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Supporting Information

Elucidation of an Allosteric Mode of Action for a Thienopyrazole RORγt Inverse Agonist

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Table S1. Data collection and refinement statistics for the crystal structure of RORyt in complex with Glenmark's compound 13.

RORyt in complex with compound 13	
Data collection	
Space group	P 6 ₁ 2 2
Cell dimensions	
a, b, c (Å)	107.528 107.528 98.737
α, β, γ (°)	90, 90, 120
Resolution (Å)	93.12-2.32 (2.40-2.32)
Ι / σ(Ι)	6.9 (0.8)
Completeness (%)	100.00 (100.00)
Redundancy	35.9 (36.5)
CC _{1/2}	0.992 (0.422)
Refinement	
No. unique reflections	15190 (1448)
R_{work}/R_{free}	0.2054/0.2520
No. atoms (non-H)	
Protein	2020
Ligand	28
Water	23
Average B-factors	
Protein	58.86
Ligand	52.19
Water	57.94
R.m.s. deviations	
Bond lengths (Å)	0.016
Bond angles (°)	2.024
PDB ID	6TLM

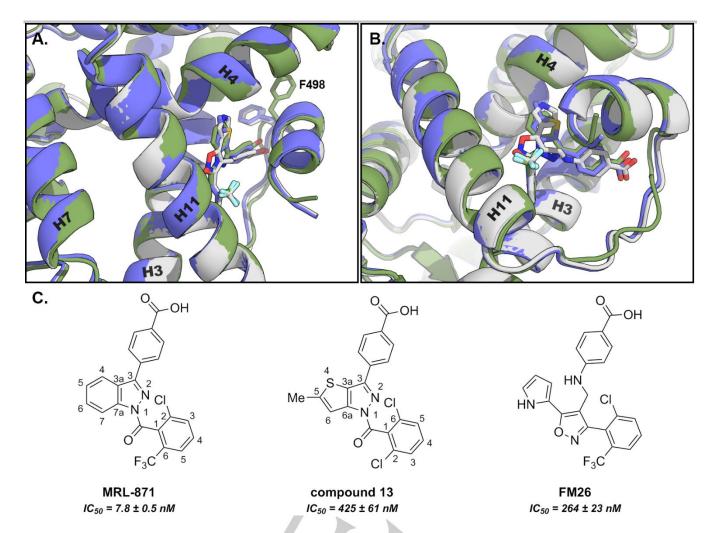


Figure S1. (A-B) Crystal structure comparison of RORγt in complex with **MRL-871** (green, PDB: 5C4O), **FM26** (white, PDB: 6SAL) and compound **13** (blue, PDB: 6TLM). Compound **13** and **FM26** induce the same fold of the loop between helix 11 and 12, by the interaction between the benzoic acid on the ligand and F498 of RORγt. (C) Chemical structures of **MRL-871**, compound **13** and **FM26** showing the IUPAC atom numbering. The IC₅₀-values of the ligand-RORγt complexes were measured previously using a TR-FRET coactivator recruitment assay.^[16]