SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Improved cyclopropene reporters for probing protein glycosylation

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Materials and Methods

Metabolic labeling studies with cultured cells

Jurkat cells were plated at a density of ~500,000 cells/mL in RPMI media (Corning) supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum (FBS, Life Technologies), penicillin (100 U/mL), and streptomycin (100 μ g/mL). HEK293 and 4T1 cells were plated at ~500,000 cells/well in 2 mL DMEM media (Corning) supplemented with 10% FBS, penicillin (100 U/mL), and streptomycin (100 μ g/mL). Cells were incubated with Ac₄ManNCyc, Ac₄ManCCp, Ac₄GalCCp, or Ac₄GlcCCp (0-50 μ M) for 24 h in a 5% CO₂, water-saturated incubator at 37 °C. The cells were rinsed with PBS containing 1% bovine serum albumin (FACS buffer, 3 x 200 μ L), then reacted with Tz-biotin (10 μ M, 30 min, 37 °C). The cells were subsequently pelleted (1500 rpm), washed with FACS buffer (3 x 200 μ L), and stained with streptavidin-APC (eBioscence, 1:500 dilution in FACS buffer) for 20 min on ice. The cells were pelleted and washed with additional FACS buffer (3 x 200 μ L), then analyzed by flow cytometry on an LSR-II flow cytometer (BD Biosciences). For each sample, data were acquired for 10,000 live cells. Cells were analyzed in triplicate, and three replicate experiments were performed for each study. Cellular fluorescence data were analyzed using FloJo software (Tree Star, Inc.).

Western blot analyses

Cells were cultured as above and incubated with azido sugars Ac₄ManNAz, Ac₄GalNAz, or Ac₄GlcNAz (75 µM) or cyclopropene sugars Ac₄ManCCp, Ac₄GalCCp, or Ac₄GlcCCp (75 µM) for 36 h in a 5% CO₂, water-saturated incubator at 37 °C. The cells were pelleted (1500 rpm), rinsed with PBS (3 x 0.5 mL), and then lysed with 100 µL lysis buffer (1% IgepalTM CA-630, 150 mM NaCl, 50 mM triethanolamine, pH 7.4) on ice for 30 min. The lysates were pelleted (13,000 rpm for 10 min at 4 °C) and protein concentrations were measured using a BCA protein assay kit (Pierce). Lysates (~1 mg/mL, 50 µL) were treated with either freshly prepared "click" chemistry cocktail containing alkyne-biotin (100 µM); sodium ascorbate (1 mM); tris[(1-benzyl-1-H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl)methyl]amine (TBTA) (100 µM); CuSO₄•5H₂O (1 mM)] or **Tz-biotin** (100 μM, 1 h, 37 °C). To precipitate the labeled proteins, ice-cold methanol (1 mL) was added and the samples were stored at -80 °C overnight. Protein precipitates were pelleted via centrifugation (13,000 rpm for 10 min at 4 °C), aspirated and dried for 1 h at rt. The protein isolates were then re-suspended in 10 µL buffer (4% SDS, 150 mM NaCl, 50 mM triethanolamine, pH 7.4), then treated with SDS-PAGE loading buffer (10 µL of a 2X stock containing 20% glycerol, 0.2% bromophenol blue, 1.4% β-mercaptoethanol). The samples were heated at 90 °C for 5–10 min, separated by gel electrophoresis using 12% polyacrylamide gels, and then electroblotted to nitrocellulose membranes (0.2 um; Bio-Rad). Transfer efficiency was analyzed with Ponceau S staining. The membranes were rinsed with water and incubated with blocking buffer (7% bovine serum albumin in PBS containing 1% Tween® 20, PBS-T) for 1 h at rt, followed by IRDye[®] 800CW streptavadin (LI-COR Biosciences; 1:10,000 dilution in blocking buffer) for at least 1 h. The membranes were subsequently washed with PBS-T (5 x 10 min) and imaged using an Odyssey infared imaging system (Li-Cor, Odyssey version 3.0).

