ARTICLE

Improving binding entropy by higher ligand symmetry? – A case study with human matriptase.

Stefan J. Hammerschmidt^{a,†}, Hannah Maus^{a,†}, Annabelle C. Weldert^{a,†}, Michael Gütschow^b, Christian Kersten^{a,*}

^aInstitute of Pharmaceutical and Biomedical Sciences, Johannes Gutenberg-University, Staudingerweg 5, 55128 Mainz, Germany

^bPharmaceutical Institute, Pharmaceutical & Medicinal Chemistry, University of Bonn, An der Immenburg 4, 53121 Bonn, Germany

+Authors contributed equally.

* E-Mail: kerstec@uni-mainz.de

Content

Supplementary figures

Figure S1. Electrostatic surface of the MT-SP1 binding site and 2D structure of cpd 15.

Figure S2. IC₅₀ fits of enzyme inhibition assay data.

Figure S3. Evaluation of pka values amines and amidines used in this study.

Figure S4. K_M-determinations of the MT-SP1 cleavage of Boc-LRR-AMC at different pH-Values.

Figure S5. Thermograms and isotherms of ITC experiments.

Figure S6. Docking validation.

Figure S7. SDS-PAGE analysis of the MT-SP1 purification and autoactivation process.

Supplementary tables

Table S1. Symmetry point groups of inhibitors 1–6.

Table S2. FlexX docking scores for poses resembling possible solutions.

Table S3. $K_{\rm M}$ values of Boc-LRR-AMC, and IC₅₀ and $K_{\rm i}$ values of **3–6** in dependence of buffer pH.

Table S4. ITC results including errors from direct titrations. Experiments were performed at least in triplicates.

Table S5. Comparison of calculated and experimental changes in ΔG assuming equal $K_{a,inc}$ for inhibitors **4–6**. Table S6. Used concentrations for direct titrations.

Additional References

Spectral Appendix

Please do not adjust margins



Figure S1. Electrostatic surface of the MT-SP1 binding site and 2D structure of cpd **15.** A The electrostatic surface and electric field lines (red to blue from –5.000 to 5.000 kBT/ec) of the protease are exemplarily shown for the complex structure (PDB ID: 409V)(1) with inhibitor **15** (*N*-(4-aminocyclohexyl)-3,5-bis(4-carbamimidoylphenoxy)benzamide) depicted as sticks with green carbon atoms. Calculated with the Adaptive Poisson-Boltzmann Solver (APBS)(2) plugin within PyMOL.(3) B 2D structure of inhibitor **15** with indicated binding sites.

Please do not adjust margins



Protonation states. To evaluate if the protonation states of the moieties determine the different affinities of amines and amidines, we calculated the pk_a values of ligands **1–6** (Figure S3A). Through the symmetry of the ligands, pk_a values for the same functional groups can be exchanged and should be understood as those of successive protonation events. The pk_a values range from 8.78 to 9.74 for amides and 11.19 to 12.15 for the protonated states of the amidines. Hence, at the experimental pH of 8.0, the great majority should be fully protonated, as even for cpd **3** with the weakest basicity, more than 80% is fully protonated (Figure S3B–F).







Figure S4. K_M-determinations of the MT-SP1 cleavage of Boc-LRR-AMC at different pH-Values. **A** pH 7.0; **B** pH 7.5; **C** pH 8.0; **D** pH 8.5; **E** pH 9.0. In the smaller secondary graph, the respective linearized Lineweaver-Burk plot is given. Figure generated with GRAPHIT (Version 5.0.13; Erithacus Software Limited, East Grinstead, UK).(4)

ITC experiments of cpd. 1 vs. MT-SP1 in TRIS.



Figure S5A. Thermograms and isotherms of cpd $\mathbf{1}$ vs. MT-SP1 in ITC_{TRIS} buffer.

ITC experiments of cpd. 2 vs. MT-SP1 in TRIS.



Figure S5B. Thermograms and isotherms of cpd ${\bf 2}$ vs. MT-SP1 in ITC_{TRIS} buffer.

ITC experiments of cpd. 3 vs. MT-SP1 in HEPES.



