

Research article**Thermal-induced unfolding-refolding of a nucleocapsid COVN protein**Warin Rangubpit^{1,2}, Pornthep Sompornpisut², and R.B. Pandey^{1,*}¹ School of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, University of Southern Mississippi, Hattiesburg, MS 39406, USA² Center of Excellence in Computational Chemistry, Department of Chemistry, Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok 10330, Thailand* **Correspondence:** Email: ras.pandey@usm.edu; Tel: +6013251875.*Appendix*

Few representative snapshots shows the effect of temperature on folding.

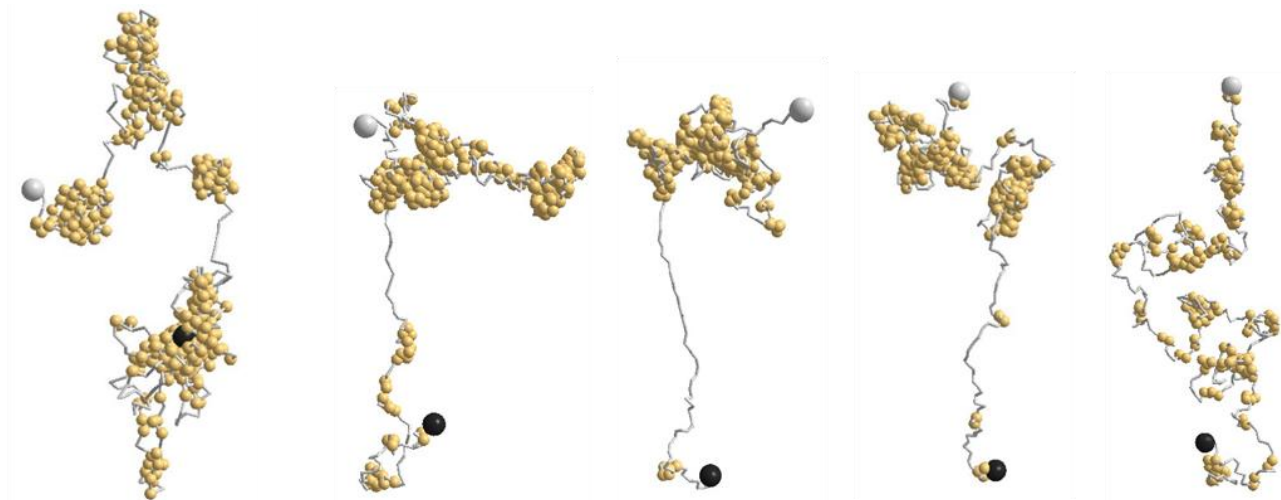


Figure S1. Snapshots of the protein conformation at time step 10^7 at representative temperatures $T=0.0150$, $T = 0.0200$, $T = 0.0230$ (first maximum R_g), $T= 0.0240$ (minimum R_g), (vii) $T = 0.0268$ (second maximum R_g) from left to right. Gold spheres represent residues in contact, the large black sphere is the first residue ¹M and large grey sphere is the last ⁴²²A.

Details of contact map presented in figures S2 (for entire protein) shows how the degree of folding in different segments in native phase ($T=0.0150$) decreases with unfolding on raising the temperature. For example, the degree of folding in segments $^{118}\text{P}_{-164}\text{Q}$ and $^{276}\text{G}_{-344}\text{G}$ reduces dramatically by increasing the temperature $T = 0.0150 - 0.0230$ as the protein chain denatures to its maximum extension ($T=0.0230$). Further heating ($T=0.0230 - 0.0246$) leads to eradicating a large fraction of these folds while the remaining folds in specific segments e.g. $^{62}\text{K}_{-70}\text{G}$, $^{81}\text{P}_{-114}\text{L}$, $^{226}\text{T}_{-239}\text{A}$, $^{248}\text{T}_{-270}\text{N}$, $^{367}\text{T}_{-380}\text{A}$ appear to induce contraction in spread of the protein. The degree of folding reduced on continued heating but the persistence of some folded segments e.g. $^{367}\text{T}_{-380}\text{A}$ (along with other segments with comparably low folds) lead to further expansion of the protein ($T=0.0268$) before it reaches to a stable conformation.

