

## **Supporting Information**

### **Detection of Single Base Mismatches and Abasic Sites Using Phenanthridinium as an Artificial DNA Base and Charge Donor**

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**Materials and methods.** MALDI-TOF was performed in the analytical facility of the department on a Bruker Biflex III spectrometer using 3-hydroxypicolinic acid in aq. ammonium citrate as the matrix. C18-RP and C5-RP analytical and semipreparative HPLC columns (300 Å) were purchased from Supelco. All spectroscopic measurements were performed in quartz glass cuvettes (1 cm, pump-probe laser spectroscopy: 1 mm) and using Na-P<sub>i</sub>-buffer (10 mM). The melting temperatures (2.5 μM duplex, 250 mM NaCl, 260 nm, 10-90 °C, interval 0.5-1 °C) were recorded on a Varian Cary Bio 100 spectrometer. The absorption spectra (12.5 μM duplex) were recorded on a Varian Cary 100 spectrometer and fluorescence spectra (12.5 μM duplex) on a Fluoromax-3 fluorimeter (Jobin-Yvon) and corrected for Raman emission from the buffer solution. All emission spectra were recorded with a bandpass of 2 nm for both excitation and emission and are intensity corrected.

**Preparation and characterization of the oligonucleotides (general procedure).** The oligonucleotides were prepared on a Expedite 8909 DNA synthesizer from Applied Biosystems via standard phosphoramidite protocols using chemicals and CPG (1 μmol) from ABI. After preparation, the trityl-off oligonucleotide was cleaved off the resin and was deprotected by treatment with conc. NH<sub>4</sub>OH at 60 °C for 10 h. The oligonucleotide was dried and purified by HPLC on a semipreparative RP-C18 column (300 Å, Supelco) using the following conditions: A=NH<sub>4</sub>OAc buffer (50 mM), pH=6.5; B=MeCN; gradient=0-15 % B over 45 min. The oligonucleotides were lyophilized and quantified by their absorbance at 260 nm (see: J. D. Puglisi, I. Tinoco, *Meth. Enzymol.*, 1989, **180**, 304-325.) on a Varian Cary Bio 100 spectrometer. Duplexes were formed by heating of the phenanthridinium-modified oligonucleotides in the presence of 1.2 equiv. unmodified complementary strand to 90 °C (10 min.), followed by slow cooling.

**Preparation of phenanthridinium-modified oligonucleotides.** The syntheses were performed on a 1  $\mu\text{mol}$  scale (CPG 500 Å, Glen Research) using standard phosphoramidite protocols. Nearly quantitative coupling of the phenanthridinium building block (see: R. Huber, N. Amann, H.-A. Wagenknecht, *J. Org. Chem.*, 2004, **69**, 744-751.) was achieved using an extended coupling time (1 h instead of 1.5 min. for standard couplings), a higher phosphoramidite concentration (0.2 M instead of 0.067 M), and three coupling cycles interrupted by intermediate washing steps. After preparation, the trityl-off oligonucleotide was cleaved off the resin and was deprotected by treatment with conc.  $\text{NH}_4\text{OH}$  at 60 °C for 5 h. The oligonucleotide was dried and purified by HPLC on a semipreparative RP-C5 wide pore column (300 Å, Supelco) using the following conditions: A= $\text{NH}_4\text{OAc}$  buffer (50 mM), pH=6.5; B=MeCN; gradient=0-15 % B over 45 min. The oligonucleotides were lyophilized, quantified by their absorbance at 260 nm (see: J. D. Puglisi, I. Tinoco, *Meth. Enzymol.*, 1989, **180**, 304-325.) and using  $\epsilon(260\text{ nm})=45.200\text{ M}^{-1}\text{cm}^{-1}$  for E (J. Pauluhn, A. Naujok, H. W. Zimmermann, *Z. Naturforsch.*, 1980, **35**, 585-598.).

