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A novel compound active against SARS-CoV-2 targeting Uridylate-specific endoribonuclease (NendoU/NSP15): *In silico* and *in vitro* investigations

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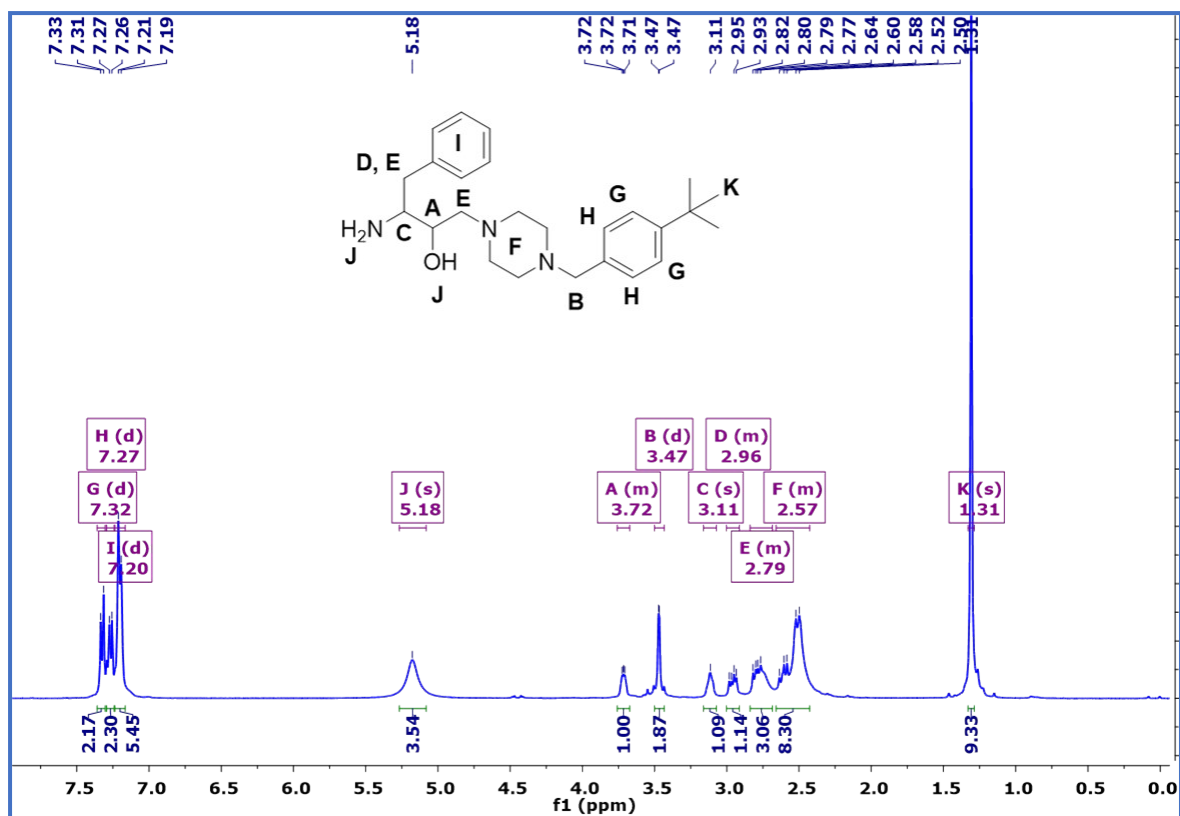


Figure S1. ¹H NMR spectrum of compound, IV in CDCl₃.

