

**Anti-SARS-CoV-2 Activities of Tanshinone IIA, Carnosic acid, Rosmarinic acid, Salvianolic acid, Baicalein, and Glycyrrhetic acid between Computational and *In Vitro* Insights**

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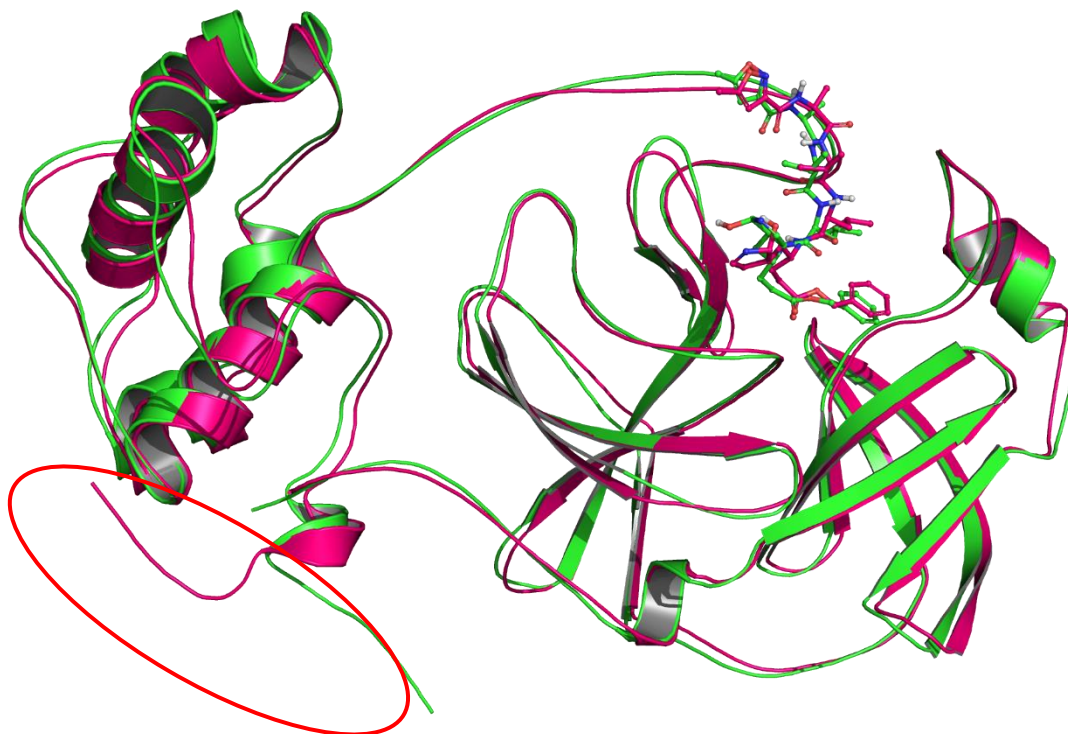
## **Materials and Methods**

