

Supporting Information

7-Iodo-5-aza-7-deazaguanine Ribonucleoside: Crystal Structure, Physical Properties, Base Pair Stability and Functionalization

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Table of Contents

Table S1. Selected geometric parameters of 2c	3
Figure S1. Molecular structure of compound 2c	3
Table S2. ¹ H NMR chemical shifts, coupling constants and conformation of nucleoside sugar residues	4
Figure S2. Curvedness of compound 1	5
pK _a Determination by UV	5
Figure S3. UV-spectroscopic changes of ribonucleoside 1 at different pH values	5
Table S3. Summary of pK _a values of compound 1 and related nucleosides	6
Table S4. Photophysical data of compound 3	7
Figure S4. UV-spectra of compound 3 measured in different solvents	7
References	8
Figure S5-9. NMR spectra of compound 3	9-11

Table S1. Selected geometric parameters of 7-iodo-5-aza-7-deaza-2'-deoxyguanosine (**2c**)^a

Geometric parameters	2c
Crystal system	Monoclinic
Space group	<i>P2</i> ₁
Glycosylic bond length (N9-C1') [Å]	1.479(7)
Torsion angle χ (O4'-C1'-N9-C4) [°]	-139.9(6)
Relative sugar/base orientation	<i>Anti</i>
Pseudorotational phase angle <i>P</i> [°]	28.55
Maximum amplitude τ_m [°]	34.28
Sugar pucker	<i>N</i> -type, C3'- <i>endo</i> , ³ <i>T</i> ₄
Conformation in solution	62% <i>S</i> , 38% <i>N</i>
Torsion angle γ (O5'-C5'-C4'-C3') [°]	-172.7(4)
Relative orientation of exocyclic 5'-OH	-antiperiplanar (<i>trans</i>)

^a Data were published in Leonard *et al.*, 2019.

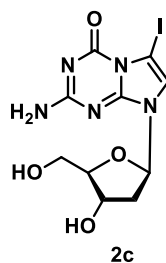
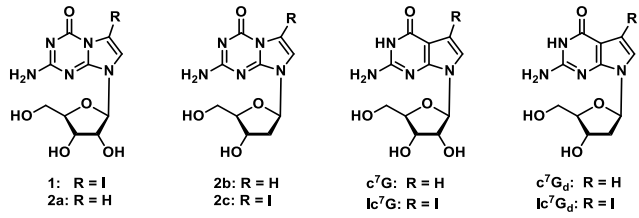
**Figure S1.** Molecular structure of compound **2c**.

Table S2. ^1H NMR chemical shifts, proton-proton coupling constants and conformation of nucleoside sugar residues ^{a, b}

Compounds	Chemical shift/ppm							Coupling constant/Hz [J(HH)]					Conformation		Reference
	H-1'	H-2'	H-2''	H-3'	H-4'	H-5'	H-5''	1'2'	1'2''	2'3'	2''3'	3'4'	%N	%S	
5-Aza-7-deazaguanine nucleosides															
1	5.74 (d)	4.24 (q)	--	4.04 (q)	3.85 (q)	3.50-3.54 (ddd)	3.57-3.61 (ddd)	5.65	--	4.65	--	3.85	31	69	1: Leonard <i>et al.</i> , 2019
2a	5.78 (d)	4.28 (q)	--	4.06 (q)	3.88 (q)	3.54 (ddd)	3.57-3.64 (m)	5.60	--	4.65	--	3.85	32	68	2a: Leonard <i>et al.</i> , 2019
2b	5.34 (dd)	1.35 (ddd)	1.55 (ddd)	3.49 (dq)	2.98 (td)	2.70 (m)	--	6.1	7.6	3.2	6.0	2.9	34	66	2b: Rosemeyer & Seela, 1987
2c	6.13 (dd)	2.14 (ddd)	2.35 (ddd)	4.28 (dq)	3.78 (td)	3.52 (m)	--	6.0	7.6	3.1	6.0	2.9	34	66	2c: Lin <i>et al.</i> , 2004
7-Deazaguanine nucleosides															
c⁷G_a	6.30 (dd)	2.32 (ddd)	2.07 (ddd)	4.28 (dq)	3.75 (td)	3.48 (m)	--	5.8	8.5	2.6	5.7	2.5	27	73	c⁷G_a: Winkeler & Seela, 1983
Ic⁷G_a	6.26 (dd)	2.31 (ddd)	2.05 (ddd)	4.27 (dq)	3.75 (td)	3.49 (tq)	--	5.75	8.55	2.5	5.4	2.4	25	75	Ic⁷G_a: Ramzaeva & Seela, 1995
c⁷G	5.87 (d)	4.24 (m)	--	4.03 (m)	3.80 (m)	3.54 (m)	--	5.95	--	5.45		3.65	18	82	c⁷G: Seela <i>et al.</i> , 1990
Ic⁷G	5.83	4.22	--	4.01	3.78	3.52	--	6.35	--	4.85		2.95	19	81	Ic⁷G: Seela & Peng, 2006
 <p> 1: R = I 2a: R = H 2b: R = H 2c: R = I c⁷G: R = H Ic⁷G: R = I c⁷G_a: R = H Ic⁷G_a: R = I </p>															
^a Measured in DMSO- <i>d</i> ₆ at 298 K. ^b For PSEUROT calculations the coupling constants $^3J(\text{H}1'-\text{H}2')$, $^3J(\text{H}2'-\text{H}3')$ and $^3J(\text{H}3'-\text{H}4')$ were used.															

