A pH-dependent bolt involving cytosine bases located in the lateral loops of antiparallel G-

quadruplex structures within the SMARCA4 gene promotor

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Table S1. Watson-Crick-based folding predictions based on *in silico* analysis using the mfold web server method.

The calculations were done using the web server located in <u>http://unafold.rna.albany.edu/?q=mfold/DNA-Folding-Form.</u> Standard errors are roughly $\pm 5\%$, $\pm 10\%$, $\pm 11\%$ and 2-4 °C for free energy, enthalpy, entropy and T_m, respectively. Calculations were done considering 25 °C and 150 mM Na⁺.





Table S2. G-quadruplex folding predictions based on *in silico* analysis using the QGRS mapper web server.

The table summarizes those sequences showing the highest G-score, i.e., those that are more prone to form stable G-quadruplex structure.

The webserver is available at <u>http://bioinformatics.ramapo.edu/QGRS/index.php</u>. The standard search criteria have been used: QGRS maximum length (30), min G-group size (2) and loop size ranging from 0 to 36 nucleotides.

Sequence name	Position of the predicted G-quadruplex into the sequence (5'-> 3')				
SMG01	GGG GTT CAT GAC CAA G GG CGA GG C A GG ACA GG G ATA GCA AGG GA	20			
SMG02	A GG C A GG ACA G GG ATA GCA A GG GA	16			
SMG03	AA G gg CGA gg c A gg Aca gg g A	20			
SMG04	GG G G TT CAT GAC CAA GG G CGA GG C A GG A	12			
ТВА	GG TT GG TGT GG TT GG	20			

The TBA sequence, which is known to form a stable G-quadruplex structure, has been included to compare the value of its corresponding G-score with those of the studied sequences.

Table S3. Influence of K^+ concentration on T_m and thermodynamic data calculated from the melting experiments of SMG03.

Thermodynamic values refer to the unfolding process. Uncertainties in T_m , ΔH , ΔS , and ΔG_{37} are ±0.7 °C, 5%, 5% and 10%, respectively. In all cases, a two-step process has been considered. The experimental conditions were 20 mm phosphate buffer (pH 7.1) and 2 μ M DNA concentration.

SMG03	T _m (°C)	Δ H (kcal·mol ⁻¹)	ΔS (cal·K ⁻¹ ·mol ⁻¹)	ΔG_{37} (kcal·mol ⁻¹)
0 mM KCl	22.8	20.3	68.5	-0.98
50 mM KCl	26.5	21.4	71.4	-0.67
100 mM KCl	32.5	22.5	73.9	-0.34
150 mM KCl	37.0	23.3	75.3	0.00

Table S4. Influence of pH on T_m and thermodynamic data calculated from the melting experiments of SMG03 and mutants

Thermodynamic values refer to the unfolding process. T_m , ΔH , ΔS and ΔG values are given in °C, kcal·mol⁻¹, cal·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹, and kcal·mol⁻¹, respectively. Uncertainties in T_m , ΔH , ΔS , and ΔG_{37} are ±0.7 °C, 5%, 5% and 10%, respectively. In all cases, a two-step process has been considered. The experimental conditions were 20 mm acetate or phosphate buffer, 150 mM KCl and 2 μ M DNA concentration.

	pH 5.0			pH 6.0				рН 7.4				
	T _m	ΔH	ΔS	ΔG_{37}	T _m	ΔH	ΔS	ΔG_{37}	T _m	ΔH	ΔS	ΔG_{37}
SMG03	60.0	28.6	86	1.98	48.8	34.3	106.7	1.25	37.0	23.3	75.3	0.00
SMG03T6	53.4	31.6	96.8	1.59	38.2	34.4	110.4	0.13	38.7	28.7	92.0	0.16
SMG03T11	63.1	29.7	88.4	2.30	48.7	44.8	139.2	1.63	39.0	39.0	125.2	0.24
SMG03T16	51.4	32.4	100.0	1.44	39.2	34.9	111.7	0.25	37.0	27.8	90.1	0.00

Figure S1. Thermal Difference and CD spectra and of SMG01-SMG04 sequences

(a) Normalized TDS measured in 150 mM KCl, 20 mM phosphate buffer (pH 7.2), 2 μ M DNA. (b) CD spectra measured in 150 mM KCl, 20 mM phosphate buffer (pH 7.2), 10 °C, 2 μ M DNA. The arrows indicate those spectral features that have been related to the formation of an antiparallel G-quadruplex by SMG03 sequence.





