

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

A novel mitragynine analog with low efficacy mu-opioid receptor agonism displays antinociception with attenuated adverse effects

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Table S1. Functional studies at KOR using cAMP inhibition & Tango-arrestin assays.

Functional data at KOR using cAMP inhibition & Tango-arrestin assays ^a				
Compd.	cAMP inhibition		β-arrestin2 recruitment	
	EC ₅₀ nM (pEC ₅₀ ± SEM)	E _{max} % ± SEM	EC ₅₀ nM (pEC ₅₀ ± SEM)	E _{max} % ± SEM
8	10.71 (7.97 ± 0.11)	86.37 ± 2.66	n.d.	< 20
9	52.92 (7.28 ± 0.12)	83.46 ± 3.31	n.d.	< 20
10	63.27 (7.20 ± 0.09)	93.61 ± 3.39	n.d.	< 20
4	709.1 (6.15 ± 0.11)	91.7 ± 5.02	n.d.	< 20
5	26.73 (7.57 ± 0.09)	97.75 ± 2.57	n.d.	< 20
6 (SC13)	213.2 (6.67 ± 0.08)	92.29 ± 2.82	n.d.	< 20
13	4974 (5.30 ± 0.19)	61.1 ± 4.6	n.d.	< 20
14	98.09 (7.01 ± 0.10)	101.08 ± 3.89	n.d.	< 20
15	72.90 (7.14 ± 0.12)	99.28 ± 3.98	n.d.	< 20
16	2484 (5.60 ± 0.21)	49.33 ± 4.53	n.d.	24.83 ± 3.84
17	7822 (5.11 ± 0.13)	96.2 ± 1.2	n.d.	< 20
18	86.32 (7.06 ± 0.08)	89.70 ± 2.36	n.d.	< 20
21	48.38 (7.31 ± 0.10)	82.86 ± 3.28	n.d.	< 20
20	42.69 (7.37 ± 0.09)	78.76 ± 2.28	n.d.	< 20
22	1289 (5.89 ± 0.18)	61.88 ± 7.07	n.d.	< 20
24	127.4 (6.89 ± 0.09)	72.30 ± 2.58	n.d.	< 20
23	4184 (5.38 ± 0.21)	56.39 ± 3.00	n.d.	< 20
25	22.67 (7.64 ± 0.097)	65.30 ± 2.11	n.d.	< 20
Mitragynine	68.76 (7.16 ± 0.21)	57.01 ± 3.93	n.d.	< 20
7OH	25.41 (7.59 ± 0.05)	90.84 ± 1.43	2911 (5.54 ± 0.43)	36.79 ± 13.15
U50488H	0.005 (10.29 ± 0.06)	100	7.85 (8.10 ± 0.10)	100

^aThe functional data of each assay using human kappa opioid receptor (hKOR) was normalized to E_{max} of corresponding standard U50488H. Results were analyzed using a three-parameter logistic equation in GraphPad Prism and the data are presented as mean EC₅₀ (pEC₅₀ ± SEM) with E_{max}% ± SEM for assays run in triplicate; nd; results could not be determined because of efficacy of β-arrestin2 recruitment was less than 20% and/or shallow slopes.

Table S2. Functional studies at DOR using cAMP inhibition & Tango-arrestin assays.

Functional data at DOR using cAMP inhibition & Tango-arrestin assays ^a				
Compd.	cAMP inhibition		β -arrestin2 recruitment	
	EC ₅₀ nM (pEC ₅₀ \pm SEM)	E _{max} % \pm SEM	EC ₅₀ nM (pEC ₅₀ \pm SEM)	E _{max} % \pm SEM
8	571.9 (6.24 \pm 0.07)	115.37 \pm 5.21	308.1 (6.51 \pm 0.21)	53.82 \pm 4.43
9	871.1 (6.06 \pm 0.08)	85.53 \pm 5.37	243.8 (6.61 \pm 0.34)	46.88 \pm 5.69
10	2640 (5.58 \pm 0.07)	114.00 \pm 20.9	503.8 (6.3 \pm 0.26)	50.55 \pm 5.7
4	85.89 (7.07 \pm 0.10)	111.79 \pm 5.97	260.8 (6.58 \pm 0.06)	293.93 \pm 7.65
5	152.6 (6.82 \pm 0.10)	98.09 \pm 5.45	1120 (5.95 \pm 0.10)	211.34 \pm 12.57
6 (SC13)	97.6 (7.01 \pm 0.10)	103.15 \pm 5.27	660 (6.18 \pm 0.10)	191.03 \pm 10.56
13	n.d	79 \pm 1	n.d	< 20
14	1650 (5.78 \pm 0.10)	99.15 \pm 7.74	n.d	< 20
15	2179 (5.66 \pm 0.12)	116.22 \pm 10.3	982.2 (6.01 \pm 0.2)	65.04 \pm 7.32
16	176.4 (6.75 \pm 0.08)	106.25 \pm 3.21	160.0 (6.8 \pm 0.08)	129.52 \pm 4.86
17	4279 (5.37 \pm 0.09)	105.87 \pm 3.04	n.d	<20
18	159.2 (6.80 \pm 0.09)	100.49 \pm 4.21	461.7 (6.34 \pm 0.1)	168.77 \pm 8.85
21	2817 (5.55 \pm 0.19)	70.42 \pm 3.57	n.d.	<20
20	n.d.	39.03 \pm 3.17	n.d.	<20
22	2349 (5.63 \pm 0.13)	78.35 \pm 4.37	n.d.	<20
24	4082 (5.39 \pm 0.27)	86.7 \pm 21.92	n.d	53.14 \pm 16.41
23	n.d.	50 \pm 4.8	2681 (5.57 \pm 0.17)	81 \pm 13
25	144.6 (6.84 \pm 0.10)	74.92 \pm 2.73	729.8 (6.14 \pm 0.19)	70.01 \pm 8.49
Mitragynine	1179 (5.93 \pm 0.11)	112.43 \pm 7.75	559.3 (6.25 \pm 0.25)	46.83 \pm 6.11
7OH	97.83 (7.01 \pm 0.08)	91.60 \pm 3.72	732.4 (6.13 \pm 0.06)	191.39 \pm 6.47
DPDPE	2.11 (8.68 \pm 0.07)	100	6.91 (8.16 \pm 0.10)	100

^aThe functional data of each assay using human delta opioid receptor (hDOR) was normalized to E_{max} of corresponding standards DPDPE. Results were analyzed using a three-parameter logistic equation in GraphPad Prism and the data are presented as mean EC₅₀ (pEC₅₀ \pm SEM) with E_{max}% \pm SEM for assays run in triplicate; nd; results could not be determined because of efficacy of β -arrestin2 recruitment was less than 20% and/or shallow slopes.

