

Supplementary information

Polyarginine-functionalized AP site probes for mechanistic analysis of uracil-DNA glycosylase via nanopore-based single-molecule sensing

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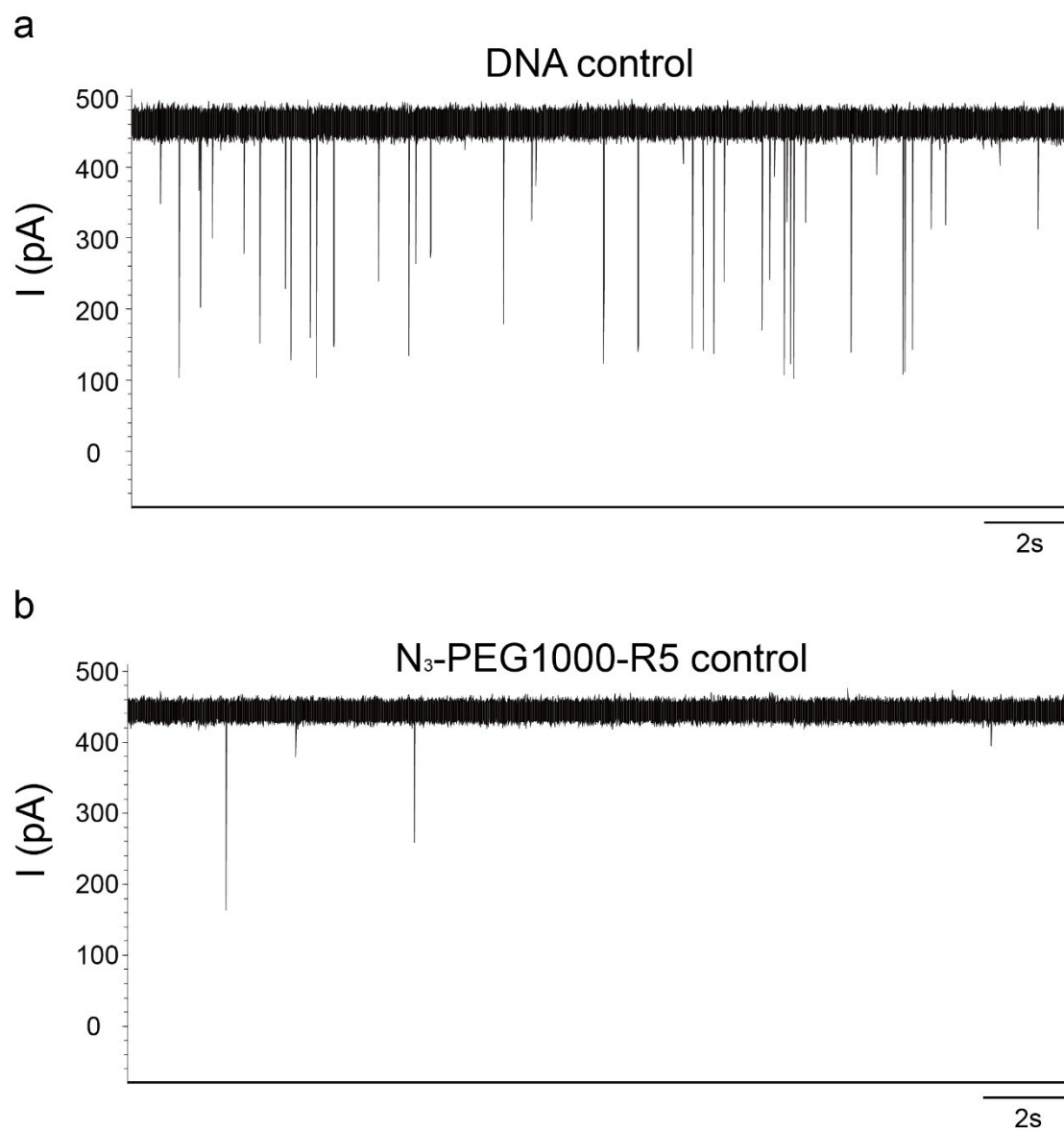
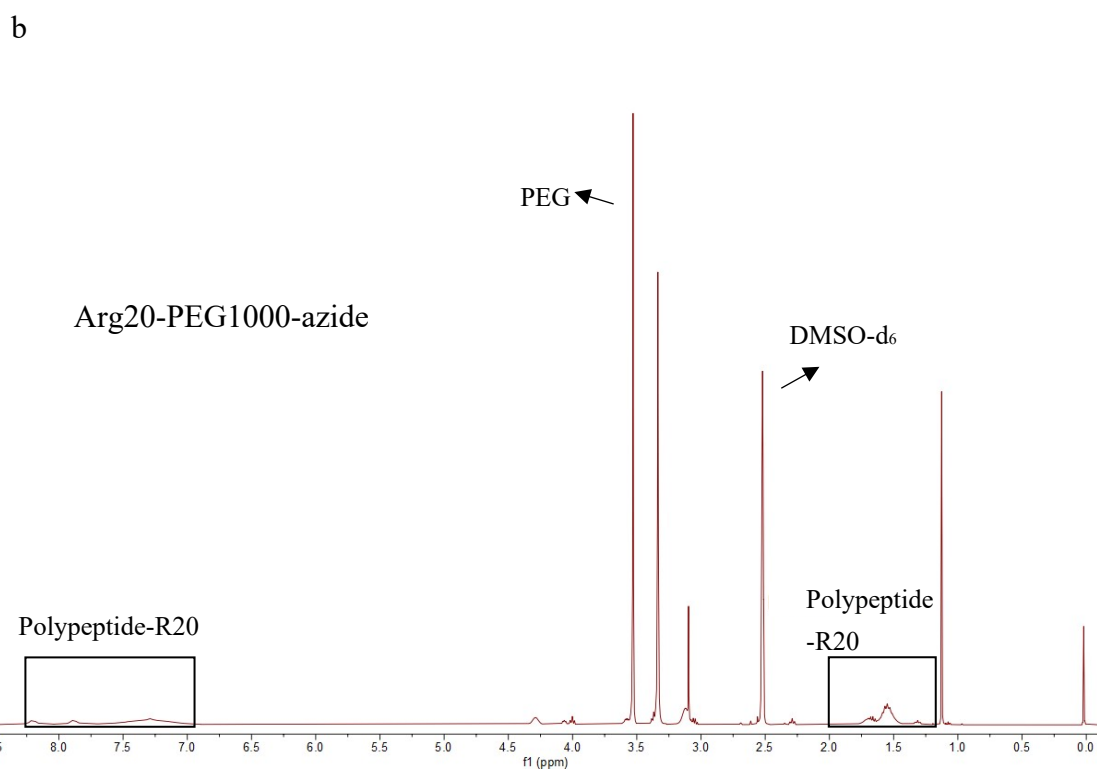
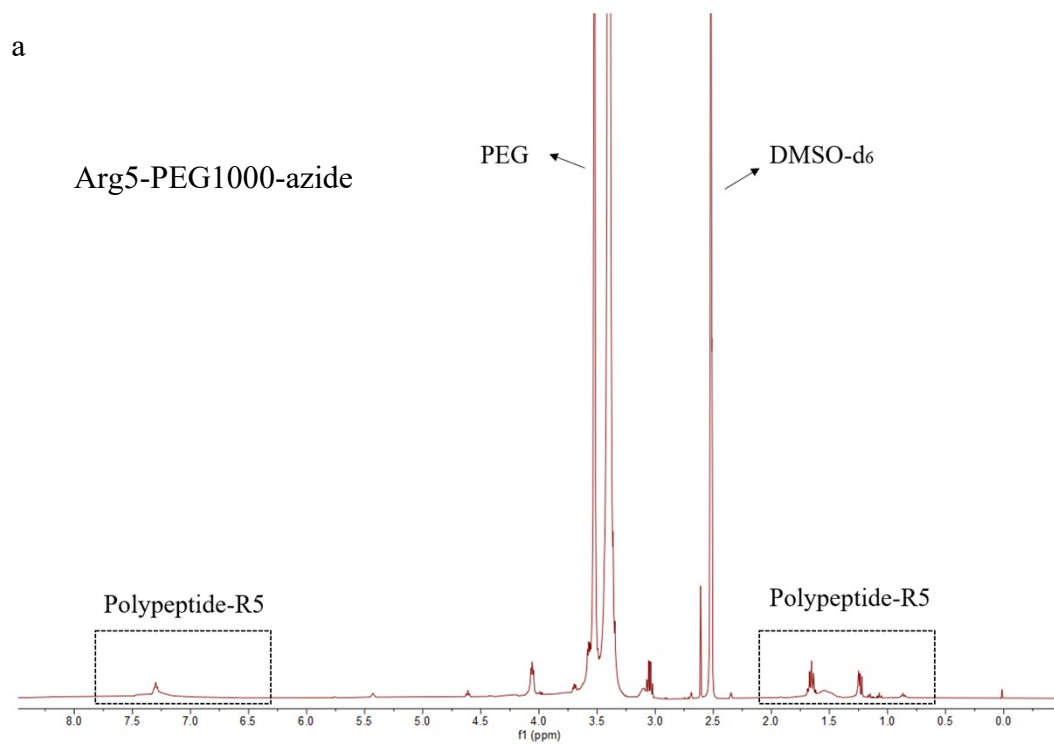
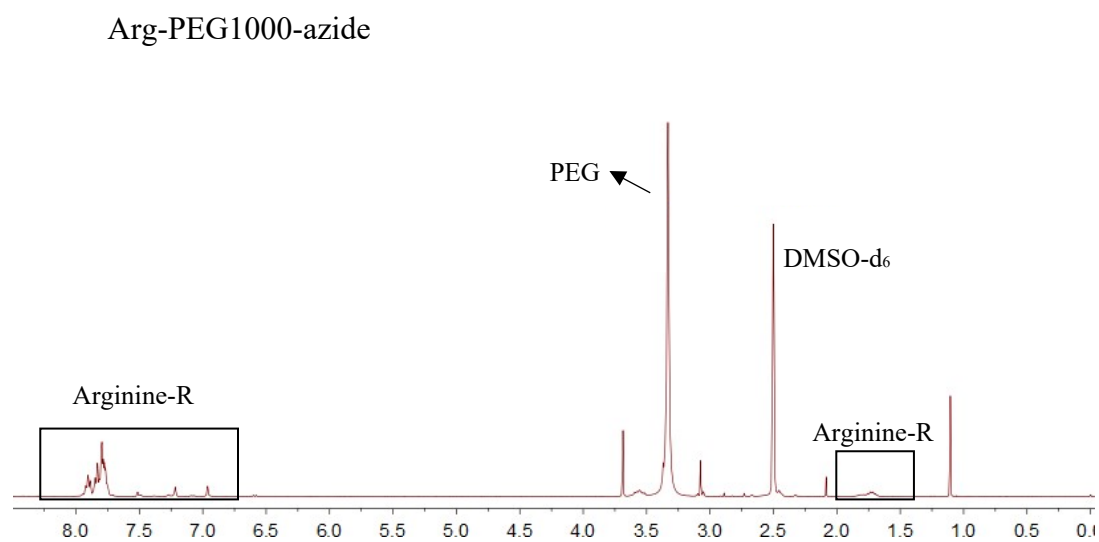