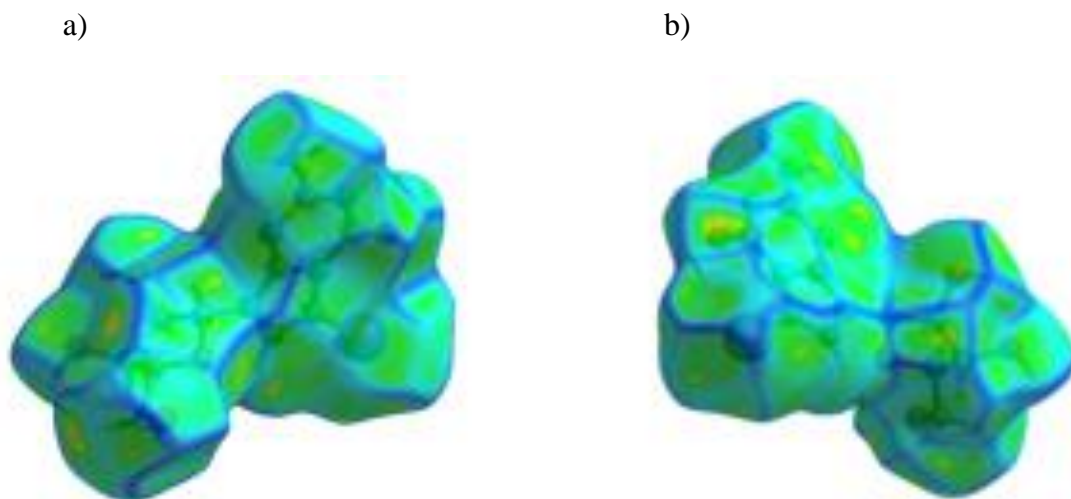


Figure S2. Curvedness of compound **1** mapped over d_{norm} (-4.0 to 0.4 Å). (a) Front and (b) back view.

pK_a Determination by UV

Ribonucleoside **1** was dissolved in 0.1 M sodium phosphate (NaH₂PO₄) buffer, pH 4.5 (250 mL). An aqueous NaOH solution (4 M) and concentrated phosphorus acid were used to adjust the pH values of the buffer. At defined pH values, the UV absorbance of nucleosides was measured (Figure S3).

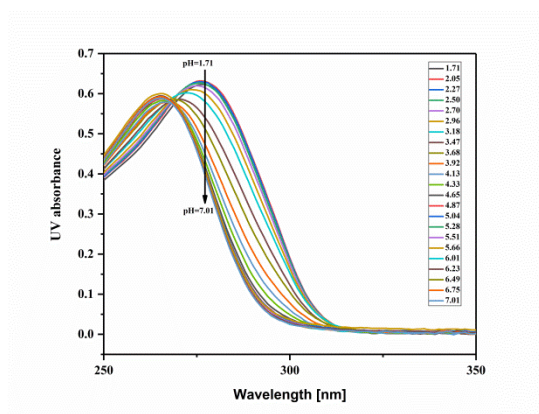


Figure S3. UV-spectroscopic changes of ribonucleoside **1** at different pH values. Spectroscopic changes were measured in 0.1 M sodium phosphate buffer.

