

Electronic supporting Information

Acid-base properties of functionalised tripodal polyamines and their interaction with nucleotides and nucleic acids

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Table S1 Logarithms of the stability constants for the interaction of monophosphate nucleotides ($\text{MP}^{2-} \equiv \text{A}$) with tripodal polyamine **7** determined in $0.15 \text{ mol}\cdot\text{dm}^{-3}$ NaCl at $298.0 \pm 0.1 \text{ K}$

Reaction	AMP	CMP	Reaction	GMP	TMP	UMP
$\text{A} + \text{HL} \rightleftharpoons \text{HAL}$	3.22 (1)	2.44 (1)	$\text{H}_1\text{A} + \text{HL} \rightleftharpoons \text{AL}$	3.66 (3)	3.30 (1)	4.40 (1)
$\text{A} + \text{H}_2\text{L} \rightleftharpoons \text{H}_2\text{AL}$	3.23 (1)	2.21 (1)	$\text{H}_1\text{A} + \text{H}_2\text{L} \rightleftharpoons \text{HAL}$	3.44 (4)	3.72 (1)	5.03 (1)
$\text{A} + \text{H}_3\text{L} \rightleftharpoons \text{H}_3\text{AL}$	3.57 (1)	2.41 (2)	$\text{H}_1\text{A} + \text{H}_3\text{L} \rightleftharpoons \text{H}_2\text{AL}$	-	-	-
$\text{A} + \text{H}_4\text{L} \rightleftharpoons \text{H}_4\text{AL}$	3.80 (1)	2.80 (1)	$\text{H}_1\text{A} + \text{H}_4\text{L} \rightleftharpoons \text{H}_3\text{AL}$	-	-	-
$\text{A} + \text{H}_5\text{L} \rightleftharpoons \text{H}_5\text{AL}$	3.90 (1)	2.86 (1)	$\text{H}_1\text{A} + \text{H}_5\text{L} \rightleftharpoons \text{H}_4\text{AL}$	-	-	-
$\text{A} + \text{H}_6\text{L} \rightleftharpoons \text{H}_6\text{AL}$	4.40 (1)	3.52 (1)	$\text{H}_1\text{A} + \text{H}_6\text{L} \rightleftharpoons \text{H}_5\text{AL}$	-	-	-
$\text{HA} + \text{L} \rightleftharpoons \text{HAL}$	-	-	$\text{A} + \text{L} \rightleftharpoons \text{AL}$	3.80 (3)	2.98 (1)	4.81 (1)
$\text{HA} + \text{HL} \rightleftharpoons \text{H}_2\text{AL}$	-	-	$\text{A} + \text{HL} \rightleftharpoons \text{HAL}$	3.31 (4)	3.14 (1)	4.67 (1)
$\text{HA} + \text{H}_2\text{L} \rightleftharpoons \text{H}_3\text{AL}$	-	-	$\text{A} + \text{H}_2\text{L} \rightleftharpoons \text{H}_2\text{AL}$	3.27 (4)	2.92 (1)	4.32 (1)
$\text{HA} + \text{H}_3\text{L} \rightleftharpoons \text{H}_4\text{AL}$	-	-	$\text{A} + \text{H}_3\text{L} \rightleftharpoons \text{H}_3\text{AL}$	3.16 (3)	3.25 (1)	4.34 (1)
$\text{HA} + \text{H}_4\text{L} \rightleftharpoons \text{H}_5\text{AL}$	-	-	$\text{A} + \text{H}_4\text{L} \rightleftharpoons \text{H}_4\text{AL}$	3.40 (3)	3.43 (1)	4.41 (1)
$\text{HA} + \text{H}_5\text{L} \rightleftharpoons \text{H}_6\text{AL}$	4.61 (1)	-	$\text{A} + \text{H}_5\text{L} \rightleftharpoons \text{H}_5\text{AL}$	3.46 (2)	3.56 (1)	4.40 (1)
$\text{HA} + \text{H}_6\text{L} \rightleftharpoons \text{H}_7\text{AL}$	3.72 (1)	1.87 (3)	$\text{A} + \text{H}_6\text{L} \rightleftharpoons \text{H}_6\text{AL}$	3.90 (2)	3.93 (1)	4.67 (1)
$\text{HA} + \text{H}_7\text{L} \rightleftharpoons \text{H}_8\text{AL}$	3.55 (1)	-	$\text{A} + \text{H}_7\text{L} \rightleftharpoons \text{H}_7\text{AL}$	-	-	-
$\text{H}_2\text{A} + \text{H}_3\text{L} \rightleftharpoons \text{H}_7\text{AL}$	3.55 (1)	-	$\text{HA} + \text{H}_5\text{L} \rightleftharpoons \text{H}_6\text{AL}$	-	3.93 (3)	4.81 (1)
			$\text{HA} + \text{H}_6\text{L} \rightleftharpoons \text{H}_7\text{AL}$	2.94 (3)	2.89 (2)	3.69 (1)
			$\text{HA} + \text{H}_7\text{L} \rightleftharpoons \text{H}_8\text{AL}$			3.41 (1)

^a Charges omitted. ^b Numbers in parentheses are standard deviations in the last significant figure.

