

Supplementary Information for

Molecular mechanism of antihistamines recognition and regulation of the histamine H₁ receptor

Dandan Wang^{1#}, Qiong Guo^{1#}, Zhangsong Wu^{2#}, Ming Li¹, Binbin He¹, Yang Du², Kaiming Zhang^{1*}, Yuyong Tao^{1*}

[#]These authors contributed equally.

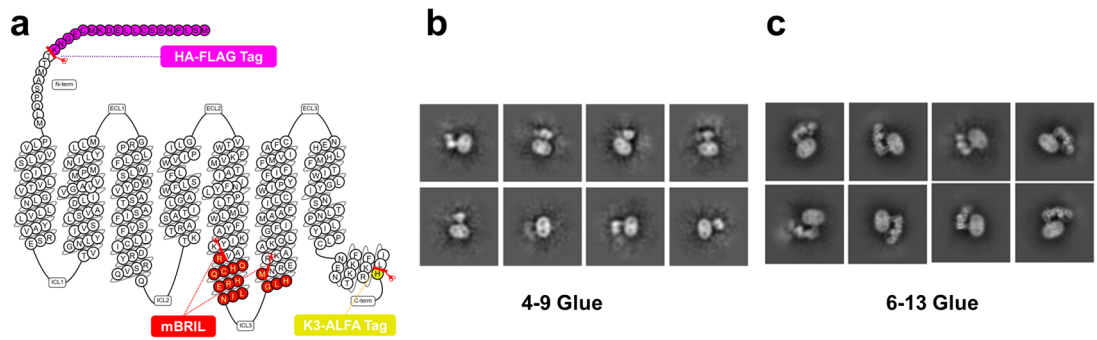
1. Department of Laboratory Medicine, The First Affiliated Hospital of USTC, MOE Key Laboratory for Membraneless Organelles and Cellular Dynamics, Hefei National Center for Cross-disciplinary Sciences, Biomedical Sciences and Health Laboratory of Anhui Province, Center for Advanced Interdisciplinary Science and Biomedicine of IHM, Division of Life Sciences and Medicine, University of Science and Technology of China, 230027 Hefei, P.R. China.

2. Kobilka Institute of Innovative Drug Discovery, School of Medicine, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, 518172, Shenzhen, Guangdong, China.

*Correspondence: Yuyong Tao, taoyy@ustc.edu.cn; Kaiming Zhang, kmzhang@ustc.edu.cn.

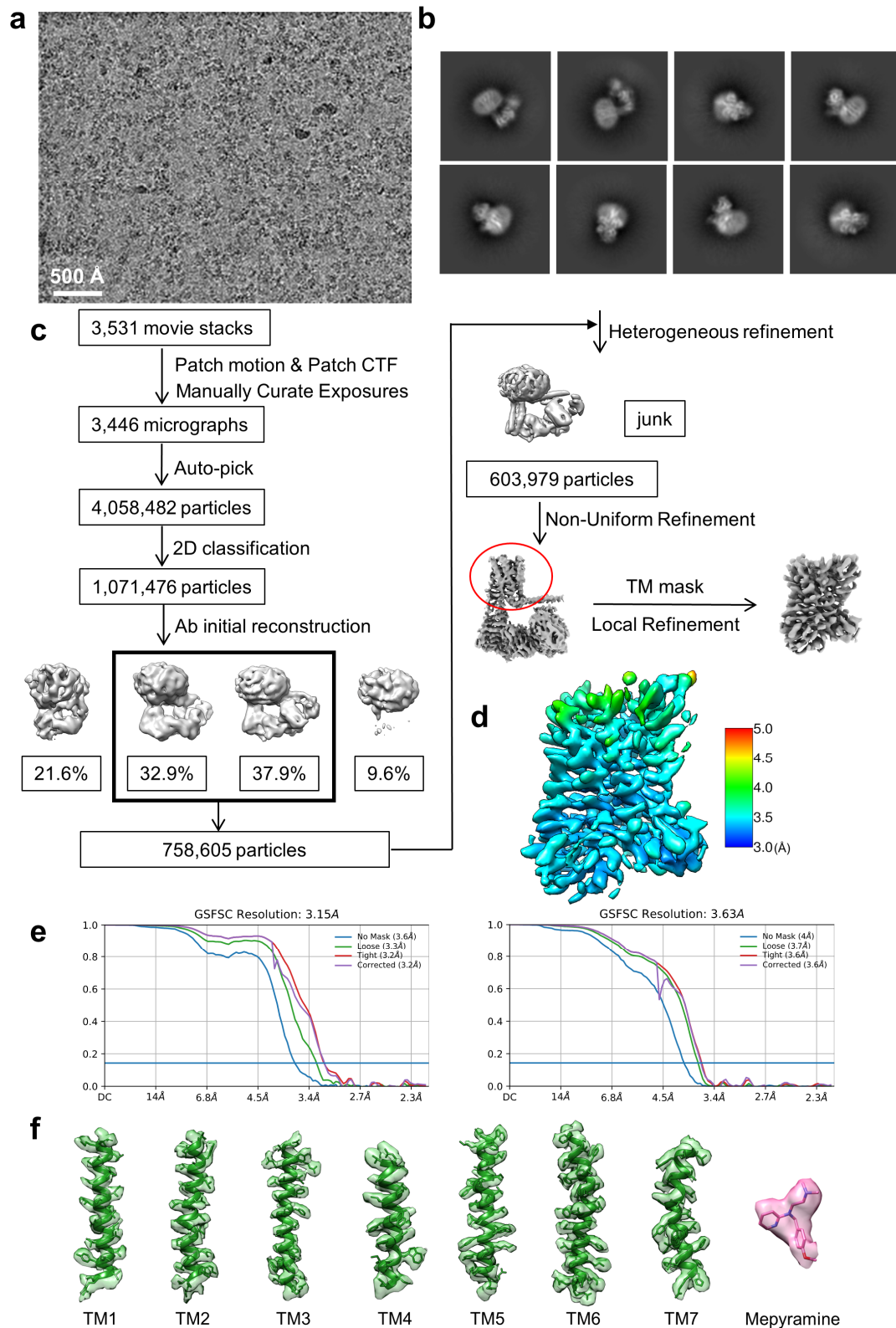
Supplementary Figures 1-14

Supplementary Tables 1-3



Supplementary Fig. 1. The construct and glue molecule design of the H₁R complex for structural determination.

