## GLP-1 receptor - Do we really know what we're looking at?

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19 Dear Editors,

20 We read with great interest a recent comprehensive review covering the knowns and the unknowns 21 of glucagon-like peptide-1 (GLP-1) by McLean et al. (McLean et al., 2020). GLP-1 is best known for its 22 incretin effects first described in the 1980s that provided strong foundations for the development of 23 GLP-1 targeting drugs and revolutionized pharmacotherapy of insulin resistance in the 2000s (Drucker 24 et al., 2017). Nevertheless, as evident from (McLean et al., 2020), we can expect that the glory days of 25 GLP-1 are far from over and that this incretin is going to be even more important for the doctors of 26 tomorrow based on many of its relevant actions, especially in the cardiovascular and central nervous 27 system.

28 A review by McLean et al. (McLean et al., 2020) drew our attention not only because it covers a timely 29 and captivating topic, but because it clearly emphasizes serious limitations and methodological 30 caveats regarding GLP-1 receptor (GLP-1R) expression analysis. Failure to acknowledge 31 methodological caveats either willfully or through ignorance far too often leads to misinterpretation 32 of the results and formation of unjustified conclusions challenging to rectify once they pass under the 33 peer-review radar, and unfortunately – they often do. In this letter, we wish to acknowledge the 34 intention of McLean et al. (McLean et al., 2020) to warn the readers about the methodological 35 drawbacks, especially those regarding the specificity and sensitivity of GLP-1R antisera and supplement the "Caveats and limitations" section (McLean et al., 2020) with our own experience and 36 37 comment regarding bs-1559R anti-GLP-1R rabbit polyclonal antibody.

The problem of sensitivity and specificity of GLP-1R antibodies has already been brought up before and is probably best summarized by the statement that "scientists interested in GLP-1R expression face the challenging task of assessing how much, if any, of the data published with these antisera is correct" (Drucker, 2013). Many anti-GLP-1R antibodies are commercially available but data demonstrating their specificity, selectivity, as well as "negative" runs with cells or tissue samples from *Glp1r-/-* animals are usually not available even upon a reasonable request (Drucker, 2013). On the 44 other hand, problems are usually uncovered and reported by thoughtful end-users conducting validation experiments in the pursue of reliable data suitable to provide a meaningful representation 45 46 of reality(Panjwani et al., 2013; Pyke and Knudsen, 2013). For example, Panjwani et al. demonstrated 47 that three different commercially available antibodies – SantaCruz-sc-66911, LifeSpan-LS-A1205, and Abcam-ab39072 were unable to detect a difference in GLP-1R in lung extracts of Glp1r+/+ and Glp1r-48 49 /- mice using a traditional Westen blot (WB) analysis (Panjwani et al., 2013). We have employed bs-50 1559R to detect GLP-1R with WB, immunohistochemistry, and catalyzed reported deposition in the 51 rat tissue samples from pharmacological experiments with Exendin9-39. However, a closer look at the 52 antibody specification makes us wonder whether the antibody raised to the keyhole limpet 53 hemocyanine-conjugated synthetic peptide from 101-200/463 derived from the rat GLP-1R can give 54 us the information we are looking for as i) the target epitope covers the orthosteric binding site, and 55 ii) the immunogen sequence is highly dynamic and functionally important receptor domain? The 56 transition of the GLP-1R to the active state requires a major conformational change of its extracellular domain (ECD) that has to reorient from the "closed" transmembrane domain-interacting position to 57 58 enable peptide binding (Wu et al., 2020). So far, the manufacturer was only able to confirm our 59 suspicion regarding the orthosteric site-bound antibody affecting ligand binding. However, if vice 60 versa is also true, could it be that e.g. ligand binding-induced conformational change of the ECD also 61 affects our anti-GLP-1R-obtained signal? Could "conformational bias" induced by convenient 62 generation of antibodies to the conformationally dynamic "lid" of GPCRs (Wheatley et al., 2012) 63 explain at least some of the discrepant results on the GLP-1Rs, or even GPCRs in general(Pyke and 64 Knudsen, 2013)? Either way, we should think about it and talk about it. We cannot afford to waste a 65 good crisis (Drucker, 2016).

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