CHEMBIOCHEM

Supporting Information

N-Methyl-Substituted Fluorescent DAG–Indololactone Isomers Exhibit Dramatic Differences in Membrane Interactions and Biological Activity

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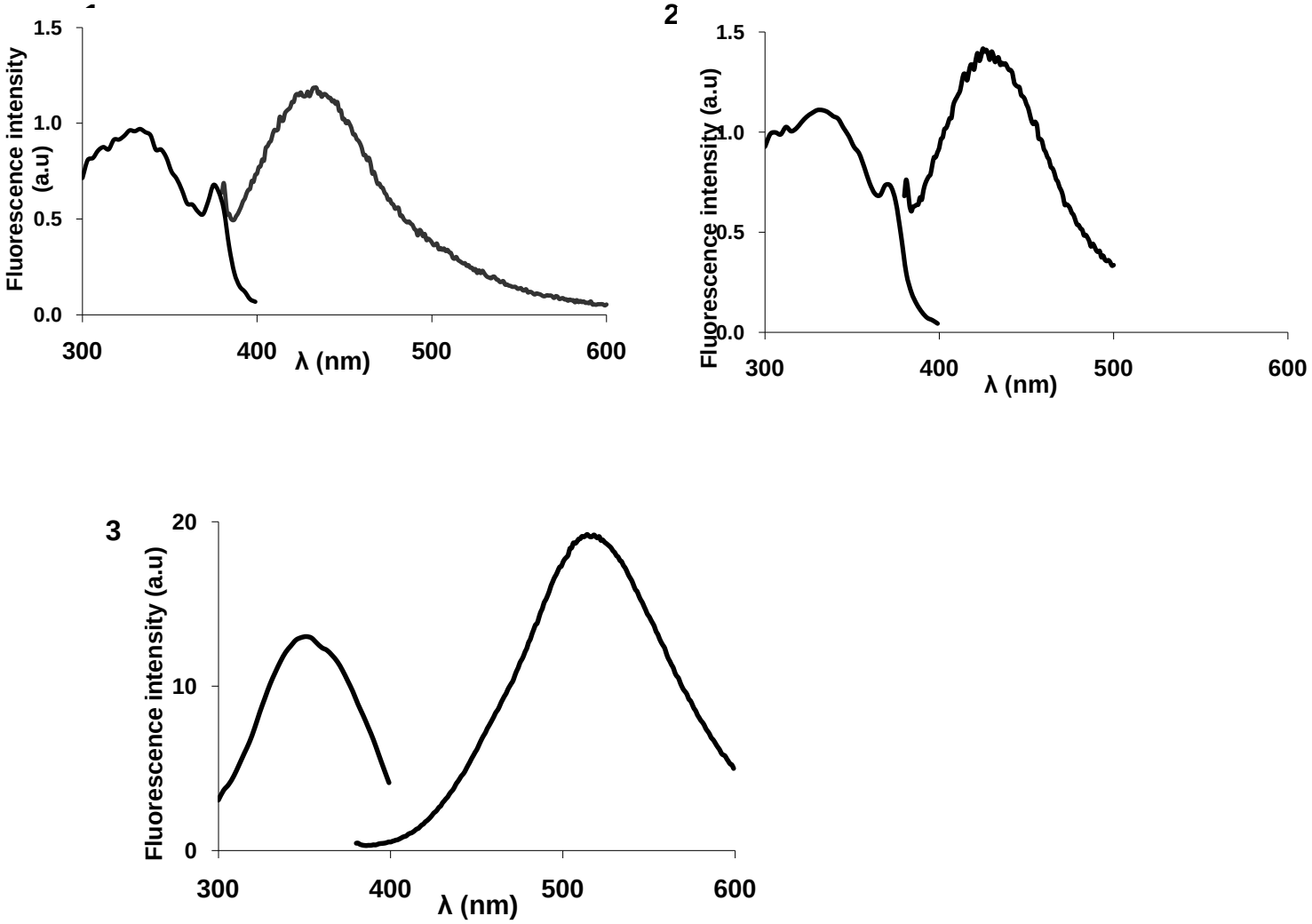
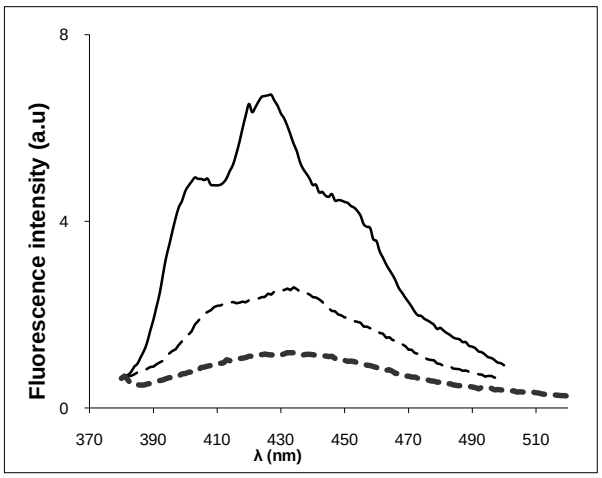


Figure 1,SI: Excitation spectra (left) and emission spectra (right) of the DAG-indololactones (dissolved in water).

