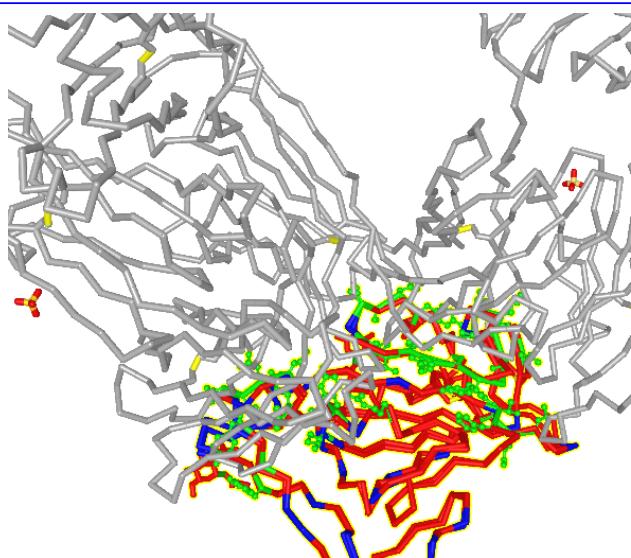
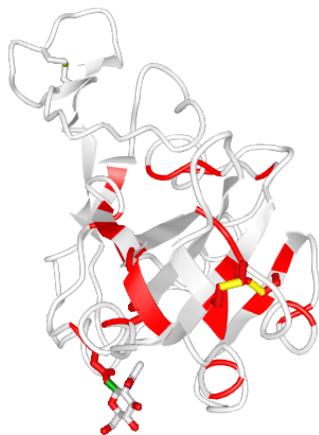


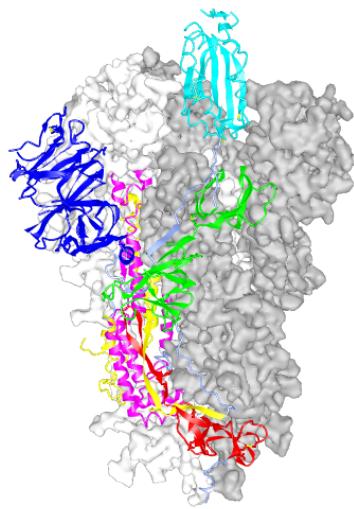
[Link 1: PDB 6M0J: the SARS-COV-2 Receptor Binding domain interacting with the ACE2 receptor](#)



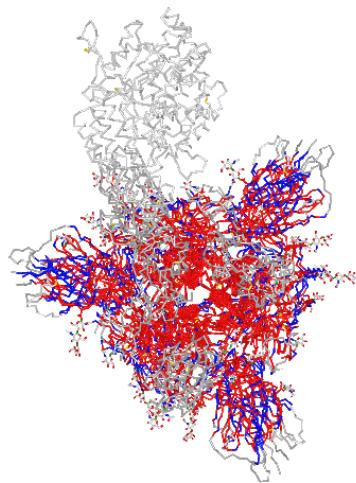
[Link 2: PDB 6W41_2DD8: antibodies against SARS-COV-1 vs. SARS-COV-2](#)



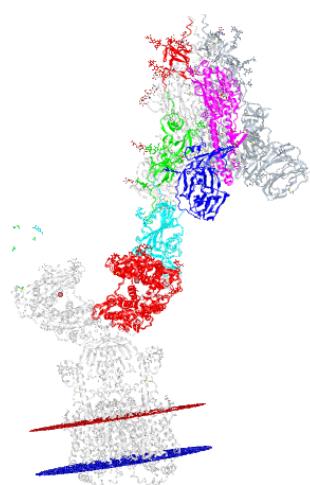
[Link 3: PDB 6M0J: mutations may occur across coronaviruses](#)



