THE HIGH-AFFINITY BINDING SITE FOR TRICYCLIC ANTIDEPRESSANTS RESIDES IN THE OUTER VESTIBULE OF THE

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SEROTONIN TRANSPORTER

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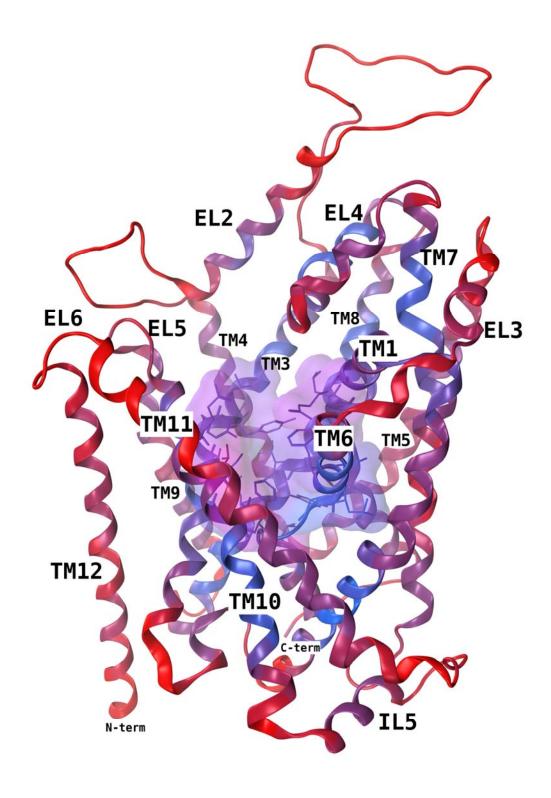
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(a) Number of supplementary figures: 5

(b) Number of supplementary tables: 3

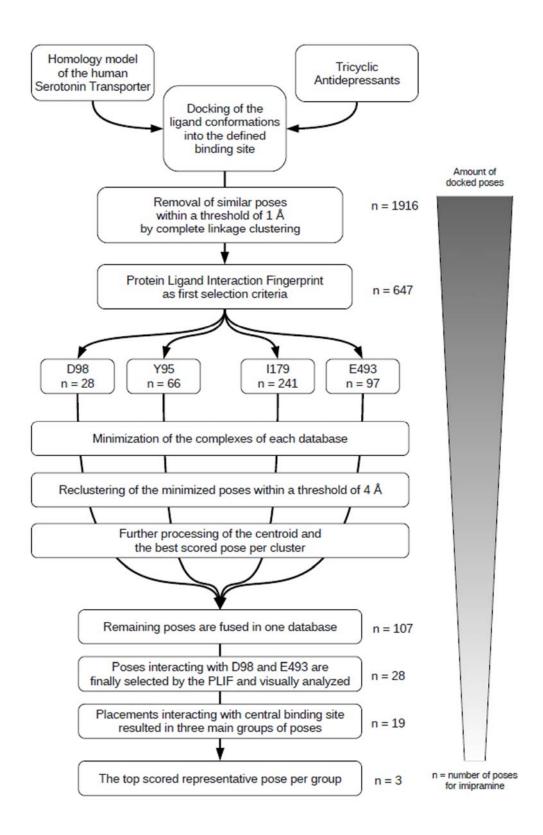
Supplementary Material

Supplementary Figure 1: Changes in the alignment compared to that published by Beuming et al. (Beuming et al. 2006). Upper row shows the original alignment. Bottom row outline the modified alignment. (1) In the query sequence a gap was removed, and (2) a match of A^{398} and K^{399} with the template was achieved. (3) N^{391} was inserted into the template at the end of TM7.

