

Supporting Information

Library screening of cell-penetrating peptide for BY-2 cells, leaves of *Arabidopsis*, tobacco, tomato, poplar, and rice callus

Keiji Numata^{1*}, Yoko Horii¹, Kazusato Oikawa¹, Yu Miyagi¹, Taku Demura^{1,2} and Misato Ohtani^{1,2}

¹Biomacromolecules Research Team, RIKEN Center for Sustainable Resource Science, 2-1 Hirosawa, Wako-shi, Saitama 351-0198, Japan.

²Graduate School of Biological Sciences, Nara Institute of Science and Technology, Ikoma, Nara 630-0192, Japan.

Figure S1. CD spectra of 55 types of CPP.

Figure S2. Effects of BY-2 growth phase on the cell penetrating efficiency of BP100.

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Figure S8. CLSM images of *N. benthamiana* leaf epidermal cells after infiltration of 55 types of CPP.

Figure S9. CLSM images of *N. benthamiana* cotyledons epidermal cells after infiltration of BP100.

Figure S10. CLSM images of *A. thaliana* leaf epidermal cells after infiltration of three groups of CPPs.

Figure S11. CLSM images of Moneymaker tomato leaf epidermal cells after infiltration of three groups of CPPs.

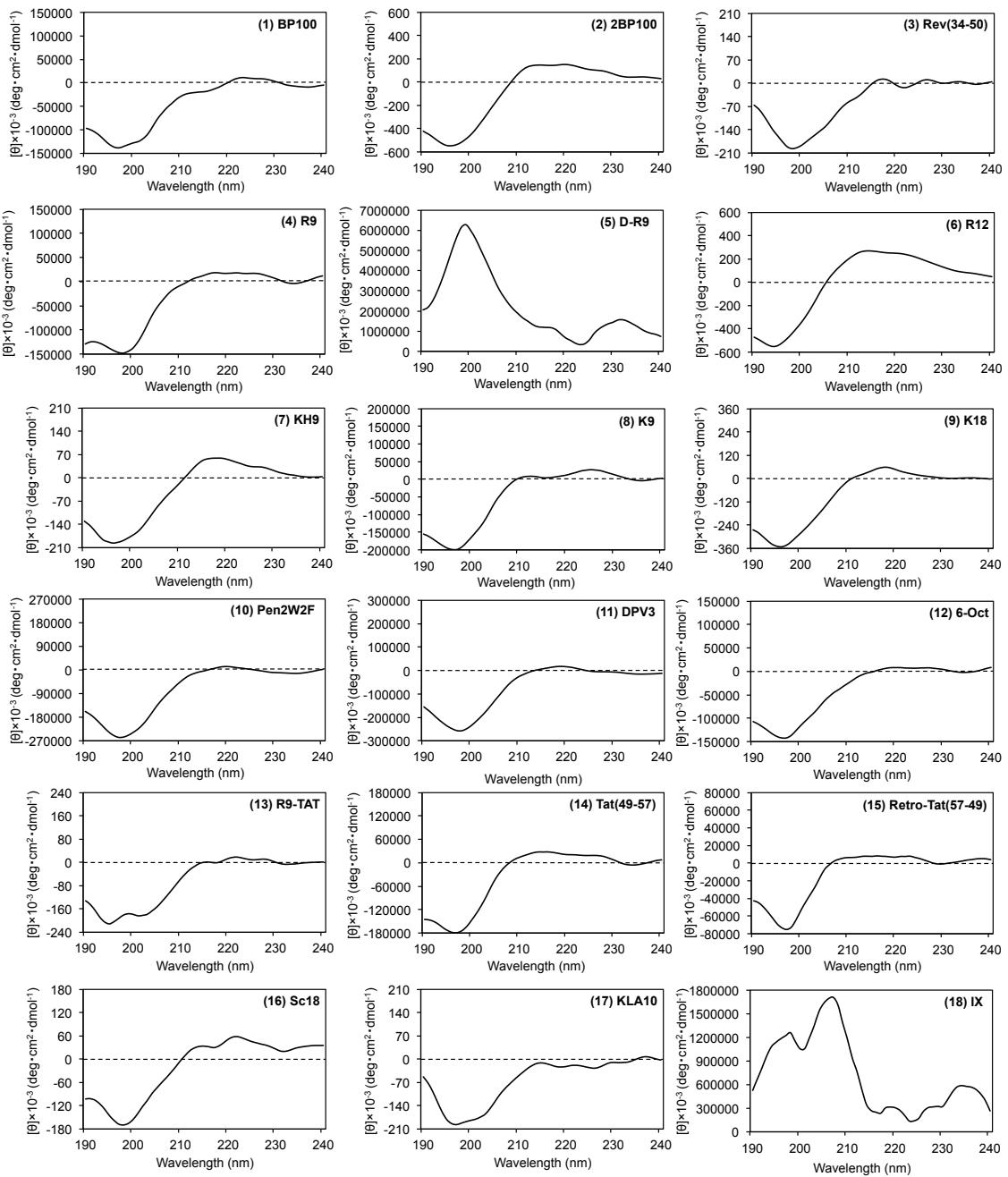
Figure S12. CLSM images of poplar leaf epidermal cells after infiltration of three groups of CPPs.

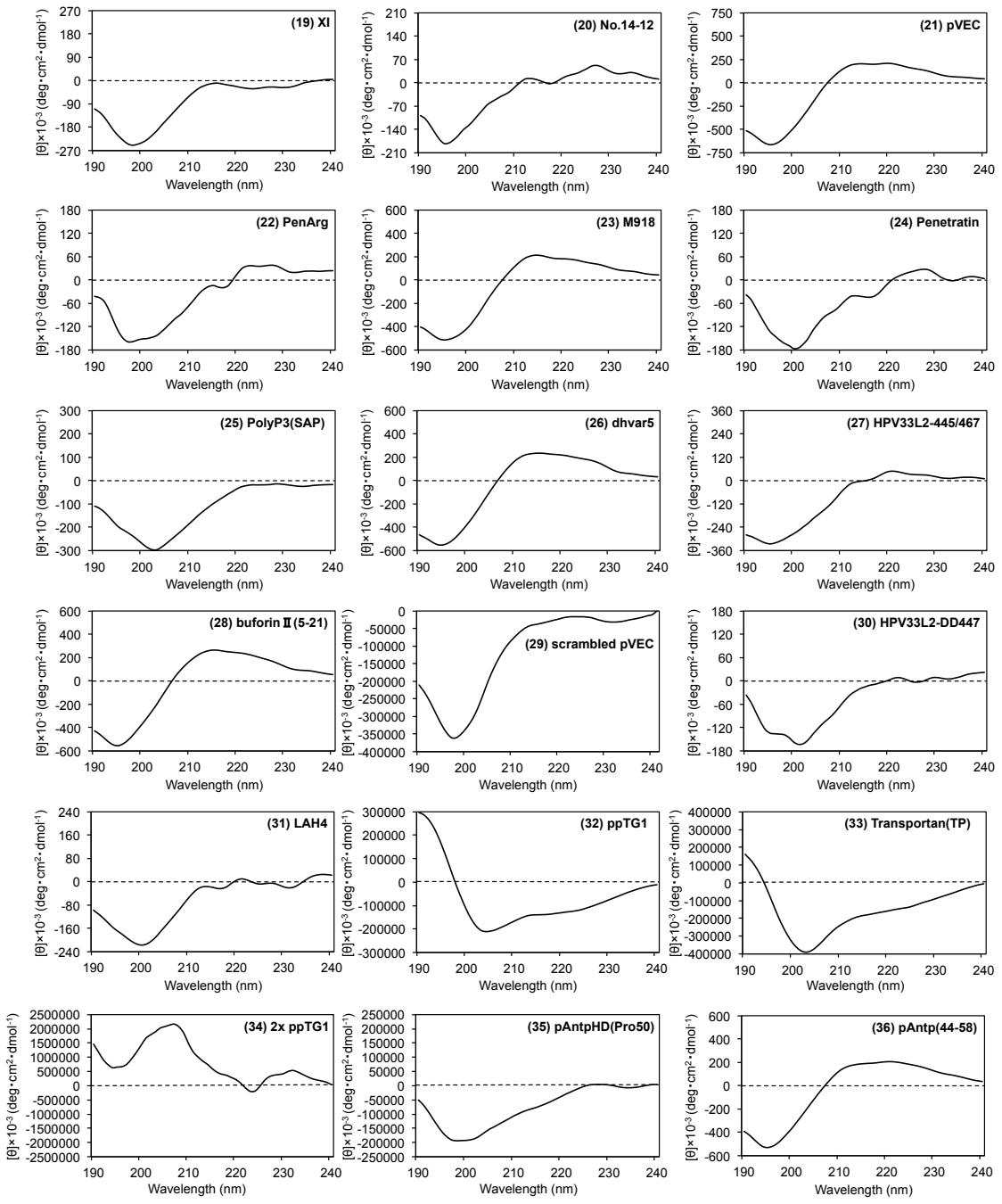
Figure S13. CLSM images of rice (*O. sativa*) callus after infiltration of 55 CPPs.

Figure S14. Reaction scheme to synthesize TAMRA-labeled CPP.

Figure S15. HPLC profiles of the peptides used in this study.

Table S1. Cell penetrating efficiency into various plant types of three groups of CPP.





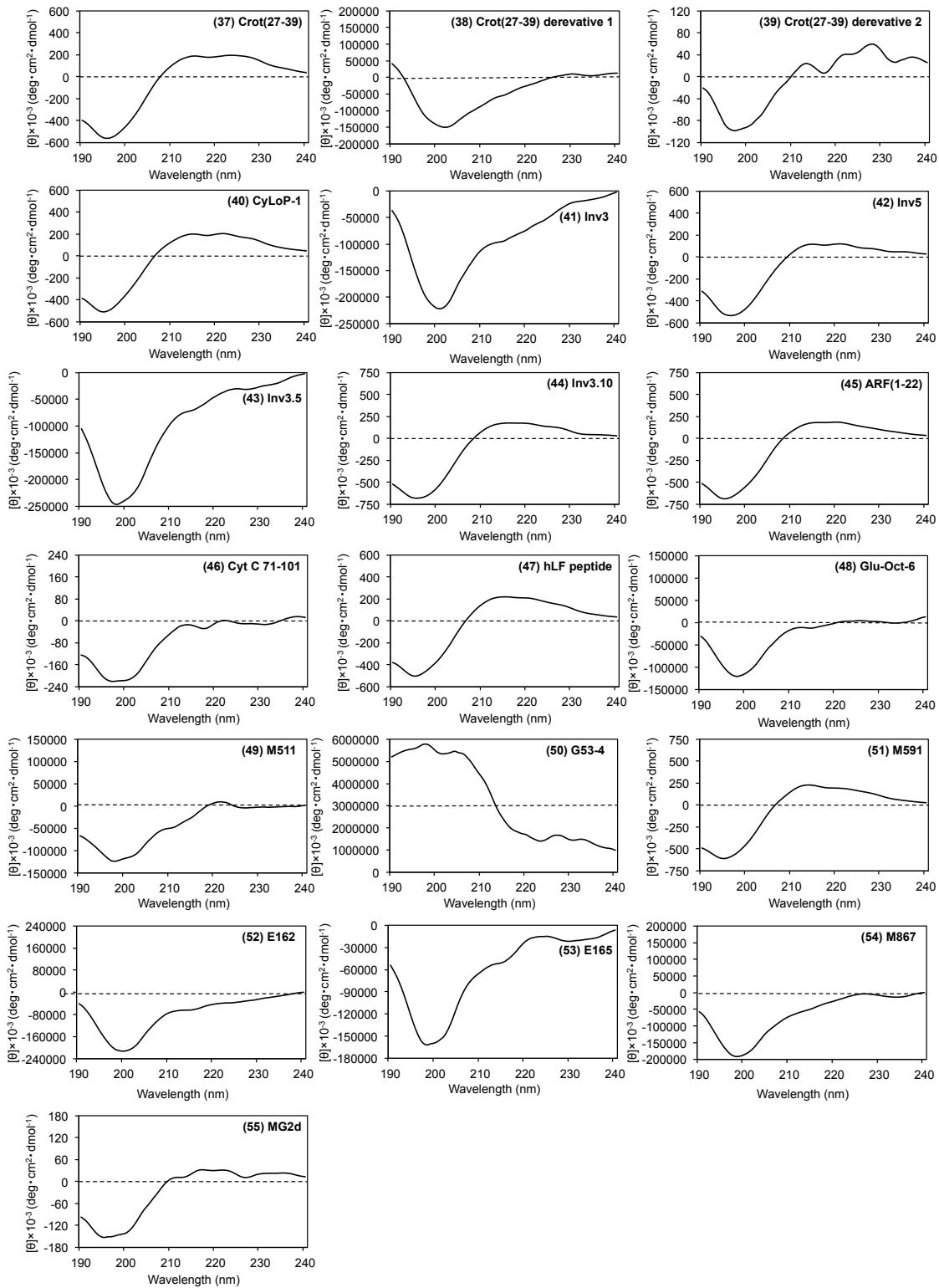


Figure S1. CD spectra of 55 types of CPP. The type of CPP is shown by peptide number and name as listed in Table 1.

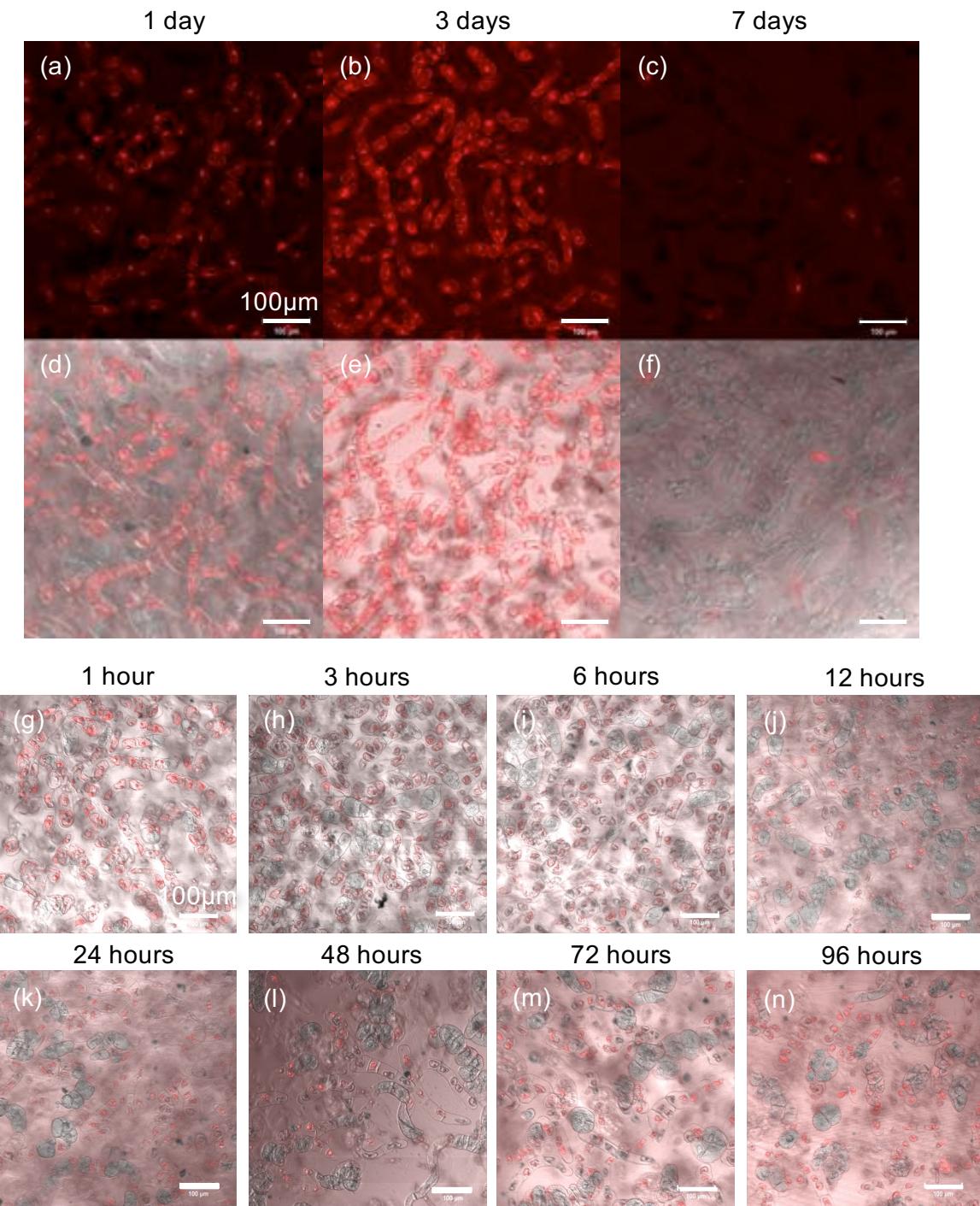
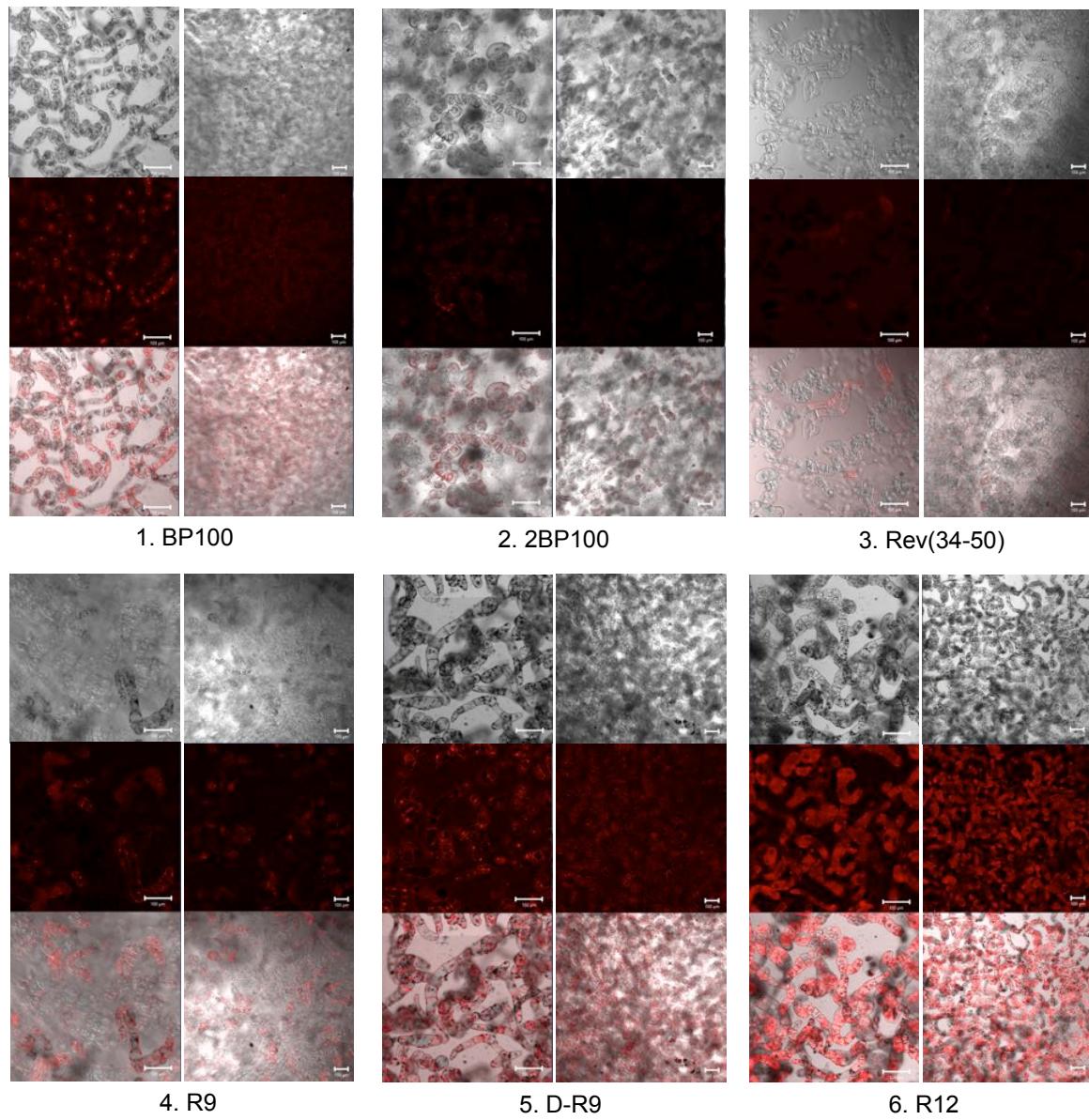
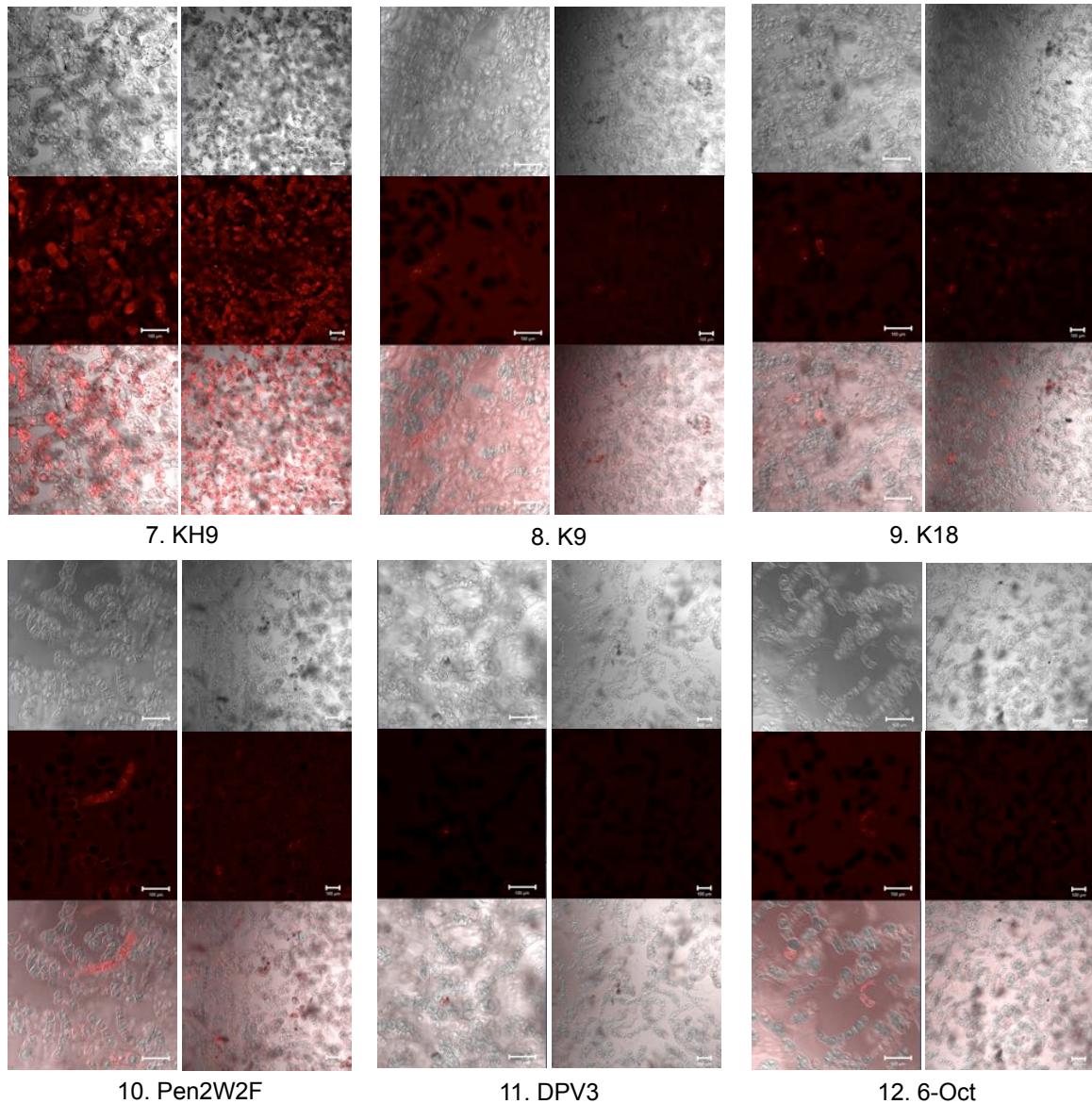
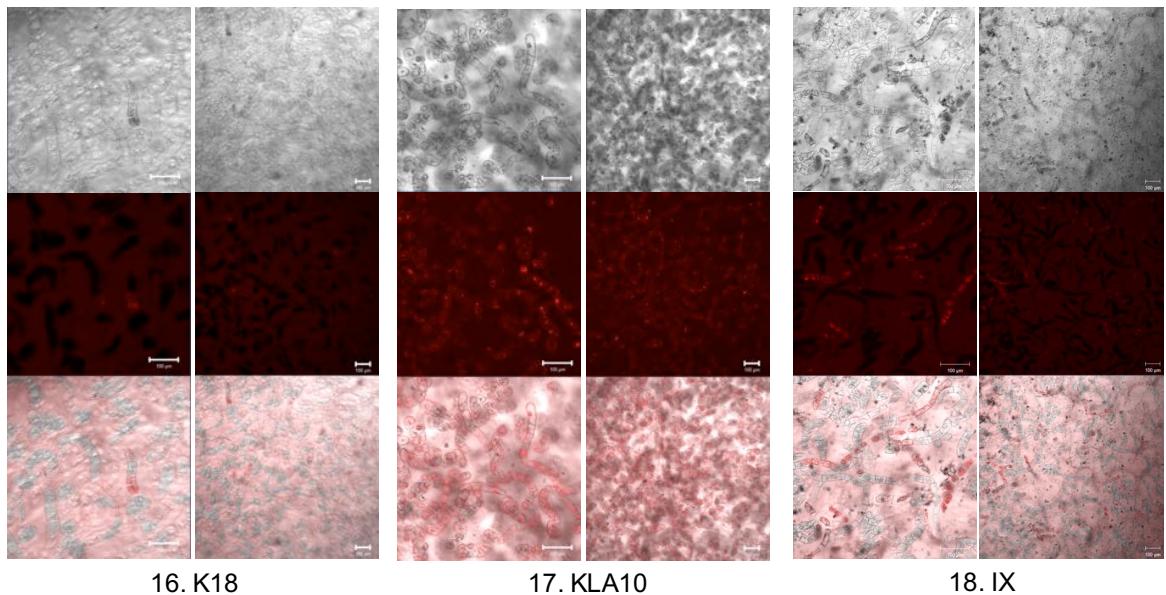
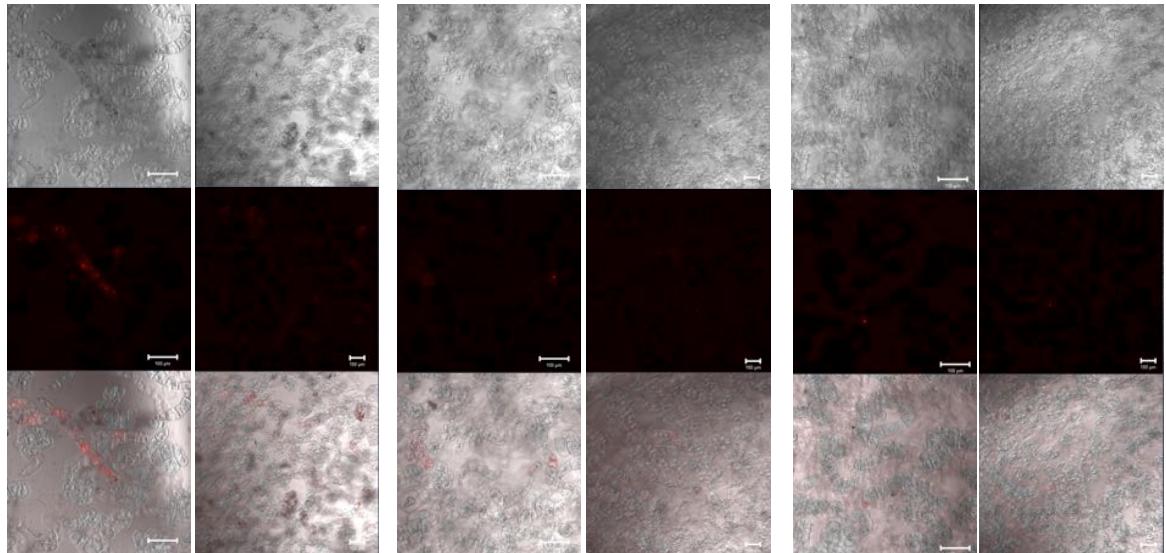


