A Fluorogenic, Small Molecule Reporter for Mammalian Phospholipase C Isozymes

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This document contains supporting figures (3 pages), experimental procedures and data (5 pages), and NMR spectra of key compounds (17 pages)

Page S2-4: Supplementary Figures

Page S5-9: Experimental Protocols and Data

Page S10-S26: NMR Spectra of Key Compounds

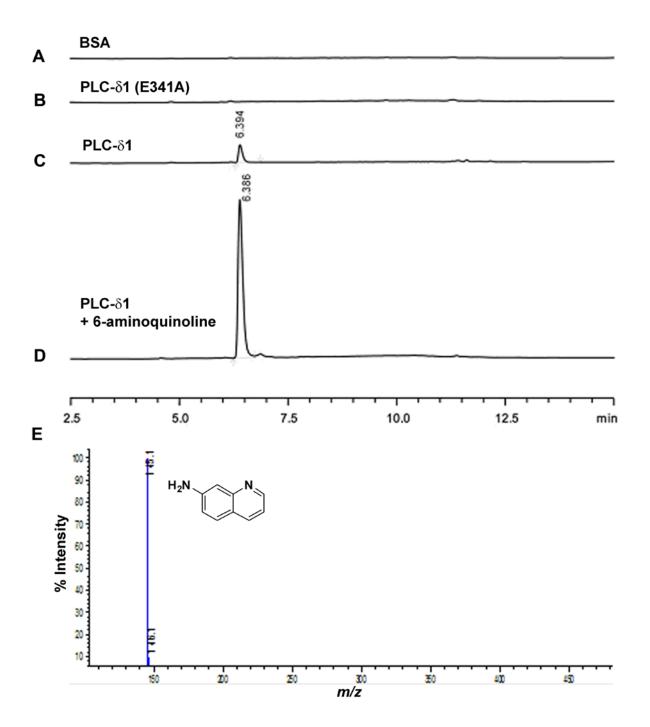


Figure S1. HPLC and LC-MS analyses confirm PLC- δ 1 cleaves WH-15 to generate free 6-aminoquinoline. WH-15 (58 µM, final concentration) was used in the PLC assay buffer as described in the Experimental with the presence of BSA, PLC- δ 1(E341A), or PLC- δ 1. The reaction was stopped by adding MeOH and the mixture was analyzed by HPLC. The column was eluted in a gradient that starts with 10% MeOH in H₂O and ends with 100% MeOH in 10 min. The HPLC chromatograms for (A) BSA; (B) PLC- δ 1(E341A); (C) PLC- δ 1; and (D) co-injection of PLC- δ 1 sample (20 µL) with 6-aminoquinoline (10 µL of 1.0 mM in H₂O) are shown. LC-MS (ESI-Pos) (E) analysis of the PLC- δ 1 sample after incubation with WH-15 demonstrates the formation of a compound with the same molecular ion as 6-aminoquinoline.

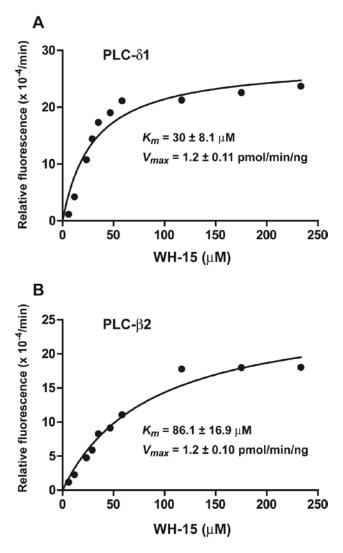


Figure S2. Kinetic studies of WH-15 with PLC- δ 1 (A) and PLC- β 2 (B).

