Interrogation and validation of the interactome of neuronal Munc18-interacting Mint proteins with AlphaFold2

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SUMMARY

Munc18-interacting proteins (Mints) are multi-domain adaptors that regulate neuronal membrane trafficking, signalling and neurotransmission. Mint1 and Mint2 are highly expressed in the brain with overlapping roles in the regulation of synaptic vesicle fusion required for neurotransmitter release by interacting with the essential synaptic protein Munc18-1. Here, we have used AlphaFold2 to identify and then validate the mechanisms that underpin both the specific interactions of neuronal Mint proteins with Munc18-1 as well as their wider interactome. We find a short acidic α-helical motif (AHM) within Mint1 and Mint2 is necessary and sufficient for specific binding to Munc18-1 and binds a conserved surface on Munc18-1 domain3b. In Munc18-1/2 double knockout neurosecretory cells mutation of the Mint-binding site reduces the ability of Munc18-1 to rescue exocytosis, and although Munc18-1 can interact with Mint and Sx1a proteins simultaneously *in vitro* we find they have mutually reduced affinities, suggesting an allosteric coupling between the proteins. Using AlphaFold2 to then examine the entire cellular network of putative Mint interactors provides a structural model for their assembly with a variety of known and novel regulatory and cargo proteins including ARF3/ARF4 small GTPases, and the AP3 clathrin adaptor complex. Validation of Mint1 interaction with a new predicted binder TJAP1 provides experimental support that AlphaFold2 can correctly predict interactions across such large-scale datasets. Overall, our data provides insights into the diversity of interactions mediated by the Mint family and shows that Mints may help facilitate a key trigger point in SNARE complex assembly and vesicle fusion.

INTRODUCTION

Synaptic vesicle fusion and release of neurotransmitters requires the formation of specific complexes between vesicular and plasma membrane SNARE proteins (soluble *N*-ethylmaleimide-sensitive factor attachment receptors). The vesicular v-SNAREs and target t-SNAREs form an α-helical coiled-coil assembly that provides the necessary energy to bring the two opposing lipid membranes together for membrane fusion. Munc18-1 (also called Munc18a, syntaxin-binding protein 1 (STXBP1), and neuronal Sec1 (nSec1)) is a member of the Sec1/Munc18 (SM) protein family, and an essential regulatory protein required for the assembly of this SNARE complex in neuronal membrane fusion. Munc18-1 binds with high affinity to the target or Qa-SNARE Syntaxin1a (Sx1a) and mediates both its trafficking and its incorporation into the SNARE complex with the Qbc-SNARE SNAP25 and the vesicle or R-SNARE Vamp2.

Importantly, Munc18-1 also interacts with other regulatory proteins including Munc13 and the two Munc-interacting protein (Mint) paralogues Mint1 and Mint2. Mints (also known as X11, amyloid precursor protein-binding family A (APBA) or Lin-10 proteins) are multi domain scaffolds that participate in a host of protein-protein interactions. The human genome encodes three Mint homologues, Mint1, Mint2 and Mint3 (Rogelj *et al*, 2006) (**Fig. 1A**). Mint1 and Mint2 are highly enriched in brain and spinal cord tissue, while Mint3 is ubiquitously expressed (Biederer *et al*, 2002; Ho *et al*, 2002a; Lee *et al*, 2003; Motodate *et al*, 2016; Tomita *et al*, 1999). Structurally, Mint proteins are composed of conserved C-terminal phosphotyrosine binding (PTB) and tandem PSD95/Dlg/ZO-1 (PDZ) domains and possess highly extended intrinsically disordered N-terminal domains that mediate paralogue-specific interactions. As scaffold proteins, the PTB domains of the Mint proteins interact with various ligands containing NPxY sequences (x is any amino acid) such as the amyloid precursor protein (APP), APP-like proteins APLP1 and APLP2, and TrkA (Borg *et al*, 1996; Borg *et al*, 1998; Caster & Kahn, 2013; Chaufty *et al*, 2012; Ho *et al*, 2008; Matos *et al*, 2012; Saito *et al*, 2011; Sakuma *et al*, 2009; Sullivan *et al*, 2014; Tomita *et al.*, 1999; Xie *et al*, 2013; Zhang *et al*, 2009; Zhang *et al*, 1997), while the PDZ domains of the Mint proteins bind to C-terminal PDZ binding motifs (PDZbms) in molecules including NMDA receptors, kalirin-7, neurexins, ApoER2 and LDLR (Biederer & Sudhof, 2000; Gotthardt *et al*, 2000; Jones *et al*, 2014; Minami *et al*, 2010; Motodate *et al*, 2019). The N-termini of the Mint proteins contain sequences that mediate both conserved and isoform specific protein-protein interactions; for example, an N-terminal sequence specific to Mint1 called the CASK-interacting domain (CID) binds specifically to Ca^{2+}/calmodulin-dependent serine protein kinase (CASK/Lin-2) (a multi domain adapter and kinase) forming a tripartite complex with Veli/Lin-7 family proteins and neurexins at the pre-synapse (Borg *et al.*, 1998; Stafford *et al*, 2011; Tabuchi *et al*, 2002; Wu *et al*, 2020; Zhang *et al*, 2020). In contrast, the N-terminal regions of Mint1 and Mint2 proteins can both interact with Munc18-1 via a sequence termed the Munc18-1-interacting domain (MID) (Biederer & Sudhof, 2000; Graham *et al*, 2011; Han *et al*, 2014; Ho *et al.*, 2002a; Okamoto & Sudhof, 1997, 1998; Park *et al*, 2012). However, until recently the mechanism of Munc18-1 interaction was unknown.

The importance of Mint proteins in neuronal function is apparent in studies showing homozygous deletions of Mint1 or Mint2 display disrupted GABAergic transmission (Ho *et al*, 2003; Sano *et al*, 2006), while knockout of both Mint1 and Mint2 neuronal isoforms leads to lethality at birth in most animals, with surviving mice displaying deficits in motor behaviours and spontaneous neurotransmitter release. A prominent phenotype of knockout animals is an alteration in APP trafficking and processing to the Alzheimer's plaque peptide amyloid β (Aβ) (Gross *et al*, 2013; Sullivan *et al.*, 2014), although the changes appear to be dependent on specific knockout conditions with both an increase (Kondo *et al*, 2010; Saluja *et al*, 2009; Sano *et al.*, 2006) and decrease (Ho *et al.*, 2008; Sullivan *et al.*, 2014) in Aβ production reported. Thus, the molecular interactions between Mints, synaptic proteins and trafficking partners involved in neurodegenerative diseases is of broad interest to the field.

Mutations in the core neuronal pre-synaptic machinery including Munc18-1 and Sx1a lead to a distinct but overlapping set of neurodevelopmental disorders, with symptoms including neurodevelopmental delay, intellectual disability and early infantile epileptic encephalopathy (Lanoue *et al*, 2019; Verhage & Sorensen, 2020). Mutations in the Mint1-assocated CASK protein have also been found to cause neurodevelopmental disorders with similar features, including mental retardation and microcephaly with ophthalmic atrophy (Hayashi *et al*, 2017; Hsueh, 2009; LaConte *et al*, 2019; Piluso *et al*, 2009), and the human disease linked missense variant p.Leu209Pro in CASK linked to optic nerve hypoplasia specifically disrupts Mint1 binding without impacting other protein interactions (LaConte *et al.*, 2019). Mutations in the Mint proteins themselves have not yet been specifically linked to similar disorders, although copy number variations in Mint2 have been described in patients with epilepsy and intellectual disability (Peycheva *et al*, 2018). In addition, variants in Mint2 have been linked to autism spectrum disorder, potentially through disruption of neurexin trafficking (Babatz *et al*, 2009; Lin *et al*, 2019). By assessing the mechanisms responsible for Mint1 binding to a range of protein partners, we aim to provide a framework that can contribute to the understanding of how Mint1 might modulate a role during neurotransmission and trafficking.

Here we explored the use of AlphaFold2 to identify and predict the structural basis for Mint protein interactions across their putative interactome. We initially focused on the interaction with SNARE regulatory protein Munc18-1, where AlphaFold2 confidently predicts a direct association with Mint1 and Mint2, and extensively validate the mechanism of binding between the Mint MID domain and a a novel binding site in domain 3b of Munc18-1. We define a minimal short linear interaction motif (SLiM) of thirteen amino acids in Mint1 and Mint2 that is required and sufficient for Munc18-1 interaction. The AlphaFold2 derived model of the Mint1 and Mint2 sequences bound to Munc18-1 shows that the peptides form an acidic α-helical motif (AHM) bound to Munc18-1 domain 3b. Providing further evidence for the ability of AlphaFold2 to accurately predict novel protein-peptide complexes, while this was predicted and validated prior to any experimental structure, recent work by Li and colleagues described a crystal structure revealing an essentially identical association (Li *et al*, 2023). Munc18-1 mutation R388A blocks Mint-1 interaction *in vitro*, and significantly reduced

the number of exocytic events detected using VAMP2-pHluorin unquenching in Munc18-1/2 double knockout PC12 cells. Although the respective Mint1/2 and Sx1a binding sites in domain 3b and domains 1/3a are distinct from each other, their individual Munc18-1 *in vitro* binding affinities are reduced in the presence of the other ligand. We speculate that this antagonistic allosteric interaction between the two proteins may be important for regulating Munc18-1 templating of SNARE-complex formation. Building on the successful structural predictions of Mint1 and Munc18-1 with AlphaFold2, we have explored the wider network of interactions mediated by the Mint scaffolds. We confidently identify a novel binding site in the Mint PDZ domains for ARF small GTPases, and experimentally validate a non-canonical site in the Mint PTB domain, distinct from the NPxY peptide motif-binding site, that mediates binding to tight junction-associated protein 1 (TJAP1). These studies provide an overall model for neuronal Mint1 and Mint2 assembly with both effector and regulatory proteins.

RESULTS

Mapping the Munc18-1-binding sequence of Mint1 and Mint2

A number of studies have shown that both Mint1 and Mint2 homologues can interact with Munc18-1, using methods including immunoprecipitation and yeast two-hybrid assays (Biederer & Sudhof, 2000; Ho *et al*, 2002b; Lee *et al*, 2004; M. Okamoto, 1997; Okamoto & Sudhof, 1997). Mint proteins are multi-domain scaffolds with a C-terminal PTB domain and tandem PDZ domains preceded by a long and unfolded N-terminal sequence that shows low sequence homology across the family (**Fig. 1A; Fig. S1**). Munc18-1 binding has been mapped by yeast two-hybrid assays to a region termed the 'Munc18-interacting domain' (MID) within the N-terminus of the neuronal Mint1 and Mint2 proteins consisting of residues 226-314 and 185-270 respectively (Okamoto & Sudhof, 1997). We first confirmed the direct interaction of Mint1 with purified Munc18-1, performing a GST pull-down assay using the human Mint1 MID as bait (residues 222-314). This showed clear binding between the two proteins that was specific for the neuronal Munc18-1 protein as we did not detect any interaction with Munc18-3 (**Fig. 1B**). As the entire N-terminus of Mint1 including the MID is expected to be unstructured in isolation, we hypothesised that Munc18-1 may be binding to a shorter peptide sequence or SLiM (Diella *et al*, 2008) within the MID. To test this, we generated several truncated Mint1 MID sequences and tested their binding to Munc18-1 by GST pull-down assay (**Fig. 1C**). This showed that a twenty-one amino acid region encompassing residues 261-282 was required and sufficient for Munc18-1 binding.

The binding of a synthetic Mint1 peptide to Munc18-1 was next measured by isothermal titration calorimetry (ITC) and the affinity (K_d) of the interaction was found to be 12.1 ± 1.8 μM (**Fig. 2A, Fig. 2B; Table 1**). With a direct assay for Mint1(261-282) peptide interaction we generated a series of N and C-terminal deletions and found that the minimal binding sequence for Munc18-1 in human Mint1 consists of the thirteen residues from Glu267 to Ser280 (**Fig. 2B**; **Table 1; Fig. S2**). This region is notably the most highly conserved sequence in the N-terminus of Mint1 and Mint2 across species (**Fig. S1**). In line with this we also find that an overlapping peptide from human Mint2 shares a similar binding affinity for Munc18-1 (**Fig. 2B**; **Table 1; Fig. S2**). Within this region the sequence ^{267}EEDIDQIVAE^{276} is invariant across Mint1 and Mint2 homologues from human, fish and xenopus species, although it is not present in worms and flies (**Fig. S1**), and a series of double alanine substitutions in this sequence showed that all these residues are important for Munc18-1 interaction by ITC (**Fig. 2B**; **Table 1; Fig. S2**). The conservation of this minimal binding sequence suggests that Munc18-1 interactions with Mint1 and Mint2 plays a critical role in the functions of these proteins.

We confirmed the binding of Mint1 to endogenous Munc18-1 in PC12 cells by co-immunoprecipitation. GFP-Mint1 or GFP-Mint1(D269A/I270A) were expressed in PC12 cells and bound to GFP-nanotrap beads followed by blotting for the presence of Munc18-1 (**Fig. 2C**). The mutation D269A/I270A reduced Munc18-1 binding in agreement with our *in vitro* ITC data.

Phosphomimetic Mint1 mutations do not affect the binding to Munc18

The N-terminal region of Mint1 and Mint2 is predicted to be unstructured and can be phosphorylated at numerous sites as catalogued in the PhosphoSitePlus database (Hornbeck *et al*, 2015) (**Fig. S3A**). There are several potential sites of Ser/Thr phosphorylation adjacent to the minimal Munc18-1 binding sequences of Mint1 and Mint2 (**Fig. S3B**). Given the overall negative electrostatic charge distribution of the Mint1 and Mint2 N-terminal domains (**Fig. S3C**), we speculated that adding further negative charges in the form of phosphorylation might influence the affinity of the Munc18-1 interaction. We designed two longer peptides of Mint1 and Mint2 with putative phosphorylated residues altered to phosphomimetic glutamic acid sidechains and tested their binding by ITC (**Fig. 2B**; **Table 1; Fig. S2**). Our results suggest that phosphorylation of Mint proteins near to the Munc18-interacting sequence does not play a direct role in modulating the Munc18-1 binding affinity at least *in vitro*. Previous studies showed that Mint1 and Mint2 N-terminal domains can be phosphorylated upstream of the Munc18-1-interacting sequence by the tyrosine kinase c-Src (Dunning *et al*, 2016). While this enhanced the trafficking of APP via binding the PTB domain, presumably by affecting the overall conformation of Mint1, it had no effect on Munc18-1 interaction. Phosphorylation of Ser236 and Ser238 in Mint2 also enhance the APP interaction (Sakuma *et al.*, 2009). These sites lie directly adjacent to the Munc18-1-interacting sequence, but our ITC experiments indicate they do not affect Munc18-1 binding (**Fig. 2B**; **Table 1; Fig. S2**). Therefore, it appears that while phosphorylation-dependent regulation of the Mint1 N-terminal region plays a role in the interactions with APP (and likely other PTB domain-binding transmembrane proteins such as APLP1, APLP2, Megalin and LRP) they are dispensable for Munc18-1 association *in vitro*.

Mint1 forms an acidic α-helical motif that binds to Munc18-1 domain 3b

The machine-learning structure-prediction algorithm AlphaFold2 (Evans *et al*, 2022; Jumper *et al*, 2021) has been successfully used to predict structures of protein-peptide complexes by ourselves and others (Ko & Lee, 2021; Poetz *et al*, 2021; Simonetti *et al*, 2021; Tsaban *et al*, 2021). We began our analyses of Mint interactions with a series of modelling experiments to map the complex between Munc18-1 and Mint1 using the ColabFold implementation of AlphaFold2 (Mirdita *et al*, 2022). We initially predicted the complex between the Mint1 and Munc18-1 full-length proteins (**Fig. S4A**). Across multiple models we assessed (i) the prediction confidence measures (pLDDT and interfacial pTM scores), (ii) the plots of the predicted alignment errors (PAE) and (iii) backbone alignments of the final structures. This identified a high-confidence binding sequence in the N-terminal region of Mint1 that correlated precisely with the binding motif identified in our biochemical experiments (**Fig. S4A**).

Based on this initial model and our biochemical mapping of the minimal Mint1 sequence for Munc18-1 binding we performed multiple independent predictions using a shorter peptide region, combined with AMBER energy minimization to optimize amino acid stereochemistry. We found that the minimal sequence of Mint1 was invariably predicted to form an extended α-helical structure that

184 associated with the Munc18-1 domain 3b (**Fig. 3A; Fig. 3B**). This novel binding site is highly
185 conserved in Munc18-1, to a similar degree to the binding site for the Sx1a SNARE protein (**Fig. 3C**).
186 In addition, we found that both the human Munc18-1 and Mint2 proteins and the zebrafish Munc18-
187 1 and Mint1 orthologues were consistently predicted to form identical structures (**Fig. S4B, S4C**). In
188 contrast, the human Munc18-3 protein was not predicted to form a stable complex with Mint1 (**Fig.**
189 **S4D**) consistent with their lack of interaction *in vitro* (**Fig. 1B**). Finally, we modelled the tripartite
190 interaction of human Munc18-1 and CASK with an extended Mint1 sequence containing both the
191 Munc18 and CASK-interacting domain (CID) (**Fig. S4E**). The two Mint1 regions were modelled by
192 AlphaFold2 to bind their respective partners in the expected conformations, with the CASK-binding
193 sequence matching closely in structure to the previous crystal structures of the CASK-Mint complex
194 (Wu *et al.*, 2020; Zhang *et al.*, 2020).

195 The Mint1 interacting sequence forms what we refer to as an acidic α-helical motif (AHM) as
196 proposed by Li and colleagues (Li *et al.*, 2023) (see below), and makes a number of critical contacts
197 with Munc18-1 domain3b including both hydrophobic and electrostatic interactions between
198 conserved sidechains (**Fig. 3D; Movie S1**). Consistent with our truncation and mutation analyses of
199 the Mint1 MID peptides (**Fig. 2B**), all predicted core contacts with Munc18-1 are mediated by Mint1
200 AHM residues Glu262-Ser280. Towards the N-terminus of Mint1 acidic Glu267, Glu268, Asp269 and
201 Glu276 each form complementary bonds with Munc18-1 residues, most notably with Arg388, Tyr411,
202 and Lys415. These are supported by buried hydrophobic interactions of Mint1 Ile270 and Ile273. On
203 the opposite side of the Mint1 α-helix C-terminus a network of bonds is formed between Mint1
204 Asp271 and Lys278, with Glu421, Lys425 and His429 of Munc18-1. To confirm the predicted binding
205 site of Mint1 and Mint2 we mutated several residues in domain 3a of Munc18-1 including R388A,
206 L395D, and H429A. In ITC experiments all three mutations showed a reduction in binding affinity
207 and enthalpy, with L395D showing an almost complete loss of association (**Fig. 3E**). Altogether the
208 Mint1 AHM is predicted to form an extensive complementary interface with Munc18-1, and we
209 speculate that the relatively modest affinity between the two proteins may in part be due to the
210 entropic cost of the induced α-helical folding of the AHM sequence.

211 To test the functional importance of this interaction for Munc18-1 dependent exocytosis in
212 neurosecretory cells, we performed an exocytic release assay using Munc18-1/2 double knockout
213 (DKO) PC12 cell line in rescue conditions (Jiang *et al*, 2023). We measured exocytic events by total
214 internal reflection fluorescence (TIRF) microscopy in DKO-PC12 cells co-transfected with VAMP2-
215 pHluorin and either Munc18-1^{WT}-mEos3.2 or Munc18-1^{R388A}-mEos3.2 – a mutation blocking Mint-1
216 interaction. VAMP2-pHluorin is classically used to assess vesicular fusion as the intraluminal pH-
217 sensitive pHluorin moiety undergoes unquenching upon exposure to the neutral extracellular
218 environment. This unquenching can be used to study vesicle fusion events and assess the
219 contribution of Munc18-1/Mint1 binding to exocytosis. To assess potential fusion events, we
220 developed a custom Python pipeline that detected puncta of fluorescently labelled vesicles and
221 assessed them over time. A representative cell shows the initiation and disappearance of several

222 vesicles indicative of fusion events in 3D (time being the 3rd axis) (**Fig. S5**). We found that the cells
223 expressing the Mint1 binding deficient Munc18-1^{R388A}-mEos3.2 showed a reduced number of
224 exocytic events (**Fig. 3F**) and yielded an approximate 40% decrease in the number of evoked
225 exocytic events relative to the level found upon re-expression of the wild-type protein (**Fig. 3G**).
226

227 ***The AlphaFold2-predicted interaction precisely matches the crystal structure of the Mint1-***
228 ***Munc18-1 complex***

229 Despite attempts to crystallise Munc18-1 bound to various Mint1 peptides we were unable determine
230 a high-resolution structure of this complex, including with stabilized Munc18-1 variants (Peleg *et al*,
231 2021). However, as this work was being completed the Song and Feng labs published similar
232 findings regarding the interaction of Munc18-1 with Mint proteins (Li *et al.*, 2023). The crystal
233 structure of rat Mint1(227-303) bound to a complex of Munc18-1 and Sx1a was resolved at 3.2 Å
234 resolution, with electron density observed for Mint1 residues 266-283 associated with Munc18-1
235 domain 3b. This experimental structure correlates precisely with the region of human Mint1 we have
236 mapped biochemically by truncations and mutagenesis and structurally with AlphaFold2. Based on
237 their crystal structure, Li and colleagues termed the Munc18-1-binding Mint1 sequence the acidic α-
238 helical motif (AHM) and we have also adopted this terminology. Overlay of the Munc18-1/Mint1
239 crystal structure with the top-ranked AlphaFold2 model shows an essentially identical binding mode
240 in all key details (**Fig. 4A**), and it is important to note the crystal structure was not included in the
241 AlphaFold2 training set. One minor difference is that the AlphaFold2 predictions consistently model
242 stable electrostatic contacts involving Mint1 Glu267 and Glu268. These are not seen in the crystal
243 structure, and this is likely because these electrostatic interactions are relatively transient and thus
244 not observed in the modest resolution electron density maps.

