

# Electronic Supplementary Information

## **Sensing the impact of environment on small molecule differentiation of RNA sequences**

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## S1. Materials and Methods

The benzofuranyl uridine synthesis reactions were performed based on previous literature conditions.<sup>1</sup> Deionized water was obtained from an ELGA PURELAB Flex (Veolia Water Technologies) water purification system. Diethylpyrocarbonate (DEPC) treated water was used for RNase free solutions. Water was treated with DEPC (1% v/v) overnight to remove all RNase, followed by autoclaving at 120°C for 30 minutes to decompose the unreacted DEPC. Plate reader assays were run on a SpectraMax I3 (Molecular Devices) and used Corning 4514 384 well plates. The assays were run based on previous literature conditions.<sup>1</sup> Polyethylene glycol (PEG) 12,000 was purchased from Alfa Aesar and used without further purification. PEG was chosen as a molecular crowder because it has consistent effects across multiple RNA sequences.<sup>2</sup>

## S2. RNA Training Set Sequences and Aminoglycoside Receptors

Table S2-1: RNA Training Set Sequences. The uridine replaced with benzofuranyl uridine is shown as (BFU).<sup>1</sup> The sequence length, GC content, and  $\Delta G$  are also shown, with the  $\Delta G$  calculated by m-fold.<sup>3-5</sup>

RNA ID	Sequence	Sequence Length	GC Content (%)	$\Delta G$ (kcal/mole)	Predicted Tm (°C)
IL A	GUCUGGACAC A(BFU)G CAGAGUACCUCUG AGA GUGUCCAGAC	39	56.4	-23.10	66.6
IL B	GUCUGGACAC AG(BFU) CAGAGUACCUCUG UAA GUGUCCAGAC	39	51.2	-22.70	65.2
IL C	GUCUGGACAC (BFU)CC CAGAGUACCUCUG ACA GUGUCCAGAC	39	69.7	-24.30	64.4
AIL A	GUCUGGACAC A(BFU)A CAGAGUACCUCUG A GUGUCCAGAC	37	54.1	-21.30	64.5
AIL B	GUCUGGACAC A(BFU)A CAGAGUACCUCUG GC GUGUCCAGAC	38	55.3	-22.80	66.9
AIL C	GUCUGGACAC AG(BFU) CAGAGUACCUCUG UA GUGUCCAGAC	38	52.6	-22.40	65.3
Bulge A	GUCUGGACAC (BFU)C CAGAGUACCUCUG GUGUCCAGAC	35	56.7	-21.80	66.4

Bulge B	GUCUGGACAC GC(BFU) CAGAGUACCUCUG GUGUCCAGAC	36	58.3	-20.80	63.5
Bulge C	GUCUGGACAC UG(BFU) CAGAGUACCUCUG GUGUCCAGAC	36	55.6	-20.80	66.1
Bulge D	GUCUGGACAC GA(BFU)ACAGAGUACC UCUG GUGUCCAGAC	37	54	-20.40	65.7
HP A	CAUGUGCUGGACAU GC(BFU)AAUGUCCAGC ACAUG	32	56.7	-24.10	64.0
HP B	CAUGUGCUGGACAU A(BFU)AUGAUGUCCAG CACAUG	33	52.6	-23.30	61.8
HP C	CAUGUGCUGGACAU ACAG(BFU)GAUGUCCA GCACAUG	34	55.2	-23.50	64.4
Stem A	GACAU GA(BFU)CUG CAGACUACGUCUG CAGAUC AUGUC	35	51.3	-29.80	65.3
Stem B	GACAU (BFU)CACGC CAGACUACGUCUG GCGUGA AUGUC	35	56.7	-30.90	68.1
Stem C	GACAUACGA(BFU)C CAGACUACGUCUG GAUCGUAUGUC	35	51.3	-29.30	67.1

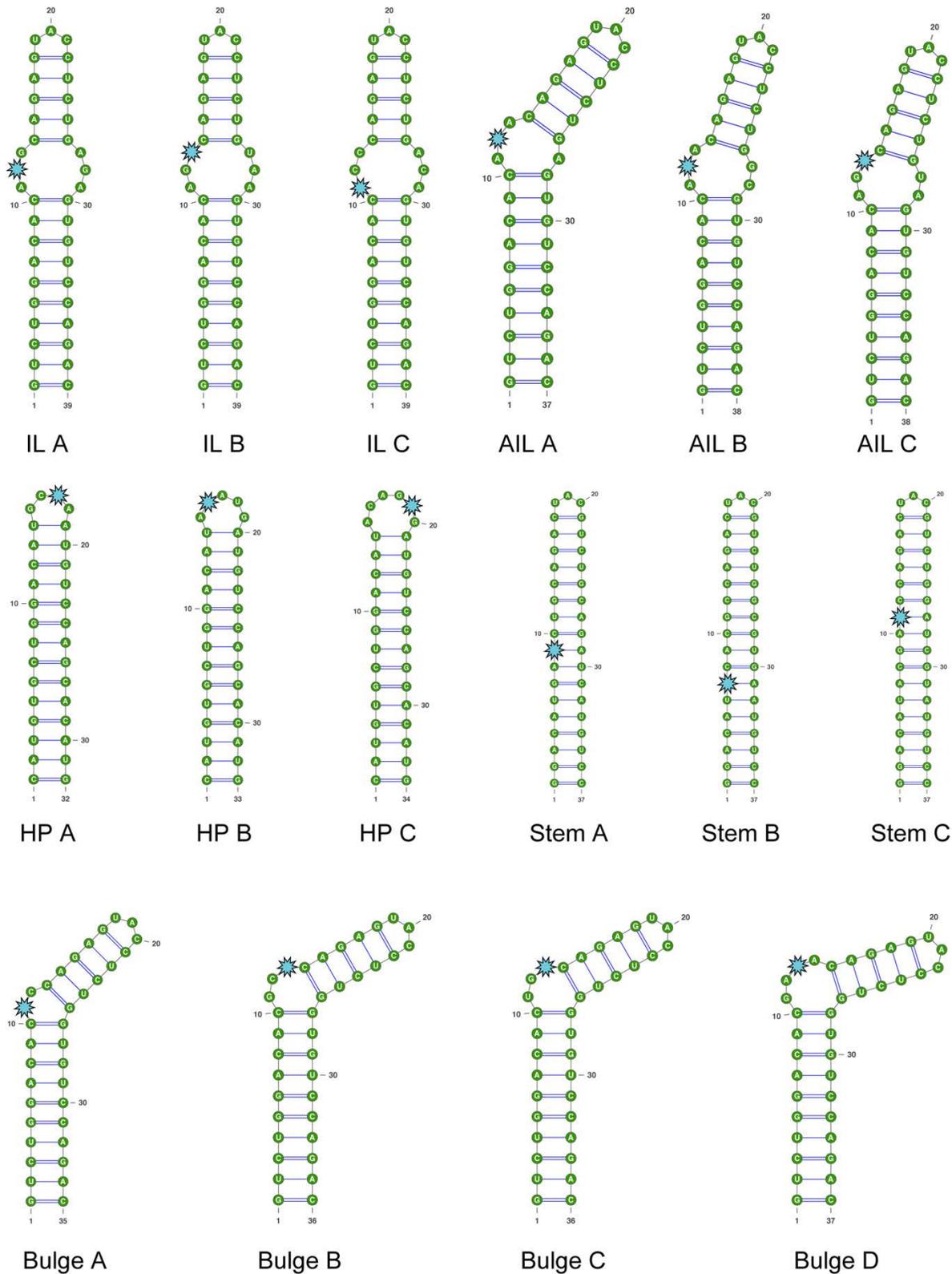


Figure S2-1. RNA training set secondary structure constructs. The benzonfuranyl uridine dye is shown for each structure (blue star).

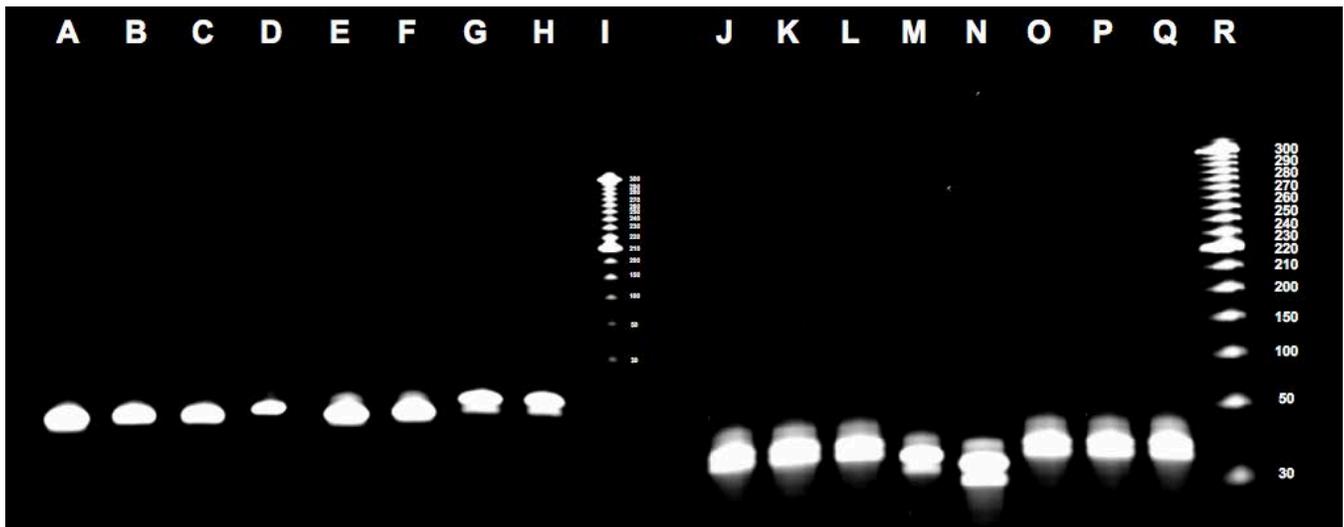
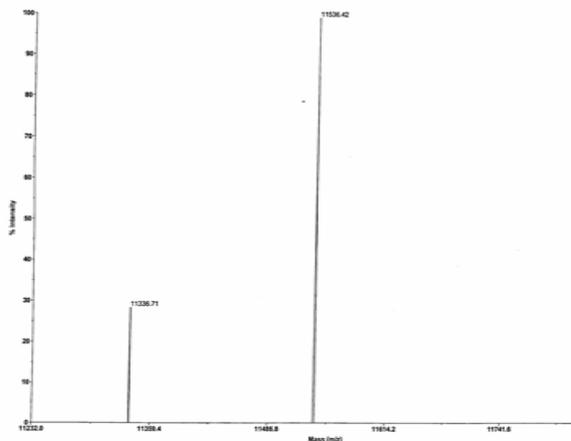


Figure S2-2. 15% PAGE gel run at a constant 180V for 2.5 hours in 1X Tris borate EDTA (TBE) buffer. RNA was stained with Diamond<sup>TM</sup> Nucleic Acid Dye (10,000:1 dilution) for 30 minutes. The columns from left to right; A) Stem A, B) Stem B, C) Stem C, D) HP A, E) HP B, F) HP C, G) Bulge A, H) Bulge B, I) Ladder, J) IL A, K) IL B, L) IL C, M) Bulge C, N) Bulge D, O) AIL A, P) AIL B, Q) AIL C, R) Ladder.

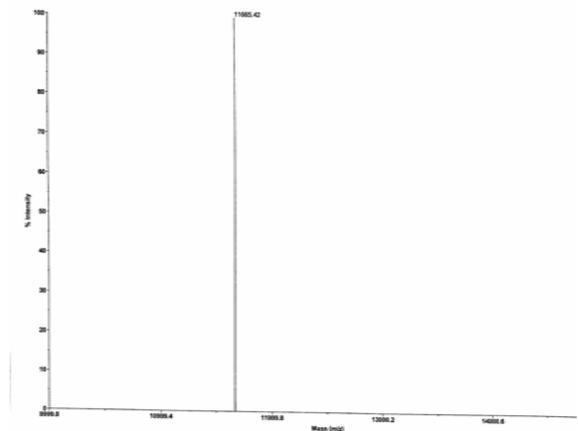
#### Matrix Assisted Laser Desorption Ionization –Time of Flight (MALDI-TOF)

MALDI-TOF was run for all 16 RNA sequences. 1  $\mu$ L of saturated 3-hydroxypicolinic acid (3HPA) is placed on a gold MALDI plate and allowed to air dry for 5 minutes. Separately, 1  $\mu$ L of 100 mM ammonium citrate was added to 1  $\mu$ L of 200  $\mu$ M RNA. When the 3HPA is dry, 1  $\mu$ L of ammonium citrate: RNA solution was added to the plate and allowed to air dry. The plate was inserted into PerSeptive Biosystems Voyager DE-Pro spectrometer in negative-ion, delayed-extraction mode.

Stem A.



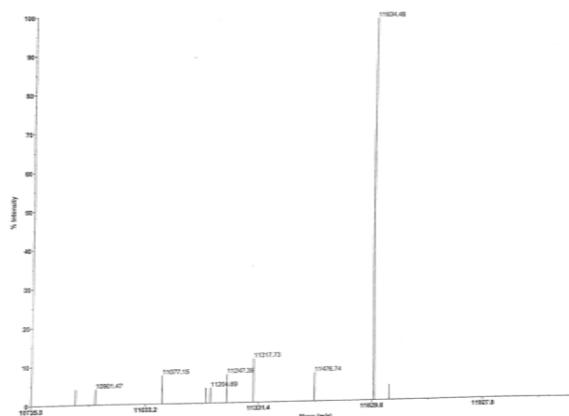
Stem B.



Stem A: Calculated MW: 11536.7 [M-H]<sup>+</sup> found: 11536.42

Stem B: Calculated MW: 11666.73 [M-H]<sup>+</sup> found: 11665.42

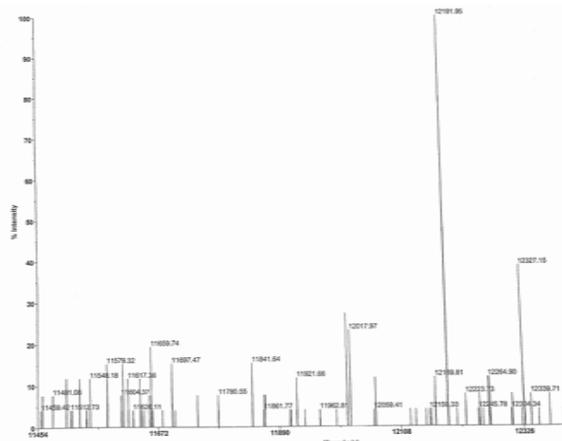
### Stem C.



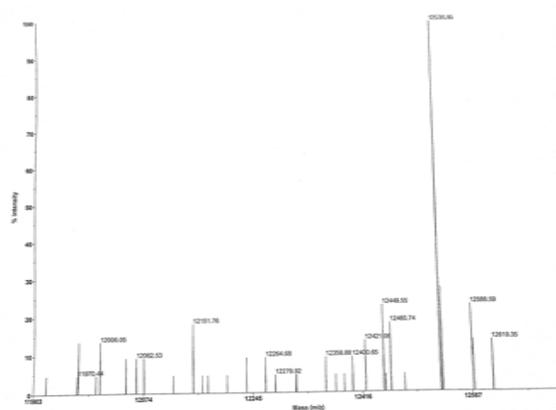
Stem C: Calculated MW: 11634.71 [M-H]<sup>+</sup> found: 11634.48

AIL A: Calculated MW: 12192.4 [M-H]<sup>+</sup> found: 12191.95

### AIL A.



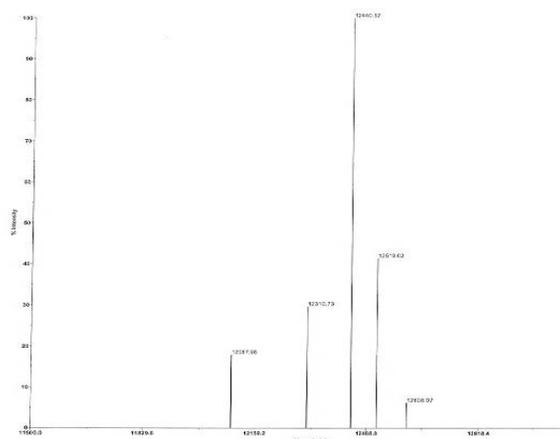
### AIL B.



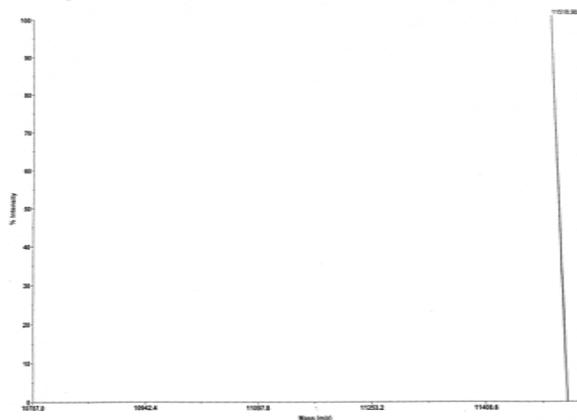
AIL B: Calculated MW: 12540.6 [M-H]<sup>+</sup> found: 12538.86

AIL C: Calculated MW: 12441.33 [M-H]<sup>+</sup> found: 12440.57

### AIL C.



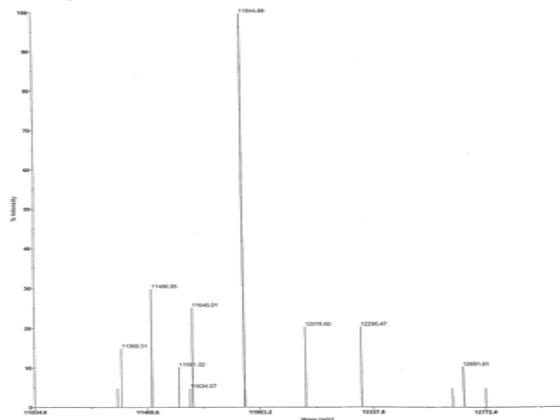
### Bulge A.



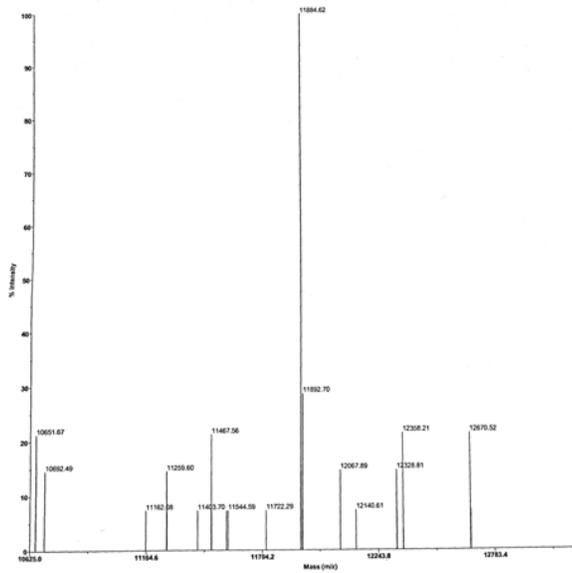
Bulge A: Calculated MW: 11517.73 [M-H]<sup>+</sup> found: 11518

Bulge B: Calculated MW: 11843.23 [M-H]<sup>+</sup> found: 11844.89

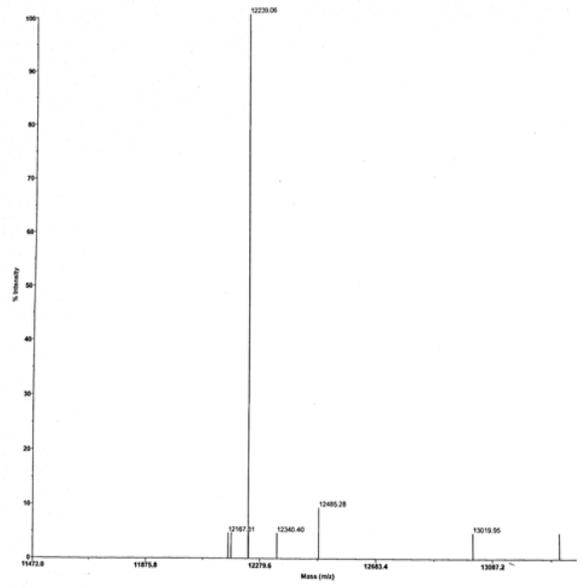
### Bulge B.



Bulge C.



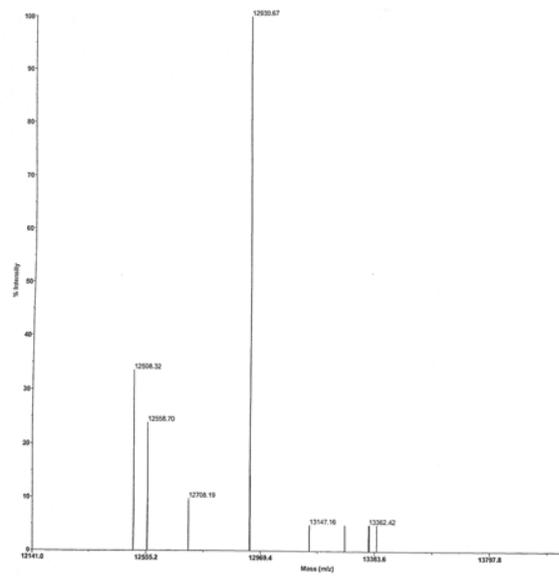
Bulge D.



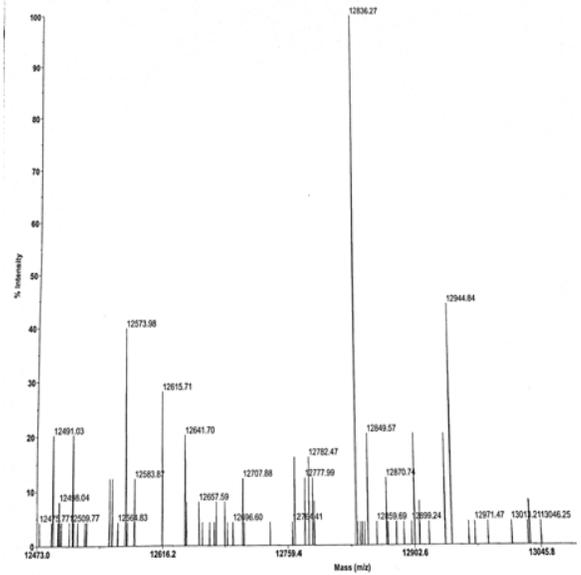
Acquired: 12:49:00, October 25, 2017

Bulge C: Calculated MW: 11883.2 [M-H]<sup>+</sup> found: 11884.62  
 Bulge D: Calculated MW: 12238.4 [M-H]<sup>+</sup> found: 12239.08

IL A.

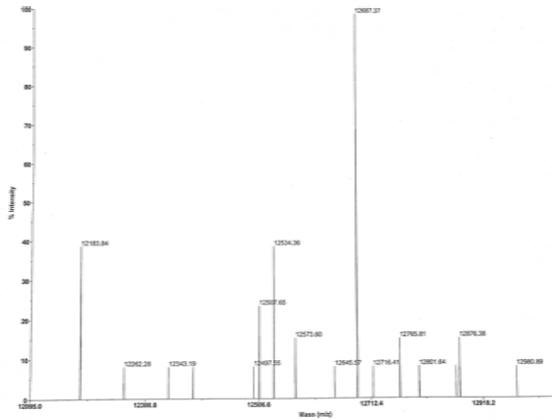


IL B.

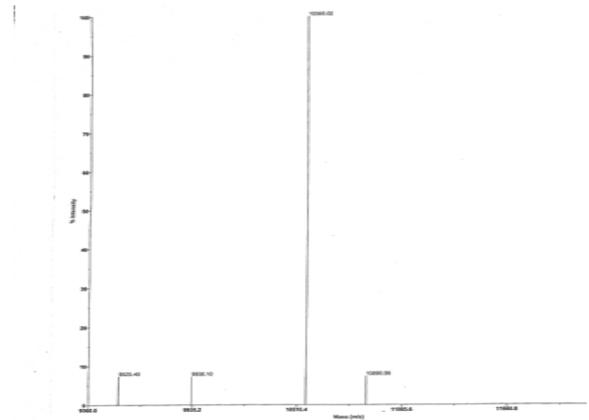


IL A Calculated MW: 12931.78 [M-H]<sup>+</sup> found: 12930.87  
 IL B: Calculated MW: 12836.53 [M-H]<sup>+</sup> found: 12836.27

IL C.

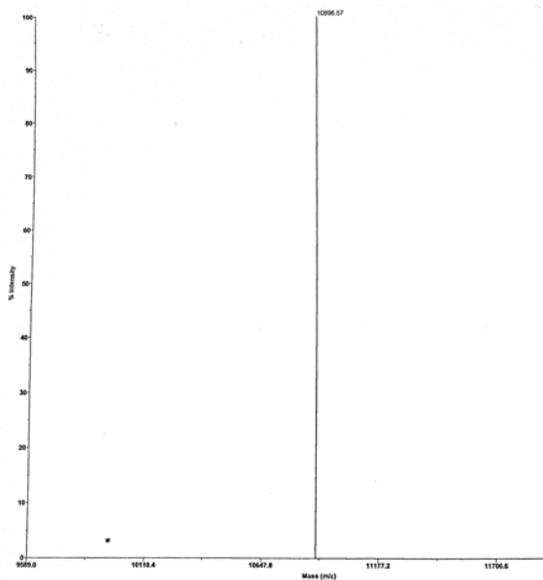


HP A.

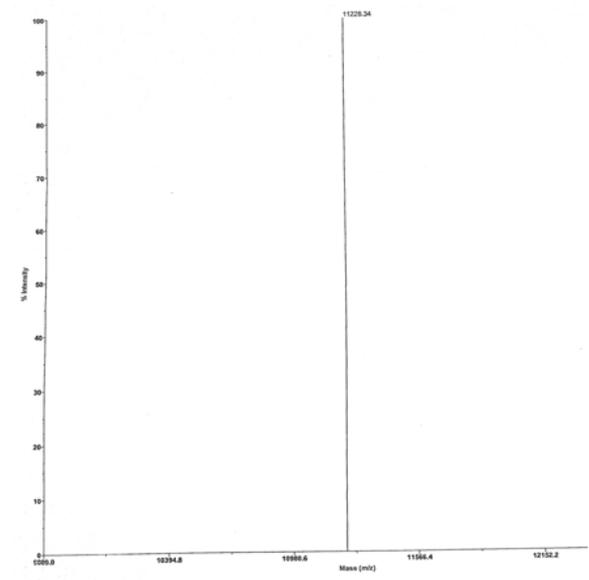


IL C: Calculated MW: 12687.77 [M-H]<sup>+</sup> found: 12687.37  
 HP A: Calculated MW: 10561.23 [M-H]<sup>+</sup> found: 10560.10

IL C.



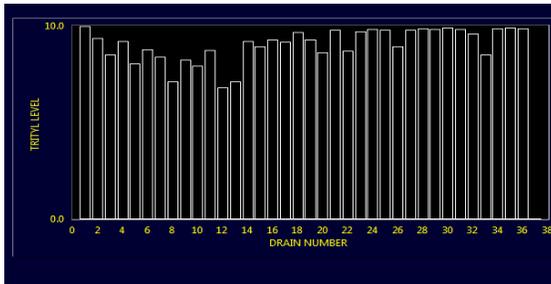
HP A.



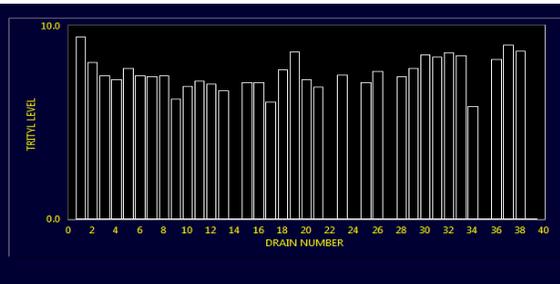
HP B: Calculated MW: 10895.71 [M-H]<sup>+</sup> found: 10896.57  
 HP C: Calculated MW: 11227.63 [M-H]<sup>+</sup> found: 11228.34

Figure S2-3. MALDI-TOF spectras for the 16 individual RNAs. For each RNA, the calculated and experimental molecular weight (MW) are shown. Additional peaks in the spectra above were also seen in the control MALDI spectrum.

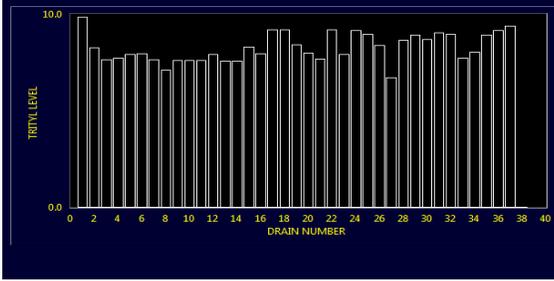
A.



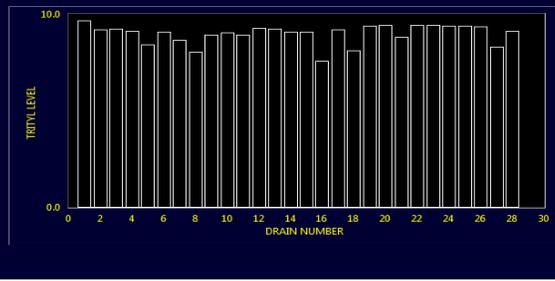
B.



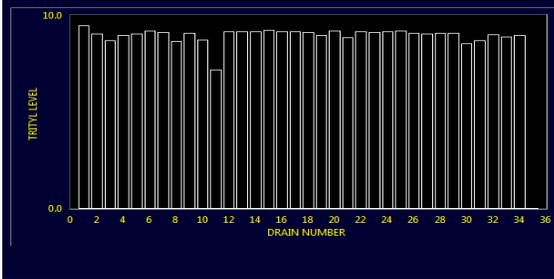
C.



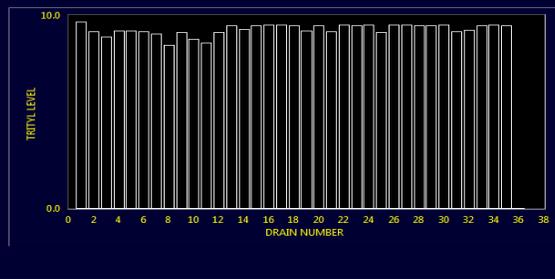
D.



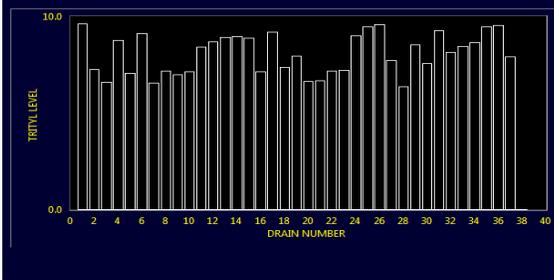
E.



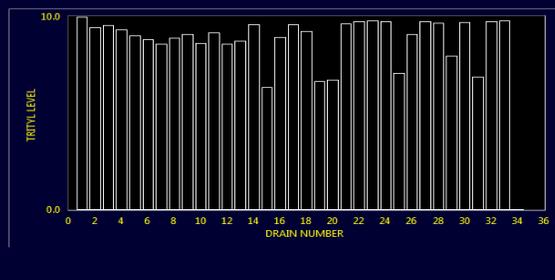
F.



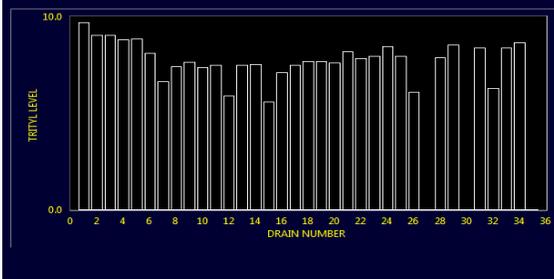
G.



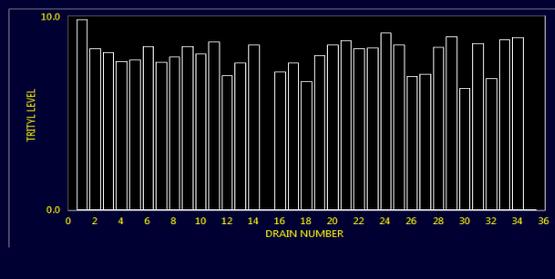
H.



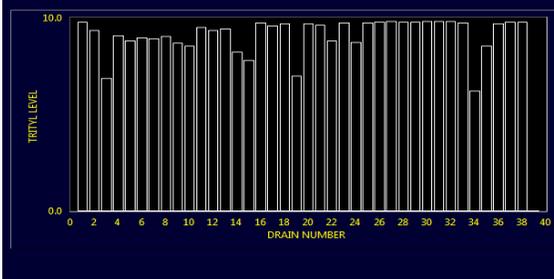
I.



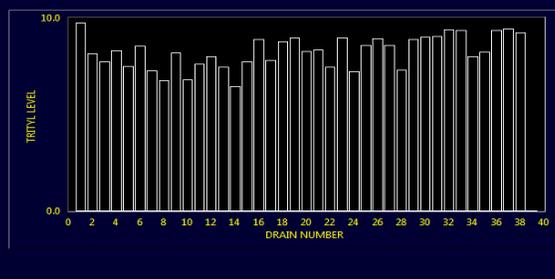
J.



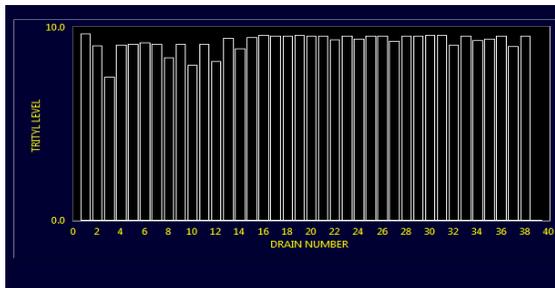
K.



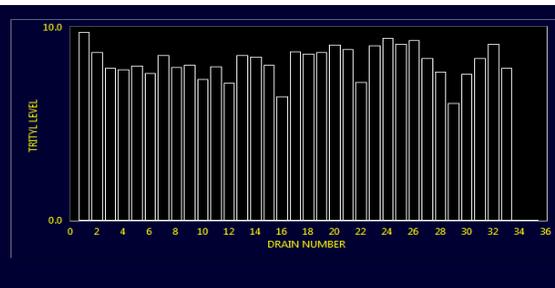
L.



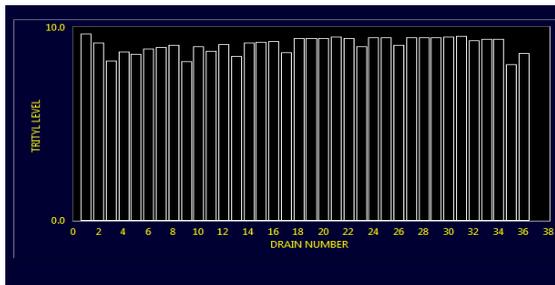
M.



N.



O.



P.

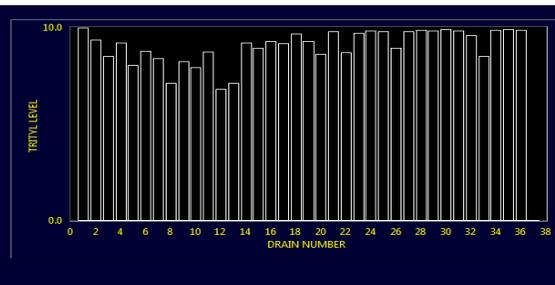


Figure S2-4. Trityl log from the solid phase synthesizer for the RNA constructs. A) AIL A, B) AIL B, C) AIL C, D) Bulge A, E) Bulge B, F) Bulge C, G) Bulge D, H) HP A, I) HP B, J) HP C, K) IL A, L) IL B, M) IL C, N) Stem A, O) Stem B, P) Stem C.

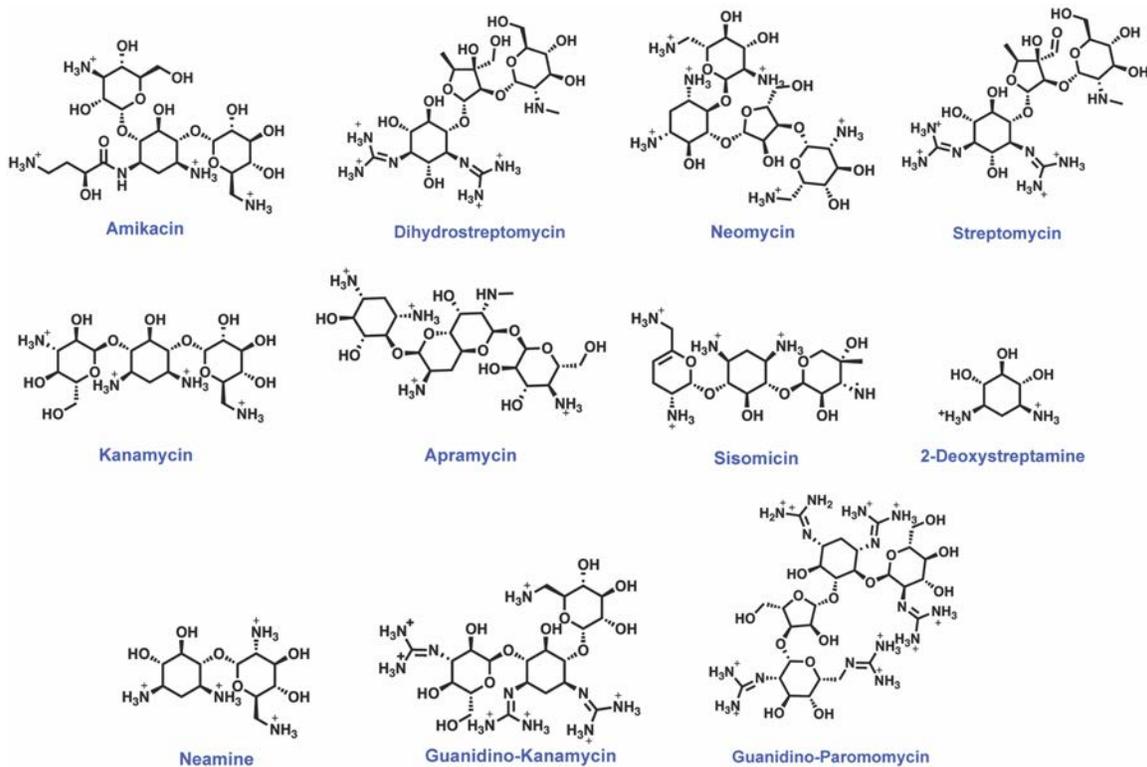


Figure S2-5. Aminoglycoside receptors used in the PRRSM assay. Aminoglycosides were purchased and used without further purification except for guanidino-kanamycin or guanidino-paromomycin, which were synthesized based on literature.<sup>1</sup>

### S3. PRRSM PCA Plots under Different Environmental Conditions

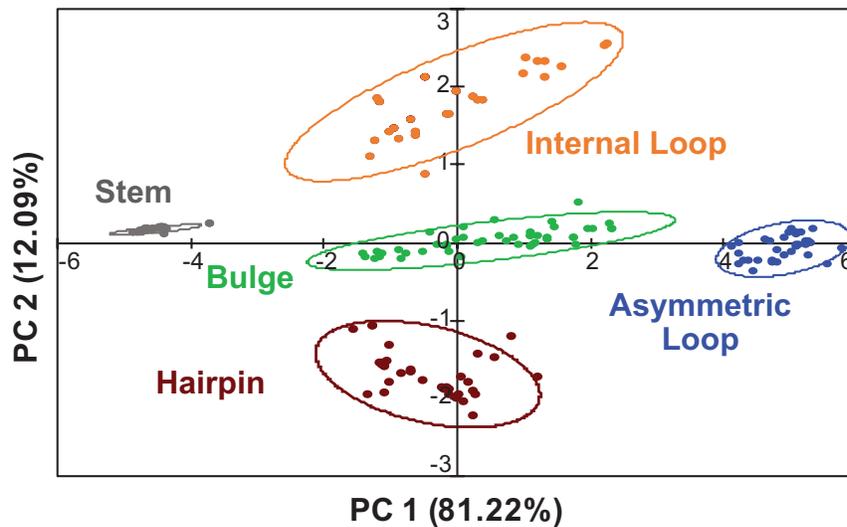


Figure S3-1. PCA plot of the RNA training set separated in the 5 secondary structure motifs in the standard buffer (10 mM  $\text{NaH}_2\text{PO}_4$ , 25 mM NaCl, 4 mM  $\text{MgCl}_2$ , 0.5 mM EDTA, pH 7.3).

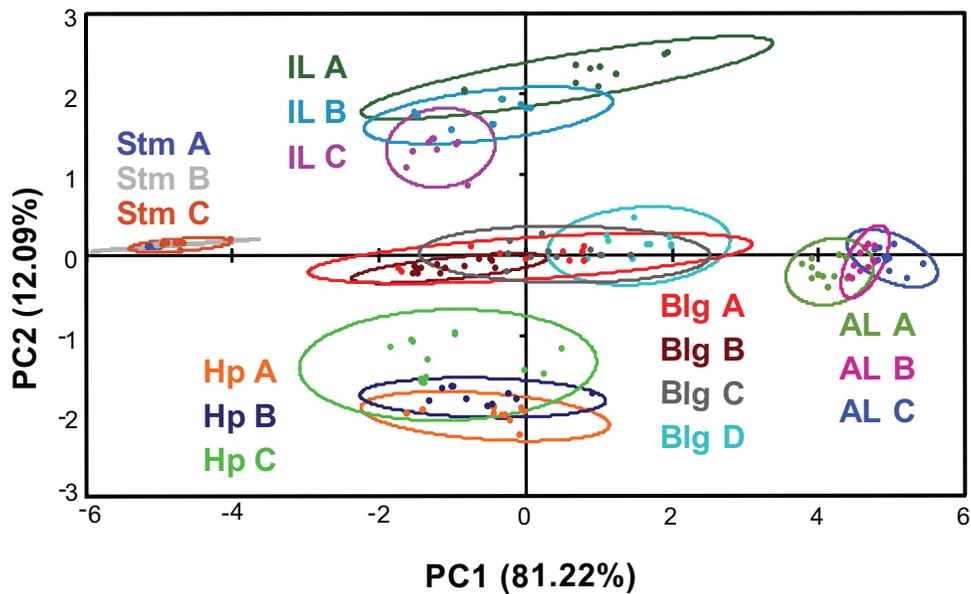


Figure S3-2. PCA plot of the 16 individual RNA training set in the standard buffer (10 mM  $\text{NaH}_2\text{PO}_4$ , 25 mM NaCl, 4 mM  $\text{MgCl}_2$ , 0.5 mM EDTA, pH 7.3).

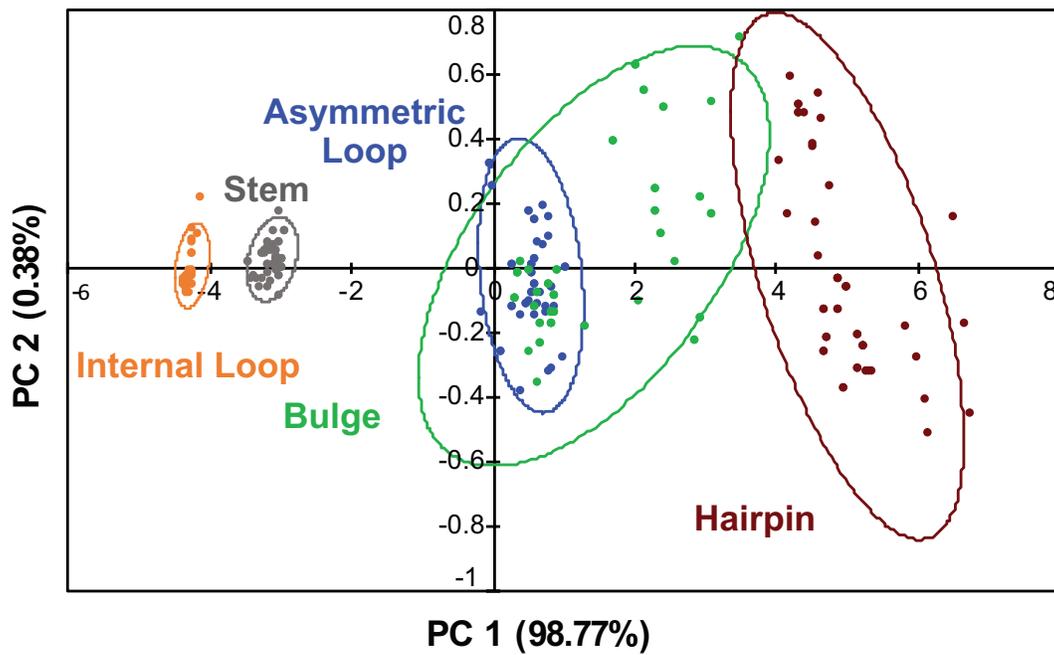


Figure S3-3. PCA plot of the RNA training set separated in the 5 secondary structure in the standard buffer at pH 5 (10 mM  $\text{NaH}_2\text{PO}_4$ , 25 mM NaCl, 4 mM  $\text{MgCl}_2$ , 0.5 mM EDTA, pH 5).

