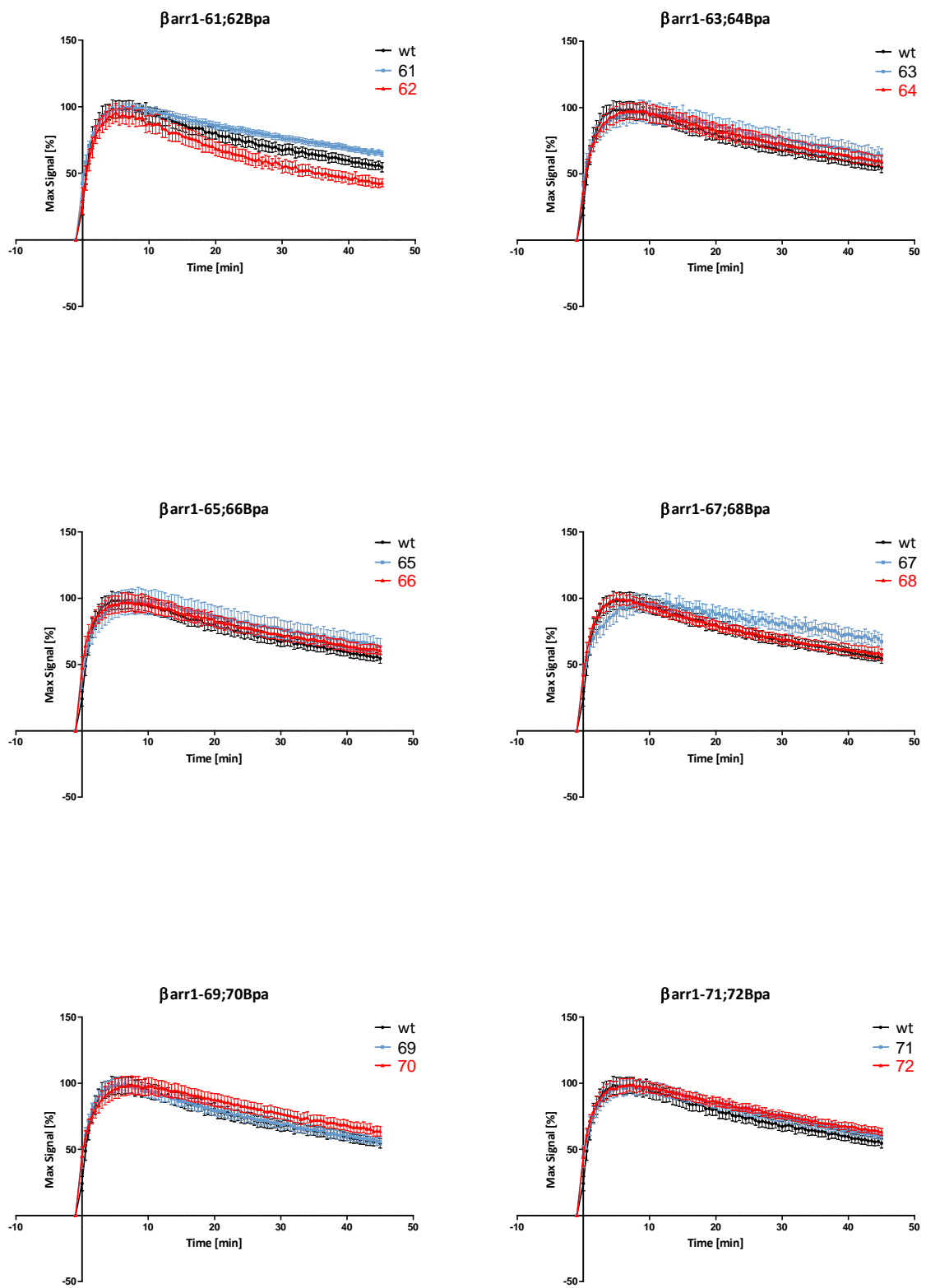
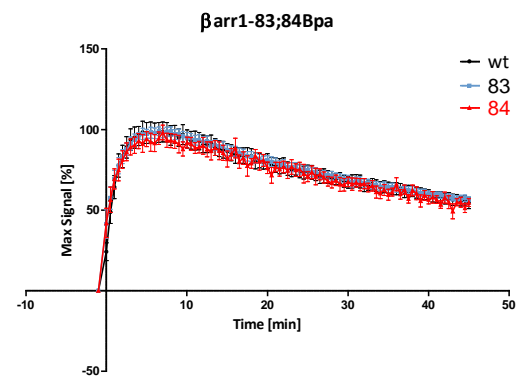
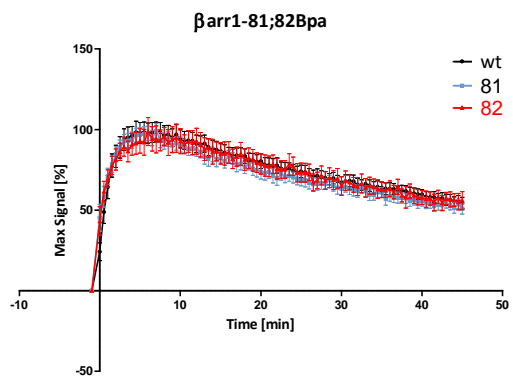
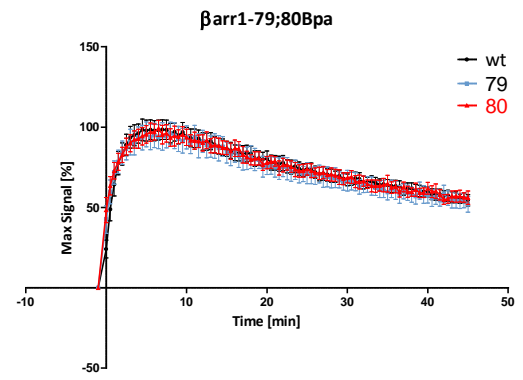
