

Supporting Information

Facile synthesis and fundamental properties of an *N*-methylguanidine-bridged nucleic acid (GuNA[NMe])

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1. Synthesis of *N*-methyliothiourea derivatives **2b** and **2c**

1,2-dimethyl-3-(*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)isothiourea (**2b**) and 1,2-dimethyl-1-(*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)isothiourea (**2c**)

To a suspension of the 1,2-dimethyl-isothiourea hydroiodide (5.07 g, 21.8 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (110 mL), sat. aq. NaHCO₃ (110 mL) and di-*tert*-butyl dicarbonate (19 mL, 87.4 mmol) were added at 0 °C, and the resulting mixture was stirred for 7 h at room temperature. After completion of the reaction, the product was extracted with CH₂Cl₂. The organic phase was washed with brine, dried (Na₂SO₄), and concentrated under reduced pressure. The product was purified by column chromatography (hexane/AcOEt = 5:1) to afford **2b** (1.69g, 8.27 mmol, 38%) and **2c** (1.92 g, 9.40 mmol, 43%) as a yellow oil. compound **2b**: IR (KBr): 3256, 2977, 2932, 1634, 1583, 1463, 1360, 1270, 1150, 1051 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ: 1.48 (9H, s), 2.45 (3H, s), 2.96 (3H, d, *J* = 3.4 Hz), 9.77 (1H, brs) ppm; ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ: 13.0, 27.7, 29.5, 78.6, 161.7, 174.1 ppm; HRMS (MALDI) calcd. for C₈H₁₆N₂O₂NaS [M+Na]⁺ 227.0825, found 227.0824; compound **2c**: IR (KBr): 3356, 3292, 2979, 2930, 1715, 1576, 1457, 1423, 1393, 1368, 1344, 1257, 1149, 1044, 1031 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ: 1.45 (9H, s), 2.23 (3H, s), 3.21 (3H, s), 8.62 (1H, brs) ppm; ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ: 14.8, 27.9, 34.1, 82.5, 153.4, 163.1 ppm; HRMS (MALDI) calcd. for C₈H₁₆N₂O₂NaS [M+Na]⁺ 227.0825, found 227.0822.

Figure S1. Compound **2b** (^1H NMR, CDCl_3 , 500 MHz)

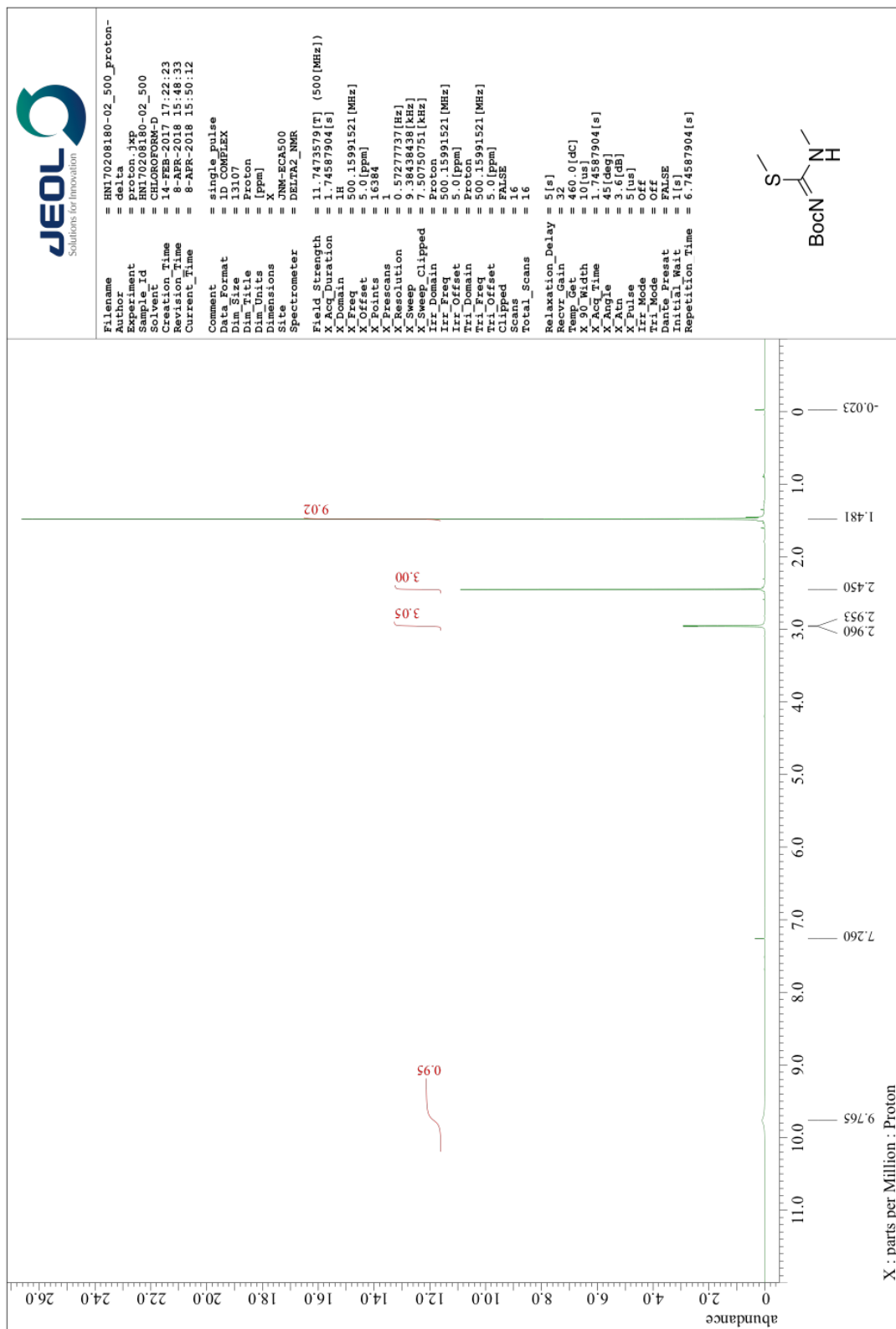


Figure S2. Compound **2b** (^{13}C NMR, CDCl_3 , 100 MHz)

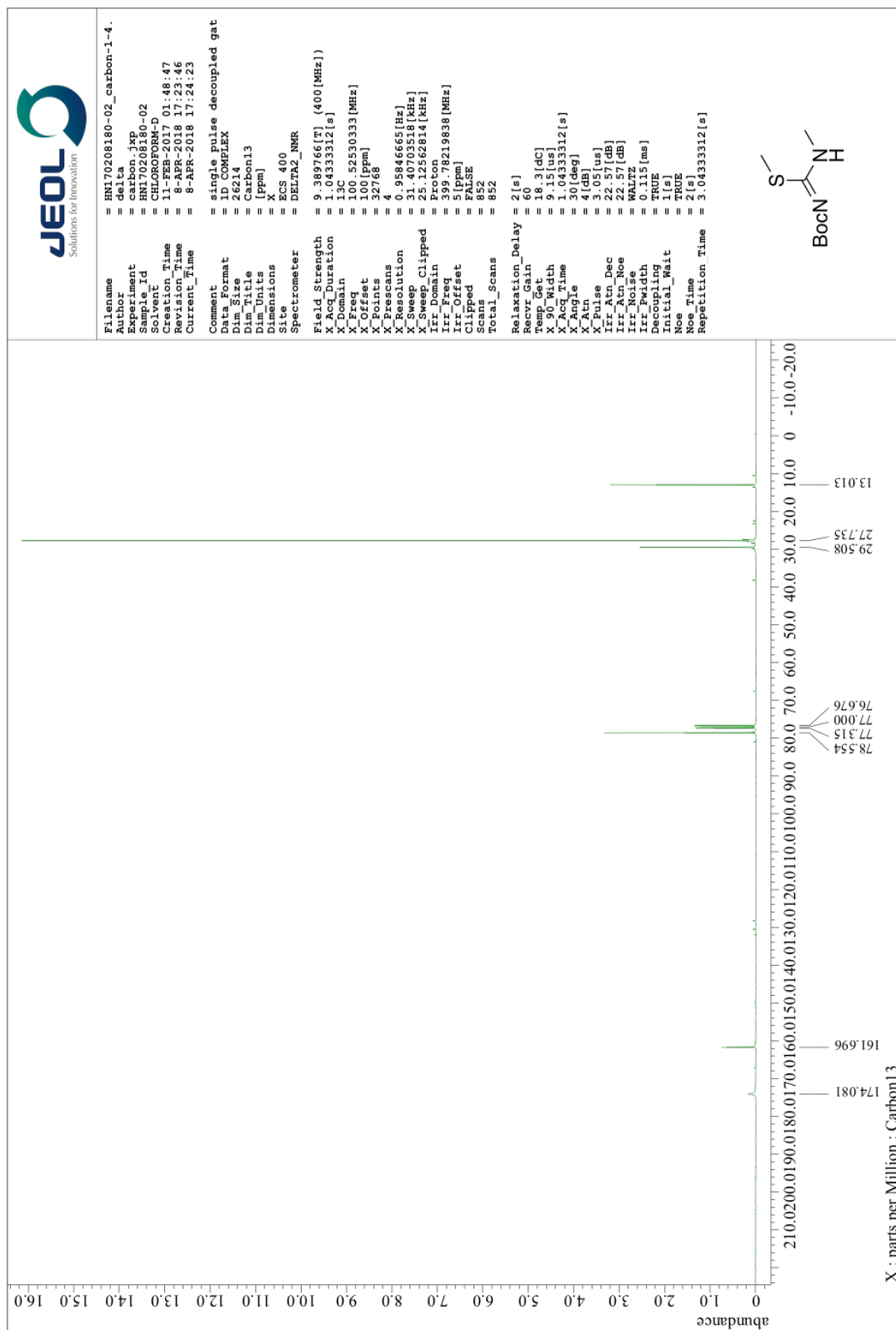


Figure S3. Compound **2c** (^1H NMR, CDCl_3 , 400 MHz)

