Supplementary Information

The influence of Holliday junction sequence and dynamics on DNA crystal self-assembly

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Supplementary Figure 1. Representative crystal structures of junction and duplexes. (a) The contents of the asymmetric unit was defined as a Holliday junction containing 10 and 11 bp (21 bp total) on each respective arm of the four-way branched junction. The structure is modeled into $2F_o - F_c$ density contoured at $\sigma = 1.5$. (b) Crystal structure of a 21 bp duplex for the identical sequence contained in (a) into electron density contoured at $\sigma = 1.5$. All component oligonucleotides are colored with the assignments described above.

Supplementary Table 1. Data collection and refinement statistics for all crystal structures, both junction and duplex models, across the three systems and 36 junctions.

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*The value for the highest-resolution shell is shown in parentheses

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Supplementary Figure 2. Structural representations of junction and duplex models. a) 2D topology and a representative 3D model of a Holliday junction containing the sequence from the 4x6 motif and the specified numbering system used for the assignment of sequence labeled 1-8. b) 2D topology and a representative 3D model when a duplex is represented as the contents of the asymmetric unit with the corresponding junction sequences sequence labeled 1-8. Each of the three component strands are represented as follows: (S1) "the central weaving strand" (red), (S2) which is linear and does not participate in any of the junction crossovers (teal), and (S3) the second crossover strand which forms complementary pairs with S2 on each arm (tan).

Supplementary Figure 3. 2D topologies of the central building blocks containing Holliday junctions used for the bases of each systems (a) 4x5, (b) 4x6, and (c) 4x6 scramble. 1 of the 4 ASUs (21 bp duplex) that make up the building block is highlighted in gray along with a representative junction that allows the duplexes to assemble in 3D space being boxed.

Supplementary Table 2. DNA sequences used for each constituent oligonucleotide combination for all 36 immobile junctions in each of the three systems used in this work.

Supplementary Table 3. Components for each of the 48 buffer conditions used for sparse matrix screening as the starting point for each crystallization setup. After determination of conditions whereby successful crystals were or were not acquired, rigorous fine grid screening was performed by modification of conditions such as DNA concentration, salt or solvent concentration, pH, or surfactant concentration to either optimize or promote crystallization in order to determine which junctions were either viable or "fatal". The original screen was adapted from a discontinued Sigma-Aldrich product, which can be found at https://www.sigmaaldrich.com/catalog/product/sigma/80701?lang=en®ion=US.

Supplementary Figure 4. Observed lattice packing from three unique space groups. Crystallographic symmetries exhibited by the 4x5 and 4x6 motifs with various immobile junctions. The Holliday junction (right) is the central component of the structure, and is comprised of two crossover strands: S1 (red) and S3 (tan) and a continuous linear strand that pairs at complementary sequences with the crossover strands to complete each of the double helical arms. The unit required for assembly of the full lattice (left) contains four 21 bp duplexes with a single junction (black box) between each helix, and that are tethered by an oligonucleotide with four repeats of either 5 or 6 bases. Each resulting duplex is tailed by complementary 2 base "sticky ends" which mediate the assembly of the crystal by forming continuous helical arrays from the pairing of each constituent "block" (boxed). Although each systems are closely related, and form using the same design principles, the resulting lattices are strikingly different as a result of discrete angular differences exerted by each junction.

Supplementary Figure 5. Representative bright-field images from the crystallization screen of all 36 immobile Holliday junctions in the 4x5 system. The buffers that correspond to each image are indicated in Supplementary table 3, and the resulting viability of each crystal type used for structure solution, or for those conditions ultimately determined as "fatal", can be found in Supplementary table 4.

Supplementary Table 4. The buffer conditions used for the corresponding bright field images shown in Supplementary figure 6 for the 4x5 system.

Supplementary Table 5. Unit cell dimensions for each corresponding 4x5 junction crystal. The structures were divided according to their respective crystal symmetry with the axis lengths indicated. The average and standard deviation for the respective axes of the two symmetries were also calculated and are shown in bold in the final row. All angles for each space group are $\alpha = \beta = 90^{\circ}$ $y = 120^{\circ}$.