Microscopy

4T1Luc2 cells were grown on glass cover slips submerged in 0.5 mL DMEM media (Corning) supplemented with 10% FBS, penicillin (100 U/mL), and streptomycin (100 μ g/mL) (in 24-well culture dishes). The media also contained **Ac₄ManCCp** (25 μ M), **Ac₄GalCCp** (25 μ M), **Ac₄GalCCp** (25 μ M), or no sugar. After 36 h, the cells were washed with FACS buffer (3 x 0.25 mL). Cells were then treated with **Tz-biotin** (25 μ M) in media for 15 min at 37 °C. The cells were washed with FACS buffer (3 x 0.25 mL) and fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde in PBS for 15 min at rt. After washing with PBS (3 x 0.25 mL), the cells were blocked for 1 h at rt with PBS + 5% BSA (0.5 mL). The cells were treated with streptavidin-AlexaFluor594 (Jackson Labs; 1:1000 in FACS buffer) for 30 min at rt, then washed with FACS buffer (3 x 0.25mL). The cover slips were mounted on glass slides with Vectashield® mounting media (Vector Laboratories) for imaging. Images were acquired on a Nikon Eclipse Ti inverted microscope with NIS-Elements Microscope Imaging Software and analyzed with ImageJ.

For dual labeling experiments, 4T1Luc2 cells were grown on glass cover slips submerged in 0.5 DMEM media (Corning) supplemented with 10% FBS, penicillin (100 U/mL), and streptomycin (100 μ g/mL) (in 24-well culture dishes). The media also contained Ac₄ManCCp (25 μ M), Ac₄GalNAz (25 μ M), both sugars (25 μ M each), or no sugar. After 36 h, the cells were washed with PBS + 1% BSA (3 x 0.25 mL). Cells were then treated with Tz-Biotin (25 μ M), DBCO-FLAG (100 μ M), both reagents, or no reagent in media for 1 h at 37 °C. The cells were then washed with FACS buffer (3 x 0.25 mL) and blocked for 1 h at rt with PBS + 5% BSA (0.5 mL). The cells were treated with streptavidin-AlexaFluor594 (Jackson Labs; 1:1000 in FACS buffer) and FITC- α -FLAG (Sigma-Aldrich; 10 μ g/mL in FACS buffer (3 x 0.25 mL) and mounted on glass slides with Vectashield® mounting media (Vector Laboratories) for imaging. Images were acquired on a Nikon Eclipse Ti inverted microscope with NIS-Elements Microscope Imaging Software and analyzed with ImageJ.

General Synthetic Procedures

Compounds Ac₄ManNCyc,¹ Tz-biotin,² alkyne-biotin,³ S1,⁴ and S2⁵ were synthesized as previously reported. All other reagents were purchased from commercial sources and used as received without further purification. Reactions were carried out under an inert atmosphere of nitrogen in oven- or flame-dried glassware. Dichloromethane (CH₂Cl₂), tetrahydrofuran (THF), N,N-dimethylformamide (DMF), and triethylamine (NEt₃) were degassed with argon and passed through two 4 x 36 inch columns of anhydrous neutral A-2 (8 x 14 mesh; LaRoche Chemicals; activated under a flow of argon at 350 °C for 12 h). The remaining solvents were of analytical grade and purchased from commercial suppliers. Thin-layer chromatography was performed using Silica Gel 60 F₂₅₄ plates. Plates were visualized with UV radiation or staining with 10% sulfuric acid in ethanol or KMnO₄. Flash column chromatography was performed with SiliaFlash® F60 40-63 µM (230-400 mesh) silica gel from Silicycle. ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra were recorded on CRYO-500 (500 MHz⁻¹H, 125.7 MHz⁻¹³C) or DRX-400 (400 MHz⁻¹H) spectrometers. All spectra were collected at 298 K. Chemical shifts are reported in ppm values relative to residual non-deuterated NMR solvent and coupling constants (J) are reported in Hertz (Hz). High-resolution mass spectrometry was performed by the University of California, Irvine Mass Spectrometry Center. HPLC runs were conducted on a Varian ProStar equipped with 325 Dual Wavelength UV-Vis Detector. Semi-preparative runs were performed using an Agilent Prep-C18 Scalar column (9.4 x 150 mm, 5 µm) with a 5 mL/min flow rate. The elution gradients for the relevant separations are specified below.

