

## Supporting Information

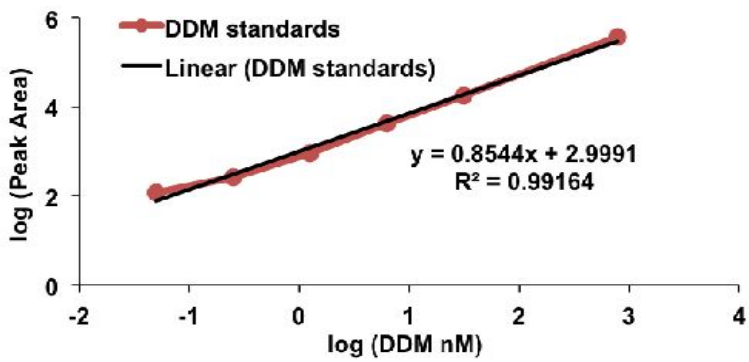
### Long Range Communication Between the Drug-binding Sites and Nucleotide Binding Domains of the Efflux Transporter ABCB1

Amanda F. Clouser and William M. Atkins\*

Department of Medicinal Chemistry, University of Washington, Seattle, WA, 98195-7610,  
United States

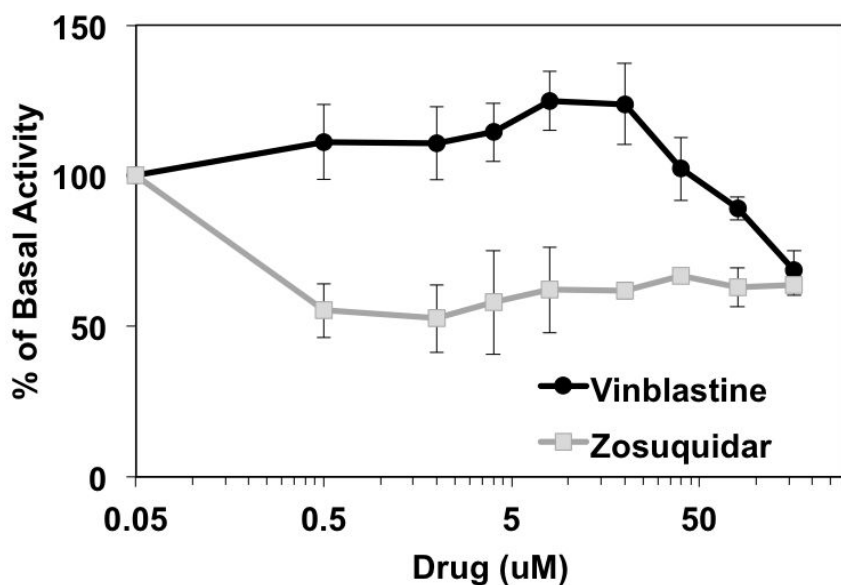
\*Corresponding author: William Atkins

Email: [winky@uw.edu](mailto:winky@uw.edu)



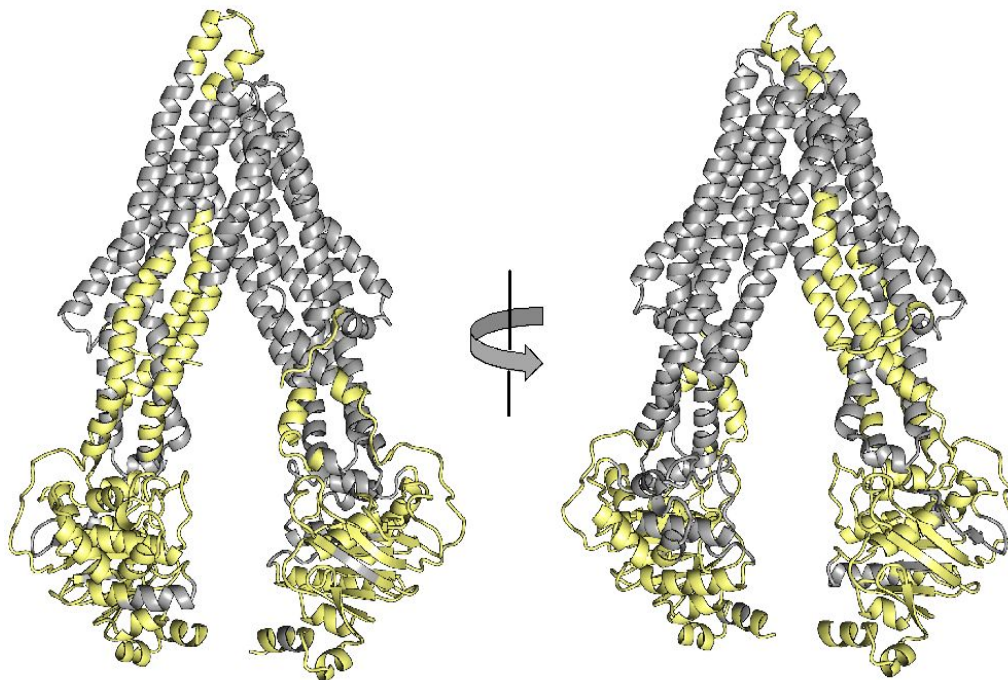
	DDM (nM)	Pgp-ND:DDM	% return from STDs
Pgp-ND prep 2.4 $\mu$ M	0.90	2677	
	0.77	3132	
Pgp-ND prep 4.5 $\mu$ M	8.96	502	
	8.72	516	
DDM 1.25 nM STD	0.62		49
	0.51		41
DDM 31 nM STD	23.16		74
	19.02		61

