

Repurposing the HCV NS3-4A Protease Drug Boceprevir as COVID-19 Therapeutics

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equal contribution

Supplementary information

Fig S1. Sequence SARS-CoV-2 3CLpro ordered from Eurofins

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CCATGGCGGCCGTA CTGCAATCAGGTTTT CGCAAATGGCGTTTCCATCGGGAAAAGTCGAAGGCT
GCATGGTTTCAGGTTACATGTGGGACAACACGCTGAATGGCCTGTGGTTGGATGATGTGGTGTATT
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TCTGCACTTCTTGAGGACGAATCACTCCGTTTGATGTTGTCCGCCAATGCAGCGGCGTTACGTTTCA
GCTCGAG
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Table S1. Data collection and refinement statistics

Data collection	SARS-CoV-2 M ^{pro} - Boceprevir (PDB ID: 6ZRU)	SARS-CoV-2 M ^{pro} - Telaprevir (PDB ID: 6ZRT)
Space group	I 1 2 1	C 1 2 1
Cell dimensions		
a, b, c (Å)	113.76, 53.53, 45.88	109.68, 54.99, 47.93
α, β, γ (°)	90.00, 101.52, 90.00	90.00, 101.42, 90.00
Resolution	48.26 – 2.10 (2.16-2.10)	48.96 – 2.10 (2.16-2.10)
Completeness (%)	100.0 (100.0)	99.3 (98.5)
R _{merge}	0.040 (0.702)	0.050 (0.549)
$\langle I / \sigma(I) \rangle$	23.9 (2.8)	22.1 (3.8)
Redundancy	6.8 (7.0)	6.4 (6.7)
Refinement		
Resolution	44.96 – 2.10 (2.16 – 2.10)	47.03 – 2.10 (2.16 – 2.10)
No. reflections	15173 (1131)	15497 (1130)
R _{work} / R _{free}	0.188 / 0.215	0.199 / 0.237
No. Atoms		
Protein	2340	2340
Ligand/Ion	45	53
Water	23	45
B-Factors (Å ²)		
Protein	55.27	43.07
Ligand/Ion	61.67	48.25
Solvent	45.28	42.31
RMS deviations		
Bond lengths (Å)	0.009	0.009
Bond Angles (°)	1.654	1.594

Table S2. Best pose docking results of HCV NS3-4A protease inhibitors

Ligand	PLPChemscore	Ligand Efficiency
Boceprevir	125.94	3.31
Telaprevir	162.25	3.25
Narlaprevir	95.84	1.92

