

MOL #84509

Title page

Pharmacology and Structure of Isolated Conformations of the Adenosine A_{2A} Receptor

Define Ligand Efficacy

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MOL #84509

Running title page:

Isolated A_{2A}-R conformation pharmacology defines efficacy

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List of non-standard abbreviations: NECA 5'-*N*-Ethylcarboxamidoadenosine,

SAR structure activity relationship; SDM site-directed mutagenesis StaR stabilised receptor, XAC

Xanthine amine congener 8-[4-[[[(2-aminoethyl)amino]carbonyl]methyl]oxy]phenyl]-1,3-

dipropylxanthine, ZM241385 4-(2-[7-Amino-2-(2-furyl)[1,2,4]triazolo[2,3-*a*][1,3,5]triazin-5-

ylamino]ethyl)phenol

MOL #84509

Abstract

Using isolated receptor conformations crystal structures of the adenosine A_{2A} receptor have been solved in active and inactive states. Studying the change in affinity of ligands at these conformations allowed qualitative prediction of compound efficacy *in vitro* in a system-independent manner. Agonist (NECA) displayed clear preference to bind to active state receptor; inverse agonists (XAC, ZM241385, SCH58261 and preladenant) bound preferentially to the inactive state whilst neutral antagonists (theophylline, caffeine and istradefylline) demonstrated equal affinity for active and inactive states. Ligand docking into the known crystal structures of the A_{2A} receptor rationalised the pharmacology observed; inverse agonists, unlike neutral antagonists, cannot be accommodated within the agonist-binding site of the receptor. The availability of isolated receptor conformations opens the door to the concept of ‘reverse pharmacology’, whereby the functional pharmacology of ligands can be characterised in a system-independent manner by their affinity for a pair (or set) of GPCR conformations.

MOL #84509

Introduction

The G protein coupled receptor (GPCRs) super-family comprises of ~800 proteins which respond to a variety of ligands to create intracellular responses via G proteins, β -arrestins and other downstream effectors. GPCRs are important therapeutic targets; over 26% of all FDA-approved drugs act at rhodopsin-like GPCRs (Overington et al., 2006). The adenosine A_{2A} receptor is one of four adenosine receptor subtypes (A_1 , A_{2A} , A_{2B} and A_3) belonging to the class A GPCR family (Foord et al., 2005) activated by adenosine, released in response to ischemic or metabolic stress (Fredholm et al., 2011). A_{2A} receptor agonists have been in clinical trials for treatment of glaucoma and inflammatory diseases (www.clinicaltrials.gov) whilst A_{2A} receptor antagonists/inverse agonists, exemplified by preladenant and istradefylline, have shown promise as a non-dopaminergic approach to the treatment of Parkinson's disease (Pinna, 2009).

Designing specific compounds with drug-like properties for GPCRs has been hampered by lack of structural information about activation mechanisms and binding sites. Obtaining high resolution structures of GPCRs has been complicated by intrinsic protein flexibility and instability in detergent. Recent technological breakthroughs have led to the publication of several GPCR structures, including beta adrenergic, histamine and adenosine A_{2A} receptors (for a review see Katritch et al., 2012).

One method used to aid structure determination is the stabilized receptor (StaR) method (Robertson et al., 2011; Shibata et al., 2009; Warne et al., 2008), where GPCRs are made stable in short chain detergent by the introduction of a small number of point mutations in transmembrane (TM) domains, but outside known ligand binding domains. These mutations increase thermostability of the receptor by locking it in a particular conformation i.e. inactive or active, directed by the pharmacology of the ligand used during the protein engineering process (Robertson et al., 2011; Tate and Schertler, 2009). Using the StaR method, active-state (GL0, GL23, GL26 and GL31) and inactive-state (StaR2) adenosine A_{2A} StaRs have been engineered, allowing solving of crystal structures of agonist-bound and inverse agonist-bound adenosine A_{2A} receptors (Lebon et al., 2011b; Dore et al., 2011). Recently the benefit of structure-based drug design has been demonstrated at GPCRs with the adenosine A_{2A}

MOL #84509

crystal structure used to aid discovery of a novel chemical series of receptor antagonists (Congreve et al., 2012; Langmead et al., 2012).

Many models have been developed to describe receptor activation (for example see De Lean et al., 1980; Samama et al., 1993) the simplest of which is the two-state model (Fig. 1; Leff, 1995) that describes receptor existing in active (R^*) or inactive (R) forms. The equilibrium between R and R^* is defined by the isomerization constant 'L' ($L=R^*/R$). Although the two-state model does not account for such phenomena as biased agonism or multiple conformations that exist between R and R^* (see Perez et al., 1996) it is extremely useful conceptually, describing interactions of many GPCR ligands. Agonists are described to bind with higher affinity to R^* , inverse agonist to R whilst neutral antagonists bind with equal affinity to R and R^* .

At the inactive-state A_{2A} StaR there is a significant decrease in the affinity of agonists (CGS21680 and NECA) at the receptor with a corresponding slight increase in inverse agonist affinity (Robertson et al., 2011). Agonist affinity at a receptor fully locked into the R^* conformation is expected to be increased compared to wild-type receptor (as demonstrated at a constitutively active mutant of the β_2 adrenoceptor; Samama et al., 1993). At the active-state adenosine A_{2A} receptor constructs, the affinity of agonists such as NECA, CGS21680 and ATL146e are unaltered compared to the wild-type although there is significant decrease in inverse agonist affinity (Lebon et al., 2011b) suggesting the receptor is stabilised in a conformation towards the fully active state.

Although previous studies have shown correlation between the ratio of the dissociation constants of agonists at low(R):high(R^*) affinity states and efficacy (e.g at the β -adrenoceptors; Kent et al., 1980) these studies rely on the use of saturating concentrations of guanyl nucleotides to eliminate high affinity binding sites. For some receptors it is difficult to see the difference in agonist affinities for R^* and R , indeed for the A_{2A} receptor NECA binding appears insensitive to GTP (Guo et al., 2012).

MOL #84509

Here we show that measuring changes in ligand binding affinity at isolated active and inactive A_{2A} receptor states can be used to predict and interpret findings from functional assays in a system-independent manner. Furthermore, we demonstrate that ligand docking into active and inactive-state crystal structures supports the pharmacology and demonstrates the importance of receptor conformation in crystal structure determination and drug design.

MOL #84509

Materials and Methods

Methods

Materials

Adenosine deaminase, GeneJuice and hygromycin B were purchased from Merck Biosciences Ltd (Nottingham, UK). Blastidicin S hydrochloride and doxycycline hydrochloride were purchased from Apollo Scientific (Cheshire, UK). NECA, SCH58261, TrypLE and XAC were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich (Gillingham, Kent). CGS15943, CGS21680, Ro 20-1724 and ZM241385 were purchased from Tocris Biosciences (Bristol, UK). Preladenant and istradefylline was synthesised in-house. All other chemicals were obtained from standard commercial sources.

