

Electronic Supplementary Information

***N*-Branched acyclic nucleoside phosphonates as monomers for the synthesis of modified oligonucleotides**

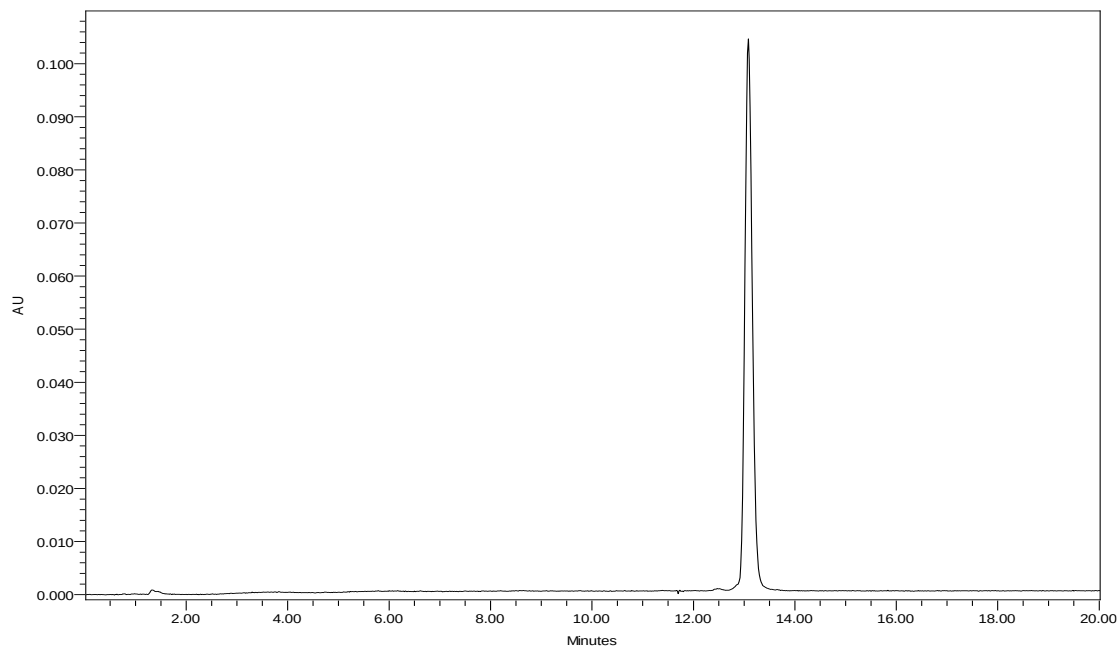
Dana Hocková,* Šárka Rosenbergová, Ondřej Páv, Radek Pohl, Pavel Novák and Ivan Rosenberg*

Institute of Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry, Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic, v.v.i., Flemingovo nám. 2, 166 10 Prague 6, Czech Republic

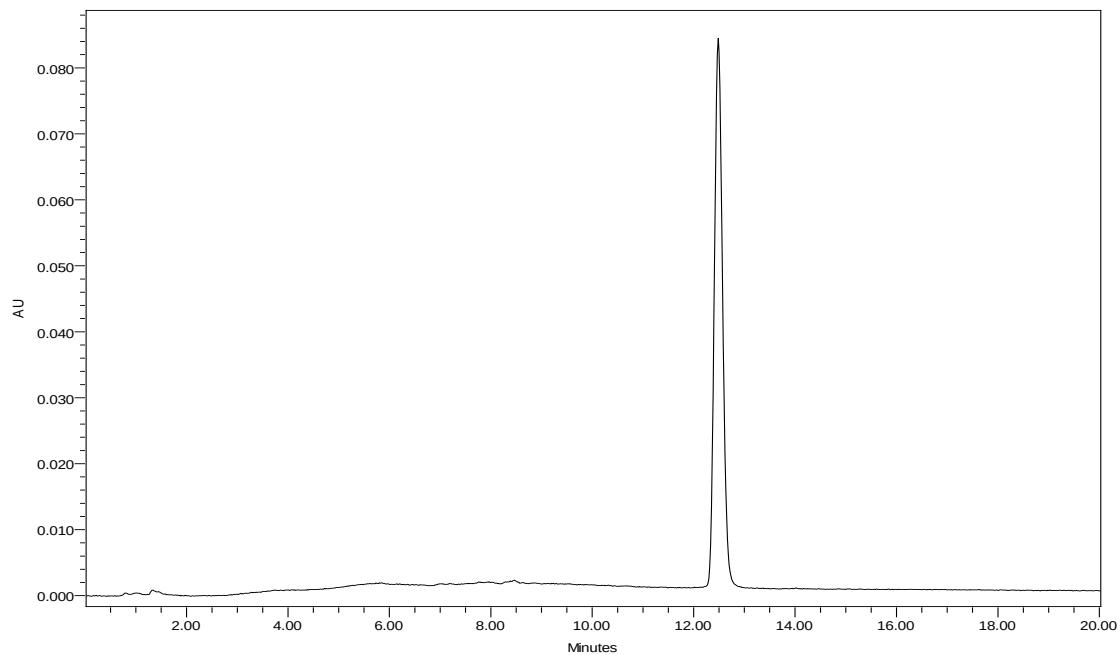
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IE HPLC purity of the prepared modified nonamers

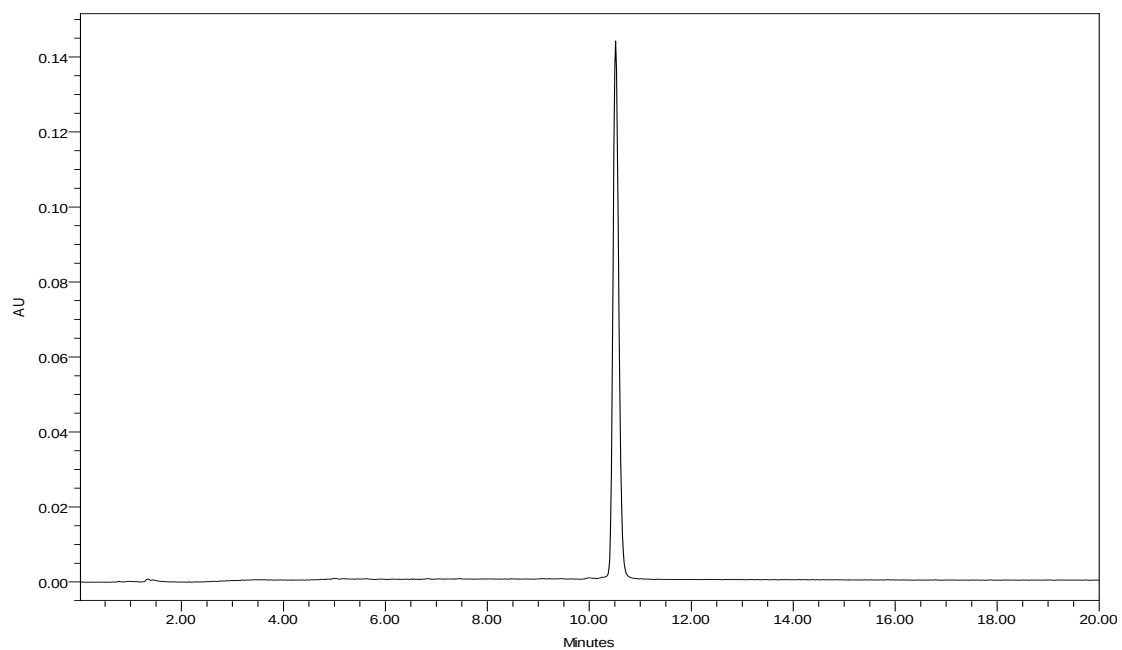
dON-2



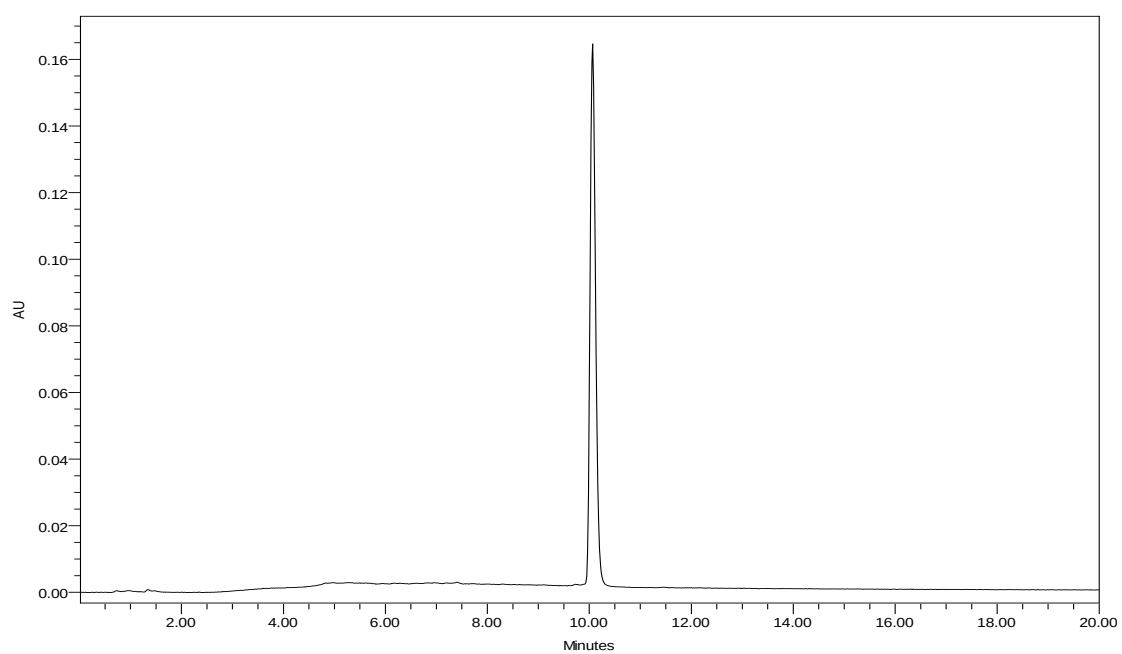
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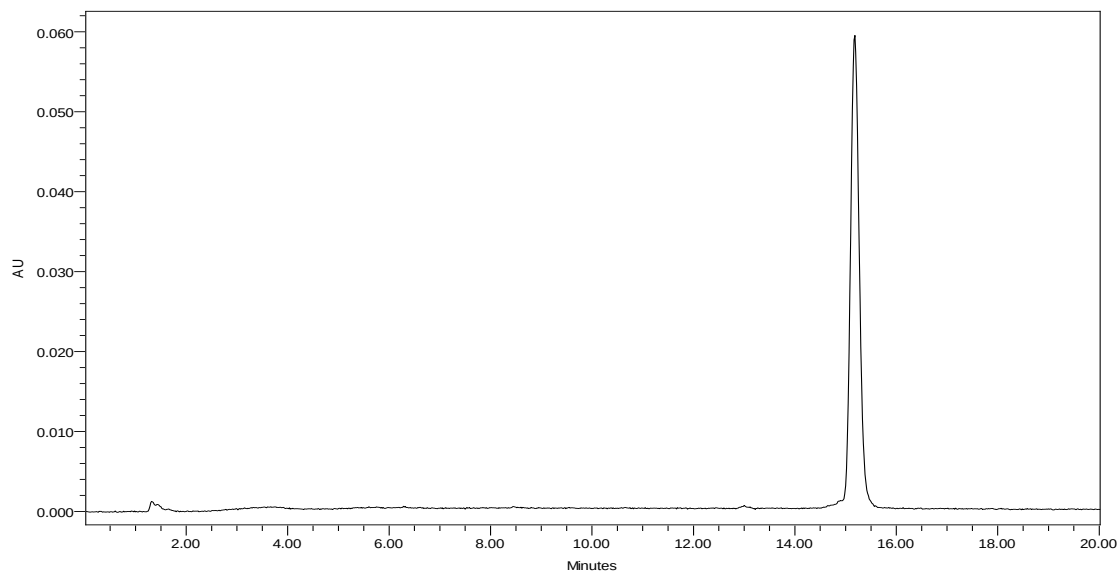
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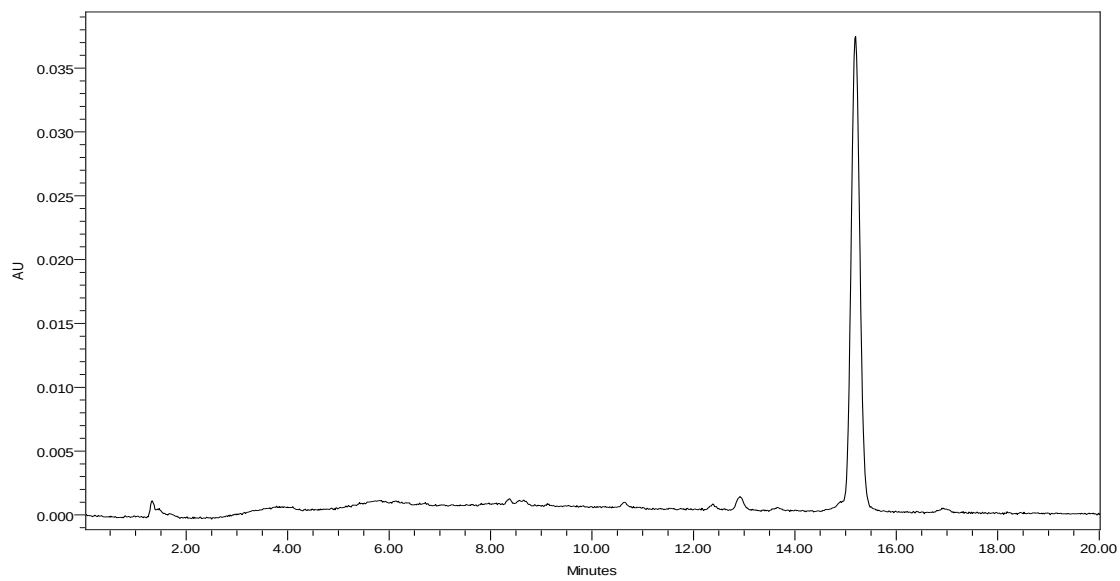
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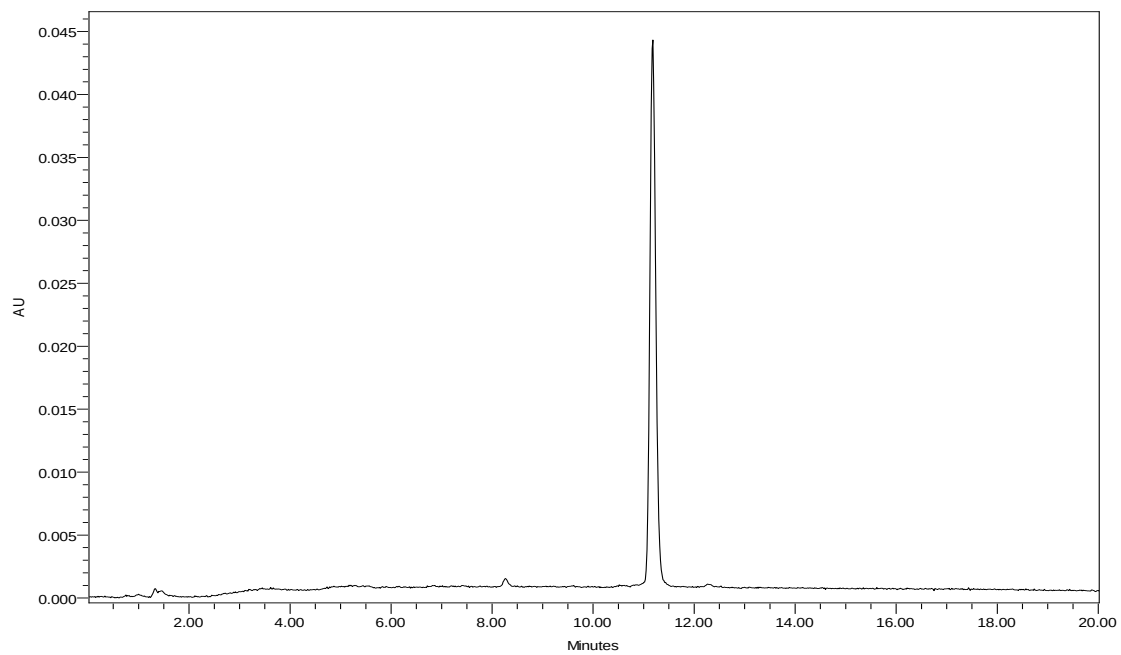
rON-8



