

Recognition of mixed-sequence DNA using double-stranded probes with interstrand zipper arrangements of O2'-triphenylene- and coronene-functionalized RNA monomers

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General experimental section.

Reagents and solvents were of analytical grade and used as received from vendors unless otherwise specified. Petroleum ether of the distillation range 60-80 °C was used. Solvents were dried over activated molecular sieves: acetonitrile and THF (3Å); CH₂Cl₂, 1,2-dichloroethane, *N,N'*-diisopropylethylamine and anhydrous DMSO (4Å). The water content of anhydrous solvents was verified on Karl-Fisher apparatus. Reactions were monitored by TLC using silica gel coated plates with a fluorescence indicator (SiO₂-60, F-254) which were visualized a) under UV light and b) by dipping in 5% conc. H₂SO₄ in absolute ethanol (v/v) followed by heating. Silica gel column chromatography was performed with Silica gel 60 (particle size 0.040–0.063 mm) using moderate pressure (pressure ball). Evaporation of solvents was carried out under reduced pressure at temperatures below 45 °C. Following column chromatography, appropriate fractions were pooled, evaporated and dried at high vacuum for at least 12 h to give the obtained products in high purity (>95%) as ascertained by 1D NMR techniques. Chemical shifts of ¹H NMR (500 MHz), ¹³C NMR (125.6 MHz), and ³¹P NMR (121.5 MHz) are reported relative to deuterated solvent or other internal standards (80% phosphoric acid for ³¹P NMR). Exchangeable (ex) protons were detected by the disappearance of signals upon D₂O addition. Assignments of NMR spectra are based on 2D spectra (COSY, HSQC) and DEPT-spectra. Quaternary carbons are not assigned in ¹³C NMR, but their presence is verified from HSQC and DEPT spectra (absence of signals). MALDI-HRMS spectra of compounds were recorded on a Waters Q-TOF Premiere mass spectrometer using 2,5-dihydroxybenzoic acid as a matrix and polyethylene glycol (PEG 600) as an internal calibration standard.

Table S1. MALDI-MS of ONs modified with monomer **X**.^a

ONs	Sequence	Calc. m/z [M+H]	Found m/z [M+H]
X1	5'-G <u>X</u> G ATA TGC	2996	2996
X2	5'-GTG A <u>X</u> A TGC	2996	2996
X3	5'-GTG ATA <u>X</u> GC	2996	2996
X4	3'-CAC <u>X</u> AT ACG	2924	2925
X5	3'-CAC TA <u>X</u> ACG	2925	2925
X6	3'-CAC <u>X</u> A <u>X</u> ACG	3167	3167

^a For the structure of monomer **X**, see Figure 1 in the main manuscript.

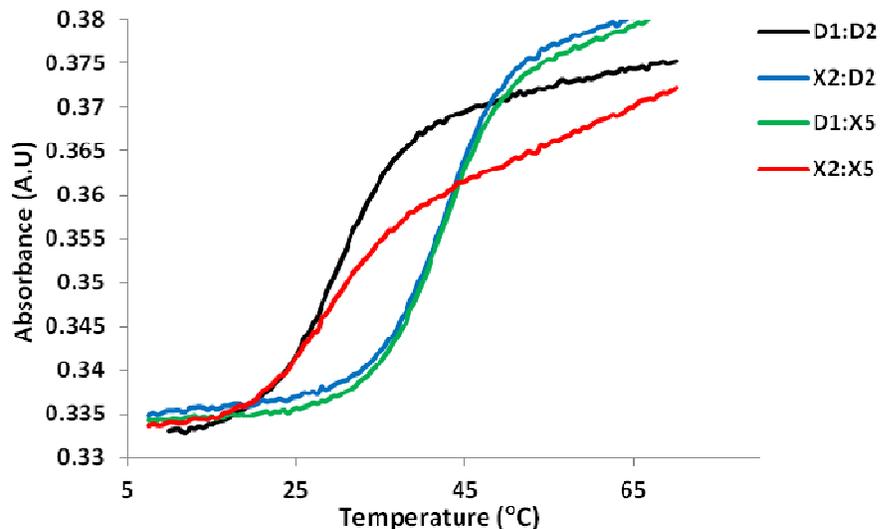


Figure S1. Representative thermal denaturation curves of **X**-modified duplexes and reference duplex **D1:D2**. For experimental conditions, see Table 1.

