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PROCEEDINGS OF SHORT COMMUNICATIONS

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Computational modeling of the replicase-transcriptase complex of SARS-CoV-2

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COVID-19 pandemic poses unprecedented societal challenges on a global scale with enormous medical, economic, political and ethical impact. To devise therapeutic strategies to counteract SARS-CoV-2 infection it is crucial to develop a comprehensive understanding of how the virus hijacks the host and inactivates its immune response during the course of the infection. This knowledge is indispensable for developing new drugs, alongside with repurposing existing ones.

To ensure its replication, the SARS-CoV-2 virus blocks the innate immune response of the host cell by interrupting mRNA transportation from nuclei to the cytoplasm and influences the IFN signalling pathway by preventing the transportation of STAT1 trough the nuclear pores thus blocking the expression of type I IFN induced genes. It was hypothesised that the SARS-CoV-2 Nsp13 protein influences the IFN type I production by interacting with two key players of IFN signalling pathway – TANK-binding kinase 1 (TBK1) and TANK-binding kinase 1-binding protein 1 (TBKBP1/SINTBAD [1]. We aim at ellucadating the mechanism of this interaction in order to unblock the inhibited interferon pathways. For this, we focused on the viral replicase-transcriptase complex (RTC), part of which is the helicase Nsp13.

We developed a precise model of the replicase-transcriptase complex of SARS-CoV-2 from the crystallographic structure deposited in Protein Data Bank (PDB ID 6XEZ [2]), adding the missing amino acids and nucleotides. Bigger missing parts were modeled *de novo* and the final structure of the complex was protonated by simulated physiological conditions of pH=7, T=300K, and salt content 0.15 M/l. A topology was created for the resultant structure with the software package GROMACS [3], accounting for Zn^{2+}



Figure 1: The replicase-transcriptase complex of SARS-CoV-2; PDB ID 6XEZ, Nsp8 in red, Nsp13 in yellow (left panel; Nsp13: PDB apo form in yellow, the structure after 330 ns of MD simulation, with parameterized Zn^{2+} ions in blue (right panel).

containing fragments of protein structure (Fig. 1). The contact sites between Nsp8 [4] and Nsp13 were identified and ranked based on their importance.

Further, similarities between Nsp8 and TBK1 were explored on the sequence level and with the secondary structure taken into account. To this end, all possible fragments derived from the Nsp8 sequence and longer than 10 amino acids were examined for similarities with all possible positions with respect to the TBK1 sequence [5] means of similarity matrices BLOSUM45, BLOSUM62, BLOSUM80 and BLOSUM90 [6, 7, 8]. The identified fragments with the highest degree of similarity were used for the assessment of the possibility of stable complexes formation between Nsp13 and TBK1.

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