Table S2: Logarithms of the protonation constants of nucleotide monophosphates ($\text{MP}^{2-} \equiv \text{A}$) determined in NaCl $0.15 \text{ mol}\cdot\text{dm}^{-3}$ at $298.0 \pm 0.1 \text{ K}$.

Reaction	AMP	CMP	GMP	TMP	UMP
$\text{H}_1\text{A} + \text{H} \rightleftharpoons \text{A}^{\text{a}}$	-	-	9.65(2)	10.10(3)	9.88(4)
$\text{A} + \text{H} \rightleftharpoons \text{AH}$	6.06(1) ^b	5.99(1)	6.03(4)	6.27(2)	6.14(4)
$\text{H} + \text{HA} \rightleftharpoons \text{H}_2\text{A}$	3.90(1)	3.68(2)	-	-	-

^a Charges omitted. ^b Numbers in parentheses are standard deviations in the last significant figure.

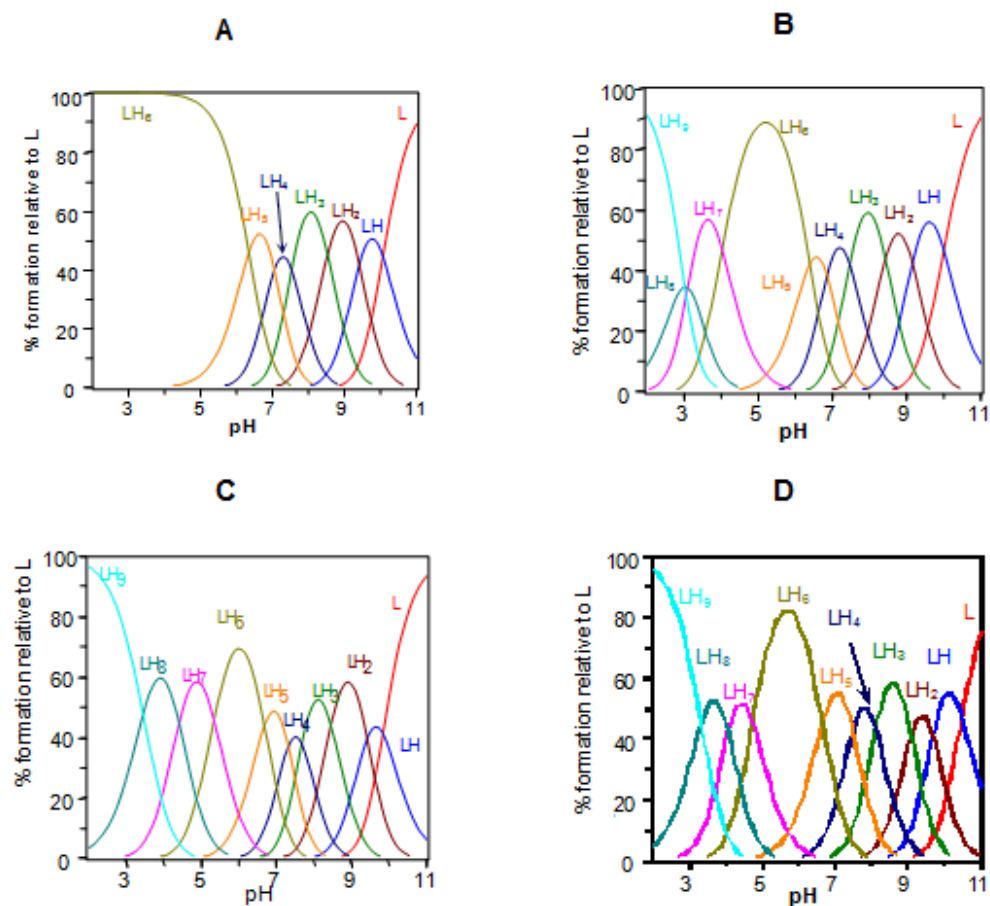


Figure S1: Distribution diagrams for the protonation of synthesized ligands 4-7 (A = 4; B = 5; C = 6; D = 7)