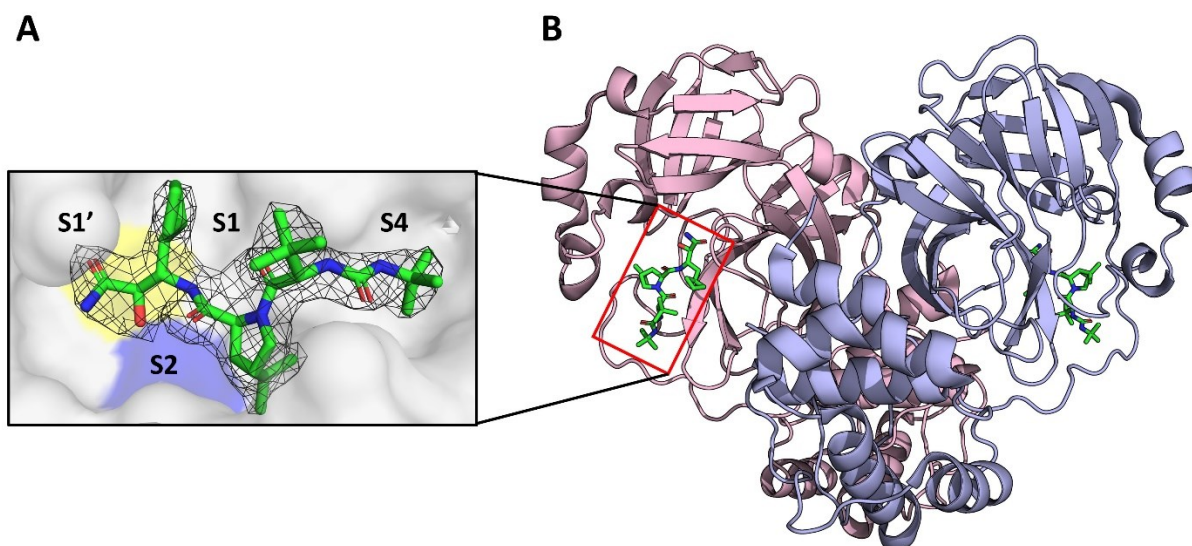


Figure S2. Electron density of Boceprevir. **A)** Magnified view of the substrate binding pocket (surface representation) with subsites S1', S1, S2 and S4 indicated. Boceprevir is shown as green sticks, enmeshed by the $2F_o - F_c$ map contoured at 1.0σ . Cys145 in yellow surface and His41 in blue surface. **B)** Cartoon representation of the biological assembly (homodimer) of SARS-Cov-2 3CLpro covalently bound to Boceprevir presented as green sticks. Protomer A is pink, protomer B is purple.

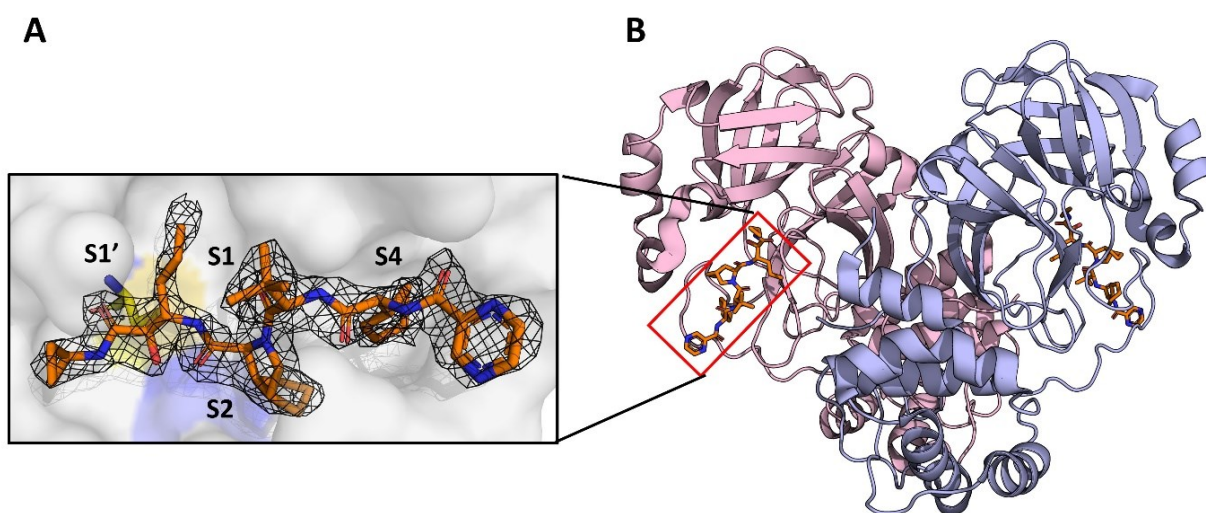


Figure S3. Electron density of Telaprevir. **A)** Magnified view of the substrate binding pocket (surface representation) with subsites S1', S1, S2 and S4 indicated. Telaprevir is shown as orange sticks, enmeshed by the $2F_o - F_c$ map contoured at 1.0σ . Cys145 in yellow surface and His41 in blue surface. **B)** Cartoon representation of the biological assembly (homodimer) of

SARS-Cov-2 3CLpro covalently bound to Telaprevir, presented as orange sticks. Protomer A is pink, protomer B is purple.

