

Theoretical Investigation of the Cooperation of Iminoguanidine with the Enzymes-Binding Domain of Covid-19 and Bacterial Lysozyme Inhibitors and their Pharmacokinetic Properties

Emmanuel Israel Edache^{1,2*}, Adamu Uzairu², Paul Andrew Mamza², Gideon Adamu Shallangwa²

¹Department of Pure and Applied Chemistry, University of Maiduguri, Borno State, Nigeria.

²Department of Chemistry, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, Nigeria.

***Corresponding author:** Emmanuel Israel Edache, email: edacheson2004@gmail.com

Received January 24th, 2022; Accepted August 1st, 2022.

DOI for the article: <http://dx.doi.org/10.29356/jmcs.v66i4.1726>

Supplementary Information

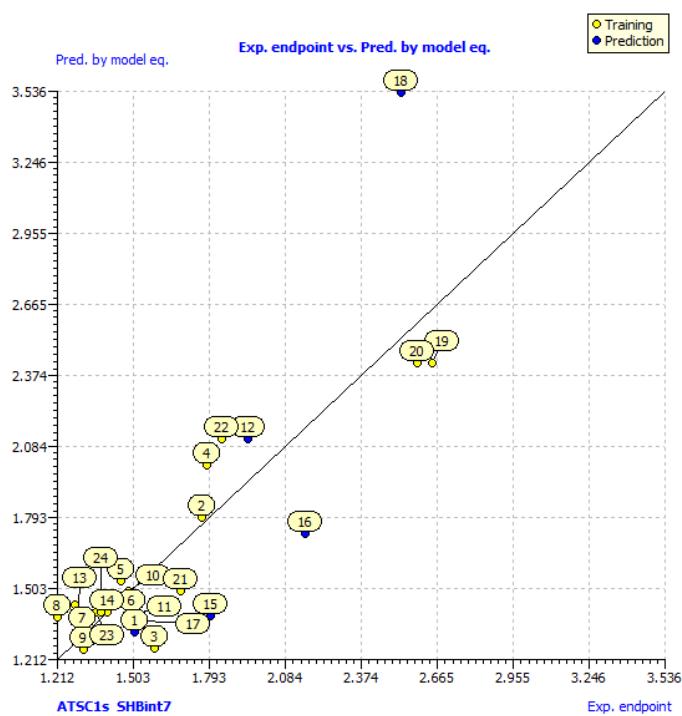


Fig. S1. The connection between the observed and predicted activities by GA-MLR.

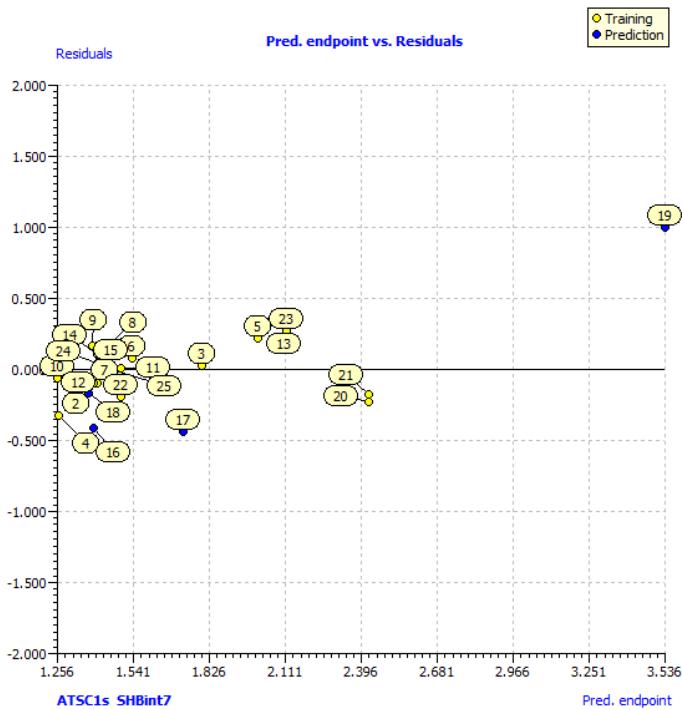


Fig. S2. Residuals of iminoguanidine derivatives against the experimental values of pIC50 using GA-MLR model.

