

A Comparative Modeling and Molecular Docking Study on Mycobacterium Tuberculosis Targets Involved in Peptidoglycan Biosynthesis

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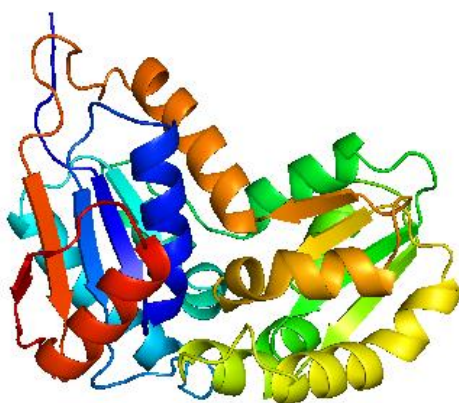
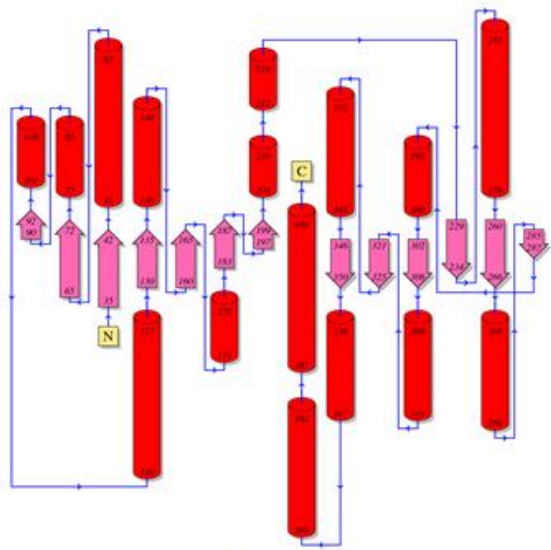
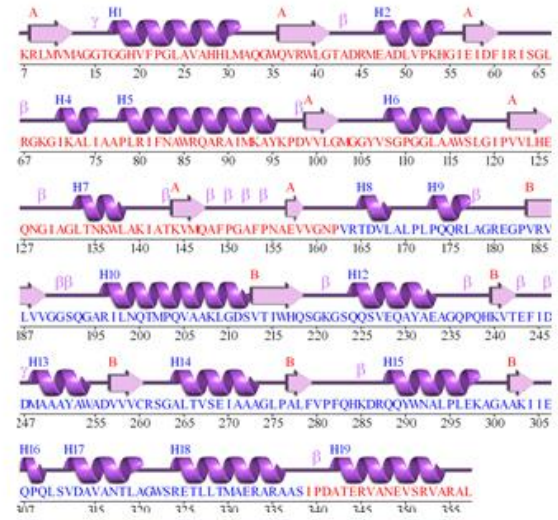


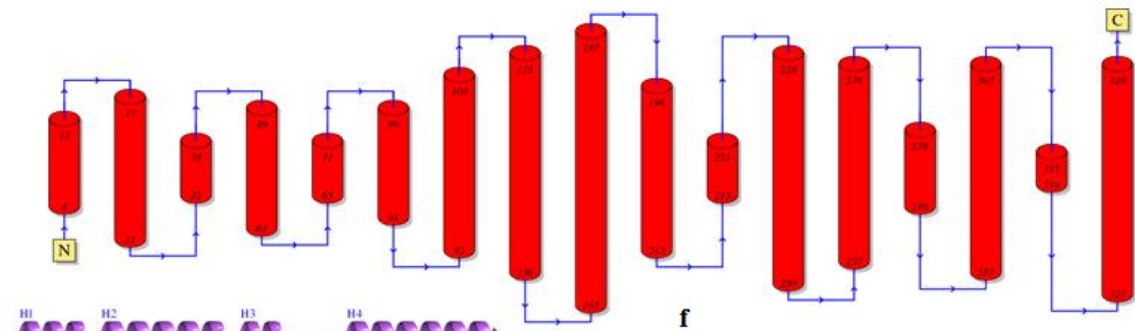
Figure S1. The 3D structure of MurI are presented as colourful structure.



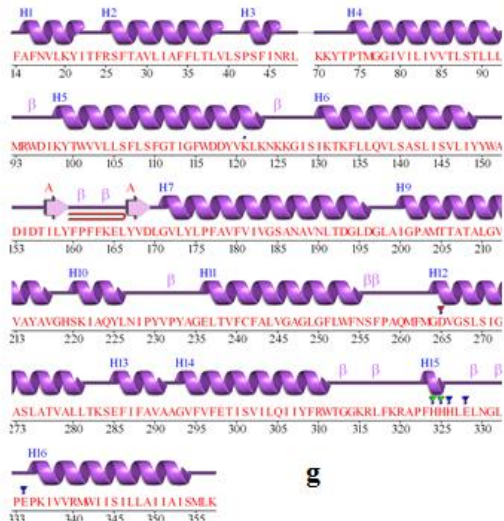
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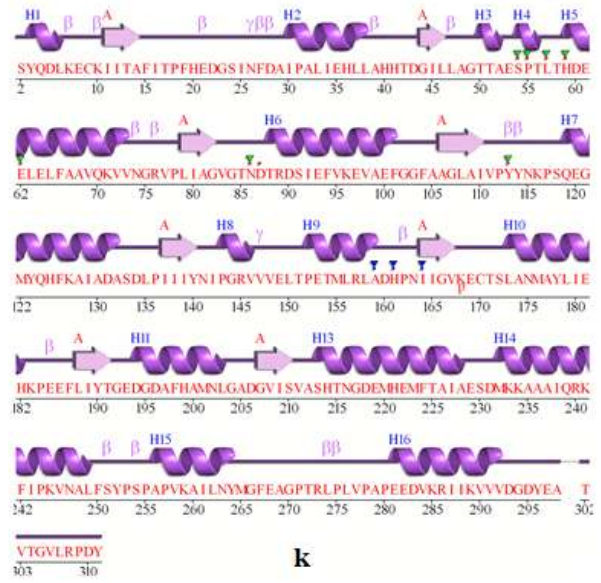
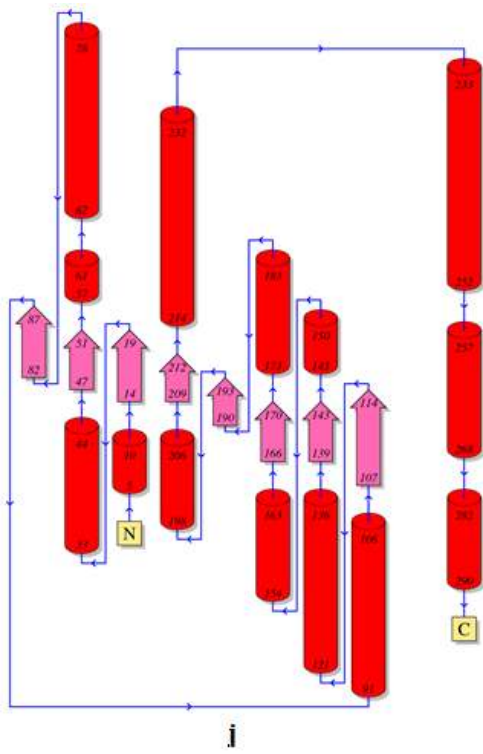
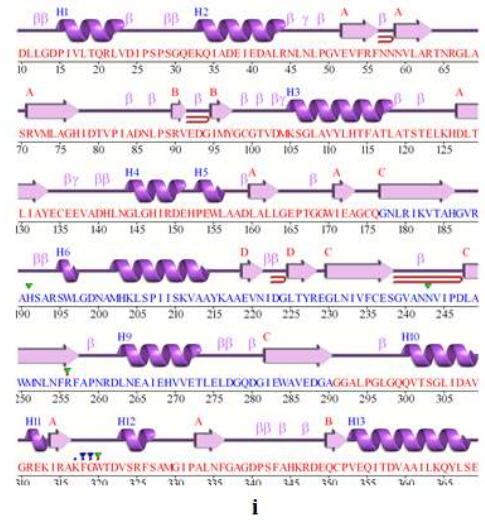
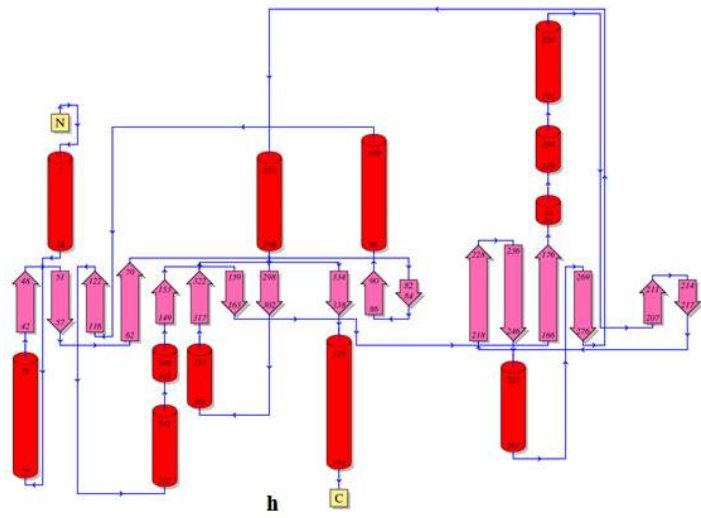
e