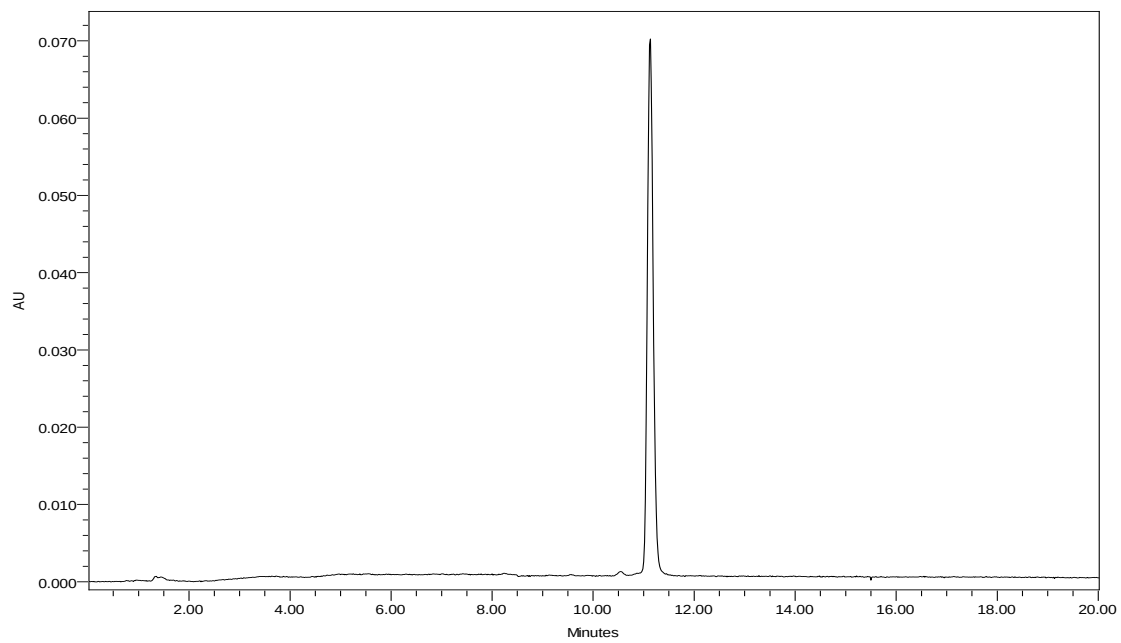
rON-9



rON-11



rON-12



MALDI TOF MS of the prepared modified nonamers

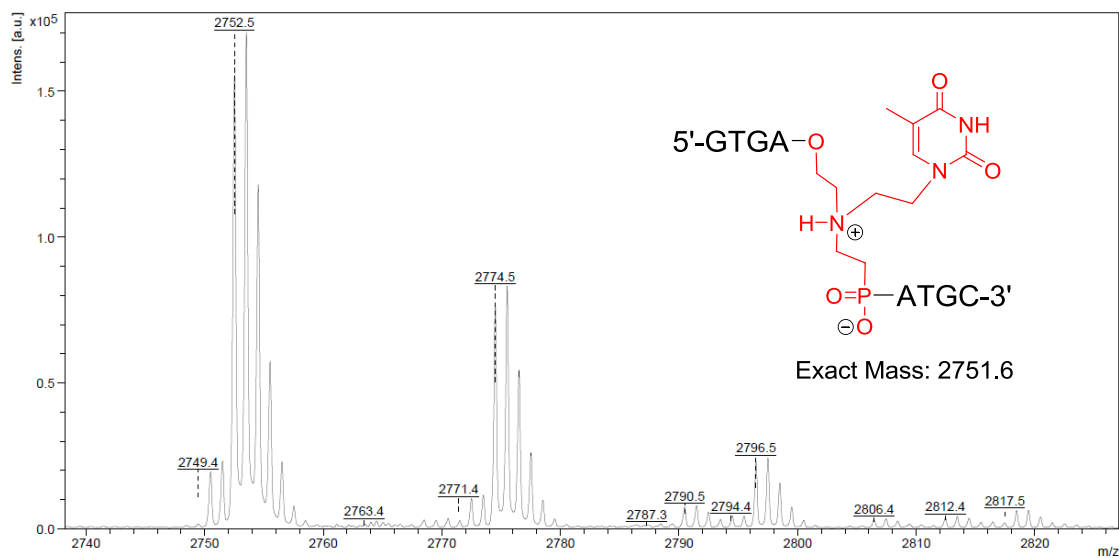
dON-2

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Comment 1

Novak ON_492B

Comment 2



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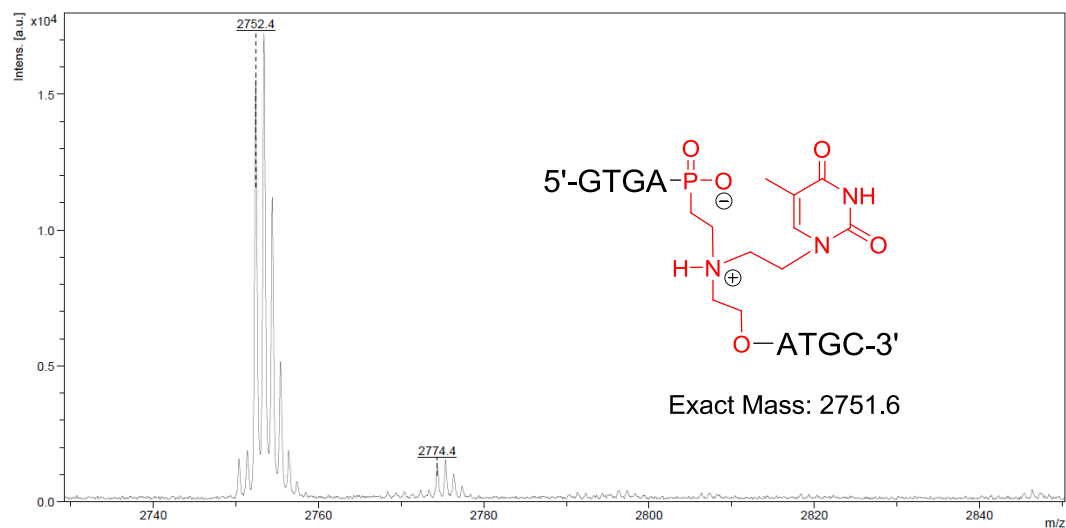
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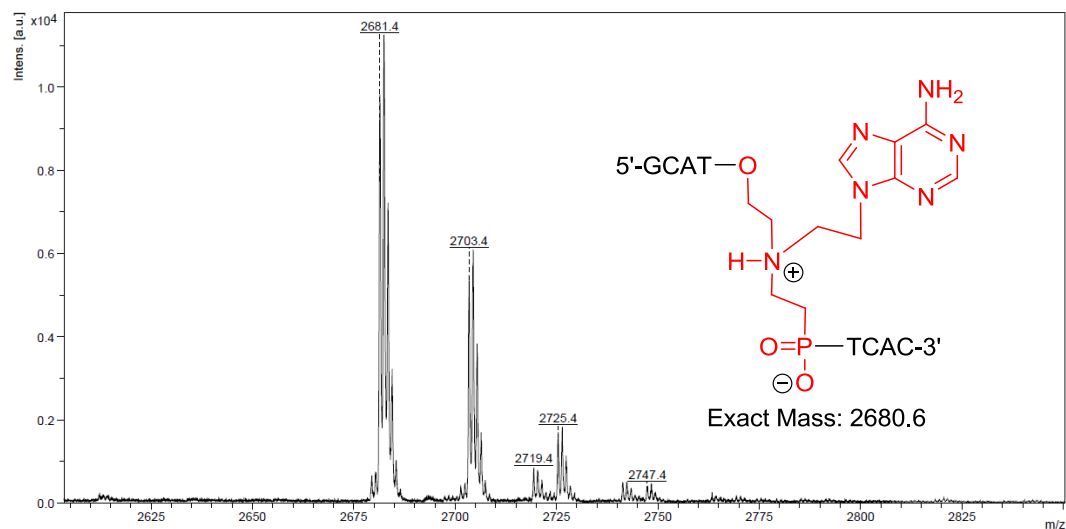
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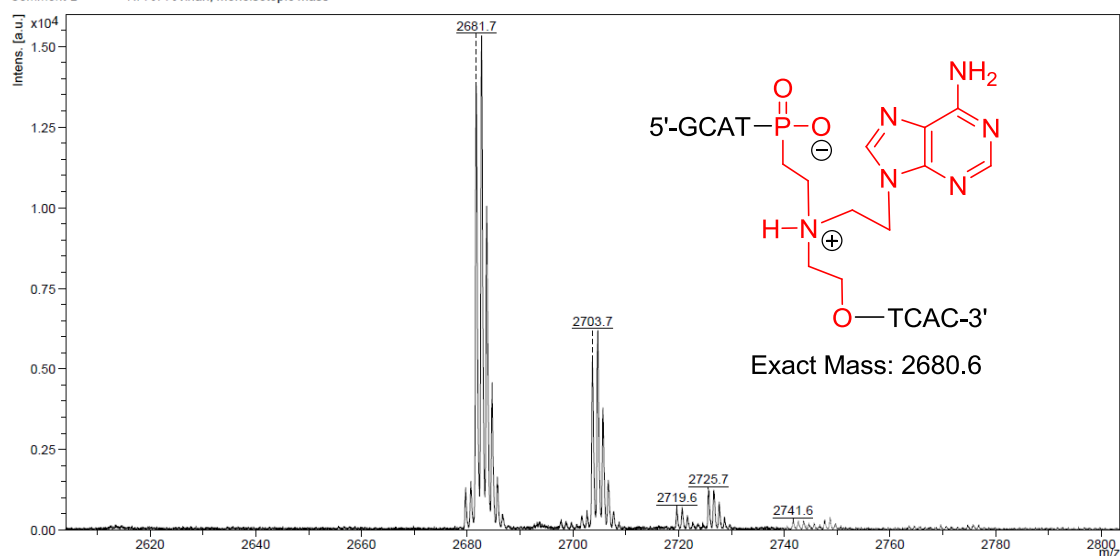
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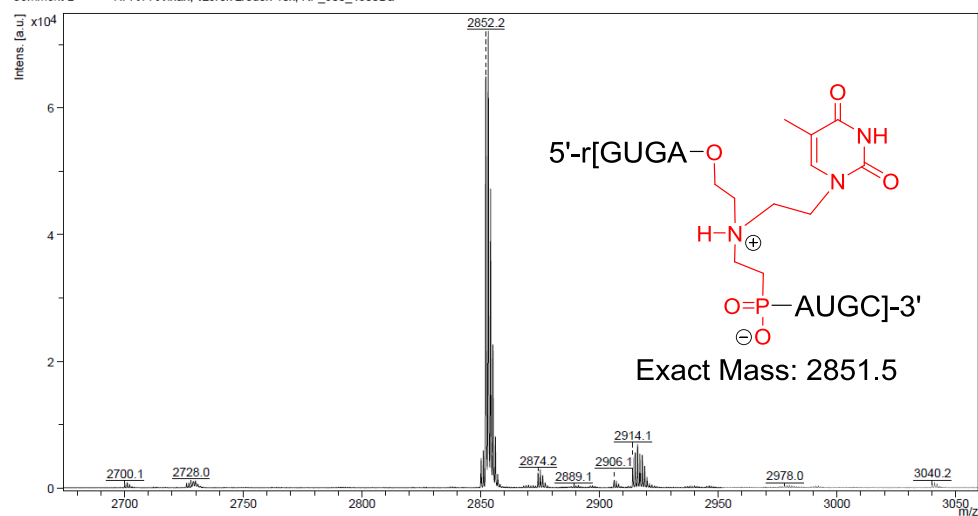
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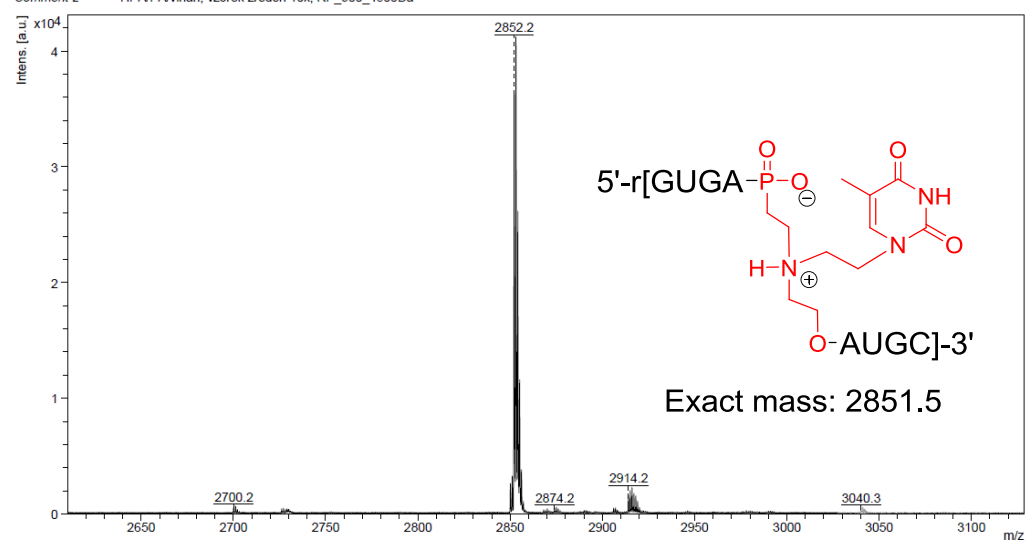
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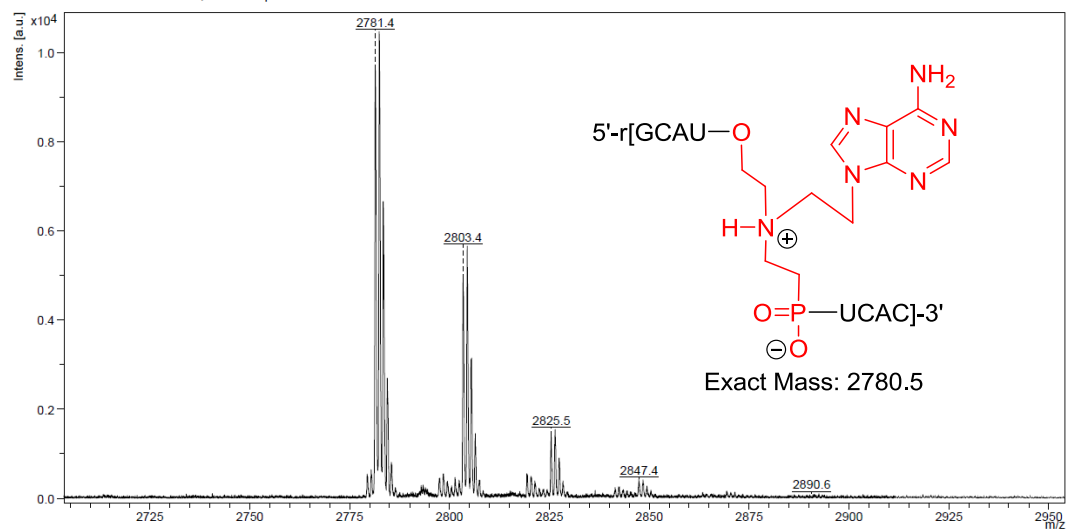
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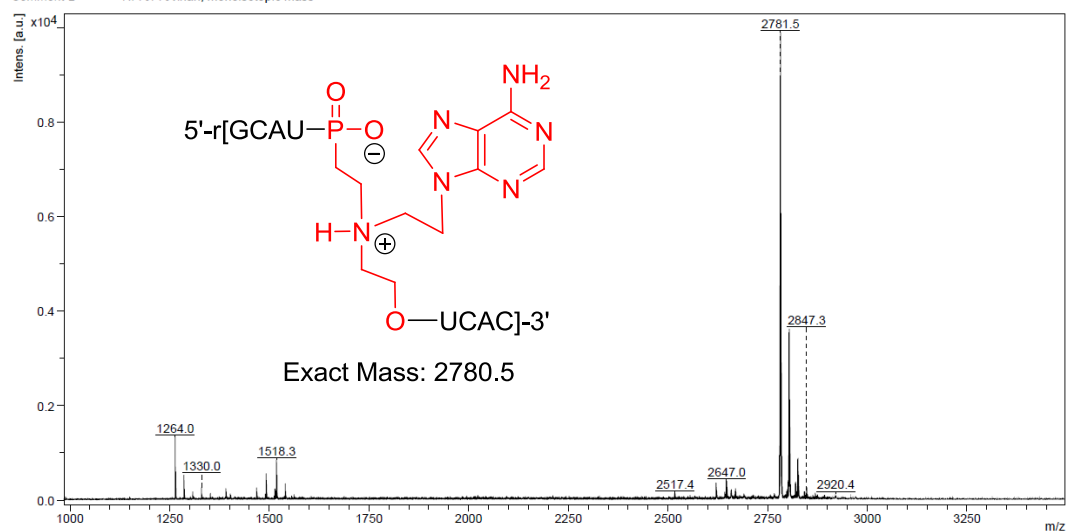
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rON-12

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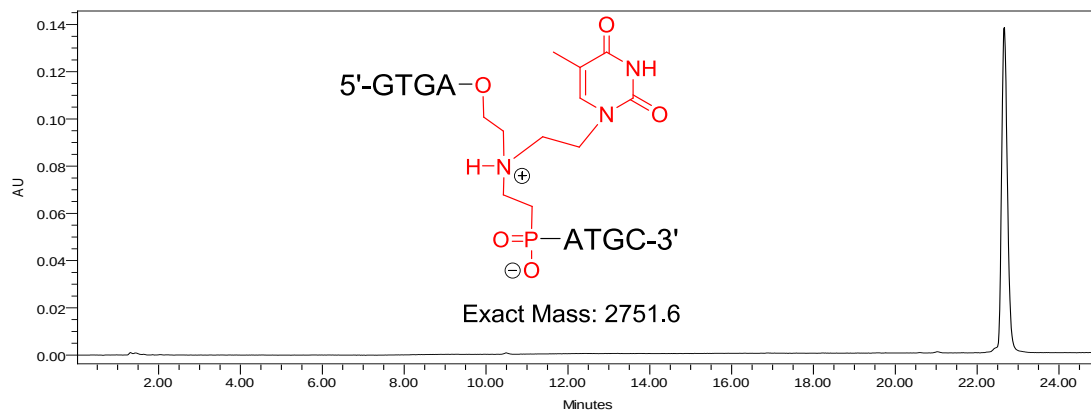
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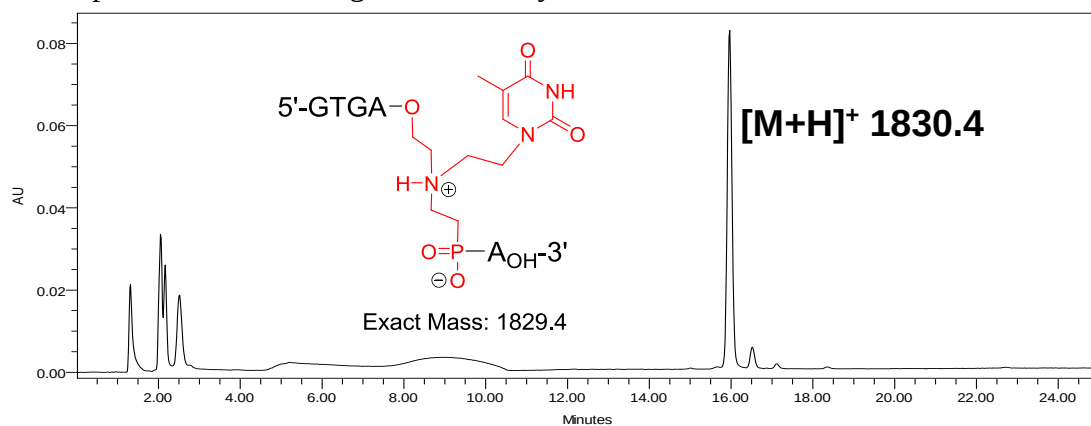
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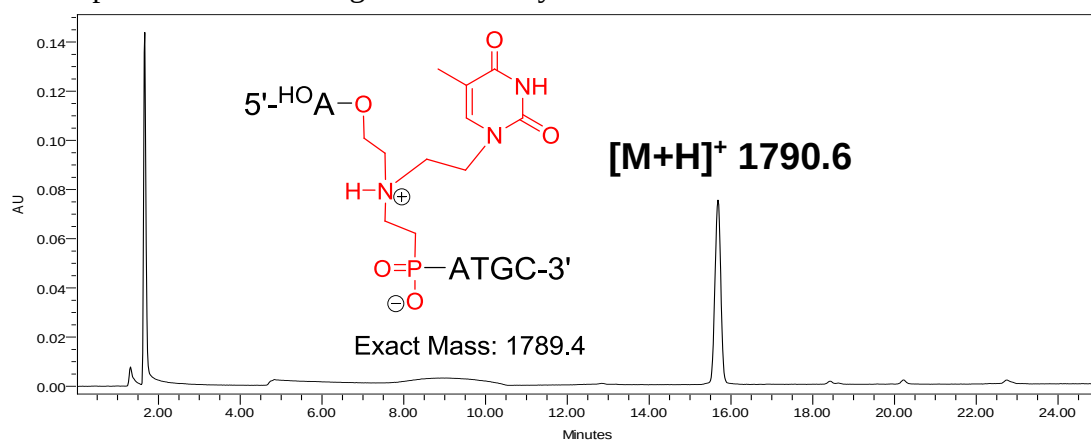
IE HPLC profile of dON-2



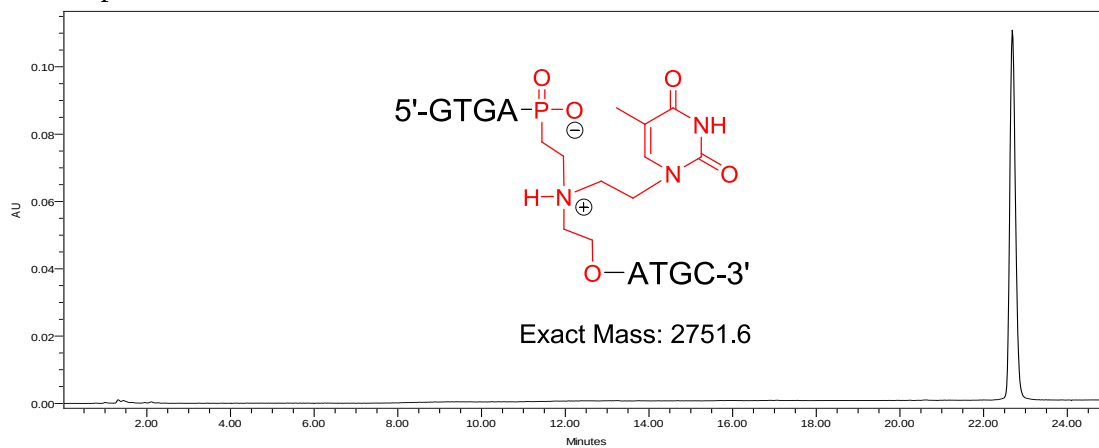
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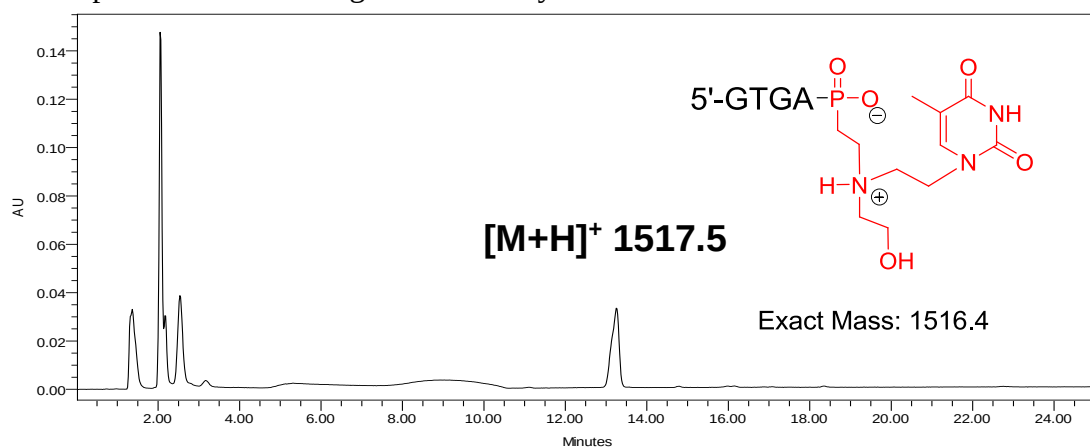
IE HPLC profile of the cleavage of dON-2 by PDase II



IE HPLC profile of dON-3



IE HPLC profile of the cleavage of dON-3 by PDase I



IE HPLC profile of the cleavage of dON-3 by PDase II

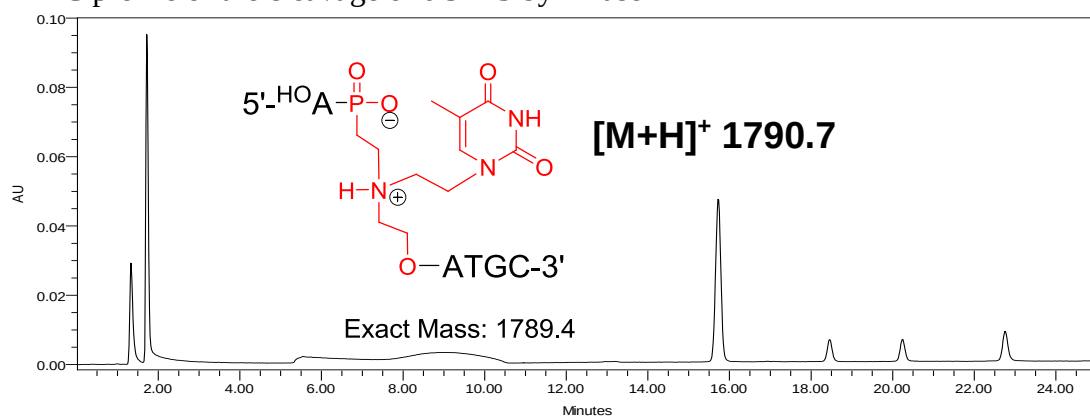


Table 1. Comparison of T_m values and thermodynamic parameters of complexes of unmodified and modified oligonucleotides with central nucleoside phosphonate unit.

Entry	Sequence 5'→3'	$T_m/\Delta T_m$ [°C]		ΔG_{293} [kJ/mol]		ΔH [kJ/mol]		ΔS [J/mol/K]	
		complement		complement		complement		complement	
		DNA	RNA	DNA	RNA	DNA	RNA	DNA	RNA
dON-1	d(GTG ATA TGC)	36.9/0.0	34.5/0.0	-49.3	-43.7	-323	-272	-934	-779
dON-2	d(GTG A ^T A TGC)	27.0/-9.9	24.8/-9.7	-38.6	-36.4	-298	-281	-885	-833
dON-3	d(GTG A ^T A TGC)	23.2/-13.7	24.2/-10.3	-36.1	-35.1	-276	-262	-818	-772
dON-4	d(GCA TAT CAC)	36.9/0.0	34.9/0.0	-49.3	-46.9	-323	-302	-934	-870
dON-5	d(GCA T ^A T CAC)	29.6/-7.3	28.5/-6.4	-41.5	-41.2	-315	-320	-931	-950
dON-6	d(GCA T ^A T CAC)	27.6/-9.3	27.3/-7.6	-38.8	-39.1	-295	-326	-874	-979
rON-7	r(GUG ATA UGC)	34.9/0.0	46.1/0.0	-46.9	-57.2	-302	-344	-870	-978
rON-8	r(GUG A ^T A UGC)	23.9/-11.0	33.0/-13.1	-35.5	-45.0	-289	-326	-866	-959
rON-9	r(GUG A ^T A UGC)	19.3/-15.6	28.5/-17.6	-28.5	-40.0	-287	-295	-883	-872
rON-10	r(GCA UAU CAC)	34.5/0.0	46.1/0.0	-49.3	-57.2	-323	-344	-934	-978
rON-11	r(GCA U ^A U CAC)	28.4/-6.1	36.5/-9.6	-39.4	-47.9	-296	-340	-876	-997
rON-12	r(GCA U ^A U CAC)	22.0/-12.5	33.3/-12.8	-34.9	-46.9	-275	-361	-819	-1070

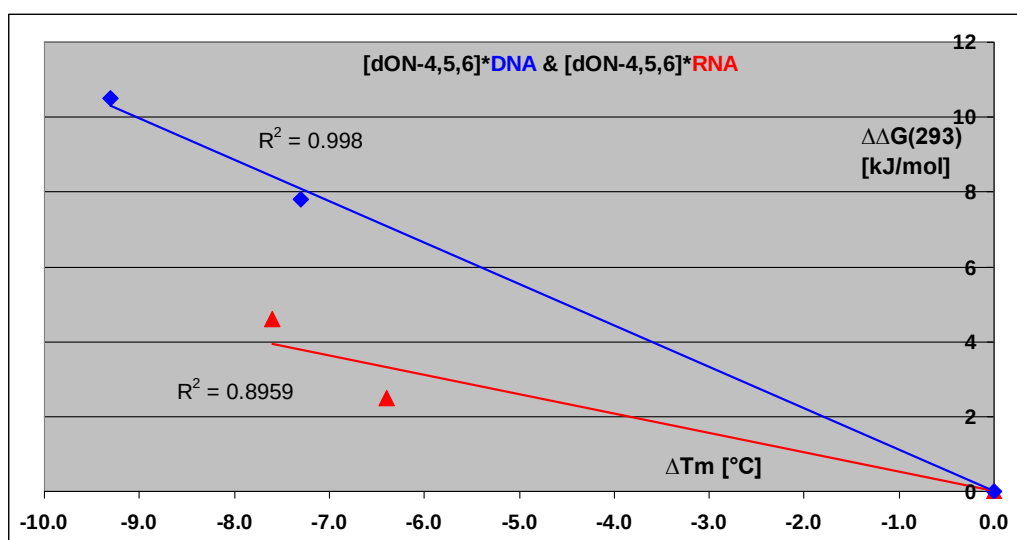
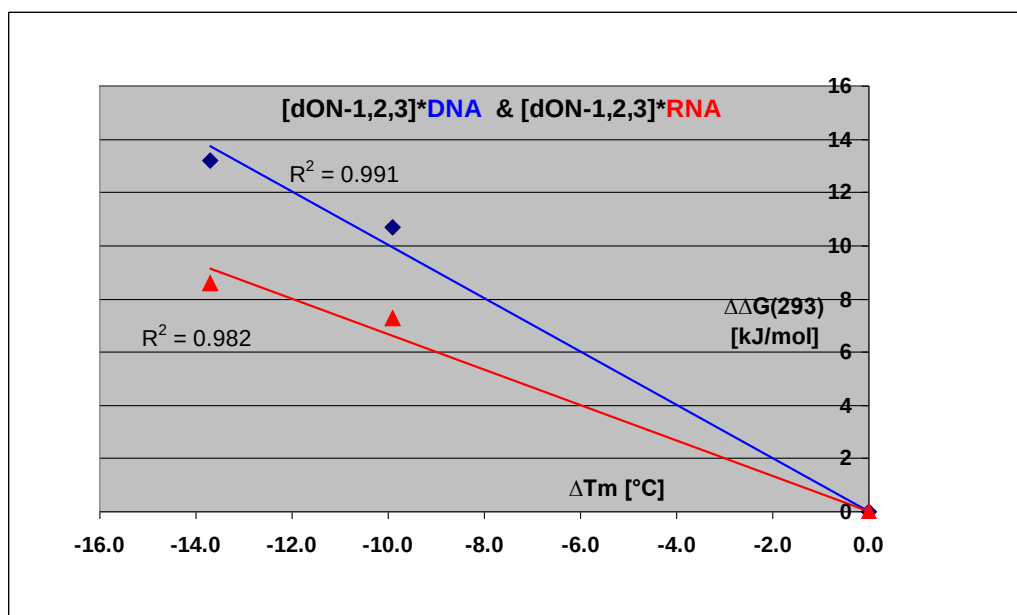
All thermodynamic data are an average of five determination using Varian Cary Bio-100 built-in software; standard deviation varied $\pm 7\%$. ^T (A[^]) and ^A T (A[^]) mean acyclic nucleoside phosphonate units with 3'- and 5'-phosphonate-oriented moiety, respectively. ON-1, ON-4, ON-7, and ON-10 are unmodified nonamers.

