

Electronic Supplementary Information

Azide-alkyne cycloaddition for universal post-synthetic modifications of nucleic acids and effective synthesis of bioactive nucleic acid conjugates

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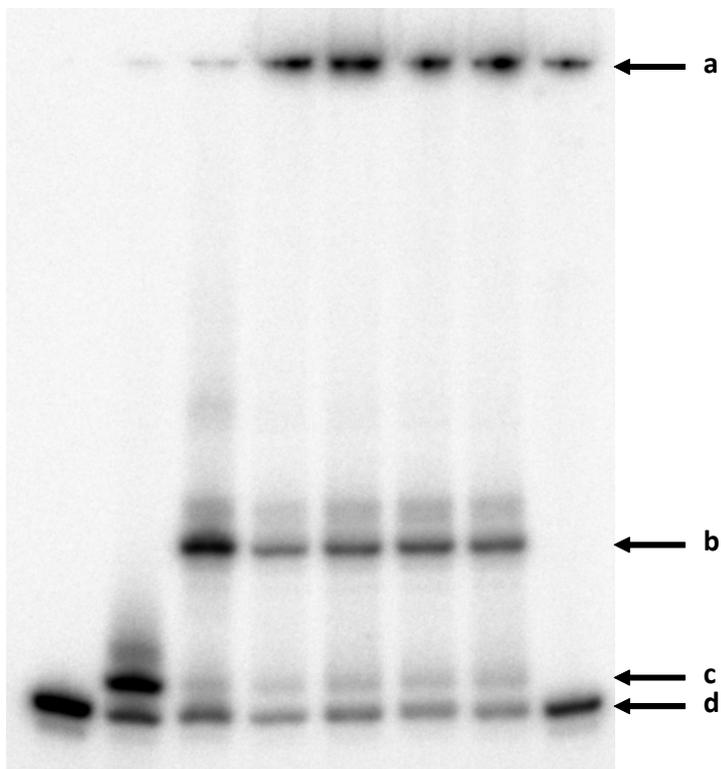
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(A)

Maleimide Linker:	N/A	N/A	3e	3a	3b	3c	3d	N/A
Cystamine Linker:	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
POC (b) Yield (%):	N/A	N/A	72	27	27	37	30	0



(B)

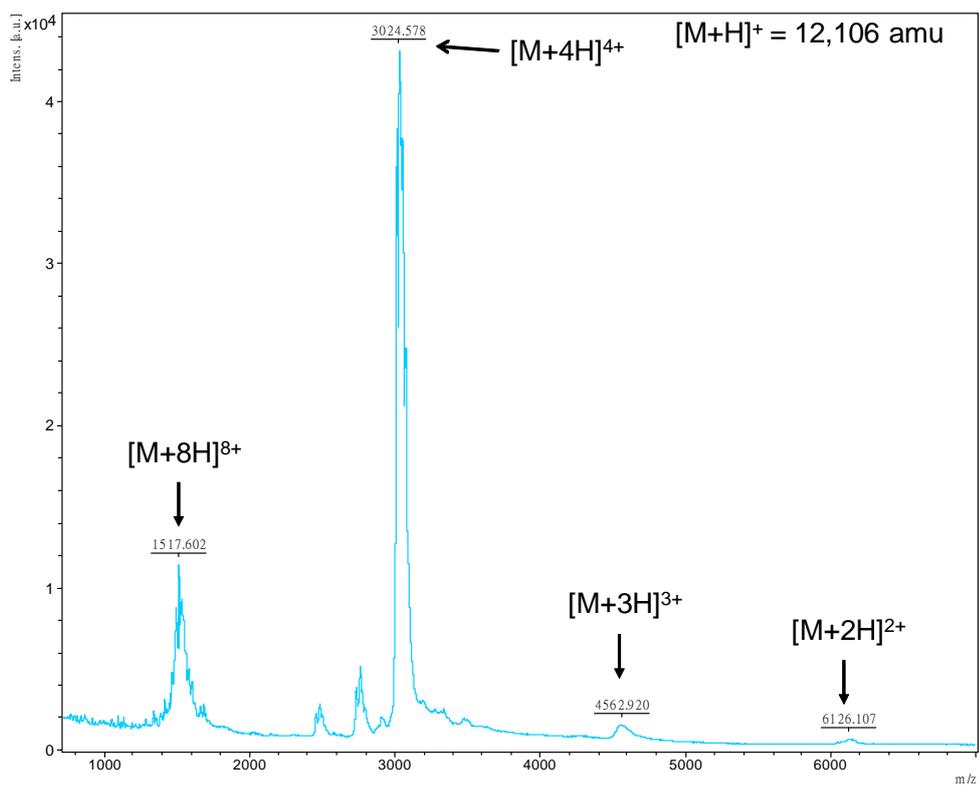


Fig. S1 Exploring potential of the *N*-maleoyl amino acid succinimidyl esters (3**)**

for synthesis of POCs by Michael addition of a thiolate peptide. (A) The

³²P-labeled 3' primer DNA with or without previous modifications with cystamine

and **3** were reacted with a cysteine-containing Tat peptide under the conditions of

Michael addition and analyzed the reaction products by 20% urea-PAGE. **a**, the

multiple peptide-linked DNA conjugate; **b**, the POC product; **c**, the

cystamine-modified 3' primer DNA; **d**, the 3' primer DNA. (B) MALDI-TOF

analysis of the denaturing PAGE-purified Product **a** from the far right reaction in Fig.

S1A. The molecular mass for the 3' primer DNA is 6,038 amu and for the

cysteine-containing Tat peptide is 1,517 amu. With four of the peptides covalently

linked to the 3' primer DNA, the molecular mass of the DNA conjugate is equal to the

12,106 amu. It is noted that, even though the unusual MALDI-TOF peak distribution

of Product **a** as shown here, the observed peaks could not be attributed to $[M+H]^+$,

$[2M+H]^{2+}$, $[3M+H]^{3+}$, etc, because Product **a** had been purified by denaturing

urea-PAGE prior to the MALDI-TOF analysis. We thus ruled out the possible

presence of DNA conjugates with lower molecular mass as the identity of Product **a**.

CuAAC:	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
Alkyne : azido-DNA ratio:	-	-	-	0.33	1	10	20	40	20
DNA substrate:	-	1	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
Cu ligand:	-	-	-	4	4	4	4	4	5
Yield (%):	N/A	76	83	16	37	56	80	82	N/A

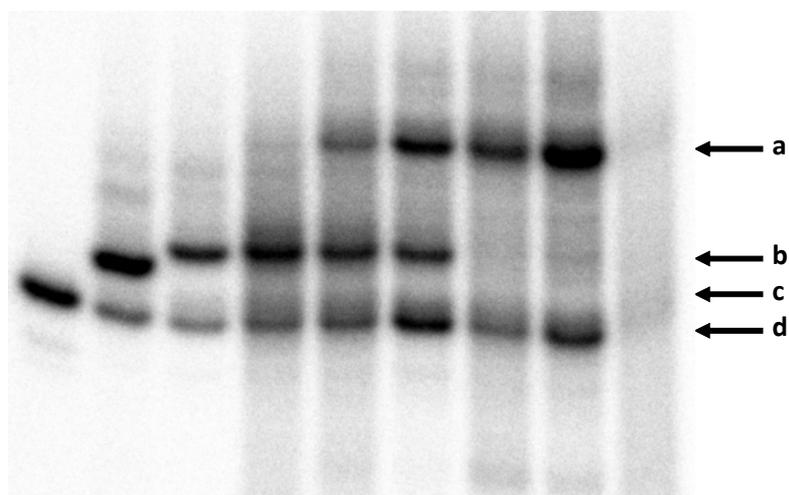


Fig. S2 Determination of the optimal alkyne : azido-DNA ratio and the appropriate copper ligand in the CuAAC reaction. The studied DNA was the 3' primer DNA and was labelled with ^{32}P at the 5' end before the reactions. The reaction products were analyzed by 20% urea-PAGE and visualized by an Amersham Typhoon PhosphorImager. 1, ethylenediamine; 2, ethylenediamine + **6d**; 3, ethylenediamine + **6d** + **10**; 4, THPTA; 5, NTB; **a**, the CuAAC reaction product between the azido 3' primer DNA and **10**; **b**, the **6d**-ethylenediamine-3' primer DNA conjugate; **c**, the ethylenediamine-modified 3' primer DNA; **d**, the 3' primer DNA.

Nucleic acid:	DNA	DNA	RNA	RNA
Alkynyl substrate:	-	+	-	+
Azido substrate:	+	-	+	-

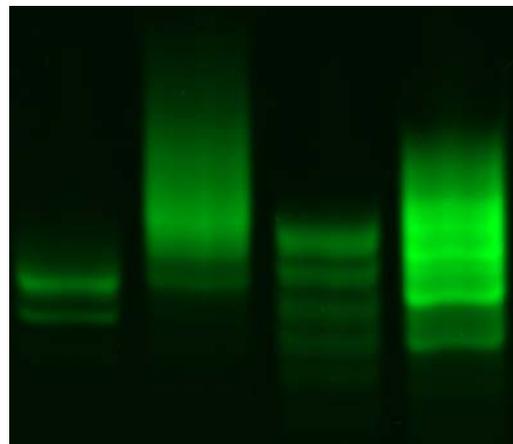


Fig. S3 The products of the CuAAC reactions between azido nucleic acids and the fluorophore 15, or between alkynyl nucleic acids and the other fluorophore 16 as analyzed by fluorescence imaging. The nucleic acid conjugates acquired from the CuAAC reactions were separated by 20% urea-PAGE and visualized by an Amersham Typhoon PhosphorImager through detection of fluorescein signals (Reference 14 in the text). DNA, the 3' primer DNA; RNA, the 17-mer RNA; alkynyl substrate, ethylenediamine + **19**; azido substrate, ethylenediamine + **6d**.

DNA conjugation substrate:	1	2	2
Click chemistry:	-	+	+
Oxygen removed:	-	-	+
Yield (%):	80	77	80

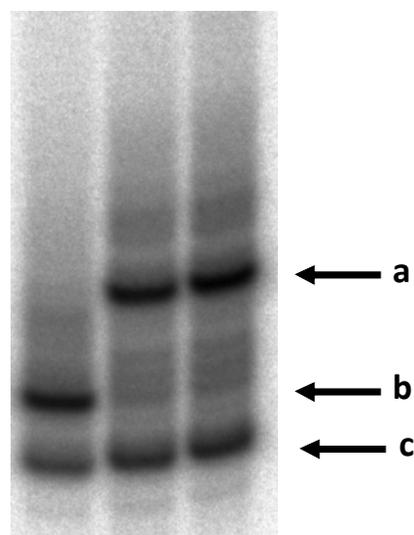


Fig. S4 Oxygen not the major cause of nucleic acid degradation in the CuAAC

reactions. The DNA, the 3' primer DNA, was labeled with ^{32}P at the 5' end, and modified with ethylenediamine by the two-step phosphoramidation reaction and with **6d** by the amidation reaction, sequentially. The afforded DNA conjugate was further subjected to the CuAAC reaction with **10** in the presence/absence of oxygen to attain the final reaction products. The CuAAC reaction products were analyzed by 20% urea-PAGE and visualized by an Amersham Typhoon PhosphorImager. DNA conjugation substrate: 1, ethylenediamine + **6d**; 2, ethylenediamine + **6d** + **10**. a, the triazole product of the CuAAC reaction between the azido 3' primer DNA and **10**; b, the azido 3' primer DNA; c, the 3' primer DNA.

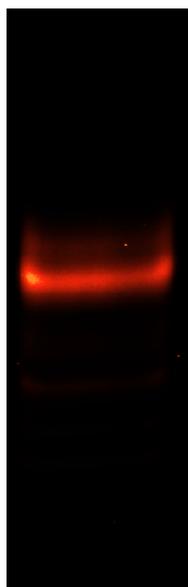


Fig. S5 Product analysis of the SPAAC reaction between the azido 3' primer DNA and the cyclooctyne Alkyne MegaStokes dye 608 by fluorescence imaging.

The azido DNA was prepared by the two-step phosphoramidation reaction to modify the 3' primer DNA with ethylenediamine and subsequently by amidation of the ethylenediamine-modified 3' primer DNA with **6d**. The DNA conjugates obtained from the SPAAC reaction were purified by the first 20% urea-PAGE, analyzed by the second 20% urea-PAGE and finally visualized by an Amersham Typhoon PhosphorImager with the settings of the excitation wavelength at 488 nm and the emission wavelength at 580 nm.

