



Site-specific encoding of photoactivity and photoreactivity into antibody fragments

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109Bpa and 7D12-32pcY-109Bpa towards the control cell lines, MDA-MB-231 and SW620, both before and after irradiation with 365 nm light. Binding assay of 7D12-109Bpa towards EGFR-positive, A431 cells, was performed as a control experiment. These results demonstrate that 7D12-109Bpa and 7D12-32pcY-109Bpa specifically bind to EGFR on cell surface. To ensure reproducibility, experiments were performed in duplicates represented as REP 1 and REP 2. These images were acquired using GE ImageQuant™ LAS 4000 gel imager. (B) Chemiluminescence intensities obtained from on-cell binding experiments were quantified using CLARIOstar plate reader. For each lane (i.e. each row), the intensity from each well was subtracted from intensity for zero concentration in that lane, i.e. $I-I_0$, and plotted against concentration of 7D12. This normalisation is performed to ensure that data between different cell lines, and between replicates could be compared. The data was plotted using GraphPad. Each point in the graph represents mean values of normalised intensities \pm s.d, designated as error bar, from two independent replicates, REP 1 and REP 2 in Supplementary Figure 12A. The line shows connection between individual points. 21

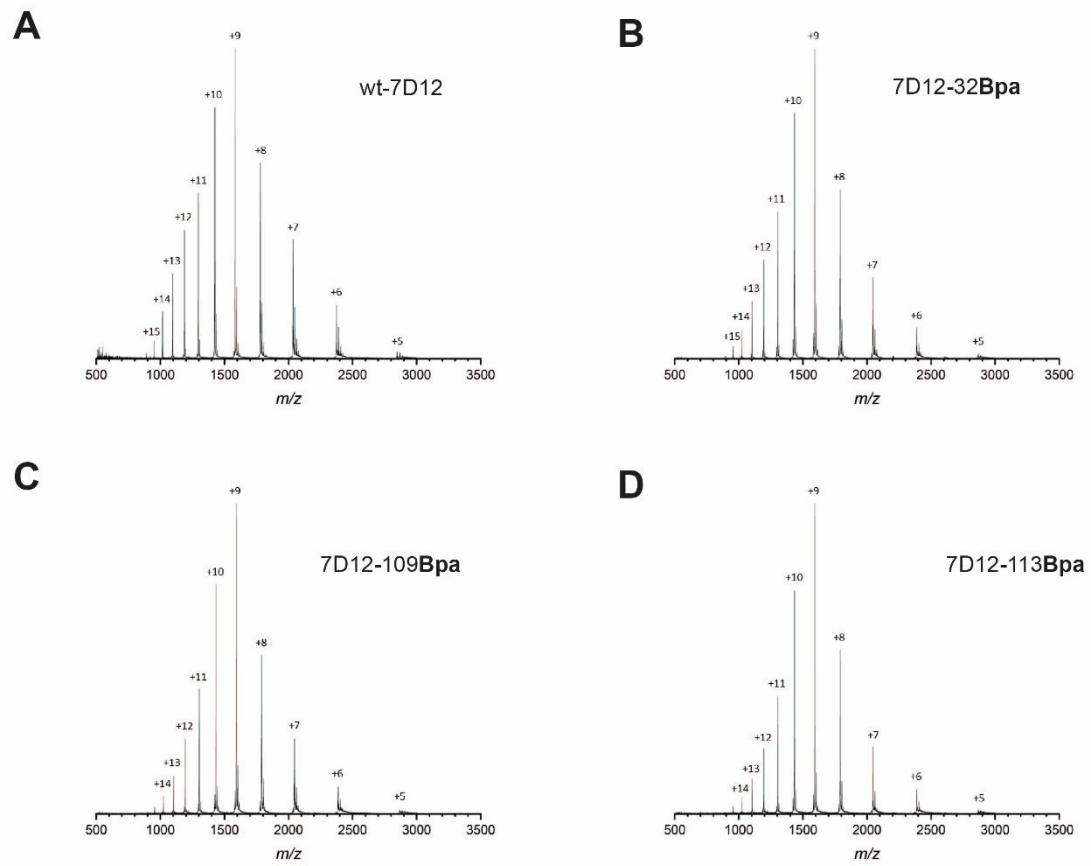
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Supplementary Figure 1: The sequence of *MjRS*(Bpa) in pULTRA-Bpa plasmid.

