

Single tube gene synthesis by phosphoramidate chemical ligation

Supplementary Information

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Experimental

General method for oligonucleotide synthesis and purification

Standard DNA phosphoramidites, solid supports, and additional reagents were purchased from Link Technologies Ltd and Applied Biosystems Ltd. 5'-Monomethoxytritylaminoo-2'-deoxythymidine,3'-(2-cyanoethyl)-(N,N-diisopropyl)]-phosphoramidite was purchased from Glen Research (Catalog Number: 10-1932-90). All oligonucleotides were synthesized on an Applied Biosystems 394 automated DNA/ RNA synthesizer using a standard 0.2 or 1.0 μ mole phosphoramidite cycle of acid-catalyzed detritylation, coupling, capping, and iodine oxidation. Stepwise coupling efficiencies and overall yields were determined by the automated trityl cation conductivity monitoring facility and in all cases were >98.0%. All β -cyanoethyl phosphoramidite monomers were dissolved in anhydrous acetonitrile to a concentration of 0.1 M immediately prior to use. The coupling time for normal A, G, C, and T monomers was 60 s, and the coupling time for the 5'-amino dT phosphoramidite monomer was extended to 600 s. Cleavage of the oligonucleotides from the solid support and deprotection was achieved by exposure to concentrated aqueous ammonia solution for 60 min at room temperature followed by heating in a sealed tube for 5 h at 55 °C. Purification of oligonucleotides was carried out by reversed-phase HPLC on a Gilson system using a Brownlee Aquapore column (C8, 8 mm x 250 mm, 300Å pore) with a gradient of acetonitrile in triethylammonium bicarbonate (TEAB) increasing from 0% to 50% buffer B over 30 min with a flow rate of 4 mL/min (buffer A: 0.1 M triethylammonium bicarbonate, pH 7.0, buffer B: 0.1 M triethylammonium bicarbonate, pH 7.0 with 50% acetonitrile). Elution of oligonucleotides was monitored by ultraviolet absorption at 295 or 300 nm. After HPLC purification, oligonucleotides were freeze dried then dissolved in water without the need for desalting. For long oligonucleotides, polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis was used for purification. Oligonucleotide bands were then visualized using a UV lamp and the desired bands excised, crushed and soaked in water overnight at 37 °C. After evaporation, samples were desalted using NAP-25 followed by NAP-10 columns (G.E. Healthcare Life Sciences). All oligonucleotides were characterised by electrospray mass spectrometry using a Bruker micrOTOF II focus ESI-TOF MS instrument in ESI⁻ mode. Data were processed using MaxEnt.

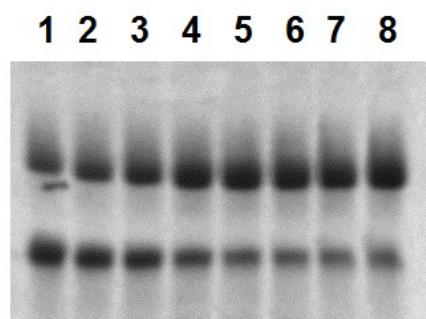
Synthesis of 81-mer (ODN 1) template with one phosphoramidate ligation point

Oligonucleotides ODN 2 (1.0 nmol), ODN 3 (1.1 nmol) and splint ODN 4 (1.0 nmol) in 0.25 M HEPES (pH=7.2) with 1.0 M NaCl (80 μ L) were annealed by heating at 90 °C for 5 min then cooling slowly to room temperature. A solution of 1-(2-hydroxyethyl) imidazole (1.0 M, 10 μ L) (0.1 M final concentration) and EDC.HCl (6.0 M, 10 μ L) (0.6 M final concentration) was added to the annealed oligonucleotides and the reaction mixture was kept at room temperature for 2 h. Reagents were removed using NAP-25 gel-filtration column and the ligated DNA was analysed and purified by denaturing 12% polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (See figure S1). The reaction was scaled up 10-fold and aliquots were taken at different time points (figure S2).

The gel showed that the reaction was complete within 45 min and there was no difference in intensity of the product after 2 h.



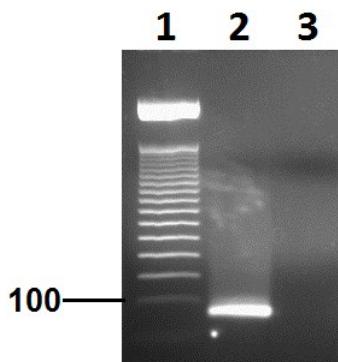
Supplementary Figure S1. 12% Denaturing PAGE analysis of 3'-phosphate/5'-amine oligonucleotides ligation to give the phosphoramidate-containing product. Lane 1; phosphoramidate reaction mixture (ODN 1, 81-mer), lane 2; reference starting material ODN 3. An excess of the amine oligonucleotide (ODN 3) was used, resulting in a residual lower band and complete consumption of the phosphate oligonucleotide.



Supplementary Figure S2. 12% Denaturing PAGE analysis for optimisation of 3'-phosphate/5'-amine oligonucleotides ligation to give the phosphoramidate template (ODN 1, 81-mer) top bands. Lanes 1-8; reaction mixture after 5, 10, 15, 30, 45, 60, 120 and 360 min. An excess of the amine oligonucleotide was used resulting in a residual lower band and consumption of the phosphate oligonucleotide.

PCR amplification of the 81-mer phosphoramidate-containing template (ODN 1)

GoTaq DNA polymerase was used to generate a PCR product from the 81-mer template (ODN 1) which includes one phosphoramidate linkage. Reagents and conditions: 4 µL of 5x buffer (Promega green PCR buffer) was used in a total reaction volume of 20 µL with 5 ng of the DNA template, 0.5 mM of each primer, 0.2 mM dNTP and 1.0 unit of GoTaq polymerase. The reaction mixture was loaded onto a 2% agarose gel in 1xTBE buffer. PCR cycling conditions: 95 °C (initial denaturation) for 2 min then 25 cycles of 95 °C (denaturation) for 15 s, 54 °C (annealing) for 20 s and 72 °C (extension) for 30 s. The reaction was then left at 72 °C for 5 min then loaded onto a 2% agarose gel in 1 X Tris/Borate/EDTA buffer (TBE) (Figure S3). 5 X Promega green PCR buffer was provided with the enzyme (Promega GoTaq DNA polymerase), pH 8.5 containing 7.5 mM MgCl₂ to give a final Mg²⁺ concentration of 1.5 mM. The buffer contains Tris.HCl, KCl and two dyes (blue and yellow) that separate during electrophoresis to monitor the migration process.



Supplementary Figure S3. PCR amplification of the 81-mer phosphoramidate DNA template (ODN 1). Lane 1; 50 bp DNA ladder, lane 2; PCR using the phosphoramidate-containing template ODN 1, lane 3; control PCR without a phosphoramidate template.

