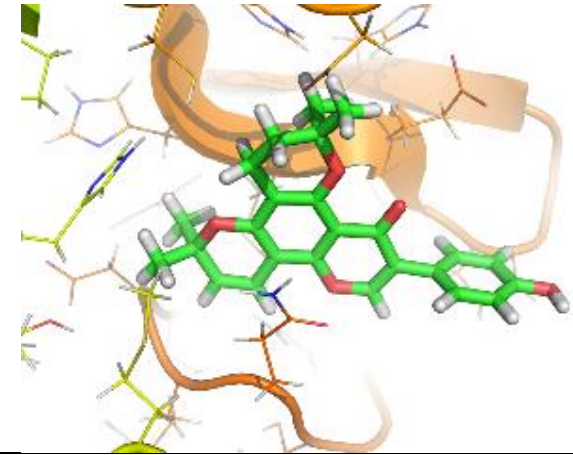
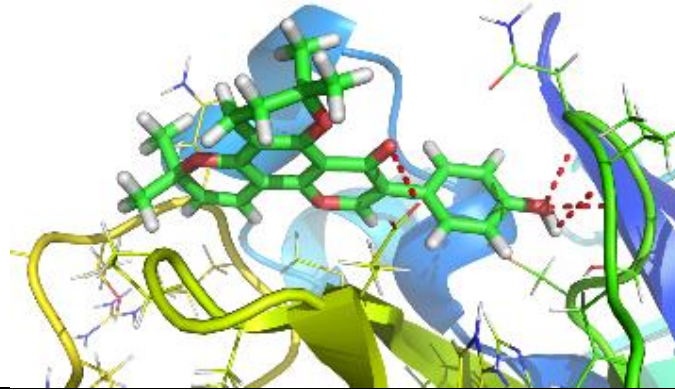
Favipiravir



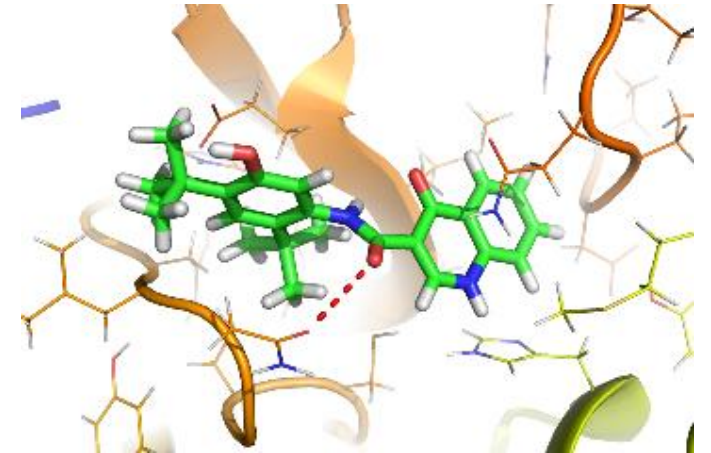
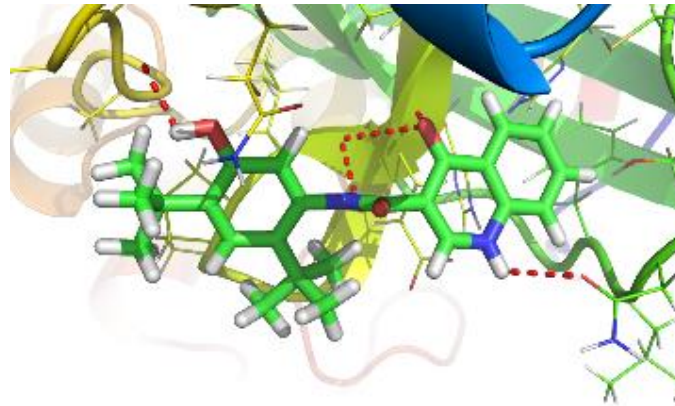
Fluspirilene



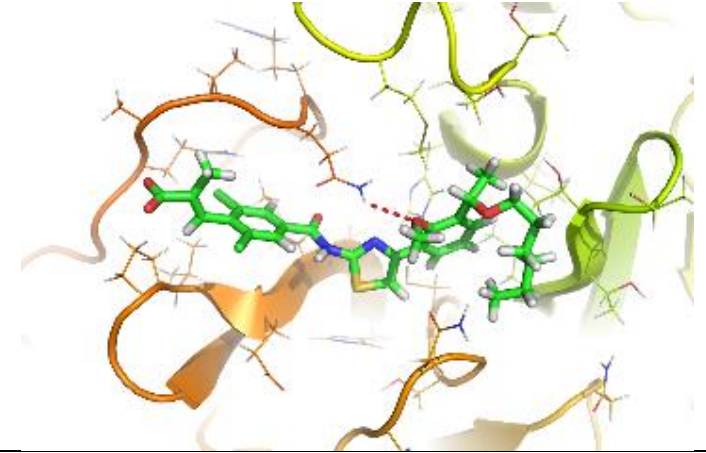
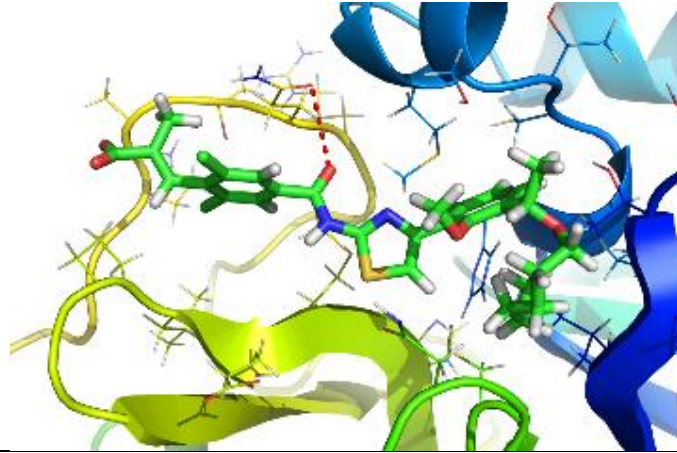
Isoosajin



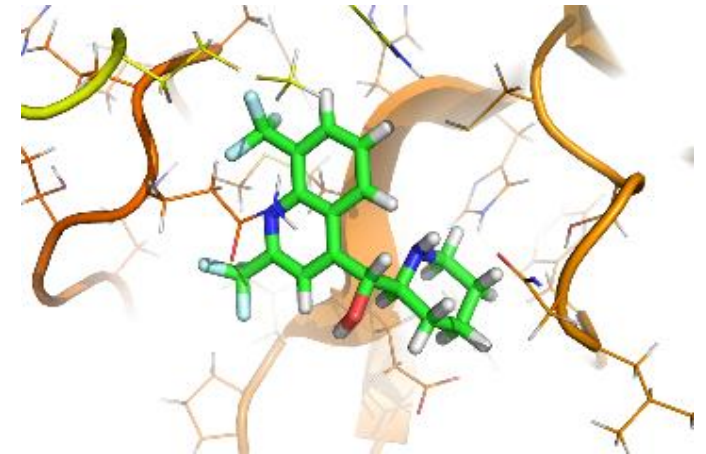
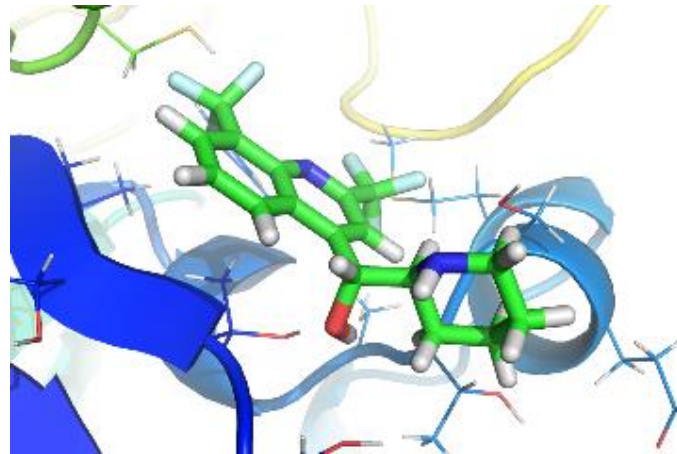
Ivacaftor



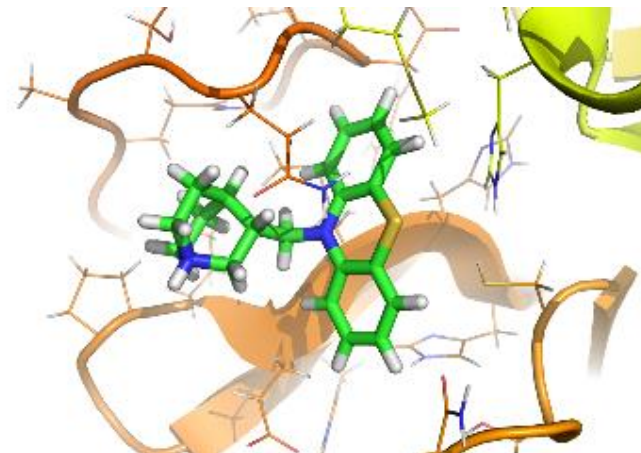
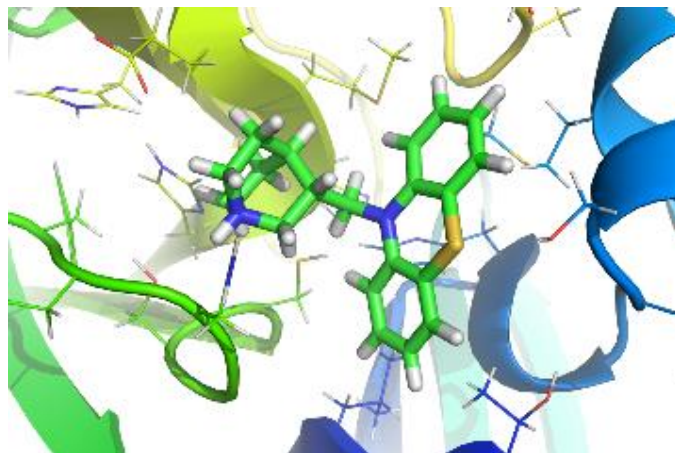
Lusutrombopag