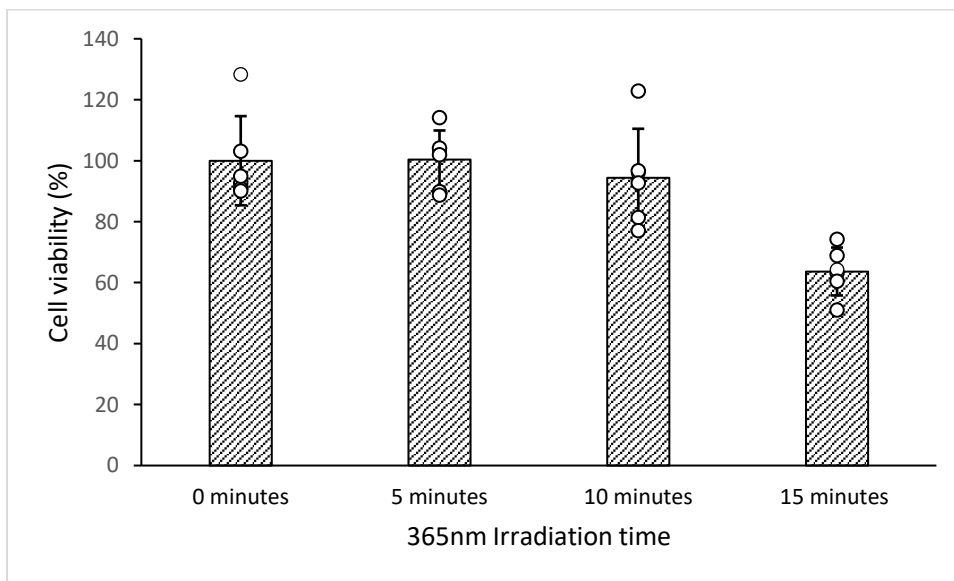
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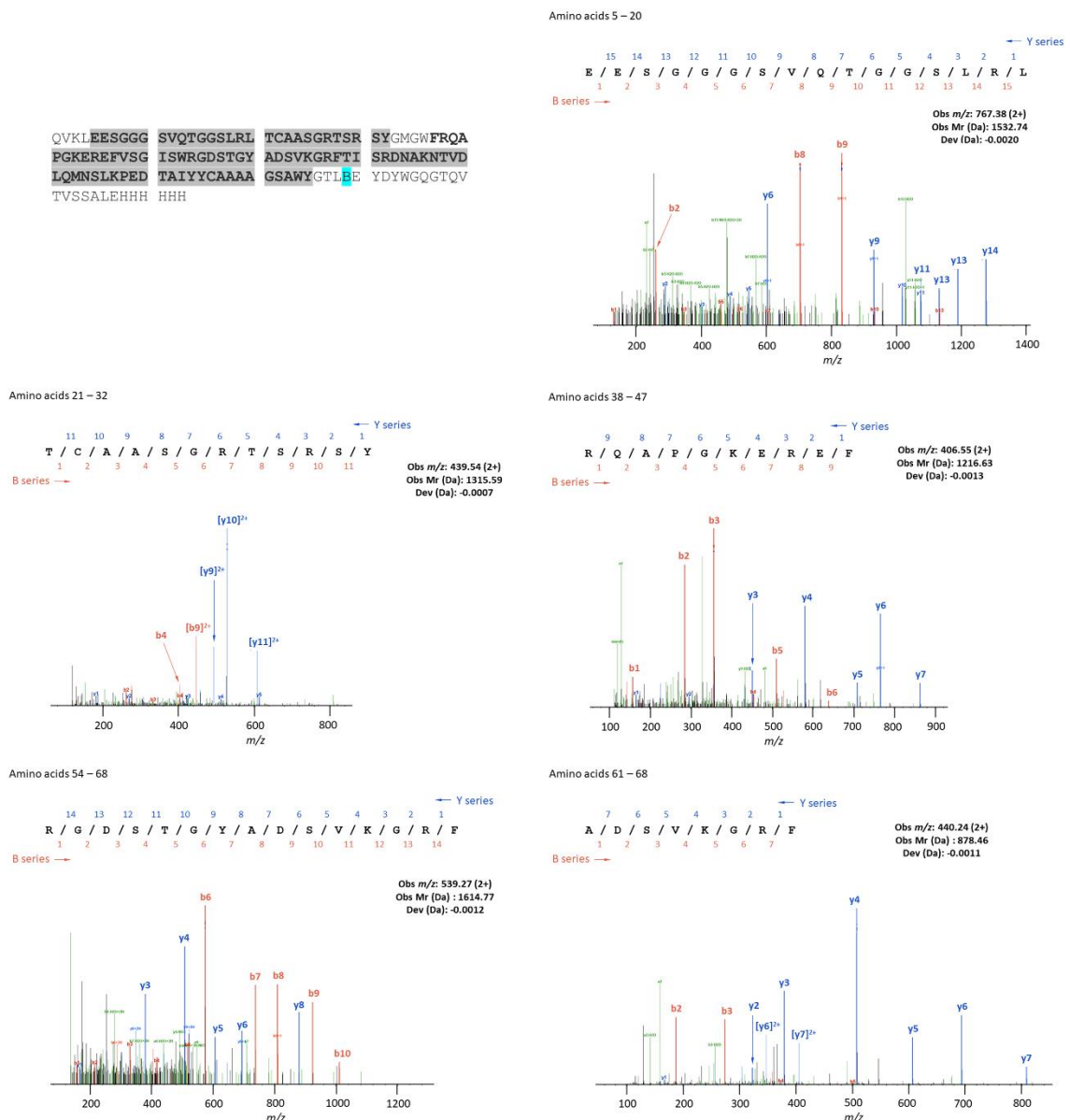
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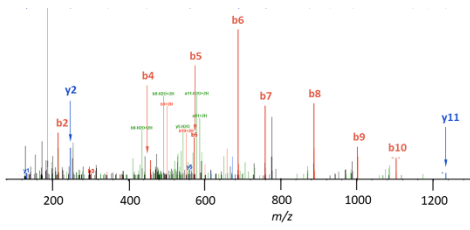
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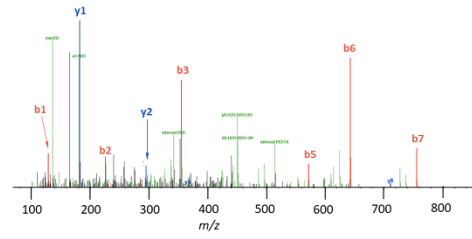
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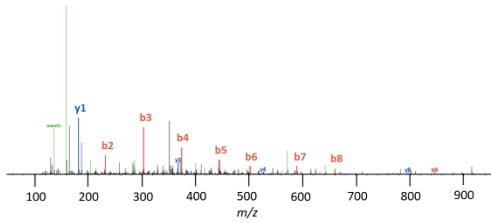
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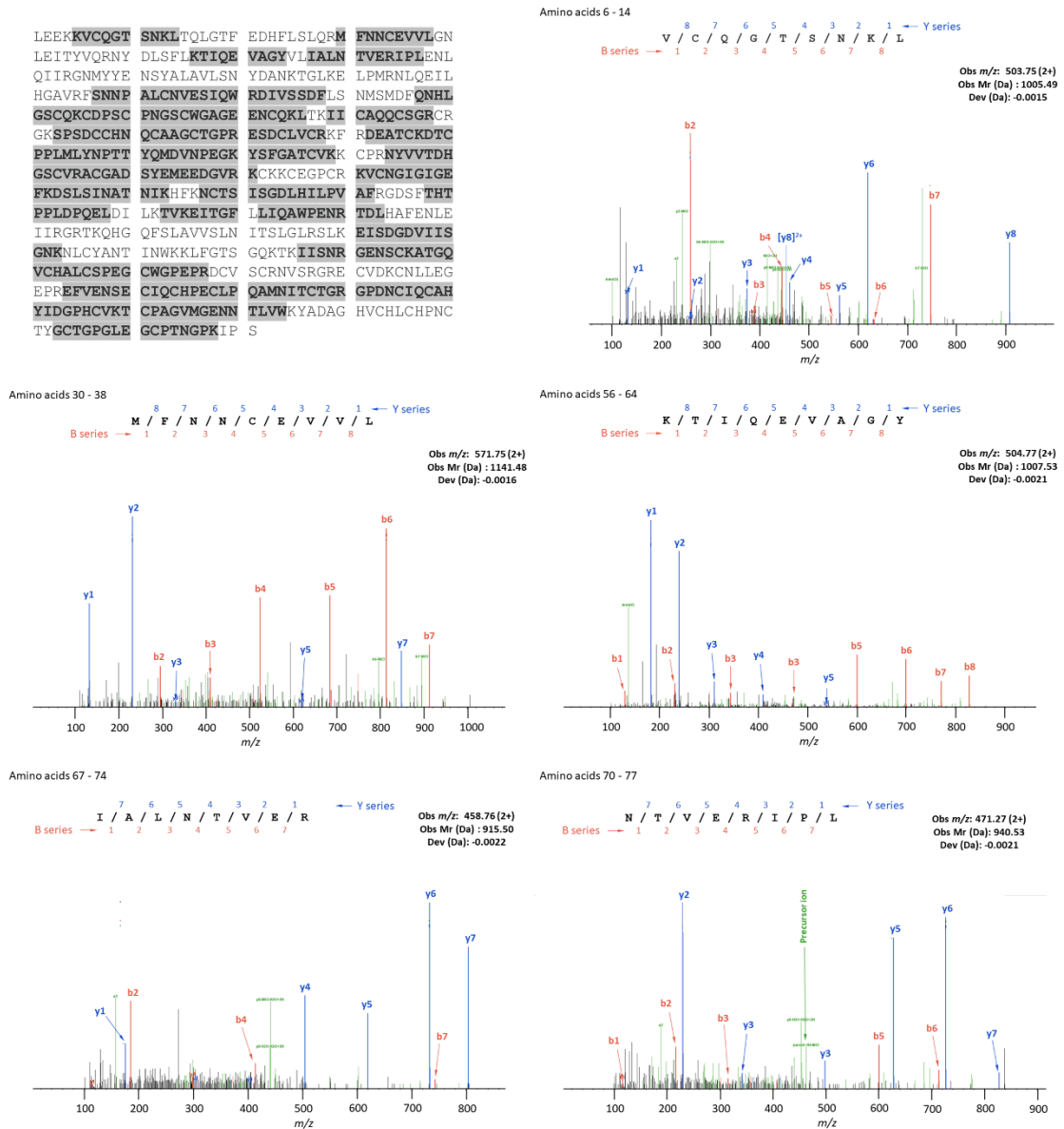
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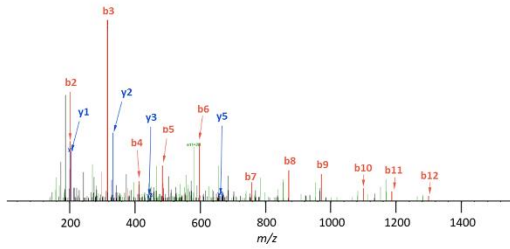
Supplementary Figure 5. Liquid chromatography tandem mass spectrometry (MS/MS) analysis of the photocrosslinked 7D12-109Bpa-sEGFR complex demonstrates presence of EGFR in the crosslinked product. Protein sequence of EGFR showing detected peptides (49 unique peptides, covering 62% of the sequence; highlighted in grey). Representative MS/MS spectra of detected peptides matching the EGFR sequence are also shown. Assigned b- and y-ions are annotated in red and blue, respectively. Ions belonging to other series, e.g. a-ions, are shown in green. Data was visualised using Scaffold 5 (see **Methods** for further details).



