

# Supporting information: Trans vs Cis: A Computational Study of Enasidenib Resistance due to IDH2 Mutations

Erik Lindahl<sup>1</sup>, Erik Arvidsson<sup>2</sup> and Ran Friedman<sup>1</sup>

## Abstract

This file includes supplementary methods and a section on data availability.

## Keywords

PCMEDA, drug resistance, targeted therapy, resistance mutations

<sup>1</sup>Department of Chemistry, Linnaeus University, SE-391 82 Kalmar, Sweden; E-mail: ran.friedman@lnu.se

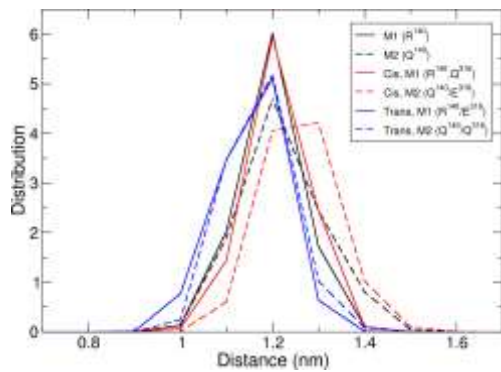
<sup>2</sup>Program in Medicine, Linköping University, Sandbäcksgatan 7, 582 25 Linköping, Sweden

\*Corresponding author: ran.friedman@lnu.se

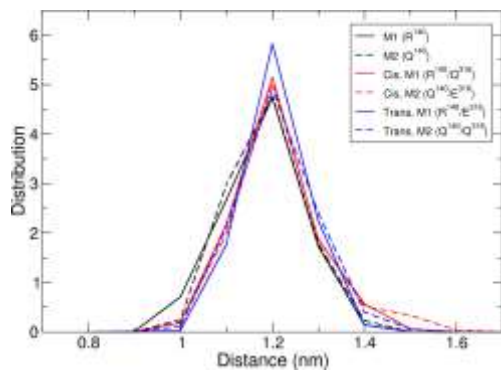
## Contents

1	Supplementary Figures	1
2	Supplementary Tables	3
3	Data availability	3

## 1. Supplementary Figures



(a) Apo IDH2



(b) Drug-bound IDH2

**Figure 1.** Distance distribution for the opening of the back cleft in IDH2, as calculated from the distance between the C $\alpha$  atoms of residues Tyr<sup>238</sup> and His<sup>381</sup>. M1 is monomer 1 and M2 is monomer 2.

## 2. Supplementary Tables

**Table 1.** Median and maximal  $C\alpha$  RMSD values calculated from four 100 ns simulations. All values in nm.

Protein	Median RMSD	Max RMSD
R140Q apo	0.24	0.36
<i>Cis</i> apo	0.27	0.42
<i>Trans</i> apo	0.23	0.34
R140Q holo	0.25	0.46
<i>Cis</i> holo	0.24	0.39
<i>Trans</i> holo	0.24	0.35

## 3. Data availability

Input files for energy calculations, EDA and NCI are freely available at:

<https://dx.doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.25205792>