

Supporting Information for:

## Hydrazide-Reactive Peptide Tags for Site-Specific Protein Labeling

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*Labels used here in the supplemental are identical to those used in the main text.*

## **Additional Experimental procedures**

All reagents were purchased from Sigma Aldrich (Milwaukee, WI), and used without further purification. M13 phage display libraries were re-propagated using KO7 helper phage from New England Biolabs (Ipswich, MA). Boc-hydrazide Tentagel and nitrotetrazolium blue (NBT; a substrate for AP) were purchased from Acros Organics (Geel, Belgium). AMCA hydrazide, streptavidin conjugated to alkaline phosphatase, high-sensitivity streptavidin conjugated to horseradish peroxidase, and chloronaphthol and diaminobenzidine (CN/DAB) (AP substrate) were purchased from Pierce (Piscataway, NJ). The gene for T4 lysozyme (mutant C54T and C97A) was a gift from Prof. Bryan Matthews (University Oregon). DNA sequencing was performed by GeneWiz (South Plainfield, NJ).

Primers used in this study:

LysPetR2 5'-ATAGCCCTCGAGCTATTACGGTAGATTTTTATACGCGTC-3'

LysPetF 5'-GAGGATCCGGAGATGAATATATTTGAAATGTTACGT-3'

LibPetF 5'-GGCTATCCATGGTTGCTACAAATGCCTATGCA-3'

LibPetR 5'-CAAATATATTCATTCCTCCGGATCCTCCACC-3'

M13F 5'-TGTAACGACGGCCAGT-3'

M13R 5'-CAGGAAACAGCTATGAC-3'

T7F 5'-TGTAACGACGGCCAGTTAATACGACTCACTATAGGG-3'

T7R 5'-CAGGAAACAGCTATGACGCTAGTTATTGCTCAGCGG-3'

Homolog**53** 5'-

GCTACAAATGCCTATGCAMRSMRSASCMASMRASCTSCMRSMRSMRSGASMAS-  
GASMRSTSCMRSGYGASCASCASCAGGTGGAGGATCCGGA-3'

Degenerate bases in Homolog**53** are named in accordance with IUBMB conventions.

### **Construction of the homolog shotgun scanning library**

The homolog shotgun scanning library of HyRe tag 53 was generated using Homolog<sup>53</sup> oligonucleotide targeting the pM1165a phagemid<sup>1</sup> for site-directed mutagenesis using previously reported protocols.<sup>2</sup>

### **Selections with homolog shotgun scanning library**

The phage-displayed peptide library was incubated with Boc-hydrazide Tentagel (50 mg in 10 mL PBS) for 1 h at room temperature in a peptide reaction vessel. The filtrate was transferred to a new vessel, and incubated with hydrazide Tentagel for 20 to 60 min with decreasing concentrations of deprotected resin for each round of selection. The resin was washed six times with PBS (50 mL for 6 min). Additional washes included pH = 5.6 PBS (50 mL for 20 min) and HCl (0.1 M, 50 mL for 10 min). The phage-resin mixture was then pH-buffered with a final PBS wash (50 mL, 10 min), and were re-propagated and titered, as previously described.<sup>2</sup>

### **HyRe peptide fusions to T4 lysozyme**

PCR with primers LibPetR and LibPetF amplified the genes encoding the peptides from the selected phage and incorporated an NcoI site at the 5'-terminus of the amplicon. The gene for T4 lysozyme with mutations C54A and C97T was amplified using primers LysPetF1 and LysPetR2, which incorporates a stop codon and an XhoI site at the 3'-terminus of the amplicon. The primers LibPetR and LysPetF both include complementary regions for gene synthesis by overlap extension PCR. The pET-28c(+) plasmid (Novagen) and the purified gene synthesis product were digested with the restriction enzymes NcoI and XhoI (New England Biolabs). The digested products were mixed and ligated using T4 DNA ligase (New England Biolabs) by incubation in ATP-supplemented buffer at 16 °C for 16 hours. The crude ligation product was transformed into

heat shock competent XL-1 *E. coli* cells, and plated onto Luria Broth (LB) agar plates supplemented with kanamycin (40 µg/mL) for overnight incubation at 37 °C. The DNA sequences of the resultant colonies were confirmed using T7 primers.

### **Synthesis of Rhodamine B hydrazide**

Rhodamine B hydrazide was synthesized by adding tert-Butyl carbazate to NHS rhodamine B (Pierce), deprotecting with 50:50 TFA:DCM, and purifying by reverse phase HPLC.