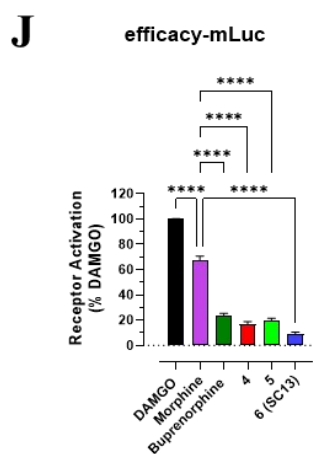
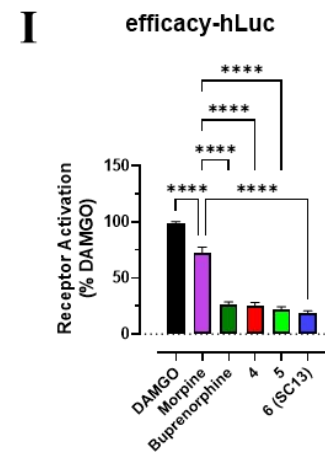
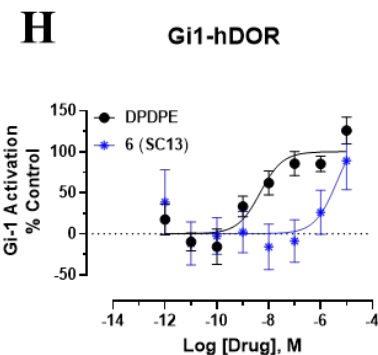
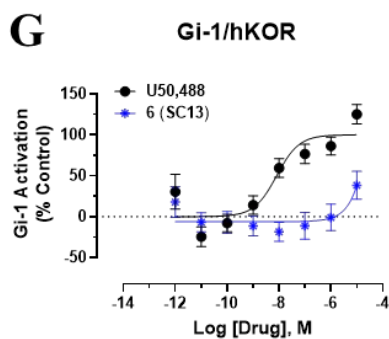
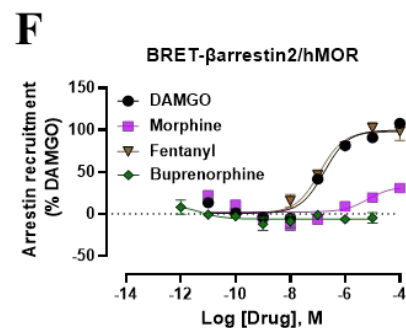
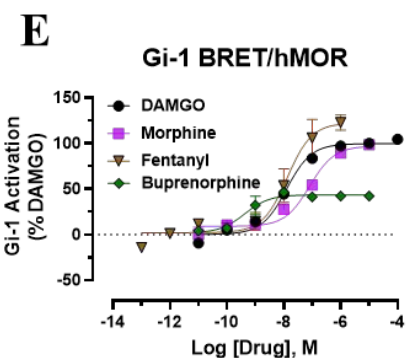
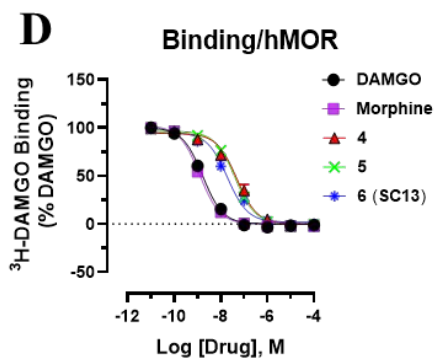
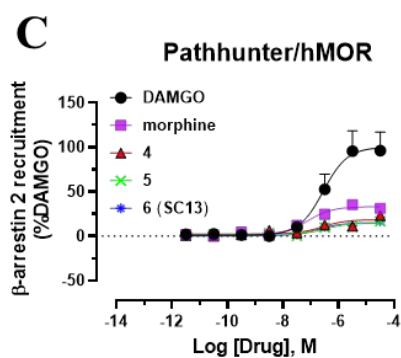
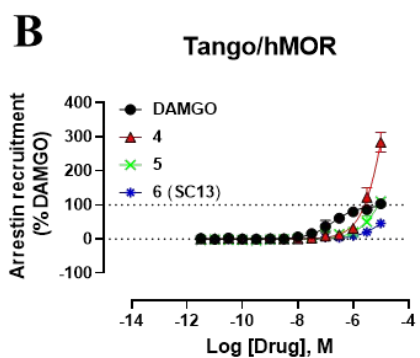
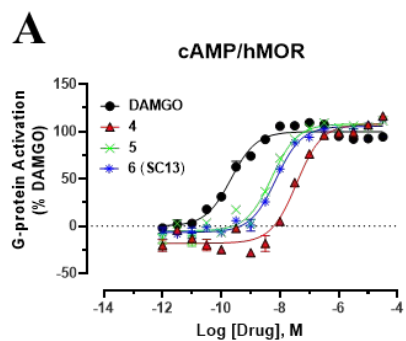


Figure S1. Characterization of **4**, **5** and **6 (SC13)** in cAMP, Tango arrestin, PathHunter arrestin, binding, Nb33 recruitment at h/mMOR and Gi-signaling at hKOR and hDOR.

A) **4**, **5** and **6 (SC13)** are full agonists at hMOR in cAMP inhibition (N=3) compared to DAMGO. See table **1** (main paper) for values **B)** **4**, **5** and **6 (SC13)** showed robust arrestin recruitment ($E_{max} > 100\%$ for **4**, **5** & 45% for **6 (SC13)**) with poor potency ($EC_{50} > 10\mu M$) in Tango assays at MOR. See table **1** (main paper) for values. **C)** **4**, **5** and **6 (SC13)** in PathHunter-arrestin recruitment assays (n=3) show less β arrestin-2 recruitment compared to DAMGO. **β -arrestin2: 4** EC_{50} nM ($pEC_{50} \pm SEM$) = n.d., $E_{max}\% \pm SEM = <20\%$, **β -arrestin2: 5** EC_{50} nM ($pEC_{50} \pm SEM$) = n.d., $E_{max}\% \pm SEM = <20\%$, **β -arrestin2: 6 (SC13)** EC_{50} nM ($pEC_{50} \pm SEM$) = n.d., $E_{max}\% \pm SEM = <20\%$, **β -arrestin2: morphine** EC_{50} nM ($pEC_{50} \pm SEM$) = 80.08 (7.09 \pm 0.17) nM, $E_{max}\% \pm SEM = 33.08 \pm 1.84$, **β -arrestin2: DAMGO** EC_{50} nM ($pEC_{50} \pm SEM$) = 281.57 (6.55 \pm 0.2) nM. **D)** In competitive radioligand binding assays in MOR-CHO using 3H -DAMGO as radioligand, **4**, **5** and **6 (SC 13)** labelled MOR with high to reasonable affinity. **6 (SC13)** K_i ($pK_i \pm SEM$) = 6.05 (8.22 \pm 0.08), **5** K_i ($pK_i \pm SEM$) = 12.33 (7.91 \pm 0.03), **4** K_i ($pK_i \pm SEM$) = 15.42 (7.81 \pm 0.06), **morphine** K_i ($pK_i \pm SEM$) = 0.37 (9.42 \pm 0.04), **DAMGO** K_i ($pK_i \pm SEM$) = 0.49 (9.31 \pm 0.03). **E)** Gi-1 activation in BRET assays of controls. Fentanyl had higher efficacy over DAMGO. Efficacy of morphine was 94% and buprenorphine showed 44% efficacy. See table **S3** for values. **F)** β -arrestin2 recruitment in BRET assays of controls. Fentanyl showed robust arrestin recruitment with efficacy of 94%, morphine showed 31% efficacy while buprenorphine showed no recruitment. See table **S3** for values. **G)** No measurable Gi-1 potency was observed for **6 (SC13)** at hKOR. **U50488** EC_{50} nM ($pEC_{50} \pm SEM$) = 8.07 (8.09 \pm 0.27) nM. **6 (SC13)** EC_{50} nM ($pEC_{50} \pm SEM$) = n.d., $E_{max}\% \pm SEM = 38 \pm 17$. **H)** No measurable Gi-1 potency was observed for **6 (SC 13)** at hDOR. **6 (SC13)** EC_{50} nM ($pEC_{50} \pm SEM$) = n.d; $E_{max}\% \pm SEM = 88 \pm 35$ at hDOR. **I)** Efficacy of **4**, **5** and **6 (SC13)** compounds, buprenorphine and morphine at the human opioid receptors in BRET-based Nb33 recruitment assays are shown as a percentage of receptor activation relative to the full agonist, **DAMGO**. **4**, **5** and **6 (SC13)** had significantly lower efficacy than DAMGO ($p < 0.0001$) and morphine ($p < 0.0001$) and similar efficacy to buprenorphine. Statistical significance was determined using one-way ANOVA followed by Dunnett's multiple comparison test, $F(5,68) = 239.172.5$, $p < 0.0001$. **J)** Efficacy of **4**, **5** and **6 (SC13)** compounds, buprenorphine and morphine at the mouse opioid receptors in BRET-based Nb33 recruitment assays are shown as a percentage of receptor activation relative to the full agonist, **DAMGO**. **4**, **5** and **6 (SC13)** had significantly lower efficacy than DAMGO ($p < 0.0001$), morphine ($p < 0.0001$), and similar efficacy to buprenorphine. Statistical significance was determined using one-way ANOVA followed by Dunnett's multiple comparison test, $F(5,64) = 572.5$, $p < 0.0001$.

Table S3. Functional binding data of the compounds at opioid receptors (hMOR/mMOR).