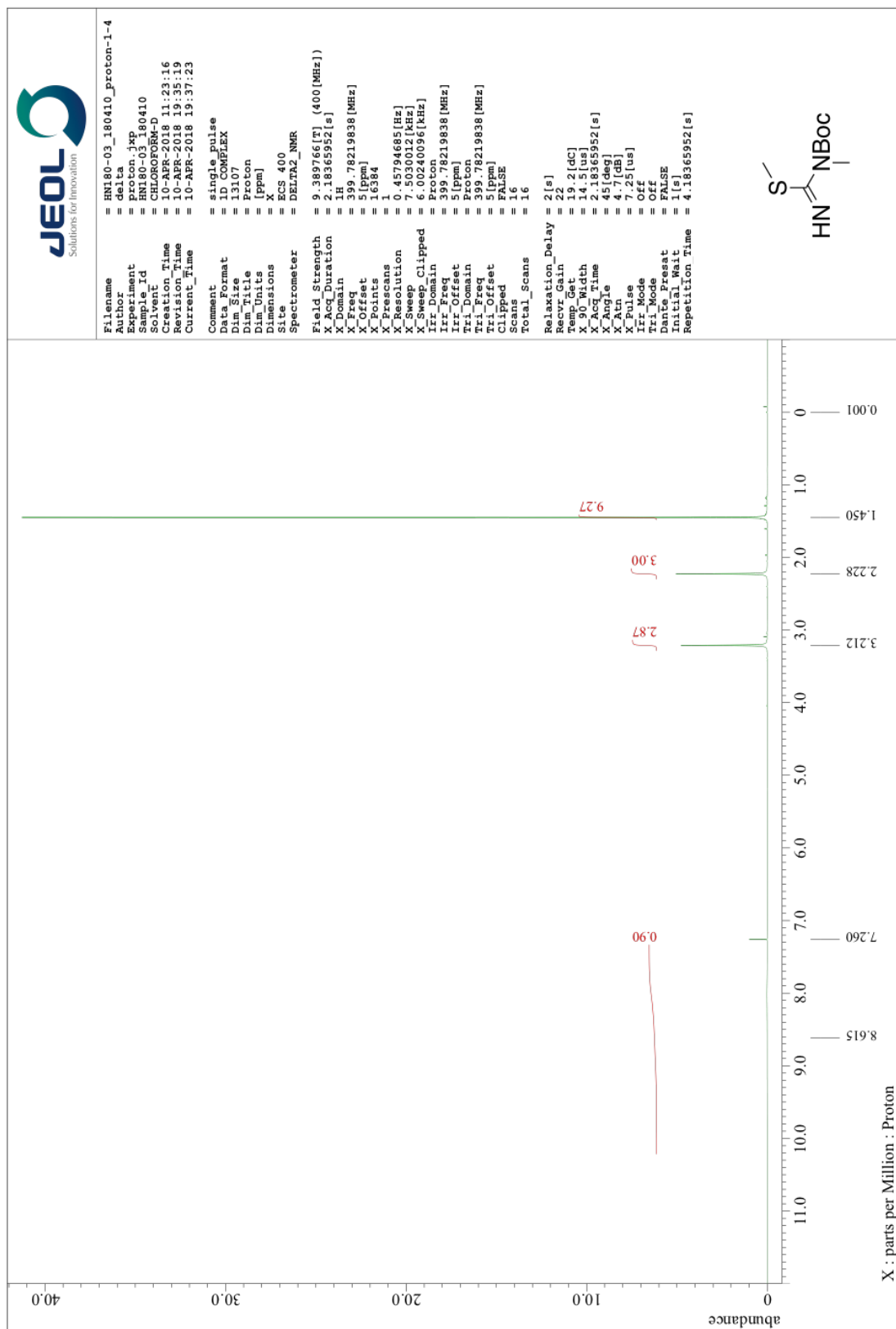


Figure S4. Compound **2c** (^{13}C NMR, CDCl_3 , 100 MHz)

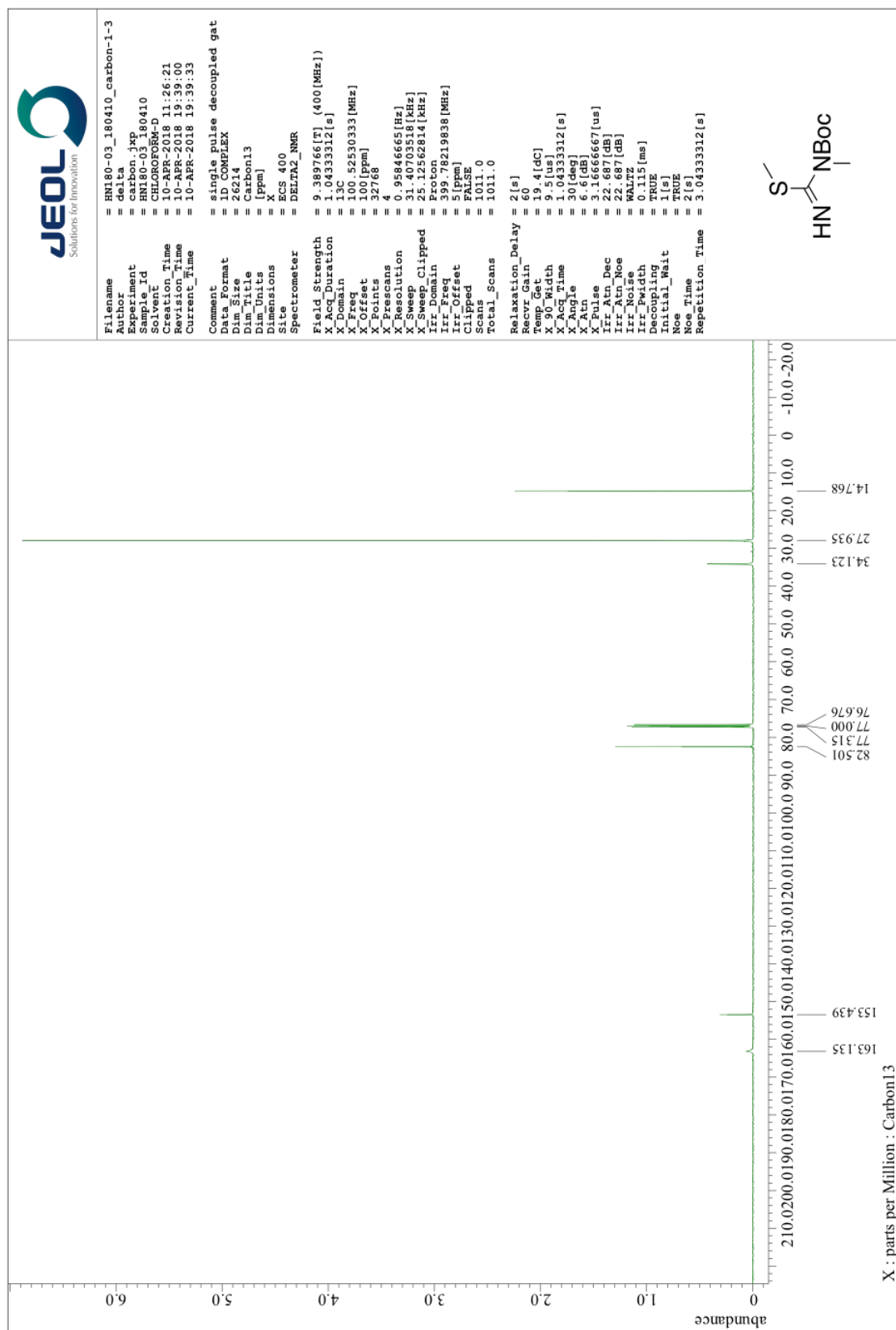


Figure S5. Compound **3b** (^1H NMR, CDCl_3 , 300 MHz)

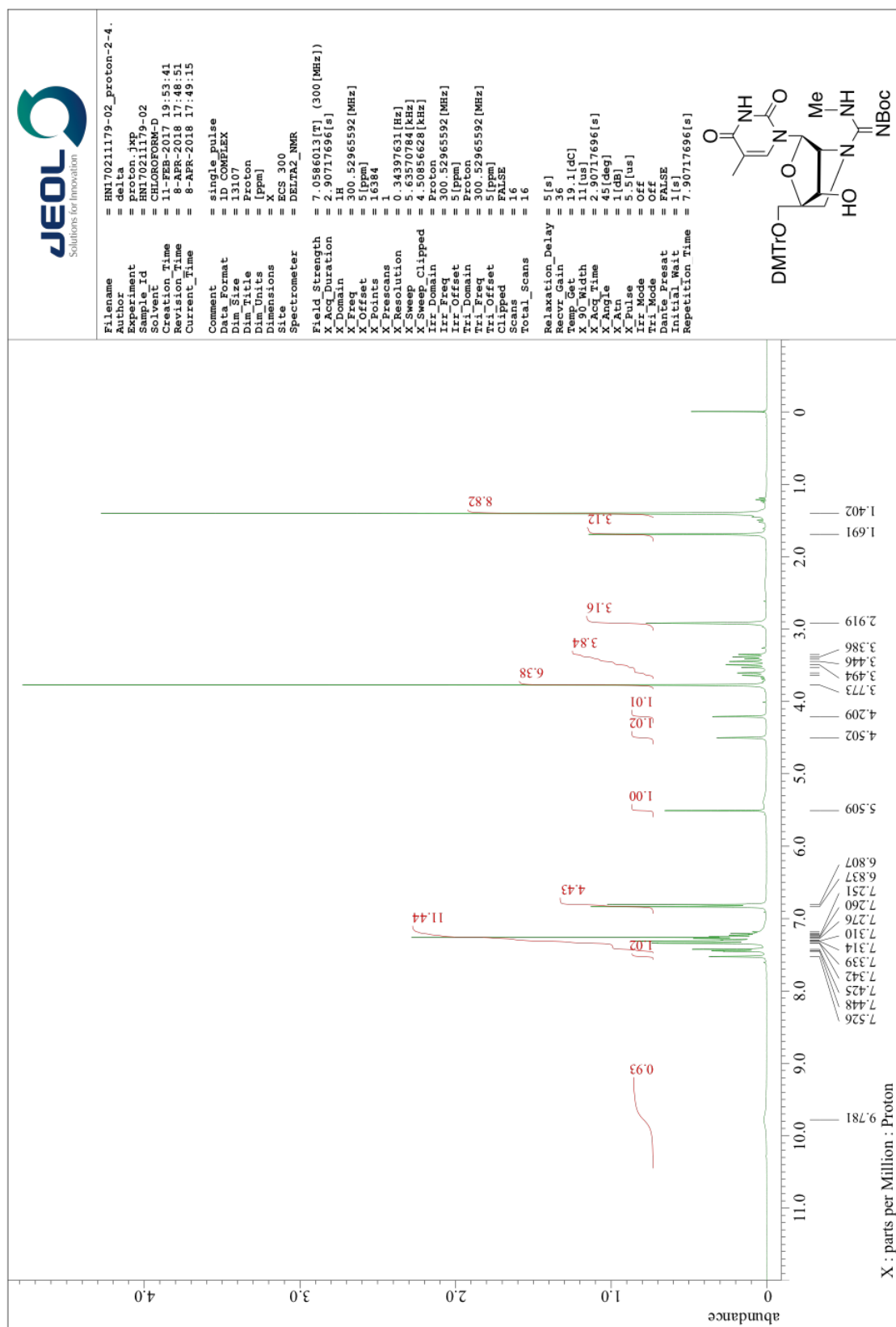


Figure S6. Compound **3b** (^{13}C NMR, CDCl_3 , 76 MHz)