Fig. S1 Control experiments with unmodified DNA1 and N3-PEG1000-R5. (a) Representative 20-s current-time (I-t) traces of 0.3 μ M DNA1 acquisition at +140 mV. (b) Corresponding traces for 0.1 mg/mL N3-PEG1000-R5 under identical voltage conditions. All experiments were conducted in buffer containing 3 M KCl and 10 mM Tris-HCl (pH 8.0).



c



d

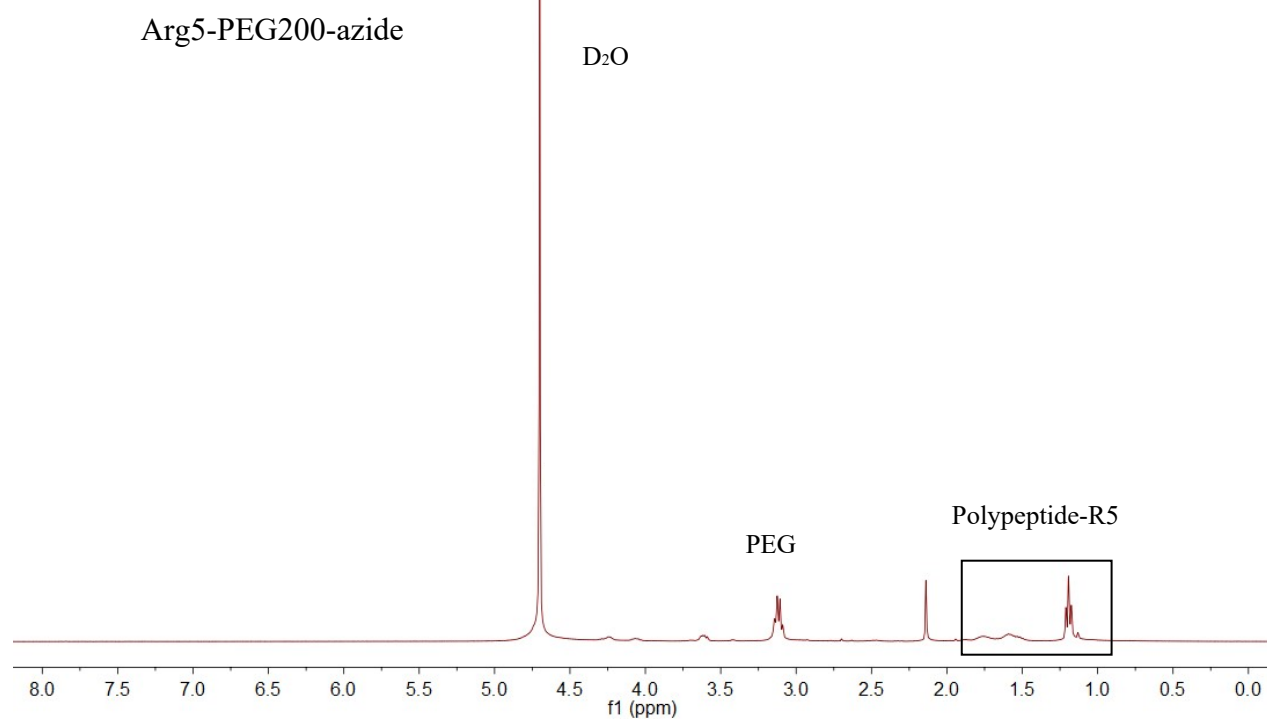


Fig. S2 ^1H -NMR spectra of Arg5-PEG1000-azide (a), Arg20-PEG1000-azide (b), Arg-PEG1000-azide (c), Arg5-PEG200-azide (d).

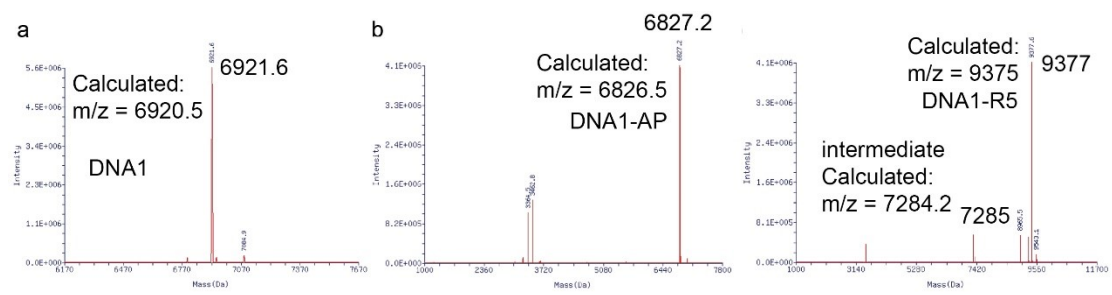


Fig. S3 Mass spectra of DNA1 (a), DNA1-AP (b), DNA1-R5 (c).

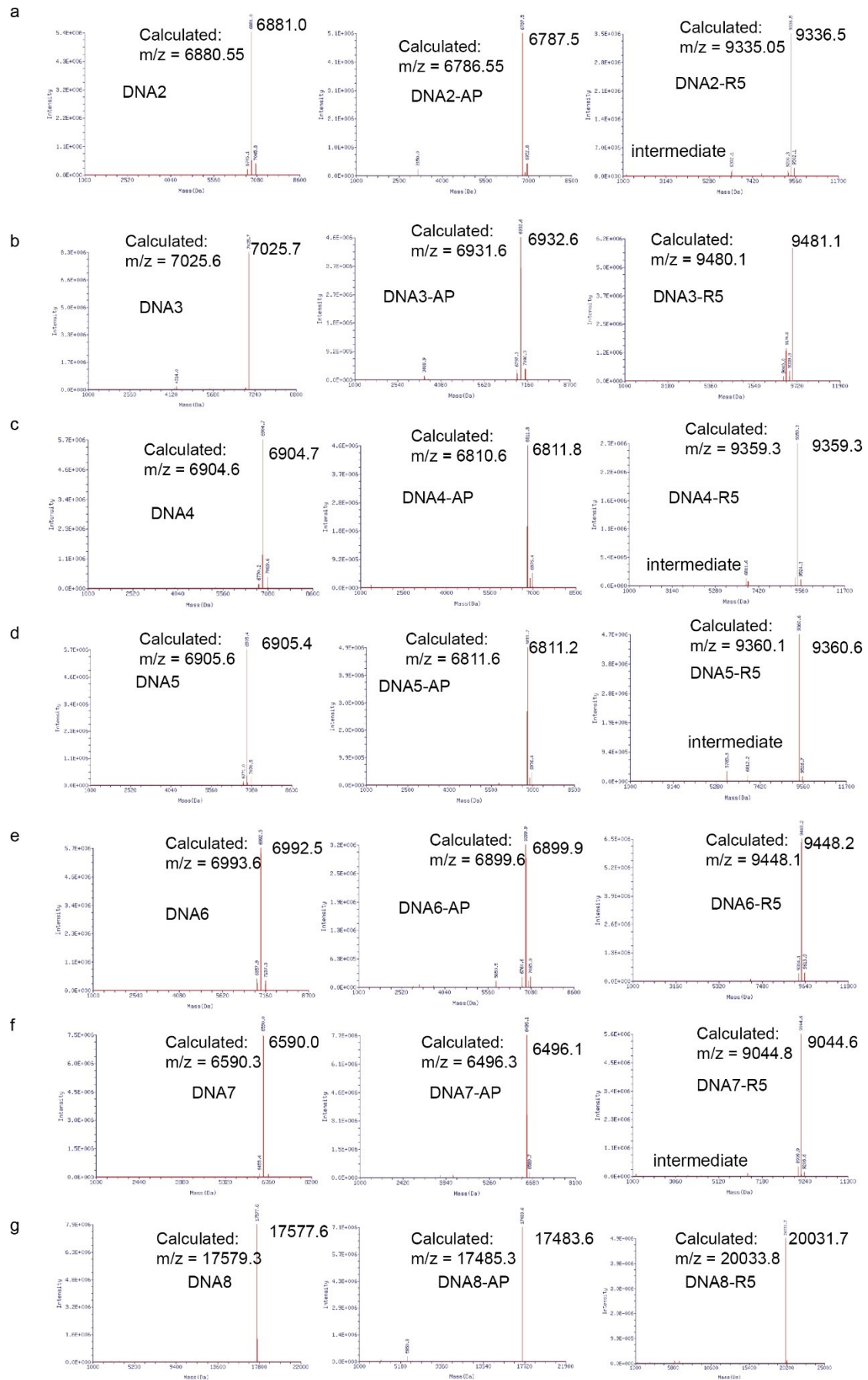


Fig. S4 Mass spectra of DNA2, DNA2-AP , DNA2-R5 (a), DNA3, DNA3-AP , DNA3-R5 (b), DNA4, DNA4-AP , DNA4-R5 (c), DNA5, DNA5-AP , DNA5-R5 (d), DNA6, DNA6-AP , DNA6-R5 (e), DNA7, DNA7-AP , DNA7-R5 (f), DNA8, DNA8-AP , DNA8-R5 (g).