245 In addition to the crystal structure of Munc18-1/Sx1a bound to the Mint1 AHM, the structure
246 of Munc18-1 was recently determined in a ternary complex with Sx1a and the vesicular R-SNARE
247 VAMP2 (also known as synaptobrevin) by cryoEM (Stepien *et al*, 2022). Similar to what was
248 observed for yeast SM-family protein Vps33, this showed that Munc18-1 can provide a platform to
249 template the assembly of the Qabc-SNARE/R-SNARE complex required for membrane fusion
250 (Baker *et al*, 2015). Overlay of the complexes shows that the Mint1 and VAMP2 binding sites do not
251 overlap and thus Mint1 could potentially associate simultaneously with both SNARE proteins (**Fig.**
252 **4B**).
253

254 ***Mint1 binding to Munc18-1 allosterically modulates Sx1a interaction***

255 Although the Mint-binding site on Munc18-1 does not overlap with either the known VAMP2 or Sx1a
256 binding sites, it is still possible that protein dynamics or allosteric effects could be involved in Mint
257 interaction. To partially address this question, we examined the impact of domain3a deletions and/or
258 the presence of Sx1a on their binding. Previous studies have shown that the flexible hinge-loop
259 region of Munc18-1 domain3a (residues 317-333) is required for efficient priming of secretory

vesicles and controls the mobility of Sx1a and subsequent assembly of the SNARE complex (Han *et al*, 2013; Kasula *et al*, 2016; Martin *et al*, 2013). Structural studies of Munc18-1 show that this hinge-loop adopts a 'closed' or inhibitory conformation when Munc18-1 is bound to the Sx1a Habc and SNARE domains (Burkhardt *et al*, 2008; Burkhardt *et al*, 2011). Other structures of apo squid Munc18-1, rat Munc18-1 bound to a short Sx1a N-terminal peptide, and the recent cryoEM structure of Munc18-1 in ternary complex with Qa-SNARE Sx1a and R-SNARE VAMP2 show that domain3a can also adopt an 'open' conformation that is thought to be necessary for both releasing Sx1a inhibition and providing a platform for binding and assembly of other SNAREs (Bracher *et al*, 2000; Bracher & Weissenhorn, 2001; Hu *et al*, 2011; Stepien *et al.*, 2022). This is similar to what is seen when yeast SM protein Vps33 is bound to the Nyv1 SNARE (Baker *et al.*, 2015). Surprisingly, we find that deletion of the hinge-loop region in Munc18$^{\Delta 317\text{-}333}$, which has only a modest effect on Sx1a binding (Han *et al.*, 2013; Martin *et al.*, 2013), abolishes the binding of Mint1 both in GST pull-down and ITC experiments (**Fig. 5A, Fig. 5B**).

As Mint1 binds to Munc18-1 domain 3b, we hypothesized that the perturbed Mint1 interaction on deletion of the distal domain 3a hinge-loop might be due to altered structural dynamics in the combined domain3a/3b module. We therefore tested the binding of Sx1a to Munc18-1 in the absence and presence of the Mint1$^{261\text{-}282}$ peptide to determine if there were any changes in Sx1a affinity due to allosteric interactions. By GST pulldown of GST-Mint1 MID we did not observe a gross impact on the ability to bind Munc18-1 in the presence of the high affinity Sx1a ligand (**Fig. 5C**). This is in line with the ability to co-crystallise the three proteins when excess Mint1 peptide is present (Li *et al.*, 2023). However, when we quantified the binding affinity by ITC in the presence of Sx1a we saw a small but reproducible reduction in the affinity and enthalpy of binding of Mint1$^{261\text{-}282}$ peptide (**Fig. 5D; Table 2**). In reverse experiments, in the presence of a molar excess of Mint1$^{261\text{-}282}$ peptide we observe a reciprocal reduction in Sx1a binding affinity (K_d) from 7.9 nM to 269 nM (**Fig. 5E; Table 2**). This reduced affinity for Sx1a caused by Mint1-dependent allostery is not seen when we use Mint-binding deficient Munc18$^{\Delta 317\text{-}333}$ as expected (**Fig. 5F; Table 2**). Overall, the data indicates that Sx1a and Mint1 binding to Munc18-1 domains 3a and 3b respectively can allosterically regulate the interaction of the other protein. This has potential implications for a role of Mint proteins in Munc18-1 mediated SNARE assembly, which is a tightly regulated and highly dynamic process.

Assessing the network of Mint interactions using AlphaFold2 based predictions

In parallel to the successful modelling of the interaction with Munc18-1/2, we also explored the potential of AlphaFold2 to screen for, and map the binding sites of, other protein-protein interactors of the Mint1 and Mint2 neuronal proteins. Putative Mint1 and Mint2 interactors from the BioGRID repository (Oughtred *et al*, 2021) were screened for direct complex formation with Mint1 and Mint2 respectively using the ColabFold Batch implementation of AlphaFold2 (Mirdita *et al.*, 2022) (**Table S1; Table S2**). To assign a direct 'interactor' from these *in silico* analyses, we used an approach similar to recent work by Sifri and colleagues (Sifri *et al*, 2023). We initially assessed both the

298 AlphaFold2-derived interfacial PTM (iPTM) score and the resultant PAE graphs which provide
299 confidence metrics for the interactions between the proteins. For those with promising scores, we
300 also examined the predicted structures in PyMOL to assess whether interacting regions involved the
301 expected complementary hydrophobic, polar, and electrostatic contacts. To conserve GPU resource
302 allocation, we initially generated only single predictions of each putative complex in AlphaFold2 in
303 unsupervised batch mode. We found that a minimum iPTM score of ~0.3 combined with a strong
304 signal in the PAE plot for inter-molecular structural correlation typically provided a practical indicator
305 of a complex that was suitable for more detailed assessment. In these cases, we subsequently ran
306 at least three modelling experiments focusing on the specific domains of Mint1/Mint2 and the putative
307 interactors that were predicted to interact with each other, to assess whether multiple predictions
308 resulted in physically plausible structures that consistently aligned with each other in PyMOL (**Table**
309 **S1; Table S2**).

310 As expected, these *in silico* interaction screens with AlphaFold2 correctly predicted several
311 well characterized interactors, but they also provided validation of a number of prospective binding
312 partners so far only identified in high-throughput screens (**Figure S6; Figure S7; Table S1; Table**
313 **S2**). Known interactors include the cytoplasmic NPxY motif of APP (Matos *et al.*, 2012; Xie *et al.*,
314 2013; Zhang *et al.*, 1997), and the CID sequence of CASK (Wu *et al.*, 2020; Zhang *et al.*, 2020) for
315 which crystal structures have previously been determined. In addition, confident predictions were
316 obtained for several other cytoplasmic sequences of transmembrane proteins previously identified
317 to interact with Mint1 and/or Mint2 including lipoprotein receptors LRP1, LRP2 and LRP8 (Gotthardt
318 *et al.*, 2000; He *et al*, 2007), calsyntenin-1 (CSTN1) (Araki *et al*, 2003) and KCNJ12 (Leonoudakis
319 *et al*, 2004). These all utilize variations of the NPxY motif found in APP to associate with the Mint
320 PTB domains (**Fig. 6**). While LRP1, LRP2 and LRP8 each possess canonical NPxY sequences,
321 CSTN1 and KCNJ12 are predicted to bind the same site of the PTB domain through divergent NPME
322 and NELA sequences respectively. Several other proteins identified in BioGRID were predicted with
323 reasonable confidence to associate directly with Mint1. A putative complex between the homeobox
324 domain of HOXC9 and the PTB domain of Mint1 was modelled by AlphaFold2, via a surface distinct
325 from the NPxY-binding groove. Putative novel interactions between the tandem PDZ domains of
326 Mint1 were also predicted with the USP domain of USP22 (ubiquitin specific peptidase 22) and a C-
327 terminal zinc-finger domain from the large protein WIZ (widely interspaced zinc finger-containing
328 protein).

329 We chose four predicted interactions to describe in more detail; (i) the association of the
330 Mint1 and Mint2 PTB domains with a peptide sequence from the coiled-coil protein Tight Junction
331 Associated Protein 1 (TJAP1) also called Protein incorporated later into tight junctions (PILT) or tight
332 junction protein 4 (TJP4)) (**Fig 7**), (ii) the association of the Mint1 and Mint2 tandem PDZ domains
333 with ADP-ribosylation factor (ARF) GTPases ARF3 and ARF4 (**Fig. 8A**), (iii) the interactions of the
334 C-terminal sequence of the neurexin-1 (NRX1) receptor with the PDZ2 domain of Mint1/Mint2 (**Fig.**

335 **8B**), and (iv) lastly the interaction of an N-terminal YxxΦ motif in Mint1 with the μ3 subunit of the AP3
336 clathrin adaptor complex (**Fig. 8C**).

337 Outside of the canonical interactions of NPxY-related motifs with the Mint1 and Mint2 PTB
338 domains, we were intrigued by a high confidence complex prediction involving a short peptide
339 sequence in TJAP1 (an interaction only previously reported in high-throughput proteomic screens
340 (Huttlin *et al*, 2021) (**Fig. S7; Table S2**). The TJAP1 binding site is distinct from the binding groove
341 of NPxY motifs, and subsequent predictions of the Mint1 and Mint2 PTB domains in the presence of
342 both the NPxY motif of APP, and the peptide sequence from TJAP1 show highly consistent dual
343 peptide interactions on opposite faces of the PTB domain (**Fig. 7A, B**). Both the APP and TJAP1-
344 binding surfaces of Mint1 and Mint2 are highly conserved (**Fig. 7B**). The binding sequence of TJAP1
345 encompasses N-terminal residues ^{9}KPYRKAPPEHRELR^{22}, with buried aliphatic sidechains, and
346 complementary electrostatic and hydrogen-bond contacts as shown in **Fig. 7C**. The sequence
347 ^{16}PEHR^{19} is predicted to form a β-turn structure where the Pro16 sidechain forms a stacking
348 interaction with the Arg19 guanidino group. To validate these AlphaFold2 predictions we confirmed
349 the binding of TJAP1 to Mint1 experimentally by ITC. Using the NPxY-containing sequence
350 ^{750}SKMQQNGYENPTYKFFEQMQ^{769} of APP as a positive control we confirmed that this bound to
351 the Mint1 PTB domain with an affinity (K_d) of 0.3 μM (**Fig. 7D; Table 3**), similar to the affinity reported
352 previously (Matos *et al.*, 2012). The TJAP1 peptide ^{9}KPYRKAPPEHRELR^{22} bound to the Mint1 PTB
353 domain with a modest affinity (K_d) of 37 μM (**Fig. 7E; Table 3)**. Importantly, in competition
354 experiments the presence of the APP peptide did not appreciably alter the TJAP1 affinity nor vice
355 versa, confirming that the two peptides interact with distinct sites on Mint1 as predicted (**Fig. 7D and**
356 **7E; Table 3)**. These results show the Mint PTB domains are capable of recruiting proteins via two
357 distinct peptide-motifs.

358 Mint2 was previously identified in a yeast two-hybrid screen for interactors of ARF3 (Hill *et*
359 *al*, 2003). These screens identified fragments of Mint2 containing the tandem C-terminal PDZ
360 domains, and subsequent experiments showed that Mint1, Mint2 and Mint3 could all interact with
361 both ARF3 and ARF4. AlphaFold2 predictions of full-length Mint2 complexed with ARF3 and ARF4
362 revealed a very high confidence interaction of the GTPases with the tandem PDZ domains,
363 correlating with the yeast two-hybrid studies (Hill *et al.*, 2003) (**Fig. S7; Table S2**). Predictions
364 focused on the Mint1 and Mint2 PDZ domains subsequently produced highly consistent complex
365 structures with the two GTPases (**Fig. 8A**). The structure of activated ARF3-GTP bound to a bacterial
366 toxin called MARTX was previously solved by X-ray crystallography (Lee *et al*, 2019). AlphaFold2
367 predicts ARF3 and ARF4 to be in the active GTP-Mg^{2+}-loaded conformation when bound to Mint1,
368 and like the bacterial effector Mint1 and Mint2 primarily engage the switch 2 and interswitch regions
369 of the GTPases, making little contact with the switch 1 region. The ARF GTPases bind an extensive
370 and conserved surface with the interface composed of regions from both PDZ1 and PDZ2 domains
371 in the tandem PDZ structure.

Although not listed in the BioGRID entries for Mint1 or Mint2, other studies proposed that their PDZ domains interact with C-terminal sequences of NMDA receptors, kalirin-7, Neurexin-1 (NRX1), ApoER2/LRP8 and LDLR (Biederer & Sudhof, 2000; Gotthardt *et al.*, 2000; Jones *et al.*, 2014; Minami *et al.*, 2010; Motodate *et al.*, 2019). PDZ domains are small scaffolds that bind to PDZ binding motifs (PDZbms) typically found at the C-terminus of their interacting proteins. They fall in three main classes; Type 1 with consensus [S/T]xΦ (x = any amino acid; Φ = hydrophobic amino acid), Type 2 with consensus ΦxΦ, and Type 3 with consensus [E/D]xΦ .(Hung & Sheng, 2002; Nourry *et al*, 2003). We used AlphaFold2 to predict the interaction of the Mint1 and Mint2 PDZ domains with the C-terminal sequence of NRX1, which conforms to a Type 2 PDZbm. This confidently predicted an interaction between the C-terminal ^{1471}KDKEYYV^{1477} NRX1 sequence with the second PDZ2 domain of the PDZ1-PDZ2 tandem structure (**Fig. 8B**). The C-terminal Val1477 side chain (position '0' in standard PDZbm nomenclature) docks in a complementary hydrophobic pocket with the terminal carboxyl group hydrogen bonding with the backbone amides of Mint1 Leu759 and Gly760. The NRX1 Tyr1475 and Tyr1476 side chains at positions -1 and -2 pack into complementary surface grooves, while both main-chain and side-hydrogen bonds upstream of the C-terminal interaction provide further specificity. This requires experimental validation, but combined with the fact that the C-terminal Mint1 sequence PVYI (PLIY in Mint2) itself can form an intramolecular *cis*-interaction with its own PDZ1 domain (Long *et al*, 2005) it suggests that the PDZ2 domain of the Mint proteins provides the major platform for recruiting PDZbm-containing *trans*-ligands.

The last predicted interaction we examined in detail was that of Mint1 with the μ3 subunit of the tetrameric AP3 clathrin adaptor complex (**Fig. 8C**), another unexpected association reported in the same high-throughput screens as TJAP1 (Huttlin *et al.*, 2021). The μ3 subunit has an N-terminal longin domain that embeds it within the AP3 tetramer, and a C-terminal μ-homology domain (MHD) that associates with YxxΦ tyrosine-based motifs (where Φ is a bulky hydrophobic residue), typically in transmembrane cargos for sorting from endosomes to lysosomal compartments (Mardones *et al*, 2013; Sanger *et al*, 2019). The predicted structure of the Mint1 ^{298}YEEI^{301} sequence closely resembles the crystal structure of the TGN38 motif YQRL bound to the rat μ3 MHD, with both Tyr298 and Ile301 inserting into complementary surface pockets as typically seen for YxxΦ motifs. We also tested AlphaFold2 predictions of the Mint1 sequence with other μ-subunits from AP1, AP2, AP4 and AP5. While μ1, μ2 and μ4 proteins were each predicted to form a complex, the iPTM confidence scores were much lower than μ3, and μ5 was not predicted to bind at all.

While we have focused on proteins that *are* predicted to bind to Mint1/Mint2, it is notable that from the list of putative BioGRID interactors the majority are *not* predicted to associate directly with the Mint adaptors, including many that have previously been identified using methods such as co-immunoprecipitations (**Table S1; Table S2**). In some case this could be due to limitations with the predictive ability of AlphaFold2. However, propose that many of the proteins reported in BioGRID

409 either bind indirectly (via other proteins not included in our binary predictions) or are non-specific
410 interactions detected by the proteomics methods.

411 **DISCUSSION**

412 The interaction of Mint proteins with Munc18-1 has long been known to be important for synaptic
413 neurotransmitter and hormonal release through the regulation of SNARE-mediated vesicle fusion.
414 While the molecular basis for the scaffolding and trafficking of the APP transmembrane protein and
415 CASK kinase have been structurally characterised (Matos *et al.*, 2012; Wu *et al.*, 2020; Xie *et al.*,
416 2013; Zhang *et al.*, 1997; Zhang *et al.*, 2020), until recently the mechanism by which Mints bind to
417 Munc18-1 was unknown. In this work, and in a recent study by Li and colleagues (Li *et al.*, 2023),
418 the interaction is revealed to be via the binding of Munc18-1 domain3b to a conserved α-helical motif
419 (AHM) in the N-terminal unstructured domains of the Mint1 and Mint2 neuronal homologues. The
420 binding surface on Munc18-1 is distinct from its known binding sites for the Sx1a and VAMP2 SNARE
421 proteins, although we find there is a small but significant reduction in the binding affinity of Sx1a in
422 the presence of the Mint1 AHM. In line with a role for the Mint1 interaction in Munc18-1-dependent
423 exocytosis we observed that perturbation of Munc18-1 Mint-1 interaction in domain 3b impacted
424 exocytosis in neurosecretory cells. We speculate this could point to a role of Mint proteins in
425 regulating the SNARE complex dynamic templating activity of Munc18-1 which will be worth future
426 investigation.

427 The AHM sequence found in Mint1 and Mint2 is conserved across many species, although it
428 appears not to be present in some organisms such as nematodes and flies. Further, it may be
429 relatively specific to the Mint proteins, with few if any other proteins possessing similar motifs. We
430 scanned the human genome using ScanProsite and did not find any other proteins with highly similar
431 sequences. Li and colleagues reported potential AHMs in Munc13-1, Bassoon, and Atg16L, although
432 no binding was detected using the putative motif from Munc13-1 by ITC (Li *et al.*, 2023). Future
433 proteomic studies of Munc18-1 using specific domain3b mutations may confirm the existence of
434 other proteins able to bind this site, but there are unlikely to be a large number. Like the CASK-
435 binding CID sequence in Mint1, the Mint1 and Mint2 AHM sequences lie within their extended and
436 intrinsically unstructured N-terminal domain, likely adopting their α-helical structures via induced
437 folding upon Munc18-1 interaction. This may explain the relatively modest binding affinity for
438 Munc18-1 despite the reasonably large binding surface. The interaction between these proteins is
439 thus likely highly context dependent, relying on both their specific coupling as well as their
440 colocalization at the membrane surface and likely clustering with other proteins such as the SNAREs,
441 APP, neurexins, and potentially small GTPases like ARF3.

442 In addition to dissecting the mechanism of Mint1 and Mint2 interaction with Munc18-1, we
443 have used machine learning-based structure prediction with AlphaFold2 to assess the broader
444 interactome of the Mint proteins. These predictions provide insights into those interactions that are
445 likely to be *directly* mediated by the Mint proteins, as validated in one instance with the direct binding
446 of TJAP1 confirmed. Our results thus provide an example of how AlphaFold2 and similar algorithms
447 can be used as a type of triage of large proteomic datasets, providing additional confidence in the
448 plausibility of direct interactions (Burke *et al*, 2023; Gao *et al*, 2022a; Gao *et al*, 2022b; Humphreys

449 *et al*, 2021; Sifri *et al.*, 2023; Yu *et al*, 2023). Such an approach has the potential to inform and
450 accelerate subsequent experimental validation of molecular complexes detected in high-throughput
451 screens, by providing greater assurance as to which hits represent specific interactors.

452 Apart from the expected predictions of CASK and APP, for which previous crystal structures
453 are available, there were several other notable complexes that were confidently modelled by
454 AlphaFold2 in this study. A number of proteins have been reported to interact with the PDZ domains
455 of Mint1 and Mint2 via C-terminal PDZbms, including calcium channels (Maximov *et al*, 1999), kalirin-
456 7 (Jones *et al.*, 2014; Penzes, 2001), NMDA receptors (Motodate *et al.*, 2019) and NRX1 (Biederer
457 & Sudhof, 2000; Dean & Dresbach, 2006). Furthermore, the C-terminus of Mint proteins can form
458 an intramolecular interaction with their own PDZ1 domain, acting as an autoinhibitory sequence of
459 PDZ1 (Long *et al.*, 2005). Taking NRX1 as an example, we found that its Type II PDZbm was strongly
460 predicted to interact with the PDZ2 domain in the canonical β-strand orientation, and since other
461 neurexin homologues share the same C-terminal sequence they likely use the same binding
462 mechanism. This hypothesis, as well as whether the second PDZ2 domain is bound by other
463 PDZbms warrants further experimental studies.