### **Synthesis of HyRe peptides**

The peptides **114** and **104** were synthesized on 0.2 mmol scale using standard solid-phase peptide synthesis with Fmoc-protected amino acids (Aroz technologies) on Rink amide resin (Novabiochem). The synthesized peptides with a carboxamide C-terminus were deprotected and cleaved from the resin using a mixture of 9.5 mL trifluoroacetic acid, 0.25 mL triisopropylsilane, and 0.25 mL of H<sub>2</sub>O at room temperature for 4 h under N<sub>2</sub>. The cleavage mixture was filtered from the resin, and precipitated in ice-cold diethyl ether for 20 min. The precipitate was next centrifuged at 3 krpm for 20 min at 4 °C, before being re-suspended in deionized H<sub>2</sub>O. The peptides were purified by reverse-phase HPLC with a C<sub>18</sub> column using a gradient from 100% solvent A (99.9% H<sub>2</sub>O / 0.1%TFA) to 50% solvent B (95% acetonitrile / 4.9%H<sub>2</sub>O / 0.1%TFA) over 40 min. Fractions containing the purified peptides were combined and concentrated using rotary evaporation, followed by vacuum centrifugation. Purified peptides were subjected to analytical HPLC and MALDI-TOF to verify purity (>80%), and confirm identity, respectively (**Supporting Figs. 7-8**).

### **MALDI-TOF sample preparation and analysis**

After the peptides (1 mM) were treated with Aminomethylcoumarin acetate hydrazide (AMCA-hydrazide) (1 mM) in PBS for 2.5 h, the reaction mixtures were applied to a C<sub>18</sub> Ziptip (Varian), washed with 0.1% TFA in deionized water, and eluted with a saturated solution of  $\alpha$ -Cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid (CHCA) in 25% aqueous acetonitrile containing 0.1 % TFA. The eluates were deposited on a stainless steel target. An ABI SciEx TOF/TOF 5800 (Applied Biosystems) system with a reflectron using standard configurations and parameters was used to obtain the MALDI-TOF mass spectra. The averaged spectra were exported to Excel for analysis.

**Table S1.** Peptide Scaffolds Selected for Interaction with Hydrazide Tentagel.\*

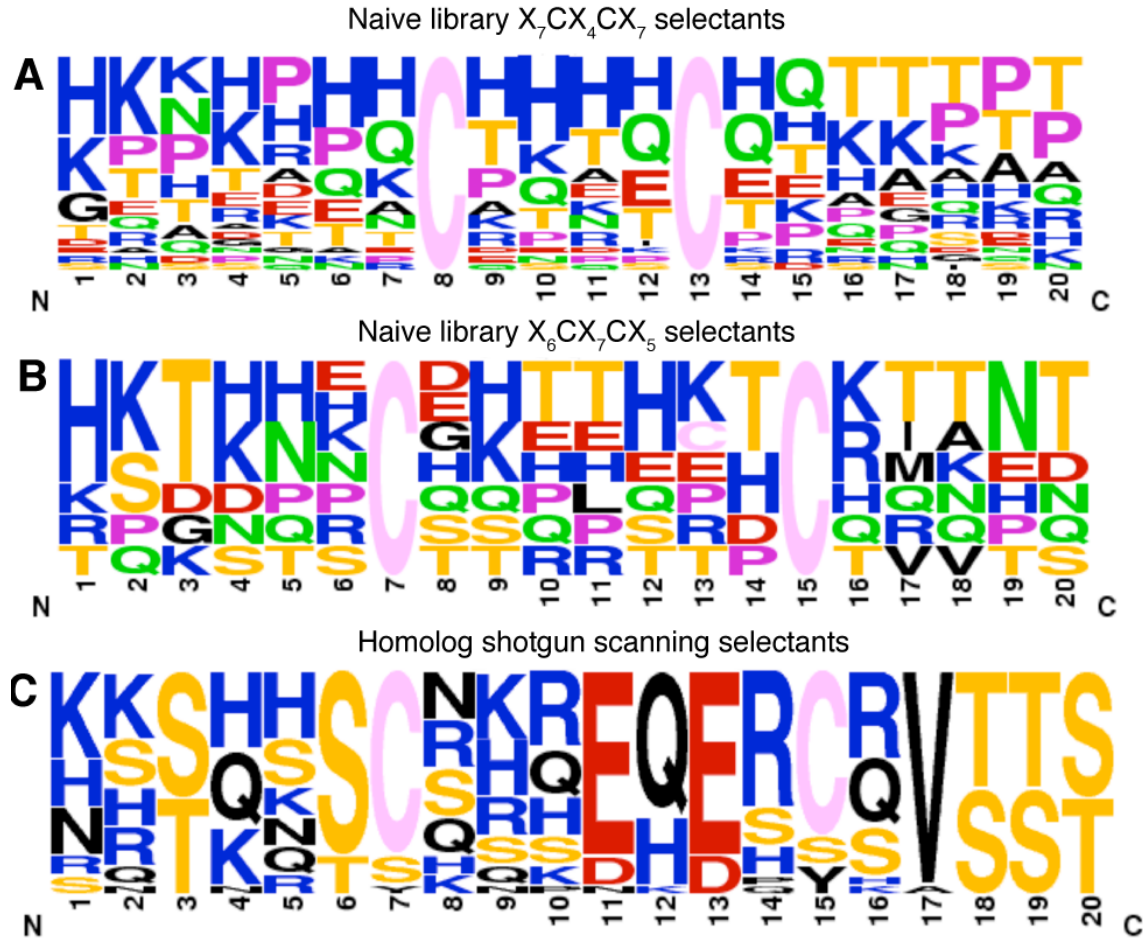
<b>Scaffold</b>	<b>1st Round</b>	<b>2nd Round</b>	<b>3rd Round</b>	<b>4th Round</b>	<b>5th Round</b>
CX5C					
CX5CX	<b>1</b>				
CX5XC2					
X2CX10CX2					
X2CX2CX2	<b>1</b>				
X2CX2CX3					
X2CX3CX2					
X2CX4CX2		<b>1</b>			
X2CX5C		<b>1</b>			
X2CX5CX2					
X2CX6CX2					
X2CX7CX2					
X2CX8CX2	<b>2</b>				
X2CX9CX2	<b>1</b>				
X4CX10CX4					
X4CX2GPX4CX4					
X5CX8CX5					
X5CX9CX4					
X6CX6CX6					
X6CX7CX5	<b>4</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>
X7CX4CX7	<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>5</b>	
X7CX5CX6					
X8					
SM	<b>7</b>				
<b>Total Sequenced</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>8</b>

