

## Supporting Information

### Modular Synthesis of Biologically Active Phosphatidic Acid Probes Using Click Chemistry

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<sup>b</sup>Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, Indiana University School of Medicine-South Bend, South Bend, IN 46617

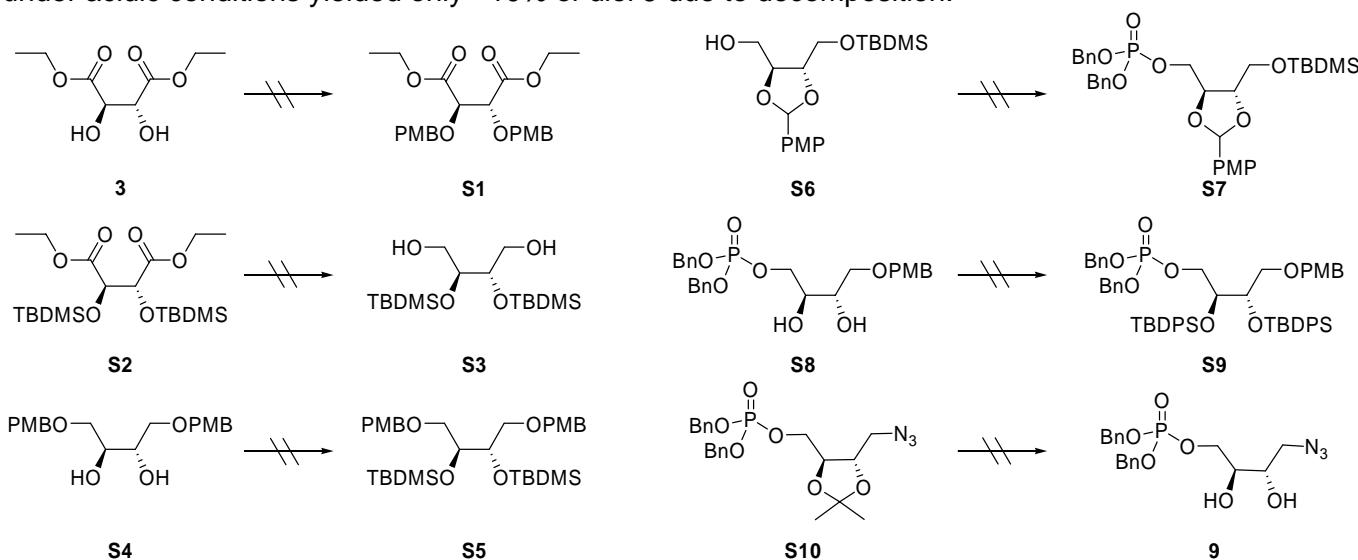
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#### I. Protecting Group Strategies Explored for the Interior Diol of Scaffold 2

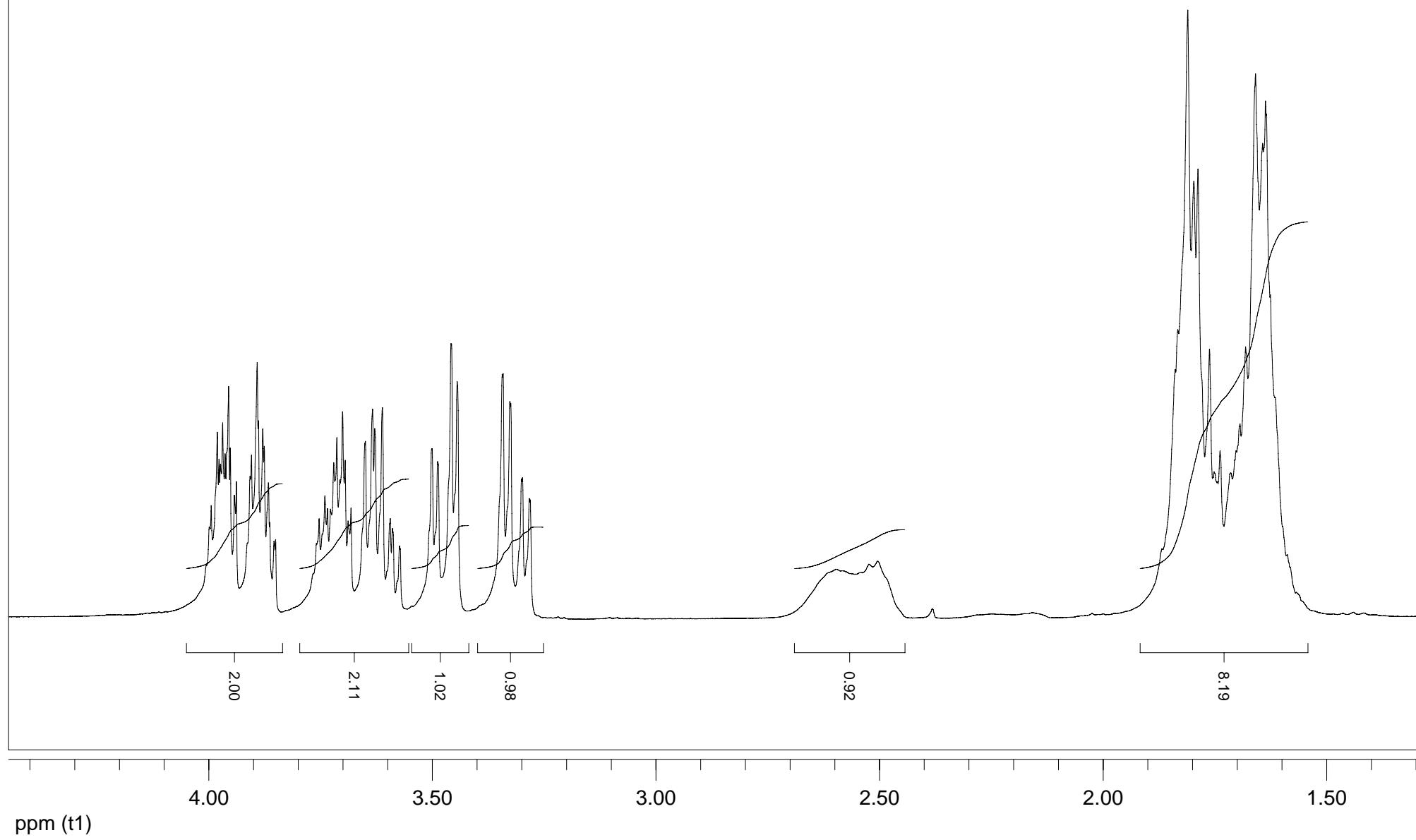
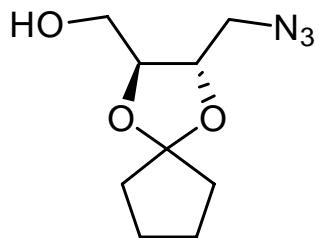
A key aspect of this synthesis was the determination of the optimal protecting group for the interior diol of **8** that could be removed without affecting the phosphotriester and azide groups. Several approaches were explored to determine that which is most effective. These routes are outlined in Scheme S1, in which the steps that were unsuccessful are indicated. First, the installation of two *p*-methoxybenzyl protecting groups onto the diol of **3** to **S1** was ineffective. While two silyl protecting groups could be introduced following literature procedures<sup>1,2</sup> to **S2**, these were removed during ester reduction in attempting to access **S3**. However, the introduction of two silyl groups onto the diol of **S4** to access **S5** was unsuccessful. While *p*-methoxybenzylidine-protected derivative **S6** was synthesized, all oxidation conditions attempted for the production of phosphotriester **S7** led to removal of this group. Bis-silylation of **S8** to **S9** was once again unsuccessful. Finally, deprotection of the acetonide group of **S10** under acidic conditions yielded only ~10% of diol **9** due to decomposition.

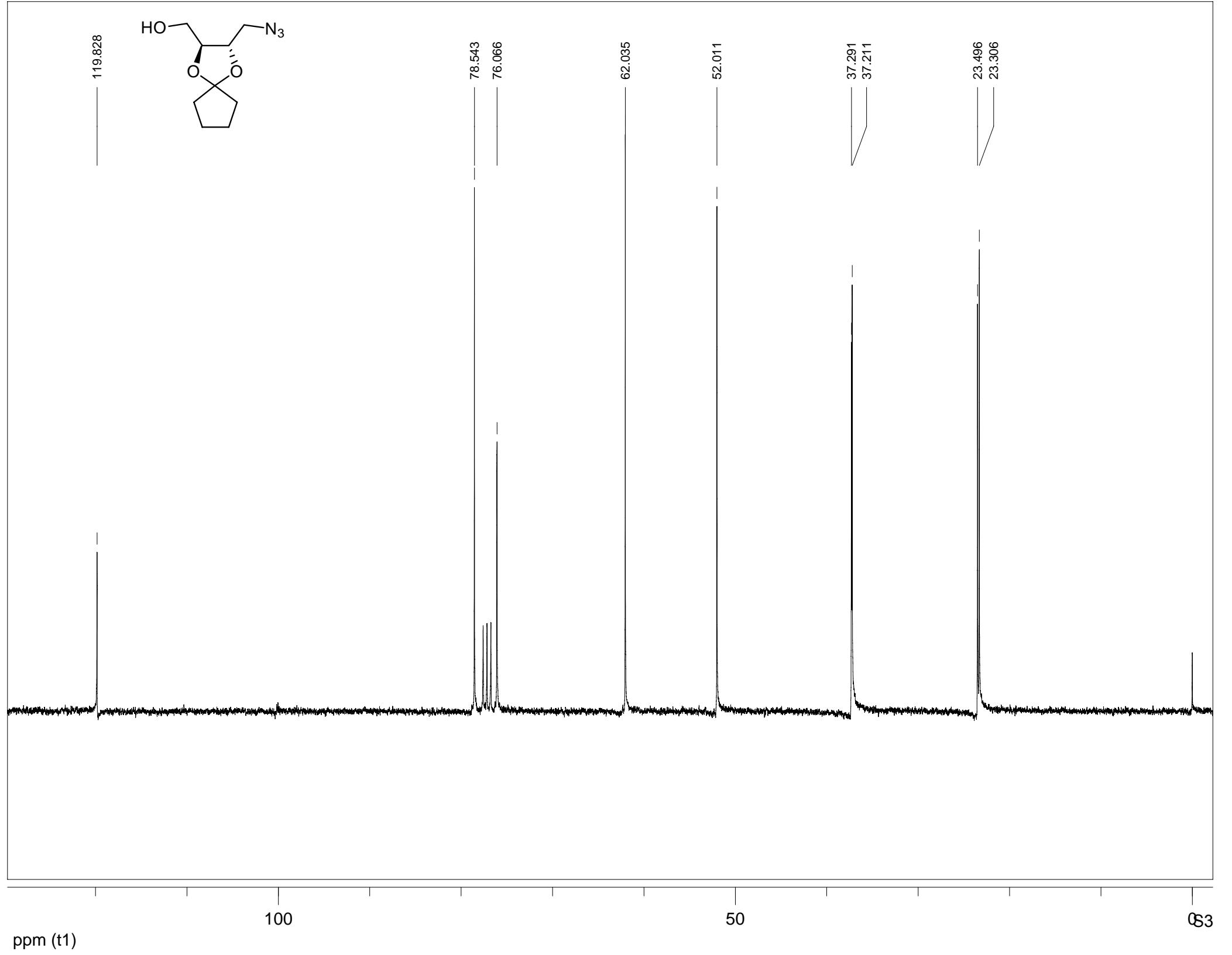


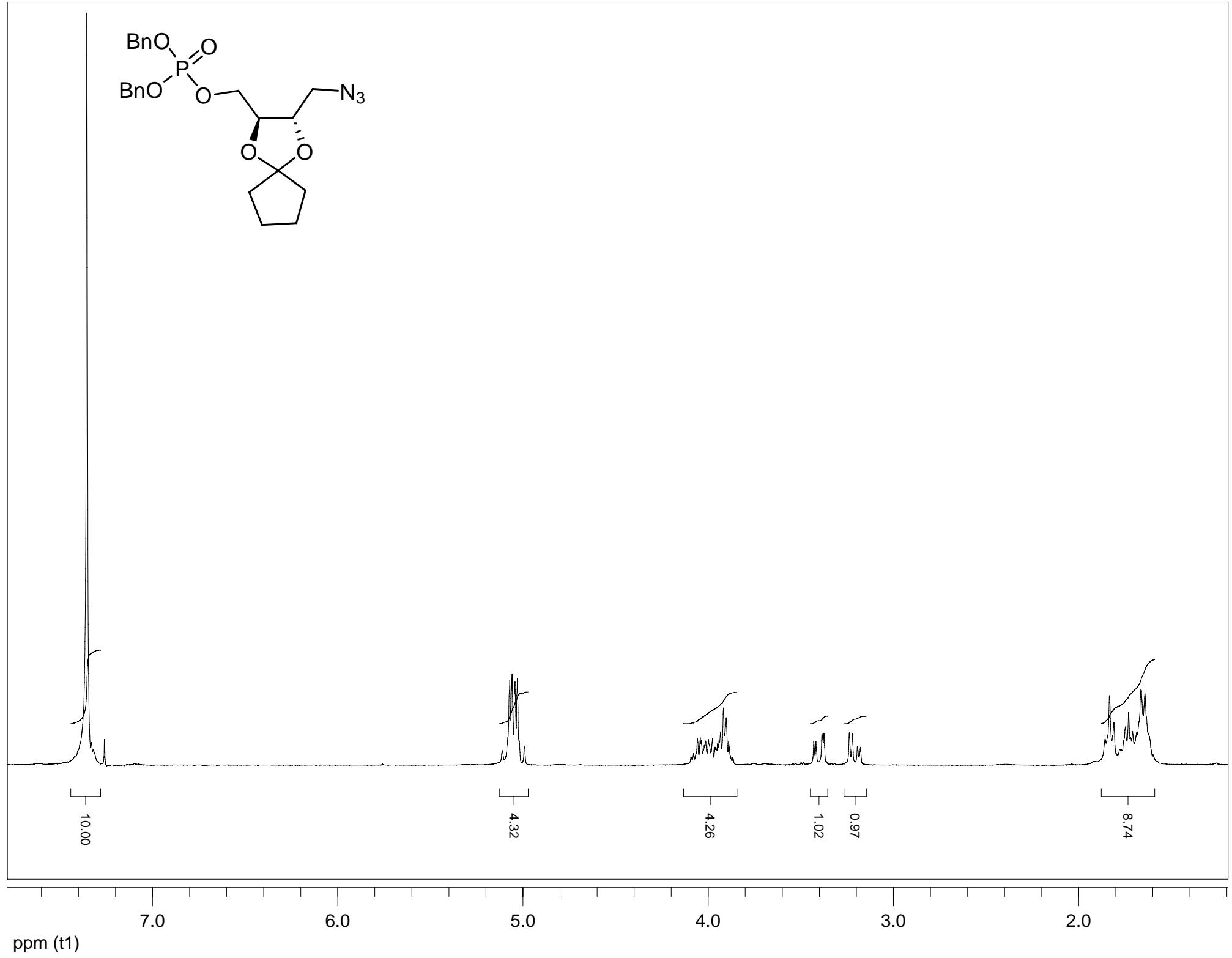
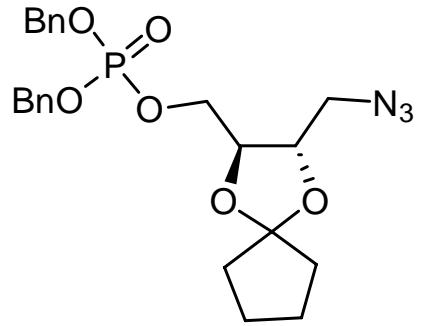
Scheme S1. Protecting group strategies explored in the synthesis of modular PA core 2.

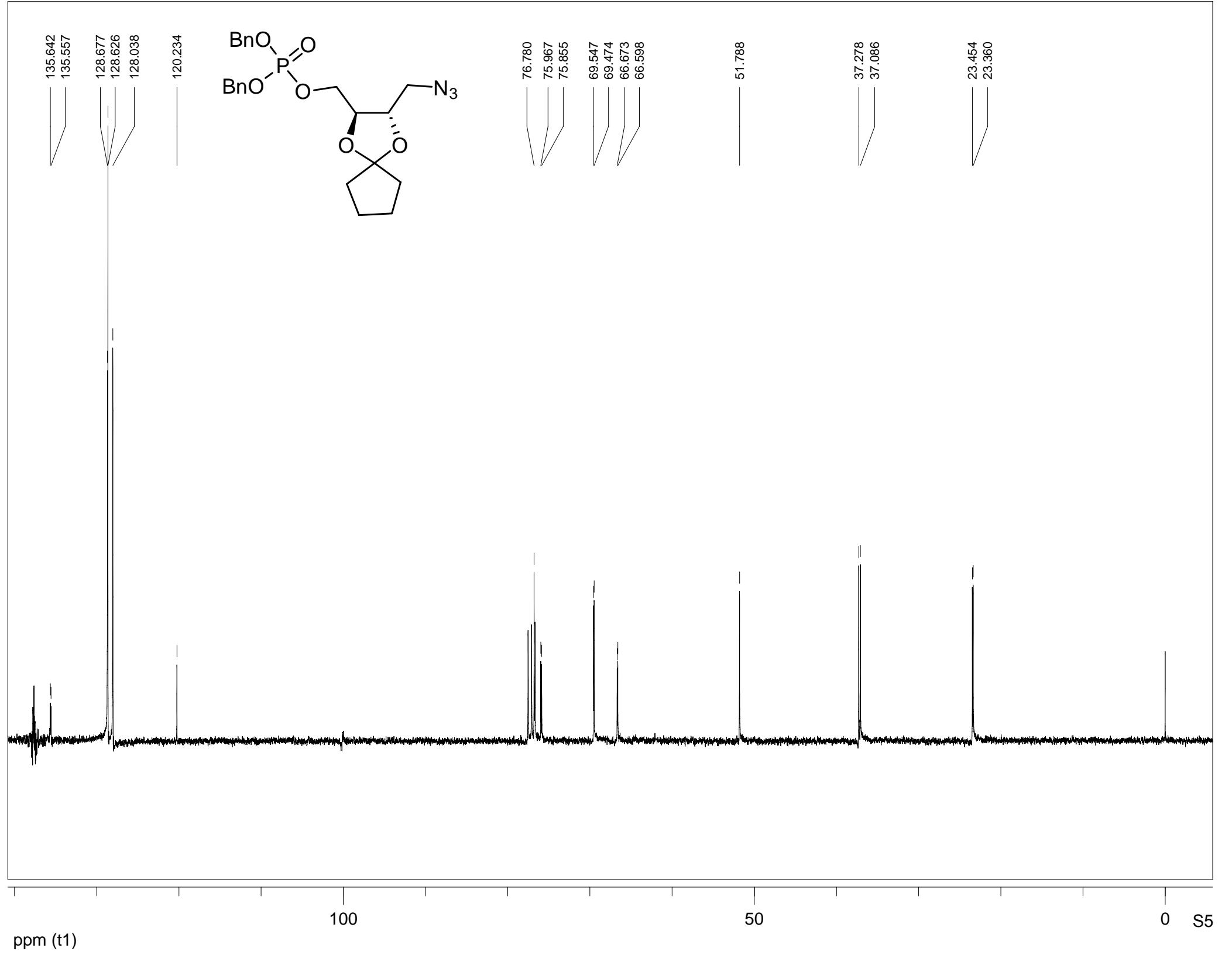
#### References Cited

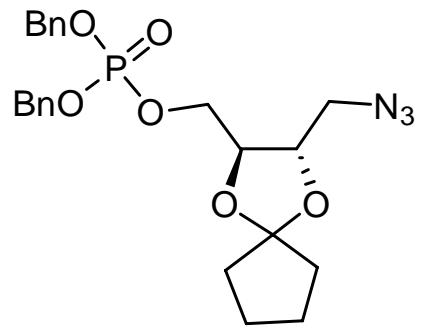
- 1 J. E. Baldwin; R. M. Adlington; A. T. Russell; M. L. Smith. *J. Chem. Soc., Chem. Commun.* 1994, 85–86.
- 2 T. Hiyama; T. Minami; K. Takahashi. *Bull. Chem. Soc. Japan* 1995, **68**, 364–372.











