## Enzymes Photocrosslinked to Live Cell Receptors Retain Activity and EGFR Inhibition After Both Internalization and Recycling

Shambojit Roy,<sup>1</sup> Michael Brasino,<sup>1,†</sup> Jonathan M. Beirne,<sup>2</sup> Albert Harguindey,<sup>1</sup> Douglas A. Chapnick,<sup>2</sup> Xuedong Liu,<sup>2</sup> Jennifer N. Cha,\*,<sup>1,3</sup> and Andrew P. Goodwin\*,<sup>1,3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Chemical and Biological Engineering, <sup>2</sup>Department of Biochemistry, <sup>3</sup>Material Science and Engineering Program, University of Colorado, 596 UCB, Boulder, Colorado 80303, United States.



## **Supplementary Information**

**Figure S1.** Comparison of microscale thermophoresis (MST) signal vs. affibody concentration for both N23BP-CodA (blue) and WT-CodA (orange) affibody-enzymes against 10 nM of extracellular purified human EGFR, labeled with Alexa Fluor 647.



**Figure S2.** Melting curves showing circular dichroism at 222 nm vs. temperature for both N23BP-CodA (blue) and WT-CodA (orange) affibody-enzyme fusion proteins.



**Figure S3.** Comparison of fluorescence of pHAb (pH-dependent, red) and AF488 (pH independent, green) dyes at different pH; blank PBS (gray) is shown for comparison. Error bars represent standard error from three measurements.



**Figure S4.** UV-Vis spectra for N23BP-CodA (blue) and WT-CodA (orange) conjugated to 10X molar excess of (a) NHS-AF488 and (b) NHS-pHAb.



**Figure S5.** Change of mean fluorescent intensity with time of (A) AF488 and (B) conjugated to WT-CodA (dashed line) and WT-CodA with free EGF added (dotted line).



Figure S6. Fluorescence microscopy images comparing (left) EKAR-transfected and (right) non-transfected cells. The green fluorescence from the cells from the EKAR indicates successful transfection.



**Figure S7.** Absorbance spectra showing the conversion of cytosine (267 nm) to uracil (260 nm) before (solid) and 15 min after addition (dotted lines) of 50 nM N23BP-CodA (blue), WT-CodA (orange), and CodA (black) to 200  $\mu$ M of cytosine.



**Figure S8.** CodA gene (1.2 kbp) successfully amplified from E.Coli BL21(DE3) strain by PCR amplification. Ladder proteins are (top to bottom) 3, 2, 1.5, 1.0 and 0.5 kbp.



**Figure S9.** The schematic of the EKAR sensor. The ERK phosphorylation brings about a conformational change in the structure that result in the FRET.

	CodA	N23BP-CodA	WT-CodA
Km (mM)	2.52	2.20	1.74
kcat (s <sup>-1</sup> )	53.57	45.98	48.58
kcat/Km (mM <sup>-1</sup> s <sup>-1</sup> )	21.23	20.89	27.90

 Table S1. Kinetic data for different enzyme fusion proteins.