1



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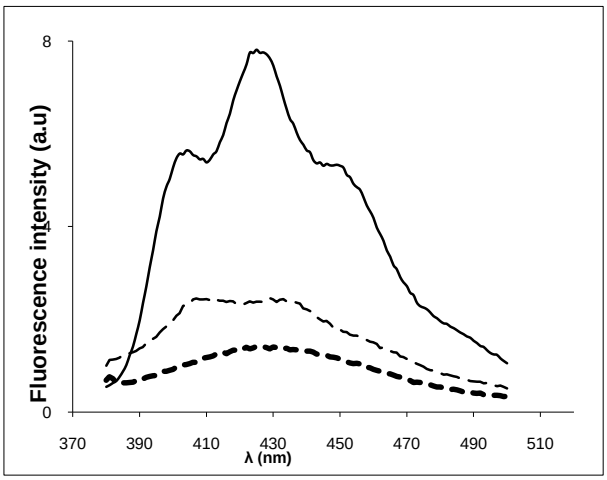

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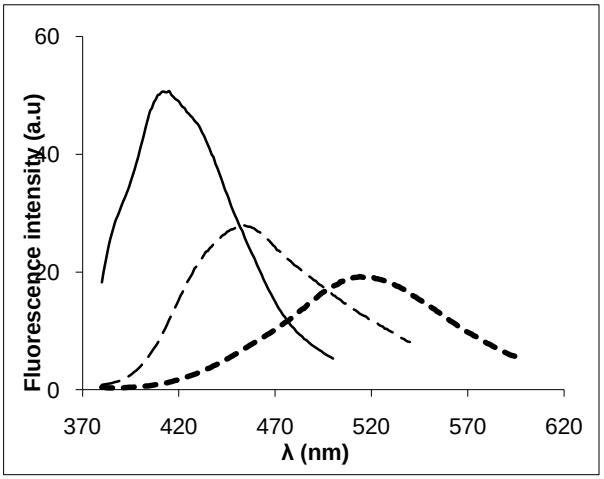

Figure 2,SI: Dependence of DAG-indololactone fluorescence emission upon solvent polarity. Short dash: water; **long dash:** ethanol; **solid line:** n-hexane.

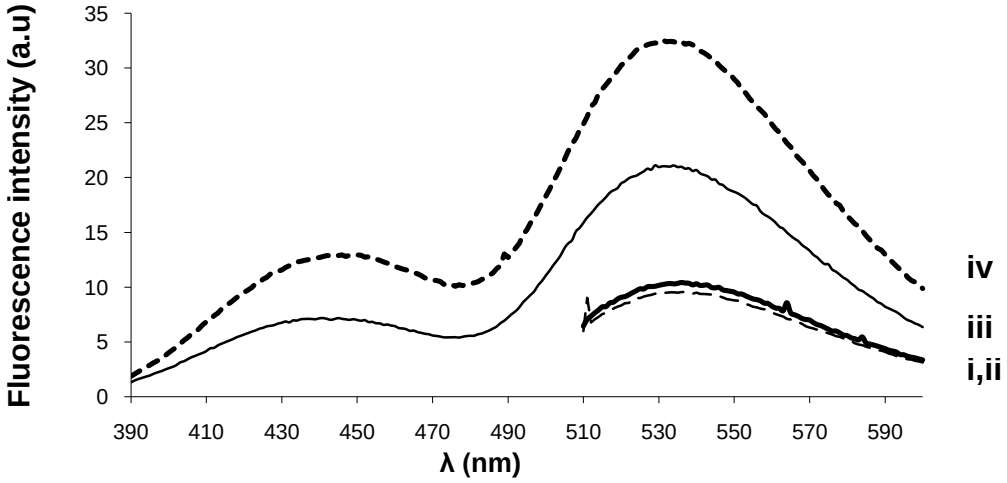

Figure 3,SI: Fluorescence energy transfer from 3 to NBD-PE. Fluorescence emission spectra of NBD-PE/PC (1:100 mole ratio) vesicles incubated with **3**. The spectra were acquired using two different excitation wavelengths: 330 nm (excitation of **3),** and 469 nm (excitation of NBD-PE). **i –** excitation at 469 nm, low concentration of **3** (40 μm); **ii** - excitation at 469 nm, high concentration of **3** (190 μm); **iii** - excitation at 330 nm, low concentration of **3** (40 μm); **iv** - excitation at 330 nm, high concentration of **3** (190 μm).