### **SI 1: Molecular dynamics simulations**

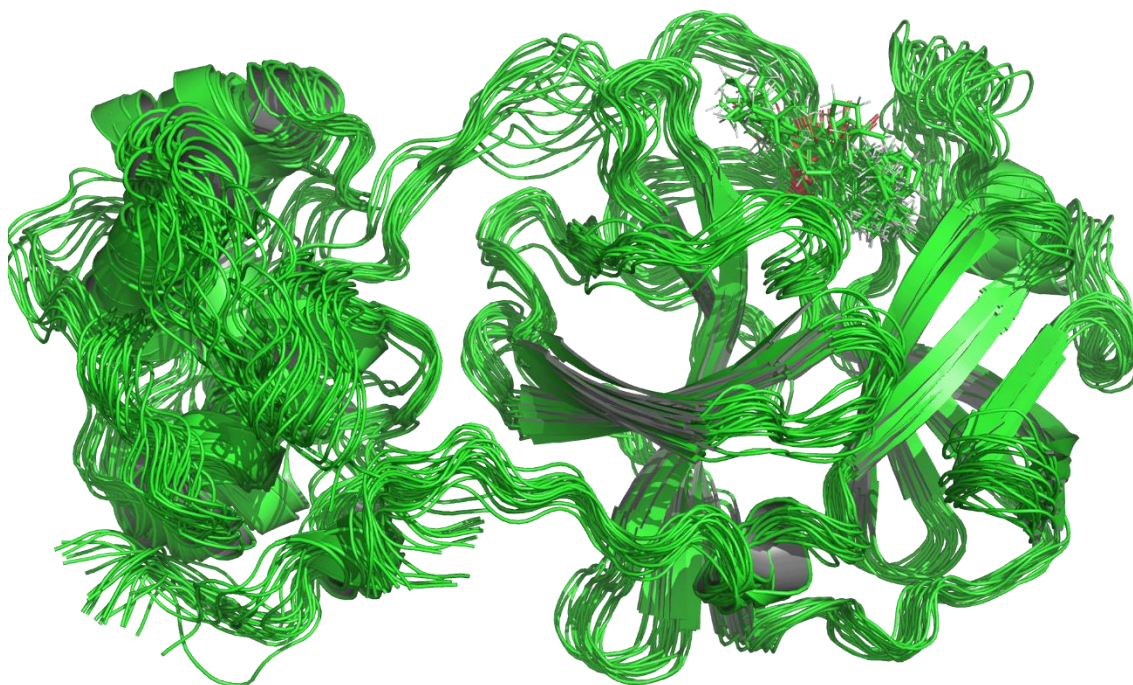
The MD simulations were carried out using Desmond simulation package of Schrödinger LLC.<sup>1</sup> The NPT ensemble with the temperature 300 K and a pressure 1 bar was applied in all runs. The simulation length was 100 ns with a relaxation time 1 ps for the ligands. The OPLS3 force field parameters were used in all simulations.<sup>2</sup> The cutoff radius in Coulomb interactions was 9.0 Å. The orthorhombic periodic box boundaries were set 10 Å away from the protein atoms. The water molecules were explicitly described using the transferable intermolecular potential with three points (TIP3P) model.<sup>3, 4</sup> Salt concentration set to 0.15 M NaCl and was built using the System Builder utility of Desmond.<sup>5</sup> The Martyna–Tuckerman–Klein chain coupling scheme with a coupling constant of 2.0 ps was used for the pressure control and the Nosé–Hoover chain coupling scheme for the temperature control.<sup>6, 7</sup> Nonbonded forces were calculated using a RESPA integrator where the short-range forces were updated every step and the long-range forces were updated every three steps. The trajectories were saved at 20 ns intervals for analysis. The behavior and interactions between the ligands and protein were analyzed using the Simulation Interaction Diagram tool implemented in Desmond MD package. The stability of MD simulations was monitored by looking on the RMSD of the ligand and protein atom positions in time.