**Figure S1. There is negligible residual DDM detergent present in P-gp nanodiscs.** Different studies of P-gp in nanodiscs have shown opposing effects of zosuquidar on ATP hydrolysis, and that in a detergent environment ATP hydrolysis is stimulated. To confirm that residual DDM is not the cause of ATPase stimulation in the nanodiscs, we developed an LC-MS assay to measure residual DDM. Standard samples with known concentrations of DDM and samples from two batches of P-gp NDs were injected in duplicate and separated on a C8 column and analyzed on a Waters Xevo-Xs mass spectrometer. Micromolar samples of P-gp NDs contained nanomolar levels of residual DDM from the nanodisc formation process. Only one molecule of DDM was detected per 500 to 3000 nanodiscs. Repeat injections of standards after the Pgp-ND samples showed a decrease in recovery (“return” in above Table; 41-74% recovered). Thus, using the lowest value of recovery (41%) the estimated DDM/nanodisc corrected for recovery is below 1 DDM/1,219 P-gp NDs, or approximately 1 DDM/121,900 DMPC molecules assuming ~100 lipids/nanodisc. The results indicate that ratios of DDM to P-gp NDs are well below a level at which DDM would impact P-gp behavior.



**Figure S2. Drug-dependent activity of mouse P-gp in HEK293 vesicles.** To probe activity in a more native membrane context, we obtained HEK293 membrane vesicles from control and wild-type mouse P-gp (MDR1a) expressing cells (SOLVO Biotechnology). We performed the same ATPase assay as in Figure 1B except for the inclusion of 1 mM EGTA to reduce background ATP hydrolysis. Vesicles containing 5  $\mu$ g total protein was used in duplicate samples. Control

vesicle ATP hydrolysis is subtracted from P-gp vesicle values. Samples contain 2.5 mM ATP and are compared to basal activity at 2.5 mM ATP, which averaged 14 nmol Pi/min/mg total protein. Error bars represent the standard deviation across two independent experiments on different days. Vinblastine stimulates and inhibits P-gp ATP hydrolysis at concentrations comparable to those for P-gp in nanodiscs. Zosuquidar inhibits activity at low concentrations unlike in nanodiscs, and consistent with Shukla et al. However, modest recovery of activity is observed at higher concentrations ( $> 5 \mu\text{M}$ ), which we observe in nanodiscs starting at a lower concentration. The combined zosuquidar results suggest possible competing effects in the more native membrane context.



**Figure S3. HDXMS sequence coverage for P-gp.** 50% of the P-gp sequence was reliably analyzed in both datasets with comparable coverage. Coverage for the first dataset is shown in yellow on the apo form of P-gp (PDB ID: 5KPI).

**Table S1. HDX-MS parameters for the two datasets presented.**

	<b>Dataset 1</b>	<b>Dataset 2</b>
<b>HDX reaction details</b>	0.5 $\mu$ M final Pgp nanodiscs 20 mM Tris, 100 mM NaCl, 1 mM TCEP, 5 mM MgSO <sub>4</sub> , 1% DMSO pH 7.4 at 24°C	
<b>Quench details</b>	0.6% FA, 1 mM TCEP, 0.2% DDM	
<b>pH of quenched undeuterated sample</b>	2.55	2.50
<b>Nanodisc disassembly, lipid removal details</b>	DDM (0.1% final) 3 mg ZrO <sub>2</sub> /sample (in quench slurry)	
<b>HDX time course</b>	1 minute, 8 minutes, 1 hour, 8 hours	
<b># of peptides</b>	81	70
<b>Sequence coverage</b>	50%	
<b>Average peptide length/ redundancy</b>	12.7 aa/1.6	12.4 aa/1.4
<b>Replicates</b>	2 technical replicates	
<b>Repeatability (average STD)</b>	0.61%	0.54%
<b>Significance (95% confidence interval per timepoint)</b>	$\Delta$ HDX > 0.3% to 1.8% deuteration range across timepoints	$\Delta$ HDX > 0.4% to 1.8% deuteration range across timepoints