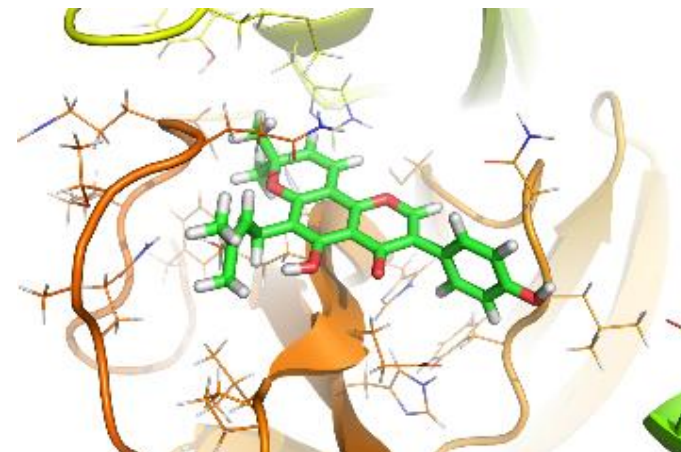
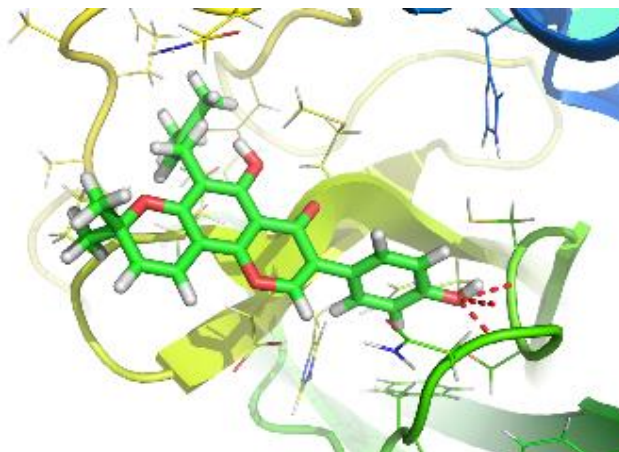
Mefloquine



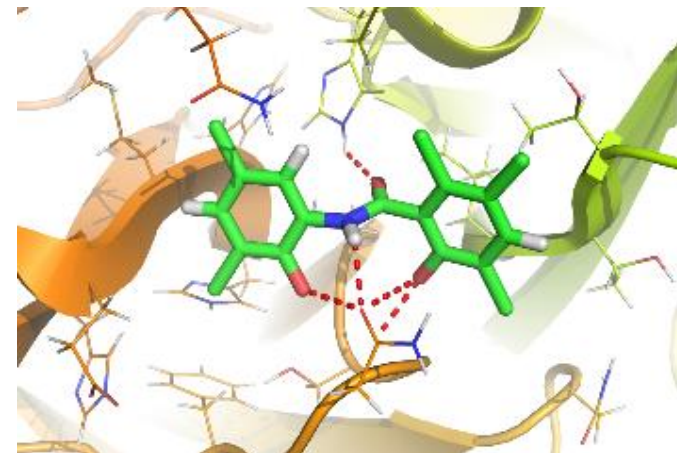
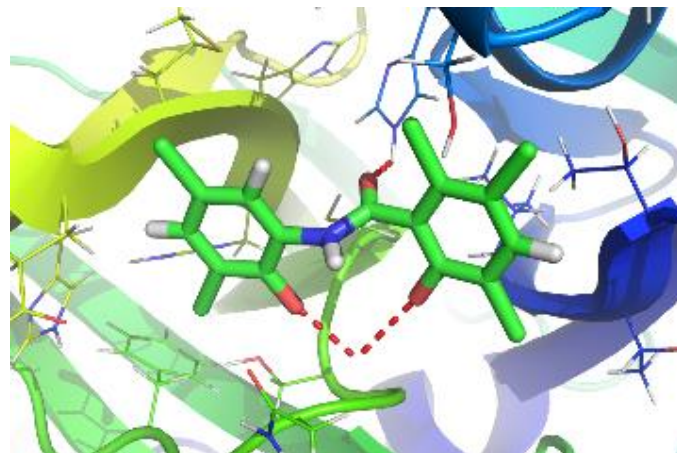
Mequitazine



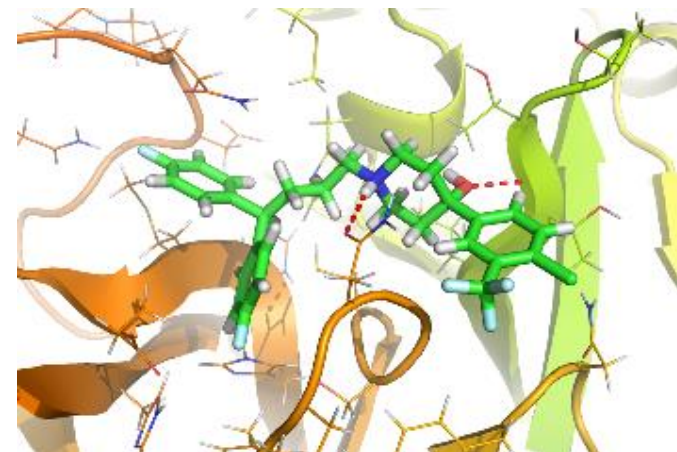
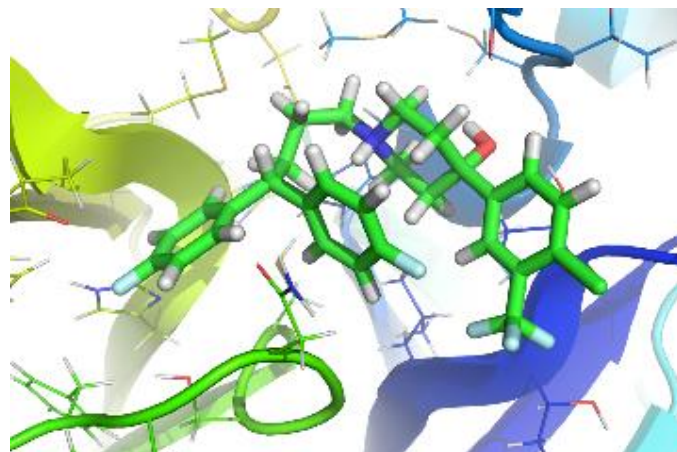
Osajin



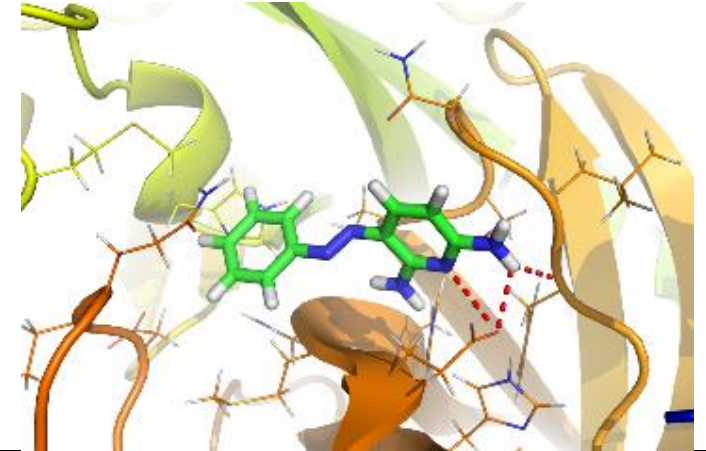
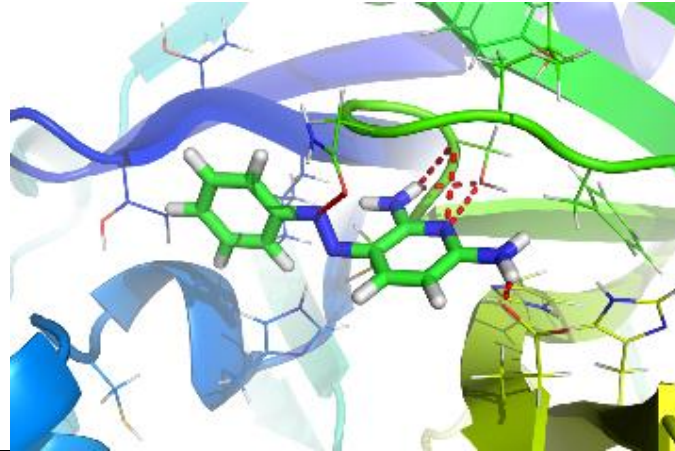
Oxyclozanide



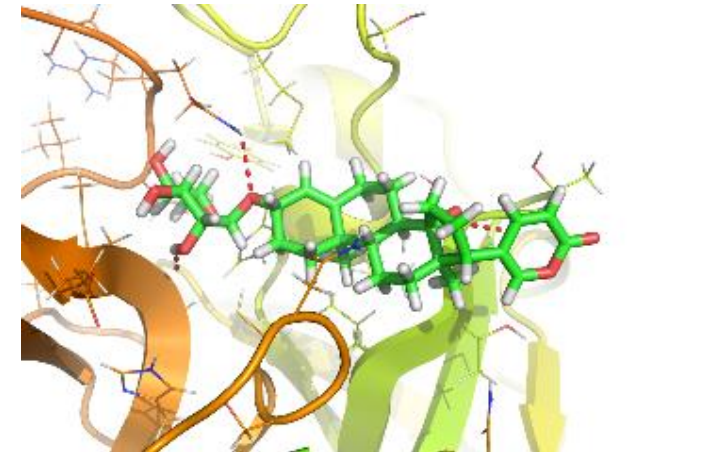
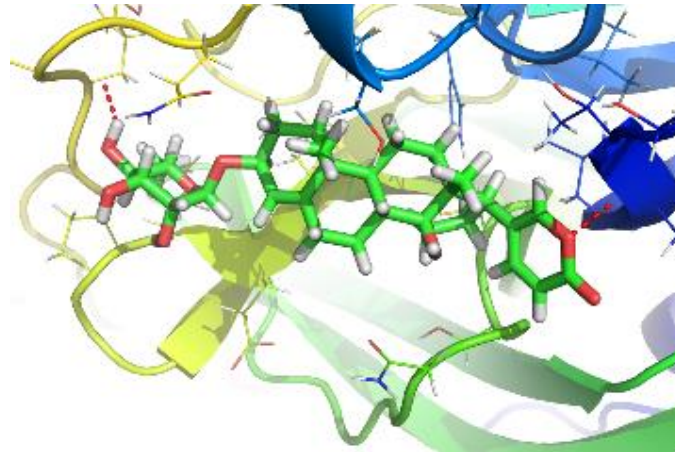
Penfluridol