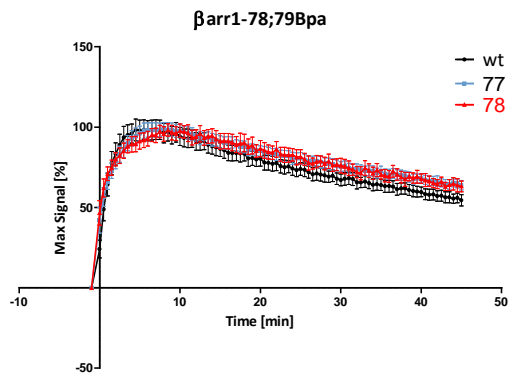
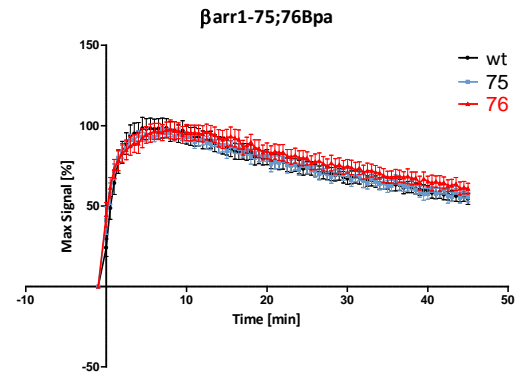
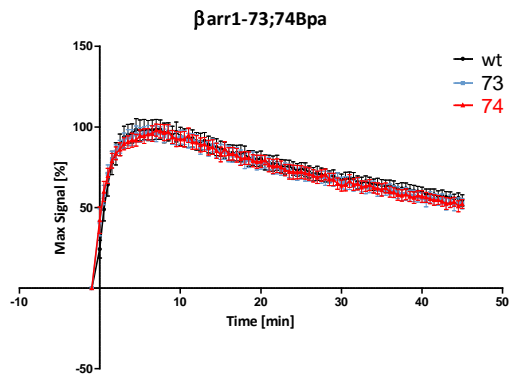