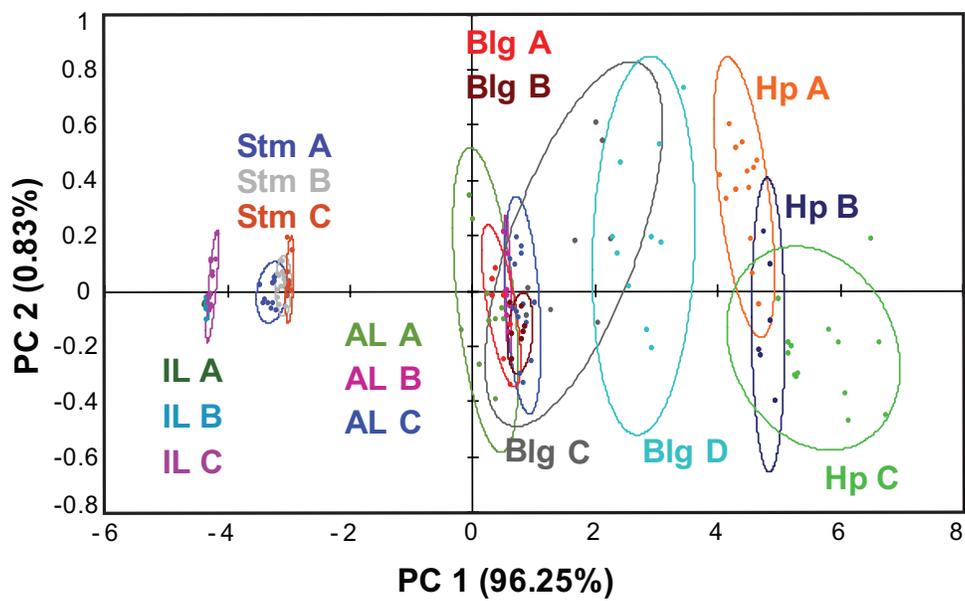


Figure S3-4. PCA plot of the 16 individual RNA training set of buffer at pH 5 (10 mM  $\text{NaH}_2\text{PO}_4$ , 25 mM NaCl, 4 mM  $\text{MgCl}_2$ , 0.5 mM EDTA, pH 5).

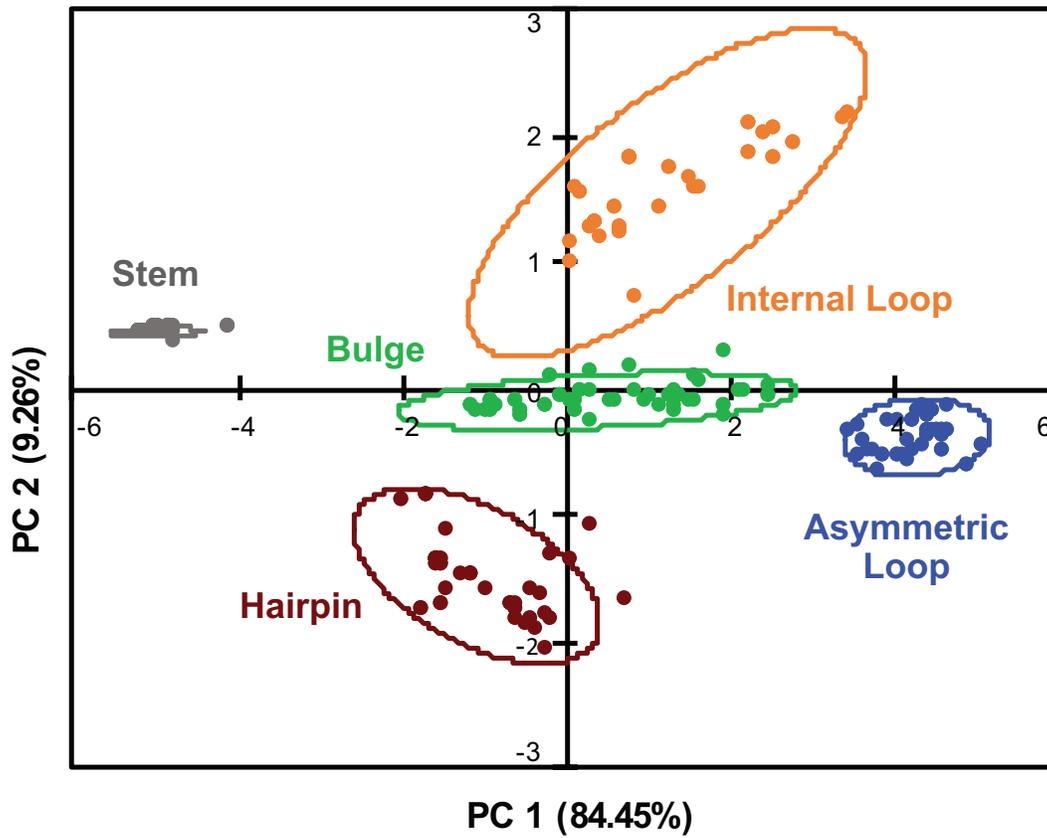


Figure S3-5. PCA plot of the RNA training set separated in the 5 secondary structure in the standard buffer at pH 6 (10 mM NaH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>, 25 mM NaCl, 4 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>, 0.5 mM EDTA, pH 6).

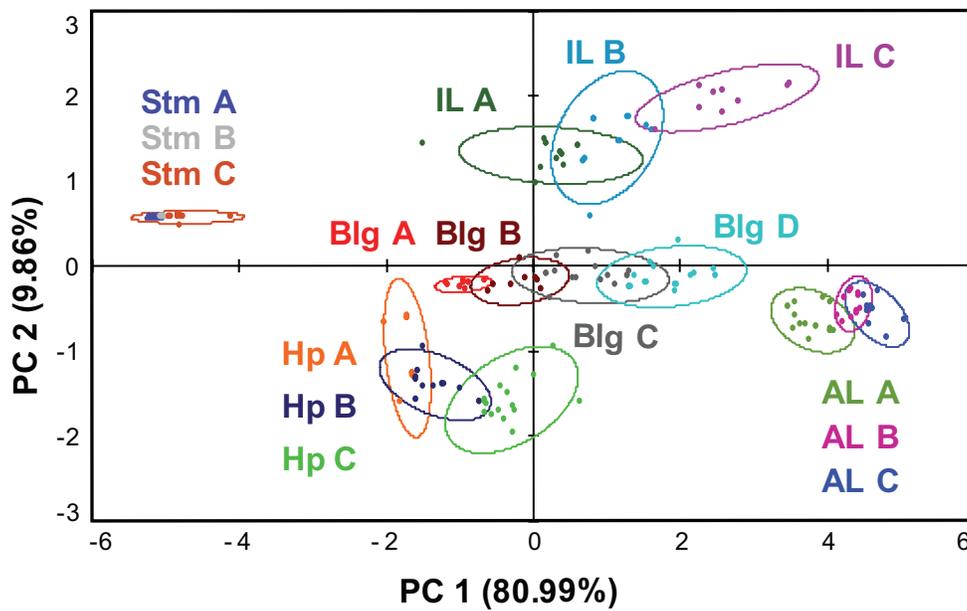


Figure S3-6. PCA plot of the 16 individual RNA training set of buffer at pH 6 (10 mM NaH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>, 25 mM NaCl, 4 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>, 0.5 mM EDTA, pH 6).

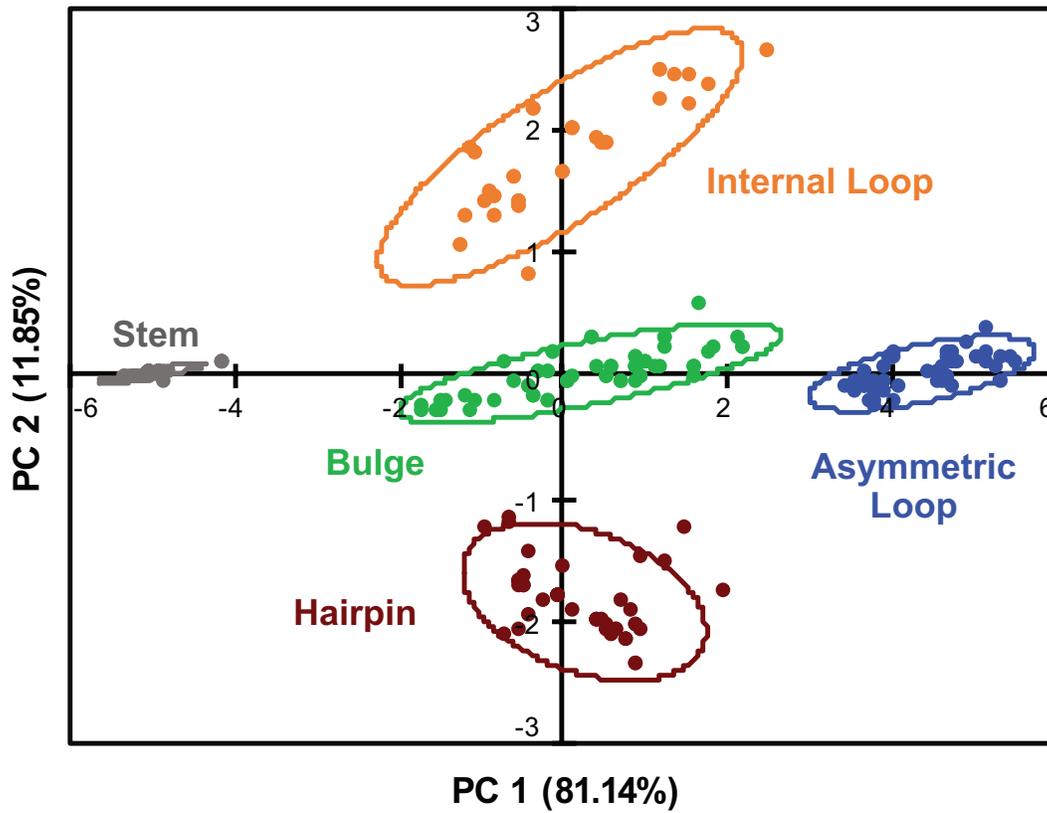


Figure S3-7. PCA plot of the RNA training set separated in the 5 secondary structure in the standard buffer at pH 8 (10 mM NaH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>, 25 mM NaCl, 4 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>, 0.5 mM EDTA, pH 8).

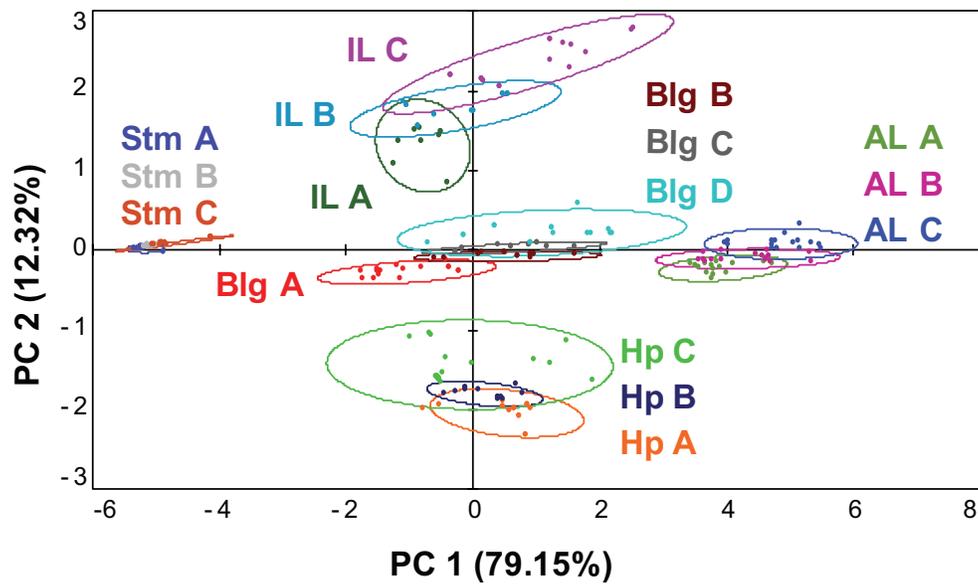


Figure S3-8. PCA plot of the 16 individual RNA training set of buffer at pH 8 (10 mM NaH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>, 25 mM NaCl, 4 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>, 0.5 mM EDTA, pH 8).

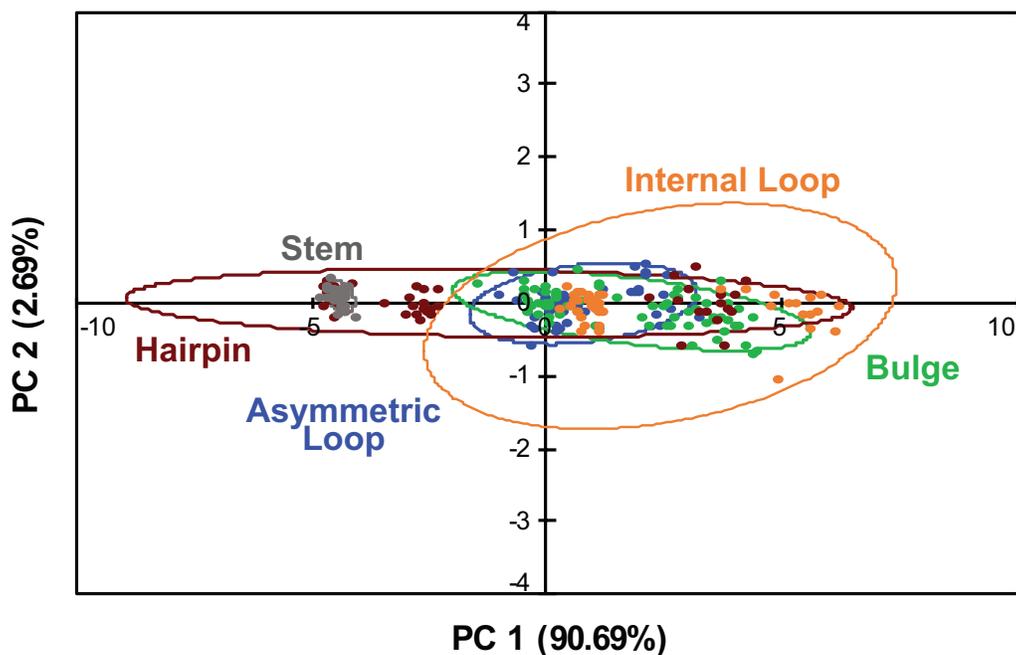


Figure S3-9. PCA plot of the RNA training set separated in the 5 secondary structure in the standard buffer with 140 mM NaCl (10 mM NaH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>, 140 mM NaCl, 4 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>, 0.5 mM EDTA, pH 7.3).

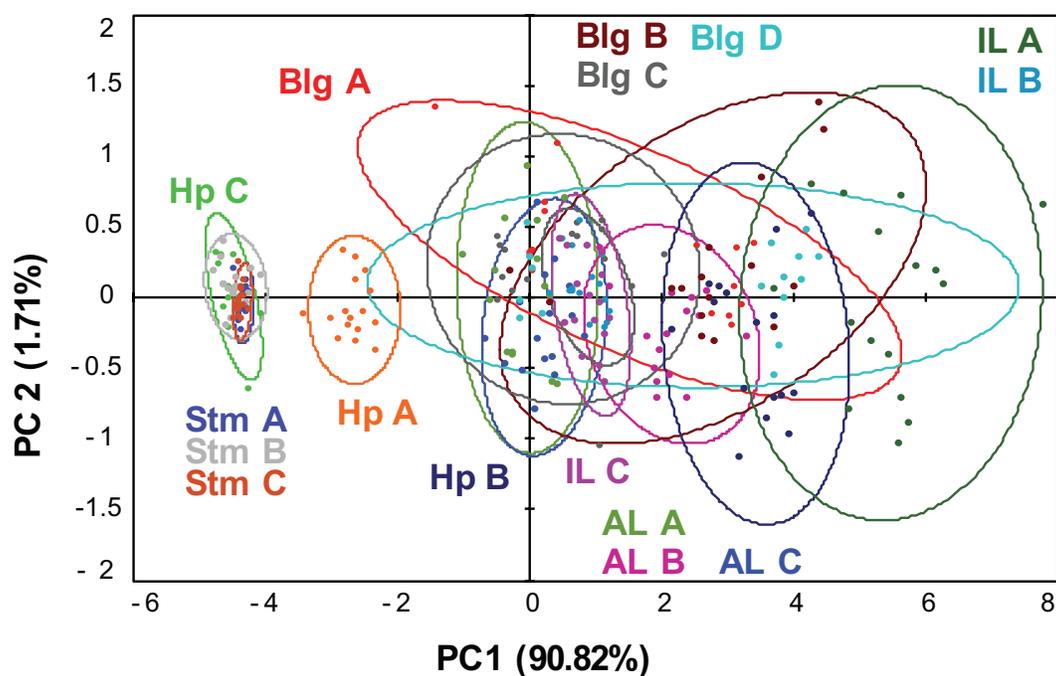


Figure S3-10. PCA plot of the 16 individual RNA training set of buffer with 140 mM NaCl (10 mM NaH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>, 140 mM NaCl, 4 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>, 0.5 mM EDTA, pH 7.3).

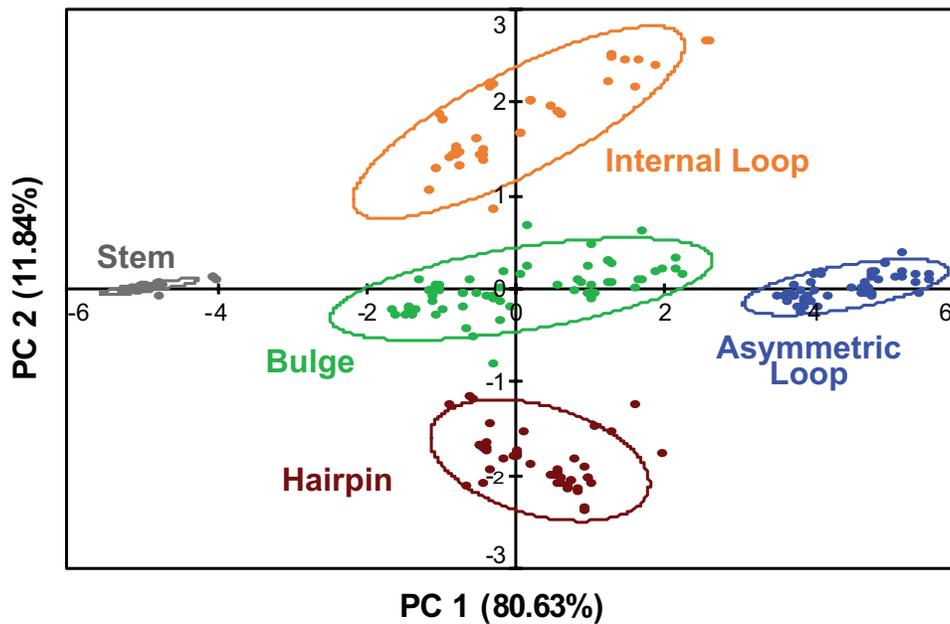


Figure S3-11. PCA plot of the RNA training set separated in the 5 secondary structure in the standard buffer with 0 mM  $MgCl_2$  (10 mM  $NaH_2PO_4$ , 25 mM  $NaCl$ , 0.5 mM  $EDTA$ , pH 7.3).

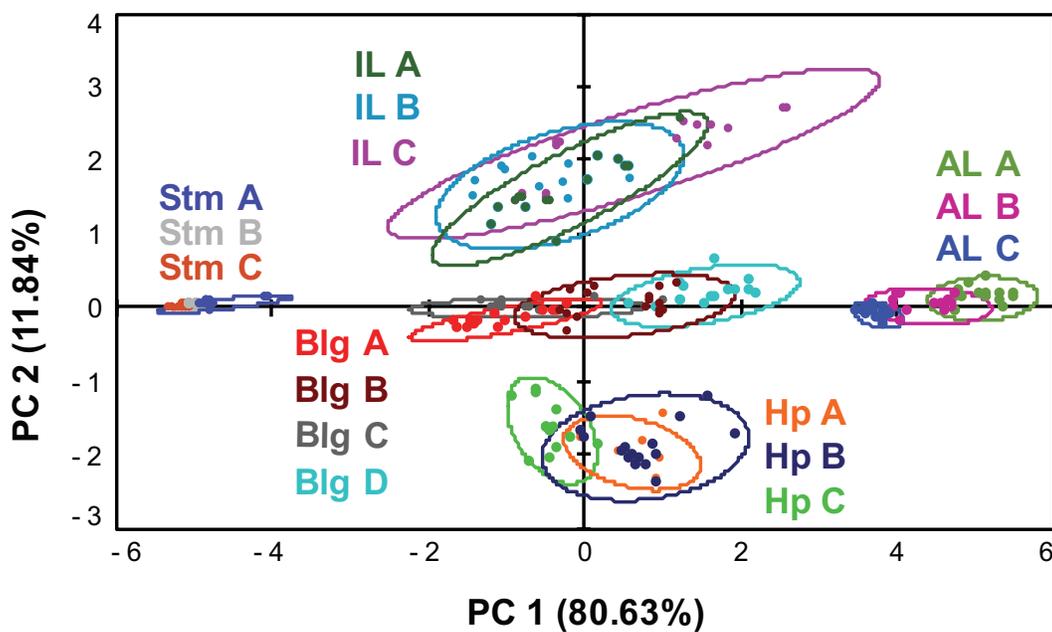


Figure S3-12. PCA plot of the 16 individual RNA training set of buffer without  $MgCl_2$  (10 mM  $NaH_2PO_4$ , 25 mM  $NaCl$ , 0.5 mM  $EDTA$ , pH 7.3).

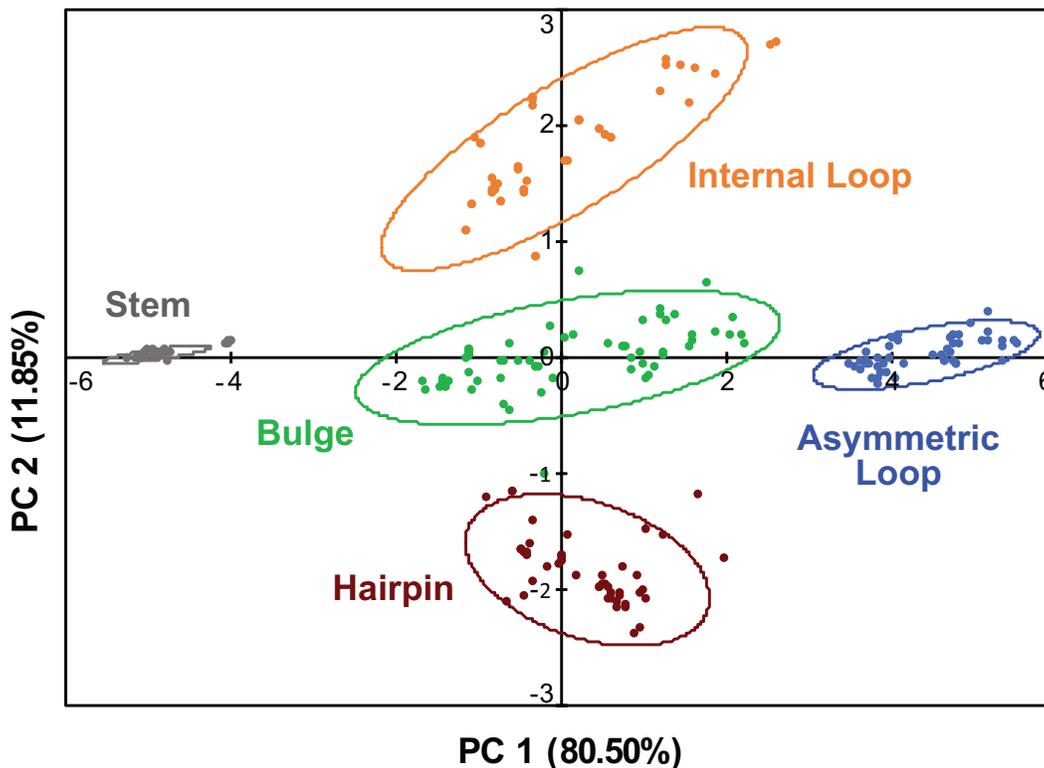


Figure S3-13. PCA plot of the RNA training set separated in the 5 secondary structure in the standard buffer with 10 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub> (10 mM NaH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>, 25 mM NaCl, 10 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>, 0.5 mM EDTA, pH 7.3).

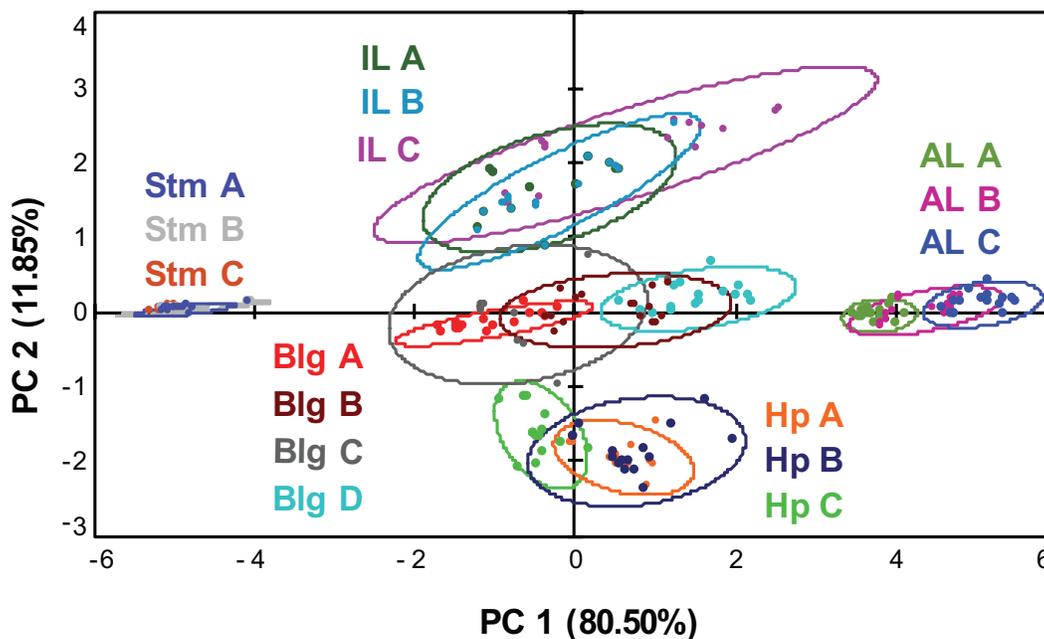


Figure S3-14. PCA plot of the 16 individual RNA training set of buffer with 10 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub> (10 mM NaH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>, 25 mM NaCl, 10 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>, 0.5 mM EDTA, pH 7.3).

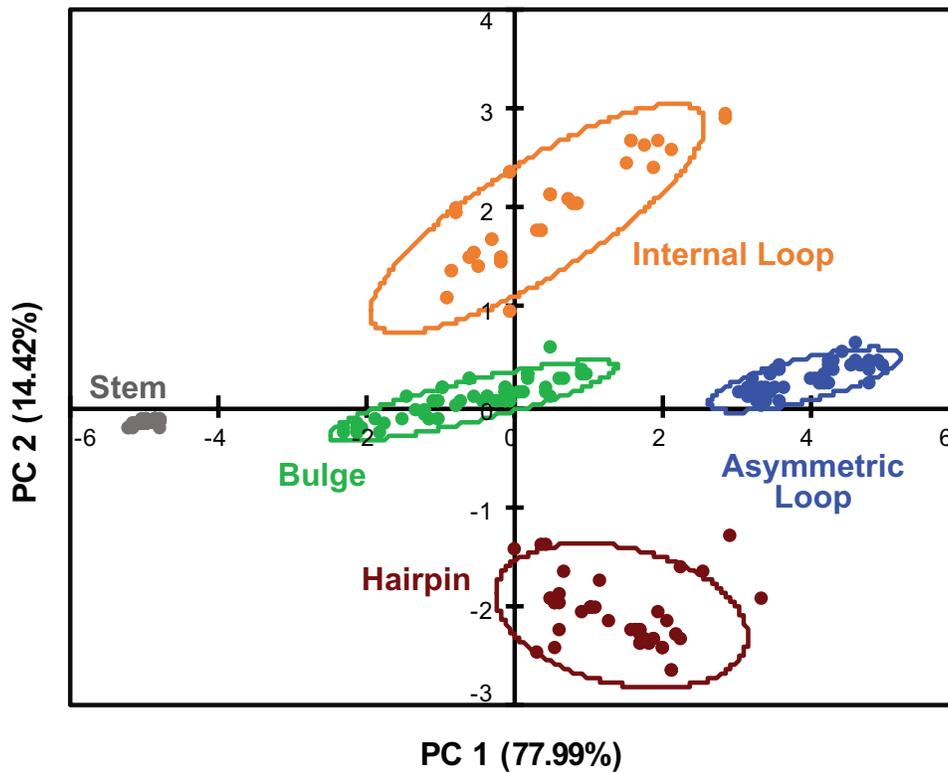


Figure S3-15. PCA plot of the RNA training set separated in the 5 secondary structure in Tris buffer (10 mM Tris, 25 mM NaCl, 4 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>, 0.5 mM EDTA, pH 7.3).

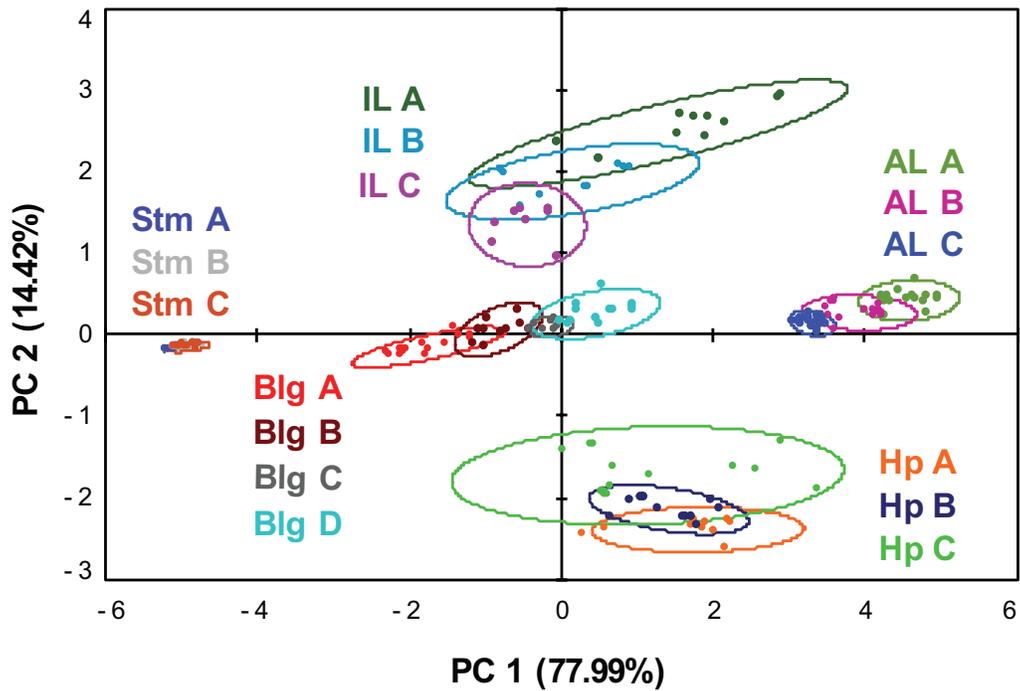


Figure S3-16. PCA plot of the 16 individual RNA training set of Tris buffer (10 mM Tris, 25 mM NaCl, 4 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>, 0.5 mM EDTA, pH 7.3).

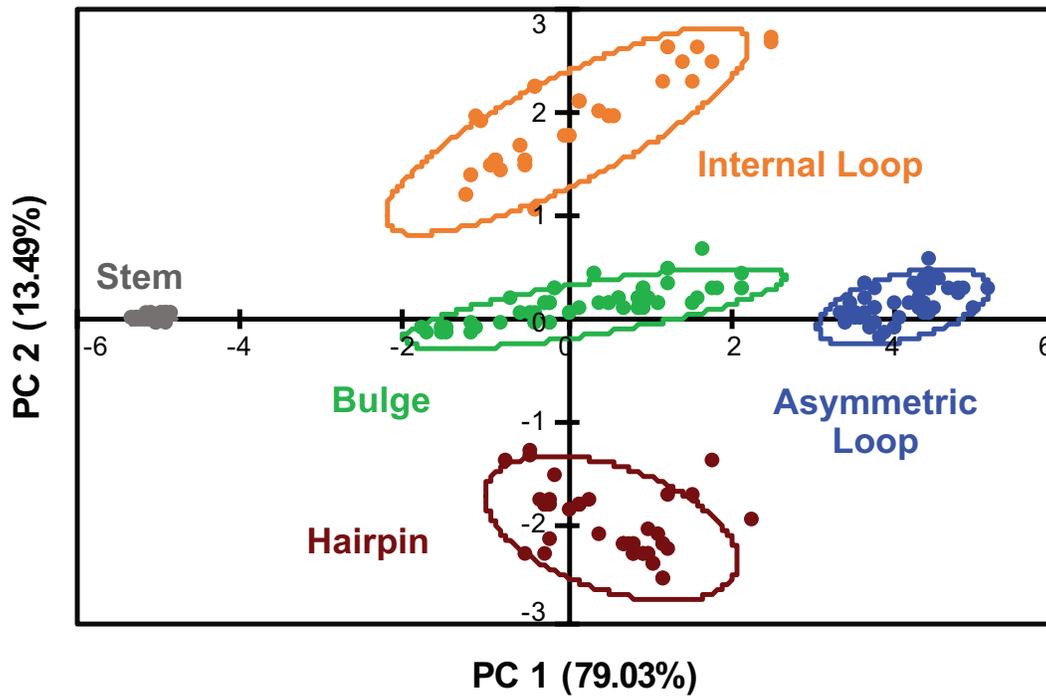


Figure S3-17. PCA plot of the RNA training set separated in the 5 secondary structure in the standard buffer at 37°C (10 mM NaH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>, 25 mM NaCl, 4 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>, 0.5 mM EDTA, pH 7.3 at 37°C).

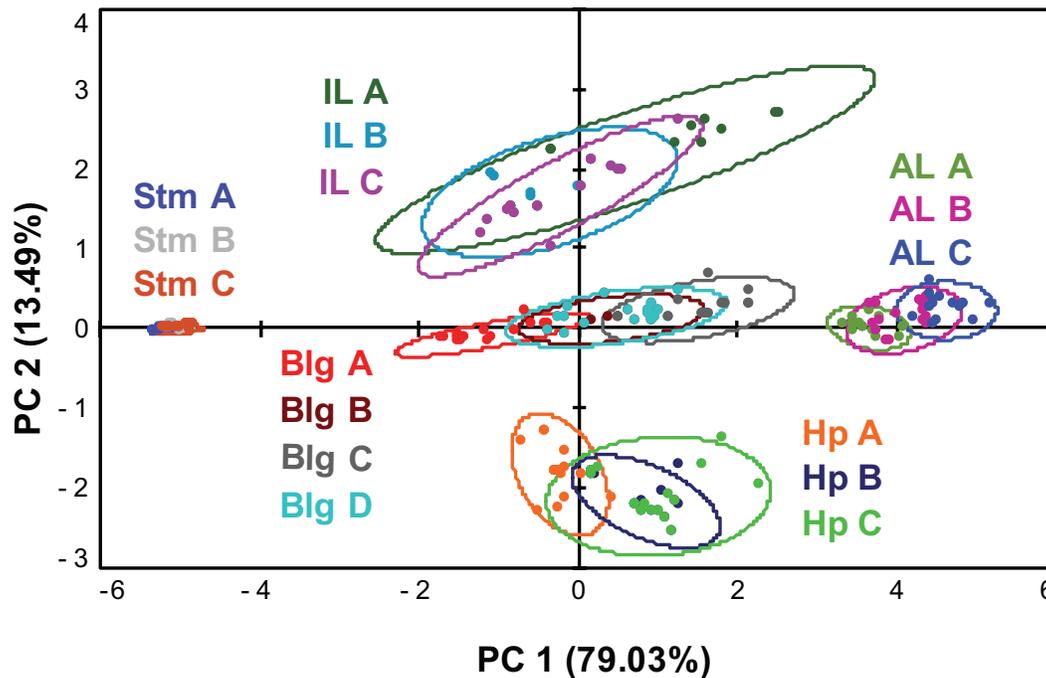


Figure S3-18. PCA plot of the 16 individual RNA training set in the standard buffer at 37°C (10 mM NaH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>, 25 mM NaCl, 4 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>, 0.5 mM EDTA, pH 7.3 at 37°C).

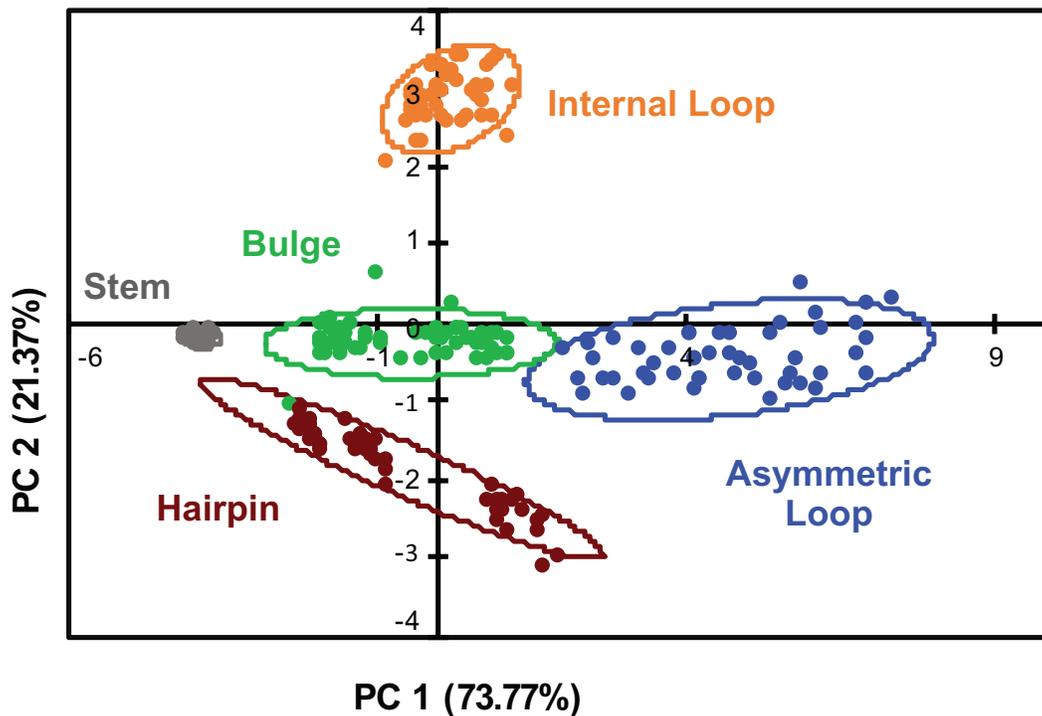


Figure S3-19. PCA plot of the RNA training set separated in the 5 secondary structure in the standard buffer with 8 mM PEG(10 mM NaH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>, 25 mM NaCl, 4 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>, 0.5 mM EDTA, 8 mM PEG 12,000, pH 7.3).

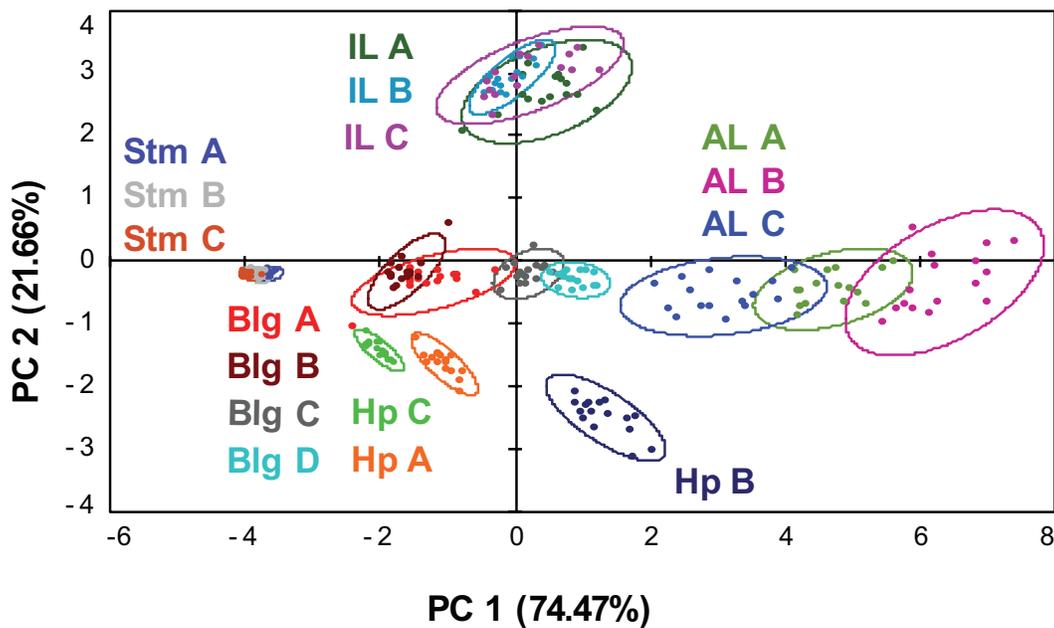


Figure S3-20. PCA plot of the 16 individual RNA training set in buffer with PEG (10 mM NaH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>, 25 mM NaCl, 4 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>, 0.5 mM EDTA, 8 mM PEG 12,000, pH 7.3).

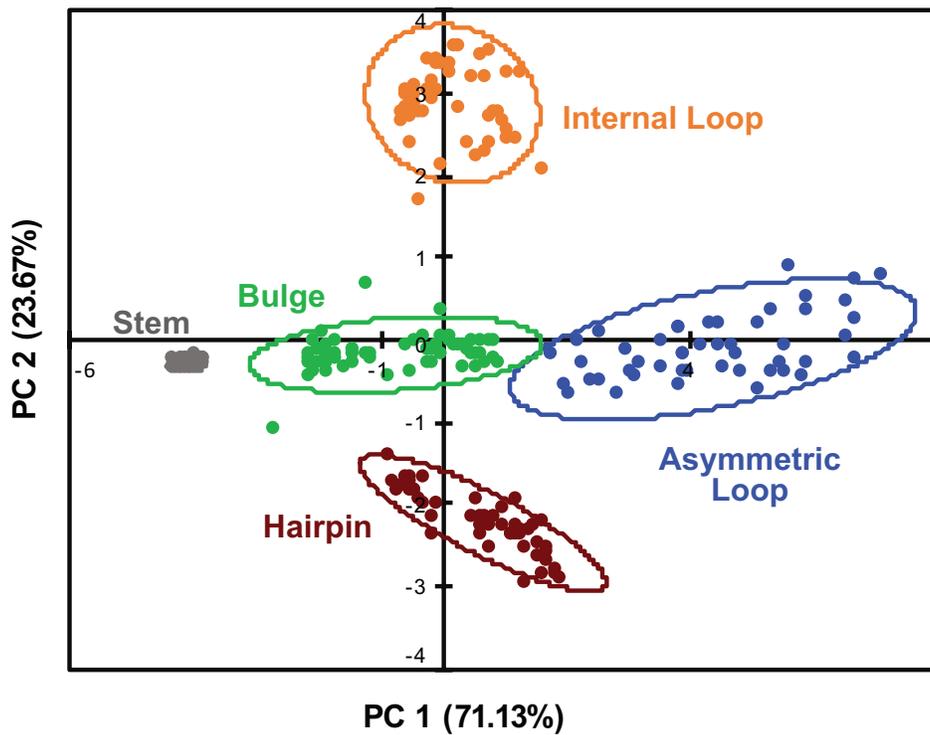


Figure S3-21. PCA plot of the RNA training set separated in the 5 secondary structure in the standard buffer with 8 mM PEG at 37°C (10 mM NaH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>, 25 mM NaCl, 4 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>, 0.5 mM EDTA, 8 mM PEG 12,000, pH 7.3 at 37°C).

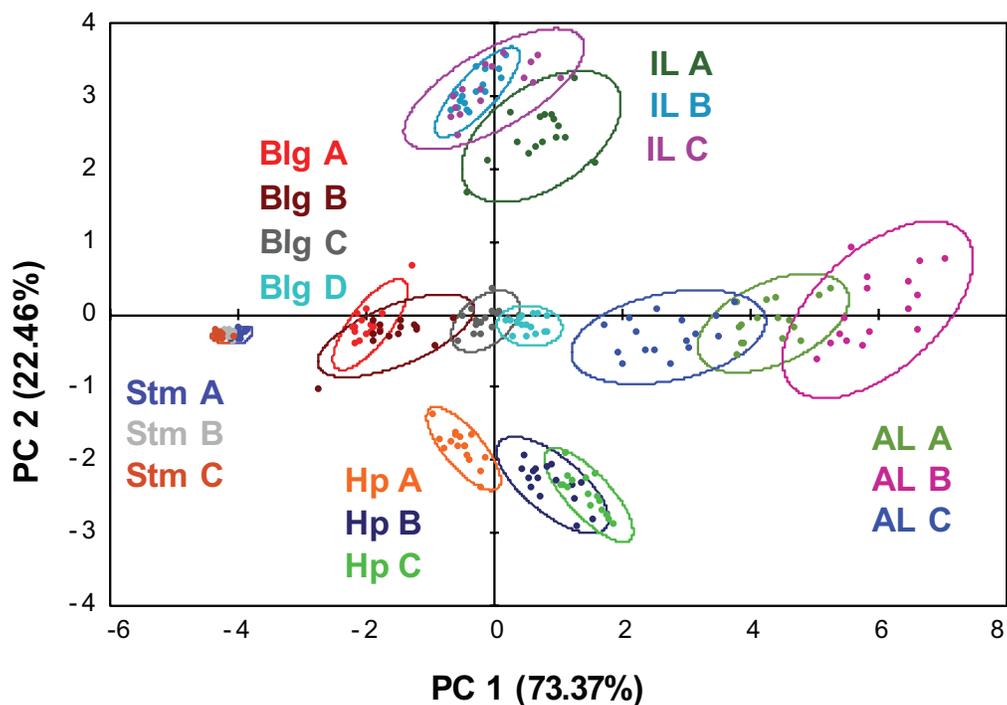


Figure S3-22. PCA plot of the 16 individual RNA training set in buffer with PEG at 37°C (10 mM NaH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>, 25 mM NaCl, 4 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>, 0.5 mM EDTA, 8 mM PEG 12,000, pH 7.3 at 37°C).

