

Supplementary Information

**Incorporation Efficiency and Inhibition Mechanism of 2'-Substituted
Nucleotide Analogs against SARS-CoV-2 RNA-dependent RNA
polymerase**

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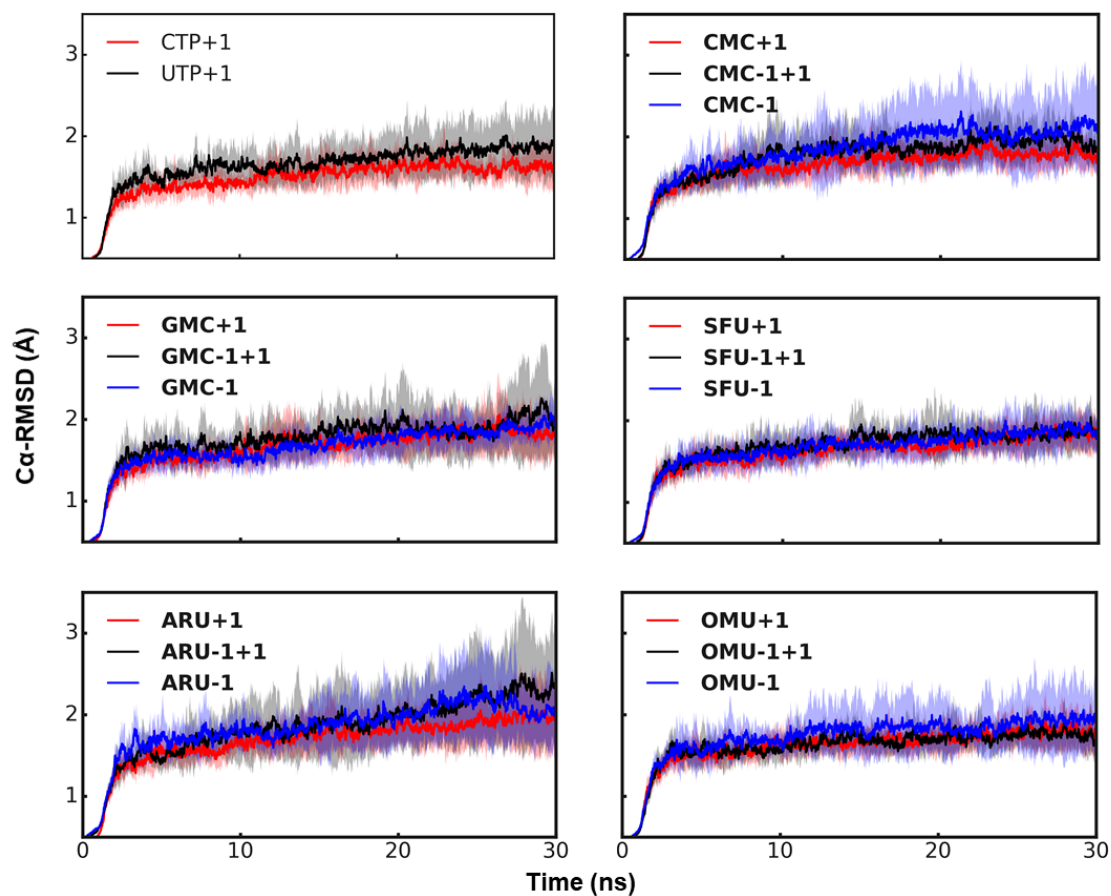


Figure S1. RMSD values of C α atoms as a function of time in the production run. C α atoms of the complex including protein, RNA, and nucleotides were used for superposition to the initial and deviation calculation. The mean value over 10 independent trajectories is shown as a solid line, and the shaded regions denote standard deviation.

