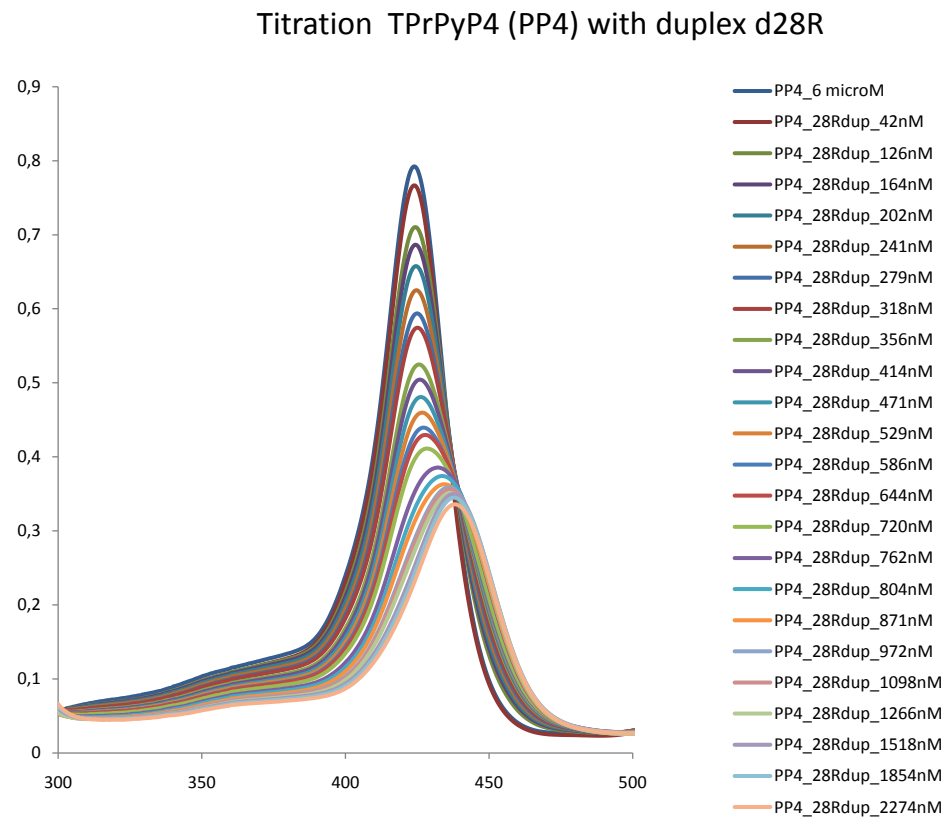


Figure S_3: UV-vis titrations of porphyrins 6 μM TMPyP4 and TPrPyP4 with duplex d28R [5'-GGGAGGGAGGGAAGGAGGGAGGGAGGGA-3'CCCTCCCTCCCTTCCTCCCTCCCTCCCT] in 50 mMTris-HCl, pH 7.4, 100 mM NaCl**.**