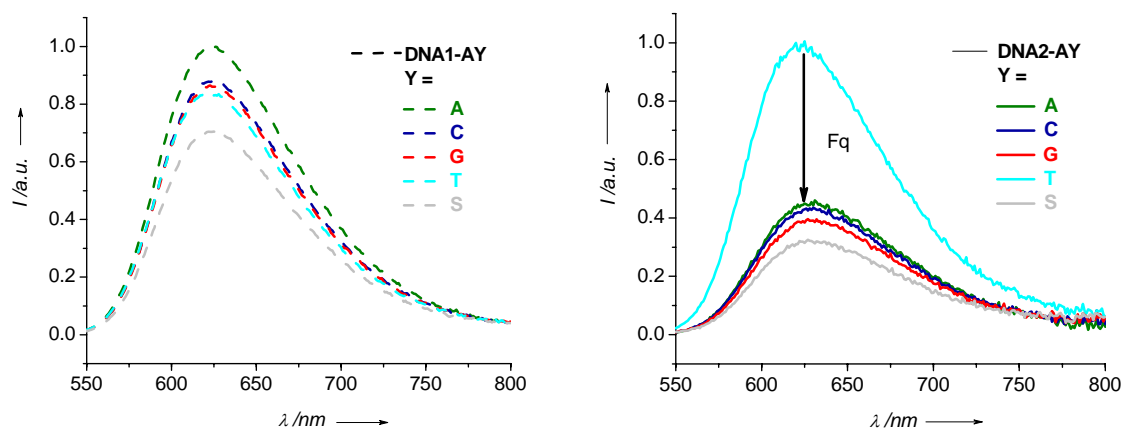
**Table S1.** MS (MALDI-TOF) data of the E-modified oligonucleotides **ssDNA1-X** and **ssDNA2-X**.

oligonucleotide	m/z (calcd.)	m/z(exp.)
<b>DNA1-A</b>	5068	5072
<b>DNA1-C</b>	5044	5048
<b>DNA1-G</b>	5084	5093
<b>DNA1-T</b>	5059	5073
<b>DNA2-A</b>	5069	5073
<b>DNA2-C</b>	5045	5048
<b>DNA2-G</b>	5085	5088
<b>DNA2-T</b>	5060	5062

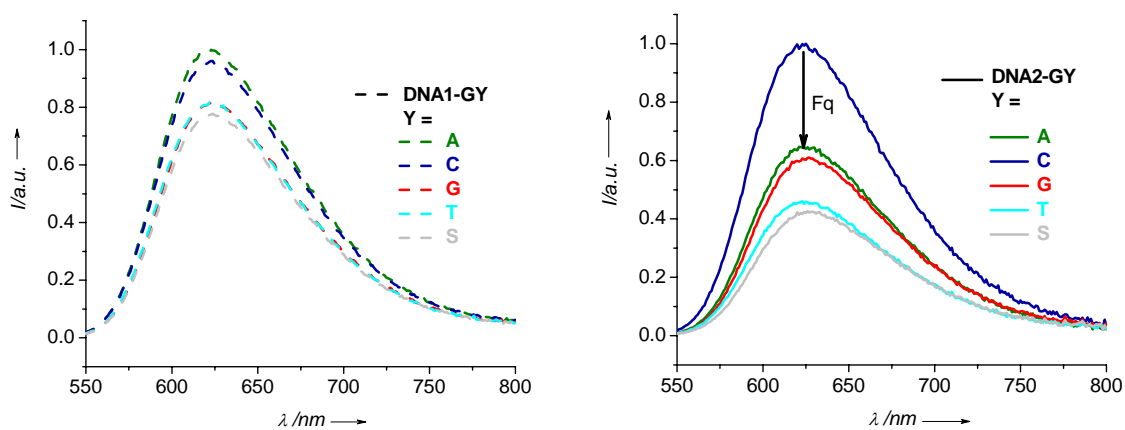
**Table S2.** Melting temperatures ( $T_m$ ) of duplexes **DNA1-XY** and **DNA2-XY**.

