

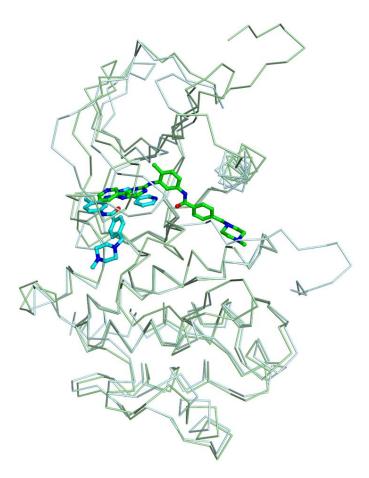


1 Supplementary materials for

2 Structural basis for the regulation of PPAR γ activity

3 by imatinib

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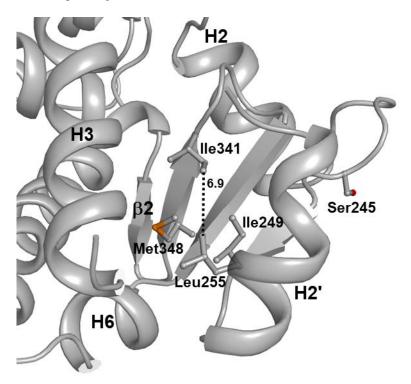
Figure S1. Superposition of imatinib-bound ABL kinase domain (PDB ID: 1IEP) and imatinib-bound Syk kinase domain (PDB ID: 1XBB). ABL kinase domain (pale green) and Syk kinase domain (pale cyan) are shown in $C\alpha$ trace ribbon models. Imatinib molecules in the ABL and Syk complex structures are shown as green and cyan stick models, respectively.

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Figure S2. Ribbon diagram of the H9-H10 loop region in the ligand-free PPAR γ WT LBD structure (PDB ID: 6JQ7). The residues Asp380, Ser382, and Asn424 are shown in stick models with 2mFo-DFc electron density maps (in grey; contoured at 1.0 σ). Dashed lines represent the distance between residues and the corresponding distances (Å) are labeled.



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Figure S3. The hydrophobic interaction network in Arm3 region of PPAR γ WT LBD. The ligand-free PPAR γ WT LBD structure is shown in a ribbon diagram (grey), and the residues forming the hydrophobic interaction network are represented by stick models. Dashed line represents the distance between Leu255 and Ile341, and the corresponding distances (Å) are labeled.

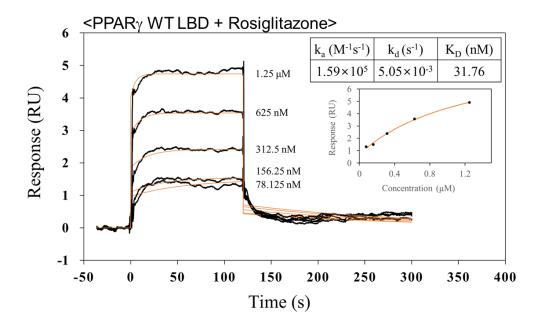


Figure S4. SPR analysis of the binding affinity for rosiglitazone of PPAR γ WT LBD. SPR sensorgrams for rosiglitazone binding of PPAR γ WT LBD are shown. The calculated Kd value is also shown.

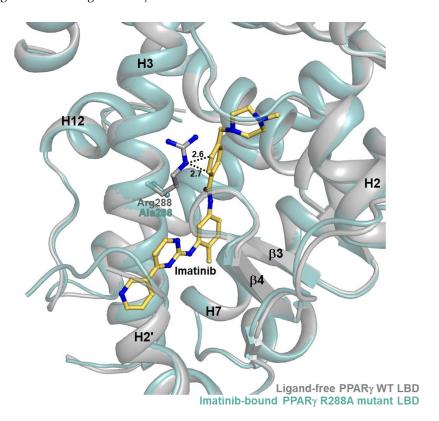


Figure S5. Modeling of the ligand-free PPAR γ WT LBD structure into the imatinib-bound PPAR γ R288A mutant LBD structure. The ligand-free PPAR γ WT LBD structure (PDB ID: 6JQ7) was superimposed onto the imatinib-bound PPAR γ R288A mutant LBD structure. The ligand-free PPAR γ WT and the imatinib-bound PPAR γ R288A mutant LBD structures are shown in grey and light teal colored ribbon diagrams, respectively. Side chains and imatinib are shown as stick models. Dashed line represents the distance between Arg288 and imatinib, and the corresponding distances (Å) are labeled.

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