Receptors	Compounds	G protein activation (BRET) assay		Arrestin recruitment (BRET) assay		Figure
		EC ₅₀ nM (pEC ₅₀ ± SEM)	E _{max} % ± SEM	EC ₅₀ nM (pEC ₅₀ ± SEM)	E _{max} % ± SEM	
hMOR	4	1250 (5.90 ± 0.14)	60.50 ± 5.15	nd	nd	2A-B
	5	252.79 (6.6 ± 0.15)	61.76 ± 4.05	nd	nd	2A-B
	6 (SC13)	145.13 (6.84 ± 0.08)	69.65 ± 2.61	nd	nd	2A-B
	DAMGO	17.35 (7.76 ± 0.09)	100	161.33 (6.79 ± 0.06)	100	2A-B
Receptors	Controls	G protein activation (BRET) assay		Arrestin recruitment (BRET) assay		Figure
		EC ₅₀ nM (pEC ₅₀ ± SEM)	E _{max} % ± SEM	EC ₅₀ nM (pEC ₅₀ ± SEM)	E _{max} % ± SEM	
hMOR	Buprenorphine	0.42 (9.38 ± 0.24)	43.63 ± 2.36	nd	nd	S1E-F
	Morphine	81.34 (7.09 ± 0.12)	97.21 ± 4.36	6774.6 (5.17 ± 0.64)	32.59 ± 10.55	S1E-F
	Fentanyl	13.17 (7.88 ± 0.18)	122.45 ± 9.11	118.64 (6.93 ± 0.13)	97.93 ± 4.17	S1E-F
	DAMGO	12.58 (7.9 ± 0.07)	100	175 (6.76 ± 0.08)	100	S1E-F
Receptors	Compounds	Nb33 recruitment assay (hMOR)		Nb33 recruitment assay (mMOR)		Figure
		EC ₅₀ nM (pEC ₅₀ ± SEM)	E _{max} % ± SEM	EC ₅₀ nM (pEC ₅₀ ± SEM)	E _{max} % ± SEM	
	DAMGO	265.45 (6.58 ± 0.05)	100 ± 2.17	154.25 (6.81 ± 0.04)	100 ± 1.50	2C-D
	Buprenorphine	3.25 (8.49 ± 0.31)	23.83 ± 1.89	3.65 (8.44 ± 0.34)	20.55 ± 1.62	2C-D
	Morphine	1600 (5.78 ± 0.17)	71.86 ± 4.79	584.83 (6.23 ± 0.09)	69.62 ± 2.44	2C-D
	6 (SC13)	730.53 (6.14 ± 0.21)	21.13 ± 2.23	12.27 (7.91 ± 0.40)	7.69 ± 1.1	2C-D

The functional data of each assay using human/mouse mu opioid receptor (hMOR/mMOR) were normalized to E_{max} of corresponding standards. Results were analyzed using a three-parameter logistic equation in GraphPad Prism and the data are presented as mean EC₅₀ (pEC₅₀ ± SEM) with E_{max}% ± SEM for assays run in triplicate.

Table S4. Potency and efficacy table for TRUPATH assay**Potency table (Figure 2G):**

Compounds	Gi1 EC ₅₀ nM (pEC ₅₀ ± SEM)	Gi2 EC ₅₀ nM (pEC ₅₀ ± SEM)	Gi3 EC ₅₀ nM (pEC ₅₀ ± SEM)	Goa EC ₅₀ nM (pEC ₅₀ ± SEM)	Gob EC ₅₀ nM (pEC ₅₀ ± SEM)	Gz EC ₅₀ nM (pEC ₅₀ ± SEM)	βarr1 EC ₅₀ nM (pEC ₅₀ ± SEM)	βarr2 EC ₅₀ nM (pEC ₅₀ ± SEM)
DAMGO	17.39 (7.76 ± 0.08)	8.53 (8.07 ± 0.05)	40.04 (7.4 ± 0.06)	6.52 (8.19 ± 0.08)	4.38 (8.36 ± 0.07)	1.63 (8.79 ± 0.04)	321.08 (6.49 ± 0.04)	161.07 (6.79 ± 0.05)
4	1000 (5.90 ± 0.13)	319.95 (6.49 ± 0.21)	790.84 (6.10 ± 0.29)	247.62 (6.61 ± 0.21)	184.07 (6.73 ± 0.16)	83.78 (7.08 ± 0.1)	nd	nd
5	255.75 (6.59 ± 0.14)	148.26 (6.83 ± 0.22)	1500 (5.83 ± 0.59)	64.83 (7.19 ± 0.14)	100.91 (7 ± 0.13)	37.96 (7.42 ± 0.10)	nd	nd
6 (SC13)	145.27 (6.84 ± 0.07)	121.81 (6.91 ± 0.21)	255.34 (6.59 ± 0.22)	52.94 (7.28 ± 0.14)	62.17 (7.21 ± 0.08)	14.53 (7.84 ± 0.09)	nd	nd
Buprenorphine	0.37 (9.43 ± 0.18)	0.13 (9.89 ± 0.22)	0.17 (9.77 ± 0.23)	0.17 (9.77 ± 0.1)	0.55 (9.26 ± 0.18)	0.2 (9.7 ± 0.09)	nd	nd
Fentanyl	12.35 (7.91 ± 0.16)	1.15 (8.94 ± 0.17)	31.1 (7.51 ± 0.17)	3.78 (8.42 ± 0.12)	4.08 (8.39 ± 0.08)	1.39 (8.86 ± 0.16)	300.74 (6.52 ± 0.13)	114.29 (6.94 ± 0.11)
Morphine	51.66 (7.29 ± 0.13)	18 (7.74 ± 0.21)	88.27 (7.05 ± 0.16)	11.2 (7.95 ± 0.15)	15.16 (7.82 ± 0.1)	8.22 (8.08 ± 0.18)	nd	4930 (5.31 ± 00.58)

Efficacy table (Figure 2H):

Compounds	Gi1 E _{max} % ± SEM	Gi2 E _{max} % ± SEM	Gi3 E _{max} % ± SEM	Goa E _{max} % ± SEM	Gob E _{max} % ± SEM	Gz E _{max} % ± SEM	βarr1 E _{max} % ± SEM	βarr2 E _{max} % ± SEM
DAMGO	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
4	60.50 ± 5.01	70.21 ± 7.05	42.77 ± 7.19	64.87 ± 6.28	63.87 ± 4.8	79.47 ± 3.42	nd	nd
5	61.81 ± 3.94	74.75 ± 7.38	32.74 ± 12.54	65.42 ± 3.92	71.24 ± 4.09	81.4 ± 3.16	nd	nd
6 (SC13)	69.66 ± 2.32	81.45 ± 7.62	59.78 ± 6.13	75.37 ± 4.26	73.84 ± 2.58	85.66 ± 2.93	nd	nd
Buprenorphine	43.56 ± 2.27	59.88 ± 3.69	40.02 ± 2.63	65.49 ± 1.92	65.45 ± 3.58	80.62 ± 2.14	nd	nd
Fentanyl	122.08 ± 8.82	94.47 ± 5.92	111.58 ± 8.99	100.36 ± 4.47	98.40 ± 2.91	93.92 ± 5.69	83.24 ± 3.96	97.81 ± 4.04
Morphine	94.89 ± 4.91	88.54 ± 7.04	86.34 ± 6.08	88.37 ± 4.83	94.38 ± 3.38	87.7 ± 5.52	nd	31.68 ± 9.51

Pharmacological parameters from **Figure 2G** and **2H** for all responding transducers. Potency [EC₅₀ nM (pEC₅₀ ± SEM)] and efficacy (E_{max}% ± SEM) are reported as estimates from simultaneous curve fitting of all biological replicates and include standard error. nd: E_{Max}<10%.

Table S5. Compounds and data used to build the statistical models.