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Supplementary Figure 6. Superimposed 4x5 structures of representative $P3_221$ vs. $P3_2$ crystals. (a) and (b) J10 (green) and J9 (tan) are shown ($P3₂21$ and $P3₂$, respectively) with their corresponding junction (a) and duplex (b) structures superimposed. The two junction alignments had a global RMSD value of 1.054 and the two duplex alignments had a global RMSD value of 1.207. The differences between the average angles of the $P3₂21$ (56.59 \pm 1.50) and $P3₂$ (56.05 \pm 1.63) are negligible, and no significantly obvious visual differences are apparent; however, the resulting global influence that an even modest difference in angle can have on overall packing is undeniably evident in Supplementary Fig. 8.

Supplementary Table 6. Summary of the resulting space group and corresponding resolution for all 4x5 crystal structures. All 36 of each junction type are shown, with those determined as "fatal" highlighted in red.

Supplementary Figure 7. Symmetry related duplexes show the full crystal lattice for both symmetries observed in the 4x5 motif. Panels a) and b) correspond to the $P3₂21$ symmetric lattices and are rotated 90° with respect to one another. (a) The aperiodicity of the resulting cavities in the 4x5 system with *P*3221 symmetry are evident in (a) where the corresponding cavity cross-sections are \sim 1 and 1.7 nm, respectively. The height from the top to the bottom of each 4 layer block is indicated (6.1 nm) and is in good agreement to the average c-axis of the $P3₂21$ lattices (60.60 \pm 0.90). (b) View along the three-fold crystal axis with an edge length of 3 nm along each edge. The corresponding cavity volumes were calculated as a triangular prism with an edge length of 3.0 nm and a height of 6.1 nm. See main text for additional details. Panels c) and d) correspond to the *P*3₂ lattices and are rotated 90° with respect to one another. (c) The highly periodic array of cavities in the scaffold contain a cross-section length of X , which amounts to a X to Y fold expansion compared to (a). The measured values used to determine the cavity volume, calculated as a hexagonal prism are displayed with an edge length of 6.4 nm and a height of 6.0. The height from the top to the bottom of each 4 layer block is indicated (6.0 nm) and is in good agreement to the average c-axis of the P_3 ₂ lattices (60.09 \pm 0.84). (d) 90° rotation viewed with six edges \sim 6.4 nm in length. The corresponding cavity volumes were calculated as a hexagonal prism with an edge length of 6.4 nm and a height of 6.0 nm. See main text for additional details.

Supplementary Table 7. Calculated interduplex angles (IDA) corresponding to each junction structure for the 4x5 system. The listed junctions are divided according to crystal symmetry with each respective angle listed. The average and standard deviation for the respective angles of the two symmetries were also calculated and are shown in bold in the final row.

Supplementary Figure 8. Representative bright-field images from the crystallization screen of all 36 immobile Holliday junctions in the 4x6 system. The buffers that correspond to each image are indicated in Supplementary table 7, and the resulting viability of each crystal type used for structure solution, or for those conditions ultimately determined as "fatal", can be found in Supplementary table 8. Junctions with *R*3 symmetry are denoted with an asterisk and junctions with both *R*3and *P*3₂ symmetry are denoted with a double asterisk.

Supplementary Table 8. Summary of the resulting space group and corresponding resolution for all 4x6 crystal structures. All 36 of each junction type are shown, with those determined as "fatal" highlighted in red.

Supplementary Table 9. The buffer conditions used for the corresponding bright field images shown in Supplementary fig. 9 for the 4x6 system.

Supplementary Figure 9. Representative bright field images for the five junctions resulting in *R***3 symmetry in the 4x6 crystals.** J4, 5, 31, 33, and 36 all yielded *R*3 symmetry (left) which was a significant departure in symmetry from the original 4x6 system ($P3₂$). Further, J5, 31, and 33 exhibited both symmetries in a buffer dependent fashion (right). See main text for details.

Supplementary Table 10. The buffer conditions used for the corresponding bright field images shown in Supplementary figure 10 for the 4x6 system comparing the R3 vs P32 preferences for low and high salt.

Supplementary Figure 10. Superimposed views of 4x6 junction crystals exhibiting both *P***32 and** *R***3 symmetry.** Both the junction and duplex models are shown for each respective junction. (a-c) J5, J31, and J33, respectively, each contained both $P3₂$ (tan) and $R3$ (green) symmetry in a buffer dependent fashion (see main text for details). Attempts at global alignments of the junction structures reveal the dramatic influence of symmetry as evidenced from the significant misalignment of the right arm of each structure.

