



Supplementary Information for

Live-Cell Epigenome Manipulation by Synthetic Histone Acetylation Catalyst System

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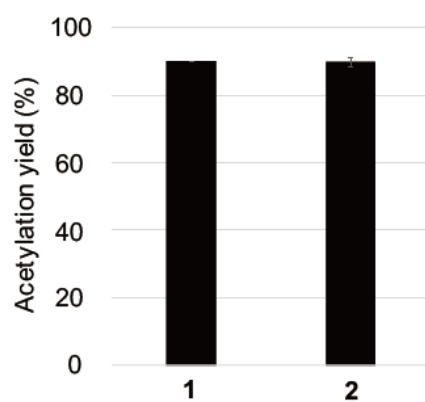


Figure S1. LC-MS/MS analysis of acetylation yield of H2BK120 on recombinant nucleosomes (0.37 μ M) treated with **3** (10 mM) and TCEP (0.1 mM) with **1** or **2** (2 μ M) at 37 $^{\circ}$ C for 5 h. Error bars represent the data range of two independent experiments.

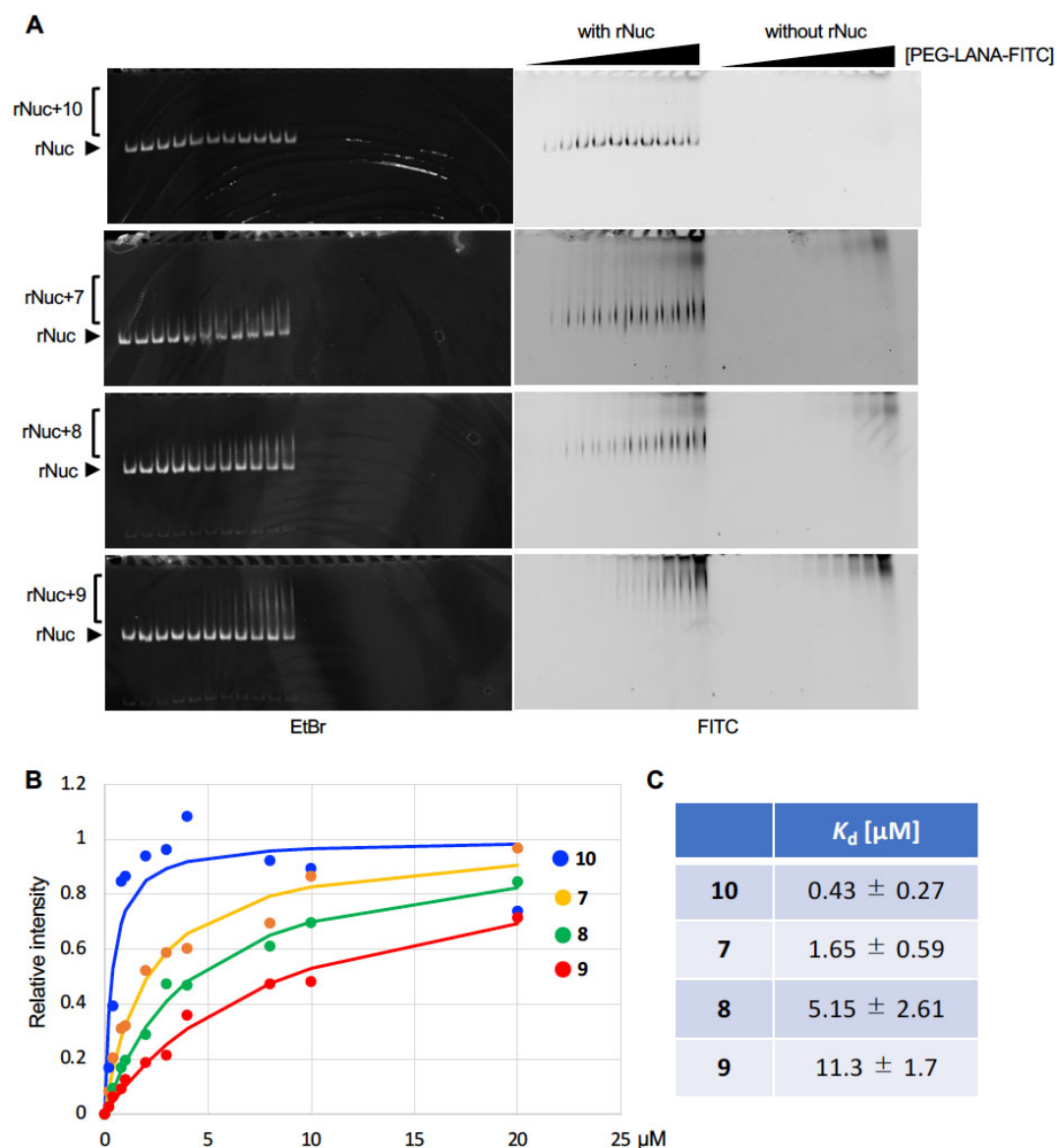
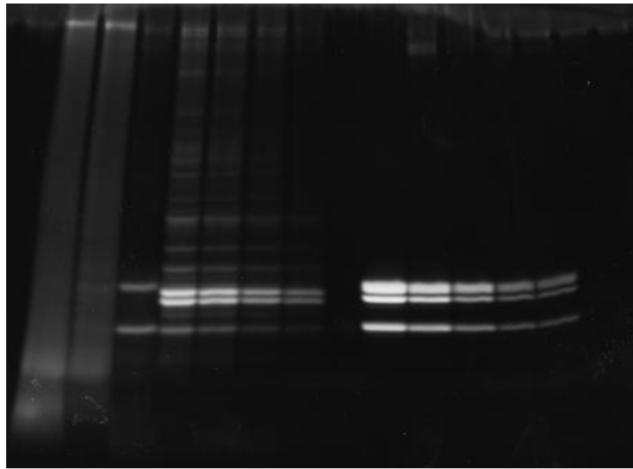


Figure S2. Electrophoretic mobility shift assay. (A) The indicated compounds (0, 0.2, 0.4, 0.8, 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 10, and 20 μM) were incubated with or without recombinant nucleosomes (0.4 μM), in the presence of 150 mM KCl. The samples were then analyzed by 6% non-denaturing PAGE in 0.2 x TBE buffer. Recombinant nucleosomes were visualized by ethidium bromide staining (left). FITC signal of PEG-LANA-FITCs were detected (right). (B) Plot of relative FITC signals of each concentration of PEG-LANA-FITCs (μM) to those when all nucleosomes bound to PEG-LANA-FITC. Data were fit to a Hill slope model yielding K_d values. Fitted curves were described by lines of each color. (C) Calculated K_d values of **7-10** based on Michaelis-Menten equation. See “Electrophoresis Mobility Shift Assay” section for details. Error bars represent standard deviations of three independent experiments.



Waste other fraction (10 x10⁴ cells) H3 H2B Fraction (x10⁴ cells) 15 10 5 2 1 0.5 0.25 0.125 0.0625
 recombinant nucleosome (µgDNA)

Unit conversion of 147 bp DNA	1 µg = 10.3 pmol
Nuclear radius	6 µm
Vol. of nucleus	905 pL/cell
Conc. of nucleosomes	~50 µM
Conc. of acidic patches	~100 µM

Figure S3. Estimation of histone concentration in cells. SDS-PAGE image of purified histones from cells and recombinant nucleosomes was shown. Histone was visualized by Oriole Fluorescent Gel Stain. The amount of nucleosome was calculated by calibration curve of H2A intensity of recombinant nucleosomes. Parameters used for calculation of the K_d value of PEG-LANA-FITC **7** in cells and the concentration of nucleosomes or acidic patches were shown in the table. See “Estimation of in-cell K_d of PEG-LANA-FITC” section for details.

Yield (%)	11+ 3+	11- 3+	11- 3-
H2A K5	0.55 (\pm 0.06)	0.46 (\pm 0.02)	N.D.
H2A K9	0.77 (\pm 0.14)	0.23 (\pm 0.02)	N.D.
H2B K116	10.39 (\pm 0.63)	1.16 (\pm 0.25)	N.D.
H2B K120	81.01 (\pm 1.28)	N.D.	N.D.
H2B K125	4.94 (\pm 2.18)	1.98 (\pm 0.16)	N.D.
H3 K9	1.04 (\pm 0.11)	0.73 (\pm 0.06)	1.00 (\pm 0.50)
H3 K14	1.05 (\pm 0.18)	0.77 (\pm 0.06)	0.50 (\pm 0.01)
H3 K18	0.86 (\pm 0.41)	0.82 (\pm 0.01)	N.D.
H3 K23	1.09 (\pm 0.50)	1.02 (\pm 0.09)	0.39 (\pm 0.05)
H3 K27Ac	0.91 (\pm 0.33)	0.84 (\pm 0.01)	N.D.
H3 K36Ac	0.55 (\pm 0.52)	N.D.	N.D.
H3 K37Ac	0.54 (\pm 0.16)	0.57 (\pm 0.03)	N.D.
H4 K5	1.18 (\pm 1.17)	1.61 (\pm 0.01)	N.D.
H4 K8	N.D.	0.70 (\pm 0.47)	N.D.
H4 K12	1.13 (\pm 0.16)	1.15 (\pm 0.59)	N.D.
H4 K16	2.56 (\pm 0.24)	2.36 (\pm 0.17)	0.25 (\pm 0.15)
eDHFR K32	5.83 (\pm 2.31)	4.37 (\pm 0.84)	N.D.
eDHFR K38	2.65 (\pm 0.97)	0.73 (\pm 0.22)	0.32 (\pm 0.24)
eDHFR K58	3.84 (\pm 1.10)	2.02 (\pm 0.58)	N.D.
eDHFR K76	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
eDHFR K106	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
eDHFR K109	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.

Figure S4. Regioselective histone acetylation in recombinant nucleosomes by PEG-LANA-DSSMe catalyst. LC-MS/MS analysis of acetylation yield of each lysine residue on nucleosomes (33 ng DNA/ μ L, 0.37 μ M) and eDHFR-GFP (1 μ M) treated with TCEP (0.1 mM), with or without **11** (10 μ M) and **3** (30 mM) were shown. The average and error range are indicated (n = 2 independent experiments). N.D. not detected in either or both experiments.

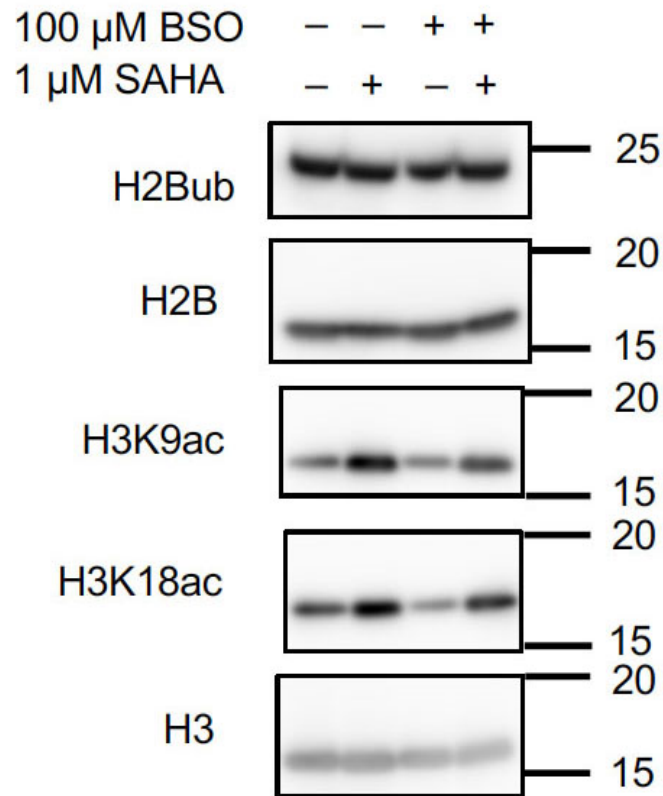


Figure S5. Analyses of histone acetylation and ubiquitination in BSO- or HDAC inhibitor-treated cells. HeLa S3 cells pretreated with or without BSO (100 μ M) for 24 h were incubated with or without SAHA (1 μ M) and BSO (100 μ M) in DMEM at 37 $^{\circ}$ C for 6 h. The level of H2BK120ac, H2BK120ub (H2Bub), and H3-tail acetylation (H3K9ac and H3K18ac) were examined by immunoblotting.

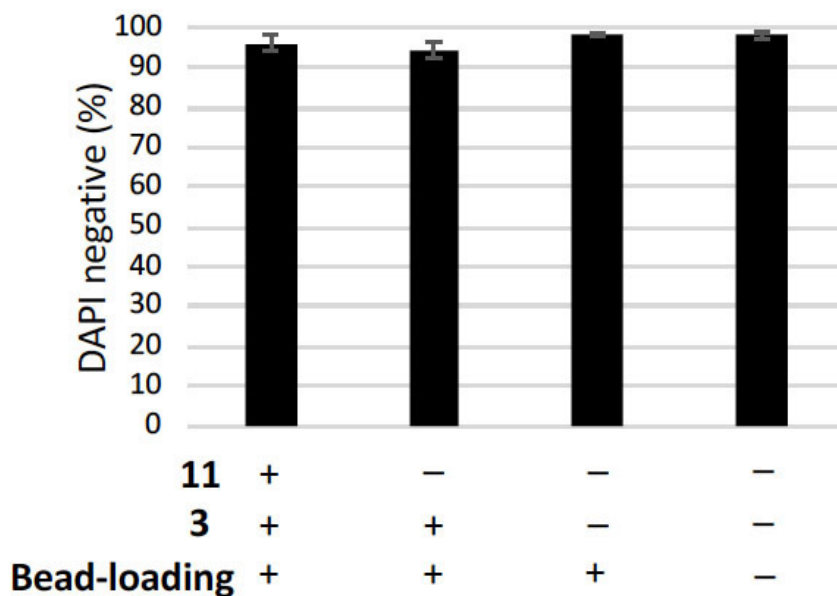


Figure S6. Examination of cell viability in in-cell reaction. The percentage of DAPI negative cells in Figure 3E were shown. The average and error range (bars) are indicated (n = 2 independent experiments).

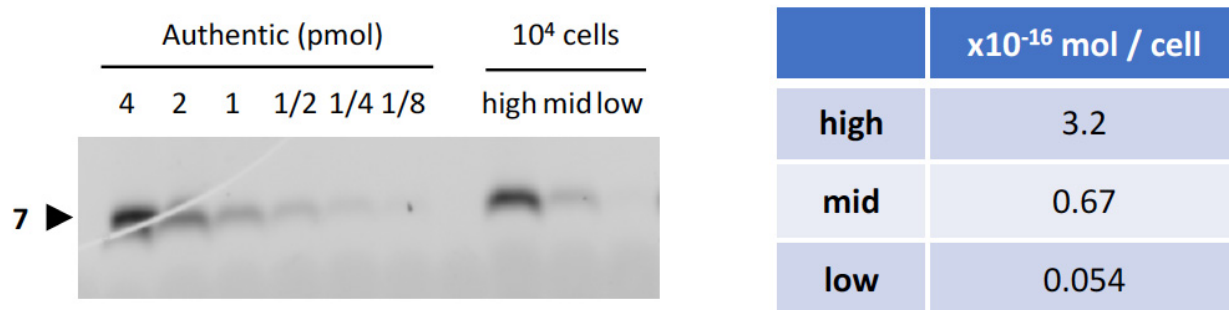


Figure S7. Estimation of concentration of **7** in cells in the three fractions (“high”, “mid”, and “low”) sorted by flow cytometry. SDS-PAGE image of PEG₅₅₀-LANA-FITC **7** was shown. **7** recovered from 10⁴ cells of “high”, “mid”, or “low” fraction was loaded. As reference, the indicated amount of **7** was loaded (Authentic). The amount of **7** in each fraction was calculated by calibration curve of authentic compounds.

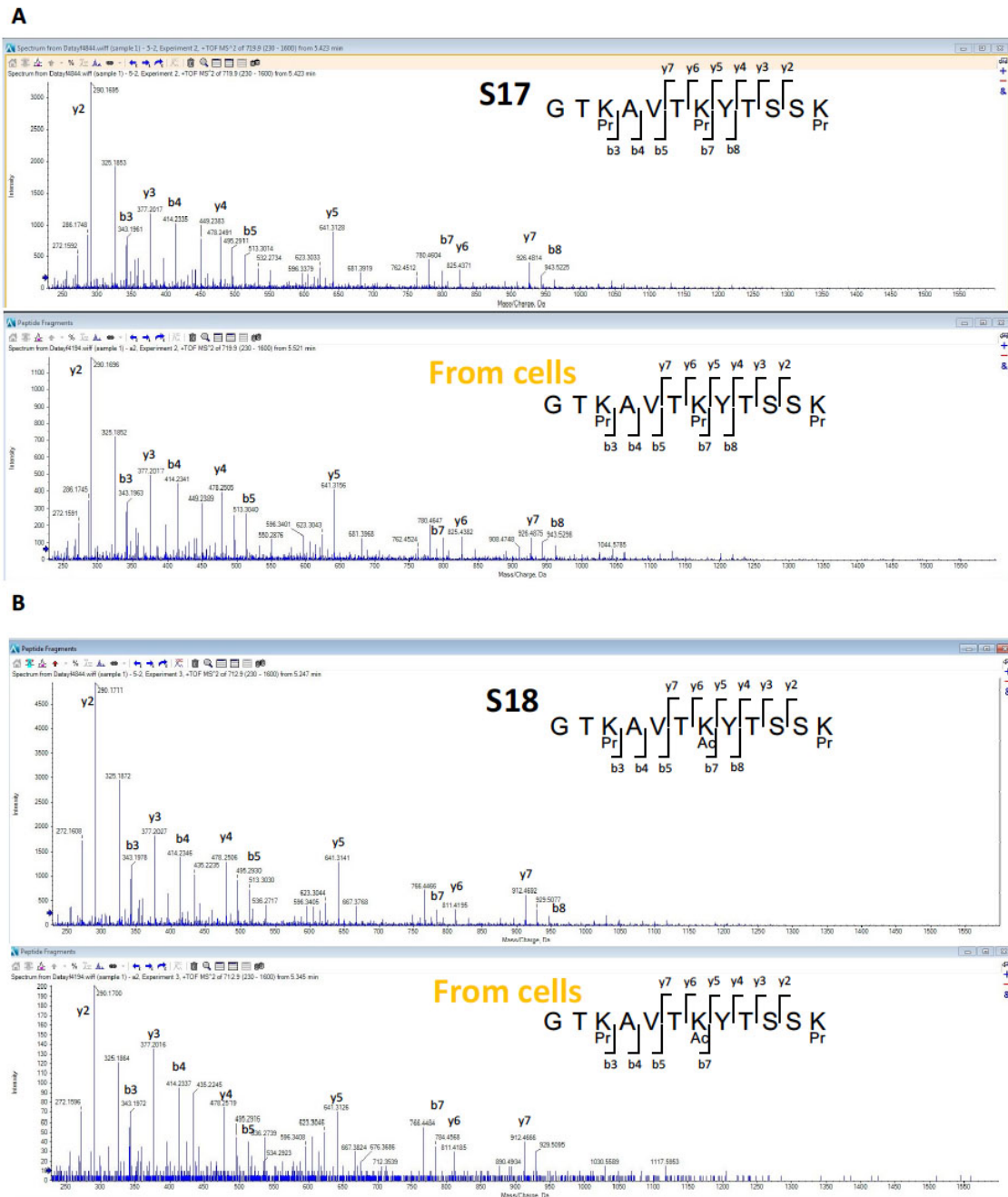


Figure S8. Characterization of H2B G114-K125 peptides identified by LC-MS/MS. LC-MS/MS spectra of the doubly charged, (A) H2BK120-propionylated peptides and (B) H2BK120-acetylated peptides were shown. It is noted that unmodified lysines were propionylated before LC-MS/MS analysis. Upper panel shows LC-MS/MS spectra of synthesized authentic peptide **S17** or **S18** (2 μ M). Lower panel shows LC-MS/MS spectra of peptides recovered from cells after in-cell reaction.

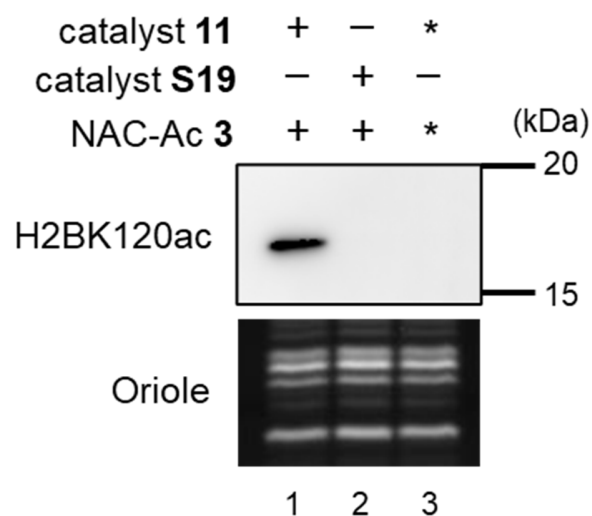


Figure S9. Additional data for the acetylation reaction by PEG-LANA-DSH in living cells. HeLa S3 cells pretreated with BSO (100 μ M) were loaded with **11** or **S19** (500 μ M), TCEP (2 mM), Dextran-Rhodamine (0.5 mg/mL), and **3** (30 mM), and incubated with growth medium containing **3** (30 mM) at 37 $^{\circ}$ C for 8 h. After sorting living cells by flow cytometry, histones were extracted by acid extraction. For lane 3 (*), two populations of cells were prepared. In one population, HeLa S3 cells pretreated with BSO (100 μ M) were loaded with **11** (500 μ M), TCEP (2 mM), and Dextran-Rhodamine (0.5 mg/mL), and incubated with growth medium at 37 $^{\circ}$ C for 8 h. In the other population, HeLa S3 cells pretreated with BSO (100 μ M) were loaded with **3** (30 mM), TCEP (2 mM), and Dextran-Rhodamine (0.5 mg/mL), and incubated with growth medium containing **3** (30 mM) at 37 $^{\circ}$ C for 8 h. After sorting living cells separately, two populations were mixed and histones were extracted. The level of H2BK120ac was examined by immunoblotting. Protein amount is indicated by Oriole staining. Representative data of two independent experiments are shown.

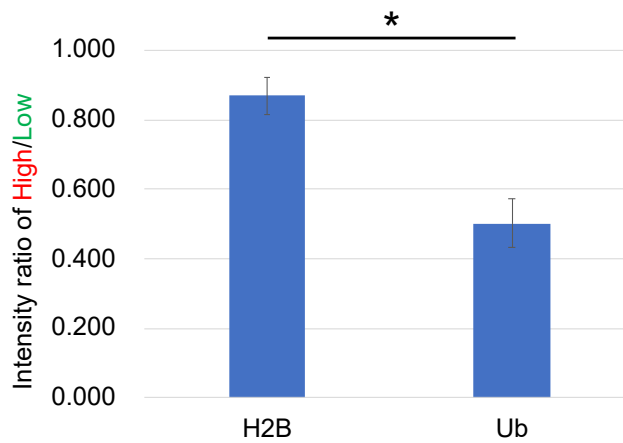


Figure S10. Additional data for Figure 4C.

The western blot data of H2B and H2BK120 ubiquitination in “High” or “Low” cell fraction obtained through sorting by flow cytometry was quantified by Fiji/ImageJ ver. 1.51h. The average intensity ratios of “High”/“Low” were shown. Error bars indicate SE (n=4 western blot data for two independent experiments). The asterisk indicates significant values for the two-tailed Student’s t test: *p<0.05.

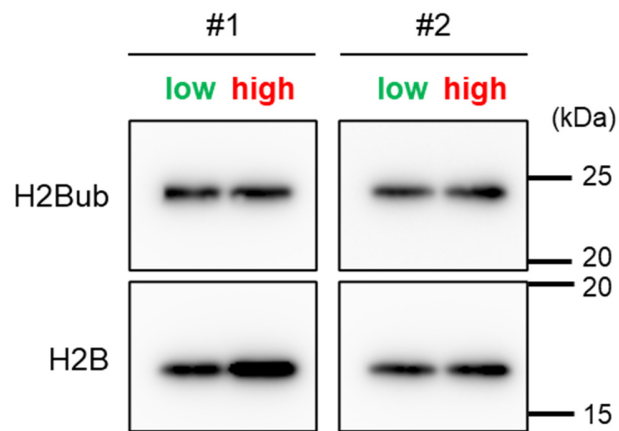


Figure S11. Effect of synthetic histone acetylation by PEG-LANA-DSH on H2B ubiquitination after 18 h of the reaction. HeLa S3 cells pretreated with BSO (100 μ M) were loaded with **11** (500 μ M), TCEP (2 mM), Dextran-Rhodamine (0.5 mg/mL), and **3** (30 mM), incubated with growth medium containing **3** (30 mM) at 37 $^{\circ}$ C for 8 h and further incubated with growth medium in the absence of catalysts and donors at 37 $^{\circ}$ C for 18 h. Acid-extracted histones from “high” or “low” cell fraction were analyzed by western blotting. Levels of H2BK120 ubiquitination and H2B in H2BK120-acetylated (high) or non-acetylated (low) cells were shown. Data from two independent experiments (#1 and #2) are shown. Decrease of H2B ubiquitination was not clearly observed in these cases, suggesting that turnover of H2B ubiquitination may not be sufficient for 18-h incubation. Note that we observed significant decrease of H2B ubiquitination after 36-h incubation (Figure 4C and S10).

Table S1. Targeted precursor ions and collision energies for H2BK120 containing peptides.

Peptide	Sequence	Precursor ion (m/z)	fragment ions	collision energy (V)	retention time (min)
H2B 114-125 (rNuc)	GTKAVT KYTSAK	711.90 (3Pr)	b ₃ , b ₄ , b ₅ , b ₆	35	6.1-6.2
		704.89 (1Ac 2Pr)		35	6.0-6.1
		697.88 (2Ac 1Pr)	y ₂ , y ₃ , y ₄ , y ₅	35	6.0-6.1
H2B 114-125 (in-cell)	GTKAVT KYTSSK	719.89 (3Pr)	b ₃ , b ₄ , b ₅ , b ₆	40	5.4-5.7
		712.89 (1Ac 2Pr)		40	5.2-5.5
		705.88 (2Ac 1Pr)	y ₂ , y ₃ , y ₄ , y ₅	40	4.7-4.9

Table S2. Targeted precursor ions and collision energies of eDHFR-GFP.

Peptide	Sequence	Precursor ion (m/z)	fragment ions	collision energy (V)	retention time (min)
18-33	NAMPWNLPA DLAWFKR	993.51 (Pr)	b ₇ , y ₉ , y ₁₃ , y ₁₄	43	8.2-8.4
		986.50 (Ac)		43	8.1-8.3
34-44	NTLNKPVIMG R	649.87 (Pr)	y ₆ , y ₇ , y ₈ , y ₉	43	5.9-6.0
		642.86 (Ac)		43	5.8-5.9
58-71	KNIILSSQPGT DDR	800.42 (Pr)	b ₃ , y ₆ , y ₉ , y ₁₀	43	5.7-5.9
		793.41 (Ac)		43	5.6-5.8
72-80	VTWVKSVD E	1118.57 (Pr)	b ₅ , b ₇ , b ₈ , y ₅	43	6.3-6.6
		1104.56 (Ac)		43	n.d.
102-118	QFLPKAQKLY LTHIDAE	1064.08 (2Pr)	b ₆ , y ₁₀ , y ₁₁ , y ₁₂	43	7.3-7.4
		1057.07 (1Ac 1Pr)		43	n.d.

n.d. not detected.

Experimental procedures

General

NMR spectra were recorded on JEOL ECX500 spectrometer, operating at 500 MHz for ^1H NMR and 124.51 MHz for ^{13}C NMR, or JEOL ECS400 spectrometer, operating at 400 MHz for ^1H NMR and 100 MHz for ^{13}C NMR. Chemical shifts were reported in ppm on the δ scale relative to residual CHCl_3 ($\delta = 7.24$ for ^1H NMR and $\delta = 77.0$ for ^{13}C NMR), Acetone- d_6 ($\delta = 2.04$ for ^1H NMR and $\delta = 29.8$ for ^{13}C NMR), DMSO- d_6 ($\delta = 2.49$ for ^1H NMR and $\delta = 39.5$ for ^{13}C NMR) as an internal reference, respectively. Gel permeation chromatographies (GPC) were performed with JAI LC-920 NEXT. Preparative HPLC was conducted by using a JASCO HPLC system equipped with a UV-2075 spectrometer, PU-4086 pumps, a DG-4580 degasser, an MX-2080-32 mixer. Analytical HPLC was conducted by using a JASCO HPLC system equipped with a UV-2075 spectrometer, PU-4180 pumps, a DG-4580 degasser, and an MX-2080-32 mixer. ESI-MS spectra were measured on Agilent Technologies 6120 (for LRMS) or Bruker micrOTOF II spectrometer (for HRMS). MALDI-TOFMS was obtained with a Shimadzu Biotech Axima ToF² spectrometer. LC-MS/MS analyses were conducted using AB Sciex Triple TOF 4600 equipped with Eksigent ekspert microLC 200, and data analysis was carried out on PeakView software (AB Sciex, version 1.2.0.3).

Materials

Poly(ethylene glycol) methyl ethers ($M_n = 550, 750, \text{ and } 2000$) were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich (#202487, 202495, and 202509, respectively). All protected α -amino acids were purchased from Watanabe Chemical Industries, Ltd. (Hiroshima, Japan) and Peptide Institute, Inc. (Osaka, Japan). NovaPEG Rink amide AM resin was purchased from Merck KGaA, Co. Thin layer chromatography (TLC) was performed on Merck Kieselgel 60 F254 (0.25 mm) plates. Column chromatography was performed with Kanto silica gel 60 (40-50 mesh). Other chemicals were used as received from commercial sources, unless otherwise stated.

Analytical HPLC

Analytical HPLC was performed using YMC-Triart C18 or YMC-Triart Phenyl (4.6 mm I.D. x 150 mm) column at 40 °C with a gradient of acetonitrile in 0.1% aqueous TFA listed below at a flow rate of 1 mL/min.

Method A: YMC-Triart C18, 4.6 mm I.D. x 150 mm, linear gradient of 2-90% acetonitrile in 0.1% aqueous TFA over 3-15 min (UV: 254 nm)

Method B: YMC-Triart C18, 4.6 mm I.D. x 150 mm, linear gradient of 0-60% acetonitrile in 0.1% aqueous TFA over 5-25 min (UV: 254 nm)

Method C: YMC-Triart Phenyl C18, 4.6 mm I.D. x 150 mm, linear gradient of 2-90% acetonitrile in 0.1% aqueous TFA over 3-15 min (UV: 254 nm)

Method D: YMC-Triart Phenyl C18, 4.6 mm I.D. x 150 mm, linear gradient of 2-90% acetonitrile in 0.1% aqueous TFA over 3-15 min (UV: 230 nm)

Preparative HPLC

Preparative HPLC was performed using YMC-Triart C18 or YMC-Pack ODS-AM (20 mm I.D. x 250 mm or 10 mm I.D. x 250 mm) column at 40 °C with a gradient of acetonitrile in 0.1% aqueous TFA listed below at a flow rate of 10 or 3 mL/min.

Method a: 2% acetonitrile for 3 min, followed by a linear gradient of 2–100% acetonitrile over 47 min with a flow rate of 3 mL/min. YMC-Triart C18, 230 nm.

Method b: 2% acetonitrile for 3 min, followed by a linear gradient of 2–100% acetonitrile over 47 min with a flow rate of 10 mL/min. YMC-Triart C18, 230 nm.

Method c: 25% acetonitrile for 5 min, followed by a linear gradient of 25–100% acetonitrile over 45 min with a flow rate of 10 mL/min. YMC-Triart C18, 254 nm.

Method d: 50% acetonitrile for 5 min, followed by a linear gradient of 50-100% acetonitrile over 30 min with a flow rate of 3 mL/min. YMC-Triart C18, 254 nm.

Method e: 25% acetonitrile for 5 min, followed by a linear gradient of 25-100% acetonitrile over 40 min with a flow rate of 3 mL/min. YMC-Triart C18, 254 nm.

Method f: 25% acetonitrile for 5 min, followed by a linear gradient of 25-100% acetonitrile over 30 min with a flow rate of 3 mL/min. YMC-Triart C18, 254 nm.

Method g: 0% acetonitrile for 5 min, followed by a linear gradient of 0-60% acetonitrile over 50 min with a flow rate of 10 mL/min. YMC-Triart C18, 230 nm.

Method h: 0% acetonitrile for 5 min, followed by a linear gradient of 0-60% acetonitrile over 30 min with a flow rate of 10 mL/min. YMC-Triart C18, 254 nm.

Method i: 0% acetonitrile for 5 min, followed by a linear gradient of 0-60% acetonitrile over 50 min with a flow rate of 10 mL/min. YMC-Triart C18, 254 nm.

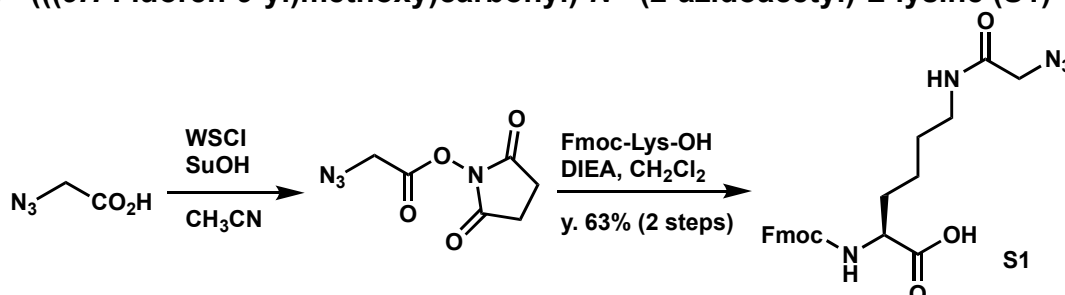
Method j; 0% acetonitrile for 5 min, followed by a linear gradient of 0-90% acetonitrile over 50 min with a flow rate of 10 mL/min. YMC-Triart C18, 254 nm.

Method k; 0% acetonitrile for 5 min, followed by a linear gradient of 0-60% acetonitrile over 40 min with a flow rate of 10 mL/min. YMC-Triart C18, 254 nm.

Method l; 10% acetonitrile for 10 min, followed by a linear gradient of 10-90% acetonitrile over 50 min with a flow rate of 10 mL/min. YMC-Triart C18, 230 nm.

Synthesis

*N*²-(((9*H*-Fluoren-9-yl)methoxy)carbonyl)-*N*⁶-(2-azidoacetyl)-*L*-lysine (**S1**)



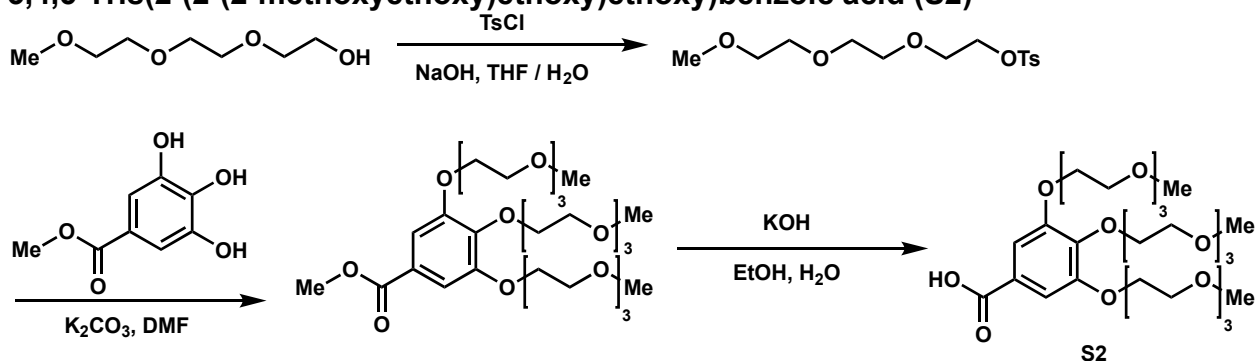
To a stirred solution of 2-azidoacetic acid (810 μ L, 10.8 mmol) and *N*-hydroxysuccinimide (702 mg, 6.10 mmol) in acetonitrile (7.2 mL), WSCI·HCl (1.41 g, 7.35 mmol) was added at r.t., and the mixture was stirred for 3.5 h. After evaporation of acetonitrile, the residue was dissolved in 72 mL of CH₂Cl₂. To the solution, Fmoc-Lys-OH·AcOEt (3.00 g, 7.41 mmol) and *N,N*-diisopropylethylamine (3.81 mL, 28.2 mmol) were added at r.t. The mixture was stirred for 19 h, and 1 M HCl aq. was added. The mixture was extracted with CH₂Cl₂, and combined organic layers were concentrated. Purification with silica gel column chromatography (CH₂Cl₂/MeOH = 10/1) afforded **S1** (2.10 g, 4.65 mmol, y. 63%) as yellow solids. ¹H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆, 400 MHz) δ = 8.10 (brt, *J* = 5.5 Hz, 1H), 7.88 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.72 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.63 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.41 (dd, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.32 (dd, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 7.6 Hz, 2H), 4.28 (d, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 2H), 4.22 (t, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 1H), 3.94-3.89 (m, 1H), 3.78 (s, 2H), 3.10-3.04 (m, 2H), 1.71-1.58 (m, 2H), 1.41-1.29 (m, 4H).