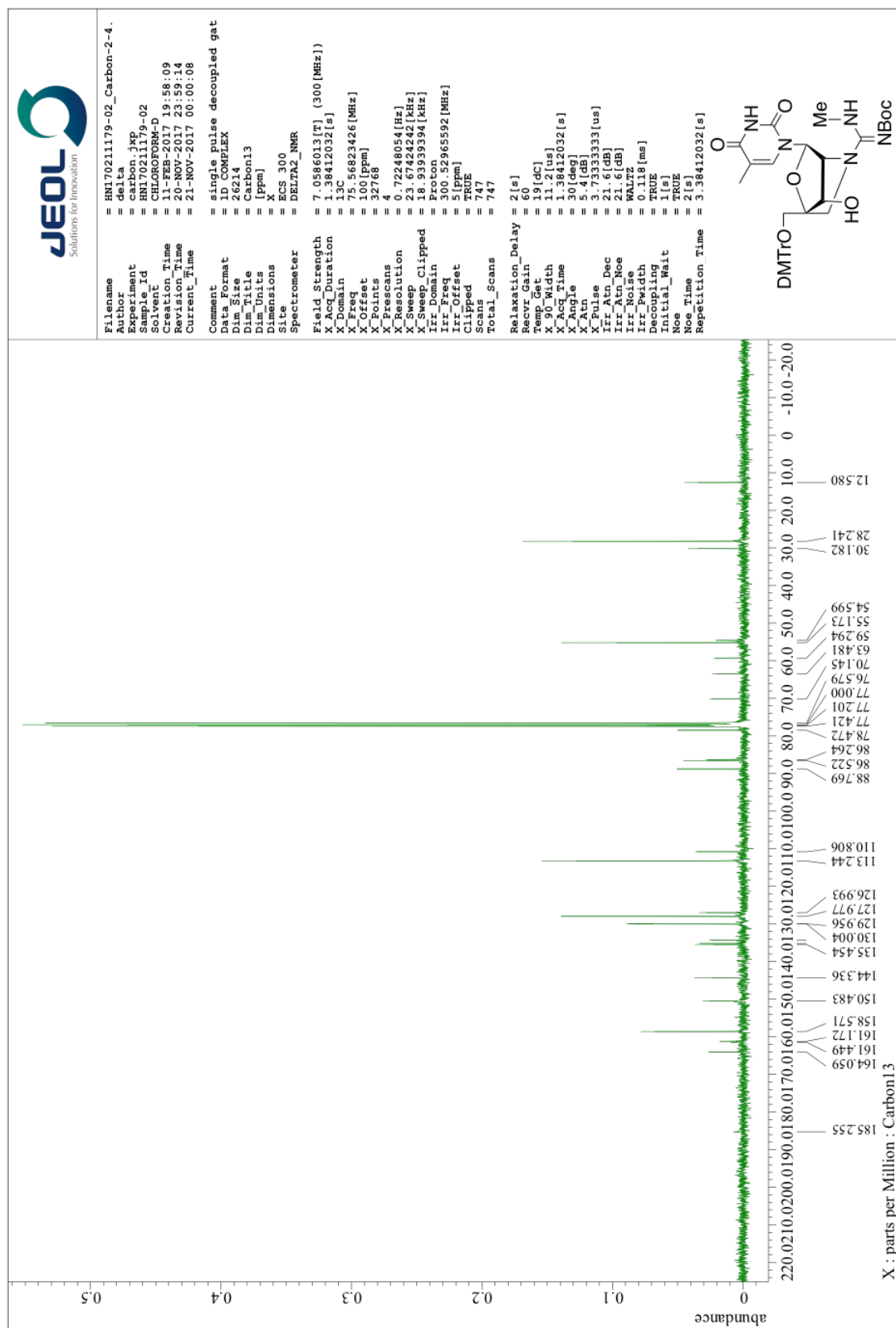


Figure S7. Compound **4** (¹H NMR, CDCl₃, 300 MHz)

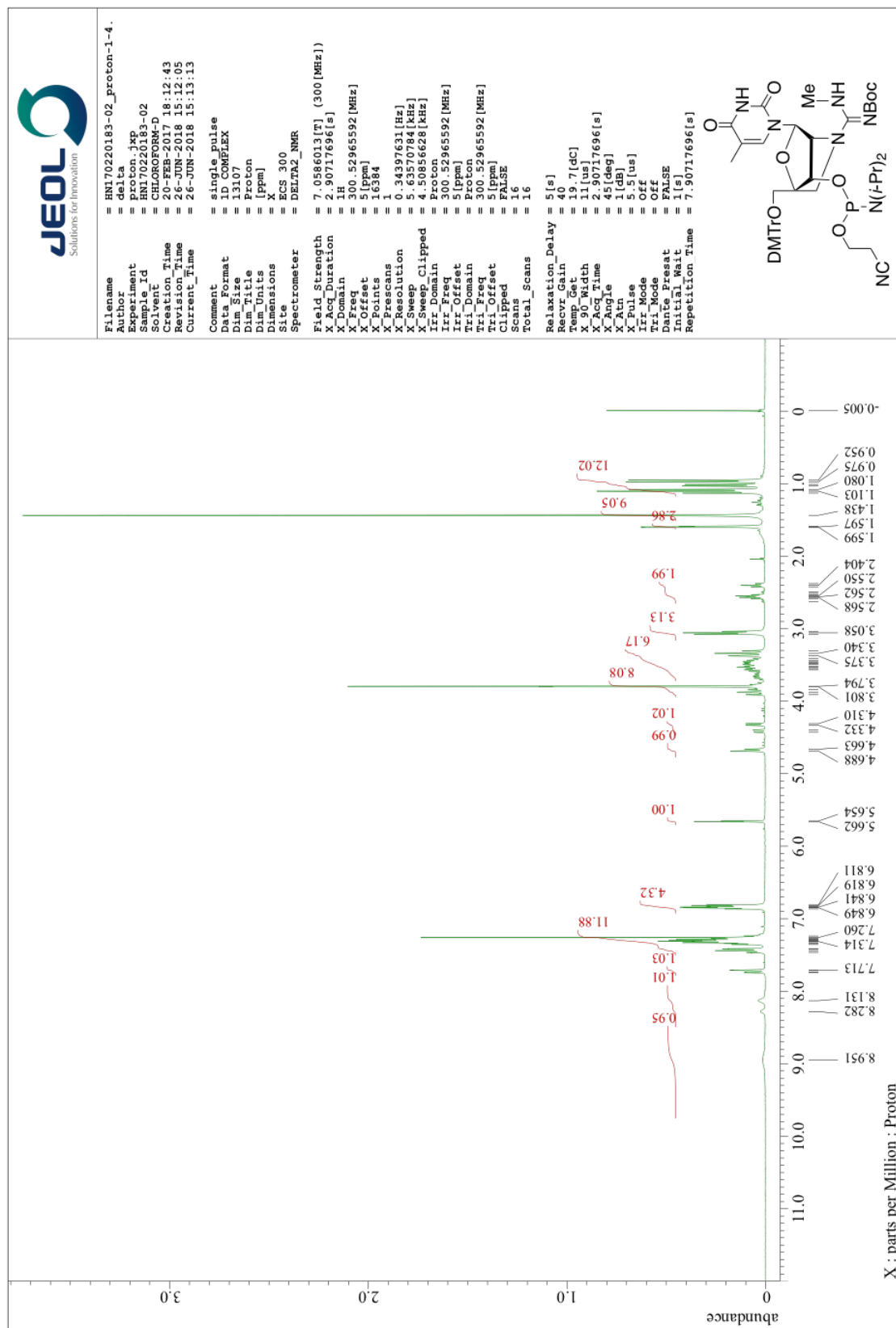


Figure S8. Compound 4 (^{31}P NMR, CDCl_3 , 202 MHz)

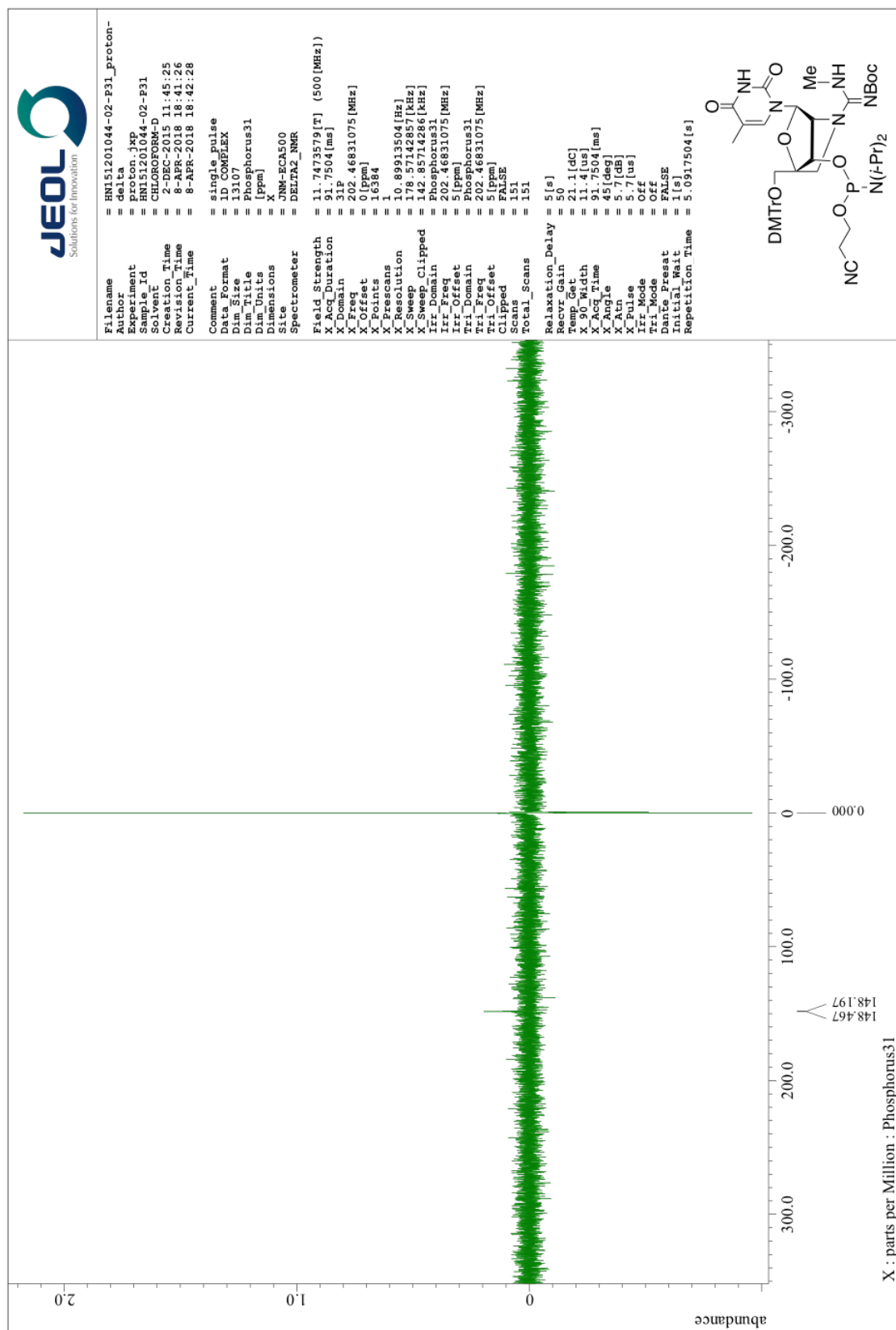


Figure S9. Compound 6 (^1H NMR, CDCl_3 , 500 MHz)