464 One novel Mint interactor predicted by AlphaFold2 and validated in direct binding
465 experiments was TJAP1, which was previously identified in high-throughput proteomic screens with
466 all three Mint homologues (Huttlin *et al.*, 2021). TJAP1 has an N-terminal unstructured region, which
467 we predicted to interact with Mint PTB domains, a central-coil region predicted by AlphaFold2 to form
468 a homodimer (not shown), and an extended C-terminal unstructured and Proline-rich domain. The
469 precise function of TJAP1 is essentially unknown, although it was identified in yeast two-hybrid
470 assays to bind the GTPase ARF6 (Tamaki *et al*, 2012) and discs large-2 (Dlg-2/PSD93) (Kawabe *et*
471 *al*, 2001), a member of the membrane-associated guanylate kinase (MAGUK) protein family that
472 includes CASK (Ye *et al*, 2018). TJAP1 is localised to both the Golgi and tight junctions (Kawabe *et*
473 *al.*, 2001; Tamaki *et al.*, 2012), and the putative interaction with the TJAP1 N-terminal peptide
474 sequence is confidently predicted with not only the neuronal Mint1 and Mint2 proteins but also the
475 ubiquitous Mint3 protein (not shown) so it is probable that the association is important in diverse cell
476 types as well as in neurons.

477 The ARF3 and ARF4 small GTPases were originally identified to bind Mint proteins in yeast
478 two-hybrid screens (Hill *et al.*, 2003), however no subsequent studies have examined the
479 mechanism or functional role of these interactions. Our modelling indicates a conserved binding site
480 involving the PDZ1 and PDZ2 tandem domains of the Mint proteins, which supports the original yeast
481 two-hybrid mapping experiments (Hill *et al.*, 2003). ARF3 is highly enriched in the brain, and both
482 proteins play a role in maintaining recycling endosome morphology and integrity (Kondo *et al*, 2012;
483 Nakai *et al*, 2013). Interestingly ARF3 mutations have recently been found in patients with
484 neurodevelopmental disorders characterised by brain abnormalities, microcephaly and seizures
485 (Fasano *et al*, 2022; Sakamoto *et al*, 2021). It is tempting to speculate these disorders may overlap
486 with synaptic pathologies caused by mutations in Munc18-1, CASK and other synaptic proteins, thus

suggesting a role for ARF3 in the synaptic vesicle trafficking pathways that could in part be mediated through the Mint proteins.

The last predicted interaction we examined was that of Mint1 with the AP3 clathrin adaptor complex. This involves binding of the AP3 μ3A domain with a canonical YxxΦ sequence in the Mint1 N-terminal region (not present in Mint2 or Mint3). This would indicate that the Mint1 N-terminus has at least two functions distinct from the other Mint isoforms; the ability to bind CASK, and the potential to couple Mint1 and bound proteins (such as APP or neurexins for example) into AP3 mediated transport structures. AP3 is primarily found on endosomes where it mediates trafficking to lysosomes and lysosome-related organelles (Sanger *et al.*, 2019), and depending on specific subunit isoforms has important roles in axonal transport and synaptic function by regulating the reformation of synaptic vesicles from endosomes derived from bulk synaptic endocytosis (Blumstein *et al*, 2001; Evstratova *et al*, 2014; Li *et al*, 2016; Newell-Litwa *et al*, 2010; Seong *et al*, 2005; Shetty *et al*, 2013; Voglmaier *et al*, 2006). Similar to ARF3, mutations in neuronal AP3 isoforms can lead to neurodevelopmental disorders with some overlapping features with other synaptopathies (Lanoue *et al.*, 2019), suggesting a potential functional overlap of Mint1 and AP3 in synaptic integrity (Ammann *et al*, 2016; Assoum *et al*, 2016).

An overall model for Mint1 is shown in **Fig. 9** summarising the known and predicted interactions mediated by this scaffold protein. **Fig. 9A** shows an AlphaFold2 prediction of the full-length protein highlighting binding sequences and structural domains of the protein and underlines the highly extended nature of the N-terminal intrinsically disordered domain containing the Munc18-1 binding AHM as well as binding motifs for the AP3 adaptor and CASK. **Fig. 9B** is a cartoon summary of the interactions described above and highlights the overall scaffolding function of this protein. From our biophysical and biochemical studies, we speculate that the reduced affinity of Sx1a for Munc18-1 in the presence of the Mint AHM sequence could lead to an enhancement of SNARE assembly mediated by Munc18-1 templating, although this will require more extensive testing. A final caveat to this model is that it does not account for temporal regulation of the various interactions, the impact of posttranslational modifications or the cellular environment where each interaction is likely to occur including the plasma membrane and other organelles such as endosomes and the Golgi.

In summary, we have mapped and characterised the specific association of the neuronal Mint1 and Mint2 proteins with the SNARE regulatory protein Munc18-1 providing a high-resolution snapshot for how these key synaptic proteins interact with other, confirming and extending recent related work (Li *et al.*, 2023). This study further emphasises the ability of AlphaFold2, at least in many instances, to predict protein-peptide interactions with a high degree of accuracy. By applying a wider set of systematic analyses, our work has revealed likely modes of interaction between the Mint proteins and a variety of known and novel effectors, which provides a foundation for future mechanistic studies of their important role in synaptic activity.

525 **METHODS**

526 ***Antibodies, plasmids and peptides***

527 Human Mint1 sequences for bacterial expression were codon optimised and sub-cloned into the
528 pGEX4T-2 plasmid by Genscript (USA). The constructs generated were GST-tagged Mint1(226-
529 314)(MID), Mint1(261-272), Mint1(261-282), Mint1(226-289), Mint1(222-314), Mint1(237-289).
530 Human Mint1 open reading frame and mutant Mint1(D269A/I270A) were obtained from Genscript
531 and cloned into the pcDNA3.1-N-eGFP. The human Mint1 PTB domain (residues 448-623)
532 sequence was synthesised and cloned into pGEX6P-2 by Gene Universal.

533 All Mint-derived synthetic peptides were purchased from Genscript (USA). The human
534 APP(750-769) (SKMQQNGYENPTYKFFEQMQ) and TJAP1(9-22) (KPYRKAPPEHRELR) peptides
535 were made by solid phase peptide synthesis in-house, purified by reverse phase HPLC and purity
536 assessed by mass spectrometry. GFP polyclonal antibody and Goat anti-mouse secondary antibody
537 were purchased from Thermo Fisher and Mouse monoclonal anti-munc18-1 was purchased from
538 BD biosciences. pmEos3.2-N1 Munc18-1^{WT} was created by restriction digestion of Munc18-1^{WT}
539 (double digestion with NheI/AgeI, New England Biosciences) from pmEos2-N1 Munc18-1^{WT} (Kasula
540 et al. 2015 *Journal of Cell Biology*), vector linearisation of pmEos3.2-N1 with NheI/AgeI was followed
541 by T4 Ligation. pmEos3.2-N1 Munc18-1^{WT} was then used as a template to introduce the following
542 missense mutation R388A using Quick-Change Lightning site-directed mutagenesis kit (Agilent
543 Technologies, Cat# 210518) as per manufacturer's instructions. Primers were designed by PrimerX
544 (site: http://bioinformatics.org/primerx/) and ordered from SigmaAldrich. M18-1_R388A_For: 5'
545 GAAAAAATCAAGGACCCCATGGCAGCCATTGTCCCCATCCTGC 3' and M18-1_R388A_Rev: 5'
546 GCAGGATGGGGACAATGGCTGCCATGGGGTCCTTGATTTTTTC 3'. All new plasmids were
547 verified by sanger sequencing performed by the Australian Genome Resource Facility (Brisbane,
548 Australia). pCI VAMP2-pHluorin was a kind gift from James Rothman (Miesenbock *et al*, 1998).

549

550 ***Recombinant protein expression and purification***

551 All proteins were expressed in *Escherichia coli* Rosetta™(DE3) cells. GST-Mint1 (226-314, the
552 Munc18-1 interacting domain (MID)), containing pGEX4T-2 vector was transformed into Rosetta
553 cells and plated on a LB/Agar plate supplemented with Ampicillin (0.1mg/mL). Single colony was
554 then used to inoculate 50 mL of LB medium containing Ampicillin (0.1 mg/mL). and the culture was
555 grown overnight at 37 ^{o}C with shaking at 180 rpm. The following day, 1L of LB medium containing
556 antibiotics Ampicillin (0.1 mg/mL) and Chloramphenicol (0.034 mg/mL) was inoculated using 10 mL
557 of the overnight culture. Cells were then grown at 37 ^{o}C with shaking at 180 rpm to an optical density
558 of 0.7-0.8 at 600 nm and the protein expression was induced by adding 0.5 mM IPTG (isopropyl-β-
559 D-thiogalactopyranoside). Expression cultures were incubated at 20 ^{o}C overnight. And the cells were
560 harvested next day by centrifugation at 4000 rpm for 15 min using Beckman rotor JLA 8.100. Cell
561 pellets were resuspended in 20 mL (for cell pellet from 1L) of lysis buffer (50 mM Tris, pH 8.0, 500
562 mM NaCl, 10% glycerol, 1 mM DTT, Benzamidine (0.1mg/mL), and Dnase (0.1 mg/mL)).

563 Resuspended cells were further lysed by using the cell disrupter (Constant systems, LTD, UK , TS-
564 Series) and the soluble fraction containing GST-Mint1 was separated from cell debris by
565 centrifugation at 18,000 rpm for 30 min at 4 °C. The soluble fraction was first purified by affinity
566 chromatography using glutathione-Sepharose resin and the GST-Mint1 was eluted using 50 mM Tris,
567 pH 8.0, 500 mM NaCl, 10% glycerol, 1 mM DTT buffer and the protein containing fractions were
568 concentrated and further purified by gel filtration chromatography (Superdex 75 (16/600), GE
569 Healthcare). GST-Mint1 containing fractions were analysed by SDS PAGE. All the other GST-Mint1
570 N-terminal constructs (GST-Mint1 261-272, 261-282, 226-289, 222-314, 237-289) were also
571 expressed and purified as described above. The GST-Mint1 PTB domain was expressed as above,
572 but the GST tag was removed by incubation with Prescission protease, followed by gel filtration into
573 50 mM HEPES, 200 mM NaCl, 0.5 mM TCEP and 5% glycerol.
574 For GFP-nanotrap preparation, the plasmid pOPINE harbouring His-SUMO-GFP-nanotrap
575 was transformed into *Escherichia coli* Bl21 (DE3) cells and plated on a LB/Agar plate supplemented
576 with Ampicillin. GFP-nanotrap refers to the camelid-derived nanobody specific for GFP (Kubala *et*
577 *al*, 2010). The expression and lysis of cells were carried out as described above. The supernatant
578 containing GFP nano trap was first purified by affinity chromatography using Talon resin equilibrated
579 with 50 mM Tris (pH 8.0), 500 mM NaCl, 10 % Glycerol and protein bound to the column was eluted
580 using elution buffer containing 50 mM Tris (pH 8.0), 500 mM NaCl, 10 % Glycerol, 300 mM Imidazole.
581 The fractions containing GFP-nanotrap was combined, concentrated and loaded on to a Superdex
582 75 (16/60) column equilibrated with 50 mM Hepes (pH 7.5), 200 mM NaCl, 0.5 mM TCEP (tris(2-
583 carboxyethyl)phosphine). The fractions containing the protein were analysed by SDS PAGE,
584 combined, and concentrated to the desired concentration. Rat Sx1a ($Sx1_{1-261}$-His), Munc18-1-His
585 and Munc18-$1^{\Delta 317-333}$ were also expressed and purified to homogeneity as described Hu et al (Hu *et*
586 *al.*, 2011).
587
588 ***Cell culture and Transfection:***
589 Neurosecretory cell line, Pheochromocytoma cells (PC12) and Munc18-1/ 2 double knockout PC12
590 cells (DKO-PC12)(Jiang *et al.*, 2023), were cultured at 37 °C/5% CO_2 in normal culture media
591 (Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium (High glucose, pyruvate, Gibco, Cat#11995), 7.2% Heat-
592 inactivated Foetal Bovine Serum (Gibco), 7.2% Heat-inactivated Horse Serum (Gibco), 1x
593 GlutaMAX™ supplement (Gibco, Cat# 35050061)). Cells were transfected using Lipofectamine™
594 LTX (Invitrogen, Cat#15338100) as per manufacturer's instructions. For co-IP experiments PC12
595 cells 4 x 10^6 cells were cultured in 10 cm culture dishes (TPP Techno Plastic Products AG) coated
596 with 0.1 mg/mL Poly-D-Lysine (Sigma, P2636). For each condition 15.3 μg plasmid DNA was used
597 per 10 cm dish and 2x 10 cm dishes were pooled for experiments. PC12 cells were transfected with
598 either pEGFP-N1 (GFP Control), pcDNA3.1-N-eGFP hMint1 WT or pcDNA3.1-N-eGFP hMint1
599 DI/AA mutant, and 48hr post transfected cell pellets were collected for subsequent co-IP/GFP Trap.

600 Munc18 DKO-PC12 cells were co-transfected with 1 µg pCI VAMP2-pHluorin and 1 µg of either
601 pmEos3.2-N1 Munc18-1WT or pmEos3.2-N1 Munc18-1 R388A with 6.75 µL Lipofectamine™ LTX
602 with PLUS Reagent™ (ThermoFisher, Cat# 15338-100) into 3.5 cm petri dishes as per the
603 manufacturer's instructions. Cells were re-plated after 24 h onto 0.1 mg/mL Poly-D-Lysine
604 (SigmaAldrich, Cat#P2636-100MG) coated glass-bottom petri-dishes (Cellvis, Cat# D29-20-1.5-N)
605 and imaged 48 hrs after transfection.
606
607 ***Co-immunoprecipitation (Co-IP)***
608 PC12 cells containing EGFP, GFP- hMint1 (WT), GFP hMint1 DI/AA were lysed on ice using buffer
609 composed of 20 mM Hepes, 50 mM NaCl, 1% Triton, 1 mM DTT, DNAse and a tablet of protease
610 inhibitor cocktail. To further enhance the Lysis, the lysate was aspirated through a small needle
611 approximately 10 times. The lysate was then centrifuged at 17,000 *g* for 15 minutes to separate the
612 cellular debris from the supernatant containing the soluble proteins. 50 μl of GFP nano trap coupled
613 to NHS activated Sepharose 4 beads were added to each of the three supernatants containing GFP,
614 GFP-hMint1 WT and GFP-hMint1 DI/AA. The supernatant-bead mixtures were incubated for 2 hours
615 at 4 °C while shaking, and then the beads were spun down by at 5000 *g* for 2 minutes to remove the
616 unbound proteins. The bead samples were washed three times using the lysis buffer, and 50 μl of
617 SDS sample buffer was added to each sample. The beads, containing the immunoprecipitated
618 proteins were boiled at 95 °C for 5 minutes to elute the bound proteins and resolved using Western
619 immunoblotting. GFP and Munc18a proteins were detected using anti-GFP mouse and anti-
620 Munc18a mouse as primary antibodies respectively and Goat anti-mouse antibody as the secondary
621 antibody. The final imaging was performed using ECL and Odyssey infrared imaging system (LI-
622 COR).
623
624 **Total Internal Reflection Fluorescence Microscopy (TIRFM) and cell footprint analysis**
625 For live cell TIRF imaging, transfected Munc18 DKO-PC12 cells were imaged in glass-bottom dishes
626 bathed in Buffer A (145 mM NaCl, 5 mM KCl, 1.2 mM Na_2HPO_4, 10 mM D-glucose, 20 mM HEPES,
627 pH 7.4) and imaged immediately before and following 2 mM $BaCl_2$ addition, to elicit vesicle fusion
628 (Papadopulos *et al*, 2013). Dishes were imaged on an iLas2 Microscope (Roper Scientific) equipped
629 with a Nikon CFI Apo TIRF 100×/1.49 NA oil-immersion objective, and an Evolve 512 Delta EMCCD
630 camera (Photometrics) and Metamorph Imaging Software version 7.7.8. Cells were imaged at 10 Hz
631 (100 ms acquisition), for 3000 frames (300 seconds) at 37°C/5% CO_2, and 30% of the initial 491
632 laser power in TIRF.
633
634 **Vesicle Fusion Assays in Munc18 DKO cells**
635 To assess vesicle fluorescence over time a custom Python 3.8 pipeline was developed. For a typical
636 3000 frame TIRF acquisition, the data was read into a Python z-stack and divided into 100 frame
637 intervals. The fluorescence at each interval was averaged, and fluorescent puncta identified at pixel

638 resolution (where 1 pixel = 106 nm) using the Laplacian of Gaussian functionality of Python OpenCV.
639 The puncta were used to populate a 3D [x,y,t] array. 3D DBSCAN (scikit-learn) was used to identify
640 clusters of puncta which were within 1 pixel spatially and 2 pixels temporally. The time corresponding
641 to the disappearance of each cluster was used as the indicator of a completed fusion event. Ongoing
642 clusters that had not disappeared by the end of the acquisition were not considered for further
643 analysis.
644
645 **Statistical Analysis of vesicle fusion events in Munc18 DKO cells**
646 Unless otherwise stated, values are represented as mean±SEM. The tests used for statistical
647 analysis are indicated in the respective figure legends. Non-parametric Mann Whitney U test was
648 used to compare two groups of for non-normally distributed data. Comparisons of the same cells
649 analysed before and after stimulation was analysed by a paired statistical test. Data were considered
650 significant at $P < 0.05$.
651
652 ***Isothermal titration calorimetry (ITC)***
653 For ITC, all peptides were weighed and initially dissolved in the working buffer to make a stock
654 concentration of 2 mM. ITC experiments measuring Munc18-1 binding to Mint1 peptides and Sx1a
655 were carried out on Microcal iTC200 at 25°C. GST-Mint1 and all the other proteins used in the
656 experiments were buffer exchanged into 50 mM Tris, (pH 8.0), 200 mM NaCl by gel filtration prior to
657 ITC. GST-Mint1 (1 mM), Sx1a (1 mM) or Mint1 synthetic peptide (0.7 mM) were titrated into Munc18-
658 1-His (50 μM). Mint1 PTB domain binding to the APP and TJAP1 peptides was performed in 50 mM
659 HEPES, 200 mM NaCl, 0.5 mM TCEP and 5% glycerol at 25°C with 1 mM peptides titrated into 50
660 μM Mint1 PTB domain. The binding parameters, equilibrium constant K_a ($1/K_d$), stoichiometry (n)
661 and the enthalpy (ΔH) were determined by processing the ITC data using ORIGIN 7.0 software. The
662 equation, $\Delta G = \Delta H - T\Delta S$ was used to calculate the Gibbs free energy (ΔG) and all the experiments
663 were performed in triplicate to calculate the standard error of the mean (SEM) for thermodynamic
664 parameters.
665
666 ***Pull down assays***
667 Pull down assays were carried out using GST-Mint1 and Munc18-1-His. 0.5 nmol of GST-Mint1 was
668 mixed with 1 nmol of Munc18-1-His in 500 μL of pull down buffer (50 mM Tris pH 8.0, 200 mM NaCl,
669 1mM DTT, 0.1% IGEPAL) and incubated for 30 min on a rotating holder at 4 ^{o}C. The protein mixture
670 was then centrifuged at full speed for 5 min and 50 μL of glutathione Sepharose resin pre-equilibrated
671 in pull down buffer was added. The protein mix with the resin was incubated further 30 min at 4 ^{o}C
672 on a rotating holder and at the end of the incubation, the beads were spun down at 5000 rpm for 30
673 sec. The supernatant containing the unbound protein is pipetted off and the beads with the bound
674 protein was washed 4 times with 1 mL of pull down buffer. 50 μL of SDS sample buffer was added
675 to the beads and analysed by SDS-PAGE for bound proteins.

676

677 ***Protein structural prediction, modelling and visualisation***

678 All protein models were generated using AlphaFold2 Multimer (Evans *et al.*, 2022; Jumper *et al.*,
679 2021) implemented in the Colabfold interface available on the Google Colab platform (Mirdita *et al.*,
680 2022). For each modelling experiment ColabFold was executed using default settings where multiple
681 sequence alignments were generated with MMseqs2 (Mirdita *et al*, 2019). For all final models
682 displayed in this manuscript, structural relaxation of peptide geometry was performed with AMBER
683 (Hornak *et al*, 2006). For all modelling experiments, we assessed (i) the prediction confidence
684 measures (pLDDT and interfacial iPTM scores), (ii) the plots of the predicted alignment errors (PAE)
685 and (iii) backbone alignments of the final structures. For modelling of the complex between Munc18-
686 1 and Mint1 we initially predicted the complex between full-length proteins and identified a high-
687 confidence binding sequence in the N-terminal region of Mint1 that correlated precisely with the
688 binding motif identified in our biochemical experiments. Based on this initial model and our
689 biochemical mapping of the minimal Mint1 sequence for Munc18-1 binding we performed multiple
690 independent predictions using a shorter peptide region, combined with AMBER energy minimization
691 to optimize amino acid stereochemistry.

