

## **Cyclization of secondarily structured oligonucleotides to single-stranded rings by using *Taq* DNA ligase at high temperatures**

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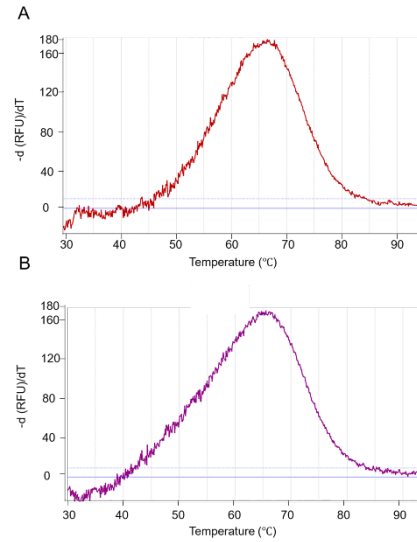
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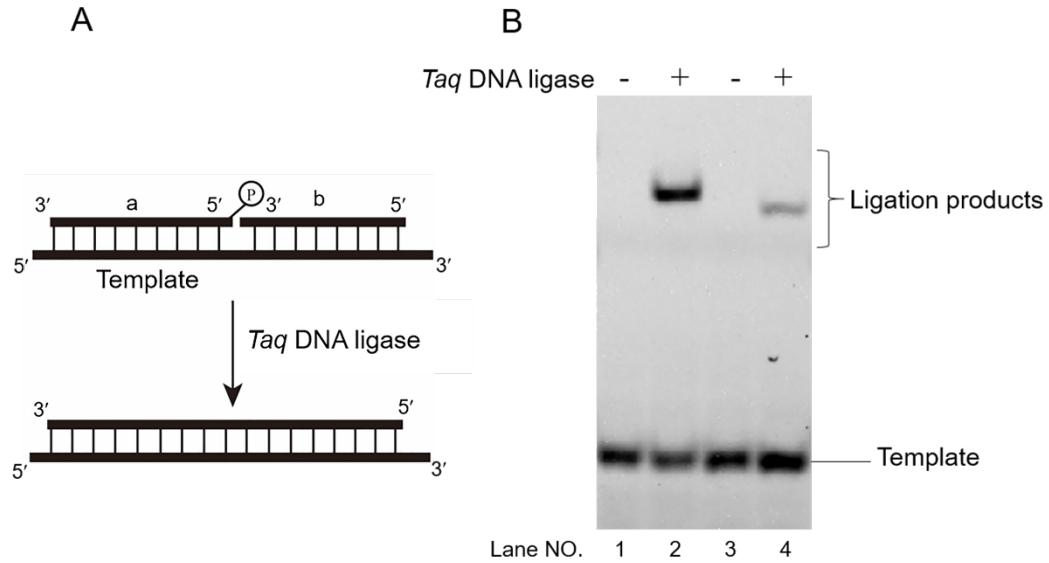
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**Table S1.** The I-DNAs and splints used in Figures 2-5.

