

Supplemental Information About Pharmacological Agents:

Mepyramine: Selective inverse agonist for the H₁ receptor. Inhibits histamine induced inositol phosphate (InsP) production (log EC₅₀ = -7.94) and intracellular calcium mobilization. Sequesters G_{q/11} protein, reducing its availability for other receptors associated with the same signaling pathway (3).

Cetirizine dihydrochloride: This histamine H₁ receptor antagonist displays selectivity over other receptors at concentrations up to 10 μM (1).

Cimetidine: Widely used H₂ histamine antagonist, which has more recently been described as an inverse agonist (12).

Ciproxifan: A novel chemical series of histamine H₃-receptor antagonists. *In vitro*, it behaved as a competitive antagonist at the H₃ autoreceptor controlling ³H histamine release from synaptosomes and displayed similar K_i values (0.5-1.9 nM) at the H₃ receptor controlling the electrically-induced contraction of guinea pig ileum or at the brain H₃ receptor labeled with ¹²⁵I-iodoproxyfan (10).

JNJ 7777120: H₄ receptor antagonist; displays high affinity (K_i = 4.5 nM) and is >1000-fold selective for H₄ over other histamine receptors (11).

H1152: Rho-kinase (ROCK) inhibitor that displays high selectivity over other protein kinases (cell-free in vitro kinase activity IC₅₀ values are 0.012, 0.180, 0.360, 0.745, 3.03, 5.68 and 28.3 μM for ROCKII, CAMKII, PKG, Aurora A, PKA, PKC and MLCK respectively). Inhibits sulprostone-induced contractions in guinea pig aorta (IC₅₀ = 190 nM) and displays proerectile effects in rats (2).

ML-7: Selective inhibitor of myosin light chain kinase (MLCK) (K_i = 0.3 μM). Exhibits more potent inhibition than the parent compound ML-9. Displays reversible, ATP-competitive inhibition of both Ca²⁺-calmodulin-dependent and Ca²⁺-calmodulin-independent smooth muscle MLCKs (9).

GFX109203X: Very potent and selective inhibitor of protein kinase C, selective for the α and β1 isoforms (cell-free in vitro kinase IC₅₀ values are 0.0084, 0.0180, 0.210, 0.132, and 5.8 μM for α, β1, δ, ε and ζ isoforms respectively). Selective over MLCK, PKG and PKA (IC₅₀ values are 0.6, 4.6, and 33 μM respectively). Potent antagonist at the 5-HT₃receptor (K_i = 29.5 nM) (8).

PI828: PI 3-Kinase inhibitor (cell-free in vitro kinase IC₅₀ values are 0.098, 0.183, 0.227 and 1.967 μM for p110β, p110α, p110δ and p110γ respectively) that displays higher potency than LY 294002 (4).

Immepip dihydrobromide: Potent histamine H₃ receptor agonist. Also binds to H₄ receptors (K_i values are 0.4 and 9 nM at human recombinant H₃ and

H₄ receptors respectively). Equipotent to or slightly more active than (R)- α -methylhistamine at H₃ receptors (5).

SB203580: Selective inhibitor of p38 mitogen-activated protein kinase (Cell-free in vitro kinase assay IC₅₀ values are 50 and 500 nM for SAPK2a/p38 and SAPK2b/p38 β 2 respectively). Displays 100-500-fold selectivity over LCK, GSK-3 β and PKB α (6).

Y16: A cell-permeable pyrazolidinedione compound that is shown to target RhoGEF DH-PH domain junction with high affinity (K_d = 65 nM) and effectively prevent RhoGEFs LARG, p115, and PDZ from interacting with RhoA, while displaying little potency against DBL-RhoA, LBC-RhoA, intersectin-Cdc42, or TrioN-Cdc42 interaction. Shown to completely prevent serum-induced activation of cellular RhoA, but not Cdc42 or Rac1, in NIH-3T3 cultures (10 μ M) and RhoA downstream signaling events. Greatly synergizes with Rho GEF-binding domain blocker Rhosin in blocking RhoA-LARG interaction and in preventing cellular RhoA activation (both drugs at 5 μ M) (7).

Additional Information:

- 1. Snowman and Snyder** (1990) Cetirizine: actions on neurotransmitter receptors. *J.Allergy.Clin.Immunol.* **86** 1025. PMID: [1979798](#).
- 2. Tamura et al** (2005) Development of specific Rho-kinase inhibitors and their clinical application. *Biochim.Biophys.Acta* **1754** 245. PMID: [16213195](#).
- 3. Liu et al** (1994) Does the [³H] mepyramine binding site represent the histamine H₁ receptor? Re-examination of the histamine H₂ receptor with quinine. *J.Pharmacol.Exp.Ther.* **268** 959. PMID: [8114011](#).
- 4. Gharbi et al** (2007) Exploring the specificity of the PI3K family inhibitor LY294002. *Biochem.J.* **404** 15. PMID: [17302559](#).
- 5. Vollinga et al** (1994) A new potent and selective histamine H₃ receptor agonist. *J.Med.Chem.* **37** 332. PMID: [8308858](#).
- 6. Davies et al** (2000) Specificity and mechanism of action of some commonly used protein kinase inhibitors. *Biochem.J.* **351** 95. PMID: [10998351](#).
- 7. Shang et al** (2013) Small-molecule inhibitors targeting G-protein-coupled Rho guanine nucleotide exchange factors. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA.* **110**, 3155. PMID: [23382194](#).
- 8. Toullec et al** (1991) The bisindolylmaleimide GF 109203X is a potent and selective inhibitor of protein kinase C. *J.Biol.Chem.* **266** 15771. PMID: [1874734](#).

9. Saitoh *et al* (1987) Selective inhibition of catalytic activity of smooth muscle myosin light chain kinase. *J.Biol.Chem.* **262** 7796. PMID: [3108259](#).

10. Ligneau *et. al* (1998) Neurochemical and behavioral effects of ciproxifan, a potent histamine H₃-receptor antagonist. *J Pharmacol Exp Ther*, 287(2), 658. PMID: [9808693](#)

11. Jablanowski *et al* (2003) The first potent and selective non-imidazole human histamine H₄ receptor antagonists. *J.Med.Chem.* **46** 3957. PMID: [12954048](#).

12. Hill (1990) Distribution, properties and functional characteristics of three classes of histamine receptor. *Pharmacol.Rev.* **42** 45. PMID: [2164693](#).