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## COMMUNICATION

## Photocaged Quinone Methide Cross-linkers for Light-controlled Chemical Cross-linking of Protein-protein and Protein-DNA Complexes

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**Abstract:** Small molecule cross-linkers are invaluable for probing biomolecular interactions and for cross-linking mass spectrometry (CXMS) in addressing large protein complexes and intrinsically disordered proteins. Existing chemical cross-linkers target only a small selection of amino acid residues, limiting the number and type of cross-links, while conventional photocross-linkers target virtually all residues non-selectively, complicating data analysis. Here we report photocaged quinone methide (PQM)-based cross-linkers that are able to multitarget nine nucleophilic residues through specific Michael addition. In addition to Asp, Glu, Lys, Ser, Thr, and Tyr, PQM cross-linkers notably cross-linked Gln, Arg, and Asn hitherto untargetable by existing chemical cross-linkers, markedly increasing the number of residues targetable with a single cross-linker. Such multiplicity of cross-links will increase the abundance of cross-linked peptides for CXMS identification and afford ample constraints to facilitate structural deciphering. PQM cross-linkers were used *in vitro*, in *E. coli*, and in mammalian cells to cross-link dimeric proteins and endogenous membrane receptors. The cross-linker NHQM could directly cross-link proteins to DNA, for which few cross-linkers exist. The photoactivatable and multitargeting reactivity of these PQM cross-linkers will substantially enhance chemical cross-linking based technologies for studies of protein-protein and protein-DNA networks and for structural biology.

Small molecule cross-linkers have been invaluable for studying biomolecular interactions. An emerging technology for protein interaction and structural biology is the cross-linking mass spectrometry (CXMS), which analyzes proteins cross-linked by small molecule cross-linkers with tandem mass spectrometry, affording identities and distance constraints of cross-linked residues.<sup>[1] [2]</sup> It has been increasingly used to probe protein interaction networks and to derive tertiary structural information of large protein complexes and intrinsically disordered proteins, complementing X-ray crystallography, NMR spectroscopy, and cryo-electron microscopy. Small molecule cross-linkers are also used for cross-linking DNA to proteins, which is a critical step for chromatin immunoprecipitation (ChIP), a method widely used for mapping DNA-protein interactions across eukaryotic genomes in

cells, tissues, and whole organisms.<sup>[3]</sup> Chemical cross-linkers react with target residues specifically. For instance, the most commonly used cross-linkers contain homobifunctional *N*-hydroxysuccinimidyl (NHS) esters to react with Lys side chain or N-terminal amine. Cross-linkers targeting Cys, Glu, Asp, and His have also been developed.<sup>[4] [5] [6] [7]</sup> Expanding the repertoire of residues targetable and enabling multi-targeting ability of chemical cross-linkers would increase the number and types of constraints obtainable from CXMS. Recently, we reported a plant-and-cast strategy enabling cross-link of Lys residues with His, Ser, Thr, Tyr, and Lys side chains through sulfur-fluoride exchange reaction, showcasing the feasibility of targeting multiple residues via new chemistry.<sup>[8]</sup> However, a variety of amino acid residues remain untargetable. On the other hand, conventional photocross-linkers (such as diazirines, azides, and benzophenones) target virtually all residues non-selectively,<sup>[9] [10]</sup> but such nonspecific chemistry often results in highly complex cross-linked products, dramatically complicating MS data analysis. In addition, excessive cross-linking may artificially distort protein tertiary structures.<sup>[1] [2]</sup> For DNA-protein cross-linking, formaldehyde remains the primary reagent despite its short cross-link distance (~2 Å) and limited reactivity with few residues.<sup>[3]</sup> Therefore, new small molecule cross-linkers able to multi-target different amino acid residues, especially those inaccessible to date, with specific chemistry would be valuable for realizing the full potential of cross-linking based technologies.

We report here a new series of photocaged quinone methide (PQM)-based small molecule cross-linkers, which integrate the advantages of chemical cross-linkers (i.e., specific chemical reactivity) and conventional photocross-linkers (i.e., photocontrollability and thus potential for spatiotemporal resolution) for cross-linking biomolecules. These PQM cross-linkers were able to multitarget nine different amino acid residues through Michael addition in protein-protein cross-linking. We demonstrated their use for cross-linking proteins *in vitro*, in *E. coli*, and in mammalian cells, and for cross-linking proteins with DNA as well.