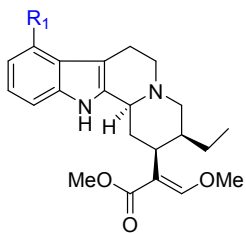
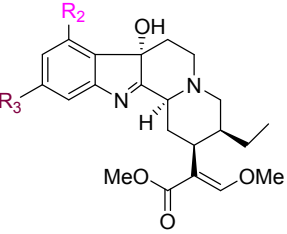
 <p> MG: $R_1 = \text{OMe}$ 8: $R_1 = \text{furan-3-yl}$ 9: $R_1 = \text{Ph}$ 10: $R_1 = \text{Me}$ </p>	Drug	G-protein ($E_{\text{max}} \pm \text{SEM \%DAMGO}$)
	MG	<10
	7OH	31.15 ± 4.93
	8	<10
	9	<10
	10	<10
 <p> 7OH: $R_2 = \text{OMe}, R_3 = \text{H}$ 4: $R_2 = \text{Ph}, R_3 = \text{H}$ 6 (SC13): $R_2 = \text{furan-3-yl}, R_3 = \text{H}$ 5: $R_2 = \text{Me}, R_3 = \text{H}$ 11-F: $R_2 = \text{OMe}, R_3 = \text{F}$ </p>	4	60.50 ± 5.15
	5	61.76 ± 4.05
	6 (SC13)	69.65 ± 2.61
	11-F	<10
	Morphine	97.21 ± 4.36
	Buprenorphine	43.63 ± 2.36

Table S6. Average Structural Interaction Fingerprints (SIFt) probability for each ligand simulated.

Residue	MG	7OH	8	9	10	4	5	6 (SC13)	11-F	bpr	morphine
G efficacy	10%	31%	10%	10%	10%	61%	62%	70%	10%	43%	97%
Y(1.39) Apolar	-	34%	-	-	-	44%	-	41%	68%	-	-
Y(1.39) Aro E2F	-	12%	-	-	-	-	-	15%	30%	-	-
L/M(2.57) Apolar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32%	-	-
Q(2.60) Apolar	100%	100%	100%	100%	99%	100%	93%	100%	97%	83%	-
Q(2.60) Hbond 1Wat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14%	-	-
N/V(2.63) Apolar	57%	71%	87%	84%	72%	84%	69%	79%	54%	26%	-
Y(2.64) Apolar	20%	61%	15%	37%	-	38%	-	24%	55%	67%	29%
Y(2.64) Aro E2F	-	18%	-	24%	-	11%	-	-	14%	-	-
W(23.50) Apolar	93%	43%	100%	93%	75%	63%	46%	53%	25%	-	-
I/L(3.29) Apolar	99%	64%	100%	100%	100%	78%	90%	89%	37%	62%	-
D(3.32) Apolar	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	98%	100%	99%	98%	100%
D(3.32) Elec ProN	99%	76%	97%	95%	100%	87%	73%	90%	54%	96%	98%
D(3.32) Hbond 1Wat	-	27%	-	-	-	12%	23%	-	56%	24%	-
D(3.32) Hbond ProA	99%	65%	96%	90%	99%	70%	73%	82%	35%	58%	86%
Y(3.33) Apolar	100%	98%	100%	100%	100%	100%	99%	100%	98%	100%	100%
Y(3.33) Aro E2F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20%	-
Y(3.33) Hbond 1Wat	27%	25%	-	-	-	29%	25%	30%	21%	69%	56%
Y(3.33) Hbond 2Wat	49%	55%	65%	58%	58%	60%	57%	62%	41%	32%	44%
M(3.36) Apolar	98%	98%	99%	100%	98%	99%	99%	97%	95%	92%	99%
F(3.37) Apolar	-	12%	-	-	-	-	-	26%	-	-	-
C(45.50) Apolar	85%	47%	97%	97%	62%	81%	76%	77%	24%	23%	-
C(45.50) Hbond 1Wat	20%	34%	-	-	-	-	25%	12%	14%	-	-
C(45.50) Hbond 2Wat	-	28%	-	-	-	13%	18%	23%	23%	24%	-
T/S(45.51) Apolar	-	-	-	-	-	-	17%	-	-	-	-
L(45.52) Hbond 2Wat	-	13%	-	-	-	-	19%	-	-	17%	-
E(5.35) Hbond 2Wat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20%	15%
K(5.39) Hbond 2Wat	33%	15%	27%	25%	34%	14%	11%	11%	11%	11%	22%
V(5.42) Apolar	56%	72%	46%	59%	52%	78%	78%	83%	77%	99%	88%
A(5.46) Apolar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14%	10%	-	-
W(6.48) Apolar	80%	97%	90%	87%	76%	99%	90%	100%	92%	85%	41%
I(6.51) Apolar	97%	99%	97%	98%	98%	99%	100%	93%	97%	98%	95%
H(6.52) Apolar	99%	96%	100%	99%	95%	99%	92%	95%	91%	95%	91%
H(6.52) Aro E2F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	84%	77%
V/I(6.55) Apolar	70%	38%	62%	48%	55%	55%	66%	47%	35%	89%	55%
W/Y(7.35) Apolar	-	14%	-	-	-	11%	39%	16%	-	99%	73%
W/Y(7.35) Hbond 1Wat	-	30%	-	-	-	27%	23%	21%	47%	-	-
W/Y(7.35) Hbond 2Wat	18%	28%	26%	33%	27%	32%	27%	38%	23%	-	27%
W/Y(7.35) Hbond ProD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H/Y(7.36) Apolar	-	57%	-	10%	-	86%	28%	82%	75%	-	-
H/Y(7.36) Aro E2F	-	36%	-	-	-	56%	13%	49%	44%	-	-
H/Y(7.36) Hbond 2Wat	-	12%	-	-	-	10%	-	-	14%	-	-
I(7.39) Apolar	69%	99%	92%	96%	84%	99%	98%	99%	100%	92%	98%
G(7.42) Apolar	47%	94%	75%	79%	61%	92%	64%	91%	96%	95%	-
Y(7.43) Apolar	58%	96%	83%	100%	74%	98%	98%	99%	95%	100%	86%
Y(7.43) Hbond 1Wat	-	10%	-	-	-	-	-	-	27%	22%	-
Q(2.60) Hbond 2Wat	18%	-	29%	23%	31%	-	-	-	-	-	-
S(2.61) Apolar	-	-	-	-	-	20%	-	31%	31%	-	-
V(3.28) Apolar	89%	-	99%	98%	76%	22%	17%	37%	-	-	-
T/S(45.51) Hbond 2Wat	-	14%	-	-	-	-	18%	-	-	24%	-
Y(1.39) Aro F2F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13%	-	-
H(6.52) Hbond 1Wat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10%	-	-
Y(1.39) Hbond 2Wat	12%	-	20%	15%	21%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Q(2.60) Hbond ProD	22%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
K(5.39) Apolar	21%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35%	-
F(5.43) Apolar	13%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H(6.52) Hbond 2Wat	21%	11%	21%	17%	28%	-	-	-	-	-	-
N/V(2.63) Hbond 2Wat	-	13%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
W(23.50) Aro E2F	-	-	31%	18%	19%	34%	-	31%	-	-	-
W(23.50) Aro F2F	-	-	70%	69%	-	12%	-	13%	-	-	-
C(3.25) Apolar	-	-	37%	15%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
L/M(5.38) Hbond 2Wat	-	-	11%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
I/L(3.29) Hbond 1Wat	-	-	-	-	-	-	17%	-	-	-	-
L(45.52) Apolar	-	-	-	-	-	-	18%	-	-	-	-
F(2.59) Apolar	-	-	-	40%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Y(2.64) Hbond 2Wat	-	-	-	10%	-	-	-	-	-	-	10%
W/Y(7.35) Aro E2F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Y(2.64) Aro F2F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Y(2.64) Hbond 1Wat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13%

Table S7. Interactions in the top statistical models that are predicted to either enhance (negative coefficients) or reduce (positive coefficients) ligand-induced MOR activation and consequent G protein signaling.

Residue	Interaction	Avg. Coeff	Morphine		4, 5 & 6 (SC13)		Buprenorphine	
			Prob.	Effect	Prob.	Effect.	Prob.	Effect
Interactions reducing G protein signaling								
Y(1.39)	Apolar	7.46	—		28%	⇓	—	
V(2.63)	Apolar	2.81	—		77%	⇓	26%	↓
C(45.50)	Apolar	2.43	—		78%	⇓	23%	↓
L(3.29)	Apolar	2.30	—		86%	⇓	62%	⇓
W(23.50)	Apolar	1.99	—		54%	⇓	—	
Interactions enhancing G protein signaling								
H(6.52)	Aro_E2F	-2.32	77%	↑↑	—		84%	↑↑
Y(7.36)	Apolar	-5.76	—		65%	↑↑	—	
Y(7.36)	Aro_E2F	-8.65	—		39%	↑↑	—	

Table S8. Selected models for the prediction of the negative log of the efficacy $-\log(E_{\text{Max}})$ as a function of interaction probabilities. The R^2 on the full training set and the LOO-RMSE are reported for each model, as well as the values of the coefficient estimates and their standard errors.