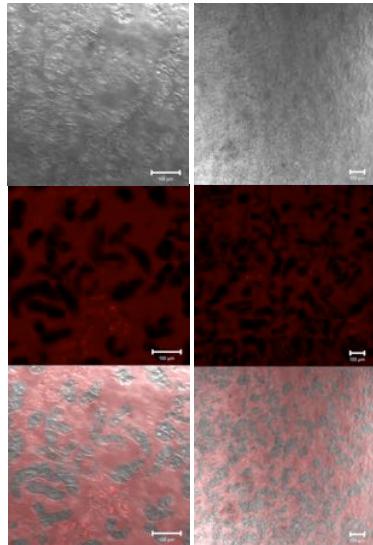
Figure S2. Effects of BY-2 growth phase on the cell penetrating efficiency of BP100 (a-f). BY-2 cells at 1-day (a,d), 3-day (b,e) and 7-day (c,f) after subculture were incubated with TAMRA-labelled BP100 for 3 h at 26°C. (a-c) TAMRA fluorescence image and (d-

f) overlay image generated by CLSM. Scale bar, 100 μ m. Time course CLSM observations of B Y-2 cells incubated with TAMRA-labelled BP100 (g-n).

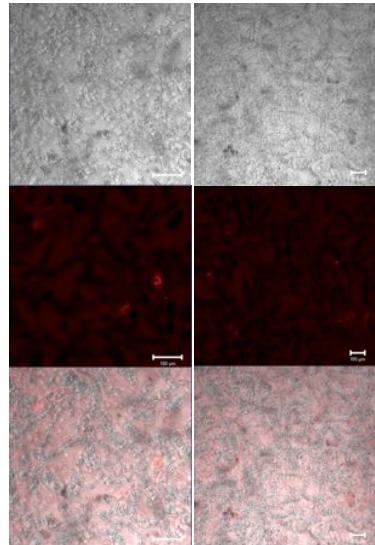




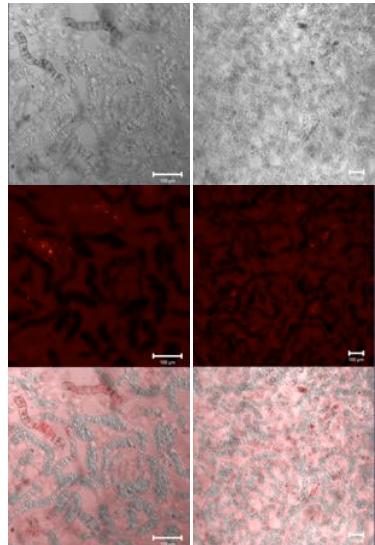




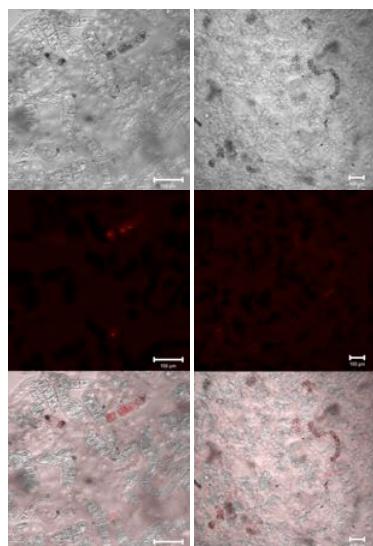
19. XI



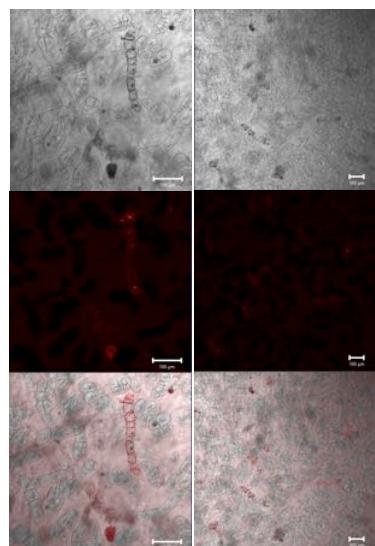
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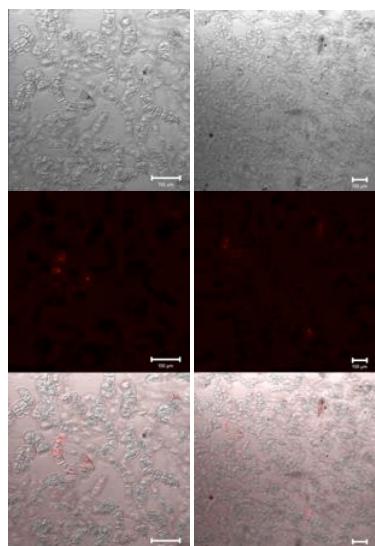
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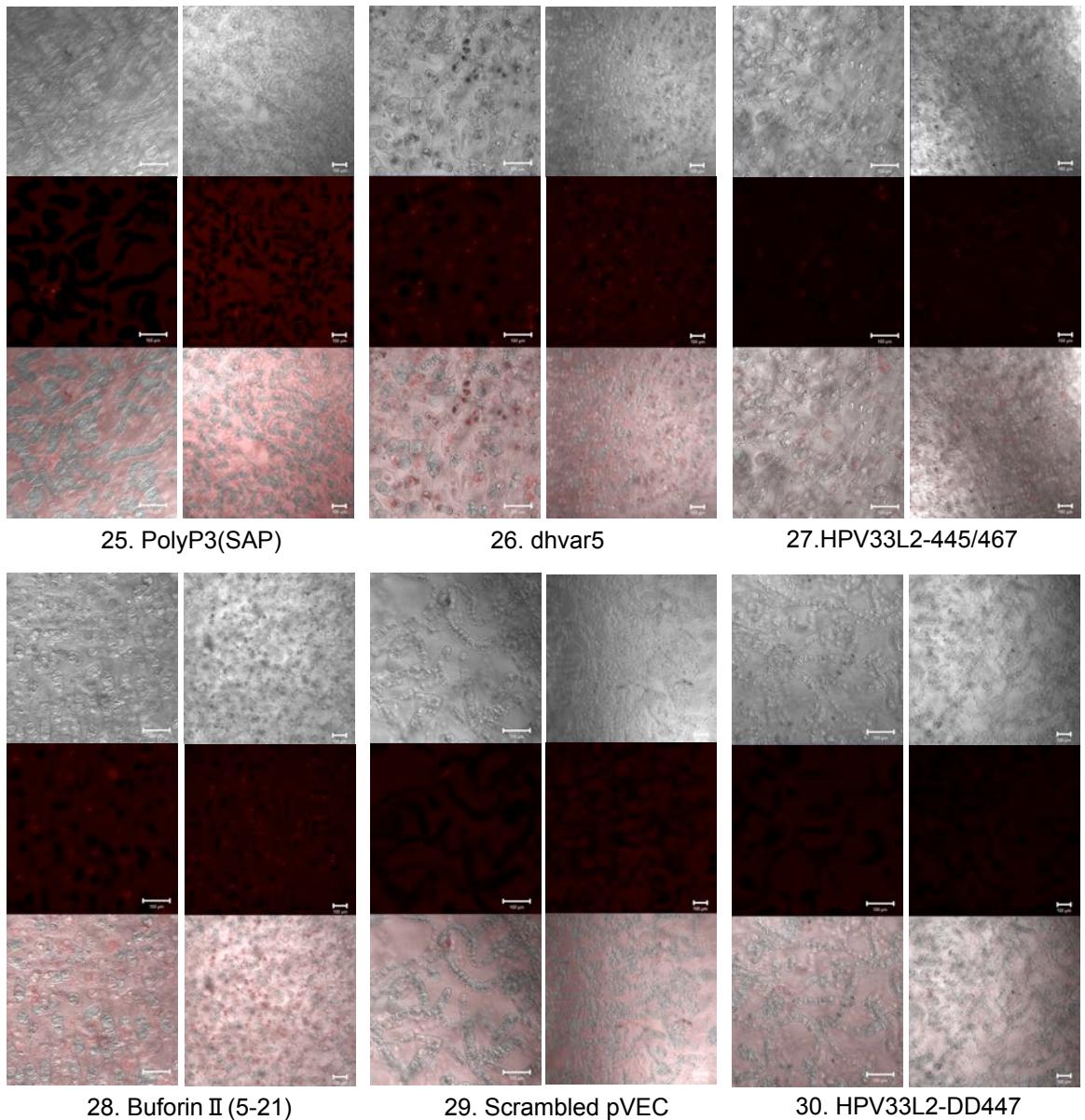
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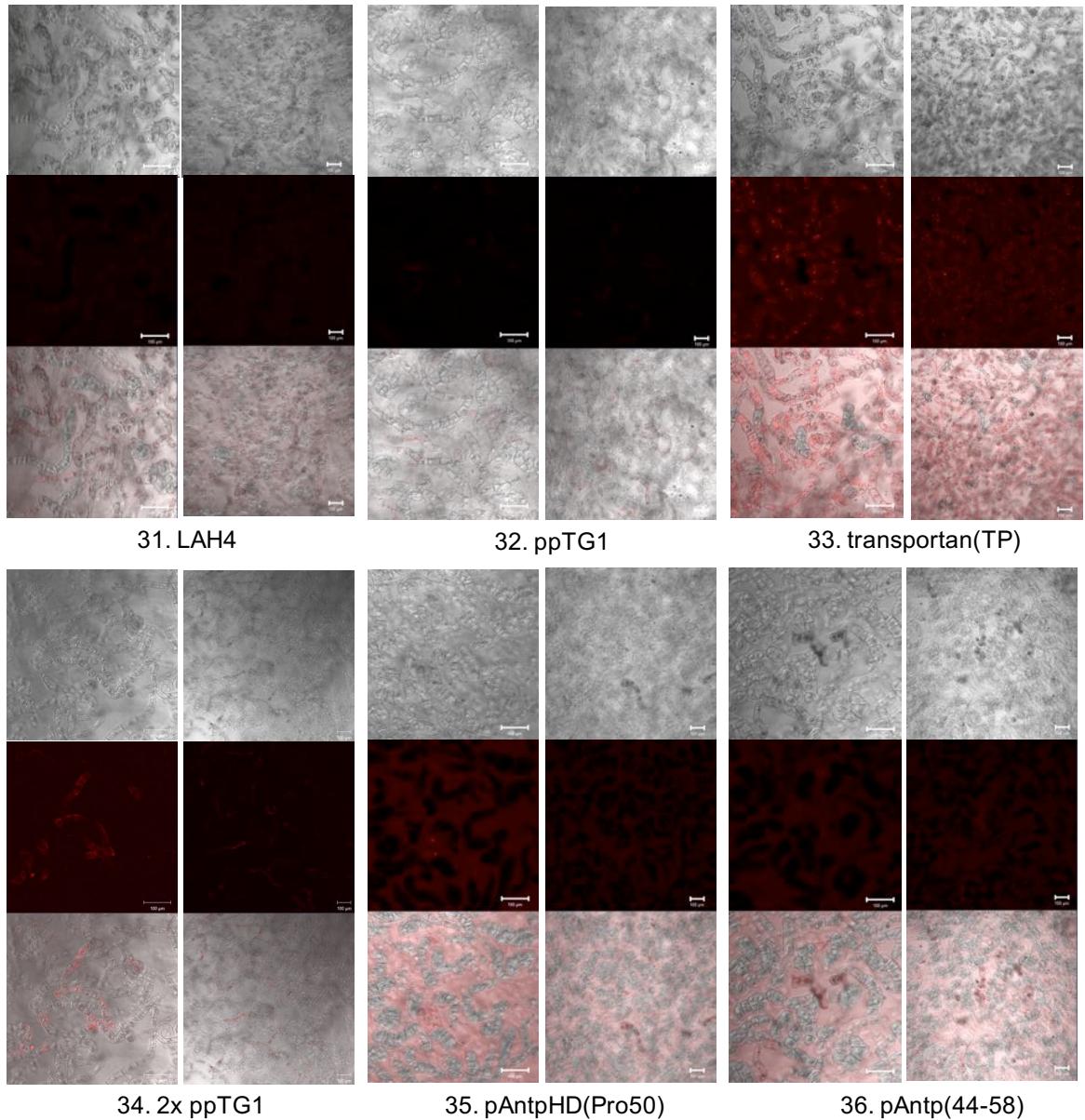


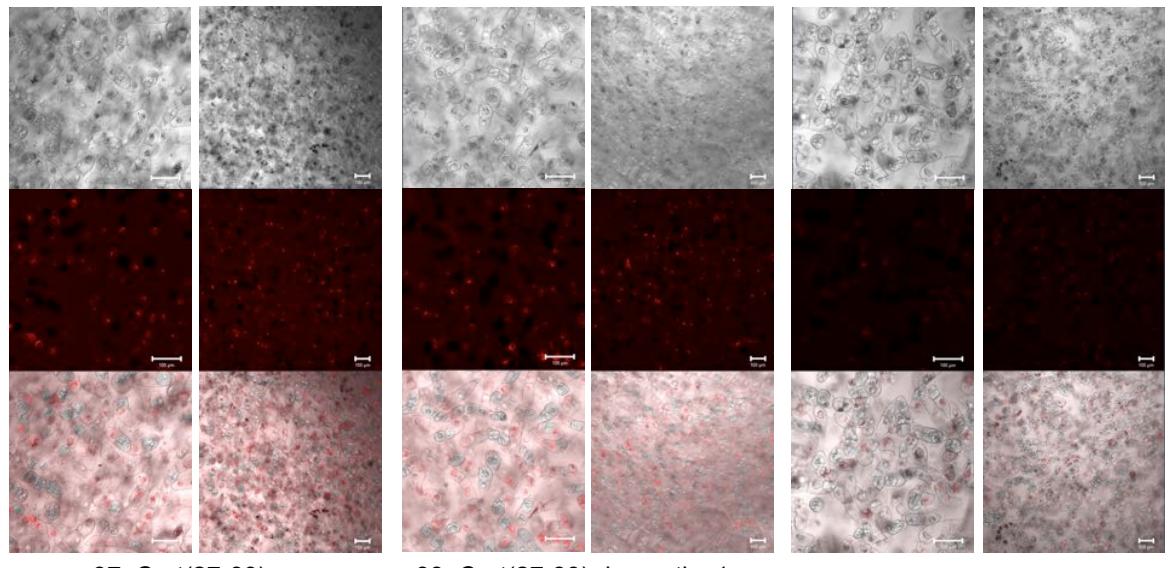
23. M918



24. Penetratin



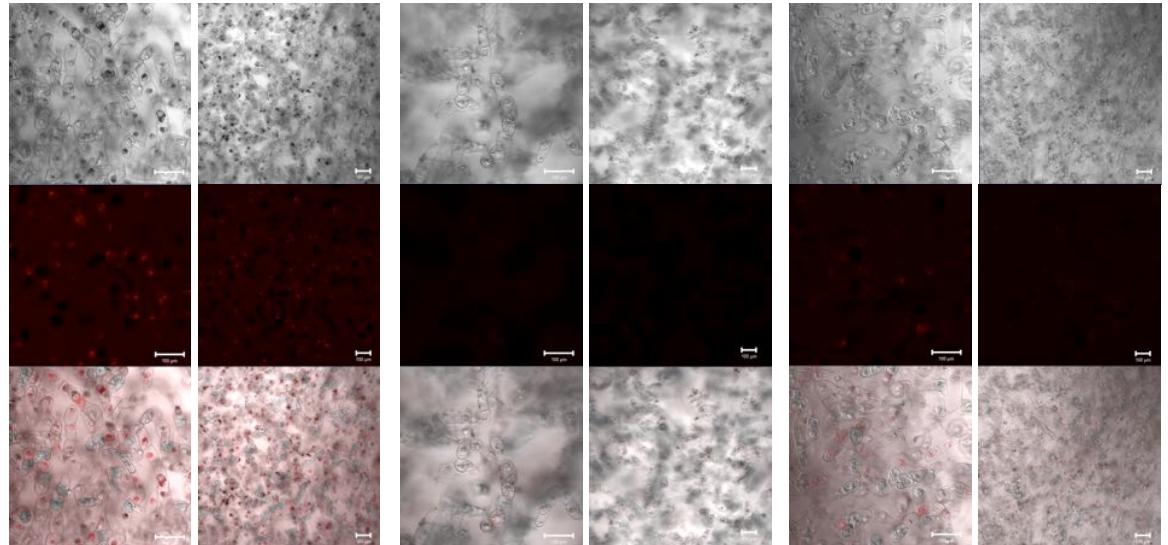




37. Crot(27-39)

38. Crot(27-39) derivative1

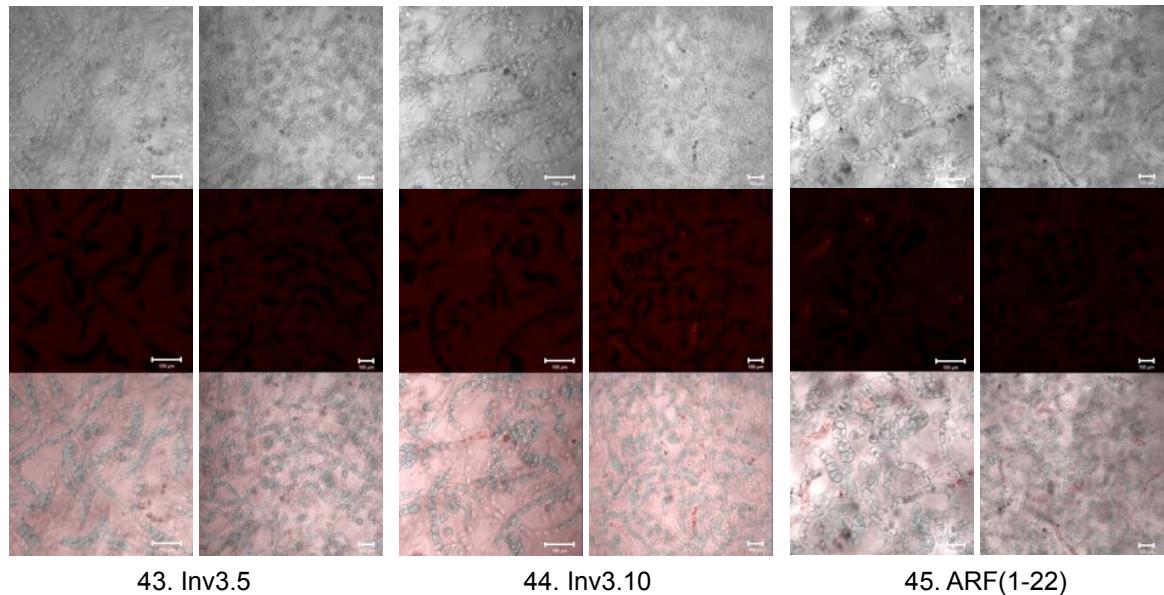
39. Crot(27-39) derivative2



40. CyLoP-1

41. Inv3

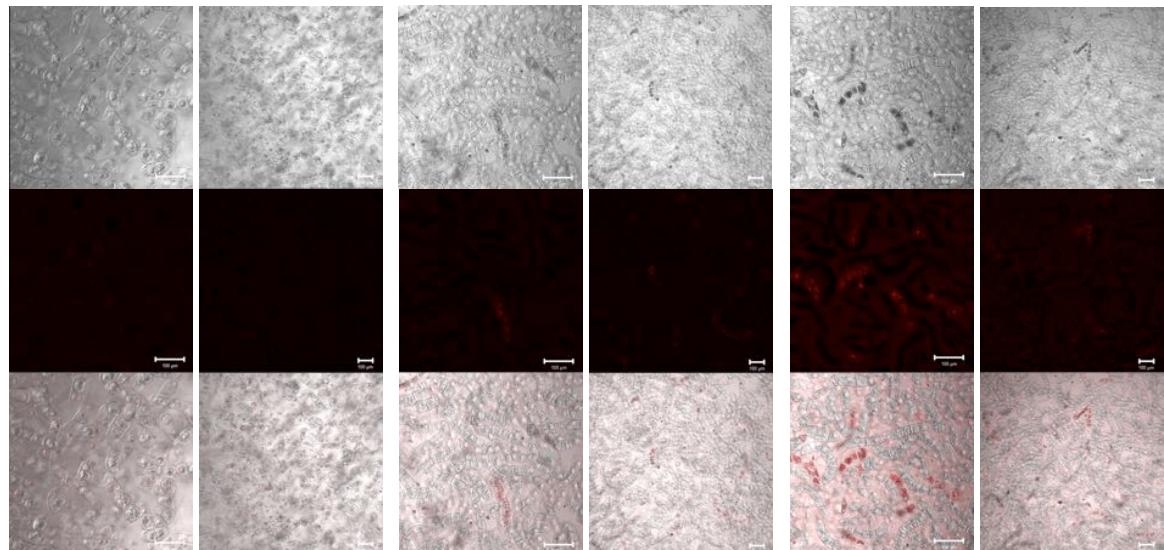
42. Inv5



43. Inv3.5

44. Inv3.10

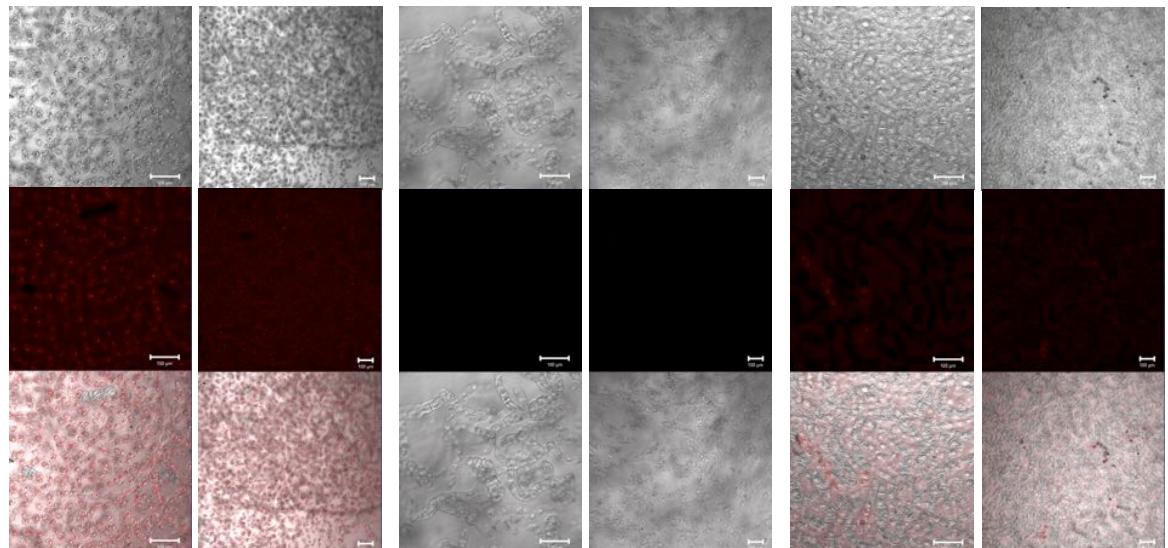
45. ARF(1-22)