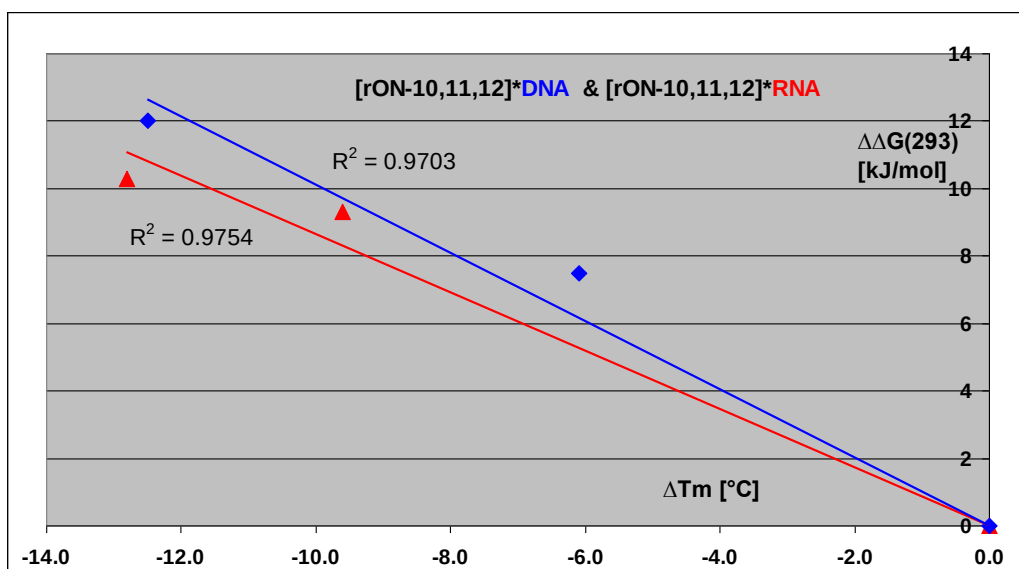
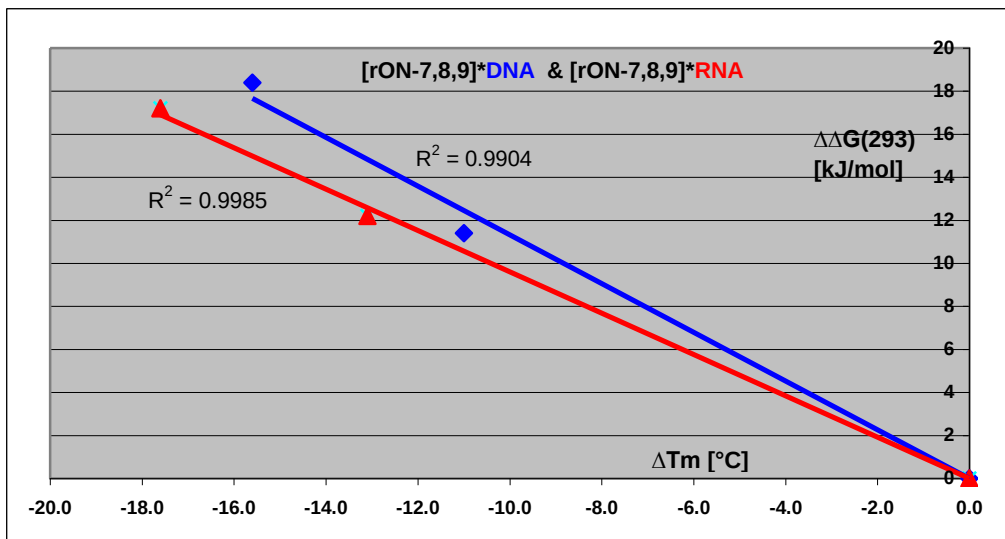
Table 2. Gibbs free energy $\Delta\Delta G_{293}$ vs. ΔT_m

Entry	Sequence 5'→3'	ΔT_m [°C]		$\Delta\Delta G_{293}^a$ [kJ/mol]	
		complement		complement	
		DNA	RNA	DNA	RNA
dON-1	d(GTG ATA TGC)	0	0	0	0
dON-2	d(GTG A ^T A TGC)	-9.9	-9.7	10.7	7.3
dON-3	d(GTG A ^T A TGC)	-13.7	-10.3	13.2	8.6
dON-4	d(GCA TAT CAC)	0.0	0.0	0	0
dON-5	d(GCA T ^A T CAC)	-7.3	-6.4	7.8	2.5
dON-6	d(GCA T ^A T CAC)	-9.3	-7.6	10.5	4.6
rON-7	r(GUG ATA UGC)	0	0	0	0
rON-8	r(GUG A ^T A UGC)	-11.0	-13.1	11.4	12.2
rON-9	r(GUG A ^T A UGC)	-15.6	-17.6	18.4	17.2
rON-10	r(GCA UAU CAC)	0	0	0	0
rON-11	r(GCA U ^A U CAC)	-6.1	-9.6	7.5	9.3
rON-12	r(GCA U ^A U CAC)	-12.5	-12.8	12	10.3

^a difference in Gibbs free energies between the modified and natural duplexes;
 $(\Delta\Delta G_{293} = \text{modif } \Delta G_{293} - \text{natural } \Delta G_{293})$

Graphical imaging of data from Table 2.





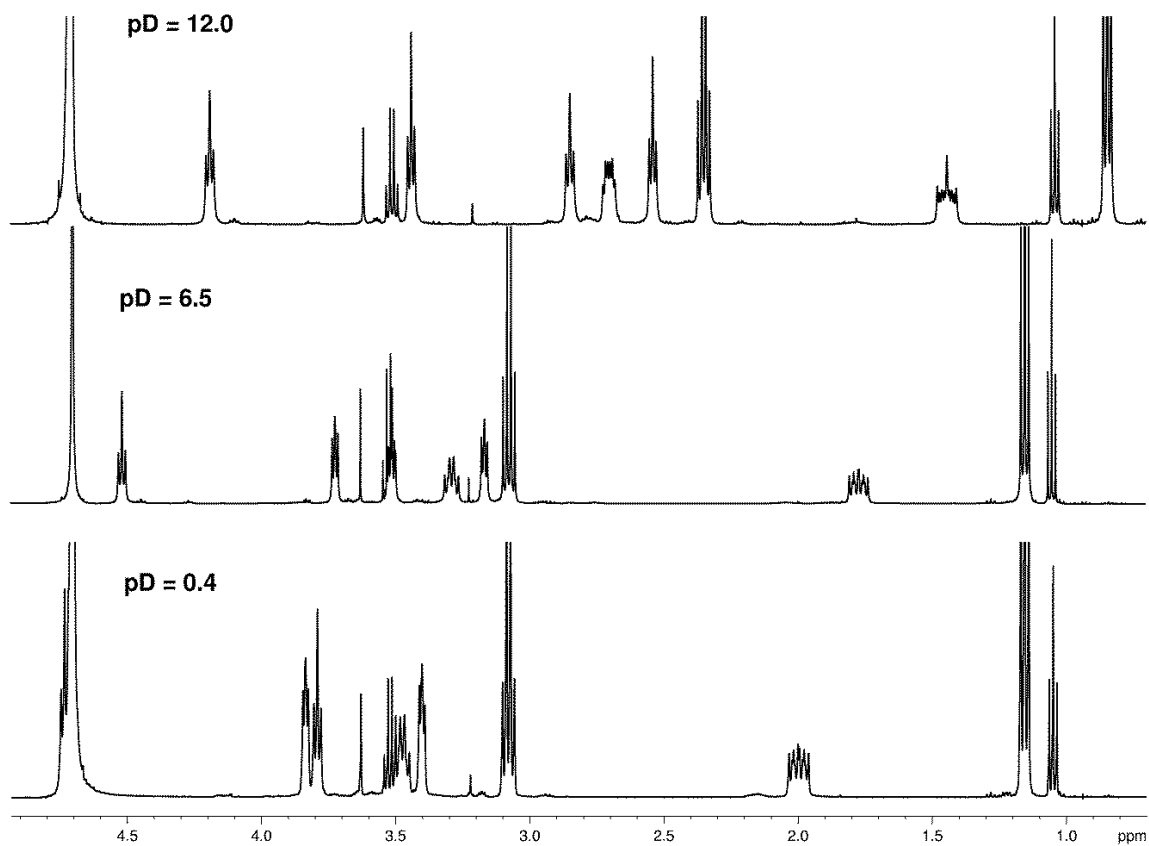
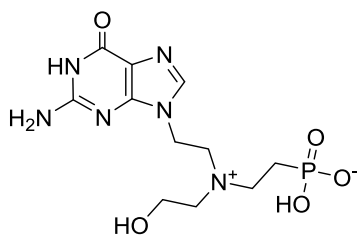
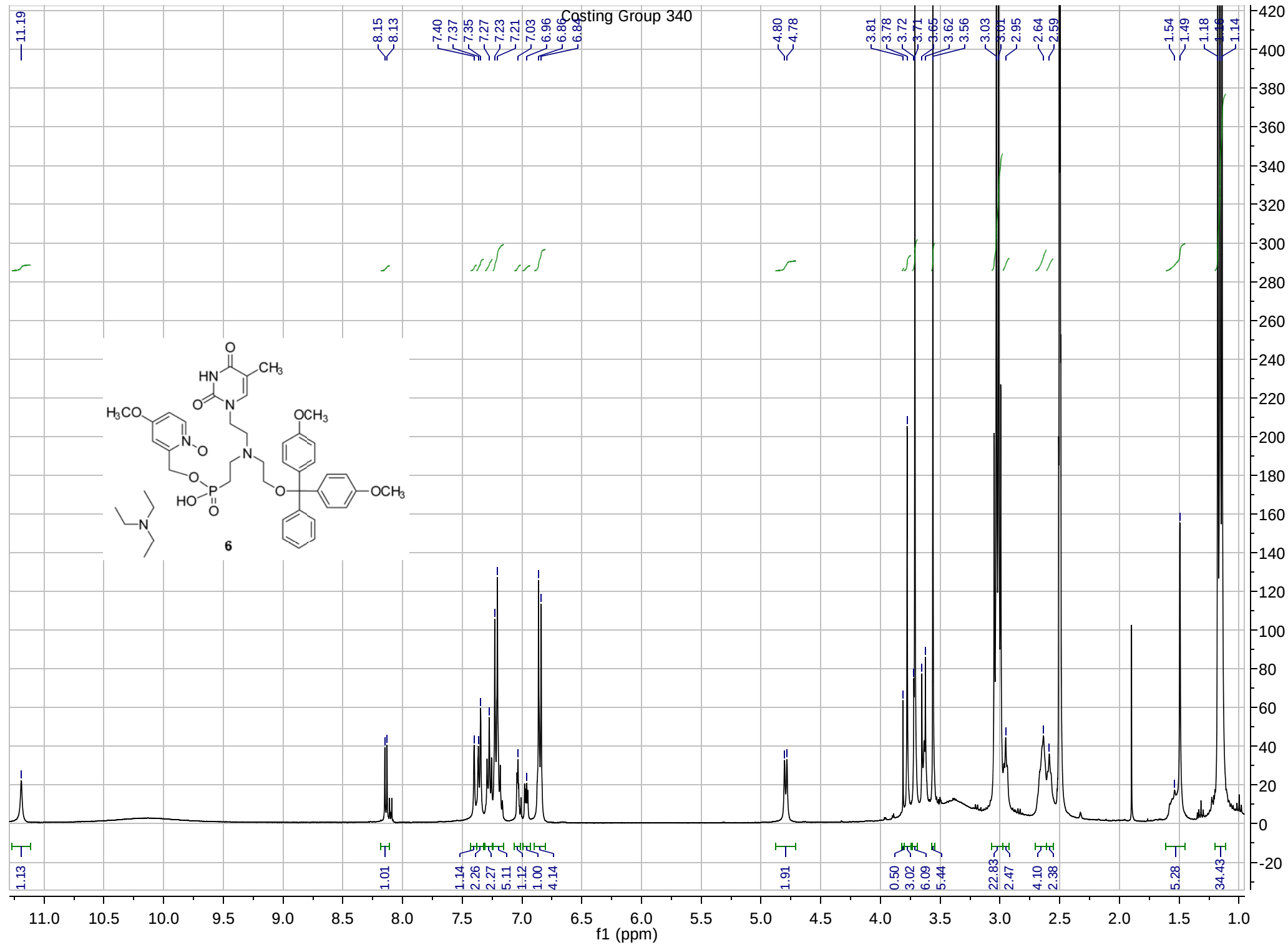


Fig. 4. Aliphatic part of ^1H NMR spectra of **A-azaANP** measured at different pD values.

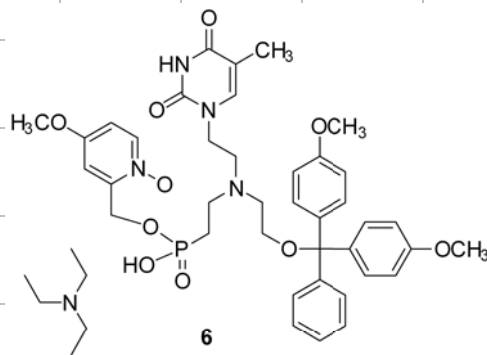


A-azaANP

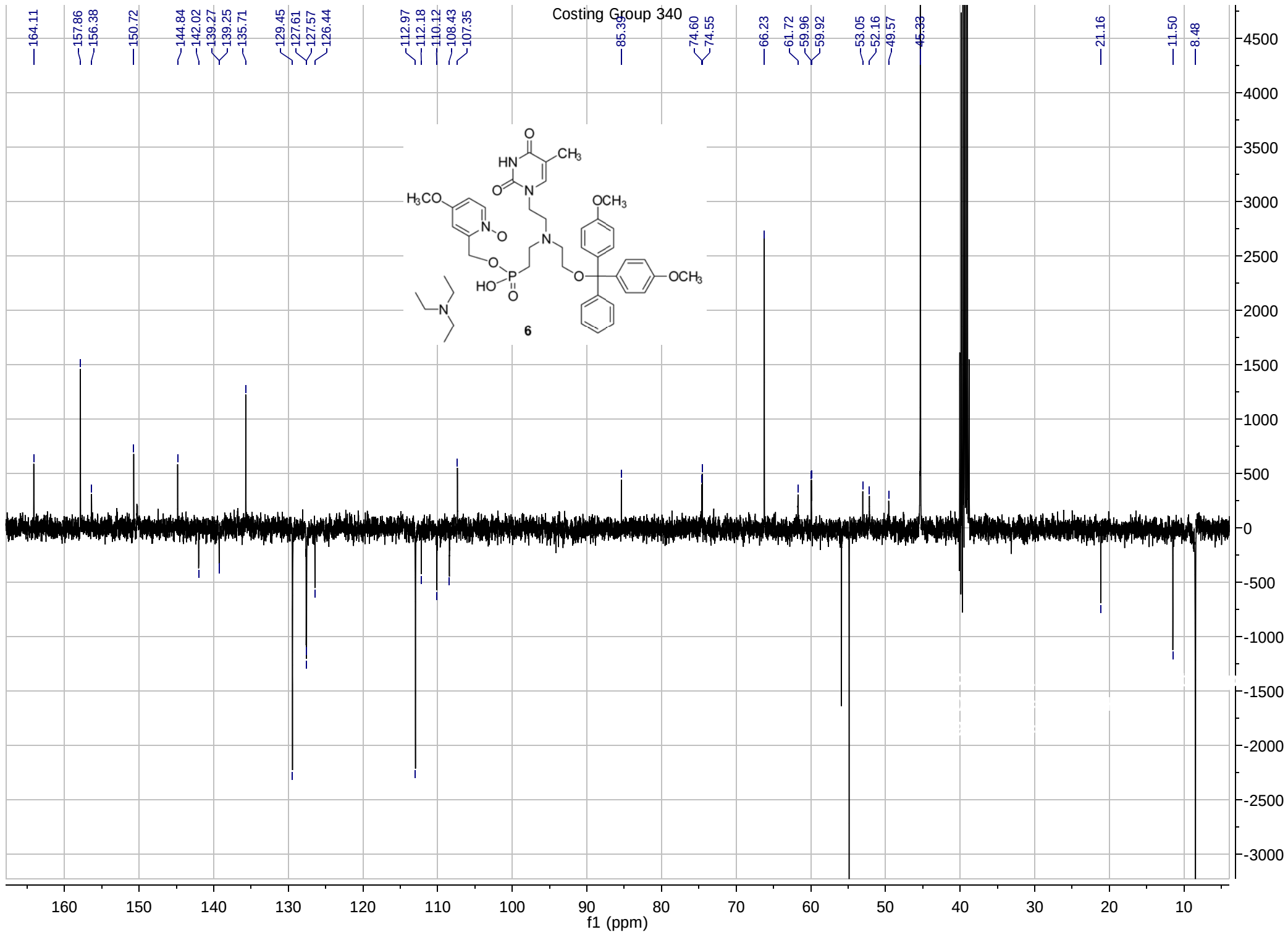
(originally isolated as triethylammonium salt)



