

Department of Chemistry, National University of Singapore, Singapore 117543.

The scheme illustrates the synthesis of phosphonate-protected nucleosides and their incorporation into peptides. The synthesis of nucleosides **Y1** through **Y5** involves the reaction of 2,4-dinitrophenyl phosphonates with nucleosides **1** and **2** under various conditions. The yields for these reactions are: **Y1** (80%), **Y2** (15%), **Y3** (37.5%), **Y4** (37.5%), and **Y5** (11%).

The peptides **YP1** through **YP4** are synthesized using solid-phase peptide synthesis (SPPS) and Click chemistry. The peptides are: **YP1** (KKKKRKV), **YP2** (KKKKRKV), **YP3** (GGPLGLAG), and **YP4** (GGPLGLAG). The peptides are synthesized using SPPS and then reacted with the phosphonate-protected nucleosides **Y1** through **Y5** via Click chemistry to form the final products.

S1

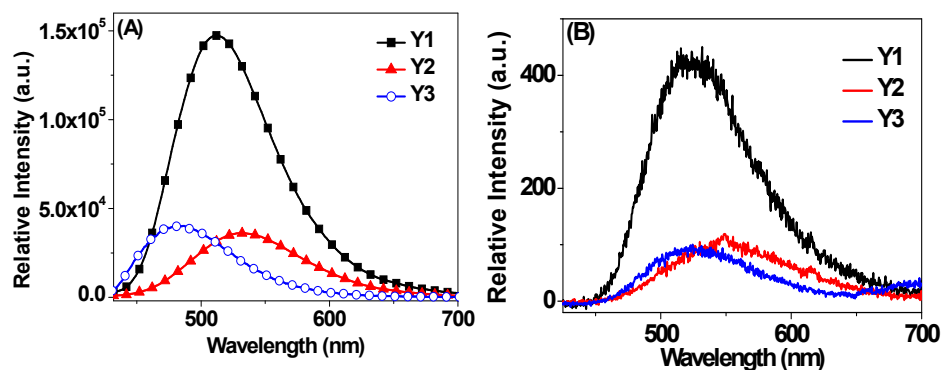


Figure S1. (A) One-photon and (B) two-photon excited fluorescence spectra of **Y1**, **Y2** and **Y3** in Hepes buffer ($pH = 7.5$, supplemented with 50 mM NaCl, 2.5 mM EDTA, 2 mM DTT and 0.08 % Triton X-100). $C = 1.0 \times 10^{-6} \text{ mol L}^{-1}$

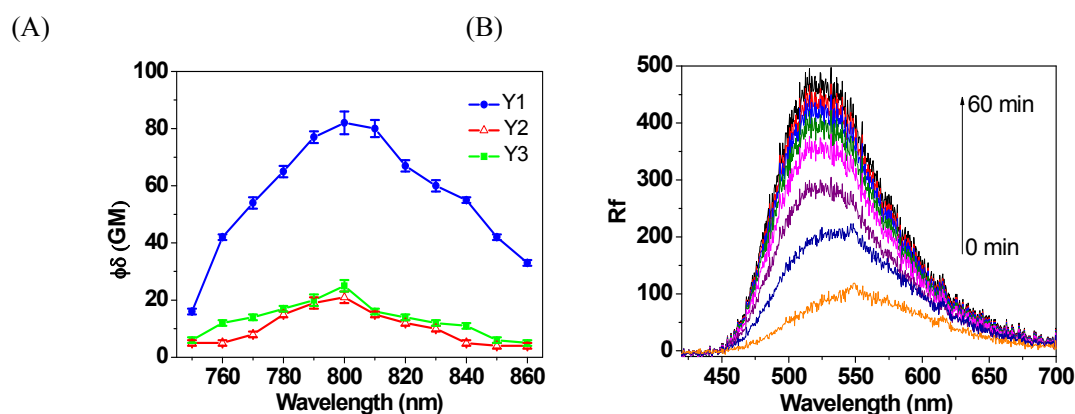
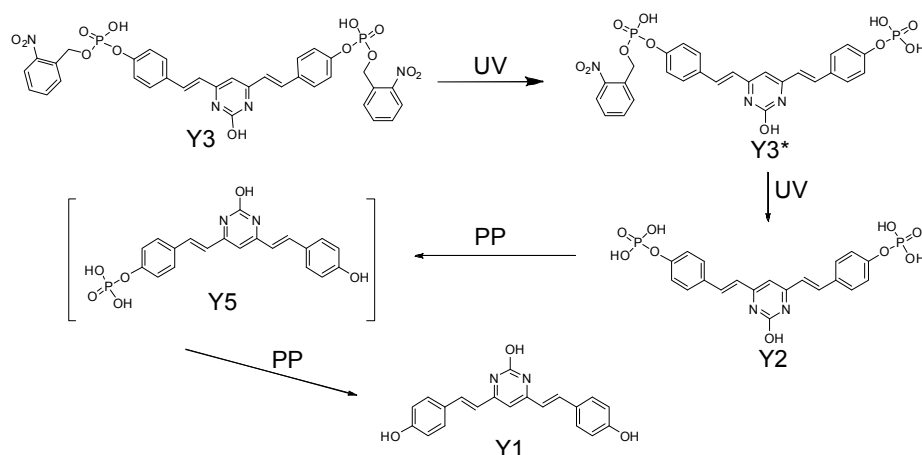