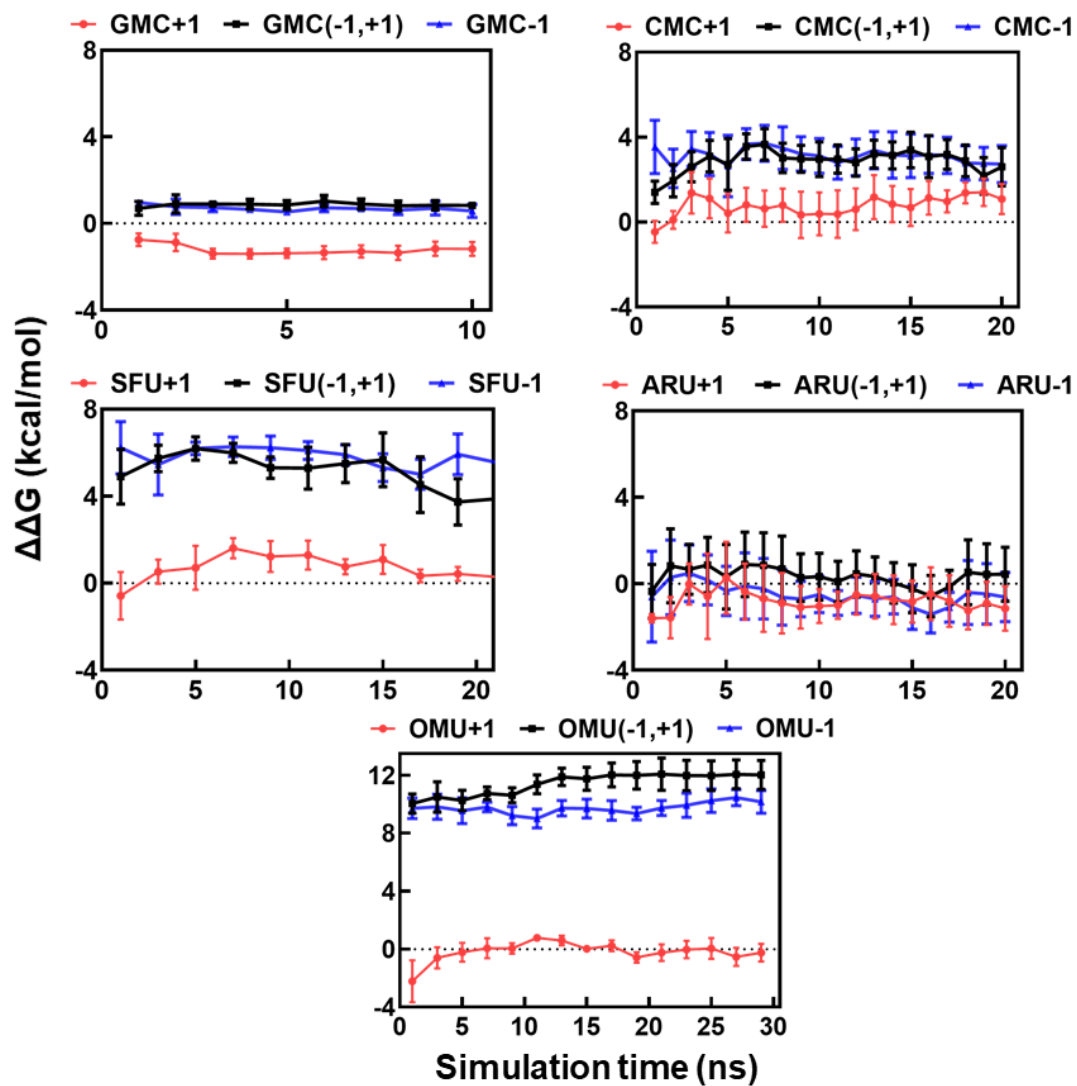


Figure S2. Convergence of the free energy calculations. The $\Delta\Delta G_{\text{binding}}$ value changes as a function of transition time in the FEP calculation. The average value is shown as a solid line. The error bar was derived from three independent calculations for each system.