\*Phage-displayed peptide library scaffolds used for the selection of hydrazide binding peptides and the number of selectants from each scaffold for each round. The sequences from each round of selection are found in Table S2.

**Table S2.** Peptide Sequences from Phage Selection Rounds (Rd.) 1 through 5 and Homolog Shotgun Scanning Rounds 1 through 4.\*

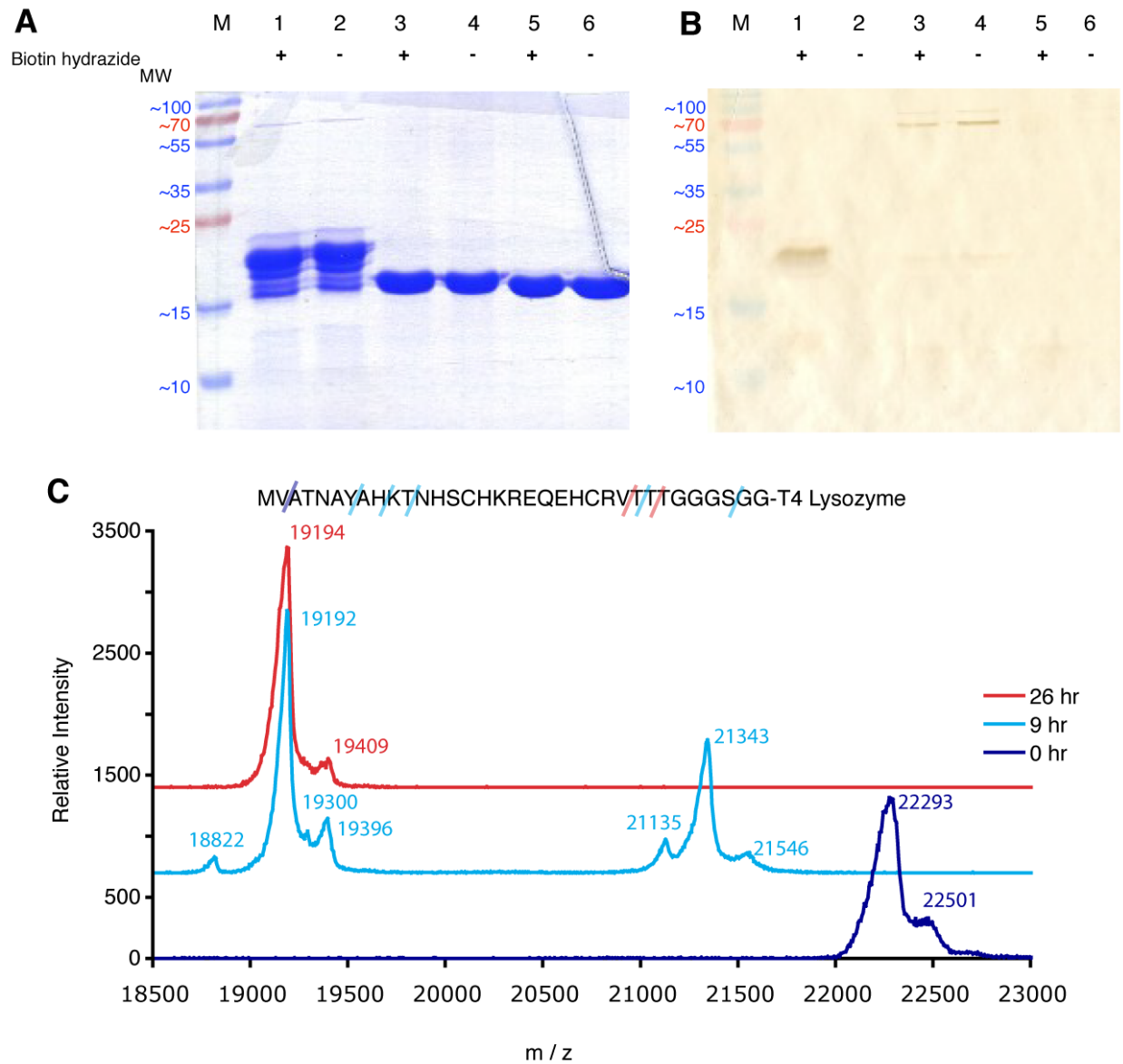
Naïve Library Selectants				Homolog Shotgun Scanning			
Rd.	HyRe	aa sequence	sib	Rd.	HyRe	aa sequence	sib
1	1	CEGSGACstop		2	59	RRSQOQSCSRHEKERSVSSS	
	2	HKREHNCDTPPPTPCFKANR			60	RRTKKSCRKKNQOERCRASTS	
	3	RPTKNNCDHTTHCTCHQONQ			61	NKTKSSCQKSEQESYRVSTT	
	4	GTHDTNCHPPAHSKCRDSDY			62	HQSKNSCSKPDHDCQVSTS	
	5	PTPARKPCPKPPCPPTPEQ			63	SSSHRSSSQHEHEHCRVTSS	
	6	KPNTNHCTNNNQHDCKKATH			64	KQSHSSYQHREQERCQVST	
	7	VLCTWCSM		65	KHSQHSCRSQEQERSQVTTT		
	8	TEPATPPCHHTTCKPRTGAD		61	NKTKSSCQKSEQESYRVSTT	2	
	9	QHKHHEHCKGPQCQKQHRKE		66	NKSHHSCNKRQERCQVSTT		
	10	FYCREHSPVAGstopCV		67	KKSQHSCHHREQERCQVTTT		
	11	GWCKYLRSCHCMV		68	KSSQKSCHRQDQEQCRVSTT		
	12	ATCNSYLYSALCSV		69	HRSQOTCNROEHEPCQVSTS		
2	3	RPTKNNCDHTTHCTCHQONQ		70	KKSQNSCNRRDHEHCSVTTS		
	13	TKNKPTHCGHHECTQPOHNS		71	KSSHNSCSHREHDSRVTTT		
	14	APRHQHCPTHACHAEAQEN		72	HRSHHTCSHQEQERCQVSSS		
	15	HDAPGKCKHPNHNHCQASHI		73	KSTHHSCNSREQDRCSVTTT		
	16	HTDHSKCRDHTNSCANTEQ		74	HNTQOTCRKQEQEHCKVSSS		
	17	HKTNPPECKNHCCGQPDNK		75	KSTHHSCNSREQDRCSVTTT		
	18	GKKNQCPRHTPTSLSNYQ		76	SHTKKTCRHHEHERCHVTSS		