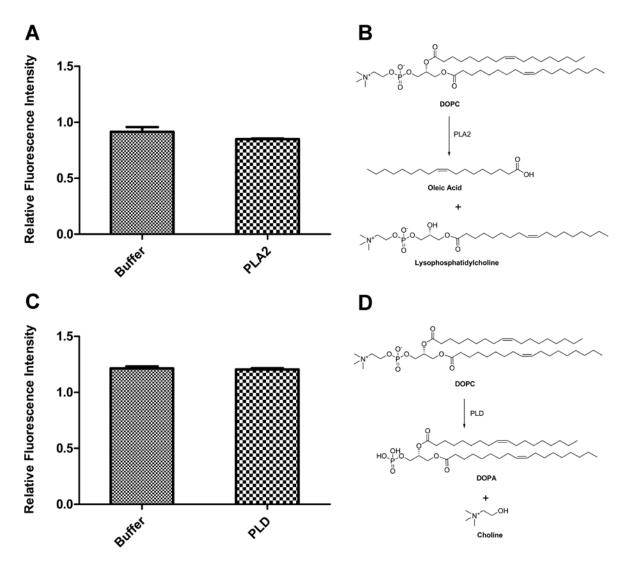


Figure S3. PLA2 and PLD did not generate fluorescence increase from WH-15. (A) **WH-15** was incubated with PLA2 under conditions that were described in the Experimental and fluorescence was recorded. The relative fluorescence intensity is defined as the ratio of fluorescence reading to the initial reading in reaction mixture without PLA2 at t = 0 min. (B) The same batch of PLA2 catalyzed the hydrolysis of dioleoylphosphatidylcholine (DOPC) to olelic acid and lysophosphatidylcholine under the same reaction conditions. Lysophosphatidylcholine was detected by ³¹P-NMR and mass spectrometry (MS). The specific activity of PLA2 was measured as 5.9 nmol/min/unit. (C) **WH-15** was incubated with PLD under conditions that were described in the Experimental and fluorescence was recorded. The relative fluorescence intensity is defined as the ratio of fluorescence reading to the initial reading in the reaction mixture without PLD at t = 0 min. (B) The same batch of PLD catalyzed the hydrolysis of DOPC to dioleoylphosphatidic acid (DOPA) and choline under the same reaction conditions. DOPA was detected by 31P-NMR and MS. The specific activity of PLD was measured as 14.4 nmol/min/unit.

Experimental

General. Chemicals were purchased from Aldrich and Acros Chemical Corporation and used without further purification. Solvents were purchased from suppliers as anhydrous grade. NMR spectra were recorded at room temperature on Gemini-300 MHz, Inova-400 MHz or Inova-500 MHz spectrometer. Chemical shifts are reported in ppm with TMS as the internal standard for ¹H NMR and 85% H₃PO₄ as the external standard for ³¹P NMR spectra. High-resolution mass spectra were obtained on a Bruker Daltonics (Billerica, Massachusetts) BioToF (ESI-TOF; Electrospray Time of Flight Mass Spectrometer) mass spectrometer or LTQ Orbitrap (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Bremen, Germany). HPLC analyses were performed on a Thermo Betasil C18 reverse phased column (150 x 4.6 mm, 5 μ m) with the SHIMADZU LC-6AD system. Preparative HPLC was performed on a Thermo Betasil C18 reverse phase column (150 x 10 mm, 5 μ m). Phospholipase A₂ from honey bee venom and Phospholipase D from *Streptomyces chromofuscus* were purchased from Sigma.

4-Hydroxy-3-(octyloxy)benzaldehyde (3)

To the solution of 4-(benzyloxy)-3-hydroxybenzaldehyde (190 mg, 0.83 mmol) in anhydrous DMF (2.0 mL) was added 60% NaH (40 mg, 1.00 mmol) at 0 °C followed by the addition of 1-iodooctane (300 mg, 1.25 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature (r.t.) overnight and NH₄Cl solution was then added. The mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate 3 times and the combined organic layers were dried and concentrated under vacuum. The resulting residue was purified through flash column chromatography (Hexane: Ethyl Acetate = 10:1) to yield 4-(benzyloxy)-3-(octyloxy)benzaldehyde (235 mg, 83%) as light yellow oil, which was subsequently subjected to hydrogenolysis in ethyl acetate in the presence of 10% Pd/C. After filtration and concentration, the crude residue was purified by column chromatography (Hexane: Ethyl Acetate = 5:1) to give **3** (125 mg, 72%) as light yellow oil. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) δ 9.80 (s, 1H), 7.36–7.42 (m, 2H), 7.03 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 1H), 6.44 (s, 1H), 4.09 (t, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 2H), 1.82 (hexatet, *J* = 6.7 Hz, 2H), 1.20–1.50 (m, 10H), 0.87 (t, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 75 MHz) δ 191.09, 151.96, 146.70, 129.90, 127.42, 114.44, 109.68, 69.30, 31.86, 29.37, 29.28, 29.09, 26.03, 22.73, 14.17; ESI-HRMS for [M + H]⁺

Benzyl 4-formyl-2-(octyloxy)phenyl diisopropylphosphoramidite (4)

A solution of 3 (66.0 mg, 0.26 mmol) in anhydrous CH₂Cl₂ was added to the mixture of 1*H*-tetrazole (9.0) 0.13 mmol) and 1-(benzyloxy)-N,N,N',N' mg, -tetraisopropylphosphinediamine (1.0 M, in CH₂Cl₂) (0.53 mL, 0.53 mmol) at r.t. under argon. After stirring at r.t. for 3 h, the reaction mixture was concentrated and purified by column chromatography (Hexane: Acetone: TEA= 100: 5: 3) to give phosphoramidite 4 (127 mg, 100%) as colorless oil. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) δ 9.85 (s, 1H), 7.40 (d, J = 2.1 Hz, 1H), 7.24–7.37 (m, 6H), 7.20 (dd, J = 8.1 Hz, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 4.88 (dd, J = 12.4, 8.5 Hz, 1H), 4.82 (dd, J = 12.4, 8.5 Hz, 1H), 4.01 (t, J = 6.5 Hz, 2H), 3.74-3.88 (m, 2H), 1.72-1.85 (m, 2H),1.41–1.52 (m, 2H), 1.20–1.38 (m, 20H), 0.88 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 3 H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 75 MHz) δ 191.33, 151.57 (d, J_{CP} = 2.3 Hz), 150.26 (d, J_{CP} = 4.4 Hz), 139.48 (d, J_{CP} = 7.4 Hz), 131.58, 128.39, 127.54, 127.09, 125.64, 120.10 (d, $J_{CP} = 12.5$ Hz), 111.17, 68.86, 66.09 (d, $J_{CP} = 17.1$ Hz), 43.85 (d, $J_{CP} = 13.1$ Hz), 31.92, 29.50, 29.37, 26.22, 24.71, 24.62, 24.50, 22.76, 14.20; ³¹P NMR (CDCl₃, 162 MHz) δ 149.01 (s,1P); ESI-HRMS for [M + Na]⁺ C₂₈H₄₂NO₄PNa: calcd 510.2749, found 510.2770.