46. Cyt C 71-101

47. hLF peptide

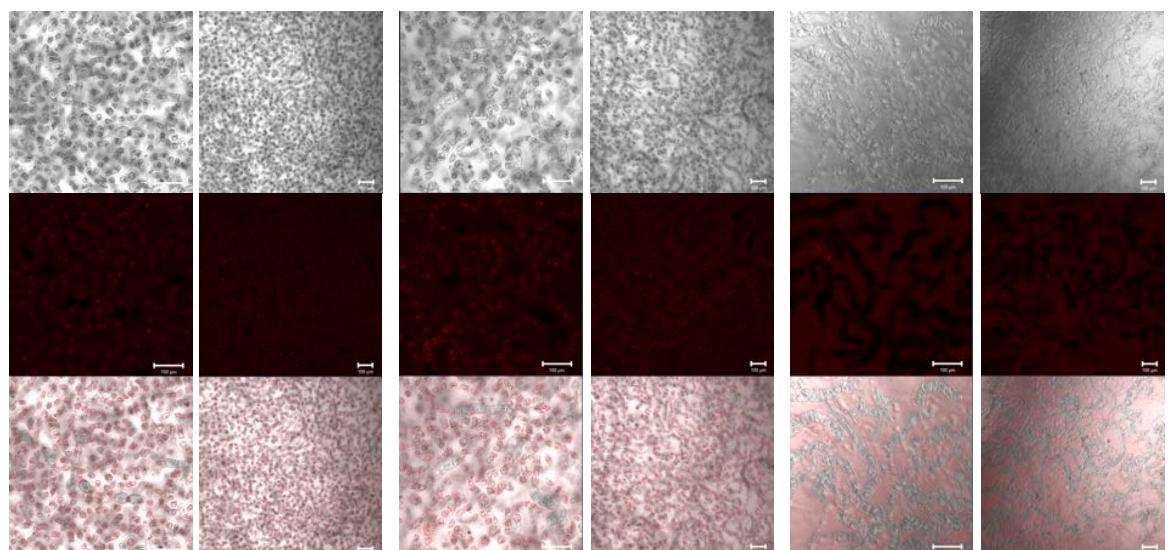
48. Glu-Oct-6



49. M511

50. G53-4

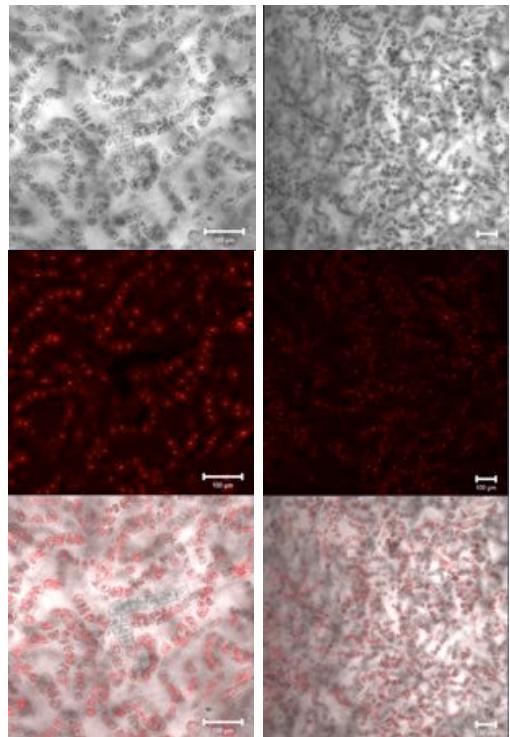
51. M591



52. E162

53. E165

54. M867



55. MG2d

Figure S3. CLSM images of BY-2 cells incubated with 55 types of CPP for 3 hours at 26°C. Top, middle and bottom images are DIC, TAMRA fluorescence and overlay images, respectively. The type of CPP is shown by peptide number and name as listed in Table 1. The peptide concentration was 100 µg/mL. The cell density was approximately 380 cells/µL.

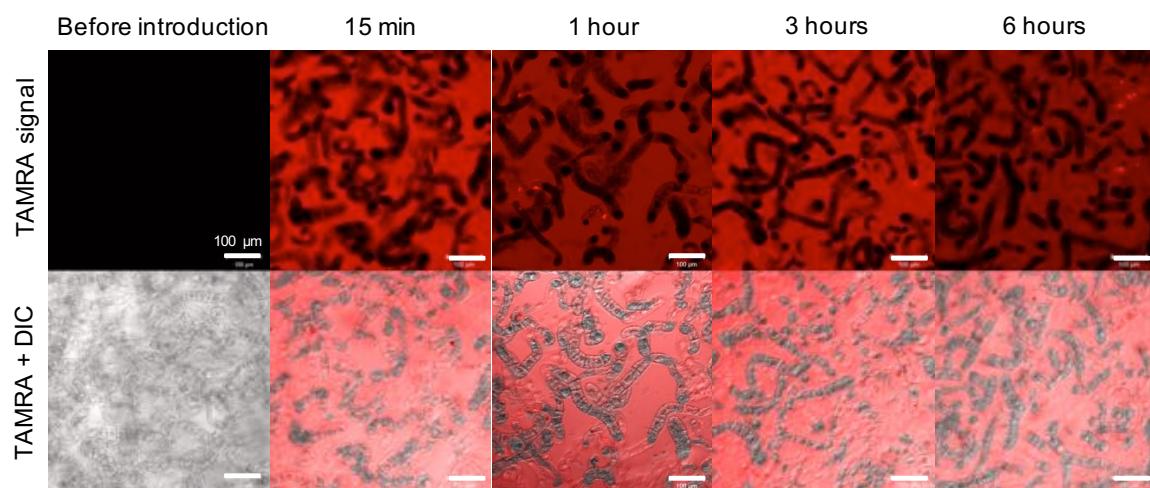


Figure S4. BY-2 cells before and after incubation with TAMRA alone for 15 min, 1 h, 3 h and 6 h at 26°C. BY-2 cells at 3 days after subculture were used. The top and bottom images are TAMRA fluorescence image and overlay image of TAMRA signal and DIC image generated by CLSM. Scale bar, 100 μ m.

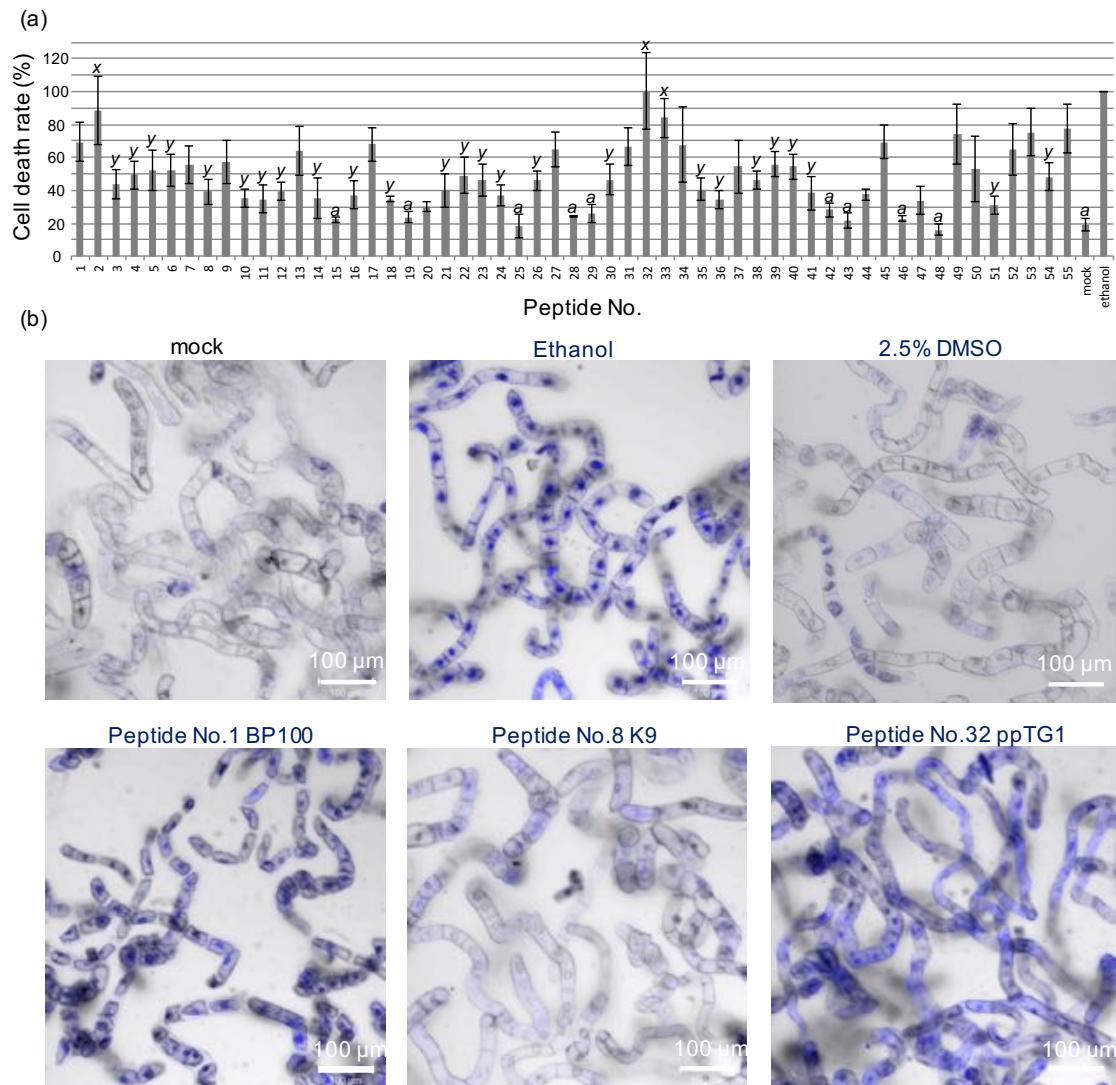


Figure S5. Evans blue assays with BY-2 cells. (a) BY-2 cell death rate of 55 types of CPPs. The type of CPP is shown as peptide number and is listed in Table 1. BY-2 cell was evaluated after a 3-h incubation at 26°C. For cell death rate, the peptide concentration and cell density were 300 µg/mL and approximately 380 cells/µL, respectively. “Mock” indicates the result with BY-2 cell without CPP (live cells). “Ethanol” indicates the results of ethanol-treated BY-2 cell (dead cells). All data are expressed as the means ± S.D. from triplicate tests. The mean data labeled with different letters (x and y) are significantly different (Tukey’s HSD test, $P < 0.05$). The mean data labeled with a are not significantly different from the mean value of the live cell. (b) CLSM overlay images of Evans Blue signals and DIC of BY-2 cells. Dead cells are indicated by blue color due to the Evans Blue staining. Non-stained cells are live cells.

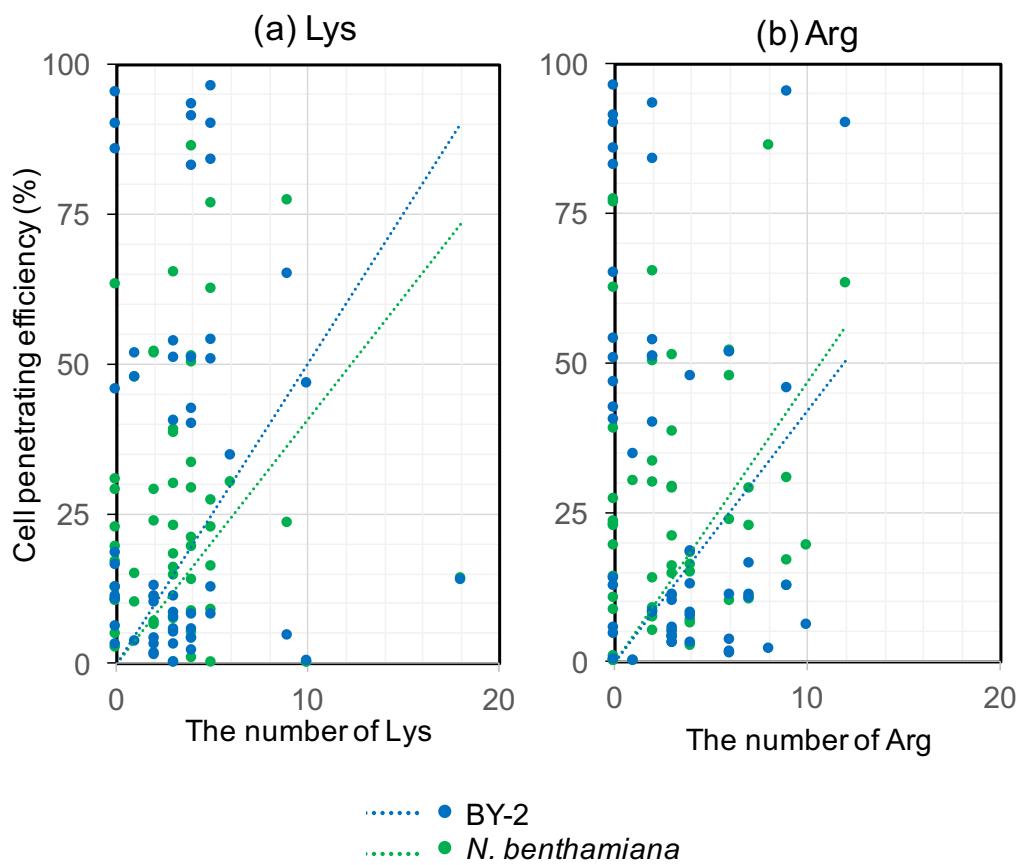


Figure S6. Relationship between the cell penetrating efficiencies into BY-2 cells and *N. benthamiana* leaves and the numbers of Lys (a) and Arg (b) in the amino acid sequences of CPPs. The broken lines are fitting curves using linear least squares analysis through the origin.

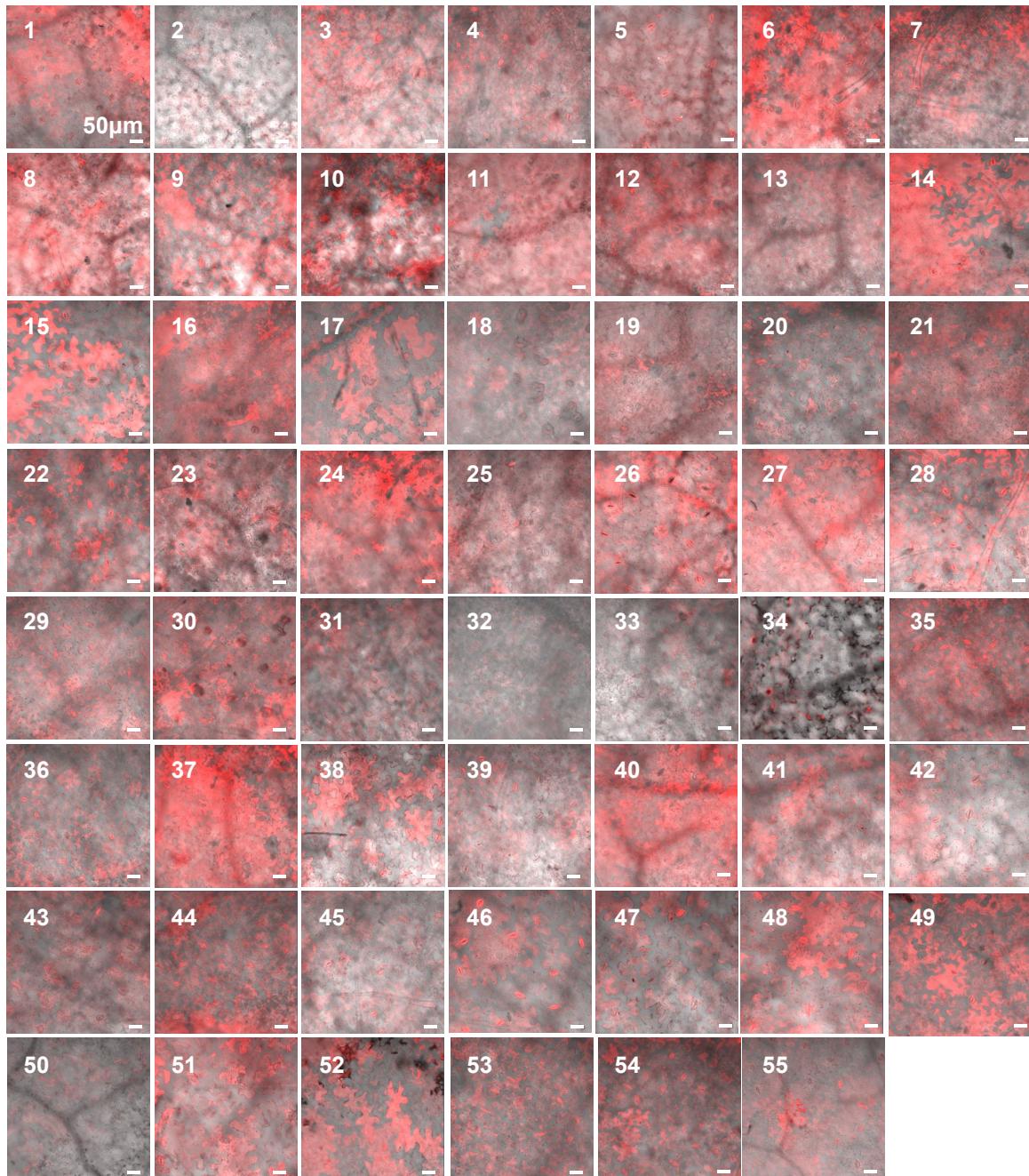


Figure S7. CLSM images of *N. benthamiana* leaf epidermal cells at 2 hours after infiltration of 55 types of CPP at 30°C. The images are overlays of DIC (grey scale) and TAMRA fluorescence (red). The type of CPP is shown by peptide number and name as listed in Table 1.

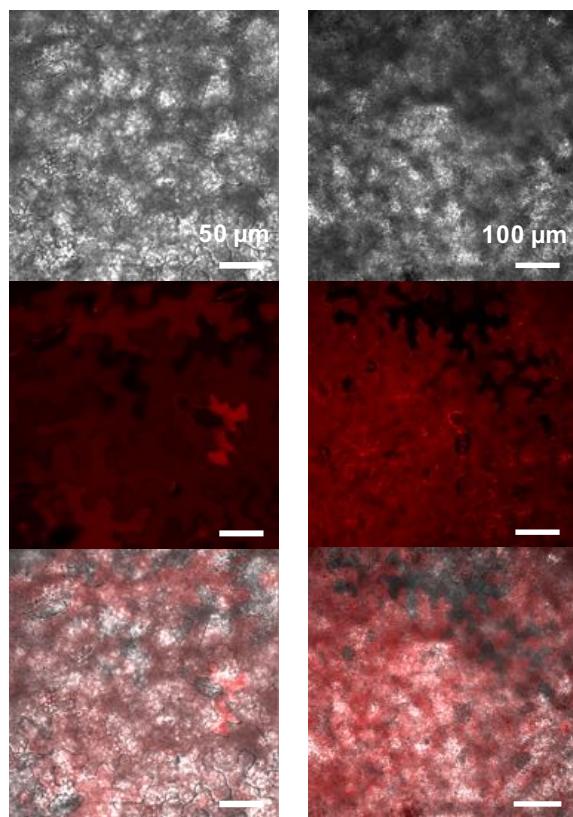
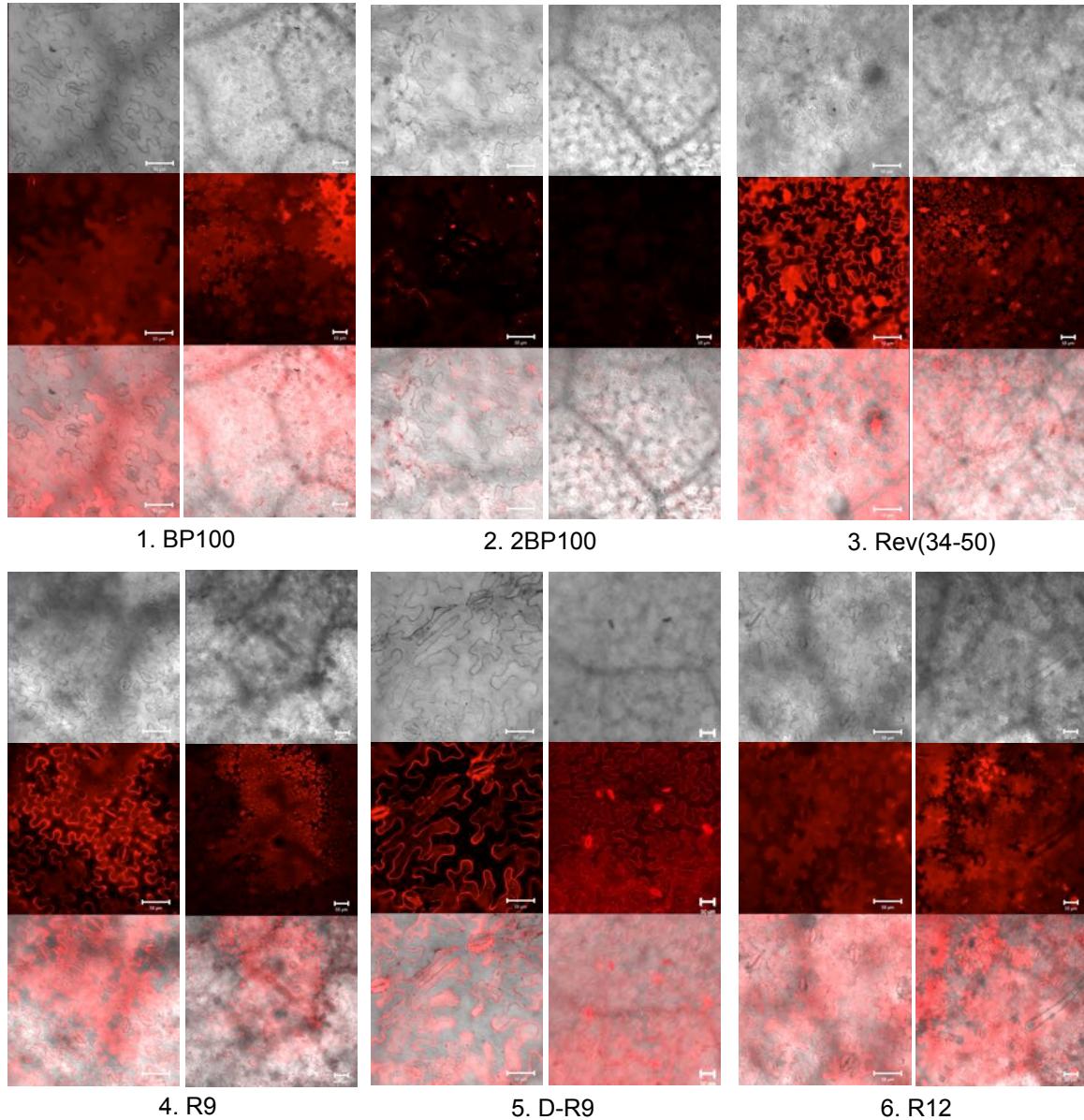
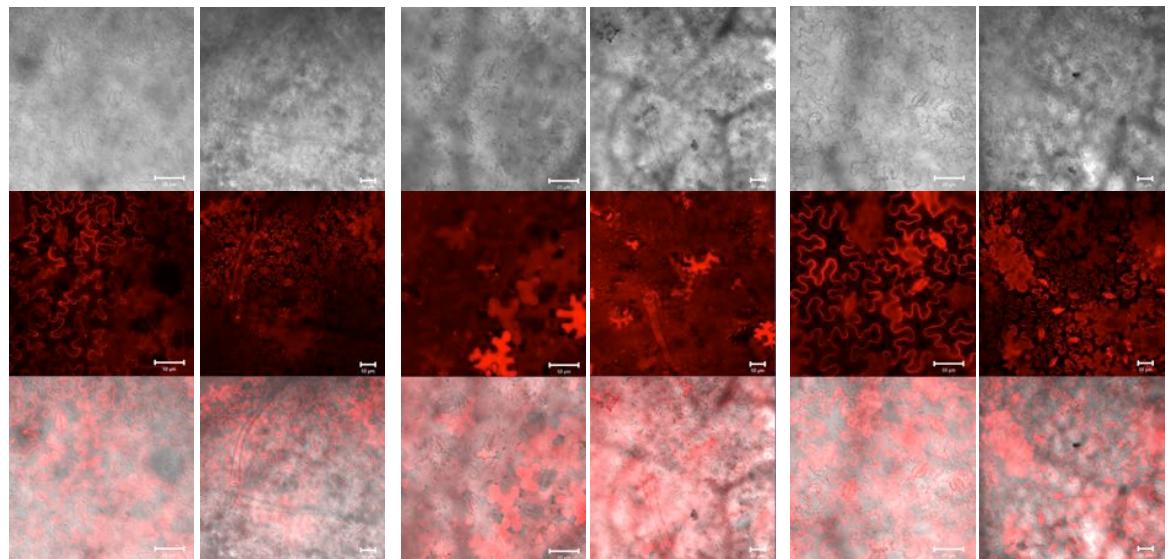


Figure S8. CLSM images of *N. benthamiana* cotyledons epidermal cells at 2 hours after infiltration of BP100 at 30°C. Top, middle and bottom images are DIC, TAMRA fluorescence and overlay images, respectively.