Model ID	R^2	LOO-RMSE	Interaction	Coefficient	std. Error
1	0.936	0.312	(intercept)	0.176	0.244
			Y(1.39)_Apolar	7.633	1.083
			N/V(2.63)_Apolar	2.954	0.41
			H/Y(7.36)_Apolar	-6.353	0.756
2	0.93	0.494	(intercept)	0.513	0.218
			H/Y(7.36)_Aro_E2F	-7.572	1.151
			Y(1.39)_Apolar	6.749	1.068
			W(23.50)_Apolar	1.973	0.317
3	0.918	0.531	(intercept)	0.335	0.279
			Y(1.39)_Apolar	9.097	1.466
			C(45.50)_Apolar	2.428	0.424
			H/Y(7.36)_Apolar	-6.558	0.99
4	0.916	0.366	(intercept)	0.19	0.279
			H/Y(7.36)_Aro_E2F	-9.397	1.349
			Y(1.39)_Apolar	7.077	1.217
			N/V(2.63)_Apolar	2.659	0.463
5	0.907	0.386	(intercept)	-0.06	0.361
			Y(1.39)_Apolar	8.523	1.468
			I/L(3.29)_Apolar	2.394	0.441
			H/Y(7.36)_Apolar	-5.918	0.955
6	0.904	0.484	(intercept)	-0.068	0.348
			H/Y(7.36)_Aro_E2F	-8.988	1.395
			Y(1.39)_Apolar	8.093	1.337
			I/L(3.29)_Apolar	2.211	0.408
7	0.901	0.624	(intercept)	0.583	0.274
			Y(1.39)_Apolar	6.629	1.363
			W(23.50)_Apolar	2.014	0.38
			H/Y(7.36)_Apolar	-4.657	0.915
8	0.899	0.403	(intercept)	2.327	0.195
			Y(1.39)_Apolar	5.867	1.255
			H(6.52)_Aro_E2F	-2.321	0.41
			H/Y(7.36)_Apolar	-5.324	0.872

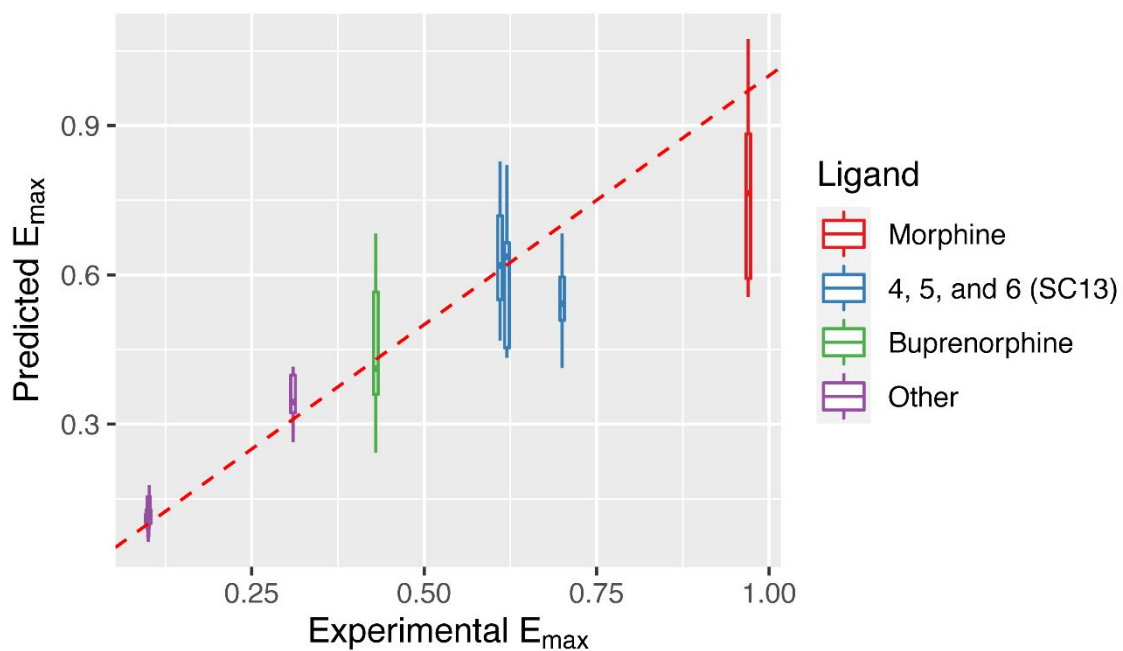
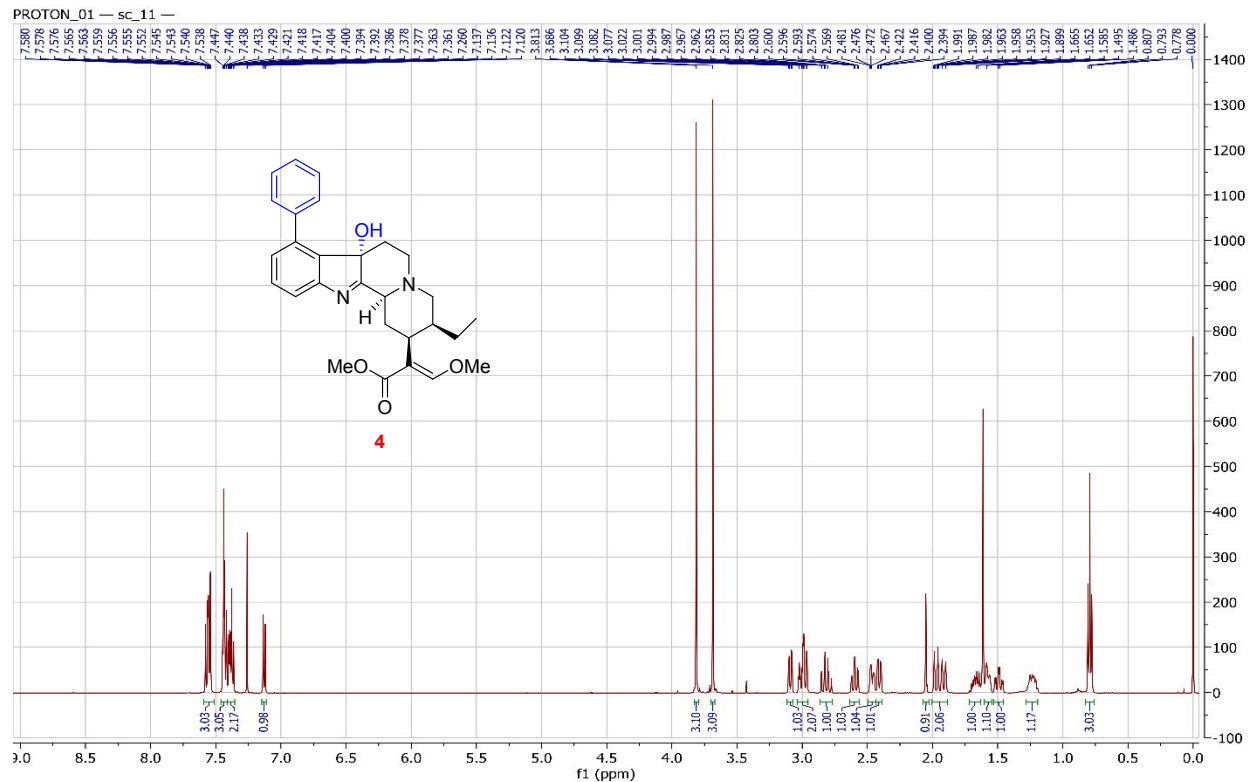


