

Supplementary Data for  
***In silico and in vitro* evaluation of imatinib as an inhibitor  
for SARS-CoV-2**

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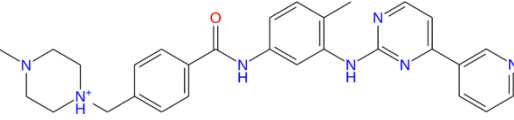
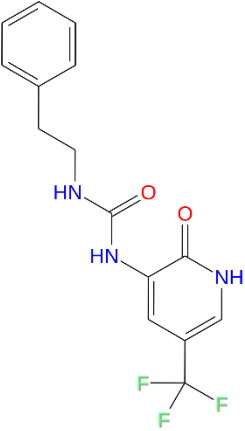
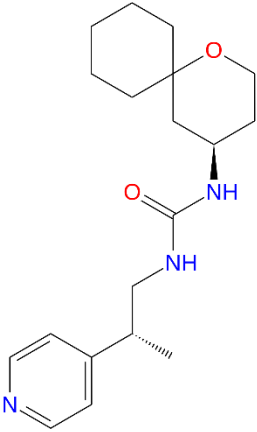
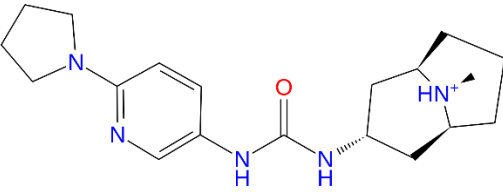
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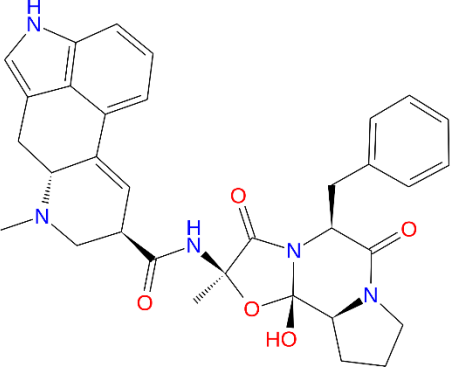
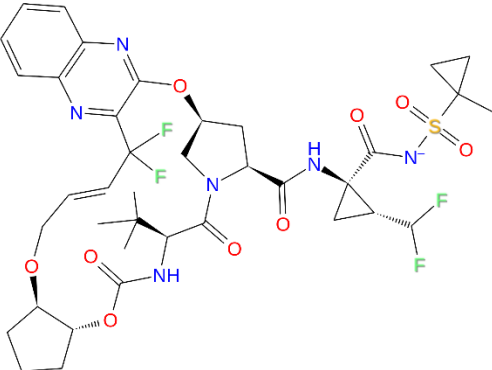
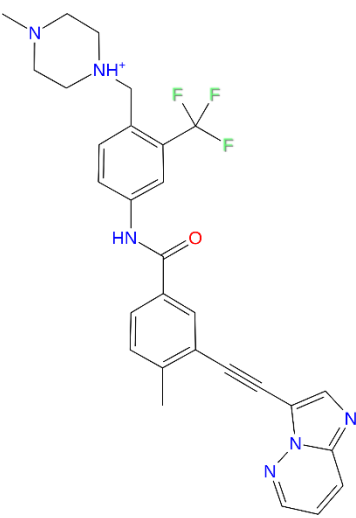
Tables S1 and S2