Receptor constructs

Wild-type receptor pharmacology was explored both at the full length adenosine A_{2A} receptor (accession number NM_000675) and at a C-terminally truncated version, A_{2A}(₁₋₃₁₆). The C terminal tail of the A_{2A} receptor was removed from all of the inactive (StaR2(₁₋₃₁₆); described in (Robertson et al., 2011; Dore et al., 2011) or active (GL0(₁₋₃₁₆), GL23(₁₋₃₁₆), GL26(₁₋₃₁₆) and GL31(₁₋₃₁₆); Lebon et al., 2011b) StaRs to aid receptor crystallisation. In addition, full length versions of GL0, GL23, GL26 and GL31 were engineered and used in this study. Constructs and mutations are summarised in Supplementary Table 1.

Maintenance and transfection of CHO cells

Chinese hamster ovary (CHO) cells were maintained in culture in Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium (DMEM)-Hams F-12 media containing 10 % foetal calf serum (v/v) and 1 % penicillin/streptomycin mixture at 37 °C in a humidified air; 5 % CO₂ atmosphere. Cells were passaged three times a week using TrypLE . When 70 % confluent cells were transfected with receptor construct (in pcDNA3) using Genejuice as per manufacturer's instructions. Membranes were prepared from CHO cells 48 h after transfection. T-REx CHO cells (Life Technologies, Paisley, UK) were maintained in DMEM-Hams F-12 mixture supplemented with 10 % (v/v) tetracycline-free foetal calf

MOL #84509

serum, 1 % penicillin/streptomycin mixture and 10 µg/mL blasticidin S hydrochloride at 37 °C in a humidified air; 5% CO₂ atmosphere.

Generation of a stable adenosine A_{2A(1-316)} receptor cell line

T-REx CHO cells were transfected with pcDNA5/TO containing A_{2A(1-316)} using Genejuice (as per manufacturer's instructions). After 48 h media was replaced with medium supplemented 200 µg/mL hygromycin B to select for stably expressing clones. Single colonies were selected and grown in media supplemented with doxycycline (1 µg/mL; 16 h) before being screened for receptor expression using a cAMP accumulation assay.

Radioligand binding assays

Cells were harvested and membranes prepared as previously described (Robertson et al., 2011). Radioligand binding assays were carried out using membranes prepared from CHO cells transiently expressing A_{2A}, A_{2A(1-316)}, the active state (GL0, GL23, GL26 and GL31) or inactive state (StaR2₍₁₋₃₁₆₎) StaRs. Due to low affinity of [³H]NECA at StaR2₍₁₋₃₁₆₎ affinity measurements for this construct were made using [³H]ZM241385 competition binding assays. Membranes (5 µg) expressing the wild-type or StaR2₍₁₋₃₁₆₎ were incubated with 2 nM [³H]ZM241385 (50 Ci/mmol; ARC Inc., USA) in the presence or absence competing compounds with 1 µM CGS15943 used to define non-specific binding. After 90 min incubation at room temperature assays were terminated by rapid filtration through 96-well GF/B filter plates pre-soaked with 0.1% polyethyleneimine (PEI) using a 96-well head harvester (Tomtec, USA) and plates washed with 5 × 0.5 mL water. Plates were dried, and bound radioactivity was measured using scintillation spectroscopy on a Microbeta counter (PerkinElmer, UK). [³H]NECA (15.9 Ci/mmol; PerkinElmer, UK) competition and saturation binding assays were carried out as previously described (Lebon et al., 2011b). Membranes (10–15 µg/well) from cells expressing at wild-type or active state StaRs were assessed using [³H]NECA binding in buffer containing 50 mM Tris–HCl (pH 7.4). Non-specific binding was defined using 1 µM CGS21680. After 1 h incubation at 25 °C plates were harvested and read as described above.

MOL #84509

cAMP accumulation assay

Cells were seeded at a density of 25,000 cells/well in a 96-well half area plates and receptor expression induced with the inclusion of 0, 0.3 or 10 ng/mL doxycycline in the media. After 16 h media was removed from the cells and replaced with 25 μ L Kreb's media containing 2 U/mL adenosine deaminase in the absence or presence of ligand. Cells were incubated at 37 °C for 30 min prior to addition of 25 μ L Krebs media supplemented with the phosphodiesterase inhibitor, Ro 20-1724 (100 μ M, 25 °C, 30 min). Cells were then lysed and cAMP produced detected using the dynamic 2 cAMP HTRF kit (CisBio International, France) according to manufacturer's instructions before plates were read on a PheraStar fluorescence plate reader (BMG LabTech, Germany).

Data analysis

Data were analysed using GraphPad Prism v5 (San Diego, USA). Inhibition binding curves were fitted to a four-parameter logistic equation to determine IC₅₀ values, which were converted into K_i values using K_D values determined by saturation binding and the radioligand concentration ([³H]NECA~ 10 nM; [³H]ZM241385 ~2 nM). Functional concentration-response data was fitted to three parameter logistic equation. Statistical tests used in this study included unpaired, two-tailed t-tests to compare two data sets (alpha =0.05) and one-way ANOVA (with Dunnett's post-hoc test if p<0.05) to analyse multiple data sets (alpha = 0.05).

Molecular modelling & ligand docking

The alignment of the inactive state crystal structures of the adenosine A_{2A} receptor in complex with ZM241385 (3PWH), XAC (3REY) and caffeine (3RFM), onto the activated form of the receptor in complex with NECA (2YDV), was performed using the align algorithm within PyMOL (The PyMOL Molecular Graphics System, Version 1.3, Schrödinger, LLC). The binding cavity within 2YDV was generated within PyMOL from an apo version of the protein using the "Cavities & Pockets (Culled)" detection algorithm with default values for Cavity Detection Radius and Cutoff.

MOL #84509

The ligand docking experiments were guided by ligand structure activity relationship (SAR) and our iterative process of assessing literature site directed mutagenesis and then designing and testing our own mutants using Biophysical Mapping (BPM; Zhukov et al., 2011) to identify possible binding modes. The protein preparation and docking experiments were done within the Schrödinger Maestro package (Maestro, version 9.2, Schrödinger, LLC, New York, NY, 2011) utilizing the structure of the inactive adenosine A_{2A} receptor (3PWH), as the basis for subsequent dockings. The grid generation necessary for docking was done within Glide. The residues highlighted in previous BPM experiments (Zhukov et al., 2011) were used to define the cavity of the grid; however, no constraints were added in the grid generation to ensure that subsequent dockings were not biased in any way. Glide XP docking was carried out on all of the ligands in question with 10 poses per ligand being stored. The poses were then assessed against the BPM data and the best solution identified.

MOL #84509

Results

Agonist binding to the active-state adenosine A_{2A} receptor

To test for changes in agonist affinity at the active-state StaRs, saturation binding experiments were performed using the radiolabelled agonist [³H]NECA. The radiolabelled agonist bound with high affinity to the wild-type adenosine A_{2A} receptor ($pK_D = 8.22 \pm 0.16$); there was no significant change in the affinity of [³H]NECA for the active state constructs (GL0, GL23, GL26 and GL31) compared to the wild-type A_{2A} receptor ($P=0.28$; one-way ANOVA; Supplementary Table 2), nor was there any significant change in the affinity of [³H]NECA between the full length (A_{2A}) and C-terminally truncated (A_{2A(1-316)}) receptor ($P=0.51$; unpaired two-tailed t-test; Supplementary Table 2). A trend could be seen where an increase in receptor thermostability lead to an increase in receptor expression (B_{max}) with GL26 and GL31 exhibiting significantly higher receptor expression levels compared to wild-type ($P<0.01$ A_{2A} vs GL26 and $P<0.05$ A_{2A} vs GL31; as measured using a one-way ANOVA with Dunnett's post-hoc test; Supplementary Table 2). The truncated A_{2A(1-316)} receptor was expressed at significantly higher expression levels than the full length A_{2A} receptor ($P=0.01$; unpaired two-tailed t-test; Supplementary Table 2).