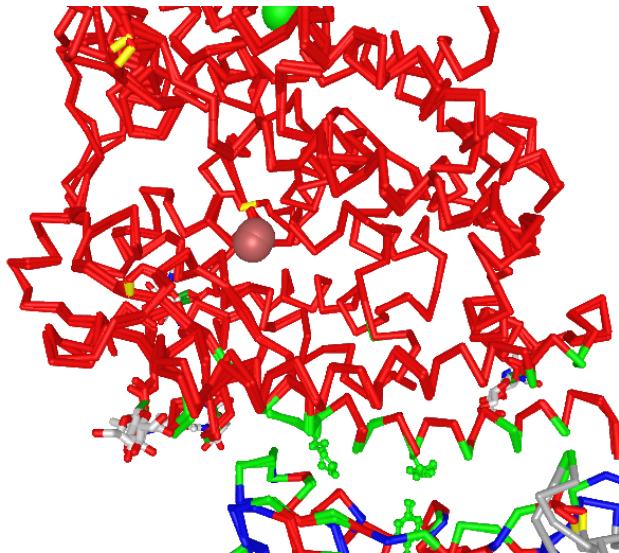
[Link 4: PDB 6VSB: domain composition in ribbon representation](#)



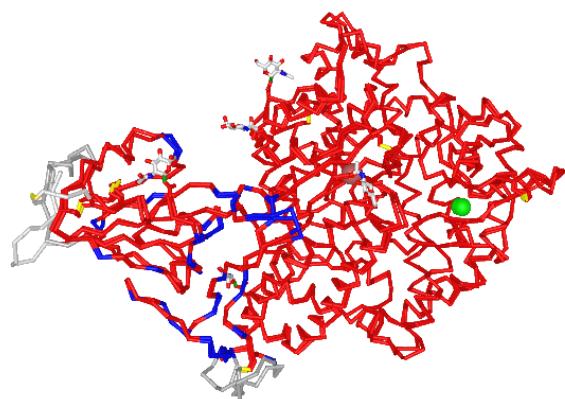
[Link 5: PDB 6CS2_6VSB: SARS-CoV-1 spike is highly homologous and can be superimposed for the whole trimer \(PDB 6CS2\)](#)



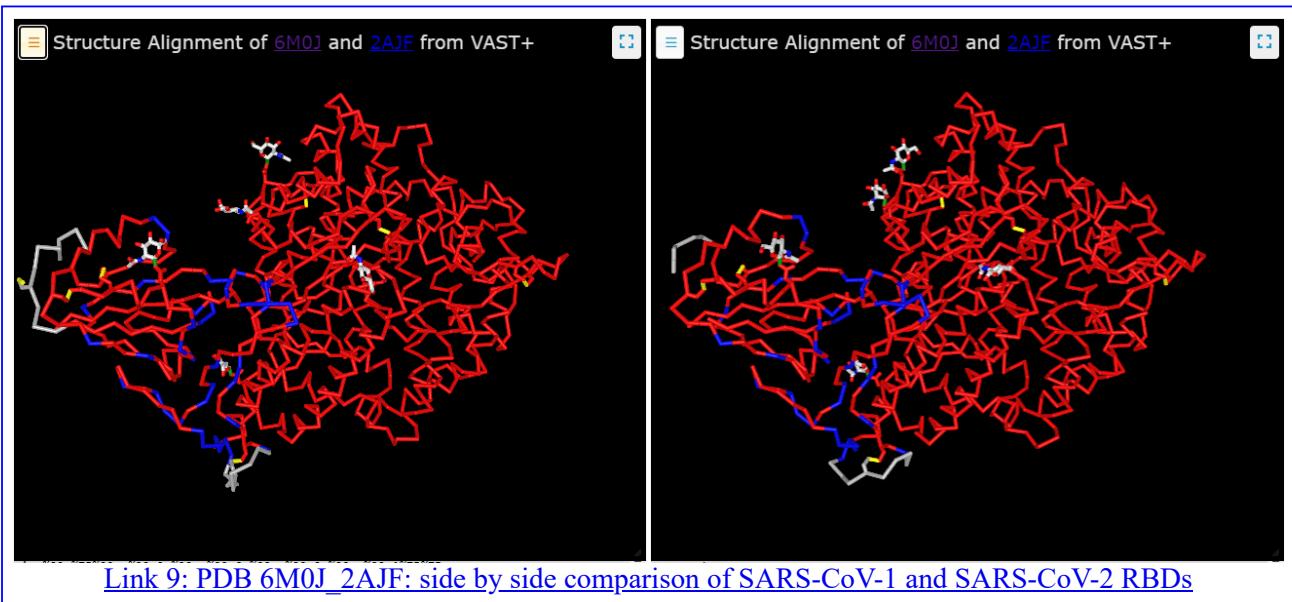
[Link 6: PDB 6M17_6CS2: the spike Trimer structure \(6CS2\) of SARS-CoV-1 binding the full length ACE2 peptidase \(PDB 6M17\)](#)



