

Supporting Information

An In-cell Fluorogenic Tag–Probe System for Protein Dynamics

Imaging Enabled by Cell-Penetrating Peptides

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Peptide synthesis

General procedure for Fmoc-based solid-phase peptide synthesis

Peptide synthesis was performed through the Fmoc-based solid-phase peptide synthesis (SPPS). Fmoc-amino acids were coupled by 1,3-diisopropylcarbodiimide (DIPCI, 5.0 eq.) and *N*-hydroxybenzotriazole hydrate (HOBt·H₂O, 5.0 eq.). For the coupling of-(nitrobenzo-2-oxa-1,3-diazole) L- α -2,3-diaminopropionic acid, that is, Dap(NBD) to a peptide, 2-(7-Azabenzotriazol-1-yl)-*N,N,N',N'*-tetramethyluronium hexafluorophosphate (HATU, 2.9 eq.), 1-hydroxy-7-azabenzotriazole (HOAt, 3.0 eq.) and diisopropylethylamine (DIEA, 10 eq.) were employed in place of DIPCI/HOBt. The Fmoc group was deprotected by treatment with 20% (v/v) piperidine/DMF for 20 min. For the fluorescein-labeled peptides, Fmoc-GABA-OH and the subsequent fluorescein were condensed. The resin was extensively washed (DMF, DCM, methanol and diethyl ether) and then dried in vacuo (6 h) before deprotection and cleavage.

Synthesis of probe 1

Probe **1** was manually elongated on a Novasyn TGR resin (0.22 mmol/g, 0.1 mmol) by Fmoc-based SPPS. A coupling of Fmoc-amino acids was performed as mentioned above. For the cleavage from the resin and the deprotection, the peptide resin was treated with TFA/*m*-cresol/H₂O/triisopropylsilane (TIS) (91.5/2.5/5/1, v/v) for 2 h, followed by filtration. After concentration of the filtrate under reduced pressure, the residue was washed with cold ether and dried under reduced pressure. Purification by reverse phase HPLC gave probe **1** (9.4 mg, 4%). The purified peptide was lyophilized and identified by ESI-TOF-MS recorded on a microTOF-2focus (Bruker Daltonics) mass spectrometer; *m/z* calcd for C₁₇₀H₃₁₄N₆₉O₄₀ [M+H]⁺ 3962.5, found 3962.7.

Synthesis of probe 2

Probe **2** was manually elongated on a Novasyn TGR resin (0.22 mmol/g, 0.1 mmol) by Fmoc-based SPPS. A coupling of Fmoc-amino acids was performed as mentioned above. For the cleavage from the resin and the deprotection, the peptide resin was treated with TFA/*m*-cresol/H₂O/triisopropylsilane (TIS) (91.5/2.5/5/1, v/v) for 2 h, followed by filtration. After concentration of the filtrate under reduced pressure, the residue was washed with cold ether and dried under reduced pressure. Purification by reverse phase HPLC gave probe **2** (32.5 mg, 11%). The purified peptide was lyophilized and identified by ESI-TOF-MS; *m/z* calcd for C₁₆₄H₃₀₁N₆₄O₄₀ [M+H]⁺ 3808.5, found : 3806.2.

Synthesis of probe 3

Probe **3** was manually elongated on a Novasyn TGR resin (0.22 mmol/g, 0.1 mmol) by

Fmoc-based SPPS. A coupling of Fmoc-amino acids was performed as mentioned above. For the cleavage from the resin and the deprotection, the peptide resin was treated with TFA/*m*-cresol/H₂O/triisopropylsilane (TIS) (91.5/2.5/5/1, v/v) for 2 h, followed by filtration. After concentration of the filtrate under reduced pressure, the residue was washed with cold ether and dried under reduced pressure. Purification by reverse phase HPLC gave probe **3** (12.5 mg, 2%). The purified peptide was lyophilized and identified by ESI-TOF-MS; *m/z* calcd for C₁₆₄H₃₀₂N₆₅O₃₉ [M+H]⁺ 3806.4, found 3806.4.