Differential changes in 'antagonist' affinities at isolated receptor conformations

To test whether affinity was altered at the active-state StaRs, a panel of 'antagonist' affinities were measured in [³H]NECA competition binding assays. There was a significant decrease in affinity of preladenant, SCH58261, XAC and ZM241385 at the active-state StaRs compared to the wild-type A_{2A} receptor ($P<0.05$ - $P<0.001$; one-way ANOVA with Dunnett's post hoc-test; Table 1; Fig. 2) although the affinities of caffeine, istradefylline, and theophylline were not significantly altered ($P>0.05$; one way ANOVA; Table 1; Fig. 2). There was a trend for the affinity of unlabelled NECA to increase at the active state StaRs although this was only significant at two of the active-state constructs (GL0 and GL31; $P<0.01$, one-way ANOVA with Dunnett's post-hoc test).

MOL #84509

In contrast to active-state StaRs, agonist affinity is decreased at receptors stabilized into the inactive conformation whilst antagonist/inverse agonist affinity is maintained (or even increased; Robertson et al., 2011; Dore et al., 2011). As the inactive-state construct, StaR2₍₁₋₃₁₆₎, has previously been shown to have very low affinity for NECA (Dore et al., 2011) an inverse agonist radioligand (³H]ZM241385) was utilized to determine the affinity of ligands at StaR2₍₁₋₃₁₆₎. The affinity of NECA, theophylline, istradefylline, XAC and SCH58261 at A_{2A(1-316)} were similar when measured using [³H]NECA compared to affinities measured using [³H]ZM241385 (Robertson et al., 2011; Supplementary Table 3). Previous studies have suggested that the high affinity state of the recombinant human A_{2A} is not easily observed when receptor is expressed in HEK293 cells (Rieger et al, 2001; Sullivan et al., 2001), possibly due to low levels of G_{as} in these cell lines relative to the expression of the receptor which may explain why affinities of agonists, neutral antagonists and inverse agonists are similar at A_{2A(1-316)} when affinity is measured using agonist and inverse agonist radioligands.

Saturation binding experiments demonstrated the pK_D ± S.E.M of [³H]ZM241385 at StaR2₍₁₋₃₁₆₎ to be 8.72 ± 0.1, in good agreement with previous reported measures. However, NECA showed a dramatic reduction in affinity at StaR2₍₁₋₃₁₆₎ compared to wild-type A_{2A(1-316)} (Table 1; *P*<0.01; unpaired two-tailed t-test), whilst the affinity of ZM241385, XAC, SCH58261 and preladenant remained unaltered (Table 1; *P*=0.86, *P*=0.44, *P*=0.07, *P*=0.38, respectively; unpaired two-tailed t-test). Interestingly, theophylline and caffeine showed slightly decreased affinities at StaR2₍₁₋₃₁₆₎ (*P*<0.05 for theophylline, and *P*<0.05 for caffeine; unpaired two-tailed t-test), whilst the affinity of istradefylline remained unaltered at both agonist and inverse agonist (StaR2₍₁₋₃₁₆₎) constructs (*P*=0.39).

The affinity data from Table 1 was plotted as change in pKi of active-state StaRs (pKi StaR minus pKi A_{2A}) compared to inactive-state StaR (pKi StaR2₍₁₋₃₁₆₎ minus pKi A_{2A(1-316)}) to indicate the affinity differential between the two isolated conformations (Fig. 2). When compared to each of the active-state constructs (GL0, GL23, GL26 and GL31), preladenant and SCH58261 were shown to display a strong preference for the inactive-state of the adenosine A_{2A} receptor. The magnitude of this

MOL #84509

preference was even greater than that for ZM241385, even though ZM241385 has higher affinity for the wild-type receptor. On the other hand, istradefylline, caffeine and theophylline show little preference in binding to either the active or inactive receptor states, as evidenced by log ratios close to zero (Fig. 2).

Differential functional pharmacology of adenosine A_{2A} receptor ‘antagonists’

To assess the predictions made by binding of adenosine A_{2A} receptor ligands to isolated receptor conformations, a cAMP accumulation assay was used to measure receptor responses through the G_{αs} pathway. To allow a degree of control in receptor expression levels within experiments T-Rex-CHO-A_{2A} and T-Rex-CHO-A_{2A(1-316)} cells lines were created placing receptor expression under the control of the tetracycline receptor/operator system (addition of tetracycline or doxycycline to the media induces receptor expression). Both T-Rex-CHO-A_{2A} and T-Rex-CHO-A_{2A(1-316)} cells lines showed constitutive receptor activity allowing measurements of ligands that increase (agonists) or decrease (inverse agonists) receptor activity. After some optimisation the A_{2A(1-316)} cell line was shown to respond better to agonist and inverse agonists as there was a larger response signal (Bennett, 2011) and as agonist and inverse agonist affinities were not significantly different at A_{2A(1-316)} compared to A_{2A} (Table 1; Supplementary Table 2) the T-Rex-CHO-A_{2A(1-316)} cell line was used for all functional studies.

Initial studies were carried out to establish ligand pharmacology under different levels of receptor induction (and hence expression and constitutive activity). Over a range of doxycycline concentrations (0 – 10 ng/ml), basal cAMP levels could be titrated such that a range of responses could be observed. Receptor expression levels at each of the doxycycline concentrations were measured using a [³H]NECA binding assay, it appeared that very low receptor expression levels were needed to detect functional effects as receptor expression could only be detected at high (10 ng/mL) doxycycline levels (0.29 ± 0.03 pmol/mg). Due to a degree of system-leakiness, in basal conditions (0 ng/mL doxycycline) it was possible to achieve assay conditions where there was little/no constitutive

MOL #84509

activity and a full NECA response could be seen, however there was no window for inverse agonism to be detected (Fig. 3a). In contrast, when fully induced with a high concentration of doxycycline (10 ng/mL), it was possible to elevate the basal level of cAMP to such a level that no further NECA response could be observed, although inverse agonism could be detected (Fig. 3b). Using a doxycycline concentration of 0.3 ng/ml it was possible to achieve an intermediate level of constitutive activity to enable the detection of both positive and inverse agonism (Fig. 3C; Supplementary Table 4). Thus, only using a very specifically designed functional assay is it possible to functionally delineate the pharmacology of inverse agonists and either partial inverse agonists or neutral antagonists.

Cells were challenged with NECA causing a concentration-dependent increase in cAMP accumulation levels (Fig. 4A). Incubating cells with preladenant decreased cAMP levels in a concentration-dependent manner to the level seen in the absence of doxycycline-induced receptor expression except at high doxycycline concentrations where preladenant appeared to act as a partial inverse agonist (Fig. 4B). Theophylline appeared to have no effect on cAMP accumulation levels at all doxycycline concentrations tested indicating neutral antagonism (Fig. 4C). Istradefylline and caffeine, which also showed little preference in binding to active and inactive state receptor constructs (Fig. 2; Table 1), also appeared to act as neutral antagonists (Supplementary Fig. 1A-B) whilst ZM241385, SCH58261 and XAC, compounds that showed preference to binding to the inactive state receptor constructs, acted as inverse agonists (Supplementary Fig. 1C-E). These observations appear to be concordant with the binding affinities for the active and inactive conformations of the receptor.