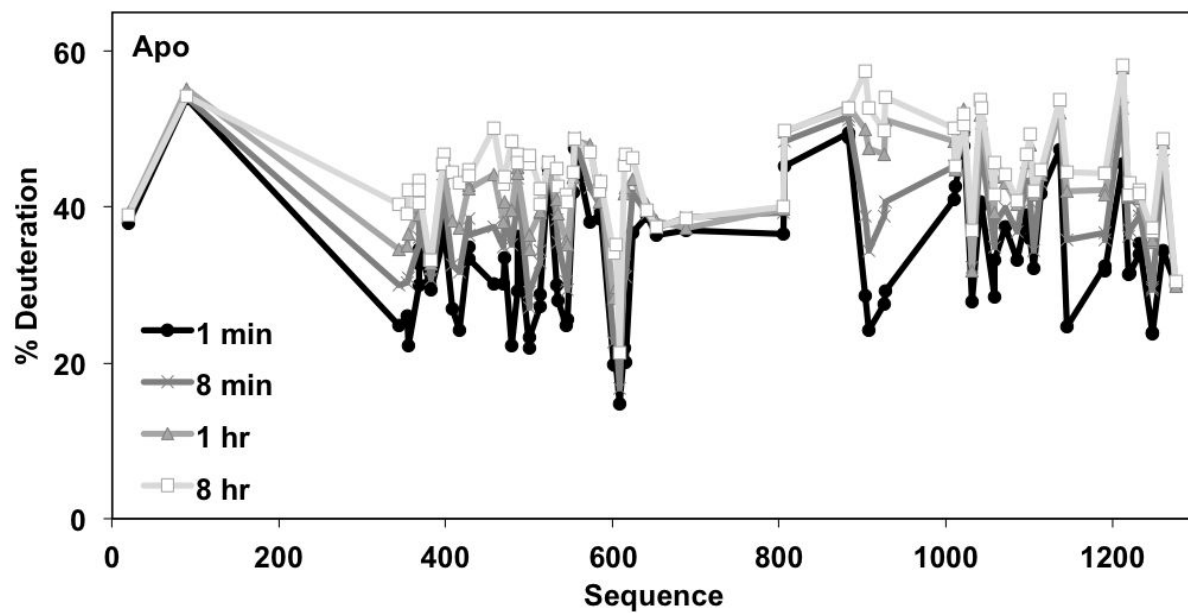
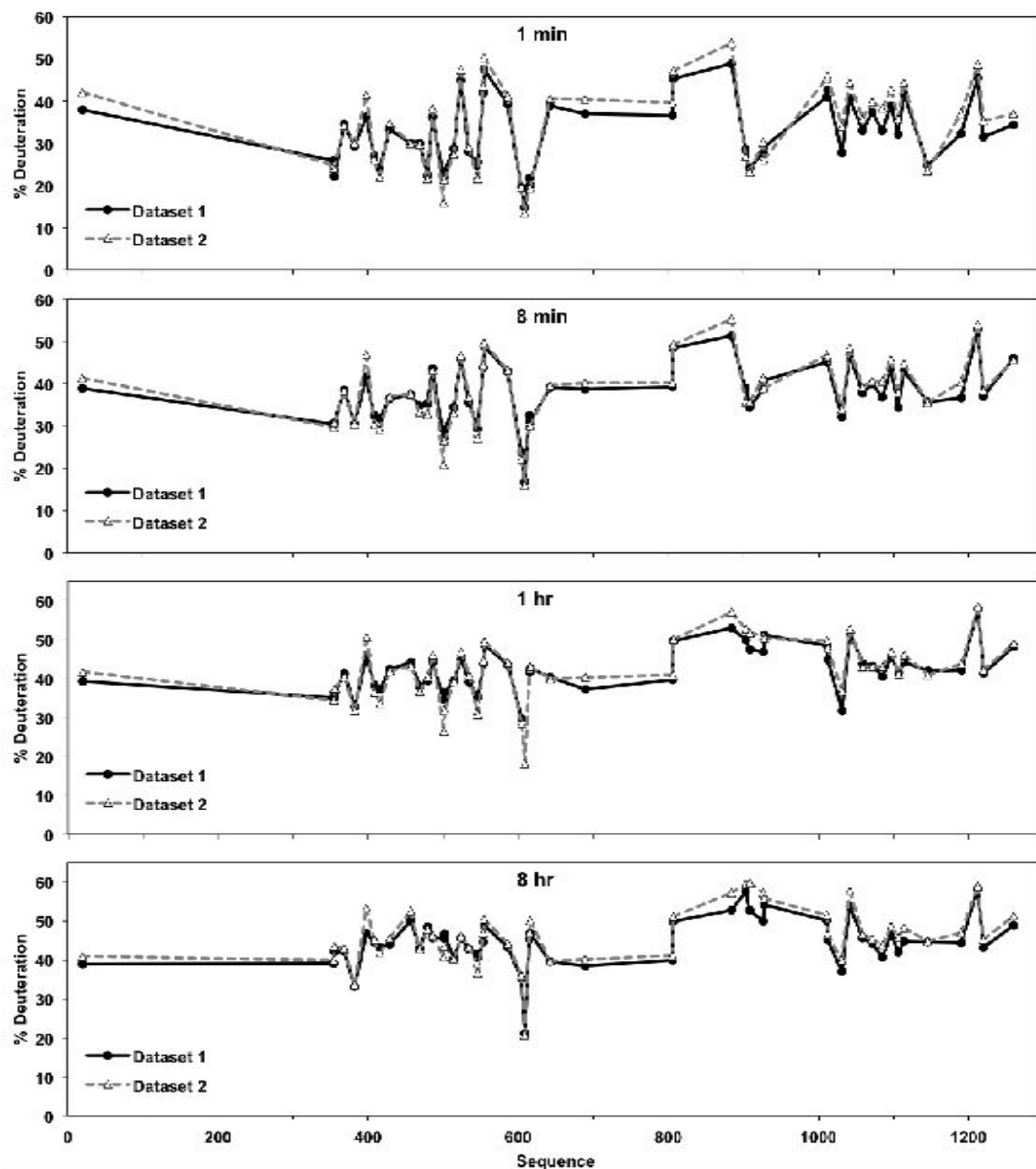


