SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

KRAS promoter oligonucleotide with decoy activity dimerizes into a unique topology consisting of two G-quadruplex units

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5'-end



Figure S1. Imino regions of 1D ¹H NMR spectra of the parent 32R-3n and 1D ¹⁵N-edited HSQC spectra of ¹⁵N site specific labeled guanines of the 5'- and 3'-end G-quadruplex forming regions.

3'-end



Figure S2. Imino regions of 1D ¹H NMR spectra of 5q and 3q and 1D ¹⁵N-edited HSQC spectra of ¹⁵N site specific labeled guarines of the 5'- and 3'-end G-quadruplex forming regions.



Figure S3. Imino regions of 1D ¹H NMR spectra of oligonucleotides with T_{11} and T_5 elements in comparison to the parent 32R-3n.





Figure S4. A diagram of strong (solid line) and weak (dashed line) NOE connectivities for the two Gquadruplex units. Due to the symmetric nature of both structures the connectivities in the diagram do not distinguish between inter- and intra-strand contacts.



Figure S5. Imino regions of 1D ¹H NMR spectra of oligonucleotides with G24T, G25T, G26T and G28T substitutions in comparison to the parent 32R-3n.



Figure S6. Imino regions of 1D ¹H NMR spectra of 3q and ¹⁵N-edited HSQC of G24 site specific ¹⁵N labeled 3q at different temperatures.



Figure S7. Aromatic region of 1D 1 H NMR spectrum of 32R-3n with assignments.



Figure S8. UV melting and refolding curves for 32R-3n, 5q, 3q and T_{11} , and a graph with the first derivative of the melting curves.