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# Selectivity Challenges in Docking Screens for GPCR Targets and Antitargets

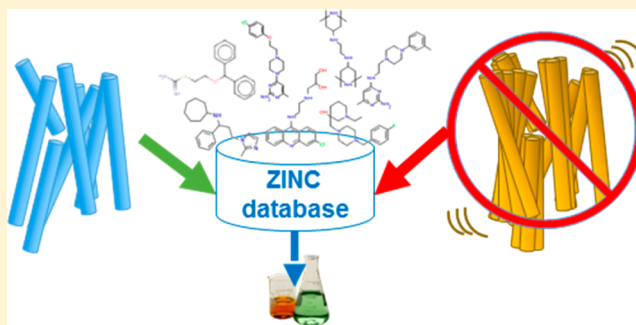
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## Supporting Information

**ABSTRACT:** To investigate large library docking's ability to find molecules with joint activity against on-targets and selectivity versus antitargets, the dopamine D<sub>2</sub> and serotonin 5-HT<sub>2A</sub> receptors were targeted, seeking selectivity against the histamine H<sub>1</sub> receptor. In a second campaign,  $\kappa$ -opioid receptor ligands were sought with selectivity versus the  $\mu$ -opioid receptor. While hit rates ranged from 40% to 63% against the on-targets, they were just as good against the antitargets, even though the molecules were selected for their putative lack of binding to the off-targets. Affinities, too, were often as good or better for the off-targets. Even though it was occasionally possible to find selective molecules, such as a mid-nanomolar D<sub>2</sub>/5-HT<sub>2A</sub> ligand with 21-fold selectivity versus the H<sub>1</sub> receptor, this was the exception. Whereas false-negatives are tolerable in docking screens against on-targets, they are intolerable against antitargets; addressing this problem may demand new strategies in the field.



## INTRODUCTION

The efficacy of many drugs and reagents depends on activities on multiple targets,<sup>1–7</sup> and this is particularly true of molecules active against G protein-coupled receptors (GPCRs) for psychiatric diseases. Conversely, the unwanted activity of drugs on related GPCR antitargets can cause adverse reactions. Accordingly, there has been much interest in the design of drugs with focused polypharmacology and specificity.<sup>8–10</sup> With the surge of GPCR structures determined to atomic resolution<sup>11–16</sup> and their exploitation for ligand discovery,<sup>17–24</sup> there is an opportunity to adopt a structure-based approach for focused polypharmacology and antitarget selectivity. Using structural models of the on- and off-targets, libraries may be docked for those that complement the on-targets well and fit the off-targets poorly.

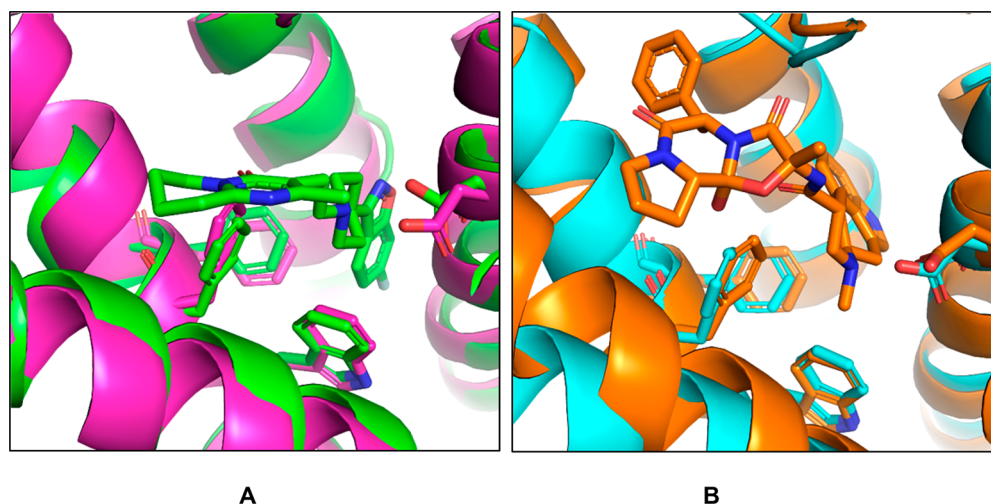
Structure-based screens for focused polypharmacology face at least three technical challenges in addition to the common liabilities of docking.<sup>25</sup> First, one must select molecules that complement the sites of two or more targets; many molecules optimal for one target will fit subsequent targets poorly, reducing ligand possibilities. Second, one must often use homology models to address disease-relevant polypharmacology,<sup>26</sup> as the structures of many targets remain experimentally undetermined. Third, while false-negatives are typically acceptable in a docking screen against a single target, they are much less tolerable when seeking molecules that are

selective against an antitarget. The use of one or a small number of receptor conformations, which is common when only looking for true positives, may be a dubious proposition when selecting against a flexible receptor.

We thought to explore these questions in two docking campaigns: one for molecules that antagonized both the serotonin 5-HT<sub>2A</sub> (HTR2A) and the dopamine D<sub>2</sub> (DRD2) receptors and, at the same time, that did not antagonize the histamine H<sub>1</sub> (HRH1) receptor antitarget, and a second campaign for molecules that bound to the  $\kappa$ -opioid receptor (KOR) without affinity for the  $\mu$ -opioid receptor (MOR). Coantagonists of HTR2A and DRD2 would speak to the first two questions, that of finding molecules able to modulate two different targets at the same time and of using homology models, as the structures of these two receptors had not been determined at the time of the study (we note that we do use crystal structures for MOR, KOR, and the antitarget HRH1). Nevertheless, the two structures were readily modeled based on the DRD3 crystal structure, which was available and which shares 78% and 40% transmembrane sequence identity to DRD2 and HTR2A, respectively. This is considered well within the range of sequence identity to serve as a template for a GPCR docking screen.<sup>24,26,27</sup> The insistence on not

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**Figure 1.** Docking-prioritized homology models superpose well on subsequently determined crystal structures (0.9–1 Å all atom binding site rmsd). (A) Binding site of the DRD2-risperidone cocrystal structure (PDB code 6MC4, green) superposition based on all receptor atom overlay on the docking-prioritized homology model used in the docking screens (magenta). (B) Binding site of HTR2B ergotamine cocrystal structure (PDB code 4IB4, orange) superposition based on all receptor atoms overlaid on the docking-prioritized homology model used in the docking screen (cyan).

antagonizing HRH1 speaks to the third challenge, that of false-negatives against an antitarget. The triplet of receptors is therapeutically relevant, as coantagonism of DRD2 and HTR2A is crucial to the efficacy of atypical antipsychotics like clozapine, while antagonism of HRH1 by many antipsychotics and antidepressants, such as clozapine and olanzapine, is thought to lead to the weight gain typical of these molecules.<sup>28,29</sup> Indeed, clozapine has a higher affinity for the HRH1 antitarget than for the therapeutic targets HTR2A and DRD2 (1.2 nM versus 5.4 nM and 256 nM, respectively),<sup>28</sup> while even a much newer and selective drug like ziprasidone has affinities 0.3 nM for HTR2A, 9.7 nM for DRD2, and 43 nM for HRH1.<sup>28,30</sup>

The second docking campaign, against the two opioid targets, allows us to consider simple selectivity, with only one on- and one off-target and without resorting to homology models, as crystal structures in the inactive state were available for both KOR and MOR. Here, too, selectivity is therapeutically relevant: KOR-selective antagonists have been mooted as potential antidepressants without the unwanted effects of MOR antagonists like naloxone, while peripheral KOR-selective agonists could confer analgesia without activating the reward pathways associated with MOR.<sup>31,32</sup>

In both campaigns, the docking screens found new chemotypes with the desired mechanism, either joint antagonism of DRD2/HTR2A or modulation of KOR, with high hit rates, and in both campaigns, compounds selective against the antitargets were found. However, even in the simpler case of KOR vs MOR, most of the new molecules were unselective against the antitarget, and indeed, hit rates against an antitarget, either HRH1 or MOR, were as high or higher as for the on-targets. Efforts to overcome this problem through flexible receptor docking, again tested prospectively with new ligands, will be considered, as will the challenge of docking against promiscuous antitargets.