DNA	$T_m$	DNA	$T_m$	DNA	$T_m$	DNA	$T_m$
<b>DNA1-AA</b>	76 °C	<b>DNA1-GA</b>	75 °C	<b>DNA2-AA</b>	76 °C	<b>DNA2-GA</b>	70 °C
<b>DNA1-AC</b>	75 °C	<b>DNA1-GC</b>	71 °C	<b>DNA2-AC</b>	75 °C	<b>DNA2-GC</b>	74 °C
<b>DNA1-AG</b>	77 °C	<b>DNA1-GG</b>	74 °C	<b>DNA2-AG</b>	73 °C	<b>DNA2-GG</b>	72 °C
<b>DNA1-AT</b>	71 °C	<b>DNA1-GT</b>	75 °C	<b>DNA2-AT</b>	77 °C	<b>DNA2-GT</b>	70 °C
<b>DNA1-AS</b>	77 °C	<b>DNA1-GS</b>	74 °C	<b>DNA2-AS</b>	75 °C	<b>DNA2-GS</b>	71 °C
<b>DNA1-CA</b>	75 °C	<b>DNA1-TA</b>	78 °C	<b>DNA2-CA</b>	74 °C	<b>DNA2-TA</b>	76 °C
<b>DNA1-CC</b>	77 °C	<b>DNA1-TC</b>	77 °C	<b>DNA2-CC</b>	74 °C	<b>DNA2-TC</b>	73 °C
<b>DNA1-CG</b>	70 °C	<b>DNA1-TG</b>	76 °C	<b>DNA2-CG</b>	70 °C	<b>DNA2-TG</b>	74 °C
<b>DNA1-CT</b>	75 °C	<b>DNA1-TT</b>	77 °C	<b>DNA2-CT</b>	75 °C	<b>DNA2-TT</b>	76 °C
<b>DNA1-CS</b>	77 °C	<b>DNA1-TS</b>	78 °C	<b>DNA2-CS</b>	77 °C	<b>DNA2-TS</b>	75 °C

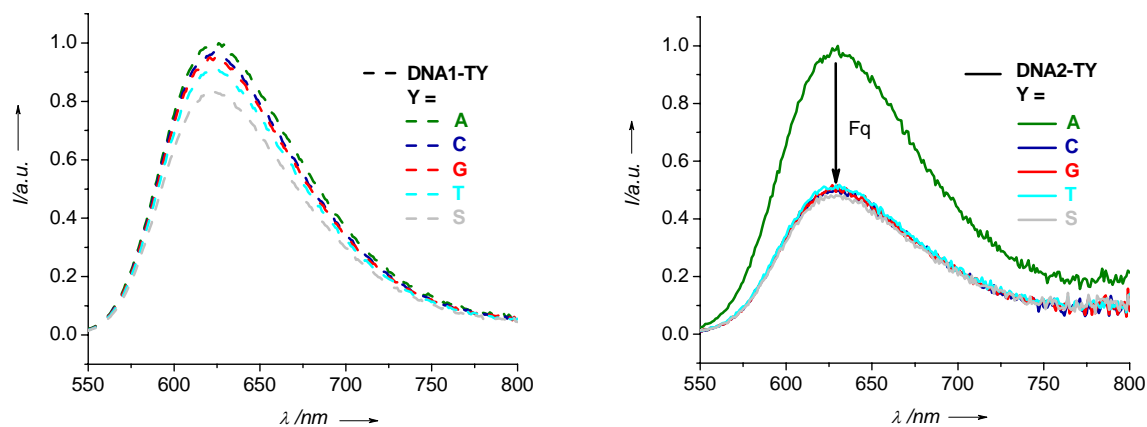
**Figure S1.** Fluorescence spectra of duplexes **DNA1-AY** and **DNA2-AY** (12.5  $\mu\text{M}$ ), Na-P<sub>i</sub>-buffer (10 mM), pH=7, 25 °C, excitation at 530 nm.



**Figure S2.** Fluorescence spectra of duplexes **DNA1-GY** and **DNA2-GY** (12.5  $\mu\text{M}$ ), Na-P<sub>i</sub>-buffer (10 mM), pH=7, 25 °C, excitation at 530 nm.



**Figure S3.** Fluorescence spectra of duplexes **DNA1-TY** and **DNA2-TY** (12.5  $\mu$ M), Na-P<sub>i</sub>-buffer (10 mM), pH=7, 25 °C, excitation at 530 nm.