Costing Group 340

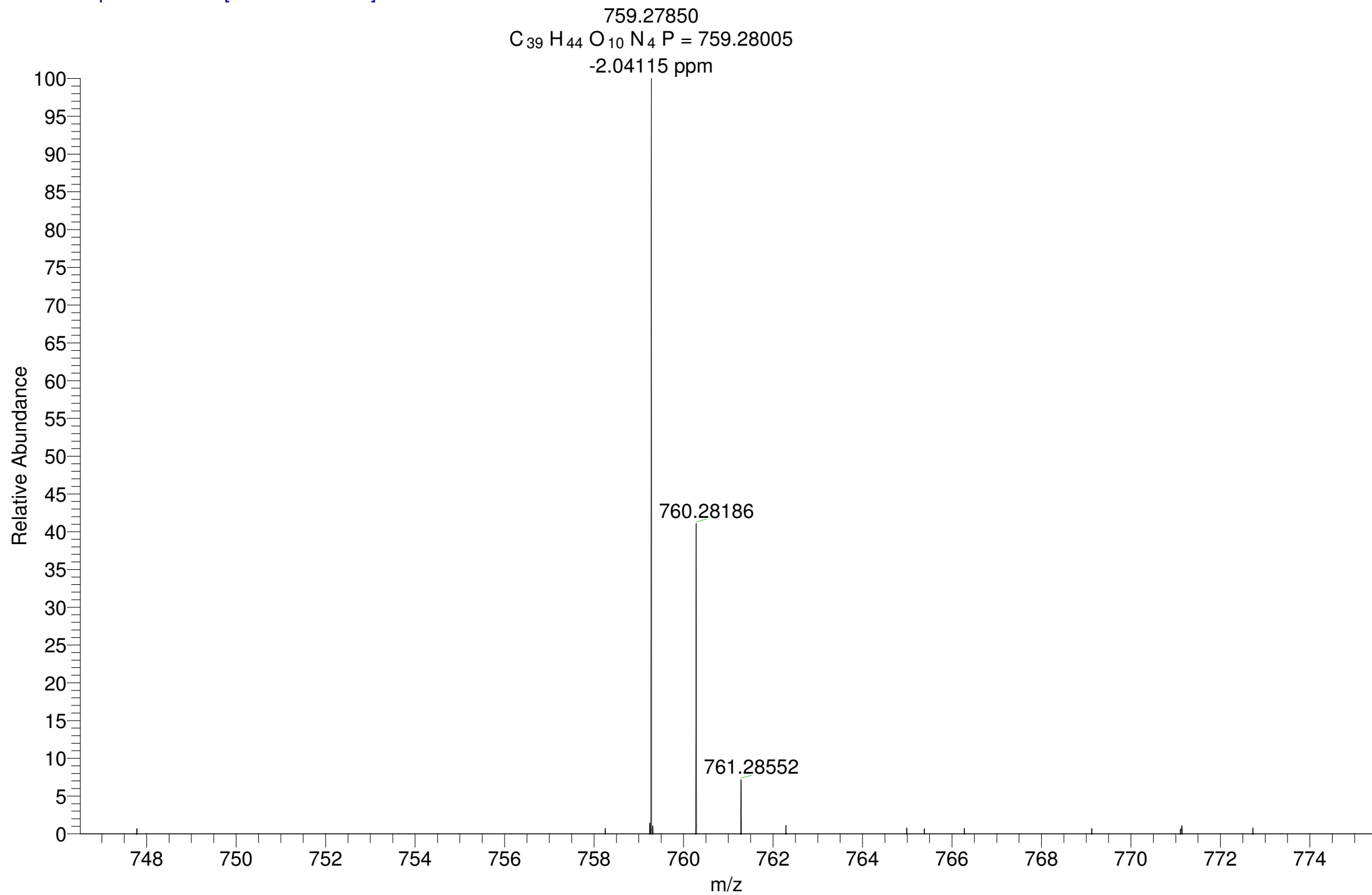


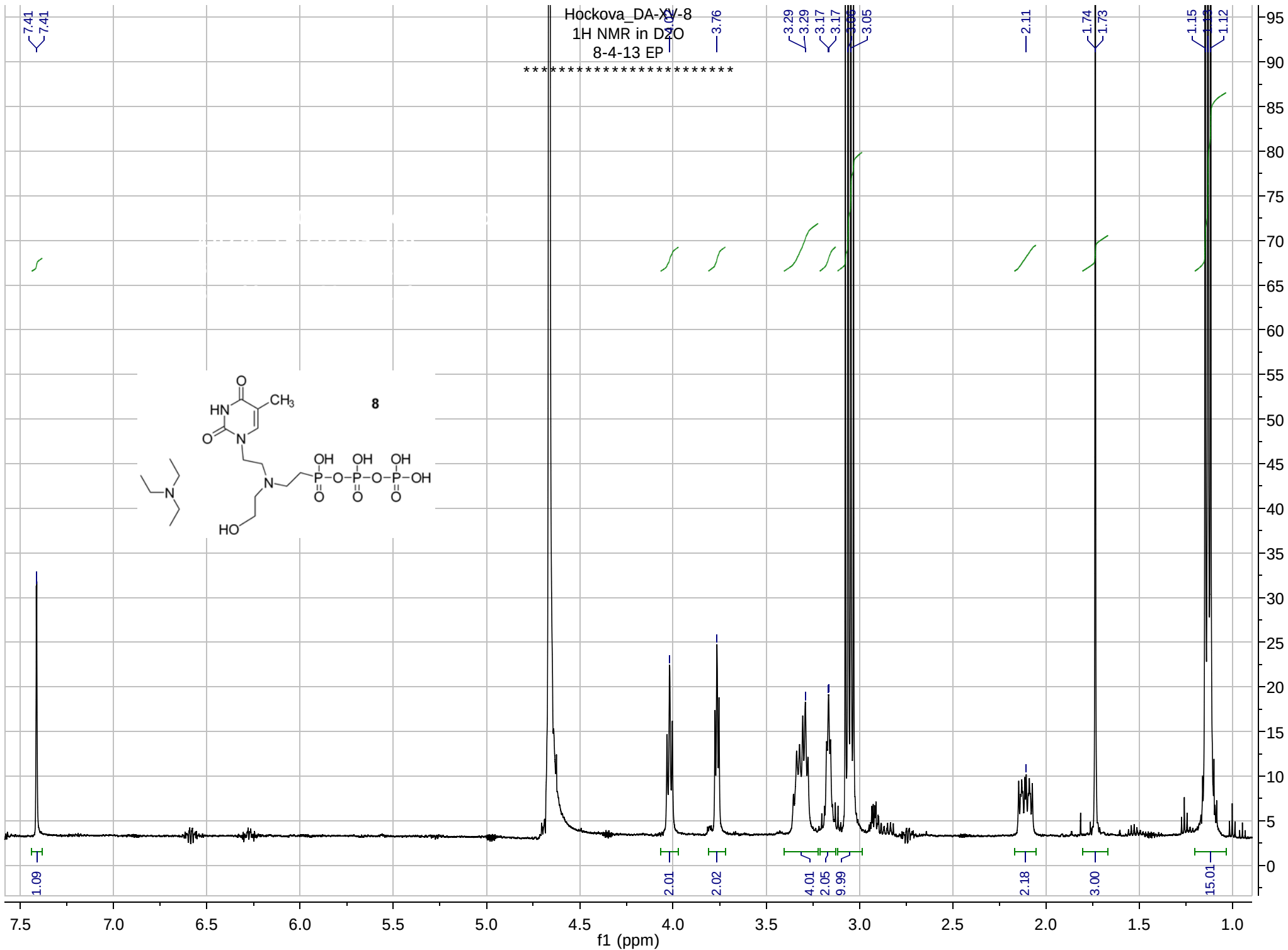
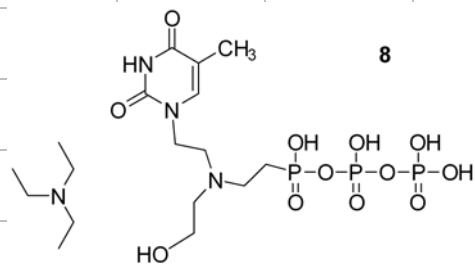
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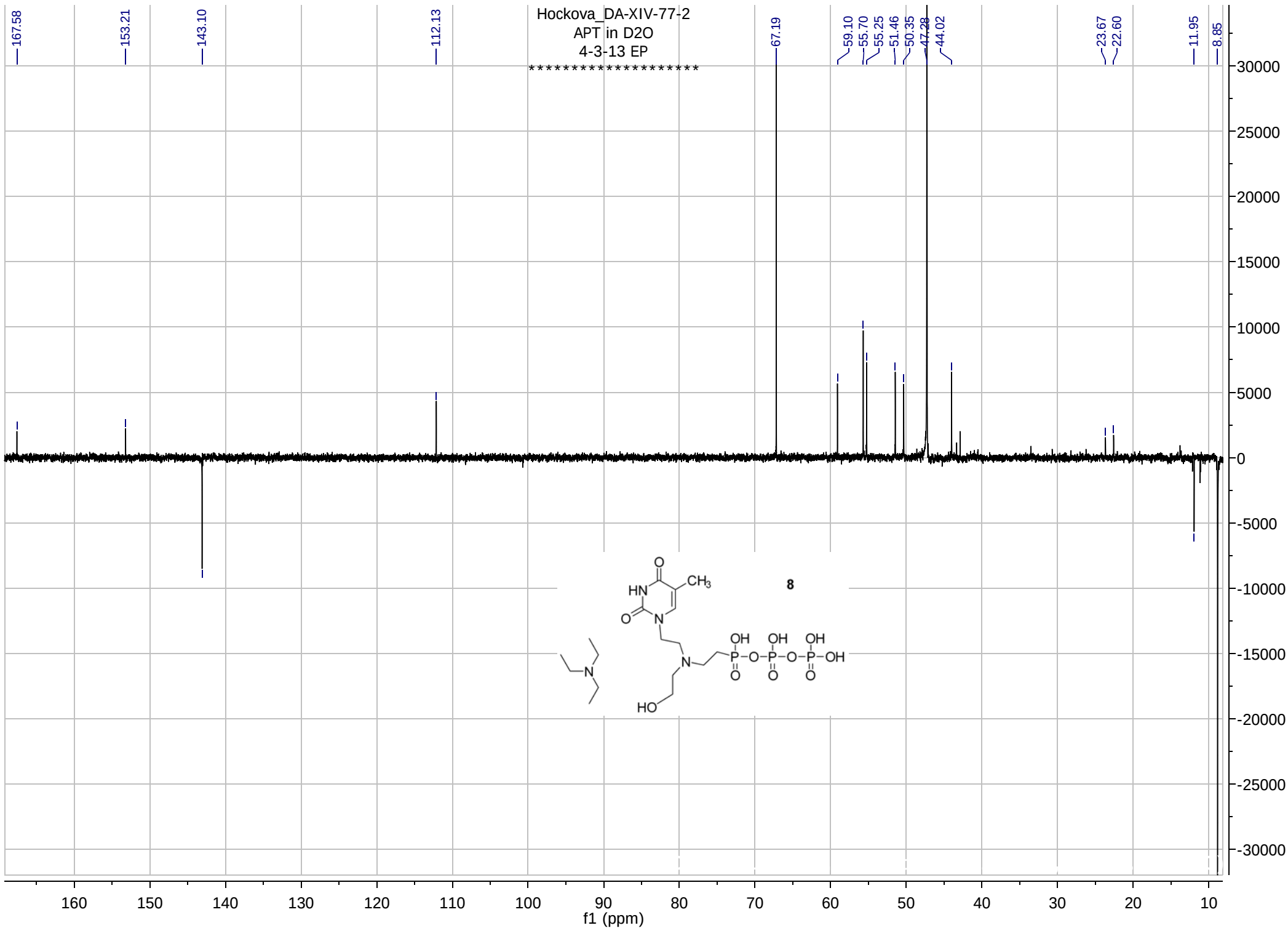


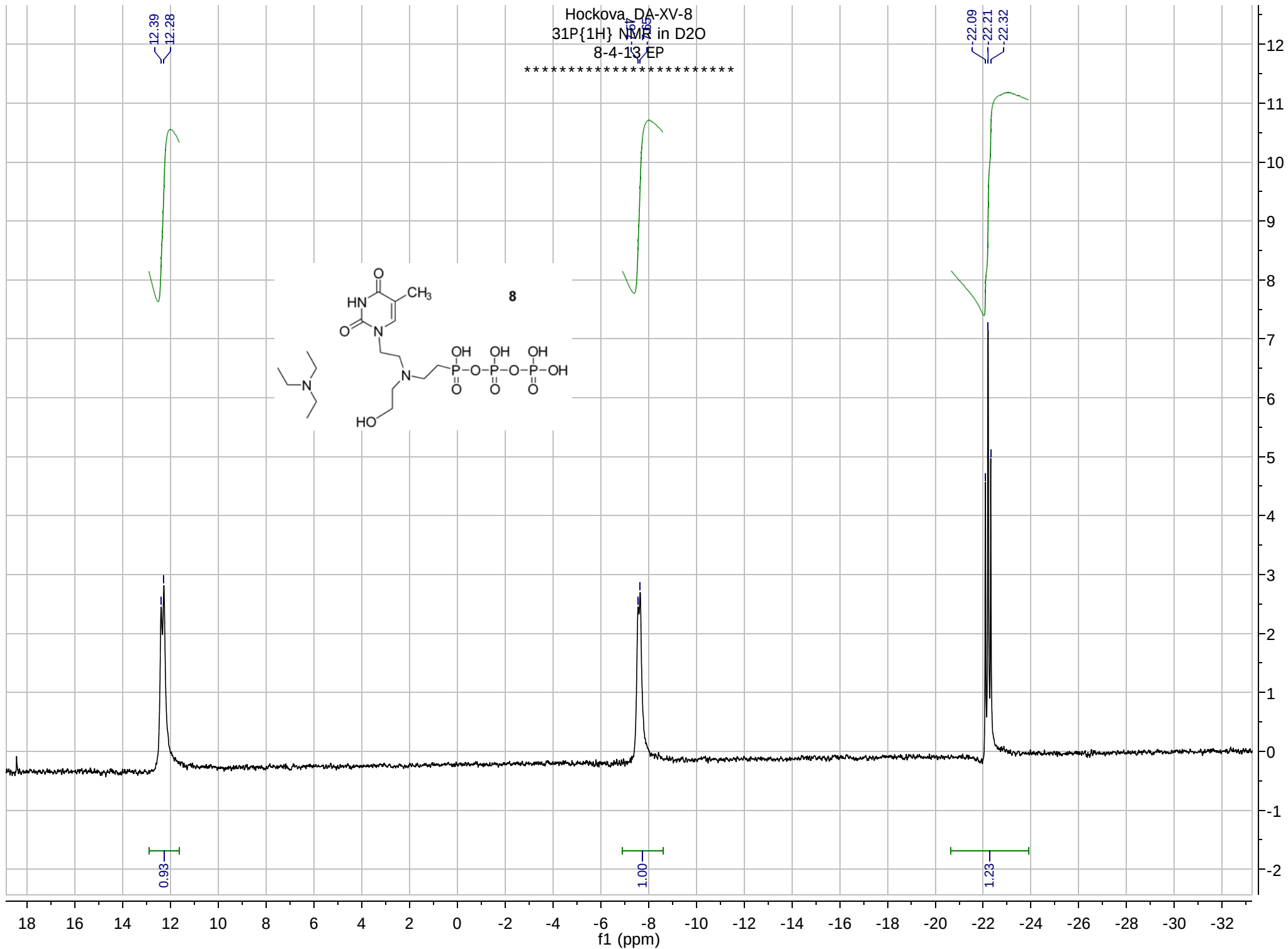
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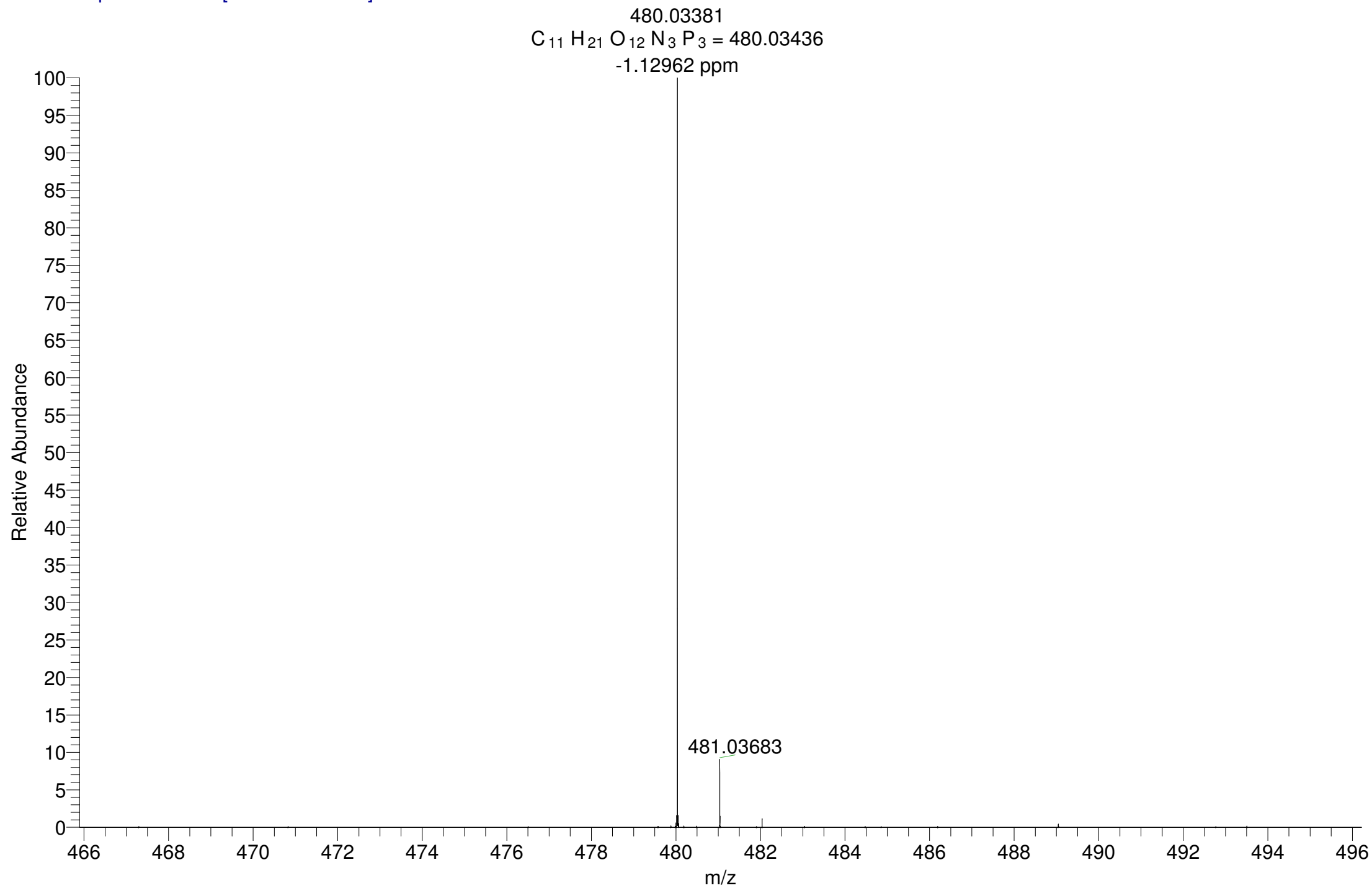


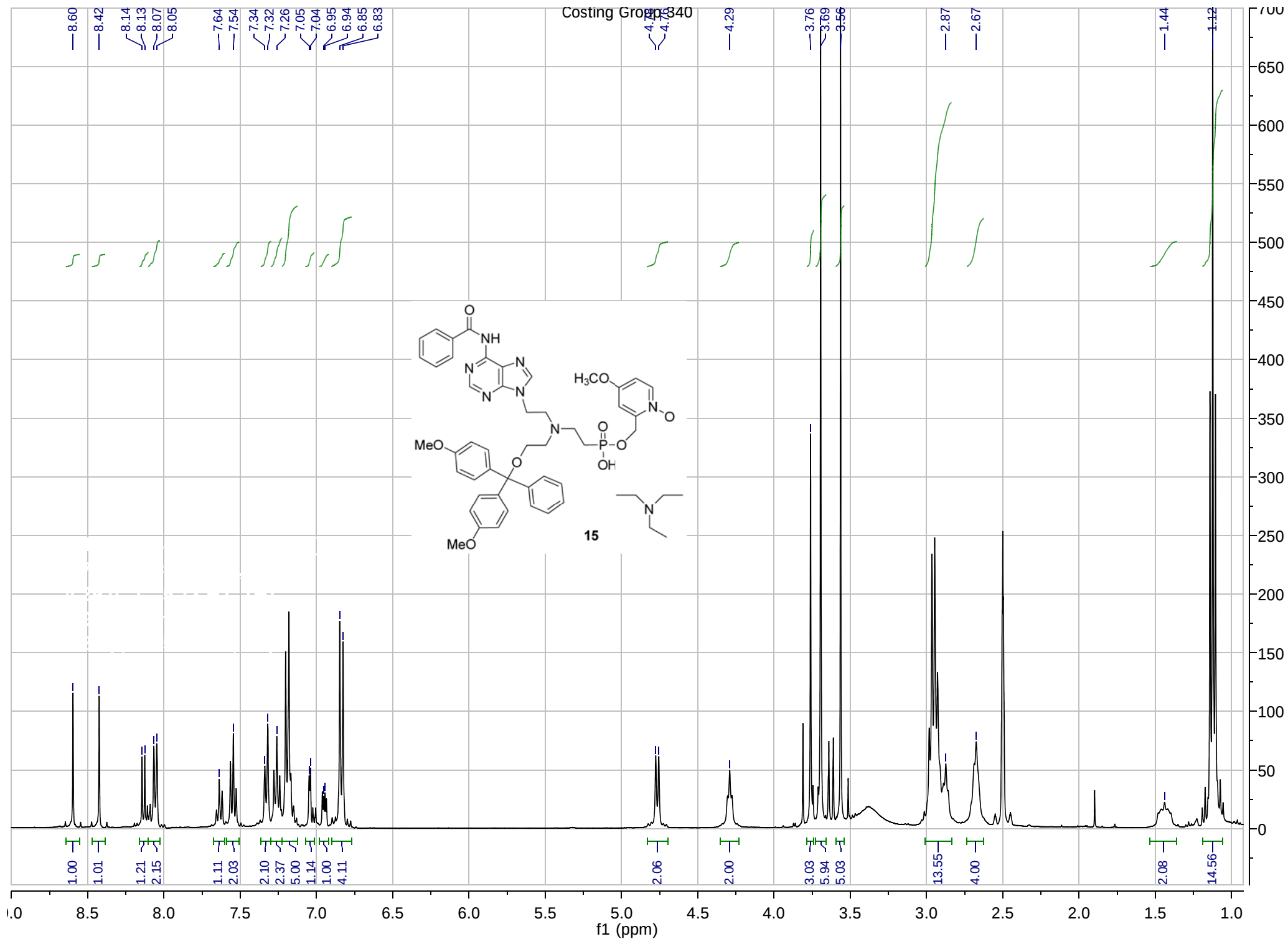


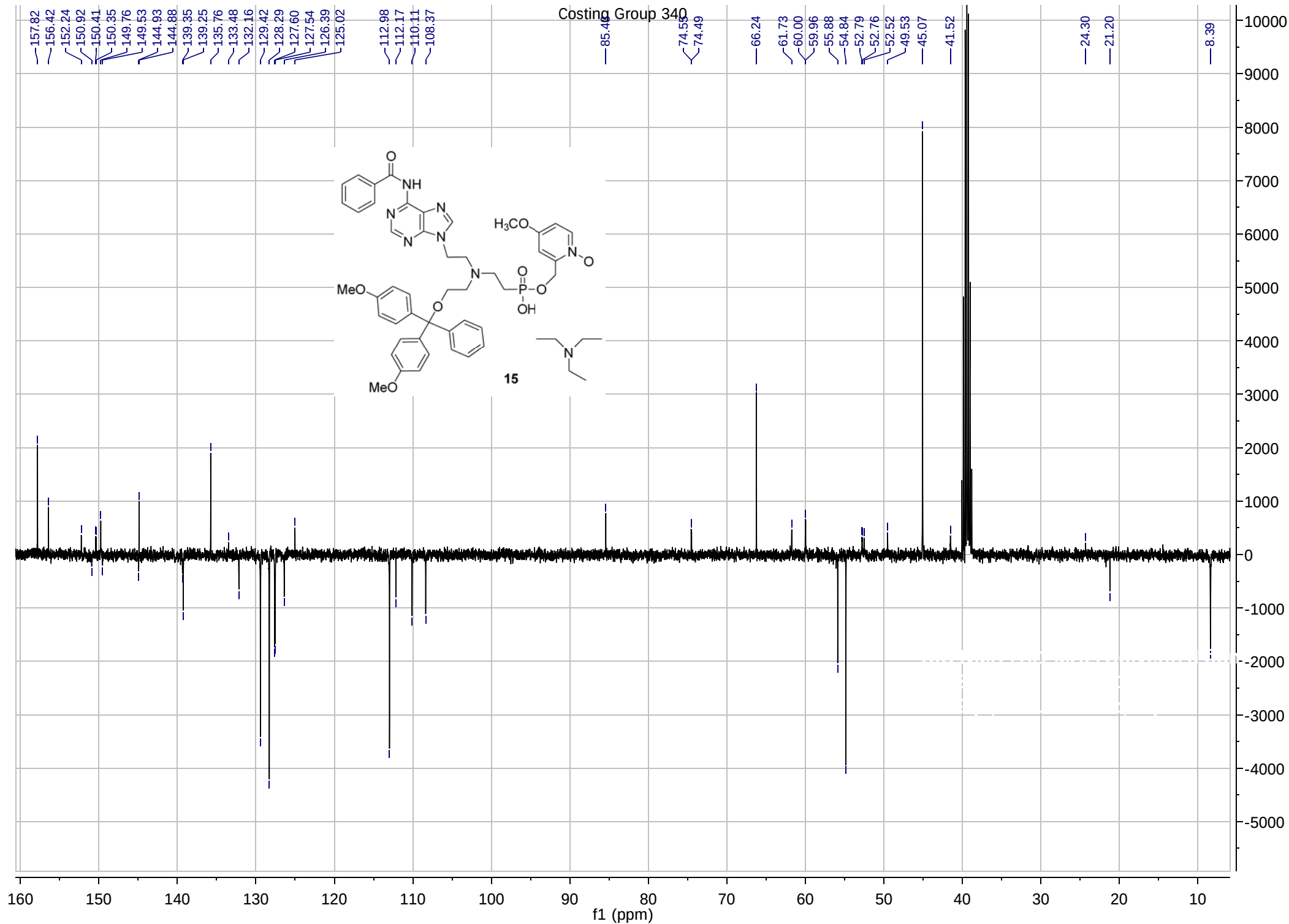


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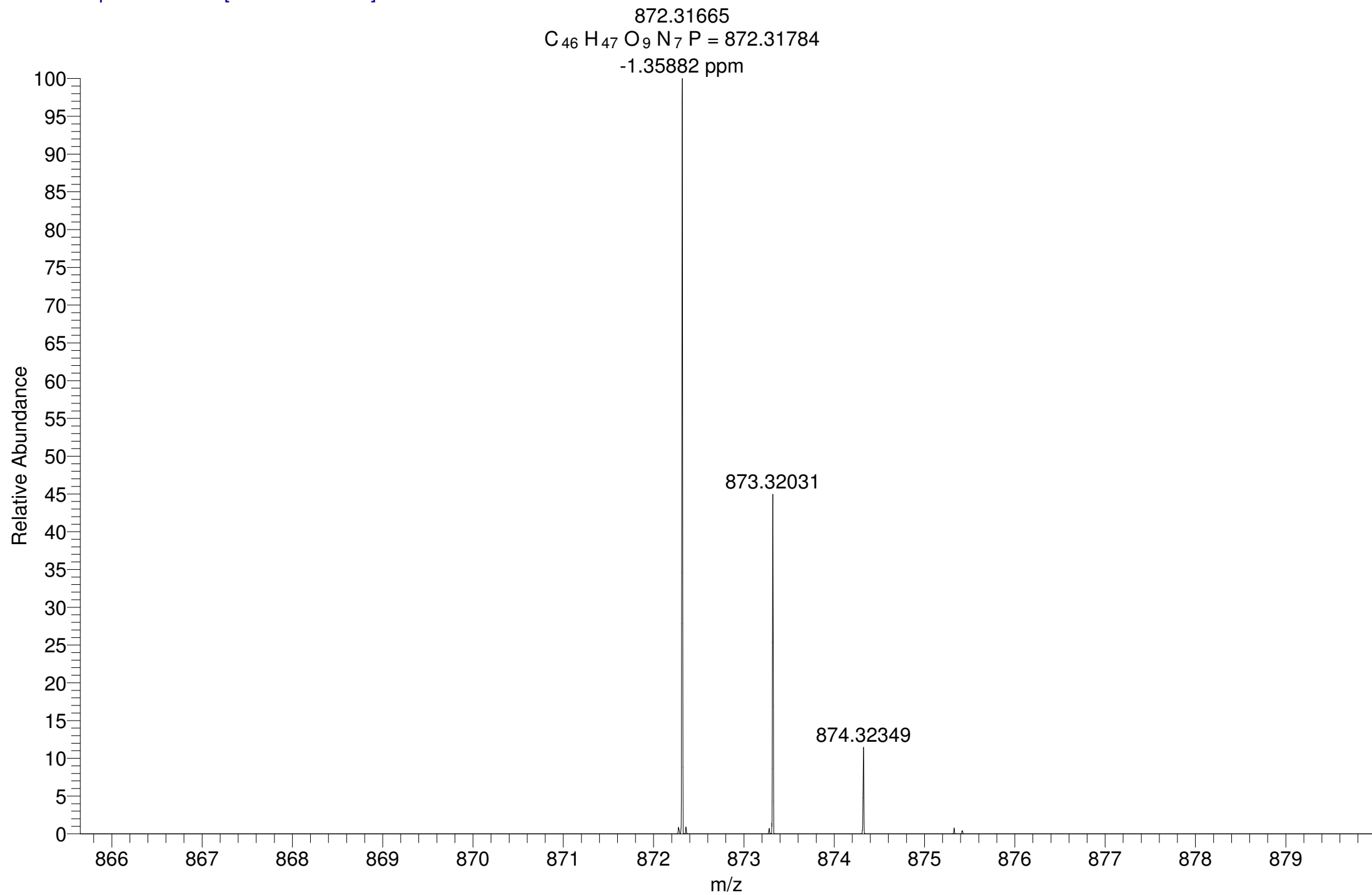


