

# Supplementary Information

## Optimizing the $\alpha_{1B}$ -Adrenergic Receptor for Solution NMR Studies

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### Supplementary Tables

**Table S1:** Mutations of the different mutants

$\alpha_{1B}$ -AR-#12 (6 mutations*)	$\alpha_{1B}$ -AR-B1 (14 mutations*)	Ballesteros and Weinstein (according to GPCRdb †)
-	S95C	2.54x54
L105Q	-	2.64x63
-	I116T	3.23x23
-	V124M	3.31x31
S150Y	S150Y	ICL2
-	S168C	4.48x48
-	G183V	4.63x63
D191Y	D191Y	ECL2
E194G	E194V	ECL2
-	I255F	ICL3
T295M	T295M	6.36x36
-	V333L	7.38x37
F334L	F334L	7.39x38
-	P349L	7.54x54
-	S351F	7.56x56

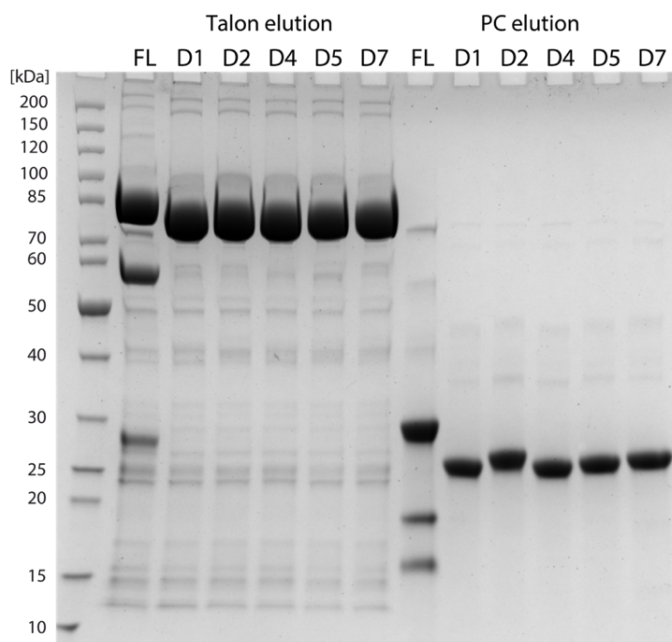
\* in the truncated version from S35 to G369

† for the exact numbering convention, see [http://docs.gpcrdb.org/generic\\_numbering.html](http://docs.gpcrdb.org/generic_numbering.html)

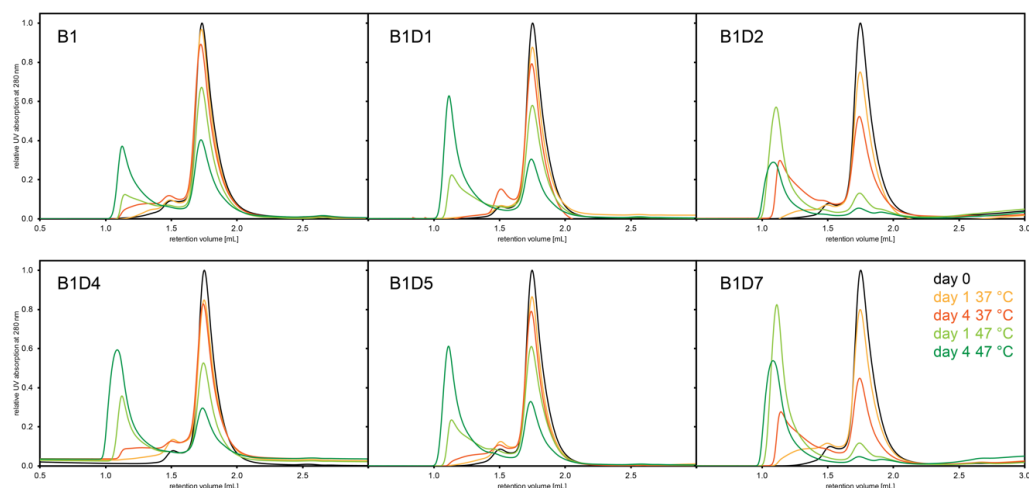
## Supplementary Figures

[illegible]

