A Nanothermometer Based on the Different \textit{\textgreek{g}}-Stackings of B- and Z-DNA

Ryu Tashiro$^1$ and Hiroshi Sugiyama$^{1,2}$

$^1$Division of Biofunctional Molecules, Institute of Biomaterials and Bioengineering, Tokyo Medical and Dental University, 2-3-10 Surugadai, Kanda, Chiyoda, Tokyo 101-0062, Japan, $^2$Department of Chemistry, Graduate School of Science, Kyoto University, Kitashirakawa-Oiwakecho, Sakyō, Kyoto 606-8502, Japan
Figure 1S. Steady-state fluorescence emission spectra of ODN 1-2 (a) and ODN 3-4 (b) under different NaCl concentrations (1–5 M). Emission intensities of 30 μM (total base concentration) duplex oligomers in 20 mM phosphate buffer (pH 7.0) at 10 °C were measured.

Figure 2S. CD spectra of ODN 1-2 (a) and ODN 3-4 (b) under different NaCl concentrations (1–5 M). Emission intensities of 30 μM (total base concentration) duplex oligomers in 20 mM phosphate buffer (pH 7.0) at 10 °C were measured.
Figure 3S. Steady-state fluorescence emission spectra of 5’-ApCCG-3’ (purple) and 5’-CApCG-3’ (blue). Emission intensities of 30 μM (total base concentration) tetramer in 20 mM phosphate buffer (pH 7.0) at 10 °C were measured.