692 For interactome-wide analysis of other protein-protein interactors of Mint1 and Mint2 we
693 obtained a list of putative interactors from the BioGRID repository (Oughtred *et al.*, 2021), and
694 predicted whether they formed direct complexes using the ColabFold Batch implementation of
695 AlphaFold2 (Mirdita *et al.*, 2022) (**Table S1; Table S2**). To assign a direct 'interactor' from these *in*
696 *silico* analyses we used an approach similar to recent work by Sifri and colleagues (Sifri *et al.*, 2023).
697 We initially assessed both the AlphaFold2-derived interfacial PTM (iPTM) score and the resultant
698 PAE graphs which provide confidence metrics for the interactions between the proteins. For those
699 with promising scores we also examined the predicted structures in PyMOL to assess whether
700 interacting regions involved the expected complementary hydrophobic, polar, and electrostatic
701 contacts. To conserve GPU resource allocation, we initially generated only single predictions of each
702 putative complex in AlphaFold2 in unsupervised batch mode. We found that a minimum iPTM score
703 of ~0.3 combined with a strong signal in the PAE plot for inter-molecular structural correlation
704 typically provided a useful indicator of a complex that was suitable for further assessment. In these
705 cases, we subsequently ran at least three modelling experiments focusing on the specific domains
706 of Mint1/Mint2 and the putative interactors that were predicted to interact with each other, to assess
707 whether multiple predictions resulted in physically plausible structures that consistently aligned with
708 each other in PyMOL (**Table S1; Table S2**). Sequence conservation across PDB models was
709 mapped with Consurf (Ashkenazy *et al*, 2016). All structural images were made with Pymol
710 (Schrodinger, USA; https://pymol.org/2/).

711

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Author contributions

B.M.C. designed research with some input of F.A.M; S.W. and E.L. performed ITC analysis, pulldown assays and S.W. and B.M.C. performed AlphaFold2 modelling; S.W. and R.S.G performed the coimmunoprecipitation assays. R.S.G performed cell culture, plasmid design and cloning; A.M performed site directed mutagenesis with the help of R.S.G., cell culture and TIRFM with the help of A.T.B.. T.P.W designed the exocytic fusion assay Python pipeline and performed the analysis. A.J assisted with data processing and analysis. F.A.M. and B.M.C acquired funding and provided student supervision; and S.W., R.S.G., F.A.M. and B.M.C wrote the paper with input by all authors.

Conflict of interest

Authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

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1066 **Figure legends**

1067 **Figure 1. The Mint1 MID interacts directly with Munc18-1 but not Munc18-3**

1068 **(A)** Schematic diagram of the human Mint proteins. (AHM, acidic α-heilcal motif; MID, Munc18-1-
1069 interacting domain; CID, CASK interacting domain; PTB, phosphotyrosine binding domain; PDZ1
1070 and PDZ2, Psd95/Dlg/ZO1 domains). **(B)** Pulldowns with GST-Mint1 MID show a direct interaction
1071 with purified Munc18-1 but not Munc18-3. Image shows Coomassie Blue stained gel. **(C)** Pulldowns
1072 with GST-tagged Mint1 truncated sequences identify residues 261-282 as sufficient and required for
1073 Munc18-1 binding. Image shows Coomassie Blue stained gel.

1074

1075 **Figure 2. A conserved sequence in Mint1 and Mint2 binds Munc18-1 and is not influenced by**
1076 **phosphorylation**

1077 **(A)** ITC of synthetic Mint1$^{261-282}$ peptide binding to purified Munc18-1. The top shows raw ITC data,
1078 and the bottom shows integrated and normalised data fit to a 1:1 binding model. **(B)** Sequences of
1079 peptides tested for Munc18-1 binding by ITC. The minimal and highly conserved sequence required
1080 for Munc18-1 binding is shaded. Mutated peptide residues are highlighted in blue. **(C)** Endogenous
1081 Munc18-1 is bound to GFP-tagged Mint1 but not the mutant GFP-Mint1$^{D269A/I270A}$. GFP-tagged Mint1
1082 proteins were transiently transfected into PC12 cells, immunoprecipitated with GFP-nanobody
1083 coupled beads, and the bound proteins probed by Western blot with anti-Munc18-1.

1084

1085 **Figure 3. Modelling of Munc18-1 in complex with the Mint1 AHM sequence.**

1086 **(A)** AlphaFold2 prediction of the complex between Munc18-1 and Mint1 AHM. The three top ranked
1087 models are overlaid and shown in backbone ribbon representation. The AHM is consistently
1088 modelled in an α-helical structure associated with the Munc18-1 domain3b (highlighted in blue). On
1089 the right the predicted alignment error (PAE) is plotted for each model. Signals in the off-diagonal
1090 regions indicate strong structural correlations between residues in the peptide with the Munc18-1
1091 protein. **Fig. S4** shows predictions of the full-length Munc18-1 and Mint1 complex as well as models
1092 of other Munc and Mint homologues and orthologues. (**B**) The top-ranked complex of Munc18-1 and
1093 the Mint1 AHM is shown in cartoon representation, with Munc18-1 domains highlighted. (**C**) As in (**B**)
1094 but the surface of Munc18-1 is shown coloured for sequence conservation as calculated by Consurf
1095 (Ashkenazy *et al.*, 2016). (**D**) Opposite views showing details of the Mint1 AHM bound to the
1096 Munc18-1 domain3b. (**E**) ITC of synthetic Mint1$^{261-282}$ peptide binding to purified Munc18-1 and
1097 structure-based mutants. The top shows raw ITC data, and the bottom shows integrated and
1098 normalised data fit to a 1:1 binding model. Mutated residues are highlighted in panel (**D**). (**F**)
1099 Cumulative release events over time for each data group was analysed and the number of release
1100 events at each 10 sec interval from 0-290 sec was determined, plotted as MEAN±SEM. (**G**) Total
1101 evoked release events following stimulation were measured per μm^2. Non-parametric Mann Whitney
1102 U test, $p < 0.05$, *, $p < 0.01$. N = 15 cells (WT) and 17 (R388A) from independent experiments.

1103

Figure 4. Comparison of the predicted Munc18-1/Mint1 complex with experimental structures. (**A**) Overlay of the Munc18-1 complex with Mint1 AHM predicted by AlphaFold2 and the recent crystal structure of the Munc18-1/Sx1a/Mint1 complex (Li *et al.*, 2023). The inset shows details of the binding site modelled by AlphaFold2 and observed in the crystal structure. The two structures are identical in all key respects. (**B**) Overlay of the Munc18-1 complex with Mint1 AHM predicted by AlphaFold2 and the cryoEM structure of the Munc18-1/Sx1a/VAMP2 complex (Stepien *et al.*, 2022). The Mint1 AHM is expected to bind Munc18-1 independently of the Sxa1 t-SNARE and VAMP2 v-SNARE proteins.

Figure 5. Mint1 and Sx1a show allosteric effects on binding to Munc18-1
(A) Pulldowns with GST-Mint1 MID show that Munc18-1 domain3a hinge loop is important for binding. As Mint1 does not contact domain3a this suggests an allosteric effect on the domain3b binding site. Image shows Coomassie stained gel. **(B)** ITC of synthetic Mint1$^{261-282}$ peptide binding to purified Munc18-1 (red) and Munc18-1$^{\Delta 317-333}$ (black) confirm the requirement of domain3a for Mint1 interaction. **(C)** Pulldowns with GST-Mint1 MID show that Mint1 can bind Munc18-1 both alone and in the presence of Sx1a. Image shows Coomassie stained gel. **(D)** Although Mint1 and Sx1a can bind Munc18 simultaneously, ITC of Mint1 Mint1$^{261-282}$ AHM peptide binding to Munc18-1 in the absence (red) and presence (black) of Sx1a shows a reduction in binding affinity and enthalpy. **(E)** ITC of Sx1a binding to Munc18-1 in the absence (black) and presence (red) of synthetic Mint1$^{261-282}$ peptide. Together this shows there is a subtle allosteric inhibition of Sxa1 binding to Munc18-1 in the presence of Mint1. **(F)** ITC of Sx1a binding to Munc18-1$^{\Delta 317-333}$ in the absence (black) and presence (red) of synthetic Mint1$^{261-282}$ peptide.

Figure 6. Interactions of the Mint PTB domains with canonical NPxY-containing peptide motifs predicted by AlphaFold2
Overlay of the top-ranked AlphaFold2 predicted structures of the Mint1 PTB domain (blue) in complex with various NPxY-related peptide motifs (green) shown in backbone ribbon representation. These sequences are predicted to bind the canonical binding groove of the PTB domain (with similar interactions predicted for Mint2 (not shown)). The right panel shows details of the different sequences derived from various Mint-interacting transmembrane proteins.

Figure 7. Interactions of the Mint PTB domains with a non-canonical peptide motif from TJAP1 predicted by AlphaFold2
(**A**) Overlay of the top-ranked AlphaFold2 predicted structures of the Mint1 and Mint2 PTB domains (blue) in complex with the APP NPxY motif (green) and the N-terminal peptide of TJAP1 (brown) shown in backbone ribbon representation. (**B**) The top-ranked complex of Mint1 PTB domain bound to APP and TJAP1 is shown in cartoon representation. The lower panel shows the surface of Mint1 coloured for sequence conservation as calculated by Consurf (Ashkenazy *et al.*, 2016). (**C**) Details

of the Mint1 PTB domain interaction with the TJAP1 peptide. (**D**) ITC of Mint1 PTB binding to the peptide motif from APP in the presence and absence of a peptide from TJAP1. (**E**) ITC of Mint1 PTB binding to the peptide motif from TJAP1 in the presence and absence of a peptide from APP. The top shows raw ITC data, and the bottom shows integrated and normalised data fit to a 1:1 binding model.

Figure 8. Interactions of the Mint N-terminus and PDZ domains with novel binders predicted by AlphaFold2

(**A**) Overlay of the top-ranked AlphaFold2 predicted structures of the Mint1 and Mint2 tandem PDZ domains (blue) in complex with ARF3 and ARF4 (green) shown in backbone ribbon representation. The middle panel shows the Mint1 complex with ARF3 in ribbon representation, with the position of GTP and Mg^{2+} based on the previous crystal structure of active ARF3-GTP (Lee *et al.*, 2019). The right panel shows the same image but with Mint1 surface coloured for sequence conservation as calculated by Consurf (Ashkenazy *et al.*, 2016). (**B**) Overlay of the top-ranked AlphaFold2 predicted structures of the Mint1 and Mint2 tandem PDZ domains (blue) in complex with the C-terminal PDZbm of NRX1 (green) shown in backbone ribbon representation. The middle panel shows the Mint1 complex with ARF3 in ribbon representation. The right panel inset shows the details of the NRX1 interaction with Mint1 PDZ2 domain. (**C**) Overlay of the top three ranked AlphaFold2 predicted structures of the Mint1 YxxΦ motif (blue) in complex with the C-terminal MHD of the AP3 μ3A subunit (green) shown in backbone ribbon representation. The middle panel shows the Mint1 complex with μ3A in ribbon representation. The right panel inset shows the details of the Mint1 YxxΦ motif interaction with μ3A.

Figure 9. Mint1 structural model and interactions.

(**A**) Structural model of Mint1 derived from AlphaFold2 (Ammann *et al.*, 2016). (**B**) Schematic summary of Mint1-mediated interactions, and speculative model suggesting that at the cell surface Mint1 may act to reduce the affinity of Munc18-1 for the auto-inhibited Sx1a, thus enhancing the ability of Sx1a to associate with VAMP2 and SNAP25 to form the trans-SNARE assembly required for vesicle fusion. The C-terminal domains of Mint1 in contrast are associated with other proteins containing NPxY and PDZbm sequences and ARF small GTPases that may enhance Mint1 membrane recruitment and modulate transmembrane protein trafficking.

1174 **Supplementary Information**

1175 **Figure S1. Sequence alignment of Mint proteins. (Related to Fig. 1)**

1176 (**A**) Sequence alignment Mint1 and Mint2. Alignment was performed with Multalin (Corpet *et al*, 1999)
1177 and rendered with ESPript3.0 (Robert & Gouet, 2014). Hs, *Homo sapiens*. Xt, *Xenopus tropicalis*.
1178 Dr, *Danio rerio*. Ce, *Caenorhabditis elegans*. Dv, *Drosophila virilis*.

1179

1180 **Figure S2. ITC experiments of Munc18-1 binding to various Mint peptides. (Related to Fig. 2)**

1181 Example ITC experiments are shown for each of the Mint peptides binding to Munc18-1 as described
1182 in **Fig. 2B** and Table 1. (**A**) Mint 1_1 (261-282) (**B**) Mint 1_1a (273-282) (**C**) Mint 1_1b (261-272) (**D**)
1183 Mint 1_1c (266-282) (**E**) Mint 1_4 (263-282) (**F**) Mint 1_5 (265-282) (**G**) Mint 1_6 (267-282) (**H**) Mint
1184 1_7 (261-280) (**I**) Mint 1_9 (261-276) (**J**) Mint 1_11 DI /AA (261-282 (**K**) Mint 1-12 DQ /AA (261-282)
1185 (**L**) Mint 1_13 IV/AA(261-282) (**M**) Mint 1_14 AE/AA(261-282) (**N**) Mint 1_2 (257-286) (**O**) Mint 1_3
1186 phosphomimetic (261-282) (**P**) Mint 2_2 phosphomimetic (219-242).

1187

1188 **Figure S3. Post-translational modifications and sequence charge distribution of human Mint1**
1189 **and Mint2. (Related to Fig. 2)**

1190 (**A**) Sites of phosphorylation and ubiquitination of human Mint1 and Mint2 experimentally observed
1191 and reported in PhosphoSitePlus (Hornbeck *et al.*, 2015). **(B)** Phosphorylation sites in the human
1192 Mint1 and Mint2 N-terminal regions documented in PhosphoSitePlus (Hornbeck *et al.*, 2015).
1193 Phosphomimetic mutations in regions adjacent to the Munc18-1 binding sequence do not influence
1194 affinity (**Fig. 2B; Table 1**). (**C**) Plot of the charge distribution versus the sequence of Mint1 and Mint2
1195 shows that the N-terminal disordered sequences have a high net-positive charge. Plots were made
1196 with CIDER (Holehouse *et al*, 2015).

1197

1198 **Figure S4. AlphaFold2 modelling of Munc18 interactions with Mint1. (Related to Fig. 3)**

1199 (**A**) Overlaid top three ranked models of human Mint1 bound to Munc18-1 from ColabFold shown in
1200 backbone ribbon representation. Mint1 is consistently modelled to bind Munc18-1 domain 3b via a
1201 short acidic α-helical motif (AHM) within its unstructured N-terminal domain (highlighted in blue). On
1202 the right hand side the predicted alignment error (PAE) is plotted for each model. Signals in the off-
1203 diagonal regions indicate strong structural correlations between residues in the peptide with the
1204 Munc18-1 protein. (**B**) Overlaid top three ranked models of the zebrafish Mint1 AHM sequence
1205 bound to Munc18-1 predicted with ColabFold. Similar to the human structures, the AHM is
1206 consistently modelled in an α-helical structure associated with the Munc18-1 domain3b (highlighted
1207 in blue). (**C**) Overlaid top three ranked models of the human Mint2 AHM sequence bound to Munc18-
1208 1 predicted with ColabFold. (**D**) Overlaid top three ranked models of the human Mint1 AHM
1209 sequence modelled with the non-binding Munc18-3 homologue. The AHM is modelled at several
1210 random positions (highlighted in blue). The PAE plots do not show evidence of significant interactions
1211 between the two proteins. (**E**) The top scoring model of the human Mint1 AHM and CID sequences

bound to Munc18-1 and CASK using ColabFold. The AHM region is predicted in an identical binding site on Munc18-1 to the isolated peptide sequence (highlighted in blue). The CID sequence is predicted to bind to CASK in almost essentially the same conformation as the two previous crystal structures (Wu *et al.*, 2020; Zhang *et al.*, 2020).

Figure S5. Analysis of cell footprint and fusion events in Munc18 DKO PC12 cells.
Representative fluorescent release event visualisation. The imaging dataset was divided into 10 sec (100 frame) intervals and the fluorescence averaged. Vesicle fusions at each interval were determined by Laplacian of Gaussian and used to create a 3D [x,y,t] array. DBSCAN was used to determine clusters of fluorescent areas/vesicles which persisted in the same area over time. A release event was defined as the end of each cluster.

Figure S6. AlphaFold2 modelling of Mint1 interactions with proteins identified in BioGRID. (Related to Fig. 5 and 6)
Proteins identified in BioGRID as putative interactors of Mint1 and showing reasonable binding in AlphaFold2 predictions. The left panels show the top three ranked structures overlaid in backbone ribbon representation. On the right hand side, the predicted alignment error (PAE) is plotted for each model. Signals in the off-diagonal regions indicate strong structural correlations between residues in the peptide with the Mint1 protein. These focused predictions were performed on specific Mint1 domains with the ligand regions initially identified in high-throughput predictions of the two full-length proteins.

Figure S7. AlphaFold2 modelling of Mint2 interactions with proteins identified in BioGRID. (Related to Fig. 5 and 6)
Proteins identified in BioGRID as putative interactors of Mint2 and showing reasonable binding in AlphaFold2 predictions. The left panels show the top three ranked structures overlaid in backbone ribbon representation. On the right hand side the predicted alignment error (PAE) is plotted for each model. Signals in the off-diagonal regions indicate strong structural correlations between residues in the peptide with the Mint2 protein. These focused predictions were performed on specific Mint2 domains with the ligand regions initially identified in high-throughput predictions of the two full-length proteins.

1243 **Table 1: Thermodynamic parameters of Munc18-1 binding to Mint1 by ITC.**

1244

Syringe Sample	Peptide residues	Peptide sequences	K_d (μM)	N	Δ*H* (kcal/mol)	-TΔ*S* (kcal/mol)	Δ*G* (kcal/mol)
Mint1_1	261-282	MDSYEQEEDIDQIVAEVKQSMS	12.8	0.8	-9.51	2.84	-6.67
Mint1_1a	273-282	IVAEVKQSMS	-	/	/	/	/
Mint1_1b	261-272	MDSYEQEEDIDQ	-	/	/	/	/
Mint1_1c	266-282	QEEDIDQIVAEVKQSMS	21.	1	-1.16	-5.21	-6.38
Mint1_4	263-282	SYEQEEDIDQIVAEVKQSMS	12.9	1.3	-2.3	-4.38	-6.70
Mint1_5	265-282	EQEEDIDQIVAEVKQSMS	5.6	1.3	-3.48	-3.69	-7.17
Mint1_6	267-282	EEDIDQIVAEVKQSMS	4.0	1.2	-1.29	-6.08	-7.37
Mint1_7	261-280	MDSYEQEEDIDQIVAEVKQS	19.1	1	-1.78	-4.67	-6.44
Mint1_8	261-278	MDSYEQEEDIDQIVAEVK	-	/	/	/	/
Mint1_9	261-276	MDSYEQEEDIDQIVAE	-	/	/	/	/
Mint1_10	261-282 E267A/E268A	MDSYEQAADIDQIVAEVKQSMS	-	/	/	/	/
Mint1_11	261-282 D269A/I270A	MDSYEQEEAADQIVAEVKQSMS	-	/	/	/	/
Mint1_12	261-282 D271A/Q272A	MDSYEQEEDIAAIVAEVKQSMS	-	/	/	/	/
Mint1_13	261-282 I273A/V274A	MDSYEQEEDIDQAAAEVKQSMS	-	/	/	/	/
Mint1_14	261-282 A275A/E276A	MDSYEQEEDIDQIVAAVKQSMS	216	1.0	-57.6	52.6	-5.00
Mint1_2	257-286	PYPRMDSYEQEEDIDQIVAEVKQSMSSQSL	26.0	**1.3**	-4.21	-3.41	-7.62
Mint1_3	257-286 phosphomimic	PYPRMDEEEQEEDIDQIVAEVKQEMEEQEL	14.0	1.1	-6.5	-0.103	-6.60
Mint2_2	219-242 phosphomimic	LEDQEEDIDQIVAEIKMELEMEEI	200	1	-17.2	12.2	-5.05

1245

1246

1247 **Table 2: Thermodynamic parameters of Munc18-1 binding to Sx1a and Mint1(261-**
1248 **282) by ITC.**
1249

Syringe sample	Cell Sample	K_d (μM)	N	Δ*H* (kcal/mol)	-TΔ*S* (kcal/mol)	Δ*G* (kcal/mol)	Fold increase in K_d
Sx1a	Munc18-1	0.07	1	-20.6	9.5	-11.1	1
Sx1a +Mint1	Munc18-1 +Mint1	0.27	1	-29.7	20.7	-9.0	35
Mint1	Munc18-1	8.7	1	-7.9	0.9	-7.0	1
Mint1	Munc18-1 +Sx1a	20.6	1	-8.9	2.5	-6.4	2
Sx1a	Munc18-1$^{\Delta 317-333}$	0.11	1	-18.6	9.1	-9.5	1
Sx1a +Mint1	Munc18-1$^{\Delta 317-333}$ +Mint1	0.09	1	-18.8	9.2	-9.6	1