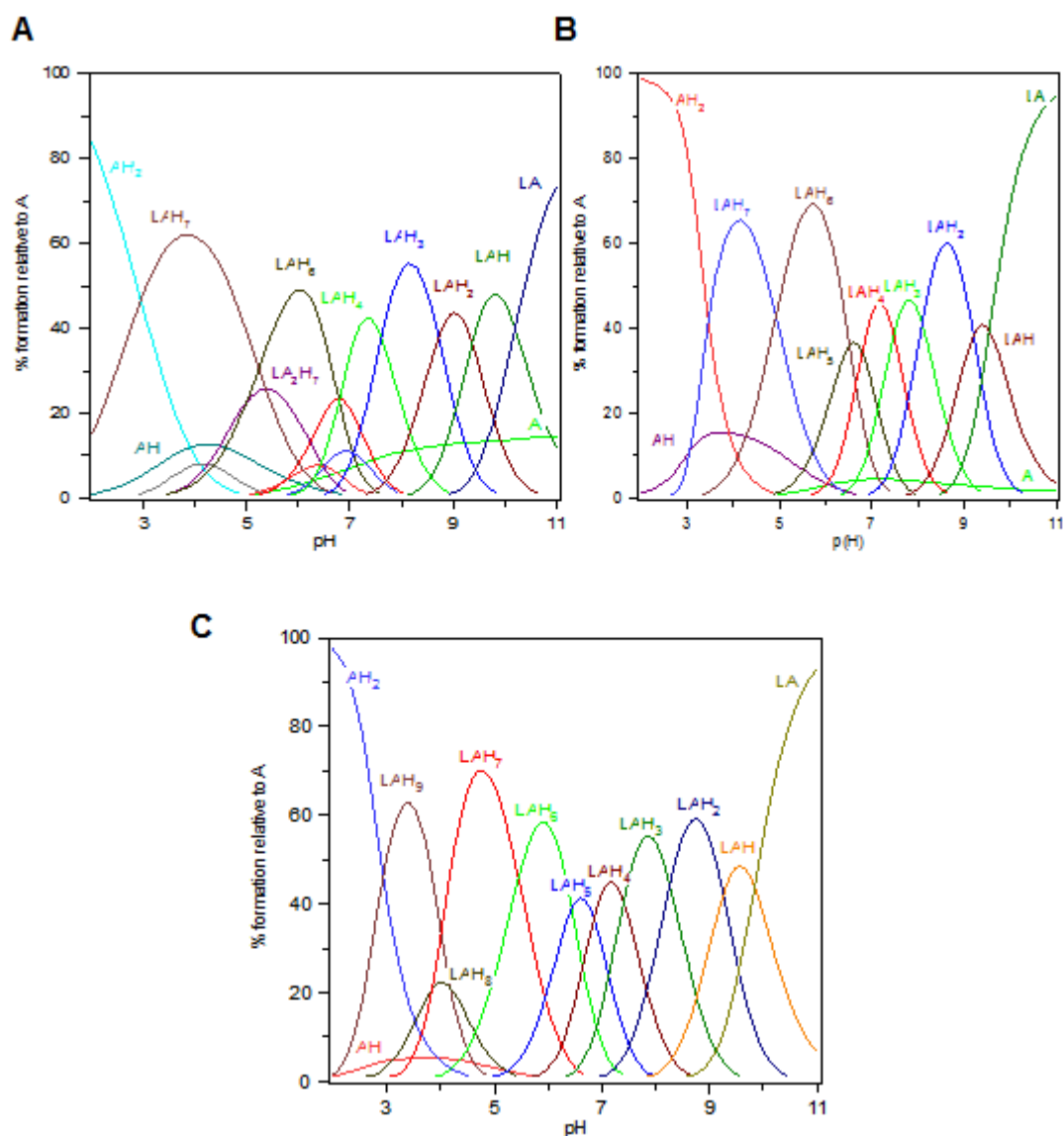


Figure S2: Distribution diagrams for the systems a) AMP-4, b) AMP-5, c) AMP-6. (A = AMP). $[L] = [A] = 10^{-3}$ M.