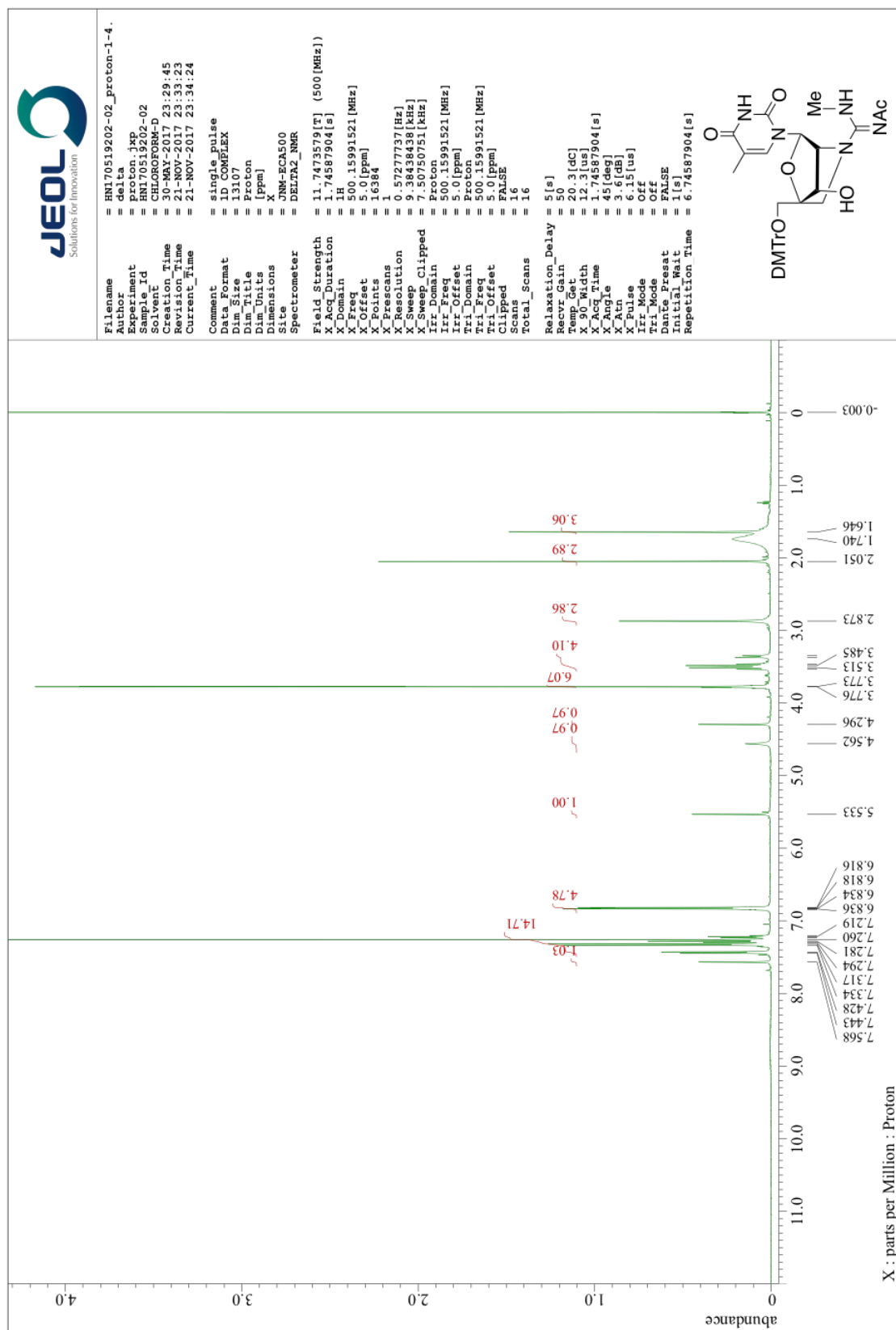


Figure S10. Compound **6** (^{13}C NMR, CDCl_3 , 126 MHz)

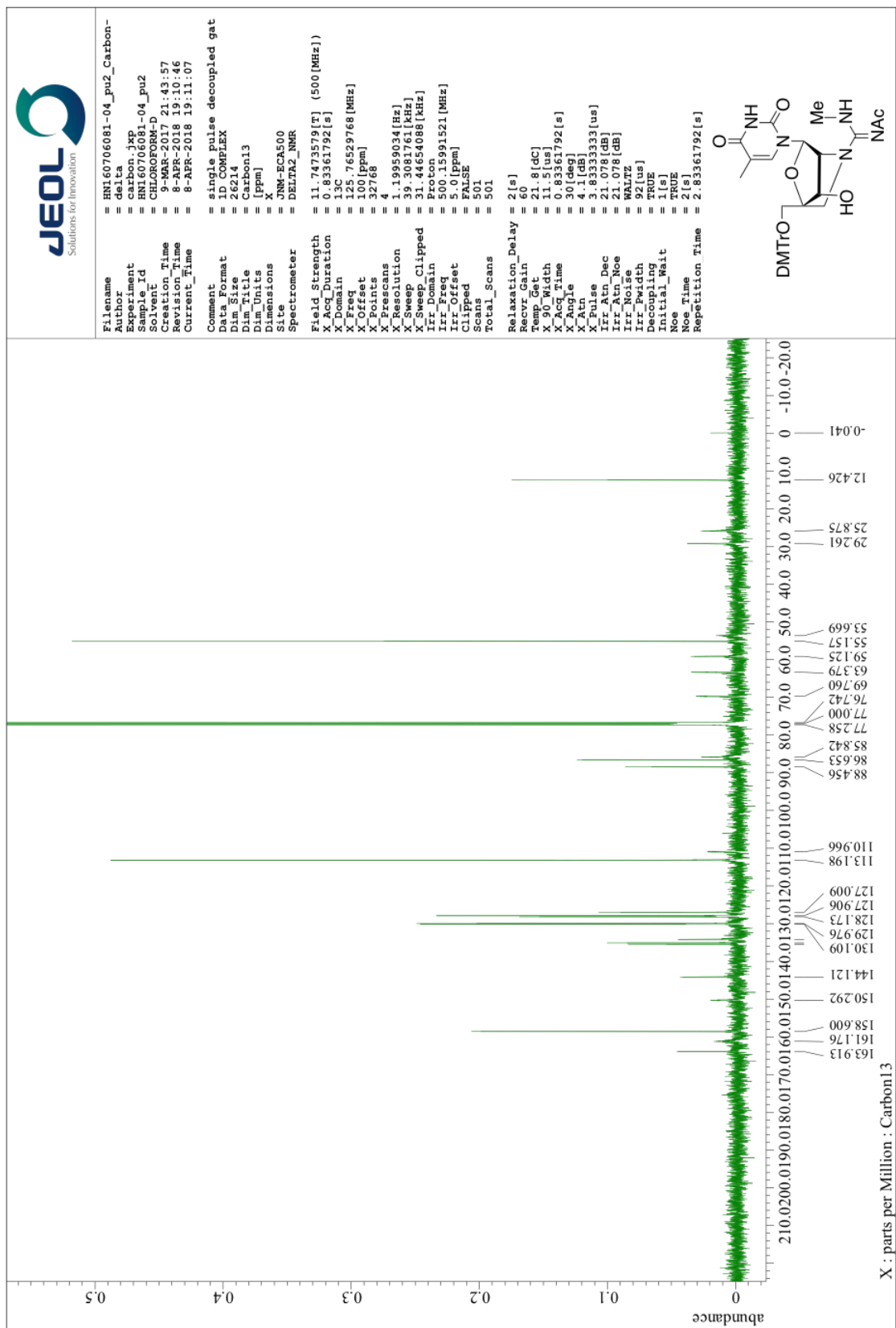


Figure S11. Compound 7 (^1H NMR, CDCl_3 , 400 MHz)

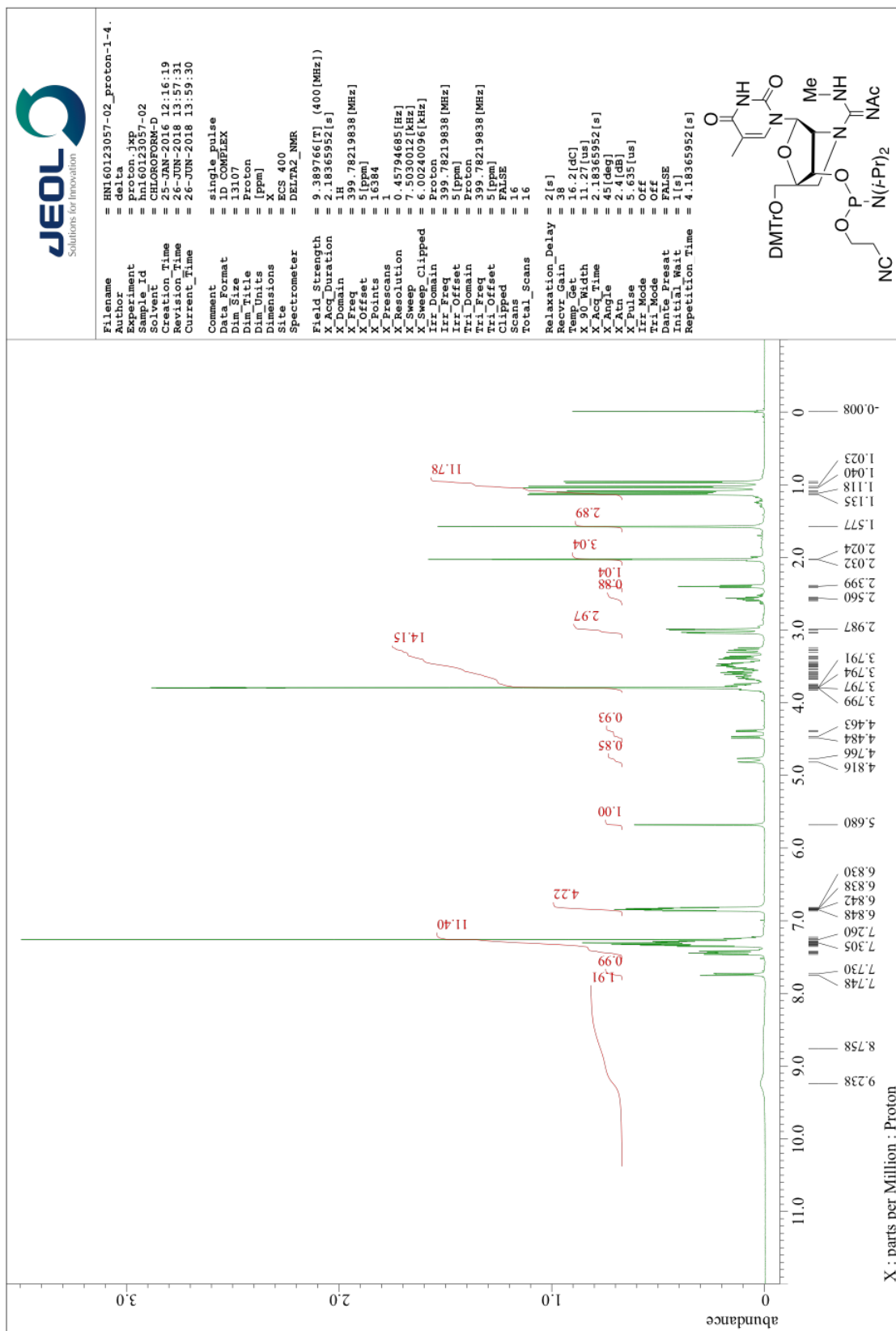
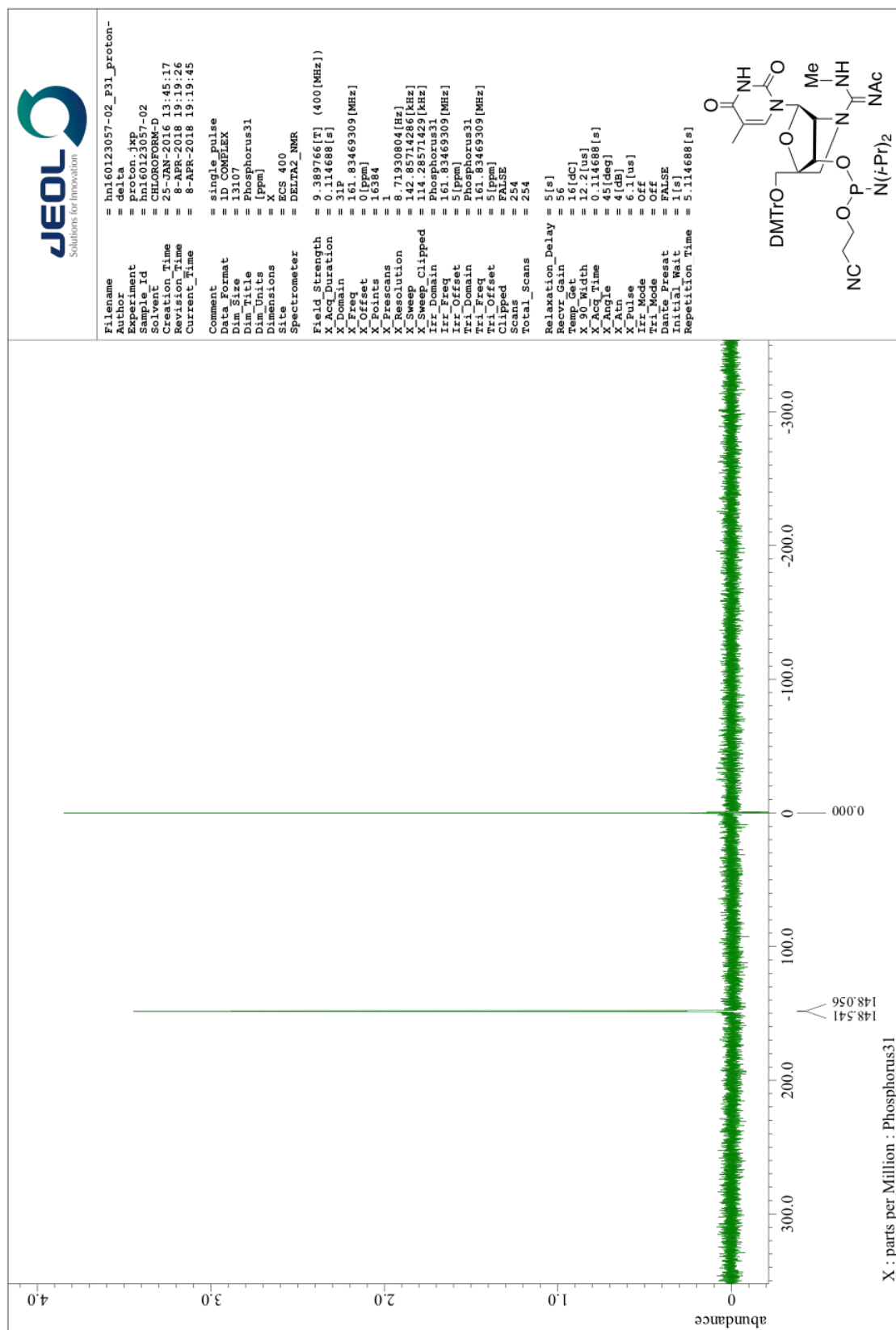