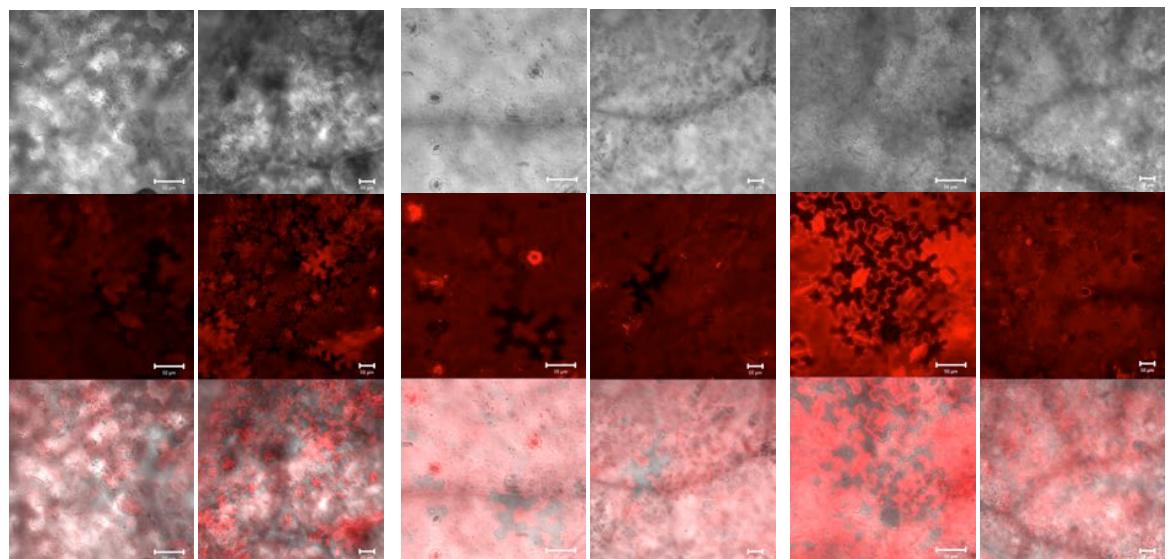




7. KH9

8. K9

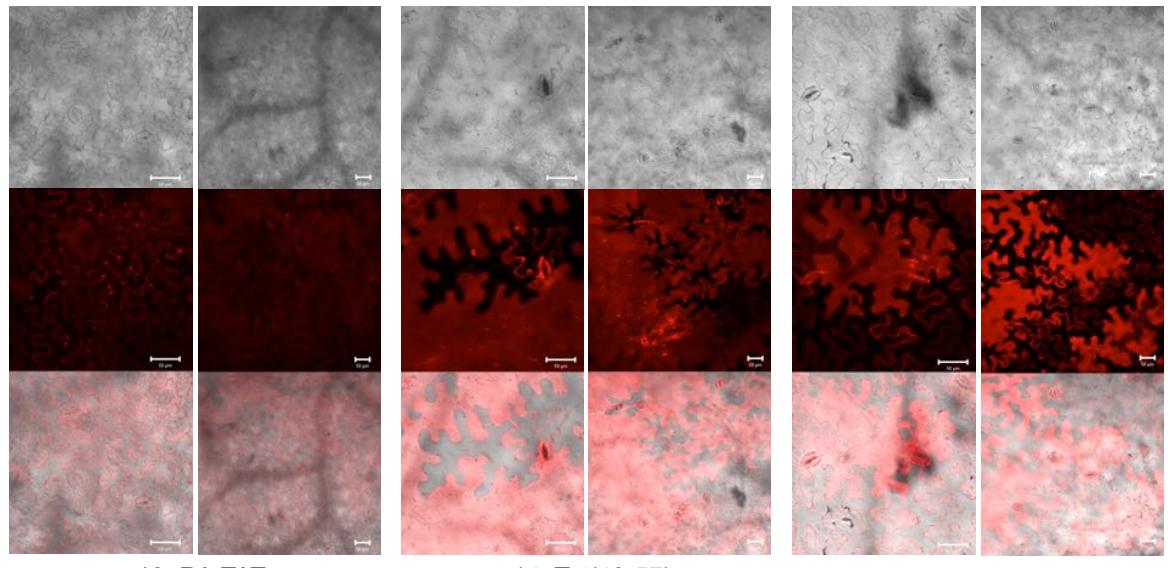
9. K18



10. Pen2W2F

11. DPV3

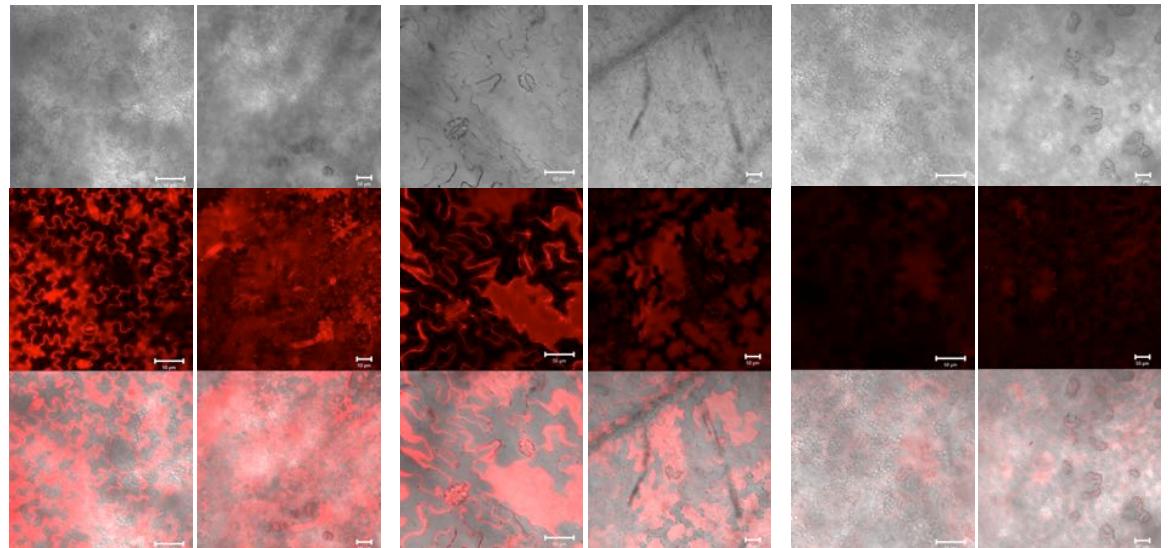
12. 6-Oct



13. R9-TAT

14. Tat(49-57)

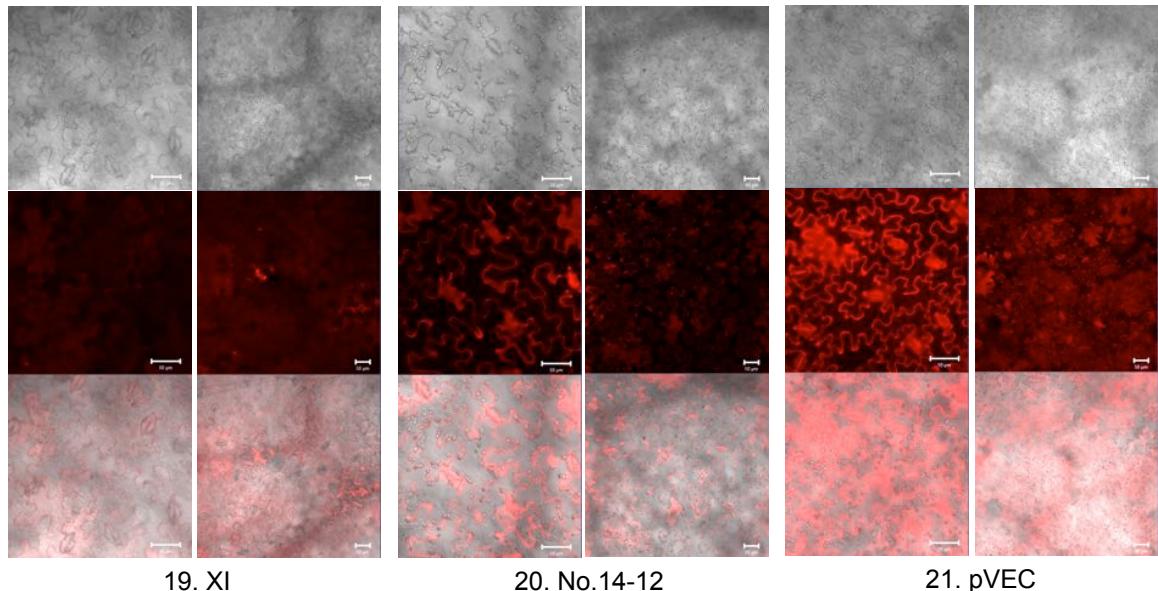
15. RetroTat(57-49)



16. K18

17. KLA10

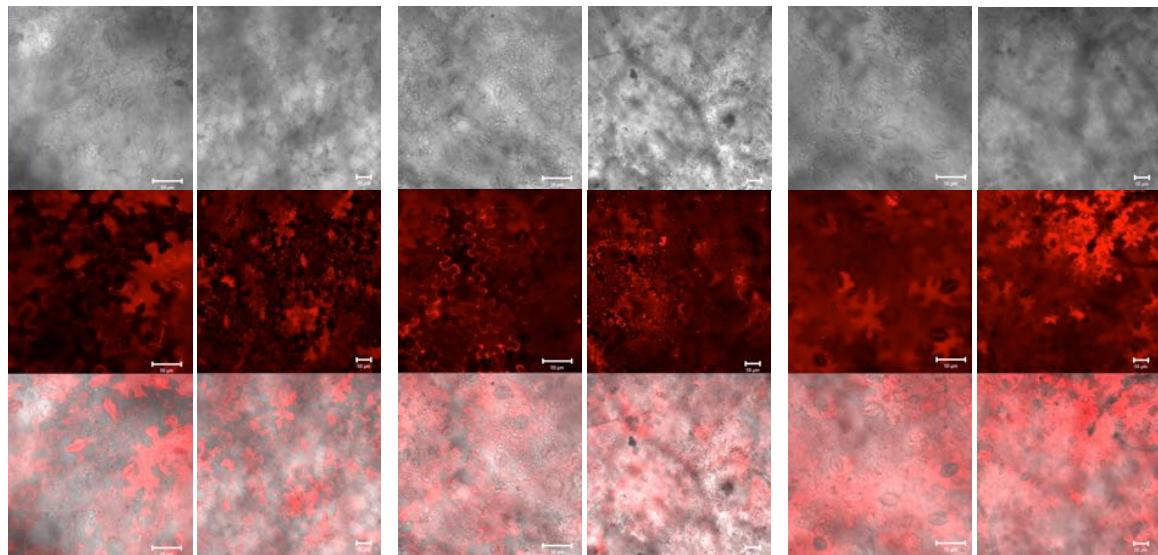
18. IX



19. XI

20. No.14-12

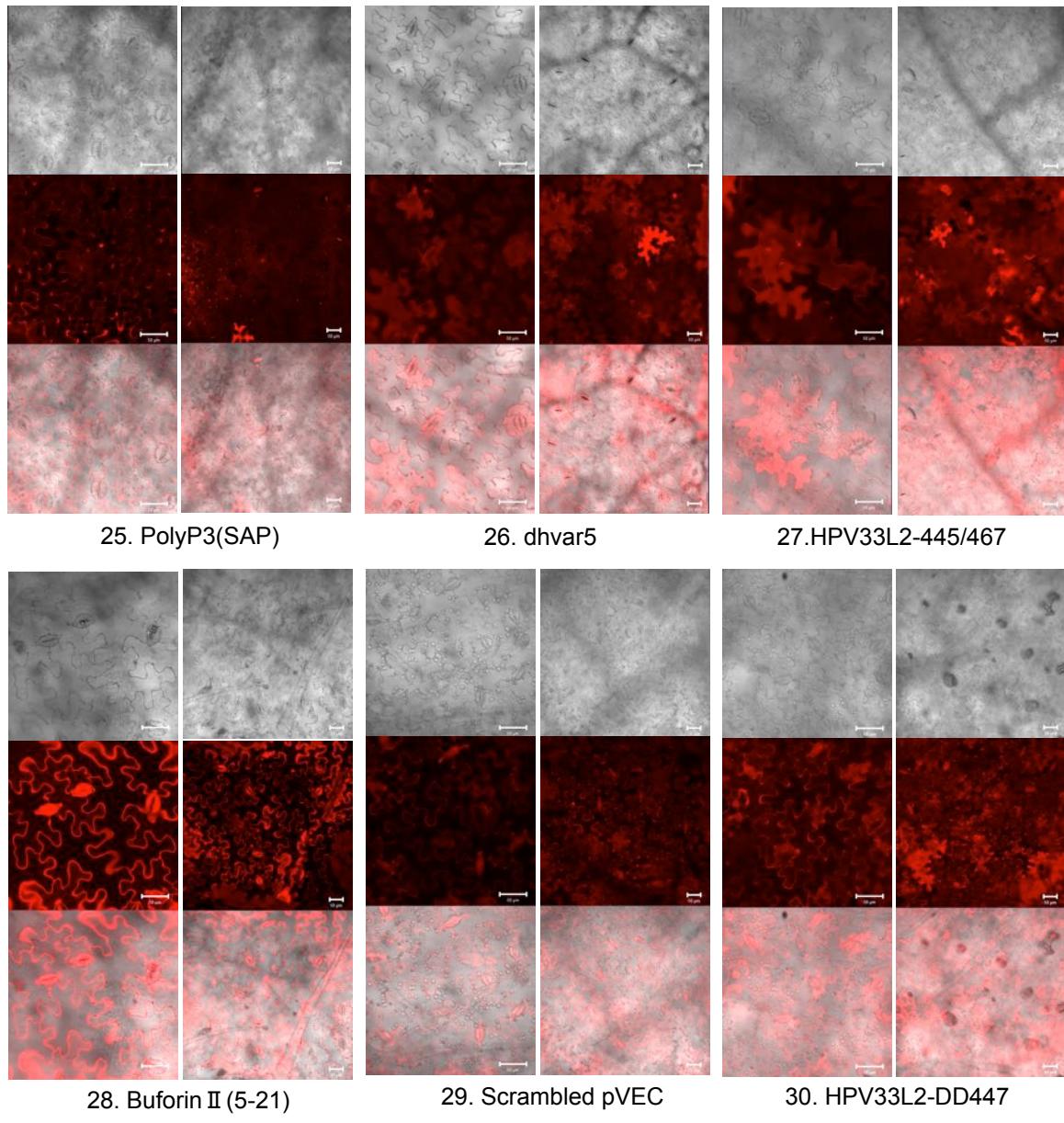
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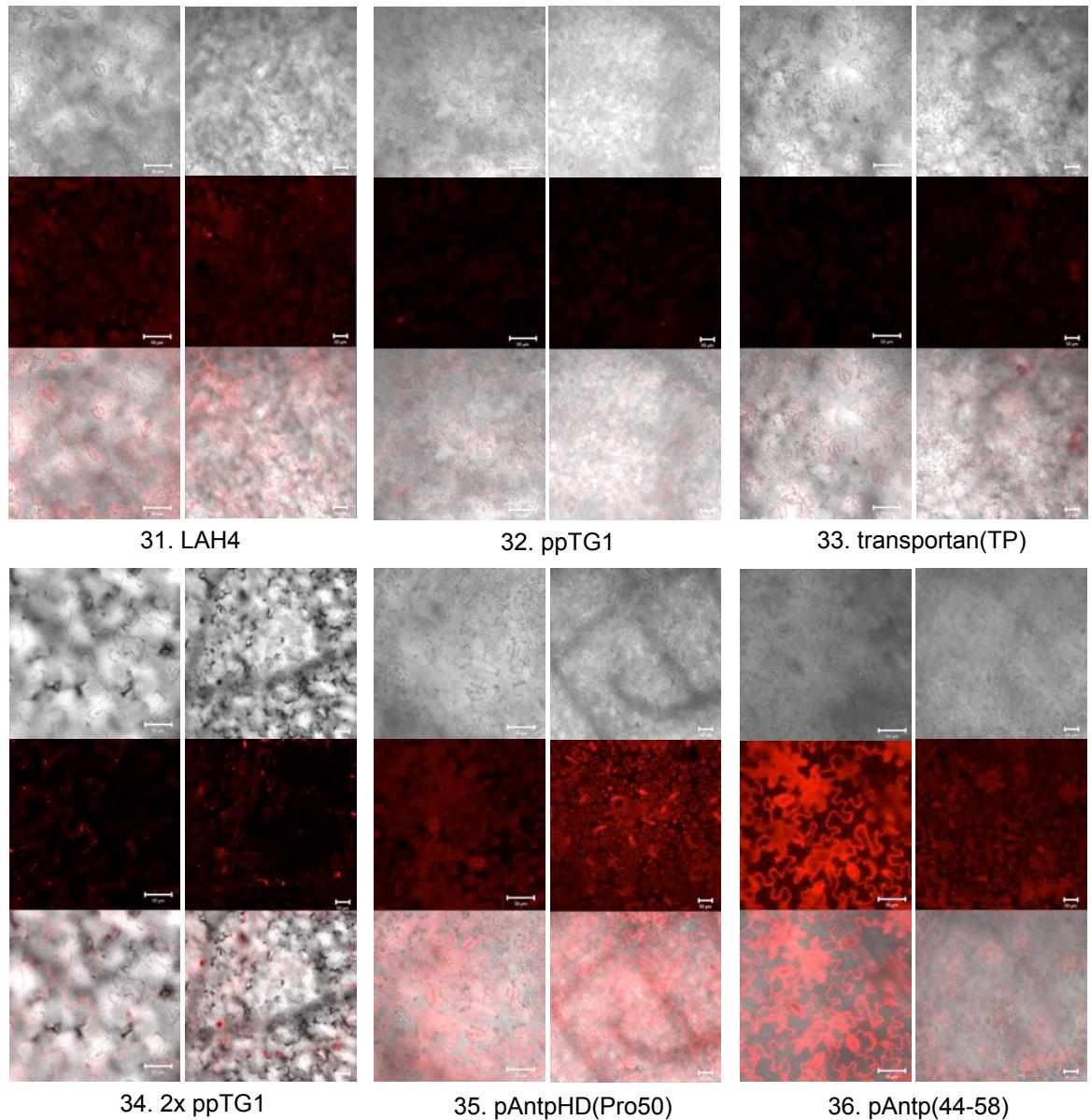


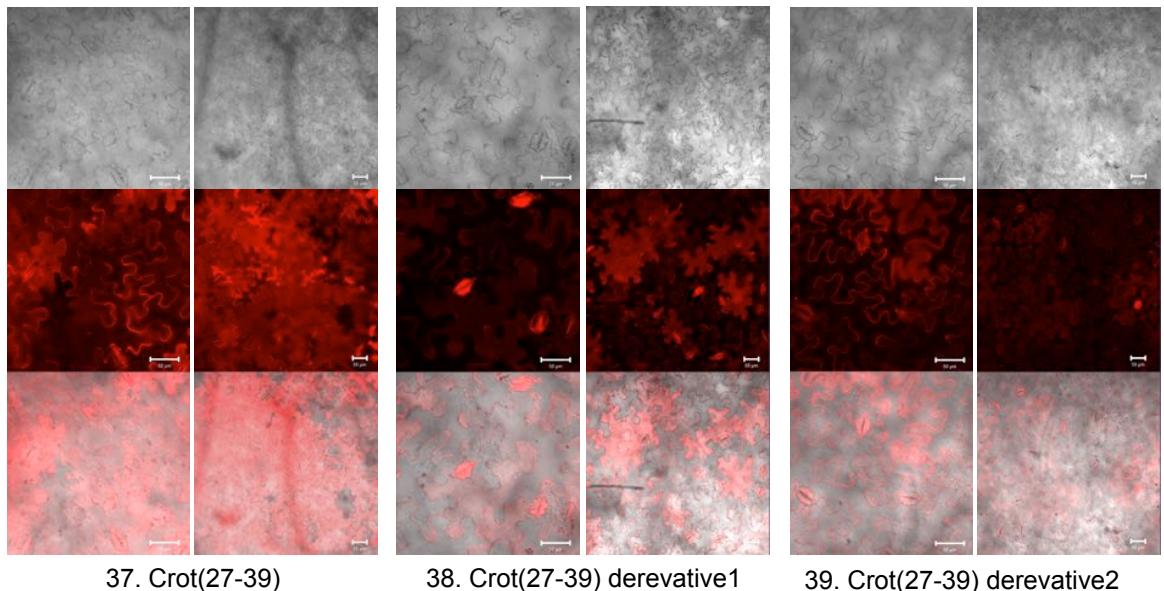
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24. Penetratin