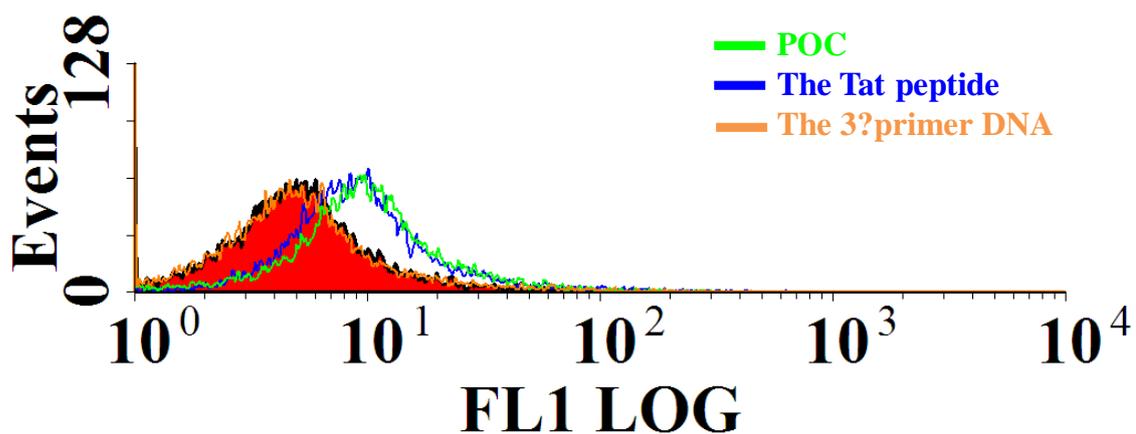


Fig. S6 Associations of the CuAAC-prepared POC with human A549 cells

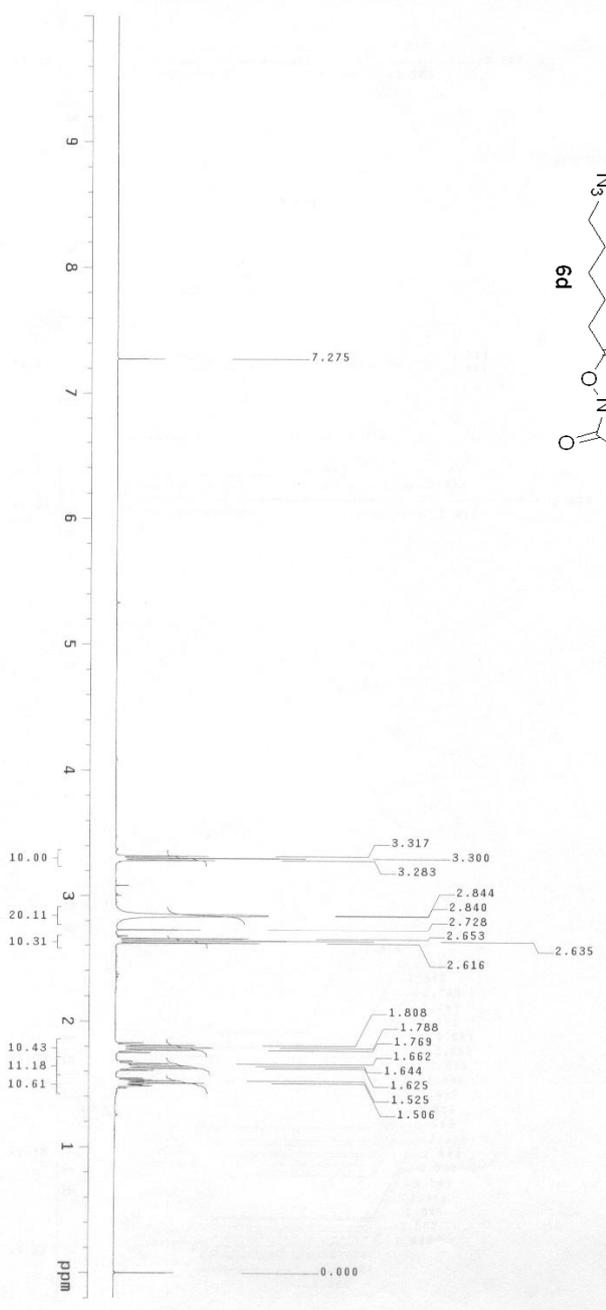
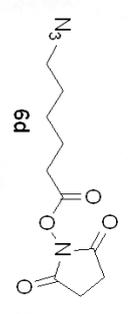
analyzed by flow cytometry. A549 cells were incubated with 5 μ M of the

FITC-labeled inoculates (the Tat peptide, the 3' primer DNA and the

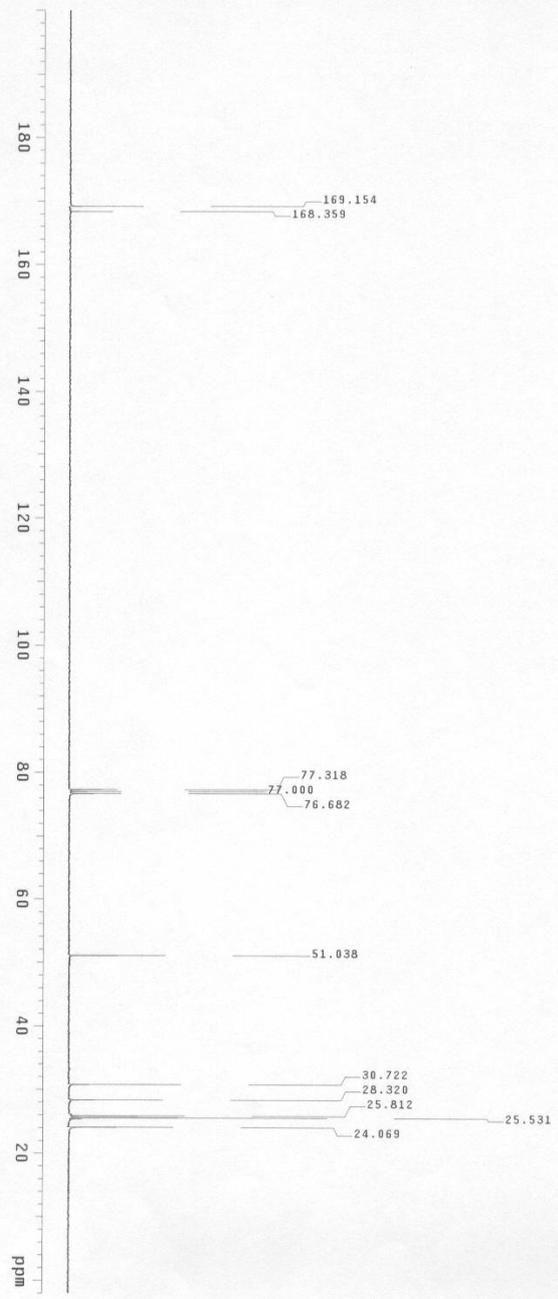
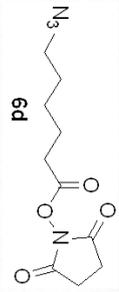
CuAAC-prepared POC, respectively) for 24 h and followed by analysis of flow

cytometry. Cells were washed and harvested with trypsin/EDTA before the analysis.

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 Total time 2 min, 33 sec



6AZIDOCINH5
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 1568 repetitions
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 DECOUPLE A1, 400.599572 MHz
 continuously on
 VALTZ-16 modulated
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Mass Spectrum SmartFormula Report

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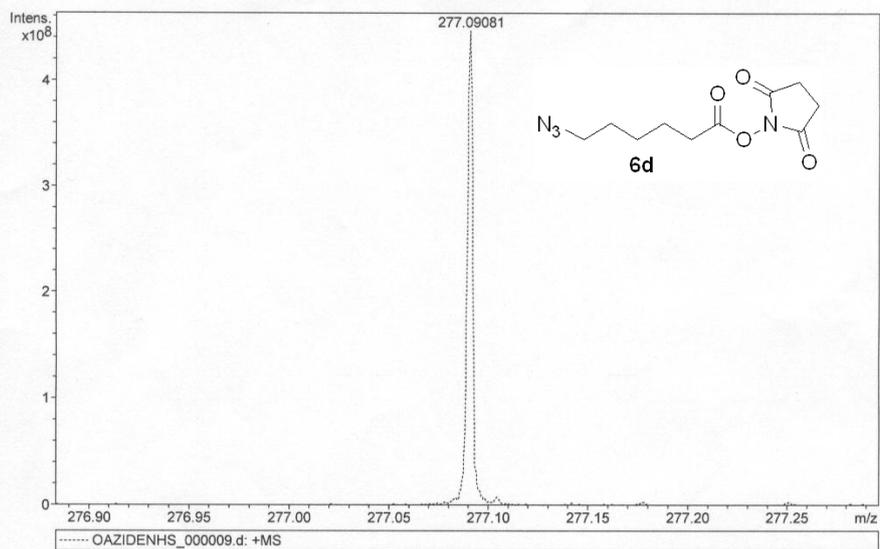
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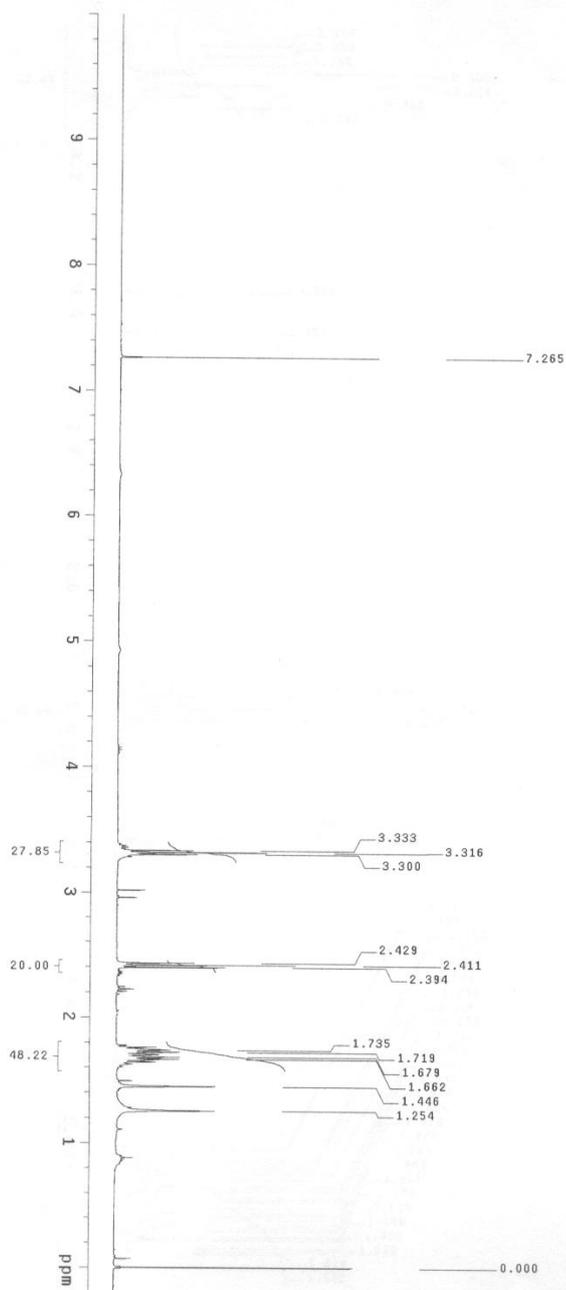
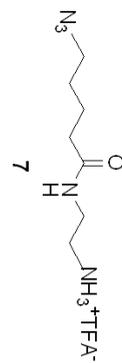
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Comment ESI Positive

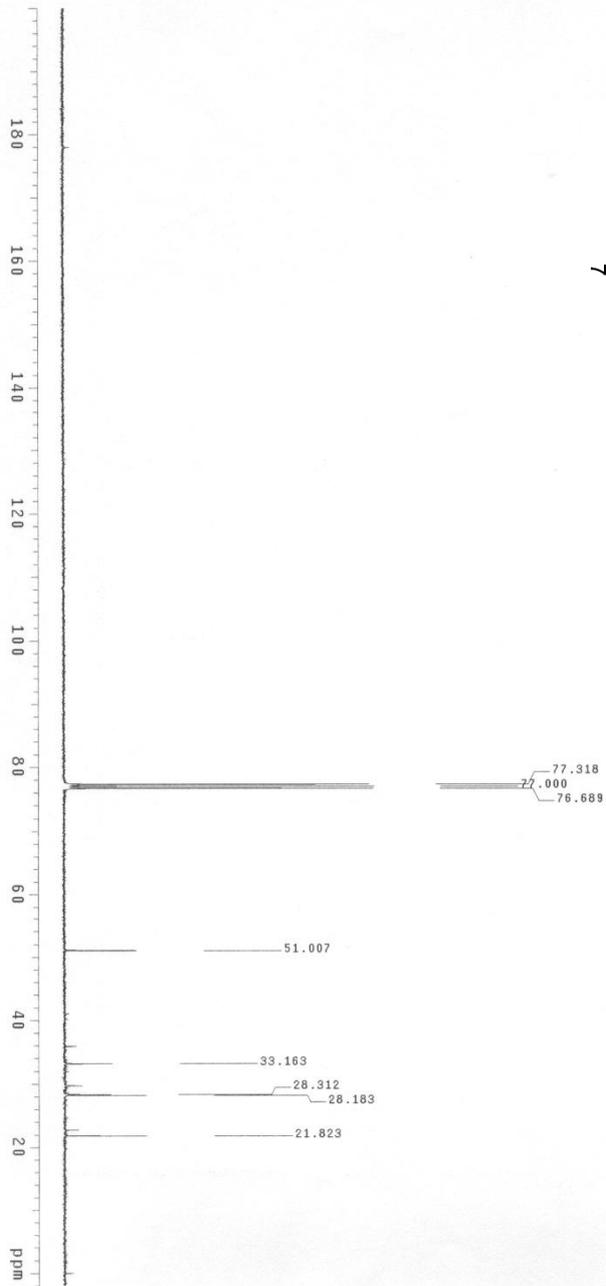
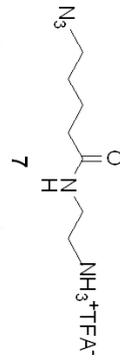