There is an unidentified singlet peak at 3.16 ppm.

¹³C NMR (DMSO-*d*₆, 100 MHz) δ = 174.1, 167.1, 156.2, 143.9, 140.8, 127.7, 127.1, 125.3, 120.2, 65.7, 53.8, 50.8, 48.7, 46.7, 30.4, 28.6, 23.1

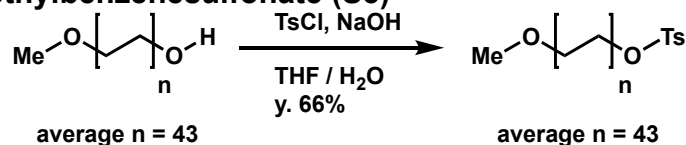
ESI-HRMS: *m/z* Calcd for C₂₃H₂₅N₅NaO₅ [M+Na]⁺: 474.1748, Found: 474.1737.

3,4,5-Tris(2-(2-(2-methoxyethoxy)ethoxy)ethoxy)benzoic acid (**S2**)



Carboxylic acid **S2** was synthesized as reported in the literature (1).

(PEG₂₀₀₀)-4-methylbenzenesulfonate (S5)



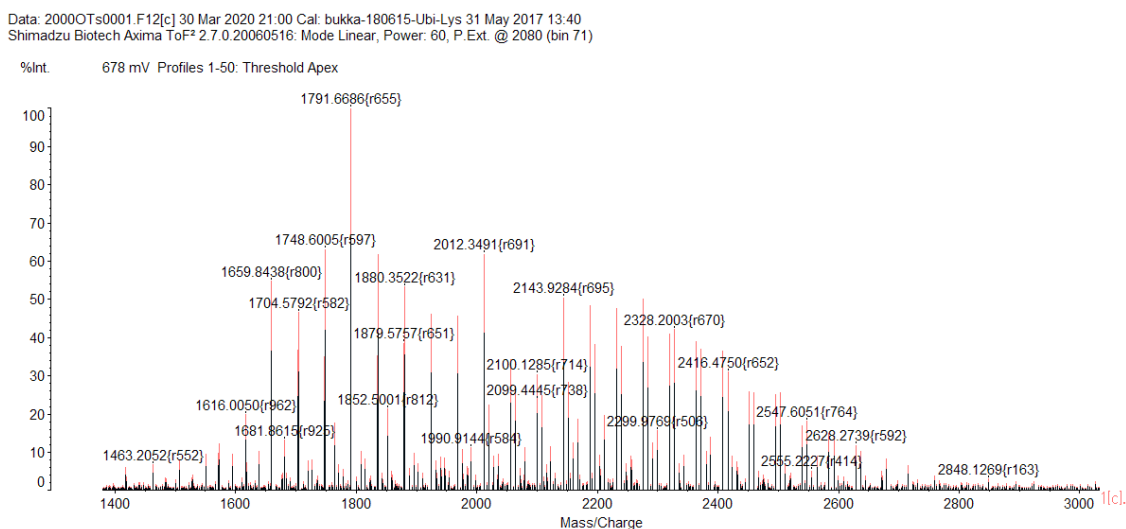
S5

Polyethylene glycol monomethyl ether (average Mn 2000, 1.0 g, 0.50 mmol) was dissolved in the mixture of 5 M NaOH aq. (10 mL) and THF (10 mL). To the reaction mixture, *p*-toluenesulfonyl chloride (475 mg, 2.50 mmol) was added portion-wise at 4 °C. After reaction at r.t. for 18 h, 75 mL H₂O was added, and aqueous layer was extracted with CH₂Cl₂. Combined organic layers were washed with brine, and dried over Na₂SO₄. The organic layer was concentrated. The residue was purified with silica gel column chromatography (CH₂Cl₂:MeOH = 1:0 to 12.5:1) to give **S5** (688 mg, 330 μmol, y. 66%) as white solid. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz) δ = 7.72, (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 7.28 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 4.08 (t, *J* = 5.0 Hz, 2H), 3.76-3.38 (m, 170H), 3.30 (s, 3H), 2.38 (s, 3H).

¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 125 MHz) δ = 144.2, 132.5, 129.3, 127.4, 71.3, 70.1, 70.0, 69.9, 68.8, 68.1, 58.4, 21.1.

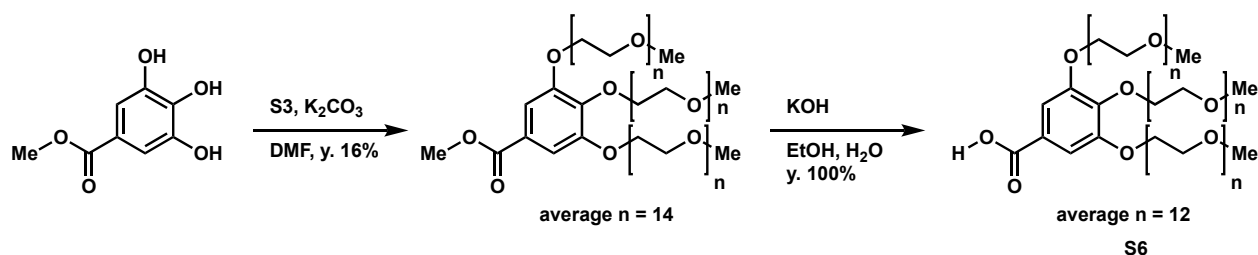
Based on the integration of the glycol protons, the average length of the PEG chain was n = 43.

MALDI-TOFMS spectrum of the product is shown below.



One of the peaks of the highest intensity has *m/z* of 2012.3, which corresponds to n = 41 (C₉₀H₁₇₄NaO₄₄S [M+Na]⁺: 2014.1).

3,4,5-Tris(PEG₅₅₀)-benzoic acid (**S6**)

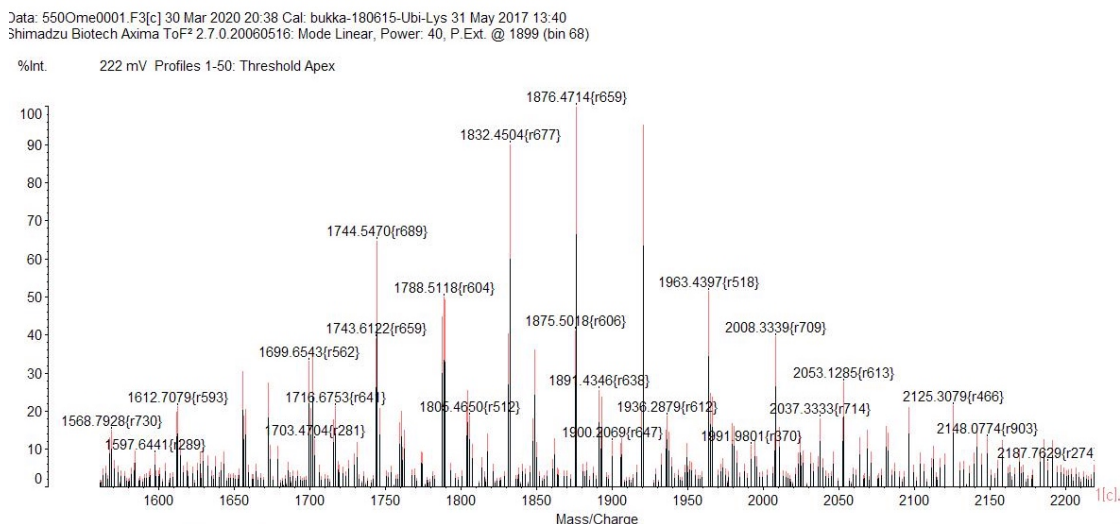


Methyl gallate (180 mg, 0.978 mmol) and **S3** (3.03 g, 4.00 mmol) were dissolved in DMF (30 mL), and K_2CO_3 (1.40 g, 10.1 mmol) was added. The mixture was stirred at 80 °C for 16 h, and the reaction mixture was filtered through Celite after cooling to room temperature. Water was added to the filtrate, and the aqueous layer was extracted with CH_2Cl_2 . Combined organic layers were concentrated. Purification with silica gel column chromatography ($CH_2Cl_2/MeOH = 40/1$), followed by GPC, gave **Tris(PEG550)-gallate methyl ester** (320 mg, 0.154 mmol, 16%) as yellow oil. 1H NMR (Acetone- d_6 , 400 MHz) $\delta = 7.20$, (s, 2H), 4.13-4.09 (m, 6H), 3.76-3.74 (m, 7H), 3.68-3.66 (m, 3H), 3.59-3.40 (m, 144H), 3.37-3.33 (m, 7H), 3.16 (s, 9H).

^{13}C NMR (Acetone- d_6 , 125 MHz) $\delta = 166.8, 153.4, 143.7, 125.7, 109.6, 73.2, 72.6, 71.5, 71.4, 71.3, 71.3, 71.2, 71.2, 71.0, 70.3, 69.9, 58.8, 52.3$.

Based on the integration of the glycol protons, the average length of the PEG chain was $n = 14$.

MALDI-TOFMS spectrum of the product is shown below.



One of the peaks of the highest intensity has m/z of 1832.4, which corresponds to $n = 12$ ($C_{83}H_{158}NaO_{41} [M+Na]^+$: 1834.0).

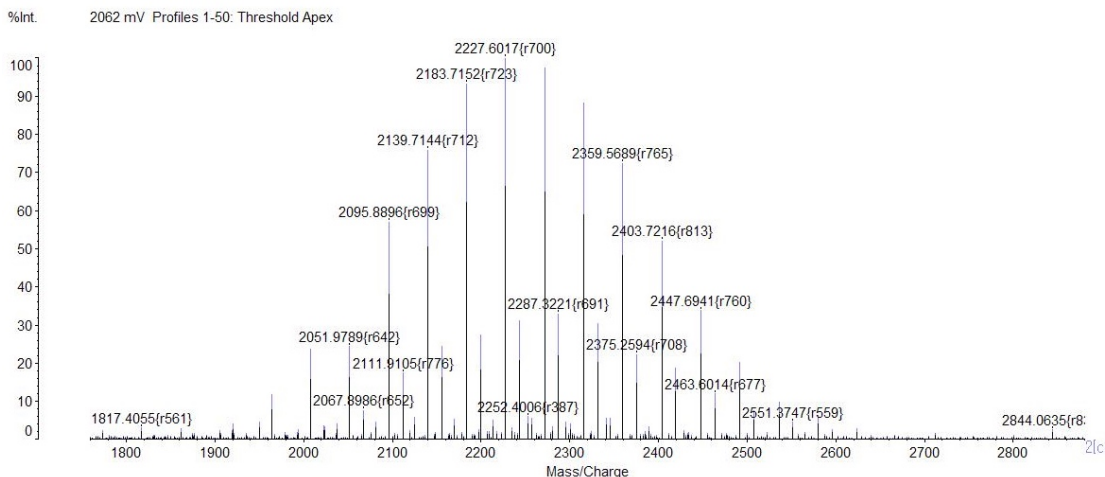
The ester was dissolved in EtOH (3 mL), and 1 M KOH aq. (320 μ L, 0.320 mmol) was added. The mixture was stirred at 80 °C for 15 h, and 1 M HCl aq. was added until the pH became 2. All the volatiles were removed under reduced pressure. The residue was extracted with CH_2Cl_2 , and concentrated to afford **S6** (276 mg, 153

^{13}C NMR (Acetone- d_6 , 125 MHz) δ = 166.8, 153.4, 143.7, 125.7, 109.6, 73.2, 72.6, 71.4, 71.4, 71.3, 71.3, 71.3, 71.2, 71.0, 70.3, 69.9, 58.8, 52.4.

Based on the integration of the glycol protons, the average length of the PEG chain was $n = 19$.

MALDI-TOFMS spectrum of the product is shown below.

data: 750OME0001.F8[c] 30 Mar 2020 20:53 Cal: bukka-180615-Ubi-Lys 31 May 2017 13:40
Shimadzu Biotech Axima ToF 2 2.7.0.20060516. Mode Linear, Power: 60, P.Ext. @ 2208 (bin 73)



The peak of the highest intensity has m/z of 2227.6, which corresponds to $n = 15$ ($\text{C}_{101}\text{H}_{194}\text{NaO}_{50}$ $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$: 2231.2).

The ester (343 mg, 0.125 mmol) was dissolved in EtOH (3 mL), and 1 M KOH aq. (250 μL , 0.250 mmol) was added. After the mixture was stirred at r.t. for 7 h, 1 M HCl aq was added until the pH became 1. All the volatiles were removed under reduced pressure. The residue was extracted by CH_2Cl_2 , and concentrated to afford **S7** (247 mg, 86.5 μmol , y. 69%). ^1H NMR (Acetone- d_6 , 500 MHz) δ = 7.22 (s, 2H), 4.13-4.09 (m, 6H), 3.75 (t, $J = 4.6$ Hz, 4H), 3.67 (t, $J = 5.2$ Hz, 2H), 3.58-3.39 (m, 214H), 3.35-3.33 (m, 6H), 3.16 (s, 9H).

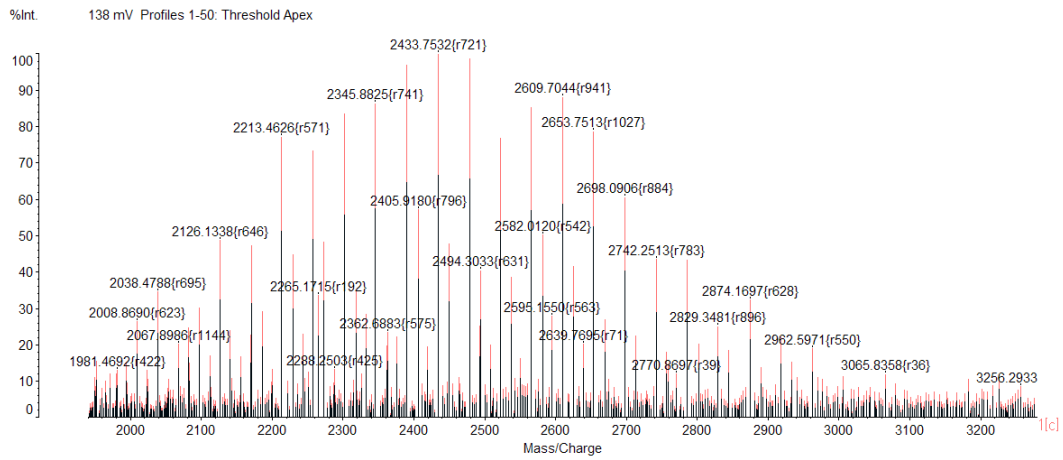
^{13}C NMR (Acetone- d_6 , 125 MHz) δ = 167.1, 153.3, 143.4, 126.1, 109.7, 73.4, 73.1, 72.5, 71.4, 71.3, 71.2, 71.2, 71.2, 71.1, 71.0, 70.9, 70.2, 69.8, 61.8, 58.7.

MALDI-TOFMS m/z Calcd for $\text{C}_{100}\text{H}_{192}\text{NaO}_{50}$ ($n = 15$) $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$: 2216.2.

Based on the integration of the glycol protons, the average length of the PEG chain was $n = 20$.

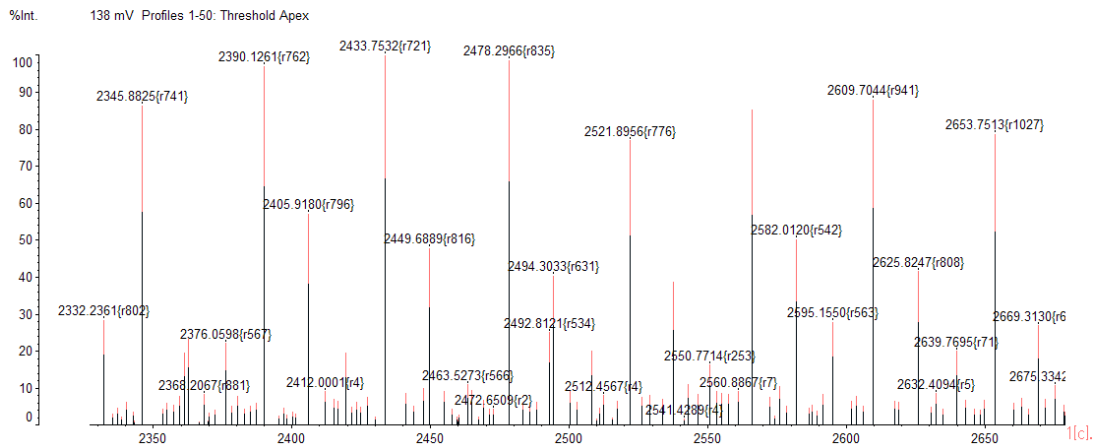
MALDI-TOFMS spectrum of the product is shown below.

Data: 750Co2H0001.F9[c] 30 Mar 2020 20:54 Cal: bukka-180615-Ubi-Lys 31 May 2017 13:40
Shimadzu Biotech Axima ToF² 2.7.0.20060516: Mode Linear, Power: 60, P.Ext. @ 2208 (bin 73)



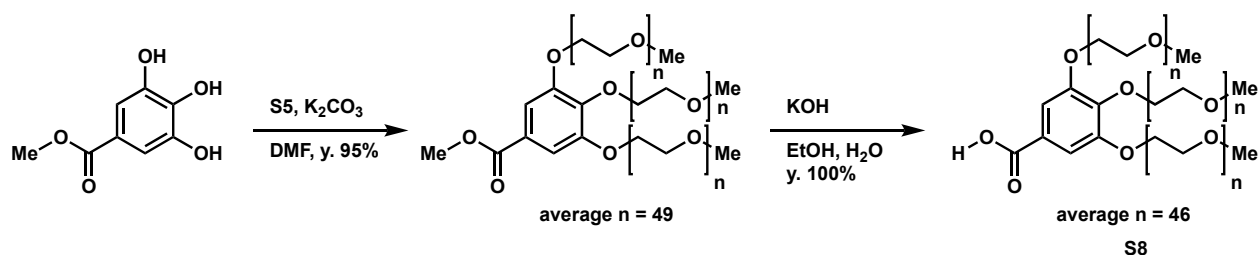
Zoomed view

Data: 750Co2H0001.F9[c] 30 Mar 2020 20:54 Cal: bukka-180615-Ubi-Lys 31 May 2017 13:40
Shimadzu Biotech Axima ToF² 2.7.0.20060516: Mode Linear, Power: 60, P.Ext. @ 2208 (bin 73)



One of the peaks of the highest intensity has m/z of 2478.30 which corresponds to $n = 17$ ($C_{112}H_{216}NaO_{56} [M+Na]^+$: 2481.4).

3,4,5-Tris(PEG2000)-benzoic acid (S8)



Methyl gallate (74 mg, 0.40 mmol) and **S5** (3.50 g, 1.68 mmol) were dissolved in DMF (12 mL), and K_2CO_3 (556 mg, 4.03 mmol) was added. After the mixture was stirred at 80 °C for 58 h, the reaction mixture was filtered through Celite. Water was added to the filtrate. The aqueous layer was extracted with CH_2Cl_2 , and concentrated. Purification with silica gel column chromatography ($\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{MeOH} = 30/1$ to $3/1$) gave **Tris(PEG2000)-gallate methyl ester** (2.58 g, 0.38 mmol, y. 95%) as yellow solid. $^1\text{H NMR}$ (Acetone- d_6 , 400 MHz) $\delta = 7.21$ (s, 2H), 4.14-4.10 (m, 6H), 3.76-3.74 (m, 7H), 3.68-3.67 (m, 2H), 3.66-3.63 (m, 4H), 3.59-3.38 (m, 562H), 3.36-3.34 (m, 8H), 3.29-3.27 (m, 4H), 3.17 (s, 9H).

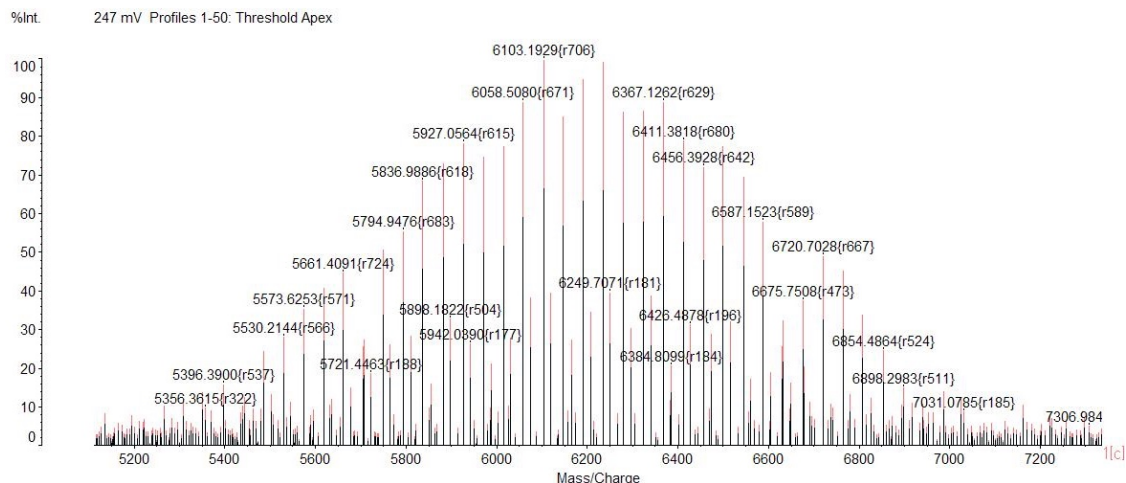
There is an unidentified singlet peak at 7.89 ppm.

$^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (Acetone- d_6 , 125 MHz) $\delta = 166.8, 153.4, 143.6, 125.7, 109.5, 73.5, 73.2, 72.6, 71.8, 71.8, 71.7, 71.4, 71.4, 71.3, 71.2, 71.2, 71.2, 71.1, 71.0, 70.5, 70.5, 70.3, 69.9, 61.9, 58.7, 52.4$.

Based on the integration of the glycol protons, the average length of the PEG chain was $n = 49$.

MALDI-TOFMS spectrum of the product is shown below.

data: 2000OMe0001.F13[c] 30 Mar 2020 21:01 Cal: bukka-180615-Ubi-Lys 31 May 2017 13:40
 shimadzu Biotech Axima ToF2 2.7.0.20060516: Mode Linear, Power: 60, P.Ext. @ 2080 (bin 71)



One of the peaks of the highest intensity has m/z of 6058.5, which corresponds to $n = 44$ ($\text{C}_{275}\text{H}_{542}\text{NaO}_{137} [\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$: 6062.5).

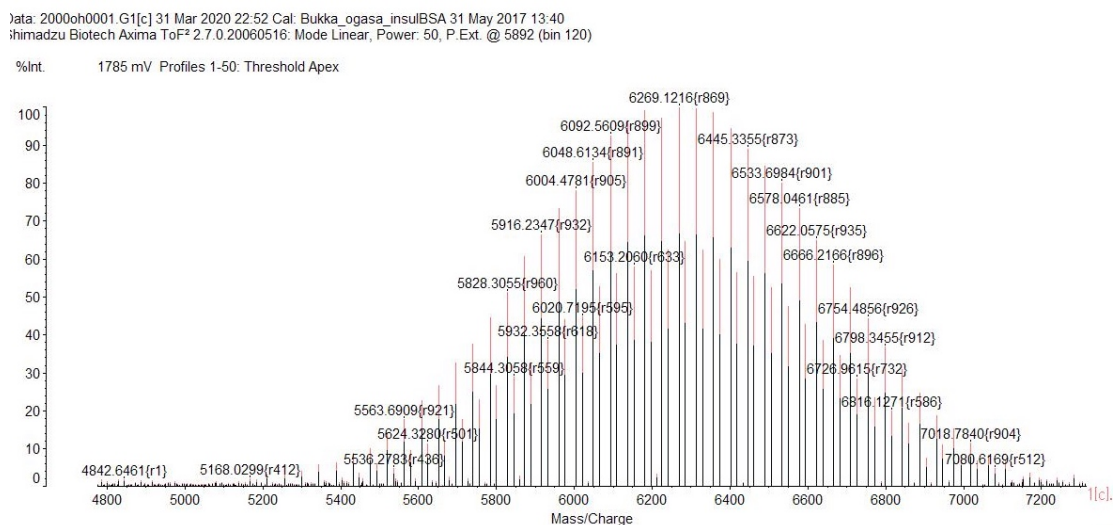
The ester (1.5 g, 0.22 mmol) was dissolved in EtOH (6.6 mL), and 1 M KOH aq. (440 μL , 0.440 mmol) was added. After the mixture was stirred at 80 °C for 7 h, 1 M HCl aq was added until the pH became 1. All the volatiles were removed under

reduced pressure. The residue was extracted by CH_2Cl_2 , and concentrated to afford **S8** (1.36 g, 0.22 mmol, y. 100%). ^1H NMR (Acetone- d_6 , 400 MHz) δ = 7.23 (s, 2H), 4.13–4.10 (m, 6H), 3.75 (t, J = 4.6 Hz, 4H), 3.68 (t, J = 5.5 Hz, 2H), 3.65–3.42 (m, 533H), 3.36–3.33 (m, 6H), 3.28 (t, J = 5.5 Hz, 2H), 3.17 (s, 9H).

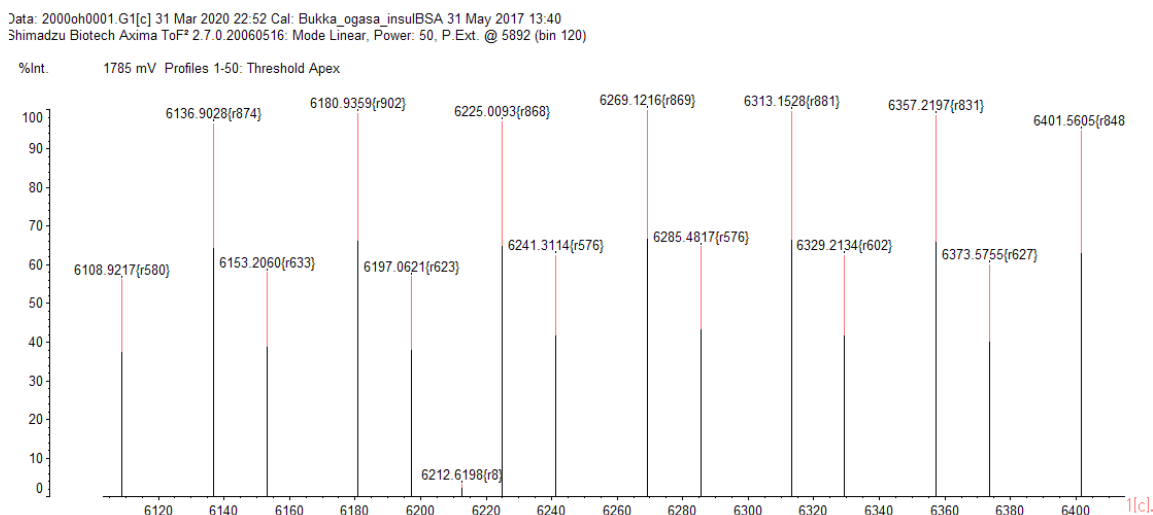
^{13}C NMR (Acetone- d_6 , 125 MHz) δ = 167.1, 153.3, 143.4, 126.1, 109.7, 73.4, 73.2, 72.6, 72.5, 71.8, 71.8, 71.6, 71.4, 71.3, 71.2, 71.2, 71.1, 71.0, 70.9, 70.5, 70.5, 70.3, 69.8, 61.8, 58.7.

Based on the integration of the glycol protons, the average length of the PEG chain was $n = 46$.

MALDI-TOFMS spectrum of the product is shown below.

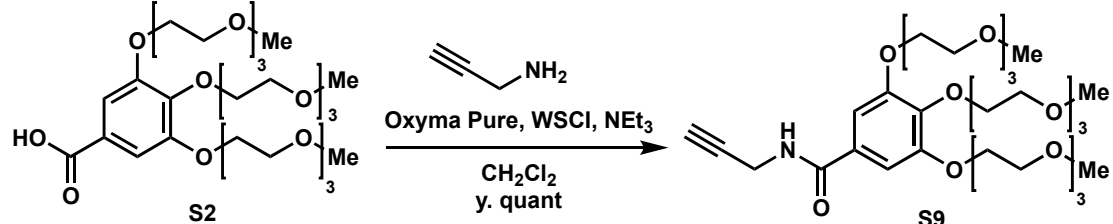


Zoomed view



One of the peak of the highest intensity has m/z of 6313.15, which corresponds to $n = 46$ ($\text{C}_{286}\text{H}_{564}\text{NaO}_{143}$ [$\text{M}+\text{Na}$]⁺: 6312.6).

3,4,5-Tris(PEG150)-*N*-(prop-2-yn-1-yl)benzamide (**S9**)

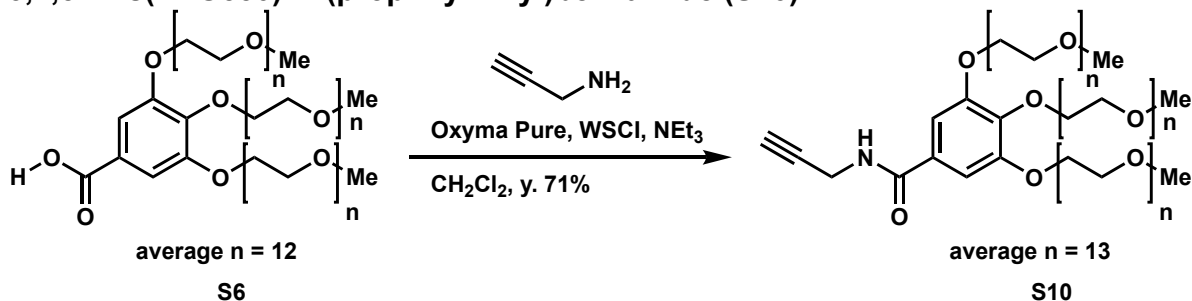


Propargyl amine (11 mg, 0.20 mmol), **S2** (60.0 mg, 98.6 μmol), Oxyma Pure (7.10 mg, 50.0 μmol) and WSCI-HCl (38.0 mg, 198 μmol) were dissolved in CH_2Cl_2 (1 mL). To the solution, triethylamine (27.9 μL , 200 μmol) was added, and the mixture was stirred at r.t. for 22 h. To the mixture, 1 M HCl aq. was added, and aqueous layer was extracted with CH_2Cl_2 . Combined organic layers were washed with saturated NaHCO_3 aq. and brine. The organic layer was concentrated to afford crude **S9**, which was purified with silica gel column chromatography ($\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{MeOH} = 1/0$ to $10/1$) to afford **S9** (147 mg, 0.23 mmol, y. quant) as yellow oil. ^1H NMR (Acetone- d_6 , 400 MHz) $\delta = 7.96$ (brt, $J = 5.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.14 (s, 2H), 4.09-4.04 (m, 8H), 3.71 (t, $J = 5.0$ Hz, 4H), 3.65 (t, $J = 5.0$ Hz, 2H), 3.57-3.39 (m, 18H), 3.34 (t, $J = 5.5$ Hz, 6H), 3.15 (s, 9H), 2.55 (t, $J = 2.3$, 1H).

^{13}C NMR (Acetone- d_6 , 100 MHz) $\delta = 166.4$, 153.3, 142.0, 129.9, 107.5, 81.5, 73.1, 72.6, 71.9, 71.3, 71.2, 71.2, 71.1, 71.0, 70.3, 69.7, 58.7, 30.1.

ESI-HRMS: m/z Calcd for $\text{C}_{31}\text{H}_{52}\text{NO}_{13}$ $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$: 668.3253 Found: 668.3261.

3,4,5-Tris(PEG550)-*N*-(prop-2-yn-1-yl)benzamide (**S10**)

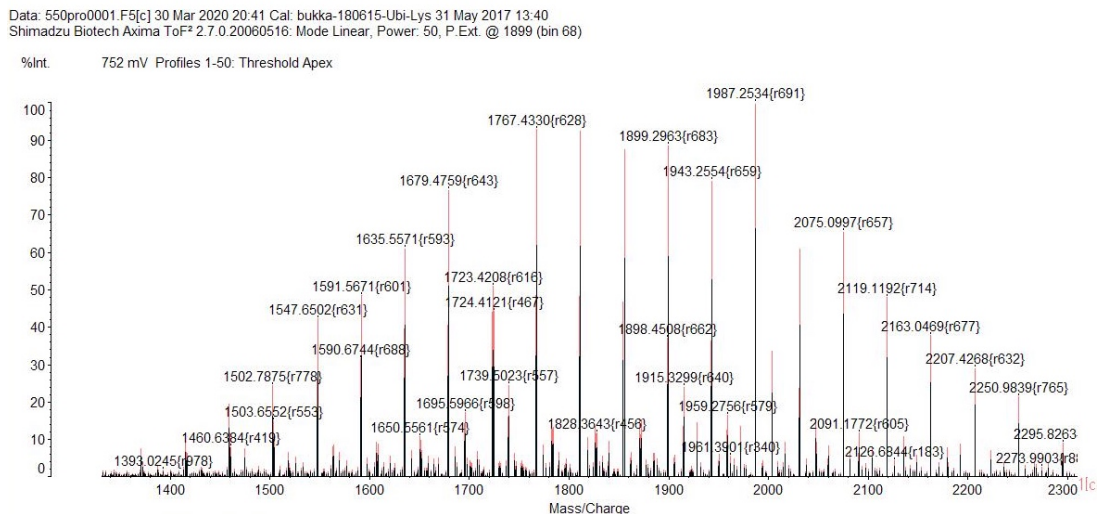


Propargyl amine (9.00 mg, 163 μmol), **S6** (100 mg, 55.6 μmol), Oxyma Pure (3.80 mg, 26.7 μmol) and WSCI-HCl (41.6 mg, 0.217 mmol) were dissolved in CH_2Cl_2 (543 μL). To the solution, triethylamine (30.0 μL , 21.4 μmol) was added, and the mixture was refluxed for 5 h. To the mixture, 1 M HCl aq. was added, and aqueous layer was extracted with CH_2Cl_2 . Combined organic layers were washed with saturated NaHCO_3 aq., and brine. The organic layer was concentrated to afford crude **S10**, which was purified with preparative HPLC (Method c) to give **S10** (78.2 mg, 39.7 μmol , y. 71%) as yellow oil. ^1H NMR (Acetone- d_6 , 500 MHz) $\delta = 8.09$ (brt, $J = 5.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.28 (s, 2H), 4.23-4.16 (m, 8H), 3.85 (t, $J = 5.2$ Hz, 4H), 3.78 (t, $J = 5.2$ Hz, 2H), 3.73-3.41 (m, 140H), 3.28 (s, 9H), 2.67 (brs, 1H).

^{13}C NMR (Acetone- d_6 , 125 MHz) $\delta = 166.4$, 153.3, 142.0, 129.9, 107.6, 81.7, 73.1, 72.6, 71.9, 71.4, 71.4, 71.3, 71.3, 71.2, 71.0, 70.3, 69.7, 58.8, 29.7.