Amino acids 127 - 140



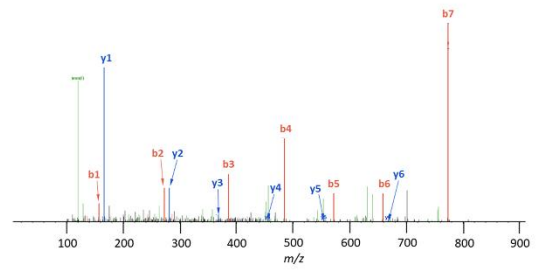
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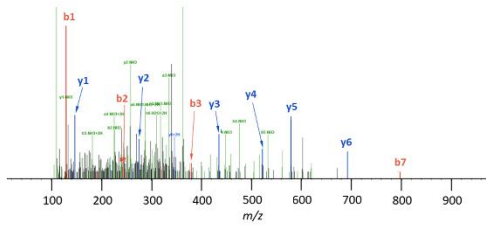
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Amino acids 157 - 165



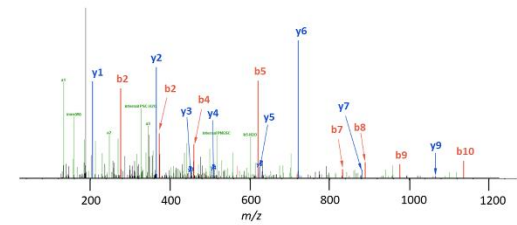
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Amino acids 166 - 176