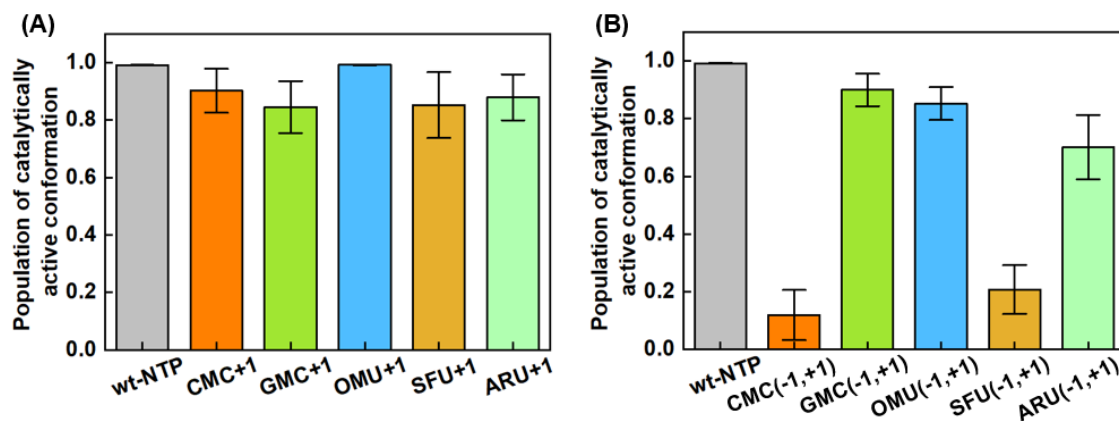


Figure S3. The population of catalytically active conformation in (A) +1 systems and (B) the (-1, +1) systems. O3'-P α distance smaller than 4 Å was used as the criterion of the catalytically active conformation. An average between CTP+1 and UTP+1 systems was used to represent the wt-NTP system.

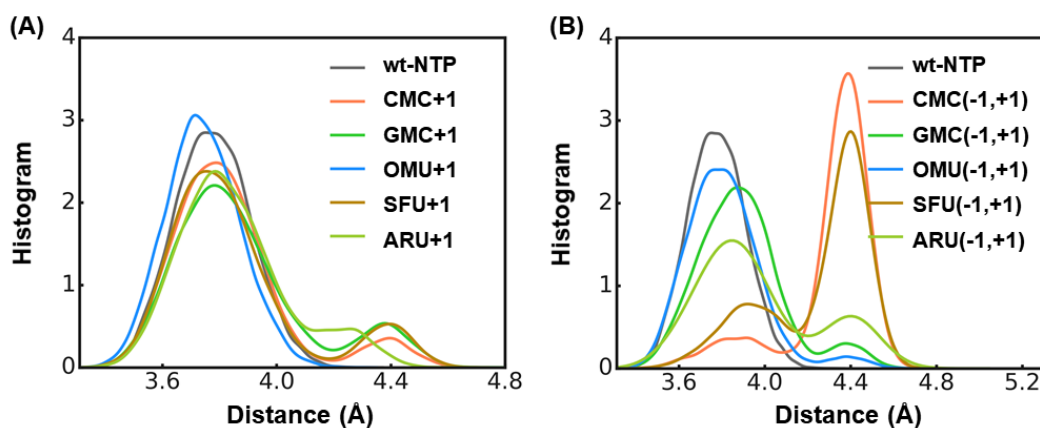


Figure S4. Distribution of distance between MgA and MgB during the MD simulation in (A) +1 systems and (B) the (-1, +1) systems.