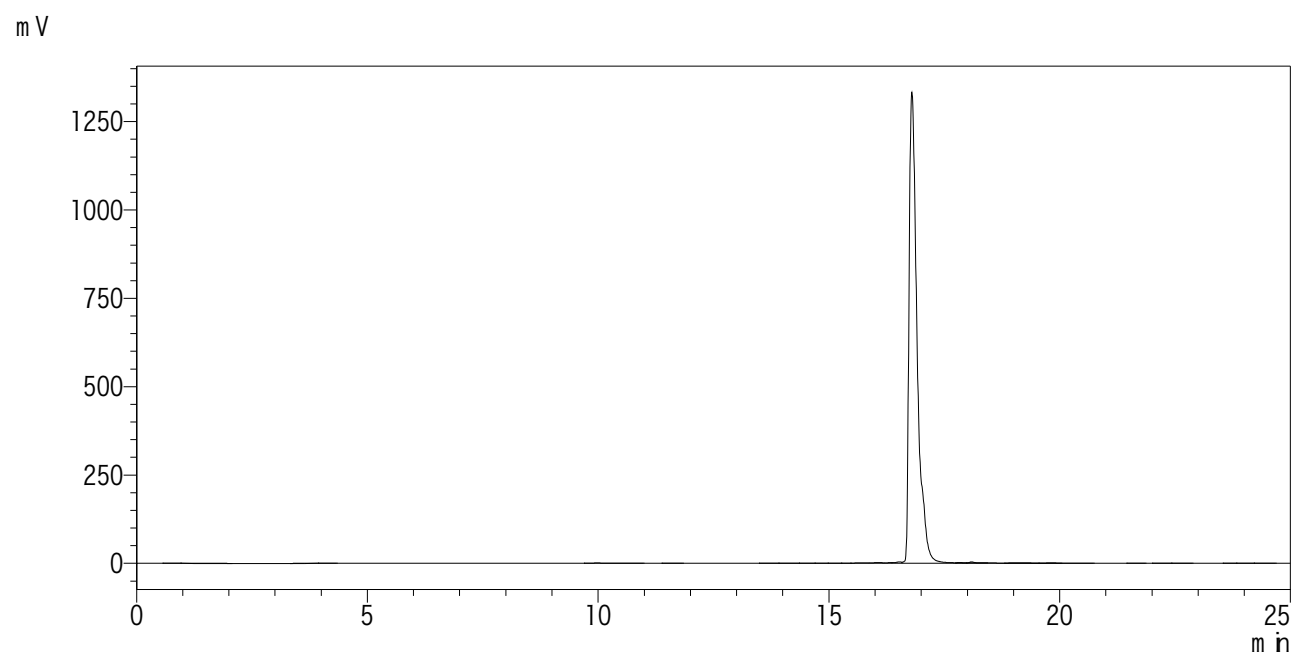
Figure S12. Compound 7 (^{31}P NMR, CDCl_3 , 162 MHz)