Supplementary Table 11. Parallel comparison of the fate of each junction sequence between the 4x5 and 4x6 systems. All 36 junctions are indicated with those that successfully crystallized and solved boxed in green, and those that were ultimately fatal in red to provide context for junctions sharing a common fate in each system. Note that junctions 11, 12, 13, 17, 18, and 27 proved fatal in each motif.

Supplementary Table 12. Unit cell dimensions for each corresponding 4x6 junction crystal. The structures were divided according to their crystal symmetry with the axis lengths indicated. The average and standard deviation for the respective axes of the two symmetries were also calculated and are shown in bold in the final row. Angles corresponding to both *P*32 and *R*3 crystals were $\alpha = \beta = 90^{\circ}$ $\gamma = 120^{\circ}$, irrespective of symmetry.

4x6 P32				4x6 R3			
Junction	a,b	$\mathbf c$		Junction	a,b	$\mathbf c$	
1	68.44	55.68		$\overline{4}$	115.15	48.	
$\overline{2}$	69.11	56.4		5	114.78	49.	
5	68.17	55.46		31	116.08	49.	
7	68.01	54.15		33	113.87	50.	
8	68.3	54.28		36	114.61	50.	
10	67.74	53.48		Average	114.90 ± 0.72	49.77	
16	68.15	53.79					
20	68.07	56.06					
22	68.55	55.36					
23	68.63	55.96					
24	68.1	57.3					
26	68.17	55.08					
28	67.9	59.51					
30	68.1	52.77					
31	68.76	55.21					
33	68.39	60.35					
Average	68.29 ± 0.34	55.68±1.96					

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Supplementary Figure 11. Symmetry related duplexes show the full crystal lattice for both symmetries observed in the 4x6 motif. Panels a) and b) correspond to the $P3₂$ symmetric lattices and are rotated 90 \degree with respect to one another. (a) The resulting periodic cavities in the 4x6 system with $P3₂$ symmetry are evident in (a) with a height of 5.6 nm along the edge of the cavity shown in this view, resulting from the distance from the top to the bottom of each 4 layer block. This height is also in good agreement to the average c-axis of the P_3 ² lattices (55.68 \pm 1.96). (b) View oriented 90° with respect to (a) revealing a view of the cavity containing six sides of 6.5 nm along each edge. The corresponding cavity volumes were calculated as a hexagonal prism with an edge length of 6.5 nm and a height of 5.6 nm. See main text for additional details. Panels c) and d) correspond to the $P3₂$ lattices and are rotated 90^o with respect to one another. Panels (c) and (d) correspond to the *R*3 symmetric lattices and are rotated 90° with respect to one another. The resulting cavities with *R*3 symmetry contain a height of 5.0 nm which is in good agreement to the average c-axis of the *R*3 lattices (49.77±0.75). (d) View oriented 90° with respect to (c) showing the cavity also containing six sides of 6.5 nm along each edge. The corresponding cavity volumes were also calculated as hexagonal prisms with an edge length of 6.5 nm and a height of 5.0 nm. See main text for additional details.

Supplementary Table 13. Calculated interduplex angles (IDA) corresponding to each junction structure for the 4x6 system. The listed junctions are divided according to crystal symmetry with each respective angle listed. The average and standard deviation for the respective angles of the two symmetries were also calculated and are shown in bold in the final row.

Supplementary Figure 12. Duplex comparison of the original and scrambled 4x6 sequences. The flanking region between the Holliday junctions and sticky ends were changed to contain the opposite nitrogeneous base and base pair. The corresponding scrambled bases are denoted with a number corresponding to a position for the 21 bp duplex, starting at the 5' of the linear S2 strand.

Supplementary Figure 13. Representative bright-field images from the crystallization screen of all 36 immobile Holliday junctions in the 4x6 "scramble" system. The buffers that correspond to each image are indicated in Supplementary table 13, and the resulting viability of each crystal type used for structure solution, or for those conditions ultimately determined as "fatal", can be found in Supplementary table 11. The junctions denoted with an asterisk crystallized with $P3₂$ symmetry.

Supplementary Table 14. Buffers used for representative bright field image shown in supplementary figure 14 for the 4x6 scramble system.