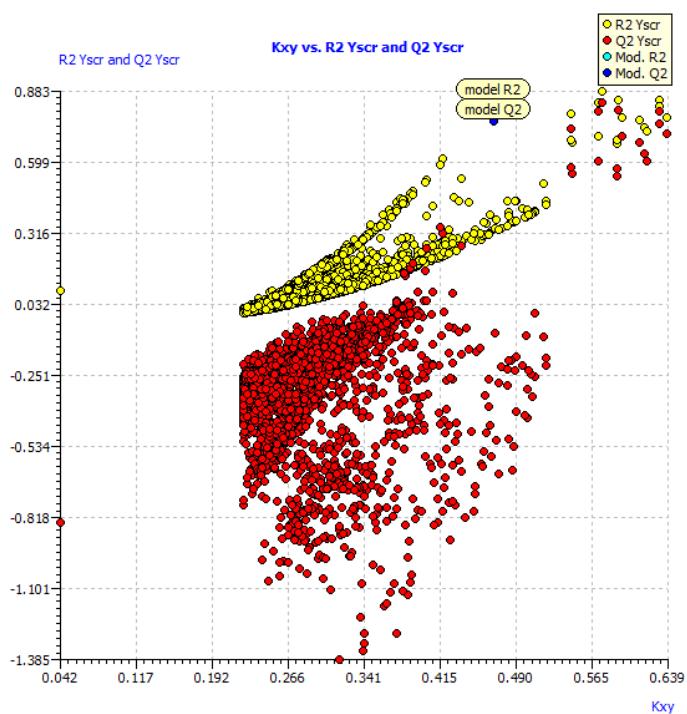


Fig. S3. Plot of Y-randomization test: All gotten values for R² and Q² test are approximately 0.11 and –0.31, respectively.