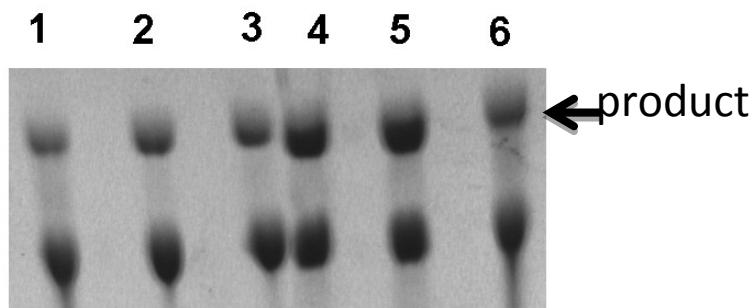
Synthesis of 303-mer (ODN 5) template with two phosphoramidate ligation points

Oligonucleotides ODN 6, ODN 7, ODN 8 with splints ODN 9 and ODN 10 (0.5 nmol of each) in 0.25 M HEPES (pH=7.2) with 1.0 M NaCl (80 µL) were annealed by heating at 90 °C for 5 min then cooling slowly to room temperature. A solution of 1-(2-hydroxyethyl) imidazole (1.0 M, 10 µL) (0.1 M final concentration) and EDC.HCl (6.0 M, 10 µL) (0.6 M final concentration) was added to the annealed oligonucleotides and the reaction mixture was kept at room temperature for 2 h. Reagents were removed using NAP-25 gel-filtration column and the ligated DNA was analysed by denaturing 6% polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis.

A mixture of 3 nmoles of each oligonucleotide and splints were dissolved in water and then divided into 6 samples and each mixed with 2x buffer. A solution of 1-(2-hydroxyethyl) imidazole (1.0 M, 10 µL) (0.1 M final concentration) and EDC.HCl (6.0 M, 10 µL) (0.6 M final concentration) was added to the annealed oligonucleotides and the reaction mixture was kept at room temperature for 1 h then analysed by denaturing 6% polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (Figure S4).

The following buffer systems were used:

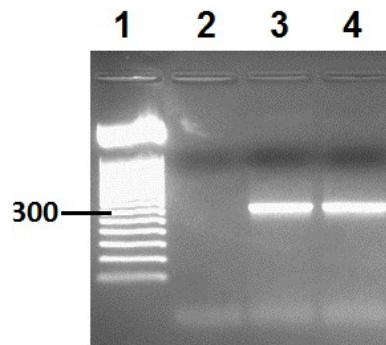
50 mM Tris (pH=8.5), 25 mM MgCl₂, 0.2 M NaCl; 10 mM phosphate (pH=7.0), 25 mM MgCl₂, 0.2 M NaCl; 0.25 M HEPES (pH=7.2), 1.0 M NaCl, 25 mM MgCl₂ and 0.25 M HEPES (pH=7.2), 1.0 M NaCl.



Supplementary Figure S4. 6% Denaturing PAGE analysis of 3'-phosphate/5'-amine oligonucleotide ligation to give the product containing two phosphoramidate linkages (ODN 5, 303-mer). Lane 1; 0.2 M NaCl, 25 mM MgCl₂, lane 2; 50 mM Tris (pH=8.5), 25 mM MgCl₂, 0.2 M NaCl, lane 3; 10 mM phosphate (pH=7.0), 25 mM MgCl₂, 0.2 M NaCl, lane 4; 0.25 M HEPES (pH=7.2), 1.0 M NaCl, 25 mM MgCl₂, lane 5; 0.25 M HEPES (pH=7.2), 1.0 M NaCl, lane 6; 0.4 M NaCl.

PCR amplification of the 303-mer double phosphoramidate template ODN 5 using GoTaq DNA polymerase, cloning and sequencing

Following the above method for PCR amplification of 81-mer ODN 1, the PCR product was purified by extraction from a 2% agarose gel (Figure S5) using a QIAquick Gel Extraction kit. It was then inserted into vector pCR2.1. TOPO for subcloning. Cloning was carried out using a standard TOPO cloning protocol. Standard automated Sanger DNA sequencing was performed and the data shown in Figure S6.



Supplementary Figure S5. PCR amplification of the 303-mer DNA template ODN 5. Lane 1; 50 bp DNA ladder, lane 2; control PCR without phosphoramidate linkage, lane 3 and 4; PCR using the phosphoramidate-containing template ODN 5 (303-mer).

Res3954 (303) Reference AAGCTTTATTAATGGTCAAAGGAAATTCACTGGTGTGTCCCAATTGGTGAAGTGGTGTGACAATTCGGTAAATTGACCTTAAAAA
Res3954 (303)-1_M13uni-21_ab1 (1>1089) AAGCTTTATTAATGGTCAAAGGAAATTCACTGGTGTGTCCCAATTGGTGAAGTGGTGTGACAATTCGGTAAATTGACCTTAAAAA
Res3954 (303)-1_M13uni-21_ab1 (1>1092) AAGCTTTATTAATGGTCAAAGGAAATTCACTGGTGTGTCCCAATTGGTGAAGTGGTGTGACAATTCGGTAAATTGACCTTAAAAA
Res3954 (303)-11_M13uni-21_ab1 (1>1089) AAGCTTTATTAATGGTCAAAGGAAATTCACTGGTGTGTCCCAATTGGTGAAGTGGTGTGACAATTCGGTAAATTGACCTTAAAAA
Res3954 (303)-12_M13uni-21_ab1 (1>1087) AAGCTTTATTAATGGTCAAAGGAAATTCACTGGTGTGTCCCAATTGGTGAAGTGGTGTGACAATTCGGTAAATTGACCTTAAAAA
Res3954 (303)-20_M13uni-21_ab1 (1>1091) AAGCTTTATTAATGGTCAAAGGAAATTCACTGGTGTGTCCCAATTGGTGAAGTGGTGTGACAATTCGGTAAATTGACCTTAAAAA
Res3954 (303)-2_M13uni-21_ab1 (1>1091) AAGCTTTATTAATGGTCAAAGGAAATTCACTGGTGTGTCCCAATTGGTGAAGTGGTGTGACAATTCGGTAAATTGACCTTAAAAA
Res3954 (303)-3_M13uni-21_ab1 (1>1086) AAGCTTTATTAATGGTCAAAGGAAATTCACTGGTGTGTCCCAATTGGTGAAGTGGTGTGACAATTCGGTAAATTGACCTTAAAAA
Res3954 (303)-4_M13uni-21_ab1 (1>1076) AAGCTTTATTAATGGTCAAAGGAAATTCACTGGTGTGTCCCAATTGGTGAAGTGGTGTGACAATTCGGTAAATTGACCTTAAAAA
Res3954 (303)-5_M13uni-21_ab1 (1>1075) AAGCTTTATTAATGGTCAAAGGAAATTCACTGGTGTGTCCCAATTGGTGAAGTGGTGTGACAATTCGGTAAATTGACCTTAAAAA
Res3954 (303)-23_M13uni-21_ab1 (1>1083) AAGCTTTATTAATGGTCAAAGGAAATTCACTGGTGTGTCCCAATTGGTGAAGTGGTGTGACAATTCGGTAAATTGACCTTAAAAA
Res3954 (303)-6_M13uni-21_ab1 (1>1054) AAGCTTTATTAATGGTCAAAGGAAATTCACTGGTGTGTCCCAATTGGTGAAGTGGTGTGACAATTCGGTAAATTGACCTTAAAAA
Res3954 (303)-15_M13uni-21_ab1 (1>1074) AAGCTTTATTAATGGTCAAAGGAAATTCACTGGTGTGTCCCAATTGGTGAAGTGGTGTGACAATTCGGTAAATTGACCTTAAAAA
Res3954 (303)-7_M13uni-21_ab1 (1>1041) AAGCTTTATTAATGGTCAAAGGAAATTCACTGGTGTGTCCCAATTGGTGAAGTGGTGTGACAATTCGGTAAATTGACCTTAAAAA