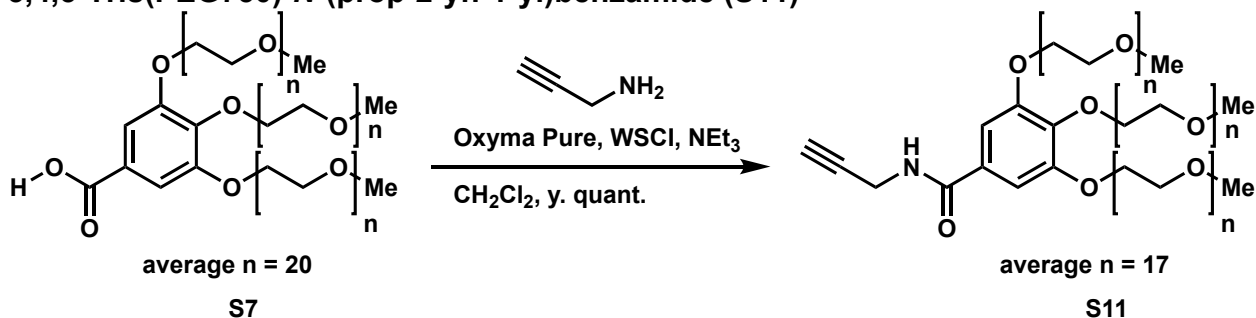
Based on the integration of the glycol protons, the average length of the PEG chain was $n = 13$.

MALDI-TOFMS spectrum of the product is shown below.



One of the peaks of the highest intensity has m/z of 1987.2, which corresponds to $n = 13$ ($C_{91}H_{171}NNaO_{43}$ [$M+Na$]⁺: 1989.1).

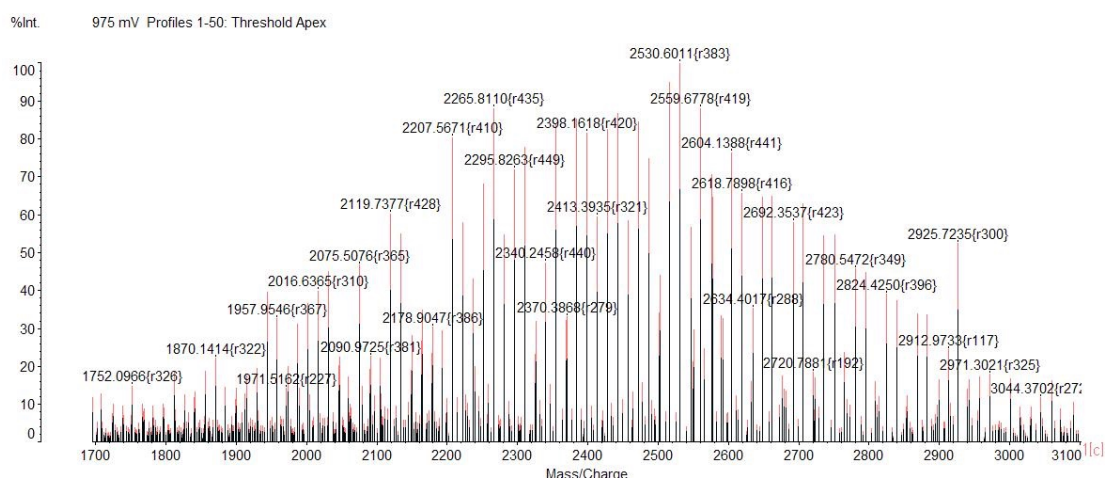
3,4,5-Tris(PEG750)-*N*-(prop-2-yn-1-yl)benzamide (**S11**)



Propargyl amine (4.4 mg, 80 μ mol), **S7** (108 mg, 38 μ mol), Oxyma Pure (2.8 mg, 20 μ mol) and WSCI·HCl (38 mg, 83 μ mol) were dissolved in CH_2Cl_2 (0.5 mL). To the solution, triethylamine (22 μ L, 0.16 mmol) was added, and the mixture was stirred at r.t. for 22 h. To the mixture, 1 M HCl aq. was added, and aqueous layer was extracted with CH_2Cl_2 . Combined organic layers were washed with saturated $NaHCO_3$ aq., brine, and concentrated to afford crude **S11**, which was purified with silica gel column chromatography ($CH_2Cl_2/MeOH = 1/0$ to $10/1$) to afford **S11** (118 mg, 45 μ mol, y. quant) as yellow oil. 1H NMR (Acetone- d_6 , 500 MHz) $\delta = 7.94$ (brt, $J = 5.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.17 (s, 2H), 4.12-4.03 (m, 8H), 3.74 (t, $J = 5.2$ Hz, 4H), 3.67 (t, $J = 5.2$ Hz, 2H), 3.58-3.40 (m, 186H), 3.35-3.31 (m, 7H), 3.17 (s, 9H), 2.56 (brs, 1H). ^{13}C NMR (Acetone- d_6 , 125 MHz) $\delta = 166.3, 153.3, 142.0, 130.0, 125.9, 107.6, 73.1, 72.6, 71.9, 71.4, 71.4, 71.3, 71.3, 71.2, 71.0, 70.3, 69.7, 58.8, 29.7$.

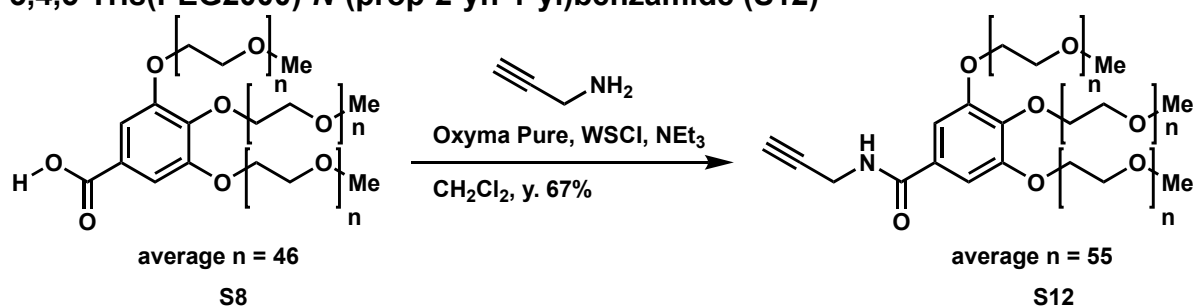
Based on the integration of the glycol protons, the average length of the PEG chain was $n = 17$.

MALDI-TOFMS spectrum of the product is shown below.



One of the peaks of the highest intensity has m/z of 2516.12 which corresponds to $n = 17$ ($C_{115}H_{219}NNaO_{55}$ $[M+Na]^+$: 2518.4).

3,4,5-Tris(PEG2000)-*N*-(prop-2-yn-1-yl)benzamide (**S12**)

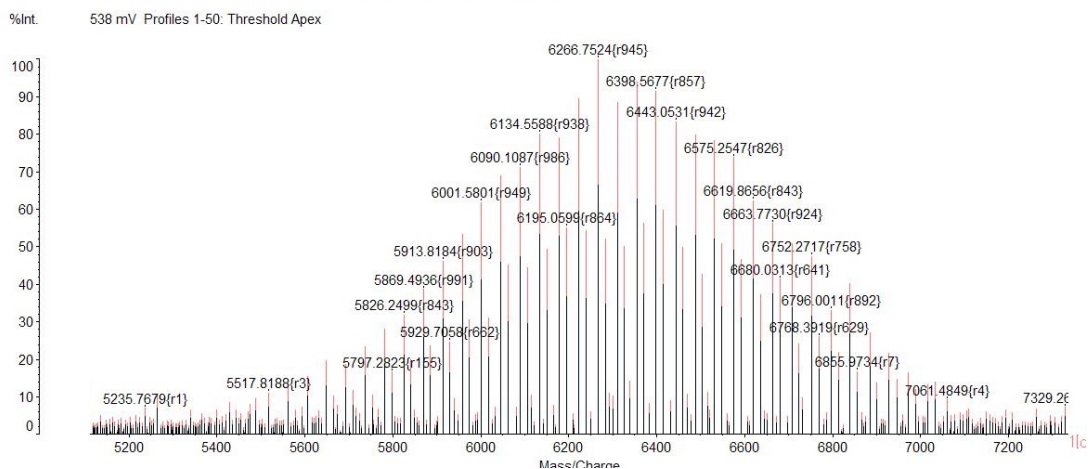


Propargyl amine (2.2 mg, 40 μmol), **S8** (88 mg, 14 μmol), Oxyma Pure (1.2 mg, 8.4 μmol) and WSCI·HCl (10 mg, 52 μmol) were dissolved in CH_2Cl_2 (0.15 mL). To the solution, triethylamine (5.0 μL , 36 μmol) was added, and the mixture was stirred at r.t. for 22 h. To the mixture, 1 M HCl aq. was added, and aqueous layer was extracted with CH_2Cl_2 . Combined organic layers were washed with saturated NaHCO_3 aq. and brine. The organic layer was concentrated to afford **S12** (71 mg, 9.4 μmol , y. 67%) as yellow solid. ^1H NMR (Acetone- d_6 , 500 MHz) $\delta = 8.06$ (brt, $J = 5.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.30 (s, 2H), 4.24-4.17 (m, 8H), 3.86 (t, $J = 5.2$ Hz, 4H), 3.69 (t, $J = 1.7$ Hz, 2H), 3.66-3.51 (m, 636H), 3.47-3.42 (m, 8H), 3.28 (s, 9H), 2.68 (t, $J = 2.3$ Hz, 2H).

^{13}C NMR (Acetone- d_6 , 125 MHz) $\delta = 166.3, 153.3, 141.8, 130.0, 107.6, 81.9, 73.1, 72.6, 71.9, 71.8, 71.6, 71.4, 71.3, 71.3, 71.2, 71.1, 71.0, 70.5, 70.4, 70.3, 69.7, 58.8, 29.5$.

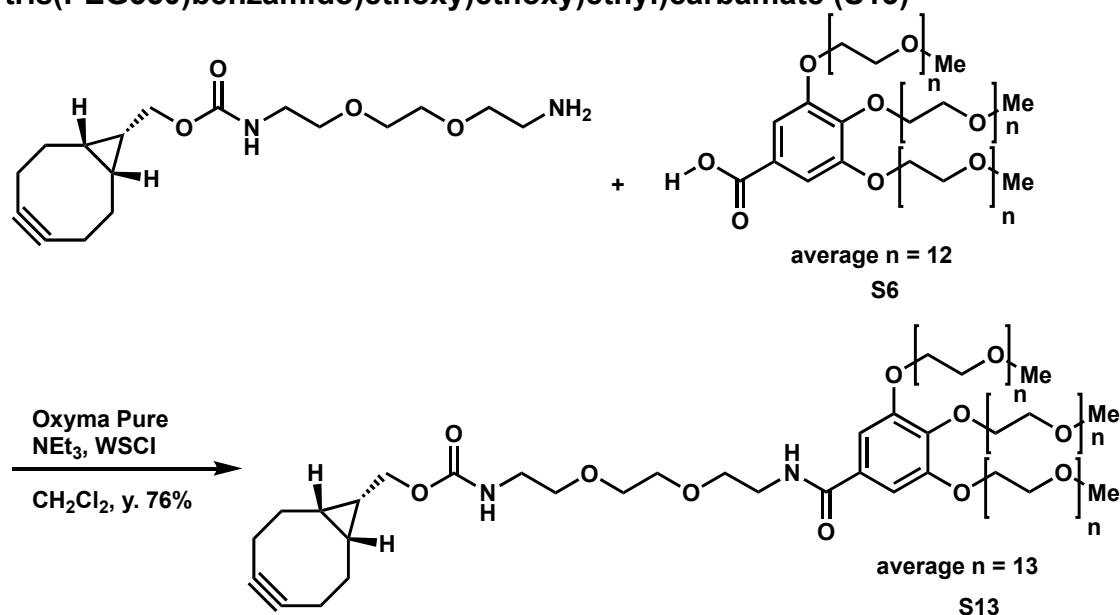
Based on the integration of the glycol protons, the average length of the PEG chain was $n = 55$.

MALDI-TOFMS spectrum of the product is shown below.



One of the peaks of the highest intensity has m/z of 6619.8, which corresponds to $n = 48$ ($C_{301}H_{591}NNaO_{148}$ $[M+Na]^+$: 6614.8).

((1*R*,8*S*,9*S*)-Bicyclo[6.1.0]non-4-yn-9-yl)methyl (2-(2-(2-(3,4,5-tris(PEG550)benzamido)ethoxy)ethoxy)ethyl)carbamate (S13)

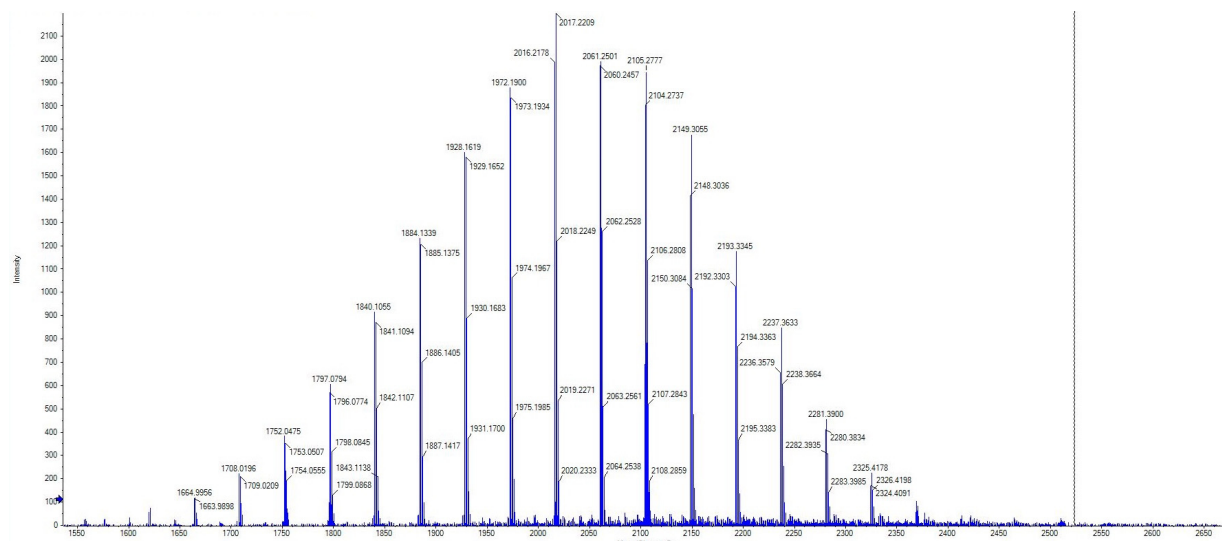


Bicyclo[6.1.0]non-4-yn-9-ylmethyl (2-(2-(2-aminoethoxy)ethoxy)ethyl)carbamate (15 mg, 45 μ mol), **S6** (80 mg, 45 μ mol), Oxyma Pure (3.5 mg, 23 μ mol), and WSCI-HCl (17.3 mg, 90 μ mol) were dissolved in CH_2Cl_2 (450 μ L), and triethylamine (14 μ L, 90 μ mol) was added. The mixture was stirred at r.t. for 8 h. After addition of 1 M HCl aq. the mixture was extracted by CH_2Cl_2 . The combined organic layers were washed by saturated $NaHCO_3$ aq., and concentrated. Purification with silica gel column chromatography ($CH_2Cl_2/MeOH = 15/1$ to $8/1$) gave **S13** (75 mg, 34 μ mol, y. 76%) as white solid. 1H NMR (Acetone- d_6 , 500 MHz) $\delta = 7.79$ (brs, 1H), 7.26 (s, 2H), 6.19 (brs, 1H), 4.22-4.17 (m, 6H), 4.08 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H), 3.85 (t, $J = 4.6$ Hz, 4H), 3.77 (t, $J = 5.7$ Hz, 2H), 3.70-3.41 (m,

152H), 3.29 (s, 9H), 2.25-2.12 (m, 6H), 1.57-1.55 (m, 2H), 1.33-1.28 (m, 1H), 0.92-0.88 (m, 2H).

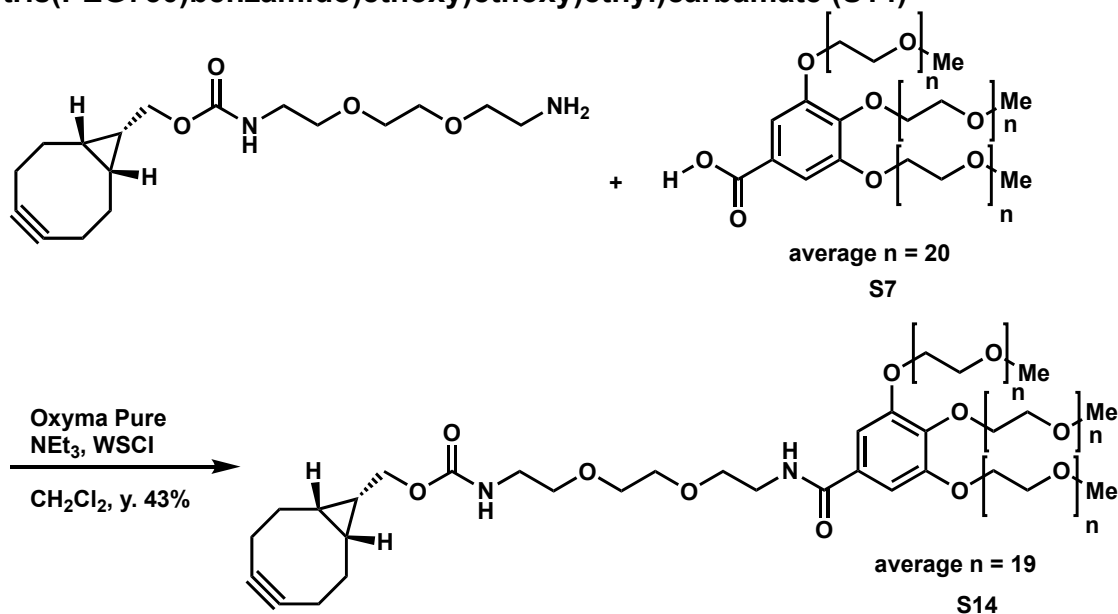
Based on the integration of the glycol protons, the average length of the PEG chain was $n = 13$.

ESI-MS spectrum of the product is shown below.



One of the peaks of the highest intensity has m/z of 2104.2, which corresponds to $n = 12$ ($C_{99}H_{181}N_2O_{44}$ $[M-H]^-$: 2103.2).

((1*R*,8*S*,9*S*)-Bicyclo[6.1.0]non-4-yn-9-yl)methyl (2-(2-(2-(3,4,5-tris(PEG750)benzamido)ethoxy)ethoxy)ethyl)carbamate (S14)

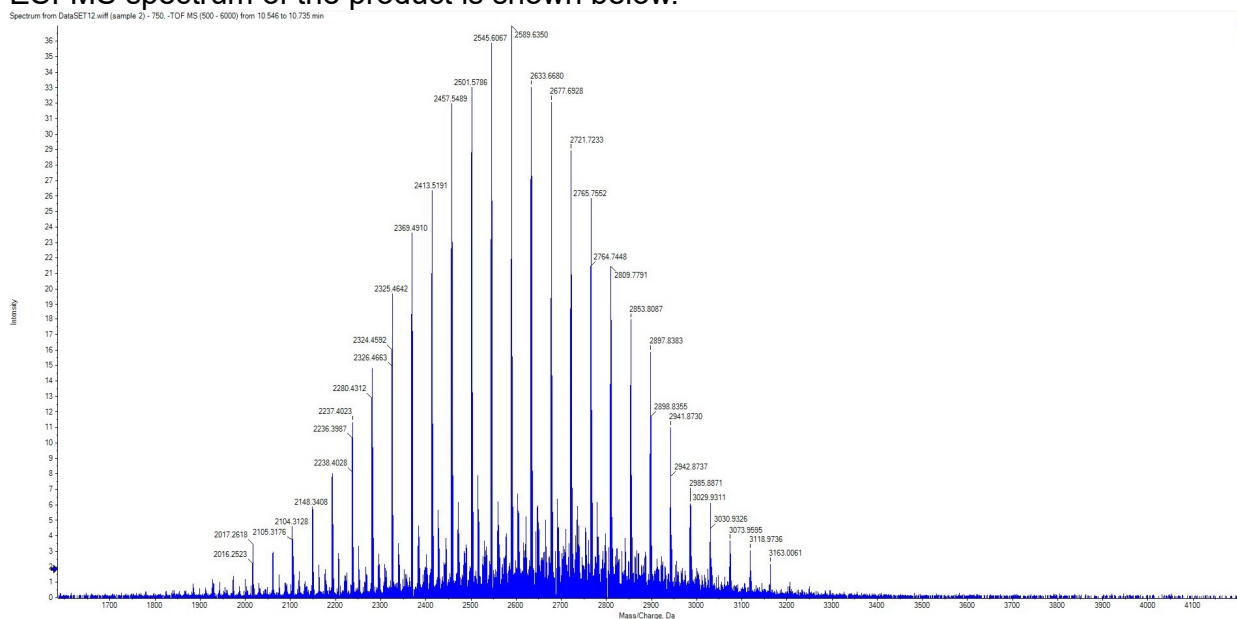


Bicyclo[6.1.0]non-4-yn-9-ylmethyl (2-(2-(2-aminoethoxy)ethoxy)ethyl)carbamate (77.6 mg, 28.3 μ mol), **S7** (10.0 mg, 35.0 μ mol), Oxyma Pure (2.5 mg, 18.6 μ mol),

and WSCI-HCl (20.0 mg, 104 μmol) were dissolved in CH_2Cl_2 (500 μL), and triethylamine (10.0 μL , 71.7 μmol) was added. The mixture was stirred at r.t. for 6 h. To the mixture, 1 M HCl aq. was added, and the aqueous layer was extracted by CH_2Cl_2 . Combined organic layers were washed with saturated NaHCO_3 aq. and brine, and the organic layer was concentrated. Purification with preparative HPLC (method c) afforded **S15** (46 mg, 15.2 μmol , y. 43%) as yellow oil. ^1H NMR (Acetone- d_6 , 400 MHz) δ = 7.83 (brs, 1H), 7.23 (s, 2H), 6.21 (brs, 1H), 4.19-4.16 (m, 6H), 4.03 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 3.82-3.80 (m, 4H), 3.74-3.72 (m, 2H), 3.65-3.40 (m, 219H), 3.23 (s, 9H), 2.14-2.02 (m, 6H), 1.55-1.48 (m, 2H), 1.31-1.28 (m, 1H), 0.86-0.79 (m, 2H).

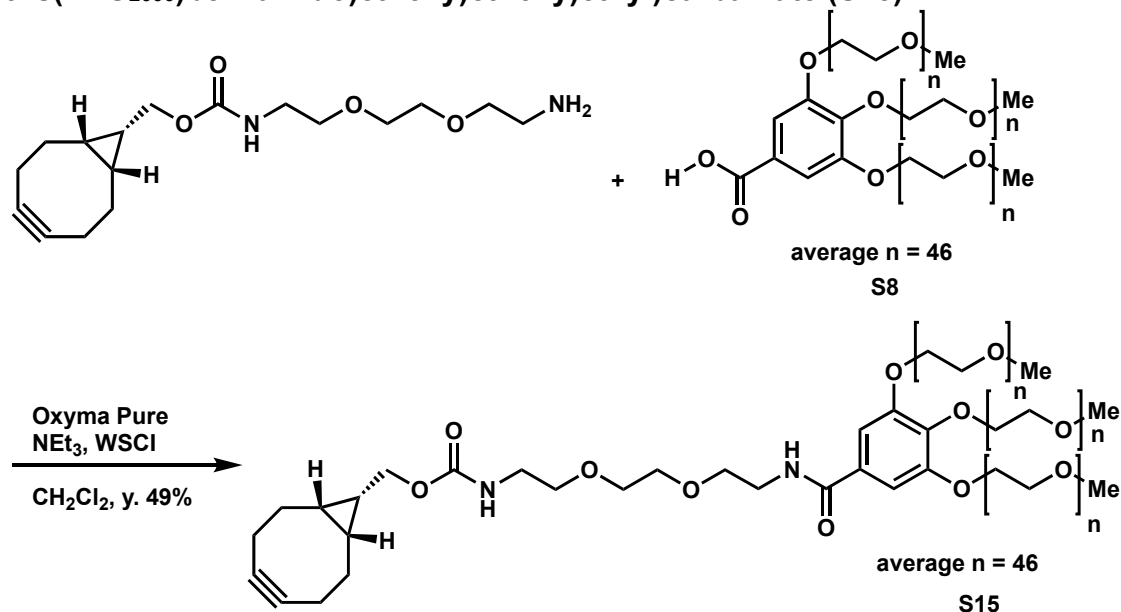
Based on the integration of the glycol protons, the average length of the PEG chain was $n = 19$.

ESI-MS spectrum of the product is shown below.



One of the peaks of the highest intensity has m/z of 2633.6, which corresponds to $n = 16$ ($\text{C}_{123}\text{H}_{229}\text{N}_2\text{O}_{56}$ $[\text{M}-\text{H}]^-$: 2631.5).

Bicyclo[6.1.0]non-4-yn-9-yl (2-(2-(2-(3,4,5-tris(PEG₂₀₀₀)benzamido)ethoxy)ethoxy)ethyl)carbamate (S15**)**

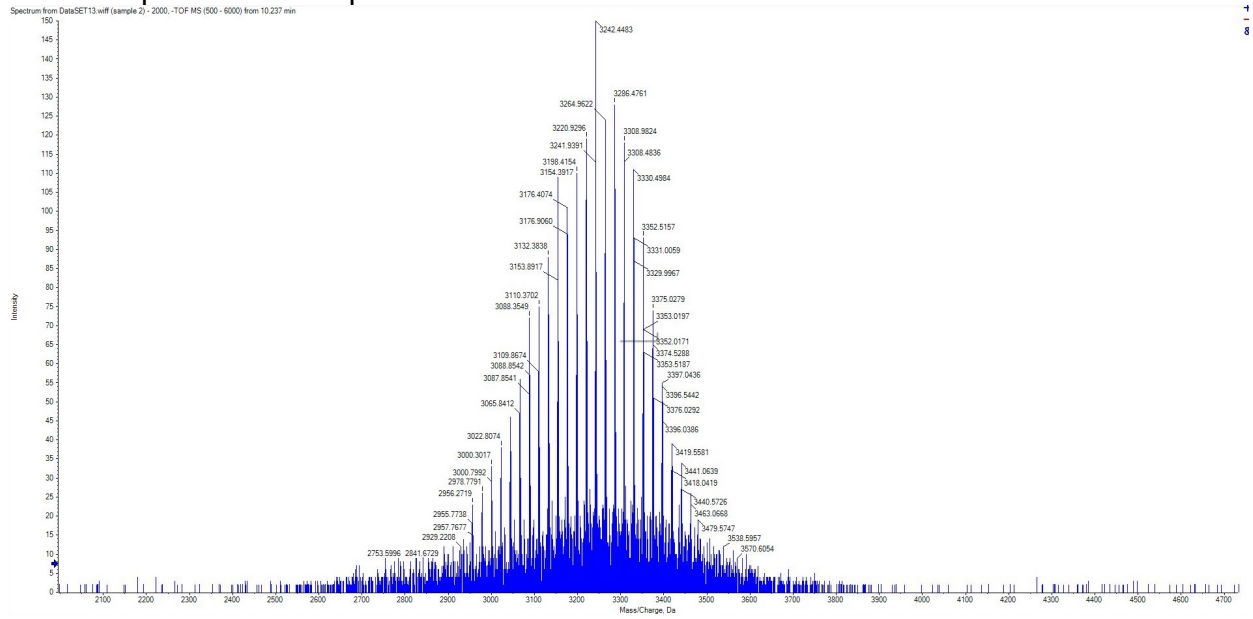


Bicyclo[6.1.0]non-4-yn-9-ylmethyl (2-(2-(2-aminoethoxy)ethoxy)ethyl)carbamate (5.0 mg, 15 μ mol), **S8** (88 mg, 13.9 μ mol), Oxyma Pure (1.2 mg, 8.4 μ mol), and WSCI-HCl (12 mg, 62.5 μ mol) were dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (150 μ L), and triethylamine (5 μ L, 36 μ mol) was added. The mixture was stirred at r.t. for 24 h. To the mixture, 1 M HCl aq. was added, and the aqueous layer was extracted with CH₂Cl₂. Combined organic layers were washed with saturated NaHCO₃ aq. and brine, and the organic layer was concentrated. Purification with preparative HPLC (method d) afforded **S15** (45 mg, 6.8 μ mol, y. 49%) as white solid. ¹H NMR (Acetone-*d*₆, 500 MHz) δ = 7.82 (brs, 1H), 7.27 (s, 2H), 6.23 (brs, 1H), 4.22 (t, *J* = 4.6 Hz, 4H), 4.20 (t, *J* = 4.6 Hz, 2H), 4.09 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 3.86 (t, *J* = 4.6 Hz, 4H), 3.78 (t, *J* = 4.6 Hz, 2H), 3.47-3.51 (m, 543H), 3.47-3.42 (m, 10H), 3.28 (s, 9H), 2.23-2.12 (m, 6H), 1.57-1.55 (m, 2H), 1.33-1.30 (m, 1H), 0.91-0.87 (m, 2H).

¹³C NMR (Acetone-*d*₆, 125 MHz) δ = 166.9, 157.5, 153.3, 141.8, 130.7, 107.6, 99.4, 73.2, 72.6, 71.8, 71.4, 71.3, 71.2, 71.0, 70.9, 70.6, 70.4, 70.3, 69.7, 62.5, 58.8, 41.4, 40.5, 21.7, 20.8, 19.8, 18.7.

Based on the integration of the glycol protons, the average length of the PEG chain was *n* = 46.

ESI-MS spectrum of the product is shown below.



One of the peak of the highest intensity has m/z of 3242.4, which corresponds to $n = 45$ ($C_{297}H_{575}N_2NaO_{143} [M+Na-3H]^{2-}$: 3242.4).

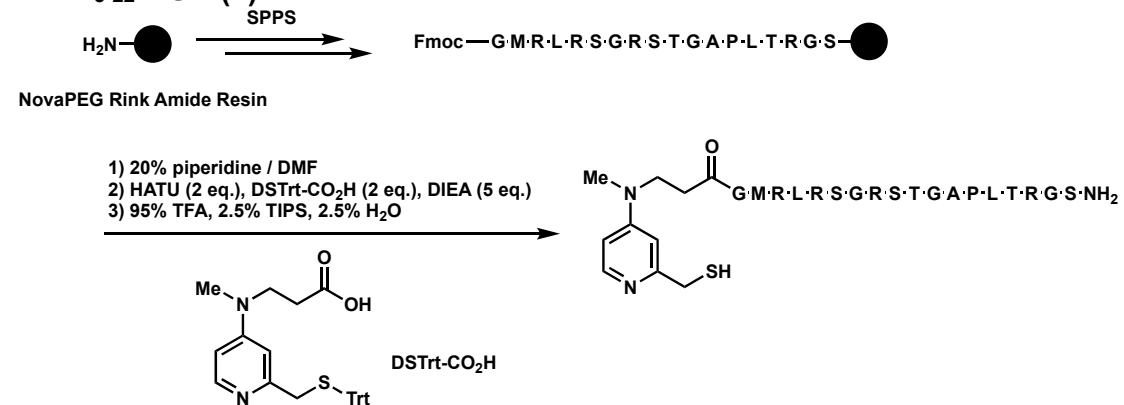
Synthesis of peptides

Peptides were synthesized on a solid phase using NovaPEG-Rink-amide-resin or Rink-Amide-AM-resin. Fmoc-amino acid was sequentially coupled using a DIC-HOBt method in DMF (3 equiv each) for 60 min at r.t. after removal of each Fmoc group with 20% piperidine-DMF for 10 min. DSH or DSSMe building block (1.5 equiv) was coupled using HATU-HOAt method (2 or 1.5 equiv each) with *N,N*-diisopropylethylamine (5 equiv) in DMF. *N*-Terminus was capped with 20% acetic anhydride in CH₂Cl₂ for 5 min, if necessary. The peptide was cleaved from the resin by treatment with TFA in the presence of TIPS and H₂O (95:2.5:2.5) for 90 min at r.t., concentrated under reduced pressure, and precipitated with ether to afford crude peptides, which were purified with preparative HPLC to afford product peptides as white solids after lyophilization.

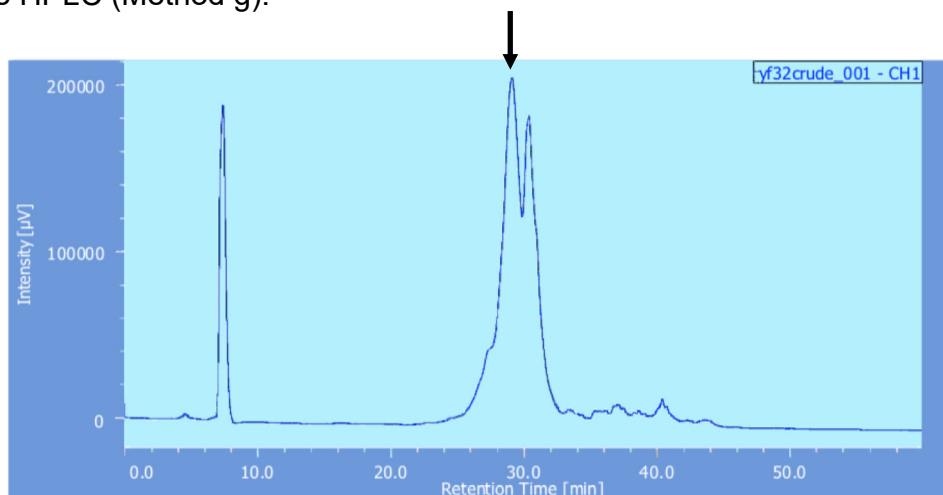
LANA₅₋₁₅-DSH (1)

Synthesized as reported in the literature (3).

LANA₅₋₂₂-DSH (2)

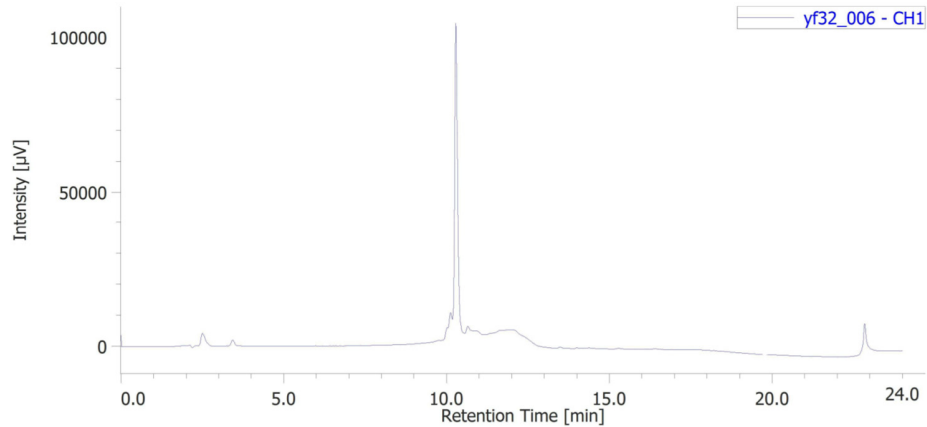


Crude HPLC (Method g):



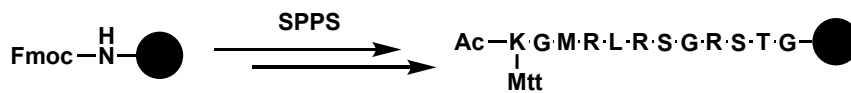
The black arrow indicates the position of the target peptide.