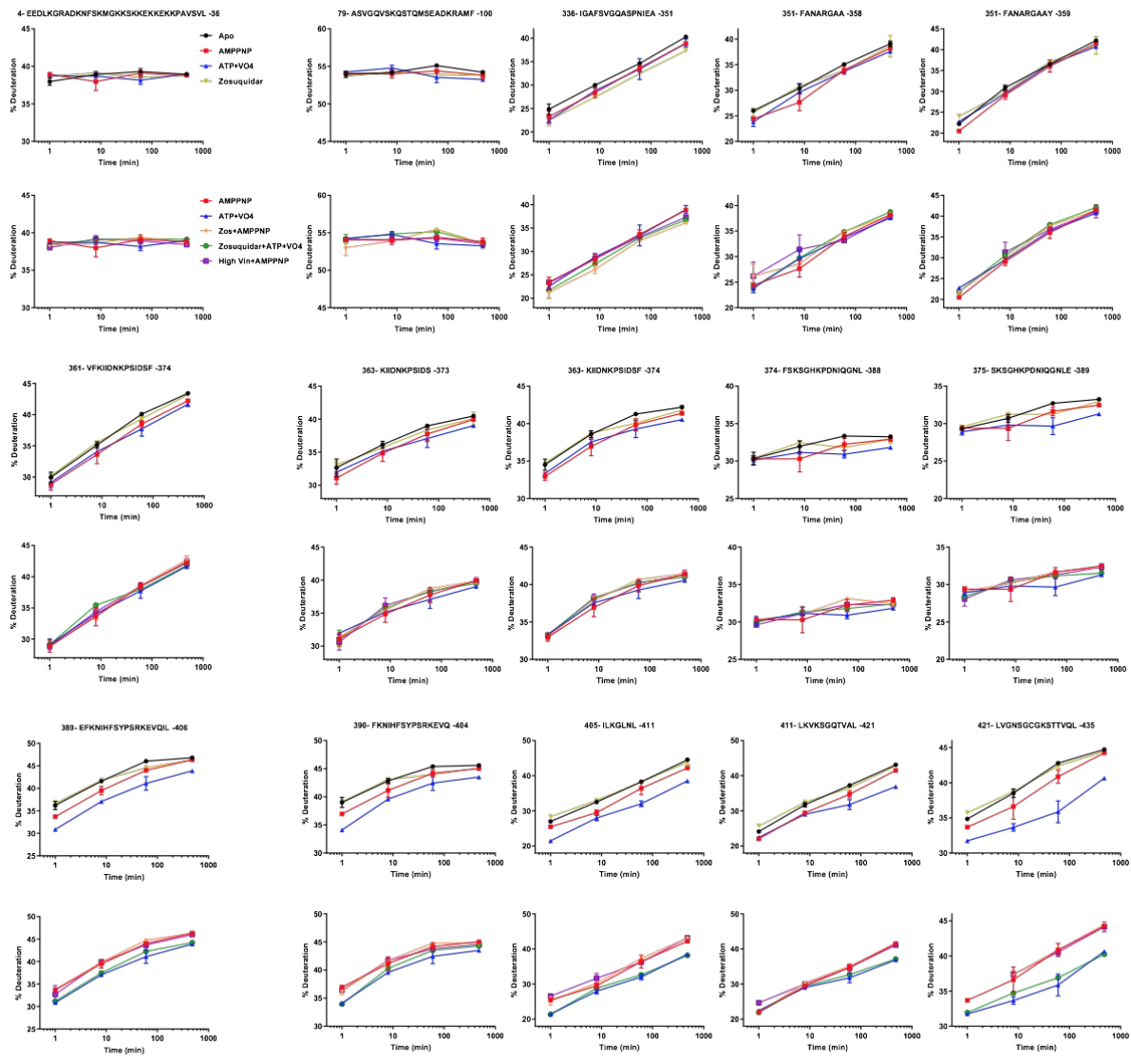
Figure S4. Percent deuteration profile of apo P-gp from HDX-MS. Absolute deuterium uptake percentages are shown for all time points and peptides from dataset 1 to show range of less-ordered, more-ordered, and dynamic regions.