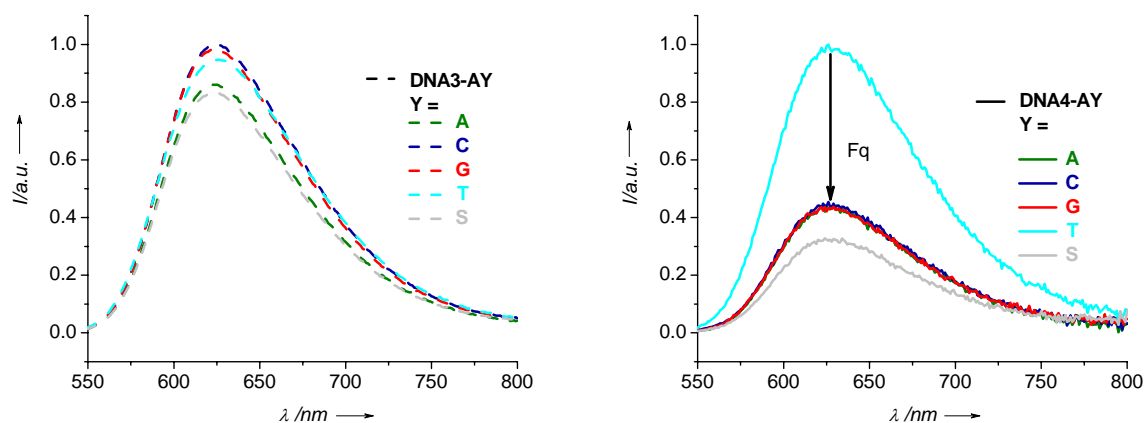
**Table S3.** MS (MALDI-TOF) data of the phenanthridinium-modified oligonucleotides **ssDNA3-X** and **ssDNA4-X**.

oligonucleotide	m/z (calcd.)	m/z(exp.)
<b>DNA3-A</b>	5068	5078
<b>DNA3-C</b>	5044	5069
<b>DNA3-G</b>	5084	5104
<b>DNA3-T</b>	5059	5066
<b>DNA4-A</b>	5069	5076
<b>DNA4-C</b>	5045	5049
<b>DNA4-G</b>	5085	5088
<b>DNA4-T</b>	5060	5063

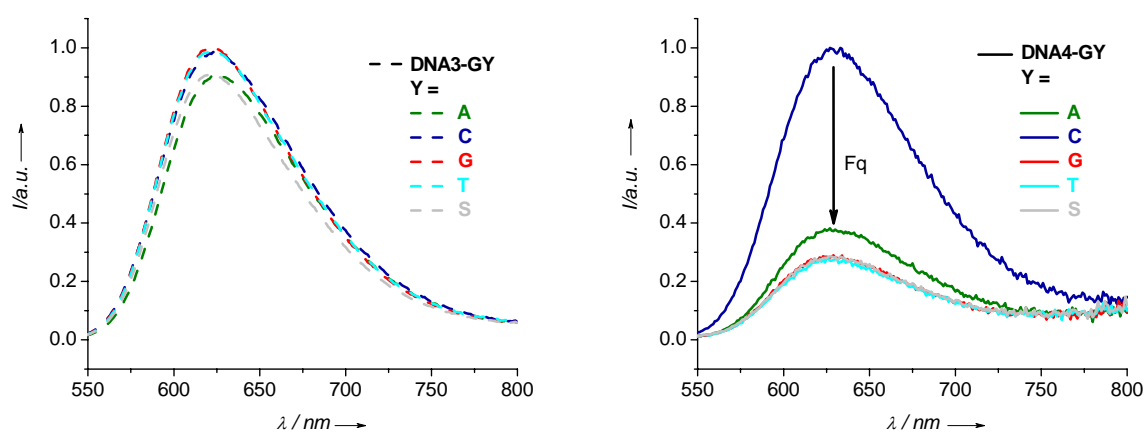
**Table S4.** Melting temperatures ( $T_m$ ) of duplexes **DNA3-XY** and **DNA4-XY**.