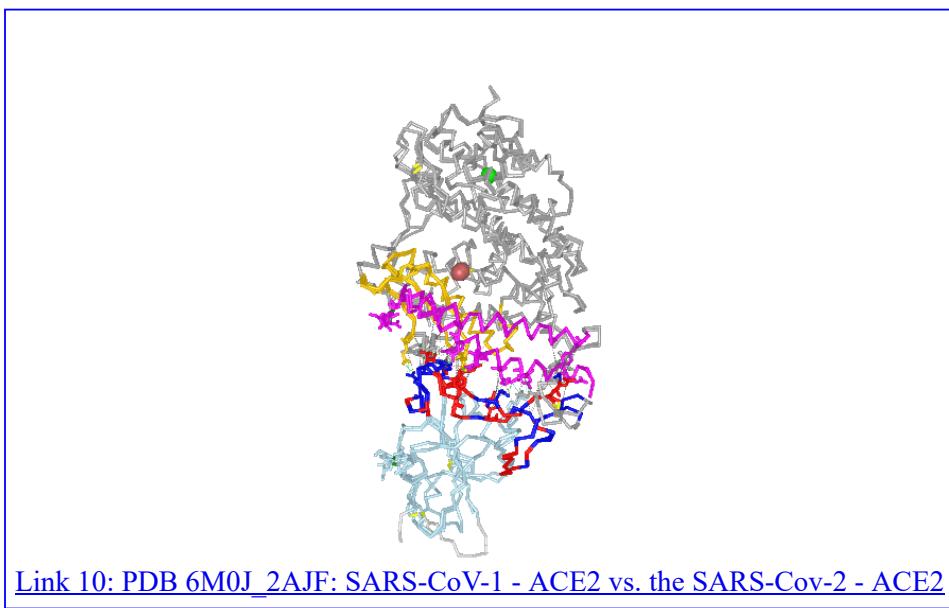
[Link 7: PDB 6M0J_2AJF: compare SARS-CoV-1 and SARS-CoV-2 RBD interfaces by superimposing the two complexes \(quaternary structures\) 6M0J vs. 2AJF](#)