Phenazopyridine



Proscillaridin



Tetrandrine

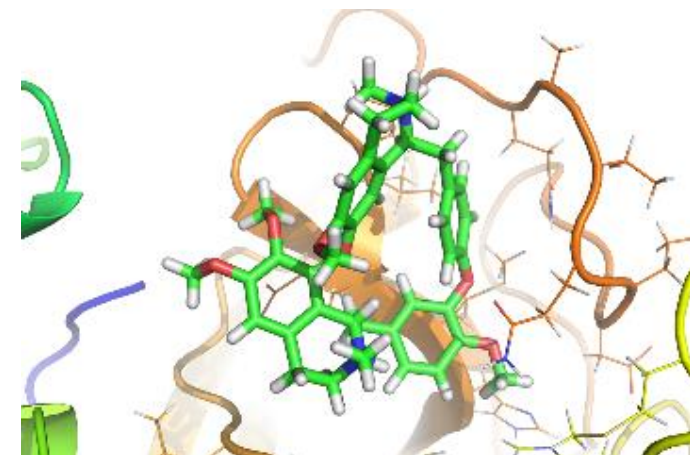
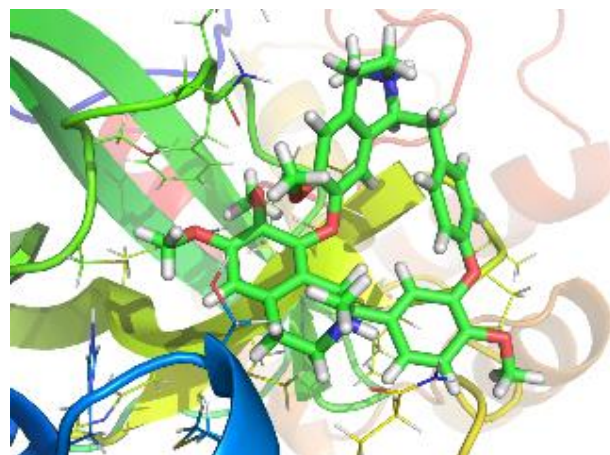
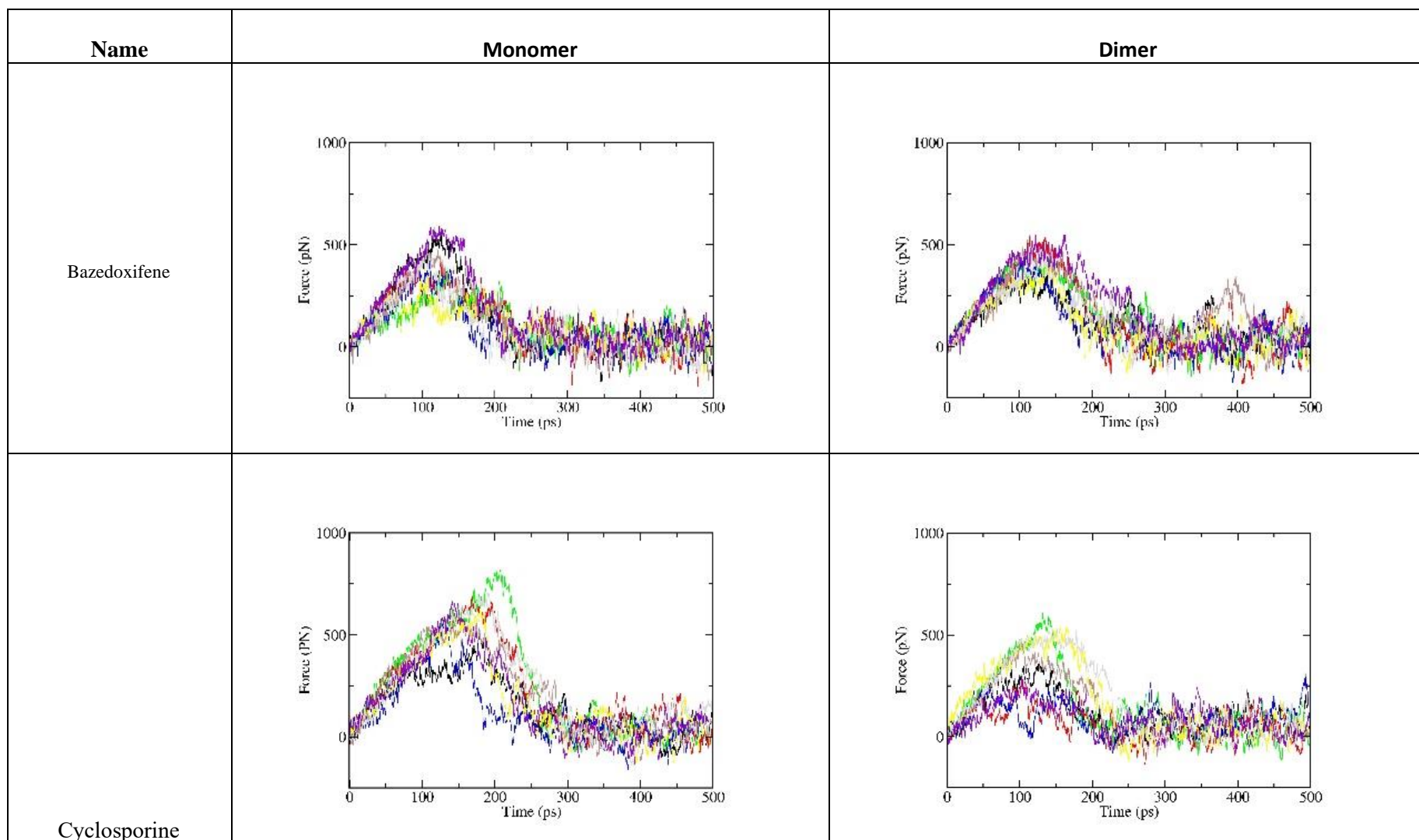
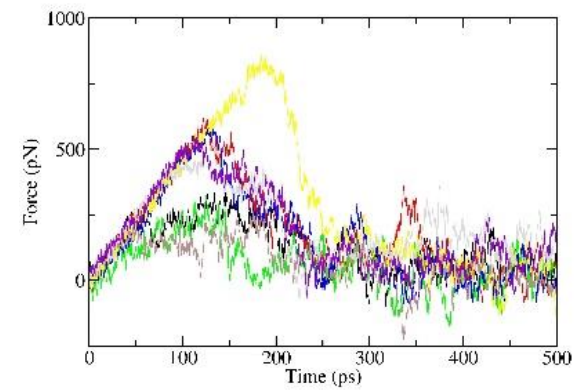
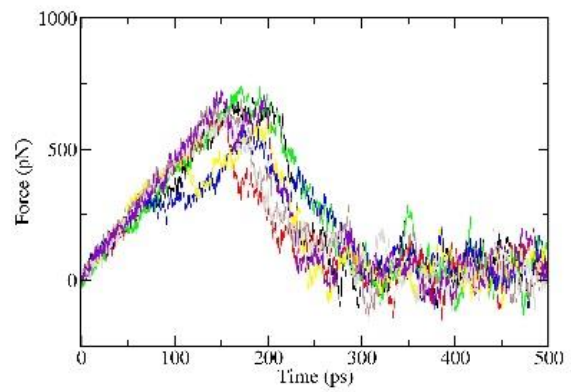


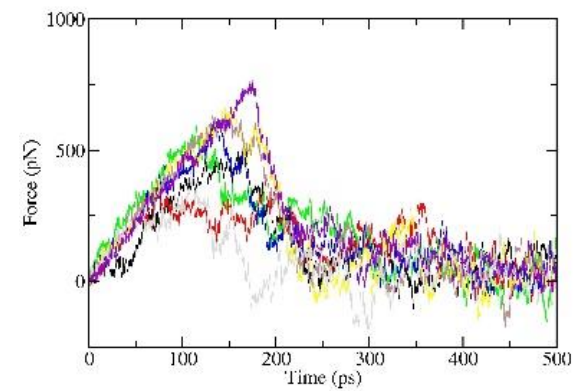
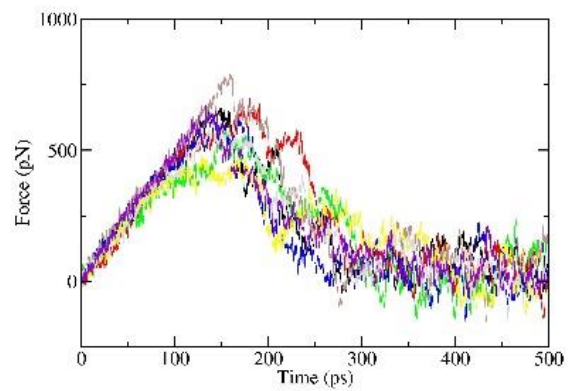
Table S6. The Pulling Force in Time Evolution.