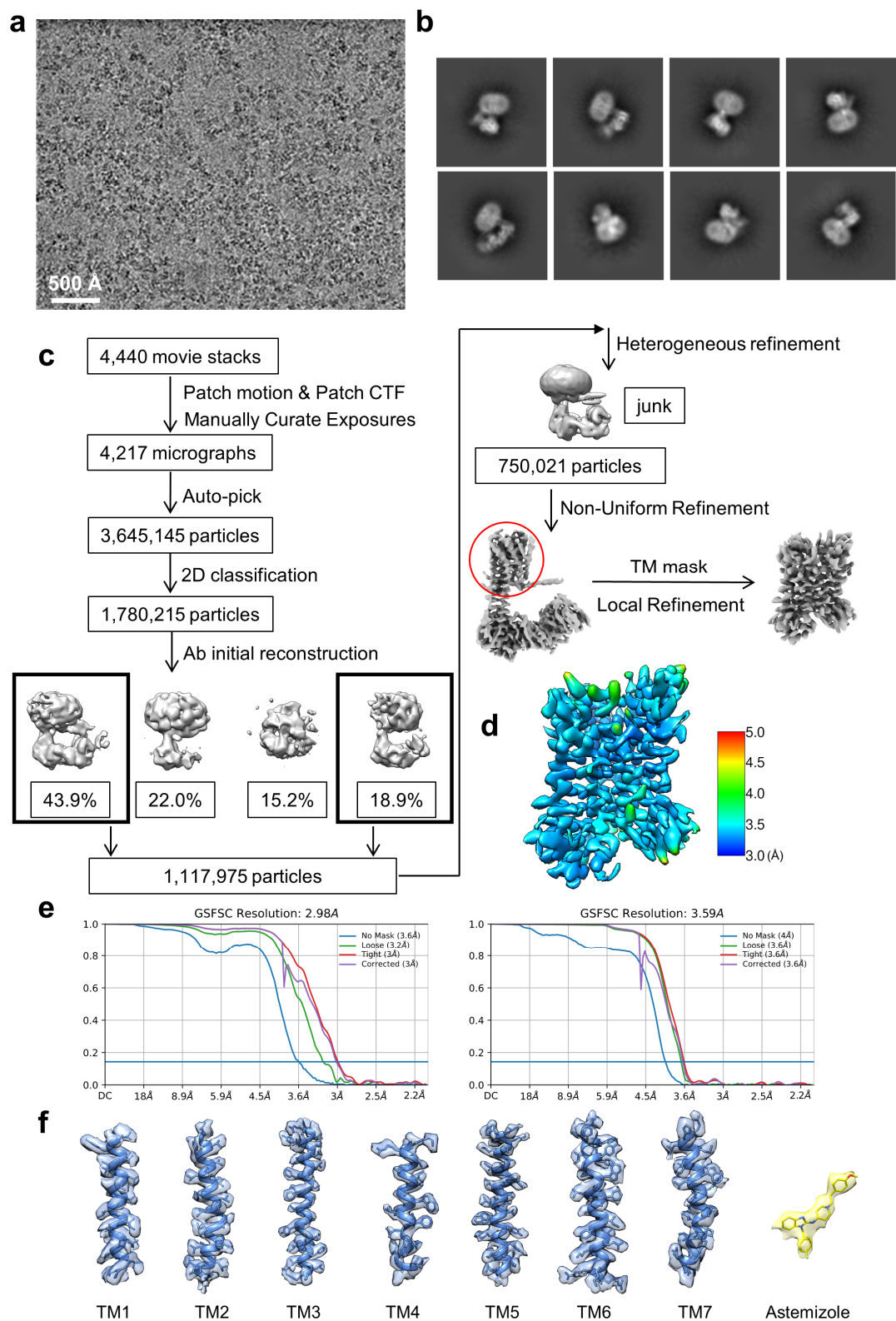
a. The construct of H₁R for structural determination. Residues in purple, red, and yellow backgrounds were replaced with HA-FLAG tag, mBRIL, and K3-ALFA tag, respectively. **b, c.** Representative 2D classifications of 4-9 glue (**b**) and 6-13 glue samples (**c**). The 6-13 glue shows more desired particles.



Supplementary Fig. 2. Cryo-EM processing and 3D reconstruction workflow for the H₁R-mepyramine complex.

a. Representative motion-corrected cryo-EM micrograph. **b.** Reference-free 2D class averages. **c.** Workflow of the data processing. **d.** Resolution maps for the final 3D reconstruction of the TM region of H₁R-Mepyramine. **e.** Gold standard FSC plots for the 3D reconstructions of the

