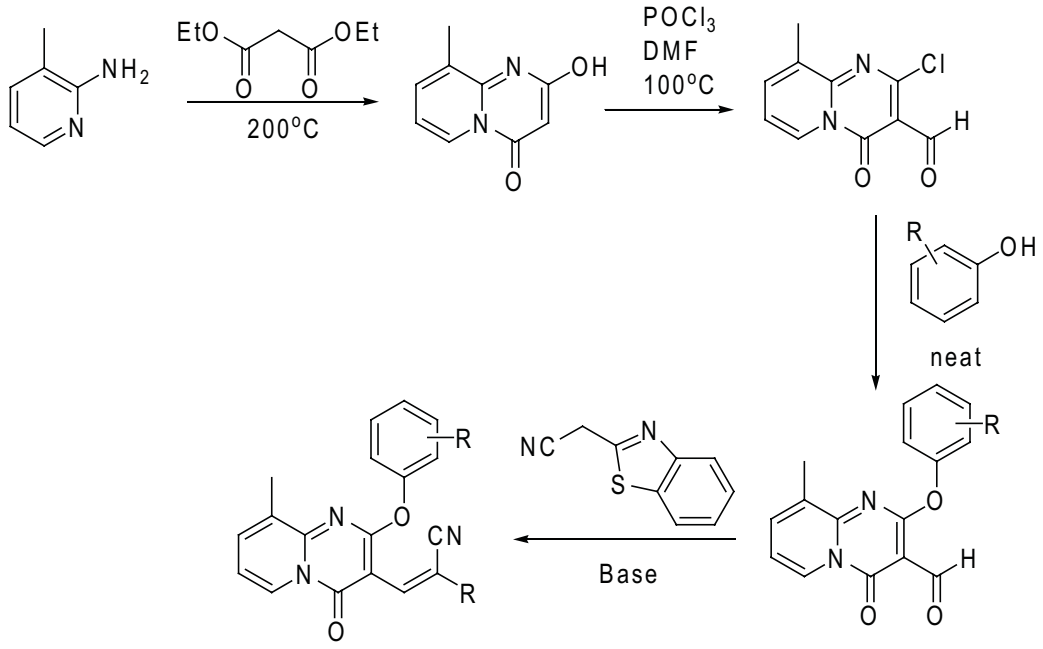
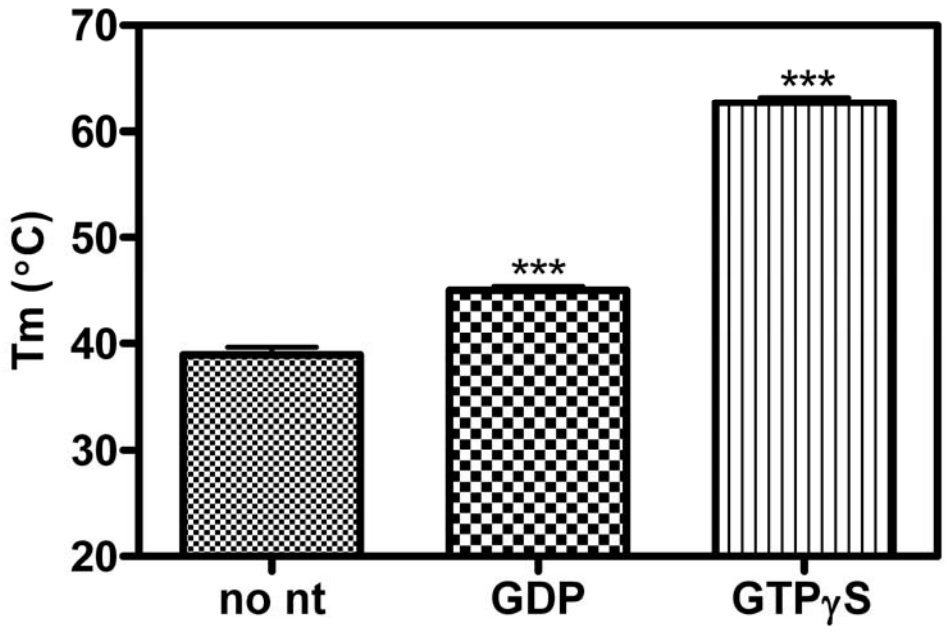
Supplemental Figures:

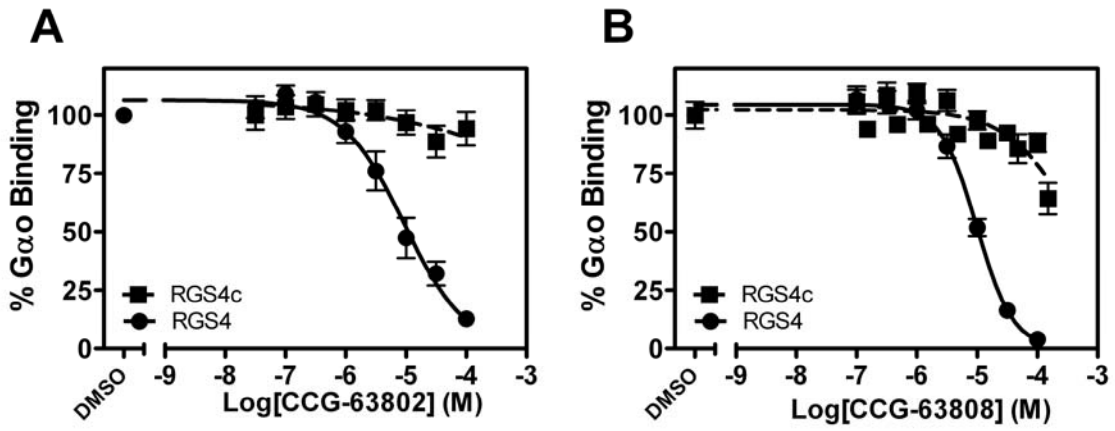
Blazer LL, Roman DL, Chung A, Larsen MJ, Greedy M, Husbands SM, Neubig RR. Reversible, allosteric, small-molecule inhibitors of RGS proteins. Molecular Pharmacology



Supplemental Figure 1. Reaction scheme for the synthesis of CCG-63802 and CCG-63808.



Supplemental Figure 2. $G\alpha_o$ is thermally stabilized in presence of nucleotide. Purified $G\alpha_o$ was stripped of nucleotide by gel filtration in a buffer containing EDTA. Lack of nucleotide was confirmed by spectroscopic analysis. The melting temperature (T_m) of $G\alpha_o$ (2.5 μM) was determined by the thermal stability assay as described (see Methods) in the presence or absence of 50 μM GDP or GTPγS. Nucleotide free (no nt) $G\alpha_o$ has a T_m of 38.9±0.7°C. The protein is stabilized in the presence of 50 μM GDP by 6°C (T_m: 45.0±0.3C°) and is stabilized by 23°C in the presence of 50 μM GTPγS (Tm 62.7±0.5°C). Data are presented as mean ± SEM from 3 separate experiments.



Supplemental Figure 3. A) CCG-63802 and B) CCG-63808 are much less potent on a mutant form of RGS4 that lacks cysteine residues in the RH domain. Data are presented as mean ± SEM from 3 separate FCPIA experiments.