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Date: Jan 10 2014
Solvent: CDCl3
Ambient Temperature
Total 169 repetitions



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Solvent: CDCl3
Ambient temperature
Total 32000 repetitions



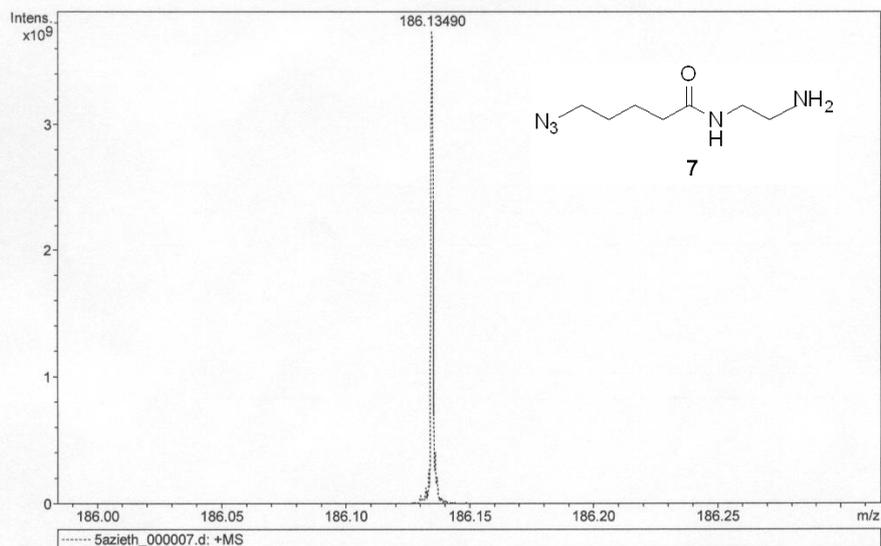
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Sample Name 5Azi-eth
Comment ESI Positive

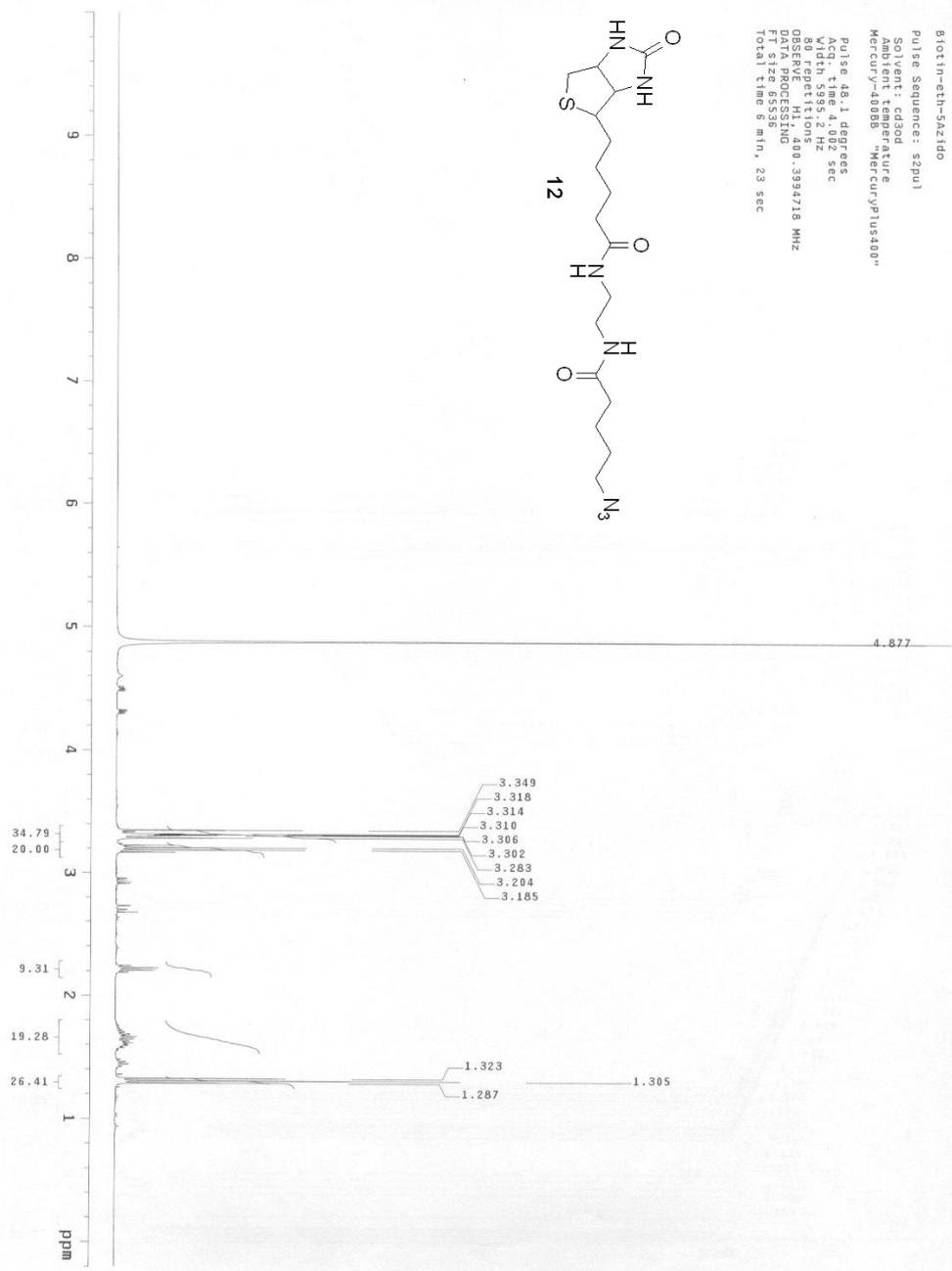
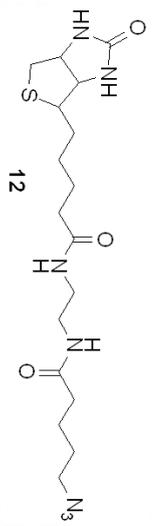
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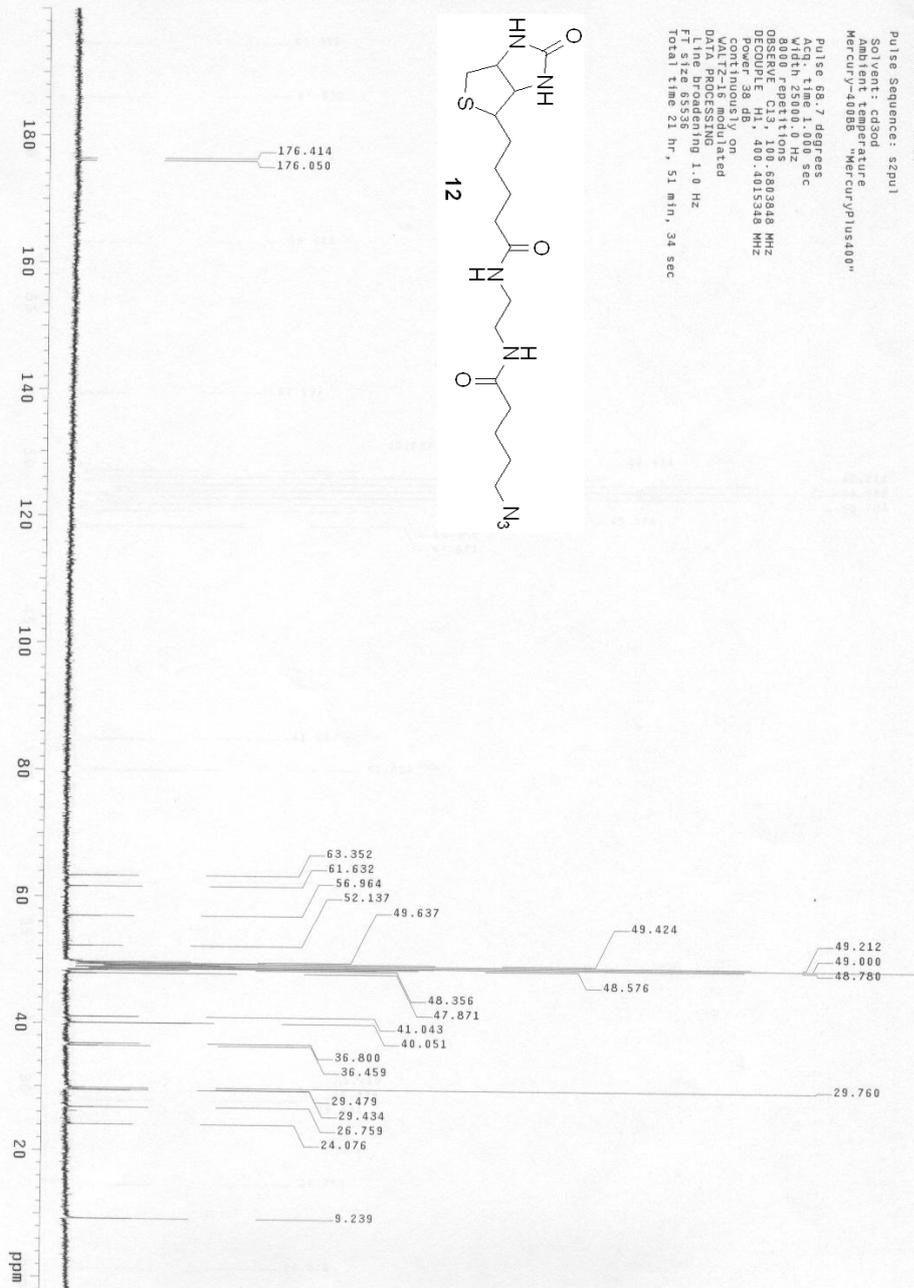
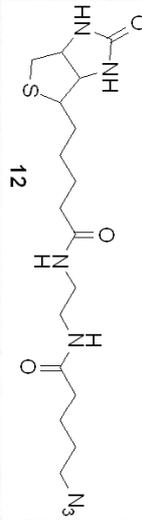


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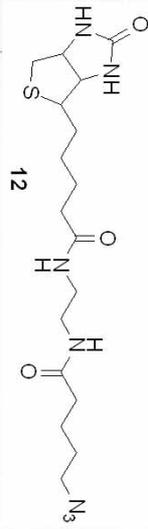
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 Total time 9 min, 23 sec