Quinone methides (QM) are efficient Michael acceptors for nucleophiles and have been versatile for chemical synthesis and chemical biology.<sup>[11] [12] [13] [14]</sup> We recently genetically encoded an unnatural amino acid FnbY containing a photocaged *para*-QM into proteins and showed its specific reactivity toward multiple nucleophilic residues placed in proximity.<sup>[15]</sup> The less reactive quinone has also been explored for protein cross-linking<sup>[16] [17] [18]</sup>. We therefore reasoned that integration of photocaged highly reactive QM into small molecule cross-linkers would enable the desired multi-targeting ability through specific Michael addition chemistry, as well as photocontrolled reactivity for spatiotemporal resolution.

We initially designed a heterobifunctional cross-linker NHQM containing an NHS ester and a photocaged *ortho*-QM (*o*-QM) (Fig. 1A). Two fluorines were installed at the methyl group *ortho* to the phenolic hydroxyl, which was photocaged by an *o*-nitrobenzyl group. When added to proteins, the NHS ester will rapidly react

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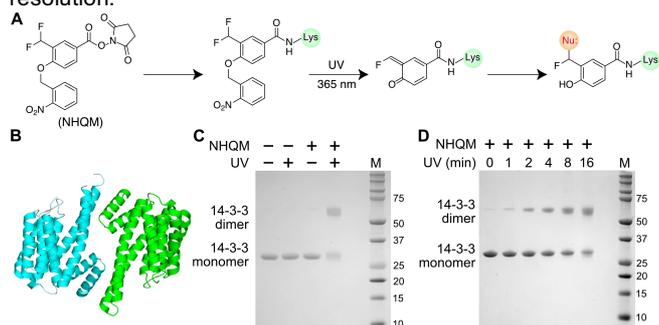
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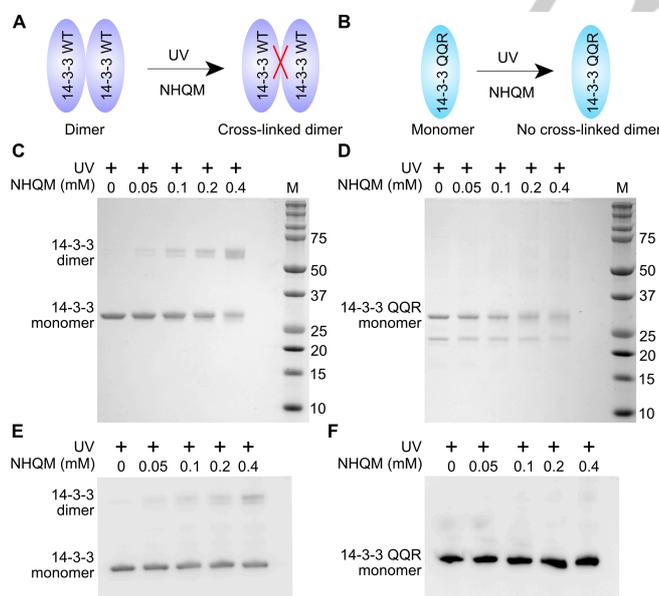
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with exposed Lys residues, planting the photocaged *o*-QM next to residues on interaction partners. UV release of *o*-nitrobenzyl induces elimination of a fluoride ion to generate *o*-QM, which will then cross-link with nearby nucleophilic side chains (Fig. 1A). To test this design, we incubated a homodimeric eukaryotic regulatory protein 14-3-3 (Fig. 1B) [19] with 1 mM NHQM followed by UV illumination ( $\lambda = 365$  nm). Cross-linked dimer of 14-3-3 was detected on SDS-PAGE only with NHQM addition and UV illumination (Fig. 1C), suggesting that cross-linking was through photo-released QM. Cross-linking of 14-3-3 could be observed on SDS-PAGE as short as 1 min of UV exposure, and increased with UV exposure time (Fig. 1D, Fig S1), indicating that NHQM-mediated cross-linking could be controlled by light with temporal resolution.