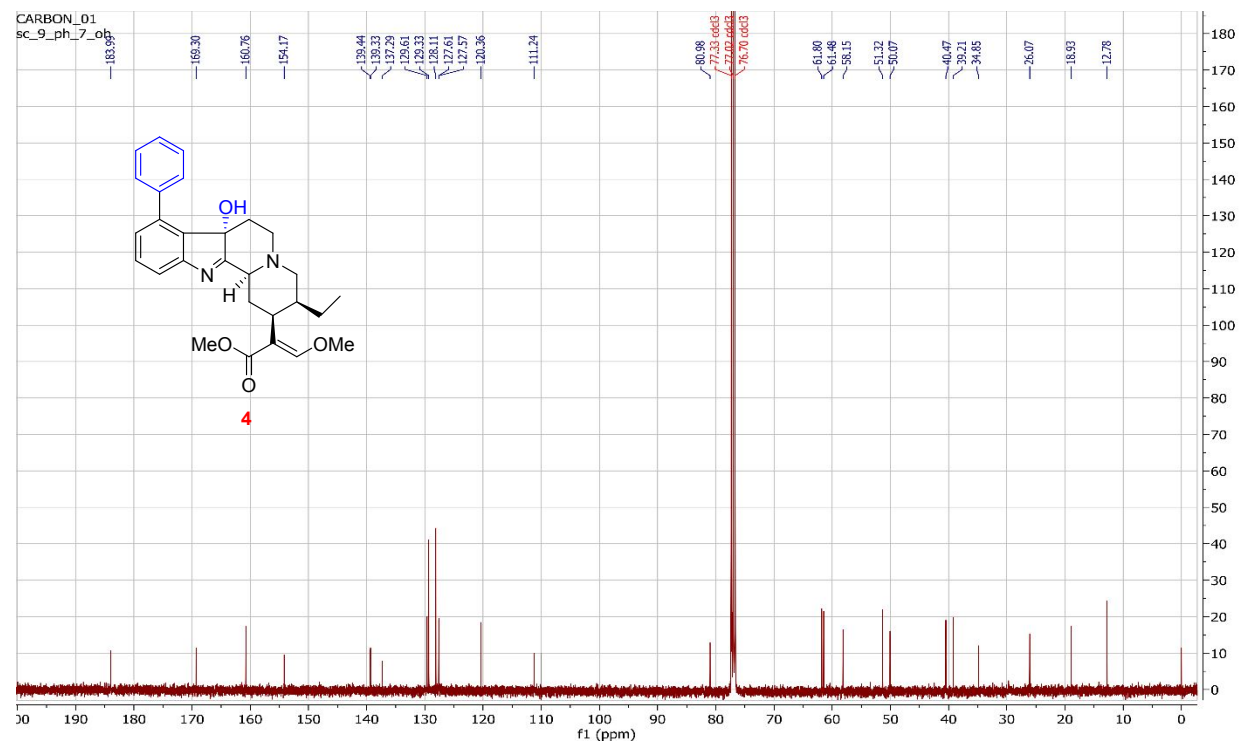
Figure S3. Values of the negative logarithm of the G protein efficacy E_{max} predicted from the selected top 25% models, compared to the experimental values for **morphine** (red), the **4, 5 and 6 (SC13)** ligands (blue), **buprenorphine** (green), and the remaining 6 ligands in the training set (purple).

¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra of 4, 5 and 6 (SC13)

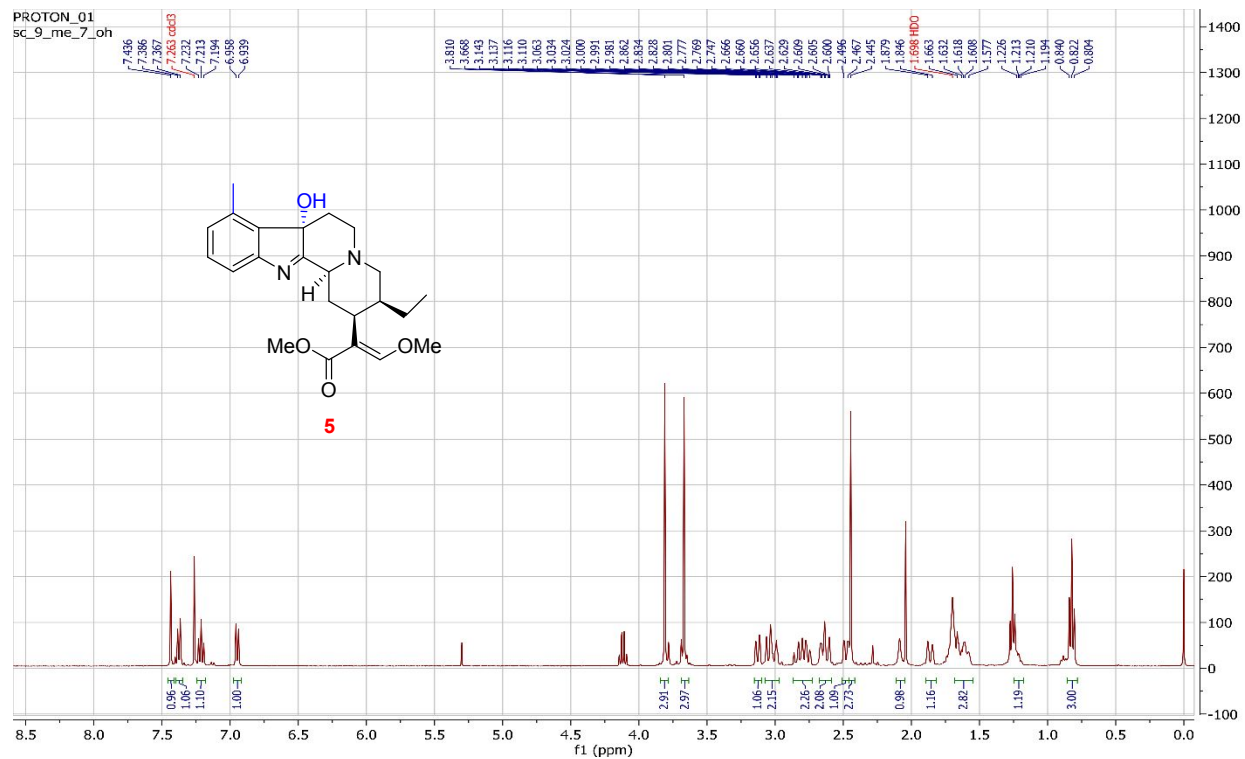
¹H NMR of 4 (500 MHz, CDCl₃)



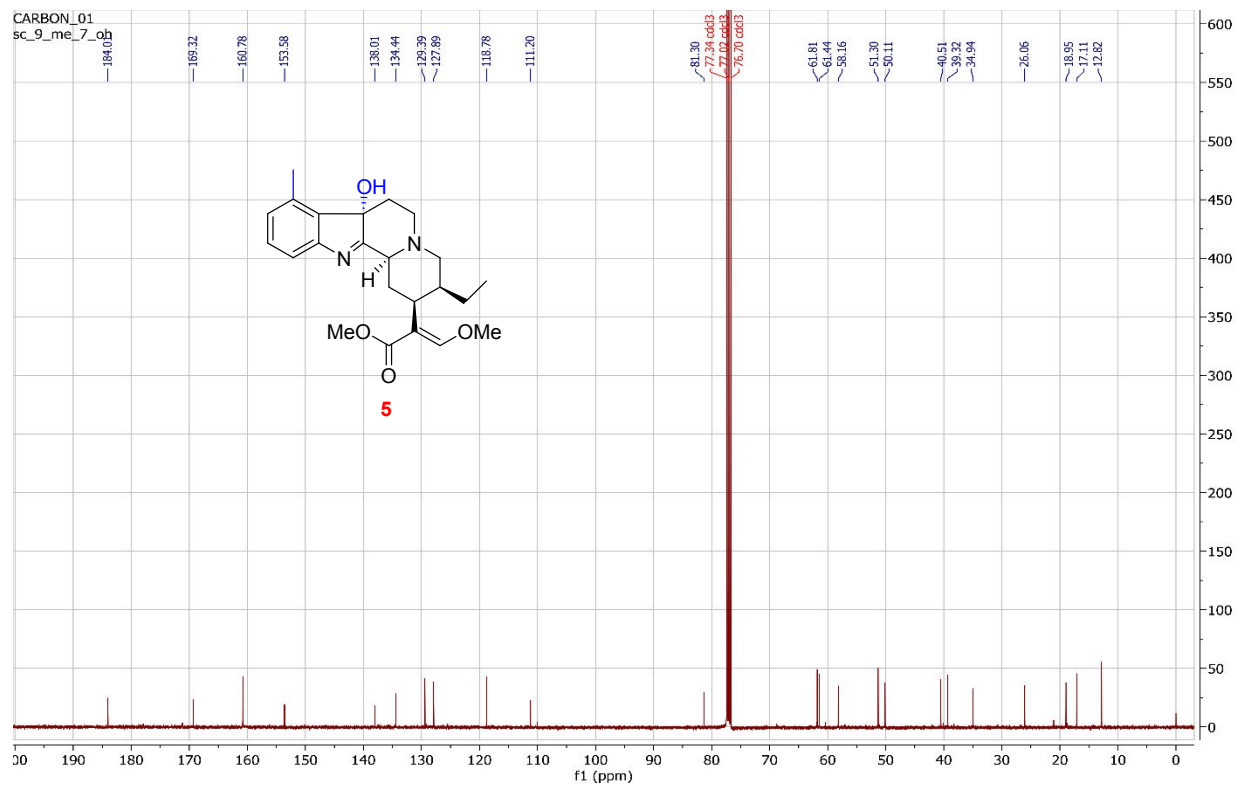
¹³C NMR of 4 (100 MHz, CDCl₃)