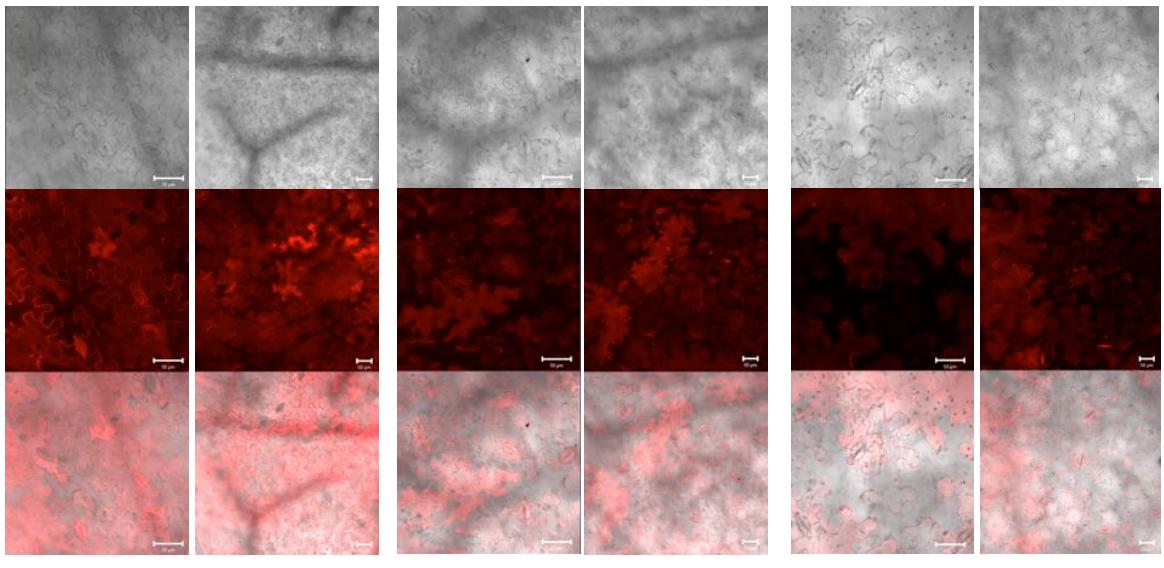




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38. Crot(27-39) derivative1

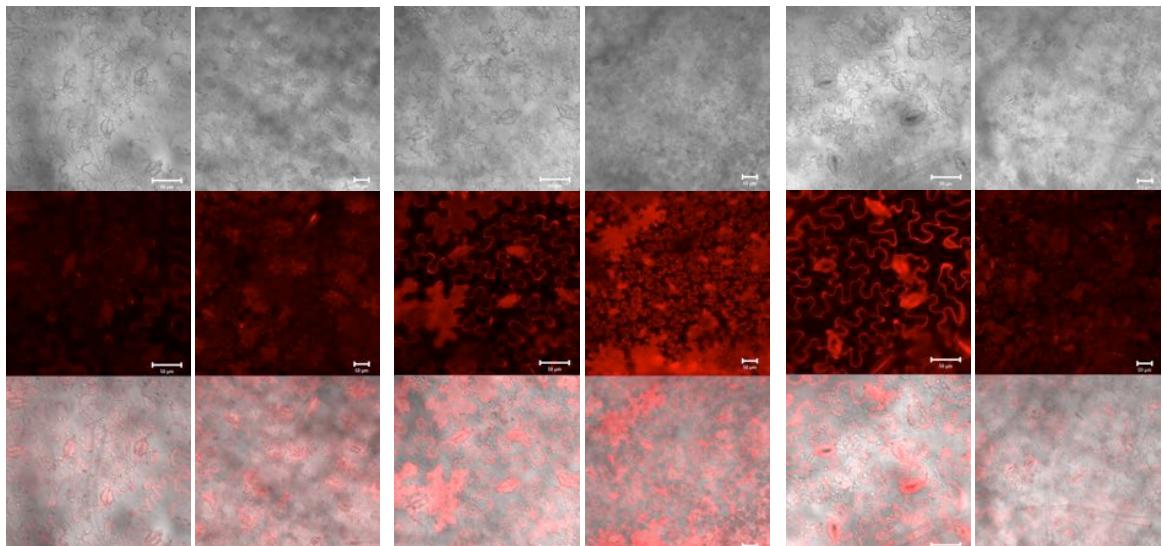
39. Crot(27-39) derivative2



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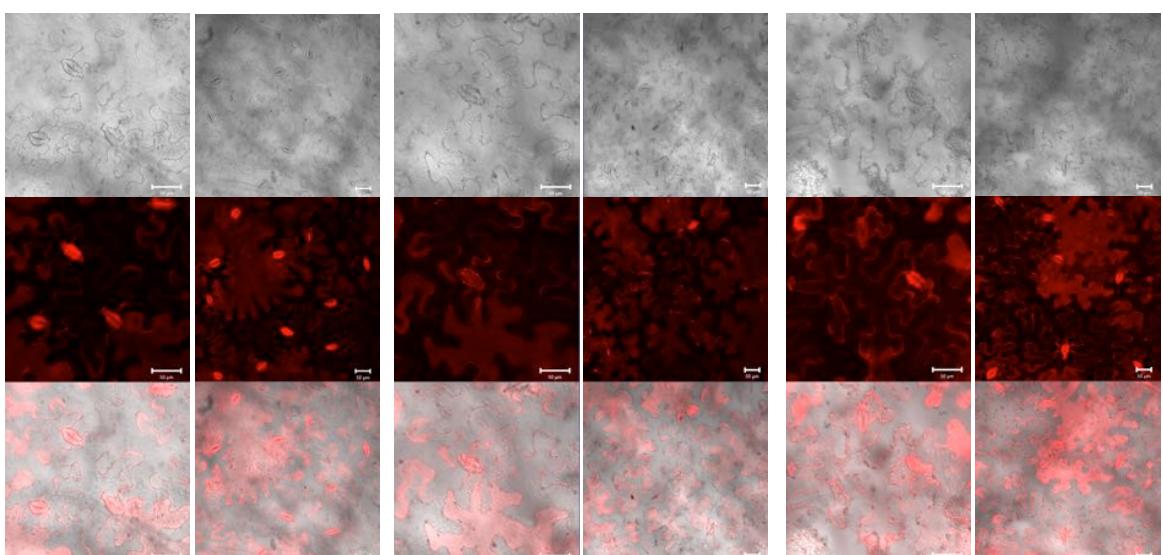
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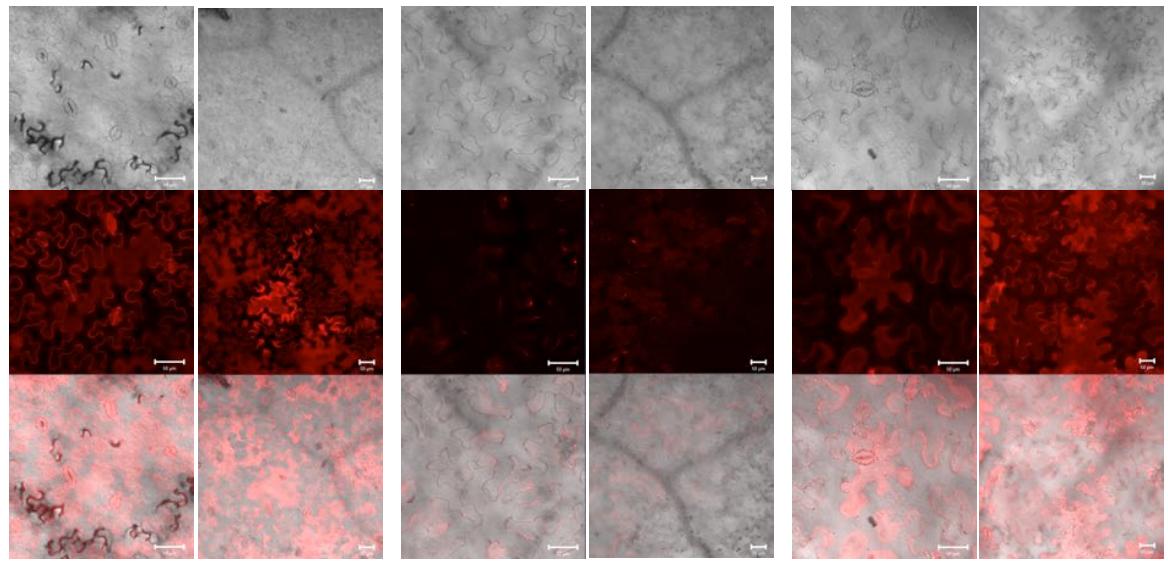
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47. hLF peptide

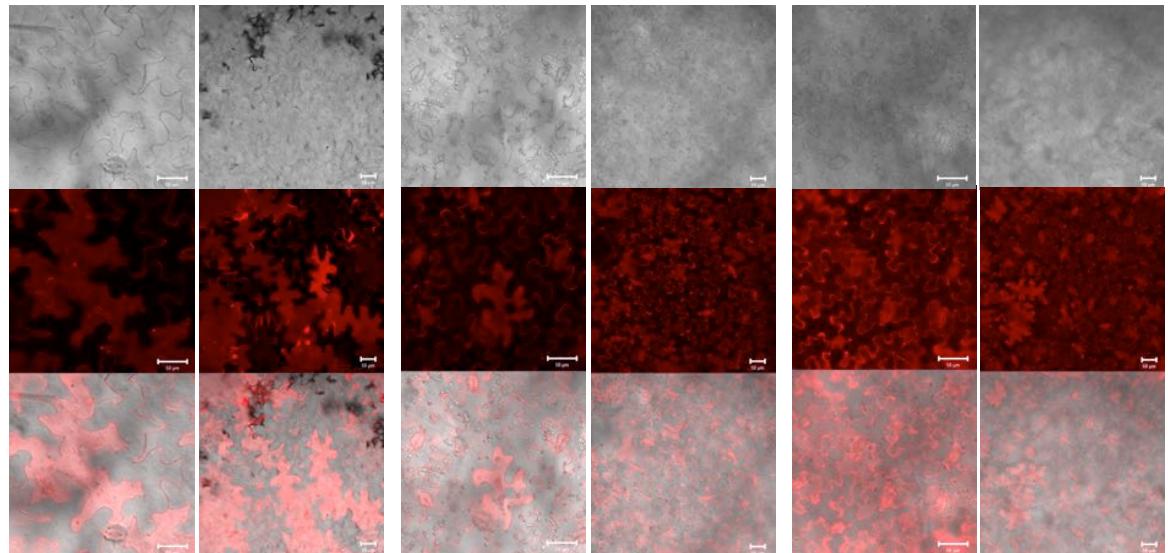
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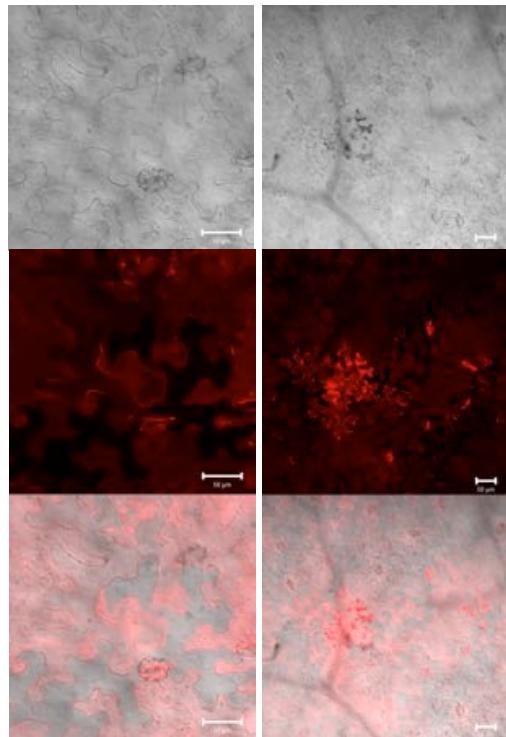
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52. E162

53. E165

54. M867

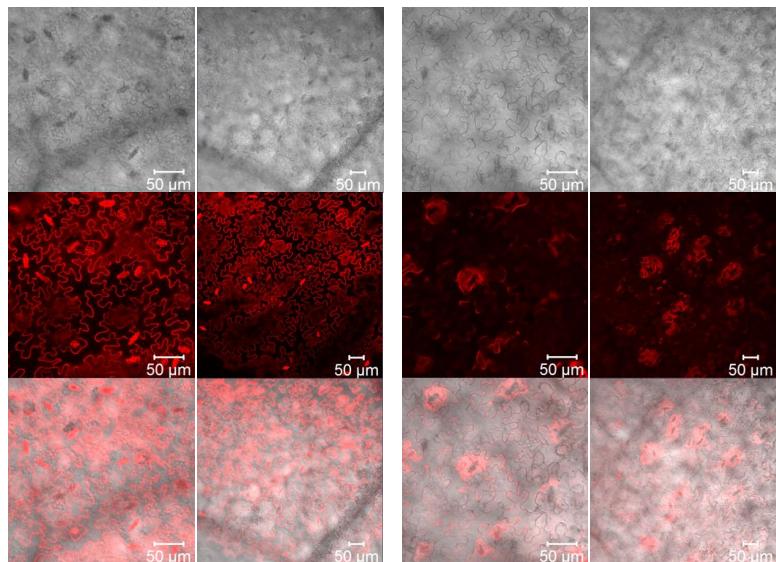


55. MG2d

Figure S9. CLSM images of *N. benthamiana* leaf epidermal cells at 2 hours after infiltration of 55 types of CPP at 30°C. Top, middle and bottom images are DIC, TAMRA fluorescence and overlay images, respectively. The type of CPP is shown by peptide number and name as listed in Table 1.

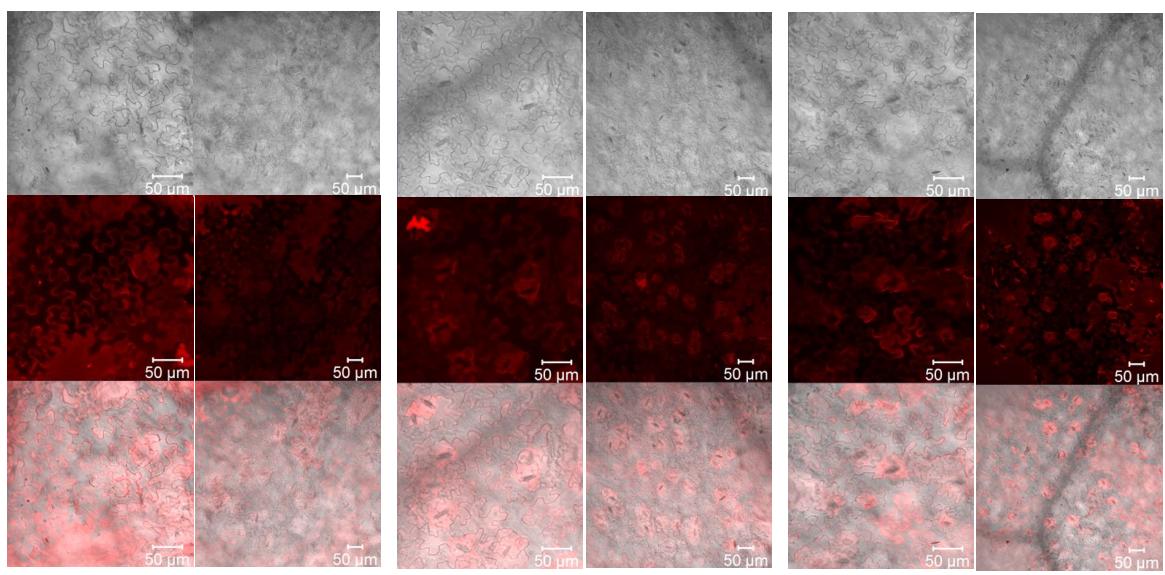
Arabidopsis thaliana
High efficiency peptides

(a)



5. D-R9

17. KLA10



49. M511

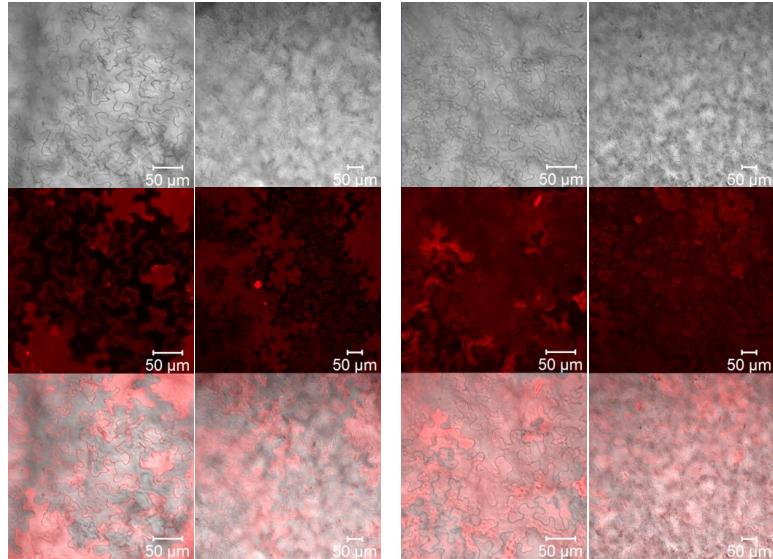
52. E162

55. MG2d

Arabidopsis thaliana

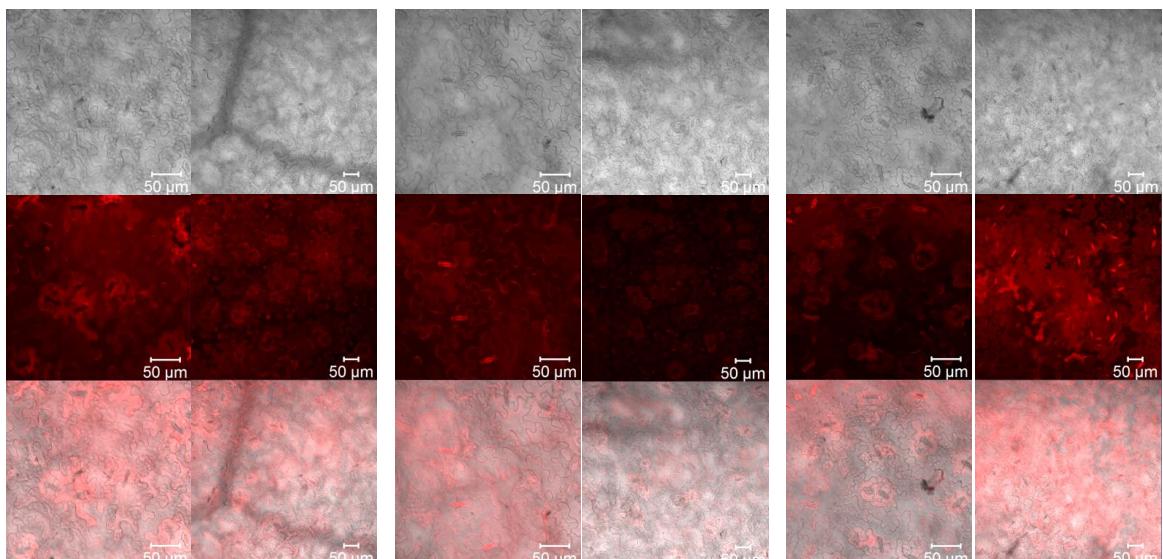
Middle efficiency peptides

(b)



1. BP100

26. dhvar5



27.HPV33L2-445/467

37. Crot(27-39)

40. CyLoP-1

Arabidopsis thaliana
Low efficiency peptides
(c)

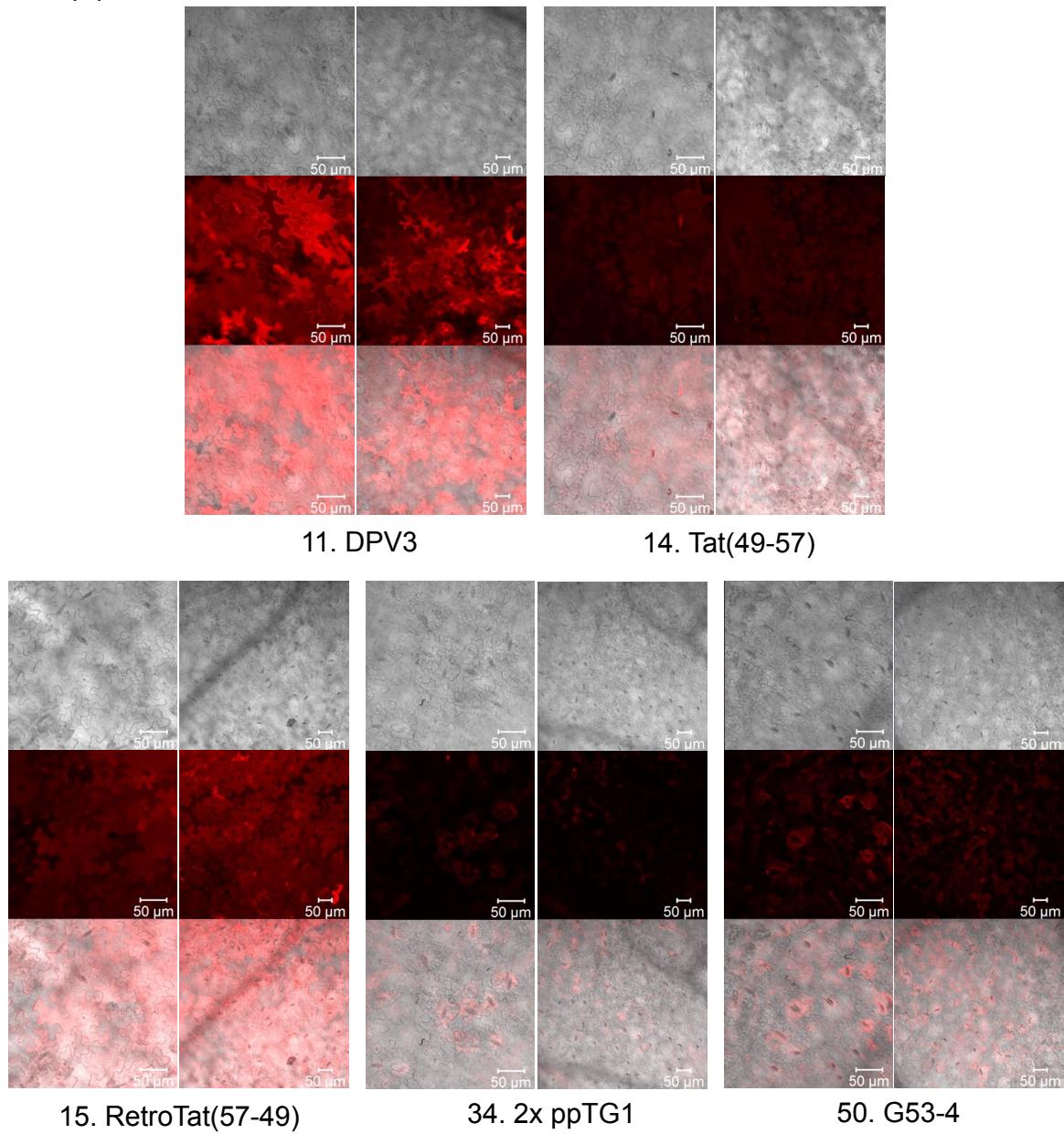
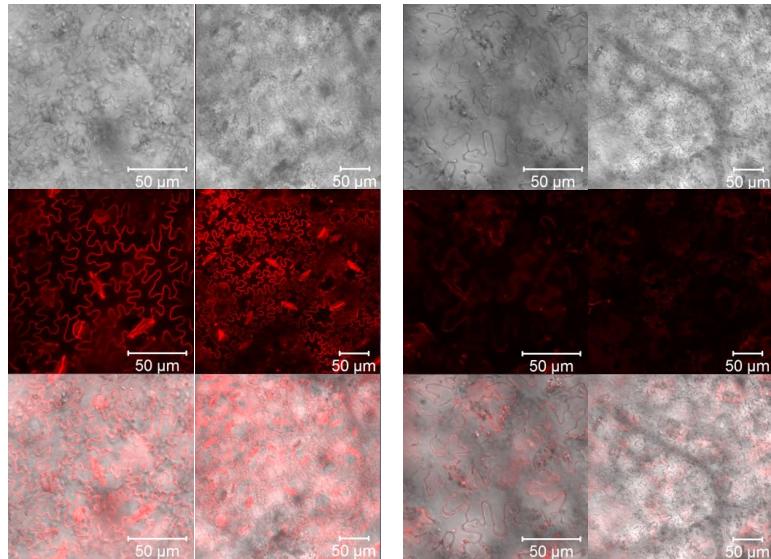


Figure S10. CLSM images of *A. thaliana* leaf epidermal cells at 2 hours after infiltration of three groups of CPPs at 21°C. Based on the results with BY-2 cells, the high efficient (a), middle efficient (b) and low efficient CPPs (c) were classified and assayed. Top, middle and bottom

images are DIC, TAMRA fluorescence and overlay images, respectively. The type of CPP is shown by peptide number and name as listed in Table 1.