Synthesis of fluorescein-conjugated probe 1 (probe 4)

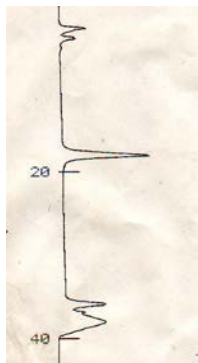
Probe **4** was manually elongated on a Novasyn TGR resin (0.22 mmol/g, 0.05 mmol) by Fmoc-based SPPS. A coupling of Fmoc-amino acids, including Fmoc-GABA and fluorescein, was performed as mentioned above. For the cleavage from the resin and the deprotection, the peptide resin was treated with TFA/*m*-cresol/H₂O/triisopropylsilane (TIS) (91.5/2.5/5/1, v/v) for 2 h, followed by filtration. After concentration of the filtrate under reduced pressure, the residue was washed with cold ether and dried under reduced pressure. Purification by reverse phase HPLC gave probe **4** (5.6 mg, 2%). The purified peptide was lyophilized and identified by ESI-TOF-MS; *m/z* calcd for C₁₉₂H₃₂₉N₇₀O₄₄ [M+H]⁺ 4319.6, found 4319.6.

Synthesis of fluorescein-conjugated probe 3 (probe 5)

Probe **5** was manually elongated on a Novasyn TGR resin (0.22 mmol/g, 0.05 mmol) by Fmoc-based SPPS. A coupling of Fmoc-amino acids, including Fmoc-GABA and fluorescein, was performed as mentioned above. For the cleavage from the resin and the deprotection, the peptide resin was treated with TFA/*m*-cresol/H₂O/triisopropylsilane (TIS) (91.5/2.5/5/1, v/v) for 2 h, followed by filtration. After concentration of the filtrate under reduced pressure, the residue was washed with cold ether and dried under reduced pressure. Purification by reverse phase HPLC gave fluorescein-conjugated probe **5** (9.8mg, 3%). The purified peptide was lyophilized and identified by ESI-TOF-MS; *m/z* calcd for C₁₈₆H₃₁₅N₆₅O₄₄ [M+H]⁺ 4163.5, found 4165.5.

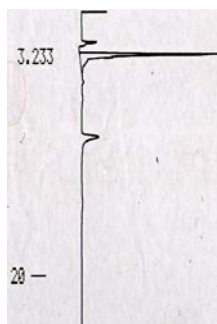
HPLC charts of probe peptides

Probe 1



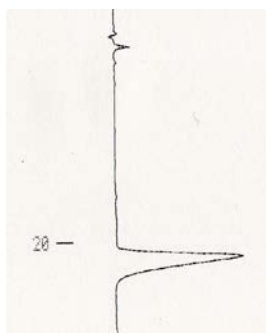
Retention time: 19 min with MeCN (25-35%)

Probe 2



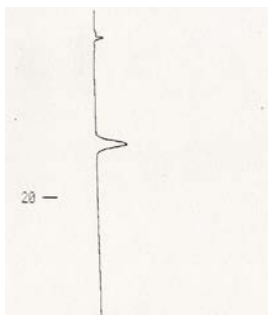
Retention time: 8 min with MeCN (27%, isocratic)

Probe 3



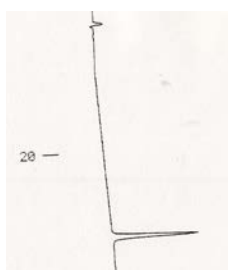
Retention time: 21 min with MeCN (25-28%)

Probe 4



Retention time: 14 min with MeCN (30-35%)

Probe 5



Retention time: 29 min with MeCN (25-35%)

Construction of plasmids for fusion proteins.

Construction of mKO-tag gene

The gene was amplified by PCR utilizing pCIER-tag-flag-mKO as a template.

The PCR primers are as followings:

NheI-tag-Fw

5'-AGA AGA AAG CTA GCA TGG CTC TGA AGA AAG AGC TG-3'

mKO-stop-XbaI-Rv

5'-TCT TCT TTT CTA GAT CAG GAA TGA GCT ACT GCA TCT T-3'

The amplified DNA fragment was cloned into pCI plasmid vector (Promega) as NheI/XbaI fragment resulting pCI-tag-FLAG-mKO.