After HPLC separation (Method C) :



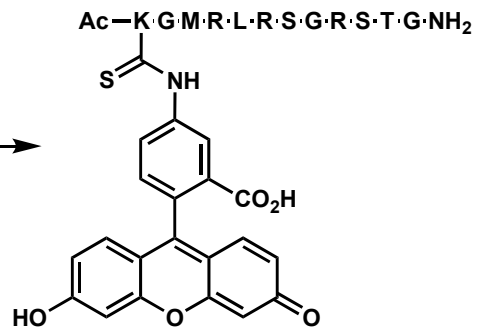
ESI-MS m/z Calcd: 689.7 $[M+3H]^{3+}$, Found : 689.9; Retention time: 10.3 min (Method C), 1.2 mg, y. 0.5 %.

LANA₅₋₁₅-FITC (4)

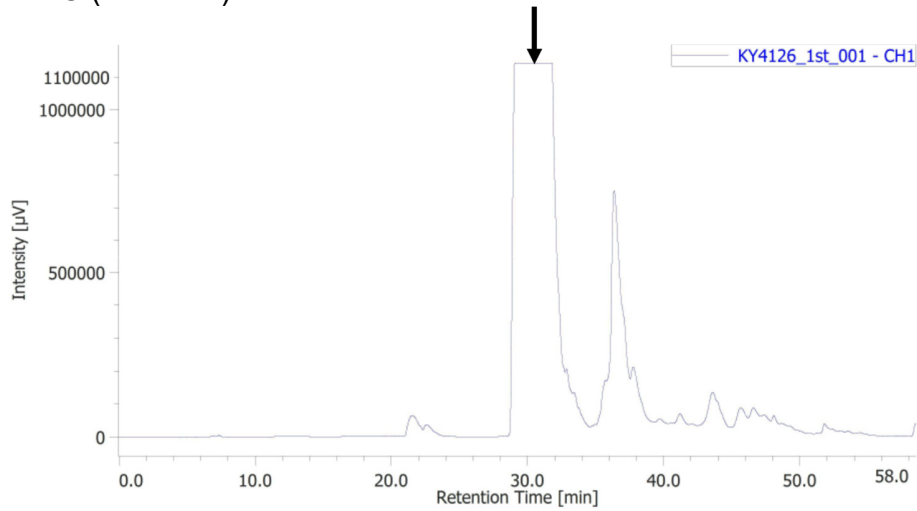


Rink Amide AM-resin

2% TFA, 5% TIPS, CH₂Cl₂
30 sec x 10;
FITC (3 eq.), DIEA (4 eq.), DMF, 4 h
95% TFA, 2.5% TIPS, 2.5% H₂O

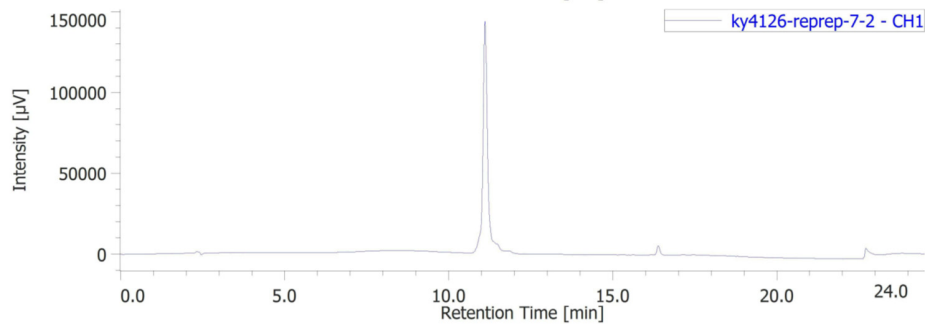


Crude HPLC (Method I):



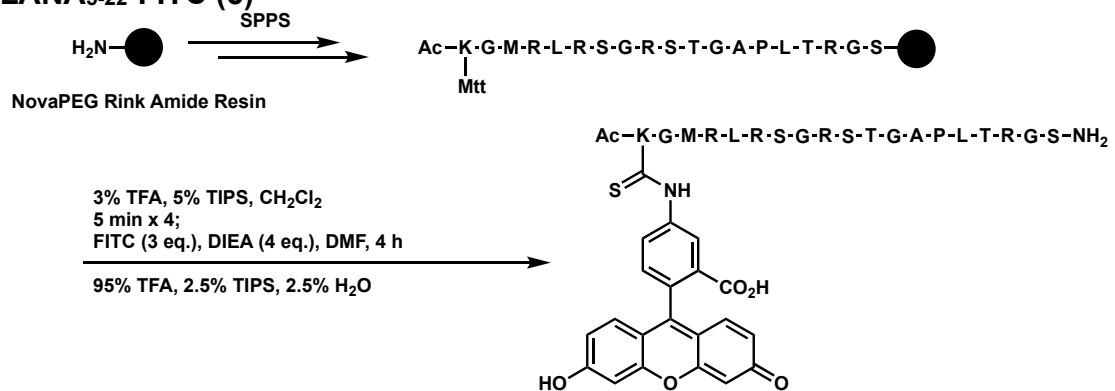
The black arrow indicates the position of the target peptide.

After HPLC separation (Method A):

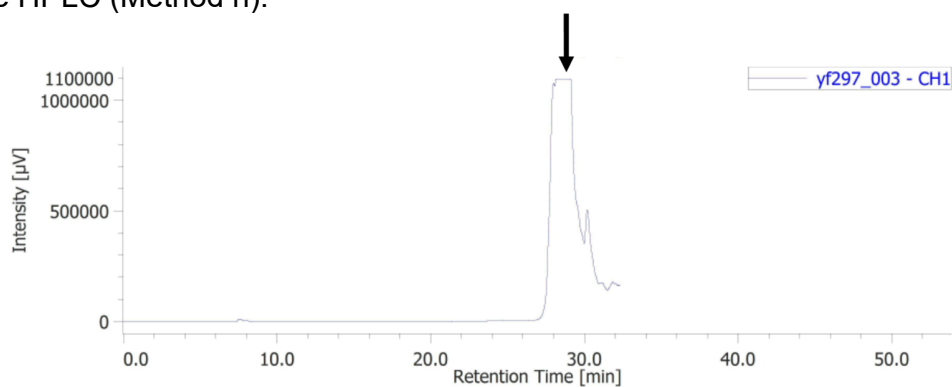


MALDI-TOFMS m/z Calcd: 1735.8 $[M+H]^+$, Found: 1735.4; Retention time: 11.2 min (Method A), 56.2 mg, y. 34%.

LANA₅₋₂₂-FITC (5)

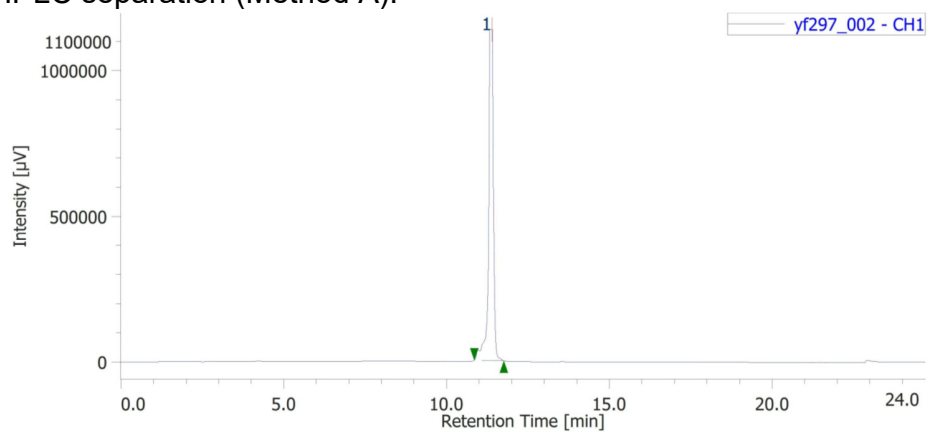


Crude HPLC (Method h):



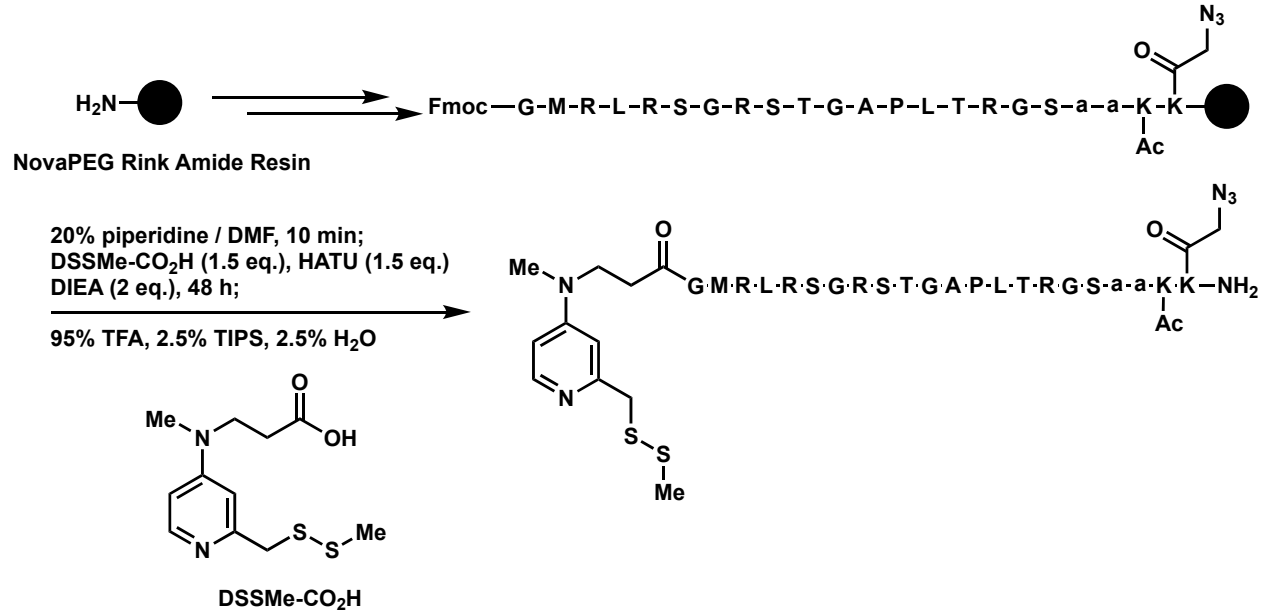
The black arrow indicates the position of the target peptide.

After HPLC separation (Method A):

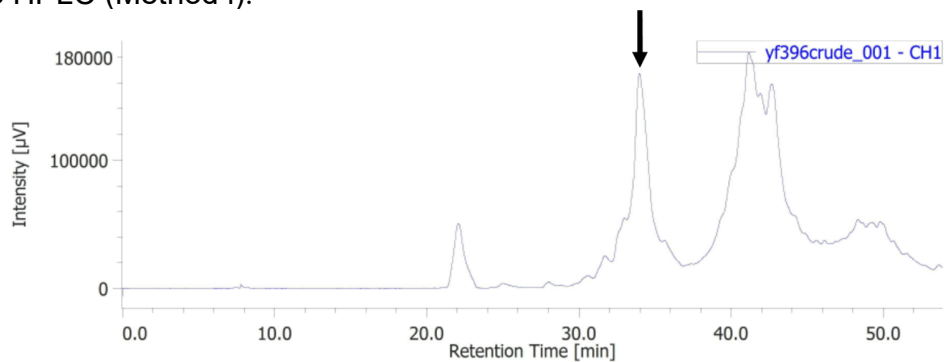


MALDI-TOFMS m/z Calcd: 2941.4 $[M+H]^+$, Found: 2941.2; Retention time: 11.4 min (Method A), 23.8 mg, y. 18.0%.

N₃-LANA-DSSMe [DSSMe- LANA₅₋₂₂-aaK(Ac)K(AcN₃)-NH₂] (S16)

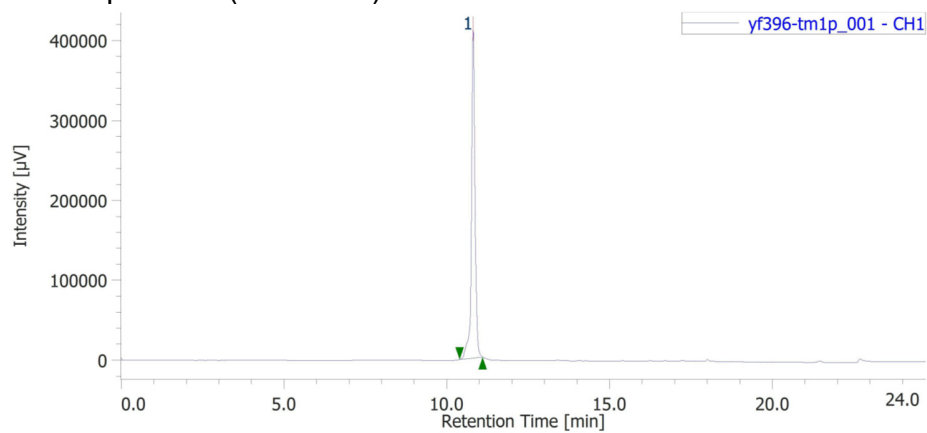


Crude HPLC (Method i):



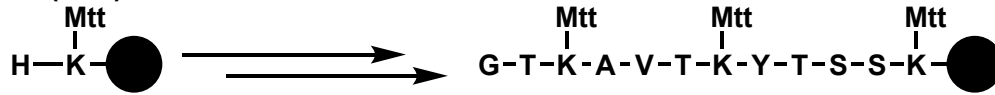
The black arrow indicates the position of the target peptide.

After HPLC separation (Method A):



MALDI-TOFMS m/z Calcd: 2636.4 $[M+H]^+$, Found: 2635.3; Retention time: 10.8 min (Method A), 39.0 mg, y. 4.11 %.

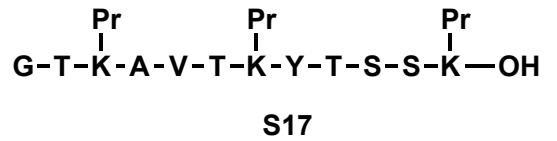
Authentic peptide of H2B G114-K125 (lysine propionylated) for in-cell reaction (S17).



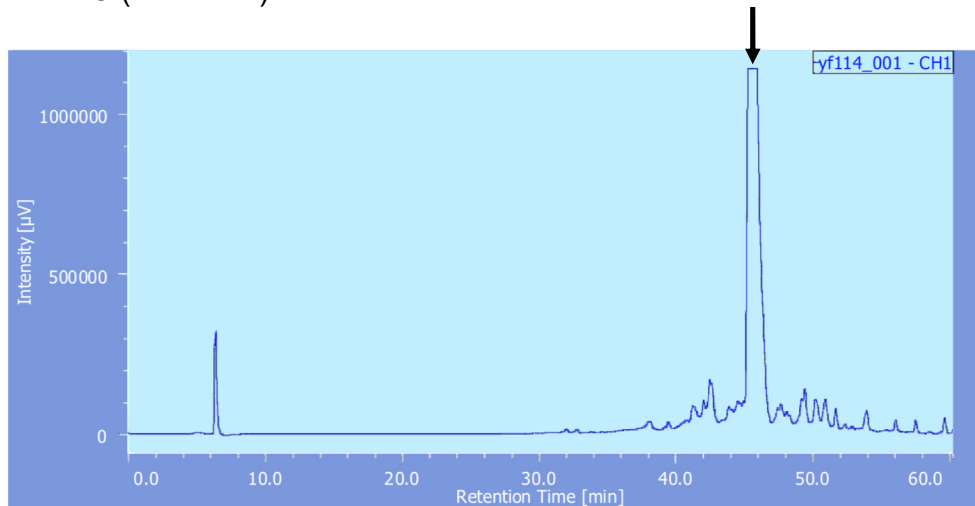
Fmoc-Lys(Mtt)-Wang resin

3% TFA, 5% TIPS, CH_2Cl_2 5 min x 4;
10% Pr_2O / CH_2Cl_2 , 10 eq. DIEA(10 eq.)
10 min x 3;

95% TFA, 2.5% TIPS, 2.5% H_2O

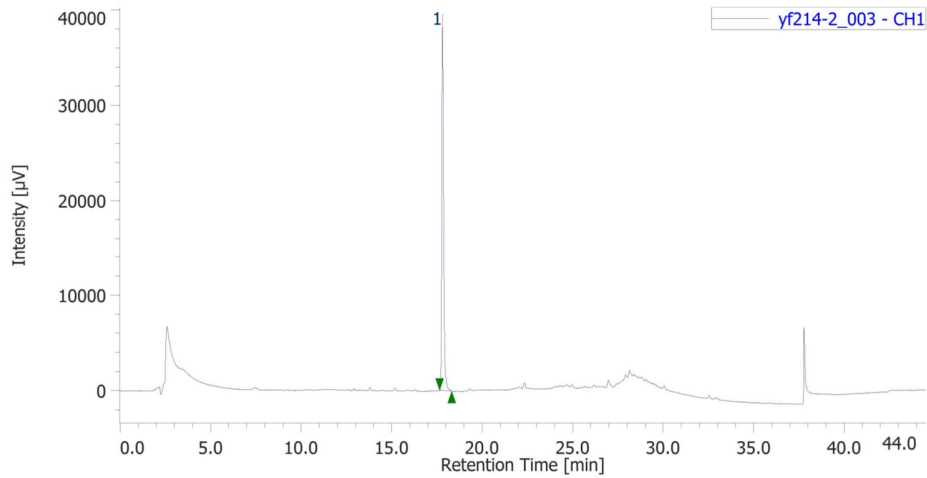


Crude HPLC (Method k):



The black arrow indicates the position of the target peptide.

TM (Method B):

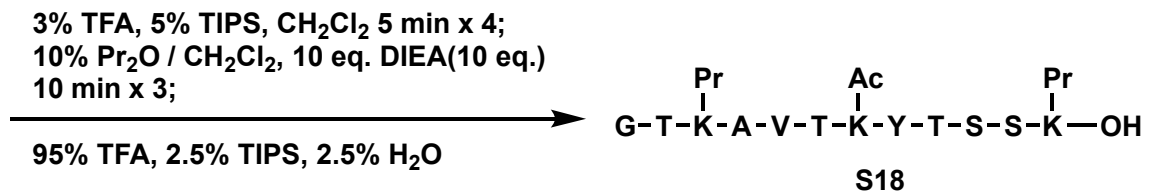


ESI-TOFMS m/z Calcd: 719.8 $[M+2H]^{2+}$, Found: 719.8; Retention time: 17.8 min (Method A), 1.65 mg, y. 5.17 %.

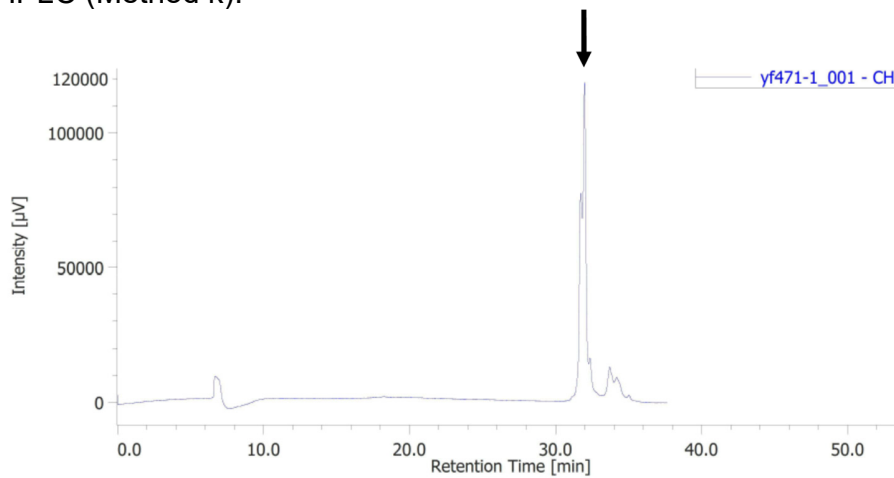
Authentic peptide of H2B G114-K125 (K120 acetylated) for in-cell reaction (S18).



Fmoc-Lys(Mtt)-Wang resin

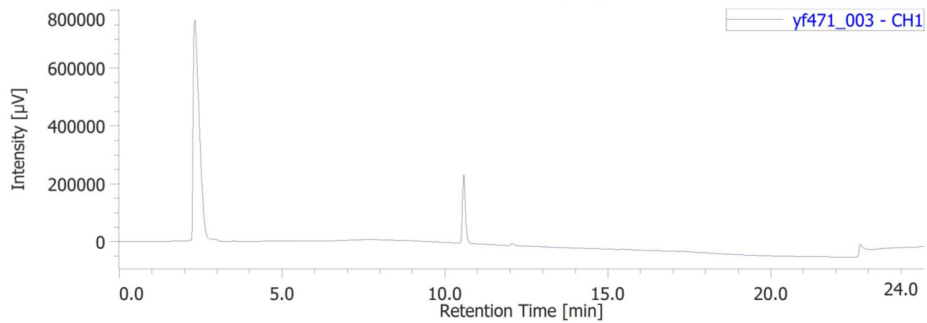


Crude HPLC (Method k):



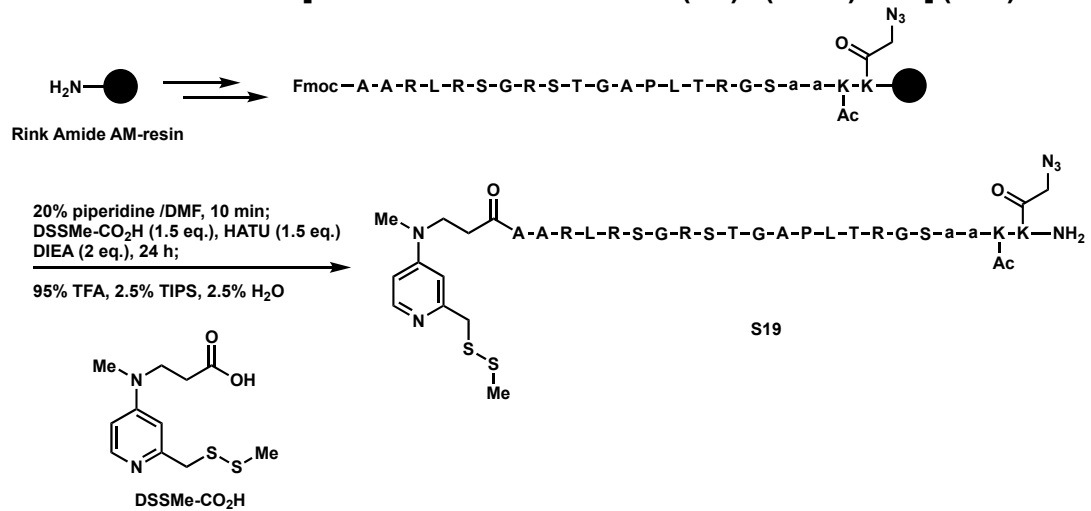
The black arrow indicates the position of the target peptide.

After HPLC separation (Method D):

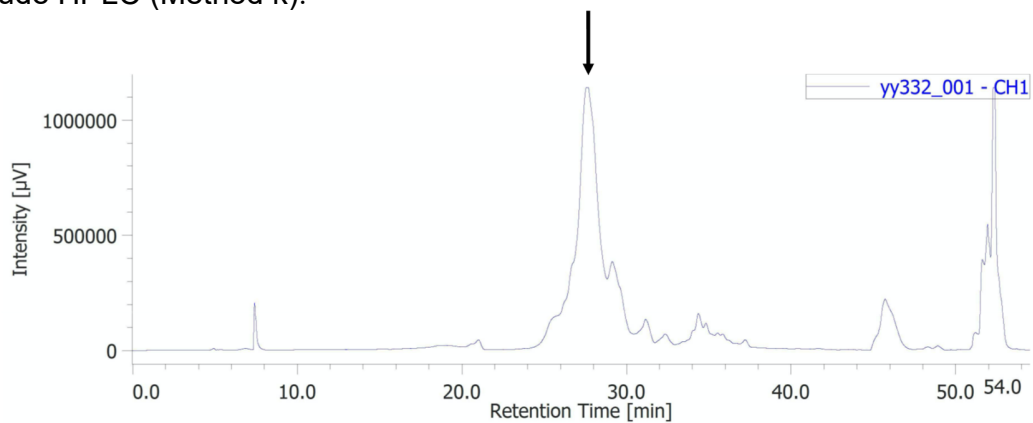


ESI-TOFMS m/z Calcd: 712.8 $[M+2H]^{2+}$, Found: 712.8; Retention time: 10.6 min (Method D), 1.77 mg, y. 10.4%.

N₃-mutLANA-DSSMe [DSSMe-AA-LANA₇₋₂₂-aaK(Ac)K(AcN₃)-NH₂] (S19)

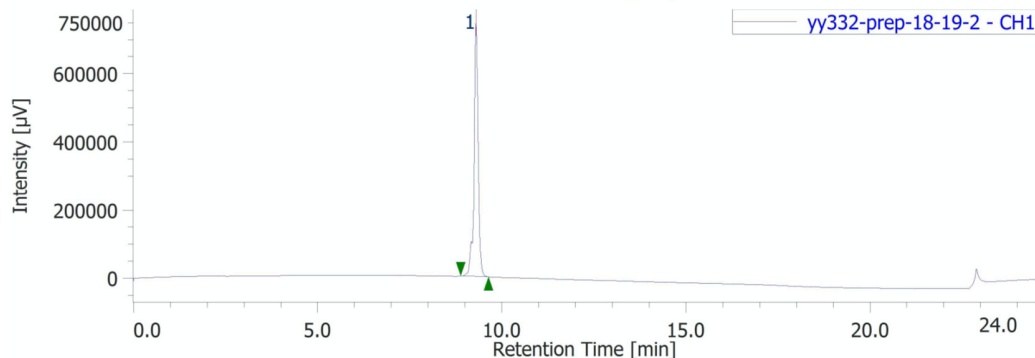


Crude HPLC (Method k):



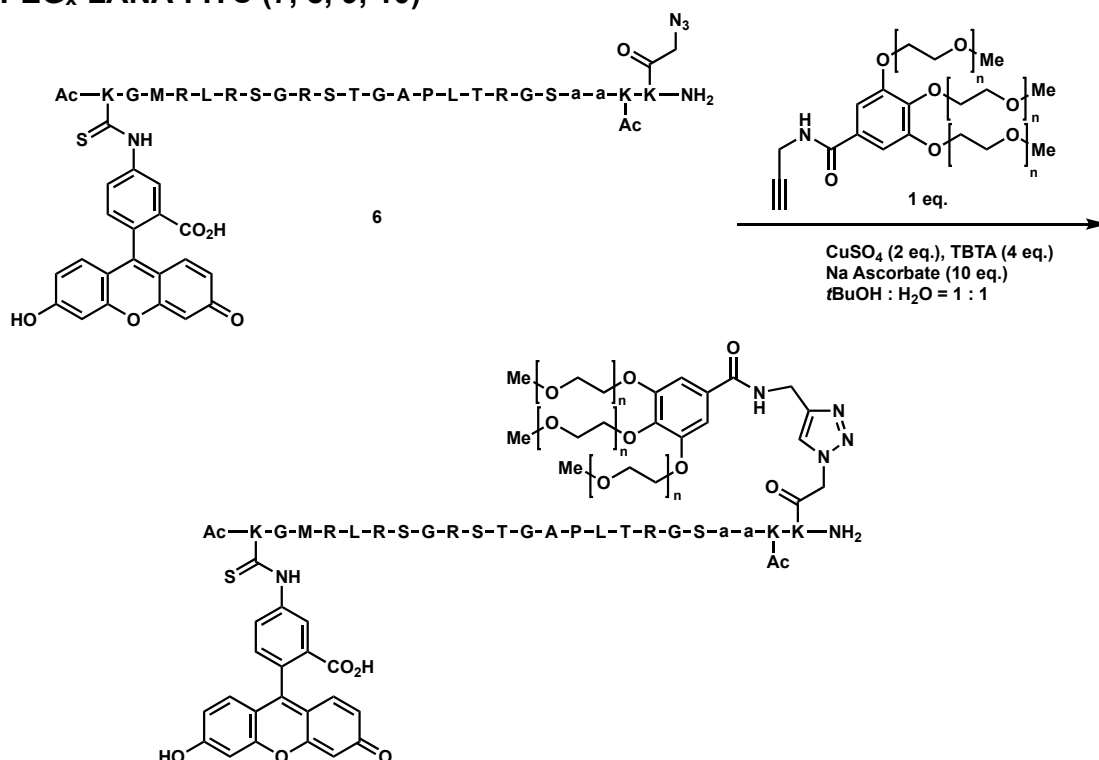
The black arrow indicates the position of the target peptide.

After HPLC separation (Method D):



ESI-TOFMS m/z Calcd: 864.1 $[M+3H]^{3+}$, Found: 864.4; Retention time: 9.30 min (Method D), 35.0 mg, y. 19.3%.

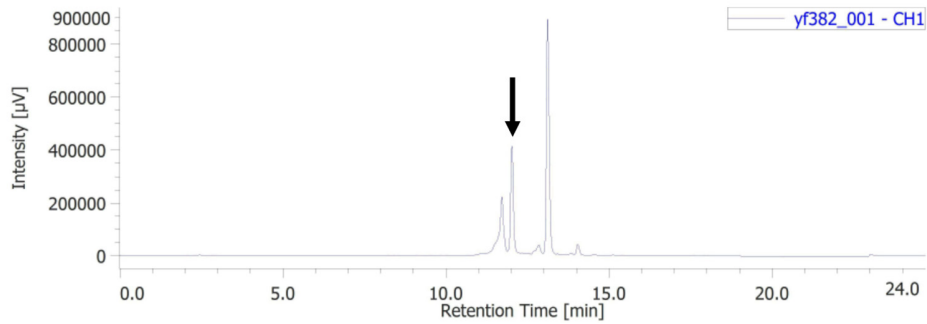
Synthesis of PEG-conjugated peptides PEG_x-LANA-FITC (7, 8, 9, 10)



To a stirred solution of **6** (10 mM in water, 30 μL , 300 pmol) and alkyne (**S9-S12**) (10 mM in $t\text{BuOH}$, 30 μL , 0.30 μmol), Cu-TBTA solution in water: $t\text{BuOH}$ (1:2, 75 μL ; separately prepared by mixing 24 mM CuSO_4 solution in water and 24 mM TBTA solution in $t\text{BuOH}$) was added. Sodium ascorbate aqueous solution (100 mM, 30 μL , 3.0 μmol) was lastly added, and the mixture was stirred at r.t. for 22 h. Insoluble materials were removed by filtration, and filtrate was purified with preparative HPLC (method e) to afford PEG_x-LANA-FITC after lyophilization.

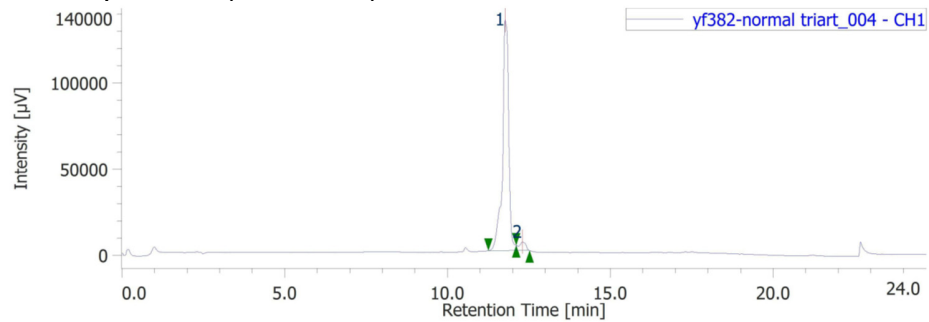
PEG₁₅₀-LANA-FITC (7)

Crude HPLC (Method A):



The black arrow indicates the position of the target peptide.

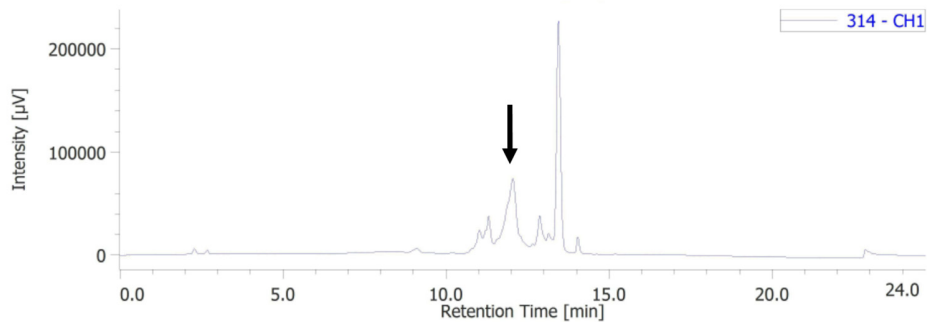
After HPLC separation (Method A):



0.98 mg, 0.236 μmol, y. 79%, yellow powder
MALDI-TOFMS m/z Calcd: 3586.8 [M+H]⁺, Found: 3587.2; Retention time: 11.8 min (Method A).

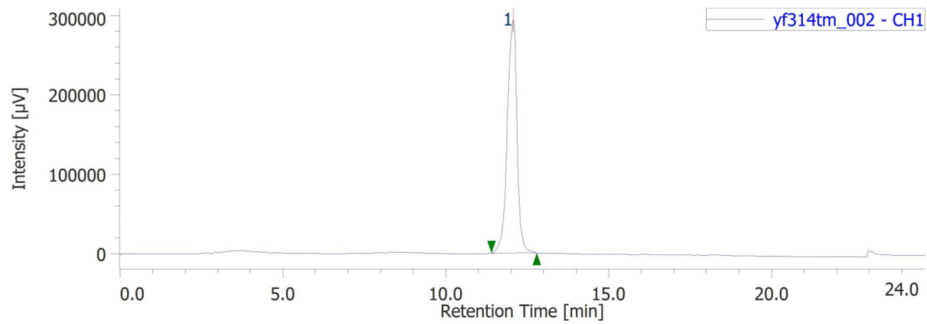
PEG₅₅₀-LANA-FITC (8)

Crude (Method A):



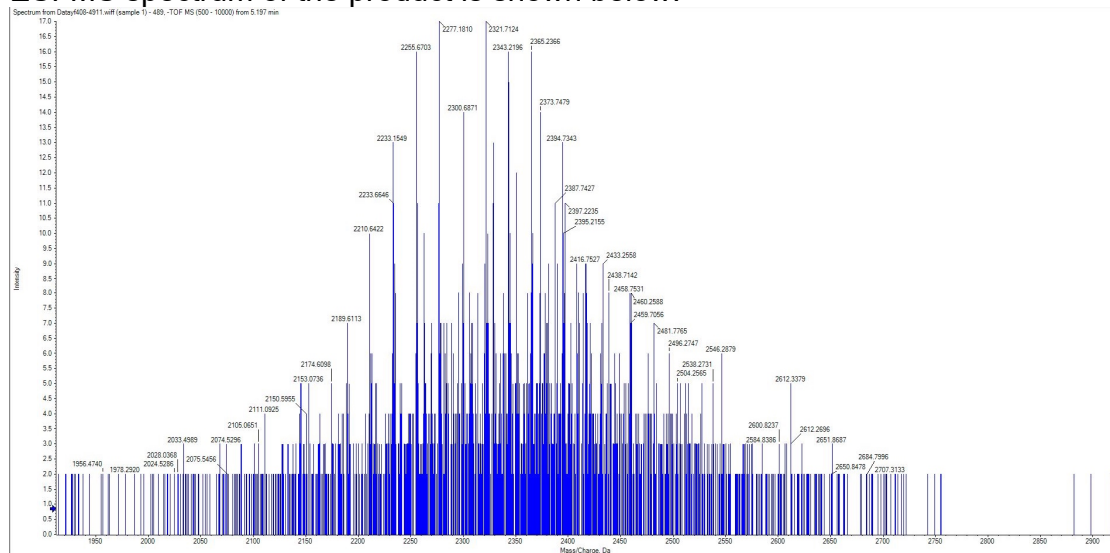
The black arrow indicates the position of the target peptide.

