

In Silico and In Vitro Analyses of Multiple Terpenes Predict Cryptotanshinone as a Potent Inhibitor of the Omicron Variant of SARS-CoV-2

Asmita Shrestha ¹, Siddha Raj Upadhyaya ¹, Bimal K. Raut ¹, Salyan Bhattacharai ², Khaga Raj Sharma ¹, Niranjana Parajuli ^{1,3,*}, Jae Kyung Sohng ^{3,*} and Bishnu P. Regmi ^{4,*}

¹ Central Department of Chemistry, Tribhuvan University, Kirtipur, Kathmandu 44618, Nepal; sanzillshrestha@gmail.com (A.S.); upadhyayasiddharaj@gmail.com (S.R.U.); rautbimal777@gmail.com (B.K.R.); khaga.sharma@cdc.tu.edu.np (K.R.S.)

² Paraza Pharma, Inc., 2525 Avenue Marie-Curie, Montreal, QC H4S 2E1, Canada; salyanbiotech@gmail.com

³ Institute of Biomolecule Reconstruction (iBR), Department of Life Science and Biochemical Engineering, Sun Moon University, Asan 31460, Republic of Korea

⁴ Department of Chemistry, Florida Agricultural and Mechanical University, Tallahassee, FL 32307, USA

* Correspondence: authors: niranjana.parajuli@cdc.tu.edu.np (N.P.); sohng@sunmoon.ac.kr (J.K.S.); bishnu.regmi@famu.edu (B.P.R.)

Table S1 Terpenes with antiviral activities

Source	Class of compounds	Compounds	IC ₅₀ /EC ₅₀	Target site/virus	References
<i>Stachybotrys nephrospra</i> BCC3900	Spirodihydrobenzofuran terpene	Stachybotrydial (Mer-NF5003F) (1)	4.32 µg/ml	HSV-1	[68]
<i>Stachybotrys</i> species	Sesquiterpene derivative	Stachyflin (2)	0.003 µM 0.2–0.6 µM	A/WSN/33 virus H1 or H2 subtype influenza	[69]
<i>Juniperus oxycedrus</i> L. ssp. <i>oxycedrus</i>	monoterpenes	α-Pinene(3) β-myrcene(4)	270µg/ml 200µg/ml	SARS-CoV HSV-1	[70]
<i>Citrus reshni</i>	monoterpene	Limonene (5)	5.9 µg/ml	HSV-1	[71]
<i>Lycopus europaeus</i>	Diterpenoid	Abietane(6)	1.39µM (3CL ^{pro})	SARS-CoV	[72]
<i>Perovskia atriplicifolia</i>	terpenoids	Norperovskatone (7) Biperovskatone(8)	0.11 mM(HBsAg)/0.18mM (HBeAg) 0.33mM(HBsAg)/0.12mM (HBeAg)	Hepatitis B Virus	[72]

[illegible]

<i>Juniperus formosana</i>	Sesquiterpenoids Diterpenoid	Cedrane-3 β ,1,2-diol(27) 3 β ,12-diacetoxylabieta-6,8,11,13-tetraene(28)	>10 μ M 1.57Mm	SARS-CoV	[72]
<i>Salvia miltiorrhiza</i>	Tanshinones (abietane diterpene)	Tanshinone IIA(29)	89.1 \pm 5.2 μ M (3CL ^{pro}) 1.6 \pm 0.5 μ M(PL ^{pro})	SARSCoV-	[75]
		Methyl tanshinonate (30)	21.1 \pm 0.8 μ M(3CL ^{pro}) 9.2 \pm 2.8 μ M(PL ^{pro})		
		Tanshinone IIB(31)	24.8 \pm 0.8 μ M (3CL ^{pro}) 10.7 \pm 1.7 μ M(PL ^{pro})		
		Cryptotanshinone(32)	226.7 \pm 6.2 μ M (3CL ^{pro}) 0.8 \pm 0.2 μ M(PL ^{pro})		
		Rosmariquinone(33)	21.1 \pm 0.8 μ M (3CL ^{pro}) 30.0 \pm 5.5 μ M(PL ^{pro})		
<i>Thymus vulgaris</i> (essential oil)	monoterpenes	p-Cymene(34)	16 μ g/ml	HSV-1	[76]
<i>Syzygium nervosum</i> (Essential oil)	monoterpenes	α -Terpinene(35) γ -Terpinene(36)	8.5 μ g/ml 7 μ g/ml	HSV-1	[76]
	monoterpenoids	α -Terpineol(37)	22 μ g/ml	HSV-1	[76]