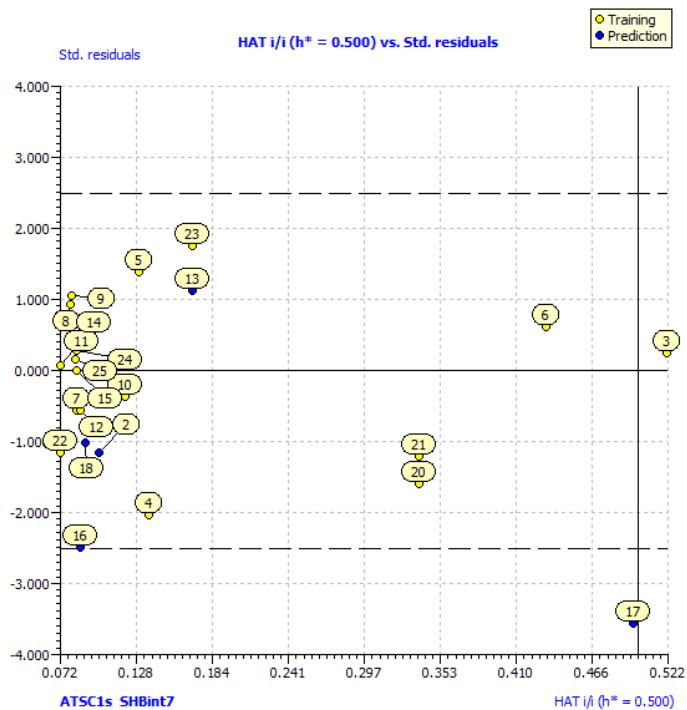
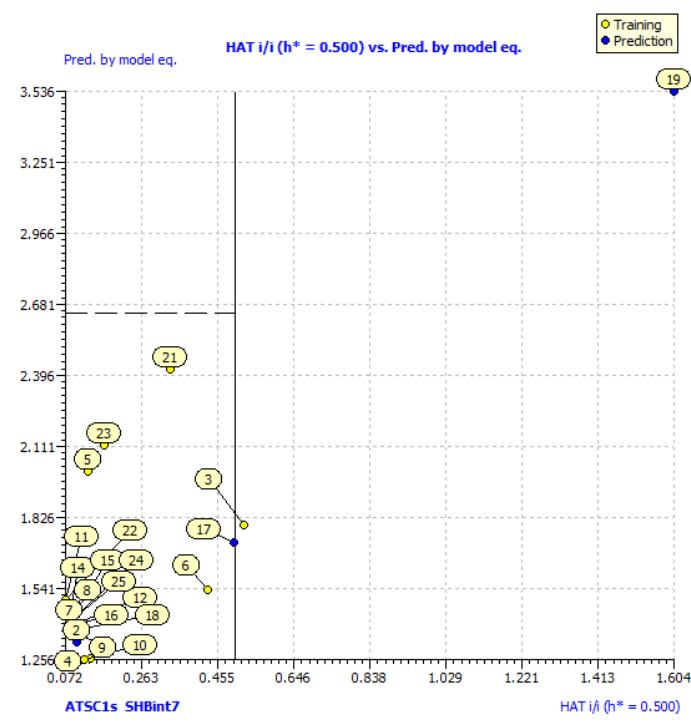
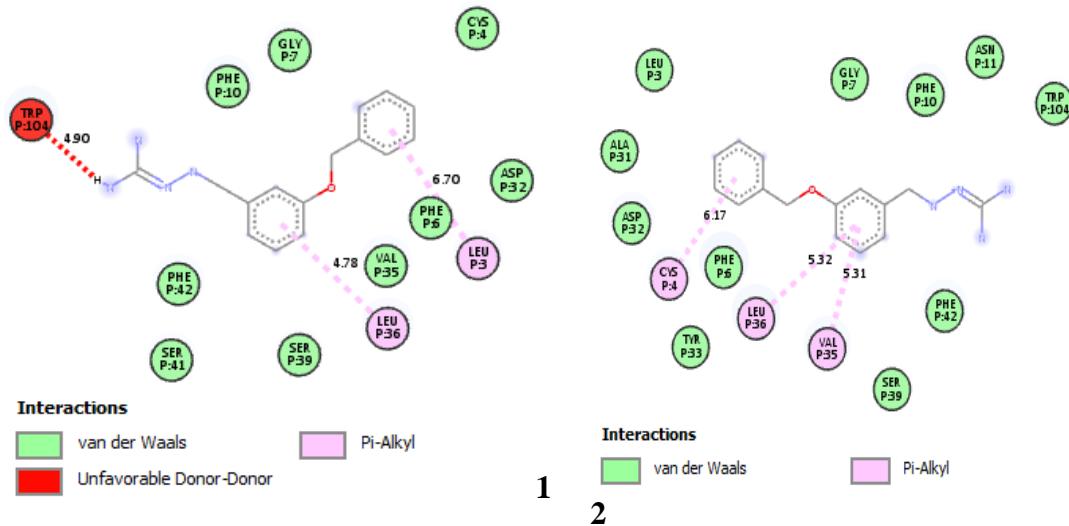
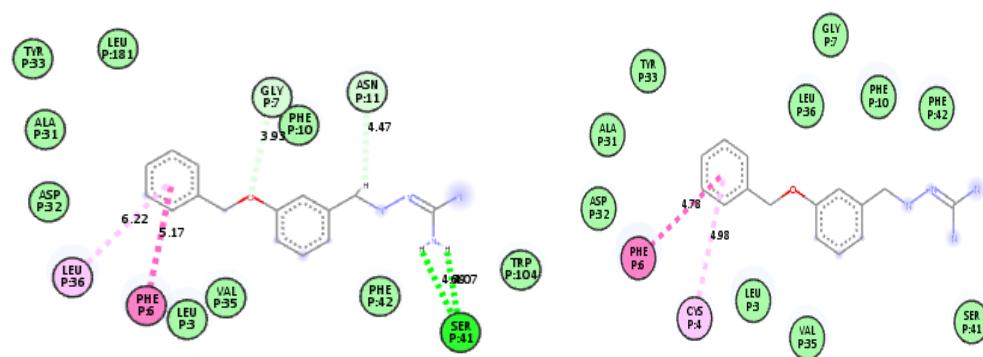