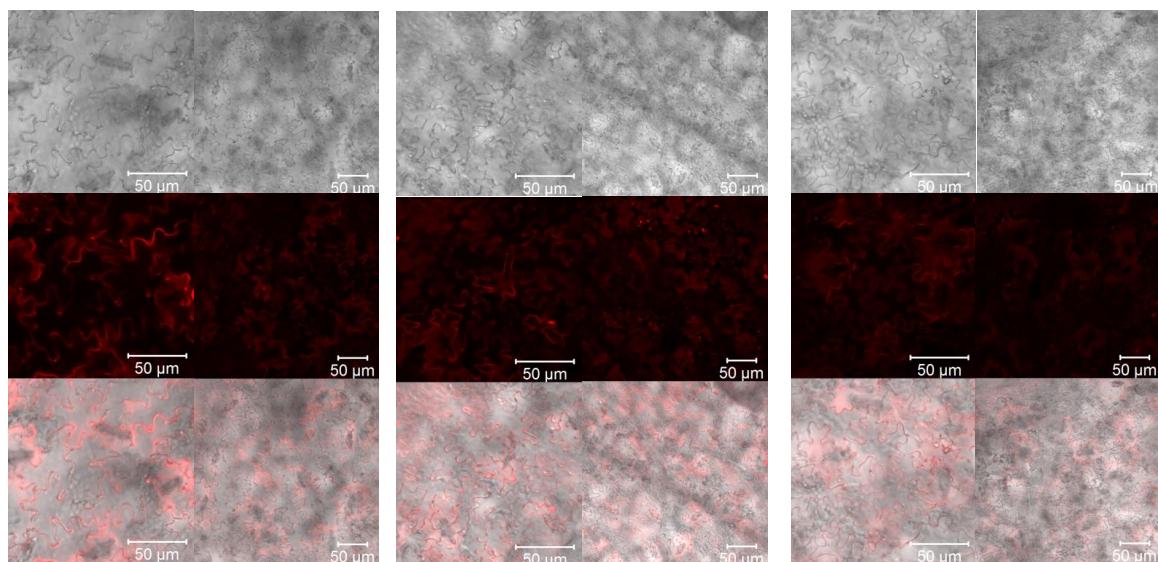
Moneymaker

High efficiency peptides



5. D-R9

17. KLA10



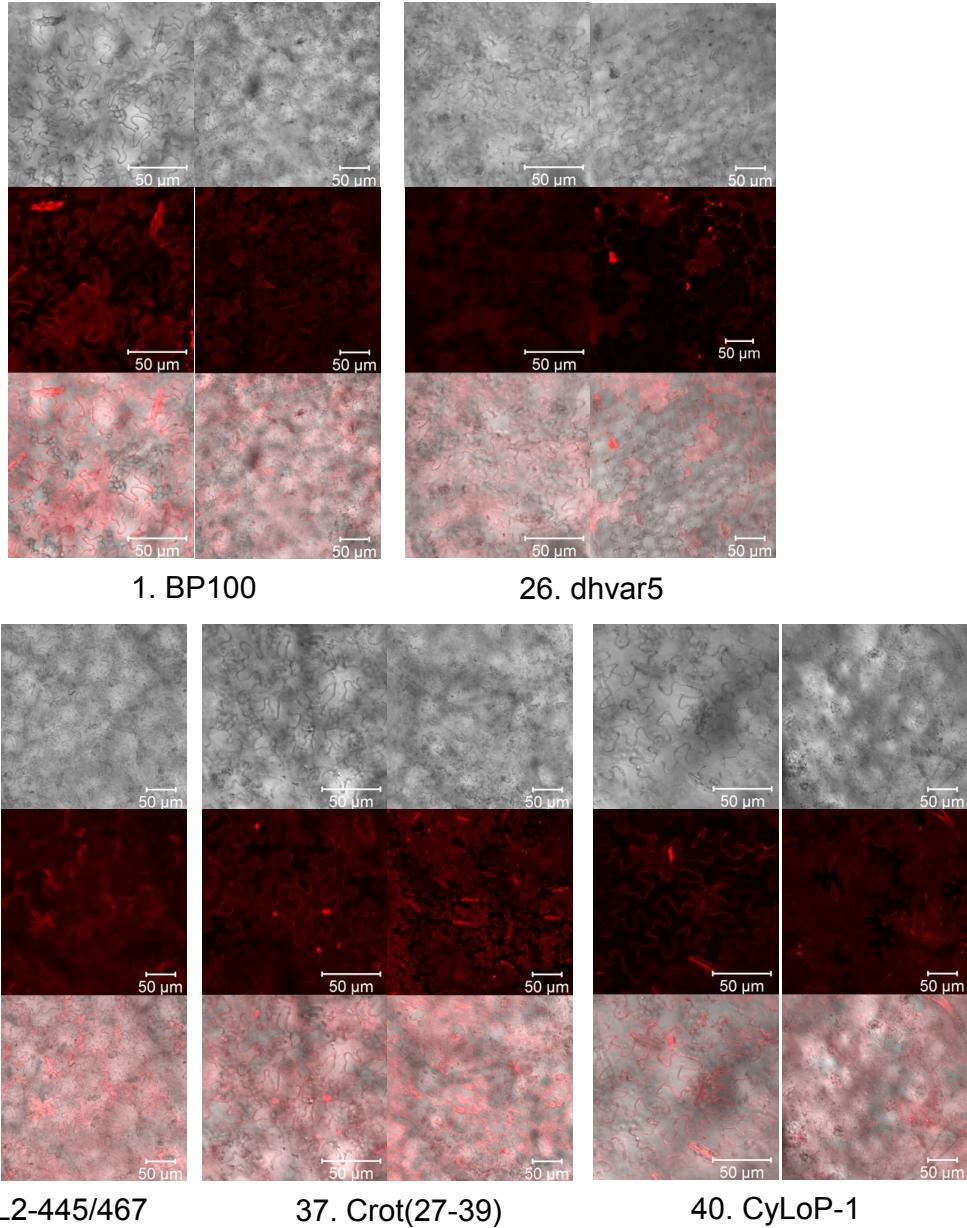
49 M511

52 E162

55 MG2d

Moneymaker Middle efficiency peptides

(b)



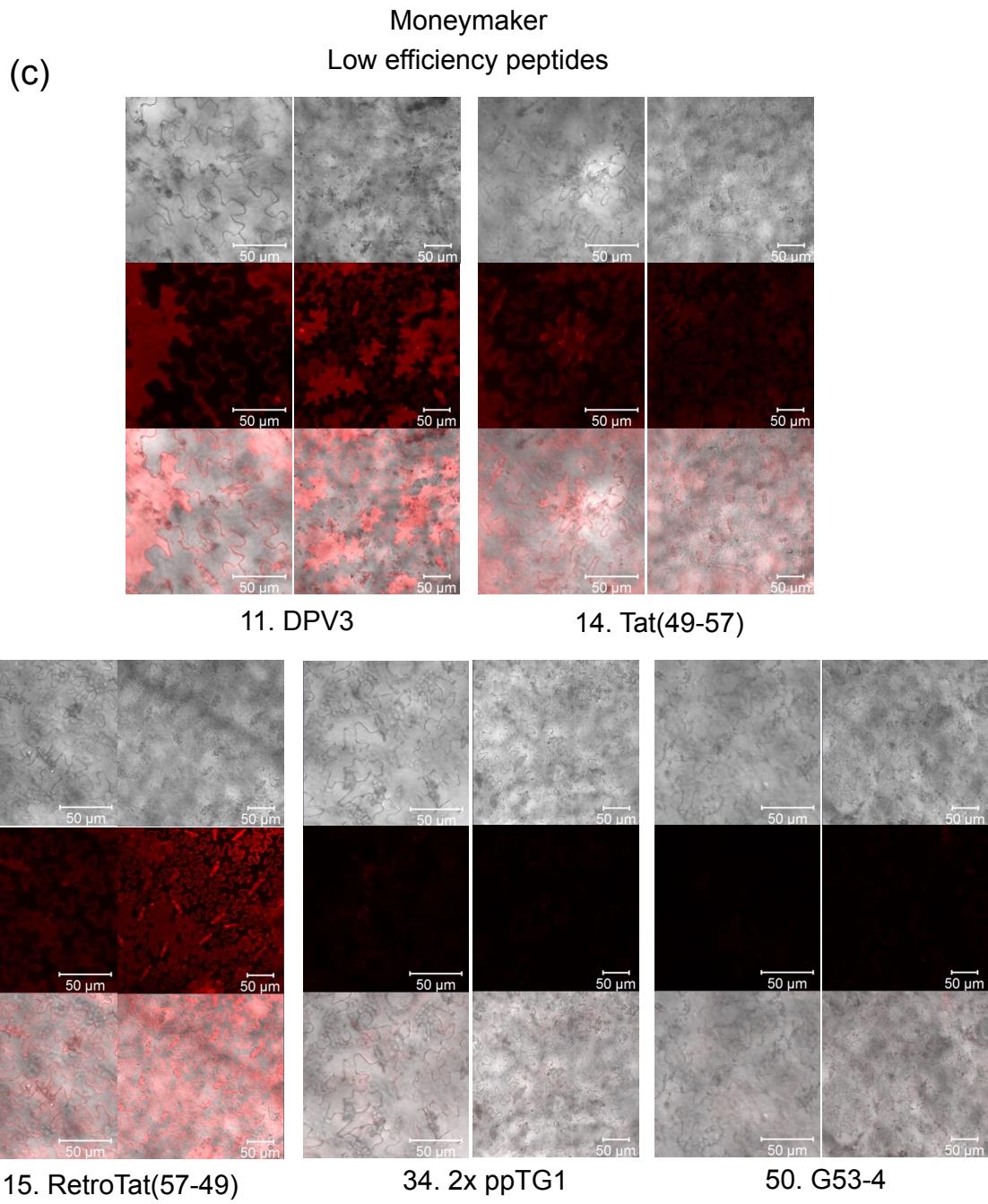
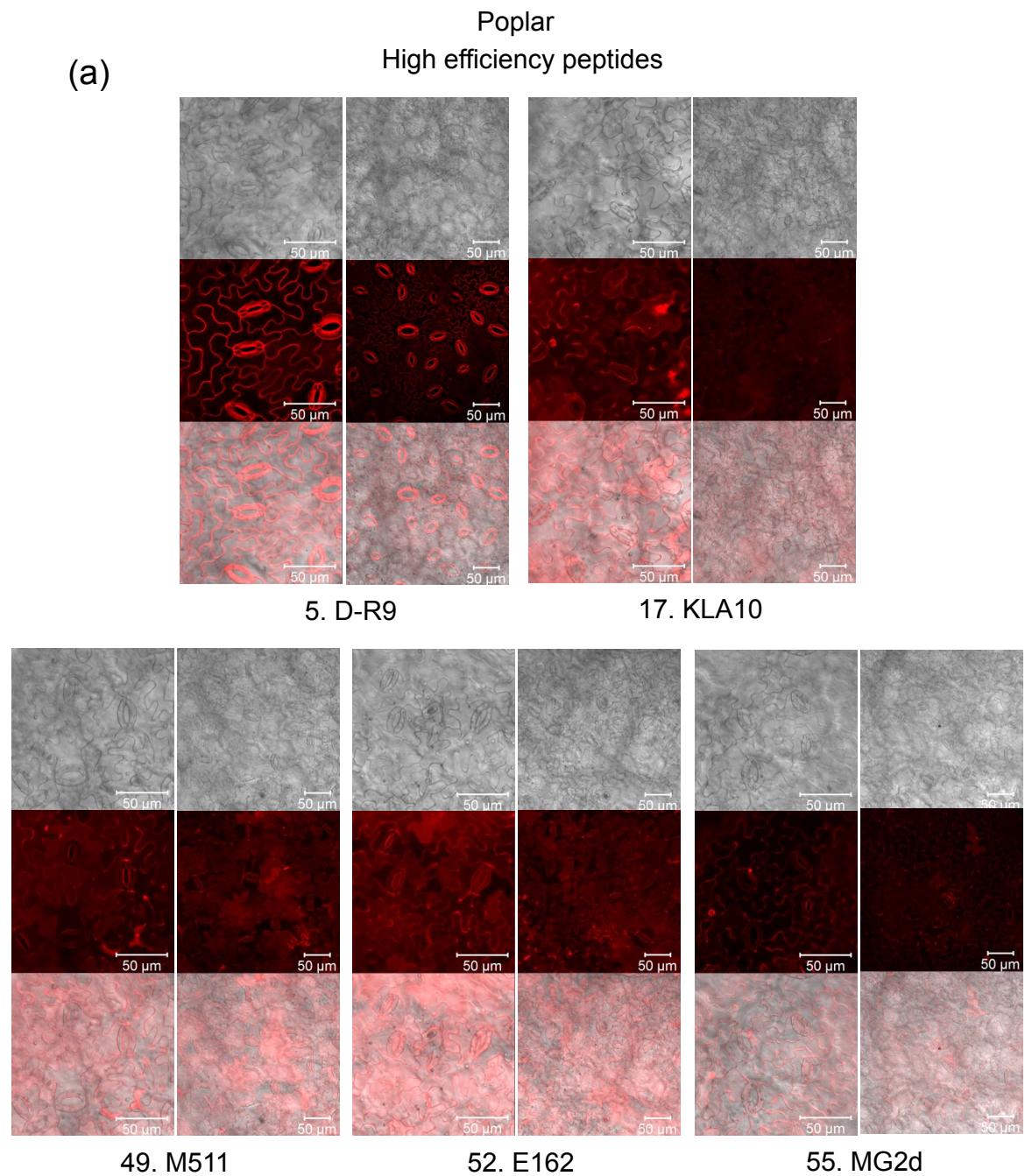


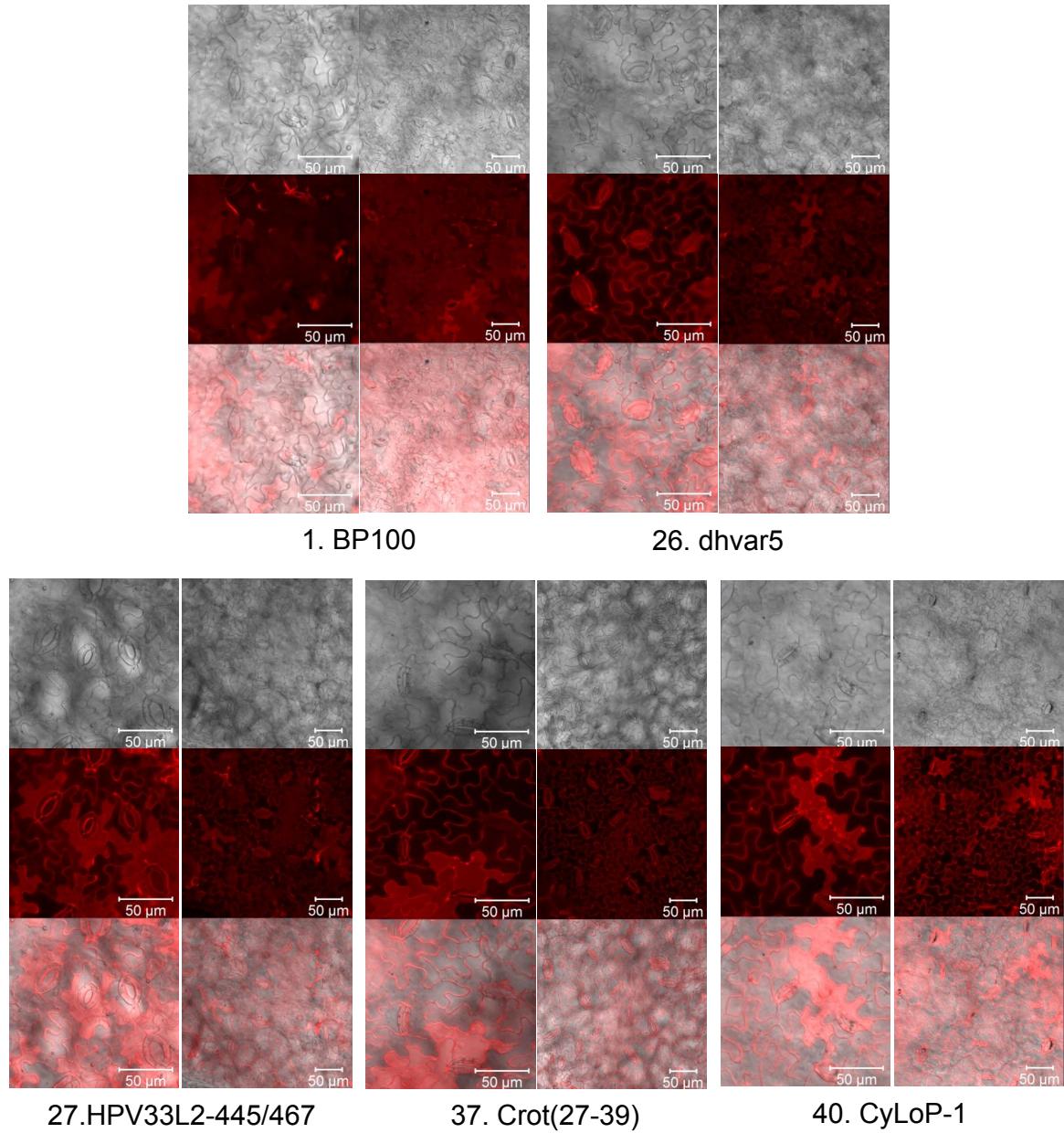
Figure S11. CLSM images of Moneymaker (*S. lycopersicum*) leaf epidermal cells at 2 hours after infiltration of three groups of CPPs at 26°C. Based on the results with BY-2 cells, the high efficient (a), middle efficient (b) and low efficient CPPs (c) were classified and assayed with intact Moneymaker leaves. Top, middle and bottom images are DIC, TAMRA fluorescence and

overlay images, respectively. The type of CPP is shown by peptide number and name as listed in Table 1.



Poplar
Middle efficiency peptides

(b)



Poplar
Low efficiency peptides

(c)