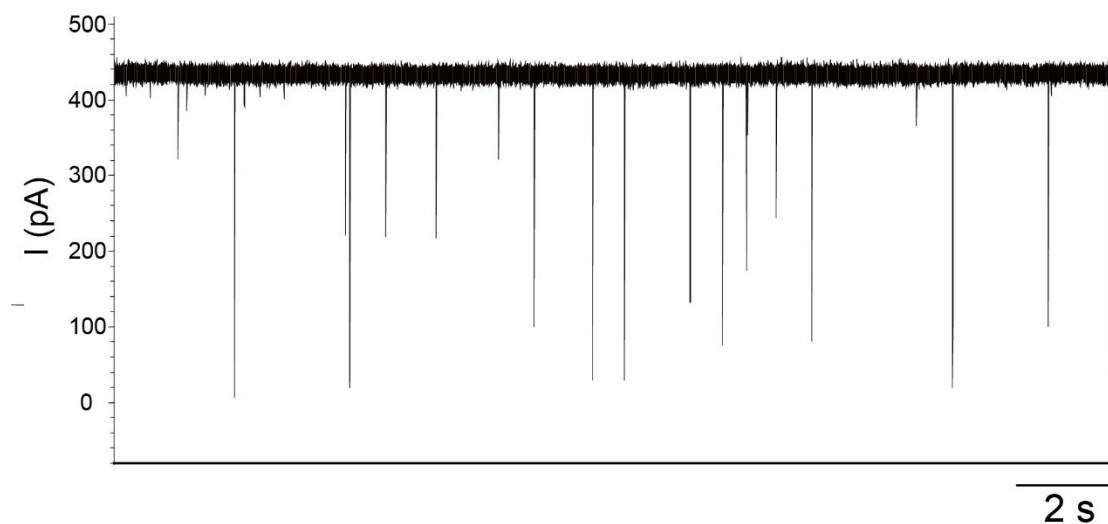


Fig. S5 20-s representative I-t traces of DNA1-R5 recording at pH 11.0 condition. Data were acquired in buffered solution containing 3 M KCl and 10 mM Tris (pH 11.0) under an applied potential of 140 mV.

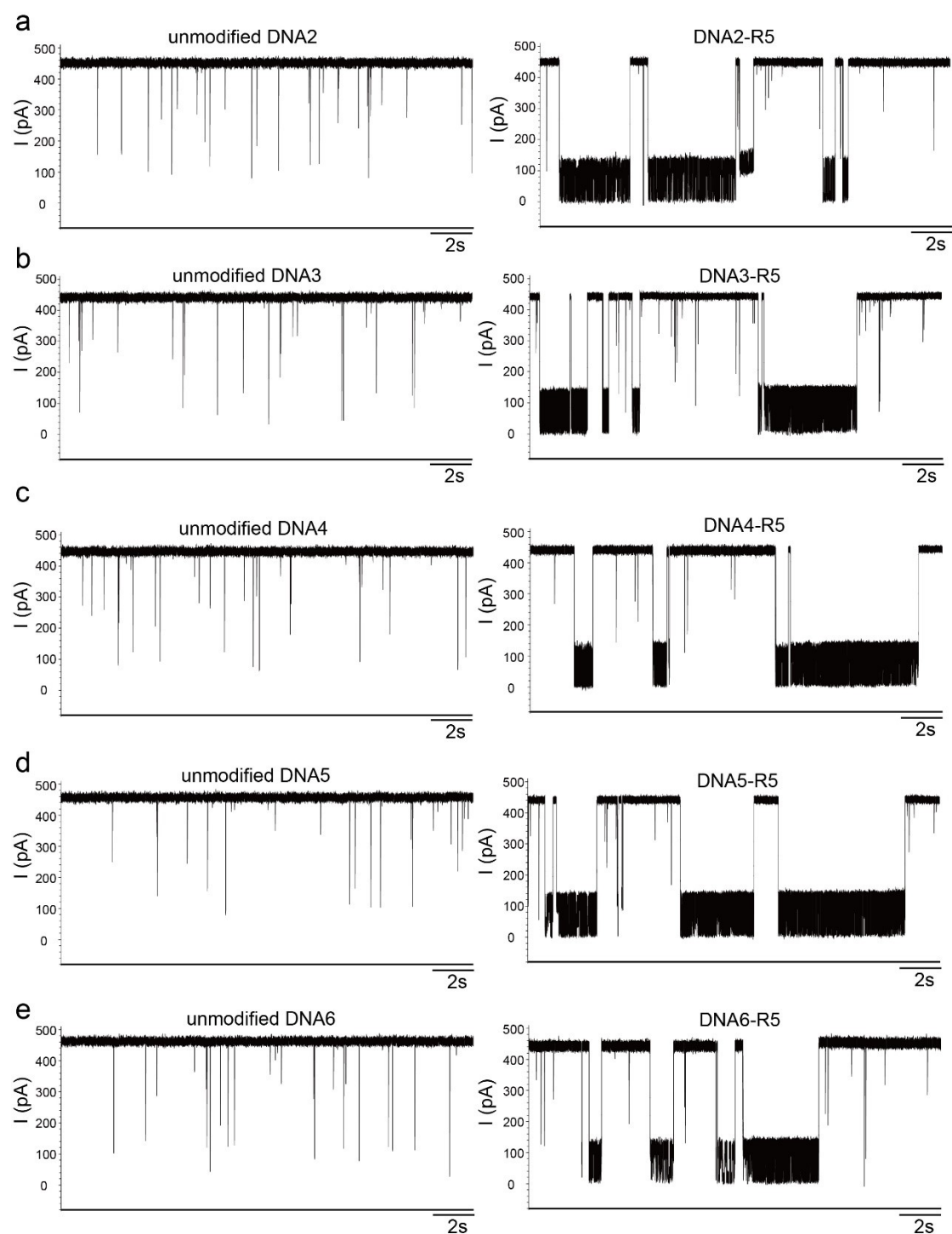


Fig. S6 Current traces of unmodified and R5-modified DNA constructs (DNA2-DNA6). (a) Comparative 20-s I-t traces for unmodified DNA2 and DNA2-R5 adduct. (b) Comparative 20-s I-t traces for unmodified DNA3 and DNA3-R5 adduct. (c) Comparative 20-s I-t traces for unmodified DNA4 and DNA4-R5 adduct. (d) Comparative 20-s I-t traces for unmodified DNA5 and DNA5-R5 adduct. (e) Comparative 20-s I-t traces for unmodified DNA6 and DNA6-R5 adduct. All

measurements were conducted in buffered solution containing 3 M KCl and 10 mM Tris (pH 8.0) under an applied potential of 140 mV.