Table S3. Summary of pK_a values of compound **1** and related nucleosides.

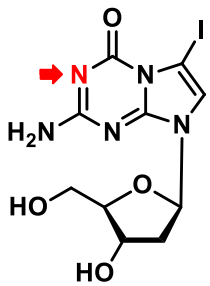
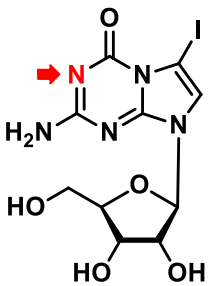
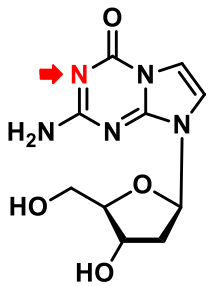
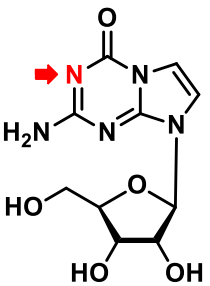
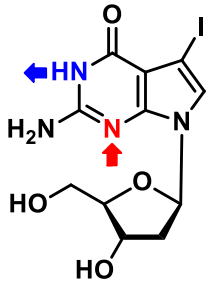
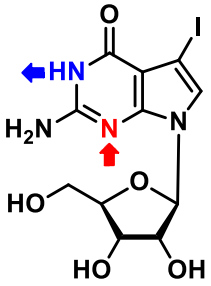
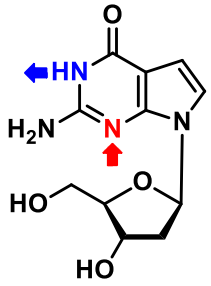
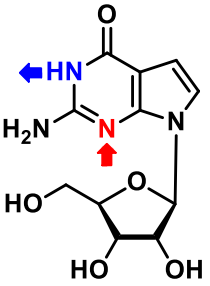
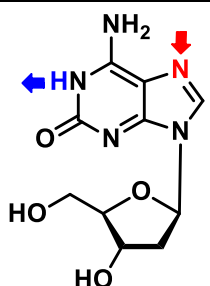
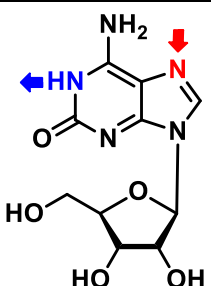
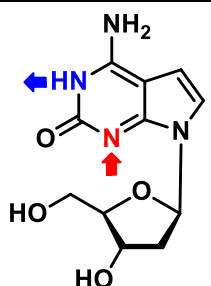
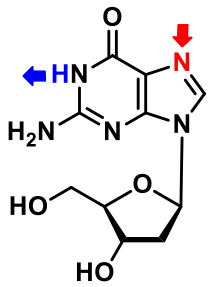
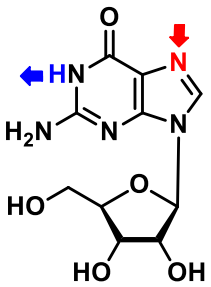
 <p>3.7 Lin <i>et al.</i>, 2004</p>	 <p>3.6</p>	 <p>3.7 Rosemeyer & Seela, 1987</p>	 <p>3.7</p>
 <p>< 1, 10 Ramzaeva & Seela, 1996</p>	 <p>< 1, 9.7 Seela & Peng, 2006</p>	 <p>1.1, 10.3 Ramzaeva & Seela, 1996</p>	 <p>1.9, 10.2 Seela & Peng, 2006</p>
 <p>3.5, 9.8 Seela <i>et al.</i>, 2003</p>	 <p>3.4, 9.8 Sepiol <i>et al.</i>, 1976</p>	 <p>4.6, 10.5 Seela <i>et al.</i>, 2005</p>	
 <p>1.6, 9.2 Seela <i>et al.</i>, 2003</p>	 <p>1.6, 9.33 Townsend <i>et al.</i>, 1972</p>	<p>→ indicates protonation site → indicates deprotonation site</p>	