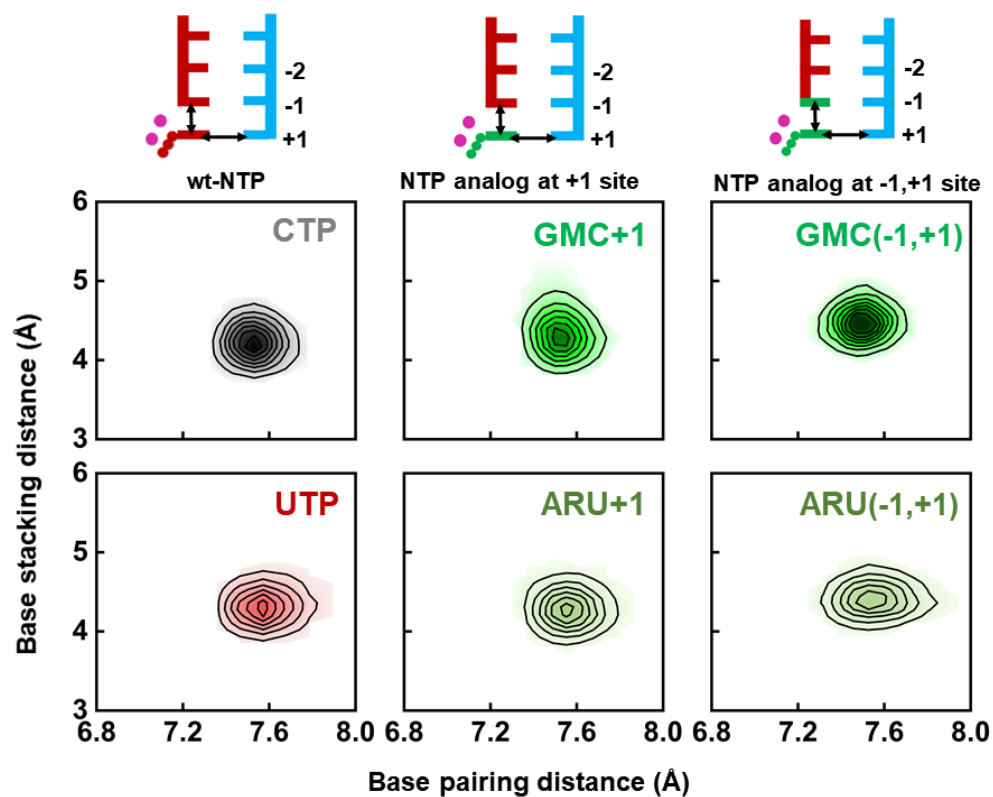


Figure S5. Cartoons in the top panel indicate the NTP at the active site and pairing/stacking nucleotides measured in different systems. Density figures show the distribution of base pairing and base stacking distance between NTP and nucleotides in wild-type and GMC+1, GMC(-1,+1), ARU+1, and ARU(-1,+1) systems.