Fig. S4. William plot for the developed 2D-QSAR model.

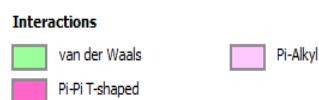


9.5

Fig. S5. Insubria plot for the 2D-QSAR model, using the two descriptors.

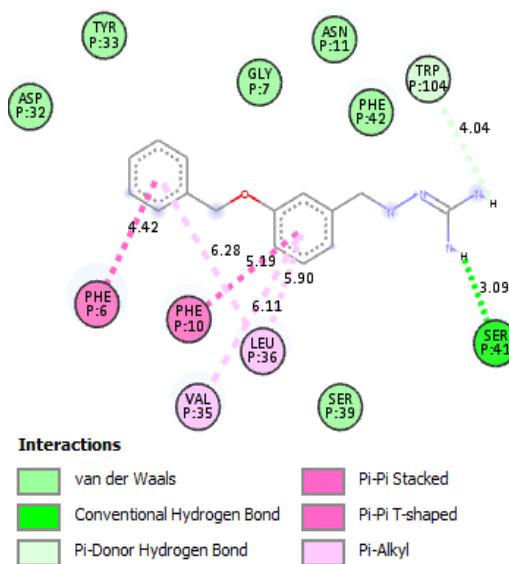