Synthetic Procedures

3-Hydroxymethyl-2-methyl-trimethylsilylcyclopropene (1). To a stirring mixture of TMSpropyne (4.0 mL, 27 mmol) and rhodium acetate dimer (15 mg, 0.034 mmol) was slowly added ethyl diazoacetate (1.0 mL, 8.6 mmol) dissolved in 15 mL CH₂Cl₂ at a rate of 0.5-1.0 mL/min. Once the addition was complete, the reaction was stirred for an additional 30 min. The mixture was then partially concentrated under reduced pressure and eluted through a plug of silica gel (eluting with CH₂Cl₂) to remove the rhodium catalyst. The eluant was gently concentrated under reduced pressure and added dropwise (over 1 min) to a solution of DIBAL-H (14.0 mL of a 25% wt/wt solution in hexanes, 17.2 mmol) in 15 mL Et₂O at 4 °C. The reaction was stirred until the cyclopropene ester was consumed (30–60 min). Saturated Rochelle's salt was then added and the mixture was stirred until a white gel formed. The organic layer was isolated and the aqueous layer was further extracted with Et₂O (2 x 20 mL). The combined organic layers were dried with MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated *in vacuo* to afford the crude product as a faint yellow oil. The product was purified by flash column chromatography (eluting with 30% Et₂O in hexanes) to yield **1** as a faint yellow oil (714 mg, 53% over two steps): ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 3.48 (d, J = 4.6 Hz, 2H), 2.21 (s, 3H), 1.56 (t, J = 4.6 Hz, 1H), 0.17 (s, 9H). Data are in agreement with previously reported spectrum.²

(2-Methylcycloprop-2-enyl)methyl (4-nitrophenyl) carbonate (3). Cyclopropene 1 (392 mg, 2.51 mmol) was dissolved in 10 mL THF. Anhydrous 18-crown-6 (729 mg, 2.76 mmol) and anhydrous cesium fluoride (400 mg, 2.63 mmol) were added, and the solution was stirred until 1 was fully consumed (2.5 h). The reaction was then diluted with CH_2Cl_2 (25 mL). Pyridine (1.2 mL, 15 mmol) was added, followed by 4-nitrophenyl chloroformate (1.01 g, 5.01 mmol), and the

reaction was stirred overnight. The reaction mixture was then concentrated *in vacuo*, dissolved in Et₂O (30 mL), rinsed with concentrated NaHCO₃ (3 x 30 mL), and dried with MgSO₄. The crude product was filtered, then gently concentrated and purified by flash column chromatography (eluting with 5% Et₂O in petroleum ether) to afford carbonate **3** as a clear oil (459 mg, 73%): ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.27 (m, 2H), 7.38 (m, 2H), 6.61 (s, 1H), 4.20 (dd, *J* = 10.9, 5.2 Hz, 1H), 4.13 (dd, *J* = 10.9, 5.5 Hz, 1Hz), 2.17 (d, *J* = 1.2 Hz, 3H), 1.78 (m, 1H); ¹³C NMR 125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 155.8, 152.7, 145.3, 125.3, 121.9, 120.2, 101.7, 77.5, 16.7, 11.7; LRMS (ESI) calcd for C₁₂H₁₁O₅N [M+Na]⁺ 272.0535, found 272.0460.

