## Supporting Information: Unveiling the molecular mechanism of SARS-CoV-2 main protease inhibition from 137 crystal structures using algebraic topology and deep learning

Duc Duy Nguyen<sup>1</sup>, Kaifu Gao<sup>2</sup>, Jiahui Chen<sup>2</sup>, Rui Wang<sup>2</sup>, and Guo-Wei Wei<sup>2,3,4</sup> \* <sup>1</sup> Department of Mathematics, University of Kentucky, KY 40506, USA <sup>2</sup> Department of Mathematics, Michigan State University, MI 48824, USA <sup>3</sup> Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology Michigan State University, MI 48824, USA <sup>4</sup> Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering Michigan State University, MI 48824, USA

<sup>\*</sup>Address correspondences to Guo-Wei Wei. E-mail:wei@math.msu.edu



Figure S1: The network architecture for MathDL<sup>1</sup> used for SARS-CoV-2 main protease inhibition binding energy prediction. At each convolution layer, number on the left indicates the number of filters, and number on the right stands for the filter size. Number of layer repetition is specified by " $\times n$ " sign on the right side of the layer. In the dense players, number of neurons and type of activation functions are presented.

## References

[1] Z. X. Cang, L. Mu, and G. W. Wei, "Representability of algebraic topology for biomolecules in machine learning based scoring and virtual screening," *PLOS Computational Biology*, vol. 14(1), pp. e1005929, https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pcbi.1005929, 2018.