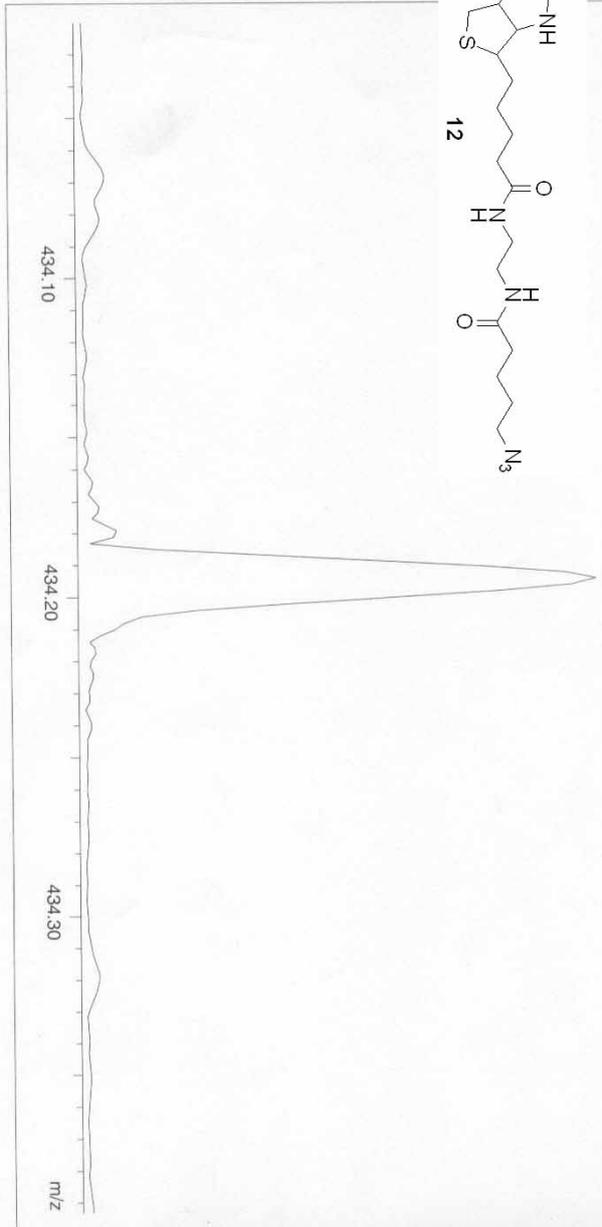
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 8000 repetitions
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 DECOUPLE H1, 400.4015348 MHz
 Contaminant(s)
 VOLT-16 modulated
 DATA PROCESSING
 Time processing 1.0 Hz
 Total time 21 hr, 51 min, 34 sec



B-eth-5azi ESI+
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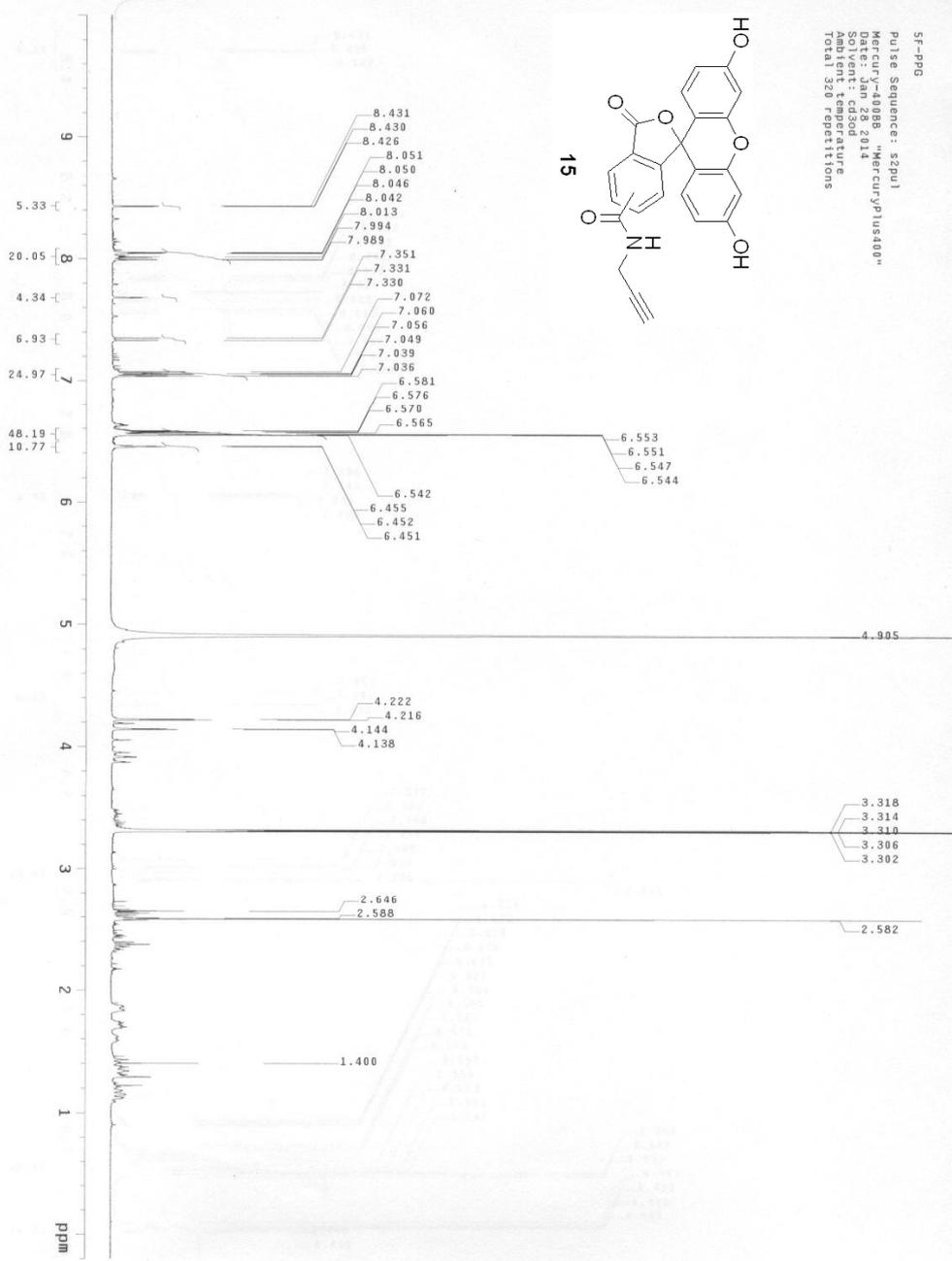
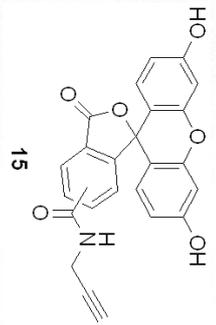


434.1947

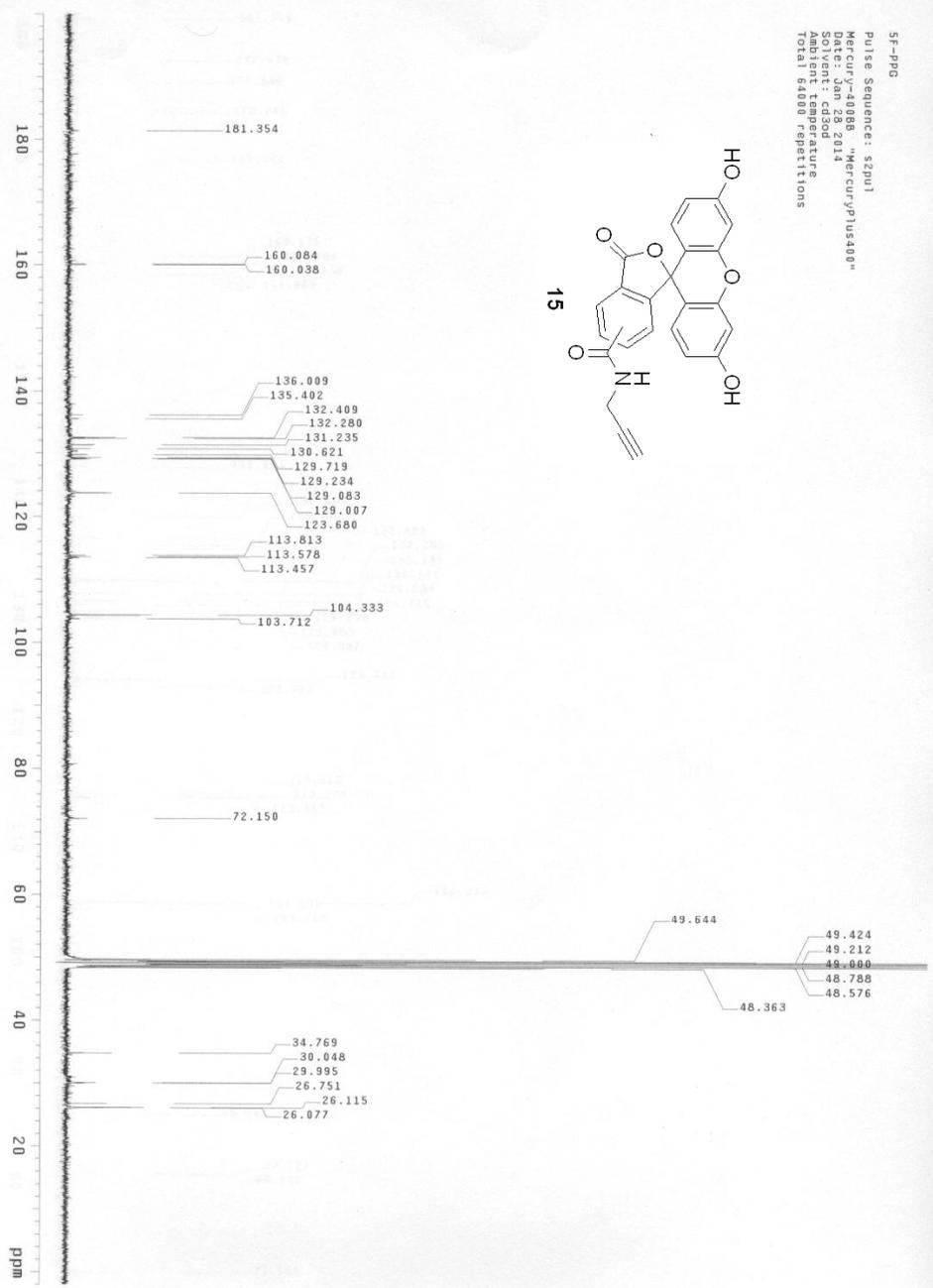
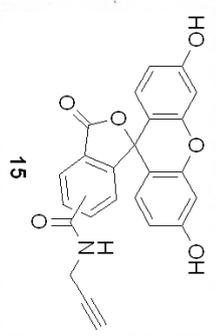


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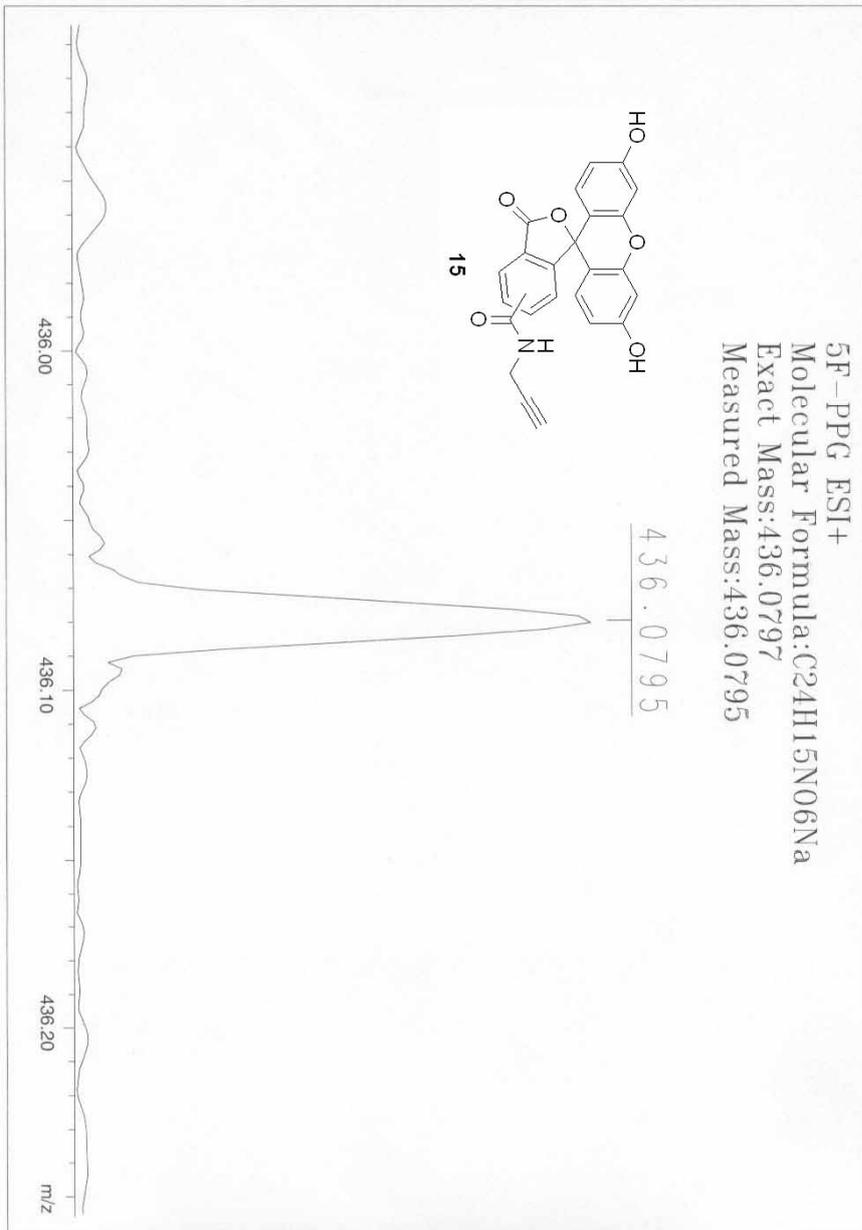
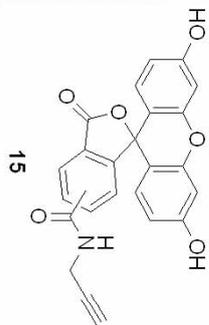
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 Ambient temperature
 Total 6400 repetitions