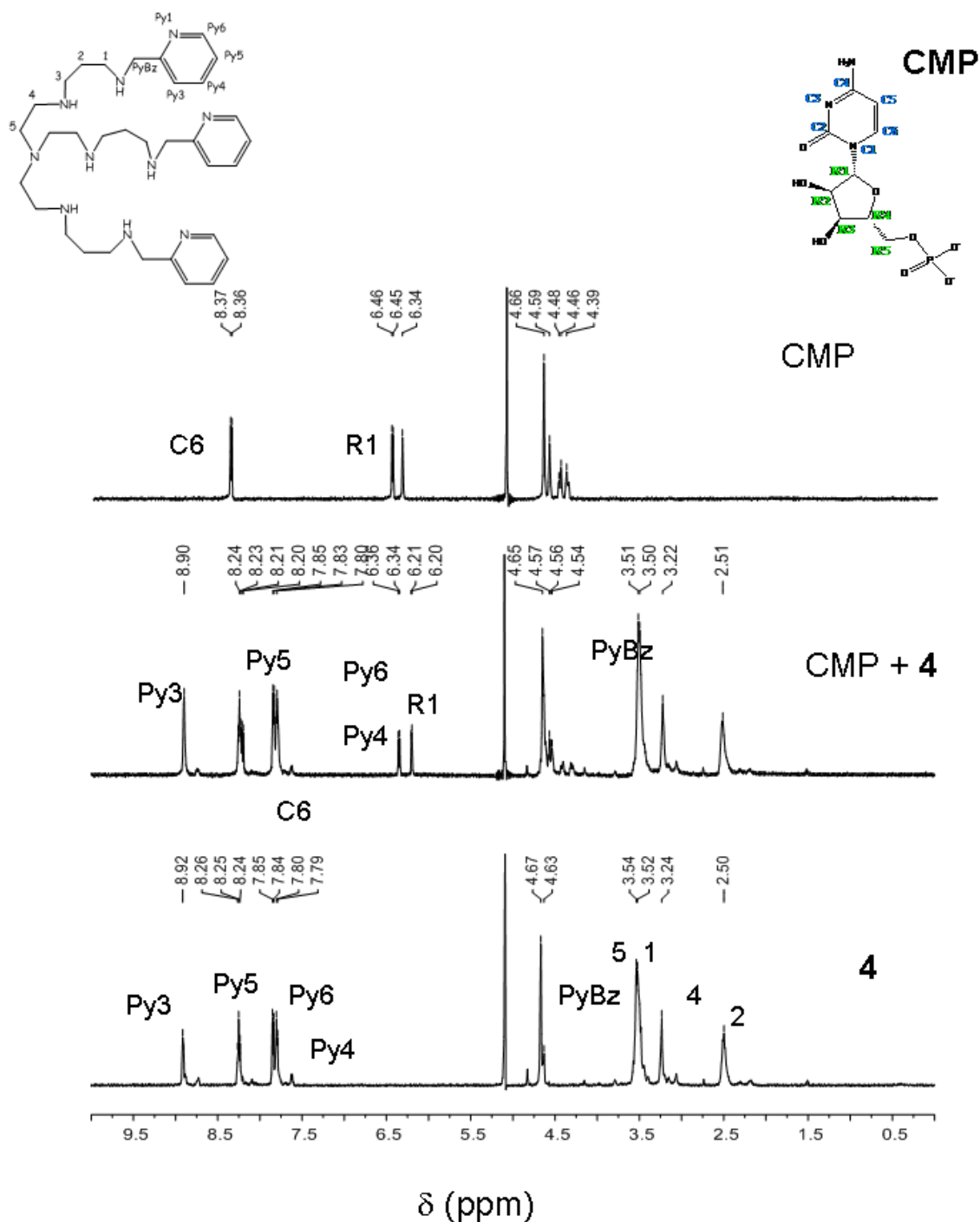


Figure S3: ¹H NMR spectra of the mononucleotide CMP, the system CMP + **4** and ligand **4** in D₂O at pD \approx 6.5.