### **SI 2: MD trajectory analysis and prime MM-GBSA calculations**

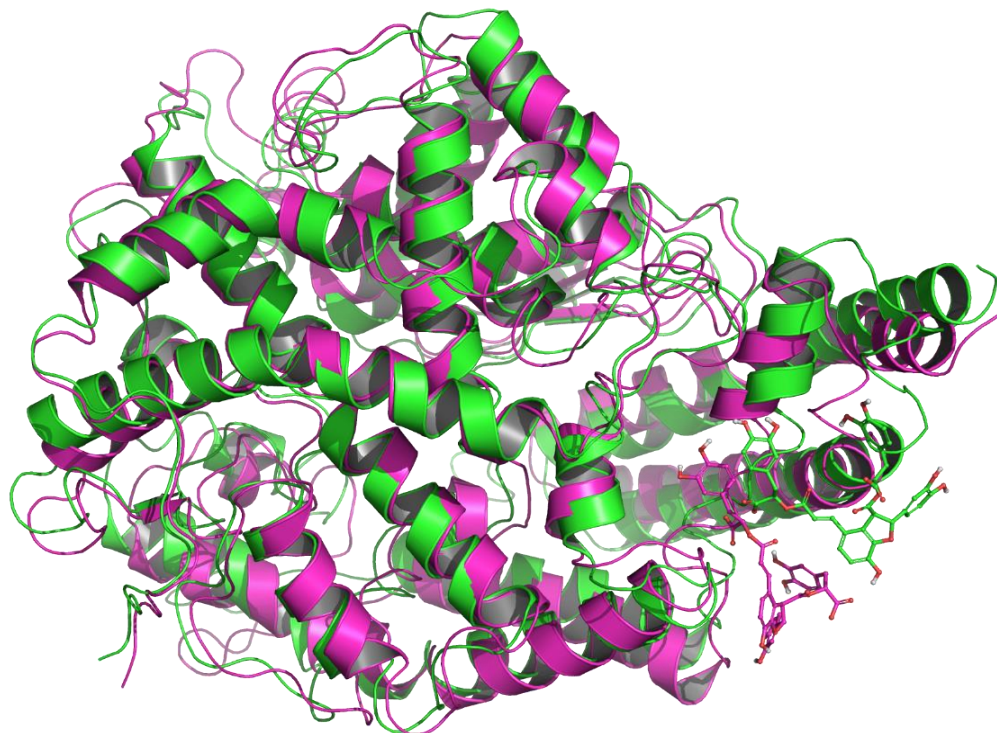
Simulation interactions diagram panel of Maestro software was used to monitoring interactions contribution in the ligand-protein stability. The molecular mechanics generalized born/solvent accessibility (MM – GBSA) was performed to calculate the ligand binding free energies and ligand strain energies for docked compounds over the last 25 ns with thermal\_mmgbsa.py python script provided by Schrodinger which takes a Desmond trajectory file, splits it into individual snapshots, runs the MM-GBSA calculations on each frame, and outputs the average computed binding energy.



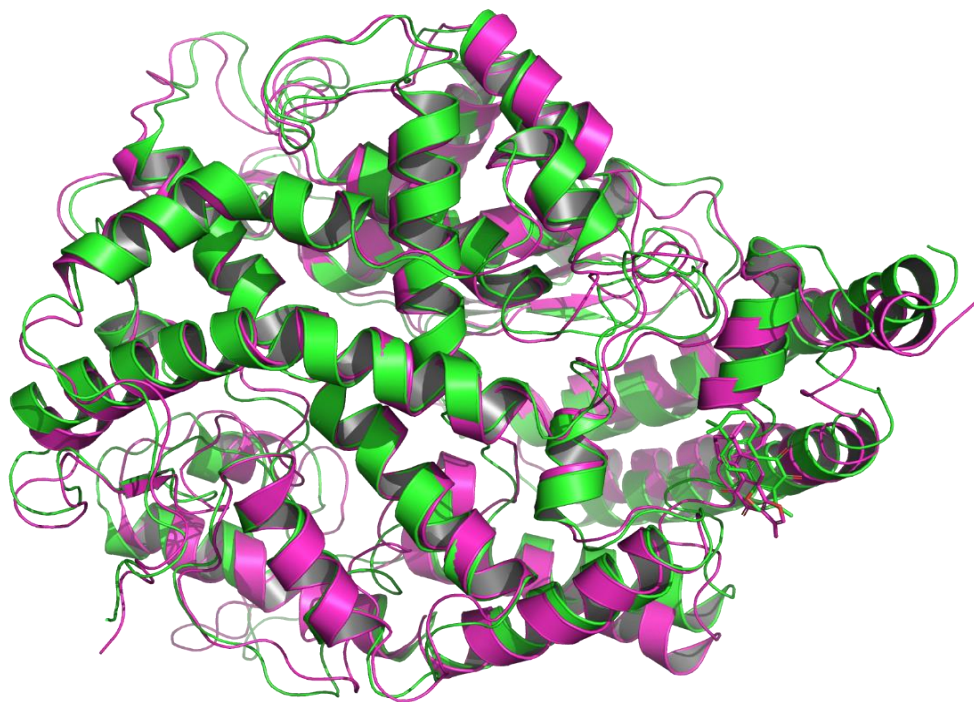
**Figure SI 1:** A snapshot of Tan-Mpro at 80 ns (purple) and 98 ns (green) of simulation time.