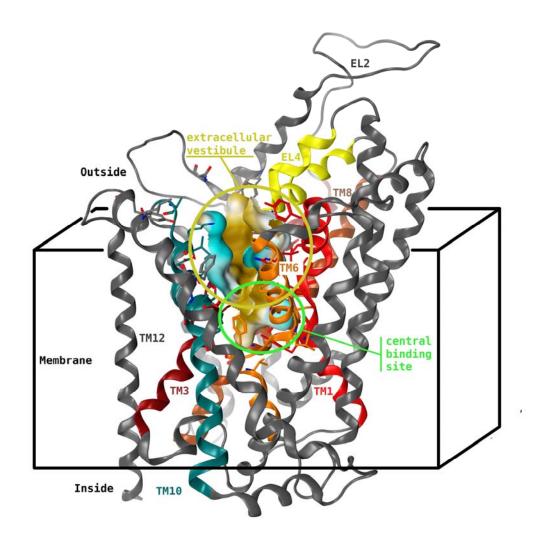


Supplementary Figure 2: Homology model of hSERT coloured according to the result of the structural assessment by the QMEAN scoring function. Regions with high accuracy (estimated error < 1 Å) are depicted in blue. The red coloured regions show an estimated error of > 3.5 Å. Intermediate residues are depicted in magenta. The defined binding site is represented as transparent surface.

Supplementary Figure 3: Chemical structures of compounds used for the docking study.



Supplementary Figure 4: Protocol of the docking and evaluation procedure depicted as flow chart. The numbers on the right side correspond to the amount of poses of imipramine.



Supplementary Figure 5: The homology model of hSERT placed in a schematic membrane shows two distinct binding sites. In the 'open-to-out' conformations both sites are continuous and depicted as hydrophobicity surface (blue = hydrophilic, beige = lipophilic). Green circle: Central substrate binding site in the center of the transporter. Yellow circle: Extracellular vestibule and ligand entry path.

Supplementary Table 1: Mutagenesis studies used for validation of the homoloy model of hSERT

Publication	Residue	Criterion	fulfilled; comment		
	1179	in extracellular vestibule; part of the entrance	yes		
Andersen et al.	D400	in EL4; no effect or slight effect on inhibitor binding	yes; orientated towards extracellular medium		
	S438	Important for recognition of substrate and inhibitors; near D98	yes		
	L486	in extracellular vestibule; no effect or slight effect on inhibitor binding	yes		
	V489	in extracellular vestibule; no effect or slight effect on inhibitor binding	yes		
	K490	in extracellular vestibule; no effect or slight effect on inhibitor binding	no; group 3 shows pi-cation interaction		
Barker et al.	D98	important for transporter function; is placed central in binding site 1	yes; coordinates one Na+ and Ligands		
Chen et al.	1172	MTS-accessible from both sites; protected by substrates and inhibitors	yes; located in central binding site		
Offerr et al.	1179	protected only by substrates; may be buried in hydrophobic environment	partly		
	T323	MTSEA-Biotin accessible	yes		
	G324	MTSEA-Biotin accessible	yes		
	1327	MTSEA-Biotin accessible	yes		
	A331	MTSEA-Biotin accessible	yes		
	1333	MTSEA-Biotin accessible, may distinguish between 5HT and MDMA	no; orientated towards TM2		
Field et al.	F334	MTSEA-Biotin accessible	yes		
	F335	MTSEA-Biotin accessible	yes		
	S336	MTSEA-Biotin accessible, coordination of Na, Cl, 5HT; opposed to N103	yes		
	G338	domain movement - no function when mutated	located in unwound region		
	G342	domain movement - no function when mutated	located in unwound region		
	F347	MTSEA-Biotin accessible	no; below central binding site		
	Y95	accessible from both sides of the membrane	not in our 'open-to-out' model		
Forrest et al.	G442	not accessible; part of the central binding site	yes		
	L443	not accessible; part of the central binding site	yes		
	D98	accessible, protected by 5HT	yes		
	G100	accessible, protected by 5HT and Cocaine	yes		
Henry et al.	N101	accessible, protected by 5HT and Cocaine	partly		
2003	W103	not well accessible	yes		
	Y107	accessible, protected by 5HT	partly, on the extracellular end of the helix		
	I108	accessible	yes		
	Y95C/I172C	no Cd++ binding site; too distant	yes		
Henry et al.	N101C/I179C	Cd++ binding site; close enough	no, too distant		
2006	1172	located in the central binding site; involved in ligand binding	yes		
	1179	indirectly involved in ligand binding	yes		
	V102C/D98	Zn++ binding site	partly; both residues are in proximity		
White et al.	V102C/M180C	inhibited by MTS-3-MTS; suggesting a distance of 5 to 6.5 A	orientation matches; distance larger		
	V102C/A183C	disulphide bond	orientation matches; distance larger		
	W103H/M180C	sensitive for Zn++ inhibition; not W103C/M180C (too distant)	orientation matches; distance larger		
	Distances	(in Å) between the mentioned residues in the model of White et al.	distances measured from $C\beta$ in our model		
	V102-I179	8,5	13,3		
	V102-M180	8,6	13,6		
	V102-A181	n.d opposite side of the helix	opposite side of the helix		
	V102-W182	9,9	14,1		
	V102-V183	7,5	11,7		
	V102-L184	n.d opposite side of the helix	opposite side of the helix		

