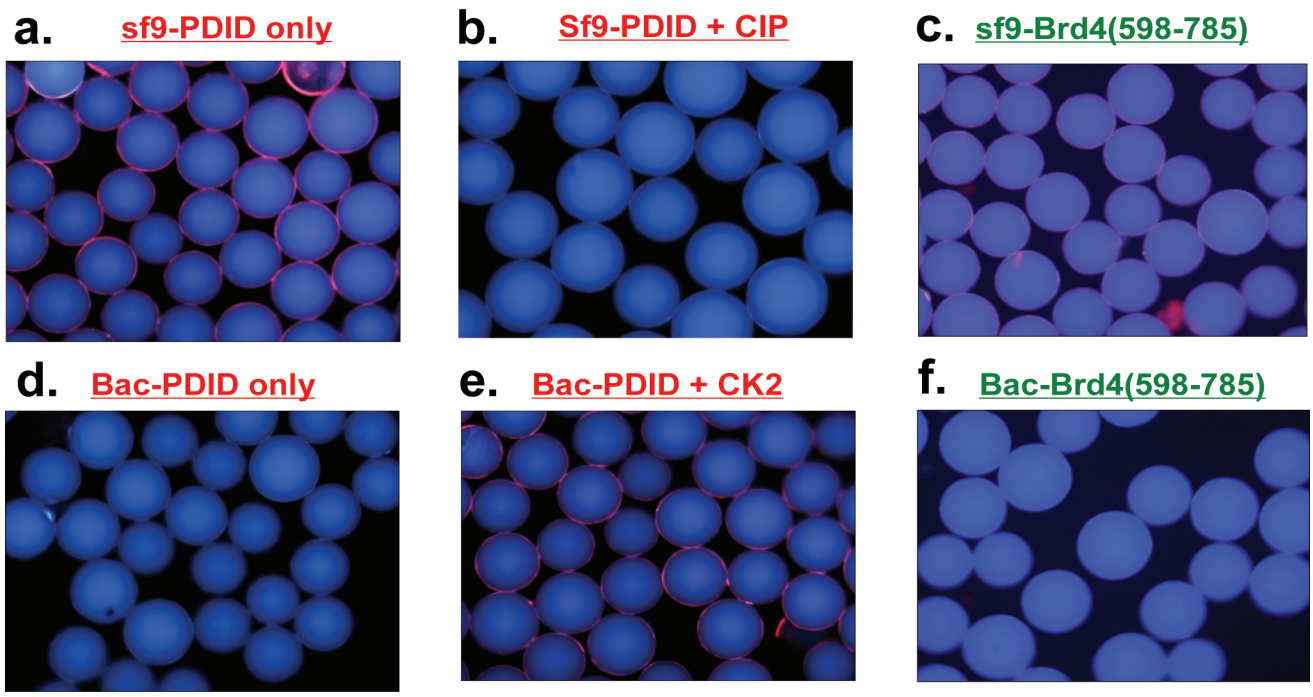
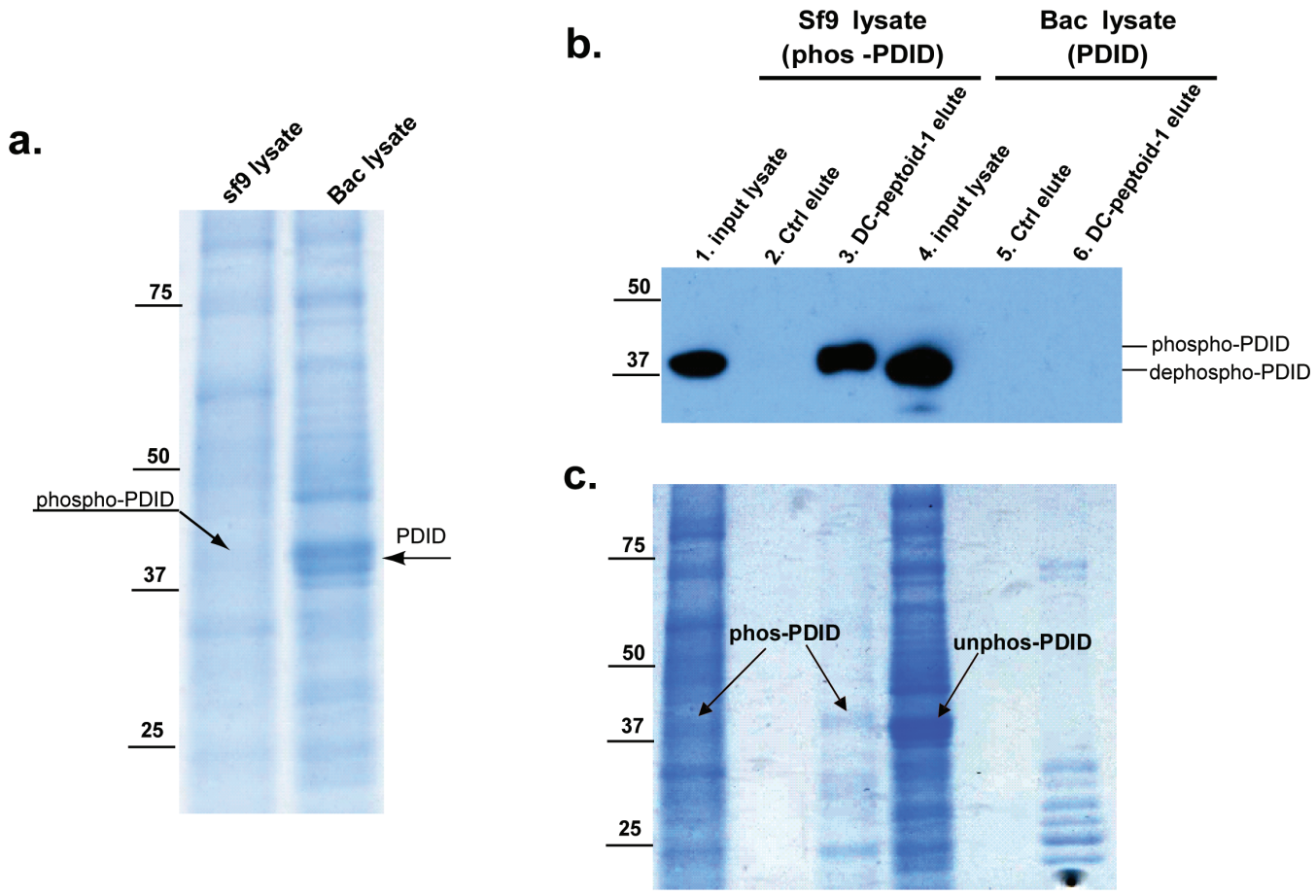
Supporting Information.



Supplementary Figure 1. DC-peptoid 2 specifically bind to the phospho-PDID, but not the non-phosphorylated form of the protein, or another highly phosphorylated domain from the same Brd4 protein. On bead binding assay between immobilized-DC-peptoid-2 compound and i) phos-PDID; ii) phos-PDID+CIP; iii) phos-Brd4 (598-785); iv) nonphos-PDID; v) nonphos-PDID +CK2 and vi) nonphos-Brd4 (598-785) proteins in solution.



Supplementary Figure 2. Immobilized DC-peptoid-1 captures phosphorylated-PDID protein from sf9 cell lysate, but not the non-phosphorylated form from bacterial cell extract. (a) Colloidal blue staining of input lysates of sf9 cells that express phos-PDID, and bacterial cells that express unmodified PDID. (b) Western blot probed with NA-HRP shown that DC-peptoid-1 compound immobilized on agarose gel can precipitate phosphorylated PDID protein from the insect cell lysate with a ~20% recovery, but not the non-phosphorylated PDID from bacterial cell extract. Lane 1: 20% of the total input sf9 lysate. Lane 2: 50% of the protein retained by negative control cysteine. Lane 3: 50% of the protein retained by DC-peptoid-1. Lane 4: 20% of the total input bacterial lysate. Lane 5: 50% of the protein retained by negative control cysteine. Lane 6: 50% of the protein retained by DC-peptoid-1. (c) Colloidal blue staining of the same component as listed in (b).