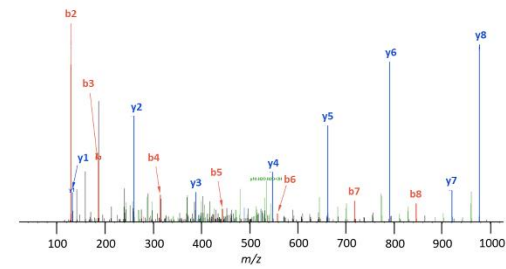
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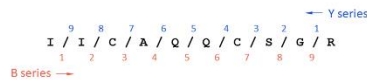
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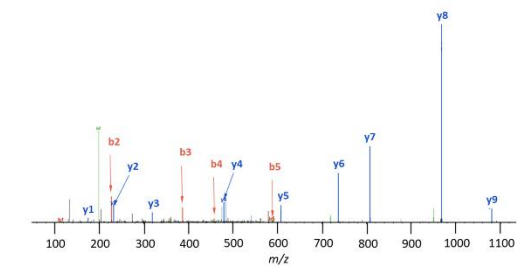
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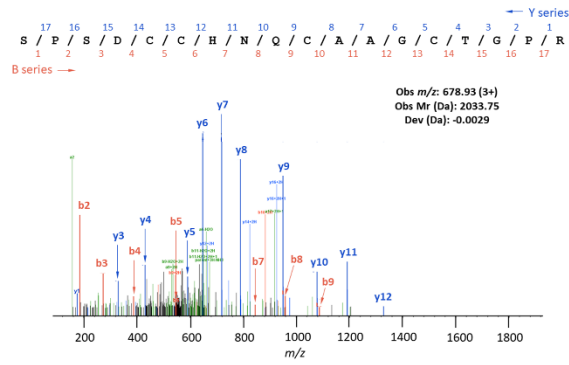
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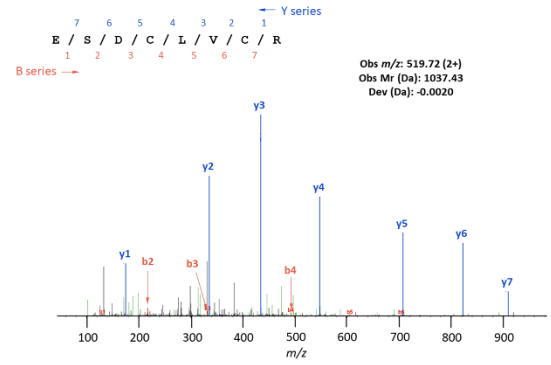
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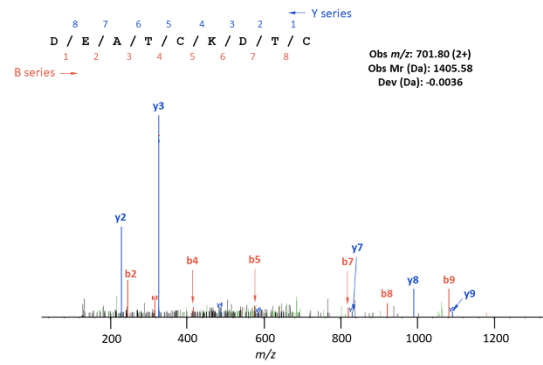
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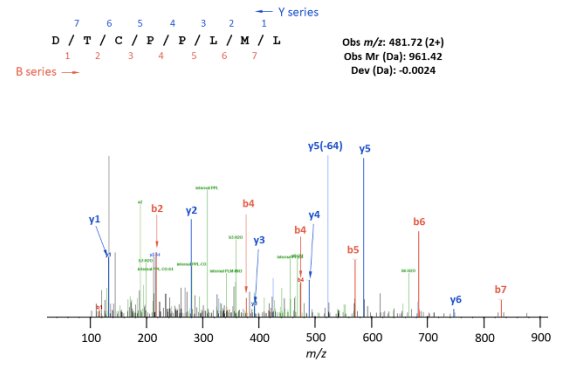
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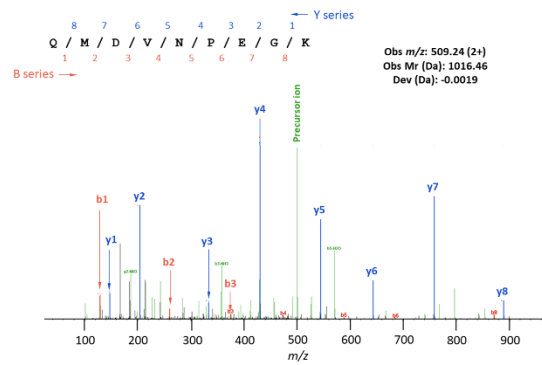
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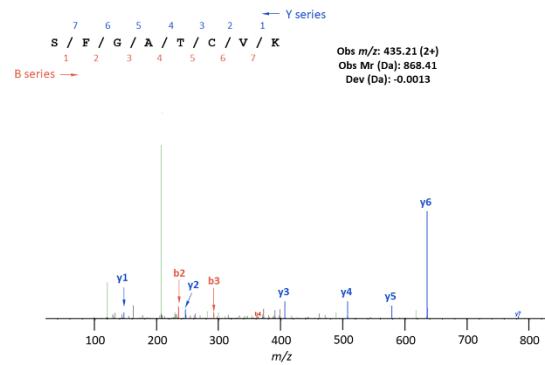
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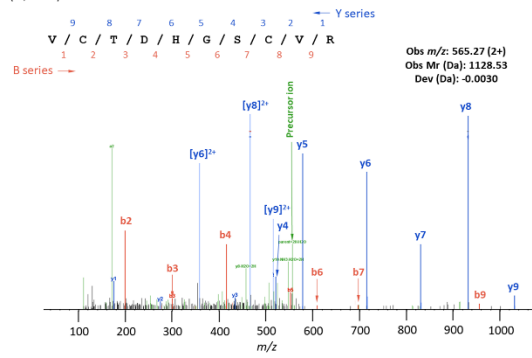
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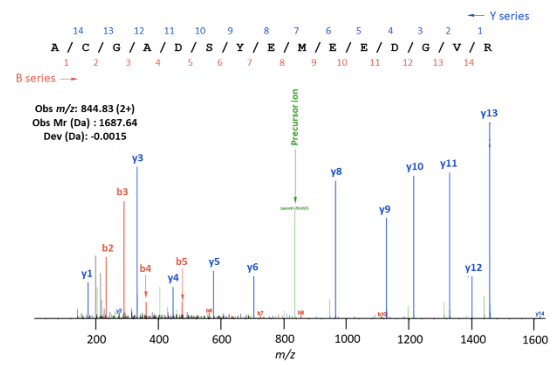
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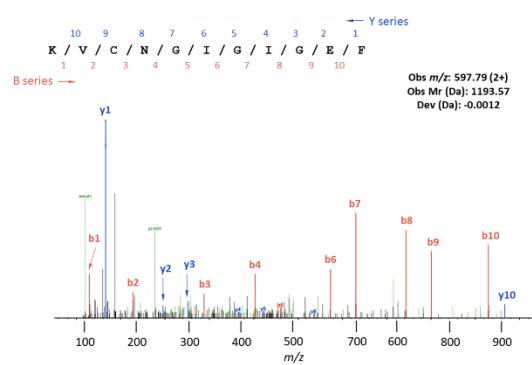
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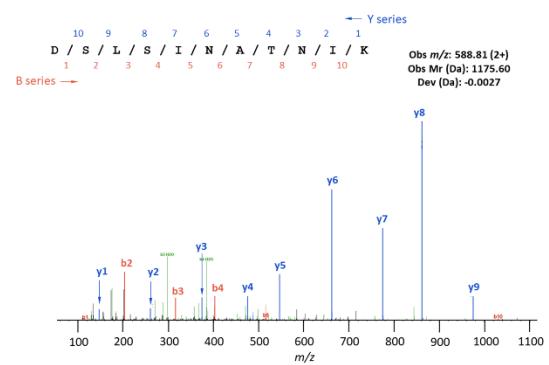
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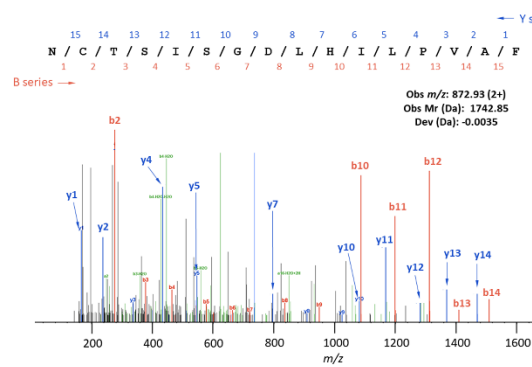
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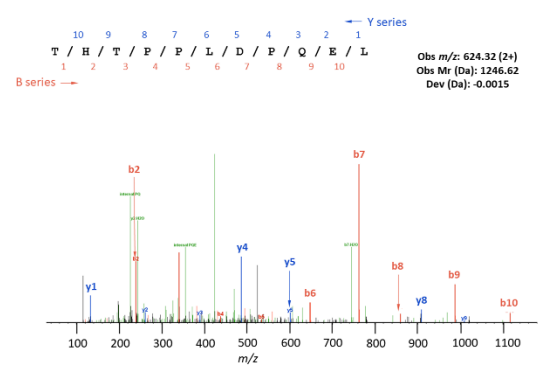
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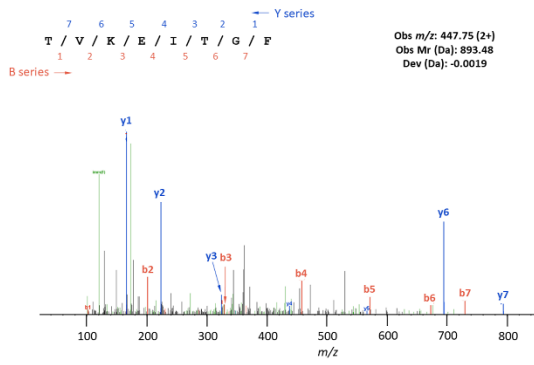
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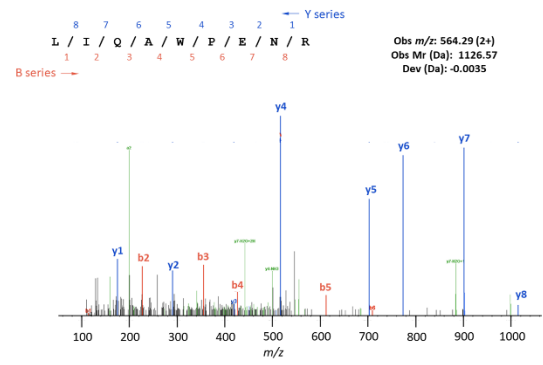
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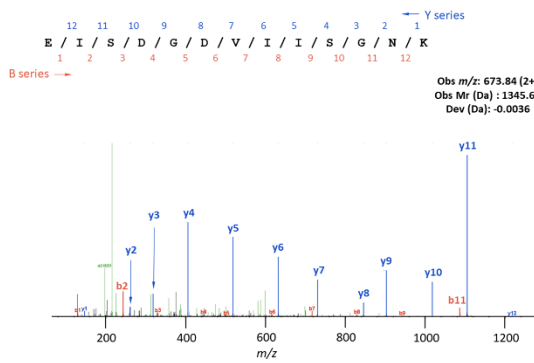
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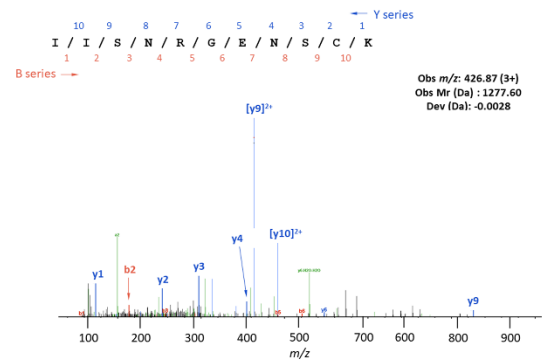