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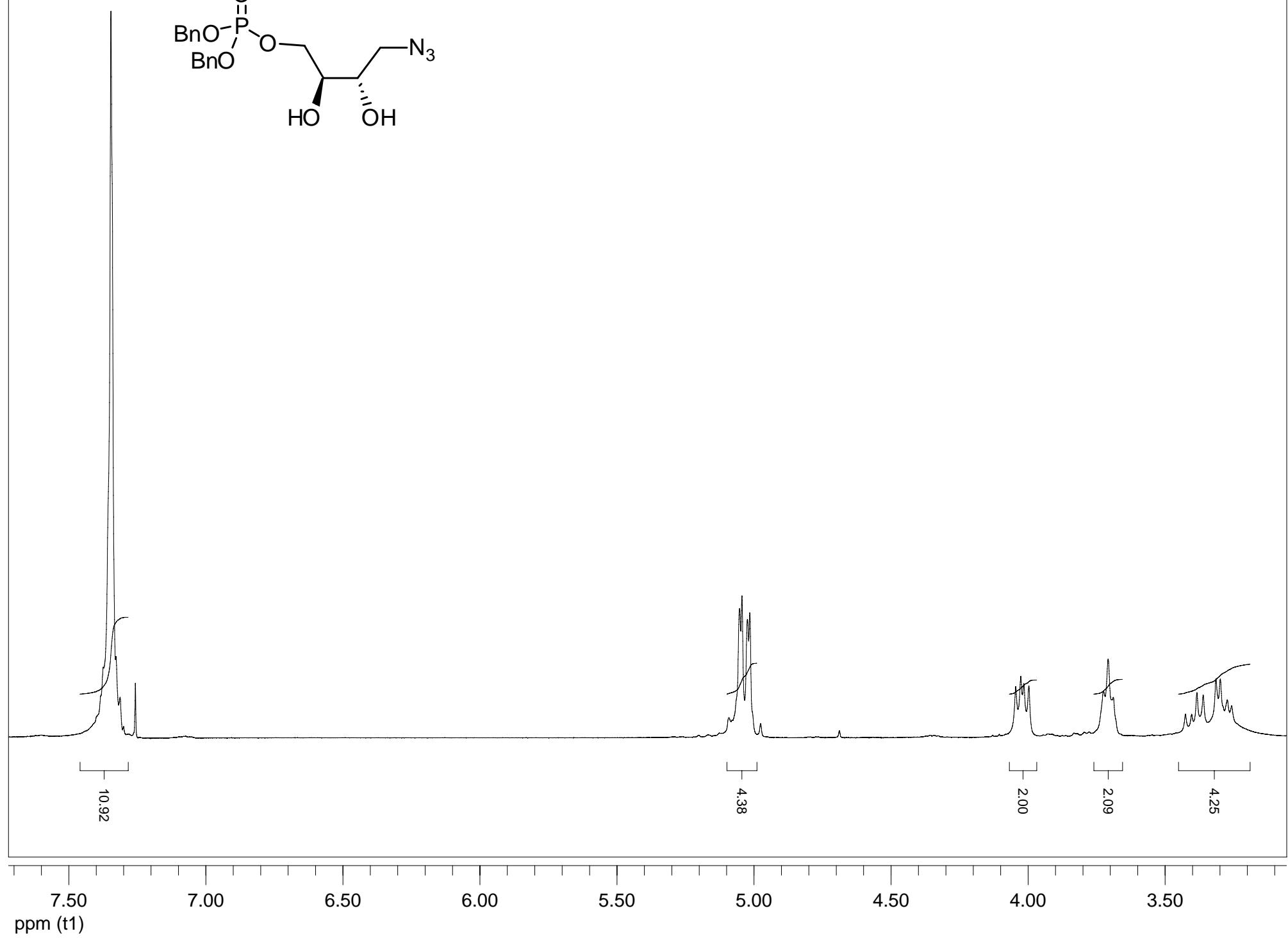
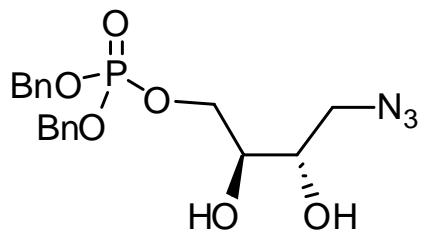
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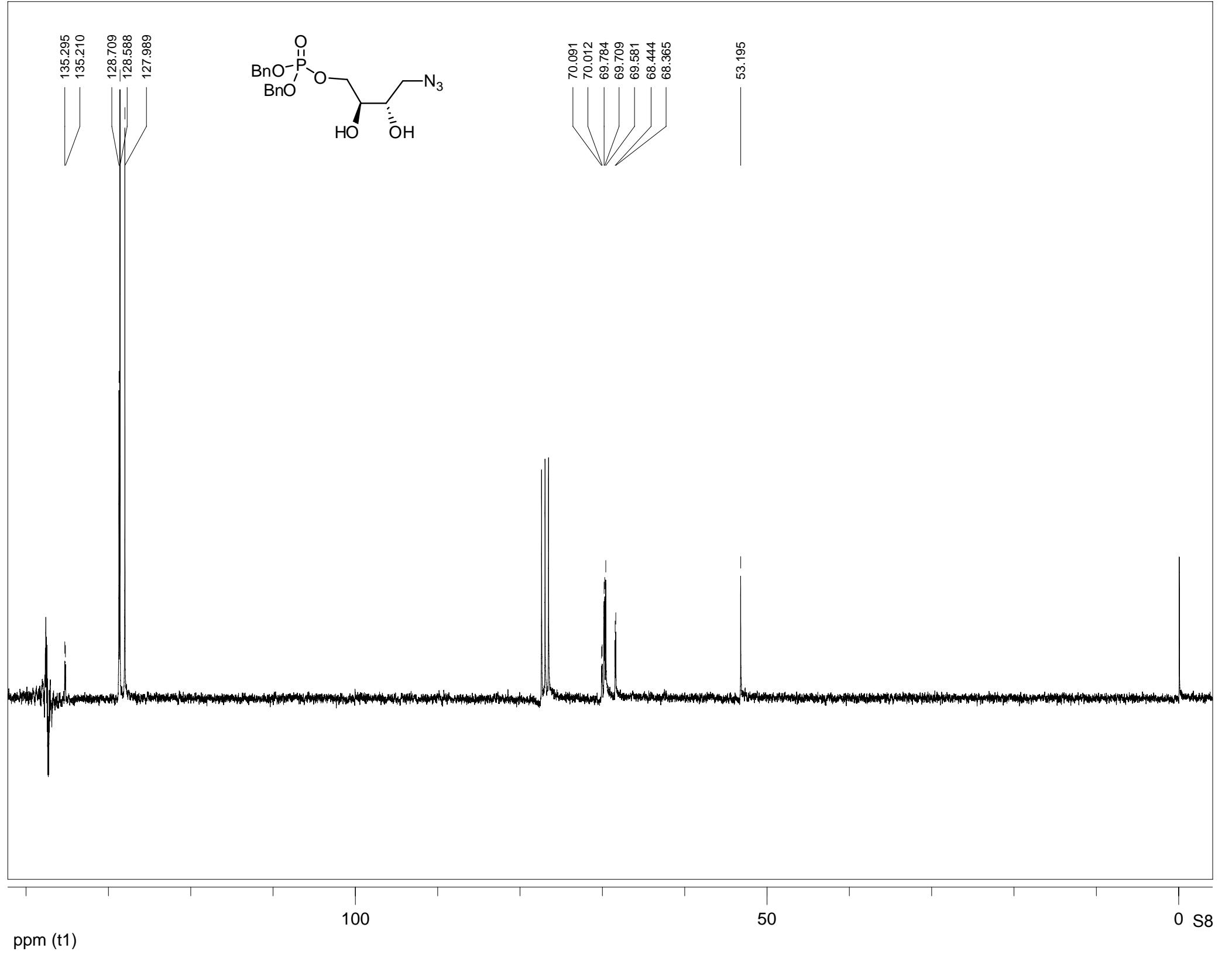
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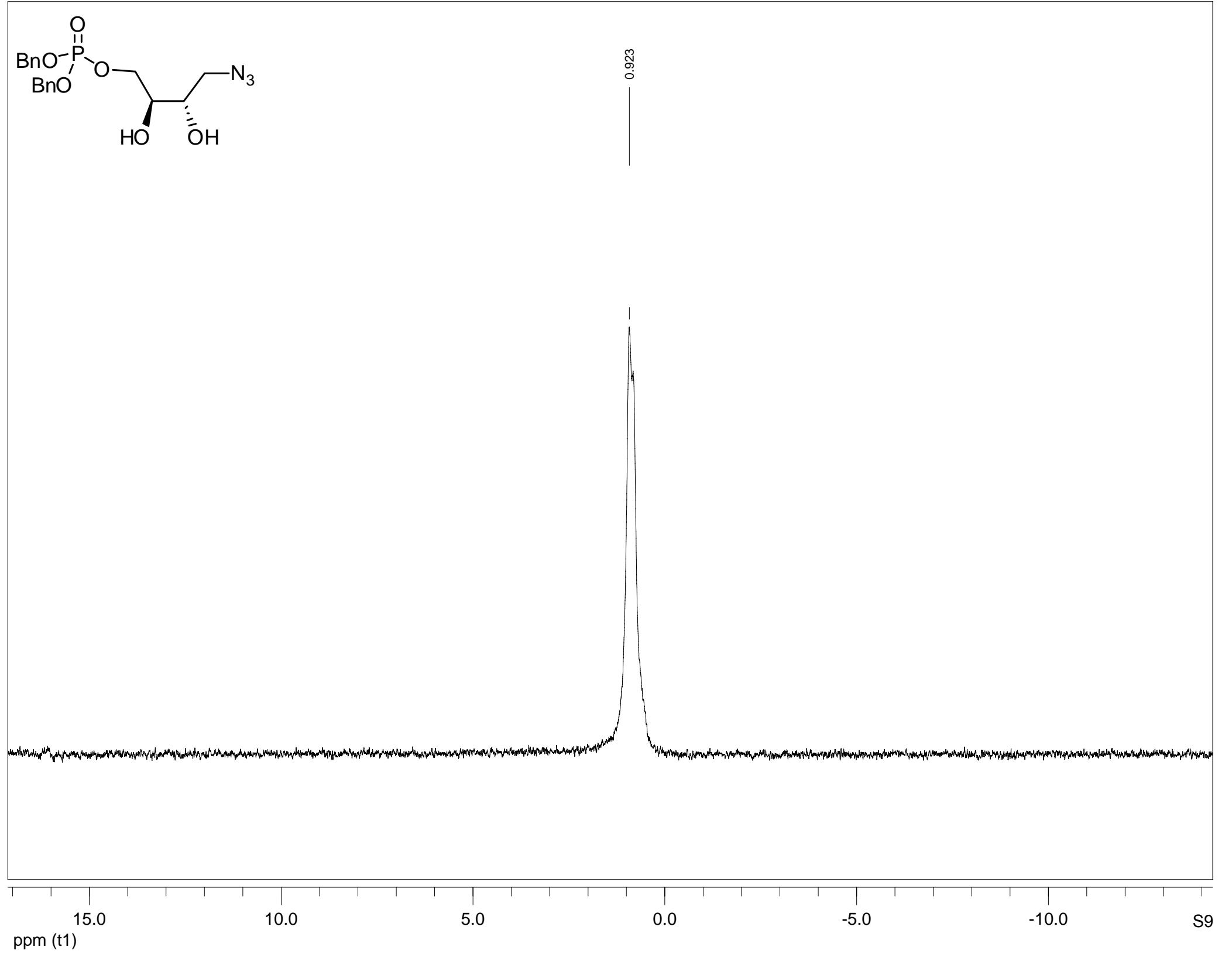
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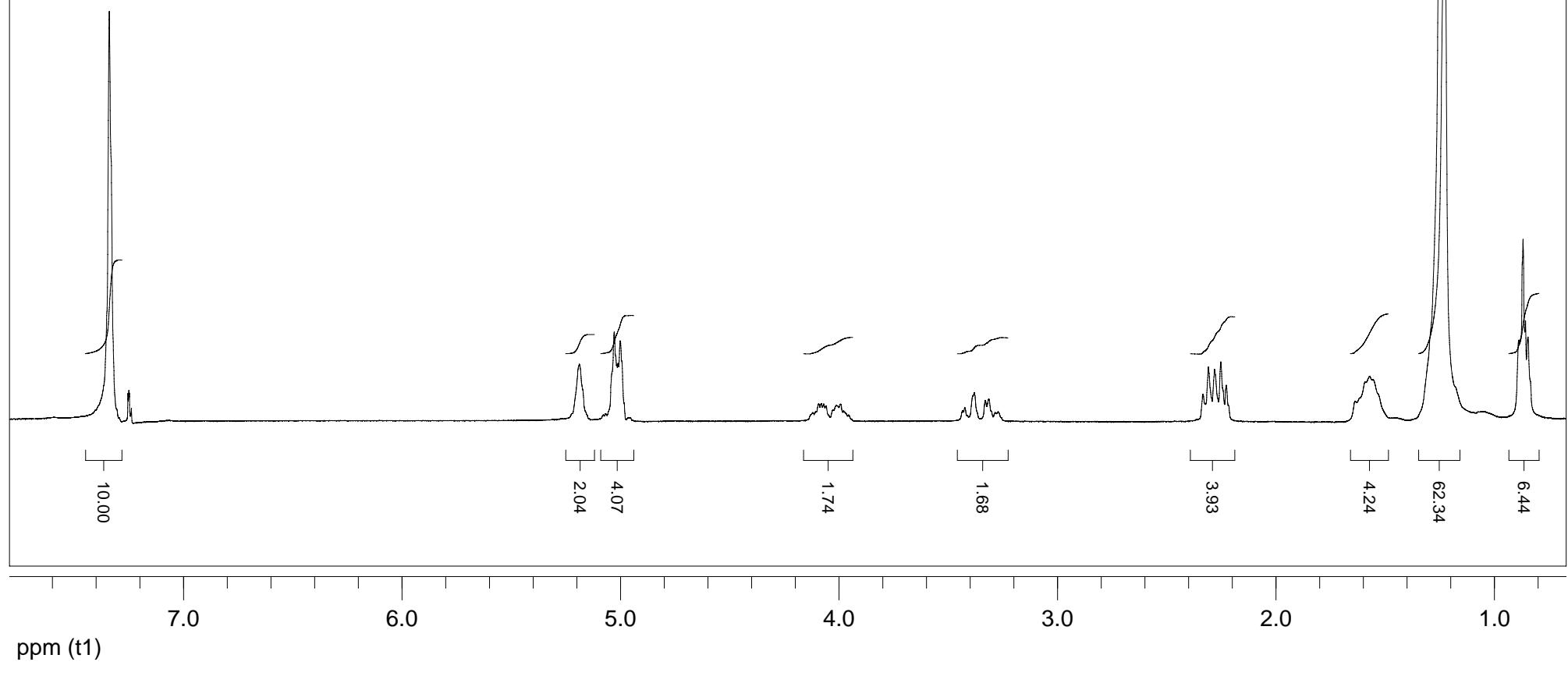
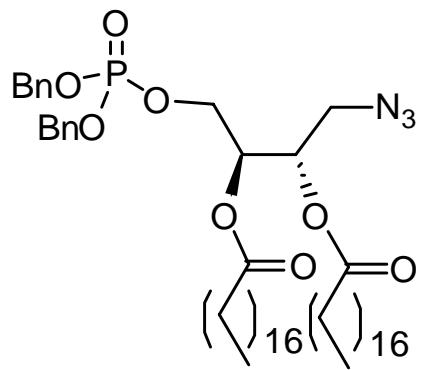
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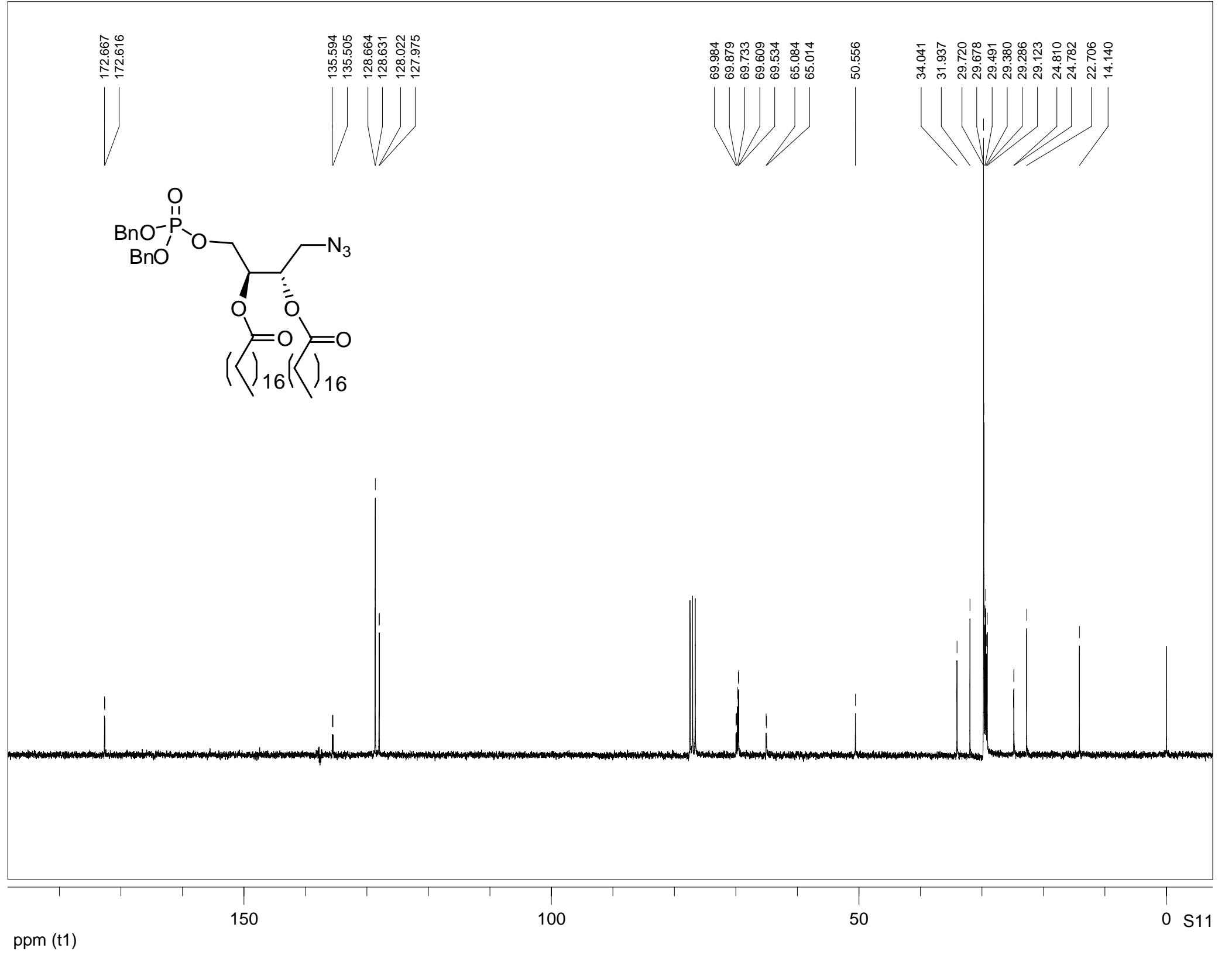
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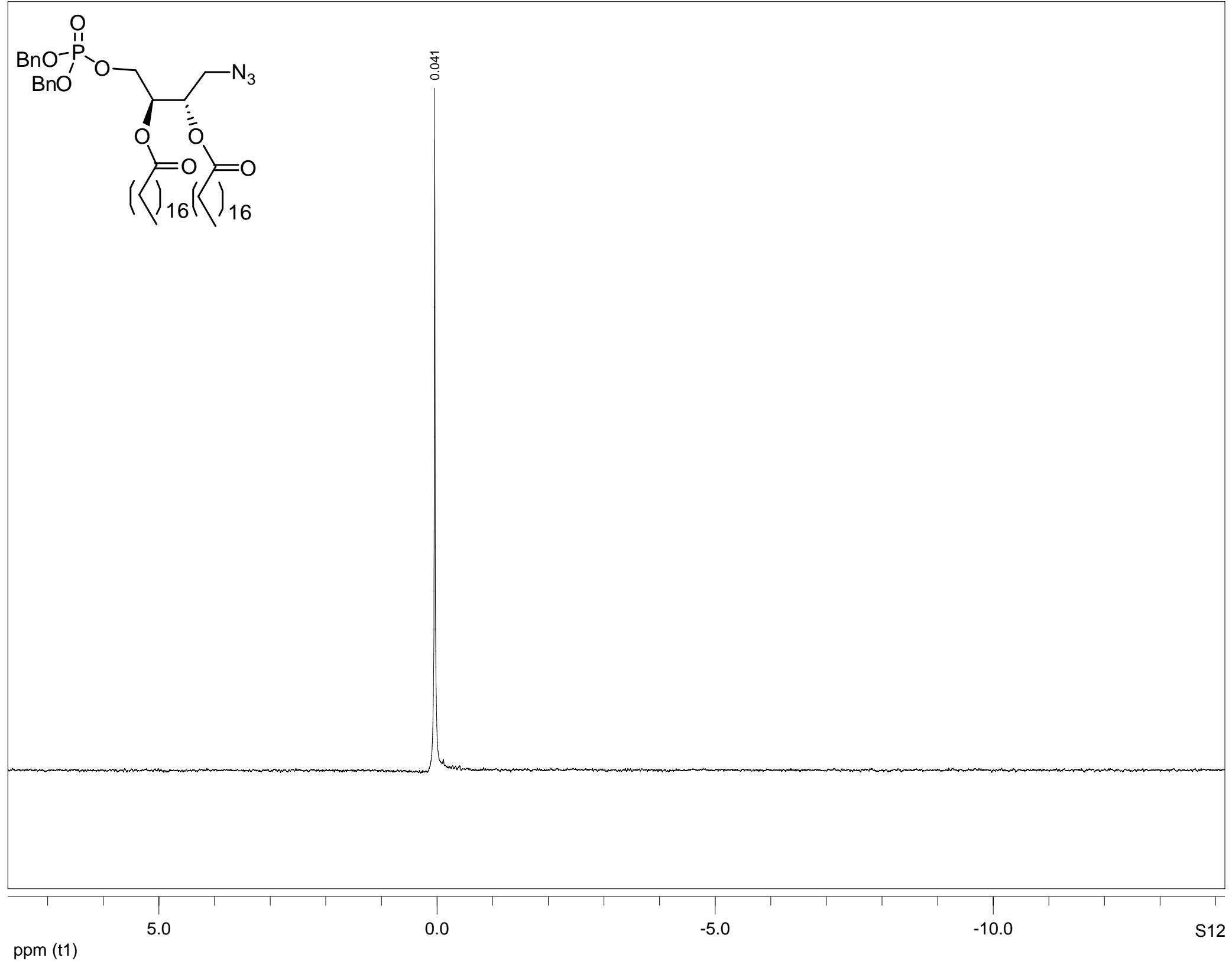


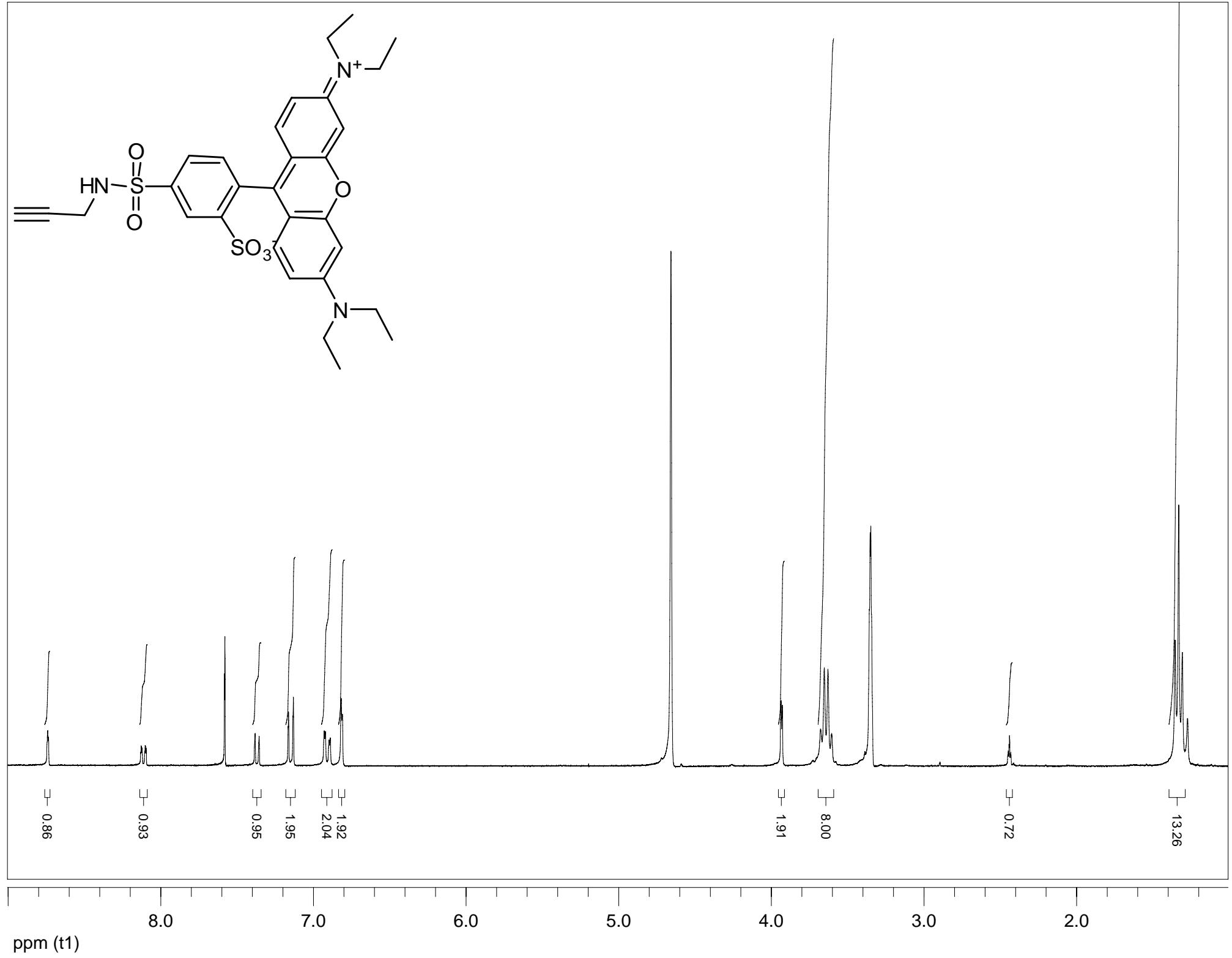
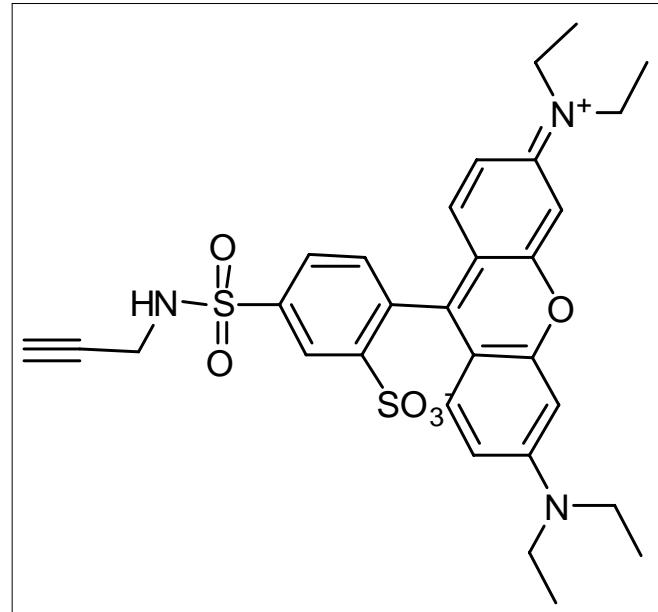