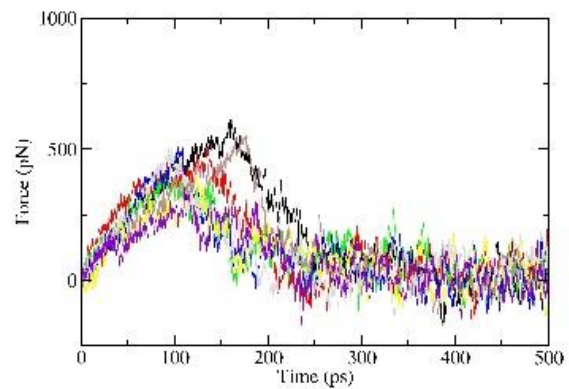
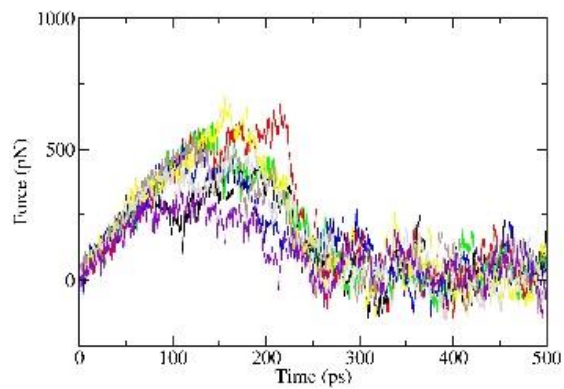
Digitoxin



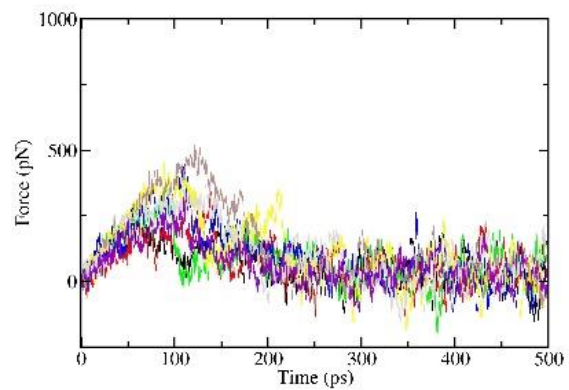
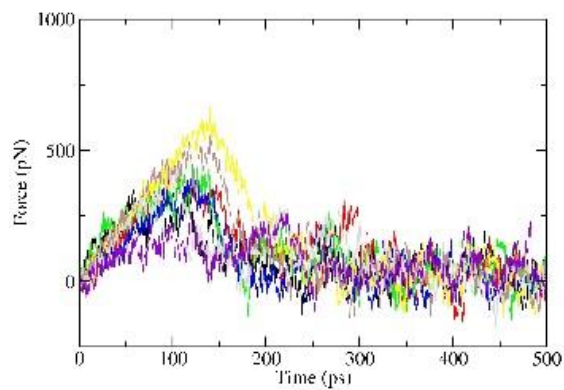
Digoxin



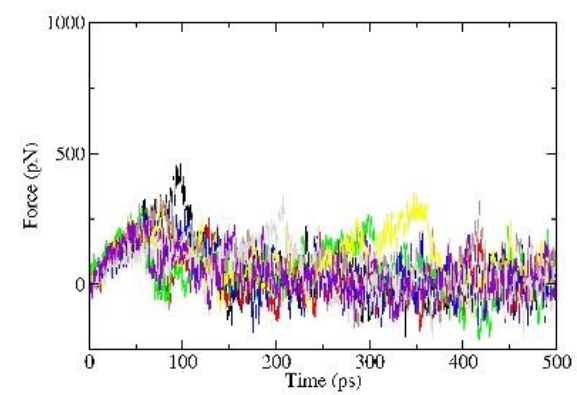
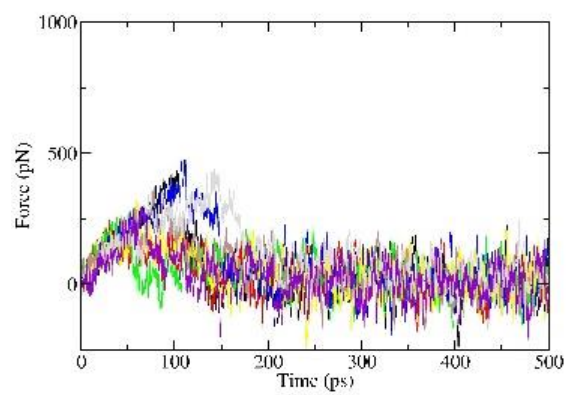
Dihydrogambogic
Acid



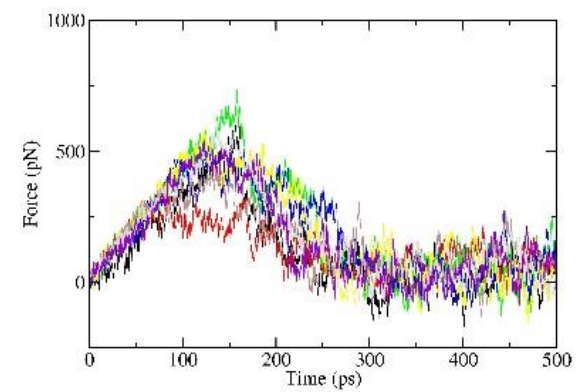
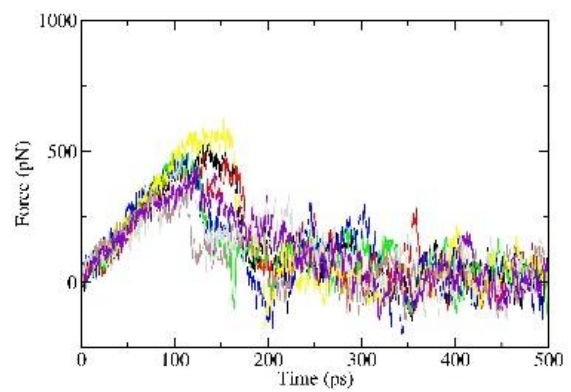
Ebastine



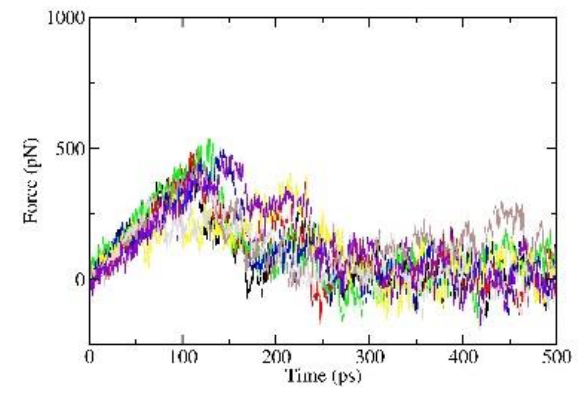
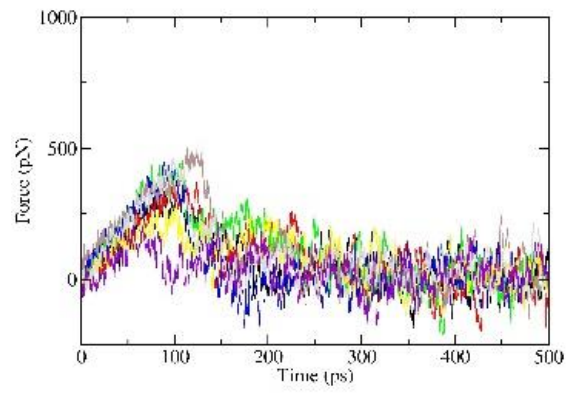
Favipiravir



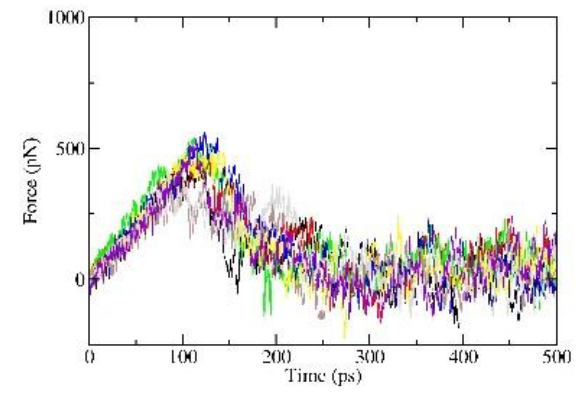
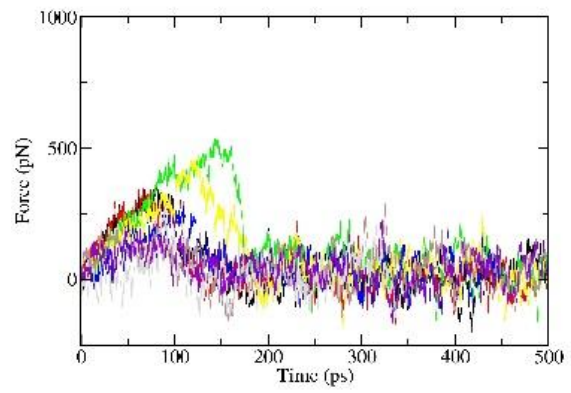
Fluspirilene



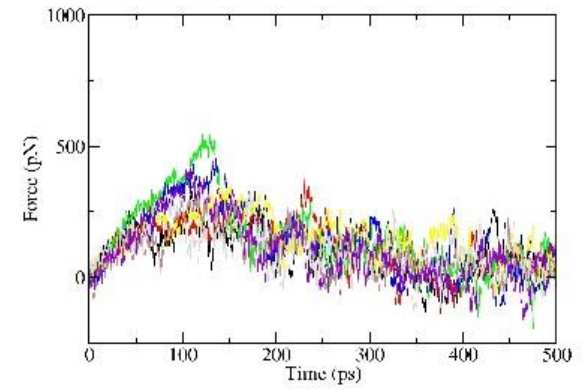
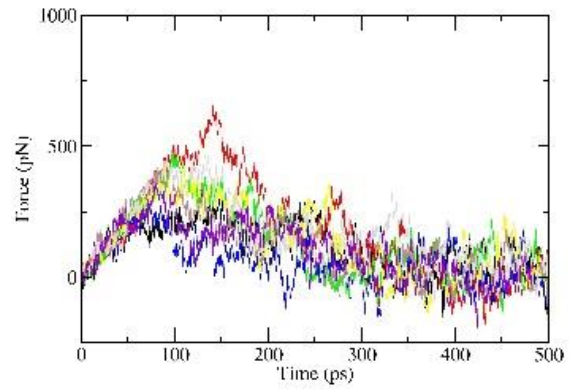
Isoosajin



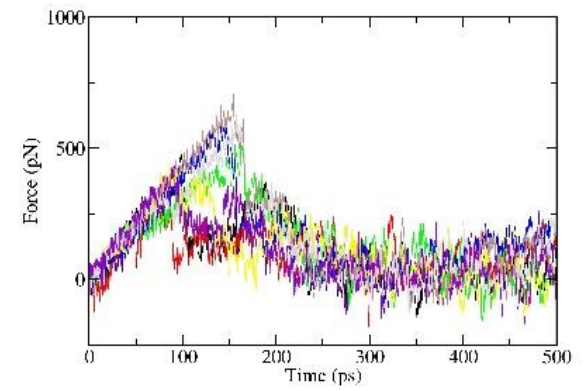
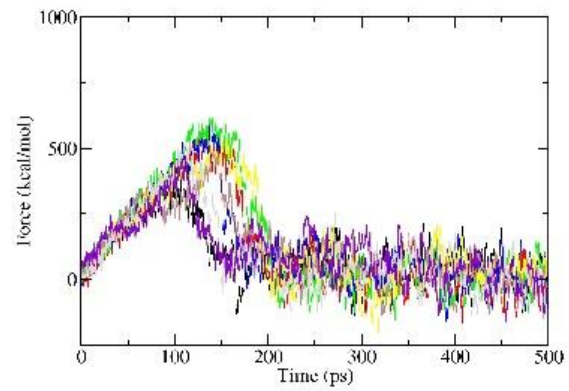
Ivacaftor