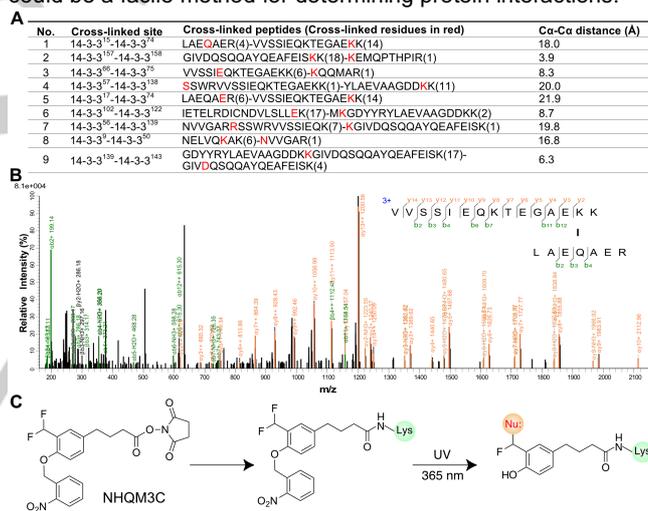
**Figure 1.** NHQM-mediated protein cross-linking *in vitro*. A) Scheme showing NHQM structure and photo-controlled cross-linking mechanism. Upon UV activation, a highly reactive *ortho*-QM was generated capable of reacting with multiple nucleophilic residues. B) Protein 14-3-3 forms a homodimer (PDB code: 4N7Y). C-D) SDS-PAGE analysis of NHQM-mediated dimeric cross-linking of 14-3-3 (C) with different UV exposure time (D).



**Figure 2.** Facile differentiation of dimer and monomer via NHQM cross-linking *in vitro* and in cell lysate. A-B) NHQM should cross-link the WT 14-3-3 dimer into a covalent dimeric form but not the monomeric QQR mutant, which can be readily distinguished on SDS-PAGE or Western blot. C-D) SDS-PAGE analysis of NHQM-mediated *in vitro* cross-linking WT 14-3-3 (C) and 14-3-3(QQR) mutant (D). E-F) Western blot analysis of NHQM-mediated cross-linking of WT

14-3-3 (E) and 14-3-3(QQR) mutant (F) in *E. coli* cell lysate. 14-3-3 was detected by an anti-Hisx6 antibody.

NHQM cross-linking results in a short and rigid linkage, which requires close contact of target residues for effective cross-linking. We thus tested whether this feature could be used to readily determine protein dimerization *in vitro* and in cell lysate. Three mutations ( $^{12}\text{LAE}^{14} \rightarrow ^{12}\text{QQR}^{14}$ ) of 14-3-3 disrupt the dimer interface to form a monomer, leading to a distinct function from WT 14-3-3. [20] [21] Previously the 14-3-3(QQR) mutant was isolated from cells and then characterized as a monomer using size exclusion chromatography. This *in vitro* process is tedious, and the results may not represent what occur in the cellular setting. We first treated purified 14-3-3 WT and QQR mutant with various amounts of NHQM and illuminated with UV light (Fig. 2A, 2B). Cross-linked dimer of WT 14-3-3 increased with higher NHQM concentration on SDS-PAGE, while 14-3-3 QQR remained a monomer (Fig. 2C, 2D). We then applied NHQM directly to lysates of *E. coli* cells expressing either 14-3-3 WT or QQR mutant. Western blot analysis of the cell lysates clearly showed that WT 14-3-3 was cross-linked as dimer but not the QQR mutant (Fig. 2E, 2F). These results show that NHQM-mediated cross-linking could be a facile method for determining protein interactions.



