Development of Diacyltetrol Lipids as Activator for the C1 Domain of Protein Kinase C

Narsimha Mamidi, Sukhamoy Gorai, Rakesh Mukherjee and Debasis Manna*

Table of Content

Sl. No	Content	Page
1.	Figure S1 : Structures of ligand bound PKCδ C1b subdomain. (A-C) modeled	3
	structure of short chain diacyltertol derivative (1b , 2b , 3b) docked into PKCδ	
	C1b.The modeled structures are generated using the Molegro Virtual Docker,	
	version 4.3.0. The oxygen atoms and nitrogen atoms are shown in red and	
	blue, respectively. The dotted line indicates possible hydrogen bonds.	
2.	Figure S2: Binding of liposome containing ligands with PKC C1b.	3
	Representative plot of fluorescence intensity of PKC\delta C1b (500 nM) in buffer	
	(50 mM Tris, 150 mM NaCl, 50 µM ZnSO4, pH 7.4) in presence of varying	
	concentration of liposome containing 1a (\blacksquare), 2a (\bullet), 3a (\blacktriangle), 4a (\bigtriangledown) and	
	DAG_{16} (\blacklozenge), where F and F ₀ are fluorescence intensity in the presence and	
	absence of the ligand, respectively. Solid lines indicate the fit using Hill	
	equation.	
3.	Competitive binding assay	4
4.	Figure S3: Representative plot of competitive binding of DAT 4b to C1b	4
	proteins bound DAG containing liposomes. The curve represents the emission	
	spectrum ($\lambda_{ex} = 280$ nm) of a sample in which the protein (0.5 μ M) was added	
	to PC/PE/PS/DAG ₁₆ /NBD-PE (50:20:20:5:5) liposomes. The decrease in	
	FRET efficiency between Trp residues (of C1b domains of PKC δ and PKC θ	
	protein) and NBD, caused by the displacement of protein from labeled	
	liposmes, is demonstrated by the increase in Trp fluorescence (λ_{max} . ~	
	340 nm) and the concomitant decrease in NBD emission ($\lambda_{max.} \sim 524$ nm).	
5.	Table SI: Docking score values obtained from the docking of DATs (with	4
	short chain length) and diC_8 into the PKC C1b subdomains using Molegro	
	Virtual Docker, version 4.3.0.	
6.	Figure S4: ¹ H NMR (A) and ¹³ C NMR (B) of $2,3$ -Diethyl($2R,3R$)-1,4-	5
	dioxaspiro[4.4]nonane-2,3-dicarboxylate (6)	
7.	Figure S5: 'H NMR (A) and 'C NMR (B) of [(2S,3S)-3-(hydroxymethyl)-	6
	1,4-dioxaspiro [4.4] nonan-2-yl]methonol (7)	
8.	Figure S6: H NMR (A) and ^{13}C NMR (B) of $(2S,3S)-2,3-bis$	7
	[(benzyloxy)methyl]-1,4-dioxaspiro[4.4]nonane (8)	
9.	Figure S7: ¹ H NMR (A) and ¹³ C NMR (B) of $(2S,3S)-1,4-$	8
	bis(benzyloxy)butane-2,3-diol (9)	
10.	Figure S8: 'H NMR (A) and 'SC NMR (B) of (2S,3S)-1,4-bis(benzyloxy)-3-	9
	(hexadecanoyloxy)butan-2-yl hexadecanoate (10a)	
11.	Figure S9: 'H NMR (A) and ¹³ C NMR (B) of (2S,3S)-3-(hexadecanoyloxy)-	10
	1,4-dihydroxybutan-2-yl hexadecanoate (1a)	