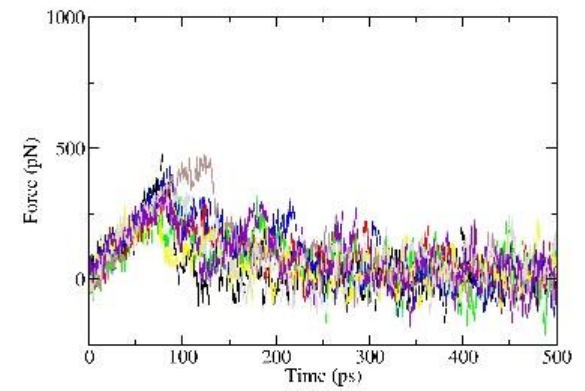
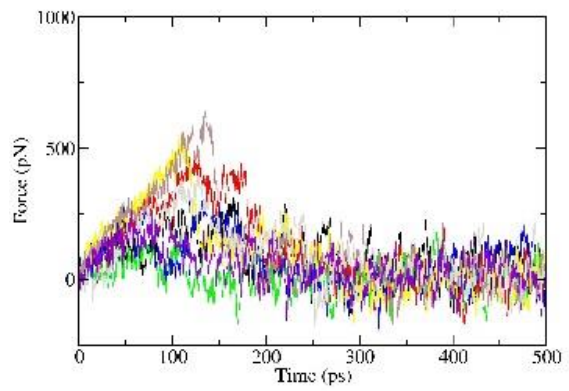
Lusutrombopag



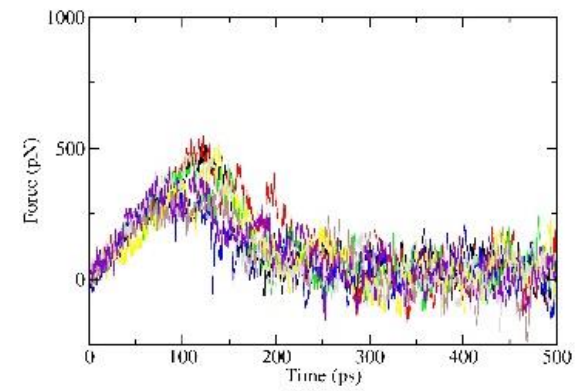
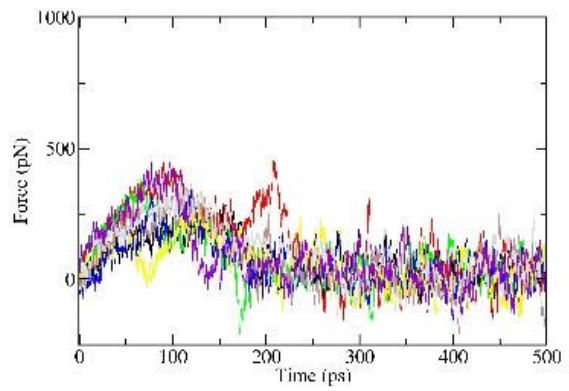
Mefloquine



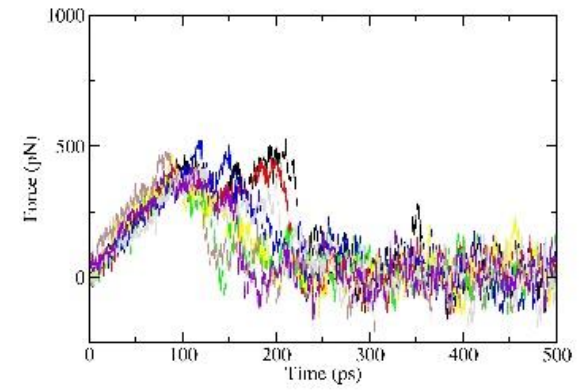
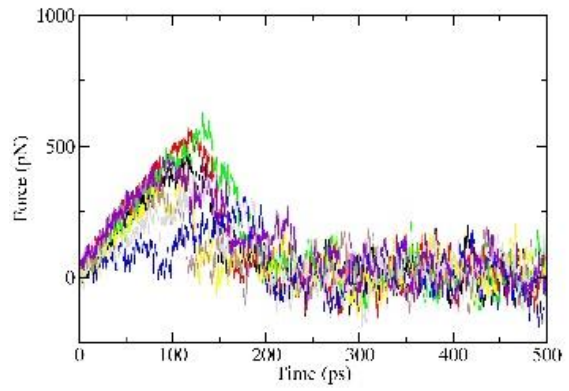
Mequitazine



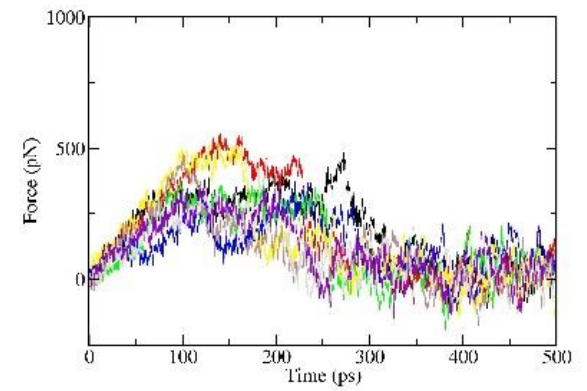
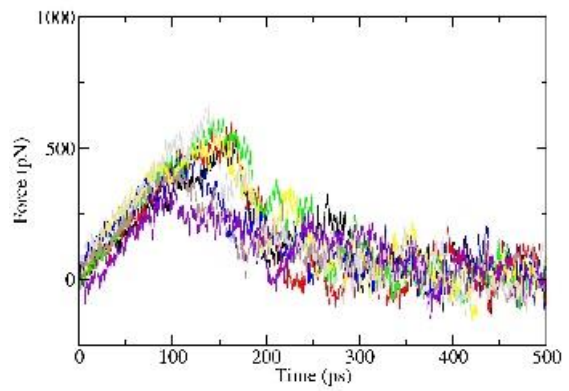
Osajin



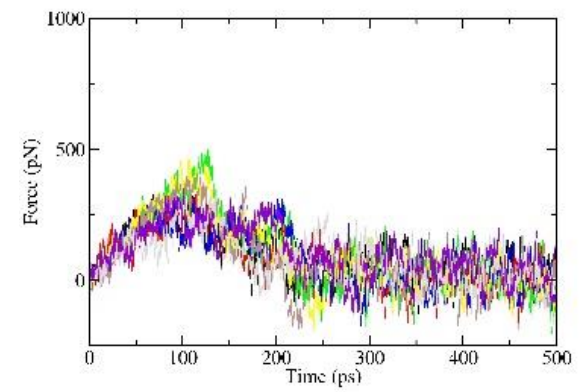
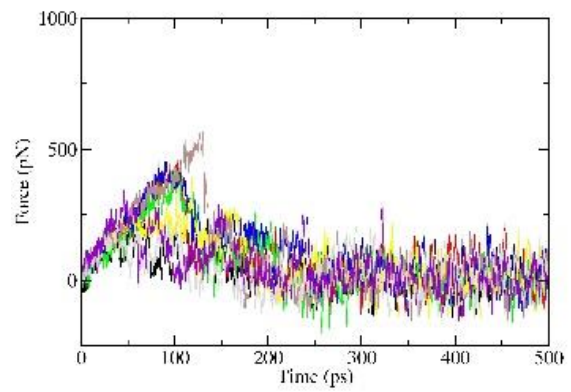
Oxyclozanide



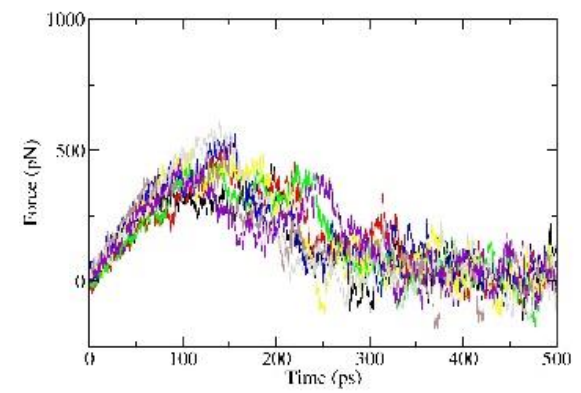
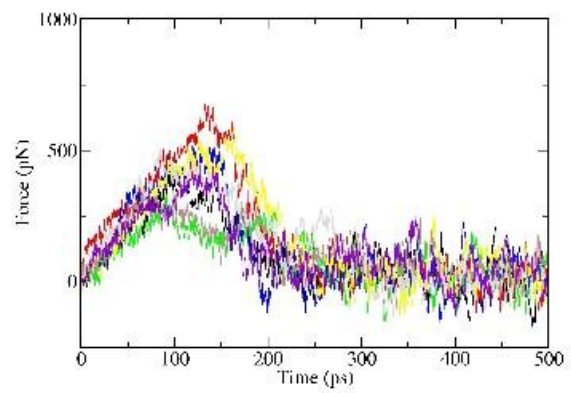
Penfluridol