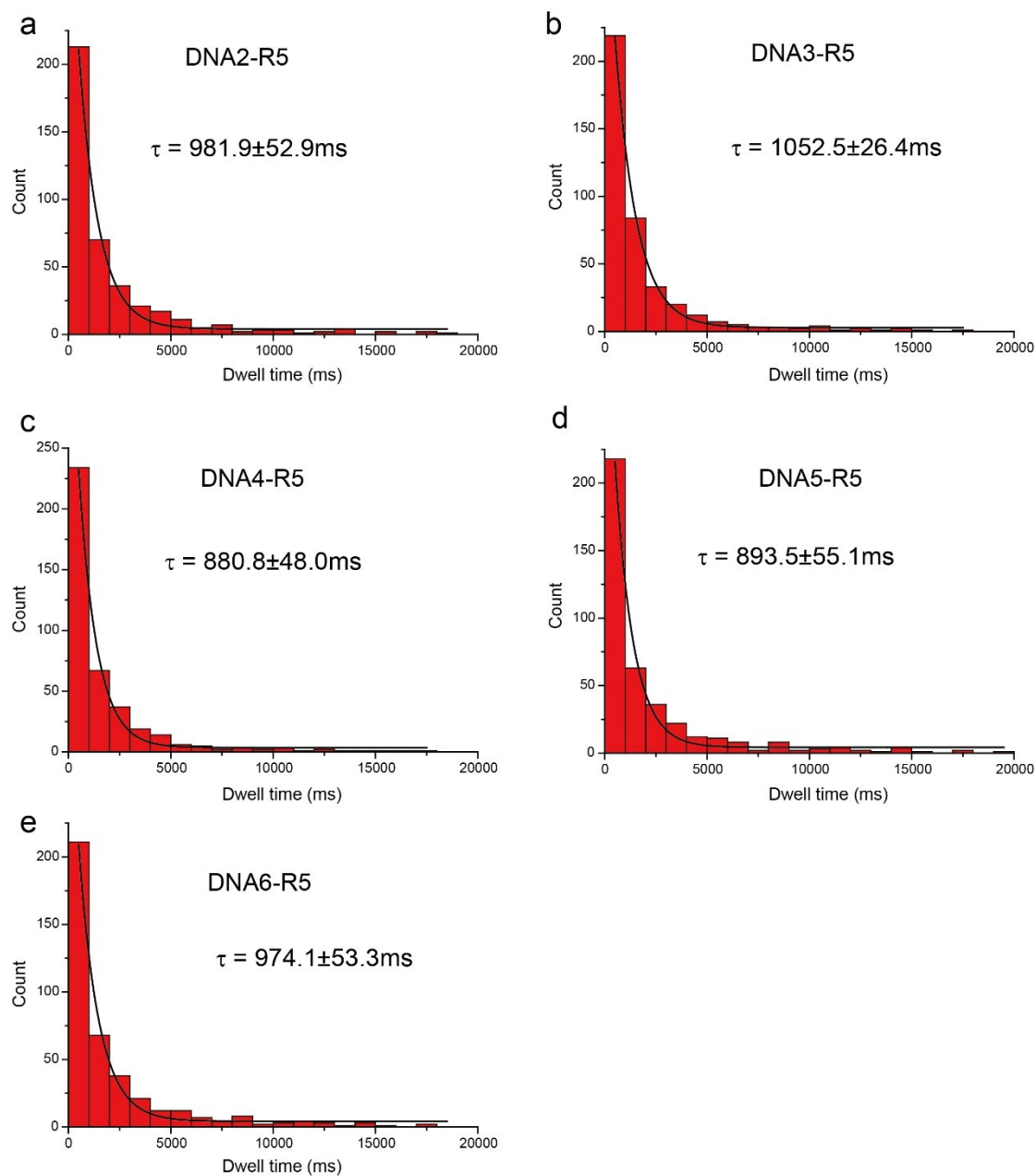


Fig. S7 Dwell time histograms for R5-modified DNA constructs (DNA2-R5 to DNA6-R5). (a) Dwell time distribution for DNA2-R5. (b) Dwell time distribution for DNA3-R5. (c) Dwell time distribution for DNA4-R5. (d) Dwell time distribution for DNA5-R5. (e) Dwell time distribution for DNA6-R5. Data represent $n = 400$ events collected from 10 independent nanopores. All distributions were fitted with exponential decay functions. Measurements were performed in buffered solution containing 3 M KCl and

10 mM Tris (pH 8.0) under an applied potential of 140 mV.

