Supplementary Methods

RNA-Seq

Total RNA was checked for integrity on a bioanalyser and stranded libraries were constructed from oligo dT purified mRNAs. RNA was fragmented and first-strand cDNA was generated using random N6-primed reverse transcription, followed by a second-strand cDNA synthesis with dUTP instead of dTTP. The synthesized cDNA was subjected to end-repair, 3' adenylated, and adaptors were ligated to cDNA fragments. The dUTP-marked strand was degraded by Uracil-DNA-Glycosylase (UDG) and the remaining strand was PCR amplified to generate a cDNA library. After heat denaturation of the library, the single strand DNA was cyclized by splint oligo and DNA ligase. This is followed by rolling circle replication and DNA nanoball synthesis and eventually sequencing on the DNBSEQ (DNBSEQ Technology) platform.

Quality control (QC) was then performed on the raw reads to determine whether the sequencing data is suitable for subsequent analysis. After QC, the filtered clean reads were aligned to the reference human genome (hg38) using HISAT2 and the statistics of the mapping rate and the distribution of reads on the reference sequence were used to determine whether the alignment result passes the second QC of alignment using FastQC. This was followed by gene quantification analysis and other analysis based on gene expression such as PCA, correlations, and differential gene screening using DeSEQ2. We also performed significant enrichment analysis of GO function on differentially expressed genes and significance enrichment analysis of pathways analysis using REACTOME.

Proteomics

Proteins (50 ug) were reduced with 50mM Dithiothreitol in 10 mM Triethylammonium bicarbonate (TEAB) at 60C for 45 minutes followed by alkylating with 100 mM lodoacetamide in 10 mM TEAB at room temperature in the dark for 15 minutes. MS interfering reagents were removed by precipitating 50 ug proteins by adding 8 volumes of 10% trichloroacetic acid in cold acetone at -20C for 2 h. The pellet was centrifuged at 16,000 g for 10 minutes at 4C. The TCA/Acetone supernatant was removed, and the protein pellet was washed with an equivalent 8 volumes acetone at -20C for 10 minutes prior to centrifuging at 16,000 g for 10 minutes at 4C. The acetone supernatant was removed from the protein pellet. The four sets of 16 protein pellets (50 ug)

were resuspended and digested overnight at 37C in 100 uL 50 mM TEAB with 5 ug Trypsin/Lys-C per sample. Each sample was labeled with a unique TMTpro 16-plex reagent (Thermo Fisher, LOT # VJ313476) according to the manufacturer's instructions and quenched with 5ul of 5% hydroxylamine for 15 minutes. All 16 TMT labeled peptide samples in each of the 4 sets were combined and dried by vacuum centrifugation. The combined TMT-labeled peptides (800ug) were re-constituted in 100 µL 200mM TEAB buffer and filtered through Pierce Detergent removal columns (Fisher Scientific PN 87777) to remove excess TMT label, small molecules and lipids. Peptides in the flow through were diluted to 2 mL in 10 mM TEAB in water and loaded on a XBridge C18 Guard Column (5 µm, 2.1 x 10 mm, Waters) at 250 µL/min for 8 min prior to fractionation on a XBridge C18 Column (5 µm, 2.1 x 100 mm column (Waters) using a 0 to 90% acetonitrile in 10 mM TEAB gradient over 85 min at 250 µL/min on an Agilent 1200 series capillary HPLC with a micro-fraction collector. Eighty-four 250 ul fractions were collected and concatenated into 24 fractions and dried ⁶⁵. Peptides in each of the 24 fractions were analyzed on a nano-LC-Orbitrap-Fusion Lumos-IC in FTFT mode (Thermo Fisher Scientific) interfaced with an EasyLC1200 series by reversed-phase chromatography using a 2%–90% acetonitrile in 0.1% formic acid gradient over 90 minutes at 300 nl/min on a 75 µm x 150 mm ReproSIL-Pur-120-C18-AQ column 3 µm, 120 Å (Dr.Maisch). Eluting peptides were sprayed into the mass spectrometer through a 10 µm emitter tip (New Objective) at 2.6 kV. Survey scans of precursor ions were acquired from 350-1400 m/z at 120,000 resolution at 200 m/z. Precursor ions were individually isolated within 0.7 m/z by data dependent monitoring and 15s dynamic exclusion, and fragmented using an HCD activation collision energy 34 at 50,000 resolution. Fragmentation spectra were processed by Proteome Discoverer v2.4 (PD2.4, ThermoFisher Scientific) and searched with Mascot v.2.8.0 (Matrix Science, London, UK) against RefSeg2021 204 Human database. Search criteria included trypsin enzyme, one missed cleavage, 3 ppm precursor mass tolerance, 0.01 Da fragment mass tolerance, with TMTpro on N-terminus and carbamidomethylation on C as fixed and TMTpro on K, oxidation on M, deamidation on N or Q as variable modifications. Peptide identifications from the Mascot searches were processed within PD2.4 using Percolator at a 5% False Discovery Rate confidence threshold, based on an auto-concatenated decoy database search. Peptide spectral matches (PSMs) were filtered for Isolation Interference <30%. Relative protein abundances of identified proteins were determined in PD2.4 from the normalized median ratio of TMT reporter ions, having

