# Mildly inducible and selective cross-link methodology for RNA duplexes

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# OVERVIEW OF THE SEQUENCES

ON	2'OMe RNA	5'-CUG ACG GUG UGC-3'
ON1	2'OMe RNA	5'-CUG ACG G1G UGC-3'
ON2	2'OMe RNA	5'-CUG ACG G <b>2</b> G UGC-3'
ODN	DNA	5'-CTG ACG GTG TGC-3'
ODN1	DNA	5'-CTG ACG G1G TGC-3'
ODN2	DNA	5'-CTG ACG G <b>2</b> G TGC-3'
RNA1	RNA	5'-GCA CCC CGU CAG-3'
RNA2	RNA	5'-GCA CUC CGU CAG-3'
RNA3	RNA	5'-ACG CCC GAC UGC-3'
DNA1	DNA	5'-GCA CCC CGT CAG-3'

# Table S1. Overview of the sequences

# SUMMARY OF THE MELTING TEMPERATURES OF THE DIFFERENT DUPLEXES

		target									
probe		RNA1		DNA1		RNA2		DNA2		RNA3	
		T <sub>m</sub>	ΔT <sub>m</sub>								
		(°C)		(°C)		(°C)		(°C)		(°C)	
ON	5'-CUG ACG G <b>U</b> G UGC-3'	82	$\square$	n.d.		73	$\backslash$	n.d.		39	$\square$
ON1	5'-CUG ACG G1G UGC-3'	51	-31	n.d.		53	-20	n.d.		20	-19
ON2	5'-CUG ACG G <b>2</b> G UGC-3'	60	-22	n.d.		59	-14	n.d.		20	-19
ODN	5'-CTG ACG G <b>T</b> G TGC-3'	39	$\square$	41	$\searrow$	40	$\searrow$	44		n.d.	
ODN1	5'-CTG ACG G1G TGC-3'	31	-8	37	-4	34	-6	37	-7	x	
ODN2	5'-CTG ACG G <b>2</b> G TGC-3'	37	-2	49	+8	38	-2	45	+1	x	

Table S2. Melting temperatures of the different duplexes

n.d. = not determined

x = no duplex formation



Figure S1. Melting curve of the very stable duplex ON-RNA1

# SUMMARY OF ALL OBTAINED CROSS-LINK YIELDS

			Sequences	NBS 25°C	NBS 37°C	<sup>1</sup> O <sub>2</sub>	
DNA -		٩Þ	ODN1	17	26	15*	
			DNA1	17	20		
		5	ODN2	20*	20	57*	
			DNA1	30	28		
DNA -			ODN1	35	n d	n.d.	
		RNA 	RNA1		n.a.		
	I		ODN2	18	n d	n d	
			RNA1		n.a.	n.a.	
2'OMeRNA -		RNA	ON1	24	40	39	
			RNA1	34	42		
	'		ON2	10	24	6	
			RNA1	19	24		

Table S3. Cross-link yields

\* Determined based on HPLC analysis at 50°C

n.d. = not determined

# SUPPORTING SPECTRAL DATA

#### **RP-HPLC** Chromatograms of the synthesized ODNs and ONs

Synthesized sequences:

ODN1: 5'-CTG ACG G1G TGC-3' ODN2: 5'-CTG ACG G2G TGC-3' ON1: 5'-C\*U\*G\* A\*C\*G\* G\*1G\* U\*G\*C\*-3' (\*2'OMe-RNA) ON2: 5'-C\*U\*G\* A\*C\*G\* G\*2G\* U\*G\*C\*-3' (\*2'OMe-RNA)



Figure S2. RP-HPLC chromatograms of the synthesized ODN1, ODN2, ON1 and ON2

#### Mass spectra of the formed cross-links



Figure S3. Maldi Mass spectrum of ICL: ON1-RNA1

Voyager Spec #1[BP = 7775.5, 1930]





# PAGE images and RP-HPLC Chromatograms of the cross-link reactions

Cross-linking of ON1 (PAGE)



Figure S5. PAGE of ON1 and RNA targets. Left: cross-link temperature =37°C. Right: cross-link temperature =25°C Ladder consist of a mixture of 4 ODNs with masses 7182, 6457, 4319, 2096 Da

Cross-linking of ON1 to RNA1 (RP-HPLC)

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Figure S6. RP-HPLC chromatograms of cross-link reaction of ON1 with RNA1 as target. Top: cross-link temperature = 37°C. Bottom: cross-link temperature = 25°C. ICL indicates the cross-linked species (analysis by MS analysis vide supra).