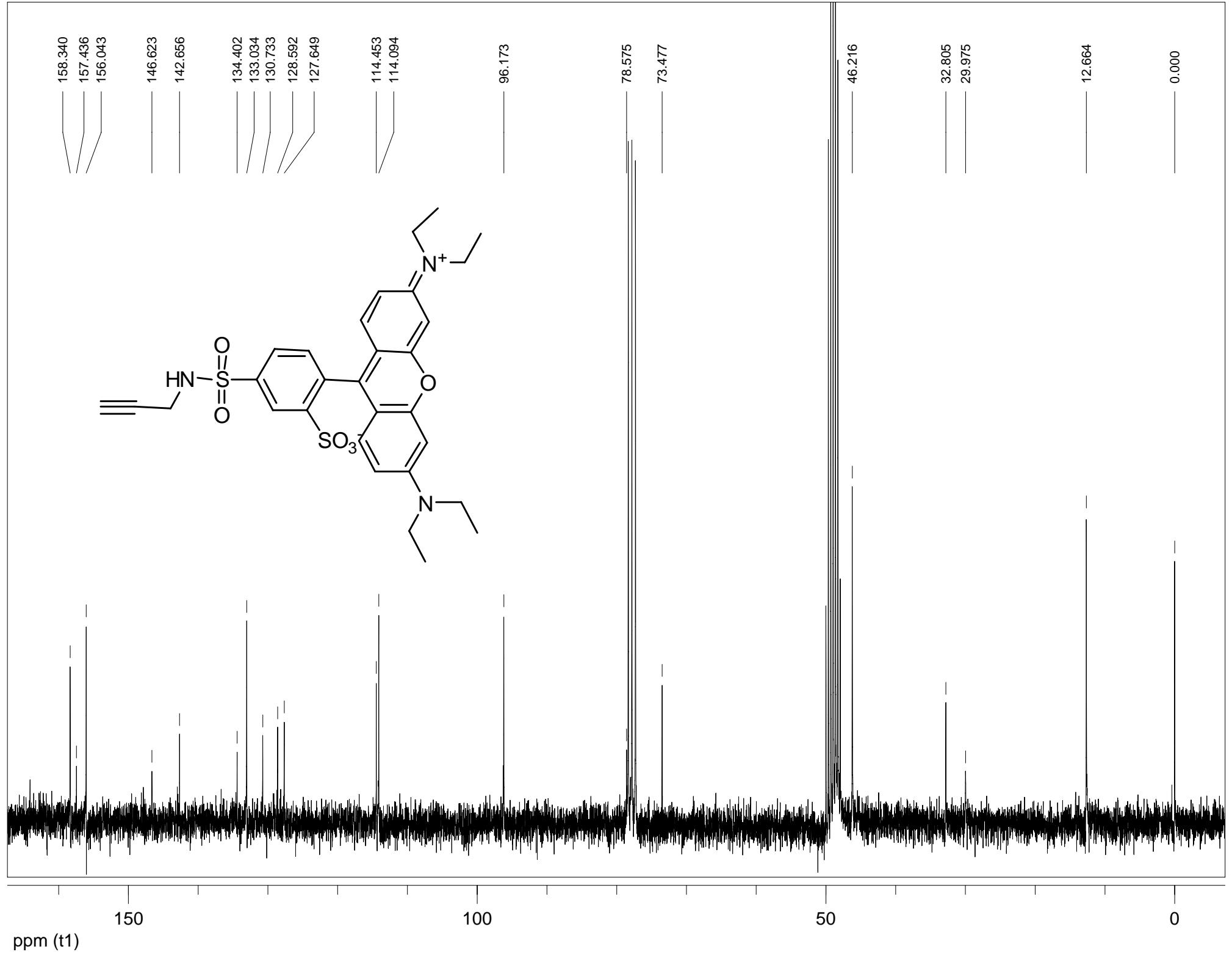


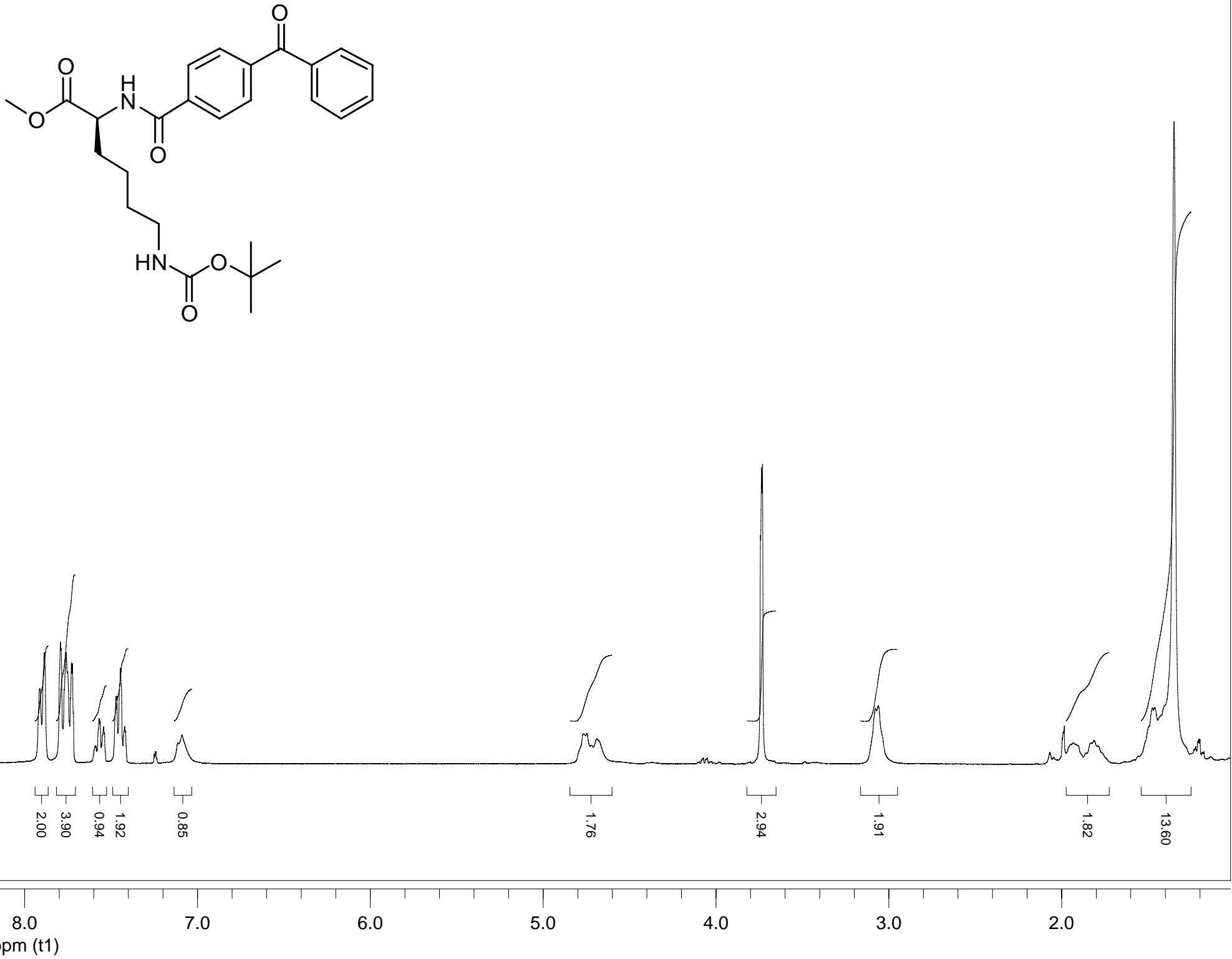


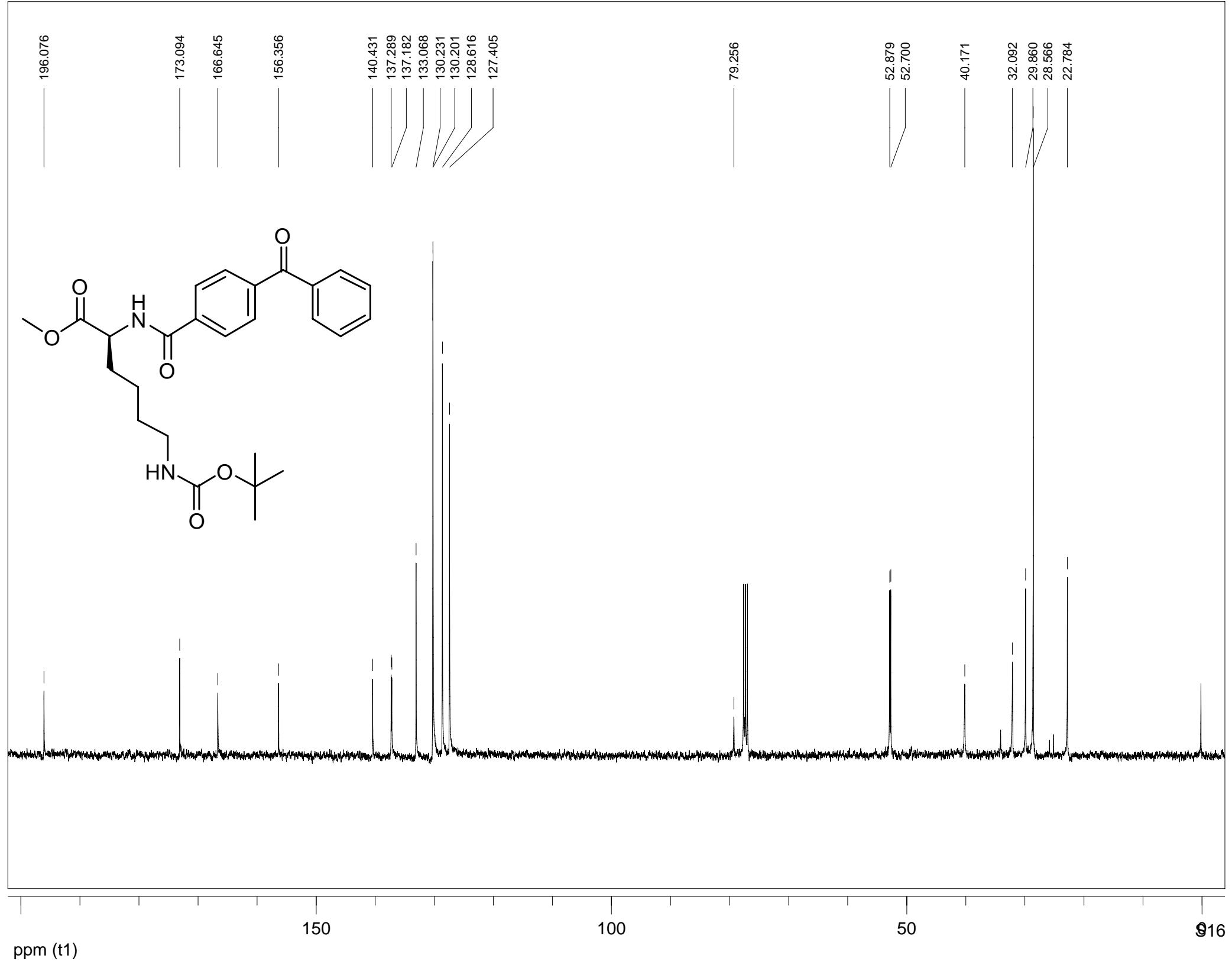


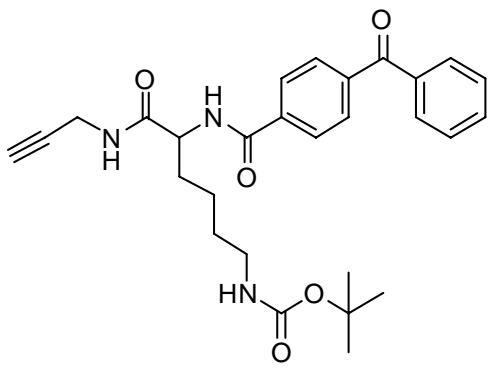




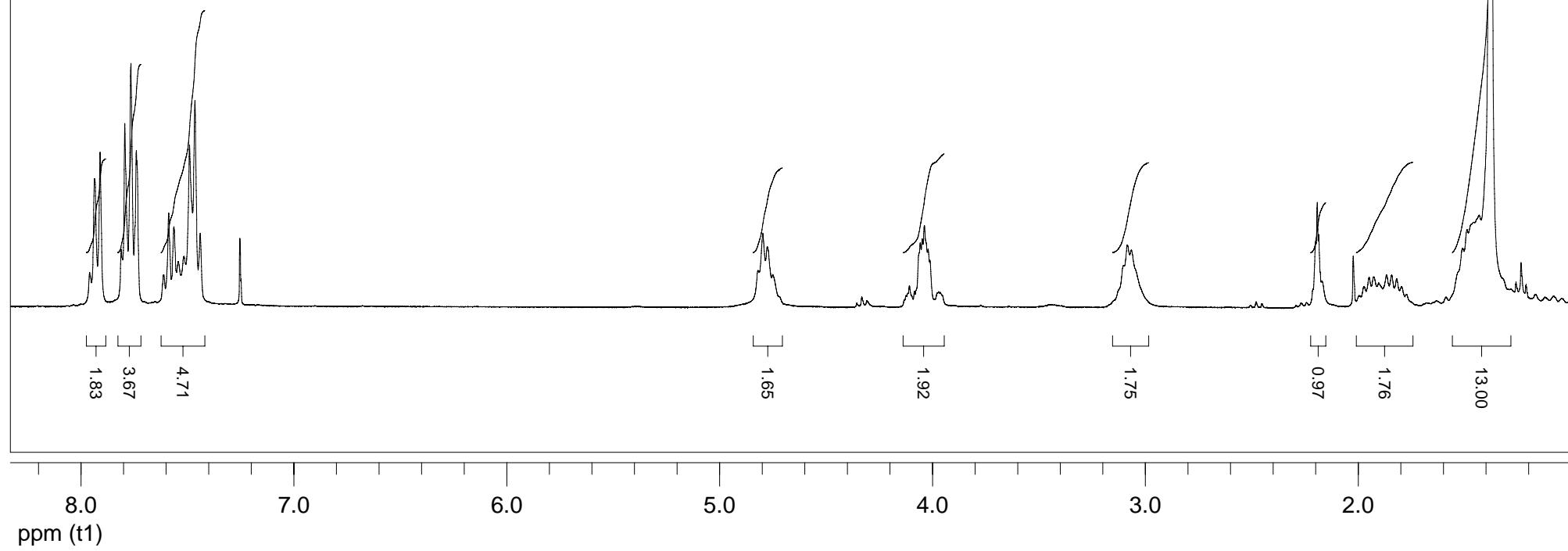


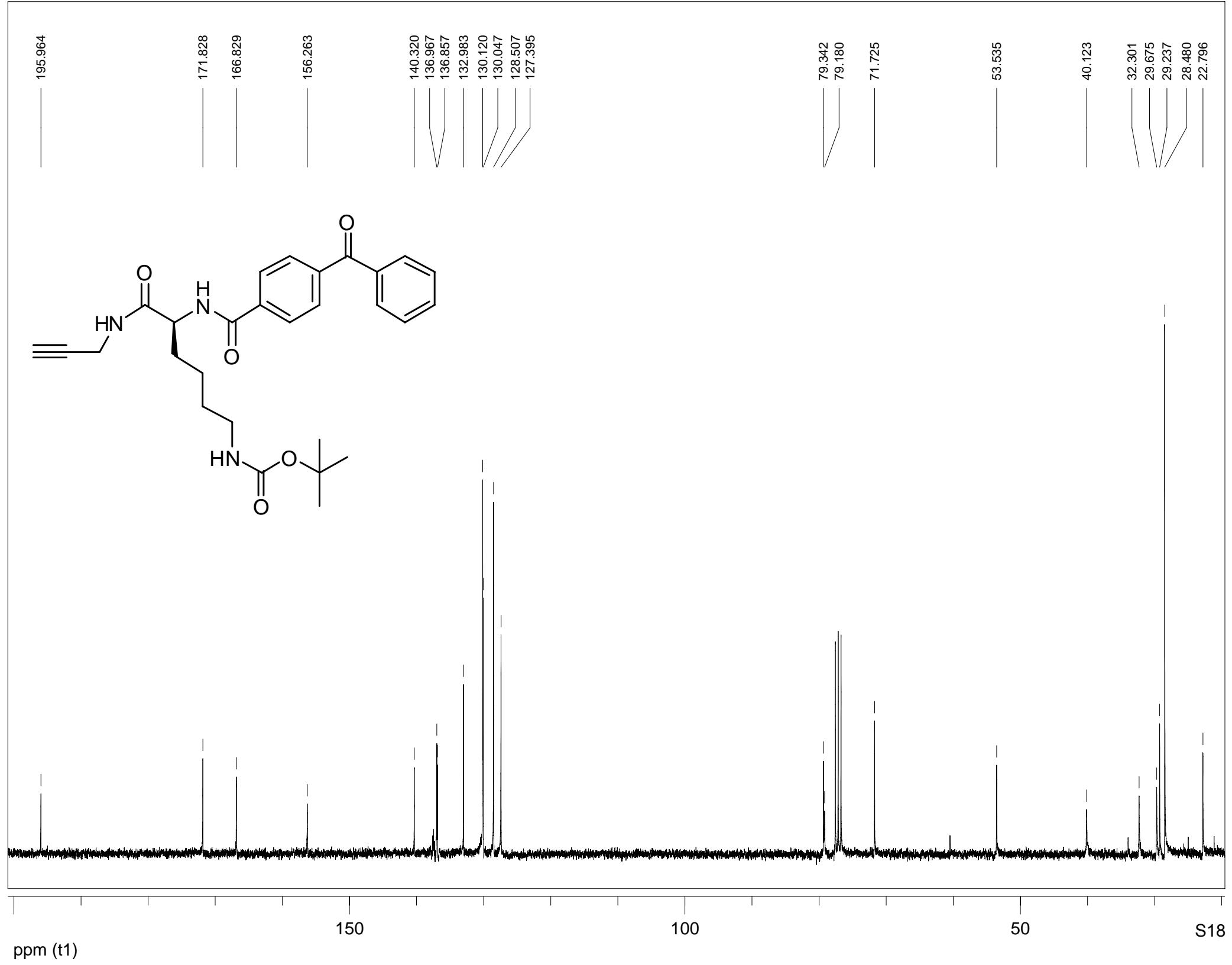


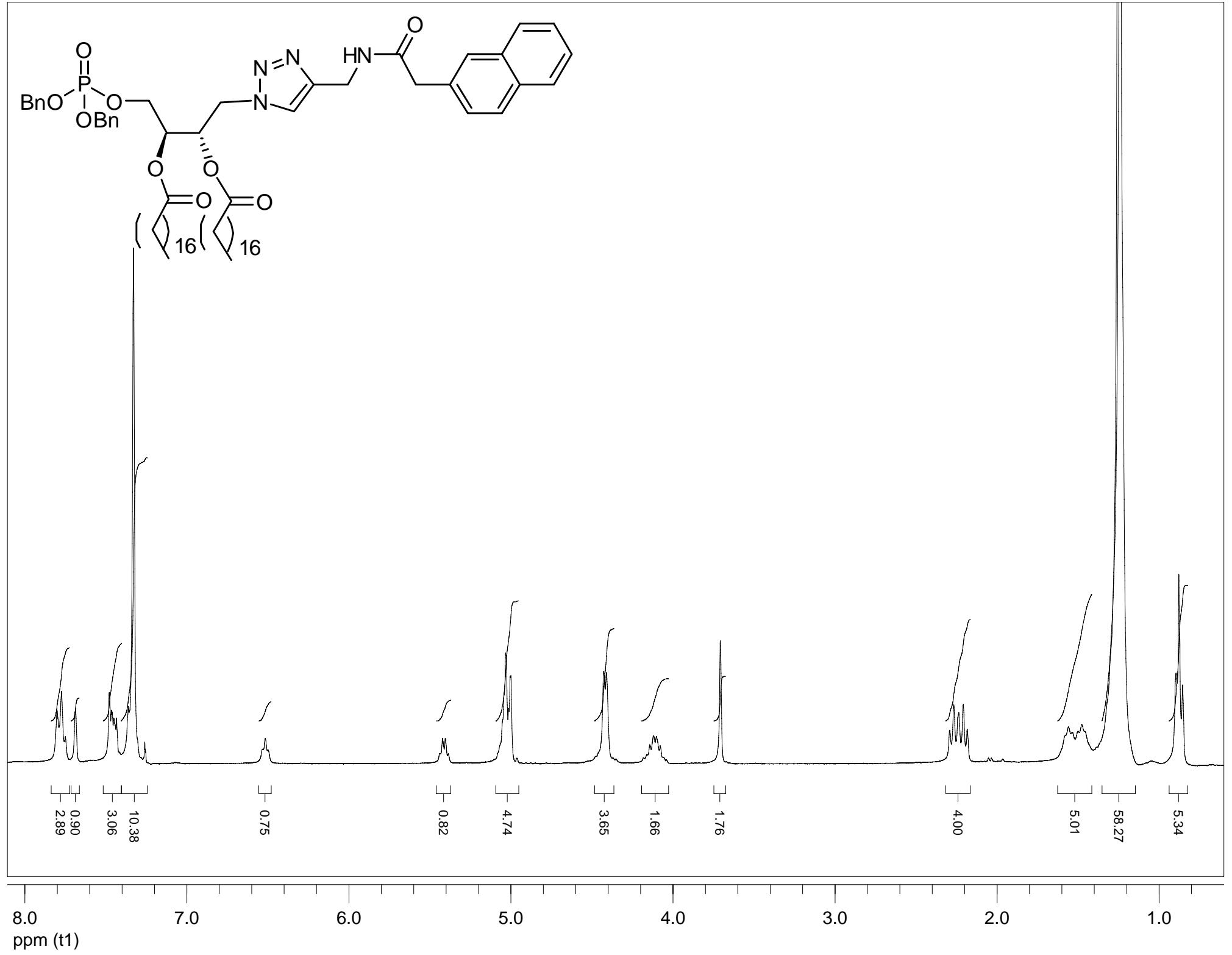


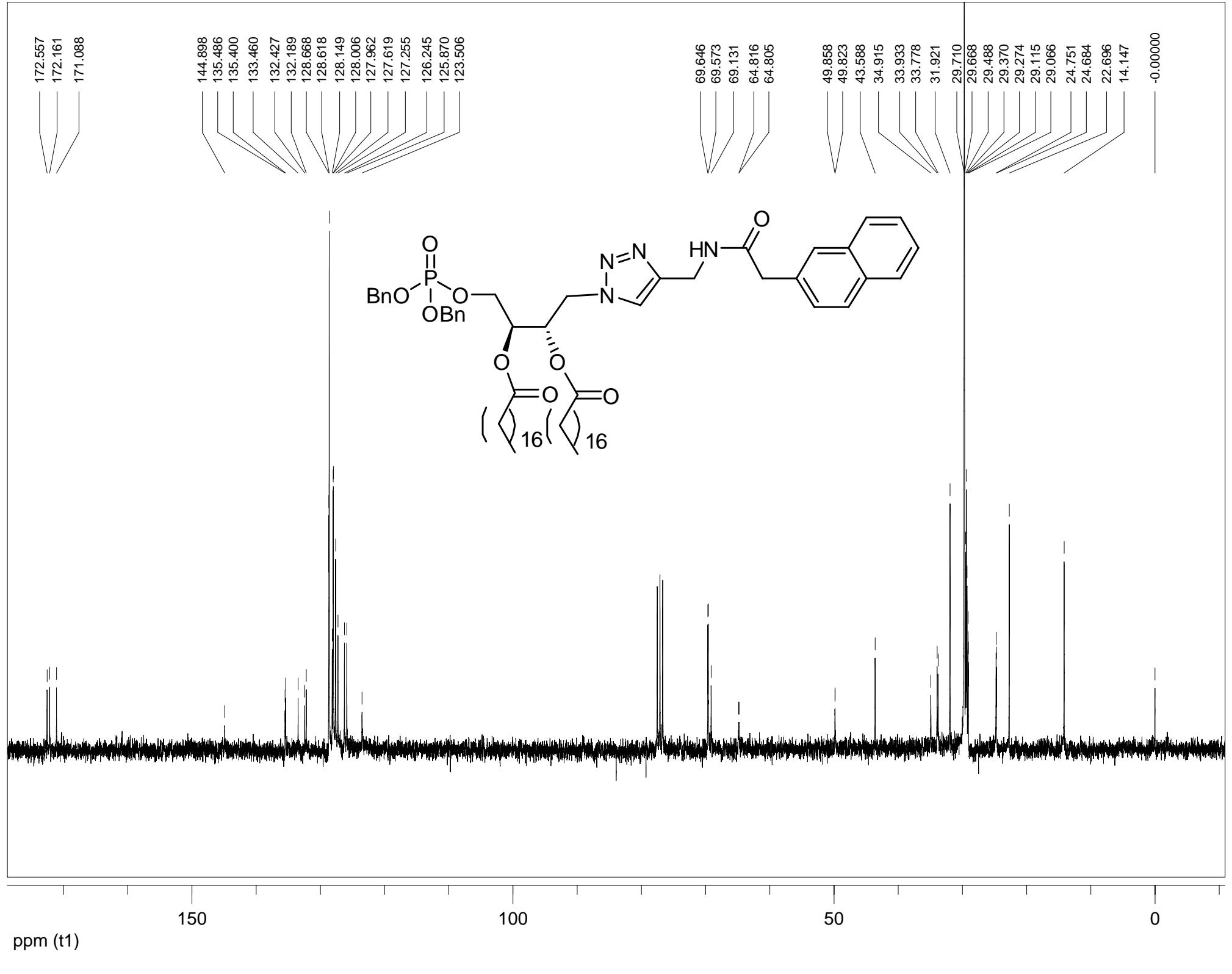


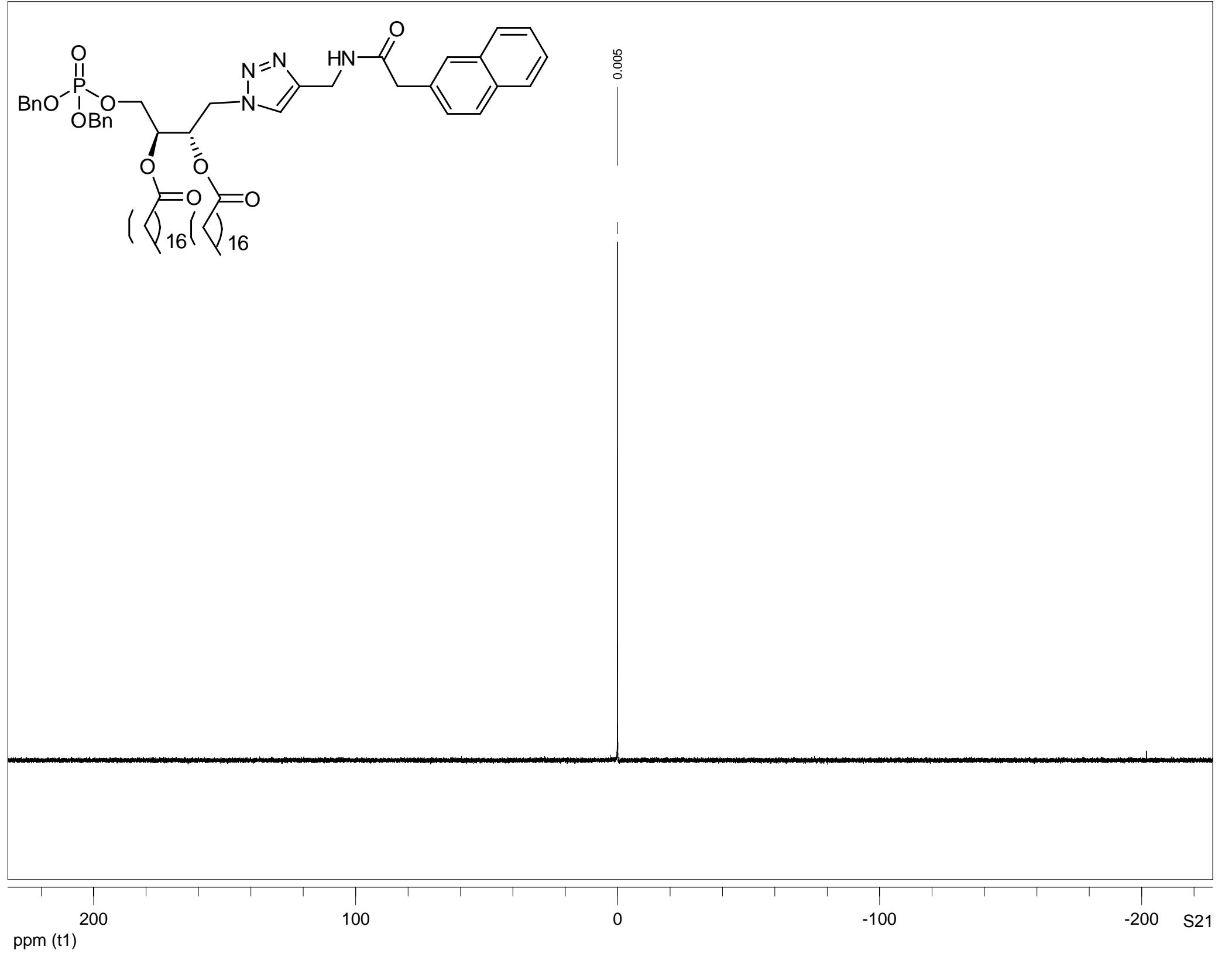
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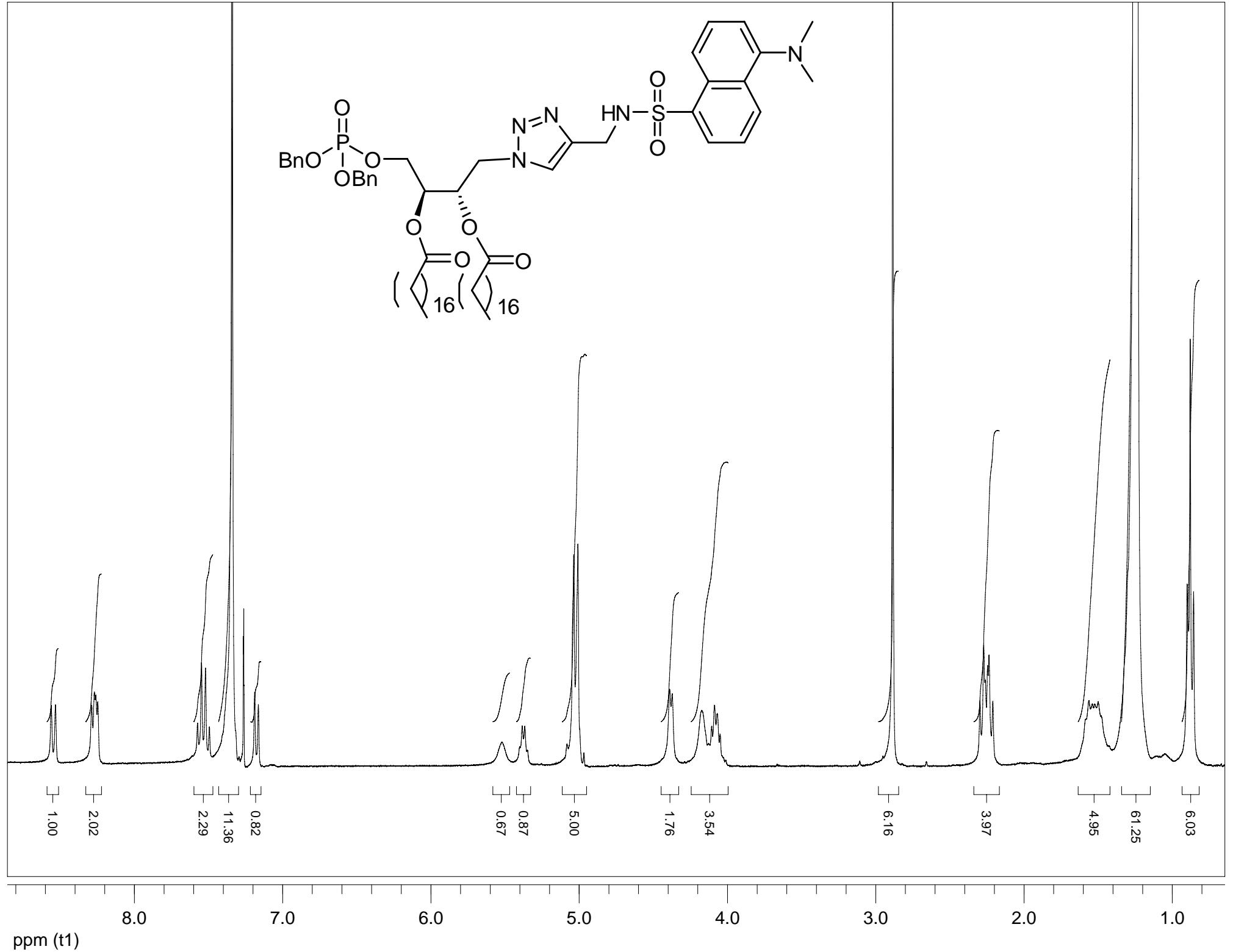
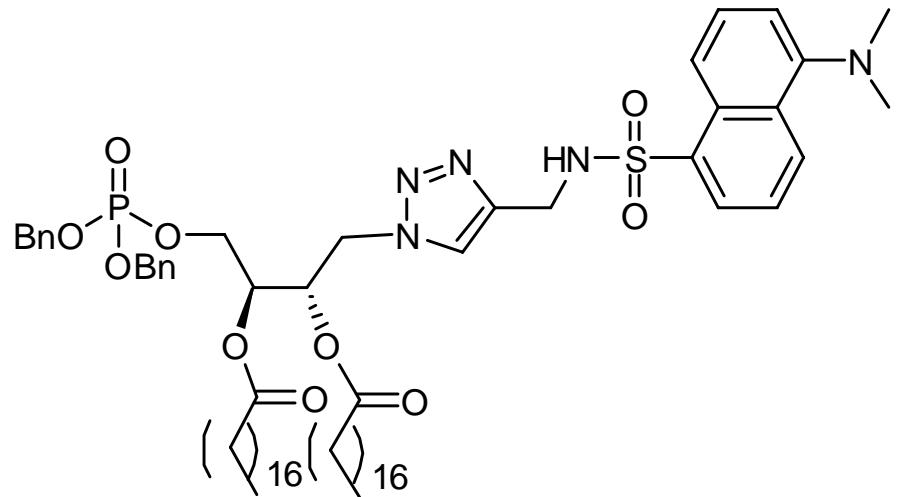


