

*Functional DNA architectures:  
Photoinduced electron transfer and  
switchable optical properties*



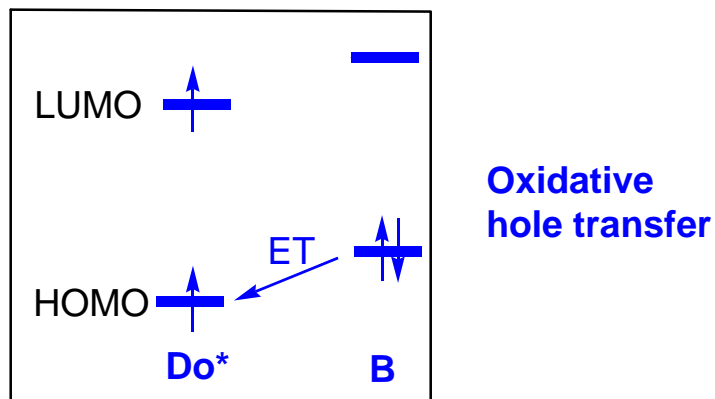
Hans-Achim Wagenknecht



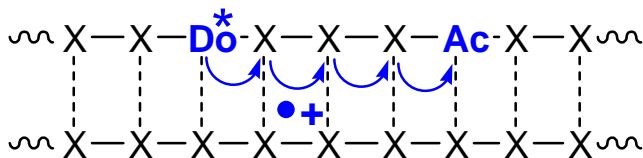
Universität Regensburg



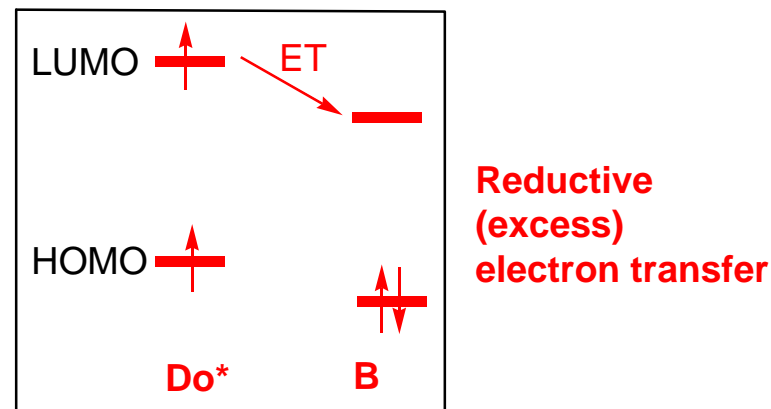
## Hole transfer vs. electron transfer



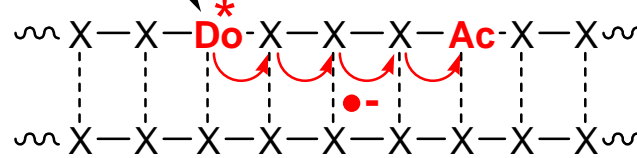
Hole injection



- Superexchange
- Hopping



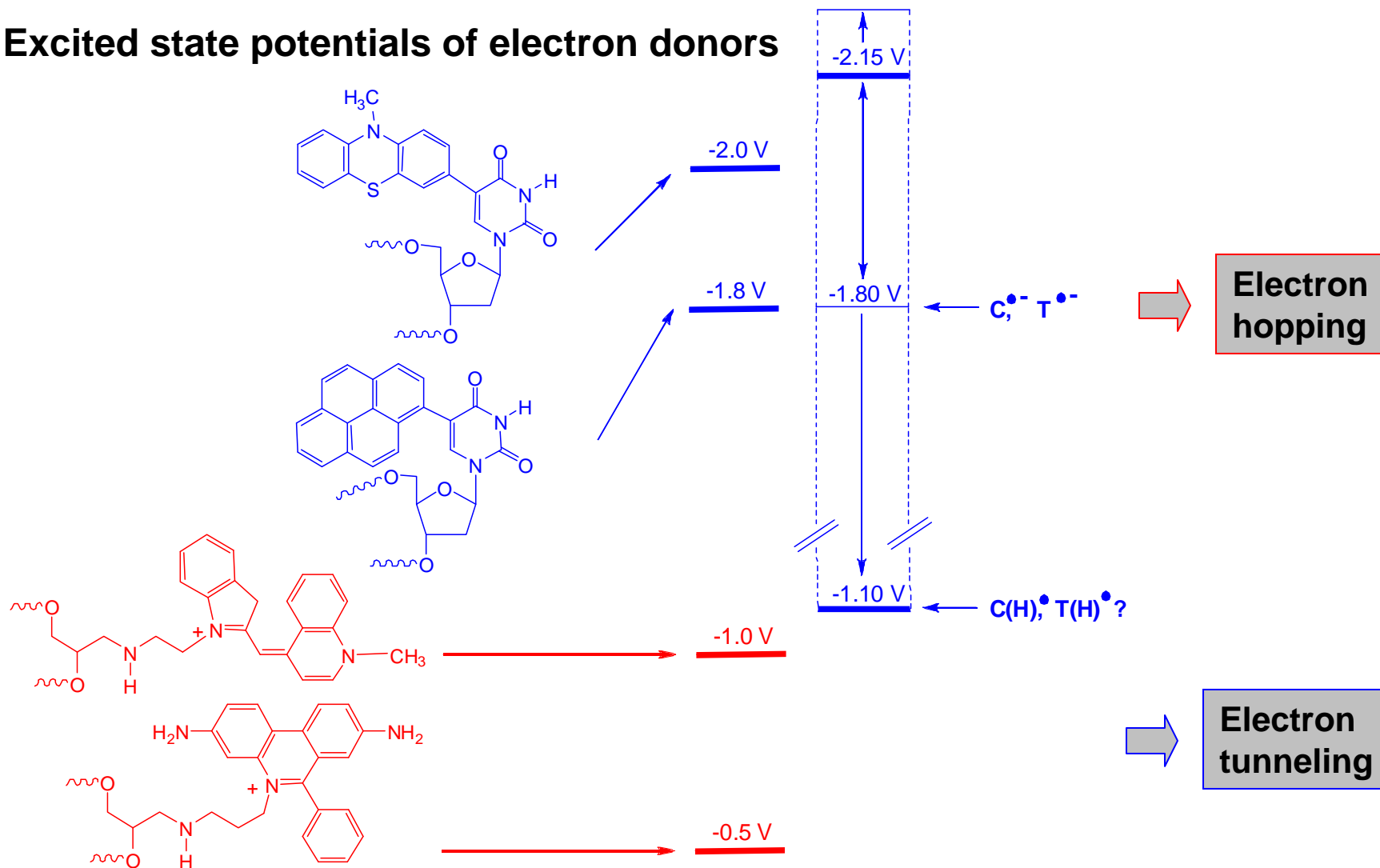
Electron injection



- Proposed to be more suitable for nano/biotechnology:**
- faster
  - more efficiently
  - less (or no) damage

# Part I+II: Photoinduced electron transfer in DNA

## Excited state potentials of electron donors

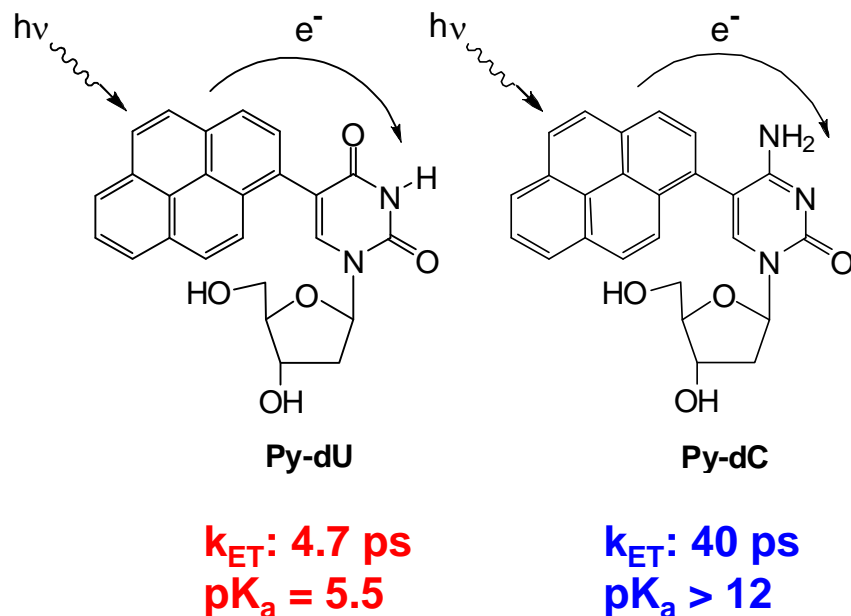


H.-A. Wagenknecht (Ed.), *Charge Transfer in DNA*, Wiley-VCH, **2005**, 1.

*Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2003**, 42, 2454; *Curr. Org. Chem.* **2004**, 8, 251; *Nat. Prod. Rep.* **2006**, 23, 973.

# Part I. Nucleoside models for electron transfer in DNA

## Summary



Redox potentials:

C and T as electron carriers in DNA



Nucleoside model studies:

- T is reduced faster
- $dC^{\bullet-}$  exhibits strong basicity



Implication for DNA:

$dT^{\bullet-}$  is the major electron carrier

*Synlett* **2002**, 687.

*Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2002**, 41, 2978.

*Chem. Commun.* **2003**, 1878 .

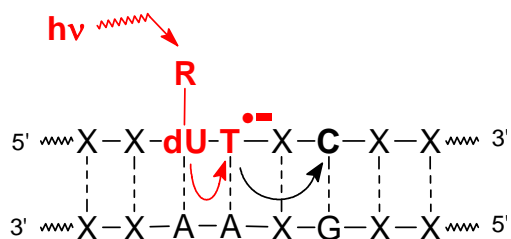
*Synthesis* **2003**, 2335.

*ChemPhysChem* **2004**, 5, 706

*Chem. Phys. Lett.* **2005**, 409, 277.

Nicole Amann, Elke Mayer-Enthart  
In collaboration with Torsten Fiebig, Boston

## Electron injection studies



*Chem. Eur. J.* **2002**, *8*, 4877-4883.

*Eur. J. Org. Chem.* **2003**, 2498.

*Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2004**, *43*, 1845.

## DNA studies

*Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2003**, *42*, 2454.

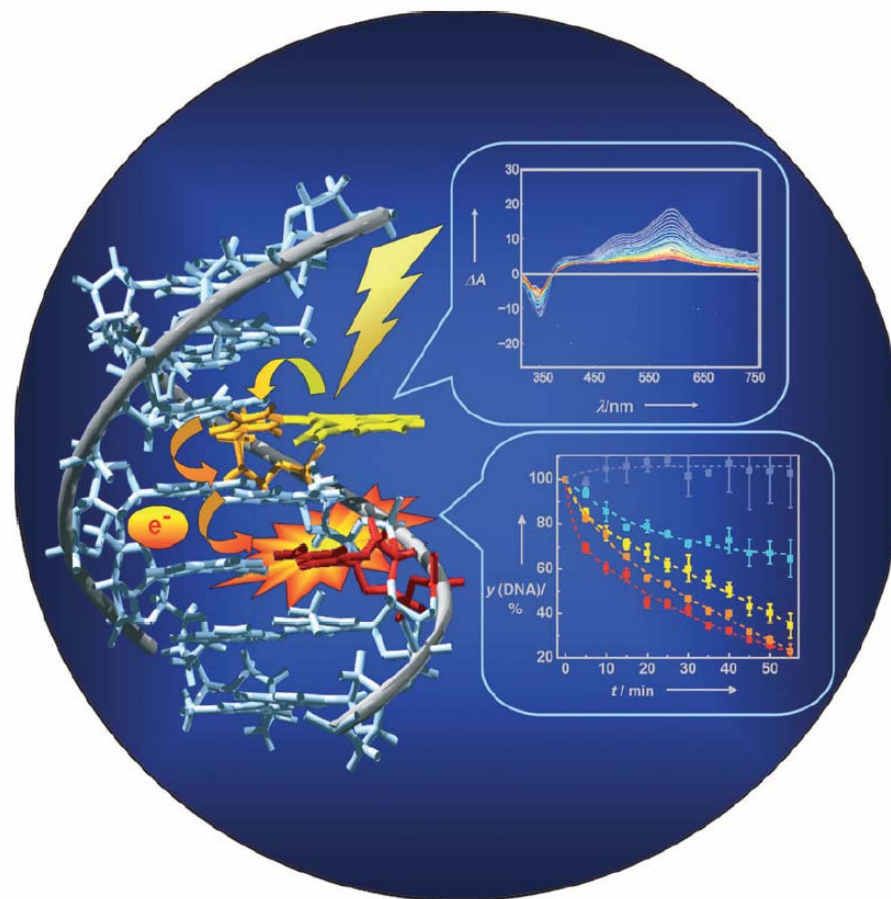
*Chem. Eur. J.* **2005**, *22*, 1871.

*Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2005**, *44*, 1636.

*Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* **2006**, *103*, 10192

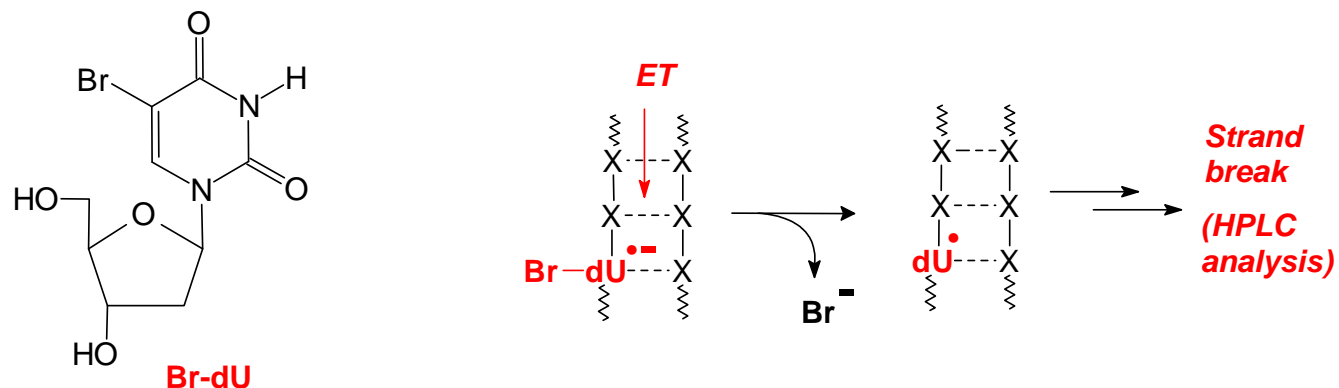
## Communications

Angewandte  
Chemie



The reductive electron transfer (ET) in DNA can be studied by ultrafast time-resolved measurements combined with chemically probed DNA-strand-cleavage experiments. Owing to the numerous conformations of DNA present the results show a variety of ET rates. For more information see the Communication by H.-A. Wagenknecht, T. Fiebig, et al. on the following pages.

## Chemical electron acceptor



## DNA studies

*Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2003**, 42, 2454.

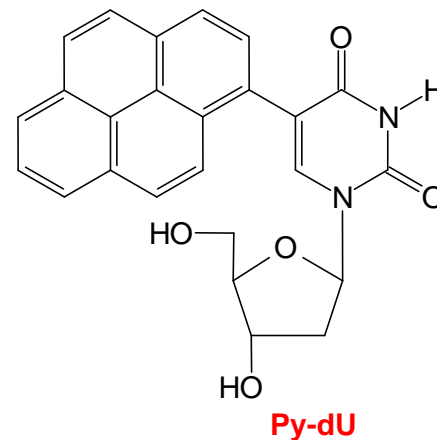
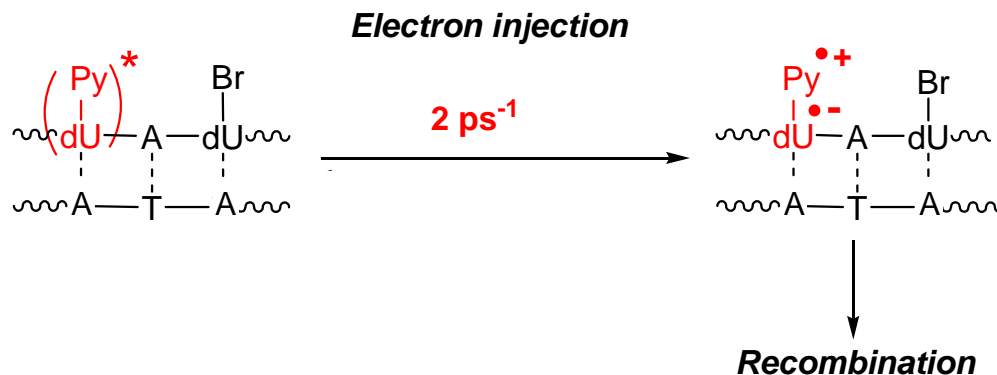
*Chem. Eur. J.* **2005**, 22, 1871.

*Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2005**, 44, 1636.

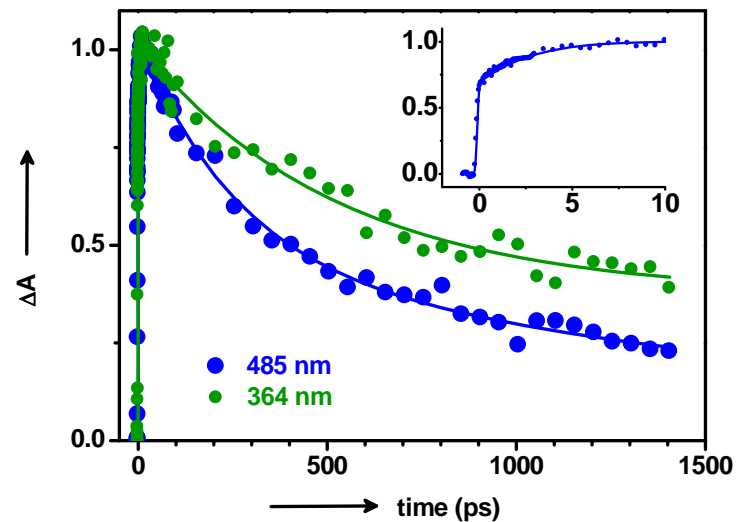
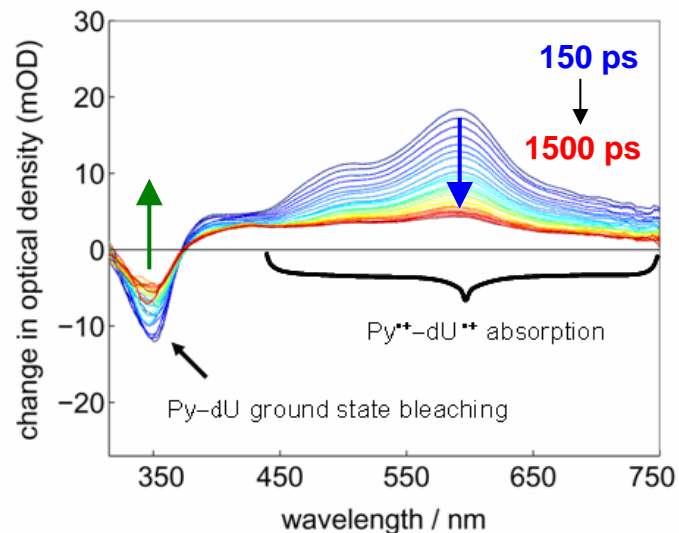
*Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* **2006**, 103,  
10192

# Part I. Reductive electron transfer in pyrene-modified DNA

## Time-resolved spectroscopy



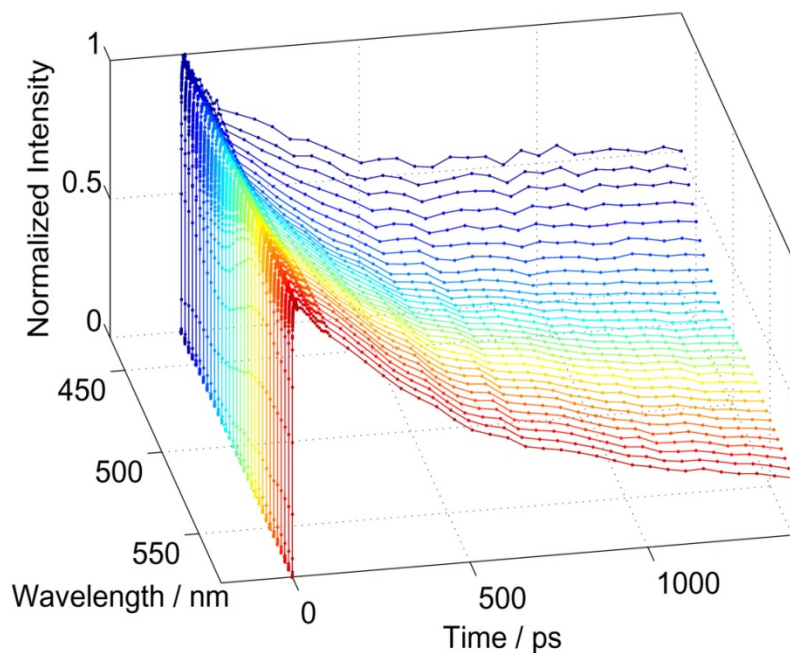
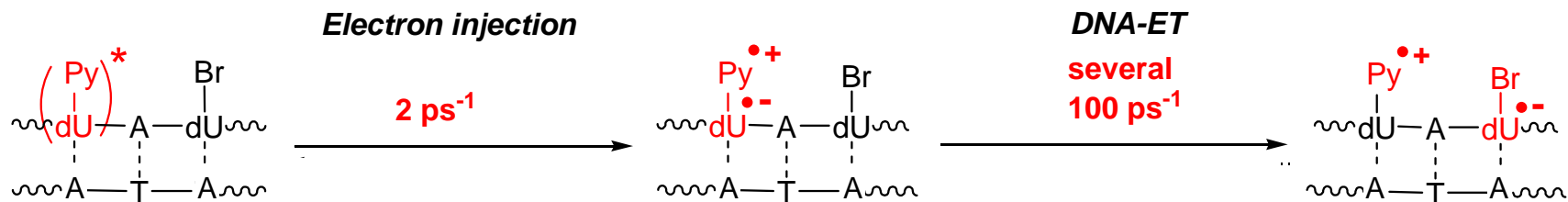
## Time-resolved transient absorption spectra





# Part I. Reductive electron transfer in pyrene-modified DNA

## Influence of DNA dynamics

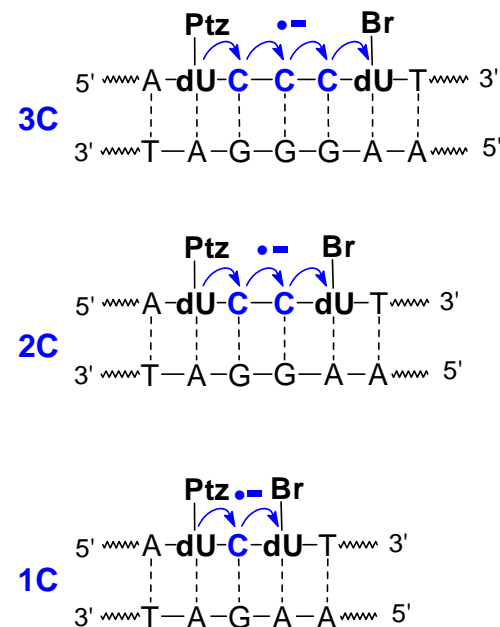
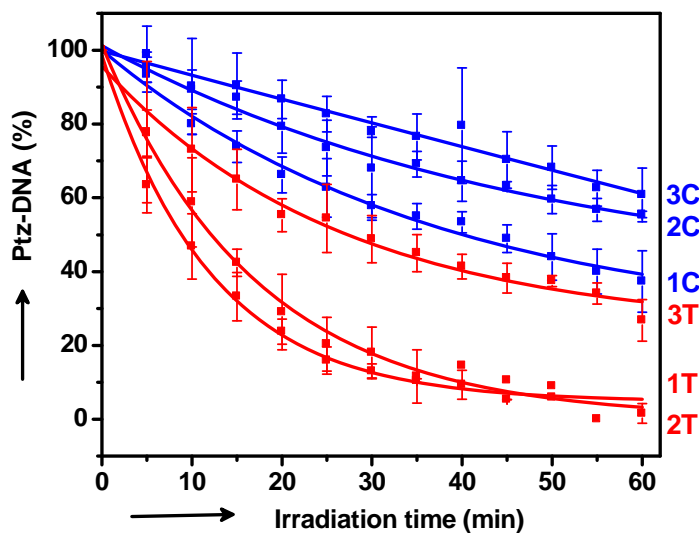
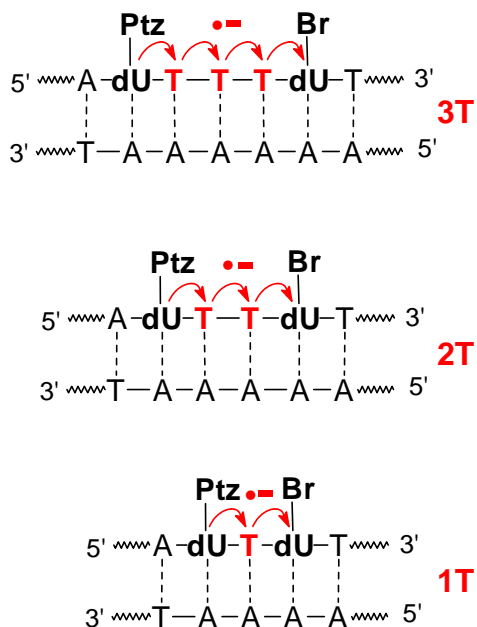


- Electron injection is independent of conformational flexibility of DNA
- ET occurs on a manifold of time constants due to DNA base dynamics

Conformational contribution  
of the DNA  
(„Conformational gating“)