## RESULTS

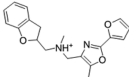
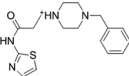
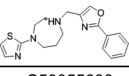
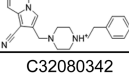
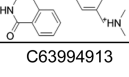
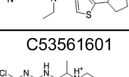
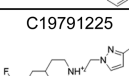
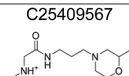
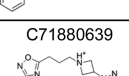
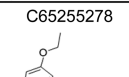
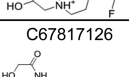
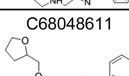
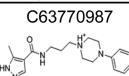
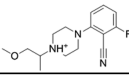

### Receptor Modeling and Retrospective Docking.

Whereas the structures of many pharmacological target-pairs

are only accessible via homology modeling, not all may be modeled with sufficient reliability to support library docking screens. To ensure that homology models of the DRD2 and the HTR2A could do so, we investigated retrospective enrichment of known ligands against decoy molecules by the models.<sup>21,24,27</sup> We began with homology models of the two targets based on the DRD3 template, the most homologous template available to us at the time (PDB code 3PBL),<sup>33</sup> using MODELLER v9.8 to generate 400 models for each receptor.<sup>34,35</sup> To investigate the models' prioritization of known ligands, we selected a set of 68 and 85 diverse HTR2A and DRD2 ligands, respectively, from the ChEMBL10 database.<sup>36</sup> Only ligands with lead-like properties<sup>37</sup> (molecular weights between 250 and 350, log *P* less than 3.5, and 7 or less rotatable bonds) and with affinity better than 100 nM were chosen. Enrichment was measured against over 2500 property-matched decoys<sup>21</sup> and experimentally confirmed nonbinders from ChEMBL10 for all homology models of both receptors. To measure enrichment, we used the metric of adjusted log AUC, which compares the prioritization of known ligands over generated decoy molecules versus what would be expected at random (an adjusted log AUC of 0 represents random, with a maximum of 85.5). The log-weighted enrichment, where enrichment, for instance, in the top 0.1–1% of the ranked library counts as much as enrichment in the top 1–10%, emphasizes the performance of the highest-ranking molecules. One homology model was chosen for DRD2 and one for HTR2A, with log AUC values of 15 and 11, respectively, of the known ligands to the on-targets (Figure S1). Fortunately, the two on-target models also favorably enriched the other on-target's ligands. The DRD2 model showed an adjusted log AUC of 5.7 for HTR2A ligands, and similarly, the HTR2A model showed an adjusted log AUC of 12.3 for DRD2 ligands.

We note that recently, after the completion of this study, a crystal structure of the DRD2 bound to risperidone appeared.<sup>38</sup> The docking-prioritized DRD2 homology model superposes to the DRD2 crystal structure (PDB code 6CM4) with an all-atom binding site root-mean-square deviation (rmsd) of 0.9 Å (Figure 1A, superposition based on all-

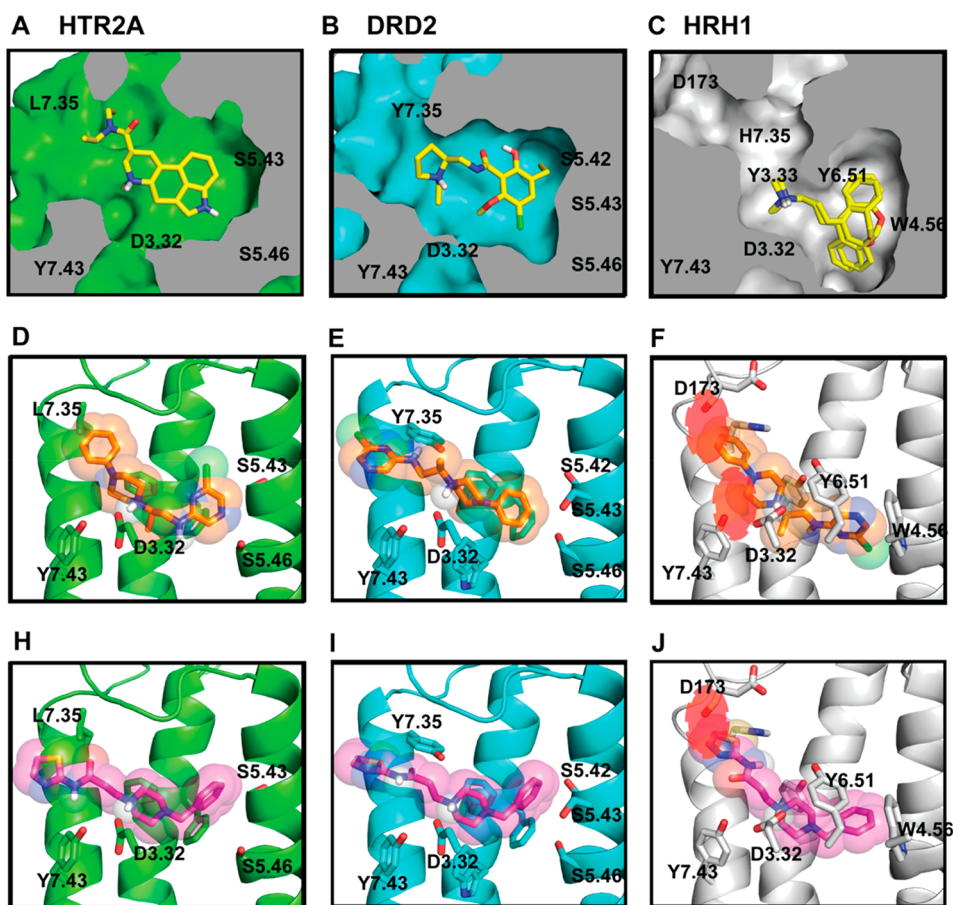
Table 1. Hit Compounds at HTR2A, DRD2, and HRH1 with Their Respective Docking Ranks, Binding Constants, and Tanimoto Similarity Coefficients ( $T_c$ )<sup>a</sup>

Compound Number	1st or 2nd Screen	Structure and ZINC ID	HTR2A rank	DRD2 rank	HRH1 rank	HTR2A $K_i$ (nM)	DRD2 $K_i$ (nM)	HRH1 $K_i$ (nM)	Max $T_c$ HTR2A	Max $T_c$ DRD2	Max $T_c$ HRH1
5	1st Screen	 C12585531	1814	6033	571928	1784	5698	>10000*	0.24	0.24	0.22
6	1st Screen	 C19372191	1936	2024	326040	>10000	>10000	0.8	0.32	0.39	0.29
9	1st Screen	 C64402001	2898	1527	1399679	3324	3231	19	0.3	0.63	0.3
12	1st Screen	 C58355688	5430	8314	3004881	59	1821	35 <sup>b</sup>	0.25	0.3	0.24
14	1st Screen	 C32080342	5671	7537	692414	2500	7881	>10000*	0.22	0.22	0.22
19	1st Screen	 C63994913	9272	3867	170918	793	5947	>10000*	0.29	0.29	0.25
21	1st Screen	 C53561601	9893	5772	74924	55	334	1144 <sup>b</sup>	0.32	0.34	0.29
23	1st Screen	 C19791225	12926	1600	2042077	334	2233	280	0.27	0.26	0.26
25	1st Screen	 C25409567	15717	1947	2525004	3430	3195	>10000*	0.44	0.49	0.44
31	2nd Screen	 C71880639	5976	17327	646631	3654	5596	2683	0.24	0.33	0.21
35	2nd Screen	 C65255278	10478	3342	1078327	2268	1996	718	0.37	0.42	0.37
38	2nd Screen	 C67817126	13792	66225	840818	4049	4918	2562	0.24	0.4	0.24
39	2nd Screen	 C68048611	15140	12396	1281240	1443	7745	4241 <sup>b</sup>	0.33	0.4	0.31
42	2nd Screen	 C63770987	17160	5918	812174	33	1606	44 <sup>b</sup>	0.47	0.47	0.32
47	2nd Screen	 C69896206	26751	9012	603194	3474	6912	1110	0.29	0.33	0.29

