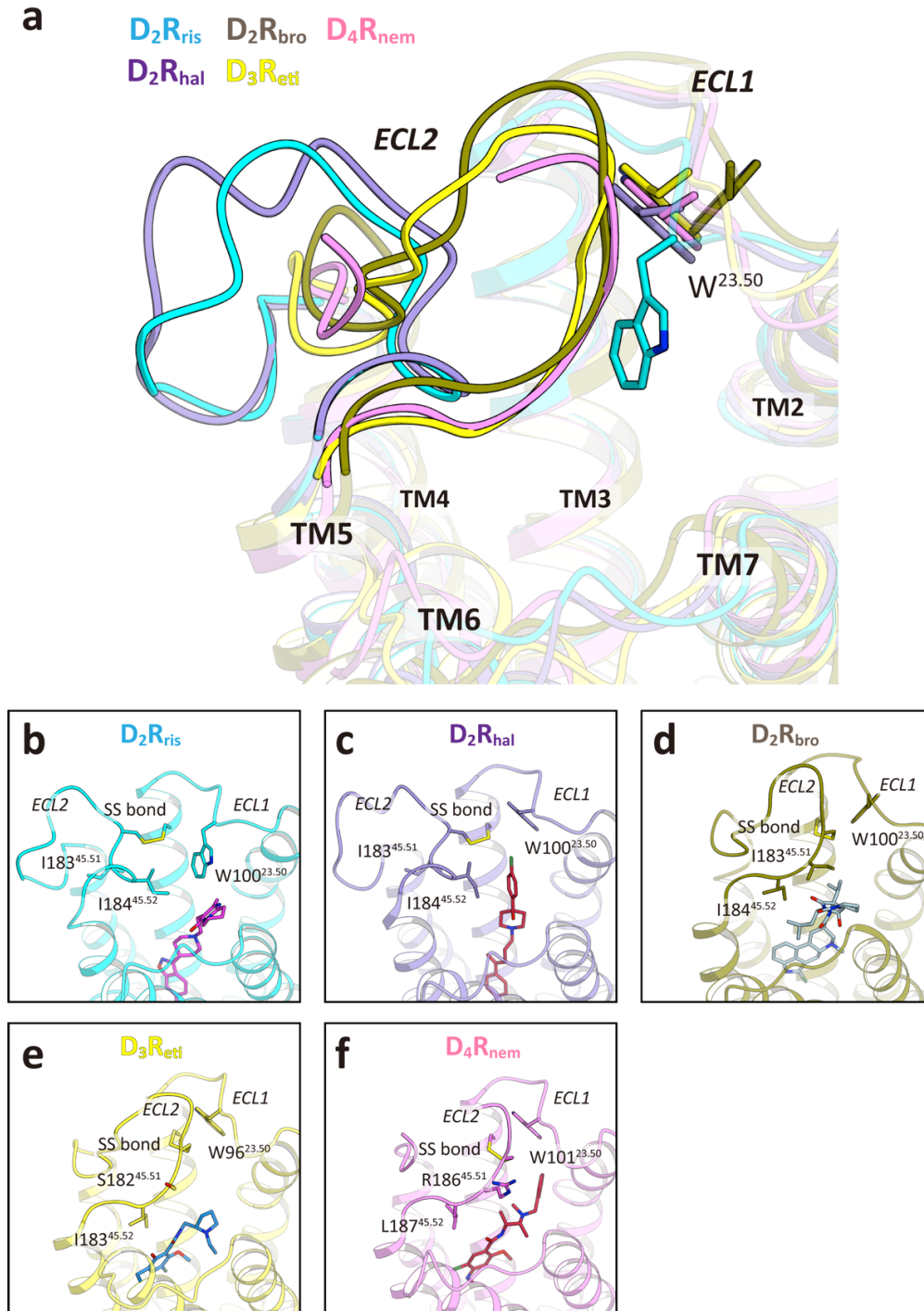


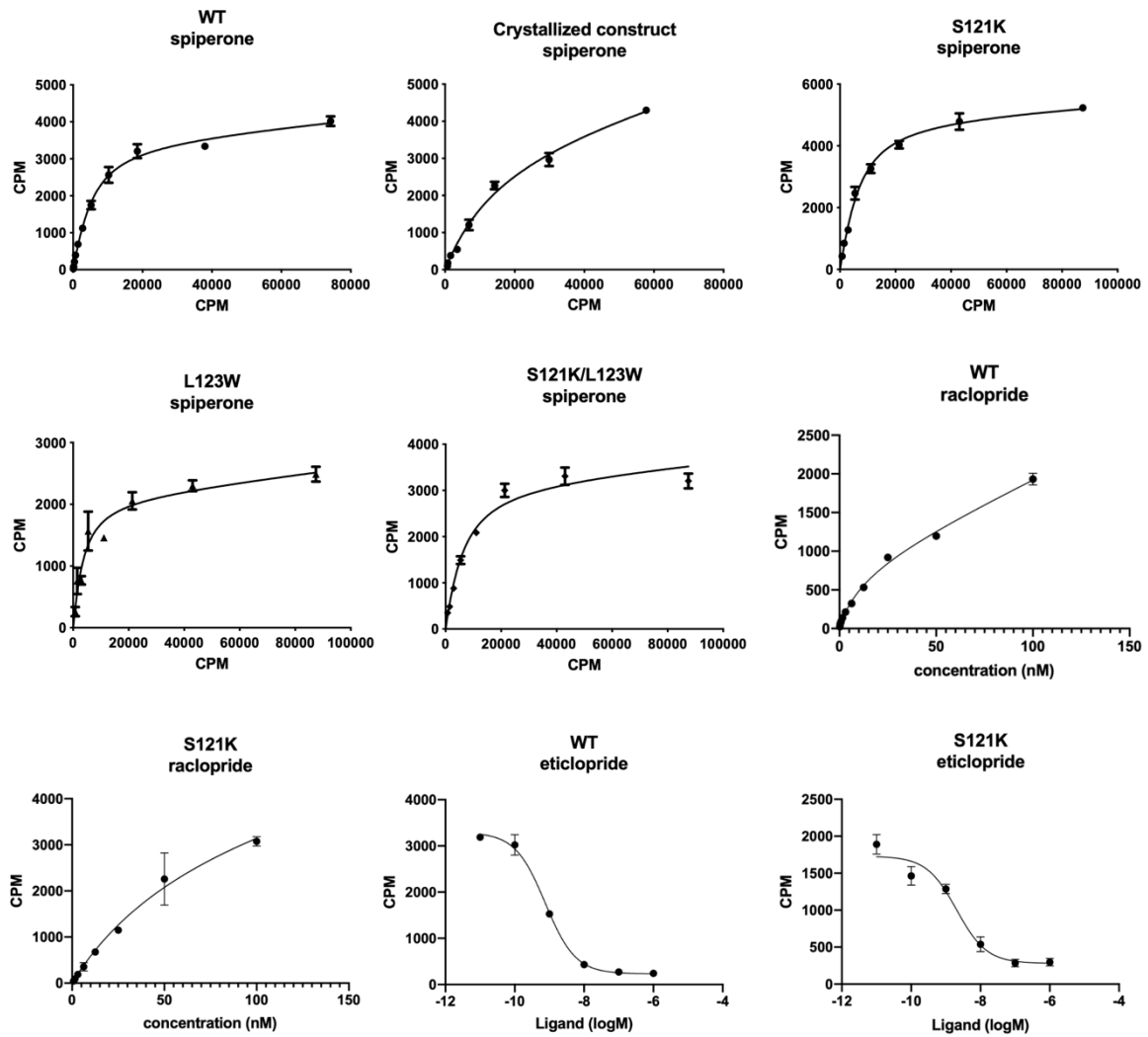
**Supplementary Information**

**Structure of the dopamine D<sub>2</sub> receptor in complex with the antipsychotic drug spiperone**

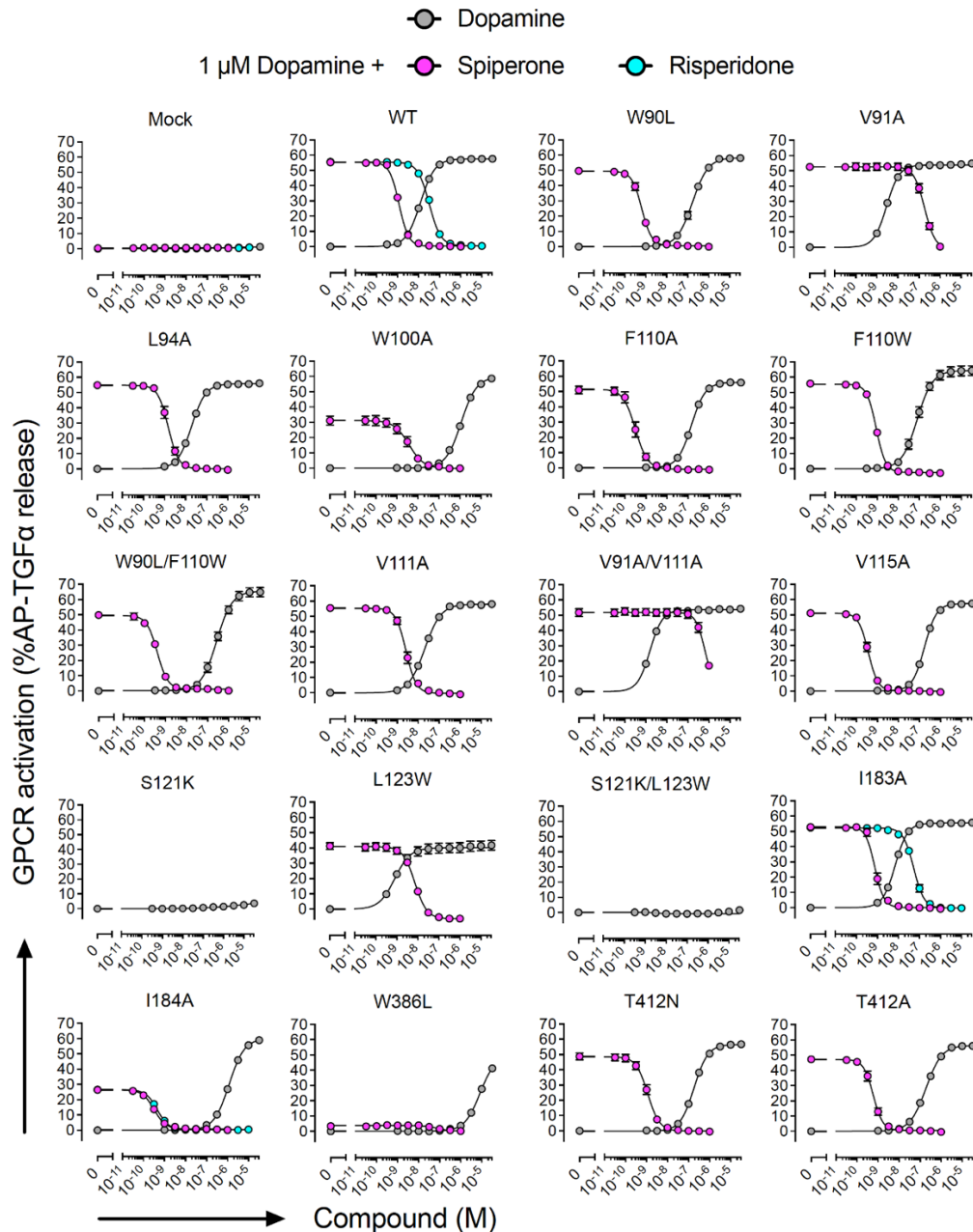
**D. Im *et al.***



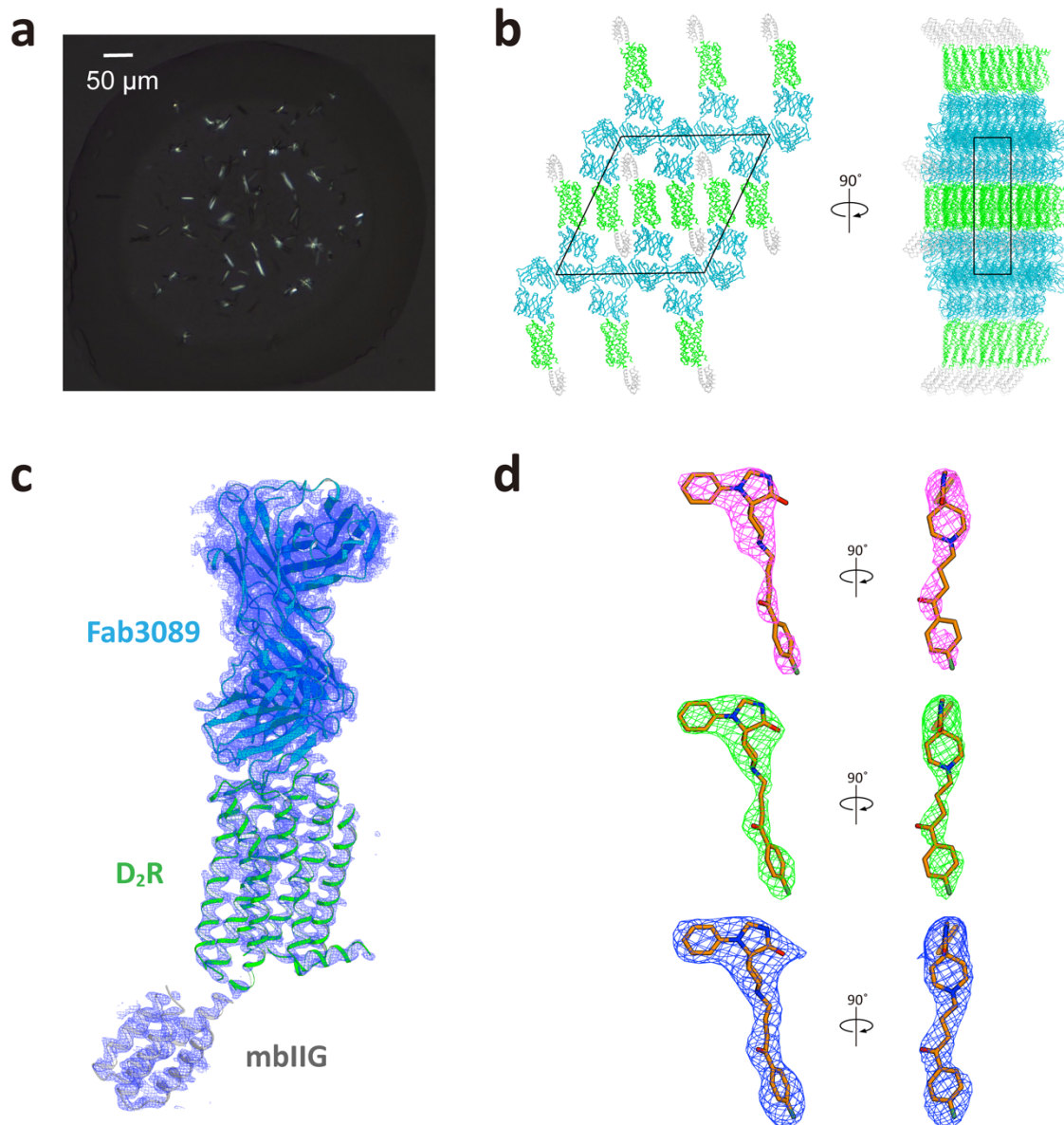
**Supplementary Fig. 1. Comparison of the ECL2 conformation of D<sub>2</sub>-class receptors. a,** Extracellular view of superposition of