Supplementary Table 15. Summary of the resulting space group and corresponding resolution for all 4x6 "scramble" crystal structures. All 36 of each junction type are shown, with those determined as "fatal" highlighted in red.

Supplementary Table 16. Parallel comparison of the fate of each junction sequence between the 4x5, 4x6, and 4x6 scrambled sequence systems. All 36 junctions are indicated with those that successfully crystallized and solved boxed in green, and those that were ultimately fatal in red to provide context for junctions sharing a common fate in each system. Note that junctions 11, 12, 13, 17, 18, and 27 proved fatal in each motif, further substantiating the potential role that each of these respective junctions on the ability of each motif to crystallize.

Supplementary Figure 14. Stereoviews of superimposed structures representing unique or consistent symmetries between the 4x6 and 4x6 scrambled structures. (a) and (b) contain stereoviews of the junction and duplex structures, respectively. The superimposed structures compare the original (teal) versus scramble (red) 4x6 variations of J16 containing *P*32 symmetry in the original sequence and *R*3 in the scramble. The sites where the structures have a significant departure from one another are indicated with an asterisk in the both the junction and duplex structures. (c) and (d) compare the original (teal) versus scramble (red) $4x6$ variations of J2 which both contained $P3₂$ symmetry. (e) and (f) compare the original (teal) versus scramble (red) 4x6 variations of J31 which both contained *R*3 symmetry. No significant structural differences between (c) and (d) with P_2 symmetry, and (e) and (f) with R3 symmetry were observable, regardless of the stem sequence.

Supplementary Figure 15. Symmetry related duplexes show the full crystal lattice for both symmetries observed in the 4x6 "scramble" motif. Panels a) and b) correspond to the $P3₂$ symmetric lattices and are rotated 90° with respect to one another. (a) The resulting periodic cavities in the 4x6 scramble system containing $P3₂$ symmetry are in good agreement with the original sequence motif with a height of 5.6 nm, resulting from the distance from the top to the bottom of each 4 layer block. This height also appropriately matches the average c-axis of the $P3₂$ lattices (55.81 \pm 0.02). (b) View oriented 90° with respect to (a) again revealing a view of the cavity containing six sides of 6.5 nm along each edge. The corresponding cavity volumes were calculated as a hexagonal prism with an edge length of 6.5 nm and a height of 5.6 nm. See main text for additional details. Panels (c) and (d) correspond to the *R*3 symmetric lattices and are rotated 90° with respect to one another. The resulting cavities with *R*3 symmetry contain a height of 5.1 nm which corresponding to the average c-axis of the *R*3 lattices (51.10±0.75). (d) View oriented 90° with respect to (c) showing the cavity also containing six sides with a slightly retracted length of 6.4 nm along each edge. The corresponding cavity volumes were also calculated as hexagonal prisms with an edge length of 6.4 nm and a height of 5.1 nm. See main text for additional details.

Supplementary Table 17. Unit cell dimensions for each corresponding 4x6 "scramble" junction crystal. The structures were divided according to their respective crystal symmetry with the axis lengths indicated. The average and standard deviation for the axes of the two symmetries were also calculated and are shown in bold in the final row. Angles corresponding to both *P*32 and *R*3 crystals were $\alpha = \beta = 90^\circ$ y $= 120^{\circ}$, irrespective of symmetry.

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Supplementary Table 18. Calculated interduplex angles (IDA) corresponding to each junction structure for the 4x6 "scrambled" sequence system. The listed junctions are divided according to crystal symmetry with each respective angle listed. The average and standard deviation for the respective angles of the two symmetries were also calculated and are shown in bold in the final row.

Supplementary Figure 16. Definition of ion positions 1 and 2. The nearest bases to the ions, responsible for coordinating them are boxed in brown and blue, corresponding to the conserved positions 1 and 2 within the (a) 4x5, (b) 4x6, (c) 4x6 scramble systems.

