

Supporting Information

One-step synthesis of glycoprotein mimics *in vitro*: improvement of protein activity, stability and application in CPP hydrolysis

Yuecheng Cui,^a Zhenhua Li,^a Lei Wang,^a Feng Liu,^a Yuqi Yuan,^a Hongwei Wang,^{*a}

Lulu Xue,^a Jingjing Pan,^a Gaojian Chen,^b Hong Chen^a and Lin Yuan^{*a}

a State and Local Joint Engineering Laboratory for Novel Functional Polymeric Materials, College of Chemistry, Chemical Engineering and Materials Science, Soochow University, 199 Ren'ai Road, Suzhou 215123, P. R. China.

b Center for Soft Condensed Matter Physics and Interdisciplinary Research, Soochow University, Suzhou 215006, P. R. China

E-mail: wanghw@suda.edu.cn; yuanl@suda.edu.cn

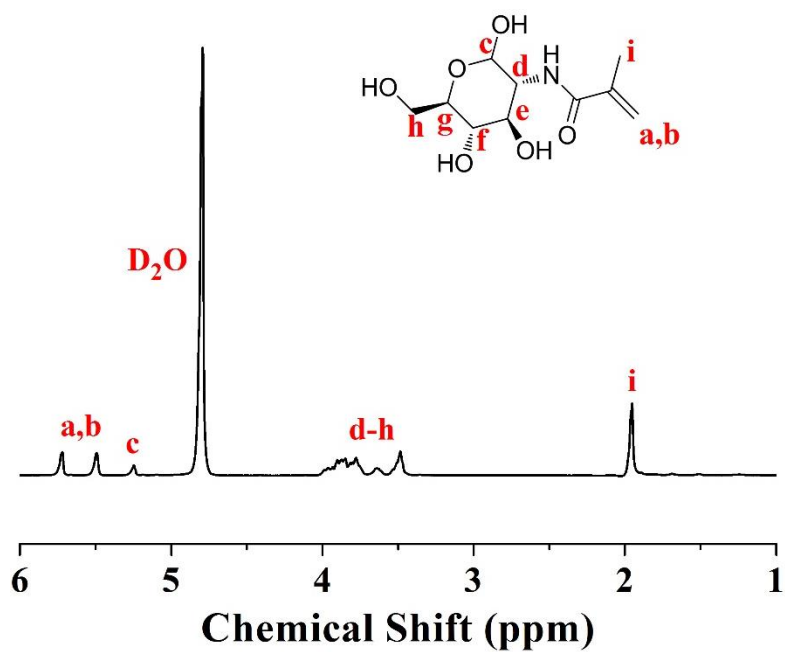


Fig. S1 ^1H NMR spectrum of MAG. Solvent: D_2O .

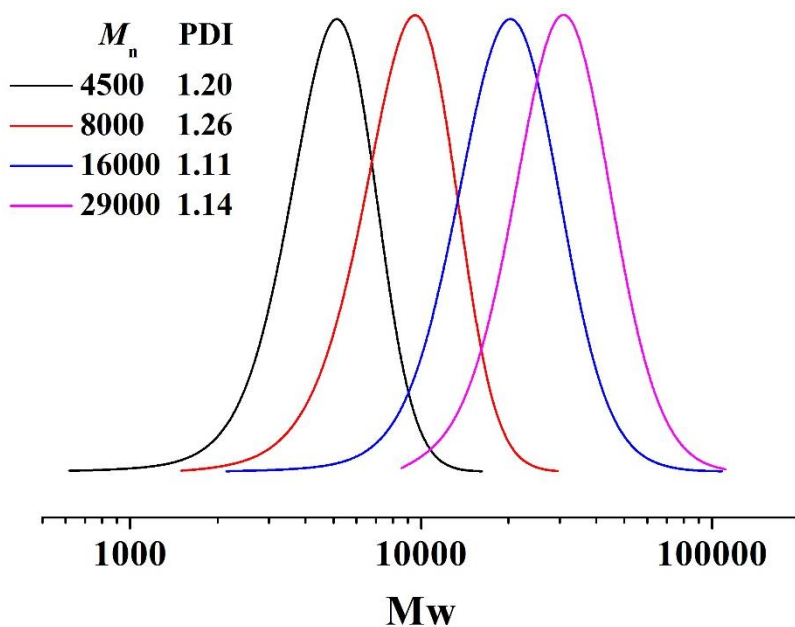


Fig. S2 Aqueous GPC of PMAG with increasing molecular weight.