Figure S5C. Thermograms and isotherms of cpd **3** vs. MT-SP1 in ITC_{HEPES} buffer.

ITC experiments of cpd. **3** vs. MT-SP1 in TRIS.



Figure S5D. Thermograms and isotherms of cpd **3** vs. MT-SP1 in ITC_{TRIS} buffer.

ITC experiments of cpd. 4 vs. MT-SP1 in HEPES.



Figure S5E. Thermograms and isotherms of cpd **4** vs. MT-SP1 in ITC_{HEPES} buffer.

ITC experiments of cpd. 4 vs. MT-SP1 in TRIS.



Figure S5F. Thermograms and isotherms of cpd 4 vs. MT-SP1 in ITC_{TRIS} buffer.





Figure S5G. Thermograms and isotherms of cpd **5** vs. MT-SP1 in ITC_{HEPES} buffer.

ITC experiments of cpd. 5 vs. MT-SP1 in TRIS.



Figure S5H. Thermograms and isotherms of cpd ${\bf 5}$ vs. MT-SP1 in ITC_{TRIS} buffer.





Figure S5I. Thermograms and isotherms of cpd ${\bf 6}$ vs. MT-SP1 in ITC_{HEPES} buffer.

ITC experiments of cpd. 6 vs. MT-SP1 in TRIS.



Figure S5J. Thermograms and isotherms of cpd ${\bf 6}$ vs. MT-SP1 in ITC_{TRIS} buffer.







Figure S7. SDS-PAGE analysis of the MT-SP1 purification and autoactivation process. Precision Plus Protein[™] Dual Xtra Prestained Protein Standards (BioRad, Hercules, CA, USA) was used as a molecular weight marker. Protein bands were stained with Coomassie brilliant blue. Lane 1 contains the MT-SP1 after NI-TA and subsequent dialysis, which was loaded to the AEX column. Lanes 2–9 show the respective elution fractions. Lane 10 contains a sample of the pooled and concentrated MT-SP1. In lane 1, there is mainly the zymogen, whereas autoactivation occurs during AEX. After concentrating of the eluted fractions, the active MT-SP1 is prevailing.



Table S1. Symmetry point groups of inhibitors 1–6. The assignment was performed as described in Lauria et al.(6)

 σ_{h}

NH2

0

С

[∼]NH

 NH_2

HN /

6

 C_2

 C_2

Cpd	Rank	Docking score (kJ∙mol ⁻¹)	orientation
1	1	-43.6	H H
	3	-42.5	H
2	1	-49.0	CHI-O
	4	-46.2	(inconclusive binding mode)
3	1	-33.4	
4	1	-40.1	
5	1	-42.7	
	15	-41.9	
6	1	-45.5	

Table S2. FlexX docking scores for poses resembling possible solutions. Predicted binding modes are shown in Figure 2.