Table S2. DNA-selectivity of **B1-B6**.^a

ON	Sequence	B =	$\Delta\Delta T_m/\text{mod}$ (DNA-RNA) [°C]		
			X	Y ^b	Z ^b
B1	5'-G B G ATA TGC		+5.0	+7.0	+9.5
B2	5'-GTG A B A TGC		+7.5	+9.0	+9.0
B3	5'-GTG ATA B GC		+8.0	+8.0	+7.0
B4	3'-CAC B AT ACG		+7.0	+8.0	+8.5
B5	3'-CAC TA B ACG		+6.0	+10.5	+10.0
B6	3'-CAC B A B ACG		+7.0	+7.3	+15.6

^a DNA selectivity defined as $\Delta\Delta T_m/\text{mod}$ (DNA-RNA) = $\Delta T_m/\text{mod}$ (vs DNA) - $\Delta T_m/\text{mod}$ (vs RNA). ^b Data from reference S1 are included to facilitate comparison.

RNA mismatch discrimination of X-modified ONs.

Triphenylene-functionalized **X2** displays relatively efficient discrimination of mismatched RNA targets, regardless of the nature of the mismatched nucleotide opposite of monomer **X** (Table S3). The RNA mismatch discrimination characteristics of **X2** resemble those of the coronene-functionalized **Z2**, in particularly the ability to efficiently discriminate the wobble base pair with G. The pyrene-functionalized **Y2**, conversely, displays inefficient discrimination of the wobble pair.

Table S3. Discrimination of mismatched RNA targets by **X2/Y2/Z2** and reference strands.^a

ON	Sequence	B =	RNA: 3'-CAC T T ACG			
			T_m [°C]		ΔT_m [°C]	
			A	C	G	U
D1	5'-GTG ATA TGC		26.5	<-16.5	-4.5	<-16.5
X2	5'-GTG A X A TGC		32.0	-13.0	-10.0	-11.0
Y2 ^b	5'-GTG A Y A TGC		31.0	-17.5	-3.5	-9.5
Z2 ^b	5'-GTG A Z A TGC		37.0	-12.0	-9.0	-13.0

^a For conditions of thermal denaturation experiments, see Table 1. T_m 's of fully matched duplexes are shown in bold. ΔT_m = change in T_m relative to fully matched DNA:RNA duplex. ^b Data from reference S1 are included to facilitate comparison.