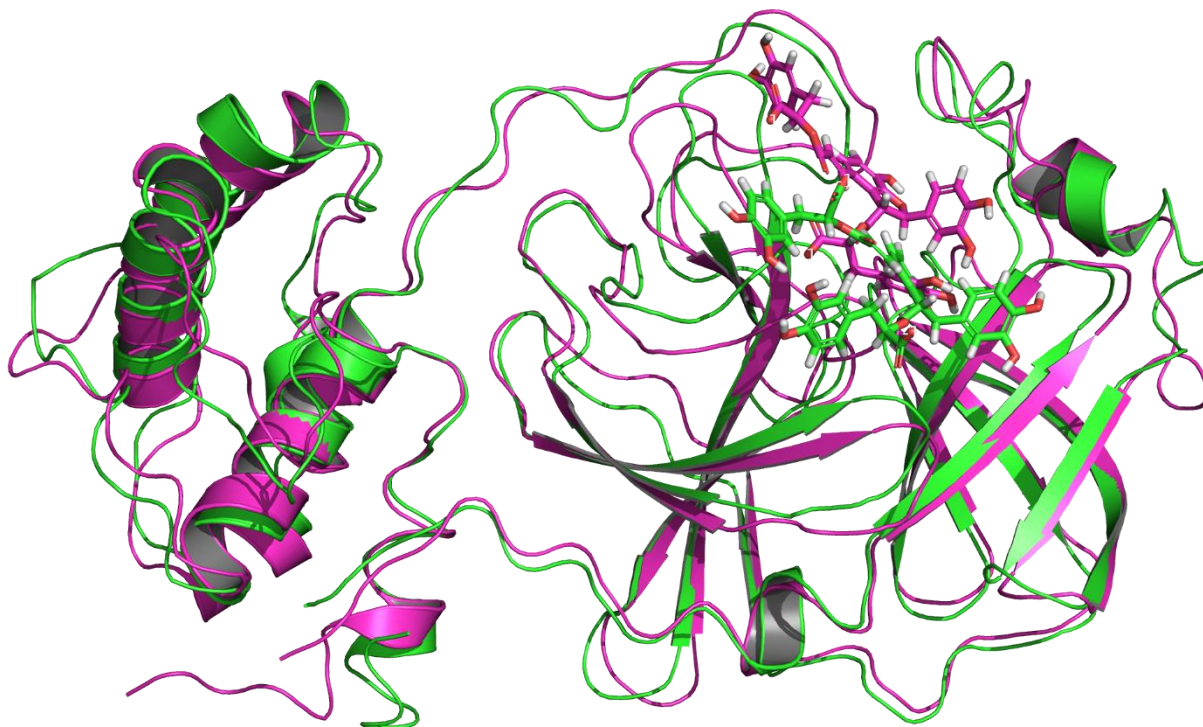
**Figure SI 2:** Snapshots of N3-Mpro during simulation time.