The amino acid sequence of expressed mKO-tag fusion protein is as followings:

ALKKELEAAKKELEALKKELAGCGGALEKELEALEKEAEALEKELAGSGSGSGTDMDYKDDDDKEFMVSVIKPEMKM
RYYMDGSVNGHEFTIEGEGTGRPYEGHQEMTLRVMTAKGGPMPFAFDLVSHVFCYGHRPFTKYPEEIPDYFKQAFPEG
LSWERSLEFEDGGSASVSAHISLRGNTFYHKSFKFTGVNFPADGPIMQNQSVDEPSTEKITASDGVKGDVTMYLKLE
GGGNHKCQFKTTYKAAKKILKMPGSHYISHRLVRKTEGNITELVEDAVAHS

The highlights indicate the sections of sequences; light blue, tag; green, FLAG; red, mKO.

Construction of ER-mKO-tag gene

Signal sequence for ER localization was as following.

MLLPVPLLLGLLGAAAD for N-terminal and KDEL for C-terminal of target proteins.

The coding sequences for these signal peptides were amplified by PCR as fused to N- and C-terminal of tag-flag sequence. The amplified DNA fragment was inserted to pCI plasmid vector (Promega) as NheI/XbaI fragment resulting pCIER-tag-flag.

The gene for mKO was amplified from CoralHue® monomeric Kusabira-Orange (pmKO1; MBL).

The amplified fragment was inserted to pCIER-tag-flag as EcoRI fragment resulting pCIER-tag-flag-mKO.

The primers used in this sub-cloning are as followings;

ER-tag Fw-1

5'-TGCTGCTGGGCCTGCTGGGCGCCGCCGCGGATGGAGGTTCTGCTCTGAAGAAAGAGC
T-3'

ER-tag Fw-2

5'-GAGGAGGCTAGCATGCTGCTGCCCCGTCCCCCTGCTGCTGGGCCTGCTGG-3'

ER-tag Rv+STOP

5'- CTCCTCTCTAGATCACAGCTCGTCCTTGAATTCCTTGTCATCGTCGTCCTTGTA -3'

EcoRI mKO ER Fw

5'-GAGGAGGAATTCATGGTGAGTGTGATTAAACCAGAG-3'

EcoRI mKO ER Rv

5'-CTCCTCGAATTCGGAATGAGCTACTGCATCTTC-3'

The amino acid sequence of expressed ER-mKO-tag is as followings:

MLLPVPLLLGLLGAAADGGSALKKELEAAKKELEALKKELAGGCGGALEKELEALEKEAEALEKELAGSGSGSGTMD
YKDDDDKEFMVSVIKPEMKMRYMDGSGVNGHEFTIEEGGTGRPYEGHQEMTLRVMTAKGGPMPFADFVSHVFCYGHR
PFTKYPEEIPDYFKQAFPEGLSWERSLEFEDGGSASVSAHISLRGNTFYHKSFTGVNFPADGPIMQNSVDWEPSTE
KITASDGVLGKDVMTMYLKLEGGGNHKCQFKTTYKAAKKILKMPGSHYISHRLVRKTEGNITELVEDAVAHSFKDEL

The highlights indicate the sections of sequences; grey, ER-localization signal; light blue, tag; green, FLAG; red, mKO.

Construction of H2B-mKO-tag gene

H2B gene was amplified by PCR utilizing pSNAPf-H2B (New England Biolab) as a template.

The PCR primers are as followings:

NheI_Kozak_H2B_Fw

5'-GGGAGGAGGCTAGCGCCACCATGCCAGAGCCAGCGAAG-3'

H2B_HindIII_Rv

5'-CCCTCCTCAAGCTTCTTAGCGCTGGTGTACTTGGT-3'

The amplified DNA fragment was cloned into pcDNA3.1(+) resulting pcDNAH2B.

The gene for tag-FLAG-mKO was amplified from pCIER-tag-flag-mKO by primers as follows:

HindIII_tagFLAGmKO_Fw

5'-GGGAGGAGAAGCTTGCTCTGAAGAAAGAGCTGGAA-3'

tagFLAGmKO_XbaI_Rv

5'-CCCTCCTCTCTAGAGGAATGAGCTACTGCATCTTC-3'

The amplified DNA fragment was cloned into pcDNAH2B as HindIII/XbaI fragment resulting pcDNAH2B tag-FLAG-mKO.