1250
1251

1252 **Table 3: Thermodynamic parameters of Mint1 PTB domain binding to TJAP1 and**
1253 **APP peptides by ITC.**
1254

Syringe sample	Cell Sample	K_d (μM)	N	Δ*H* (kcal/mol)	-TΔ*S* (kcal/mol)	Δ*G* (kcal/mol)
TJAP1(9-22)	Mint1 PTB	37.3	1	-10.3	4.1	-6.4
TJAP1(9-22)	Mint1 PTB + APP(750-769)	29.4	1	-7.1	0.9	-6.2
APP(750-769)	Mint1 PTB	0.31	1	-15.6	6.7	-8.9
APP(750-769)	Mint1 PTB + TJAP1(9-22)	0.58	1	-11.8	3.3	-8.5

1255
1256

1257 **Resources Table.**

1258

REAGENT or RESOURCE	SOURCE or REFERENCE	IDENTIFIER
Bacterial Strains		
E. coli DH5α	Invitrogen	18265017
E. coli Rosetta™(DE3)	Merck Australia	70954
Cell Lines		
Pheochromocytoma cells (PC12)	ATCC	CRL-1721
Antibodies		
GFP polyclonal antibody	Thermo Fisher	A6455
BD Mouse Monoclonal anti-Munc18-1	BD Biosciences	610336
Goat anti mouse secondary antibody	Thermo Fisher	65-6120
Chemicals		
Benzamidine hydrochloride hydrate	Sigma Aldrich	B6506
Deoxyribonuclease I (DNase I)	Sigma Aldrich	DN25
Talon® resin	Clontech	635503
Glutathione Sepharose 4B	GE Healthcare	GEHE17-0756-0
Isopropyl β-D-1-thiogalactopyranoside	Bioline	BIO-37036
LipofectamineTM LTX with PLUS ReagentTM	ThermoFisher	15338-100
Poly-D-Lysine	SigmaAldrich	P2636-100MG
Glass-bottom petri-dishes	Cellvis	D29-20-1.5-N
Recombinant DNA		
Plasmid: pGEX4T-2	Cytiva	28-9545-50
Plasmid: pGEX4T-2 GST- Mint1(226-314)(MID)	This study	N/A
Plasmid: pGEX4T-2 GST- Mint1(261-272)	This study	N/A
Plasmid: pGEX4T-2 GST- Mint1(261-282)	This study	N/A
Plasmid: pGEX4T-2 GST- Mint1(226-289)	This study	N/A
Plasmid: pGEX4T-2 GST- Mint1(222-314)	This study	N/A
Plasmid: pGEX4T-2 GST- Mint1(237-289)	This study	N/A
Plasmid: pcDNA3.1-N-eGFP Mint1-GFP	This study	N/A
Plasmid: pcDNA3.1-N-eGFP Mint1(D269A/I270A)-GFP	This study	N/A
Plasmid: pET24a(+) Sx1a$_{1-261}$-His	(Christie *et al*, 2012)	N/A
Plasmid: pET28a(+) Munc18-1-His	(Hu *et al.*, 2011)	N/A
Plasmid: pET28a(+) Munc18-1$^{\Delta 317-333}$-His	(Martin *et al.*, 2013)	N/A
pEGFP-N1	Clontec	6085-1
pmEos3.2-N1 Munc18-1^{WT}	This study	N/A
pmEos3.2-N1 Munc18-1^{R388A}	This study	N/A
pCI VAMP2-pHluorin	(Miesenbock *et al.*, 1998)	N/A
Deposited Data		
Minc18-1/Mint1/Sx1 complex (crystal structure)	RSCB Protein Data Bank	PDB ID: 7XSJ
Human Mint1 (protein sequence)	Uniprot	Q02410-1
Human Mint1 (open reading frame)	Genscript	NM_001163.3
Rat Munc18-1 (protein sequence)	Uniprot	P61765-1
Human Sx1a (protein sequence	Uniprot	Q16623-1

Human Mint1 interactome	BioGrid	https://thebiogrid.org/106817/summary/homo-sapiens/apba1.html
Human Mint2 interactome	BioGrid	https://thebiogrid.org/106818/summary/homo-sapiens/apba2.html
Software		
Pymol	Schrodinger, USA.	https://pymol.org/2/
BioGrid4.4.217	(Oughtred *et al.*, 2021)	https://thebiogrid.org
Consurf	(Ashkenazy *et al.*, 2016)	https://consurf.tau.ac.il/consurf_index.php
AlphaFold2 Multimer	(Evans *et al.*, 2022; Jumper *et al.*, 2021)	https://github.com/deepmind/alphafold
ColabFold and ColabFold batch	(Mirdita *et al.*, 2022)	https://github.com/sokrypton/ColabFold
Fiji/ImageJ (version 2.9.0)	(Schneider *et al*, 2012)	https://imagej.net/software/fiji/downloads
Python 3.8	N/A	https://www.python.org/downloads/release/python-380/
DBSCAN	(Schubert *et al*, 2017)	https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/generated/sklearn.cluster.DBSCAN.html
Other		
Superose6 Increase10/300 GL	GE Healthcare	Catalogue: 29091596
HiLoad™ Superdex75 PG	GE Healthcare	Catalogue: 28989333

1261 **Table S1. Putative interactors of human Mint1 from BioGRID[a].**

1262

Uniprot Entry ID	Gene Names	AlphaFold predicted Interactor?[c]	Predicted interacting domains	References providing additional validation[b]
O14639	ABLIM1 ABLIM KIAA0059 LIMAB1	-		
Q15067	ACOX1 ACOX	-		
Q9Y2T2	AP3M1	+	C-terminal β-sandwich platform domain of AP3 μ3 subunit binds YxxΦ motif in Mint1	
P05067	APP A4 AD1	+	APP motif binds Mint1 PTB domain.	(Biederer *et al.*, 2002; Borg *et al.*, 1996; Matos *et al.*, 2012; Sakuma *et al.*, 2009; Xie *et al.*, 2013; Zhang *et al.*, 1997)
P61204	ARF3	+	ARF3 small GTPase binds Mint1 PDZ1-PDZ2 tandem domains.	(Hill *et al.*, 2003)
P18085	ARF4	-	ARF4 small GTPase binds Mint1 PDZ1-PDZ2 tandem domains.	(Hill *et al.*, 2003)
Q96DR7	ARHGEF26 SGEF HMFN1864	-		
Q9NXU5	ARL15 ARFRP2	-		
Q9UHR4	BAIAP2L1 IRTKS	-		
Q14012	CAMK1	-		
O14936	CASK LIN2	+	The CaM Kinase domain of CASK binds the CID motif of Mint1	(Borg *et al.*, 1998; Wu *et al.*, 2020; Zhang *et al.*, 2020)
O60563	CCNT1	-		
O14618	CCS	-		(McLoughlin *et al*, 2001)
Q12834	CDC20	-		
Q9P2B7	CFAP97 KIAA1430	-		
Q9Y6M4	CSNK1G3	-		
Q12959	DLG1	-		(Leonoudakis *et al.*, 2004)
P78352	DLG4 PSD95	-		
Q86SJ6	DSG4 CDHF13	-		
Q9H8V3	ECT2	-		
Q9H6Z9	EGLN3	-		
Q8TE02	ELP5 C17orf81 DERP6 HSPC002 MSTP071	-		
Q0PNE2	ELP6 ATP1 C3orf75 TMEM103	-		

P49841	GSK3B	-		
Q9NYZ3	GTSE1	-		
Q8WVV9	HNRNPLL HNRPLL SRRF BLOCK24	-		
P17482	HOXB9 HOX2E	-		
P31274	HOXC9 HOX3B	+	Homeobox domain of HOXC9 binds PTB domain of Mint1	
P28335	HTR2C HTR1C	-		(Becamel *et al*, 2002)
Q14500	KCNJ12 IRK2 KCNJN1	-	KCNJ12 motif binds Mint1 PTB domain.	(Leonoudakis *et al.*, 2004)
O60333	KIF1B KIAA0591 KIAA1448	-		
O00139	KIF2A KIF2 KNS2	-		
O95198	KLHL2	-		
Q6TFL4	KLHL24 DRE1	-		
Q9NS86	LANCL2 GPR69B TASP	-		
Q9UGP4	LIMD1	-		
O14910	LIN7A MALS1 VELI1	-		
Q9HAP6	LIN7B MALS2 VELI2 UNQ3116/PRO10200	-		(Leonoudakis *et al.*, 2004)
Q9NUP9	LIN7C MALS3 VELI3	-		(Leonoudakis *et al.*, 2004)
Q14114	LRP8 APOER2	+	LRP8 motif binds Mint2 PTB domain.	(He *et al.*, 2007)
Q9P0L2	MARK1 KIAA1477 MARK	-		
Q7L590	MCM10 PRO2249	-		
Q9BTE3	MCMBP C10orf119	-		
Q8WV92	MITD1	-		
P61764	Munc18-1 STXBP1 UNC18A	+	Munc18-1 domain3a binds Mint1 AHM.	(Biederer & Sudhof, 2000; Graham *et al.*, 2011; Han *et al.*, 2014; Ho *et al.*, 2002a; Li *et al.*, 2023; Okamoto & Sudhof, 1997, 1998; Park *et al.*, 2012). This study.
Q7Z628	NET1 ARHGEF8	-		
Q12986	NFX1 NFX2	-		
P52952	NKX2-5 CSX NKX2.5 NKX2E	-		
Q9BW91	NUDT9 NUDT10 PSEC0099 UNQ3012/PRO9771	-		
O95747	OXSR1 KIAA1101 OSR1	-		

Q6ZW49	PAXIP1 PAXIP1L PTIP CAGF28	-		
Q13526	PIN1	-		
Q99755	PIP5K1A	-		
Q99569	PKP4	-		
O00411	POLRMT	-		
Q13356	PPIL2	-		
Q9BZL6	PRKD2 PKD2 HSPC187	-		
P49810	PSEN2 AD4 PS2 PSNL2 STM2	-		(Biederer *et al.*, 2002)
Q5TGL8	PXDC1 C6orf145	-		
Q9NW64	RBM22 ZC3H16 199G4	-		
O94761	RECQL4 RECQ4	-		
Q8WVD3	RNF138 NARF HSD-4 HSD4	-		
Q96P16	RPRD1A P15RS	-		
P51812	RPS6KA3 ISPK1 MAPKAPK1B RSK2	-		
Q7L4I2	RSRC2	-		
P33764	S100A3 S100E	-		
Q86UD0	SAPCD2 C9orf140	-		
Q9BXP2	SLC12A9 CCC6 CIP1	-		
Q8N5C6	SRBD1	-		
Q8WVM0	TFB1M CGI-75	-		
Q5JTD0	TJAP1 PILT TJP4	-		
O95985	TOP3B TOP3B1	-		
Q9ULW0	TPX2 C20orf1 C20orf2 DIL2 HCA519	-		
Q8WVR3	TRAPPC14 C7orf43 MAP11	-		
Q9Y296	TRAPPC4 SBDN CGI-104 HSPC172 PTD009	-		
Q96Q05	TRAPPC9 KIAA1882 NIBP T1	-		
Q7Z2T5	TRMT1L C1orf25 TRM1L MSTP070	-		
Q9UPT9	USP22 KIAA1063 USP3L	+	USP domain of USP22 binds Mint1 PDZ1-PDZ2 tandem domains.	
Q8IWA0	WDR75 UTP17	-		
O95785	WIZ ZNF803	+	C-terminal Zinc-finger of WIZ binds the PDZ1-PDZ2 tandem domains of Mint1	
Q86U90	YRDC DRIP3 IRIP	-		
Q8N5A5	ZGPAT GPATC6 GPATCH6 KIAA1847 ZC3H9 ZC3HDC9 ZIP	-		

a. https://thebiogrid.org/106817/summary/homo-sapiens/apba1.html

b. The BioGRID database provides references for each identified putative interaction. These are typically, although not always, high-throughput proteomics studies. Here we provide citations for other studies that have provided additional validation using methods such as immunoprecipitation, *in vitro* binding assays, or macromolecular structure determination.

c. The definition of “Interactor” is based on a semi-quantitative measure of the AlphaFold2-derived interfacial PTM (iPTM) score, visual inspection of the resultant PAE graphs and assessment of the structure in PyMOL. After generating single multimer predictions in AlphaFold2 in unsupervised batch mode, we found that a minimum iPTM score of 0.3 combined with a strong signal in the PAE plot for inter-molecular structural correlation provided a useful indicator for structural predictions for further assessment. In these cases, we then ran three independent modelling experiments to assess whether multiple predictions resulted in consistent structural alignments in PyMOL.

1279 **Table S2. Putative interactors of human Mint2 from BioGRID[a].**

1280

Uniprot Entry ID	Gene Names	AlphaFold predicted Interactor?[c]	Predicted interacting domains	References providing additional validation[b]
Q6PD74	AAGAB	-		
Q9UBZ4	APEX2 APE2 APEXL2 XTH2	-		
P05067	APP A4 AD1	+	APP motif binds Mint2 PTB domain.	(Borg *et al.*, 1996; Matos *et al.*, 2012; Xie *et al.*, 2013; Zhang *et al.*, 1997)
P61204	ARF3	+	ARF3 small GTPase binds Mint2 PDZ1-PDZ2 tandem domains.	(Hill *et al.*, 2003)
P18085	ARF4	+	ARF4 small GTPase binds Mint2 PDZ1-PDZ2 tandem domains.	(Hill *et al.*, 2003)
Q7Z3C6	ATG9A APG9L1	-		
O15155	BET1	-		
Q9Y297	BTRC BTRCP FBW1A FBXW1A	-		
A6NLJ0	C2CD4B FAM148B NLF2	-		
O94985	CLSTN1 CS1 KIAA0911	+	CLSTN1 motif binds Mint2 PTB domain.	(Araki *et al.*, 2003)
Q9GZR7	DDX24	-		
Q09019	DMWD DM9	-		
Q9UKB1	FBXW11 BTRCP2 FBW1B FBXW1B KIAA0696	-		
A4D1S0	KLRG2 CLEC15B	-		
Q07954	LRP1 A2MR APR	+	LRP1 motif binds Mint2 PTB domain.	(Gotthardt *et al.*, 2000)
P98164	LRP2	+	LRP2 motif binds Mint2 PTB domain.	(Gotthardt *et al.*, 2000)
Q14114	LRP8 APOER2	+	LRP8 motif binds Mint2 PTB domain.	(Gotthardt *et al.*, 2000)
Q8N7X4	MAGEB6	-		
Q16659	MAPK6 ERK3 PRKM6	-		

P61764	Munc18-1 STXBP1 UNC18A	+	Munc18-1 domain3a binds Mint2 AHM.	(Biederer & Sudhof, 2000; Graham *et al.*, 2011; Han *et al.*, 2014; Ho *et al.*, 2002a; Li *et al.*, 2023; Okamoto & Sudhof, 1997, 1998; Park *et al.*, 2012). This study.
Q96P71	NECAB3 APBA2BP NIP1 SYTIP2 XB51	-		(Lee *et al*, 2000)
Q13393	PLD1	-		
P49810	PSEN2 AD4 PS2 PSNL2 STM2	-		(Biederer *et al.*, 2002)
O94761	RECQL4 RECQ4	-		
Q04206	RELA NFKB3	-		(Tomita *et al*, 2000)
Q9NVW2	RLIM RNF12	-		
Q68DV7	RNF43	-		
O15431	SLC31A1 COPT1 CTR1	-		
Q9HB58	SP110	-		
Q8N9I0	SYT2	-		
Q5JTD0	TJAP1 PILT TJP4	+	TJAP1 N-terminal sequence binds Mint2 PTB domain in non-canonical site	
Q8NFZ5	TNIP2 ABIN2 FLIP1	-		
Q8WV44	TRIM41 RINCK	-		
Q9Y2K6	USP20 KIAA1003 LSFR3A VDU2	-		
Q8TEY7	USP33 KIAA1097 VDU1	-		
Q6AHZ1	ZNF518A KIAA0335 ZNF518	-		

a. https://thebiogrid.org/106818/summary/homo-sapiens/apba2.html

b. The BioGRID database provides references for each identified putative interaction. These are typically, although not always, high-throughput proteomics studies. Here we provide citations for

other studies that have provided additional validation using methods such as immunoprecipitation, *in vitro* binding assays, or macromolecular structure determination.

c. The definition of “Interactor” is based on a semi-quantitative measure of the AlphaFold2-derived interfacial PTM (iPTM) score, visual inspection of the resultant PAE graphs and assessment of the structure in PyMOL. After generating single multimer predictions in AlphaFold2 in unsupervised batch mode, we found that a minimum iPTM score of 0.3 combined with a strong signal in the PAE plot for inter-molecular structural correlation provided a useful indicator for structural predictions for further assessment. In these cases, we then ran three independent modelling experiments to assess whether multiple predictions resulted in consistent structural alignments in PyMOL.

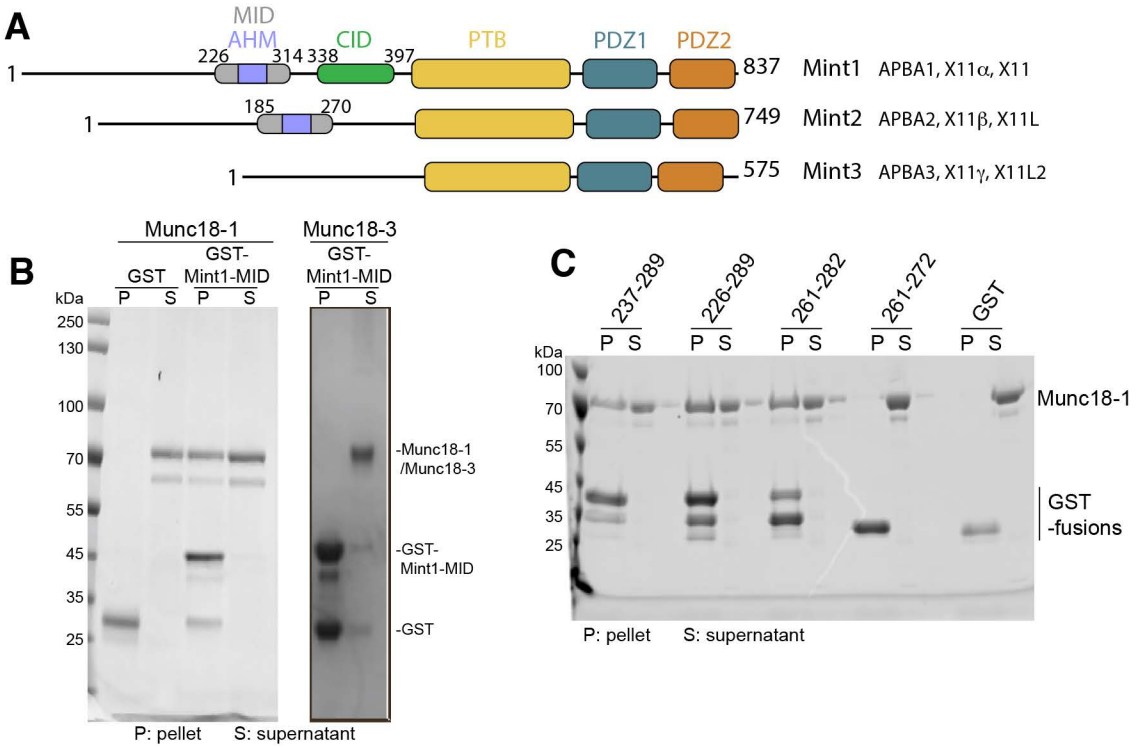


Figure 1. The Mint1 MID interacts directly with Munc18-1 but not Munc18-3
(A) Schematic diagram of the human Mint proteins. (AHM, acidic α-heilcal motif; MID, Munc18-1-interacting domain; CID, CASK interacting domain; PTB, phosphotyrosine binding domain; PDZ1 and PDZ2, Psd95/Dlg/ZO1 domains). (B) Pulldowns with GST-Mint1 MID show a direct interaction with purified Munc18-1 but not Munc18-3. Image shows Coomassie Blue stained gel. (C) Pulldowns with GST-tagged Mint1 truncated sequences identify residues 261-282 as sufficient and required for Munc18-1 binding. Image shows Coomassie Blue stained gel.