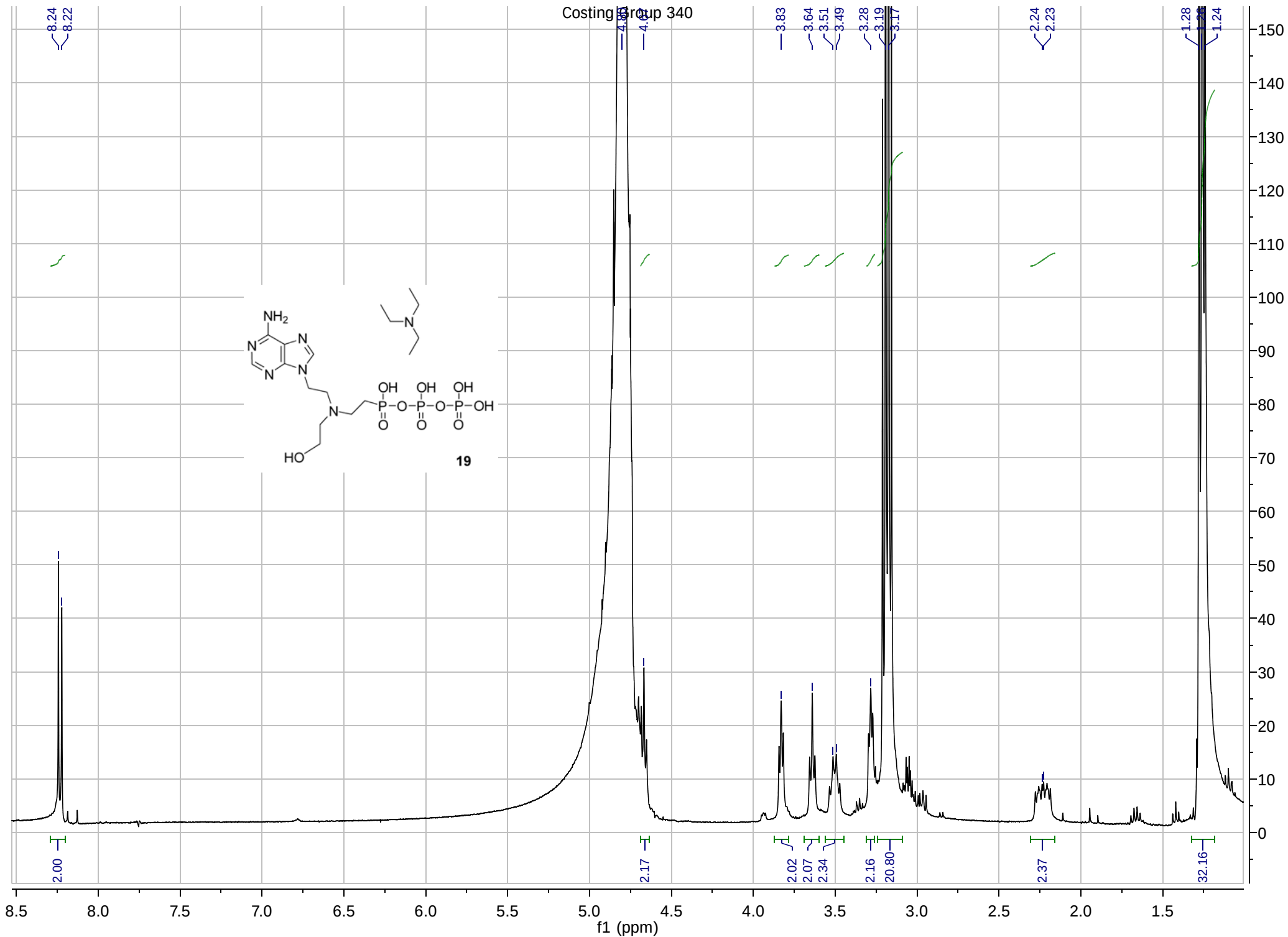


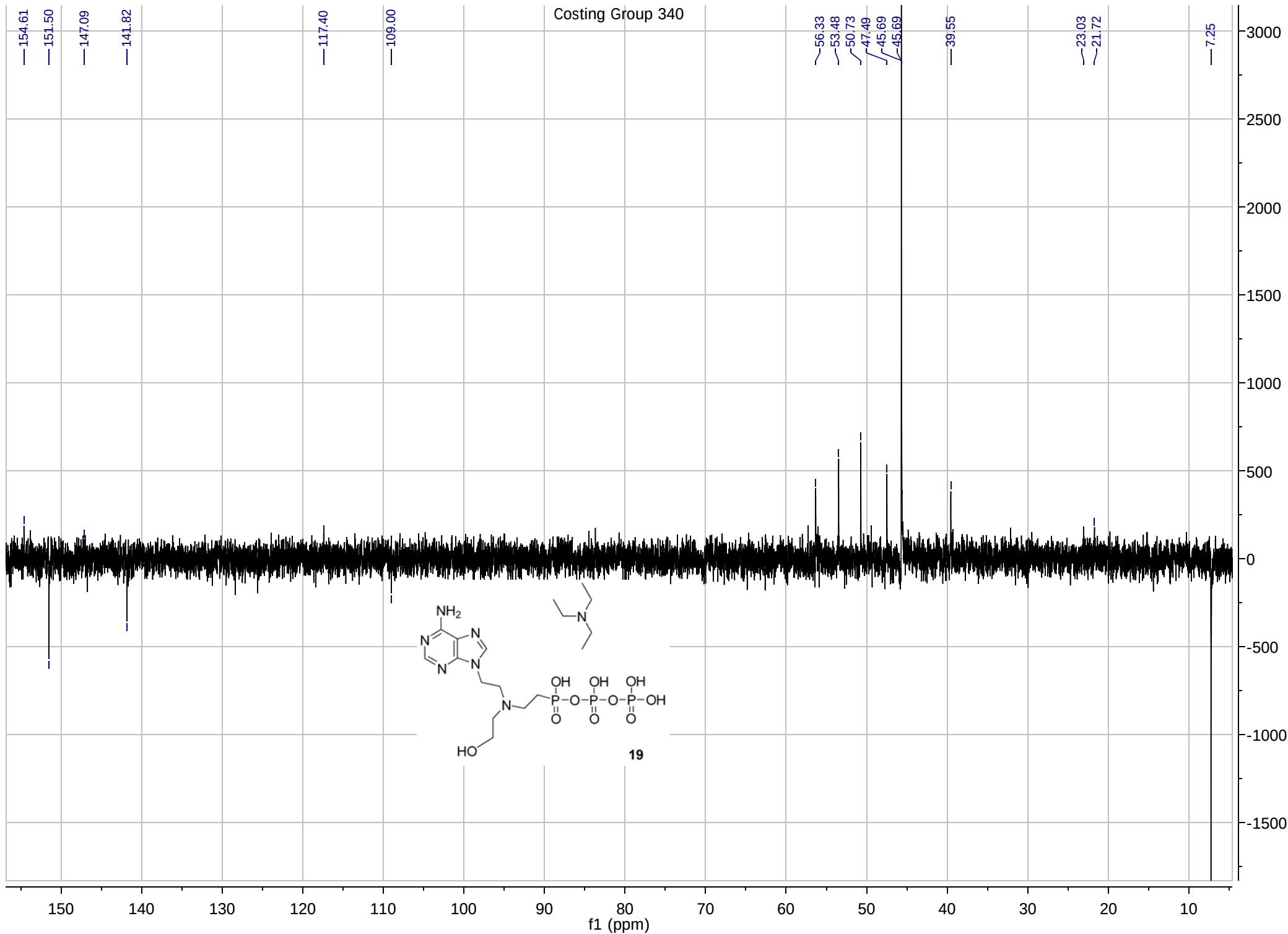


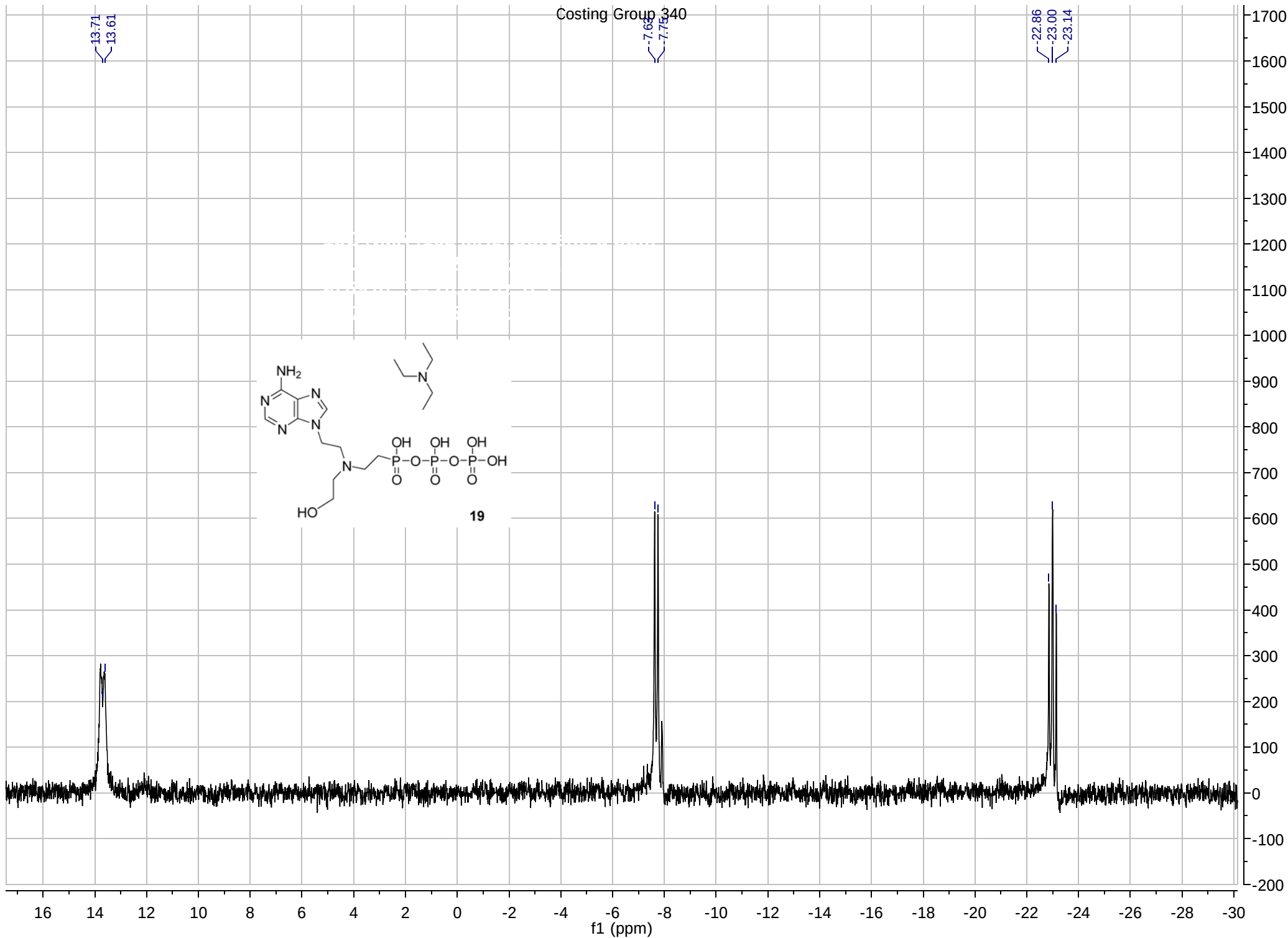
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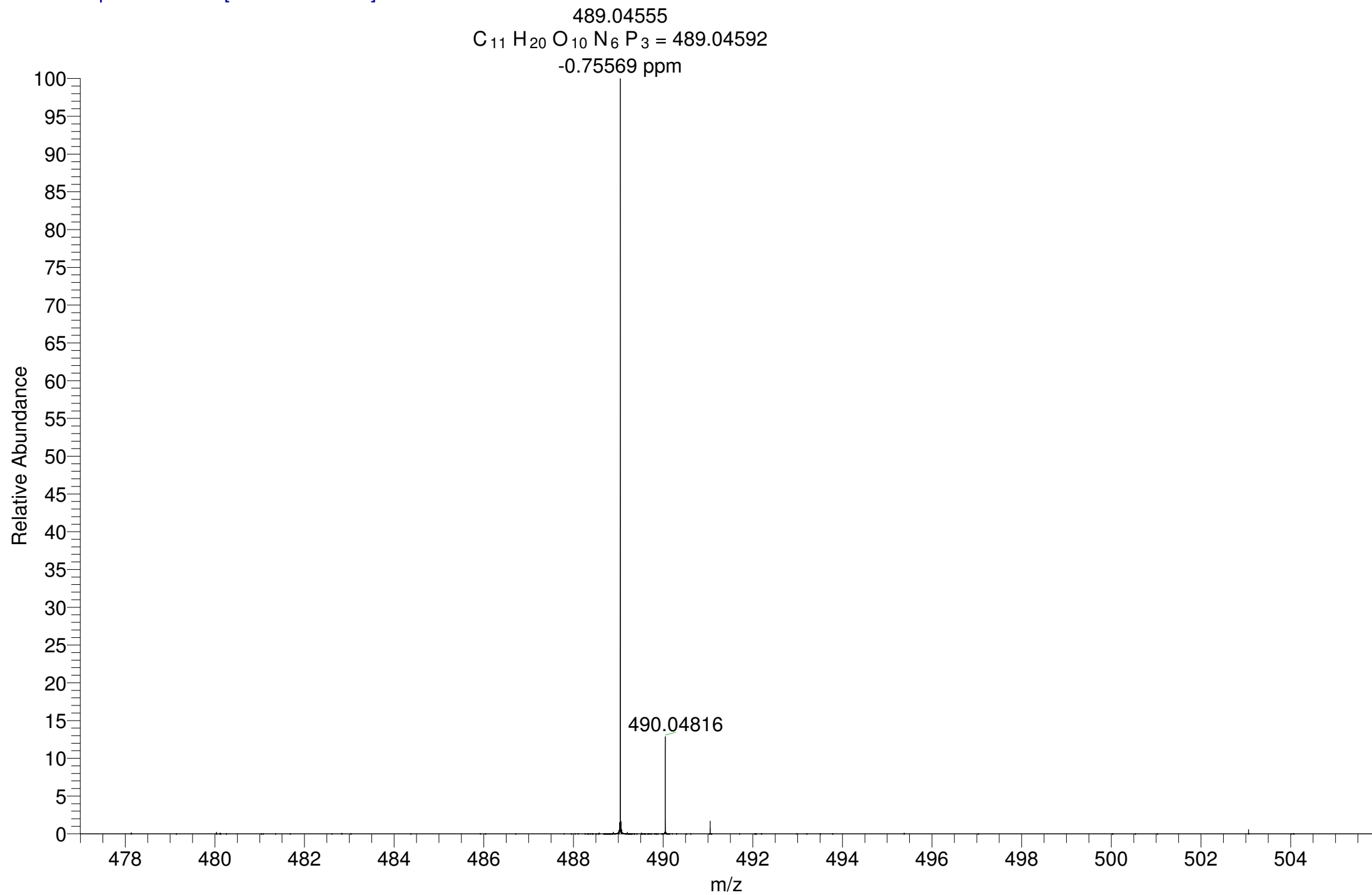


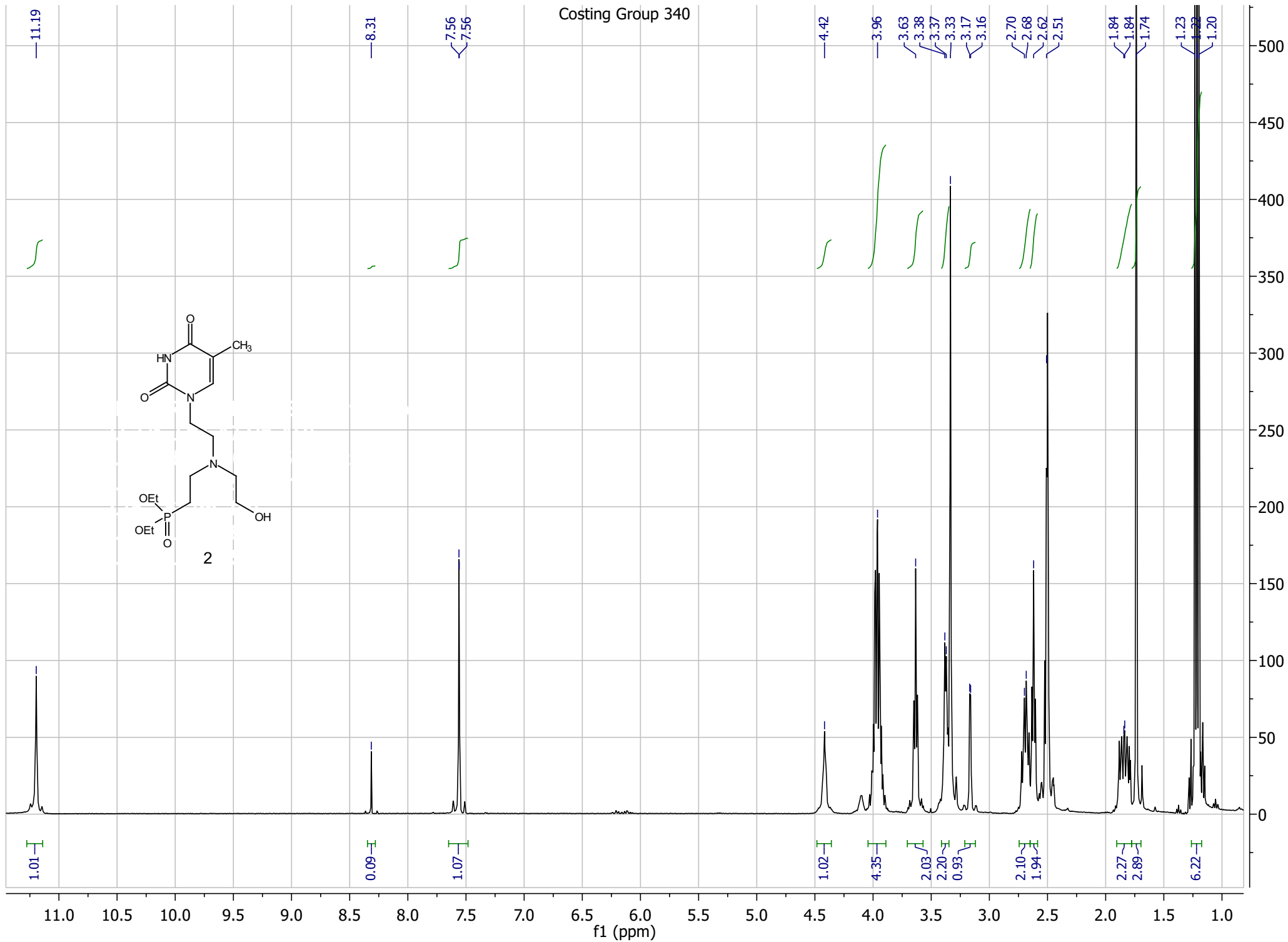
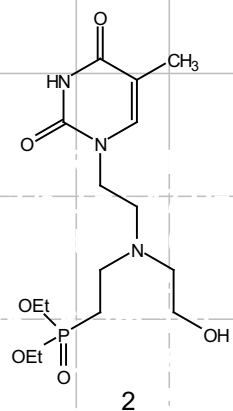




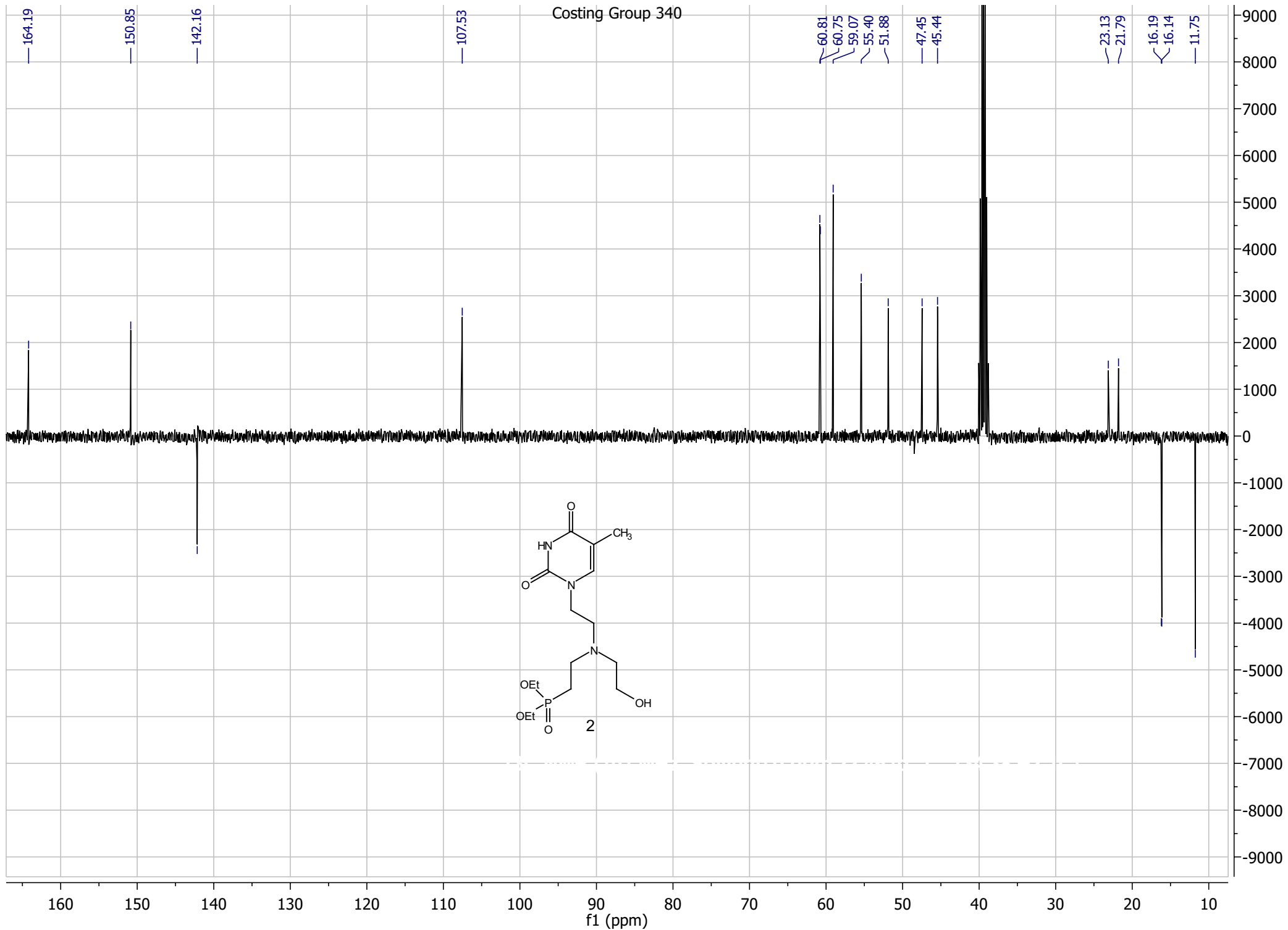
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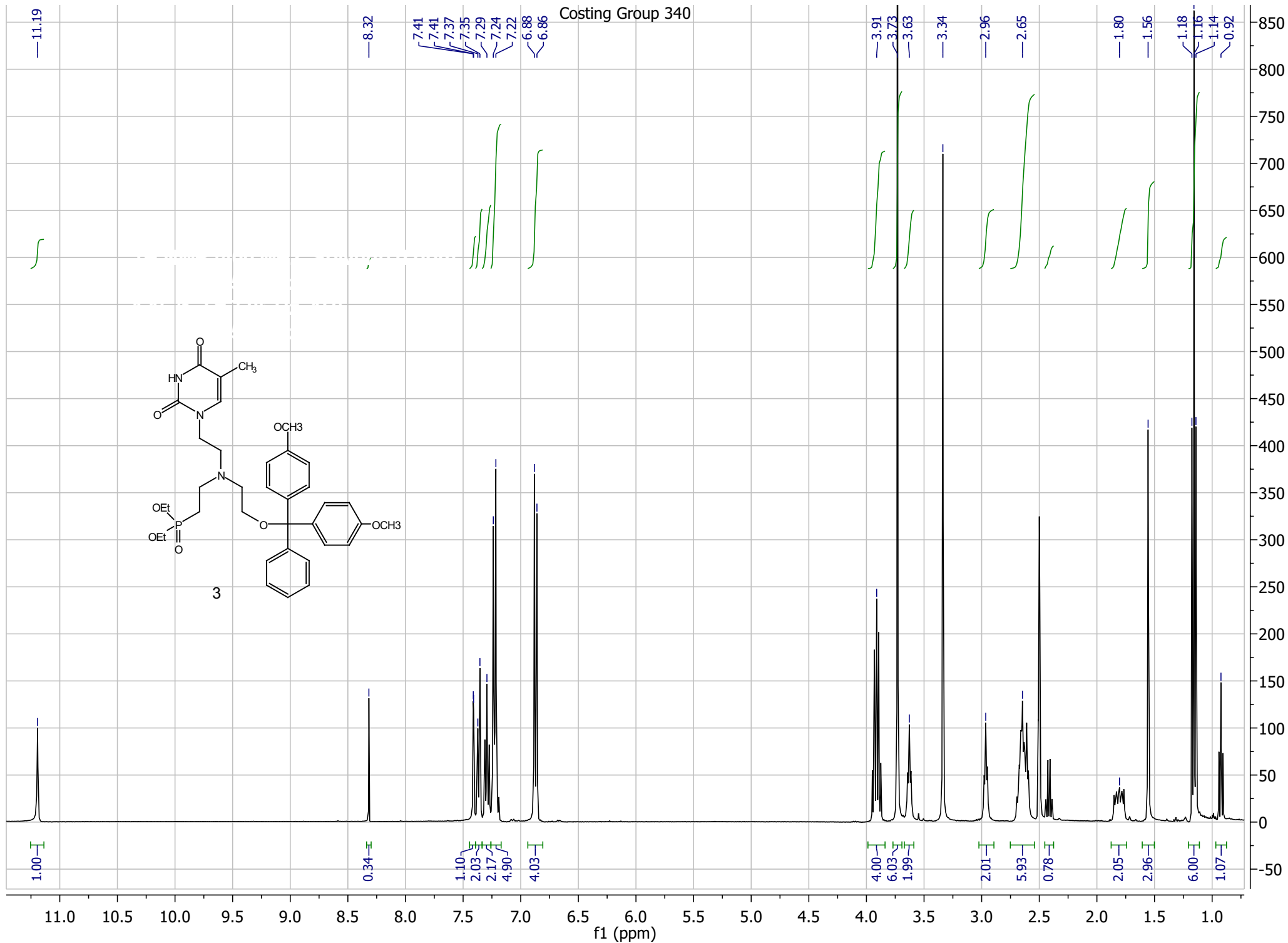
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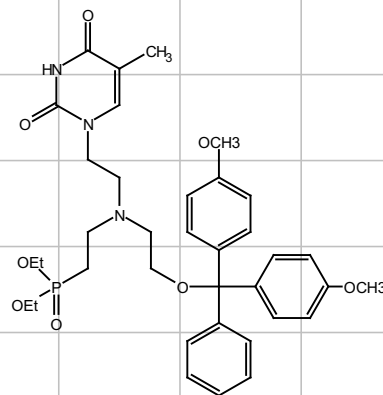