The amino acid sequence of expressed H2B-mKO-tag is as followings:

MPEPAKSAPAPKKGSKKAVTKAQKKGKKRKRSRKESYSIYVYKVLKQVHPDTGISSKAMGIMNSFVNDIFERIAGEA
SRLAHYNKRSTITSREIQTAVRLLLPGELAKHAVSEGTKAITKYTSAKKLALKKELEAAKKELEALKKELAGGCGGAL
EKELEALEKEAEALEKELAGSGSGSGTMDYKDDDDKEFMVSVIKPEMKMRYMDGSGVNGHEFTIEEGGTGRPYEGHQ
EMTLRVMTAKGGPMPFADFVSHVFCYGHRPFTKYPEEIPDYFKQAFPEGLSWERSLEFEDGGSASVSAHISLRGNTF
YHKSFTGVNFPADGPIMQNSVDWEPSTEKITASDGVLGKDVMTMYLKLEGGGNHKCQFKTTYKAAKKILKMPGSHYI
SHRLVRKTEGNITELVEDAVAHS SRGPV

The highlights indicate the sections of sequences; Yellow, H2B; light blue, tag; green, FLAG; red,

mKO.

Construction of PKC δ -mKO-tag gene

Tag-flag-PKC δ gene was synthesized by custom DNA synthesis by Takara Bio.

The amino acid sequence of the tag-FLAG-PKC δ is as following:

MALKKELEAAKKELEALKKELAGGCGGALEKELEALEKEAEALEKELAGSGSGSGTMDYKDDDDKGSMAFLRLIAFN
SYELGSLQAEDEANQPFCAVKMKEALSTERGKTLVQKKPTMYPEWKSTFDAHIYEGRVIQIVLMRAAEEPVSEVTGV
SVLAERCKNNNGKAEFWLDLQPAKVLMSVQYFLEDVDCKQSMRSEDEAKFPTMNRGAIKQAKIHYIKNHEFIATFF
GQPTFCSVCKDFVWGLNKQGYKCRQCNAAIHKKCIDKIIIGRCTGTAANSRDTIFQKERFNIDMPHRFKVHNYMSPTFC
DHCGSLWGLVKQGLKCEDCGMNVHKKCREKVANLCGINQKLLAEALNQVTQRASRRSDSASSEPVGIYQGFEEKTG
AGEDMQDNSGTYGKIWEGSSKCNINNFIFHKVLGKGSFGKVLLGELKGRGEYFAIKALKKDVLIDDDVECTMVEKRV
LTLAENPFLTHLICTFQTKDHLFFVMEFLNGGDLMYHIQDKGRFELYRATFYAAEIMCGLQFLHSGKIIYRDLKLDN
VLLDRDGHIKIADFGMCKENIFGESRASTFCGTPDYIAPEILQGLKYTFSVDWWSFGVLLYEMLIQSPFHGDDEDEL
FESIRVDTPHYPRWITKESKDILEKLFEREPTKRLGVTGNIKIHPFFKTINWTLLEKRRLEPPFRPKVKSPRDYSNFD
QEFLNEKARLSYSDKNLIDSMDQSAFAGFSFVNPKFEHLLEDEFGGG

The highlights indicate the sections of sequences; light blue, tag; green, FLAG; pink, PKC.

The gene was amplified by PCR with the primers.

NheI tagFLAGPKCF

5'-GGAGAAGAGCTAGCGCCACCATGGCTCTGAAGAAAGAGCTG-3'

tagFLAGPKCEcoRIR

5'-CCTCTTCTGAATTCATCTTCCAGGAGGTGCTCGAA-3'

The PCR fragment was gel purified and inserted into pcDNA 3.1 (+) as NheI/EcoRI fragment resulting pcDNA tagFLAGPKC.

The mKO gene was amplified by PCR with primers.

EcoRI GlymKOF

5'-GGAGAAGAGAATTCGGAGGGGGTATGGTGAGTGTGATTAAACCAG-3'

mKOXbaISTOPRv

5'-CCTCTTCTTCTAGACTAATGAGCTACTGCATCTTCTAC-3'

The PCR fragment was gel purified and inserted to pcDNA tagFLAGPKC as a EcoRI/XbaI fragment resulting pcDNA tagFLAGPKC-mKO.