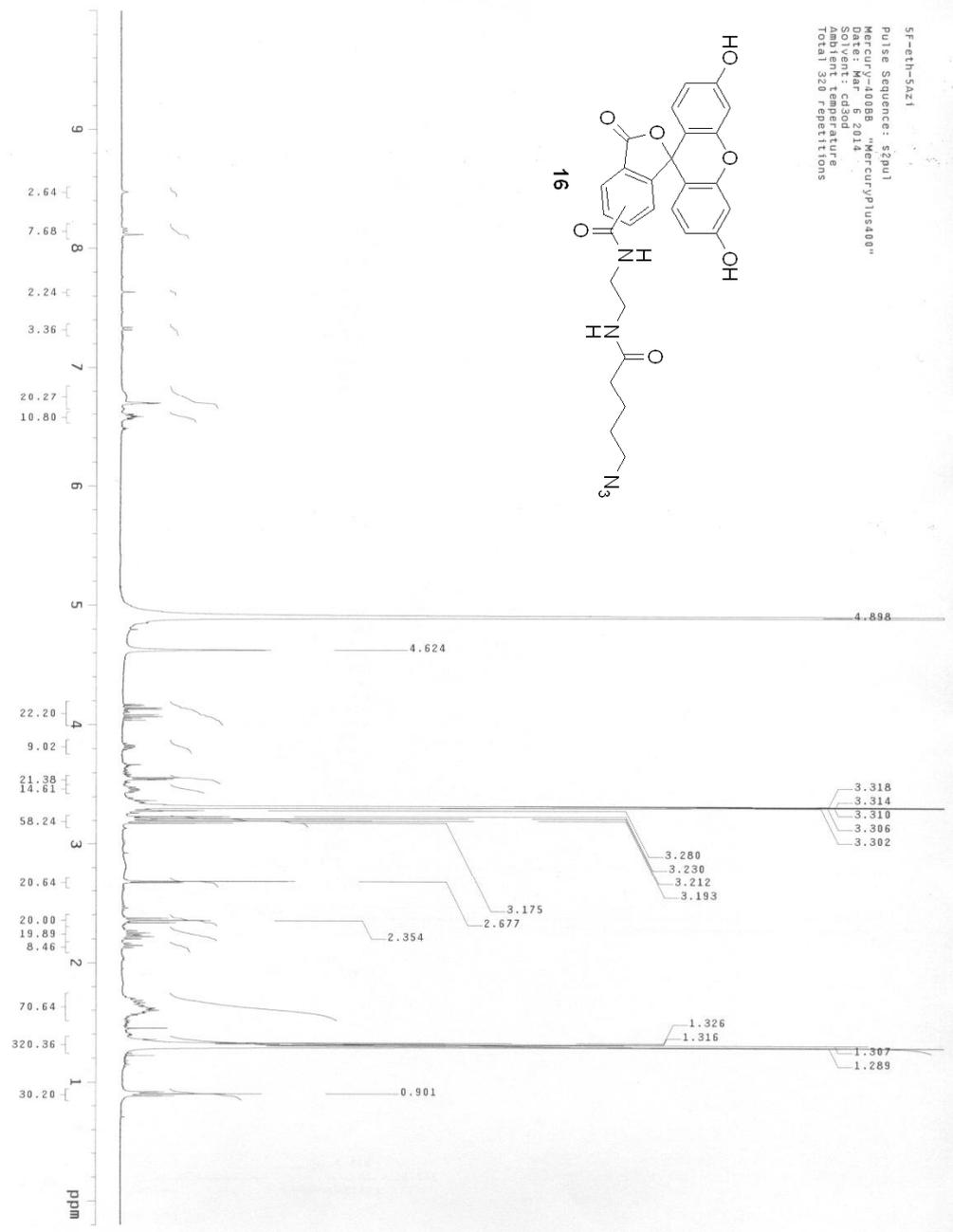
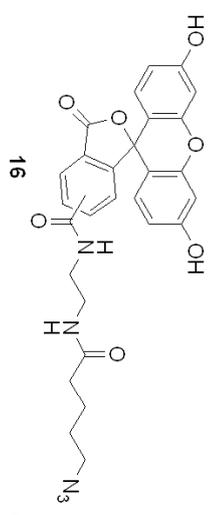


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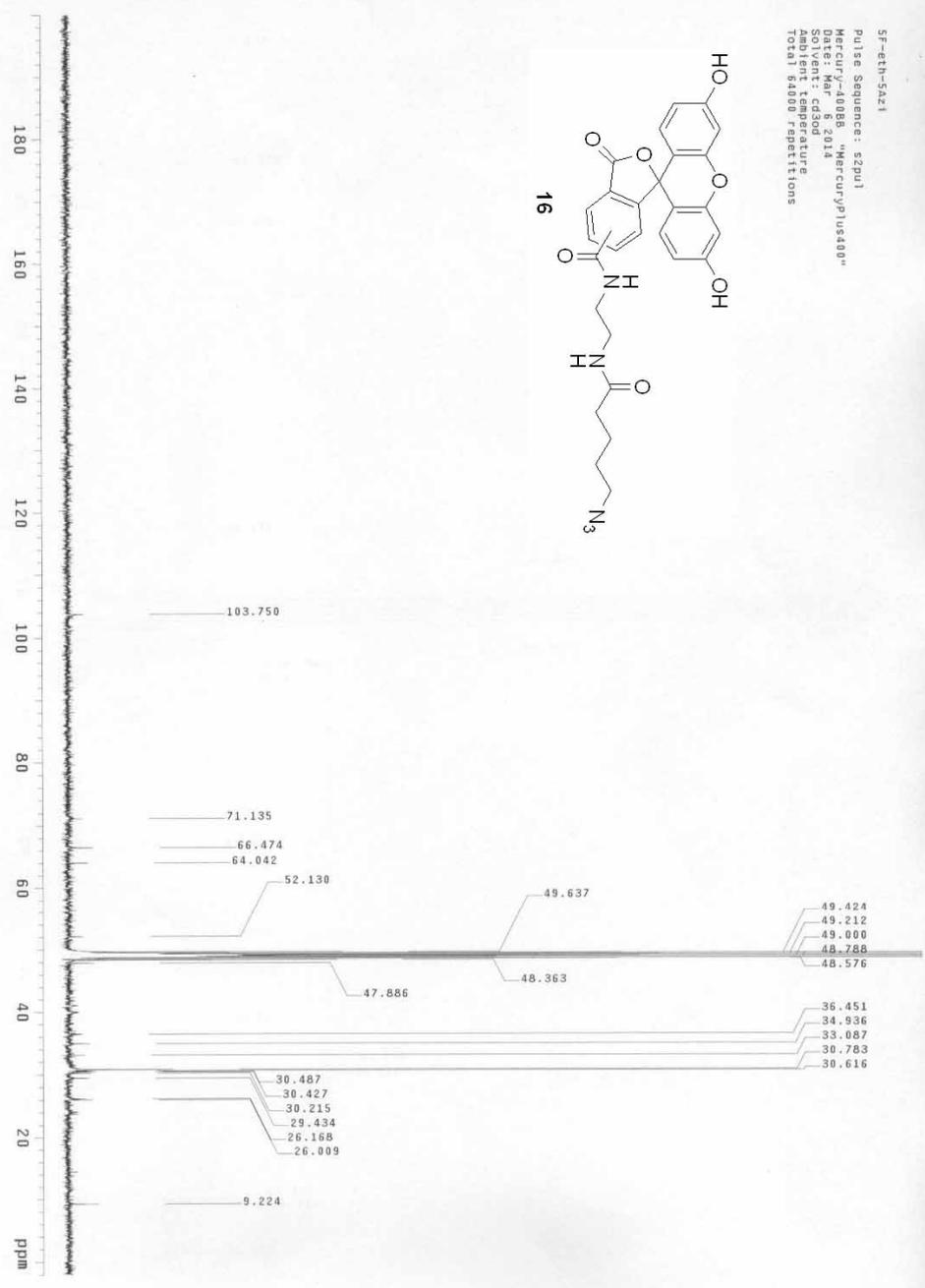
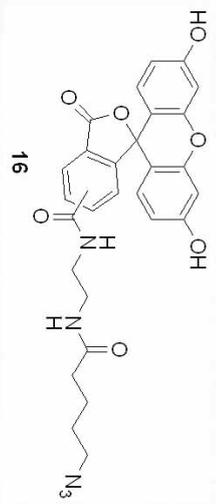


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 Ambient temperature
 Total 6400 repetitions



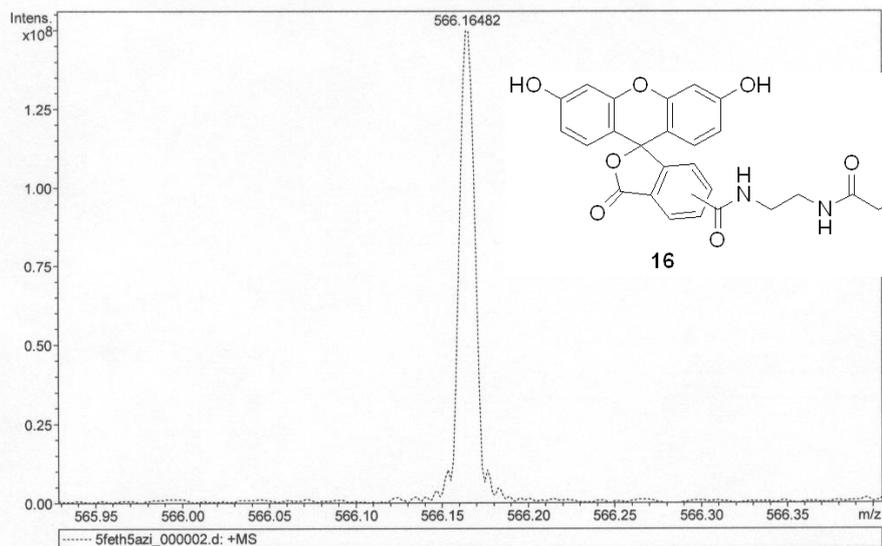
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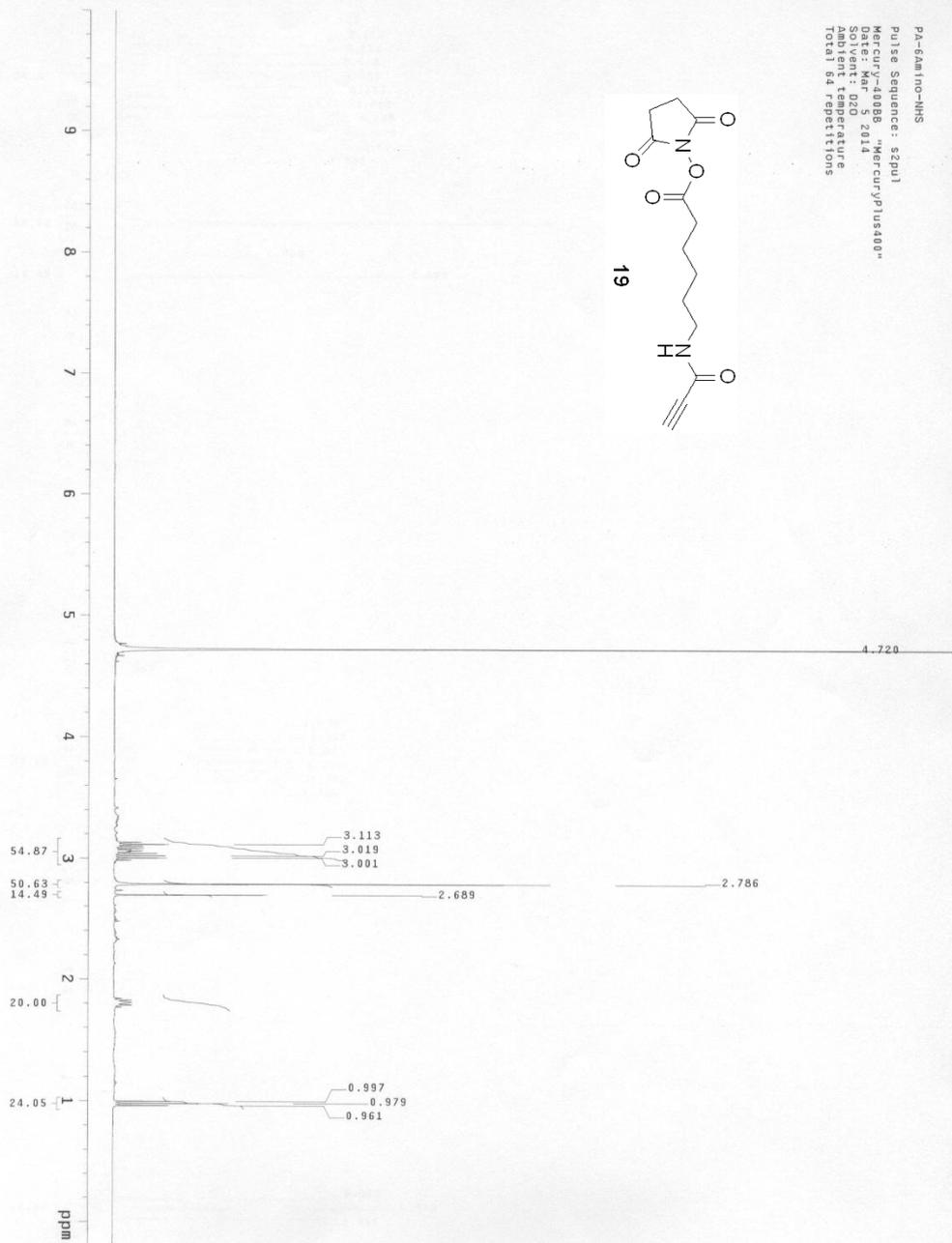
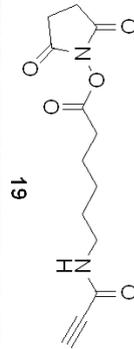
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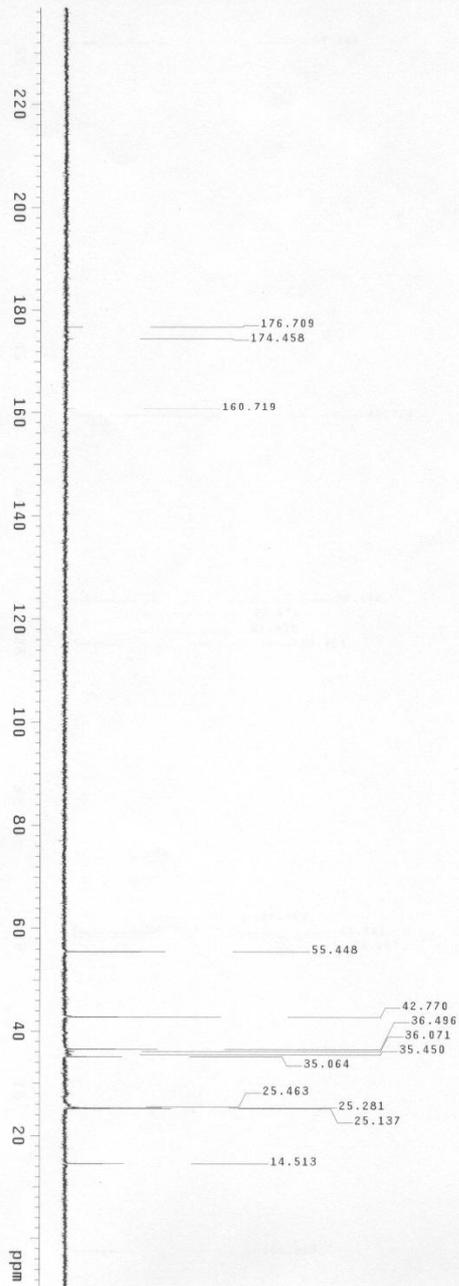
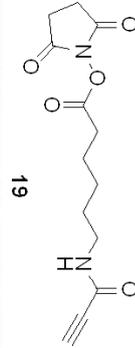