D<sub>2</sub>R<sub>ris</sub>, D<sub>2</sub>R<sub>hal</sub>, D<sub>2</sub>R<sub>bro</sub>, D<sub>3</sub>R<sub>eti</sub> and D<sub>4</sub>R<sub>nem</sub> around ECL2. The conformation of ECL2 of D<sub>2</sub>R<sub>ris</sub> (**b**), D<sub>2</sub>R<sub>hal</sub> (**c**), D<sub>2</sub>R<sub>bro</sub> (**d**), D<sub>3</sub>R<sub>eti</sub> (**e**) and D<sub>4</sub>R<sub>nem</sub> (**f**). D<sub>2</sub>R<sub>ris</sub> (cyan), D<sub>2</sub>R<sub>hal</sub> (purple), D<sub>2</sub>R<sub>bro</sub> (olive), D<sub>3</sub>R<sub>eti</sub> (yellow), D<sub>4</sub>R<sub>nem</sub> (pink), risperidone (magenta), haloperidol (ivory), bromocriptine (lightblue), eticlopride (blue), and nemonapride (red) are shown.



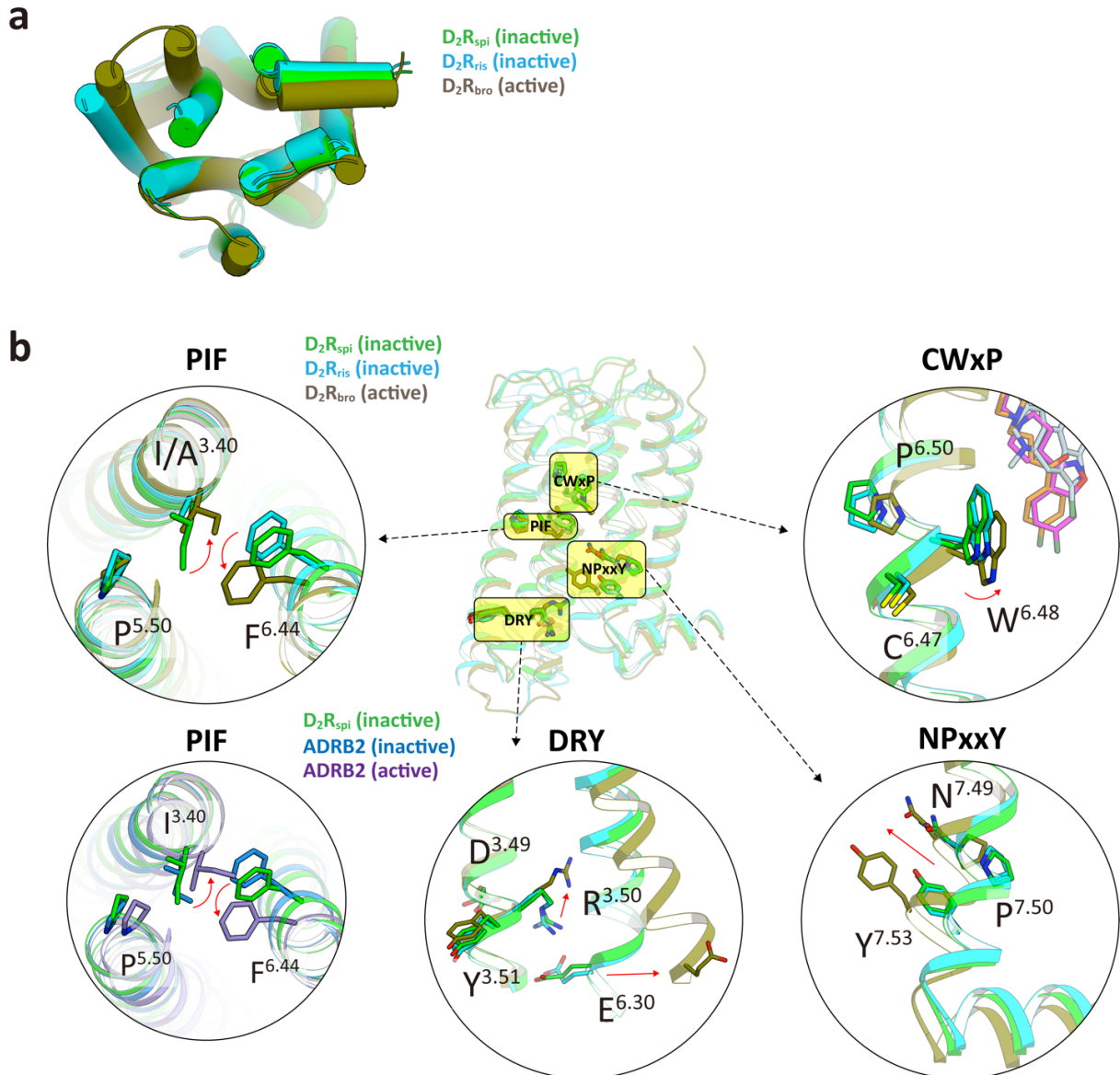
**Supplementary Fig. 2. The displacement curves of the wild type (WT) and the mutants D<sub>2</sub>Rs.** The detailed values are shown in Supplementary Table 2. Data represent mean  $\pm$  SEM from 3 biologically independent experiments.