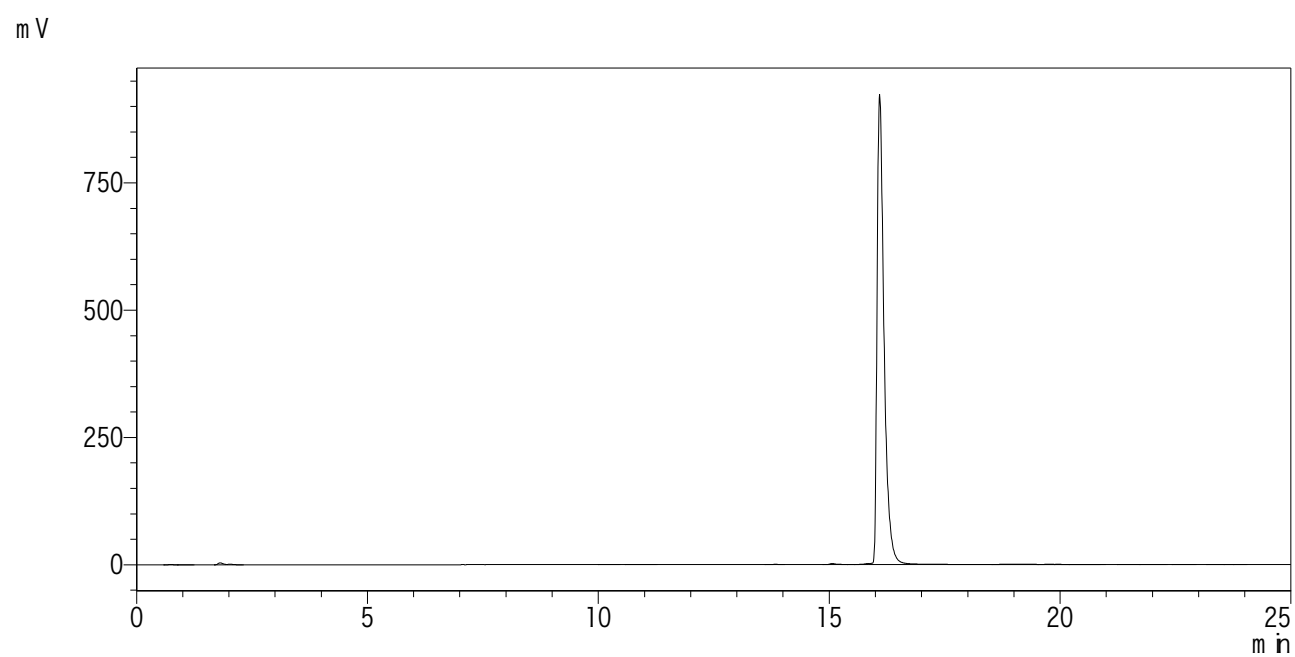
3. Characterisation of oligonucleotides

Figure S13. HPLC charts of all new oligonucleotides

ON1

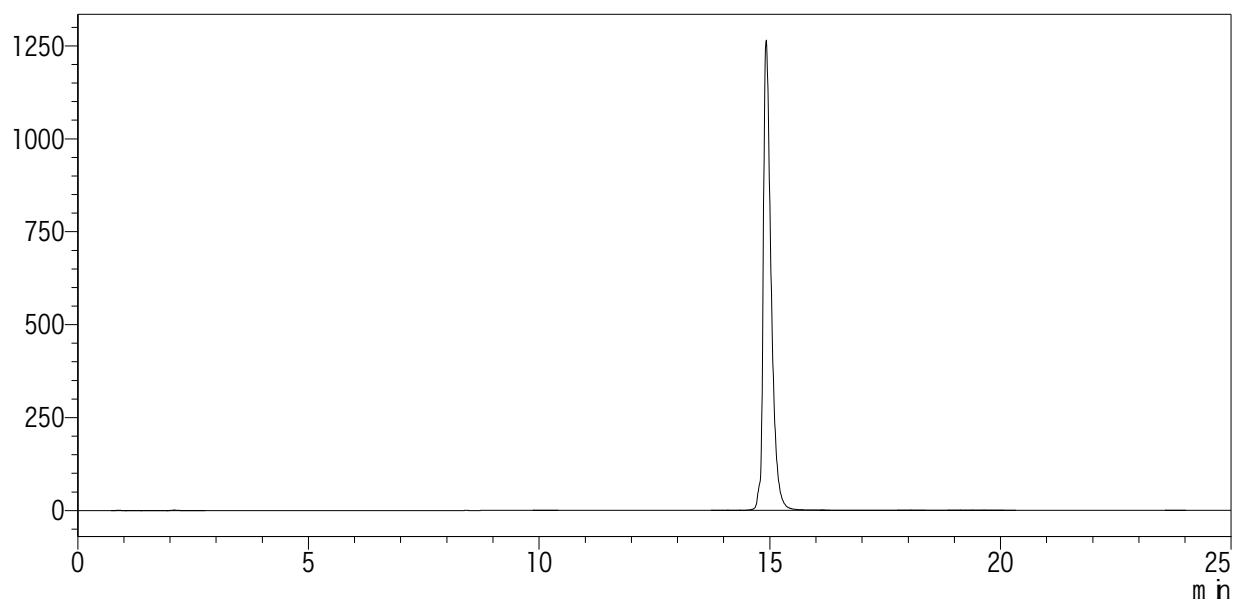


ON2



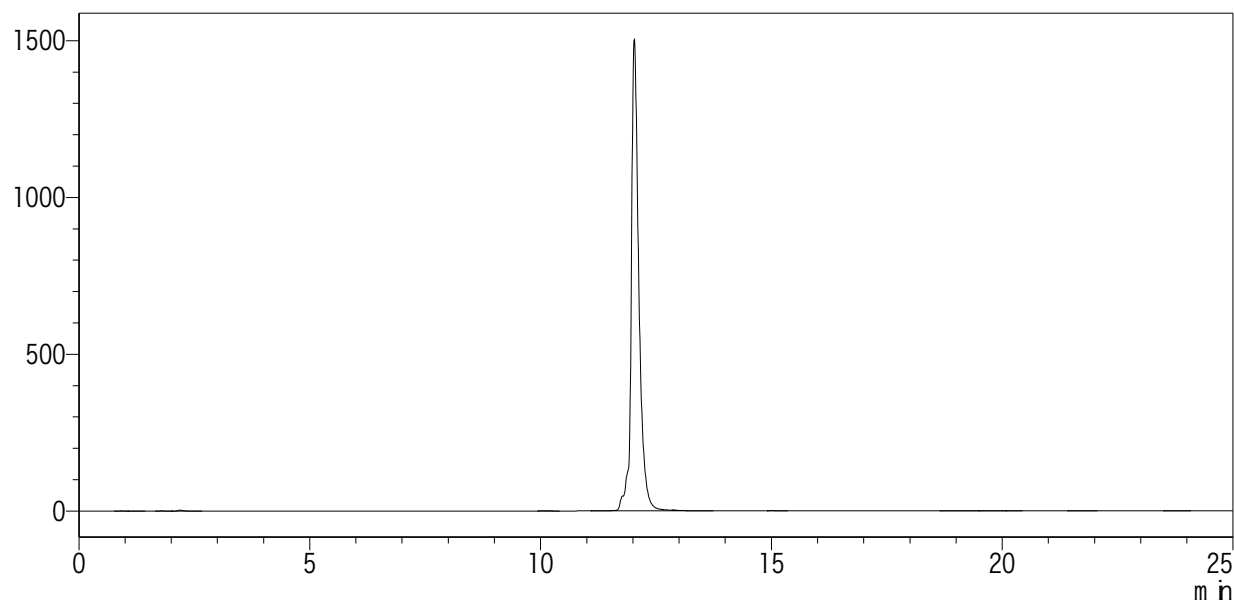
ON3

mV



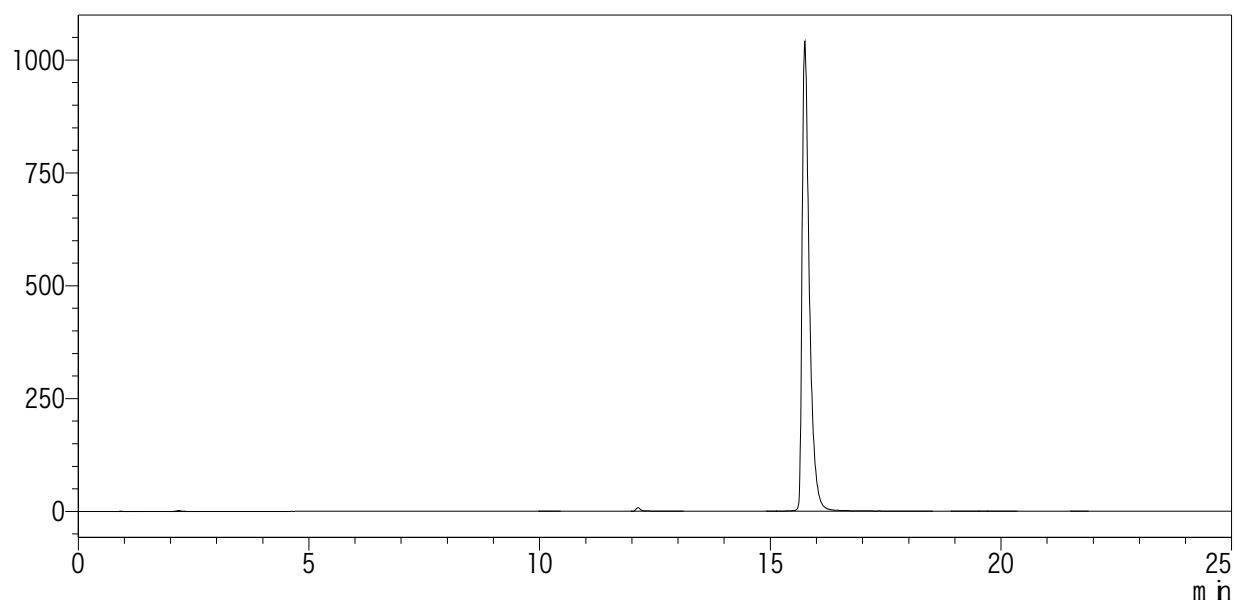
ON4

mV



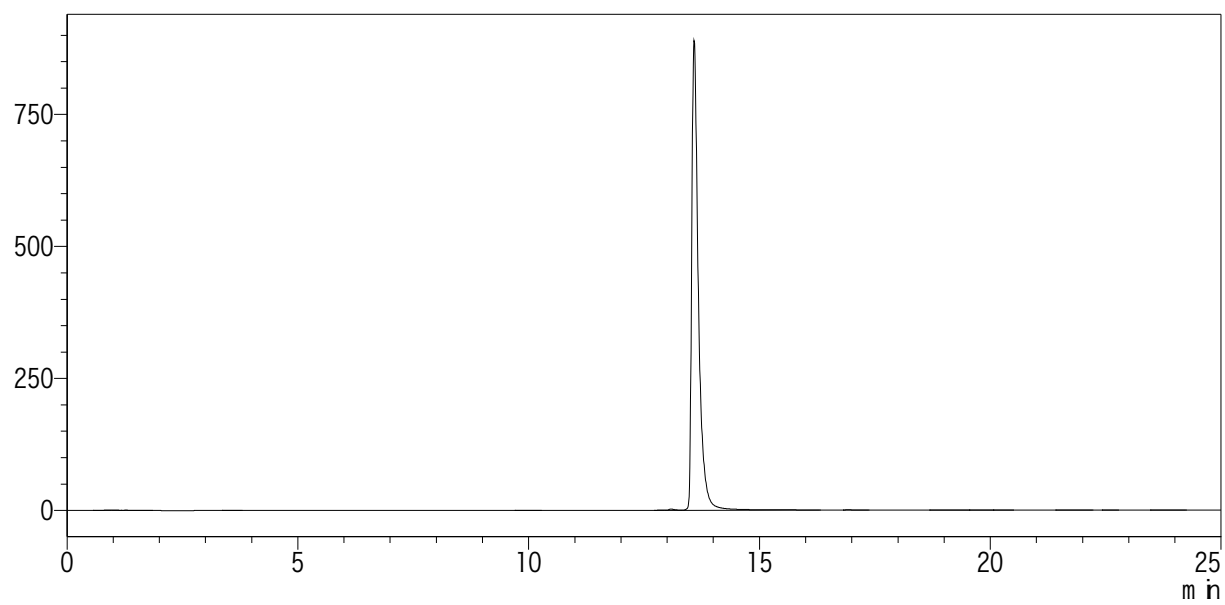
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mV



