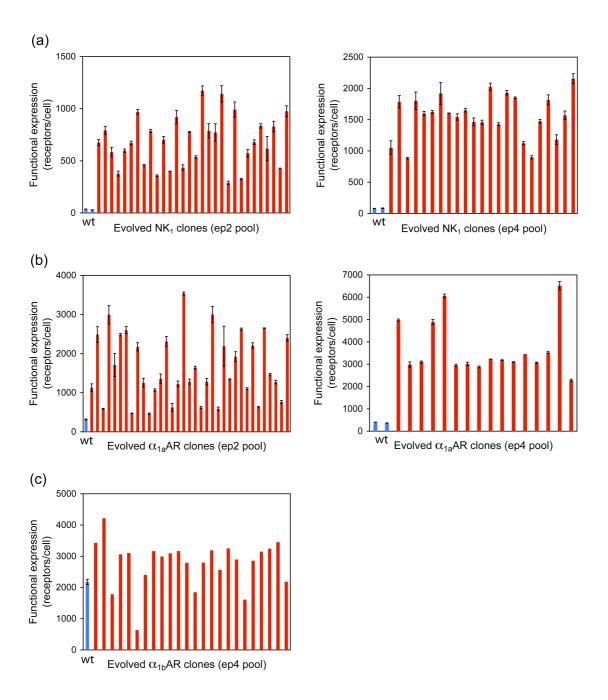
Supporting Material

Evolution of three human GPCRs for higher expression and stability

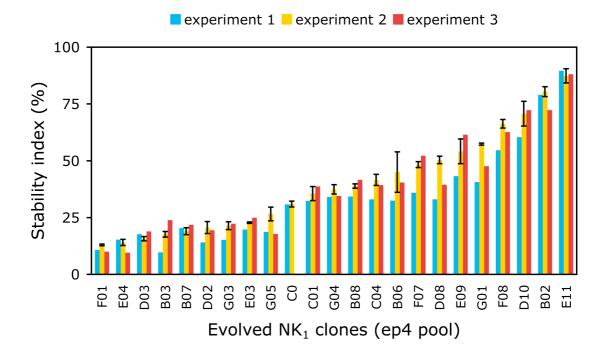
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Supplementary Figure 1

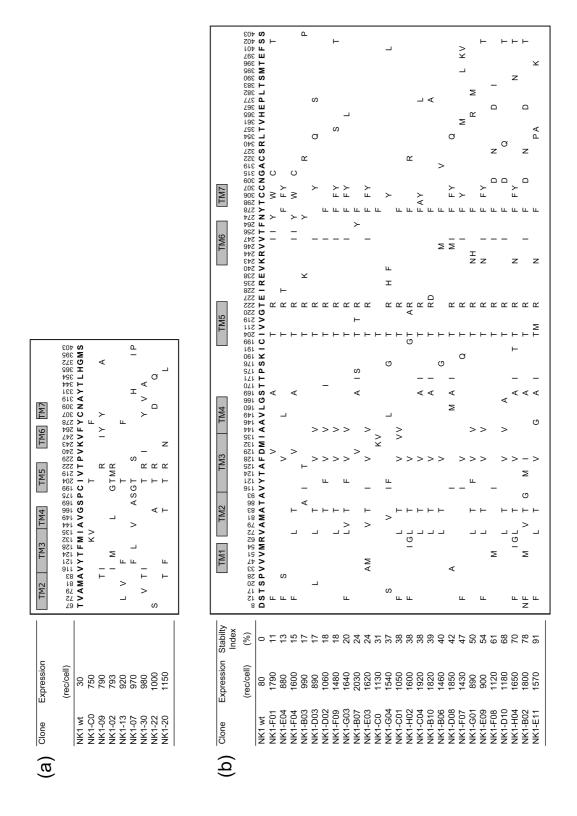


Supplementary Figure 1: Increased functional expression level of evolved receptor variants of NK₁, $\alpha_{1a}AR$ and $\alpha_{1b}AR$ after two or four rounds of evolution. One round of evolution consists of one error prone PCR followed by four to six rounds of sorting by FACS. The expression level of single clones was measured by radioligand binding assays on whole cells expressing evolved receptors (red bars) and the corresponding wt receptors (blue bars). (a) Single evolved NK₁ receptors isolated after two or four rounds of evolution (ep2 pool and ep4 pool respectively). (b) Single evolved $\alpha_{1a}AR$ receptors isolated after two or four rounds of evolution. (c) Single evolved $\alpha_{1b}AR$ receptors isolated after two rounds of evolution. The $\alpha_{1b}AR$ receptor was evolved for two rounds only.