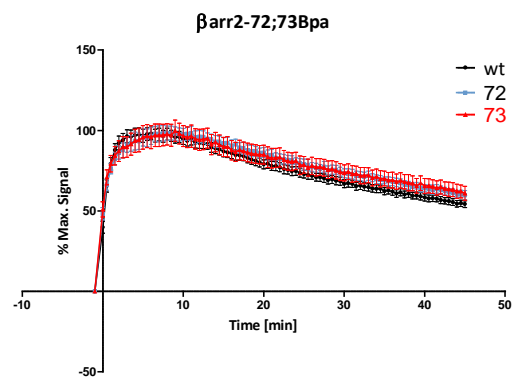
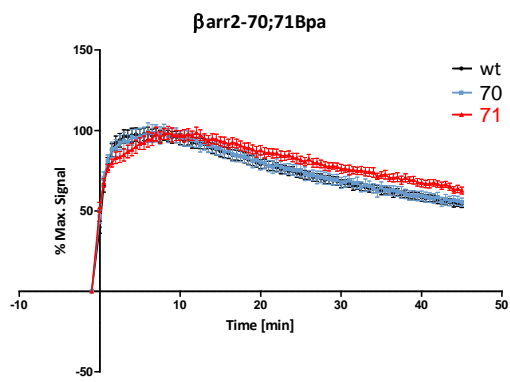
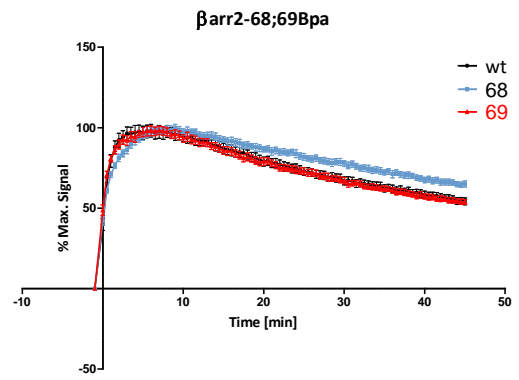
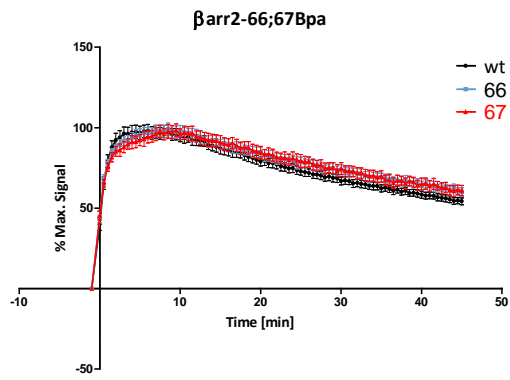
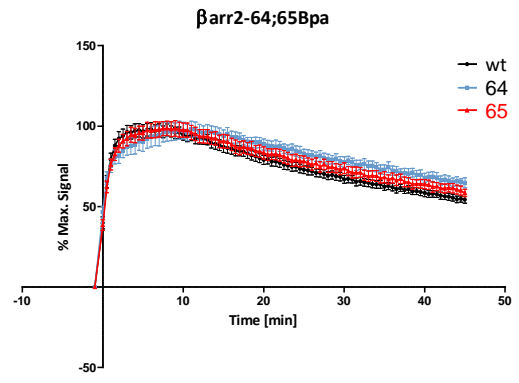
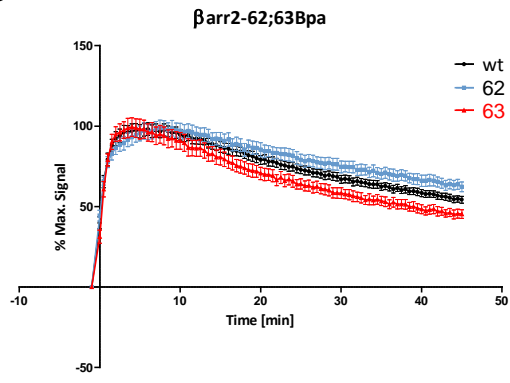
Appendix Böttke *et al.*