Supplementary Figure 17. Conserved binding sites are consistent regardless of crystal symmetry. The superimposed models in each panel are comprehensive alignments of all structures within a given system and unique space group. The consensus locations of the ions (Pos1 and Pos2) are evident and are boxed in brown and blue, respectively. (a) 4x5 *P*3*221* with Pos1 and Pos2 shown in the boxed regions. The 4x5 crystals containing *P*3*221* symmetry did contain a regular clustering of ions (*Pos3) not immediately proximal to the junction, and did not appear to require junction related bases for binding. This site did not appear regularly in the majority of the other structures. (b) $4x5 P3₂$, (c) $4x6 P3₂$, (d) $4x6 R3$, (e) $4x6$ scramble *P*3₂, and (f) *R*3. Arsenic (green), magnesium (yellow), and cobalt (blue), are represented as spheres.

Supplementary Figure 18. Stereoviews of superimposed structures representing conserved ion binding sites in each system. (a) 4x5 junctions 34, 25, and 29, (b) 4x6 junctions 1 and 22, and (c) 4x6 scramble junctions 3, 16, and 23 each represent the conserved ion binding sites (Pos1 and Pos2) in each system. Positions 1 and 2 are located at opposing corners of each junction crossover where the bases that participate in coordination within the junction, and those immediately adjacent to it, are highlighted in dark brown. Arsenic (green), magnesium (yellow), and cobalt (blue), are represented as spheres.

Supplementary Figure 19. Histograms of J_{twist} interhelical angle populations in MD simulations of all 36 immobile HJs (a, b) and (c) of non-crystallizing junctions.

Supplementary Figure 20 . Classical molecular interaction potential (CMIP) calculation¹ of the J1 crystal structure. Areas with large electronegative potential are indicated with green density surfaces. The site where we observe binding of cations in MD simulations and of both cations and anions in experiments is highlighted with a red circle. The CMIP relies on the electrostatic potential (ESP) calculation of the solute in implicit Poisson–Boltzman (PB) solvent.

Supplementary Figure 21. Electron density surrounding the cacodylate ion. J1 in the 4x6 system, in $2F_o$ - F_c electron density (contoured at σ =2.1) displayed which corresponds to the cacodylate ion, that helps facilitate junction crystallization. Atoms are indicated using the following: carbon (gray), nitrogen (blue), oxygen (red), phosphate (orange), and arsenic (green). Arsenic atoms are only added to all crystal structures due to inadequate density coverage in the majority of the structures in the work.

Supplementary Table 19. Median values of the J_{twist} interhelical angles in MD simulations of all 36 **immobile HJs.** The last column shows the fraction of simulation frames in which the interhelical angle was in the region of 40 to 80 degrees, which corresponds to typical angles found in crystallographic structures. All fatal junction fractions are indicated in red.

Supplementary Figure 22. **Unusual β/γ conformational states in selected MD simulation of J5 using the parmbsc1 DNA force field.** One specific backbone suite is shown (a $T\rightarrow C$ step from J5). The same behavior was observed in all HJ simulations when parmbsc1 force field was used. (a, b) One of the nucleotides in the J5 structure which undergoes periodic flips between the native trans/g+ (a) and probably spurious g+/trans (b) conformational states of the β/γ backbone dihedrals. The affected backbone atoms are highlighted with green spheres. (c) Time development of the flips in one of the MD simulations. Parmbsc1 produces a rather large population of the $\beta/\gamma=g+/\gamma$ trans backbone conformational state which is not supported by our experiments or, to our knowledge, by B-DNA experimental structures. d) The backbone flips are also correlated with transitions of the χ angle of the affected base between *high-anti* region, which is native for B-DNA, and *anti* region characteristic for A-form duplexes. The black line indicates the data trend.

Supplementary Discussion 1. HJ simulations using the parmbsc1 DNA force field.

Here, we have re-simulated a selected set of both universally crystallizing (J1, J5) and non-crystallizing (J11, J13) HJs with the parmbsc1 DNA force field. With the exception of the utilized DNA force-field, the conditions were identical to the OL15 simulations described in the main text. We ran two 2-μs-long simulations for each of the four HJs, obtaining a cumulative length of new simulations of 16 μs. However, we observed long-lived $\beta/\gamma=g+$ /trans states in all of the parmbsc1 simulations. The g+/trans conformation of the β/γ dihedrals is not supported by the experimental structures of the HJ, nor is it to our knowledge generally associated with any B-form DNA structures. The overall average population of these states in our dataset was \sim 5% for internal nucleotides, however, their distribution was very uneven across the DNA strands. For some internal nucleotides, they reached populations as high as ~40%. These states occurred within the helical arms of the HJ as well as its central region. Supplementary Fig. 22 shows a typical example of such behavior. Although the result might be initially surprising, the same problem has been reported recently by another group for B-DNA parmbsc1 simulations.² Consistent with this study, we also observe that the $\beta/\gamma = g$ +/trans states affect the details of the B-DNA conformation. Based upon our result, we decided to not re-simulate the whole HJ set with parmbsc1 and base the results instead on the OL15 simulations as the $\beta/\gamma=g+$ /trans states are absent with OL15.