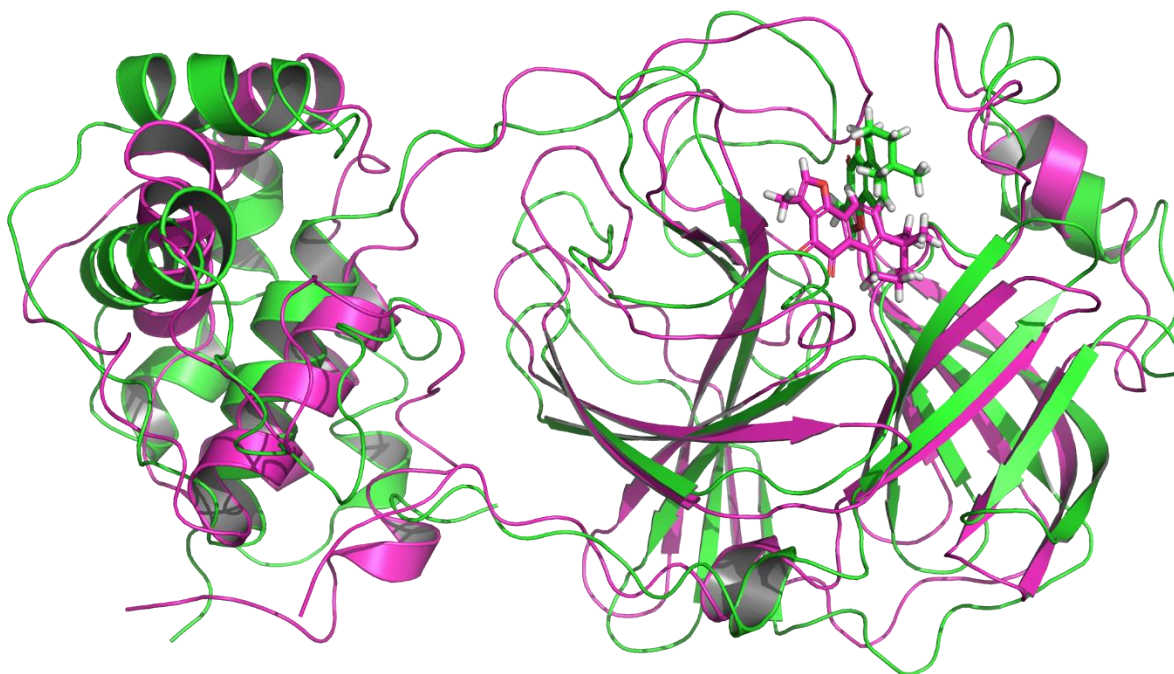
**Figure SI 3:** Snapshot of Sal-S at 0 ns (purple) and 100 ns (green).



**Figure SI 4:** Snapshot of Tan-S at 0 ns (purple) and 100 ns (green).



**Figure SI 5:** Snapshot of Sal-Mpro at 0 ns (purple) and 100 ns (green).

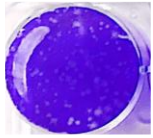
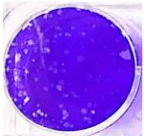

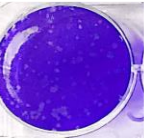
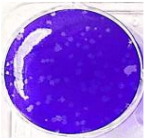
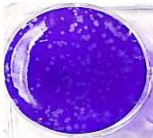
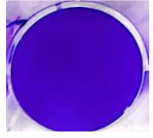
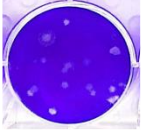
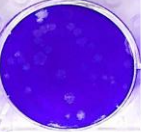
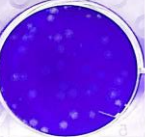
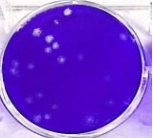
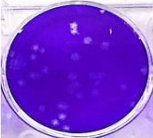

