Supplementary Information

Structural basis for the bypass of the major oxaliplatin-DNA adducts by human DNA polymerase η

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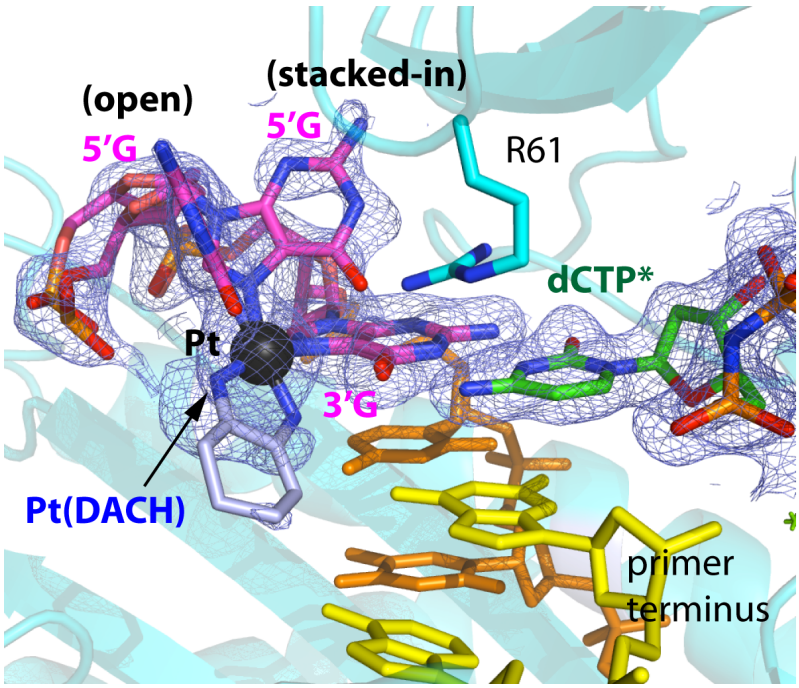

Figure S1. Structure of Polη incorporating dCTP opposite the 3′G of the Pt(DACH)GpG adducts. A $2F_o$-F_c electron density map contoured at 1σ around the Pt(DACH):dCTP* base pair. Pt is shown in black sphere. The 5′G of the Pt(DACH)GpG exists as a mixture of an "open" and "stacked-in" conformations.

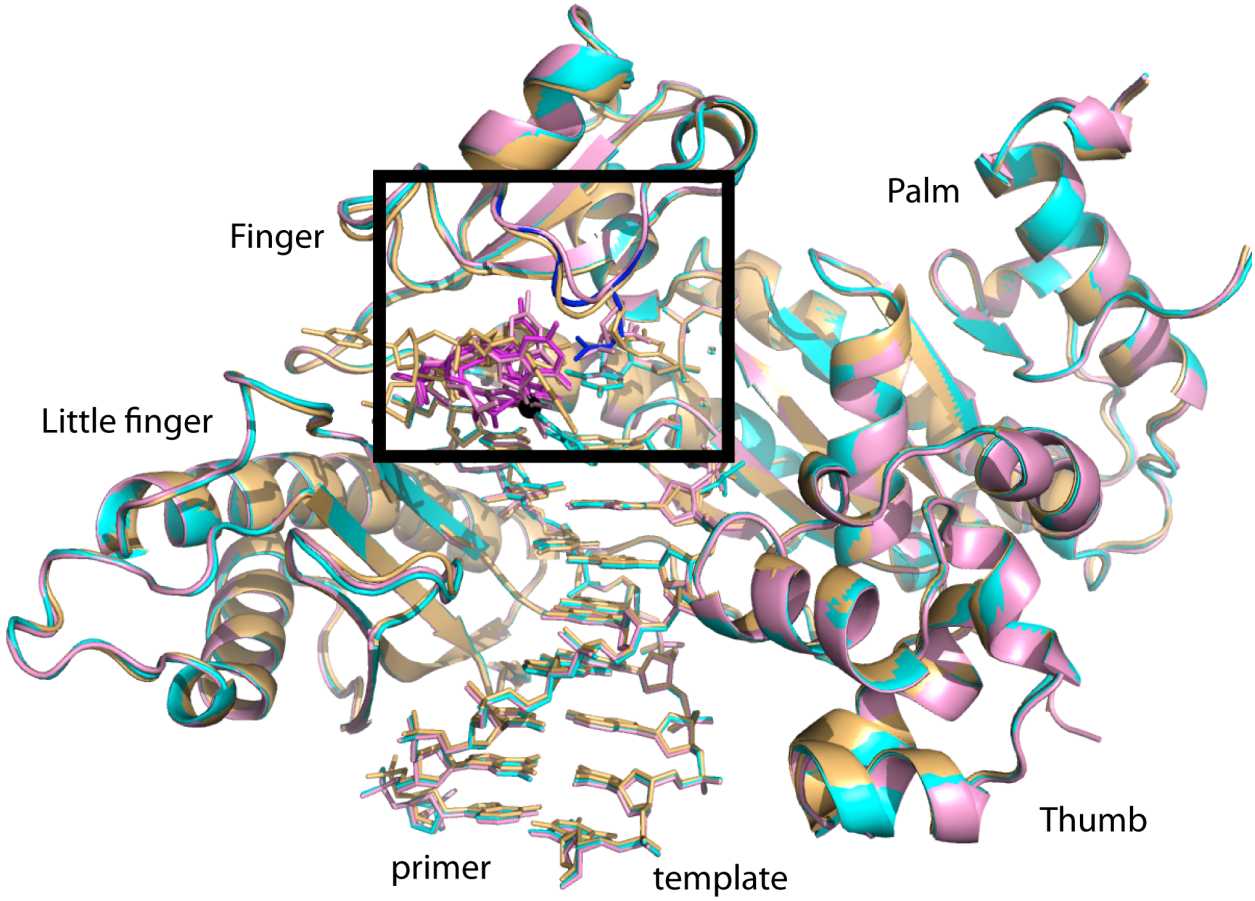

Figure S2. Superposition of structures of Polη incorporating dCTP opposite the 3′G, Pt(NH_3)$_2$-3′G, and Pt(DACH)-3′G. Pt(DACH)-3′G·dCTP* (cyan), Pt(NH_3)$_2$-3′G·dCTP* (pink, PDB ID: 4DL4 [39]), and normal-3′G·dCTP* (green, PDB ID: 4DL2 [39]) are colored in cyan, pink, and gold, respectively. Pt(DACH)GpG is shown in magenta. The region containing the Val59-Trp64 loop of the finger domain, platinated GpG, and incoming dCTP is shown in a box.