Supporting Information

Quick Regulation of mRNA Functions by a Few Seconds of Photoirradiation

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Figure S1. Denatured polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis of the mixture of ODN-7 and ORN-1 before and after the 1 sec photoirradiation. $[ODN-7] = [ORN-1] = 1 \ \mu M$ in sodium cacodylate buffer (pH 7.4) containing 100 mM NaCl.



Figure S2. UPLC analysis of the photocrosslinking reaction between ODN–8 and ORN having G12V mutated sequence. $[ODN-8] = [ORN] = 2 \ \mu M$ in sodium cacodylate buffer (pH 7.4) containing 100 mM NaCl and 30 μM 2'-deoxyuridine as an internal standard. ORN20–mut, UGGAGCU<u>GUU</u>GGCGUA GGCA; ORN20–wt, UGGAGCU<u>GGU</u>GGCGUAGGCA. Photoirradiation time was indicated on the each chromatograms.



Figure S3. Reversed-phase HPLC analysis of enzyme digested duplexes (a) and MALDI-TOF-MS analysis of the photoadduct (b). ODN/ORN duplexes were treated with P1 nuclease, snake venom phosphodiesterase and calf intestinal alkaline phosphatase, and then subjected to HPLC analysis. ODN-ctl/ORN-ctl was reported that the duplex generate rU $<>^{CNV}$ K photoadduct (Y. Yoshimura et al., *ChemBioChem* 2009, 10, 1473). Peak generated with the photoirradiation (27 min) was collected and analyzed by MALDI-TOF-MS. rU $<>^{CNV}$ K photoadduct; Calcd. for [(M+H)]⁺, 579.2085;

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Found, 579.2342.



Figure S4. Sequence of K-ras mRNA from Capan–1 (a) and BxPC–3 (b) around codon 12.



Figure S5. Photocrosslinking efficiency of ODN-11 with VEGF mRNA estimated by inhibition of reverse transcription of VEGF mRNA.