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• With singlet oxygen



Figure S7. PAGE of cross-link reaction with singlet oxygen of ON1 and RNA1 as target.



Figure S8. RP-HPLC chromatograms of cross-link reaction with singlet oxygen of ON1 with RNA1 as target.

#### Cross-linking of ON1 to RNA2 (RP-HPLC)



Figure S9. RP-HPLC chromatograms of cross-link reaction of ON1 with RNA2 as target. Top: cross-link temperature = 37°C. Bottom: cross-link temperature = 25°C. None of the visible peaks could be correlated with a cross-linked species, but correspond to degradation products.

### Cross-linking of ON1 to RNA3 (RP-HPLC)



Figure S10. RP-HPLC chromatograms of cross-link reaction of ON1 with RNA3 as target. Top: cross-link temperature = 37°C. Bottom: cross-link temperature = 25°C. None of the visible peaks could be correlated with a cross-linked species, but correspond to degradation products.

# Cross-linking of ON2 (PAGE)



Figure S11. PAGE of ON2 and RNA targets. Left: cross-link temperature =37°C. Right: cross-link T=25°C Ladder consist of a mixture of 4 ODNs with masses 7182, 6457, 4319, 2096 Da

# Cross-linking of ON2 to RNA1 (RP-HPLC)

With NBS



Figure S12. RP-HPLC chromatograms of cross-link reaction of ON2 with RNA1 as target. Top: cross-link temperature = 37°C. Bottom: cross-link temperature = 25°C. ICL indicates the cross-linked species and Br indicates the brominated side product (analysis by MS analysis vide supra).

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• With singlet oxygen



Figure S13. PAGE of cross-link reaction with singlet oxygen of ON2 and RNA1 as target.

25°C



Figure S14. RP-HPLC chromatograms of cross-link reaction with singlet oxygen of ON2 with RNA1 as target.

#### Cross-linking of ON2 to RNA2 (RP-HPLC)





Figure S15. RP-HPLC chromatograms of cross-link reaction of ON2 with RNA2 as target. Top: cross-link temperature = 37°C. Bottom: cross-link temperature = 25°C. Br indicates the brominated side product (analysis by MS analysis vide supra), none of the other visible peaks could be correlated with a cross-linked species, but correspond to degradation products.

Cross-linking of ON2 to RNA3 (RP-HPLC)

• With NBS



Figure S16. RP-HPLC chromatograms of cross-link reaction of ON2 with RNA3 as target. Top: cross-link temperature = 37°C. Bottom: cross-link temperature = 25°C. Br indicates the brominated side product (analysis by MS analysis vide supra), none of the other visible peaks could be correlated with a cross-linked species, but correspond to degradation products.

#### ADDITIONAL SUPPORTING EXPERIMENTS

#### **Initial screen**

A range of furan modified nucleosides has been developed and or tested by our group for DNA ICL formation. The furan moiety has been used to replace the sugar of the nucleoside or has been attached to it, on the 1' or 2' position, through different linkers (amide, urea and ether) and combined with different bases (uracil and adenine). The furan moiety can also be attached to the base. (Ref 15-19)

Because an RNA-RNA duplex is structurally different from the DNA-DNA duplex, the properties of the different furan modified building blocks cannot be assumed to be simply transferable. For the selection of the 2 most promising furan modified nucleosides to be used in this study, an initial screen was performed with 5 furan modified nucleosides, depicted in figure S15 incorporated in the DNA sequence 5'-CTG ACG GXG TGC-3' (available from previous experiments) and targeting RNA1 (5'-GCA CCC CGU CAG-3'). The combination of DNA and RNA in a helix forms an intermediate duplex between A and B and can give an indication of the behavior in pure RNA duplex.