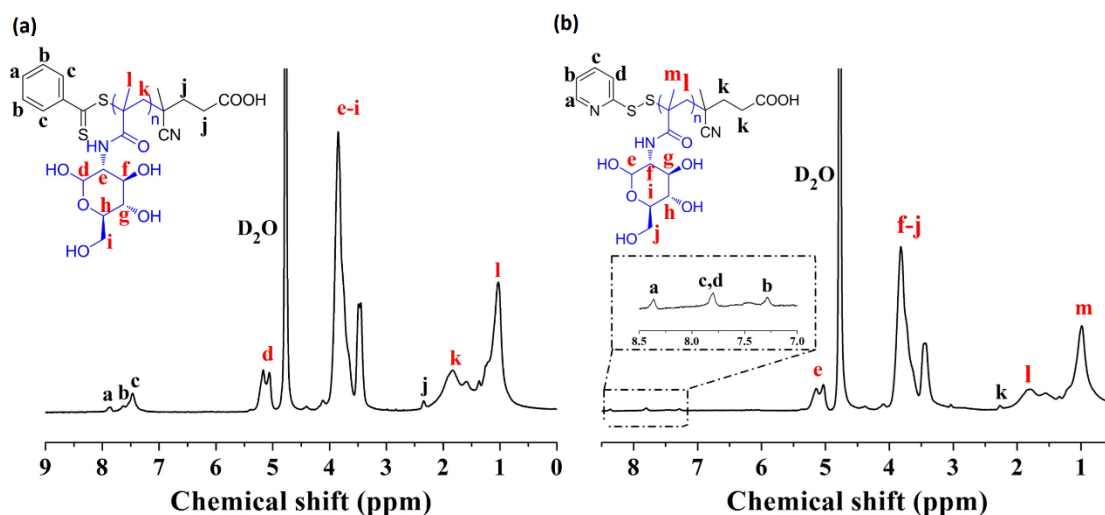


Fig. S3 ^1H NMR of PMAG (a) and the corresponding pyridyl-PMAG (b). Solvent: D_2O . The conversion of pyridyl-PMAG was calculated as below^{1,2}:

$$\text{Conversion (\%)} = \frac{\delta_{8.4\text{ppm}}}{\delta_{2.5\text{ppm}}/2} \times 100\% = 95.28\%$$

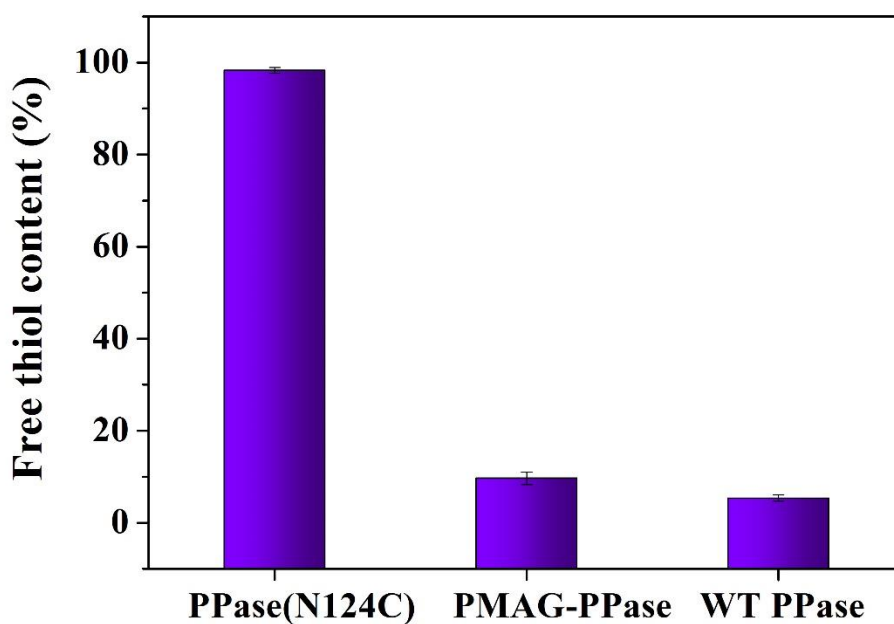


Fig. S4 Free thiol content of PPase(N124C), PMAG-PPase conjugates (after purification) and WT (wild type) PPase (Mean \pm SD, n = 3). The conversion of conjugate was calculated as below:

$$\text{Conversion (\%)} = \frac{A_{\text{N124C-APMAG-PPase}}}{A_{\text{N124C-AWT-PPase}}} \times 100\% = \frac{98.26-9.68}{98.26-5.36} \times 100\% = 95.35\%$$

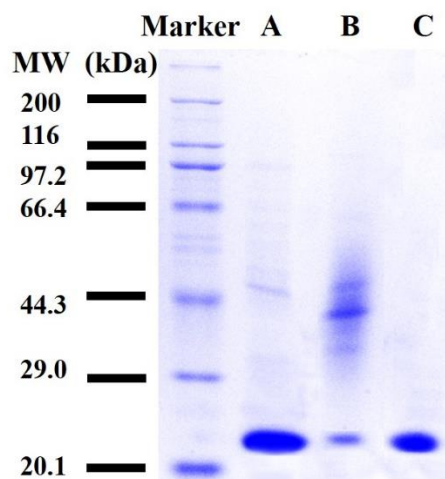


Fig. S5 SDS-PAGE result. Lane M: molecular weight markers; lane A: PPase; lane B: PMAG-PPase conjugate (PM₂-PPase); lane C: conjugate reduced by DTT.