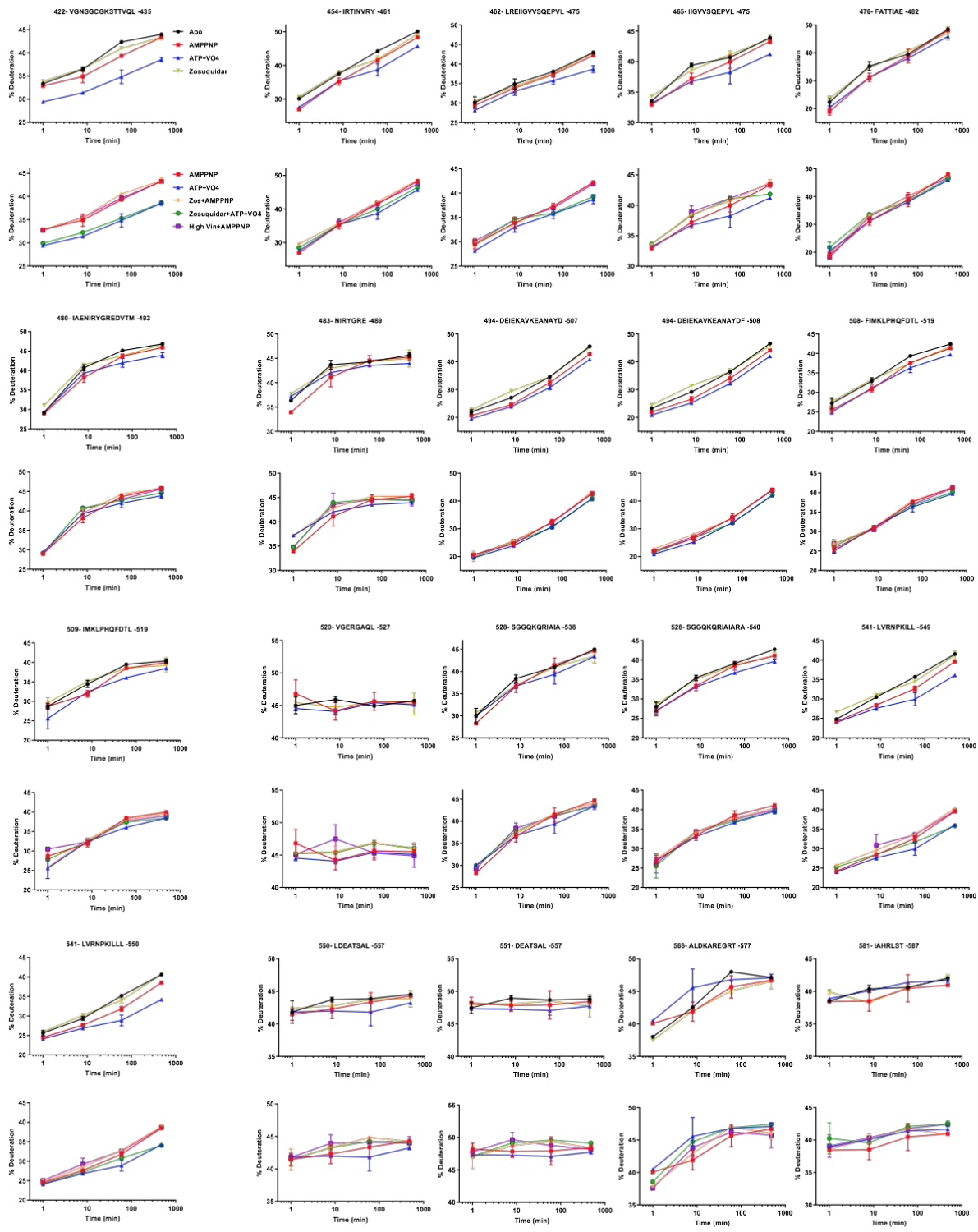


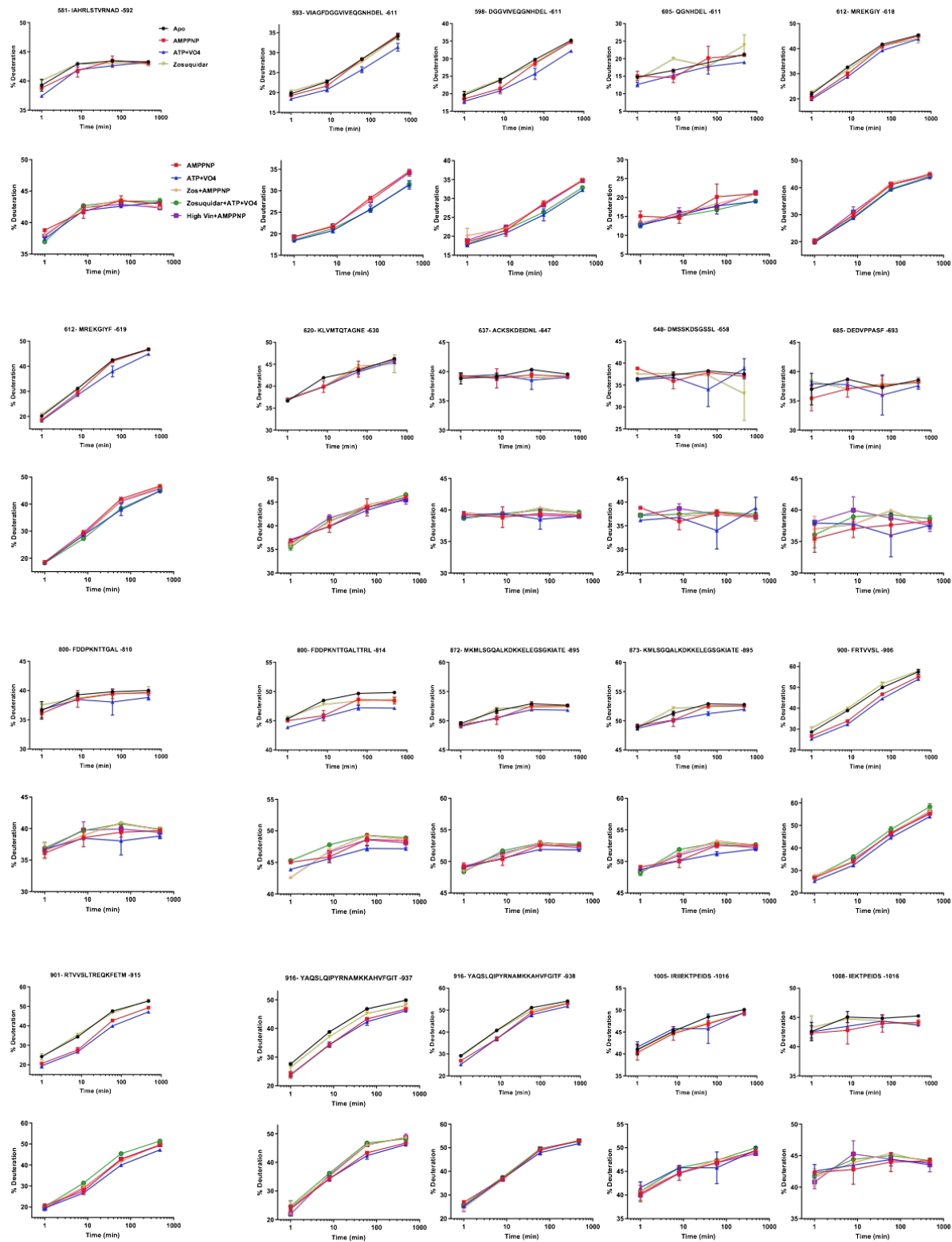
**Figure S5. Comparison of absolute deuterium uptake for two datasets.** All data presented originate from two datasets, with samples prepared from different batches of P-gp nanodiscs, and deuteration reaction components, and MS performed months apart. The absolute deuteration percent for identical peptides (and same charge state) is shown for each time point between the two datasets. Absolute uptake is consistent for essentially all peptides and the overall trends with time are clearly preserved between datasets. This shows a high level of reproducibility between different P-gp and nanodisc preparations.

