

# CHEM**BIO**CHEM

## Supporting Information

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# Supporting Information

for

## C5-Functionalized LNA: Unparalleled Hybridization Properties and Enzymatic Stability

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### **Representative procedure for O3'-phosphitylation (illustrated for 6X).**

Alcohol **5X** (0.37g, 0.52 mmol) was dried by the coevaporation with anhydrous 1,2-dichloroethane (2×10 mL) and dissolved in anhydrous CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (10 mL). To this was added DIPEA (0.44 mL, 2.6 mmol) and 2-cyanoethyl *N,N*-diisopropylchlorophosphoramidite (0.18 mL, 0.78 mmol) and the reaction was stirred under Ar at RT for 2 h. The reaction mixture was then diluted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (25 mL), and washed with aq. NaHCO<sub>3</sub> (2×10 mL), and the combined aqueous phase back-extracted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (2×10 mL). The combined organic phase was dried (Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>), evaporated to dryness, and the resulting crude residue purified by column chromatography (0-2 % MeOH/CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, v/v) and subsequent trituration from CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> and petroleum ether to provide phosphoramidite **6X** (0.39 g, 80%) as a white solid material.

**Synthesis and purification of oligodeoxyribonucleotides:** 0.2 μmol scale synthesis of oligodeoxyribonucleotides (ONs) containing LNA or C5-alkynyl functionalized LNA monomers was performed on an Expedite 8909 Synthesizer using succinyl linked LCAA-CPG (long chain alkyl amine controlled pore glass) columns with a pore size of 500 Å. Standard protocols for incorporation of DNA phosphoramidites were used, while extended coupling times (15 min) and oxidations (45 s) were used for incorporation of LNA and C5-alkynyl functionalized derivatives thereof. Cleavage from solid support and removal of protecting groups was accomplished by treatment with 32% aq. ammonia (55 °C, 24 h). Purification of all modified ONs was performed to minimum 80% purity using either of two methods: *a*) overall synthesis yield >80%: cleavage of DMT using 80% aq. AcOH, followed by precipitation from acetone (-18 °C for 12-16 h) and washing with acetone, or *b*) overall synthesis yield <80%: purification of ONs by RP-HPLC as described below (Table S1), followed by detritylation and precipitation as outlined under *a*.

Purification of the crude ONs was performed on a Varian Prostar HPLC system equipped with an XTerra MS C18 pre-column (10 μm, 7.8 x 10 mm) and a XTerra MS C18 column (10 μm, 7.8 x 150 mm) using the representative gradient protocol depicted in Table S1. The composition of all synthesized ONs was verified by MALDI-MS/MS analysis (Table S2) recorded in positive ions mode on a Quadrupole Time-Of-Flight tandem Mass Spectrometer (Q-TOF Premiere) equipped with a MALDI source (Waters Micromass LTD., U.K.). Anthranilic acid was used as a matrix, while purity (>80%) was verified by RP-HPLC (Table S1).

**Table S1.** Representative RP-HPLC gradient protocol.<sup>[a]</sup>

<i>t</i> [min]	Buffer A [v%]	Buffer B [v%]
0	100	0
2	100	0
50	30	70
64	0	100
69	0	100
71	100	0
80	100	0

[a] Buffer A is 0.05 M TEAA (triethyl ammonium acetate) pH 7.4, while buffer B is 75% MeCN in H<sub>2</sub>O v/v. A flow rate of 1.2 mL/ min was used.

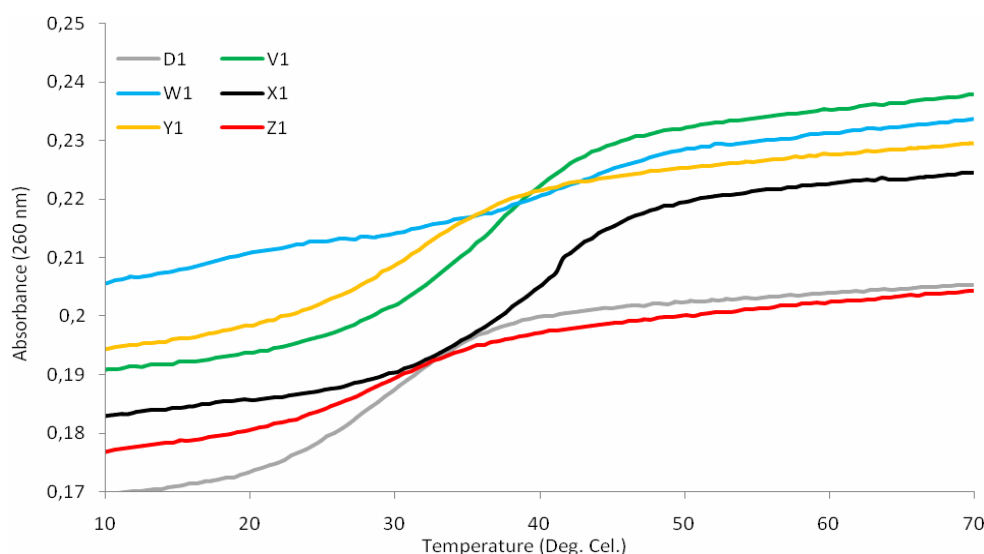
**Table S2.** MALDI-MS of synthesized ONs.<sup>[a]</sup>

