Supporting Information

Ionic Liquid Induced G-quadruplex Formation and Stabilization: Spectroscopic and Simulation Studies

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Scheme S1. Chemical structures of 1-Butylpyridinium chloride (BPyCl) and guanidine hydrochloride (GuaHCl).

Table S1. Fluorescent lifetime decay parameters of fluorescent modified oligo (~ 5 μ M) in different conditions. K⁺ ion and Na⁺ ion indicate the presence of 100 mM KCl and NaCl salt respectively; in 10 mM tris buffer solution (pH 7.2).

Sample	τ _{avg} (ns)	χ²
Mod Oligo + Gua-IL (500 μM)	1.37	1.10
Mod Oligo + K ⁺ ion	0.98	1.11
Mod Oligo + Na ⁺	2.68	1.02



Figure S1. Circular dichroism spectra of H24 DNA (~ 5 μ M) in deionized water in presnce and absence of BPyCl (1 mM).





Figure S3. The figure showing interactions energy between (a) G-quadruplex and first solvation shell cation molecule and (b) G-quadruplex and first solvation shell water molecules in case of Gua-IL (black line) and BPyCl (red line).



Figure S4. Circular dichroism spectra of H24 DNA ($\sim 5 \mu M$) in deionized water in presnce and absence of GuaHCl (5 mM).



Figure S5. The RDF of various atoms around surface of G-quadruplex in case of Gua-IL (black line) and GuaHCl (red line) for (a) cations i.e. Gua⁺ ions ; (b) anions i.e. FEP⁻ for Gua-IL and Cl⁻ for GuaHCl and (c) water oxygen (OW) atoms.



Figure S6. The interaction energy between G-quadruplex and cations present in the first solvation shell for two ILs - Gua-IL (black line) and GuaHCl (red line).

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Figure S7. The RMSD of heavy atoms of G-quadruplex, heavy atoms of Quartet and heavy atoms of backbone in case of Gua-IL (black line) and GuaHCl (red line).



Figure S8. UV melting profile of H24 DNA (~ 5 μ M) in deionized water in absence and presence of Gua-IL (500 μ M).



Figure S9. UV melting profile of H24 DNA (~ 5 μ M) in deionized water in presence of Gua-IL (500 μ M) and K⁺ ion containing buffer. K⁺ ion legend indicates the presence of 100 mM KCl salt in 10 mM tris buffer (pH 7.2) solution.



Figure S10. Circular dichroism spectra of fluorescent modified oligomer (~ 5 μ M) in different conditions. "Mod Oligo" legend in the figure corresponds to the CD spectra of fluorescent modified oligomer in absence of any ion i.e. in deionised water. K⁺ ion and Na⁺ ion legends indicate the presence of 100 mM KCl and 100 mM NaCl respectively, in 10 mM tris buffer (pH 7.2) solution.



Figure S11. Distance between central Gua⁺ (carbon atom of Gua⁺ (CZ)) and CoM of G-quadruplex quartet region along time for Run 1 (black line) and Run 2 (red line) at 300K as well as for Run 3 (green line) performed at 330 K.



Figure S12. The Figure showing spatial distribution function of cations and anions around G-quadruplex as shown in (a) side view presentation of Gua⁺ (Green) and FEP⁻ (dark red) in case of Gua-IL; (b) BPy⁺ (light pink) and Cl⁻ (yellow) in case of BPyCl and (c) Gua⁺ (Green) and Cl⁻ (yellow) in case of GuaHCl.



Figure S13. The figure showing 3 closest Guanidinum residues Gua-1, Gua-2 and Gua-3 in case of Gua-IL simulation-1 performed at 300 K.



Figure S14 The figure showing distance between closest Gua⁺ residues such as Gua-1 (Gua⁺ present in the GQ core, black line), Gua-2 and Gua-3 (strongly bound from outer side, red and green line) along time. The carbon atom of Gua⁺ (CZ) and CoM of quadruplex quartet is considered for calculations.