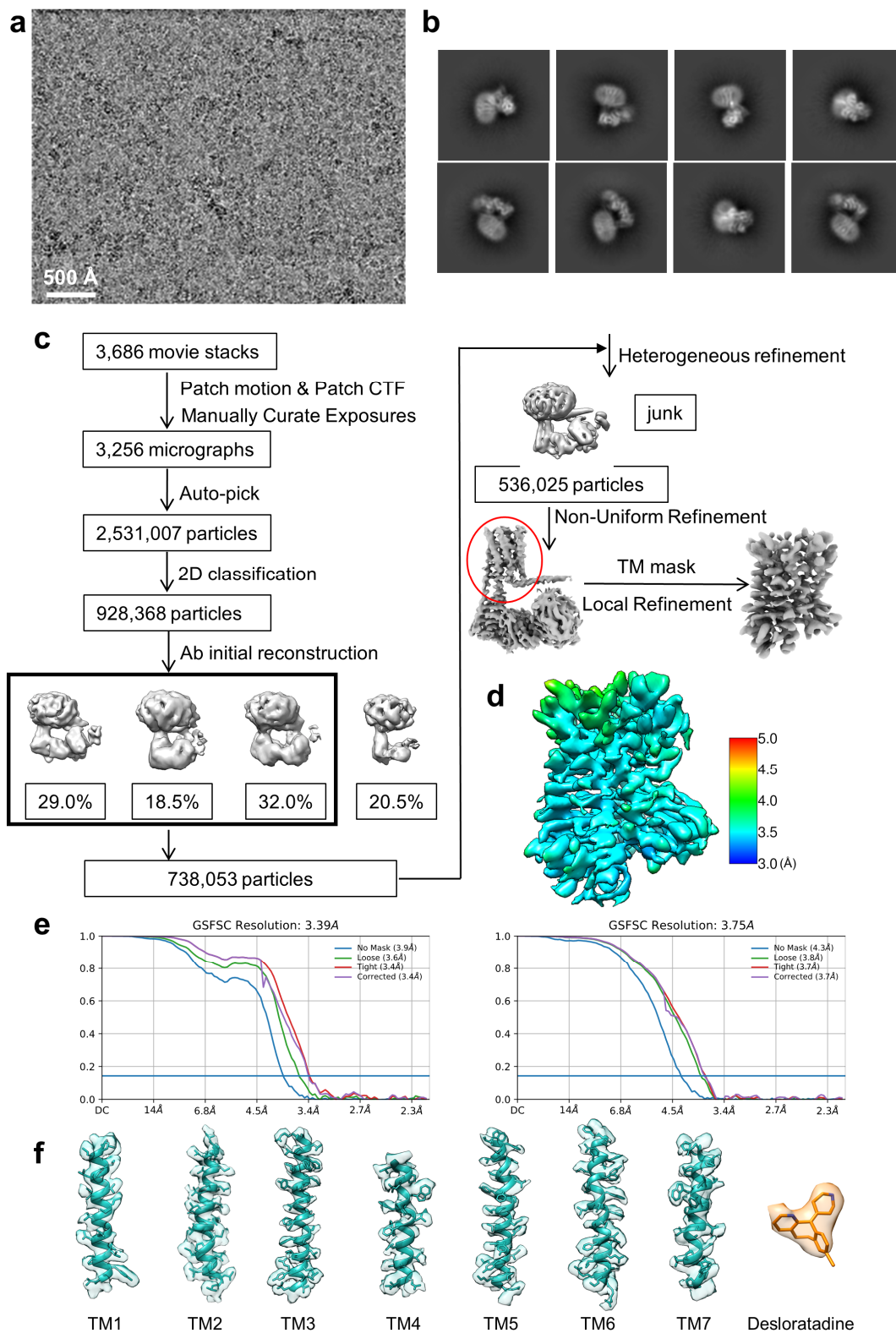
whole map (left) and TM region (right), calculated in cryoSPARC. **f.** Cryo-EM density maps and models of the seven transmembrane helices (TM1-7) of H₁R and mepyramine. Maps are shown in green and hot pink, respectively.



Supplementary Fig. 3. Cryo-EM processing and 3D reconstruction workflow for the H₁R-astemizole complex.

a. Representative motion-corrected cryo-EM micrograph. **b.** Reference-free 2D class averages. **c.** Workflow of the data processing. **d.** Resolution maps for the final 3D reconstruction of the TM region of H₁R-Astemizole. **e.** Gold standard FSC plots for the 3D reconstructions of the