Res3954 (303) Reference TTTATTTGTACTACTGGTAAATTGCCAGTGGCAACTCTAGTCACTACTGGTGTGTCATTTGGTAGATCCAGATCATATGAAACACATGACTTTTCAGTCTGGCATGCCAGAACGGTTATGTCAAGA
Res3954 (303)-10_M13uni-21_ab1 (1>1089) TTTATTTGTACTACTGGTAAATTGCCAGTGGCAACTCTAGTCACTACTGGTGTGTCATTTGGTAGATCCAGATCATATGAAACACATGACTTTTCAGTCTGGCATGCCAGAACGGTTATGTCAAGA
Res3954 (303)-11_M13uni-21_ab1 (1>1092) TTTATTTGTACTACTGGTAAATTGCCAGTGGCAACTCTAGTCACTACTGGTGTGTCATTTGGTAGATCCAGATCATATGAAACACATGACTTTTCAGTCTGGCATGCCAGAACGGTTATGTCAAGA
Res3954 (303)-12_M13uni-21_ab1 (1>1087) TTTATTTGTACTACTGGTAAATTGCCAGTGGCAACTCTAGTCACTACTGGTGTGTCATTTGGTAGATCCAGATCATATGAAACACATGACTTTTCAGTCTGGCATGCCAGAACGGTTATGTCAAGA
Res3954 (303)-24_M13uni-21_ab1 (1>1075) TTTATTTGTACTACTGGTAAATTGCCAGTGGCAACTCTAGTCACTACTGGTGTGTCATTTGGTAGATCCAGATCATATGAAACACATGACTTTTCAGTCTGGCATGCCAGAACGGTTATGTCAAGA
Res3954 (303)-26_M13uni-21_ab1 (1>1072) TTTATTTGTACTACTGGTAAATTGCCAGTGGCAACTCTAGTCACTACTGGTGTGTCATTTGGTAGATCCAGATCATATGAAACACATGACTTTTCAGTCTGGCATGCCAGAACGGTTATGTCAAGA
Res3954 (303)-8_M13uni-21_ab1 (1>1072) TTTATTTGTACTACTGGTAAATTGCCAGTGGCAACTCTAGTCACTACTGGTGTGTCATTTGGTAGATCCAGATCATATGAAACACATGACTTTTCAGTCTGGCATGCCAGAACGGTTATGTCAAGA
Res3954 (303)-4_M13uni-21_ab1 (1>1076) TTTATTTGTACTACTGGTAAATTGCCAGTGGCAACTCTAGTCACTACTGGTGTGTCATTTGGTAGATCCAGATCATATGAAACACATGACTTTTCAGTCTGGCATGCCAGAACGGTTATGTCAAGA
Res3954 (303)-1_M13uni-21_ab1 (1>1077) TTTATTTGTACTACTGGTAAATTGCCAGTGGCAACTCTAGTCACTACTGGTGTGTCATTTGGTAGATCCAGATCATATGAAACACATGACTTTTCAGTCTGGCATGCCAGAACGGTTATGTCAAGA
Res3954 (303)-3_M13uni-21_ab1 (1>1091) TTTATTTGTACTACTGGTAAATTGCCAGTGGCAACTCTAGTCACTACTGGTGTGTCATTTGGTAGATCCAGATCATATGAAACACATGACTTTTCAGTCTGGCATGCCAGAACGGTTATGTCAAGA
Res3954 (303)-2_M13uni-21_ab1 (1>1086) TTTATTTGTACTACTGGTAAATTGCCAGTGGCAACTCTAGTCACTACTGGTGTGTCATTTGGTAGATCCAGATCATATGAAACACATGACTTTTCAGTCTGGCATGCCAGAACGGTTATGTCAAGA
Res3954 (303)-22_M13uni-21_ab1 (1>1069) TTTATTTGTACTACTGGTAAATTGCCAGTGGCAACTCTAGTCACTACTGGTGTGTCATTTGGTAGATCCAGATCATATGAAACACATGACTTTTCAGTCTGGCATGCCAGAACGGTTATGTCAAGA
Res3954 (303)-16_M13uni-21_ab1 (1>1078) TTTATTTGTACTACTGGTAAATTGCCAGTGGCAACTCTAGTCACTACTGGTGTGTCATTTGGTAGATCCAGATCATATGAAACACATGACTTTTCAGTCTGGCATGCCAGAACGGTTATGTCAAGA
Res3954 (303)-5_M13uni-21_ab1 (1>1075) TTTATTTGTACTACTGGTAAATTGCCAGTGGCAACTCTAGTCACTACTGGTGTGTCATTTGGTAGATCCAGATCATATGAAACACATGACTTTTCAGTCTGGCATGCCAGAACGGTTATGTCAAGA
Res3954 (303)-23_M13uni-21_ab1 (1>1083) TTTATTTGTACTACTGGTAAATTGCCAGTGGCAACTCTAGTCACTACTGGTGTGTCATTTGGTAGATCCAGATCATATGAAACACATGACTTTTCAGTCTGGCATGCCAGAACGGTTATGTCAAGA
Res3954 (303)-6_M13uni-21_ab1 (1>1054) TTTATTTGTACTACTGGTAAATTGCCAGTGGCAACTCTAGTCACTACTGGTGTGTCATTTGGTAGATCCAGATCATATGAAACACATGACTTTTCAGTCTGGCATGCCAGAACGGTTATGTCAAGA
Res3954 (303)-15_M13uni-21_ab1 (1>1074) TTTATTTGTACTACTGGTAAATTGCCAGTGGCAACTCTAGTCACTACTGGTGTGTCATTTGGTAGATCCAGATCATATGAAACACATGACTTTTCAGTCTGGCATGCCAGAACGGTTATGTCAAGA
Res3954 (303)-7_M13uni-21_ab1 (1>1041) TTTATTTGTACTACTGGTAAATTGCCAGTGGCAACTCTAGTCACTACTGGTGTGTCATTTGGTAGATCCAGATCATATGAAACACATGACTTTTCAGTCTGGCATGCCAGAACGGTTATGTCAAGA

Supplementary Figure S6. Sequence alignment of 20 Clones from PCR of ODN 5 (2x phosphoramidate linkages in 303-mer section of EGFP gene, in red with the ligation points in blue). All the sequences are identical indicating the biocompatibility of the phosphoramidate linkage. Only a few mutations were observed and these are far from the ligation points (see Table S1). The mutations could have occurred during sequencing or during oligonucleotide synthesis and purification.