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Ambient temperature
Total 64 repetitions



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Solvent: D2O
Ambient temperature
Total 3008 repetitions



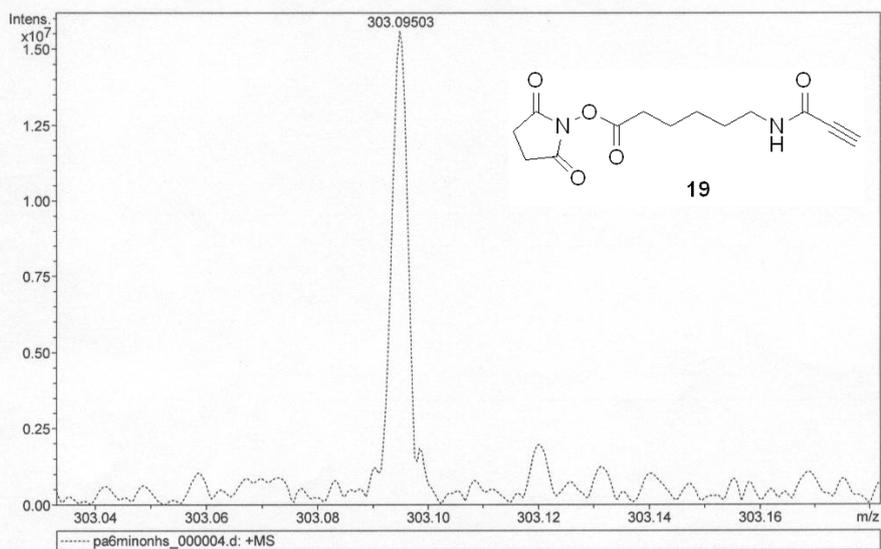
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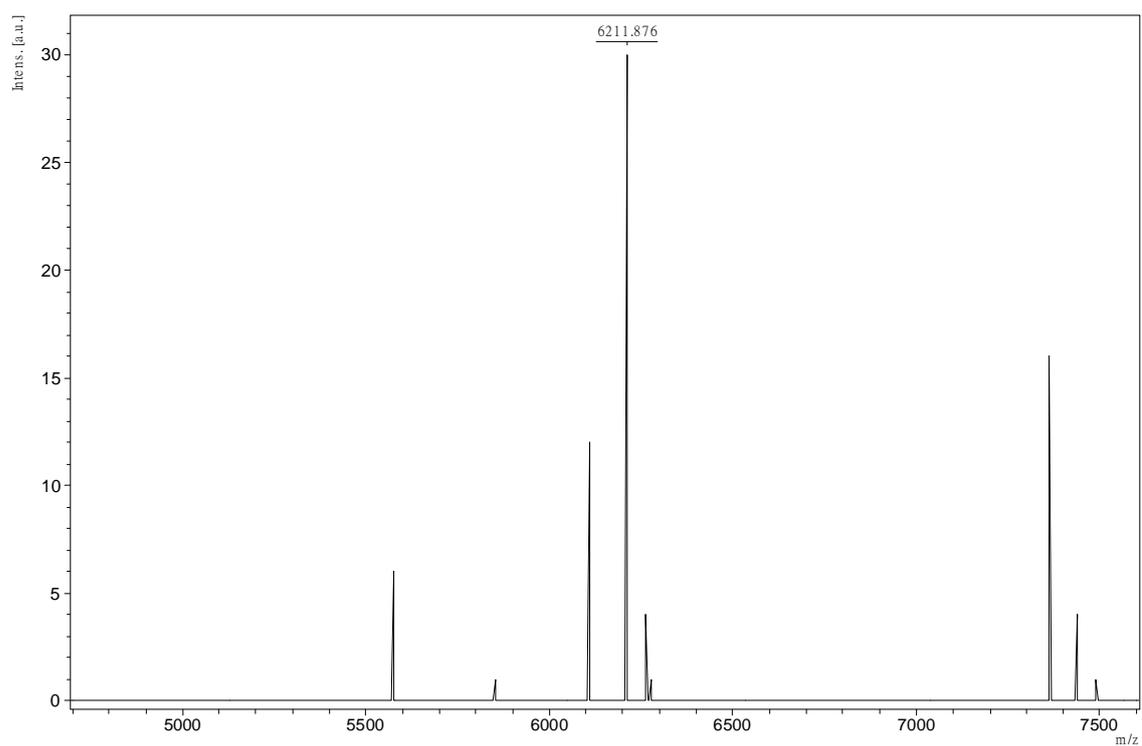
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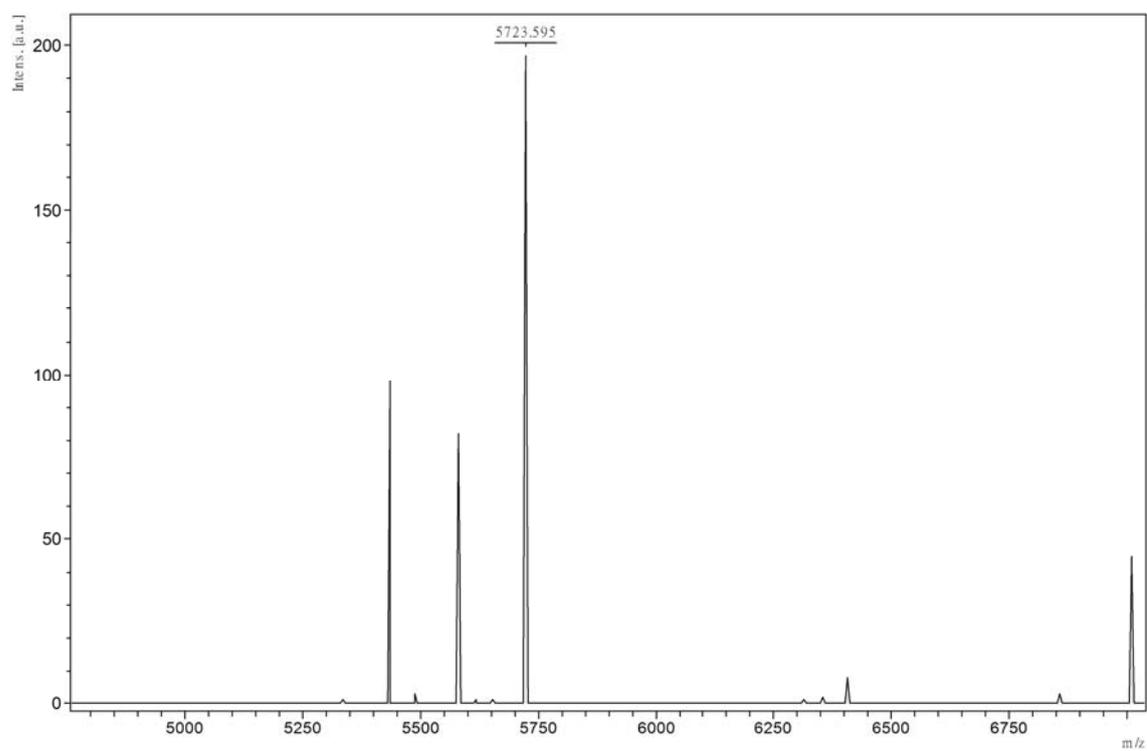