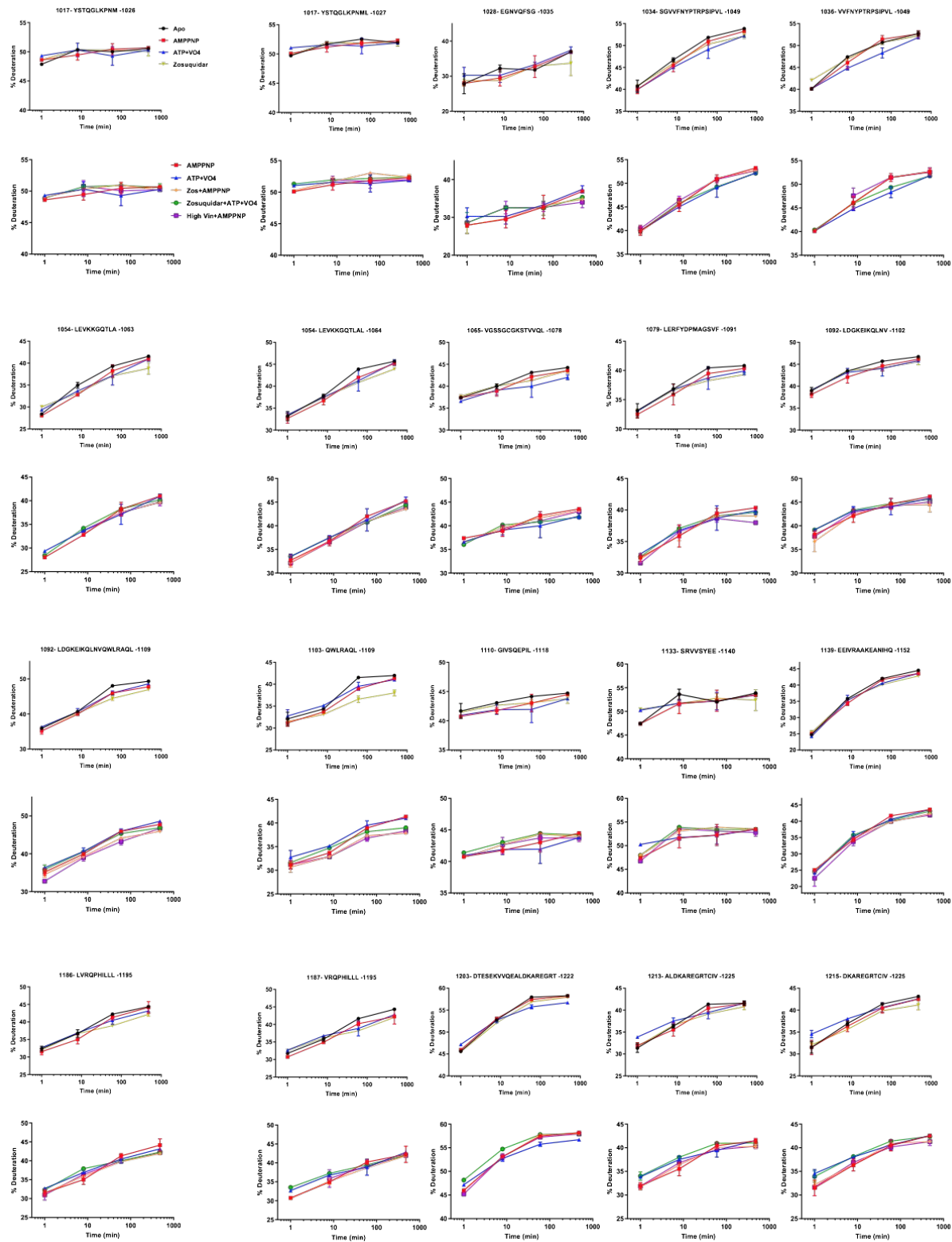


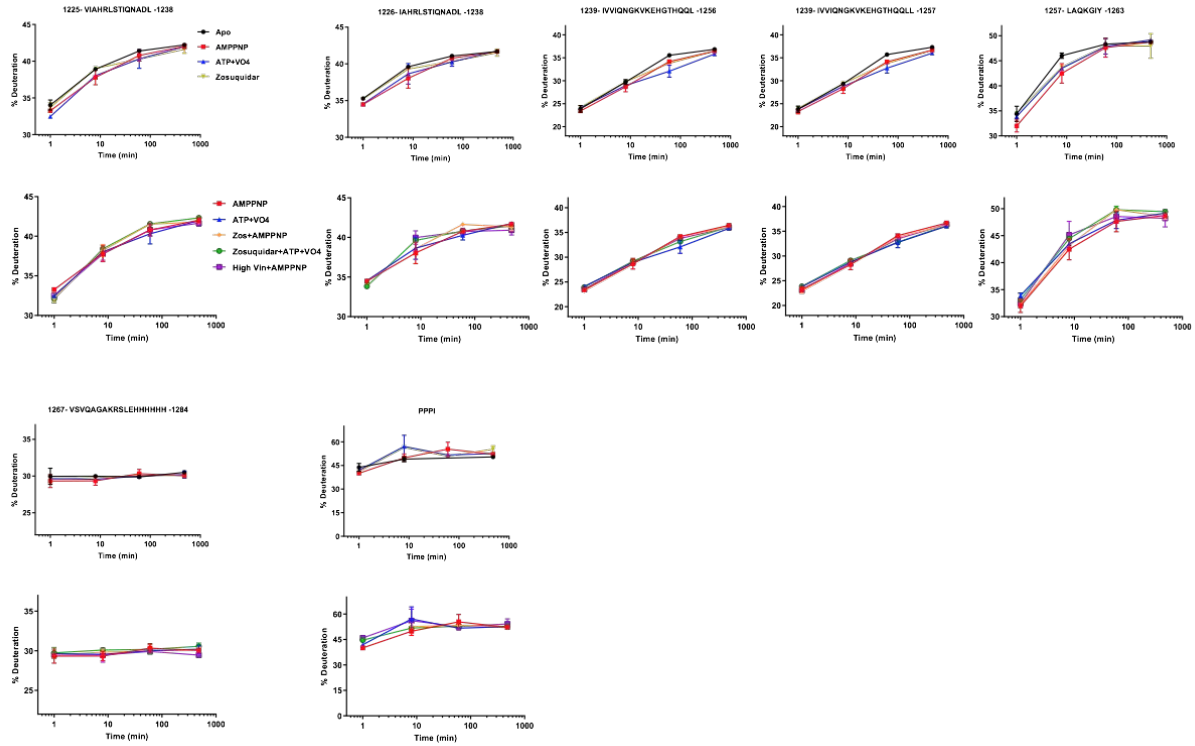
**Figure S6. Deuterium uptake plots.** Deuterium uptake is shown for all peptides and charge states for dataset 1 followed by dataset 2. Data is also available in excel file. For dataset 1, due to the number of conditions, two plots are shown for each peptide, with AMPPNP and ATP/VO<sub>4</sub> data repeated in the plot below to compare the effects of drug binding to these states. Error bars represent standard deviation across duplicate samples; however, a broader statistical analysis (described in Methods) is applied across peptides and time points to identify significant differences shown in Figures 2-4.