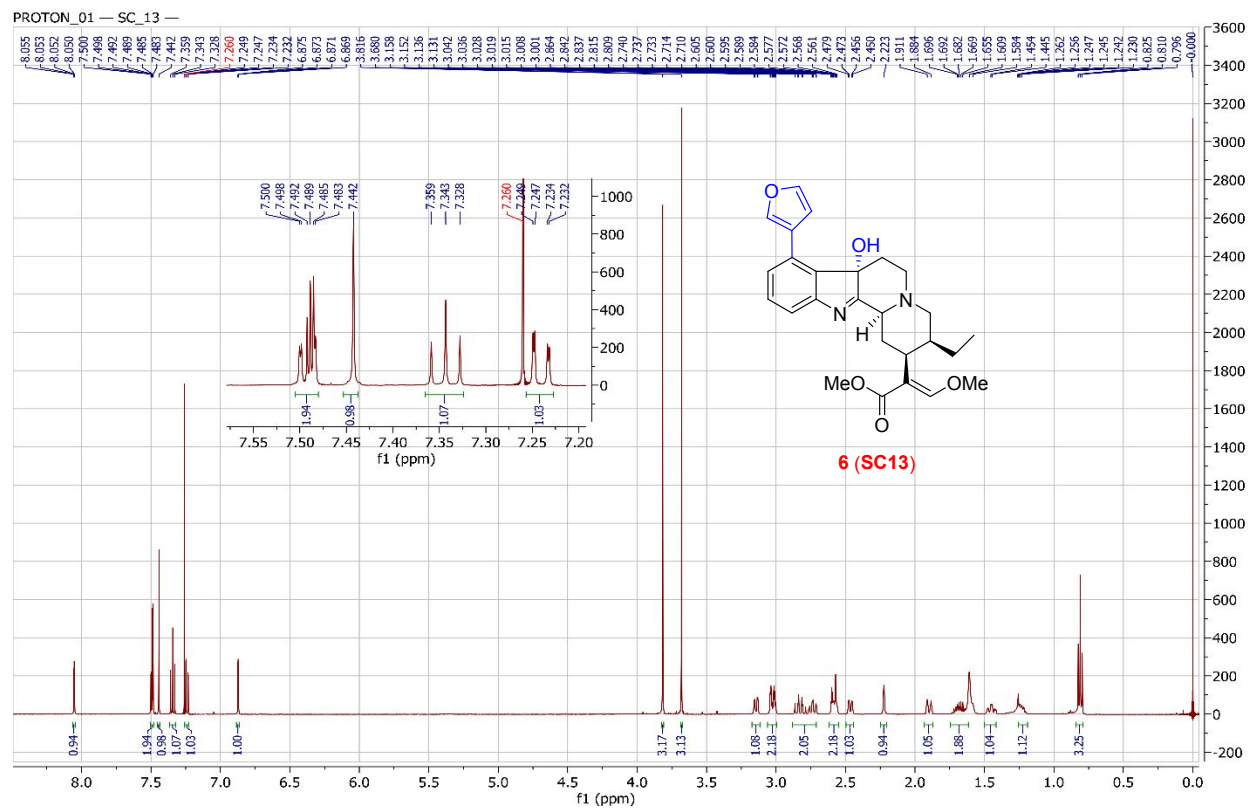
¹H NMR of 5 (400 MHz, CDCl₃)



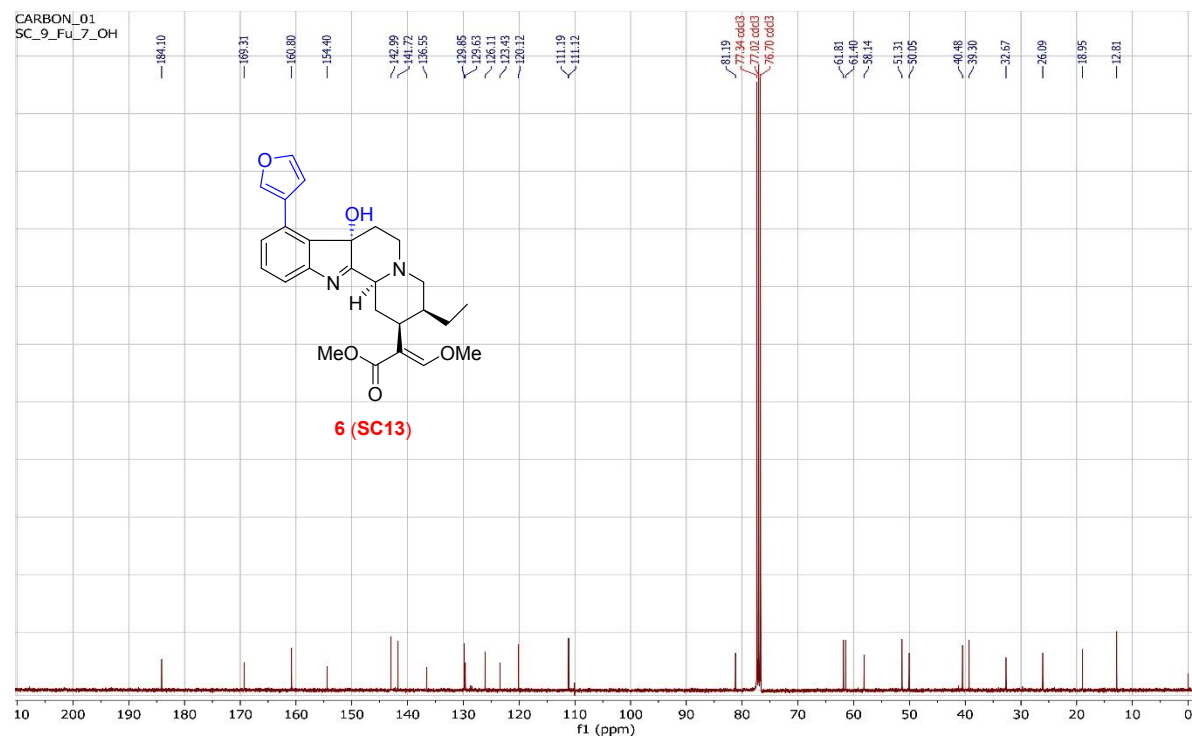
¹³C NMR of 5 (100 MHz, CDCl₃)



¹H NMR of 6 (SC13) (500 MHz, CDCl₃)



¹³C NMR of 6 (SC13) (100 MHz, CDCl₃)



HPLC method to determine purity

Instrument: Agilent 1200 Series HPLC

Column: Higgins Analytical CLYPEUS C18 column (5 μ m, 150 \times 4.6 mm),

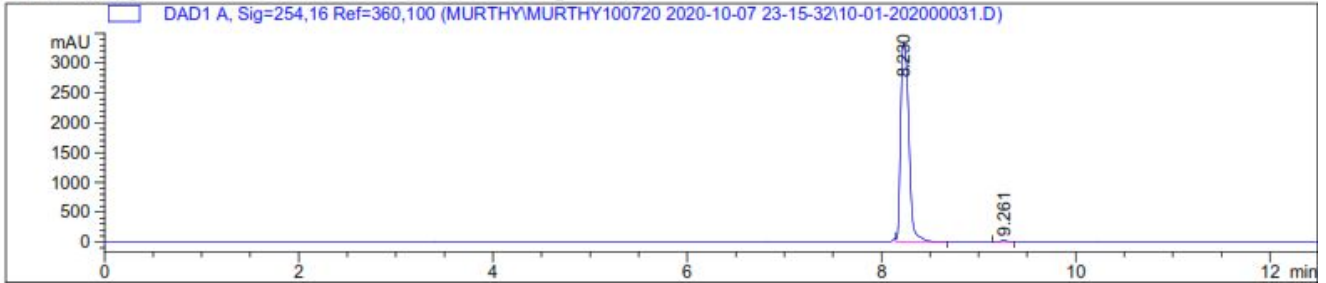
Method: Gradient elution program—(acetonitrile/water 5/95/95/5, 0.1% TFA), flow rate = 0.65 ml/min.

