Supporting Information:

Using All-Atom Potentials to Refine RNA Structure Predictions of SARS-CoV-2 Stem Loops

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Supporting Figure 3. Close up of histogram of hydrogen bond distance between N3 and H1 atoms of C50-G53 (top, blue) or N3 and H3 atoms of C50-U54 (bottom, red) measured for SL2 simulations starting from FARFAR2 top structures from clusters 1-10. This is a close up of the bottom plot of Supporting Figure 2.

| Run | Number of frames sampling central CG bp | Percentage of trajectory frames | Number of frames sampling central CU bp | Percentage of trajectory frames |
|-----|---|---------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1 | 132 | 0.04 | 63831 | 21.28 |
| 2 | 15151 | 5.05 | 83284 | 27.76 |
| 3 | 9394 | 3.13 | 13671 | 4.56 |
| 4 | 743 | 0.25 | 15929 | 5.31 |
| 5 | 4 | 0.00 | 63530 | 21.18 |
| 6 | 218 | 0.07 | 150849 | 50.28 |
| 7 | 1024 | 0.34 | 259 | 0.09 |
| 8 | 9519 | 3.17 | 649 | 0.22 |
| 9 | 4 | 0.00 | 188171 | 62.72 |
| 10 | 98008 | 32.67 | 21993 | 7.33 |

Supporting Table 1. Number of frames and percentage of FARFAR2-SL2 trajectories sampling central CG/CU base pair



Supporting Figure 4. Pucker and chi distributions for SL2 MD simulations starting from: deposited NMR models (NMR MD) (blue), FARFAR2 models which sample the central CG hydrogen bond (FAR CG) (cyan) and FARFAR2 models which sample the central CU hydrogen bond (FAR CU) (red). SL2 numbering scheme from NMR structure is used here for both NMR and FARFAR2 models.



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Supporting Figure 6. Proton chemical shift analysis for four SL2 ensembles: the starting models from the deposited 2L6I NMR (black), the MD simulations starting from those deposited models (NMR MD) (blue), the MD simulations starting from FARFAR2 models which sample the central CG hydrogen bond (FAR CG) (cyan) and the MD simulations starting from FARFAR2 models which sample the central CU hydrogen bond (FAR CU) (red). Measured vs. Predicted ¹H shifts are split by proton type.



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| Cluster | Frames | Fraction | Average distance btwn points (Å) | Stdev | RMSD to representative structure (Å) | Stdev |
|---------|--------|----------|-------------------------------------|-------|--|-------|
| 0 | 6182 | 0.31 | 2.99 | 0.79 | 2.36 | 0.64 |
| 1 | 3596 | 0.18 | 2.96 | 0.84 | 2.30 | 0.56 |
| 2 | 2647 | 0.13 | 2.42 | 0.72 | 2.39 | 0.91 |
| 3 | 1679 | 0.08 | 1.39 | 0.52 | 1.27 | 0.45 |
| 4 | 1081 | 0.05 | 3.77 | 0.85 | 3.12 | 0.54 |
| 5 | 1009 | 0.05 | 2.03 | 0.99 | 1.55 | 0.72 |
| 6 | 977 | 0.05 | 2.68 | 0.97 | 2.25 | 0.74 |
| 7 | 976 | 0.05 | 1.58 | 0.60 | 1.30 | 0.45 |
| 8 | 753 | 0.04 | 3.08 | 1.01 | 2.67 | 0.59 |
| 9 | 700 | 0.04 | 1.27 | 0.56 | 1.09 | 0.41 |
| 10 | 400 | 0.02 | 3.74 | 0.96 | 2.86 | 0.94 |

Supporting Table 2. Cluster analysis for SL3 simulations starting from FARFAR2 predicted structures



Supporting Figure 8. Top four clusters from SL3 MD simulations. The representative structure is shown in blue with ten evenly spaced frames from the cluster trajectory shown as overlapping transparent structures.



Supporting Figure 9. Closest K⁺ ion to binding site for top cluster from SL3 MD simulations. The x-axis shows the atom number of the closest K⁺ ion to the binding site, and the y-axis shows the distance to the binding site for that atom. This illustrates that the closest ion exchanges with bulk.



Supporting Figure 10. Comparison to in-cell DMS for SL2 and SL3. RMSF for each residue in each stem loop is averaged over all simulations, with standard deviations reported as error bars (error bars on SL2 plot are present, but too small to be visible for most bases). Background is colored by DMS reactivity, as denoted in reference [24], from 0.0 DMS signal (cyan, least reactive) to 1.0 DMS signal (red, most reactive), with yellow values falling between the two.