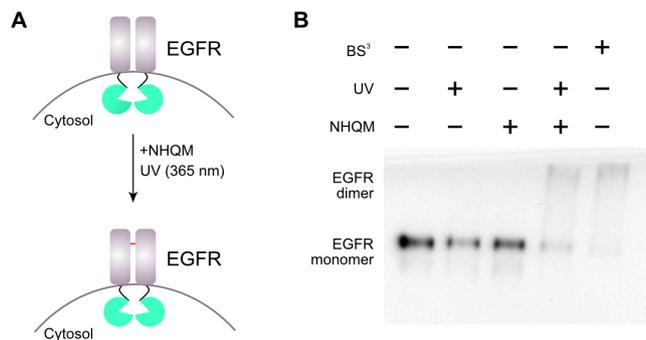
**Figure 3.** NHQM and NHQM3C multi-target a total of nine nucleophilic residues in protein cross-linking. A) CXMS analysis of WT 14-3-3 cross-linked by NHQM. B) Representative tandem mass spectrum for cross-linked peptides showing cross-linking of Lys with Gln. Others are shown in Figures S2, S3, and S5. C) Structure of NHQM3C and its cross-linking mechanism.

To identify which residues NHQM could cross-link, we analyzed the cross-linked 14-3-3 protein with tandem mass spectrometry. Nine pairs of cross-linked peptides were identified, showing that NHQM cross-linked Lys of one peptide with Gln, Lys, Glu, Ser, Arg, Asn, and Asp of the other peptide (Fig. 3A, 3B, S2). These residues have nucleophilic side chains, consistent with the reaction mechanism of *o*-QM. The maximum  $\text{Ca-Ca}$  distance of NHQM cross-linker is  $\sim 22$  Å considering amino acid side chain length plus the covalently connected cross-linking agent. The  $\text{Ca-Ca}$  distances for the majority of cross-linked residues fall within this range, with only one slightly exceeding the limit and measured

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at 26.6 Å (Fig. 3A, S3). To increase cross-linker's flexibility, we also synthesized NHQM3C, adding three methylenes to the spacer of NHQM (Fig. 3C). When applied to the purified WT 14-3-3, NHQM3C also cross-linked 14-3-3 into covalent dimers upon UV activation (Fig. S4). Tandem mass spectrometric analysis of the cross-linked 14-3-3 identified six pairs of cross-linked peptides, with Lys cross-linked with nucleophilic residues including Gln, Glu, Thr, and Tyr (Fig. S5). The cross-linking pattern of each anchor Lys was different for NHQM and NHQM3C, and the C $\alpha$ -C $\alpha$  distances for NHQM3C were longer than those for NHQM, reflecting their differences in rigidity and length. Taken together, these results show that NHQM and NHQM3C expanded the repertoire of natural residues targetable with small molecule cross-linkers to a total of nine nucleophilic residues.

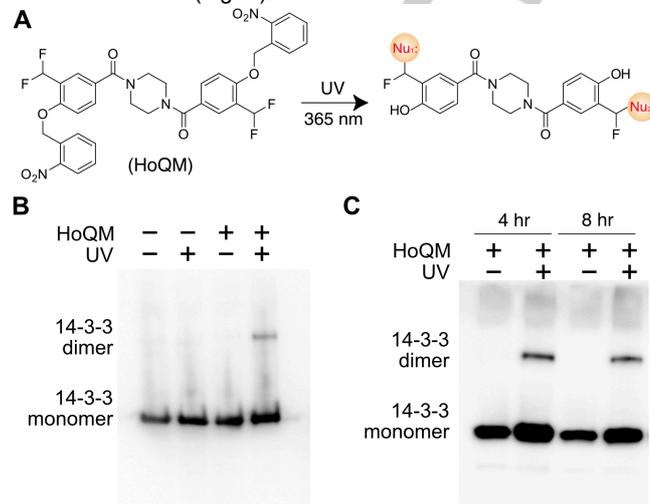
We next explored potential applications of NHQM in various biological settings, starting with cross-link of interacting proteins in *E. coli* cell lysate. Thioredoxin (Trx) is a ubiquitous oxidoreductase regulating cellular redox through interacting with various proteins. [22] [23] We expressed His-tagged Trx in *E. coli*, and then applied NHQM to the cell lysate followed by UV activation. Western blot analysis of the treated cell lysates showed that many endogenous proteins were cross-linked to Trx (Fig. S6). Together with cross-linking of 14-3-3 in *E. coli* cell lysate (Fig. 2E), these results show that NHQM is compatible for cross-linking in *E. coli* cell lysate. We also attempted applying NHQM directly to *E. coli* cells to cross-link intracellularly expressed 14-3-3, but did not detect any 14-3-3 dimeric form on Western blot, possibly because NHQM could not enter *E. coli* cells efficiently.