**Supplementary Fig. 3. TGF $\alpha$  shedding response.** HEK293 cells transfected with an empty vector (Mock), the wild type (WT) or the mutant D<sub>2</sub>R-encoding plasmids were subjected to the TGF $\alpha$  shedding assay for their agonist activity to dopamine (grey) or antagonist activity to spiperone (pink) or risperidone (blue) in the presence of 1  $\mu$ M dopamine. AP-TGF $\alpha$  release response in the absence of any of the compounds was set as a baseline. Data represent mean  $\pm$  SEM from biologically independent experiments. The numbers of the independent agonist experiments are 11 for WT, 10 for V111A, V115A and I184A, 9 for W90L, L94A, W100A, I183A, T412N and T412A, 8 for V91A, F110A, V91A/V111A and W386L, 5 for F110W, L123W and W90L/F110W, 3 for S121K and S121K/L123W. The numbers of the independent antagonist experiments are 11 for WT, 6 for V111A, V115A and I184A, 5 for W90L, L94A, W100A, I183A, T412N and T412A, 4 for V91A, F110A, F110W, L123W, W386L, W90L/F110W and V91A/V111A.

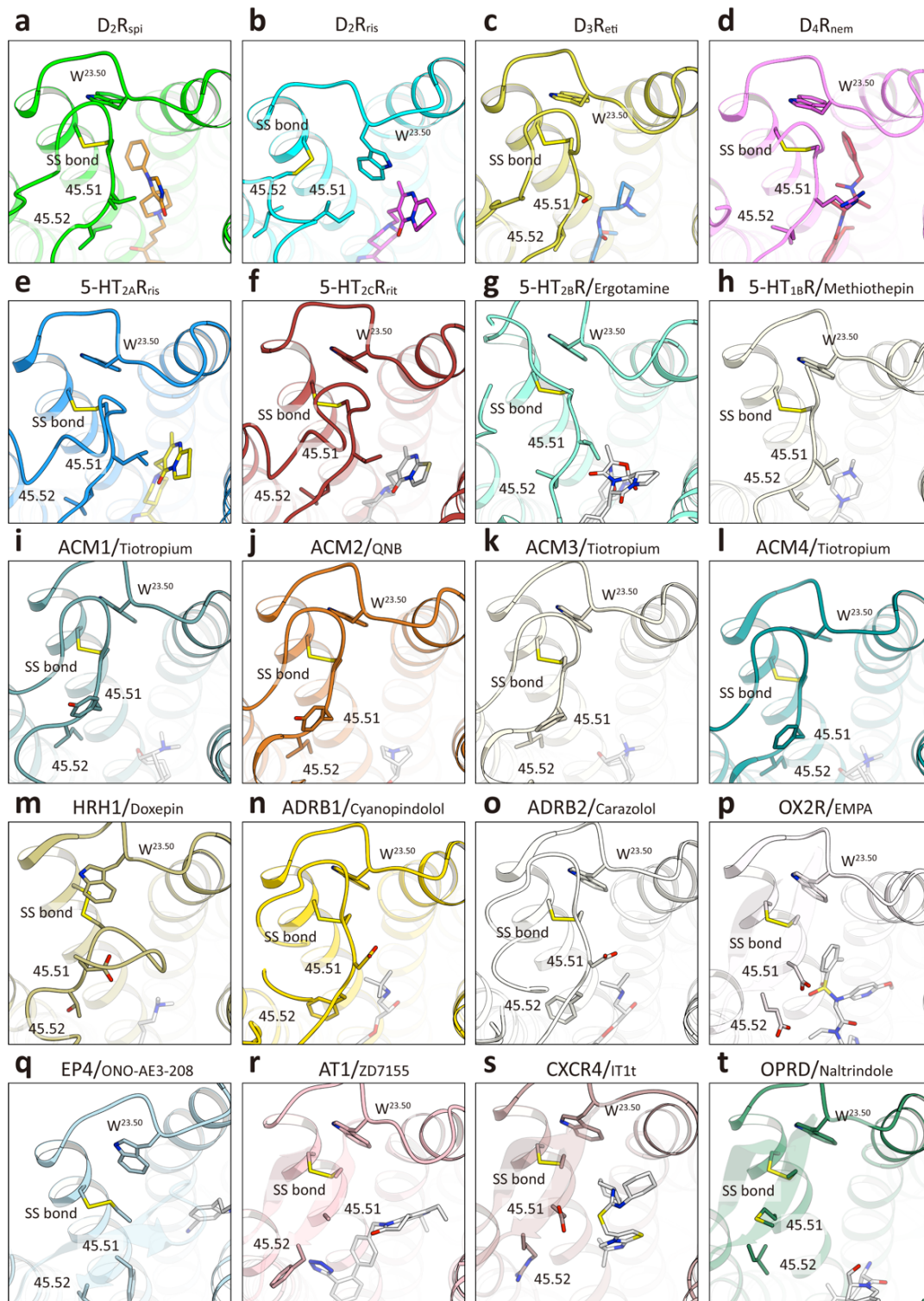


**Supplementary Fig. 4. Crystals, crystal packing and density maps of  $\text{D}_2\text{R}_{\text{spi}}$ .** **a**, Crystals of  $\text{D}_2\text{R}_{\text{spi}}$  under the cross-polarized light. This experiment was repeated independently 5 times with similar results. **b**, Crystal packing of  $\text{D}_2\text{R}_{\text{spi}}$ . The unit cell is outlined by the black line. **c**,  $2F_o-F_c$  electron density map for the  $\text{D}_2\text{R}_{\text{spi}}$ -Fab3089 complex contoured at  $1.0 \sigma$ . **d**, Simulated-annealing composite omit map (upper, in magenta),  $F_o-F_c$  map (middle, in green mesh) and polder map (lower, in blue mesh) of spiperone contoured at  $1 \sigma$ ,  $3 \sigma$  and  $4 \sigma$ , respectively.