Compound 6

A solution of phosphoramidite **4** (127 mg, 0.26 mmol) in anhydrous CH₂Cl₂ (2.0 mL) was added to compound **5** (65 mg, 78 µmol) and 1*H*-tetrazole (29 mg, 0.39 mmol) in anhydrous CH₂Cl₂ (1.0 mL) at r.t. in one portion under argon. The mixture was stirred at r.t. for 12 h, and a solution of *t*-BuOOH (5.0~6.0 M, 0.24 mL) in decane was added at -40 °C. The resulting reaction mixture was warmed to room temperature gradually, concentrated and purified by column chromatography (Hexane: Acetone= 2:1) to provide the product **6** (39 mg, 40%) as colorless oil. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz) δ 9.90 (s, 1H), 7.53 (dd, *J* = 8.5, 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.20–7.45 (m, 27H), 5.26 (conformation 1) and 5.24 (conformation 2) (2H), 4.85–5.15 (m, 9H), 4.57–4.80 (m, 4H), 4.51 (d, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 1H), 4.32–4.45 (m, 4H), 4.18 (dd, *J* = 16.0, 8.0 Hz, 1H), 3.94–4.05 (m, 2H), 3.55 (dd, *J* = 9.5, 7.4 Hz, 1H), 3.37 (conformation 1) and 3.32 (conformation 2) (s, 3H), 3.33 (conformation 2) and 3.27 (conformation 1) (s, 3H), 3.19

(s, 3H), 1.76 (hexatet, J = 6.9 Hz, 2H), 1.20–1.44 (m, 10H), 0.87 (t, J = 6.9 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 75 MHz) δ 191.07, 151.07, 150.99, 144.49, 144.46, 144.38, 136.06, 136.03, 135.96, 135.93, 135.87, 135.77, 135.35, 135.33, 135.22, 134.45, 134.42, 134.41, 128.93, 128.88, 128.85, 128.74, 128.65, 128.59, 128.57, 128.55, 128.50, 128.16, 128.05, 128.00, 127.92, 124.82, 124.80, 124.66, 121.84, 121.79, 111.86, 98.89, 97.74, 96.75, 77.71, 77.40, 77.36, 77.01, 75.75, 74.41, 70.82, 70.74, 70.03, 69.94, 69.84, 69.79, 69.77, 69.72, 69.57, 69.50, 69.27, 56.83, 55.99, 55.93, 55.90, 31.92, 29.41, 29.39, 29.34, 29.06, 25.94, 25.91, 22.75, 14.22; ³¹P NMR (CDCl₃, 162 MHz) δ conformation 1: -0.07 (2P), -6.05 (1P); conformation 2: -0.10 (2P), -6.25 (1P); ESI (Pos)-HRMS for [M + Na]⁺ C₆₂H₇₇O₂₀P₃Na: calcd 1257.4119, found 1257.4169.

Compound 7

Aldehyde 6 (30 mg, 24 µmol) in anhydrous THF (2.0 mL) was treated with NaBH₄ (5.0 mg, 0.132 mmol) at r.t. under argon for 4 h. The reaction mixture was concentrated and purified by column chromatography (hexane: acetone= 2:1) to give the product 7 (28 mg, 95%) as colorless oil. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz) δ 7.25–7.38 (m, 26 H), 6.95 (s, 1H), 6.83 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 5.23–5.27 (m, 2H), 4.85–5.17 (m, 9H), 4.58–4.76 (m, 6H), 4.50 (dd, J = 6.9, 6.3) Hz, 1H), 4.08-4.44 (m, 5H), 3.81-3.98 (m, 2H), 3.50 (dd, J = 11.3, 10.2 Hz, 1H), 3.36(conformation 1) and 3.32 (conformation 2) (s, 3H), 3.33 (conformation 2) and 3.27 (conformation 1) (s, 3H), 3.19 (s, 3H), 1.76 (tt, J = 7.4, 7.0 Hz, 2H), 1.20–1.44 (m, 10H), 0.87 (t, J = 6.5 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz) δ 150.45, 150.40, 139.32, 139.27, 138.98, 138.91, 136.26, 136.16, 136.15, 136.07, 135.79, 135.71, 128.67, 128.60, 128.52, 128.44, 128.35, 128.20, 128.15, 128.04, 127.84, 121.75, 121.72, 121.47, 121.45, 118.97, 118.91, 112.46, 98.84, 97.72, 96.60, 96.36, 78.87, 77.36, 75.69, 75.60, 74.50, 74.41, 74.17, 70.42, 70.12, 69.86, 69.80, 69.70, 69.64, 69.60, 69.54, 69.35, 69.30, 69.09, 69.05, 65.10, 56.87, 56.85, 55.94, 55.88, 31.96, 29.49, 29.46, 29.38, 29.31, 26.04, 26.00, 22.78, 14.24; ³¹P NMR (CDCl₃, 162 MHz): δ conformation 1: 0.07 (2P), -5.34 (1P); conformation 2: 0.04 (2P), -5.44 (1P); ESI-HRMS for $[M + Na]^+ C_{62}H_{79}O_{20}P_3Na$: calcd 1259.4275, found 1259.4267. The ³¹P NMR signals of the two conformers collapsed when the temperature of measurement increases to 50 °C.