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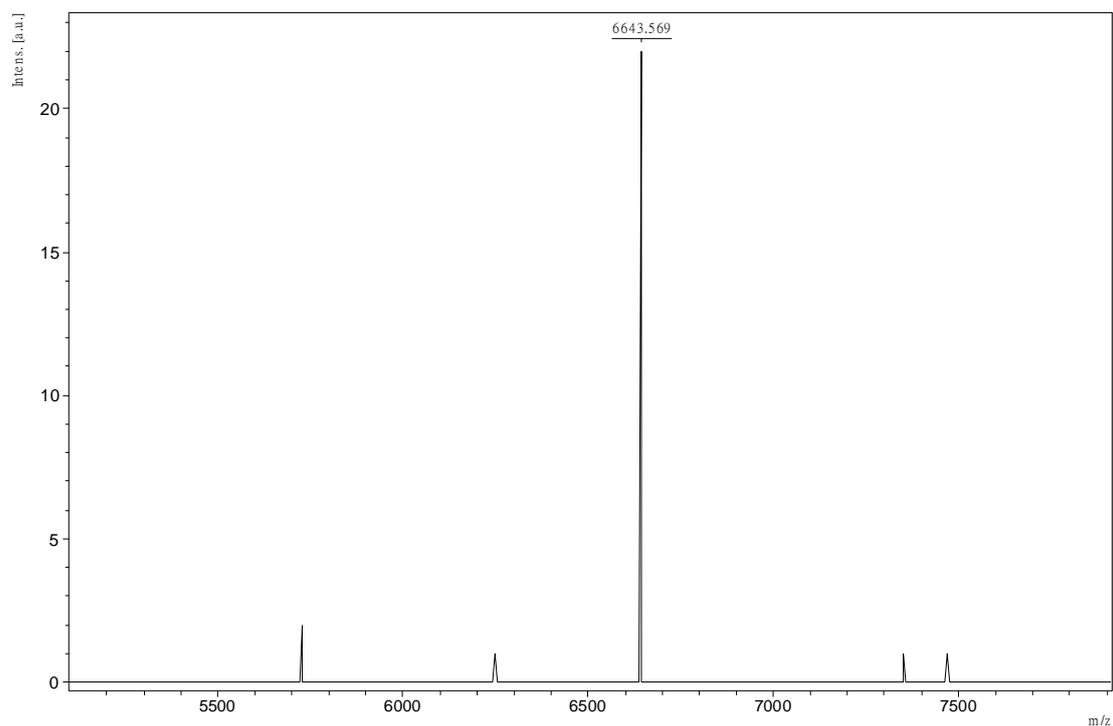
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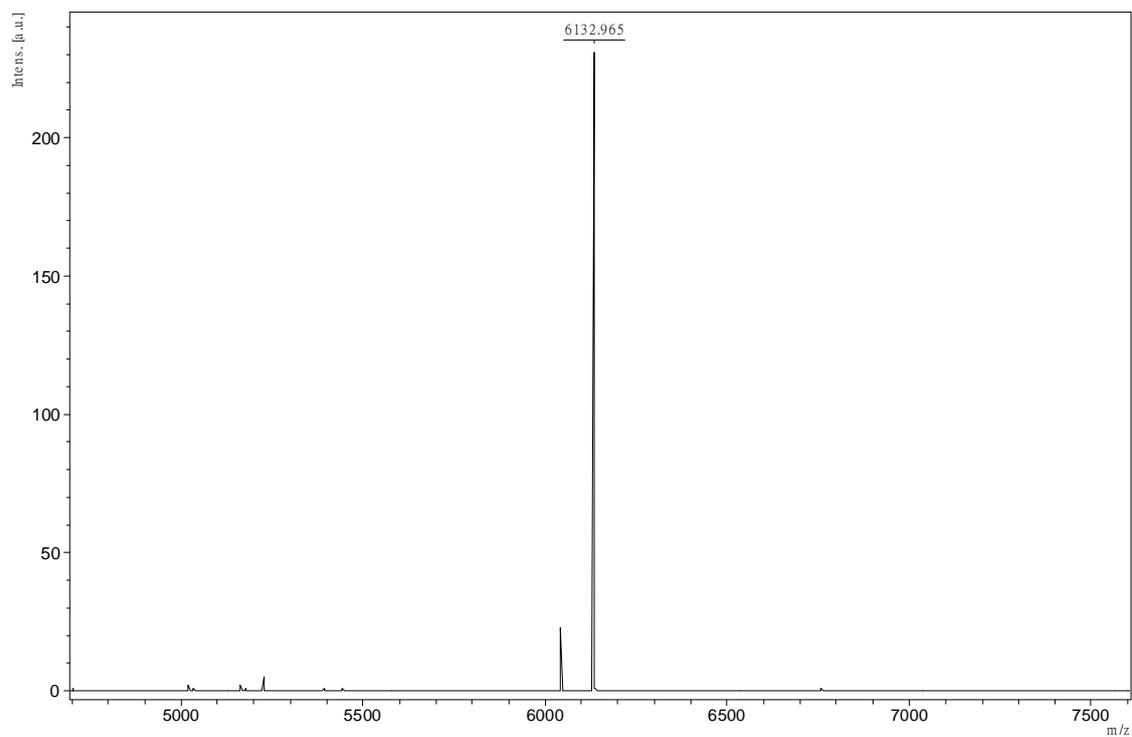
The 17-mer RNA-cystamine-**6d** conjugate.



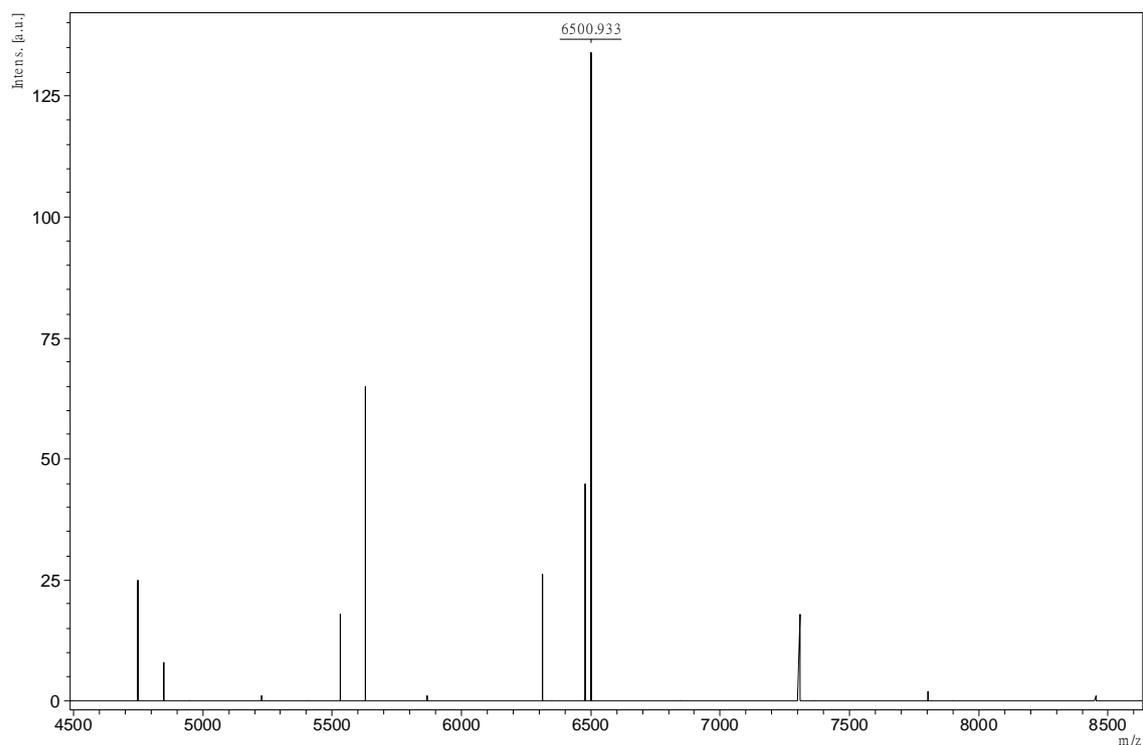
The CuAAC reaction product of the 3' primer DNA-ethylenediamine-**6d** conjugate and **15**.



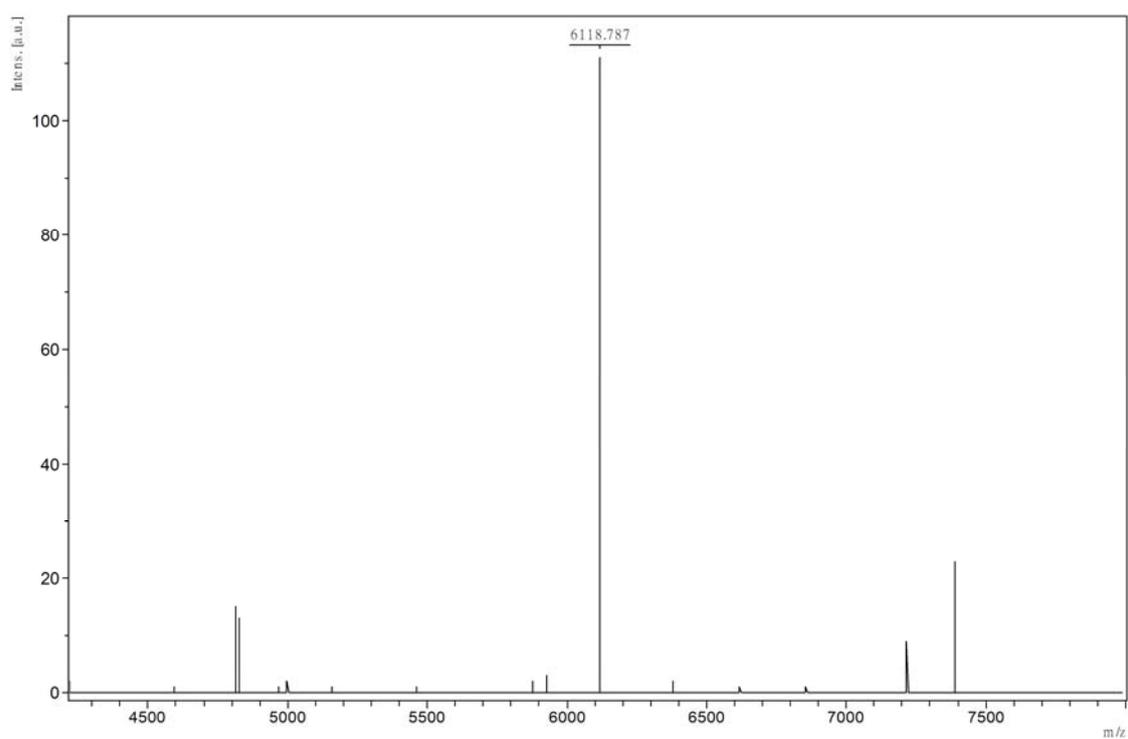
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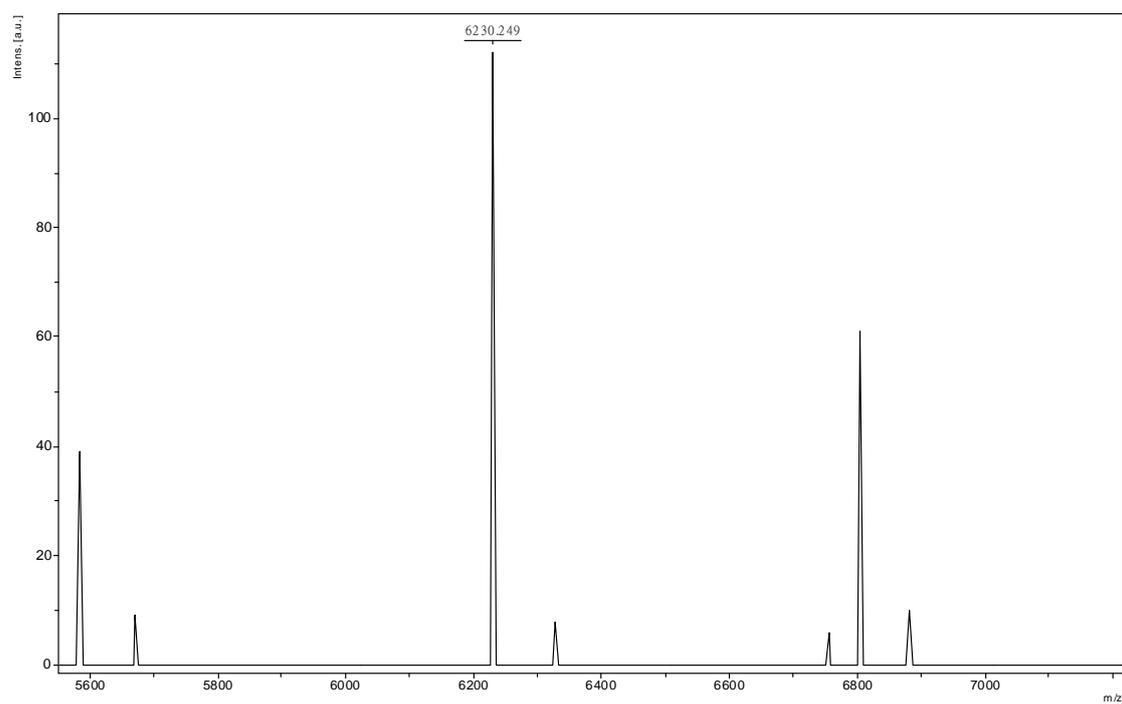
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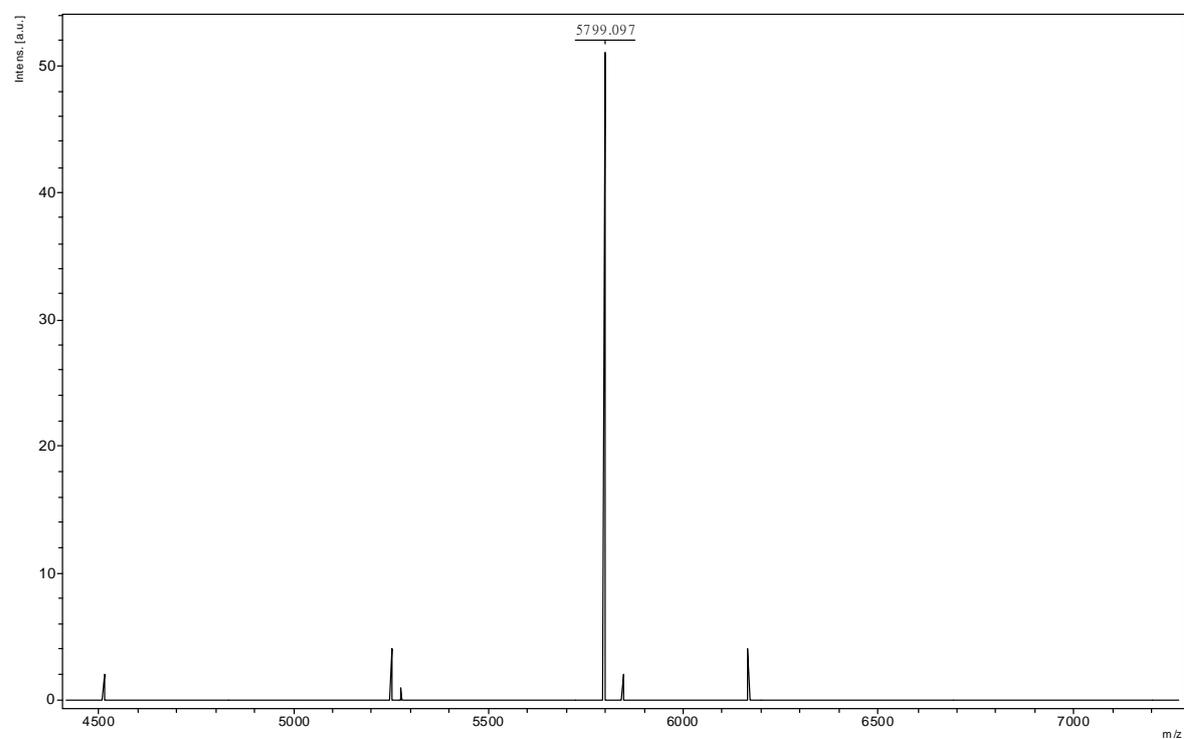
The CuAAC reaction product of the 17-mer RNA-cystamine-**6d** conjugate and **10**.