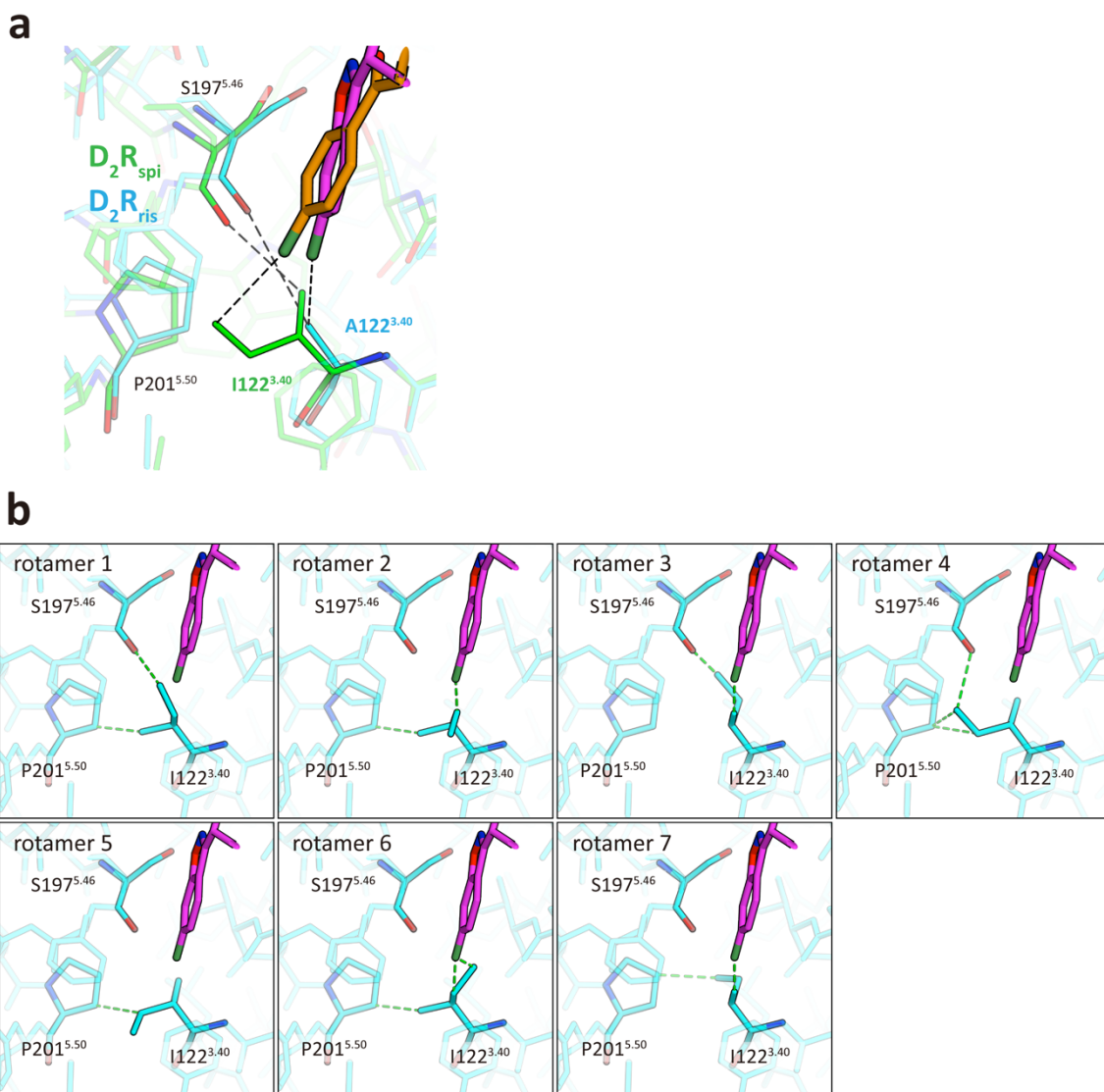


**Supplementary Fig. 5. Structural comparison of the seven transmembrane helices and the activation motifs in D<sub>2</sub>R and ADRB2.** **a**, Intracellular view of the superposition of D<sub>2</sub>R<sub>spi</sub>, D<sub>2</sub>R<sub>ris</sub> and D<sub>2</sub>R<sub>bro</sub>. Seven transmembrane helices and helix 8 are represented as cylinders. **b**, Superposition of D<sub>2</sub>R<sub>spi</sub>, D<sub>2</sub>R<sub>ris</sub>, D<sub>2</sub>R<sub>bro</sub> around the PIF motif, the CWxP motif, the DRY motif, and the NPxxY motif. The PIF motif of D<sub>2</sub>R<sub>spi</sub> is also compared with those of the inactive state ADRB2 (PDB ID: 5JQH), and the active state ADRB2 (PDB ID: 3SN6). Ligands and side chains are shown as sticks. Red arrows indicate the conformational rearrangements of residues in the activation motifs upon receptor activation. D<sub>2</sub>R<sub>spi</sub> (green), D<sub>2</sub>R<sub>ris</sub> (cyan), D<sub>2</sub>R<sub>bro</sub> (olive), inactive state ADRB2 (blue), active state ADRB2 (purple), spiperone (orange), risperidone (magenta), and bromocriptine (lightblue) are shown.