Figures S1 and S2

References

**Table S1.** Information of compounds screened from *in silico* studies.

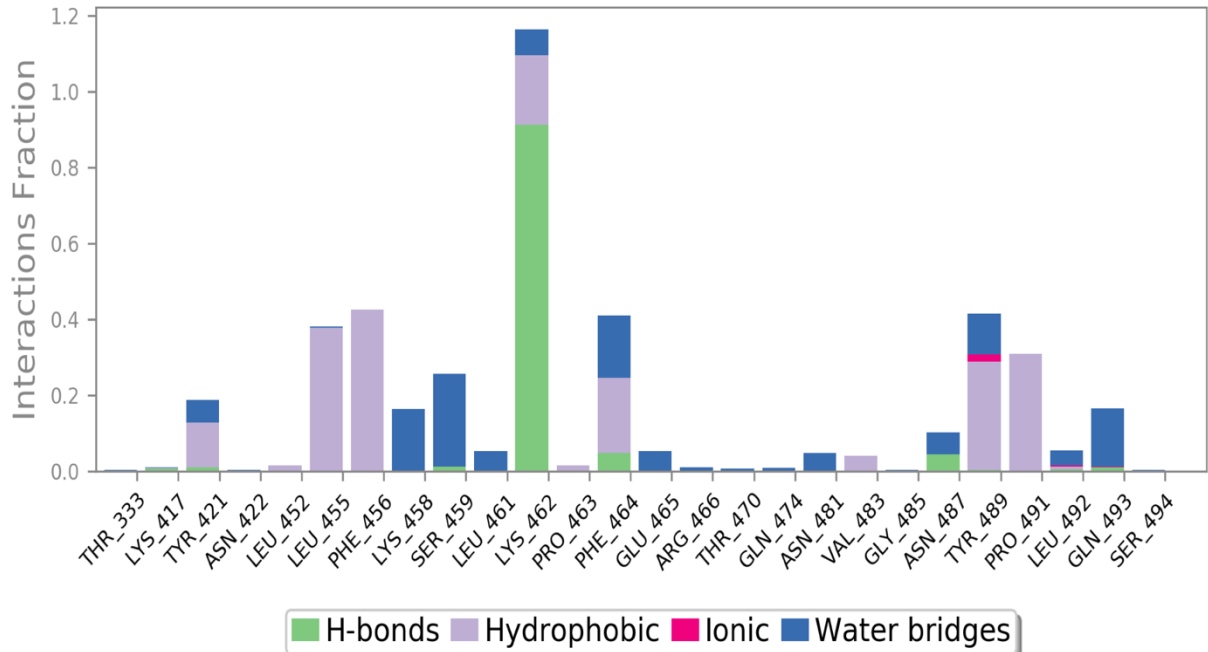
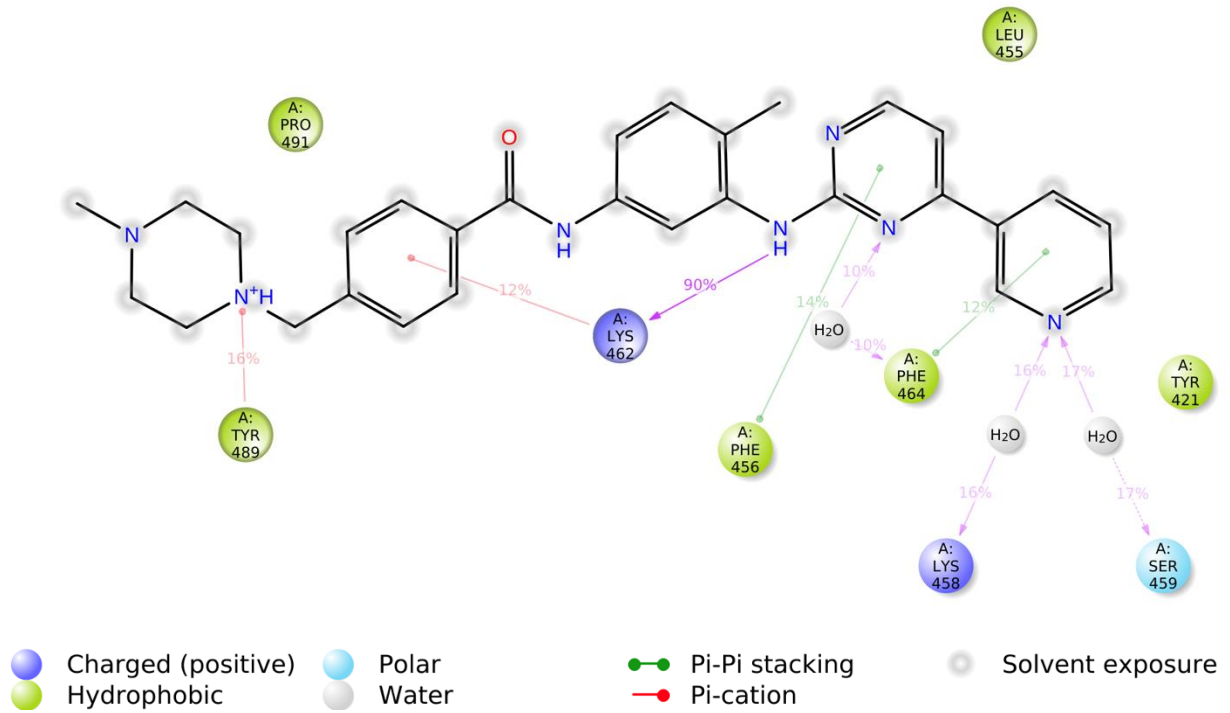
Compound ID/ Name/ ZINC ID	2D structure	Applications and mechanism of action	References
ZINCFDA754/ imatinib/ ZINC0000196326 18		Leukemia treatment by inhibition of Bcr- Abl tyrosine kinase.	[1]
Antiviral2038 / Z787722876 / ZINC50038784		No reported bioactivity. Antiviral properties based on Enamine predictions.	
Antiviral2981/ Z1452532074/ ZINC170674881		Has a molinspiration bioactivity score of 0.35 as GPCR ligand	[1]
Antiviral825/ Z1277226201/ ZINC104169890		Has good molinspiration bioactivity scores as GPCR ligand (0.43), Ion channel modulator (0.38), kinase inhibitor (0.27) and enzyme inhibitor (0.2)	[1]

<p>ZINCFDA130/ ergotamine/ ZINC0000529557 54</p>	 <p>The chemical structure of ergotamine is a complex ergoline alkaloid. It features a tetracyclic ergoline core with a piperidine ring fused to the indole ring. A phenylethylamine side chain is attached to the ergoline core. The structure is shown with stereochemistry: a methyl group on the piperidine nitrogen is dashed, a hydroxyl group is wedged, and the phenylethylamine side chain is wedged.</p>	<p>Migraine treatment via acting as an agonist to 5-HT1A, 5-HT1B, 5-HT1D, and 5-HT1F receptors</p>	<p>[2]</p>
<p>ZINCFDA2083/ glecaprevir/ ZINC164528615</p>	 <p>The chemical structure of glecaprevir is a large, complex molecule. It features a central piperidine ring substituted with a fluorenyl group, a trifluoromethyl group, and a side chain containing a cyclopentane ring, a carbonyl group, and a sulfonamide group. The structure is shown with stereochemistry: a methyl group on the piperidine nitrogen is dashed, a hydroxyl group is wedged, and the side chain is wedged.</p>	<p>Hepatitis C treatment by NS3/4 protease inhibition</p>	<p>[3]</p>
<p>ZINCFDA515/ ponatinib/ ZINC0000367012 90</p>	 <p>The chemical structure of ponatinib is a tyrosine kinase inhibitor. It features a central benzamide core. One side chain is a piperazine ring attached to the benzamide nitrogen. The other side chain is a 4-(3-(1H-imidazol-2-yl)prop-1-yn-1-yl)phenyl group. The structure is shown with stereochemistry: a methyl group on the piperazine nitrogen is dashed, and the side chain is wedged.</p>	<p>Leukemia treatment by inhibition of Bcr-Abl tyrosine kinase</p>	<p>[4]</p>