After HPLC separation (Method A):



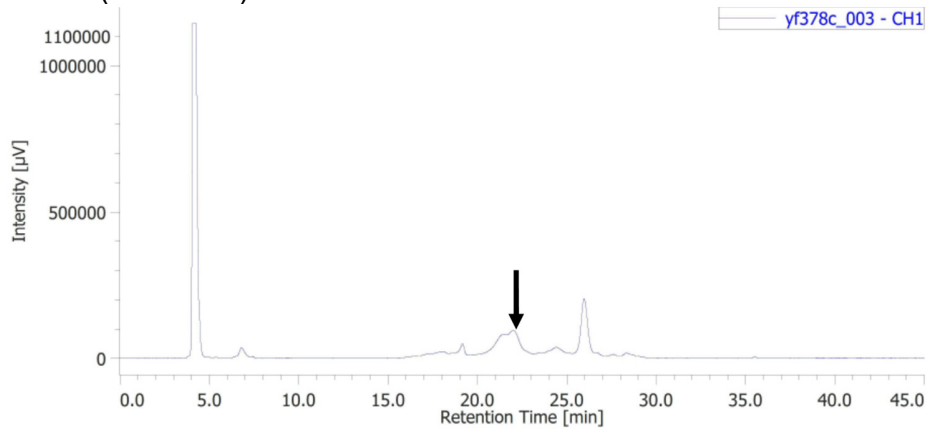
1.27 mg, 0.344 µmol, y. quant., yellow powder. Retention time: 12.7 min (Method A).

ESI-MS spectrum of the product is shown below.



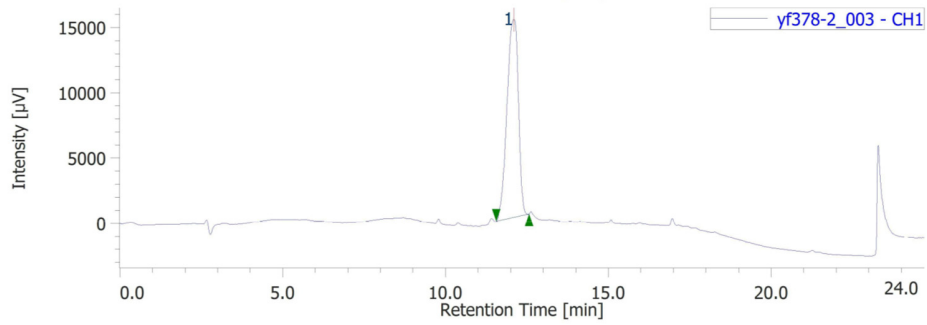
One of the peaks of the highest intensity has m/z of 2321.7, which corresponds to $n = 11$ (Calcd: 2321.2 $[M-2H]^{2-}$).

PEG₇₅₀-LANA-FITC (9)
Crude HPLC (Method e):



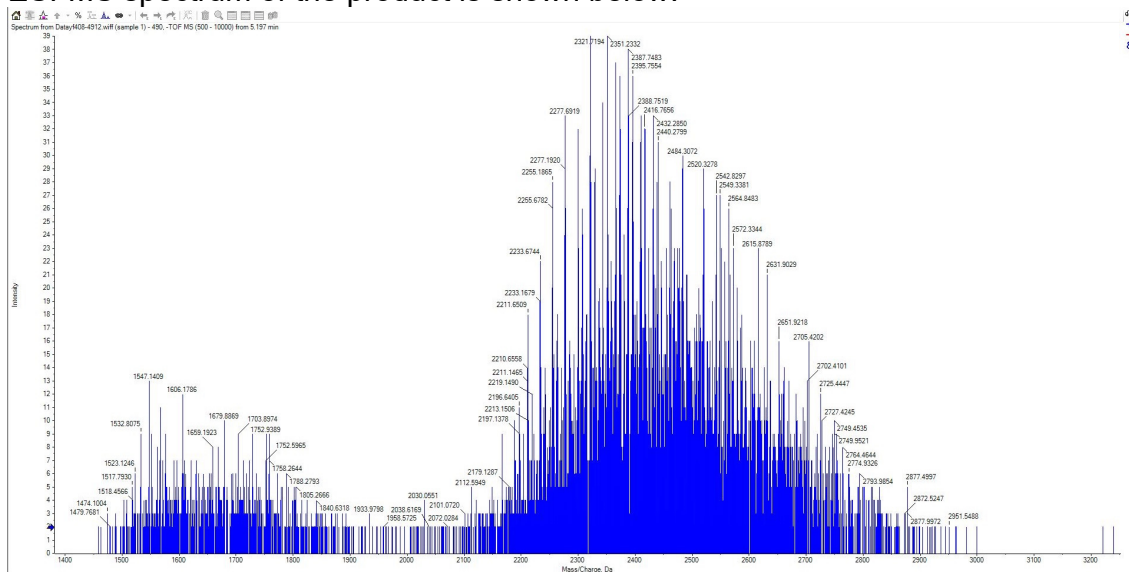
The black arrow indicates the position of the target peptide.

After HPLC separation (Method A):



1.52 mg, 0.247 µmol, y. 82%, yellow powder. Retention time: 12.1 min (Method A).

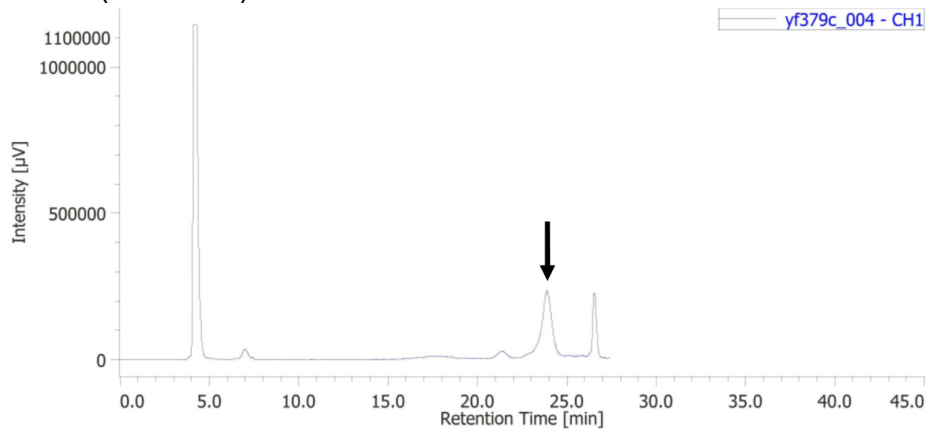
ESI-MS spectrum of the product is shown below.



Peaks in the range of 1500–1900 are those of product trivalent anions, and peaks in the range of 2200–2900 are those of product divalent anions. For example, one of the peaks of the divalent anions has m/z of 2520.3, which corresponds to $n = 14$ (Calcd: 2519.3 $[M-2H]^2$).

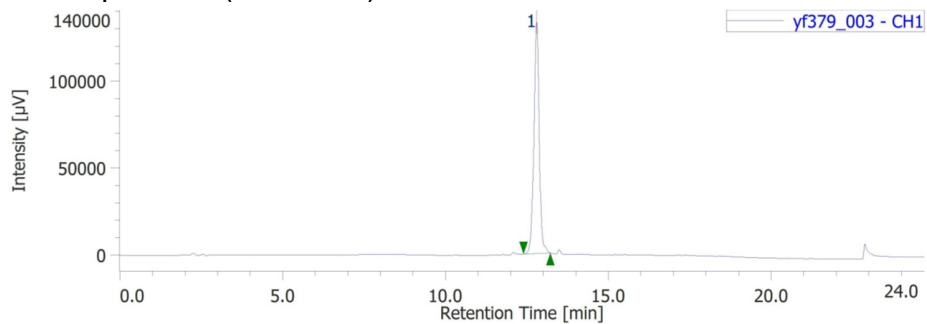
PEG₂₀₀₀-LANA-FITC (10)

Crude HPLC (Method e):



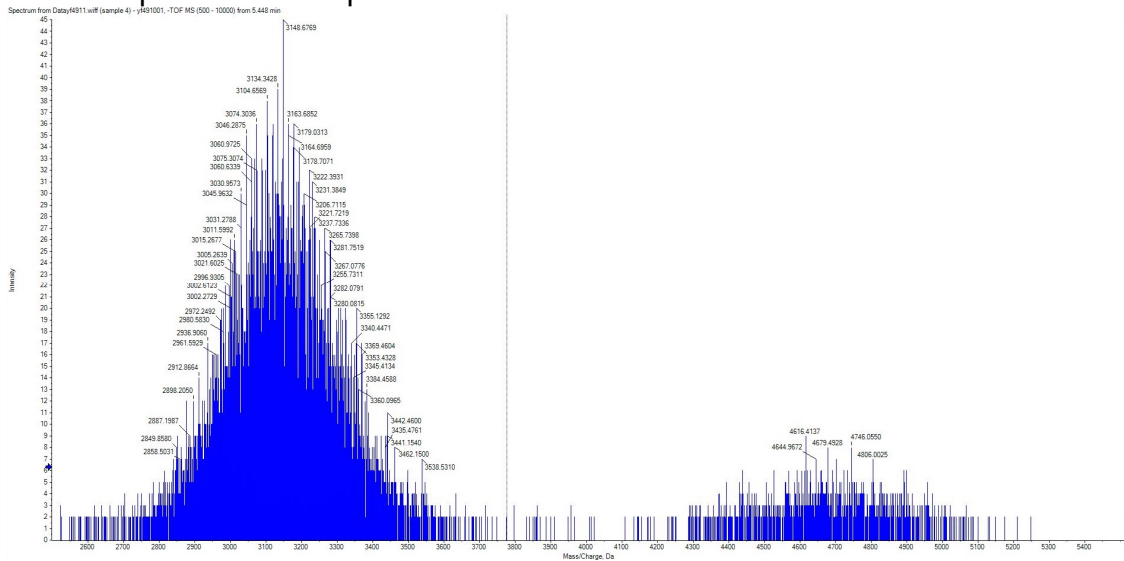
The black arrow indicates the position of the target peptide.

After HPLC separation (Method A):



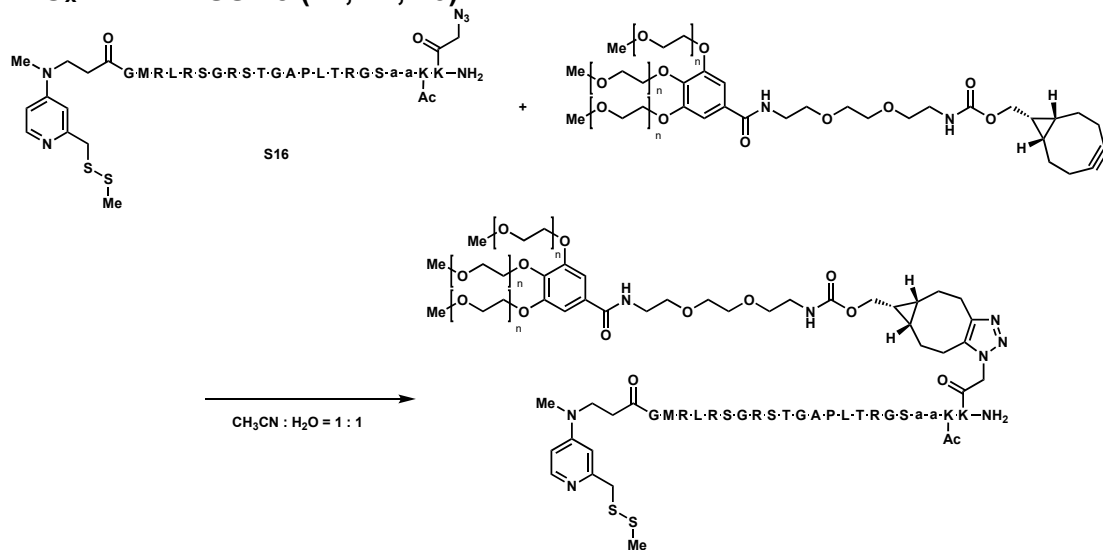
1.44 mg, 0.151 μmol , y. 50%, yellow powder. Retention time: 12.8 min (Method A).

ESI-MS spectrum of the product is shown below.



Peaks in the range of 2800–3600 are those of product trivalent anions, and peaks in the range of 4300–5000 are those of product divalent anions. For example, one of the peaks of the trivalent anions has m/z of 3134.3, which corresponds to $n = 47$ (Calcd: 3132.7 $[M-3H]^{3-}$).

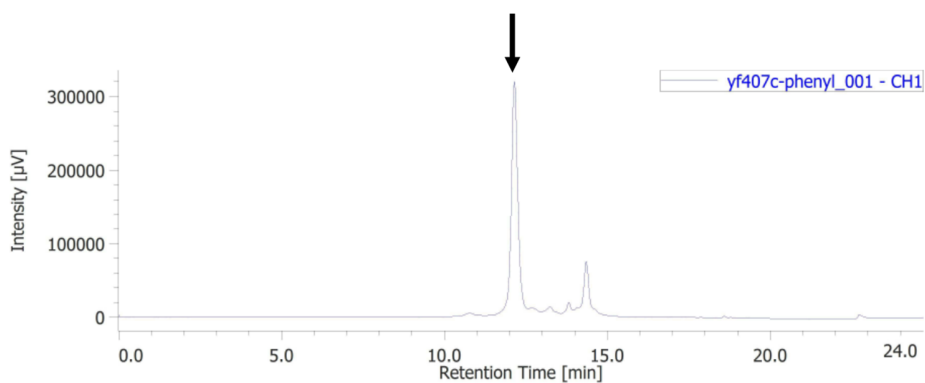
PEG_x-LANA-DSSMe (11, 12, 13)



Peptide **S16** (10 mM in water, 800 μL , 8.0 μmol) and alkyne **S13**, **S14**, or **S15** (10 mM in MeCN, 800 μL , 8.0 μmol) were mixed in water:MeCN (1:1). The mixture was stirred at r.t for 24 h, and insoluble materials were removed by filtration. Filtrate was purified with preparative HPLC (Method f) to afford PEG_x-LANA-DSSMe as brown powder after lyophilization.

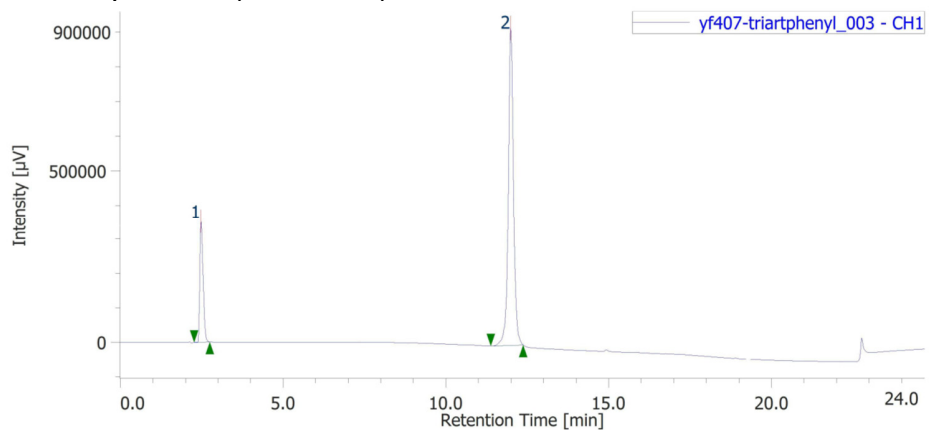
PEG₅₅₀-LANA-DSSMe (11)

Crude HPLC (Method C):



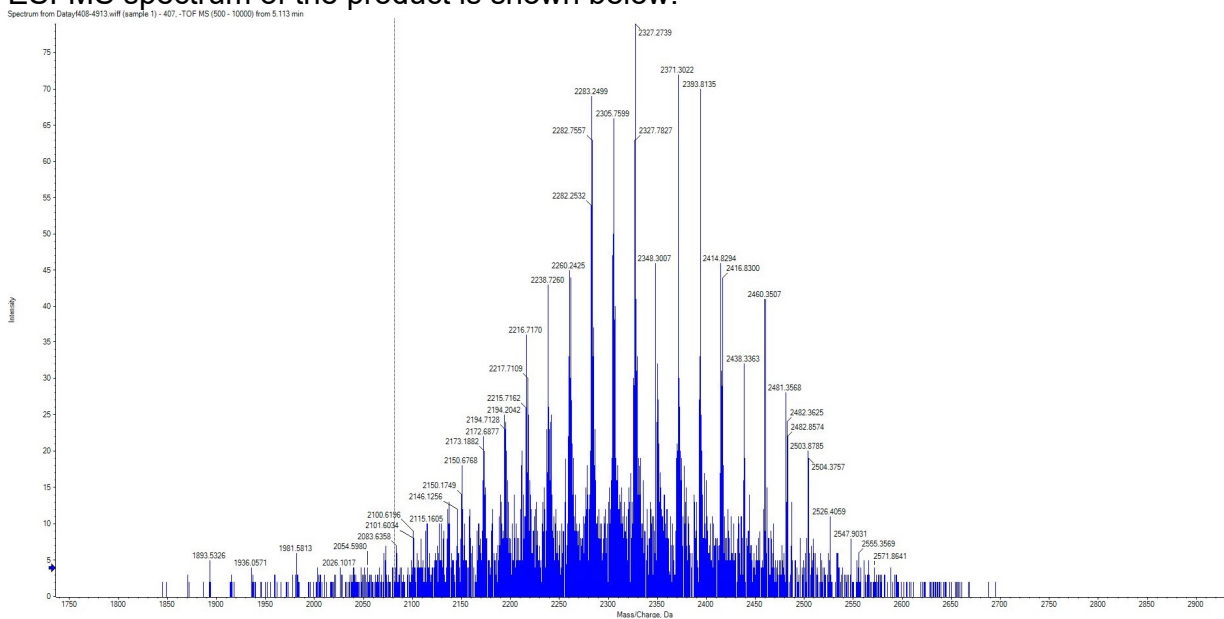
The black arrow indicates the position of the target peptide.

After HPLC separation (Method C):



33.8 mg, 6.31 µmol, y. 79%. Retention time: 12.0 min (Method C).

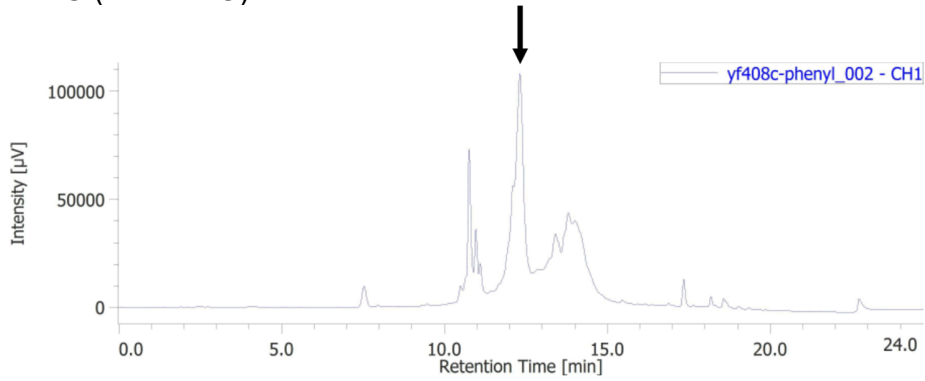
ESI-MS spectrum of the product is shown below.



One of the peaks of the highest intensity has m/z of 2305.7, which corresponds to $n = 11$ (Calcd: 2303.2 $[M-2H]^{2-}$).

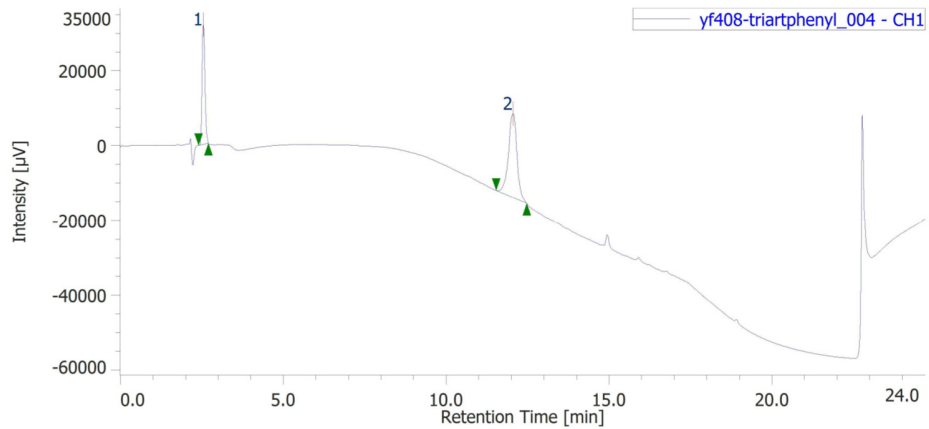
PEG₇₅₀-LANA-DSSMe (12)

Crude HPLC (Method C):



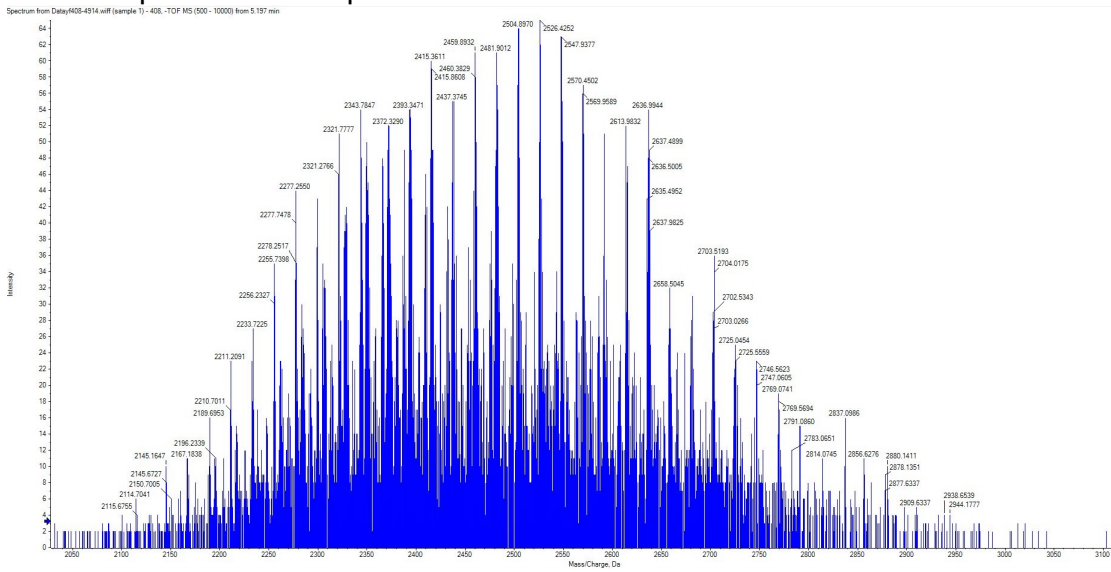
The black arrow indicates the position of the target peptide.

After HPLC separation (Method C):



3.33 mg, 0.588 μ mol, y. 73%. Retention time: 12.1 min (Method C).

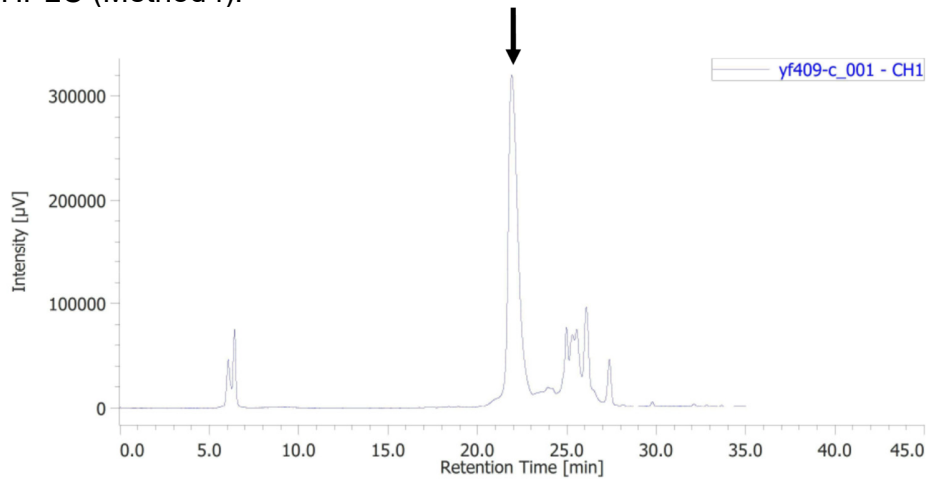
ESI-MS spectrum of the product is shown below.



One of the peaks of the highest intensity has m/z of 2504.8, which corresponds to $n = 14$ (Calcd: 2501.4 $[M-2H]^{2-}$). ESI-TOFMS m/z Calcd ($n = 14$): 2501.4 $[M-2H]^{2-}$;

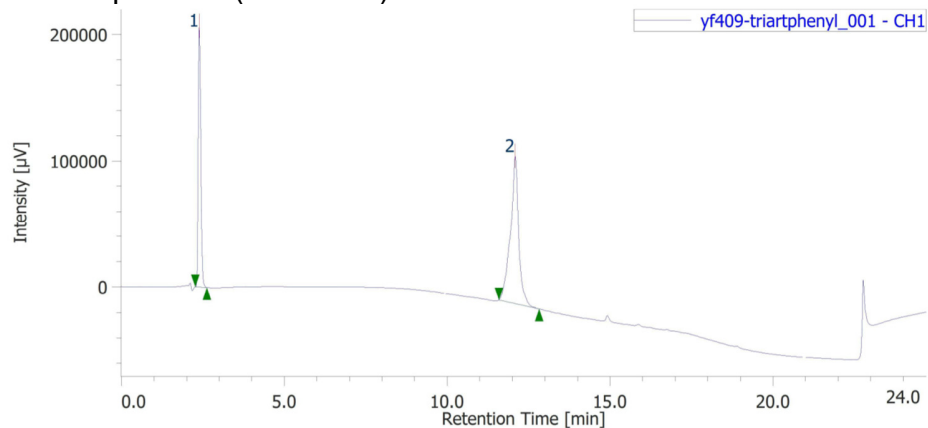
PEG₂₀₀₀-LANA-DSSMe (13)

Crude HPLC (Method f):



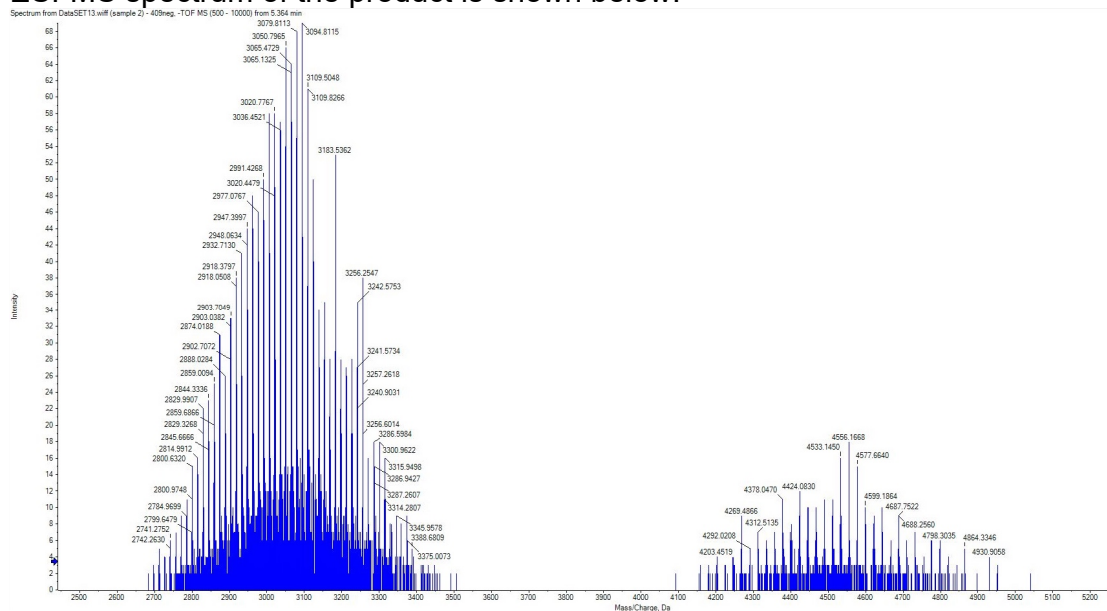
The black arrow indicates the position of the target peptide.

After HPLC separation (Method C):



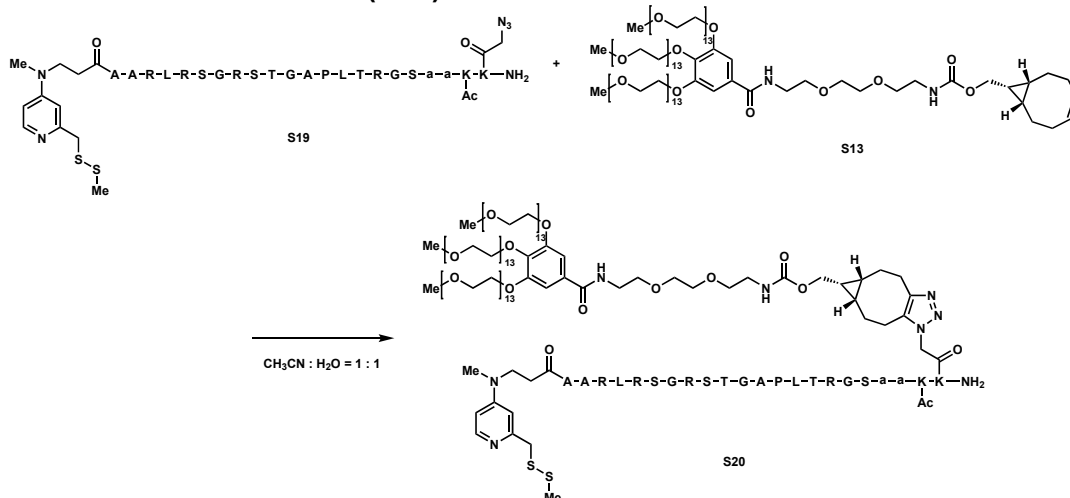
6.48 mg, 0.668 µmol, y. 84%. Retention time: 12.1 min (Method C).

ESI-MS spectrum of the product is shown below.



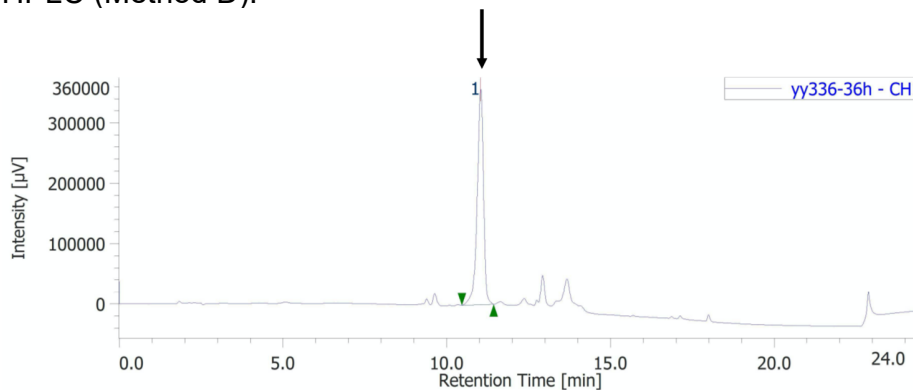
Peaks in the range of 2700–3500 are those of product trivalent anions, and peaks in the range of 4200–5000 are those of product divalent anions. For example, one of the peaks of the trivalent anions has m/z of 3079.8, which corresponds to $n = 46$ (Calcd: 3076.7 $[M-3H]^3-$).

PEG₅₅₀-mutLANA-DSSMe (S20)



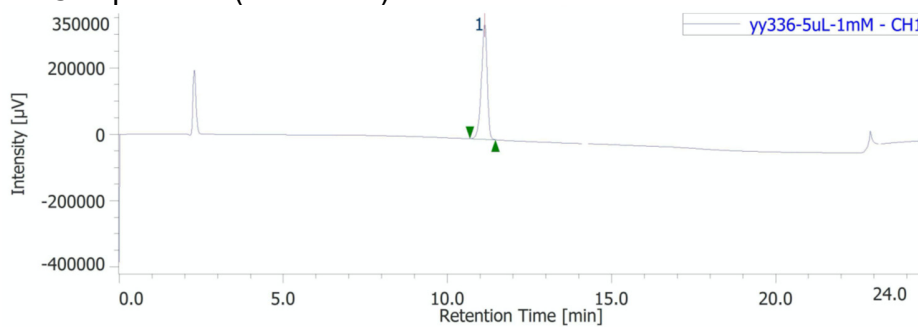
Peptide **S19** (10 mM in water, 77.2 μ L, 0.772 μ mol) and alkyne **S13** (50 mM in MeCN, 30.9 μ L, 1.54 μ mol) were mixed in water:MeCN (1:1). The mixture was stirred at r.t for 36 h, and insoluble materials were removed by filtration. Filtrate was purified with preparative HPLC (Method e) to afford **S20** (2.16 mg, 0.400 μ mol, 51.9%) as white powder after lyophilization.

Crude HPLC (Method D):



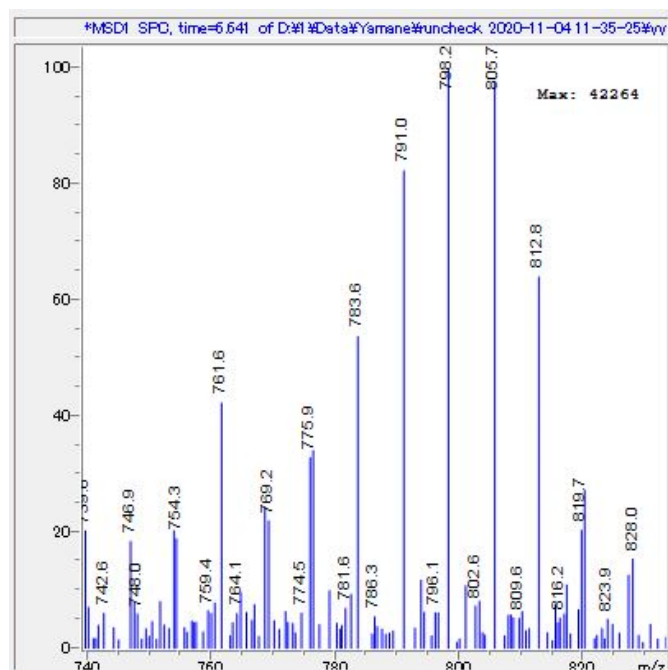
The black arrow indicates the position of the target peptide.

After HPLC separation (Method D):



Retention time: 11.1 (Method D)

ESI-TOFMS spectrum of the product is shown below.



One of the peaks of the highest intensity has m/z of 805.7, which corresponds to $n = 13$ (Calcd: 805.3 $[M+6H]^{6+}$).

Method for biochemical experiments

Electrophoresis Mobility Shift Assay

Recombinant nucleosomes (0.4 μM for DNA/histone octamer concentration) were incubated with each concentration of PEG-LANA-FITC in 16 mM Tris-HCl (pH 7.5) buffer containing 0.8 mM DTT at 37 °C for 1 h. The samples were analyzed by non-denaturing 6% PAGE in 0.2x Tris-borate EDTA (TBE) buffer (18 mM Tris base, 18 mM boric acid, and 0.4 mM EDTA). FITC signals were detected by ImageQuant LAS 4010 and DNA was visualized by ethidium bromide staining. The fluorescence intensities of nucleosome-bound PEG-LANA-FITC were measured using Fiji/ImageJ ver. 1.51h, and subtracted by background intensity from samples without nucleosomes. The intensities were fitted with the Michaelis-Menten equation [$I = A * x / (x + B)$]. I , the measured intensity of FITC signals (nucleosome-bound PEG-LANA-FITC); A , the intensity when all acidic patch bind to PEG-LANA-FITC; B , the dissociation constant (K_d); x , the concentration of the PEG-LANA-FITC.

Estimation of histone amount in living cells

2×10^6 HeLa S3 cells were harvested by trypsinization. Histone H2A/H2B were isolated with Histone Purification Kit (Active Motif) according to the manufacturer's instructions from the cells, and dissolved in 100 μL of 0.1 M Tris-HCl (pH7.5). 30 μL of 5x sample buffer and 20 μL of 1 M DTT were added. After boiling, the samples were separated by SDS-PAGE, and the gels were stained by oriole. Calibration curve was drawn by reconstituted nucleosome, and signals were measured using Fiji/ImageJ ver. 1.51h.