<i>Bupleurum falcatum</i> L	terpenoid	Saikosaponin A(38) Saikosaponin B2 (39) Saikosaponin D (40)	8.6 ± 0.3 μmol/L 1.7 ± 0.1 μmol/L 13.2±0.3 μmol/L	HCoV-229E	[77]
<i>Triterygium regelii</i>	Quinone-methide triterpenes	Celastrol(41) Pristimerin(42) Tingenone(43) Iguesterin(44)	0.3 μM 5.5 μM 9.9 μM 2.6 μM	SARS-CoV (3CL ^{pro})	[78]
<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> Labill	Triterpenes	Tereticornate A (45)	0.96 μg/mL	HSV-1	[79]
<i>Brucea javanica</i>		β-Caryophyllene (46)	8 ± 3.4 μM 11 ± 4.9 μM	HSV-1 DENV	[80]
<i>Juniperus formosana</i>	Triterpenoids	Betulonic acid(47)	0.63 μM	SARS-CoV	[72]
<i>Betula pubescens</i>	Pentacyclic triterpenoid	Betulonic acid(48)	10μM(3CL ^{pro})	SARS-CoV	[72]
<i>Glycyrrhiza uralensis</i>	triterpene glycoside	Glycyrrhizin(49)	365 μM	SARS-CoV	[81]
<i>Ganoderma pfeifferi</i>	triterpenes	Lucialdehyde B (50)	0.075μg/ml	HSV	[82]

Table S2 PubChem ID and binding affinity of terpenes with S1-RBD of SARS CoV-2 Omicron variant.

S.N	Compounds	PubChem ID	Binding Affinities (kcal/mol)
1.	Stachybotrydial	3035835	-7.2
2	Stachyflin	493326	-8.0

3	α -Pinene	6654	-5.4
4	β -myrcene	31253	-5.4
5	limonene	22311	-5.6
6	Abietane	6857485	-7.3
7	Norperovskatone	-	-6.8
8	Biperovskatone	-	-8.8
9	7- β -hydroxydeoxycryptojaponol	14827260	-7.1
10	cryptojaponol	11724205	-6.8
11	Ferruginol	442027	-7.2
12	Pinusolidic acid	25880646	-7.3
13	Dehydroabieta-7-one		-7.5
14	α -cadinol	6431302	-8.7
15	6,7-dehydroroleanone	2751794	-7.3
16	Jiadifenoic acid J	102369038	-7.1
17	Jiadifenoic acid K	102369039	-7.8
18	Jiadifenoic acid L	102369040	-7.4
19	Jiadifenoic acid M	-	-7.3
20	Jiadifenoic acid N	90468202	-7.3
21	Jiadifenoic acid O	102369041	-7.1
22	Jiadifenoic acid P	90468203	-7.1
23	Sesquicaranoic acid A	102369042	-6.7
24	Sesquicaranoic acid B	102369043	-6.5
25	Majusanic acid E	72705062	-7.2
26	Majusanic acid F	72705063	-7.3
27	Cedrane-3 β ,1,2-diol	44427462	-6.7
28	3 β ,12-diacetoxyabieta-6,8,11,13-tetraene	-	-7.4