Name	Sequences (5'→3')	Length (nt)
splint <sub>74</sub> <sup>(10+9)</sup>	ACGTCAAAGGGAGATAGGG	19
splint <sub>74</sub> <sup>(11+10)</sup>	AACGTCAAAGGGAGATAGGGT	21
splint <sub>74</sub> <sup>(12+11)</sup>	CAACGTCAAAGGGAGATAGGGTT	23
splint <sub>74</sub> <sup>(14+13)</sup>	TCCAACGTCAAAGGGAGATAGGGTTGA	27
splint <sub>74</sub> <sup>(15+14)</sup>	CTCCAACGTCAAAGGGAGATAGGGTTGAG	29
splint <sub>74</sub> <sup>(16+15)</sup>	ACTCCAACGTCAAAGGGAGATAGGGTTGAGT	31
splint <sub>74</sub> <sup>(17+16)</sup>	GACTCCAACGTCAAAGGGAGATAGGGTTGAGTG	33
splint <sub>74</sub> <sup>(18+17)</sup>	GGACTCCAACGTCAAAGGGAGATAGGGTTGAGTGT	35
splint <sub>74</sub> <sup>(19+18)</sup>	TGGACTCCAACGTCAAAGGGAGATAGGGTTGAGTGTT	37
splint <sub>74</sub> <sup>(20+19)</sup>	GTGGACTCCAACGTCAAAGGGAGATAGGGTTGAGTGTTG	39
I-DNA <sub>0GC</sub>	TATTTAATATTGGAGTCCACGTTCTTTAATAGTGGACTCTTGTTCCAAACTG GAACAACACTCAATTATATATA	74
splint <sub>0GC</sub> <sup>(9+8)</sup>	TATTAAATATATATATA	17
splint <sub>0GC</sub> <sup>(9+9)</sup>	TATTAAATATATATATAA	18
splint <sub>0GC</sub> <sup>(10+9)</sup>	ATATTAAATATATATATAA	19
I-DNA <sub>6GC</sub>	TCTTTGACATTGGAGTCCACGTTCTTTAATAGTGGACTCTTGTTCCAAACTG GAACAACACTCAATTCTATCTC	74
splint <sub>6GC</sub> <sup>(9+8)</sup>	TGTCAAAGAGAGATAGA	17
splint <sub>6GC</sub> <sup>(9+9)</sup>	TGTCAAAGAGAGATAGAA	18
splint <sub>6GC</sub> <sup>(10+9)</sup>	ATGTCAAAGAGAGATAGAA	19
I-DNA <sub>11GC</sub>	TCGCTTTTCGTTGGAGTCCACGTTCTTTAATAGTGGACTCTTGTTCCAAACT GGAACAACACTCAAAGGGACCTC	74
splint <sub>11GC</sub> <sup>(9+8)</sup>	CGAAAGCGAGAGGTCCC	17
splint <sub>11GC</sub> <sup>(9+9)</sup>	CGAAAGCGAGAGGTCCCT	18
splint <sub>11GC</sub> <sup>(10+9)</sup>	ACGAAAGCGAGAGGTCCCT	19
I-DNA <sub>15GC</sub>	CCGCCTCTGGTGGAGTCCACGTTCTTTAATAGTGGACTCTTGTTCCAAACT GGAACAACACTCAACGGGACCTC	74
splint <sub>13GC</sub> <sup>(9+8)</sup>	CAGAGGCGGGAGGTCCC	17
splint <sub>14GC</sub> <sup>(9+9)</sup>	CAGAGGCGGGAGGTCCCG	18
splint <sub>15GC</sub> <sup>(10+9)</sup>	CCAGAGGCGGGAGGTCCCG	19
I-DNA <sub>19GC</sub>	CCGCCGCCGGTGGAGTCCACGTTCTTTAATAGTGGACTCTTGTTCCAAAC TGGAACAACACTCAACGGGCCCGC	74
splint <sub>17GC</sub> <sup>(9+8)</sup>	CGGCGGCGGGCGGGCCC	17
splint <sub>18GC</sub> <sup>(9+9)</sup>	CGGCGGCGGGCGGGCCCG	18
splint <sub>19GC</sub> <sup>(10+9)</sup>	CCGCGGCGGGCGGGCCCG	19
I-DNA <sub>64</sub>	CCTTTGACGTTGGAGTCCACGTTCTTTAATAGTTCCAAACTGGAACAACAC TCAACCCTATCTC	64
I-DNA <sub>54</sub>	CCTTTGACGTTGGAGTCCACGTTCTTTAACTGGAACAACACTCAACCCTAT CTC	54
I-DNA <sub>44</sub>	CCTTTGACGTTGGAGTCCACGTGAACAACACTCAACCCTATCTC	44