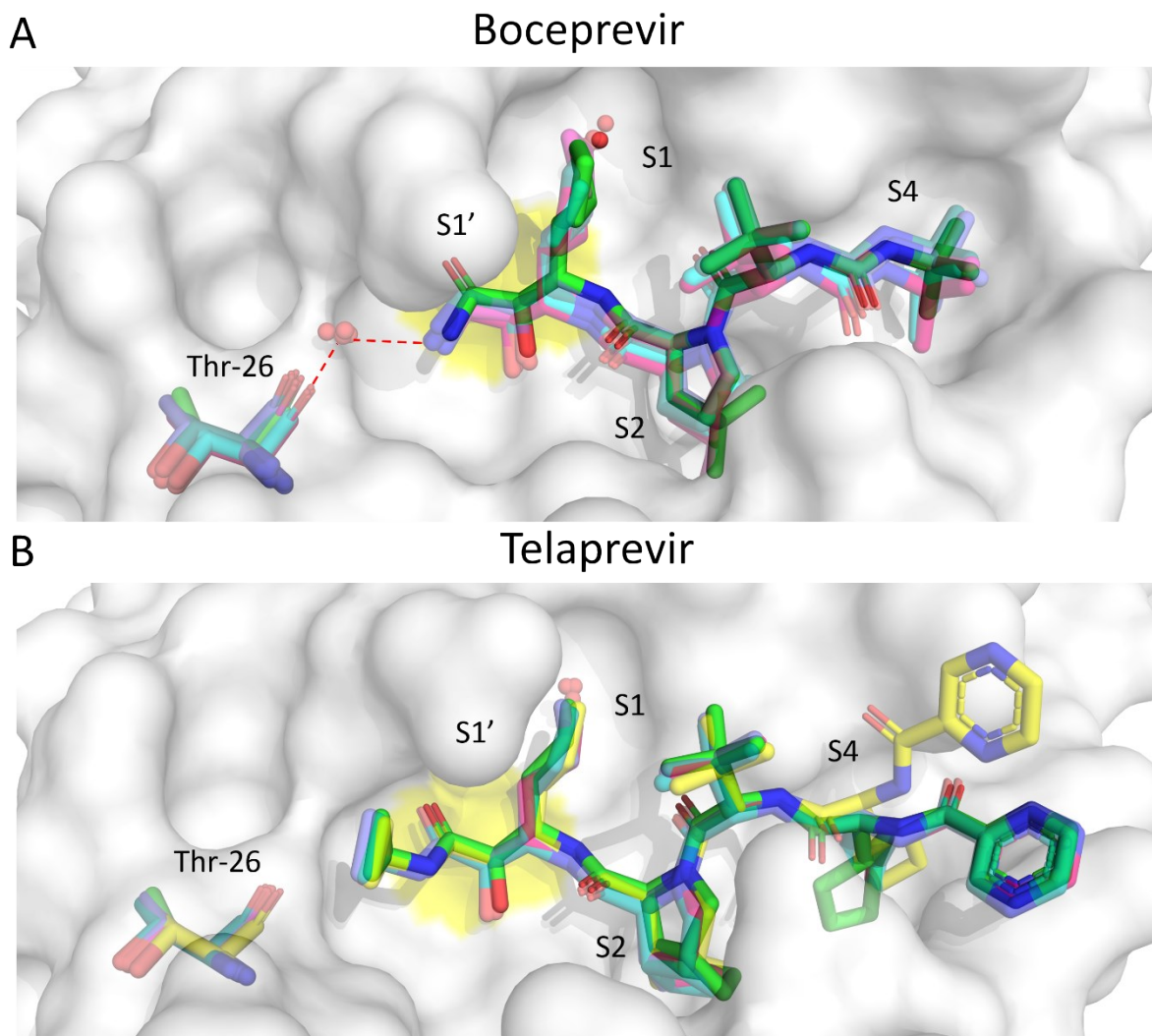


Figure S4. Structural alignment of available crystal poses of 3CLpro-Boceprevir and Telaprevir complexes. A) Overlay of the reported SARS-CoV-2 3CLpro (white surface) structure in complex with Boceprevir (6ZRU) and 5 available crystals (7K40, 7C6S, 6XQU, 7BRP and 6WNP). The Boceprevir molecules are represented as sticks (6ZRU solid green sticks, 7K40 slate sticks, 7C6S cyan, 6XQU light magenta, 7BRP deep teal and 6WNP warm pink), Cys145 is shown as a yellow surface and Thr26 as sticks. Waters are represented as spheres. The water mediated hydrogen bond between Thr26 and Boceprevir (6WNP) is indicated with dashed lines. **B)** Overlay of the reported SARS-CoV-2 3CLpro (white surface) structure in complex with Telaprevir (6ZRT) and 4 available crystals (7C7P, 7K6E, 7K6D and 6XQS). The Telaprevir molecules are represented as sticks (6ZRT solid green sticks, 7C7P yellow sticks, 7K6E slate, 7K6D hot pink and 6XQS teal), Cys145 is shown as a yellow surface and Thr26 as sticks. Waters are represented as spheres.