signal to noise ratios >1.5, from all PSMs from the same protein. Technical variation in ratios from our mass spectrometry analysis is less than 10% ⁶⁶.

Supplementary Figure Legends

Figure S1.

a. PCA plot of RK-33 treated virus infected samples (blue) and DMSO control treated virus infected samples (orange). PV means "Proportion of variance", SD means standard deviation.

b. PCA plot of RK-33 treated virus infected samples (red), DMSO control treated virus infected samples (blue), and DMSO treated uninfected samples (green). PV means "Proportion of variance", SD means standard deviation.

c. A correlation plot to study the correlation of gene expression between samples. Pearson correlation coefficients of all gene expression between every sample pair was calculated, and these coefficients were plotted in the form of a heatmap. The correlation coefficients demonstrate similarity of overall gene expression between each sample with higher correlation coefficient being more similar the gene expression level. Higher correlation coefficients are represented by darker colors while lighter colors represent lower correlations.

Figure S2

Enriched pathways obtained by GSEA of DMSO treated infected samples and DMSO treated uninfected samples. GSEA was performed using the Molecular Signatures Database collection Gene Ontology (GO) Biological Process. Displayed are the top five pathways enriched in DMSO treated samples and top five enriched in uninfected DMSO samples.

Figure S3

Enriched pathways obtained by GSEA of RK-33 treated virus infected samples and DMSO treated virus infected samples.

Figure S4

a. Venn diagram displaying gene sets dysregulated by RK-33 treatment of virus (Inf RK-33 v Inf DMSO) compared to genes dysregulated by RK-33 alone (Uninf RK-33 v Uninf DMSO).

b. A Venn diagram displaying gene set comparison between all sample of all major comparisons.

c. Venn diagrams comparing gene sets from this work with published data from Calu-3 cells.

d. Venn diagrams comparing our gene sets with published work from COVID-19 patient lungs extracted postmortem.

e. Venn diagram of differentially expressed genes from RNA-Seq analyzed samples. The left bar graph displays the number of genes, and the Y-axis represents the name of gene set. In the upper right histogram, the X-axis displays the intersection of different gene sets, and the Y-axis shows the number of genes. Each column in the lower right shows the relationship between the left gene set and the upper intersection and the corresponding number of genes in common.

Figure S5

Scatterplot displaying the QC of the RNA-seq of all the samples mapped to the human genome. Left Y-axis displays the percent of uniquely mapping reads (green) and the right Y-axis displays total reads in millions (blue).

Figure S6

a. Volcano plot of significantly changed proteins (P<0.05, FC>1.1) in RK-33 treated uninfected samples compared to DMSO treated uninfected samples.

b. Volcano plot of significantly changed proteins (P<0.05, FC >1.1) in RK-33 treated infected samples compared to RK-33 treated uninfected samples.

Figure S7

a. Venn diagram displaying proteins that are found in DMSO treated uninfected samples (DMSO control),
DMSO treated infected samples (Virus), and RK-33 treated infected samples (Treated virus).
b. PCA plot of proteomics samples - DMSO treated uninfected samples (DMSO control) (blue), DMSO treated infected samples (Virus) (red), and RK-33 treated infected samples (Treated virus) (green).