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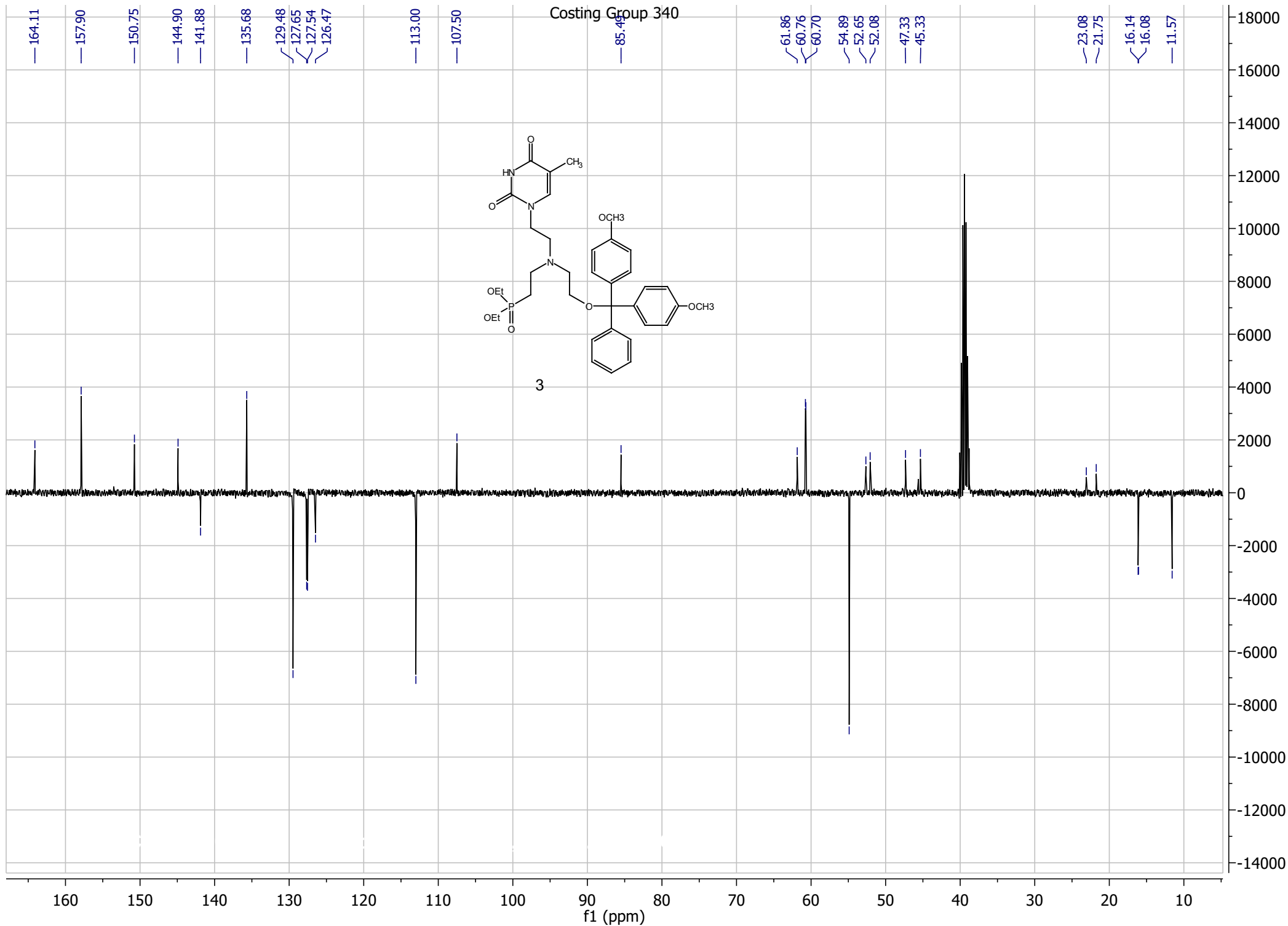




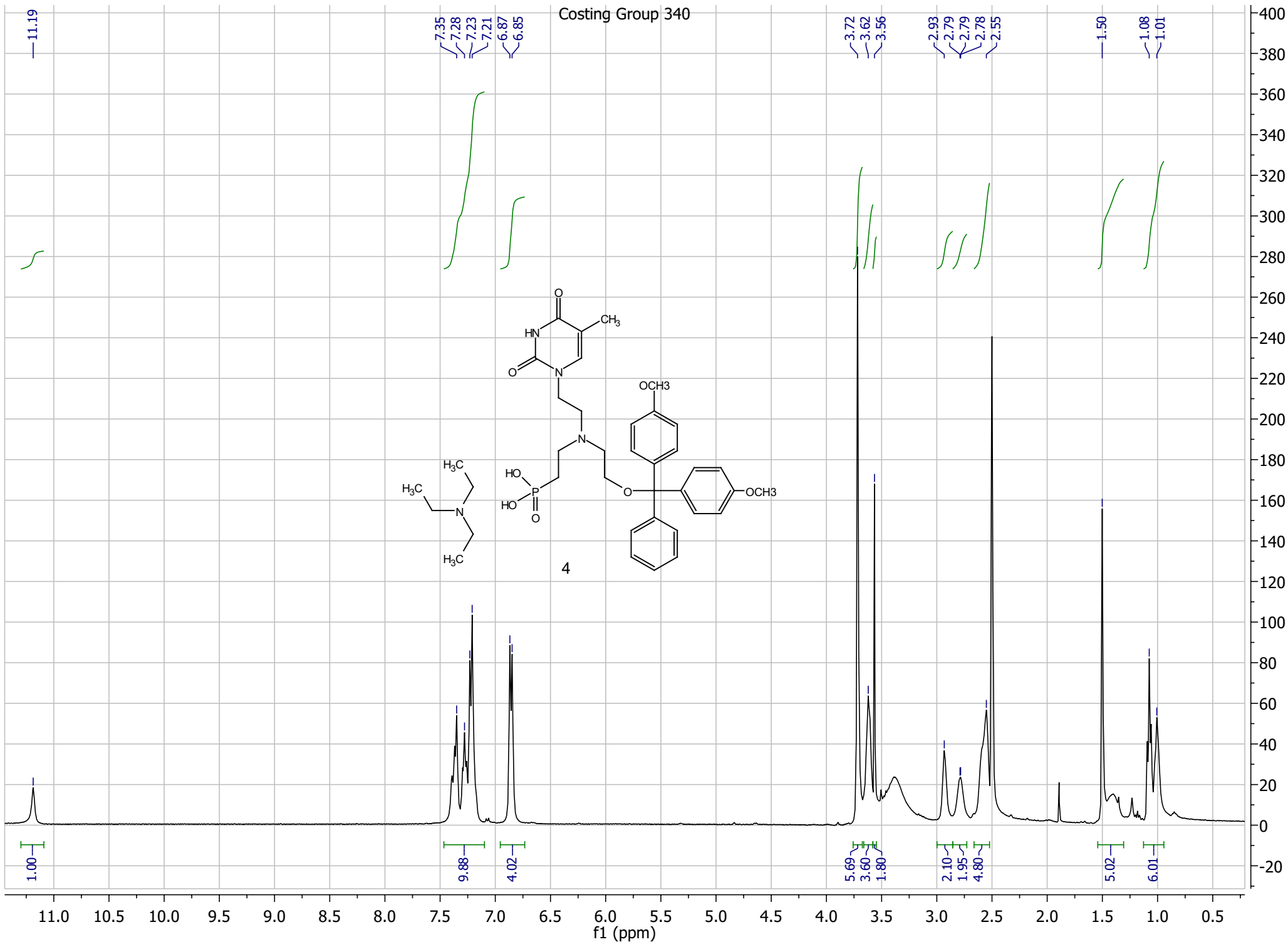
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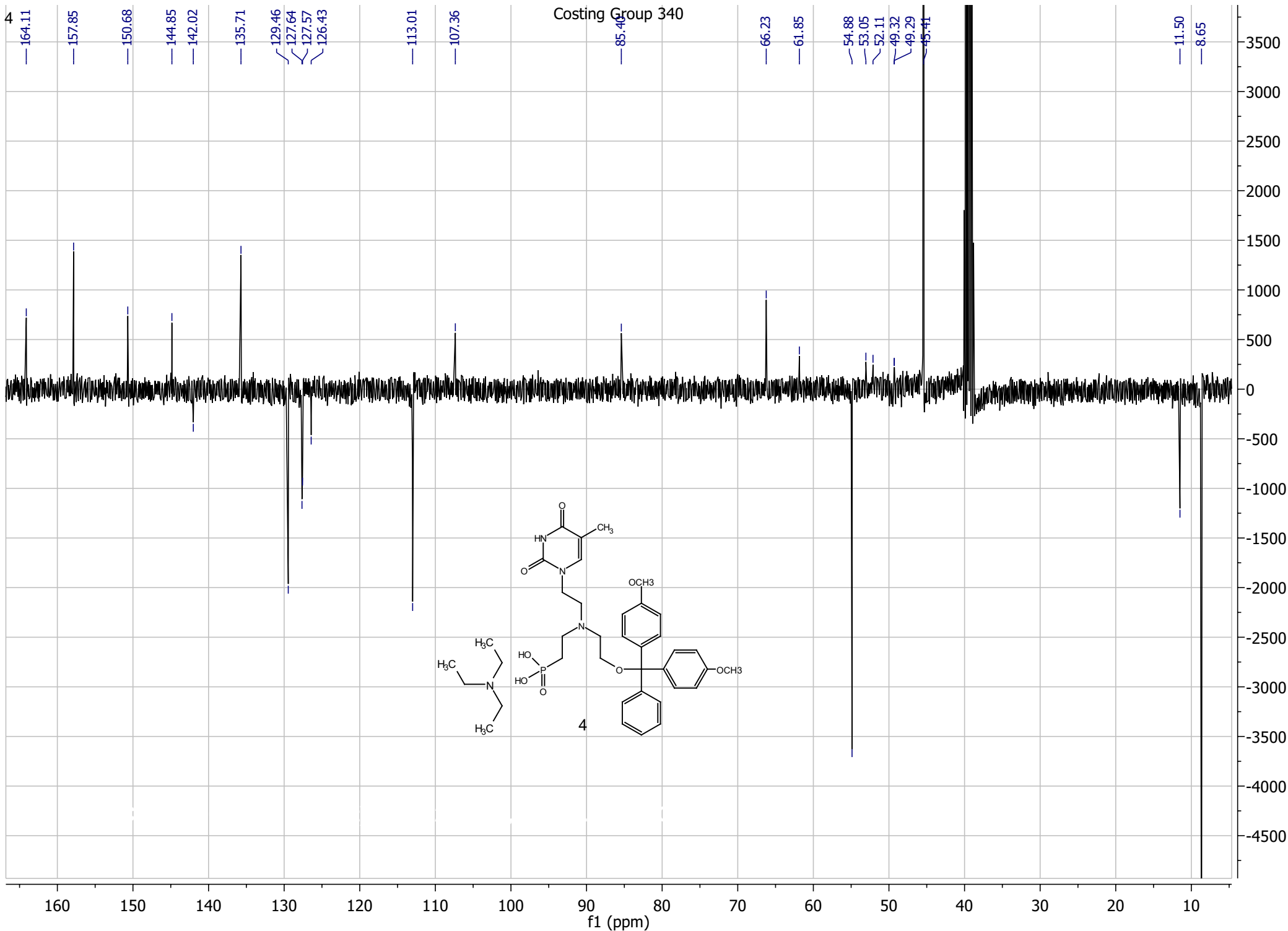


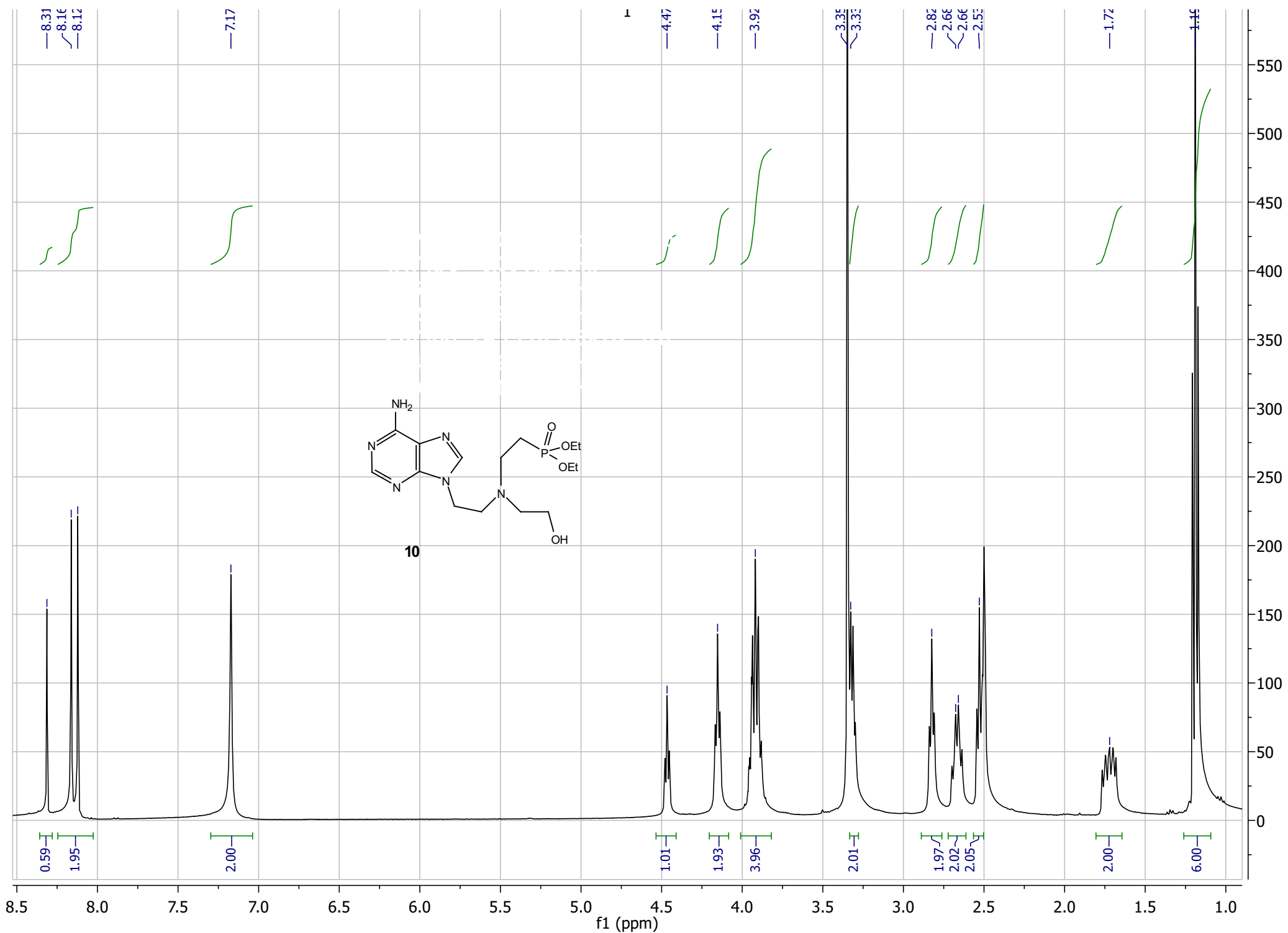
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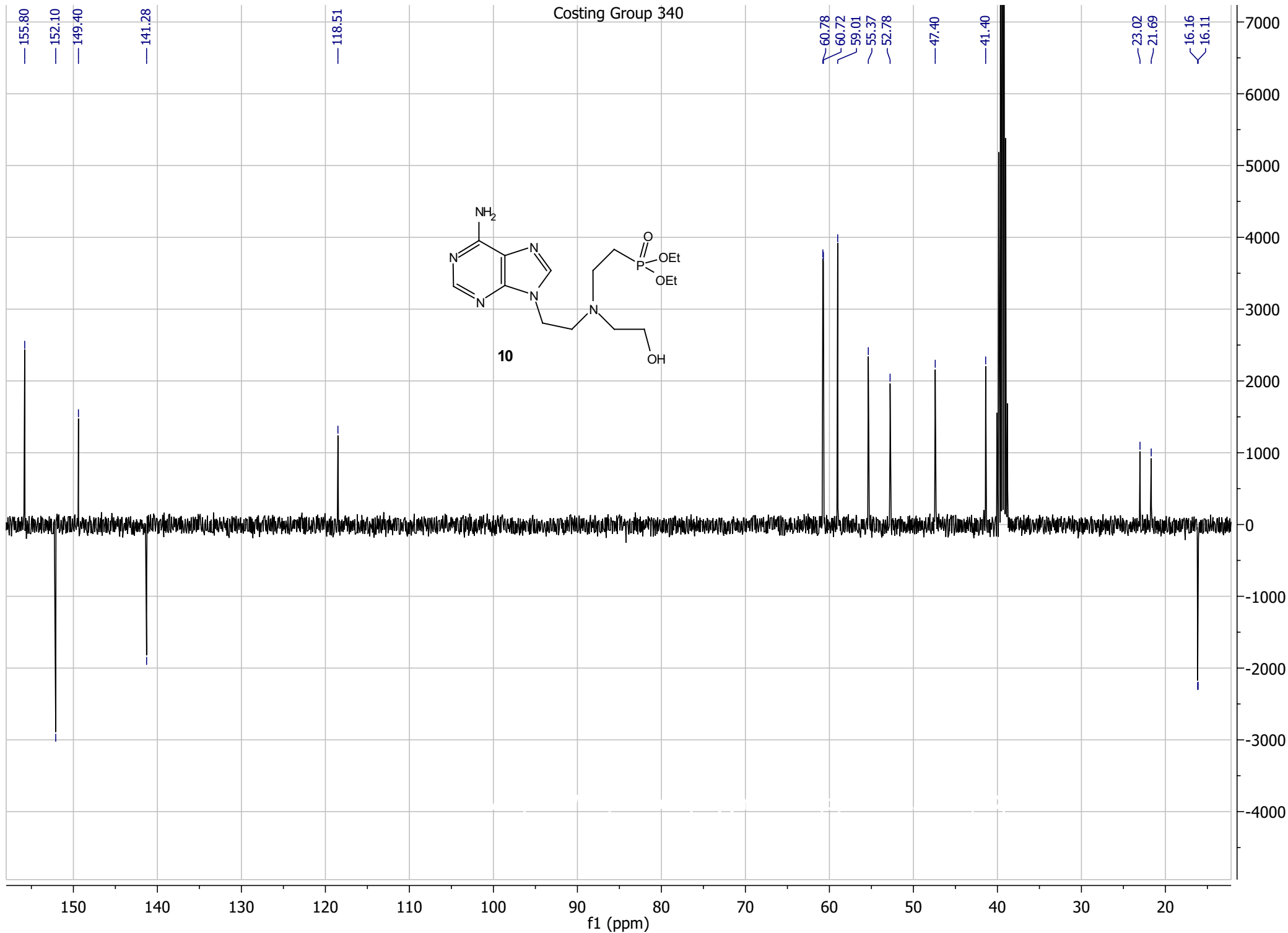
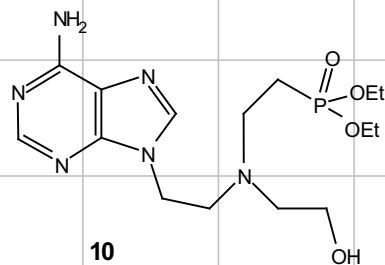
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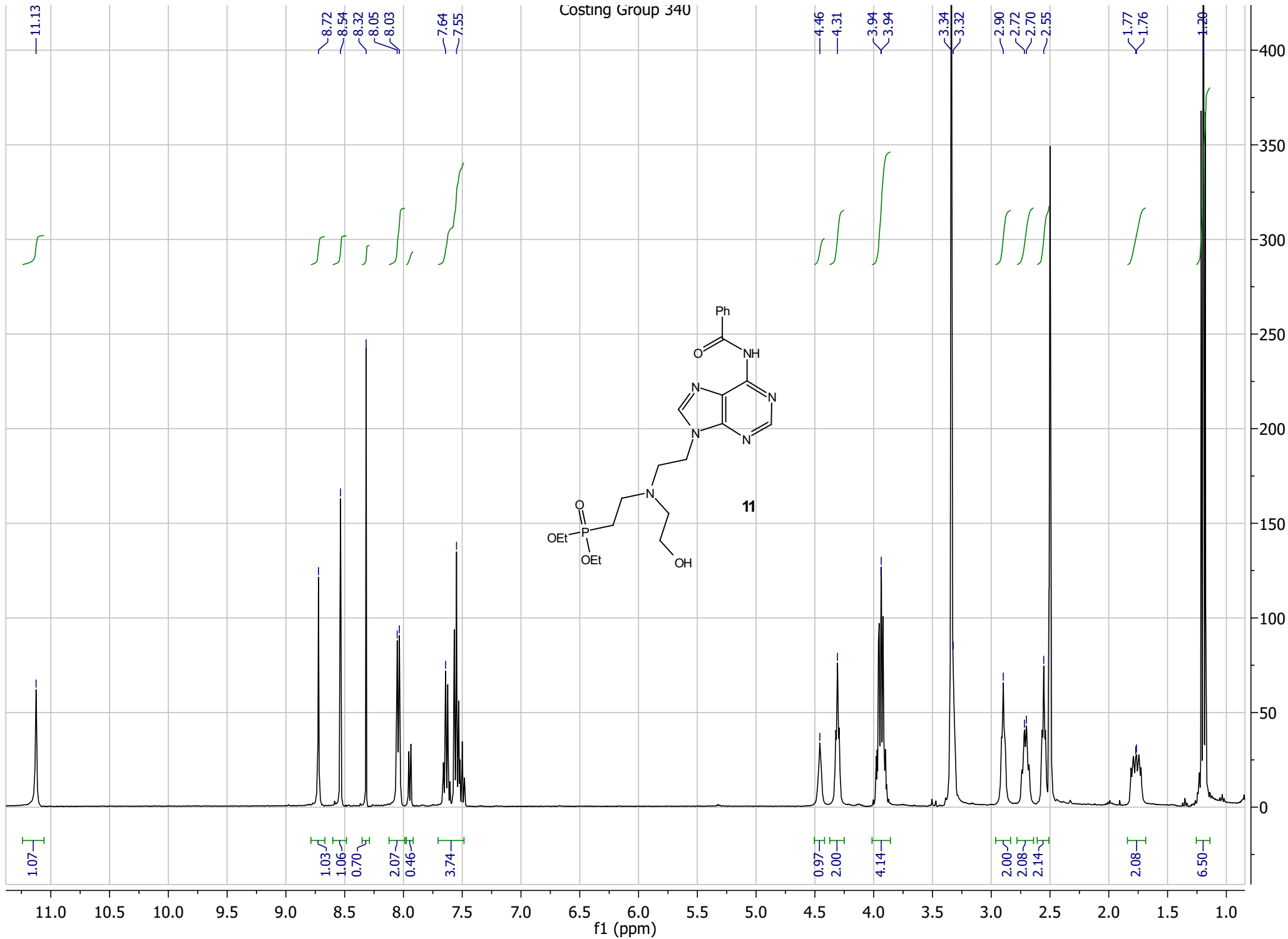