General procedure for the synthesis of carbamate sugars

The hydrochloride salt of mannosamine (4), galactosamine (5), or glucosamine (6) (20.1 mg, 0.0932 mmol) was added to a solution of DMF (2 mL) and *N*,*N*-diisopropylethylamine (65 μ L, 0.37 mmol) and heated to 60 °C. The solution was cooled to ambient temperature and treated with a solution of carbonate **3** (91.0 mg, 0.365 mmol) dissolved in 0.5 mL DMF. The solution quickly turned yellow, indicating the release of 4-nitrophenolate. The reaction was stirred for 4-12 h. The solvent was removed *in vacuo* onto silica gel and was run through a plug of silica gel (flushed with 5% and eluted with 10% MeOH in CH₂Cl₂). The isolated sugar was dissolved in 1 mL pyridine and treated with acetic anhydride (0.5 mL, 4 mmol). The reactions were stirred overnight and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude acetylated sugar was diluted with CH₂Cl₂ and rinsed with NaHSO₄ (3 x 10 mL) and washed with brine (10 mL). The product was purified by flash column chromagraphy (eluting with 3:2 hexanes:ethyl acetate) or HPLC (eluting with 30–70% CH₃CN in H₂O over 20 min). The desired fractions were combined and dried to yield **Ac₄ManCCp**, **Ac₄GalCCp**.

Ac₄ManCCp. Mixture of anomers isolated (16.1 mg, 0.0352 mmol, 38%) as a white solid: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, 2:1 α:β) δ (α anomer) 6.58 (d, J = 4.8 Hz, 1H), 6.09 (s, 1H), 5.31 (dd, J = 10.2, 4.2 Hz, 1H), 5.20 (app t, J = 9.8 Hz, 1H), 5.02 (m, 1H), 4.34 (dd, J = 8.6, 2.9 Hz, 1H), 4.25 (dd, J = 12.2, 4.2 Hz, 1H), 4.02 (m, 1H), 3.95 (app t, J = 5.2 Hz, 2H), 2.17 (s, 3H), 2.14 (s, 3H), 2.10 (s 3H), 2.05 (s, 3H), 2.02 (s, 3H), 1.65 (m, 1H); (β anomer) 6.58 (d, J = 4.8 Hz, 1H), 5.85 (s, 1H), 5.16 (app t, J = 9.7 Hz, 1H), 5.09 (d, J = 9.2 Hz, 1H), 5.02 (m, 1H), 4.47 (m, 1H), 4.25 (dd, J = 12.2, 4.2 Hz, 1H), 4.13-4.04 (m, 2H), 3.78 (ddd, J = 9.5, 4.8, 2.6 Hz, 1H), 2.14 (s, 3H), 2.12 (s, 3H), 2.10 (s, 3H), 2.05 (s, 3H), 2.03 (s, 3H), 1.65 (m, 1H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃, 298 K) δ 170.7, 170.6, 170.2, 170.2, 169.7, 169.7, 168.5, 168.2, 156.9, 156.3, 120.7, 120.5, 102.3, 102.2, 102.1, 92.0, 90.8, 73.4, 73.2, 73.2, 73.0, 71.6, 70.2, 69.2, 65.4, 65.3, 62.0, 61.9, 51.3, 51.1, 21.0, 20.9, 20.8, 20.8, 20.8, 20.7, 20.7, 17.1, 17.1, 11.7, 11.7; ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃, 318 K) δ 170.4, 170.4, 169.9, 169.9, 169.4, 169.4, 168.3, 168.0, 156.2, 120.5, 120.5, 102.2, 102.1, 92.1, 90.9, 73.5, 73.2, 72.9, 71.5, 70.3, 69.2, 65.6, 65.6, 62.1, 62.0, 51.3, 51.3, 20.7, 20.7, 20.6, 20.6, 20.6, 20.6, 20.5, 20.5, 17.2, 17.1, 11.5; HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₂₀H₂₇O₁₁N [M+Na]⁺ 480.1482, found 480.1460.

Ac₄GalCCp. Mixture of anomers isolated (14.3 mg, 0.0313 mmol, 17%) as a white solid: ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO- d_6 , 3:1 α : β) δ (α anomer) 7.53 (m, 1H), 6.86 (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 1H), 6.08 (dd, J = 5.1, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 5.41 (d, J = 2.3 Hz, 1H), 5.09 (dd, J = 11.7, 3.0 Hz, 1H), 4.34 (app t, J = 6.2 Hz, 1H), 4.15-3.97 (m, 3H), 3.92-3.74 (m, 2H), 2.16 (s, 3H), 2.14 (s, 3H), 2.11 (s, 3H), 2.00 (s, 3H), 1.95 (s, 3H), 1.53 (m, 1H); (β anomer) 7.23 (m, 1H), 6.86 (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 1H), 5.66