**Figure 4.** Photo-controlled dimeric cross-linking of EGFR on mammalian cell surface by NHQM. A) Scheme showing the process. B) Western blot analysis of EGFR on MCF10A cells after indicated treatment. The amine-reactive cross-linker bisulfosuccinimidyl suberate (BS<sup>3</sup>) was used as a positive control.

We then tested NHQM's cross-linking ability in mammalian cells. We incubated NHQM with live mammalian cells expressing the dimeric glutathione transferase (GST)<sup>[9]</sup> or 14-3-3, and detected cross-linking of both proteins in dimeric form in response to light, albeit in low efficiency (< 10%, Fig. S7-S8), suggesting NHQM could enter mammalian cells but at low efficiency. We thus tested using NHQM to cross-link proteins on mammalian cell surface. NHQM was applied to HEK293T cells, which were transfected with plasmids to overexpress the epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR). EGFR dimer was detected on Western blot in response to UV and NHQM, demonstrating NHQM cross-linking of the receptor with optical control (Fig. S9). We further

explored whether NHQM could probe endogenous mammalian proteins at physiologically relevant conditions. The human mammary epithelial MCF10A cells were cultured and treated with or without NHQM followed with light activation. EGFR dimerization on MCF10A cells was detected only in the presence of UV and NHQM (Fig. 4).



**Figure 5.** HoQM-mediated protein cross-linking in *E. coli* and mammalian cells. A) Scheme showing HoQM structure and cross-linking mechanism. B-C) Western blot analysis of HoQM-mediated 14-3-3 cross-linking in *E. coli* cells (B) and in mammalian cells (C).

To enable efficient cross-linking inside cells, we designed a homobifunctional cross-linker HoQM, with photocaged *o*-QM at both ends (Fig. 5A). We reasoned that replacing NHS ester with the photocaged QM would remove chemical reactivity of the cross-linker prior to photoactivation, thus allowing it to enter cells without causing cytotoxicity. Additionally, QM at both ends could increase the diversity of cross-link types since QM reacts with more residues than NHS ester. As expected, HoQM cross-linked 14-3-3 into dimer *in vitro* upon light activation with comparable efficiency as NHQM (Fig. S10). We then incubated HoQM with *E. coli* cells for 1 h, and found it cross-linked the intracellularly expressed 14-3-3 in dimeric form upon UV illumination (365 nm) of intact cells for 15 min (Fig. 5B), which was infeasible with NHQM. In addition, HoQM (0.6 mM) was incubated with HEK293T cells for 4 to 8 h without apparent toxicity; subsequent exposure of these cells to UV light (365 nm, 10 min) resulted in dimeric cross-linking of intracellular 14-3-3 protein (Figure 5C). These results demonstrated HoQM's ability to cross-link proteins inside live bacterial and mammalian cells.

Reagents to cross-link proteins with DNA remain sparse, because reactivities of most cross-linkers favor protein-protein over protein-DNA cross-linking. Formaldehyde is the primary reagent but fails to cross-link proteins not in close contact (2 Å) with DNA. [24] [25] [3] QM can alkylate deoxynucleosides efficiently. [26] We thus reasoned that NHQM should be able to cross-link protein with DNA. To test this possibility, we first incubated a single stranded DNA binding protein (SSB) [27] with a short DNA oligo of repeats 19(3x) or ATC(4x) which are reported to interact with SSB. [28] [29] The SSB-DNA complex was treated with NHQM



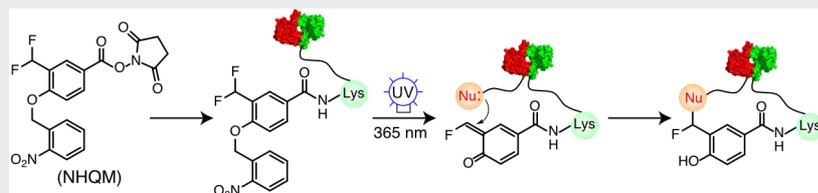
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