<sup>a</sup>Footnotes: \*Weak binding detected at high concentration but  $K_i$  could not be calculated. <sup>b</sup>No agonist activity measured in calcium flux assay at concentrations up to 100  $\mu$ M.

receptor atom overlay). The model has a remarkably similar binding site shape in the upper portion of the orthosteric site,

though it does not predict the risperidone-induced opening of the binding pocket in the transmembrane core. Similarly,



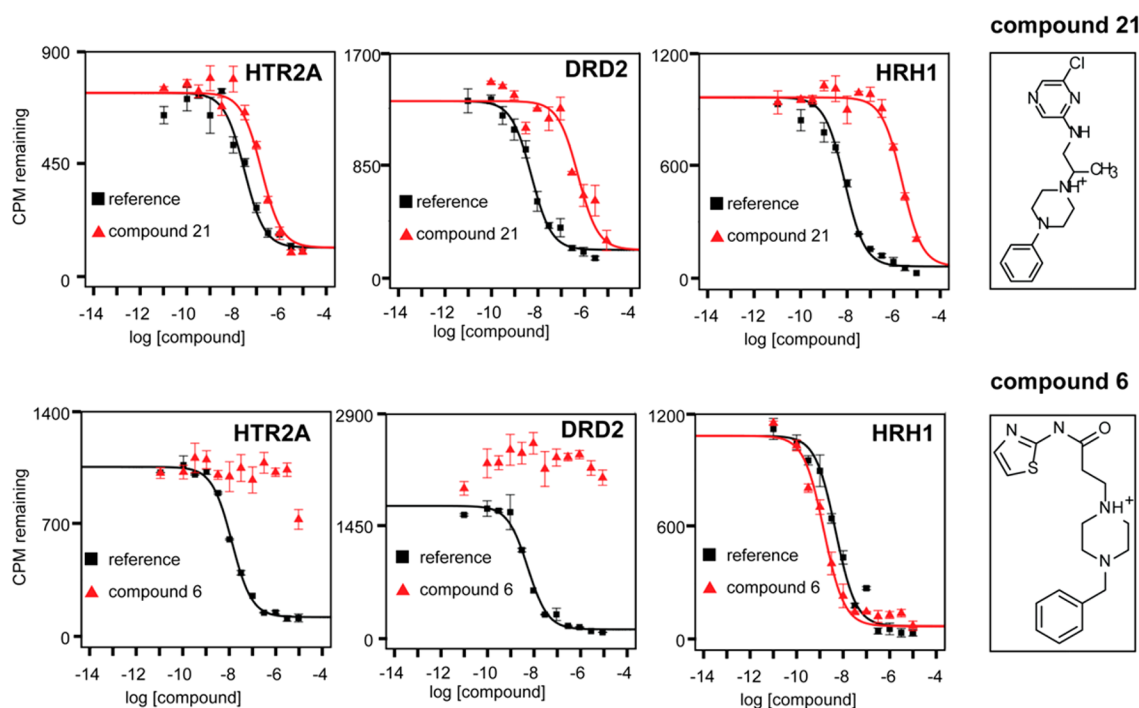
**Figure 2.** Docking can predict dual-binders for on-targets but cannot reliably predict nonbinders for an antitarget. (A–C) Cut-away view of the orthosteric binding sites for HTR2A model with LSD bound; DRD2 model with eticlopride bound; HRH1 cocystal structure with doxepin. (D–F) Docked pose of the most selective compound, compound 21, to HTR2A; DRD2; HRH1. Clashes with the HRH1 crystal structure are shown as red circles. (H–J) Docked pose of the least selective compound, compound 6, docked to HTR2A; DRD2; HRH1. Clashes with the HRH1 crystal structure are shown as red circles.

superposition of the docking-prioritized HTR2A homology model to the HTR2B crystal structure (PDB code 4IB4<sup>39</sup>) gives a binding site all-atom rmsd of 1.0 Å, again with good agreement (Figure 1B). Reassuringly, the new ligands discovered from docking against the DRD2 homology model (see below) also had high docking scores against the DRD2 crystal structure, with scores ranging from  $-67$  to  $-37$  kcal/mol, and docked with reasonable poses.

To minimize the likelihood of finding docking hits for the antitarget, HRH1, we docked to the DRD2 and HTR2A homology models an additional set of 50 diverse HRH1 ligands from ChEMBL10 against a corresponding set of over 1600 property-matched decoys. Each model showed little or no enrichment of HRH1 ligands, with an adjusted log AUC of  $-2.44$  of known HRH1 ligands by the DRD2 model and  $0.47$  of known HRH1 ligands by the HTR2A model. The antitarget HRH1 crystal structure (PDB code 3RZE<sup>40</sup>) had a high retrospective enrichment, with an adjusted log AUC of  $41$  for its 50 ligands over property-matched decoys and annotated nonbinders (Figure S2). The utility of this structure has previously been shown in prospective virtual screening, giving a 73% hit rate in a screen of novel, chemically diverse fragments.<sup>20</sup>

**Prospective Docking for New Ligands Binding to DRD2/HTR2A but Not HRH1.** Satisfied with the high retrospective enrichments of both the on-target and antitarget,

we launched a docking campaign with the 3 million lead-like subset of ZINC (<http://zinc15.docking.org>)<sup>41,42</sup> for molecules that complemented HTR2A and DRD2 well and that fit HRH1 poorly, using DOCK3.6.<sup>43</sup> The 5862 molecules that ranked in the top 1% to both HTR2A and DRD2 were selected for detailed evaluation (insisting on this union of high ranking molecules dropped the number of candidates by 80% over either target considered alone). Any of these DRD2/HTR2A high-ranked molecules with an ECFP4-based Tanimoto coefficient ( $T_c$ ) of 0.5 or greater to any of the top 50 000 ranked molecules docked to HRH1 were discarded, increasing the likelihood that we would find molecules that do not complement HRH1. We further insisted that no DRD2/HTR2A high-ranking molecule had  $T_c > 0.35$  to any known HRH1 binder in the ChEMBL10 database, further increasing dissimilarity of the docked hit list to known HRH1 ligands. This left 354 docking hits, from which we eliminated molecules with ECFP4-based  $T_c$  values of  $>0.7$  to known DRD2 or HTR2A ligands in ChEMBL10. With ECFP4 fingerprints, molecules with this level of similarity are either identical or very close analogs. Ultimately 28 top-ranking molecules were selected by visual inspection for experimental testing. Molecules were prioritized based on the formation of the key salt-bridge to D<sup>3.32</sup> (Ballesteros–Weinstein numbering<sup>44</sup>) in the docked pose to both HTR2A and DRD2, a complementary fit to the HTR2A and DRD2 binding sites



**Figure 3.** Radioligand displacement binding affinities for HTR2A, DRD2, and HRH1. Reference ligands are [ $^3\text{H}$ ]ketanserin, [ $^3\text{H}$ ]N-methylspiperone, and [ $^3\text{H}$ ]pyrilamine, respectively. (Top) Specific binding of the 20-fold selective docking hit, compound 21. (Bottom) Compound 6, a molecule that was both a docking false-positive (it does not bind to the on-targets HTR2A and DRD2) and a false-negative (it does bind to the off-target HRH1 with subnanomolar affinity).

and a poor fit to the HRH1 binding site, pragmatic availability from the vendor, and diversity among the candidate ligands (Table S1). While a basic center was not an a priori filtering criterion, one was present in all 354 top scoring molecules.