Compound WH-15

The mixture of compound 7 (20 mg, 16 µmol), 4-Dimethylaminopyridine (DMAP) (12 mg, 100 µM) and N-(quinolin-6-yl)-1H-imidazole-1-carboxamide 8 (12 mg, 50 µmol) was stirred in anhydrous acetonitrile (3.0 mL) under argon at 60 °C. The reaction was monitored by TLC (Hexane: acetone=1:1) on silica gel. After 4 h, the reaction mixture was concentrated and subjected to a flash column purification (Hexane: acetone = 1.5:1) to remove most of the starting material 6 and DMAP. The purified compound 9 was dried and re-dissolved anhydrous CH₂Cl₂ (2.0 mL). Bromotrimethylsilane (2.0 mL) was then added at -10 °C under argon. The reaction mixture was slowly warmed to r.t. and stirred for another 2 h. The solvents and volatile compounds were removed by evaporation, and the residue was dried under vacuum for 1 h. Methanol (4.0 mL) was subsequently added and stirred at r.t. for 2 h. After removal of the solvent, the residue was dried under vacuum for 2 h. Then the crude product was re-dissolved in 30% MeOH and purified by HPLC on a Thermo Betasil C18 reverse Phase column (150 x 10 mm, 5 μ m). The desired fractions were combined to give the product (5 mg, 36%) as white solid. The compound was treated with 1.0 M TEAB buffer to form the triethyl amine salt, which was stable at -20 °C for 2 months. ¹H NMR (CD₃OD, 400 MHz) δ 8.6 (d, J = 3.6 Hz, 1H), 8.16 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 8.06 (s, 1H), 7.84 (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 1H), 7.66 (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 1H), 7.48 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.39 (dd, J = 8.4, 4.3 Hz, 1H), 6.96 (s, 1H), 6.84 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 5.06 (s, 2H), 4.30 (dd, J = 17.9, 8.8 Hz, 1H), 4.22 (br. s, 1H), 4.07 (dd, J = 7.7, 8.4 Hz, 1H), 3.85–3.96 (m, 4H), 3.51 (d, J = 9.3 Hz, 1H), 1.71 (tt, J = 7.8, 6.9 Hz, 2H), 1.30–1.41 (m, 2H), 1.10–1.30 (m, 8H), 0.77 (t, J = 6.9 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (CD₃OD, 126 MHz) δ 155.89, 151.52 (d, $J_{CP} = 6.0$ Hz), 149.63 (d, $J_{CP} = 9.9$ Hz), 145.55, 144.06 (d, $J_{CP} = 6.0$ Hz), 139.17, 137.86, 133.54, 130.70, 129.78, 124.59, 123.05, 122.42, 121.74, 115.46, 115.41, 115.29, 80.22, 78.36, 72.94 (d, $J_{CP} = 9.9$ Hz), 72.39, 70.57, 67.82, 60.28, 33.18, 30.70, 30.62, 30.53, 27.23, 23.87, 14.61; ³¹P NMR (CD₃OD, 162 MHz) δ 3.88 (1P), 3.11 (1P), -3.39 (1P); ESI (Pos)-HRMS for $[M + H]^+ C_{31}H_{44}N_2O_{18}P_3$: calcd 825.1799, found 825.1793.