	19	MLCGTTWCMG		77	KHTHSSSRQEQERCQVSSS		
	20	HPNPRQDCHTHQCRTPQDK		61	NKTKSSCQKSEQESYRVSTT		
	21	GICWLLDNC		78	HKSNHSSKNREHERCQVSTT	3	
	22	KNSGKMCTTQDTSICSHKIR		79	NHTQRSCKHHEQESCRVSSS		
	23	TYRHDHCNPSRPRYRCNHSPR					
24	AKTHAHCNTQTCQHERTHT						
25	HKTKNECSHHPTRPCTTAHD	2					
26	TATNTLCHKHHTHPKCGENSS						
27	HQNPRTNCKTANCAHAPT						
28	TKPHDRDCHKQTCATHNHHR						
29	NKTNSHQATHACEHHKTNR						
30	TGAPEPECPANRCTETNRQE						
3	25	HKTKNECSHHPTRPCTTAHD	2				
	31	HQKADHTCAKHECQKPKPTR					
	32	KTNHEQQCHHNTCHEKGPSQ					
	33	KTHKPPNCPPEPCHQKAQPH					
	34	HKNEPPHCQOHKCEQHAPRP					
	35	KTPPPACTKHECHRTGHTN					
	36	TEKHRTHCHEEQCKTTPPP					
	37	SHKKRHKCRHHQCTNETTT					
	38	HKQKAQNCTHKECHQTKAHT					
	39	HTPHRHECEHRHCEPKNRET					
	40	RPPKGEQCHHAHCRQTEKPP					
	41	EKTKHHKCPPTHCEKTSRPR					
42	TSKHQCEQTTSTDCCKTKNT						
43	HRNHHTKCPQDTCQQAPTKQ						
44	KKAHEHRCATTTCEDRQKPT						
45	TKNHAQHCTTTQCPPTTRTH						
46	DKSTHHQCKHTICTEQHDHK						
47	KQHSPOACHQKHCQRHAPAK						
48	HKGSPPCTTEHHKTCRMNPT						
49	HKNTPAKPTTTCQTEKTAQ						
4	3	RPTKNNCDHTTHCTCHQONQ					
	25	HKTKNECSHHPTRPCTTAHD	3				
	50	HSDHHKCGKPREPTCORTNS					
	51	GEHHKEHCKPRQCTTATPOA					
	52	GAKDNKHCHHQECTHSKTRT					
	53	HKTNHSCHKREQEHCRTVTTT	2				
	54	KNARDHTCDNHHCHHHTAAA					
	55	HKQETPHCTSHHCTQPKTPA					
56	HKTKTTOCTKHQCPQKINP						
57	KPPTHNPCHHNSCSKKTDDP						
5	25	HKTKNECSHHPTRPCTTAHD					
	50	HSDHHKCGKPREPTCORTNS					
	53	HKTNHSCHKREQEHCRTVTTT	5				
58	KQTDTRCQSQLHKHCKIVEN						

