Supplementary

Synthesis, molecular docking, binding free energy calculation and molecular dynamics simulation studies of benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamodithioates as *Staphylococcus aureus* MurD inhibitors

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Figure S1a. ¹H-NMR spectrum of synthesized compound 5a.



Figure S1b. ¹³C-NMR spectrum of synthesized compound 5a.





Figure S1d ¹H-NMR spectrum of synthesized compound 5b.



Figure S1e. ¹³C-NMR spectrum of synthesized compound 5b.





Figure S1g. ¹H-NMR spectrum of synthesized compound 5d.



Figure S1h. ¹³C-NMR spectrum of synthesized compound 5d.



Figure S1i. Mass spectrum of synthesized compound 5d (calculated mol. wt. 477.43).

Table S1. Number of hydrogen bonds and interacting residues for the designed ligands **5a-f** in the active site of modelled *S. aureus*MurD ligase enzyme.

Comp.	No of	Interacting amino acid residues				
	Hydrogen					
	bonds					
5a	5	Ala18, Lys77, Gly80, Phe170 ^{\$} , His192 ^{#\$} , Glu197*, Thr430, Glu432				
5b	2	His192 [#] , Glu197*, Asn331, Glu432				
5c	5	Lys19, Val149, Glu171, His192 ^{\$} , His196, Ala423, Glu432				
5d	5	Lys19, Ser20, Ser168, His192 ^{\$} , His196*, Asp426, Glu432				
5e	2	Asp426,Thr430				
5f	4	Lys19, Ser20, His192 ^{\$} , Asp426, Glu432				

*Salt bridge, ${}^{\#}\pi$ -Cation, ${}^{\$}\pi$ - π







Figure S2. Represents extra-precision docking pose of compounds (a) 5c (b) 5e and (c) 5f in the catalytic pocket of modelled *S. aureus* MurD protein.



Figure S3. rGyr of modelled *S. aureus* MurD Cα and backbone atoms during MD simulation of **5d**/ modelled *S. aureus* MurD complex.



Figure S4. (a) Plot represent RMSD (Å) of the simulated positions of modelled *S. aureus* MurD protein C α and backbone atoms and ligand from those in the initial structure. (b) Time line representation of inhibitor **5d** and modelled *S. aureus* MurD enzyme contacts during 30 ns simulation.



Figure S5. Represents ligand **5d** properties during MD simulations (0.00 through 30.00 ns). RMSD: root mean square deviation of a ligand with respect to the reference conformation; rGyr: radius of gyraion which measures the 'extendedness' of a ligand; intraHB: intramolecular hydrogen bonds; MolSA: molecular surface area; SASA: solvent accessible surface area; PSA: polar surface area.



Figure S6. Hydrophilic-hydrophobic map generated for the average MD pose structure of **5d**/modelled *S. aureus* MurD protein complex.

Co mp.	CNS	SASA	Donor HB	Accpt HB	QP logP o/w	QP log HERG	QPP Caco	PSA	Rule of 5
5a	-2	752.59	2.25	10.75	1.82	-4.25	92.93	167.1	0
5b	-2	773.95	1.5	8.0	3.34	-4.81	101.31	156.3	0
5c	-2	761.42	1.5	8.0	3.47	-2.84	53.05	156.8	0
5d	-2	778.62	1.5	8.75	3.10	-3.77	96.653	165.8	0
5e	-2	708.89	2.25	9.75	2.51	-4.30	208.98	120.3	0
5f	-2	777.24	1.5	7.75	4.41	-3.20	343.00	121.3	0

Table S2. In silico ADMET properties of synthesized compounds 5a-d predicted by QikProp.

CNS: Predicted central nervous system activity (-2 to +2); SASA: Total solvent accessible surface area (300-1000); Donor HB: Estimated number of hydrogen bonds that would be donated by the solute to water molecules in an aqueous solution (0.0-6.0); Acceptor HB: Estimated number of hydrogen bonds that would be accepted by the solute from water molecules in an aqueous solution (2.0-20.0); QP log P o/w: Predicted octanol/water partition coefficient (-2 to 6.5); QPlog HERG: Predicted IC₅₀ value-blockage of HERG K⁺ Channels (concern < -5); QPP Caco: Predicted Caco-2 cell permeability in nm/sec (<25 poor> 500 great); PSA (Polar Surface Area): Vander Waals SA of polar nitrogen and oxygen (7-200); Rule of 5: Number of violations of Lipinski's rule of five (Max 4).