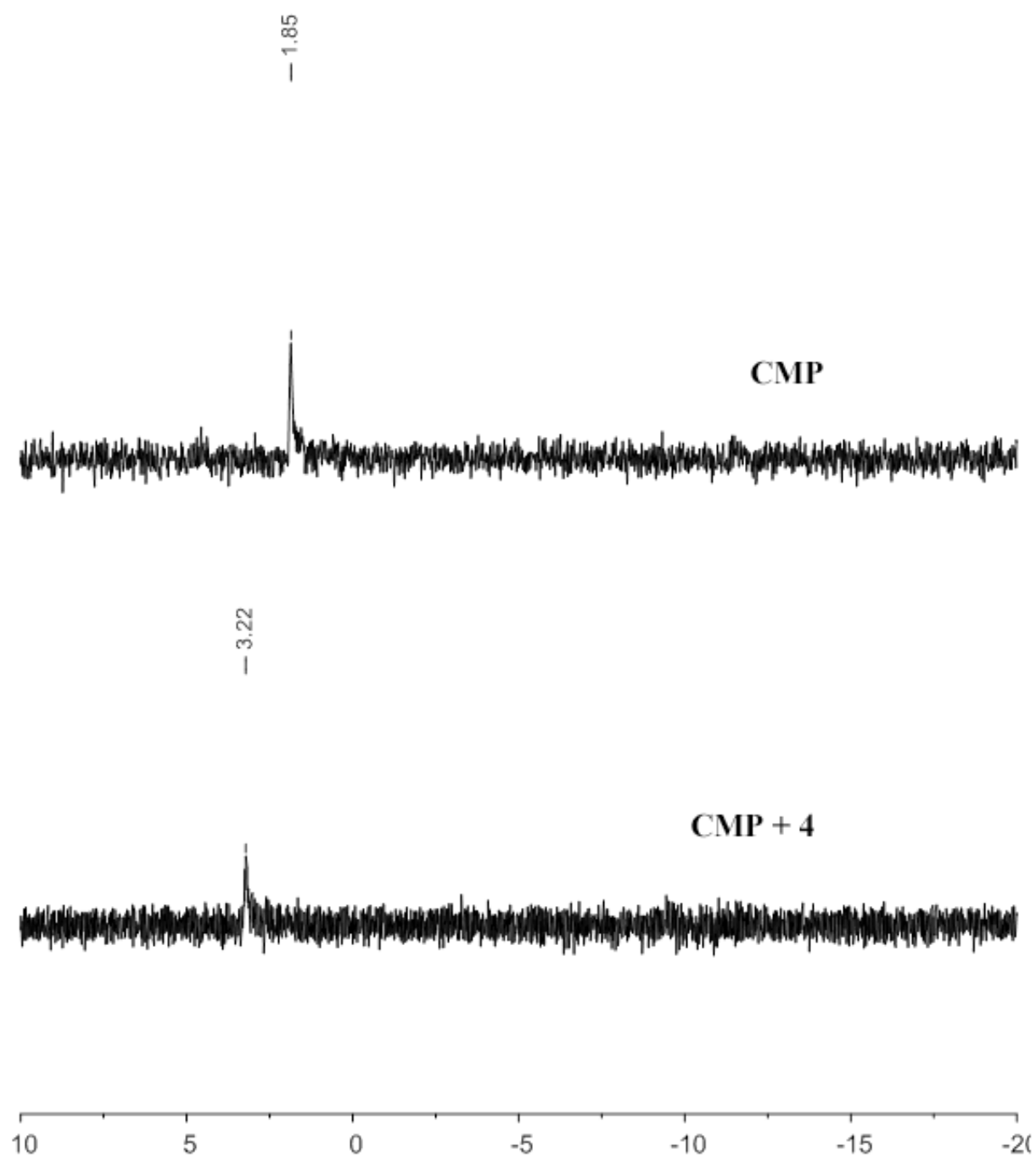


Figure S4: ^{31}P NMR spectra of the mononucleotide CMP and the system CMP + **4** in D_2O at $\text{pD} \approx 6.5$.