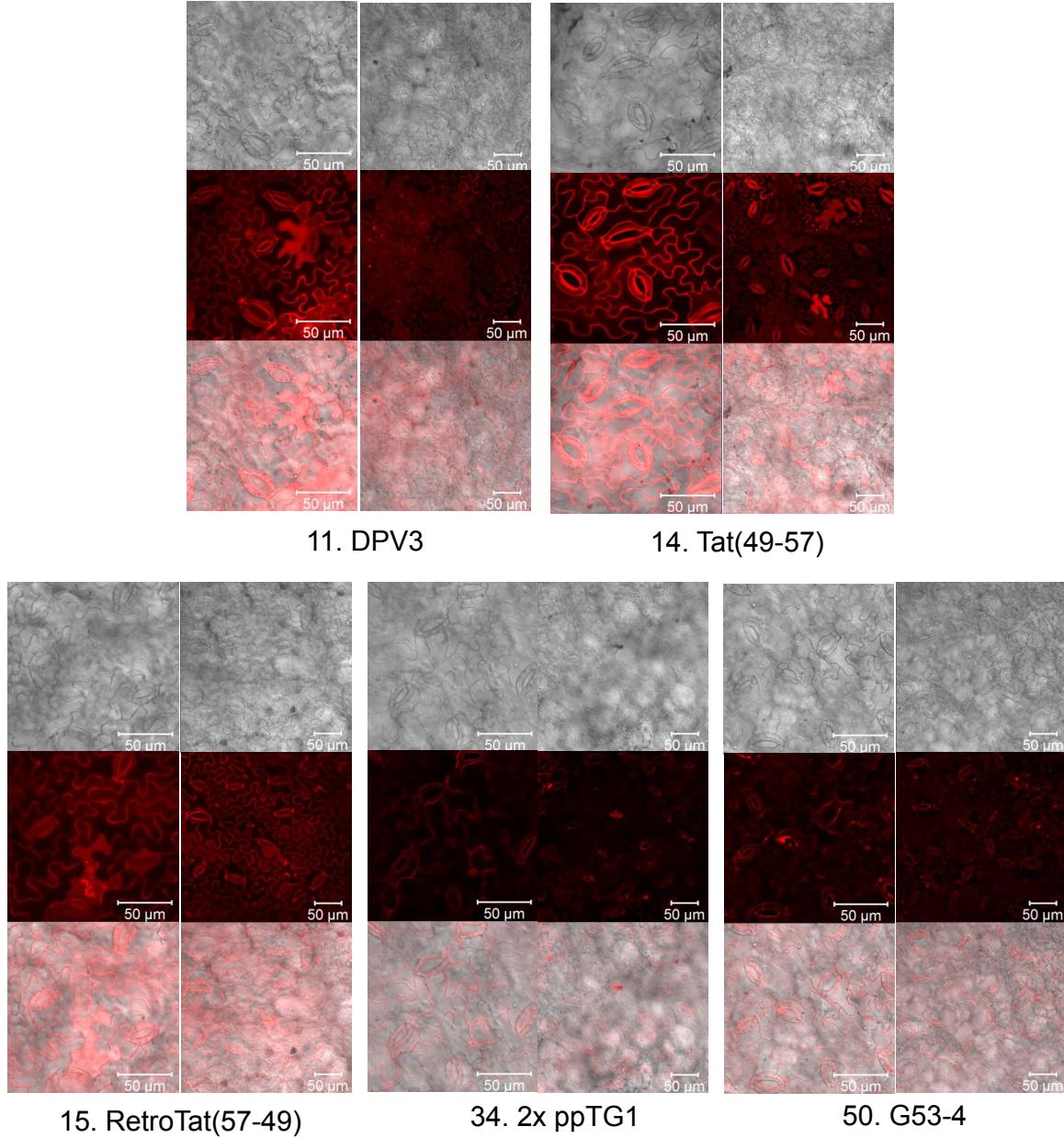
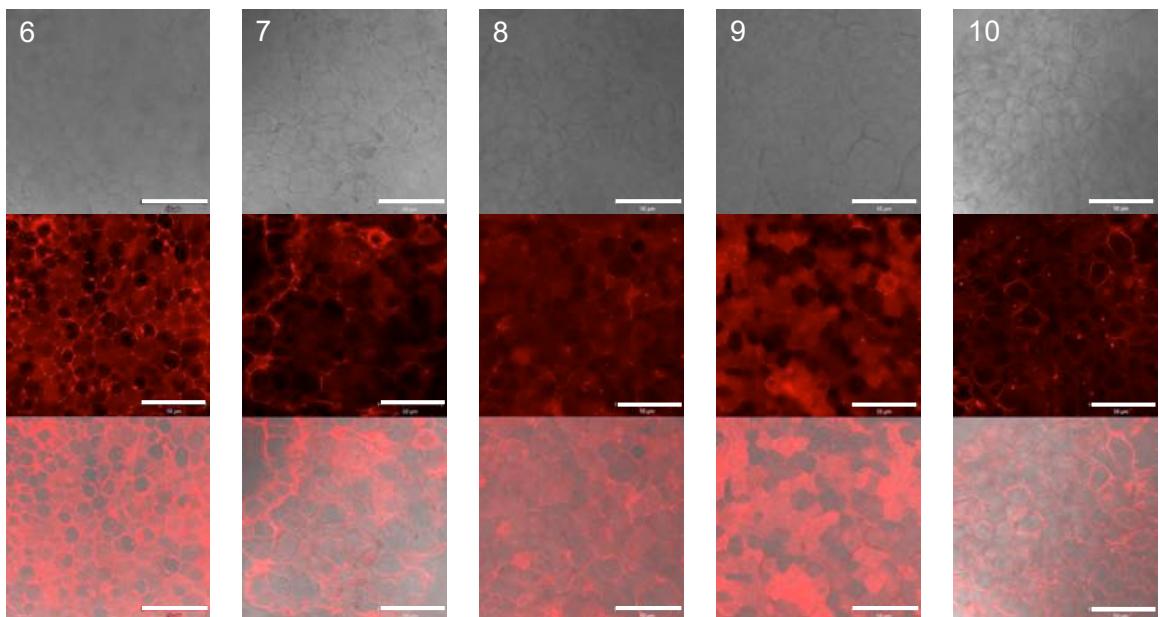
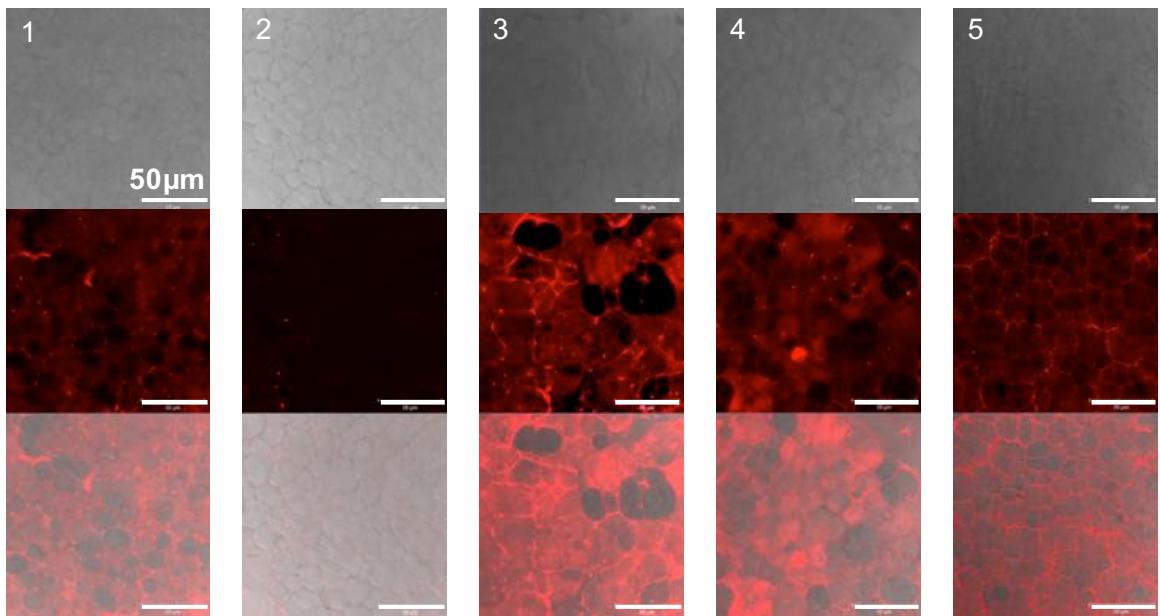
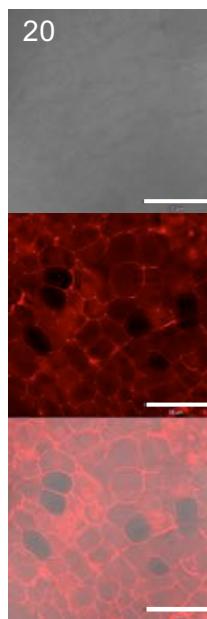
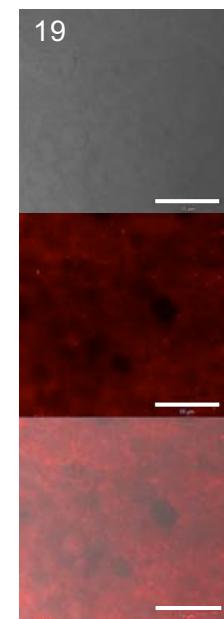
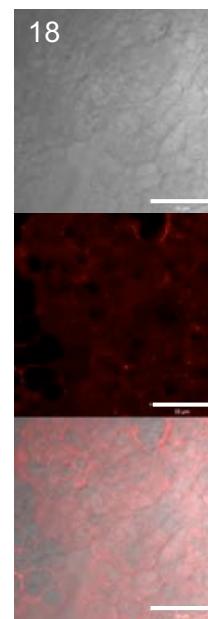
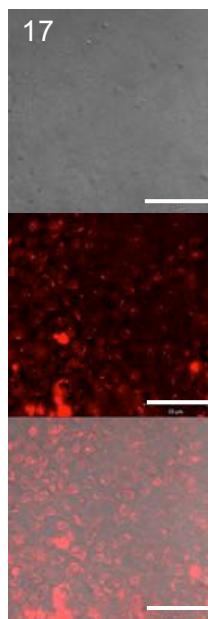
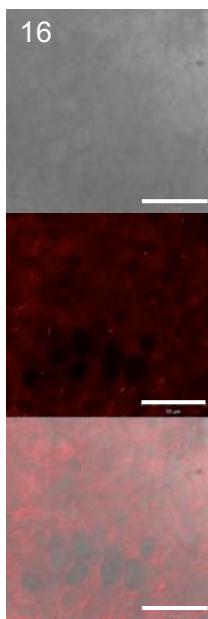
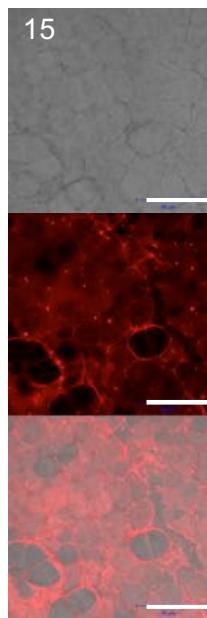
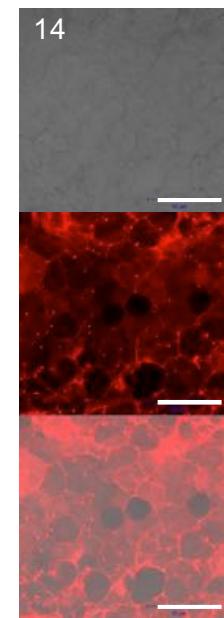
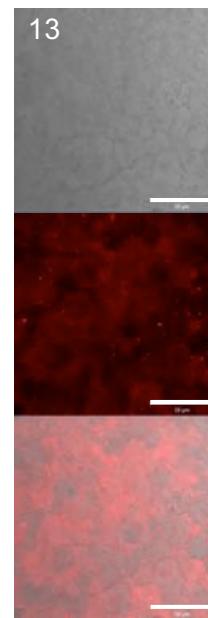
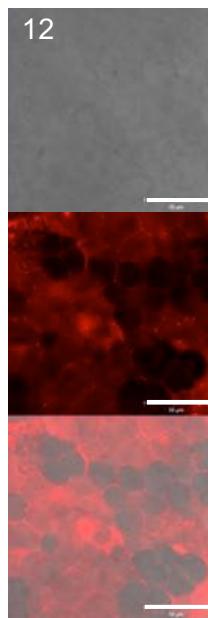
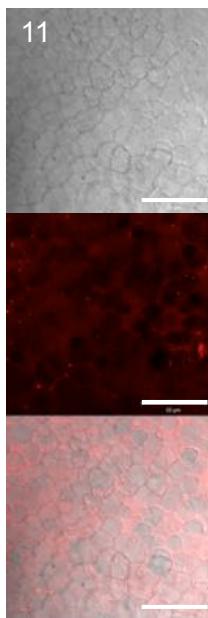
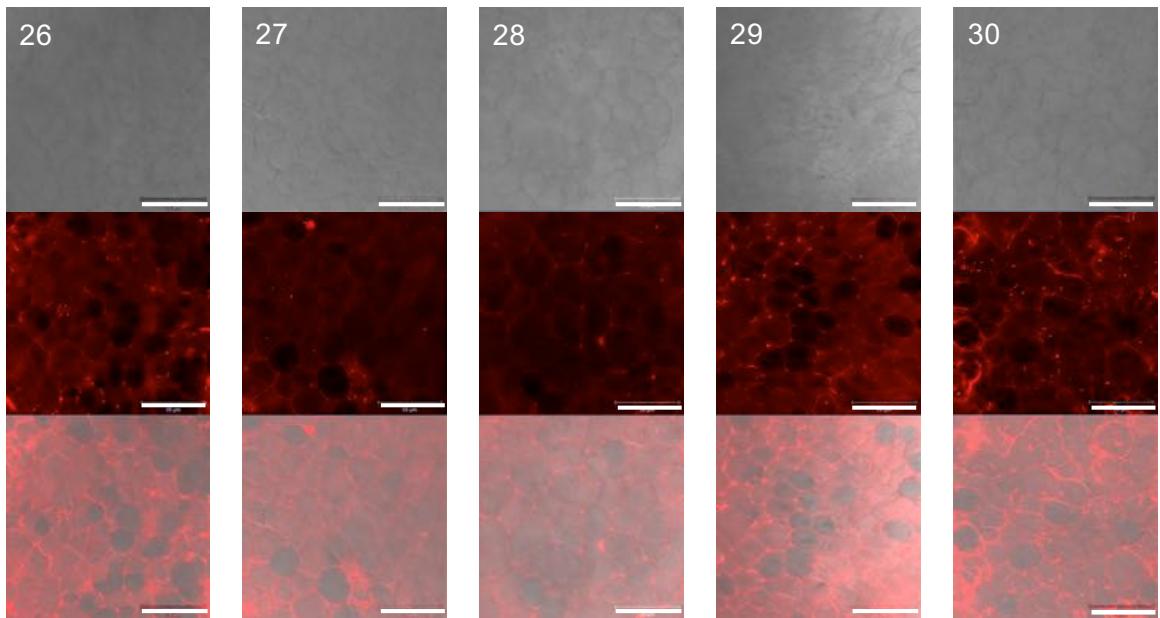
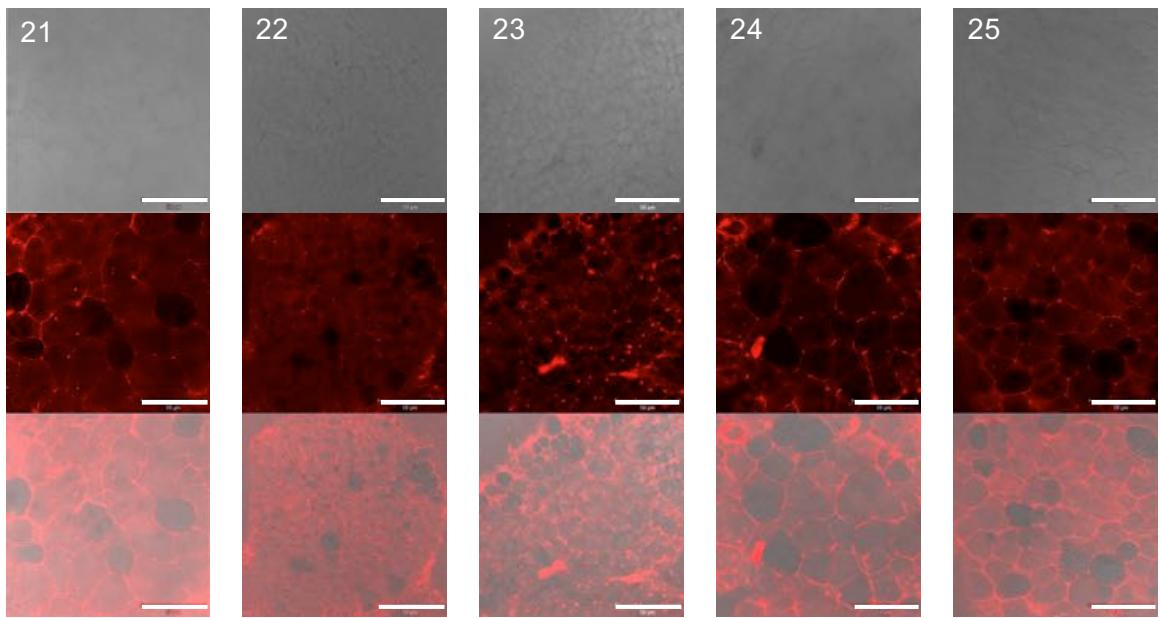
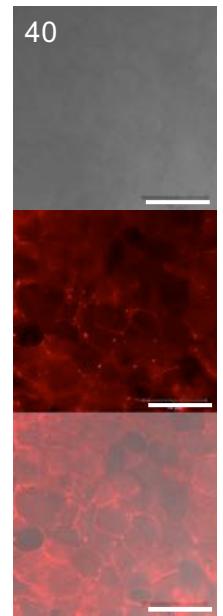
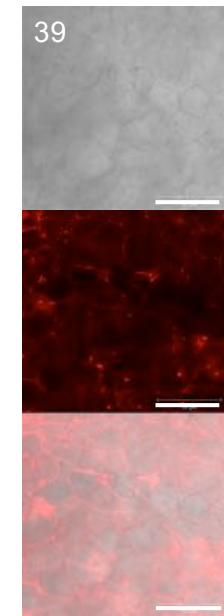
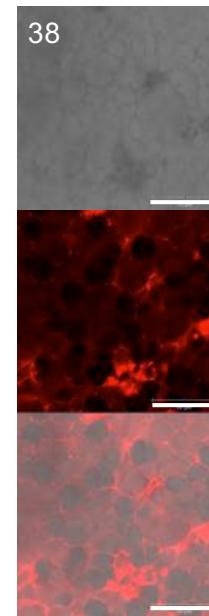
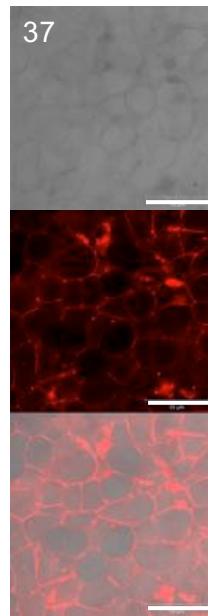
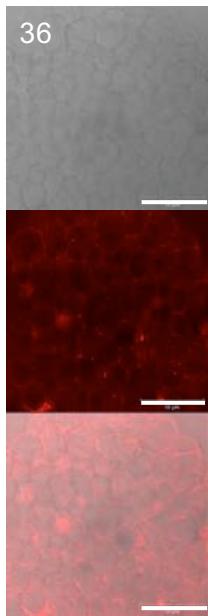
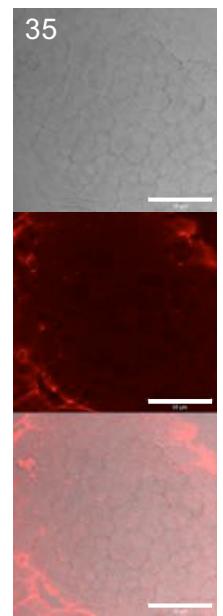
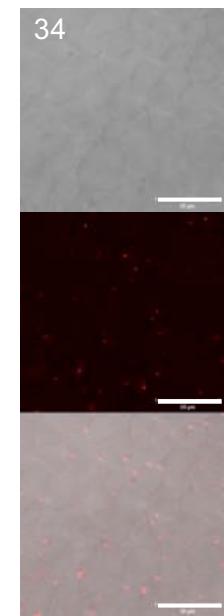
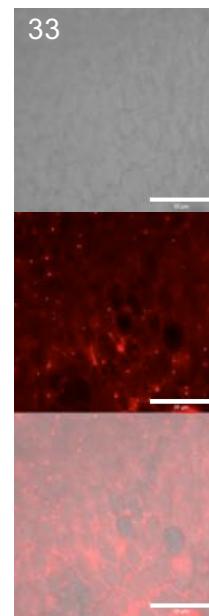
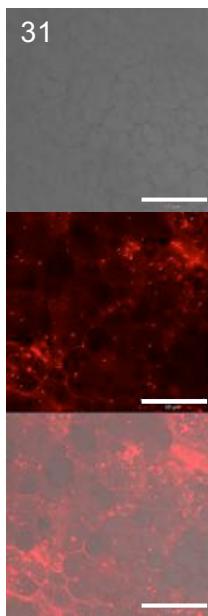


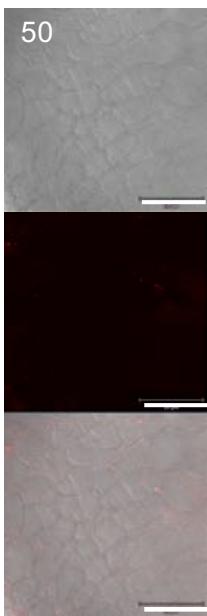
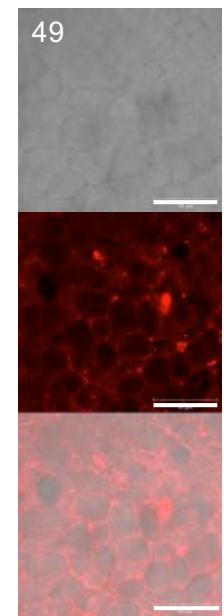
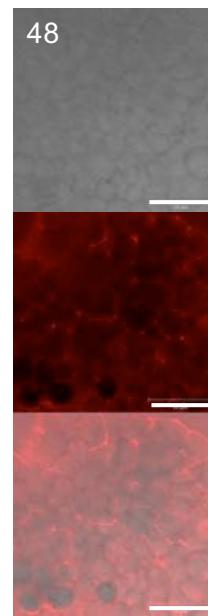
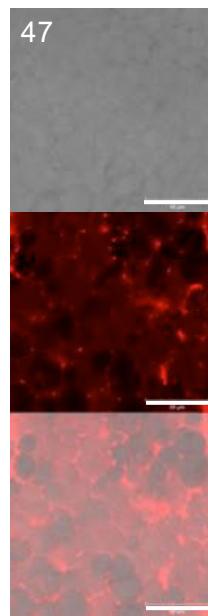
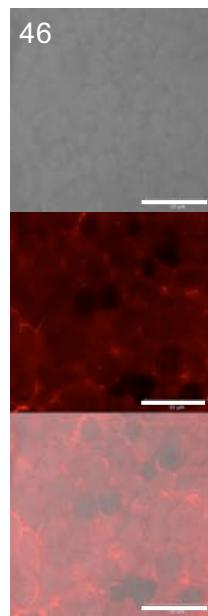
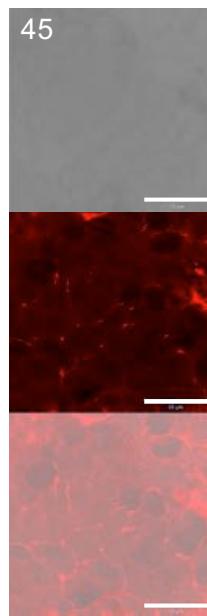
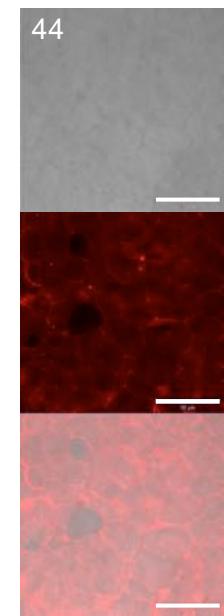
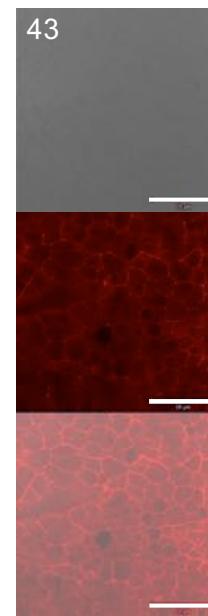
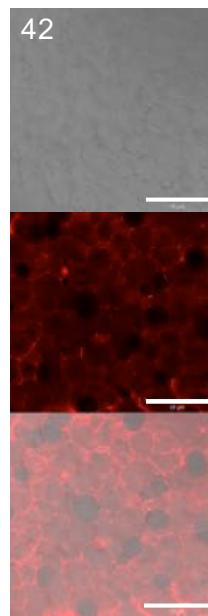
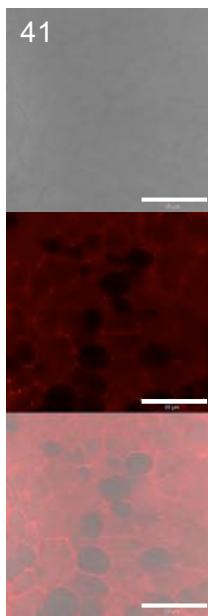
Figure S12. CLSM images of poplar leaf epidermal cells at 2 hours after infiltration of three groups of CPPs at 22°C. Based on the results with BY-2 cells, the high efficient (a), middle efficient (b) and low efficient CPPs (c) were classified and assayed with intact poplar leaves. Top, middle and bottom images are DIC, TAMRA fluorescence and overlay images, respectively. The type of CPP is shown by peptide number and name as listed in Table 1.











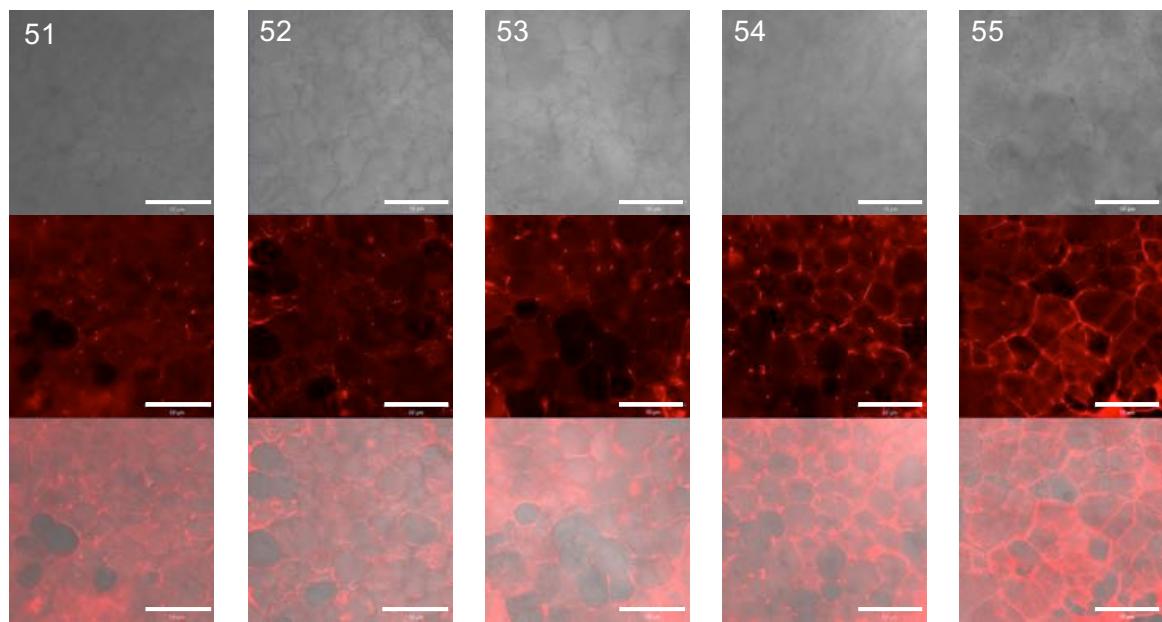


Figure S13. CLSM images of rice (*O. sativa*) callus at 2 hours after infiltration of 55 CPPs at 22°C. Top, middle and bottom images are DIC, TAMRA fluorescence and overlay images, respectively. The type of CPP is shown by peptide number and name as listed in Table 1. Scale bar, 50 μm .

