



Figure S4. Structural and functional comparison of S1PRs-Gi complexes with CB1-Gi complex or inactive S1PR1.

(a) The EM density of ligands in S1PR1 or S1PR5 allowed unambiguous identification of siponimod (yellow), cenerimod (dark orange), ozanimod (lime green), and SEW2871 (orchid) respectively. The density maps of the agonists are depicted at contour level of 0.206.

(b) The EM density of N-linked glycosylation modification was identified at residue N30 of S1PR1.

(c) Effects of the N30 mutations of S1PR1 and corresponding residue N20 mutations of S1PR5 on siponimod-induced cAMP inhibition.

(d) Cell surface expression levels of S1PR1 and S1PR5 wide-type and their mutations according to ELISA. Bar represents difference in calculated relative cell surface expression levels of mutations to WT. ns, no significance, * $p < 0.1$ (one-way analysis of variance [ANOVA] followed by the Dunnett's test, compared with the response of WT). Data represent mean \pm SEM from three independent experiments performed in triplicate.

(e) Structural superposition of the S1PR1-Gi protein complex and the S1PR5-Gi protein complex.

(f) Structural superposition of the S1PR1-Gi protein complex and the CB1-Gi protein complex. Slate blue, CB1; tan, G α i; forest green, G β ; yellow, G γ .

(g) Comparison of siponimod binding mode in S1PR1 with that in S1PR5. Yellow, siponimod bound S1PR1; gray, siponimod bound S1PR5.

(h) Detailed interactions between antagonist ML056 and S1PR1 (Inactive state, PDB code:3V2Y). The important interactions including hydrogen bonds and salt bridges are highlighted as black dashed lines.