f



gg



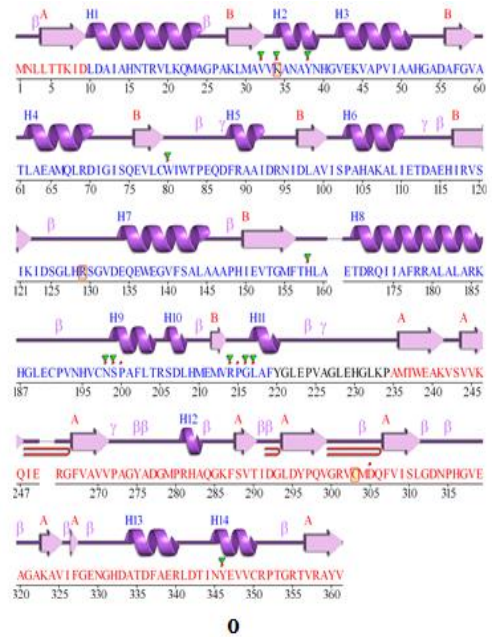
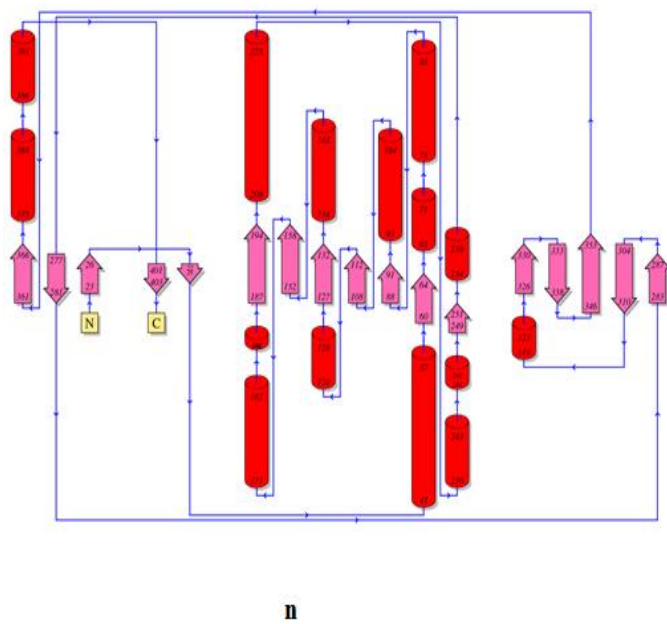
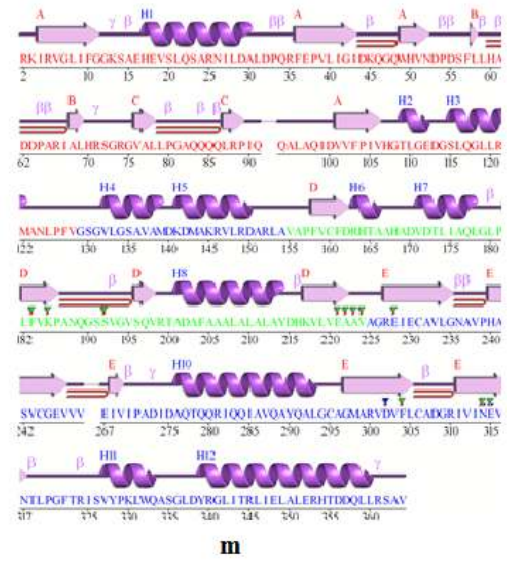
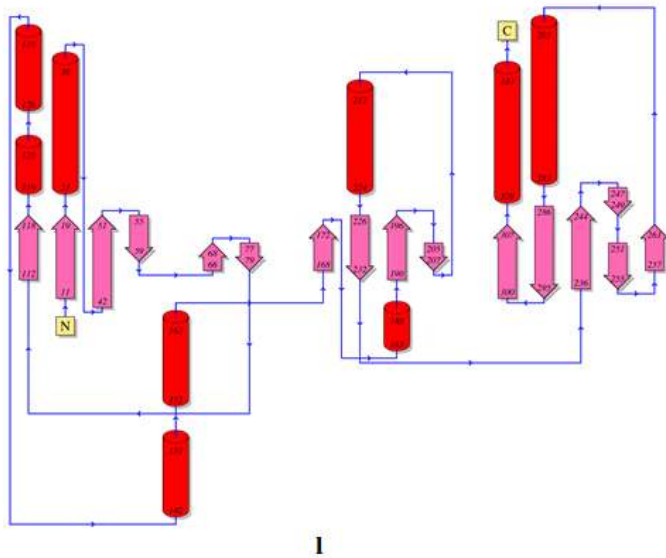


Figure S2. The secondary structure of the modeled protein /template, MurG (d)/1F0K (e), MraY (f) /4J72 (g), DapE (h)/ 3TX8 (i), DapA (j)/ 4FHA (k), Ddl (l)/ 3RFC (m), Alr (n)/ 2DY3 (o).

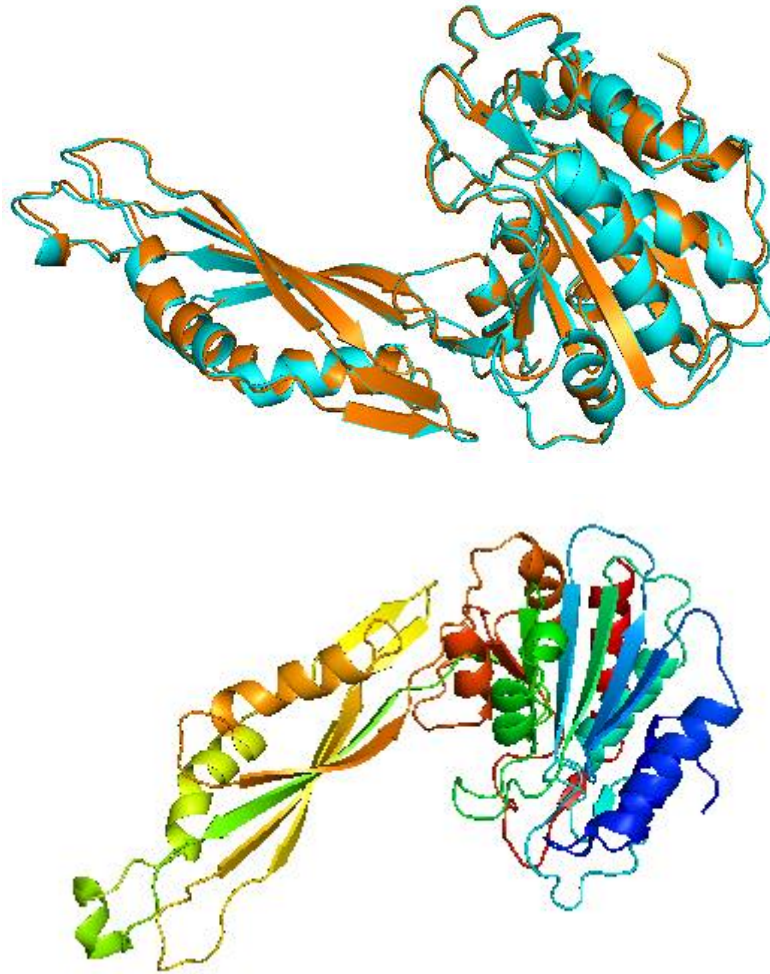


Figure S3c. Superimposition of model target protein, DapE, and template protein, 3TX8, are demonstrated in orange and cyan color in top and the 3D structures of the modeled DapE are presented as colorful structure in below respectively.

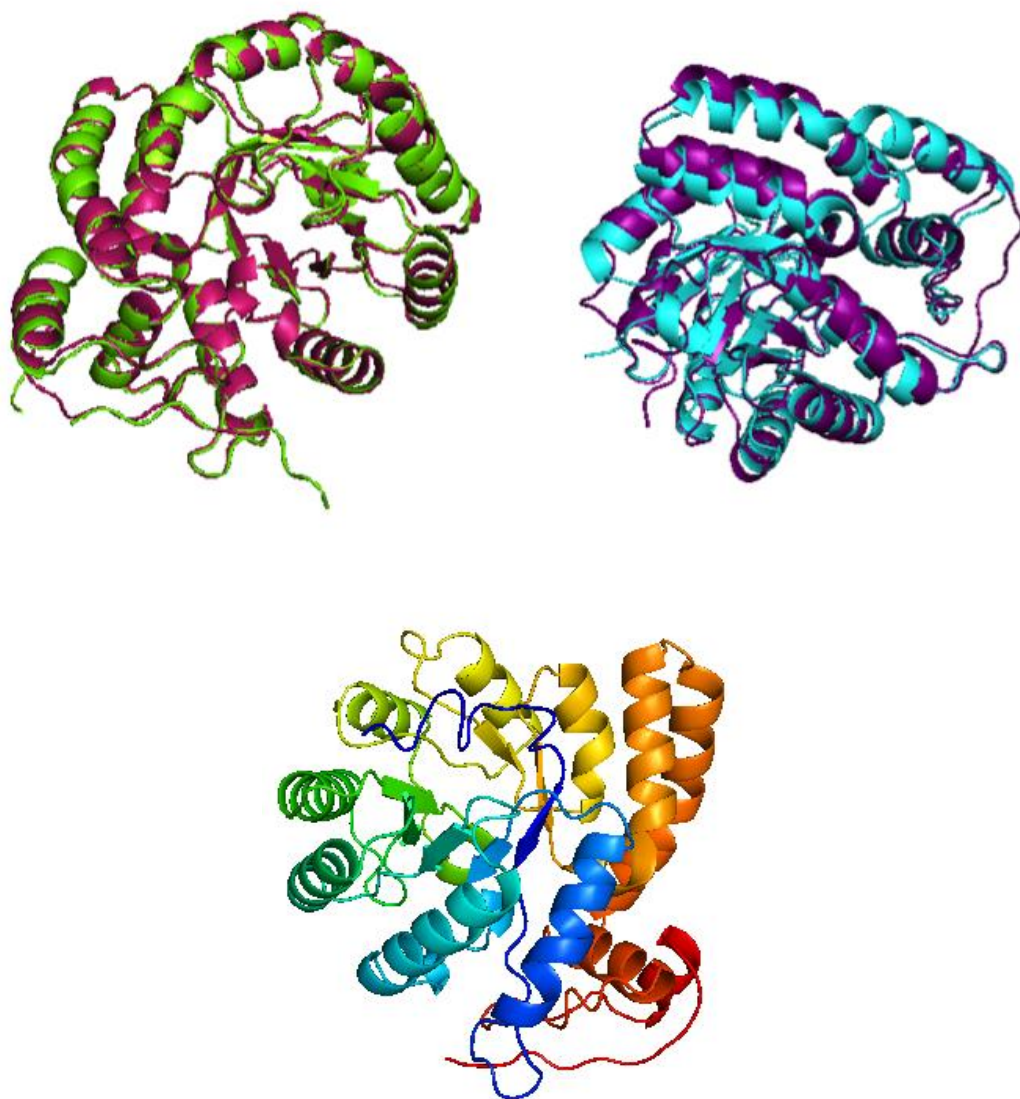


Figure S3d. Superimposition of model target/template protein, dapA/4FHA in warm pink/chartreuse color (top and left hand side), and target/template protein, dapA/1XXX in deep purple/cyan color (top and right side), and the 3D structures of the modeled dapA are presented as colorful structure in below.