**Figure S1.**  $T_m$  of (A) I-DNA<sub>74</sub> and (B) I-DNA<sub>59</sub> were respectively 66.4°C and 65.1°C. High resolution melting (HRM) was used to  $T_m$  measurement. The solutions of I-DNAs (1  $\mu$ M) were prepared in 1 $\times$  *Taq* DNA ligase buffer containing EvaGreen (1 $\times$ ). The mixed oligomer solution (10  $\mu$ L) was pipetted into 96-well microtiter plates and then transferred to a PikoReal Real-Time PCR instrument (Thermo Scientific, Finland). Annealing was performed with a cooling rate of 0.1°C/s from 95°C to 10°C; then, fluorescence data were collected over a temperature range of 10–95°C in 0.1°C increments (the holding time was 2 seconds). There are at least three parallel tests in one plate.



**Figure S2.** The ligation of nicked DNA by *Taq* DNA ligase (A). (B) the nicked DNA duplex substrate was formed by two short oligonucleotides (a and b) to a longer complementary oligonucleotide template (19 nt). The short oligonucleotide “a” is 9 nt ( $L_{5'-9\text{ nt}}$ ) and “b” is 9 nt ( $L_{3'-9\text{ nt}}$ ) or 8 nt ( $L_{3'-8\text{ nt}}$ ). Reaction conditions:  $[L_{5'-9\text{ nt}}] = 5\text{ }\mu\text{M}$ ;  $[L_{3'-9\text{ nt}}] = 5\text{ }\mu\text{M}$  (Lanes 1 and 2);  $[L_{3'-8\text{ nt}}] = 5\text{ }\mu\text{M}$  (Lanes 3 and 4);  $[\text{template}] = 5\text{ }\mu\text{M}$ ;  $1\times$  *Taq* DNA ligase buffer at  $90^{\circ}\text{C}$  for 3 min and cooled with ice, then *Taq* DNA ligase (40 U) was added, and the mixture was incubated at  $65^{\circ}\text{C}$  for 12 h. Lanes 1 and 3 without *Taq* DNA ligase are as controls of Lanes 2 and 4.

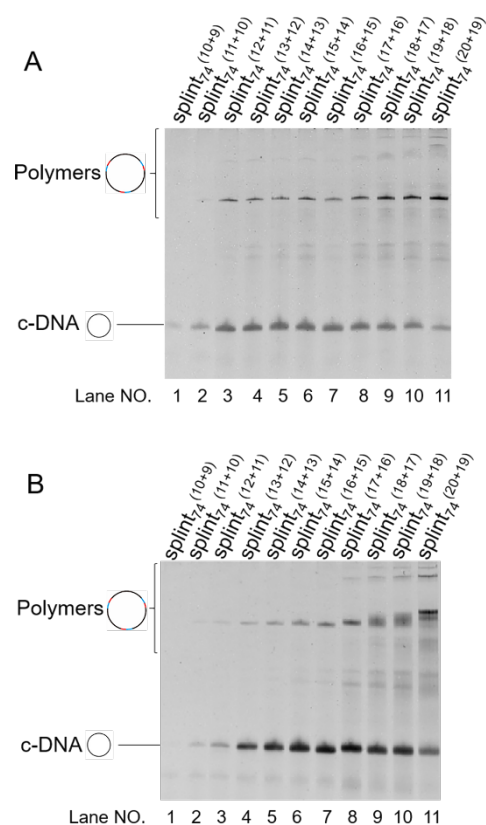
Sequences of oligonucleotides used here are shown as follows:

Template: CCAGAGGCGGGAGGTCCCG (19 nt)