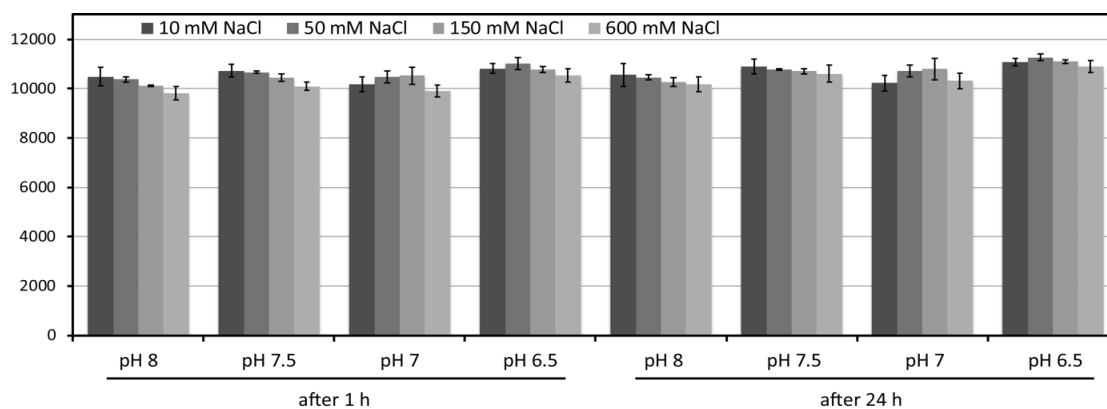
**Figure S1.** Amino acid sequence of the intracellular loop 3 (ICL3) deletions realized in the  $\alpha 1B$ -AR-B1 construct (Table S1).



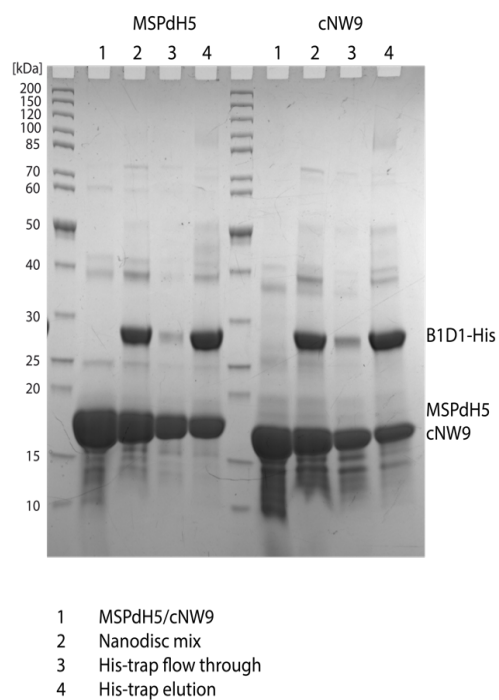
**Figure S2.** SDS-PAGE gel of the tested  $\alpha_{1B}$ -AR-B1 receptor constructs with different ICL3 deletions.