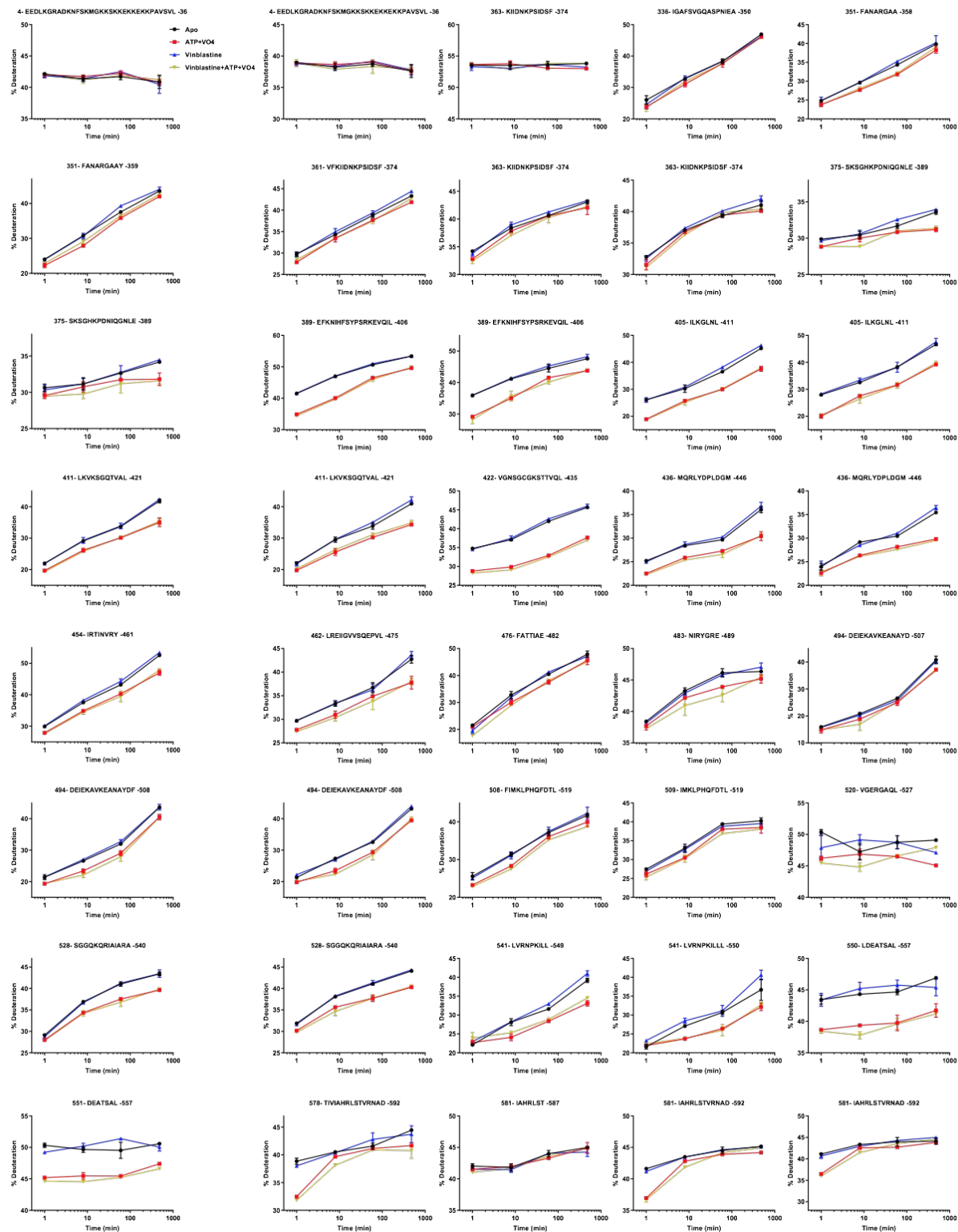


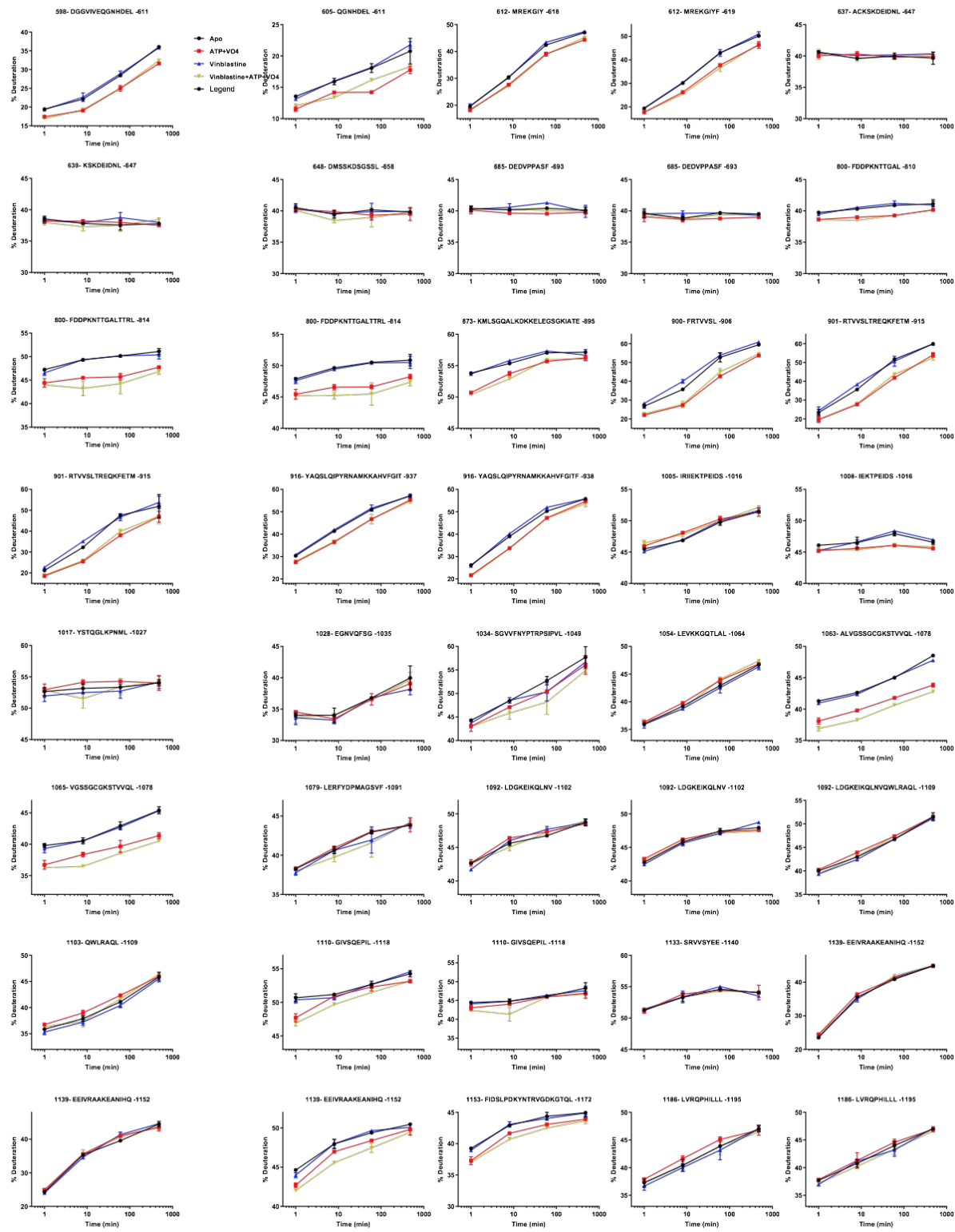




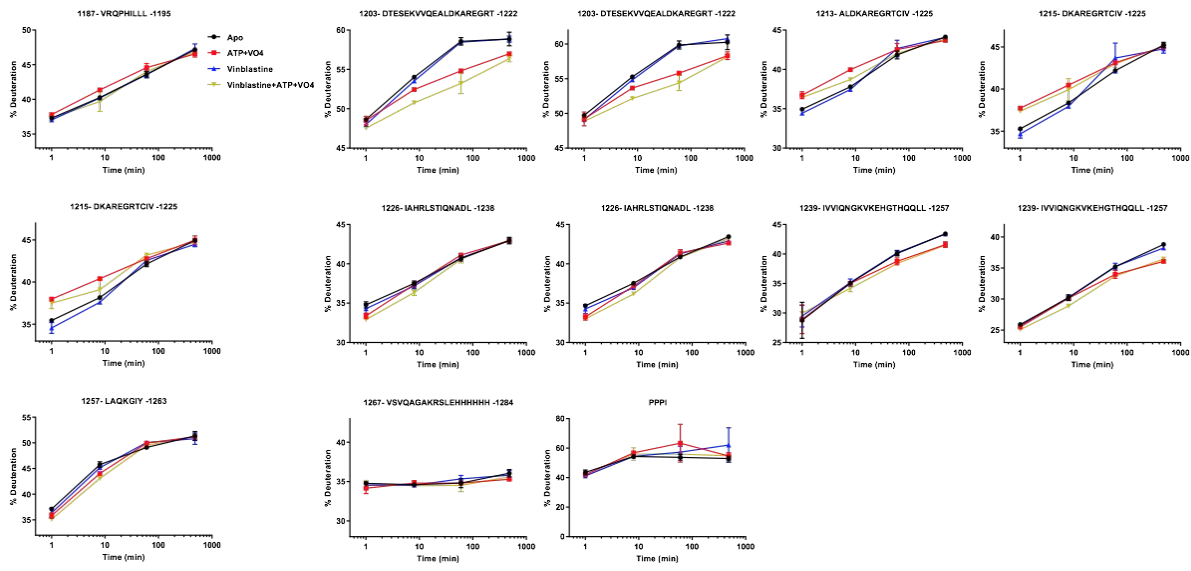












**Figure S7. Change in percent deuteration for each time point for each state relative to nucleotide-free or drug-free nucleotide-bound state. (Applies to each graph) The first graph shows decreased deuteration (increased protection) for P-gp in the pre-hydrolysis (AMPPNP-bound) state relative to the nucleotide-free state. This behavior is observed across many time points, and the sum of these changes across time points (in color) emphasizes the regions experiencing a change in protection.**

