## **Supporting Information**

## **Kinetics of Heterochiral Strand Displacement From PNA-DNA Heteroduplexes**

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## **I. Supplementary Figures.**



**Figure S1.** (a) Sequences of PNA-DNA heteroduplexes D/L-Ai and D/L-Ai<sub>s</sub>. (b) Sequences of reporter complexes D-R and L-R. Sequence complementarity between D/L-OUT and D/L-Q has been emphasized using bold text. (c) Sequences of  $D$ -IN<sub>F</sub>, L-IN<sub>F</sub> and heteroduplex D-Aq used in the toehold melting experiments.



**Figure S2.** Representative sets of data and fits used to derive second-order rate constants for homo- and heterochiral strand displacement reactions with different toehold lengths (See Materials and Methods for details). (a,b) Representative linear fits for slow homochiral (a) and heterochiral (b) strand displacement reactions with inputs containing 2 or 4 nucleotide toeholds (D-IN<sub>TH</sub>2 and D-IN<sub>TH</sub>4, respectively). The left-hand side of equation 2 (Materials and Methods) was plotted on the y-axis against time. Rate constants (Table S2) were extracted from the slope of the fit line. (c,d) Representative fits for fast homochiral (c) and heterochiral (d) strand displacement reactions with inputs containing 6, 8 and 10 nucleotide toeholds (D-IN<sub>TH</sub>6, D-IN<sub>TH</sub>8 and  $D-IN_{TH}10$ , respectively). Rate constants (Table S2) were extracted by fitting equation 3 (Materials and Methods) to all the data points.



Figure S3. Strand displacement from a PNA-DNA heteroduplex is strongly dependent on toehold length. Under the reaction conditions used in this work, essentially no fluorescence signal was observed in the absence of an input for either the homochiral (a) or heterochiral (b) reactions. The length of the toehold is indicated on the right y-axis. The depicted reactions contained either 0 nM or 150 nM input strand, 100 nM D/L-Ai, 300 nM D/L-R, 300 mM NaCl, 1 mM EDTA, and 10 mM Tris (pH 7.6) and were carried out at 37 °C.



**Figure S4.** Thermodynamic parameters ∆H° and ∆S° were extracted from the linear best fit line of either the reciprocal melting temperature  $(1/T_m)$  of the homochiral or heterochiral melting data against In  $C_t$ , where  $C_t$  is the total component concentration (strand  $D/L-IN_F + D-Aq$ ) used in each experiment.



Figure S5. Ratio of rate constants for strand displacement from the short (D/L-Ai<sub>S</sub>) and long (D/L-Ai) heteroduplexes for each of the given incumbent toehold lengths.



Figure S6. RNA inputs with 8 and 10 nucleotide toeholds (IN<sub>RNA</sub>8 and IN<sub>RNA</sub>10, respectively) are predicted to form more extensive secondary structure than the 6 toehold RNA input ( $IN_{RNA}$ 6). See Table S1 for sequences. RNA secondary structure was predicted using NUPACK.

## **II. Supplementary Tables.**

**Table S1.** Names, sequences, and chirality of strands used in this work. Dye and quencher modifications are indicated in bold, while mismatches within indicated strands are italicized. D-DNA (black), L-DNA (blue), PNA (green), and D-RNA (red) are indicated by color.



**Table S2.** Calculated rate constants for homochiral and heterochiral reactions described in the text. Rates represent the average of 3 fittings and their standard deviation.



<sup>a</sup>Rate constant extracted using equation 2 as described in the Materials and Methods Section.

<sup>b</sup>Rate constant extracted using equation 3 as described in the Materials and Methods Section.