Supplementary Information – Molecular Pharmacology

Identification of determinants required for agonistic and inverse agonistic ligand properties at the ADP receptor P2Y₁₂

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Figure S1

Suppl. Figure S1. Sequence alignment of P2Y₁₂ with CXCR4.

The sequence of human P2Y₁₂ was aligned with the sequence of human CXCR4 (PDB ID: 3ODU) (Gupta et al., 2001) using CLUSTALW (Larkin et al., 2007). Transmembrane helical regions of the CXCR4 receptor are highlighted in green. Regions predicted to be transmembrane helical regions of P2Y₁₂ according to secondary structure prediction server PSIPRED (McGuffin et al., 2000) are highlighted in cyan. Cysteine residues known to form disulphide bonds are highlighted in yellow.

Figure S2





Rosetta was used to determine the difference in change in free energy ($\Delta\Delta G$) between P2Y₁₂ with and without ATP derivatives bound. Residues that demonstrated the largest difference in free energy change in respect to bound ADP, ATP, MeS-ADP, MeS-ATP, mant-ATP, mant-ADP, mant-dADP and mant-dATP are listed. For each ligand, residues with $\Delta\Delta G$ above the average energy change (-0.24) are in red, while those with energy change above average but still negative are in yellow and residues with a positive energy change are in green.

Figure S3



Suppl. Figure S3. Analysis of the functional impact of endogenous nucleotide released from CHO cells

To analyze of whether endogenous nucleotide released from CHO cells contribute to basal activity of P2Y₁₂ we performed control experiments with CHO-K1 cells stably transfected with $G\alpha_{qi4}$. Intracellular inositol phosphate (IP₁) levels were determined with an immunological assay (cisbio Bioassays, IP-One ELISA, part-no. 72IP1PEA).

 $G\alpha_{qi4}$ -CHO-K1 cells transfected with P2Y₁₂ presented an increased basal IP₁ level compared to cells transfected with the control plasmid (GFP). Incubation with 12.5 U/ml apyrase did not reduce this elevated IP₁ level. This clearly indicates that P2Y₁₂ does induce signal transduction by intrinsic active receptor conformation and not by nucleotides released from the cells into the medium. Proper P2Y₁₂ transfection was control by application of 100 µM ADP and 100 µM MeS-ADP. Proper apyrase function was demonstrated by loss of ADP action on P2Y₁₂.

Table

Suppl. Table S1. Purine compound library screening at the human WT P2Y₁₂

The activity of compounds (given in %) at the human $P2Y_{12}$ expressed in yeast is shown relative to the basal activity ($OD_{600 \text{ nm}} = 0.089$; set 0%) and the stimulation with 10 µM MeS-ADP ($OD_{600 \text{ nm}} = 0.667$; set 100%). Stimulation was measured after 24 h with 10 µM of the respective compound.

AMP	ADP	ATP	AP4	cAMP
-2.19	84.05	19.93	-0.29	-0.99
3'-dATP	7-Deaza-dAMP	NPE-caged-ATP	7-Deaza-dATP	DMB-caged-ATP
-2.02	-1.33	-0.64	-1.33	5.24
dATPαS	ADPβS	ATPγS	β-Methylene-APS	ApCp
-1.68	92	71.09	-1.68	-0.81
AP3A	AP4A	AP5A	AP6A	AP4U
-0.99	-1.5	-1.68	-1.68	-0.99
AP4(8I)G	AP5(8I)G	2'I-AMP	2'I-ADP	2'I-ATP
-2.37	-1.68	-1.33	-1.68	-1.16
8Br-ADP 0.57	8Br-ATP -1.68	8Br-dATP -0.99	γ-[6-Aminohexyl]- ATP -1.5	2I-ATPγS 90.1
7-Deaza-7Br-dATP - 2.02	γ-Aminophenyl-ATP 2.99	γ-[(6-Aminohexyl)- imido]-ATP -1.16	γ-[(8-Aminooctyl)- imido]-ATP -1.16	N6-(4-Amino)butyl- ATP -1.33
EDA-ATP -3.75	γ-[6-Aminohexyl]- N6-Benzyl-ATP -2.02	2-Hydroxy-ATP -1.5	TNP-ADP 72.81	TNP-ATP 4.03
1-Methyl-AMP	1-Methyl-ADP	1-Methyl-ATP	dATP	ddATP
-0.99	1.61	0.05	0.57	0.57
2'.5'-pAp	ara-ATP	AMPαS	ATPaS	dADPαS
-0.47	0.4	-0.12	2.3	0.4
АрСрр	AppCp	dApCpp	AppNp	AppNH2
-1.33	0.4	-0.47	0.57	76.79
AP5U	AP4T	AP5T	AP4G	AP5G
-1.16	-0.29	-0.47	0.22	0.05
2'Br-ADP	2'Br-ATP	2'-Ome-ATP	mante-ATPγS	8Br-cAMP
-1.16	-0.64	-0.81	-0.4	0.05
2'F-AMP	2'F-ATP	2'Cl-ATP	BzBzATP	7-Deaza-7I-dATP
-0.81	-0.47	-0.81	-0.12	-0.12
N6-(6-Amino)hexyl- ATP -0.81	N6-(6-Amino)hexyl- dATP -0.12	8-[(4-Amino)butyl]- amino-ATP -0.12	8-[(6-Amino)hexyl]- amino-ATP 0.57	EDA-ADP 1.95
mant-ADP 6.79	mant-ATP -0.47	mant-dATP -0.64	mant-N6-Methyl- ATP -0.29	ε-ATP 0.4
Adenine	Adenosine	IMP	UDP	Xanthine
0.6	0.75	0.15	2.54	0.75
GDP 1.94	GTP 0.75	GTPγS 0.45		