Active and inactive-state crystal structures infer differences in binding pockets to explain ligand pharmacology

Crystal structures have been determined of the adenosine A_{2A} receptor in both an active-state (in complex with adenosine or NECA; Lebon et al., 2011b) and inactive-state (in complex with ZM241385, XAC and caffeine; Dore et al., 2011). In order to aid the interpretation of the results from

MOL #84509

binding and functional assays, a comparison between ligand-binding sites in active and inactive conformations was made.

Fig. 5A shows the structure of the NECA-bound adenosine A_{2A} receptor (PDB code: 2YDV). Residues that are thought to be important in changes between ground state and the agonist-bound or activated state are highlighted (H278^{7.43}, S277^{7.42} and N253^{6.55}). Agonist binding to the receptor appears to result in a rotameric change in H278^{7.43} and inwards movement of TM domains 1, 5 and 7 and upwards movement of TM domain 3, resulting in a significant contraction in the volume of the binding site. In the Fig., the extent of the agonist state receptor binding pocket is highlighted in grey (only TM1 is shown for clarity). Overlay analysis shows that the surface of the NECA binding site is not significantly different in the key regions of interest to that of the agonist UK-432097-bound adenosine A_{2A} receptor (Supplementary Fig. 2).

The crystal structures of inactive-state adenosine A_{2A} receptors are shown in Fig. 5B to 6B overlaid onto the NECA-bound structure. ZM241385 and XAC bind perpendicular to the membrane, however, it is clear that the inverse agonists ZM241385 (3PWH; Fig. 5B) and XAC (3REY; Fig. 5C) would not be accommodated in the binding site of active-state A_{2A} receptor, as shown by their protruding beyond the surface displayed in grey. More subtly, ZM241385 sterically prevents the ~2Å inward movement of H250^{6.52} which is thought to accompany receptor activation as a result of the inward 'bulge' of TM5 (Lebon et al., 2011b; Supplementary Fig. 3).

In contrast, the neutral antagonist caffeine, a small fragment-sized molecule, appears to dock equally well into the binding site of the active state A_{2A} receptor structure (in a position similar to the xanthine portion of XAC), suggesting that binding of caffeine does not sterically preclude the adenosine A_{2A} receptor from adopting an active state when bound (Fig. 5D).

It is worth noting that in all active state StaRs the stabilizing mutations are outside the ligand binding domain, meaning that no mutations are within 5 Å of the binding site of the ligands tested in this

MOL #84509

study. In the inactive state StaR two mutations are near the active site; the S277^{7.42}A mutation is within the ribose binding pocket and T88^{3.36}A is on TM3 where NECA has been shown to interact within the active state receptor. It has previously been shown (by back-mutating these residues on the inactive state StaR; see Supplementary Table 2 in Dore et al., 2011) that S277^{7.42}A and T88^{3.36}A mutations do not affect affinity of agonists at the inactive state StaR.

Based on previous site-directed mutagenesis (SDM) data (Zhukov et al., 2011) and guided by binding and functional data, the clinically evaluated adenosine A_{2A} receptor ‘antagonists’, preladenant and istradefylline were docked into the binding site of the structure determined in complex with ZM241385 (3PWH; Fig. 6A, 5B). Preladenant is shown bound in a similar conformation to ZM241385; the triazolotriazine core and attached furan ring system both hydrogen bond to N253^{6.55}. The aryl piperidine substituent of preladenant, whilst chemically distinct from the phenolic substituent of ZM241385, occupies the similar cleft between TM domains 1 and 7 (Fig. 6A). Due to its bulk, preladenant is expected to extend some way outside of the agonist binding pocket as defined by the NECA-bound crystal structure (2YDV); furthermore the furan ring sits in a similar position to that of ZM241385, sterically preventing the inward movement of H250^{6.52}; this pose clearly explains why it shows robust inverse agonist activity. For the placement of istradefylline in the binding site, previous SDM experiments show that istradefylline binding is less affected by alanine mutation of either I66^{2.64} or Y271^{7.36} compared to the effect on both XAC and ZM241385 (Zhukov et al., 2011). Thus the SDM-guided docking of istradefylline shows, similarly to caffeine, its carbonyl oxygen from C6 forming a hydrogen bond to N253^{6.55} and the vector of the ligand placement pointing directly up towards the extracellular surface, but crucially still contained within the binding site surface defined by the NECA-bound agonist structure (2YDV; Fig. 6C), rationalizing the neutral antagonist profile observed.

Conversely, we sought to understand the potential interaction of NECA with the inactive conformation based on known structure (3PWH; Fig 6C). Whilst NECA can fully fit into the inactive state binding site, the significant movements of TM3 and TM7 (described in Dore et al., 2011) mean

MOL #84509

that the hydrogen bonds from H278^{7,43} and T88^{3,36} to the ligand are lost. The loss of two hydrogen bonds (each contributing in the range of 2-10 kcal/mol) would significantly reduce the affinity of NECA at the inactive state StaR compared to the active state StaR. The glide XP dockings of NECA in active and inactive states gave values of -11.0 and -6.2 respectively, emphasising the preference for NECA at the active state. Glide XP dockings were also performed for istradefylline, caffeine and theophylline at active- (2YDV) and inactive-(3PWH) state structures. Istradefylline showed a slight preference for binding to the inactive state (-4.5 in active structure; -6.5 in inactive structure) whilst caffeine and theophylline had little or no preference (caffeine -5.6 at both active and inactive structures and theophylline -6.4 active-state and -6.9 inactive-state); predicting istradefylline is a partial inverse agonist and caffeine and theophylline are neutral antagonists.

MOL #84509

Discussion

To facilitate crystallisation GPCRs have been successfully engineered to isolate either active or inactive conformations using StaR technology (Dore et al., 2011; Lebon et al., 2011b). This process identifies point mutations which stabilize the TM domain helices into or towards either the active or inactive state of the receptor. Here we have used binding affinities of ligands at adenosine A_{2A} receptors progressively stabilized into both inactive and active states to predict their molecular efficacy. Affinity ratios were then qualitatively compared with data generated using a functional cAMP assay at different levels of constitutive activity.

Ligands can display a wide spectrum of efficacies; they can act as full or partial agonists, appear silent (neutral antagonist) or display partial to full inverse agonism. The two-state model of receptor activation (Leff, 1995) ascribes ligand efficacy as a ratio of its affinity for the inactive (R) and active (R*) receptor states; agonists have higher affinity for R*, inverse agonists have higher affinity for R whilst neutral antagonists do not select between conformations. Although the two-state model is likely to be over-simplistic in describing GPCR pharmacology (i.e. it does not account for multiple conformations that exist between inactive/fully active receptor and differences in activation states that result in biased agonism), it is extremely useful conceptually, describing the interactions of many GPCR ligands (Canals et al., 2012).