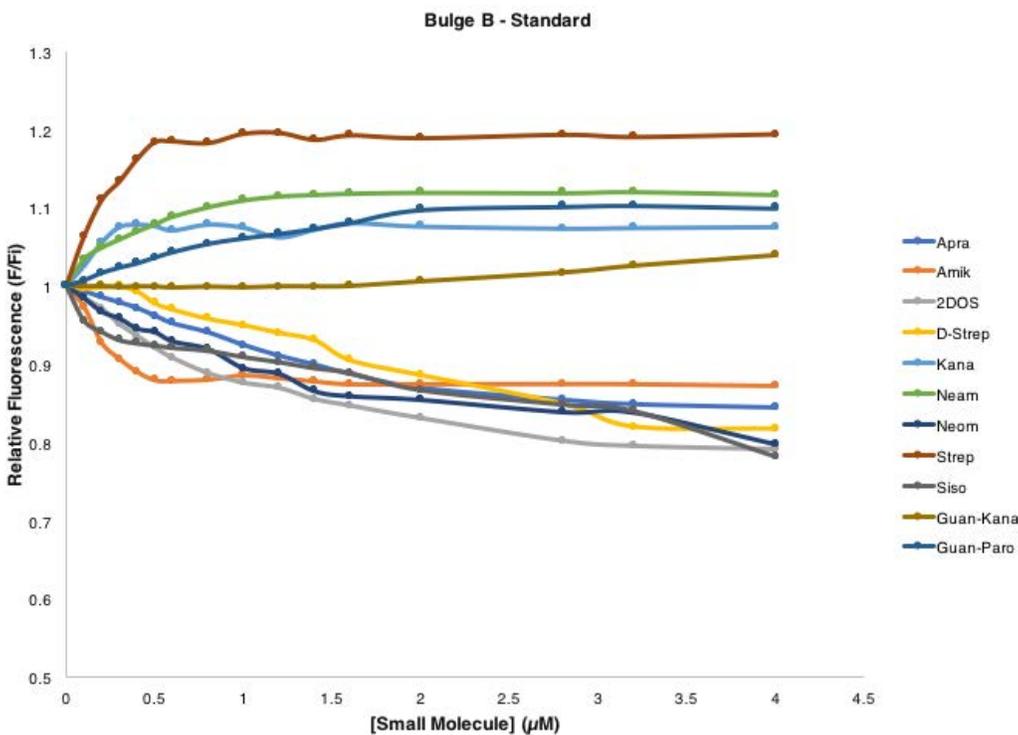
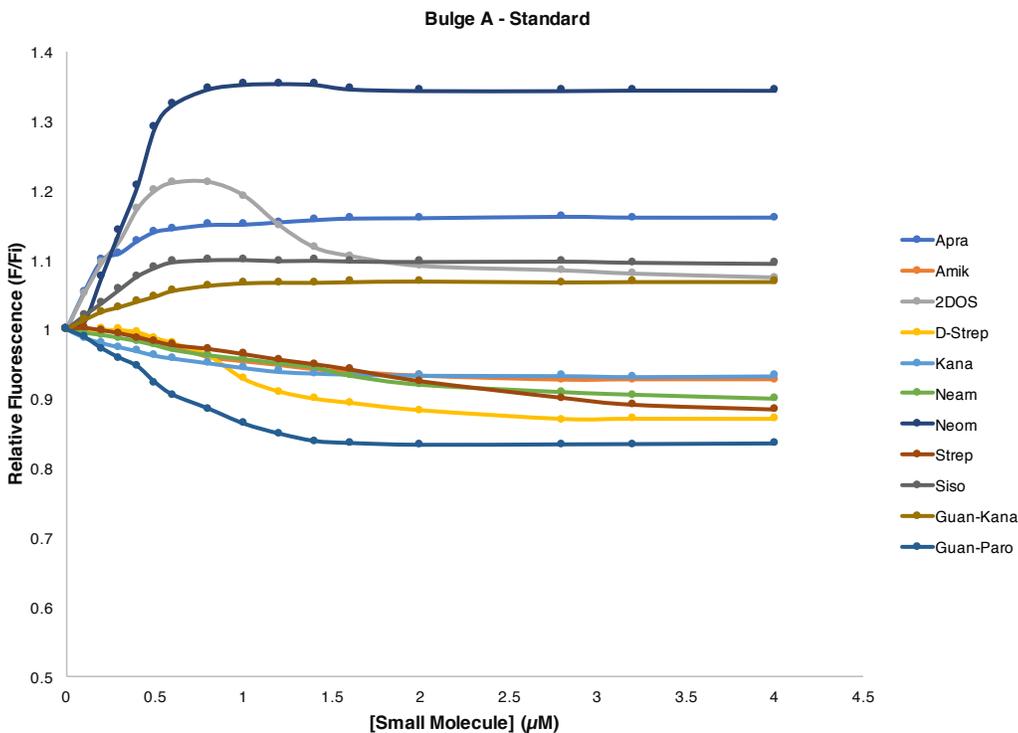
Leave-one-out cross validation was achieved using R-studio with both the carat and klaR packages. To begin with, data sets that have been analyzed by principal component analysis (PCA) are imported into R-studio, with a header 'Name' used to classify different RNA motifs. The data is then partitioned into two sets, either training or test sets. The training set is the data used in Bayesian prediction to recapitulate the experimental data, while the test set is data removed and was used as externally validated to determine the predictive power of the experimental data. The data sets are created utilizing the "createDataPartition" function, using the initial data set classified by the name. A partition fraction (p) argument is used to randomly separate the data used in the training set. Based on literature, 8-fold cross validation was utilized, so p was set to 0.875, but any partition from 0-1 can be used. Finally, a list argument must be stated as FALSE since the rows and columns of the data are not equal. The entire process is named "trainIndex" in order to quickly import the partition into future computations. After partitioning the data, the data sets are named in order to be used easily in future computations. The training set is named data\_train and is correlated to the first partition (trainIndex), while the test set is the remaining data (-trainIndex) and is named data\_test.

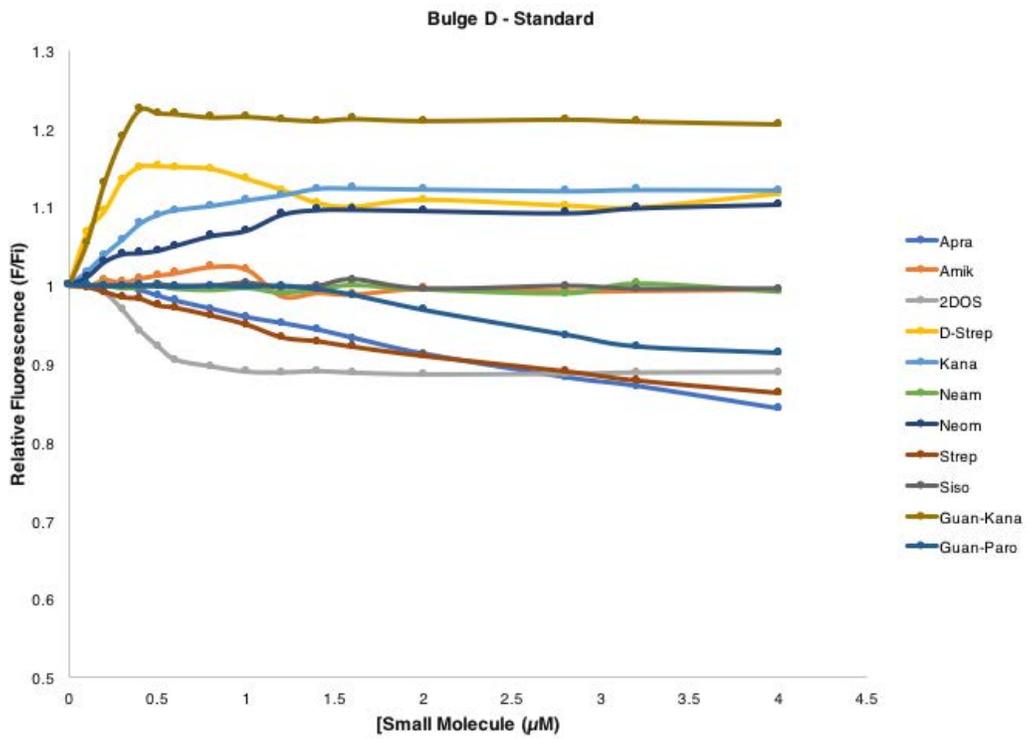
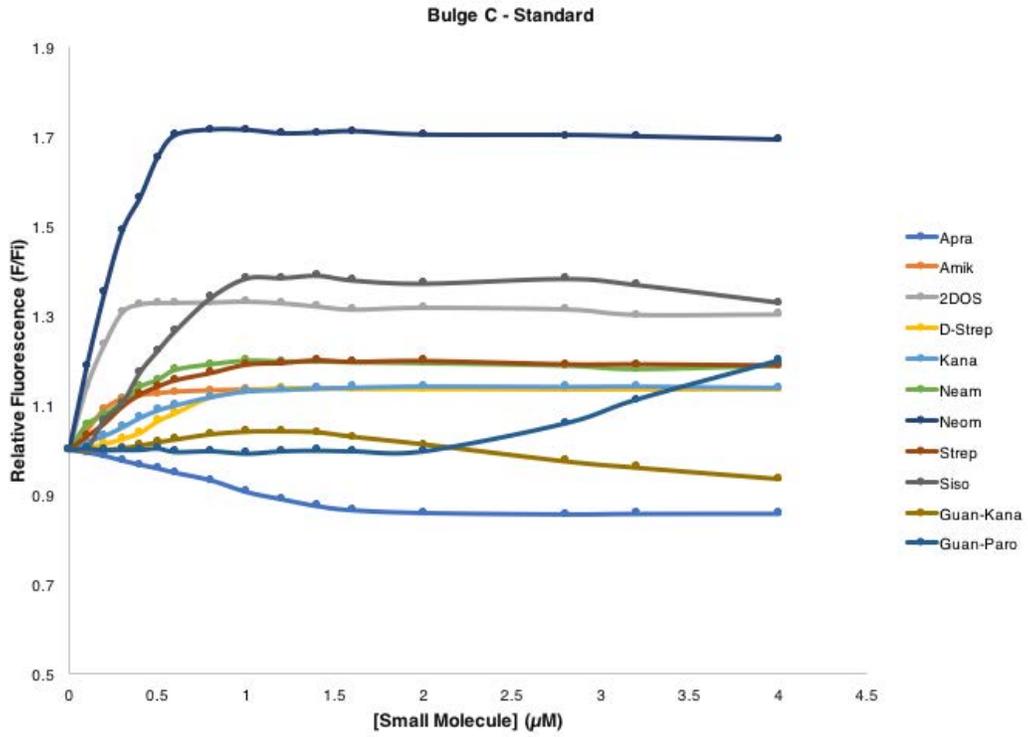
After partitioning, a Naïve Bayes algorithm (NaiveBayes function) is run on the training set to create a predictive model. For ease, the Bayesian function was named "model" and the only arguments necessary are the classifier ('Name'), and the data set (data\_train). Afterwards the test set was externally validated utilizing the Bayesian model, with the RNA motifs as the basis of the prediction. Finally, the data is compiled from the functions above and exported as a confusion matrix and the predictive percentage for each individual sequence, as well as the average predictive percentage of the individual sequences to determine the overall predictive power of each environmental condition. The script used is below and has titles for all functions. All variables that can be changed are bolded.

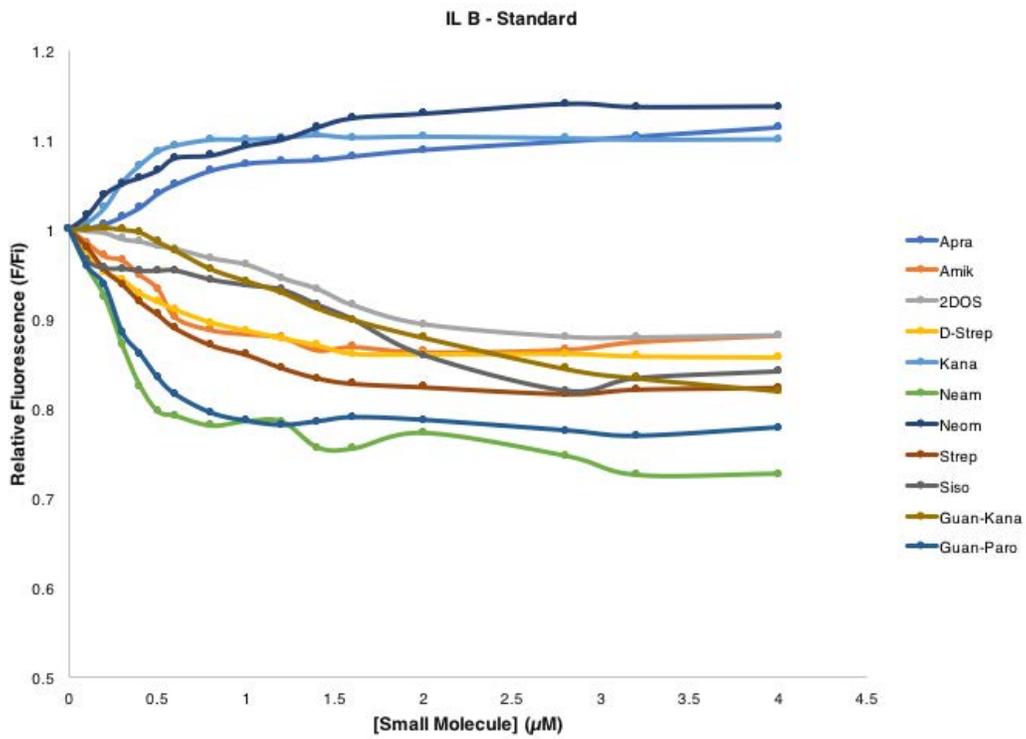
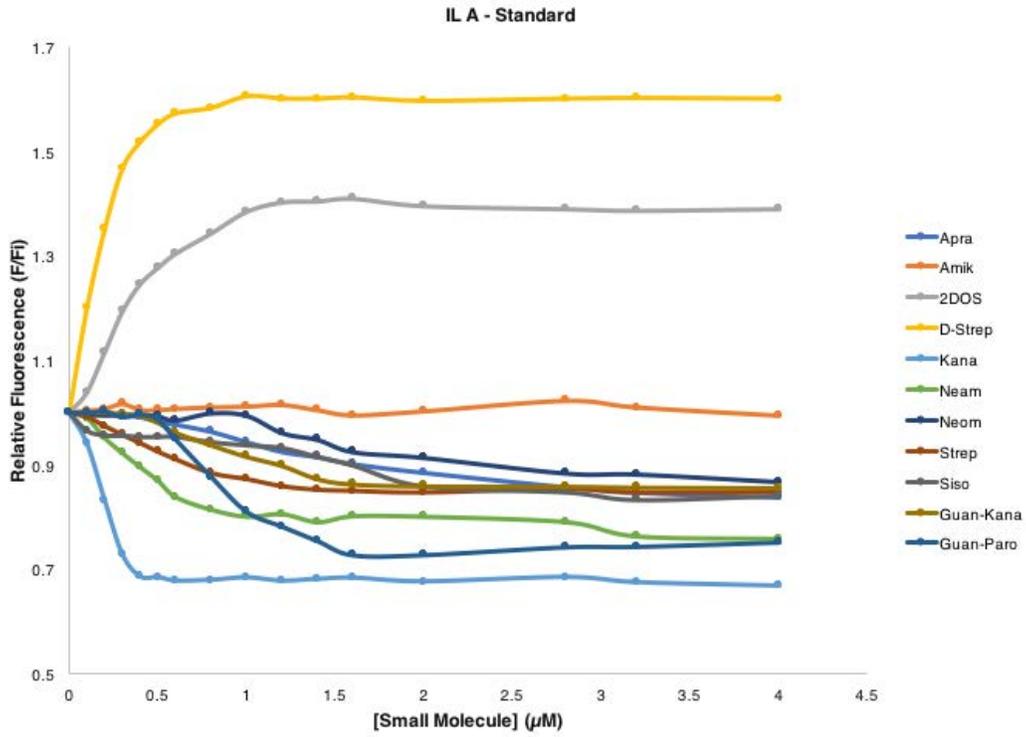
```
> Separating the data into two sets:
trainIndex <- createDataPartition('Data set'$ Name, p='0-1', list=FALSE)
> Naming the training set
data_train <- 'Data set'[ trainIndex,]
> Naming the test set
data_test <- 'Data set'[-trainIndex,]
> Running high performance naïve bayes algorithm
model <- NaiveBayes('Name'~., data=data_train)
> Analyzing the experimental data to the computational data to determine the precision of the model
predictions <- predict(model, data_test[2:9])
> exporting the predictions above for viewing
confusionMatrix(predictions$class, data_test$Name)
```

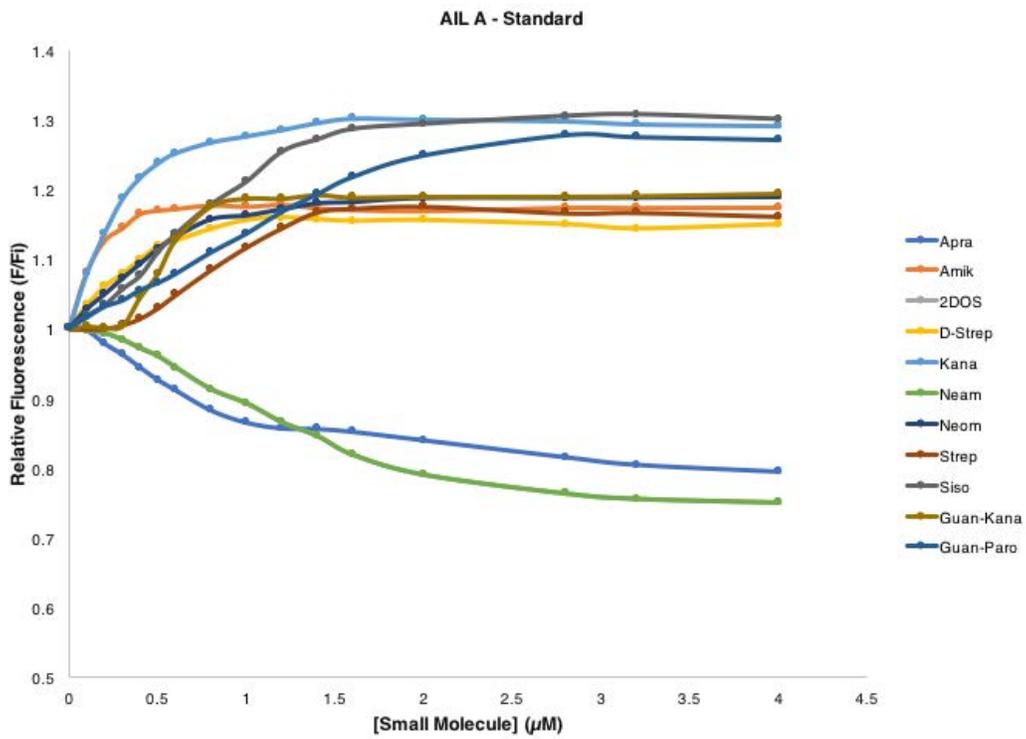
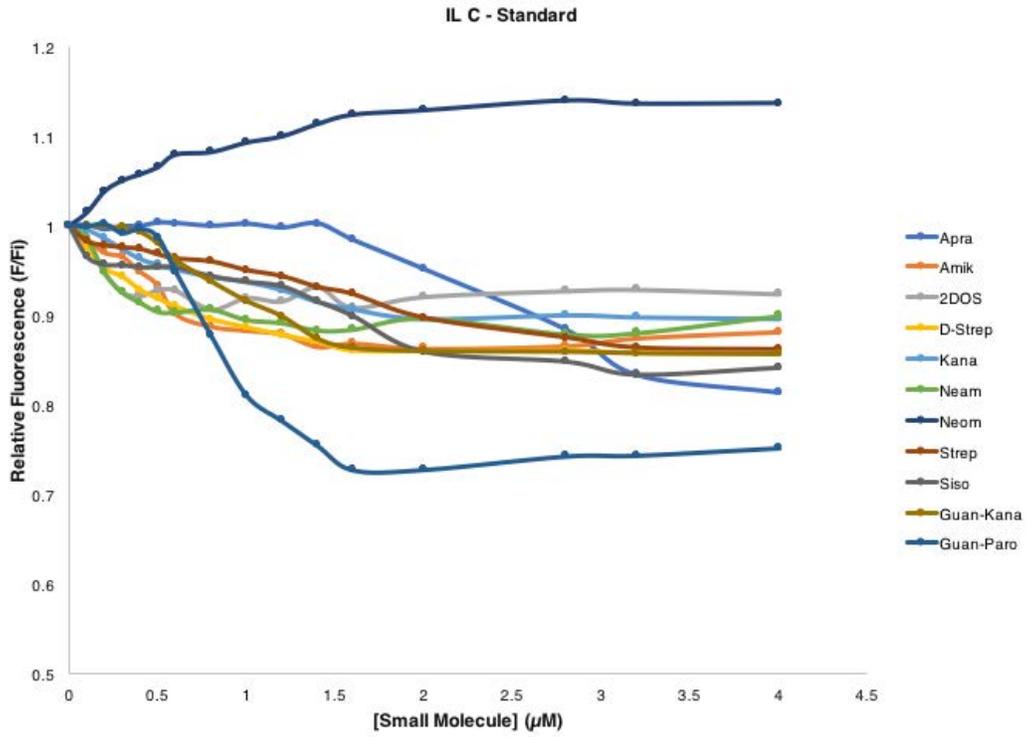
#### S4. Aminoglycoside Receptor: RNA Titration Graphs

pH 6, pH 8, 0 mM Mg, and Tris titration graphs have been removed because of minimal difference compared to previously published data<sup>1</sup>, but are available upon request.

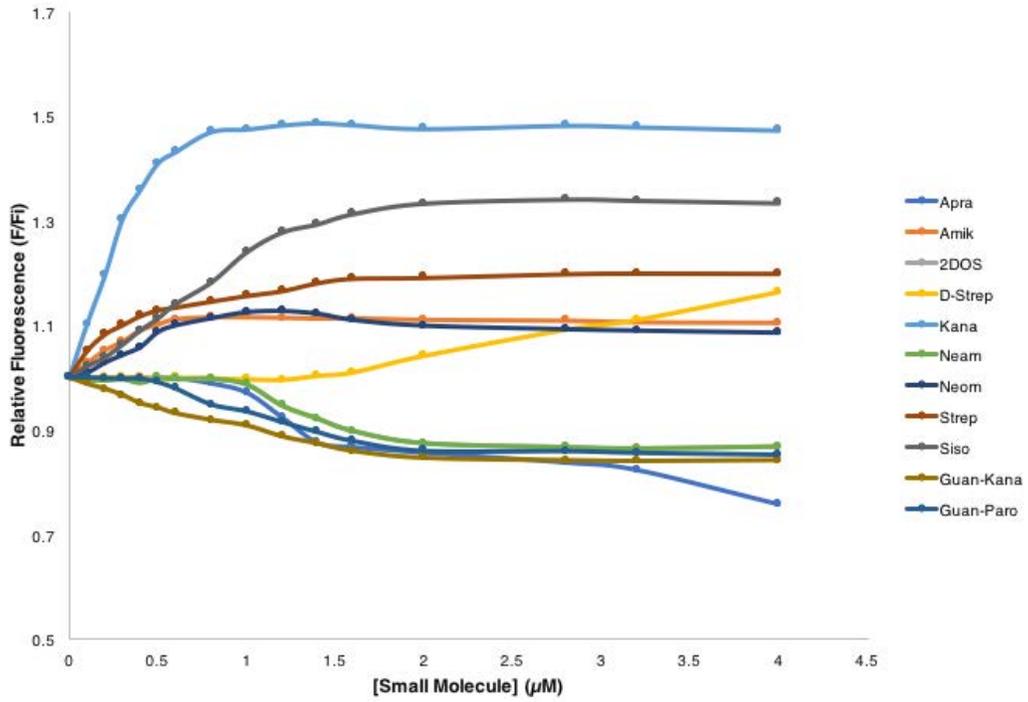




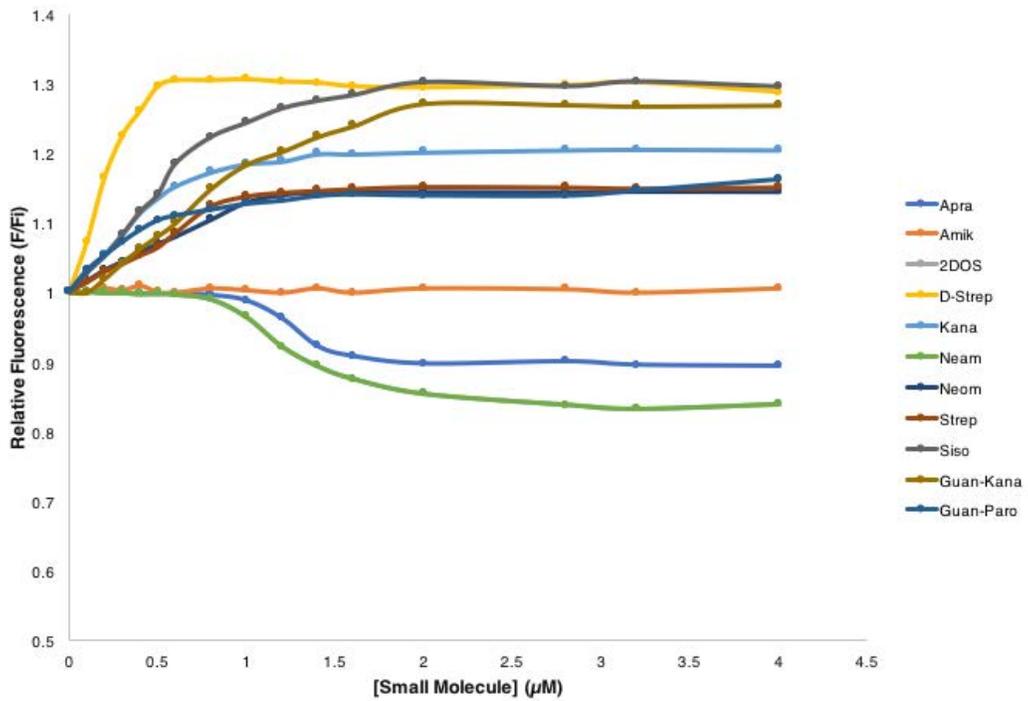


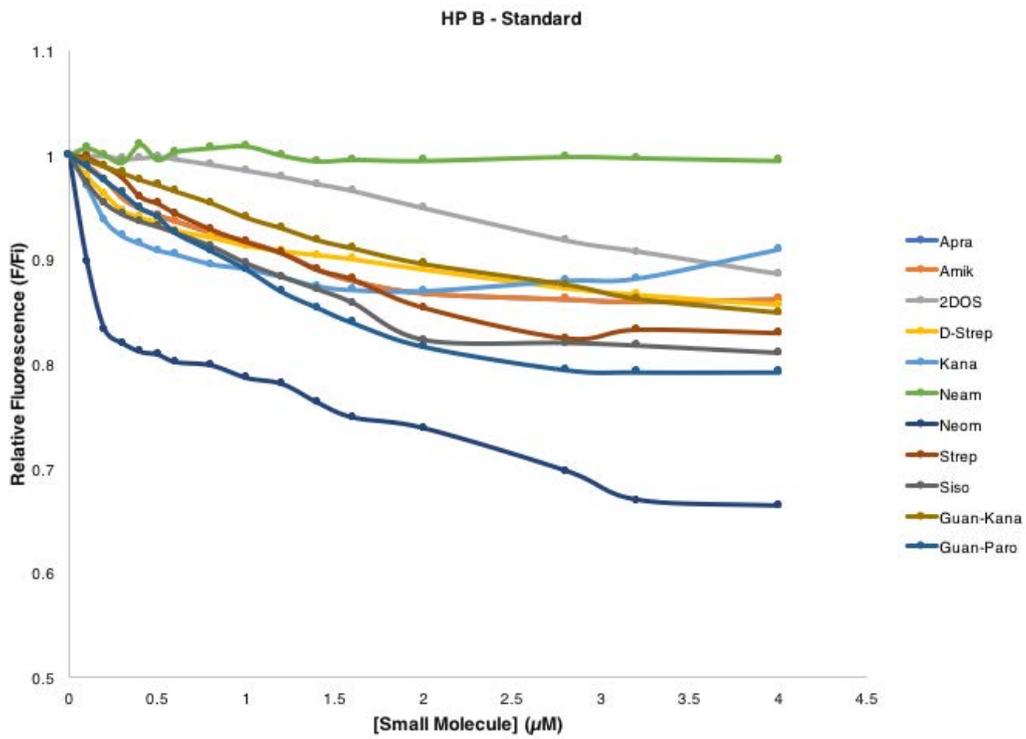
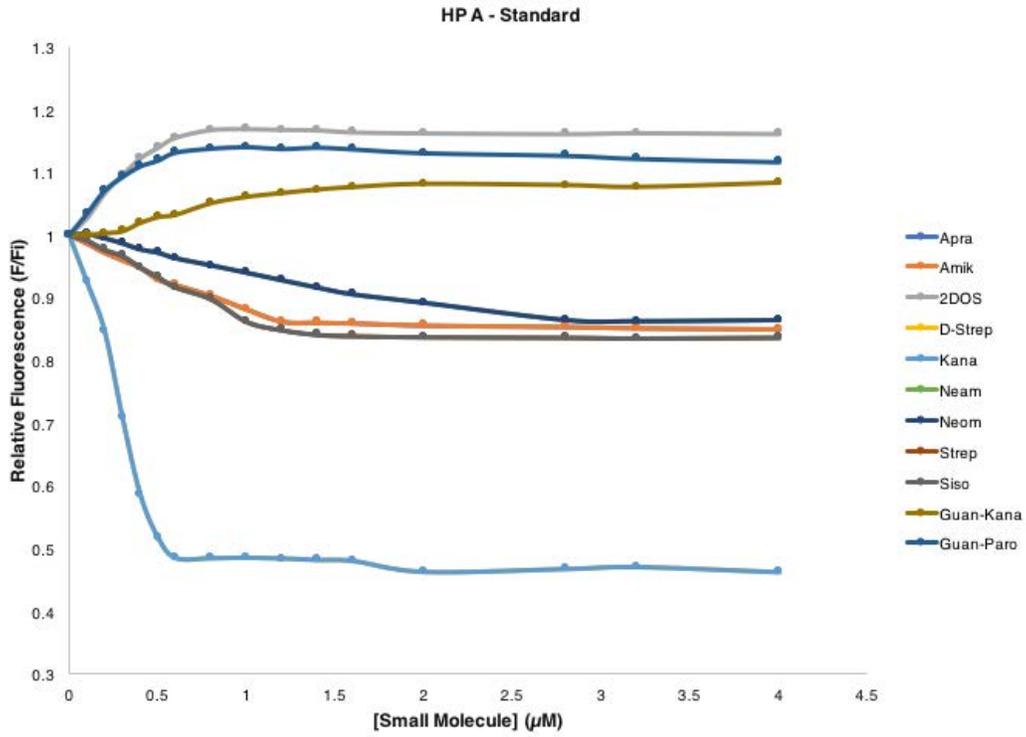


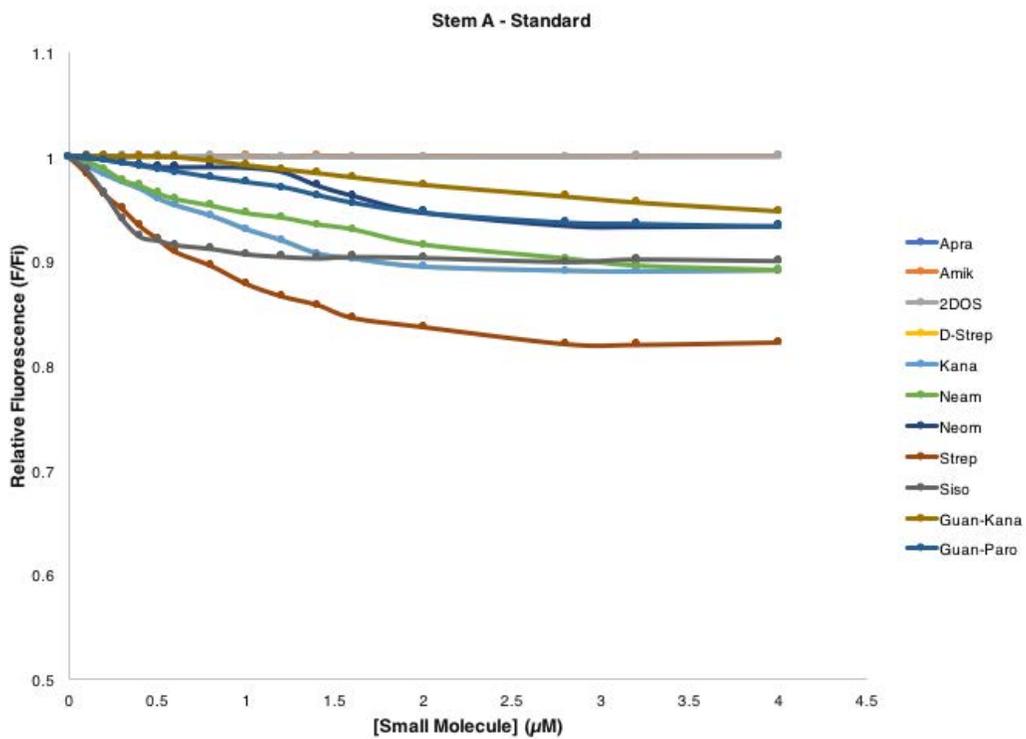
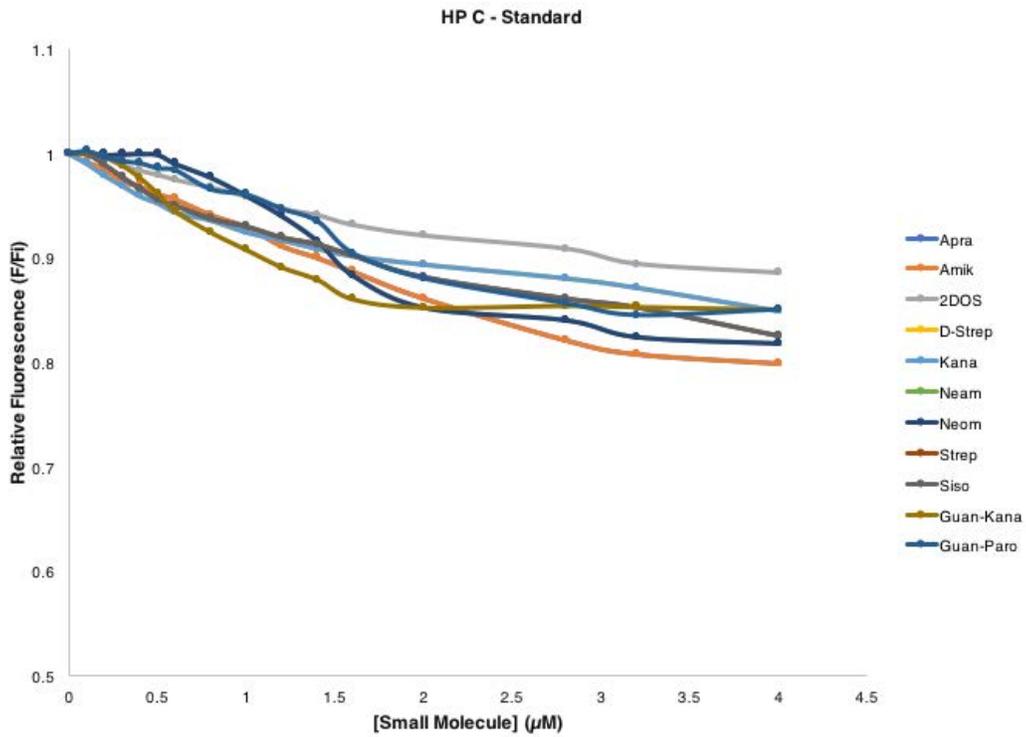
AIL B - Standard