ON	Sequence	Found <i>m/z</i> [ <i>M</i> ] <sup>+</sup>	Calcd <i>m/z</i> [ <i>M</i> ] <sup>+</sup>
<b>V1</b>	3'-CGT <u>A</u> VA GTG	2780.5	2781.9
<b>V2</b>	5'-GCA T <u>A</u> V CAC	2709.5	2710.9
<b>V3</b>	5'-GCA <u>V</u> AT CAC	2709.5	2710.9
<b>V4</b>	5'-GCA <u>V</u> <u>A</u> <u>V</u> CAC	2737.5	2738.9
<b>W1</b>	3'-CGT <u>A</u> <u>W</u> A GTG	2791.9	2791.2
<b>W2</b>	5'-GCA T <u>A</u> <u>W</u> CAC	2719.5	2720.4
<b>W3</b>	5'-GCA <u>W</u> AT CAC	2719.5	2720.4
<b>W4</b>	5'-GCA <u>W</u> <u>A</u> <u>W</u> CAC	2757.5	2758.4
<b>X1</b>	3'-CGT <u>A</u> <u>X</u> A GTG	2820.5	2820.7
<b>X2</b>	5'-GCA T <u>A</u> <u>X</u> CAC	2749.5	2749.7
<b>X3</b>	5'-GCA <u>X</u> AT CAC	2749.5	2749.7
<b>X4</b>	5'-GCA <u>X</u> <u>A</u> <u>X</u> CAC	2817.5	2816.8
<b>Y1</b>	3'-CGT <u>A</u> <u>Y</u> A GTG	3087.2	3086.5
<b>Y2</b>	5'-GCA T <u>A</u> <u>Y</u> CAC	3014.8	3015.8
<b>Y3</b>	5'-GCA <u>Y</u> AT CAC	3014.8	3015.9
<b>Y4</b>	5'-GCA <u>Y</u> <u>A</u> <u>Y</u> CAC	3348.0	3349.1
<b>Z1</b>	3'-CGT <u>A</u> <u>Z</u> A GTG	3231.8	3233.1
<b>Z2</b>	5'-GCA T <u>A</u> <u>Z</u> CAC	3159.8	3161.5
<b>Z3</b>	5'-GCA <u>Z</u> AT CAC	3159.8	3161.9
<b>Z4</b>	5'-GCA <u>Z</u> <u>A</u> <u>Z</u> CAC	3638.2	3640.8