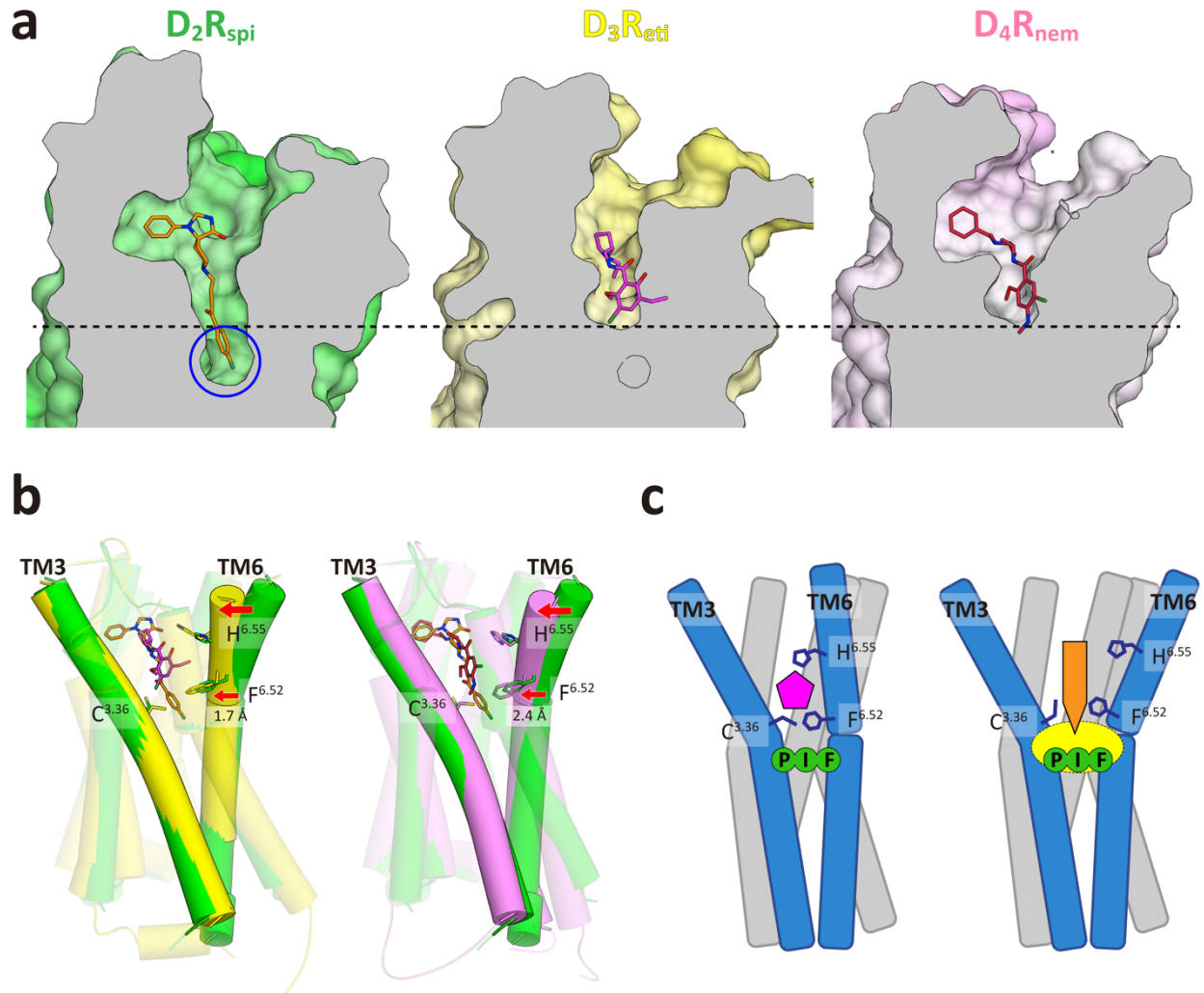


**Supplementary Fig. 6. The conserved conformation of Trp<sup>23.50</sup> on ECL1, the disulfide bridge, and residue<sup>45.51</sup> and residue<sup>45.52</sup> on ECL2. Ligands and side chains are shown as sticks. The PDB IDs are shown in parentheses. **a**, D<sub>2</sub>R<sub>spi</sub>. **b**, D<sub>2</sub>R<sub>ris</sub> (6CM4). **c**, D<sub>3</sub>R<sub>eti</sub> (3PBL). **d**, D<sub>4</sub>R<sub>nem</sub> (5WIU). **e**, 5-HT<sub>2A</sub>R<sub>ris</sub> (6A93). **f**, 5-HT<sub>2C</sub>R<sub>rit</sub> (6BQH). **g**, 5-HT<sub>2B</sub>R (4IB4). **h**, 5-HT<sub>1B</sub>R (5V54). **i**, ACM1 (5CXV). **j**, ACM2 (3UON). **k**, ACM3 (4DAJ). **l**, ACM4 (5DSG). **m**, HRH1 (3RZE). **n**, ADRB1 (2RH1). **o**, ADRB2 (2RH1). **p**, OX2R (5WS3). **q**, EP4 (5YWY). **r**, AT1R (4YAY). **s**, CXCR4 (3OE6). **t**, OPRD (4RWA).**



**Supplementary Fig. 7. Comparison of  $D_2R_{spi}$  with  $D_2R_{ris}$  around TM5 and the bottom hydrophobic cleft.** **a**, Close-up view of the superposition of  $D_2R_{spi}$  and  $D_2R_{ris}$  around I/A122<sup>3.40</sup>. Black dotted lines indicate the contact between I/A122<sup>3.40</sup> and the ligand or the carbonyl oxygen of S197<sup>5.46</sup>. **b**, The seven allowed side chain rotamers of the I122A<sup>3.40</sup> mutant of  $D_2R_{ris}$  generated using Coot. Green dotted lines indicate the steric contacts between I122<sup>3.40</sup> and risperidone or residues on TM5. Rotamer 4 represents the inactive conformation of the isoleucine of the PIF motif in the aminergic receptors, including  $D_2R_{spi}$ .  $D_2R_{spi}$ ,  $D_2R_{ris}$ , spiperone, and risperidone are indicated in green, cyan, orange, and magenta, respectively.





**Supplementary Fig. 8. Comparison of the ligand-binding pocket in D<sub>2</sub>-class receptors.** **a**, Vertical cross sections of D<sub>2</sub>-class receptors. Black dotted line indicates the positions of C<sup>3.36</sup> and F<sup>6.52</sup>. Blue circle indicates the bottom hydrophobic cleft. **b**, Superposition of the TMs of D<sub>2</sub>R<sub>spi</sub> and D<sub>3</sub>R<sub>eti</sub> (left) or D<sub>4</sub>R<sub>nem</sub> (right). Red arrows indicate the tilt of TM6 to TM3 in D<sub>3</sub>R<sub>eti</sub> and D<sub>4</sub>R<sub>nem</sub> in comparison with D<sub>2</sub>R<sub>spi</sub>. D<sub>2</sub>R<sub>spi</sub>, D<sub>3</sub>R<sub>eti</sub>, D<sub>4</sub>R<sub>nem</sub>, spiperone, eticlopride and nemonapride are shown in green, yellow, pink, orange, magenta and red, respectively. **c**, Schematic representation of two inactive states of D<sub>2</sub>-class receptors. Benzamide antipsychotics and butyrophenone or a pyridopyrimidine antipsychotics are shown pink and orange, respectively. The bottom hydrophobic cleft is indicated in yellow. The PIF motif is shown in green.

**Supplementary Table 1. RMSD values (Å) among the D<sub>2</sub>R structures.**

	D <sub>2</sub> R <sub>spi</sub>			D <sub>2</sub> R <sub>ris</sub>			D <sub>2</sub> R <sub>hal</sub>		
	Overall	ΔECL2 <sup>1</sup>	7TM <sup>2</sup>	Overall	ΔECL2	7TM	Overall	ΔECL2	7TM
D <sub>2</sub> R <sub>ris</sub>	2.2	1.0	0.8						
D <sub>2</sub> R <sub>hal</sub>	2.1	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.5			
D <sub>2</sub> R <sub>bro</sub>	2.5	2.5	2.4	3.2	2.6	2.5	3.1	2.4	2.4

<sup>1</sup> Comparison without ECL2.

<sup>2</sup> Comparison of the transmembrane region.

**Supplementary Table 2. Affinities of antipsychotics for mutants and wild-type D<sub>2</sub>R.**

	Sipiperone Kd ± SEM (nM)	Raclopride Kd ± SEM (nM)	Eticlopride Ki (nM) (pKi ± SEM)
Wild type	0.29 ± 0.05	14.0 ± 6.2	0.24 (9.62 ± 0.04)
Crystallized construct <sup>1</sup>	1.1 ± 0.5		
S121K <sup>3,39</sup>	0.34 ± 0.04	75.6 ± 15.9	1.5 (8.83 ± 0.13)
L123W <sup>3,41</sup>	0.22 ± 0.06		
S121K <sup>3,39</sup> /L123W <sup>3,41</sup>	0.40 ± 0.07		
I184A	ND <sup>2</sup>		

<sup>1</sup> Expressed in Sf9 cells. Other receptors were expressed in HEK cells.

<sup>2</sup> ND: not determined because of the low expression.