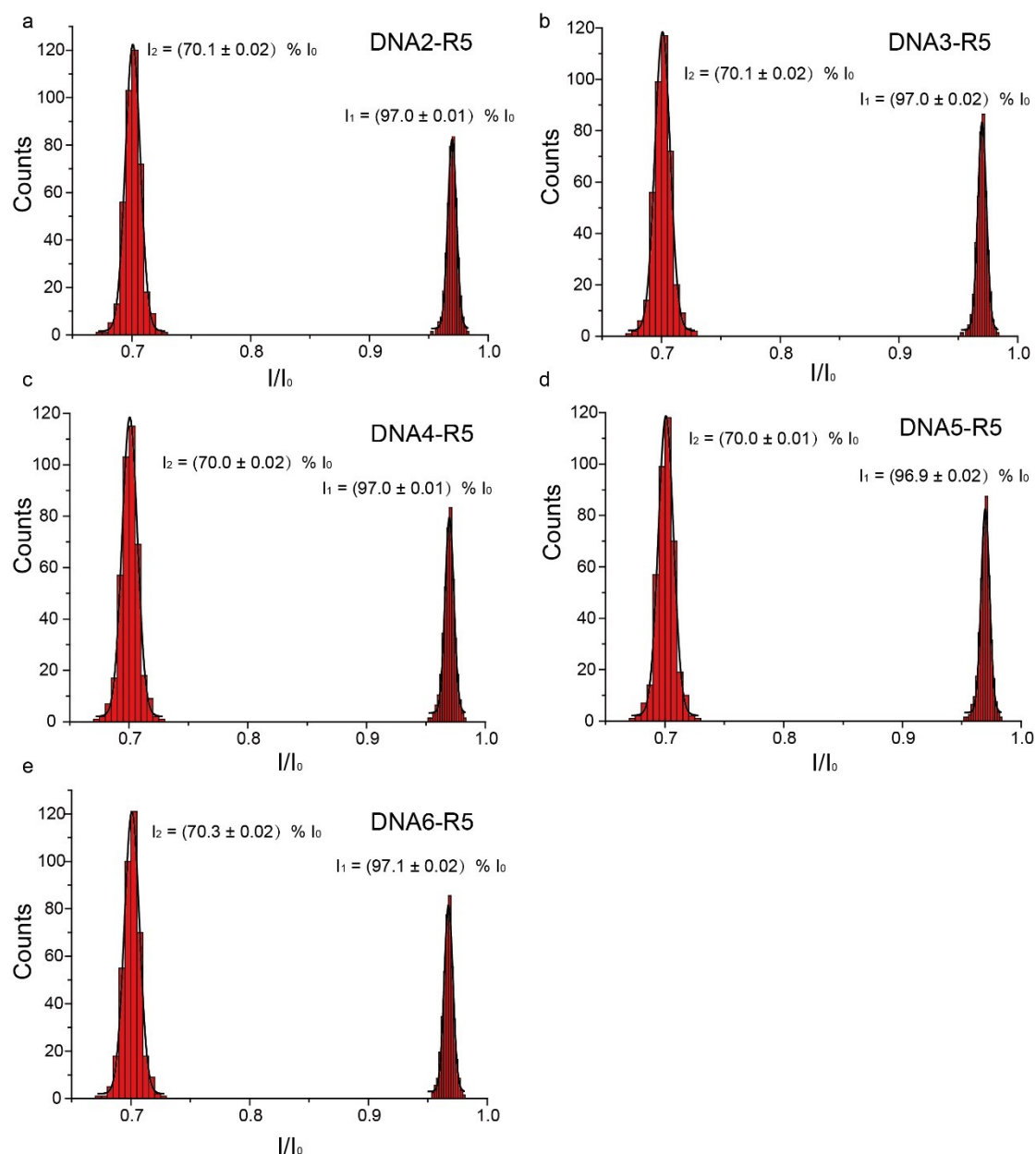


Fig. S8 Amplitude histograms for R5-modified DNA constructs (DNA2-R5 to DNA6-R5). (a) Amplitude distribution for DNA2-R5. (b) Amplitude distribution for DNA3-R5. (c) Amplitude distribution for DNA4-R5. (d) Amplitude distribution for DNA5-R5. (e) Amplitude distribution for DNA6-R5. Data represent $n = 400$ events collected from 10 independent nanopores. All distributions were fitted with Gaussian fitting equation. Measurements were performed in buffered solution containing 3 M KCl and 10 mM Tris (pH 8.0) under an applied potential of 140 mV.

Table S1 Amplitude, dwell time and signal frequency for each sequence (DNA1-

DNA6)

DNA	Amplitude	Dwell time (ms)	Event frequency (min ⁻¹)
DNA1-R5	$I_1 = (96.9 \pm 0.01)\%I_0$	$\tau = 798.9 \pm 33.8$	10.6 ± 0.1
	$I_2 = (70.2 \pm 0.01)\%I_0$		
DNA2-R5	$I_1 = (97.0 \pm 0.01)\%I_0$	$\tau = 981.9 \pm 52.9$	9.3 ± 0.1
	$I_2 = (70.1 \pm 0.02)\%I_0$		
DNA3-R5	$I_1 = (70.1 \pm 0.02)\%I_0$	$\tau = 1052.5 \pm 26.4$	9.2 ± 0.3
	$I_2 = (97.0 \pm 0.02)\%I_0$		
DNA4-R5	$I_1 = (97.0 \pm 0.01)\%I_0$	$\tau = 880.8 \pm 48.0$	10.0 ± 0.2
	$I_2 = (70.0 \pm 0.02)\%I_0$		
DNA5-R5	$I_1 = (96.9 \pm 0.02)\%I_0$	$\tau = 893.5 \pm 55.1$	10.2 ± 0.1
	$I_2 = (70.0 \pm 0.01)\%I_0$		
DNA6-R5	$I_1 = (70.3 \pm 0.02)\%I_0$	$\tau = 974.1 \pm 53.3$	9.8 ± 0.3
	$I_2 = (97.1 \pm 0.02)\%I_0$		

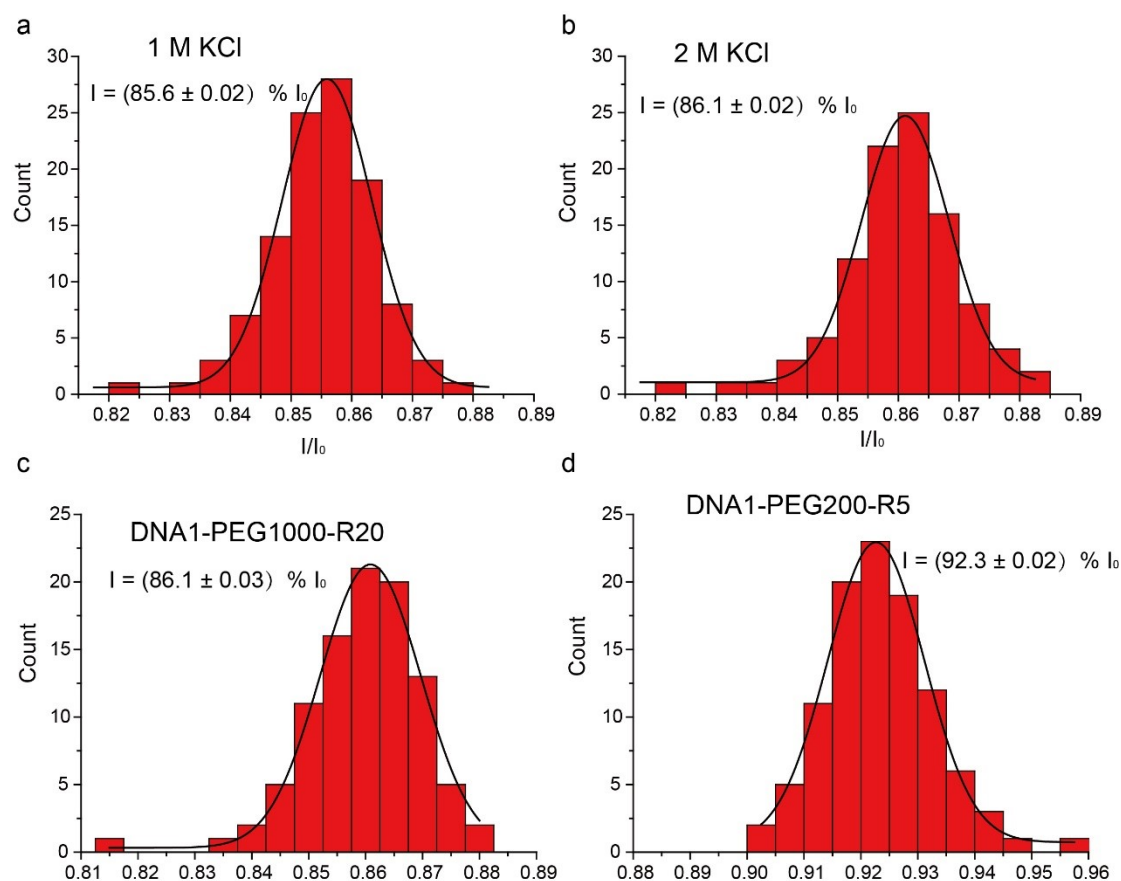


Fig. S9 Histogram of signal amplitudes based on each tested condition (1 M KCl, 2 M KCl, PEG1000-R20 connection, PEG200-R5 connection). (a) Histogram of signal amplitudes in 1 M KCl, 10mM Tris, pH 8.0. (b) Histogram of signal amplitudes in 2 M KCl, 10mM Tris, pH 8.0. (c) Histogram of signal amplitudes for DNA1-PEG1000-R20. (d) Histogram of signal amplitudes for DNA1-PEG200-R5. Data for both (c) and (d) were acquired in buffered solution containing 3 M KCl and 10 mM Tris (pH 8.0) under an applied potential of 140 mV. ($n = 100$ independent events).