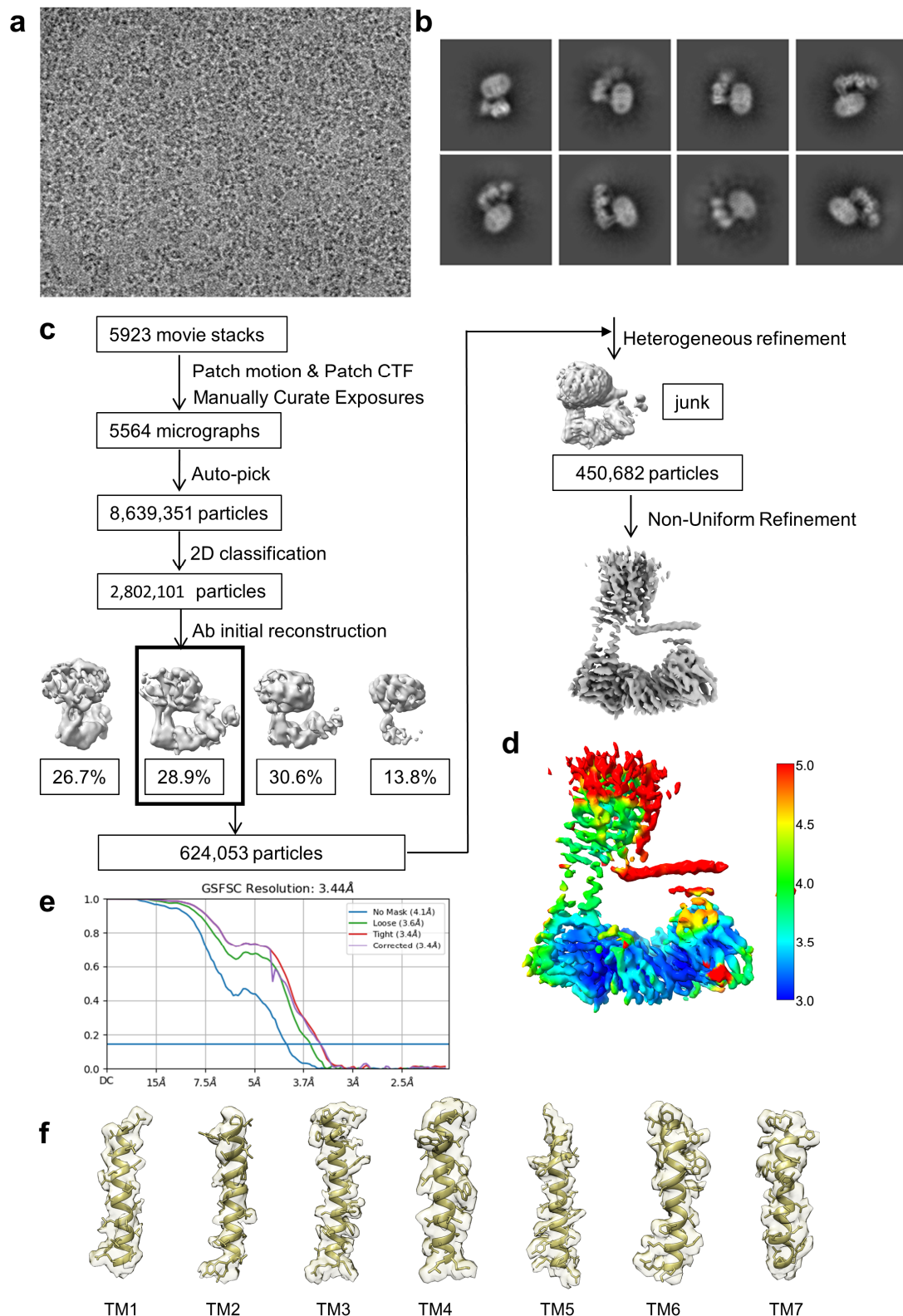
whole map (left) and TM region (right), calculated in cryoSPARC. **f.** Cryo-EM density maps and models of the seven transmembrane helices (TM1-7) of H₁R and astemizole. Maps are shown in sky blue and pale yellow, respectively.



Supplementary Fig. 4. Cryo-EM processing and 3D reconstruction workflow for the H₁R-desloratadine complex.

a. Representative motion-corrected cryo-EM micrograph. **b.** Reference-free 2D class averages. **c.** Workflow of the data processing. **d.** Resolution maps for the final 3D reconstruction of the TM region of H₁R-desloratadine. **e.** Gold standard FSC plots for the 3D reconstructions of the

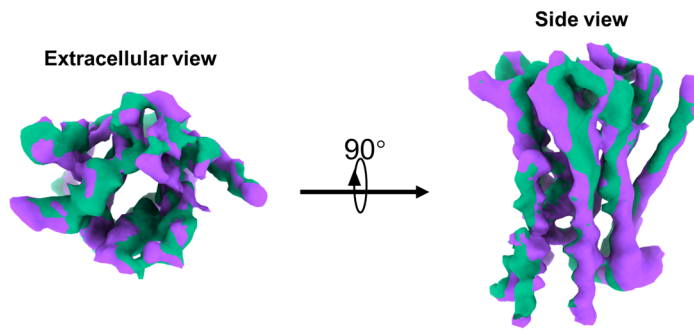
whole map (left) and TM region (right), calculated in cryoSPARC. **f.** Cryo-EM density maps and models of the seven transmembrane helices (TM1-7) of H₁R and desloratadine. Maps are shown in cyan and orange, respectively.



Supplementary Fig. 5. Cryo-EM processing and 3D reconstruction workflow for H₁R in apo form.

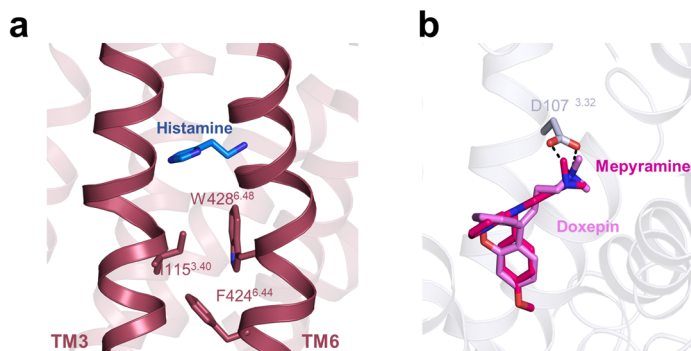
a. Representative motion-corrected cryo-EM micrograph. **b.** Reference-free 2D class averages. **c.** Workflow of the data processing. **d.** Resolution maps for the final 3D reconstruction of H₁R in apo form. **e.** Gold standard FSC plots for the 3D reconstructions of the whole map,

calculated in cryoSPARC. **f.** Cryo-EM density maps and models of the seven transmembrane helices (TM1-7) of H₁R in apo form. Maps are shown in olive.



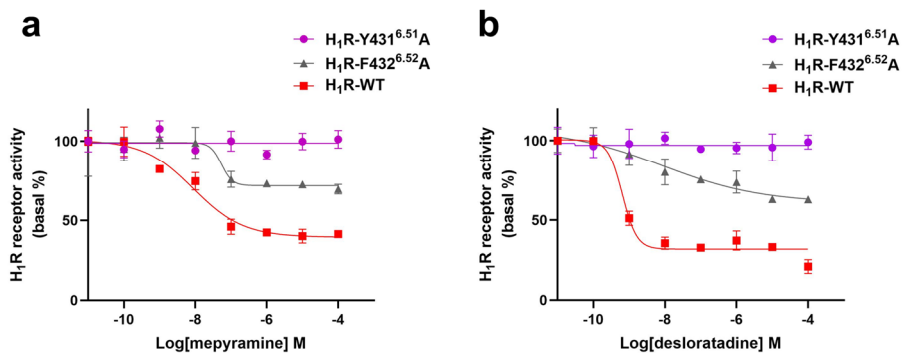
Supplementary Fig. 6. Structural dynamics in apo H₁R.