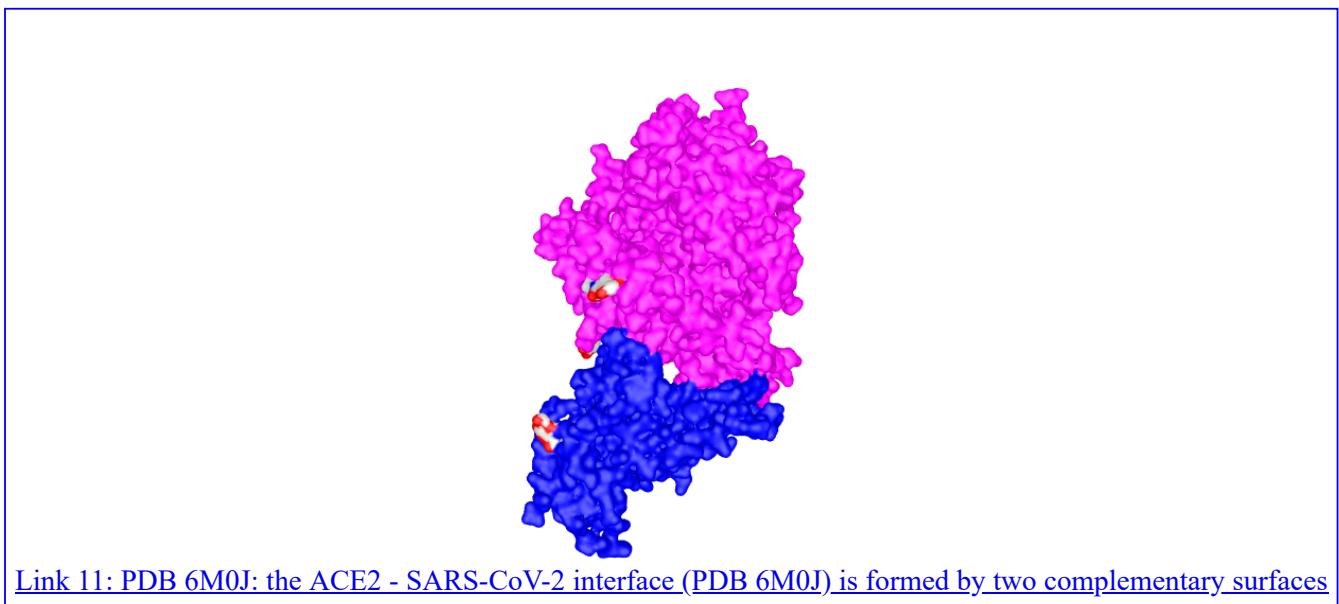
[Link 8: PDB 6M0J_3SCJ: compare SARS-CoV-1 and SARS-CoV-2 RBD interfaces by superimposing the two complexes \(quaternary structures\) 6M0J vs. 3SCI](#)



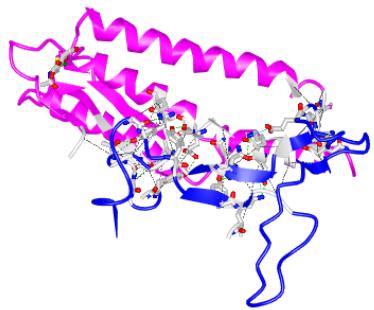
[Link 9: PDB 6M0J_2AJF: side by side comparison of SARS-CoV-1 and SARS-CoV-2 RBDs](#)



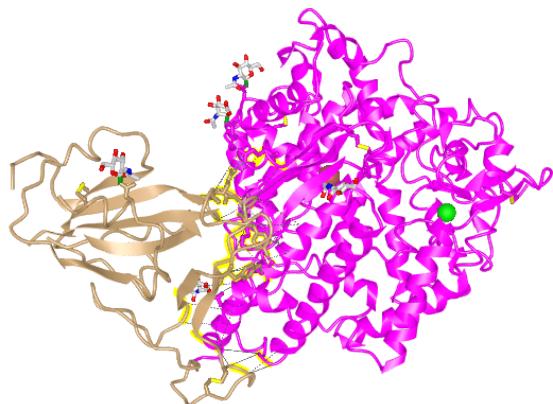
[Link 10: PDB 6M0J_2AJF: SARS-CoV-1 - ACE2 vs. the SARS-CoV-2 - ACE2](#)



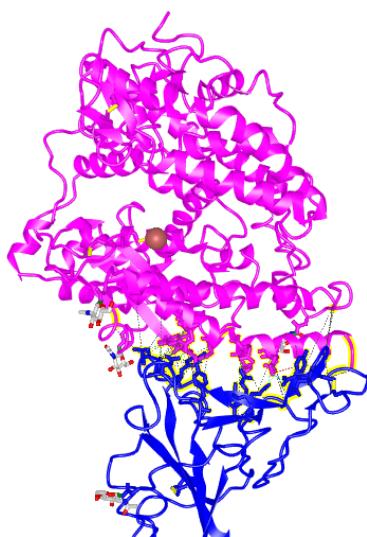
[Link 11: PDB 6M0J: the ACE2 - SARS-CoV-2 interface \(PDB 6M0J\) is formed by two complementary surfaces](#)