Figure S2. (A) Two-photon action cross-section spectra of **Y1**, **Y2** and **Y3** in Hepes buffer. (B) Time-dependent two-photon excited fluorescence emission spectra of **Y2** \rightarrow **Y1** dephosphorylation by PTP1B (60 min). PTP1B/probe concentration ratio = 1:30. Reactions were carried out at room temperature in Hepes buffer (supplemented with 50 mM NaCl, 2.5 mM EDTA, 2 mM DTT and 0.02 % Triton X-100, $pH = 7.5$; probe concentration: 1.6 μM).

(A)



(B)

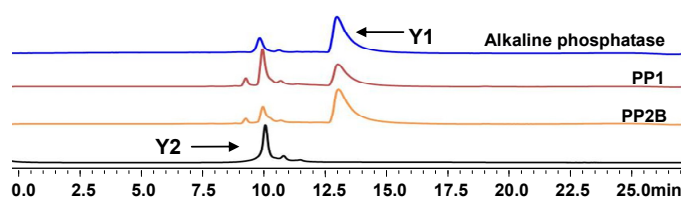


Figure S3. (A) Schematic showing of UV-assisted photo cleavage of **Y3**, giving **Y3*** (detected in the reaction; see maintext), then **Y2**. Upon phosphatase (PP) cleavage, **Y2** was converted to **Y1** via the mono-phosphorylated intermediate **Y5** (not detected in the

reaction). (B) PP cleavage of **Y2** (in Hepes Buffer at RT for 60 min; see maintext) monitored by LC-MS. Results indicated **Y2** were active towards all three phosphatases (alkaline phosphatase, PP1 and PP2B). **Y5** was not detected throughout the duration of the reaction.

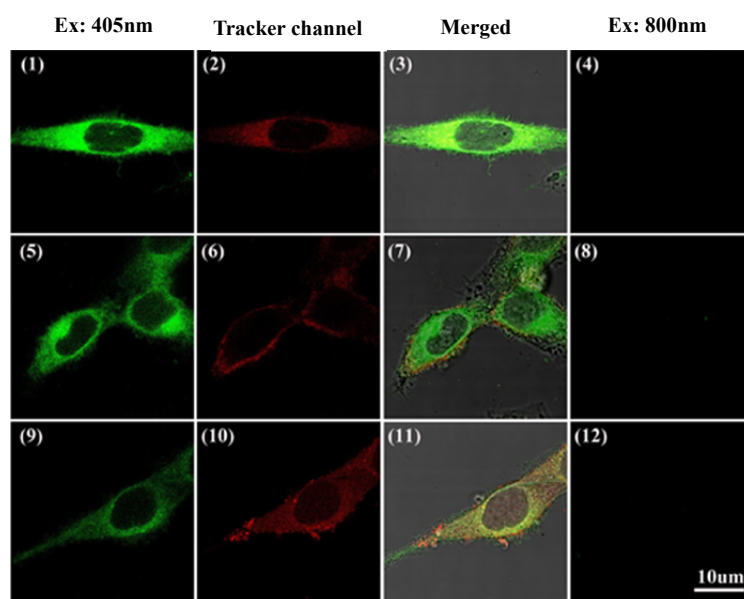


Figure S4. (A) Schematic showing of ELF 97™ dephosphorylation and detection of phosphatase activities. (B) One- and two-photon excited fluorescence images of HeLa cells showing endogenous phosphatase activities detected by treatment with ELF 97™ phosphatase substrate (100-fold dilution from commercial kit). Scale bar = 10 µm.