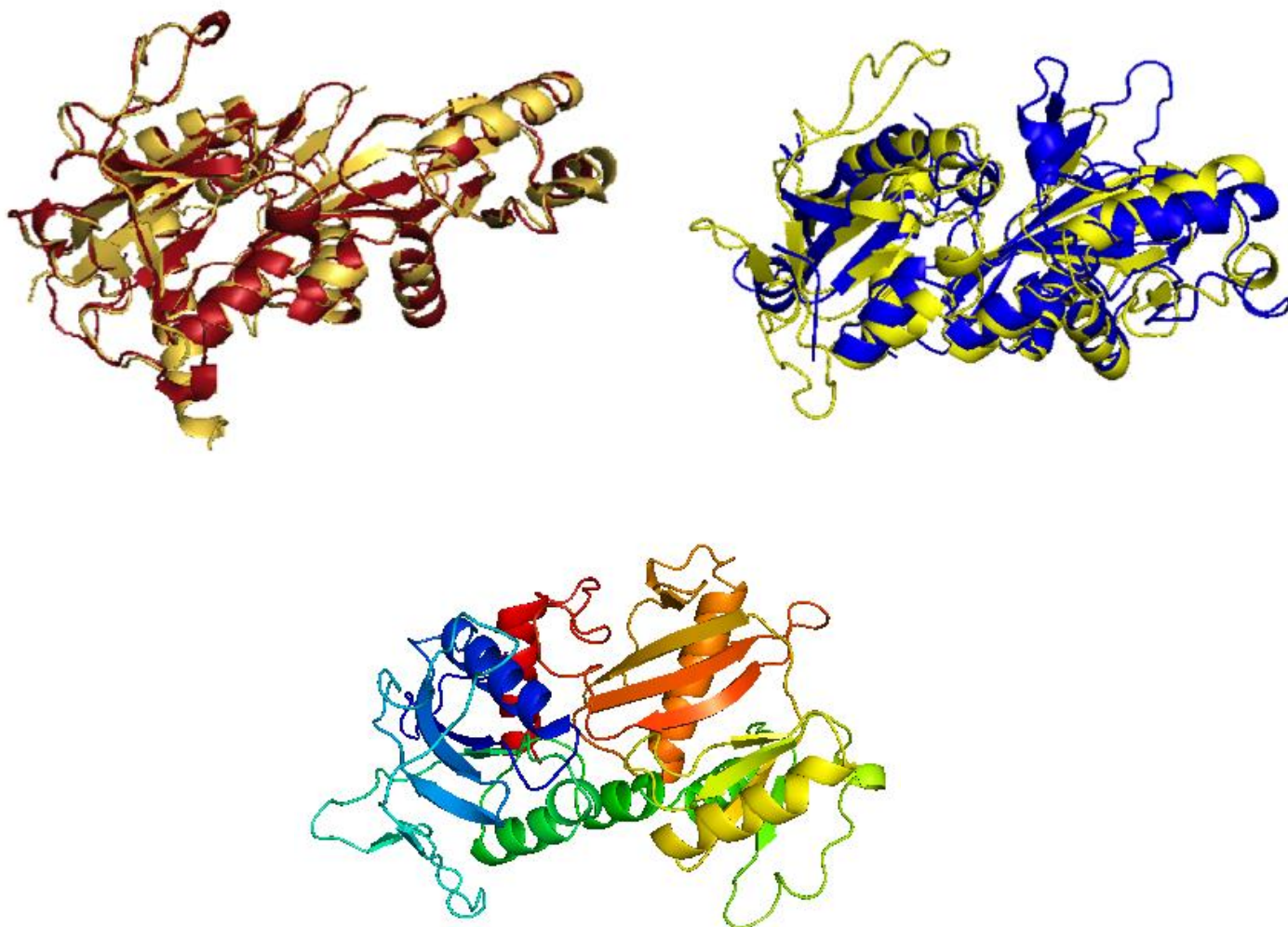
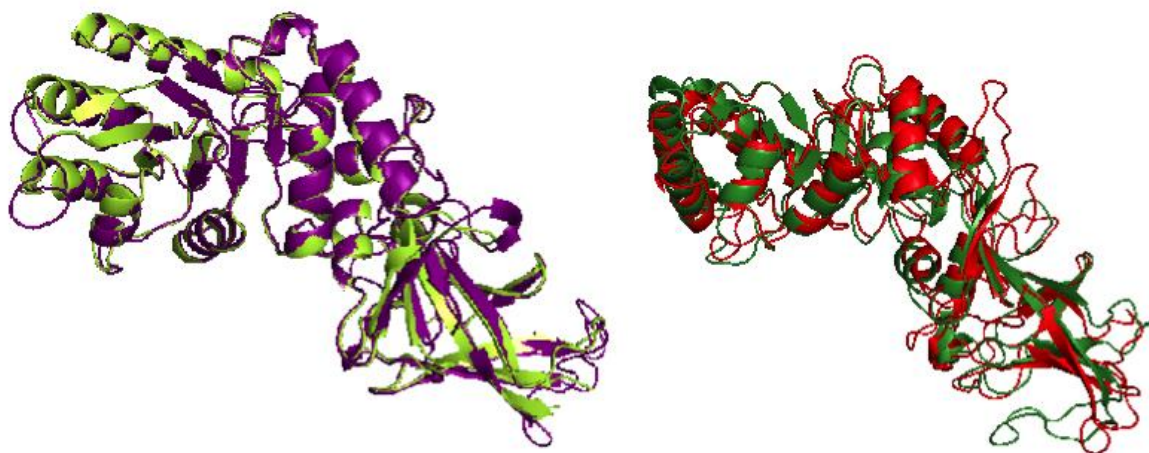


Figure S3e. Superimposition of model target/template protein, Ddl/3RFC in firebrick and pale yellow color (top and left side) and target/template protein Ddl/3LWB in yellow/blue color (top and right hand side) and the 3D structures of the modeled Ddl are presented as colorful structure in below are demonstrated respectively.



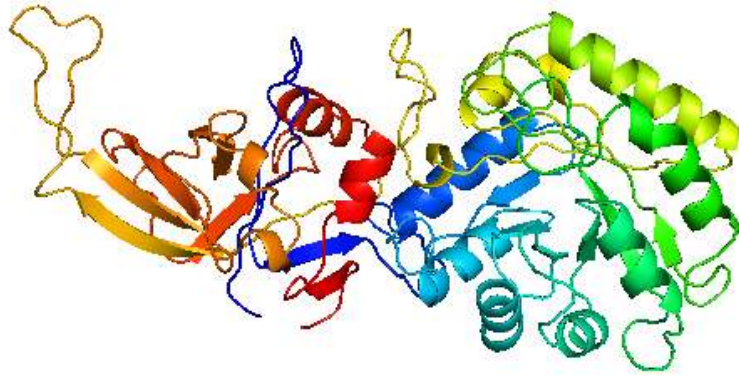


Figure S3f. Superimposition of model target/template protein, Alr/2DY3 in deep purple/Limon color (top and left hand side) and target/template protein Alr/1XFC in red/green color (top and right side) and the 3D structures of the modeled Alr are presented as colorful structure in below respectively.

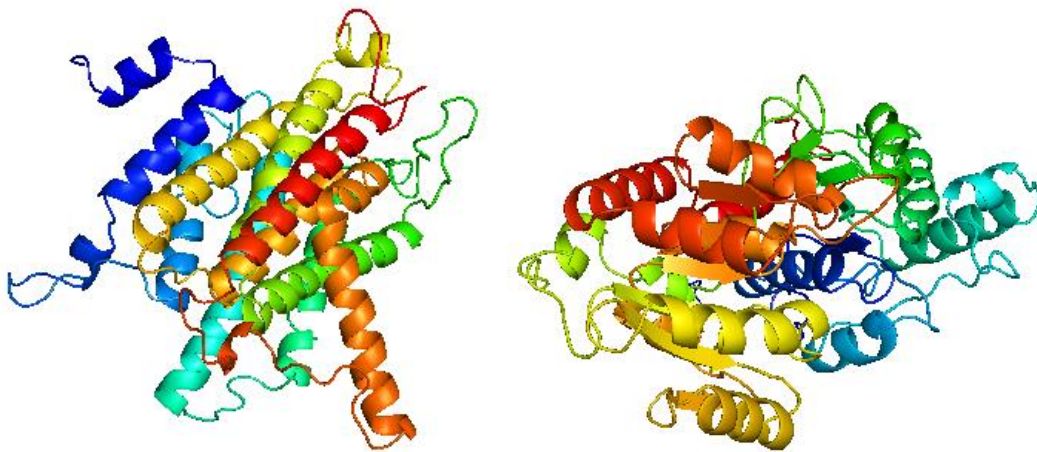
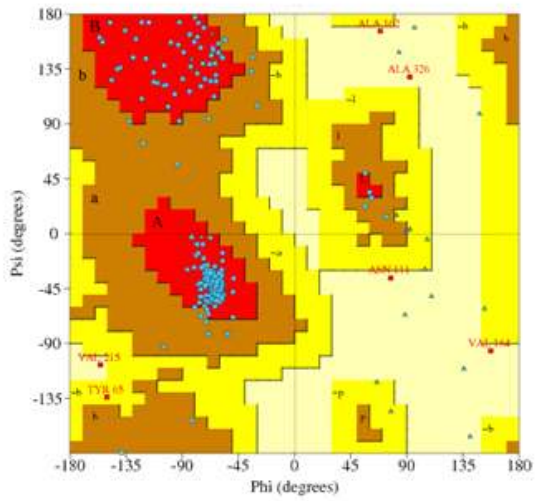
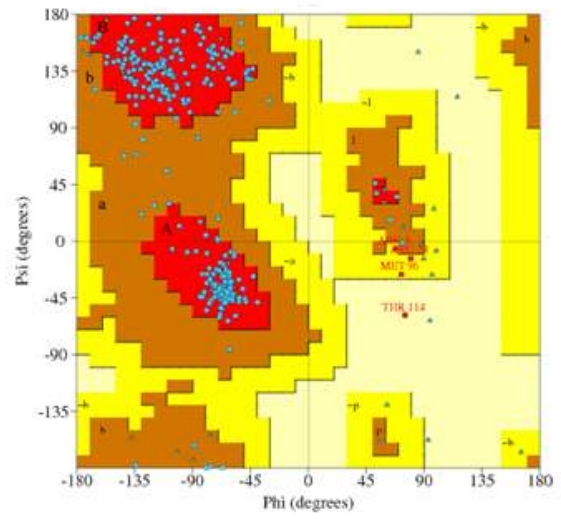