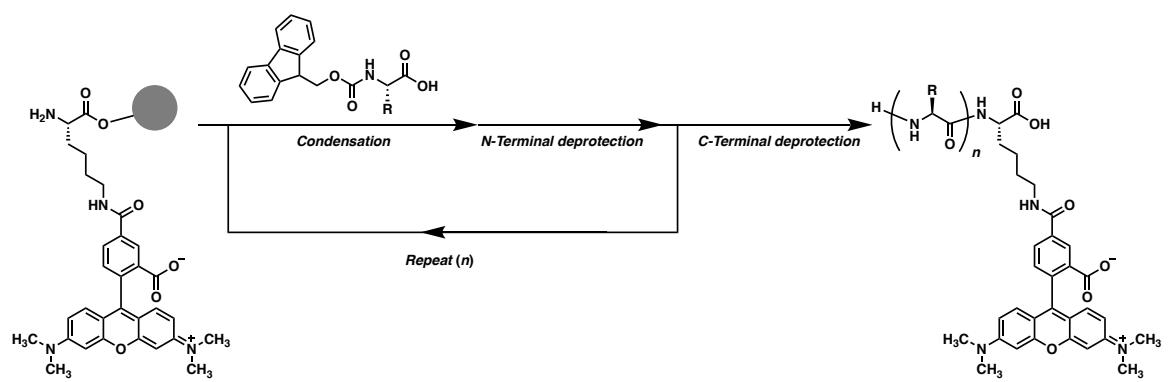
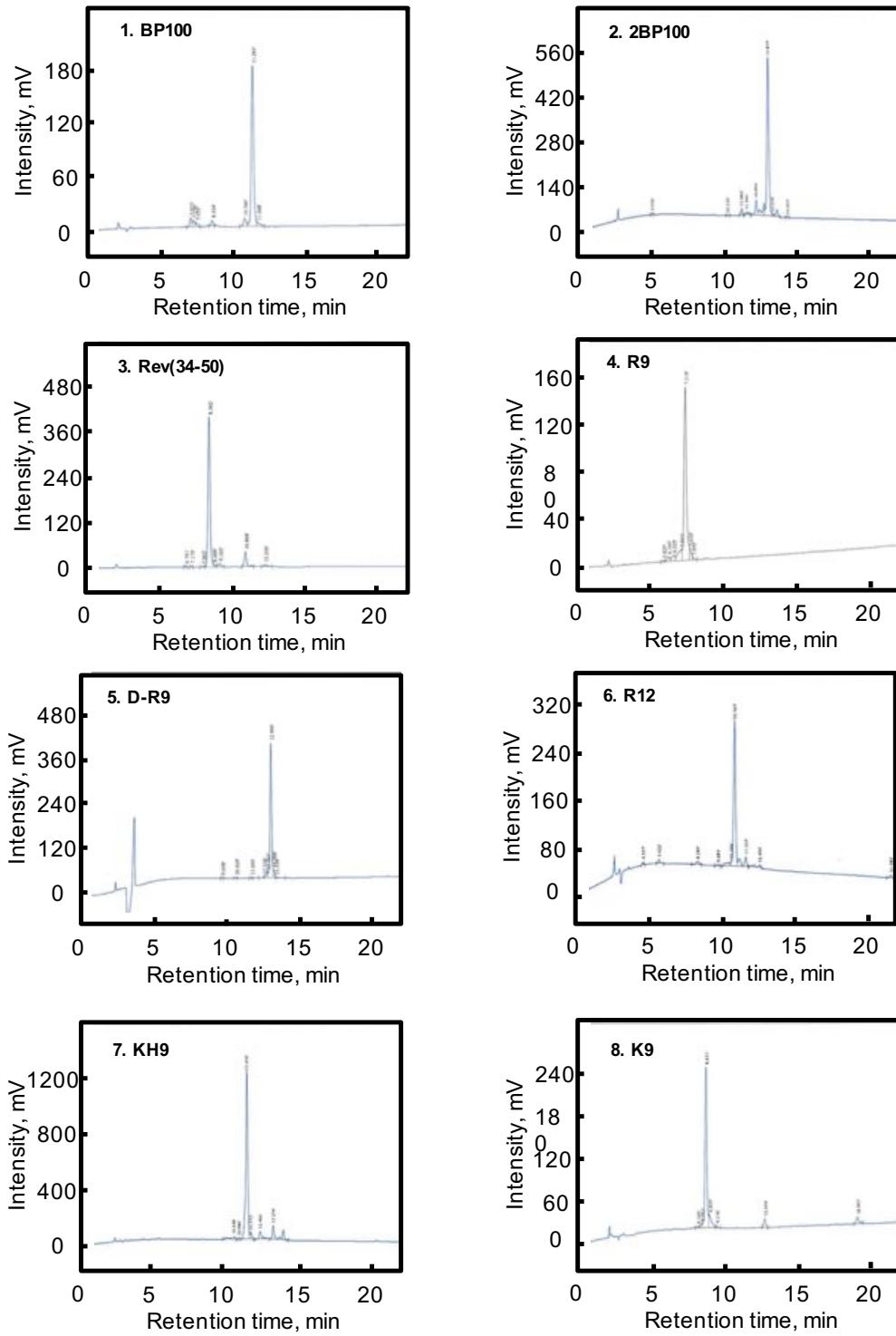
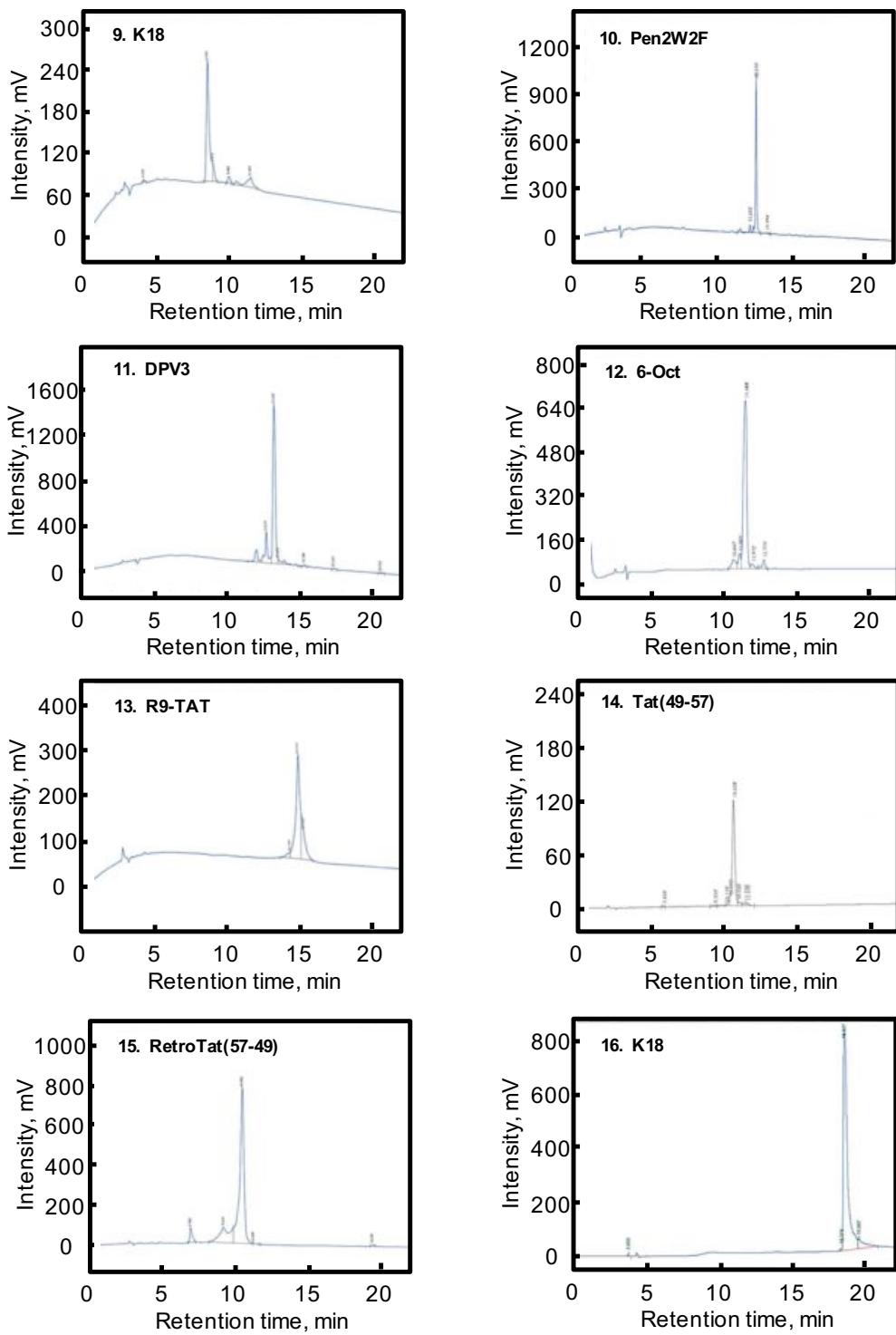
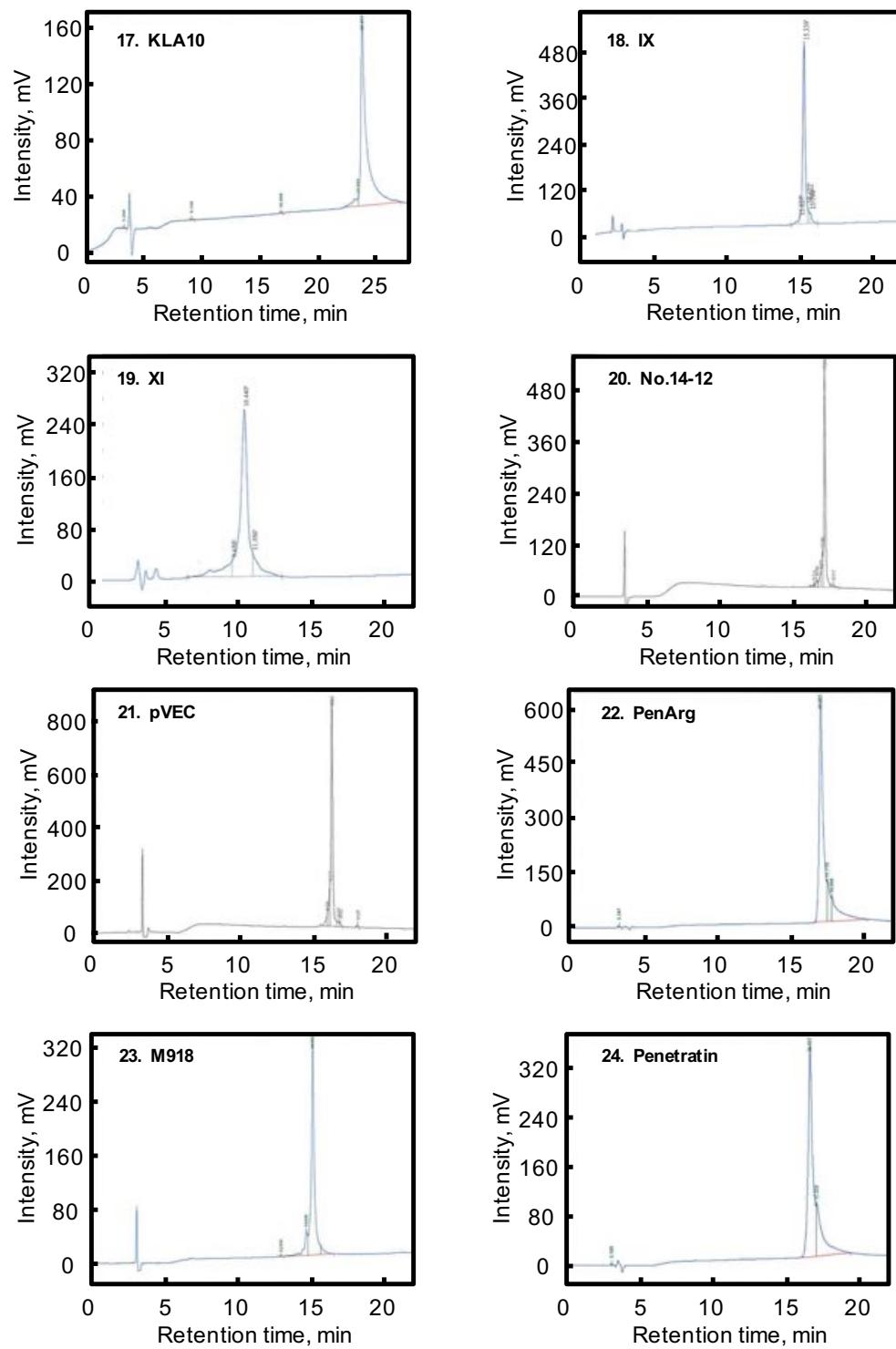
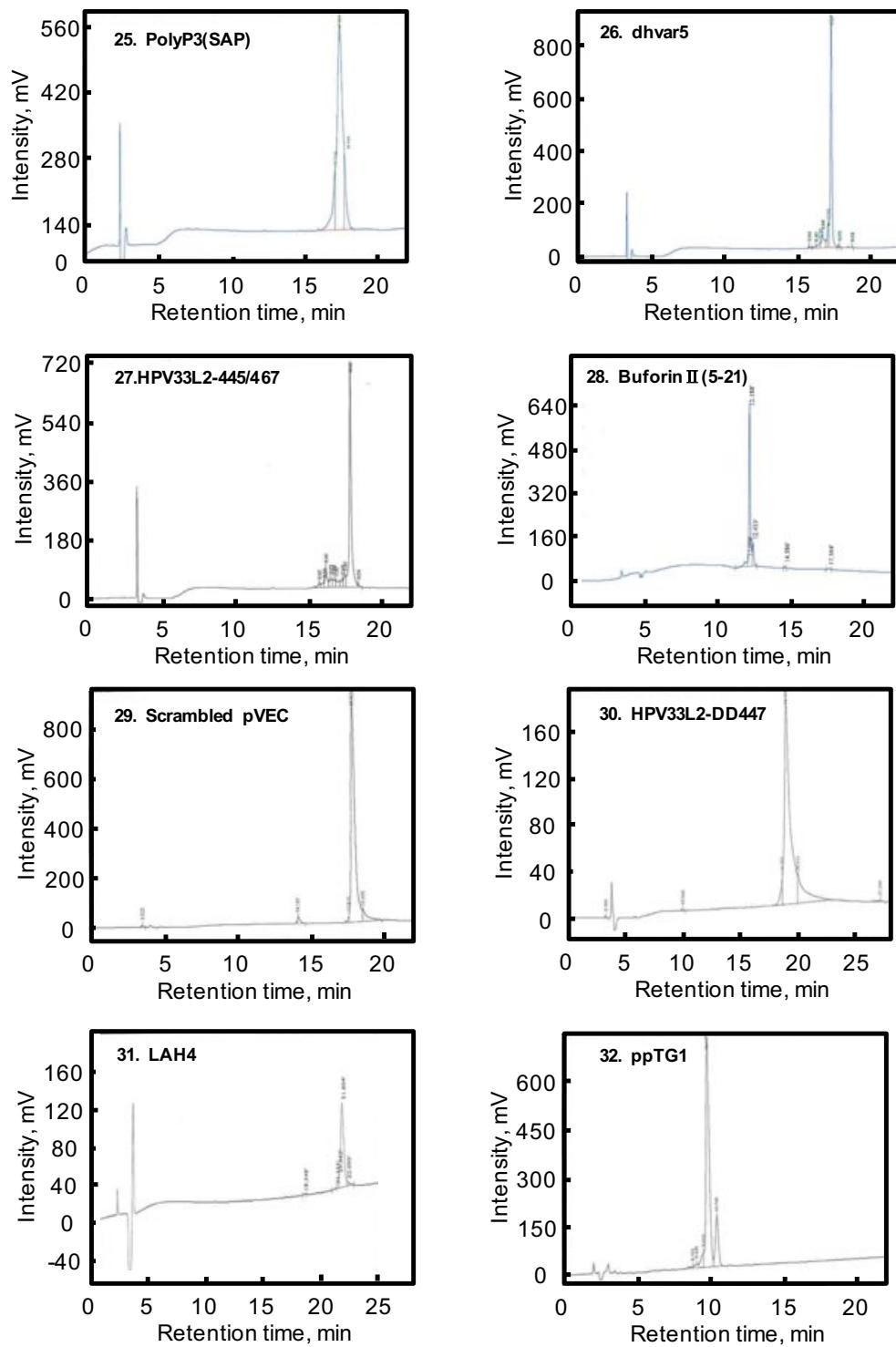


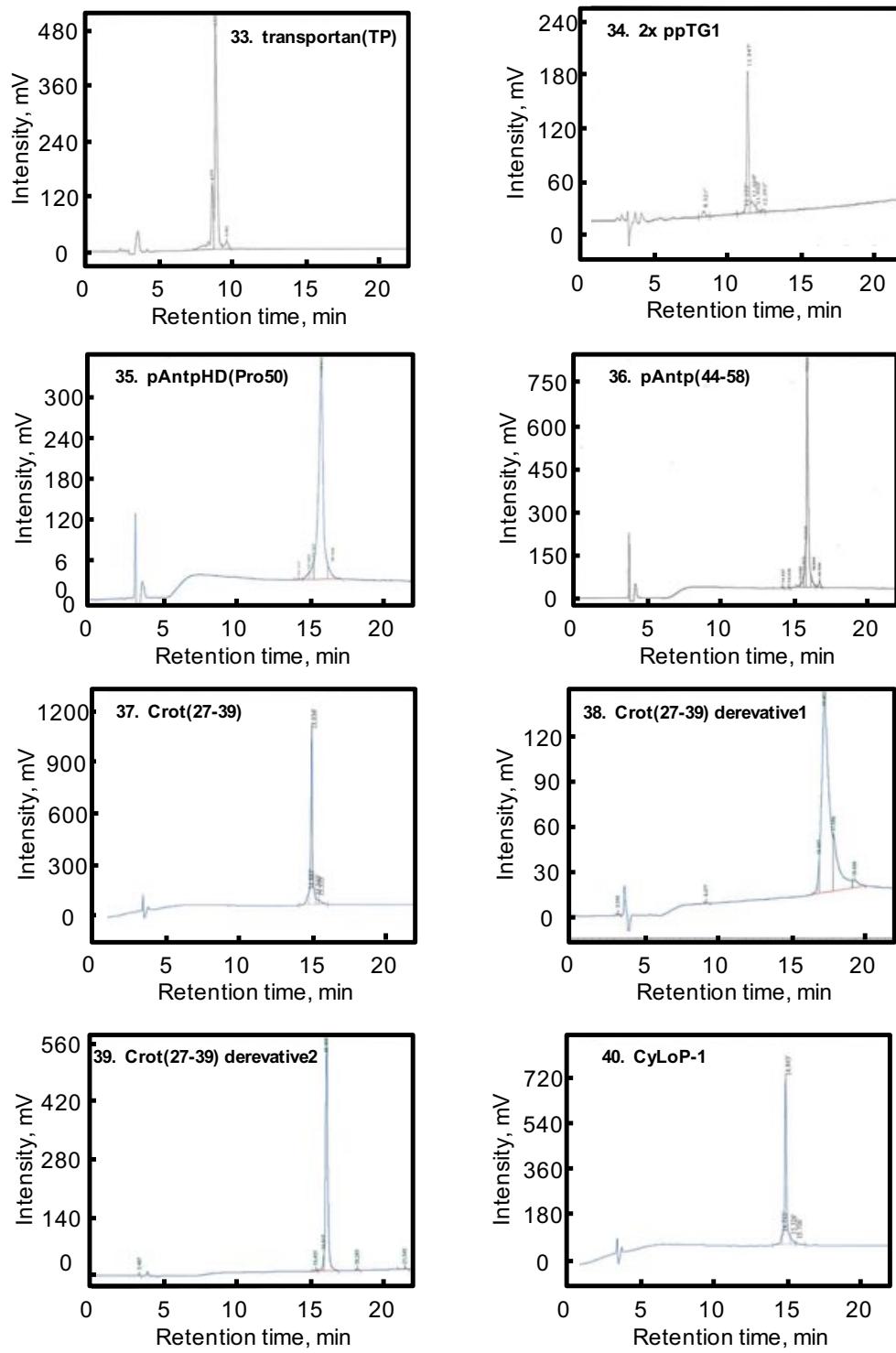
Figure S14. Reaction scheme to synthesize TAMRA-labeled CPP.

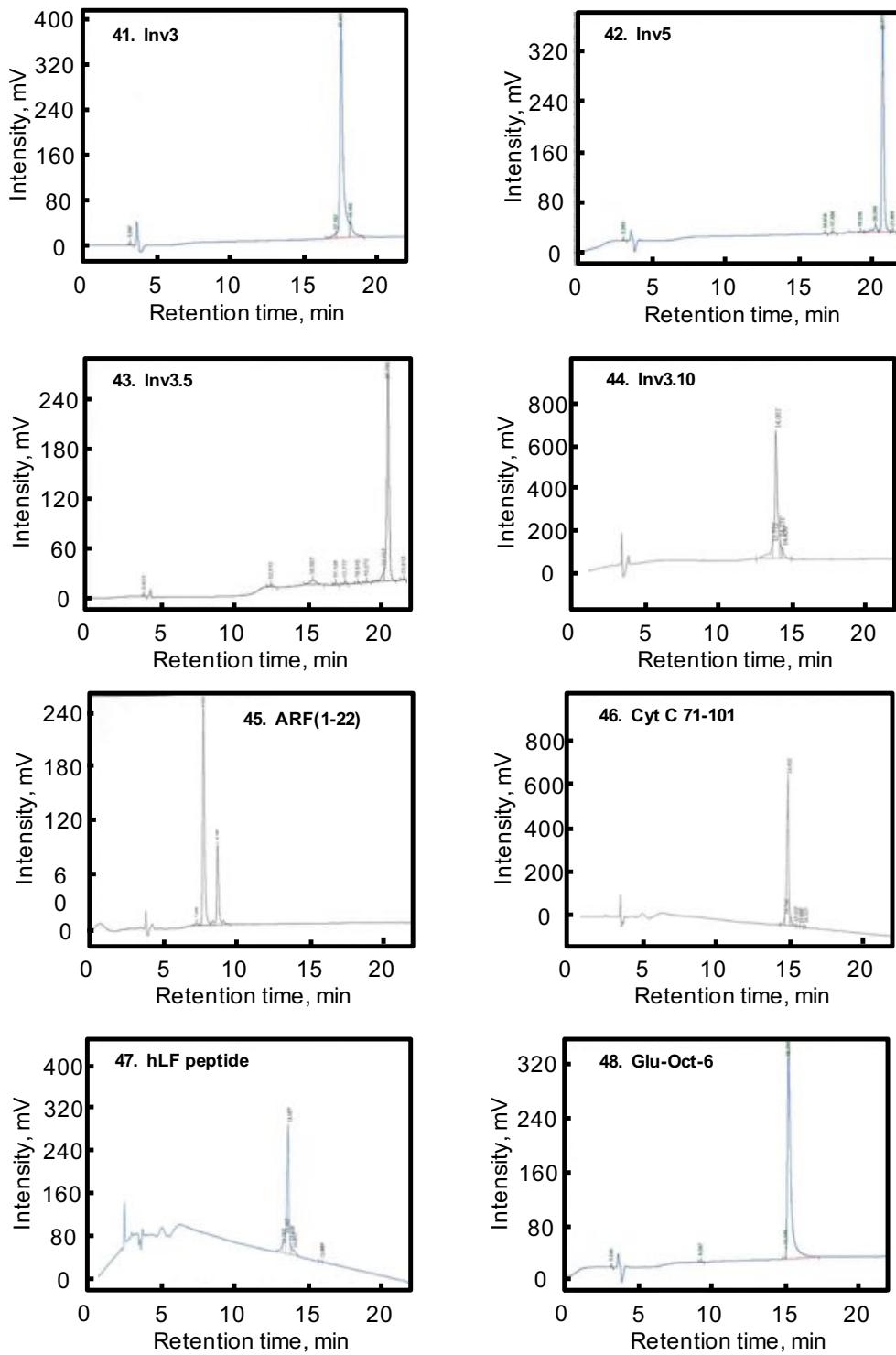












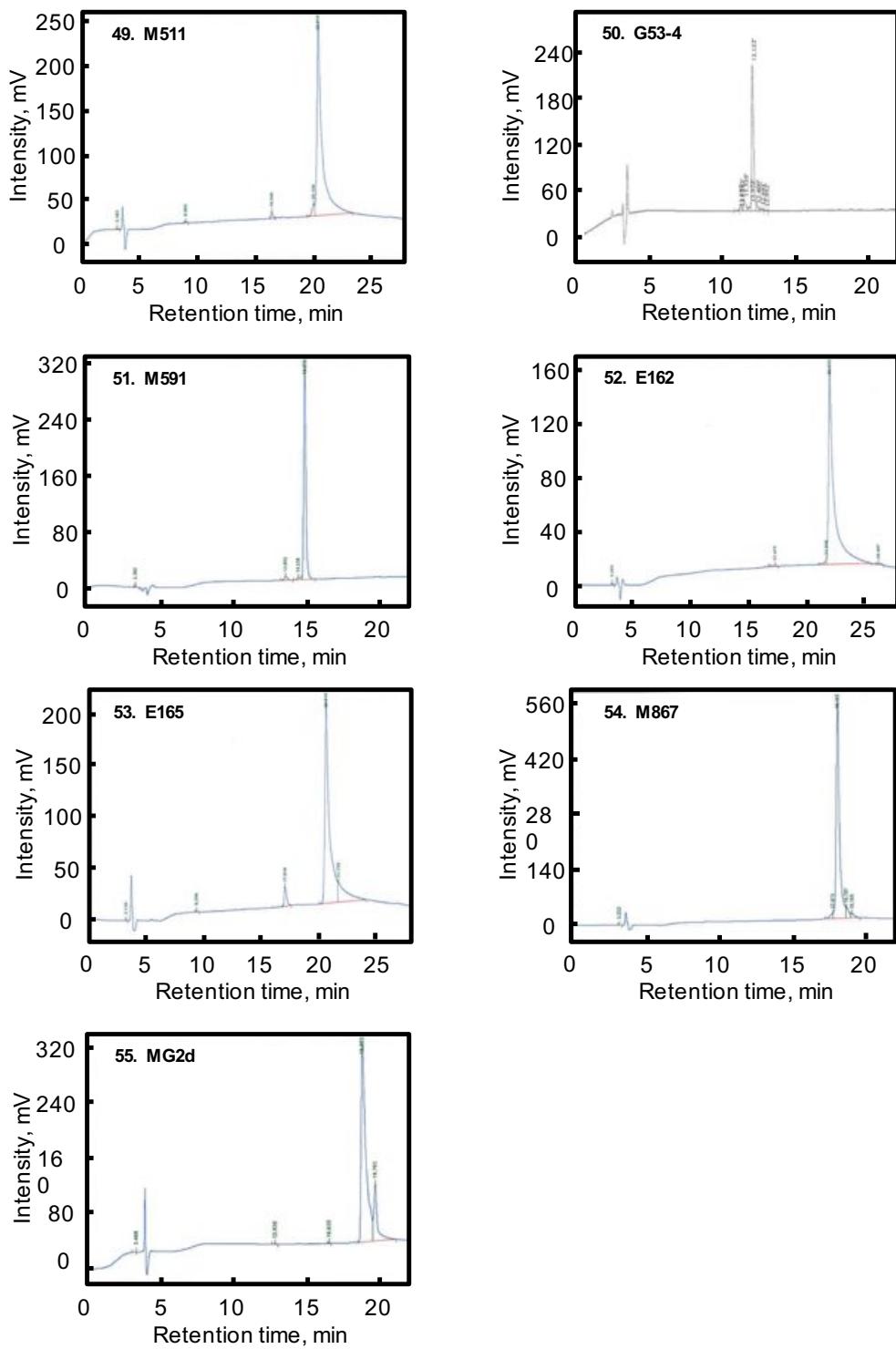


Figure S15. HPLC profiles of the peptides used in this study.

Table S1. Cell penetrating efficiency into various plant types of three groups of CPP. Based on the results with BY-2 cells, the high efficient (a), middle efficient (b) and low efficient CPPs (c) were classified and assayed with their leaves.

Peptide No.	Peptide	BY-2	<i>N. benthamiana</i>	<i>A. thaliana</i>	poplar	<i>S. lycopersicum</i>	<i>O. sativa</i>
5	D-R9	95.3±3.1	16.9±14.7	0.7±1.2	5.3±9.2	1.3±0.6	n.d.
17	KLA10	96.3±3.5	22.6±13.4	22.8±11.2	33.3±14.5	5.2±4.8	n.d.
49	M 511	90.0±4.6	27.1±10.0	21.8±8.4	30.7±18.0	3.0±1.7	n.d.
52	E162	93.3±4.5	33.3±5.9	25.5±16.1	22.0±16.4	3.7±2.7	n.d.
55	MG2d	91.3±5.5	19.3±10.5	25.4±8.2	2.7±4.6	18.0±2.2	n.d.
1	BP100	59.3±4.2	76.6±10.4	42.2±3.0	80.6±16.3	14.5±9.6	n.d.
26	dhvar5	54.0±2.6	62.6±25.3	44.3±16.1	12.6±9.9	13.4±4.5	n.d.
27	HPV33L2-445/467	51.7±2.1	47.7±7.5	70.2±7.8	27.1±12.5	65.5±19.6	n.d.
37	Crot(27-39)	51.0±4.6	50.1±13.8	10.1±1.5	21.7±12.2	21.8±9.6	n.d.
40	CyLoP-1	51.0±7.5	65.2±1.0	37.7±15.3	10.7±3.1	51.4±20.7	n.d.
11	DPV3	2.0±2.6	86.3±5.7	70.8±6.0	25.7±3.2	20.2±6.4	n.d.
14	Tat(49-57)	1.7±1.2	51.9±21.7	44.3±11.2	11.4±10.4	28.2±8.4	n.d.
15	Retro-Tat(57-49)	1.3±0.6	51.6±3.5	49.8±19.4	14.0±11.1	17.7±3.2	n.d.
34	2x ppTG1	0.3±0.6	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
50	G53-4	n.d.	n.d.	3.1±3.4	21.3±12.2	n.d.	n.d.

n.d. means “not determined”.