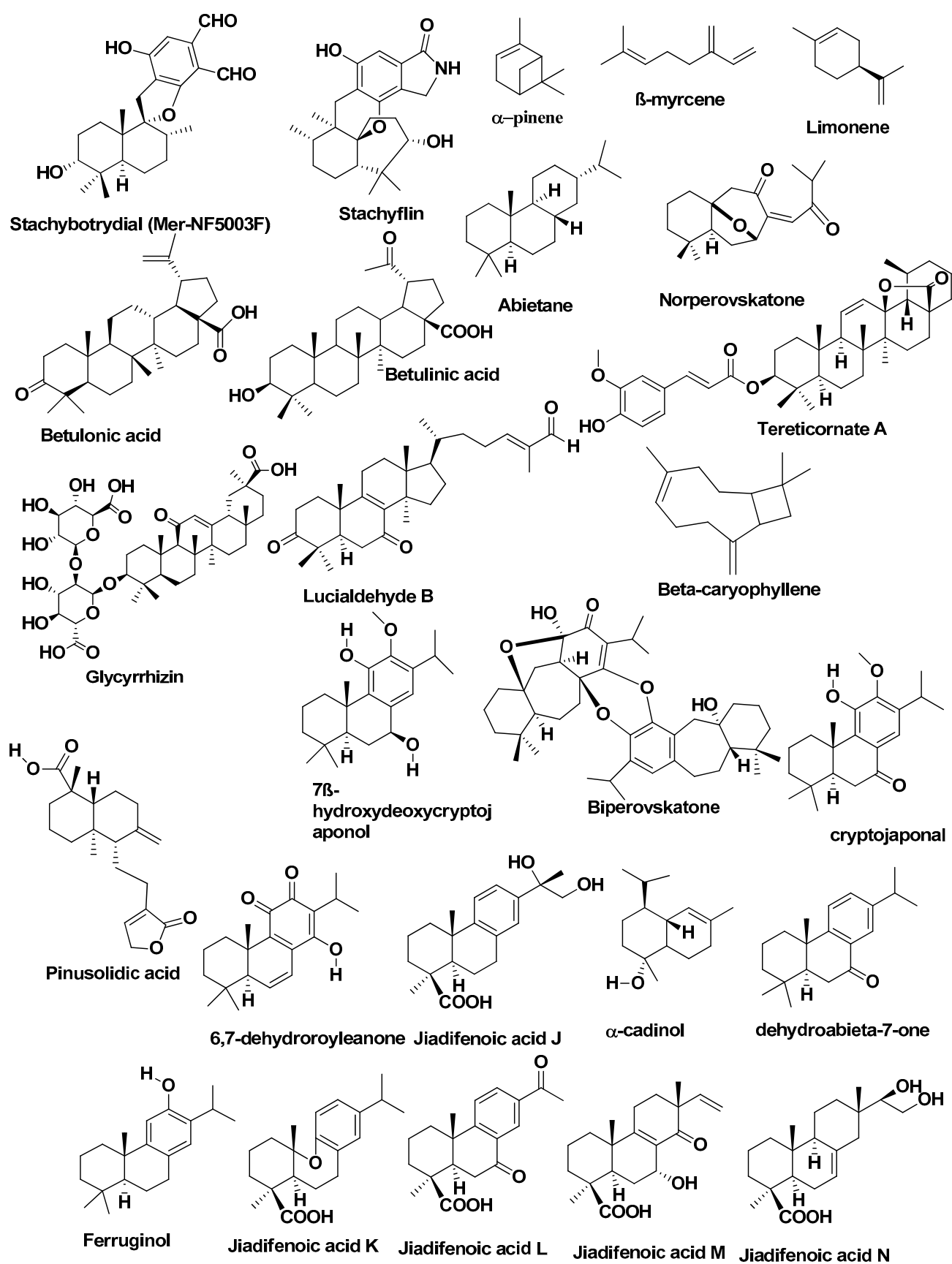
29	Tanshinone IIA	164676	-7.6
30	Methyl tanshinonate	14610613	-6.8
31	Tanshinone IIB	9926694	-7.4
32	Cryptotanshinone	160254	-7.6
33	Rosmariquinone	160142	-7.2
34	p-Cymene	7463	-5.6
35	α -Terpinene	7462	-5.6
36	γ -Terpinene	7461	-5.5
37	α -Terpineol	17100	-5.3
38	Saikosaponin A	167928	-8.7
39	Saikosaponin B2	21637642	-9.3
40	Saikosaponin D	107793	-9.1
41	Celastrol	122724	-7.5
42	Pristimerin	159516	-7.3
43	Tingenone	101520	-8.1
44	Iguesterin	46881919	-7.7
45	Tereticornate A	129316505	-9.2
46	Beta-caryophyllene	20831623	-5.9
47	Betulonic acid	122844	-7.4
48	Betulinic acid	64971	-7.2
49	Glycyrrhizin	14982	-9.1
50	Lucialdehyde B	10343868	-7.3

Table S3 Drug-like properties of cryptotanshinone and luteolin.