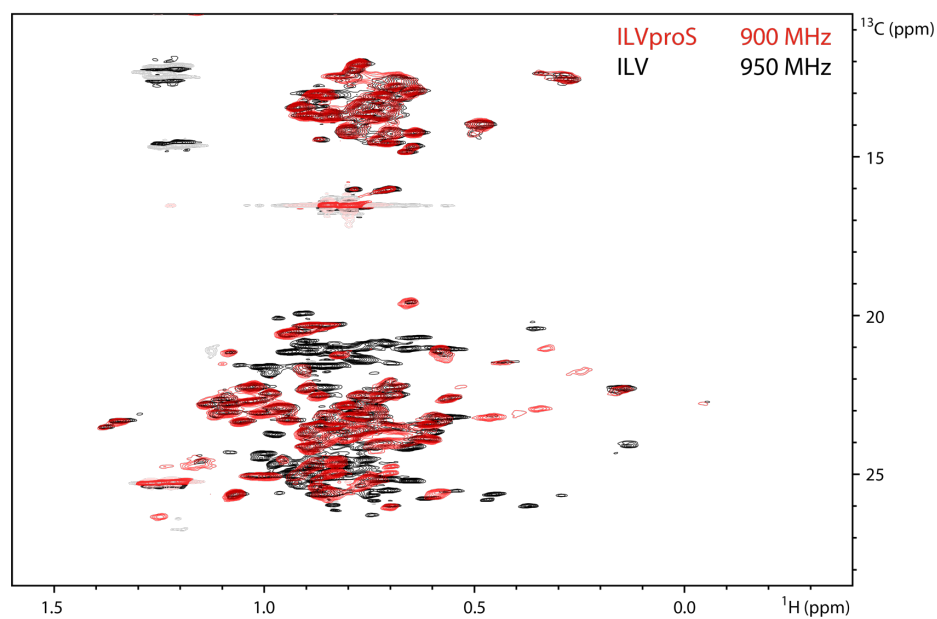
**Figure S3.** SEC thermostability assay of the B1 receptor constructs in DM/CHS with different ICL3 deletions.



**Figure S4.** Measured fluorescence of BODIPY-FL-prazosin bound to  $\alpha_{1B}$ -AR-#12-Avi in different buffer conditions after 1 h incubation at 4 °C and after 24 h incubation at 4 °C. Error bars indicate the standard deviation of the measured triplicates.



**Figure S5.** SDS-PAGE gel of the purification of  $\alpha_{1B}$ -AR-B1D1-His in MSP $\Delta$ H5 and cNW9 nanodiscs.



**Figure S6.**  $^{13}\text{C}$ ,  $^1\text{H}$ -HMQC at 320 K of  $\alpha_{1B}$ -AR-B1D1 (in black) with ILV  $\text{U}^{13}\text{C}$  precursor at 450  $\mu\text{M}$  (NS=16, 1024\*138 pts, constant time version) and  $\alpha_{1B}$ -AR-B1D1 (in red) with ILVproS precursor at 400  $\mu\text{M}$  (NS=8, 1024\*300 pts)

## Supplementary Methods

### 3C (or TEV) protease expression and purification

BL21(DE3) cells with the plasmid encoding the protease were grown in M9 media (with 2.5 g/L  $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$  and 10 g/L glucose) in a 5 L Biostat A bioreactor. Cells were induced at an  $\text{OD}_{600}$  of 2 with 0.5 mM IPTG (final concentration) and were grown for 16–20 h at 18 °C with DO set to 75 % and pH to 7.05. The cells were harvested by centrifugation (15 min, 5000 rpm, 4 °C) and 5 g aliquots were stored at –80 °C.