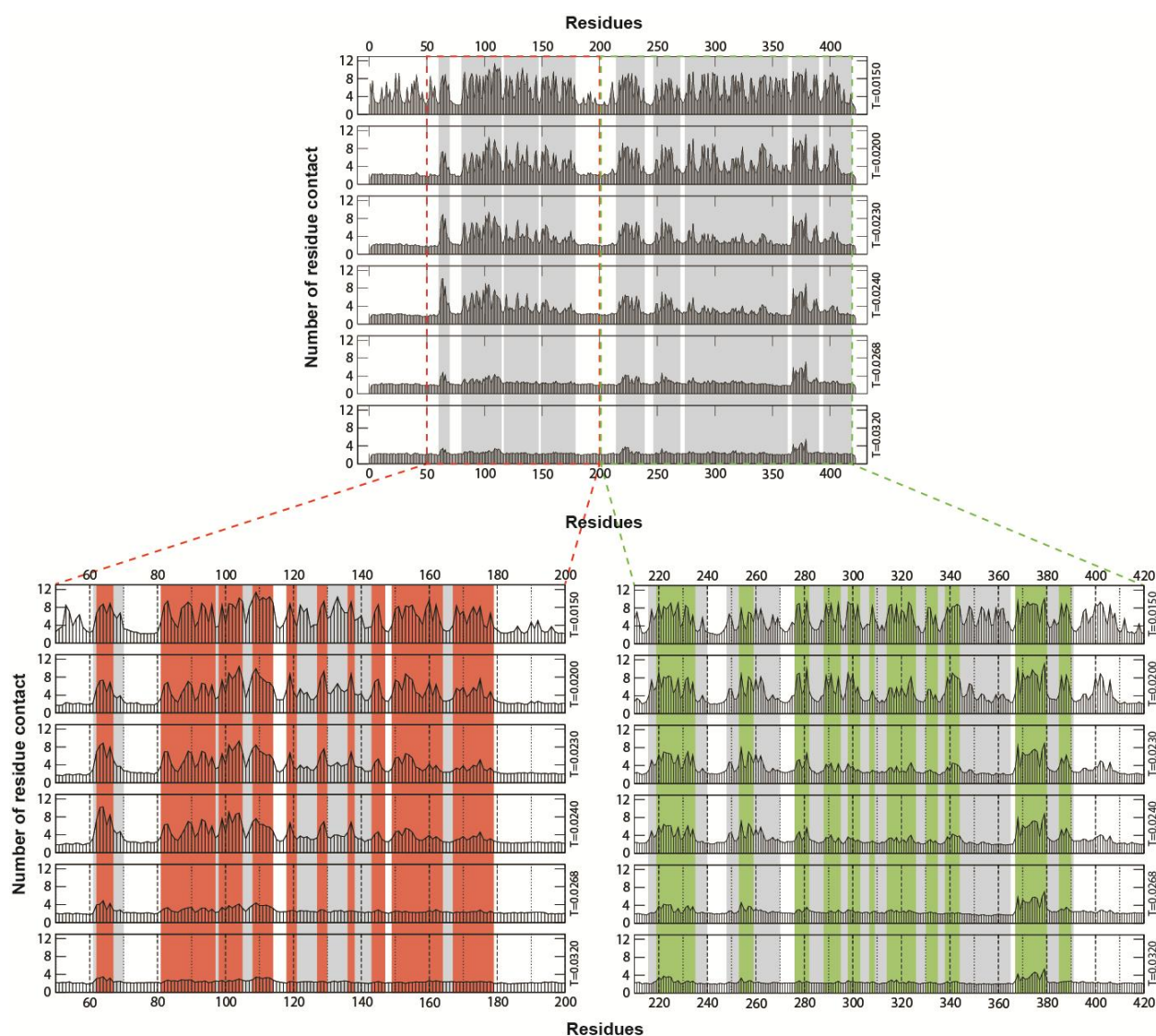


Figure S2. Average number N_n contacts of each residue at representative temperatures $T=0.0150 - 0.032$.

Following segments of COVN with relatively high degree of folding are:

Sequences in left figure: $^{62}\text{K}-^{67}\text{F}$, $^{81}\text{P}-^{97}\text{G}$, $^{98}\text{G}-^{105}\text{L}$, $^{108}\text{R}-^{114}\text{L}$, $^{118}\text{P}-^{121}\text{S}$, $^{127}\text{N}-^{130}\text{G}$, $^{136}\text{T}-^{138}\text{G}$, $^{143}\text{P}-^{147}\text{I}$, $^{149}\text{T}-^{164}\text{Q}$, $^{167}\text{T}-^{179}\text{G}$. Sequences in right figure: $^{219}\text{E}-^{235}\text{A}$, $^{253}\text{A}-^{259}\text{P}$, $^{276}\text{G}-^{282}\text{Q}$, $^{288}\text{G}-^{295}\text{Q}$, $^{298}\text{D}-^{303}\text{P}$, $^{307}\text{Q}-^{309}\text{A}$, $^{314}\text{A}-^{326}\text{T}$, $^{330}\text{T}-^{335}\text{H}$, $^{338}\text{I}-^{344}\text{D}$, $^{367}\text{T}-^{380}\text{A}$, $^{385}\text{Q}-^{390}\text{Q}$, $^{399}\text{A}-^{408}\text{L}$

Note that the folding remains around some segments, e.g. $^{367}\text{T}-^{380}\text{A}$ even at high temperature.



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