AIL C - Standard







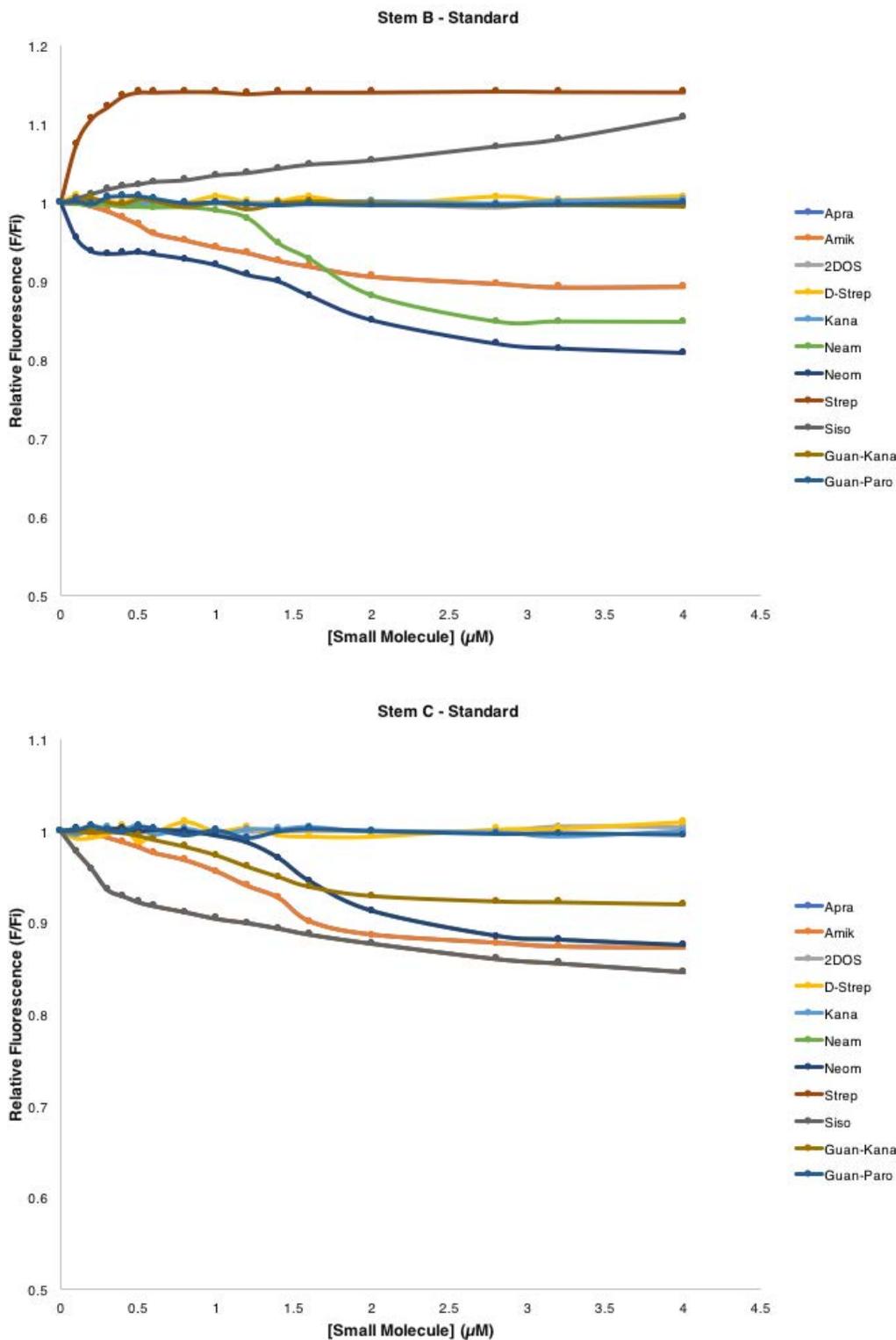
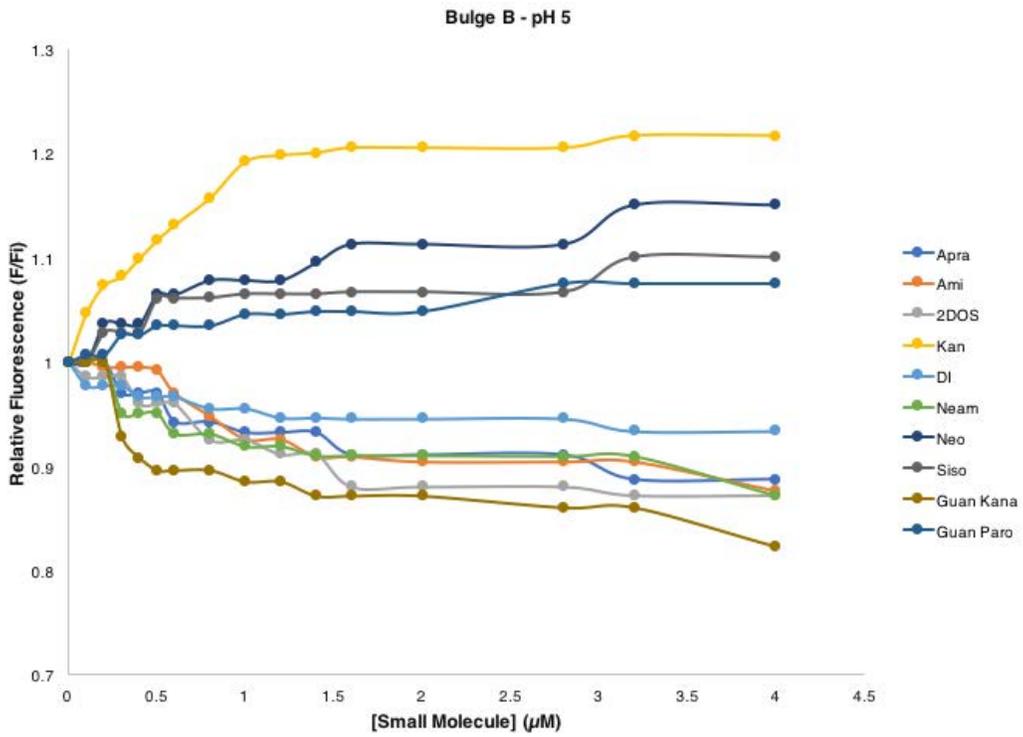
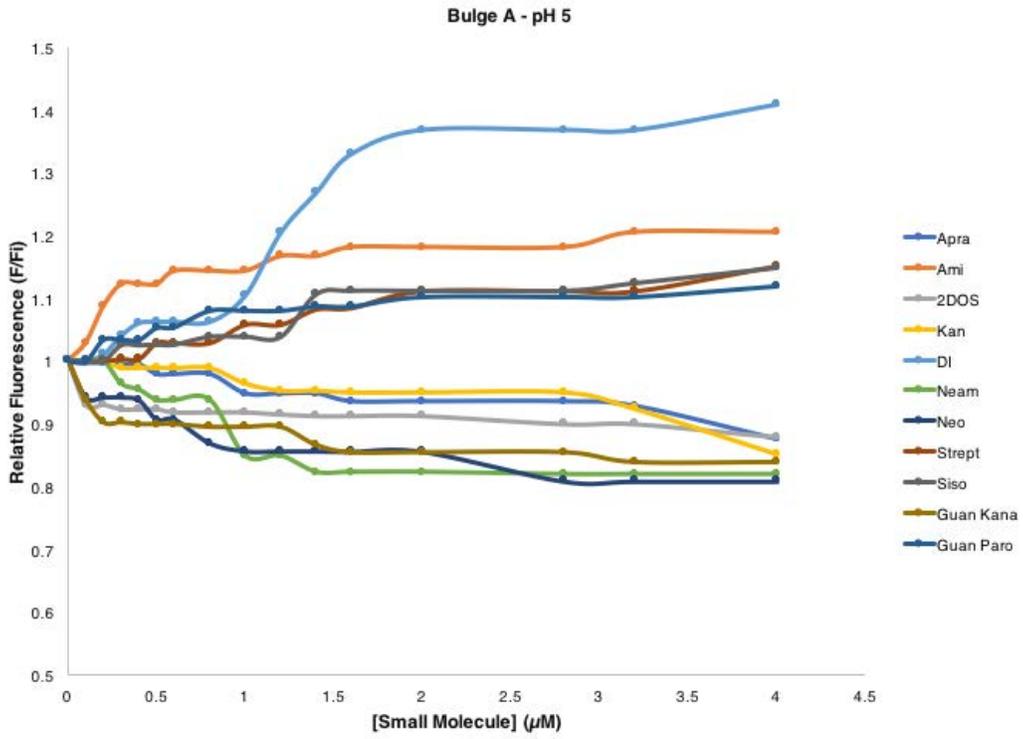
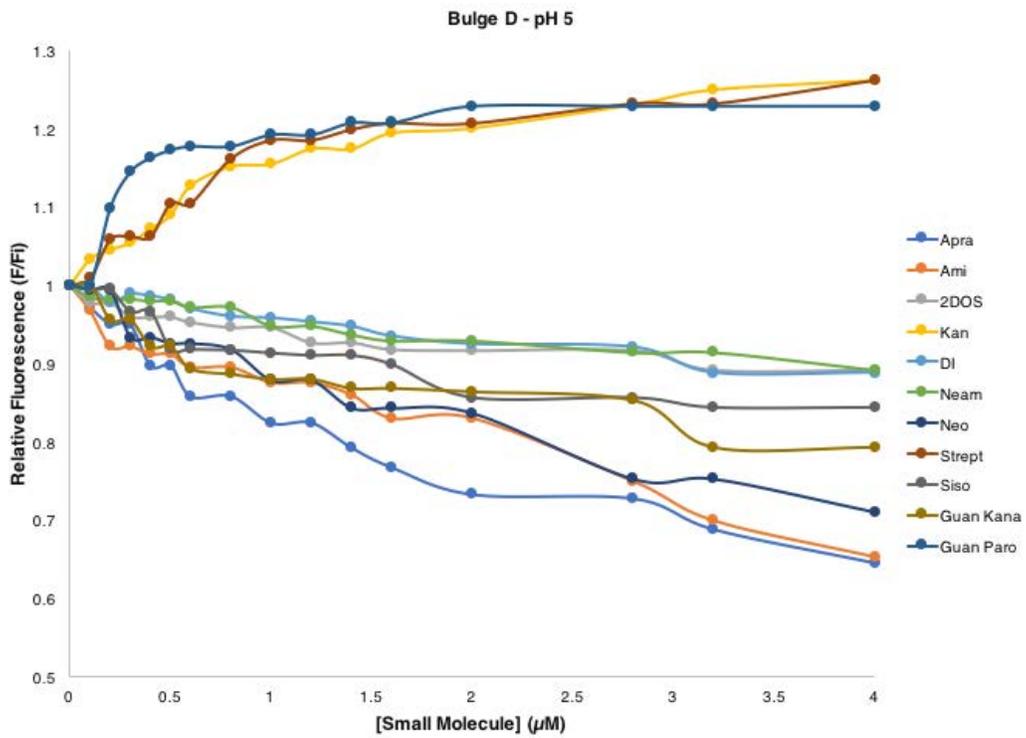
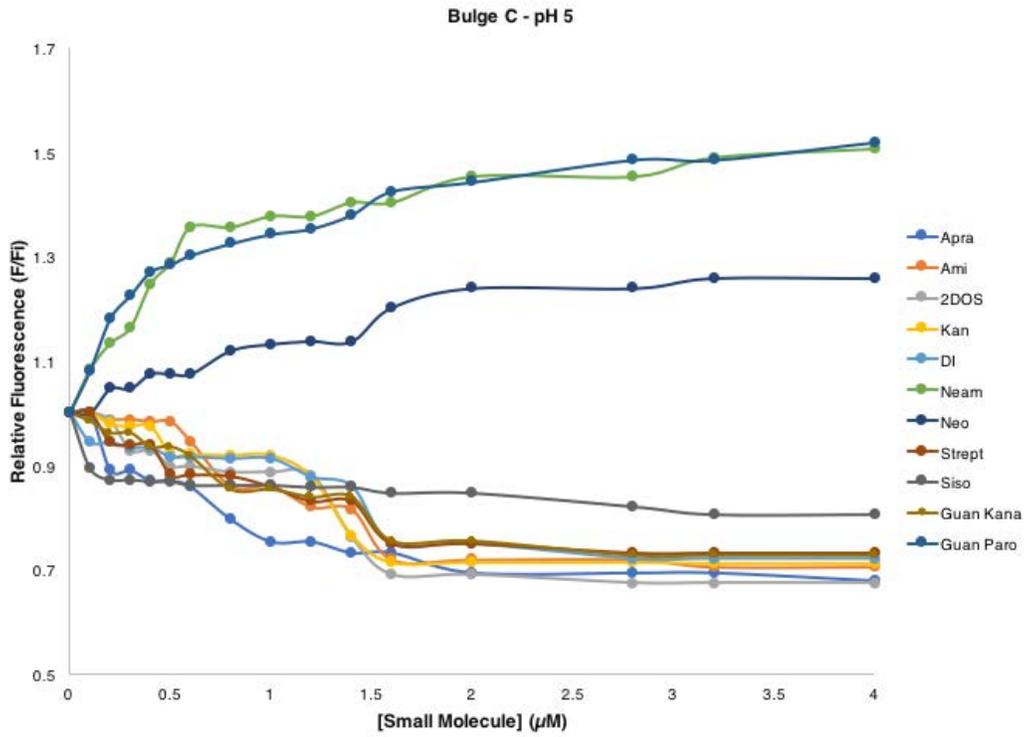
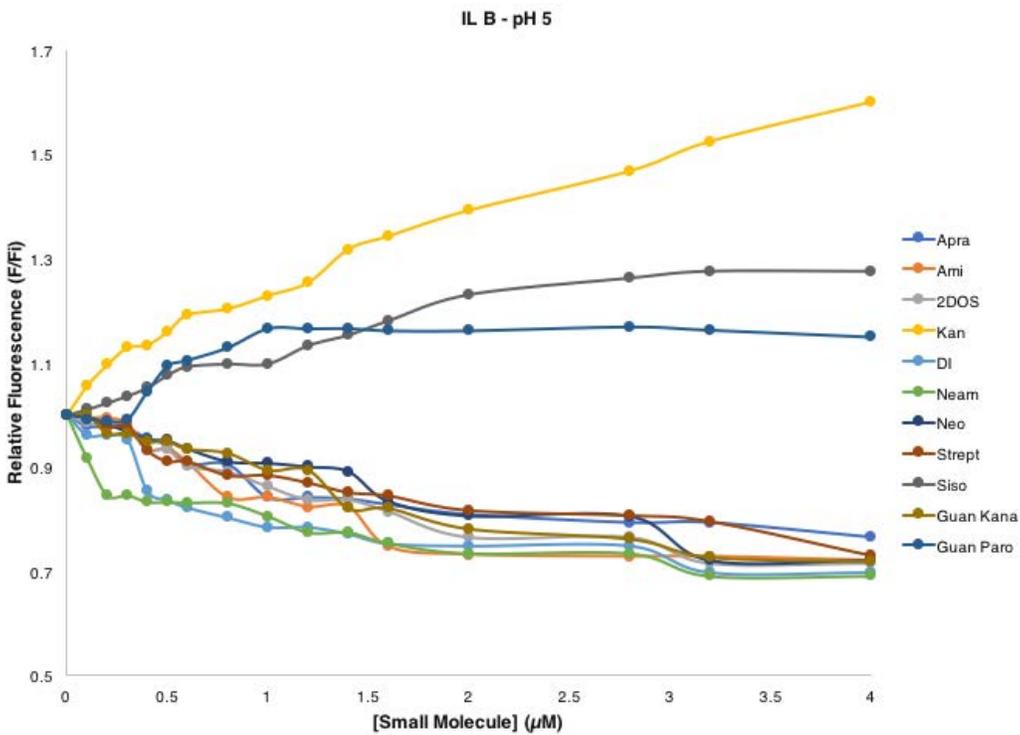
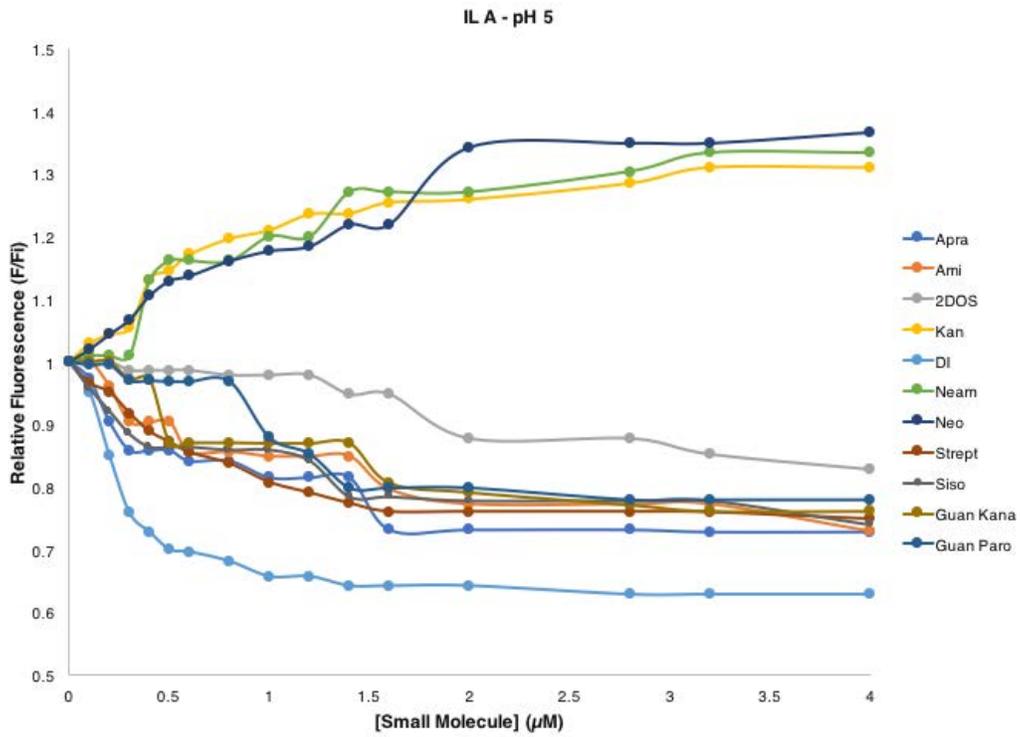
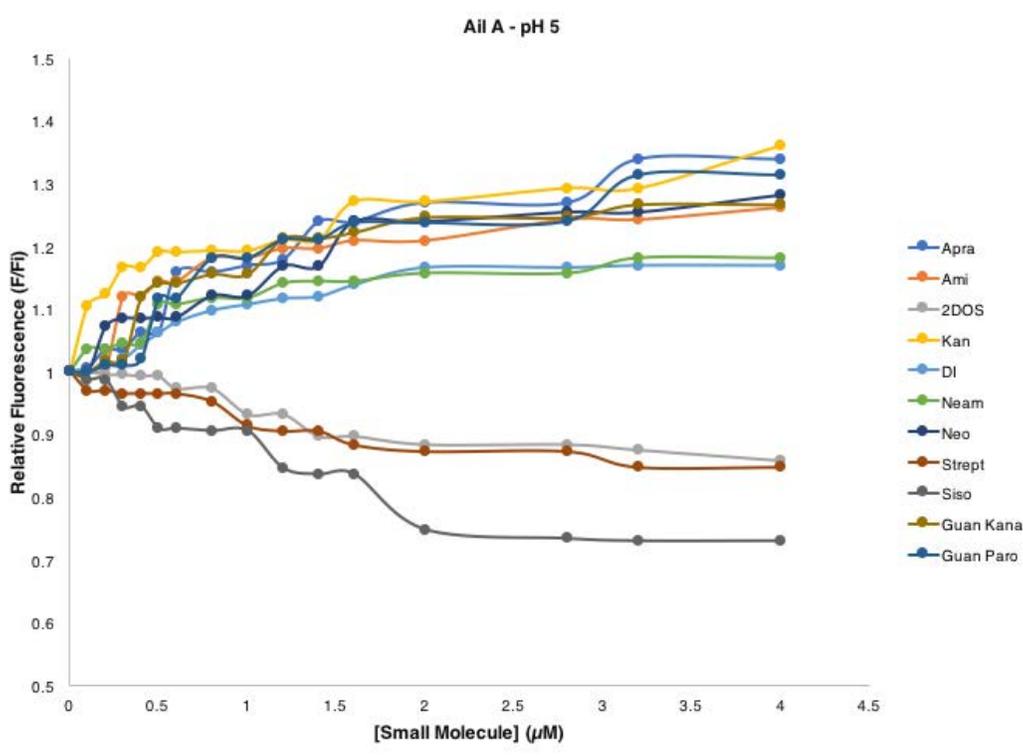
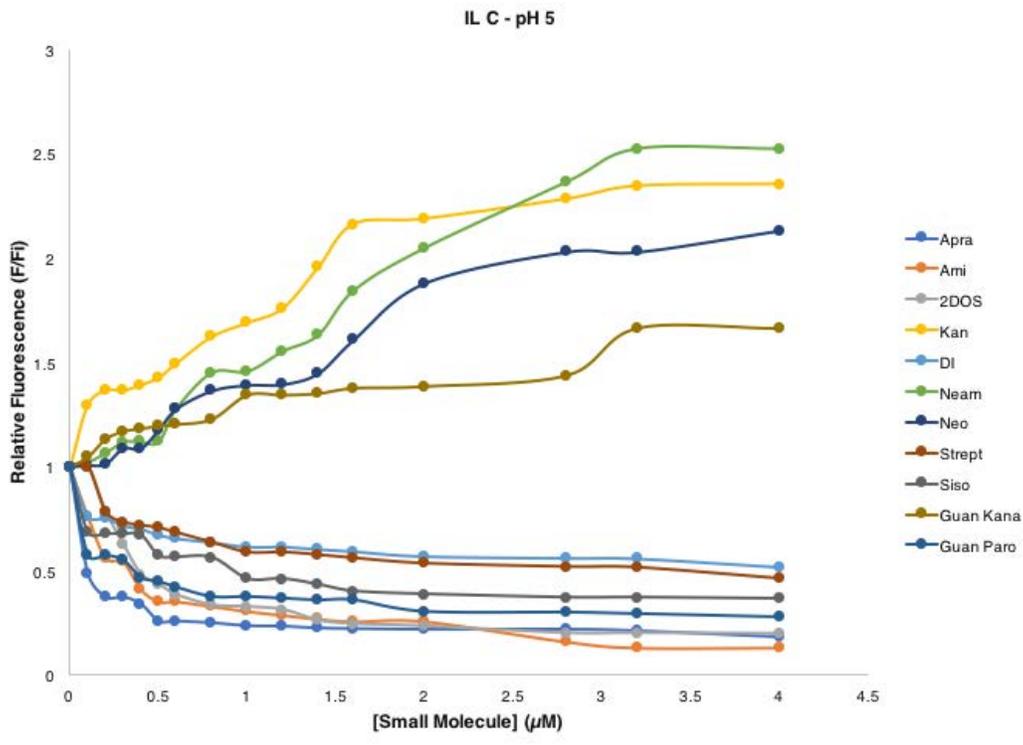


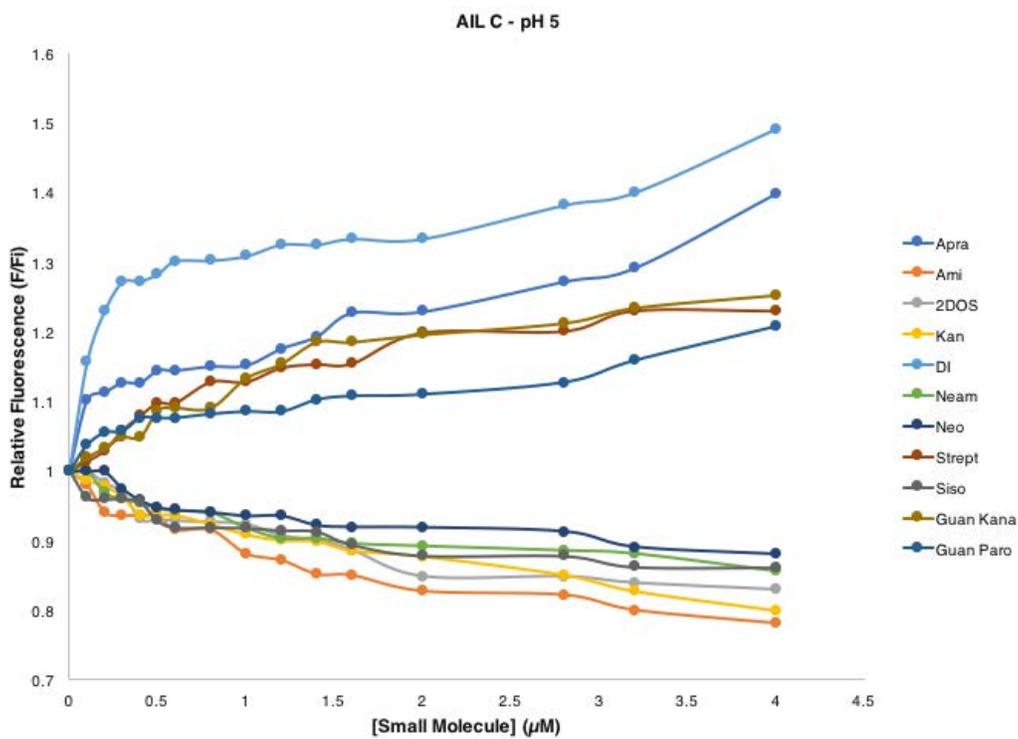
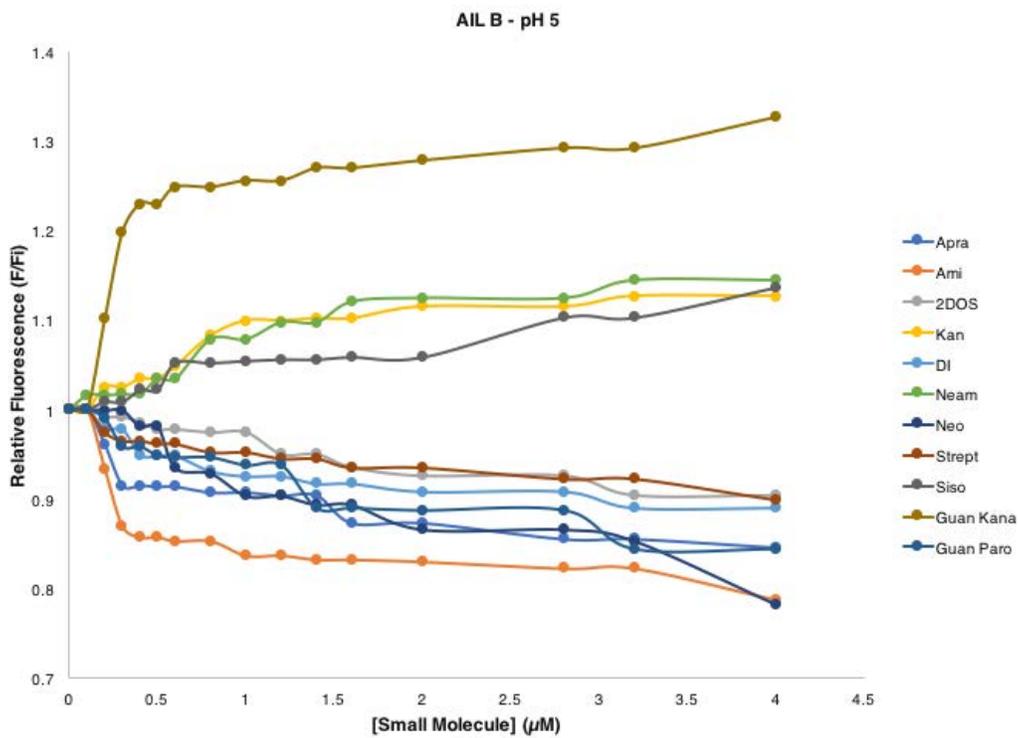
Figure S4-1. All RNA sequence titration curves to the small molecule receptors in standard buffer (10 mM NaH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>, 25 mM NaCl, 4 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>, 0.5 mM EDTA, pH 7.3, 25°C). Each graph shows a single RNA sequence and the receptors titration curves. The error for all experiments were less than 10%. The error was calculated using the standard error of triplicates, and relative standard error was determined based on the mean of each RNA sequence.

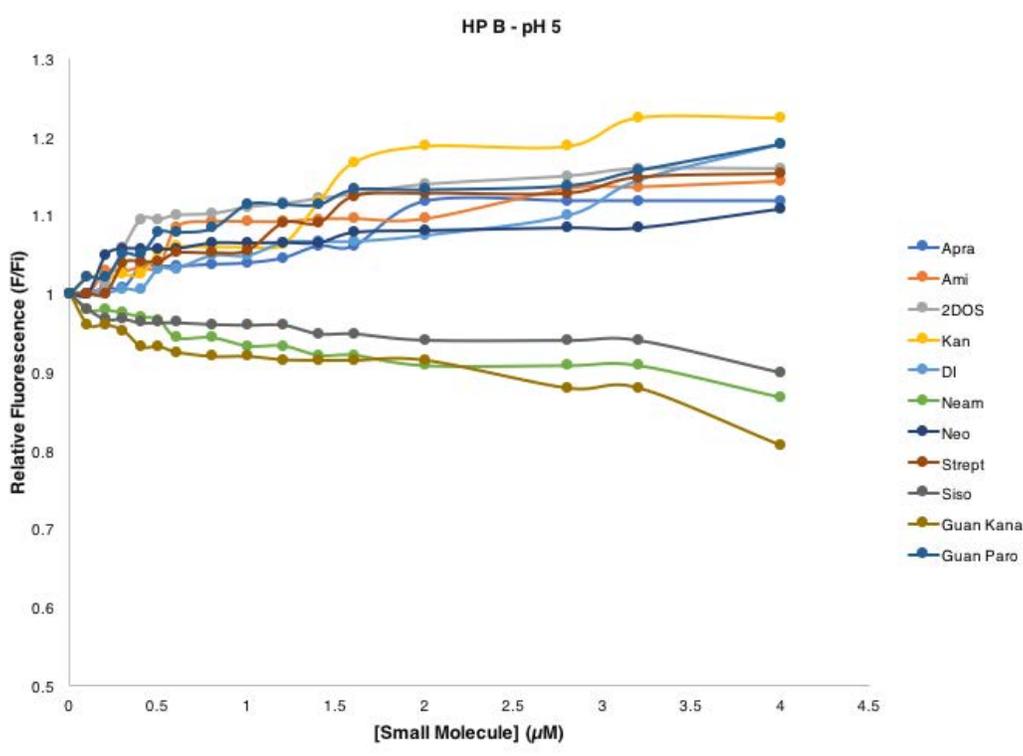
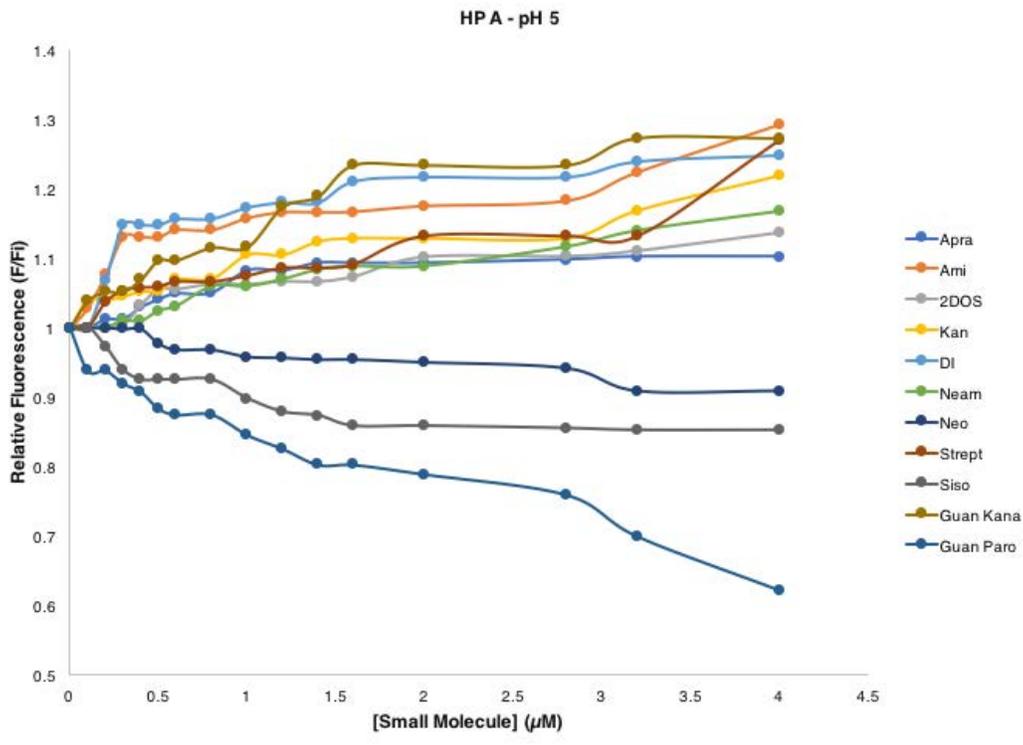


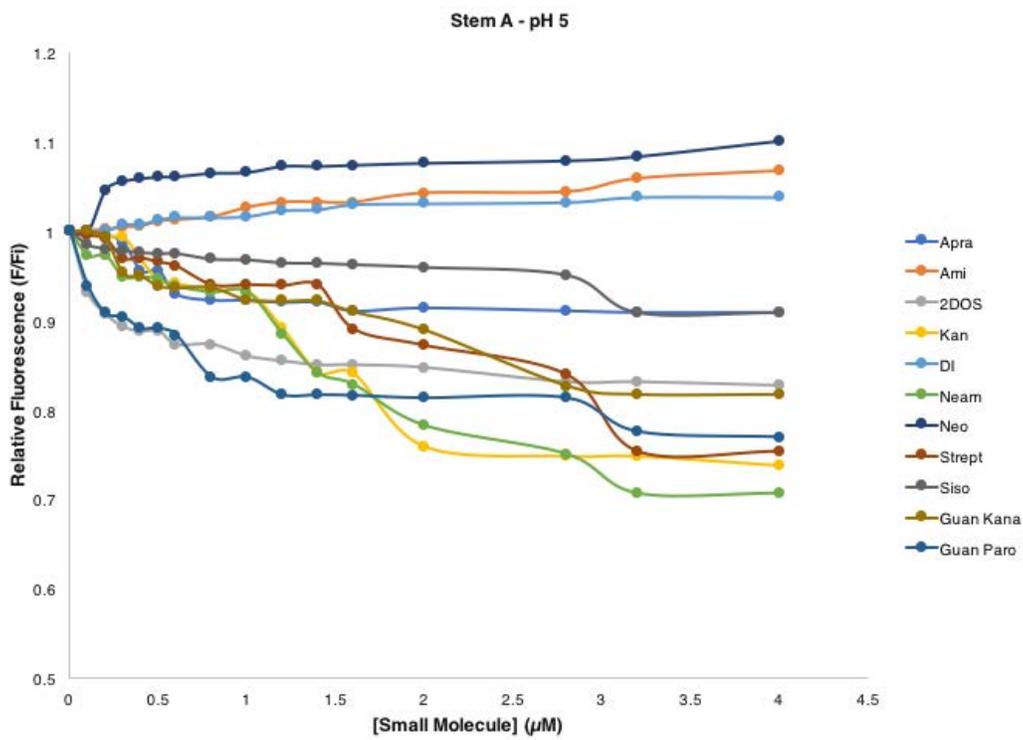
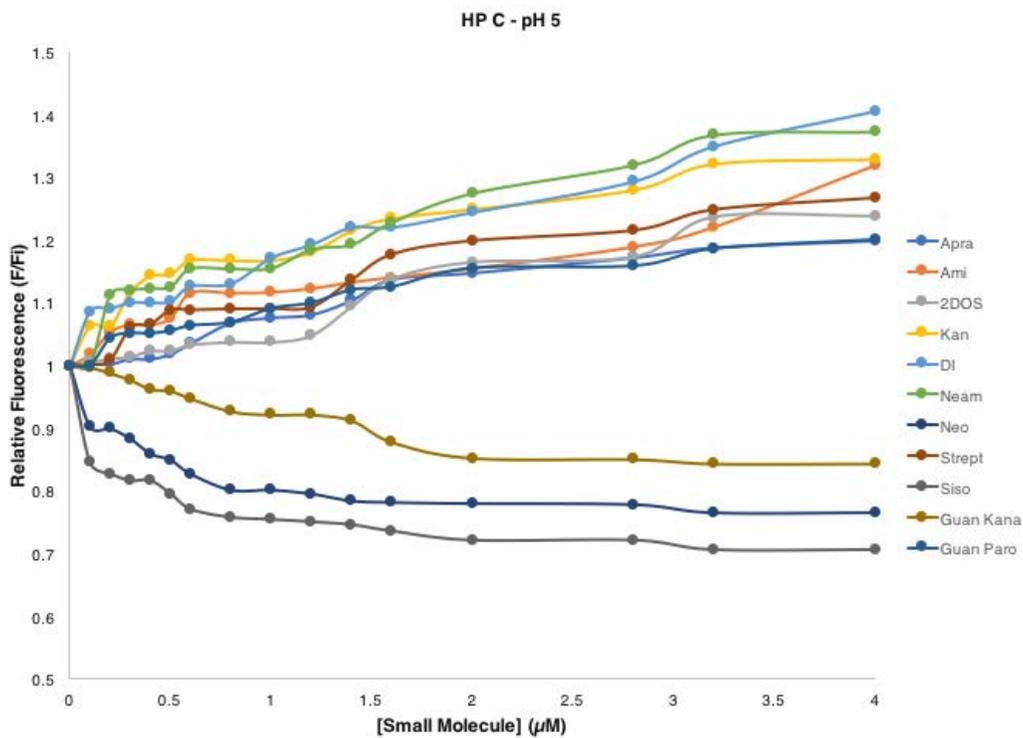












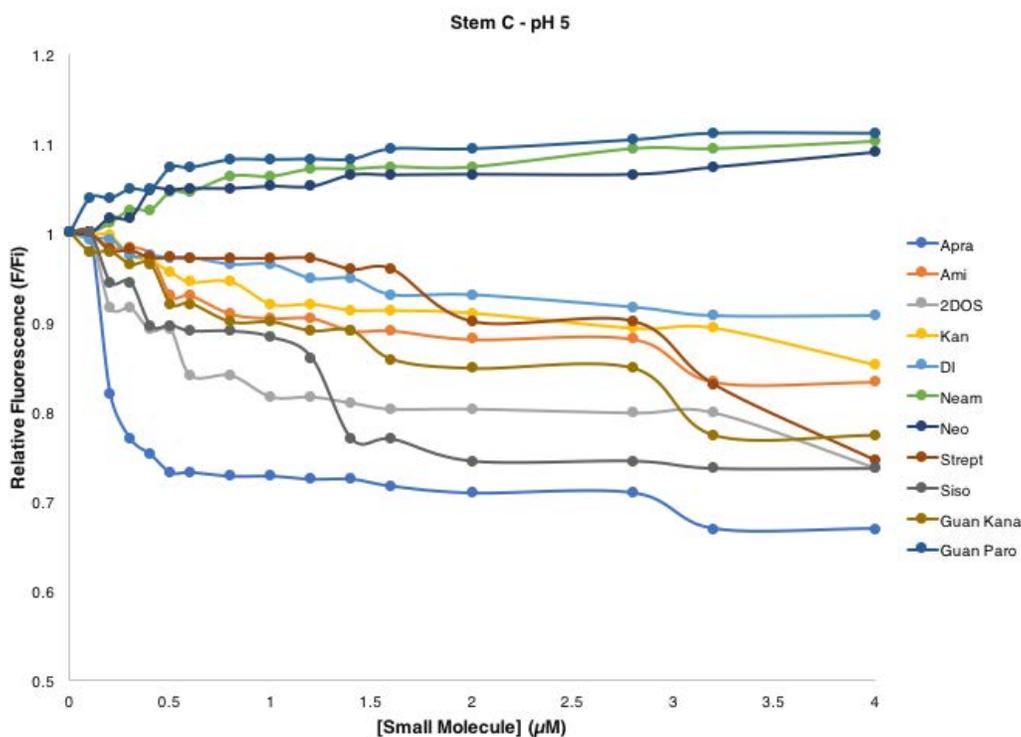
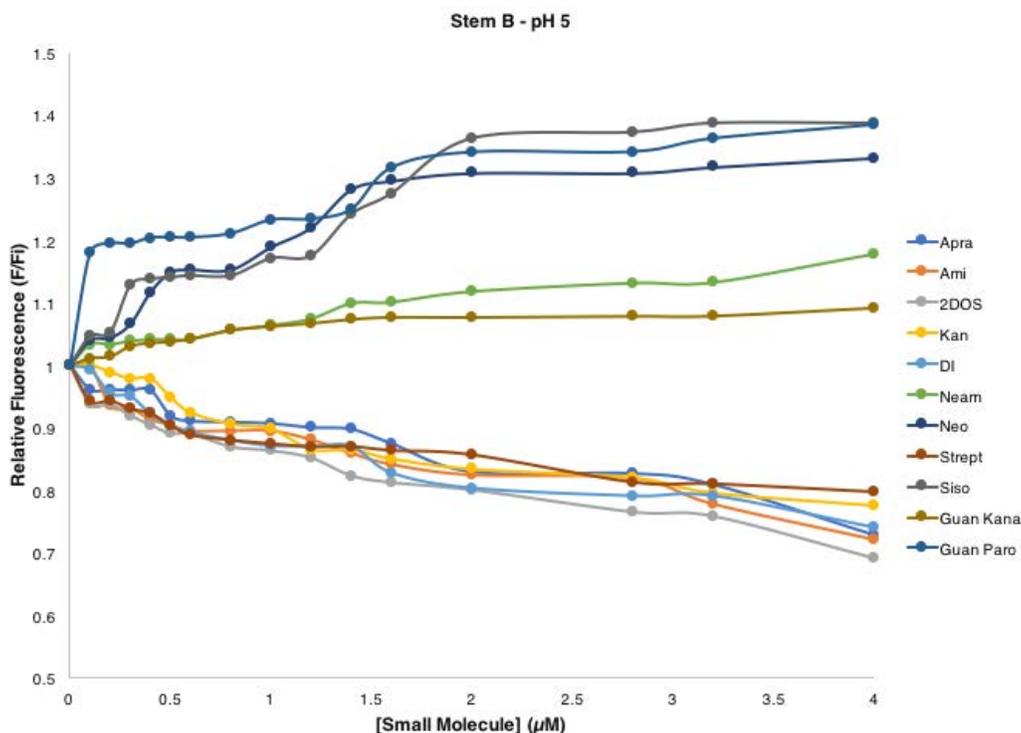
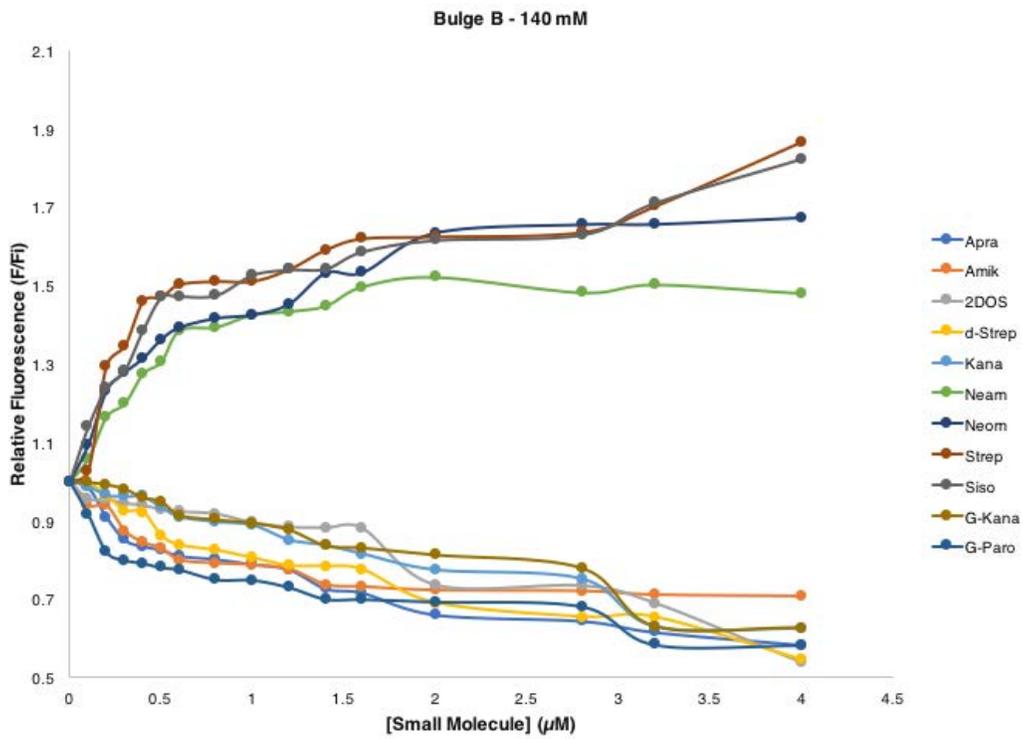
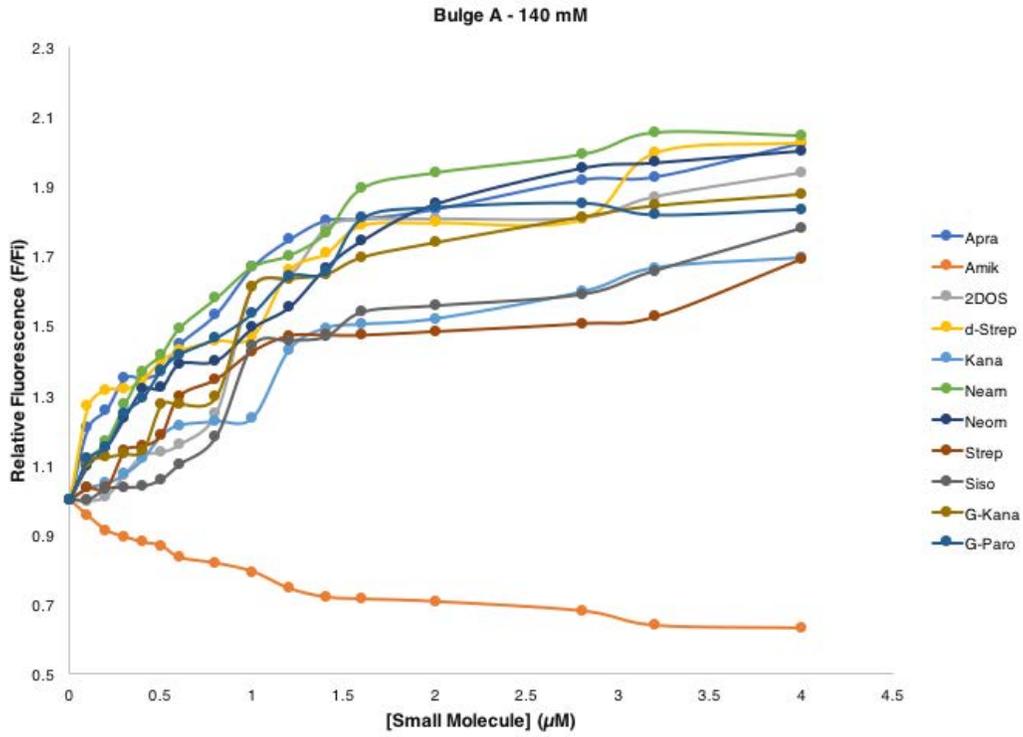
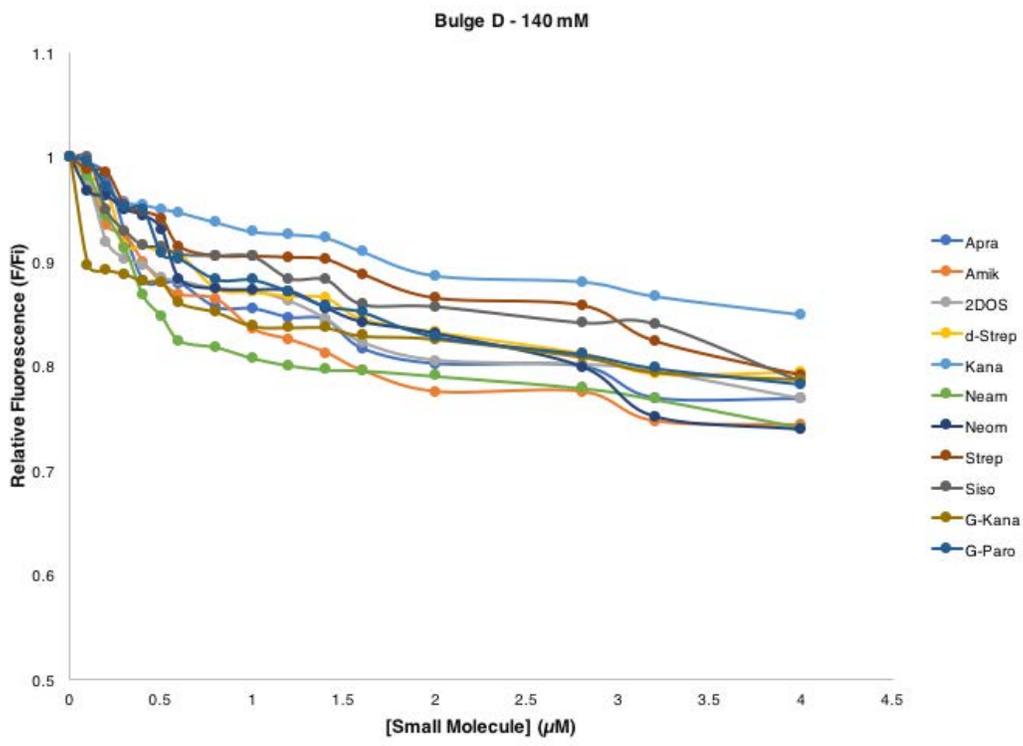
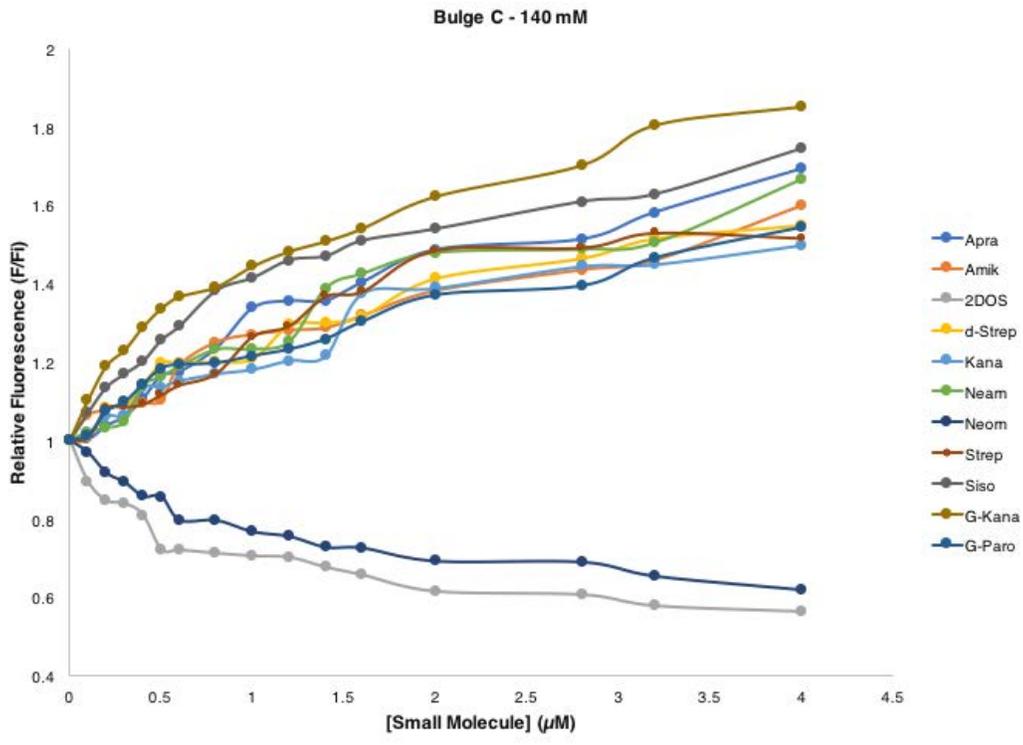
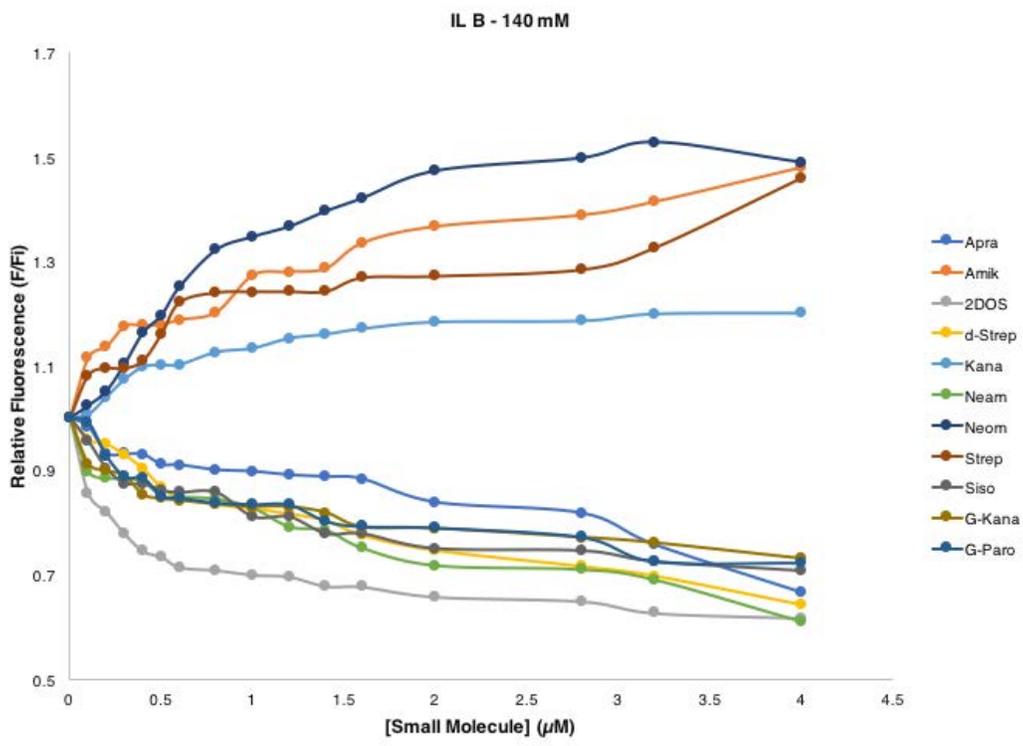
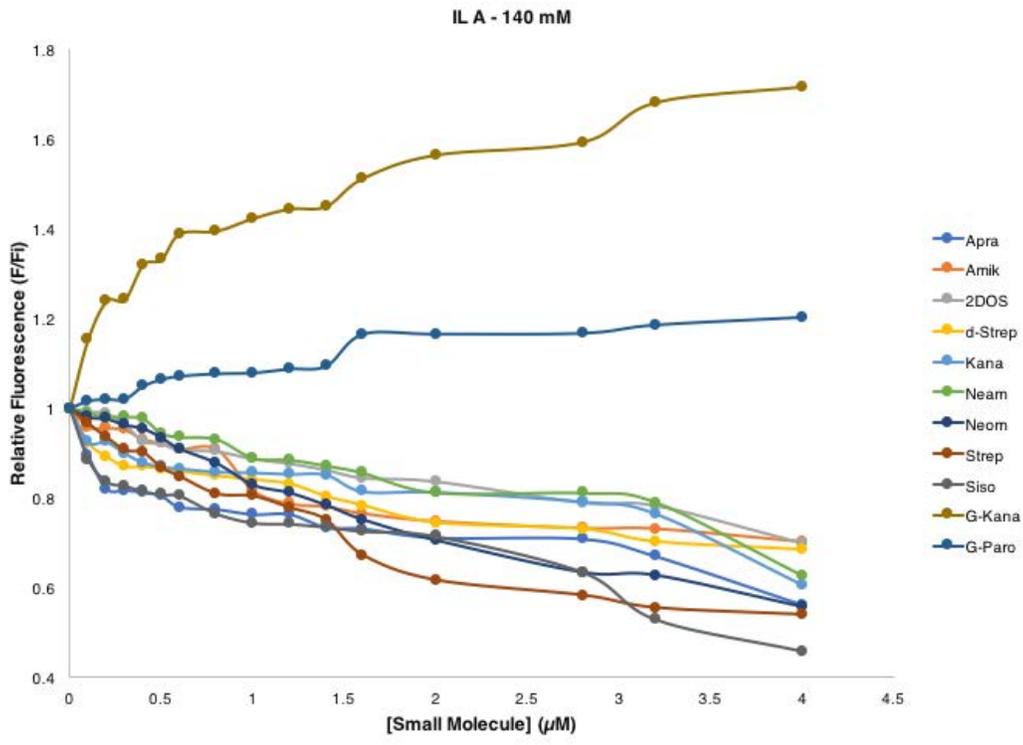
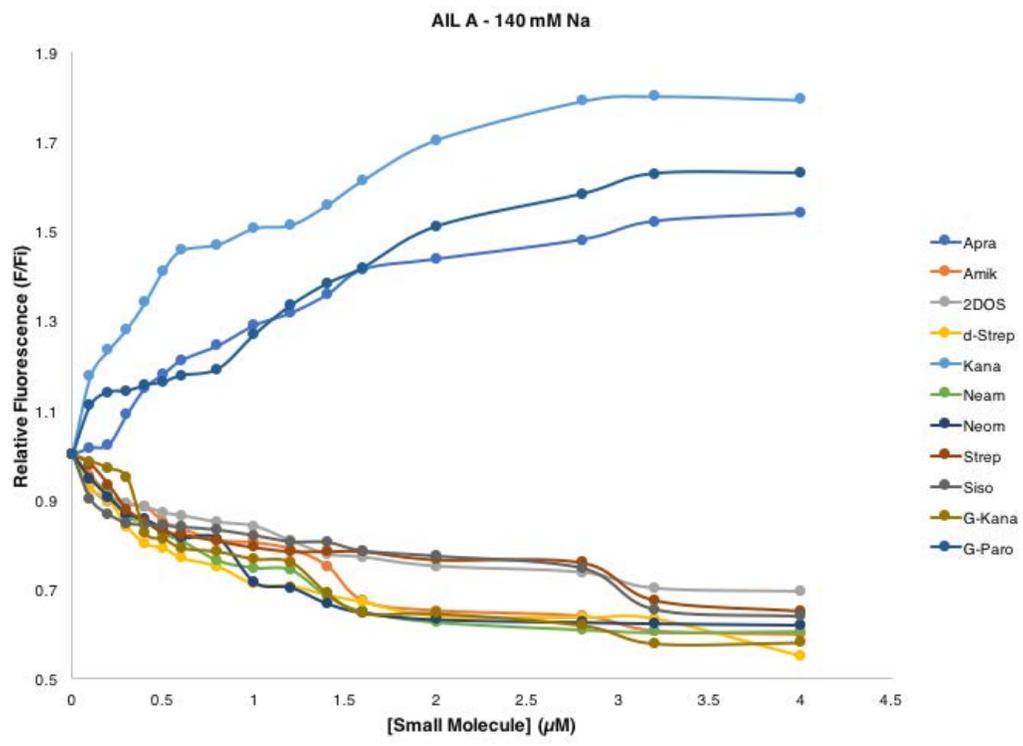
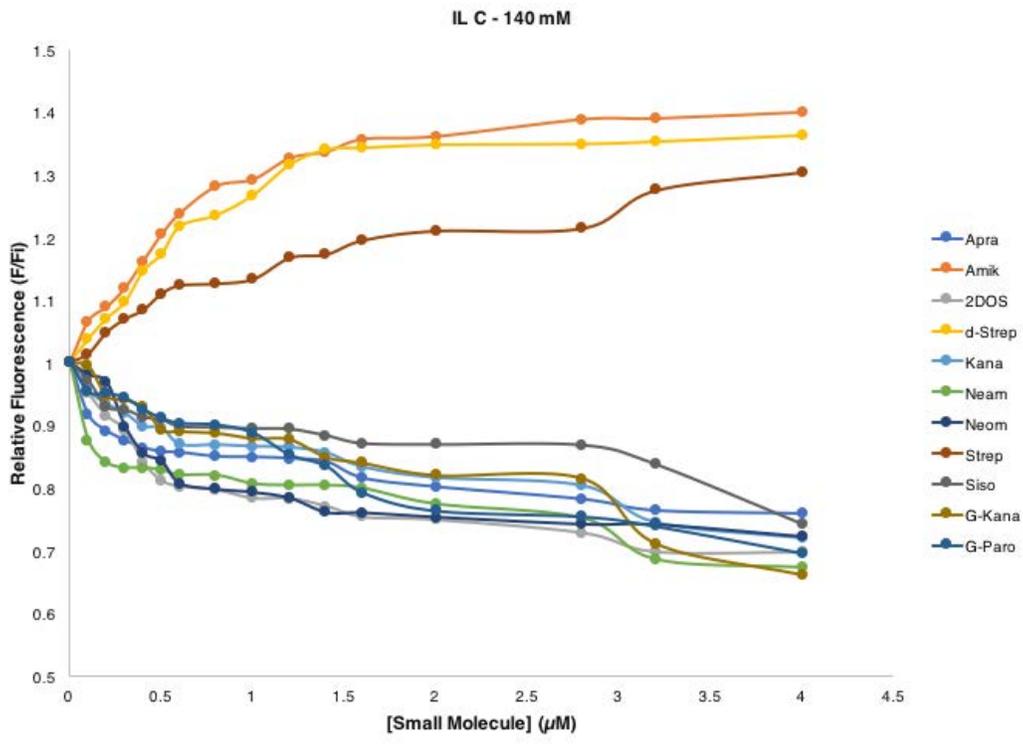


