A DNA-based biosensor for monitoring pH in vitro and in living cells

Tatsuo Ohmichi[‡] §, Yasunori Kawamoto^{||}, Peng Wu [‡], Daisuke Miyoshi[‡], Hisae Karimata ^{||}, and Naoki Sugimoto*[‡] ||

[‡]Frontier Institute for Biomolecular Engineering Research (FIBER), Konan University, 8-9-1 Okamoto, Higashinada-ku, Kobe 658-8501, Japan

Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Science and Engineering, Konan University, 8-9-1 Okamoto, Higashinada-ku, Kobe 658-8501, Japan

¹High Technology Research Center, Konan University, 8-9-1 Okamoto, Higashinada-ku, Kobe 658-8501, Japan

[§]I.S.T Corporation, 13-13-5 Ichiriyama, Otsu 520-2153, Japan

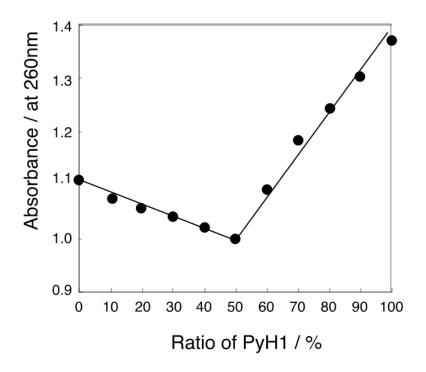


Figure S1. Mixing curve of (5'-TCTTTCTCTTCT-3' (PyH1) / 5'-AGAAAGAGAAGA-3' (PuC1)) in 100 mM Na⁺ and 50 mM Tris-acetate buffer (pH 5.0) at 1 °C.

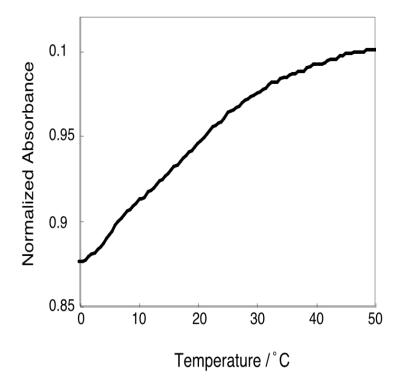


Figure S2. Normalized melting curve of 24 mer 5'-TCTTTCTCTCTT-3'-3'-TTTT-AGAAGAGAAAGA- 5' in 100 mM Na $^+$ and 50 mM Tris-HCl (9.0) buffer. The total DNA concentration was 3 μ M.



Figure S3. Photograph of the fluorescence of TAMRA-conjugated control DNA in 100 mM Na⁺ and 50 mM Tris-acetate buffer (pH 5.0).

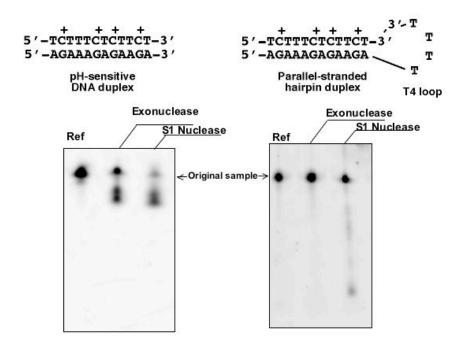


Figure S4. Nuclease resistance of the intermolecular and intramolecular DNA oligonucleotides. DNA oligonucleotides were incubated at 37 $^{\circ}$ C for 1 h with 1 unit Exonuclease or S1 nuclease. The total DNA concentration was 2 μ M.