Enzyme <i>K</i> _M (μM) ^a pH 7.0 pH 7.5 pH 8.0 pH 8.5 pH 9.0 MT-SP1 255 ± 37 201 ± 33 39.1 ± 5.1 65.9 ± 6.2 55.0 ± 5.0 Cpd pH 7.0 pH 7.5 pH 8.0 pH 8.5 pH 9.0 Cpd pH 7.0 pH 7.5 pH 8.0 pH 8.5 pH 9.0 3 104 ± 8 61.4 ± 5.3 65.3 ± 3.6 50.6 ± 4.0 71.8 ± 10.7 4 n.d. n.d. 1.46 ± 0.29 n.d. n.d. 5 n.d. n.d. 1.46 ± 0.10 n.d. n.d. 6 0.589 ± 0.048 1.37 ± 0.06 1.42 ± 0.08 0.680 ± 0.051 0.910 ± 0.057 Cpd pH 7.5 pH 8.0 pH 8.5 pH 9.0								
PH 7.0 PH 7.5 PH 8.0 PH 8.5 PH 9.0 MT-SP1 255 ± 37 201 ± 33 39.1 ± 5.1 65.9 ± 6.2 55.0 ± 5.0 Cpd PH 7.0 PH 7.5 PH 8.0 PH 8.5 PH 9.0 Λ PH 7.0 PH 7.5 PH 8.0 PH 8.5 PH 9.0 Cpd PH 7.0 PH 7.5 PH 8.0 PH 8.5 PH 9.0 3 104 ± 8 61.4 ± 5.3 65.3 ± 3.6 50.6 ± 4.0 71.8 ± 10.7 4 n.d. n.d. 1.46 ± 0.29 n.d. n.d. 5 n.d. n.d. 1.46 ± 0.10 n.d. n.d. 6 0.589 ± 0.048 1.37 ± 0.06 1.42 ± 0.08 0.680 ± 0.051 0.910 ± 0.057 Cpd PH 7.0 PH 7.5 PH 8.0 PH 8.5 PH 9.0	Enzymo	<i>К</i> _М (µМ) ^а						
MT-SP1 255 ± 37 201 ± 33 39.1 ± 5.1 65.9 ± 6.2 55.0 ± 5.0 Cpd μ	Liizyine	pH 7.0	pH 7.5	pH 8.0	pH 8.5	pH 9.0		
Cpd IC ₅₀ (μM) pH 7.0 pH 7.5 pH 8.0 pH 8.5 pH 9.0 3 104±8 61.4±5.3 65.3±3.6 50.6±4.0 71.8±10.7 4 n.d. n.d. 2.46±0.29 n.d. n.d. 5 n.d. n.d. 1.46±0.10 n.d. n.d. 6 0.589±0.048 1.37±0.06 1.42±0.08 0.680±0.051 0.910±0.057 Cpd pH 7.0 pH 7.5 pH 8.0 pH 8.5 pH 9.0	MT-SP1	255 ± 37	201 ± 33	39.1 ± 5.1	65.9 ± 6.2	55.0 ± 5.0		
μ μ λ.0 μ λ.5 μ μ λ.0 3 104±8 61.4±5.3 65.3±3.6 50.6±4.0 71.8±10.7 4 n.d. n.d. 2.46±0.29 n.d. n.d. 5 n.d. n.d. 1.46±0.10 n.d. n.d. 6 0.589±0.048 1.37±0.06 1.42±0.08 0.680±0.051 0.910±0.057 Κ _i (μM) Γ η 1.7 ρH 7.0 ρH 7.5 ρH 8.0 ρH 8.5 ρH 9.0	Card			IC ₅₀ (μM)				
3 104 ± 8 61.4 ± 5.3 65.3 ± 3.6 50.6 ± 4.0 71.8 ± 10.7 4 n.d. n.d. 2.46 ± 0.29 n.d. n.d. 5 n.d. n.d. 1.46 ± 0.10 n.d. n.d. 6 0.589 ± 0.048 1.37 ± 0.06 1.42 ± 0.08 0.680 ± 0.051 0.910 ± 0.057 Cpd μ μ μ μ μ μ μ	Сра	pH 7.0	pH 7.5	pH 8.0	pH 8.5	pH 9.0		
4 n.d. n.d. 2.46 ± 0.29 n.d. n.d. 5 n.d. n.d. 1.46 ± 0.10 n.d. n.d. 6 0.589 ± 0.048 1.37 ± 0.06 1.42 ± 0.08 0.680 ± 0.051 0.910 ± 0.057 K _i (μM) Cpd pH 7.0 pH 8.0 pH 8.5 pH 9.0	3	104 ± 8	61.4 ± 5.3	65.3 ± 3.6	50.6 ± 4.0	71.8 ± 10.7		
5 n.d. n.d. 1.46 ± 0.10 n.d. n.d. 6 0.589 ± 0.048 1.37 ± 0.06 1.42 ± 0.08 0.680 ± 0.051 0.910 ± 0.057 K _i (μM) PH 7.0 pH 7.5 pH 8.0 pH 8.5 pH 9.0	4	n.d.	n.d.	2.46 ± 0.29	n.d.	n.d.		
6 0.589 ± 0.048 1.37 ± 0.06 1.42 ± 0.08 0.680 ± 0.051 0.910 ± 0.057 Cpd <i>K</i> _i (μM) PH 7.0 PH 7.5 PH 8.0 PH 8.5 PH 9.0	5	n.d.	n.d.	1.46 ± 0.10	n.d.	n.d.		
Cpd <i>K</i> _i (μM) pH 7.0 pH 7.5 pH 8.0 pH 8.5 pH 9.0	6	0.589 ± 0.048	1.37 ± 0.06	1.42 ± 0.08	0.680 ± 0.051	0.910 ± 0.057		
рн 7.0 рн 7.5 рн 8.0 рн 8.5 рн 9.0	Card			<i>K</i> i (μM)				
	Сра	pH 7.0	pH 7.5	pH 8.0	pH 8.5	pH 9.0		
3 77.9 ± 6.7 43.1 ± 4.3 18.4 ± 2.0 22.1 ± 2.1 28.2 ± 4.5	3	77.9 ± 6.7	43.1 ± 4.3	18.4 ± 2.0	22.1 ± 2.1	28.2 ± 4.5		
4 n.d. n.d. 0.775 ± 0.115 n.d. n.d.	4	n.d.	n.d.	0.775 ± 0.115	n.d.	n.d.		
5 n.d. n.d. 0.459 ± 0.051 n.d. n.d.	5	n.d.	n.d.	0.459 ± 0.051	n.d.	n.d.		
6 0.440 ± 0.039 0.961 ± 0.064 0.398 ± 0.043 0.297 ± 0.027 0.358 ± 0.030	6	0.440 ± 0.039	0.961 ± 0.064	0.398 ± 0.043	0.297 ± 0.027	0.358 ± 0.030		