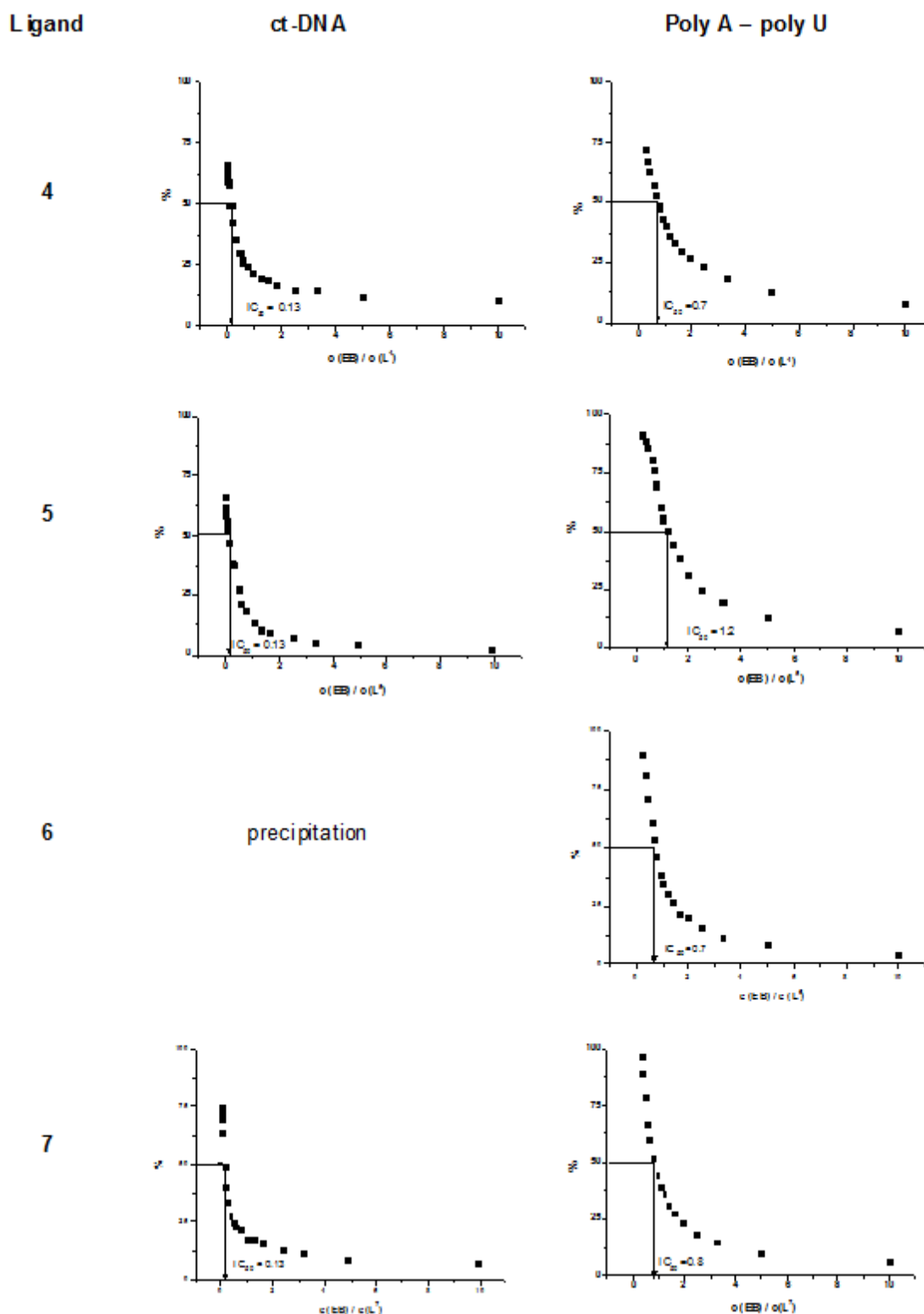


Figure S5 Ethidium bromide (**EB**) displacement assay: to polynucleotide solution ($c = 5 \times 10^{-5}$ mol dm^{-3}) **EB** was added ($c = 5 \times 10^{-6}$ mol \cdot dm^{-3} ; r ($[\text{EB}]/[\text{polynucleotide}] = 0.1$), and quenching of the **EB**/polynucleotide complex fluorescence emission ($\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 520$ nm, $\lambda_{\text{em}} = 601$ nm) was monitored as function of $c(\text{EB})/c(\text{compound})$. The given IC_{50} values present the ratio $c(\text{EB})/c(\text{compound})$ at which 50% of **EB** is displaced from the polynucleotide ($\text{IC}_{50} = [\text{Int}(\text{EB}/\text{polynucleotide}) - \text{Int}(\text{EB}_{\text{free}})]/2$, where $\text{Int}(\text{EB}/\text{polynucleotide})$ is fluorescence intensity of **EB**/ polynucleotide complex and $\text{Int}(\text{EB}_{\text{free}})$ is fluorescence intensity of the free **EB** before polynucleotide is added).

