



BIOLOGICAL  
CRYSTALLOGRAPHY

**Volume 71 (2015)**

**Supporting information for article:**

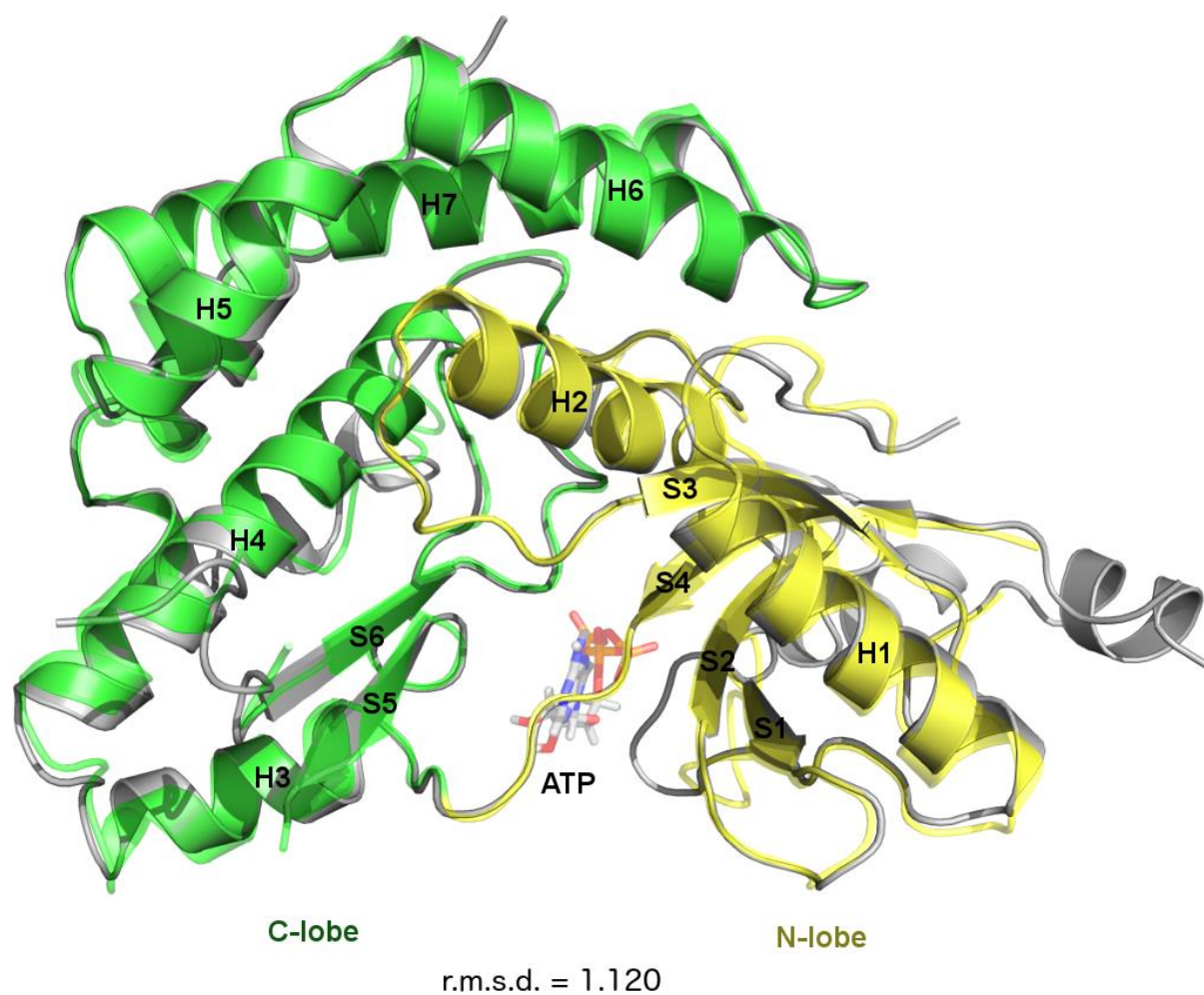
**High-resolution crystal structure of phosphatidylinositol 4-kinase II $\beta$  and crystal structure of phosphatidylinositol 4-kinase II $\alpha$  containing a nucleoside analogue provide the structural basis for isoform-specific inhibitor design**