**Five New Ligands with Dual DRD2/HTR2A Binding and with HRH1 Specificity.** From the initial 28 molecules, 17 displaced [ $^3\text{H}$ ]ketanserin from HTR2A (60% hit rate, Table S1), 10 displaced [ $^3\text{H}$ ]N-methylspiperone from DRD2 (35% hit rate, Table S1), and 8 molecules bound to both (29%, Table 1, compounds 5, 9, 12, 14, 19, 21, 23, 25), all with  $K_i$  values of  $<10\ \mu\text{M}$ . None of these were previously annotated in the public databases to bind to either target, and all had  $T_c$  values of  $<0.65$  (ECFP4 fingerprints) to any known ligand for these receptors when compared to the most recent list of ChEMBL annotated ligands (September 2017) and so likely represent new chemotypes (Table 1). The high hit rate and novelty are balanced by the relatively weak affinities, compared to hits previously identified in docking campaigns against aminergic GPCRs; only three molecules had mid-nanomolar  $K_i$  values against HTR2A, and only compound 21 had mid-nanomolar  $K_i$  values against both targets. Conversely, five of the eight dual ligands showed substantial specificity vs HRH1 when tested for binding by displacement of radiolabeled [ $^3\text{H}$ ]pyrilamine: compounds 5, 14, 19, 21, and 25. Four of these (5, 14, 19, and 25) had HRH1  $K_i$  values worse than  $100\ \mu\text{M}$  and corresponding selectivity values of better than 19-fold to better than 130-fold for HTR2A vs HRH1 and from 3.4-fold to 31-fold for DRD2 vs HRH1. However, these molecules had only modest affinity for the on-targets, and they did show signs of weak affinity for HRH1. The molecule with the best dual affinity for HTR2A/DRD2 and with appreciable selectivity against HRH1 was 21, with binding affinities of 55 nM, 334 nM, and 1144 nM for HTR2A, DRD2, and HRH1, respectively (Table 1, docked poses shown in Figure 2 and

binding curves shown in Figure 3, top row). This represents a 21- and 3-fold selectivity, respectively, for the therapeutic targets over the antitarget and is comparable to that of the most selective antipsychotic currently on the market, ziprasidone (discussed above). Although on-target affinities are about 100-fold worse than those of ziprasidone, they are within the range of known antipsychotics (Psychoactive Drug Screening Program (PDSP)  $K_i$  database<sup>8</sup>).

**Prospective Docking of Hit Analogs Fails To Improve Selectivity.** To improve the moderate affinities and selectivities of the initial hits, we investigated commercially available analogs of compounds 5, 19, and 21. On the basis of docking fits to the receptors, we selected seven analogs of compound 5 (5a–g in Table 2), three analogs of compound 19 (19a–c in Table 2), and five analogs of compound 21 for experimental testing (21a–e in Table 2), using the same target and antitarget criteria as in our initial docking screen. Despite the strict filtering and improved starting molecules, analogs either improved HRH1 affinity or reduced HTR2A and/or DRD2 affinity. No analog improved selectivity over the antitarget.

**A Problematic False Negative Rate against HRH1.** While docking had a substantial true positive rate for dual HTR2A/DRD2 ligands, the false-negative rate against HRH1 was disappointingly high, with 16/28 molecules (57%) displacing [ $^3\text{H}$ ]pyrilamine. Not only was this hit rate for the antitarget similar to that for HTR2A and higher than that for DRD2, several of the HRH1 hits bound with high affinity. For instance, compound 6, in spite of a relatively poor rank of 326 040 out of 3 million docked, had a  $K_i$  of 0.8 nM (Table 1), among the tightest binding compounds found in a GPCR structure-based screen<sup>45,46</sup> (docked pose shown in Figure 2 and binding curves in Figure 3, bottom row). Worse still, compound 6 had no measurable affinity for the on-targets

Table 2. Analogs of Hit Compounds 5, 19, and 21 with Their Respective HTR2A, DRD2, and HRH1 Docking Ranks, Binding Constants, and Selectivity Ratios<sup>a</sup>

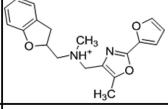
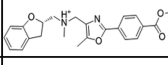
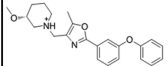
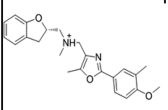
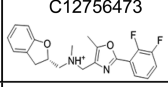
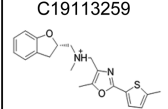
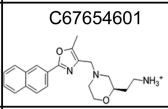
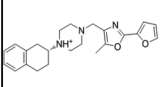
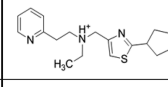
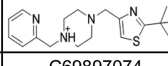
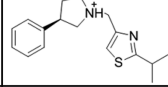
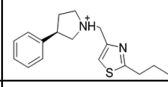
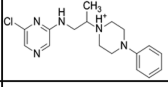
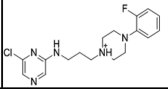
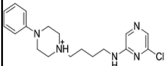
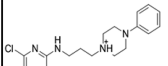
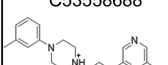
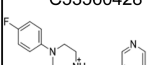
Compound Number	Structure and ZINC ID	HTR2A rank	DRD2 rank	HRH1 rank	HTR2A K <sub>i</sub> (nM)	DRD2 K <sub>i</sub> (nM)	HRH1 K <sub>i</sub> (nM)	HRH1/HTR2A K <sub>i</sub> Ratio	HRH1/DRD2 K <sub>i</sub> Ratio
5	 C12585531	1814	6033	571928	1784	5698	>10000* Weak binding detected at high conc	> 5.6	> 1.8
5a	 C12706615	804	108486	2983947	> 10000	> 10000	2758	< 0.28	< 0.28
5b	 C12762043	16919	107309	2354096	> 10000	> 10000	3265	< 0.33	< 0.33
5c	 C12713689	831	52409	2989977	> 10000	6787	> 10000	---	> 1.5
5d	 C12756473	8075	4214	2023485	2033	> 10000	> 10000	4.9	---
5e	 C19113259	3876	53542	1331366	4554	> 10000	> 10000	> 2.2	---
5f	 C67654601	21981	1198124	2850415	934	1522	1866	2.0	1.2
5g	 C19837132	13758	18822	2996954	53	1245	125	2.4	0.10
19	 C63994913	9272	3867	170918	793	5947	>10000* a	> 12.6	> 1.7
19a	 C44917935	21641	408552	1880209	> 10000	> 10000	1191	< 0.12	< 0.12
19b	 C69897074	8498	11318	212309	282	3129	322	1.1	0.10
19c	 C69894510	13336	11237	304840	423	5044	310	0.73	0.061
21	 C53561601	9893	5772	74924	55 <sup>a</sup>	334	1144	20.8	3.4
21a	 C66468290	16011	7098	1471231	99	37	134	1.4	3.6

Table 2. continued

Compound Number	Structure and ZINC ID	HTR2A rank	DRD2 rank	HRH1 rank	HTR2A $K_i$ (nM)	DRD2 $K_i$ (nM)	HRH1 $K_i$ (nM)	HRH1/HTR2A $K_i$ Ratio	HRH1/DRD2 $K_i$ Ratio
21b	 C53573655	25798	12034	2541134	136	53	32	0.24	0.60
21c	 C64905944	16184	15702	1169888	29	2187	40	1.4	0.018
21d	 C53558688	21565	38083	1923107	> 10000	> 10000	2455	< 0.25	< 0.25
21e	 C53560428	38867	68098	1945043	102	3420	302	3.0	0.088

<sup>a</sup>Footnotes: <sup>\*</sup>Weak binding detected at high concentration but  $K_i$  could not be calculated. <sup>a</sup>No agonist activity measured in calcium flux assay at concentrations up to 100  $\mu$ M.

HTR2A/DRD2, in the teeth of much better ranks. Indeed, median affinities were higher for the discovered HRH1 antitarget ligands, despite the emphasis on low docking rank and poor predicted HRH1 binding site fit (median  $K_i$  = 3430 nM, 4276 nM, and 1042 nM, with median ranks of 5784, 2097, and 1 030 000, for DRD2, HTR2A, and HRH1, respectively).

**Modeling HRH1 Receptor Flexibility To Reduce Docking False Negatives.** Inspection of the HRH1 false-negatives suggested that receptor flexibility might play a role in the unwanted activity of these molecules. For instance, compound **6**, a subnanomolar HRH1 binder, ranks poorly in the HRH1 docking screen (though still in the top 10%, rank 326 040). The van der Waals score of  $-5.8$  DOCK score units (putatively kcal/mol) reflects poor steric fit; top-ranked molecules in this receptor typically score over  $-30$  DOCK units. The molecule docks with the key salt-bridge to D<sup>3.32</sup> intact but clashes with the backbone carbonyl of D178 on the extracellular loop; this clash may likely be relieved by modest receptor relaxation (Figure 2J).

