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Quantitative Phosphoproteomics Unravels Biased Phosphorylation of Serotonin 5-HT_{2A} Receptor at Ser^{280} by Hallucinogenic *versus* non-Hallucinogenic Agonists

Samah Karaki[1-4], Carine Becamel[1-4], Samy Murat[1-4], Clotilde Mannoury la Cour[5], Mark J. Millan[5], Laurent Prézeau[1-4], Joël Bockaert[1-4], Philippe Marin[1-4]*, Franck Vandermoere[1-4]*

[1]CNRS, UMR-5203, Institut de Génomique Fonctionnelle, F-34094 Montpellier, France; [2]INSERM, U661, F-34094 Montpellier, France; [3]Université Montpellier 1, F-34094 Montpellier, France; [4]Université Montpellier 2, F-34094 Montpellier, France ; [5]Institut de Recherches Servier, Croissy-sur-Seine, France

* These authors equally contributed to the study

Corresponding author: Dr Franck Vandermoere, Institut de Génomique Fonctionnelle, 141 rue de la Cardonille, F-34094 Montpellier Cedex 5, France; Tel +33 434 35 92 13; Fax + 33 467 54 24 32; email: franck.vandermoere@igf.cnrs.fr

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Abbreviations

5-HT: 5-hydroxytryptamine, serotonin

DOI: 1-[2,5-dimethoxy-4-iodophenyl]-2-aminopropane

GPCR: G protein-coupled receptor

HILIC: hydrophilic interaction liquid chromatography

LSD: lysergic acid diethylamine

PKB: Protein Kinase B

PKC: Protein Kinase C

PLC: phospholipase C

PTX: Pertussis toxin

RSK: Ribosomal S6 kinase

SILAC: stable isotope labeling by amino acids in cell culture

Summary

The serotonin 5-HT_{2A} receptor is a primary target of psychedelic hallucinogens such as lysergic acid diethylamine, mescaline and psilocybin, which reproduce some of the core symptoms of schizophrenia. An incompletely resolved paradox is that only some 5-HT_{2A} receptor agonists exhibit hallucinogenic activity, whereas structurally related agonists with comparable affinity and activity lack such a psychoactive activity. Using a strategy combining stable isotope labeling by amino acids in cell culture with enrichment in phosphorylated peptides by means of hydrophilic interaction liquid chromatography followed by immobilized metal affinity chromatography, we compared the phosphoproteome in HEK-293 cells transiently expressing the 5-HT_{2A} receptor and exposed to either vehicle or the synthetic hallucinogen 1-[2,5-dimethoxy-4-iodophenyl]-2-aminopropane (DOI) or the non-hallucinogenic 5-HT_{2A} agonist lisuride. Among the 5,995 identified phosphorylated peptides, 16 sites were differentially phosphorylated upon exposure of cells to DOI *vs.* lisuride. These include a serine (Ser^{280}) located in the third intracellular loop of the 5-HT_{2A} receptor, a region important for its desensitization. The specific phosphorylation of Ser^{280} by hallucinogens was further validated by quantitative mass spectrometry analysis of immunopurified receptor digests and by Western blotting using a phosphosite specific antibody. The administration of DOI, but not of lisuride, to mice, enhanced the phosphorylation of 5-HT_{2A} receptors at Ser^{280} in the prefrontal cortex. Moreover, hallucinogens induced a less pronounced desensitization of receptor-operated signaling in HEK-293 cells and neurons than did non-hallucinogenic agonists. The mutation of Ser^{280} to aspartic acid (to mimic phosphorylation) reduced receptor desensitization by non-hallucinogenic agonists, while its mutation to alanine increased the ability of hallucinogens to desensitize the receptor. This study reveals a biased phosphorylation of the 5-HT_{2A} receptor in response to hallucinogenic *vs.* non-hallucinogenic agonists, which underlies their distinct capacity to desensitize the receptor.

Introduction

Among the G protein-coupled receptors (GPCRs) activated by serotonin (5-hydroxytryptamine, 5-HT), the 5-HT_{2A} receptor continues to attract particular attention in view of its broad physiological role and implication in the actions of numerous psychotropic agents (1, 2). It is a primary target of widely used atypical antipsychotics such as clozapine, risperidone and olanzapine, which act as antagonists or inverse agonists (1, 3). The activation of 5-HT_{2A} receptors expressed in the prefrontal cortex has also been implicated in the psycho-mimetic effects of psychedelic hallucinogens, such as lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), mescaline and psilocybin, which are often used to model positive symptoms of schizophrenia (4-8). However, these psychoactive effects are not reproduced by structurally-related agonists, such as ergotamine and the anti-Parkinson agent lisuride, despite the fact that they exhibit comparable affinities and efficacies at 5-HT_{2A} receptors (7, 9). This paradox was partially resolved by the demonstration that hallucinogens induce a specific transcriptomic signature due to the specific engagement of a Pertussis toxin-sensitive $G_{i/o}$/Src signaling pathway which is *not* activated by non-hallucinogenic agonists (7, 8). These findings suggest that hallucinogenic and non-hallucinogenic agonists induce different conformational states of the 5-HT_{2A} receptor, and represent a striking example of functional selectivity that translates into contrasting pattern of mice behavior: induction of head-twitches by hallucinogenic but not by non-hallucinogenic agonists (9).

The differential influence of hallucinogenic *vs.* non-hallucinogenic agonists on signaling pathways suggests that they trigger contrasting patterns of protein phosphorylation. To address this issue, we employed a quantitative phosphoproteomics strategy to directly compare the phosphoproteomes generated in HEK-293 cells by the synthetic hallucinogen 1-[2,5-dimethoxy-4-iodophenyl]-2-aminopropane (DOI) and the non-hallucinogenic 5-HT_{2A} agonist lisuride. We found that DOI, but not lisuride, induced the phosphorylation of a serine

residue (Ser^{280}) located in the third intracellular loop of the receptor itself. The hallucinogen-specific phosphorylation of this residue was further validated *in vitro* and *in vivo* by using a phosphosite-specific antibody. These findings were followed by a series of experiments to determine the impact of Ser^{280} phosphorylation upon receptor desensitization and internalization.

Experimental Procedures

Materials

Human Embryonic Kidney-293 (HEK-293) cells were from the European Collection of Cell Cultures, culture media from Invitrogen. Lisuride maleate was from Santa Cruz Biotechnologies. All other chemicals were from Sigma Aldrich. Isotope-labeled amino acids for SILAC experiments were from Euriso-top.

The rabbit anti-phospho-Thr^{202}/Tyr^{204}-Erk1,2, and anti-total Erk1,2 antibodies were from Cell Signaling Technology, the rabbit anti-Hemagglutinin (HA) antibody from Zymed, the rabbit anti-GFP antibody from Roche Diagnostics, the rabbit anti-5-HT_{2A} receptor antibody from Immunostar and the mouse anti-HA antibody conjugated to agarose beads from Sigma Aldrich. The anti-phosphoSer^{280}-5-HT_{2A} receptor antibody was generated by immunizing rabbits with the synthetic GTRAKLApSFSFL+C peptide coupled to Keyhole Limpet Hemocyanin (KLH, Eurogentec).

The construct encoding the HA-tagged 5-HT_{2A} receptor was described elsewhere (10). Following PCR amplification, the receptor cDNA was subcloned into the bicistronic plasmid pIRES2-EGFP (Clontech) using the XhoI/BamhI restriction sites. This construct was transferred to pSinRep5 plasmid for Sindbis virus production (11). Plasmids encoding HA-

tagged 5-HT_{2A} receptor mutants ($S^{280}A$ and $S^{280}D$) were generated using the Quick Change mutagenesis kit (Stratagene). All constructs were confirmed by DNA sequencing.

Cell cultures

HEK-293 cells, grown in Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium (DMEM) supplemented with 10% dialyzed, heat-inactivated fetal calf serum and antibiotics, were transfected at 40-50% confluence using polyethyleneimine (PEI, Sigma-Aldrich), as previously described (12), and used 48 h after transfection. For stable isotope labeling by amino acids in cell culture (SILAC) experiments (13), cells were maintained for two weeks in DMEM deficient in lysine and arginine, supplemented with 10% dialyzed serum and either L-lysine/L-arginine for light label (K0R0, L) or L-Lysine-2HCl ($^{2}H_4$, 96-98%)/L-Arginine-HCl ($^{13}C_6$, 99%) for semi-heavy label (K4R6, M) or L-Lysine-2HCl ($^{13}C_6$, 99%; $^{15}N_2$, 99%)/L-Arginine-HCl ($^{13}C_6$, 99%; $^{15}N_4$, 99%) for heavy label (K8R10, H) (Percentages represent the isotopic purity of the labeled amino acids). Under these conditions, analysis of semi-heavy amino acid incorporation at the protein level indicated a median ratio of 93% (first quartile at 88%, third quartile at 95%). A similar distribution was observed for the incorporation of the heavy amino acids.