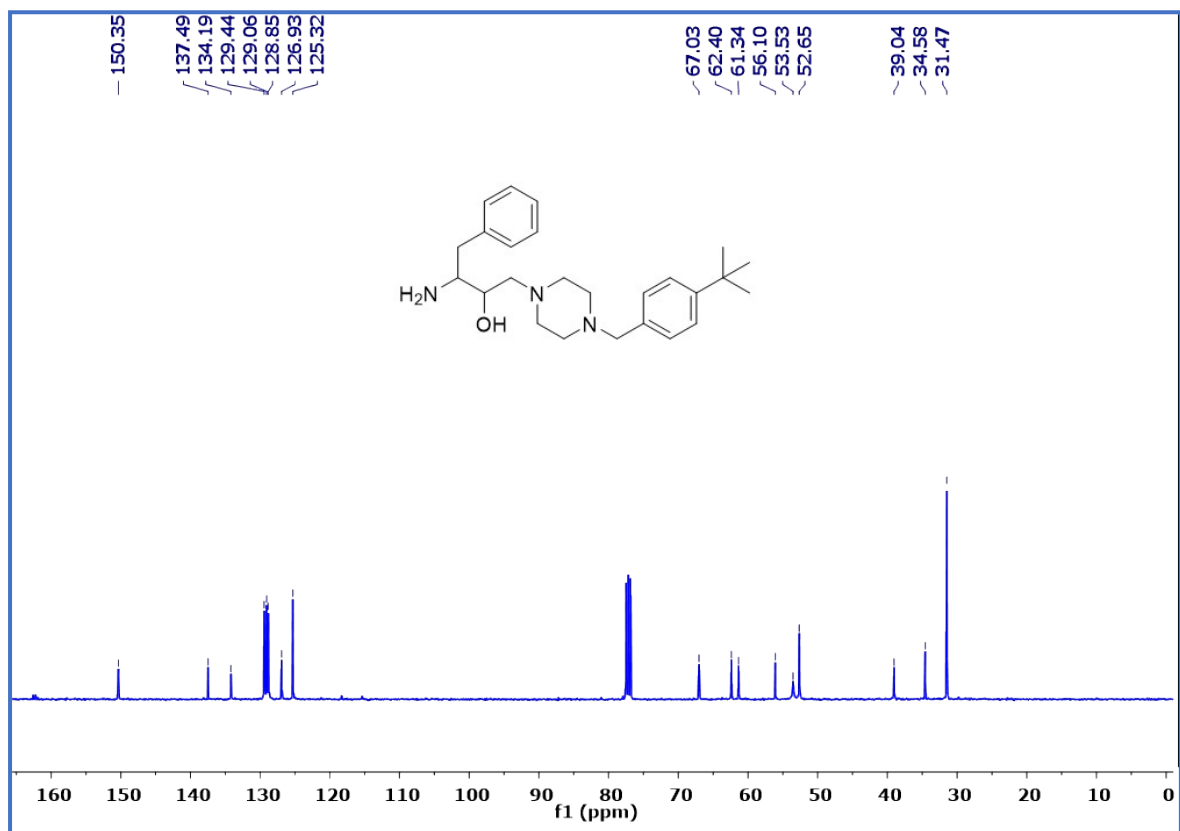


Figure S2. ¹³C NMR spectrum of compound, IV in CDCl₃.

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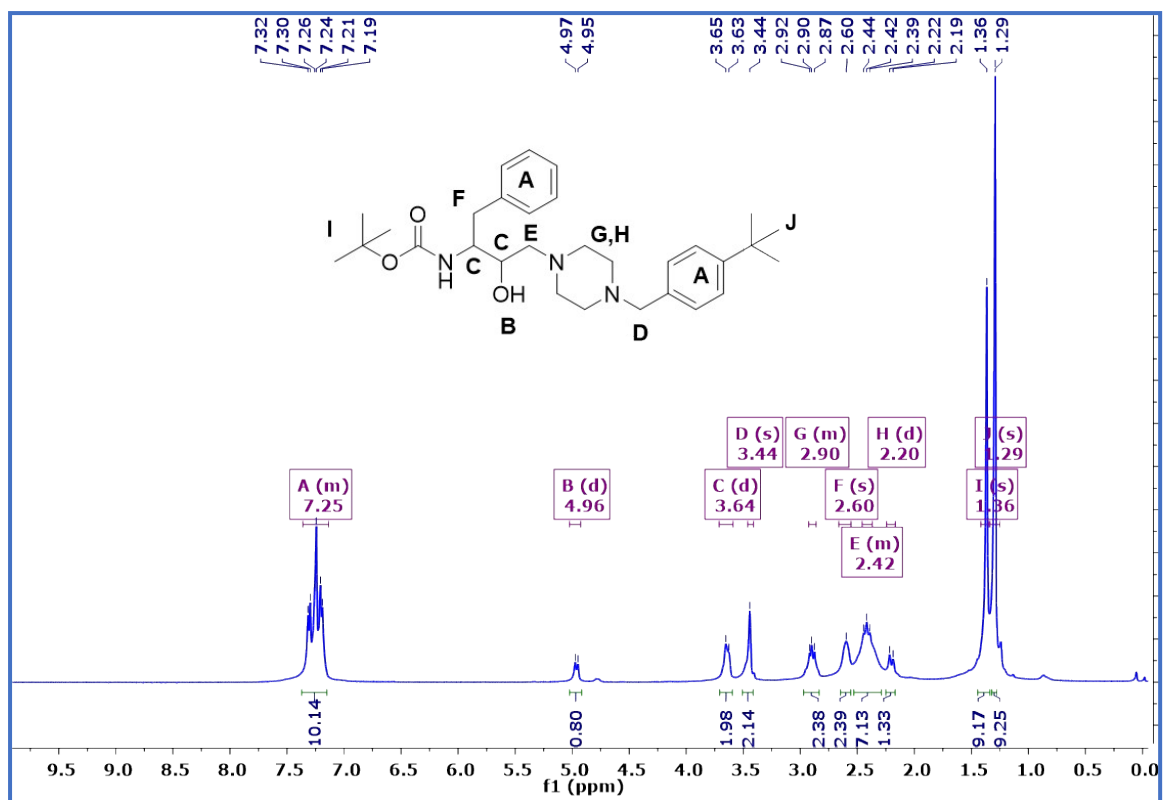