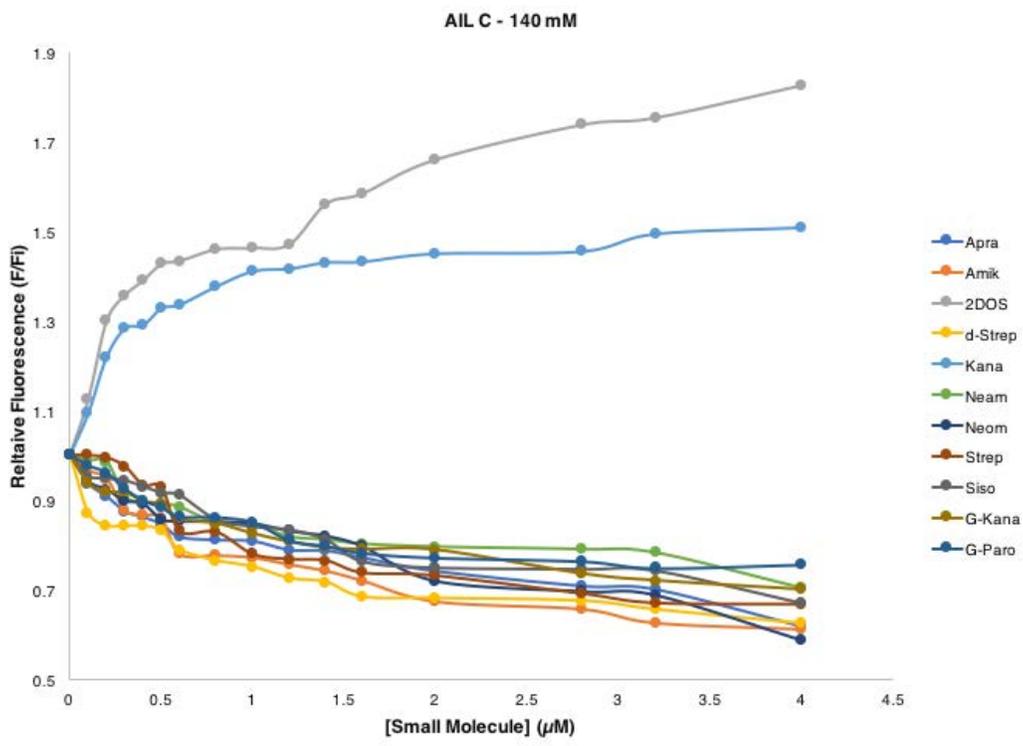
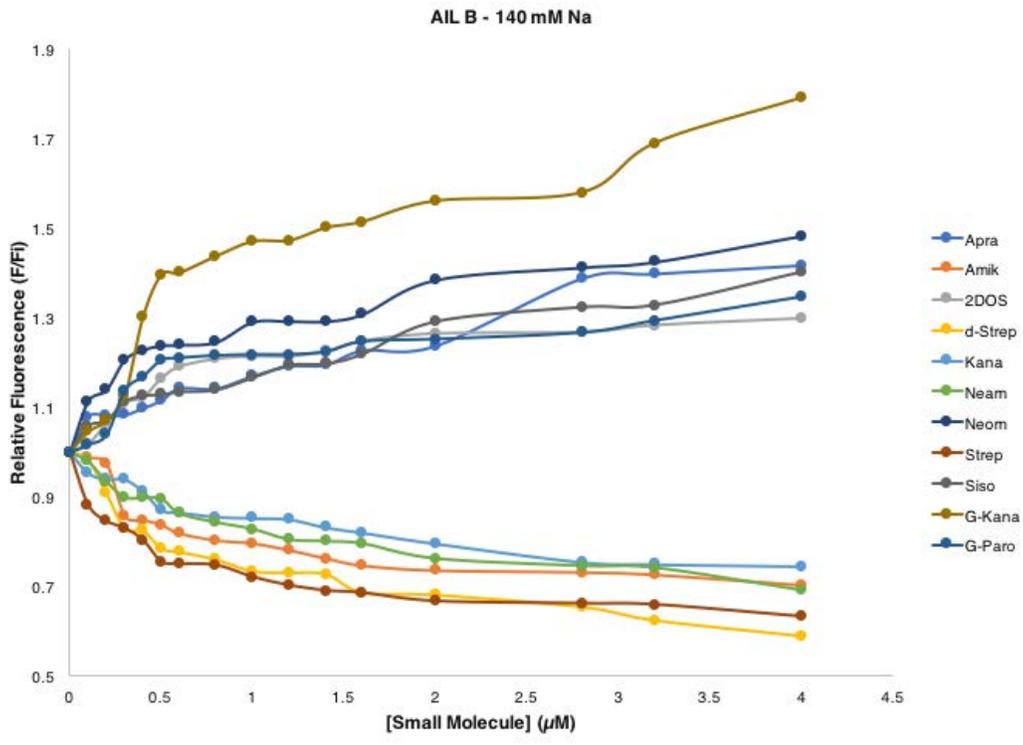
Figure S4-2. All RNA sequence titration curves to the small molecule receptors in buffer at pH 5 (10 mM  $\text{NaH}_2\text{PO}_4$ , 25 mM  $\text{NaCl}$ , 4 mM  $\text{MgCl}_2$ , 0.5 mM EDTA, pH 5, 25°C). Each graph shows a single RNA sequence and the receptors titration curves. The error for all experiments were less than 10%. The error was calculated using the standard error of triplicates, and relative standard error was determined based on the mean of each RNA sequence.

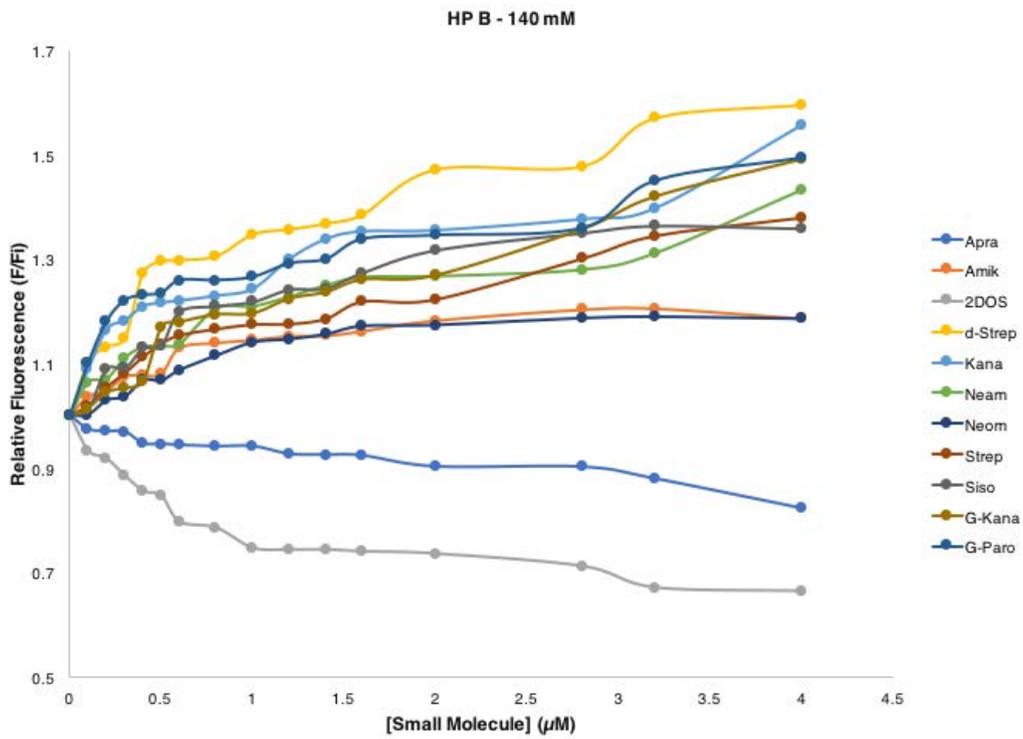
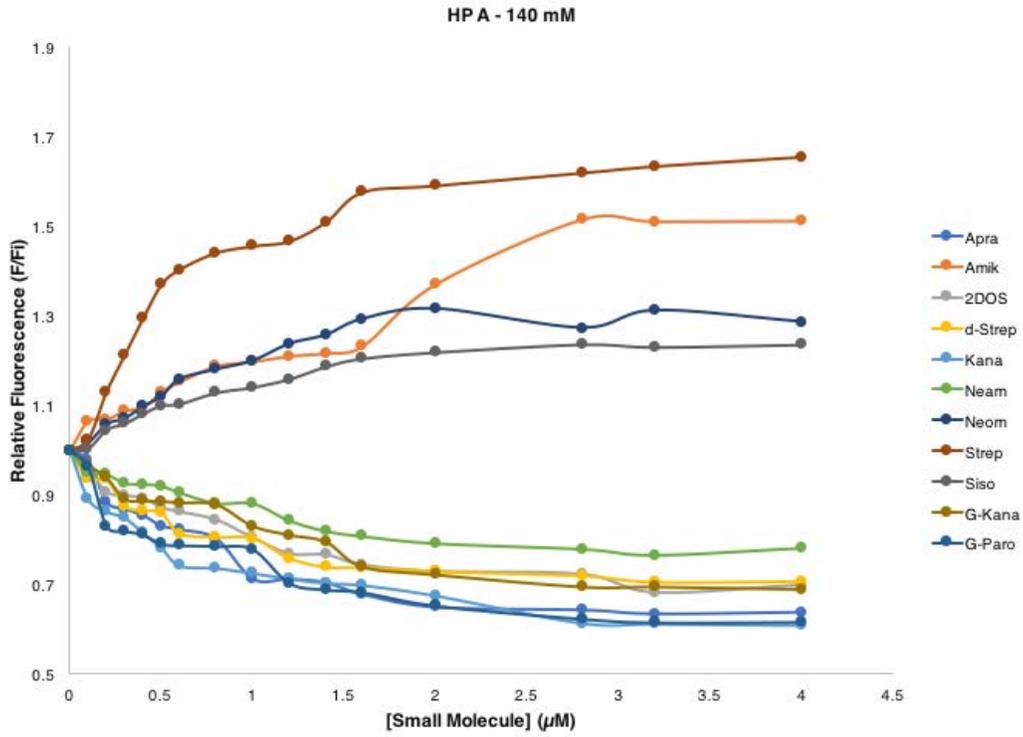


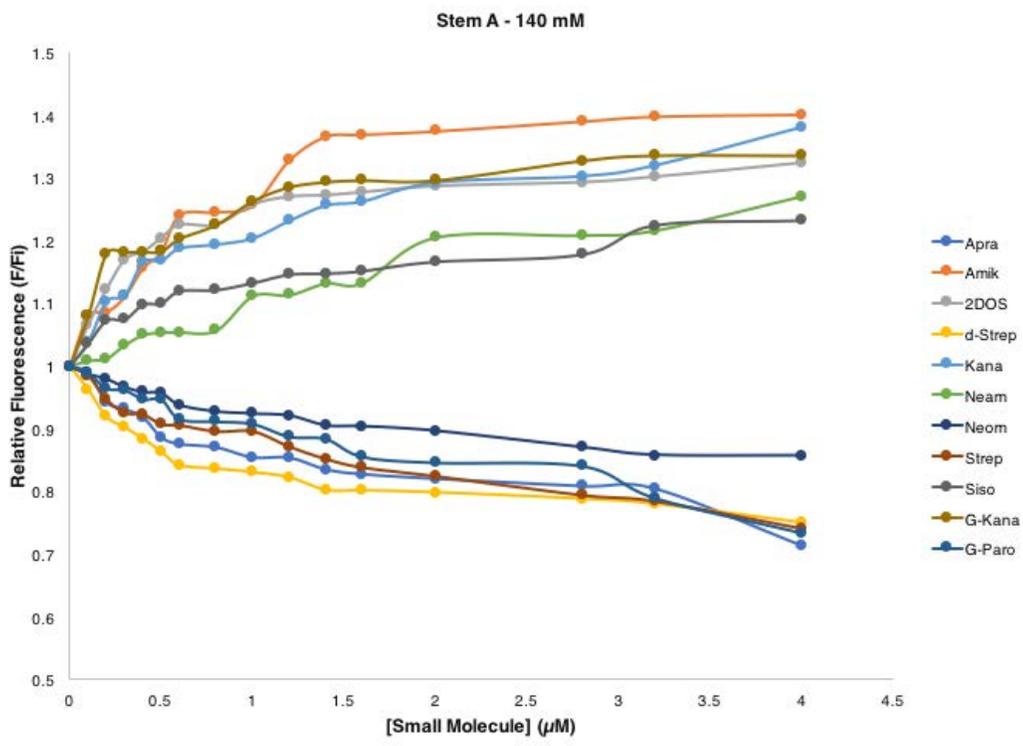
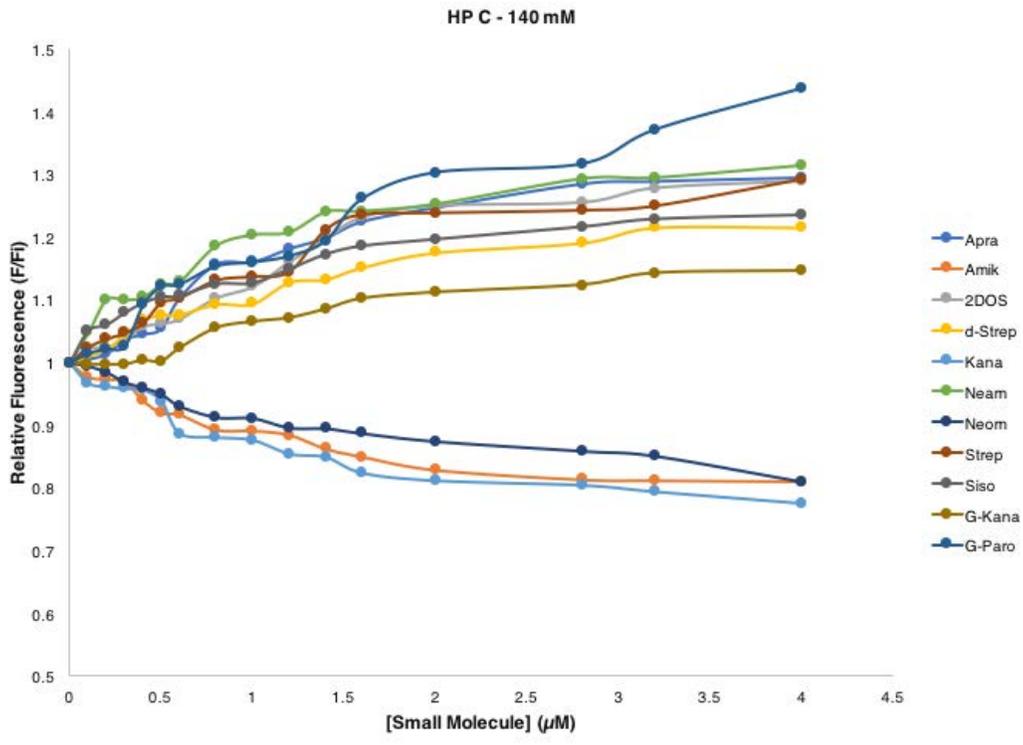












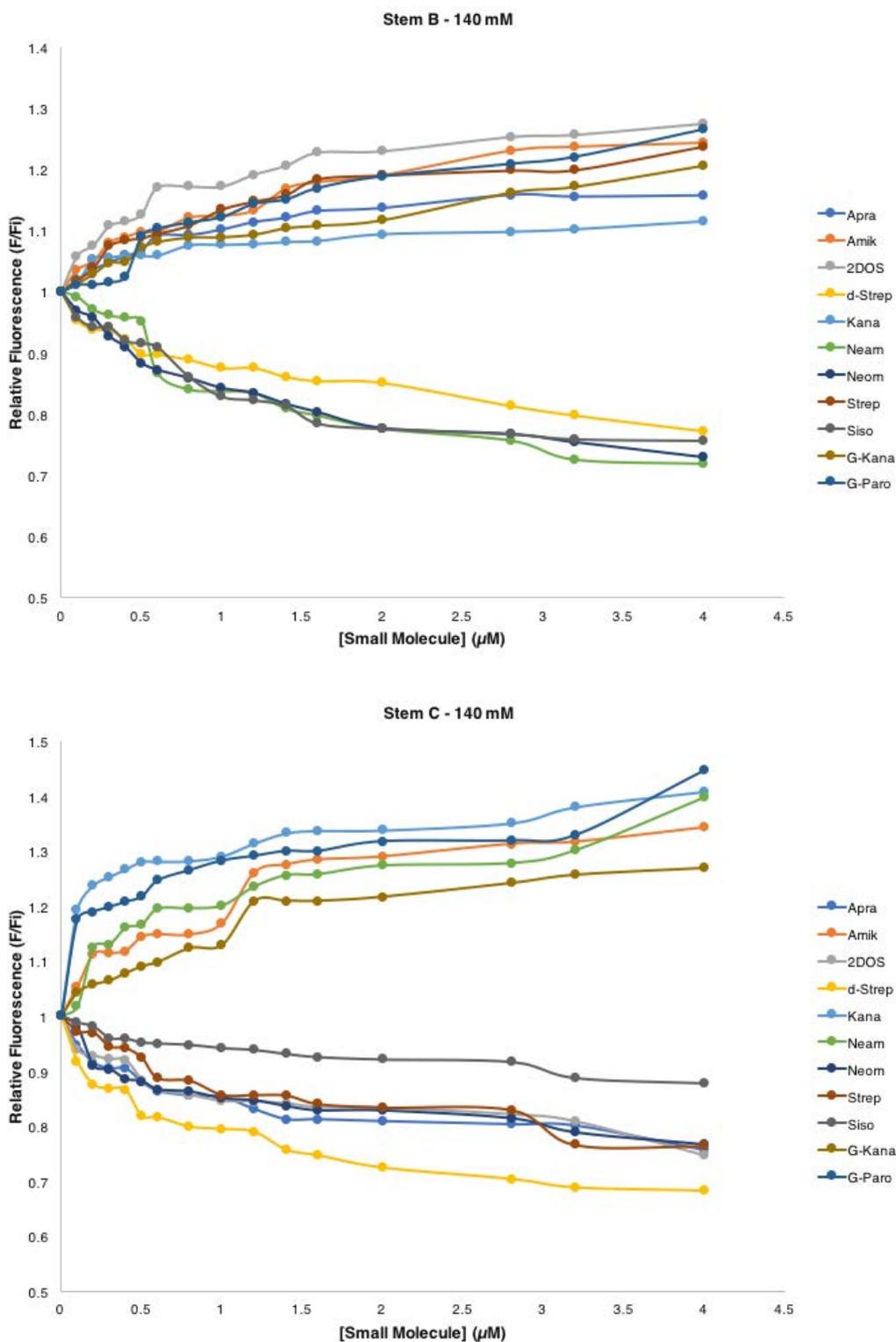
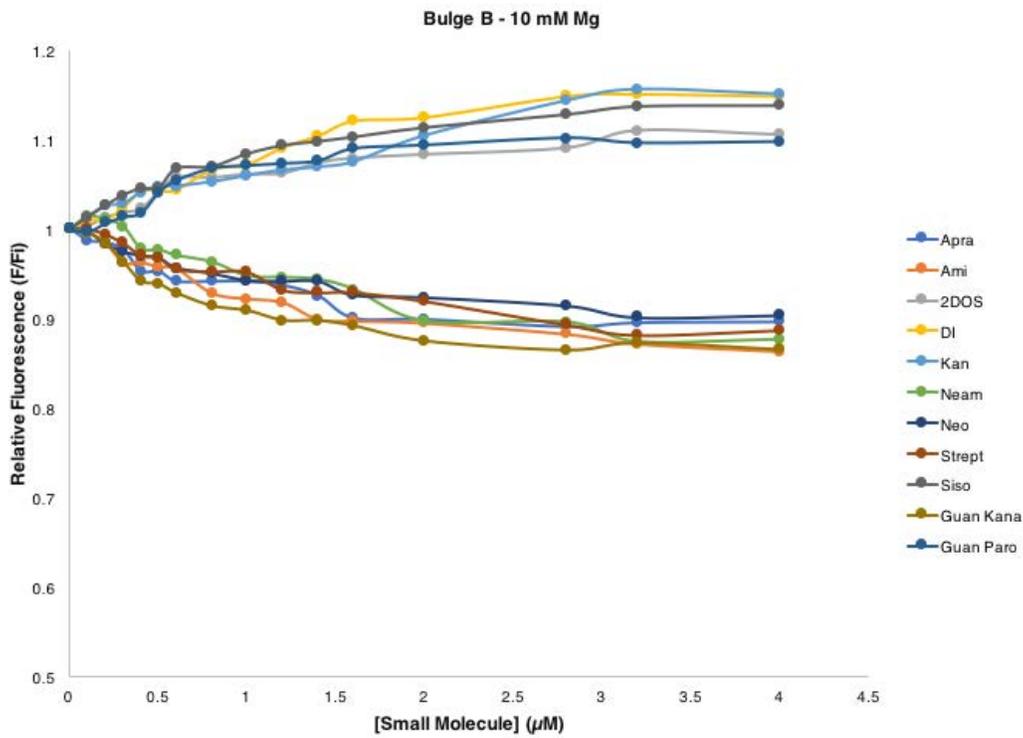
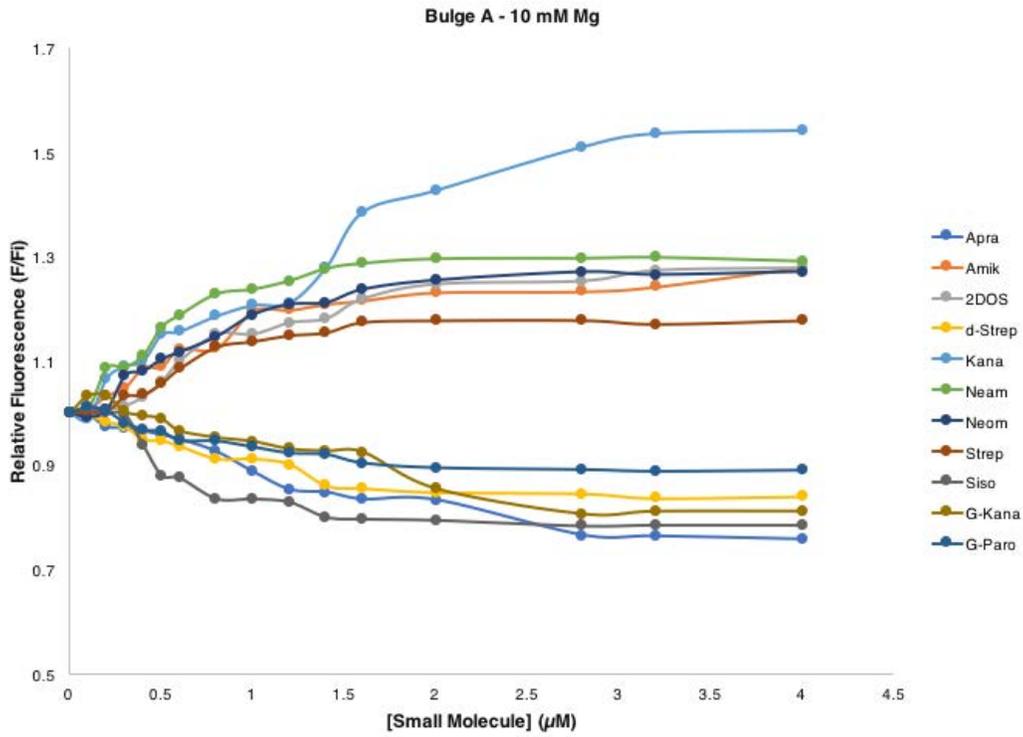
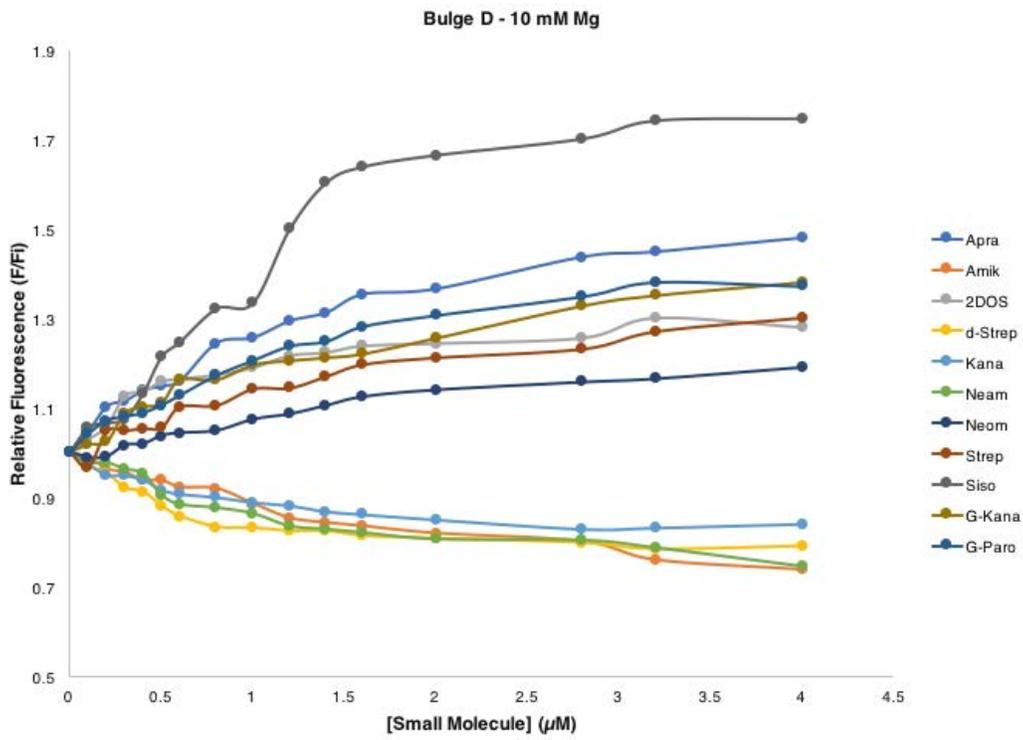
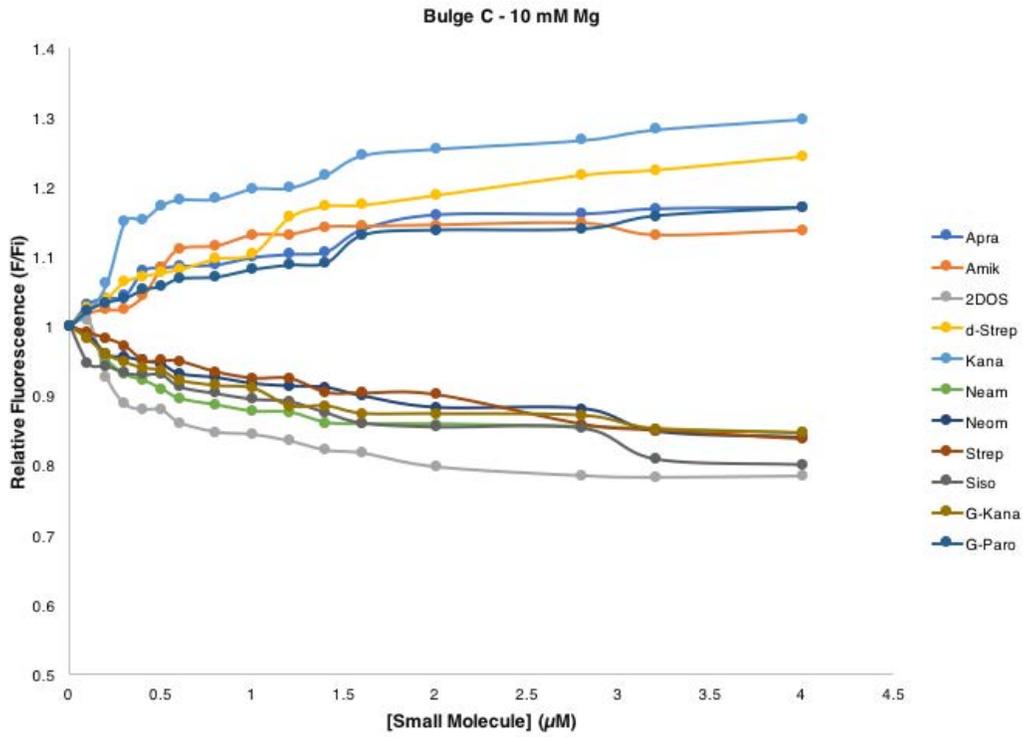
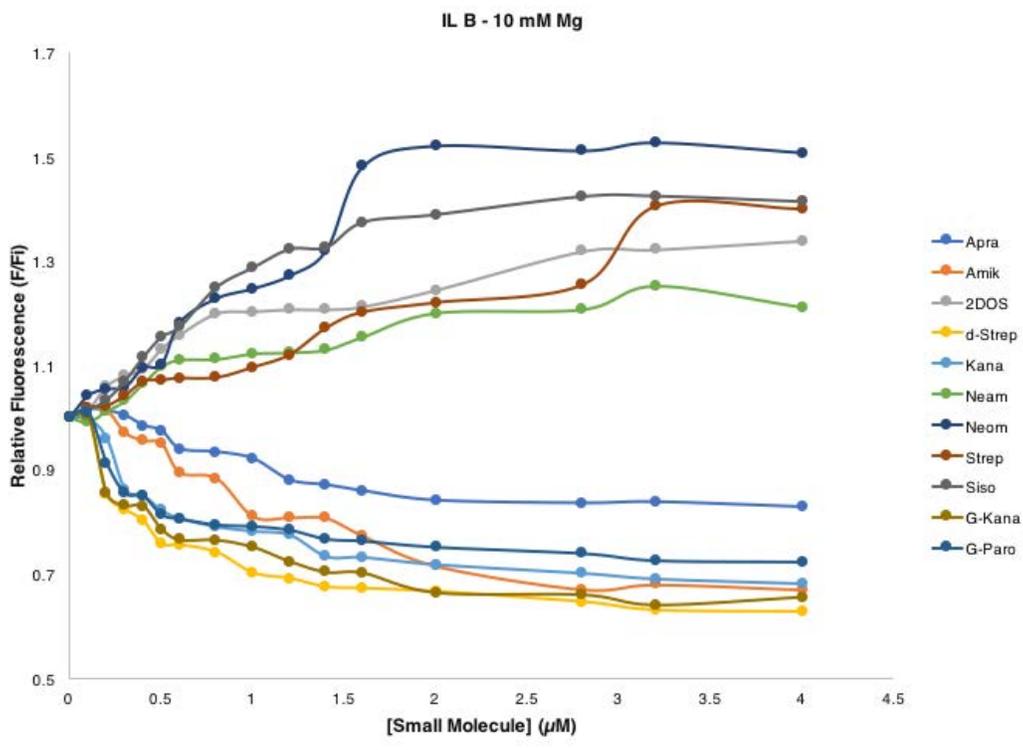
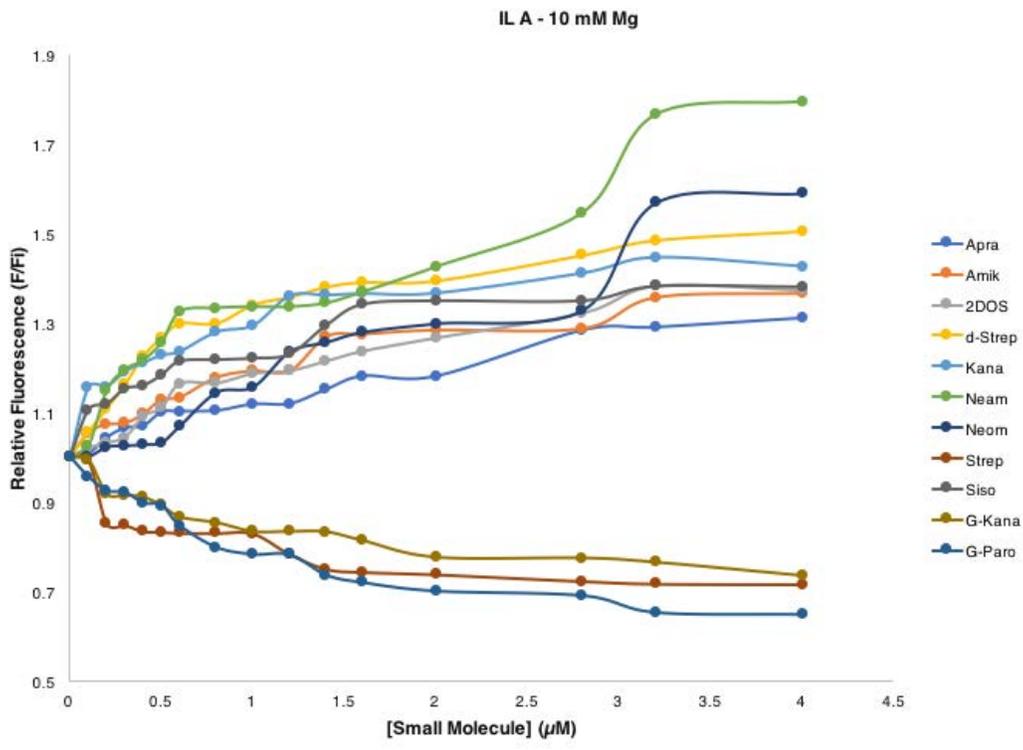
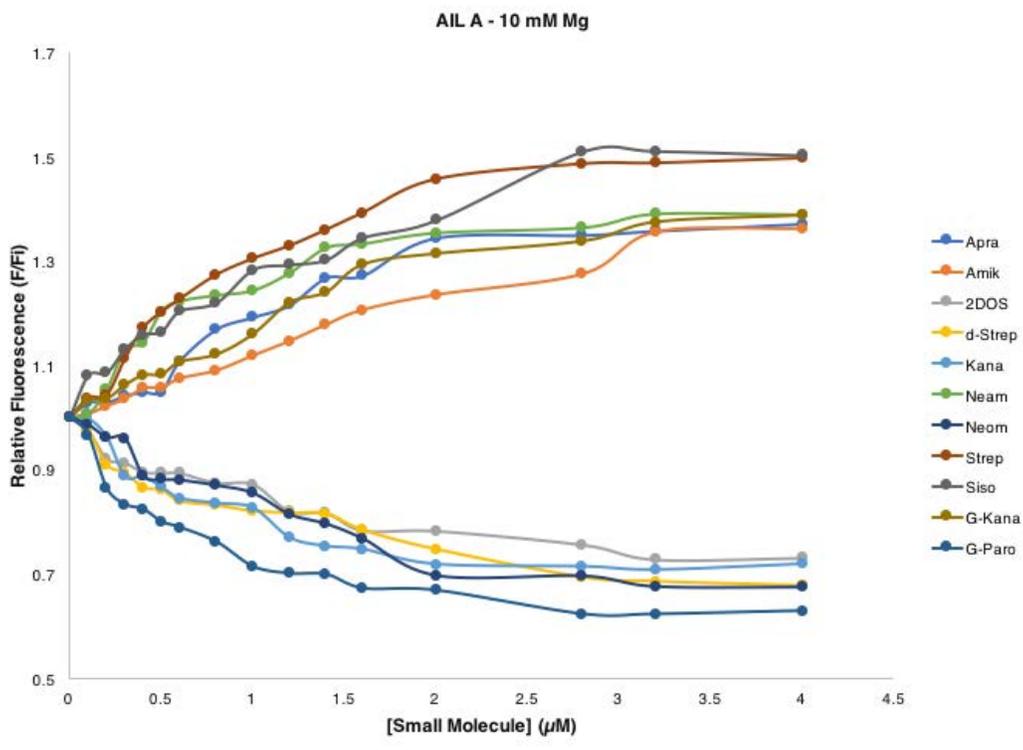
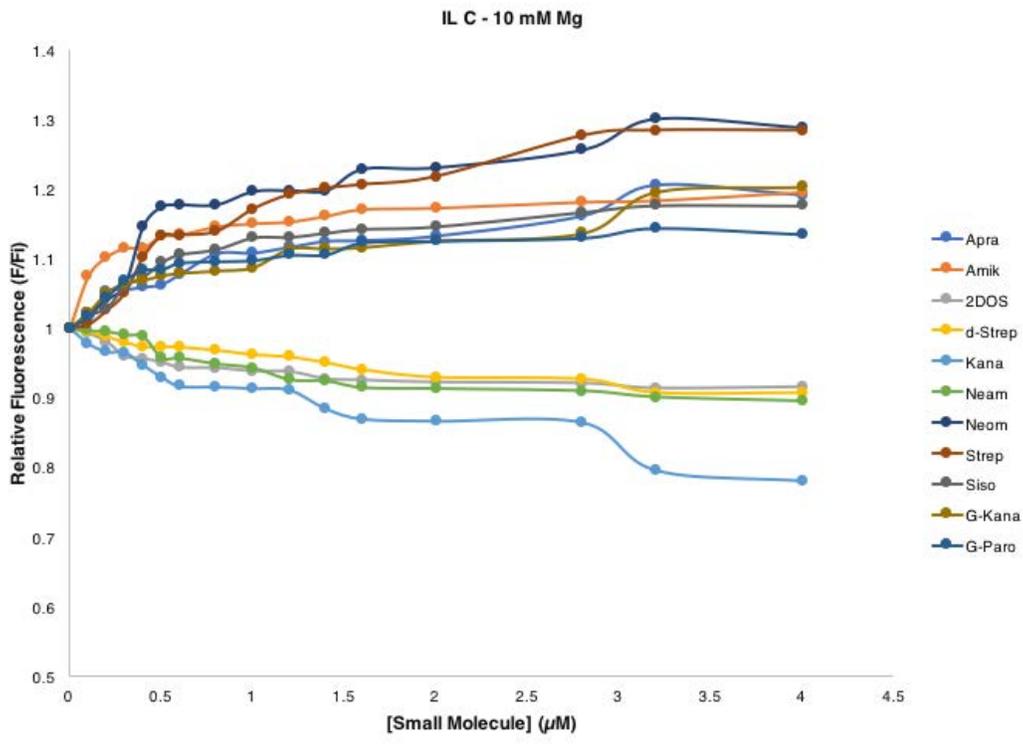


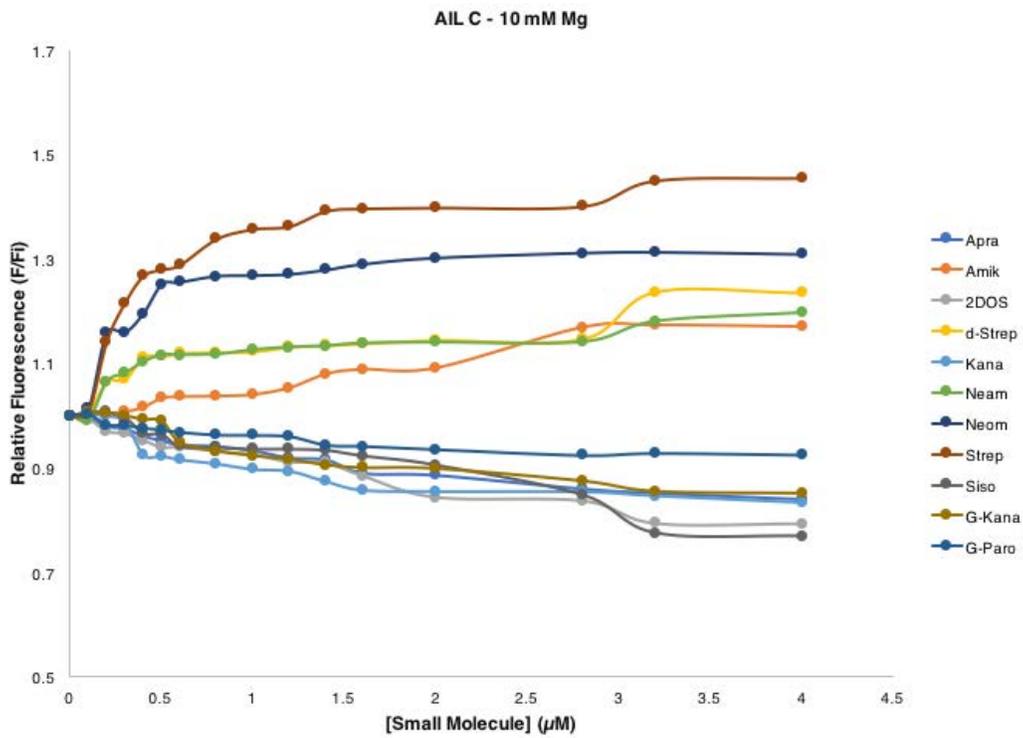
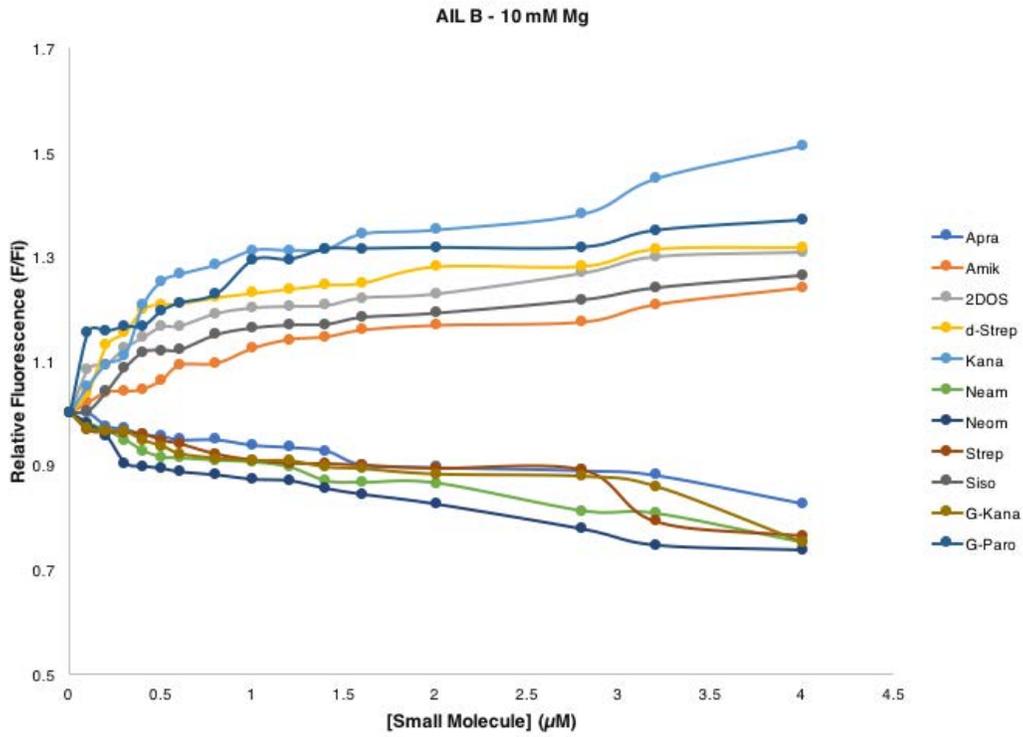
Figure S4-5. All RNA sequence titration curves to the small molecule receptors in buffer with 140 mM NaCl (10 mM NaH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>, 140 mM NaCl, 4 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>, 0.5 mM EDTA, pH 7.4, 25°C). Each graph shows a single RNA sequence and the receptors titration curves. The error for all experiments were less than 10%. The error was calculated using the standard error of triplicates, and relative standard error was determined based on the mean of each RNA sequence.