Primary cultures of cortical neurons were prepared as described previously (14). Briefly, dissociated cells from the cerebral cortex of 17 day-old Swiss mouse embryos were plated on 6- or 96-well plates coated successively with poly-l-ornithine (mol. Wt. = 40,000; 15 μg/ml) and 10% fetal calf serum + 1 μg/ml laminin. The culture medium included a 1:1 mixture of DMEM and F-12 nutrient supplemented with 33 mM glucose, 2 mM glutamine, 13 mM $NaHCO_3$, 5 mM HEPES buffer, pH 7.4, 5 IU/ml (5 mg/ml) penicillin-streptomycin, and a mixture of salt and hormones containing 100 μg/ml transferin, 25 μg/ml insulin, 20 nM progesterone, 60 nM putrescine, and 30 nM Na_2SeO_3. Cultures were infected 5 days after

seeding with the Sindbis virus expressing HA-tagged $5HT_{2A}$ receptor and were used 7 days after seeding. At this stage, they were shown to contain at least 95% of neurons (14).

Global quantitative phosphoproteomics analyses

HEK-293 cells grown in SILAC media and transiently expressing $5\text{-}HT_{2A}$ receptors were serum-starved for 4 h and challenged for 15 min with either vehicle (L), or lisuride (1 µM, M), or DOI (1 µM, H). Cells were lysed in 0.5 ml of ice-cold lysis buffer (50 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.5, 1 mM EGTA, 1% Triton X-100, 1 mM sodium orthovanadate, 50 mM sodium fluoride, 5 mM sodium pyrophosphate, 0.27 M sucrose, 1 mM DTT). Cell lysates were clarified by centrifugation at 15,000 × g (20 min at 4°C) and protein concentration was determined using the Bradford reagent. Equal amounts of proteins (3 mg) from each condition were mixed, reduced with 10 mM DTT, alkylated with 50 mM iodoacetamide and precipitated on ice with trichloroacetic acid (25%, 20 min) before their digestion with trypsin (1/200, w/w) in 2 M urea, 25 mM triethylammonium bicarbonate pH 7.8. Digests were acidified in 1% TFA, desalted on a 1-g Sep-Pak cartridge (Waters), and subjected to hydrophilic interaction liquid chromatography (HILIC) using a 4.6 × 250-mm TSKgel Amide-80 5-µm particle column (Tosoh Biosciences) and an Alliance e2695 HPLC system (Waters), as previously described (15). Nine mg of peptides were loaded in 80% solvent B (100% acetonitrile with 0.1% TFA). Solvent A consisted of 0.1% TFA in water. Peptides were eluted with a gradient consisting of 80% B held for 5 min followed by 80% B to 60% B in 40 min and finally 0% B for 5 min. Fourteen fractions were collected throughout the gradient and further enriched in phosphorylated peptides by immobilized metal affinity chromatography (IMAC) (15).

HILIC fractions were dried and resuspended in 25% acetonitrile/0.1% TFA and incubated for 3 h with 8 µL of Phos-Select beads (Sigma Aldrich) under agitation. Beads were rinsed twice

with 100 µL of 25% acetonitrile/0.1% TFA and loaded on a microC18 ZipTip (Millipore). Phosphorylated peptides were then eluted in two steps with 30 µL of 0.4 M NH_4OH and then with 30 µL of 50% acetonitrile. They were analyzed by nano-flow HPLC-nanoelectrospray ionization using a LTQ Orbitrap Velos mass spectrometer coupled to an Ultimate 3000 HPLC (Thermo Fisher Scientific). Desalting and pre-concentration of samples were performed on-line on a Pepmap® precolumn (0.3 mm × 10 mm, Dionex). A gradient consisting of 2–40% buffer B (3–33 min), 40-80% B (33–34 min), 80-0% B (49–50 min), and equilibrated for 20 min in 0% B (50–70 min) was used to elute peptides at 300 nL/min from a Pepmap® capillary (0.075 mm × 150 mm) reversed-phase column (LC Packings). Mass spectra were acquired using a top-10 collision-induced dissociation (CID) data-dependent acquisition (DDA) method. The LTQ-Orbitrap was programmed to perform a Fourier transform (FT) full scan (60,000 resolution) on 400–1400 Th mass range with the top ten ions from each scan selected for LTQ-MS/MS with multistage activation on the neutral loss of 24.49, 32.66 and 48.99 Th. FT spectra were internally calibrated using a single lock mass (445.1200 Th). Target ion numbers were 500,000 for FT full scan on the Orbitrap and 10,000 MSn on the LTQ.

The raw MS data were analyzed using the MaxQuant /Andromeda software (v. 1.2.2.5) (16) with a false discovery rate of less than 0.01 for peptides and phosphosites and a minimum peptide length of 6 amino acids. The mass accuracy of the precursor ions was improved by retention time-dependent mass recalibration. Andromeda was used to search the top 8 per 100 Da peak lists against the human complete proteome set database (http://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/?query=organism:9606+keyword:1185) downloaded on February 22, 2012 (65,835 protein entries), combined with 248 frequently observed contaminants as well as reversed versions of all sequences. This version of the database contains both reviewed sequences from UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot and unreviewed sequences

from UniProtKB/TrEMBL. Enzyme specificity was set to trypsin, additionally allowing cleavage N-terminal to proline and up to two missed cleavages. The search included cysteine carbamidomethylation as a fixed modification, protein N-terminal acetylation, oxidation of methionine and phosphorylation of Ser, Thr and Tyr as variable modifications. Peptide identification was based on a search with a mass deviation of the precursor ion up to 7 ppm after recalibration, and the allowed fragment mass deviation was set to 0.5 Da. Identifications across different replicates and adjacent fractions was performed using the "match between runs" MaxQuant option with a 3 min time window. Quantification of SILAC triplex signals was performed by MaxQuant with standard settings. The phosphoSTY.txt file generated by MaxQuant was uploaded onto Perseus software (v. 1.2.0.17) to calculate B significance of phosphopeptide ratios in each of the three biological replicates (16). The new table was then uploaded onto the R environment in order to plot log H/M ratios against log M/L ratios and color-display the B significance count ($p < 0.05$) for each quantified phosphopeptide.

Targeted analysis of 5-HT_{2A} receptor phosphorylation in HEK-293 cells

HEK-293 cells transiently expressing HA-tagged 5-HT_{2A} receptors were lysed in 50 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.5, 1 mM EGTA, 1% Triton X-100, 1 mM sodium orthovanadate, 50 mM sodium fluoride, 5 mM sodium pyrophosphate, 0.27 M sucrose, 1 mM DTT and a protease inhibitor cocktail (Roche). Samples were centrifuged at 15,000 × g for 30 min at 4°C. Solubilized 5-HT_{2A} receptors were immunoprecipitated with the agarose-conjugated anti-HA antibody (Sigma Aldrich). Immunoprecipitated HA-5-HT_{2A} receptors were resolved by SDS-PAGE. Gel bands containing the receptor were excised and digested with trypsin (500 ng per condition). Peptides were analyzed by nano-LC-FT-MS/MS, top 6 per 30 Da windows peak lists were extracted using MSconvert 3.0 and searched with Mascot 2.4 against the same human Complete Proteome Set database, with phosphorylation of Ser, Thr and Tyr as variable modifications, 7 ppm precursor mass tolerance, 0.5 Da fragment mass tolerance and trypsin/P

digestion. MS2 spectra matching phosphorylated peptides with ion score over 15 were inspected using Prophossi software (17) for automatic annotation of unique transitions that pinpoint the position of phosphorylation sites. Ion signals corresponding to phosphorylated peptides were quantified from the maximal intensities measured in their ion chromatograms manually extracted using Qual browser v2.1 (Thermo Fisher Scientific) with a tolerance of 5 ppm for mass deviation, and normalized to signals of their non-phosphorylated counterparts. Ser^{280} phosphorylation of immunoprecipitated receptors was also analyzed by Western blotting using the phosphosite specific antibody.

Western blotting

Proteins, resolved onto 10% polyacrylamide gels, were transferred to Hybond C nitrocellulose membranes (GE Healthcare). Membranes were immunoblotted with primary antibodies (anti phospho-Ser^{280} 5-HT_{2A} receptor, 1:300; anti phospho-Thr^{202}/Tyr^{204}-Erk1,2, 1:1,000; anti Erk1,2, 1:1,000; anti-HA, 1:1,000; Anti-GFP, 1:1,000; anti-RSK2, 1:1,000) and then with either anti-mouse or anti-rabbit horseradish peroxidase-conjugated secondary antibodies (1:3,000, GE Healthcare). Immunoreactivity was detected with an enhanced chemiluminescence method (ECL™ plus detection reagent, GE Healthcare) and immunoreactive bands were quantified by densitometry using the ImageJ software. In protein phosphorylation analyses, the amount of each phosphoprotein was normalized to the amount of the corresponding total protein detected in the sample.

Analysis of Ser^{280} phosphorylation in mice prefrontal cortex

Experiments were performed on wild type or 5-HT_{2A} receptor-deficient mice (8) and conformed to European ethics standards (86/609-EEC) and to decrees of the French National Ethics Committee (N° 87/848) for the care and use of laboratory animals. Mice (~30 g) were injected i.p. with either vehicle (5% DMSO/5% Tween 80) or DOI or lisuride (10 mg/kg

each). Thirty min after the onset of the treatment, mice were anaesthetized with pentobarbital (100 mg/kg i.p., Ceva SA) and rapidly perfused transcardiacally with fixative solution containing 4% w/v paraformaldehyde in 0.1 M sodium phosphate buffer (pH 7.5) containing NaF (100 mM) and sodium orthovanadate (1 mM). Brains were post-fixed for 48 h in the same solution and stored at 4°C. Fifty micrometers-thick sections were cut with a vibratome (Leica), permeabilized with 0.2% Triton X-100 in Tris buffer saline (TBS) for 20 min, saturated for 1 h with 10% goat serum in TBS containing 0.03% Triton X-100 and incubated for 48 h at 4°C with primary antibodies (anti phospho-Ser^{280} 5HT$_{2A}$ receptor, 1:100 or anti 5-HT$_{2A}$ receptor, 1:500) in TBS. After four washes, they were incubated for 1 h with an Alexa Fluor® 488-conjugated anti-rabbit antibody (1:1,000, Invitrogen) in TBS. Immunofluorescent staining was observed with a Zeiss Axioimager Z1 microscope equipped with apotome. Images were acquired using the Axiovision 4.8 software driving an AxioCam MRm CCD camera (Carl Zeiss Microimaging).

