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A BUNCH-OLIGONUCLEOTIDE FORMING STABLE MONOMOLECULAR QUADRUPLEX CONTAINING A T-TETRAD

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 The chemical synthesis of bunch-ODN I and II prone to form quadruplex structures containing G-and T-tetrads has been reported. Structural studies were performed by ¹H-NMR and CD melting experiments.

Keywords DNA, T-Tetrad, Oligonucleotide, Quadruplex, Bunch-ODN

INTRODUCTION

Guanine rich sequences in DNA can form four stranded quadruplex structures stabilized by G-tetrads. Quadruple helices based on G-tetrads may play important roles in a number of biological processes, such as the regulation of the apoptotic event of the cells and several human diseases.^[1-6] Extensive NMR, X-ray, and CD structural studies are centerd on oligodeoxyribonucleotides (ODN) models forming G-quadruplex structures aiming at characterizing all the possible conformational varieties that are sequence and molecularity dependent. Quadruplex structures having in the tetrads other bases than G have been recently discovered. Particularly, the tetrads G:C:G:C, [7] G:C:A:T, [8] and T:T:T:T^[9] have been identified and studied by ¹H NMR and molecular dynamics. However, the low stability of these tetrads deeply limits the conformational investigation of the quadruplex in which they are contained. Recently, we proposed a new class of ODNs called bunch-ODNs, which are capable of forming very stable monomolecular quadruplexes that show pseudosymmetry and their ¹H NMR profiles are similar to those of tetramolecular

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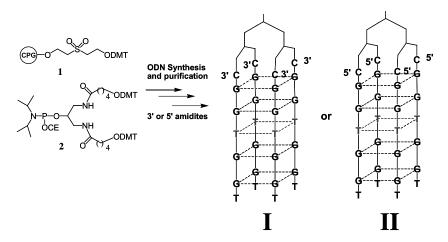


FIGURE 1 Synthetic approach scheme for I and II.

counterparts and are characterized by more favorable thermodynamic parameters. Therefore, a bunch-quadruplex model could be an useful entry to study ODN quadruplex with less stable tetrads. We report here the synthesis and the preliminary ^{1}H NMR and CD structural studies on the bunch- $[d(CGGTGGT)]_4$ quadruplex containing a T-tetrad. To assess the effect of ODN's polarity on quadruplex folding and stability, we synthesized the bunch- $[d(CGGTGGT)]_4$ **I** and **II** using 3′ or 5′-phosphoramidite nucleotide monomers, respectively (Figure 1).

The synthesis has been performed using the recently reported solid-phase procedure that uses the CPG support (1) and the branching bifunctional linker (2) to prepare the bunch-spacer linking the ODN strands.^[10]

In order to evaluate whether **I** and **II** adopt T-tetrad containing quadruplex structures and, in case, to estimate their stabilities, we performed ^{1}H NMR studies at 25, 45, 65, and 80°C using pulse field gradient WATERGATE sequence for $H_{2}O$

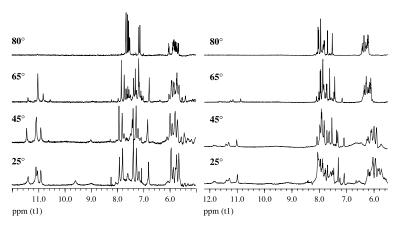


FIGURE 2 ¹H NMR spectra of I and II in 100 mM K⁺ buffer (500 MHz, H₂O/D₂O 9:1, v/v).

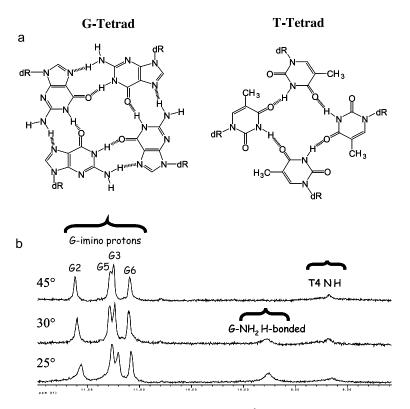


FIGURE 3 a) Scheme of G and T tetrads; b) low field region of ¹H NMR spectra of I in 100 mM K⁺ buffer.

suppression. Stacked-plot spectra of \mathbf{I} and \mathbf{II} show that both adopt quadruplex structures in presence of K^+ ions with marked differences concerning thermal stability and T-tetrad observation (Figure 2).

The quenching of imino and amino proton signals revealed that ${\bf I}$ is more stable than its 5'-3' counterpart (${\bf II}$) at each tested temperature. Furthermore, in ${\bf II}$ neither the T-tetrad characteristic signal (T_4NH) nor any G-NH $_2$ exchangeable protons (Figure 3) were observed. These data are in agreement with CD melting profiles that showed a well-defined sigmoidal curve with a derivatizable T_m value of 72°C for complex ${\bf II}$, while for complex ${\bf II}$ no well-defined change in convexity was observed up to 90°C.

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