Table S1. Mutations found in sequence data in Figure S6

TC	NMC	MC	IM	DM	SM	LPM	TB	TM
20	13	7	1	10	1	0	6060	12

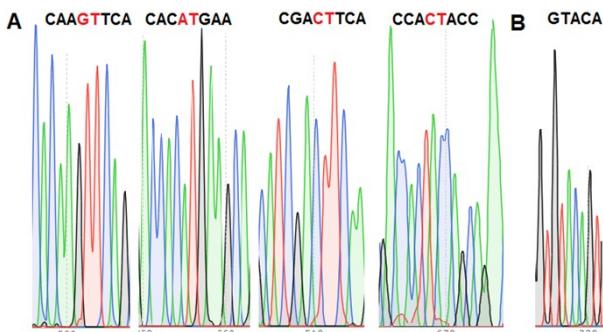
TC: total clones, NMC: non mutant clones, MC: mutant clones, IM: insertion mutation, DM: deletion mutation, SM: substituted mutation, LPM: ligation point mutation, TB: total number of bases, TM: total number of mutation.

Single tube synthesis of the entire EGFP gene

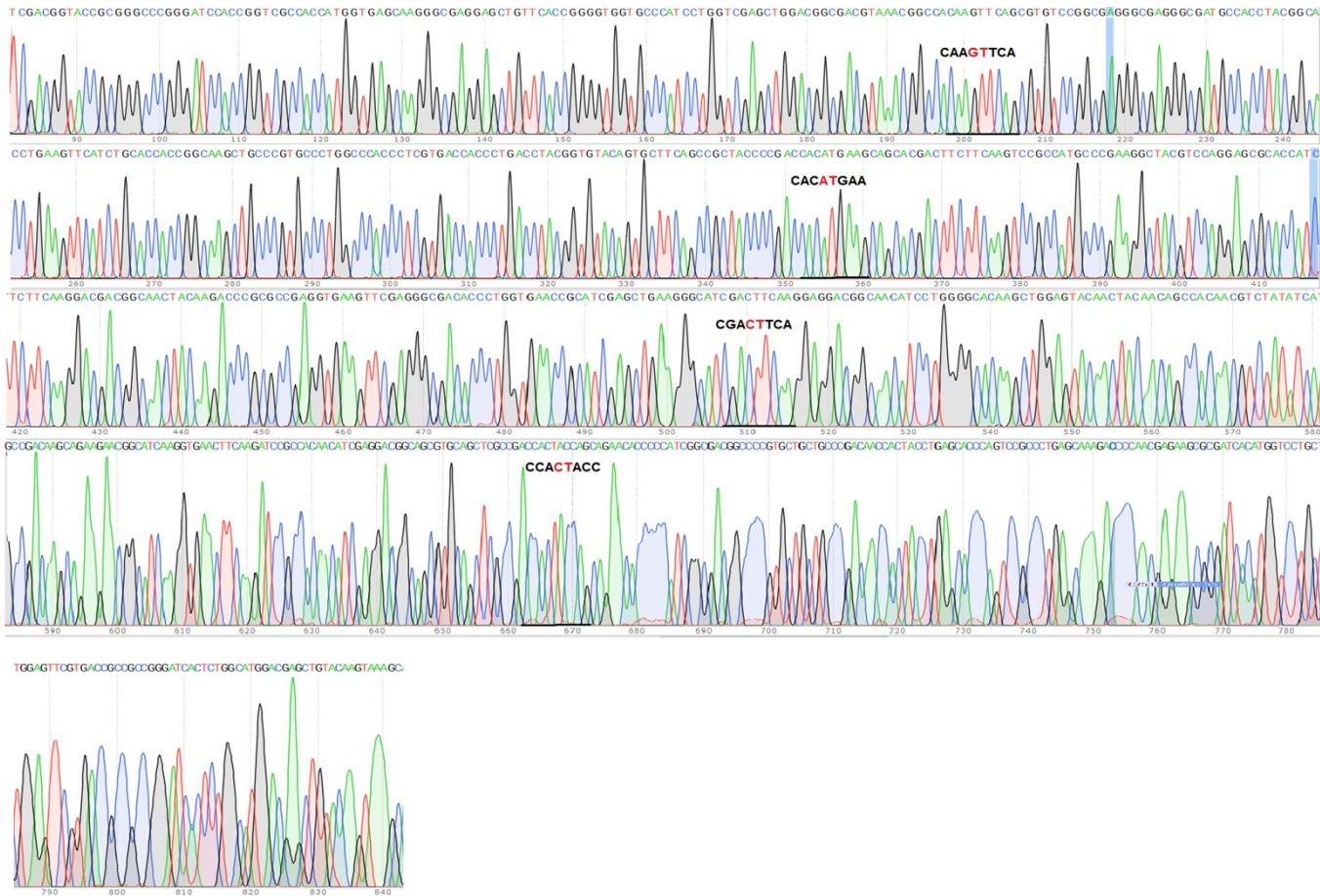
The synthesis of the entire EGFP gene in one tube was achieved by mixing 0.1 nmole of each of the 10 oligonucleotides (ODN 15-ODN 24 for both forward and reverse strands), freeze drying them together then re-dissolving them in 100 µL HEPES Buffer (0.25 M, pH=7.2) with 1.0 M NaCl. The oligonucleotides mixture was annealed by heating at 90 °C for 5 min then cooled slowly to room temperature. EDC.HCl (30 mg) and a solution of 1-(2-hydroxyethyl) imidazole (1.0 M, 30 µL) were added to the annealed oligonucleotides and the reaction mixture was kept at room temperature for 2 h. Reagents were removed using NAP-25 gel-filtration column and the ligated DNA was analysed by denaturing 4% polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis. The band was cut and DNA was extracted then used in PCR.

PCR amplification of the double stranded phosphoramidate EGFP gene by phosphoramidate ligation using GoTaq DNA polymerase

A PCR product from the whole EGFP gene duplex was generated using GoTaq DNA polymerase under the same conditions explained above for PCR of 81-mer ODN 1. The PCR product was purified by extraction from a 2% agarose gel (Figure 2A) using a QIAquick Gel Extraction kit. It was then inserted into the vector pCR2.1. Cloning into the TOPO vector was done with a standard TOPO cloning protocol. Automated Sanger DNA sequencing was performed; and the data is shown in Figure S7 and Figure S8. This procedure was carried out by Eurofins GmbH.



Supplementary Figure S7. Data from cloning and sequencing of the PCR product from the phosphoramidate EGFP gene (762-mer) showing the faithful copying at the ligation points (shown in red in the sequence text) (A) and the water mark GTACA (B). All clones show the water mark which was inserted into the sequence of the synthesised EGFP gene as a unique signature to differentiate it from potential contaminant DNA.