Inositol phosphate production

Inositol phosphate production was analyzed as previously described (18).

Immunocytochemistry and fluorescent microscopy

HEK-293 cells transiently expressing HA-tagged 5-HT$_{2A}$ receptors and grown on glass cover-slips were incubated with the rabbit anti HA antibody (1/500, 30 min at 10°C) and then with drugs for 1 h at 37°C. Cells were fixed in 4% (w/v) paraformaldehyde, 4% sucrose in PBS for 20 min, quenched 4 times 10 min with PBS containing 4% sucrose and 0.1 M glycine, and incubated for 60 min at 4°C with an Alexa Fluor® 594-coupled anti-rabbit antibody (1:1,000 in PBS supplemented with 2% goat serum, Invitrogen) to label cell surface receptors. They were then rinsed three times PBS containing 2% goat serum, permeabilized with 0.2% (w/v) Triton X-100 in PBS containing 2% goat serum for 15 min and incubated for 30 min at 4°C

with the Alexa Fluor® 488-coupled anti-rabbit antibody (1:1,000 in PBS supplemented with 2% goat serum, 0.05% Triton X-100) to label internalized receptors. After three washes, coverslips were mounted on glass slides in Mowiol® 4.88 (Calbiochem). Series of optical sections were collected with a Zeiss Axioimager Z1 microscope equipped with apotome. Images were acquired using the Axiovision 4.8 software driving an AxioCam MRm CCD camera (Carl Zeiss Microimaging).

ELISA

Quantification of receptor cell surface expression was performed by ELISA under non-permeabilized conditions as previously described (18).

Results

Phosphoproteome changes elicited by DOI and lisuride in HEK-293 cells

To directly compare the phosphorylation patterns generated upon 5-HT_{2A} receptor stimulation by a hallucinogenic (DOI) and by a non-hallucinogenic (lisuride) agonist, we used the SILAC technology under three experimental conditions: light condition (vehicle-treated cells), semi-heavy label (lisuride-treated cells) and heavy label (DOI-treated cells). As cultured neurons do not divide *in vitro*, a complete SILAC labeling prerequisite for unbiased quantification could not be achieved in these cultures. Therefore, we performed our phosphoproteomics screen in HEK-293 cells transiently expressing 5-HT_{2A} receptors. We first examined whether this model recapitulates the biased signaling at 5-HT_{2A} receptors initially described in neurons, i.e. specific activation of $G_{i/o}$ signaling by hallucinogens (7). Exposure of cells to DOI or LSD induced comparable stimulation of inositol phosphate production and Extracellular-regulated kinase (Erk)1,2 phosphorylation to those elicited by two non-hallucinogenic agonists, lisuride and ergotamine, though activation of PLC by DOI and Erk1,2 phosphorylation elicited by LSD were slightly more pronounced (Figures S1A and S2A). Pre-treating cells with Pertussis toxin (PTX) decreased PLC activation induced by DOI and LSD (Figure S1B,C) and abolished Erk1,2 phosphorylation induced by both hallucinogens (Figure S2A), whereas PTX treatment did not affect the lisuride and ergotamine responses (Figures S1D,E and S2A). PTX likewise prevented Erk1,2 phosphorylation induced by DOI and LSD without affecting lisuride and ergotamine responses in primary cultured cortical neurons (Figure S2B). These observations indicate that, similarly to the observations in neurons, hallucinogens selectively engage $G_{i/o}$-operated signaling in HEK-293 cells, whereas non-hallucinogenic agonists do not.

After a 15-min stimulation of stable isotope-labeled HEK-293 cells with either vehicle or DOI or lisuride, cells were harvested and 1:1:1 mixtures of differentially labeled samples were digested with trypsin and phosphopeptides were enriched by HILIC followed by IMAC. Analysis of phosphopeptide-enriched fractions by nano-LC-FT-MS/MS identified 5,995 phosphorylated peptides with a false discovery rate of 1%. 3,349 phosphopeptides were robustly quantified in at least two out of the three biological replicates. As shown in Figure 1A, the majority of them did not exhibit significant changes in abundance, assessed by statistical significance B (16), upon 5-HT_{2A} receptor stimulation by DOI or lisuride (agonist/vehicle ratios ~1). Only 30 phosphorylated peptides were significantly regulated by DOI *vs.* vehicle and 24 following lisuride treatment (Table S1). Most importantly, 16 phosphopeptides were significantly different in abundance between DOI and lisuride-treated cells and 10 of them were significantly regulated by DOI, compared with vehicle (Table S1).

Hallucinogens but not non-hallucinogenic agonists induce 5-HT_{2A} receptor phosphorylation at Ser^{280} *in vitro* and *in vivo*

Amongst the phosphopeptides exhibiting the highest differences in abundance between DOI and lisuride-treated cells, we identified a peptide located in the third intracellular (i3) loop of the receptor itself and phosphorylated on three Ser residues (^{278}LApSFSFIPQSpSISpSEK^{293}, Table S1) corresponding to Ser^{280}, Ser^{288} and Ser^{291} in the entire receptor sequence. To further analyze 5-HT_{2A} receptor phosphorylation pattern and to confirm its differential phosphorylation by hallucinogenic and non-hallucinogenic agonists, receptors originating from vehicle- or agonist-treated cells were purified by immunoprecipitation and digested with trypsin. LC-MS/MS analysis of receptor digests identified several phosphorylated forms of the same peptide located in the receptor i3 loop (LASFSFIPQSSISSEK) (Table 1). MS2 spectra matching phosphorylated peptides were inspected using Prophossi software (17) for automatic annotation of unique transitions that pinpoint the position of phosphorylation sites

(Figure S3). In addition to a unique monophosphorylated form (phosphorylated at Ser^{280}), various doubly and triply phosphorylated forms corresponding to phosphorylation on Ser^{280} and either on Ser^{283} or Ser^{287} or Ser^{288} or Ser^{290} or Ser^{291} or on two of these residues) were also detected (Table 1). Moreover, quantitative analysis of the corresponding ion signals from extracted ion chromatograms showed that the monophosphorylated peptide exhibited the highest relative abundance and that it was upregulated by DOI or LSD exposure but not by lisuride or ergotamine (Table 1, Figure 1B and S4). Though less abundant, the other multi-phosphorylated forms were likewise specifically upregulated by hallucinogenic agonists (Table 1 and Figure S4). In addition, these analyses identified another cluster of phosphorylated serines (Ser^{298} and Ser^{305}) in a different receptor i3 loop peptide (^{298}SIHREPGSYTGR^{309}) (Table 1 and Figure S4). Both mono-phosphorylated (at Ser^{298}) and doubly phosphorylated forms of this peptide were detected. However, the basal level of phosphorylation of these residues was weakly increased by both hallucinogens and non-hallucinogenic agonists (Table 1 and Figure S4).

Given the apparent higher stoichiometry of Ser^{280} phosphorylation, compared with the phosphorylation of other residues, and the specific induction of its phosphorylation by hallucinogens, we produced a rabbit antibody against a phosphopeptide encompassing phosphorylated Ser^{280}. We first validated the specificity of this antibody for the phosphorylated site by Western blotting using transfected HEK-293 cells. While no immunoreactive signal was detected in blots from non-transfected cells, a clear signal was observed at the expected receptor size in blots obtained from cells expressing 5-HT_{2A} receptor, and this immunoreactivity signal increased upon cell exposure to DOI or LSD, but not to ergotamine or lisuride (Figure 2A). In contrast, DOI exposure did not increase the immunoreactive signal in blots obtained from cells expressing 5-HT_{2A} receptors mutated on Ser^{280} (S^{280}A, Figure 2B and Figure S5). Moreover, the signal observed in the absence of

agonist treatment was lower in cells expressing mutant 5-HT_{2A} receptors than in cells expressing wild type receptors (Figure 2B). Collectively, these findings demonstrate a strong specificity of this antibody for phosphorylated Ser^{280} and further confirm the unique capacity of hallucinogens to promote phosphorylation of this residue, compared with non-hallucinogenic agonists.

To explore whether biased 5-HT_{2A} receptor phosphorylation occurs *in vivo*, we injected mice with either DOI or lisuride and examined 5-HT_{2A} receptor phosphorylation in various brain regions known to express the receptor by immunohistochemisty. A robust immunostaining with the anti-phospho-Ser^{280} antibody was only detected in mice treated with DOI, but not in mice treated with vehicle or lisuride and the highest signal was found in middle layers of prefrontal cortex, which are known to express highest receptor densities (19) and which exhibited the strongest immunoreactive signal with a commercial antibody recognizing 5-HT_{2A} receptor independently of its phosphorylation state (Figure 2E). As expected and further supporting the specificity of our antibody for phospho-Ser^{280} 5-HT_{2A} receptor, no immunoreactive signal was detected in prefrontal cortex of DOI-treated 5-HT_{2A} receptor knockout mice (Figure 2E).