The data generated herein appears to be accommodated approximately within the two-state mechanism. The prototypical adenosine receptor agonist, NECA, displays significantly lower affinity at the inactive state A_{2A} receptor, the 'antagonists' ZM241385, preladenant, SCH58261 and XAC bind with higher affinity to the inactive state i.e. act as inverse agonists. Istradefylline, caffeine and theophylline bind with similar affinities to both inactive and active states and would be defined as neutral antagonists.

We have previously demonstrated that adenosine A_{2A} receptor number and constitutive activity can be titrated using an inducible expression system (Lebon et al., 2011b). By optimising the levels of induction, a system was created allowing measurement of agonist and inverse agonist responses (Fig.

MOL #84509

3). We confirmed that affinity ratios correlated with efficacy *in vitro*; ZM241385, preladenant, SCH58261 and XAC acted as inverse agonists and NECA acted as an agonist in the cAMP assay. Based on binding studies, istradefylline, caffeine and theophylline were predicted to act as neutral antagonists; this was verified in the functional assays where all three compounds displayed essentially neutral antagonism, though caffeine did display very weak partial inverse agonist efficacy (Fig 4, Supplementary Fig 1).

Measuring affinity constants for isolated GPCR conformations is not trivial; functional effects depend not only on efficacy but on other factors such as receptor expression and signal amplification between receptor and endpoint measured. At low levels of receptor expression NECA acts as an agonist of the adenosine A_{2A} receptor; however when receptor density is increased, there is a point where constitutive activity becomes so great that NECA can no longer elicit a response above basal (due to the maximal system response being reached; Fig. 3B). For the inverse agonists preladenant, ZM241385, SCH58261 and XAC, responses could only be measured in a system where there was sufficient basal activity to allow a 'window' for reversal; whilst if receptor density is further increased it reaches a point where these ligands appear to act as *partial* inverse agonists (Fig. 4; Supplementary Fig. 1).

Using the crystal structures of both the active state and inactive state (Lebon et al., 2011b; Dore et al., 2011) adenosine A_{2A} receptor we sought to rationalise the differences in pharmacology of the ligands tested in this study. The change in shape and size of the binding pocket upon agonist binding is marked (Dore et al., 2011; Lebon et al., 2011b), in effect yielding two different binding sites, the discrimination between the two dictating ligand pharmacology. By overlaying the agonist binding site (Lebon et al., 2011b) onto the caffeine co-crystal structure caffeine was shown to fit equally well into active and inactive state binding sites, functioning as a neutral antagonist. However, when similar overlay analyses are performed for ZM241385 and XAC, it is clear these ligands cannot be accommodated in the agonist binding site, neither deep within the TM region (adjacent to H250^{6.52}) nor at the extracellular face. These observations explain why these compounds display a clear preference to bind to the inactive state of the receptor and hence function as inverse agonists. Whilst

MOL #84509

NECA could fit into both active and inactive state structures the loss of two hydrogen bonds in the inactive state would rationalise the significant reduction in affinity of NECA seen at the inactive state StaR. In the absence of co-crystal structures we used a ‘reverse pharmacology’ approach to help build models to predict istradefylline and preladenant binding to the adenosine A_{2A} receptor. Results of previous biophysical mapping/site-directed mutagenesis studies (Zhukov et al., 2011) indicated that istradefylline binding is insensitive to mutation of I66^{2.64} or Y271^{7.36} and hence binds deeper in the receptor than ZM241385 and XAC, but in a similar fashion to caffeine. The docking mode suggests istradefylline extends perpendicular to the membrane but is equally able to be accommodated in active and inactive state binding pocket. Thus, both affinity data and the docking mode predict for istradefylline to display neutral antagonism, a profile confirmed in functional analysis.

A similar approach was taken for predicting the binding mode of preladenant. Due to their chemical similarity, preladenant is predicted to bind in a similar mode to that of ZM241385 with the triazolotriazine core and furan ring forming H-bonding interactions with N253^{6.55}. As for ZM241385, the position of the furan ring is predicted to sterically prevent inward movement of H250^{6.52} that it seen upon receptor activation. In addition, due to its increased bulk, the aryl-piperidine moiety of preladenant is expected to extend even further than ZM241385 or XAC beyond the extracellular-facing surface of the agonist binding site (Fig. 6A-B); these observations explain why preladenant has such low affinity for the active state receptor and hence displays such robust inverse agonist behavior.

Interestingly, the affinity of preladenant for the active state of the receptor compared to the wild-type receptor is decreased by a greater extent (approximately 300-fold at GL31) than ZM241385 (30-fold at GL31) even though ZM241385 had higher affinity for the wild-type receptor. This is consistent with the extent of change in affinity at R and R* governed by the way in which a compound binds. It stands to reason that bulkier ligands are less able to bind into the smaller binding site of the active state and therefore have much reduced affinity for the active state and hence display a preference for the more ‘open’ inactive-state of the receptor.

MOL #84509

Adenosine A_{2A} ‘antagonists’ have been tested as non-dopaminergic therapies for the treatment of Parkinson’s disease. They are thought to provide their anti-Parkinsonian benefits by regulating dopamine D₂ receptors and reducing the over-activity in the striatopallidal pathway (Pinna, 2009). Istradefylline was evaluated for efficacy in treatment of Parkinson’s disease through to Phase III clinical trials, but was given a non-approvable letter from the FDA (Pinna, 2009); results suggested that istradefylline was well tolerated but did not appear to have sufficient efficacy either alone or as an adjunctive therapy (Pinna, 2009). Preladenant demonstrated good efficacy in phase IIa trials in patients with moderate-to-severe Parkinson’s disease when administered in conjunction with levodopa therapy (Salamone, 2010) and has entered into phase III clinical trials both as an adjunct to levodopa and as monotherapy. Whilst direct comparisons of clinical efficacy are not easy (and of course, other factors such as pharmacokinetic properties are important), it remains the case that istradefylline and preladenant exert demonstrably different pharmacology at the adenosine A_{2A} receptor. Given some reports suggest that adenosine A_{2A} receptor may be constitutively active in endogenous systems (Ibrisimovic et al., 2012) and even *in vivo* (Le Moine et al., 1997), it may be that inverse agonist activity is required for greater efficacy in regulation of dopamine D₂ receptors and the treatment of Parkinson’s disease.

Here we demonstrated that by determining ligand affinities at the adenosine A_{2A} receptor isolated at both active and inactive states it is possible to make qualitative, system-independent assessment of ligand pharmacology. This could help distinguish neutral antagonists from inverse agonists, which is hard to do functionally *in vitro* where there is a low level of constitutive activity in the system ($[R] \gg [R^*]$), as inverse agonists will be indistinguishable from neutral antagonists. This is highly relevant; inverse agonists may be therapeutically useful in the treatment of diseases linked with constitutive receptor activation such as severe Jansen-type metaphyseal chondrodysplasia (Schipani et al., 1995), fragile X-linked disorder (Ronesi et al., 2012) or autoimmune diseases (de Ligt et al., 2000). Furthermore, we demonstrated that analysis of putative docking modes into the active and inactive state crystal structures supports the functional observations and permits an *in silico* assessment of ligand pharmacology. The concept of predicting whether a compound has a propensity

MOL #84509

to behave as an agonist, neutral antagonist or inverse agonist in a cellular or *in vivo* setting is a potentially powerful tool for researchers (Fig. 7).

