Supplementary Information for

Structural basis for small molecule targeting of Doublecortin Like Kinase 1 with DCLK1-IN-1

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Supplementary	Table	1.	List of	DCLK1	residues	that	directly	contact	DCLK1-IN-1	and	of the
corresponding r	esidues	in	ERK5,	LRRK2	and PKA.	Iden	tical resi	dues are	highlighted.		

			Corresponding ERK5, LRRK2 and					
			PKA residues					
			ERK5	LRRK2	РКА			
DCLK1	Location	Interactions						
V404	β2	side chain	V69	V1893	V57			
A417	β3	side chain	A82	A1904	A70			
V449	Loop connecting	side chain	I117	I1933	V80			
	αC to $\beta 4$							
M465	Gatekeeper	main chain	L137	M1947	M120			
	residue							
E466	Hinge region	main chain	D138	E1948	E121			
L467	Hinge region	main chain	L139	L1949	Y122			
V468	Hinge region	main chain	M140	A1950	V123			
K469	Hinge region	main chain	E141	S1951	A124			
G472	Hinge region	main chain	S142	G1953	G125			
D475	αD	side chain	Q146	R1957	S130			
E515	Loop connecting	main chain	S186	H1998	E170			
	αE to $\beta 6$							
L518	β6	side chain	L189	L2001	L173			
G532	Start of the	main chain	G199	A2016	T183			
	activation loop							
D533	Start of the	main chain	D200	D2017	D184			
	activation loop							

Supplementary Table 2. SPR binding of inhibitors to DCLK1 - summary of fitted values

Inhibitor	Immobilised protein	Steady sta	ate fitting		Kinetic fitting						
		KD(nM)	Rmax (RU)	N =	KD (nM)	kon (1/Ms) (x 10^5)	<i>k</i> off (1/s)	t1/2 (sec)	Rmax (RU)	N =	
DCLK1-IN-1	DCLK1 FL1∆ D511N	70 ± 4	12 ± 1	4	53 ± 5	5.1 ± 0.3	0.027 ± 0.001	26 ± 1	11 ± 1	4	
FMF-03-055-01	DCLK1 FL1A D511N	24 ± 1	13 ± 1	3	13 ± 2	11 ± 4	0.014 ± 0.006	50 ± 20	10 ± 1	3	
XMD8-85	DCLK1 FL1∆D511N	14 ± 1	12 ± 1	3	8 ± 1	12.8 ± 0.5	0.010 ± 0.001	67 ± 6	8 ± 1	3	
DCLK1-NEG	DCLK1 FL1AD511N	>10000		3	ND					3	
DCLK1-IN-1	DCLK1 FL1∆ WT	145 ± 35	7 ± 1	4	83 ± 22	6 ± 2	0.04 ± 0.01	17 ± 4	6 ± 1	4	
FMF-03-055-01	DCLK1 FL1∆ WT	28 ± 2	6 ± 1	3	12 ± 2	9.6 ± 0.6	0.011 ± 0.001	60 ± 1	4 ± 1	3	
XMD8-85	DCLK1 FL1A WT	12 ± 2	4 ± 1	3	7.5 ± 0.3	22 ± 2	0.016 ± 0.001	44 ± 2	3 ± 1	3	
DCLK1-NEG	DCLK1 FL1∆ WT	>10000		3	ND					3	

Errors are SEM, ND = not determined

 $K_{\rm D}$, dissociation constant; $k_{\rm on}$, on-rate; $k_{\rm off}$, off-rate; $t_{1/2}$, dissociative half-life for the protein/inhibitor complex (calculated from the fitted dissociation rate constant (k_{off}), according the equation $t_{1/2} = \ln 2/k_{off}$); N is the number of independent experiments.



Supplementary Figure 1. Thermal shift assay comparing melting profile of XMD8-85, DCLK1-IN-1 and DCLK1-NEG when bound to DCLK1-KD. Inhibitor concentration tested is as shown. Each curve represents a single inhibitor concentration and each inhibitor concentration is shown in duplicates.



Supplementary Figure 2. **a** Unbiased Fo-Fc density map contoured at 3σ before refinement and model building. **b** 2Fo-Fc map after refinement and model building contoured at 1σ for XMD8-85, FMF-03-055-1 and DCLK1-IN-1 bound to DCLK1. For DCLK1-KD:DCLK1-IN-1, maps for DCLK1-IN-1 and PEG from both molecules (A and B) within the asymmetric unit are shown.



Supplementary Figure 3. **a** Overlay of DCLK1-KD:AMPPN (PDB 5JZJ) and DCLK1-KD: XMD8-85 crystal structures which adapts the kinase active conformation with DFG motif in the DFG-in conformation and activation loop in the active open conformation. **b** C-Abl-KD:STI-571 (PDB 1IEP) with DFG-out conformation and activation loop in the inactive closed conformation.



