

Suppl. Information

Molecular Association Assay Systems for Imaging Protein–Protein Interactions in Mammalian Cells

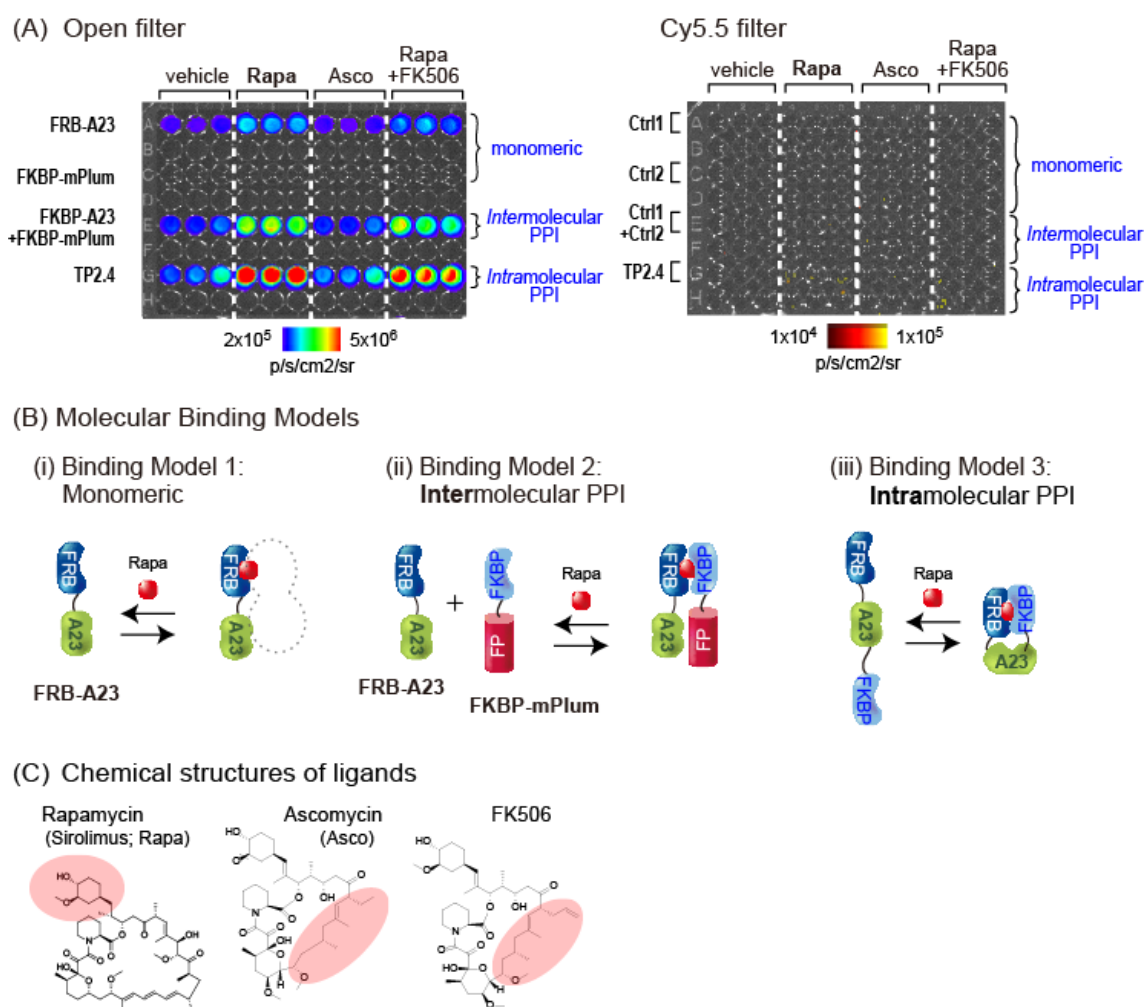
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Suppl. Figure 1. (A) The optical intensity variance of the various fragmented BL probes according to ligands in living mammalian cells (left: open filter, right: Cy5.5 filter). This negative control result was reproduced from Ref. 8 with permission from the Royal Society of Chemistry (RSC). In the negative control study, four different probes were examined if ligand can elevate BL intensities: i.e., FRB-A23 is deficient of FKBP, whereas FKBP-A23 or FKBP-mPlum is lacking FRB. FRB-A23 weakly elevates the BL intensity. In contrast, FRB-A23-FKBP (named TP2.4) carrying both FRB and FKBP exerts the strongest BL intensities in response to rapamycin. **(B)** Illustration of the working mechanisms of the three different BL probes. **(C)** The chemical structures of ligands used in this study.