The amino acid sequence of the PKC δ -tag-mKO is as following:

MALKKELEAAKKELEALKKELAGGCGGALEKELEALEKEAEALEKELAGSGSGSGTMDYKDDDDKGSMAFLRLIAFN
SYELGSLQAEDEANQPFCAVKMKEALSTERGKTLVQKKPTMYPEWKSTFDAHIYEGRVIQIVLMRAAEEPVSEVTGV
SVLAERCKNNNGKAEFWLDLQPAKVLMSVQYFLEDVDCKQSMRSEDEAKFPTMNRGAIKQAKIHYIKNHEFIATFF
GQPTFCSVCKDFVWGLNKQGYKCRQCNAAIHKKCIDKIIIGRCTGTAANSRDTIFQKERFNIDMPHRFKVHNYMSPTFC

DHCGSLLWGLVKQGLKCEDCGMNVHHKCREKVANLCGINQKLLAEALNQVTQRASRRSDSASSEFVGIYQGFEEKTV
 AGEDMQDNSGTYGKIWEGSSKCNINNFIFHKVLGKGSFGKVLLGELKGRGEYFAIKALKKDVVLIDDDVECTMVEKRV
 LTLAAENPFLTHLICTFQTKDHLFFVMEFLNGGDLMYHIQDKGRFELYRATFYAAEIMCGLQFLHSGI IYRDLKLDN
 VLLDRDGHIKIADFGMCKENIFGESRASTFCGTPDYIAPEILQGLKYTFSDWWSFGVLLYEMLIGQSPFHGDDEDEL
 FESIRVDTPHYPRWITKESKDILEKLFEREPTKRLGVTGNIKIHPFFKTINWTLLEKRRLEPPFRPKVKSPRDYSNFD
 QEFLNEKARLSYSDKNLIDSMDQSAFAGFSFVNPKFEHLEDEFGGGMVSVIKPEMKMRYMDGSGVNGHEFTIEGEGT
 GRPYEGHQEMTLRVMTAKGGPMPFAFDLVSHVFCYGHRPFTKYPEEIPDYFKQAFPEGLSWERSLEFEDGGSASVSAH
 ISLRGNTFYHKSFTGVNFPADGPIMQNSVDWEPSTEKITASDGVLGKDVTMYLKLEGGGNHKCQFKTTYKAAKKIL
 KMPGSHYISHRLVRKTEGNITELVEDAVAH

The highlights indicate the sections of sequences; light blue, tag; green, FLAG; pink, PKC δ ; red, mKO.