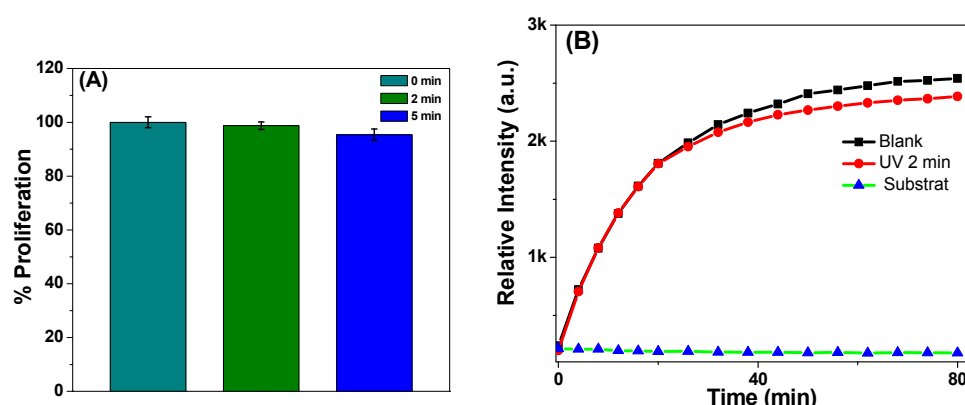


Figure S5. (A) XTT assay profiles of HepG2 cells upon 2 and 5 min of UV irradiation. Cell viability was determined using the XTT colorimetric cell proliferation kit (Roche) following manufacturer's guidelines. Briefly, HepG2 cells were grown to 20-30% confluency (since they will reach ~ 90% confluency within 48 to 72 h in the absence of UV irradiation) in 96-well plates under the conditions described above. The medium was aspirated, and then washed with PBS, and then treated, in duplicate, with UV irradiated 2 or 5 min. Staurosporine (STS, 200 nM) was used as a positive control. After a total treatment time of 24 h, proliferation was assayed using the XTT colorimetric cell proliferation kit (Roche) following manufacturer's guidelines (read at 450 nm, ref. at 650 nm). (B) Microplate-based PTPs enzymatic assay of UV effect of HepG2 cells. Cells were seeded on 10 cm dishes and grown till 80 ~ 90% confluency in corresponding growth media. The medium was aspirated, washed with PBS, then UV-irradiated for 2-5 min. The growth medium was removed and cells were harvested. Cell pellets were sonicated and Dounce-homogenized in 50 mM Tris buffer (pH 7.5) to provide soluble total proteome fractions (supernatant). The phosphatase assays were performed in 384 wells microplate. Total (final total protein conc. 5.0 mg/mL) proteome fractions were dispensed into 2 different wells. Subsequently, to these wells were added DiFMUP (4 mM final conc.) as the enzyme substrate. The reactions were monitored continuously over 80 min using a BioTek multi-mode fluorescence microplate reader (ex = 360 ± 10 nm; em = 460 ± 10 nm). Experiments were done in duplicate.