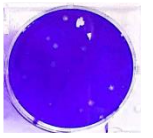
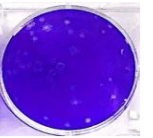
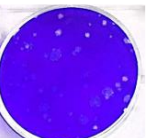
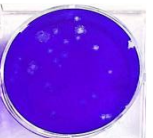
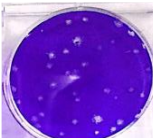
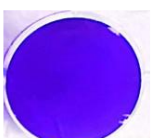
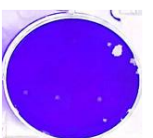
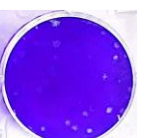
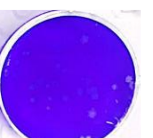

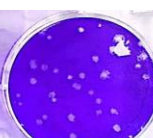


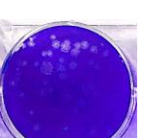

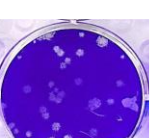






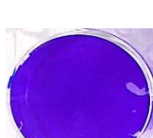


**Figure SI 6:** Snapshot of Tan-Mpro at 0 ns (purple) and 100 ns (green).

**Table SI 1:** Anti-viral activity against (SARS-CoV-2) (hCoV-19/Egypt/NRC-03/2020 (Accession Number on GSAID: EPI\_ISL\_430820) for the tested compounds (**1-6**) measured by Plaque reduction assay.

	Sample	Conc.	Viral count after treatment	Virus control (PFU/ml)	Viral Inhibition %
		µg/ml	(PFU/ml)		
<b>1</b>	<i>Tanshinone IIA</i>	50	0	10.8 X10 <sup>5</sup>	100
		25	0		100
		12.5	0		100
		6.25	0		100
<b>2</b>	<i>Carnosic acid</i>	50	8 X10 <sup>4</sup>	10.8 X10 <sup>5</sup>	92.5
		25	2.0 X10 <sup>5</sup>		81.4
		12.5	2.2 X10 <sup>5</sup>		79.6
		6.25	2.6 X10 <sup>5</sup>		75.9
<b>3</b>	<i>Rosmarinic acid</i>	50	3.1 X10 <sup>5</sup>	10.4 X10 <sup>5</sup>	70.2
		25	3.2 X10 <sup>5</sup>		69.2
		12.5	4.0 X10 <sup>5</sup>		61.5
		6.25	4.4 X10 <sup>5</sup>		57.6
<b>4</b>	<i>Salvianolic acid</i>	50	2.5 X10 <sup>5</sup>	9.0 X10 <sup>5</sup>	72
		25	4.2 X10 <sup>5</sup>		53.3
		12.5	4.4 X10 <sup>5</sup>		51.1
		6.25	5.3 X10 <sup>5</sup>		41.1
<b>5</b>	<i>Baicalein</i>	50	2.2 X10 <sup>5</sup>	7.8 X10 <sup>5</sup>	71.7
		25	2.6 X10 <sup>5</sup>		66.6
		12.5	2.8 X10 <sup>5</sup>		64.1
		6.25	3.5 X10 <sup>5</sup>		55
<b>6</b>	<i>Glycyrrhetic acid</i>	50	3.1 X10 <sup>5</sup>	14.1 X10 <sup>5</sup>	78
		25	3.2 X10 <sup>5</sup>		77.3
		12.5	3.4 X10 <sup>5</sup>		75.8
		6.25	3.7 X10 <sup>5</sup>		73.7

**Table SI 2:** Plates of the anti-viral activity against (SARS-CoV-2) measured using plaque reduction assay for the tested compounds (1-6).

	<b>Tanshinone IIA</b>	<b>Carnosic acid</b>	<b>Rosmarinic acid</b>	<b>Salvianolic acid</b>	<b>Baicalein</b>	<b>Glycyrrhetic acid</b>
<b>Virus control</b>						
<b>0.012µg/µl</b>						
<b>0.025µg/µl</b>						
<b>0.05µg/µl</b>						
<b>0.006µg/µl</b>						
<b>Cell control</b>						

## References

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