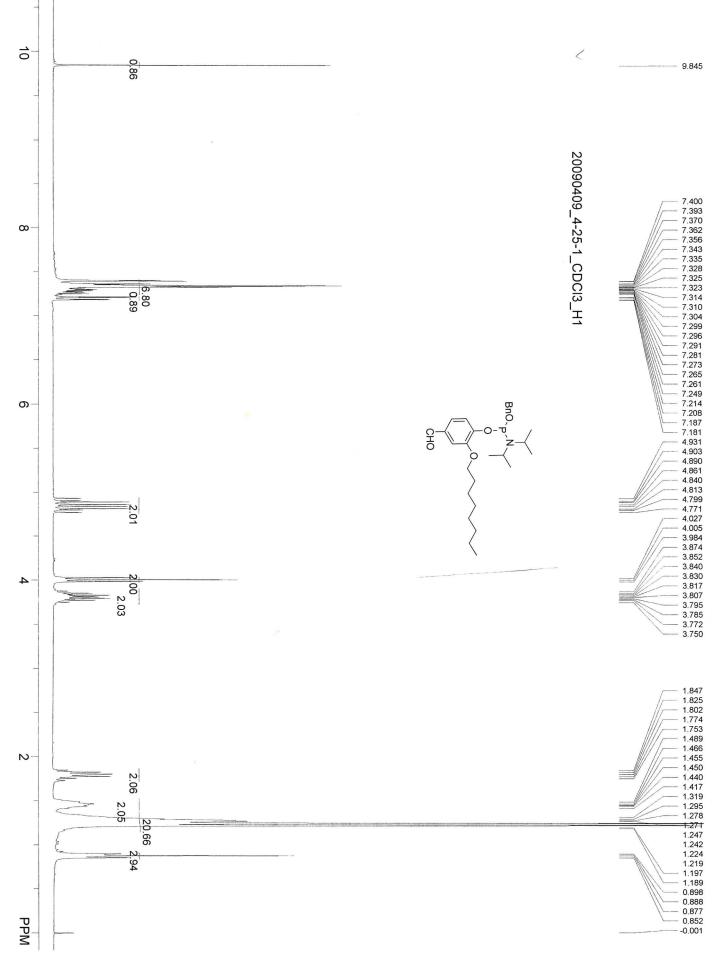
Phospholipase A2 (PLA2) Assay

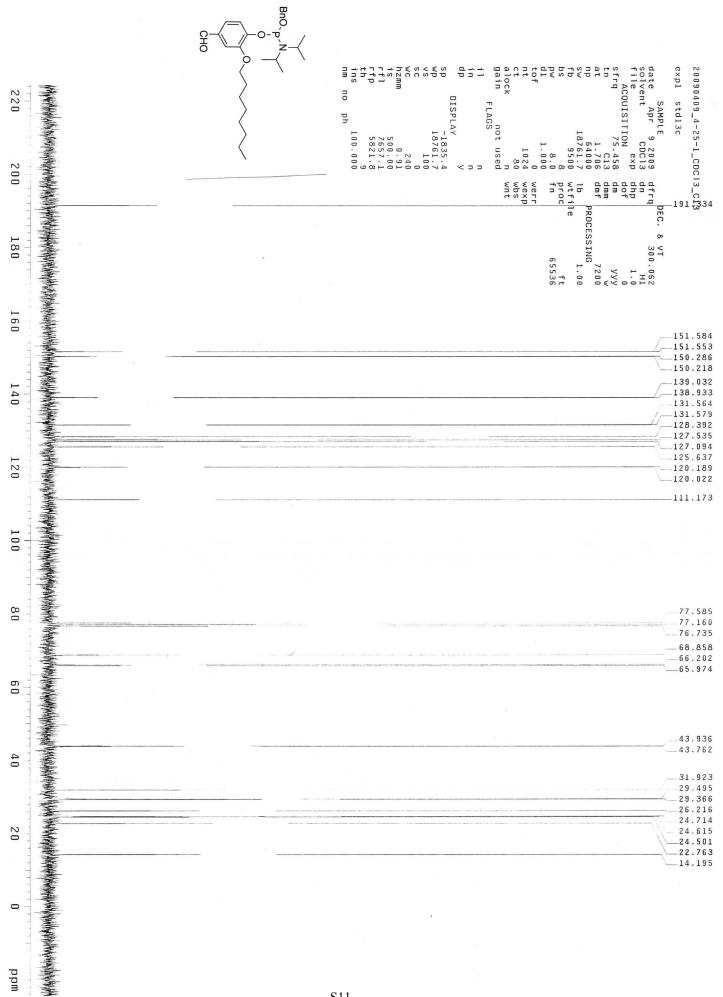
The reporter WH-15 (50 μ M) was dissolved in the assay buffer (10 μ L) that contains