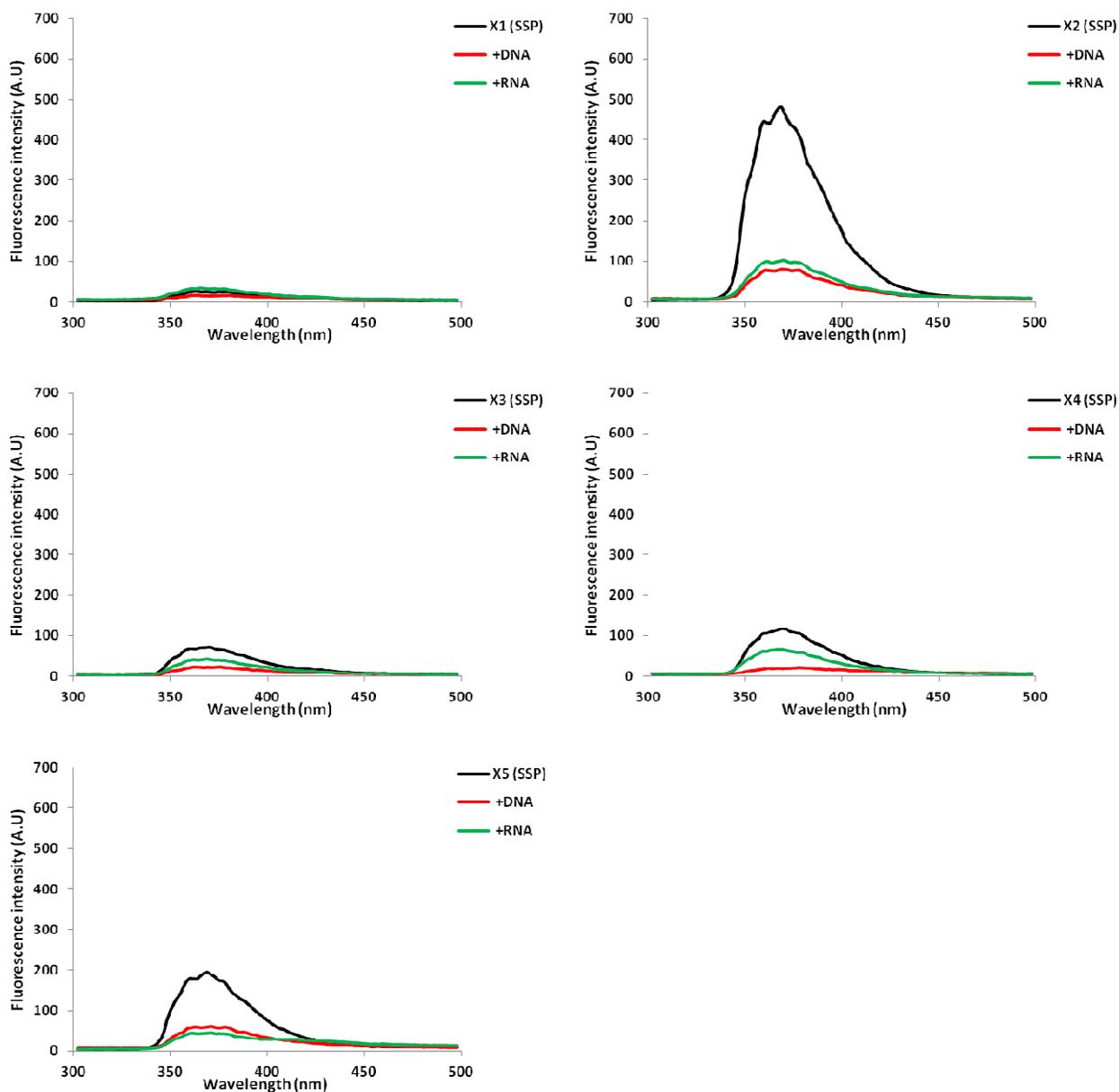


Figure S2. Steady-state fluorescence emission spectra of X-modified ONs and their corresponding duplexes with DNA/RNA targets. Spectra were recorded at $T = 5\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ using $\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 260\text{ nm}$ and each strand at $1.0\text{ }\mu\text{M}$ concentration in T_m buffer. SSP = single-stranded probe.

Enthalpy/Entropy trends of double-stranded probes with interstrand zippers of X/Y/Z-monomers.

As is expected for the formation of nucleic acid duplexes, highly favorable enthalpy and highly unfavorable entropy contributions are observed for unmodified and modified duplexes. The *relative* stabilization brought about upon incorporation of triphenylene-functionalized monomer **X** into ONs is generally enthalpic in nature, although being entropic in nature for **X3** (note the negative values in the first two $\Delta\Delta H$ columns, Table S4, and the positive values in the first two $\Delta(T_{293}\Delta S)$ columns, Table S5). In contrast, the relative stabilization provided by pyrene-functionalized monomer **Y** is entropic in nature, whereas the stabilization conferred by coronene-functionalized monomer **Z** is either enthalpic or entropic in nature, depending on the sequence context. The **X/Y/Z**-monomers confer an unfavorable enthalpic contribution in essentially all of the probe duplexes (note the positive values in the third $\Delta\Delta H$ column, Table S4). As a consequence, the thermodynamic driving force for dsDNA-recognition by **B2:B5** probes is due to a major decrease in enthalpy (compare ΔH_{rec} and $-T^{293}\Delta S_{\text{rec}}$ values for **B2:B5** probes, Tables S4 and S5).