\*The column “sib” indicates the number of siblings or identical sequences identified in the same round.

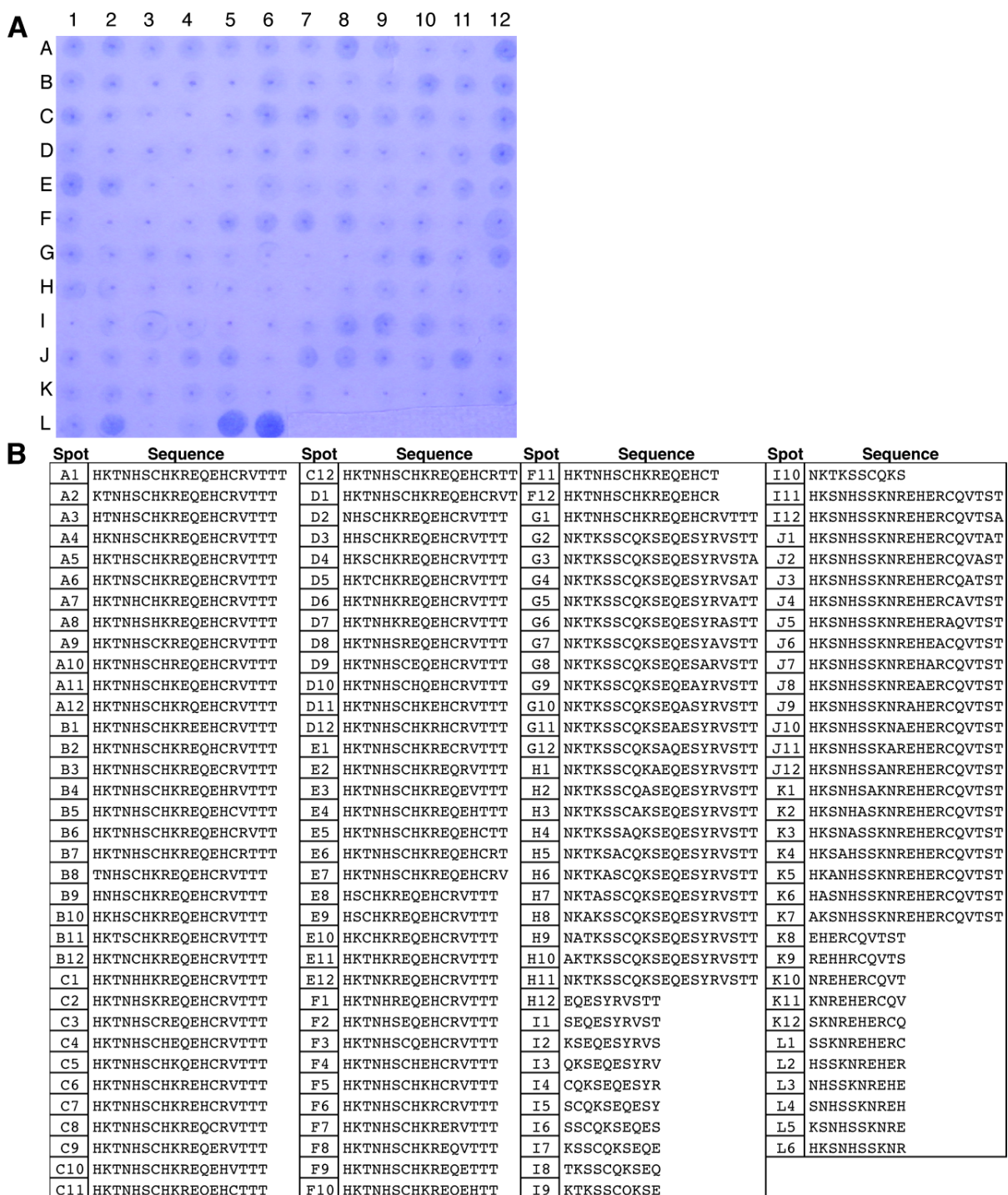


**Figure S1.** Sequence analysis of selectants from the naïve (A and B) and homolog shotgun scanning (C) libraries (weblgo.berkeley.edu).