DNA	$T_m$	DNA	$T_m$	DNA	$T_m$	DNA	$T_m$
<b>DNA3-AA</b>	71 °C	<b>DNA3-GA</b>	72 °C	<b>DNA4-AA</b>	72 °C	<b>DNA4-GA</b>	76 °C
<b>DNA3-AC</b>	74 °C	<b>DNA3-GC</b>	71 °C	<b>DNA4-AC</b>	72 °C	<b>DNA4-GC</b>	72 °C
<b>DNA3-AG</b>	76 °C	<b>DNA3-GG</b>	76 °C	<b>DNA4-AG</b>	77 °C	<b>DNA4-GG</b>	77 °C
<b>DNA3-AT</b>	74 °C	<b>DNA3-GT</b>	71 °C	<b>DNA4-AT</b>	74 °C	<b>DNA4-GT</b>	75 °C
<b>DNA3-AS</b>	71 °C	<b>DNA3-GS</b>	75 °C	<b>DNA4-AS</b>	71 °C	<b>DNA4-GS</b>	72 °C
<b>DNA3-CA</b>	72 °C	<b>DNA3-TA</b>	74 °C	<b>DNA4-CA</b>	72 °C	<b>DNA4-TA</b>	76 °C
<b>DNA3-CC</b>	72 °C	<b>DNA3-TC</b>	72 °C	<b>DNA4-CC</b>	71 °C	<b>DNA4-TC</b>	75 °C
<b>DNA3-CG</b>	74 °C	<b>DNA3-TG</b>	76 °C	<b>DNA4-CG</b>	72 °C	<b>DNA4-TG</b>	79 °C
<b>DNA3-CT</b>	73 °C	<b>DNA3-TT</b>	72 °C	<b>DNA4-CT</b>	72 °C	<b>DNA4-TT</b>	75 °C
<b>DNA3-CS</b>	74 °C	<b>DNA3-TS</b>	73 °C	<b>DNA4-CS</b>	73 °C	<b>DNA4-TS</b>	76 °C

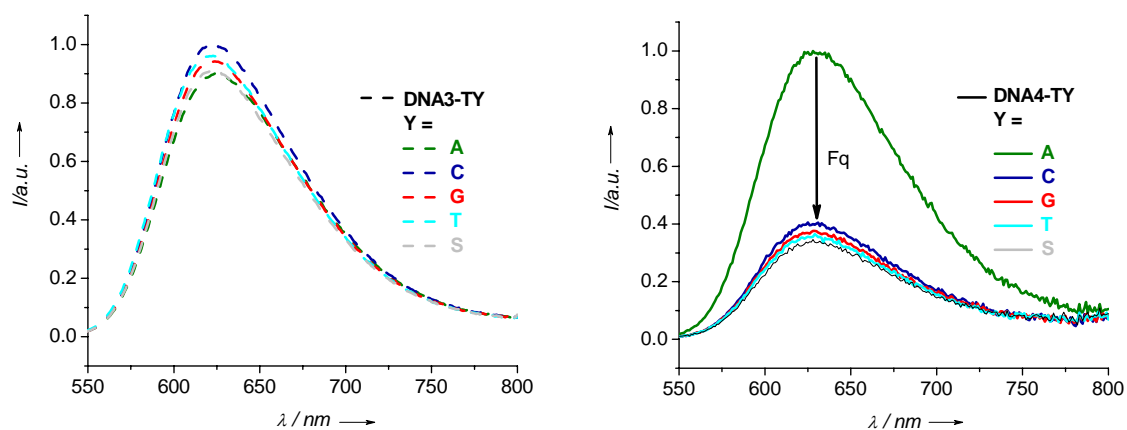
**Figure S4.** Fluorescence spectra of duplexes **DNA3-AY** and **DNA4-AY** (12.5  $\mu$ M), Na-P<sub>i</sub>-buffer (10 mM), pH=7, 25 °C, excitation at 530 nm.



**Figure S5.** Fluorescence spectra of duplexes **DNA3-GY** and **DNA4-GY** (12.5  $\mu\text{M}$ ), Na-P<sub>i</sub>-buffer (10 mM), pH=7, 25 °C, excitation at 530 nm.



**Figure S6.** Fluorescence spectra of duplexes **DNA3-TY** and **DNA4-TY** (12.5  $\mu\text{M}$ ), Na-P<sub>i</sub>-buffer (10 mM), pH=7, 25 °C, excitation at 530 nm.





**Figure S7.** Fluorescence spectra of single-stranded oligonucleotides **ssDNA2-X** and **ssDNA4-X** together with the corresponding matched duplexes **DNA2-XY** and **DNA4-TY** (12.5  $\mu$ M), Na-P<sub>i</sub>-buffer (10 mM), pH=7, 25 °C, excitation at 530 nm.