To test whether receptor flexibility contributed to the high false-negative rate, we first tested induced fit docking (IFD) to model local protein rearrangement upon ligand binding.<sup>47</sup> Flexibility modeled through IFD rescued 5 out of the 16 false-negatives, with high scores and well docked poses. However, a high scoring pose was not found for the remaining 9 HRH1 binders, representing 70% of the false-negatives, including compound **6**, suggesting that the IFD protocol was insufficient to fully model receptor flexibility. We also worried that the IFD procedure would be too expensive computationally to be practical for high-throughput de novo screening.

Instead, we turned to elastic normal modes to model the conformational changes that might occur upon ligand binding in a more computationally efficient way. We worried that many annotated HRH1 ligands may be too bulky to dock into the HRH1 crystal structure, with its small and compact orthosteric site (Figure 2C), indeed one well-suited to fragment-discovery.<sup>20</sup> We used the program 3K-ENM<sup>48</sup> to pregenerate 3700 expanded orthosteric site models. We selected seven large, topologically diverse ligands from the annotated HRH1 ligands in ChEMBL10. While five of these docked into the crystallographic orthosteric site with sterics, two did not.

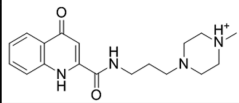
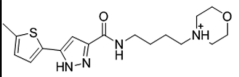
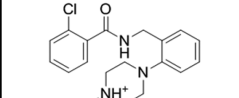
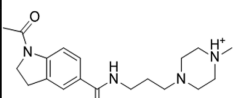
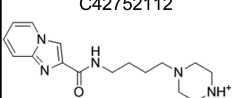
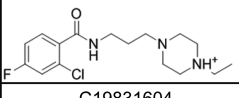
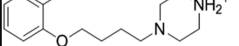
Docking these seven large ligands into the 3700 ENM models, we selected the seven models that best ranked them. Adding the seven enlarged-site models to the crystal structure docking did not affect enrichment of known ligands (50 diverse molecules from ChEMBL over a background of property-matched decoys and experimental nonbinders, log AUC = 35 for the crystal structure only, log AUC = 32 for the combined docking, where for each molecule the docking score was selected as the highest score in the crystal structure and model docking). While the crystal structure alone did not enrich the false-negatives in our prospective screen, the combined docking did (log AUC of  $-1.7$  vs 14, respectively, over the same background of property-matched decoys and experimental nonbinders).

Ultimately, we found that using all seven expanded models was not necessary; a single expanded-site model sufficed to enrich what were formerly the docking false-negatives. Accordingly, we selected the model that prioritized the ligand with the largest solvent accessible surface area (Figure S5). This model was reasonable on visual inspection, and known ligands docked with believable poses. Docking to this model combined with the crystal structure enriched known binders (log AUC = 31 for the 50 diverse ChEMBL ligands over a background of property-matched decoys and experimental nonbinders). Importantly, this model was not selected using any knowledge of those specific false-negatives but rather on the ability to recognize large, already annotated HRH1 ligands. It was however able to rescue many of the false-negatives from our previous docking screen (log AUC = 14 over the same background of property-matched decoys and experimental nonbinders).

**Prospective Screening with an Expanded HRH1 Model.** Prospective docking screens were repeated against the HTR2A, DRD2, the new model of the HRH1, and its crystal structure, again with the ZINC lead-like database. To further increase the chances of finding specific molecules, the top ranked molecules were filtered more stringently. Again, molecules that ranked in the top 1% docked to both HTR2A and DRD2 were selected and molecules having a  $T_c > 0.5$  to the top 50 000 HRH1 docked models were excluded. All DRD2/HTR2A docking hits with  $T_c > 0.8$  to the top 500 000



Table 3. Compounds Predicted To Be HRH1-Selective by the Similarity Ensemble Approach (SEA) with Their Respective  $E$  Values, Binding Constants, and Selectivity Ratios

Compound Number	Structure and ZINC ID	HTR2A $E$ value	DRD2 $E$ value	HRH1 $E$ value	HTR2A $K_i$ (nM)	DRD2 $K_i$ (nM)	HRH1 $K_i$ (nM)	HRH1/HTR2A $K_i$ Ratio	HRH1/DRD2 $K_i$ Ratio
49	 C22594095	$2.7 \times 10^{-15}$	$1.7 \times 10^{-15}$	$6.9 \times 10^4$	>10000	3683	>10000	---	> 2.5
50	 C40541020	$4.6 \times 10^{-10}$	$9.3 \times 10^{-12}$	$1.14 \times 10^6$	5434	>10000	>10000	> 5.6	> 3.1
51	 C65607647	$2.4 \times 10^{-27}$	$2.9 \times 10^{-27}$	$3.88 \times 10^6$	>10000	>10000	>10000	---	---
52	 C48355639	$1.9 \times 10^{-22}$	$6.5 \times 10^{-29}$	$1.1 \times 10^6$	>10000	>10000	>10000	---	---
53	 C42752112	$2.1 \times 10^{-26}$	$2.2 \times 10^{-34}$	$2.6 \times 10^6$	>10000	>10000	>10000	---	---
54	 C41443127	$2.52 \times 10^{-35}$	$6.62 \times 10^{-18}$	$1.60 \times 10^0$	> 10000	> 10000	> 10000	---	---
55	 C19831604	$4.91 \times 10^{-10}$	$3.27 \times 10^{-29}$	$1.02 \times 10^4$	> 10000	> 10000	> 10000	---	---

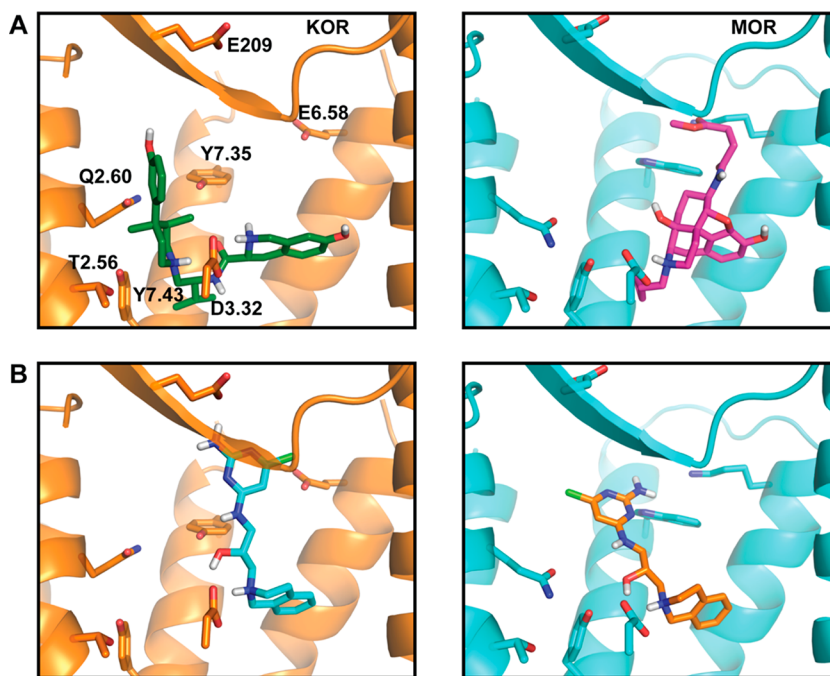
docking-ranked molecules to HRH1 were also excluded. In this way, we ensured that all molecules we selected and their close analogs were even more poorly ranked against HRH1 (below 500 000 in the crystal structure and expanded site). Twenty new molecules, none previously known to bind to the HTR2A or the DRD2, were selected for testing against the three receptors (Table S1, second screening round, compounds 29–48).

**Testing the New Molecules for Binding to DRD2/HTR2A and Selectivity against HRH1.** Despite the higher stringency of this second screen, the on-target hit rates remained high, with 13/20 and 9/20 (65% and 45%) molecules binding to HTR2A and DRD2, respectively, and 6 (30%) binding to both with  $K_d < 10 \mu\text{M}$  (Table 1, compounds 31, 35, 38, 39, 42, 47). Unfortunately, the false-negative rate actually rose, with 15/20 (75%) of the molecules binding to HRH1 (Table 1). Affinities were comparable to the first screen, with median affinities of 1970 nM, 6442 nM, and 1271 nM and median ranking of 14 466, 15 595, and 726 846 to the HTR2A, DRD2, and HRH1, respectively. HRH1 hits again generally had higher affinity, with five submicromolar compounds (compared to three for HTR2A and none for DRD2).