# Part I. Reductive electron transfer in phenothiazine-modified DNA

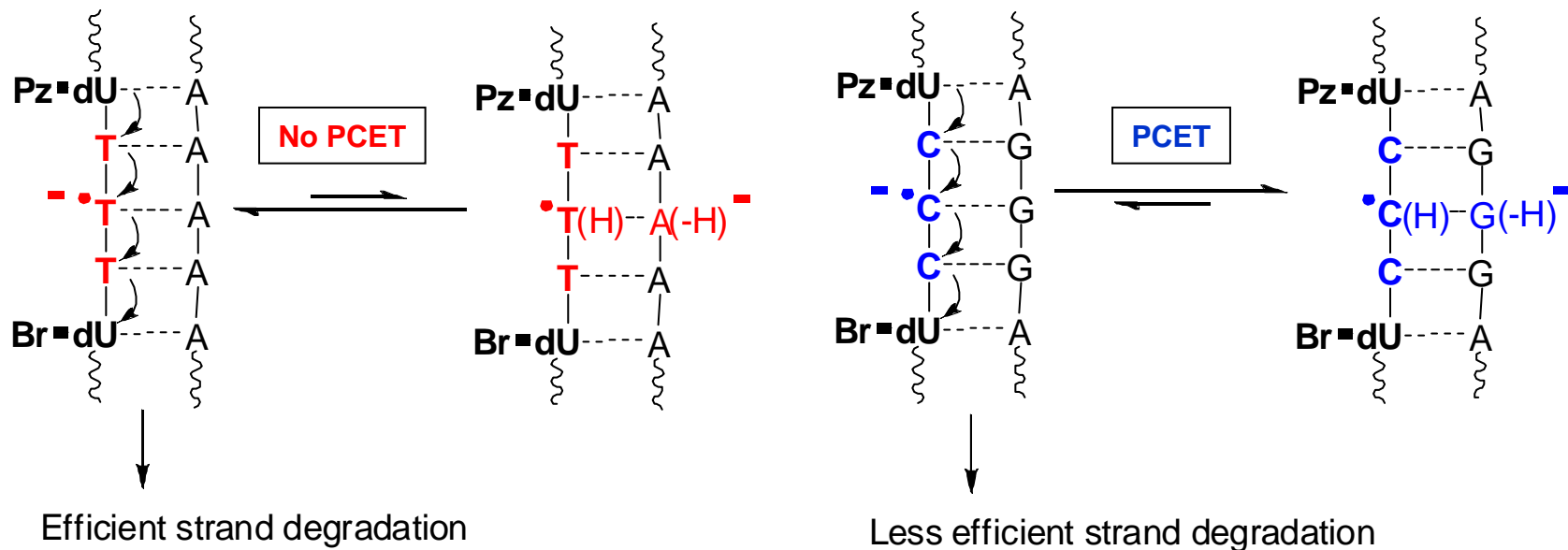
## Chemical experiments



DNA base sequence and distance dependence

# Part I: Reductive electron transfer in DNA

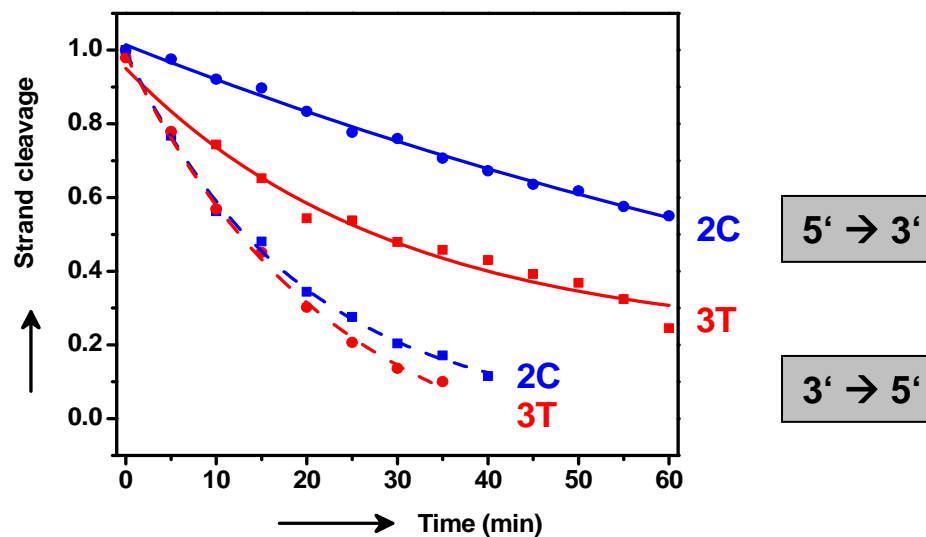
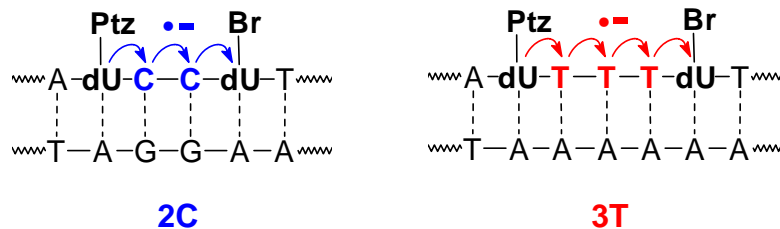
## Mechanism of electron hopping



- Each base pair can participate
- Question of long range ET in G-C rich DNA?

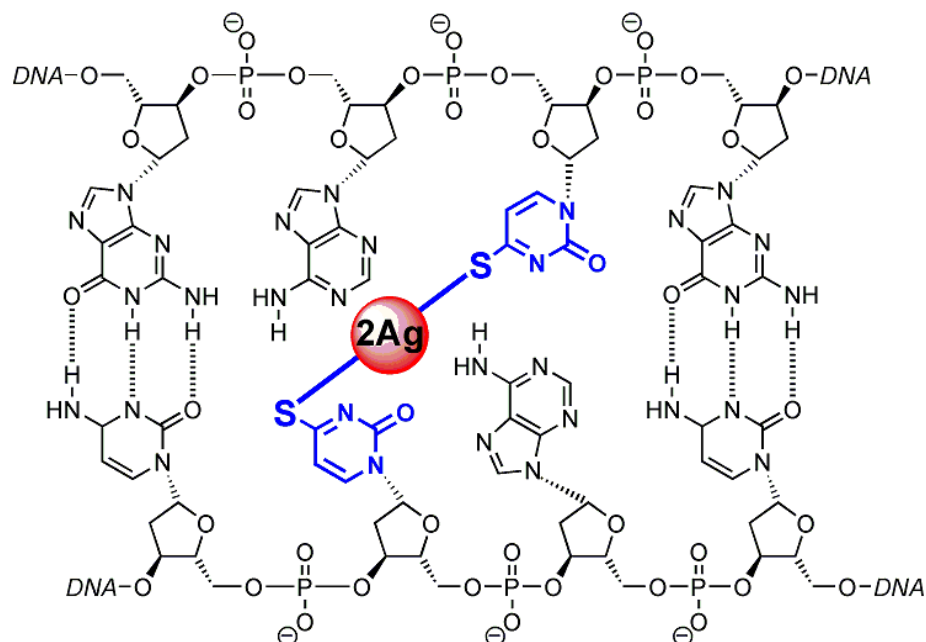
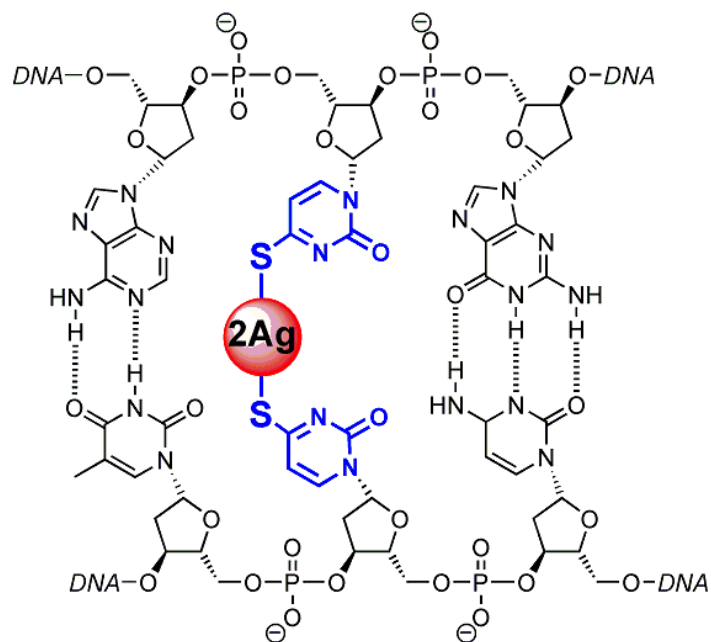
# Part I. Reductive electron transfer in phenothiazine-modified DNA

## Directionality



# Part I. Reductive electron transfer in M-DNA

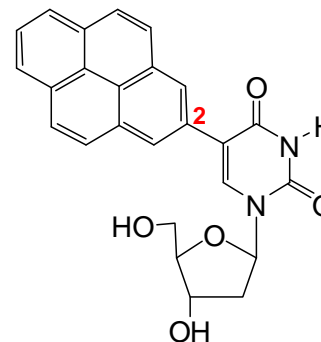
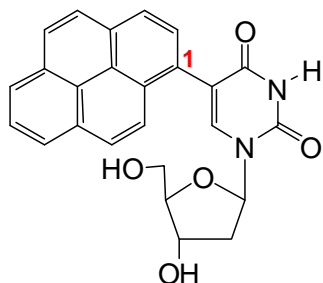
## Thio-dU-Ag(I) base pairs



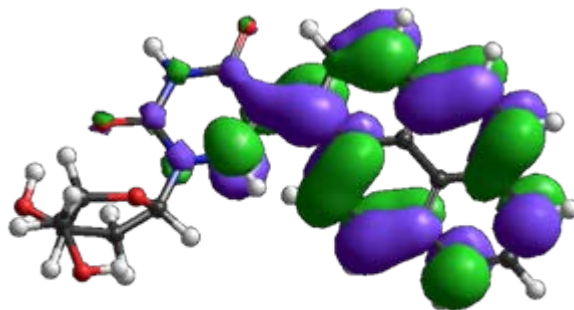
Janez Barbaric

Based on metallated base pair by Simone Peters in the group of Elmar Weinhold, Aachen