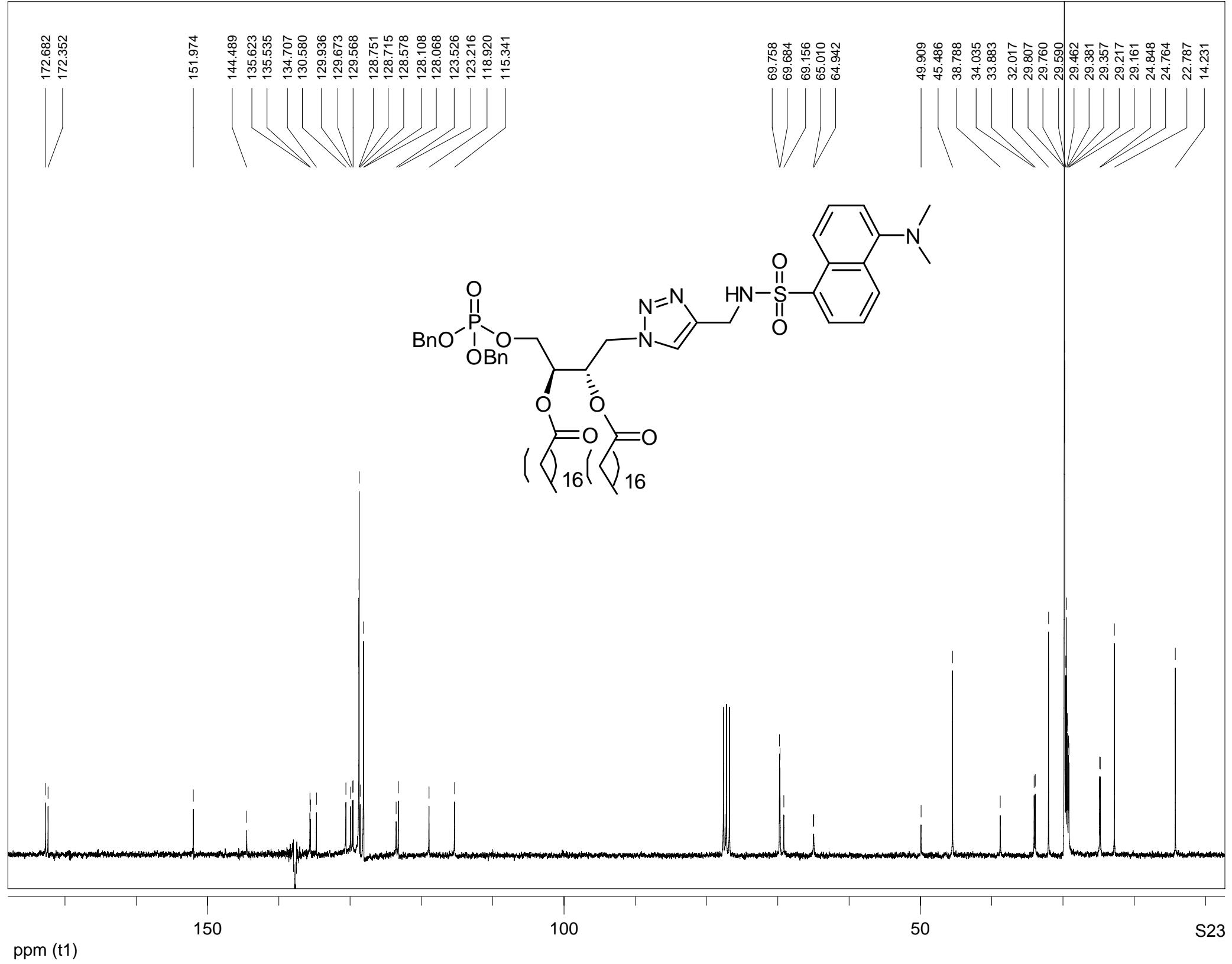


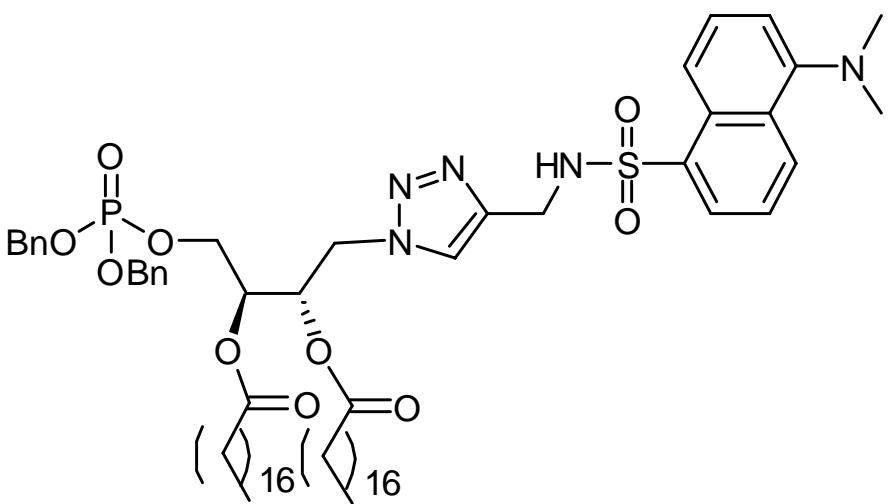












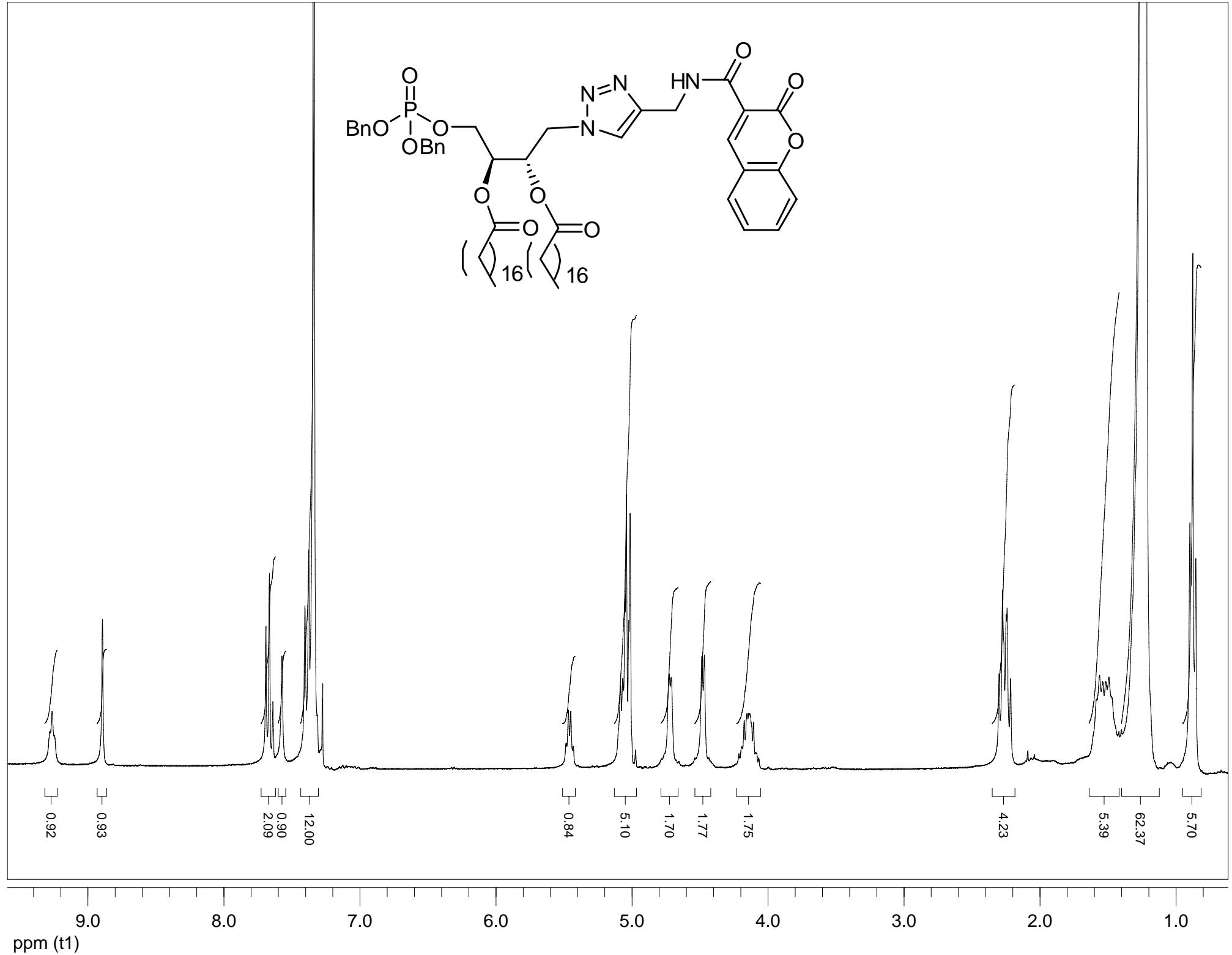
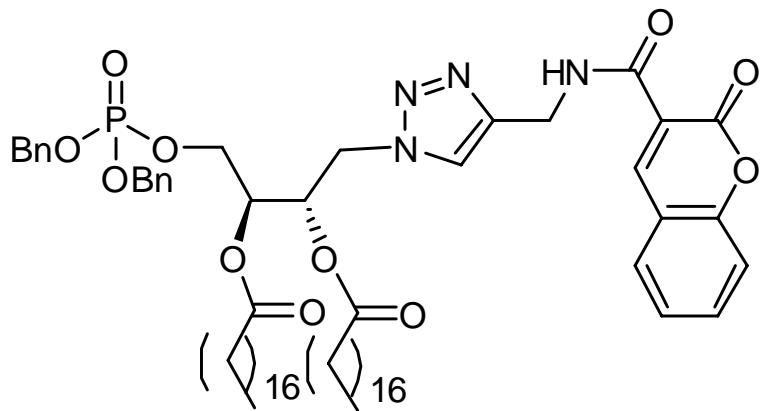
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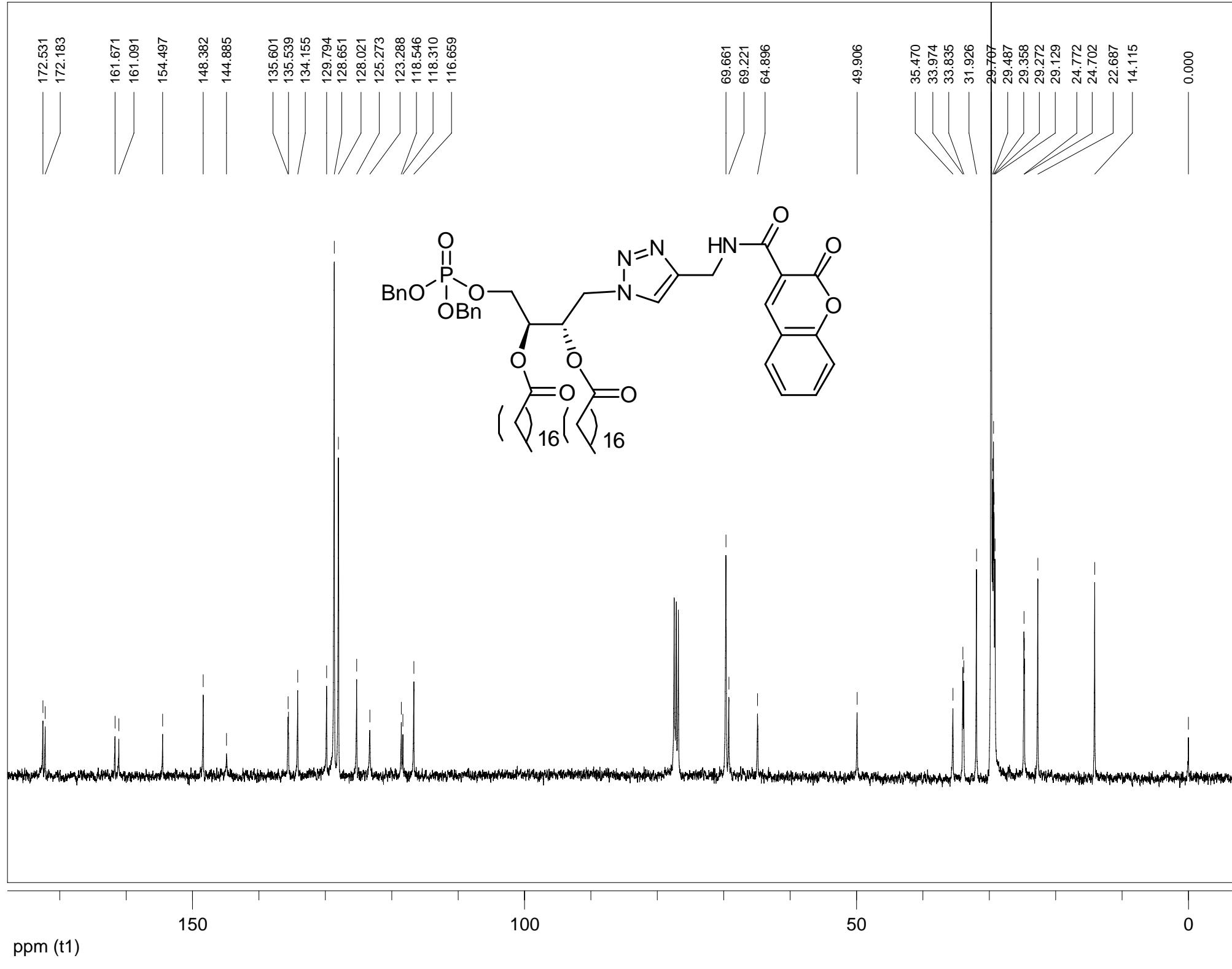
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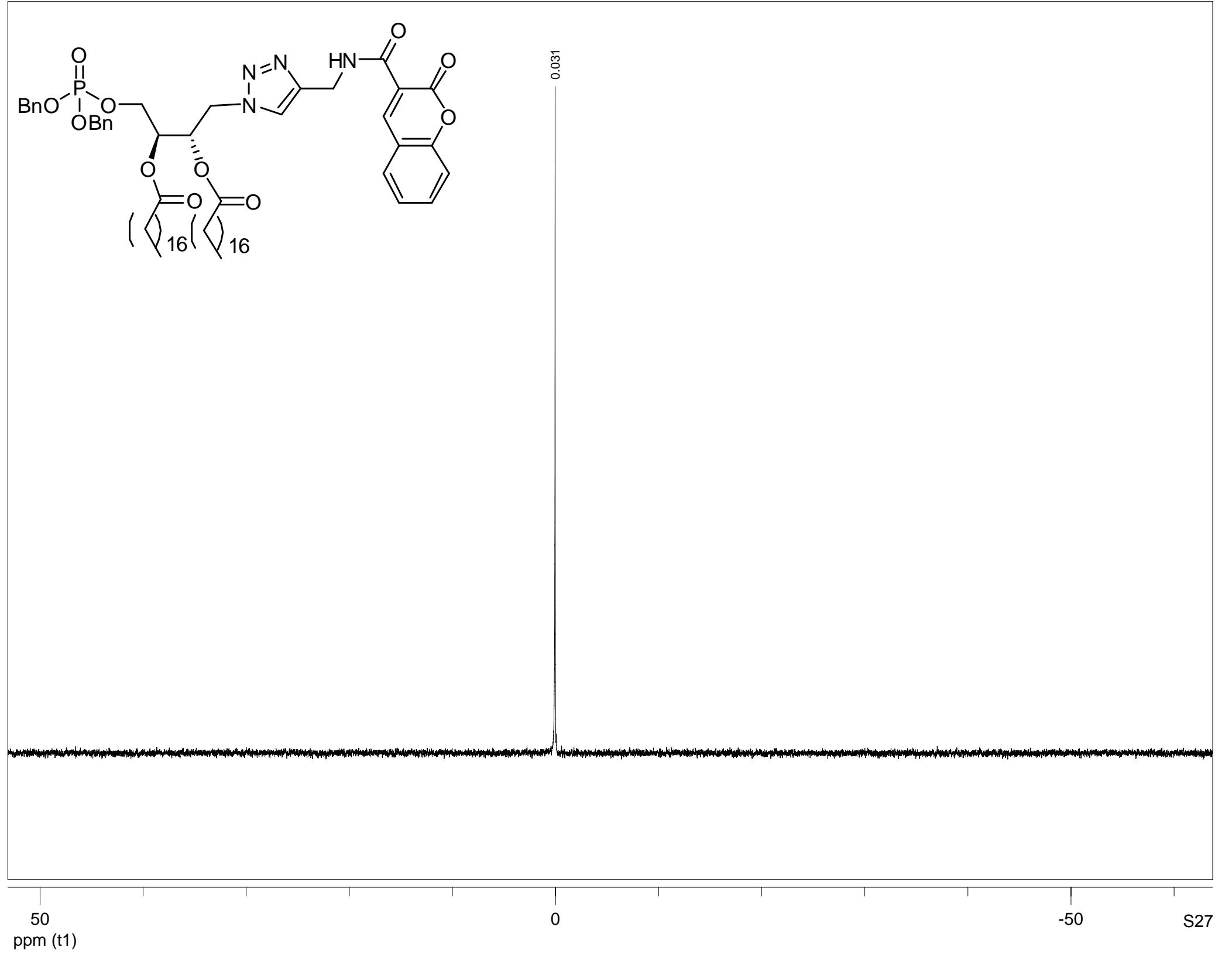
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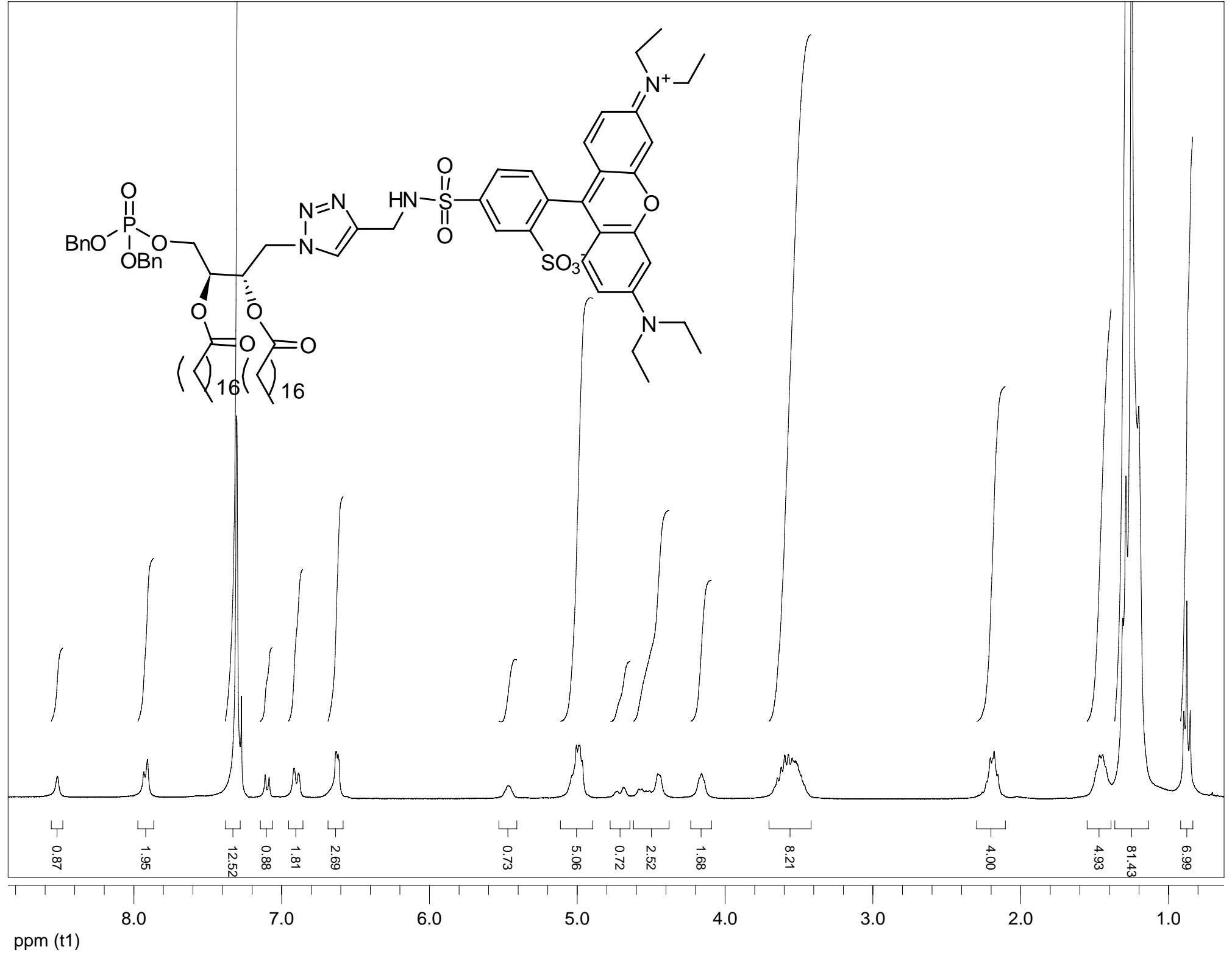