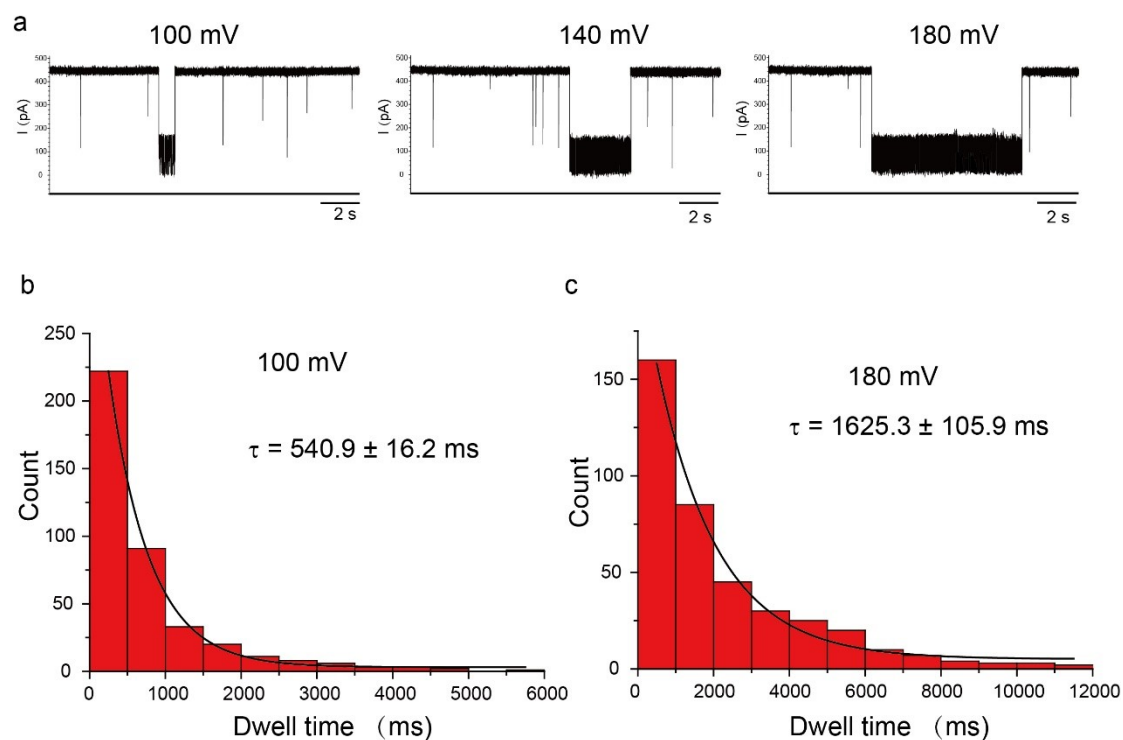


Fig. S10 Voltage experiment for DNA1-R5. (a) Typical oscillation signal patterns of 100 mV, 140 mV, 180 mV. (b) Dwell time distribution for DNA1-R5 at 100 mV. (c) Dwell time distribution for DNA1-R5 at 180 mV. All measurements were conducted in 3 M KCl, 10 mM Tris (pH 8.0). ($n = 400$ independent events).

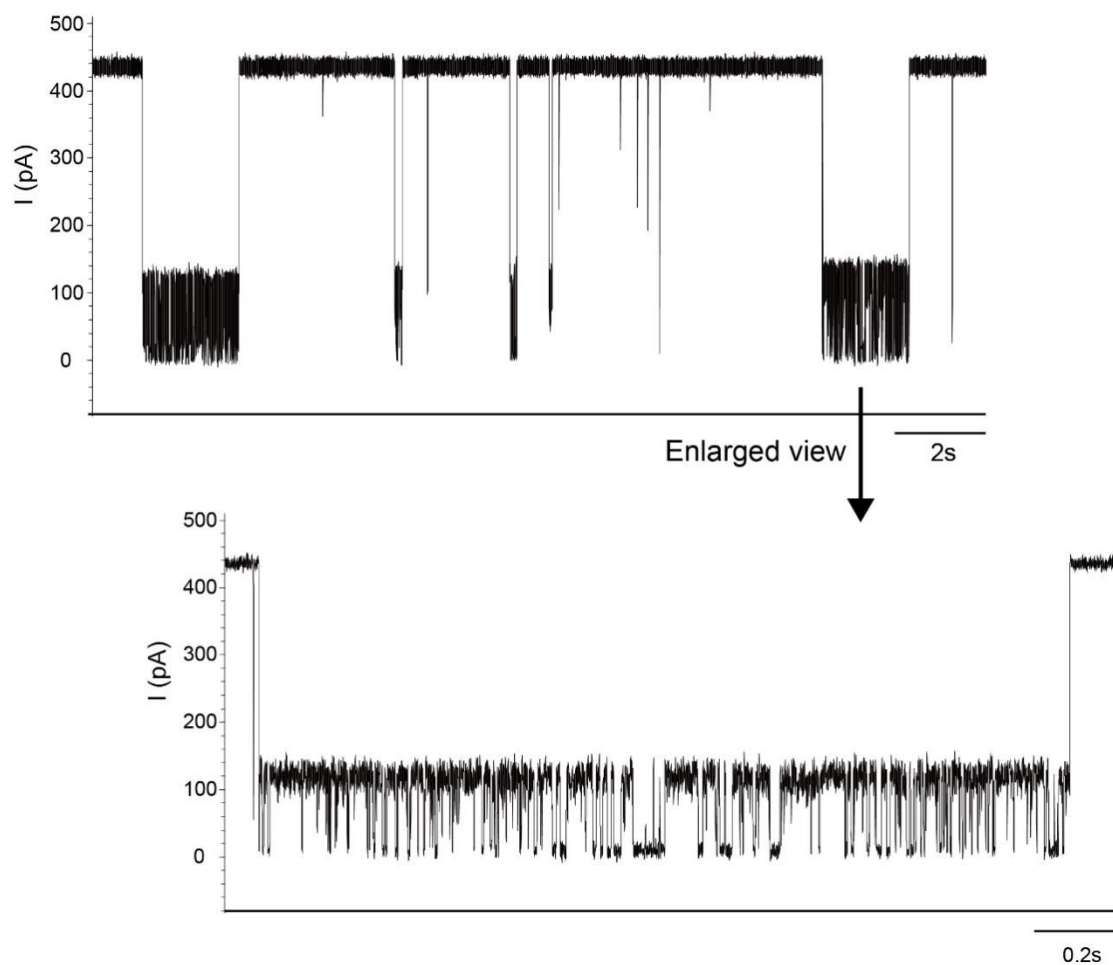


Fig. S11 Current traces of the DNA7-R5 adduct. Representative 20-s I-t trace recorded for DNA7-R5, with an enlarged view displayed below. Data were acquired in buffered solution containing 3 M KCl and 10 mM Tris (pH 8.0) under an applied potential of 140 mV.