Supplementary Figure 4. Alignment of regulatory (R) spine (residues Val404, Ala417, Leu473, Leu517, Leu518, Val 519, Ile576, Leu580 and catalytic (C) spine (residues Leu440, Leu451, His509 and Phe534) for DCLK1 bound to AMPN (PDB 5JZJ), XMD8-85, FMF-03-055-1 and DCLK1-IN-1. R-spine is shown in green and C-spine is shown in yellow.



Supplementary Figure 5. Thermal shift assay comparing melting profile of DCLK1-KD WT and DCLK1-KD G532V with XMD8-85 (40 μM) and DMSO control. Curves for each protein is shown in duplicates.



Supplementary Figure 6. **a** Overlay of one molecule of DCLK1-KD: XMD8-85, DCLK1-Cter:FMF-03-055-1 and DCLK1-KD:DCLK1-IN-1. Disordered loops are highlighted in dashed lines. The root mean square deviation after superposition of DCLK1-KD:DCLK1-IN-1 with DCLK1-KD:XMD8-85 is 0.261Å over 190 C α atoms and with DCLK1-Cter:FMF-03-055-1 is 0.316Å over 175 C α atoms. **b** Left, the opening of the ATP binding pocket in DCLK1-KD:DCLK1-IN-1 results in an upward shift of up to 5Å near the glycine loop highlighted at the C α atom of Ile396 at the start of the glycine loop and Ala402 at the end of the glycine loop. The position of the α C helix, the DFG motif, the activation loop and the catalytic loop does not change in the three structures. Right, the N-lobe in DCLK1-KD:DCLK1-IN-1 undergoes a twist that shifts the position of β strands between 2.5-3.5Å compared to DCLK1-KD:XMD8-85 and DCLK1-Cter:FMF-03-055-1.



Supplementary Figure 7. **a** Overlay of DCLK1-KD:DCLK1-IN-1 with ERK5 structure bound to an allosteric inhibitor (PDB 4ZSJ). The position of the PEG molecule in DCLK1-KD:DCLK1-IN-1 aligns with the position of the allosteric inhibitor in ERK5. **b** The crystal structure of ERK5 with an allosteric inhibitor (PDB 4ZSJ) showing the allosteric pocket stabilised in between the glycine loop and the α C helix. **c** Overlay of DCLK1-KD:DCLK1-IN-1 with type 1.5 inhibitors, EGFRK:Lapatinib (PDB 1XKK) and B-Raf:Vemurafenib (PDB 3OG7) to highlight the disruption of canonical salt bridge between glutamate and lysine. EGFRK:Lapatinib and B-Raf:Vemurafenib has the α C helix out conformation while DCLK1-KD:DCLK1-IN-1 has the α C helix in conformation.



Supplementary Figure 8. **a** Thermal shift assay comparing melting profile of DCLK1-IN-1 and DCLK1-NEG with DCLK1-FL1 Δ WT and DCLK1-FL1 Δ D511N. Each curve represents a single concentration and each concentration is shown in duplicates. **b** Location of D511N mutant (yellow) in the catalytic loop to show inhibitor binding with this mutant will be unaffected.

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DCLK1-FL1A D511N

DCLK1-FL1A WT



Supplementary Figure 9. SPR kinetic fitting. **a** Representative fitted SPR sensorgrams for DCLK1-IN-1, FMF-03-055-1 or XMD8-85 binding to immobilised DCLK1-FL1 Δ D511N. **b** Representative fitted SPR sensorgrams for DCLK1-FL1 Δ WT. Black lines represent kinetic fitting using a 1:1 binding model. Data represents an average of either four (DCLK1-IN-1) or three (FMF-03-055-01 and XMD8-85) independent experiments. Mean fitted values are listed in Supplementary Table 2.

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Supplementary Figure 10. **a** SuperSepTM Phos-tagTM 12.5% SDS-PAGE gel (left) and SDS-PAGE analysis (right) of DCLK1-FL1 Δ WT and DCLK1-FL1 Δ D511N. 1 µg and 0.5 µg samples were loaded on the gel. An SDS-PAGE gel with molecular weight markers was run in parallel to make sure the proteins for the phos-tag analysis were not degraded. **b** Tubulin polymerisation assay. Tubulin was incubated alone (control buffer), with paclitaxel (3 µM), or with DCLK1-FL1 Δ WT (4 µM) and DCLK1-FL1 Δ D511N (4 µM). This curve is a representation of samples tested in duplicates and in two independent experiments. **c** SDS-PAGE gel analysis of pellet (P) and supernatant (S) fractions following tubulin polymerisation in the presence of DCLK1-FL1 Δ WT incubated with DCLK1-IN-1 at 20 and 40 µM. DCLK1-FL1 Δ WT (WT) was incubated with DCLK1-IN-1 before adding tubulin (T). This gel is a representation of samples tested in two independent experiments. **d** Thermal shift assay to show that DCLK1-FL1 Δ D511N does not bind tubulin destabilisation drug, nocodazole (40 µM). This curve is a representation of samples tested in duplicates.