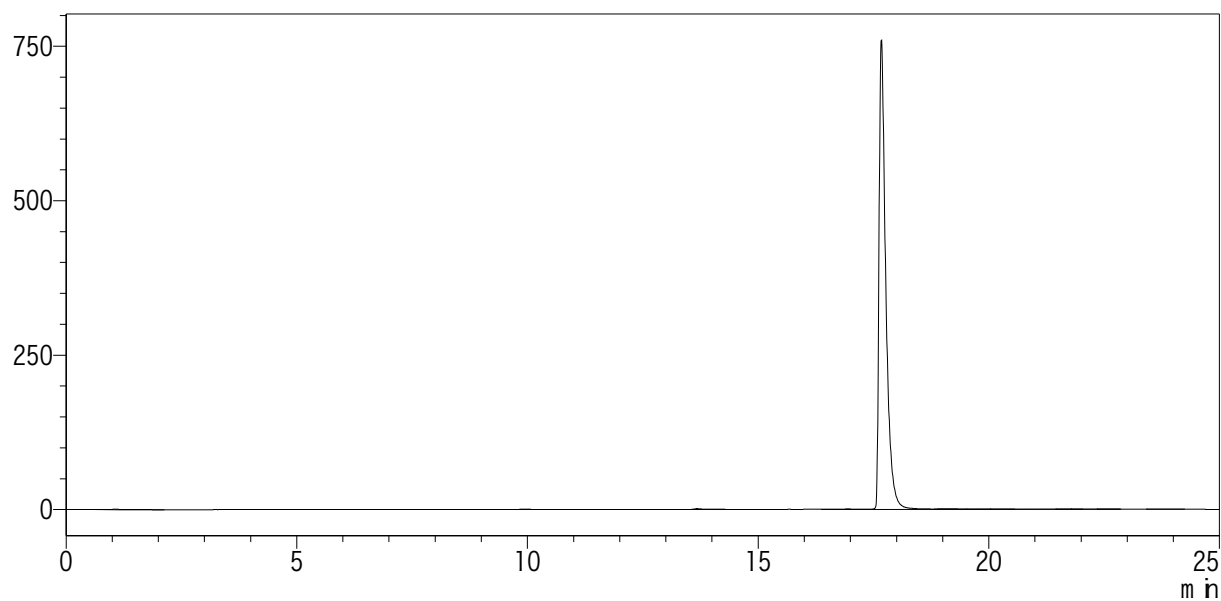
ON6

mV



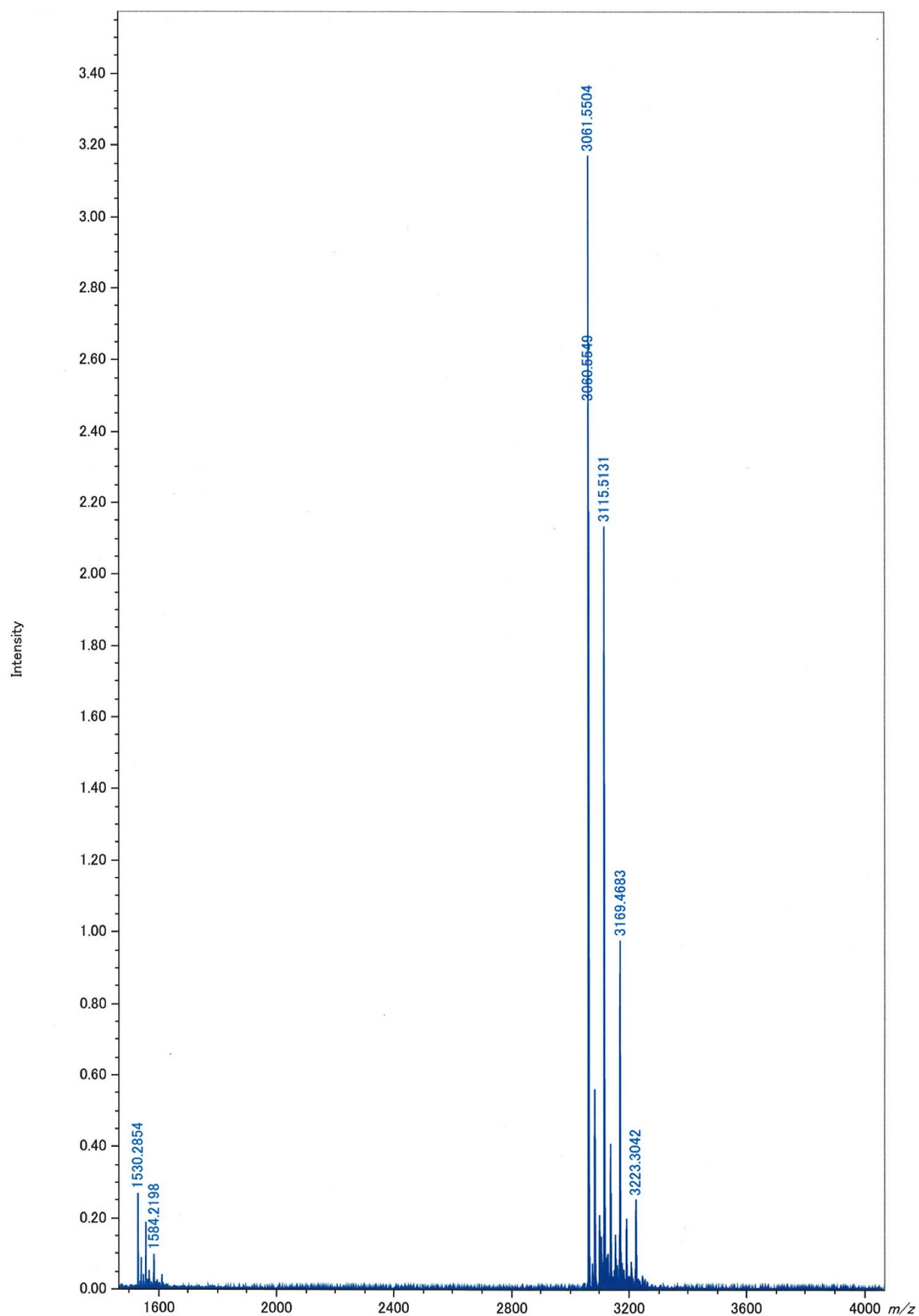
ON7

mV

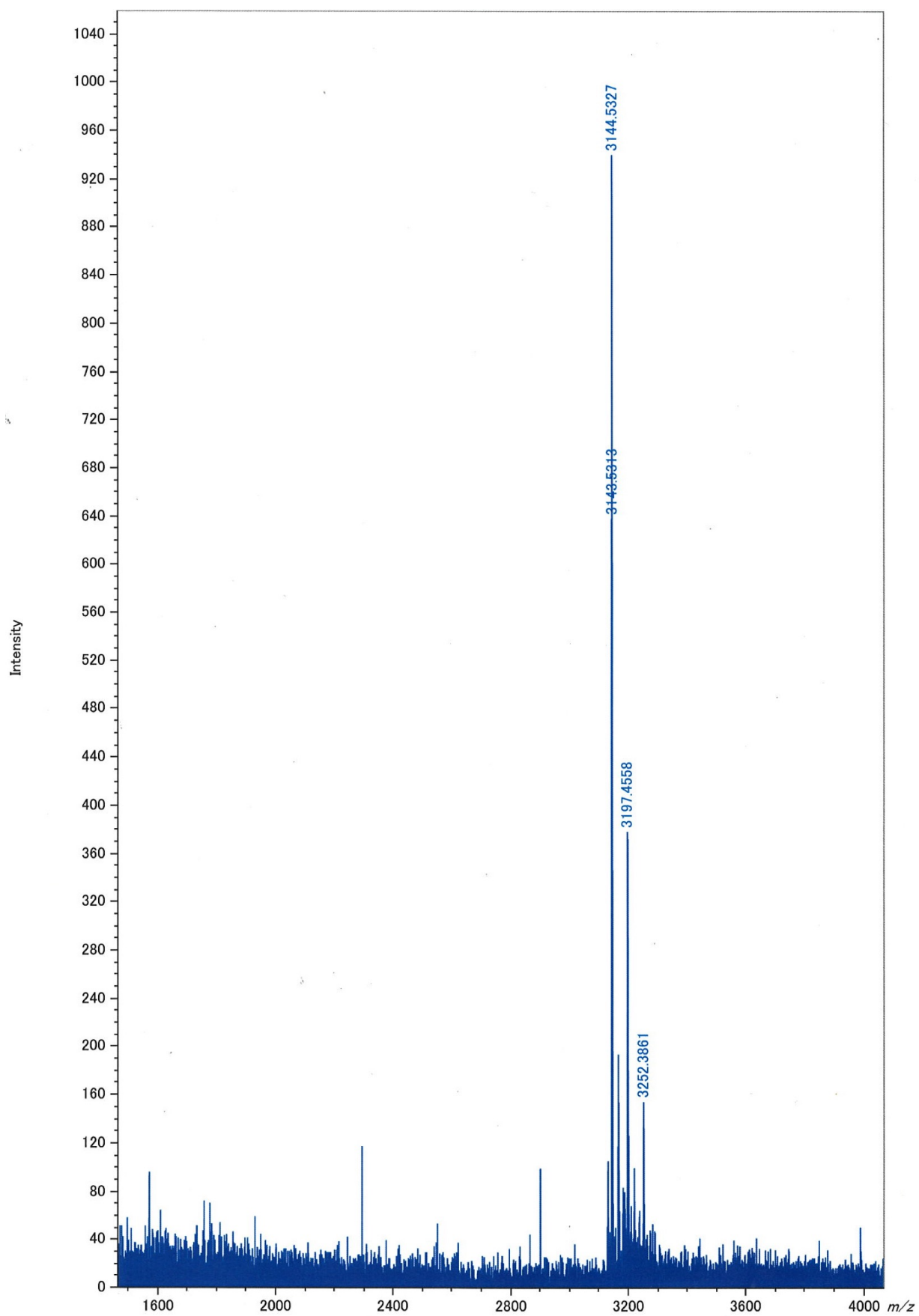


HPLC condition: reversed-phase HPLC (Waters XBridge™ C18 column) with a linear gradient of acetonitrile (2.5 to 15% over 25 min) in 0.1 M triethylammonium acetate buffer (pH 7.0).

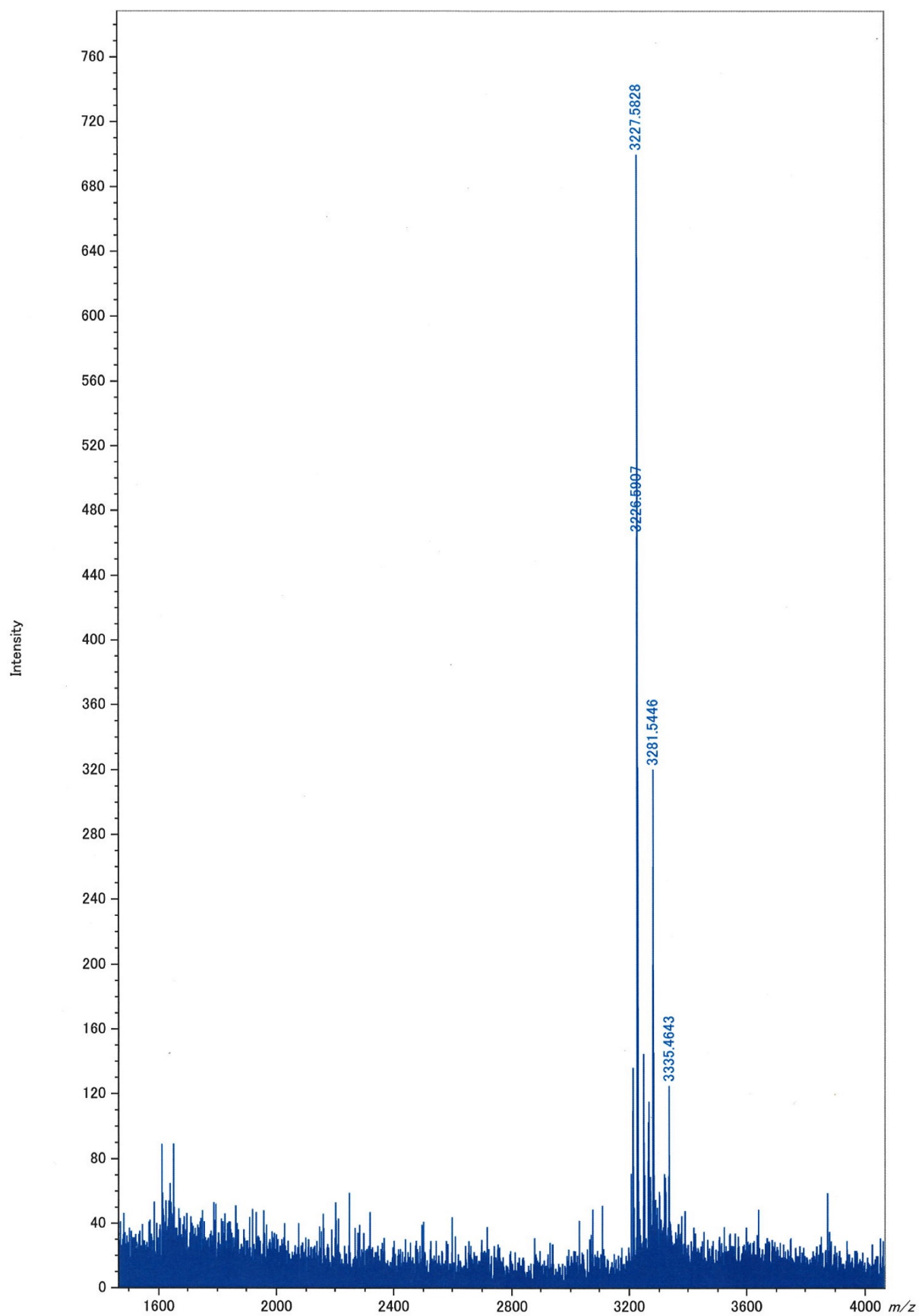
Figure S14. MALDI-TOF MS charts of all new oligonucleotides
ON1