Supporting Information Figures

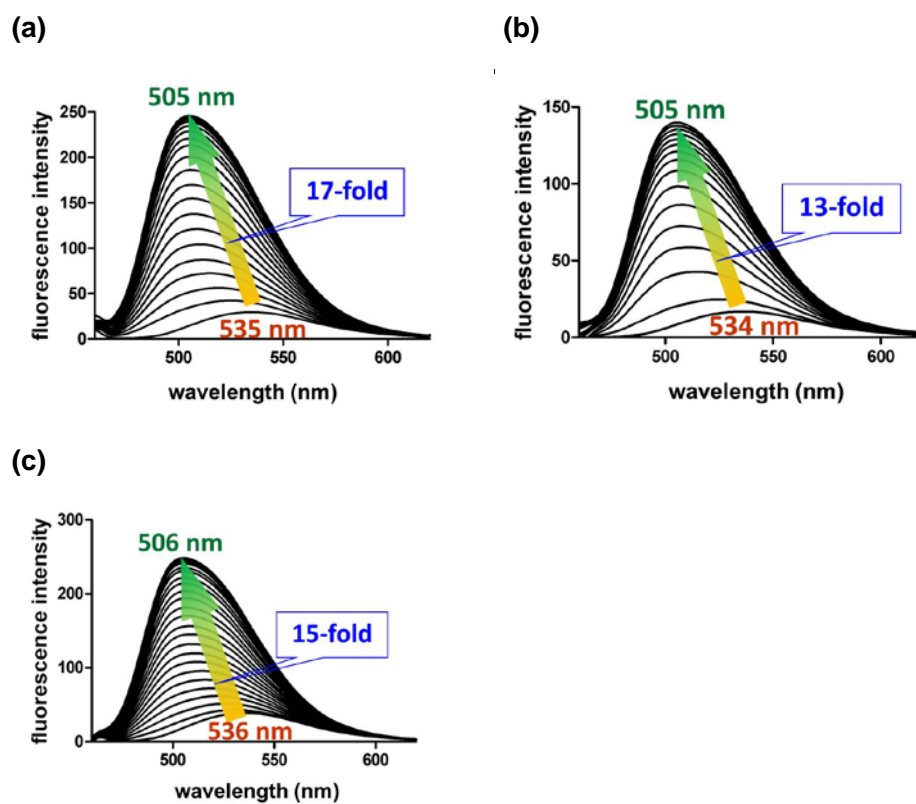


Figure S1 Fluorescence spectral change of probes **1** (a), **2** (b), and **3** (c) upon addition of tag peptide at 25 °C in 50 mM HEPES buffer (pH 7.2, 100 mM NaCl), [probe] = 0.5 μ M.

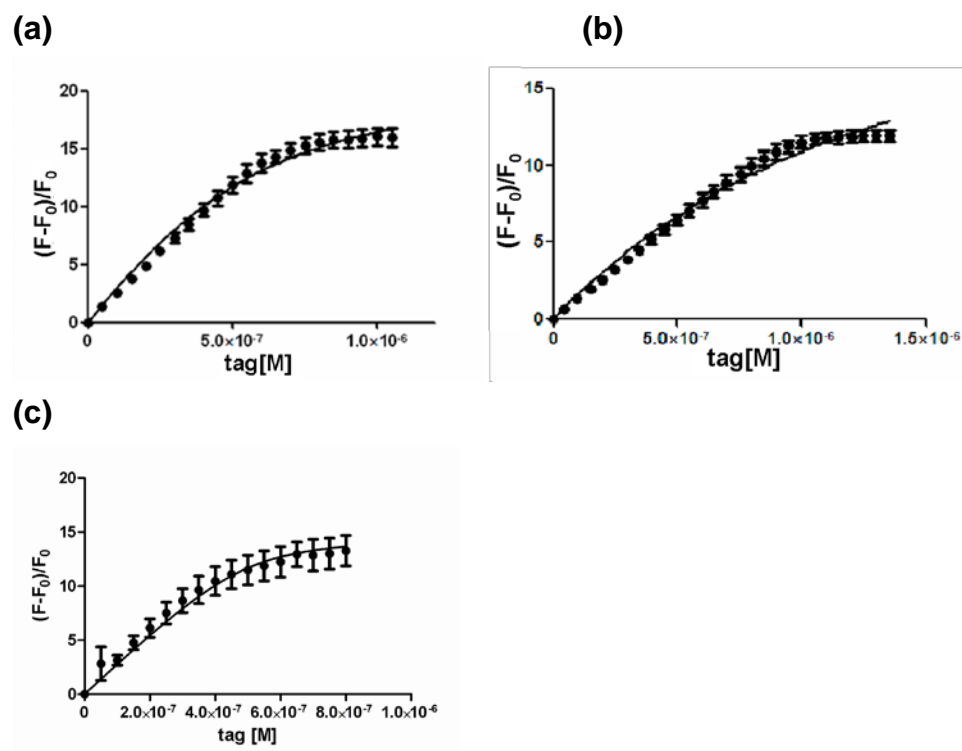


Figure S2 Fluorescence titration curves of probes **1** (a), **2** (b), and **3** (c) with the tag peptide at 505, 505, and 506 nm, respectively. F and F_0 represent the fluorescence intensity at various concentrations of tag peptides and the initial fluorescence intensity, respectively.

