The Ethanol Extract of Evodiae Fructus and Its Ingredient, Rutaecarpine, Inhibit Infection of SARS-CoV-2 and Inflammatory Responses

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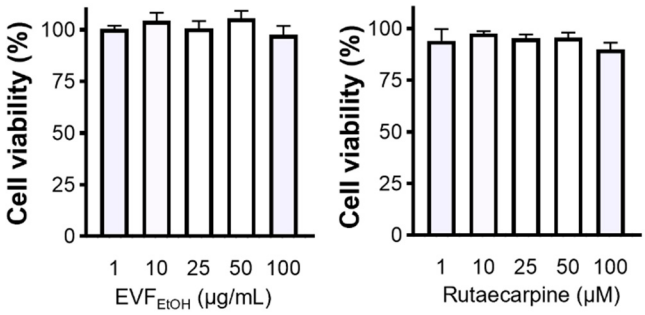

Figure S1: **Bar charts showing the viability of cells following treatment with EVF$_{EtOH}$ or rutaecarpine.** EVF$_{EtOH}$ was tested at final concentrations of 1, 10, 25, 50, and 100 µg/mL, whereas rutaecarpine was tested at final concentrations of 1, 10, 25, 50 and 100 µM. MTT solution was applied to give a final concentration of 0.5 mg/mL, after which the optical density was determined at 570 nm. The data show mean ± SD percentage to control (with no drug treatments) and *n* = 4.

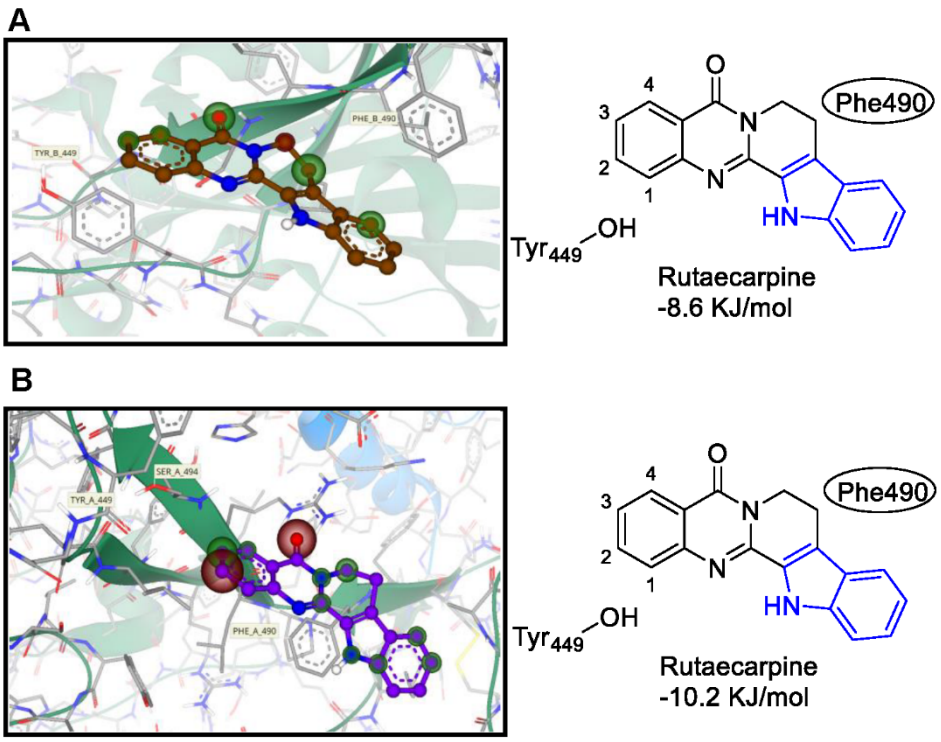

Figure S2: Docking study of rutaecarpine against the S-protein of wild-type and omicron SARS-CoV-2. (A) The receptor binding domain (RBD, residues 438-506) in the wild-type S-protein (PDB code: 6LZG) was determined to be the binding site. The chemical structures were downloaded from PubChem (https://pubchem.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/). **(B)** The RBD (residues 438-506) of the omicron S-protein (PBD code: 7T9L) was determined to be the binding site. The binding energies are indicated in KJ/mol.