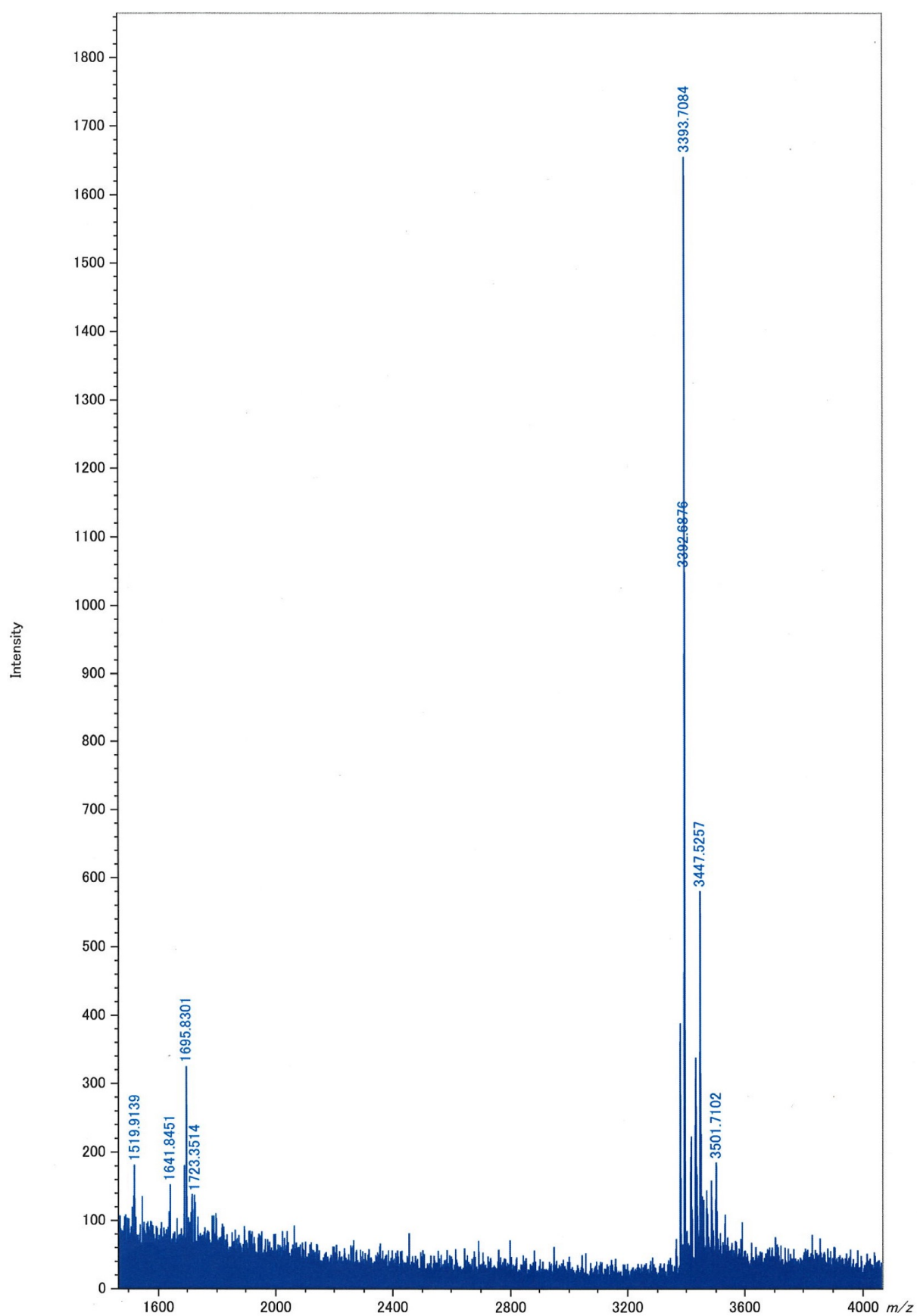
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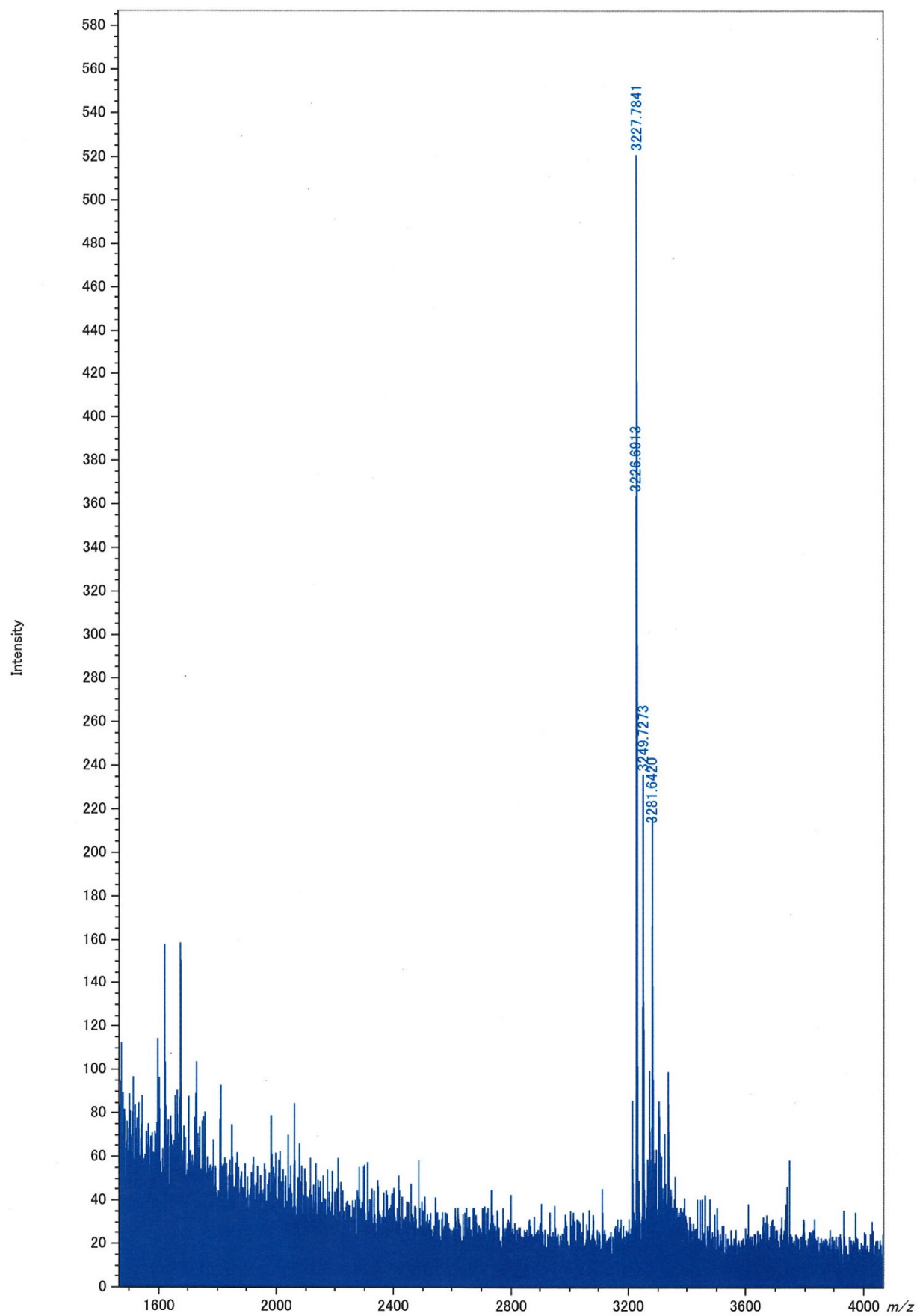
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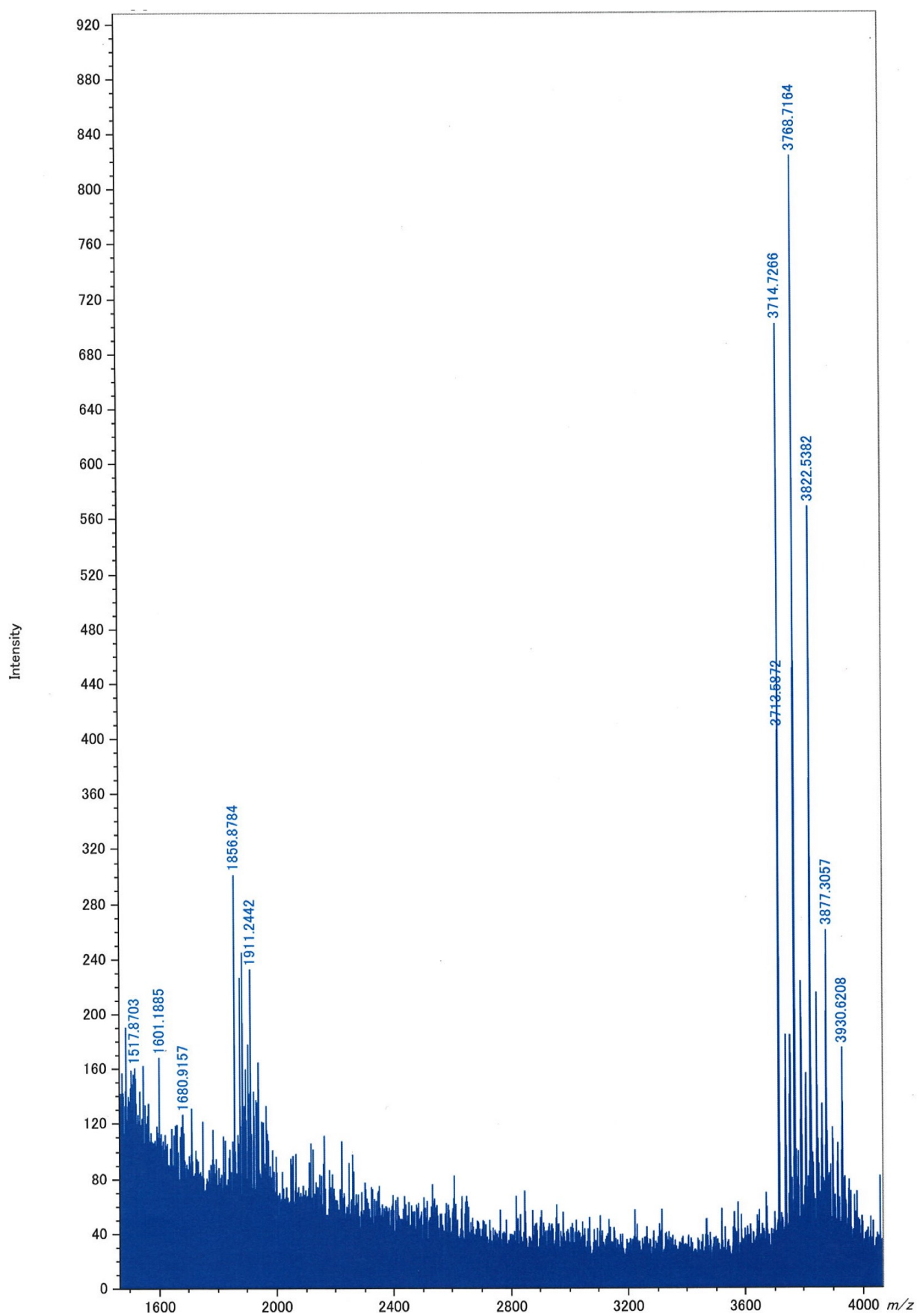
ON4



ON5



ON6



ON7