Two density maps reconstituted from two classes were shown in the 3D variability analysis.



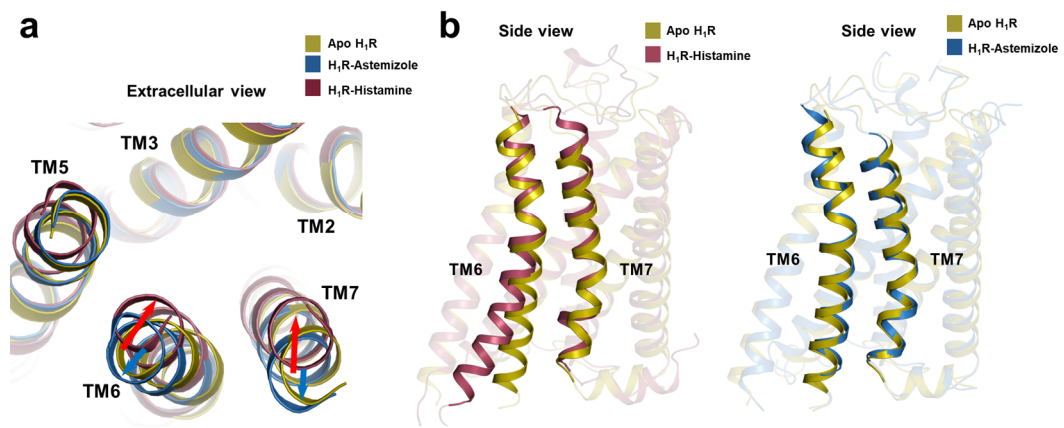
Supplementary Fig. 7. The binding site of histamine and doxepin.

a. The binding site of histamine is above the toggle switch W428^{6.48} and P^{5.50}-I^{3.40}-F^{6.44} triadmotif (PDB ID: 7DFL). Histamine and H₁R color as marine and raspberry, respectively. **b.** Comparison of the mepyramine-H₁R complex and doxepin-H₁R complex (PDB ID: 3RZE). Doxepin and H₁R are colored violet and gray, respectively. Mepyramine (hot pink) adopts a pose similar to doxepin. Hydrogen bonds are marked as black dashed lines.



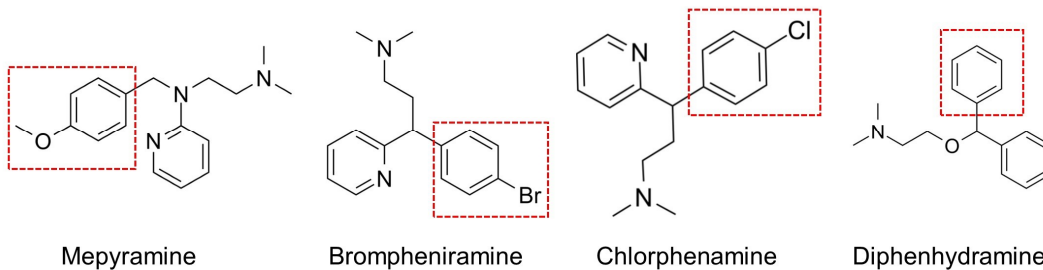
Supplementary Fig. 8. The functional assays in the main binding pocket by mepyramine and desloratadine.

Dose-dependent responses of mepyramine (**a**) and desloratadine(**b**) measured by cellular IP1 accumulation assays in wild-type and mutant H₁R. Data represented as the mean \pm SEM, n=3 independent samples.

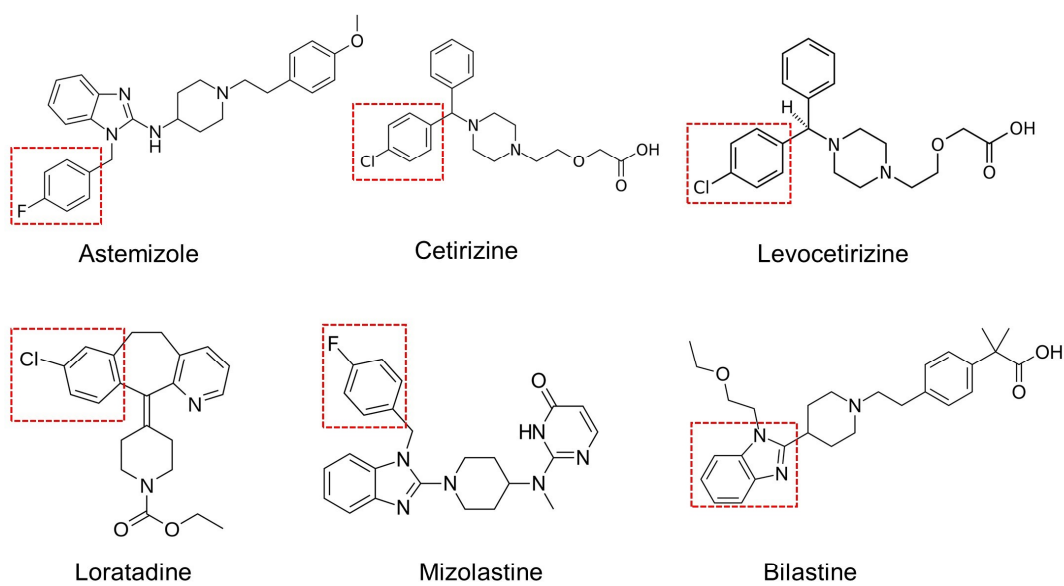


Supplementary Fig. 9. Conformational states of TM6 and TM7 in different structures.
 Close-up of the TM6 and TM7 structures in apo, histamine-bound (PDB ID: 7DFL) and astemizole-bound structures in top view (a) and side view (b).