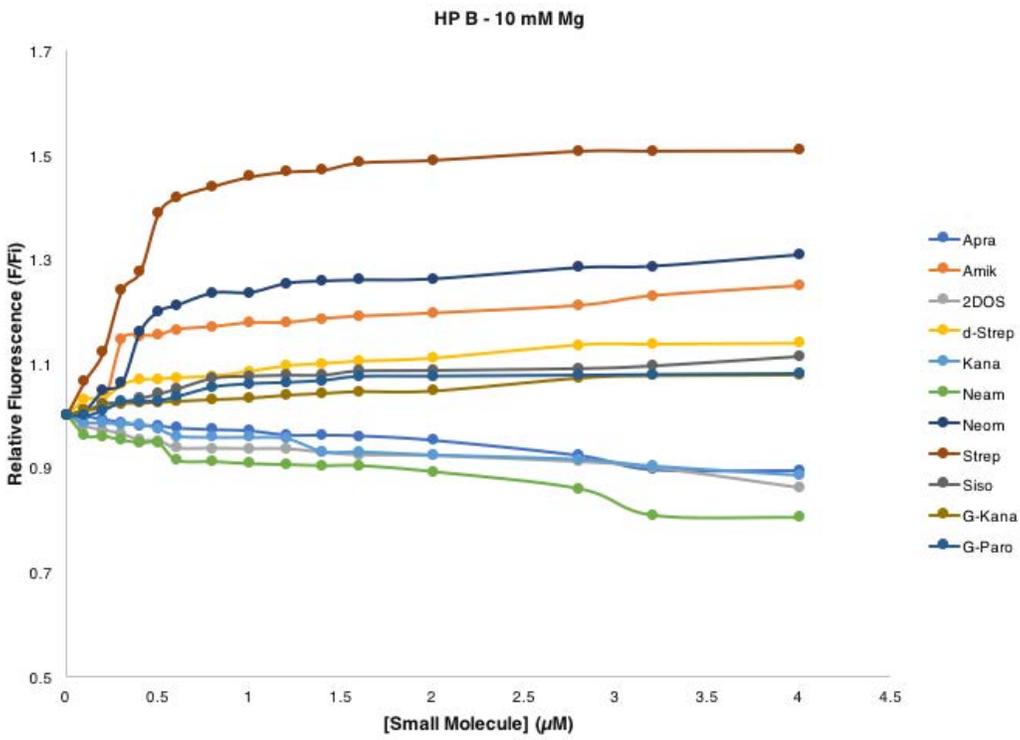
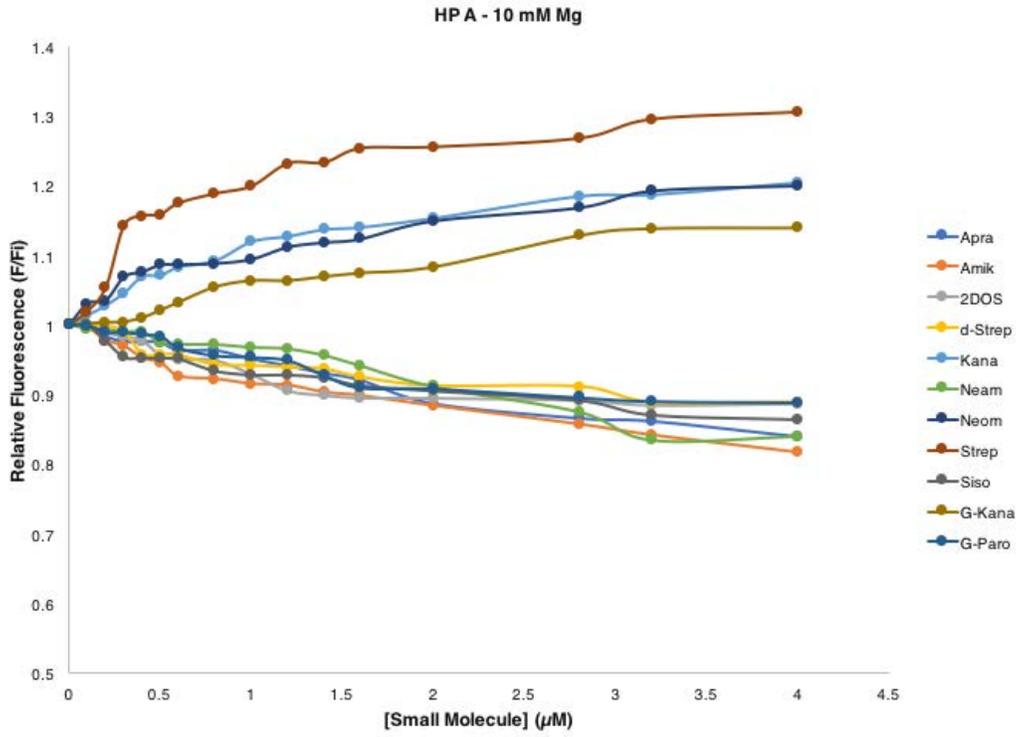


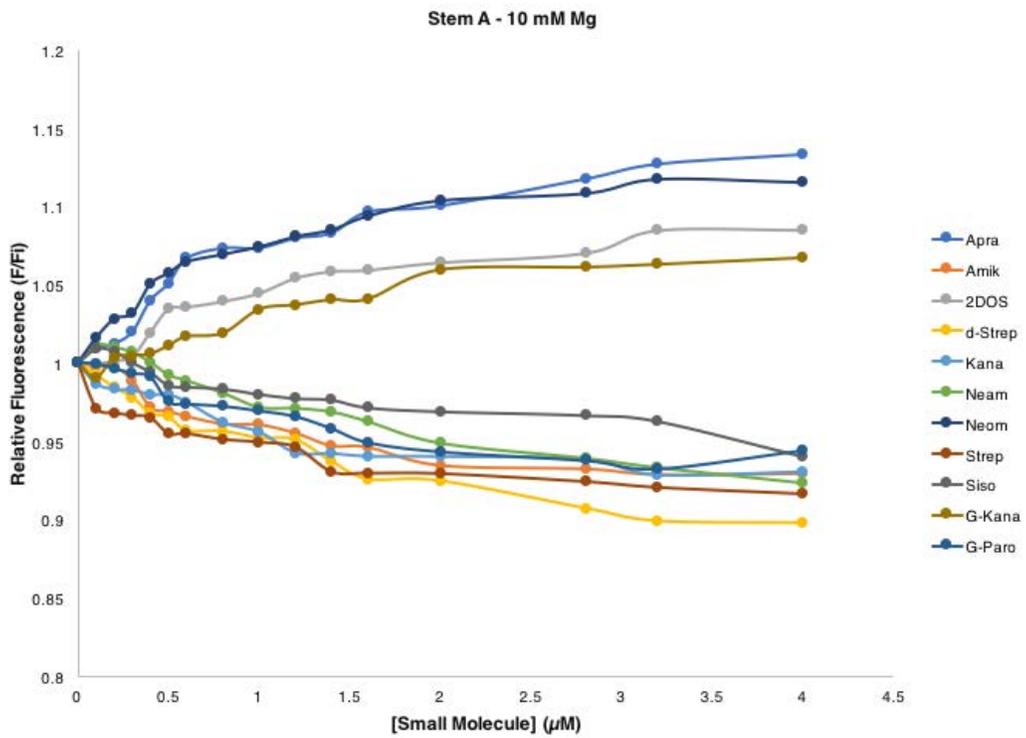
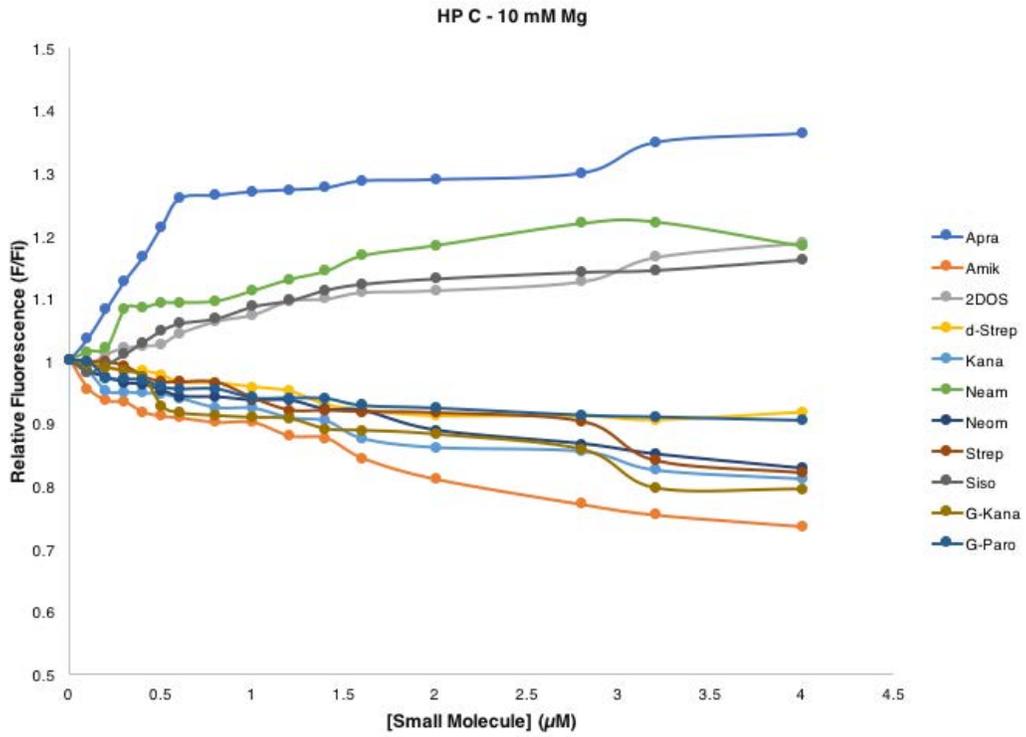












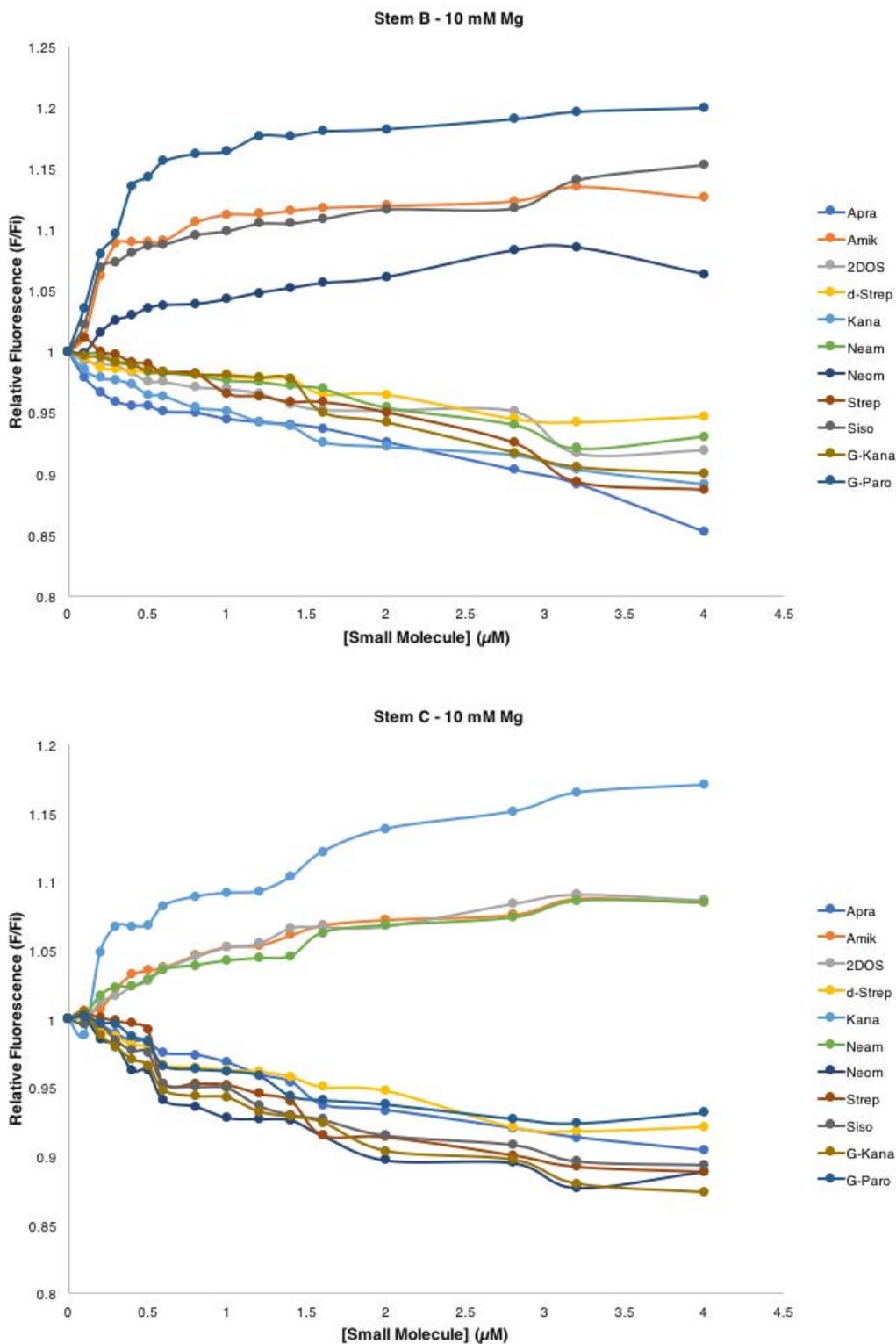
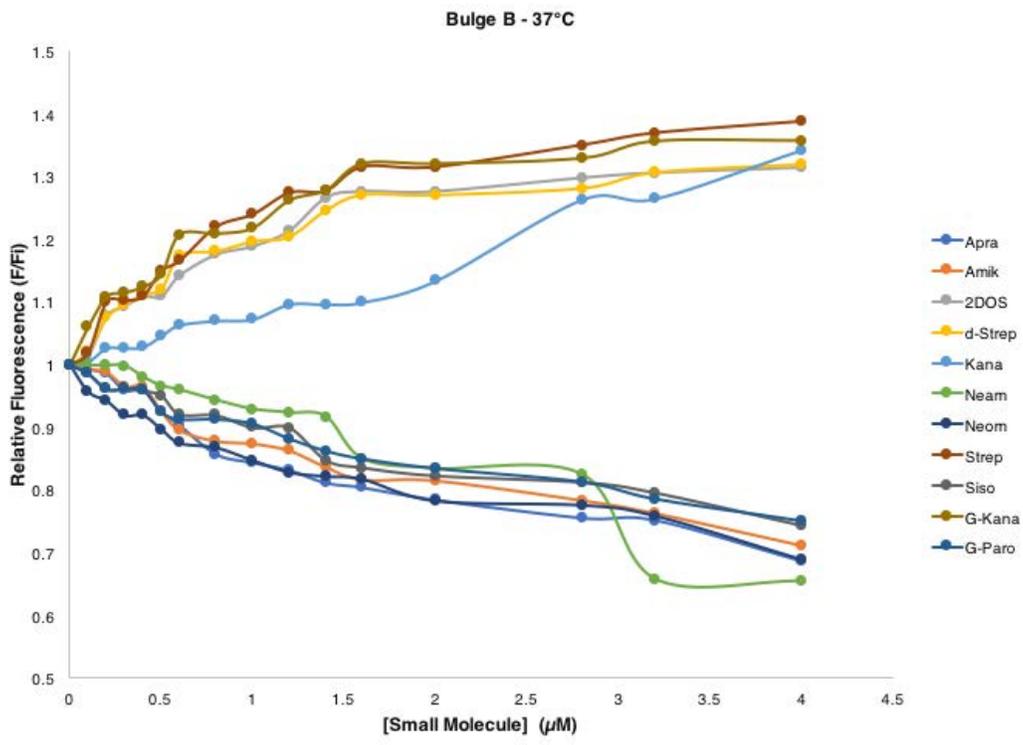
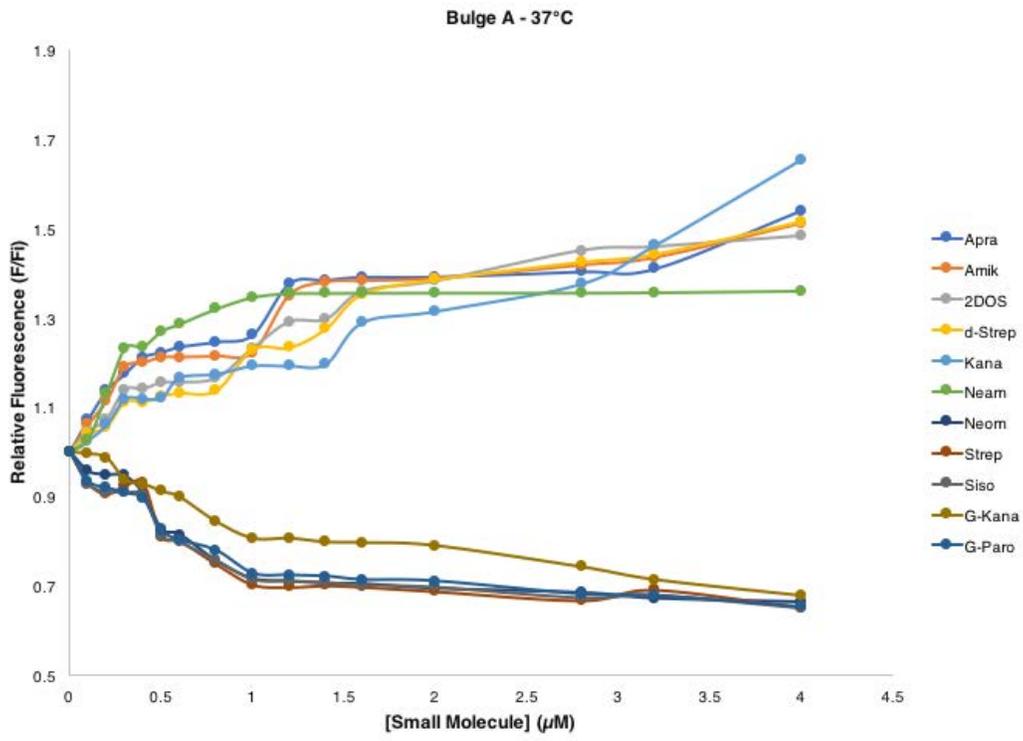
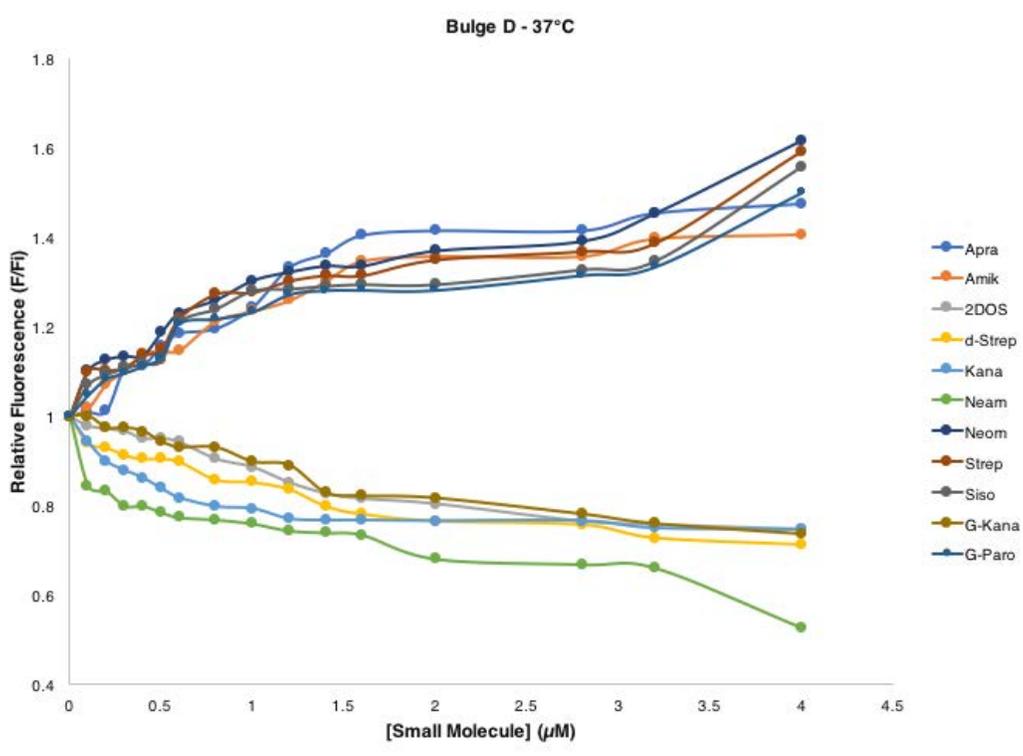
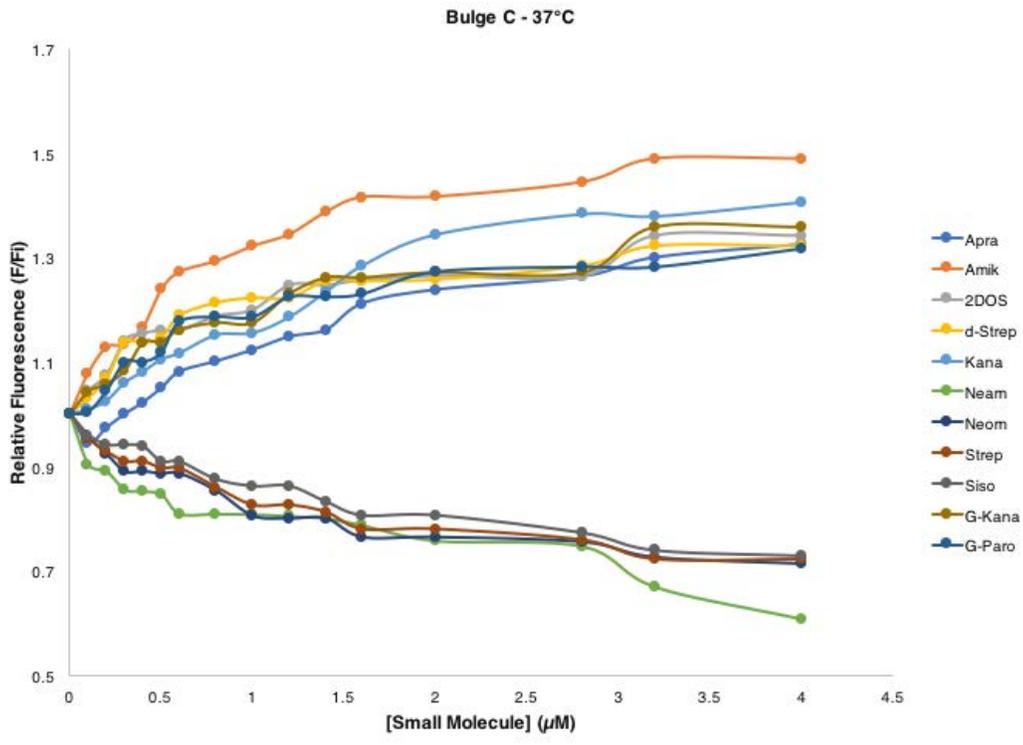
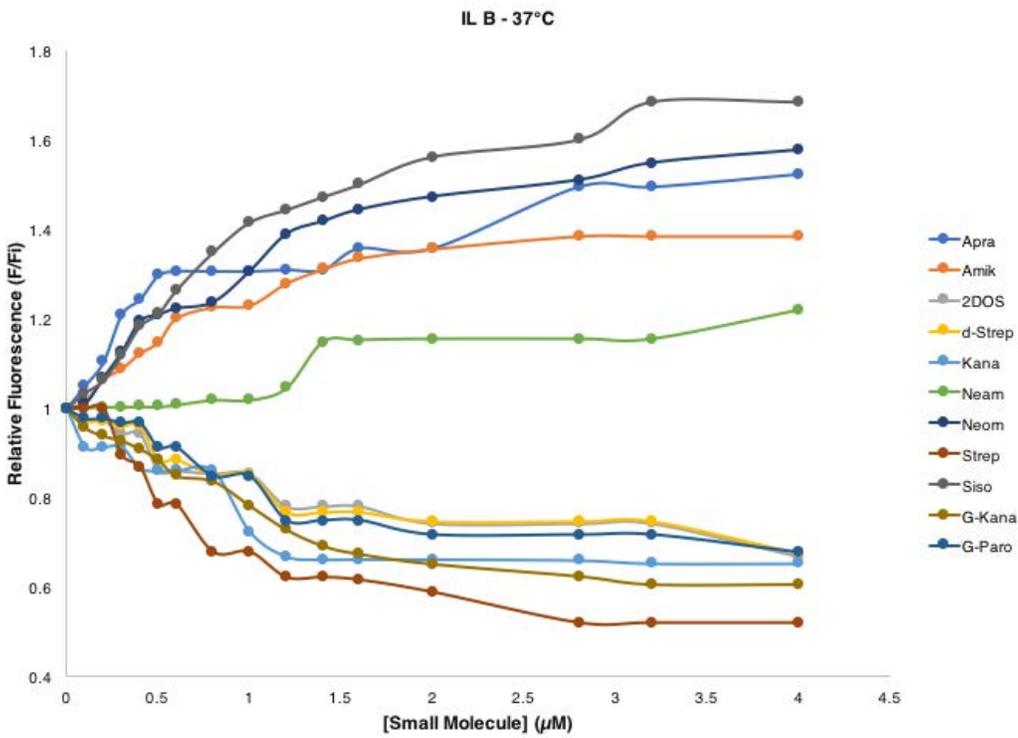
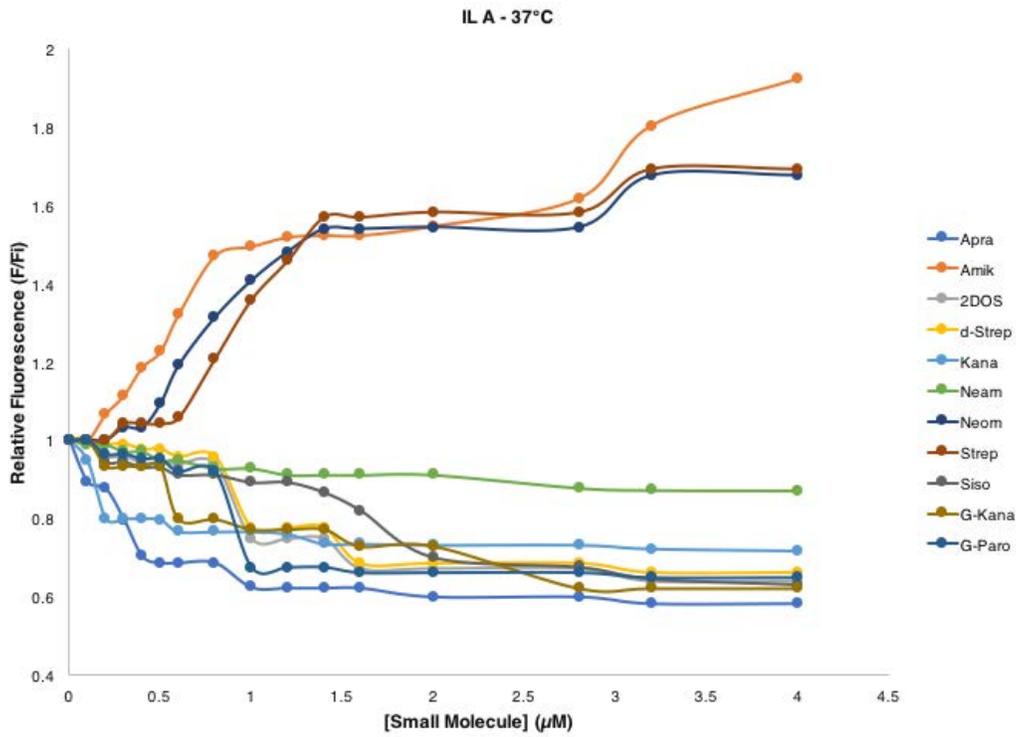
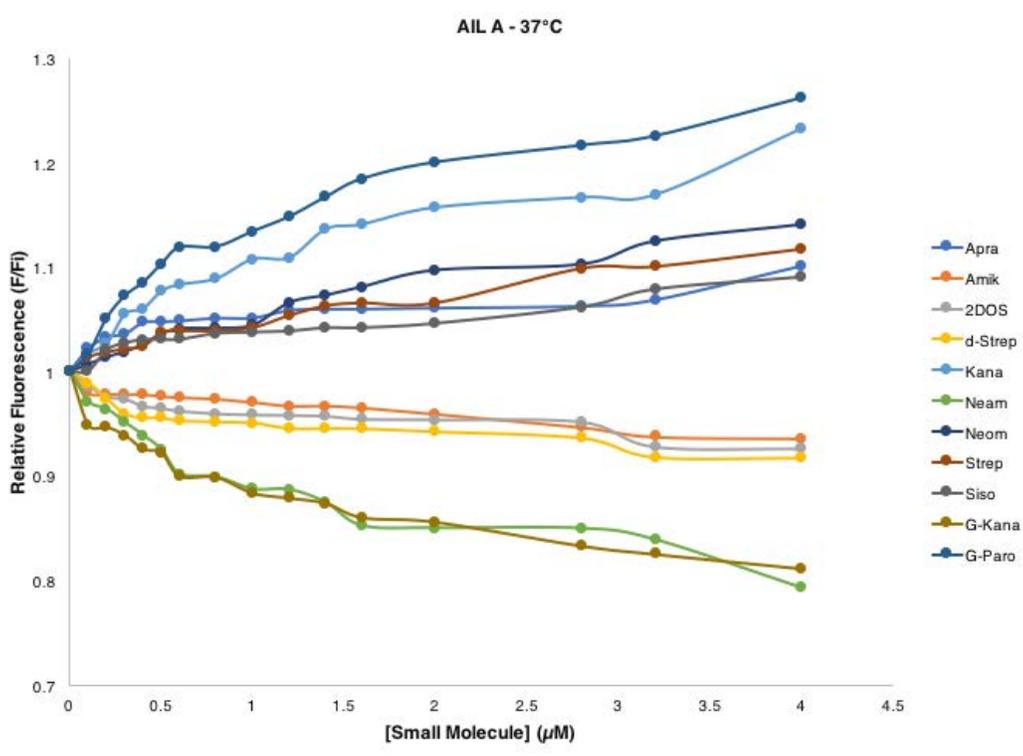
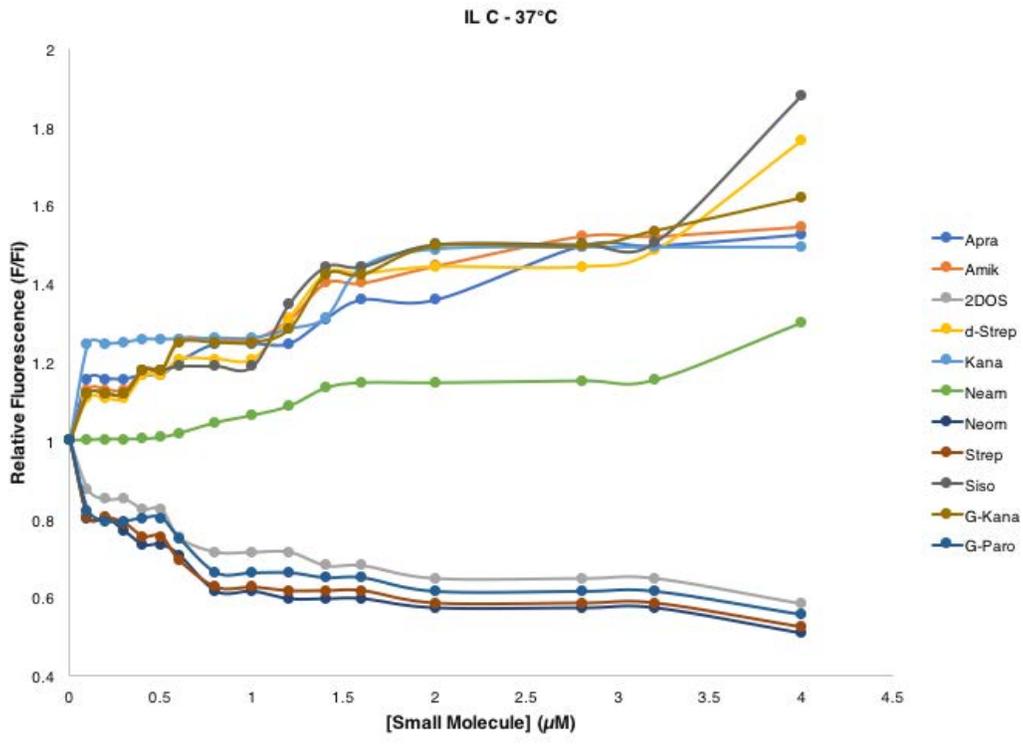


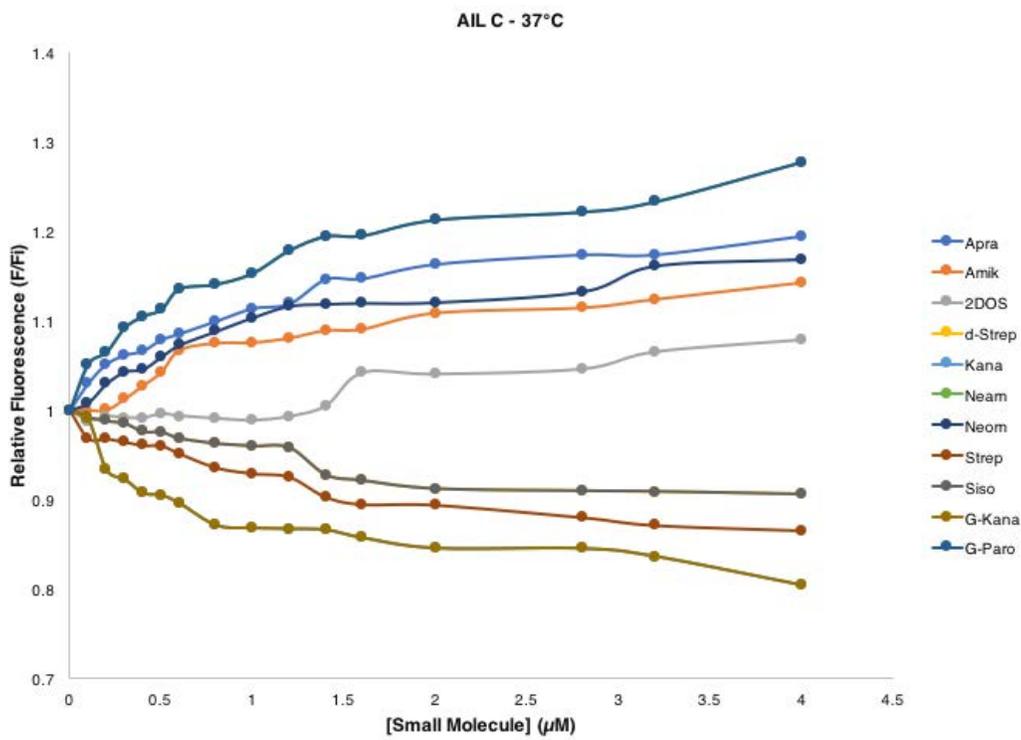
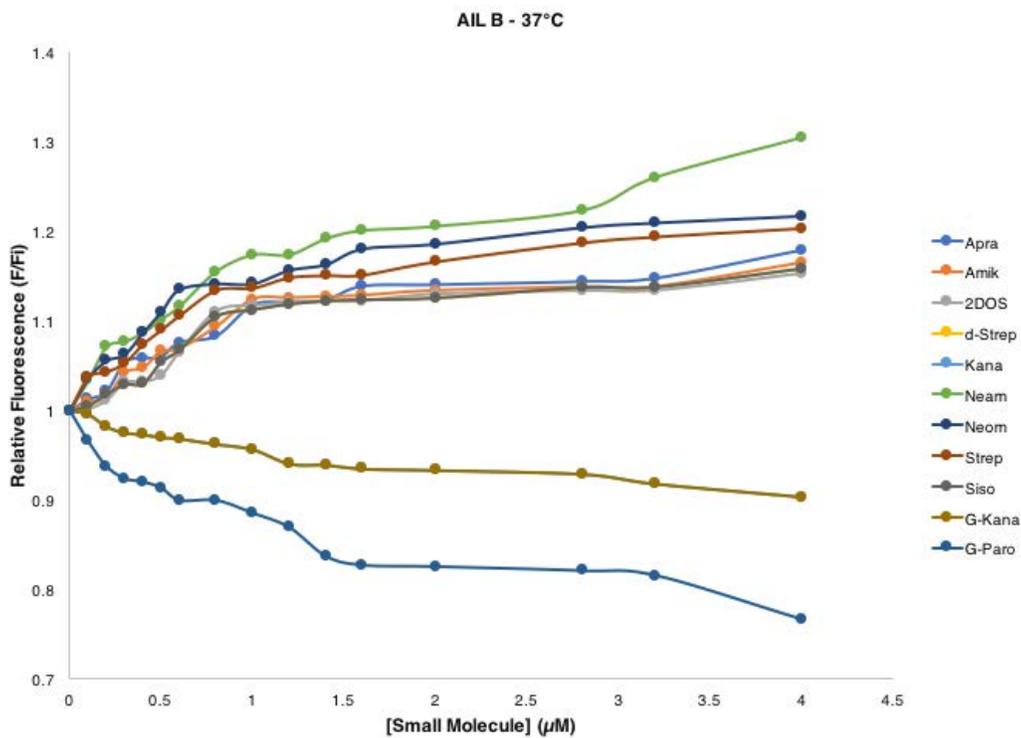
Figure S4-7. All RNA sequence titration curves to the small molecule receptors in buffer with 10 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub> (10 mM NaH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>, 25 mM NaCl, 10 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>, 0.5 mM EDTA, pH 7.4, 25°C). Each graph shows a single RNA sequence and the receptors titration curves. The error for all experiments were less than 10%. The error was calculated using the standard error of triplicates, and relative standard error was determined based on the mean of each RNA sequence.