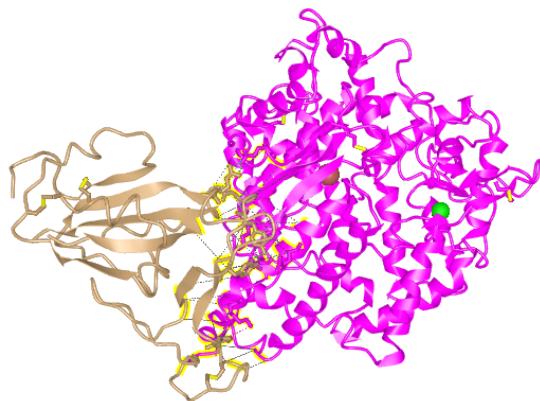
[Link 12: PDB 6M0J: ACE2-SARS-CoV-2 interface \(PDB 6M0J\)](#)



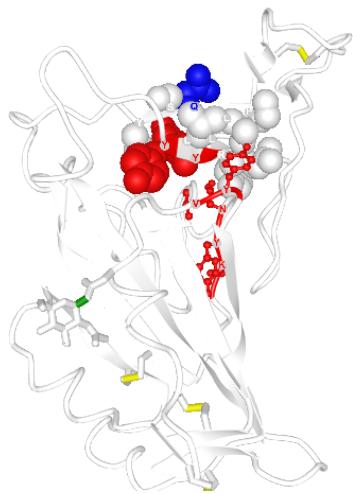
[Link 13: PDB 2AJF: ACE2-SARS-CoV-1 interface \(PDB 2AJF\)](#)



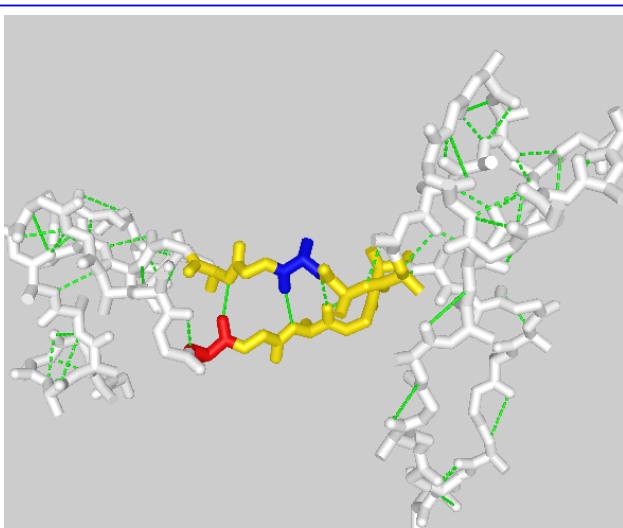
[Link 14: PDB 6LZG: the SARS-CoV-2 the interface is composed of 7HBs, 2SBs but also 2 cation-Pi interactions for a total of 40 non bonded interactions](#)