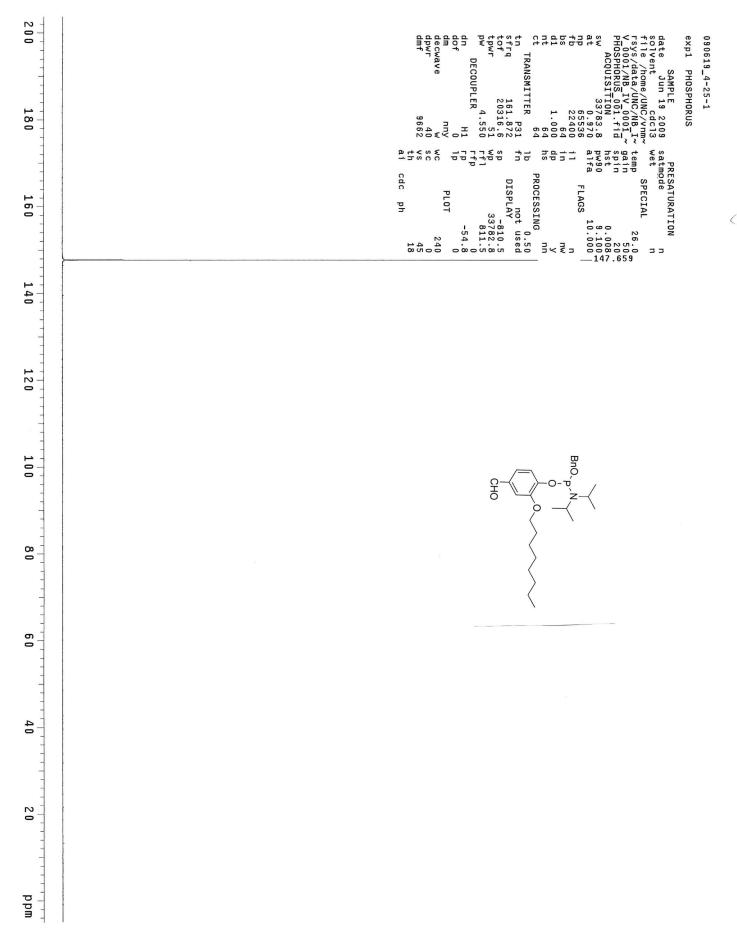
150 mM of NaCl and 5 mM of CaCl₂ at 37 °C. The assay was initiated by the addition of 2 μ L of PLA2 (10 unit/mL, Sigma). The fluorescence was measured as described above. For the control reaction to demonstrate PLA2 is functional, dioleoylphosphatidylcholine (DOPC) was used instead of **WH-15** under otherwise identical conditions. The enzymatic product lysophosphatidylcholine was detected by ³¹P-NMR and mass spectrometry (MS). The specific activity of PLA2 was measured as 5.9 nmol/min/unit.