**Impact of Chemical Similarity Filters and Scoring Functions.** In the initial docking screen, we filtered molecules by dissimilarity to any known HRH1 binder, insisting on  $T_c < 0.35$  using radial ECFP4 fingerprints. To investigate whether a

different fingerprint could have better prefiltered these HRH1 false-negatives, we used MACCS structural keys<sup>49</sup> and dendritic and linear fingerprints<sup>50</sup> to recalculate the similarity of the docking hits to known HRH1 ligands in ChEMBL. While MACCS similarity was high for all the false-negatives, suggesting that it may have been able to remove the HRH1 false-negatives, it was also high for all the true negatives, suggesting that this fingerprint had low discriminatory power overall. Meanwhile, similarity to the false-negatives was low for both the dendritic and linear fingerprints, with a similar distribution of  $T_c$  similarities for true and false-negatives for all three fingerprints (Figure S3). At a perhaps more fundamental level, we would note that while similarity filtering is certainly useful and pragmatic, it does not address the problem of false-negatives from structure-based docking.

Arguably, this could be addressed by improved scoring functions. Accordingly, we docked all experimentally tested compounds with GLIDE and rescored with molecular mechanics/generalized Born surface area (MM-GBSA) (Schrodinger, Inc.<sup>51</sup>). While a tight correlation between MM-GBSA scores and experimental binding affinities is not expected, this is often a suitable docking and rescoring protocol to discriminate actives from inactive compounds.<sup>52</sup> However, we found no discrimination using the MM-GBSA scores (Figure S4). In fact, our most potent false-negative, compound 6 (HRH1  $K_i = 0.8 \text{ nM}$ ), was given a poor MM-GBSA score of  $-6$  (putative units of kcal/mol) against HRH1



**Figure 4.** KOR and MOR binding sites. (A) Orthosteric sites for KOR (left) and MOR (right), with their respective cocrystallized ligand. The residues shown as sticks were those used to discriminate predicted selective compounds. (B) A selective compound, **2**, is shown in the docked pose to KOR (left) and MOR (right).

whereas the relatively selective compound **21** scored  $-31$  kcal/mol, and compounds that had no detectable HRH1 activity scored as high as  $-67$  kcal/mol. It is likely that there are scoring functions that could better discriminate than those we have investigated here; our own view is that scoring functions alone cannot fully address the docking “false-negative” problem on which this study has foundered (see below).

**Prospective Chemoinformatic Screening for Selective Compounds.** To deconvolute the influence of 2D chemical similarity on aminergic selectivity, we screened the same ZINC lead-like library with the similarity ensemble approach (SEA), a statistical model that ranks the significance of chemical similarity of a query molecule to a set of ligands for a target.<sup>53</sup> We insisted on compounds having an expectation value ( $E$  value) cutoff of less than  $10^{-10}$  to both HTR2A and DRD2 but one greater than 1 to HRH1. Further, molecules had to have  $T_c < 0.4$  to any known HRH1 ligand. This filtering led to seven purchasable molecules that were experimentally tested for HTR2A, DRD2, and HRH1 affinities (compounds **49–55** in Table 3). While no molecules showed appreciable affinity for HRH1, only compound **49** showed midmicromolar affinity for DRD2 and compound **50** for HTR2A. No tested molecules had the desired selectivity profile.

**Docking for Compounds Selective for KOR vs MOR.** A possible problem with the HTR2A/DRD2/HRH1 campaign was the reliance on homology models for the structures of the on-targets; a second concern was that HRH1 might be unusually promiscuous. To partly control for these concerns, we turned to docking for selective ligands of the  $\kappa$ -opioid receptor (KOR) over the  $\mu$ -opioid receptor (MOR). The structures of both receptors had been determined by crystallography, and in an earlier study we had been able to find agonists functionally selective for MOR versus KOR and versus the  $\delta$ -opioid and nociception opioid receptors<sup>54</sup> (i.e., the reverse selectivity). Here again, a set of 60 diverse

antagonists were used to retrospectively measure enrichment against several thousand property-matched decoys. Unlike docking to the aminergic receptors, the best adjusted log AUC achieved was 6.5, reflecting the rich diversity of ligands annotated to these targets and their large, solvent-exposed binding sites. While this retrospective adjusted log AUC is lower than what we have observed with small neurotransmitter GPCRs, it is similar to that seen in the successful prospective screen against MOR,<sup>54</sup> and so we proceeded. Three million lead-like molecules from ZINC were docked into the KOR orthosteric site using DOCK3.6, and the top 1% of the ranked molecules were more closely examined. We calculated the ratio of each compound's rank in the KOR screen to the compound's rank in the MOR screen, and the binding poses of the molecules with the biggest rank ratio were visually inspected. Molecules were selected on the basis of key salt-bridges to D<sup>3.32</sup> in the KOR binding pose, a complementary fit to the orthosteric site, and interactions with residues that are either specific to KOR or exist in a pose-conflicting and different rotamer in the MOR crystal structure (Glu209 in the second extracellular loop, Glu297<sup>6.58</sup>, Tyr312<sup>7.35</sup>, and Thr111<sup>2.56</sup>, Gln115<sup>2.60</sup>, Tyr320<sup>7.43</sup>; Figure 4; residue numbering from KOR), thus making a similar binding pose in MOR unlikely.

**Testing for Binding to KOR and Selectivity against MOR.** Of the 22 molecules tested, nine specifically displaced radiolabeled [<sup>3</sup>H]U69593 from KOR with  $K_i$  values between 1.8 and 14  $\mu$ M (41% hit rate; Table 4; Table S2). Here again, hit rates were high, and while affinities were worse than have been observed against several small neurotransmitter GPCRs,<sup>10,19,20,27</sup> they were comparable to affinities observed against other peptide and protein receptors.<sup>54,55</sup> As previous docking screens at the inactive opioid receptor structures had found agonists,<sup>55,54</sup> we tested the active compounds in  $G_i$  functional assays. While most compounds were, in fact, KOR

Table 4. Hit Compounds at KOR and MOR with Their Respective Docking Ranks, Binding Constants, and Selectivity Ratios

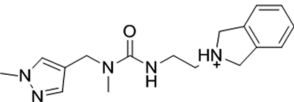
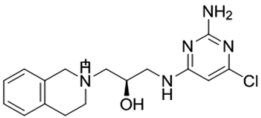
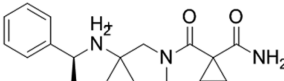
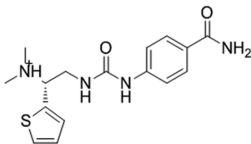
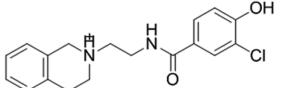
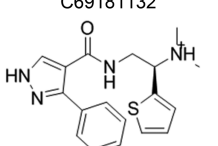
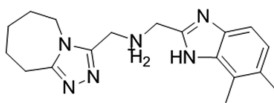
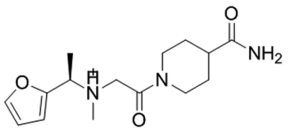
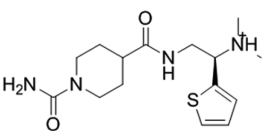
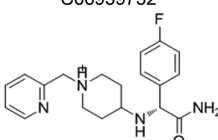
Compound Number	Structure and ZINC ID	KOR rank	MOR rank	KOR $K_i$ (nM)	MOR $K_i$ (nM)	MOR/KOR ratio
101	C68408255 	263	86198	14400	3040	0.21
102	C44913867 	1166	107428	2930	10200	3.5
103	C68387316 	1548	119964	4670	> 100000	> 21.4
106	C43714067 	4524	201440	1810 ( $EC_{50}$ = 17000)	478 ( $EC_{50}$ = 5210)	0.26
108	C45076626 	5464	520993	> 100000	1290	< 0.013
110	C69181132 	6141	255399	10500	2470	0.24
111	C69067765 	7542	543545	> 100000	8690	0.087
113	C67847468 	7995	346294	3140	6920	2.2
114	C47872495 	9734	492977	(N.D.)	2430 ( $EC_{50}$ = 12300)	0.90
115	C66939732 	17057	59182	> 100000	45700	< 0.46