(d, J = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 5.29 (d, J = 3.0 Hz, 1H), 5.09 (dd, J = 11.7, 3.0 Hz, 1H), 4.17 (app t, J = 6.1 Hz, 1H), 4.15-3.97 (m, 3H), 3.92-3.74 (m, 2H), 2.14 (s, 3H), 2.11 (s, 3H), 2.07 (s, 3H), 2.01 (s, 3H), 1.94 (s, 3H), 1.53 (m, 1H);¹³C NMR (125 MHz, DMSO- d_6 , α anomer) δ 170.5, 170.4, 170.1, 169.7, 156.9, 120.5, 102.7, 90.7, 71.8, 68.7, 67.9, 67.1, 61.8, 48.7, 21.3, 21.0, 21.0, 20.9, 17.1, 11.8; HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₂₀H₂₇O₁₁N [M+Na]⁺ 480.1482, found 480.1466.

Ac₄GlcCCp. Single isomer isolated (57.9 mg, 0.127 mmol, 51%) as a white solid: ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆, α anomer only) δ 7.51 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 1H), 6.86 (s, 1H), 6.00 (s, 1H), 5.17 (app t, J = 10.2 Hz, 1H), 5.01 (app t, J = 9.8, 1H) 4.19 (dd, J = 12.4, 3.8 Hz, 1H), 4.11 (ddd, J = 10.3, 3.5, 2.2 Hz, 1H), 4.01 (dd, J = 12.0, 1.5 Hz, 2H), 3.93-3.75 (m, 2H), 2.18 (s, 3H), 2.11 (s, 3H), 2.03 (s, 3H), 2.00 (s, 3H), 1.96 (s, 3H), 1.53 (m, 1H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 170.5, 170.1, 169.7, 169.7, 156.9, 120.6, 102.6, 90.3, 71.8, 70.9, 69.5, 68.5, 61.8, 52.6, 21.3, 21.0, 20.9, 20.9, 17.1, 11.8; HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₂₀H₂₇O₁₁N [M+Na]⁺ 480.1482, found 480.1464.

Dibenzocyclooctyne-FLAG peptide conjugate (DBCO-FLAG). The peptide conjugate was prepared as previously described.⁵ Briefly, DYKDDDDKC (20 mg, 0.018 mmol) was dissolved in 0.25 mL H₂O and added to a solution of DBCO-maleimide (Click Chemistry Tools; 5.0 mg, 0.012 mmol) in 0.2 mL DMF. The reaction was stirred overnight. The product was isolated via HPLC (eluting with 20–80% MeCN in H₂O over 20 min). The desired fractions were combined and lyophilized to yield **DBCO-FLAG** (7.5 mg, 41%) as a white solid; LRMS (ESI) calcd for $C_{69}H_{86}N_{14}O_{25}S [M+2H]^{2+}$ 772.27, found 772.26.



Figure S1. Ac₄ManCCp is metabolically incorporated into 4T1 and HEK293 cell surface glycans. Cells were incubated with Ac₄ManCCp (0-50 μ M), Ac₄ManCCp plus a control sugar (+ Ac₄ManNAc, 10 μ M), or no sugar (- sugar) for 24 h. After washing, the cells were treated with Tz-biotin (10 μ M) for 30 min or no secondary reagent (-Tz) at 37 °C, stained with streptavadin-APC, and analyzed by flow cytometry. The mean fluorescence intensity (MFI) values for the cell populations are plotted. Error bars represent the standard deviation of the mean for three experiments.



Figure S2. Ac₄GalCCp and Ac₄GlcCCp are metabolically incorporated into cell surface glycans. Jurkat (A) and HEK293 (B) cells were incubated in the presence of Ac₄GalCCp (0-50 μ M), Ac₄GlcCCp (0-50 μ M), or no sugar (-sugar) for 24 h. After washing, the cells were treated with Tz-biotin (10 μ M) or no reagent (-Tz) for 30 min at 37 °C, stained with streptavadin-APC, and analyzed by flow cytometry. The mean fluorescence intensity (MFI) values for the cell populations are plotted. Error bars represent the standard deviation of the mean for three experiments.