Phosphorylation of 5-HT_{2A} receptors by hallucinogens is protein kinase C-dependent and Gi/o-independent

We next searched for consensus motifs of phosphorylation by kinases in the Ser^{280} flanking sequence by using two different algorithms: 1) Scansite, which defines scores for phosphorylation sites according to a matrix based on an oriented peptide library to determine the optimal substrates of protein kinases (20), and 2) Group-based Prediction System (GPS, v2.1), which classifies protein kinases into a hierarchical structure with four levels and trains its algorithm against the PhosphoELM database (21), in order to determine individual false

discovery rate for each kinase (22). GPS found a strong consensus for Akt/protein kinase B (PKB) (5.7/3.8) and ribosomal S6 kinases (RSKs, 2.0/1.9), while Scansite indicated a strong consensus for phosphorylation by protein kinase C delta (PKCδ, score 0.3926, percentile 0.143 %) and PKB (0.5238, 0.341 %). Thus, pharmacological inhibitors of PKC (NPC-15437, 20 μM) (23), PKB (GSK690693, 1 μM) (24) and RSKs (SL-0101-1, 10 μM) (25) were tested for a potential effect on DOI-elicited Ser^{280} phosphorylation. Neither GSK690693 nor SL-0101-1 had any effect on Ser^{280} phosphorylation in response to DOI, indicating that RSKs and PKB are not involved in this phosphorylation (Figure 2C). In contrast, pretreatment of cells with NPC-15437 strongly decreased basal Ser^{280} phosphorylation and abolished the DOI-elicited response, indicating that Ser^{280} phosphorylation induced by hallucinogens was dependent on PKC activity (Figure 2C). Moreover, treatment of cells with PTX did not affect Ser^{280} phosphorylation elicited by DOI (Figure 2D).

Hallucinogenic and non-hallucinogenic agonists differentially desensitize and internalize the 5-HT_{2A} receptor

Given the role of PKC in 5-HT_{2A} receptor desensitization and internalization and the importance of the 5-HT_{2A} receptor i3 loop in the regulation of receptor responsiveness (26-29), we next examined whether hallucinogenic and non-hallucinogenic agonists differentially modulate receptor desensitization. Pretreatment of HEK-293 cells with either lisuride or ergotamine for 1 h, followed by extensive drug washout, inhibited inositol phosphate production induced by a further exposure of cells to 5-HT, whereas pre-treating cells with DOI or LSD did not significantly affect the 5-HT response (Figures 3A and B). The most pronounced difference in receptor desensitization (non-significant desensitization upon hallucinogen stimulation *vs.* ~50% desensitization upon receptor stimulation by non-hallucinogenic agonists) was observed after a 1-h treatment. After a 2-h treatment, both DOI

and LSD desensitized the receptor, though to a differing extent (26 ± 4 % desensitization) when compared to cells exposed for 2 h with lusuride or ergotamine (61 ± 5 % desensitization). Therefore, 1-h pre-exposures to drugs were undertaken in further experiments. Treatment of HEK-293 cells with ergotamine and lisuride, but not with LSD and DOI, likewise induced strong desensitization of 5-HT_{2A} receptor-operated Erk1,2 signaling (Figure 3C). Hallucinogenic and non-hallucinogenic agonists produced a similar differential pattern of desensitization at 5-HT_{2A} receptor-transduced signaling in primary cultures of cortical neurons (Figures 3D and E).

As GPCR internalization is often important for desensitization, we also explored whether hallucinogenic and non-hallucinogenic agonists differentially affect receptor internalization by immunostaining cell-surface receptors in living cells before a 1-h exposure to a hallucinogenic or a non-hallucinogenic agonist. The proportion of internalized 5-HT_{2A} receptors was much higher in cells treated with lisuride or ergotamine compared with cells exposed to DOI or LSD (Figure 4A). The higher propensity of non-hallucinogenic agonists to internalize the receptor, compared to hallucinogens, was further confirmed by ELISA (Figure 4B). Given the importance of the receptor i3 loop in its association with β-arrestins (30), we also compared the ability of the two agonist categories to promote β-arrestin2 recruitment by the receptor. 5-HT_{2A} receptors recruited larger amounts of β-arrestin2 in cells treated ergotamine or lisuride than in cells exposed to LSD or DOI (Figure 5C), corroborating their differential efficacy to promote receptor internalization.

Ser^{280} phosphorylation underlies differential desensitization of the 5-HT_{2A} receptor by hallucinogenic and non-hallucinogenic agonists

To directly determine the pertinence of Ser^{280} phosphorylation upon $5HT_{2A}$ receptor desensitization, this residue was mutated into alanine or aspartate to inhibit or mimic its

phosphorylation, respectively. Wild type, $S^{280}A$ and $S^{280}D$ 5-HT_{2A} receptors displayed the same intrinsic efficacy in stimulating PLC and Erk1,2 upon activation by 5-HT (Figures 5A and B). Nonetheless, the differential ability of hallucinogenic and non-hallucinogenic agonists to desensitize the receptor was not observed in cells expressing $S^{280}A$ or $S^{280}D$ 5-HT_{2A} receptors: hallucinogenic as well as non-hallucinogenic agonists induced a strong desensitization of both PLC and Erk1,2 signaling in cells expressing the $S^{280}A$ receptor (to an extent comparable with that measured in cells expressing the wild type receptor after ergotamine or lisuride pre-treatment), whereas all the four agonists tested induced a weak desensitization of receptor-operated signaling in cells expressing $S^{280}D$ 5-HT_{2A} receptor, as observed in cells expressing wild type receptors following treatment with DOI or LSD (Figures 5B and C).

Discussion

The concept of functional selectivity or biased agonism was initially thought to reflect the ability of specific ligands of a given GPCR to induce or stabilize different active conformations capable of activating distinct signaling pathways (31-33). The difference in 5-HT_{2A} receptor-operated signaling upon activation by hallucinogenic and non-hallucinogenic agonists represents one of the most remarkable examples of functional selectivity so far characterized (9). More recently, phosphorylation of GPCRs at specific sites has emerged as one mechanisms contributing to functional selectivity (34) and several studies have revealed the capacity of different ligands of a given receptor to promote preferential receptor phosphorylation at distinct sites (35-38). The present report likewise demonstrated the ability of a subset of 5-HT_{2A} receptor agonists to induce phosphorylation of one well-defined site, in spite of a similar intrinsic efficacy to transduce signals. Biased 5-HT_{2A} receptor

phosphorylation elicited by the different agonists tested correlated with their behavioral outcomes and might represent one critical step underlying functional selectivity at these receptors.

Mass spectrometry analyses identified several phosphorylated forms of the same peptide located in the receptor i3 loop (LASFSFIPQSSISSEK). These included a unique monophosphorylated form (phosphorylated at Ser^{280}), and several less abundant doubly or triply phosphorylated forms systematically phosphorylated at Ser^{280}. All these phosphorylated peptides were upregulated by hallucinogens but not by non-hallucinogenic agonists. Collectively, these observations clearly identify Ser^{280} phosphorylation as the primary event governing further phosphorylation of downstream serine residues. Differential phosphorylation of Ser^{280} upon receptor activation by hallucinogenic and non-hallucinogenic agonists was further established *in vivo* following systemic administration of these compounds to mice, by using a phosphosite specific antibody. Further supporting the relevance of Ser^{280} phosphorylation, the most prominent phospho-Ser^{280} immunoreactive signal in mice treated with a hallucinogenic agonist was detected in prefrontal cortex, the brain region involved in the psychomimetic effects of hallucinogens (8).

We identified another cluster of phosphorylated serines (Ser^{298} and Ser^{305}) in a receptor i3 loop peptide (SIHREPGSYTGR). Both monophosphorylated (at Ser^{298}) and doubly phosphorylated forms of this peptide were detected in the present study, in contrast with a previous large-scale analysis of synapse phosphoproteome in the mouse, which only identified phosphorylated Ser^{298} (39). The phosphorylation of Ser^{298} and Ser^{305} was weakly induced by both hallucinogens and non-hallucinogenic agonists. Moreover, our studies did not detect phosphorylation of Ser^{314}, another serine located in the receptor i3 loop previously identified as a RSK2 substrate (26). Notably, phosphorylation of this residue was detected *in vitro* by incubating receptor i3 loop or the entire purified 5-HT_{2A} receptor with recombinant

RSK2, while the present study investigated the receptor phosphorylation state in HEK-293 cells. Further experiments suggested a role of Ser^{314} phosphorylation in attenuation of 5-HT_{2A} receptor signaling induced by EGF and PDGF in a variety of cell types, including neurons (40). Our results suggest that in the absence of growth factors, Ser^{314} phosphorylation might occur at a lower stoichiometry than the other phosphorylated residues identified in the present study, even upon agonist stimulation of 5-HT_{2A} receptors. Together with previous findings, they also identify the receptor i3 loop, which contains 18 potential phosphorylation sites for Ser/Thr kinases, as a hot spot of phosphorylation potentially important for regulating receptor functional activity.

