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Supplementary Material
HIV-1 TAR RNA Recognition by an Unnatural Biopolymer

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Figure 4S

Specificity of the oligocarbamate-TAR complex formation determined by competition assays. RNA-oligocarbamate complexes were formed between 0.04 μM ^{32}P-5'-end labeled TAR RNA and 1.5 μM of the Tat-derived oligocarbamate in the presence of unlabeled trinucleotide bulge mutant TAR RNA **(A)** or wild-type TAR RNA **(B)**. Concentrations of the competitor RNA in lanes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 were 0.5, 1, 2, 3, and 4 μM, respectively. Lane M is a marker lane showing the RNA and the RNA-oligocarbamate complexes are indicated as R-P.

Figure 5S

Specificity of the oligocarbamate-TAR RNA crosslinking reaction determined by competition experiments. The oligocarbamate-RNA complexes were formed between 0.04 μM ^{32}P-5'-end labeled duplex TAR RNA and 1.5 μM Tat-derived oligocarbamate in the presence of unlabeled wild-type TAR RNA **(A)** or mutant TAR RNA **(B)**. **(A):** concentrations of the competitor RNA in lanes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 were 0, 0.5, 1, 2, 3, and 4 μM, respectively. **(B):** concentrations of the competitor RNA in lanes 1, 2, 3, and 4 were 1, 2, 3, and 4 μM, respectively. Lane a; duplex RNA without UV. Lane b; duplex RNA with UV showing the electrophoretic mobility of RNA-RNA crosslink. Lane c; the oligocarbamate-RNA complex in the dark. The RNA-RNA and RNA-oligocarbamate crosslink are indicated by R-R and R-P XL, respectively.

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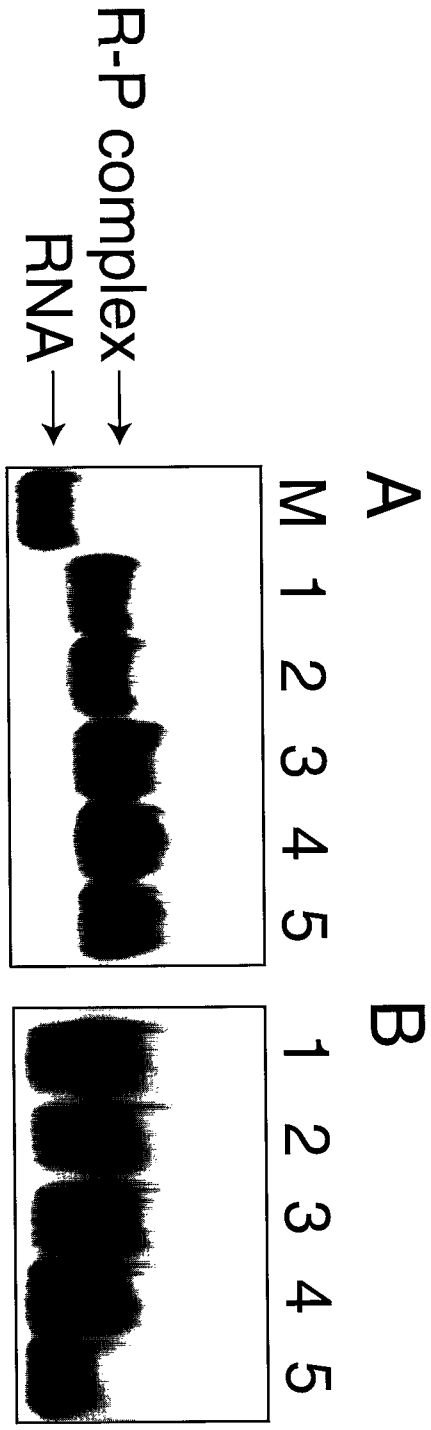

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