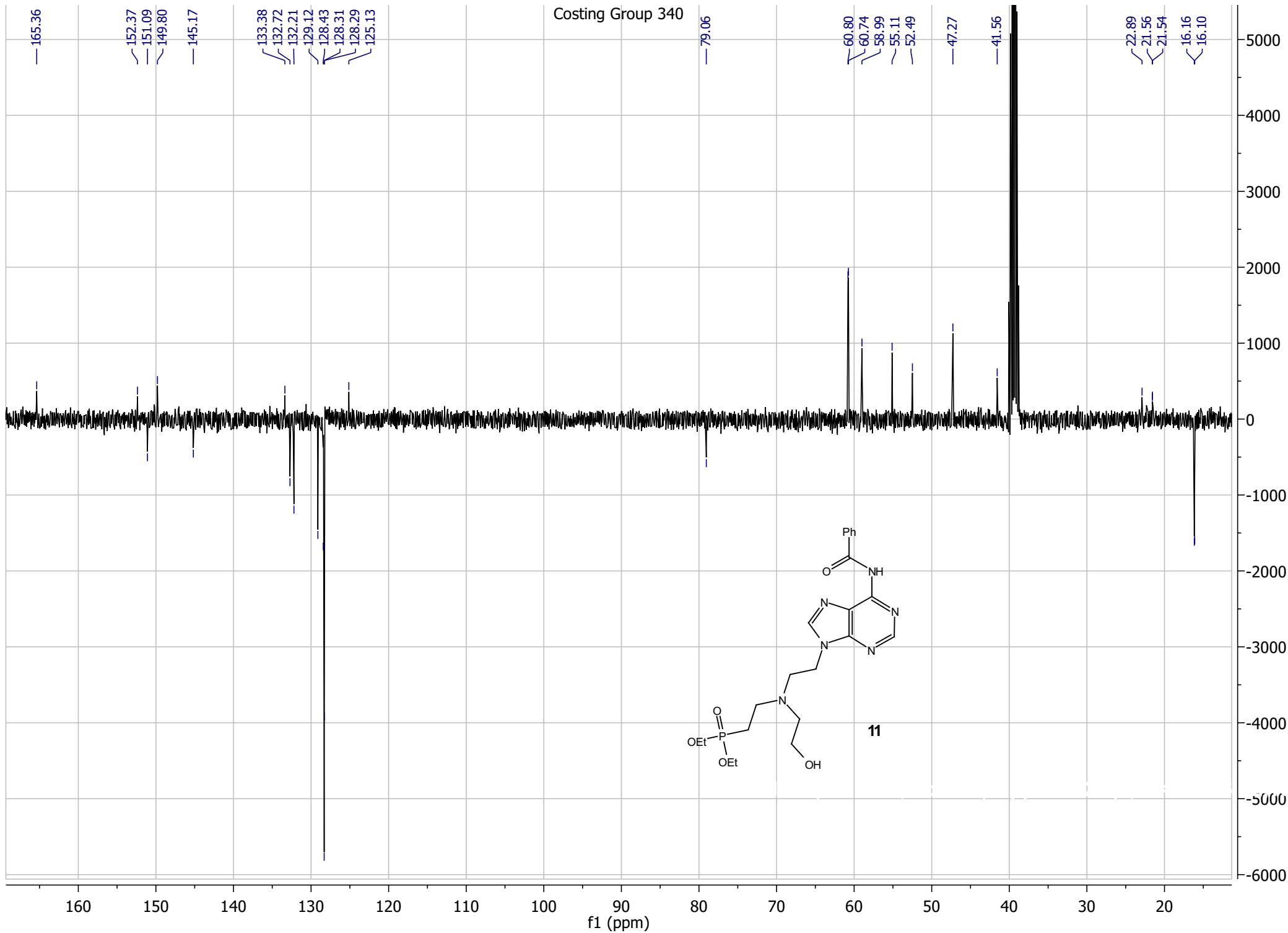


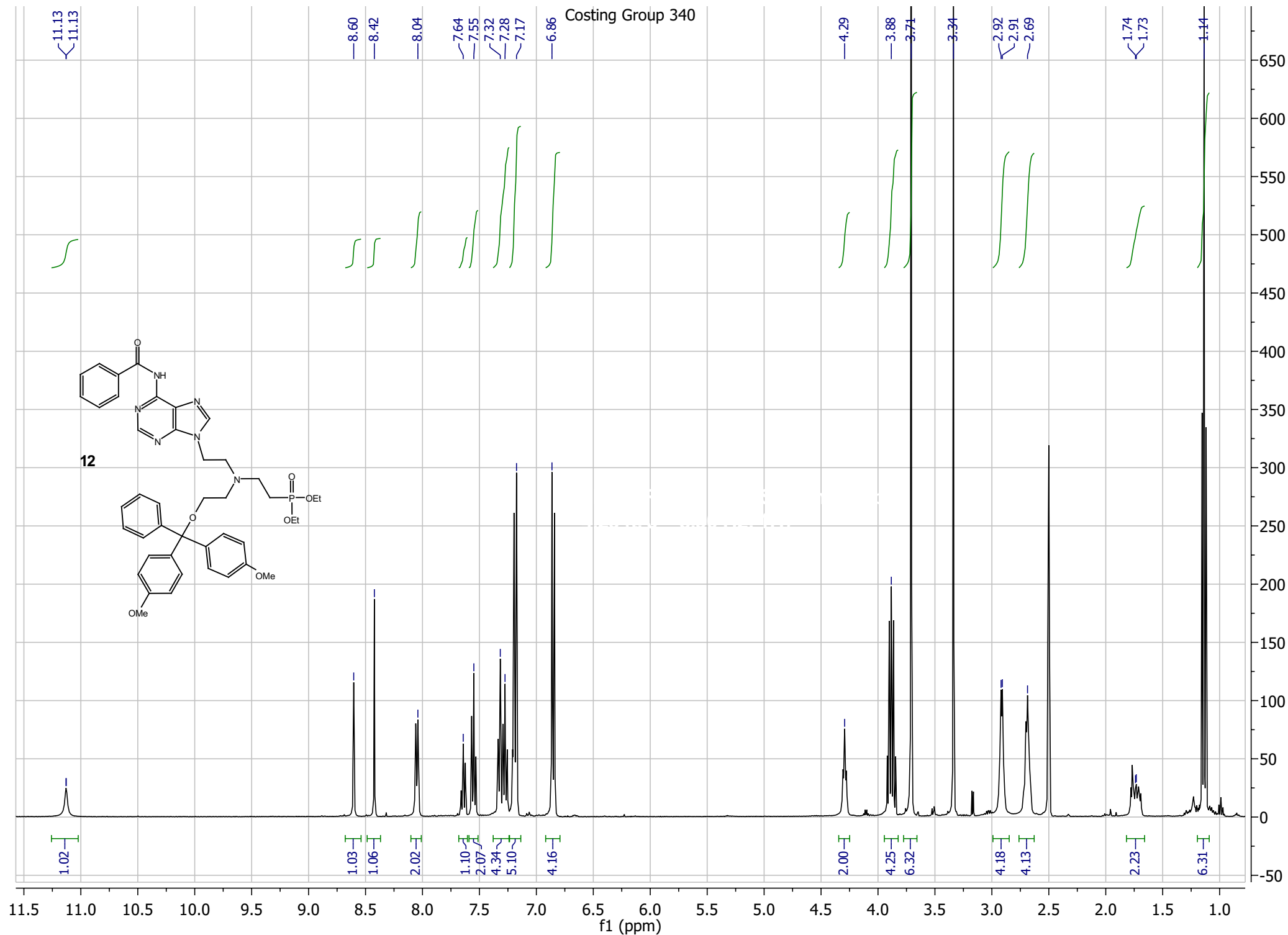
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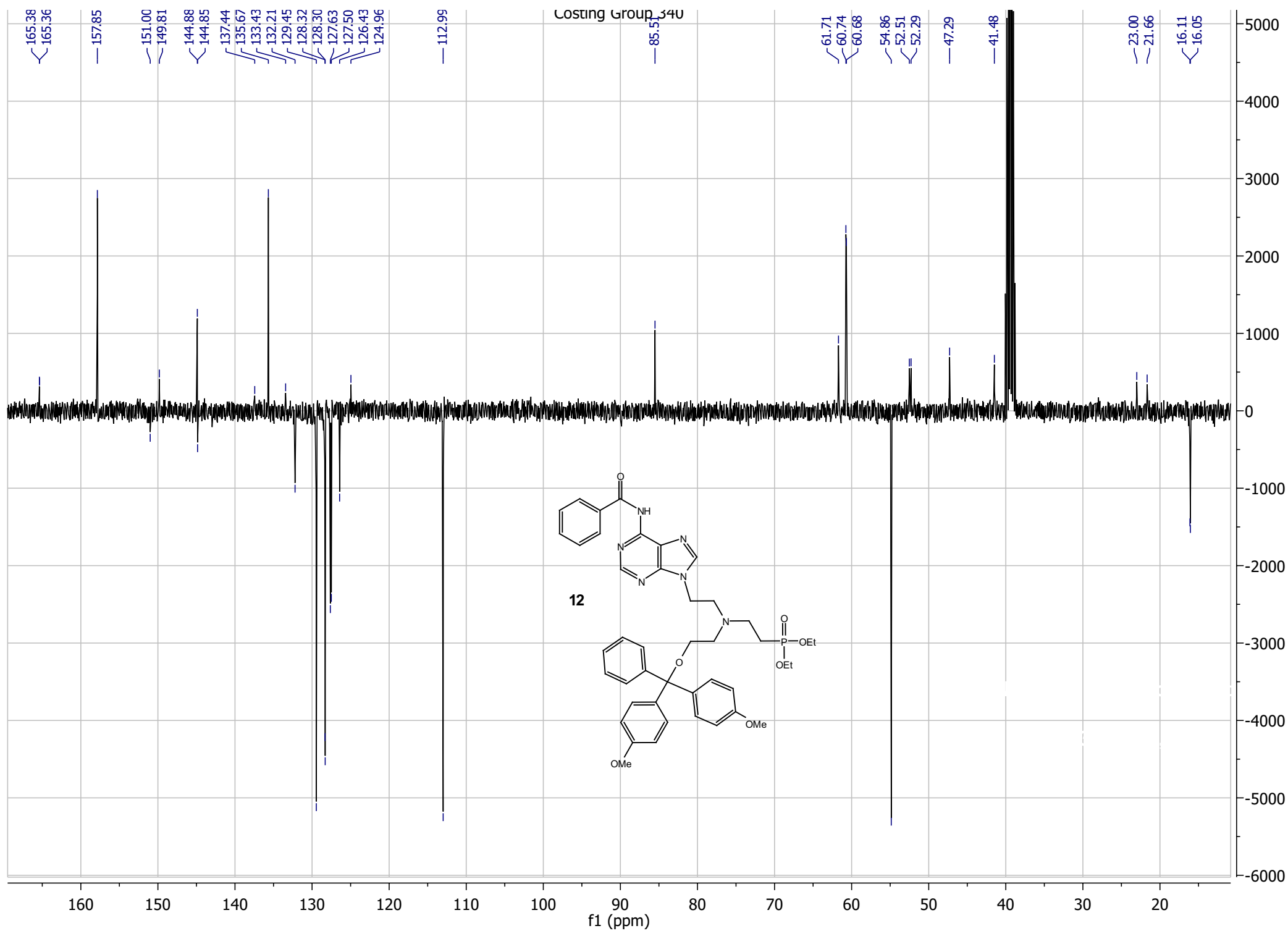


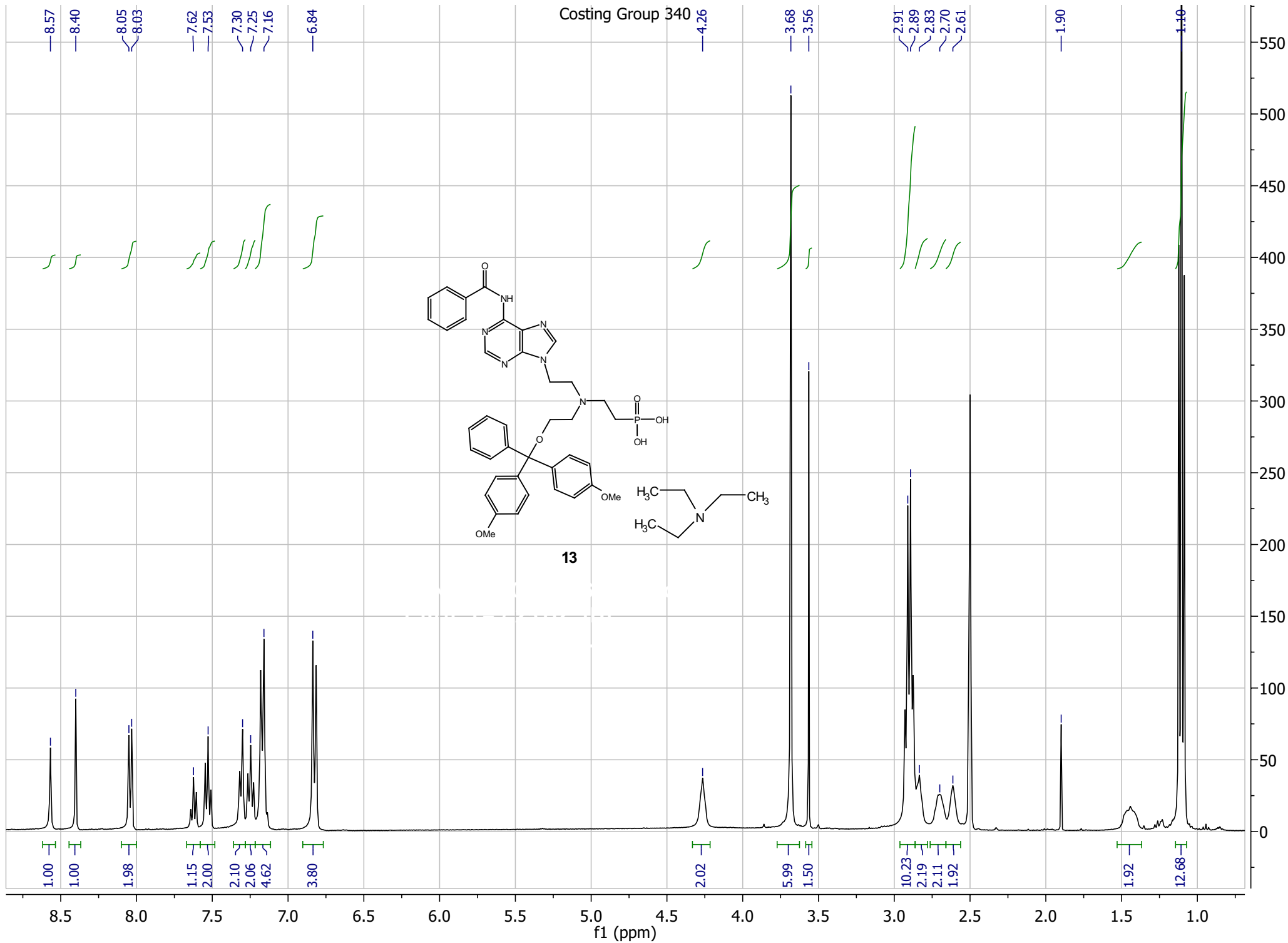
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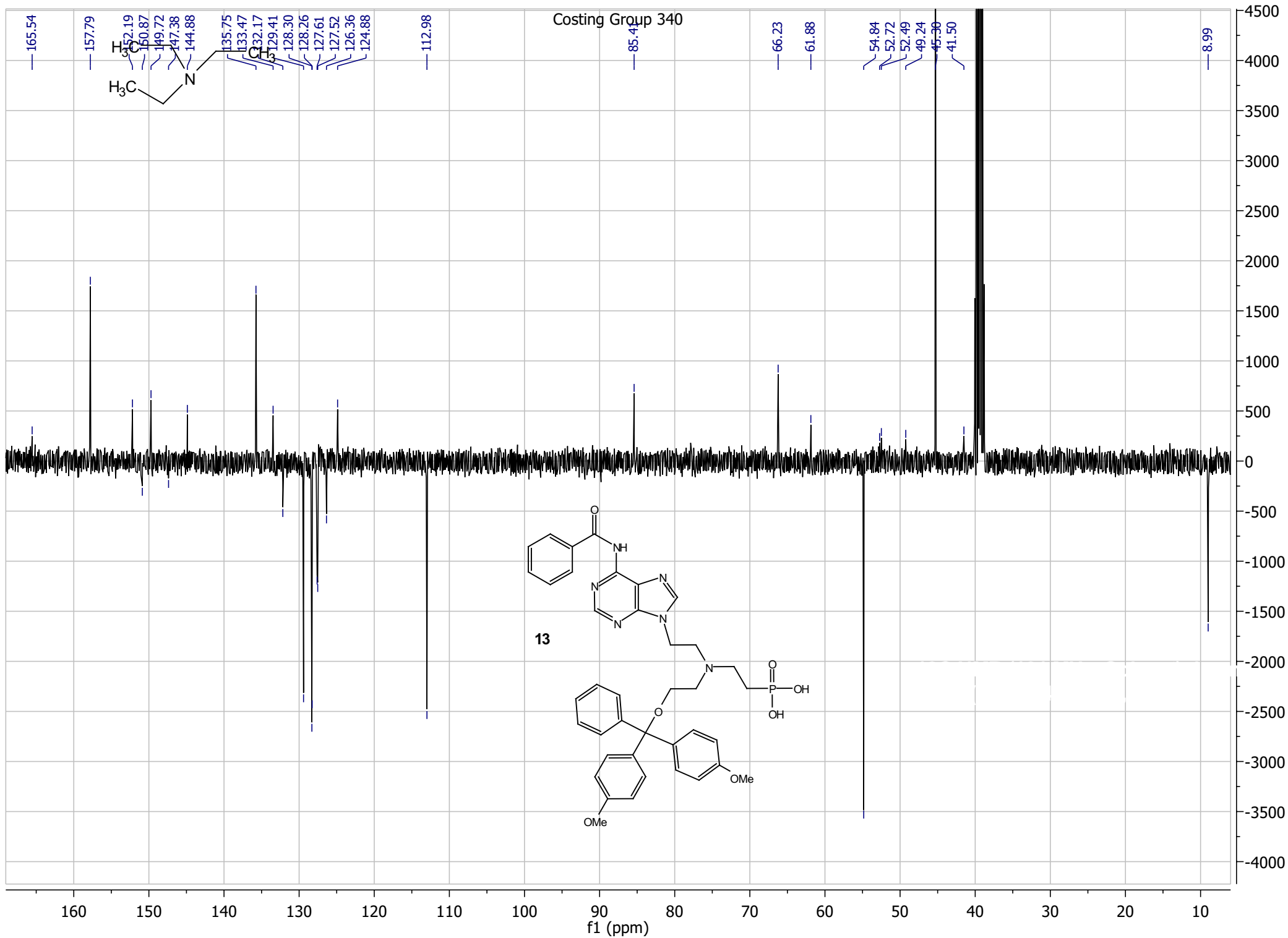