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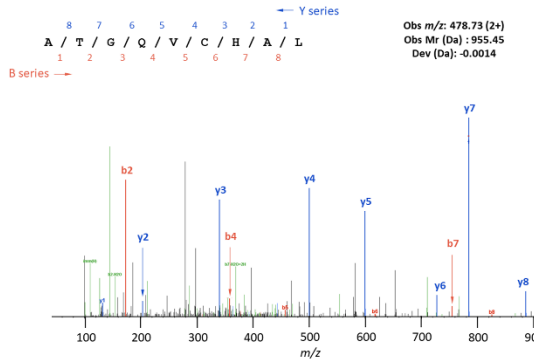
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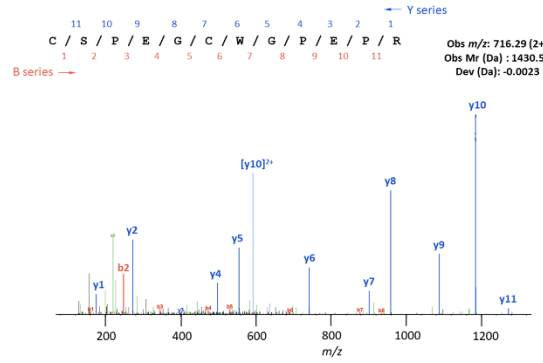
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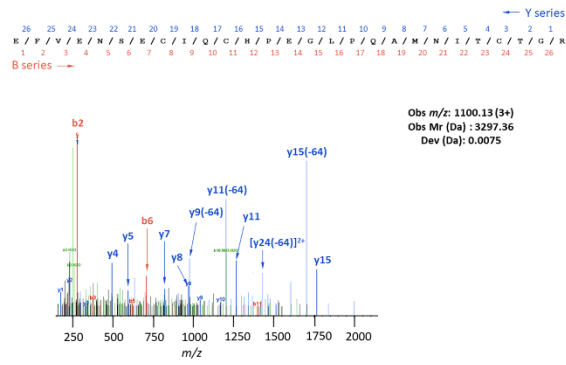
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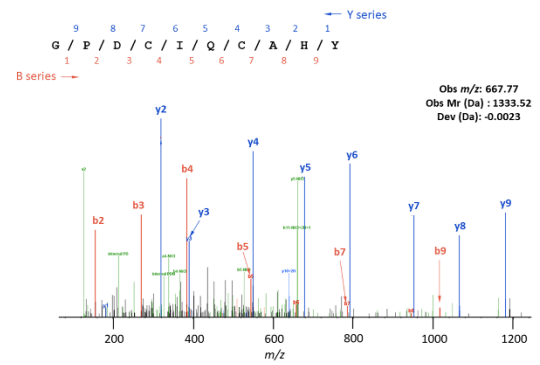
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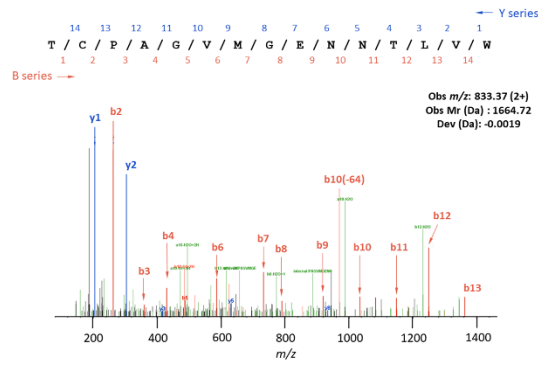
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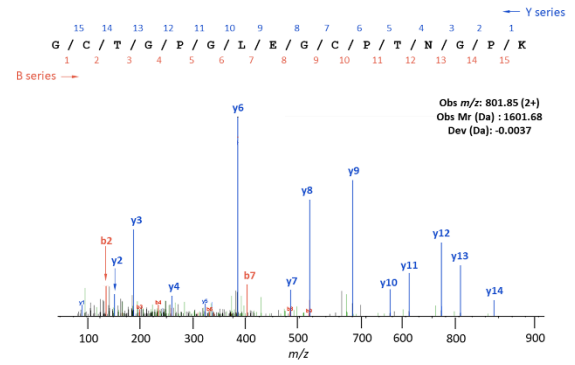
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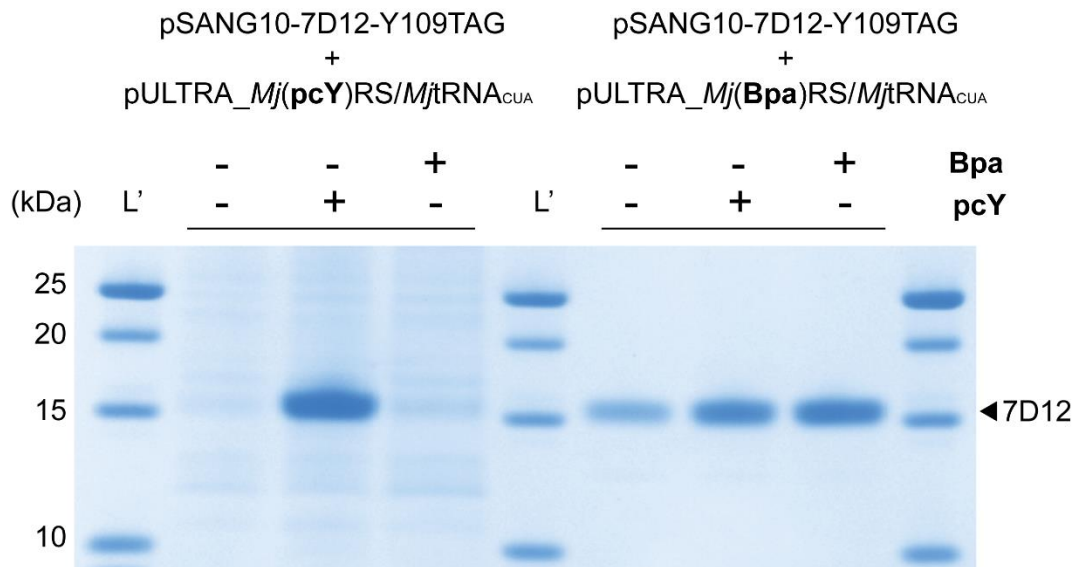
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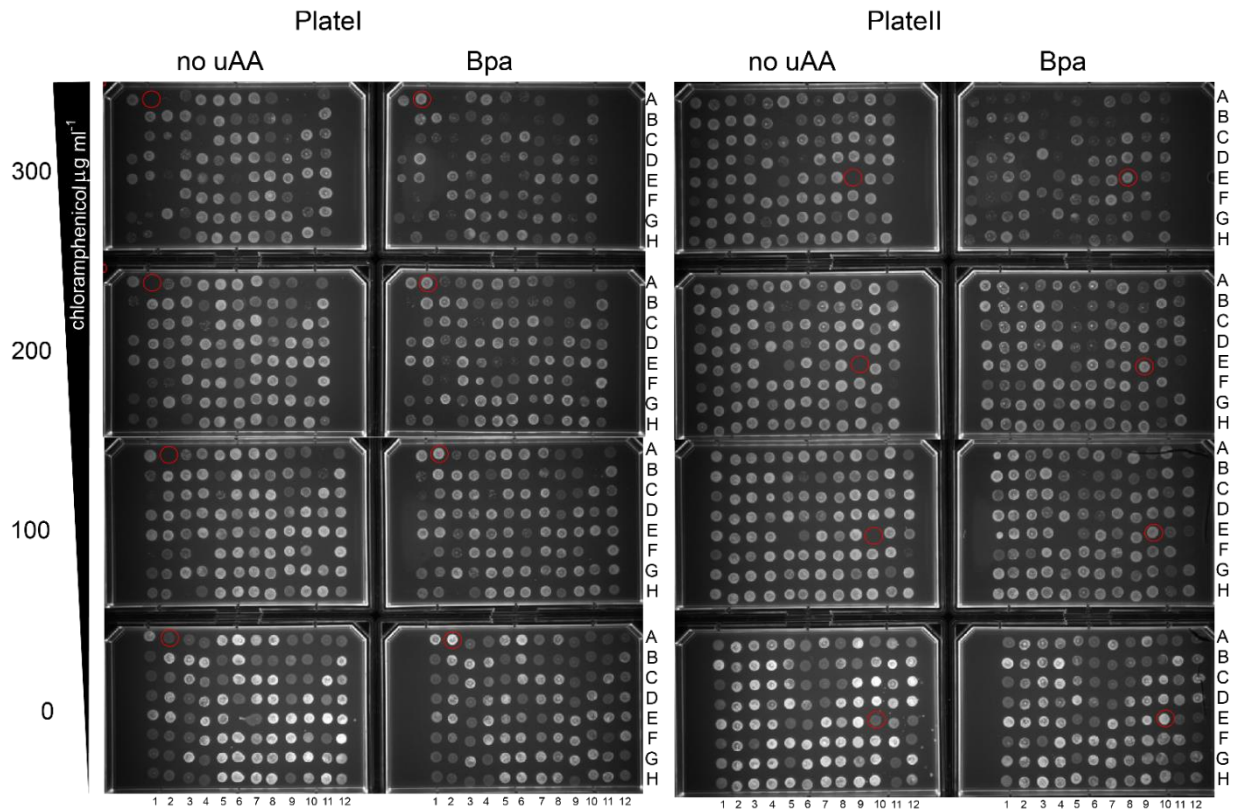
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Supplementary Figure 6: Assessing the selectivity of *MjRS*(pcY)/*MjtRNA*_{CUA}, and *MjRS*(Bpa)/*MjtRNA*_{CUA} at site-specific incorporation of **pcY** and **Bpa** at position 109 in 7D12. For *MjRS*(pcY)/*MjtRNA*_{CUA}, band corresponding to full-length 7D12 is only observed when the expression is performed in the presence of **pcY**, demonstrating that *MjRS*(pcY) is specific for **pcY**. For *MjRS*(Bpa)/*MjtRNA*_{CUA}, band corresponding to full 7D12 is observed when the expression is performed in the presence of **pcY** or **Bpa** or without any non-canonical amino acid, demonstrating that *MjRS*(Bpa) is promiscuous. These gel images are obtained after Coomassie staining. Lane marked L' is the Thermo Scientific PageRuler Unstained Low Range Protein Ladder (Catalog no. 26632). This experiment was repeated twice with similar results.