Figure S3. ¹H NMR spectrum of compound, III in CDCl₃.

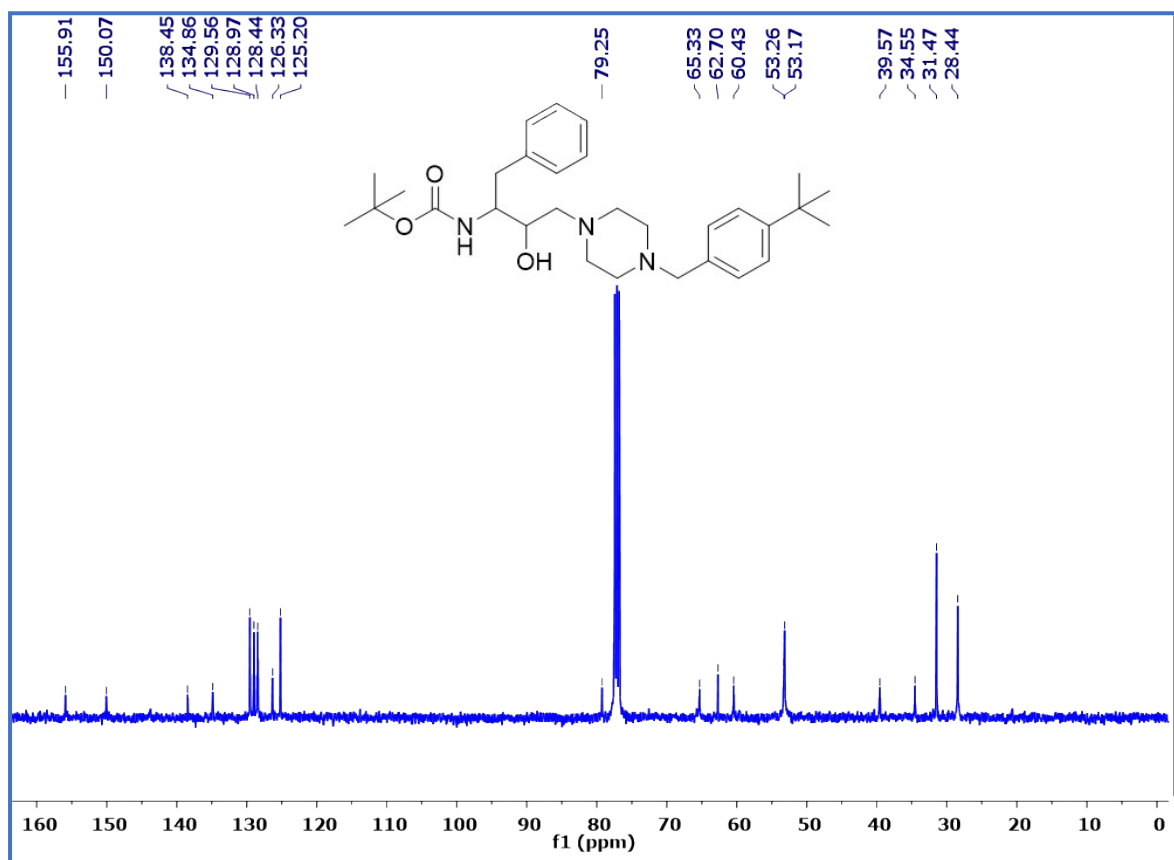


Figure S4. ¹³C NMR spectrum of compound, III in CDCl₃.