Supplementary Figure S8. Data from cloning and sequencing of the PCR product of the phosphoramidate EGFP gene (762-mer). The data show that the polymerase copied the gene faithfully including the bases around the phosphoramidate ligation points (shown in red in the inserted sequence text). Only one deletion mutation was found in this clone.

Expected EGFP sequence with the ligation points in red and a watermark in blue

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TCGACGGTACCGCGGGCCGGATCCACCGGTGCCACCATGGTAGCAAGGGGAGGGAGCTGTTCACCGGGGTGGTGCCTACCTGG
GTCGAGCTGGACGGCGACGTAAACGGCCACAAGTTCAAGCGTGTCCGGCGAGGGCGATGCCACCTACGGCAAGCTGACCTG
AAGTTCATCTGCACCACCGGCAAGCTGCCGTGCCCTGGCCACCCCTCGTGAACCAACCTGACCTACGGTGTACAGTGCTTCAGCCGC
TACCCCGACCACATGAAGCAGCACGACTTCTCAAGTCCGCATGCCGAAGGCTACGTCCAGGAGCGCACCATCTCTCAAGGAC
GACGGCAACTACAAGACCCGCGCGAGGTGAAGTTGAGGGCGACACCCTGGTGAACCGCATCGAGCTGAAGGGCATCGACTCAAG
GAGGACGGCAACATCTGGGGACAAGCTGGAGTACAACACTACAACAGCCACAACGTCATATCATGGCGACAAGCAGAAGAACGGC
ATCAAGGTGAACCTCAAGATCCGCCACAACATCGAGGACGGCAGCGTGCAGCTGCCGACCACTACCAGCAGAACACCCCCATCGGC
GACGGCCCCGTGCTGCTGCCGACAACCAACTACCTGAGCACCCAGTCCGCCCTGAGCAAAGACCCCAACGAGAAGCGCGATCACATG
GTCCCTGCTGGAGTTGTCGTGACCGCCGGGATCACTCTCGGCATGGACGAGCTGTACAAGTAAAGC
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Found EGFP sequence watermark in blue and only one deletion mutation in red (Figure S8)

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CGGTACCGCGGGCCGGATCCACCGGTGCCACCATGGTAGCAAGGGGAGGGAGCTGTTCACCGGGGTGGTGCCTACCTGGTC
AGCTGGACGGCGACGTAAACGGCCACAAGTTCAGCGTGTCCGGCGAGGGCGATGCCACCTACGGCAAGCTGACCTGAAAGT
TCATCTGCACCACCGGCAAGCTGCCGTGCCCTGGCCACCCCTCGTGAACCAACCTGACCTACGGTGTACAGTGCTTCAGCCGCTACC
CCGACCACATGAAGCAGCACGACTTCTCAAGTCCGCATGCCGAAGGCTACGTCCAGGAGCGCACCATCTCTCAAGGACGAGC
GCAACTACAAGACCCGCGCGAGGTGAAGTTGAGGGCGACACCCTGGTGAACCGCATCGAGCTGAAGGGCATCGACTTCAAGGAGG
ACGGCAACATCTGGGGACAAGCTGGAGTACAACACTACAACAGCCACAACGTCATATCATGGCGACAAGCAGAAGAACGGCATTCA
AGGTGAACCTCAAGATCCGCCACAACATCGAGGACGGCAGCGTGCAGCTGCCGACCAACTACCAGCAGAACACCCCCATCGCGACG
GCCCGCTGCTGCTGCCGACAACCAACTACCTGAGCACCCAGTCCGCCCTGAGCAAAGACCCCAACGAGAAGCGCGATCACATGGTCC
TGCTGGAGTTGTCGTGACCGCCGGGATCACTCTCGGCATGGACGAGCTGTACAAGTAAAGC
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Two more clones were sequenced and similar results were obtained with a small number of mutations which were far from the ligation points. Two deletion mutations were found in one clone whereas in the other clone, 4 deletion mutation and 2 substitution mutation were found. The mutation could have occurred during sequencing or oligonucleotide synthesis and purification. The mutation rate is consistent with that expected

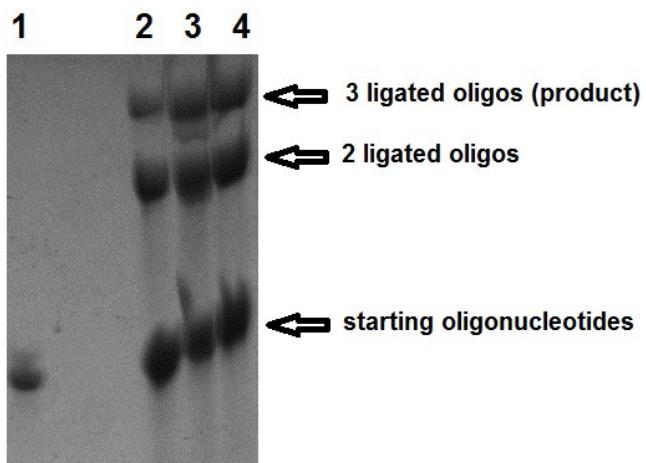
from oligonucleotide syntheses. All clones show the water mark which was inserted in the sequence of the synthesised EGFP as a unique signature to differentiate it from potential contaminant DNA. (Figure S7).

Orthogonality of phosphoramidate and CuAAC reactions to form 303-mer and 331-mer DNA strands

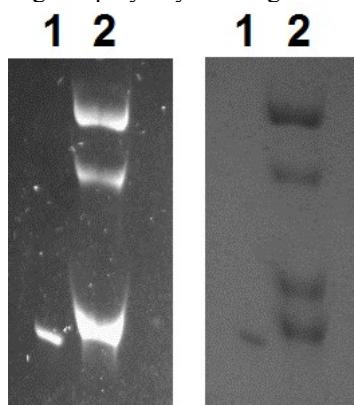
For CuAAC reactions, 0.5 nmole of ODN 35 and ODN 36 and ODN 37 with 3'-alkyne and 5'-azide and splints ODN 9 and ODN 10 in 0.2 NaCl (40 µL) were annealed by heating at 90 °C for 5 min then cooling slowly to room temperature. A solution of Cu^I click catalyst was prepared from *tris*-hydroxypropyltriazole (0.7 µmol in 0.2 M NaCl, 17.0 µL), and sodium ascorbate (1.0 µmol in 0.2 M NaCl, 2.0 µL) and CuSO₄.5H₂O (0.1 µmol in 0.2 M NaCl, 1.0 µL) was added to the above annealed oligonucleotides. The mixture was kept at room temperature for 2 h before analysis by denaturing 8% polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis.