Estimation of in-cell K_d of PEG-LANA-FITC

In FRAP experiment, fluorescence recovery time depends on compound diffusion or binding/dissociation with histones. When the diffusion of the compound occurs negligibly fast, and the rate-determining step is the binding or dissociation of the PEG-LANA-FITC to nucleosomes, fluorescence at the bleached point, $f(t)$ was given in Eq.(1).

$$f(t) = I_{\text{final}} \left\{ 1 - \left(\frac{k_{\text{on}} [S_{\text{eq}}]}{k_{\text{on}} [S_{\text{eq}}] + k_{\text{off}}} \right) e^{(-kt)} \right\} \dots (1)$$

I_{final} , the total recovery of fluorescence; k , the binding coefficient; t , time (s); k_{on} , the binding rate constant; k_{off} , the detachment rate constant; $[S_{\text{eq}}]$, the concentration of free acidic patch. The dissociation constant (K_d) is defined as shown in Eq.(2),

$$K_d = \frac{k_{\text{off}}}{k_{\text{on}}} \dots (2)$$

Insert (2) into (1),

$$f(t) = I_{\text{final}} \left\{ 1 - \left(\frac{[S_{\text{eq}}]}{[S_{\text{eq}}] + K_d} \right) e^{(-kt)} \right\} \dots (3).$$

From the FRAP experiment for PEG₅₅₀-LANA-FITC 7, recovery curves were fitted as Eq.(4).

$$f(t) = 0.83 (1 - 0.53 e^{-2.5t}) \dots (4)$$

Since the concentration of **7** should be negligibly lower than that of nucleosome in the experiments, $[S_{eq}]$ can be approximated to acidic patch concentration. As the concentration of acidic patches was estimated to be about 0.1 mM (Figure S4), K_d value of **7** in living cells was estimated to be about 0.09 mM.

Quantification of the introduced PEG-LANA-FITCs into cells

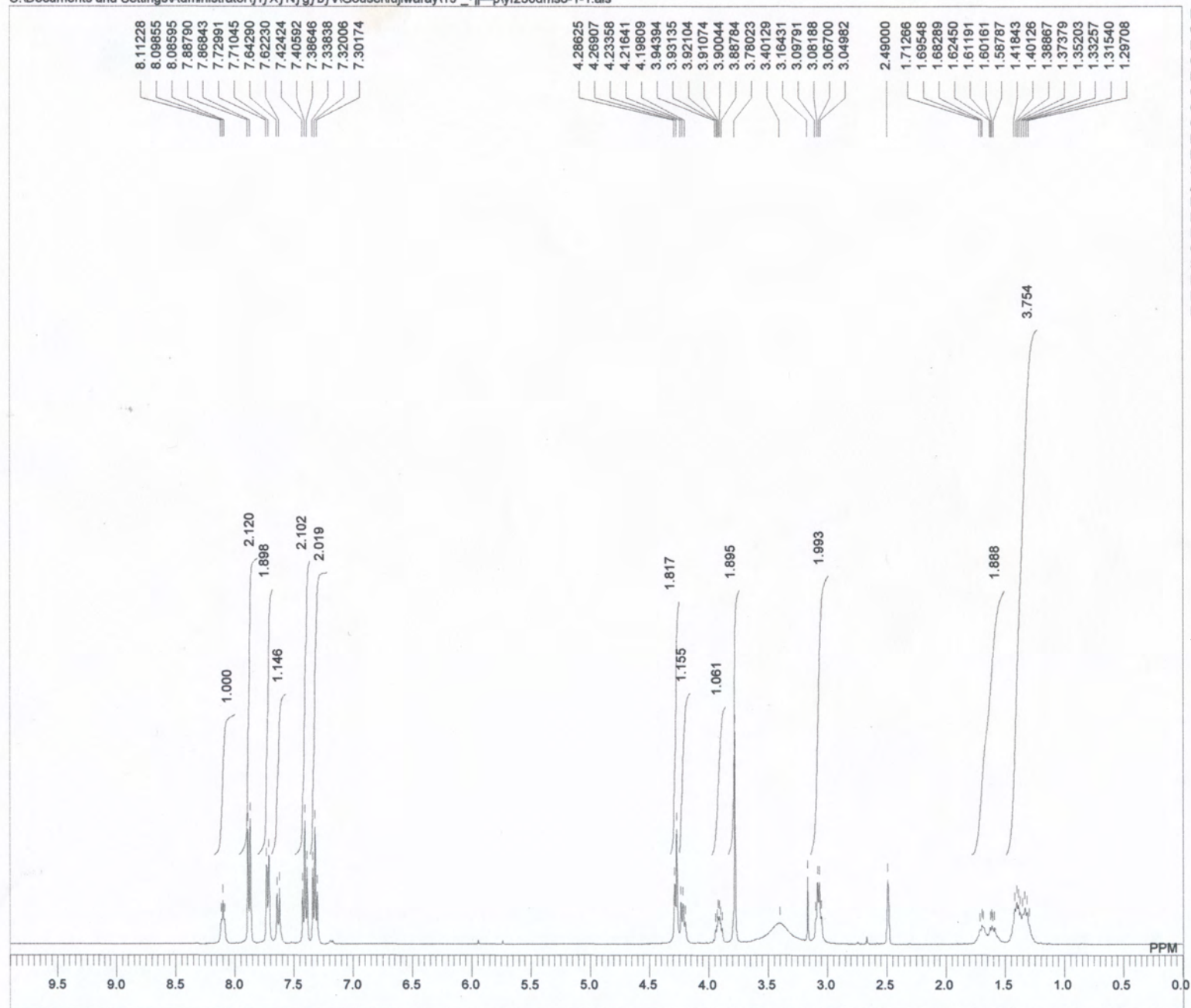
0.5 mM PEG-LANA-FITC in PBS was incorporated into HeLa S3 cells by bead loading (4). Then the cells were harvested with accutase, and sorted into 3 groups (high, mid, low) as described above using FACS Arial II. 2×10^4 cells were collected, lysed in pre-chilled CRB buffer supplemented with 2 mM $MgCl_2$, 25 mU/ μ L Benzonase, protease inhibitor cocktail (Sigma, P2714), and 1 mM PMSF on ice for 30 min. After centrifugation (15,000 rpm for 10 min at 4 °C), the supernatants were separated by Novex™ 16% Tricine Protein Gels, and FITC signals were detected by ImageQuant LAS 4010.

SI References

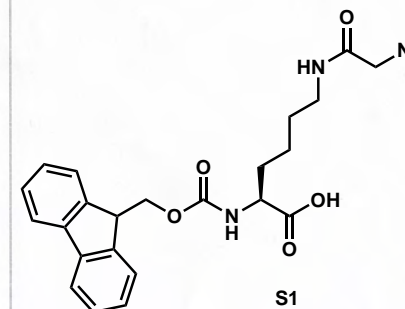
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3. Amamoto, Y., Aoi, Y., Nagashima, N., Suto, H., Yoshidome, D., Arimura, Y., Osakabe, A., Kato, D., Kurumizaka, H., Kawashima, S. A., et al. Synthetic Posttranslational Modifications: Chemical Catalyst-Driven Regioselective Histone Acylation of Native Chromatin. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **139**, 7568-7576 (2017).
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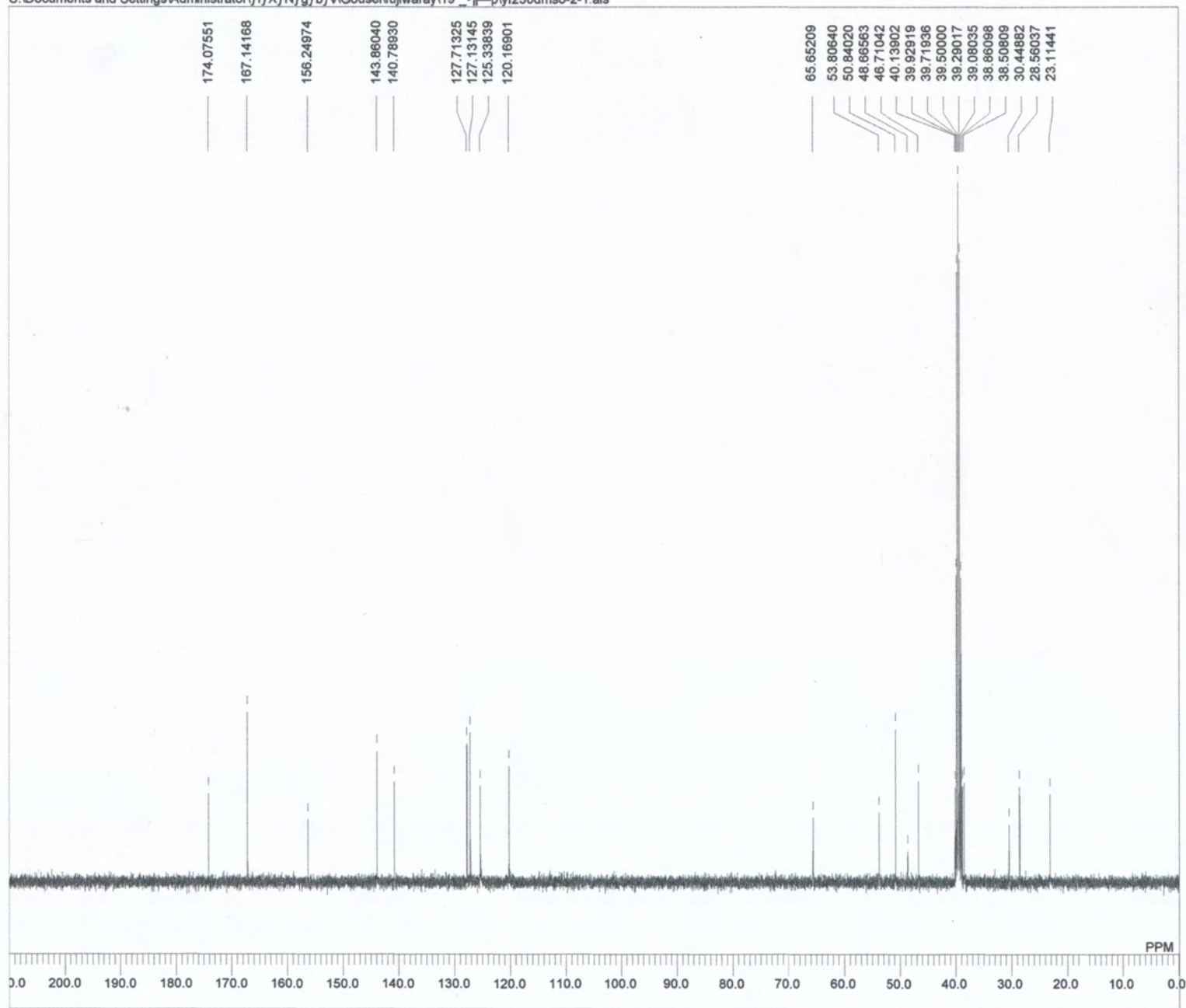
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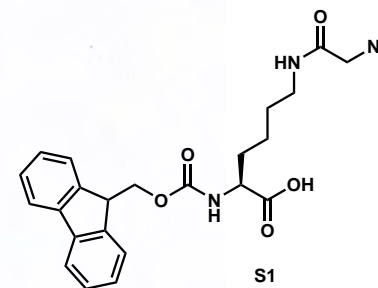


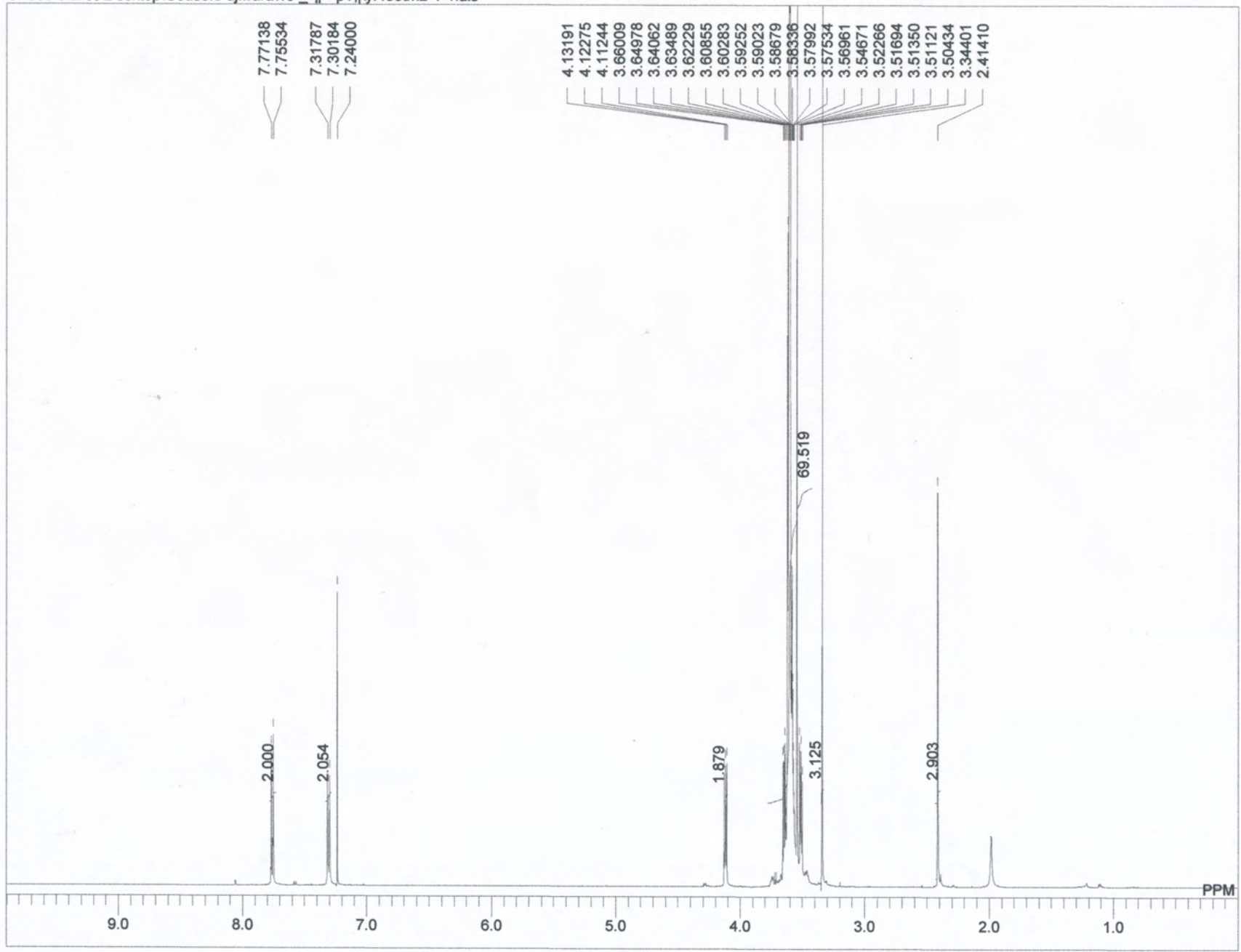
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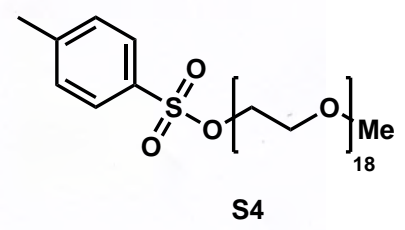


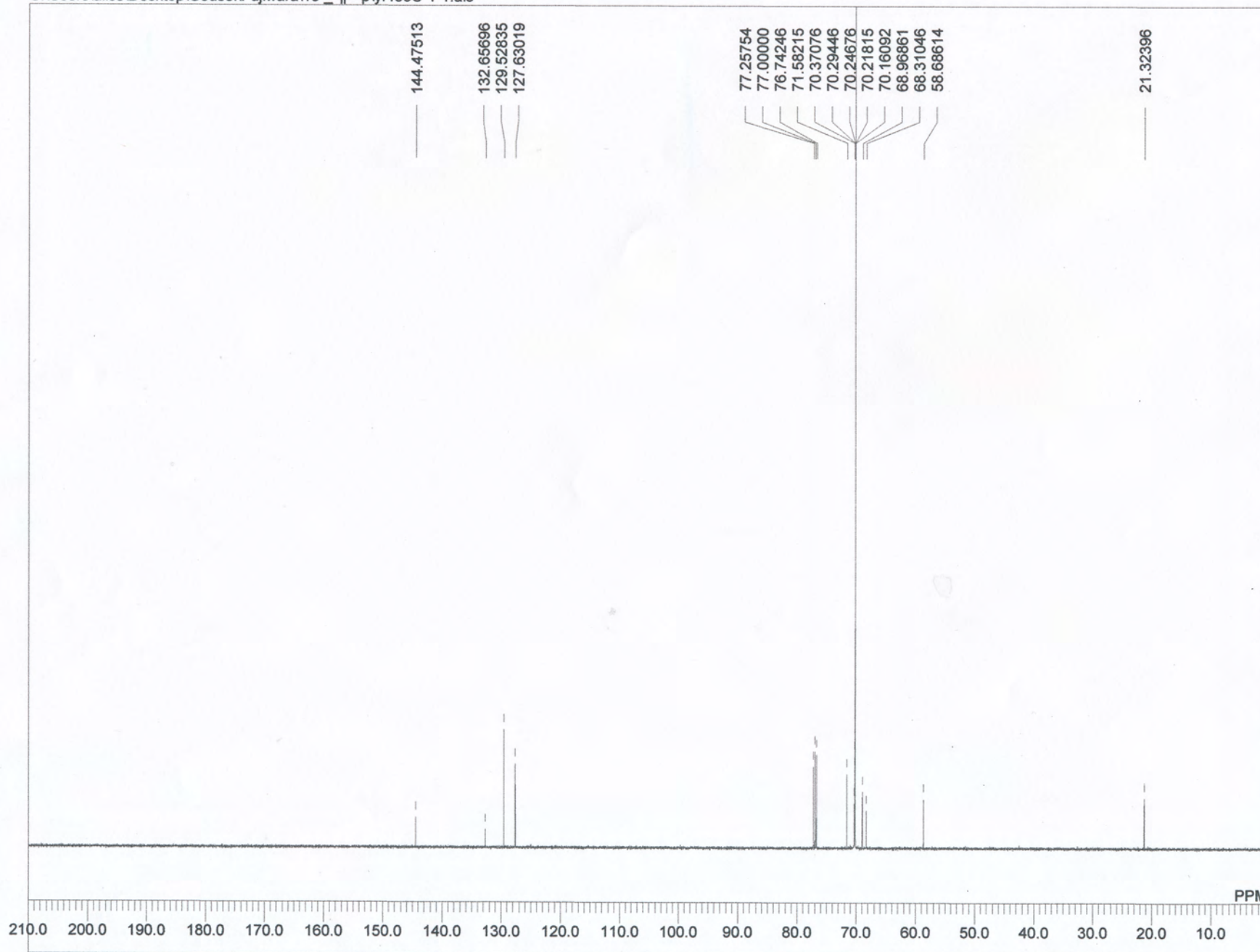
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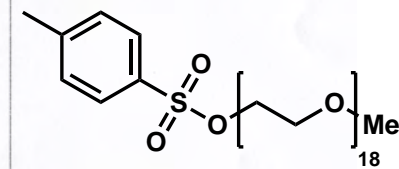


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 OBFIN 6.01 Hz
 POINT 13107
 FREQU 7507.51 Hz
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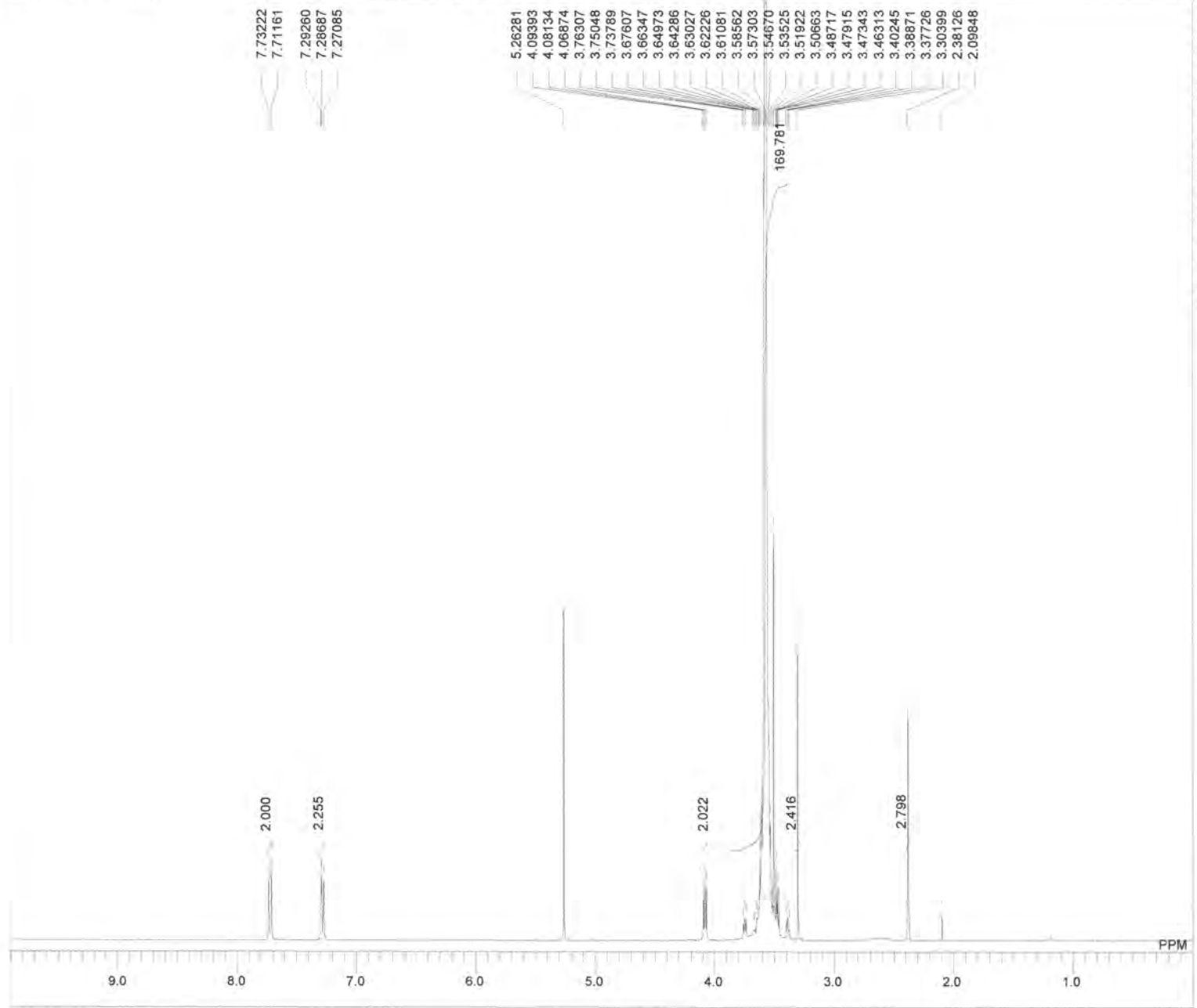




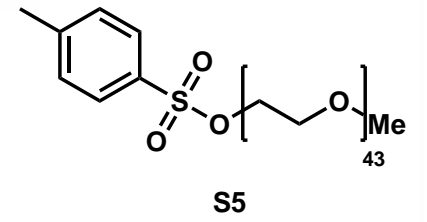
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 RGAIN 60

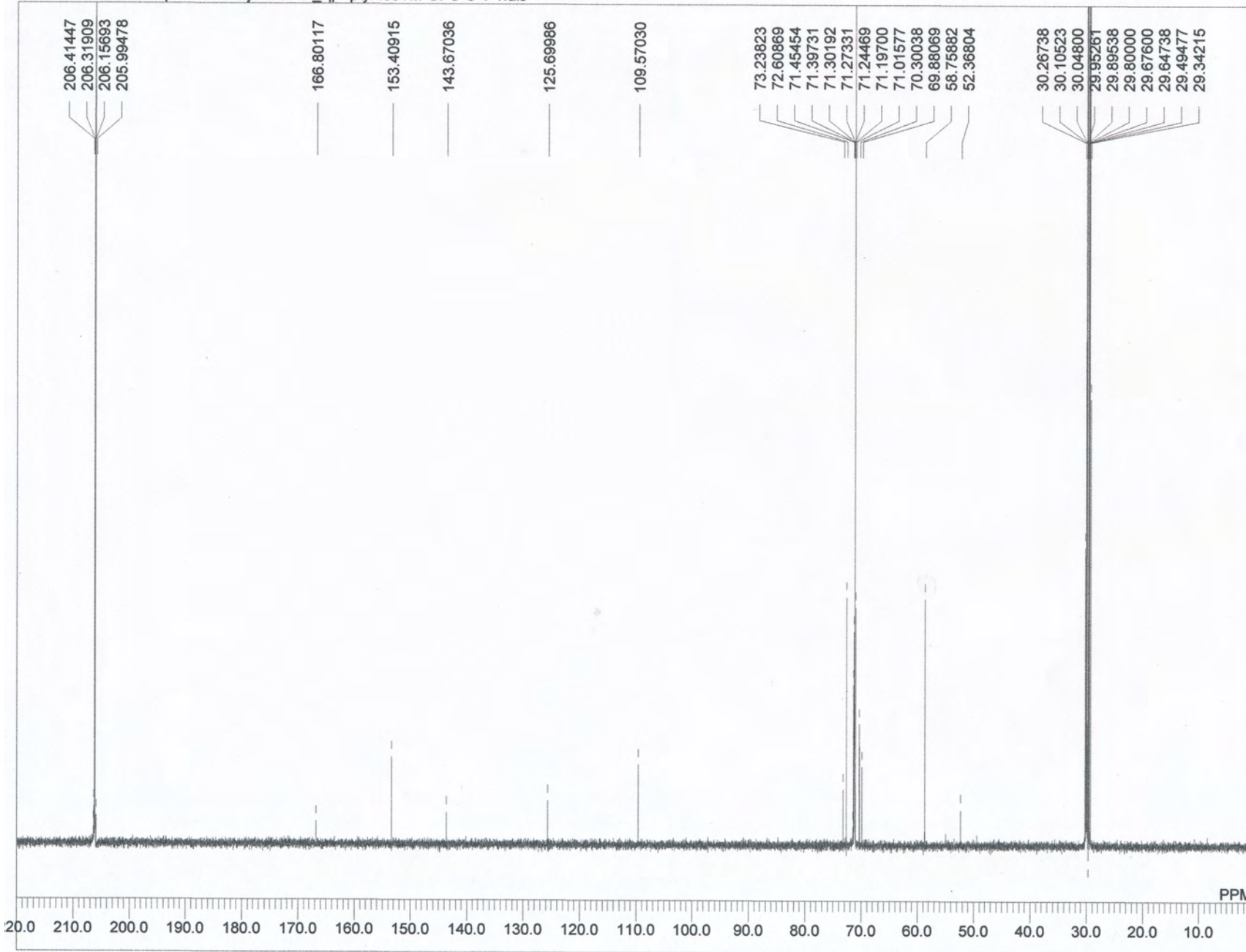


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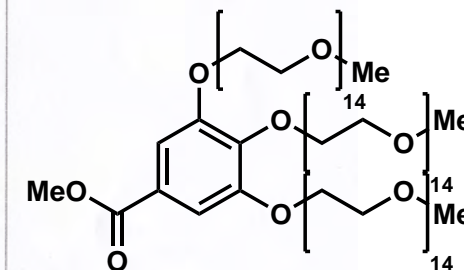


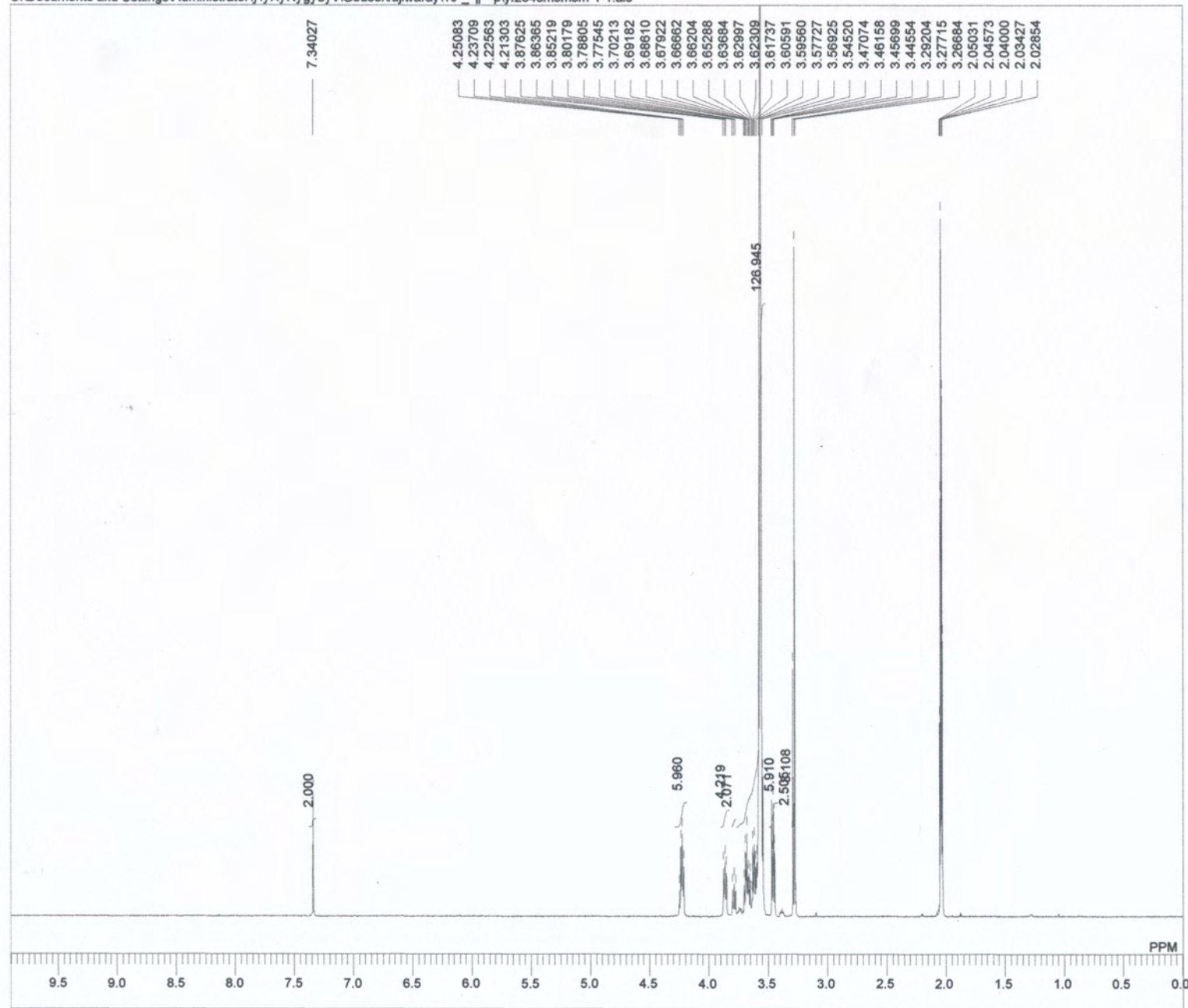
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SCANS 8
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RGAIN 18



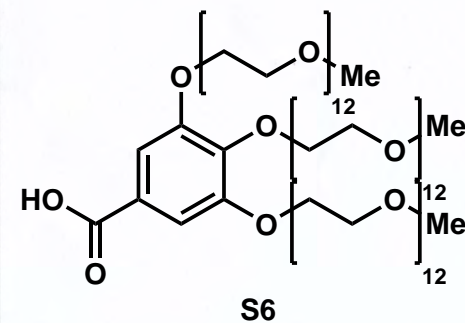


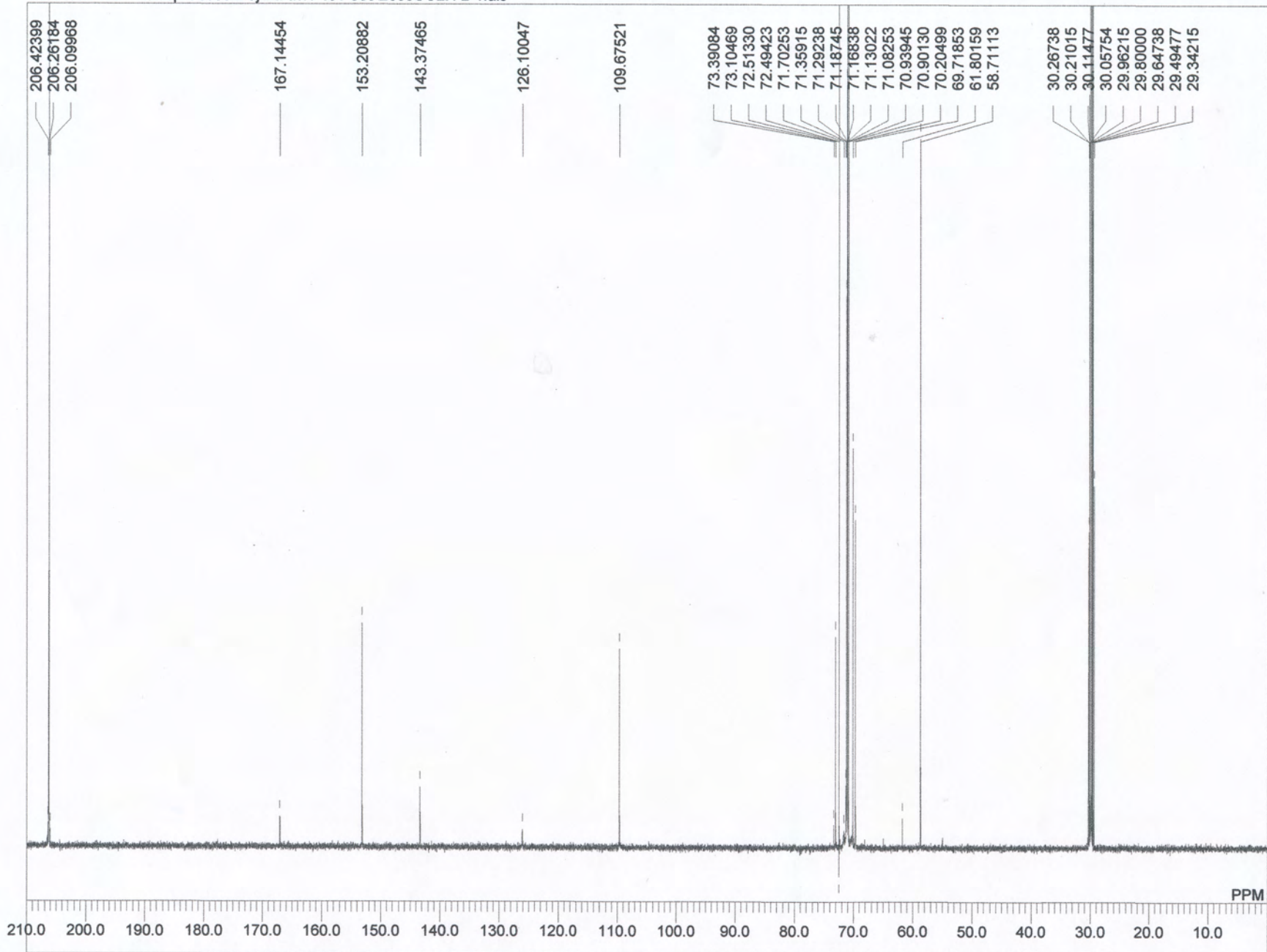
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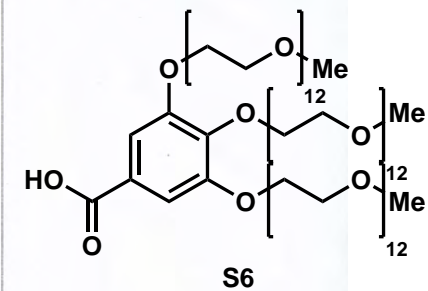