MOL #84509

Authorship contributions

Participated in research design: Bennett, Marshall, Langmead and Weir

Conducted experiments: Bennett

Contributed reagents: Bennett, Lebon and Tate

Performed data analysis: Bennett, Tehan and Langmead

Wrote or contributed writing of the manuscript: Bennett, Langmead, Tehan, Tate, Marshall and Weir

MOL #84509

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MOL #84509

Footnotes

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MOL #84509

Legends for Figures

Fig. 1. Two-state model of GPCR activation. A receptor can exist in an inactive (R) or active (R*) form. Inactive receptor may isomerize to the active form (R*) even in the absence of agonist – a property known as constitutive activity. Once ligand is bound, the receptor can exist in two states, occupied (AR) or occupied and activated (AR*), the latter being the species that couples to G protein (Strange, 2000). The position of equilibrium between R and R* will depend on the isomerisation constant (L) i.e. on the conformational change that takes place. An inverse agonist will bind stronger to R keeping the receptor in the inactive state (form AR) whilst an agonist will bind stronger to R* pushing the equilibrium towards AR*. K_A and K_A/α are the equilibrium constants for agonist binding to the receptor conformations R and R*, respectively; α defines the efficacy of A.

Fig. 2. Differences in affinity of agonist (NECA) or ‘antagonists’ (ZM241385, XAC, istradefylline, SCH58261, preladenant, theophylline and caffeine) at the active and inactive state StaRs. Data from Table 1 has been displayed as change (\pm S.E.M) in pK_i of active-state StaR (pK_i StaR minus pK_i A_{2A}) compared to inactive-state StaR (pK_i StaR₍₁₋₃₁₆₎ minus pK_i A_{2A(1-316)}) for **A.** GL0 **B.** GL23, **C.** GL26 and **D.** GL31.

Fig. 3. Titration of adenosine A_{2A} receptor constitutive activity by changes in receptor expression. Response of the adenosine A_{2A(1-316)} receptor in functional assays is system-dependent **a.** In the absence of doxycycline there is a good ‘window’ to see agonist (NECA; filled circle) responses although the system cannot detect the difference in inverse agonist (SCH58261; filled square) and neutral antagonist (istradefylline; filled triangle) responses. **B.** At high levels of receptor expression (10 ng/mL doxycycline), constitutive activity levels have reached the system maximal response level so no further increase in response is seen after challenge by NECA (filled circle) although there is a clear inverse agonist response by SCH58261 (filled square). **C.** At 3 ng/mL doxycycline, receptor expression levels are such to differentiate between agonist (NECA; filled circle) and inverse agonist (SCH58261; filled square) responses. Data plotted as mean \pm S.E.M of $n=3$.

MOL #84509

Fig. 4. Functional pharmacology of NECA, preladenant and theophylline. Receptor expression was induced by the addition of 0 (filled circle), 0.3 (filled square) or 10 ng/mL (filled triangle) doxycycline for 16 h before responses to NECA, preladenant or theophylline were tested using a cAMP accumulation assay. **A.** NECA acted as an agonist increasing cAMP production above basal, except at 10 ng/mL doxycycline where a response over basal could not be detected. **B.** Preladenant acted as a full inverse agonist at 0 (filled circle) and 0.3 ng/mL (filled square) doxycycline but acted as a partial inverse agonist in situations with higher receptor expression levels (10 ng/mL doxycycline; filled triangle). NECA response is shown as a dotted line to allow comparison to agonist response. **C.** Theophylline appeared to have no effect on basal cAMP concentrations at all receptor expression levels tested (0 (filled circle), 0.3 (filled square) and 10 ng/mL (filled triangle) doxycycline). NECA response is shown as a dotted line to allow comparison to agonist response. Data shown as mean \pm S.E.M of n=3.

Fig. 5. Crystal structures of agonist and inverse agonists. **a.** Crystal structure (2YDV) of NECA (green stick) bound to GL31. TM domains 2, 3, 4 and 5 have been removed for clarity. Grey shaded region highlights the extent of agonist binding pocket within the crystal structure. **b.** ZM241385 (purple stick) co-crystal structure (3PWH) and **c.** XAC (salmon stick) co-crystal structure (3REY) overlaid the NECA co-crystal structure 2YDV. In the inactive state crystal structures TM 1 is significantly moved outwards compared to the NECA-bound structure. ZM241385 and XAC do not fully fit into the binding pocket defined in the agonist crystal structure. **d.** The co-crystal structure of caffeine (pink stick) (3RFM) reveals that due to its smaller size caffeine can be accommodated in the agonist binding pocket.

Fig. 6. Data based docking of full and partial inverse agonists into the ZM241385 co-crystal structure. **a.** Optimised preladenant (rose stick) docking based on Biophysical Mapping (BPM) and pharmacological data suggest that preladenant cannot fit within the agonist pocket (agonist pocket extracted from 2YDV shown in grey; NECA shown in green). **b.** In contrast, istradefylline (cyan stick) (optimised docking based on biophysical mapping data and pharmacological results) is

MOL #84509

expected to fit vertically into the agonist binding pocket in a similar fashion to caffeine (pink stick)

(c).

Fig. 7. The concept of reverse pharmacology. Comparison of **a.** traditional and **b., c.** novel approaches to GPCR pharmacology using StaR technology. By using isolated receptor conformations, it is possible to **b.** screen ligands by *in vitro* binding to identify compounds which bind preferentially to a given conformation or **c.** solve the structure of a defined conformation and *de novo* design or screen *in silico* for ligands which bind to that conformation. In each case, the selectivity for the given conformation defines the pharmacology.

MOL #84509

Tables

Table 1: Affinity of a panel of compounds at wild-type, active-state and inactive-state StaRs as measured by competition radioligand binding. * $P < 0.05$, *** $P < 0.001$ when comparing affinity at active state receptors to A_{2A} (one-way ANOVA with Dunnett's post-hoc test). An un-paired, two-tailed t-test was used to compare affinity of compounds at A_{2A} and $A_{2A(1-316)}$, there was no significant difference at any compound tested ($P > 0.05$). By comparing affinity of compounds at $StaR2_{(1-316)}$ and $A_{2A(1-316)}$ with an un-paired two-tailed t-test it was revealed that NECA had a significantly reduced affinity at $StaR2_{(1-316)}$ ($^{\dagger}P < 0.05$, $^{\dagger\dagger}P < 0.01$). All data were generated using [3H]NECA as the radioligand, except for $StaR2_{(1-316)}$ where [3H]ZM241385 was used due to the low affinity of agonists for this construct. pKi displayed as mean \pm S.E.M of a n= 3-5.