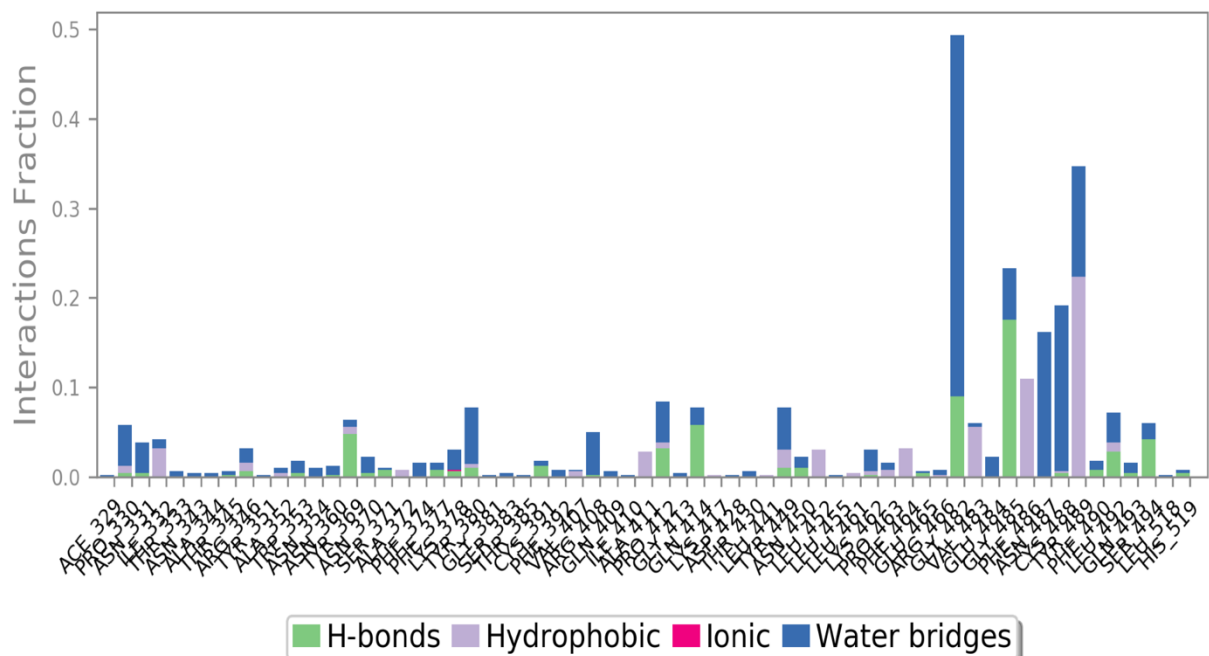
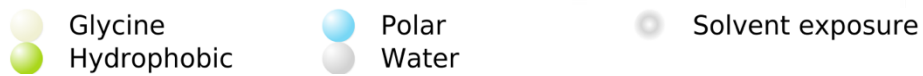
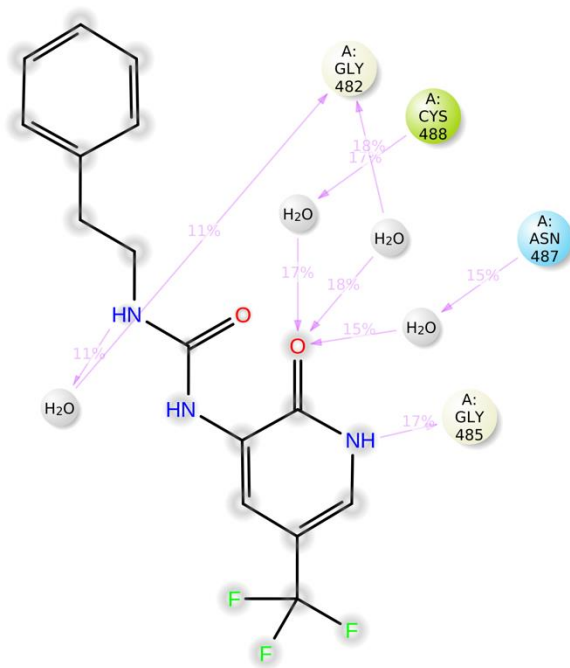
**Table S2.** Docking validation using Glide.