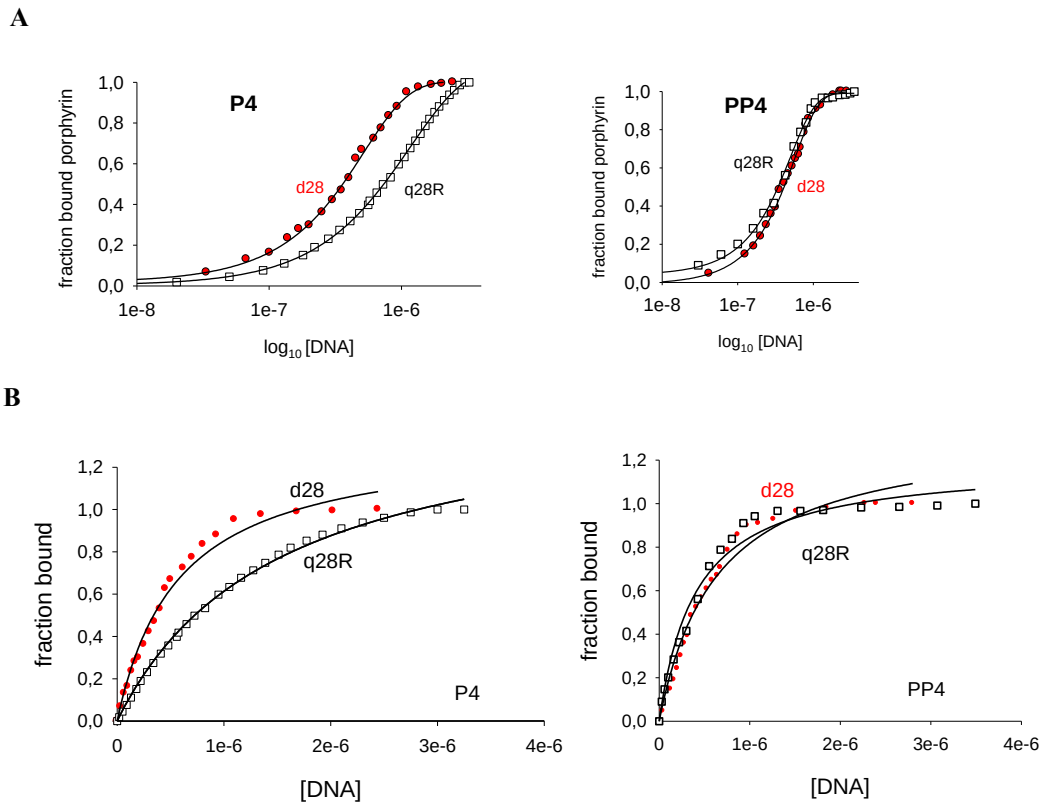


Figure S_4: (A) Binding curves for P4 and PP4 on a logarithm scale showing that P4 has more affinity for duplex d28 than quadruplex q28R, whereas PP4 shows similar affinity for duplex and quadruplex; (B) Binding curve on a linear scale and best fitted to a 1:1 binding model. P4-d28: K_d=5.7x10^{-7}±5.7x10^{-7}; P4-q28R: K_d=1.5x10^{-6}±5.0x10^{-8}; PP4-d28: K_d=4.1x10^{-7}±4.5x10^{-7}; PP4-q28R: K_d=6.4x10^{-7}±6.6x10^{-8}.

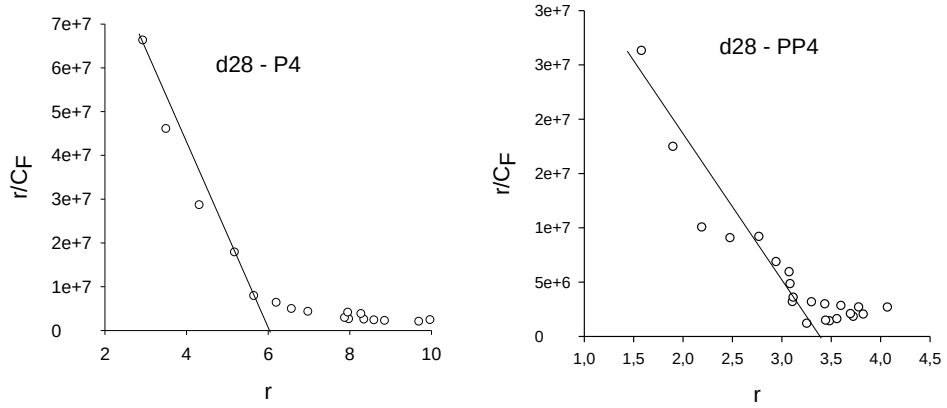
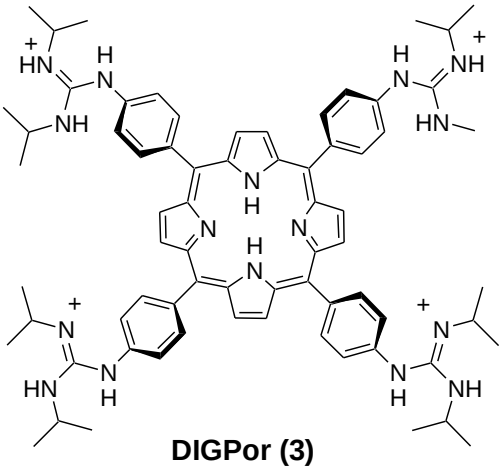
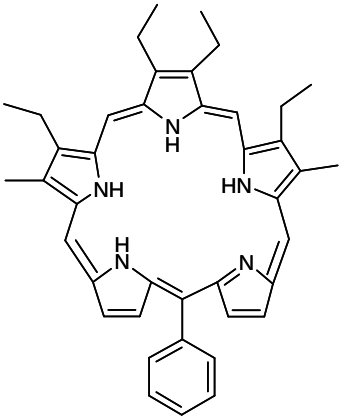


Figure S_5: Typical Scatchard plots for duplex d28R and porphyrins P4 and PP4. Titrations performed in 50 mM Tris-HCl pH 7.4, 100 mM KCl, quartz cuvette, 0.5 cm pathlength, 28R concentration 6 μM.



DIGPor (3)



Pentaphyrine

Figure S_6: (Up) Porphyrine (DIGPor) used in this study. [P Alzeer, N Roth, NW Luedtke. ChemComm 2009, 15, 1970; A Membrino, M Paramasivam, S Cogoi, J Alzeer, NW Luedtke, LE Xodo 2010, ChemComm 46, 625] ; (Down) Pentaphyrins used in this study [C Comuzzi, S Cogoi, M Overhand, GA Van der Marel, HS Overkleeft, LE Xodo. J Med Chem. 2006, 49, 196.