Table S4. Enthalpy change upon duplex formation (ΔH) and probe recognition of isosequential dsDNA target **D1:D2** (ΔH_{rec}).^a

ON	ZP	Sequence	ΔH [$\Delta\Delta H$] (kJ/mol)			ΔH_{rec} (kJ/mol)
			upper ON vs cDNA	lower ON vs cDNA	probe duplex	
X1 X5	+4	5'-G X G ATA TGC 3'-CAC T X AC G	-305±2 [+1]	-359±3 [-53]	-274±2 [+32]	-84
X1 X4	+2	5'-G X G ATA TGC 3'-CAC X AT AC G	-305±2 [+1]	-319±3 [-13]	-262±1 [+44]	-56
X2 X5	+1	5'-GTG A X A TGC 3'-CAC T X AC G	-360±2 [-54]	-359±3 [-53]	-266±2 [+40]	-147
X2 X4	-1	5'-GTG A X A TGC 3'-CAC X AT AC G	-360±2 [-54]	-319±3 [-13]	-284±4 [+22]	-89
X3 X5	-1	5'-GTG ATA X GC 3'-CAC T X AC G	-278±3 [+28]	-359±3 [-53]	-225±7 [+81]	-106
X3 X4	-3	5'-GTG ATA X GC 3'-CAC X AT AC G	-278±3 [+28]	-319±3 [-13]	-306±5 [±0]	+15
^b Y1 Y5	+4	5'-G Y G ATA TGC 3'-CAC T Y AC G	-281±4 [+25]	-299±2 [+7]	-279±1 [+27]	+5
^b Y1 Y4	+2	5'-G Y G ATA TGC 3'-CAC Y AT AC G	-281±4 [+25]	-300±7 [+6]	-248±8 [+58]	-27
^b Y2 Y5	+1	5'-GTG A Y A TGC 3'-CAC T Y AC G	-305±1 [+1]	-299±2 [+7]	-244±3 [+62]	-54
^b Y2 Y4	-1	5'-GTG A Y A TGC 3'-CAC Y AT AC G	-305±1 [+1]	-300±7 [+6]	-296±6 [+10]	-3
^b Y3 Y5	-1	5'-GTG ATA Y GC 3'-CAC T Y AC G	-270±7 [+36]	-299±2 [+7]	-280±5 [+26]	+17
^b Y3 Y4	-3	5'-GTG ATA Y GC 3'-CAC Y AT AC G	-270±7 [+36]	-300±7 [+6]	-309±4 [-3]	+45
Z1 Z5	+4	5'-G Z G ATA TGC 3'-CAC T Z AC G	-288±6 [+18]	-317±7 [-11]	-198±5 [+108]	-101
Z1 Z4	+2	5'-G Z G ATA TGC 3'-CAC Z AT AC G	-288±6 [+18]	-326±16 [-20]	-218±5 [+88]	-90
Z2 Z5	+1	5'-GTG A Z A TGC 3'-CAC T Z AC G	-332±2 [-26]	-317±7 [-11]	-252±7 [+54]	-91
Z2 Z4	-1	5'-GTG A Z A TGC 3'-CAC Z AT AC G	-332±2 [-26]	-326±16 [-20]	-235±8 [+71]	-117
Z3 Z5	-1	5'-GTG ATA Z GC 3'-CAC T Z AC G	-297±4 [+9]	-317±7 [-11]	-166±8 [+140]	-142
Z3 Z4	-3	5'-GTG ATA Z GC 3'-CAC Z AT AC G	-297±4 [+9]	-326±16 [-20]	-250±6 [+56]	-67

^a $\Delta\Delta H$ is measured relative to ΔH for **D1:D2** = -306 kJ/mol. $\Delta H_{rec} = \Delta H$ (upper ON vs cDNA) + ΔH (lower ON vs cDNA) - ΔH (probe duplex) - ΔH (dsDNA target). “±” denotes standard deviation. ^b Data from reference S2 shown to facilitate comparison.