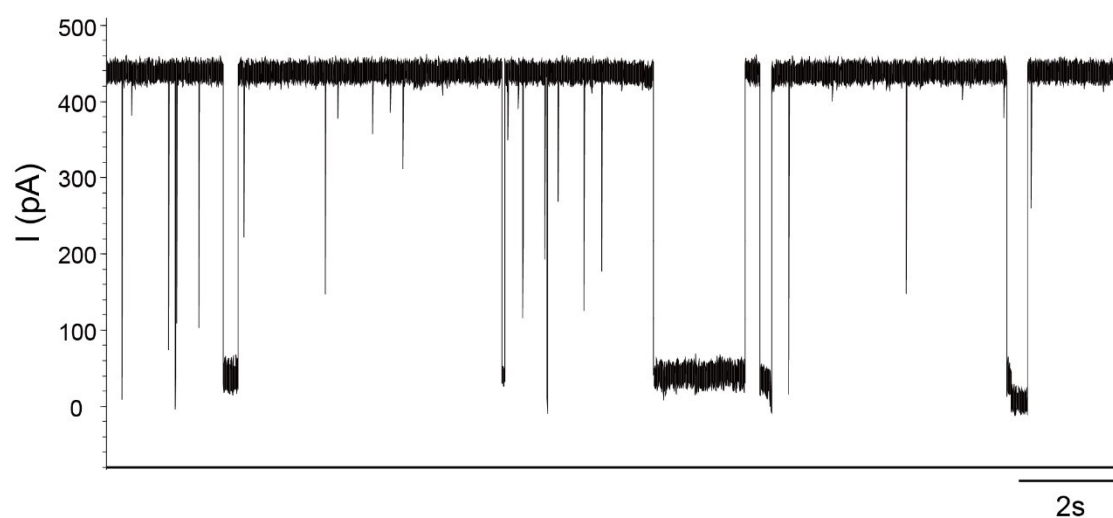


Fig. S12 Current traces of the DNA8-R5 adduct. Representative 20-s I-t trace recorded for DNA8-R5. Data were acquired in buffered solution containing 3 M KCl and 10 mM Tris (pH 8.0) under an applied potential of 140 mV.

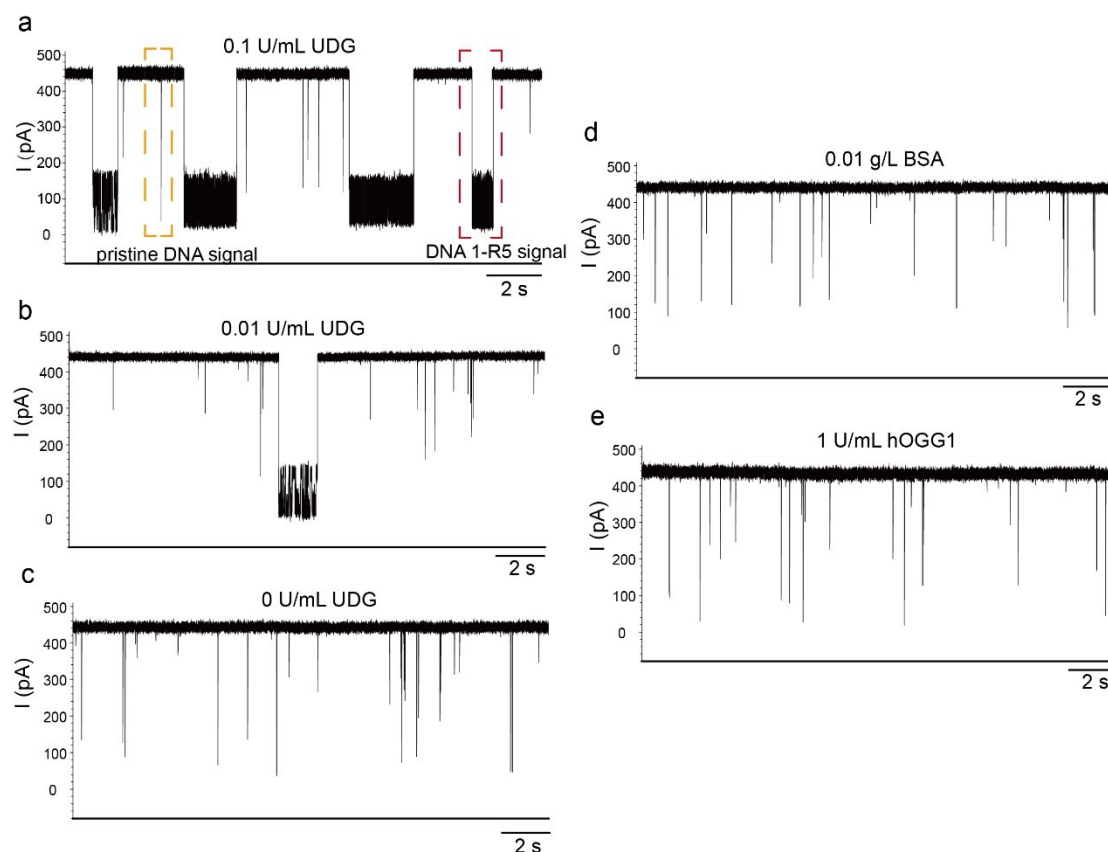


Fig. S13 Current traces of samples treated with different UDG concentrations (UDG: 0, 0.01, 0.1 U/mL) and the non-target controls. (a) Representative 20-s I-t trace for UDG (0.1 U/mL). (b) Representative 20-s I-t trace for UDG (0.01 U/mL). (c) Representative 20-s I-t trace for UDG (0 U/mL). (d) Representative 20-s I-t trace for BSA (0.01g/L). (e) Representative 20-s I-t trace for hOGG1 (1U/mL). Data were acquired in buffered solution containing 3 M KCl and 10 mM Tris (pH 8.0) under an applied potential of 140 mV. Pristine DNA signal and DNA-R5 signal were marked in the orange and red dashed rectangle.