



**Fig. S20: Cryo-EM map differences of the NDP- $\alpha$ -MSH–MC4R–Gs–Nb35 and setmelanotide–MC4R–Gs–Nb35 complexes at T162<sup>IL2</sup> in the IL2–Gs interface.**

(a) Close-up view on the cryo-EM maps for the amino acid T162<sup>IL2</sup> in the NDP- $\alpha$ -MSH–MC4R–Gs–Nb35 and (b) setmelanotide–MC4R–Gs–Nb35 complex and (d) the superposition of both complexes.

At T162<sup>IL2</sup> different rotamers were observed for both agonist-bound complexes, whereby only in the NDP- $\alpha$ -MSH–MC4R–Gs–Nb35 complex the hydroxyl group of T162<sup>IL2</sup> is in hydrogen bond distance to N $\epsilon$ 2-atom of Q35 <sup>$\alpha$ N</sup>.

NDP- $\alpha$ -MSH–MC4R, the corresponding Gs-protein, setmelanotide–MC4R and its Gs-protein are colored orange, dark green, yellow and slate, respectively. Amino acids are depicted in stick representation. The protein is visualized as ribbon. Cryo-EM maps are displayed as mesh and volume. In the upper row, the cryo-EM maps are contoured at 4  $\sigma$  level.

(c) To verify the double conformation of Q35 <sup>$\alpha$ N</sup>, the contour level is set to 2  $\sigma$  level. All cryo-EM maps are colored corresponding to the displayed proteins.