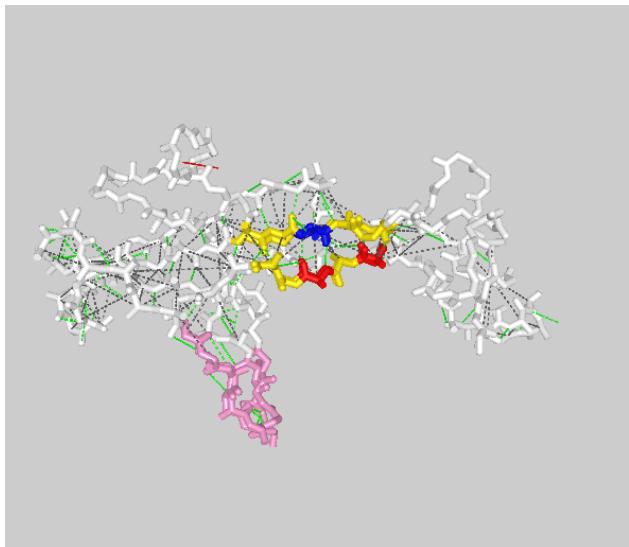
[Link 15: PDB 3SCI: the SARS-CoV-1 interface is composed of 5 HBs, 2SBs, 1 CP, 1 PP interactions for a total of 35 nonbond interactions](#)



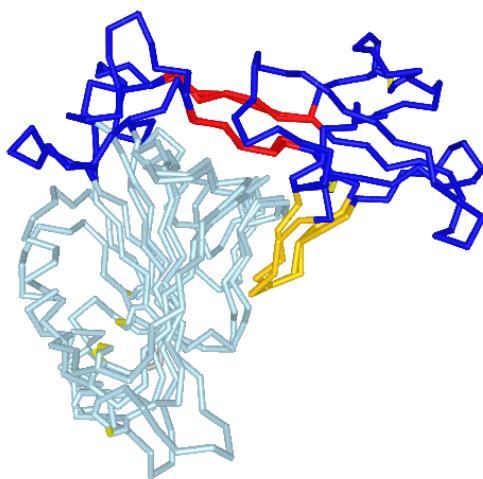
[Link 16: PDB 6M0J: highlighting of the YxY conserved motif](#)



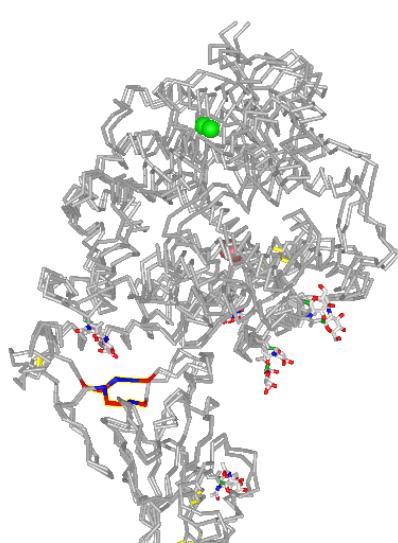
[Link 17: PDB 6M0J: RBM supersecondary structure](#)



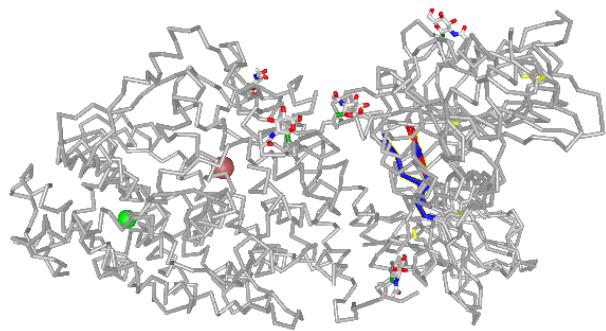
[Link 18: PDB 6M0J_4KR0: Comparing MERS to SARS RBM](#)



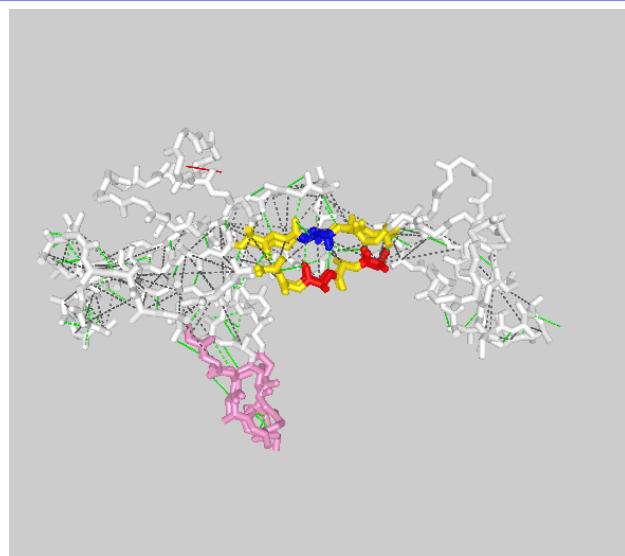
[Link 19: PDB 6M0J_4KR0: significant structural variability in the RBM between MERS and SARS viruses](#)