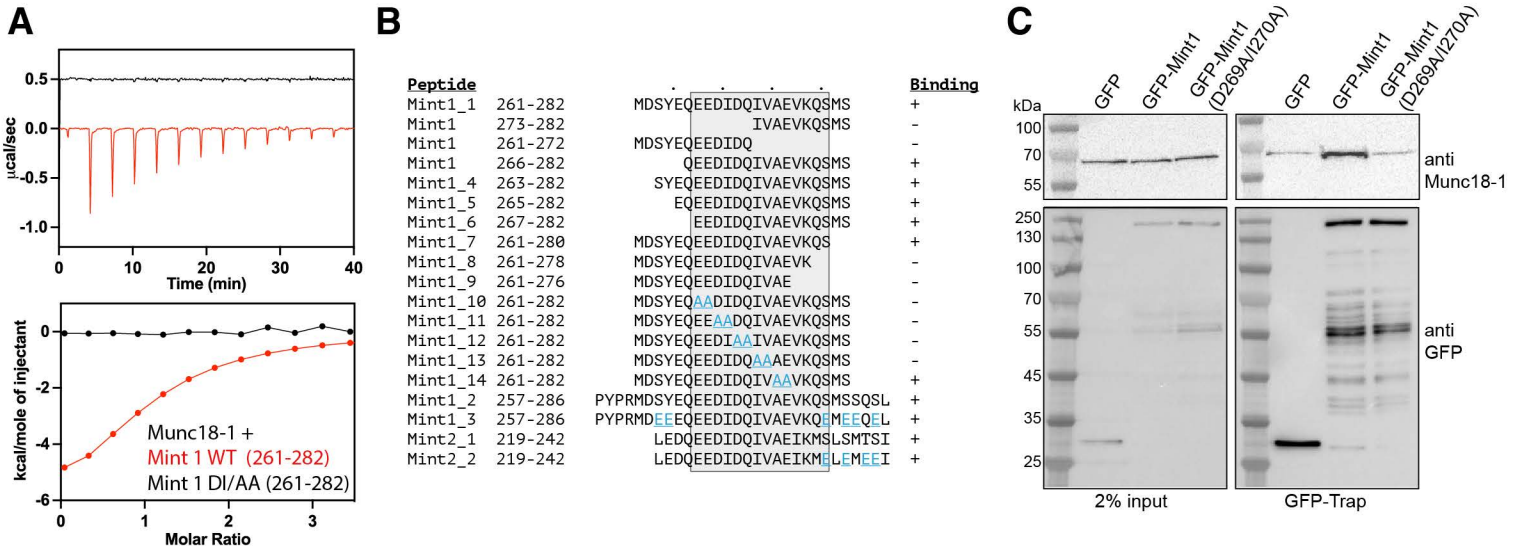


Figure 2. A conserved sequence in Mint1 and Mint2 binds Munc18-1 and is not influenced by phosphorylation

(A) ITC of synthetic Mint1261-282 peptide binding to purified Munc18-1. The top shows raw ITC data, and the bottom shows integrated and normalised data fit to a 1:1 binding model. (B) Sequences of peptides tested for Munc18-1 binding by ITC. The minimal and highly conserved sequence required for Munc18-1 binding is shaded. Mutated peptide residues are highlighted in blue. (C) Endogenous Munc18-1 is bound to GFP-tagged Mint1 but not the mutant GFP-Mint1D269A/I270A. GFP-tagged Mint1 proteins were transiently transfected into PC12 cells, immunoprecipitated with GFP-nanobody coupled beads, and the bound proteins probed by Western blot with anti-Munc18-1.

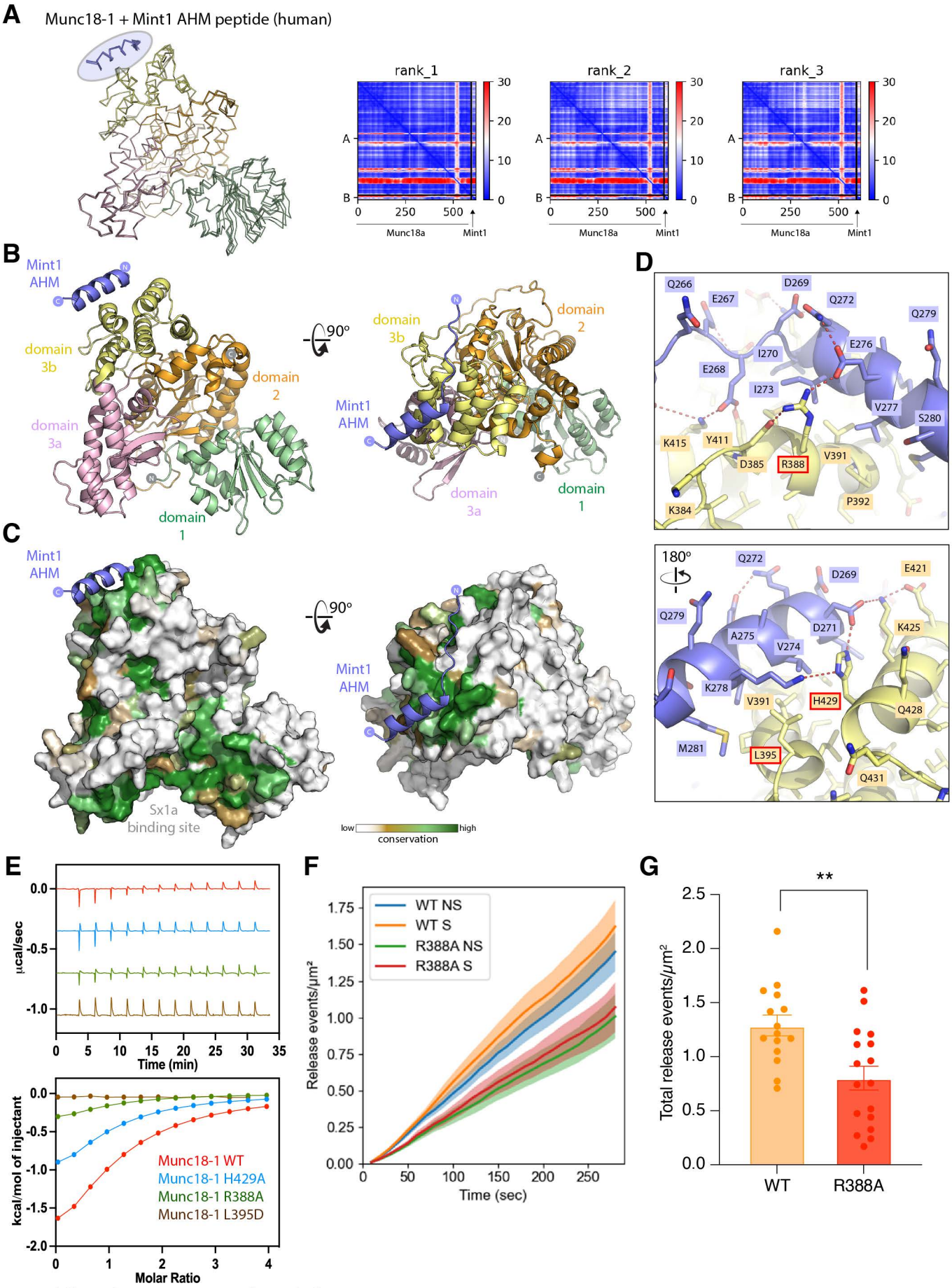


Figure 3. Modelling of Munc18-1 in complex with the Mint1 AHM sequence.
(A) AlphaFold2 prediction of the complex between Munc18-1 and Mint1 AHM. The three top ranked models are overlaid and shown in backbone ribbon representation. The AHM is consistently modelled in an α-helical structure associated with the Munc18-1 domain3b (highlighted in blue). On the right the predicted alignment error (PAE) is plotted for each model. Signals in the off-diagonal regions indicate strong structural correlations between residues in the peptide with the Munc18-1 protein. Fig. S4 shows predictions of the full-length Munc18-1 and Mint1 complex as well as models of other Munc and Mint homologues and orthologues. (B) The top-ranked complex of Munc18-1 and the Mint1 AHM is shown in cartoon representation, with Munc18-1 domains highlighted. (C) As in (B) but the surface of Munc18-1 is shown coloured for sequence conservation as calculated by Consurf (Ashkenazy et al., 2016). (D) Opposite views showing details of the Mint1 AHM bound to the Munc18-1 domain3b. (E) ITC of synthetic Mint1(261-282) peptide binding to purified Munc18-1 and structure-based mutants. The top shows raw ITC data, and the bottom shows integrated and normalised data fit to a 1:1 binding model. Mutated residues are highlighted in panel (D). (F) Cumulative release events over time for each data group was analysed and the number of release events at each 10 sec interval from 0-290 sec was determined, plotted as MEAN±SEM. (G) Total evoked release events following stimulation were measured per µm2. Non-parametric Mann Whitney U test, $p < 0.05$, *, $p < 0.01$. N = 15 cells (WT) and 17 (R388A) from independent experiments.

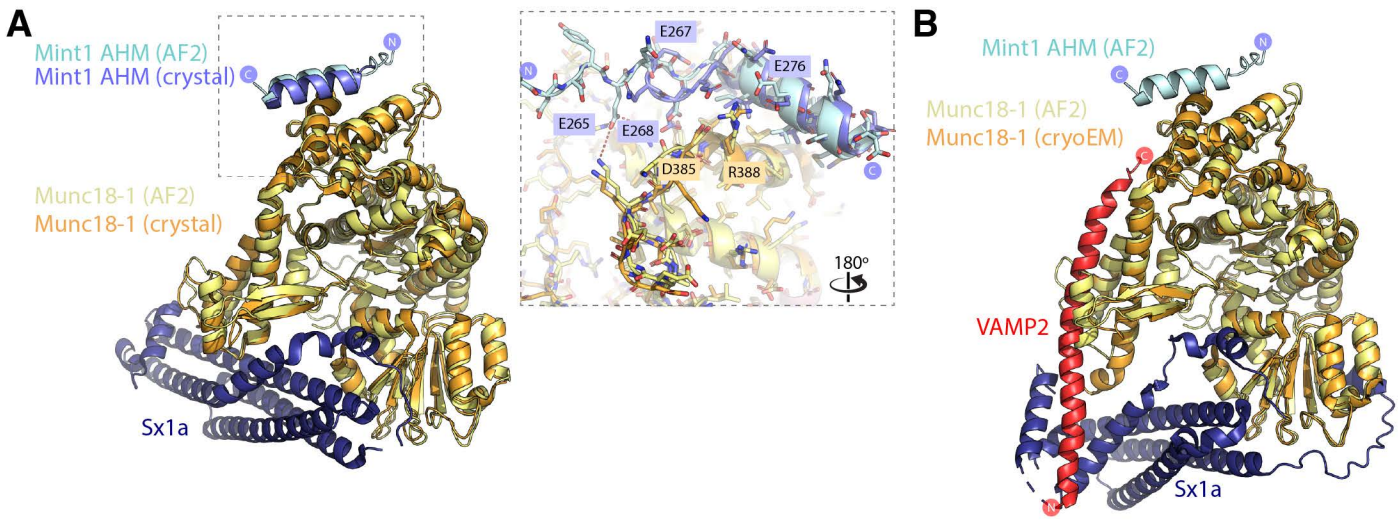


Figure 4. Comparison of the predicted Munc18-1/Mint1 complex with experimental structures.
(A) Overlay of the Munc18-1 complex with Mint1 AHM predicted by AlphaFold2 and the recent crystal structure of the Munc18-1/Sx1a/Mint1 complex (Li et al., 2023). The inset shows details of the binding site modelled by AlphaFold2 and observed in the crystal structure. The two structures are identical in all key respects. (B) Overlay of the Munc18-1 complex with Mint1 AHM predicted by AlphaFold2 and the cryoEM structure of the Munc18-1/Sx1a/VAMP2 complex (Stepien et al., 2022). The Mint1 AHM is expected to bind Munc18-1 independently of the Sxa1 t-SNARE and VAMP2 v-SNARE proteins.

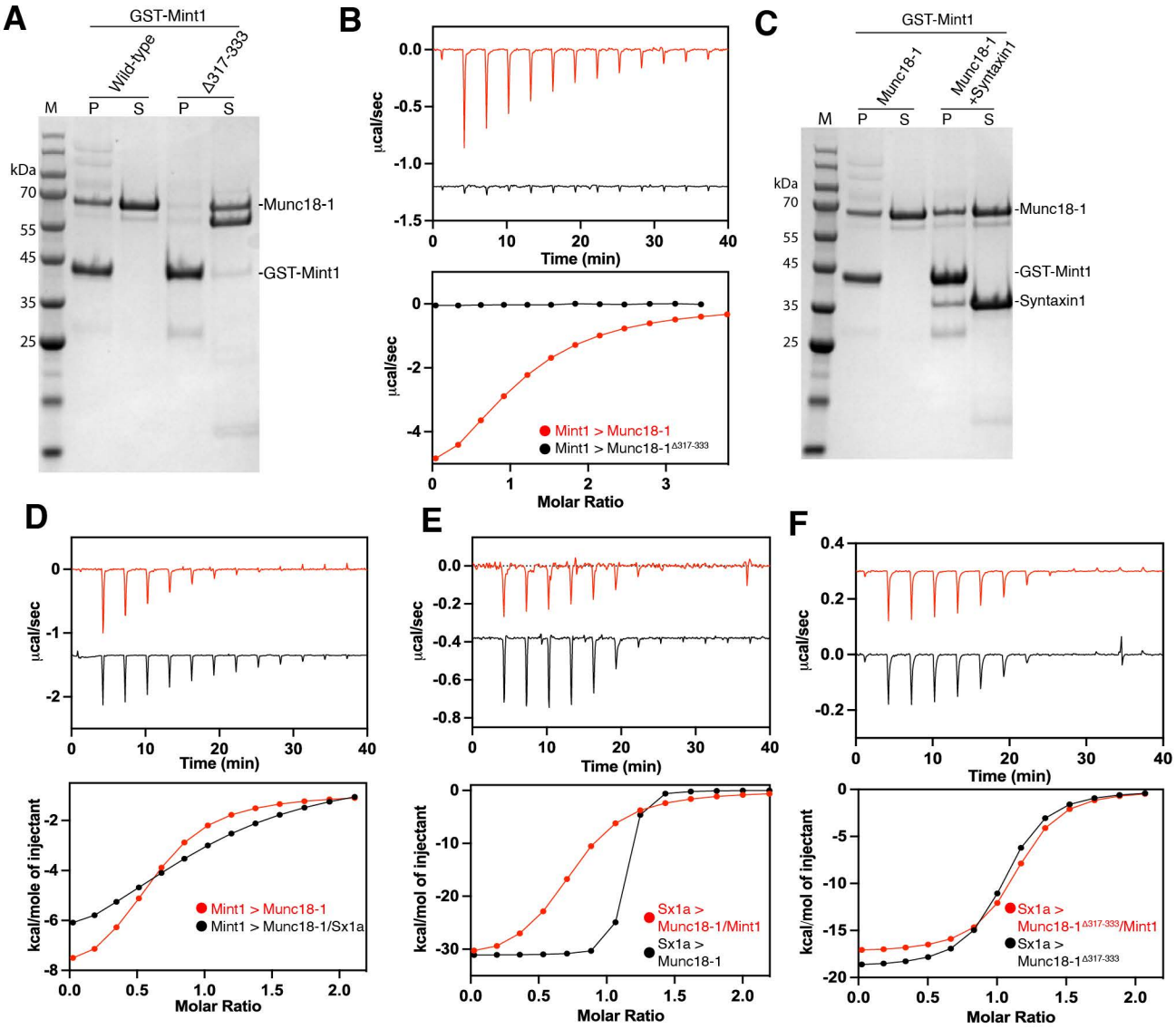


Figure 5. Mint1 and Sx1a show allosteric effects on binding to Munc18-1

(A) Pulldowns with GST-Mint1 MID show that Munc18-1 domain3a hinge loop is important for binding. As Mint1 does not contact domain3a this suggests an allosteric effect on the domain3b binding site. Image shows Coomassie stained gel. (B) ITC of synthetic Mint1261-282 peptide binding to purified Munc18-1 (red) and Munc18-1Δ317-333 (black) confirm the requirement of domain3a for Mint1 interaction. (C) Pulldowns with GST-Mint1 MID show that Mint1 can bind Munc18-1 both alone and in the presence of Sx1a. Image shows Coomassie stained gel. (D) Although Mint1 and Sx1a can bind Munc18 simultaneously, ITC of Mint1 Mint1261-282 AHM peptide binding to Munc18-1 in the absence (red) and presence (black) of Sx1a shows a reduction in binding affinity and enthalpy. (E) ITC of Sx1a binding to Munc18-1 in the absence (black) and presence (red) of synthetic Mint1261-282 peptide. Together this shows there is a subtle allosteric inhibition of Sxa1 binding to Munc18-1 in the presence of Mint1. (F) ITC of Sx1a binding to Munc18-1Δ317-333 in the absence (black) and presence (red) of synthetic Mint1261-282 peptide.

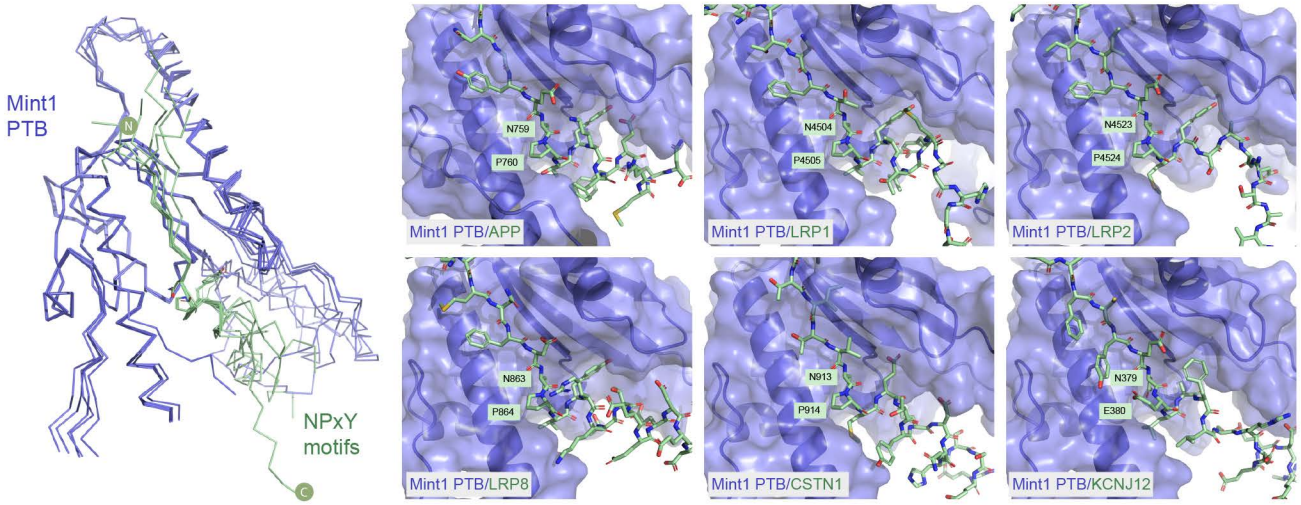


Figure 6. Interactions of the Mint PTB domains with canonical NPxY-containing peptide motifs predicted by AlphaFold2
Overlay of the top-ranked AlphaFold2 predicted structures of the Mint1 PTB domain (blue) in complex with various NPxY-related peptide motifs (green) shown in backbone ribbon representation. These sequences are predicted to bind the canonical binding groove of the PTB domain (with similar interactions predicted for Mint2 (not shown)). The right panel shows details of the different sequences derived from various Mint-interacting transmembrane proteins.