For phosphoramidate reactions, 0.5 nmole of ODN 6 and ODN 7 and ODN 8 with 3'-phosphate and 5'-amine and splints ODN 9 and ODN 10 in 40 uL buffer (0.25 M HEPES, 1.0 M NaCl) were annealed by heating at 90 °C for 5 min then cooling slowly to room temperature. EDC.HCl (10 mg) and a solution of 1-(2-hydroxyethyl) imidazole (1.0 M, 10 µL) were added to the annealed oligonucleotides and the reaction mixture was kept at room temperature for 2 h before it was analysed by denaturing 8% polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis.

For orthogonal CuAAC and phosphoramidate reactions, 0.5 nmole of ODN 6 (3'-phosphate), ODN 38 (3'-propargyl and 5'-amine), ODN 37 (5'-azide) and splints ODN 9 and ODN 10 in 40 uL buffer (0.25 M HEPES, 1.0 M NaCl) were annealed by heating at 90 °C for 5 min then cooling slowly to room temperature. A solution of Cu^I click catalyst was prepared from *tris*-hydroxypropyltriazole (0.35 µmol in 0.2 M NaCl, 17.0 µL), sodium ascorbate (1.0 µmol in 0.2 M NaCl, 1.0 µL) and CuSO₄.5H₂O (0.1 µmol in 0.2 M NaCl, 1.0 µL) followed by EDC.HCl (10 mg) and a solution of 1-(2-hydroxyethyl) imidazole (1.0 M, 10 µL) were added to the annealed oligonucleotides and the reaction mixture was kept at room temperature for 2 h before being analysed by denaturing 8% polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis. Figure S9 shows similar results for all three reactions indicating the orthogonality of CuAAC click and phosphoramidate ligations. The orthogonal CuAAC and phosphoramidate reactions were repeated under the same conditions using fluorescently labelled oligonucleotide ODN 39 (3'-phosphate, 5'-Cy3), ODN 38 (3'-propargyl and 5'-amine), ODN 40 (5'-azide) and splints ODN 41 and ODN 42. Similar result was obtained as indicated by denaturing 8% polyacrylamide gel-electrophoresis (Figure S10). In all above reactions, salt was removed using NAP-25 or ethanol precipitation.



Supplementary Figure S9. Orthogonal phosphoramidate and CuAAC reactions for ligation of three oligonucleotides to make a 303-mer product. Lane 1; ODN 6, lane2; 2 x CuAAC reactions, lane 3; 2 x phosphoramidate reactions, lane 4; orthogonal phosphoramidate and CuAAC reactions. Denaturing 8% polyacrylamide gel-electrophoresis.



Supplementary Figure S10. Orthogonal phosphoramidate and CuAAC reactions for ligation of three oligonucleotides to make a fluorescent 331-mer product. Lane 1; starting material ODN 39, lane2; orthogonal phosphoramidate and CuAAC reactions using ODN 39 (3'-phosphate, 5'-Cy3), ODN 38 (3'-propargyl and 5'-amine), and ODN 40 (5'-azide). Denaturing 8% polyacrylamide gel-electrophoresis. Left (gel was visualised by Cy3 emission), right (gel was visualised by UV shadowing)

Transcription of phosphoramidate template ODN 27 and control ODN 31

MegaScript T7 Transcription Kit (ThermoFisher Scientific, cat. no. AM1333) was used according to the manufacturer's recommended protocol. Reaction mixtures were prepared in the following order at room temperature: phosphoramidate template ODN 27 (5 μ M, 2.5 μ l), long coding strand ODN 32 (5 μ M, 2.75 μ l), water (14.75 μ l), reaction buffer (10x, 5 μ l), ATP (5 μ l), CTP (5 μ l), GTP (5 μ l), UTP (5 μ l) and enzyme mix (5 μ l). The reaction mixture was then incubated at 37 °C and 10 μ l aliquots removed at the specified times and mixed with an equal volume of formamide before storing at -80 °C. Samples were then loaded on 12% denaturing polyacrylamide gel (1x TBE, 7 M urea, W x D x H = 18 x 0.2 x 24.4 cm) at 20 W for 2 h.

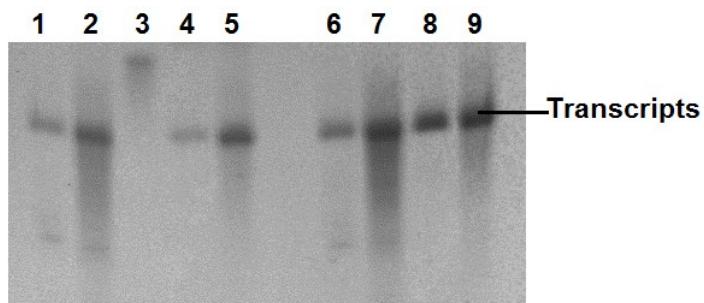
The same reaction was repeated using short coding strand ODN 33 and gave similar results.

For comparison of efficiency, the experiments were also performed using the control unmodified template ODN 31 using long coding strand ODN 32 and short coding strand ODN 33 (Figure S11).

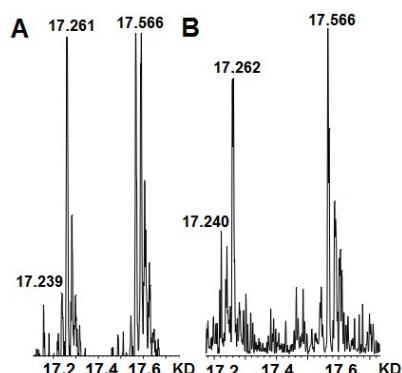
Oligonucleotide bands were then visualized using a UV lamp and the desired bands excised, crushed and soaked in buffer (50 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.5, 25 mM NaCl) overnight at 37 °C. After evaporation of the solvent, samples were desalted using two NAP-25 columns (G.E. Healthcare Life Sciences, cat. no. 17-

0852-01). The expected product was confirmed by mass spectrometry of transcripts formed from phosphoramidate-containing and control strands using the long coding strand.

Transcription reaction (70 μ l total volume) was performed as above using phosphoramidate (ODN 27) or control (ODN 31) template and long coding strand (ODN 32). The reaction mixture was left for 16 h before mixing with a mixture of phenol:chloroform:isoamyl alcohol (25:24:1,v/v) (from Invitrogen) to remove excess reagents. The mixture was mixed vigorously and the top layer (transcripts) was removed. The RNA transcripts were precipitated by adding sodium acetate (3 M, 50 μ l) followed by isopropanol (150 μ l). The mixture was left at -80 °C for 3 h then centrifuged at 4 °C and 13 RPM for 10 min. The RNA was dried then dissolved in 20 μ l water where 0.5 μ l was analysed by mass spectrometry. The crude transcripts gave the same (expected) mass for phosphoramidate and control templates.



Supplementary Figure S11. Transcription of 79-mer unmodified and phosphoramidate-containing DNA templates. Lane 1 and 2, reaction using phosphoramidate template (ODN 27) and short coding strand (ODN 33) for 2 and 4 h respectively; lane 3; template ODN 31 lane 4 and 5, reaction using control template (ODN 31) and short coding strand (ODN 33) for 2 and 4 h respectively; Lane 6 and 7, reaction using phosphoramidate template (ODN 27) and long coding strand (ODN 32) for 2 and 4 h respectively; lane 8 and 9, reaction using control template (ODN 31) and long coding strand (ODN 32) for 2 and 4 h respectively. 15% polyacrylamide gel.



