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 $P2Y_{12}$ 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 $P2Y_{12}$ 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 ADP ATP 19
32 80 83

MeS-ADP

MeS-ATP

mant-ADP mant-ATP mant-dADP mant-dATP

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 ∆∆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 $P2Y_{12}$ we performed control experiments with CHO-K1 cells stably transfected with Ga_{q14} . Intracellular inositol phosphate (IP₁) levels were determined with an immunological assay (cisbio Bioassays, IP-One ELISA, part-no. 72IP1PEA).

 $Ga_{di4}-CHO-K1$ cells transiently transfected with $P2Y_{12}$ 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 IP_1 level. This clearly indicates that $P2Y_{12}$ does induce signal transduction by intrinsic active receptor conformation and not by nucleotides released from the cells into the medium. Proper $P2Y_{12}$ transfection was control by application of $100 \mu M$ ADP and $100 \mu M$ MeS-ADP. Proper apyrase function was demonstrated by loss of ADP action on $P2Y_{12}$.

Table

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

The activity of compounds (given in $\%$) at the human P2Y₁₂ expressed in yeast is shown relative to the basal activity (OD_{600 nm} = 0.089; set 0%) and the stimulation with 10 μ M MeS-ADP (OD_{600 nm} = 0.667; set 100%). Stimulation was measured after 24 h with 10 μ M of the respective compound.