Phenazopyridine



Proscillaridin



Tetrandrine

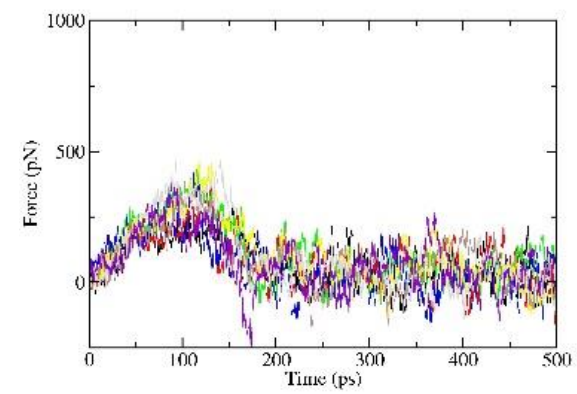
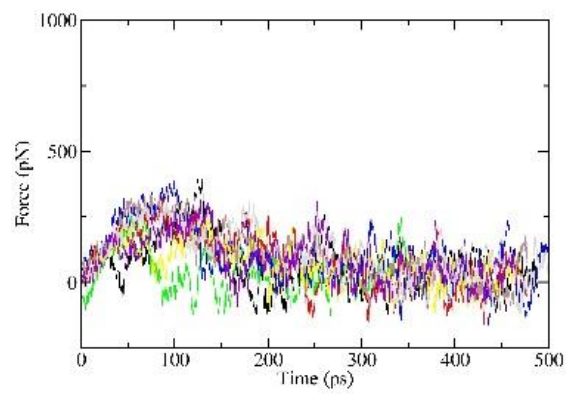
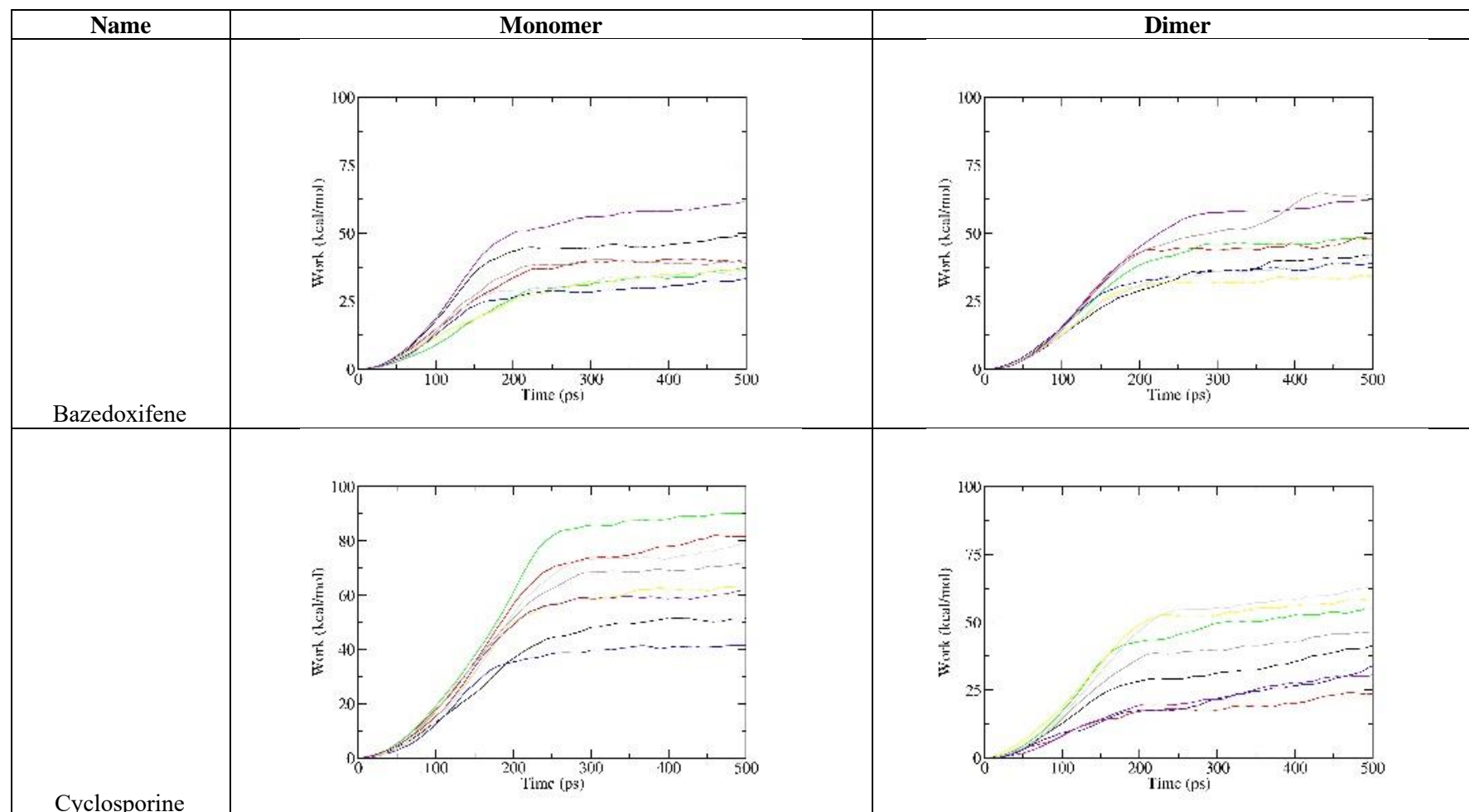
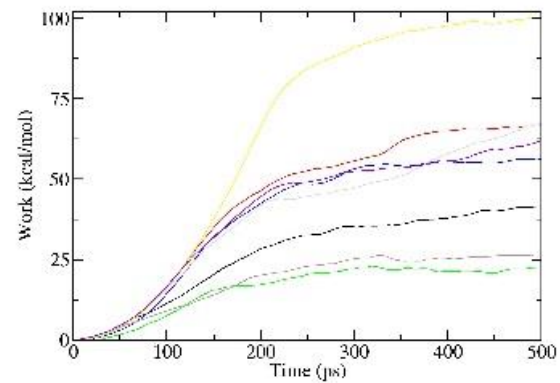
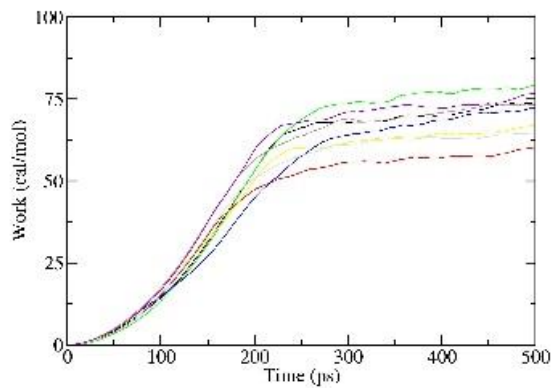


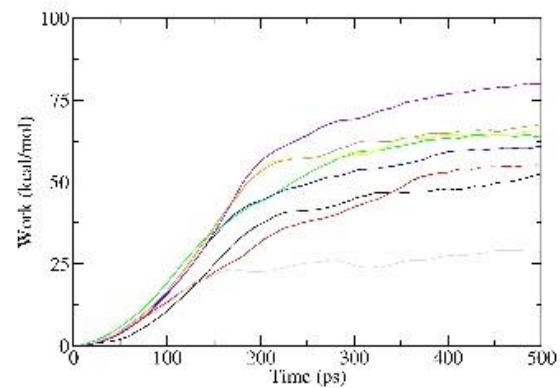
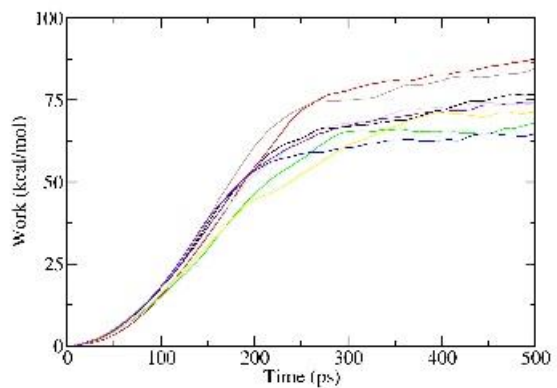
Table S7. The Pulling Work in Time Dependence over 8 Independent SMD Trajectories.



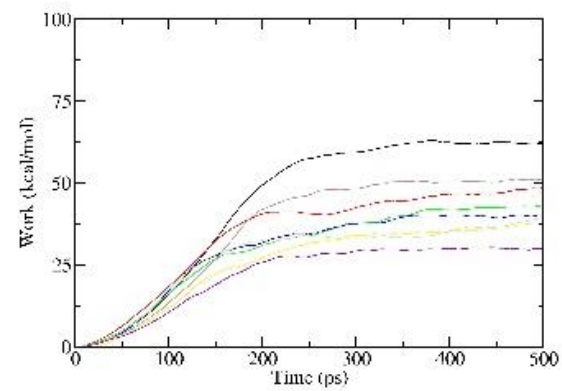
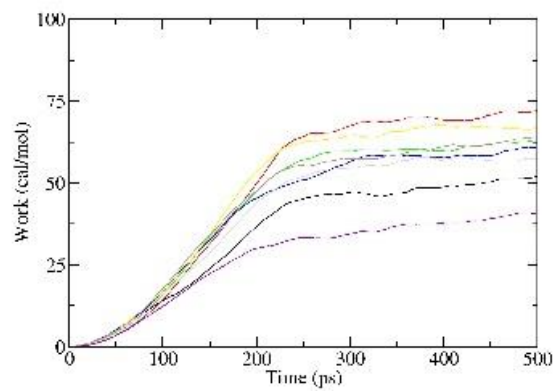
Digitoxin



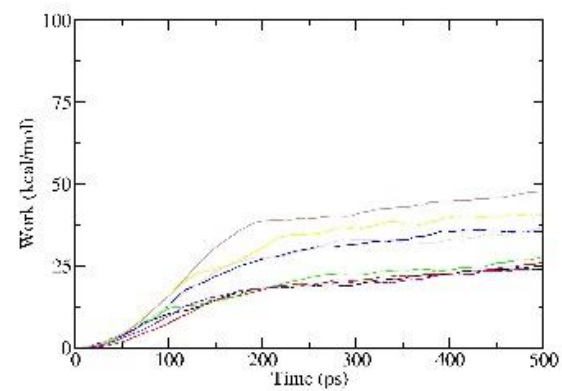
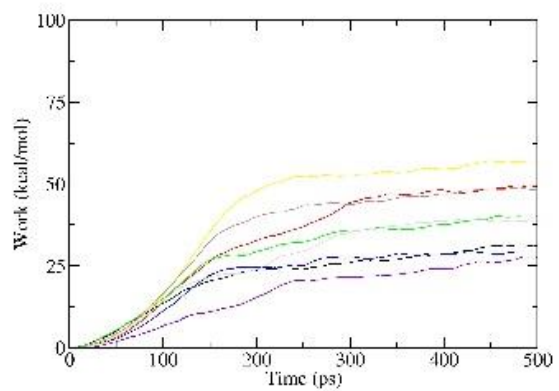
Digoxin