One aliquot of cells was resuspended by vortexing in 25 mL of precooled 3C buffer (40 mM HEPES pH 8 at 4 °C, 300 mM NaCl, 10 % (v/v) glycerol, 20 mM imidazole, 1 mM DTT). In another 20 mL of 3C buffer, 100 mg of lysozyme (2 mg/mL final), 2.5 mg of DNase and 250  $\mu\text{L}$  of 1 M  $\text{MgCl}_2$  were dissolved. Everything was mixed in a 100 mL flask and stirred for 15 min on ice. Subsequently, the suspension was sonicated with a Branson sonifier (40 % output, 1 s on, 3 s off) in an ice-water bath. The lysate was pelleted by centrifugation for 30 min at 4 °C and 18,000 rpm with a SS34 rotor. The supernatant was filtered with a 0.22  $\mu\text{m}$  filter and loaded onto a 5 mL His-trap HP (GE) equilibrated with 3C buffer connected to an Äkta prime plus system at 4 °C. The column was washed with 15 % 3C elution buffer (40 mM HEPES pH 8 at 4 °C, 300 mM NaCl, 10 % (v/v) glycerol, 150 mM imidazole, 1 mM DTT) until a flat baseline at 280 nm was observed. The protein was eluted with 3C elution buffer and dialyzed with a 3.5 kDa dialysis membrane against 2 L of 3C dialysis buffer (10 mM HEPES pH 8 at 4 °C, 150 mM NaCl, 10 % (v/v) glycerol, 5 mM EDTA, 1 mM DTT) for 2–4 h, then against 5 L of 3C dialysis buffer overnight and again against 2 L of 3C storage buffer (10 mM HEPES pH 8 at 4 °C, 150 mM NaCl, 10 % (v/v) glycerol, 5 mM EDTA) for 4 h. The protein solution was filtered with a 0.22  $\mu\text{m}$  filter to remove precipitates and the concentration was determined by  $A_{280\text{ nm}}$  using a Nanodrop instrument. The solution was diluted to 2.0 mg/mL with storage buffer and 1 mL aliquots were flash-frozen in liquid nitrogen and stored at –80 °C.

### Expression and purification of MSP $\Delta$ H5

MSP $\Delta$ H5 containing a TEV-cleavable his-tag was expressed for 4 h in BL21(DE3) cells in TB media at 37°C with induction at  $\text{OD}_{600} = 2$  in a 5 L Biostat A bioreactor. 20 g of cells were resuspended in 80 mL Lysis buffer (50 mM Tris pH 8 at 4 °C, 300 mM NaCl, 15 mM imidazole, 2 % Triton X-100, 5 mM  $\text{MgCl}_2$ , 2 mg/mL lysozyme, 0.06 mg/mL DNaseI). The solution was sonicated for 5 min (Branson sonifier, 40 % output, 1 s on, 3 s off) on ice. The lysate was cleared by centrifugation at  $35000 \times g$  for 30

min and the supernatant was loaded on an Äkta prime system at 4 °C equipped with three 5 mL HisTrap HP columns with 0.5 mL/min flow-rate. The columns were washed with 150 mL of each of the following buffers at 0.5 mL/min: Triton buffer (20 mM Tris pH 8 at 4 °C, 300 mM NaCl, 1 % Triton X-100), Cholate buffer (20 mM Tris pH 8 at 4°C, 300 mM NaCl, 50 mM Na-Cholate), MSP buffer (20 mM Tris pH 8 at 4°C, 300 mM NaCl), Wash buffer (20 mM Tris pH 8 at 4°C, 300 mM NaCl, 50 mM imidazole). The protein was eluted with MSP Elution buffer (20 mM Tris pH 8 at 4°C, 300 mM NaCl, 400 mM imidazole) and dialyzed against 2 L of Dialysis buffer (10 mM Tris pH 8, 150 mM NaCl) for 4 h in a 6–8 kDa membrane. The protein concentration was determined and TEV protease was added in a weight ratio of 1:50, following an overnight dialysis at room temperature against 4 L of Dialysis buffer with 0.5 mM DTT. The next day the solution was loaded on 3 x 5 mL HisTrap HP columns and the flow-through was collected and dialyzed overnight against Nanodisc buffer (20 mM Tris pH 8, 50 mM NaCl). The concentration was determined by  $A_{280\text{ nm}}$  using a Nanodrop instrument and aliquots with 2–5 mg/mL were stored at –80 °C. The usual yields were 300–600 mg.