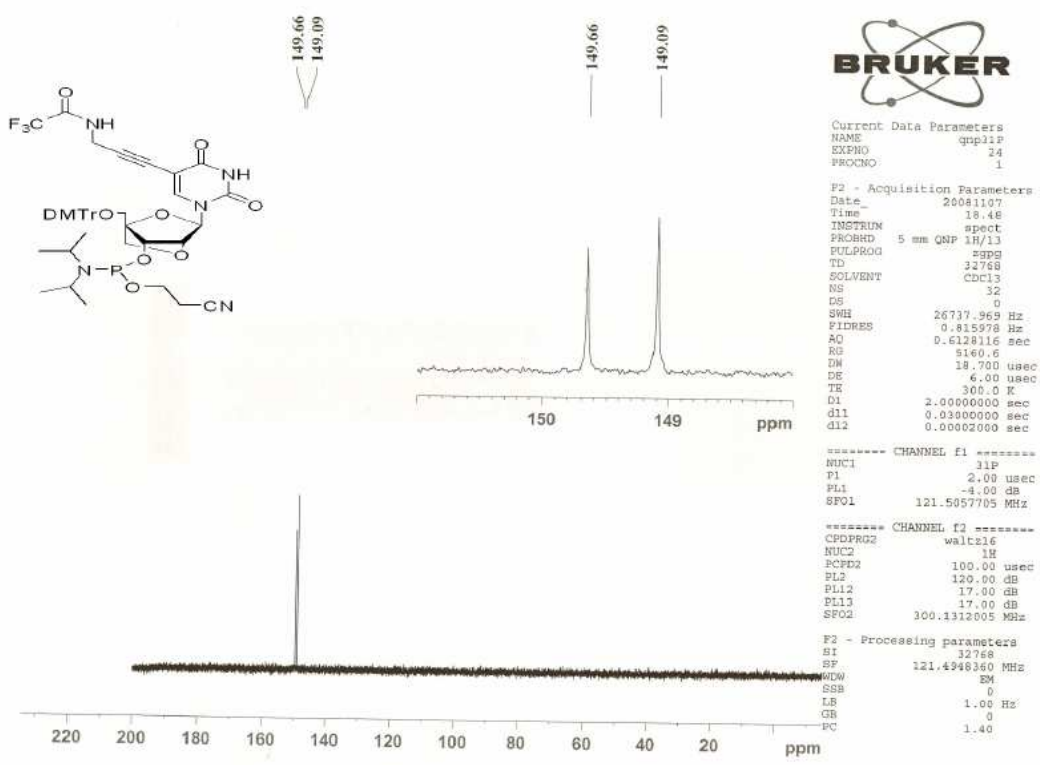
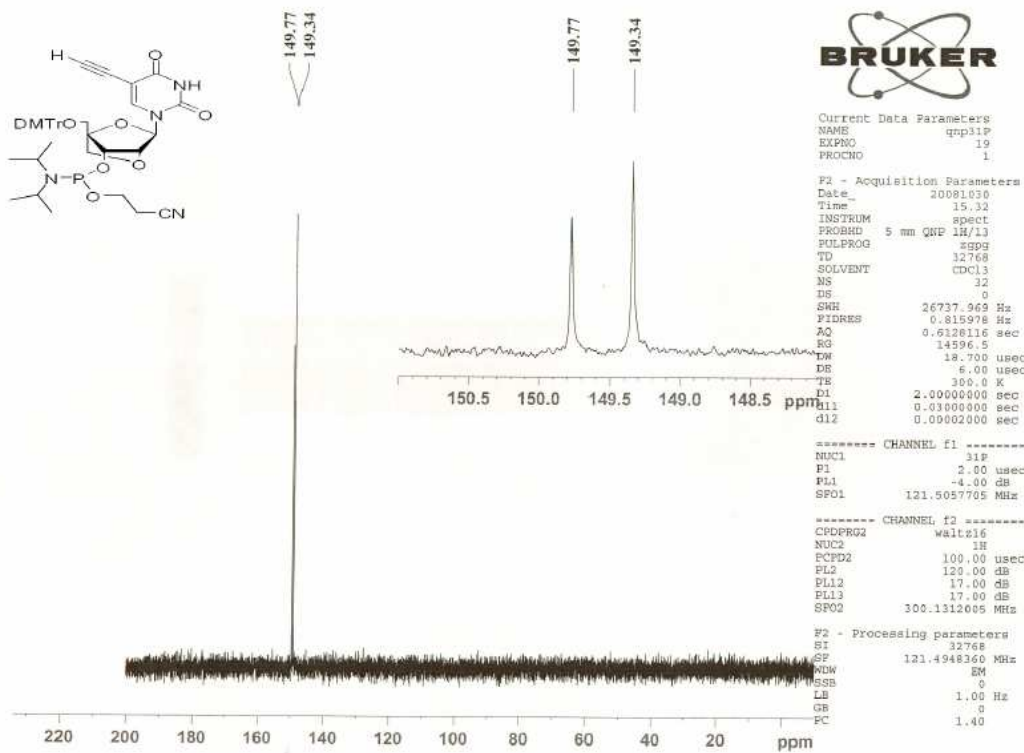
[a] For structures of monomer **V-Z** see Scheme 1 in the main manuscript.