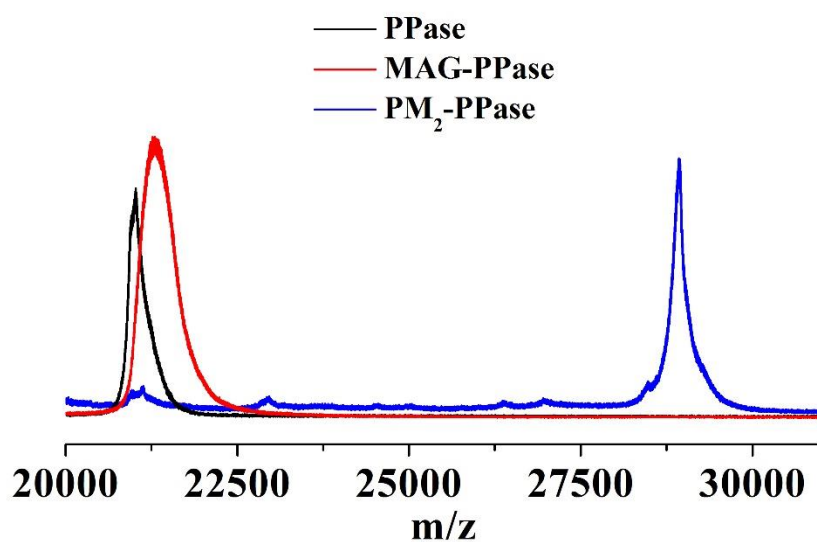


Fig. S6 MALDI-TOF mass of PPase, MAG-PPase and PM₂-PPase. MAG-PPase conjugate was synthesized via thiol-ene click chemistry according to Cobo *et al.*³ The process was similar with the synthesis of PMAG-conjugates, which the feed molar ratio of MAG/PPase was 50/1, reacted in 10 mM Tris-HCl buffer (pH 8.0) and measured via MALDI-TOF mass.

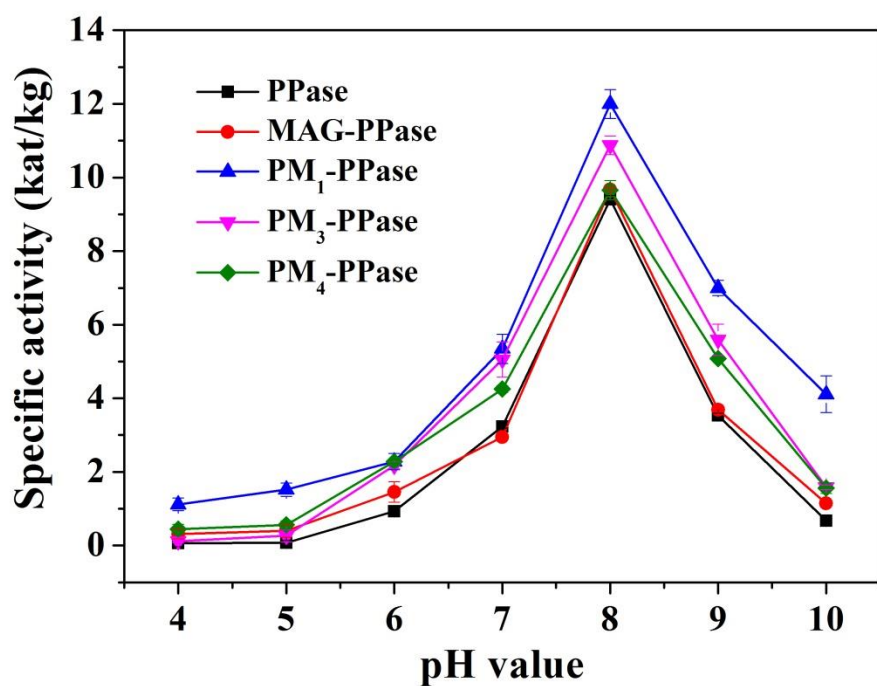


Fig. S7 Specific activities vs. pH value of free PPase, MAG-PPase and PMAG-PPase conjugates of different PMAG molecular weight ($M_n(\text{PMAG}) = 4.5, 16.0, \text{ and } 29.0$ kDa for PM₁, PM₃, and PM₄ respectively) as a function of pH value. Mean \pm SD, n = 3.