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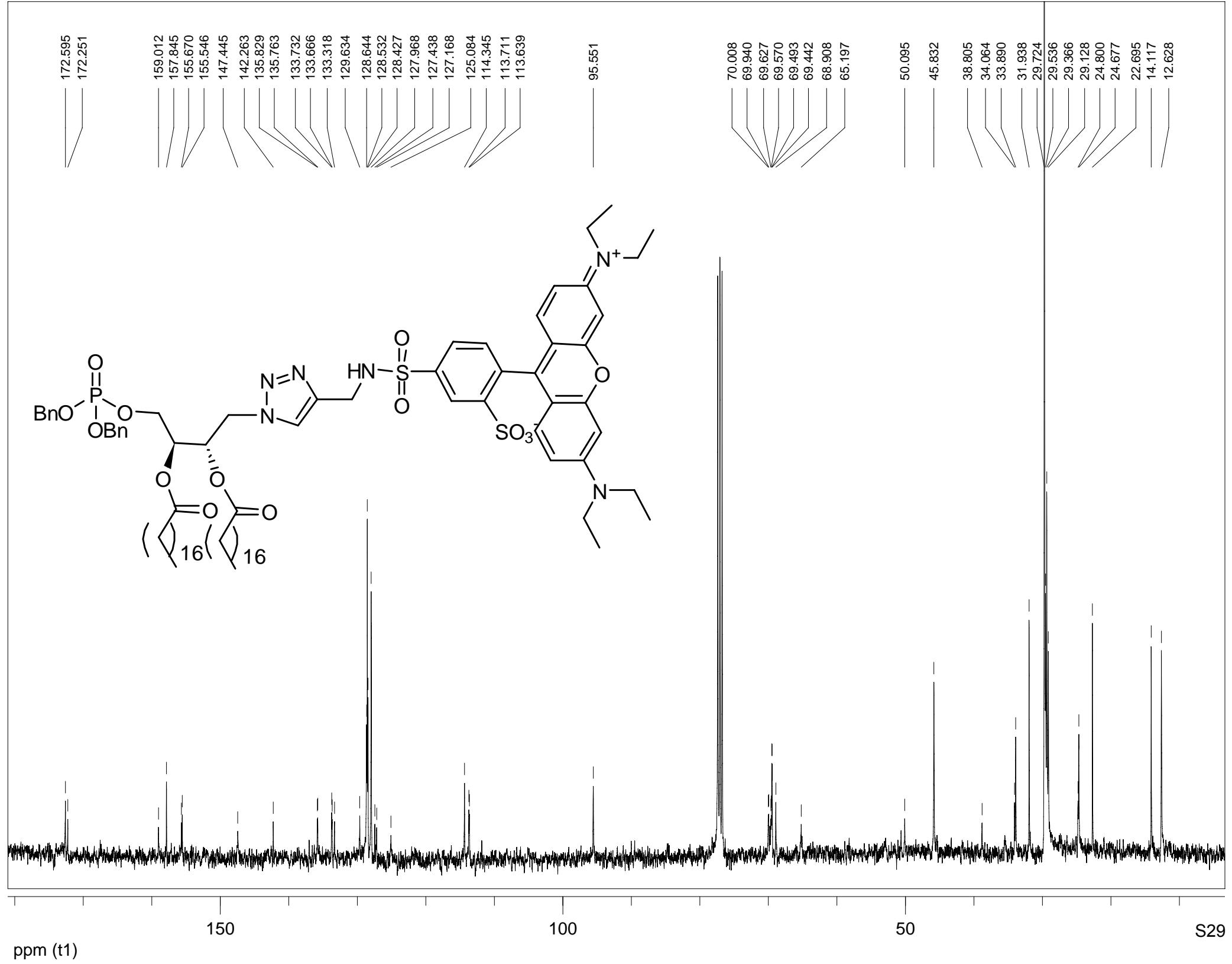
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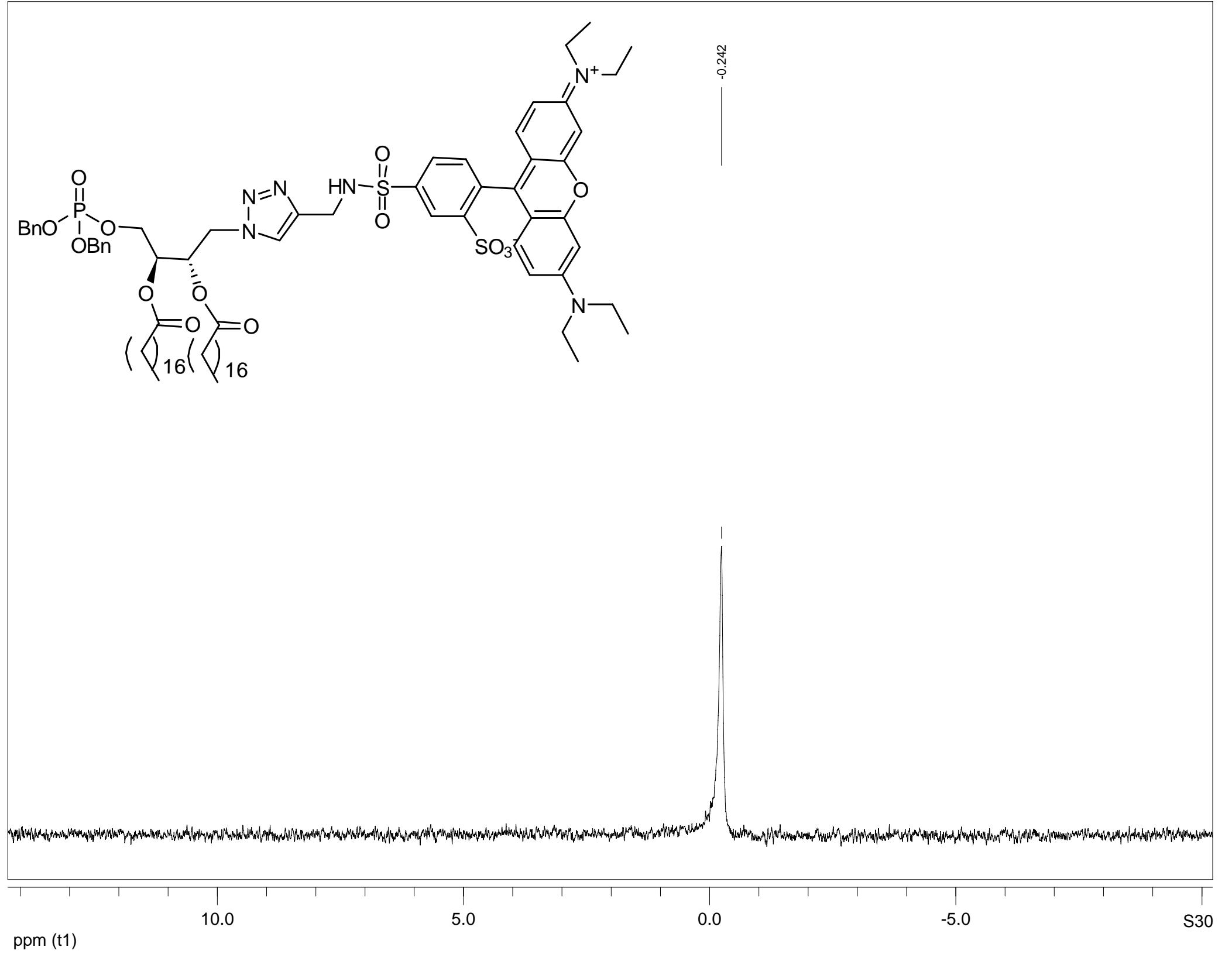


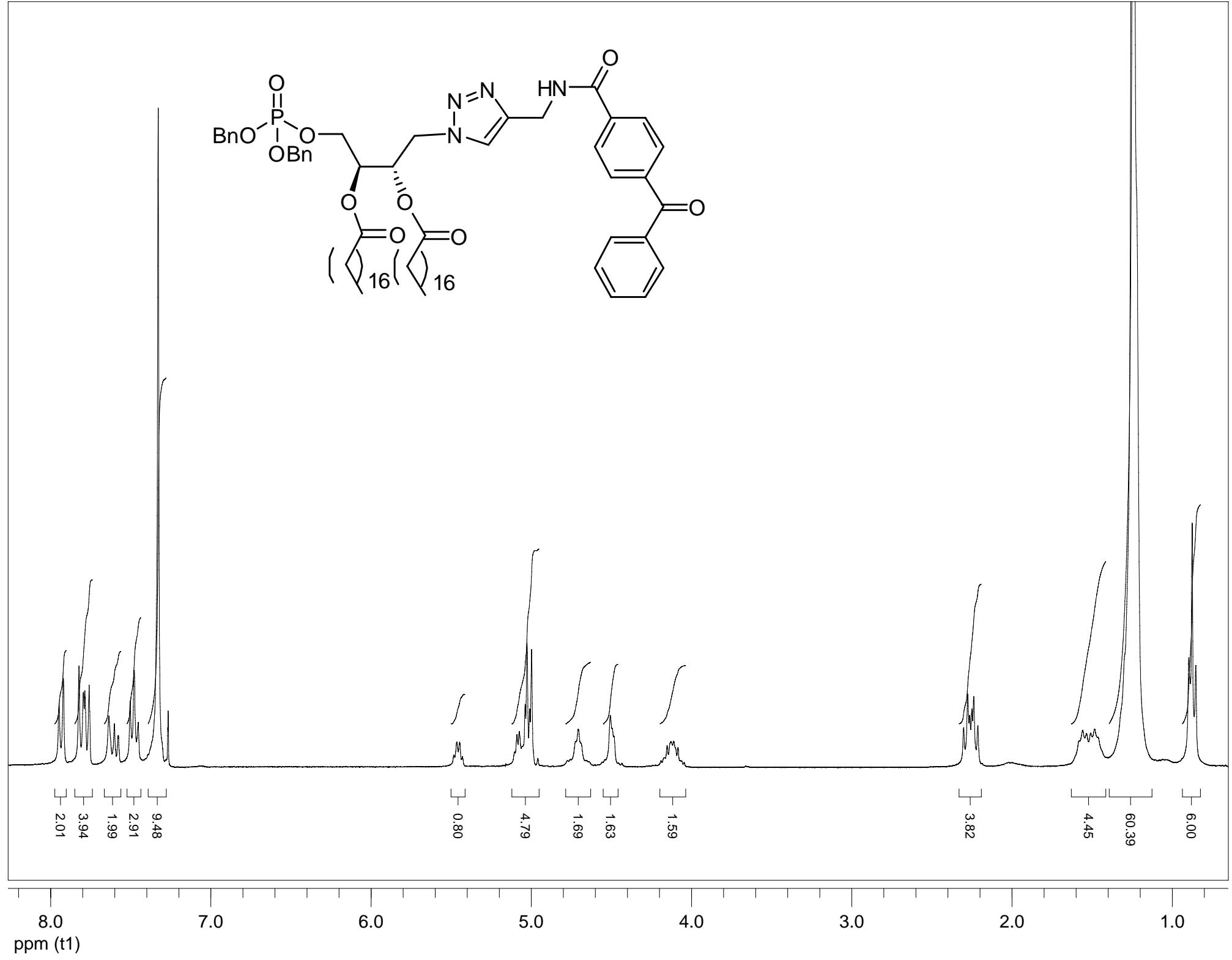
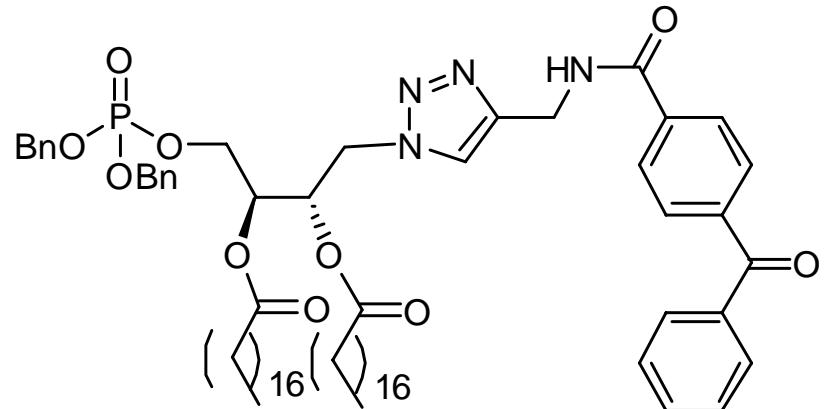


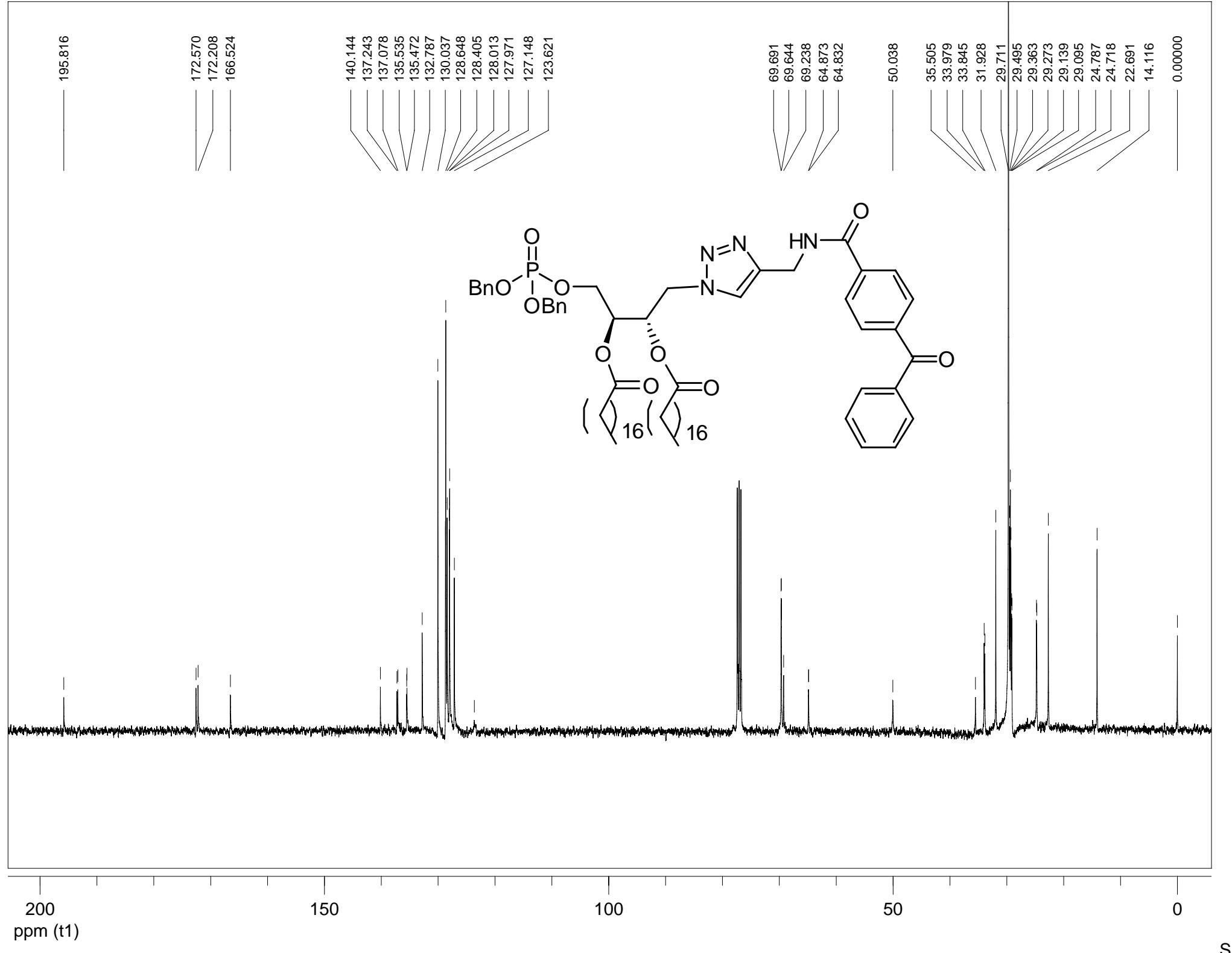


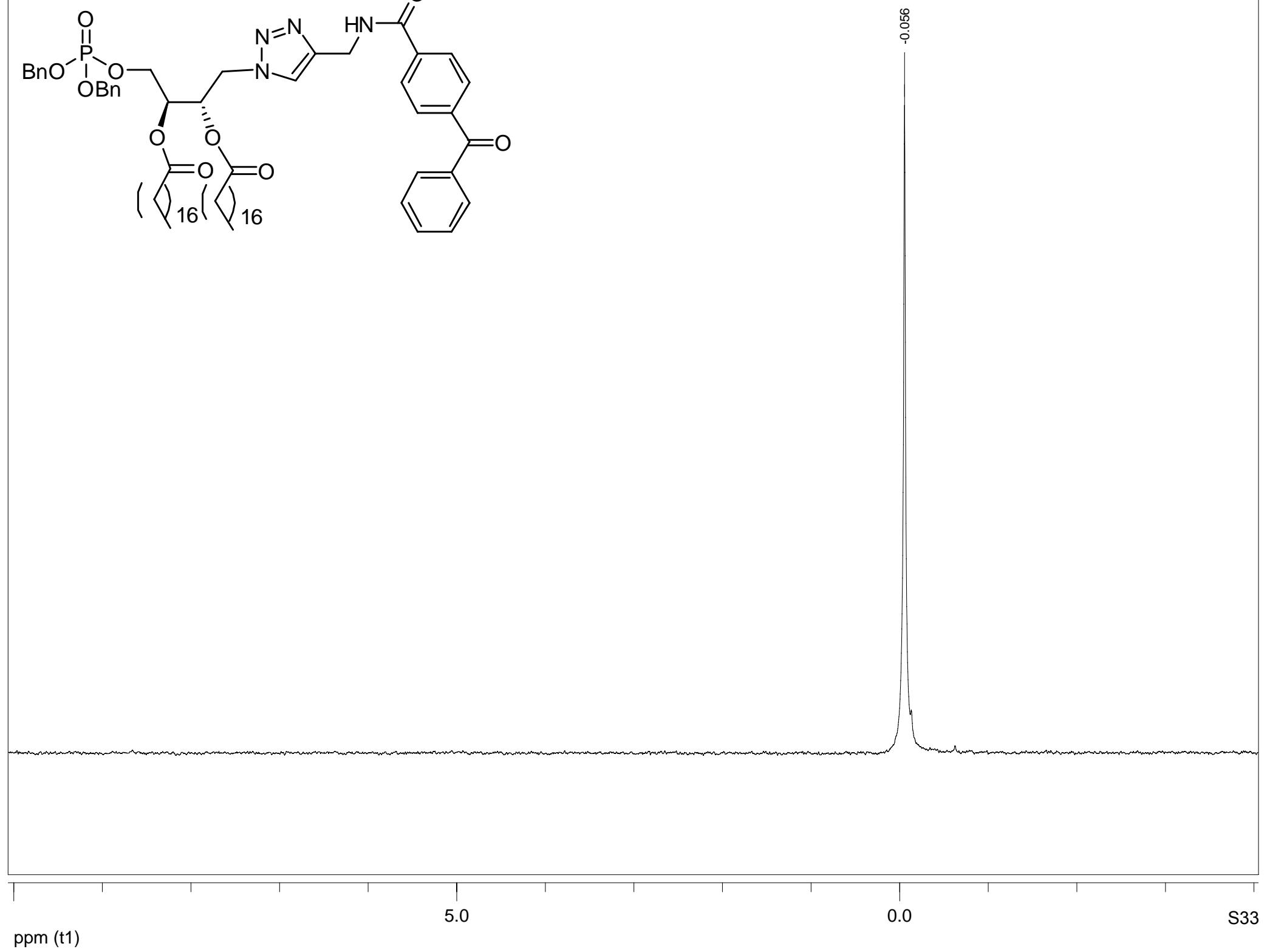
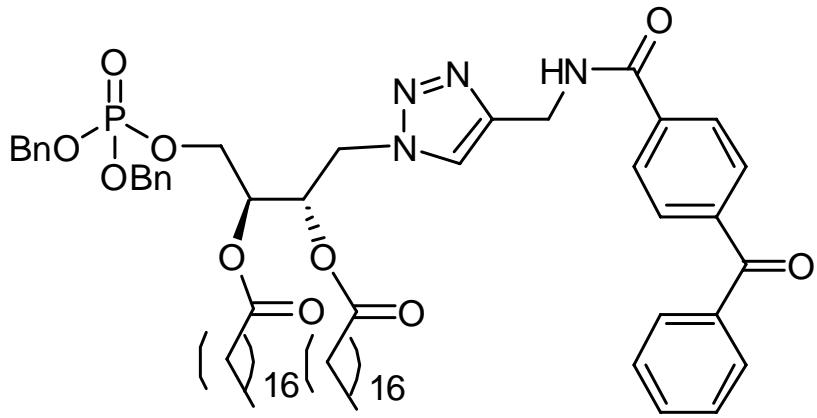