Supplementary Figure 23. **Snapshot of the entire simulation cell of the J5 junction**. The HJ is shown with a colored surface surrounded by the truncated octahedron water box shown in grey (left). During the MD simulations which utilize the periodic boundary condition, the primary simulation cell is surrounded on all sides by its identical copies, forming an infinite reciprocal space. The periodic copies of the HJ and of the water are shown as blue surfaces and grey points, respectively. The position of the primary simulation cell within the periodic space is indicated with black lines.

Supplementary Figure 24. **Comparison between standard- and extended-length MD simulations.** (a) Histograms of J_{twist} interhelical angle populations in MD simulations of J1, J5, J11, and J13 junctions which were run for one-microsecond (left); or (b) for twenty-microseconds (right). The populations of interhelical angles were very similar on both timescales, suggesting a relatively sufficient convergence of this structural parameter was achieved on the standard one-microsecond timescale.

	4x5		$4x6(P3_2)$			4x6(R3)	4x6 Scramble	
	Duplex	Junction	Duplex	Junction	Duplex	Junction	Duplex	Junction
$\overline{1}$	5KEK	6X8C	5VY6	6XNA			7JKD	7JK0
$\overline{2}$			7JPB	7JFT			7JKE	7JJZ
$\overline{3}$	6WQG	6XDV					7JKG	7JJY
4					7JRY	7JHR		
5	6WRB	6XDW	7JPA	7JFU	7JRZ	7JHS	7JKH	7JJX
6	6X8B	6XDX						
7	6WSN	6XDY	7JPC	7JFV			7JKI	7JJW
8	6WSO	$6X\overline{D}Z$	7JP9	6XO5			7JKJ	7JJ6
9	6WSP	6XEI						
10	6WSQ	6XEJ	7JP8	7JFW			7JKK	7JJ5
11								
12								
13								
14	6WSR	6XEK					7JL9	7JJ4
15	6WSS	6XEL						
16	6WST	6XEM	7JP7	7JFX			7JLA	7JJ3
17								
18								
19	6WSU	6XFC					7JLB	7JJ2
$\overline{20}$	6WSV	6XFD	7JP6	7JH8				
21	6WSW	6XFE					7JLC	7JIQ
22	6WSX	6XFF	7JP5	7JH9			7JLD	7JIP
23	6WSY	6XFG	7JON	7JHA			7JLE	7JIO
24	6WSZ	6XFW	7JOL	7JHB			7JLF	7JIN
25	6WT0	6XGM						
26	6WRJ	6XFX	7JOK	7JHC			7JNJ	7JIM
27								
28	6WRI	6XFY	7JOJ	6XO6	$\overline{}$			
29	6WT1	6XFZ						
30			$7J$ OI	6XO7			7JSB	$7J$ I 9
31	6WRC	6XG0	7JOH	6XO8	7JS0	7JHT	7JSC	7J18
32	6WR9	6XGJ						
33	6WR7	6XGN	7JOG	6XO9	7JS1	7JHU	7JNK	7JI7
34	6WRA	6XGO					7JNL	7JI6
$\overline{35}$	6WR5	6XGK						
36	6WR3	6XGL			7JS2	7JHV	7JNM	7J _I 5

Supplementary Table 20. PDB accession codes for each deposited structure.

Supplementary References:

- Gelpí, J. L. *et al.* Classical molecular interaction potentials: Improved setup procedure in molecular dynamics simulations of proteins. *Proteins, structure, function, and bioinformatics* **45**, 428-437, doi:10.1002/prot.1159 (2001).
- Liebl, K. & Zacharias, M. Tumuc1: A New Accurate DNA Force Field Consistent with High-Level Quantum Chemistry. *Journal of chemical theory and computation* **17**, 7096-7105, doi:10.1021/acs.jctc.1c00682 (2021).