S.N.	Compounds	TPSA (\AA^2)	Log P	Lipinski Rule of Five
1	Cryptotanshinone	43.37	3.43	Yes; 0 violation
2	Luteolin	111.13	1.86	Yes; 0 violation

Table S4 ADMET profiles of cryptotanshinone and luteolin.

S. N.	Compounds	Water Solubility (log mol/litre)	Caco-2 Permeability (log Papp 10^{-6} cm/s)	Intestinal absorption (%absorbed)	BBB Permeation (log BB)	CYP Inhibition	Total Clearance (log ml/min/kg)	Ames Toxicity	Hepatotoxicity	Toxicity class
1	Cryptotanshinone	-3.79 (moderately soluble)	1.327	97.189	0.284	Yes (CYP1A2, CYP2C19, CYP3A4)	0.845	No	No	VI
2	Luteolin	-3.71 (soluble)	0.096	81.13	-0.907	Yes (CYP1A2, CYP2C9)	0.495	No	No	V



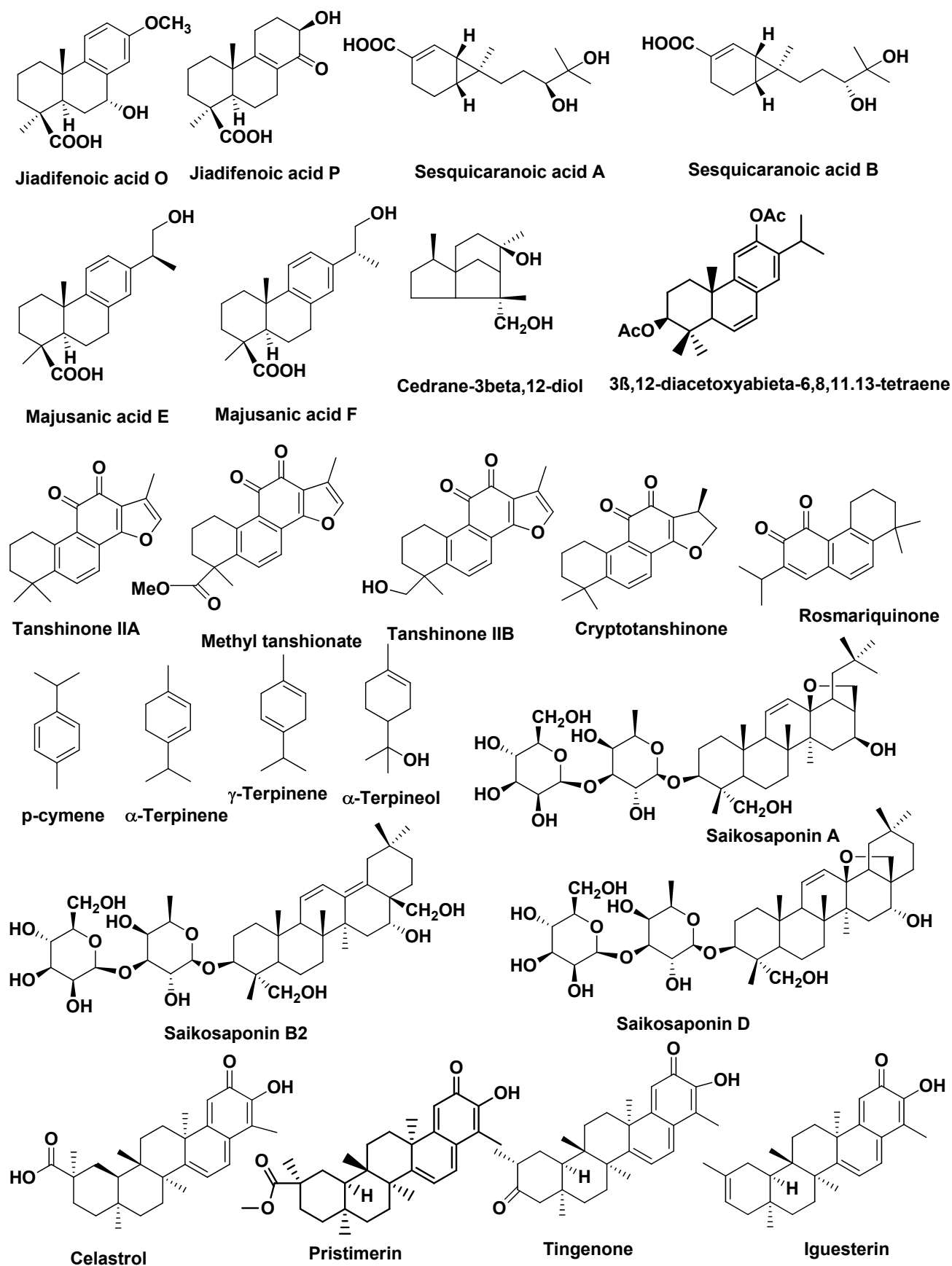


Figure S1: Structures of selected terpenes.

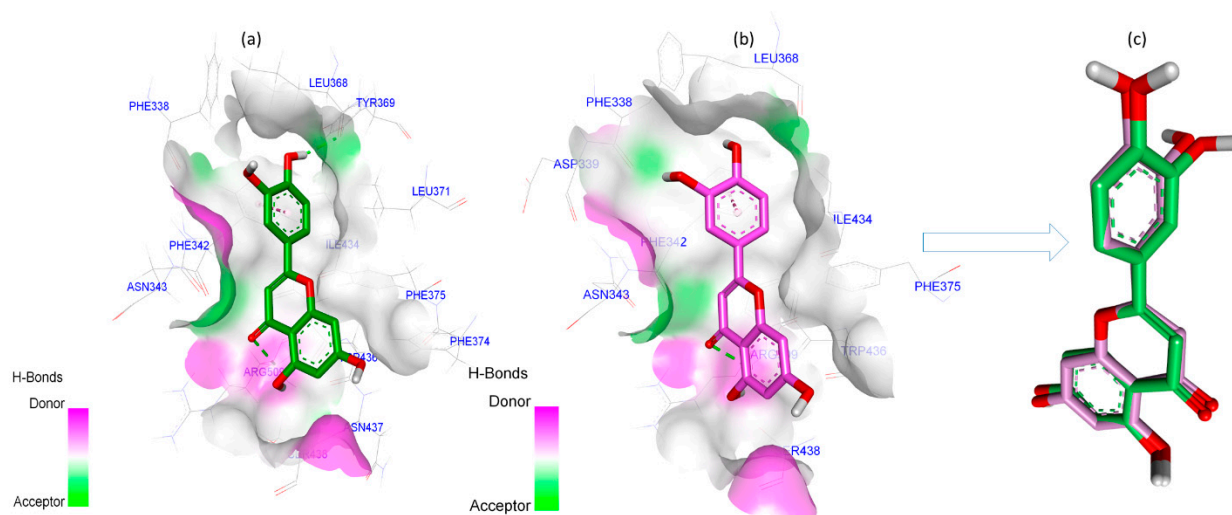


Figure S2: Validation of docking protocol. (a) First docked luteolin (green) (b) second docked luteolin (magenta) and (c) superimposition of two docked luteolin (RMSD = 0.621 Å)

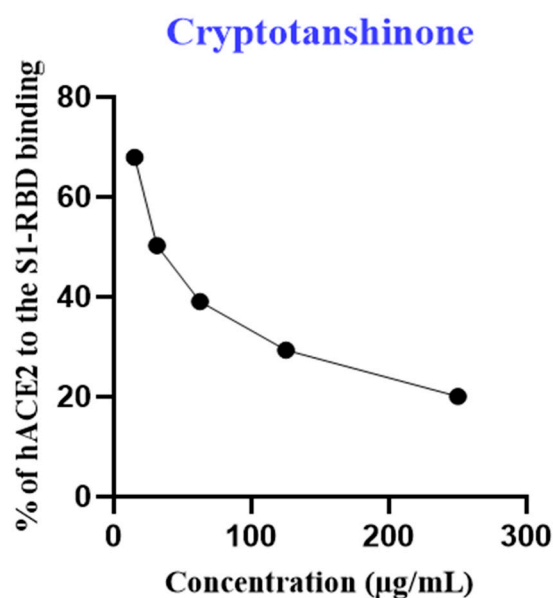


Figure S3: Binding curve of hACE2 receptor to S1-RBD of SARS-CoV-2 Omicron variant in the presence of different concentration of cryptotanshinone as determined by ELISA.

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