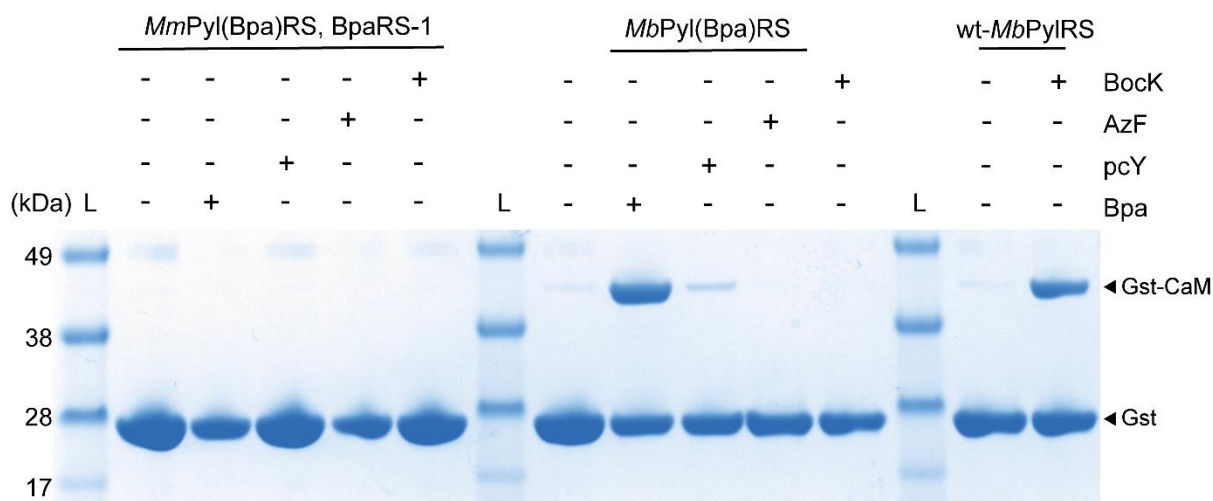


Supplementary Figure 7: Screening of *MbPylRS* mutants obtained after three rounds of directed evolution to isolate novel *MbPylRS* mutants for site-specific incorporation of **Bpa**. 192 colonies (or *MbPylRS* mutants) were screened for efficient site-specific incorporation of **Bpa** at position 111 in chloramphenicol acetyl transferase (CAT). Two colonies, A2 on Plate I and E10 on Plate II (circled red) survived on chloramphenicol concentration up to 300 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ in the presence of 1 mM **Bpa**, but for these colonies no growth was observed in the absence of **Bpa** on chloramphenicol concentration at and above 100 $\mu\text{g/ml}$. The results demonstrate that *MbPylRS* mutants in A2 and E10 are likely to efficiently incorporate **Bpa** but no other naturally occurring canonical amino acid.



Supplementary Figure 8: Assessing the efficiency and substrate specificity of newly evolved *MbPyl(Bpa)RS* and previously known *MmPyl(Bpa)RS*, BpaRS1 (Chembiochem, 2013. 14(16): p. 2100-5), at site-specific incorporation of **Bpa**. Expression of *gst-1TAG-cam* gene is performed with *MbPyl(Bpa)RS*, and BpaRS1 either without any noncanonical amino acid (ncAA), or with p-benzoyl-L-phenylalanine (**Bpa**), O-(2-Nitrobenzyl)-L-tyrosine (photocaged tyrosine, **pcY**), p-Azido-L-phenylalanine (**AzF**) or N6-(tert-butoxycarbonyl)-L-lysine (**BocK**). As a control, expression of *gst-1TAG-cam* gene was also performed with wt-*MbPylRS* that is known to efficiently incorporate **BocK**. Site-specific incorporation of amino acid in response to TAG stop codon will result in the full-length Gst-CaM (top band). A) Comparison of band intensities of full length Gst-CaM for expressions performed with **Bpa** (1mM), **pcY**(1mM), **AzF**(1mM) and **BocK**(1mM) using *MmPyl(Bpa)RS* and newly evolved *MbPyl(Bpa)RS* demonstrates that latter is highly efficient and specific at incorporating Bpa in Gst-CaM. This gel image is obtained after Coomassie staining. B) ncAA incorporation efficiency is calculated by taking the ratio of intensity of the top band (Gst-CaM) to the sum of intensities of top band (Gst-CaM) and lower band (Gst). The efficiency of *MbPyl(Bpa)RS* at incorporating **Bpa** and that of wt-*MbPylRS* at incorporating **BocK** are similar. Also, *MbPyl(Bpa)RS* is 5-fold selective for **Bpa** over **pcY**. Lane marked L is the Invitrogen SeeBlue Plus2 Pre-stained Protein Standard (Catalog no. LC5925). These experiments were repeated twice with similar results.

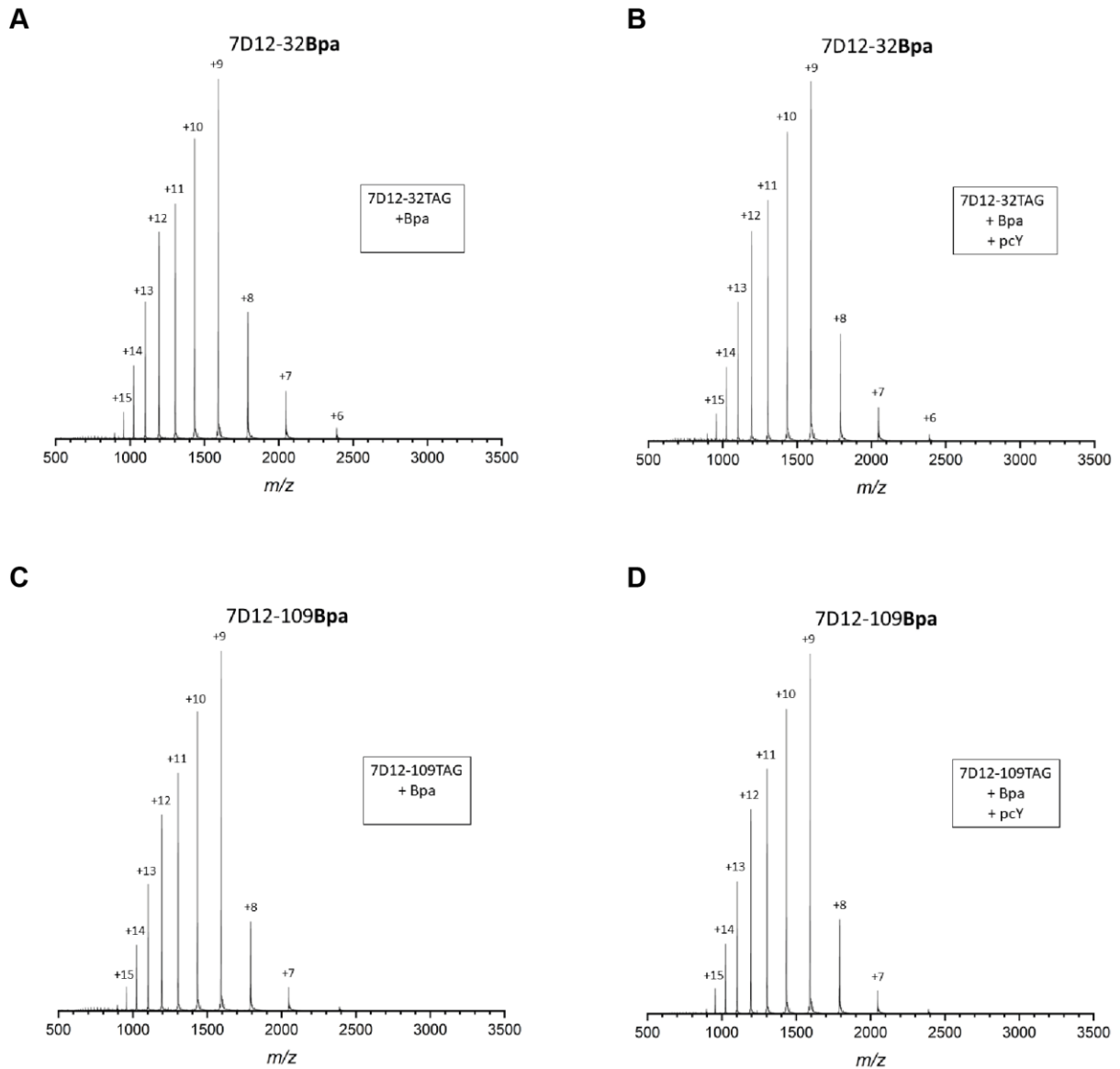
A)