Compounds	Without NAG		With NAG at Asn343	
	Glide docking score (kcal/mol)	Glide energy (kcal/mol)	Glide docking score (kcal/mol)	Glide energy (kcal/mol)
Antiviral825	-3.951	-26.131	-3.356	-28.943
Antiviral2038	-4.161	-30.52	-4.188	-34.03
Antiviral2981	-4.179	-28.595	-3.589	-29.072
ZINCFDA130 (ergotamine)	-5.658	-40.58	-5.078	-50.459
ZINCFDA515 (ponatinib)	-4.261	-42.646	-4.263	-41.717
ZINCFDA754 (imatinib)	-3.983	-38.676	-3.933	-41.212
ZINCFDA2083 (glecaprevir)	-4.672	-40.94	-5.1	-57.671

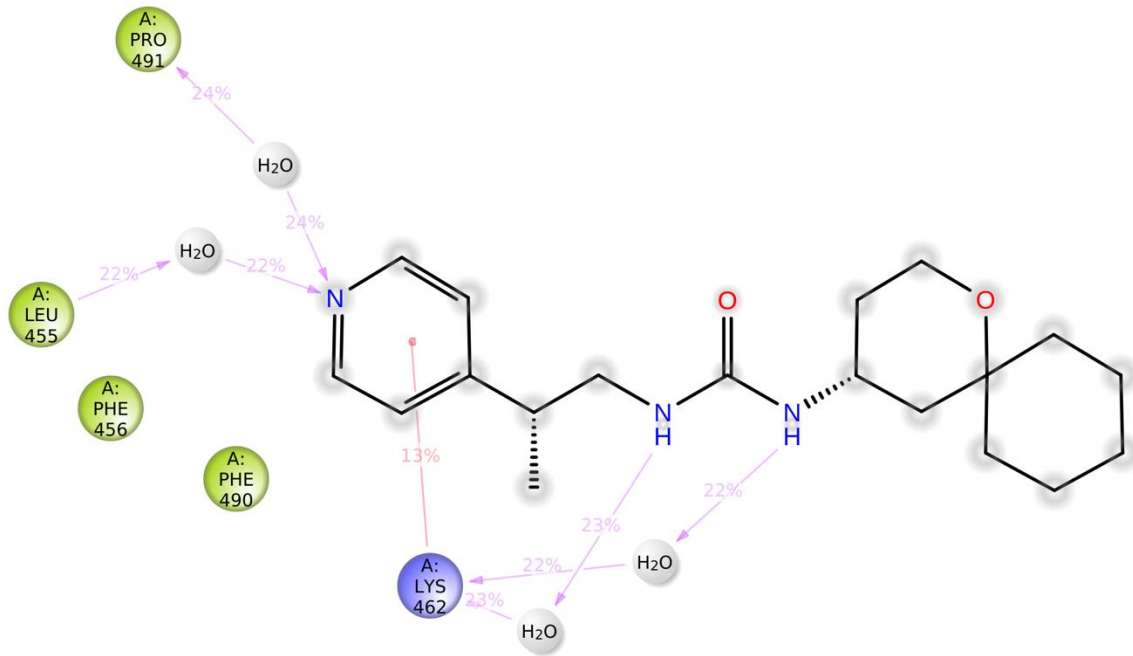
# A. Imatinib



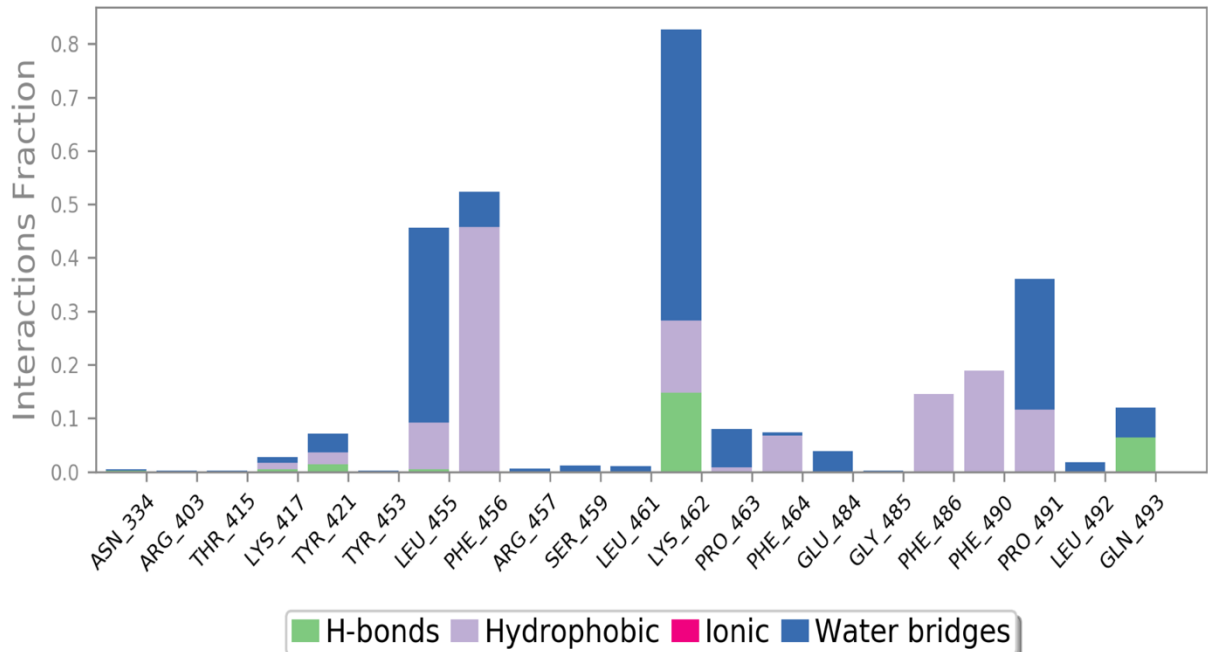
B. Antiviral2038



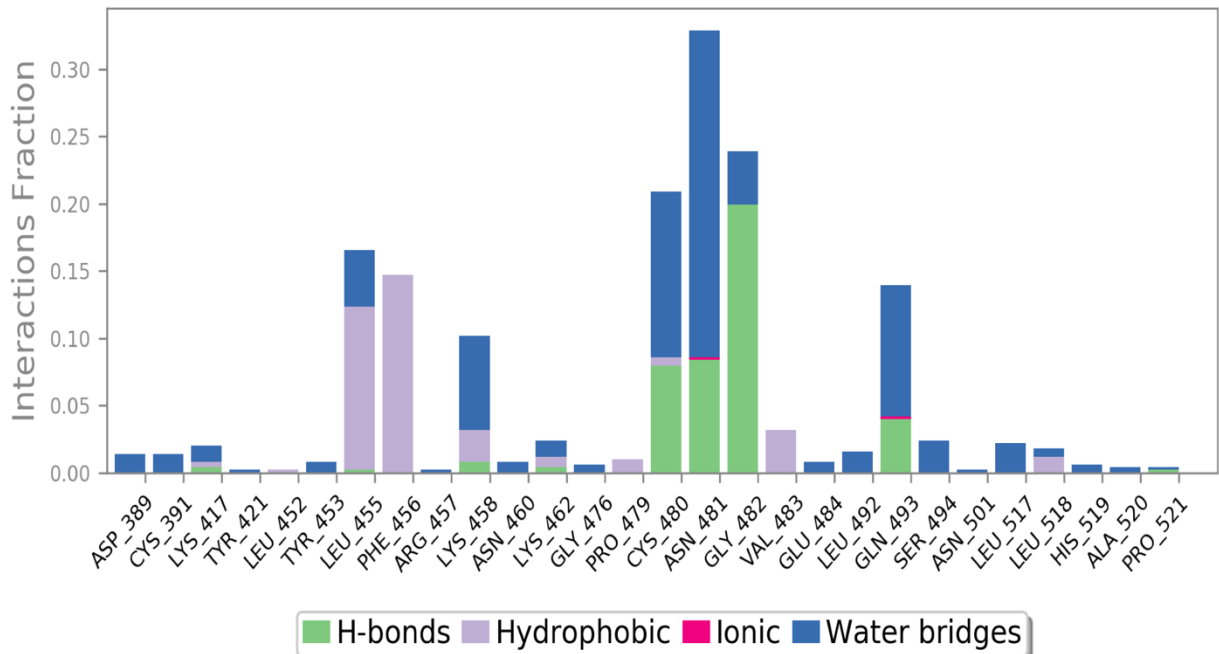
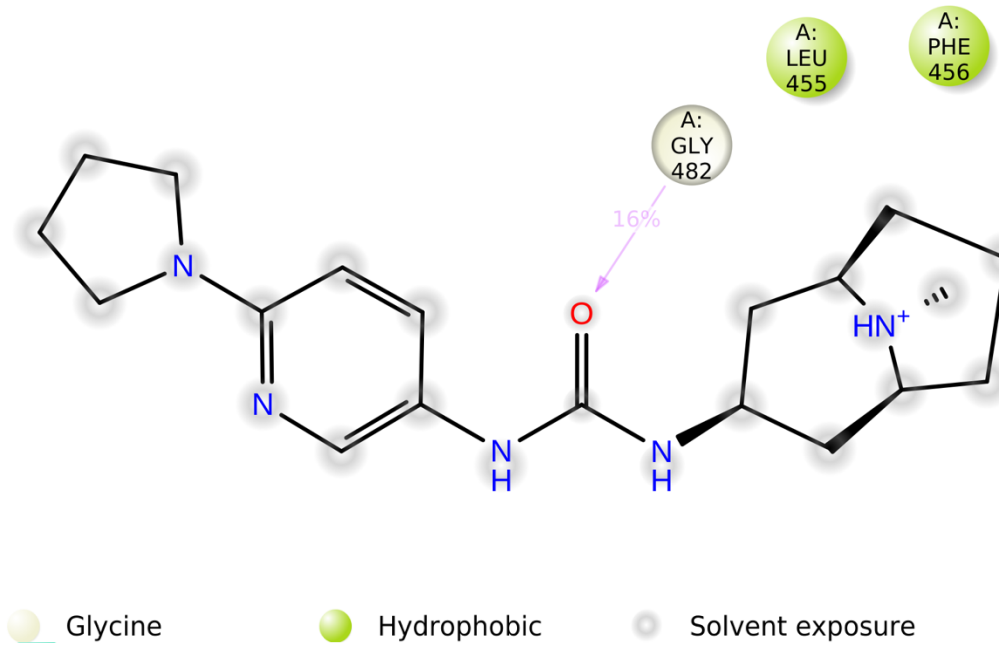
### C. Antiviral2981