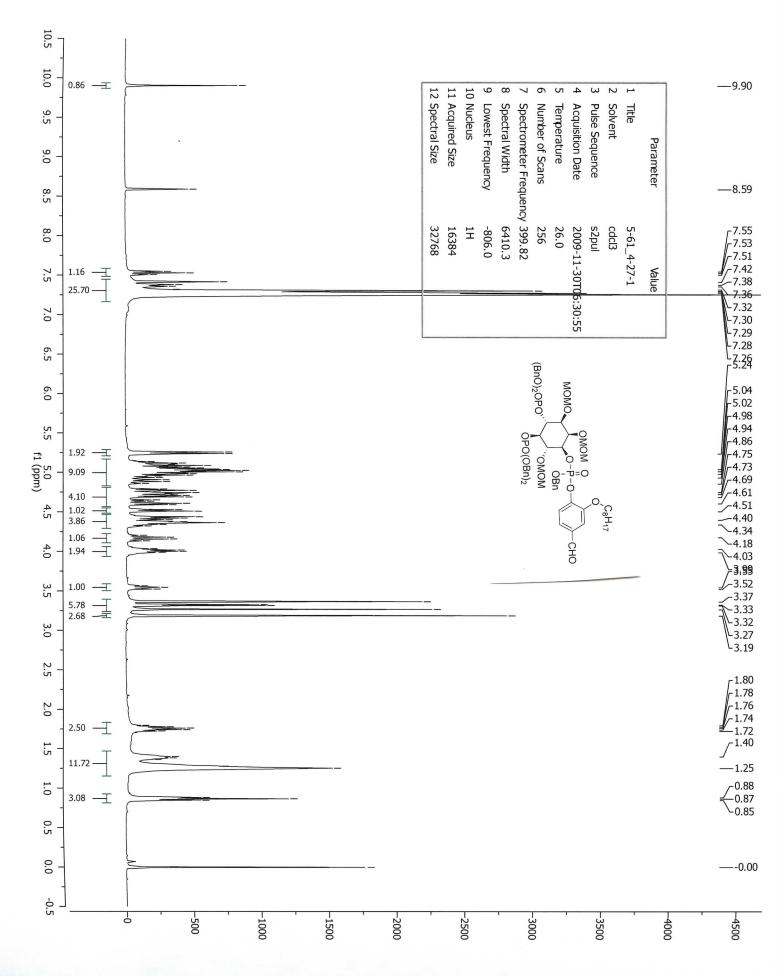
Phospholipase D (PLD) Assay

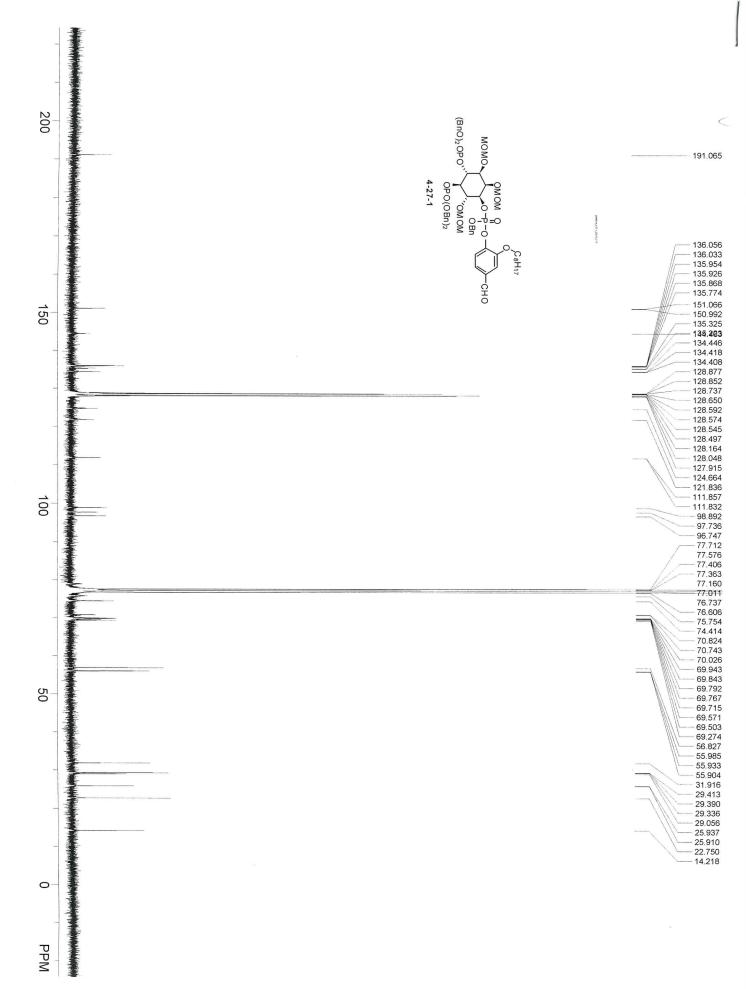
The reporter **WH-15** (50 μ M) was dissolved in the assay buffer (10 μ L) that contains 12.4 mM of Tris (pH 8.4), 3.1 mM of SDS, and 50 mM of CaCl₂. The assay was initiated by the addition of 2 μ L of PLD (10 unit/mL, Sigma). The fluorescence was measured as described above. For the control reaction to demonstrate PLD is functional, DOPC was used instead of **WH-15** under otherwise identical conditions. The enzymatic product dioleoylphosphatidic acid (DOPA) was detected by mass spectrometry (MS) and ³¹P-NMR. The specific activity of PLD was measured as 14.4 nmol/min/unit.