**Supplementary Table 3. Antagonist activities of spiperone against the wild-type (WT) and mutant dopamine 2 receptors.**

	WT ( <i>n</i> = 16, 10) <sup>1</sup>			W90L <sup>2,60</sup> ( <i>n</i> = 9, 5)		
	<i>E</i> <sub>max</sub> <sup>2</sup>	pEC <sub>50</sub>	EC <sub>50</sub> <sup>3</sup> (nM)	<i>E</i> <sub>max</sub>	pEC <sub>50</sub>	EC <sub>50</sub> (nM)
Dopamine	57.5 ± 1.6	7.91 ± 0.02	16	58.5 ± 1.5	6.78 ± 0.06	170
	pK <sub>B</sub>	K <sub>B</sub> <sup>3</sup> (pM)	ΔpK <sub>B</sub> <sup>4</sup>	pK <sub>B</sub>	K <sub>B</sub> (pM)	ΔpK <sub>B</sub>
Spiperone	11.48 ± 0.11	3.3	0	10.17 ± 0.06	68	-1.42 ± 0.14
Risperidone	9.95 ± 0.08	110	0			
	V91A <sup>2,61</sup> ( <i>n</i> = 8, 4)			L94A <sup>2,64</sup> ( <i>n</i> = 9, 5)		
	<i>E</i> <sub>max</sub>	pEC <sub>50</sub>	EC <sub>50</sub> (nM)	<i>E</i> <sub>max</sub>	pEC <sub>50</sub>	EC <sub>50</sub> (nM)
Dopamine	53.8 ± 1.8	8.54 ± 0.03	2.9	55.7 ± 1.1	7.72 ± 0.03	19
	pK <sub>B</sub>	K <sub>B</sub> (pM)	ΔpK <sub>B</sub>	pK <sub>B</sub>	K <sub>B</sub> (pM)	ΔpK <sub>B</sub>
Spiperone	10.62 ± 0.25	24	-0.94 ± 0.15	11.27 ± 0.09	5.4	-0.33 ± 0.11
	W100A <sup>23,50</sup> ( <i>n</i> = 9, 5)			F110A <sup>3,28</sup> ( <i>n</i> = 8, 4)		
	<i>E</i> <sub>max</sub>	pEC <sub>50</sub>	EC <sub>50</sub> (nM)	<i>E</i> <sub>max</sub>	pEC <sub>50</sub>	EC <sub>50</sub> (nM)
Dopamine	59.8 ± 1.3	5.95 ± 0.04	1100	56.2 ± 1.4	6.84 ± 0.03	150
	pK <sub>B</sub>	K <sub>B</sub> (pM)	ΔpK <sub>B</sub>	pK <sub>B</sub>	K <sub>B</sub> (pM)	ΔpK <sub>B</sub>
Spiperone	8.71 ± 0.06	2000	-2.95 ± 0.12	10.69 ± 0.09	20	-0.87 ± 0.12
	F110W <sup>3,28</sup> ( <i>n</i> = 5, 4)			W90L <sup>2,60</sup> /F110W <sup>3,28</sup> ( <i>n</i> = 5, 4)		
	<i>E</i> <sub>max</sub>	pEC <sub>50</sub>	EC <sub>50</sub> (nM)	<i>E</i> <sub>max</sub>	pEC <sub>50</sub>	EC <sub>50</sub> (nM)
Dopamine	64.2 ± 3.2	7.11 ± 0.05	77	65.3 ± 3.3	6.56 ± 0.04	270
	pK <sub>B</sub>	K <sub>B</sub> (pM)	ΔpK <sub>B</sub>	pK <sub>B</sub>	K <sub>B</sub> (pM)	ΔpK <sub>B</sub>
Spiperone	10.45 ± 0.08	36	-0.90 ± 0.13	10.13 ± 0.04	75	-1.22 ± 0.17
	V111A <sup>3,29</sup> ( <i>n</i> = 10, 6)			V91A <sup>2,61</sup> /V111A <sup>3,29</sup> ( <i>n</i> = 8, 4)		
	<i>E</i> <sub>max</sub>	pEC <sub>50</sub>	EC <sub>50</sub> (nM)	<i>E</i> <sub>max</sub>	pEC <sub>50</sub>	EC <sub>50</sub> (nM)
Dopamine	57.8 ± 1.0	7.69 ± 0.04	20	53.5 ± 1.6	8.81 ± 0.03	1.6
	pK <sub>B</sub>	K <sub>B</sub> (pM)	pK <sub>B</sub>	pK <sub>B</sub>	K <sub>B</sub> (pM)	ΔpK <sub>B</sub>
Spiperone	10.72 ± 0.15	19	-0.83 ± 0.12	10.53 ± 0.17	30	-1.03 ± 0.14
	V115A <sup>3,33</sup> ( <i>n</i> = 10, 6)			S121K <sup>3,39</sup> ( <i>n</i> = 3, ND)		
	<i>E</i> <sub>max</sub>	pEC <sub>50</sub>	EC <sub>50</sub> (nM)	<i>E</i> <sub>max</sub>	pEC <sub>50</sub>	EC <sub>50</sub> (nM)
Dopamine	57.2 ± 1.3	6.77 ± 0.02	170	NA <sup>5</sup>	NA	NA
	pK <sub>B</sub>	K <sub>B</sub> (pM)	ΔpK <sub>B</sub>	pK <sub>B</sub>	K <sub>B</sub> (pM)	ΔpK <sub>B</sub>
Spiperone	10.62 ± 0.08	24	-0.93 ± 0.18	ND <sup>6</sup>	ND	ND

	L123W <sup>3.41</sup> ( <i>n</i> = 10, 6)			S121K <sup>3.39</sup> /L123W <sup>3.41</sup> ( <i>n</i> = 3, ND)		
	<i>E</i> <sub>max</sub>	pEC <sub>50</sub>	EC <sub>50</sub> (nM)	<i>E</i> <sub>max</sub>	pEC <sub>50</sub>	EC <sub>50</sub> (nM)
Dopamine	40.4 ± 3.3	9.09 ± 0.04	0.81	NA	NA	NA
	pK <sub>B</sub>	K <sub>B</sub> (pM)	ΔpK <sub>B</sub>	pK <sub>B</sub>	K <sub>B</sub> (pM)	ΔpK <sub>B</sub>
Spiperone	11.71 ± 0.13	1.9	0.37 ± 0.16	ND	ND	ND
	I183A <sup>45.51</sup> ( <i>n</i> = 9, 5)			I184A <sup>45.52</sup> ( <i>n</i> = 10, 6)		
	<i>E</i> <sub>max</sub>	pEC <sub>50</sub>	EC <sub>50</sub> (nM)	<i>E</i> <sub>max</sub>	pEC <sub>50</sub>	EC <sub>50</sub> (nM)
Dopamine	55.3 ± 1.0	8.16 ± 0.03	6.9	60.1 ± 1.0	5.93 ± 0.03	1200
	pK <sub>B</sub>	K <sub>B</sub> (pM)	ΔpK <sub>B</sub>	pK <sub>B</sub>	K <sub>B</sub> (pM)	ΔpK <sub>B</sub>
Spiperone	12.35 ± 0.11	0.44	0.76 ± 0.11	9.73 ± 0.06	190	-1.83 ± 0.20
Risperidone	10.52 ± 0.09	30	0.47 ± 0.11	9.60 ± 0.04	250	-0.44 ± 0.15
	W386L <sup>6.48</sup> ( <i>n</i> = 8, 4)			T412N <sup>7.39</sup> ( <i>n</i> = 9, 5)		
	<i>E</i> <sub>max</sub>	pEC <sub>50</sub>	EC <sub>50</sub> (nM)	<i>E</i> <sub>max</sub>	pEC <sub>50</sub>	EC <sub>50</sub> (nM)
Dopamine	49.6 ± 2.1	5.08 ± 0.03	8300	56.4 ± 1.1	6.73 ± 0.03	180
	pK <sub>B</sub>	K <sub>B</sub> (pM)	ΔpK <sub>B</sub>	pK <sub>B</sub>	K <sub>B</sub> (pM)	ΔpK <sub>B</sub>
Spiperone	NA	NA	NA	10.01 ± 0.05	98	-1.59 ± 0.15
	T412A <sup>7.39</sup> ( <i>n</i> = 9, 5)			/		
	<i>E</i> <sub>max</sub>	pEC <sub>50</sub>	EC <sub>50</sub> (nM)			
Dopamine	56.5 ± 1.5	6.74 ± 0.04	180			
	pK <sub>B</sub>	K <sub>B</sub> (pM)	ΔpK <sub>B</sub>			
Spiperone	10.15 ± 0.10	71	-1.45 ± 0.19			