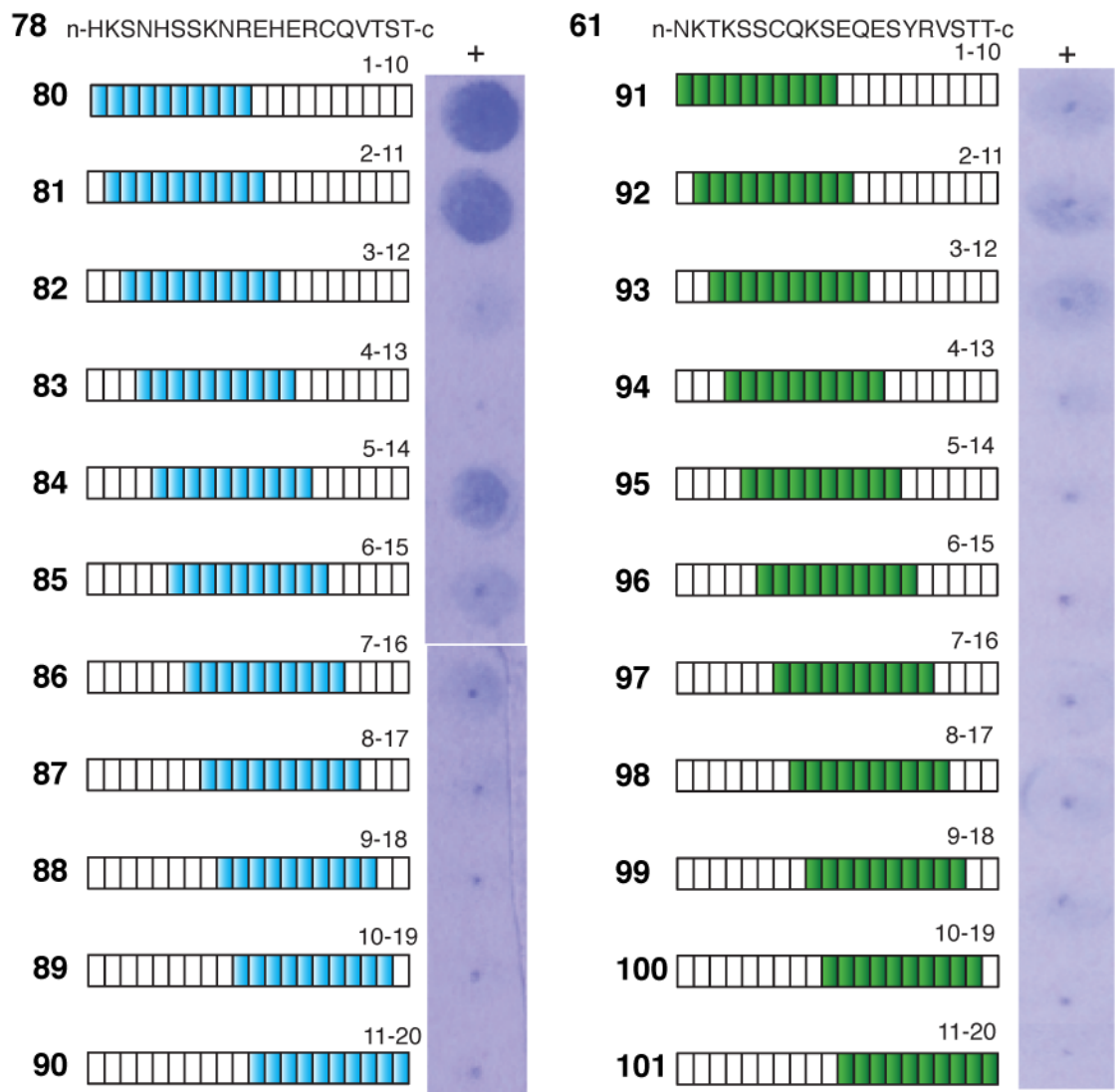
**Figure S2.** (A and B) The full SDS-PAGE and Western blot of the HyRe **53**-T4 lysozyme fusion excerpted in Figure 3. (C) MALDI-TOF of **53**-T4 lysozyme fusion incubated at room temperature for the indicated times. The MALDI-TOF results indicate that the HyRe tag is specifically cleaved from the fusion. These results also account for the partially proteolyzed fusion proteins after purification apparent in lanes 1 and 2 of the protein gel shown in (A).