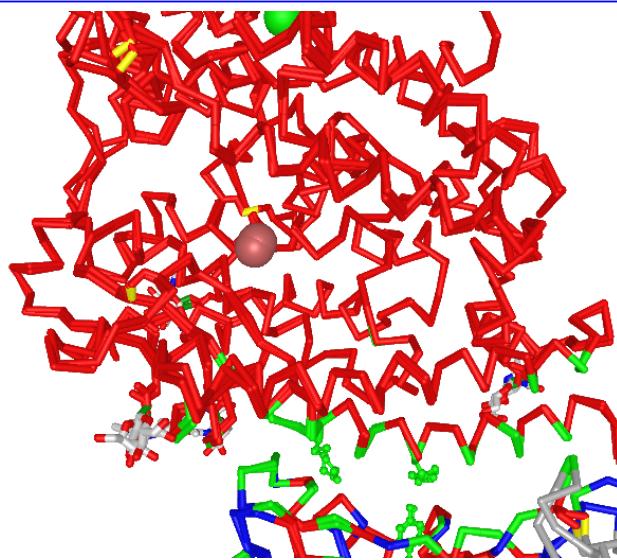
[Link 20: PDB 6M0J_2AJF: structurally conserved between SARS-CoV-1 and SARS-CoV-2 with an RMS of 0.304 Å](#)



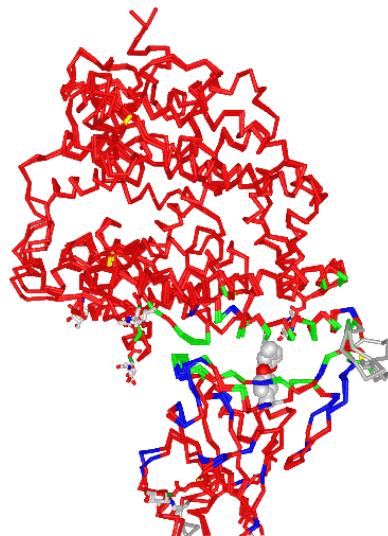
[Link 21: PDB 6WAR: structurally conserved vs MERS RBM, where it aligns within 0.64 Å RMS](#)



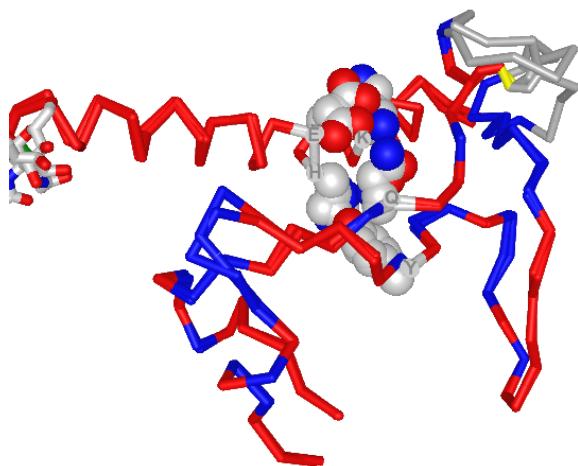
[Link 22: PDB 6M0J_4KR0: The 2x5 residue long structural pattern with the YxY sequence motif is conserved in MERS](#)