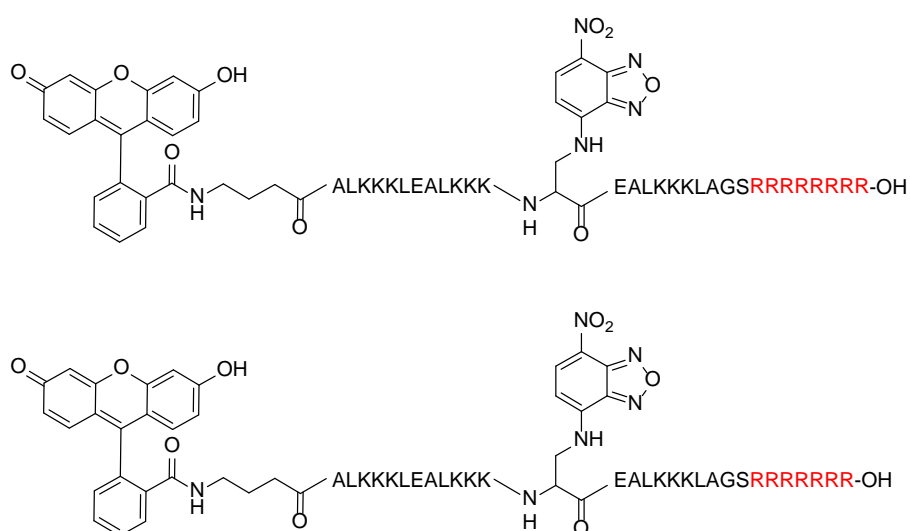


Figure S3 Chemical structures of probes **4** (upper) and **5** (lower).

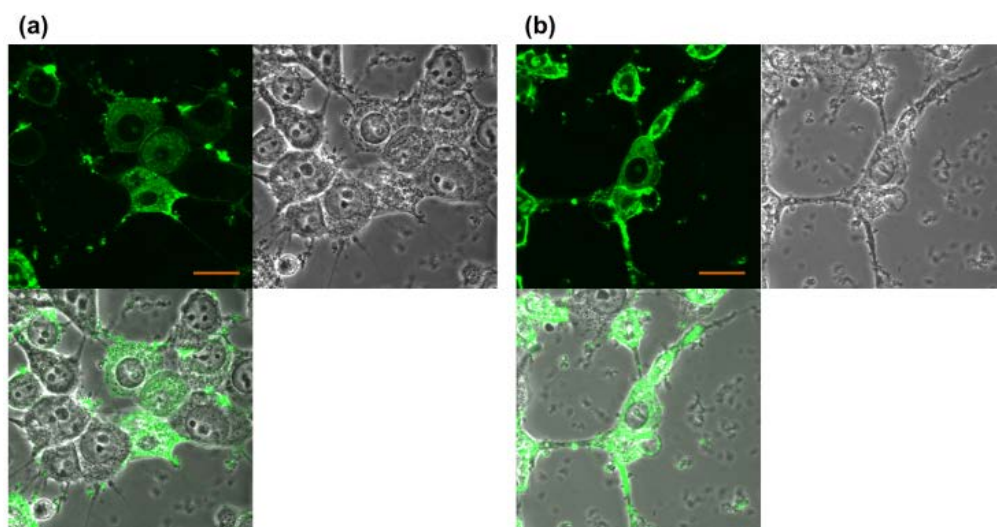


Figure S4 Evaluation of cell permeability of probes **4** with R8 (a) and **5** with R7 (b). The probe concentration was 5 μ M. For fluorescent imaging, a confocal laser-scanning microscope, FV10i (Olympus) equipped with a 40 \times objective lens, was utilized.

