Supporting Information for

Evolution of Angiotensin Peptides and Peptidomimetics as AT2 Receptor Agonists

Silvana Vasile¹, Anders Hallberg², Jessica Sallander¹, Mathias Hallberg³, Johan Åqvist¹ and Hugo Gutiérrez-de-Terán^{1*}

- ¹ Department of Cell and Molecular Biology, Uppsala University, Biomedical Centre (BMC), BOX 596, SE-751 24 Uppsala, and Sweden and Science for Life Laboratory, BMC (H.G.T.); <u>silvana.vasile@icm.uu.se</u> (S.V.); johan.aqvist@icm.uu.se (J.Å.)
- ² Department of Medicinal Chemistry, Division of Organic Pharmaceutical Chemistry, BMC, Uppsala University, P.O. Box 574, SE-751 23 Uppsala, Sweden; <u>anders.hallberg@ilk.uu.se</u>
- ³ The Beijer Laboratory, Department of Pharmaceutical Biosciences, Division of Biological Research on Drug Dependence, BMC, Uppsala University, P.O. Box 591, SE-751 24 Uppsala, Sweden; <u>Mathias.Hallberg@farmbio.uu.se</u>
- * Correspondence: hugo.gutierrez@icm.uu.se; Tel.:+46(0)18-471-5056

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Figure S1 Comparison of the relative position of His6 in AT1R (yellow) and AT2R (green)



Figure S2: Binding pocket of sarile (1) in AT2R



Figure S3: Binding mode of compound 2



Figure S4: Binding mode of compound 3



Figure S5: Binding mode of compound 4



Figure S6: Binding mode of compound 5



Figure S7: Binding mode of compound 6



Figure S8: Comparison of the C-terminus orientation of 4 with co-crystallised AT2 antagonist



Figure S9: Comparison of the binding modes of **6** and **11**. The NH₂ of **11** is an extension of the gamma-turn mimic of **6**



Figure S10: Comparison of the binding modes of sarile in AT1R (green) and AT2R (cyan).



Figure S11: Sarile (green) and AngII (brown) C-terminal residues, overlaid with our docked compounds (green=3, cyan=4, yellow=5, magenta=6). The predicted rotamer of the Phe is actually the same as in AngII



Figure S12: Comparison between the docking poses of compound 6 based on sarile or ATIIbound ATR structures. A) AT2R with sarile-based modelling in violet, AngII-based model in gray. B) AT1 structure, with sarile-based model in magenta, AngII-model in green.



Figure S13: Average RMSD of each system subjected to 3 x 10 ns of MD simulations. Black lines represent the average RMSD of the ligands, red lines represent the average RMSD of the binding sites and green lines represent the average RMSD of the complexes (receptor-ligand).

Table S1: Relative binding affinity (in terms of experimental and calculated shifts in the free energy of binding) between two pairs of AT2 agonists, assuming the same binding pocket for the Phe/Ile sidechain on the C-terminus (related to Table 1).

Mutation	Chemical modification	$\Delta\Delta G_{exp} \pm s.e.m.$ (kcal/mol)	$\Delta\Delta G_{calc} \pm s.e.m.$ (kcal/mol)
8 ightarrow 7alternative	$Ile \rightarrow Phe$	1.54 ± 0.06	-0.41 ± 0.58
$10 ightarrow 9_{alternative}$	$Ile \rightarrow Phe$	2.38 ± 0.07	-0.96 ± 0.76