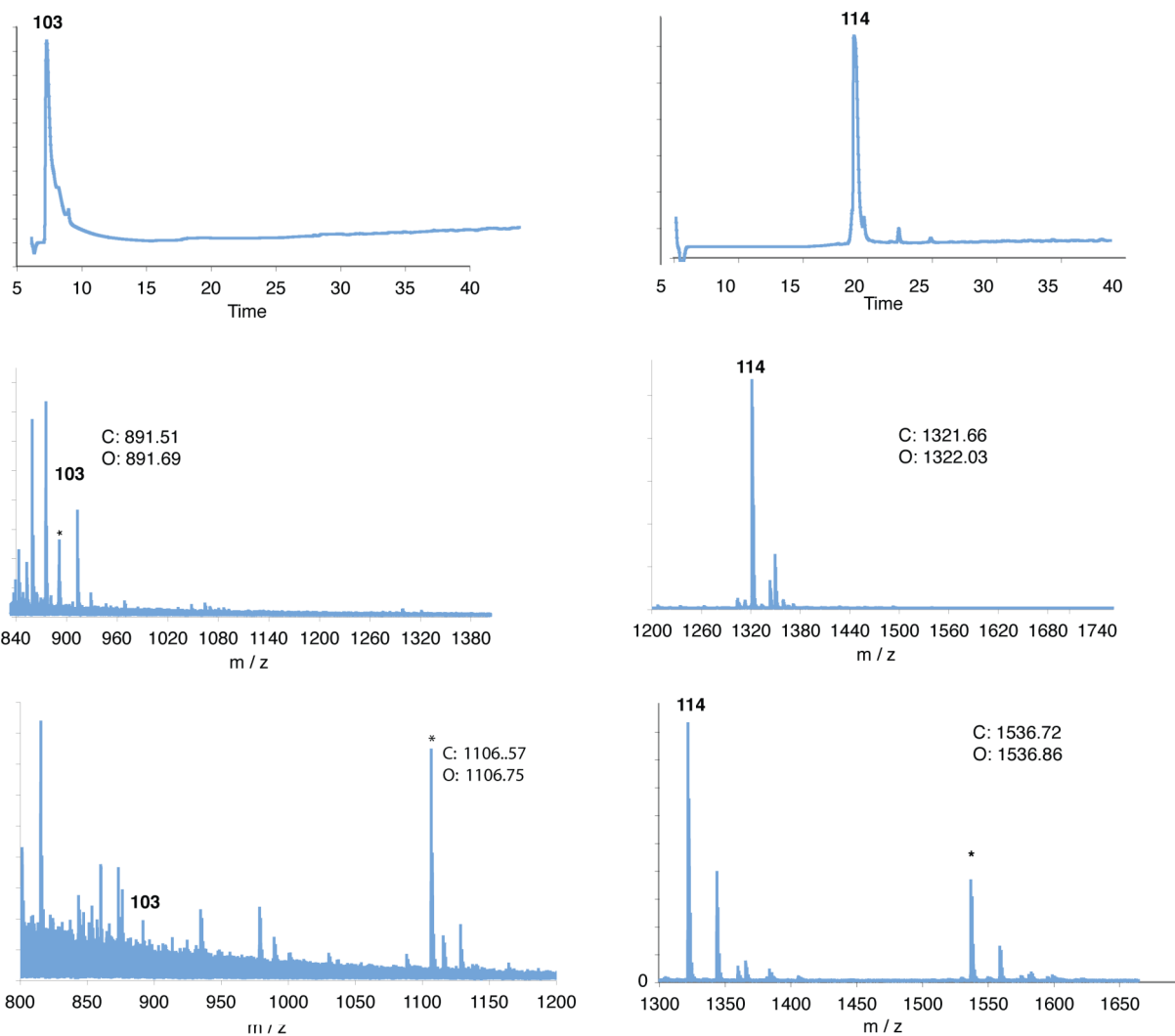
**Figure S3.** Spot synthesis examining variants of peptides **53**, **61**, and **78**. A) After treatment with biotin hydrazide the sheet was developed by exposure to SAV-AP, followed by washing and then addition of AP substrates. B) The synthesized peptide sequences include all single, double, triple, and quadruple contiguous amino acid deletions of HyRe peptide **53** (A2-F12). Variants of HyRe tags **61** and **78** include single alanine substitutions (G3-H10; and I12-K6) and all contiguous 10-mers (H12-I10; and K8-L6). The 10-mers for both peptides **61** and **78** are analyzed and compared in Supporting Figure S4.



