Supporting Information

In vitro evaluation of bis-3-chloropiperidines as RNA modulators targeting TAR and TAR-protein interaction

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**Figure S1. Representative ESI-MS spectrum obtained from mixtures of equimolar concentrations of TAR RNA and NC protein.**



In addition to free RNA, the formation of the non-covalent 1:1 TAR•NC complex was readily detected with a mass of 15786.8 Da, which matched very closely the average mass value of 15786.8 Da calculated from the RNA and protein sequences including two Zn(II) ions.

**Table S1. Digestion products obtained by treating B-CeP 2- or B-CeP 3-reacted TAR RNA with RNAse A corresponding to bridged RNA fragments.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Label** | **Compound** | **Bridged RNA fragments** | **Symbol** | **Exp. mass (u)** | **Calc. mass (u)** |
| **XL1** | B-CeP **2**B-CeP **3** | G10:C13 + **2B** + G16:C21G10:C13 + **3B** + G16:C21 |  | 3664.773678.79 | 3664.773678.79 |
| **XL2** | B-CeP **2** | G1:C3 + **2B** + U26:C28 |  | 2277.56 | 2277.56 |

The Table summarizes the bi-functional alkylation products bridging base-paired regions within TAR RNA hairpin detected by treating TAR RNA with either B-CeP **2** or **3**, followed by RNAse A digestion. Product labels refer to Figure 4 in the main text. Oligonucleotides products are indicated by the first and last base, separated by colon. Product labels are also reported on the hairpin secondary structure cartoon in Figure 4C.

**Figure S2. Schematic representation of the cleavage sites detected upon RNAse A digestion within TAR secondary structure.**



According to RNAse A specificity, which hydrolyzes preferentially single-stranded C and U, the detected fragments corresponded to stretches of TAR cleaved only after pyrimidine residues. The cartoon illustrates the location of the cleavage sites (dashed lines) detected in the spectra shown in Figure 4A and B.