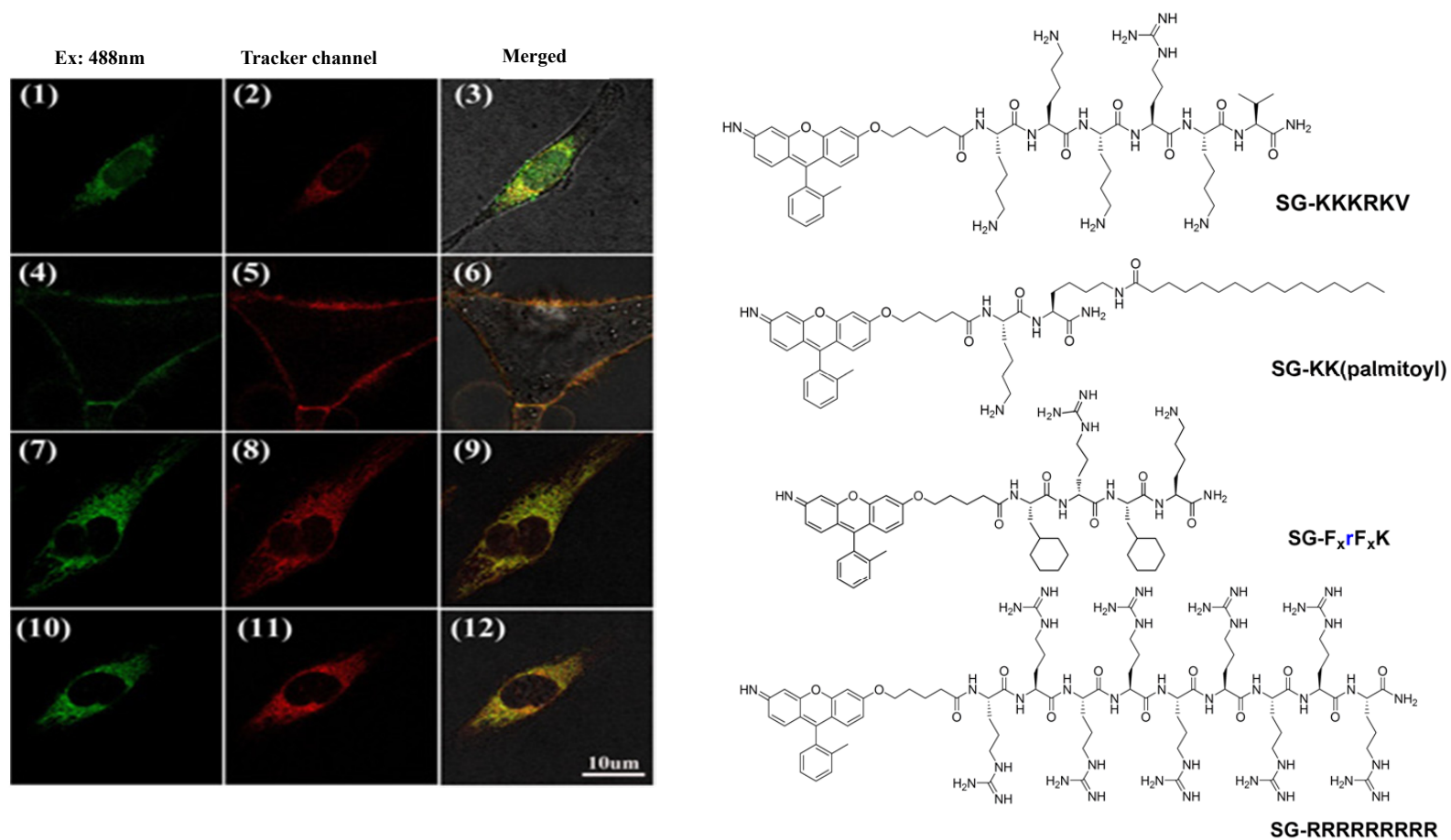


Figure S6. One-photon excited fluorescence images of HeLa cells first treated with SG-conjugated CPPs (1 μ M for **SG-KKKRKV**, **SG-F_xRFXK** and **SG-RRRRRRRRR**, 0.5 μ M for **SG-KK(palmitoyl)**), Ex = 488 nm (Argon ion laser, PMT range: 500 ~ 550 nm), followed by incubation with 0.25 μ g/mL of a Tracker. Excitation tracker channel (white laser): (1-3): **SG-KKKRKV**; (4) ~ (6) **SG-KK(palmitoyl)**; (7) ~ (9) **SG-F_xRFXK**; (10) ~ (12) **SG-RRRRRRRRR**. Scale bar = 10 μ m.