12.	Figure S10: ¹ H NMR (A) and ¹³ C NMR (B) of $(2S,3S)$ -1,4-bis(benzyloxy)-3-	11
12	(octanoloxy) butan-2-yl octanoate (100) Figure S11: ¹ U NMD (A) and ¹³ C NMD (D) of (2S 2S) 1.4 dihydrouy 2	10
13.	Figure SII: H NMR (A) and C NMR (B) of $(25,35)$ -1,4-dinydroxy-3-	12
1.4	(octanoioxy)butan-2-yl octanoate (1D)	10
14.	Figure S12: H NMR (A) and C NMR (B) of $[(25,35)-3-$	13
	[(nexadecanoyloxy)methyl]-1,4-dioxapiro[4.4]nonan-2-yl]methyl	
15	$\frac{1}{12} = \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{12} $	1.4
15.	Figure S13: ¹ H NMR (A) and ¹⁵ C NMR (B) of (2S,3S)-4-hexadecanoloxy-	14
	2,3-dihydroxybutyl hexadecanoate (2a)	
16.	Figure S14: ¹ H NMR (A) and ¹⁵ C NMR (B) of $\lfloor (2S,3S)-3-\lfloor (octanoyloxy) \rfloor$	15
	methyl]-1,4-dioxapiro [4.4]nonan-2-yl] methyl octanoate (11b)	
17.	Figure S15: ¹ H NMR (A) and ¹³ C NMR (B) of (2S,3S)-2,3-dihydroxy-4-	16
	(octanoloxy)butyloctanoate (2b)	
18.	Figure S16: ¹ H NMR (A) and ¹³ C NMR (B) of $(2R,3R)$ -diethyl 2-	17
	(benzyloxy)-3-hydroxy succinate (12)	
19.	Figure S17: ¹ H NMR (A) and ¹³ C NMR (B) of (2S,3S)-3-(benzyloxy)-1,2,4-	18
	triol (13)	
20.	Figure S18: ¹ H NMR (A) and ¹³ C NMR (B) of $(2S,3S)2,4$ -bis (benzyloxy)	19
	butane-1,3-diol & (2S,3S)3,4-bis (benzyloxy) butane-1,2-diol (14 and 15)	
21.	Figure S19: ¹ H NMR (A) and ¹³ C NMR (B) of $(2S,3S)-2,4$ -bis	20
	(benzyloxy)butane-1,3-diol (15)	
22.	Figure S20: ¹ H NMR (A) and ¹³ C NMR (B) of (2S,3S)-1,3-bis(benzyloxy)-4-	21
	(hexadecanoyloxy)butan-2-yl hexadecanoate (17a)	
23.	Figure S21: ¹ H NMR (A) and ¹³ C NMR (B) of $(2S,3S)-4$ -	22
	(hexadecanoyloxy)-1,3-dihydroxybutan-2-yl hexadecanoate (3a)	
24.	Figure S22: ¹ H NMR (A) and ¹³ C NMR (B) of (2S,3S)-1,3-bis(benzyloxy)-4-	23
	(octanoyloxy)butan-2-yl octanoate (17b)	
25.	Figure S23: ¹ H NMR (A) and ¹³ C NMR (B) of (2S,3S)-1,3-dihydroxy-4-	24
	(octanoyloxy)butane-2-yl octanoate (3b)	
26.	Figure S24: ¹ H NMR (A) and ¹³ C NMR (B) of (4S)-4-[(1S)-1,2-bis	25
	(benzyloxy) ethyl]-2,2-dimethyl-1,3-dioxolane (16)	
27.	Figure S25: ¹ H NMR (A) and ¹³ C NMR (B) of (1S)-1-[(4S)-2,2-dimethyl-	26
	1,3-dioxolan-4yl]ethane-1,2-diol (18)	
28.	Figure S26: ¹ H NMR (A) and ¹³ C NMR (B) of (1S)-1-[(4S)-2,2-dimethyl-	27
	1,3-dioxan-4-yl]-2-(hexadecanoyloxy)ethyl hexadecanoate(19a)	
29.	Figure S27: ¹ H NMR (A) and ¹³ C NMR (B) of (2S,3S)-1-	28
	(hexadecanoyloxy)-3,4-dihydroxybutan-2-yl-hexadecanoate (4a)	
30.	Figure S28: ¹ H NMR (A) and ¹³ C NMR (B) of (1S)-1-[(4S)-2,2-dimethyl-	29
	1,3-dioxolan-4-yl]-2-(octanoyloxy)ethyl octanoate (19b)	
31.	Figure S29: ¹ H NMR (A) and ¹³ C NMR (B) of (2S,3S)-3,4-dihvdroxv-1-	30
	(ocatnoyloxy)butane-2-yl octanoate (4b)	-
L		



Figure S1: Structures of ligand bound PKC δ C1b subdomain. (A-C) modeled structure of short chain diacyltertol derivative (1b, 2b, 3b) docked into PKC δ C1b.The modeled structures are generated using the Molegro Virtual Docker, version 4.3.0. The oxygen atoms and nitrogen atoms are shown in red and blue, respectively. The dotted line indicates possible hydrogen bonds.