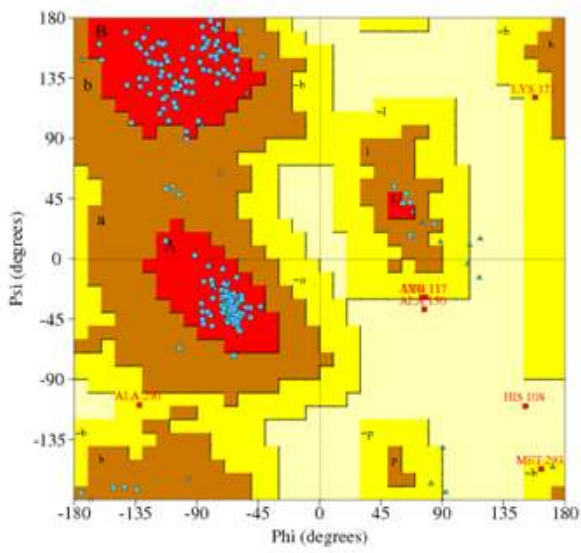
Figure S3g. The 3D structures of MraY (left hand side) and MurG (right side) are presented as colorful structure.



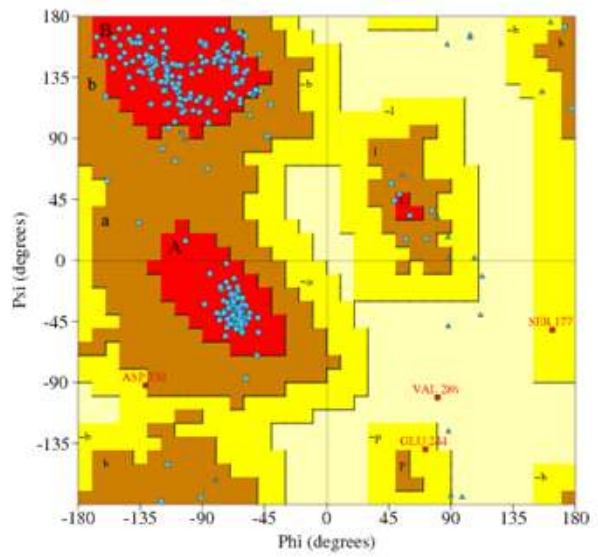
C



D



E



F

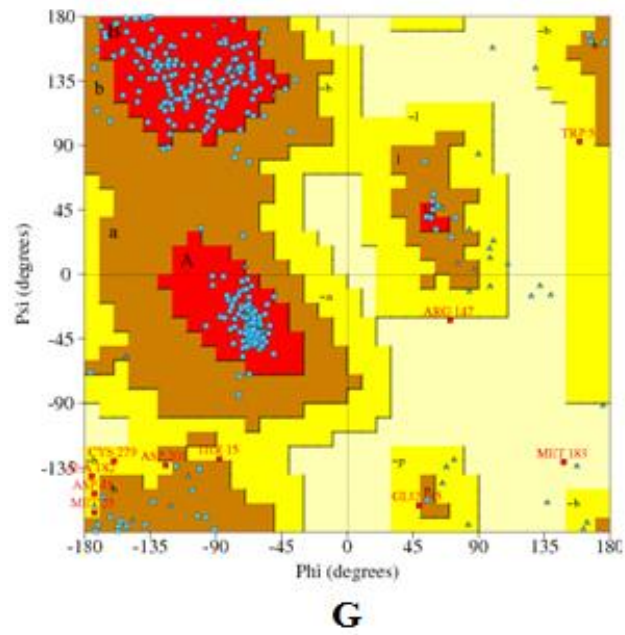
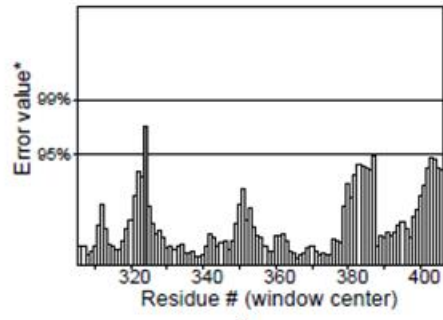
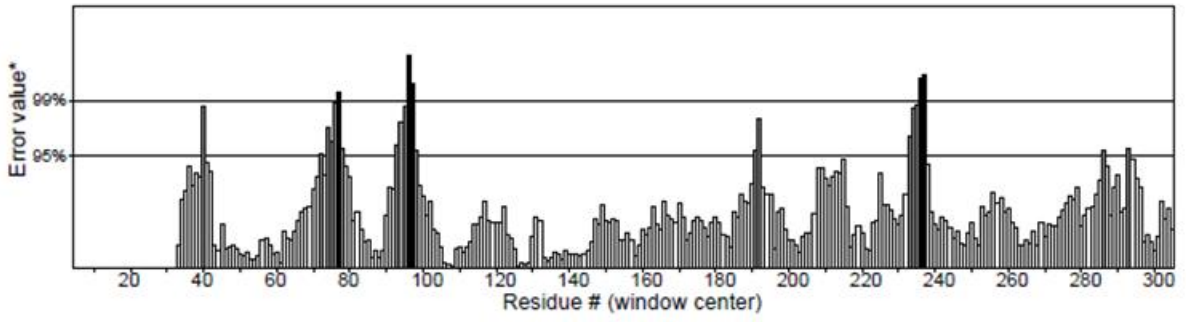
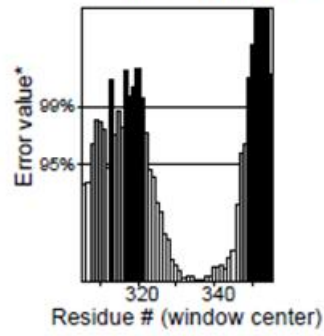
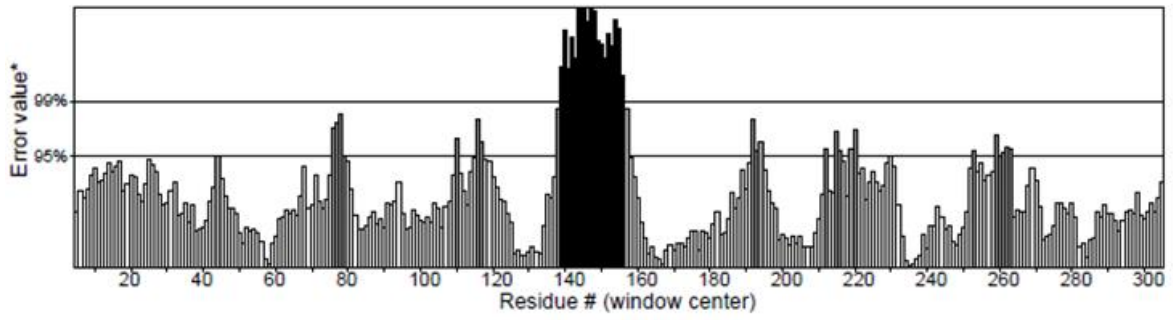


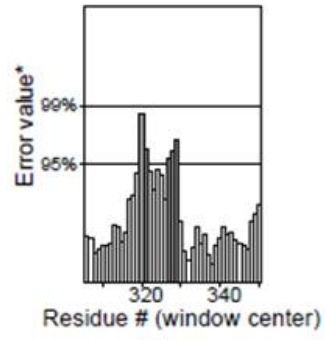
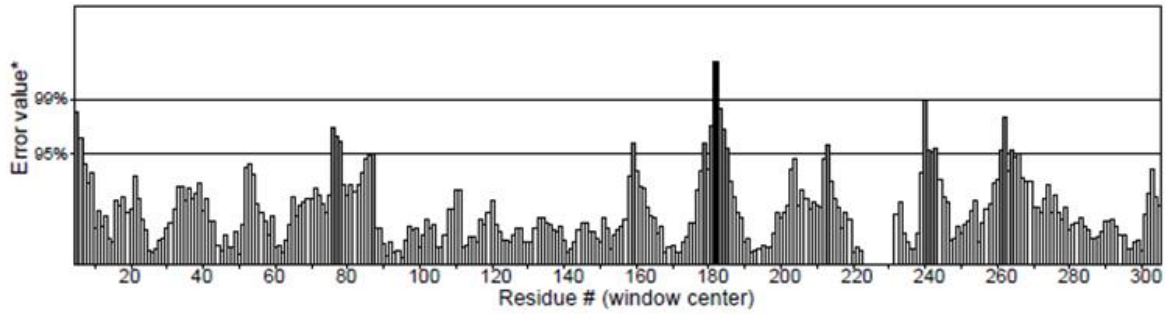
Figure S4. Ramachandran plots generated via PROCHECK for *mraY* (C), *dapE* (D), *dapA* (E), Ddl (F) and Alr (G) modeled proteins. The residues in most favored, allowed, and disallowed regions are presented in red, yellow and beige color, respectively.