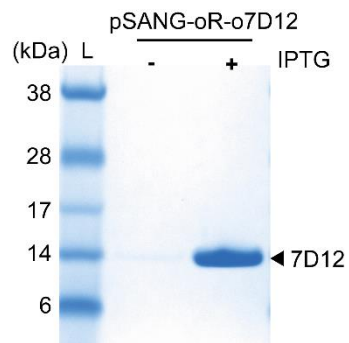
B)

aaRS/tRNA pair	<i>MbPyl(Bpa)RS/ MbPyltRNA_{CUA}</i>		wt- <i>MbPylRS/ MbPyltRNA_{CUA}</i>
ncAA	Bpa	pcY	BocK
ncAA incorporation efficiency	49%	9.5%	40%

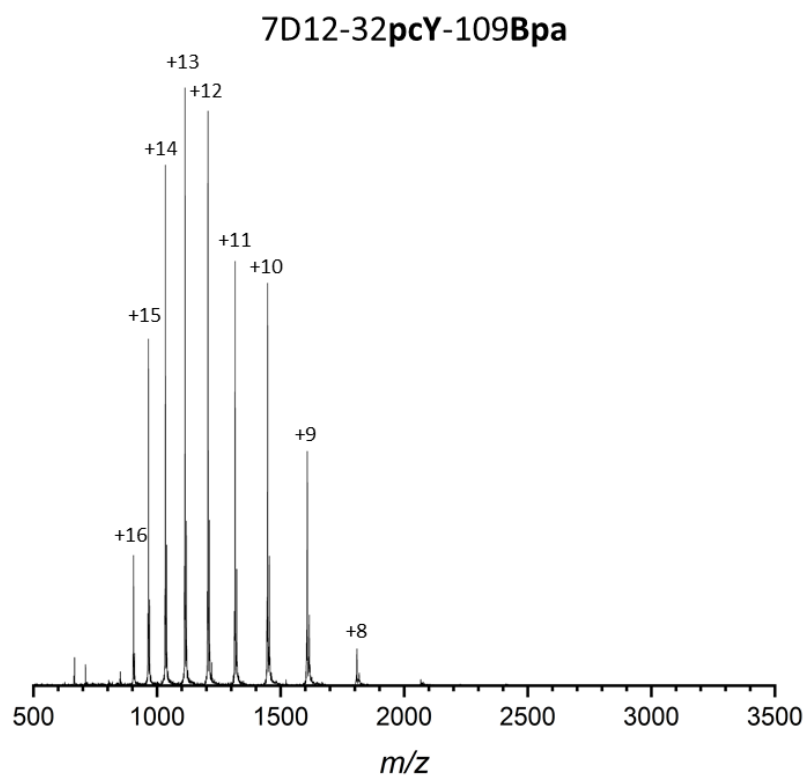
Supplementary Figure 9: Raw mass spectrometry data before deconvolution for protein samples obtained after purification for expression of: A) 7D12-32TAG with *MbPyl*(Bpa)RS/*MbPyltRNA*_{CUA} pair in the presence of 1 mM **Bpa**, B) 7D12-32TAG with *MbPyl*(Bpa)RS/*MbPyltRNA*_{CUA} pair in the presence of 1 mM **Bpa** and 1 mM **pcY**, C) 7D12-109TAG with *MbPyl*(Bpa)RS/*MbPyltRNA*_{CUA} pair in the presence of 1 mM **Bpa**, and D) 7D12-109TAG with *MbPyl*(Bpa)RS/*MbPyltRNA*_{CUA} pair in the presence of 1 mM **Bpa** and 1 mM **pcY**. Mass spectra after deconvolution are shown in Figure 3e. The mass spectrometry data demonstrates that newly evolved *MbPyl*(Bpa)RS/*MbPyltRNA*_{CUA} pair can selectively incorporate **Bpa** in the presence of equimolar amount of **pcY**.



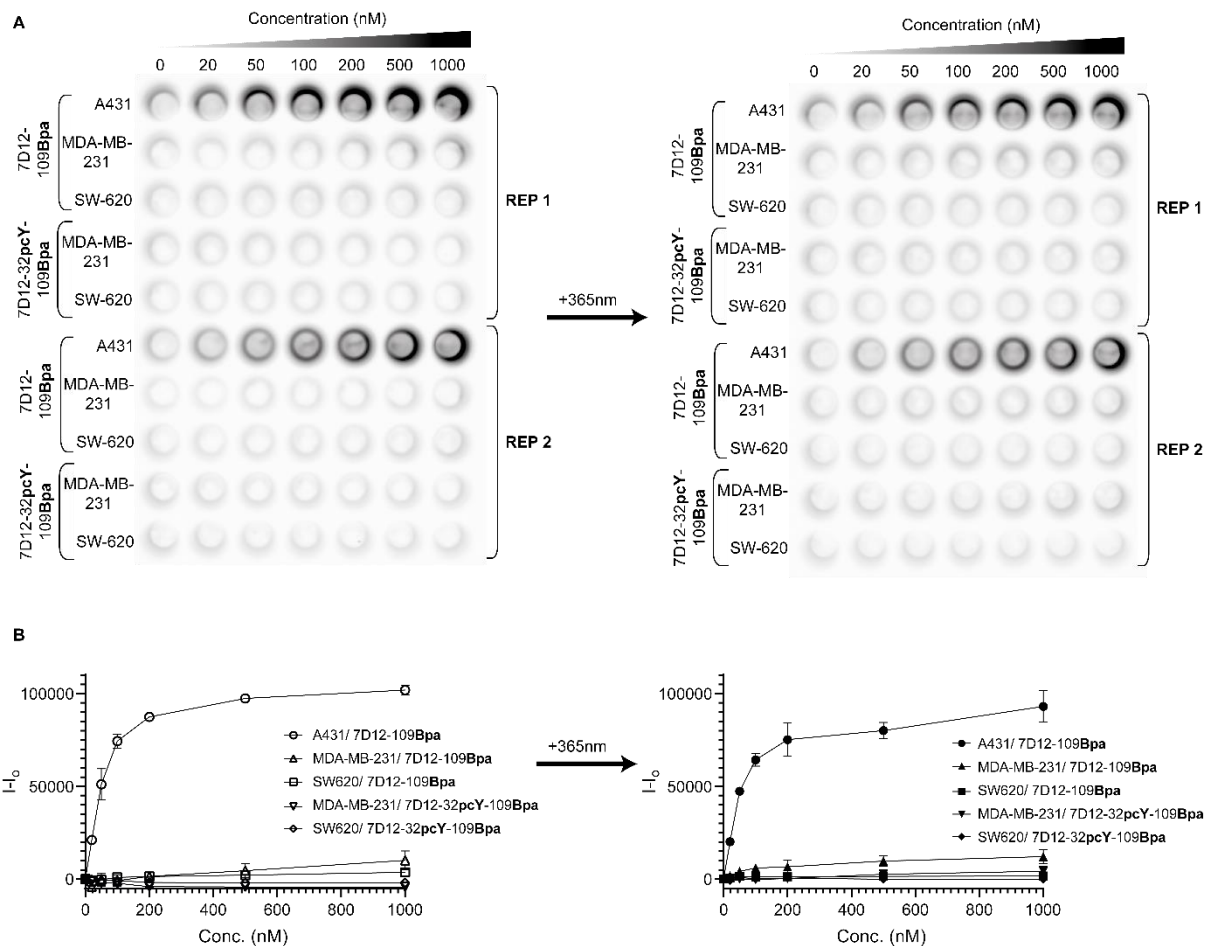
Supplementary Figure 10: Expression of wt-7D12 using pSANG-oR-o7D12 plasmid. Coomassie stained gel image demonstrates that the expression of 7D12 is efficient and dependent on addition of IPTG. Lane marked L is the Invitrogen SeeBlue Plus2 Pre-stained Protein Standard (Catalog no. LC5925). This experiment was repeated twice with similar results.