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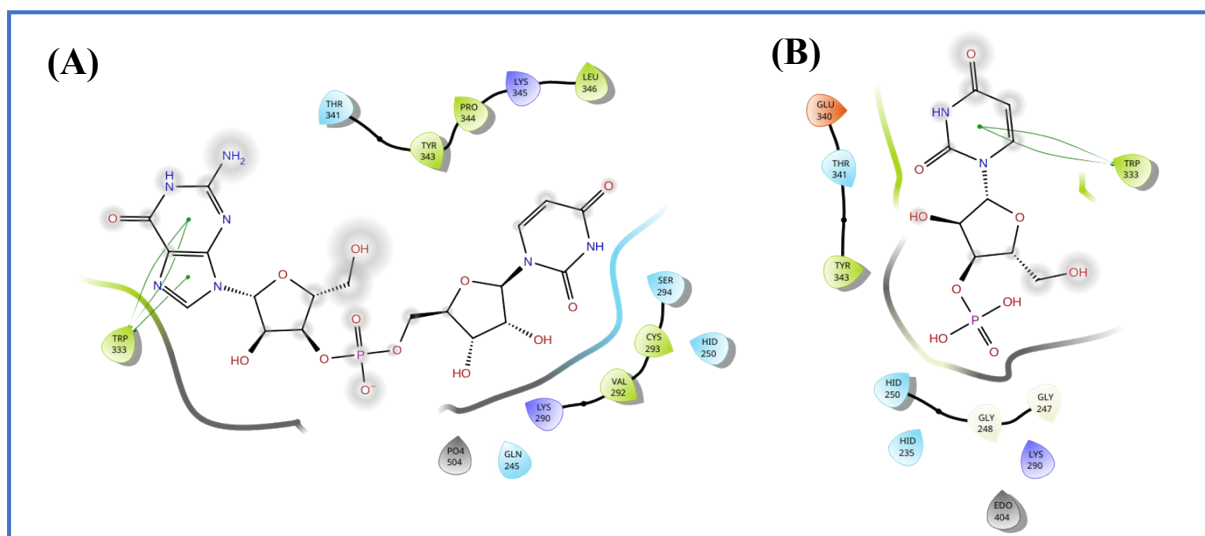


Figure S5. Schematic representation of 2D interaction maps of: A) nucleotide (active site bound substrate); and B) 3'-uridinemonophosphate (3'-UMP; Active site bound product) against NendoU enzyme of SARS-CoV-2.

