

Supplementary Fig. 1 | The caoGPCRs are closely related to GPCRs known to be activated by lipids.

a, The surface expression levels of oGPCRs were determined by FACS using fluorescence-conjugated anti-Flag antibody.

b, cAMP accumulation level in Expi293F cells transfected with increasing concentration of GPR174 or D1R. Bar graphs represent mean ± SEM from three independent experiments. Source data are provided as a Source Data file.

c, Phylogenetic tree of GPCRs including caoGPCRs and representative members of class A GPCR subfamilies.

d, Structures of GPR78, GPR26, GPR161 and GPR101 predicted by Alphafold reveal a conserved β-haripin structure of ECL2 that is buried in the orthosteric binding pocket.

Supplementary Fig. 2 | Cryo-EM structure determination for the GPR174-G_s complex.

a, Size exclusion chromatography and SDS-PAGE analysis of the GPR174mini-Gαs/Gβγ/Nb35 complex.

- b, Representative micrographs.
- c, Representative 2D class averages.
- d, Cryo-EM workflow chart.
- e, Gold-standard FSC curves.
- f, Representative cryo-EM maps for residues involved in binding lysoPS in GPR174.

Supplementary Fig. 3 | Specific binding of GPR174 by lysoPS leads to high basal activity.

a, Chemical structure of LPs. For glycerophospholipids, the acyl chain is shown as stearic acid (18:0) at the sn-1 position of glycerol.

b, The root-mean-square-fluctuation (RMSF) of atoms in lysoPS when bound to GPR174 during 100-ns MD simulations. RMSF values from 1.7 to 2.3 Å are colored from blue to red.

c-d, cAMP accumulation levels in CHO cells (b) or HeLa cells (c) transfected with GPR174 or D1R. Bar graphs represent mean ± SEM from three independent experiments. Source data are provided as a Source Data file. P value for D1R versus GPR174 is < 0.0001 in CHO cells, and 0.0012 in HeLa cells.

e, The basal activity of GPR174 mutants determined by cAMP accumulation assay. The cAMP levels released by GPR174 mutants are expressed as percentage of WT. Statistical analysis was performed from three independent experiments using one-way ANOVA method $(****P < 0.0001)$. All P values for GPR174 mutants versus WT are < 0.0001 . The expression levels of mutants were determined by western blot. Bar graphs represent mean ± SEM from three independent experiments. Source data are provided as a Source Data file.

f-g, Dose response curves of D1R treated with increasing concentration of dopamine using NanoBiT Gα_s recruitment assay (f) and cAMP accumulation assay (g). Bar graphs represent mean ± SEM from three independent experiments. Source data are provided as a Source Data file.

Supplementary Fig. 4 | Cryo-EM structure determination of the GPR161-G_s complex.

a, Size exclusion chromatography and SDS-PAGE analysis of the GPR161-

mini-Gαs/Gβγ/Nb35 complex.

b, Representative micrographs.

- c, Representative 2D class averages.
- d, Cryo-EM workflow chart.
- e, Gold-standard FSC curves.
- f, Representative cryo-EM maps for ECL2 and residues involved in binding ECL2.

a, Size exclusion chromatography and SDS-PAGE analysis of the GPR61-

mini-Gαs/Gβγ/Nb35 complex.

- b, Representative micrographs.
- c, Representative 2D class averages.
- d, Cryo-EM workflow chart.
- e, Gold-standard FSC curves.
- f, Representative cryo-EM maps for GPR61.

Supplementary Fig. 6 | Structural features of GPR61-G_s, GPR161-G_s and GPR174-G_s complexes.

a, Superposition of structures of GPR161 and PGE2-bound prostaglandin receptor EP2 (PDB: 7CX2) reveals a conserved β-hairpin structure of ECL2.

b, ECL2 in GPR61, GPR52 and GPR21 form a short loop structure.

c, Summary of EC_{50} and E_{max} of GPR174 mutants. Values are determined from three independent experiments.

d-f, GPR174–G_s (d), GPR161–G_s (e) and GPR61–G_s (f) show a common structural feature, where a hydrophobic residue is inserted into a hydrophobic pocket of the Ras domain of Ga_s .

g, Effects of mutations in GPR174 on its basal activity. The basal activities of GPR174 mutants are normalized as percentage of WT. The expression levels of GPR174 mutants are determined by western blot. Bar graphs represent mean ± SEM from three

independent experiments. P values for GPR174 mutants versus WT are 0.0187, 0.9756, < 0.0001, 0.7453, < 0.0001, 0.3501, < 0.0001, 0.4295, 0.1365, < 0.0001 (from left to right). Source data are provided as a Source Data file.

a-c, The NK1R (a), prostaglandin E receptor EP4 (b) and EP2 (c) adopt a non-canonical G_s coupling, where the C-terminal hook of Ga_s is distorted.

d, A sharp kink was induced in the in the middle of TM6 at the glucagon receptor to accommodate a large hydrophobic residue $L329^{5.65}$ when bound to \bar{G}_{s} .

e, Comparison of structures of GPR3 predicted by Alphafold and S1P-bound S1PR (PDB: 7TD3) reveals a conserved pocket for binding the acyl chain of lipid.

Supplementary Fig. 8 | Uncropped scans of western blots and SDS-PAGE gels.

- a, Uncropped gel for Supplementary Fig. 2a.
- b, Uncropped blots for Supplementary Fig. 3e.
- c, Uncropped gel for Supplementary Fig. 4a.
- d, Uncropped gel for Supplementary Fig. 5a.
- e, Uncropped blots for Supplementary Fig. 6g.

Supplementary Table 1. Summary of the surface expression levels, the cAMP assay and NanoBiT mini-Gs recruitment assay for 81 oGPCRs and D1R. Receptors that show higher cAMP levels than others are shaded in yellow.

Supplementary Table. 2 | Cryo-EM data collection, refinement and validation.

Supplementary Table 3 | Summary of EC_{50} , pEC₅₀ and E_{max} for GPR174 mutants using the c AMP accumulation assay and NanoBiT G_s recruitment assay.

Values are determined from at least three independent experiments. ND, not determined due to poor response or poor fit.

GPR174 mutants + lysoPS (cAMP accumulation assay)

GPR174 mutants + lysoPS (cAMP accumulation assay)