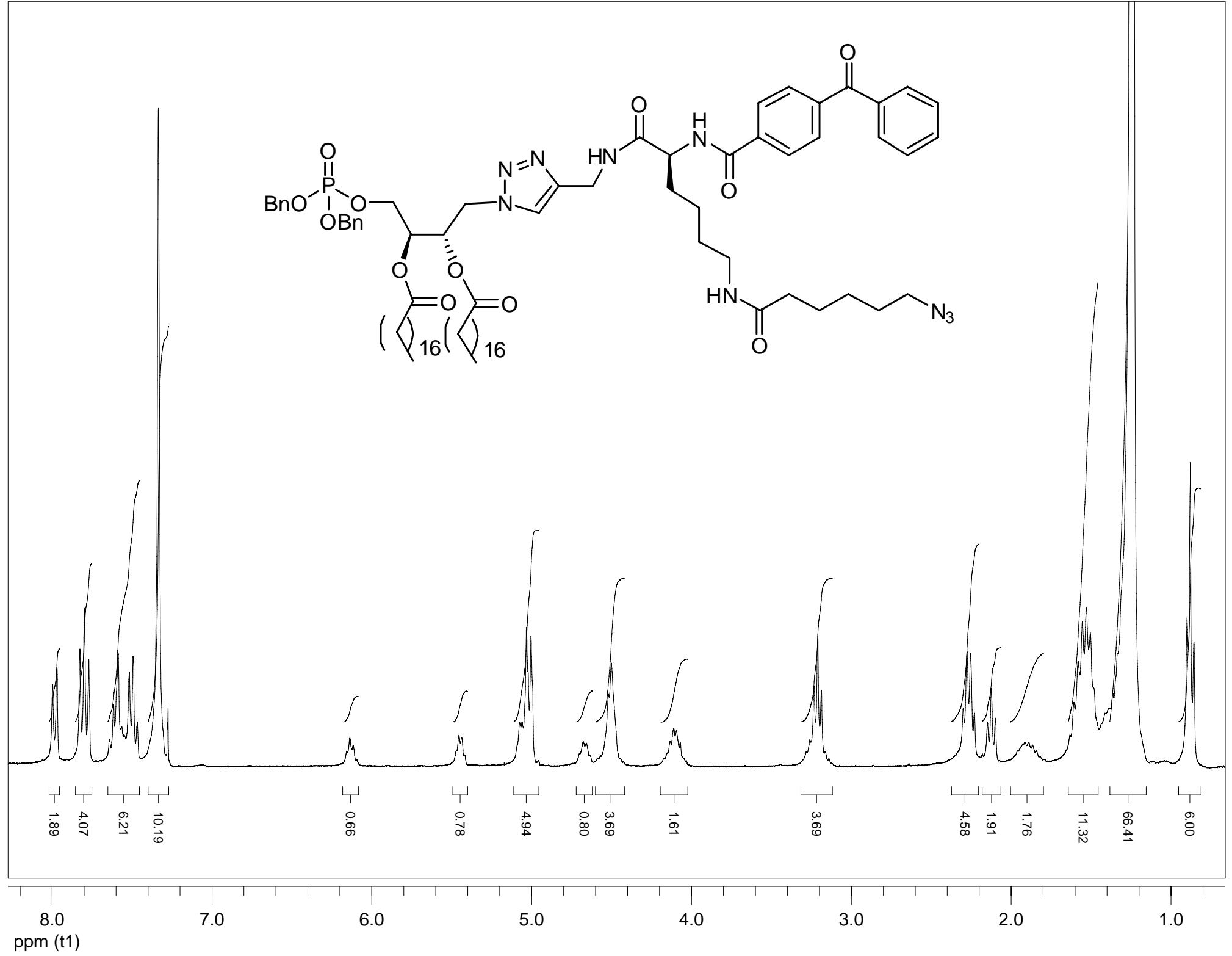








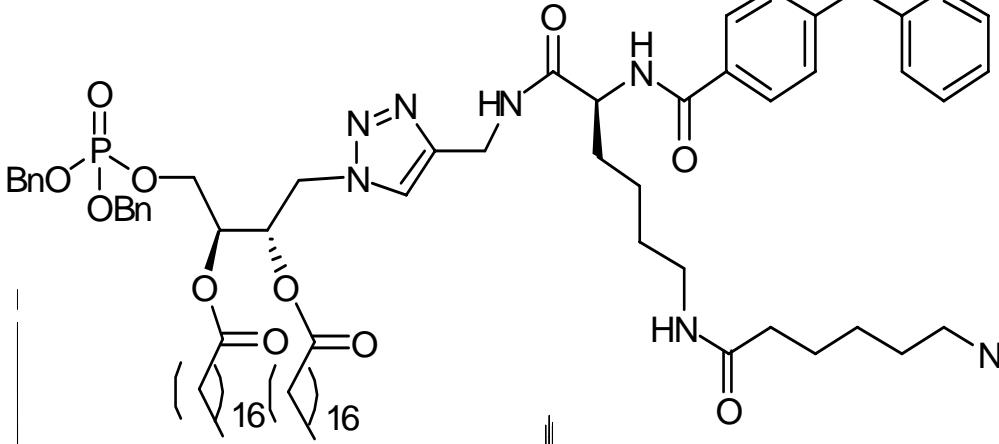


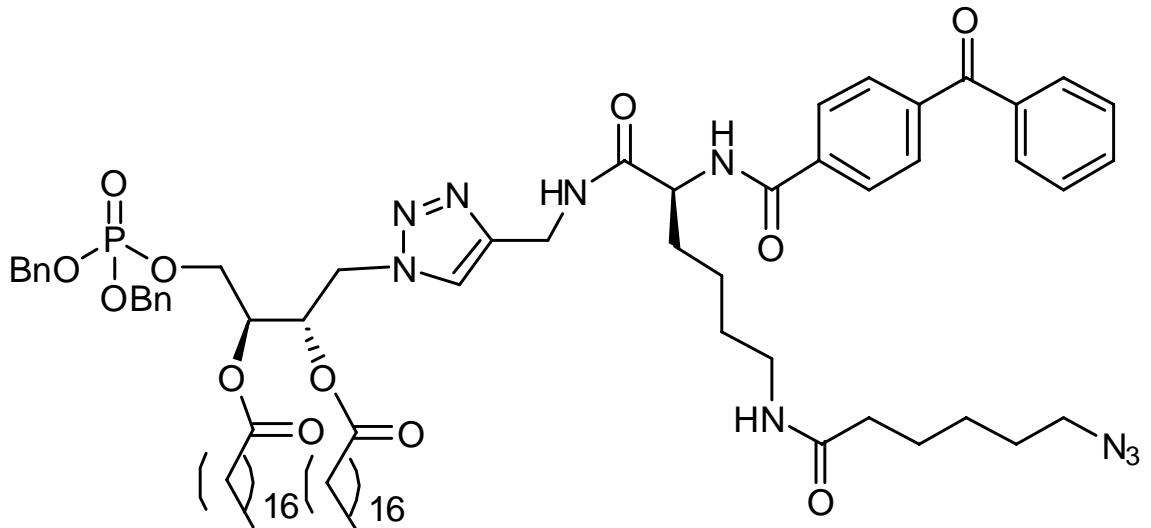


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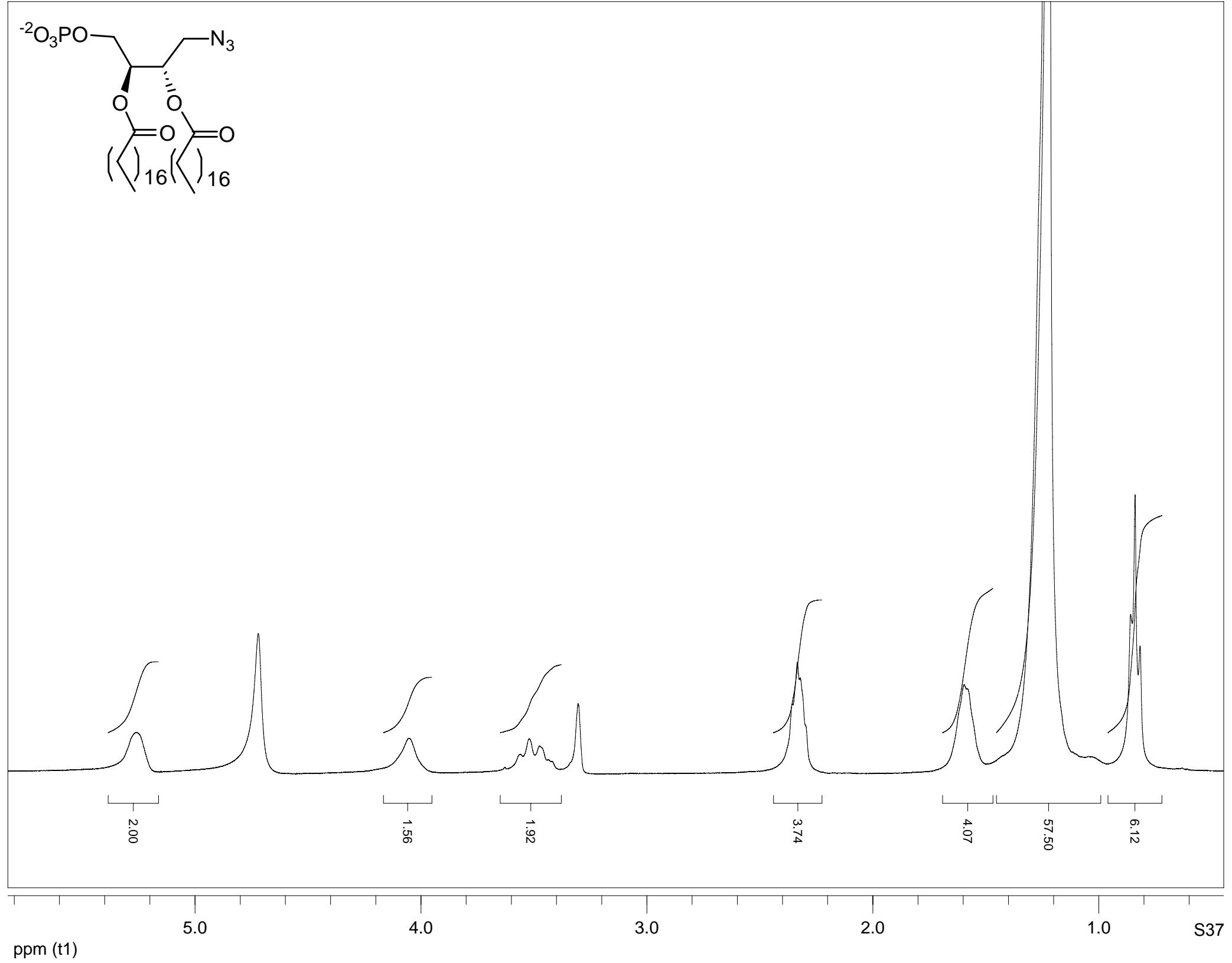
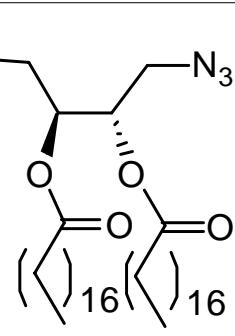
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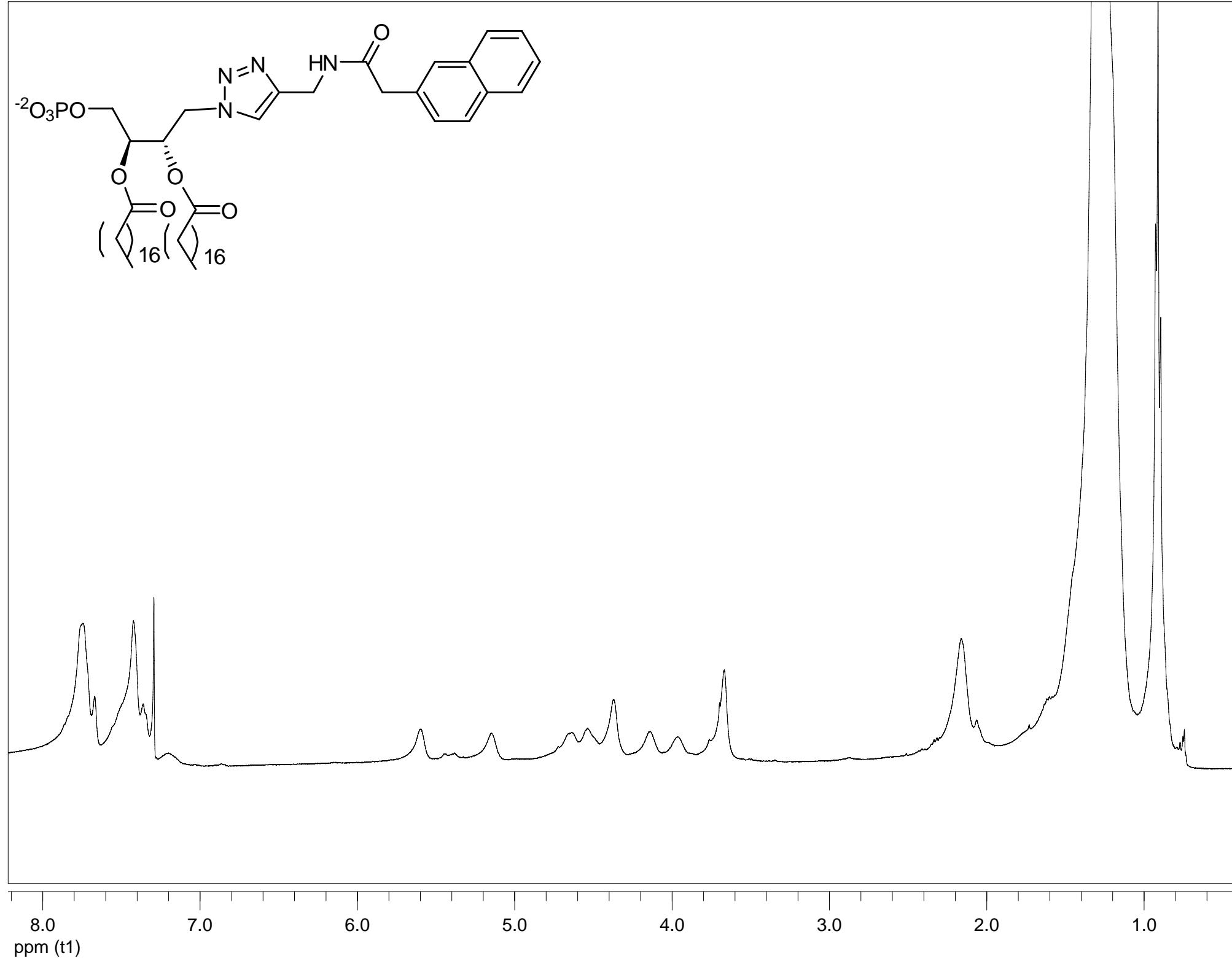
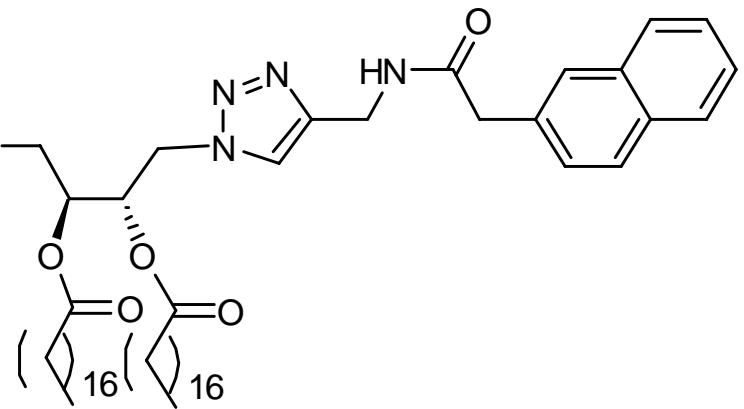


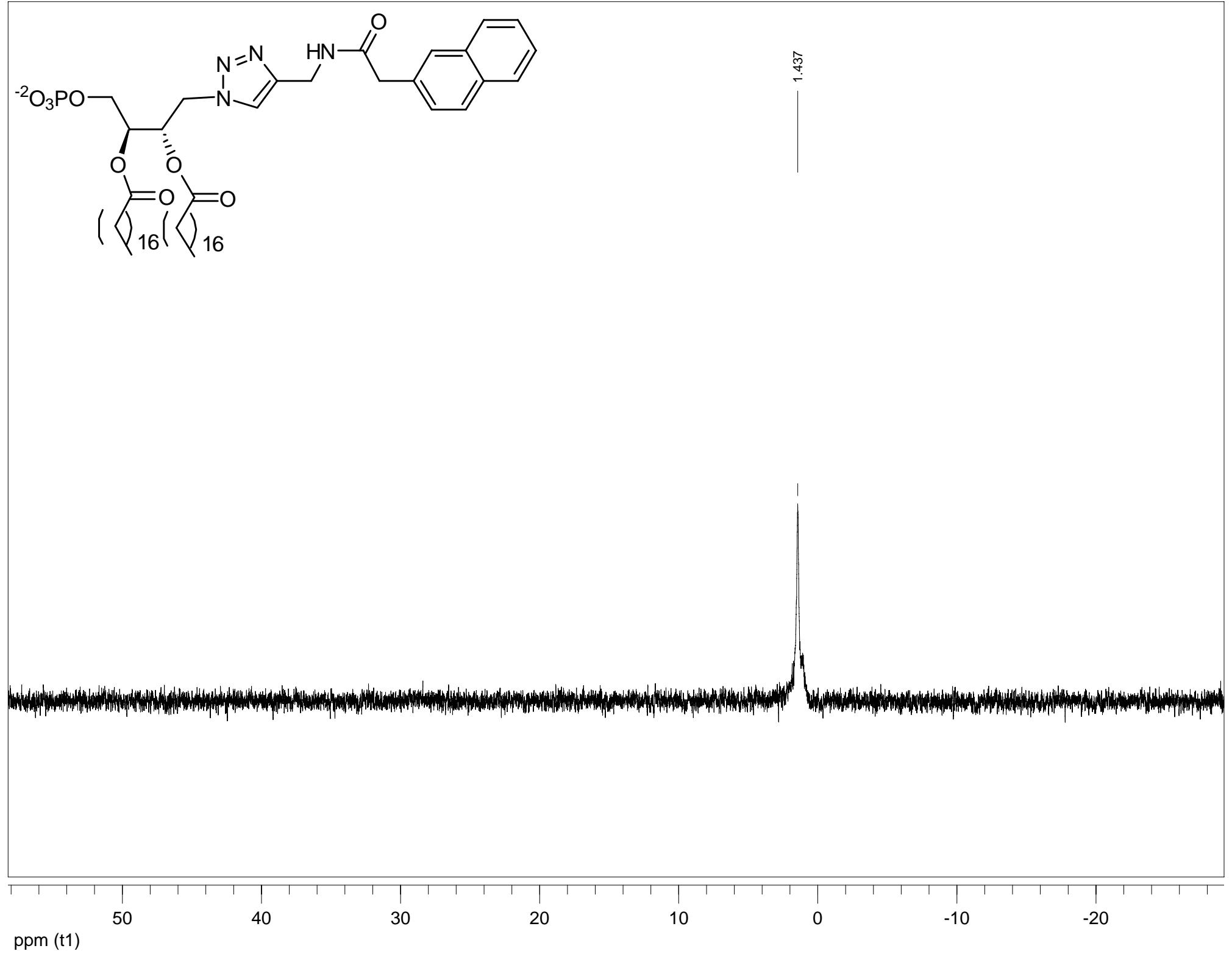
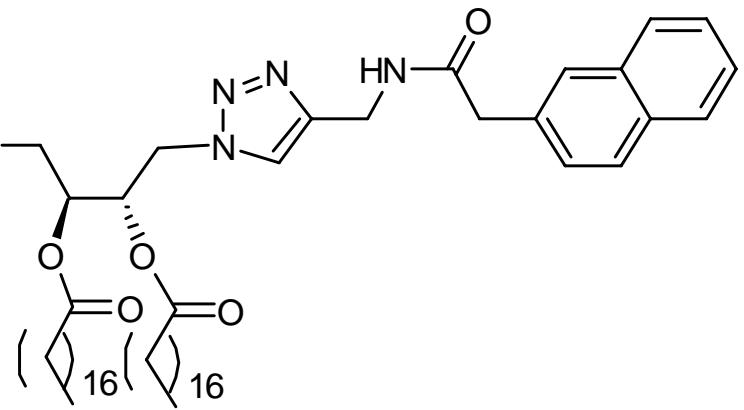