Complete set of 37 CD spectra

measured from pH 2 to pH 12.

Experimental conditions as detailed

in Figure 2.

Complete set of 37 molecular

absorption spectra.

Experimental CD (blue symbols) and

calculated with a proposed model of

three acid-base components (green

line) at 292 nm

Figure S3. Acid-base titration of TBA



Calculated distribution diagram for the model including two acid-base components. Green: Gquadruplex showing all bases in neutral form. Blue: unfolded strand showing deprotonated guanine bases.

Experimental conditions were 150 mM KCl, 20 °C. DNA concentration was 2 $\mu M.$

Calculated pure CD spectra for the two acid-base components. Green: TBA showing all bases in neutral form. Blue: unfolded strand showing deprotonated guanine bases.

Experimental CD (blue symbols) and calculated with the proposed model of two species (green line) at 292 nm.



Experimental CD (blue symbols) and calculated with the proposed model of three species (green line) at 292 nm. Experimental conditions were 150 mM KCl, 20 °C. DNA concentration was 2 μ M.





Experimental CD (blue symbols) and calculated with the proposed model of four species (green line) at 292 nm. Experimental conditions were 150 mM KCl, 20 °C. DNA concentration was 2 µM.

Figure S6. Acid-base titration of SMG03T16



Experimental CD (blue symbols) and calculated with the proposed model of three species (green line) at 292 nm. Experimental conditions were 150 mM KCl, 20 °C. DNA concentration was 2 μ M.

Figure S7. Heating/cooling traces of SMG03 at pH 5.0 and 6.0.

Experiments carried out in 20 mM acetate or phosphate buffer, 150 mM KCl, 2 μ M DNA concentration. The figures present raw data without any baseline subtraction.





Figure S8. CD and melting experiments of SMG03A7.

CD spectra (left) and experimental and fitted melting curves using a two-state model. Experiments were carried out

in 150 mM KCl, 20 mM phosphate or acetate buffer.



SMG03A7 a pH 7.4



SMG03A7 a pH 4.9







Calculation of the retention time for unfolded SMG03 and mutants.

	MW	log(MW)	tR exp. pH 7	tR calc.	Variat. (%)	log(MW calc)	MW calc	ratio
SMG03	6619.3	3.82	10.50	10.92	-3.80%	4.024	10570.3	1.60
	6619.3	3.82	11.13	10.92	1.97%	3.716	5196.0	0.78
SMG03T6	6634.4	3.82	10.50	10.91	-3.79%	4.024	10570.3	1.59
	6634.4	3.82	11.13	10.91	1.99%	3.716	5196.0	0.78
SMG03T11	6634.4	3.82	10.49	10.91	-3.88%	4.029	10690.1	1.61
	6634.4	3.82	11.15	10.91	2.17%	3.706	5080.2	0.77
SMG03T16	6634.4	3.82	10.53	10.91	-3.51%	4.009	10218.8	1.54
	6634.4	3.82	11.10	10.91	1.71%	3.730	5374.7	0.81

(a) SMG03, (b) SMG03T11 and (c) SMG03T6 at 25°C, 20 mM phosphate buffer and 150 mM KCl, 0.15 mM DNA concentration.





Figure S11. Imino proton region of ¹H NMR spectra of SMG03 at different temperatures.

(a) 25°C, (b) 10°C and (c) 5°C, 20 mM phosphate buffer and 150 mM KCl, pH 6.0, 0.15 mM DNA concentration.





Figure S13. Multivariate analysis of acid-base titrations of SMG01, SMG01T6 and SMG01T16.

Calculated distribution diagrams (a, c, and e) and CD spectra (b, d, and f) for each one of the acid-base components considered in the multivariate analysis of spectra measured along the titrations of SMG01 (a, b), SMG01T6 (c, d) and SMG01T16 (e, f).













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Figure S14. MALDI-TOF MS spectra of oligonucleotides.

To analyse Oligonucleotides mass spectra were recorded on a Matrix-assisted laser desorption ionization (MALDI)

Voyager DETM RP time of-flight (TOF) spectrometer (Applied Biosystems, USA).

Sequence	MWcalculated	MW _{determined}
SMG01	13835.0	13836.3
SMG02	7750.0	7756.1
SMG03	6619.3	6626.0
SMG04	8768.7	8774.5
SMG03T6	6634.4	6634.9
SMG03T11	6634.4	6634.0
SMG03T16	6634.4	6636.0
SMG03A7	6603.3	6600.3







SMG03A7

