## **Supplementary Data**

## Insights from In Silico Study of Receptor Energetics of SARS-CoV-2 Variants

Lokendra Singh Dhami, Prabin Dahal, Bidhya Thapa, Narayan Gautam, Nurapati Pantha, Rameshwar Adhikari, and Narayan Prasad Adhikari\*

Table S1: Mutations in the receptor binding domain (RBD) of Beta, Delta, Kappa, and Delta Plus variants.

Variants	Mutations
	LYS417 $\rightarrow$ ASN417,
Beta	$GLU484 \rightarrow LYS484,$
	$ASN501 \rightarrow TYR501$
Delta	$LEU452 \rightarrow ARG452,$
	$THR478 \rightarrow LYS478$
Kappa	$LEU452 \rightarrow ARG452,$
	$GLU484 \rightarrow GLN484$
	LYS417 $\rightarrow$ ASN417,
Delta Plus	THR478 $\rightarrow$ LYS478,
	$LEU452 \rightarrow ARG452$

Table S2: Mutations in the receptor binding domain (RBD) the Omicron variant.

Variants	Mutations
Omicron	LYS417 $\rightarrow$ ASN417,
	$GLY446 \rightarrow SER446$ ,
	$GLU484 \rightarrow ALA484,$
	$\text{GLN493} \rightarrow \text{ARG493},$
	$GLY496 \rightarrow SER496$ ,
	$GLN498 \rightarrow ARG498$ ,
	ASN501 $\rightarrow$ TYR501,
	TYR505 $\rightarrow$ HSD505,
	SER477 $\rightarrow$ ASN477,
	GLY339 $\rightarrow$ ASP339,
	SER371 $\rightarrow$ LEU371,
	SER373 $\rightarrow$ PRO373,
	SER375 $\rightarrow$ PHE375,
	$ASN440 \rightarrow LYS440$ ,
	THR478 → LYS478

Variants	System Size (Å <sup>3</sup> )	Ions Added	Total Atoms
		(0.15 M Conc.)	
Beta	$250 \times 90 \times 90$	192 $Na^+$ and 168 $Cl^-$	189,275
Delta	$250 \times 90 \times 90$	191 $Na^+$ and 168 $Cl^-$	189,254
Omicron	$250 \times 90 \times 90$	190 Na <sup>+</sup> and 168 Cl <sup>-</sup>	189,368
Kappa	$250 \times 90 \times 90$	191 $Na^+$ and 167 $Cl^-$	188,882
Delta Plus	$250 \times 90 \times 90$	192 Na <sup>+</sup> and 168 Cl <sup>-</sup>	189,391

**Table S3:** Details of system preparation of SARS-CoV-2 variants for harmonically restrained MD simulation in umbrella sampling.

**Table S4:** Details of system preparation of SARS-CoV-2 variants for unrestrained MD simulation.

Variants	System Size (Å <sup>3</sup> )	Ions Added	Total Atoms
		(0.15 M Conc.)	
Beta	133 × 133 ×133	219 Na <sup>+</sup> and 197 Cl <sup>-</sup>	222,749
Delta	133 × 133 ×133	222 Na <sup>+</sup> and 119 Cl <sup>-</sup>	222,758
Omicron	133 × 133 ×133	224 Na <sup>+</sup> and 202 Cl <sup>-</sup>	227,029
Kappa	$137 \times 137 \times 137$	241 Na <sup>+</sup> and 217 Cl <sup>-</sup>	242,409
Delta Plus	$133 \times 133 \times 133$	221 Na <sup>+</sup> and 197 Cl <sup>-</sup>	222,719



Figure S1: Distribution versus COM distance in (a) Delta (b) Delta Plus to ensure the overlapping of umbrella windows.



**Figure S2:** Distribution versus COM distance in (a) Beta (b) Kappa to ensure the overlapping of umbrella windows.



Figure S3: Distribution versus COM distance in Omicron to ensure the overlapping of umbrella windows.



(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)



**Figure S4:** Structural images of the protein-protein complexes, including key residues, in their most stable minima obtained from umbrella sampling simulations (a) Delta, (b) Delta Plus, (c) Wild-type, (d) Beta, (e) Kappa, and (f) Omicron.

(f)



**Figure S5:** Comparison of occupancy of Hbonds of umbrella windows corresponding to free energy minimum (US min) and initial configuration (NPT) in the Delta variant.



**Figure S6:** Comparison of time evolution of Hbonds of umbrella windows corresponding to free energy minimum (US min) and initial configuration (NPT) in (a) Delta (b) Delta Plus variants.



**Figure S7:** Comparison of occupancy of Hbonds of umbrella windows corresponding to free energy minimum (US min) and initial configuration (NPT) in the Delta Plus variant..



**Figure S8:** Comparison of time evolution of Hbonds of umbrella windows corresponding to free energy minimum (US min) and initial configuration (NPT) in (a) WT (b) Beta variants.



**Figure S9:** Comparison of occupancy of Hbonds of umbrella windows corresponding to free energy minimum (US min) and initial configuration (NPT) in the WT.



**Figure S10:** Comparison of occupancy of Hbonds of umbrella windows corresponding to free energy minimum (US min) and initial configuration (NPT) in the Beta variant.



**Figure S11:** Comparison of time evolution of Hbonds of umbrella windows corresponding to free energy minimum (US min) and initial configuration (NPT) in (a) Kappa (b) Omicron variants.



**Figure S12:** Comparison of occupancy of Hbonds of umbrella windows corresponding to free energy minimum (US min) and initial configuration (NPT) in the Kappa variant.



**Figure S13:** Comparison of occupancy of Hbonds of umbrella windows corresponding to free energy minimum (US min) and initial configuration (NPT) in the Omicron variant.



## Estimated Free Energy Profile as a Function of time

**Figure S14:** Time evolution of free energy obtained from the umbrella windows corresponding to the lowest free energy in the Wild-type.