Table S4. Photophysical data of compound **3** measured in solvents of different polarity.^a

Solvent	$\lambda_{\text{abs, max}}$ Ex [nm]	$\lambda_{\text{max, em}}$ Em [nm]	Stokes shift ($\Delta\nu$) ^b [cm ⁻¹]	Φ ^c
DMF	316	360	3900	0.77
DMSO	318	362	3900	0.80
MeOH	312	352	3600	0.54
MeCN	313	354	3700	0.49
Water	318	359	3600	0.10

^a The concentration of nucleoside **3** was 1 μM . ^b The Stokes shift was calculated from the equation $\Delta E_{\text{photon}} = hc(1/\lambda_{\text{abs, max}} - 1/\lambda_{\text{max, em}})$. ^c The fluorescence quantum yields (Φ) were calculated using quinine sulfate (1 μM) in 0.1 M H_2SO_4 ($\Phi_{\text{St}} = 0.54$).

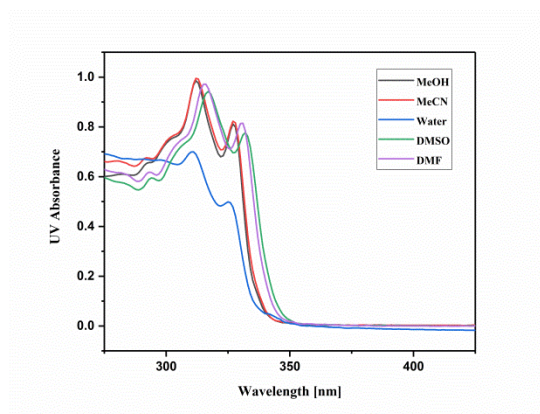


Figure S4. UV-spectra of compound **3** measured in solvents of different polarity. The nucleoside concentration was 50 μM for UV measurements.

References

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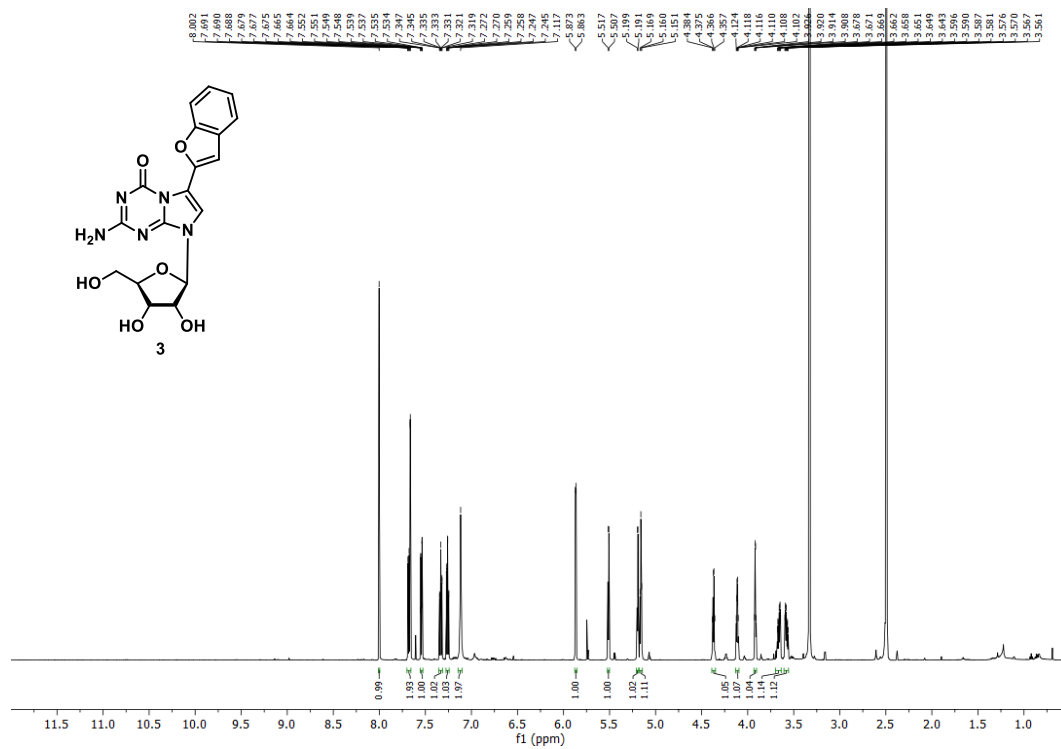


Figure S5. ¹H NMR spectrum of compound 3.