## Photochemistry of pyrene-modified DNA bases

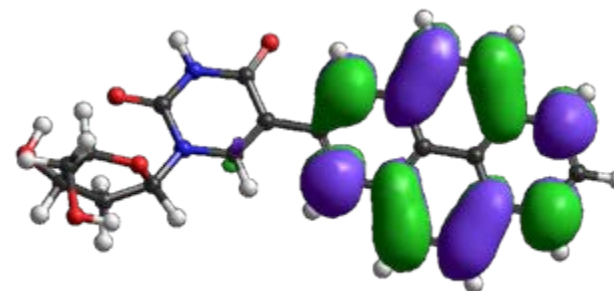


LUMO



**Exciplex**

$(\text{Py}^{\bullet+} \text{dU}^{\bullet-})^*$

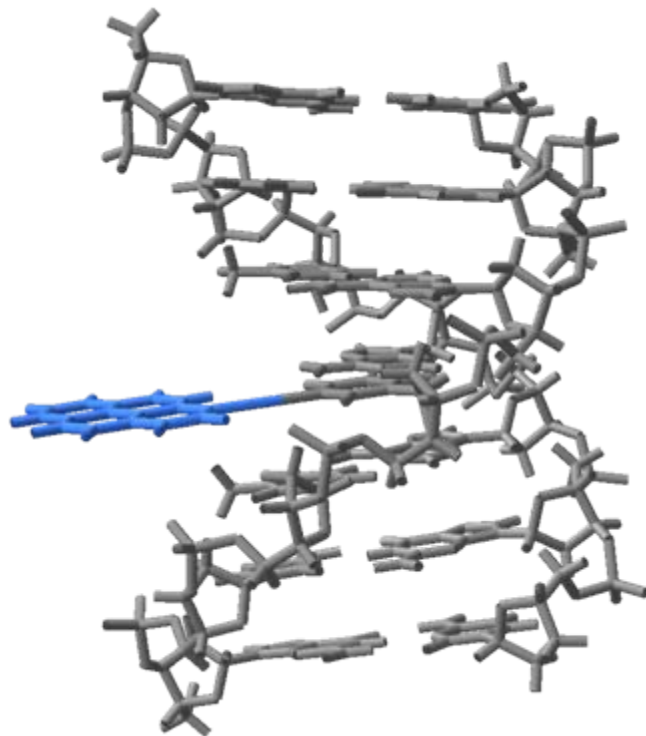


**Locally Excited**

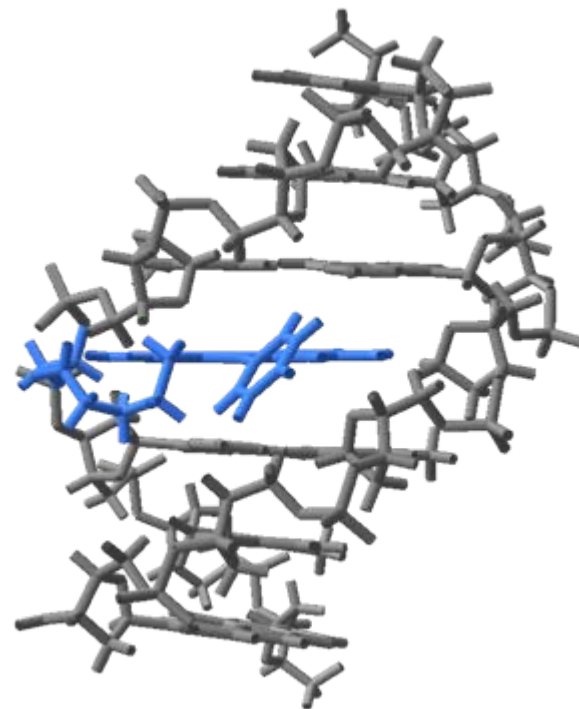
$\text{Py}^* \text{-dU}$

## Part I: Electron donor placement

### Functionalization of DNA



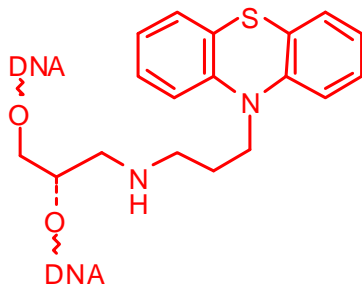
DNA base modification



DNA base substitution

## DNA Base substitution vs. base modification: Phenothiazine

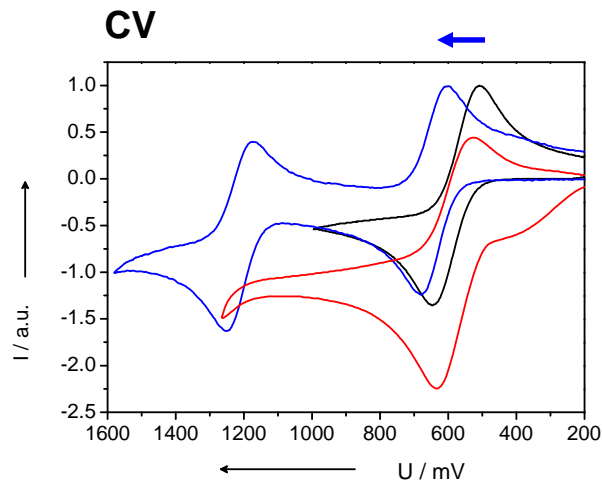
### DNA base substitution



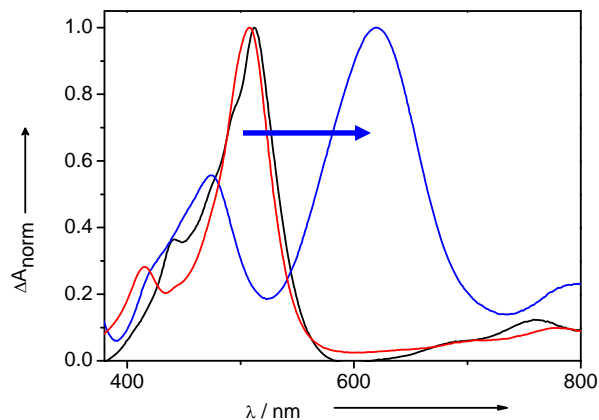
$T_m$  values (17mer DNA)

Counterbase

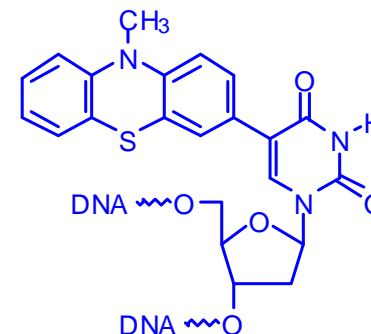
<b>A</b>	<b>50 °C</b>
<b>C</b>	<b>50 °C</b>
<b>G</b>	<b>50 °C</b>
<b>T</b>	<b>49 °C</b>



### Spectroelectrochemistry



### DNA base modification



$T_m$  values (17 mer DNA)

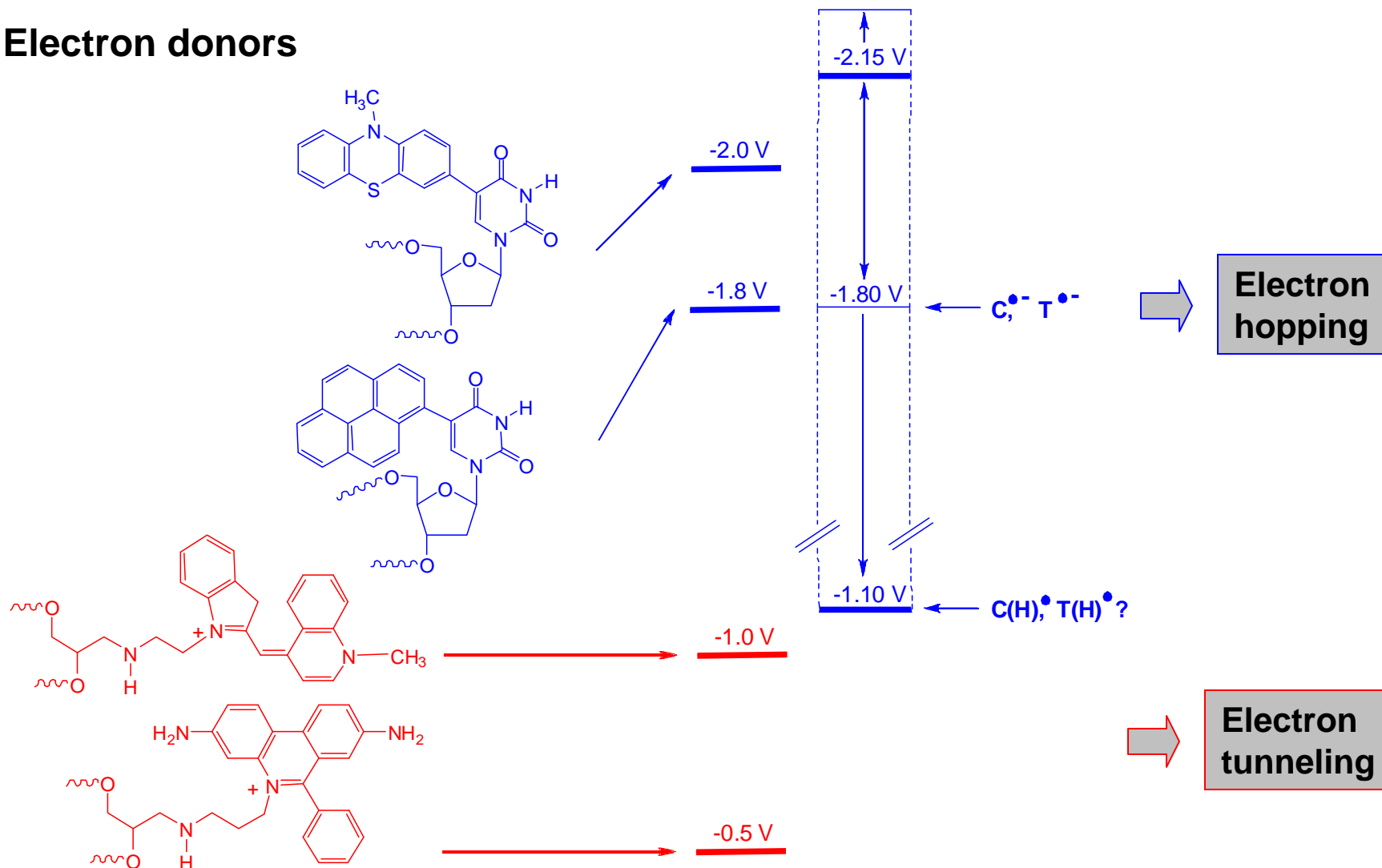
Counterbase

<b>A</b>	<b>60 °C</b>
<b>C</b>	<b>56 °C</b>
<b>G</b>	<b>55 °C</b>
<b>T</b>	<b>55 °C</b>



## Part II: Photoinduced electron transfer in DNA

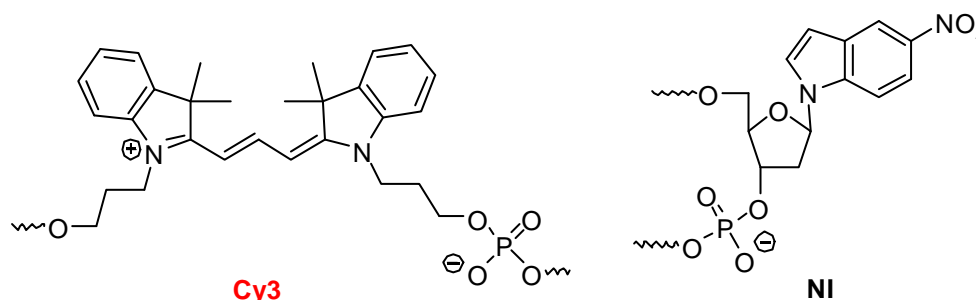
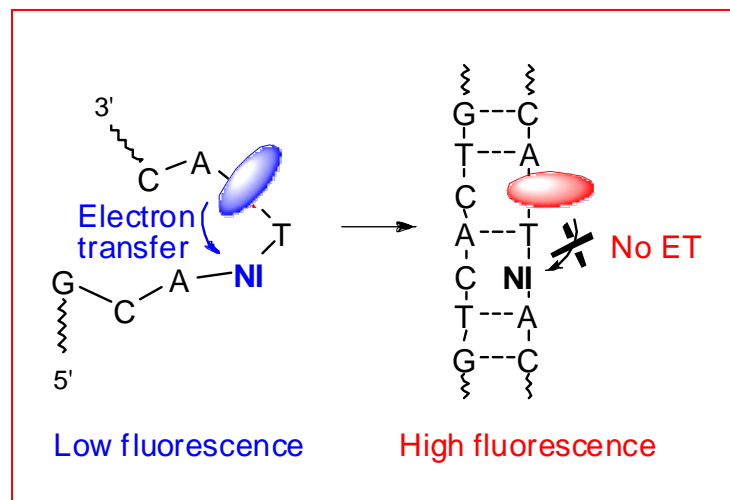
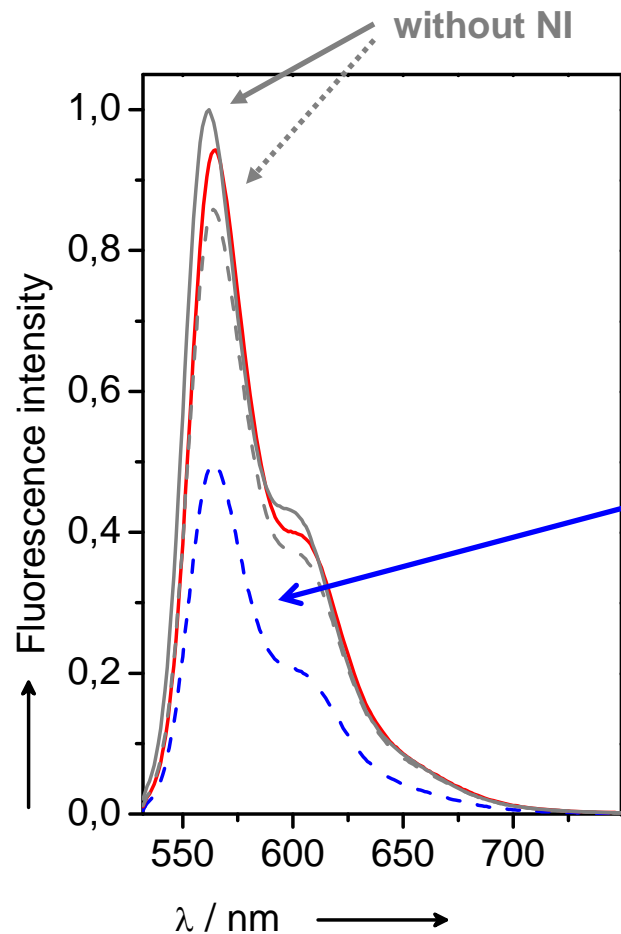
### Electron donors



H.-A. Wagenknecht (Ed.), *Charge Transfer in DNA*, Wiley-VCH, **2005**, 1.