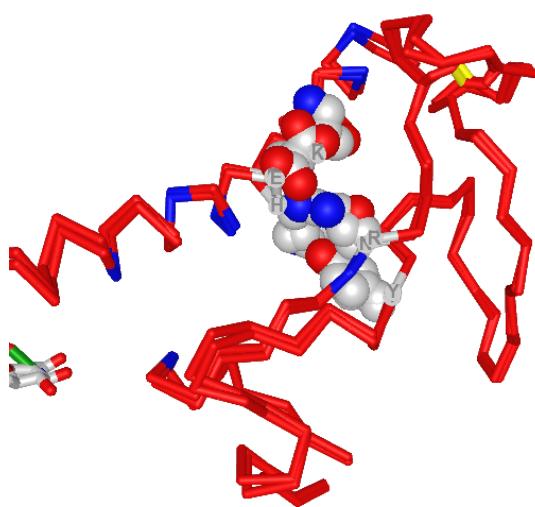
[Link 23: PDB 6M0J_2AJF: Structure based sequence alignment of the quaternary complex RBD \(A\) -ACE2 \(B\). comparing SARS-CoV-1 and -2](#)



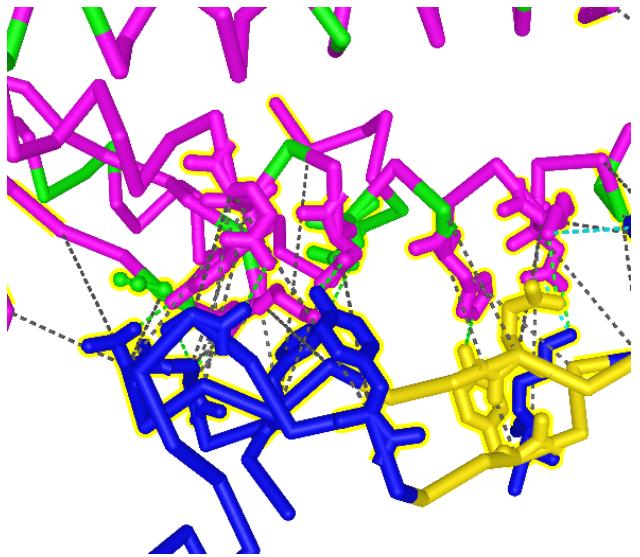
[Link 24: PDB 3D0I_6M0J: \(6M0J vs 3D0I\), again the central RBM-ACE2 interface is conserved overall](#)



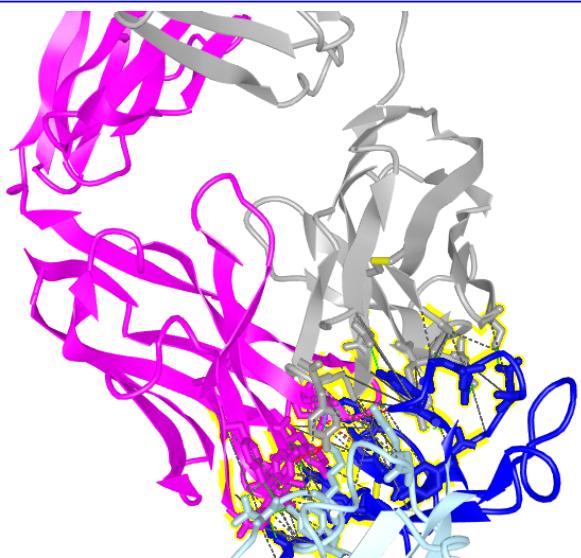
[Link 25: PDB 6M0J_2AJF: Comparing SARS-CoV-2 vs. SARS-CoV-1 binding of the RBM-SSS to hACE2](#)



[Link 26: PDB 3D0I_2AJF: Comparing Civet-CoV/cACE2 \(chimeraN-terminus\) vs. SARS-CoV-2/hACE2](#)



[Link 27: PDB 6M0J: ACE2 human polymorphism at the RBD interface](#)



[Link 28: PDB 7BZ5: b38 cover the entire RBM of SARS-CoV-2](#)