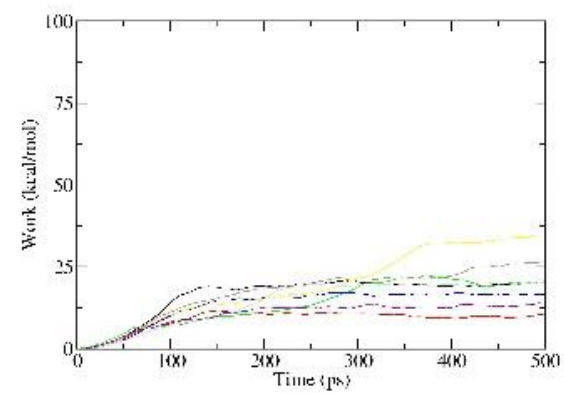
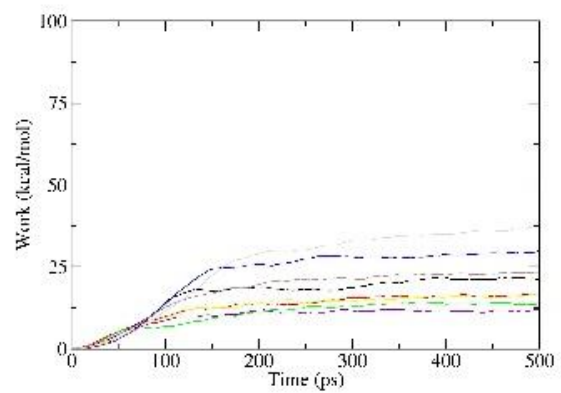
Dihydrogambogic
Acid



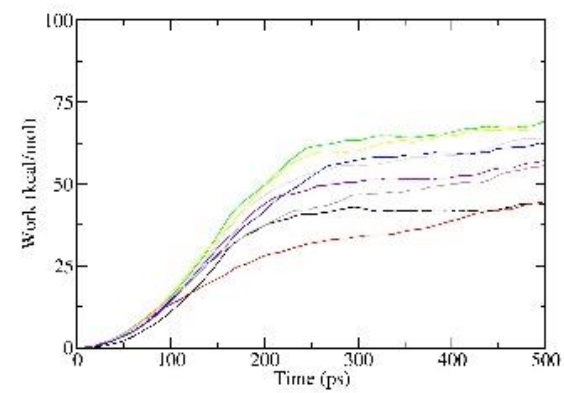
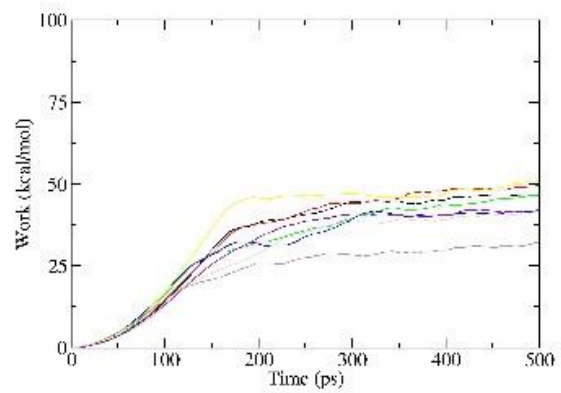
Ebastine



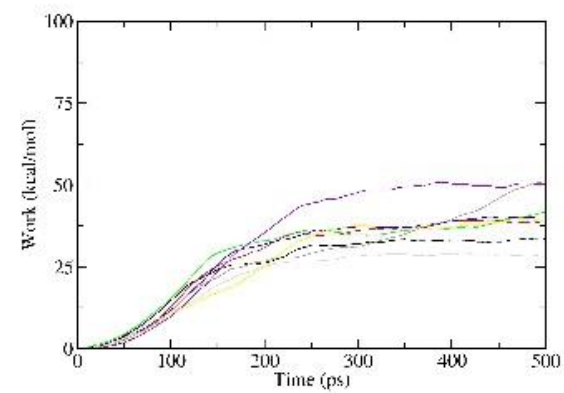
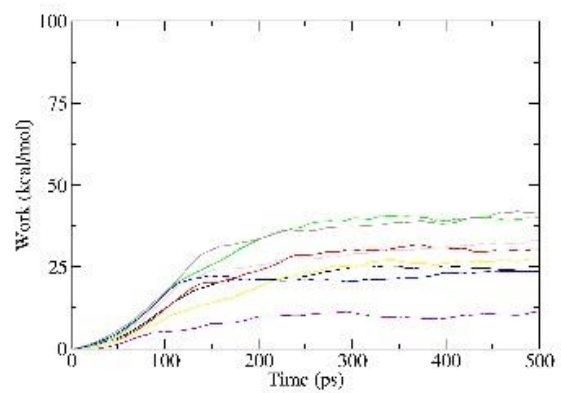
Favipiravir



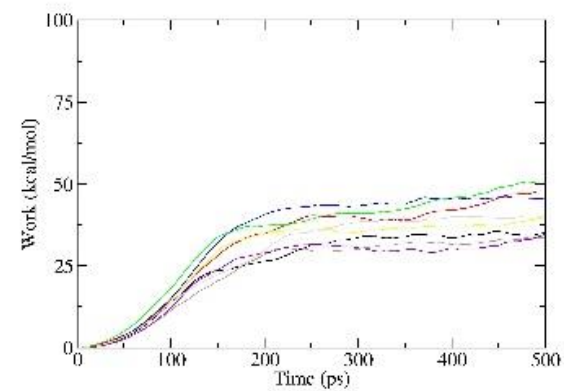
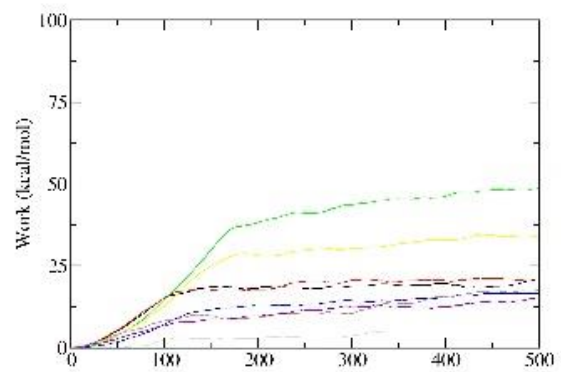
Fluspirilene



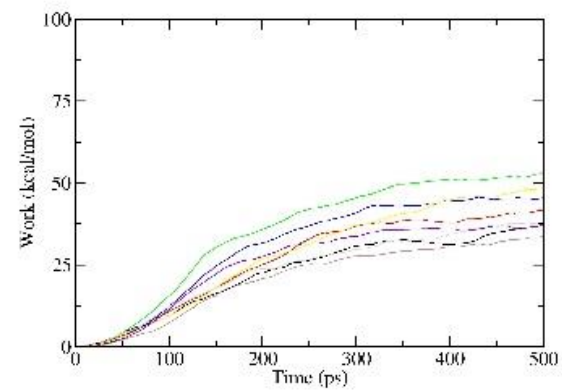
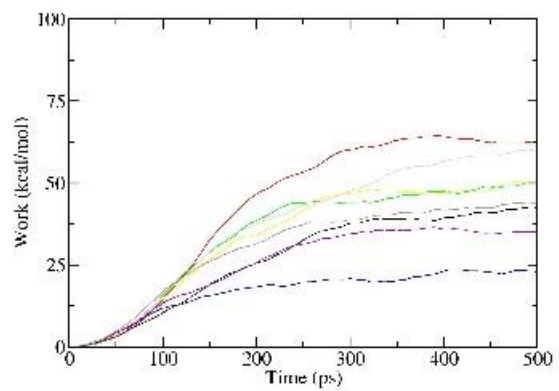
Isoosajin



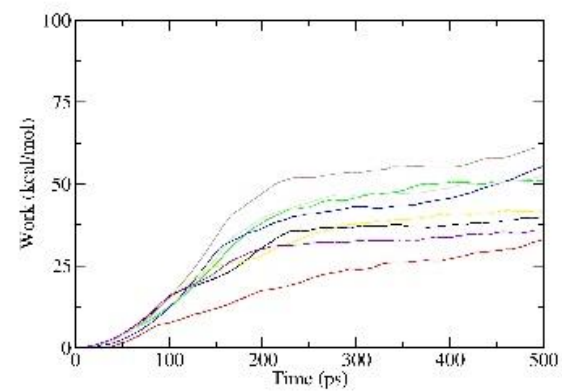
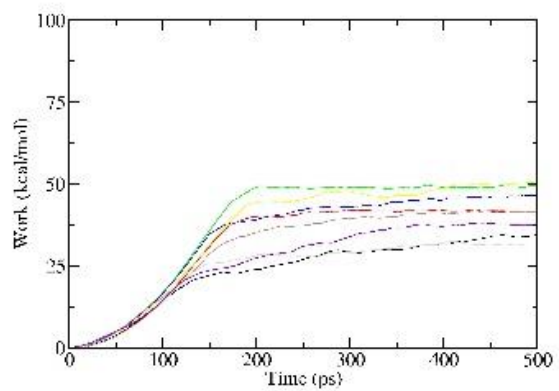
Ivacaftor



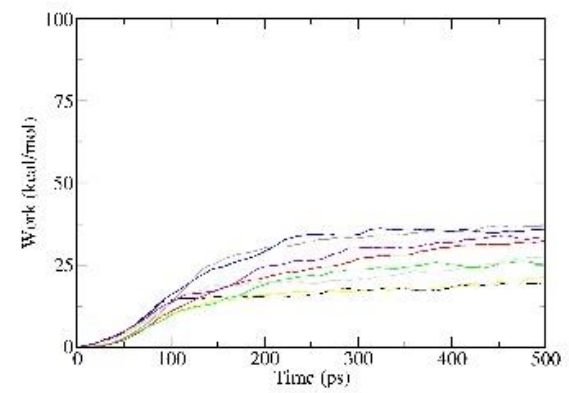
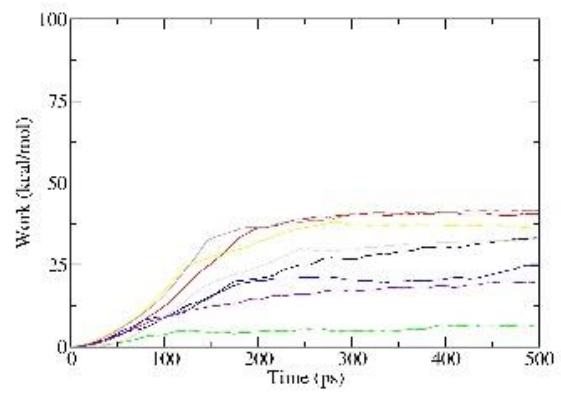
Lusutrombopag