Figure S8

STRING analysis of proteins showing top six Reactome enriched (up and down) pathways of RK-33 treated virus infected samples.

Figure S9

STRING analysis of proteins showing top six Reactome enriched (up and down) pathways of virus infected samples.

Table 1

A list of defining mutations present in the Alpha, Beta, Delta, and Omicron variants of SARS-CoV-2.





PC1 (PV=94.78%, SD=2.7536)

c.

Correlation heatmap



b.

Figure S2

Pathways enriched in DMSO treated virus infected samples



Pathways enriched in DMSO treated uninfected samples



Pathways enriched in RK-33 treated virus infected samples



Pathways enriched in DMSO treated virus infected samples











Figure S4







b.





c.



Treated Virus

Virus





Interferon Signaling

Antiviral mechanism by IFN-stimulated genes

Alpha variant		Beta variant		Delta variant		Omicron variant	
Defining mutations		Defining mutations		Defining mutations		Defining mutations	
Nonsynonymous	Synonymous	Nonsynonymous	Synonymous	Nonsynonymous	Synonymous	Nonsynonymous	Synonymous
S:H69-	C241T	S:D80A	G174T	S:T19R	G210T	S:A67V	C241T
S:V70-	C913T	S:D215G	C241T	S:E156-	C241T	S:H69-	C3037T
S:Y144-	C3037T	S:L241-	C3037T	S:F157-	C3037T	S:V70-	T5386G
S:N501Y	C5986T	S:1 242-	C28253T	S'R158G	A28271-	S-T95I	T13195C
S:A570D	C14676T	S:A243-	0202001	S1452R	G29742T	S·G142-	C15240T
S:D614G	C15270T	S:K417N		S-T478K	0201421	<u>S:\/143</u>	C25000T
S:P681H	T16176C	S:E484K		S:D614G		S·V144-	C25584T
S:T716I	1101100	S:N501V		S:P681R		S:V145D	A27259C
S:S082A		S:D614C		S:D050N		S:N211_	C27807T
0.0302A		S.D014G				S.10211-	A20274T
						5.LZ 1Z1	AZ02711
ORF18:110011						5:G339D	
ORF1a:A1708D		ORF18:12651		ORFID:P1000L		5:5371L	
ORF1a:122301		ORF18:K1655N		M:1821		S:S373P	
ORF1a:S3675-		ORF1a:K3353R		N:D63G		S:S375F	
ORF1a:G3676-		ORF1a:S3675-		N:R203M		S:K417N	
ORF1a:F3677-		ORF1a:G3676-		N:D377Y		S:N440K	
N:D3L		ORF1a:F3677-		ORF3a:S26L		S:G446S	
N:R203K		N:T205I		ORF7a:V82A		S:S477N	
N:G204R		ORF1b:P314L		ORF7a:T120I		S:T478K	
N:S235F		E:P71L		ORF8:D119-		S:E484A	
ORF1b:P314L				ORF8:F120-		S:Q493R	
ORF8:Q27*				ORF9b:T60A		S:G496S	
ORF8 [·] R52l						S [.] Q498R	
ORF8·Y73C						S'N501Y	
						S:Y505H	
						S:T547K	
						S.1347K	
						S.D014G	
						0.NC70K	
						SIN079K	
						S:P681H	
						S:N764K	
						S:D796Y	
						S:N856K	
						S:Q954H	
						S:N969K	
						S:L981F	
						N:P13L	
						N:E31-	
						N:R32-	
						N:S33-	
						N:R203K	
						N·G204R	
						ORE1a:K856R	
						ORF1a:S2083	
						ORF1a:1 20841	
						ORF1a: A 2710T	
						ORF1a:P3395H	
						ORF18:L36/4-	
						ORF18:53675-	
						UKF1a:G3676-	
						ORF1a:I3758V	
						ORF1b:P314L	
						ORF1b:11566V	
						ORF9b:P10S	
						ORF9b:E27-	
						ORF9b:N28-	
						ORF9b:A29-	
						E:T9I	
						M:D3G	
						M:Q19E	
						M:A63T	