Table S3. $K_{\rm M}$ values of Boc-LRR-AMC, and IC₅₀ and $K_{\rm i}$ values of **3–6** in dependence of buffer pH.

a: substrate BOC-LRR-AMC. n.d.: not determined.

Table S4. ITC results including errors from direct titrations. Experiments were performed at least in triplicates.

Ligand	buffer	Ν	<i>K</i> _d (μM)	ΔG _{obs} (kJ·mol ^{−1})	ΔH _{obs} (kJ·mol ^{−1})	−TΔS _{obs} (kJ·mol ⁻¹)
1	TRIS	0.59 ± 0.01	1.45 ± 0.19	-33.4 ± 0.2	-14.0 ± 0.5	-19.4 ± 0.4
2	TRIS	0.84 ± 0.02	0.392 ± 0.121	-36.9 ± 1.2	-6.8 ± 0.3	-30.1 ± 1.3
2	HEPES	0.88 ± 0.06	12.7 ± 2.2	-28.1 ± 0.8	4.4 ± 0.3	-32.6 ± 0.8
3	TRIS	1.15 ± 0.03	7.76 ± 0.94	-29.6 ± 1.5	3.5 ± 0.1	-33.0 ± 1.0
	HEPES	0.69 ± 0.02	2.50 ± 0.44	-32.1 ± 0.5	7.4 ± 0.6	-39.4 ± 1.2
4	TRIS	0.65 ± 0.02	2.53 ± 0.60	-32.0 ± 0.5	5.8 ± 0.3	-37.9 ± 0.6
F	HEPES	0.93 ± 0.01	1.42 ± 0.23	-33.5 ± 0.4	6.4 ± 0.2	-39.8 ± 0.4
5	TRIS	0.96 ± 0.01	0.976 ± 0.168	-34.4 ± 0.6	3.8 ± 0.1	-38.3 ± 0.6
c	HEPES	0.81 ± 0.01	0.757 ± 0.113	-35.1 ± 1.0	6.6 ± 0.2	-41.7 ± 0.9
o	TRIS	1.05 ± 0.02	0.517 ± 0.109	-36.0 ± 0.5	4.5 ± 0.1	-40.5 ± 0.4