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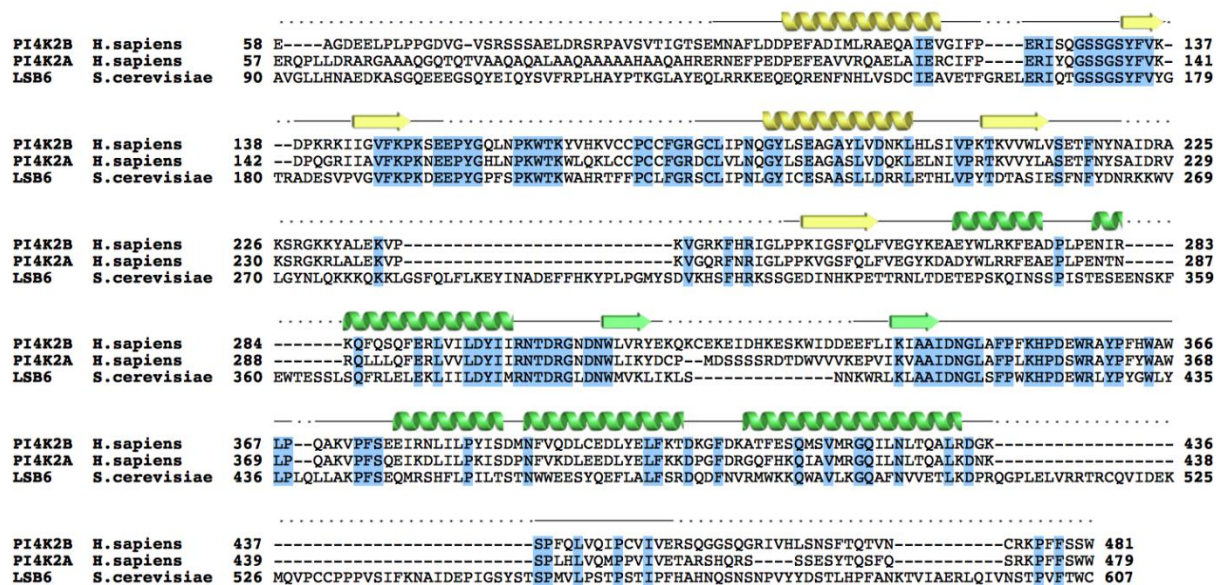
## S1. Materials and Methods

### S1.1. Chemical synthesis of AdeN3

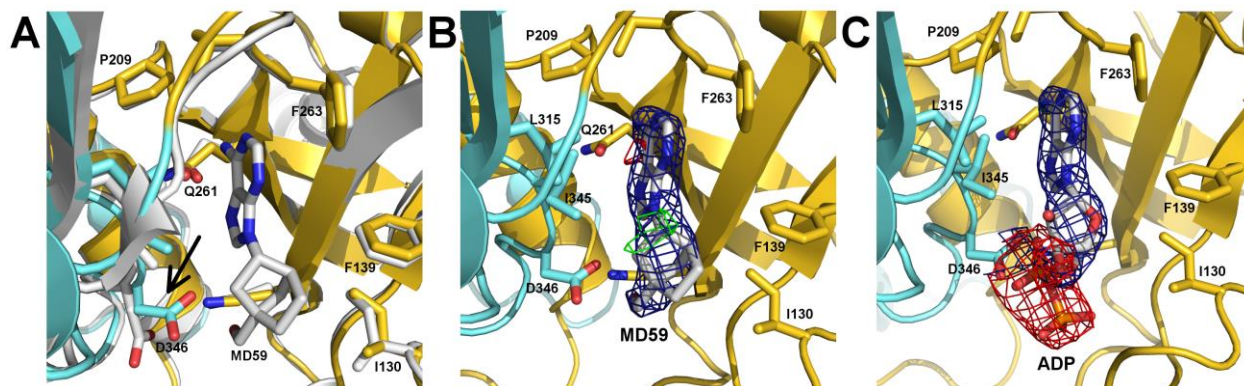
Derivative AdeN3 was obtained by heating of 5'-chloro-5'-deoxyadenosine (1) with sodium azide in DMF. Sodium azide (300 mg, 4.61 mmol) was added to a solution of 5'-chloro-5'-deoxyadenosine (1) in DMF (7 ml) and the mixture heated to 150 °C under argon for 1 h. After evaporation of the solvent *in vacuo* and the residue was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (80 g) in 0-80% of solvent B in solvent A (A: EtOAc-THF-EtOH-H<sub>2</sub>O (60:6:3:1), B: ethyl acetate-THF-EtOH-H<sub>2</sub>O (36:6:5:3)). The product, 5'-azido-5'-deoxyadenosine, was obtained after crystallization from ethanol (698 mg, 68% as a white powder), m.p. 169-170 °C (decomp.). For C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>12</sub>N<sub>8</sub>O<sub>3</sub>·1/3CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>OH (307.62) calculated: 41.65% C, 4.59% H, 36.43% N; found: 41.26% C, 4.59% H, 36.08% N. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 8.36 (s, 1H, H-8), 8.16 (s, 1H, H-2), 7.31 (s, 2H, NH<sub>2</sub>), 5.93 (d, J<sub>1',2'</sub> = 5.5 Hz, 1H, H-1'), 5.59 (d, J = 5.5 Hz, 1H, OH), 5.39 (d, J = 5.5 Hz, 1H, OH), 4.75 (q, 1H, J<sub>2',1'</sub> = J<sub>2'3'</sub> = J<sub>2',OH</sub> = 5.5 Hz, H-2'), 4.36 (t, J = 5.1 Hz, 0.33H, OH of EtOH), 4.20 (q, J<sub>3',2'</sub> = J<sub>3'4'</sub> = J<sub>3',OH</sub> = 5.5 Hz, 1H, H-3'), 4.04 (ddd, J<sub>4',3'</sub> = 5.5, J<sub>4',5'a</sub> = 7.1, J<sub>4',5'b</sub> = 3.7 Hz, 1H, H-4'), 3.69 (dd, J<sub>gem</sub> = 13.1, J<sub>5'a,4'</sub> = 7.1 Hz, 1H, H-5'a), 3.55 (dd, J<sub>gem</sub> = 13.1, J<sub>5'b,4'</sub> = 3.7 Hz, 1H, H-5'b), 3.44 (qd, J = 7.0, 5.1 Hz, 0.66H, CH<sub>2</sub> of EtOH), 1.05 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 1H, CH<sub>3</sub> of EtOH). [α]<sub>D</sub><sup>20</sup> +51.5 (c = 0.456, CHCl<sub>3</sub>). HRMS (EI): calcd. for C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>12</sub>N<sub>8</sub>O<sub>3</sub> [M] 292.1032; found: 292.1029.