- Charged (positive)
- Hydrophobic
- Water
- Pi-cation
- Solvent exposure

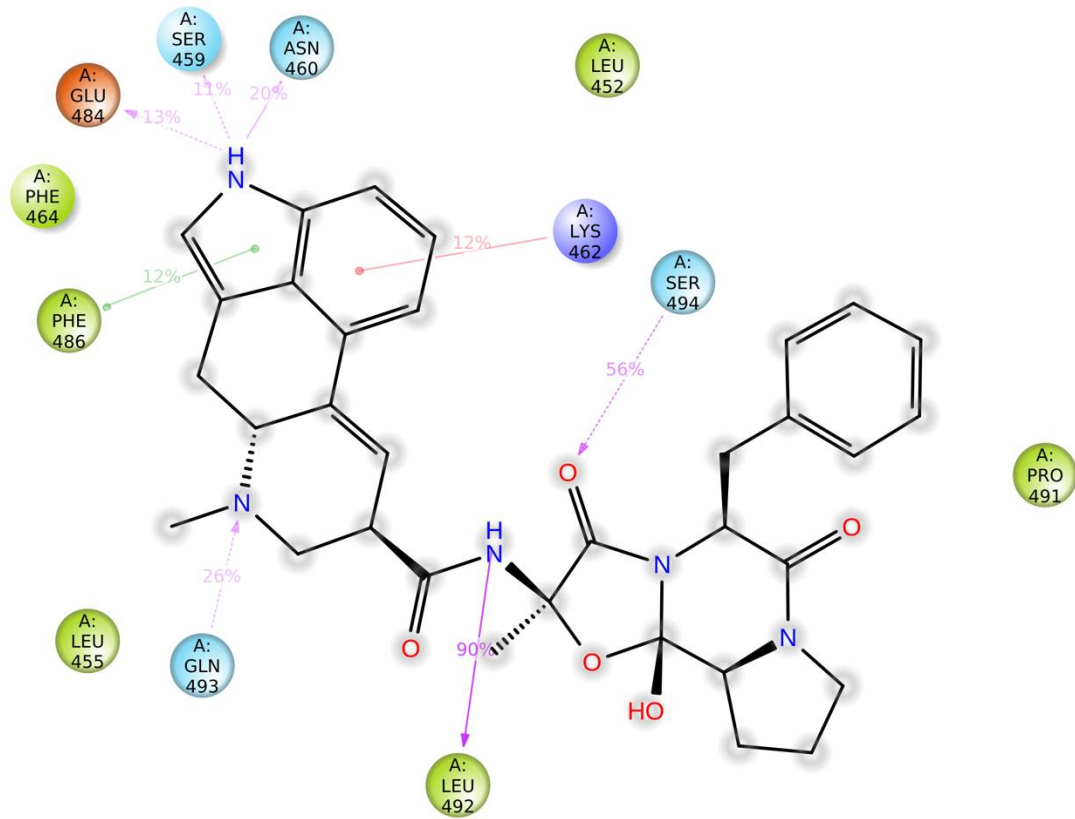


D. Antiviral825

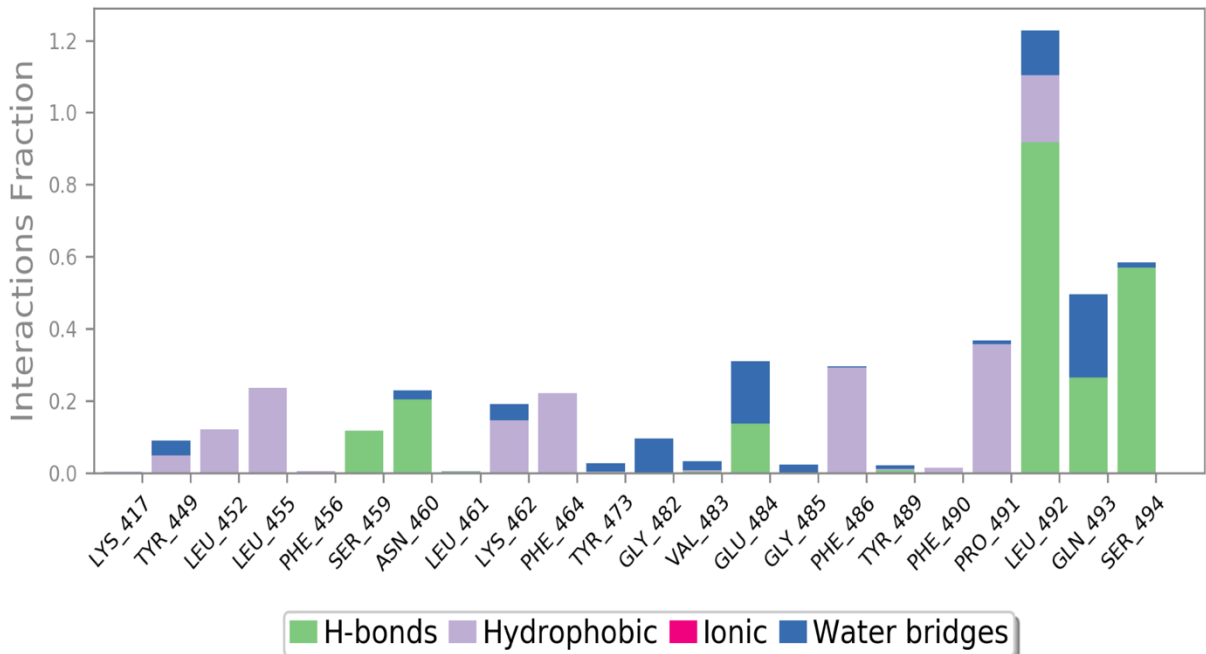