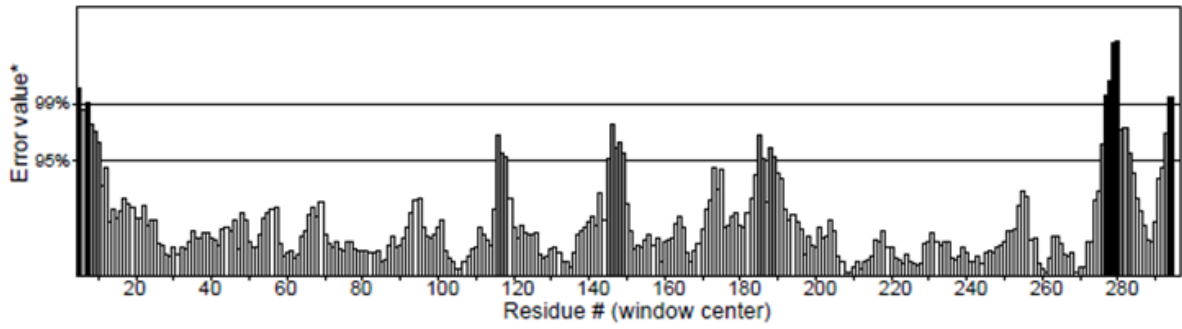
A



B



C



D

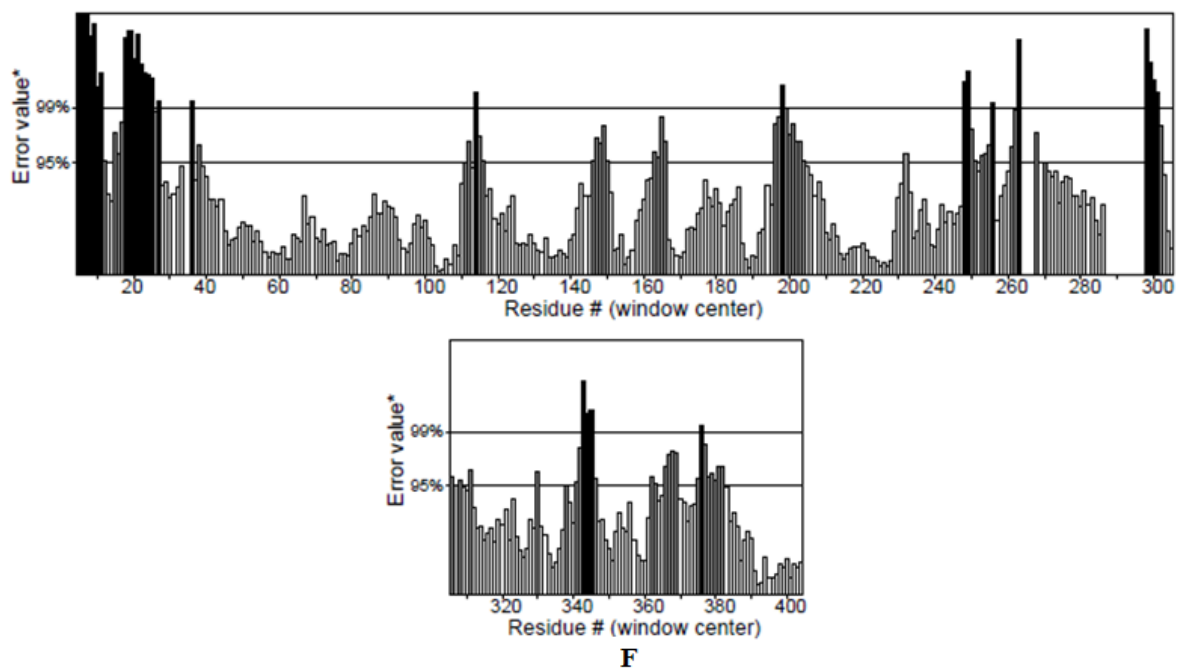
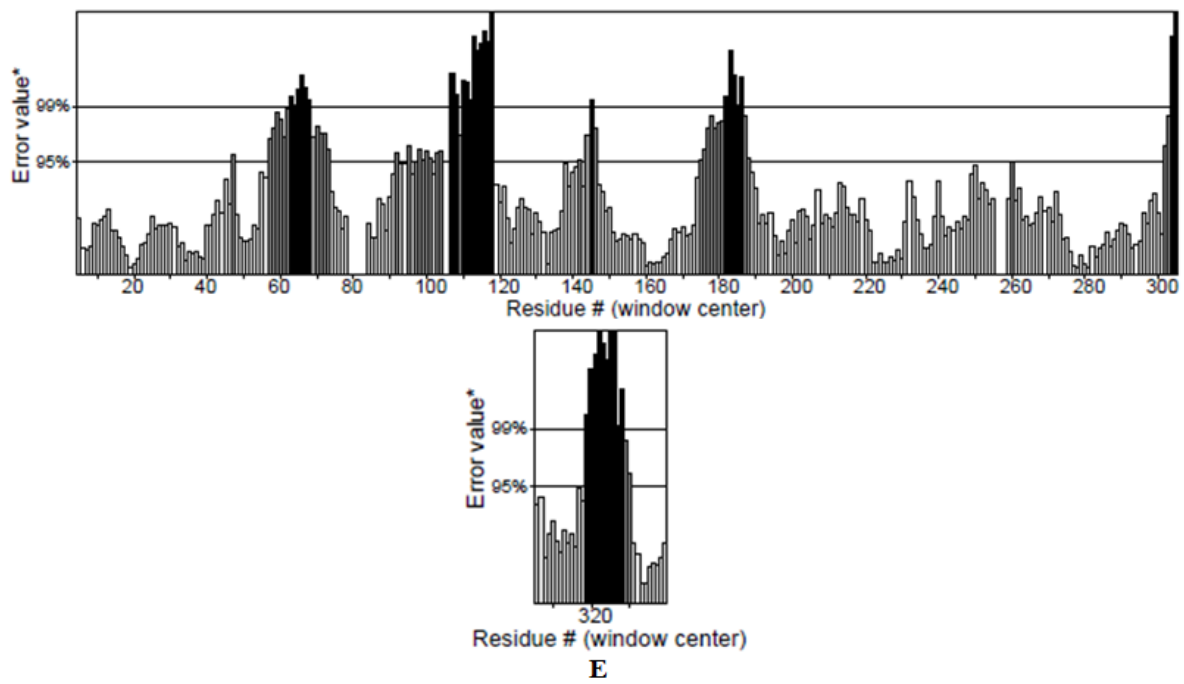


Figure S5. The ERRAT score of the MraY (A), MurG (B), DapE (C), DapA (D), Ddl (E) and Alr (F) protein models.

Table S3. Secondary structure comparison between modeled targets and templates.

Target/Template	Number of amino acid residues%			RMSD (Å ⁰)	Similarity%
	Helix	Strand	Others		
MurI	44.3	16.2	39.5	0.2	58
2JFU	43	16.5	40.5		
MurG	41	14.1	44.9	0.3	52
1F0K	43.9	15.7	40.4		
MraY	61.9	0	38.1	0.35	56
4J72	69.7	1.9	28.4		
DapE	26.8	26.3	46.9	0.26	43
3TX8	26.1	25.6	48.3		
DapA	45.7	11.7	42.6	0.21	55
4FHA	45.8	10.8	43.4		
Ddl	26.8	22.7	50.5	0.44	63
3RFC	33.1	26.2	40.7		
Alr	24.8	18.1	57.1	0.29	58
2DY3	29.9	23.4	46.7		

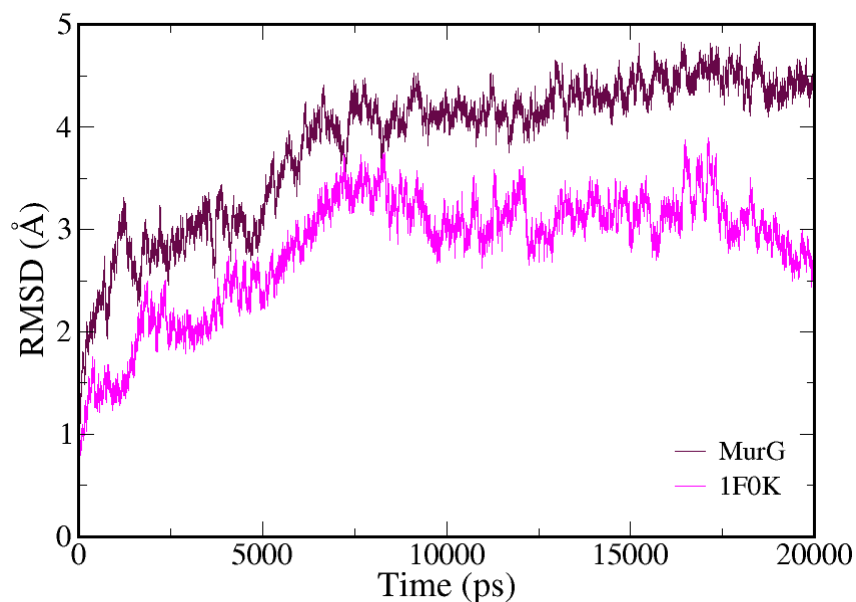


Figure S6. The RMSD plot of the modeled MurG (target – maroon) and 1F0K (template – magenta) is presented over the 20 ns MD trajectory.