Cpd	Qualitative binding mode	Estimated incremental affinity K _{a,inc}		$\Delta\Delta G_{(calc)}$	$\Delta\Delta G_{(ITC)}$	$\Delta - T\Delta S_{(ITC)}$
	affinity comparison	(μM)		(kJ·mol⁻¹)	(kJ·mol ^{−1})	(kJ·mol ^{−1})
3	$[PL]_1 = [PL]_2 = [PL]_3$	$K_{a,app} = K_{a,1} = K_{a,2} = K_{a,3} = K_{a,4}$				
	$= [PL]_4 = [PL]_5 = [PL]_6$	$= K_{a,5} = K_{a,6} = 6 \cdot K_{a,inc}$				
4	$[PL]_1 = [PL]_2 >> [PL]_3$	$K_{a,app} = K_{a,1} = K_{a,2} = 2 \cdot K_{a,inc}$				
	$= [PL]_4 \approx [PL]_5 = [PL]_6$		∆∆G₄→5	$-RT \cdot ln(2 \cdot K_{a,inc}) - (-RT \cdot ln(4 \cdot K_{a,inc}))$ $= -RT \cdot ln(\frac{4}{2}) = -1.7$	-1.8	-1.6
5	$[PL]_1 = [PL]_2 \approx [PL]_3$	$K_{a,app} = K_{a,1} = K_{a,2} = K_{a,3} = K_{a,4}$		(1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)		
	$= [PL]_4 >> [PL]_5 = [PL]_6$	= 4·K _{a,inc}				
6	$[PL]_1 = [PL]_2 = [PL]_3$	$K_{a,app} = K_{a,1} = K_{a,2} = K_{a,3} = K_{a,4}$	ΔΔG₅→6	$-RT\cdotIn(4\cdotK_{a,inc}) - (-RT\cdotIn(6\cdotK_{a,inc}))$	-1.7	-1.5
	$= [PL]_4 = [PL]_5 = [PL]_6$	$= K_{a,5} = K_{a,6} = 6 \cdot K_{a,inc}$	- 5 70	$= -RT \cdot ln(\frac{3}{4}) = -1.0$		

Table S5. Comparison of calculated ($\Delta\Delta G_{calc}$) and experimental ($\Delta\Delta G_{ITC}$) changes in ΔG , assuming equal $K_{a,inc}$ for inhibitors 4–6.

Table S6. Used concentrations for direct titrations.

Cpd	Cell (µM)	Syringe (µM)
1	15	200
2	15	200
3	50	2000
4	50	500
5	50	500
6	25	500

REFERENCES

- 1. Goswami R, Mukherjee S, Ghadiyaram C, Wohlfahrt G, Sistla RK, Nagaraj J, et al. Structure-guided discovery of 1,3,5 tri-substituted benzenes as potent and selective matriptase inhibitors exhibiting in vivo antitumor efficacy. Bioorg Med Chem [Internet]. 2014 Jun;22(12):3187–203. Available from: https://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/S0968089614002570
- Jurrus E, Engel D, Star K, Monson K, Brandi J, Felberg LE, et al. Improvements to the <scp>APBS</scp> biomolecular solvation software suite. Protein Sci [Internet]. 2018 Jan 24;27(1):112–28. Available from: https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/pro.3280
- 3. The PyMOL Molecular Graphics System [Internet]. Vol. 40, CCP4 Newsletter On Protein Crystallography. Schrödinger; 2002. p. 82–92. Available from: http://www.pymol.org
- 4. Robin J. Leatherbarrow. GraFit 6 [Internet]. East Grinstead, West Sussex, U.K.: Erithacus Software Limited; 2007. Available from: http://erithacus.com/grafit/
- 5. Marvin 21.19 [Internet]. Marvin 21.19. Budapest, Ungarn: ChemAxon (http://www.chemaxon.com); 2021. Available from: http://www.chemaxon.com
- Lauria A, Terenzi A, Bartolotta R, Bonsignore R, Perricone U, Tutone M, et al. Does Ligand Symmetry Play a Role in the Stabilization of DNA G-Quadruplex Host-Guest Complexes? Curr Med Chem [Internet]. 2014 Feb 17;21(23):2665–90. Available from: http://www.eurekaselect.com/openurl/content.php?genre=article&issn=0929-8673&volume=21&issue=23&spage=2665