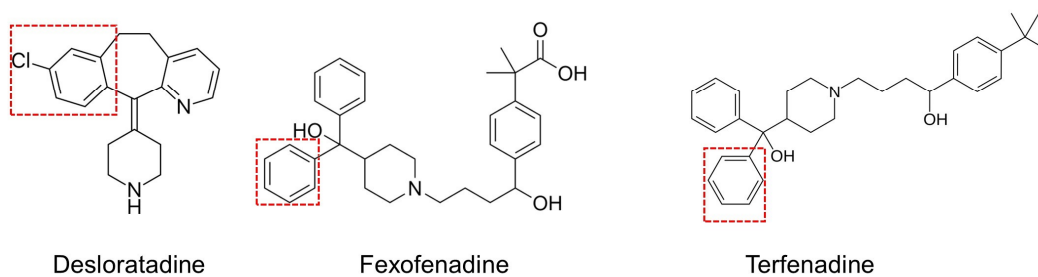
H₁R first-generation antihistamines



H₁R second-generation antihistamines

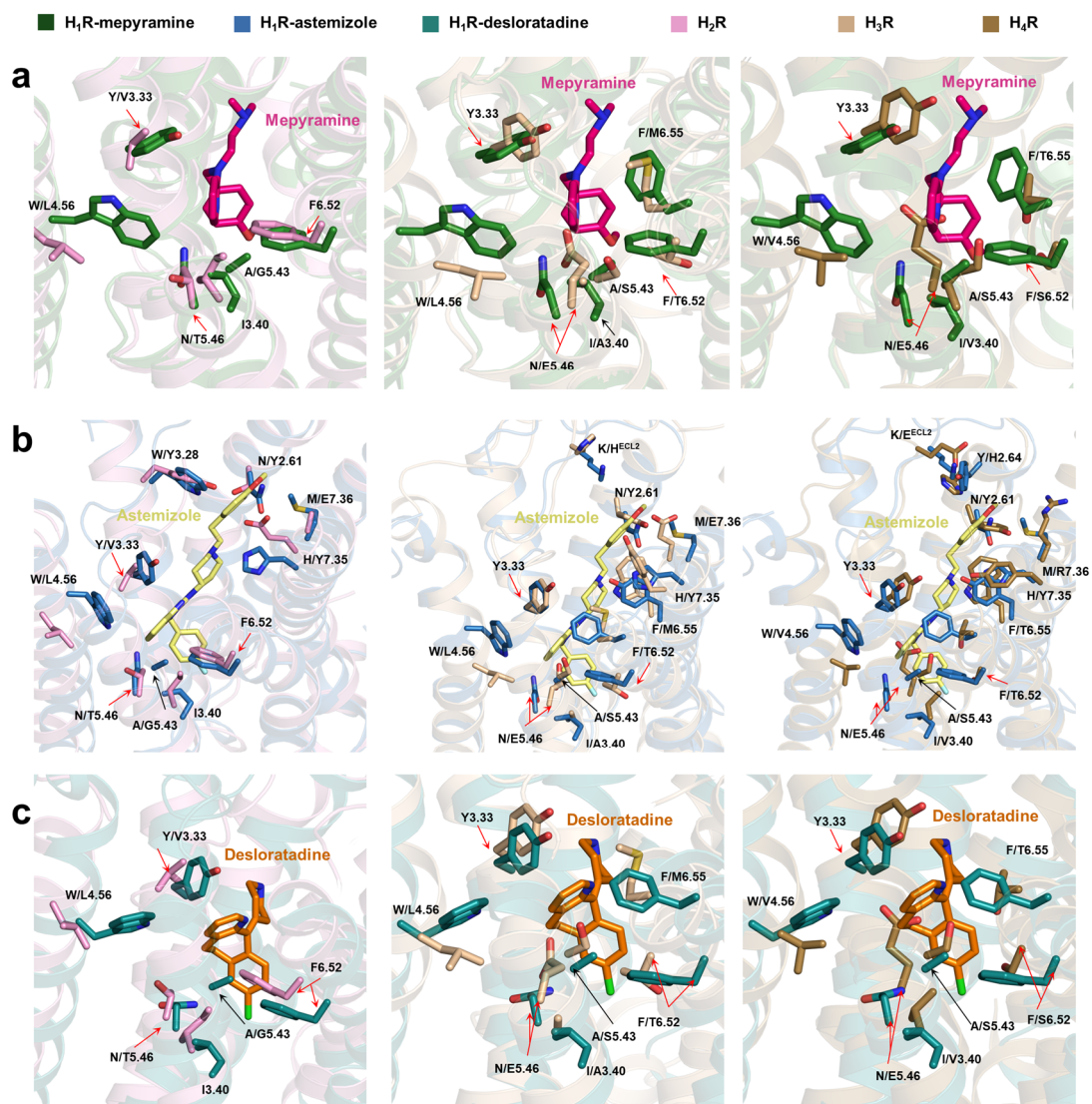


H₁R new second-generation antihistamines



Supplementary Fig. 10. Chemical structures of H₁R antihistamines.

All H₁R antihistamines contain a phenyl group, which is labeled with a red square. Thirteen representative H₁R antihistamines are shown.



Supplementary Fig. 11. Structural comparison of the ligand pockets in four histamine receptors.