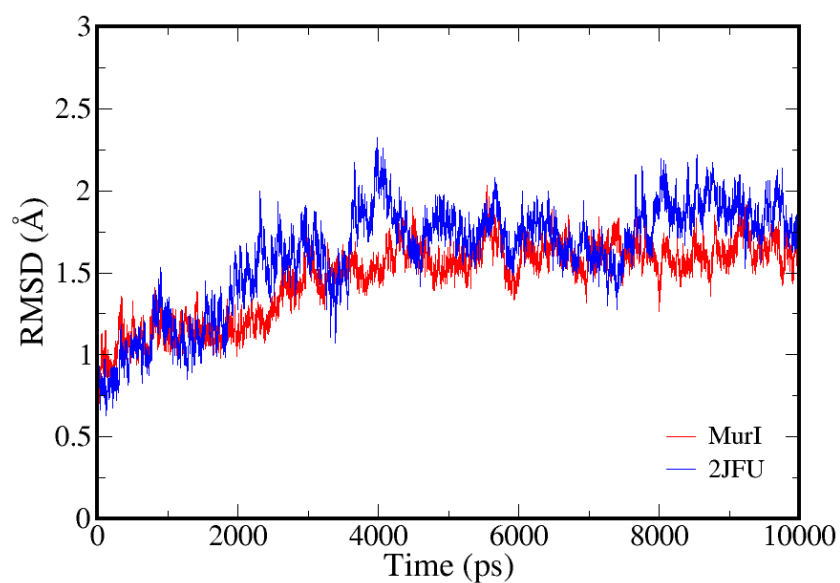


Figure S6-1. The RMSD plot of the modeled MurI (target – red) and 2JFU (template – blue) over the 10 ns MD trajectory.

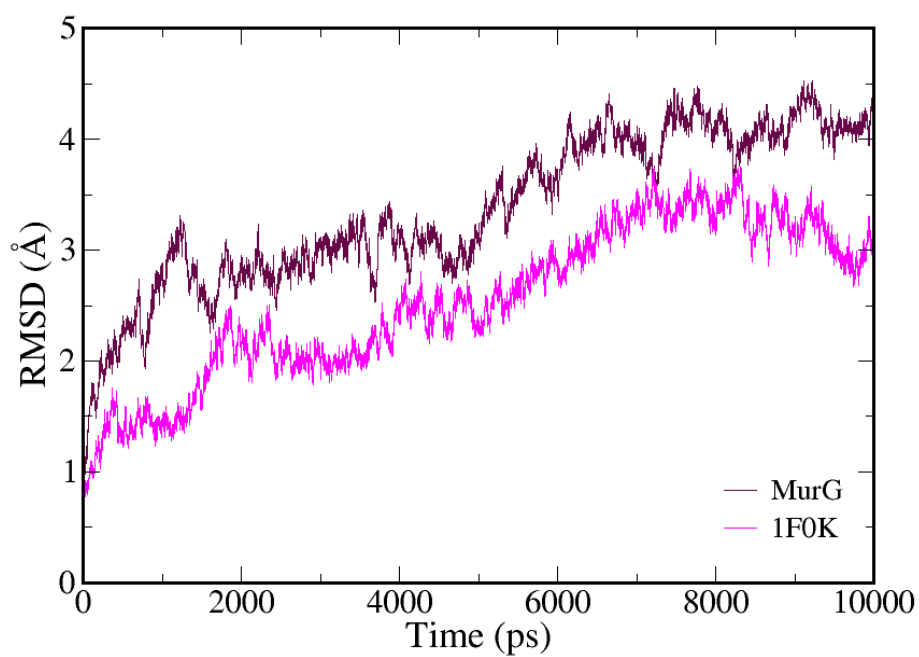


Figure S6-2. The RMSD plot of the modeled MurG (target – maroon) and 1F0K (template – magenta) is presented over the 10 ns MD trajectory.

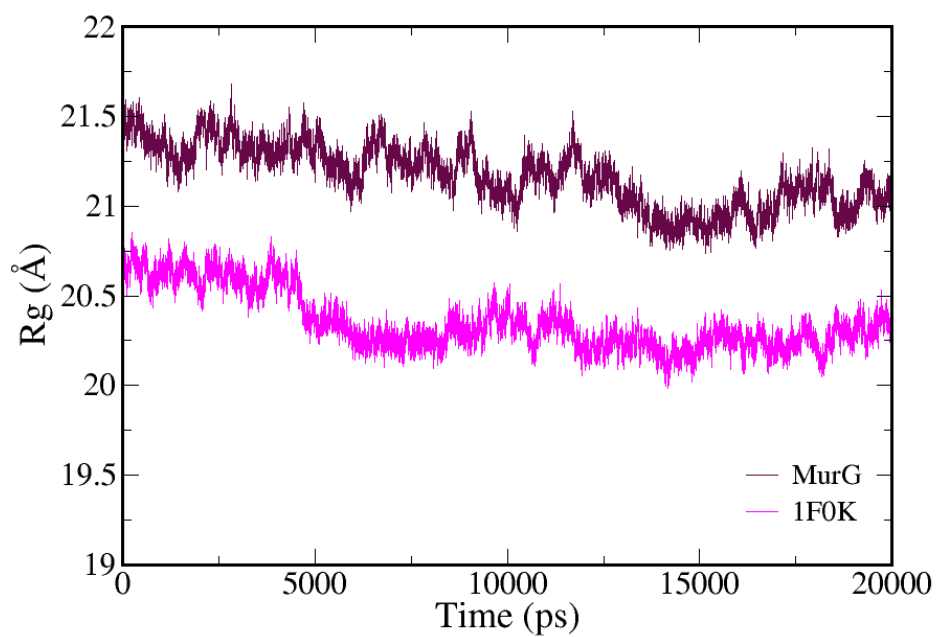


Figure S7. The plot of Radius of gyration (R_g) the modeled MurG (target – maroon) and 1F0K (template – magenta) is presented over the 20 ns MD trajectory.

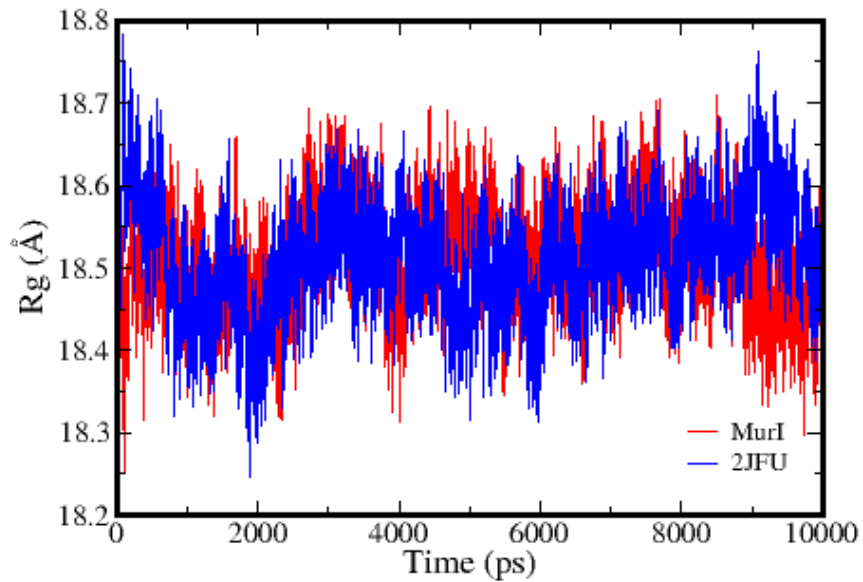


Figure S7-1. The plot of Radius of gyration (R_g) of the modeled MurI (target - red) and 2JFU (template - blue) is presented over the 10 ns MD trajectory.

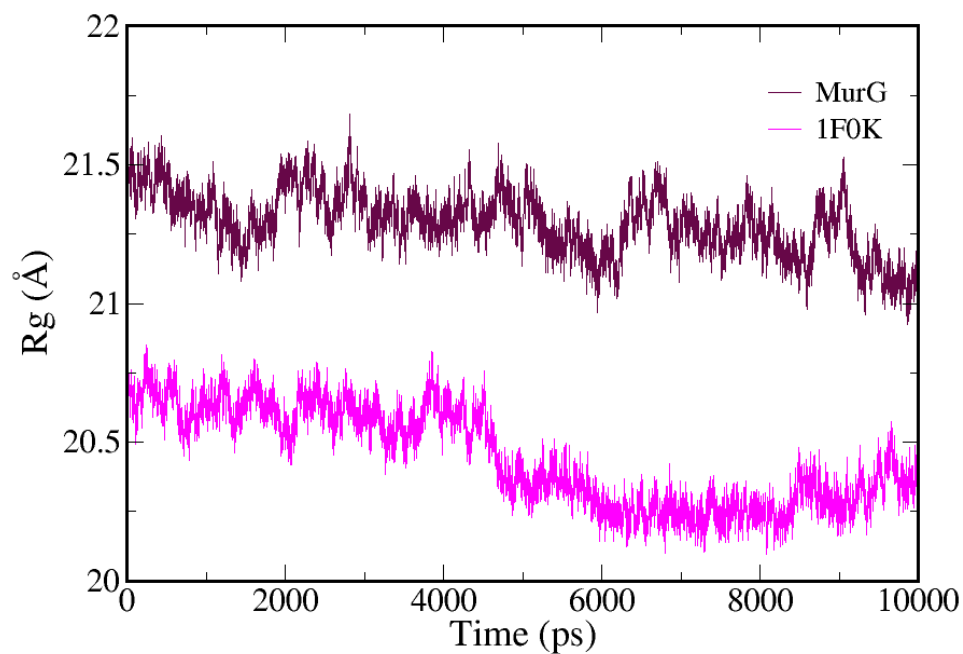


Figure S7-2. The plot of Radius of gyration (R_g) the modeled MurG (target – maroon) and 1F0K (template – magenta) is presented over the 10 ns MD trajectory.