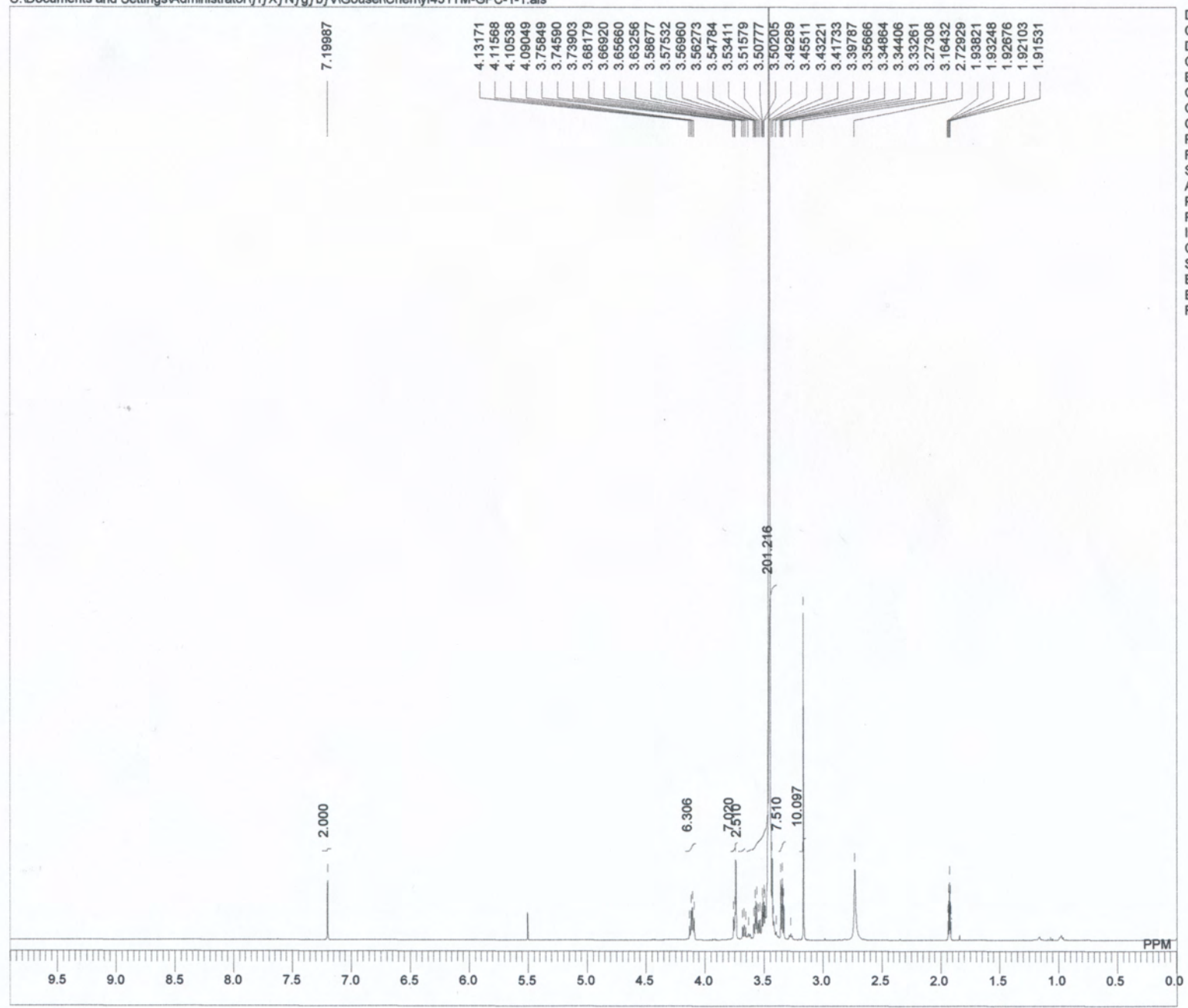
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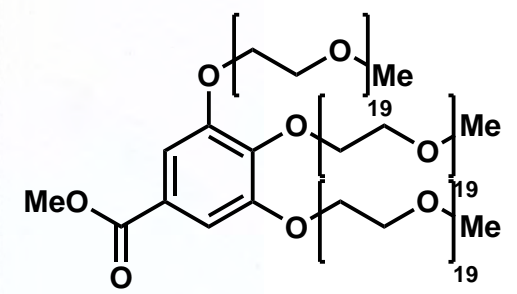


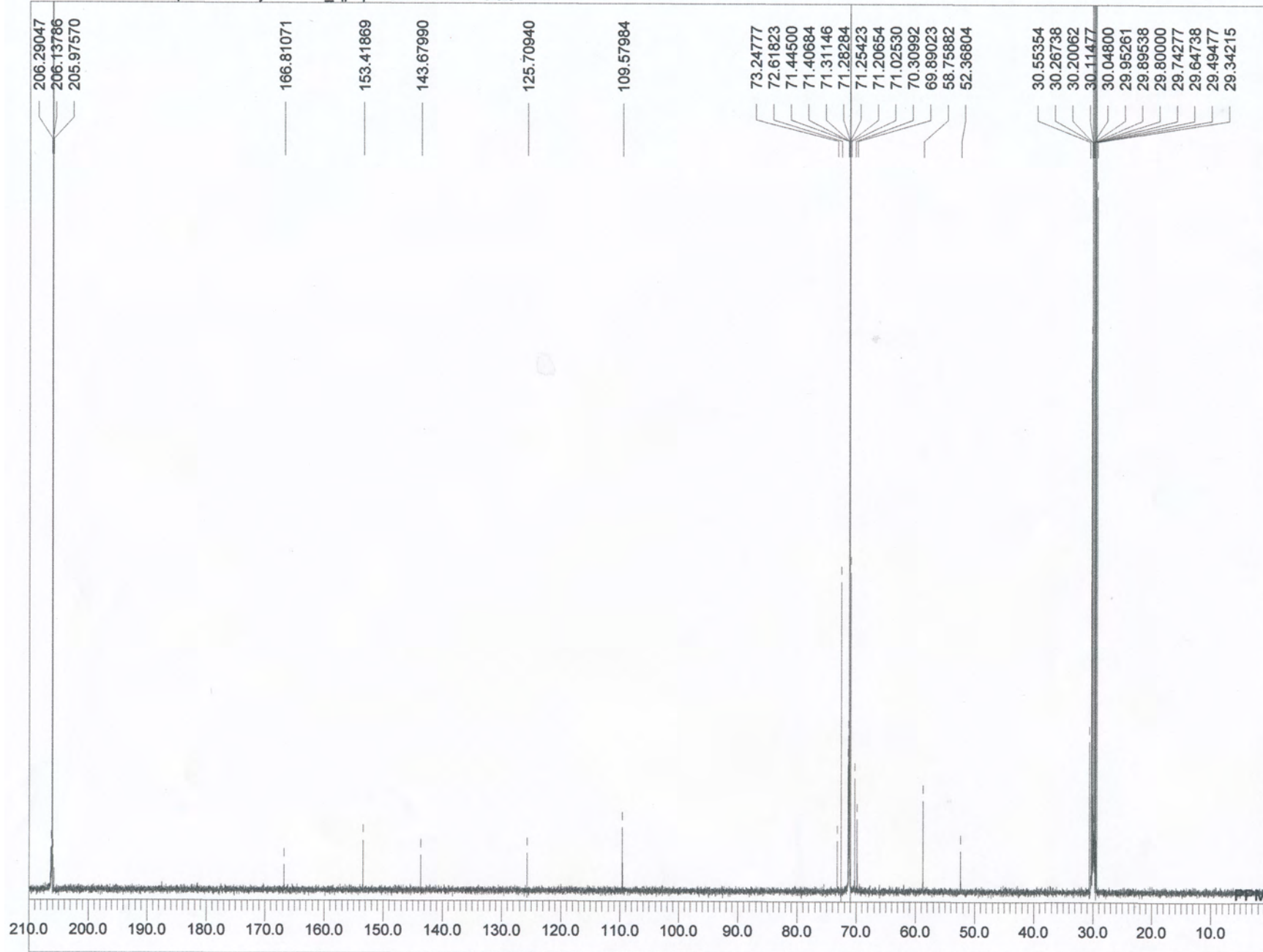
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 EXREF 29.80 ppm
 BF 0.12 Hz
 RGAIN 58



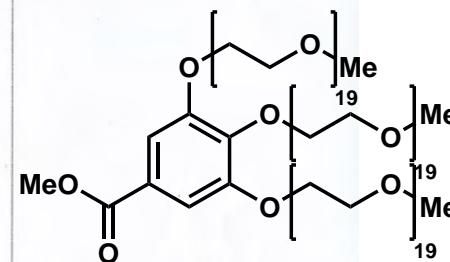


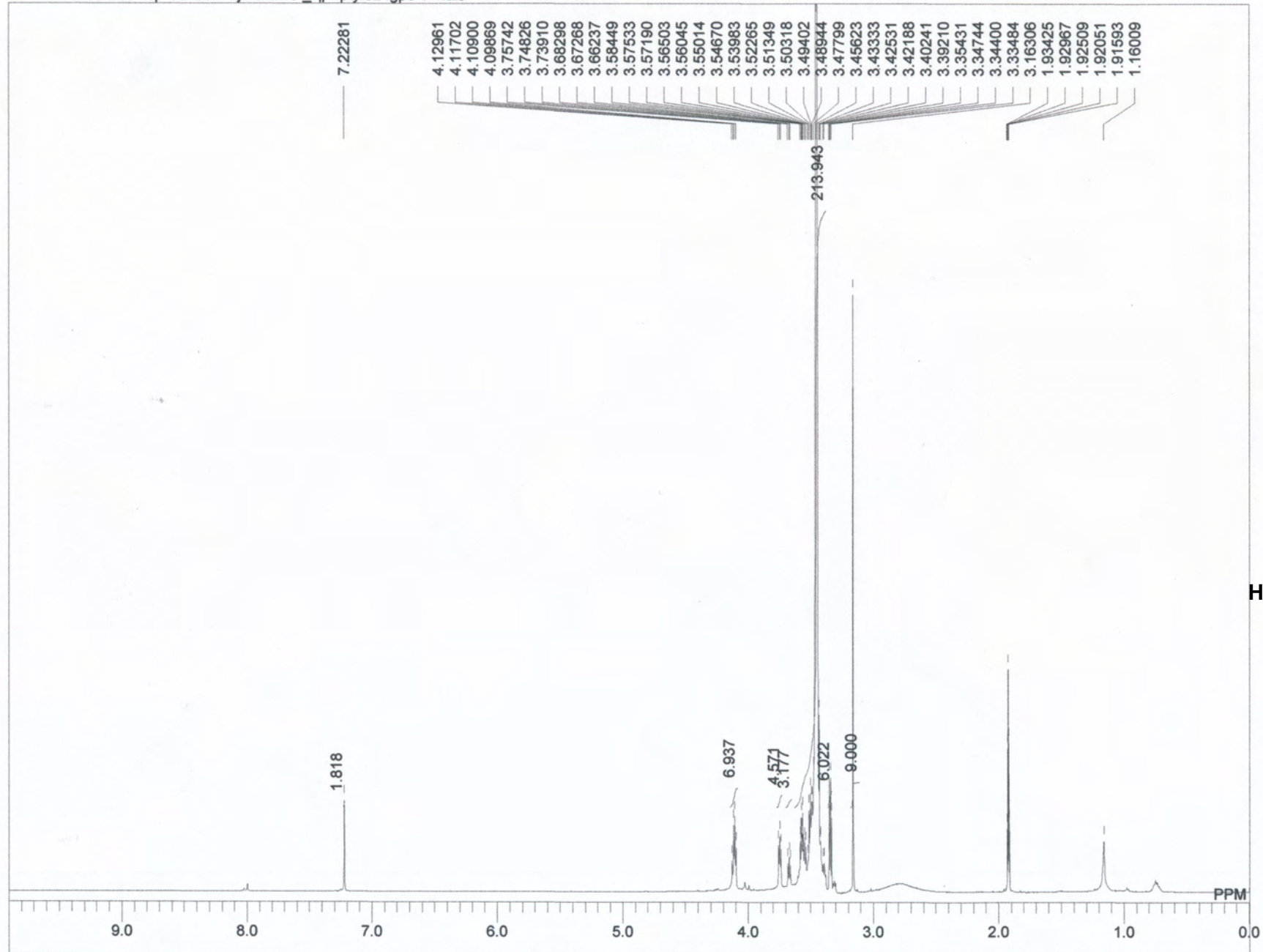
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 OBFIN 3.34 Hz
 POINT 13107
 FREQU 5878.90 Hz
 SCANS 8
 ACQTM 2.2295 sec
 PD 6.0000 sec
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 BF 0.12 Hz
 RGAIN 26



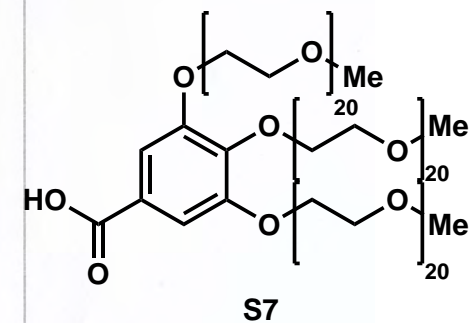


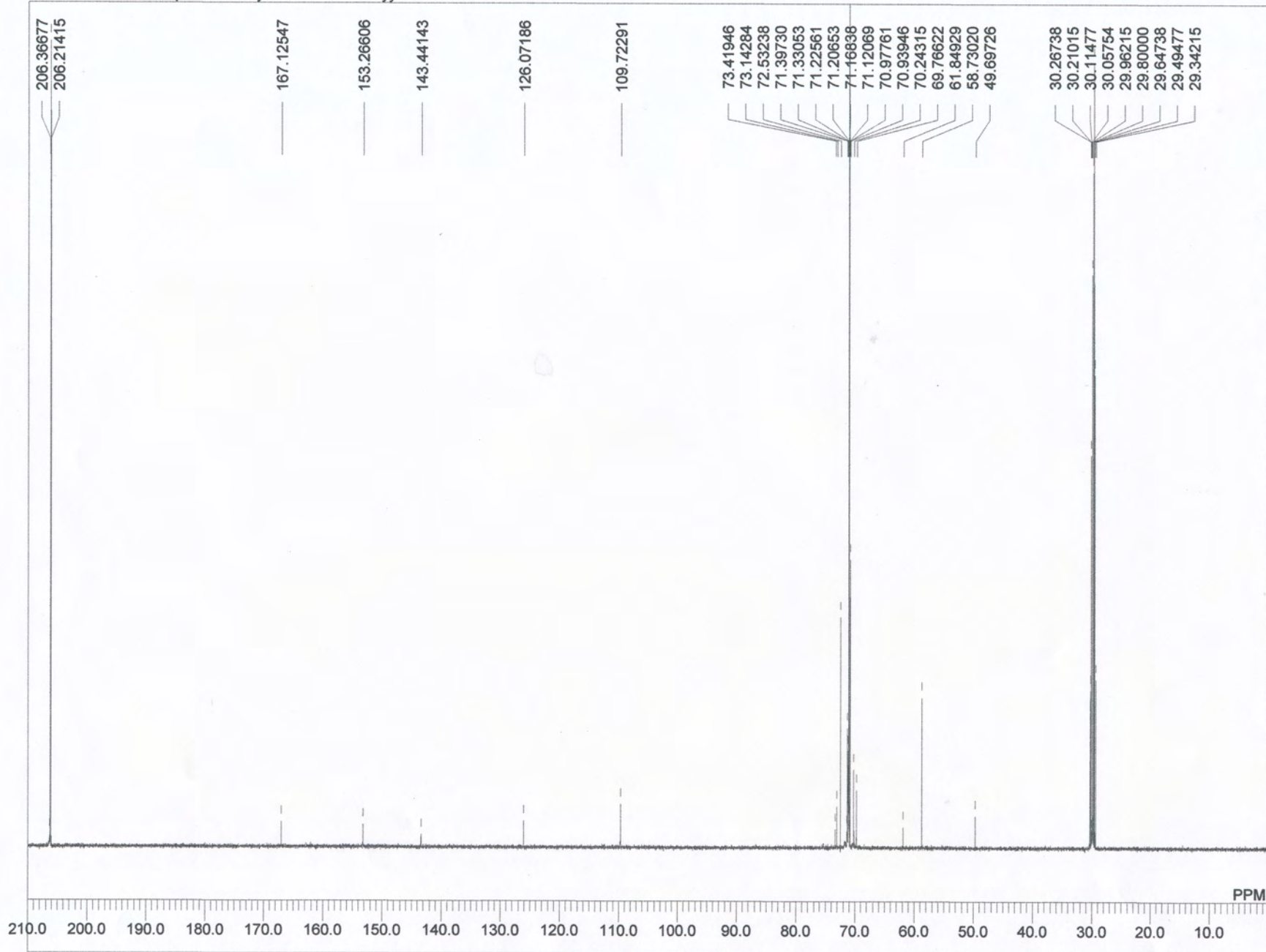
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 BF 0.12 Hz
 RGAIN 60



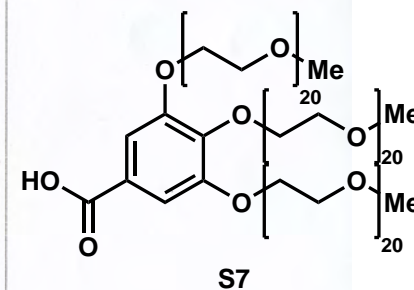


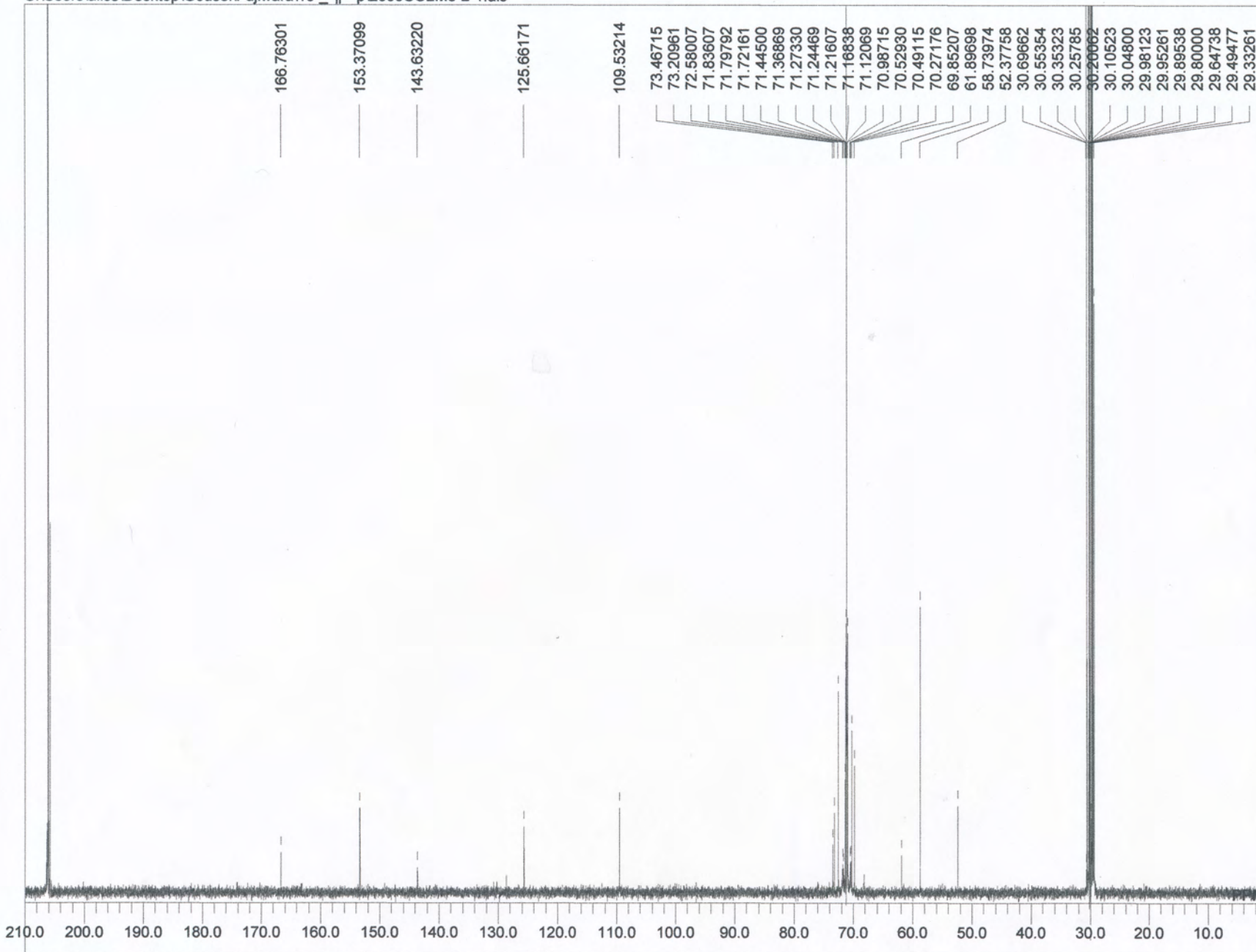
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 FREQU 7507.51 Hz
 SCANS 8
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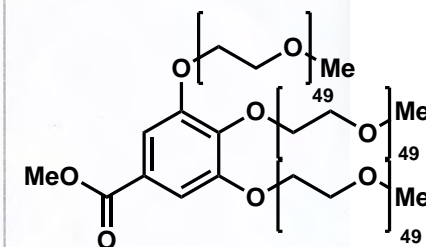


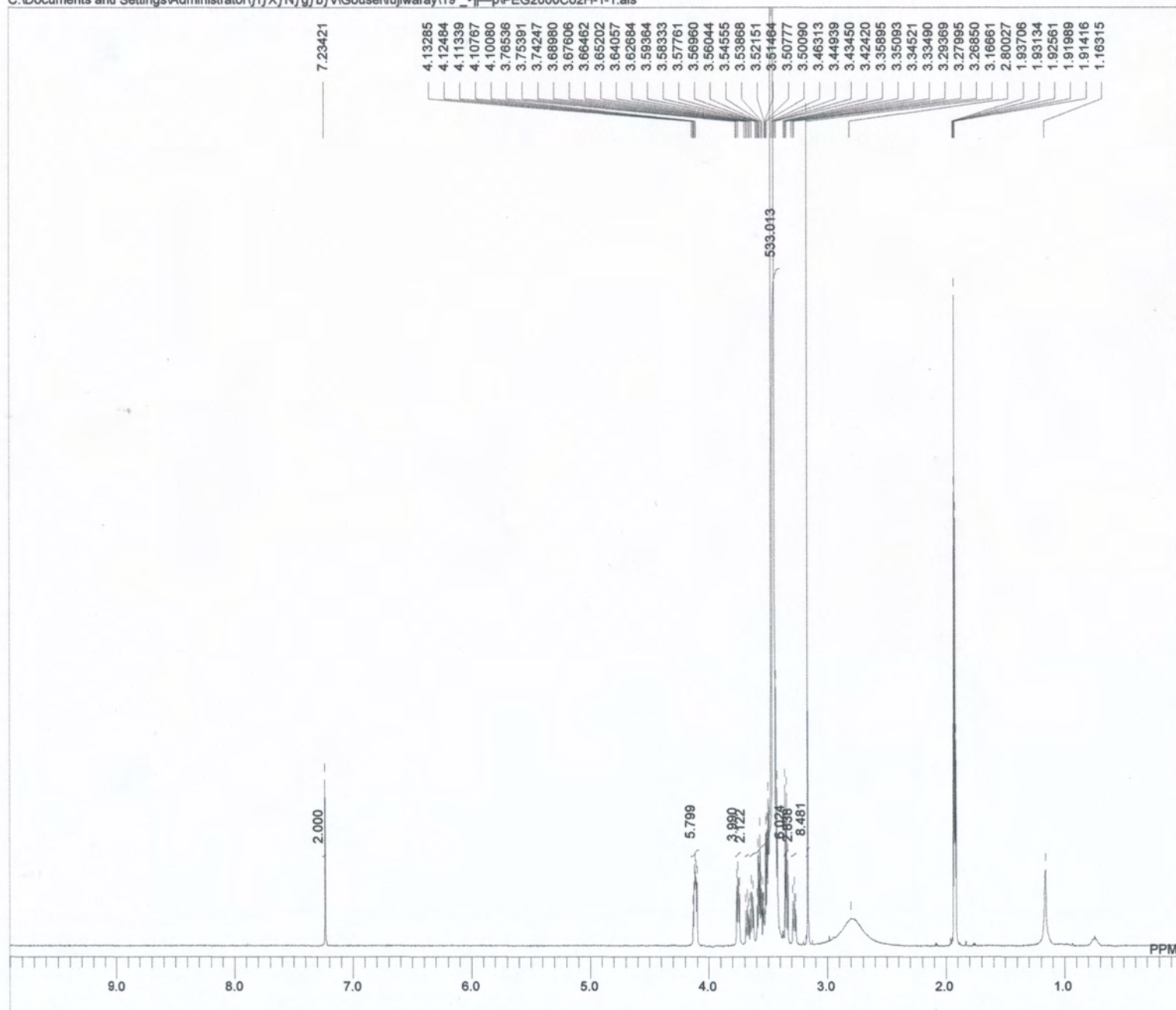
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 RGAIN 60



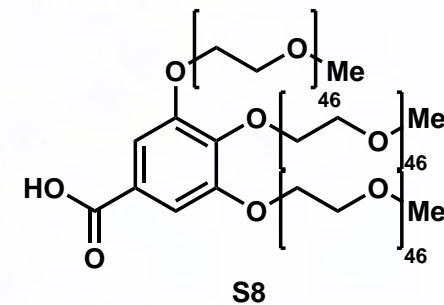


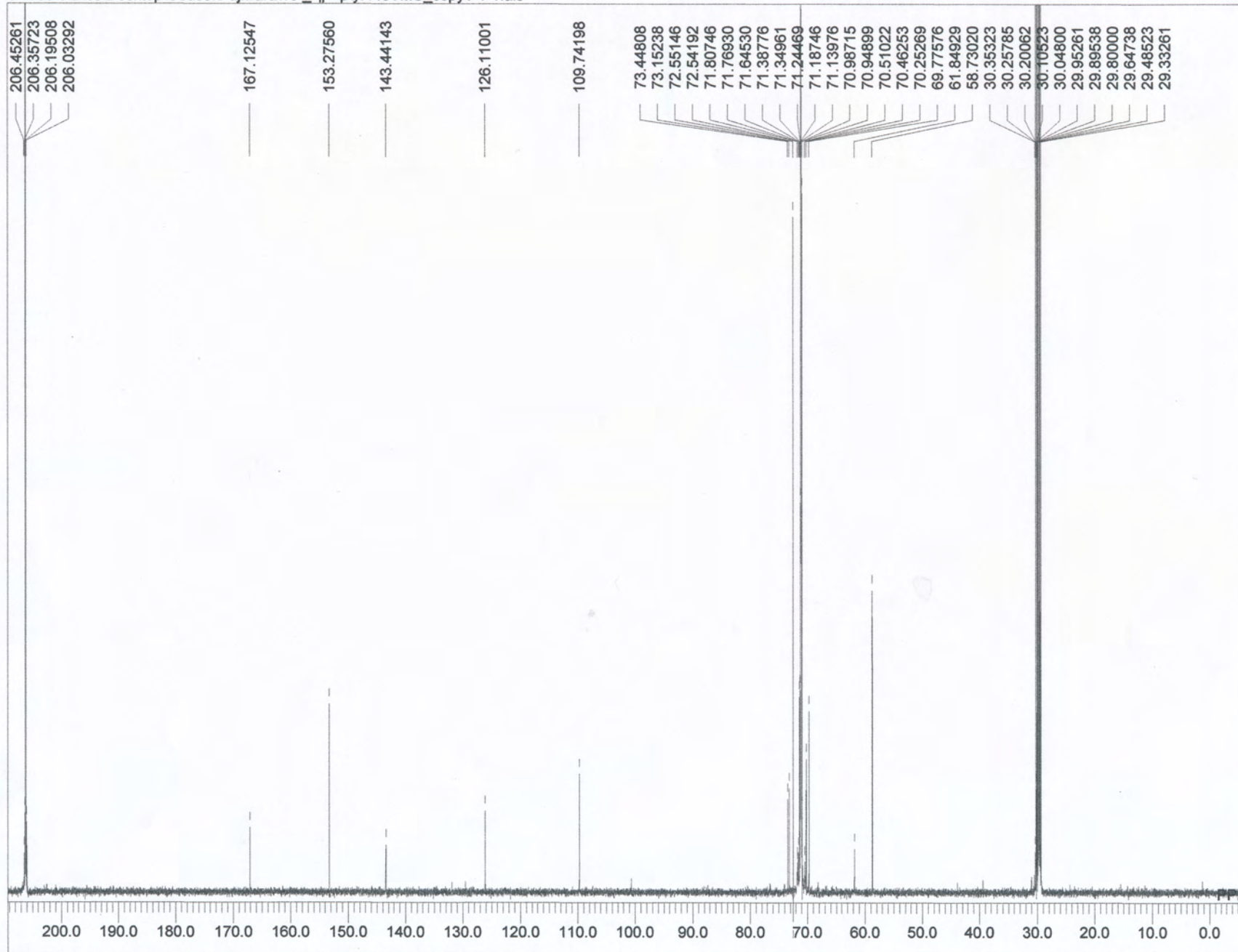
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 RGAIN 60



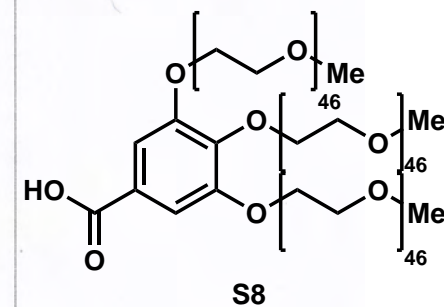


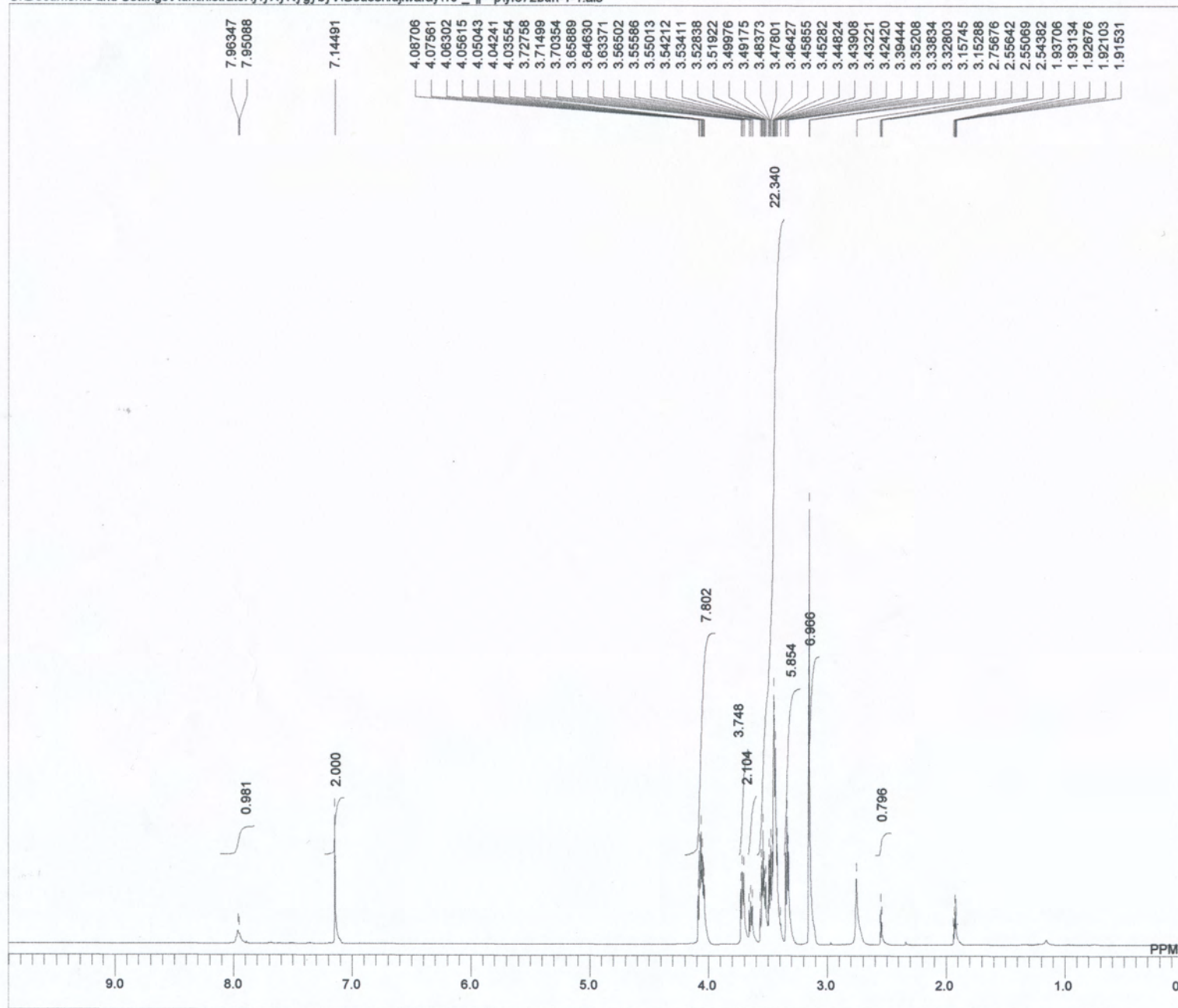
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 OBFIN 3.34 Hz
 POINT 13107
 FREQU 5878.90 Hz
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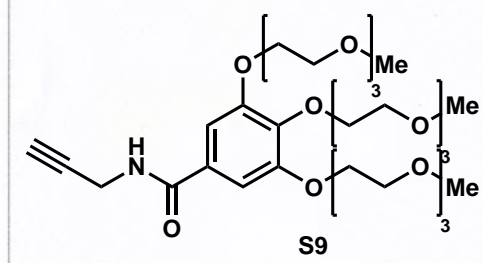


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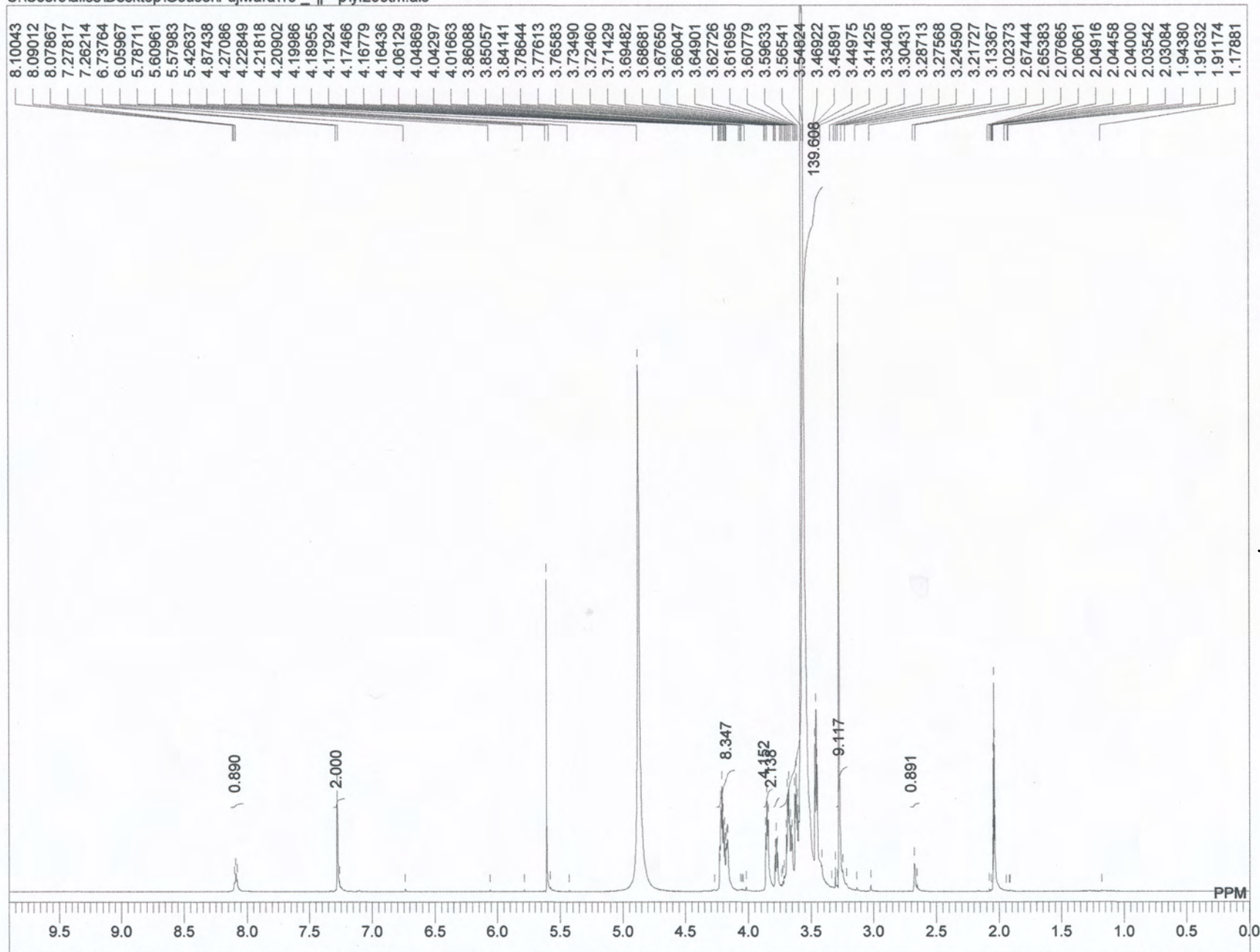