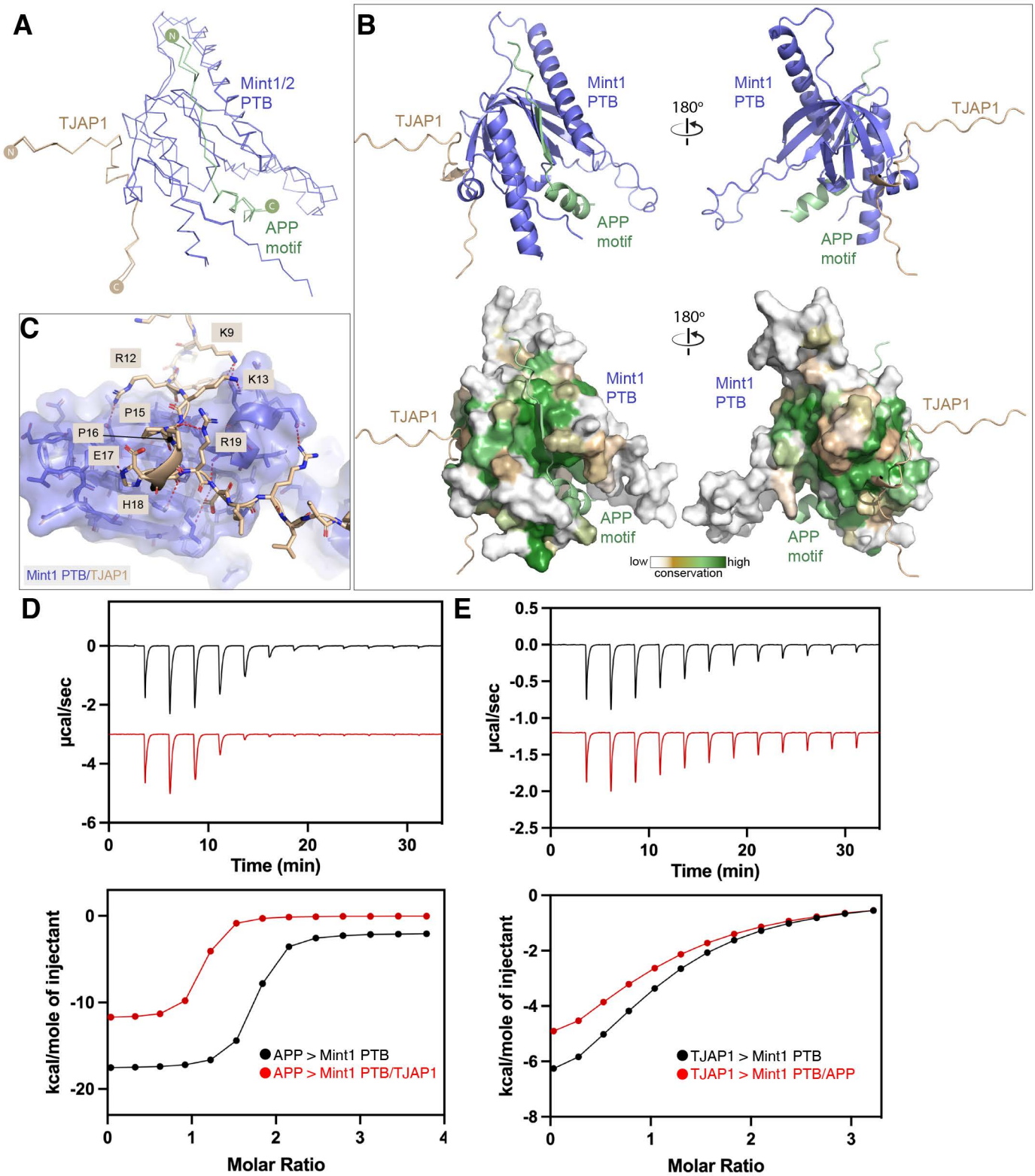


Figure 7. Interactions of the Mint PTB domains with a non-canonical peptide motif from TJAP1 predicted by AlphaFold2
(A) Overlay of the top-ranked AlphaFold2 predicted structures of the Mint1 and Mint2 PTB domains (blue) in complex with the APP NPxY motif (green) and the N-terminal peptide of TJAP1 (brown) shown in backbone ribbon representation. (B) The top-ranked complex of Mint1 PTB domain bound to APP and TJAP1 is shown in cartoon representation. The lower panel shows the surface of Mint1 coloured for sequence conservation as calculated by Consurf (Ashkenazy et al., 2016). (C) Details of the Mint1 PTB domain interaction with the TJAP1 peptide. (D) ITC of Mint1 PTB binding to the peptide motif from APP in the presence and absence of a peptide from TJAP1. (E) ITC of Mint1 PTB binding to the peptide motif from TJAP1 in the presence and absence of a peptide from APP. The top shows raw ITC data, and the bottom shows integrated and normalised data fit to a 1:1 binding model.

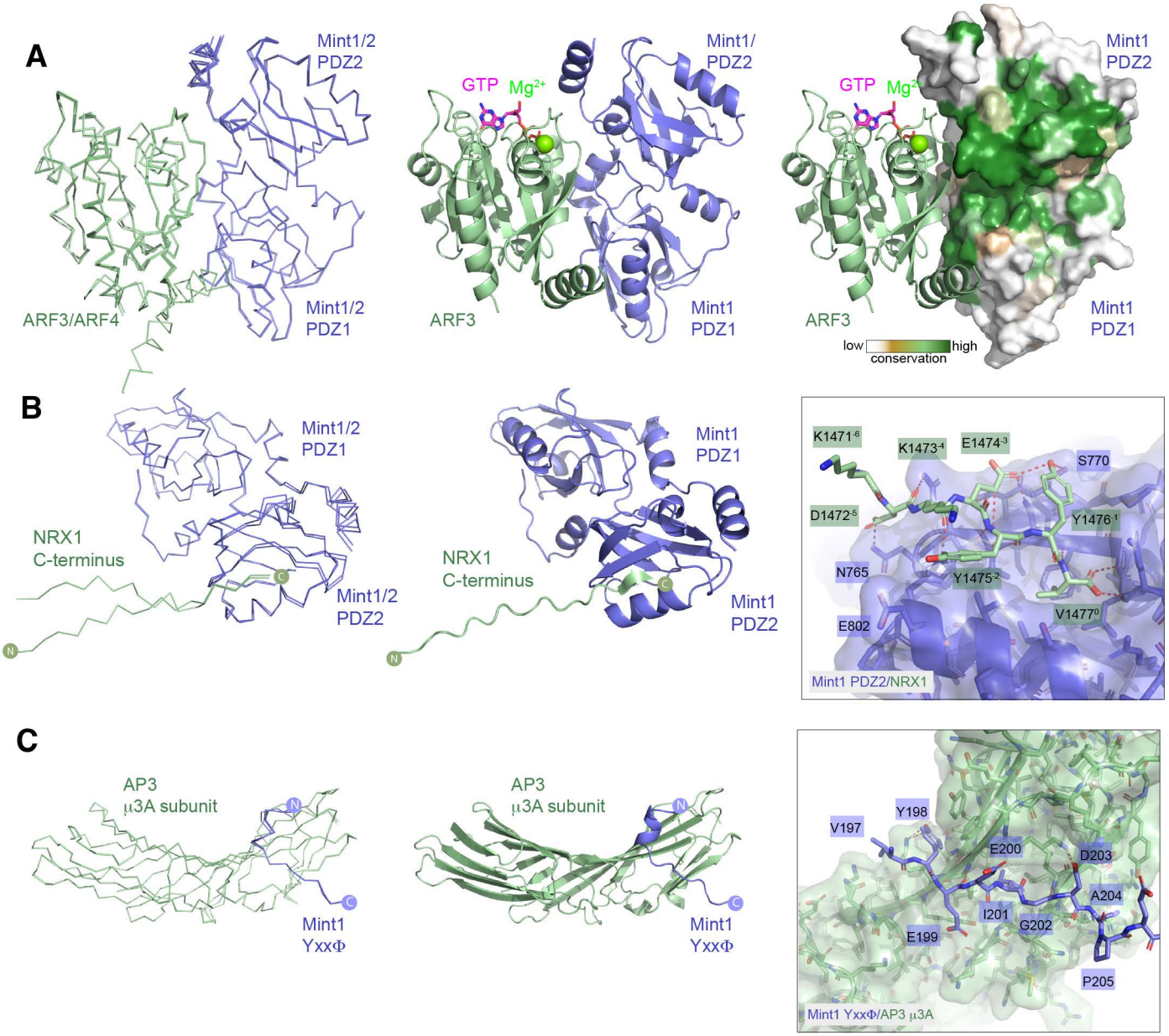


Figure 8. Interactions of the Mint N-terminus and PDZ domains with novel binders predicted by AlphaFold2
(A) Overlay of the top-ranked AlphaFold2 predicted structures of the Mint1 and Mint2 tandem PDZ domains (blue) in complex with ARF3 and ARF4 (green) shown in backbone ribbon representation. The middle panel shows the Mint1 complex with ARF3 in ribbon representation, with the position of GTP and Mg2+ based on the previous crystal structure of active ARF3-GTP (Lee et al., 2019). The right panel shows the same image but with Mint1 surface coloured for sequence conservation as calculated by Consurf (Ashkenazy et al., 2016). (B) Overlay of the top-ranked AlphaFold2 predicted structures of the Mint1 and Mint2 tandem PDZ domains (blue) in complex with the C-terminal PDZbm of NRX1 (green) shown in backbone ribbon representation. The middle panel shows the Mint1 complex with ARF3 in ribbon representation. The right panel inset shows the details of the NRX1 interaction with Mint1 PDZ2 domain. (C) Overlay of the top three ranked AlphaFold2 predicted structures of the Mint1 Yxxϕ motif (blue) in complex with the C-terminal MHD of the AP3 μ3A subunit (green) shown in backbone ribbon representation. The middle panel shows the Mint1 complex with μ3A in ribbon representation. The right panel inset shows the details of the Mint1 Yxxϕ motif interaction with μ3A.

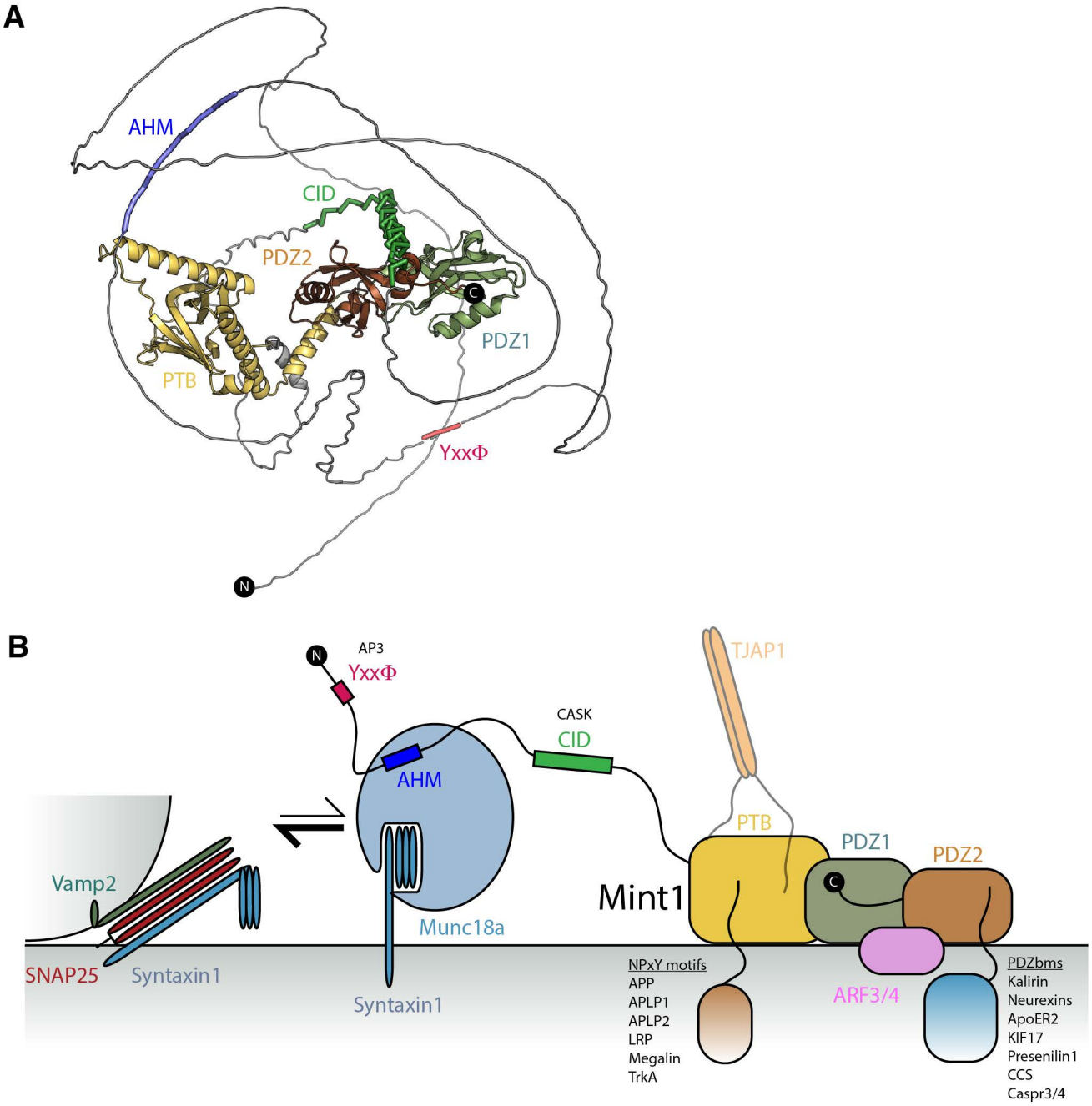


Figure 9. Mint1 structural model and interactions.
(A) Structural model of Mint1 derived from AlphaFold2 (Ammann et al., 2016). (B) Schematic summary of Mint1-mediated interactions, and speculative model suggesting that at the cell surface Mint1 may act to reduce the affinity of Munc18-1 for the auto-inhibited Sx1a, thus enhancing the ability of Sx1a to associate with VAMP2 and SNAP25 to form the trans-SNARE assembly required for vesicle fusion. The C-terminal domains of Mint1 in contrast are associated with other proteins containing NPxY and PDZbm sequences and ARF small GTPases that may enhance Mint1 membrane recruitment and modulate transmembrane protein trafficking.

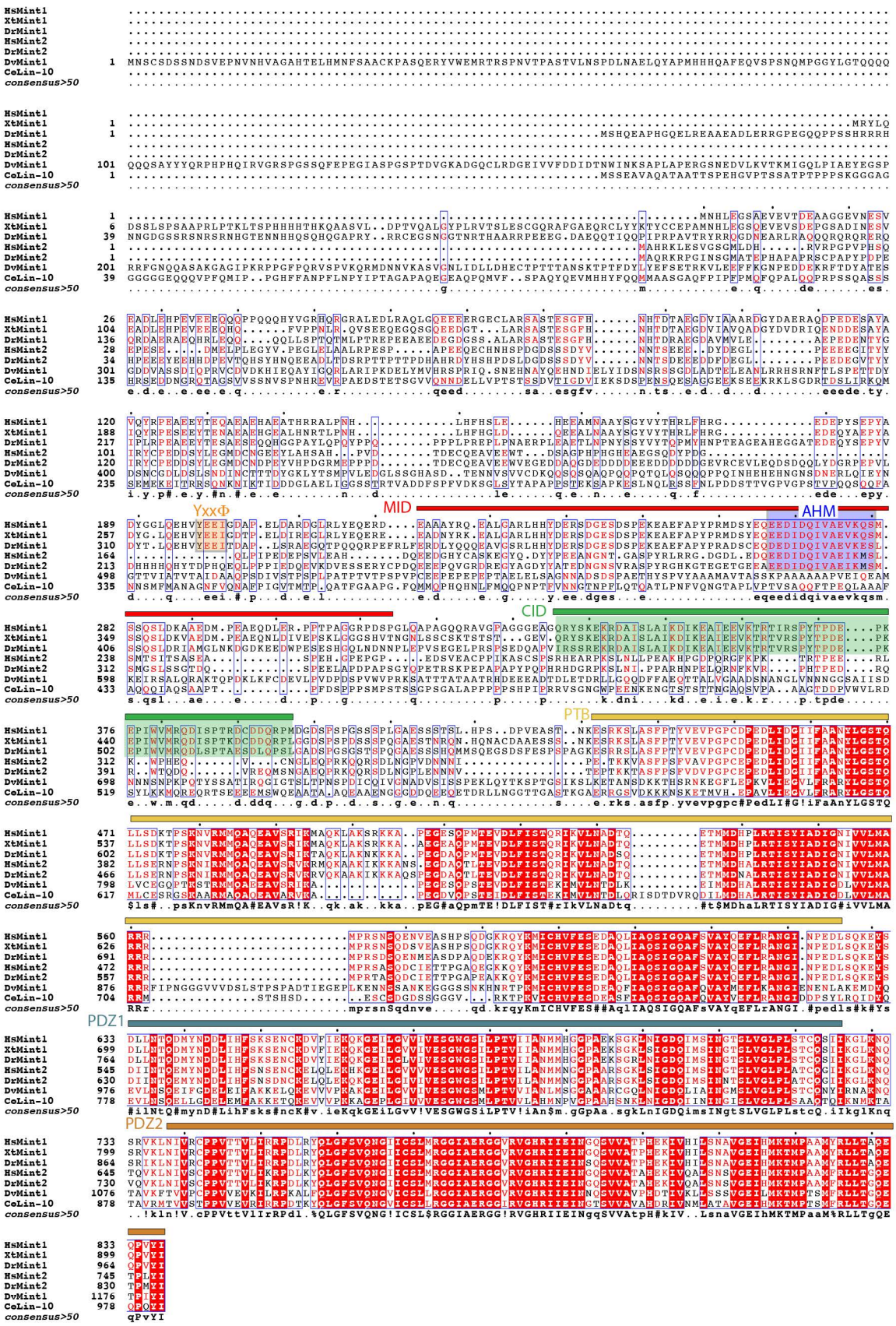


Figure S1. Sequence alignment of Mint proteins. (Related to Fig. 1)

(A) Sequence alignment Mint1 and Mint2. Alignment was performed with Multalin (Corpet et al., 1999) and rendered with ESPript3.0 (Robert and Gouet, 2014). Hs, Homo sapiens. Xt, Xenopus tropicalis. Dr, Danio rerio. Ce, Caenorhabditis elegans. Dv, Drosophila virilis.

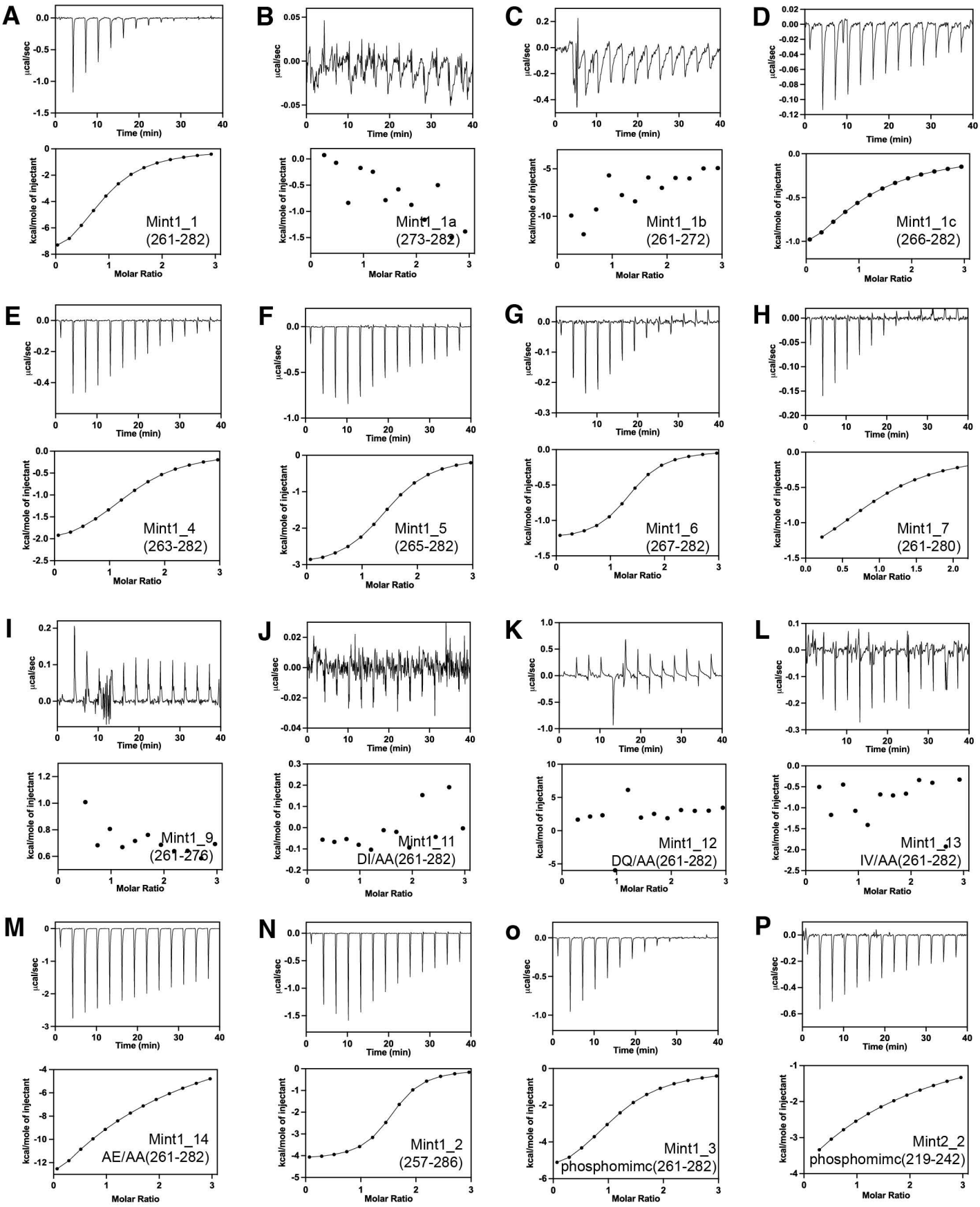
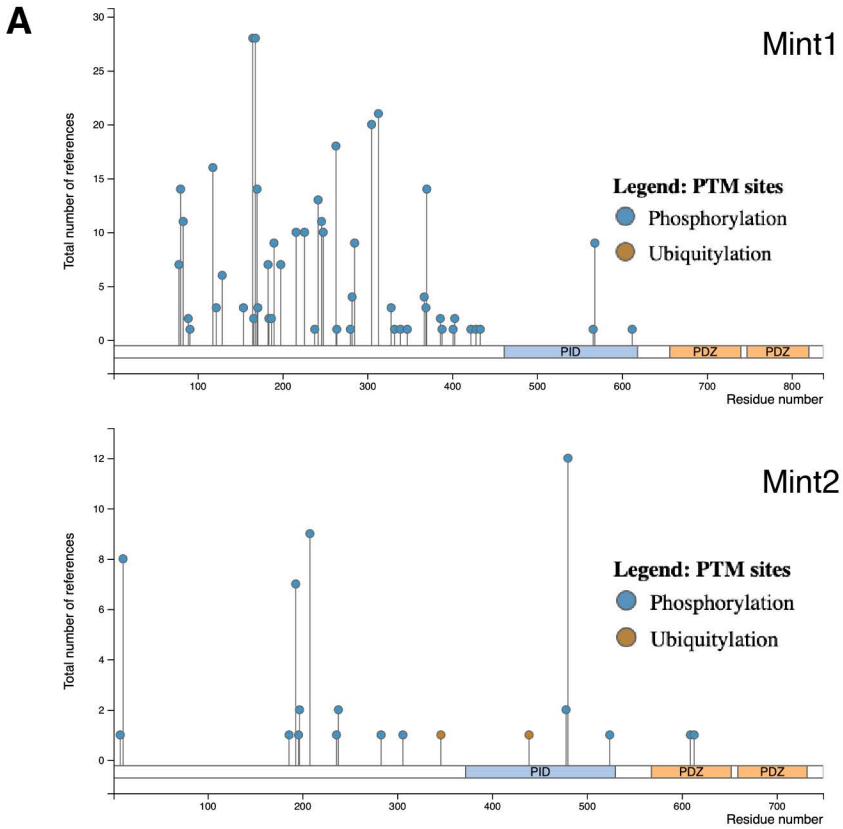