In an effort to identify protein kinase(s) contributing to hallucinogen-elicited Ser^{280} phosphorylation, we found that it was dependent on PKC activity, though we cannot conclude at this stage whether PKC directly phosphorylates Ser^{280} or whether the phosphorylation of this residue is elicited by a closely related kinase different from RSK and PKB and activated by PKC. This observation was quite unexpected as both hallucinogenic and non-hallucinogenic agonists activate the PLC pathway and therefore PKC. Moreover, PTX treatment did not affect DOI-elicited Ser^{280} phosphorylation, indicating that biased 5-HT_{2A} receptor phosphorylation is not triggered by a pathway (Gi/o-dependent) selectively engaged by hallucinogens but rather by a common pathway activated by both hallucinogenic and hallucinogenic agonists. We thus hypothesize that Ser^{280} might be accessible for PKC phosphorylation only in a 5-HT_{2A} receptor conformation that is specifically stabilized by hallucinogens.

Another important finding of the present study is the different ability of hallucinogenic and non-hallucinogenic agonists to induce 5-HT_{2A} receptor desensitization and internalization, observed in both HEK-293 cells and cortical neurons. To our knowledge, no study has so far compared the ability of hallucinogenic and non-hallucinogenic compounds to desensitize 5-

HT_{2A} receptors. Nonetheless, the present findings are consistent with a recent study, which demonstrated that DOI was less efficient than 5-HT to internalize eGFP-tagged 5-HT_{2A} receptors stably expressed in HEK-293 cells (27). They also provide convergent evidence indicating that the different effects of hallucinogenic *vs.* non hallucinogenic agonists upon receptor desensitization reflect their differential capacity to promote Ser^{280} phosphorylation: 1) mutating Ser^{280} into alanine or aspartate abolished the difference in the agonist effects upon receptor desensitization; 2) hallucinogens were able to desensitize $S^{280}A$ receptor to an extent comparable to that induced by non-hallucinogenic agonists in cells expressing wild type receptor and 3) non-hallucinogenic agonists did not promote desensitization of the $Ser^{280}D$ receptor mutant. Collectively, these observations establish a direct link between Ser^{280} phosphorylation and the low capacity of hallucinogens to desensitize the receptor and suggest that Ser^{280} is phosphorylated at a high stoichiometry following hallucinogen treatment. These findings contrast with a previous study which showed that mutating into alanine two serine residues, one (Ser^{421}) located in the receptor C-terminus and the other (Ser^{188}) in the i2 loop, strongly reduced quipazine-mediated receptor desensitization, whereas the deletion of residues 280-296 or residues 280-310 in the i3 loop (i.e. Ser^{280} and downstream residues phosphorylated upon hallucinogen treatment) had no effect on the time course and extent of 5-HT_{2A} receptor desensitization (41). However, it is likely that the agonist used to induce receptor desensitization (quipazine), which is devoid of hallucinogenic activity in humans (42), does not induce S^{280} phosphorylation, like lisuride and ergotamine. Phosphorylation of other residues (e.g. Ser^{188} and/or Ser^{421}), though not detected in our MS/MS analyses, might thus underlie 5-HT_{2A} receptor desensitization induced by any receptor agonist, while the specific phosphorylation of Ser^{280} (and/or of downstream serines in i3 loop) by hallucinogens might act as a brake limiting receptor desensitization. Alternatively, Ser^{280} phosphorylation might facilitate 5-HT_{2A} receptor resensitization that occurs in the continuous presence of

agonist, consistent with previous findings indicating that receptor resensitization, like Ser^{280} phosphorylation, is also dependent of PKC (28).

Initial studies on 5-HT_{2A} receptor desensitization and internalization showed that they are both β-arrestin-independent (43), contrasting with what is more generally observed for numerous GPCRs. However, the situation is probably more complex than previously imagined, as a more recent study revealed a differential pattern of β-arrestin sensitivity for agonist-induced receptor internalization: though treatment with DOI or the 5-HT precursor L-5-hydroxy-tryptophan displayed similar efficacies to promote receptor internalization, DOI-induced receptor internalization was β-arrestin-independent, whereas 5-HT-induced internalization requires β-arrestins (44). β-arrestin-independent receptor internalization elicited by DOI treatment corroborates with the low ability of this compound to promote β-arrestin recruitment by the receptor (compared with non-hallucinogenic agonists), a property shared by LSD and likely reflecting the unique ability of hallucinogens to promote Ser^{280} phosphorylation. Whether β-arrestins contributes to receptor-internalization elicited by the non-hallucinogenic agonists remains to be elucidated.

In conclusion, our observations show that ligand identity not only determines the nature of 5-HT_{2A} receptor-operated signaling but also the pattern of receptor phosphorylation at a site (Ser^{280}) involved in desensitization and internalization. They highlight the power of quantitative phosphoproteomics to identify mechanisms underlying functional selectivity and of potential relevance to the behavioral responses induced by biased ligands. The clinical significance of the biased 5-HT_{2A} receptor phosphorylation remains to be established. In this regard, it would be of considerable interest to explore in future studies how Ser^{280} phosphorylation is affected by the different classes of antipsychotics and by 5-HT_{2A} receptor

heterodimerization with mGlu2 metabotropic glutamate receptor, a process critical for hallucinogen psychomimetic activity (45, 46).

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Conflict of Interest

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest

Supplementary information is available at *Molecular and Cellular Proteomics*'s website

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Figure legends

Figure 1. Hallucinogenic and non-hallucinogenic agonists differentially phosphorylate 5-HT_{2A} receptor at Ser^{280}. A. Results of the large-scale quantitative phosphoproteomic analysis comparing the phosphorylation events triggered by DOI and lisuride (1 μM each, 15 min) in HEK-293 cells transiently expressing 5-HT_{2A} receptors. The x-axis represents the relative abundance (expressed in $\log_{10}$ of the ratio) of each of the 3,349 quantified phosphopeptides in lisuride *vs.* vehicle-treated cells, the y-axis their relative abundance in DOI *vs.* vehicle-treated cells. **B.** HEK-293 cells transiently expressing HA-tagged 5-HT_{2A} receptors were challenged for 15 min with vehicle or 1 μM of either LSD or DOI or lisuride, or ergotamine. Receptors were immunoprecipitated with the agarose bead-conjugated anti HA antibody, digested with trypsin and phosphorylated peptides were analyzed by MS/MS. The data illustrated show representative extracted ion chromatograms of the LApSFSFIPQSSISSEK peptide phosphorylated on a serine corresponding to Ser^{280} in the entire receptor sequence. Two other independent experiments performed on different sets of cultured cells yielded similar results. The histogram represents the means ± SEM of ion signal intensities of the LApSFSFIPQSSISSEK peptide obtained in the three experiments. * $p<0.05$ *vs.* vehicle-treated cells.

Figure 2. Validation of the differential phosphorylation of Ser^{280} by hallucinogenic and non-hallucinogenic 5-HT_{2A} agonists using a phosphosite antibody. A-B. An antibody raised against the GTRAKLApSFSFL+C peptide was validated in HEK-293 cells transiently expressing HA-5-HT_{2A} receptors. Receptors were immunoprecipitated with the agarose bead-conjugated anti HA antibody. The generated antibody provided an immunoreactive signal in Western blots from cells expressing HA-5-HT_{2A} receptors at a molecular weight corresponding to the signal obtained with the anti-HA antibody. This immunoreactive signal increased when cells were treated for 15 min with LSD or DOI but not with lisuride or

ergotamine (1 μM each). Moreover, the signal was strongly attenuated in cells expressing Ser^{280}A receptors (exposed or not to DOI), compared with cells expressing the wild type (WT) receptor. **C-D**. Impact of a 30-min cell pre-treatment with NPC-15437 (20 μM, PKC inhibitor), or GSK690693 (1 μM, PKB inhibitor) or SL-0101-1 (10 μM, RSK inhibitor) and of a 18-h treatment with PTX (0.2 μg/ml) upon DOI-elicited Ser^{280} phosphorylation. Representative immunoblots of three independent experiments performed on different sets of cultured cells are illustrated. **E.** Immunofluorescence detection of cells positive for phospho-Ser^{280} 5-HT_{2A} receptor or 5-HT_{2A} receptor in the prefrontal cortex of wild type and 5-HT_{2A} receptor-deficient mice (4 mice analyzed per condition) injected intraperitoneally with either vehicle or DOI or lisuride (10 mg/kg, i.p.). Scale bar: 40 μm.

Figure 3. Hallucinogenic and non-hallucinogenic agonists differentially desensitize 5-HT_{2A} receptors **A.** Schema of the experimental paradigm used to investigate the desensitization of 5-HT_{2A} receptor induced by hallucinogenic and non-hallucinogenic agonists in HEK-293 cells and neurons. **B** and **D**. Effect of a 1-h pretreatment with either DOI or LSD or lisuride or ergotamine (1 μM each) upon inositol phosphate production elicited by 5-HT (10 μM) in HEK-293 cells (**B**) and neurons (**D**). Data, expressed in % of the 5-HT-elicited response in cells pretreated with vehicle are the means ± SEM of values obtained in three independent experiments performed on different sets of cultured cells. * $p<0.05$ *vs.* vehicle-pretreated cells (ANOVA followed by Dunnett's test). **C.** and **E.** Effects of the corresponding treatments upon 5-HT-elicited Erk1,2 phosphorylation, assessed by sequential immunoblotting with an antibody against phosphorylated Erk1,2 (Thr^{202}-Tyr^{204}) and an antibody recognizing Erk1,2 independently of their phosphorylation state. Immunoblots representative of three independent experiments are shown. Data, expressed as ratios of phosphorylated to total Erk1,2, represent the means ± SEM of values obtained in the three independent experiments. ∗ $p<0.05$, ** $p<0.01$ *vs.* cells pretreated with vehicle.