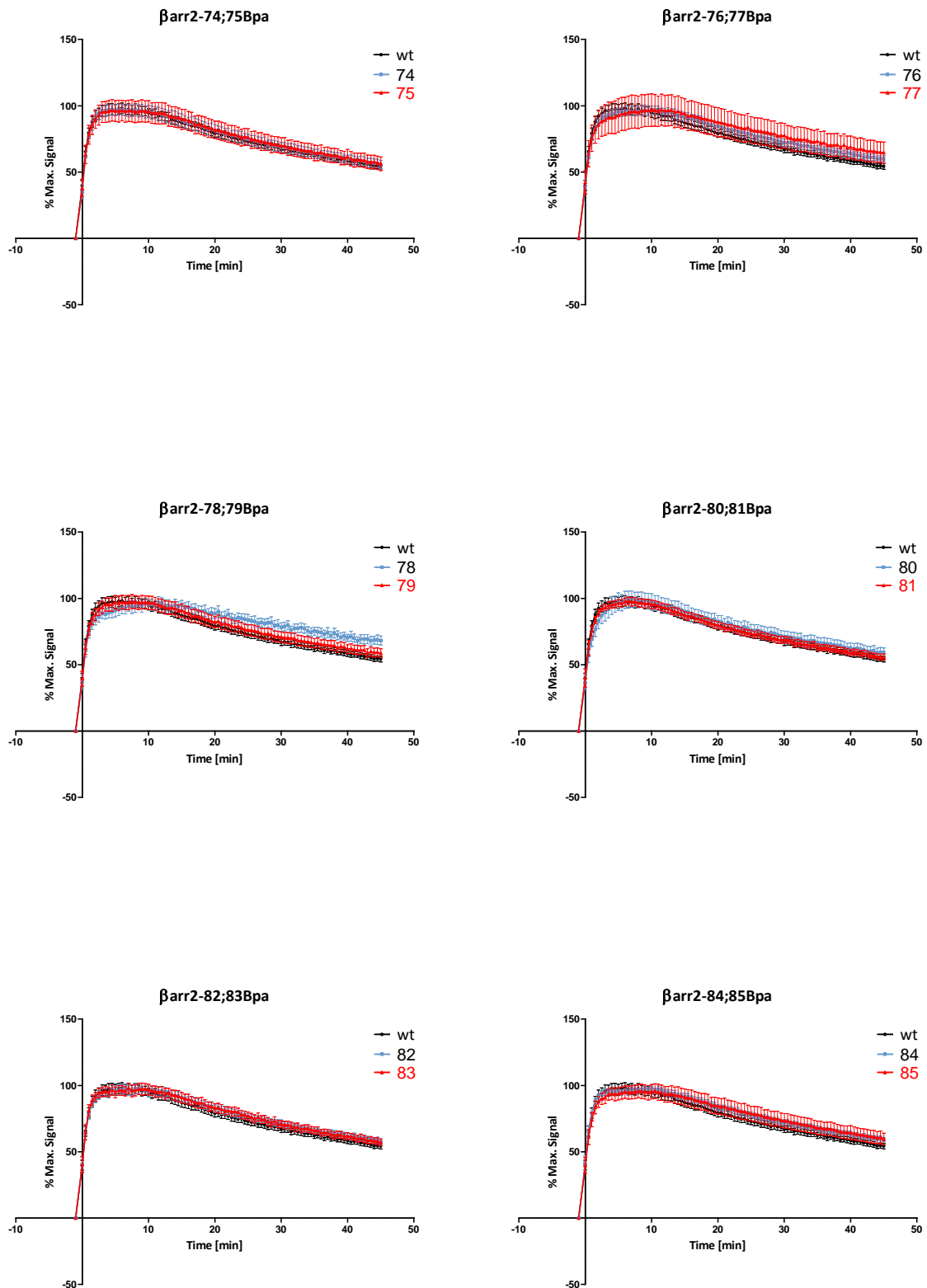
Table of Content:

Appendix Figure S1: Recruitment of Bpa- β arrestin mutants to the PTH1R as detected using the NanoBiT® reporter assay (SmBit-Arr/PTH1r-LgBit).	Page 2
Appendix Figure S2: Immunoprecipitation (IP) of β arr1-D78Bpa-2xStrep with the Strep-Tactin® XT system and following LC/MS/MS analysis.	Page 6
Appendix Figure S3: Plasmids used for the incorporation of ncAAs	Page 7

A



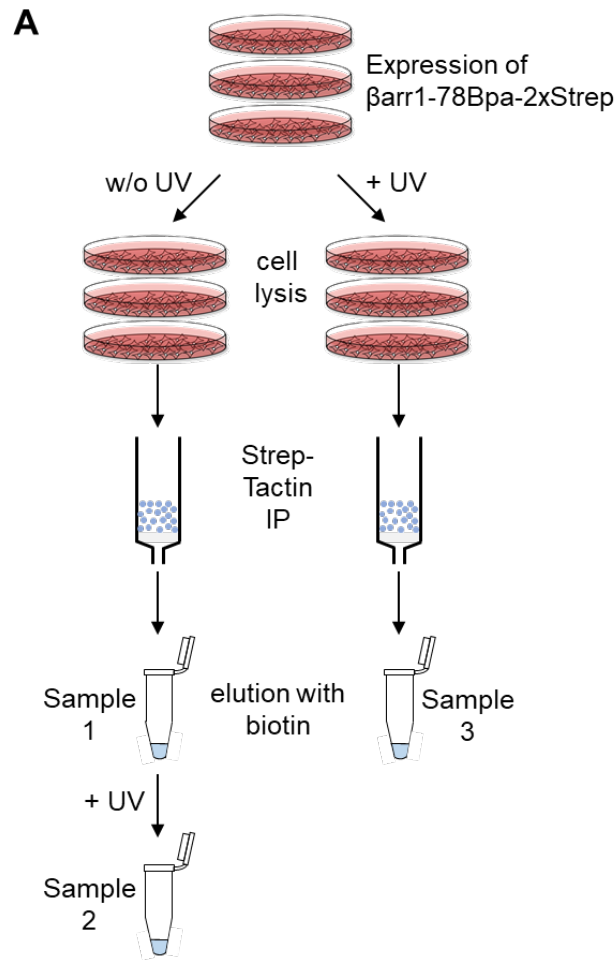
B



Appendix Figure S1: Recruitment of Bpa- β arrestin mutants to the PTH1R as detected using the NanoBit[®] reporter assay (SmBit-Arr/PTH1r-LgBit). 200 nM of pTH(1-34) was added at t=0 and luminescence was measured for 45 min in 0.5 min intervals. All curves were normalized to 100% for the max. signal. Plotted data represent the arithmetic average of three independent experiments, each run in triplicate. Error bars represent the S.E.M. of the biological triplicates.

A NanoBit[®] reporter assay for β arr1.

B NanoBit[®] reporter assay for β arr2.