	Wild-type		Active-state				Inactive-state
	A_{2A}	$A_{2A(1-316)}$	GL0	GL23	GL26	GL31	$StaR2_{(1-316)}$
NECA	8.14 \pm 0.20	7.82 \pm 0.20	8.67 \pm 0.10**	8.60 \pm 0.05	8.51 \pm 0.13	8.86 \pm 0.04**	6.07 \pm 0.20 ††
Caffeine	5.44 \pm 0.15	5.78 \pm 0.18	4.97 \pm 0.54	5.02 \pm 0.42	4.40 \pm 0.25	4.83 \pm 0.40	5.19 \pm 0.16 †
Istradefylline	7.42 \pm 0.14	7.12 \pm 0.14	7.38 \pm 0.26	7.54 \pm 0.10	7.50 \pm 0.24	7.86 \pm 0.08	7.38 \pm 0.24
Theophylline	5.74 \pm 0.09	5.94 \pm 0.14	5.15 \pm 0.49	5.05 \pm 0.39	4.37 \pm 0.19	4.91 \pm 0.34	5.36 \pm 0.15 †
ZM241385	9.17 \pm 0.23	9.22 \pm 0.04	7.30 \pm 0.03***	7.18 \pm 0.24***	6.77 \pm 0.15***	7.68 \pm 0.02***	8.60 \pm 0.19
XAC	8.41 \pm 0.47	8.56 \pm 0.04	6.93 \pm 0.05***	6.72 \pm 0.01***	7.06 \pm 0.04***	7.86 \pm 0.02*	8.38 \pm 0.21
SCH58261	8.89 \pm 0.19	8.86 \pm 0.13	6.30 \pm 0.09***	6.05 \pm 0.23***	4.51 \pm 0.21***	4.56 \pm 0.08***	8.42 \pm 0.12
Preladenant	8.95 \pm 0.06	8.76 \pm 0.12	6.33 \pm 0.05***	4.63 \pm 0.10***	4.63 \pm 0.10***	6.29 \pm 0.04***	8.63 \pm 0.05

Figure 1

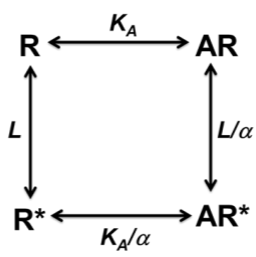
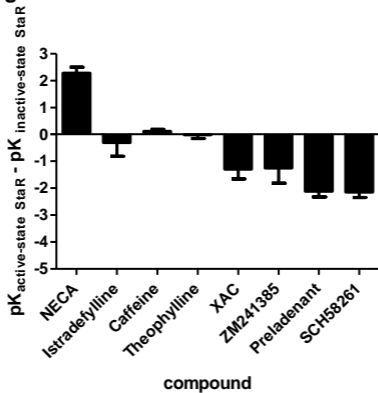
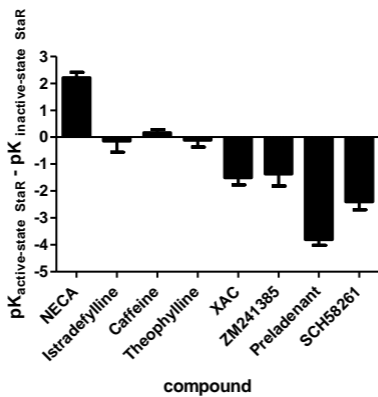


Figure 2

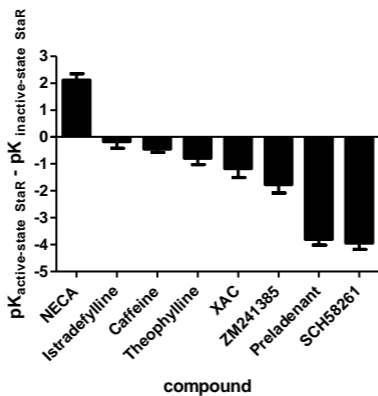
A



B



C



D

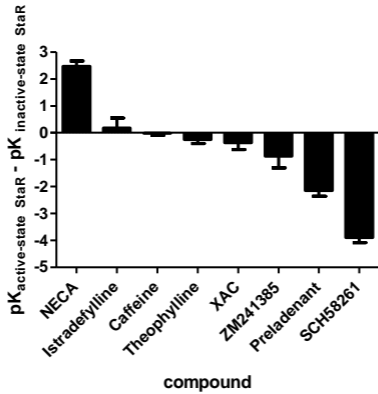
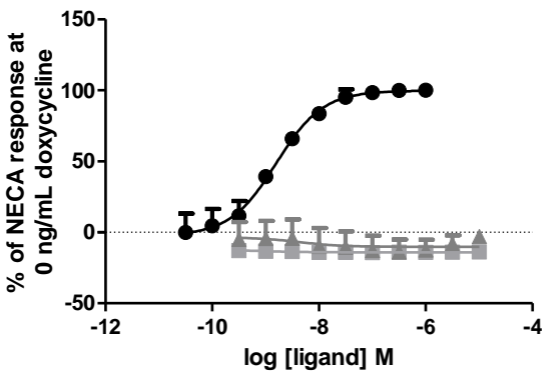
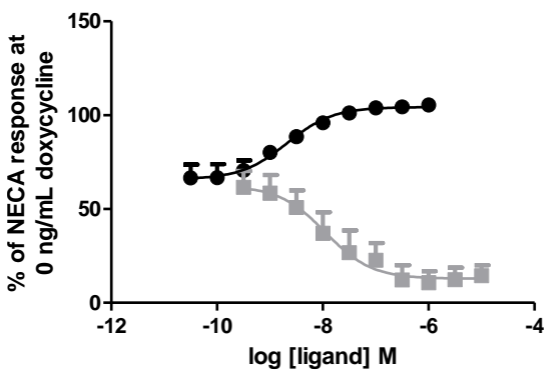