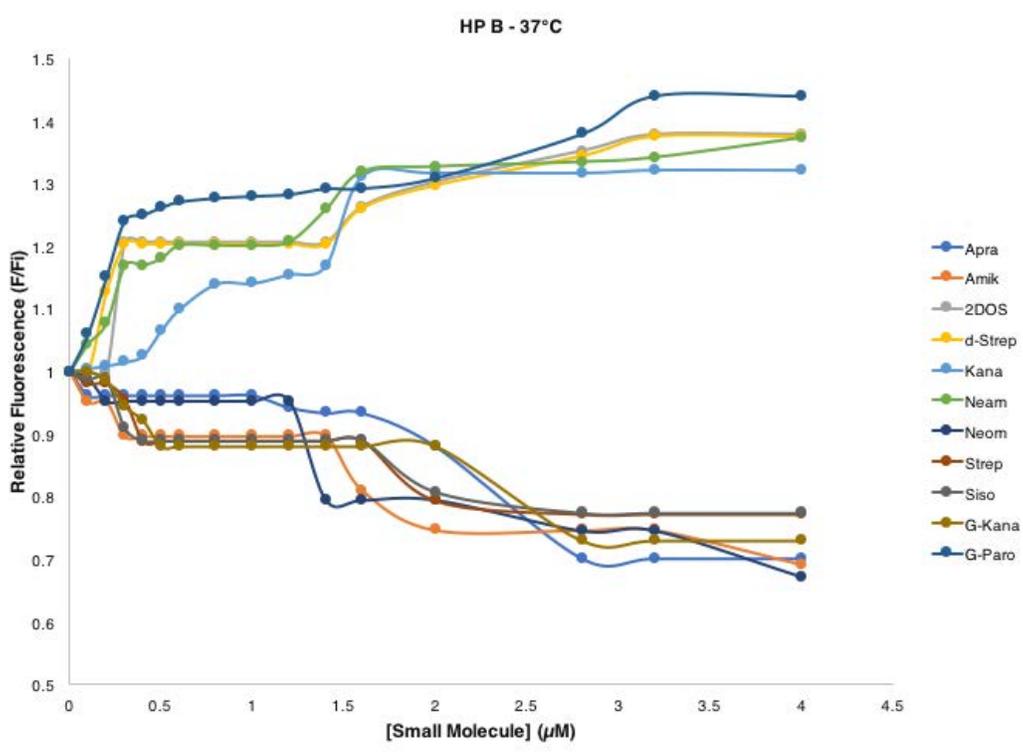
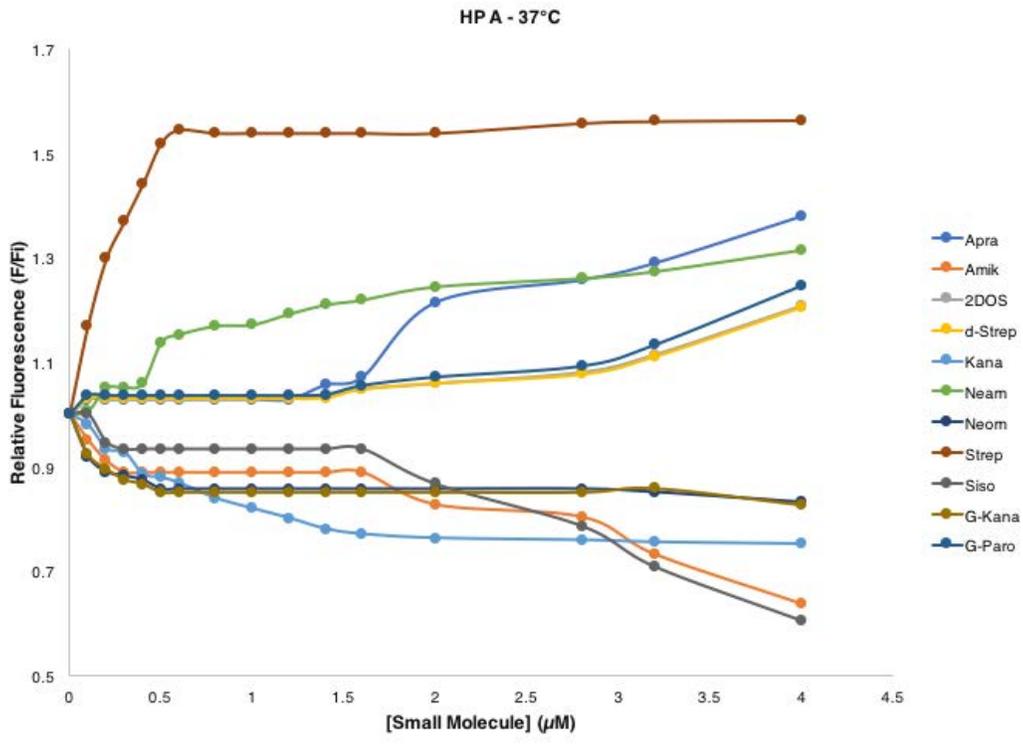


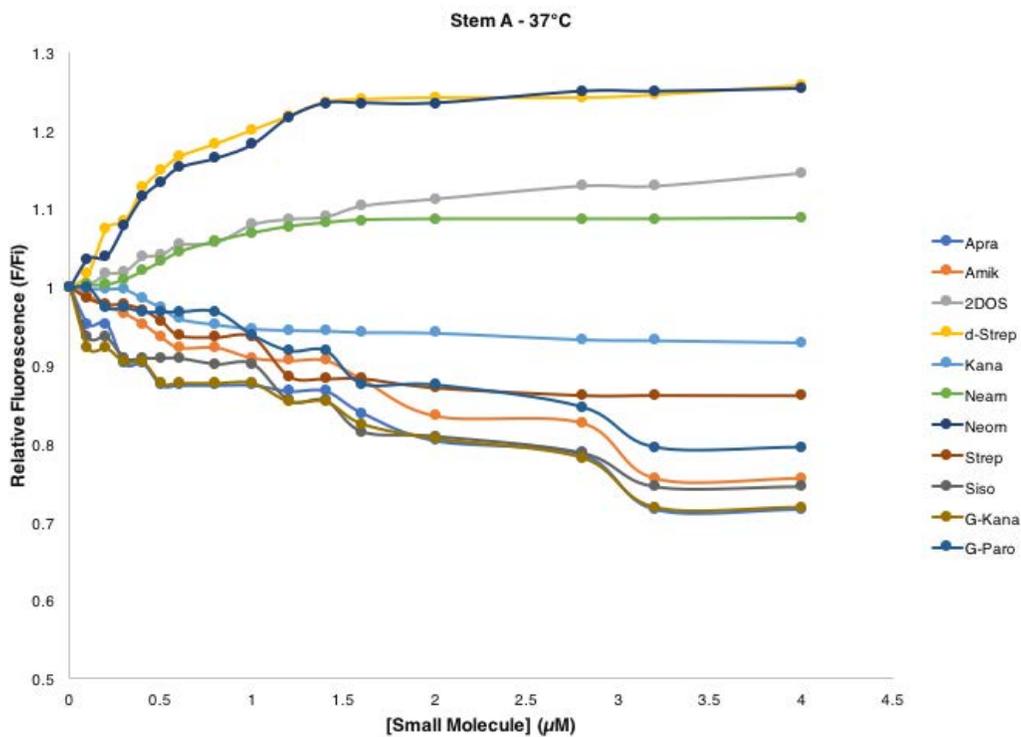
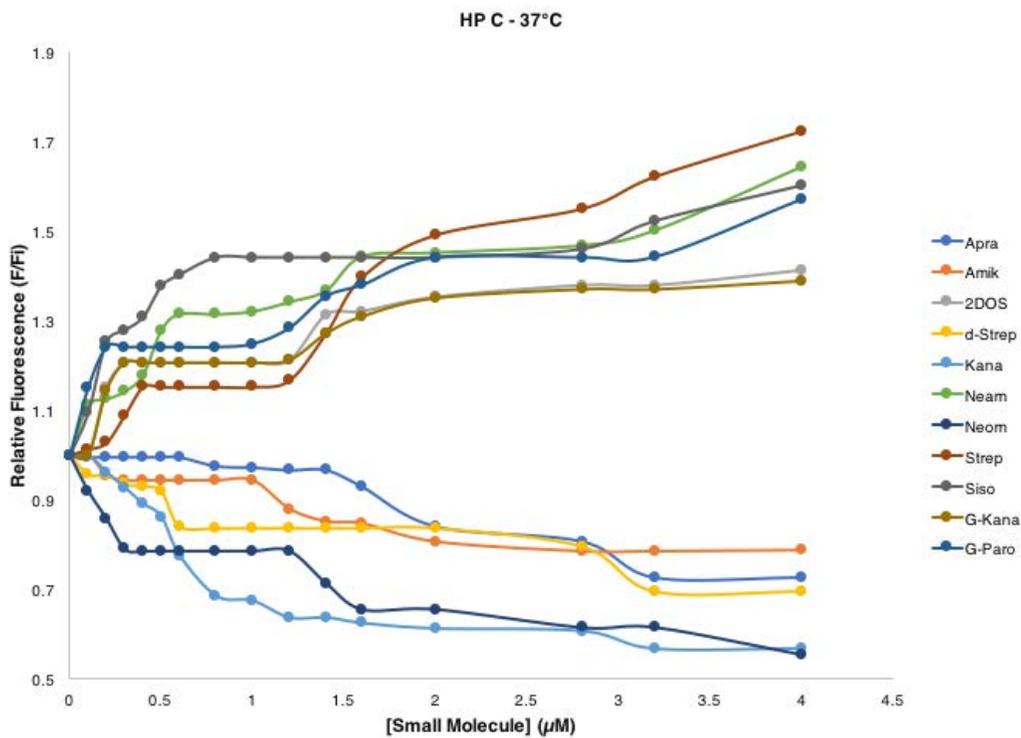












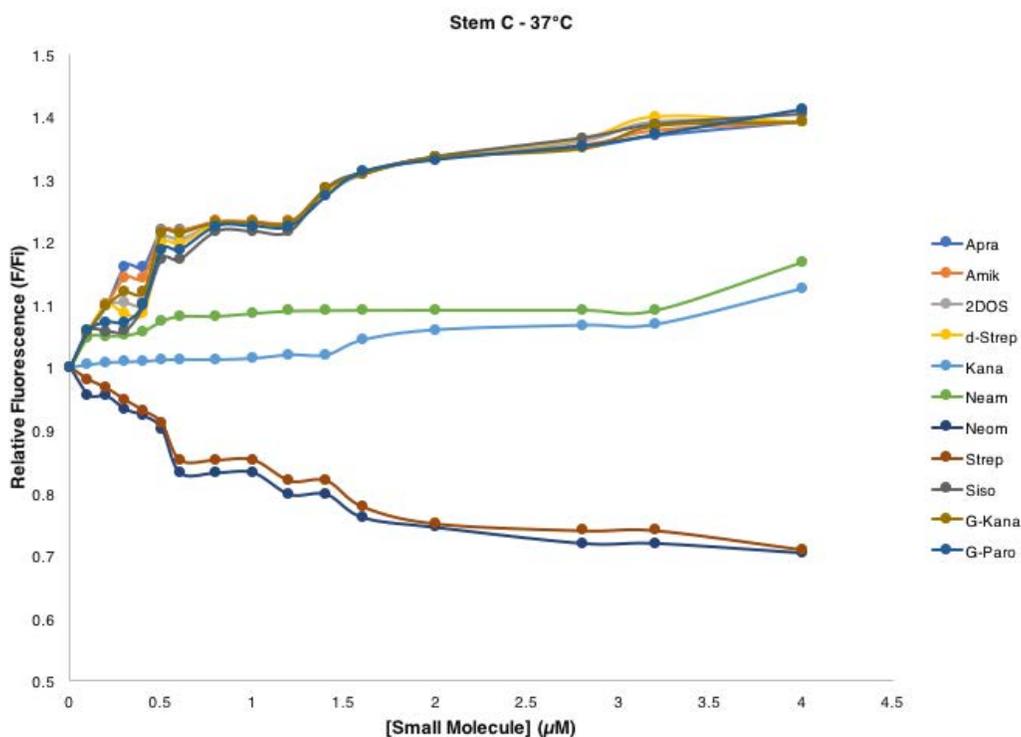
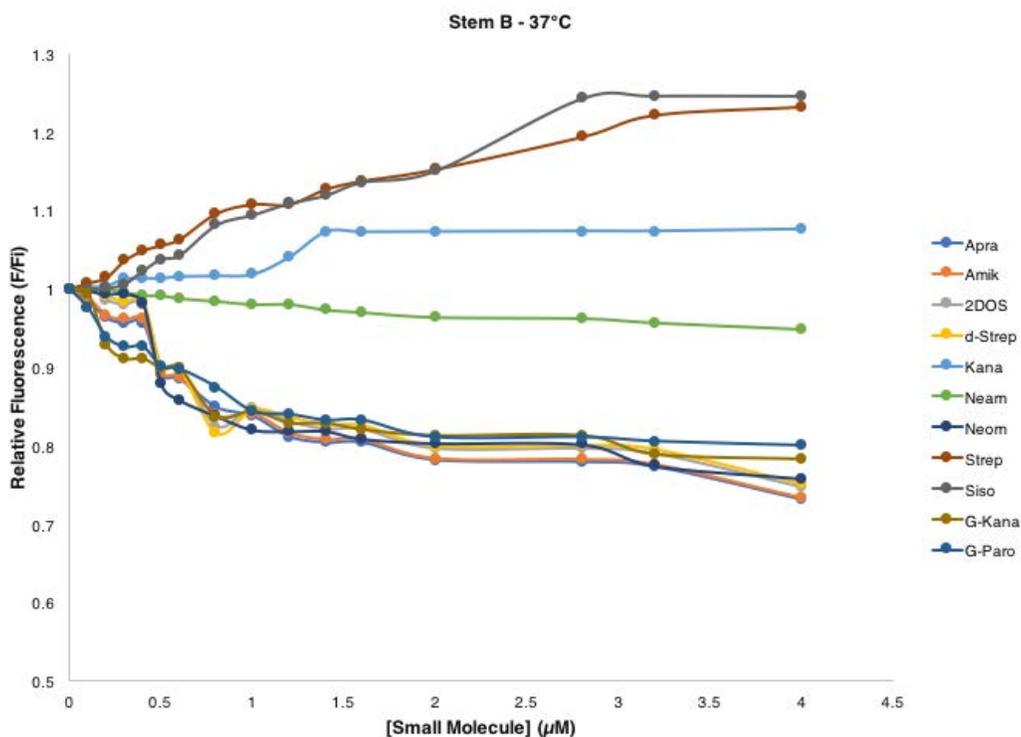
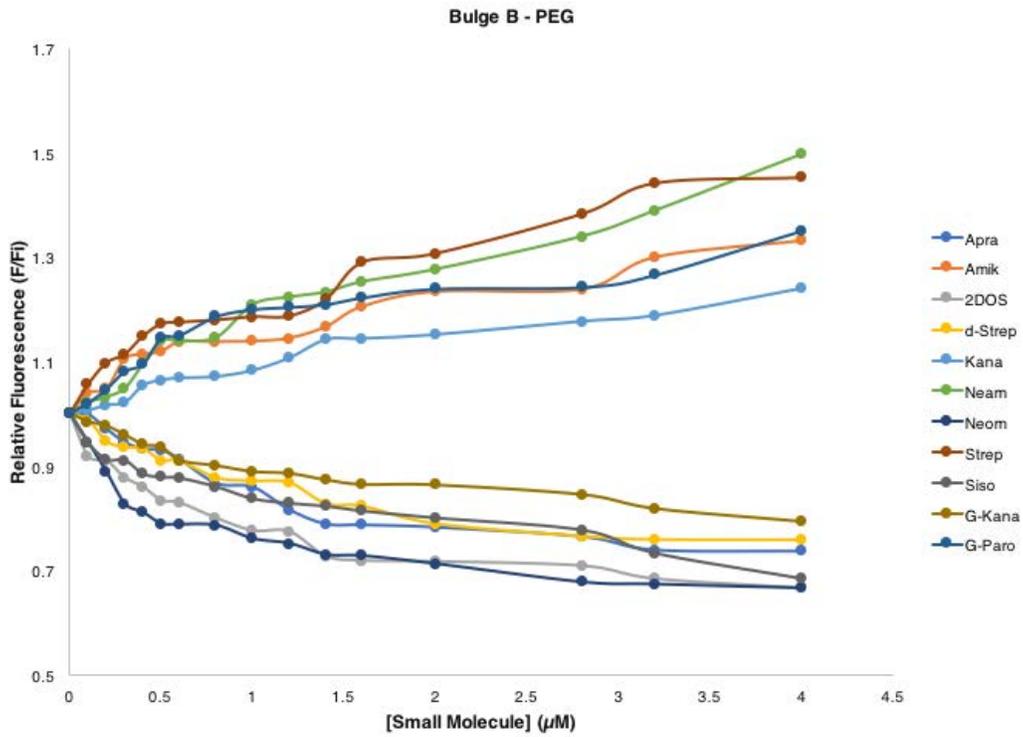
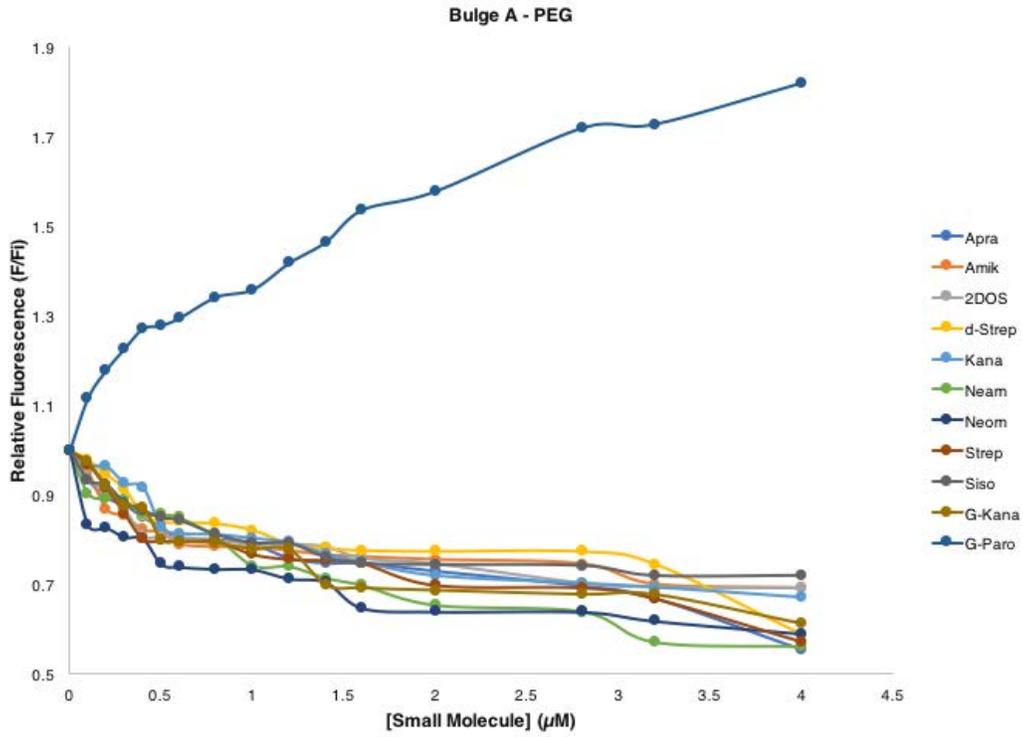
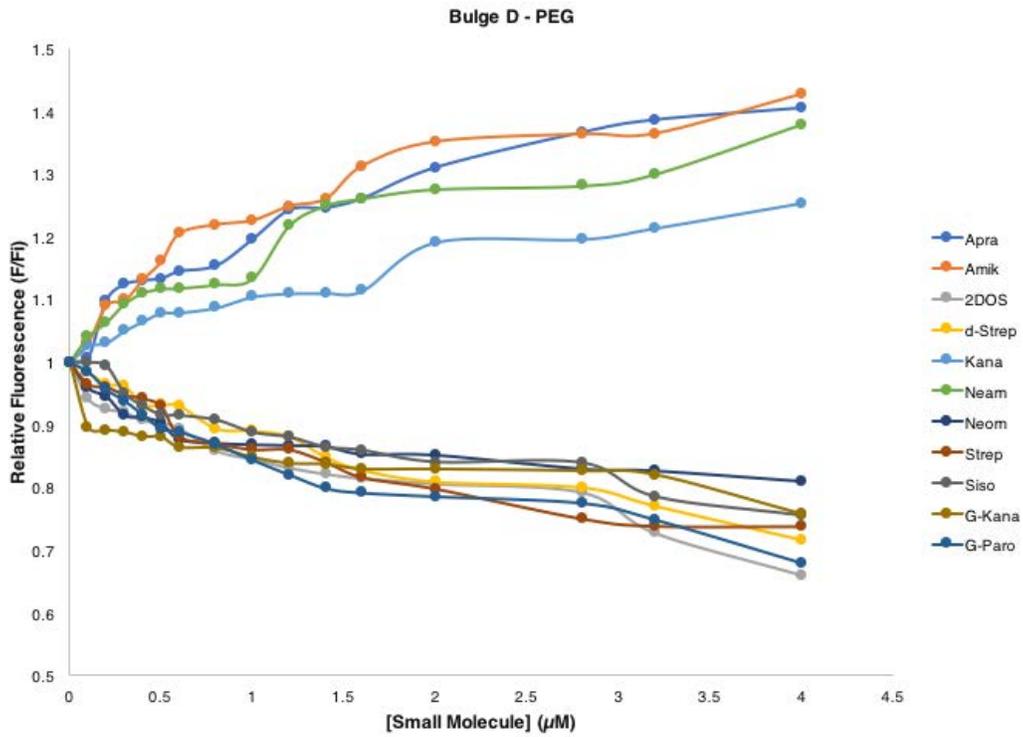
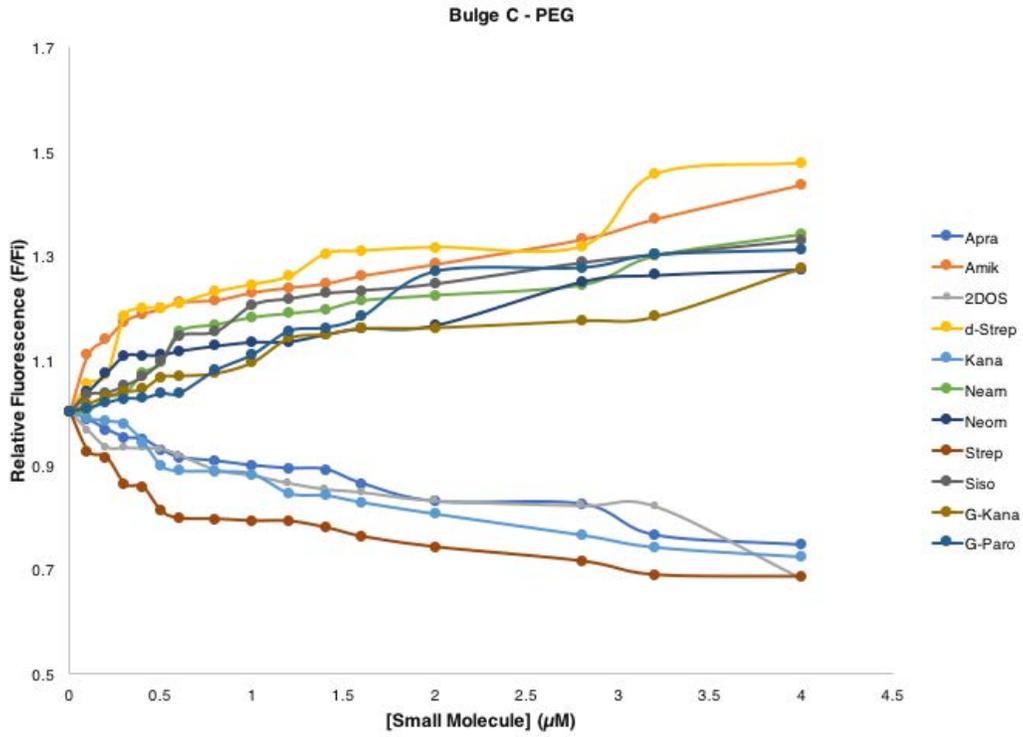
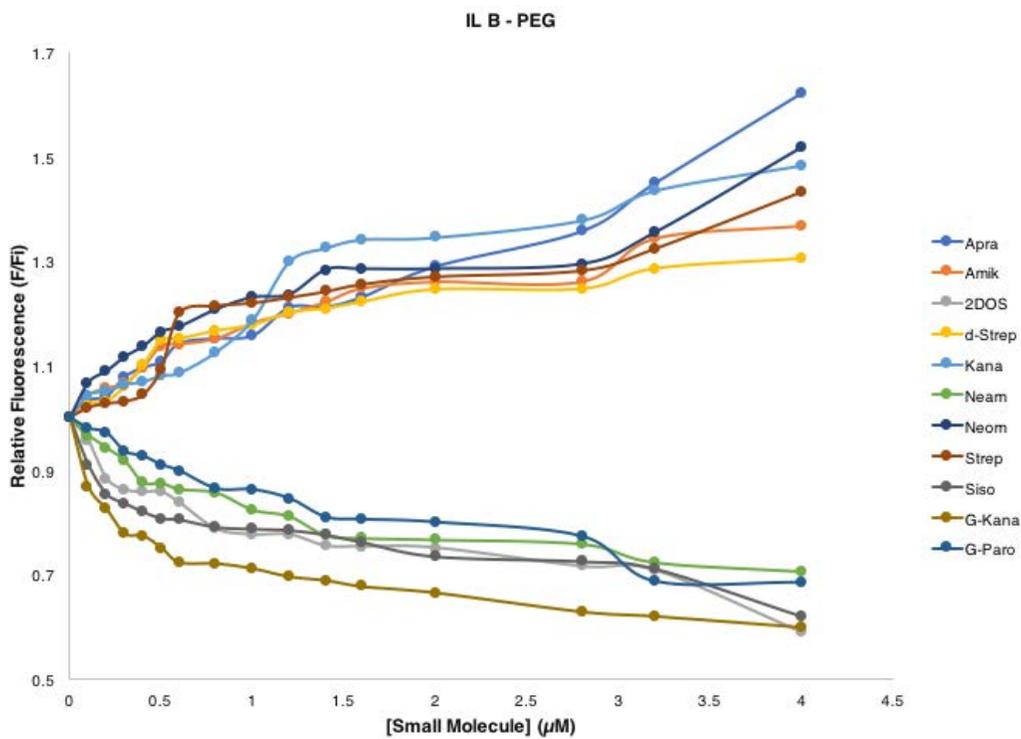
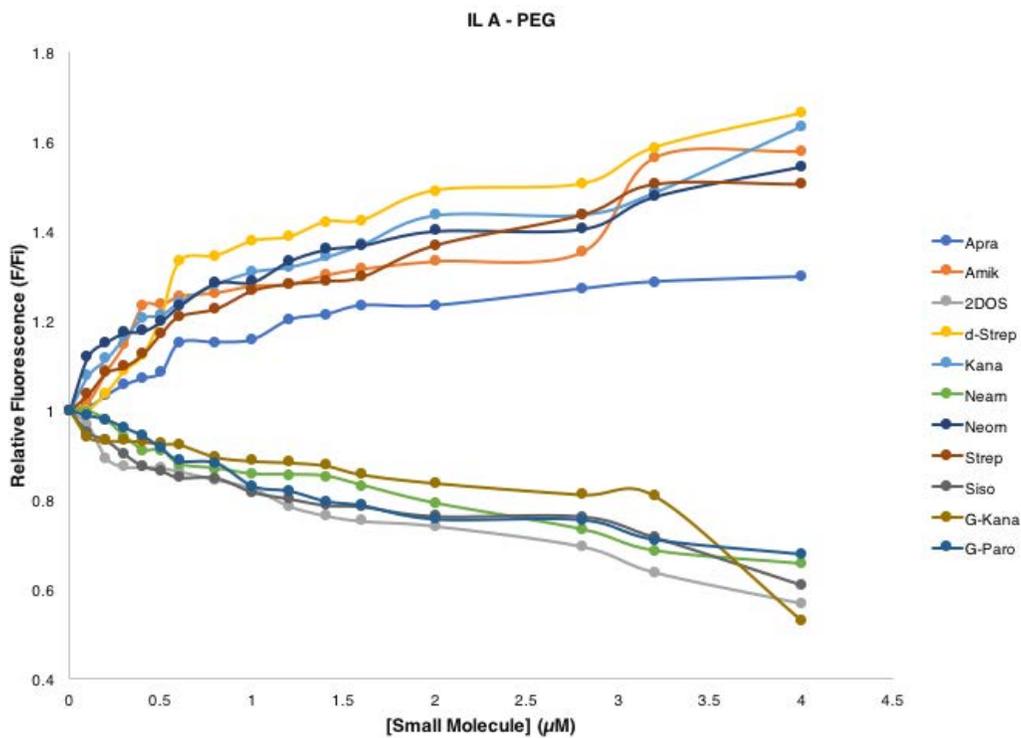
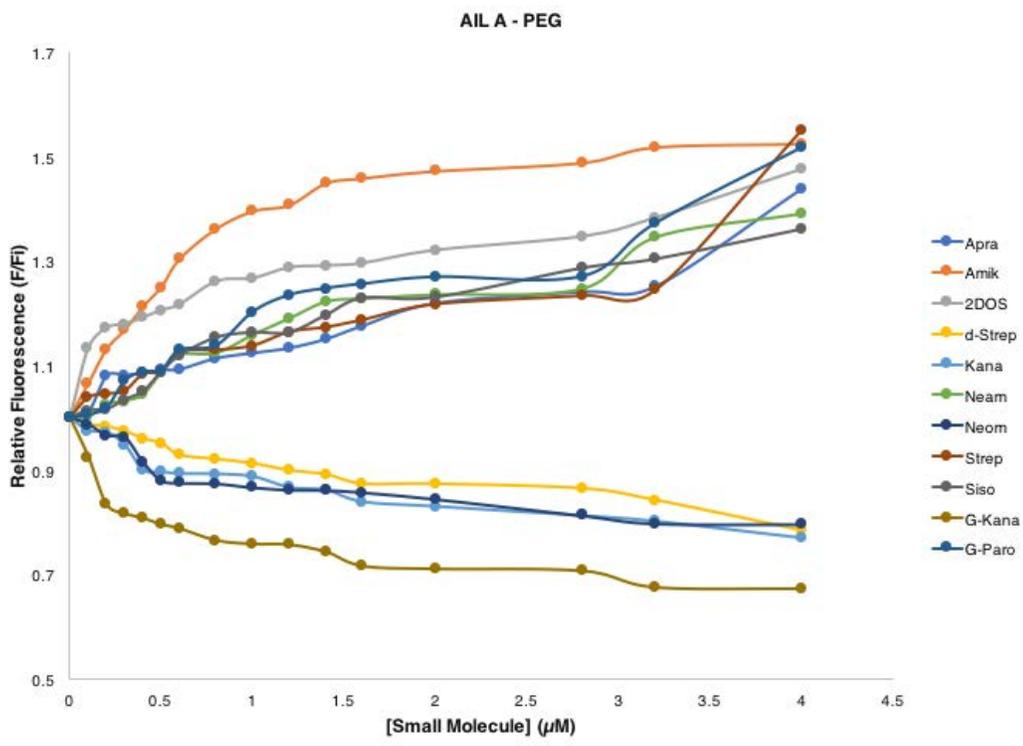
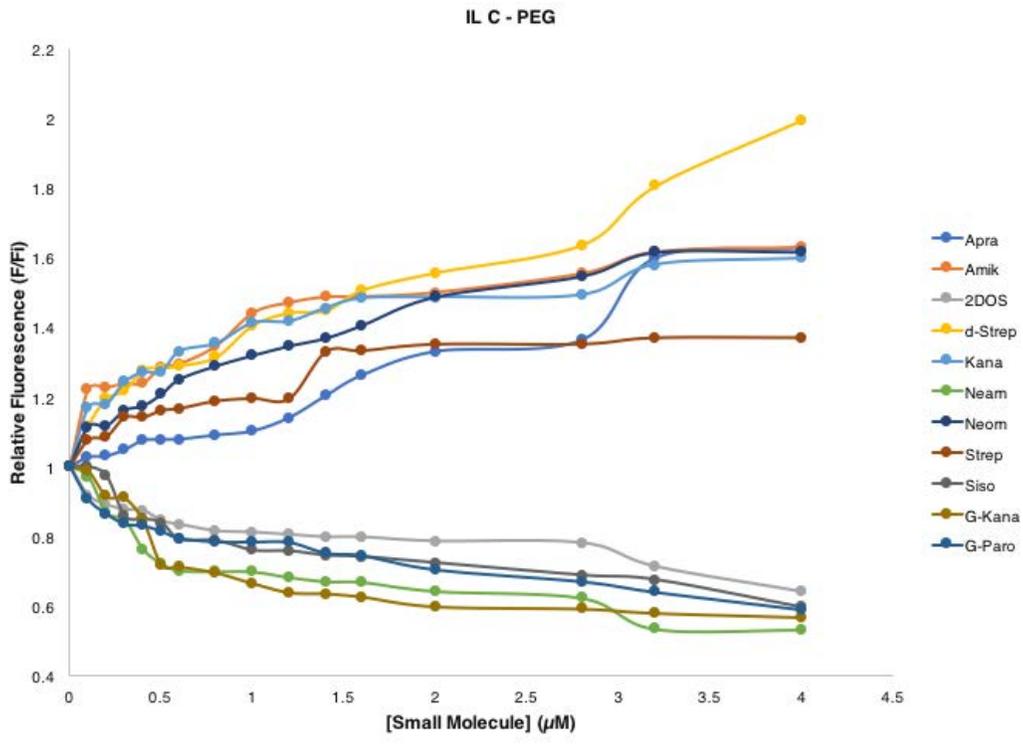


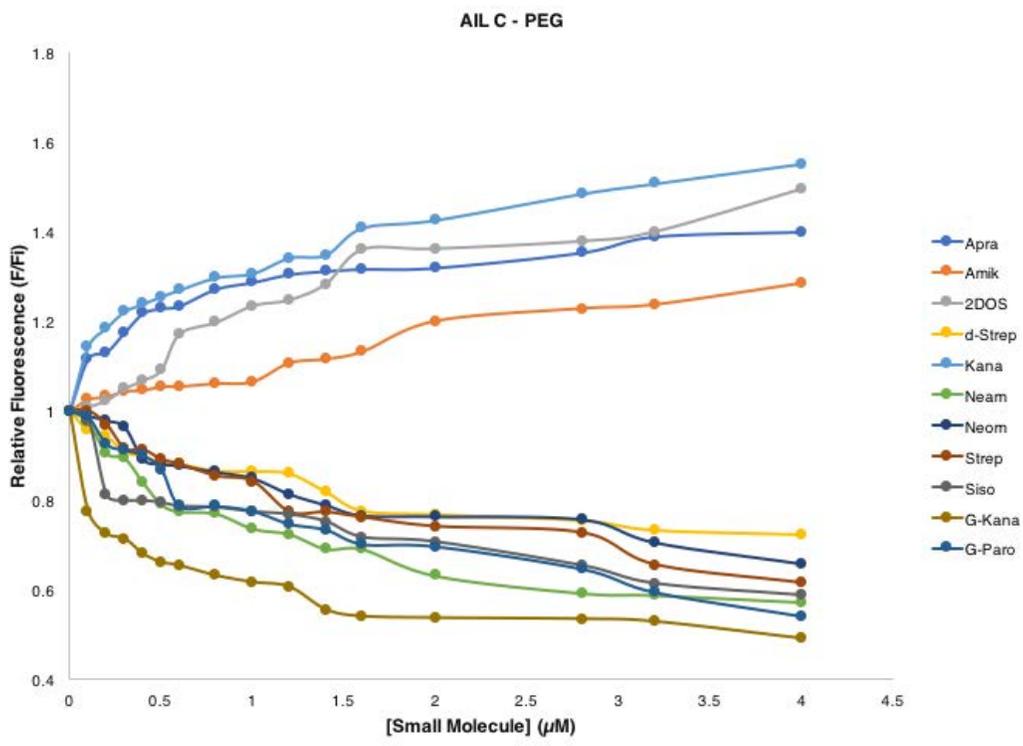
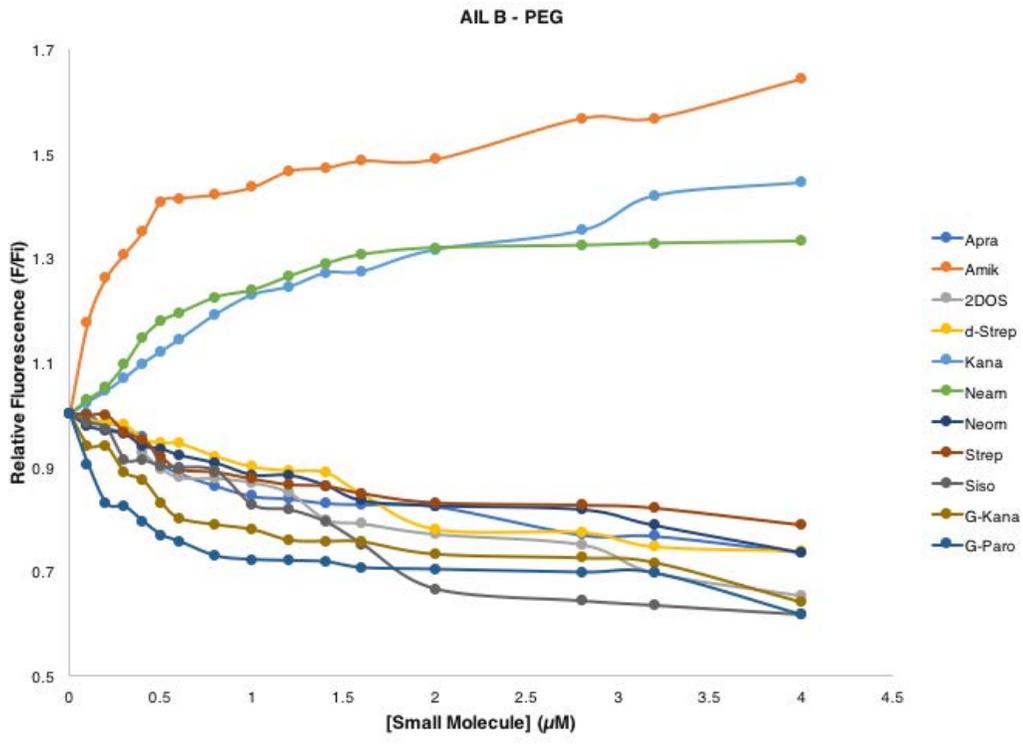
Figure S4-9. All RNA sequence titration curves to the small molecule receptors in standard buffer at 37°C (10 mM  $\text{NaH}_2\text{PO}_4$ , 25 mM  $\text{NaCl}$ , 4 mM  $\text{MgCl}_2$ , 0.5 mM  $\text{EDTA}$ , pH 7.4, 37°C). Each graph shows a single RNA sequence and the receptors titration curves. The error for all experiments were less than 10%. The error was calculated using the standard error of triplicates, and relative standard error was determined based on the mean of each RNA sequence.

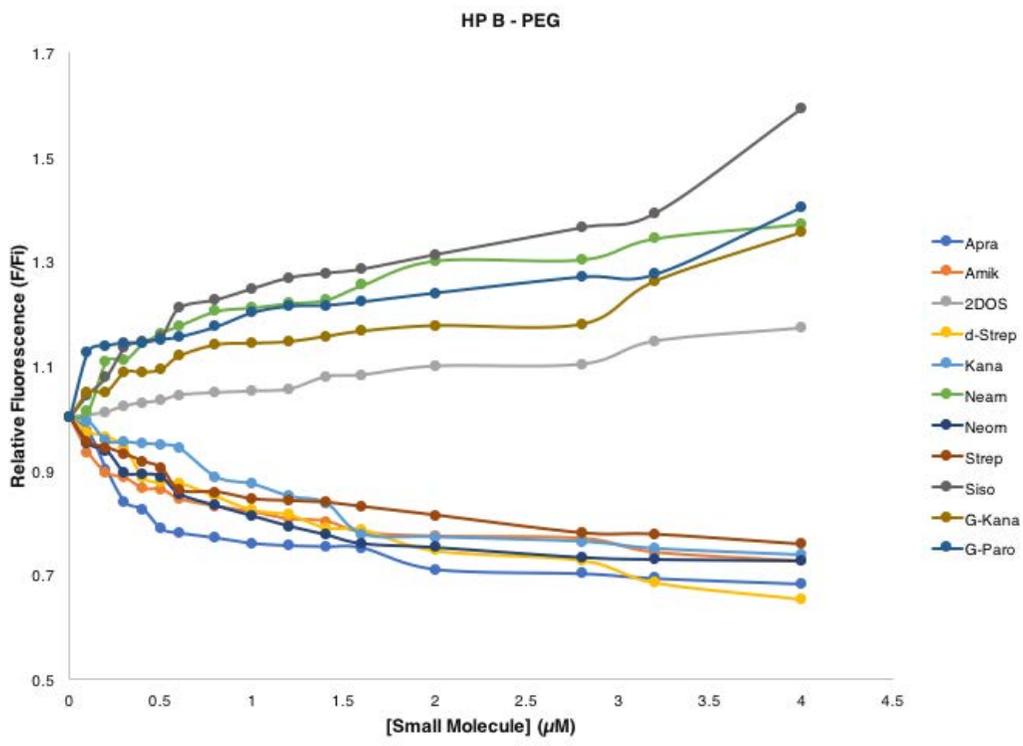
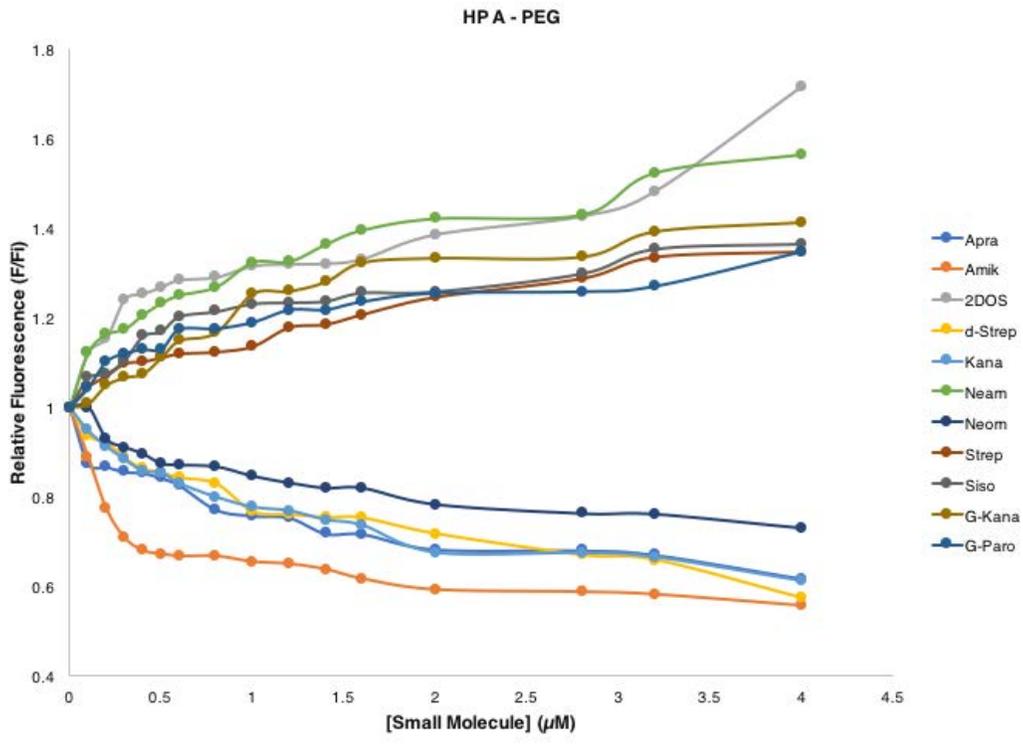


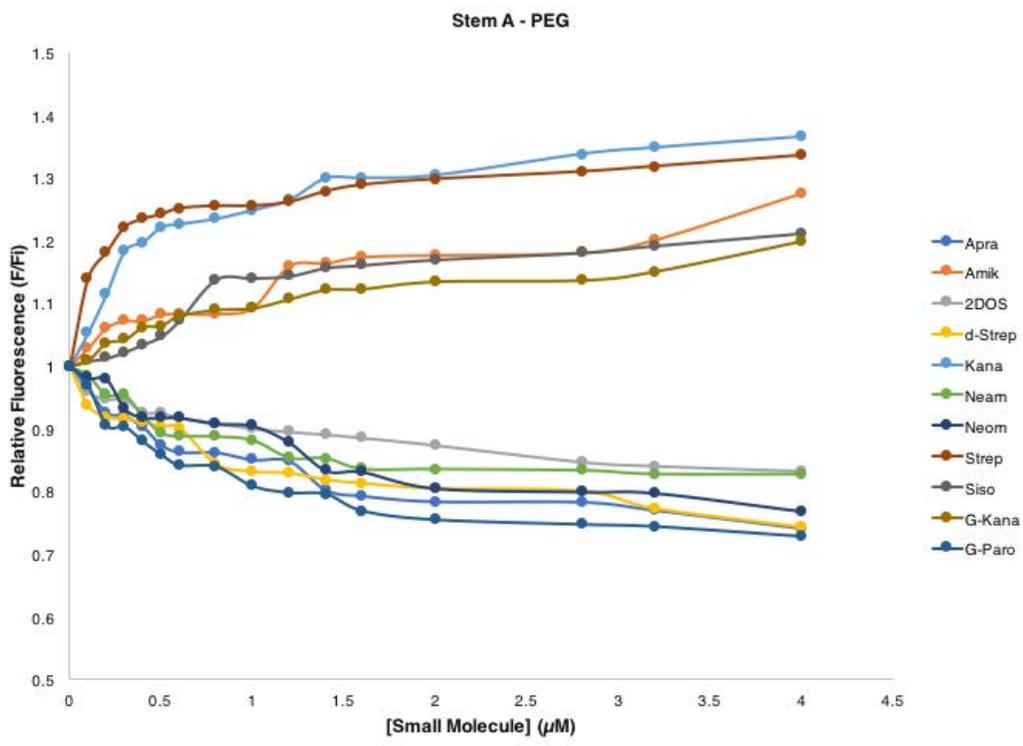
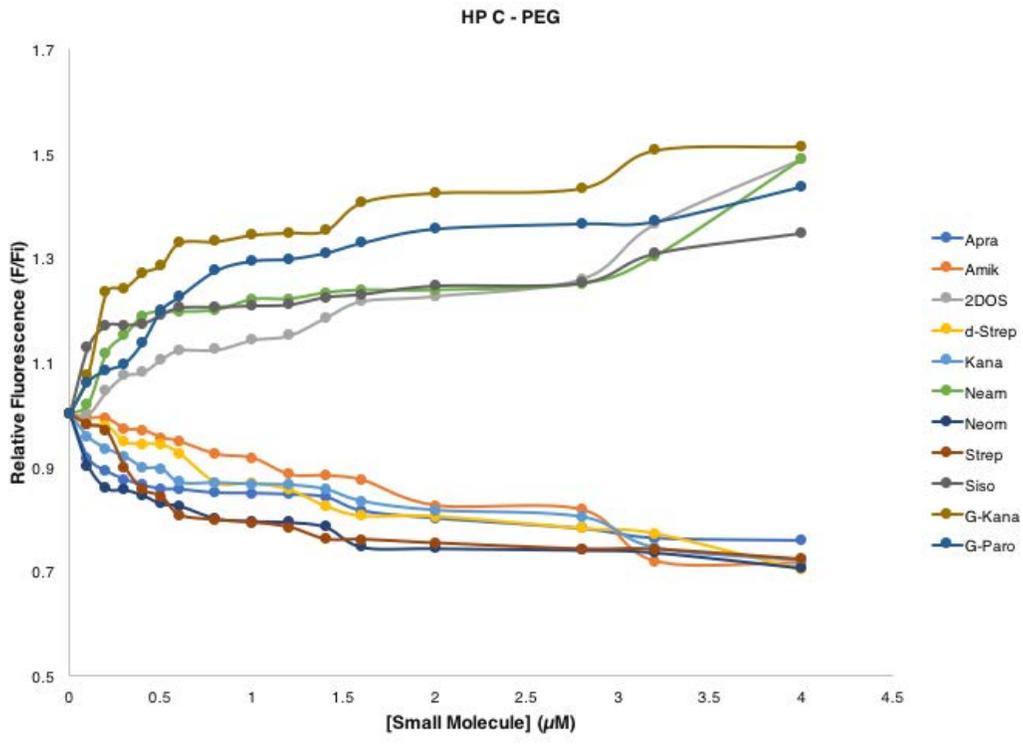