Figure 4. Hallucinogenic and non-hallucinogenic agonists differentially internalize 5-HT_{2A} receptors. A. HEK-293 cells transiently expressing HA-tagged 5-HT_{2A} receptors were treated for 30 min at 10°C with a rabbit anti HA antibody and then with either vehicle or DOI or LSD or lisuride or ergotamine (1 µM each) for 1 h at 37°C. Cell surface receptors were labeled with the Alexa Fluor® 594-coupled anti-HA antibody (red channel) and internalized receptor with the Alexa Fluor® 488-coupled anti-HA antibody (green channel). Double immunofluorescence staining of receptors in single cells is shown. Representative images of three independent experiments are illustrated. **B.** Quantification of cell surface expression of receptors in cells exposed to the same treatments was performed by ELISA in non-permeabilizing conditions. Data are means ± SEM of quadruplicate determinations performed in a representative experiment. Two other independent experiments yielded similar results. * $p<0.05$ *vs.* vehicle-treated cells (ANOVA followed by Dunnett's test). **C.** The data illustrated show the differential recruitment of β-arrestin2 by the 5-HT_{2A} receptor (assessed by co-immunoprecipitation) in cells co-expressing HA-tagged 5-HT_{2A} receptor and YFP-tagged β-arrestin2 and exposed to the same treatments. The Western blots illustrated are representative of three independent experiments.

Figure 5. Ser^{280} phosphorylation underlies differential 5-HT_{2A} receptor desensitization by hallucinogenic and non-hallucinogenic agonists. A. Inositol phosphate production induced by incremental concentrations of 5-HT in HEK-293 cells transiently expressing wild type or $S^{280}A$ or $S^{280}D$ 5-HT_{2A} receptors. Data, expressed in % of the maximal 5-HT response in cells expressing wild type receptors are the means ± SEM of quadruplicate determinations performed in a typical experiment. Two other experiments performed on different sets of cultured cells yielded similar results. **B.** Effect of a 1-h pretreatment with either vehicle (Veh) or DOI or LSD or lisuride or ergotamine (1 µM each) upon ERK1,2 phosphorylation elicited by 5-HT (10 µM) in HEK-293 cells expressing wild type or $S^{280}A$ or $S^{280}D$ 5-HT_{2A} receptors.

Immunoblots representative of three independent experiments are shown. **C.** Effect of the corresponding treatments upon inositol phosphate production elicited by 5-HT (10 μM) in HEK-293 cells expressing wild type or $S^{280}A$ or $S^{280}D$ 5-HT_{2A} receptors. Data, expressed in % of the 5-HT-elicited response in cells pretreated with vehicle, are the means ± SEM of values obtained in three independent experiments. * $p<0.05$ *vs.* vehicle-pretreated cells (ANOVA followed by Dunnett's test).

Modified sequence	Start-end	Exp m/z (Th)	Mass (Da)	Δ mass (ppm)	Mascot score	Phosphorylation site occupancy index				
						Vehicle	LSD	DOI	Lisuride	Ergo
K.LAsFSFLPQSSLSSEK.L + Phospho (ST)	278-293	904.4283	1806.8441	-1.11	44	0.327	13.286	20.727	1.304	0.842
K.LAsFSFLPQSSLSsEKLFQR.S + 2 Phospho (ST)	278-297	811.3806	2431.1226	-1.05	40	0.076	1.223	1.793	0.318	0.277
K.LAsFSFLPQSSLsSEKLFQR.S + 2 Phospho (ST)	278-297	811.3813	2431.1226	-0.23	25	0.076	1.223	1.793	0.318	0.277
K.LAsFSFLPQSSLSsEKLFQR.S + 3 Phospho (ST)	278-297	838.035	2511.0889	-2.22	21	ND	0.173	0.229	0.085	0.110
R.sIHREPGSYTGR.R + Phospho (ST)	298-309	480.5517	1438.6354	-1.6	80	0.104	0.280	0.252	0.308	0.230
R.SIHREPGsYTGR.R + Phospho (ST)	298-309	480.5522	1438.6354	-0.5	19	0.104	0.280	0.252	0.308	0.230
R.sIHREPGsYTGRR.T + 2 Phospho (ST)	298-310	559.2409	1674.7028	-1.18	20	0.117	0.309	0.357	0.407	0.530

Table 1. List of phosphorylated peptides identified from purified 5-HT_{2A} receptors by nano-LC-MS/MS. HEK-293 cells transiently expressing HA-tagged 5-HT_{2A} receptors were exposed to either Vehicle or DOI or LSD or lisuride or ergotamine (1 μM each, 15 min). Solubilized receptors were immunoprecipitated with the anti HA antibody, resolved by SDS-PAGE and digested in-gel with trypsin. Peptides were analyzed by nano-LC-MS/MS using multistage activation on the neutral loss of phosphoric acid. MS/MS spectra were manually interpreted. For each peptide, the position of modified

residue(s), the position in the protein sequence, experimental mass/charge, theoretical mass, mass deviation, Mascot score, and relative abundance compared with the non-phosphorylated peptide (site occupancy index: maximal intensity observed in the phosphorylated peptide extracted ion chromatogram / sum of the maximal intensities observed in the phosphorylated and the non-phosphorylated peptide extracted ion chromatograms) are indicated. The data are representative of three independent experiments. ND: not determined.

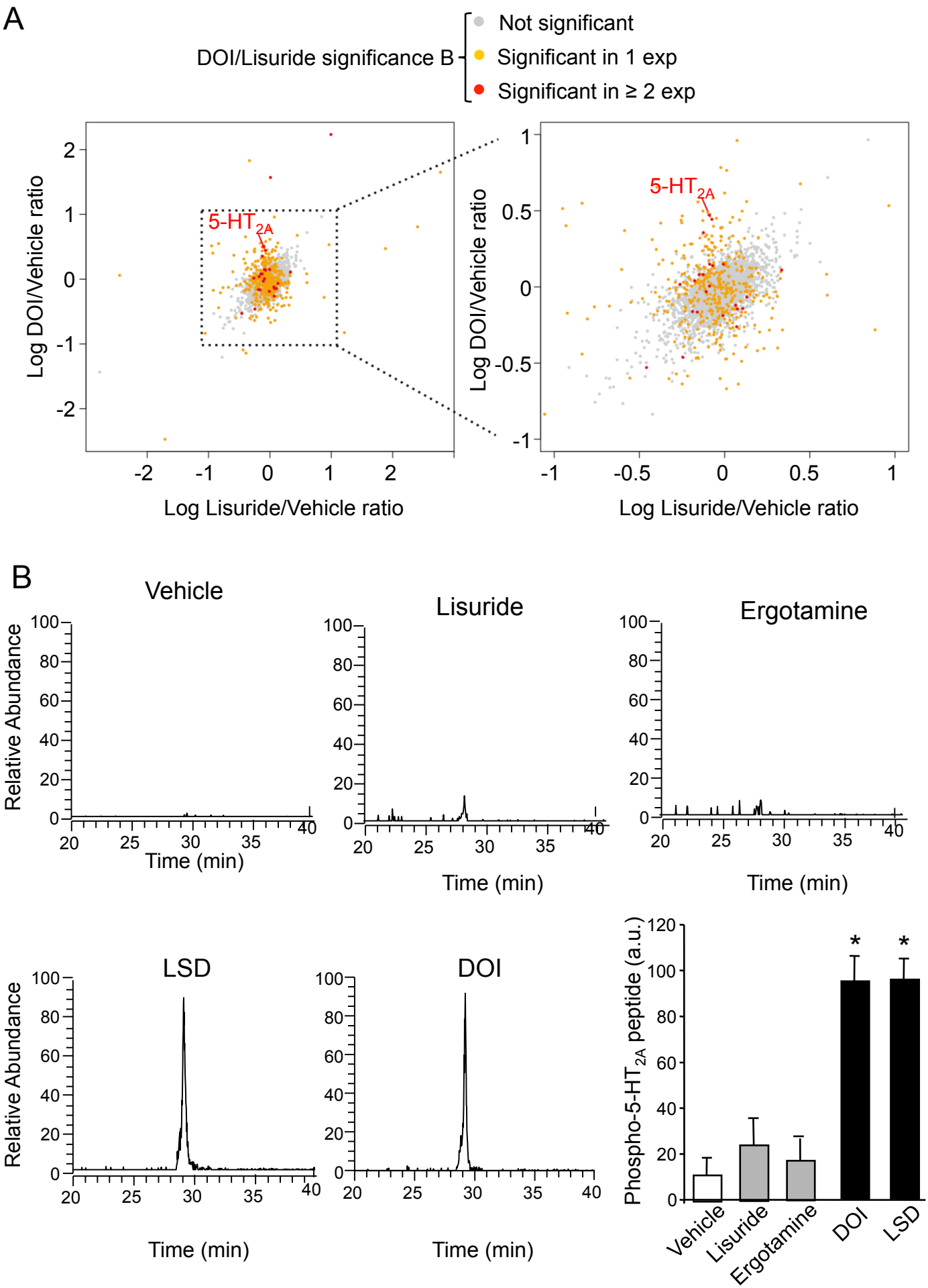
A
DOI/Lisuride significance B
Not significant
Significant in 1 exp
Significant in ≥ 2 exp
5-HT2A
Log DOI/Vehicle ratio
Log Lisuride/Vehicle ratio
B
Vehicle
Lisuride
Ergotamine
LSD
DOI
Relative Abundance
Time (min)
Phospho-5-HT2A peptide (a.u.)
Vehicle
Lisuride
Ergotamine
DOI
LSD