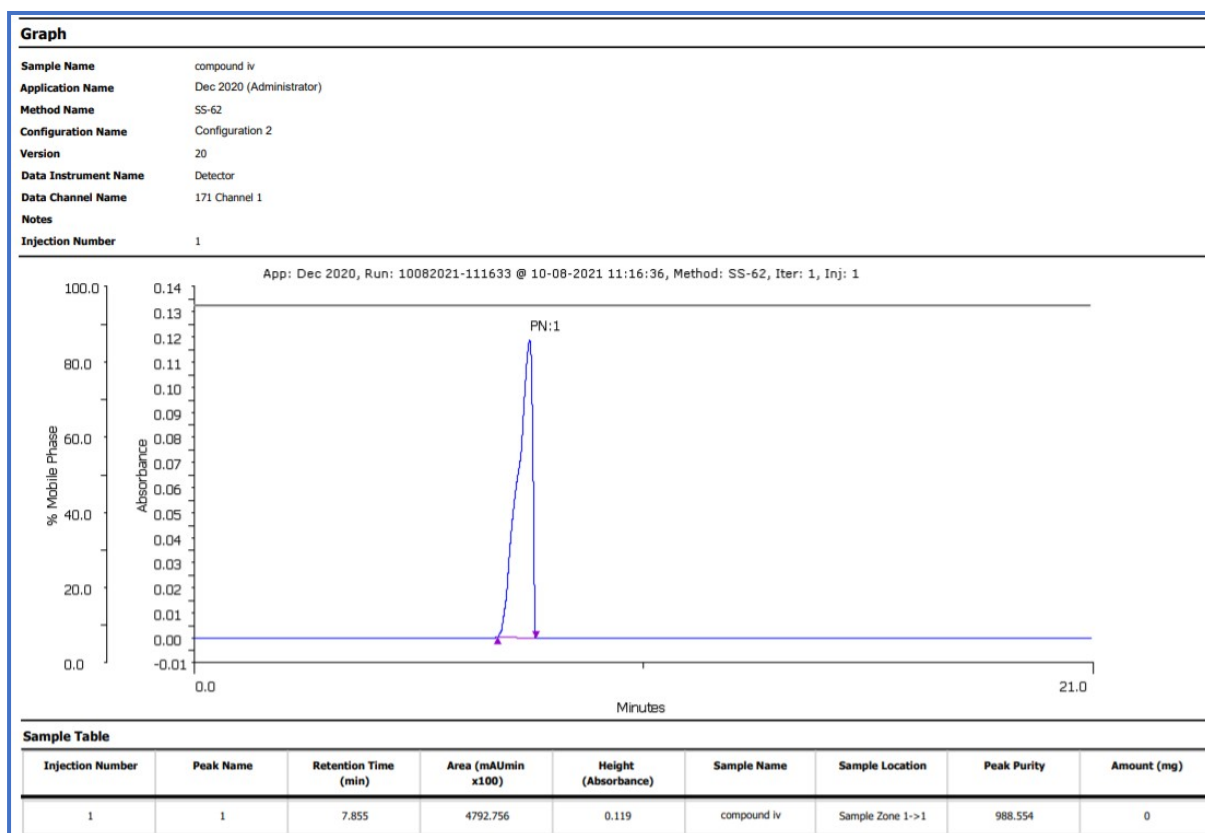


Figure S6. HPLC purity analysis for compound IV.

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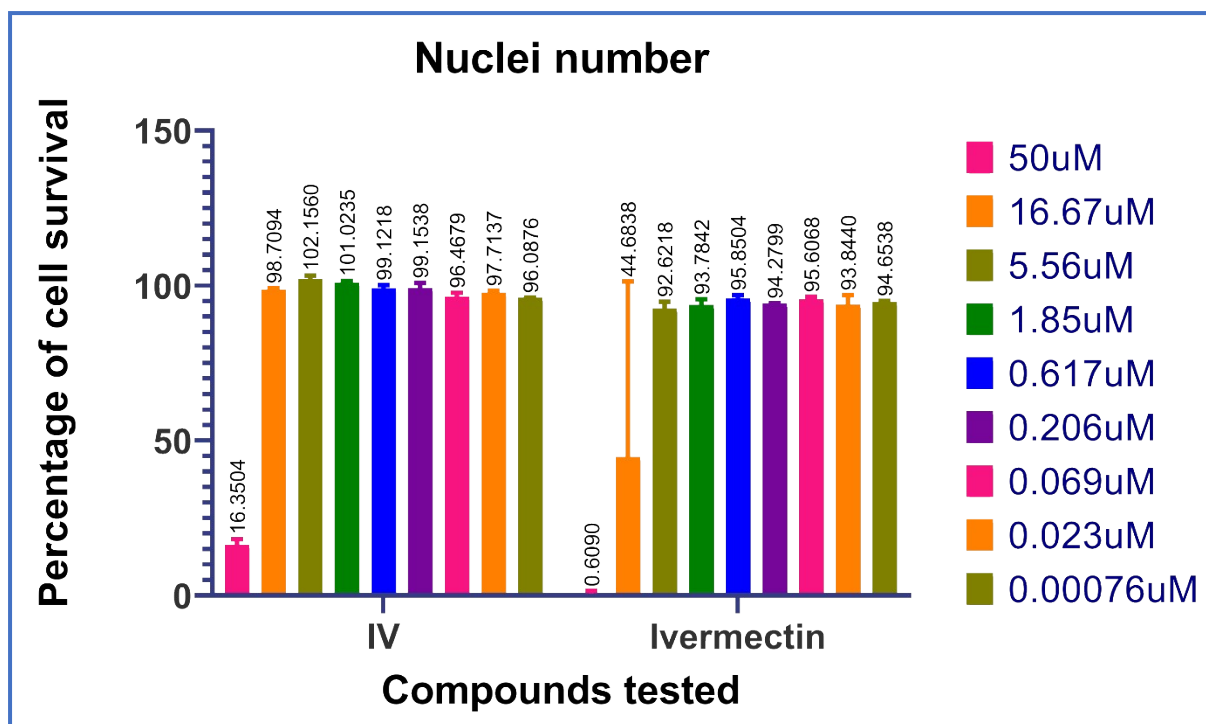


Figure S7. Cytotoxicity of Compounds tested. Effect of compounds tested on viability of Vero cell lines. Cells were seeded at 37 °C for 24 h prior to treatment with compounds. Cells were either treated with compounds (9 dilutions) for 48 h or treated with DMSO only as control. Cell viability was measured by total nuclei counting. Ivermectin showed toxicity at 16.67 μ M diluted concentration while at 50 μ M it completely wiped down the Vero cell population. Compound **IV** showed some toxicity at 50 μ M concentration which is nearly three times its IC50 value. Compound **IV** was far less cytotoxic to Vero cell line compared to FDA approved drug ivermectin.