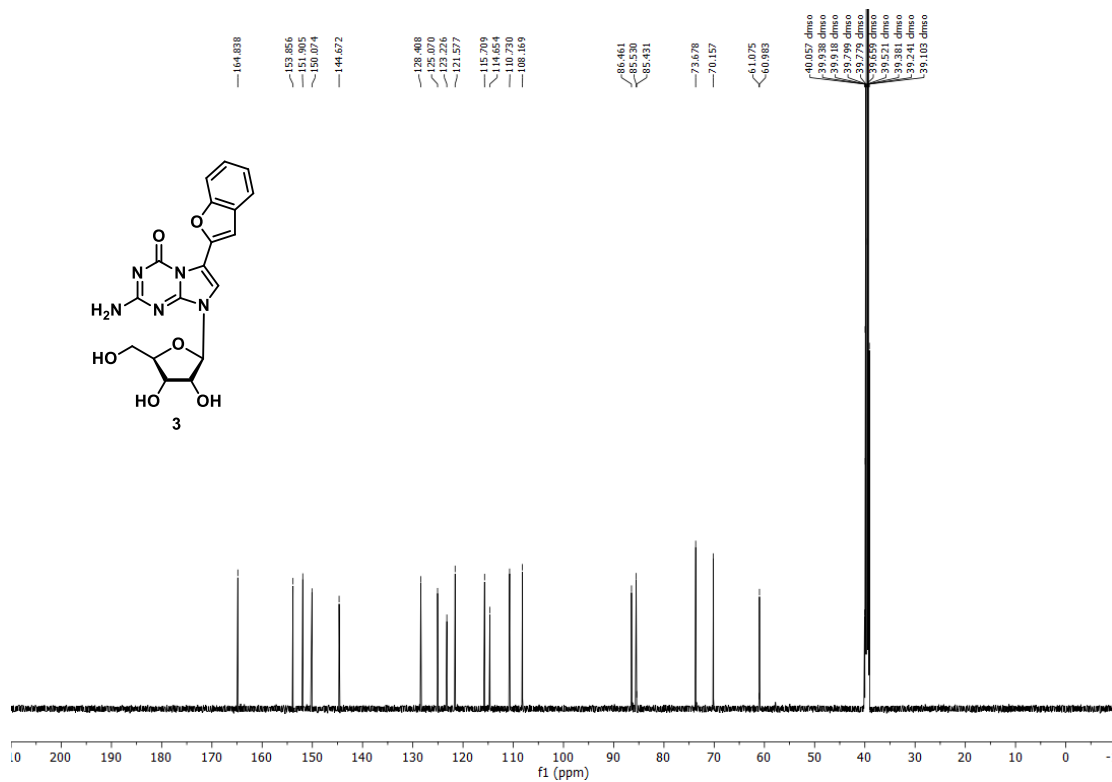


Figure S6. ¹³C NMR spectrum of compound 3.