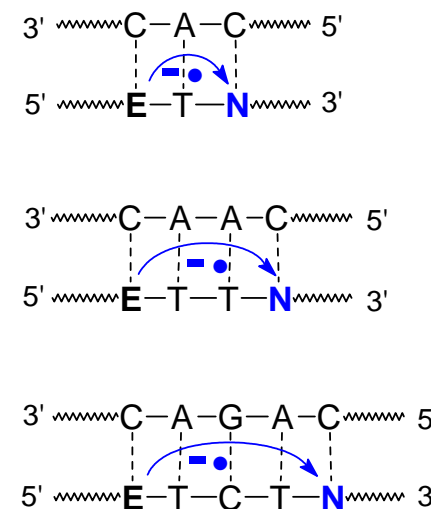
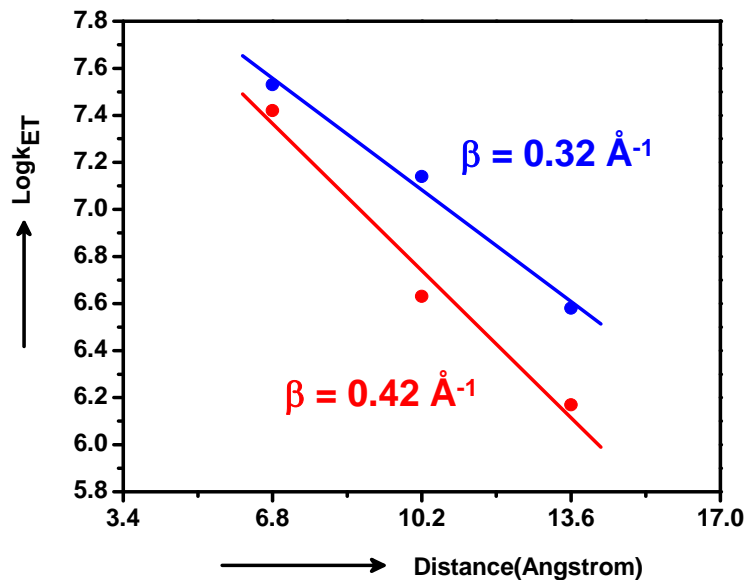
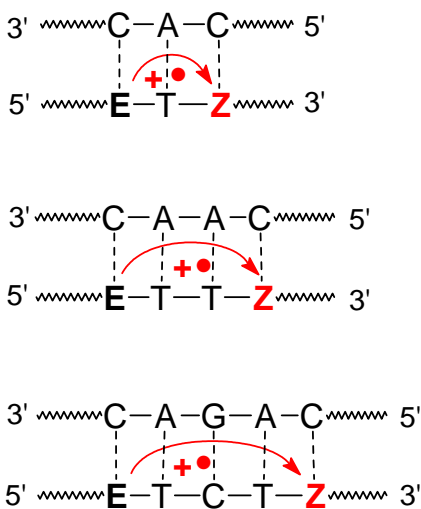
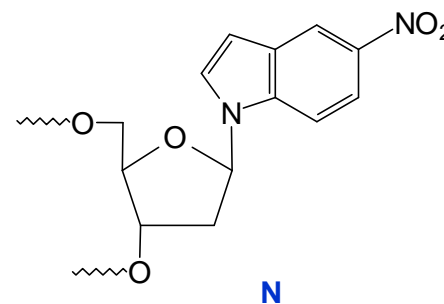
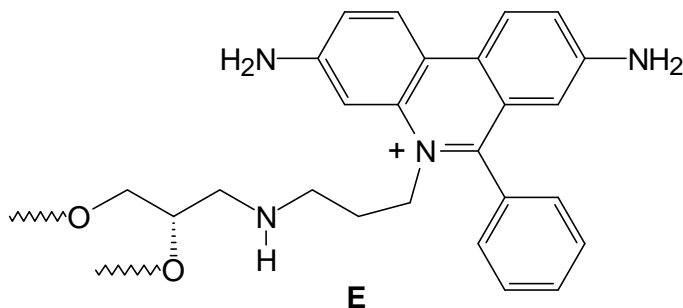
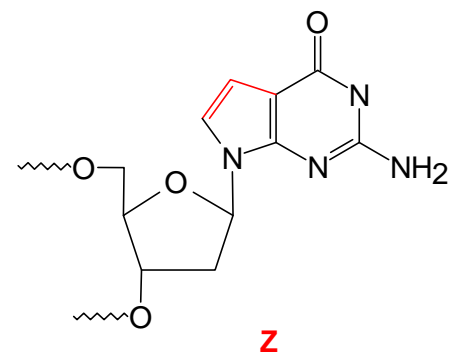
*Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2003**, 42, 2454; *Curr. Org. Chem.* **2004**, 8, 251; *Nat. Prod. Rep.* **2006**, 23, 973.

## Non-intercalative mode: Cyanine dyes as the charge donor



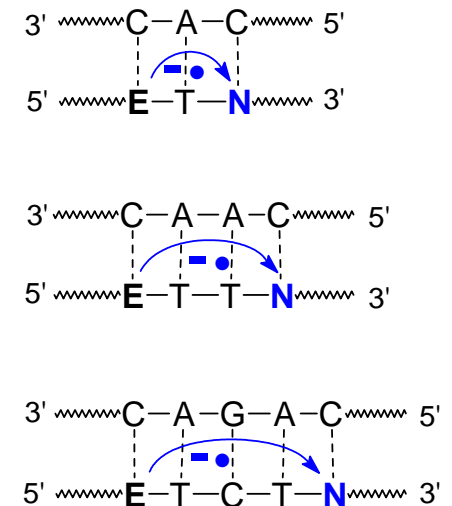
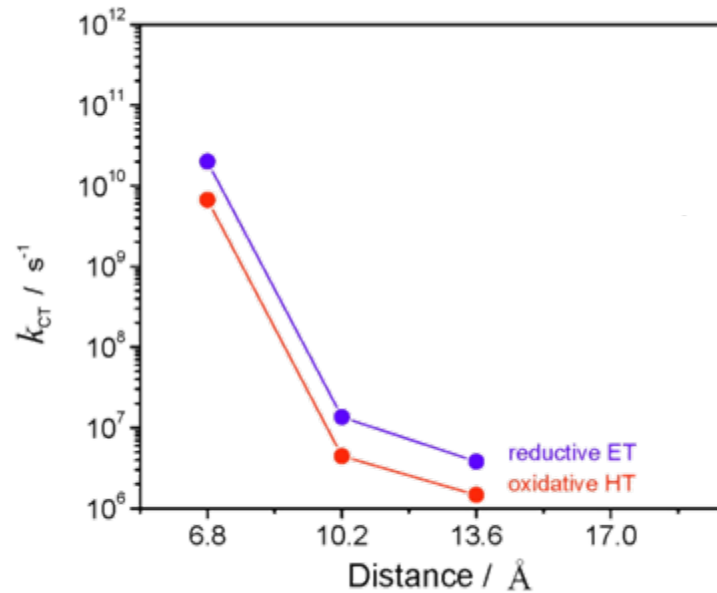
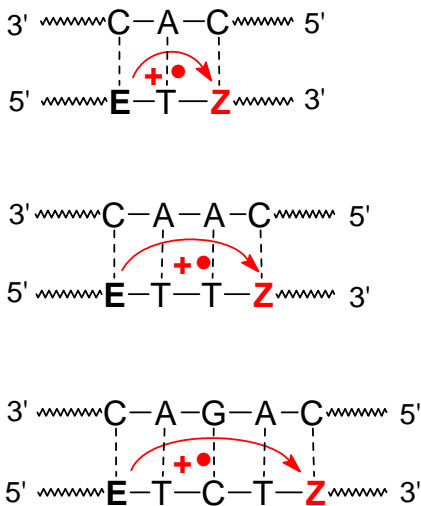
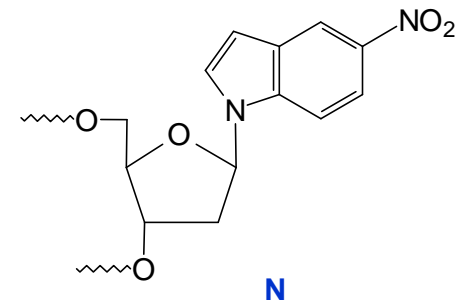
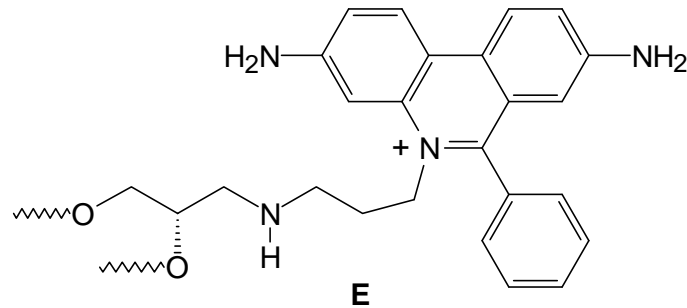
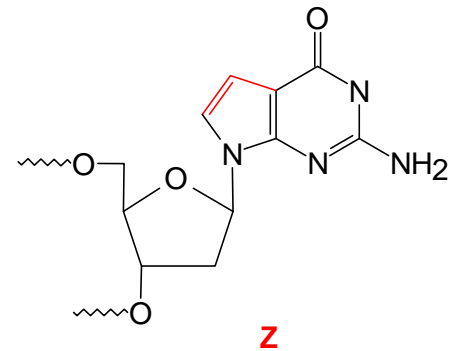
# Part II: Charge transfer in ethidium-modified DNA

## Hole vs. electron transfer with ethidium



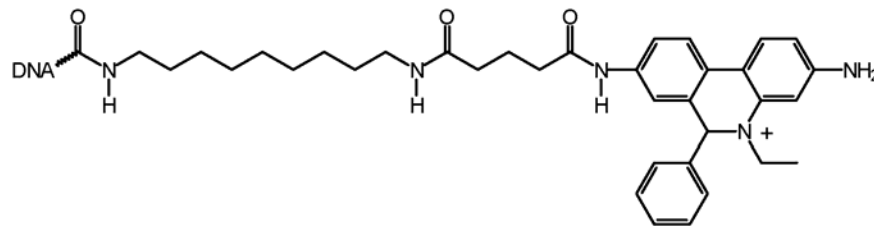
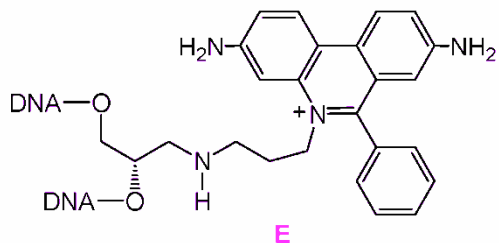
# Part II: Charge transfer in ethidium-modified DNA

## Intercalative mode: Ethidium as a charge donor



# Part II: Charge transfer in ethidium-modified DNA

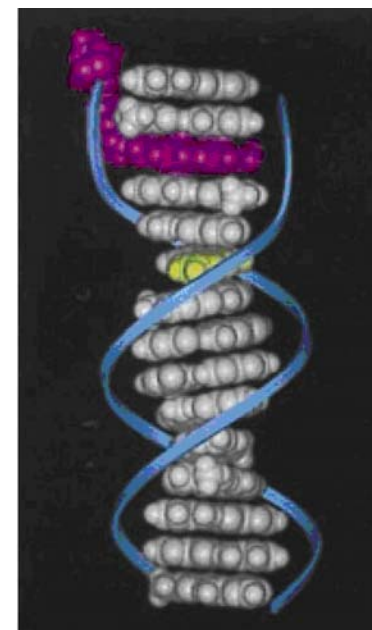
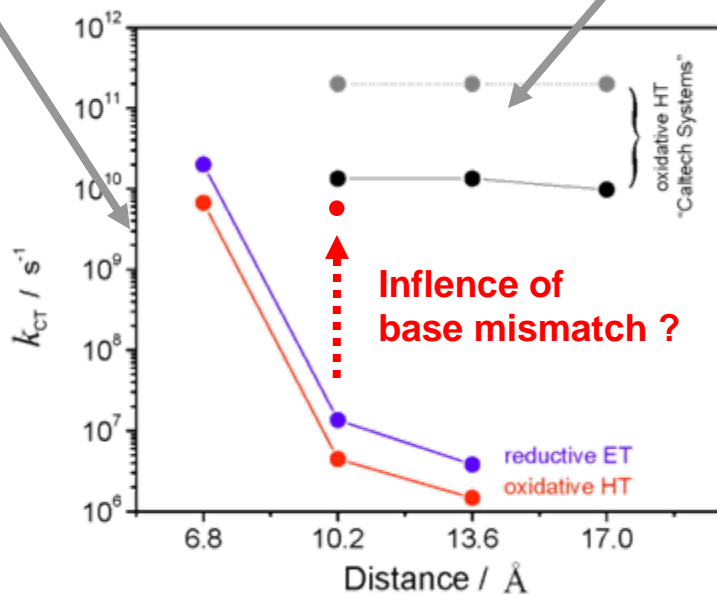
## Conformational gating



Ethidium base pair surrogate

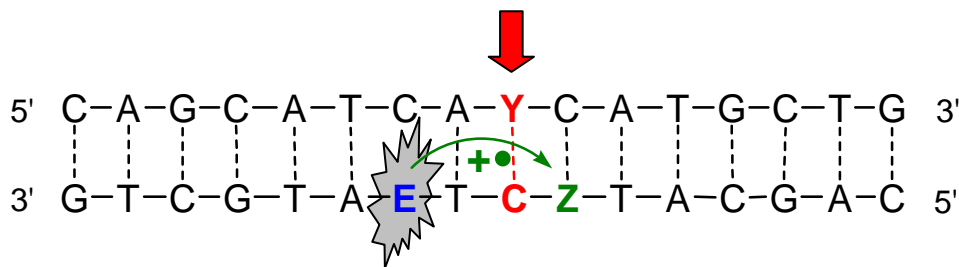
*rigid vs. flexible*

Ethidium linker in the "Caltech Systems"

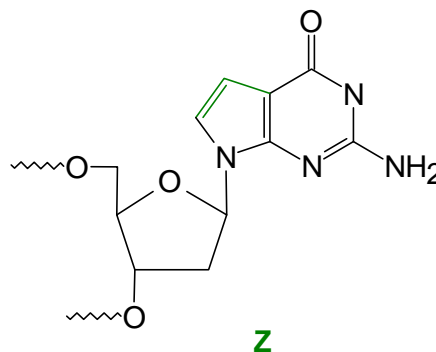
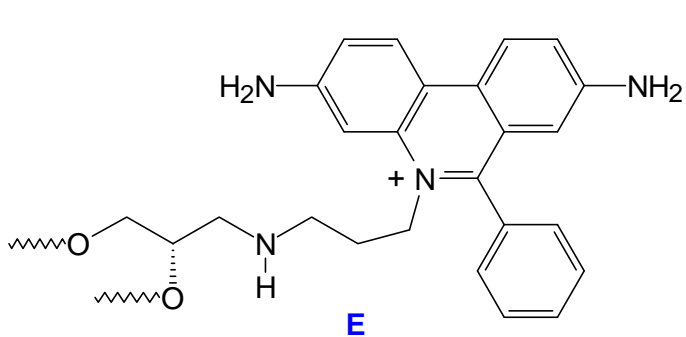
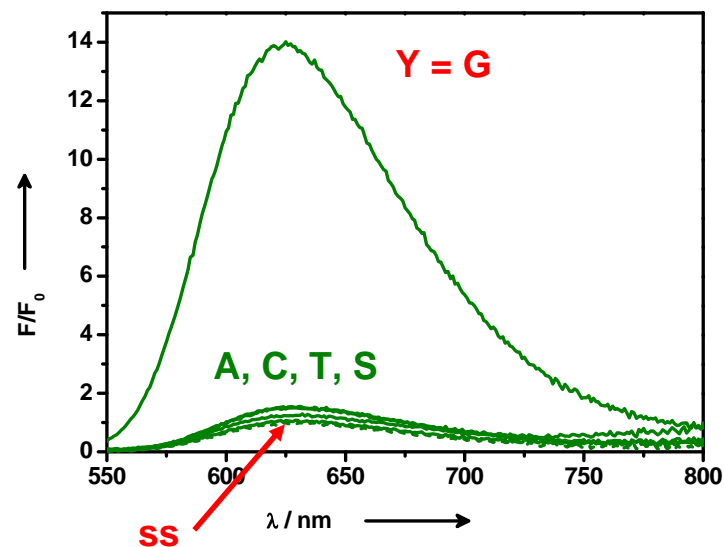