Figure S3. Equivalent protein loading was observed via Ponceau S staining. Jurkat cells were incubated with cyclopropene (Cp) or azido (Az) analogs of ManNAc (Man), GalNAc (Gal), or GlcNAc (Glc) (75 μ M) for 36 h, then lysed. Protein isolates were treated with either 100 μ M Tz-biotin to tag Cp-modified proteins or alkyne-biotin (100 μ M) to tag Az-modified proteins via CuAAC. The labeled proteins were separated by gel electrophoresis and transferred to nitrocellulose prior to Ponceau S staining.



Figure S4. Carbamate-linked cyclopropene sugars label cellular glycoproteins. (A) HEK293 and (B) 4T1 cells were incubated with cyclopropene (Cp) or azido (Az) analogs of ManNAc (Man), GalNAc (Gal), or GlcNAc (Glc) (75 μ M) for 36 h, then lysed. Soluble protein isolates were treated with either 100 μ M **Tz-biotin** to tag Cp-modified proteins or 100 μ M **alkyne-biotin** (structure shown in Figure S3) to tag Az-modified proteins via CuAAC. All samples were separated by gel electrophoresis and analyzed via Western blot. Protein loading was confirmed using Ponceau S stain.



Figure S5. Carbamate cyclopropene sugars can be metabolically introduced and visualized in 4T1 mammalian cells. Cells were incubated in the presence of **Ac₄ManCCp** (25 μ M, +) or no sugar (–) for 36 h. After washing, the cells were treated with **Tz-biotin** (25 μ M, +) or no reagent (–) for (A) 1 h or (B) 15 min at 37 °C, stained with streptavadin-APC and DAPI, and analyzed by flourescence microscopy. Cell surface fluorescence (red) was only observed in samples treated with both **Ac₄ManCCp** and **biotin**). Representative bright-field (DIC) images AF594 images, and merged images are shown. Scale bar = 10 μ m.



Figure S6. No cell surface labeling observed with Ac₄ManNCyc. Cells were incubated with Ac₄ManNCyc (25 μ M, +) or no sugar (-) for 36 h. After washing, the cells were treated with Tz-biotin (25 μ M, +) or no reagent (-) for 1 h at 37 °C, stained with streptavadin-APC and DAPI, and analyzed by flourescence microscopy. Representative bright-field (DIC) images, AF594 images, and merged images are shown. Scale bar = 10 μ m. (Note: the exposure times used for the AF954 panels in this experiment were ~3X greater than those used to generate the images in Figure S4).



Figure S7. Cyclopropene-GalNAc reporters can be metabolically incorporated and visualized in 4T1 cells. Cells were incubated in the presence of Ac₄GalCCp (25 μ M, +) or no sugar (–) for 36 h. After washing, the cells were treated with Tz-biotin (25 μ M, +) or no reagent (–) for 1 h at 37 °C, stained with streptavadin-APC and DAPI, and analyzed by flourescence microscopy. Representative bright-field (DIC) images, AF594 images, and merged images are shown. Scale bar = 10 μ m.



Figure S8. Control images for the dual labeling experiment in Figure 3. 4T1 cells were cultured in the presence of Ac₄ManCCp (25 μ M, +), Ac₄GalNAz (25 μ M, +), both sugars (25 μ M each), or no sugar (–) for 36 hours. The cells were then treated with Tz-biotin (25 μ M, +), DBCO-FLAG (100 μ M, +), both reagents (+) or no reagent (–) for 1 h at 37 °C. Cells were then stained (streptavidin-AF594, FITC- α -FLAG, and DAPI) and imaged by fluorescence microscopy. Representative bright-field (DIC), AF594, FITC, and merged images are shown. Scale bar = 10 μ m. Scheme S1. Synthesis of DBCO-FLAG.



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