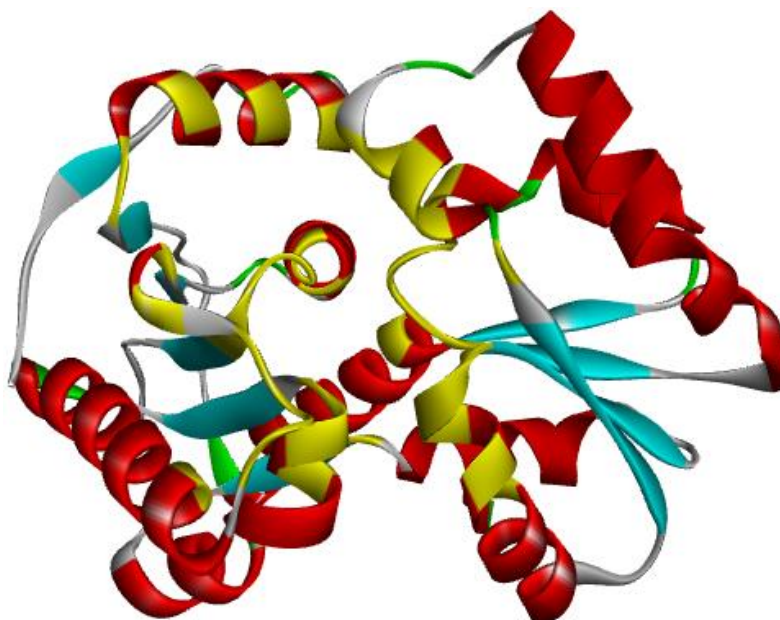


Figure S8. The common 40 amino acid residues obtained using Metapocket and POOL program as highlighted in yellow.

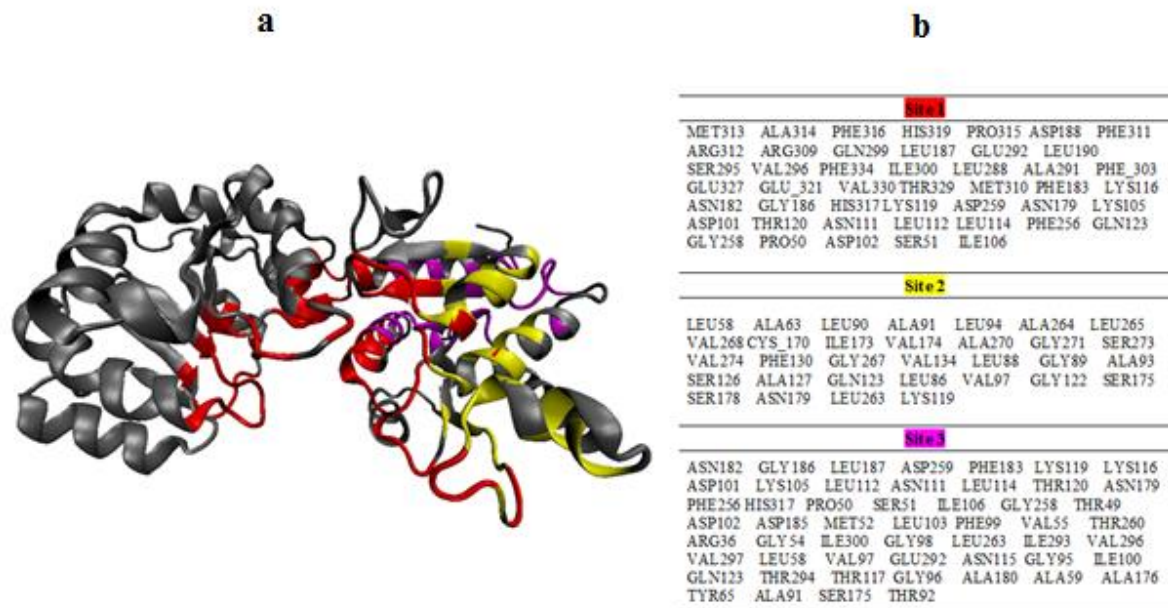


Figure S8-1. a. The identified potential binding site 1, 2 and 3 amino acid residues of the modeled MurG marked in red, yellow and magenta color respectively. **b.** The three possible binding site residues of the modeled MurG were identified with Metapocket.

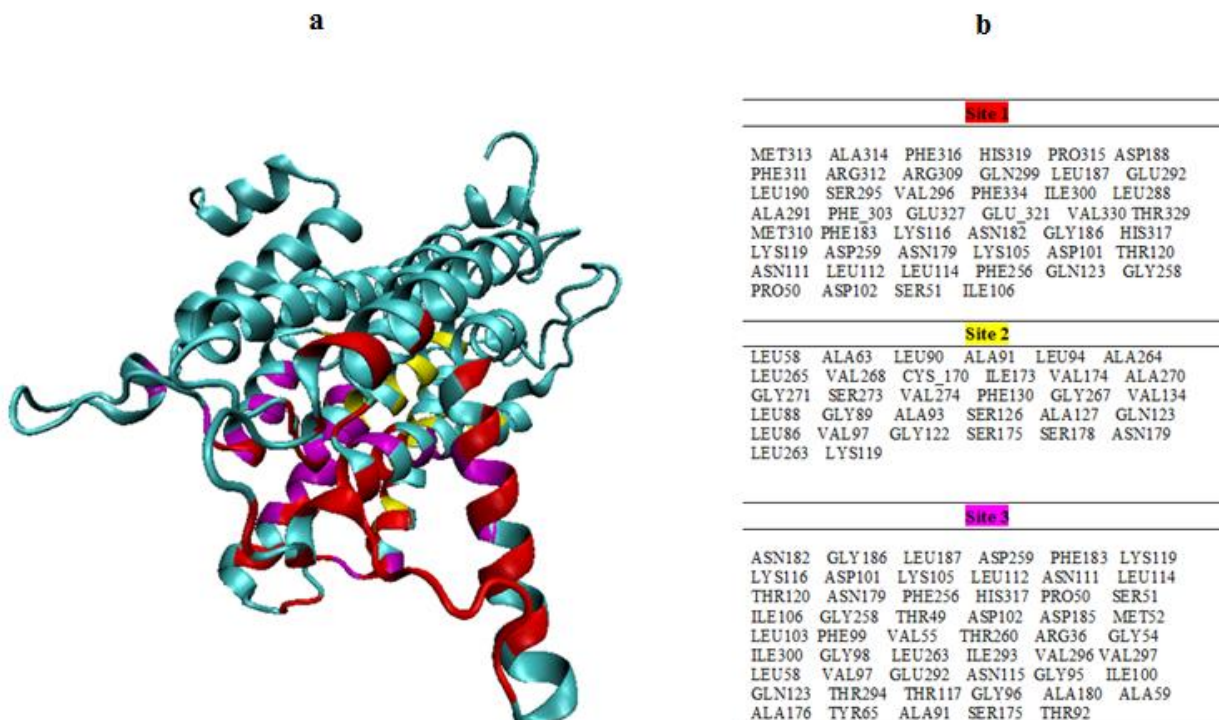


Figure S8-2. **a.** The identified potential binding site 1, 2 and 3 amino acid residues of the modeled MraY marked in red, yellow and magenta color respectively. **b.** The three possible binding site residues of the modeled MraY were identified with Metapocket.

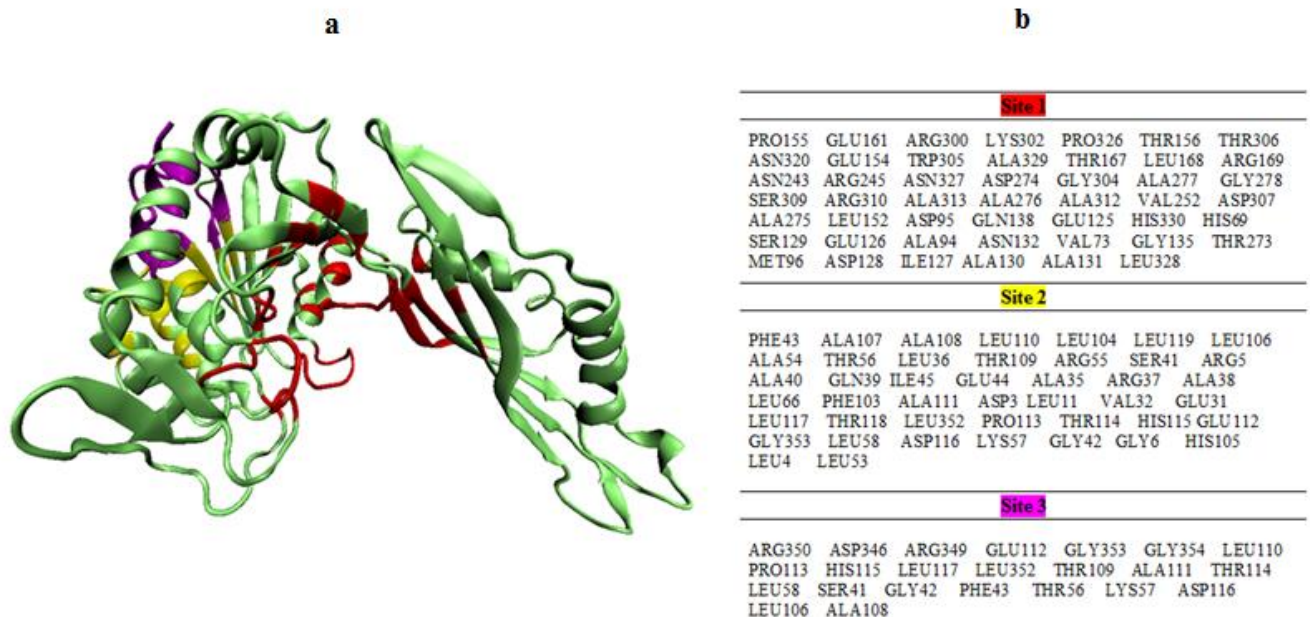


Figure S8-3. **a.** The identified potential binding site 1, 2 and 3 amino acid residues of the modeled DapE marked in red, yellow and magenta color respectively. **b.** The three possible binding site residues of the modeled DapE were identified with Metapocket.