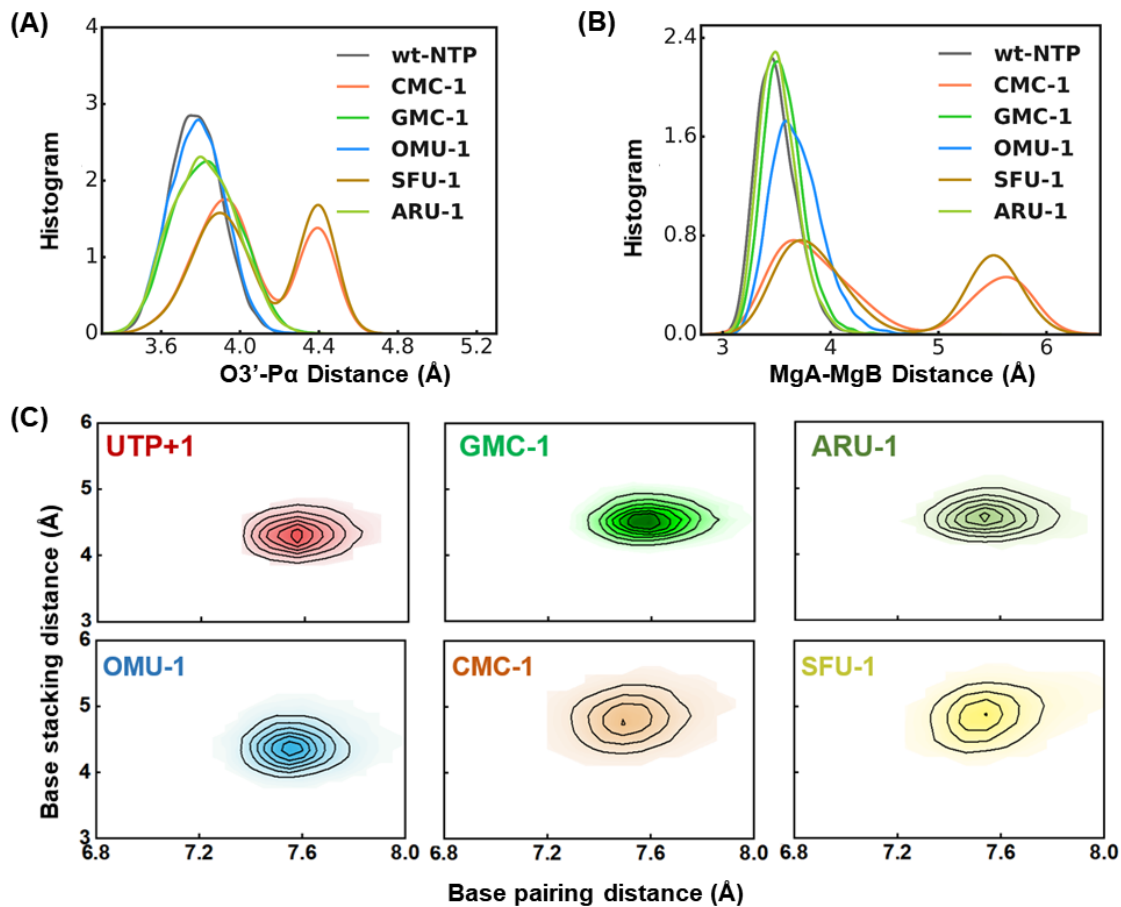


Figure S6. MD simulation results for -1 systems. (A) A plot showing the O3'- P α distance distribution in -1 systems with nucleotide analogs bound at the -1 sites and wt-NTP at the +1 site. (B) Distribution of the distance between MgA and MgB during the MD simulation for -1 systems. (C) Density figures showing the distribution of base pairing and base stacking distance between NTP and nucleotides in UTP+1 and -1 systems.

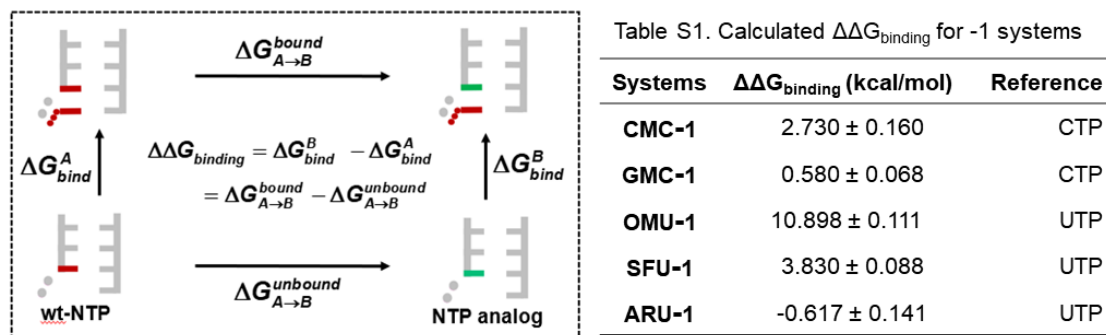


Figure S7. Thermodynamical cycle for perturbing NTP from the wild-type to analogs at the -1 site is shown in the panel on the left. The calculated relative binding free energy for the wt-NTP binding to the RdRp active site when the nucleotide analog is already incorporated at the -1 site is shown in table S1 on the right.