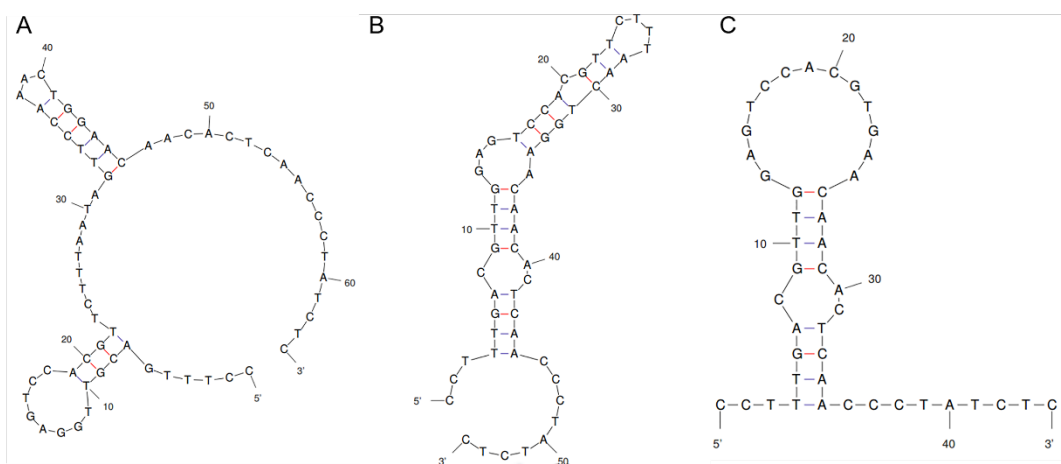
$L_{5'-9\text{ nt}}$ : CCGCCTCTG (9 nt)

$L_{3'-9\text{ nt}}$ : CTCCAGGGC (9 nt)

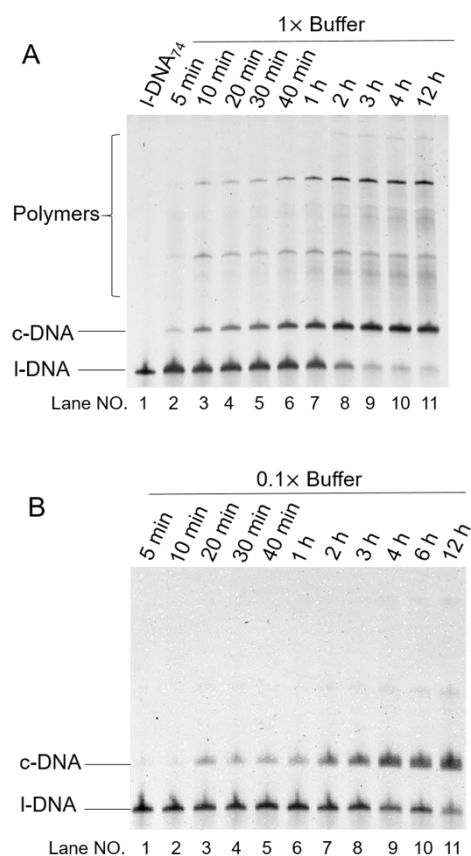
$L_{3'-8\text{ nt}}$ : CTCCAGGG (8 nt)



**Figure S3.** Exonuclease reaction to confirm the ring-structure of product for the cyclization of I-DNA<sub>74</sub>. The reaction mixtures obtained from I-DNA<sub>74</sub> using *Taq* DNA ligase (A) at 65°C and (B) 70°C with various splints were treated with 20 U Exonuclease I in 1x Exonuclease I buffer at 37°C for 12 h. After the *Taq* DNA ligase reactions, the mixtures were heated at 85°C for 15 min and analyzed by gel electrophoresis.



**Figure S4.** Secondary structures of (A) I-DNA<sub>64</sub>, (B) I-DNA<sub>54</sub> and (C) I-DNA<sub>44</sub> obtained by Mfold ( $[Mg^{2+}] = 10 \text{ mM}$ ,  $25^\circ\text{C}$ ).



**Figure S5.** Time-courses of cyclization of I-DNA<sub>74</sub> by *Taq* DNA ligase at 65°C in 1× *Taq* DNA ligase buffer (A) and in 0.1× *Taq* DNA ligase buffer (B). [I-DNA<sub>74</sub>] = 5 μM, [splint<sub>74</sub><sup>(15+14)</sup>] = 10 μM, 40 U *Taq* DNA ligase(in 20 μL).