Table 4. continued

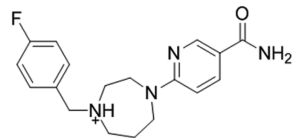
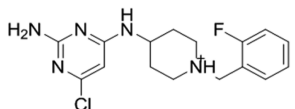
Compound Number	Structure and ZINC ID	KOR rank	MOR rank	KOR K <sub>i</sub> (nM)	MOR K <sub>i</sub> (nM)	MOR/KOR ratio
120	C48345561 	27360	793832	11100	5700	0.51
122	C52469366 	28472	248208	5560	> 100000	> 17.9



Figure 5. Visual summary of the initial screen of 28 molecules tested against the HT2RA, DRD2, and HRH1 receptors.

antagonists, compounds **106** and **114** were agonists (Table 4). Of the nine active compounds, two, **103** and **122**, had better than 18-fold specificity for KOR over MOR.

**A Problematic False Negative Rate against MOR.** Correspondingly, and like the HTR2A/DRD2 screen, the selectivity that was a key goal for the KOR vs MOR campaign was low: seven of nine KOR actives were also active against MOR, displacing radiolabeled [<sup>3</sup>H]DAMGO. Indeed, three of the 22 molecules tested were actually specific to MOR vs KOR (the opposite of the intended selectivity). Median affinities were similar for each receptor: 4.7 μM for KOR vs 4.4 μM for MOR, despite a median docking rank of 6842 to KOR but of 251 804 to MOR, each out of the same 3 million compound library. Here too, success in finding novel compounds for the on-target was often belied by the inability to select against the antitarget.

## DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

Ligands with focused polypharmacology have attracted much recent interest.<sup>1,5,7,8,15,56–59</sup> In principle, these are accessible from docking screens against on- and off-targets. Returning to the challenges that motivated this study, docking must find molecules that jointly complement two or more targets, reducing the number of candidates. For biologically relevant polypharmacology, the screens must often use homology models, adding to uncertainty. Lastly, for selectivity, the docking screens cannot afford the false-negatives tolerated for on-targets; rather, molecules that might bind to the off-target must be stringently identified and discarded. Three major observations emerge from this study. First, docking can find molecules that modulate a pair of modeled targets with a high hit rate, with mid-nanomolar (occasionally) to the low micromolar (more typically) binding affinities. This is despite the inevitable reduction in chemical space due to the requirement for joint complementarity. Second, while a handful of these molecules were, in fact, selective for the on-targets vs the off-targets, most compounds chosen for their supposed inability to fit the off-targets in fact bound them well, sometimes with high affinity. Third, flexible treatment of the HRH1 antitarget, in an effort to find a receptor conformation

that could identify the false-negatives from the initial screen, was unsuccessful, as was an effort to exclude the false-negatives by 2D ligand similarity.

If the discovery of novel GPCR ligands by library docking has been established by studies in the past decade,<sup>17,19–21,54,55,60</sup> including for modeled structures,<sup>24,26,27,45,61</sup> the ability to do so for two targets, much less two modeled targets, simultaneously, has received less attention. In this limited sense, the results of this study are encouraging. Even with the chemotype restrictions implicit fitting to two targets, hit rates for the on-targets were as high or higher than typical for an unbiased library docking screen, at 63%, 40%, and 41% for the HTR2A, DRD2, and KOR. Admittedly, many of the new compounds had only low micromolar affinity, and this does perhaps reflect the restraints of dual inhibition. Four compounds with micromolar binding against HTR2A and DRD2 had 29- to 120-fold selectivity vs HRH1 (Figure 5). However, one compound, **21**, had mid-nanomolar affinity for HTR2A and DRD2 and 21-fold selectivity vs the HRH1 (Table 1). This potency and selectivity of **21** place it among the few serotonin/dopamine receptor antagonists with substantial HRH1 selectivity.

Still, the larger story is perhaps the remarkably high hit-rates for the antitargets. Against the HRH1, the first-round hit rate was 57%. This grew to a daunting 75% in the second-round screen. This second round conformation had a larger orthosteric site that identified many of the false-negatives from the first screen; this, however, did not prevent it from missing new false-negatives in the next prospective screen. For the MOR antitarget, false-negative rates were about as bad, despite selecting docked molecules interacting with residues specific to KOR or in pose that conflicted with the rotamers adopted in MOR.

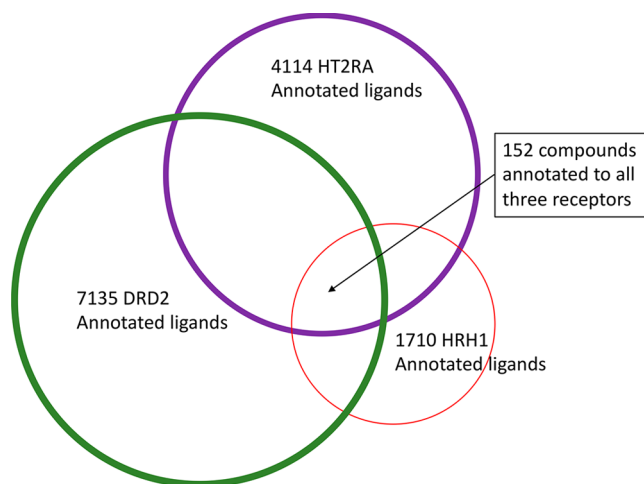
Discounting the slender successes of selective compounds such as **5**, **14**, **19**, **21**, **25**, **103**, and **122**, three broad explanations may be considered for the failure to select against HRH1 and MOR. First, we did not properly model low-energy receptor conformations that could accommodate the high-scoring molecules from the on-targets. Second, the antitargets might be so permissive that they will always be a selectivity

challenge, at least without a much larger and more diverse docking library. Finally, it could be that our docking scoring function is approximate and inaccurate enough to prevent the distinction among what are, after all, related aminergic targets recognizing related primary neurotransmitters (serotonin, dopamine, and histamine or, in the case of KOR and MOR, opioid peptides). We can perhaps discount this third possibility; as approximate and inaccurate as our scoring function remains, the false-negatives come from their ability to fit targets that sterics alone should have largely excluded. Thus, we focus on the first two possibilities here.

Crystal structures are typically snapshots of a receptor in one conformation, but biophysical studies and simulations suggest that GPCRs exist in an ensemble of low energy, distinguishable states.<sup>62–65</sup> In docking for new ligands for an on-target, any one of these low-energy conformations, certainly including the crystal structure, will do. As long as the docked ligand fits the selected low-energy conformation well, mass balance will make up for the ignored accessible states, typically with only a minor energy penalty. Said another way, only representing one good low energy conformation of the on-target will certainly miss plausible ligands (false-negatives), but since the goal is simply to find some new ligands, this is tolerable. For selectivity against antitarget, however, the molecule must not fit any accessible conformation of the receptor. This is not only a substantial sampling problem but also one of weighting the receptor states in the available ensemble against each other.<sup>66</sup>

After the problems selecting against HRH1 in the first docking screen, we modeled an alternative HRH1 conformation with an expanded binding site that, together with the HRH1 crystal structure, could accommodate even the largest known HRH1 ligands. Had we used both structures in the initial docking screen, the first-round false-negatives would have scored well against HRH1 and so not been selected. Unfortunately, this had little predictive value in the second prospective screen, which had an even higher hit rate against the antitarget. We considered whether an alternative method, induced-fit docking, which optimizes orthosteric site residues around a docked pose and then re-docks the molecule, would have found acceptable poses for these false-negatives. Unfortunately, only five (30%) of the false-negatives would have been rescued and correctly predicted to score well in the HRH1 site; among the nine (70%) false-negatives that continued not to fit, for instance, was the 0.8 nM HRH1 ligand, which was still predicted as a nonbinder. This suggests that induced-fit docking alone could not have solved our selectivity problem; to do so would have likely required the sampling of more conformations of the overall receptor structure, not just local accommodations around two particular states.

