

*Electronic Supplementary Information*

**Detecting intracellular translocation of native proteins quantitatively at the  
single cell level**

Zhenning Cao<sup>a</sup>, Shuo Geng<sup>b</sup>, Liwu Li<sup>b</sup> and Chang Lu<sup>\*c, a</sup>

<sup>a</sup> School of Biomedical Engineering and Sciences, Virginia Tech, Blacksburg, VA 24061,

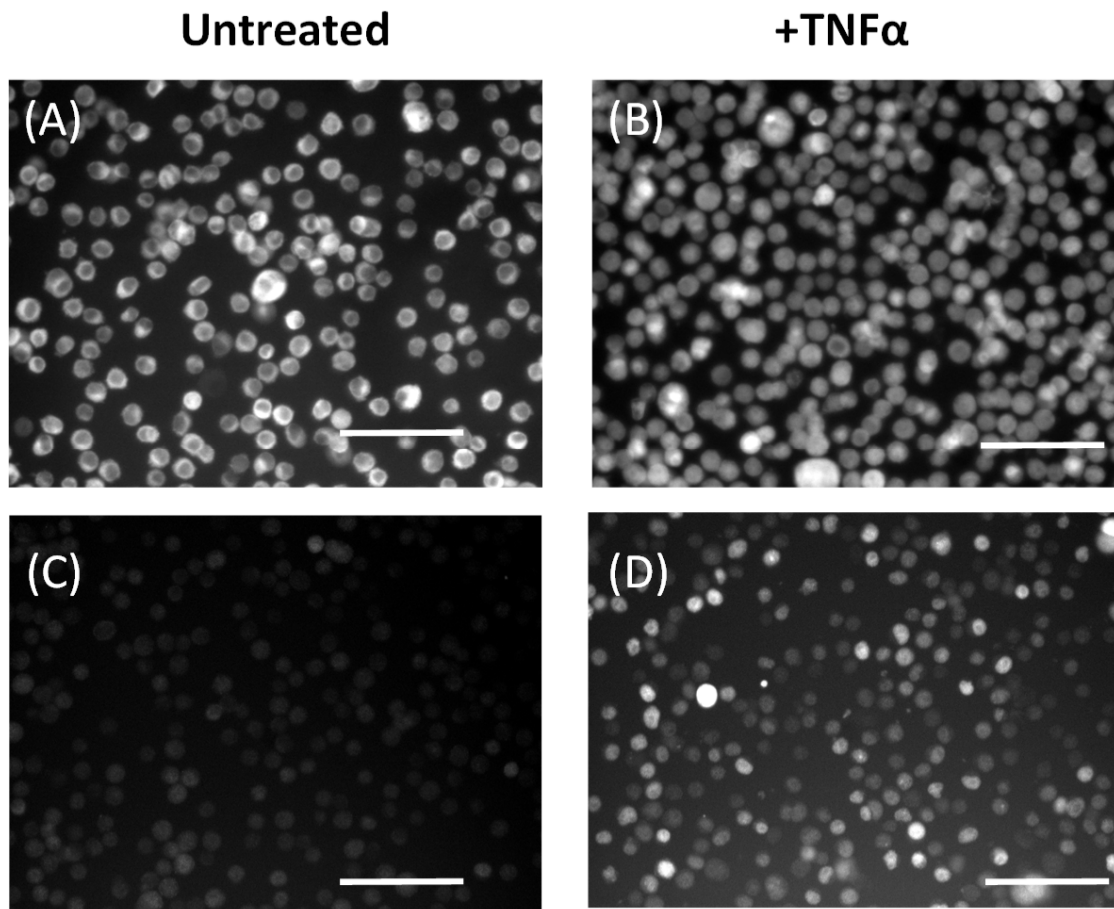
USA

<sup>b</sup> Department of Biological Sciences, Virginia Tech, Blacksburg, VA 24061, USA

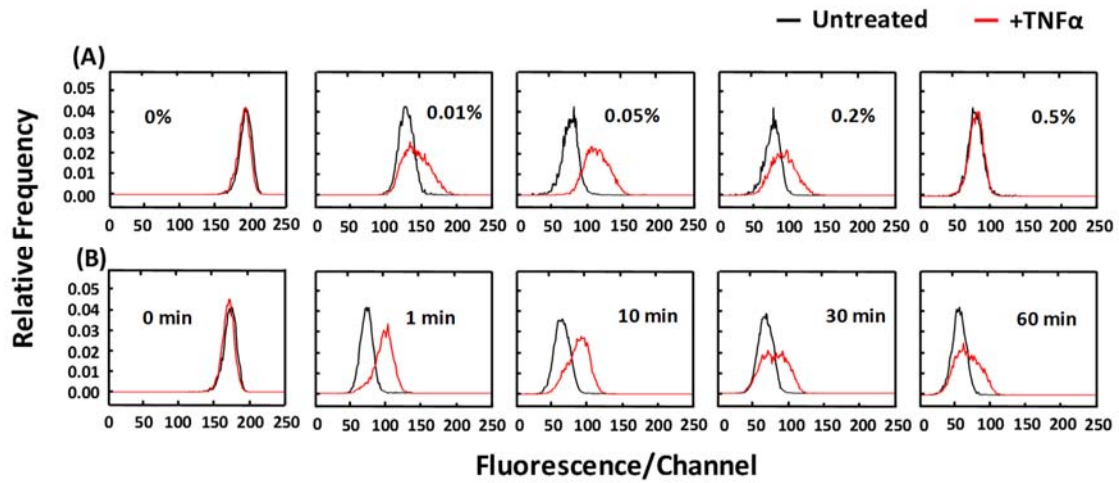
<sup>c</sup> Department of Chemical Engineering, Virginia Tech, Blacksburg, VA 24061, USA

Email: [changlu@vt.edu](mailto:changlu@vt.edu) ; Fax: +01 540-231 5022; Tel: +01 540-231 8681

\*Corresponding author



**Fig. S1** Fluorescence images of untreated cells (A, C) and TNF $\alpha$ -stimulated cells (B, D) after standard immunostaining (A, B) and our selective-release-based immunostaining (C, D). TNF $\alpha$  stimulation was performed by adding 50 ng/ml TNF $\alpha$  for 30 min at 37°C. Selective release was performed by 0.05% saponin for 10 min at room temperature. Scale bar =100 $\mu$ m.



**Fig. S2** The optimization of conditions (saponin concentration and treatment duration) for maximal differentiation of untreated and TNF $\alpha$  stimulated cells using selective-release-based immunostaining and flow cytometry. TNF $\alpha$  stimulation was conducted by incubating cell with 50 ng/ml TNF $\alpha$  at 37°C for 30min. Fluorescence histograms were obtained after selective-release-based immunostaining and flow cytometric screening. (A) Various saponin concentrations used when the treatment duration was 10 min. (B) Various treatment durations used while the saponin concentration was 0.05%.