Data represent mean ± SEM of the indicated numbers of independent experiments.

<sup>1</sup> (*n* = 16, 10) indicates that the experiments were repeated 16 and 10 times to determine the pEC<sub>50</sub> and pK<sub>B</sub> values, respectively.

<sup>2</sup> *E*<sub>max</sub>: %AP-TGFα release.

<sup>3</sup> EC<sub>50</sub> and K<sub>B</sub> were calculated from the mean pEC<sub>50</sub> and pK<sub>B</sub> values, respectively.

<sup>4</sup> ΔpK<sub>B</sub> = pK<sub>B(mutant)</sub> - pK<sub>B(WT)</sub>, which was calculated for each experiment performed in parallel.

<sup>5</sup> NA: no detectable activity.

<sup>6</sup> ND: not determined because of lack of detectable dopamine response.



**Supplementary Table 4. Residues within 4.5 Å from spiperone in D<sub>2</sub>R<sub>spi</sub> and their equivalents in the related aminergic receptors.**

D <sub>2</sub> R	D <sub>3</sub> R	D <sub>4</sub> R	5-HT <sub>2A</sub> R	5-HT <sub>2C</sub> R
W90 <sup>2.60</sup>	W85	L90	V130	L109
V91 <sup>2.61</sup>	V86	F91	S131	S110
L94 <sup>2.64</sup>	L89	S94	T134	A113
F110 <sup>3.28</sup>	F106	L111	W151	W130
V111 <sup>3.29</sup>	V107	M112	I152	I131
C182 <sup>45.50</sup>	C181	C185	C227	C207
I183 <sup>45.51</sup>	S182	R186	L228	V208
I184 <sup>45.52</sup>	I183	L187	L229	L209
D114 <sup>3.32</sup>	D110	D115	D155	D134
T412 <sup>7.39</sup>	T369	T434	V366	V354
Y416 <sup>7.43</sup>	Y373	Y438	Y370	Y358
V115 <sup>3.33</sup>	V111	V116	V156	V135
F389 <sup>6.51</sup>	F345	F410	F339	F327
C118 <sup>3.36</sup>	C114	C119	S159	S138
T119 <sup>3.37</sup>	T115	T120	T160	T139
I122 <sup>3.40</sup>	I118	I123	I163	I142
S197 <sup>5.46</sup>	S196	S200	S242	A222
F198 <sup>5.47</sup>	F197	F201	F243	F223
F382 <sup>6.44</sup>	F338	F403	F332	F320
W386 <sup>6.48</sup>	W342	W407	W336	W324
F390 <sup>6.52</sup>	F346	F411	F340	F328

**Supplementary Table 5. Primers for site-directed mutagenesis**

Oligonucleotides primer	Forward	Reverse
D <sub>2</sub> R_W90L	ATGCCCTGGTTGCTACCTGGAGGTG	GACAACCAGGGCATGACCAGTGTGGC
D <sub>2</sub> R_V91A	CCCTGGGCCGTCTACCTGGAGGTGGTA	GTAGACGGCCCAGGGCATGACCAGTGT
D <sub>2</sub> R_L94A	GTCTACGCCGAGGTGGTAGGTGAGTGG	CACCTCGGCCGTAGACAACCCAGGGCAT
D <sub>2</sub> R_W100A	GGTGAGGCCAAAATTCAGCAGGATTCAC	GAATTTGGCCTCACCTACCACCTCCAG
D <sub>2</sub> R_F110A	GACATCGCCGTCACCTCTGGACGTCATG	AGTGACGGCGATGTCACAGTGAATCCT
D <sub>2</sub> R_F110W	GACATCTGGGTCACCTCTGGACGTCATGATGTGC	AGTGACCCAGATGTCACAGTGAATCCTGCTGAA
D <sub>2</sub> R_V111A	ATCTTCGCCACTCTGGACGTCATGATG	CAGAGTGGCGAAGATGTCACAGTGAAT
D <sub>2</sub> R_V115A	CTGGACGCCATGATGTGCACGGCGAGC	CATCATGGCGTCCAGAGTGACGAAGAT
D <sub>2</sub> R_S121K	ACGGCGAAGATCCTGAACTTGTGTGCCATCAGC	CAGGATCTTCGCCGTGCACATCATGACGTCCAG
D <sub>2</sub> R_L123W	AGCATCTGGAACCTTGTGTGCCATCAGCATCGAC	CAAGTTCCAGATGCTCGCCGTGCACATCATGAC
D <sub>2</sub> R_S121K/L123W	ACGGCGAAGATCTGGAACCTTGTGTGCCATCAGCATCGAC	CAAGTTCCAGATCTTCGCCGTGCACATCATGACGTCCAG
D <sub>2</sub> R_I183A	GAGTGCGCCATTGCCAACCCGGCCTTC	GGCAATGGCGCACTCGTTCTGGTCTGC
D <sub>2</sub> R_I184A	TGCATCGCCGCCAACCCGGCCTTCGTG	GTTGGCGGCATGCACTCGTTCTGGTCTGC
D <sub>2</sub> R_W386L	ATCTGCCTGCTGCCCTTCTTCATCACA	GGGCAGCAGGCAGATGATGAACACGCC
D <sub>2</sub> R_T412N	GCCTTCAACTGGCTGGGCTATGTCAAC	CAGCCAGTTGAAGGCGTGTACAGGAC
D <sub>2</sub> R_T412A	GCCTTGCCTGGCTGGGCTATGTCAAC	CAGCCAGGCGAAGGCGTGTACAGGAC