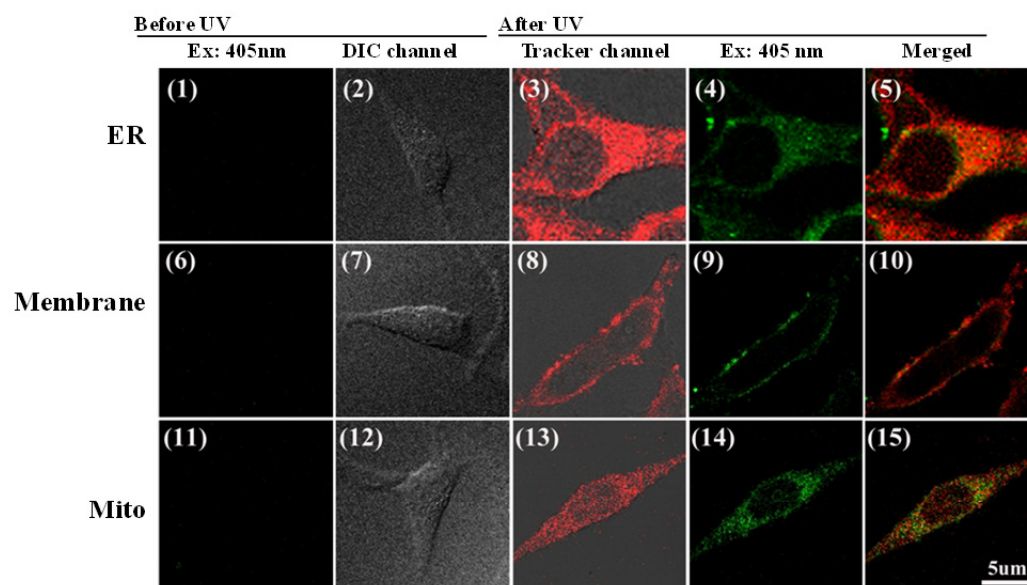


Figure S7. One-photon excited fluorescence images of HeLa cells were first treated with **YP1** to **YP3**, Ex = 405 nm (PMT range: 460 ~ 550 nm), followed by incubation with 0.25 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ of a Tracker before and after UV irradiation. (1) to (5): **YP1**; (6) to (10): **YP2**; (11) to (15): **YP3**. Scale bar = 5 μm .

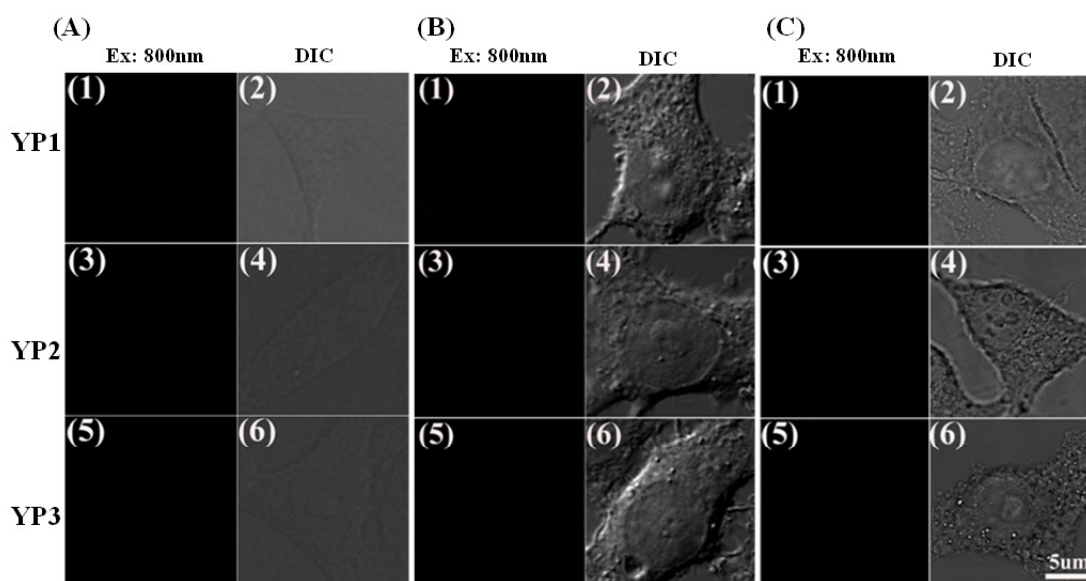


Figure S8. Two-photon excited fluorescence images of HeLa (A), and HepG2 (B) cells treated with **YP1**~**YP3**. Without UV irradiation, the cells were directly imaged with the Leica TCS SP5X Confocal Microscope System. (C) Two-photon excited fluorescence images of HepG2 treated with Na_3VO_5 (100 μM) 30 mins before incubating with **YP1**~**YP3** and UV irradiation. Scale bar = 5 μm .