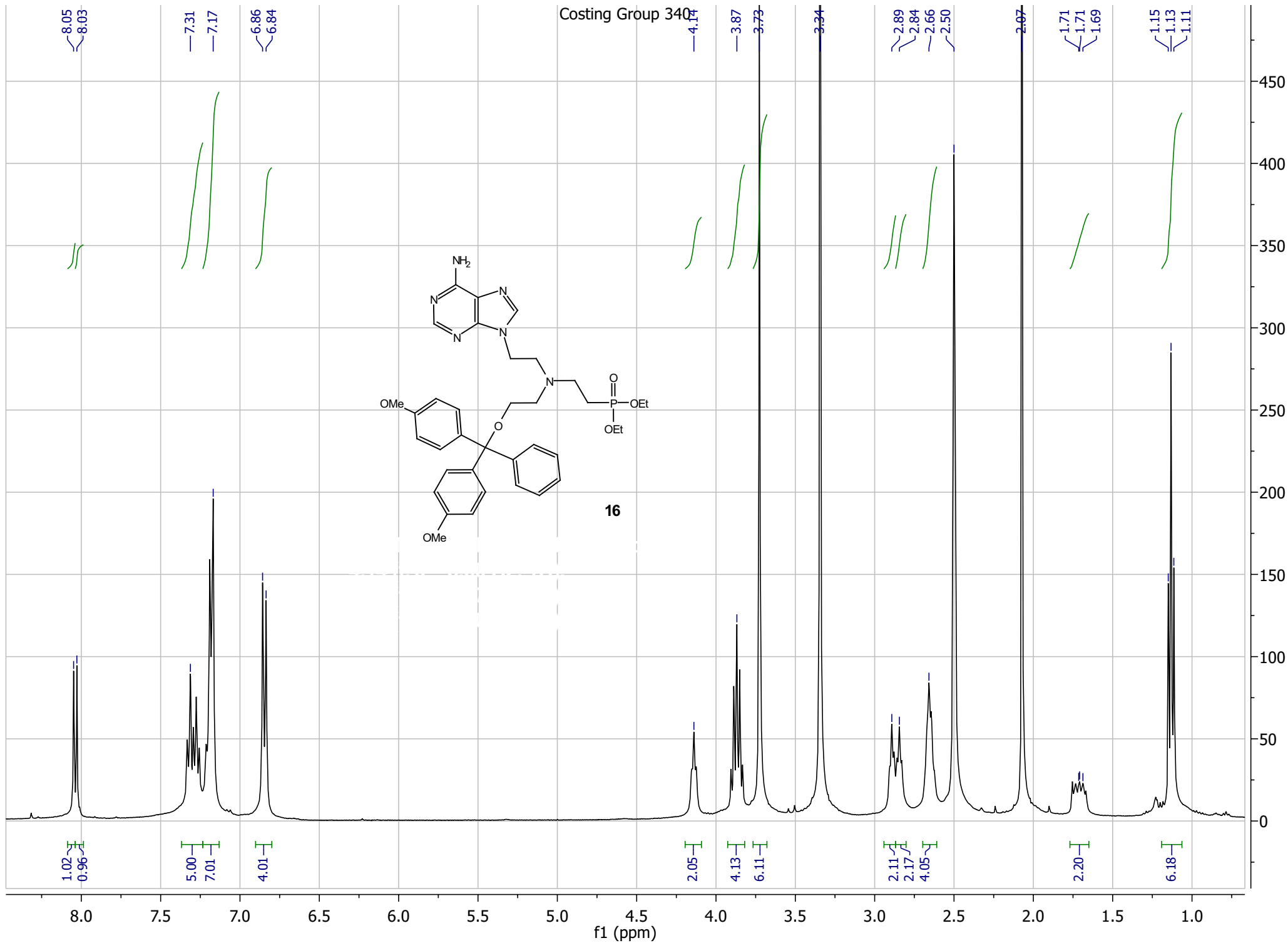


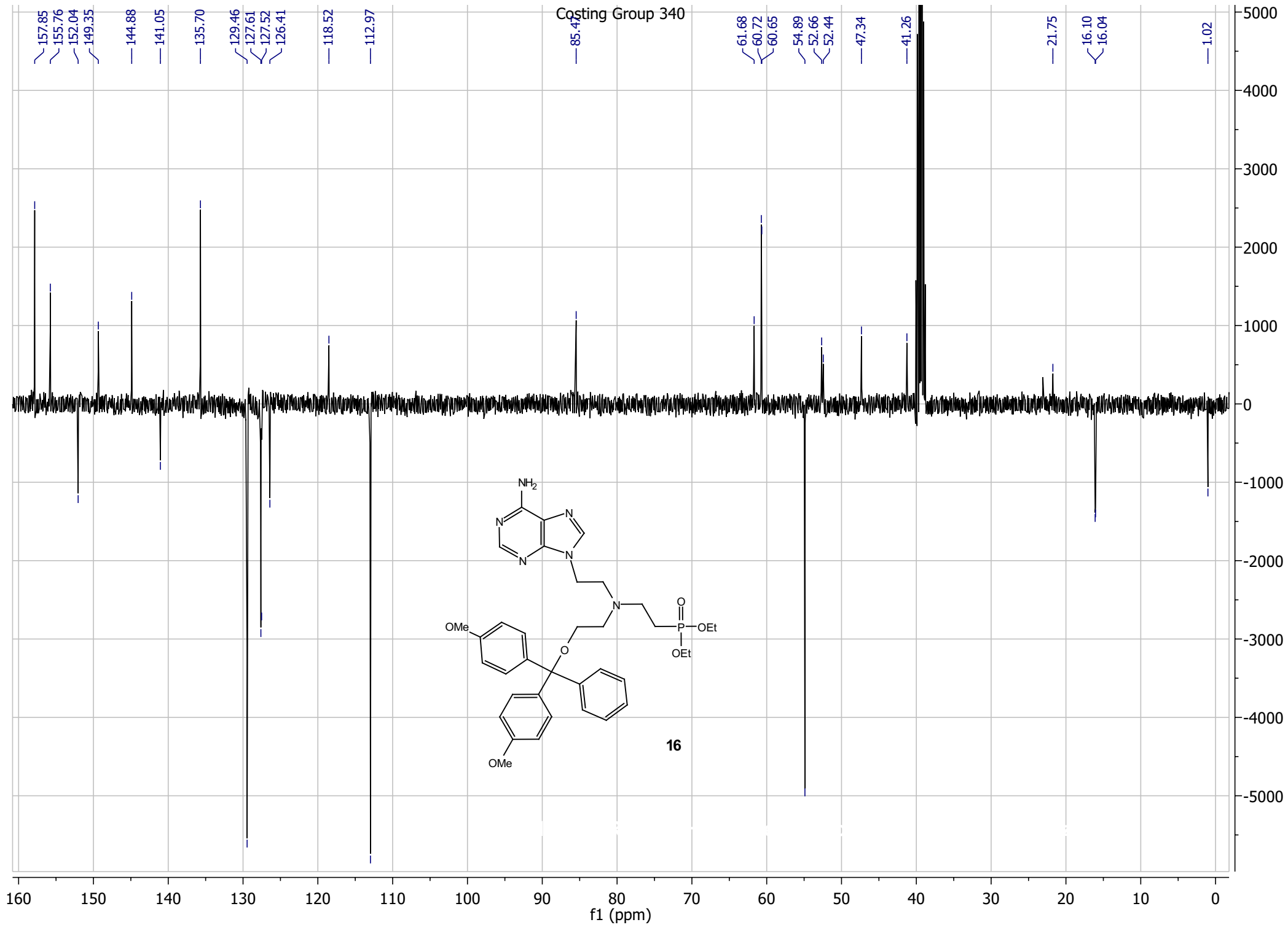


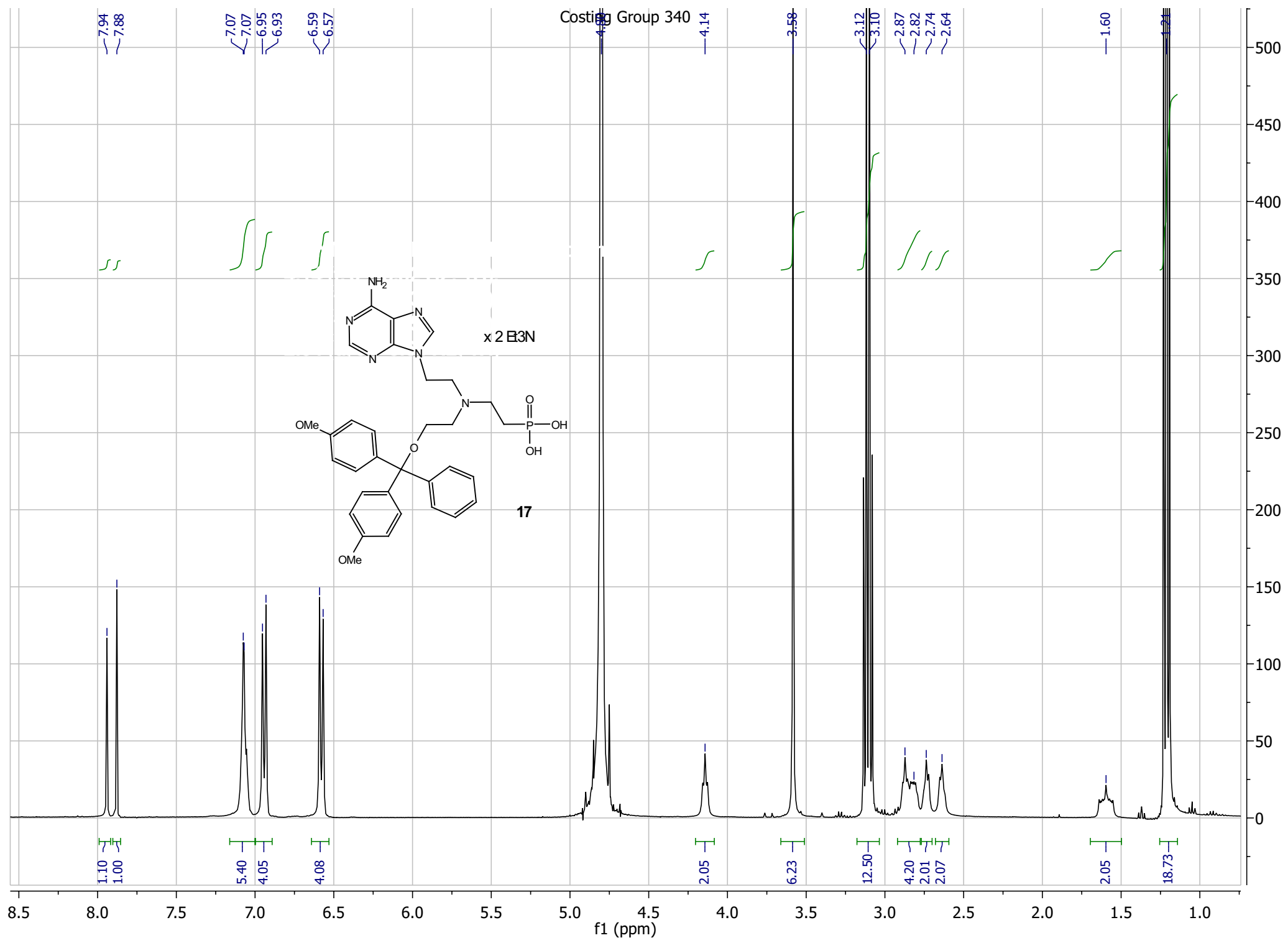




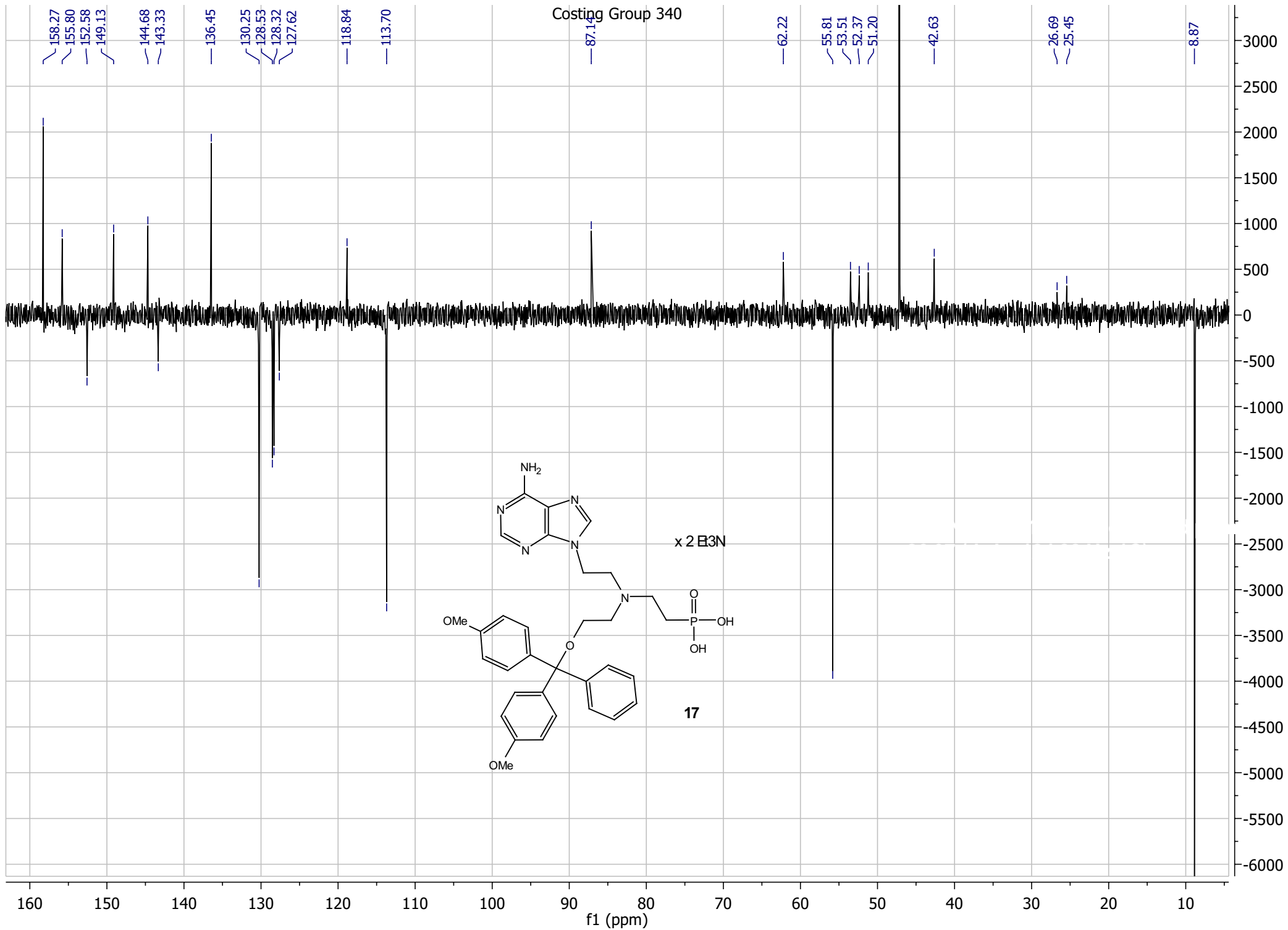








Costing Group 340



Enzymatic incorporation of A-aza-ANPpp (19) and T-aza-ANPpp (8) by DNA polymerases

The enzymatic incorporation of adenosine derivative **A-aza-ANPpp** and thymidine derivative **T-aza-ANPpp** was tested using five different bacterial DNA polymerases (KOD XL, Vent(exo-), Pwo, DeepVent(exo-), Bst large fragment) and a human DNA polymerase α , on a 31-base-long template (**Temp^{Prb4basII}**), allowing the incorporation of four modifications. The modified **N-aza-ANPpp** was used instead of its natural counterpart in combination with the three remaining natural dNTPs. In all the cases, the **N-aza-ANPpps** were not incorporated and the obtained oligonucleotides were the same as in negative controls (**Fig. 5**).

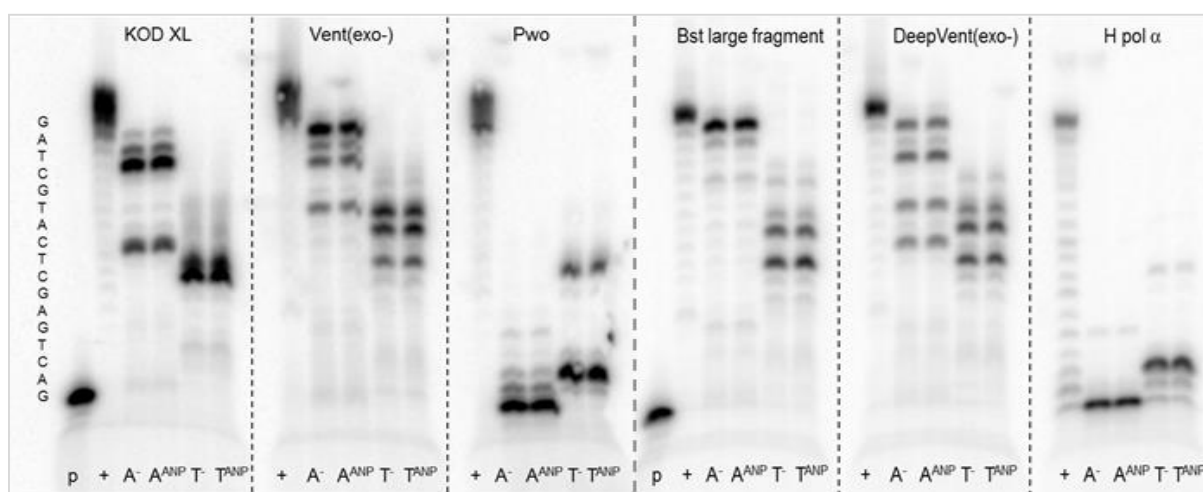


Fig. 5. Denaturing PAGE analysis of PEX products with template **Temp^{Prb4basII}**, **A-aza-ANPpp** or **T-aza-ANPpp** and KOD XL, Vent(exo-), Pwo, Bst large fragment, DeepVent(exo-) and H pol α DNA polymerases. The experiments are supplemented with a ^{32}P -radiolabelled primer (p), positive control (+: all natural dNTPs), and negative control (A⁻: absence of dATP; T⁻: absence of dTTP).

Inhibition of DNA polymerase activity¹ by A-aza-ANPpp (19) and T-aza-ANPpp (8)

To determine the effect of **A-aza-ANPpp** and **T-aza-ANPpp** on DNA polymerase activity, the primer was extended in the presence of all four natural dNTPs (100 μM) and various concentrations of **A-aza-ANPpp** or **T-aza-ANPpp** (100–900 μM). The gel (**Fig. 6**) demonstrates that neither bacterial polymerase KOD XL nor human polymerase α are inhibited in the presence of **A-aza-ANPpp** or **T-aza-ANPpp**.

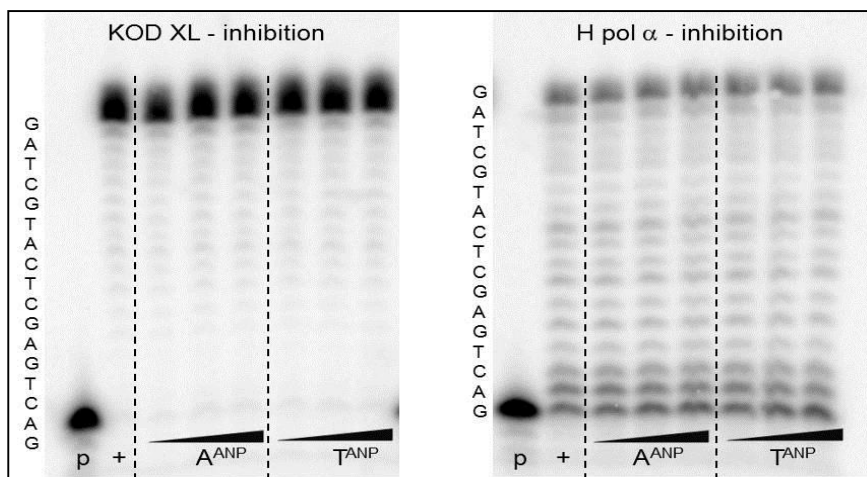


Fig. 6. Inhibition of human polymerase alpha activity by **A-aza-ANPpp** or **T-aza-ANPpp**. The reaction mixtures contained all four natural dNTPs (100 μ M) together with the modified nucleoside triphosphate **A-aza-ANPpp** or **T-aza-ANPpp** (100, 300 or 900 μ M). The experiments are supplemented with a 32 P-radiolabeled primer (p), and a positive control (+: all natural dNTPs).

Experimental:

Primer extension experiments with bacterial DNA polymerases

The reaction mixture for PEX (10 μ L) contained DNA polymerase (Bst large fragment (8 U/ μ L, 0.5 μ L), Deep Vent(exo-) (2 U/ μ L, 0.5 μ L), Vent(exo-) (2 U/ μ L, 0.5 μ L), KOD XL (2.5 U/ μ L, 0.5 μ L), or Pwo (1 U/ μ L, 0.5 μ L)), natural dNTPs (4 mM, 0.5 μ L), **A-aza-ANPpp** or **T-aza-ANPpp** (4 mM, 0.5 μ L), 5'- 32 P-labelled primer (3 μ M, 0.5 μ L, **Prim**^{248short}: 3'-GGGTACGGCGGGTAC-5'), and 31-mer template (3 μ M, 0.75 μ L, **Temp**^{Prb4basII}: 5'-CTAGCATGAGCTCAGTCCCATGCCGCCCATG-3') in the buffer (1 μ L) supplied by the manufacturer with the enzyme (ThermoPol buffer for Bst large fragment, DeepVent(exo-) and Vent(exo-), KOD XL buffer, or Pwo buffer). The primer was labeled using [γ ³²P]-ATP according to standard techniques.²

The reaction mixtures were incubated at 60 $^{\circ}$ C for 30 min. The reactions were stopped by the addition of PAGE stop solution (20 μ L, 80% [v/v] formamide, 20mM EDTA, 0.025% [w/v] bromophenol blue, 0.025% [w/v] xylene cyanol) and heated at 95 $^{\circ}$ C for 5 min. Aliquots (4 μ L) were subjected to vertical electrophoresis in 12.5% denaturing polyacrylamide gel containing 1x TBE buffer (pH 8) and 7M urea at 45 mA for 50 min. The gels were dried (85 $^{\circ}$ C, 70 min), autoradiographed and visualized by phosphorimager (Typhoon 94¹⁰, Amersham Biosciences).

Primer annealing

The radiolabeled primer (**Prim**^{248short}: 3'-GGGTACGGCGGGTAC-5') was mixed with the template (**Temp**^{Prb4basII}: 5'-CTAGCATGAGCTCAGACCCATGCCGCCCATG-3', 1.5 excess) in aqueous Tris-HCl (pH 7.5, 50 mM), DTT (5 mM), MgCl₂ (5 mM), so that the final primer concentration was 1.1 μM. The annealing was performed in a thermal cycler. The sample was first heated at 95 °C for 5 min and then slowly cooled to 25 °C over 60 min. Thus prepared primed template was stored at -20 °C.

Primer extension experiments using human DNA polymerase alpha

The reaction mixture (10 μL) contained primed template (0.1 μM primer, 0.15 μM template), human DNA polymerase alpha (4 U/μL, 0.125 μL), BSA (0.1 mg/mL), glycerol (10 %), Tris-HCl (pH 7.5, 50 mM), DTT (5 mM), MgCl₂ (5 mM), natural dNTPs (100 μM) and **A-aza-ANPpp** or **T-aza-ANPpp** (200 μM). The reactions were carried out at 37 °C for 90 min and were stopped by the addition of 20 μL PAGE stop solution (80% [v/v] formamide, 20mM EDTA, 0.025% [w/v] bromophenol blue, 0.025% [w/v] xylene cyanol) and heated at 95 °C for 5 min. Aliquots (4 μL) were subjected to vertical electrophoresis in 12.5% denaturing polyacrylamide gel containing 1x TBE buffer (pH 8) and 7M urea at 45 mA for 50 min. The gels were dried (85 °C, 70 min), autoradiographed and visualized by phosphorimager (Typhoon 9410, Amersham Biosciences).

Inhibition of KOD XL polymerase activity by A-aza-ANPpp and T-aza-ANPpp

The reaction mixture (10 μL) contained 5'-³²P-labelled primer (**Prim**^{248short}, 3 μM, 0.5 μL), template (**Temp**^{Prb4basII}, 3 μM, 0.75 μL), KOD XL DNA polymerase (2.5 U/μL, 0.5 μL, all four natural dNTPs (100 μM) and the **N-aza-ANPpp** (**A-aza-ANPpp** or **T-aza-ANPpp**) at the given concentration (100-900 μM). The reactions were carried out at 60 °C for 15 min and were stopped by adding 20 μL PAGE stop solution and heating at 95 °C for 5 min. Aliquots (4 μL) were subjected to electrophoresis in 12.5% denaturing polyacrylamide gel.

Inhibition of DNA polymerase activity by A-aza-ANPpp and T-aza-ANPpp

The reaction mixture (10 μL) contained primed template (0.1 μM primer, 0.15 μM template), human DNA polymerase alpha (4 U/μL, 0.5 U), BSA (0.1 mg/ml), glycerol (10 %), Tris-HCl (pH 7.5, 50 mM), DTT (5 mM), MgCl₂ (5 mM), all four natural dNTPs (100 μM) and the **N-aza-ANPpp** (**A-aza-ANPpp** or **T-aza-ANPpp**) at the given concentration (100-900 μM). The reactions were carried out at 37 °C for 60 min and were stopped by adding 20 μL PAGE stop

solution and heating at 95 °C for 5 min. Aliquots (4 µL) were subjected to electrophoresis in 12.5% denaturing polyacrylamide gel.

References:

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2. Macíčková-Cahová, H.; Vrábel, M.; Hocek, M. Cross-Coupling Modification of Nucleoside Triphosphates, PEX, and PCR Construction of Base-Modified DNA. *Curr. Protoc. Chem. Biol.* **2010**, *2*, 1–14.