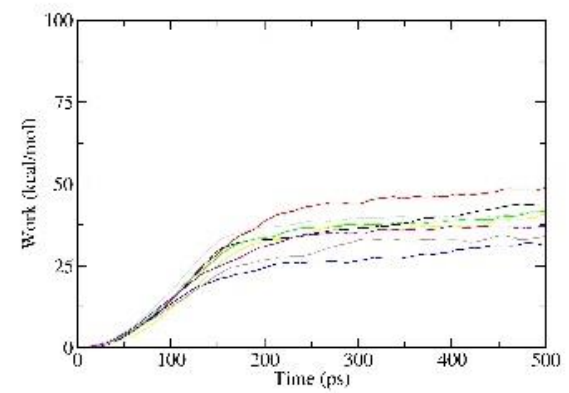
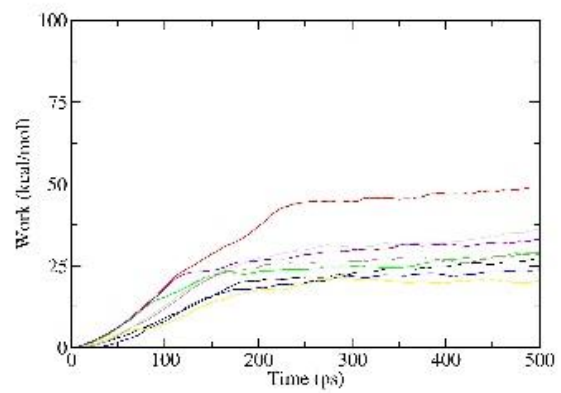
Mefloquine



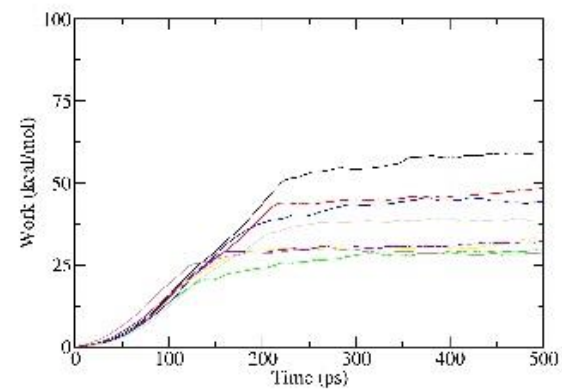
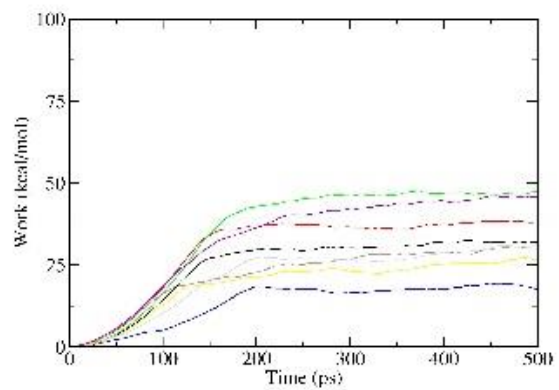
Mequitazine



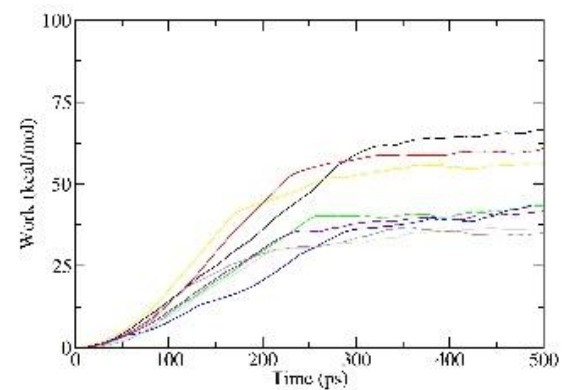
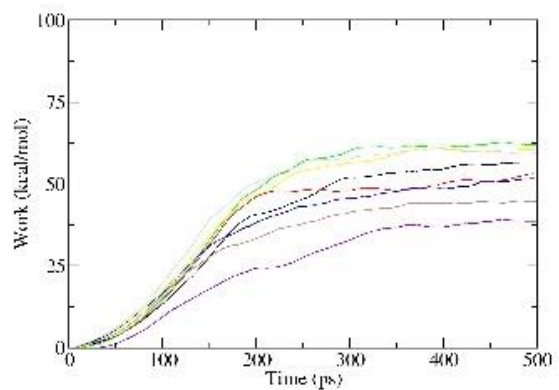
Osajin



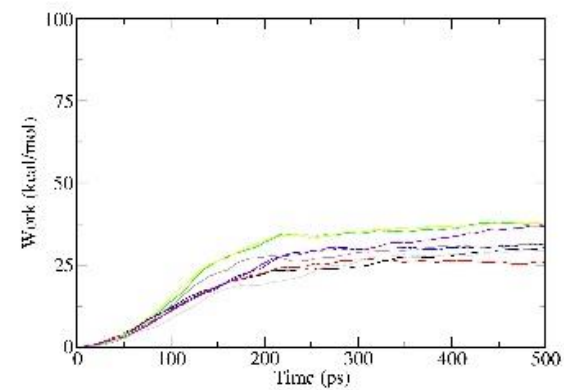
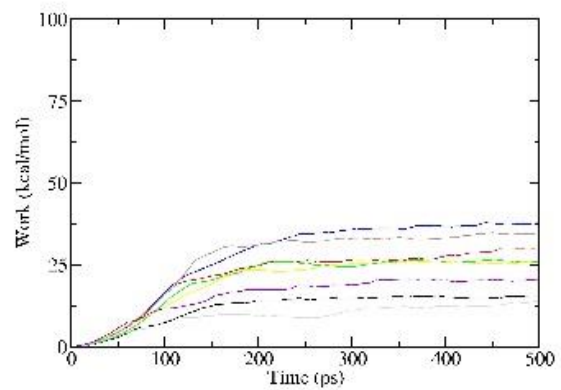
Oxyclozanide



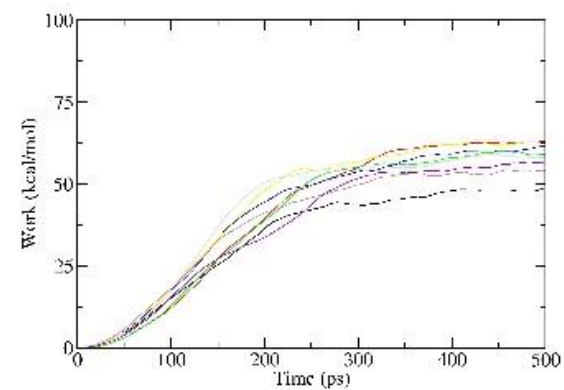
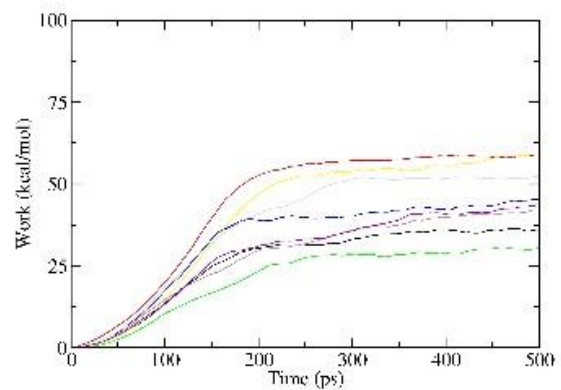
Penfluridol

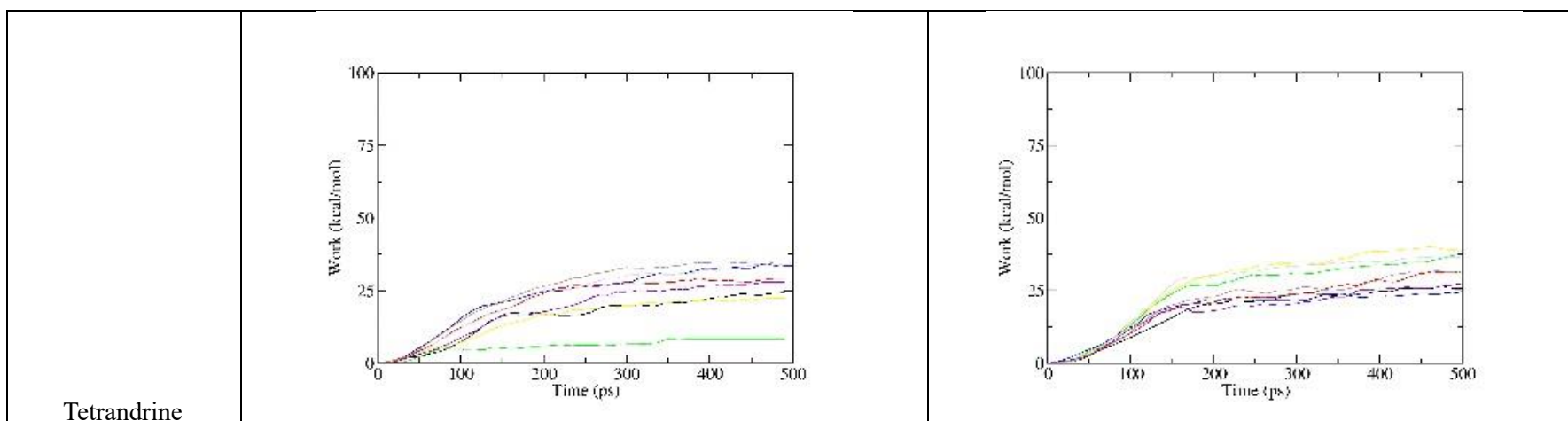


Phenazopyridine



Proscillaridin





Reference:

1. Salentin, S.; Schreiber, S.; Haupt, V. J.; Adasme, M. F.; Schroeder, M., PLIP: fully automated protein–ligand interaction profiler. *Nucleic Acids Res.* **2015**, *43*, W443-W447.