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Supporting Information

## Development of the selective ligand for G-G mismatches of CGG repeat RNA inducing the RNA structural conversion from the G-quadruplex into the hairpin-like structure

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## 1. Supplementary date



Fig. S1 Previously developed binders for the base mismatch sites of the repeat sequences. A) A-A mismatch binder for CAG repeat reported by Nakatani's group (ref. 9). B) U-U mismatch binder for CUG repeat reported by Zimmerman's group (ref. 13). C) G-G mismatch binder for  $G_4C_2$  repeat reported by Disney's group (ref. 17).



Fig. S2 Native PAGE of r(CGG)n [n=4: 5  $\mu$ M, n=8: 2  $\mu$ M, n=16: 1  $\mu$ M] in 10 mM HEPES-NaOH buffer pH 7.4 containing 100 mM NaCl. (12% acrylamide, acrylamide/bis=29/1, 0.25xTBE, 160 V for 2 h under 4 °C, stained by SYBR@Gold.

[annealing conditions: 90 °C to r.t. over 2 h (+), overnight (++) or to ice bath immediately (-)]



Fig. S3 A) The proposal mechanism of the light-up response of G-clamp-dimer for RNA binding. B) Fluorescence spectra of **2** or **1** (10 nM) in the presence of RNAs (0 to 50 nM) in 10 mM HEPES-NaOH buffer pH 7.4 containing 100 mM NaCl excited by 360 nm light at 25 °C. C) The  $K_d$  values to the single binding site was calculated by the plots of the 480 nm intensity based on the concentrations of the binding sites [r(CGG)<sub>8</sub>: three binding sites, r(CCG)<sub>4</sub>: two binding sites].



Fig. S4 Thermal melting of 5  $\mu$ M r(CGG)<sub>4</sub> was recorded at 260 nm in the presence of **2** (0, 1 or 2 eq.) in 10 mM HEPES-NaOH buffer pH 7.4 containing 100 mM NaCl under +1 °C/min heating condition.



Fig. S5 Fluorescence spectra of **2** (10 nM) in the presence of RNAs (0 to 50 nM) in 10 mM HEPES buffer pH 7.4 containing 100 mM KCl excited by 360 nm light at 25 °C.



Fig. S6 Fluorescence spectra of **2** (0.2  $\mu$ M), ThT (0.1  $\mu$ M) and ThT + **2** in 80 % glycerol excited by 435 nm light at 25 °C.



Fig. S7 Fluorescence spectra of **2** (0 to 0.3  $\mu$ M) and 0.1  $\mu$ M RNAs without ThT in 10 mM HEPES buffer pH7.4 containing 100 mM KCl or NaCl, excited by 435 nm light at 25 °C. A) r(CGG)<sub>4</sub> in K<sup>+</sup> buffer, B) r(CGG)<sub>4</sub> in Na<sup>+</sup> buffer, C) r(CGG)<sub>8</sub> in K<sup>+</sup> buffer, D) r(CGG)<sub>8</sub> in Na<sup>+</sup> buffer.



Fig. S8 Fluorescence spectra of thioflavine T (ThT, 0.1  $\mu$ M) in the absence or presence of 0.1  $\mu$ M r(CGG)<sub>4</sub> (A) or r(CGG)<sub>8</sub> (B) and **1** (0 to 3 eq.) in 10 mM HEPES buffer pH7.4 containing 100 mM KCl, excited by 435 nm light at 25 °C.



Fig. S9 CD spectrum of 5  $\mu$ M r(CGG)<sub>4</sub> in the presence of **2** (0 to 3 eq.) in 10 mM HEPES-KOH pH 7.4 buffer containing 100 mM KCl at 25 °C.



Fig. S10 PAGE analysis of RNase T1 assay. (A) Reactions in the Na<sup>+</sup> buffer, (B) Reactions in the K<sup>+</sup> buffer. The samples containing 5'-FAM-r(CGG)<sub>8</sub> (2  $\mu$ M) and **1** (0, 0.5 or 1.5 eq.) in 10 mM HEPES buffer pH 7.4 containing 100 mM NaCl or KCl were treated with RNase T1 (2.5 U/ $\mu$ L) at 15 °C for 10 min. The digested samples were analysed on 15 % polyacrylamide gel containing 7.5 M urea and 18 % formamide.