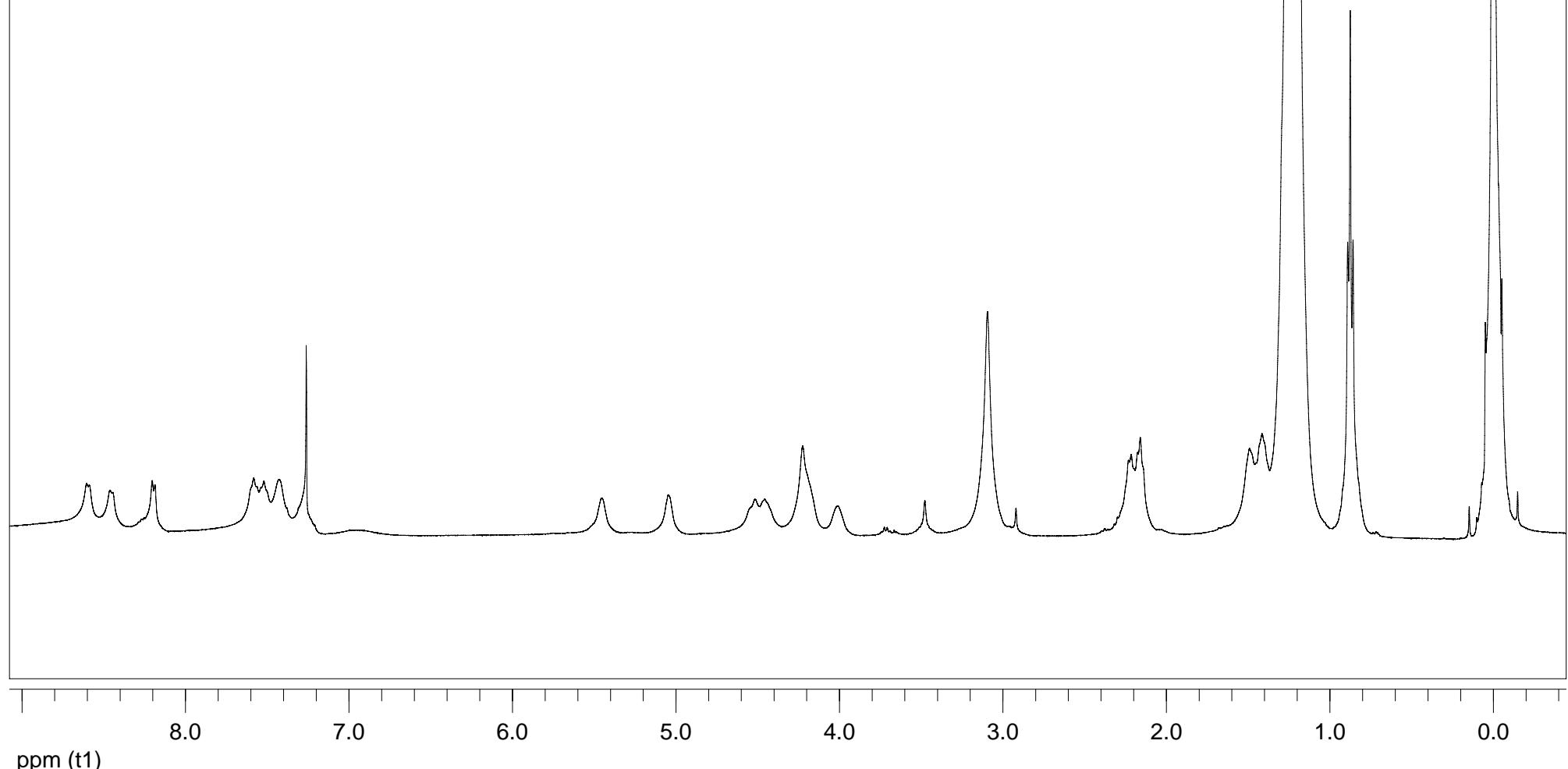
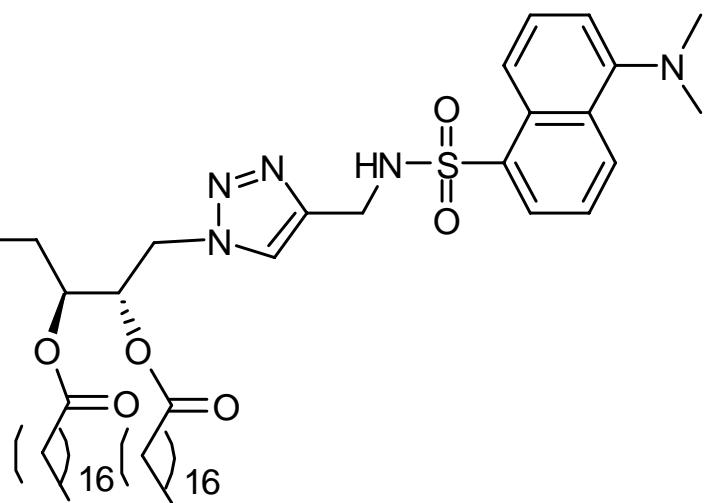
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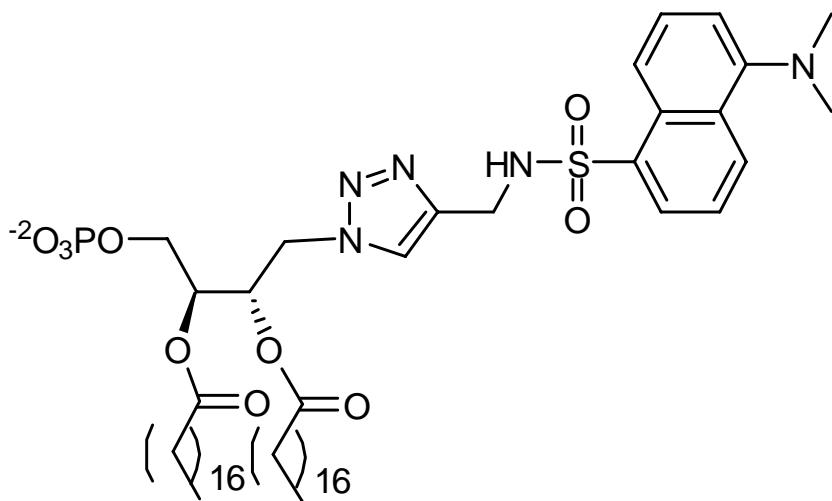
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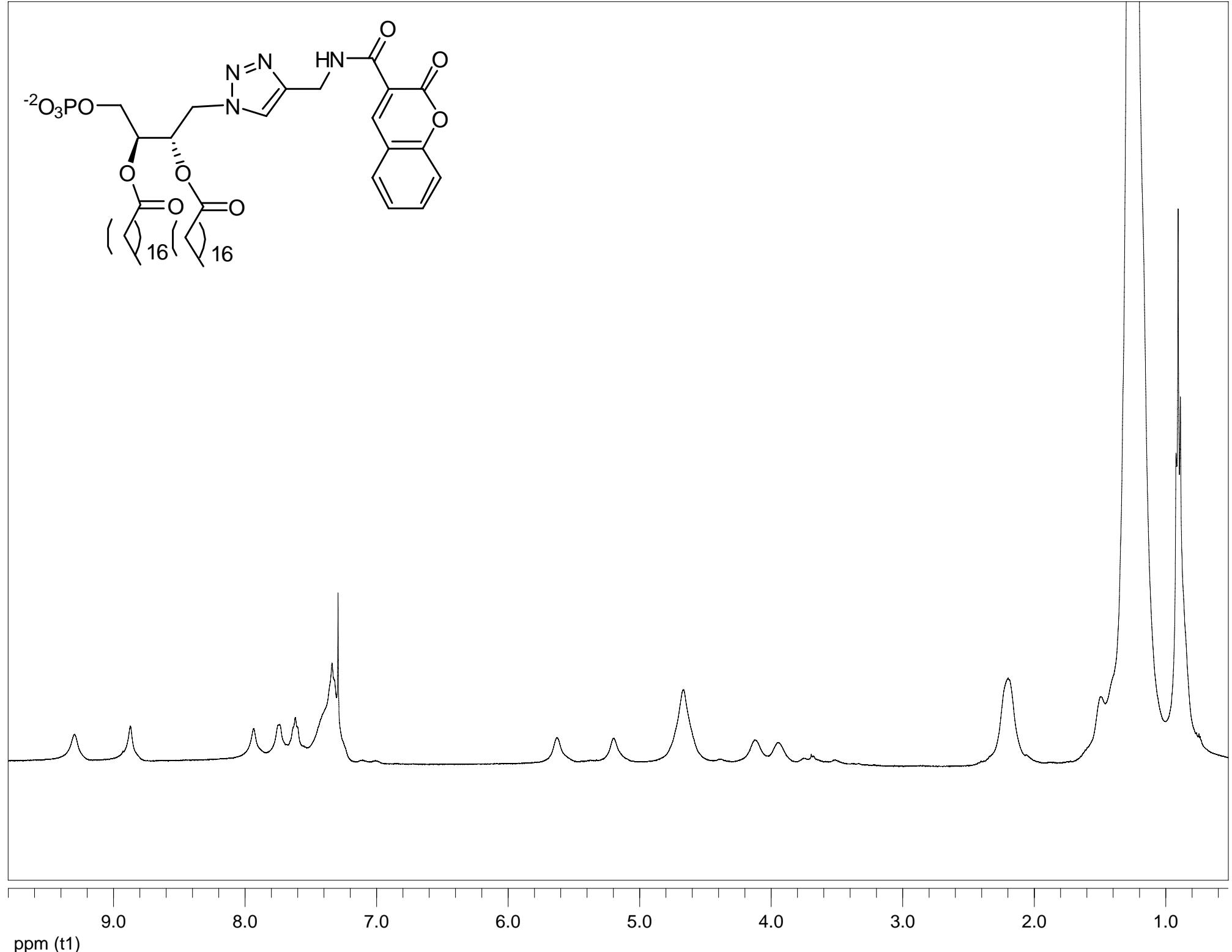
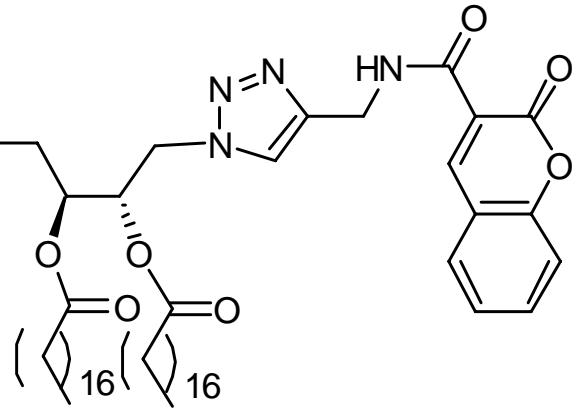


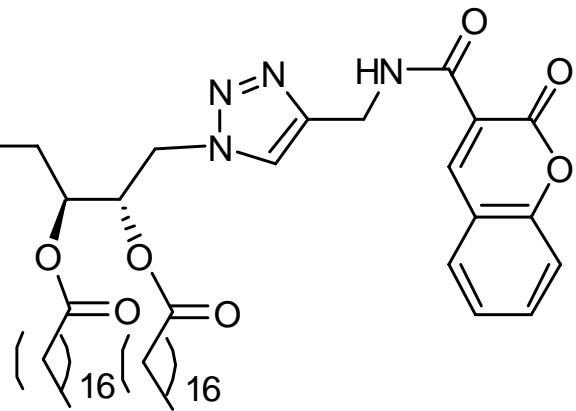








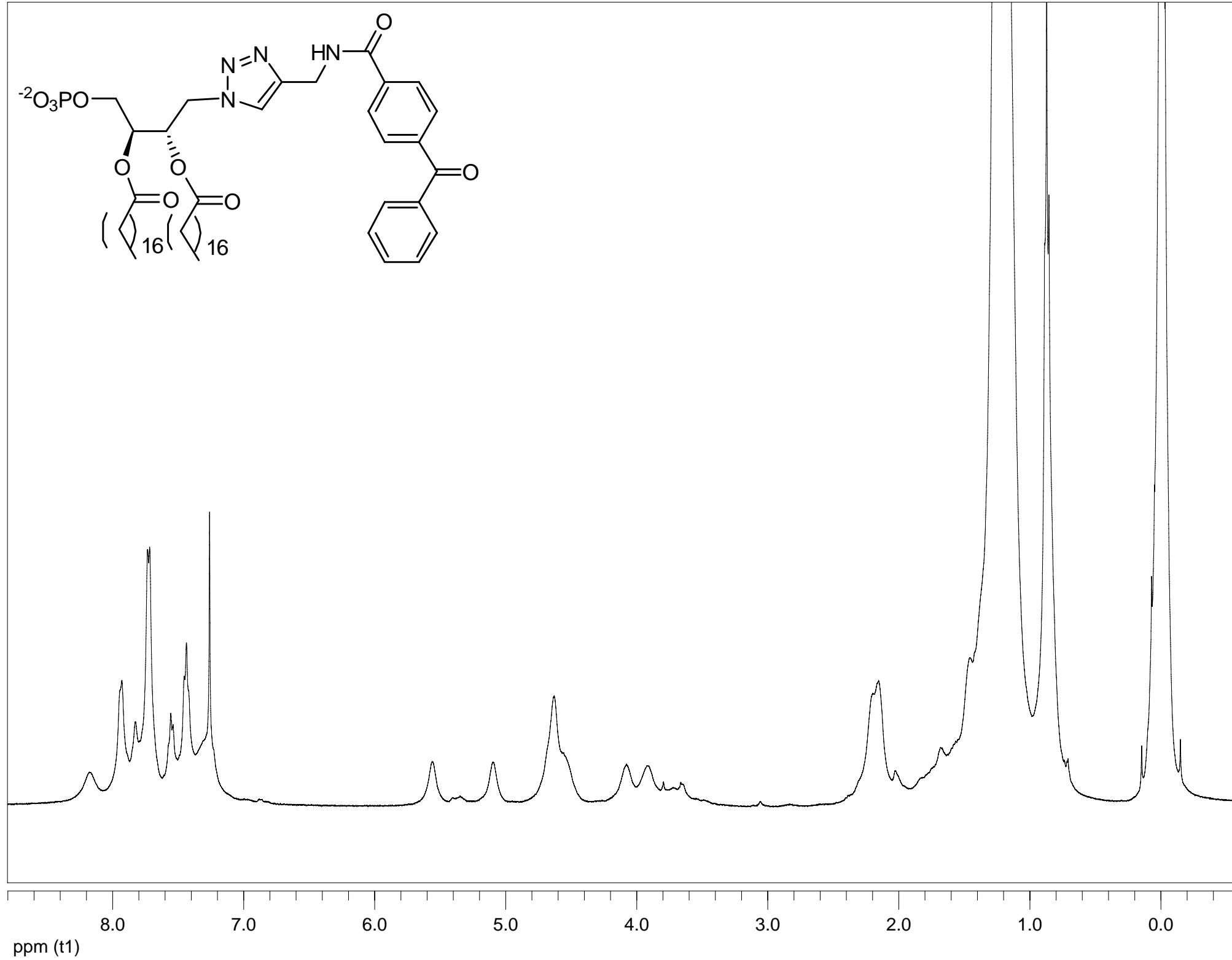
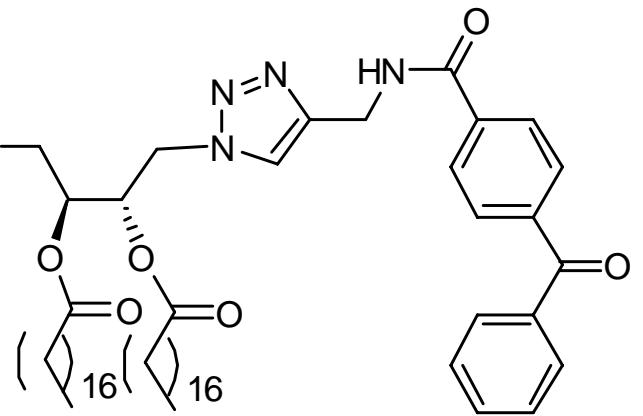


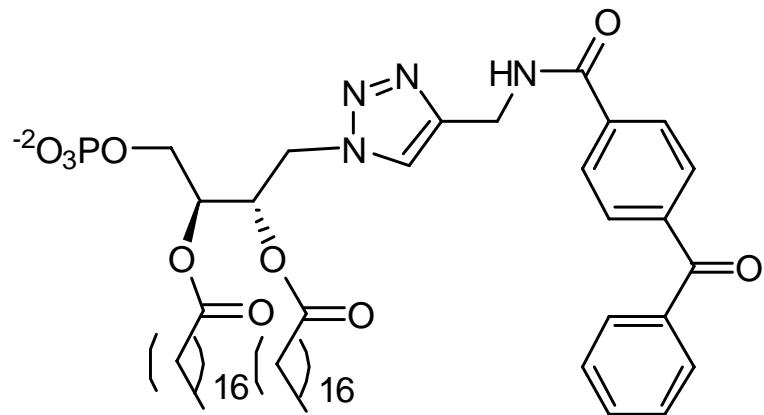


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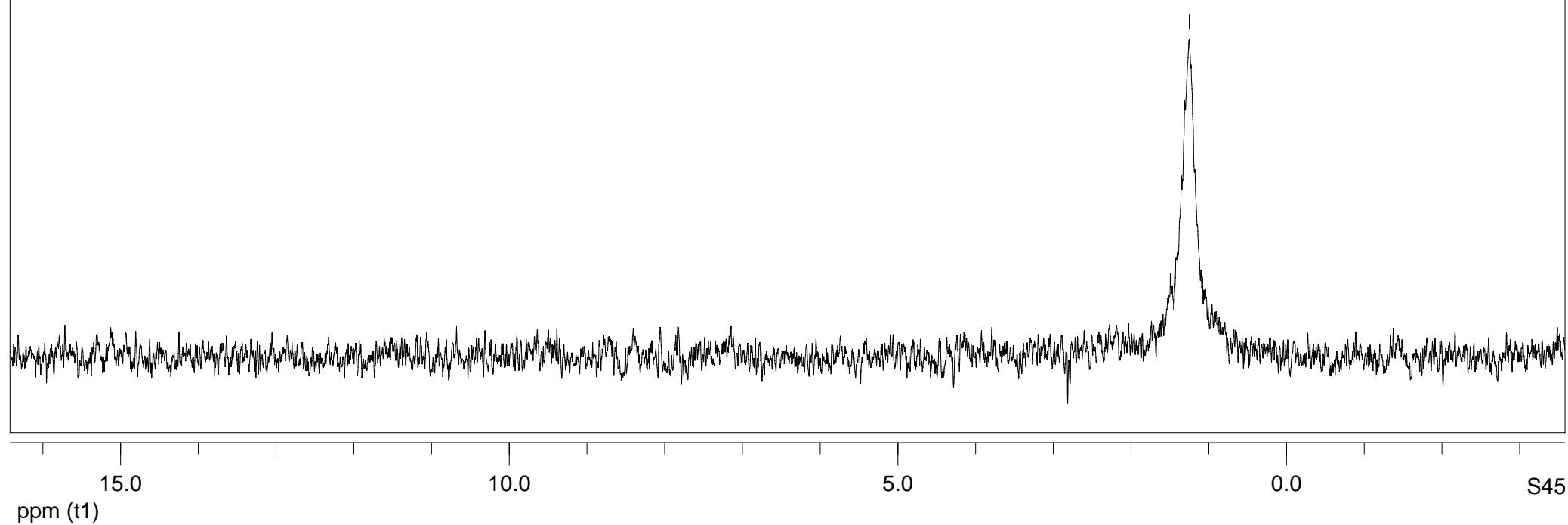
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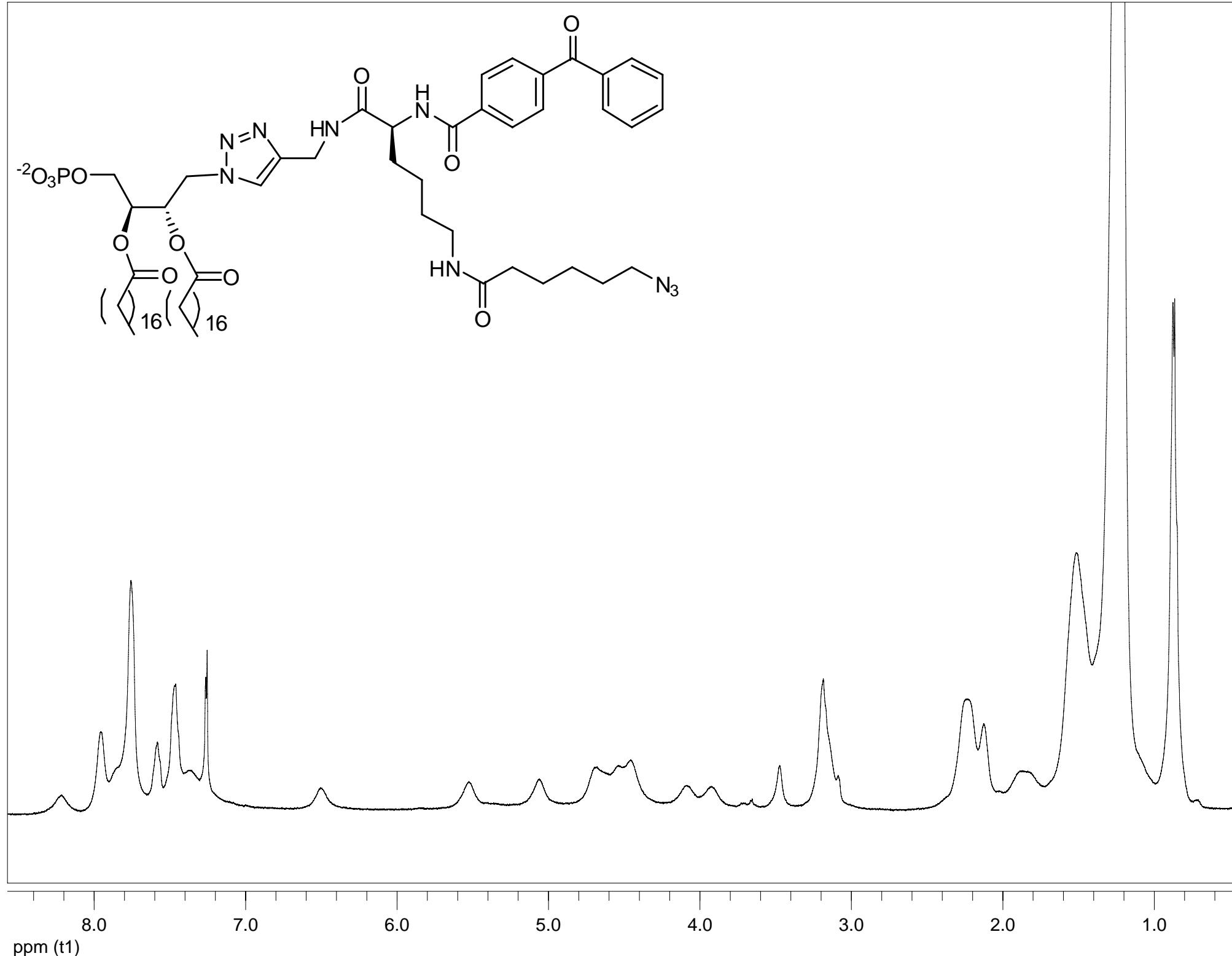
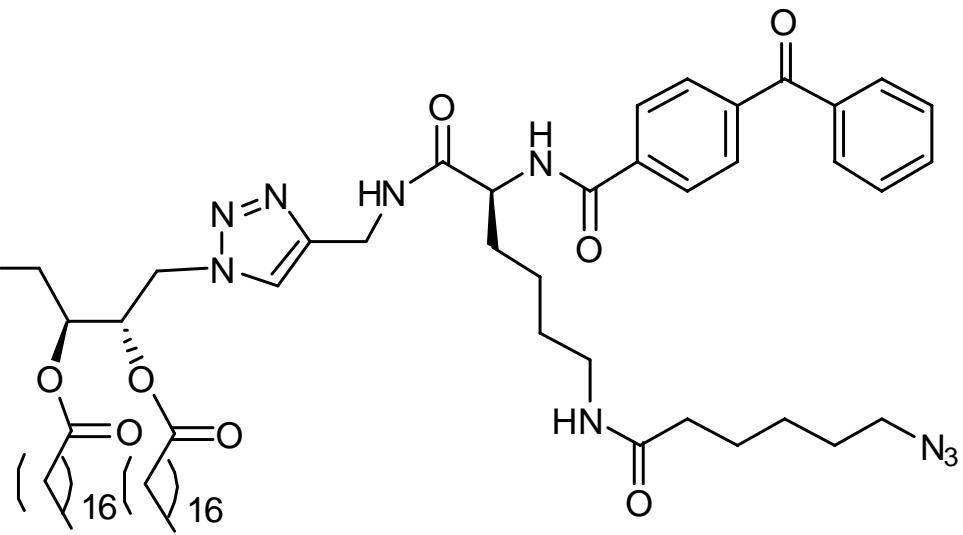