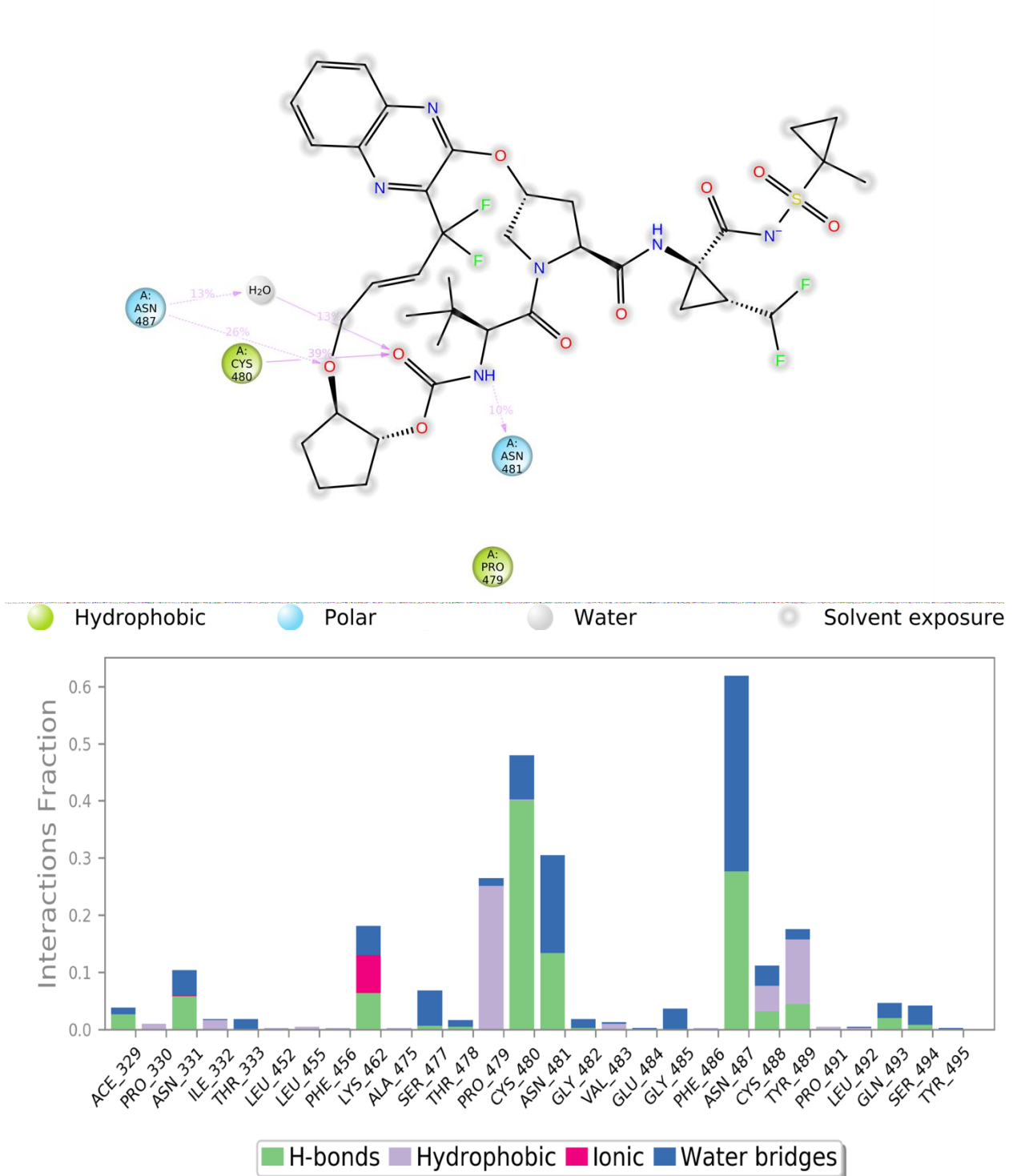
## E. Ergotamine



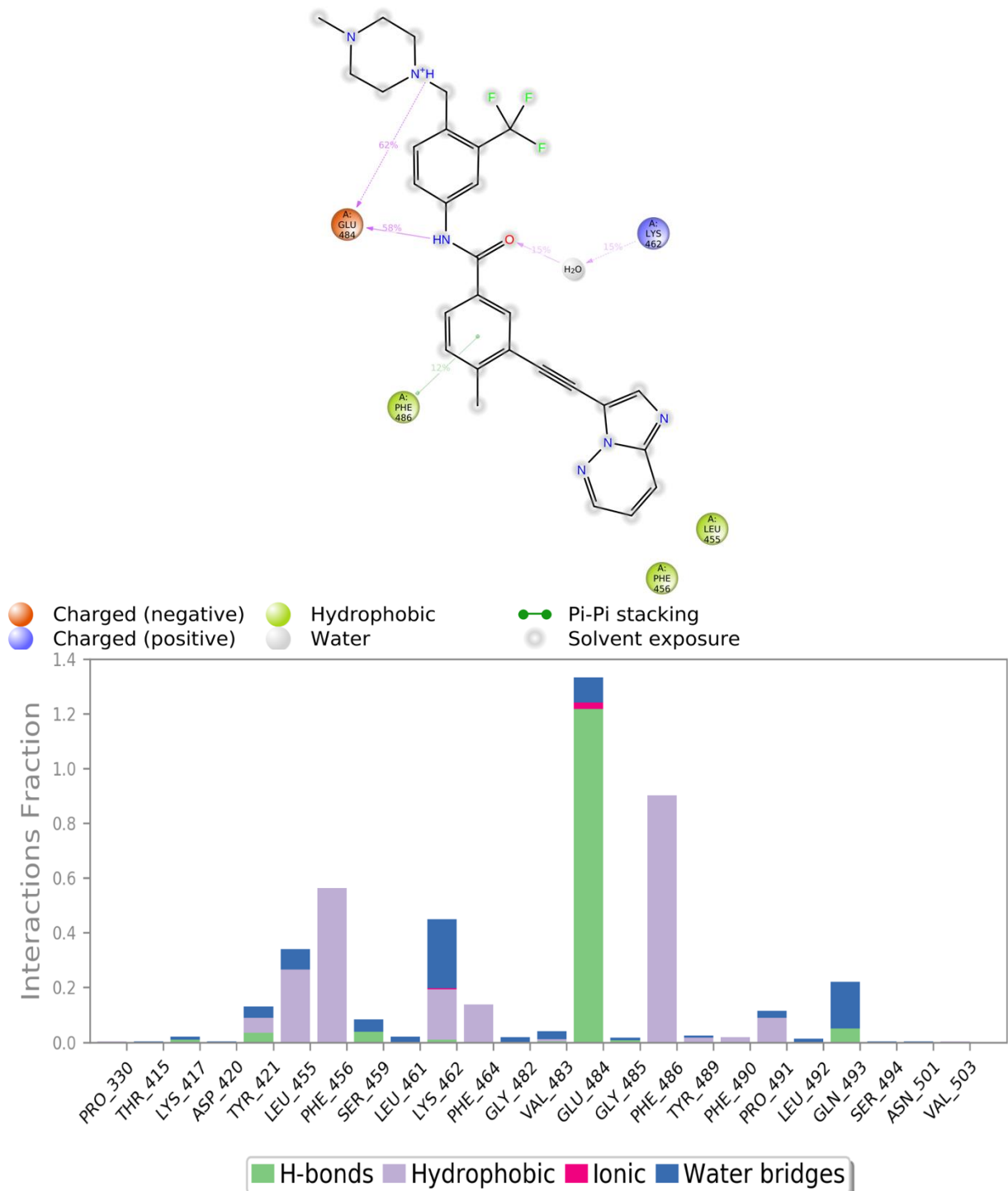
- Charged (negative)
- Charged (positive)
- Hydrophobic
- Polar
- Pi-Pi stacking
- Pi-cation
- Solvent exposure