3

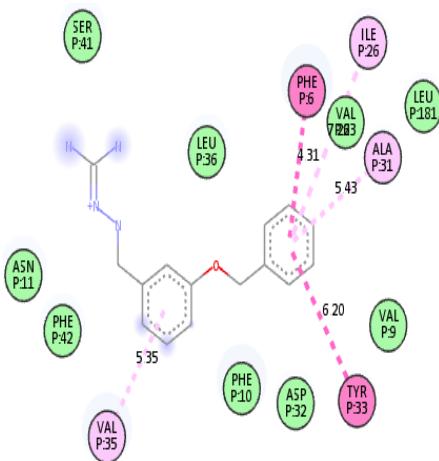


4

3



5



6

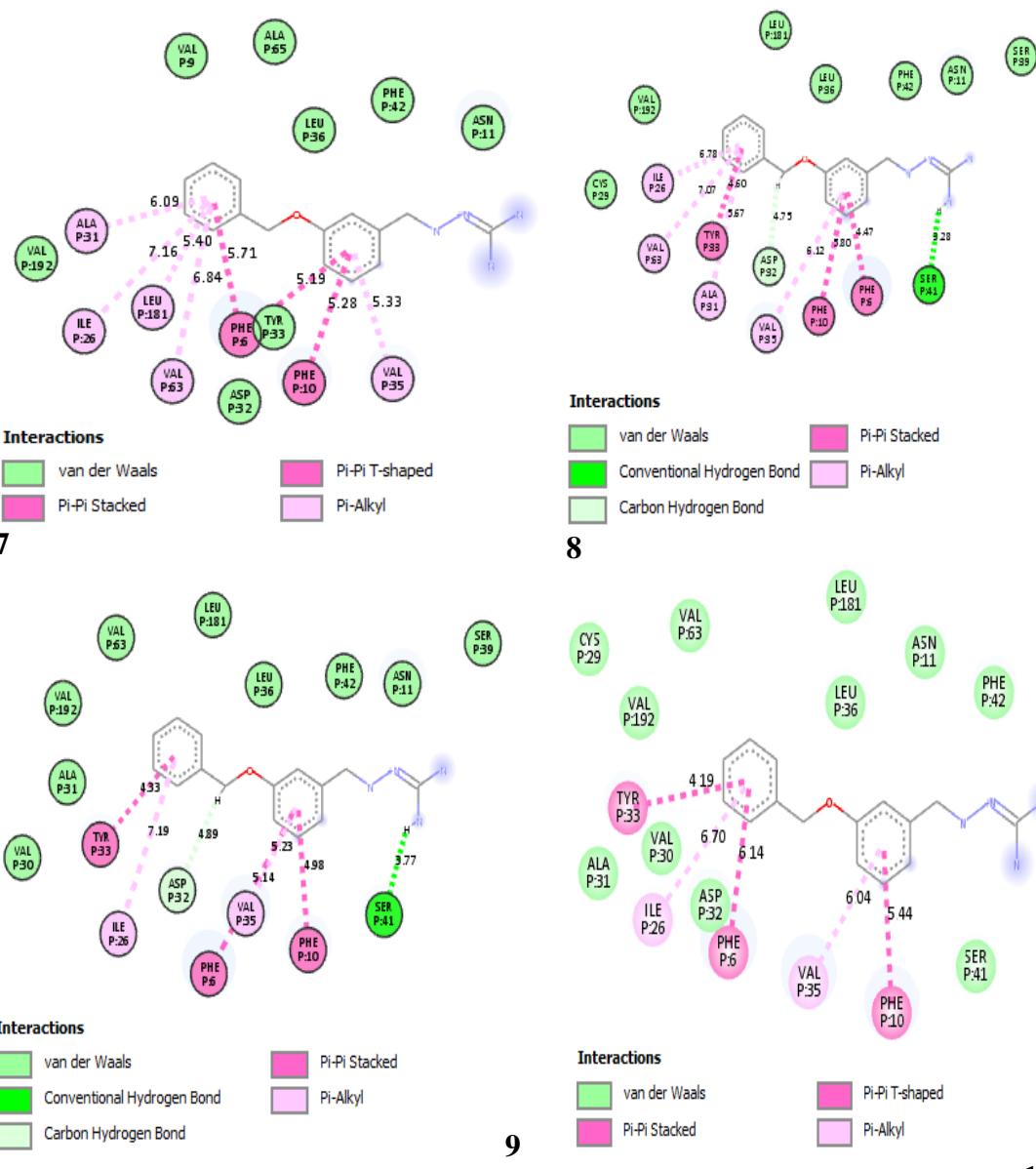
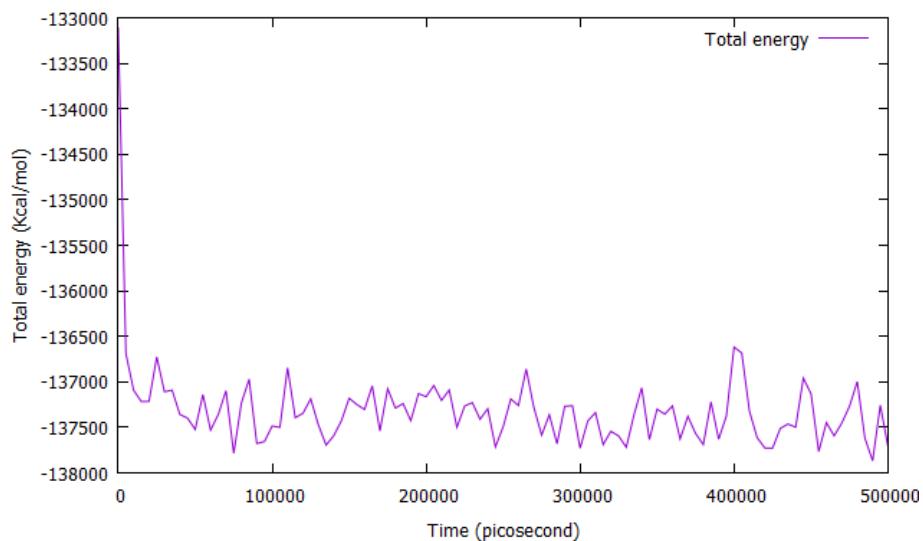
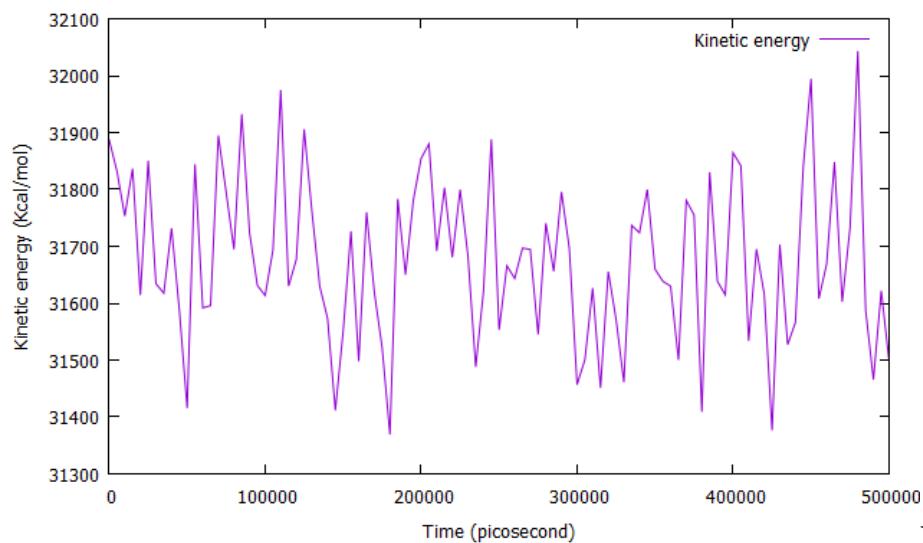