A second explanation for the antitarget false-negatives might be that HRH1 and MOR are unusually promiscuous, and selective chemotypes may simply be absent from the docking library. The inability to improve any hit compound's selectivity through docking may support this idea. While only a small percentage of ligands in ChEMBL23 are annotated to bind to all three of DRD2, HTR2A, and HRH1, 18.2% and 21.6% of the HRH1 compounds are annotated for HTR2A or DRD2, respectively (note that many more ligands are annotated for DRD2 and HTR2A vs HRH1, which may reflect the historical interests of medicinal chemistry campaigns, Figure 6). More broadly, 40.1% of the HRH1 annotated ligands are active against at least two other aminergic receptors, 21.2% are active



**Figure 6.** Venn diagram of annotated ChEMBL ligands for the three targets.

against three other aminergic receptors in ChEMBL23, and chemoinformatics of the overall ligand-based similarity among receptors suggests that HRH1 ligands are not only among the most diverse of the aminergic GPCRs (suggesting a broad recognition of chemotypes associated with different classes of receptors) but also among those with the greatest ligand overlap with other receptors.<sup>53,67</sup> Similarly, while 71.3% of KOR ligands also bind to MOR, 72.6% of MOR ligands bind to KOR with affinity better than 10  $\mu$ M. In short, the antitargets chosen here, though clinically relevant, might be so similar in their structure and share so many ligands and chemotypes with the on-targets that finding just the right selective molecules will be difficult with available libraries. Consistent with this view, tightening of our original topological similarity or docking rank filters would have removed essentially all the aminergic molecules in the library, removing not only false-negatives but also true-positives. If this argument were true (and we moot it only tentatively), then an expansion of our libraries to sample new chemotypes may help in finding selective and still potent molecules, direct from a structure-based screen, against highly related targets such as those sampled here.

Certain gaps in this study temper its conclusions. While it may be that HRH1 is too similar in structure and ligand recognition to HTR2A and DRD2 to reliably dock for selective molecules, several such molecules were in fact found, and others have been optimized from medicinal chemistry campaigns. Beginning with a compound with nascent potency and selectivity, new compounds have been synthesized with focused polypharmacology and selectivity, even against highly related targets.<sup>68</sup> This partly reflects the synthesis of chemotypes not present even among the 3 million commercially available molecules. We also note that we largely ignored functional effects of docked molecules; for most compounds, we did not consider whether they were agonists or inverse agonists. Arguably, this was not crucial for this proof-of-concept study, though it would be important in a true effort toward focused polypharmacology. Throughout, we insisted on aminergic molecules that made well-precedented interactions in the heart of the orthosteric sites of each of the  $D_2$ ,  $SHT_{2a}$ , and KOR receptors. Such cationic molecules are almost canonical for these on-targets, but this is a feature shared with  $H_1$  ligands. Allowing for nonaminergic ligands, which are very

rare for this family of receptor but not entirely unheard of,<sup>69</sup> or expanding our search to putative allosteric sites where sequence diversity is higher<sup>59</sup> may have improved our chances of finding selective ligands, though it would likely have reduced hit-rates against the on-targets themselves. Finally, our failure to reliably select against the antitargets at least partly reflects well-known weaknesses in our methods. Among the most important of these was the failure to consider multiple low-energy receptor states in modeling our off-targets, although more rigorous treatment will be challenging in high-throughput.

These caveats should not obscure the main observations from this study. Structure-based docking may be pragmatic for focused polypharmacology, here finding multiple molecules that can jointly modulate the HTR2A and DRD2 GPCRs. Homology models of these targets can support these efforts, at least when they are sufficiently similar to structural templates and are vetted in control experiments (e.g., retrospective benchmarking). Crucially, however, we struggled to find molecules selective against the off-targets, with hit rates against HRH1 and MOR as high or higher than for the on-targets. Overcoming this problem may demand expanding chemotypes in dockable libraries,<sup>70–72</sup> so that just the right molecule might be found, and certainly better modeling of the accessible conformations of the antitargets.<sup>73–80</sup>

## EXPERIMENTAL SECTION

**Homology Modeling and Docking.** The alignments for the construction of the DRD2 and HTR2A models were generated using PROMALS3D.<sup>81</sup> Homology models of the DRD2 and HTR2A receptors were built with MODELLER 9v8 using the crystal structure of the dopamine D<sub>3</sub> receptor (PDB code 3PBL) as the template. Elastic network models for the expanded HRH1 binding site were produced by the program 3K-ENM.<sup>48</sup> We used DOCK3.6<sup>43</sup> to screen the ZINC database (Results). In DOCK3.6, ligand conformational ensembles are precalculated in a frame of reference defined by their rigid fragments, and fragment atoms are fit onto binding site matching spheres, which represent favorable positions for individual ligand atoms. Once a sphere-atom superposition is defined for a rigid-fragment, the conformational ensemble may be oriented in the site using the defined rotation–translation matrix of that rigid fragment.<sup>27,43</sup> Each ligand pose is scored as the sum of the receptor–ligand electrostatic and van der Waals interaction energies and corrected for context-dependent ligand desolvation.<sup>82</sup> Partial charges from the united-atom AMBER force field were used for all receptor atoms except for, in the KOR, Asp138<sup>3,32</sup>, Glu209 in ECL2, and Glu297<sup>6,58</sup>, for which the magnitude of the partial atomic charges in the carboxylate was increased, as previously described;<sup>18</sup> the net charges were not changed. When selecting molecules from the KOR screen, those with high internal-energy interactions that do not appear in the Cambridge Structural Database were manually discarded, as is common as a last step in the docking-aided selection of new molecules.<sup>25</sup>

**Induced Fit Docking.** The induced-fit docking used a three-step protocol: (1) each molecule was docked into the receptor; (2) for each pose, the receptor side chains and backbone were minimized around the posed ligand using PLOP;<sup>83</sup> (3) the compound was redocked into the optimized receptor binding site.

**Binding Affinity and Functional Assays.** Radioligand binding and functional (GloSensor, Tango, and FLIPR) assays at the DRD2, HTR2A, HRH1, KOR, and MOR were carried out at the National Institute of Mental Health Psychoactive Drug Screening Program, as described.<sup>84</sup>

**Compound Sources.** Compounds were obtained from commercial suppliers and used without further purification (a full list is provided in the Supporting Information as a tab-delimited files with vendors and SMILES strings). All active compounds reported for the

serotonin, dopamine, and histamine receptors were tested for purity by liquid chromatography/mass spectrometry and were at least 95% homogeneous by peak height and identity. Compounds were counterscreened for aggregation using detergent-dependent inhibition of AmpC  $\beta$ -lactamase as a proxy, as has been widely done,<sup>85</sup> and no substantial inhibition was observed. Also, the dose–response curves in the GPCR assays themselves were well-behaved with Hill coefficients close to 1.

## ASSOCIATED CONTENT

### Supporting Information

The Supporting Information is available free of charge on the ACS Publications website at DOI: 10.1021/acs.jmedchem.8b00718.

Additional figures illustrating enrichment plots and model binding site comparisons (PDF)

SMILES strings and list of vendors for compounds (CSV)

Coordinates information for structure representation (PDB)

Coordinates information for structure representation (PDB)

Coordinates information for structure representation (PDB)

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### Notes

The authors declare no competing financial interest.

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## ABBREVIATIONS USED

GPCR, G protein-coupled receptor; DRD2, dopamine D<sub>2</sub> receptor; HTR2A, serotonin 5-HT<sub>2A</sub> receptor; HRH1, histamine H<sub>1</sub> receptor; MOR,  $\mu$ -opioid receptor; KOR,  $\kappa$ -opioid receptor; log AUC, logarithm of area under the curve; rmsd, root-mean-square deviation; ECFP4, extended connectivity fingerprint of diameter 4;  $T_c$ , Tanimoto coefficient; IFD, induced-fit docking; SEA, similarity ensemble approach;  $E$  value, expectation value

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