### **Expression and purification of Sortase A**

Sortase A, carrying a his-tag, was expressed in the same way as MPSΔH5. [60] A cell pellet of about 5 g was resuspended in 50 mL Lysis buffer (50 mM Tris pH 8 at 4 °C, 300 mM NaCl, 5 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>, 2 mg/mL lysozyme, 0.06 mg/mL DNaseI, 1 mM PMSF). The solution was sonicated for 5 min (Branson sonifier, 40 % output, 1 s on, 3 s off) on ice. The lysate was cleared by centrifugation at 35000 × g for 30 min and the supernatant was loaded on an Äkta prime system at 4 °C equipped with a 5 mL HisTrap HP column with 0.5 mL/min flow-rate. The column was washed with Buffer A (25 mM Tris pH 8 at 4 °C, 300 mM NaCl) and then with Buffer A + 8% Buffer B (25 mM Tris pH 8 at 4°C, 300 mM NaCl, 300 mM imidazole) until the baseline was flat. Sortase A was eluted with Buffer B and dialyzed overnight at 4 °C in Sortase Buffer (25 mM Tris pH 8 at 4°C, 150 mM NaCl). The concentration was determined by  $A_{280\text{ nm}}$  using a Nanodrop instrument and 1 mL aliquots were frozen in liquid nitrogen and stored at –80 °C.

### **Expression and purification of circularized Nanodisc precursor cNW9**

The MSP precursor for the circularized Nanodiscs NW9, also carrying a TEV-cleavable his tag, was expressed and purified in the same way as the MPSΔH5 construct. After the TEV treatment the solution was stored at –80 °C. The circularization was performed (adapted from Nasr et al. [23]) in 0.5–1 L of 300 mM Tris pH 7.5 at 37 °C, 150 mM NaCl, 10 mM CaCl<sub>2</sub>, with 10 μM NW9 and 5 μM Sortase A. The reaction was filtered (0.2 μm) and loaded on 2 x 5 mL HisTrap HP on an Äkta prime system at 4 °C. The flow-through containing the circularized NW9 was pooled and concentrated with an Amicon8200 (10 kDa

molecular weight cut-off) to 15 mL. The solution was further supplemented with 100 mM of Na-cholate (added as powder) and concentrated with an Amicon Ultra-15 (10 kDa molecular weight-cut off) to 1 mL. The monomeric cNW9 was further purified with multiple runs on a Superdex 200 Increase 10/300 with 20 mM Tris pH 7.5, 100 mM NaCl, 50 mM Na-cholate. The fractions containing the monomeric cNW9 were pooled and dialyzed against Nanodisc buffer and the concentration was measured by  $A_{280\text{ nm}}$  using a Nanodrop instrument. The protein was diluted or concentrated to 2–5 mg/mL, flash frozen in liquid nitrogen and stored at  $-80^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

### **BioBeads regeneration**

The BioBeads SM-2 could be regenerated. After use the BioBeads were stored in 70 % EtOH. To exchange the solution, the incubation with the new solution was performed in a bottle while slowly shaking at room temperature, and the washing was performed in a big Büchner funnel. The BioBeads were washed with  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , 1 M NaOH (1 h incubation),  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , 6 M guanidine (1 h incubation),  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  and EtOH, and then 4 times with a hexane:isopropanol 3:2 (v/v) mixture (2 times 1 h, overnight and 1 h). Then the beads were washed with EtOH, very extensively with  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  and with Nanodisc buffer containing 0.05 %  $\text{NaN}_3$ . The beads were stored at  $4^{\circ}\text{C}$  until further use.

### **500 mL Trace Metals (1000x stock)**

$\text{H}_2\text{O}$	475 mL
HCl 32 %	25 mL
$\text{FeSO}_4 \cdot 7 \text{H}_2\text{O}$	3.5 g
$\text{CaCl}_2 \cdot 2 \text{H}_2\text{O}$	92 mg
$\text{H}_3\text{BO}_3$	32 mg
$\text{CoCl}_2 \cdot 6 \text{H}_2\text{O}$	9 mg
$\text{CuCl}_2 \cdot 2 \text{H}_2\text{O}$	2 mg
$\text{ZnCl}_2$	170 mg
$\text{Na}_2\text{MoO}_4 \cdot 2 \text{H}_2\text{O}$	302 mg
$\text{MnCl}_2 \cdot 4 \text{H}_2\text{O}$	20 mg