Supplementary Figure S12. ES- Mass spectra of A), the RNA transcripts from the phosphoramidate-containing template (ODN 27) and B), the normal template (ODN 31). The transcripts have the expected 5'-triphosphate and an additional 3'-cytidine. Required mass = 17.236 KD. Found mass, 17.239 (transcript with 5'-triphosphate), 17.261 (transcript with 5'-triphosphate + Na⁺) and 17.566 (transcript with 5'-triphosphate and 3'-cytidine).

Table S2: Oligonucleotides used in this study

^NT= 5' -amino dT, p=3' -phosphate, x=3' -propargyl-5-Me-dC¹, ^zT= 5' -azido dT¹, Y=5' -Cy3

Code	Oligonucleotide sequences (5'-3')
ODN 1	GCATTCGAGCAACGTAAGATCG <u>CT</u> AGCACACAATCTCACACTCTGGAATTCACACTGACAATACTGCCGACACACATAACC
ODN 2	GCATTCGAGCAACGTAAGATCG <u>Cp</u>
ODN 3	^N TAGCACACAATCTCACACTCTGGAATTCACACTGACAATACTGCCGACACACATAACC
ODN 4	TGTGTGCTAGCGATCTTA splint
ODN 5 , 303-mer	AAGCTTTATTAATGTCTAAAGGTGAAGAATTATTCACTGGTGTGCCCCAATTTGGTTGAATTAGATGGTGATGTTAACGGTCAACAAATTTCTGT <u>CT</u> CCGGTGAAGGTGAAGGTGATGCTACTTACGGTAAATTGACC TTAAAATTTATTTGTTACTACTGGTAAATTGCCAGTCCATGCCAACCTTAGTCACTA <u>CT</u> TTCCGGTTATGG TGTTCAATGTTGCTAGATACCCAGATCATATGAAACAACATGACTTTCAAGTCTGCCATGCCAGAAG GTTATGTTCAAGAAAGAAC
ODN 6	AAGCTTTATTAATGTCTAAAGGTGAAGAATTATTCACTGGTGTGCCCCAATTTGGTTGAATTAGATGGTGATGTTAACGGTCAACAAATTTCTGT <u>Cp</u>
ODN 7	^N TCCGGTGAAGGTGAAGGTGATGCTACTTACGGTAAATTGACCTTAAATTTGTTACTACTGGTAAATTGCCAGTCCATGCCAACCTTAGTCACTA <u>Cp</u>
ODN 8	^N TTCGGTTATGGTGTCAATGTTGCTAGATACCCAGATCATATGAAACAACATGACTTTCAAGTCTGCCATGCCAGAAGGTTATGTTCAAGAAAGAAC
ODN 9	CCATAACCGAAAGTAGTGAAGTAAAG Splint for 303-mer template ligation
ODN 10	ACCTTCACCGGAGACAGAAAATTT Splint for 303-mer template ligation
ODN 11	GTTCTTCTTGAACATAA PCR Primer 1 for 303-mer template
ODN 12	AAGCTTTATTAATGTCTA PCR Primer 2 for 303-mer template
ODN 13 , EGFP forward strand	pT CGACGGTACCGCGGGCCGGATCCACCGGTGCCACCATGGTGAGCAAGGGCAGGGAGCTGTTCACCG GGGTGGTGCCTCATCTGGTCAAGCTGGACGGCAGCTAAACGGCCACAA <u>GT</u> TCAGCGTGTCCGGCAGGGC GAGGGCAGTCCACCTACGGCAAGCTGACCCCTGAAGTTCATCTGCACCCACGGCAAGCTGCCGTGCCCTG GCCCACCCCTCGTGAACCCCTGACCTACGGTGTACAGTGCTTCAGCCGCTACCCCGACCAC <u>AT</u> GAAGCAGC ACGACTTCTCAAGTCCGCATGCCGAAGGCTACGTCCAGGAGCGCACCATCTTCTCAAGGACGACGGC AACTACAAGACCCGCGCCGAGGTGAAGTTGAGGGCAGACCCCTGGTGAACCGCATCGAGCTGAAGGGCAT CGA <u>CT</u> CAAGGAGGACGGCAACATCTGGGGCACAAGCTGGAGTACAACACTACAAGGCCACAACGTCTATA TCATGGCGACAAGCAGAACGGCATCAAGGTGAACCTCAAGATCCGCCAACACATCGAGGACGGCAGC GTGCAGCTGCCGACCA <u>CT</u> ACCAGCAGAACACCCCCATCGCGACGCCCGTGCTGCCGACAACCA CTACCTGAGCACCCAGTCCGCCCTGAGCAAAGACCCCAACGAGAACGGCGATCACATGGTCTGCTGGAGT TCGTACCGGCCGGGATCACTCTGGCATGGACGAGCTGTACAAGTAAAGC
ODN 14 , EGFP reverse strand	pG GCCGCTTACTTGTACAGCTCGTCCATGCCGAGAGTGATCCCGGGCGGTACGAACCTCAGCAGGAC CATGTGATCGCGCTTCTCGTTGGGTCTTGCTCAGGGCGGACTGGGTGTCAGGTAGTGGTTGTCGGGCA GCAGCACGGGGCC <u>GT</u> CGCCGATGGGGTGTCTGCTGGTAGTGGTCCGGCAGCTGCACGCTGCCGTCTCG ATGTTGTGGCGGAGCTTGAAAGTTCACCTTGATGCCGTTCTGCTGTGCTGCCATGATAAGACGTGTG GCTGTTGTAGTTGACTCCAGCTT <u>GT</u> GCCCCAGGATGTTGCCGTCTCCTGAAGTGCATGCCCTCAGCT CGATGCCGTTCACAGGGTGTGCCCTCGAACCTCACCTGGCGCGGGCTTGAGTTGCCGTCTCATGTG AAGAAGATGGTGCCTGGACGTAGCC <u>TT</u> CGGGCATGGCGACTTGAAGAAGTGTGCTGCTTCTG GTCGGGGTAGCCGCTGAAGC <u>AT</u> GTACACCGTAGGTCAAGGGTGGTCAGGAGGTGGCCAGGGCACGGCA GCTTGCCTGGTGGTGCAGATGAACCTCAGGGTCAGCTGCC <u>GT</u> AGGTGGCATGCCCTGCCCTGCCGGAC ACGCTGAACCTGTGGCGTTACGTCGCCGTCCAGCTGACCAGGATGGGCACCACCCGGTGAACAGCTC CTCGCCCTGCTCACCATGGTGGCGACCGGTGGATCCCGGGCCGGTACCG
ODN 15	pT CGACGGTACCGCGGGCCGGATCCACCGGTGCCACCATGGTGAGCAAGGGCAGGGAGCTGTTCACCG GGGTGGTGCCTCATCTGGTCAAGCTGGACGGCAGCTAAACGGCCACAA <u>Gp</u> 120-mer
ODN 16	^N TTCAGCGTGTCCGGCGAGGGCGAGGGCGATGCCACCTACGGCAAGCTGACCCCTGAAGTTCATCTGCACCA CCGGCAAGCTGCCGTGCCCTGGCCACCCCTCGTACCGTACAGTGCTTCAGCCGC TACCCCCGACCA <u>Ap</u> 154-mer
ODN 17	^N TGAAGCAGCAGCAACTACAAGACCCGCGCCGAGGTGAAGTTGAGGGCAGACCCCTGGTGAACCGCATCGAGC TGAAGGGCATCGA <u>Cp</u> 155-mer
ODN 18	^N TCAAGGAGGACGGCAACATCCTGGGGCACAAGCTGGAGTACAACACTACAACAGCCACAACGTCTATATCA TGGCCGACAAGCAGAACGGCATCAAGGTGAACCTCAAGATCCGCCACAACATCGAGGACGGCAGCGTG CAGCTGCCGACCA <u>Cp</u> 156-mer
ODN 19	^N TACCAAGCAGAACACCCCCATCGCGACGGCCCGAGGGCCGTGCTGCCGACAACCAACTACCTGAGCACCCAGT CCGCCCTGAGCAAAGACCCCAACGAGAACGGCGATCACATGGTCTGCTGGAGTTGTCGTGACCGCCGGGG