Supplementary Figure 11: Raw mass spectrometry data before deconvolution for 7D12-32pcY-109Bpa. Mass spectrum after deconvolution is shown in Figure 4c.



Supplementary Figure 12: On-cell binding assay to measure the binding of 7D12-109Bpa and 7D12-32pcY-109Bpa towards MDA-MB-231 and SW620 cells. MDA-MB-231 and SW620 cells are used as negative control cell lines to assess the specificity of 7D12-109Bpa and 7D12-32pcY-109Bpa to EGFR. (A) Near background binding was observed for 7D12-109Bpa and 7D12-32pcY-109Bpa towards the control cell lines, MDA-MB-231 and SW620, both before and after irradiation with 365 nm light. Binding assay of 7D12-109Bpa towards EGFR-positive, A431 cells, was performed as a control experiment. These results demonstrate that 7D12-109Bpa and 7D12-32pcY-109Bpa specifically bind to EGFR on cell surface. To ensure reproducibility, experiments were performed in duplicates represented as REP 1 and REP 2. These images were acquired using GE ImageQuant™ LAS 4000 gel imager. (B) Chemiluminescence intensities obtained from on-cell binding experiments were quantified using CLARIOstar plate reader. For each lane (i.e. each row), the intensity from each well was subtracted from intensity for zero concentration in that lane, i.e. $I-I_0$, and plotted against concentration of 7D12. This normalisation is performed to ensure that data between different cell lines, and between replicates could be compared. The data was plotted using GraphPad. Each point in the graph represents mean values of normalised intensities \pm s.d, designated as error bar, from two independent replicates, REP 1 and REP 2 in Supplementary Figure 12A. The line shows connection between individual points.



Supplementary Figure 13: Sequence of o7D12 gene block for insertion into pSANG10 plasmid.

GAGCGGATAACAATTCCCCTCTAGATGAGCGGCTCGAGACAATTTTCATATCCCTCCGCAA
TGAAATCGCTGATTACTCCGATTGCTGCCGGATTACTGTTGGCGTTTTCCCAATACTCGTTG
GCGCAGGTAAAATTAGAAGAATCTGGGGGTGGGTCCGTTTCAGACGGGTGGAAGTCTGCGCTT
GACATGTGCCGCTCTGGGCGCACATCACGCTCATATGGAATGGGCTGGTTCCGTCAAGCTC
CTGGCAAGGAGCGTGAGTTCGTATCCGGTATCTCATGGCGCGGTGACTCAACCGGATATGCT
GACTCAGTAAAGGGGCGTTTCACCATCTCTCGTGATAATGCGAAGAATACTGTCGACTTACA
AATGAACTCACTTA

Supplementary Figure 14: Sequence of o7D12-32TAG-109AGTA gene block for insertion into pSANG-oR plasmid.

CCAGCAACCGCACCTGTGGCGCCGGTGATGCCGGCCACGATGCGTCCGGCGTAGAGGATCGAGATCTC
GATCCCGCGAAATTAATACGACTCACTATAGGGGAATTGTGAGCGGATAACAATTCCCCTCTAGATGA
GCGGCTCGAGACAATTTTCATATCCCTCCGCAAATGAAATCGCTGATTACTCCGATTGCTGCCGGATT
ACTGTTGGCGTTTTCCCAATACTCGTTGGCGCAGGTAAAATTAGAAGAATCTGGGGGTGGGTCCGTTC
AGACGGGTGGAAGTCTGCGCTTGACATGTGCCGCGTCTGGGCGCACATCACGCTCATAGGGAATGGGC
TGGTCCCGTCAAGCTCCTGGCAAGGAGCGTGAGTTCGTATCCGGTATCTCATGGCGCGGTGACTCAAC
CGGATATGCTGACTCAGTAAAGGGGCGTTTCACCATCTCTCGTGATAATGCGAAGAATACTGTCGACT
TACAAATGAACTCACTTAAACCAGAGGATACCGCTATTTACTACTGCGCTGCTGCGGCAGGGTCTGCA
TGGTACGGTACACTGAGTAGAGTATGACTACTGGGGCAGGGCACCCAGGTCACGGTTTCTTCTCACC
ACCATCACCACCACTGATAAAAAGCTTTAATAAGTCGAGCACCACCACCACCACCACTGAGATCCGGCT
GCTAACAAAGCCCGAAAGGAAGCTGAGTTGGCTGCTGCCACCGCTGAGCAATAACTAGCATAACCCCT
TG

Supplementary Table 1: List of primers used in the present investigation.

Primer name	Primer no. (UEA Dxxxx)	Primer sequence
<i>Mb_pyIRS_Y349F_F</i>	UEA D356	ATGGTCTCATTGGCGATACCCTGGATATTATGC
<i>Mb_pyIRS_Y349F_R</i>	UEA D357	ATGGTCTCACAAACACCATGCAGCTATCGCCC
<i>N311_C313_F</i>	UEA D326	ATGGTCTCAGGTTNNKTTTNNKCAAATGGGCAGC GGCTGC
<i>N311_C313_R</i>	UEA D327	ATGGTCTCAAACCATGGTGAATTCTTCCAGGTG
<i>MbpyIRS_W382_G3_86X_F</i>	UEA D378	ATGGTCTCAATTGGCGCGNNKTTTGGCCTGGAAC GTCTGC
<i>MbpyIRS_W382_G3_86X_R</i>	UEA D379	ATGGTCTCACAATMNNCGGTTTATCAATGCCCA TTCAC
<i>gst-cam_pREP_F</i>	UEA D354	TTTGGCGAAAATGAGACGTTGATCGGCACGCGGC CGCAATTAATGTGAGTTAGCTCACTC
<i>gst-cam_pREP_R</i>	UEA D355	ATTACGCCCCGCCCTGCCACTCATCGCAGTGCGG CCGCTTAGTGATGGTGATGGTGATGC
<i>REP_S3</i>	UEA D263	ATCAGTAAGTTGGCAGCATC
<i>REP_S16</i>	UEA D302	CCCTGCACCATTATGTTCCG
<i>AS61_to_pSang_F</i>	UEA D496	GGGACTGTTGGGCGCCATCTCCTTGCATGGGAT CCTCGGGAGTTGTCAG
<i>orRNA_RSF_SANG_F</i>	UEA D047	CACCCGTGGGGCCGCCATGCCTGCAGCGCCGACA TCATAACGGTTCT
<i>orRNA_RSF_SANG_R</i>	UEA D048	GCAGGCCATTATCGCCGGCAGGATCCTGTAGATA TGACGACAGGAA
<i>o-pSANG_AS61_Bam_HI_f</i>	UEA D499	TACAACTCTTCTGTGTCATATCTACAGGATC CTCGGGAGTTGTCAGC
<i>o-pSANG_AS61_Bam_HI_r</i>	UEA D500	CGGCGAGAAGCAGGCCATTATCGCCGGCAGCGGC CGCGTTGGGTAACGCCAGGGTTTTTC