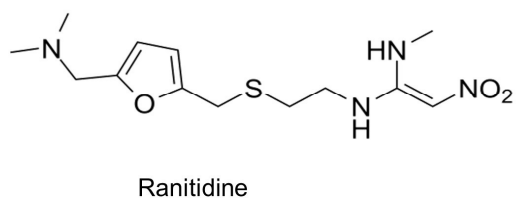
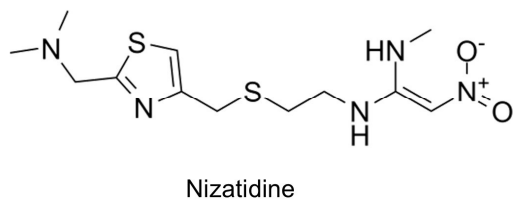
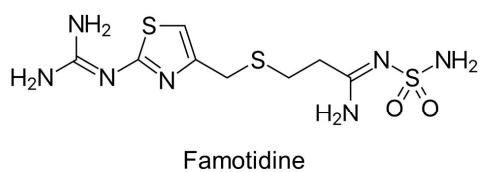
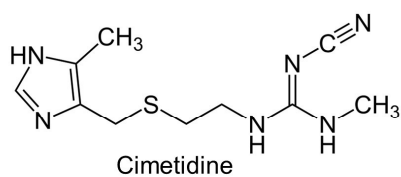
Structural comparison of the H₁R ligand-binding pocket bound to mepyramine (a) and desloratadine (c) with those from H₂R, H₃R and H₄R. H₁R-mepyramine color as forest, H₁R-astemizole color as sky blue, H₁R-desloratadine color as deep teal, H₂R color as pink (PDB ID: 7UL3), H₃R color as wheat (PDB ID: 7F61) and H₄R color as sand (alphafold model). Varied residues in different subtype receptors are highlighted with arrows.

Ballesteros-Weinstein																			
	Main binding pocket														Secondary binding pocket				
	3.32	3.33	3.37	3.40	4.56	ECL2	5.43	5.46	5.47	6.44	6.48	6.51	6.52	6.55	2.61	2.64	3.28	7.35	7.36
H ₁ R	D107	Y108	T112	I115	W158	K179	A195	N198	F199	F424	W428	Y431	F432	F435	N84	Y87	W103	H450	M451
H ₂ R	D	V	T	I	L	K	G	T	F	F	W	Y	F	F	S	Y	Y	E	A
H ₃ R	D	Y	T	A	L	H	S	E	F	F	W	Y	T	M	Y	Y	W	Y	E
H ₄ R	D	Y	T	V	V	E	S	E	F	F	W	Y	S	T	Y	H	W	Y	M
α _{1A} AR	D	V	T	I	I	I	A	S	F	F	W	F	F	M	S	F	W	F	K
α _{2A} AR	D	V	T	I	I	R	C	S	F	F	W	F	F	Y	S	N	Y	F	K
D ₁	D	I	T	I	I	N	S	S	F	F	W	F	F	N	K	A	W	F	D
β ₁	D	V	T	I	V	C	S	S	F	F	W	F	F	N	G	I	W	F	V
β ₂	D	V	T	I	T	C	S	S	F	F	W	F	F	N	G	H	W	Y	I
5-HT _{2A}	D	V	T	I	I	S	S	S	F	F	W	F	F	N	S	T	W	L	N
M ₁	D	Y	N	V	L	Q	A	A	F	F	W	Y	N	N	Y	Y	W	W	E

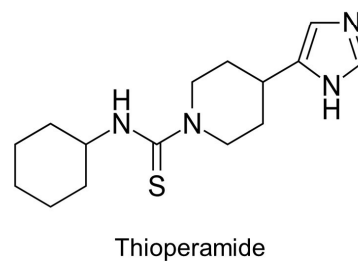
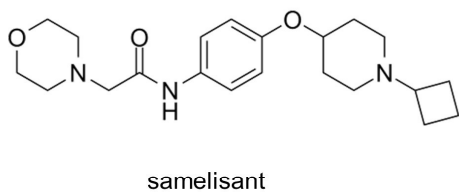
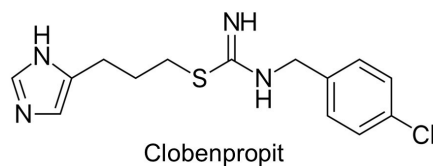
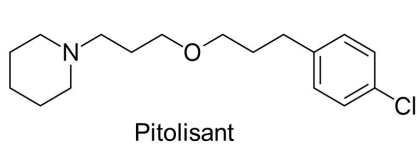
Supplementary Fig. 12. Sequence comparison of the residues from the main and secondary pocket in H₁R-related receptors.

H₁R residues in the main and secondary pockets are compared with equivalent residues from other histamine receptor and aminergic receptors, the conserved residues are colored with orange background. H₂R: histamine H₂ receptor, H₃R: histamine H₃ receptor, H₄R: histamine H₄ receptor, α_{1A}AR: α_{1A} adrenergic receptors, α_{2A}AR: α_{2A} adrenergic receptors, D₁: dopamine receptors, β₁₋₂: β₁₋₂ adrenergic receptors, 5-HT_{2A}: serotonin 5-HT_{2A} receptors, M₁: M₁ muscarinic acetylcholine receptors.

