

ARTICLE

An insight into thermal stability of DNA in hydrated ionic liquids from multi-wavelengths UV Resonance Raman experiments

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Abstract text goes here. The abstract should be a single paragraph that summarises the content of the article

A Supporting information

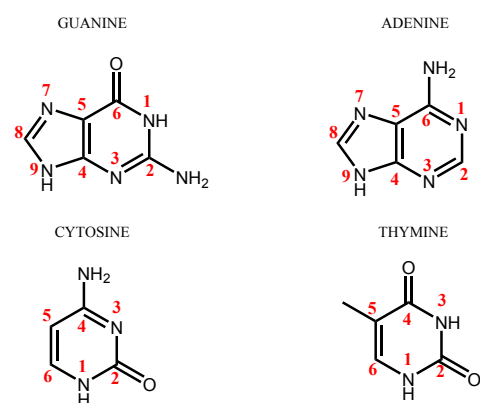


Figure S1: structure and numbering conventions adopted for nucleotides guanine (dG), adenine (dA), cytosine (dC) and thymine (dT).

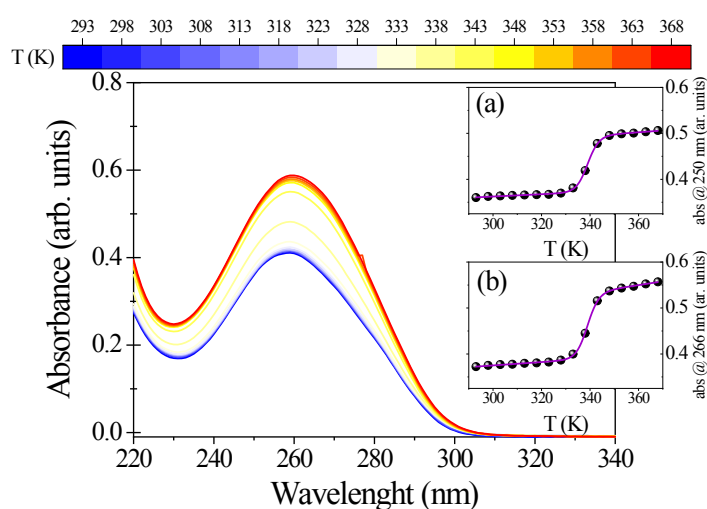


Figure S2: UV absorption spectra of sDNA (0.02 μM in Tris 10 mM pH 7.4) as a function of temperature. Insets: temperature-dependent UV absorbance of sDNA at 250 nm (a) and at 266 nm (b); the continuous violet lines are fitting of the experimental data obtained as described in the text.

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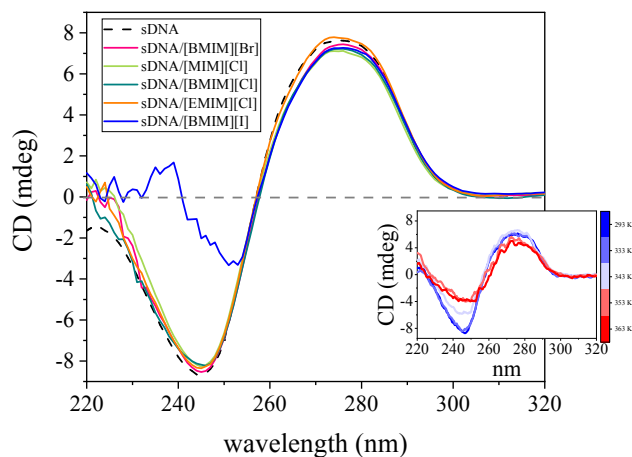


Figure S3: Comparison between Circular Dichroism (CD) spectra of sDNA in absence and presence of ILs measured at room temperature. Inset: CD spectra of sDNA recorded at different temperatures.

Table S1: unstacking temperature T_{us} obtained for sDNA in absence and presence of ILs. T_{us} values have been estimated by fitting of the experimental data of Fig 2 with eqn (1).

	T_{us} (K)
sDNA in Tris	341.5 ± 0.5
sDNA/[BMIM]Br	345.0 ± 0.8
sDNA/[BMIM]Cl	343.9 ± 0.9
sDNA/[BMIM]I	335.9 ± 2.8
sDNA/[EMIM]Cl	345.7 ± 0.7
sDNA/[MIM]Cl	347.6 ± 1.0

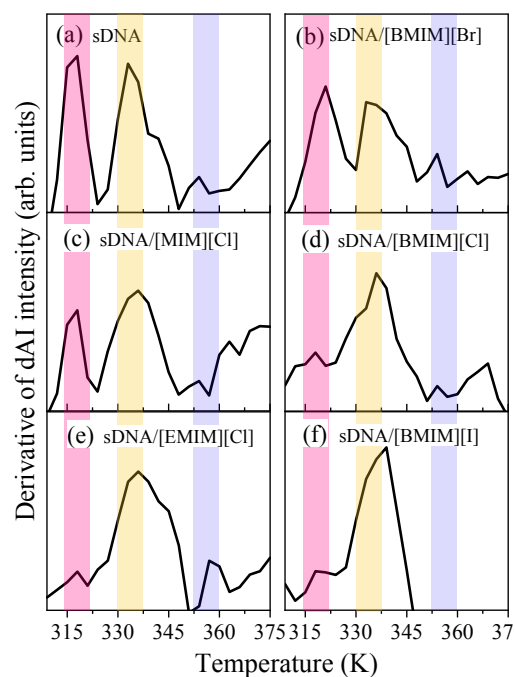


Figure S4: Temperature derivative of the intensity of dAI band for sDNA in TRIS buffer (a) and in hydrated [BMIM][Br] (b) [MIM][Cl] (c), [BMIM][Cl] (d), [EMIM][Cl] (e) and [BMIM][I] (f) in the temperature range 310-375 K. The magenta, yellow and blue strips mark the maxima corresponding to the structural transitions $N \leftrightarrow I_1$, $I_1 \leftrightarrow I_2$ and $I_2 \leftrightarrow D$ of sDNA, respectively (see text for details).