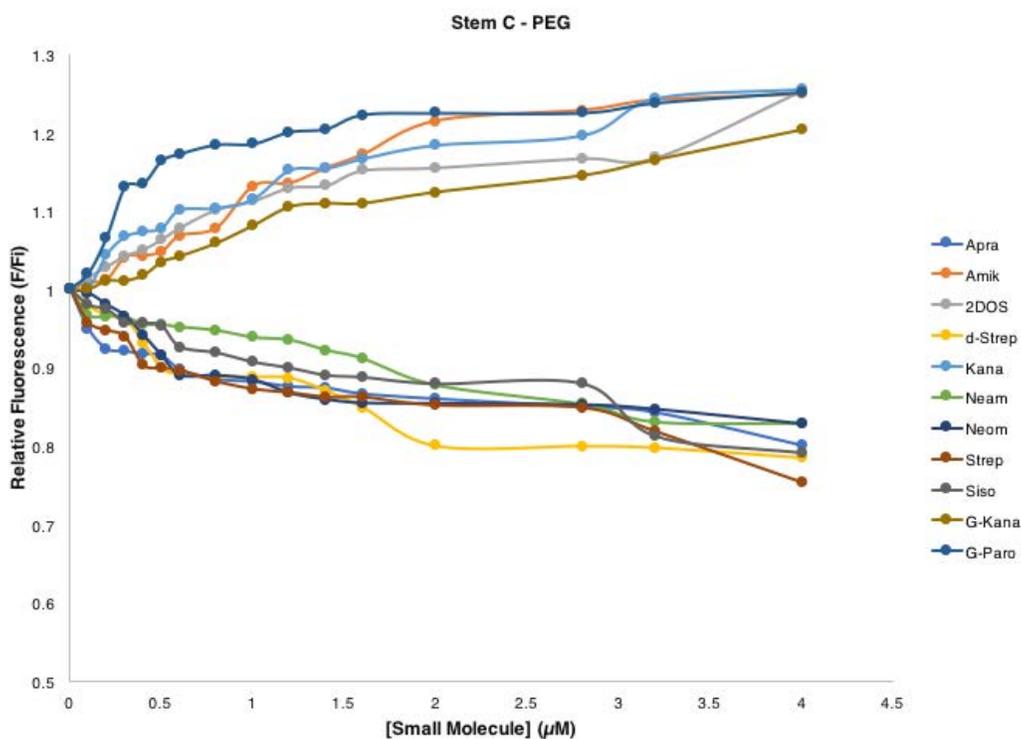
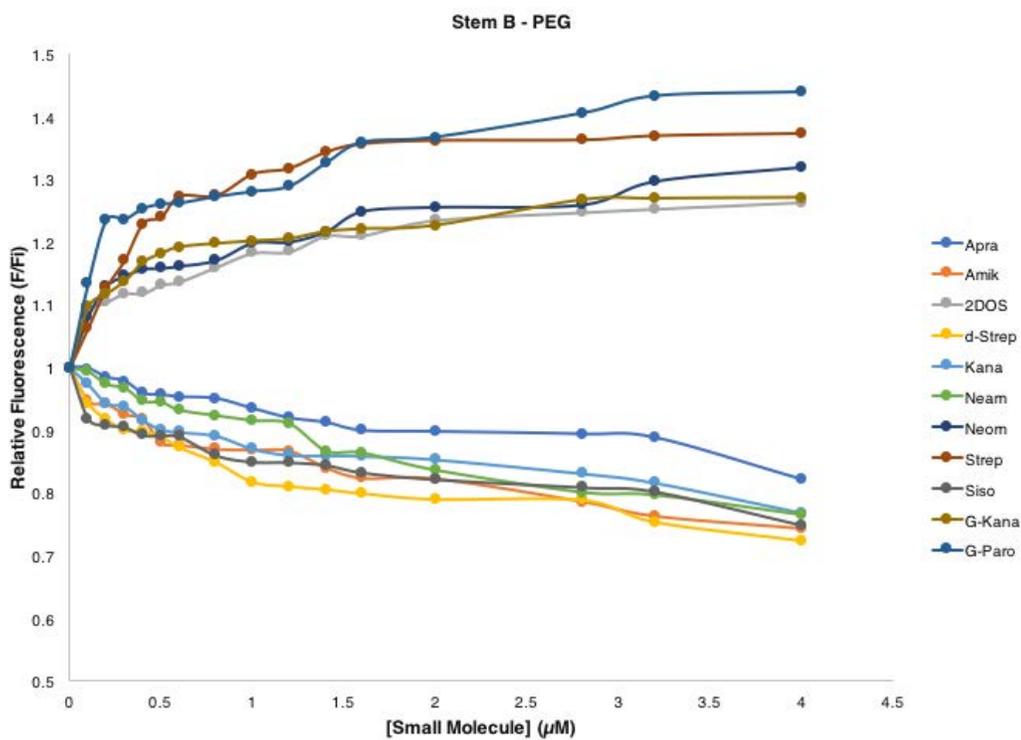
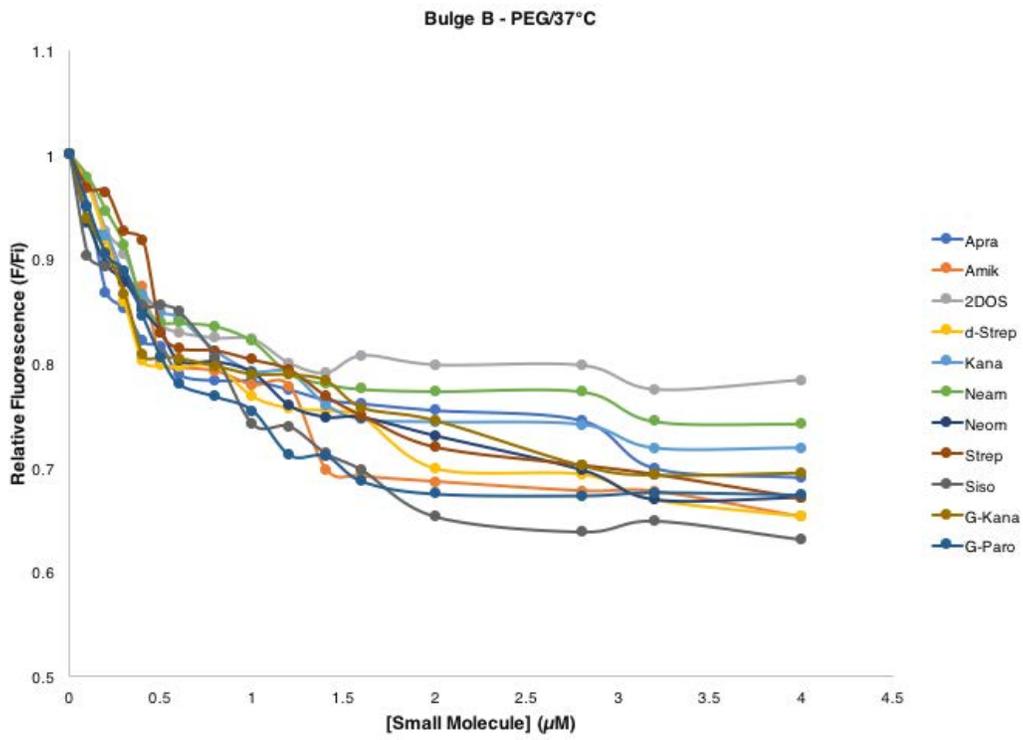
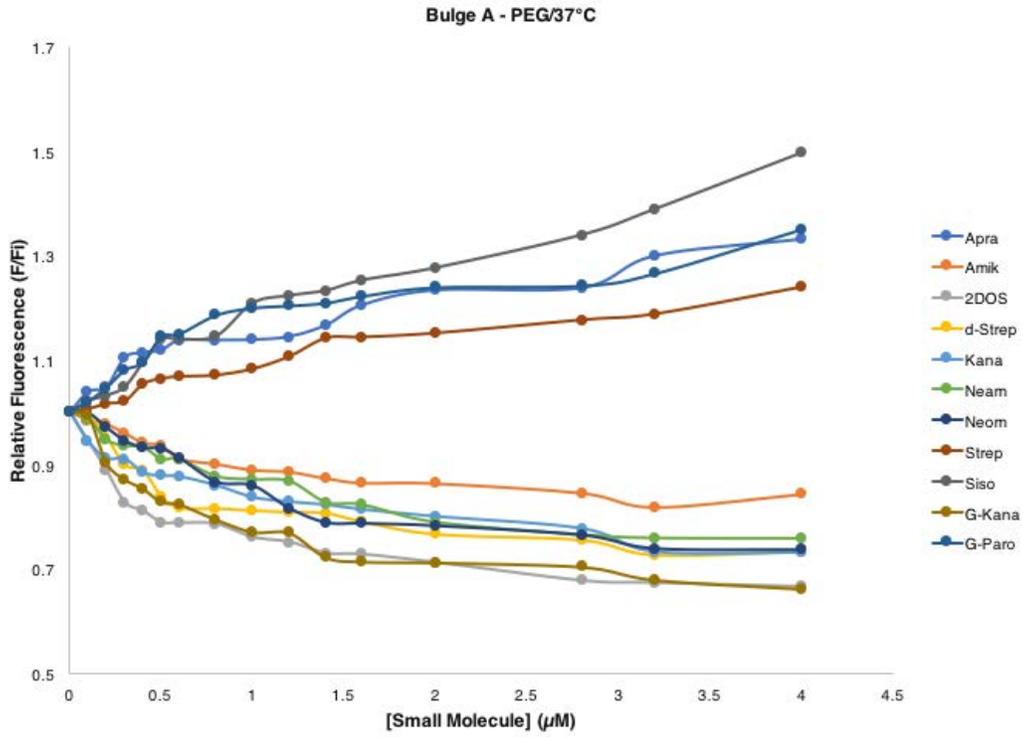
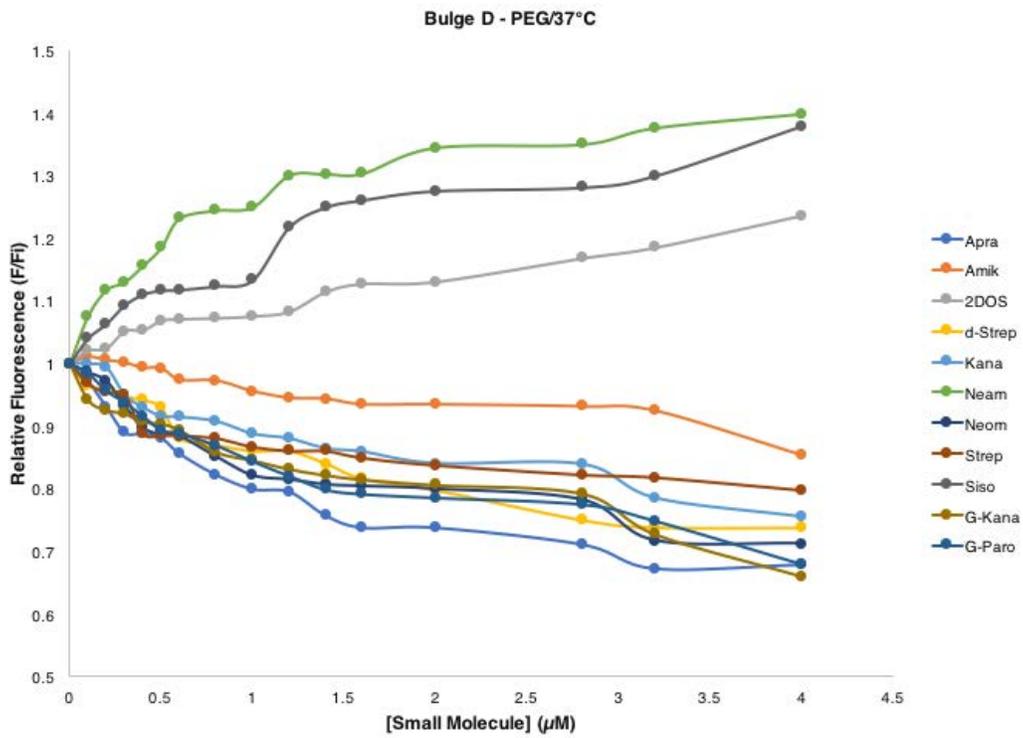
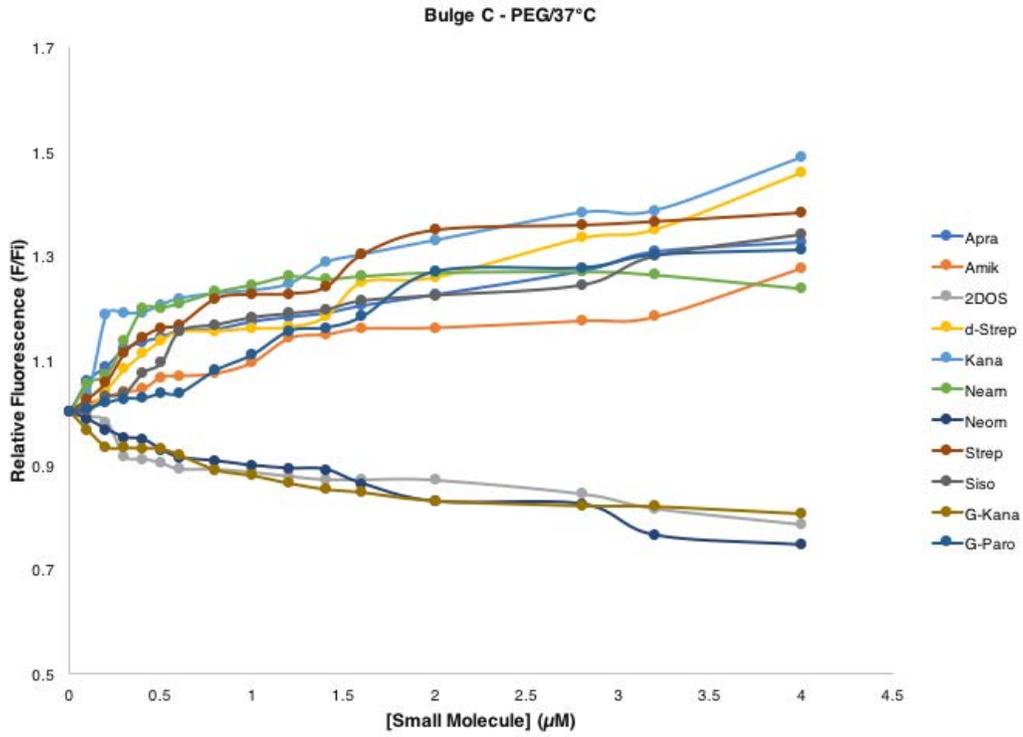
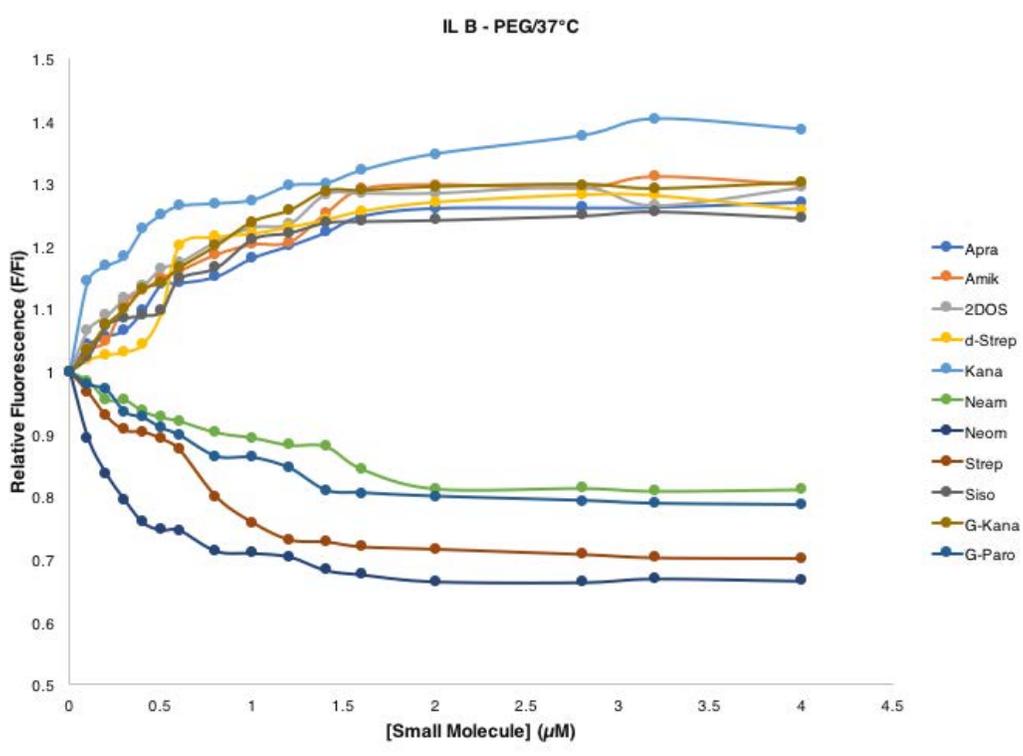
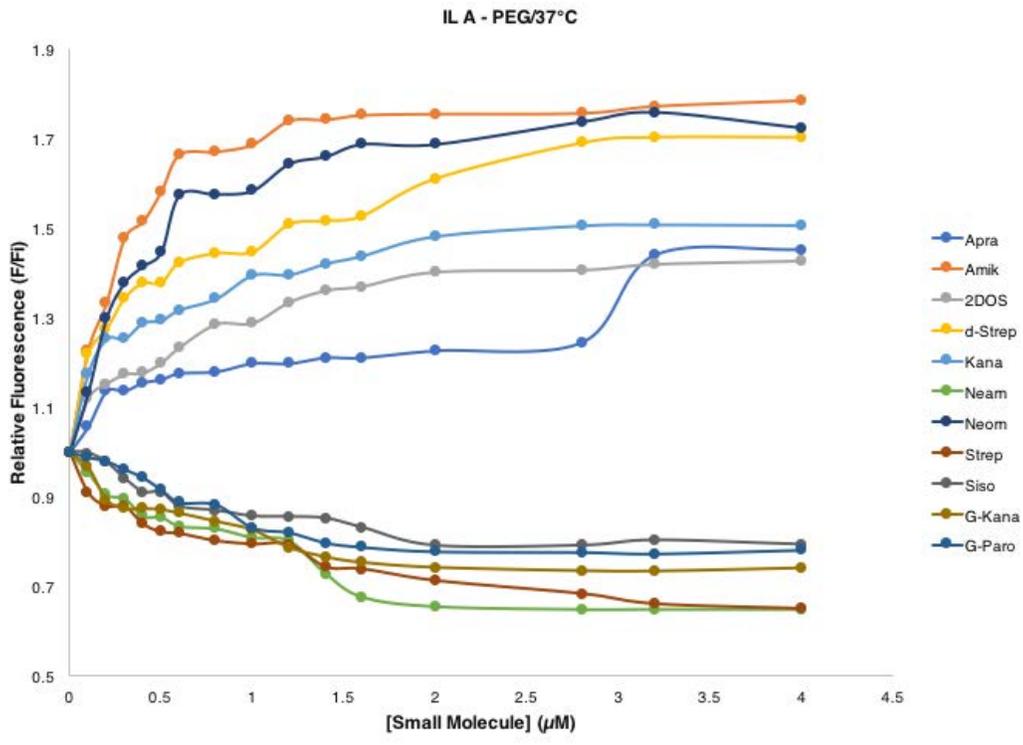
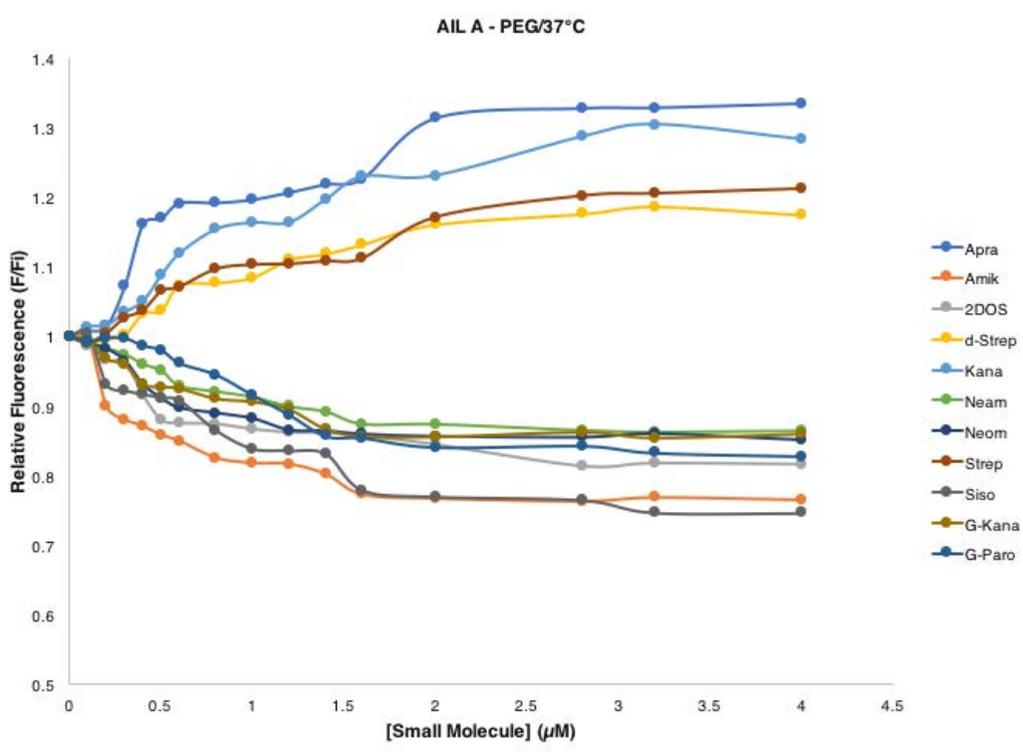
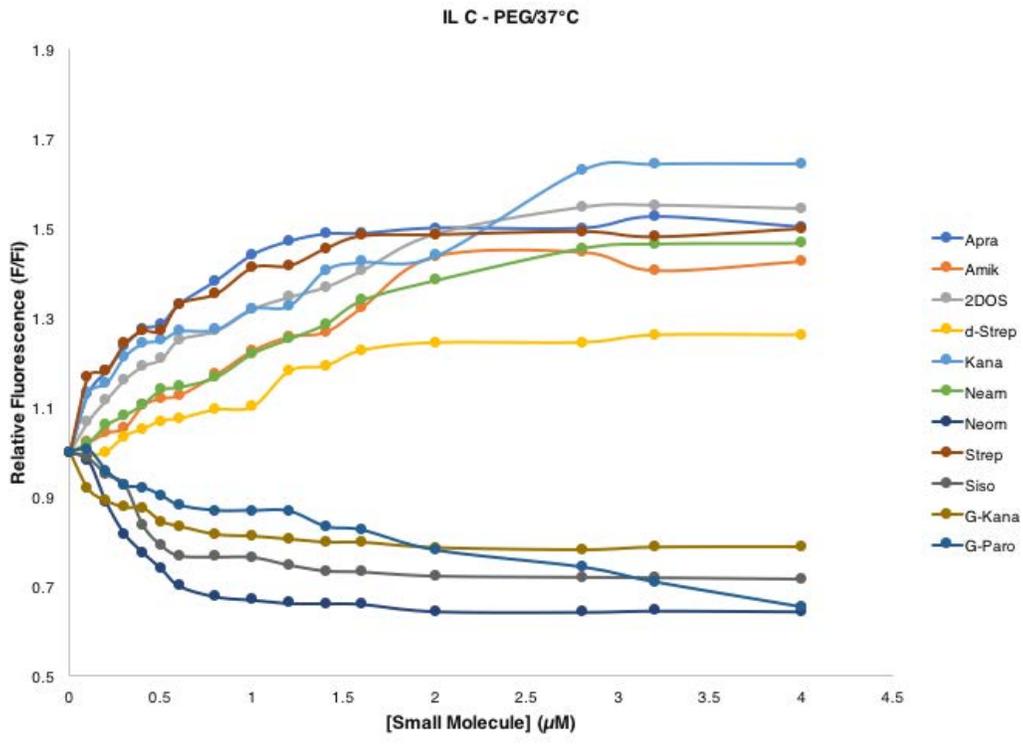


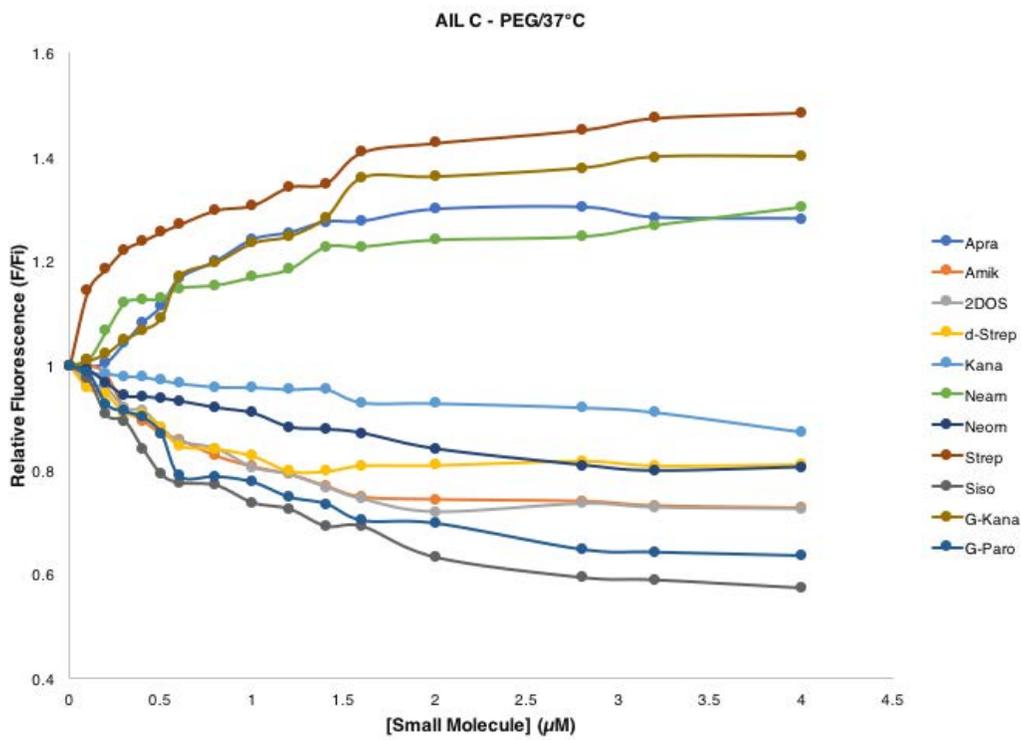
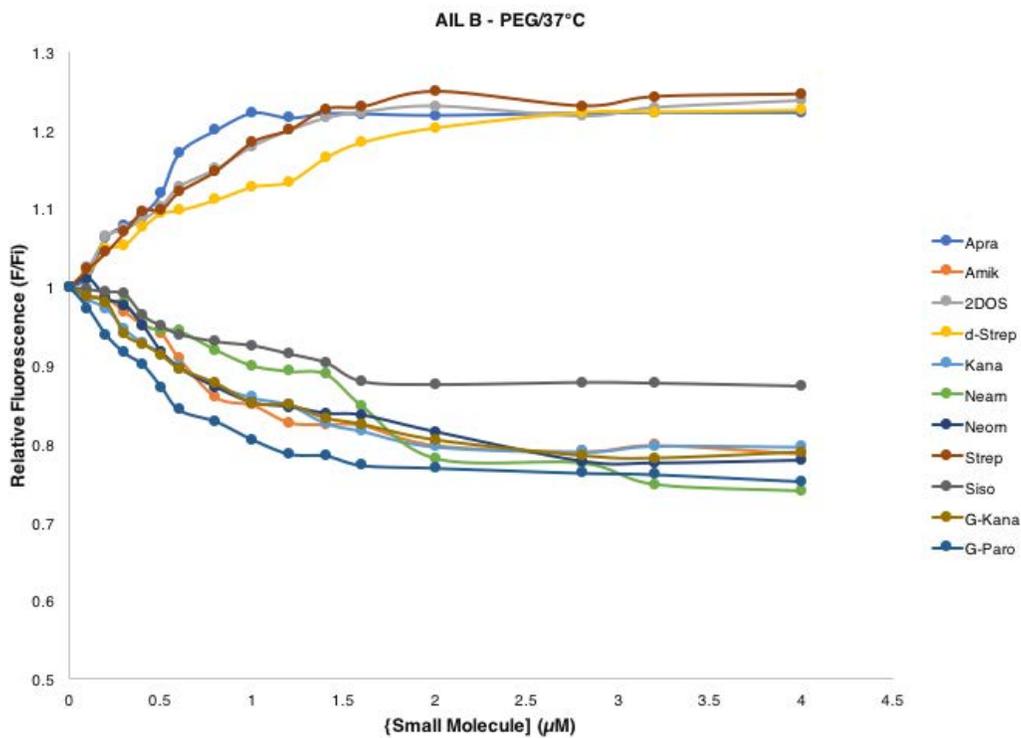
Figure S4-10. All RNA sequence titration curves to the small molecule receptors buffer with PEG 12,000 (10 mM  $\text{NaH}_2\text{PO}_4$ , 25 mM  $\text{NaCl}$ , 4 mM  $\text{MgCl}_2$ , 0.5 mM  $\text{EDTA}$ , 8 mM PEG 12,000 pH 7.4, 25°C). Each graph shows a single RNA sequence and the receptors titration curves. The error for all experiments were less than 10%. The error was calculated using the standard error of triplicates, and relative standard error was determined based on the mean of each RNA sequence.

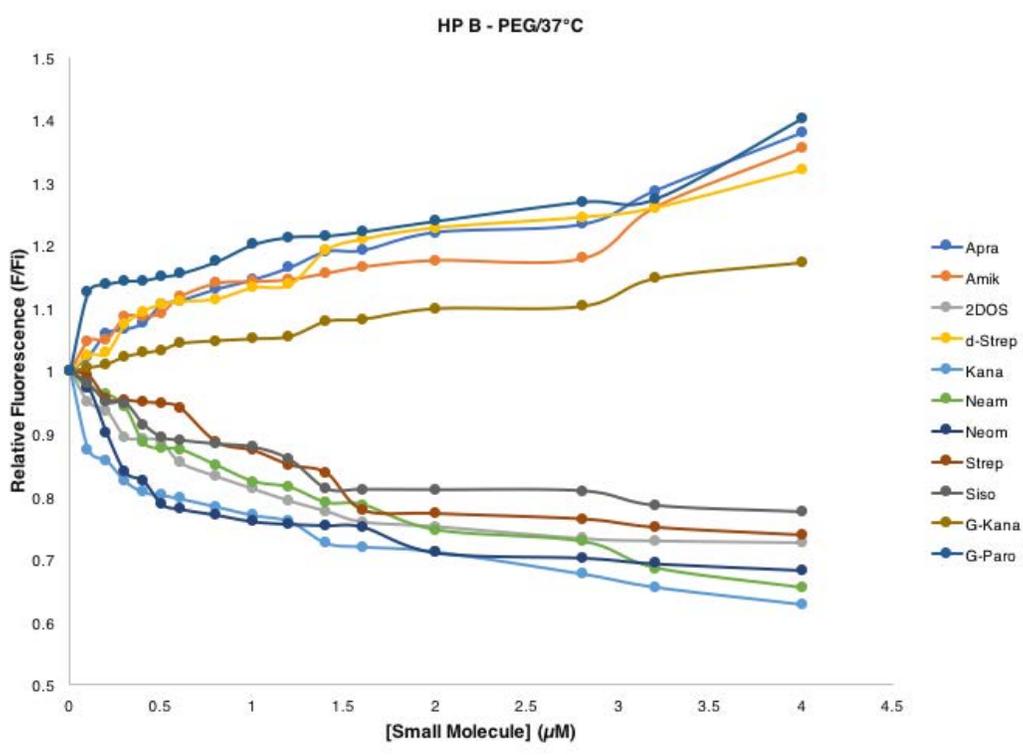
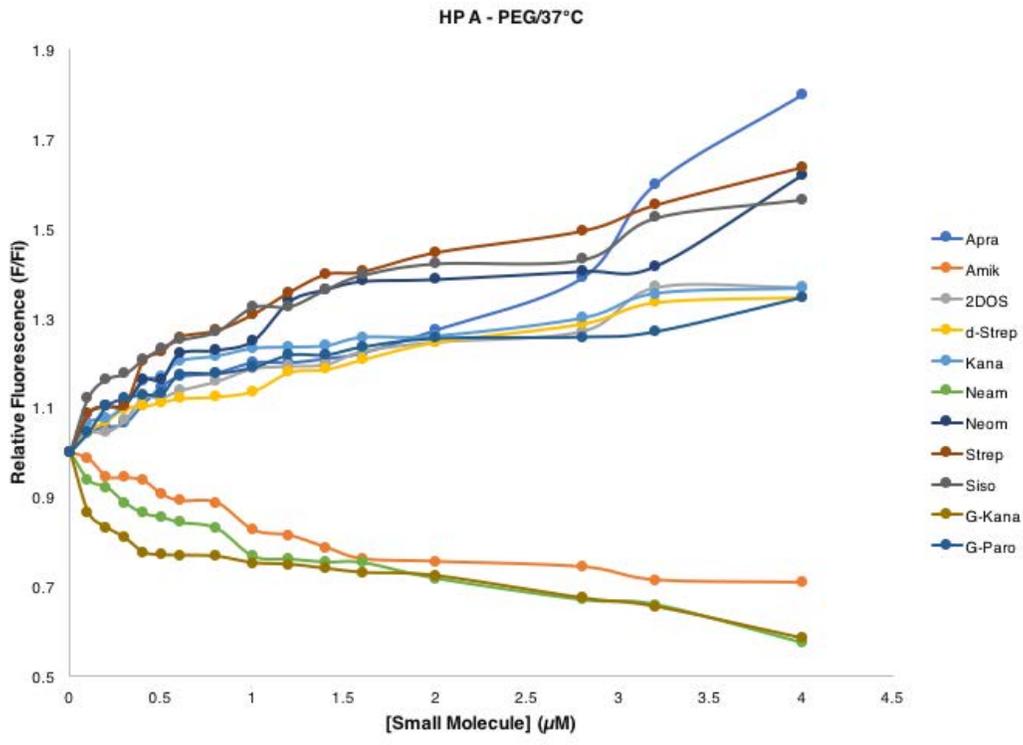


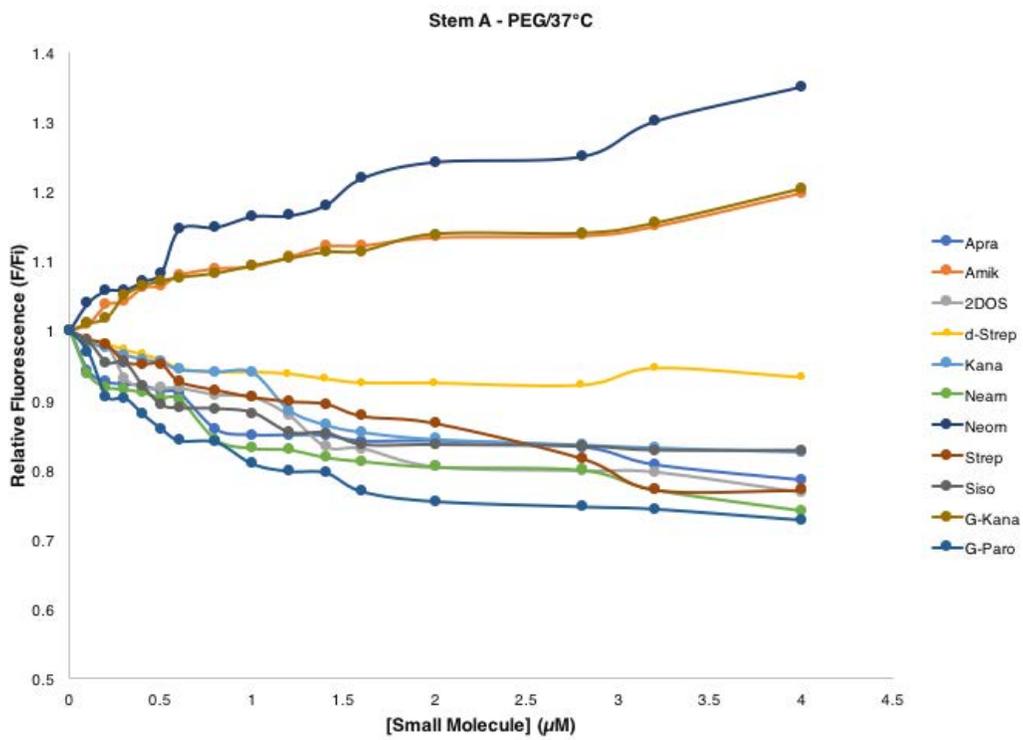
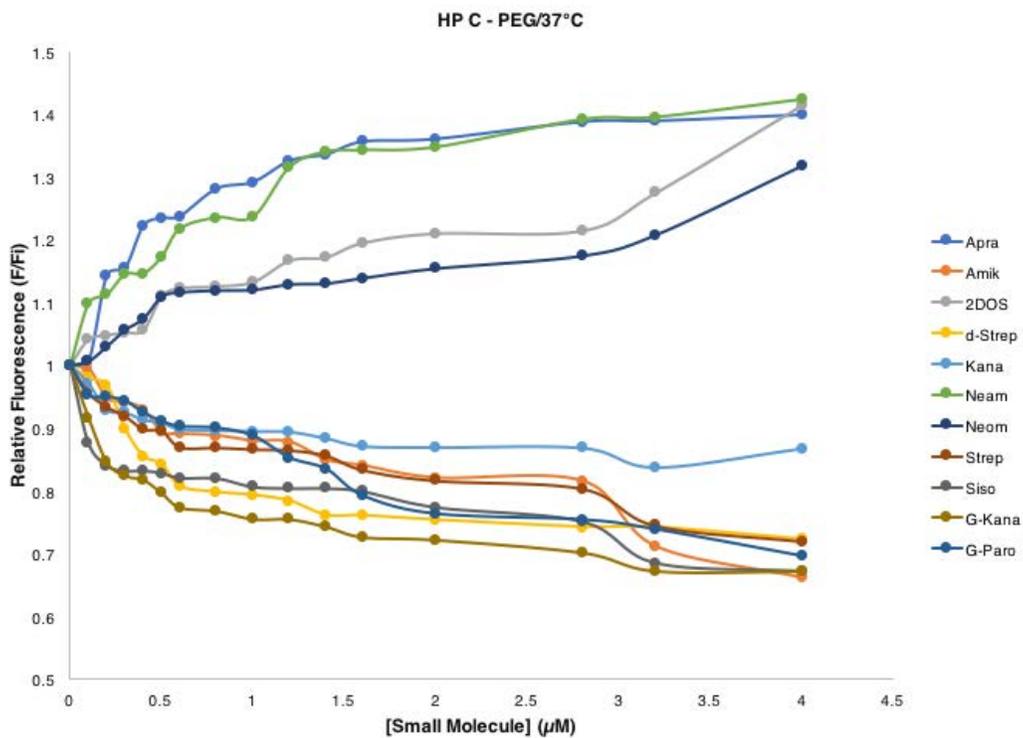












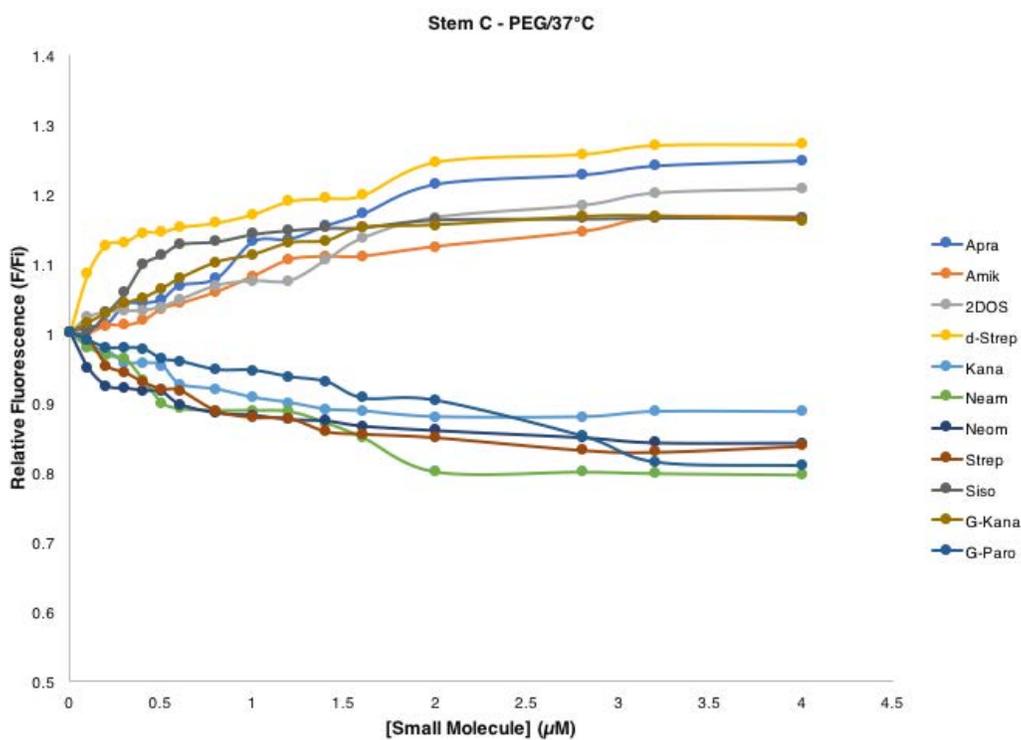
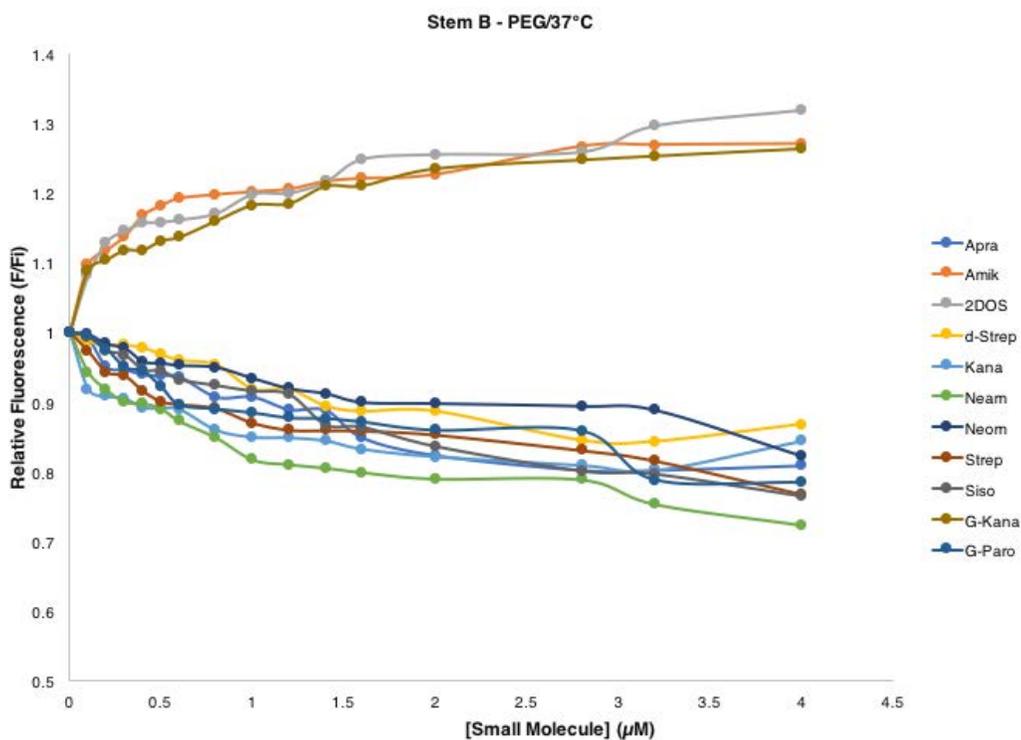


Figure S4-11. All RNA sequence titration curves to the small molecule receptors buffer with PEG 12,000 at 37°C (10 mM NaH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>, 25 mM NaCl, 4 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>, 0.5 mM EDTA, 8 mM PEG 12,000 pH 7.4, 37°C). Each graph shows a single RNA sequence and the receptors titration curves. The error for all experiments were less than 10%. The error was calculated using the standard error of triplicates, and relative standard error was determined based on the mean of each RNA sequence.

## S5. References

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