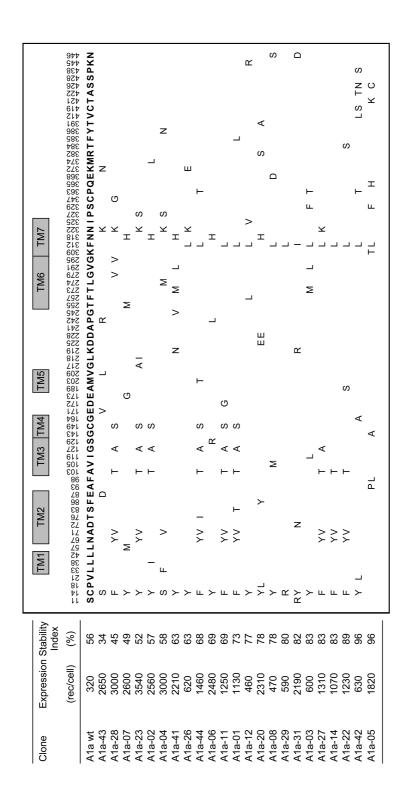
Supplementary Figure 2: Reproducibility of the new stability screening method in a 96-well format. The comparison of three independent stability screens of a set of evolved NK₁ receptors shows that the new screening method yields highly reproducible results. The error bars in experiment 2 indicate the standard error of duplicate measurements of the stability index of a solubilized receptor sample.

Supplementary Figure 3



Supplementary Figure 3: Amino acid mutations, functional expression and stability index of evolved NK_1 receptors. (a) Mutations of the highest expressed receptor variants of the ep2 pool. (b) Mutations of randomly picked receptor variants of the ep4 pool. The receptors are listed based on increasing expression level. For each mutation the corresponding wt amino acid and the position in the wt NK_1 sequence are indicated on top of the mutation data.

Supplementary Figure 4



Supplementary Figure 4: Amino acid mutations, functional expression and stability index of evolved $\alpha_{1a}AR$ receptors. The data show randomly picked clones after two rounds of evolution (ep2 pool). The receptors are listed based on increasing expression level. For each mutation the corresponding wt amino acid and the position in the wt $\alpha_{1a}AR$ sequence are indicated on top of the mutation data.

Clone	Expression		TM2 TM3								TM5 TM6 TM7																						
	(rec/cell)	(%)	_	Ξ	66	116	117	127	187	191	193	196	197	217	222	267	291	334	343	350	373	377	378	380	384	403	408	428	438	461	464	202	512
A1b wt	2020	45	т	т	L	1	F	L	Р	D	ĸ	G	٧	Α	М	s	ĸ	F	L	С	R	R	R	R	С	R	D	Р	Р	Р	R	Р	N
A1b-19	1350	91				Ν	S				М				1			L						Н	S								
A1b-13	1390	79														Ν	R	L								Н				Α			
A1b-05	1530	82	1 1	1				М										L											S		S		
A1b-14	1590	81								Υ								L	-1	Υ	С	Н						L		L			
A1b-22	1600	87			М							Е						L						Н	s								
A1b-C10	2060	86							L									L															Н
A1b-12	2580	83				Ν							F	G				L					Н				Ε					S	

Supplementary Figure 5: Amino acid mutations, functional expression and stability index of evolved $\alpha_{1b}AR$ receptors. The data show the most stable clones after two rounds of evolution (ep2 pool). For each mutation the corresponding wt amino acid and the position in the wt $\alpha_{1b}AR$ sequence are indicated on top of the mutation data.