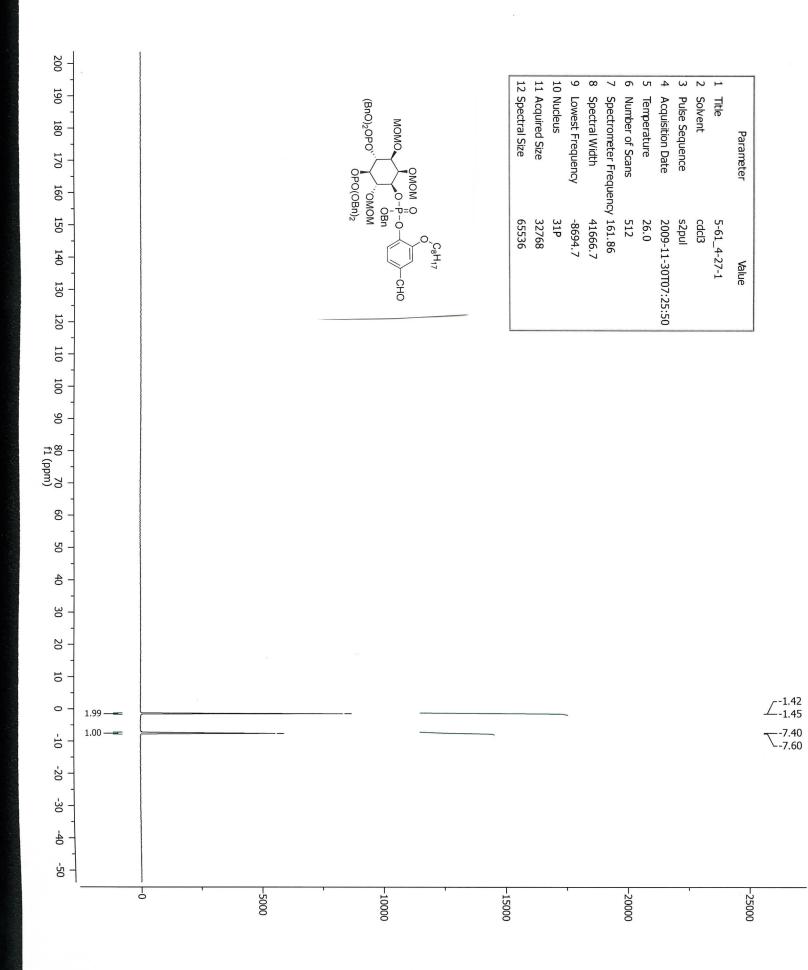


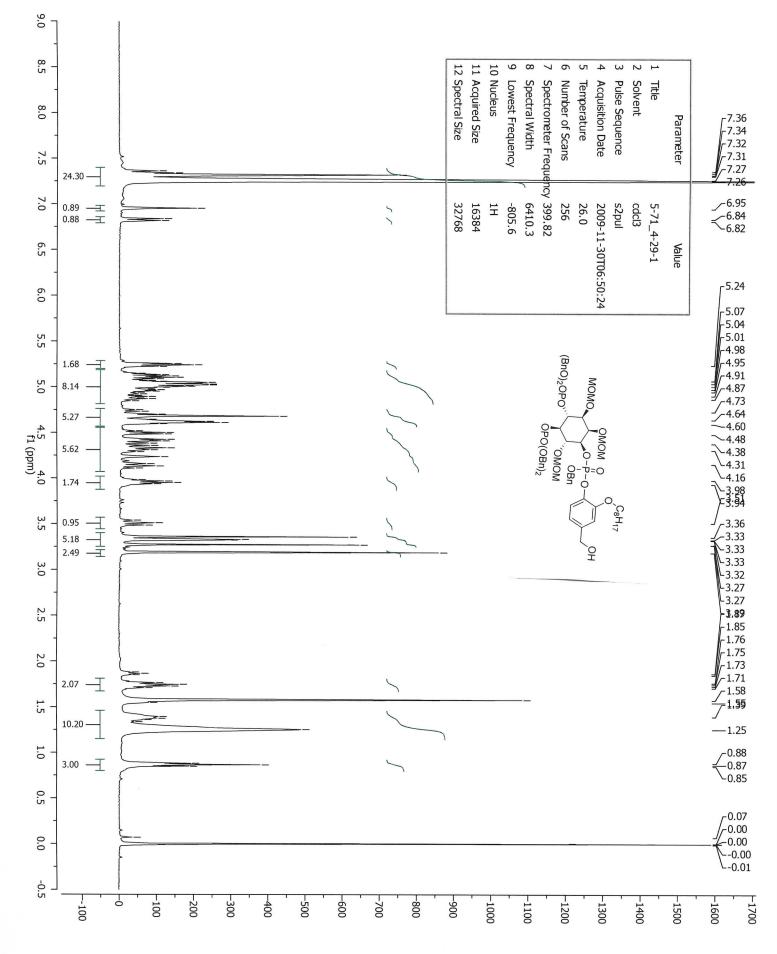


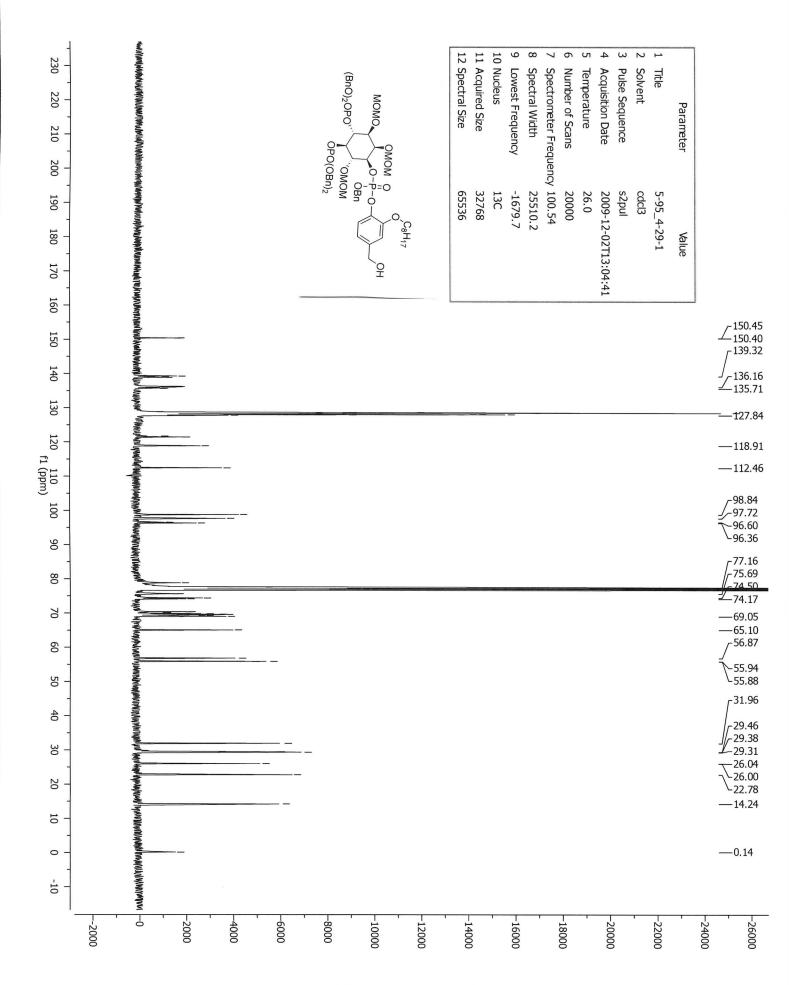












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