The homology model of hSERT was validated with mutagenesis studies. Concerning the location and orientation of residues important for ligand binding, most of the criteria are fulfilled.

Supplementary Table 2: Interactions of the docking poses of imipramine with residues of hSERT

Domain	Interacting		Type of Main Interaction	■ Number of Hits										
	Residue	of Hits		0	50	100	150	200	250	300	350	400	450	
	Y95*	82	contact	Y95*	=	-								
	A96*	4	backbone donor	A96* ■										
	D98*	28	ionic	D98*										
TM1	L99*	0		L99*										
	G100*	0		G100*										
	R104*	218	contact	R104*				_						
	Y107	31	contact	Y107										
	A169*	0		A169*										
	1172*	0		1172*										
	A173*	0	721.71.71.71.71	A173*										
TM3	Y175*	54	sidechain donor	Y175*	-									
	Y176*	6	sidechain donor	Y176* ■										
	1179*	243	contact	1179*	÷				_					
	W182	215	contact	W182	-			_						
	A183	27	contact	A183				-	- 1			-		
EL2	Y232	48	contact	Y232										
0-749-5	Q238	5	contact	Q238 I	_		-	_			_	_		_
	D328	34	contact	D328										
	F335*	50 3	contact backbone donor	F335* S336* I	-									
TM6	S336*		backbone donor											
TIVIO	L337* G338*	0		L337* G338*										
	F341*	2	backbone donor	F341* I										
	V343*	0	backbone donor	V343*										
EL4	P403	209	contact	P403	-				_					_
LL4	S438*	5	backbone donor	S438* I		777	- 1	4			7/8			
	T439*	0	backbone donor	T439*										
TM8	G442*	78	contact	G442*										
	L443*	0	Contact	L443*	į.	_								
EL5	A486	5	contact	A486 ■										
	V489	10	contact	V489	-		-							
	K490	118	contact	K490										
	E493*	454	contact	E493*	Ī									
	E494	73	ionic	E494		ľ								
TM10	T497*	7	sidechain donor	T497* ■		7.0								
	G498*	0	The second control of	G498*										
	P499	26	contact	P499										
	V501*	0		V501*										
	L502	12	contact	L502				1						
	F556	20	contact	F556							11/1			
TM11	Y563	6	contact	Y563 ■										
	Y568	4	contact	Y568 ■										
	Na ₁ *	0										-		

Amount and the type of the most frequent populated interactions of imipramine with residues of hSERT. The docking algorithm prefers placements in the extracellular vestibule near E493 and I179. Residues marked with an asterisk have been part of the defined binding site for docking.

Supplementary Table 3: Interactions of poses in group 3

	Residue									
Pose	D98	Y175	Y176	F335	K490	E493				
1	ionic		π -cation							
2*	ionic		π -cation	π -cation	π -cation					
3	ionic									
4		H-bond				ionic				
5	ionic				π -cation					
6	ionic			π -cation	π -cation					
7	ionic		π -cation							

The type of interactions of the docking poses in group 3 with residues of the homology model of hSERT were obtained by the function 'Ligand Interactions' implemented in MOE. (*)Docking pose 2 as the top scored one of this group was finally selected as representative.