The cross-link reaction was performed at 0°C (initial mild conditions) by addition of 4 equiv. of NBS as described before. Figure S15 shows the RP-HPLC chromatograms before and after oxidation with NBS. The  $2^{nd}$  and  $5^{th}$  furan modified nucleosides were identified as the most promising and therefore selected for further study in this context.



Figure S17. Illustration of the initial screen to identify the furan modified nucleosides most suited for use in RNA ICL formation.

# Cross-link tests from DNA to the RNA targets

#### Cross-linking of ODN1 (PAGE)



Figure S18. PAGE of ODN1 and RNA targets.

Cross-linking of ODN1 to RNA1 (RP-HPLC)

• With NBS



Figure S19. RP-HPLC chromatograms of cross-link reaction of ODN1 with RNA1 as target. ICL indicates the crosslinked species, which consists of 2 pairs of pseudo enantiomers (analysis by MS analysis vide supra).

# Cross-linking of ODN1 to RNA2 (RP-HPLC)

- With NBS
  - 25°C



Figure S20. RP-HPLC chromatograms of cross-link reaction of ODN1 with RNA2 as target. Only remaining RNA2 can be observed after NBS treatment.

#### Cross-linking of ODN1 to RNA3 (RP-HPLC)

• With NBS



Figure S21. RP-HPLC chromatograms of cross-link reaction of ODN1 with RNA3 as target. Only remaining RNA2 can be observed after NBS treatment.

Cross-linking of ODN2 to RNA (PAGE)



25°C

Figure S22. PAGE of ODN2 and RNA targets.

Cross-linking of ODN2 to RNA1 (RP-HPLC)



Figure S23. RP-HPLC chromatograms of cross-link reaction of ODN2 with RNA1 as target. ICL indicates the cross-linked species and Br indicates the brominated side product (analysis by MS analysis vide supra).

Cross-linking of ODN2 to RNA2 (RP-HPLC)

- With NBS
  - 25°C



Figure S24. RP-HPLC chromatograms of cross-link reaction of ODN2 with RNA2 as target. Br indicates the brominated side product (analysis by MS analysis vide supra), none of the other visible peaks could be correlated with a cross-linked species, but correspond to degradation products.

#### Cross-linking of ODN2 to RNA3 (RP-HPLC)



Figure S25. RP-HPLC chromatograms of cross-link reaction of ODN2 with RNA3 as target. Br indicates the brominated side product (analysis by MS analysis vide supra), none of the other visible peaks could be correlated with a cross-linked species, but correspond to degradation products.

#### DNA ICL tests at 37°C

Cross-linking of ODN1 to DNA1 (RP-HPLC)

• With NBS



Figure S26. RP-HPLC chromatograms of cross-link reaction of ODN1 with DNA1 as target. Top: cross-link temperature = 37°C. Bottom: cross-link temperature = 25°C. ICL indicates the cross-linked species, which consists of 2 pairs of pseudo enantiomers (analysis by MS analysis vide supra).

# Cross-linking of ODN2 to DNA1 (RP-HPLC)

With NBS

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Figure S27. RP-HPLC chromatograms of cross-link reaction of ODN2 with DNA1 as target. ICL indicates the cross-linked species and Br indicates the brominated side product (analysis by MS analysis vide supra).

#### Influence of column temperature in RP-HPLC

Depending on the column temperature during an RP-HPC analysis, the area of the cross-link and consequently the calculated yield is different. This is illustrated in Figure S26 for the cross-link reaction of ODN1 and DNA1 with 4 equiv NBS at 25°C, analyzed at 60°C, 50°C and 40°C. The area decreases with increasing temperature, probably due to instability of the formed crosslink. All HPLC chromatograms and yields used throughout the article and supporting information are based on analysis at 60°C, unless mentioned otherwise.



Figure S28. RP-HPLC chromatograms of cross-link reaction of ODN1 with DNA1 as target, at 25°C and with 4 equiv of NBS. Top: Analysis Temperature =  $60^{\circ}$ C. Middle: Analysis Temperature =  $50^{\circ}$ C. Bottom: Analysis Temperature =  $40^{\circ}$ C.