



JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY

J. Am. Chem. Soc., 1997, 119(27), 6444-6445, DOI:[10.1021/ja963895h](https://doi.org/10.1021/ja963895h)

Terms & Conditions

Electronic Supporting Information files are available without a subscription to ACS Web Editions. The American Chemical Society holds a copyright ownership interest in any copyrightable Supporting Information. Files available from the ACS website may be downloaded for personal use only. Users are not otherwise permitted to reproduce, republish, redistribute, or sell any Supporting Information from the ACS website, either in whole or in part, in either machine-readable form or any other form without permission from the American Chemical Society. For permission to reproduce, republish and redistribute this material, requesters must process their own requests via the RightsLink permission system. Information about how to use the RightsLink permission system can be found at <http://pubs.acs.org/page/copyright/permissions.html>



ACS Publications

MOST TRUSTED. MOST CITED. MOST READ.

Copyright © 1997 American Chemical Society

Supplementary Material

HIV-1 TAR RNA Recognition by an Unnatural Biopolymer

Xilu Wang, Ikramul Huq, and Tariq M. Rana*

Department of Pharmacology, Robert Wood Johnson (Rutgers) Medical School,
675 Hoes Lane, Piscataway, New Jersey 08854

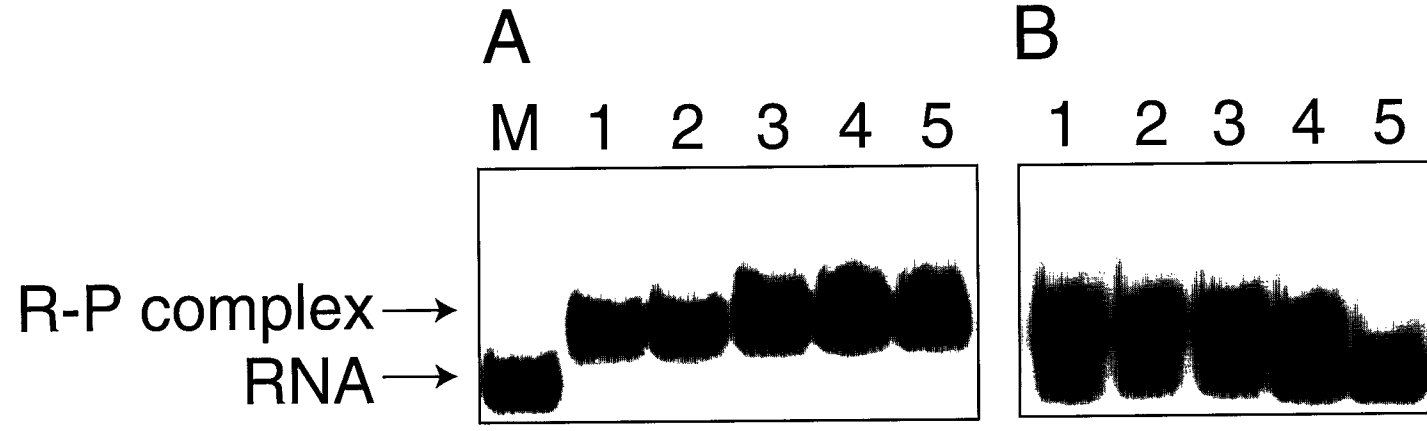
Figure 4S

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.

Wang et.al. Top Figure 4S



Wang et al. TOP Figure 5S