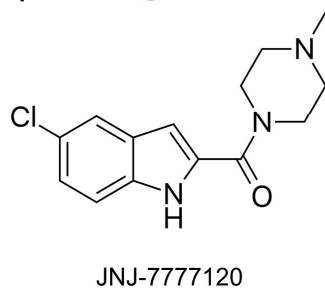
H₂R antagonist



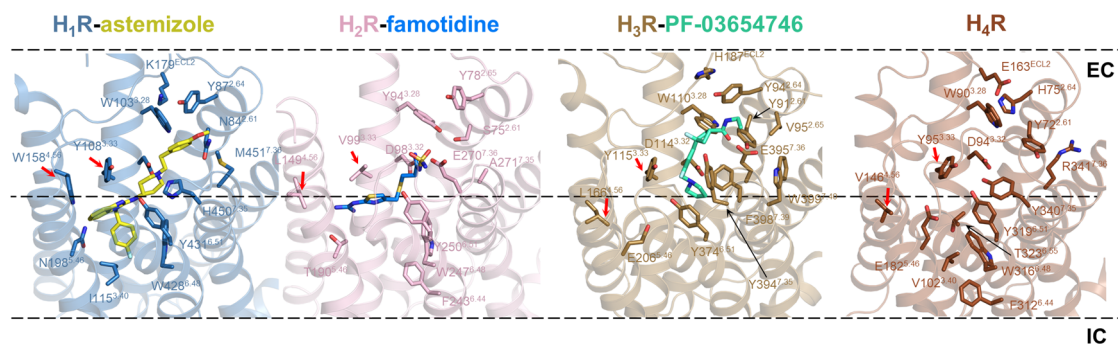
H₃R antagonist



H₄R antagonist



Supplementary Fig. 13. Chemical structures of H₂R, H₃R and H₄R antagonists.
Four representative antagonists of H₂R and H₃R and one antagonist of H₄R are shown.



Supplementary Fig. 14. Comparison of the ligand binding positions in H₁R, H₂R, H₃R and H₄R.

Superpositions of the structures of H₁R-astemizole (H₁R in skyblue, astemizole in paleyellow), H₂R-famotidine (PDB: 7UL3, H₂R in lightpink, famotidine in lightblue), H₃R-PF-03654746 (PDB: 7F61, H₃R in sand, PF-03654746 in greenscyan) and H₄R (alphafold model) from the membrane view. The binding positions are clearly different.

Supplementary Table 1. Cryo-EM data collection, model refinement and validation statistics.

Data collection/ processing	apo H₁R-mBRIL	Mepyramine- H₁R-mBRIL	Astemizole- H₁R-mBRIL	Desloratadine- H₁R-mBRIL
PDB ID	8X5X	8X63	8X5Y	8X64
Magnification	81000	81000	81000	81000
Voltage (kV)	300	300	300	300
Electron exposure (e ⁻ /Å ²)	50	50	50	50
Defocus range (μm)	-1.2~-2.0	-1.2~-2.0	-1.2~-2.0	-1.2~-2.0
Pixel size (Å)	0.535	0.535	0.535	0.535
Symmetry imposed	C1	C1	C1	C1
Initial particle projections (no.)	8639351	4058482	3645145	2531007
Final particle projections (no.)	450682	603979	750021	536025
Map resolution (Å)	3.5	3.2	3.0	3.4
FSC threshold	0.143	0.143	0.143	0.143
Refinement				
Initial model used (PDB code)	3RZE	3RZE	3RZE	3RZE
Model resolution (Å)	4.1	4.0	3.8	4.2
FSC threshold	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Model resolution range (Å)	50-3.1	50-3.1	50-3.1	50-3.1
Map sharpening B factor (Å ²)	-128.7	-121	-132	-124.6
Model composition				
Non-hydrogen atoms	2107	2254	2294	2191
Protein residues	256	270	274	263
Ligand		1	1	1
B factors (Å ²)				
Protein	98.50	19.07	95.82	71.15
Ligand		14.45	101.80	81.17
R.m.s. deviations				
Bond lengths (Å)	0.003	0.005	0.004	0.005
Bond angles (°)	0.739	0.733	0.775	0.782

Validation				
MolProbity score	1.76	1.98	1.92	2.10
Clash core	10.98	9.42	8.42	13.29
Rotamer outliers (%)	0.00	0.00	0.40	0.00
Ramachandran plot				
Favored (%)	96.75	92.05	92.54	92.55
Allowed (%)	3.25	7.95	7.46	7.45

Supplementary Table 2. Activities of different antihistamines for the wild-type and mutated H₁R in the IP1 assays.

IC₅₀ and Emax estimates represent the average and standard error of mean (SEM) from n=3 independent samples. Emax is defined as percentage of maximum response. N.D. represents no detectable. N.A. represents not available.

H ₁ R	Mepyramine		Astemizole		Mizolastine		Desloratadine		Loratadine	
	IC ₅₀ (nM)	Emax (%)	IC ₅₀ (nM)	Emax (%)	IC ₅₀ (nM)	Emax (%)	IC ₅₀ (nM)	Emax (%)	IC ₅₀ (nM)	Emax (%)
WT	14.42±8.69	58.56±2.24	16.56±5.06	52.38±6.46	3.84±0.79	51.68±19.4	0.52±0.1	79.06±5	351.5±13.89	64.39±2.53
Y87A	N.A.	N.A.	69.97±29.65	40.99±6.4	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
W103A	N.A.	N.A.	165.19±137.21	41.97±12.27	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
K179Y	N.A.	N.A.	31.14±10.63	76.99±0.98	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Y431A	N.D.	N.D.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.D.	N.D.	N.A.	N.A.
F432A	53.91±34.9	30.31±6.93	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	13.1±11.86	37.05±7.27	N.A.	N.A.
H450A	N.A.	N.A.	59.29±23.09	71.21±9.27	5.14±0.13	36.1±4.94	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

Supplementary Table 3. The top three docking results of mizolastine and loratadine.

Mizolastine				Loratadine			
Mode	Affinity (kcal/mol)	dist. From best mode		Mode	Affinity (kcal/mol)	dist. From best mode	
		rmsd l. b.	rmsd u. b.			rmsd l. b.	rmsd u. b.
1	-9.0	0	0	1	-7.7	0	0
2	-8.8	3.999	9.499	2	-6.6	4.332	8.862
3	-8.6	1.646	2.012	3	-5.9	4.587	8.552