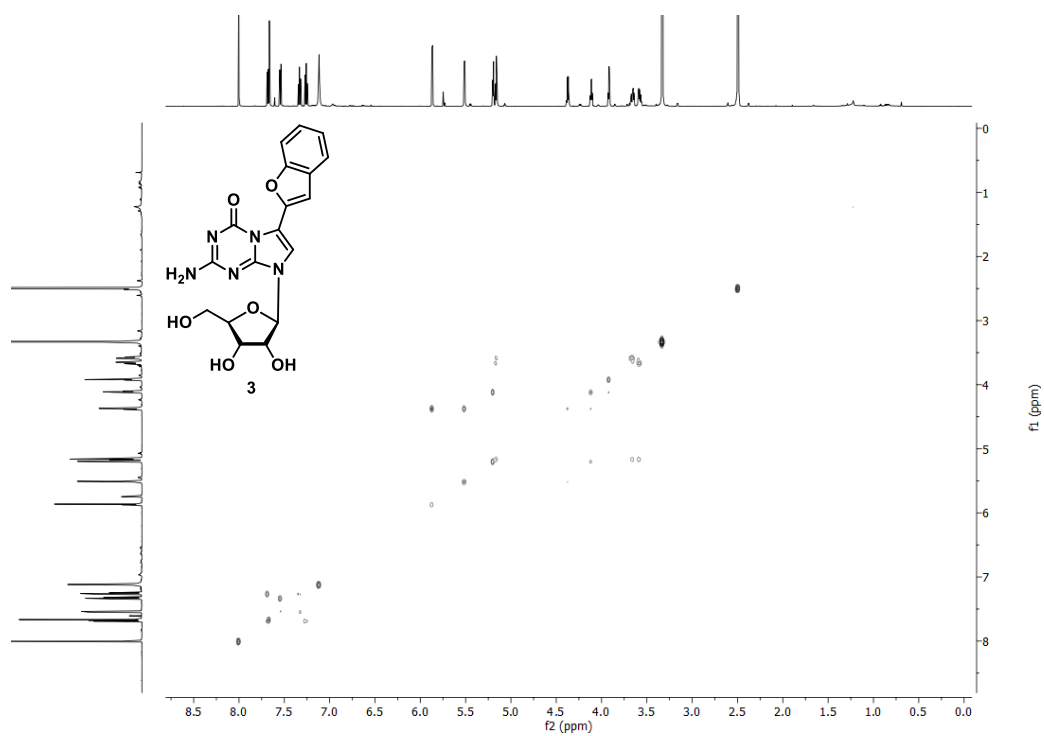


Figure S7. COSY NMR spectrum of compound **3**.