Table S5. Entropy change at 293K upon duplex formation ($-T^{293}\Delta S$) and probe recognition of isosequential dsDNA target **D1:D2** ($-T^{293}\Delta S_{rec}$).^a

ON	ZP	Sequence	$-T^{293}\Delta S$ [$\Delta(T^{293}\Delta S)$] (kJ/mol)			$-T^{293}\Delta S_{rec}$ (kJ/mol)
			upper ON vs cDNA	lower ON vs cDNA	probe duplex	
X1 X5	+4	5'-G X G ATA TGC 3'-CAC T X AC G	259±2 [-6]	301±3 [+36]	220±2 [-45]	+75
X1 X4	+2	5'-G X G ATA TGC 3'-CAC X AT AC G	259±2 [-6]	274±3 [+9]	217±1 [-48]	+51
X2 X5	+1	5'-GTG A X A TGC 3'-CAC T X AC G	301±2 [+36]	301±3 [+36]	225±2 [-40]	+112
X2 X4	-1	5'-GTG A X A TGC 3'-CAC X AT AC G	301±2 [+36]	274±3 [+9]	232±3 [-33]	+78
X3 X5	-1	5'-GTG ATA X GC 3'-CAC T X AC G	230±3 [-35]	301±3 [+36]	174±6 [-91]	+92
X3 X4	-3	5'-GTG ATA X GC 3'-CAC X AT AC G	230±3 [-35]	274±3 [+9]	254±5 [-11]	-15
^b Y1 Y5	+4	5'-G Y G ATA TGC 3'-CAC T Y AC G	235±3 [-30]	247±6 [-18]	224±1 [-41]	-7
^b Y1 Y4	+2	5'-G Y G ATA TGC 3'-CAC Y AT AC G	235±3 [-30]	254±6 [-11]	203±8 [-62]	+21
^b Y2 Y5	+1	5'-GTG A Y A TGC 3'-CAC T Y AC G	251±1 [-14]	247±6 [-18]	204±3 [-61]	+29
^b Y2 Y4	-1	5'-GTG A Y A TGC 3'-CAC Y AT AC G	251±1 [-14]	254±6 [-11]	245±5 [-20]	-5
^b Y3 Y5	-1	5'-GTG ATA Y GC 3'-CAC T Y AC G	220±7 [-45]	247±6 [-18]	225±5 [-40]	-23
^b Y3 Y4	-3	5'-GTG ATA Y GC 3'-CAC Y AT AC G	220±7 [-45]	254±6 [-11]	256±3 [-9]	-47
Z1 Z5	+4	5'-G Z G ATA TGC 3'-CAC T Z AC G	243±5 [-22]	258±6 [-7]	146±4 [-119]	+90
Z1 Z4	+2	5'-G Z G ATA TGC 3'-CAC Z AT AC G	243±5 [-22]	275±15 [+10]	167±4 [-98]	+86
Z2 Z5	+1	5'-GTG A Z A TGC 3'-CAC T Z AC G	271±2 [+6]	258±6 [-7]	201±7 [-64]	+63
Z2 Z4	-1	5'-GTG A Z A TGC 3'-CAC Z AT AC G	271±2 [+6]	275±15 [+10]	178±7 [-87]	+103
Z3 Z5	-1	5'-GTG ATA Z GC 3'-CAC T Z AC G	244±4 [-21]	258±6 [-7]	116±8 [-149]	+121
Z3 Z4	-3	5'-GTG ATA Z GC 3'-CAC Z AT AC G	244±4 [-21]	275±15 [+10]	196±6 [-69]	+58

^a $\Delta(T^{293}\Delta S)$ is measured relative to $-T^{293}\Delta S$ for **D1:D2** = 265 kJ/mol. $-T^{293}\Delta S_{rec} = T^{293}\Delta S$ (upper strand vs cDNA) + $T^{293}\Delta S$ (lower strand vs cDNA) - $T^{293}\Delta S$ (probe duplex) - $T^{293}\Delta S$ (dsDNA target). “±” denotes standard deviation. ^b Data from reference S2 shown to facilitate comparison.

References

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