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 SCANS 8
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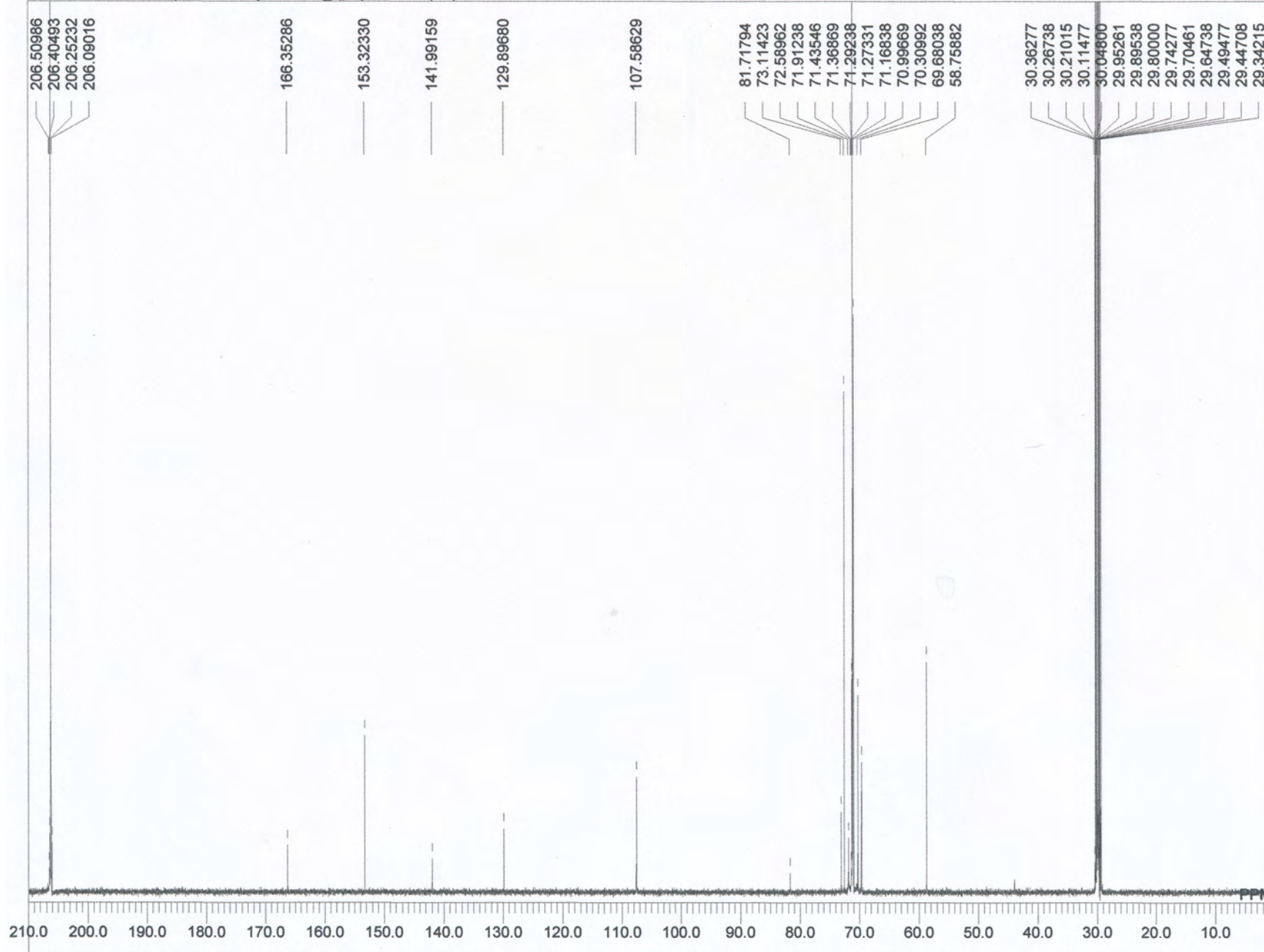
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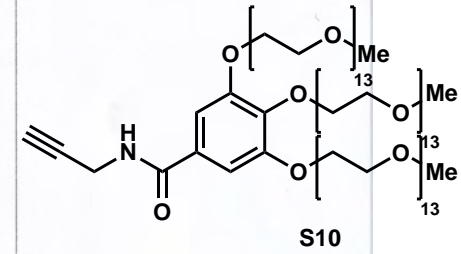
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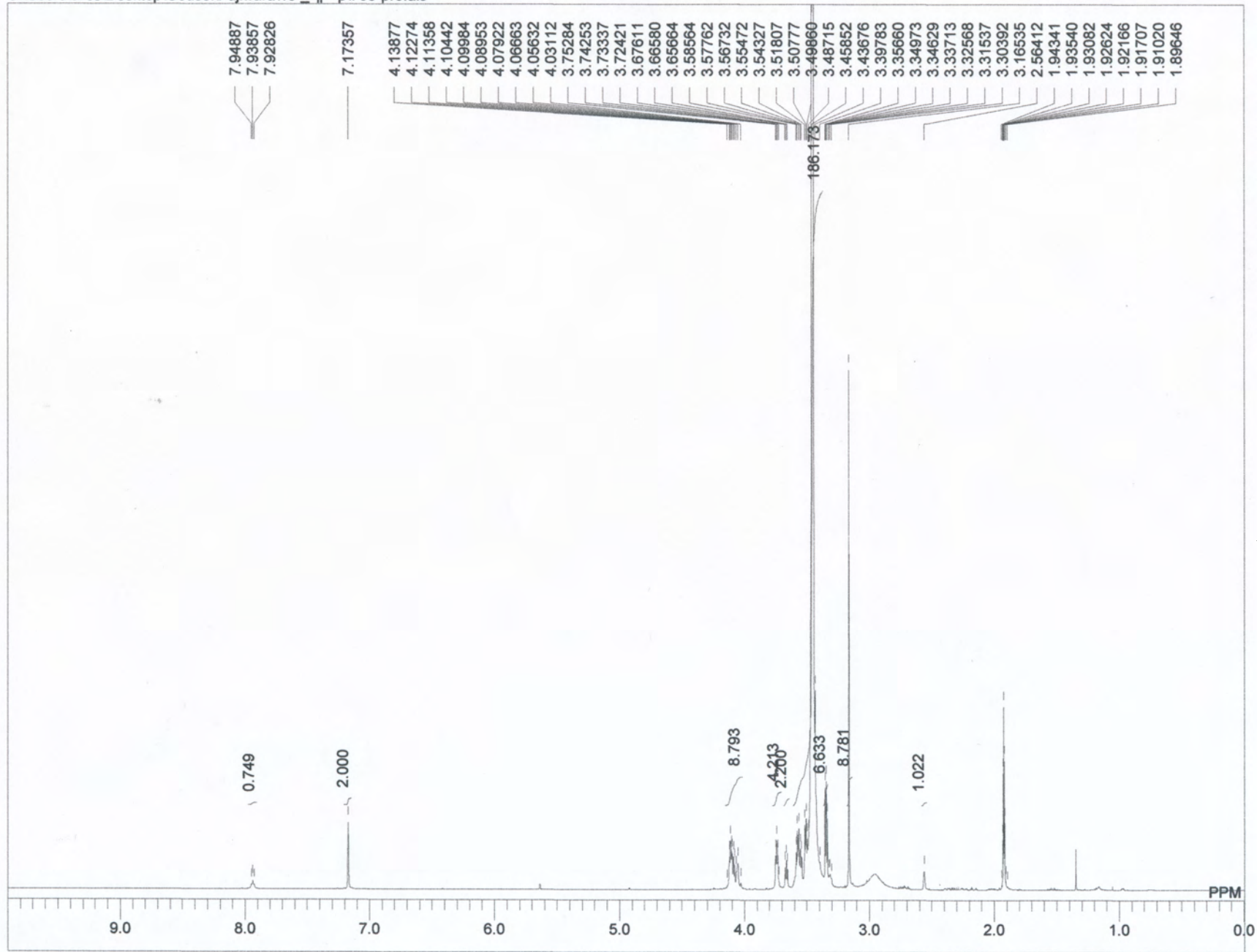


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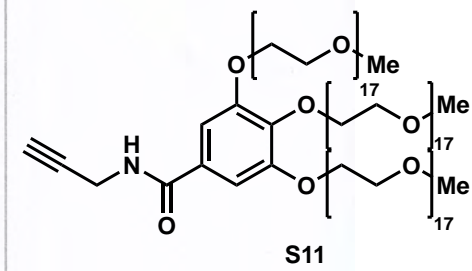


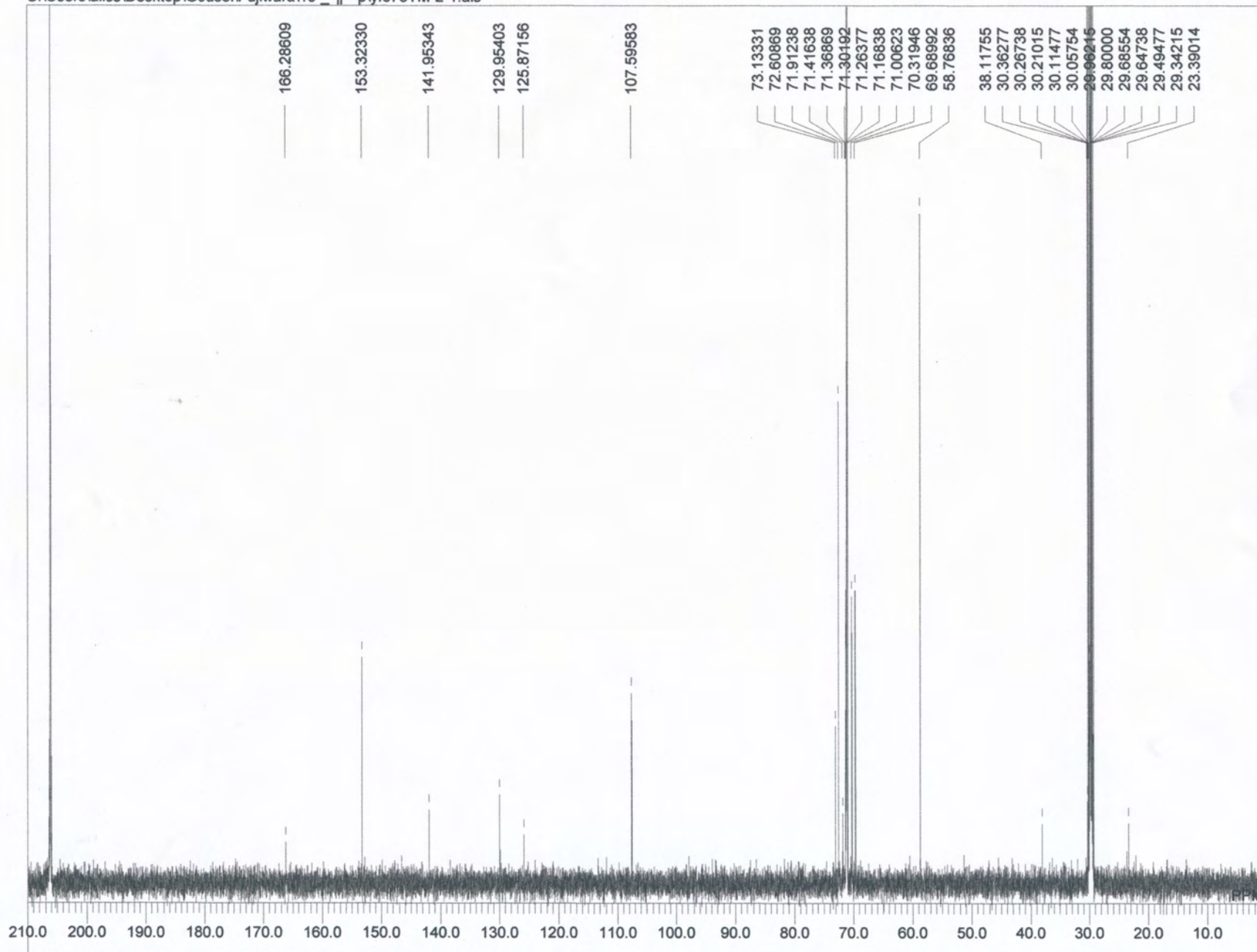
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POINT 26214
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RGAIN 60



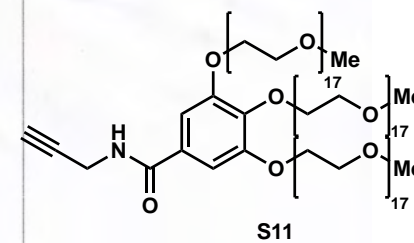


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 FREQU 7507.51 Hz
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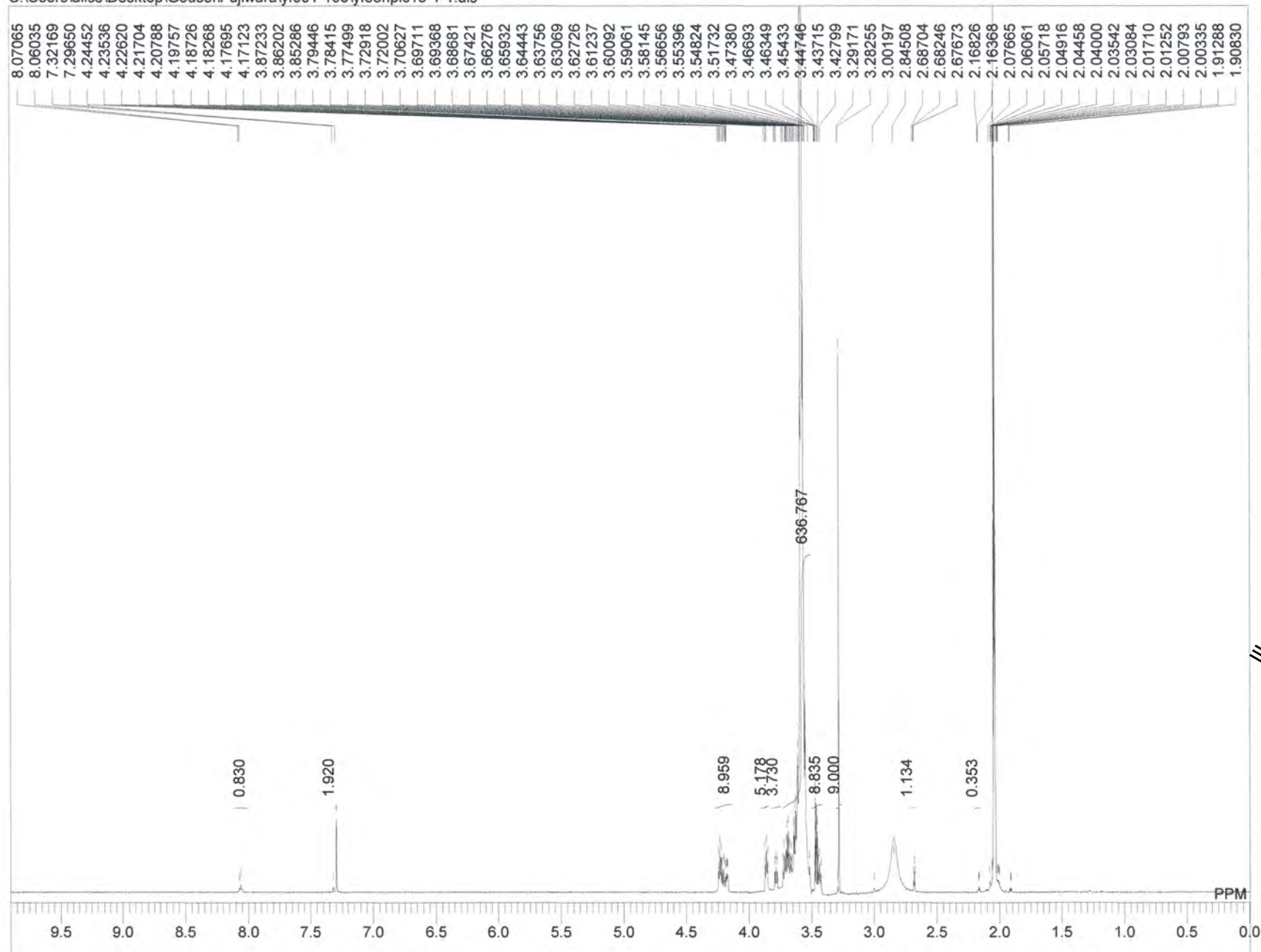




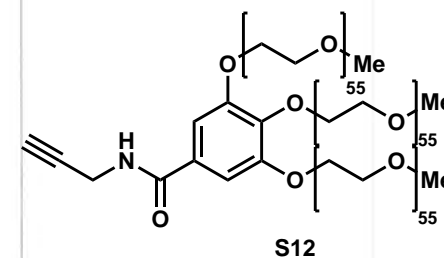
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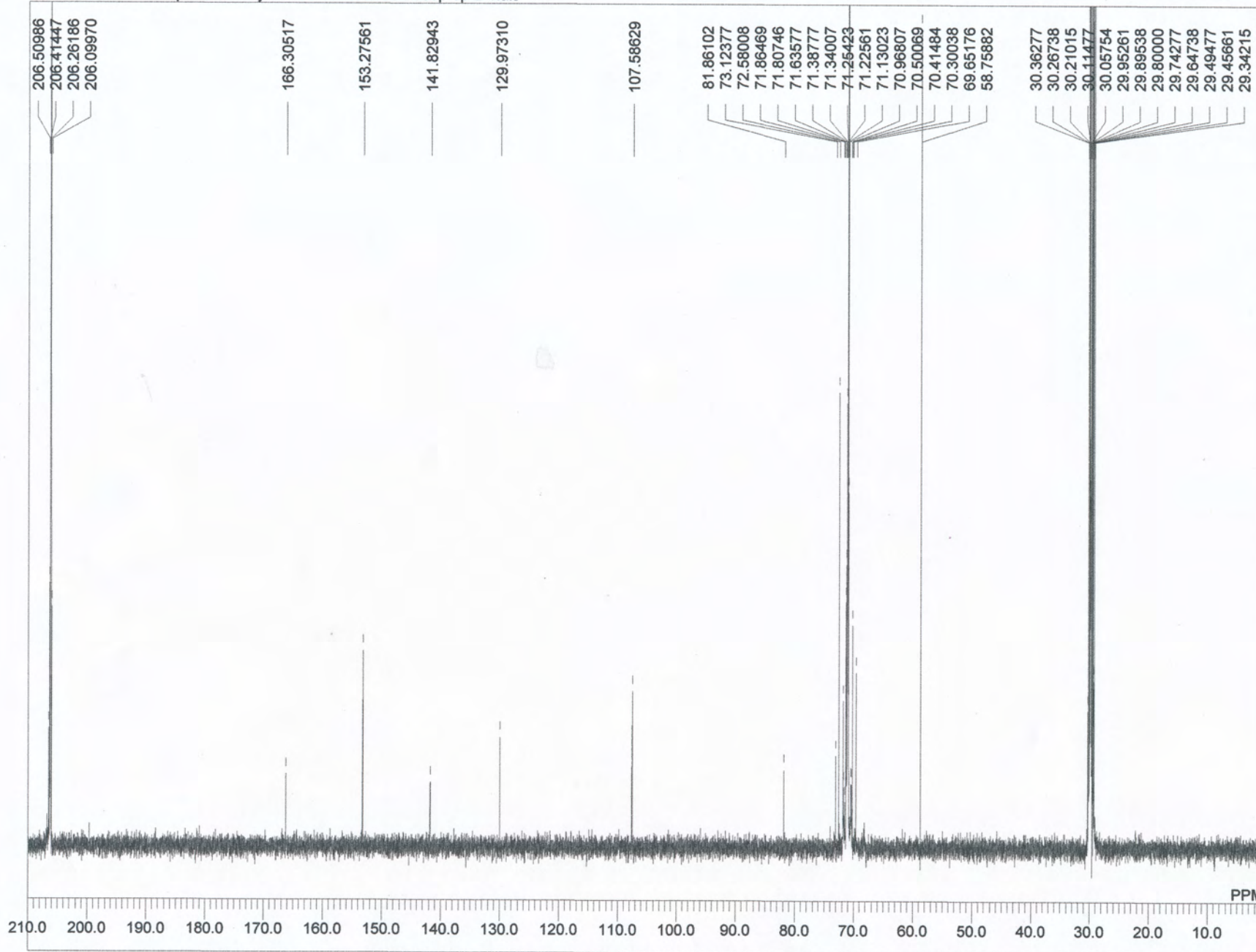
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RGAIN 30

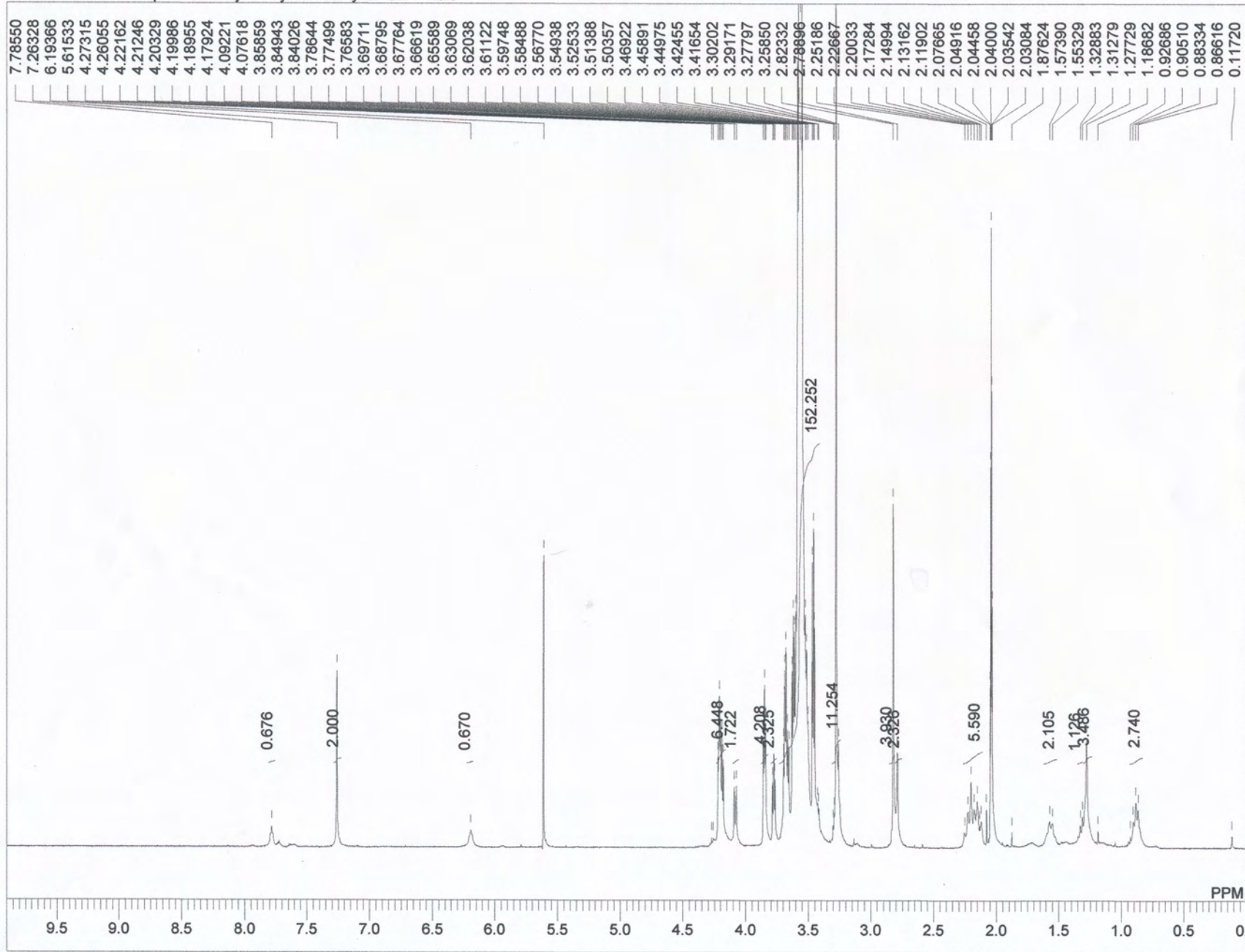


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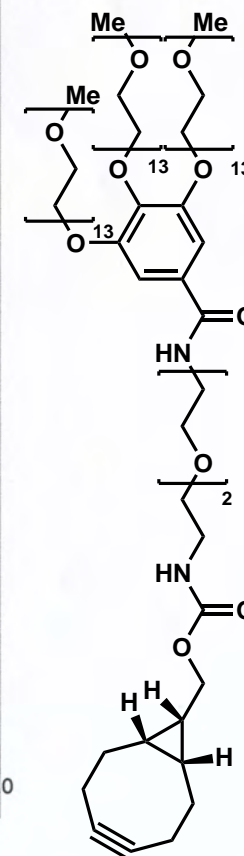


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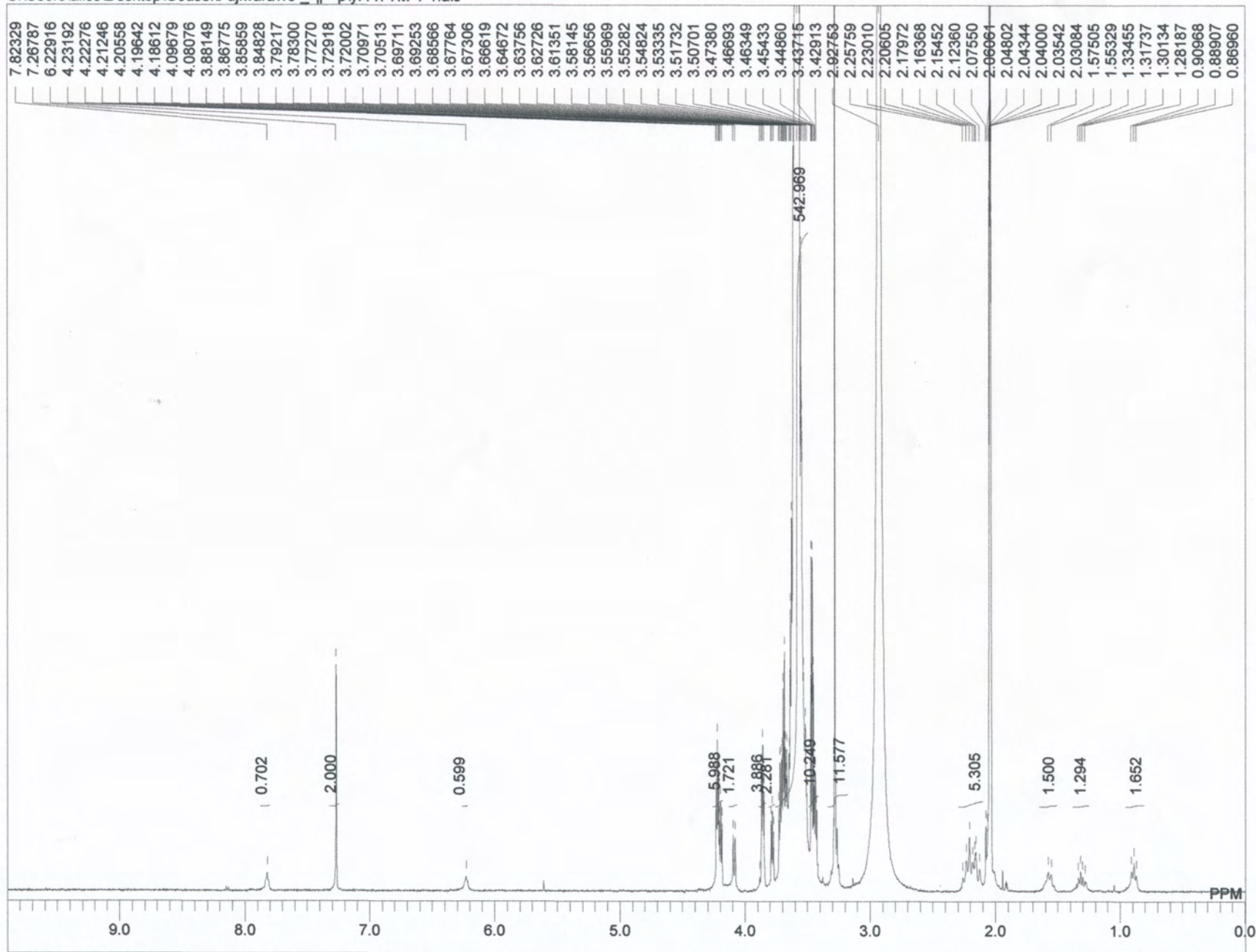




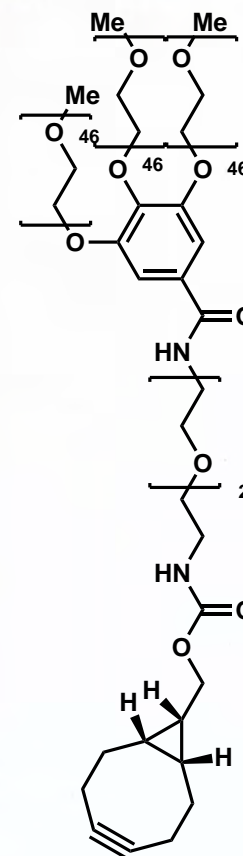
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 FREQU 7507.51 Hz
 SCANS 8
 ACQTM 1.7459 sec
 PD 5.0000 sec
 PW1 5.55 usec
 IRNUC 1H
 CTEMP 21.5 c
 SLVNT ACETN
 EXREF 2.04 ppm
 BF 0.12 Hz
 RGAIN 30



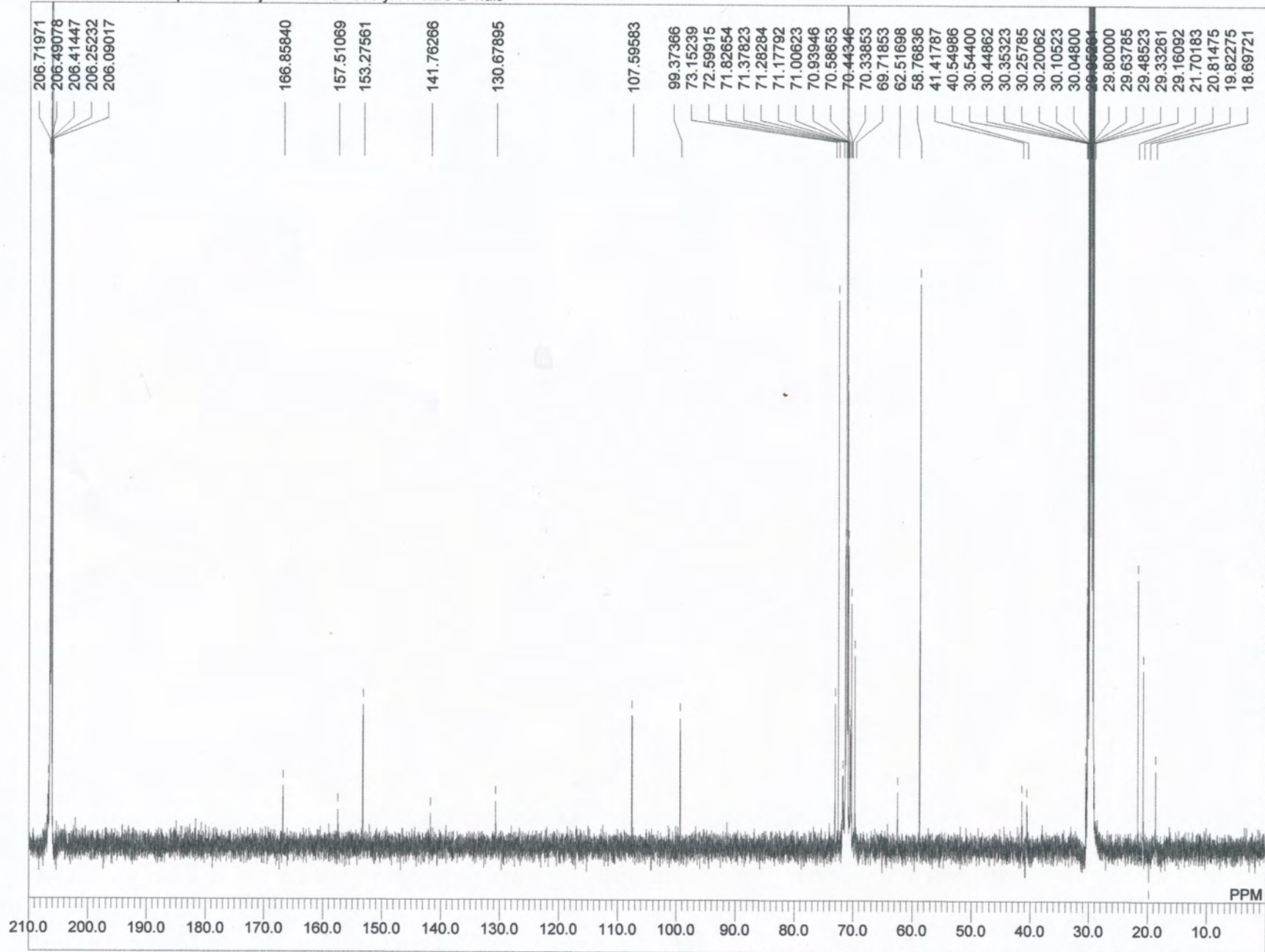
C:\Users\alice\Desktop\Gousei\Fujiwara\19*_1-1.plyf447TM-1-1.als



DFILE yf447TM-1-1.als
 COMNT
 DATIM 2019-09-07 15:12:56
 OBNUC 1H
 EXMOD proton.jxp
 OBFRQ 500.16 MHz
 OBSET 2.41 KHz
 OBFIN 6.01 Hz
 POINT 13107
 FREQU 7507.51 Hz
 SCANS 16
 ACQTM 1.7459 sec
 PD 6.0000 sec
 PW1 5.55 usec
 IRNUC 1H
 CTEMP 21.7 c
 SLVNT ACETN
 EXREF 2.04 ppm
 BF 0.12 Hz
 RGAIN 34



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DFILE yf447TMC-2-1.als
 COMNT
 DATIM 2019-09-14 23:33:41
 OBNUC 13C
 EXMOD carbon.jxp
 OBFRQ 125.77 MHz
 OBSET 7.87 KHz
 OBFIN 4.21 Hz
 POINT 26214
 FREQU 31446.54 Hz
 SCANS 77995
 ACQTM 0.8336 sec
 PD 2.0000 sec
 PW1 3.40 usec
 IRNUC 1H
 CTEMP 22.1 c
 SLVNT ACETN
 EXREF 29.80 ppm
 BF 0.12 Hz
 RGAIN 60