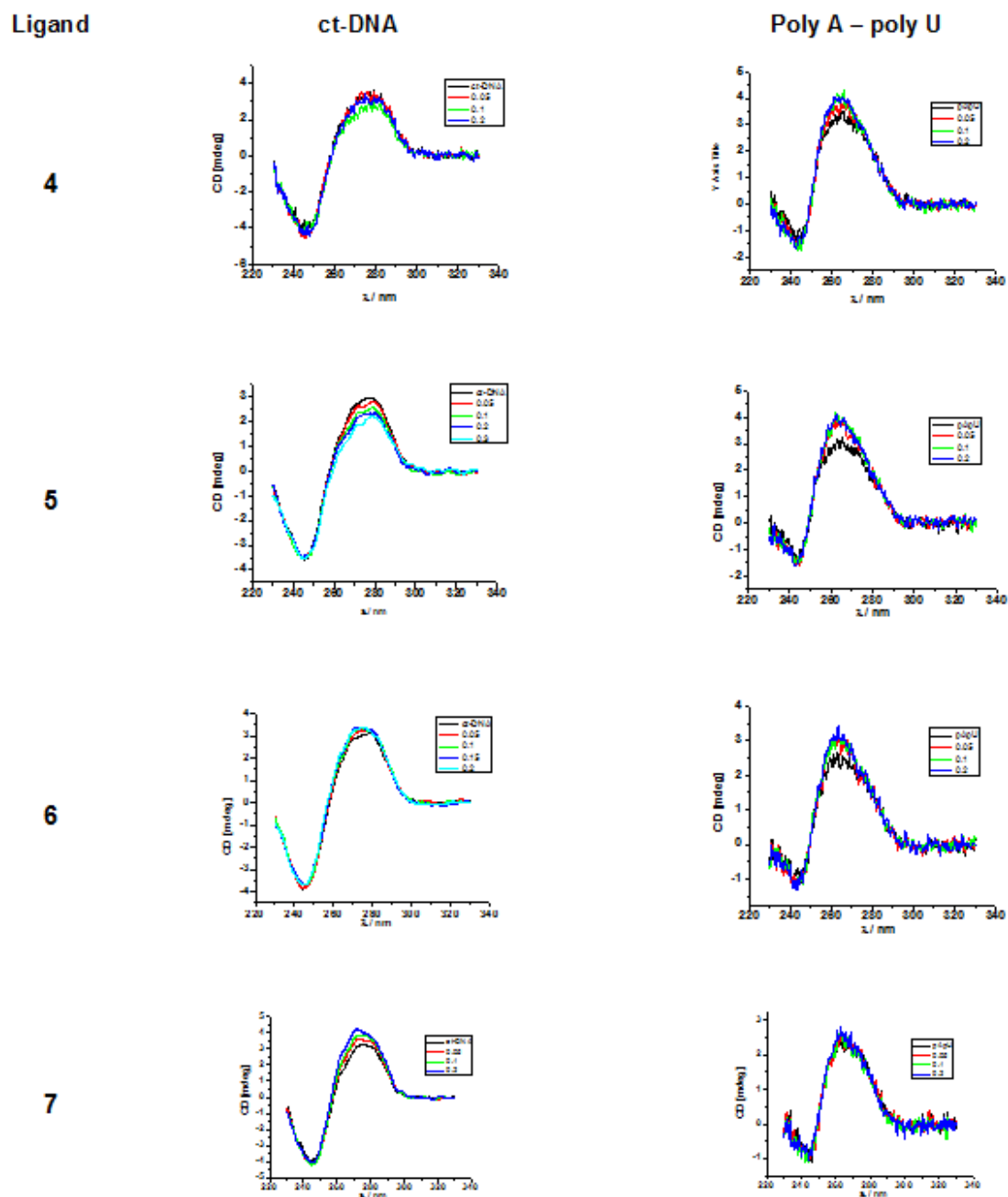


Figure S6 CD titration of polynucleotides ($c = 3.0 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mol}\cdot\text{dm}^{-3}$) with **4-7** at molar ratios $r = [\text{compound}]/[\text{polynucleotide}]$ (pH = 5.0, citrate buffer, $I = 0.05 \text{ mol}\cdot\text{dm}^{-3}$).