## Part II. Charge transfer in ethidium-modified DNA

### Single base mismatch detection



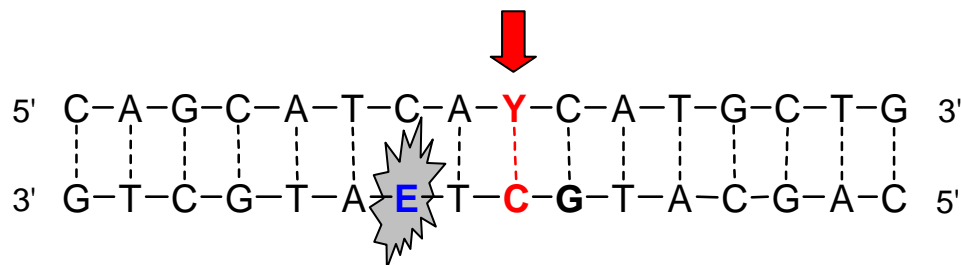
With charge transfer



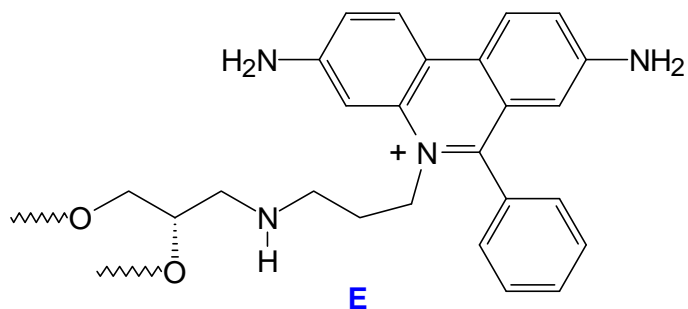
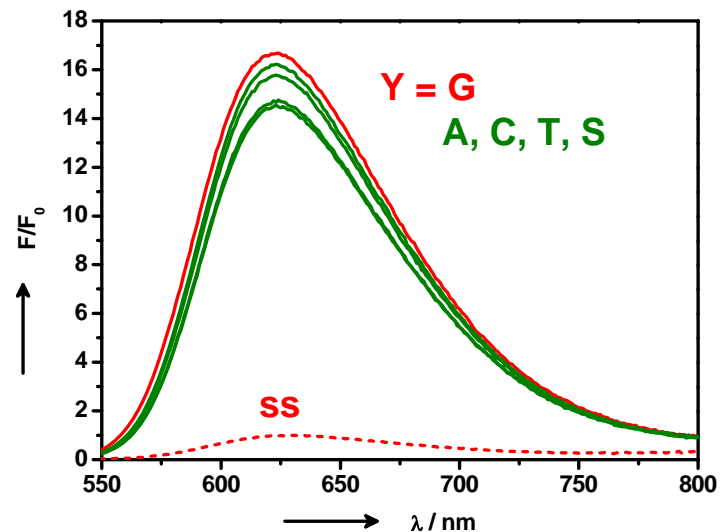
Strong  
match/mismatch  
discrimination

## Part II. Charge transfer in ethidium-modified DNA

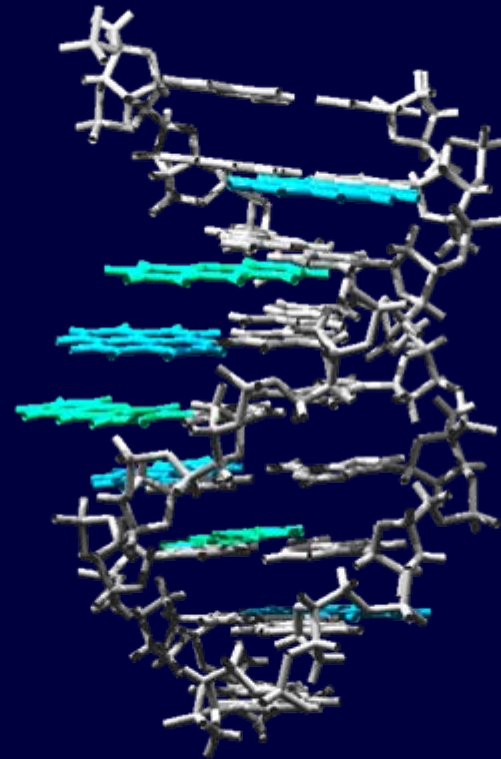
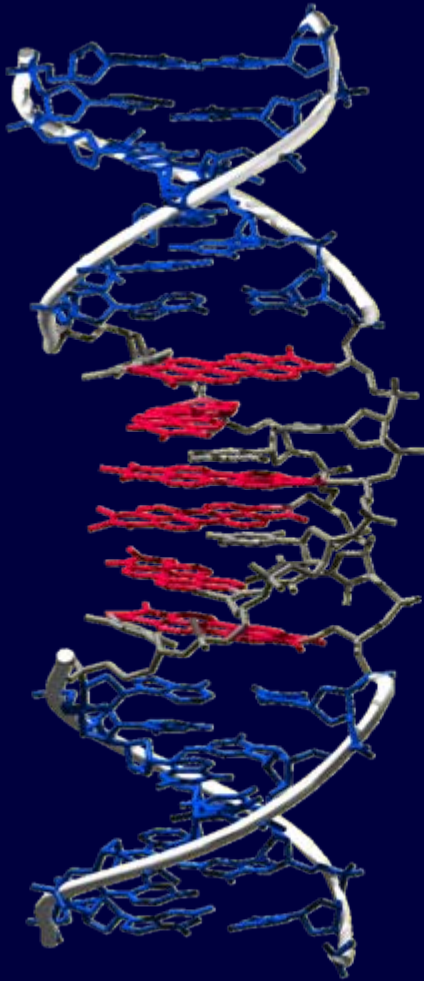
### Single base mismatch detection



Control: without charge transfer

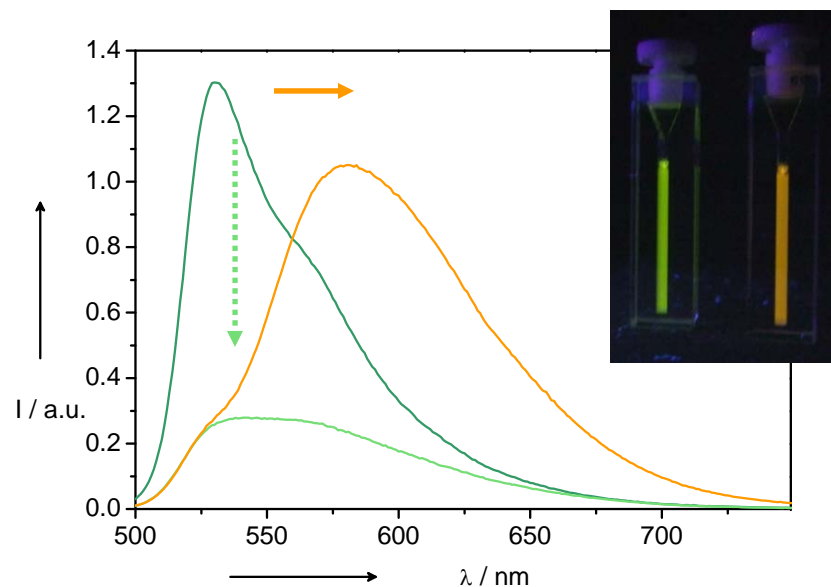
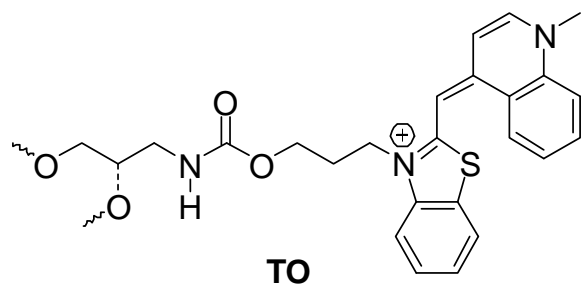
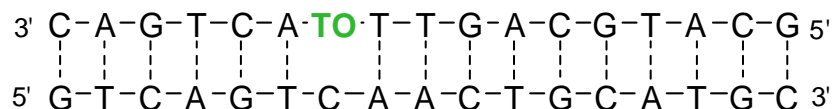


No significant  
match/mismatch  
discrimination

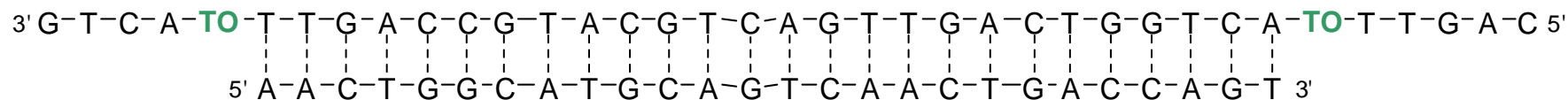
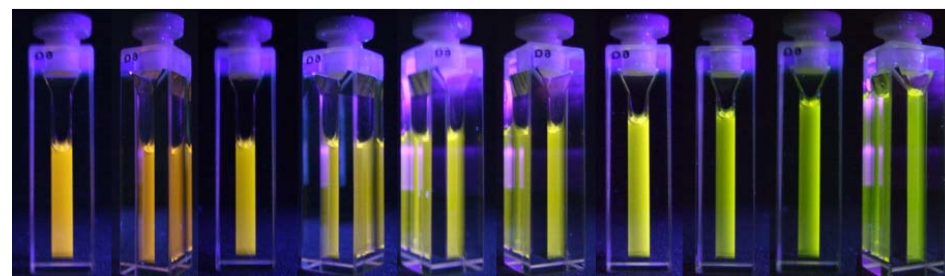
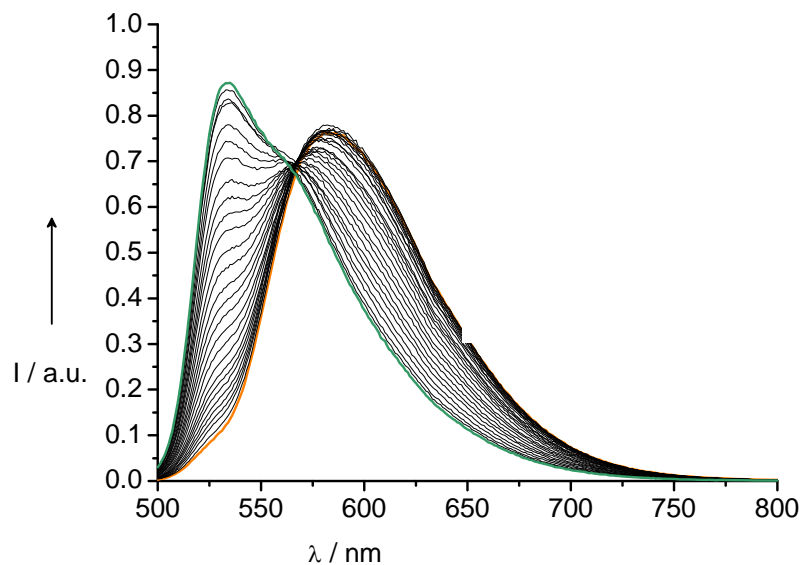