Figure 1

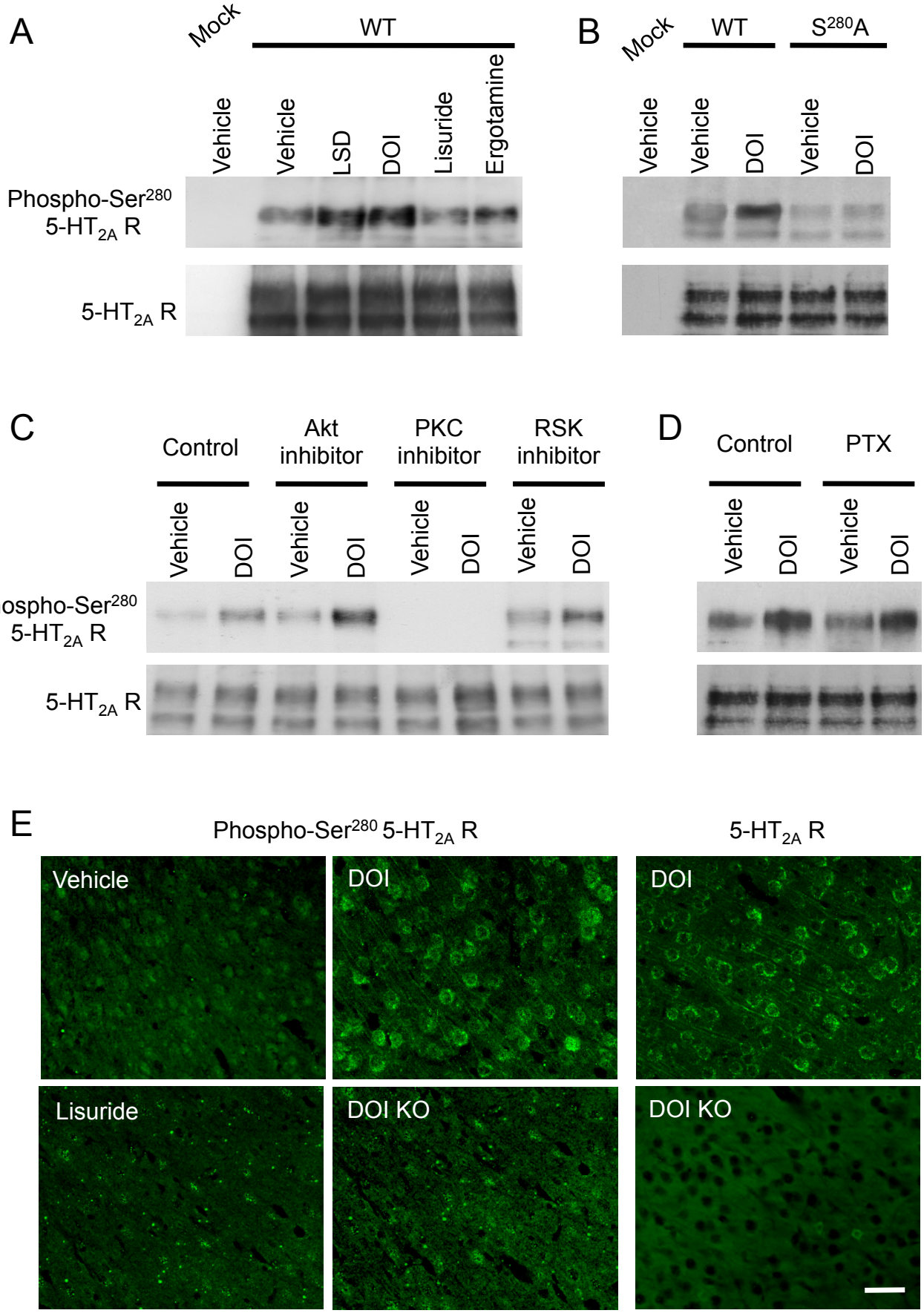
A
Mock
WT
Vehicle
Vehicle
LSD
DOI
Lisuride
Ergotamine
Phospho-Ser280 5-HT2A R
5-HT2A R
B
Mock
WT
S280A
Vehicle
Vehicle
DOI
Vehicle
DOI
C
Control
Akt inhibitor
PKC inhibitor
RSK inhibitor
Vehicle
DOI
Vehicle
DOI
Vehicle
DOI
Vehicle
DOI
Phospho-Ser280 5-HT2A R
5-HT2A R
D
Control
PTX
Vehicle
DOI
Vehicle
DOI
E
Phospho-Ser280 5-HT2A R
5-HT2A R
Vehicle
DOI
DOI
Lisuride
DOI KO
DOI KO

Figure 2

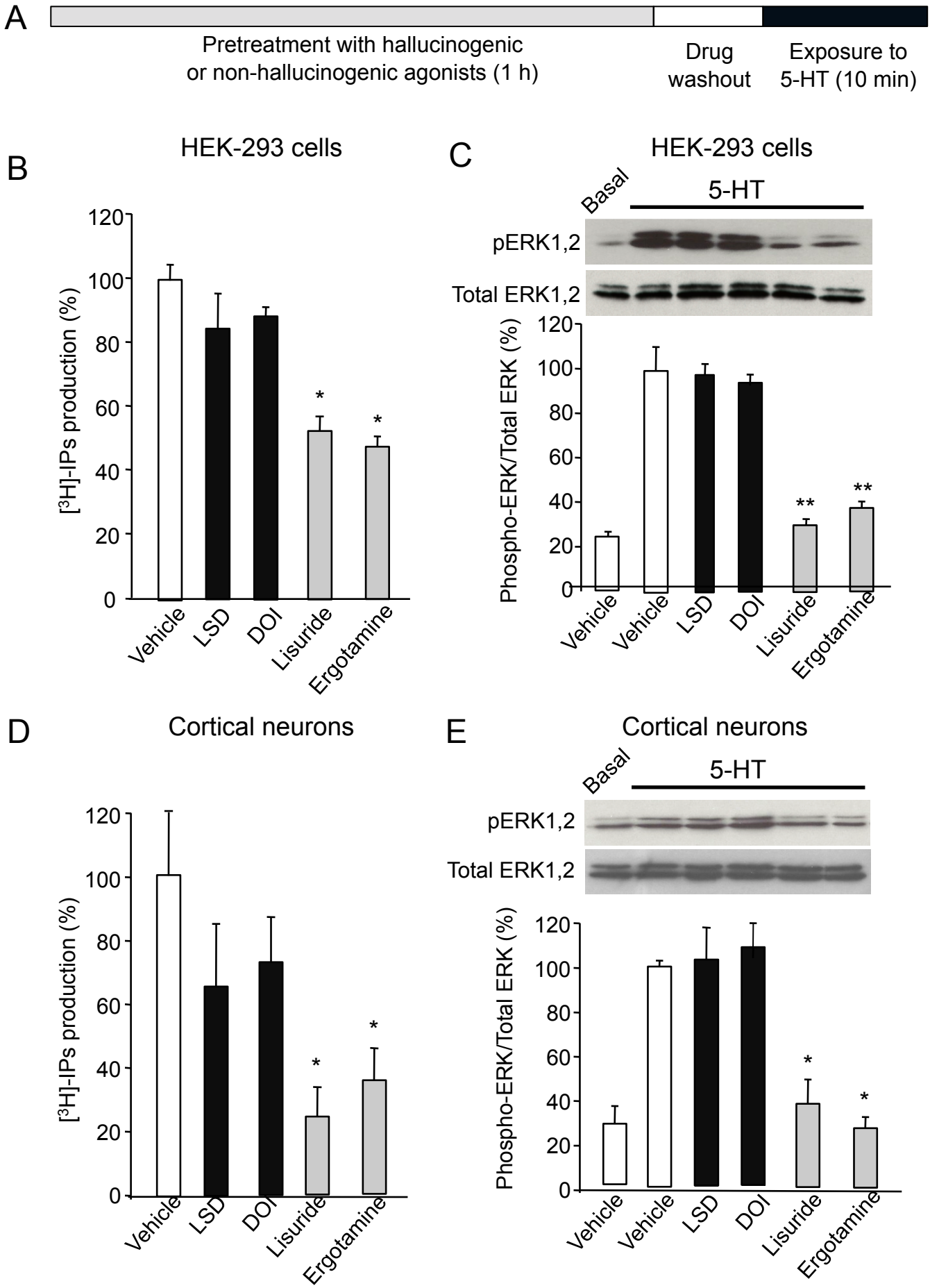
A
Pretreatment with hallucinogenic
or non-hallucinogenic agonists (1 h)
Drug
washout
Exposure to
5-HT (10 min)
B
HEK-293 cells
[3H]-IPs production (%)
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
*
*
Vehicle
LSD
DOI
Lisuride
Ergotamine
C
HEK-293 cells
Basal
5-HT
pERK1,2
Total ERK1,2
Phospho-ERK/Total ERK (%)
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
**
**
Vehicle
Vehicle
LSD
DOI
Lisuride
Ergotamine
D
Cortical neurons
[3H]-IPs production (%)
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
*
*
Vehicle
LSD
DOI
Lisuride
Ergotamine
E
Cortical neurons
Basal
5-HT
pERK1,2
Total ERK1,2
Phospho-ERK/Total ERK (%)
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
*
*
Vehicle
Vehicle
LSD
DOI
Lisuride
Ergotamine

