

Inhibition of Hepatitis C Virus NS3 Helicase by Manoalide

Kazi Abdus Salam,[†] Atsushi Furuta,^{‡,§} Naohiro Noda,^{§,‡} Satoshi Tsuneda,[‡] Yuji Sekiguchi,[§] Atsuya Yamashita,[~] Kohji Moriishi,[~] Masamichi Nakakoshi,[†] Masayoshi Tsubuki,[†] Hidenori Tani,[†] Junichi Tanaka,[▽] Nobuyoshi Akimitsu^{†,*}

[†]Radioisotope Center, The University of Tokyo, 2-11-16 Yayoi, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113-0032, Japan

[‡]Department of Life Science and Medical Bio-Science, Waseda University, 2-2 Wakamatsu-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 162-8480, Japan

[§]Biomedical Research Institute, National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (AIST), 1-1-1 Higashi, Tsukuba, Ibaraki 305-8566, Japan

[~] Department of Microbiology, Graduate School of Medicine and Engineering, University of Yamanashi, 1110 Shimokato, Chuo-shi, Yamanashi 409-3898, Japan

[†] Institute of Medical Chemistry, Hoshi University, Ebara 2-4-41, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo 142-8501, Japan.

[▽]Department of Chemistry, Biology and Marine Science, University of the Ryukyus, Nishihara, Okinawa 903-0213, Japan

*Corresponding author: Phone: +81-3-5841-3057. Fax: +81-3-5841-3049. E-mail: akimitsu@ric.u-tokyo.ac.jp

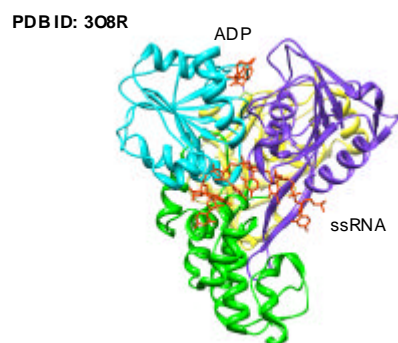
Supporting Information Table S1

Table S1: Summary of NS3 helicase inhibitory activity in extracts of marine sponges

| Sample No. | NS3 activity (% of control)* | Species of marine sponges | Collection location |
|------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 | 99 | <i>Liosina</i> sp. | Aragusuku Island |
| 2 | 43 | <i>Luffariella</i> sp. | Shimoji Island |
| 3 | 104 | <i>Xestospongia</i> sp. | Iriomote Island |
| 4 | 97 | <i>Epipolasis kushimotoensis</i> | Iriomote Island |
| 5 | 92 | <i>Strongylophora</i> sp. | Iriomote Island |
| 6 | 100 | <i>Stylotella aurantium</i> | Iriomote Island |
| 7 | 99 | <i>Spongia</i> sp. | Iriomote Island |
| 8 | 106 | <i>Theonella</i> sp. | Iriomote Island |
| 9 | 71 | <i>Petrosia</i> sp. | Iriomote Island |
| 10 | 68 | <i>Phyllospongia</i> sp. | Kohama Island |
| 11 | 85 | <i>Cinachyra</i> sp. | Ishigaki Island |
| 12 | 86 | <i>Stylotella</i> sp. | Ishigaki Island |
| 13 | 109 | <i>Leucetta</i> sp. | Kuro Island |
| 14 | 103 | <i>Dysidea arenaria</i> | Kuro Island |
| 15 | 119 | <i>Dysidea granulosa</i> | Tokashiki Island |
| 16 | 106 | <i>Jaspis</i> sp. | Yonaguni Island |
| 17 | 116 | <i>Theonella</i> sp. | Yonaguni Island |
| 18 | 99 | <i>Plakortis</i> sp. | Yonaguni Island |
| 19 | 101 | <i>Pseudoceratina purpurea</i> | Yonaguni Island |
| 20 | 106 | <i>Theonella swinhoei</i> | Yonaguni Island |
| 21 | 97 | <i>Theonella conica</i> | Yonaguni Island |
| 22 | 112 | <i>Hyrtios</i> sp. | Yonaguni Island |
| 23 | 105 | <i>Aaptos</i> sp. | Yonaguni Island |

* NS3 activity in the presence of marine sponge extract is expressed as a percentage of the control in the absence of extract (100%).

Supporting Information Figure S1



This figure was drawn by UCSF Chimera (<http://www.cgl.ucsf.edu/chimera/>), a software program for visualizing molecules, with the structural data from Protein Data Bank (PDB) ID 3O8R. Each domain of NS3 was color-coded. Both blue and purple represent helicase core domain, and green and yellow indicate C-terminal region and protease domain, respectively. ADP and ssRNA were drawn in red as ligands.