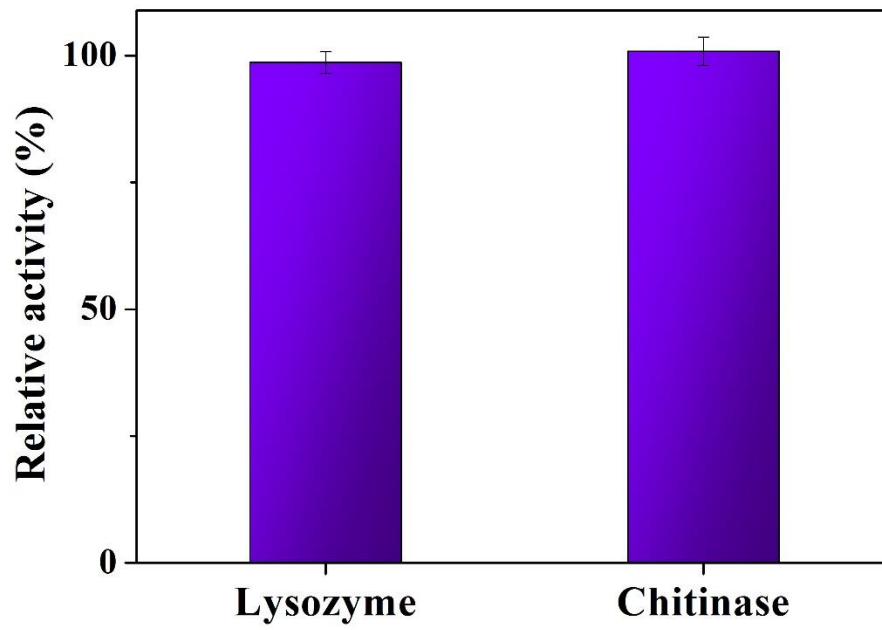


Fig. S8 Tolerance of PM₂-PPase conjugate to lysozyme and chitinase digestion (relative to the specific activity of PM₂-PPase without the incubation of glycosidases, Mean \pm SD, n = 3).

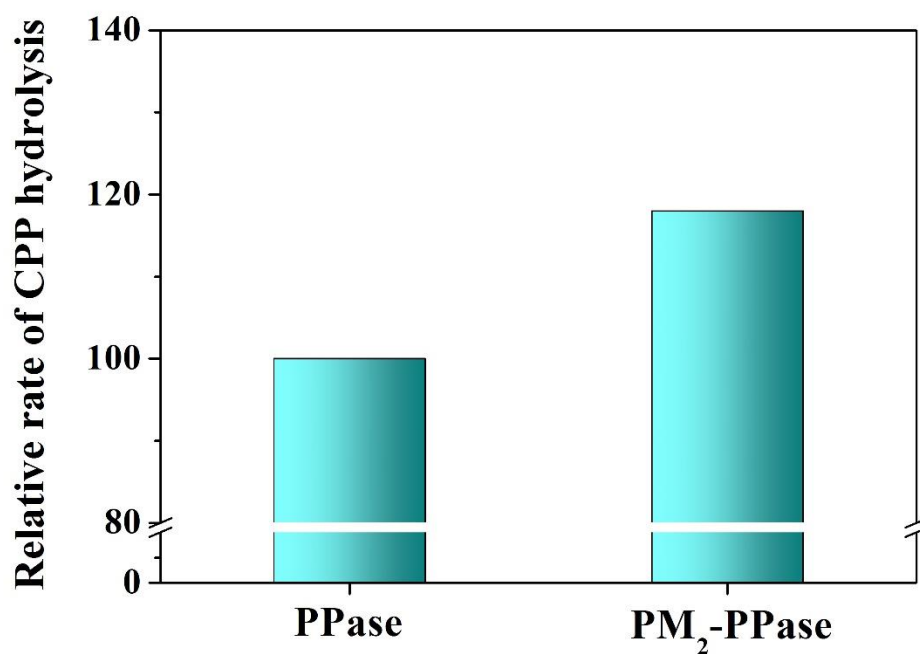


Fig. S9 Relative rate of CPP hydrolysis using PPase and PM₂-PPase, respectively (relative to the hydrolysis rate of unconjugated PPase).

References

- 1 C. Boyer, V. Bulmus and T. P. Davis, *Macromol. Rapid Commun.*, 2009, **30**, 493-497.
- 2 C. Boyer, A. Granville, T. P. Davis and V. Bulmus, *J. Polym. Sci. Part A: Polym. Chem.*, 2009, **47**, 3773-3794.
- 3 I. Cobo, M. Li, B. S. Sumerlin and S. Perrier, *Nat. Mater.* 2015, **14**, 143-159.