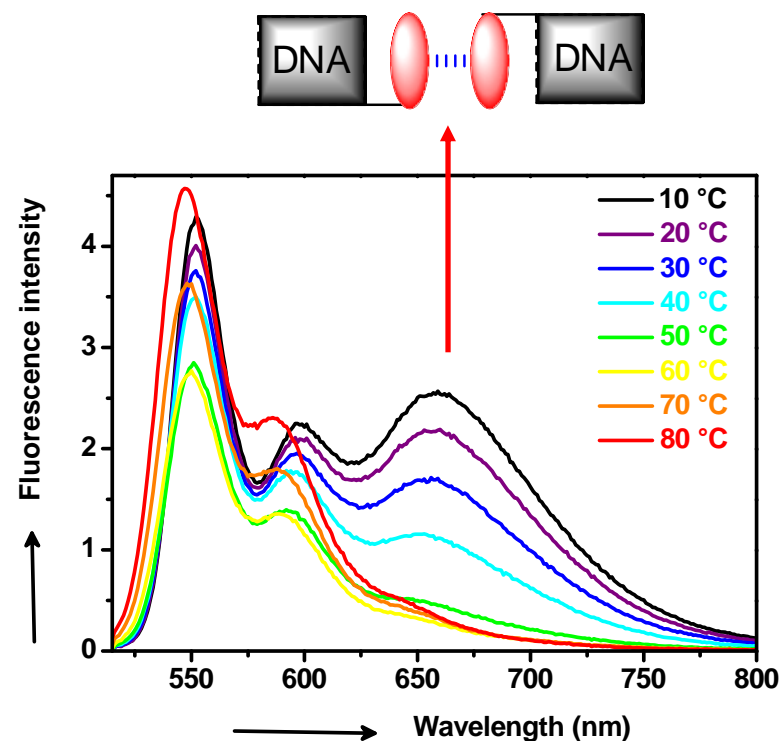
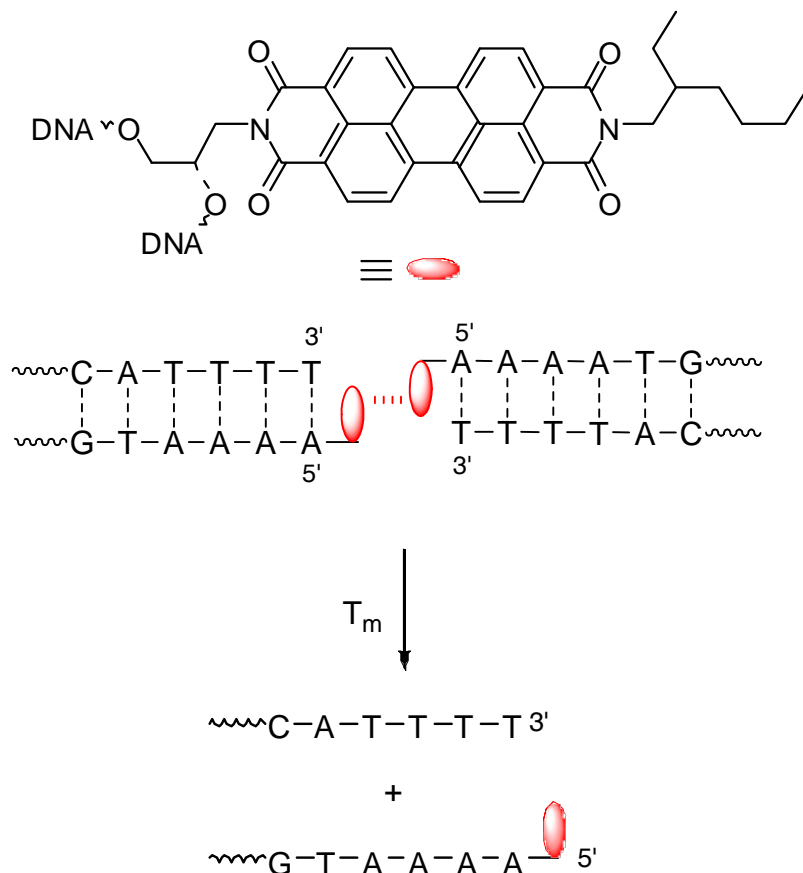
## Interstrand thiazole orange dimers



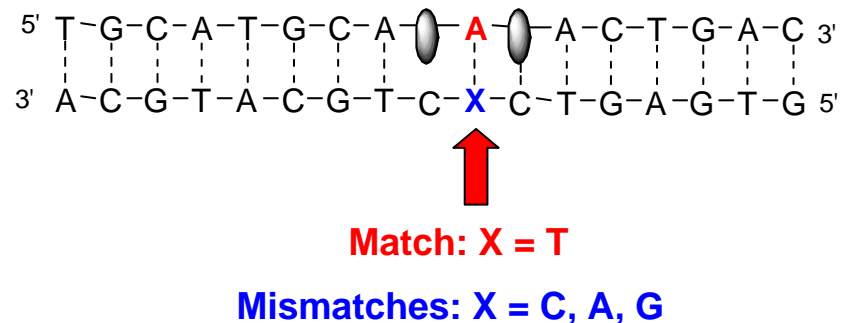
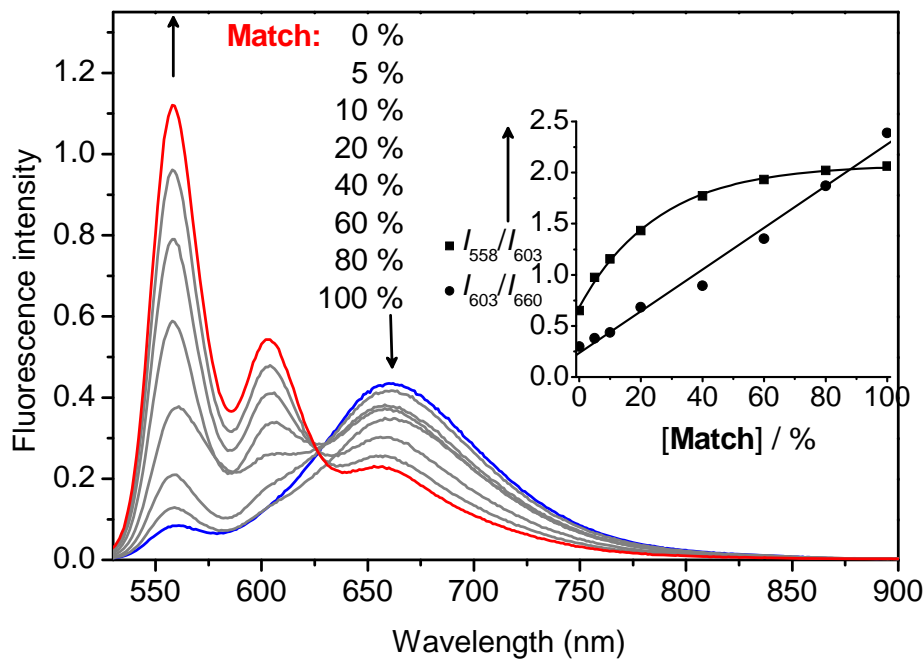
## Interstrand thiazole orange excimers



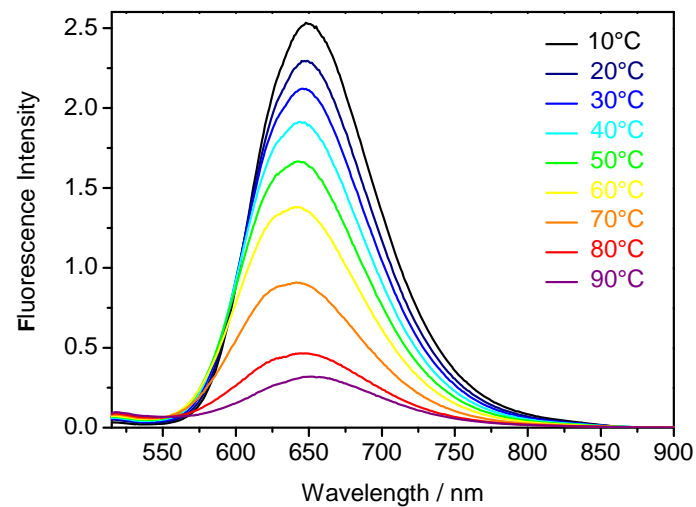
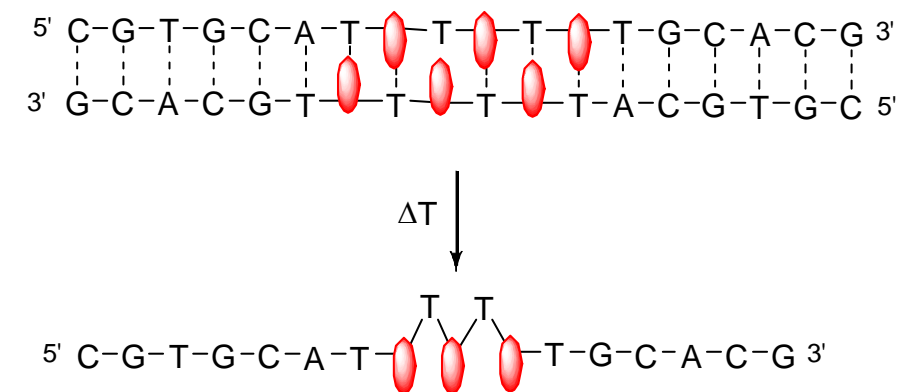
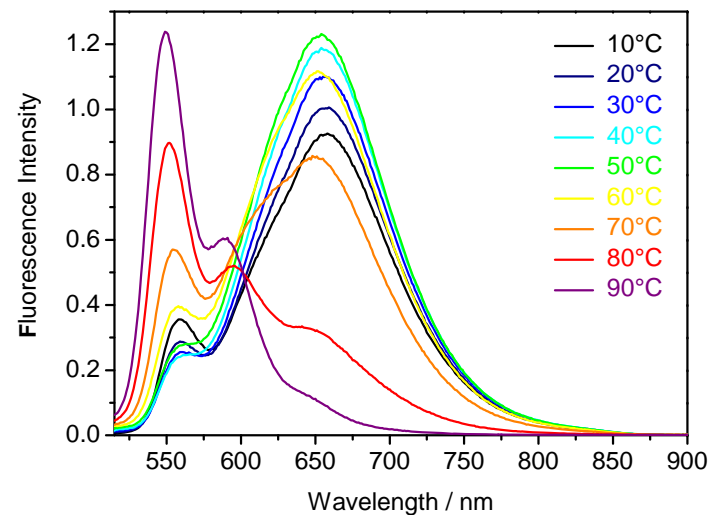
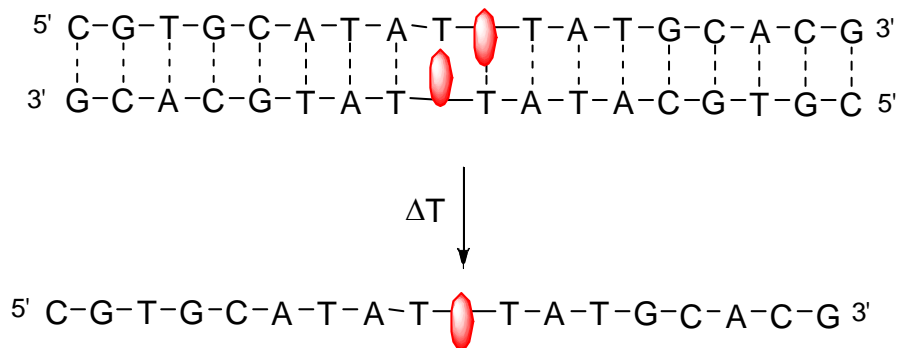
## Aggregation of perylenebisimide-capped DNA



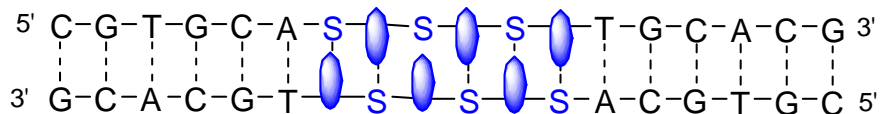
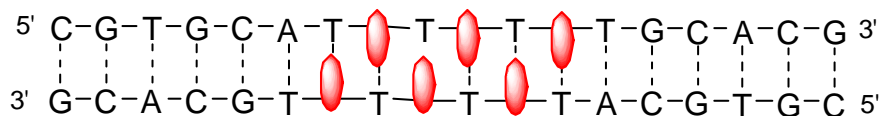
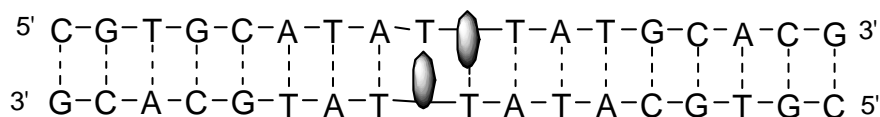
## Interstrand perylenebisimide dimers



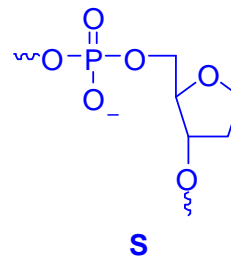
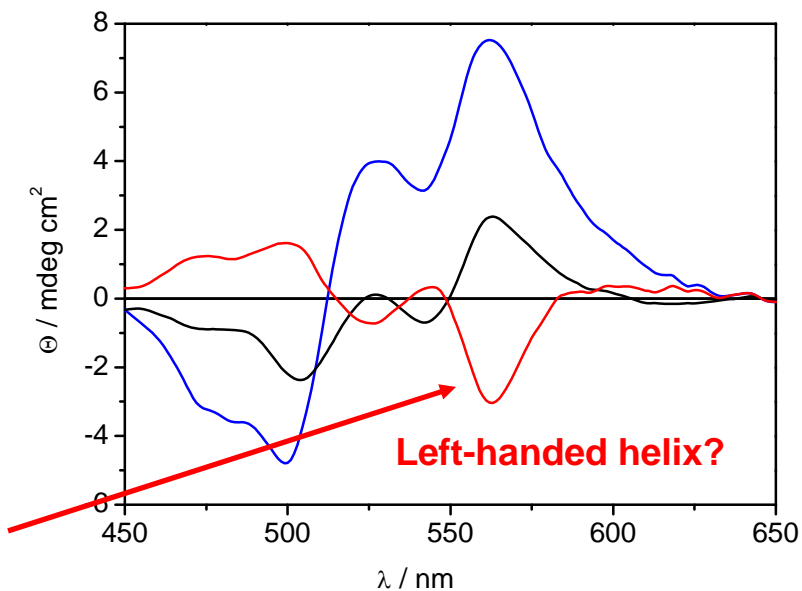
## Interstrand perylenebisimide-zippers