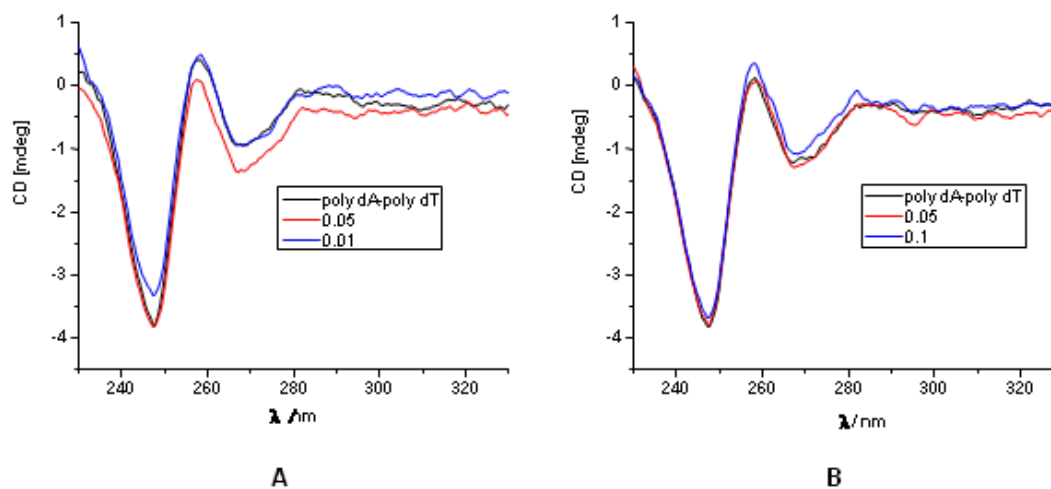


Figure S7 CD titration of poly dA – poly dT ($c = 3.0 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mol}\cdot\text{dm}^{-3}$) with **4** (A) and **7** (B) at different molar ratios $r = [\text{compound}]/[\text{polynucleotide}]$ (pH = 5.0, citrate buffer, $I = 0.05 \text{ mol}\cdot\text{dm}^{-3}$).

Synthetic Data

General procedure

Precursor polyamine **1** (3.20 mmol) and the corresponding carbaldehyde (11.3 mmol) were stirred for 1.5 h in 150 mL of dry EtOH. NaBH₄ (21.10 mmol) was then added and the resulting solution stirred for 2 h at room temperature. The solvent was removed at reduced pressure. The resulting residue was treated with water and dichloromethane. The organic phase was removed at reduced pressure and the resulting residue was dissolved in ethanol and precipitated as its hydrochloride salt of trisubstituted receptor.

Tris(8-(3'-pyridyl)-3,7-diazaoctyl)amine (5)

Yield = 28%. UV: $\epsilon_{\text{max}}^{259} = 1.60 (8) \times 10^4 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-1}$.

Anal. Calcd for C₃₃H₅₄N₁₀·7HCl: C, 47.01%, H, 7.29%, N, 16.62%. Found: C, 47.0%, H, 7.7%, N, 16.3%.

¹H NMR (D₂O), $\delta(\text{ppm})$: 2.19-2.29 (2H, m), 2.96 (2H, t, $J = 6 \text{ Hz}$), 3.23-3.37 (6H, m), 4.57 (2H, s, H8), 8.12 (1H, ddd, $J_1 = 8 \text{ Hz}$, $J_2 = 2 \text{ Hz}$, $J_3 = 5 \text{ Hz}$), 8.68 (1H, d, $J = 8 \text{ Hz}$), 8.89 (1H, d, $J = 5 \text{ Hz}$), 8.97 (1H, d, $J = 2 \text{ Hz}$).

¹³C NMR (D₂O), $\delta(\text{ppm})$: 23.9, 44.8, 45.0, 45.2, 49.1, 60.0, 128.0, 142.5, 145.1, 149.2

Tris(8-(4'-pyridyl)-3,7-diazaoctyl)amine (6)

Yield = 27%. UV: $\epsilon_{\text{max}}^{259} = 1.51 (7) \times 10^4 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-1}$.

Anal. Calcd for C₃₃H₅₄N₁₀·9HCl·4H₂O: C, 39.99%, H, 6.60%, N, 14.13%. Found: C, 40.0%, H, 6.9%, N, 14.1%.

¹H NMR (D₂O), $\delta(\text{ppm})$: 2.15-2.31 (2H, m), 2.94 (2H, t, $J = 6 \text{ Hz}$), 3.16-3.38 (6H, m), 4.55 (2H, s), 7.95 (2H, d, $J = 7 \text{ Hz}$), 8.79 (2H, d, $J = 7 \text{ Hz}$).

¹³C NMR (D₂O), $\delta(\text{ppm})$: 23.0, 45.0, 45.2, 45.6, 49.3, 49.8, 127.9, 142.4.

Tris(8-(4'-imidazolyl)-3,7-diazaoctyl)amine (7)

Yield = 31%.

Anal. Calcd for C₂₇H₅₁N₁₃·7HCl·3H₂O: C, 37.40%, H, 7.43%, N, 21.00%. Found: C, 37.5%, H, 7.7%, N, 21.3%.

¹H NMR (D₂O), $\delta(\text{ppm})$: 2.14-2.24 (2H, m, H5), 2.92-2.95 (2H, m, H1), 3.15-3.29 (6H, m, H2, H4 and H6), 4.31 (2H, s, H8), 7.44 (1H, s, H5'), 8.04 (1H, s, H2').

¹³C NMR (D₂O), $\delta(\text{ppm})$: 22.6 (C5), 43.0 (C8), 43.6 (C6), 44.6 (C4), 44.9 (C2), 48.8 (C1), 119.0 (C5'), 136.7 (C2').