Figure S2. ITC experiments of Munc18-1 binding to various Mint peptides. (Related to Fig. 2)
Example ITC experiments are shown for each of the Mint peptides binding to Munc18-1 as described in Fig. 2B and Table 1. (A) Mint 1_1 (261-282) (B) Mint 1_1a (273-282) (C) Mint 1_1b (261-272) (D) Mint 1_1c (266-282) (E) Mint 1_4 (263-282) (F) Mint 1_5 (265-282) (G) Mint 1_6 (267-282) (H) Mint 1_7 (261-280) (I) Mint 1_9 (261-276) (J) Mint 1_11 DI /AA (261-282 (K) Mint 1-12 DQ /AA (261-282) (L) Mint 1_13 IV/AA(261-282) (M) Mint 1_14 AE/AA(261-282) (N) Mint 1_2 (257-286) (o) Mint 1_3 phosphomimetic (261-282) (P) Mint 2_2 phosphomimetic (219-242)



B

phosphorylation

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hMint1  237-HYDERSDGESDSPEKEAEFAPYPRMDSYEQEEDIDQIVAEVKQSMSSQSLDKAAEDM
hMint2  193-YQDYYPEEANGNTGASPYRLRRGDGDLEDQEEDIDQIVAEIKMSLSMTSITSASEAS
                                          Munc18-binding
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C

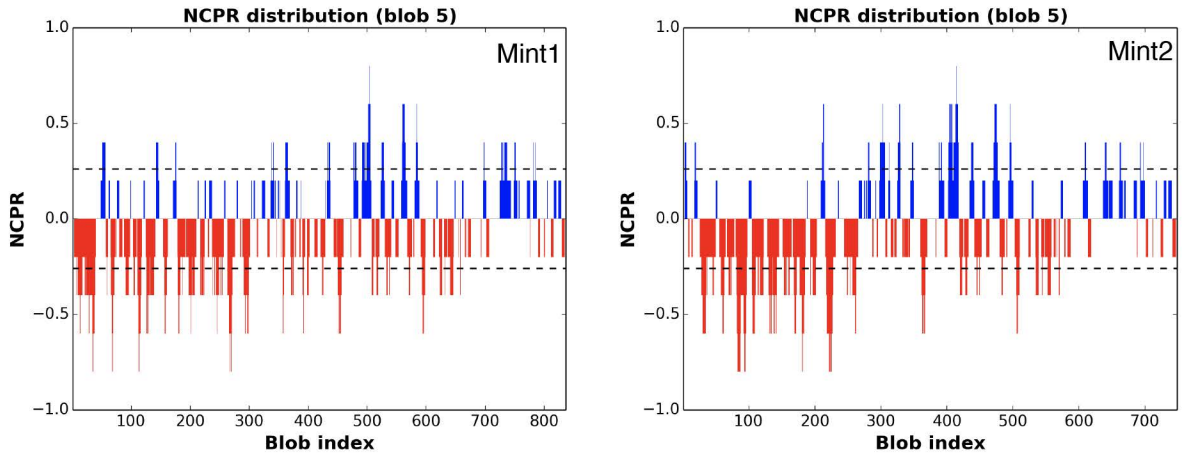

Figure S3. Post-translational modifications and sequence charge distribution of human Mint1 and Mint2. (Related to Fig. 2)
(A) Sites of phosphorylation and ubiquitination of human Mint1 and Mint2 experimentally observed and reported in PhosphoSitePlus (Hornbeck et al., 2015). (B) Phosphorylation sites in the human Mint1 and Mint2 N-terminal regions documented in PhosphoSitePlus (Hornbeck et al., 2015). Phosphomimetic mutations in regions adjacent to the Munc18-1 binding sequence do not influence affinity (Fig. 2B; Table 1). (C) Plot of the charge distribution versus the sequence of Mint1 and Mint2 shows that the N-terminal disordered sequences have a high net-positive charge. Plots were made with CIDER (Holehouse et al., 2015).

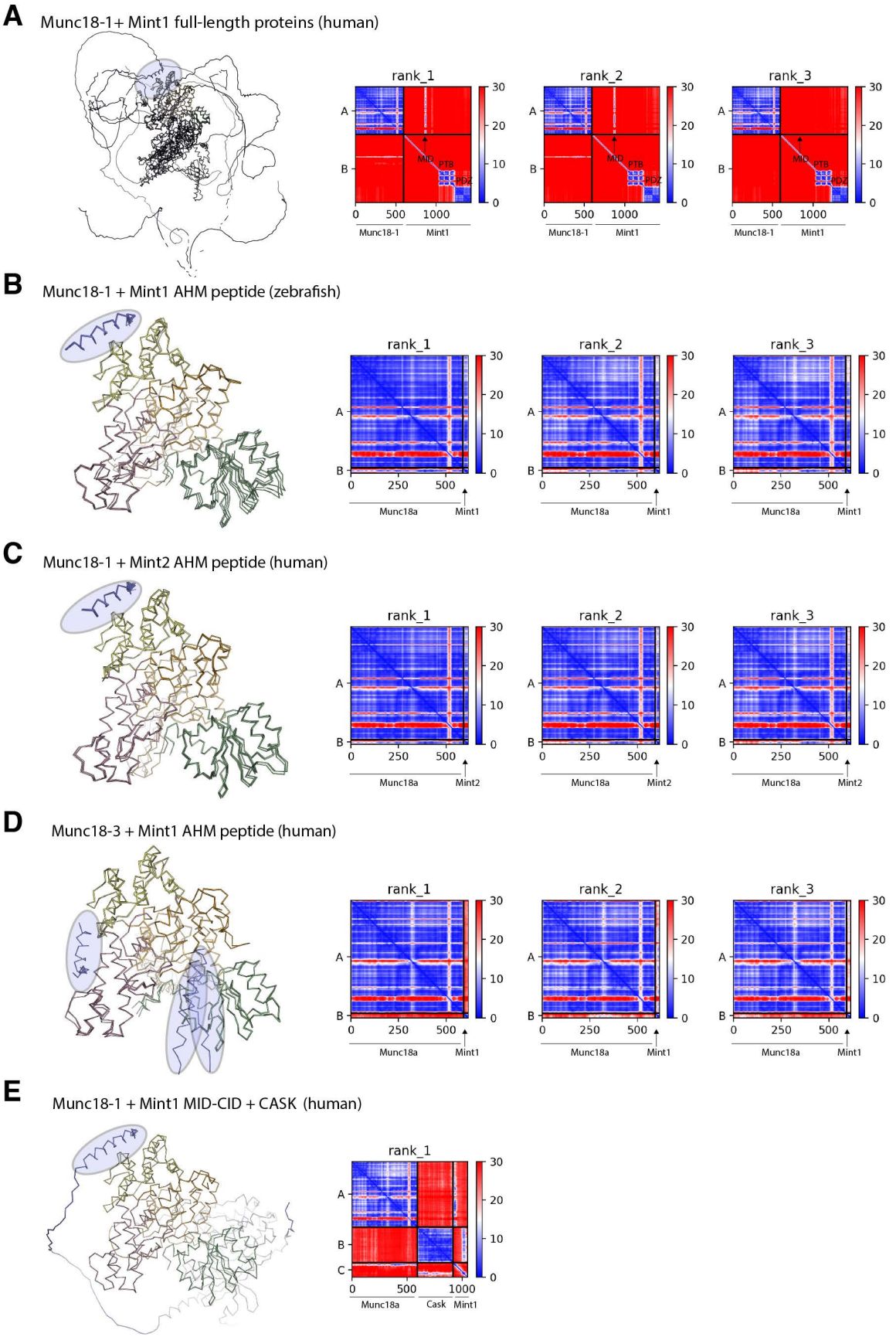

Figure S4. AlphaFold2 modelling of Munc18 interactions with Mint1. (Related to Fig. 3)
(A) Overlaid top three ranked models of human Mint1 bound to Munc18-1 from ColabFold shown in backbone ribbon representation. Mint1 is consistently modelled to bind Munc18-1 domain 3b via a short acidic α-helical motif (AHM) within its unstructured N-terminal domain (highlighted in blue). On the right hand side the predicted alignment error (PAE) is plotted for each model. Signals in the off-diagonal regions indicate strong structural correlations between residues in the peptide with the Munc18-1 protein. (B) Overlaid top three ranked models of the zebrafish Mint1 AHM sequence bound to Munc18-1 predicted with ColabFold. Similar to the human structures, the AHM is consistently modelled in an α-helical structure associated with the Munc18-1 domain3b (highlighted in blue). (C) Overlaid top three ranked models of the human Mint2 AHM sequence bound to Munc18-1 predicted with ColabFold. (D) Overlaid top three ranked models of the human Mint1 AHM sequence modelled with the non-binding Munc18-3 homologue. The AHM is modelled at several random positions (highlighted in blue). The PAE plots do not show evidence of significant interactions between the two proteins. (E) The top scoring model of the human Mint1 AHM and CID sequences bound to Munc18-1 and CASK using ColabFold. The AHM region is predicted in an identical binding site on Munc18-1 to the isolated peptide sequence (highlighted in blue). The CID sequence is predicted to bind to CASK in almost essentially the same conformation as the two previous crystal structures (Wu et al., 2020; Zhang et al., 2020).

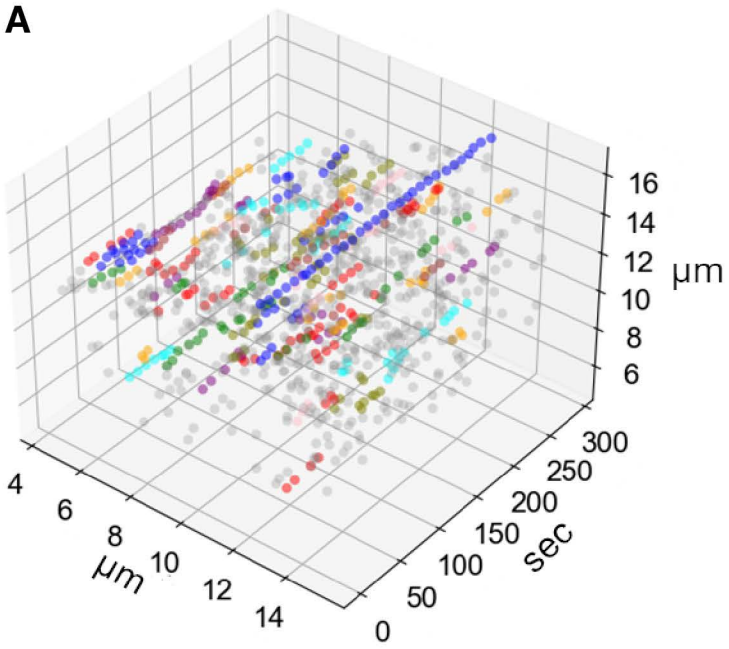

Figure S5. Analysis of cell footprint and fusion events in Munc18 DKO PC3 cells.
(A) Representative fluorescent release event visualisation. The imaging dataset was divided into 10 sec (100 frame) intervals and the fluorescence averaged. Vesicle fusions at each interval were determined by Laplacian of Gaussian and used to create a 3D [x,y,t] array. DBSCAN was used to determine clusters of fluorescent areas/vesicles which persisted in the same area over time. A release event was defined as the end of each cluster.

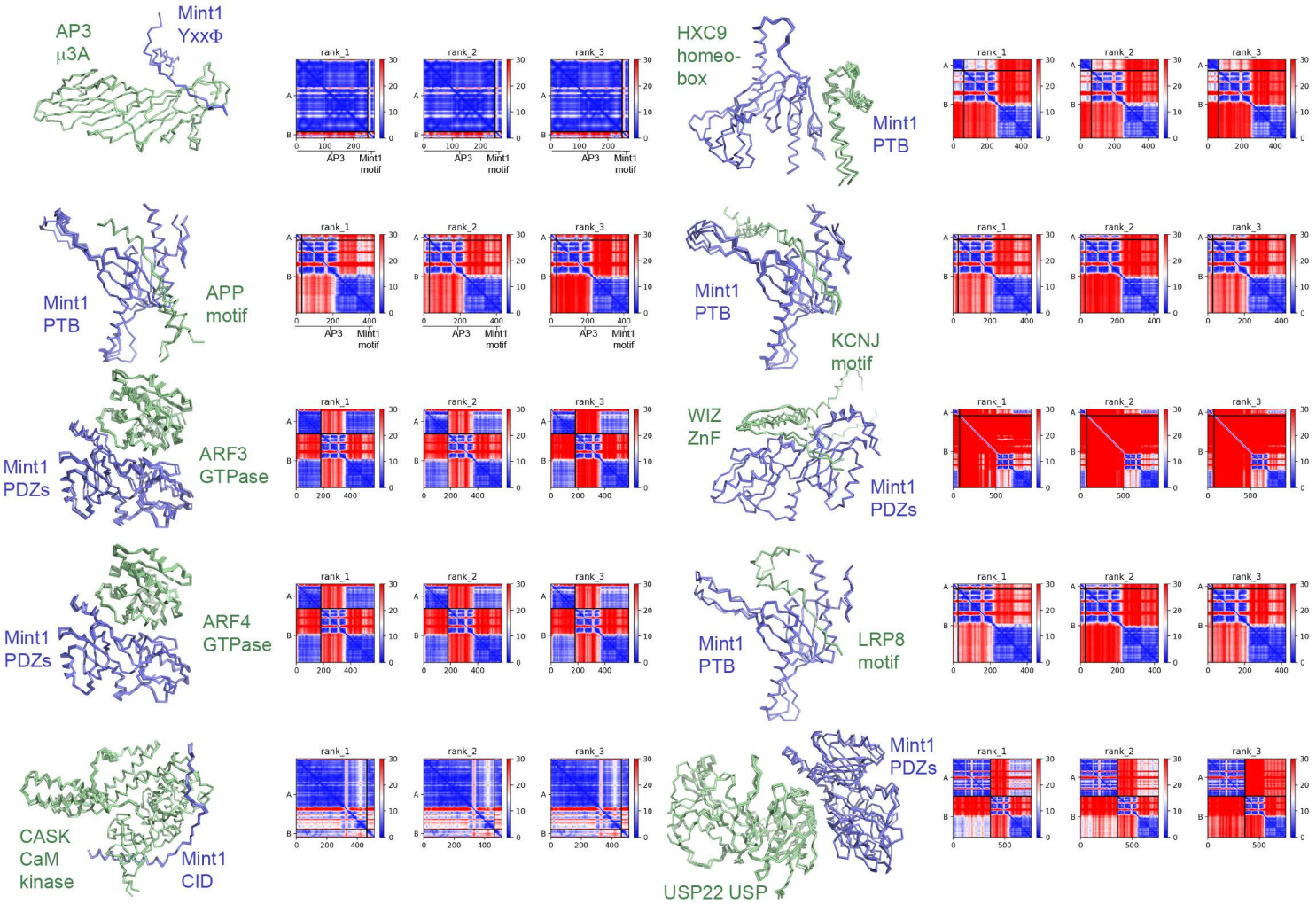

Figure S6. AlphaFold2 modelling of Mint1 interactions with proteins identified in BioGRID. (Related to Fig. 5 and 6)
Proteins identified in BioGRID as putative interactors of Mint1 and showing reasonable binding in AlphaFold2 predictions. The left panels show the top three ranked structures overlaid in backbone ribbon representation. On the right hand side the predicted alignment error (PAE) is plotted for each model. Signals in the off-diagonal regions indicate strong structural correlations between residues in the peptide with the Mint1 protein. These focused predictions were performed on specific Mint1 domains with the ligand regions initially identified in high-throughput predictions of the two full-length proteins.

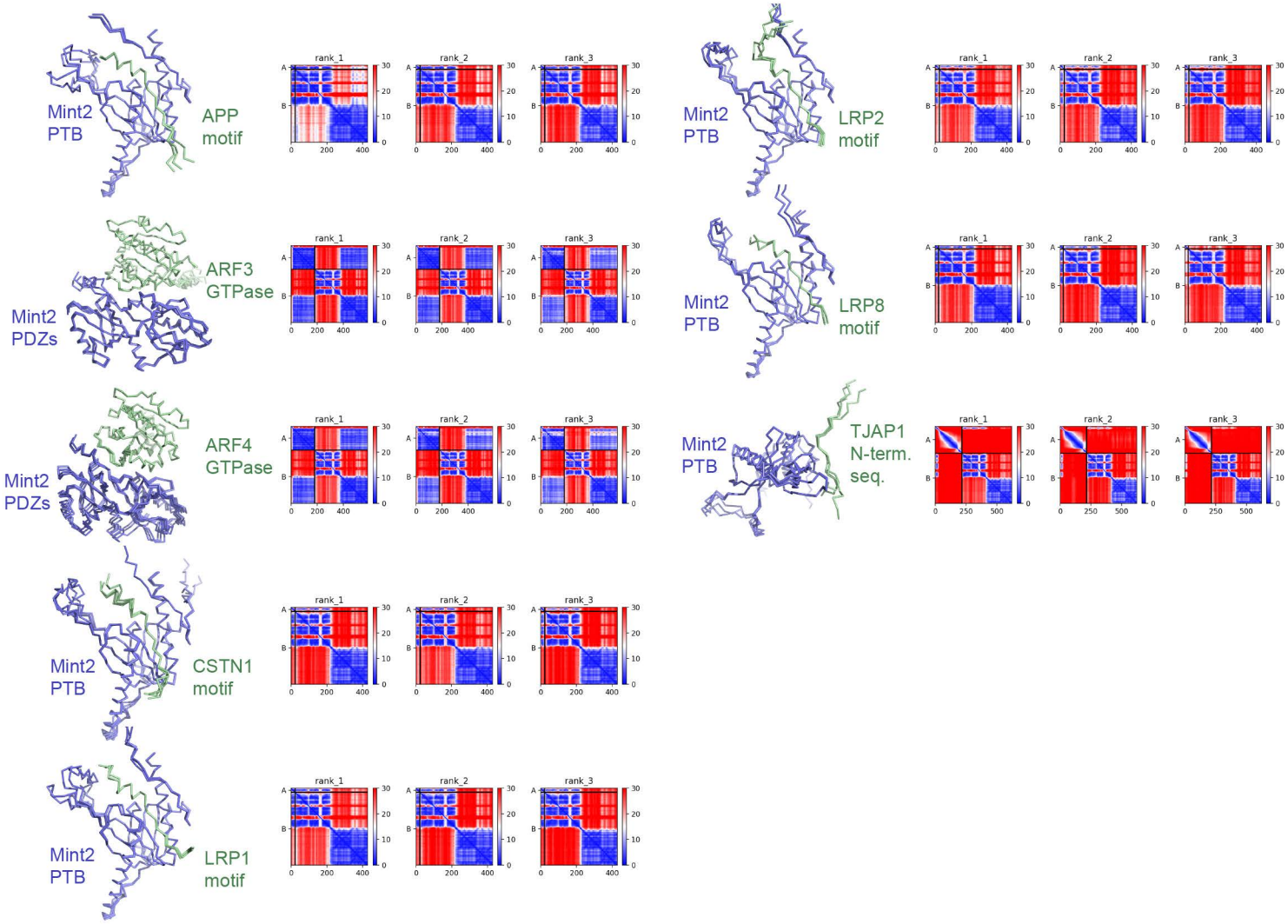

Figure S7. AlphaFold2 modelling of Mint2 interactions with proteins identified in BioGRID. (Related to Fig. 5 and 6)
Proteins identified in BioGRID as putative interactors of Mint2 and showing reasonable binding in AlphaFold2 predictions. The left panels show the top three ranked structures overlaid in backbone ribbon representation. On the right hand side the predicted alignment error (PAE) is plotted for each model. Signals in the off-diagonal regions indicate strong structural correlations between residues in the peptide with the Mint2 protein. These focused predictions were performed on specific Mint2 domains with the ligand regions initially identified in high-throughput predictions of the two full-length proteins.