**Figure S1** Structural superposition of PI4K II $\alpha$  and II $\beta$  - The protein backbones are shown in the cartoon representation. The N-lobe of PI4K II $\beta$  is depicted in yellow, the C-lobe of PI4K II $\beta$  in green, both N- and C-lobes of PI4K II $\alpha$  are coloured in grey.



**Figure S2** Multiple alignment of type II PI4 kinases – Sequences were obtained from Genbank and aligned using the ClustalX algorithm as follows: human PI4K II $\alpha$  (NP\_060895.1), PI4K II $\beta$  (NP\_060793.2), and yeast LSB6 (NP\_012435.1). Blue areas represent conserved amino acids; the numbers indicate amino acids positions. The secondary structures present in the crystal structure of the N-lobe and the C-lobe of the human PI4K II $\beta$  are indicated in yellow and green, respectively. The disordered regions and the regions omitted in the crystallization construct of PI4K II $\beta$  are indicated by dotted line.



**Figure S3** Structural superposition of PI4K II $\alpha$  bound to MD59 and ADP – A) Superposition of PI4K II $\alpha$  bound to MD59 and PI4K II $\alpha$  bound to ADP reveals a conformational change of the D<sup>346</sup> sidechain (arrow). It moves to contact the hydroxyl group of the MD59. B) MD59 shown in 2F<sub>0</sub>-F<sub>c</sub> and F<sub>0</sub>-F<sub>c</sub> densities. C) ADP built in place of MD59 shown in 2F<sub>0</sub>-F<sub>c</sub> and F<sub>0</sub>-F<sub>c</sub> densities. For all panels, the protein backbones are shown in the cartoon representation. The N-lobe of PI4K II $\alpha$  bound to MD59 is depicted in yellow, the C-lobe of PI4K II $\alpha$  in cyan, both N- and C-lobes of PI4K II $\alpha$  bound to ADP are coloured in grey. The 2F<sub>0</sub>-F<sub>c</sub> density is colored blue and contoured at 1.5  $\sigma$ . The F<sub>0</sub>-F<sub>c</sub> density is colored green when contoured at 3  $\sigma$  and red when contoured at -3  $\sigma$ .

**Table S1** Crystallization

Crystal	PI4K II $\beta$	PI4K II $\alpha$ + MD59
Method	Vapor diffusion, sitting drop	Vapor diffusion, sitting drop
Plate type	INTELLI-PLATE 96-2	INTELLI-PLATE 96-2
Temperature (K)	291	291
Protein concentration	5.4 mg/ml	7 mg/ml
Buffer composition of protein solution	10 mM MES pH = 6.5, 200 mM NaCl, 3 mM $\beta$ -ME, 5 mM ATP, 2 mM MgCl <sub>2</sub>	20 mM Citrate pH = 5.5, 200 mM NaCl, 3 mM $\beta$ -ME, 2 mM MD59, 0.5 mM ADP
Composition of reservoir solution	100 mM MES/Imidazole pH = 6.5, 10% w/v PEG 4000, 20% v/v glycerol, 20 mM 1,6-hexanediol, 20 mM 1-butanol, 20 mM 1,2-propanediol, 20 mM 2-propanol, 20 mM 1,4-butanediol, 20 mM 1,3-propanediol	100 mM HEPES pH = 7.0, 10% w/v PEG 4000, 10% v/v 2-propanol
Volume and ratio of drop	1 $\mu$ l, 1:1	1 $\mu$ l, 1:1
Volume of reservoir	70 $\mu$ l	70 $\mu$ l