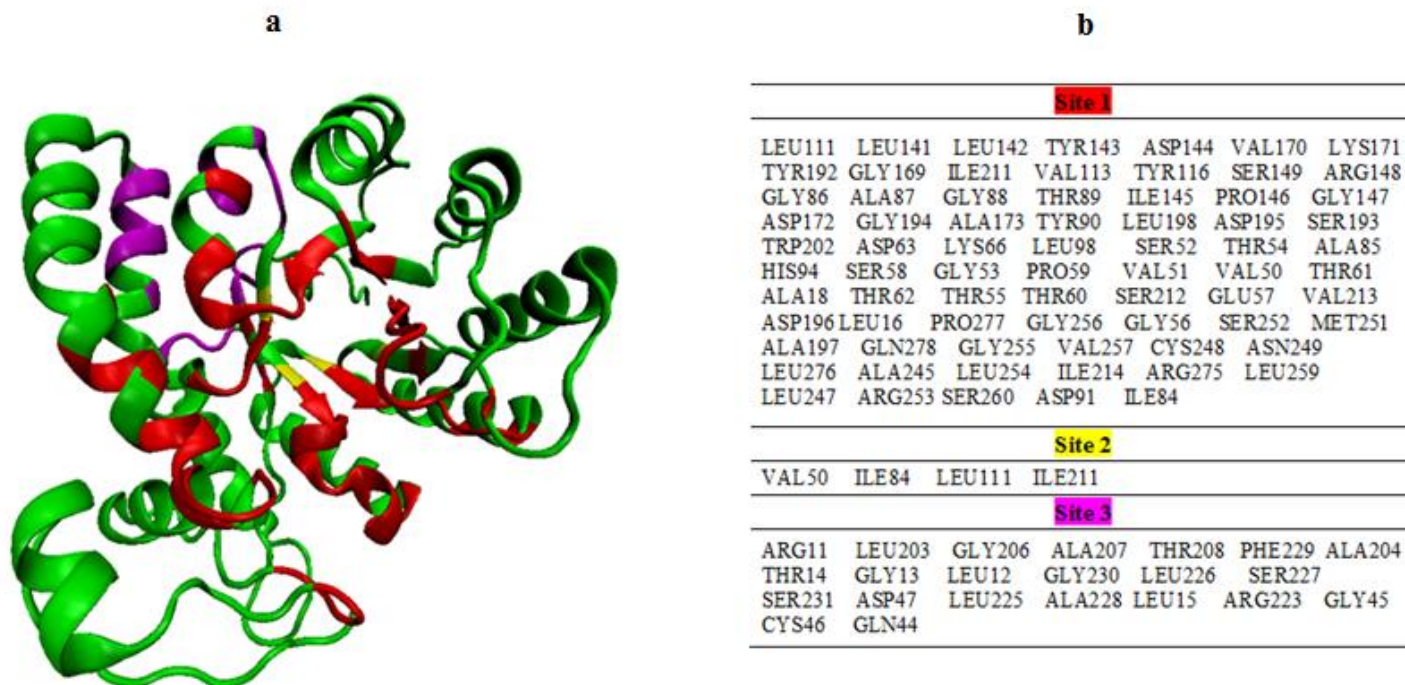


Figure S8-4. **a.** The identified potential binding site 1, 2 and 3 amino acid residues of the modeled DapA marked in red, yellow and magenta color respectively. **b.** The three possible binding site residues of the modeled DapA were identified with Metapocket.

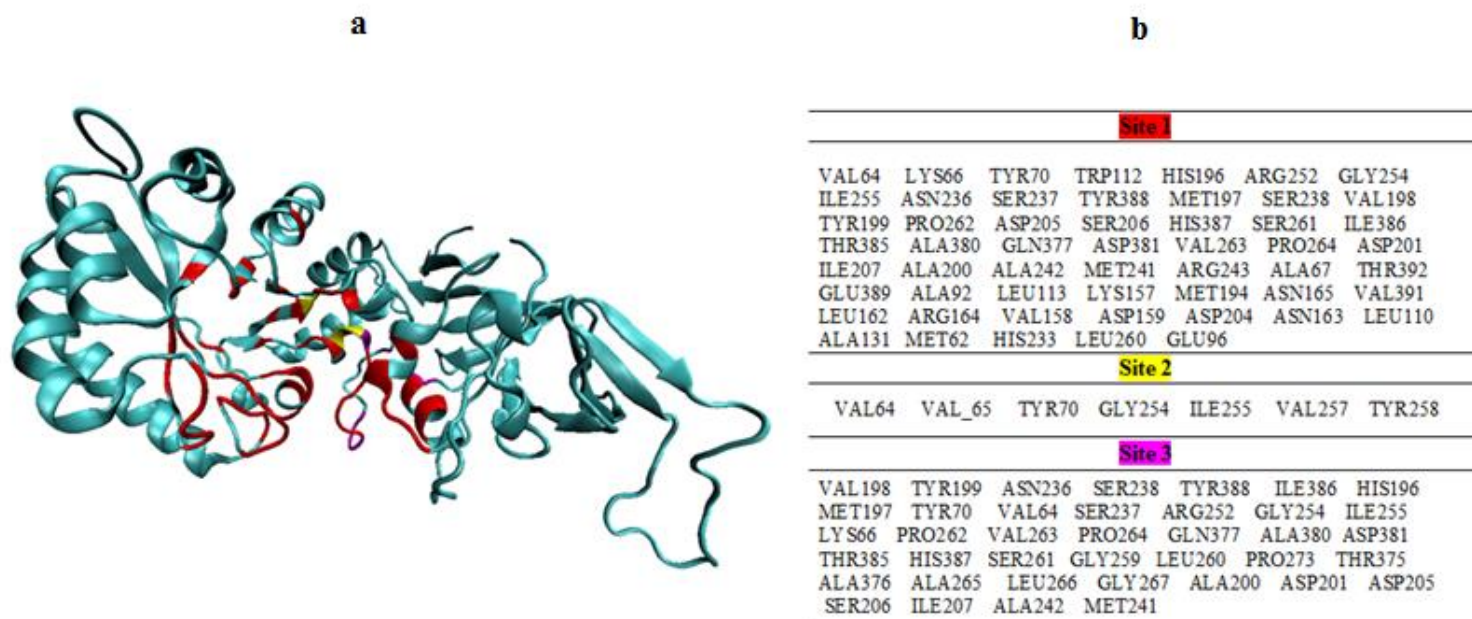


Figure S8-5. **a.** The identified potential binding site 1, 2 and 3 amino acid residues of the modeled Alr marked in red, yellow and magenta color respectively. **b.** The three possible binding site residues of the modeled Alr were identified with Metapocket.

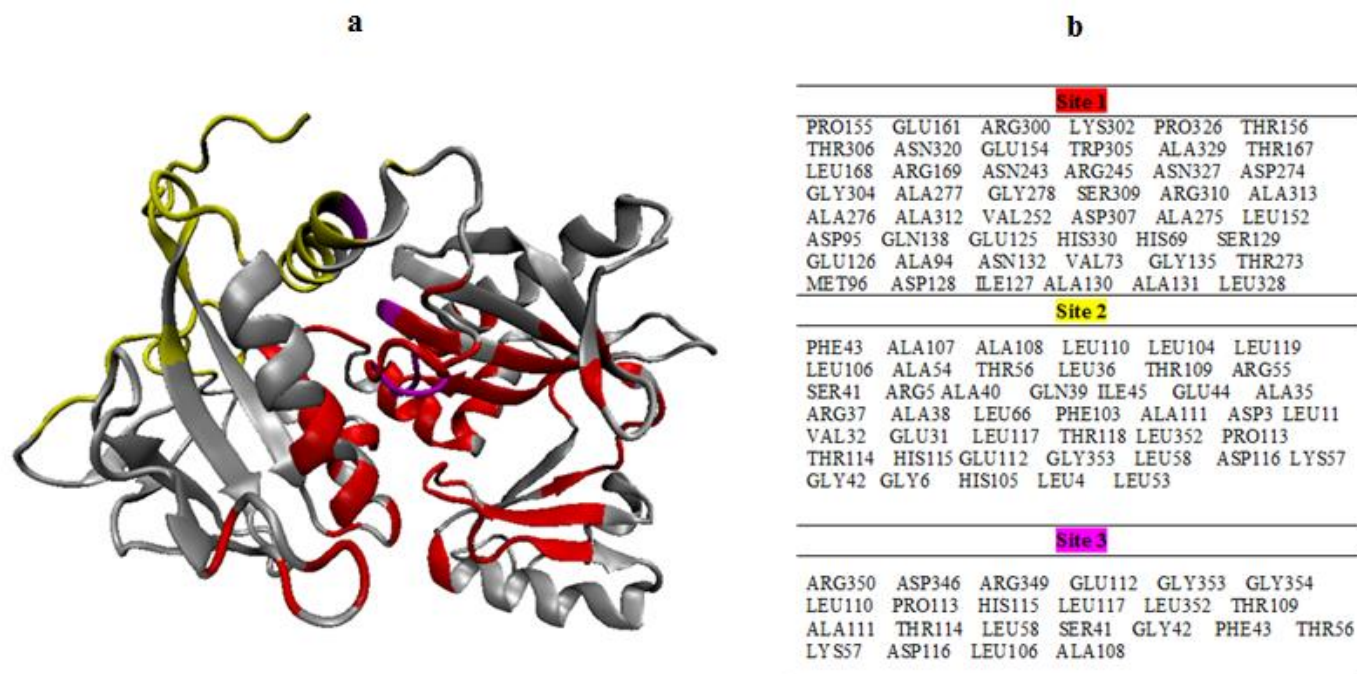


Figure S8-6. **a.** The identified potential binding site 1, 2 and 3 amino acid residues of the modeled Ddl marked in red, yellow and magenta color respectively. **b.** The three possible binding site residues of the modeled Ddl were identified with Metapocket.