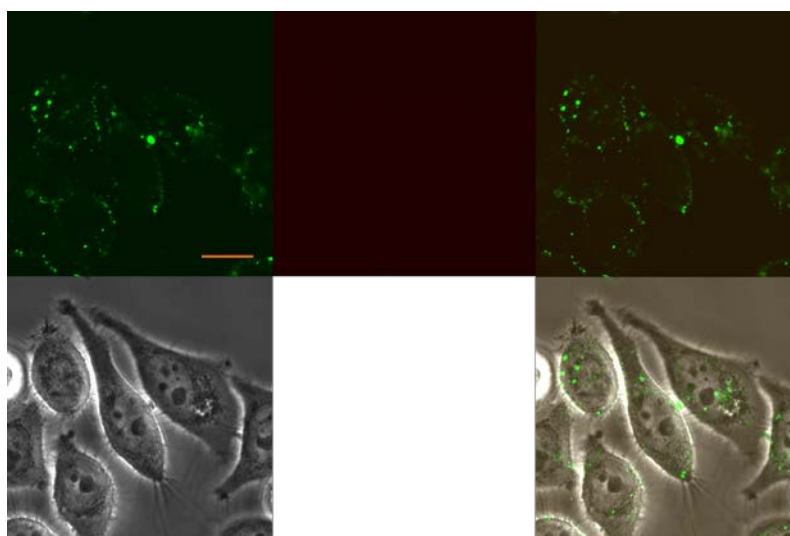


Figure S5 Observation of cell penetration of probe **1** at 1 μ M added to HeLa cells in the absence of target protein fused with mKO. Panels show the NBD signal (upper left), the mKO signal (upper middle), the merge of NBD and mKO signals (upper right), the DIC image (lower left), and the merge of NBD, mKO, and DIC (lower right). The scale bar indicates 20 μ m. For fluorescent imaging, a confocal laser-scanning microscope, FV10i (Olympus) equipped with a 40 \times objective lens, was utilized.

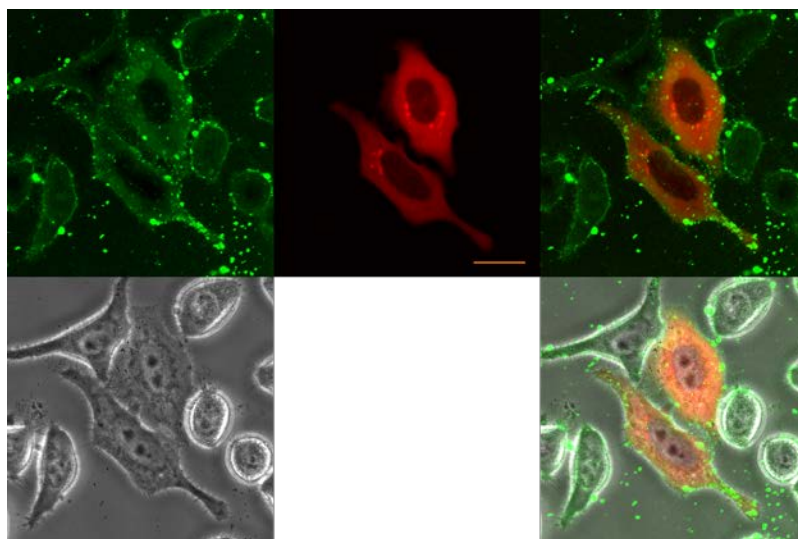


Figure S6 Observation of cell penetration of probe **1** at 1 μ M added to HeLa cells expressing PKC δ -mKO-tag after treatment by 100 μ M 1-pyrenebutyrate. Panels show the NBD signal (upper left), the mKO signal (upper middle), the merge of NBD and mKO signals (upper right), the DIC image (lower left), and the merge of NBD, mKO, and DIC (lower right). The scale bar indicates 20 μ m. For fluorescent imaging, a confocal laser-scanning microscope, FV10i (Olympus) equipped with a 40 \times objective lens, was utilized.

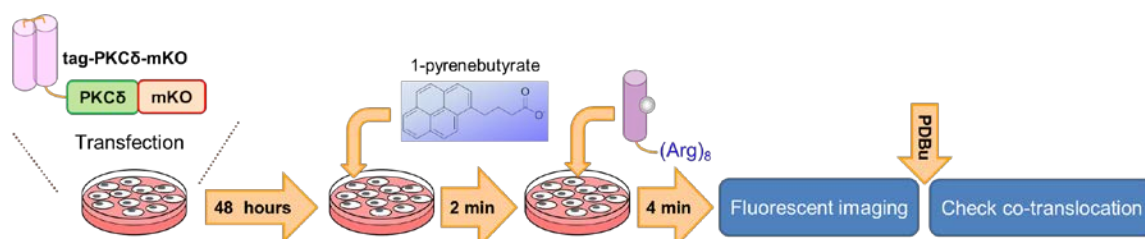


Figure S7 Experimental scheme for co-localization detection between probe **1** and PKC δ -mKO-tag. Probe **1** was added after the treatment with 1-pyrenebutyrate.