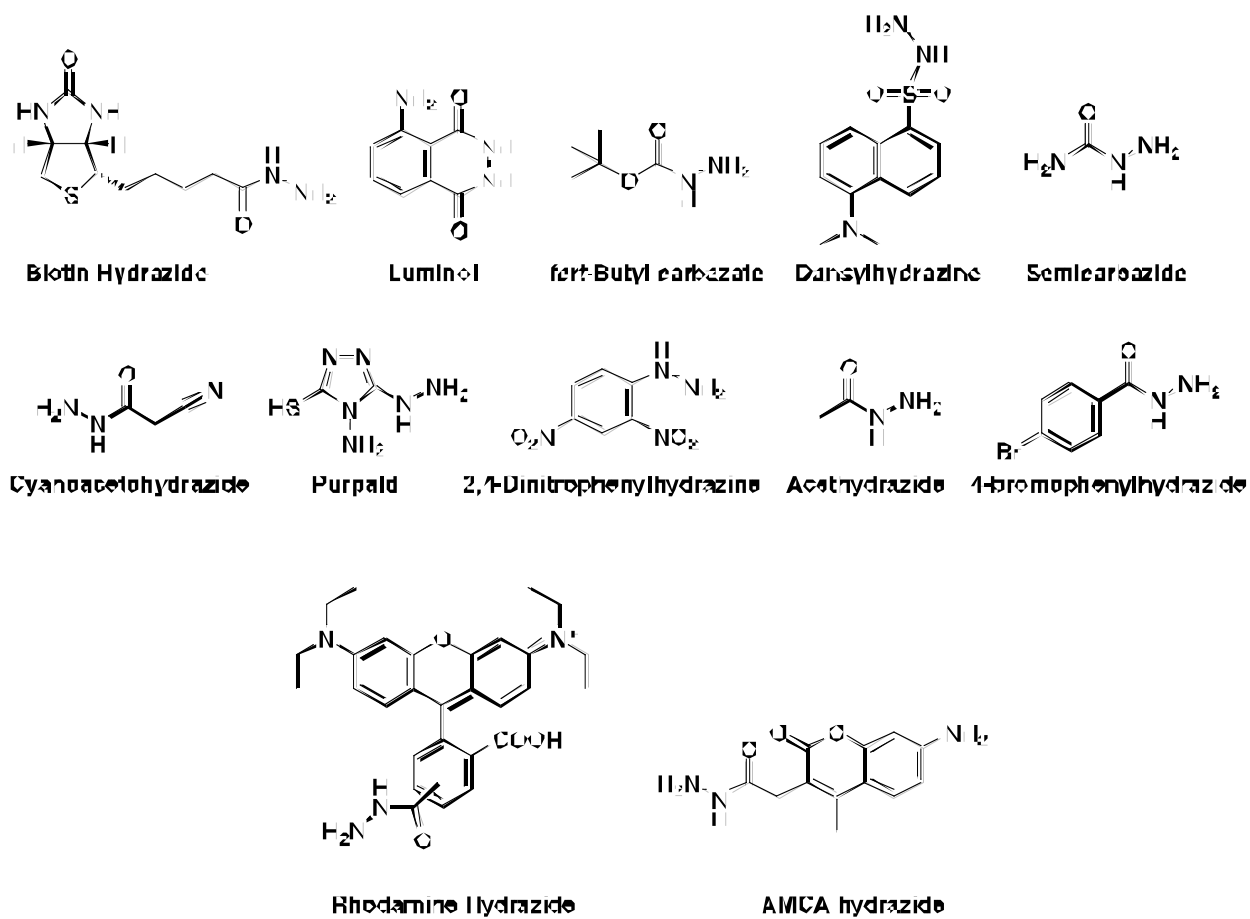




**Figure S6.** Analysis of contiguous 10-mer peptides **61** and **78** derived from HyRe peptide **53**. As shown by spot synthesis, the N-terminus of both peptides contributes critical residues to the peptide reactivity with biotin hydrazide at pH 7.



**Figure S7.** Analytical HPLC and MALDI-TOF MS analysis of synthesized and purified HyRe peptide **114** variants. The chromatograms (top) were monitored at 210 nm. MALDI-TOF MS analysis of purified HyRe tag variants (middle). MALDI-TOF MS analysis of the two peptides treated with AMCA hydrazide, revealing the +215 amu products (bottom). “C:” and “O:” indicate the calculated and observed (\*) molecular weights, respectively.



**Figure S8.** 12 unique hydrazides and hydrazine derivatives used to determine the generality of the reaction with peptide **114**. Only rhodamine B hydrazide and AMCA hydrazide produce the covalent adduct upon reaction with the peptide at pH 7.

**Additional references.**

- (1) Murase, K. *et al.* (2003) EF-Tu binding peptides identified, dissected, and affinity optimized by phage display. *Chem. Biol.* 10, 161-168.
- (2) Sidhu, S.S., Weiss, G.A.. “Constructing phage display libraries by oligonucleotide-directed mutagenesis.” In Phage Display. Lowman, H.L., and Clackson, T., Eds. Ch. 2 pg. 27-41 (Oxford University Press, Oxford, 2004).