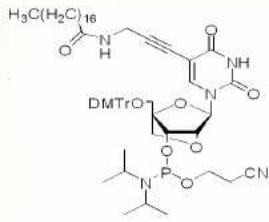
**Thermal denaturation studies:** Concentrations of ONs were estimated using the following extinctions coefficients for DNA (OD/ $\mu\text{mol}$ ): G (12.01), A (15.20), T (8.40), C (7.05); for RNA (OD/ $\mu\text{mol}$ ): G (13.70), A (15.40), U (10.00), C (9.00). ONs (1.0  $\mu\text{mol}$  of each strand) were thoroughly mixed, denatured by heating and subsequently cooled to the starting temperature of the experiment. Quartz optical cells with a path-length of 1.0 cm were used. Thermal denaturation temperatures ( $T_m$  values [ $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ]) were measured on a Cary 100 UV/VIS spectrophotometer equipped with a 12-cell Peltier temperature controller and determined as the maximum of the first derivative of the thermal denaturation curve ( $A_{260}$  vs. temperature) recorded in medium salt buffer ( $T_m$  buffer: 100 mM NaCl, 0.1 mM EDTA, and pH 7.0 adjusted with 10 mM  $\text{Na}_2\text{HPO}_4/$  5 mM  $\text{Na}_2\text{HPO}_4$ ). The temperature of the denaturation experiments ranged from at least 15  $^{\circ}\text{C}$  below  $T_m$  to 20  $^{\circ}\text{C}$  above  $T_m$  (although not below 1  $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ). A temperature ramp of 0.5  $^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{min}$  was used in all experiment. Reported thermal denaturation temperatures are an average of two experiments within  $\pm 1.0$   $^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

**Exonuclease studies:** SVPDE (snake venom phosphodiesterase) was purchased from Worthington Biochemical Corporation. The change in absorbance at 260 nm as a function of time was monitored for a solution of ONs (3.3  $\mu\text{M}$ ) in magnesium buffer (600  $\mu\text{L}$ , 50 mM Tris·HCl, 10 mM  $\text{MgCl}_2$ , pH 9.0) at 37  $^{\circ}\text{C}$ , to which SVPDE dissolved in  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  was added (12  $\mu\text{L}$ , 0.52  $\mu\text{g}$ , 0.03 U).

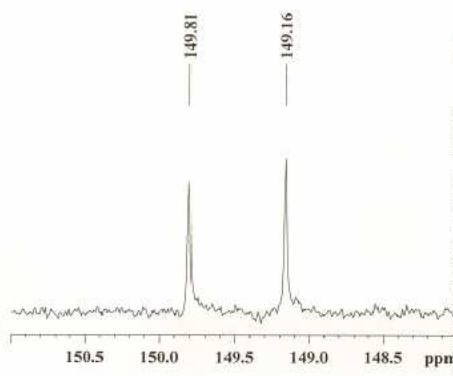


**Figure S1.** Representative thermal denaturation curves of duplexes between **V1-Z1** or reference **D1** and complementary RNA **R2**. The low hyperchromicity of **W1:R2** was only observed in this particular sequence.





149.81  
149.16



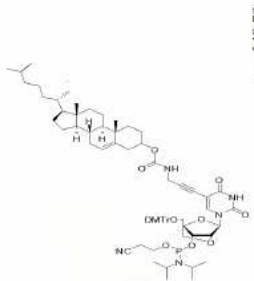
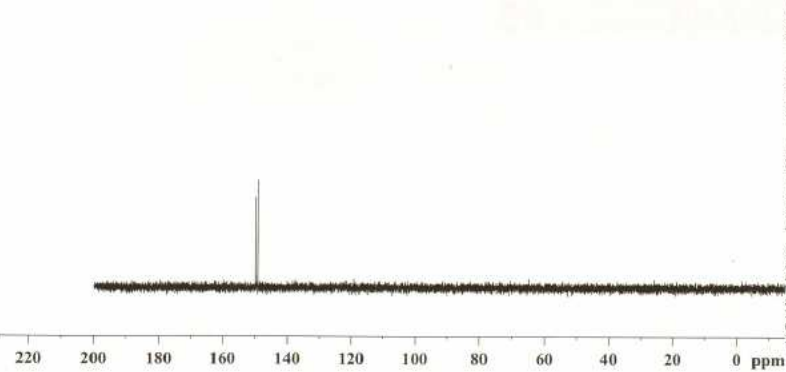
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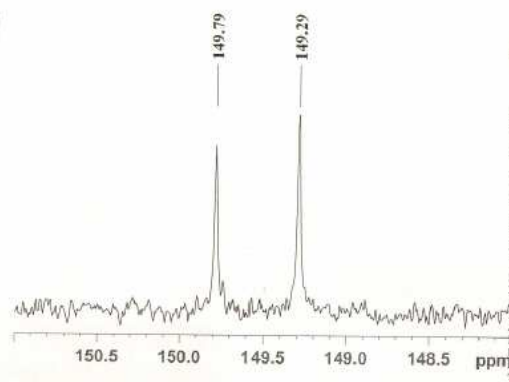
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