Figure S2: Binding of liposome containing ligands with PKC δ C1b. Representative plot of fluorescence intensity of PKC δ C1b (500 nM) in buffer (50 mM Tris, 150 mM NaCl, 50 μ M ZnSO4, pH 7.4) in presence of varying concentration of liposome containing **1a** (**•**), **2a** (**•**), **3a** (**•**), **4a** (**v**) and DAG₁₆ (**•**), where F and F₀ are fluorescence intensity in the presence and absence of the ligand, respectively. Solid lines indicate the fit using Hill equation.

Competitive binding assay

In this approach, soluble DAT (**4b**) was employed as a competitive ligand. The protein (500 nM) was added to PC/PE/PS/DAG₁₆/NBD-PE (50:20:20:5:5) liposomes prepared by extrusion method and the emission spectra of NBD were monitored with the excitation wavelength of 280 nm. The compound **4b** was added (0 – 20 μ M) and the decrease in NBD fluorescence intensity was monitored at 524 nm.



Figure S3: Representative plot of competitive binding of DAT **4b** to PKC δ C1b (A) and PKC θ C1b (B) bound DAG containing liposomes. The curve represents the emission spectrum ($\lambda_{ex} = 280 \text{ nm}$) of a sample in which the protein (0.5 μ M) was added to PC/PE/PS/DAG₁₆/NBD-PE (50:20:20:5:5) liposomes. The decrease in FRET efficiency between Trp residues (of PKC δ and PKC θ C1b sundomains) and NBD, caused by the displacement of protein from labeled liposmes, is demonstrated by the increase in Trp fluorescence (340 nm) and the concomitant decrease in NBD emission (524 nm).

Table S1: Docking score values obtained from the docking of DA1s (with short chain length)						
and diC ₈ into the PKC δ C1b subdomains using Molegro Virtual Docker, version 4.3.0.						

Compound	Mol Dock score	Rerank score
diC8	-93.4027	-68.4225
1b	-103.005	-71.3153
2b	-107.654	-65.0598
3 b	-100.492	-77.1676
4b	-113.135	-83.6599



Figure S4: ¹H NMR (A) and ¹³C NMR (B) of 2,3-Diethyl(2R,3R)-1,4-dioxaspiro[4.4]nonane-2,3-dicarboxylate (6)



Figure S5: ¹H NMR (A) and ¹³C NMR (B) of [(2S,3S)-3-(hydroxymethyl)-1,4-dioxaspiro [4.4] nonan-2-yl]methonol (7)



Figure S6: ¹H NMR (A) and ¹³C NMR (B) of (2S,3S)-2,3-bis [(benzyloxy)methyl]-1,4-dioxaspiro[4.4]nonane (8)



Figure S7: ¹H NMR (A) and ¹³C NMR (B) of (2S,3S)-1,4-bis(benzyloxy)butane-2,3-diol (9)



Figure S8: ¹H NMR (**A**) and ¹³C NMR (**B**) of (2S,3S)-1,4-bis(benzyloxy)-3- (hexadecanoyloxy)butan-2-yl hexadecanoate (**10a**)



Figure S9: ¹H NMR (**A**) and ¹³C NMR (**B**) of (2S,3S)-3-(hexadecanoyloxy)-1,4dihydroxybutan-2-yl hexadecanoate (**1a**)



Figure S10: ¹H NMR (**A**) and ¹³C NMR (**B**) of (2S,3S)-1,4-bis(benzyloxy)-3-(octanoloxy)butan-2-yl octanoate (**10b**)