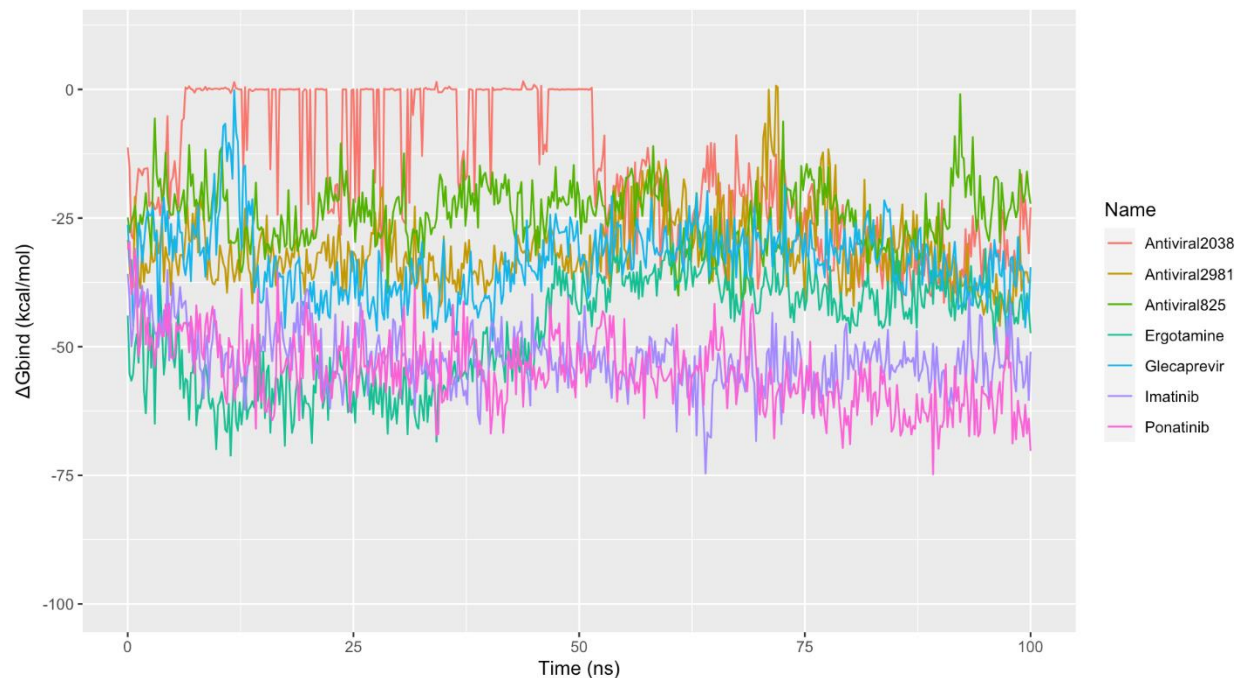
F. Glecaprevir



G. Ponatinib



**Figure S1. A-G.** Interactions diagrams of the seven selected compounds with the spike RBD protein.



**Figure S2.** Plot of MM-GBSA binding free energy (kcal/mol) versus time (ns) for all protein-ligand complexes.

## References:

1. Sisk, J.M., M.B. Frieman, and C.E. Machamer, *Coronavirus S protein-induced fusion is blocked prior to hemifusion by Abl kinase inhibitors*. *The Journal of general virology*, 2018. **99**(5): p. 619.
2. Silberstein, S.D., *The pharmacology of ergotamine and dihydroergotamine*. *Headache*, 1997. **37 Suppl 1**: p. S15-25.
3. Gane, E., et al., *Glecaprevir and pibrentasvir in patients with HCV and severe renal impairment*. *New England Journal of Medicine*, 2017. **377**(15): p. 1448-1455.
4. Goldman, J.M., *Ponatinib for chronic myeloid leukemia*. 2012, Mass Medical Soc.