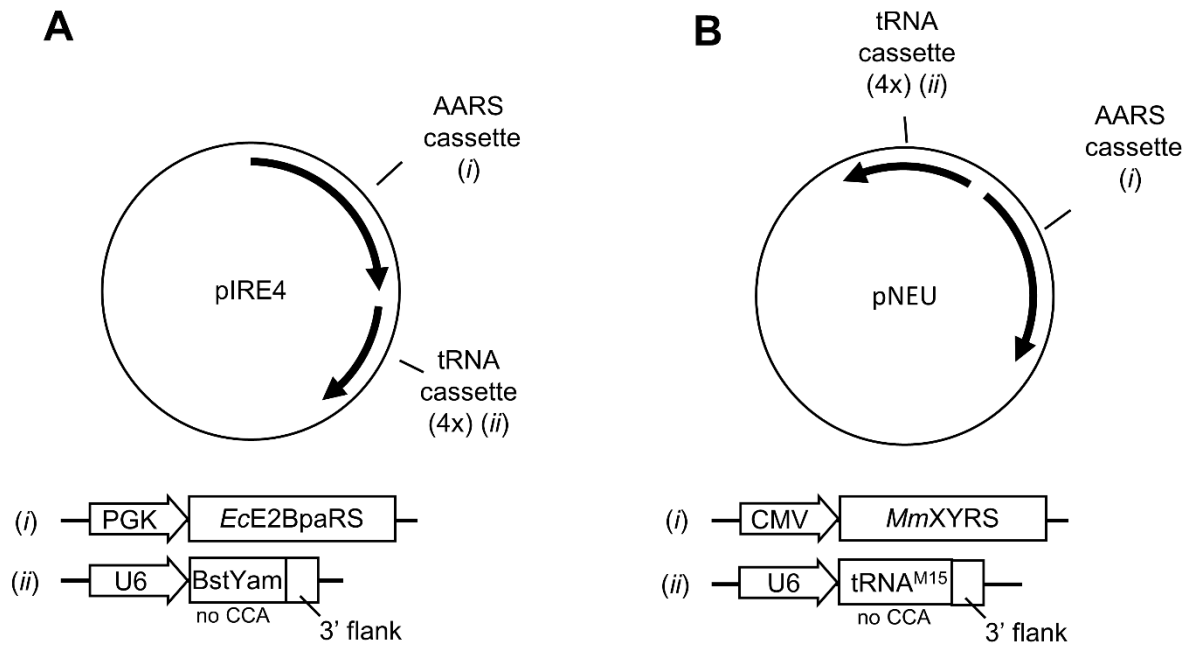
B

MGDKGTRVFK KASPNGLTV YLGKRDFVDH IDLVDPVDGV VLVDPEYLKE RRVYVTLTCA
 FRYGREDLDV LGLTFRKXLF VANVQSFPFA PEDKKPLTRL QERLIKKLGE HAYPFTFEIP
 PNLPCSVTLQ PGPEDTGKAC GVDYEVKAFK AENLEEKIHK RNSVRLVIRK VQYAPERPGP
 QPTAETTRQF LMSDKPLHLE ASLDKEIYYH GEPISVNVHV TNNTNKTVKK IKISVRQYAD
 ICLFNTAQYK CPVAMEEADD TVAPSSTFCK VYTLTPFLAN NREKRGLALD GKLKHEDTNL
 ASSTLLREGA NREILGIIVS YKVKVCLVES RGGLGLDAS SDVAVELPFT LMHPKPKEEP
 PHREVPENET PVDTNLIED TNDDDIVFED FARQRLKGMK DDKEEEDGT GSPQLNNRKL
 WSHPQFEKGG GSGGGSGGSA WSHPQFEK

Appendix Figure S2: Immunoprecipitation (IP) of β arr1-D78Bpa-2xStrep with the Strep-Tactin® XT system and following LC/MS/MS analysis.

A Flowchart of the sample preparation for Figure 3A of the main text.

B Amino acid sequence of β arr1 including the C-terminal double Strep tag. Amino acids identified by PSMs in LC/MS/MS analysis are marked in red. Amino acid 78 of β arr1 (X, marked green) was identified as Bpa.



Appendix Figure S3: Plasmids used for the incorporation of ncAAs.

A The backbone of pIRE4 is originally based on pEGFP-N1 (Clontech, Mountain View, CA) and carries a Kan/Neo resistance. The CMV-EGFP sequence of pEGFP-N1 was substituted with the AARS cassette, followed by the tRNA cassettes right downstream the polyadenylation sequence. pIRE4-Bpa contains a humanized gene of the *E. coli* BpaRS under control of a PGK promoter and 4 tandem repeats of a cassette for the expression of the tRNA suppressor from the *Bacillus Stearothermophilus* tRNATyr (BstYam), including a U6 promoter and a 5'-trailer.

B The pNEU backbone is essentially the same as pcDNA3.1 with some variations in the restriction sites. The plasmid contains a humanized gene for the XYPylRS that recognizes BrEtY (evolved from *M. mazei* PylRS) under control of a CMV promoter, as well as four tandem repeats of the enhanced pyrrolysin-tRNA^{M15} gene. The tRNA gene is depleted of the CCA end, is driven by a U6 promoter and followed by a T rich trailer.