Figure 3

A



B



C

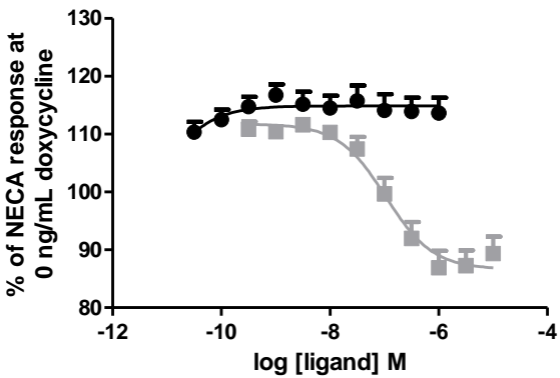


Figure 4

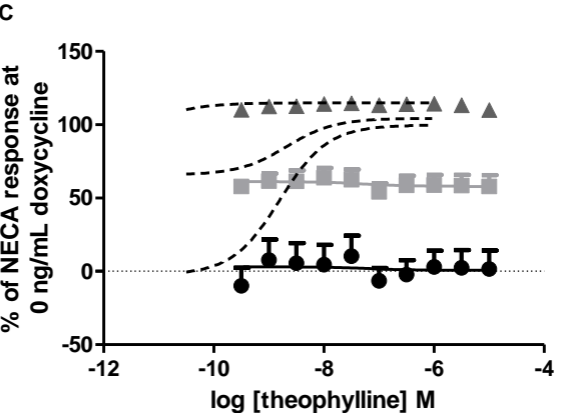
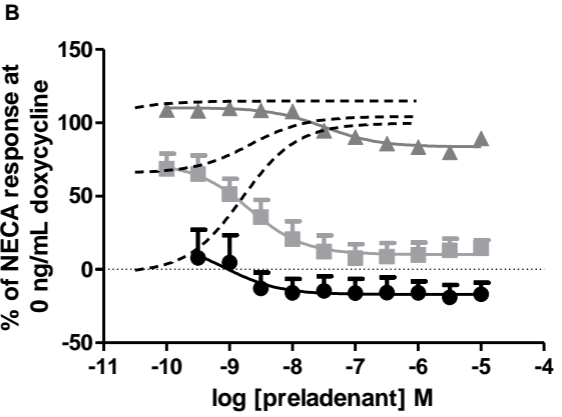
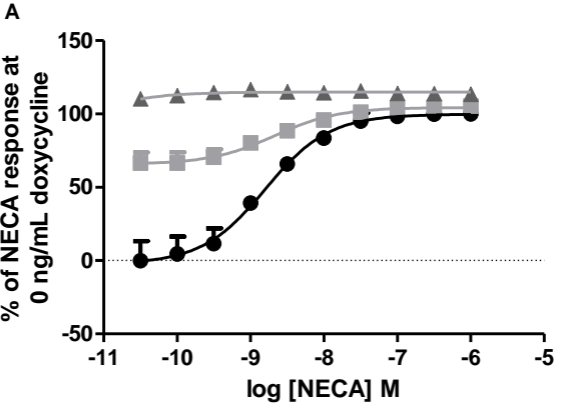
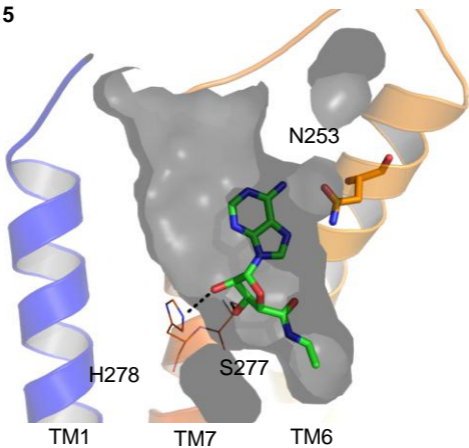
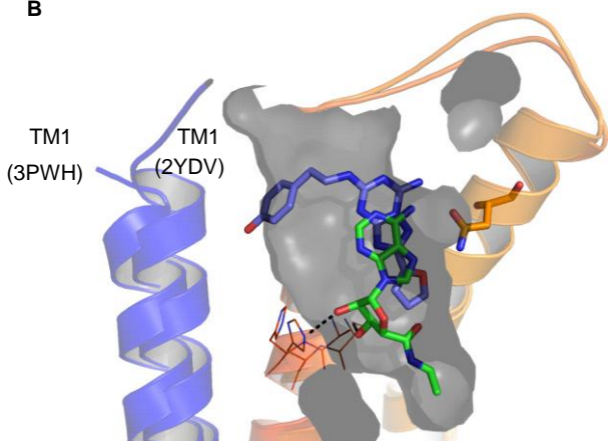


Figure 5

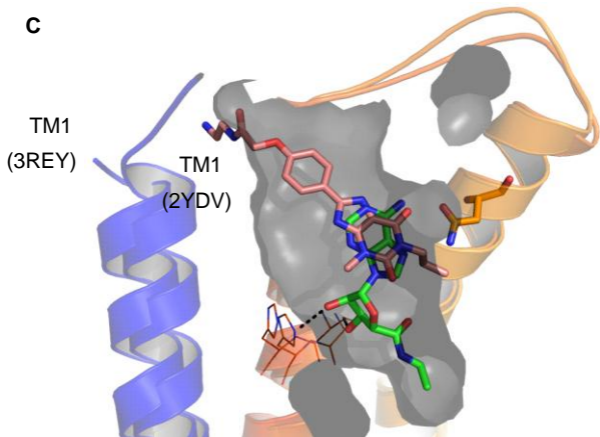
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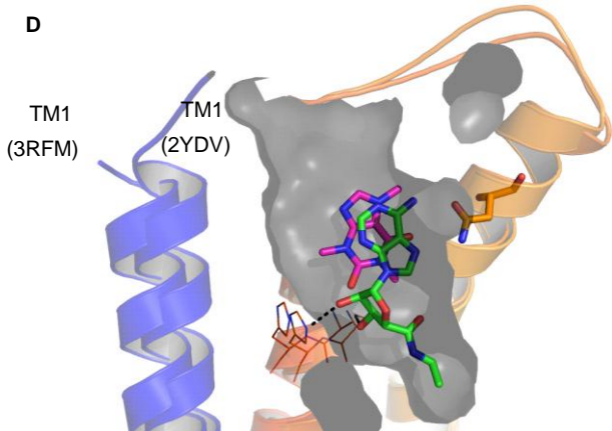


Figure 6

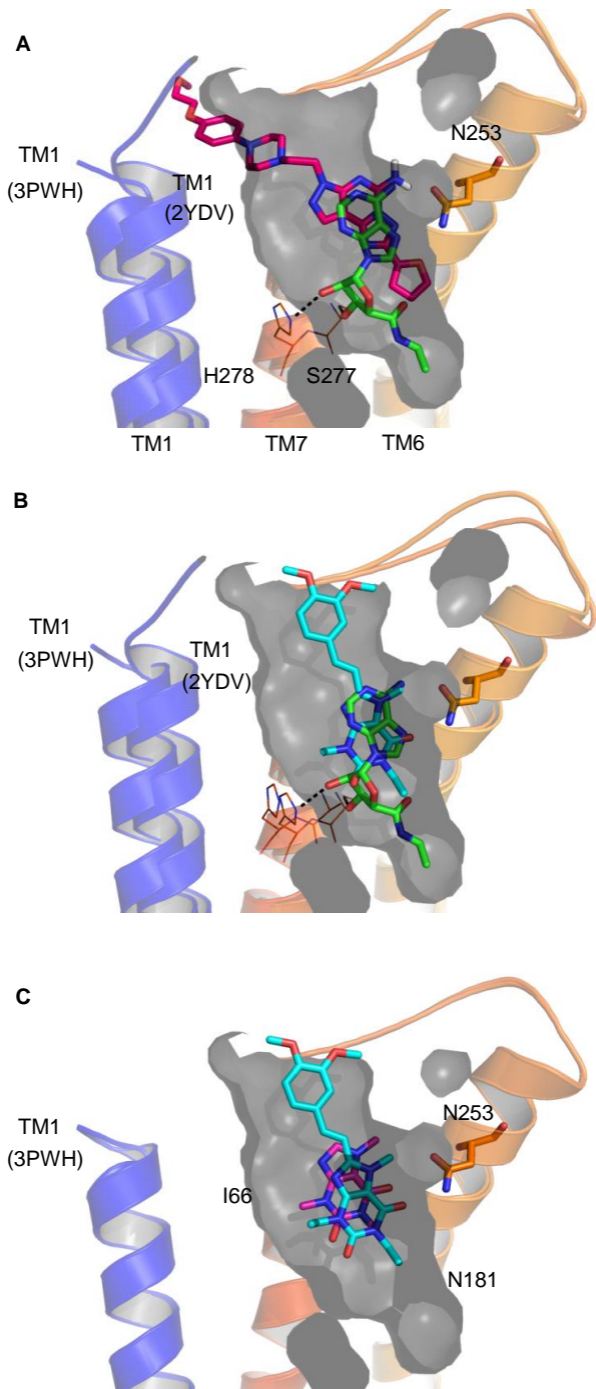


Figure 7