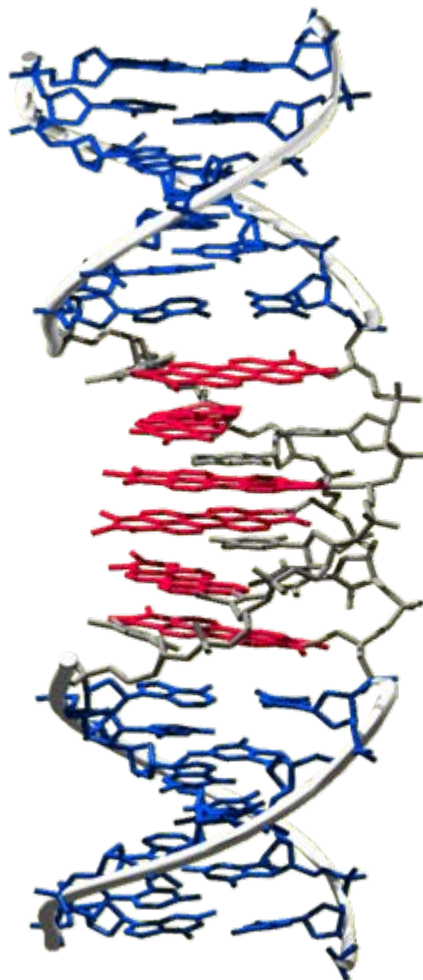
## Interstrand perylenebisimide-zippers



CD spectra

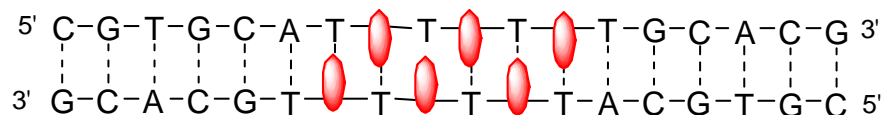
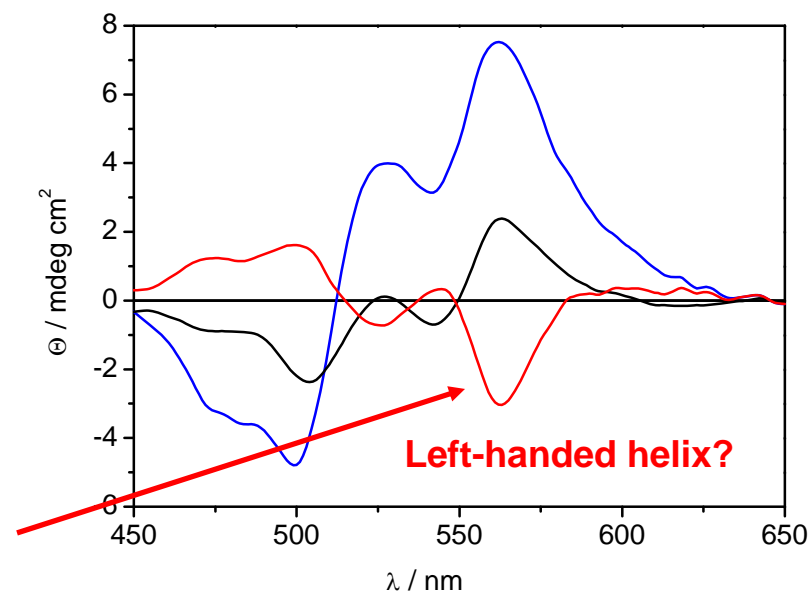


Interstrand perylenebisimide-zippers



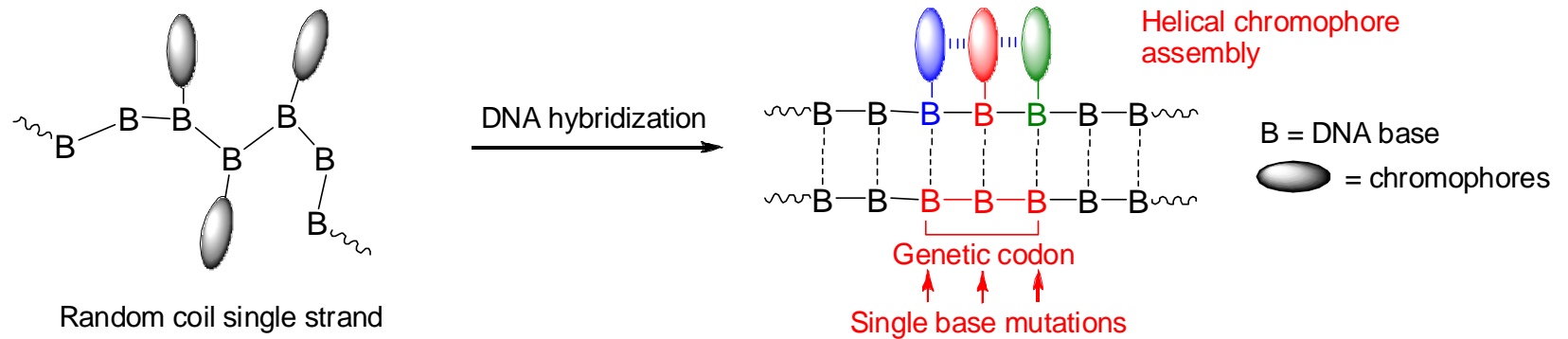
35-45 ° left  
 85-95 °C right  
 35-45 ° left  
 85-95 °C right  
 35-45 ° left

CD spectra



$$\Delta\varepsilon = f(\sin(2\lambda))$$

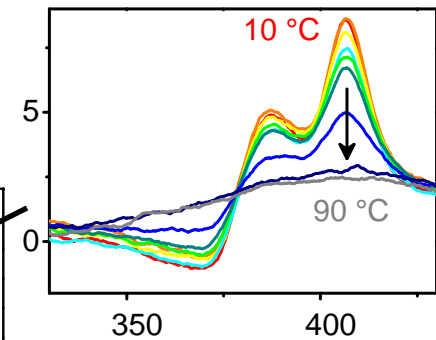
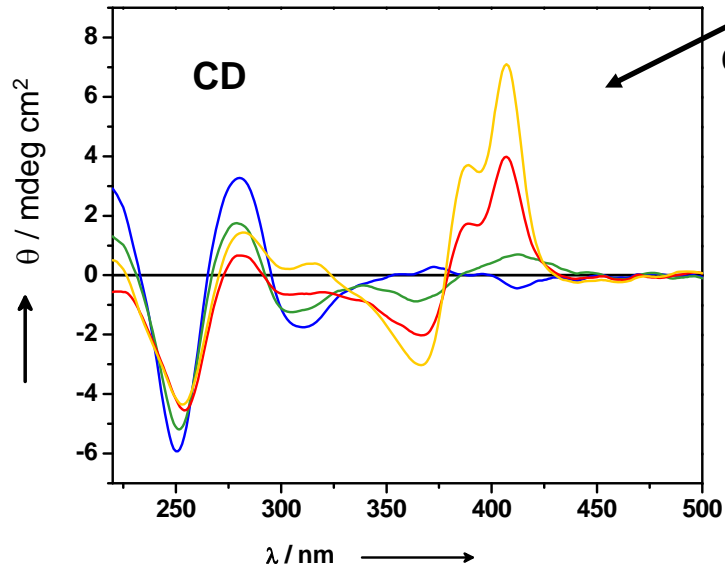
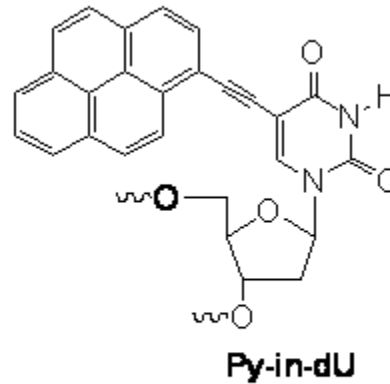
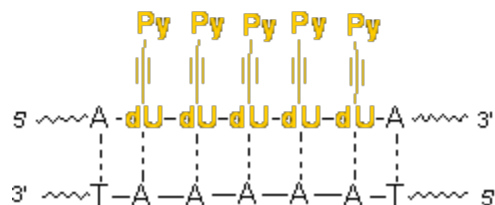
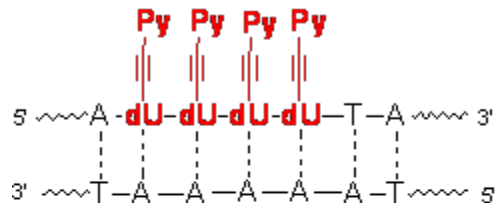
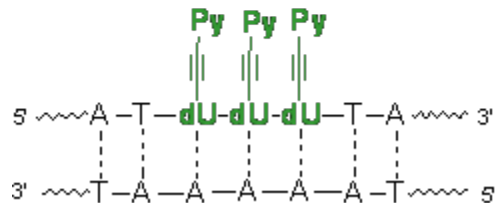
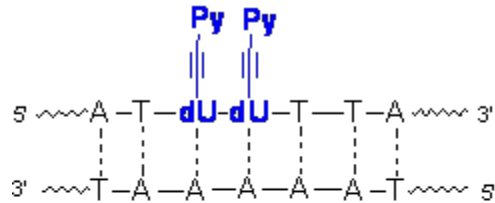
## Multifluorophores based on DNA base modifications



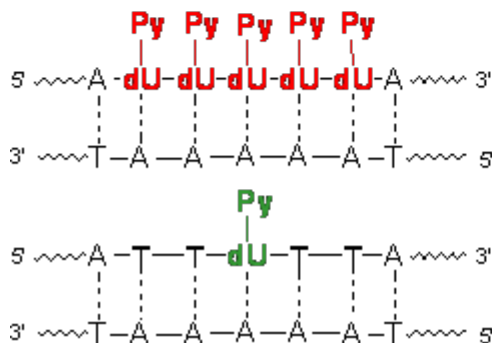
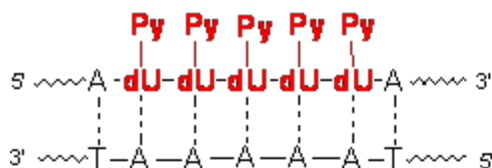
together with fs-resolved microarray readout



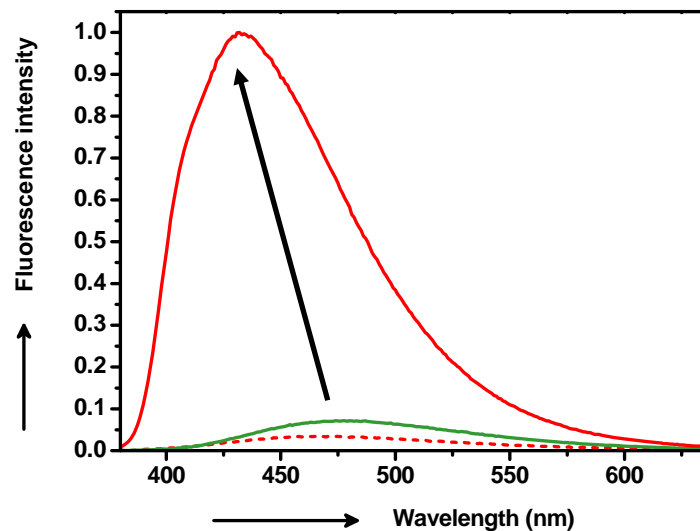
### Multiple Py≡-dU-labels



## Multiple Py-dU-labels

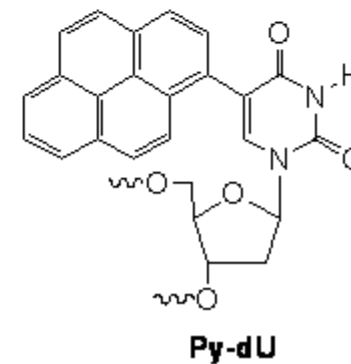


Fluorescence



$ds/ss = 22$

$PydU_5/PydU_1 = 11$





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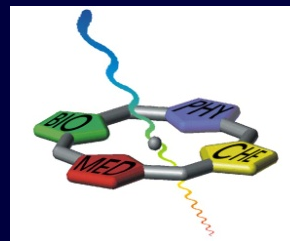


## Vielberth-Symposium on Functional Nucleic Acids

(IV. Nucleinsäurechemie-Treffen)

10. – 11. September 2009

University of Regensburg (Germany)





Universität Regensburg



**Lectures:**

**Hiroyuki Asanuma (Nagoya, JP)**

**Shankar Balasubramanian (Cambridge, UK)**

**Tom Brown (Southampton, UK)**

**Alexander Deiters (Raleigh, North Carolina, USA)**

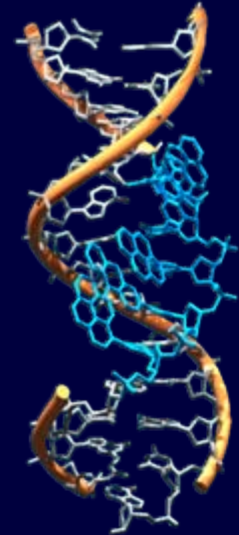
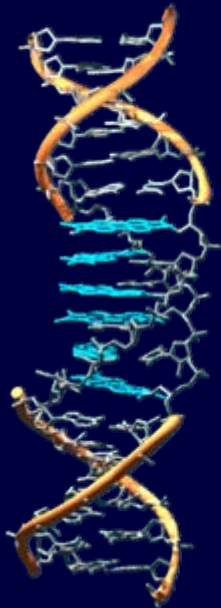
**Alexander Heckel (Frankfurt, D)**

**Christian Leumann (Bern, CH)**

**Jens Müller (Münster, D)**

**Floyd Romesberg (Scripps La Jolla, USA)**

**Poster session including short poster talks**



# Acknowledgements