HPLC profile of 4

Data File C:\CHEM32\1\DATA\MURTHY\MURTHY100720 2020-10-07 23-15-32\10-01-202000031.D
 Sample Name: SC11

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Acq. Instrument : Instrument 1                Location  : Vial 92
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                                           Inj Volume: 10 µl
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Analysis Method : C:\CHEM32\1\DATA\MURTHY\MURTHY100720 2020-10-07 23-15-32\MURTHY100120-1.M
Last changed    : 10/7/2020 11:11:21 PM by Grant
  
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Area Percent Report

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Sorted By      :      Signal
Multiplier     :      1.0000
Dilution       :      1.0000
Use Multiplier & Dilution Factor with ISTDs
  
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Signal 1: DAD1 A, Sig=254,16 Ref=360,100

Peak #	RetTime [min]	Type	Width [min]	Area [mAU*s]	Height [mAU]	Area %
1	8.230	VV	0.0967	1.97031e4	3343.78052	99.3420
2	9.261	VV	0.0632	130.51276	30.92712	0.6580

Totals : 1.98336e4 3374.70764

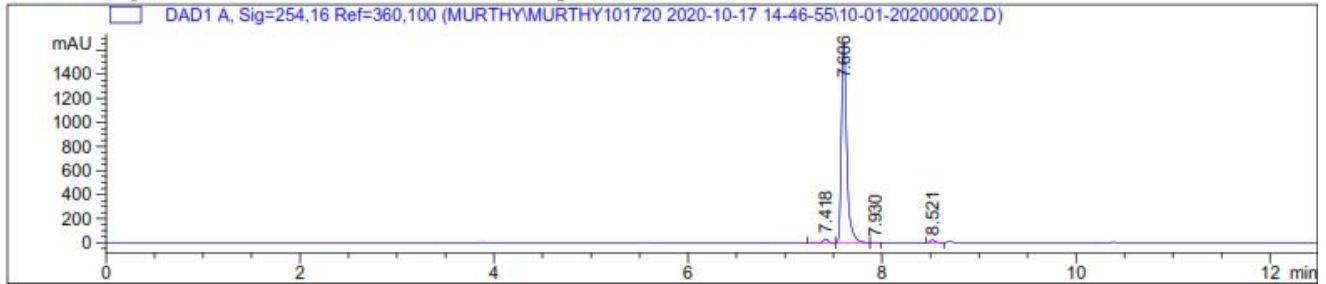
Instrument 1 10/8/2020 10:14:44 PM Grant

HPLC profile of 5

Data File C:\CHEM32\1\DATA\MURTHY\MURTHY101720 2020-10-17 14-46-55\10-01-202000002.D
 Sample Name: SC12

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Acq. Operator   : Peter                               Seq. Line :    2
Acq. Instrument : Instrument 1                         Location  : Vial 43
Injection Date  : 10/17/2020 3:01:34 PM              Inj       :    1
                                                    Inj Volume: 10 µl
Acq. Method    : C:\Chem32\1\DATA\MURTHY\MURTHY101720 2020-10-17 14-46-55\MURTHY100120-1.M
Last changed   : 10/7/2020 11:11:21 PM by Grant
Analysis Method : C:\CHEM32\1\DATA\MURTHY\MURTHY101720 2020-10-17 14-46-55\MURTHY100120-1.M
Last changed   : 10/7/2020 11:11:21 PM by Grant
  
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Area Percent Report

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Sorted By      :      Signal
Multiplier     :      1.0000
Dilution       :      1.0000
Use Multiplier & Dilution Factor with ISTDs
  
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Signal 1: DAD1 A, Sig=254,16 Ref=360,100

Peak #	RetTime [min]	Type	Width [min]	Area [mAU*s]	Height [mAU]	Area %
1	7.418	VV	0.0539	118.41225	32.93866	1.7806
2	7.606	VV	0.0590	6418.16650	1665.01318	96.5136
3	7.930	VV	0.0619	16.27796	3.80944	0.2448
4	8.521	VV	0.0615	97.15552	23.88614	1.4610

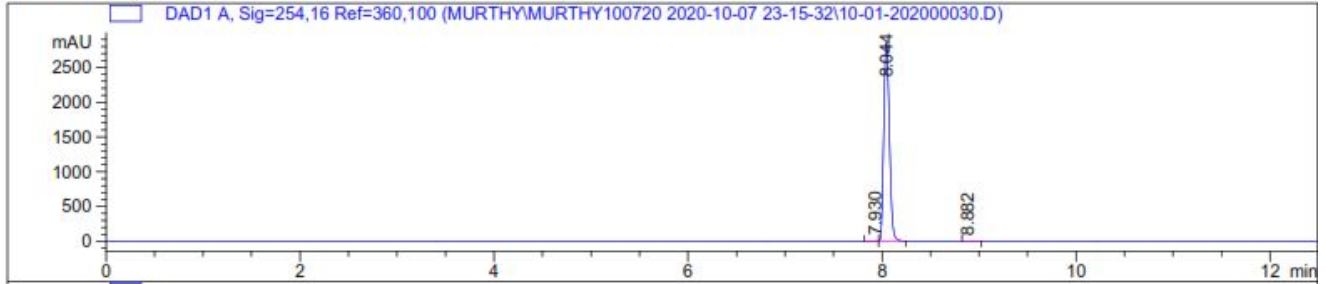
Totals : 6650.01222 1725.64742

Instrument 1 10/18/2020 10:42:24 AM Peter

HPLC profile of 6 (SC13)

Data File C:\CHEM32\1\DATA\MURTHY\MURTHY100720 2020-10-07 23-15-32\10-01-202000030.D
Sample Name: SC13

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Acq. Operator   : Grant                      Seq. Line : 30
Acq. Instrument : Instrument 1              Location  : Vial 70
Injection Date  : 10/8/2020 6:15:29 AM     Inj       : 1
                                           Inj Volume: 10 µl
Acq. Method     : C:\Chem32\1\DATA\MURTHY\MURTHY100720 2020-10-07 23-15-32\MURTHY100120-1.M
Last changed    : 10/7/2020 11:11:21 PM by Grant
Analysis Method : C:\CHEM32\1\DATA\MURTHY\MURTHY100720 2020-10-07 23-15-32\MURTHY100120-1.M
Last changed    : 10/7/2020 11:11:21 PM by Grant
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Area Percent Report

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Sorted By      : Signal
Multiplier     : 1.0000
Dilution       : 1.0000
Use Multiplier & Dilution Factor with ISTDs
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Signal 1: DAD1 A, Sig=254,16 Ref=360,100

Peak #	RetTime [min]	Type	Width [min]	Area [mAU*s]	Height [mAU]	Area %
1	7.930	VV	0.0543	29.86893	8.64324	0.2560
2	8.044	VV	0.0632	1.16139e4	2868.91309	99.5341
3	8.882	VB	0.0639	24.49723	5.73100	0.2099

Totals : 1.16683e4 2883.28733

Instrument 1 10/8/2020 10:14:16 PM Grant