	ATCACTCTCGGATGGACGAGCTGTACAAGTAAAGC 177-mer
ODN 20	P GGCCGCTTACTTGTACAGCTCGCCATGCCAGAGGTGATCCCGGGCGGTACGAACCTCAGCAGGAC CATGTGATCGCCTCTCGTTGGGTCTTGCTCAGGGCGACTGGGTGCTCAGGTAGTGGTTGTCGGCA GCAGCACGGGG P 155-mer
ODN 21	N TGCCGATGGGGTGTCTGCTGGTAGTGGTGGCGAGCTGCACGCTGCCCTCGATGTTGGCGGA TCTTGAAGTTCACCTGATGCCGTTCTGCTGCTGCCATGATAGACGTTGGCTGTTAGTTG TACTCCAGCT P 153-mer
ODN 22	N TGCCCCAGGATTTGCCGCTCCTGAAGTCGATGCCCTCAGCTCGATGCCGTTACCAAGGGTGTGCG CCTCGAACTTCACCTCGCGCGGTCTGTAGTTGCCGTCGTCCTGAAGAAGATGGTGCCTGACG TAGCC P 147-mer
ODN 23	N TCGGGCATGGCGGACTTGAAGAACGTCGCTGCTCATGGTCGGGTAGCGGCTGAAGC A TGAC CGTAGGTCAAGGGTGGTCACGAGGGTGGCCAGGGCAGGGCAGTTGCCGGTGGCAGATGAACATTGAG GTCAGCTTG P 153-mer
ODN 24	N TAGGTGGCATGCCCTCGCCGACACGCTGAACCTGTGGCGTTACGTCGCCGTCAGCTCGA CCAGGATGGGCAACCACCCGGTGAACAGCTCCTGCCCTGCTCACCATGGTGGCGACCTCCCTATA GTGAGTCGTATTAGG GCCCGCGGTACCG 154-mer
ODN 25	TCGACGGTACCGCGGGCC PCR primer for EGFP forward strand
ODN 26	GCTTACTTGTACAGCTCGTCC PCR primer for EGFP reverse strand
ODN 27	CACCCCGGTGAACAGCTC T CGCCCTTGCTCACCATGGTGGCGACTTCTCCCTATA GTGAGTCGTATTAGG ACCAGCGT transcription template
ODN 28	N TGCCCTTGCTCACCATGGTGGCGACTTCTCCCTATA GTGAGTCGTATTAGGACCAGCGT
ODN 29	CACCCCGGTGAACAGCTC P
ODN 30	GCAAGGGCGAGGAGCTGTC splint
ODN 31	CACCCCGGTGAACAGCTCCTGCCCTGCTCACCATGGTGGCGACTTCTCCCTATA GTGAGTCGTATTAGG ACCAGCGT control for transcription
ODN 32	ACGCTGGTCCTAATACGACTCACTATAGGGAGAACGTCGCCACC GGGGGTG long coding strand
ODN 33	ACGCTGGTCCTAATACGACTCACTATAGGGAGAACGTCGCC short coding strand
ODN 34	pppGGGAGAACGCCACCAUGGUGAGCAAGGGCGAGGAGCUGUU ACCGGGGU <u>G</u> c transcript
ODN 35	AAGCTTATTAAAATGTCTAAAGGTGAAGAATTATTCA GTGATGTTAATGGTCACAAATTTC X
ODN 36	Z TCCGGTGAAGGTGAAGGTGATGCTACTTACGGTAATTGACCT TGCCAGTTCCATGGCCAACCTTAGTC A X
ODN 37	Z TTCGGTTATGGTGTCAATGTTGCTAGATACCCAGATCAT GCCATGCCAGAACGTTATGTTCAAGAAAGAAC
ODN 38	N TCCGGTGAAGGTGAAGGTGATGCTACTTACGGTAATTGACCT TGCCAGTTCCATGGCCAACCTTAGTC A X
ODN 39	Y GGCCGCTTACTTGTACAGCTCGCCATGCCAGAGGTGATCCCGGGCGGTACGAACCTCAGCAGGAC CATGTGATCGCCTCTCGTTGGGTCTTGCTCAGGGCGACTGGGTGCTCAGGTAGTGGTTGTCGGCA GCAGCACGGGG P
ODN 40	Z TTCAGCCGGTGC G TACAGAAAGGCAGCTGCA TGTGG
ODN 41	TCACCTTCACCTCACCGGACGGCCCCGTGCTGCCG splint 1 for 331 click amide ligation
ODN 42	CTGATCACGCACCGGCTGAAGTAGTGACTAAGGTTGGCA splint 1 for 331 click amide ligation

Table S3: Oligonucleotide mass spectra

Code	Expected	Found
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ODN 1	24736	24739
ODN 2	7135	7137
ODN 3	17619	17619
ODN 6	31056	31060
ODN 7	31215	31216
ODN 8	31474	31473
ODN 15	37365	37367
ODN 16	47237	47241
ODN 17	47881	47886
ODN 18	48229	48233
ODN 19	54332	54330
ODN 20	48197	48197
ODN 21	47443	47447
ODN 22	45296	45302
ODN 23	47831	47835
ODN 24	47261	47260
ODN 27	24163	24162
ODN 28	18384	18382
ODN 29	5797	5797
ODN 35	31031	31031
ODN 36	31216	31217
ODN 37	31500	31499
ODN 38	31190	31193
ODN 39	48625	48626
ODN 40	23336	23336

Reference

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