Supporting Information of

Characterization of the Binding Mode of the PET Tracer [18F]ASEM with a

Chimera Structure of the α 7 Nicotinic Acetylcholine Receptor

Guanglin Kuang, ^a Yang Zhou, ^a Rongfeng Zou, ^a Christer Halldin, ^b Agneta Nordberg, ^c Bengt Långström, ^d Hans Ågren^a and Yaoquan Tu^{a,*}

^a Division of Theoretical Chemistry and Biology, School of Biotechnology, Royal Institute of Technology (KTH), AlbaNova University Center, S-106 91, Stockholm, Sweden

^{b.} Karolinska Institutet, Department of Clinical Neuroscience, Centre for Psychiatric Research, 171 76, Stockholm, Sweden

^c Department of Neurobiology, Care Sciences and Society, Center of Alzheimer Research, Translational Alzheimer Neurobiology, Karolinska University Hospital,

Huddinge, S-141 86, Stockholm, Sweden

^{d.} Department of Chemistry, Uppsala University, 751 23 Uppsala, Sweden

* E-mail: yaoquan@kth.se.



Supplementary Fig. S1. Sequence alignment between α 7-AChBP with α 7-nAChR. Yellow indicates binding site residues. Secondary structures are shown schematically below the sequence.



Supplementary Fig. S2. (a) Evolution of the HILLS height of the Gaussian potentials added in the metadynamics simulation for the holo-system. (b) Evolution of two collective variables (the side chain dihedral angles χ_1 and χ_2 of Trp53) in the metadynamics simulation for the holo-system.



Supplementary Fig. S3. (a) Evolution of the HILLS height of the Gaussian potentials added in the metadynamics simulation for the apo-system. (b) Evolution of two collective variables (the side chain dihedral angles χ_1 and χ_2 of Trp53) in the metadynamics simulation for the apo-system. (c) Free energy surface (FES) with respect to the two collective variables obtained from metadynamics simulation for the apo-system.



Supplementary Fig. S4. Evolution of the distance between the polar hydrogen on the diazobicyclic head group of ASEM and the backbone oxygen of Trp145 for state 5.



Supplementary Table S1. Evolution of χ_1 and χ_2 of Trp53 of the α 7-AChBP/ASEM complex. For each state, three independent MD simulations were carried out.

	^a E _{vdw} (kcal/mol)	^b E _{coul} (kcal/mol)			
Leu33	-0.951	0.668			
Ser34	-0.841	-0.392			
Trp53	-9.445	0.056			
Leu54	-2.105	-1.495			
Gln55	-4.862	0.405			
Tyr91	-1.931	-2.805			
Leu116	-4.601	-0.730			
Ser144	-1.172	-9.331			
Trp145	-4.957	-4.484			
Tyr184	-6.300	-2.325			
Cys186	-2.839	-0.615			
Cys187	-1.267	-1.085			
Tyr191	-3.074	0.942			

Supplementary Table S2. Decomposition of docking score for binding site residues of state 5.

^{*a*} Van der Waals energy decomposition from Glide docking;

^b Electrostatic energy decomposition from Glide docking.

Supplementary Table S3. Hydrogen bond analysis for ASEM and Trp145 in state 5.

#Acceptor	DonorH	Donor	Frames	Frac	AvgDist	AvgAng
Trp145@O	ASEM@H20	ASEM@N1	638	0.638	2.81	148.8°

Supplementary Table S4. MM/GBSA decomposition for binding site residues of state 5.

Residue	*(+)Tyr91	(+)Trp145	(+)Tyr184	(+)Glu185	(+)Cys186	(+)Tyr191	(-)Ser34	(-)Trp53	(-)Gln55	(-)Leu116
ΔG	-1.50±1.20	-1.92±0.88	-3.60±0.66	-1.92±0.43	-3.09±0.57	-2.43±0.56	-1.36±0.32	-3.35±0.47	-0.88±0.42	-0.94±0.31
(kcal/mol)										

 * (+) represents the principal face and (-) the complementary face.