Fig. S6. 2D interaction contour map with the key protein residues after MD simulation.



A



B

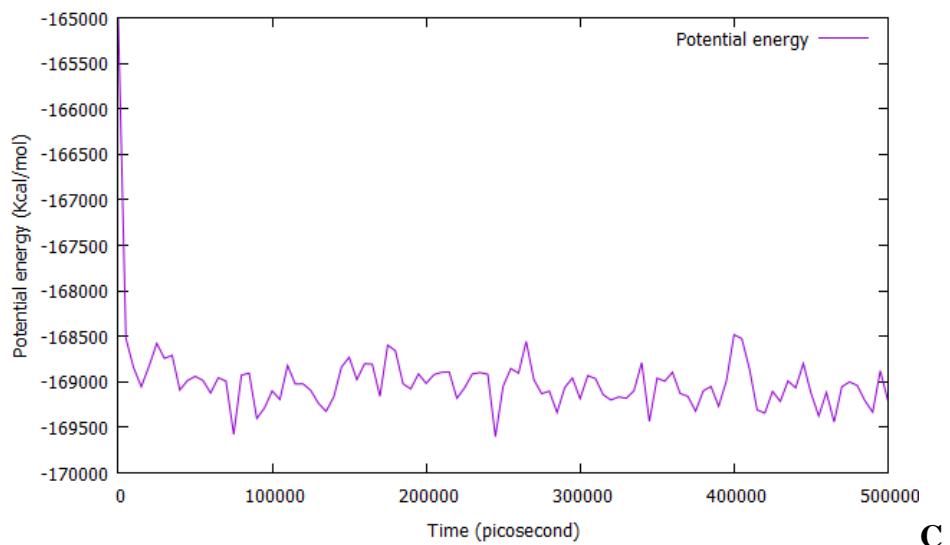


Fig. S7. MDs simulations study of modeled SARS-CoV-2 and compound 15 **(A)** Total energy, **(B)** Kinetic energy, and **(C)** Potential energy.