Figure S11: ¹H NMR (**A**) and ¹³C NMR (**B**) of (2S,3S)-1,4-dihydroxy-3-(octanoloxy)butan-2-yl octanoate (**1b**)



Figure S12: ¹H NMR (**A**) and ¹³C NMR (**B**) of [(2S,3S)-3-[(hexadecanoyloxy)methyl]-1,4dioxapiro[4.4]nonan-2-yl]methyl hexadecanoate (**11a**)



Figure S13: ¹H NMR (**A**) and ¹³C NMR (**B**) of (2S,3S)-4-hexadecanoloxy-2,3-dihydroxybutyl hexadecanoate (**2a**)



Figure S14: ¹H NMR (**A**) and ¹³C NMR (**B**) of [(2S,3S)-3-[(octanoyloxy) methyl]-1,4-dioxapiro [4.4]nonan-2-yl] methyl octanoate (**11b**)



Figure S15: ¹H NMR (**A**) and ¹³C NMR (**B**) of (2S,3S)-2,3-dihydroxy-4-(octanoloxy)butyloctanoate (**2b**)



Figure S16: ¹H NMR (**A**) and ¹³C NMR (**B**) of (2R,3R)-diethyl 2-(benzyloxy)-3-hydroxy succinate (**12**)



Figure S17: ¹H NMR (A) and ¹³C NMR (B) of (2S,3S)-3-(benzyloxy)-1,2,4-triol (13)



Figure S18: ¹H NMR (A) and ¹³C NMR (B) of (2S,3S)2,4-bis (benzyloxy) butane-1,3-diol & (2S,3S)3 4-bis (benzyloxy) butane-1,2-diol (14 and 15)



Figure S19: ¹H NMR (A) and ¹³C NMR (B) of (2S,3S)-2,4-bis (benzyloxy)butane-1,3-diol (15)



Figure S20: ¹H NMR (**A**) and ¹³C NMR (**B**) of (2S,3S)-1,3-bis(benzyloxy)-4- (hexadecanoyloxy)butan-2-yl hexadecanoate (**17a**)



Figure S21: ¹H NMR (**A**) and ¹³C NMR (**B**) of (2S,3S)-4-(hexadecanoyloxy)-1,3dihydroxybutan-2-yl hexadecanoate (**3a**)



Figure S22: ¹H NMR (**A**) and ¹³C NMR (**B**) of (2S,3S)-1,3-bis(benzyloxy)-4-(octanoyloxy)butan-2-yl octanoate (**17b**)



Figure S23: ¹H NMR (**A**) and ¹³C NMR (**B**) of (2S,3S)-1,3-dihydroxy-4-(octanoyloxy)butane-2-yl octanoate (**3b**)



Figure S24: ¹H NMR (A) and ¹³C NMR (B) of (4S)-4-[(1S)-1,2-bis (benzyloxy) ethyl]-2,2 dimethyl-1,3-dioxolane (16)



Figure S25: ¹H NMR (**A**) and ¹³C NMR (**B**) of (1S)-1-[(4S)-2,2-dimethyl-1,3-dioxolan-4yl]ethane-1,2-diol (**18**)



Figure S26: ¹H NMR (A) and ¹³C NMR (B) of (1S)-1-[(4S)-2,2-dimethyl-1,3-dioxan-4-yl]-2-(hexadecanoyloxy)ethyl hexadecanoate(19a)



Figure S27: ¹H NMR (**A**) and ¹³C NMR (**B**) of (2S,3S)-1-(hexadecanoyloxy)-3,4-dihydroxybutan-2-yl-hexadecanoate (**4a**)



Figure S28: ¹H NMR (A) and ¹³C NMR (B) of (1S)-1-[(4S)-2,2-dimethyl-1,3-dioxolan-4-yl]-2- (octanoyloxy)ethyl octanoate (19b)



Figure S29: ¹H NMR (**A**) and ¹³C NMR (**B**) of (2S,3S)-3,4-dihydroxy-1-(ocatnoyloxy)butane-2-yl octanoate (**4b**)

Electronic Supplementary Material (ESI) for Molecular BioSystems This journal is O The Royal Society of Chemistry 2012











































