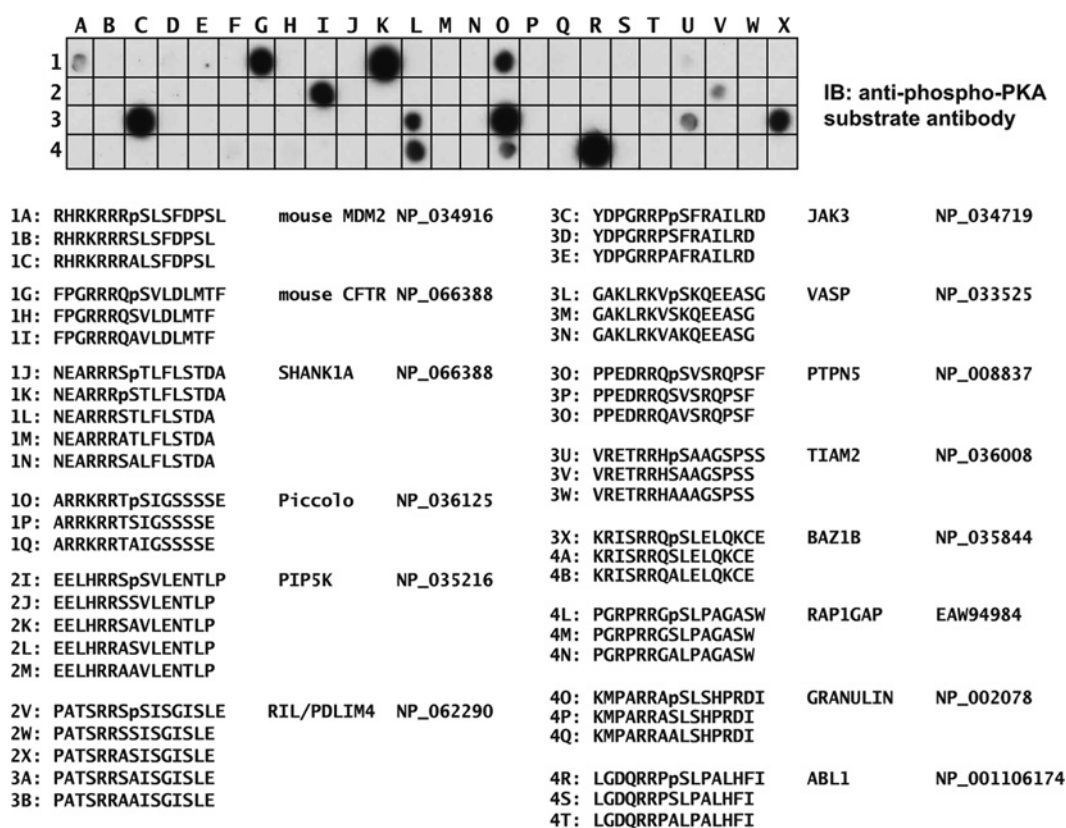


## SUPPLEMENTARY ONLINE DATA

# Discovery of cellular substrates for protein kinase A using a peptide array screening protocol

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**Figure S1 Confirmation that phosphorylation is required for peptide recognition by anti-phospho-PKA substrate antibody**

Peptide arrays of potential PKA phosphorylation sites were synthesized as described in the main text. Several peptides were arrayed for each potential site. First, phospho-serine or phospho-threonine were incorporated into the potential phospho-acceptor sites during peptide synthesis. In addition, WT and 'alanine mutant' peptides were arrayed. The membrane was not subject to *in vitro* phosphorylation with PKA. Instead, the membrane was incubated with the anti-phospho-PKA substrate antibody, followed by appropriate secondary antisera. Only peptides containing phosphorylated residues are detected by this antibody. Non-phosphorylated peptides were not detected. Furthermore, some peptides that did contain phospho-serine or phospho-threonine were not detected, presumably due to other sequence preferences of the antibody. Finally, some peptides were recognized by the antibody in this experiment, but were not reliably detected in other trials where membranes were phosphorylated with the PKA C-subunit and ATP. This is probably due to the fact that not all peptides containing a consensus motif will serve as good substrates for *in vitro* phosphorylation. ABL1, c-abl oncogene 1, non-receptor tyrosine kinase; BAZ1B, bromodomain adjacent to zinc finger domain, 1B; CFTR, cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator; IB, immunoblot; JAK3, Janus kinase 3; MDM2, murine double minute 2; PIP5K, phosphatidylinositol 4-phosphate 5-kinase; PTPN5, protein tyrosine phosphatase, non-receptor type 5; RAP1GAP, RAP1 GTPase-activating protein; TIAM2, T-cell lymphoma invasion and metastasis 2; VASP, vasodilator-stimulated phosphoprotein.

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