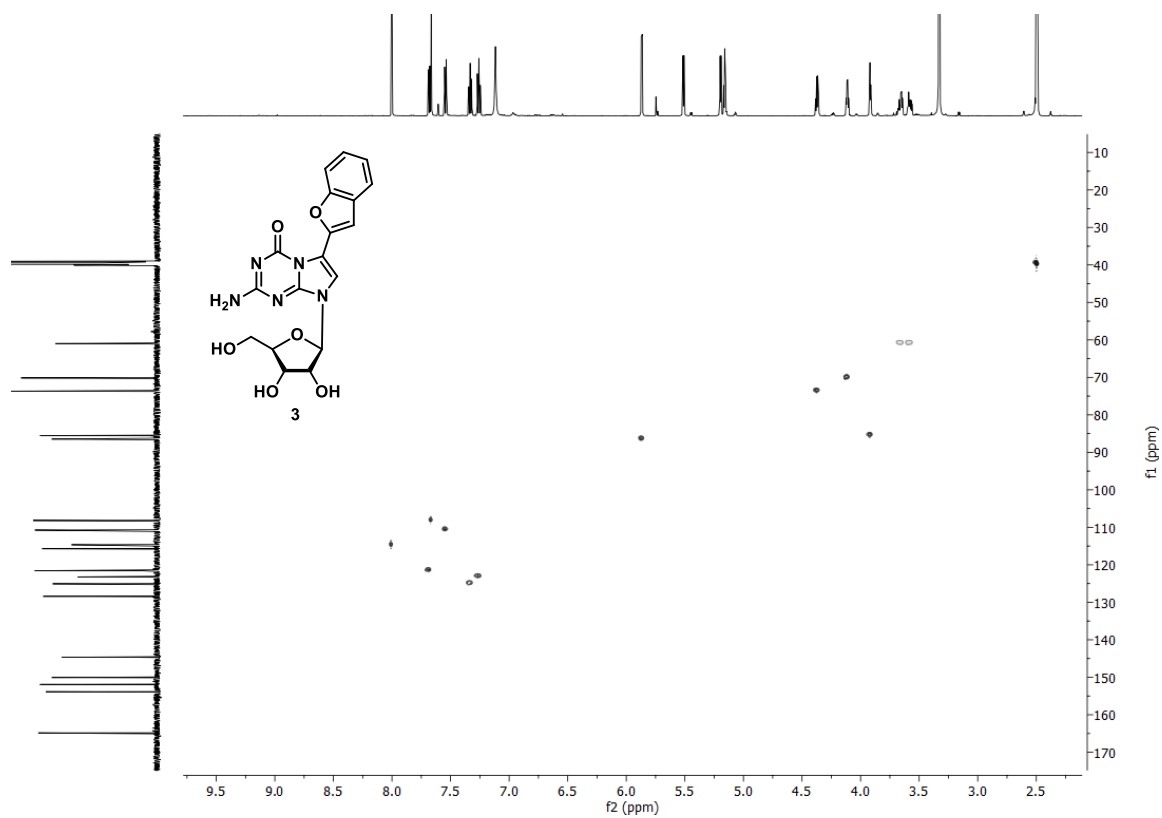


Figure S8. HSQC NMR spectrum of compound **3**.

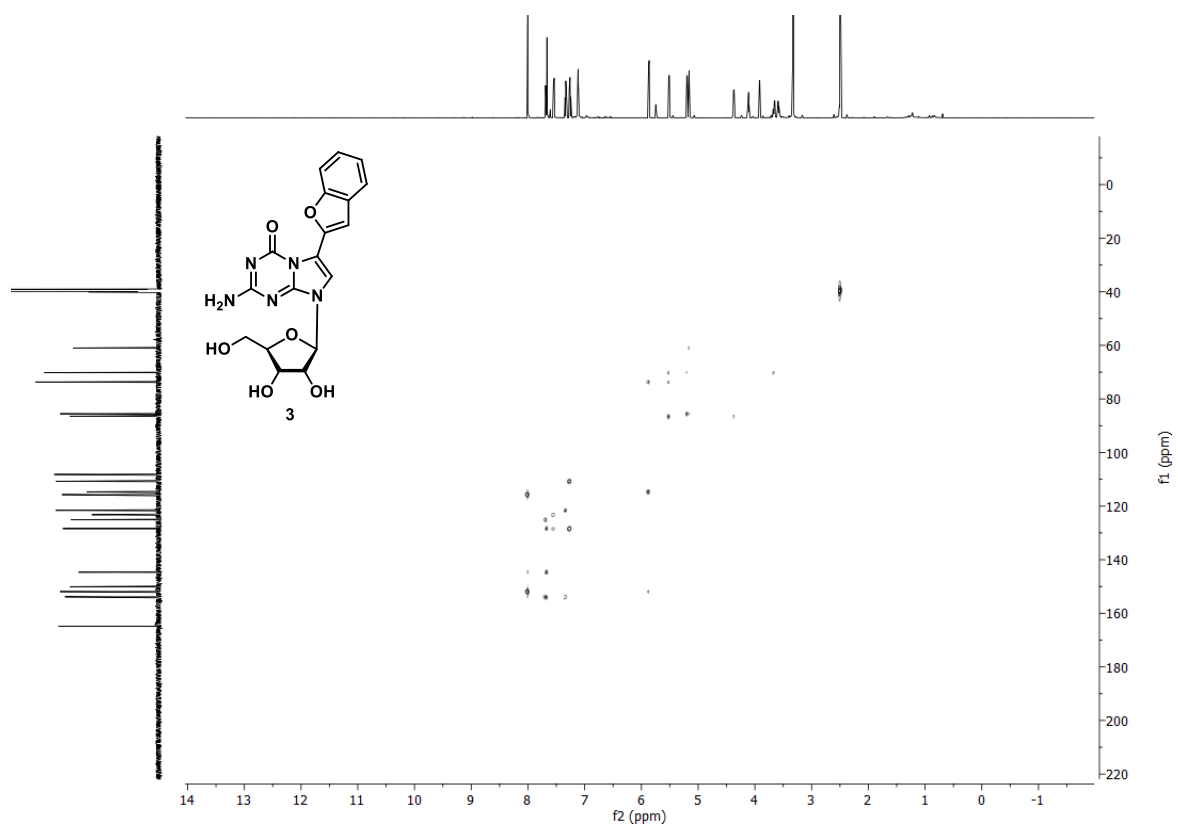


Figure S9. HMBC NMR spectrum of compound **3**.