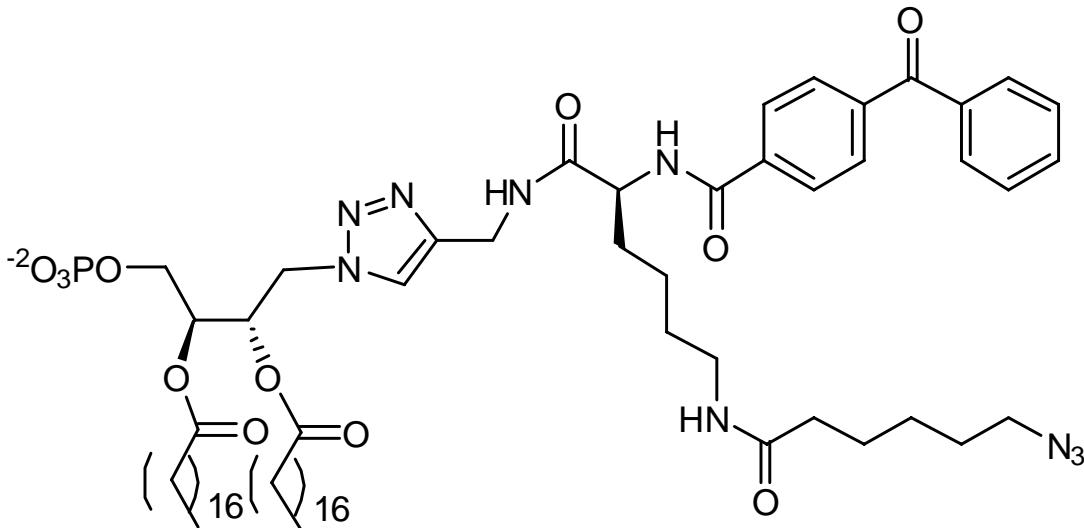


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S45





1.124

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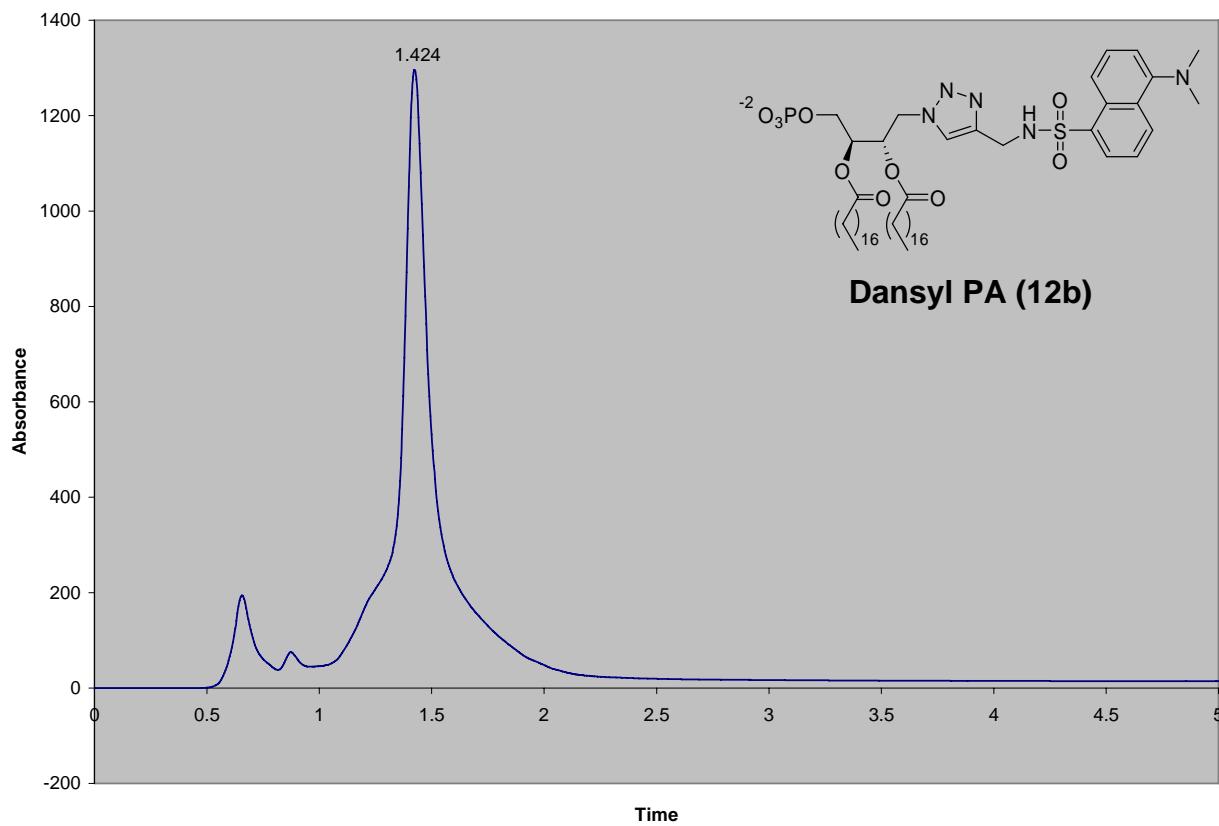
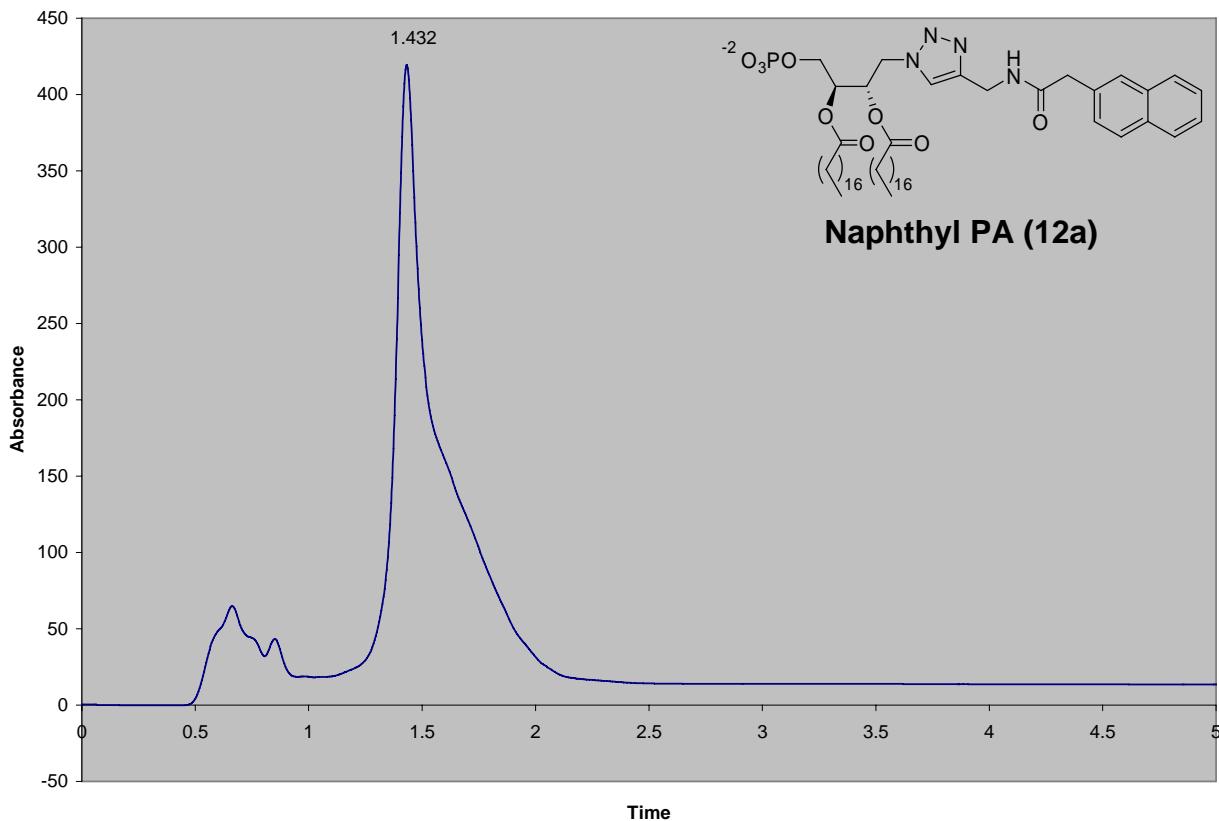
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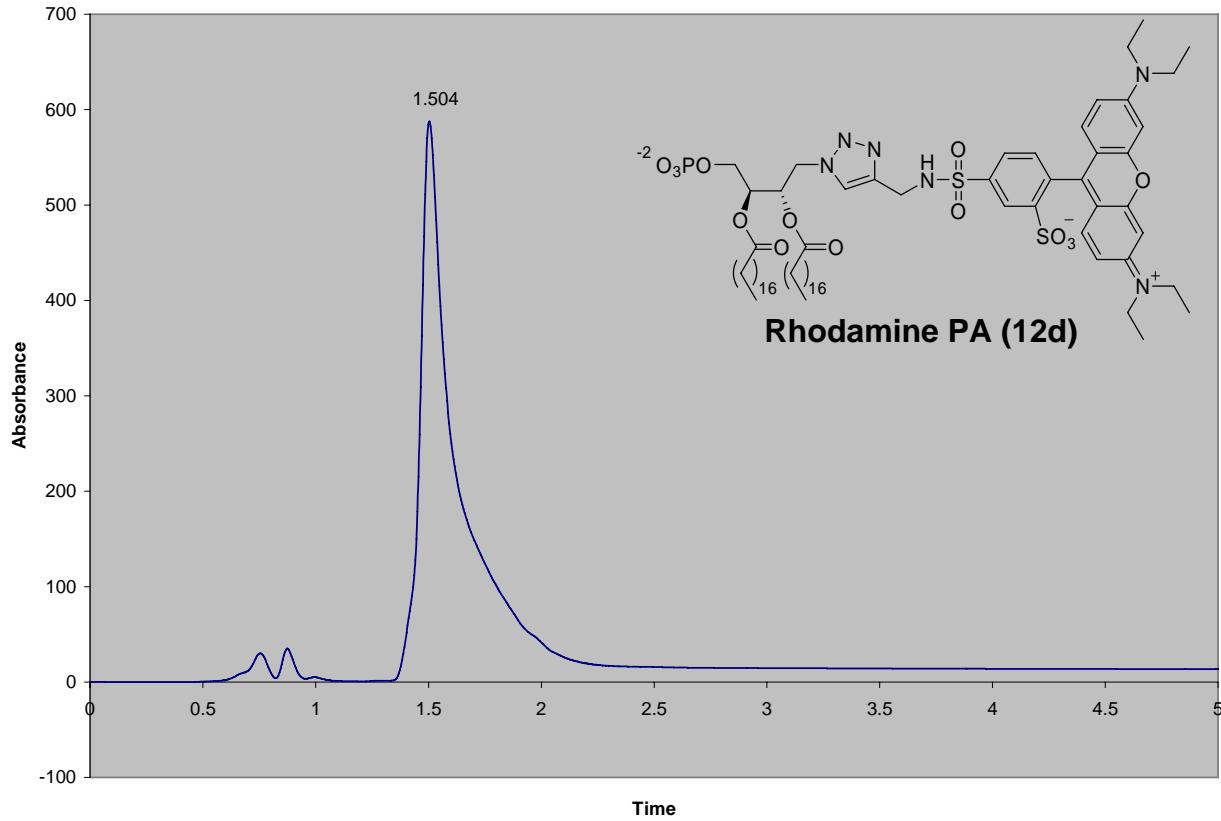
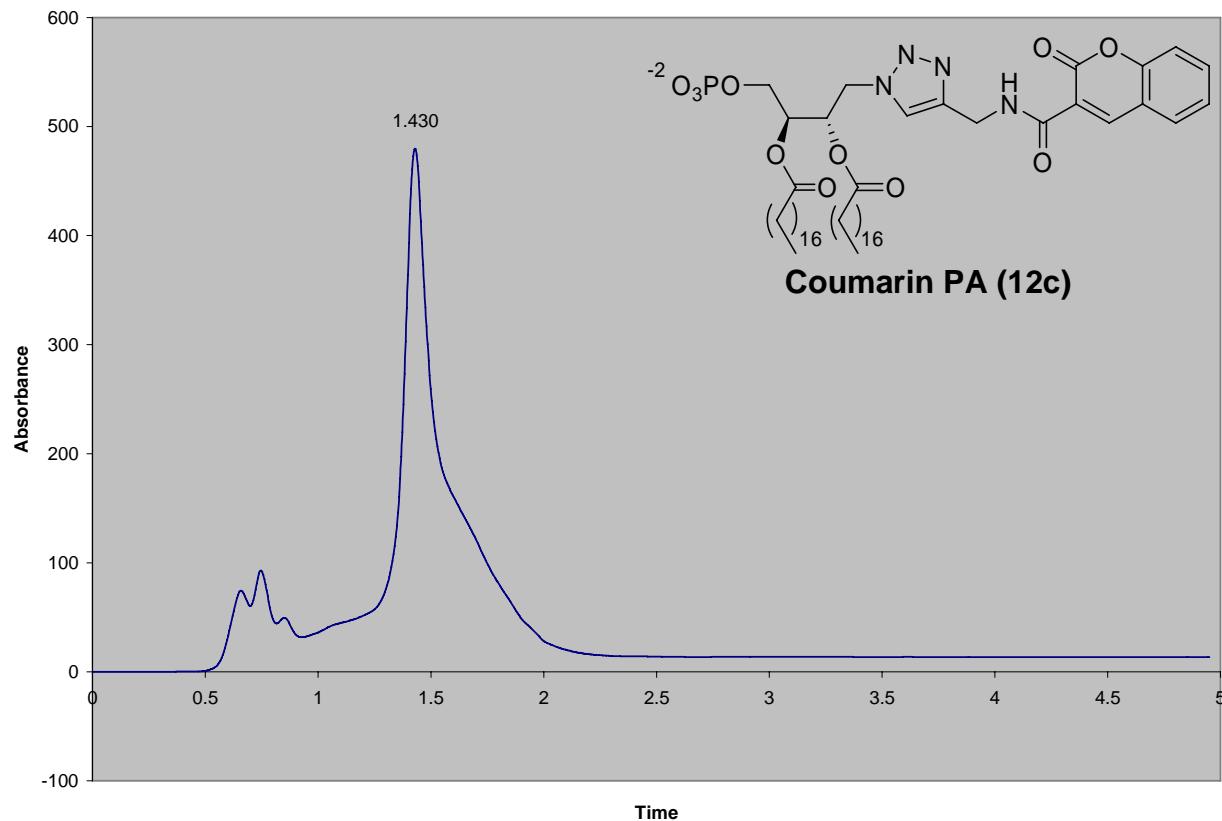
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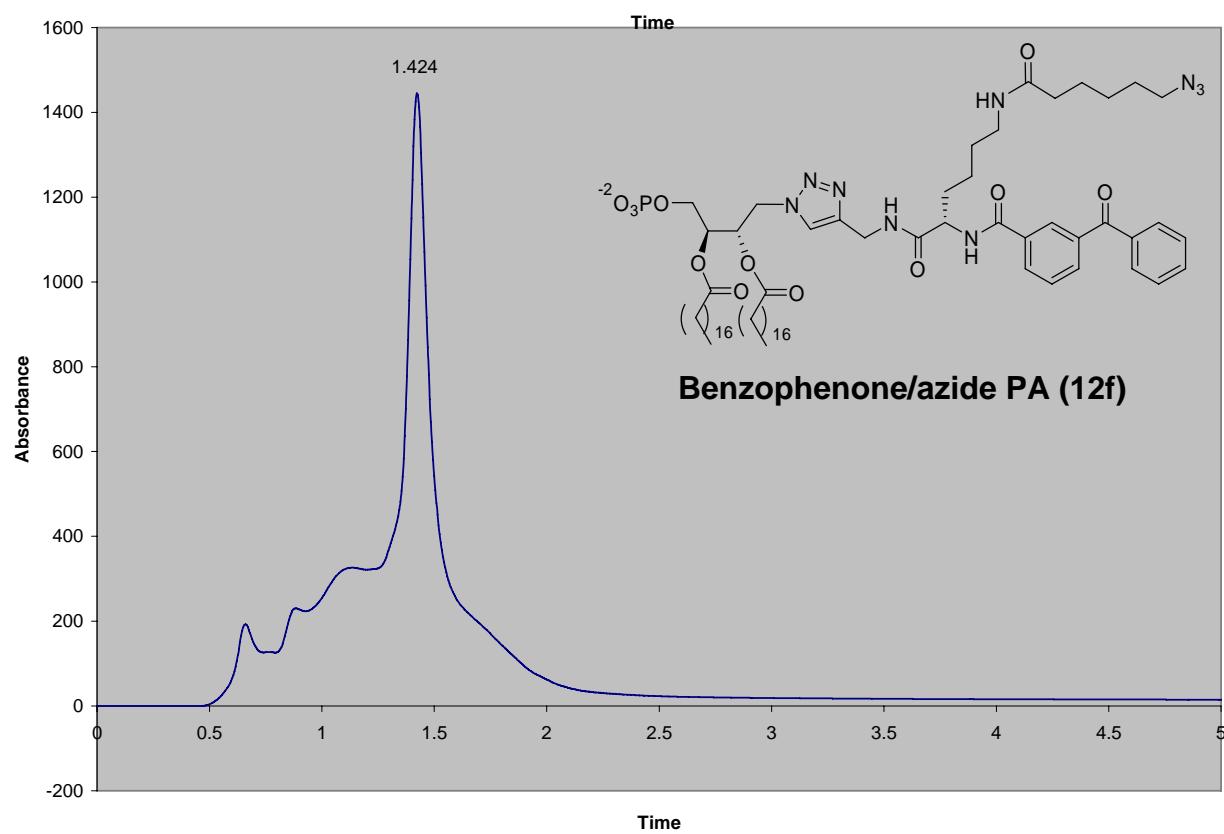
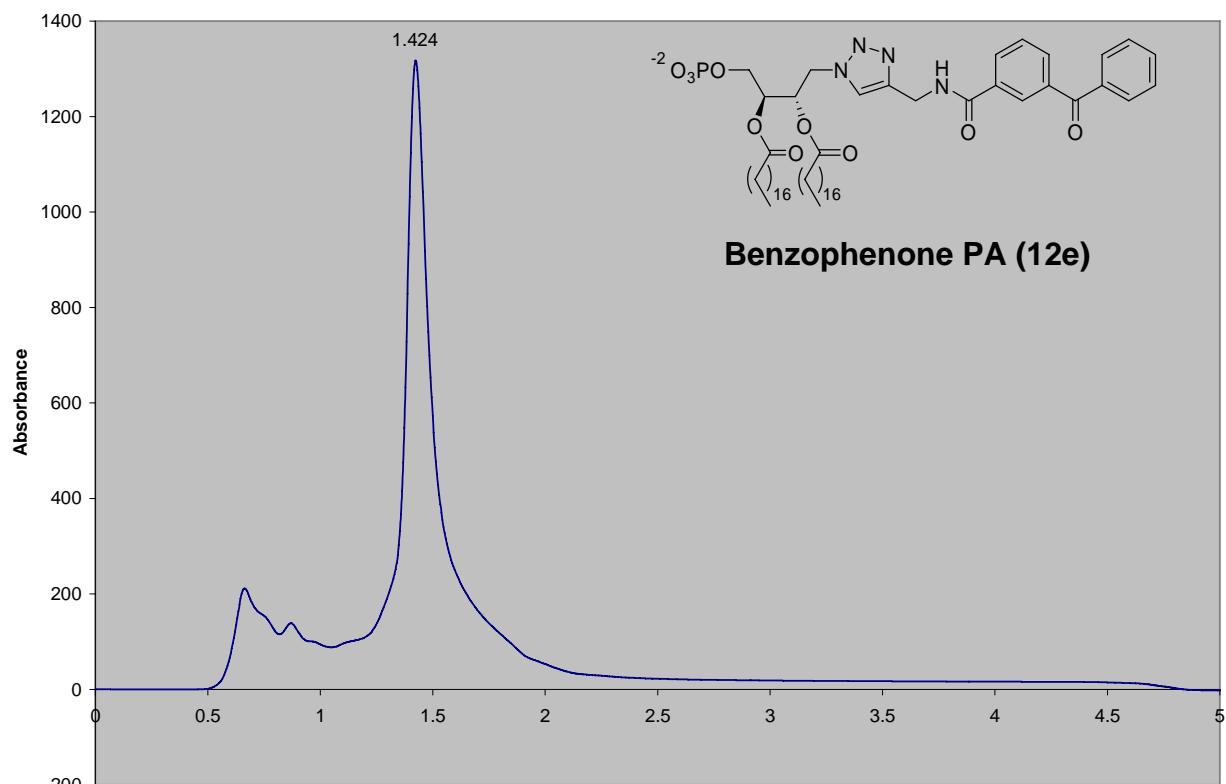
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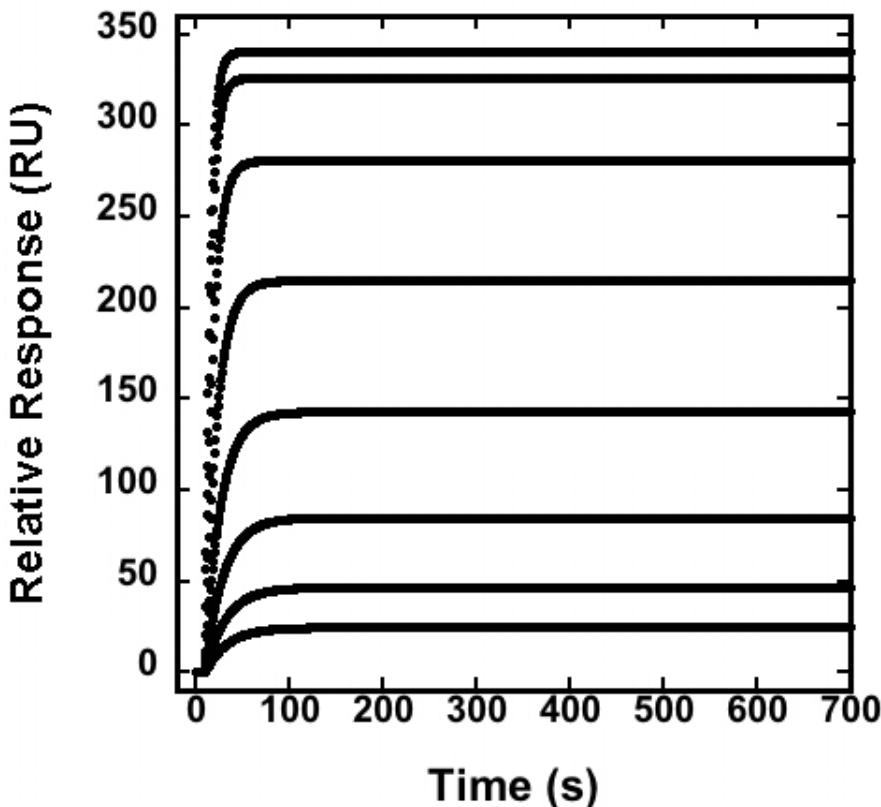
### III. HPLC Traces of Derivatized PA Probes







## Raw SPR spectrograms



**Figure S51. Equilibrium SPR analyses of PKC $\alpha$ -C2.** The PKC $\alpha$ -C2 was injected at 10  $\mu$ l/min at varying concentrations (50, 100, 200, 400, 800, 1500, 3000, and 4000 nM from bottom to top) over the POPC:POPE:Dansyl-PA (40:40:20) surface using a POPC:POPE (50:50) surface as a control. Subtraction of the POPC:POPE (50:50) response for each protein concentration was performed to yield the binding sensorgrams shown.  $R_{eq}$  values were then measured to determine  $K_d$  by a nonlinear least-squares analysis of the binding isotherm (See Figure 3).