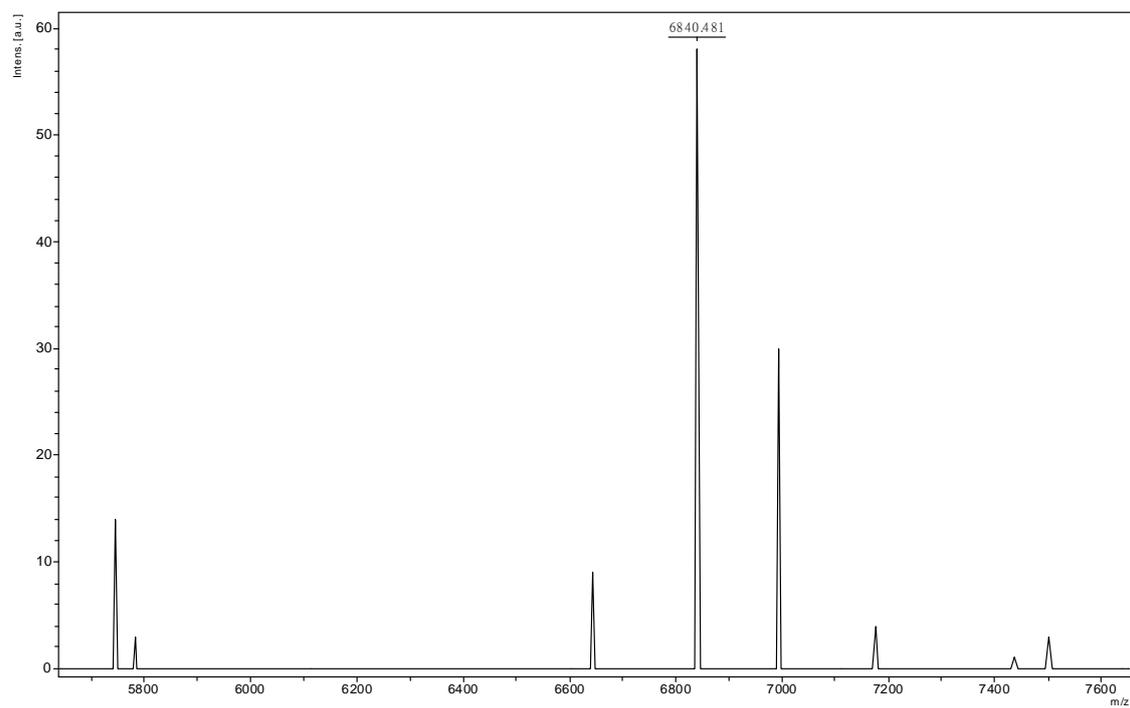
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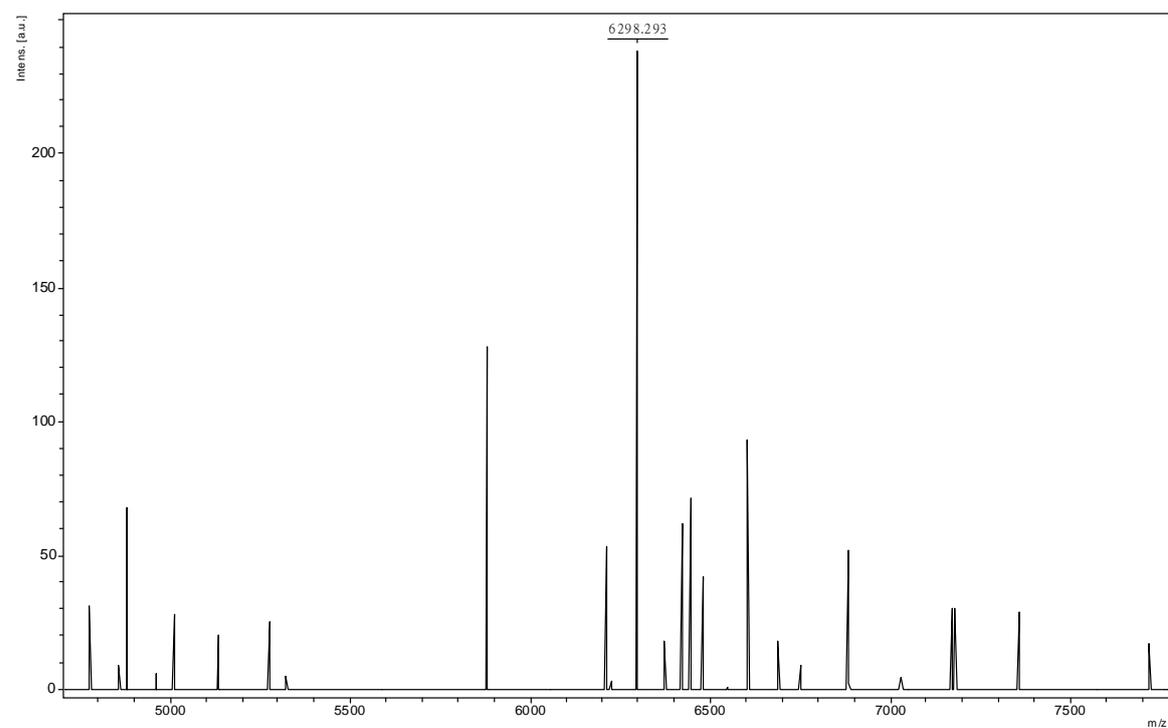
The 17-mer RNA-cystamine-**19** conjugate.



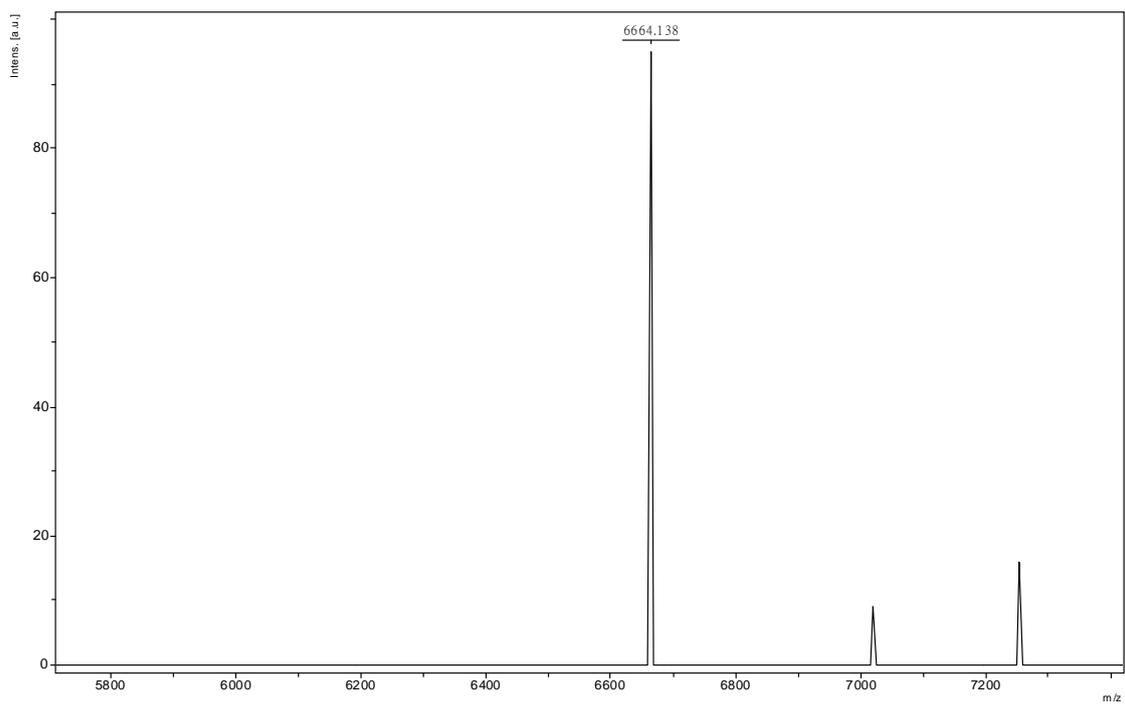
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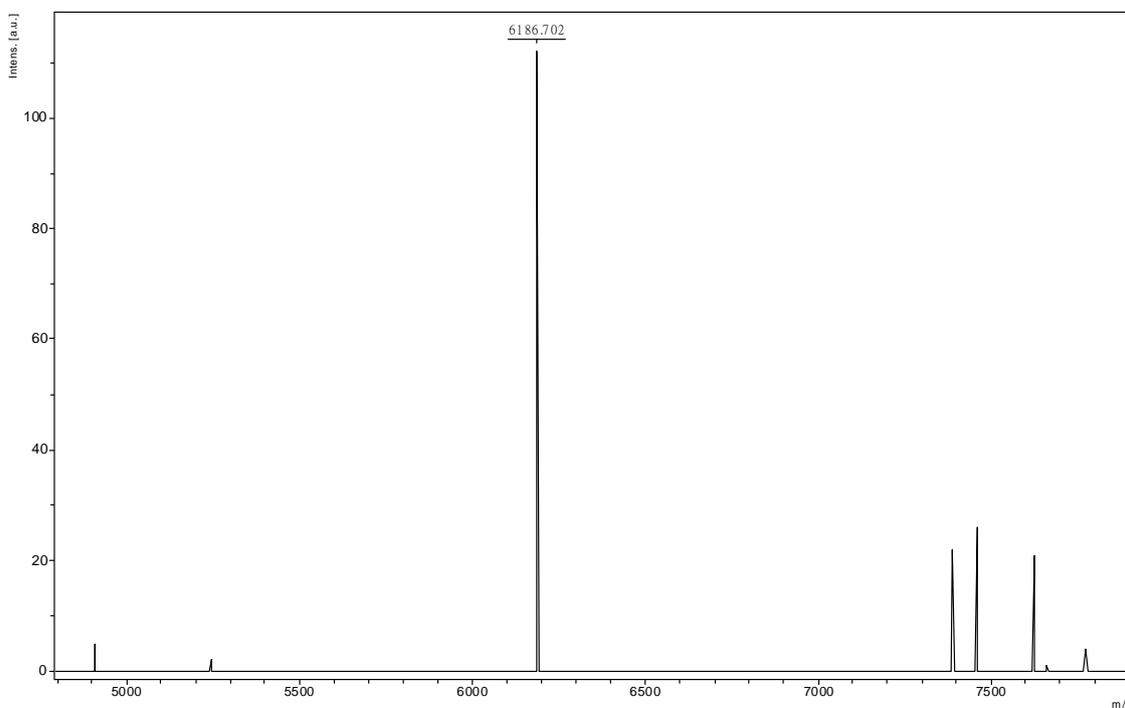
The CuAAC reaction product of the 17-mer RNA-cystamine-**19** conjugate and **16**.



The CuAAC reaction product of the 3' primer DNA-ethylenediamine-**19** conjugate and **12**.



The CuAAC reaction product of the 17-mer RNA-cystamine-**19** conjugate and **12**.



The CuAAC reaction product of the 3' primer DNA-ethylenediamine-**6d** conjugate and the alkynyl Tat peptide.