Figure 3

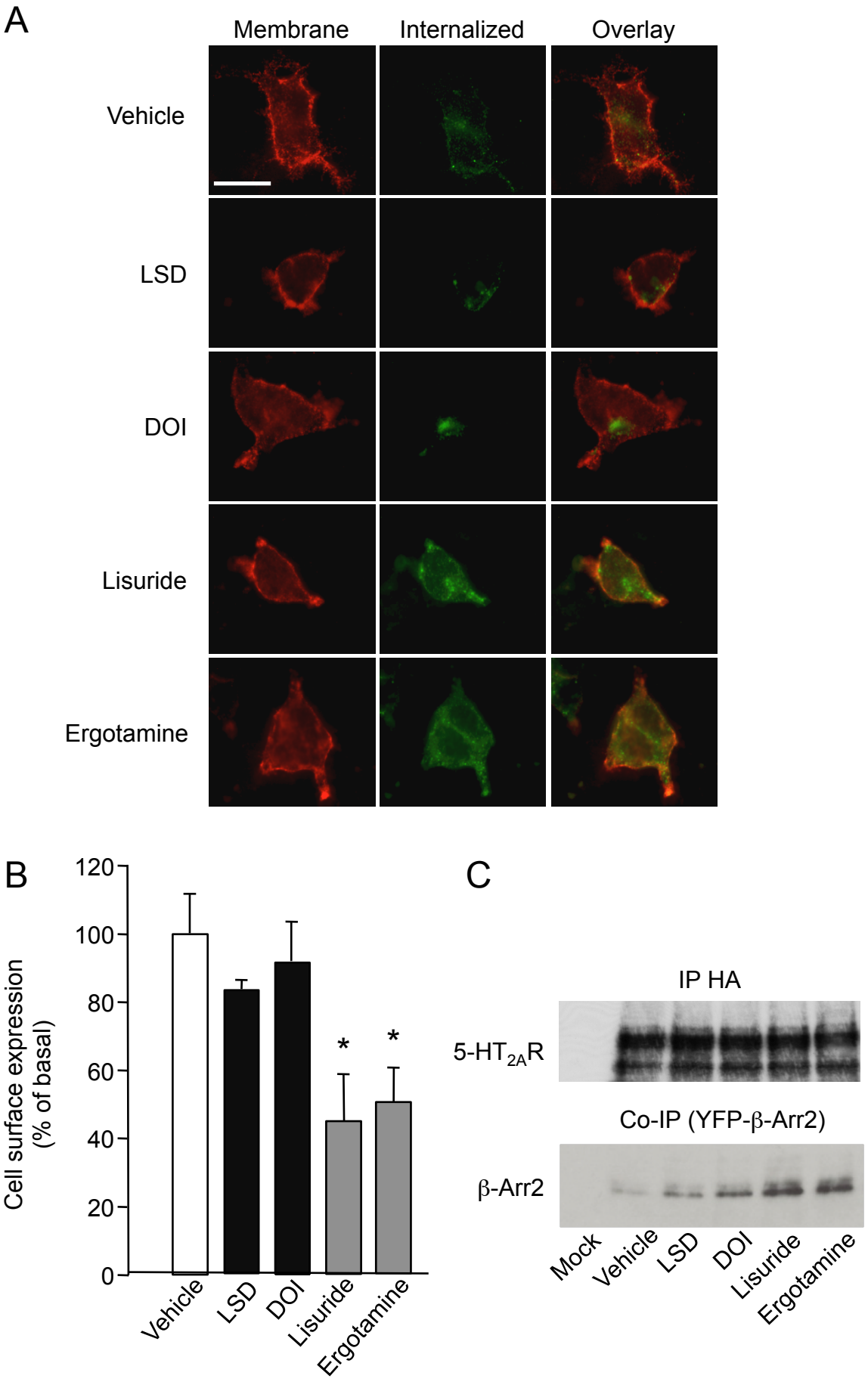
A
Membrane
Internalized
Overlay
Vehicle
LSD
DOI
Lisuride
Ergotamine
B
Cell surface expression (% of basal)
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
*
*
Vehicle
LSD
DOI
Lisuride
Ergotamine
C
IP HA
5-HT2AR
Co-IP (YFP-β-Arr2)
β-Arr2
Mock
Vehicle
LSD
DOI
Lisuride
Ergotamine

Figure 4

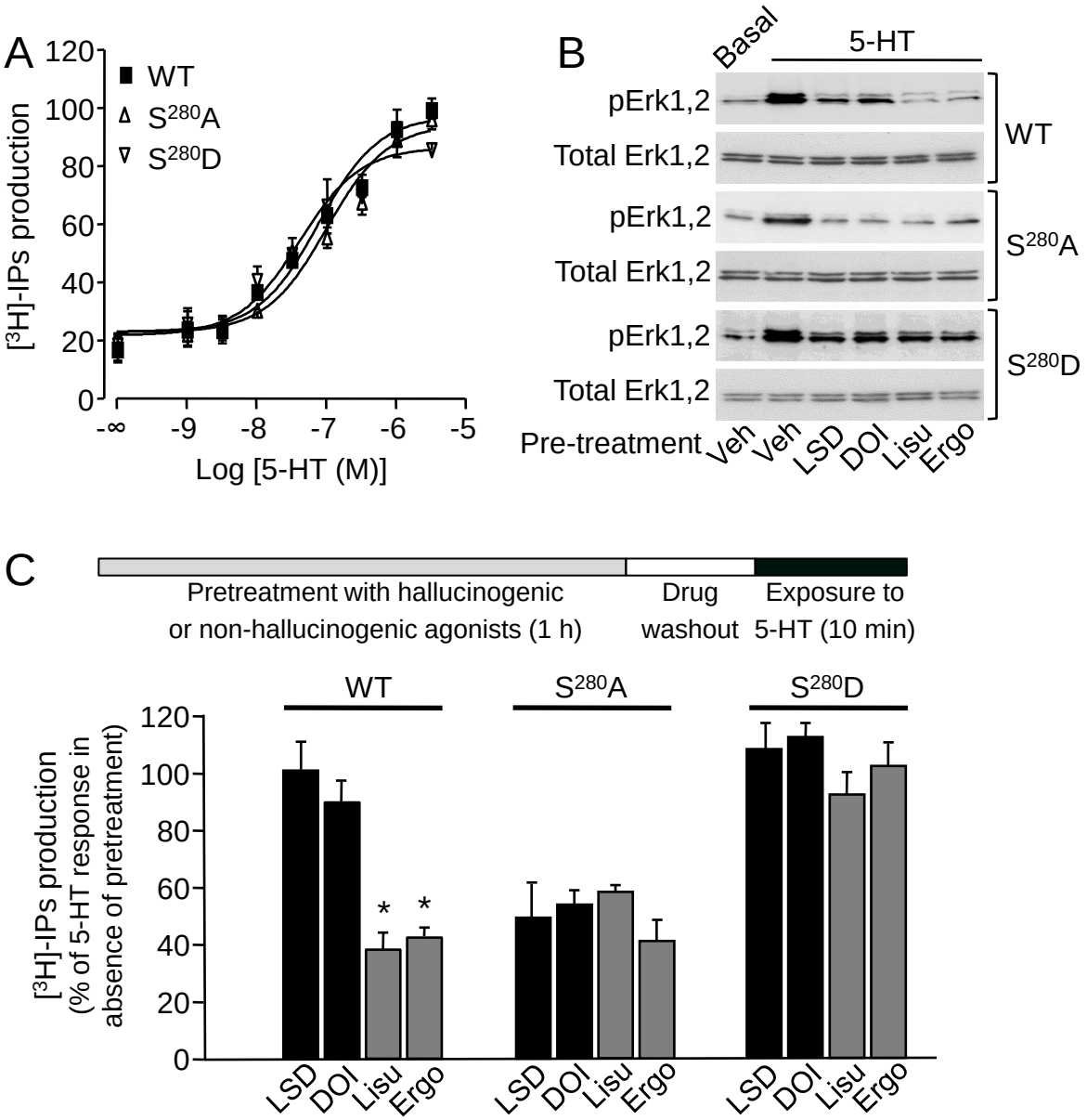
A
WT
S280A
S280D
[3H]-IPs production
Log [5-HT (M)]
B
Basal
5-HT
pErk1,2
Total Erk1,2
WT
S280A
S280D
Pre-treatment
Veh
Veh
LSD
DOI
Lisu
Ergo
C
Pretreatment with hallucinogenic or non-hallucinogenic agonists (1 h)
Drug washout
Exposure to 5-HT (10 min)
[3H]-IPs production (% of 5-HT response in absence of pretreatment)
LSD
DOI
Lisu
Ergo

Figure 5