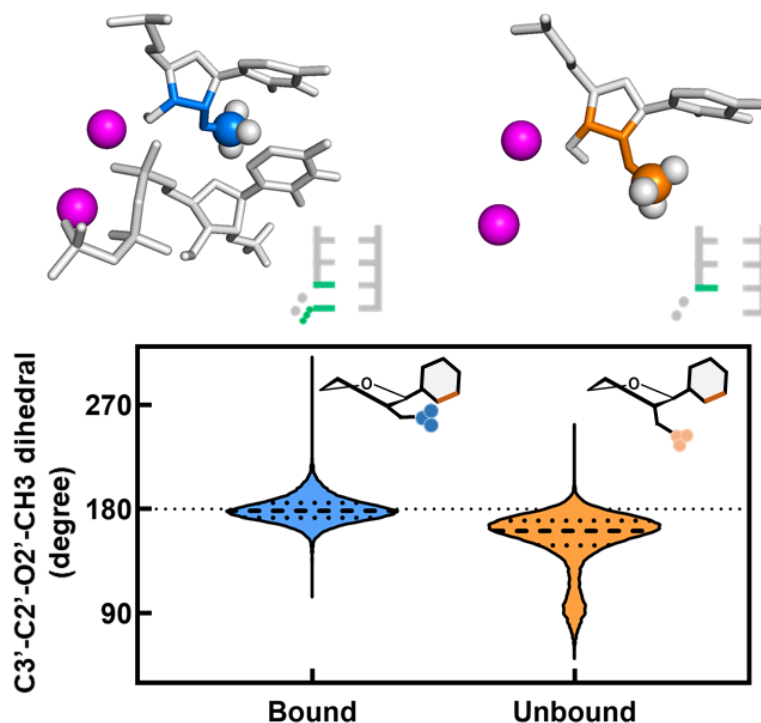


Figure S8. C3'-C2'-O2'-CH3 dihedral distribution of OMU molecules in the end state simulations during FEP calculation. OMU at the -1 site in a bound system and unbound system is shown in blue and orange, respectively.

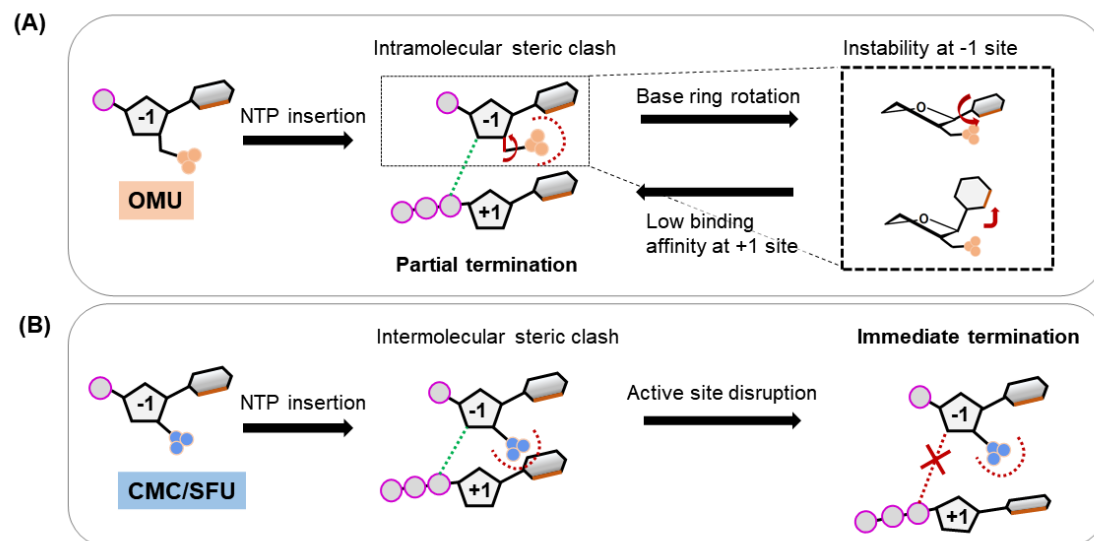


Figure S9. A schematic diagram showing the inhibition mechanism of OMU (A) and CMC/SFU (B).

Table S2. Hydrogen bonding occurrence with NTP analogs at the +1 site

+1 systems	+1 Hbond	Occurrence(%)
CTP+1	2.968±0.003	98.9
CMC+1	2.935±0.017	97.8
GMC+1	2.963±0.006	98.8
UTP+1	1.871±0.020	93.6
OMU+1	1.815±0.014	90.8
SFU+1	1.865±0.019	93.2
ARU+1	1.908±0.007	95.4

Table S3. Hydrogen bonding occurrence with NTP analogs bound at the +1 site and -1 site

(-1,+1) systems	+1 Hbond	Occurrence(%)	-1 Hbond	Occurrence(%)
CMC(-1,+1)	2.926±0.007	97.5	2.893±0.024	96.4
GMC(-1,+1)	2.961±0.005	98.7	2.887±0.012	96.2
OMU(-1,+1)	1.868±0.027	93.4	1.060±0.224	53.0
SFU(-1,+1)	1.763±0.026	88.2	1.870±0.016	93.5
ARU(-1,+1)	1.835±0.011	91.8	1.922±0.016	96.1