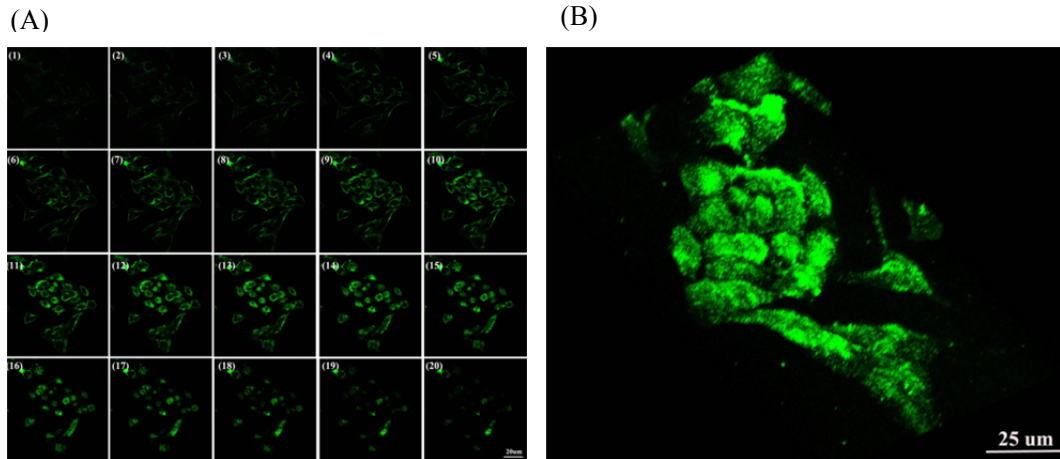


Figure S9. (A) Two-photo excited fluorescence 3D images of HepG2 cells obtained by treatments with YP2 and UV irradiation (2 min). The images were taken at an 11.96 μm Z-axis thickness (0.63 μm for each picture), Ex = 800 nm. (1) to (20) is from the bottom to top of the cells, respectively. Scale bar = 20 μm . (B) Two-photon excited fluorescence 3D images of HepG2 cells reconstructed from (A). Scale bar = 25 μm .

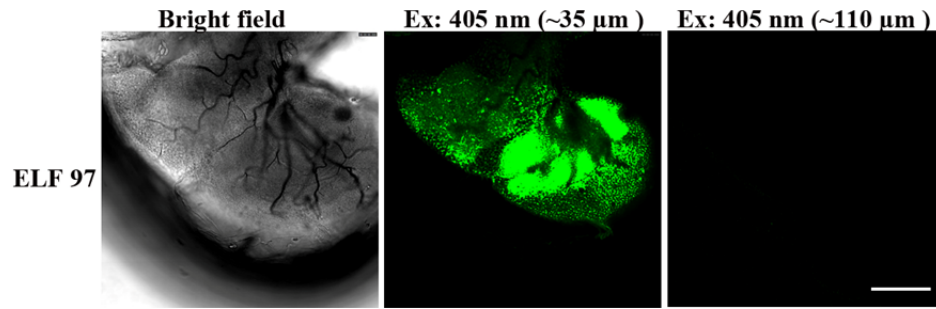


Figure S10. One-photon excited fluorescence image of ELF 97TM detection of phosphatase activities in fresh brains of one day-old live female *Drosophila*. Images were taken at a depth of $\sim 35 \mu\text{m}$ and $\sim 110 \mu\text{m}$ with $40\times$ magnification. *Drosophila* brains were incubated with ELF 97TM phosphatase substrate (100-fold dilution from commercial kit). Scale bar = 150 μm .

^1H , ^{31}P and ^{13}C NMR spectra.

